THE
AUBURN COURIER

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 1, 1874. No. 1.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

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Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. Liberal advances made on all first-class claims, left in my hands for collection. Courts in DeKalb county—3rd Monday in February, 2nd Monday in May, 3rd Monday in September, 2nd Monday in December. Courts in Steuben county—1st Monday in February, 4th Monday in April, 1st Monday in September, 4th Monday in November.

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WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

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LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near [illegible] Fort Wayne Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 14, 1873.

STATIONS.	Mail	L. Frt.	Mail	L. Frt.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	1 15	10 15	2 22	1 40
Hartford	2 29	1 10pm	1 10	10 28
Muncie	3 30	3 30	12 16	8 50
Newcastle	4 2[illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]
Beesons	5 20	8 0[illegible]	10 32	4 [illegible]
Connersville	5 3[illegible]	8 30	10 [illegible]am	4 [illegible]am
Indianapolis	7 30	......	9 15	......
Cincinnati	9 00	5 30am	7 10	5 00pm

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

On and after Nov. 30th 1873 trains will run as follows.

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail
Logansport a			9 35 p
Adamsboro	6.05	7.00	10 10
N. Manchester	9.28	10.20	11 4
Liberty Mills	10 08	11 20pm	11 5[illegible]
Columbia City	11.45	1.30	12 [illegible]
G. R. Crossing	1.20	3.00	1 22
Auburn Junc.	2.00	1.41	1.40
Auburn	2.[illegible]	1.40	1.45
Mooresville	3.05	[illegible].45	2.2[illegible]
Butler	3.40 a. m.	[illegible]	2.2[illegible]

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail
Logansport			[illegible] p
Adamsboro	11.49	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Manchester	[illegible]		[illegible]
Liberty Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. R. Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.[illegible]
Auburn Junc.	[illegible]	7.[illegible]	4.[illegible]
Auburn	2.00	7.20	3.52
Mooresville	1.30	6.40	3.28
Butler	1.00	6.15	3.10

[illegible], Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov. 1st 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	[illegible] EX	[illegible]	[illegible] EX	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.	9 [illegible] A. M.	2 [illegible] P. M.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	10.[illegible]	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	12.[illegible] P. M.	4.[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline lv	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]
Forest	11 [illegible]	7.40	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
Lima	12 [illegible] P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.[illegible] A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.[illegible]	11.40	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	2.45 P. M.	4.01	3.45
Chicago	[illegible]	7.10	[illegible]	9.20

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX	[illegible]	NIGHT EX
Chicago	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.	10.[illegible] P. M.
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.
Ft Wayne	12.[illegible] P. M.	2.15	11.20	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	4.[illegible]	1.[illegible] A. M.	8.40
Forest	4.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar	6.[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20	11.[illegible]
Crestline lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30	11.[illegible]
Mansfield	6.3[illegible] P. M.	7.[illegible]	[illegible]	11.56
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	11.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	2.4[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

FT. WAYNE JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom	Ft. W. Acm
Ft Wayne Dep	[illegible] p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	[illegible] 42		[illegible] 30
Waterloo	[illegible]		[illegible]
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	1 [illegible]	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	[illegible]		
Bankers	2 10	8 0[illegible]	
Jonesville	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	
Jackson	[illegible].40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom	Ft. W. Acm
Jackson Dep	1 10 p.m	[illegible] p.m	
Jonesville	[illegible] 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 [illegible]	
Ar Angola		9 [illegible]	
Dep	[illegible]		a.m 7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 24		[illegible] 22
Auburn	4 4[illegible]		6 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	[illegible] 45		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup.

R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays.

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex	Pacific Ex	Accom'd'n
Butler	2 50 p.m.	x 2 24 a.m.	7.45 p.m.
Waterloo	3 01 "	2 42 "	8 06 "
Sedan	3:[illegible] "	x 2 53 "	8 17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2.58 "	8.25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex	Pacific Ex	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.22 a.m.	x11 26 p.m.	6.59 p.m.
Sedan	2.26 "	x11 31 "	7.05 "
Waterloo	2.37 "	11 40 "	7.16 "
Butler	2.50 "	x11 55 a.m.	7.45 "

Job Printing.

When you want anything in the line of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house [illegible]. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.

J. H. BREENS.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month.

(May 27, '73.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

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Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery, respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Orders for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part of the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] acres of timbered land, very fine, [illegible] miles east of Auburn.

The Eel River Route.

[From the Logansport Pharos.]

The opening of the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad was an epoch in the local history of Logansport, so recent that it is not necessary to refer to it here. But of its growth, extent and business importance we desire to make proper mention. An enterprise that has had so many vicissitudes, and has finally triumphed over them all, has certainly something about it of more than ordinary interest and importance. It is twenty years since the Eel River Road was projected, and hardly a year since the first train came into Logansport, making the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad an accomplished fact. The history of the road is not dissimilar to the history of like enterprises, without, indeed, it be in the fact that its building was met by a sturdy and combined resistance on the part of certain interests, but through the indomitable perseverence of the gentlemen who had the work in charge, it finally triumphed over all obstacles, and their labors were crowned with complete success in December, 1872. The Eel River Road proper extends from Logansport to Butler, a point on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore road, ninety-three miles distant from this city. At Butler it connects with the last named road, making a continuous route to Toledo and Detroit, and all Northern and Eastern cities. The distance from this city to Toledo by the Eel River route is one hundred and sixty four miles, or about four miles shorter than by the Toledo road. The running time of the trains is seven hours, making also the quickest time of any other road. The building and equipping of the road has been under the immediate supervision of D. L. Quirk, Esq., of Ypsilanti, Michigan who is at present the Vice President of the company, and Managing Director. Mr. Quirk has had large experience in railroading, and when he became interested in the Eel River route it was a guarantee that there was an honest, sagacious and capable gentleman at the head of its affairs, and that guarantee has been more than fulfilled in the completion of the finest piece of road bed in the country—one that is as smooth and evenly balanced as any of the older and more wealthy lines. In this particular the road is a surprise to every one who passes over it, as there is an entire absence of the unpleasant noise and jolting incident to old as well as new lines. After the road was finished to Auburn, the Directors found it necessary to have an outlet to Toledo. It was distanced twelve miles to Butler and by building this link such an outlet was at once obtained. With that characteristic energy that has marked every step in the progress of the road, the officers set about building and equipping the twelve miles. The people of Butler, Toledo and Auburn, furnished the money to grade and gravel the line and in a few months after it was projected the link was completed, and the Eel River in possession of a continuous route East.

In July of the present year, A. J. Southard, Esq., former Superintendent of the P., L. & C. railroad, a gentleman of large experience and capacity, took charge of the road as General Superintendent. At once he instituted a thorough reform in its management, displacing incompetents with a corps of faithful and experienced assistants, and assiduously laboring to give the road, at home and abroad, a character for prompt dealing and quick transportation, equal to any of the older lines. In his efforts he has been heartily seconded by Mr. Quirk, and the result is that the business of the road is rapidly increasing and the line becoming a popular one for both shippers and travelers.

The Eel River Route makes connection at this city with the Peoria and Pan-Handle lines, which give a continuous line from the Mississippi river and Chicago east, and ultimately it must be the great carrying line between this point and Toledo and Detroit. Its arrangements are so thorough and its transportation so rapid, that it recommends itself to the shipping public. As a local line, eventually, it will be the most profitable to Logansport of any of the roads centering here. The country through which it passes is the most magnificent farming region in Indiana, the products of which must find both an outlet and market here and at Toledo. As far as North Manchester the local trade must come to Logansport, and will come as rapidly as we can accommodate it.

Considering the difficulties that have always beset the road, the doubts and fears of its best friends, its final triumph is a matter of congratulation and pride to the people of the Eel River Valley, and for that triumph we are indebted to James S. Collins and D. L. Quirk—two men whose honesty, indomitable perseverance and faith in their work has been crowned with a marvelous success; and now that it is completed, may they live long to enjoy the substantial rewards they have so deservingly earned.

The Back-Pay Theft.

The New York *World*, Boston *Post*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and every Democratic city and country journal in the United States denounce the action of the few Democratic Congressmen in Washington, who, by implication, tried to commit the Democratic party to the endorsement of the Radical Salary Grab theft. The action of Randall, Eldridge & Co. has raised a storm of indignation seldom witnessed in the country. The Grab is a Radical bantling. Let that party own it. Grant pocketed $100,000 by the measure and yet receives the cordial support of all Radical newspapers and party. The New York City Democracy express the universal feeling of the Democracy of the nation in the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee on Friday night last:

Resolved, That this General Committee, composed of the representatives of the Democratic party from each assembly and election district in the city and county of New York, readopts and reaffirms in letter and spirit the resolution heretofore adopted by the conventions of the State and county of New York in regard to the bill or law of the last Congress, generally known as the salary grab and back pay steal, and we respectfully request the Democratic representatives in Congress to advocate and vote for its unconditional repeal, and we disapprove and condemn the action of the majority of the members of said Democratic caucus in their refusal to recognize and endorse the action and resolutions of the Democracy in their recent contests with the Republican party, and by which such glorious victories have been won.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the action of Representatives Cox, Holman and others, in said caucus, who endeavored to endorse and affirm the position and policy of the Democratic party in regard to said question of the increase of salaries and of back pay; believing that thereby they represented truly and fully the views of the Democracy of the country on that subject, and we tender to them our thanks and congratulations for their intelligent and conservative comprehension of this important political issue and its consequences to the Democratic party and in the well settled opinion of the people of the whole nation.

An Unexpected Bill.

A few days since, a well dressed couple in the prime of life, stopped at a hotel in a neighboring town, and sought out a Justice of the Peace, informed that functionary that they wished to be married. The Justice said, "All right," and inquired their names. After being told, it struck him that he had performed the same service for the lady some years before. Upon inquiring if such was not the case, the lady said she had been married previously. "Have you a bill from your former husband?" asked Mr. Justice.

"Yes," she replied. "I have a bill."

This being satisfactory, the ceremony was performed, and the couple were declared "man and wife." As they were about departing the Justice, who had never seen a bill of divorce, and having a strong desire to behold the document, thought this an excellent opportunity to satisfy his curiosity. He therefore said to the lady,—

"Have you the bill with you?"

"Oh yes," she replied.

"Have you any objections to allowing me to see the bill?" said our friend.

"None whatever," he replied, stepping to the door, and calling to a little boy some three or four years of age, she said,—

"Here, Bill, come here quick, here is a gentleman that wishes to see you."

The gentleman wilted.

* * *

A Beaver county, Pennsylvania, man threatens to bring suit against a young farmer who persists in sitting up with his daughter Sunday nights till 4 o'clock in the morning. The stern parent claims, firstly, that the following day being washday, his gal ain't of no account; secondly, that if they could only use two chairs the one they do use wouldn't cost so much for repairs.

The Sabine Virgins,

Rome, like every other new colony except New England Plymouth, was founded mainly by men. But the Romans, lacking wives, caught them by guile. Proclaiming an international festival, they called in visitors from neighboring States. Then in the midst of the exhibition they seized and carried off for wives the Sabine maidens. This friendly violence has always been a favorite theme with artists, and appears glorified in picture galleries.

Nebraska now lacks women. In 1870 the excess of males over females there was 17,857. Bitter is the Nebraska regret that Gov. Slade is dead, and that with him died a philanthropic scheme for forwarding the surplus of school mistresses beyond the Mississippi, and even the Missouri. The demand for such teachers was never and nowhere proportionately so great as to-day in Nebraska. No State east of it has so large a school fund. Nowhere do school mistresses [illegible] so fast into matrons—"as the stars of glory die." [illegible]

History repeats itself, and Nebraskians if all other expedients fail—will imitate the Romans. More than a thousand trans-continental passengers weekly traverse Nebraska, from side to side. No train but bears scores of damsles, the glory and honor of the nations, who could supply the lack of the Nebraskians, as the Sabine women supplemented the Roman State. Rumor tells of matches made when the cars have been accidentally detained. What wonder if the Nebraskians should stop the iron horse on purpose, and even repeat the immortal audacity of Roman youth among the Sabine guests. Such assaults can scarcely be averted, unless by some association which will furnish the Nebraskians wives on terms as easy as the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad have furnished them farms, such as low prices, fares and interest, long credit, first payment long deferred, great bounty on prompt tillage, &c., &c.

PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

* * *

Donn Piatt, writing up the organization of the House, thus speaks of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens: "This gentleman had centered upon him the eyes of the multitude bunked up in the galleries above. He sat on one of the front seats, near the speaker, with a slouched hat over his secesh countenance, and the hat seemed a huge extinguisher over a very slender, limp candle. It was odd to see one of the great leaders of the late Confederacy occupying a place under the flag of our Union in the Cave of the Winds. Jeff Davis' reappearance in the Senate would not create a more profound sensation. And such a slender, ghostly looking man. He seemed the ghost of the South returning to haunt the place where so lately it lorded over all. Our mind went back to the day when this man, with his shrill voice, was master, and every word he uttered carried with it a volume of fear. The master then is the ghost of now. He was kindly helped to his seat among scalawags, carpet-baggers and negroes, and his present associates not only thronged about him to secure the honor of a recognition, but by vote unanimously permitted him to select his seat without being subject to the uncertainty of the lottery.

* * *

"What is your name?" asked the clerk of a witness about to be sworn before a Justice of the Peace. "Ottiwell Wood," was the reply. "How do you spell your name?" then asked the somewhat puzzled Judge. Mr Wood replied, "O double T I double U E double L, double U double O D." The astonished Judge thought that was one of the most extraordinary names he ever knew, and after two or three attempts to record it, both he and the clerk gave it up amid roars of laughter.

* * *

A Washington dispatch says that a bill has been framed, and it is to be introduced in Congress after the recess, abolishing the office of Chief Justice. It is said to have the support of Conkling, Morton and others of the leading legal minds in the Senate. It is contended that the presiding or chief of the Justices should be selected by the voice of the body, if at all, and that his compeers would be best able to make a selection which would be satisfactory and creditable.

* * *

A Boston till tapper recently purchased a half gallon of molasses at a grocery, and, in default of a jug, got the grocer to pour it in his hat, which he clapped on the grocer's head, and while the latter was sputtering thro' the flood of syrup, deliberately robbed the drawer and decamped. Experience is a hard teacher.

CHRISTMAS REVERIES.

Is the season changed? Is the change in me?
Is Christmas the joy that it used to be?
Are the berries as red, the leaves as bright?
If so, then my eyes are but dull to-night.
Is the music as gay, the dance as wild,
As when my heart danced with the dancing child,
I see them as they lightly fleet,
Mocked by their shadows on the wall,
But beat no measures with my feet;
To me a change is over all.
Is that alone in me?

I sit and wonder, I think and gaze;
Is love what love was in by-gone days?
Are the kisses as sweet to rosy lips?
Does the blood still rush to the finger-tips,
And the glad heart throb at a touch, a word,
At a wonted tone or a sigh half heard?
I gaze as at an acted play,
Strangely incredulous of all,
And see, while these are bright and gay,
The shadow of the curtain fall
Alike on them and me.

Just now's mistletoe spray was cast
By a heedless hand, as the dancers pass'd—
Cast at my feet, and then dragged aside;
"[illegible] kisses!" the girls in their laughing cried.
Ah, yes, and crushed hearts, too, men have known,
Jested about in as merry a tone,
I hear the music in a dream,
The strings are throbbing dull and dead;
My thoughts run back with thoughts of old,
I hear through years that long have fled;
And left a wreck of me?

A Christmas memory stirs my heart,
Again in the past I play my part;
The friends I have loved my pleasure share,
The faces that youth and joy make fair;
And gayly the joyous laughter rings,
As bubbling fresh from the heart it springs;
And from the midst a fragile form
Trips forward with a glad surprise,
And puts a little hand in mine
And looks up with her trustful eyes,
While smiling upon me.

Those trusting eyes, that winning smile,
My life from loneliness beguile;
I love—I am loved; oh, doubly blest!
A boy's heart throbs in my happy breast,
Till swift, in an instant, my joy is fled;
I am moaning alone. "Not dead? Not dead?"
Since that dark hour I look on life
Through the distorting gloom of years,
And happy faces, gentle forms,
Seem wan and wasted through my tears,
And have no joy for me.

Still I ask my heart, "Is there truth in this?
Is the world as full of light and bliss,
By sorrow and suffering unsubdued?
Is it I alone who am sad of mood?"
(Sad, but, thank Heaven! not bitter—no!
I am not soured by the touch of woe.)
And mournful answer still is made,
"Delight is in the summer days,
And when the winter sunsets fade
The Christmas logs as brightly blaze;
The change is but in thee."

Let me depart, then, this joyous scene,
Lest a sigh be heard, or a tear be seen—
Lest one face yield up a happy glance,
One step drag wearily in the dance;
Taught by suffering, school'd in woe,
In silence and sadness let me go;
Sad, for the grief my face reveals;
Silent, because of choking tears,
Yet wishing happiness to all,
And love to light them through the years
Dark evermore to me.

ONLY A BABY'S GRAVE.

Only a baby's grave!
Some foot or two at the most
Of grassy sod; yet I think that God
Knows what that little grave cost.

Only a baby's grave!
Strange! how we moan and fret
For a little face that was here such a space—
O, more strange could we forget.

Only a baby's grave!
Did we measure grief by this,
Few tears were shed on our baby dead;
I know how they fell on this.

Only a baby's grave!
Will the little life be much
Too small a gem for His diadem,
Whose kingdom is made of such?

Only a baby's grave!
Yet often we come and sit
By the little stone, and thank God to own
We are nearer heaven for it.

—*Repository.*

A CHRISTMAS PARTY.

A friend of ours in Berkshire invited my sister and myself to share her Christmas festivities. We gladly accepted; as our family could not all meet that year, we had concluded to give up our usual tree. We arrived at Mrs. Morton's hospitable home Christmas Eve. Her house was like an English country house. She lived with her two daughters, Mary and little Amy. They were seldom without company, and now they had gathered a most charming circle of people to spend the holidays with them.

At the depot, Mary's cousin, a dashing young officer, met us, and drove directly up the lawn to the house. Rows of colored lanterns were hung on each side of the way, making the snowy covering of the lawn more brilliant even than the millions of stars that were giving us their light from above. We received a hearty welcome when we arrived. Even Carlo seemed to understand it was time to be merry, and dashed about in the snow as if he were mad. We went directly to our cosy little room, where we found a nice, blazing fire on the hearth, shedding its cheerful light over the fresh evergreens that decorated the walls—emblems of that never-failing love which grows brighter when the snows of life's winter whiten our heads and chill the ardor of youth.

We had no regular tea-table; but a nice little tray was sent to our room with smoking-hot coffee and sandwiches. The large drawing-room was locked, and every one was busy dressing. We finished our toilet as quickly as possible, and when Mary's gentle tap was heard at the door were quite ready to accompany her to the sitting-room, where we found assembled some charming people.

Fast the guests arrived; merry greetings and shouts of laughter resounded through the house. As I raised the curtain and gazed from the window, I, too, shouted with delight; it looked like fairy-land. The dark evergreens, loaded with snow and icicles, seemed covered with sparkling diamonds and precious stones of all hues; the colored lanterns cast a brilliant, varied light; it was as if a rainbow had been scattered over them. I forgot everything for a time and stood entranced, until the band struck up "Hail Columbia." Mrs. Morton walked forward and took Judge Dowley by the arm; all followed in couples. Black Sam threw open the doors of the mysterious room with a flourish. At first, the gorgeous tree, one mass of light, dazzled us; it towered up to the ceiling; a light fence of green boughs prevented our going close to it, for some little one might have caught her dress on fire. We marched all around, and soon the band struck up a merry tune, and all danced round the tree in a ring. One old gentleman capered so high I was thankful I was not near him; he entered into it heart and soul; his example was quite catching, and soon we grew almost too noisy.

All of a sudden the music stopped, and we heard the notes of a bugle-horn at a distance. The sound came nearer and nearer, and in rushed six little girls, all dressed as fairies, in white, thin dresses covered with white silver stars, silver-spotted wings, silver crowns, and silver wands; they drew a car covered with white satin, on which was a gilded throne, where, half reclining, sat the fairy queen. I never saw a more lovely object. Her dress was made of some light gossamer material, spangled with gold; her wings were gilded; her crown was gold, with a diamond star in front; glittering bracelets were on her arms; her tiny feet even had gilded shoes; her hair, golden brown, hung in long, ringlets to her waist; her dimpled cheeks and pouting lips tried to look demure and dignified, as she waved a long golden wand over her head; but our happy, sunny little Amy's irrepressible smile betrayed her. All drew back as they approached, and slowly passed around the tree, singing some beautiful Christmas verses Mary had written for the occasion. (I left out one important person. Fred Dowley, dressed as Mercury, came in before them, sounding a silver bugle.) Every one stood entranced with delight; such a *tableau vivant* is a rare sight! All the fairies were lovely, and, what is still better, were not conscious of it, and were real children, not little old women. (Children, you know, my friends, are rare things now.) At a signal from the queen they stopped, then springing to the floor and bowing low, she exclaimed:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have sent old Santa Claus on a distant mission; therefore, we have come ourselves, with our maids of honor and our faithful messenger, to bestow our annual Christmas gifts as we shall see fit."

Then they drew back the car, and with their long wands took the presents from the tree and gave them to Fred to pass around as they were marked. Mary assisted him.

Mrs. Morton, being generous as well as rich, gave to all handsome presents. The heavy ones were placed around the tree, just inside the green barricade. I had a beautiful writing-desk, and an elegant bracelet of Mary's hair. The tree was filled with all sorts of pretty little things. Mr. L. stood talking to me, and had been quite attentive all the evening; Amy, with a merry twinkle, passed over on the end of her wand a little teapot and some Berlin iron chairs, and with a mock bow said, "We give you these to commence housekeeping." She sent a large monkey to her cousin; he wore a full beard, and she always called him "her dear pet monkey." One little boy, in the excess of his admiration, drew off a gold ring, and kneeling down, presented it to Amy. Her majesty drew herself up, and with great dignity exclaimed, "It is for us to give gifts to you mortals, not to receive." His crest-fallen look touched her heart, so she tossed him a horn of fresh flowers. The children all wished Christmas would come every day. Their gifts were legion; little drums filled with candy, whistles, fifes, whips, horses, dolls, cradles, books, etc. The ladies received ornaments, beautiful vases, etc., knick-knacks of all kinds, besides books; the gentlemen had worked slippers, smoking-caps, books, etc. Every one was more than content. Mrs. Morton had a peculiar gift of reading character; she could tell just what would suit each person.

Supper for the children was soon announced. We elder ones all helped serve them. Plain cakes, of all shapes and kinds, frosted with sugar-plums, to make them attractive; winter fruits, bonbons, etc., were all, yet the table was bountiful. They, too, had a ring cake, and little Lily Harris, one of the silver fairies, won it. The motto on the ring was "Be ever watchful." Mrs. Morton was urged on all sides to explain it. She said "it was to teach them to consider the wants of others, and in that way they would be unselfish." After supper they had a merry romp and a dance; then, with weary little feet and happy hearts, they wended their way home. We had supper between ten and eleven; all kinds of game, oysters, salads, fruit, ices, cake, confectionery, and a large ring cake. An old bachelor won the ring; he would not give it to any lady. After that, some of the elder ones retired to their homes; the younger portion danced till twelve.

After talking over the party awhile we all retired to our rooms. Visions of loveliness hovered over our pillows; the fairies seemed to turn into angels, and appeared floating in the heavens on a rainbow. We did not rise till near nine o'clock the next morning. Mrs. Morton, ever mindful of the health of her guests, determined we should have a full allowance of sleep. We all gathered round a bountiful breakfast, and, after a fervent thanksgiving from Mrs. Morton, we did full justice to her tempting viands. As she arose from the table, she touched a silver bell to assemble her household together. Sam brought in a large pile of Bibles and handed them all around. She asked us to turn to the account of the birth of our Savior, and we each read two verses. After reading some beautiful prayers for the day, all joined in the Lord's Prayer. Then Mary quietly took her seat at a small house-organ and played "St. Martyn's," and we all joined in singing that beautiful hymn, "While shepherds watched their flocks by night."

It was a lovely winter's day. Mrs. Morton invited us to go to church, as she had two large sleighs; and we were soon dressed and dashing along through the snow, with our minds at peace with all the world, and rightly tuned to enjoy the exercises of the day. Even Mary's gay cousin was thoughtful and attentive.

When we returned home, Amy proposed a frolic in the snow; so in we rushed to change our garments for hoods, cloaks, mittens and india-rubber boots. The snow-balls flew fast and thick. We attacked Uncle John Morton and the dashing officer, and completely covered them with snow. Finally we lost breath and they conquered, and rolled us in the snow. Off went hoods, and down came long masses of hair; hair-pins flew on all sides; until, satisfied with their victory, they left us, to run into the house and dress for dinner. After dinner the gentlemen smoked, and we looked over our presents, and talked of the tree. In the evening several friends came in, and we played games, such as Proverbs, "Twenty Questions," Capping Poetry, and Charades.

The first word given was Bondage. It was capitally acted. For bond, Cousin Harry and Mr. L. took the part of Antonio and Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice."

Harry, as Antonio, wore Mary's velvet talma, fastened in cavalier style on one shoulder, and her black riding hat with plumes on his head. He looked so handsome all eyes were on him. I watched pretty Lucy Dowley's face as he entered. She blushed scarlet. I saw plainly Cupid had shot an arrow at her.

Mr. L. was Shylock. His dark eyes and long beard, with a red crape scarf wound around his head in Eastern style, gave him a Jewish look. He wore Mrs. Morton's old-fashioned long black silk cloak, with hanging sleeves; a red scarf bound about his waist with a carving-knife stuck in it. He came striding in with a savage scowl that made us all tremble.

Antonio exclaimed:

"I pray thee, hear me speak!"
Shylock—"I'll have my *bond*. I will not hear thee speak!
I'll have my bond, and therefore speak no more.
I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors. Follow not!
I'll have no speaking. I will have my *bond*."

Mr. L. recited the latter splendidly. It made us shudder and turn pale; we even forgot to guess the word. Soon in came Harry, all transformed with a wig, an old-fashioned white overcoat, a large cane, and Carlo leading him; for he had hold of a string fastened to the dog's neck. He seemed bowed down with age. All exclaimed at once, "Age," and out he went.

Then they acted the whole word. Harry's face was covered with black crape—it gives the skin at a little distance the look of a black person—his hands were colored with burnt cork, his head tied up with a red and yellow silk handkerchief, his hands were bound behind him with the dog-chain and fastened to one of his feet. Mr. L. was slave-driver. He had an empty candle-box carried into the drawing-room, on which the slave stood; and he persuaded Judge Dowley and Uncle John to bid for the slave. He came in leading Harry, and made him mount the box. Mr. L. began then, with a Yankee drawl, to expatiate on the good qualities of his slave, and offered him for sale. Uncle John walked up and examined him closely, then made a bid. Judge Dowley did the same; so on, till at last some one cried out "Bondage;" another, "Do stop." So they all departed. It was remarkably well acted. We had two other words. Charades, when well prepared, are a charming amusement; but it requires wit and ingenuity to get them up.

The next day Mrs. Morton gave us a splendid sleigh ride over to see the Shakers. They gave us a warm welcome, Mrs. M. being a great favorite with them. "Sister Martha" called Mary their "great sister" (she had a commanding figure), and Amy, the "little sister." They gave us some new cheese, delicious bread and butter, and large, red apples. We made them disappear rapidly, as the clear, cold air had given us an appetite. We returned home just in time for dinner.

In the evening we attended a large party, about a mile off; indeed, the whole week was spent in merry-making. New Year's Day we received calls; and even in that country place we had quite a number.

Mrs. Morton's sister, Mrs. Tracy, gave a Twelfth Night party. Lucy Dowley and Harry got the rings. I believe they exchanged them; at any rate, I know this, that two years after madcap Harry sobered down, and became the husband of pretty Lucy. As for the broken sixpences, one fell to my sister, and one to Mr. L. He offered to exchange, but she declined. There was a loved one far away, thoughts of whom shook her faith in the old saying.

The next morning we bade our kind hostess and her daughters farewell, and with hearts full of gratitude returned to our homes.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

Who Introduced Railroads in America?

The Springfield *Republican* publishes the following letter from L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, N. J.: "Reading the very interesting account of the Hoosac tunnel in your paper of Nov. 28, I find a new illustration of the difficulty of obtaining correct historical data. The writer states that in 1826 Dr. Phelps presented the first proposition ever made for a railroad before any legislative body in the United States. This is a mistake. About 1811 Col. John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., presented a memorial to the Legislature to authorize a railroad in New Jersey, and in February, 1815, a law was passed incorporating 'The New Jersey Railroad Company,' authorizing a road from Trenton to New Brunswick. This road was not built. In 1820, I saw, at Hoboken, Col. Stevens' short railroad, laid as an experiment. Locomotive steam-engines had not been perfected, and the best engineer did not suppose there would be sufficient traction in plain wheels to draw a heavy weight. The railway put up by Stevens was provided with a middle rail having teeth, for a driving-rack. This gentleman was father of the Messrs. Stevens who built the first railroad in New Jersey by virtue of the act of 1832. He entered into competition with Fulton to run the first steamboat on the waters of the Hudson, and thus obtain the monopoly granted by the law of New York, but falling a little behind in time, he sent his boat round to the Delaware, and I was carried by her in 1812. The family maintained a line of boats on the Delaware, individually or by the company, until their death."

CONGRESS having failed to renew Langstroth's patent on the movable frame principle in bee hives, there is no longer any restriction upon its use, and this is the only feature of any real value in the various hives which have been patented. A simple box hive, with movable frames, is as good a thing as a bee-keeper can get, unless he makes his colonies strong and constructs his hives with "two stories." Langstroth, by his inventions, changed the entire system of bee management, but his patent was infringed upon very generally, and he spent such large sums of money in attempts to protect his interests that he is said never to have made much out of the invention. The old, old story of inventors!

THREE hundred and fifty millions worth of church property in the United States escape taxation.

All Sorts.

THERE are 122 granges in California.

IN Russia, blonde women are considered frights.

CUBA has virtually an area of 48,408 square miles.

CALIFORNIA sends 1,000 bales of cotton to market this year.

CALIFORNIA pays $1,000,000 a year to Scotland for wheat bags.

IOWA boasts of a woman who has been mother-in-lawed sixteen times.

THE greatest depth of the Pacific ocean between California and China is about two and one-half miles.

The years have linings just as goblets do;
The old year is the lining of the new,—
Filled with the wine of precious memories,
The golden was doth line the silver is.

ELEVEN hundred people own 15,000,000 acres of land in California, which is an average of nearly 13,000 acres for each person.

THE English market is now supplied with pins made in Connecticut, and American needles are fast superseding those made in England.

JAY COOKE and family are intending to give up their residence at Germantown, and propose boarding in Philadelphia during the winter.

THE faculty of Dartmouth College have decided that ale is hurtful to their students, and have secured the closing of every saloon in the village.

THE granges of Hinds county, Georgia, have employed a lawyer to attend every session of the Board of Supervisors, and watch the interests of taxpayers.

"YES, sir; when a man in Louisiana finds a stranger in his hog-pen he has a right to shoot that stranger down," is the decision lately rendered by a Louisiana Judge.

A KENTUCKY lass lately lent her shawl to an invalid gentleman who was a passenger with her in a stage, and when it was returned to her there was a $500 greenback pinned to it.

ONLY a few years ago Upper Egypt had an average of only five or six rainy days in a year; the Pasha, however, planted millions of trees, and the average is now forty-six days to the year.

ONE of the propositions for the new Constitution of New Jersey is: "No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to any religious society or corporation."

A DISCOVERY of some economic importance has just been made in Newfoundland in the shape of a hone-stone, which, in texture and quality, rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for sharpening the finer edged tools, and is of unlimited extent.

DR. BURDON-SANDERSON, in making some experiments on the electrical phenomena which accompany the contraction of the leaves of a sensitive plant, found the currents produced are subject in all respects to the same laws as those of muscles and nerves.

THE advocates of the superiority of woman are advised to introduce the rule that woman be weighed by Troy weight—like other jewels—and men by avoirdupois. This would give to young men of 20, 143 pounds each on the average, and to young women of 20 about 146 pounds each.

A COMPANY has been incorporated at Denver, Col., to construct a canal from Platte river canyon, in the Rocky mountains, to the eastern borders of Colorado, over 250 miles. It is to carry 300 feet of water, which is to be used to irrigate the plains. The enterprise will cost $10,000,000.

THE New York *Evening Post* says the propensity of selecting Yankees for office-holding is illustrated by the fact that there are about 20,000 persons in Canada who have emigrated from the United States, and this class have some half dozen Representatives in the Dominion Parliament, who are among the most influential men in that body.

An Indian's Experience with a Breech-Loading Rifle.

Max Adeler says: "When breech-loading rifles were first introduced among the Kickapoo Indians, the principle upon which the weapons are constructed was not exactly understood. Jumping Bear got hold of one, the barrel of which opened at the rear with a spring and was attached to the stock with a hinge. The chief got it open and put the cartridge in, and then he was deeply perplexed to know how to get the barrel back in its place again. After making sundry futile efforts, he abandoned the attempt and carried the gun around with the stock hanging loose. He thought he would use it as a club, at any rate, even if it wouldn't shoot. One day, soon afterward, he became engaged in a discussion with an Arrapahoe Indian, probably on the subject of Cæsarism, or hired girls, or the price of mutton, or something of the sort—and he attempted to convince the other gentleman of the unsoundness of his views by whanging him over the head with the demoralized gun. As the butt struck the noble savage, it shut on the end of the barrel with a slam, exploded the cartridge, and in less than a minute that exasperated leader of the Kickapoo section of the North American Indian race was browsing around in the happy hunting-grounds in a condition of unfeigned astonishment. His bereaved family neglected to load up that sacred relic of their departed head until they had taken a few lessons; but now, when an Arrapahoe Indian presents heretical opinions concerning mutton or such things, they perforate him properly."

Prussian Finances.

The financial statement of the Prussian Government for 1872, which has recently been published, shows a very economical administration of the public funds. This surplus of income over expenditure for the year amounted to 28,000,000 thalers, while the public debt was reduced 80,000,000 thalers during the same time. The French indemnity money, of which Prussia received the largest part, sufficiently accounts for the reduction of the public debt; but the handsome surplus over expenses shows a thriftiness and economy which undoubtedly lie at the bottom of Prussia's power, and which will continue to give that country a predominance in Europe so long as these virtues are practiced. This saving is all the more remarkable when the enormous military expenses of the country are considered. The *American Register* says that it is stated, on reliable authority, that the Government holds in gold 480,000,000 thalers, and about 700,000,000 thalers in bills on London. With this plethora of money on hand, Prussia can well afford to dictate in Europe.

Polyandry in India.

An officer of the Bengal army, in an essay just published in London, describes the practice of polyandry as it exists at this day in one of the hill tribes of India: "A husband and wife are betrothed, dowries being exchanged between the husband and the father of the bride. After marriage, without any rites or ceremonies, but with the approval of parents, and in full cognizance of the village community of relatives, the wife accompanies her husband to his own house. If the husband has brothers or very near relatives all living together, they may each, if she and he consent, participate in the right to be considered her husband also, on making up a share of the dowry that has been paid. Younger brothers, as they grow up to maturity, and other brothers, as they become widowed, may each either take separate wives, or purchase shares in those already in the family. Any degree of complication in perfectly lawful wedded life may now be met with; from the sample of the single man living with a single wife, to that of a family of relatives married to a group of wives. All their children are held to be brothers and sisters. In poor districts several men have to be content with one wife between them; but, as women become more numerous, a greater proportion of men are able to procure a wife apiece."

The Grizzly Bear.

The grizzly stands at the head of the bear family, and is more feared and respected than all others. He is a treacherous, sullen, malicious, desperate, ill-mannered, uncouth, shaggy brute,—one who stubbornly resists all advances toward friendship, and is ready at any time to die in the last ditch. Like the immortal "Old Guard" of Napoleon, your genuine grizzly never surrenders, but is game to the last. The grizzly has a lordly, independent bearing, and on his native-mountain-sides or in the forests will hardly deign to make room for man himself. If you meet one in the road the chances are that he will not budge an inch, unless he happens to be in an accommodating mood, and then he will trot out one side a few yards, rear himself upon his enormous haunches, and graciously wait for you to pass. No matter whether you are armed with a breech-loading Ballard, needle-gun, Winchester, or Sharp, never attack a grizzly alone or out in the open country. The only safe position is on the back of a good horse or in the limbs of a cottonwood tree. Many persons, disregarding this advice, have paid for their temerity with their lives; for no matter where you shoot a grizzly, whether through the heart or the brain-box, he never gives up the ghost without a struggle, and will fight as long as he can lift a paw.—*Denver Letter.*

How to Cook a Beefsteak.

A beefsteak is always best broiled; but the following method is recommended when broiling is not convenient: The frying pan being wiped dry, place it upon the stove to become hot. In the meantime pepper and salt the steak, then lay it on the hot dry pan and instantly cover as tightly as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak; but be careful to keep it much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it, and if you want much gravy add a tablespoonful of strong coffee. This makes the meat delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining all the healthy, beef flavor that any John Bull could require. The same method may be applied to mutton chops or ham, only they require more cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made by adding a little cream, thickened by a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partially cool, stir the yolk of an egg, well beaten.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the appeal of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Treasurer of Lincoln county, Neb., resisting a county tax levy on the property of the road, has decided that the taxing power of a State is independent of the Constitution of the United States, and that, as an attribute of sovereignty, it may be exercised over all property and business within the boundaries of the State, except in so far as it may have been surrendered to the Federal Government. The county tax on the Union Pacific railroad is therefore valid. Justice Strong delivered the majority opinion of the court, but Justice Bradley filed a dissenting opinion, in which the tax of the Union Pacific road is held to be an unlawful interference with instrumentalities created in this case by the General Government.

RECENTLY, two young men living in Detroit, anxious to exhibit their nerve, laid a wager with a third person, which resulted in some rifle shooting of an extraordinary character. A dozen apples were procured, and one of the gentlemen stood 40 feet distant from the other, who shot with a rifle each of the dozen apples in succession from his friend's head, after the manner of the late William Tell. Not satisfied with that, the apple holder procured a common paste-board match-box cover, and held it close to his head, between his finger and thumb, and in that position permitted his friend to fire three times at it, each going "plumb" center.

IRON-MOLD IN LINEN.—Wash the spots in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water. Repeat if necessary and dry in the sun. Another method—Rub the spots with a little powdered oxalic acid, or salts of lemon and warm water. Let it remain a few minutes, and then rinse well in clean water.

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Around the Christmas tree we stood, and watched the children's faces
As they their little gifts received with childish airs and graces.
We grown folks had our share of fun in making wee ones merry,
And laughed to see the juveniles kiss 'neath the "holly berry."
Beside me sat sweet Bessie Moore, a lovely dark-eyed maiden,
While near her stood our little Eve, her arms with love-gifts laden,
Until around the room she went, the blue-eyed baby, shyly,
And, blushing red, into each lap her offerings dropped slyly.

But when to *me* the darling came, all empty-handed was she,
And when I asked, "Why slight me thus?" she answered, "Oh! betause we—
We dinna know *you* tumming here!" and then, with blue eyes shining,
To Bessie's side she went, her arms her sister's neck entwining.
"But *something* I must have," said I, "my Christmas night to gladden."
A shade of thought the baby face seemed presently to assume,
Till all at once, with gleeful laugh—"Oh! I know what I do, sir!
I've only sister Bessie left, but I'll div her to you, sir!"

Amid the laugh that came from all I drew my new gift to me,
While with flushed cheeks her eyes met mine, and sent a thrill all through me.
"Oh! blessed little Eve!" cried I, "your gift I welcome gladly!"
The little one looked up at me, half-wonderingly, half-sadly.
Then to her father straight I turned, and humbly asked his blessing
Upon my Christmas gift, the while my long-stored hopes confessing.
And as his aged hands were raised above our heads, bowed lowly,
The blessed time of Christmas ne'er had seemed to me so holy.

Humorous.

A MATTER of course—Racing.

TO BE taken at any time—a hint.

WALKING sticks—Promenading swells.

A COWARDLY assault—To beat a retreat.

LAST words of the criminal—"Forget me, knot."

SOME people have their thinking, like their washing, done out.

A BOSTON dry goods dealer advertises "financial crash towels."

AT a hotel table one boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones hereabouts."

THE wedding-cake of a couple recently married weighed forty pounds, and was in the form of a three-story house, with a sugar bride and bridegroom coming out of the front door—and, like the real couple, too sweet to last.

A LADY of the shoddy aristocracy found, on returning from a drive, some visiting cards on her table. She called a servant in great haste, saying: "John! John! take these and run quick! Them ladies is forgot their tickets!"

"WELL, Mr. ——, how do you feel?" said a friend to a defeated candidate a fews days after election. "I feel, I suppose," he replied, "as Lazarus did." "How was that?" "Why," said he, "Lazarus was licked by the dogs, and so am I."

THE man who advertised for an "epetarfe" for his wife, who had "dyed," was served with this couplet:

"My dear wife Betsey Ann had a bad spell
And the end of it is, she's now in hell."

But the next mail brought a more appropriate and comforting response:

"My wife Betsey Ann she colored her hair,
And all that's left of her is buried here."

A DETROIT negro prisoner, on his way to the penitentiary for larceny, was asked what he thought of his trial. He said: "When de lawyer that 'fended me made his speech, I made sure that I was going to take my ole hat and walk right out of dat co't room; but when de odder lawyer got up and commenced talking, I knew I was the biggest rascal on top of the earf."

A SOUTHERN paper advertises as follows: Wanted at this office, an able-bodied, hard-featured, bad tempered, not to be put off and to be backed down, freckled-faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddle bags, pistols, whisky, bowie-knife, and cowhide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment.

Tunneling from France to England.

The tunnel under Dover Straits is again under consideration by the French Government. A public inquest has been ordered by the Minister of Public Works into the project of Messrs. Low, De Gamond and others. A working model of their plan was on view at the grand exhibition of 1867. It received at that time the sanction of Napoleon III., who proposed to help it by a Government subsidy. The Prussian war prevented this plan from being carried out, but the company are now willing to build the tunnel at their own expense, provided the Government will make their grant a perpetual monopoly. This the Government will not accede to. It is probable, however, that a limited monopoly will be granted.

Origin of the Prairies.

Dr. Newberry, of Ohio, in an article in *Appleton's Journal*, expresses himself as of the opinion that prairies are the results of a diminished rainfall. In reply to this statement, Dr. Chase, of Kansas, says that, having resided four years in the heart of the minimum rainfall district, lying between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains, he has observed hundreds of magnificent oaks, from one to three feet in diameter, far from perennial streams, but protected from fires by rocky hill-sides; second, groves of cotton-wood, a water-loving tree, which now are often found thirty feet high, and a foot in diameter; third, groves of young trees, often covering an area of a hundred acres or more, and as thrifty as any among the Catskills; fourth, thousands of acres covered with tall, long-jointed grasses, which ten years ago produced nothing but short, wiry, Buffalo grass.

EDWIN BOOTH is 39 years old; Maggie Mitchell, 39; Lotta, 29; L. P. Barrett, 35; Frank Chanfrau, 51; John E. Owens, 54; John Brougham, 55; Lester Wallack, 53; Boucicault, 58; Mrs. Chanfrau, 33; Miss Neilson, 30; Joe Jefferson, 45; Agnes Ethel, 31; Clara Morris, 30; Mrs. Bowers, 50; E. A. Sothern, 40; Janauschek, 40; W. J. Florence, 40; John Collins, 75; Ben Du Bar, 58.

A Sad but True Story.

A large, wooden building, dilapidated and weather-beaten, and yet suggesting in its architecture something of old-time elegance and comfort, stands on Fifth avenue, near Seventy-sixth street. It faces the Park, and, from its size and evident age, attracts the notice of every passer-by. The house was formerly the residence of one of our oldest and most aristocratic families. A daughter was born in this old homestead, who, as years passed away, grew up beautiful and accomplished. She received a fine education, and, arriving at womanhood a few years since, entered society a few years since, and was as much admired for her mental accomplishments as for the graces of her person. An heiress to a large fortune, her admirers were many, and many eligible offers were made her. Her heart, however, remained free until a [illegible] man of Southern parentage, an employe in a down-town house. His character and connections are said to be irreproachable. The heiress made a deep impression upon him, and he began to pay his suit to her. The young man proceeded from the outset in a manly, honorable manner, and sought an interview with the father of the young lady and asked his permission to make a proposal of marriage. The father told him that, although he respected him, there was a serious and to him insurmountable obstacle to a union. "You are a poor young man," said he, "and have your way to make in the world. I have always intended that my daughter shall marry a man whose fortune equals that which shall be hers. For this reason, which is with me one of grave importance, I hope there will be no more of this. I esteem you, and believe you to be a gentleman of honor, and I trust you will have a regard for my feelings in this matter." The young man replied that he should never enter any family an unwelcome member. The young lady saw him no more. At first she wondered, then sorrowed, and finally a settled despondency took possession of her. Her parents, neither of whom had told her that her lover had asked her hand of them, sought vainly to divert and arouse her from a state of mind which began to cause them serious uneasiness. At length they planned a trip to Europe for her; and, although the season of the year was not that in which pleasure journeys thither are usually undertaken, they made all haste to get her off. She herself was utterly indifferent, and saw the preparations for her departure hurried without manifesting any interest in them or the projected journey. Her friends, hearing of her intended departure, gathered to wish her a happy trip and a safe return. Finally the day of departure arrived, and from the dock the girl's parents waved their farewells and their prayers went up for her safety and happiness.

The ship steamed gallantly out to sea and was lost to sight. Days after came the news of a terrible disaster. The vessel was the Ville du Havre, and the name of the daughter was in the list of the lost.—*New York Graphic.*

Shall Our Bodies be Burned?

We have recently announced to our readers that a society had been organized in Hanover, Germany, the members of which pledged themselves to insert a clause in their wills requiring that their bodies be burnt after death. Since making that announcement, it has come to our knowledge that a similar effort is being made in this city, and that a number of thoughtful men have become interested in this question of the cremation of dead bodies. Having already expressed an opinion in favor of a thoughtful discussion of this subject, we will not at present say any more respecting the claims it has upon public attention. It is evident that the question is one not to be dismissed with a shake of the head or a shudder, and, now that health and sanitary associations are doing so much toward the prevention rather than cure of disease, would it not be well to consider whether the germs of many dangerous maladies may not be fostered by the common exposure of the stricken and inanimate body, or its conveyance through the main thoroughfares of a crowded city? From a recent number of the *Union Medicale* we learn that one Dr. Polli has been making certain experiments in the cremation of dead bodies, the methods and results of which are described as follows: "In the cylindrical retort of refractory clay he placed the body of a dog, ten kilogrammes in weight. The apparatus was heated by a crown of flames issuing from a circular tube, perforated so as to render the combustion more active, the ordinary gas being mixed with a certain quantity of pure air. The cremation continued several hours, producing a thick smoke and the odor of roasting meat. (The smoke was easily burnt by applying flame at the upper orifice.) After carbonization, a complete incineration was obtained; that is to say, the calcination of all solid parts of the body, represented by a weight of 830 grammes. This first attempt proves the possibility of reducing to ashes the body of an animal to about one-twelfth of its weight. The pipes bringing the gas were then disposed so as better to favor its mixture with air. In this way a large dog, weighing nineteen kilogrammes, was incinerated in two hours, leaving a residue of 973 grammes of ashes."—*Appletons' Journal.*

SUFFERERS with Piles should erect a monument to DR. SILSBEE for his beneficent discovery of ANAKESIS, an infallible cure for the worst cases of piles—a failure in 20,000 cases has not been recorded. It is a simple suppository, painless and easy of application, gives instant relief, acts as an instrument, poultice and medicine, and cannot fail to cure. Lotions, ointments, and internal remedies may fail, but ANAKESIS is infallible. Price, $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by P. Neustaedter & Co. Principal Depot, 46 Walker street, New York.—[Com.

WANTED.—One hundred thousand men and boys to wear Elmwood and Warwick collars. Apply to the nearest gents' furnishing store, where you can get a situation by buying a box.—[Com.

A CHIROPODIST announced on his card that he has "removed corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe."

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?—When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We *advertise and sell a pure medicine* which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country. 22

A MAINE woman ate four quarts of oysters at one sitting, the other day, and won $100 by so doing, which, after deducting her burial expenses, eighty-five dollars, left her fifteen dollars to commence the next world with.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides; pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs., now she weighs 140 lbs. and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines. WM. MEAZEL.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The transition of the hair from gray, red, or sandy, to brown or black, produced by this article is *instantaneous*, and the color brought out is natural, bright and UNCHANGEABLE under exposure to the air or sun. Being also a nutritious preparation, free from corrosive ingredients, it is highly BENEFICIAL TO THE HAIR, and hence is a favorite, not only with men of fashion, but is universally *approved by Ladies* as a toilet article of inestimable value.—[Com.

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Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Natives	7 @	12
Texans	5 @	7
HOGS—Dressed	6½@	7½
COTTON—Middling Upland	16½@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75 @	6 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 57½@	1 59
CORN—Mixed Western	77 @	80
OATS	56 @	58
RYE—Western	1 05 @	1 07
PORK—Mess	16 00 @	..
LARD	8½@	8¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Natives	5 50 @	5 65
Good to Prime Steers	5 25 @	5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 50 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 00 @	2 50
Stock steers	2 50 @	3 75
HOGS—Live	4 75 @	4 90
Dressed	5 50 @	5 75
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 16½@	1 18
No. 2 Spring	1 14 @	1 15
No. 3 Spring	1 09½@	1 11
CORN—No. 2	52½@	53
OATS—No. 2	37½@	38½
RYE—No. 2	74½@	76
BARLEY—No. 2	1 32 @	1 34
BUTTER—Good to Choice	26 @	32
EGGS—Fresh	25 @	30
PORK—Mess	14 00 @	14 30
LARD	8½@	8¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 42 @	1 43
CORN—New Mixed	54 @	55
OATS—No. 2	40 @	42
RYE—No. 2	86 @	88
PORK—Mess	14 00 @	14 15
LARD	8 @	..
HOGS	4 70 @	4 90
CATTLE	3 50 @	5 00
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	7 00 @	7 25
WHEAT	1 46 @	1 48
CORN	51 @	58
OATS	42 @	50
RYE	95 @	96
PORK—Mess	15 00 @	..
LARD	8½@	8½
HOGS	4 60 @	5 10
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 17 @	1 18
No. 2	1 14 @	1 15
CORN—No. [illegible]	54 @	55
OATS—No. 2	36 @	38
RYE—No. 1	74 @	76
BARLEY—No. 2	1 37 @	1 38
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 59 @	1 60
No. 2 Red	1 48 @	1 49
CORN	59 @	61
OATS	46 @	48
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 49 @	1 50
No. 2 Red	1 43 @	1 45
CORN	56 @	58
OATS	42 @	43

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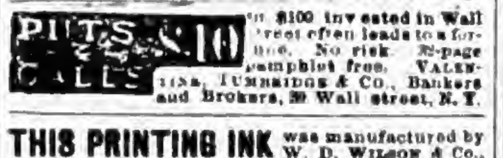

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CONSUMPTION And Its Cure.

WILLSON'S

Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

WESTERN AGT'S: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis.

TAKES ON SIGHT. Last and Best combination for Canvassers, Agents & Salesmen!

—HENRY WARD BEECHER'S family newspaper gives every subscriber a pair of the largest and finest OLEOGRAPHS—two most attractive subjects, that "take" on sight—painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep." Agents have IMMENSE SUCCESS; call it "best business ever offered for canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit and pay very high commissions. Each subscriber receives without DELAY two beautiful pictures, which are ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the *largest circulation in the world!* Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back chapters supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long-expected sequel to "*My Wife and I*" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary, or an independent business, should send for circulars and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT OR THE FARMER'S WAR AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the rise and progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry; its objects and prospects. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

TENNESSEE FARM FOR SALE.

1,100 acres; 450 acres under plow, balance timber, well improved; price $10 per acre. Would exchange for productive property. For particulars address POSTMASTER, Clearmont, Warren Co., Tenn.

DR. A. G. OLIN HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cents. Circulars to ladies, two stamps. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 69 Randolph-st., cor. State, Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence strictly confidential.

NO MORE WET CARPETS! NO MORE COLD FEET!

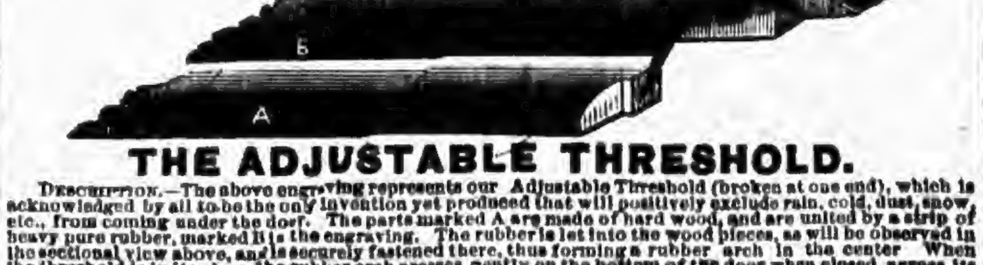

THE ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD.

DESCRIPTION.—The above engraving represents our Adjustable Threshold (broken at one end), which is acknowledged by all to be the only invention yet produced that will positively exclude rain, cold, dust, snow, etc., from coming under the door. The parts marked A are made of hard wood, and are united by a strip of heavy pure rubber, marked B in the engraving. The rubber is let into the wood pieces, as will be observed in the sectional view above, and is securely fastened there, thus forming a rubber arch in the center. When the threshold is in its place, the rubber arch presses gently on the bottom of the door when closed, across its entire width, completely excluding rain, cold, dust, etc. Its durability has been tested for years, and we will guarantee it to outwear any ordinary wooden threshold. It is impossible for it to get out of order, is easily swept over, and is, in short, the most durable, simple, and effectual weather protector that has yet been invented. Not only so, but it is the only PATENT ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD ever invented, and has no competitor in the known world.

PRICES.

For Single Door (width two feet six inches to three feet), $1.50 each. For Double Door (width four feet six inches to five feet), $2.50 each.

☞ They will save their cost in one season, in the consumption of fuel.

Ask for them at the Hardware stores; or we will send free of expense, anywhere, on receipt of the price.

WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 158 Clark St., Chicago.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c. pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

NO CURE! NO PAY! Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

O. N. U. No. 52

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

Gov. Booth was last Saturday elected U. S. Senator by the California Legislature, to succeed Eugine Casserly.

◆

There has been a pretty general strike among the locomotive engineers on the different railroads, because of an attempt by the companies to reduce their wages.

◆

An Honest Man.

Says the Cincinnati Times, a Republican paper: "Hon. W. S. Holman, of Indiana, is an honest man, with an obstinate firmness which can be put to good use. If a reconstruction of parties should become necessary, Holman is one whom reformers can tie to."

◆

They do say—and you can judge the truth of it—that General Grant has put his foot down and ordered the Senators under pain of his severest displeasure, to confirm the Mrs. Williams' and Mrs. Grant's candidate for the Chief Justice. The President, it is said, can't understand how the committee can trifle with ladies' feelings in this unseemly fashion?

◆

Senator Morton recently declared in the Senate that "he believed in the [illegible] that a State had rights which were sacred and inviolate, and that Congress had no right to encroach upon them." If this is not stealing the Democratic doctrine of State rights, pray what is it? Senator Morton stands a pretty good chance of being arrested for grand larceny.

◆

Forgetting, for a few moments, his favorite hobby (demanding additional privilege for Sambo) Senator Sumner recently introduced a resolution instructing a committee to report a bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and doing away with the present mode of collecting this revenue, substituting stamps, and subjecting all unstamped articles which are provided by law to pay revenue to seizure and confiscation.

◆

The way the "Republican party stands committed against the salary grab," may be inferred by the election of Mat. Carpenter for Vice President *pro tem*, the appointment and confirmation of John A. Bingham as Minister to Japan and by giving the leadership of the House of Representatives to such men as Butler, Dawes & Co. We think it "stands committed," and the jury of the people will see that it stands convicted.

◆

The Virginius Farce.

A tragedy which startled the civilized world and aroused the indignation of our own people to fever heat has ended in a miserble farce, at a cost of many millions, without conferring the least benefit or satisfying any substantial demand.

Spanish diplomacy has again triumphed, with the aid of Spanish gold. It is the old story repeated in a new form. The United States come off with the husks and Spain with the choice fruit. This is the result of the Virginius affair, stripped of its lies and subterfuges.

◆

Down With the Middlemen.

At a recent public meeting of the Farmers' Club, at Monticello, Illinois a preacher who was a member through the ownership of a stock farm in an adjoining county, took occasion to harangue his brotherhood on the profits accruing to the middlemen, who by their sharp dealing were swindling the tiller of the soil out of his legitimate earnings, and advised his hearers from this time forth to sell at head-quarters and to buy in the same way, avoiding all contact with those who put themselves between the producer and the consumer. A butcher who happened to be present, and, by the way, was a member of the preacher's congregation, took offense at the gist of the preacher's remarks, and resolved to let him know the state of his mind at the first opportunity.

The next morning the parson, with basket in hand, visited the meat shop, and inquired the price of a roast for dinner. The butcher usually waited upon his spiritual adviser with alacrity, but at this particular time he was moody, and refused to deal any longer with the eloquent farmer preacher.

"What is the matter now?" said the middleman in religious matters, "have I not always paid you for the meat I bought?"

"Yes," replied the butcher, "but that speech of yours last night did the business for me. Hereafter I follow your advice, so far as you are concerned: in future you will go to the bullock for your meat, and I will go directly to Jesus Christ for my salvation."

The Great Headqaarters for Valuable and Useful Holiday Preients

—IS AT—

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

A GREAT REDUCTION OF Prices from this time until January 1, to enable all to enjoy the luxury of making their friends happy!

FINE FURS!

For Holiday sales, at greatly reduced prices! In Hudson Bay Sable, Dark Eastern Mink, Alaska Seal, Alaska Sable, Black French Lynx, Siberian Squirrel, Black French Coney. Also, a variety of Children's Furs at very low prices!

Cloaks and Shawls

Comprising all the new shades in Demans, English Walking Jackets, Sacquet and Polonaise, Paisley Long and Square Shawl, Rich Ottoman Stripe Shawls, Plaid Wool Long and Square Shawls, Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, Shoulder Shawls and Scarfs.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

At a bona fide reduction from regular prices. Just received, a new lot of Evening Silks in choice light colors. New Stripe Silks. Also, a large and attractive line of Black Gross Gra n Silks, 1,00 1,25, 1 50, 1 75 per yard and upward.

DRESS GOODS!

It an immense reduction from regular prices. All of our 40 to 75c Dress Goods marked down to retail from 25 to 50c per yard! All our Fine Black Dress Goods, our Real Lyons Poplins, French Cashmeres, Drap de Etes, Satins Sping-lines Velours Merinos Bright Scotch Plaid Black Alpacas at greatly reduced prices!

Embroideries and Laces!

Comprising new and special purchases for the Holidays, in Real Lace Barbes Black Guipure Capes Point Lace Collars French Embroidered Setts in Boxes new Rufflings Embroidered Handkerchiefs Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs—some elegant goods in this department.

FANCY GOODS!

In great variety for the Holidays! Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, boys, and Children in every desirable style. Hosiery and Gloves for the Holidays. New Style Fancy Ties for the Holidays. A few Elegant Large Fans for the Holidays. Scotch Good Boxes for the Holidays!

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

in Housekeeping Linens and Cotons; White and Colored Bed Blankets, Nubias Hoods and Scarfs; Cloths Cassimeres and Jeans; Felt Skirts and Boulevard Skirts; White Red and Grey Flannels; Brown and Bleached Muslins, French Toilet Quilts and Spreads! Table Linens Napkins and Doylies; Toweling and Crashes.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

To visit establishment every day for the next three weeks, as we are in receipt of something new every day!

SPECIAL.

We are offering a special bargain in 90c SILKS, formerly sold at 1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00 and 2 50.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

PROSPECTUS

—OF THE—

CINCINNATI

Weekly Enquirer!

$50,000.00

WORTH OF

PremiumS

Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Furs, Silverware, Watches, Musical Instruments, etc

We place these premiums within easy reach of any of our patrons, by allowing them liberal commissions on $2,00 subscribers for the Weekly Enquirer, as follows:

For	5 names and	$10 00 a credit of	$ 2 50
For	10 names and	20 00 a credit of	5 50
For	15 names and	30 00 a credit of	8 25
For	20 names and	40 00 a credit of	12 00
For	30 names and	60 00 a credit of	19 00
For	40 names and	80 00 a credit of	26 00
For	50 names and	100 00 a credit of	32 50
For	75 names and	150 00 a credit of	52 50
For	100 names and	200 00 a credit of	70 00
For	150 names and	300 00 a credit of	120 00
For	200 names and	400 00 a credit of	160 00

For those who do not desire to enter clubs gotten up to secure premiums on the above plan, we offer the following choice secection of

CHROMO PREMIUMS:

"Asking a Blessing," "Household Pets" and "De Soto, discovering the Mississippi."

Never before were such favorable terms offered for securing a handsome premium of great value.

The Enquirer Almanac and Granger's Manual for 1874 will be sent free to every subscriber received since April 15, 1873. Address all letters to

FARAN & McLEAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

Lands and Town Lots,

WITHIN THE

COUNTY OF DE KALB AND STATE OF INDIANA

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1872, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1873.

Names.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amo'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Tax due
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Miller & Stoner	off N. side of s. e. q.	26	33	12	81	29	1050	1050	8 17	12 18	50	20 65
Same	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	26	33	12	13	47	520	685	4 22	10 48	50	15 20
Stoner John, Jr.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	1640	1640	6 05	19 02	50	25 57
Same	N. E. qr.	26	33	12	159	28	2900	2900	18 34	33 64	50	52 48
Stoner John	in mid. pt. of w. s. sw. q.	24	33	12	6	00	90	90	35	1 04	50	1 89
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Spear Samuel	n. e ¼ of n. e qr.	4	33	13	40	00	300	300	1 03	2 97	50	4 50
Willcox Isaac	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	400	400	2 74	3 96	50	7 20
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Johnson Thomas	w. ½ of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	8	33	14	40	00	650	650	1 07	8 05	50	9 62
Place Susan	in s. e. cor. of s ½ of s. e. q.	1	33	14	1	00	40	40	1 45		50	1 95
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Mogle Simon, heir of	in s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		15	106	106	2 20	1 27	50	3 97
Same	n. ½ of n. ½ of n. w. qr	17	33	15	40	00	650	650	5 68	7 85	50	14 03
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Powell G., heirs of	n. e. cor. of s ½, n. w. qr	25	35	12	10	00	70	70	39	74	50	1 63
Work Thoma	s. e. cor. of n. w. ¼, n. w. q	1	35	12	10	00	255	402	35	6 00	50	6 85
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Mottinger S. B. & N.	pt. of s. w. qr.	3	35	13	140	50	2620	2814	1 14	33 72	50	35 36
Rogers Andrew C.	s. e of s. w ¼ of s. w. q	3	35	13		25	140	185	1 14	3 55	50	5 19
Reing Frank	s. w. cor. of s. e. ¼, s. w. q	10	35	13	1	00	20	63	11	1 69	50	2 30
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Clark Sarah	s. 3-4 of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	6	35	14	30	00	590	646	3 45	9 34	50	13 29
Hanna Horace H.	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	80	00	400	400	2 56	4 24	50	7 30
Same	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	250	250	3 20	2 64	50	6 34
Reed Robert	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	250	250	1 27	2 65	50	4 42
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Hanna Horace H.	pt. of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	25	330	330	2 08	3 99	50	6 57
Keeler Sarah J.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	15	5	80	220	220	2 23	2 65	50	5 38
Same	s. pt. of s. w. ¼ of s. w. q.	6	35	15	2	00	150	150	1 91	1 80	50	4 21
Learned Oliver P. & Mary	n. e. pt. of s. e. qr.	6	35	15	76	00	1320	1520	4 64	18 38	50	23 52
Robinet George	off s. s. s. fracl ½	4	35	15	61	12	1240	1508	1 05	20 74	50	22 29
Weicht Mary	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	7 57	10 89	50	18 96
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	4 77	10 89	50	16 16
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Ackley Asa, heirs of	und 1-3, m. p. n. ½ s w q	30	34	15	6	66	142	142	98	1 63	50	3 11
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Benibe John	w ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	34	14	80	00	1600	1600	11 81	16 96	50	29 27
Bearh John	off s. side of n. w. qr	36	34	14	15	00	250	250	1 72	2 64	50	4 86
Croxton W. G.	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		20	250	250	6 09	2 64	50	9 23
Freeman Henritta	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	150	150	6 31	1 58	50	8 39
Freeborn John E	in s. w. cor. of s. e. qr	24	34	14	30	00	540	540	17 39	5 72	50	23 61
Johnson James	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	250	250	21	2 64	50	3 35
Kenistrick John	s. 3-4 of s. e. ¼ s. e. qr	24	34	14	30	00	600	685	6 36	6 36	50	13 12
Linderfer Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14	2	00	400	547	18 95	8 30	50	27 75
Meese John R.	pt of e. ½ of n. e. qr	19	34	14	73	50	1000	1282	22 53	16 08	50	39 11
North Nancy	in w. ½ of s. e. qr.	12	34	14		40	50	91	19 28	2 46	50	22 24
Schmidt John	in s. w qr.	1	34	14		64	75	75	2 48	78	50	3 76
Smurr George	s. pt. of s. w ¼ of n. e. qr	[illegible]	34	14	7	50	75	75	1 95	78	50	3 23
Seldenright Alexander	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr	[illegible]	34	14	3	00	325	325	40 08	3 44	50	44 02
Zeigler Samuel G.	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	19	34	14	40	00	550	659	8 32	8 48	50	17 30
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Askey Thomas	in s. w. cor. of s. e. qr	3	34	13		50	200	200	8 50	2 12	50	11 12
Austead Christain & John	in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr	4	34	13		26	305	305	23 79	3 24	50	27 53
Dearborn B. B.	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	14	34	13	80	00	1145	1145	9 91	12 14	50	22 55
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr	24	34	13	40	00	480	480	5 60	5 08	50	11 18
Frothingham John B.	n. w. pt. of n. w. ¼ s. e. q	3	34	13	5	90	590	590	17 67	6 24	50	24 41
Hannah Charles	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	13	40	00	200	200	14 81	2 12	50	17
Jarvice & Crane	pt of n. e. ¼ of s. e. q	3	34	13		60	60	60	80	62	50	1 92
Lease Lemuel M.	in s. e. ¼ of s e q r.	3	34	13	6	00	750	750	3 05	7 94	50	11 49
Smith John Q.	in s. e. qr	4	34	13		50	125	125	17 03	1 32	50	18 85
Shoaf Charles	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	34	13	80	00	400	400	25 85	4 24	50	30 59
Smith Simon	s e p of s e ¼ n w. q	15	34	13	1	50	60	117	11 20	2 24	50	14 00
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Farrington A. S.	in s e ¼ of n w qr	2	34	12	2	75	225	225	1 36	2 60	50	4 46
Franklin Eliza	e ½ of n e qr	18	34	12	80	00	1620	1620	18 75	18 78	50	38 03
Helmer John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	46	46	1 99	72	50	3 01
Kryder Martha J.	in n e cor of s ½ n e q	4	34	12	1	00	45	45	42 96	52	50	43 98
Shaffer Lewis	off w end s ½ n e q	[illegible]	35	12		50	135	218	2 41	4 78	50	7 69

Town Lots.

Names	Number.	Township.		Town.		Value of lots and Improvements	Total value of taxables	Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for th Current year	Cost of Advertising	Total amount of Taxes due
LAWRENCE.											
Alleman Samuel M.	662	34	12	O. P.	73 pt of	90	90	80	1 04	50	2 34
Brant Jane C.	664	34	12	O. P.	58	27	27	7 14	30	50	7 91
Hine H. S.	724	34	12	O. P.	70	1350	1350	2 26	15 66	50	18 42
same	725	34	12	O. P.	71	315	315	3 20	3 64	50	7 34
Hunter Amanda	744	34	12	J. A.	32	207	207	2 24	2 40	50	5 14
Knox Joseph	754	34	12	O. P.	49	225	225	2 31	2 60	50	5 41
Miller Peter	758	34	12	J. A.	28 w ¼	59	59	2 01	68	50	3 19
same	760	34	12	J. A.	29	36	36	1 30	40	50	2 20
same	761	34	12	J. A.	31	36	36	1 01	40	50	1 91
same	762	34	12	J. A.	35	27	27	1 01	30	50	1 81
Wyrick Jacob	798	34	12	O. P.	63	162	162	1 49	1 86	50	3 85
ORANGE.											
Rice Brothers	654	34	14		109	410	410	14 99	5 08	50	20 57
VIENNA.											
Huey Isaac	344	33	15		69	30	30	5 72	36	50	6 58
same	345	33	15		76	210	229	24	4 26	50	5 00
Rex Joseph	375	33	15		47 s e pt	440	440	19 45	5 32	50	25 27
Thompson John	394	33	15		33	130	130	1 49	1 57	50	3 56
SUMMIT.											
Ernest	611	35	13	G. A.	7 and ½	7	7	4 82	07	50	5 39
Marcum John	644	35	13	M. A.	20	50	74	2 17	81	50	3 48
CORUNNA.											
Adams David W	806	34	12	McA	5 w ½	181	181	8 52	2 08	50	11 10
Chaffee Julia A.	8 8	34	12	McA	4	225	225	19 53	2 60	50	22 63
Drowley Jesse	837	34	12	McA	16 and ½	91	107	1 50	3 48	50	5 57
Harding Smith	908	34	12	T. A	4 n. w. cor	23	23	1 50	26	50	2 26
Hosler Lewis	910	34	12	McA	2	135	135	1 29	1 56	50	3 34
Rex William	946	34	12	McA	11	27	27	85	30	50	1 65
Snellbaker Levi	948	34	12	McA	5 e. ½	113	163	8 52	4 14	50	13 16
Thompson George B.	959	34	12	McA	3	315	315	2 26	4 90	50	7 66
BUTLER.											
[illegible] J. H.	5	34	14	E. A.	68 s pt	200	281	37 70	6 76	50	44 96
Bo[illegible] Susan	73	34	14	T. A.	7	75	75	1 98	1 19	50	3 67
Carr [illegible] John A.	[illegible]	34	14	P. A.	8	10	10	3 00	15	50	3 65
Garvey [illegible]	383	34	14	P. A.	17	10	10	94	15	50	[illegible] 59
same [illegible] J.	441	34	14	D. A.	10 nl-3	1130	1555	1 70	27 27	50	29 47
Keefer Sara[illegible] B.	482	34	14	T. A.	5	250	250	47	4 01	50	4 98
Mathews Ann	505	34	14	O. P.	27	175	216	11 27	6 72	50	18 49
Reese George W.	739	[illegible]	14	E. A.	68 pt of	200	200	2 63	3 22	50	6 35
Weitz Daniel											
AUBURN.											
Brown Wm.	1	34	13	[illegible] P.	101	60	60	48	75	50	1 73
Cook J. P.	[illegible]	34	13	[illegible] P.	200	50	50	48	63	50	1 61
Dills, Dawson & Dill	113	34	13	O.	8	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	182	34	13	G&D	9	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	183	34	13	G&D		100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	184	34	13	G&D	[illegible]	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	185	[illegible]	13	G&D	19	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	186	[illegible]	13	G&D	20	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	187	34	13	G&D	21	335	335	64	4 22	50	5 36
Floyd Hattie A.	269	34	[illegible]	O P.	115	110	110	48	1 38	50	2 36
Kuhlman Enos	[illegible]	34	[illegible]	W A	29	20	20	91	25	50	1 66
Larimore Andrew	440	34	13	[illegible] B	218	500	632	34 03	9 20	50	43 72
Little Amanda	406	34	13	O. P	87	70	70	32	88	50	1 70
Moody John R.	640	34	13	O.	13	100	100	32	2 38	50	3 20
Moore John S.	654	34	13	K A	12	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
Rakestraw Wm.	672	24	13	K A	5	610	635	64	8 05	50	9 14
Smith & Hare	743	34	13	O. P	116	130	1030	40	12 96	50	13 86
Shafer John & Bro	776	34	13	G&D	15	75	75	24	93	50	1 67
same	777	34	13	G&D	16						
WATERLOO.											
Austead John D	5	34	13	H A	18	175	190	34	3 69	50	4 53
Corbet Arteman	88	34	13	O P	71	600	600	15 47	6 66	50	22 58
Ditman John	143	34	13	H A	220	75	75	9 30	80	50	10 63
Goldsmith Agnes J.	198	34	13	M A	9	100	100	89	1 11	50	2 50
Hamilton Nettie A.	234	34	13	F A	6	90	102	300	3 29	50	6 79
Jarvis & Frothingham	283	34	13	F A	7	200	200	6 78	2 22	50	9 50
Littell L. C.	377	34	13	H A	200	40	40	1 41	44	50	2 35
Lock Thomas	422	34	13	H A	43	125	125	34	1 38	50	2 23
same	424	34	13	H A	190	250	250	34	2 77	50	3 61
Trisch[illegible]	502	34	13	H A	27	75	75	72	83	50	2 05
Davis & Johnson	691	34	13	C. A	19 Uniontown	30	30	294	32	50	3 76

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County }

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1872 with the delinquent tax, penalty and interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February, A. D. 1874 (the same being the ninth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty, interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 1st, 1873.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

Prices for

Christmas and New Year

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	8 and 9c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from importers, and we, selling direct to the cusumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 90, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60, 90, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12c
Best Zantee Currents, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peel, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year-old Whiskey from 35 cents to 70 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle. Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—OId 763 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 60 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	20c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	15c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon	$1 00	Lard Oil, per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	30c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	50c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon, 75, 85 and 1 00	
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 25c; 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

War, War!

NOT AGAINST SPAIN!

But High Prices

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. LONG & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

RUSH & BUCHANAN

Are opening out a new Stock of

FURNITURE!

Consisting of everything in this line

Rich Parlor Sets!

BED ROOM SETS

and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for th trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

Particular attention given to the Undertaking Business.

Coffins on Hand

and made to order on short notice.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of

T. J. SAXTON,
Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Notice To Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, at 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, January 5th, 1874.—Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
R. WES. McBRIDE, Secretary.
Dec 2nd, 1873.—5013.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, Conductor.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

I. M. Thomas is putting Webster's Unabridged Dictionary into all his schools. Shaffer, of Jackson township, has already done the same, and doubtless other trustees will soon gladden the hearts of their teachers in the same way.

ANSWER TO QUESTION.—"Can a teacher put into a school, a text book on reading or arithmetic different from those adopted by the County Board?" Certainly not. This is one of the very things we are trying to stop. You may prefer Wilson's readers, and have them put into the school, and next year B. takes your place, and as he prefers Saunders' readers, will use his utmost endeavors to have another change, and so on year after year. It was to stop this constant changing and useless expense, that the Board adopted a text book in reading, and it is to be hoped that no teacher will attempt to set aside their decision.

Township Institutes.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.
Corunna, DeKalb Co., Ind.

The teachers of Richland township held their Institute at the Corunna school house on Saturday, Dec. 13th, 1873. Number of teachers present, eight; absent, seven; whole number fifteen. On motion, Mr. Conrad was chosen Chairman, Miss Callie Britton, Secretary and Mr. Johnston Critic. Mr. Conrad then made a few brief remarks on the manner of conducting Institutes, their use &c. Next in order Mr. Baugs took up the subject of physiology, and with the usual spirit manifested by the gentleman, made the recitation both interesting and instructive. Mr. Johnston next took up arithmetic for a short time, and the manner in which he conducted the class proved that he was an efficient teacher. The subject of mathematical geography was then discussed by the teachers generally; the recitation was conducted in an entertaining and agreeable manner by Mr. Ackley. The Institute then joined in an exercise in spelling, which was proposed and conducted by Mr. Conrad, and which served to make the Institute lively for a short time. After a general discussion on various subjects, the Institute adjourned, to meet at the Myers School House, known as district number thirteen, in said township, on the 2nd Saturday of January, 1874. All friends of education are invited to attend.

A. CONRAD, Chairman.
C. BRITTON, Secretary.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The Concord township Teachers Institute met at Spencerville December 20th. Mr. M. Young was appointed President, and Miss L. Daniels Secretary. Most of the teachers in the township were present; also the Trustee and a number of spectators, among whom were several teachers from Jackson township. Different methods of teaching some of the legal branches were discussed by the members. The teachers seemed to be earnest, energetic workers, which made the session an interesting one. A programme was arranged, in which each teacher was given his especial work for the next institute, which is to meet in four weeks at the same place.

L. DANIELS, Secretary.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Seven of the nine teachers of Union township met at Husselman's School House on Saturday, December 27th, 1873. Mr. Barns being present, took the chair and conducted exercises in reading, spelling, arithmetic and grammar; each recitation being followed by a discussion, in which most of those present participated. At the close of the session, Mr. Thomas, township trustee, appointed Charles Emanuel chairman for the ensuing meetings, and T. H. Shoub was elected secretary. Several visitors were present Misses McNerney and Griswold, of the Auburn school, were also in attendance, and took part with us. This is as it should be. All teachers should feel sufficient interest to attend these meetings, whether the law requires it or not. Our next meeting is at No. 2 one mile south of Waterloo.

T. H. SHOUD, Secretary.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

The teachers of Stafford township met at the Center School House on Saturday, December 20th, 1873, Mr. Barns being present, call the teachers to order and proceeded to the institute work by giving instructions in reading and the best methods of teaching primary classes. This was followed by exercises in grammar and false syntax, spelling and similar subjects, each of which was thoroughly discussed. Work to be done at the next meeting was then assigned to each member. Every teacher was present. Four out of five were ladies, and their prompt attendance on such a day speaks well for their interest in the work. All seemed interested in the exercises. Next meeting is on the second Saturday in January, 1874

SARAH SHOUD, Secretary

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 20c.
Oats 38cts.
Butter 28 cts.
Wheat $1 43
Potatoes $1.15.
Corn, new, 50c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $5.00.
Chickens, dressed 6c.
Live Turkeys 7c per lb.
Live Geese, 7 and 8 cents
THE COURIER $2.00 a year

Potatoes are scarce.

Court has adjourned.

Good wheeling now.

Call and see our new office.

Remember the Theatre to-night.

We have in our midst a dollar store.

Wood seems to be plenty in the market this week.

Wheat is begining to come in, and our buyers are busy.

The delinquent tax list appears in this issue.

See the new business cards on the first page.

Live chicken, turkeys, etc., are very scarce.

The hog market is seemingly very light this winter.

The saloons, on Seventh street, were closed on Christmas.

Leave your measure with Totten for a new silk hat. He warrants a perfect fit

Protracted meeting is still going on at the Methodist church in this place.

Some valuable presents were placed upon the Christmas trees last week.

Some two or three "sports" spent their Christmas in our jail.

Ed. Picker, a typo form Toledo, is visiting his parental home.

The Jewelry Store sold a large number of toys on Christmas.

Long & Co., have occupied the old post office building.

Read the business cards on the drop curtain at the entertainment to-night.

Our school teachers received some valuable present from their scholars on Christmas.

Remember that the COURIER office is in Odd Fellows' building second story.

Several of our young roosters have eloped on account a Bender, last Christmas.

People shold clean off the ice and snow on their side walks, as it helps the looks of the streets very much.

We want it understood among the boys that no loafing will be allowed in this office.

The dance last week on Wednesday was not as largely attend as anticipated, however a pleasant time was had.

Five hundred dollars is the worth of the presents placed upon the Christmas tree at the Presbyterian church.

Go to Vordermark's when you want a neat fitting boot or shoe. They sell very cheap, and deal in good material.

No. 1 fine shirts made to order by leaving your measure at the store of T B Totten's

A collection of $19 dollars was taken up at the Methodist church last Sunday evening to defray expenses of the protracted meeting.

Prepare for the entertainment at Ensly's Hall Thursday evening January 1st, 1873. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents, babies $10.

This week is the first time this winter that we had snow enough so that sleighs would run. It did not last long, but the people generally made good use of it.

If you want to be a granger and with grangers stand, go to Vordermarks under the COURIER office for your boots & shoes They keep them in large assortment and at the lowest prices.

The popular prices offered by the new boot & shoe store, in the Odd Fellows' building are creating quite a rush and people find that they can buy goods just as cheap as at Fort Wayne.

Have you seen those nobby styles of fine boots made at Vordermarks? They are the handsomest out. For a reliable boot you cannot do better than by giving them a call.

We call attention to the new card of C. A. O. McClellan in this paper. He proposes a new feature in the collection of claims by making advances on those that are good. See card.

We notice a fine display of photoes in our Postoffice, from Johnson's gallery, Waterloo, Ind. They are certainly very fine. Call and see them. 2t

We saw a most beautiful bureau at Mr. Long's furniture establishment yesterday He keeps a good stock of everything in this line.

On Wednesday before Christmas, S. W. Ralston & Son took in about $2000 worth of clover seed and it wasnt a good day for clover seed either. Price $4 90

T. H. Galloway, of Haysville, Ohio, gave us a call the other day while visiting his sons residents here. He knew Auburn years ago, and was astonished at the rapid growth of our town.

A large number of our boys, not over 15 years of age were in a miserable state of intoxication all day last Christmas.—Old bender not to stand the blame for the crowd.

Dr. Ford has his residence now lighted up with gas on the same plan as the Swineford hotel. The new brick block should be lighted the same way, and now is the time to put it in.

We have been using buckwheat flour from the Eagle Mill, and find it No. 1. It is free from sand and is superbly ground. Go to the Eagle Mills if you want a good article of flour.

We learn that our friend Chas. Shepherd received a caining at the Presbyterian church the other evening. Too bad. But he took it so gracefully that we are wholy in sympathy with him.

Chapman, one of the fellows charged with complicity in the Eel River car robbery, and who remained after the other two escaped was found guilty and sentenced to the county jail six months and $5 fine.

The members of the Auburn Silver Band desire to return their thanks to Mrs. J. W Shaffer, for the sumptuous repast spread for their benefit on Friday evening Dec. 19th. The boys speak flatteringly of the splendid oyster stew served on the occasion.

I. M. Thomas has purchased the grounds on which the stock yards are located and will go to work at once to construct a plaining mill, having already bought an engine for that purpose. We have long needed an enterprise of this kind and are glad to know that we are soon to have one.

We know of a couple of men who invested about five hundred and fifty dollars in real estate at this place and have realized from the sales of the same over three thousand. They also bought some for four hundred and sold for fifteen hundred. How is that for high? Another for two hundred and ninety. Sold one-third for two hundred, and so it goes,

We are in receipt, from the committee on Invitation, of an invitation to attend the second annual "Old Folks' Hop," at Auburn, on Tuesday evening, Jan 6, 1874 Thanks. It shall be our pleasure to attend, if our time will permit.

The Press of the surrounding neighborhood were provided with invitations but the above was the only respose we have seen. We are glad that we have one courteous neighbor.

Considering the almost inpassible condition of the roads, the attendance at the McClellan school house, in Jackson tp., was quite large. The object of the meeting was to discuss the question of organizing a grange. Mr. M. Waterman was present, by request, and stated what he knew of the workings of the order. After other remarks the meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening at the Center school house to take preparatory steps for an organization.

DRAMATIC.—Do not forget that the Auburn Dramatic Troupe make their first appearance this (Thursday) evening at Ensley's Hall, in the splendid comedy of Solon Shingle, or the People's Lawyer and the laughable farce of Barney the Baron.—They have put in a fine new scenery, stage and are now fully equiped to give a first-class entertainment. They have been to great expense but we doubt not a liberal patronage will be extended to them. Turn out and hear them to-night.

We have no doubt of the ability of Charley to manufacture anything to suit his purpose, and the less truth he can work into it the more the fabric suits him. But if we had the desire and ability we would not have occasion to follow suit, for his acts are on record, on the question they are recorded in black and white and says plainly to the people: "I am for whisky, intemperance and immorality. I take the side of the whisky ring. (signed) "MR. CHAS. BAXTER."

We met a farmer from Jackson township the other day, that said he did not go much on the grange movement. He was afraid of it, of course, he was a Grant Republican. He does not sing:

O yes, I'll be a granger,
And with the granger stand,
With a half or quarter section
In the hollow of my hand.
I'll rise up in the morning,
And go out and dig my peas,
While the little steers are warbling,
Their songs, up in the trees.

And when the sun is hottest,
My body will recline
Amid the balmy fragrance,
Of the spreading turnip vine;
And then, what sport at evening,
When my work is done, you see,
To chase the little rabbits,
Up the tall cucumber tree,

MUSIC, MUSIC.

Those interested in a musical education will find the advantages and facilities of a course in thorough bass at the residence of Mrs. Cone. Class to be organized January 6th. Terms $5.

There is a rumor that a young man by the name of Btller, formerly of Waterloo was shot at Logansport last Tuesday morning. Being a railroad employee it is thought that it was on account of the late railroad strikes.

An extensive One Dollar store has opened in the room one door south of the Auburn House, where a very fine assortment of Chromos, Picture Frames, Brackets, &c is displayed. Any article for one dollar. Go and see the handsome stock.

Circuit Court adjourned last Saturday, and will convene again on the 3d Monday of this month. There were very few civil cases tried owing to the large amount of criminal matters attended to. We hear Judge Best complimented by all for his manner of conducting business and his good practical sense in the disposition of cases under his jurisdiction.

Christmas passed off very quietly in our place. The evening before there were four Christmas trees, at as many churches, each place being densely packed The Presbyterians made the most costly one, the Methodist the largest. Each of the German churches celebrated the same way. These are joyous seasons for the little folks, and big ones too, and we like to see them encouraged.

THE HOP—Everybody is on the *qui vive* in regard to the coming Old Folks' Hop and every arrangement is going forward to make it an interesting occasion. Ensley's new hall, though not entirely finished, will be decorated, and Lifel's full orchestra, of Fort Wayne, have been engaged. The supper at the Swineford House will be a leading feature of the occasion.

New Location.

We are now snugly quartered in the second story of the Odd Fellows' building where, we intend to have things neat and clean, and we can therefore with a good grace ask all our friends, and the public generally, to call and see us. We are now in tip top shape for all kinds of Job Work, which we turn out in good style at reasonable prices.

The following truly affecting note was found on the kitchen table at one of our Main street residences on Sunday morning, the author of which had departed, never more to return. There is a strain pathos and eloquence in it that the inspired writers of poesy might be proud of. We are requested to state that if she will come back, the lady of the house will do all the work and give her $3 a week. She will be allowed to sit on the instrument while its being played. Slops shall be unknown, and the best room, and bonnet shall be hers. Thou art gone like a summer flower, come back, come back, they cry with grief, we'll never hear thy charming voice again:

Now Mrs——— when you read this you will know that I am gon not to come back hear nomore, for I hav caried All of the slopes And set back And watted All I intento, for I never was treated so before And miss treated other ways, if folks come to play because I am A hired girl I can set in the kitchen like As if I was A niger the 20 cents will just pay me for working last sunday, the work is nothing but the treatment, if I had of bin treated as I was at Mr. H. I would of staid All winter but I cant work wheare I am treated as I am hear I have gon home.

Personal Jokes.

EDITOR COURIER.—Many people are fond of craking jokes at the expense of others not thinking how much pain and mortification they may cause to their feelings.—Jokes are well enough in their kind and in their proper place, but young men and boys who are so fond of enjoying jokes, should be cautious about the character of the jokes they attempt for they are certain to react on their authors. I can take a joke and enjoy the hearty laugh as well as anyone, but there are some things which are a little too much for human nature. Mr. D. McQuiston thoughtlessly practiced one of the jokes of the latter kind but after he reflected upon it he honorably apologized to me in a satisfactory manner. I may add in conclusion that this instance serves to illustrate anew the fact that personal jokes are rarely, if ever, in good taste.

L. VORDERMARK.

A CARD.

EDITOR COURIER.—With your permission I will say a few words through your columns in explanation of a little episod that occurred last Sabbath evening in the choir of the Presbyterian church. During the day I thought to play a joke at the expense of Mr. Vordermark, who is a member of the choir, and I procured a bottle filled with spiritous liquor and placed it in his pocket, not supposing it would fall out under such mortifying circumstandes. It was a thoughtless act on my part and I have made honorable amends to Mr. V., and write this communication in order that the public may exonerate him entirely from all blame in the matter.

D. McQUISTON.

Silk Hats dressed over and changed to the latest styles by leaving them at T B Totten's.

Everybody, anybody and all the boys go and hear Solon Suingle to-night.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Again are we pleased to give the names of a few of our subscribers, who have come in and paid us what they owe. Go and do thou likewise.

I. Timberlain	1.00	J King	3.00
Geo Howey	1.50	J Branden	2.00
Geo Hough	2.00	J D Hall	6.00
Munn	4.00	J McClellan	2.00
G J Patterson	1.75	J Somers, Sr.	75
H Baker	1.00	F Groscop	1.50
J A Ditmars	1.00	S J Tarney	1.00
T H Galloway	2.00	I Ditmars	2.00
Wm Grube	1.50	S M Knott	1.50
B Grube	50	J A McKay	2.00
O P Learned	2.00	J Whitington	1.00
J O P Sherlock	1.15	A Boyd	2.00
J K Stafford	1.00	L W Tresh	2.50
J Lawrence	2.00	L Wildison	3.50
G W Row	2.00	H J Luce	3.75
L Perkey	2.00	H C Miller	50
J Rowley	2.00	J Otto	2.00
Ryan Clutter	2.00	D Lanham	1.50
J Bohler	2.00	R B Showers	1.00
J Shutt	1.00	Wm Fair	2.00
D Stonestreet	2.00	J Hollinger	2.00
L D Britton	2.00	Danl Thomas	2.00
A S Casebeer	50	G Metcalf	1.00
B Beard	2.00	T H Galloway	2.00
Sol Barney	2.00	P Noll	2.00
R Culbertson	1.00	D Debil	2.00
H C Rohm	2.00	D W Slabaugh	2.00
Dry Houghton	2.00	E C Waterman	2.00
W B Sandoe	1.00	E Kuhlman	2.00
J A McClure	1.00	W H Zerns	2.00
L Brown	2.00	J M Jonnson	2.00
J L Smith	2.00	P C Grimes	2.00
J M Shutt	50	Dr Bricker	6.00
J M Norford	4.00	N Ensley	3.00
S W Draggoo	2.00	S Masters	2.00
J McCurdy	2.00	L M Ensley	2.00
G G Foster	1.00	A D Gostchins	2.00
J Camp	2.00	J Tresh	2.00

Communication.

EDITOR COURIER.—Christmas Eve was a gala one at the Presbyterian church.—We had a Christmas tree; something our church has not had for many years. It was an impromtu affair, gotten up on the impulse of the moment, and thus more heartily entered into than if it had been the object of long pre-considered plans, and being of a social and domestic nature added also to its enjoyment. The tree was a beautiful one, and when completed its evergreen branches were ladened with presents from loving hearts for waiting and anxious friends. Before the distribution commenced the choir sang, with an inspiration caught from the occasion, a grand christmas anthem Then began the distribution of presents. There were costly bracelets, rings sets of jewelery, etc. for the older ones, while the display of toys for the little folks was complete, amounting in all to the value of not less than $500. Many persons were taken by surprise—coming with nothing, expecting nothing, going home with arms laden with presents, and with happy hearts. But few were more surprised than were Mrs. Atright and Mrs. A. J. Ralston, at the receipt of small packages, which when opened were found to contain each a gold watch with superb chain, gifts from their husbands. After the distribution came the presentation of several articles of general interest. First Mr. & Mrs. W. Griswold were called up. Noble pair. Many years ago they had stood side by side together, willing to meet whatever life might bring to them. They were younger then and full of hope, but on this eve they stood as unitedly as then—a few honored wrinkles crossing the happy face of the one and the snows of life's winter, which never melt, had drifted into the locks of the other; but they were not forgotten in the hearts of their many friends, and tokens of respect were presented them. Eloquently did they receive them: there is no eloquence greater than silence and tears. Then our excellent organist Mr. C. F. Shepherd, was called for and presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane, as an expression of our appreciation of his services, which was gracefully received and acknowledged by him. Then, to the great surprise of the parties Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Fisher were called to stand up It was the voice of their elder and they obeyed, when with an eloquent little speech he presented them, in the name of the ladies of the congregation, with as handsome a silver butter dish and knife as we have ever seen. It is needless to say that is was accepted with grateful hearts.

With perfect love and hearts brought nearer together we all went home glad for our presents, and thankful to God for a christmas day.

E.

MARRIED.

HUTTEN—LISEY—By Rev. Sandoe on Dec. 28th 1873, Mr. Henry M. Hutten, of Noble county, Ind., to Miss Susana Lisey, of DeKalb Co.

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a disease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Night-sweats, Bronchitic, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver, Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considered incurable.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium landanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your ullhealth and strength.

Legal Advertisements.

Sale of School House.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, the old School House, known as No. 5, in Union Township, on Saturday, Jan'y 10th, 1874. Also, the stove, will be sold at the same time.

Terms cash. I. M. THOMAS, Trustee.

Estrayed.

From the subscriber about the first of December a red three year old steer. Said steer had large horns, and when last seen was on the main road between Waterloo and Butler. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the animal will be amply rewarded.

J. J. RAND, Butler, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Frederick R. Rohm, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be insolvent. JOHN TRESH, Administrator,

December 24th, 1873.

Notice of Administration,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Benjamin Branderbery, late of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Administrator.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of the "Auburn Woolen Manufacturing Company" will meet at their office in Auburn, Ind., on the evening of the 20th of January, 1874, for the for the purpose of electing three Directors, one Secretary, and and one Treasurer for Said Company, and for the transaction of other business,

S. KUTANAS, Sec'y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator in the Estate of George Husselman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Administrator.

December 9th, 1873.

Notice of Adjournment of Court.

Notice is hereby given to the Petit Jurors, heretofore summoned for the December term, 1873, of DeKalb Circuit Court. To litigants, witnesses, and all all others interested, that said Court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to meet on the third Monday in January, 1874, for the trial, and determination of Causes pending, and not disposed of at said December term, 1873, of said Court.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 27th day of December, 1873.

J. R. LANING, Clerk.

Notice to Administrators & Guardians.

Administrators and Guardians are hereby notified that at the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the following order was made, to-wit:

It is ordered by the Court that all Administrators of Estates of decedents of over one year standing and who have failed to make their report thereon. And all Guardians of the persons and estates of minor heirs of over two years standing who have failed to report as required by law, and all Administrators and Guardians who have failed to report as such, and as ordered by the court, and failing so to do by the next term of this court, will be ordered by citation to appear and answer as to their delinquencies.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 29th day of December, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Friday, the 23rd day of January, 1874, at the residence of Benjamin Brandabery, late of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Ind., deceased, one mile north-east of Waterloo, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Wheat in the bushel and on the ground, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Hay, Agricultural Implements, Wagon, Buggy, Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

MILES WATTERMAN, Adm'r,

December 25th, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Frederic R. Rohm, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of of the deceased, in the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., on Saturday, January 24th, 1874; the personal property of said estate, consisting of 2 head of horses, 1 two horse wagon, 1 cart, a lot of Poplar lumber, Ash flooring, also a lot of Ash logs at Busse's mill, some four foot wood, some kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms:—All sums of $3 00 and over, a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest at 6 per cent wavering valuation appraisement laws, with good security.

JOHN TRESH, Adm'r.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaption to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudice or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

The charcter which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1864.

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A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 47 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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146 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE steamer Edgar Stewart, which made a successful landing of her fifth cargo of arms and men upon the island of Cuba, is said to be fitting out at Baltimore for another run.

ANOTHER member of the Tweed ring, Senator Henry W. Genet, of New York, has been convicted.

A SERIOUS collision occurred on the Eastern railroad, near Kennebunk, Maine, last week, by which three persons were killed outright, and two dangerously wounded.... The Coroner of Brooklyn, N. Y., is charged with holding bogus inquests. It is said the city, during the past year, has paid for 623 bogus cases of small-pox alone.

IT is now asserted that proofs have been found against Woodruff & Robinson, an importing firm of New York, of customs irregularities which, under the law, make their aggregate penalties the large sum of $2,000,000. ....Henry W. Genet, of New York, the last convicted member of the Tweed ring, was permitted by the Sheriff to visit his wife a few nights ago, and has not since been seen. It is thought he has fled to Canada, whence he will sail for Europe.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the majority of the Senate are not in favor of the total repeal of the Bankruptcy act, but of amending it in such particulars as will guard a debtor from the exactions of a small minority of his creditors, leaving the question of involuntary bankruptcy to be determined by those largely interested.... The increase of receipts of internal revenue warrants the belief that the auto-panic average will soon be regained, and the Secretary of the Treasury expects his reserve will hold out till next May.... The Government Directors of the Union Pacific railroad have made their report to the Secretary of the Interior. They say that the condition of the road is vastly improved since the last annual examination, and speak very encouragingly of its future prospects. They assert that the road can be made to pay $12,000,000 per annum with no exertion beyond reasonably good management. Calculating operating expenses at 55 per cent., they estimate that this will pay interest on the first mortgage income and Government subsidy bonds, besides 5 per cent. of net earnings to the Government, and leave $700,000 for dividends on stock. The earnings last year were a little over $10,000,000. They take the ground that the road is completed in the meaning of the act that applies 5 per cent. of the net earnings to form a sinking fund.

THE wife of Alexander Agassiz, son of the late Professor, died last week in Boston, of pneumonia, superinduced by fatigue in attending upon her father-in-law.

The West.

TWO-THIRDS of the business portion of the town of Hudsonville, Ill., was recently burned. Loss, $50,000, with little or no insurance.

THE great bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis rapidly approaches completion. All the arches have been closed, and it is calculated that trains will be running over it by the 1st of July.... Andrew J. Perteet, the negro who murdered his wife in Chicago three years ago by cutting her throat with a razor, was executed at Joliet, Ill., on Friday, Dec. 19, 1873.... The immense wheat crop of Iowa is beginning to move.... Three highwaymen, who had murdered and robbed a farmer on the road, were recently caught in Saline county, Mo., and hung to a tree.

THERE is considerable excitement in the Indian Territory over the recommendation of President Grant, in his message to Congress, to organize a Territorial Government there for the purpose of locating the wild Indian tribes among those people. The civilized Indians protest against the scheme, and desire to be adopted as citizens of the United States.... The cashier of the freight department of the Michigan Southern railroad, at Chicago, is a defaulter to the tune of $70,000.... The defalcation of the late Treasurer of Chicago, David A. Gage, is ascertained to be exactly $507,985.89.... The well-known trotting horse Ripon Boy died last week in Oshkosh, Wis., of hydrophobia. He was valued at $30,000.... An immense meeting of workingmen was held in Chicago on the night of Sunday, Dec. 21, to consider the condition of the unemployed classes. Speeches were made in English, French, German, Scandinavian and Polish, and the sentiments were to some extent very radical. The general ground taken was, that it was the duty of the Government to find work for the unemployed laborers. The press was denounced as in league with capital against labor. Similar meetings were held in Indianapolis and Cincinnati on the same day.

THE unemployed workingmen of Chicago, to the number of about 5,000, marched in procession to the City Hall, the other night, and, through a committee, had a conference with the Mayor and Council. Mayor Colvin assured them that he would do everything in his power to afford employment and relieve the prevailing distress, after which the procession dispersed and everybody went home apparently satisfied. Similar movements have been had in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other cities, arising from lack of employment. In the latter city there has been some rioting among the dock laborers.

A WATCH FACTORY is to be established at Rockford, Ill.... The town of Lincoln, New Mexico, was lately the scene of a bloody tragedy, in which David Warner, Mr. Herrold, J. L. Glynn, and Juan Martin were killed. Martin was a constable, and, with a posse, tried to arrest the other. Warner killed him. The Sheriff's party killed Warner, and the other two named were also found dead riddled with bullets.... Edward Schwarzvoegel, his child and wife, all Prussians, and recently from Baltimore, Md., were found in their room at a hotel in Cincinnati, the other morning, the two former dead, and the latter dying, from inhaling the gas, which they had neglected to turn off before retiring.

Washington.

THE President has nominated Henry Kessler for Postmaster at Cincinnati; also A. C. West, at Milwaukee, and H. W. Haslock, at Nashville.... Officers of the Engineering Bureau have reported in favor of dedicating the Island of Mackinac to public use as a park.

THE nomination of Henry Kessler to be Postmaster at Cincinnati has been withdrawn by the President.... Naval deserters are offered a full pardon if they will return by Feb. 1.... The House Ways and Means Committee are said to be averse to any present increase in taxation.... It is the opinion of many well-informed politicians at the capital that the nomination of Judge Williams will be rejected by the Senate on the reassembling of Congress. ....A movement is on foot for the uniting of the Western and Southern Congressmen in some definite plan for cheapening transportation to the seaboard.... It is understood that the Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report a bill repealing so much of the Bankruptcy law as provides for involuntary proceedings, and will leave the remaining features of the bill for voluntary benefit intact.

CONGRESSMEN WILSON, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, of the House Judiciary Committee, have gone to New Orleans to take testimony upon which articles of impeachment against Judge Durell may be presented. ....A Washington dispatch of the 21st of December says: "It seems now to be understood in official circles that the Attorney-General has given his opinion that the Virginius had forfeited the right to bear the flag of the United States, and at the time of her capture was carrying it without right and improperly. In view of this opinion, our Government will, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, institute inquiry, and begin proceedings against the Virginius, and against any persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith. As Spain has proven to the satisfaction of the United States, according to the Attorney-General's opinion, that the Virginius was, at the time of her capture, carrying the United States flag without right and improperly, the salute to the flag on the 25th day of December will be dispensed with, as not now necessary, but the United States will expect a disclaimer of intent to offer indignity to its flag in the act which was committed."

PRESIDENT GRANT is reported as saying that he has no intention of withdrawing the nomination of Attorney-General Williams as Chief Justice of the United States.

Foreign.

THE story of Capt. Surmont, of the lost steamer Ville du Havre, agrees mainly with those heretofore published. He woke at 2 o'clock, arose and went on deck, when he saw a large sailing-vessel bearing down upon them, and so near that nothing could avert the collision. Then he tells the sad, tragic tale of the passengers, who were suddenly awakened and brought face to face with death. He believes that few lives would have been lost if the masts had not fallen on the boats and crushed them, mangling their human freight, just as they were about being launched over the side of the vessel.... The King of the Sandwich Islands has withdrawn his proposition for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

THE Spanish Volunteers have suffered another severe blow at the hands of the Cuban Patriots. Five hundred of the Spanish troops were sent out to capture a depot of arms near Guaimaro but fell into an ambush. Only 100 out of 500 escaped with their lives, but the Cubans showed their superior civilization by sending the wounded back to the Spanish lines under an escort. It was more than the Volunteers would have done for them.... The surviving portion of the crew and passengers of the Virginius were delivered to the United States steamer Juniata, at Santiago, on the 18th inst.... The French Assembly has voted to increase the salary of President MacMahon.

A BLOODY election riot recently occurred in the streets of Matamoras, Mexico, in which the Mayor and six policemen were shot and badly wounded.... Emperor William of Germany has had a slight attack of apoplexy.... A ferryboat capsized in the river Thames, the other day, and thirteen persons were drowned. ....Information comes from Havana that the British Consul-General there has received a dispatch from Lord Granville to instruct all naval commanders in the West Indies to immediately rendezvous in Cuban ports. It is stated that in Havana official circles it is certainly known that the British Government will demand the punishment of Burriel.... A doubtful rumor comes from Madrid that the Spanish Cabinet has decided to make a demand on the United States for the return of the steamer Virginius.... Gen. Sickles has determined to tender his resignation as Minister to Spain.... Rapid progress is being made by the Spanish forces in the siege of Cartagena.... A Calcutta dispatch says one-half the food in Bengal is exhausted, and that a famine cannot be averted.

A KEY WEST telegram to the New York *Tribune* gives an interesting account of the surrender of the Virginius prisoners to Lieutenant-Commander Braine, of the Juniata. It appears that the Spanish authorities to the last moment kept the poor wretches in ignorance of their prospective release, and with base inhumanity led them to suppose that they were to be executed. Friends were with them, taking their confessions and dying declarations, and imploring them to look to God for pardon. They were taken out of prison in despair, but on their way to the slaughter-pen, as they supposed, their eyes fell upon the Juniata flying the flag of the United States. When they realized the truth, a scene occurred which beggars description. The enthusiasm knew no bounds. They were speedily transferred to the deck of the Juniata, and gave vent to the most extravagant but touching demonstrations of joy, embracing each other, some crying, some kissing, and others audibly offering thanks to the Almighty for their deliverance from the horrors of their dungeon and the prospect of an ignominious death. On the night before the surrender the officers and crew of the Juniata were stationed at quarters, her guns being turned on the city. The Spanish volunteers having been excited to open riot by the rumor that the surrender was to take place, a large number of volunteers went in a body to the Governor's palace and begged permission to attempt the capture of the Juniata, saying that they could do it with knives alone. The Governor refused to grant permission. The poor prisoners presented a most pitiable sight in their tattered and filthy rags, and every heart was touched by the spectacle. They report that their treatment was most barbarous.

GEN. IGNACIO GONZALES has been elected President of San Domingo. The new administration, it is said, will attempt to annul the lease of Samana Bay.... A dispatch from the Hague announces that the Sultan of Acheen, seeing defeat inevitable, has given in his submission to the Dutch commander.... Advices from Santiago de Cuba represent the situation there as very serious. A short time ago twenty-five citizens were arrested, and after a mock-trial, without evidence being adduced against them, they were told to go home. On their way they were cruelly waylaid and killed. Only one escaped and he was riddled with bullets. The Americans are continually in fear for their lives, and bitterly complain that nothing has been done to relieve their wrongs. ....An official denial is given in London to the story of the New York *Times*, that the English Government has demanded the punishment of Gen. Burriel.... Rochefort, the Communist, is reported to have died recently in the penal colony of New Caledonia, whence he was banished.... The German Emperor is seriously ill.

Political.

AT the third and last day of their meeting, the Illinois State Farmers' Association adopted a platform of principles, in which they declare (1) that it is the duty of citizens to attend primary meetings and take active part in political campaigns; (2) that the recent record of both the old political parties is such as to forfeit the respect and confidence of the people, who are, therefore, absolved from all allegiance to them, and should act no longer with them; (3) that the Salary bill must be repealed absolutely; (4) in favor of reducing the salaries of public officers; (5) for a reform of the abuses in the civil service; (6) that the navigation of the lakes and rivers be improved as early as practicable; (7) plain and uncompromising opposition to the whole system of a protective tariff; (8) against further grants of land, and against the loaning of Government credit to corporations; (9), in favor of repealing the National Currency act, and the issue of all currency direct from the United States Treasury, to be interconvertible with low interest-bearing bonds; (10) for the revision and restriction of the patent laws; (11) against such a construction of the State Constitution as will authorize annual sessions of the Legislature; (12) approval of the existing railway legislation in Illinois, and the demand that the National Government shall not interfere on the ground of regulating commerce between the States; (13) the right of the Legislature to control railroads; (14) the prohibition of free passes for public officers; (15) reduction in public expenditures; and (16) against the combination of the plow-makers. Some of the resolutions were discussed at length, especially that concerning the formation of a new party.

WASHINGTON correspondents intimate that the Hon. Roscoe Conkling is actively but quietly engaged in laying the ropes for his nomination to the Presidency.

THE California Legislature, after a series of ballots, has elected Gov. Newton Booth to the United States Senate.

JUDGE HAGER, of San Francisco, has been elected to the short term in the United States Senate from California. He takes Mr. Casserly's unexpired term, which runs till March 4, 1875.

The Grange.

THE Executive Committee of the Iowa State Grange have completed a contract at Des Moines for the manufacture of 100 Werner Harvesters.... Over 200 delegates were present at the recent session of the Nebraska State Grange, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.... James Brainerd, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Grange, has issued instructions to the various Granges throughout the State for the annual meeting at Janesville, Jan 20. All Masters of Granges and their wives are admitted as members, and Past-Masters and their wives as honorary members. The State Grange will pay all hotel bills of members entitled to vote. All the hotels will board Grangers at reduced rates.

THE State Grange of Minnesota, recently in session at Minneapolis, was very largely attended, 300 of the 400 subordinate granges in the State being represented, and the deliberations manifested a stern determination on the part of the delegates to do their utmost to defeat the monopolists. J. H. Denman was elected State Agent for the ensuing year, and his salary fixed at $1,500.... A meeting of Grangers was recently held at Circleville, O., at which it was resolved to hereafter buy groceries at Cincinnati at wholesale prices, through an agent.

General.

IT is stated that the Virginius is to be taken to Washington, where her status will be examined into.

THE signs of peace are increased by an order cutting off all extra work at the Charlestown Navy Yard. It amounts to an official declaration that there is no longer any danger of a naval war with Spain.... The lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have been bought by the Western Union Company. ....The St. Louis *Globe*, a paper that has been persistently refused admission to a selfish monopoly known as the "Western Associated Press," has been detected in surreptitiously obtaining possession of the telegraphic dispatches belonging to the Association, through the aid of a telegraph operator, and there is a howl of virtuous indignation among the members of the aforesaid selfish monopoly.

THE remains of the late Judge Dent were buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, on the 20th inst. President Grant, son-in-law of the deceased, accompanied the remains from Washington.

THE opinion of Attorney-General Williams in the case of the steamer Virginius has been published. The opinion is based mainly on the law of 1792. He decides, after a full investigation, that the papers of the Virginius were procured by false swearing, and that the vessel was really the property of certain Cubans, who had purchased her for an illicit traffic. He decides, therefore, that the Virginius had no right as against the United States to carry the American flag. He holds, nevertheless, that while carrying this flag she was as exempt from interference on the high seas by foreign powers as if she had been properly registered, on the ground that neither Spain nor any other Government could assume a jurisdiction belonging exclusively to the United States. This decision relieves Spain from the obligation of saluting the American flag, under the terms of the protocol, and it makes it incumbent on the United States to prosecute the Virginius under the laws of this country.

THE Virginius prisoners, who were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, say that when the officers from the Tornado boarded the Virginius, one of them, in hauling down the flag of the United States, tore it into ribbons and trampled upon it, asserting, with an oath: "This is what I wanted."... The transfer steamer connecting Cairo and the Kentucky shore made its first trip on the 24th of December. This is the last link in the Mississippi Central railroad, which makes a through all-rail route from Chicago to New Orleans.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.—*Senate.*—The House bill on salaries was introduced, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.... A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension roll the names of all honorably discharged soldiers of the war of 1812, irrespective of their terms of service.... The most of the day's session was occupied in a discussion of the Finance Committee's resolution for the resumption of specie payments. Views were expressed in favor of expansion, contraction and inaction, Sumner and Morton being the most conspicuous figures in the debate.... An attempt was made and defeated to get the resolution through adjourning for the holidays.

House.—A large portion of the day was consumed in a wordy war between Hale, Wilson (Ind.) and Eldridge. Hale charged Wilson with having sneaked and dodged votes, and that he had not the courage nor manliness to vote squarely on the Salary bill. He then concluded by saying that some men and beasts who were extremely filthy never were satisfied until they had besmeared their fellows, and that curs, after rolling in gutters, are wont to rub against and befoul decent people; that a cur in doing so certainly defiled those with whom he came, but he still remained himself a dirty dog. Wilson, on taking the floor, remarked that they had just had a splendid exhibition of a dirty dog, which statement was greeted with applause. The Speaker promptly rapped to order, and reminded the gentlemen that they must keep within bounds of propriety.... The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Cox and Hazleton Regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the next two years.... The amendment to the bill making extra appropriations for expenses of the naval service, increasing the amount from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, was reported back from the Senate and concurred in.... A bill was passed appropriating [illegible] for the year's salaries of five official reporters of debates. ....Dawes introduced a Postal Telegraph bill, which was referred.... The Judiciary Committee reported a supplemental Civil Rights bill, which makes the refusal of hotels, cars, stages, steamboats, theaters, public schools, or cemeteries to "entertain" persons on account of race or color punishable with a fine of from $100 to $5,000, besides rendering the parties so refusing liable to suits for damages.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed allowing distillery warehouses to be continued after change in the management.... The Committee on Retrenchment reported a substitute for the House bill repealing the Salary act. It provides (1) for the repeal of all increase in the salaries of Congressmen and Congressional employes, and for fixing their compensation at what it was before the passage of the bill of last March; (2) that all heads of Departments shall receive salaries of $8,000 a year; and (3) that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to cover back into the Treasury all increase of pay yet undrawn, or that has been or may yet be returned.... The Senate voted (32 to 27) to adjourn till Jan. 5.

House.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to take testimony in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Durell.... Butler's supplemental Civil Rights bill was discussed without action.... Coburn, from the Military Committee, offered a resolution requesting the President to convene a military court of inquiry to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard. After discussion the whole matter was recommitted.... Cessna (Pa.) gave notice that he would demand the reopening and re-examination of the Chorpenning claim, on the ground that Mr. Chorpenning was not heard in the committee at the time it was settled.... Adjourned to Jan. 5.

Distribution of Emigrants.

Of the 294,581 emigrants who arrived in New York last year, 110,000 remained in the State of New York, while of the remainder, 109,564 sought a home in the West, as will be seen by the following statement:

Illinois	36,136	California	3,049
Missouri	5,002	Nebraska	1,797
Michigan	12,340	Utah	1,669
Kansas	1,675	New Mexico	8
Arkansas	27	Montana	16
Minnesota	6,062	Nevada	115
Iowa	5,864	Dakota	38
Oregon	100	Colorado	244
Texas	235	Idaho	6
Wisconsin	14,228	Washington Ter.	16
Ohio	17,062	Wyoming	20
Indiana	3,861		

The Age of Adulteration.

This nineteenth century of ours will hereafter be surely known as the "age of adulteration." Gold, brass, iron, having each reigned over the world, now seems to have arrived the cycle of shoddy. From birth to death our fate is to be the helpless victims of veneer, the doomed martyrs to the Juggernaut of adulteration. On entering this world of simulacra, we are speedily weaned upon a diet of typhoid-watered milk, while our infantine disorders are attacked with spurious drugs, infinitely diluted. Advancing in age, our tender chests are protected with flannel, half cotton, our little limbs clad in shoddy cloth, our chilly feet encased in brown-paper-soled boots, and our cherry-ripe noses operated on with silk handkerchiefs, heavy with stiffening. Having survived these crucial tests of constitution, we place an eight carat gold wedding ring on a dainty finger, and amidst sham tears, and equally sham rejoicings, we travel off by that greatest of all make-believes, an express train, in search of an imaginary happiness. Settling down to housekeeping, we refresh ourselves each morning with a decoction of Maloo mixture and steel filings, sweetened with sand, and we assuage appetite with alumed bread, larded butter, fresh eggs from Kamtschatka, and ox-tongues not unacquainted with omnibus life; while on our return home in the evening, we partake of Dartmoor mutton from Northamptonshire, sanctify it with a bottle of petroleum champagne and some Hamburg sherry, and top off with Swiss cheese from Ayrshire and a glass of port from any hedge. Then, determined on enjoyment, we kick off our brown paper boots, light a delicious Houndsditch Havana, loll back in an arm-chair covered with imitation morocco, and stuffed with ash-pit pickings, warm our shoddy-covered legs at a brisk slate fire, mix a tumbler of methylated spirits called whisky, and conscientiously subscribe a guinea to a local charity, because our neighbor has only given a pound. Next day we are ill; the doctor, shamming interest in our case, writes a prescription in sham Latin; the chemist dispenses it in diluted drugs; the family lawyer, pretending pity, verbosely writes our will in sham English phraseology to increase his charges; and just when our sham gold repeater, warranted to last or fifty years, stops, we stop too, and end with these shams of life. Then amidst the gloomy faces of expectant heirs, our shoddy-velvet-covered coffin, studded with lacquered nails, is borne away by dyed horses proudly bearing sham ostrich plumes, false manes and fictitious tails, while hired mourners lengthen out their funeral faces at so much per inch, and cheat at that. Last of all we are duly covered in with patent stone, warranted not to dissolve, and our epitaph pretends that our friends are inconsolable for their loss. Altogether, from cradle to grave, we have been surrounded by delusions, fictions and portentous adulterations, until the real, true and sterling have at last seemed to become mere shams, wretched veneers to cover worthless trash. In which, perhaps, our clerical friends may find the reason for that "want of faith," of which they accuse the existing generation.—*Land and Water.*

Death of Dead-Headism.

The pass-question has been settled. The result was reached at a meeting held yesterday, in the Chicago and Northwestern railway offices. The officers present were: J. M. Walker, President Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway; T. B. Blackstone, President Chicago and Alton railway; J. H. Mitchell, President St. Louis, Kansas City and Great Northern railway; S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway; Hugh Riddle, Vice-President and General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway; Albert Keep, President, H. H. Porter, General Manager, and M. Hughitt, General Superintendent, Chicago and Northwestern railway; President, John Newell, and A. Mitchell, General Superintendent, Illinois Central railway; H. Pearson, Superintendent Chicago, Danville and Vincennes railway; and F. C. Hinckley, President of several railroads, and receiver of one—the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield railway.

The session lasted two hours and a half. The result arrived at will be satisfactory to every reformer. Every pass will expire with this year, and no ticket will be given to any one for which an equivalent is not received. A considerable disposition to favor ministers with half-fare tickets was shown, but it was concluded this could not be done without violating the terms of the Illinois law against discrimination. No more half-fare tickets will, therefore, be issued by the Western railroads. Members of the Legislature, State Railroad Commissioners, Judges, et al., who have hitherto "dead-headed" their traveling way over all railroads in their respective States, will be mercilessly cut off and made to pay their fare after Dec. 31.—*Chicago Tribune, Dec. 11.*

THE EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT ON FLOUR.—Recent experiments have shown that the inferior quality of certain kinds of wheat and rye flour is frequently due to the action of sunlight, by which, even when in bags or barrels, the gluten suffers a metamorphosis similar to that occasioned by heating in the mill. The tendency thus imparted to it to become lumpy, and to form dough without toughness, is similar to that of flour from moist grain, or of flour when it is too fresh, or made from grain ground too early, or when adulterated with barley meal. Such flour can be improved by keeping for some weeks.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

LINES, as they are commonly made, are heavy and cumbersome, and always in the plowman's way. If around the neck or body they are always falling down, getting under the plow-handles, or slipping too much to the right or left at every turning about. The Scotch method is better. Two outside lines above are used. These terminate at the plow-handles, the plowman holding a line in each hand with the handle. The horses being attached together are easily governed by the outside lines.

LONDON has 85,000 homeless people.

Surprising Escape From Instant Death or Mutilation.

Jane Dixon is rapidly recovering, and in a few days will resume her place in the ballet in Niblo's Garden. An incident of her fall last Tuesday night from a pedestal fifteen feet high has not before been related. As she stood upon the little disk at the top of the slender support she in some way became conscious that she could not keep her balance, and cried out to the stage carpenter, who was managing a part of the machinery at a little distance, "I'm going to fall." The stage carpenter, with rare presence of mind, told her not to jump, fearing that the pedestal would give way and throw her upon her head.

"Keep the muscles of your limbs relaxed," he cried, "and let yourself drop." She obeyed his instructions, and thus possibly saved her life. She struck the stage in a sitting posture and fell over upon her back. The first jar was in this way transmitted through the entire length of her spine, between the vertebræ of which nature has placed elastic cartilages. Had she fallen on her side or upon her breast, or even on her shoulders, rupture or dislocation would have been certain. As it was, two hours after the accident, she was so far convalescent that she was able to sit upright and partake of grape and wine.

A year or two ago the writer stood with others at a newspaper office window on Nassau street, where the attention of all was directed to a fat-cheeked little youngster leaning out of the fifth-story window of a building opposite. It was enjoying itself in that hilarious, childish fashion so pleasant to see, but which only added to the horror of the observers as they looked up and saw it utterly beyond their efforts to save it. They dared not cry out for fear of startling it, and stood for some moments spellbound with horror. Pretty soon a cry burst from the whole party, as the little thing toppled over and, losing its infantile hold, turned over and over and over in its fearful fall. It descended past three stories and then struck an awning, where it bounded up two or three feet like a piece of india-rubber. The stout canvas held firm and, bellying down, formed a kind of pocket, in which the child seemed to gather its scattered senses for a moment, and then, seeming to think its dignity had been invaded, set up an angry cry. A lawyer in the second story of the building crept carefully out on the iron support of the awning, and seizing it by one of its legs drew it to him, and so rescued it comparatively unharmed.

About a year ago, on Thirteenth street and Avenue A, an older sister was rolling an infant in its little carriage on the roof of a five-story tenement house. Unexpectedly, she lost her hold of the carriage-tongue, and in another instant it had rolled over the edge of the roof. In falling, the wheels remained underneath, and struck the pavement first. The carriage was broken to fragments, and even the iron supports of the movable top were bent, but the little inmate, enveloped in its pillows and shawls, was only stunned by its fall, and in a few days was as well as ever.

Five or six days ago a young woman domestic employed at Madame Demorest's, Broadway and Thirteenth street, ascended to the roof to remove a piece of carpet that had been placed over a portion of the skylight. Trusting too much to the strength of the framework in which the panes of glass were set, she broke through them and was precipitated headlong down through the skylight shaft, past two stories, and struck on the dining-room floor, a distance of forty-two feet. In what position she was when she struck the floor, she, of course, does not know. Her friends hearing the sound of her fall ran to the dining-room, and as the truth flashed on their minds they were almost palsied with alarm. They found her lying on her back, unconscious, and at once removed her to a sofa, with no expectation that their exertions to restore her to life would prove successful. She soon recovered her senses, however, and is now recovering. She thinks she must have turned once or twice in her descent, but her memory of what occurred after breaking through the skylight is very much confused. Notwithstanding the extreme height from which she fell, not a bone was broken nor a joint dislocated.—*New York Graphic.*

A Considerate Murderer.

On Sunday afternoon as Mr. Brutsche, the active agent of the Adams Express Company at Denison, Texas, sat quietly reading his family Bible, preparing for his evening devotions, a stranger burst into his office, and, in the rough manner common to those regions, demanded to know the cost of sending a corpse to Dallas. Mr. Brutsche, regarding this as an act analogous to helping his neighbor's ox out of the pit, did not think it would interfere with the fervency of his subsequent devotions, and figured it out to the stranger at thirty dollars, and in answer to his inquiry told him the train left at six that evening. The stranger guessed he would have the corpse fixed up. But the agent had his duty to the express company to perform, and told the man he would require a physician's certificate as to the disease which had made the corpse so far ready for shipment. "Disease, hell!" exclaimed the stranger. "I don't want no certificate; I shot him this morning, the d—d horse-thief. I want to send him home to his mother." *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

NOT A NUMEROUS CHURCH.—In its organized form Swedenborgianism seems to have gained no great success in this country, according to a writer in the *New Church Magazine.* It is nearly ninety years since the doctrines of Swedenborg were first openly proclaimed in America, and now the avowed believers in them do not number over 4,000 or 5,000. The first society was organized eighty years ago, in Baltimore, and the regular attendants are less than 150. The society in Philadelphia is fifty years old, and has 200 attendants—50 less than 46 years ago. The New York society is fifty-seven years old, and all the attendance in New York and Brooklyn is less than 300. The present number of members is 3,558.—*Independent.*

The Ville du Havre—How the Steamer Went Down.

[From the London *Times'* Account of the Disaster.]

The following is the narrative of one of the seamen belonging to the Ville du Havre:

"I think it was about twenty minutes to 2 o'clock when I felt the shock of the collision. I had been on the sick-list for some days, and was then sleeping in my berth. The first thing I heard after our ship was struck was a call for all hands to come on deck. I rushed up the gangway at once, and then I saw immediately what had happened. We—that is, myself and some of my mates—tried to get one of the boats ready, but the panic was so great that we could not do it. The passengers were crying, shrieking and calling out, 'Help! help!' They made a rush at the boat, and I don't believe you could have kept them back—no, not even if you had threatened to shoot them.

"Didn't we see the Loch Earn coming? Well, yes, I believe somebody must have seen her, for there were twenty men or more on deck. I heard that the second officer saw her fifteen minutes before she struck us, but of course I can't say. The Captain came out of his berth just as her jibboom was comin' over our bulwarks, and he says to the Quartermaster: 'Why didn't you call me?' He blew the whistle, but it was too late then. She was down on us with a crash like a thunderclap, and the water came pouring in terrifically. Don't say anything against the Captain, for he had been three days and nights keeping watch, and only laid himself down that night on the sofa about half-past 11.

"When she was struck, the passengers, as I said, came rushing up from below and began to fill the boats. There were about fifty of them in one of the long-boats when the mainmast fell bang on it; and oh, I shall never forget that scene! Some of them were killed right out, some had their heads smashed, others had their arms and their legs broken. The screaming of the women—but there! I can't tell how awful it was. The mast struck me across the forehead as it fell, and the boatswain was killed by my side. Some of the sailors I picked up with their legs broken; but all we could do was just to move them out of the way, poor fellows. The mainmast brought down the mizzenmast along with it, and that too smashed a boat with fifty or sixty people in it. I think everybody in that boat was either killed or injured. Could not we have got some of the others into the boats? Lor' bless you, sir! they were too frightened and excited. If they had been quiet and waited a bit, we might have saved some of them; but there was no order—not a bit. But there! it's always so. I've been shipwrecked three times myself, and nobody knows what such scenes are that don't go through them. The Loch Earn smashed two of the boats with her spars and rigging, and when the two long ones had been broken up by the falling masts, there were only four others left, and two of them were small. It was the masts, however, that did all the mischief afterward. If they had not fallen, and if we only could have kept the passengers quiet a bit, I don't believe twenty of them would have been lost.

"Why did they not jump on the Loch Earn's bow? There wasn't time for that, sir. She was going at twelve knots and a half, and we were doing twelve, so that she bounded back and was gone from us directly. Our Captain remained on his bridge all the time, giving orders, and was on it when she went down below the water. I went down with her too—I should think twenty or thirty fathoms deep. On coming to the surface again, I looked round, and saw a great many poor struggling creatures in the water. There was a boat near me, and I held on to the keel until I could get inside. I pulled in three or four women—leastways, I gave them a hold on to the boat until they could be dragged in. Then I pulled off some of my clothes, and jumped into the water and swam to the Loch Earn. Three or four lines were thrown out to me, and at last I was hauled on board."

Residences of Dignitaries at Washington.

President Grant has recently announced his intention of fixing his permanent residence in Washington, and will shortly buy and build. Atty.-Gen. Williams has a new house, which he has just occupied at a cost of $30,000, and his remaining real estate will bring his investment in the District to $100,000. Secretaries Belknap and Robeson have bought lots, and will build in the spring, at a cost of $25,000 each. Secretary Delano proposes soon to erect a fine residence, and Mr. Creswell already owns a house worth $25,000. Mr. Fish lives in one of the houses belonging to ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, who made a timely investment in Washington property, which is now worth $200,000. The Justices and Judges of the courts are nearly all comfortable provided for, and there is no end of palatial residences owned and occupied by Senators and Representatives.—*Washington Letter.*

Bazaine.

Marshal Bazaine was born in Lorraine, and entered the army in 1831, at the age of twenty. He rose steadily in the service. He fought in Algeria against Abd-el-Kader, and subsequently joined the foreign legion which fought on the side of Queen Christine in Spain. Rejoining the French army after the defeat of the Carlists, he rose to a General of brigade at the breaking out of the Crimean war. He became a General of division at the close of the war, and later, accompanied the French expedition to Mexico, of which he soon became Commander-in-Chief, with rank of Marshal. When the United States compelled the withdrawal of the French troops Bazaine was still in command, and after his return to France was intrusted with the command of the Third Army Corps, and subsequently of the Imperial Guard. Soon after the breaking out of the war with Germany, Bazaine, with the Third Corps, the command of which he had resumed, was shut up and besieged in Metz.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "There ain't ennything that will kompletely kure lazyness, but a second wife has been known to hurry it some."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

Singular Combination of Accidents.

The gentleman who sends us the following particulars of a recent marriage says the event was the most remarkable he ever witnessed. We should think as much. The marriage took place in Lancaster, N. H., between William Evans and Mary E Lamb. The day fixed for the ceremony was a Thursday, but the dress for Miss Lamb not being ready in time, a postponement was made until the Wednesday following. Unfortunately, for that day the frosting would not adhere to the cake, and another postponement was made until Saturday. On Saturday the friends of the happy pair assembled at the house. The pastor of the Methodist church was engaged for the occasion, but as he lived some distance from Miss Lamb's house, and as he did not put in an appearance after waiting a necessary time, they sent for the pastor of the Baptist church. This they were obliged to do, as they were to take the six o'clock train for Montreal, and had no time to lose. The Baptist clergyman proceeded at once with the ceremony, and had got half through with it when the Methodist minister arrived. He was very much surprised, and his horse was very much reduced as to wind, but he helped to finish the tie. The American House coach had been engaged to take them to the depot; but the driver forgot the appointment, and nervously waiting for him, they were further unhinged by hearing the whistle of the incoming train. All was confusion at once, and much discomfort and annoyance was apprehended, and would have probably been realized had it not been for the presence of mind of the Methodist clergyman. His horse, already hitched up, was in the barn, and he ran out to get it. In backing it out, the carriage careened over the dump at the door, upsetting both the horse and itself. The Baptist minister, seeing the trouble, proceeded to the rescue by jumping out of a pantry window, and in so doing sprained his ankle, and received other injuries. At this three or four of the guests came to the rescue of the Methodist clergyman. They cut the harness while he held his horse down, and when the animal came up to a perpendicular, which it did with marvelous quickness, the Methodist clergyman was launched in the air, and when he came down he did not jump up with some facetious comment, for the reason that he came down on his head, and with such force as to drive a stove-pipe hat entirely over his ears and mouth, and clean up to his shoulders. The hat had to be cut to pieces before he could be released. In the meantime the bride's sister dispatched a man to the hotel to have them send some one to stop the train, and immediately following after for the same purpose. It was well she did, as her messenger stumbled in going down a hill, and struck head-first in a pile of stone, where he remained some minutes, lost in thought. Reaching the hotel she made known her errand, and frightened the landlord by telling him she would hold him responsible for all damages. He mounted a boy on a fleet horse, and started him to the depot. And the boy tore over a bridge at such speed that he was not able to avoid a woman with twelve bundles in he arms, but ran straight against her, bursting, and scattering the parcels, and injuring her so severely that she had to be carried home. The train was stopped, however, and the happy (?) couple got safely aboard. But it was a singular combination of accidents, and is possibly without a parallel.

A High Old Time at the Capital of Dakota.

[Sioux City (Dec. 16) Telegram.]

The news of the nominations made by President Grant for officers of Dakota is announced this morning in the telegraphic news from Washington, and created a great uproar in Yankton. The information was first received by a private telegram, and its receipt was the occasion for all the heavy politicians of that seat of Government to go on a big drunk. A Sioux City wag who was there started a report that Pennington, the Alabama gentleman named for Governor, was an individual of color, and that he knew him well. No one in Yankton knowing anything to the contrary, the information was considered of great importance. Some were immensely mad, and others hugely rejoiced, and whisky was punished with renewed vigor. The excitement became so great that finally two parties, accounted respectable, held that nothing but a duel would square their account, and thereupon seconds were chosen, and the excited throng repaired to the suburbs of the town. One of the parties was too drunk to stand alone, and had to be supported as he confronted his enemy. A number of shots were exchanged, and at the first firing the drunkest man was let go of and tumbled headlong to the ground. He gave himself up for dead, but finally ascertained that he was unharmed, and continued the fire. No blood was spilled, however, as the weapons had been loaded without ball or other missile. There were other proceedings of a similar character. It may be said emphatically that quite a number lost their heads.

The Profits of Beggary.

A curious case has recently occupied the attention of the St. Louis courts. In 1856, an Italian named Cadamatari came to this country, bringing with him a wife and child, and settled in St. Louis, where he adopted the occupation of a beggar. The little girl did most of the begging, while the father invested the receipts. This part of the business he attended to with much shrewdness, speculating in auction goods, real estate, and so on, with the money she obtained. Becoming comparatively wealthy, Cadamatari determined on a trip to Europe, and went off amply supplied with funds to enjoy himself in his native land. While he was gone the daughter begged as persistently as ever, and in the course of about five years accumulated $12,000, which she deposited with the managers of the St. Louis University. Lately Cadamatari returned from his European tour, and learning of this deposit made haste to claim it for himself, making a draft on the university for the money. The managers refused to acknowledge the old mendicant's right to the funds, and thus the matter came into the courts. The daughter, who during the old man's absence had married one of her countrymen, who was probably well aware of her invaluable qualities as a helpmeet, proved that Cadamatari, when the first came to St. Louis had no means of livelihood except the proceeds of her begging. The case was decided in favor of the daughter.

Keep the Legs and Feet Warm.

During the damp and cold season the legs should be encased in *very thick* knit woolen drawers, the feet in thick woolen stockings (which must be changed every day), and the shoe soles must be as broad as the feet when fully spread, so that the blood shall have free passage. If the feet are squeezed in the least, the circulation is checked, and coldness is inevitable. This free circulation cannot be secured by a loose upper with a narrow sole. If when the foot stands naked on a sheet of paper it measures three and a half inches, the sole must measure three and a half.

I will suppose you have done all this faithfully, and yet your feet and legs are cold. Now add more woolen, or, if you are to travel much in the cars, or in a sleigh, procure a pair of chamois-skin or wash-leather drawers, which I have found to be most satisfactory.

I have known a number of ladies afflicted with hot and aching head, and other evidence of congestion about the upper parts, who were completely relieved by a pair of chamois-skin drawers and broad-soled shoes. Three ladies in every four suffer from some congestion in the upper part of the body. It is felt in a fullness of the head, in sore throat, in palpitation of the heart, torpid liver, and in many other ways. It is well known that a hot foot-bath will relieve, for the time being, any and all these difficulties. This bath draws the blood into the legs and feet, relieving the congestion above. What the hot foot-bath does for an hour, the broad-shoes, with thick woolen stockings, and a pair of flannel drawers, with a pair of wash-leather drawers added, will do permanently; of course I am speaking of cold weather. No one hesitates to multiply the clothing about the trunk. Why hesitate to increase the clothing about the legs? As a prevention of many common affections about the chest, throat and head, including nasal catarrh, I know nothing so effective as the dress of the lower extremities which I am advocating.

The bath is a good thing, exercise is a good thing, friction is a good thing, but, after all, our main dependence in this climate must ever be, during the cold season, warm clothing. Already we overdo this about our trunks, but not one person in ten wears clothing enough about the legs and feet.—*Dio Lewis in To-Day.*

Winter Care of Horses.

Considerable is written now-a-days about false economy in various ways. My observation leads to the conclusion that one important item is almost entirely overlooked, and that thousands of dollars are lost each year by the careless wintering of farm horses. For instance, Farmer A owns a fine span of horses; he is not much of a horseman, but in the summer he works them, and keeps a man who takes good care of them. In the fall, after work is over, the horses are put into the stable and fed all the hay they will eat (be it good or bad); are left perhaps a week or two at a time, with little or no exercise, and, when they are driven, are let go at the top of their speed. Fast driving, with stomachs full of undigested hay, is the very worst of treatment. The result is that, in a year or two, the horses have the heaves badly, are spoiled for market, and are unable to do the usual amount of the service on the road; and this alone causes a loss each year so long as the team is used.

This could in some degree be avoided by building a shed with a yard for exercise, and by feeding food of sufficient strength to keep the muscles in full strength. Some say that wintering horses in the field on hay alone will cause a falling away of muscles and strength difficult to regain. No doubt, being chilled by standing in a cold barn is injurious to horses.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

He Went to the Wrong Lodge.

A Richmond (Va.) paper tells a story of a very sagacious dog and a very foolish man, and the man owns the dog. He is a married man, and the other evening told his young wife that he was going to the "lodge." The wife anxiously looked for the return of her husband until the small hours of the morning, and finally there was a scratching at the door. She opened it. The dog was there and something more. He had in his mouth a bloody handkerchief and a round piece of ivory about the size of a silver dollar. She did not know anything about the ivory, but the bloody handkerchief suggested to her a terrible story. She put on her bonnet and followed the dog. He piloted her to the lodge, which was in an upper chamber of a high building, and there on the floor in one corner was her husband, with a badly swollen eye and a bleeding nose and useless legs. He could not walk home, but there was a reason for that, which disappeared in a few hours. That young man wants to dispose of a very faithful, well-meaning dog. He also wants to find the man who hit him on the nose in the gambling-house.

The Particular Man.—The particular man makes more trouble and causes more annoyance and delay than half a dozen careless people. When he is traveling he puts his ticket in a place so remarkably secure that not only dishonest people cannot find it, but he can't find it himself. This tends to make him confused in his search and unreliable in his statements to the conductor; and after working up that worthy to a degree of misery that borders pretty clearly on to profanity, he either pays his fare over, or is put off the train. After he gets home he puts a piece in the local paper, which speaks of the road as a "grinding monopoly."

Household Economy.

Cleaning Cane Seats.—Turn up the chair bottom, and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane-work so that it may be thoroughly soaked. Should it be dirty, use a little soap. Let it dry in the air and it will be as dry and firm as when new, provided the cane is not broken.

To Prepare Wooden Pails.—If a pail receives three coats of common copal varnish on the inside before being used, it will never become water-soaked, nor will it give any disagreeable flavor to water that may be allowed to stand in it for any length of time. Thus its usefulness and durability are greatly increased.—*Hearth and Home.*

Buckwheat Cakes.—If you want buckwheat cakes at a moment's warning, mix in a large stone or earthen pot. When you take out *quantum suffict* for breakfast or supper, mix as much in another vessel as you take out, and pour it into the large pot, stirring it well. By observing this rule you will always have nice, light cakes. The large pot must be kept in the cellar.

Renovating Feather Beds.—Old feather beds may be renovated by the careful housewife in the following manner: Put them on a clean grass-plat during a heavy shower; let them become thoroughly wetted; turn them on both sides. When quite dry, beat them with rods; this will lighten the feathers and make them more healthful to sleep on. This process removes dust and rejuvenates the feathers.

To Cook Poultry.—All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of lemon. By the use of an acid there will be a considerable saving of fuel, as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial on old, tough meats, rendering them tender and easy of digestion. Tainted meats and fowls will lose their bad taste and odor if cooked in this way, and if not used too freely no taste of it will be acquired.

To Cleanse Carpets.—One teaspoonful liquid ammonia in one gallon warm water, will often restore the color of carpets, even if produced by acid or alkali. If a ceiling has been whitewashed and the carpet disfigured by drops of the mixture, this will remove it. Or, after the carpet is well beaten and brushed, scour with ox-gall, which will not only extract grease, but freshen the colors; one pint of gall in three gallons of warm water will do a large carpet. Table floor-cloths may be thus washed. The suds left from a wash where ammonia is used, even if almost cold, cleanses these floor-cloths well.

Growth of the Grangers.

The latest weekly circular issued at Washington from the office of the National Grange gives a statement of the number of subordinate and State granges, which illustrates in a striking manner the rapid growth of the organization. On Saturday, the date of latest dispatch, the total number of granges was 8,574; the membership being 643,125. From the 1st to the 22d inst. the number of granges organized was 789. During the present year, so far, the number of new granges organized is 6,257, distributed as follows: January, 153; February, 347; March, 666; April, 571; May, 696; June, 625; July, 612; August, 829; September, 919; October, 1,050; November (22d), 789. The highest number organized during any month of 1872 was 120; the lowest, 54.

The following States have no State Granges: Alabama, 266 subordinate granges; Delaware, none; Florida, 18; Kentucky, 68; Louisiana, 38; Maryland, 14; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 14; New Jersey, 21; New Hampshire, 8; Virginia, 8. Of Territories, there are, Colorado, 2; and Washington 5, while Canada has 8 granges.

State Granges are organized in the following States and Territories, while the number of subordinate granges named are included in each jurisdiction: Arkansas, 93; California, 117; Georgia, 395; Illinois, 748; Indiana, 633; Iowa, 1,833; Kansas, 679; Michigan, 130; Minnesota, 379; Mississippi, 480; Missouri, 1,079; Nebraska, 350; New York, 24; North Carolina, 120; Ohio, 218; Oregon, 45; Pennsylvania, 48; South Carolina, 190; Tennessee, 229; Texas, 37; Vermont, 31; West Virginia, 22; Wisconsin, 251, and in Dakota, 30. The total number of granges in the South, or rather former slave States, is 2,946.

In New England there are but forty-four Granges organized, and none are found in Connecticut or Rhode Island. Delaware is the only other State without a grange up to date. The order has grown with great rapidity in the former slave States, especially those in the further South. Singularly enough, the order has its largest existence in South Carolina, as far as the South is concerned. No question of color has yet arisen, and it is believed that that matter is easily controlled. The largest number of organized granges are found in Kansas, according to population, while Iowa and Missouri give the largest percentage of membership. So far the Southern adhesions are from the small plantation-holders, and appear to be a desirable acquisition.

The Surrender of the Virginius.

[Bahia Honda Cor. New York Tribune.]

On Tuesday morning Dec. 16, as the bells on the Dispatch struck for 9 o'clock, and before the echo had died away, the American flag flew to the flag-staff of the Virginius, and at the same moment a boat containing Capt. Whiting and Lieut. Mariax put away from the Dispatch. As they ascended the accommodation-ladder of the Virginius, the single man on deck, who proved to be Senor De la Camara, advanced and made a salute. The officers then read their respective instructions, and Capt. De la Camara remarked that in obedience to the requirement of his Government he had the honor to turn over the steamer Virginius to the American authorities. Capt. Whiting accepted, and ascertaining that a receipt would be accepted, gave one. A word or two more were civilly spoken, and the Spainard stepped over the side, signaled to his oarsmen, and in ten minutes was again upon the deck of his own vessel, having discharged with becoming dignity the unpleasant duty imposed upon him by his Government. The Virginius was in the most filthy condition. She was leaking considerably, and the Spanish Captain stated that he had kept the pumps going continually since her arrival in order to keep the water down. Barring the filth, the condition of the vessel was much better than expected.

The Virginius steamed about 200 yards, all going well, when the engines suddenly refused to do duty, and it became necessary for the Dispatch to take her in tow. The two vessels went out of the harbor briskly, the Spanish flag being displayed by the fort as they passed. In an hour we were at sea. The Virginius was soon again under steam. The Dispatch ceased to tow her, and the two vessels steamed together toward Tortugas.

Signs, Tokens and Warnings.

I believe in signs, warnings and tokens. I say this knowing that many will criticise, but I have had too many demonstrations to allow me to doubt that certain coming events cast their shadows before.

If you drop your dish-cloth, it is a sign that some one in the family is going to die. I have seen it tried. My mother dropped her dish-cloth one morning, and just seventeen years after, to an hour, my grandmother fell dead.

If you break a looking-glass, it is a sign that you are going to move soon. I knew a family once where the woman broke a looking-glass and said she defied the sign, and that any one who believed in signs was lacking something in the head. What followed? Why, at midnight that very night her house took fire; the firemen came, and the unbelieving woman was floated right out into the alley.

If the tea-kettle sings, it is a sign of some accident. There was Jones; he didn't believe it; said he'd lick the hide right off of any of his children who entertained any such belief. Now, mark the result. Just eleven years, five months and twenty-six days afterward Jones fell down stairs, drove his thumbs up, broke his knee, put his arm out of joint, and injured his spine for life.

If you happen to set three lights in a row, it is a sign that present plans will turn out as you hope for. I had an uncle who set three lights in a row, and his plans turned out all right. He got the horse, just as he had planned, and was well out of the neighborhood, but the sign couldn't do any more, and he was overhauled by a vigilance committee and left hanging to a tree to meditate. He wasn't worth much, except as a corpse, after he got through meditating.

If you see a white horse, and don't spit over your shoulder and make a wish, it is another bad sign; you are going to meet with a great disappointment. A relative of mine used to pooh, pooh such things; said he'd be busted if he'd spit over his shoulder if he met forty white horses. But he caught it. He didn't get drawn on the Circuit Court jury, as he planned, and was obliged to go to work and earn his bread or starve. Since then he has always spit over his shoulder at the sight of a white horse, and he is always on the jury or gets big wages for being a witness.

If a load of hay tips over in front of your house, it is a good sign; it is a token that friends are coming with presents. I didn't use to believe it, until on one occasion, just as a hard winter was setting in and wood was $12 per cord, a load of hay was upset at my gate, and three days afterward my brother-in-law and family, uncle and family, mother-in-law, two aunts and a cousin arrived at my house to spend a month, bringing me several presents, among which were two pounds of dried apples, a recipe for making a new kind of soft soap, a pair of stockings for the baby, and a bunch of herbs. After these seventeen persons had been in my house a whole month, I was ready to believe in almost any sign or anything.—*M. Quad.*

Mind Your Stops.

The omission of a comma has frequently given a very awkward turn to a sentence. We remember an epitaph which suffered severely from such an oversight. It ran pretty much as follows:

"Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

A printer, meddling with the verdict of a Coroner's jury, struck out a comma after the word "apoplexy," making it read thus:

"Deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury."

A correspondent introduces a piece of poetry to the editor of an American newspaper in these words:

"The following lines were written fifty years ago by one who has for many years slept in his grave merely for his amusement."

A comma at "grave" would have rendered the sentence, at all events, comprehensible, though nothing would efface its absurd diction.

The Cost of Fencing.

The *Journal of the Farm* has been at the trouble to dig out the following facts and figures from the United States statistics in relation to this matter:

Worm fence costs 95 cents, post and rail $1.35, board fence $1.26, and stone wall $2.34 per rod in Pennsylvania. This estimate is made on a basis of boards at $16.00 per 1,000, and rails at $56.26 per 1,000. From the same source we find the proportions of the different kinds to be, worm 67, post and rail 17, board 12, and stone wall 4 per cent. The returns embrace 156,377,821 rods of fence inclosing 16,374,641 acres, at a cost of $179,834,494, or an average of 955 rods to each 100 acres, each rod containing an average of $1.15. The annual expense of repairs and interest on cost are estimated at $198,806,182. The interest-bearing national debt, the cost of our fences and the value of our national live stock all amount to about the same thing. Each dollar's worth of stock requires one dollar's worth of fence to keep it in order.

Preserving Timber.—A process has been recently patented in England for charring the surfaces of joists and beams used in buildings as a preservative against decay. A seasoned fence-post, of which the foot, so far as it is buried in the ground or exposed to variations of moisure, has been charred to the depth of a quarter of an inch, is rendered many times more durable than an unprepared post.

Immensity of London.

Looking at London geographically, it is difficult to convey an accurate conception of the space it covers; indeed, it is hard to describe in any respect, for it is the elephant among cities. On the clearest day, from the highest point of observation, the whole city cannot be seen, but beyond the range of vision are long streets and thousands of houses. Taking Charing Cross as a center, the suburbs cannot be reached in any direction in less than eight or ten miles, and in some not in twice that distance. The Thames runs twenty-five miles through the city. If London were put down in Cook county, it would reach along the shore of the lake from Evanston to the Calumet, and spread far out beyond the Desplaines river. On this space is concentrated a population equaling that of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, or, according to the census of 1873, that of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Chicago, all combined. But, immense as is the population of London, it has not ceased to grow. On the contrary, it never added so many people to its numbers as during the last decade. The Board of Public Works report that 149,320 buildings were erected between 1861 and 1871. The addition was but little less than the whole population of New York.—*London Letter to Chicago Tribune.*

A Racing Anecdote.

The Syracuse *Courier* is responsible for the following anecdote, relating to a well-known citizen: We came across an item in the history of one of our rising young men, which we hasten to embalm and put on record. The story we heard yesterday relates to a former crier of the courts in this county, who is celebrated for his forensic abilities. It so happened that during a term of County Court there were to be three days' races, which the presiding Judge was very anxious to attend. He accordingly, on the forenoon of the day previous, when the hour of adjournment arrived, directed our friend to adjourn the court. The crier turned to the Judge and asked to what time he would adjourn. The Judge whispered to adjourn till after the races, supposing the crier would take the hint and fix the date beyond that on which the races would terminate; but instead, he announced it in this way: "Hear ye! hear ye! This court will stand adjourned so that the Judge can attend the races!" The effect on the Judge can be imagined when we state that he threw a book at the crier, hitting him a stinging blow on the back of the neck. Thereafter he was very definite in fixing the time to which the crier should adjourn.

Tools for the Farm.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Union* writes: There is no better way for a farmer to invest a few dollars than by buying a few tools for the farm. Much time and expense can be saved by repairing broken farming tools yourself, instead of carrying them to a carpenter and paying a high price for a job which perhaps you could have done as well if not better yourself, and at a cost of less than one-quarter the price paid for the work. There are many days of leisure in the early part of the winter that you can devote to the overhauling and repairing of the farming tools to be used early in the spring, and have them in prime order when the hurry of spring work begins. Supposing you have a broken rake handle; instead of throwing it away, lay the head by, or if you have an old handle, put that into the good head, and you have a whole rake that will last you as long as a new one costing thirty cents. If you break a pitchfork handle, don't buy a whole new fork the next time you go to town, but buy a handle and put the old tine into it, and you have as good a fork as can be bought, and for less than half the cost of a new one.

The New York *Tribune* tells the following good story of Prof. Snell, who has been Professor of Mathematics at Amherst for many years, and who, before the war, had, it is said, only the small salary of eight hundred dollars a year. After the war wealth began to roll in upon Amherst College. This man gave fifty thousand dollars, that man another fifty thousand dollars, and so till the coffers were filled to overflowing. Then the college trustees concluded to raise the salaries of the professors, and from eight hundred dollars they put it up to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. Snell was sitting in his study when his wife came in to announce the good news. He was pouring over a well-thumbed mathematical treatise. "Ebenezer!" said she, "what do you think? They've done it!" "Done it?" said he, "done what? who?" "Why, the trustees! They've raised your salary to twenty-five hundred dollars a year?" "Snell's face became radiant. "Thank God, Elmira!" said he, "now we can have a codfish."

All cats celebrated for sagacity are consigned to back seats by a most intelligent creature in Preston, Conn.—a cat with a passion for clams, and without anybody to open them for her. First, she stimulates the clam's mouth with her mouth; he closes it on the cat's continuation; she immediately leaps a fence, and thus the clam-shell is broken on the top rail, and the clam himself rewards puss for all the suffering which she has suffered. We may say that we believe this story, inasmuch as it is a matter of no great consequence whether we believe it or not. At the same time we must add that the mania for zoological anecdote is becoming somewhat alarming.

An extensive English farmer says that on two fields he has grown fifteen crops of grain, wheat and beans, in succession, without a fallow, and last year's crop of wheat was forty bushels per acre. On two other fields he has grown fifteen successive crops of wheat, the last crop equaling forty bushels per acre.

Belknap has the biggest beard in Washington.

A Boat Steered by a Corpse—A Mystery of Lake Erie.

On Sunday morning two farmers and their families, who were driving to Malden to attend church, when about eight miles below, or east of the town, saw a ship's yawl on the lake heading toward the beach and about half a mile away. They could plainly make out a man in the stern sheets steering the boat with an oar, and although there were no vessels in sight, the morning was so pleasant and the sea so smooth that it was supposed the man had put out from shore to pick up something, and but little attention was paid to the yawl. Passing the same spot on their return, the men found the yawl hard on the beach, and the man sitting stiff and motionless in her stern, lifeless, and frozen as hard as a rock. He sat bolt upright on the seat, the oar out behind and both hands clasping the handle, and it required hard work to wrench it from his death-grip. There was about a foot of water in the boat, but the craft did not show rough usage. The man's legs were almost covered with ice as far up as his knees, and the spray had dashed over his back and shoulders and frozen there. There was no name on the boat, and the person who brought the information to Windsor could not say that anything was found on the person of the man to reveal his identity nor to show how he had been cast adrift. He must have been dead at least three days or more. There was neither sail nor mast to the boat, and nothing in it but the one oar, showing that the poor fellow had not intended a long trip anywhere, and that he must have been blown off the shore. He had used his oar to keep before the wind, and had frozen to death on his seat, where he was so firmly held by the ice that it had to be broken with a stone before he could be pulled off.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Germany's Reorganized Army.

A hand-book recently published at Leipsic gives the first complete resume that has appeared of the newly reorganized army of the German Empire. The most important increase in this of late appears, of course, in the cavalry, which can now put twelve complete divisions into the field in place of the six employed during the late war, and independent of the regiments attached to the divisions of infantry. Including Bavaria there are eighteen army corps in the Empire of which seventeen (that of Elsass-Lorraine is presumably the exception) have every component element perfectly complete. Each corps has, of course, its divisions, and the most striking change in the method of organization as compared with that in use in 1870 is the far greater independence given to each division, this body being no longer regarded as only a fighting but a marching unit, with its equipage and other special service complete. There is still, however, a special reserve of artillery and engineers belonging to the corps headquarters. The number of combatants in the field army is given at 578,000 bayonets, 68,000 sabers, 2,080 guns, and 13,000 engineers; but the ration lists of the army, including train and non-combatants, amount to 847,000 men, with 230,000 horses. These figures are, of course, entirely independent of all the troops of the reserve.

The Tree Girdler.

The other day a lady halted in front of a garden on State street, Portland, and accosting a man at work on some trees with the remark, "What are you doing to those trees?" "I am girdling them, madam, with printer's ink and cotton, to prevent the canker worms from ascending," replied the man. "How much does it cost?" asked the lady. "About twenty-five cents apiece," said the man. "What's your name?" was the lady's next question. "Hill," replied the man. "Well," said the lady, "I wish you would come and girdle ours." The man gave an evasive answer and the lady went home. On telling the story to her husband, she was astonished to see him burst out in fits of laughter. "What on earth are you laughing at?" said the lady. "Why," said her husband, "your man that you asked to girdle your trees was Rev. Dr. Hill, late President of Harvard College, one of the foremost mathematicians living, and now pastor of the First Parish Church."

Spiders.

A contributor to *Harper's Bazar* gives the following account of the spider: "We do not believe there is much human affection wasted upon the spider; nevertheless it is a very useful creature, and should not be despised. Its specific office is to prevent the dangerous multiplication of winged insects. Entrapping flies is its forte, and it has been remarked that if spiders should strike, and for a single month in summer refuse to set their traps, we could hardly defend ourselves against armies of noxious insects that would take possession of our dwellings. Nevertheless there may be such a thing as too many spiders in the world—a possibility against which Nature has provided. When spiders are thickest and busiest catching flies, a large, peculiar-looking fly appears upon the stage of action, and adroitly seizes the spiders wherever they are found. These spiders are stowed away in secret cells to be food for the young flies. Thus there is compensation all around."

Mr. Frederick W. Schneider, of the Troy *Press*, set and distributed from Dec. 12, 1872, to Dec. 12, 1873, 3,234,203 ems. This amount, divided among 312 working days, gives 10,366 ems per day, averaging in round numbers 10,000 per day, with a little margin of 114,192. The highest number set in any one day was 17,485. For thirty-eight days Mr. Schneider set 12,000 ems per day, and for five weeks averaged 70,000 per week. For thirty-four weeks he set 60,000 ems. The matter was of a general nature and outside of any department.

Ashes as Manure.—At the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Mr. Moodie stated that he had been in the habit of using unleached ashes as a manure for his fruit trees, and that he values them more highly for this purpose than barn-yard manure.

Fire-Proof Starch.—To each pound of starch add one teaspoonful of epsom salts, and dissolve in the usual way; by boiling articles starched with this they will be less apt to catch fire.

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BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

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A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

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Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

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Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

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Auburn, Ind.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo City, Indiana, will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First Class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
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4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most up to by styles. One door west of Swineford's Hotel.

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Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

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Physician and Surgeon. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

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Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.

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DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near [illegible] FortWayne Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec. 14, 1874.

STATIONS.	Mail	L. Frt.	Mail	L. Frt
Fort Wayne	12 [illegible]	[illegible] 00am	3 35PM	4 40PM
Bluffton	1 15	10 15	2 23	1 40
Hartford	2 20	1 10pm	1 10	10 28
Munc'e	3 30	3 30	12 16	8 30
Newcastle	4 25	6 35	6 35	6 35
Beeson's	[illegible] 20	[illegible]	[illegible] 30	4 20
Connersville	5 25	8 30	10 20am	4 00am
Indianapolis	7 50	....	9 15	....
Cincinnati	9 00	5 30am	7 10	8 00PM

W. W, WORTHINGTON, Sept.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after Nov. 30th 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mall.
1 Logansport a.			9.35 p
Adamsboro	8.05	7.00	10.10
N. Manchester	9.28	10.20	11.4
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm	11.55
Columbia City	11.45	1.30	12.35
G. R. Crossing	1.20	3.50	1.24
Auburn Junc.	2.00	4.30	1.40
Auburn	2.30	4.45	1.45
Mooresville	3.05	5.45	2.28
Butler	3.30 a. m	6.10	3.25

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mall.
Logansport			7.30p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10p m	7.08
N. Manchester	8.30	2.00	5.46
Liberty Mills	7.25	1.15	5.36
Columbia City	5.30	10.00am	5.01
G. R. Crossing	3 43	8.36	4.16
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.50	4.00
Auburn	2.30	7.20	3.53
Mooresville	1.30	6.40	3.28
Butler	1.00	6.15	3.10

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14, 1873. Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,20 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	4,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest. ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line lv	10,10 "	6,00 A. M	9,30 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,23 "	7,40 "	9,50 "	11,50 "
Lima	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,04 "	6,07 "
Chicago	8,20 "	7,10 "	,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT E
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,10 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest. ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11 30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,27 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1 58 P.M
Alliance	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne Dep	10 45p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 58	6 20	7 05
Dep	12 3[illegible]		
Ar Angola	2 10	8 07	
Bankers	2 32	8 33	
Jonesville			
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Jackson Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep	3 53	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			8 22
Waterloo	4 34		8 45
Auburn	4 48		10 15
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 45		

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.22 a m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

Job Printing.

When you want anything in the line of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. [illegible] half down, balance on time.

J. H. [illegible]

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop near the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 27, '74.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part of the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

1873—A Retrospect.

During the year of Christ 1873, which came to an end at the stroke of 12 last night, the three great desolating forces which are the terror and the curse of nations—war, pestilence and famine—either fell upon us not at all or touched us so lightly that the blighting finger was not felt by the mass of men but only by a hapless few. It was a year of general peace, health and plenty. Precious lives, it is true, were lost in the lava beds, but that struggle with a handful of fierce savages did not rise to the proportions of a war; and although sore sickness smote for a season the people of the Southwest, the destroyer trod but a short and narrow walk. For these blessings that come directly from Heaven we had abundant occasion to be thankful. For the more indirect blessings of good government and righteous laws, respecting which the equity of the skies is liable to be perverted by mortal ministers, we had by no means such strong reason for overflowing gratitude. Great good is to be spoken of the breezes that bore health on their wings, of the early and the latter rain, of the corn and the wheat, of the cotton and the rice, and of 'the kindly fruits of the earth,' which were brought forth in due season during the departed year; but not much is to be said for the men who have been most conspicuous before the American people from its opening to its close. It began amid the shame of an exposure that revealed a goodly company of trusted public servants as associated-vote sellers; it ended in financial disaster and general distress which disclosed, first the rottenness of Christian banking, and afterward the rottenness of a good deal of other banking and financeering which were in the hands of the practical heathen. The pale sun of January beheld the fall of Colfax, Patterson, Garfield, Kelly and other long-prayered and light-fingered saints; and the harvest moon lighted Jay Cooke and his confederates to the limbo of lost reputations where their law-making brethren were waiting to receive them. In the language of Gen. Butler, who felt that he was making an observation which by no kind of wild interpretation could be construed to include himself, it was "a bad year for pious men."

But, although the investigations of last winter revealed (only partially, but still clearly) a hideous state of wickedness and corruption in Congress, the legislation of that body which followed these disclosures was far from indicating a healthy state of penitence or a new growth of virtue among its members. Very soon after the rogues of the House had vindicated their virtue by a vote of censure on Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks for practicing vices in which a large part of the austere majority had had a secret hand, they applied themselves to the back-pay and double-pay bill and other swindling statutes which outraged the sense of the country quite as rudely as the briberies of Ames and the pergeries to which his illustrious pensioners resorted to shake off the odium of his alliance.

Who dares to look for reform in a civil service whose blue-book is little better than a pension list of the brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins, uncles and drinking cronies of the Chief Magistrate and his supporters in Congress, and which can only be shaken out of their seat by a political convulsion as powerful of its kind as a convulsion of nature which should overset the pyramids? What hope is there of amendment in that financial policy which the events of the past year have shown to be radically unsound under the auspices of a Secretary of the Treasury whose financial studies but a little while ago had never extended beyond the footing up of his grocer's pass book in a New England village, and who actually attempted to resume specie payments on a paper issue of hundreds of millions of dollars with a stock of silver little larger than is to be found in the stockings and corner cupboards of many thrifty market women? What security is there for the outraged citizen or the oppressed commonwealth, even in the ultimate sanctuary of justice, the courts, when the highest judicial position in the land is bestowed upon a fifth-rate pettifogger, cunning in evading and violating laws, but strange to the business of righteously expounding them—distinguished in his present office not as a skilled and incorruptable advocate of his Government's rights, but as a mercenary compounder of felonies committed against its laws?
—*New York Sun.*

* * *

The granger movement is progressing finely throughout the whole country.

A Laughable Mistake.

A good many years ago, in a Vermont country village, lived two gentlemen who looked very much alike. One was a minister, and the other a violin player, whose gifts and skill at that day were in much request. This position of things gave rise to the following "comedy of errors:"

As the minister was one day leisurely walking the streets, a couple of negroes approached him. One of them remarked to the other:

"Dat's him now—I know him, for I's seen him often."

"Well, speak to him, den," says the other.

"No, Pete, you speak to him."

Noticing that they wished to hold some intercourse with him, the dominie turned round and said:

"Do you wish to speak to me?"

"Yes sar; we want to know if you be particularly engaged next Monday evening?"

"No, I believe not," replied Mr. N—— the idea of a wedding fee presenting itself, which was not to be slighted on account of the color of the parties. "What is that you want?"

"We want you, if you are 'customed to 'ficiate for colored persons who are willing to pay, next Monday evening to de red house near de toll gate."

"Oh, yes, it's not my practice to refuse anyone on such occasions. At what hour do you wish me to come?"

"Early candle light, if you please. We've not had anything of the kind in a good while."

"Very well, I'll be there," replied the dominie as he turned upon his heel, thinking of the remark that they had had nothing of the kind in a good while meant that no wedding had transpired among them in some time.

True to his appointment, Dominie N—— was at the house designated in good season. The door opened into the principal room of the house, around which sat some twenty or thirty of Africa's sable children, dressed in their very best. According to the instructions they had received from one of their number, they all rose at his entrance. He took a proffered seat, which was behind a little desk at one end of the room, for a moment and then remarked, if the parties were all ready they had better immediately take their places.

In a moment all was bustle and confusion. While some removed the chairs from the room, eight couples formed, as if for a quadrille. The Dominie stared round in utter amazement, when he who had been spokesman in engaging him at the village a few days before, coming up to him, his mouth grinning from ear to ear, said:

"Massa Fuse, haven't you brought your fiddle with you? We haven't got one here."

"Fuse! Fiddle! What do you mean?" exclaimed the Dominie, the whole affair beginning to dawn on his already quick mind. "Isn't this to be a wedding?"

The Dominie saw at a glance that he had been sold, and simply gave his name and occupation, which had about the same effect on the darkies as if a bombshell had dropped among them.

* * *

The St. Paul *Dispatch* has been doing a wholesome but ungrateful work. It has penetrated the rascalities of the Indian Ring—of which the Secretary of the Interior, Delano, is chief, and it proves its points as successfully as a lawyer. The iniquity is found in what is known as the Rust Contract. The parties are some Chippeways and Lac Court Oreilles Indians, of Lake Superior, of the first part, and William A. Rust, Cashier of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Bank. By the contract a quantity of pine timber, belonging to the Indians on their reserve, is sold to Rust for $50,000, in five annual installments. Some circumstances cast a suspicious color upon the face of the contract at the start. It is made and signed October 2, 1872, at the Indian agency in Wisconsin, and in eight days thereafter, on the 10th of the same month, it had reached Washington and found its way through the red tape of the Department and received the approval and signature of Secretary Delano. From this point of history, the *Dispatch* publishes correspondence proving several points; that soon after when it was intimated to Delano that there was a swindle in the contract, he affected no knowledge of the affair, that other parties came in and offered $200,000 for the same pine timbr, that is really worth $600,000; that, e though Rust had a valid legal contract, he came forward and made a new one, increasing his price $75,000, making the sum $125,000; that it was agreed that the Grant fund should be increased by this sale $10,000: that the Indians were tampered with and deceived by a fraudulent contract; that one Henderson was employed to negotiate with the Indians who is a fugitive from justice in Ohio, and a grand scoundrel; that one Rev. E. P. Smith, an Indian Agent, whom Delano is now pursuing for alleged irregularities, was one of the manipulators of these contracts. All these points are set forth and supported by documentary evidence in the Dispatch, with the promise of more of the same sort in store for immediate and future use. It is a very bad comment on the workings of an administration in which every office and department seems to be made use of as an opportunity for plunder and the fattening of ring and swindlers. In the present case the trouble seems to have sprung from competitors in thievery. Had no one been jealous of Rust's good fortune, and purchase of $600,000 worth of pine, at once a robbery of the Indians and a fraud of the government, might have passed unheard of or forgotten. The Grant fund would have had its $10,000, and any troublesome witness whatever was necessary to tie their tongues. As it is, the nation only sees another head of the hydra which rises wherever the official branches of a thoroughly corrupt government in the hands of a great and arrogant party extend themselves.

* * *

The Hurlbut Salary Repeal Bill, which passed the House by a small majority, is a barefaced fraud, and does not meet the demands of the people, as the following summary will show:

I. It raises the pay to $6,000 from $5,000, as it stood before the 4th of March last.

II. It does not restore the back pay received by members of the present Congress who were also members of the last Congress.

III. It does not restore the $2,625 which each member of the present Congress, with a few honorable exceptions, received from the 4th of March last until December, before the House was organized, and by which the Treasury was depleted of about $1,058,750 for that one item of extortion.

IV. It does not repeal the increased pay of the President of the United States.

Seven members of the Cabinet.
Two Assistant Secretaries of State.
Two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.
One Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
Four Assistants to the Postmaster-General.
Supervising Architect of the Treasury.
Examiner of Claims.
Solicitor of the Treasury.
Commissioner of Agriculture.
Commissioner of Customs.
Five Auditors of the Treasury.
One Auditor of the Postoffice Department.
Commissioner of the Land Office.
Commissioner of Pensions.
Superintendent of Money Order System.
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
Two chiefs of Diplomatic Bureau.
Two chiefs of Consular Bureau.
Two chiefs of Indexes and Archives.
Secretary of the Senate.
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives.
Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.
Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives
Chief Engineer of the House of Representatives.
Twenty-one Clerks of the House of Representatives.
Postmaster of the Senate.
Assistant Postmaster of the Senate.
Two mail carries of the Senate.
Superintendent of Document Rooms of Senate.
First Assistant of Document Room of Senate.
Second Assistant of Document Room of Senate.

Nearly all these officers and a host of others, says the New York *Sun*, covered by a sweeping amendment in general terms, whose pay was previously appropriated to the 30th of June were dated back to the 4th of March, and allowed 16 per cent. in addition to the augmented salaries. Not one of them is touched by the action of the House, and it was not designed that they should be, in order to make the pill more unpalatable to the Senate, and thus prevent any reform at all.

* * *

The cry of War has about subsided and it has given new life to many a mothers heart.

ANOTHER YEAR.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

Another year has gone to come no more;
  Its scenes of joy and hours of grief are done—
'Tis gone where other years have gone before,
  Where all must end that ever was begun;
Where gaunt and gray oblivion loves to dwell,
And infant time first lisped the hours "farewell."

Below the fleecy folds of drifting snow,
  Like beauty laid at rest, the verdure lies.
Beneath the ice, the silent rivers flow,
  The rippling rills are hidden from our eyes,
While time glides by as swiftly as the wind,
And only leaves its memories behind.

The spring-time came, and, ere it passed away,
  The world was robed in beauty everywhere;
The blossoms came and the new-mown hay
  Perfumed the breezes of the summer air;
Then summer came, and with her flying gold,
The simple story of a year was told.

Farewell, Old Year, for thou art gone at last,
  And time has borne thee on his hoary wings
Into the [illegible] ages of the past;
  And now, another year he proudly brings.
Thy funeral dirge is chanted by the breeze,
Through the bare branches of the leafless trees.

The New Year comes with many frowning fears,
  Yet, with a thousand promises of joy;
The somber shades of maturer years
  Our [illegible] fancies and fair dreams destroy—
Yet, heavenly Hope looks down, with angel eyes,
From gleaming, golden gates of Paradise.

Ambition points us to the toilsome way
  That leads to worldly honor and renown;
Yet all life's fleeting phantoms must decay,
  And all our fading fancies totter down—
While coming bards may sing immortal songs
Of our great failings and stupendous wrongs.

There is one dream that never fades nor dies;
  The dream of Heaven. How marvelously grand!
Tho' all life's howling tempests that arise,
  Sweep o'er the rock of ages where we stand;
We glance adown the pathway we have trod,
And leave our imperfections all with God.

O, Time! roll down thy ceaseless course of change
  With all thy universal light and shade;
O, mystery! before thy boundless range
  All human understanding falls dismayed;
Thy veil, that puzzles every human brain,
By angels only can be rent in twain.

THE NEW-YEAR'S STOCKING.

"Never crosses his t's, nor dots his i's, and his n's and v's and r's are all alike!" said, almost despairingly, Mr. Simon Quillpen, the painstaking clerk of old Lawyer Latitat, as he sat late at night, on the last day of the year, digging away at the copy of a legal document his liberal patron and employer had placed in his hands in the early part of the evening. "Thank Heaven!" he added, laying down his pen, and consulting a huge silver bull's eye which he pulled from a threadbare fob, "I shall soon get through this job, and then, hey for roast potatoes and the charming society of Mrs. Q.!" And with this consolatory reflection, he resumed his work with redoubled energy.

Mr. Quillpen was a little man; not so very little as to pass for a phenomenon, but certainly too small to be noticed by a recruiting grenadier sergeant. His nose was quite sharp, and gave his wild, thin countenance, particularly as he carried his head a little on one side, a very bird-like air. He trod, too, gingerly and lightly, very like a sparrow or a tomtit; and, to complete the analogy, his head being almost always surmounted by a pen, he had a sort of crested, blue-jayish aspect, that was rather comical. Quillpen had a very little wife and three very little children, Bob, Chiffy and the baby; the last the ultimate specimen of the *diminuendo*. It was well for them that they were so small, for Quillpen obtained his *starvelihood* by driving the quill for Mr. Latitat at four hundred dollars a year, to which Mrs. Quillpen added, from time to time, certain little sums derived from making shirts and overalls at the rate of about ten cents the million stitches.

Whether Mr. Latitat was able to pay more was a question that never entered the minute brain of Simon Quillpen; for he had so humble an opinion of his own merits, and was always so contented and cheerful that he regarded his salary as enormous, and was wont playfully to sign little confidential notes Crœsus Quillpen and Girard Quillpen, and on rare convival occasions would sometimes style himself Baron Rothschild. But this last title was very rarely indulged in because it once sent his particular crony, a chuckle-headed clerk in the postoffice, into a cachinnatory fit which was "rather in the apoplectic line."

"To return to our muttons." Simon dug away at his copying with an occasional reverential glance at a certain low oaken door, opening into the *penetralia* of this abode of law and righteousness, behind which oaken door, at that very moment, sat Mr. Lucius Latitat, either deeply engaged in the solution of some vast legal problem, or calculating the interest on an outstanding note, or consulting with chuckling delight a list of mortgages to be foreclosed.

Well—Quillpen finished his document, wiped his pen on a thick velvet butterfly, laid it in the rack above the ink, pushed back his chair from the table, withdrew the cambric sleeve from the right arm, and smoothed down his wristbands, having first put on his India rubber overshoes. The fact is, he was very anxious to get home, and he could not go without first seeing Mr. Latitat. The idea of knocking at Mr. Latitat's door on business of his own, never once occurred to him. He would do that for a client, but not for himself. So he ventured on a series of low coughs, and finding no notice was taken of them, he dropped the poker into the coalhod, the noise thus produced crashed on his guilty ears like thunder, or rather with the roar of a universal earthquake. Slight, however, as it was, it brought out Mr. Latitat from his interior.

"What the deuce are you making such a racket for?" he exclaimed in tones that thrilled to the heart of his employe; then, without waiting for an answer, he slightly glanced at the table, and asked, "have you got through that job?"

"Yes'm—I mean, yes's," replied the quivering Simon.

"Well, then, you can go. I'm going myself. You blow out the lights and lock the room. And mind and be here early to-morrow morning. Nothing like beginning the New Year well. Good night."

"Mr. Latitat, sir!" cried Quillpen, with desperate resolution, as he saw the great man about to disappear—please, sir—could you let me have a little money to-night?"

"Why! what do you want of money?" retorted the lawyer. "Oh! I 'spose you have a host of unpaid bills."

"No sir; no sir, that's not it,"—Simon hastened to say. "I hain't got nary bill standing. I pay as I go. Cash takes the lot!"

"None of your coarse, vulgar slang to me!" said Latitat. "Reserve it for your loose companions. If not to pay bills, what for?"

"Please, sir,—we, that is Mrs. Q. and myself, want to put something in the children's stockings, sir."

"Then put the children's legs in 'em!" said the lawyer with a grin. "I make no payments to be used for any such ridiculous purposes. Good night. Yet, stay—take this letter—there's money in it—a large amount—put it in the postoffice with your own hands as you go home."

"And you can't let me have a trifle?" gasped Simon.

"Not a cent!" snarled the lawyer, and he slammed the door behind him, and went heavily down the stairs.

"I wonder how it feels to punch a man's head," said Simon, as he stood rooted to the spot where Mr. Latitat left him. "It's illegal—it's actionable; there are fines and penalties provided by the statute; but it seems as if there were cases that might justify the operation—morally. But then, again—what good would it do to punch his head? Punching his head wouldn't get me the money—and if I was to try it on, finding that the idea didn't bring out the cash, I might be tempted to help myself to the cash, and that would be highway robbery; and when the punchee ventured to suggest that, the puncher might be tempted to silence him. O Lord! that's the way these murders in the first degree happen; and I think that I was almost on the point of taking the first step. I really think I look a little like Babe, the pirate," added the poor man, glancing at his mild but disturbed features in the glass; or like Captain Kidd, or leastways like Country McClusky—a regular bruiser!"

Sitting down before the grate, and stirring it feebly with the poker, he tried to devise some feasible plan for supplying the vacuum in his treasury. He might borrow, but then all his friends were very poor and particularly hard up—at this particular season of the year. The bull's eye watch might have been "spouted," if he had foreseen this contingency; but every avuncular relative was now at this hour of the night snug in bed, to a dead certainty. Purchasing on credit was not to be thought of, and the only toy-shop which kept open late enough for his purpose was kept by a man to whom he was totally unknown. Time galloped on, meanwhile, and the half-hour struck.

"I'll slip that letter in the postoffice and then go home," said Simon sorrowfully, rising as he spoke and grasping his inseparable umbrella.

"Hallo, shipmate! where-away?" said a hoarse voice, and Mr. Quillpen became aware of the presence of an "ancient mariner," enveloped in a very rough dreadnaught, and finished off with a large amount of whiskers and tarpaulin.

"I was going home, sir," replied Simon, with the neferential air of a very little to a very big man.

"Ay—going to clap on hatches and deadlights. Well, tell me one thing—whereaway may one find one Mr. Latitat—a shore-going cove, a regular landshark, d'ye see?"

"This is Mr. Latitat's office, sir," said Simon.

"Ay—and he is within hail?"

"No, sir; he has gone home."

"Slipped his cable, hey? Just my luck! Well, one might snooze comfortably on this here table—mightn't he? You can clear out, and I'll take care of the shop till morning."

"That would be perfectly inadmissable," said Simon; "the idea of a stranger sleeping here!"

"A stranger!" cried the sailor. "Why, shipmate, do you happen to know I am? Look at me! Don't you find somewhat of a family likeness to Lucius in my old weather-beaten mug? Why, man alive, I'm his brother—his own blood brother! You must a heard him speak of me. Been cruising around the world in chase of Fortune, but could never overhaul her. Been sick, shipwrecked, and now come back as poor as I went. But Lucius has got enough for both of us. How glad he'll be to see me to-morrow, hey, old Ink and Tape?"

Simon had his doubts about that matter, but told the sailor to come in the morning and see.

"That I will," said the tar, "and start him up with a rousing Happy New Year! But I say, shipmate, I don't want to sleep in the watch-house. Have you never a shilling about your trowsers?"

Simon answered that he hadn't got a cent.

"Why? Don't that brother of mine give you good wages?"

"Enormous!" said Simon.

"What becomes of it all?"

"I spend it all—I'm very extravagant," said Simon, shaking his head. "And then, I'm sorry to say, your brother is not always punctual in his payments. To-night, for instance, I couldn't get a cent from him."

"Then I'll tell you what I'd do, shipmate," said the sailor, confidentially. "I'd overhaul some of his letters. Steam will open a wafer, and a hot knife-blade wax. I'd overhaul his money-letters and pay myself. Ha! ha! do you take? Now that letter you've got in your fin, my boy, looks woundy like a dokiment chock-full of shinplasters. What do you say to making prize of 'em? Wouldn't it be a jolly go?"

"Stand off!" said Simon, assuming a heavy round ruler, and a commanding attitude. "Don't you come anigh me, or there'll be a case of justifiable homicide here. How dare you counsel me to commit a robbery on your own brother? I wonder you ain't ashamed to look me in the face."

"A chap as has cruised as many years as I have in the low latitudes ain't afraid to look anybody in the face," answered the "ancient mariner" grimly. "I made you a fair offer, shipmate, and you rejected it like a long-shore jackass as you are. Good-night to ye."

Much to his relief, the sailor took himself off, and Simon, after locking and double locking his door, went to the postoffice and deposited the letter with which he had been intrusted. As he lived a great way up on the Neck, he did not reach home until after all the clocks of the city had struck twelve, so that he was able to surprise his little wife, who was sitting up for him, with a "Happy New Year!"

He cast a rueful eye at the line of stockings hung along the mantle-piece in the sitting-room, and then sorrowfully announced to his wife his failure to obtain money of Mr. Latitat.

"Here'll be nothing for the stockings, Meg," said he, "unless what the poor children put in ours."

"I am very sorry," said his wife, who bore the announcement much better than he anticipated; "but we'll have a happy New Year for all that."

Simon's roasted potatoes were completely charred, he had been detained so late; but there was a little meal in the center of each, and charcoal is not at all unhealthy. He went to bed, and in spite of his cares, slept the sleep of the just.

A confused babbling awoke him at daylight. Master Bobby was standing on his stomach, Miss Chiffy was seated nearly on his head, and baby was crowing in its cradle. Happy New Years and kisses were exchanged. "Oh, dear papa and mamma!" cried Bobby, "what a beautiful horse I found in my stocking!"

"And what a beautiful wax doll with eyes that move in mine," said Chiffy—and such a splendid rattle and coral in baby's. Go, do go down and see what there is in yours."

"This is some of your work, little woman," whispered Simon to his wife. But the little woman denied it emphatically. Much mystified he hurried down to the breakfast-room. The children had made the usual offering of very hard and highly-colored sugar plums; but in each of the two large stockings, stowed away at the bottom, was a roll of bank notes, five hundred dollars in each.

"Somebody wants to ruin us!" cried Simon, bursting into tears. "This is stolen money, and they want to lay it on to us."

"All I know about it," said Mrs. Quillpen, "is that last night, just before you came home, a sailor man came here with all these things, and said they were for us, and made me promise to put them in the stockings, as he directed, and say nothing about his visit to you."

"A sailor!" cried Simon—"I have it! I think I know you it is. Good-by—I'll be back to breakfast directly."

Simon ran to the office, and found, as he anticipated, Mr. Latitat there before him.

"A happy New Year to you, sir," said he. "Have you seen your brother?"

"I have not," replied Mr. Latitat.

Simon then told him all that happened on the preceding night; the apparition of the sailor—the temptation—the money found in the stockings, in proof of which he showed the thousand dollars, and stating his fears that they had been stolen, offered to deposit the sum in his employer's hands.

"Keep 'em, shipmate, they were meant for you!" exclaimed Mr. Latitat, suddenly and queerly, assuming the very voice and look of the nautical brother of the preceding evening.

While Simon stared his eyes out of hit head, Mr. Latitat informed him that he had no brother—that he had disguised himself for the purpose of putting his clerk's long-tried fidelity to a final test, and, that sustained triumphantly, had rewarded him in the manner we have seen. He told how, disgusted in early life by the treachery and ingratitude of friends and relations who had combined to ruin him, he had become a misanthrope and miser; how the spectacle of Simon's disinterested fidelity, rigid sense of honor, self-denial and cheerfulness, had won back his better nature, and he wound off, as he shook Quillpen warmly by the hand, by announcing that he had raised his salary to twelve hundred dollars per annum.

The good news almost killed Simon. "Please your honor," said he, endeavoring to frame an appropriate reply—"no—that ain't it—please your excellency—you've gone and done it—you've gone and done it! I was Baron Rothschild before, and now—no—I can't tell what I am—it isn't in no biographical dictionary, and I don't believe it's in the 'Wealth of Nations!'"

"Well, never mind," said Latitat, laughing, "go home and tell Mrs. Quillpen the office won't be open till to-morrow, and that I shall depend on dinner with you all to-day."

A Prophecy.

It is not impossible that the present troubles under which the Spanish Republic labors will eventuate in the wiping out of that nationality. The event is not at all a novelty. Poland once menaced and almost conquered Russia. Prussia was once only one of a coterie of German States; Portugal was once mistress of the seas; Holland once ruled the ocean; Venice was once the greatest power in the world. We need not go back to the times of Egyptian, Judean, Assyrian, Grecian or Roman power to learn of the growth and decadence of nations. The New Zealander on the ruins of London is not an impossibility. Spain is more the "sick man" in Europe than ever Turkey was. Before this generation shall pass away this Government will control the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, England will hold the Philipine islands, Italy and Germany will have the Spanish possessions in the Mediterranean, and the territory of Spain itself will be divided between France, Italy and Portugal. This is no prophecy, but simply a statement of fact that current events foreshadow.—*Ex.*

The Influence of Newspapers.

The Boston *Traveller* states that a school teacher who had enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, gives as a result of his observation that without exception those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are: 1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain a partial knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings. 4. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its contents with accuracy.

All Sorts.

SONG of the seeds—Put me in my little bed.

THE rich man's blunders pass current for wise maxims.

AMERICA imported 114 lawyers and 230 physicians last year.

PUNCH says the unfortunate man's friends live a long way off.

EVERY eight minutes, night and day, one person dies, every five minutes one is born, in the city of London.

STATISTICS show that of the foreigners coming to this country last year 220,000 were Catholics and 207,000 Protestants.

MRS. LAW, of Vermont, called her husband a liar eight years ago, and he has not spoken to her since, though remaining in the house.

KAISER WILLIAM could sit his horse under a shower of bullets, but when it came to having an aching tooth drawn, he took chloroform.

THE standing army of the new German Empire is rather a formidable array, comprising 625,720 men, 56,250 horses, and 576 field guns.

THE London *Times* says that life is lived so quickly in the United States that a man who has been five years in public life is almost a veteran.

MRS. SAM COLT, of Hartford, signs every check and order for money used by her revolver foundry, and takes a walk through the establishment twice a week.

THERE are in the full House 293 members, deducting nine vacancies. There are now 283 members—190 straight-out Republicans, 89 Democrats, and 4 Liberals.

MR. JTDFJST does business in Cleveland. There is one advantage about Mr. Jtdfjst's name—you couldn't forge it with anything short of a photographic camera.

A SUNDERLAND (Mass.) farmer raises a thousand dollars' worth of onions to the acre, and doesn't belong to the grange either. He thinks he is strong enough without it.

FROM a return just issued, it appears that during the last twelve years England has expended a sum equal to $32,646,989 upon coast fortifications, distributed for the most part at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Portland, Pembroke, Sheerness, Dover, Gravesend, Chatham and Cork.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Belgium for collecting all waste paper and selling it for the benefit of the Pope. The society has appealed to all the possessors of "bad books, such as the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Volney, and other detestable authors," to hand them over as waste paper.

THE foreign trade of Great Britain has not been satisfactory to her merchants this year so far. That nation sold $32,500,000 less of cotton, linen, silk and woolen fabrics, and had to buy $50,000,000 more of articles of food in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period last year.

THE Bingham Canon railroad in Utah cost only $141 per mile. The Salt Lake *Tribune* says that it is the cheapest railroad ever built in any country, and demonstrates the fact that the great mineral resources of Utah can be developed in an extraordinarily short time by reason of their ability to build railroads at a cost but little above that of an ordinary wagon road.

Mr. Lincoln's Religious Views.

The Hon. William H. Herndon, the law-partner of President Lincoln, has grown weary of the attacks upon his veracity indulged in by Dr. Holland, Mr. Reed, and others, who have insisted that Mr. Lincoln became a Christian in the later years of his life, and has delivered a lecture in Springfield to establish the truth of his statement that the President died as had lived, outside of the Christian faith. He engages in the discussion with the boldness and energy characteristic of him, and certainly goes far to invalidate much of the testimony relied upon by the champions of Mr. Lincoln's orthodoxy. The truth probably is that Mr. Lincoln was one of the most reticent men who ever lived in regard to his own spiritual exercises. He had a deep respect for religion and for its outward symbols and forms. He had also a profoundly religious sense, sometimes approaching mysticism. But it will be as impossible to prove that he was a Christian as to prove that he was not, and historians and biographers will divide upon this question, as they are divided now, according to their own personal beliefs or disbeliefs.—*New York Tribune.*

The Decline of Methodism.

A good deal has been said of late about the decline of Methodism, particularly in New York. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* takes no stock in these stories, and presents the following interesting table. The figures stand for communicants:

Cities.	*In* 1840.	*In* 1850.	*In* 1860.	*In* 1870.
Albany	1,071	912	1,766	2,085
Baltimore	10,706	11,813	15,032	15,145
Boston	1,671	1,874	2,473	4,301
Brooklyn	1,366	2,677	2,980	10,062
Buffalo	332	576	793	1,340
Chicago	154	693	1,410	4,177
Cleveland	486	303	860	1,059
Cincinnati	2,765	3,457	3,696	4,603
Detroit	241	558	809	1,449
Indianapolis	377	1,653	1,677	2,491
Hartford, Ct.	250	291	375	665
Lowell	1,962	935	1,354	1,709
Milwaukee	89	287	497	1,021
Newark	753	1,710	3,316	4,609
New Haven	613	533	1,198	1,304
New York	6,175	9,828	11,426	12,516
Philadelphia	8,417	9,950	17,324	21,366
Pittsburgh	1,301	1,422	1,965	2,268
Portland, Me.	706	715	1,005	991
Providence	618	627	1,080	1,328
St. Louis	671	994	659	1,609
Wilmington, Del.	731	1,330	1,555	2,227
Worcester, Mass.	261	301	376	1,032
Washington, D. C.	1,687	2,624	3,134	4,688
Total	42,825	54,333	79,790	104,818

Cleansing Casks.

The inquiry is often made of us by farmers, brewers, beef and pork packers, etc., regarding the best method of deodorizing and cleansing old cider and beer barrels, musty cans, bottles, etc. Chemistry furnishes an agent in the permanganate potassa which fully meets this want. A pint of the permanganate turned into the most musty, filthy cider or beer cask, and rinsed about a few moments, will entirely decompose all fungoid growths and fermenting matter, and render the cask as sweet as those that are new. The deodorizing, disinfecting power of the permanganate, holding as it does five equivalents of oxygen, is wonderful; it will even deodorize carbolic acid. The only way to remove immediately the odor of carbolic acid from the hands, is to immerse them in the liquid permanganate.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Tweed's Daughter's Wedding—A Gorgeous Event, and its Sequel.

Now that the statesman Tweed has assumed his position in a public institution in a healthy locality in the vicinity of New York, while some of his disciples in statesmanship have gone into country quarters for the present, says a contemporary, it is rather interesting to read over the story of his daughter's marriage, two years ago last June. The ceremony took place in Trinity chapel, and crowds assembled to gaze upon the magnificence of the affair. At Tweed's residence, the halls, stairways, parlors and chambers were crowded with most ingenious arrangements of the most expensive exotics. The presents filled an entire room and were described as follows:

"There were forty silver sets, any one of which would have attracted a crowd if placed in a jeweler's window, and one single one contained two hundred and forty separate pieces. Mr. James Fisk, Jr., sent a frosted silver contrivance representing an iceberg, evidently intended to hold ice cream or some other equally frigid substance. The association was beautifully sustained by the presence of arctic bears reposing on the icicle handles of the bowl and climbing up the spoons. Singularly enough, Mr. Fisk displayed the same taste as Superintendent Kelso, and their offerings were exact duplicates. Among the names on the silver were Shandley, Norton, Witthaus, Carnochan, Maginnis, and many others. There were forty pieces of jewelry, of which fifteen were diamond sets. A single one of the latter is known to have cost $45,000. It contained diamonds as big as filberts. A cross of eleven diamonds, pea size, bore the name of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Genet as donors. A pin of sixty diamonds, representing a sickle and sheaves of wheat, was the gift of J. H. Ingersoll. Peter B. Sweeny's name appeared on diamond bracelets of fabulous magnificence. Cornelius Corson gave a ring with a tiny watch as the seal. Bronzes, thread lace, cashmere shawls, rare pictures, everything that could be conceived of which is rich and costly, filled the room with splendor.

The trousseau of the bride included fourteen dresses varying in price from $300 to $3,200 each, though her wedding dress of white gros grain cost $1,000, to which $4,000 worth of point lace was added. A black silk walking suit was decorated with three hundred and eighty-two bows, and others were elaborated correspondingly. It was a grand wedding even among the grand weddings of the great city; but now this Tweed is jailed, and there are none so poor as to do him reverence.

The Swedes and Norwegians.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes that "never could more dissimilar nations be united under one government than Norway and Sweden. Norway clings with the most absurd tenacity to old things and old ways of doing them, while Sweden is ready to advance with the rest of the world. The difference appears strikingly on the line of railroad between Christiana and Stockholm. The road is about 400 miles long, of which, say, 100 are in Norway and 300 in Sweden. The time for express trains is about twenty hours. Of this something like 8 hours is taken for the Norwegian 100 miles, leaving 12 hours—really only 11 hours—for the Swedish 300 miles, or 12 miles against 25 miles per hour. But most of the travel in Norway is by the very old fashion of carioles and post-horses, the principal roads—under Government care—being in good order and the speed averaging, with push, six or seven miles per hour. The American Consul in Christiana—which is the only active part of Norway—is trying hard to get our mowers and reapers into use there, though thus far with indifferent success. In Sweden these things are being taken hold of with something like freedom.

A Reminiscence of Gov. Allen.

A friend informs us that when he was a boy at college he had a room-mate from the State of Ohio. He was fond of speaking of the celebrities of his native State, and Senator Allen was one of the chosen heroes. He related to our friend the following incident, which may prove interesting at this day. The Senator was addressing a large audience in the native town of our informant. When about half through his speech, after making some positive assertion, a stentorian voice cried out,—

"That's a lie, sir!"

The Senator paused a moment, and then asked,—

"What is your name, sir!"

The answer was given,—

"My name is Vass."

The Senator responded,—

"I move the V be stricken from that man's name. All you in favor of it, say ay."

And—a hundred voices cried out, "Ay."

"Now," said the Senator, "you are voted an ass."

A Doubting Daughter.

There is a young lady in this city who is having more than her share of trouble—perhaps, because she is having more than her share of beaux. A day or two ago one of her admirers called to spend the evening. Shortly after the young folks got nicely located, the girl's mother dropped into the parlor and soon fell to telling a long yarn. She sat directly in front of the young couple, and the daughter discovered that her mother's dress was open in front, and immediately inaugurated a series of winks and motions in hopes of attracting the old lady's attention to the fact. But the mother thought the daughter was doubting her story, and said: "You may wink as much as you please, but every word is true." The daughter "lit out," and the old lady finished her story.—*Sioux City Journal.*

ATHENS, Ga., has a paper named *Cat*, with the motto, "I can scratch."

A PSALM FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

A friend stands at the door;
  In either tight-closed hand
Hiding rich gifts, three hundred and three-score;
  Waiting to strew them daily o'er the land
Even as seed the sower.
  Each drop, he treads it in and passes by;
  It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

O, good New Year, we clasp
  This warm shut hand of thine!
Loosing forever, with half sigh, half grasp,
  That which from ours falls like dead fingers' twine:
Aye, whether fierce its grasp
  Has been, or gentle, having been, we know
  That it was blessed; let the Old Year go.

O, New Year, teach us faith!
  The road of life is hard;
When our feet bleed, and scourging winds us soothe,
  Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred
Than any man's; who saith,
  "Make straight paths for your feet"—and to the oppressed—
  "Come ye to me, and I will give you rest."

Yet hang some lamp-like hope
  Above this unknown way,
Kind Year, to give our spirits freer scope,
  And our hands strength to work while it is day.
But if that way must slope
  Tombward, O, bring before our fading eyes
  The lamp of life, the Hope that never dies!

Comfort our souls with love—
  Love of all human kind;
Love special, close—in which, like sheltered dove,
  Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;
And love that turns above
  Adoringly; contented to resign
  All loves, if need be, for the Love Divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
  And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend—
  We'll hold our patient hands, each in his place,
And trust thee to the end:
  Knowing thou leadest onward to those spheres
  Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.

Humorous.

THE best remedy for mercantile troubles—A liberal use of printer's ink.

WHY is a poker like an angry word? Because it stirs up a smouldering fire.

WHAT is that which no one wishes to have and no one wishes to lose? A bald head.

WHEN is an encampment most likely to burn well? When the tents are pitched.

THE most sentimental exercise yet known is said to be woman's eyes swimming in tears.

INCREDIBLE as it may seem, many of the richest planters in Jamaica live on coffee grounds.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

WHEN does mortification ensue? When you pop the question and are answered "No!"

WHY is blind-man's-buff like sympathy? Because it is a fellow feeling for a fellow-creature.

"What is your name, little girl?" "Minnie." "Minnie what?" "Minnie Don't; that's what mamma calls me."

MRS. JENKINS complained in the evening that the turkey she had eaten didn't sit well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey. "He got a glass of water in his face.

"Who cut your clothes, Tommy?" asked a visitor of a curiously ragged boy. "Well," said he ingenuously, "ma cuts my pants, and pa cuts my jackets."

A FATHER, in consoling his daughter, who had lost her husband, said: "I don't wonder you grieve for him, my child; you will never find his equal." "I don't know as I can," responded the sobbing widow, "but I'll do my best!" The father felt comforted.

A PREACHER took up a collection on Sunday, and found, when his hat was returned, that there wasn't a penny in it. "I thank my God," said he, turning the hat upside down and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

"Do you go to school now, Charlie?" "Yes, sir; I had a fight to-day, too." "You had? Which whipped?" "Oh, I got whipped," he replied with great frankness. "Was the other boy bigger than you?" "No, he was littler." "Well, how came you to let a littler boy whip you?" "Oh, you see he was *madder nor I was.*"

Tea.

The extent to which teas are adulterated may be inferred from the fact that out of twenty samples analyzed in London, only one was found free from frauds. The leaves of other plants are largely used, and plumbago, iron filings and sand were found in it to give weight to the tea. Altogether, the investigation revealed a condition of things by no means calculated to "whet the appetite" for tea. It is an old saying that if people would relish a meal, they must keep away from the kitchen. So with tea; if people would enjoy its flavor and stimulating effects, they must not too closely scrutinize the material which it is composed of.

THE steady increase in the number of patents issued at Washington, year after year, shows the inventive spirit which is inherent in the breast of every genuine Yankee. From 1836 to the present time, no less than 40,000 patents have been granted by the United States. It requires 100 examiners and 400 clerks to perform the duties of the bureau, and the fees collected for the past year amounted to $701,627, while the expenses were only $699,450. Of course, but few of the patents ever make the fortune of the inventor; but it is estimated that one-half are, to a certain extent, remunerative, and a small proportion have proved of more profit than mines of gold to their owners.

THE foreign dispatches have several times of late conveyed intimations of an impending famine in Bengal, but have contained no details. The proceedings of a recent meeting held in London to supply this want. The population of Bengal numbers 60,000,000, and, according to the lowest estimate, 24,000,000 are suffering, and these fully one-fourth will have to be relieved by Government aid. To keep life in this number of people for six months will require 6,500,000 tons of rice, requiring an outlay of $20,000,000 by the Government.

AN Indiana boarding-house keeper has a horse-pistol attachment to his hash, and any man who don't like it is a liar.

Rural Justice.

The place was Waupaca, Wis., and the time was last Friday. A shoemaker, in a fit of absent-mindedness, sold a pair of shoes which had been left with him for repairs. Thereupon the owner of the shoes sued the careless Crispin for their value. The shoe-owner's lawyer was Monagan, and the shoemaker's lawyer was Morgan. The trial came on. The shoemaker was on the stand, but his answers did not suit Monagan. Did he go to taking exceptions and appealing to the Court and making out a long list of grievances, so that he could frame a motion for appeal and keep the shoemaker and shoe-owner in hot water for months to come, as Mr. Scammon or any other city litigant, for instance, would have done? Not at all. He settled the matter in three words—carelessly remarking to the shoemaker that he was a liar. The shoemaker thereupon quietly referred the remark to his counsel, Morgan, for advice. Morgan, instead of cumbering up the case with suits for slander or libel, acted for his client immediately by knocking Monagan down and pounding him a little. Now, observe the impartial manner in which justice is administered in Waupaca. The Sheriff did not interfere, deciding that he had no jurisdiction. Some of the jury wanted to interfere, but the rest would not let them, declaring that they were not trying that case. After Morgan and Monagan were satisfied, the Court took official notice of the *vi et armis* turn affairs had taken, by informing Monagan that it served him right, and ordered the case to proceed. At the close of the case, the jury refused to deliver their verdict until their fees were paid, and, the money not being forthcoming, the foreman walked off with the verdict in his pocket. Why shouldn't he? Of course such a proceeding would not do in Chicago, for if juries refused to give verdicts here until they got their fees, we should never have any verdicts. But in Waupaca, where justice is administered on basic principles, such a proceeding was eminently correct. The Waupaca jury was employed to procure a verdict, for which they were to be paid in fees. They were not obliged to deliver the article they had for sale unless the cash was forthcoming, and that foreman only vindicated the inalienable right of Meum and Tuum when he walked off with the verdict. The next day after the trial, Monagan met the shoemaker on the street. Morgan, the shoemaker's counsel, as we have said, had already given Monagan a beating. Monagan, therefore, of course, owed somebody else a beating. It could not be Morgan, because Morgan was not acting for himself, but for the shoemaker. The shoemaker was the legitimate creditor, and, therefore, Morgan settled the debt by pounding the shoemaker.

Up to this point the reader will observe that exact justice has been meted out without any unnecessary legal routine or red tape, and without the tedious delays which characterize the practice of law in the cities. The basis was simple, abstract justice without reference to Coke, Blackstone, or Lyttelton, or the practice of lawyers in other States. In Waupaca, it is immaterial what has been done to defaulting shoemakers elsewhere. And yet justice is not wholly satisfied. The shoe-owner hasn't got his shoes back, but we have no doubt that Waupaca will find some way of getting them, and the shoemaker owes somebody a beating, although it is not clear to whom he owes it. Most probably Waupaca will decide it is the owner of the shoes who has made the shoemaker all this trouble. To complete this cheerful picture of rural justice in its virgin purity, it only remains for the Court to whale the foreman who walked off with the verdict, and for the foreman to clean out the County Treasurer for not paying for the verdict. On the whole, the Waupaca way of doing things has its virtues. It is simple, elementary, and quick, and has no nonsense about it. Such a suit in Chicago would have lasted for years, and before it came to a termination would have been so full of declarations, affidavits, rejoinders, surrebutters, and supersedeases, that no one could tell what it was about originally, or whether there was ever a pair of shoes or shoe or a shoemaker in it at all.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Stupid Servant Girls.

Krickbaum read somewhere that Dio Lewis advised men with a tendency to become bald to have holes punched in the top of their hats. And so when Krickbaum purchased his new winter hat he had a small sheet-iron plate perforated with large holes and set in the crown. That was on Tuesday. On Wednesday Mrs. Krickbaum got a new hired girl, who saw the hat on the chair in the dining-room, and imagining it to be a patent colander of some new kind, she removed it to the kitchen. When Mrs. Krickbaum came down stairs at noon to see how dinner was getting on, she found the girl straining boiled cabbage through the sheet-iron ventilator in Krickbaum's high hat, and swearing in the Ballybuhdeen dialect because the holes were so big and the colander so limber. That night when Krickbaum wanted to start for the lodge he began to hunt for his hat, while Mrs. Krickbaum sat still and trembling. But when he became exasperated and commenced to pick up the chairs and jam them down hard so as to relieve his feelings, she began to cry, and relieved the horrible truth to him. It may have been done in quicker time, but we doubt it. We say that there may have been in former ages some hired girl who packed her trunk and pelted down-stairs, and was hustled into the street quicker than Mrs. Krickbaum's hired girl when Krickbaum began to expostulate with her, but the fact has not been proved. He wears an unperforated hat now, and will probably be entirely bald by New Year's.

Heat and Disease.

During the reheating of the furnaces of an iron establishment in England, says the *British Journal of Science*, the men worked when the thermometer, placed so as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the open doors, marked 120 degrees. In the Bessemer pits, the men continue a kind of labor, requiring great muscular effort, at 140 degrees. In some of the operations of glass-making, the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100, and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212 degrees. In a Turkish bath, the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105 to 110 degrees. In enamel works, men labor daily in a heat of over 300 degrees. On the Red sea steamers, the temperature of the stoke-hole is 145 degrees. And yet in none of these cases does any special form or type of disease develop itself.

CAST-IRON STOVES.—Scientists assert that cast-iron stoves are very injurious to health, and cite several instances in support of the charge. During an epidemic which prevailed in Savoy, Dr. Carret, one of the physicians in the Hotel Dieu, in Chambery, observed that all the inhabitants who were affected by it used cast-iron stoves, which had recently been imported into the country. On the other hand he observed that all those who used other kinds of stoves or adopted other modes of firing escaped the disease. Another circumstance bearing on the same interesting question occurred in the Lyceum of Chambery, where an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out. This outbreak is regarded by Dr. Carret as having been influenced or superinduced by a large cast-iron stove in the dormitory of that establishment.

TEA is now extensively raised in Hindostan, the exports to England in 1872 exceeding 16,000,000 of pounds. The Indian teas are of rare flavor, and are used by English shopkeepers to mix with the Chinese. The culture in India is now carried on by joint stock companies, which are now paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends.

DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS.—Business men, worn by care and sedentary habits, often suffer from constipation of the bowels, until the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system. And it may be safely asserted that a majority of the female sex are little better than invalids, from the same cause; but by using DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, this natural aperient and tonic brings back the vigor and buoyancy of health, happiness and beauty. Pure blood is essential to sound health and long life. No chronic disease, sores, ulcers, skin eruptions, glandulous swellings, discharges from the ear, sore eyes, sores or cankers in the mouth, will ever appear if the blood is pure. To secure this take DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS. It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-Giving Principle, increasing the power of digestion, and exciting the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all impurities of the system are carried off. 23

DRYING EGGS FOR USE.—We don't know where the following originated, but give it for what it may be worth to the reader: The eggs are beaten to uniform consistency, and spread out in thin cakes on batter plates. This dries them into a paste, which is to be packed in close cans and sealed. When required for use, the paste can be dissolved in water, and beaten to a foam like fresh eggs. It is said that eggs can be preserved for years in this way, and retain their flavor.

ALL those that did not reply to our advertisement last week are requested to do so at once, and buy the Elmwood and Warwick collars.—[Com.

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Price of magazine, one dollar per year; with chromo YO SEMITE, one dollar and a half, Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED TO BE HEARD FROM.—If anybody has ever used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh, and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage, as the Doctor is in *earnest* when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon inquiry. The thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist, and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy, which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured, as the disease is always constitutional and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs of poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 13, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things, but got nothing to do me any good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months, for which I am very thankful. AMOS FISHER.

THE SECRET.—Those who prize a beautiful head of hair (and we know our lady friends all do), will thank us for a few words on the invaluable qualities of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR as a dressing. In our own case it heals a humor, keeps the head free from dandruff and scurf, stops the tendency of our hair to fall, and heightens its beauty. A slight touching with it removes the coarse and dry appearance which neglected hair puts on, imparts a rich gloss, and makes us presentable in the most fashionable company. Such rare qualifications, presented in a single preparation, create for it an enduring value; but add to these the faculty of restoring to gray locks their youthful color, and maintaining our good looks with so small an expenditure of time and attention, and you stamp it prime favorite with the public, and insure its permanent and enduring popularity.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Republican.*

The Chicago Illustrated Magazine.

Hitherto the *Aldine Magazine*, of New York, has enjoyed the distinction of being the handsomest periodical in the country, if not in the world; but it has encountered a rival in the *Chicago Illustrated Magazine*. The latter publication is, beyond all question, the most elegantly printed illustrated magazine that has ever been issued in the West, or anywhere else, with the exception, perhaps, of the publication above referred to, and we pronounce it equal in every respect to that splendid work of art. Higher praise than this it is impossible to bestow; for every one who has ever seen the *Aldine* has seen the perfection of typographic art. The same is true of the *Chicago Illustrated Magazine*. If there is any superiority it belongs to the latter; and, being a Western enterprise, it commends itself directly to Western readers. It is published by the American Publishing Company, of Chicago, at the extremely low price of $2.50 a year. A volume of this splendid magazine will make a book of greater literary and artistic excellence than can be bought for many times the subscription price. Address THOMAS J. NEWMAN, Room 27, Tribune Building, Chicago.

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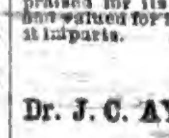

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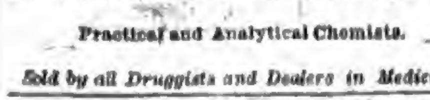

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Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A., by

Merchant's Gargling Oil Co.,

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S
CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

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This First-class Chromo will be given to every Subscriber to

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1874,

Whether to a Single Subscriber for Three Dollars,
Or in a Club of Six for Fourteen Dollars.
Address L. A. GODEY,
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Specimen Copy sent on receipt of 20 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

IN FROM

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

DR. A. G. OLIN HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cents. Circulars to ladies, two stamps. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 66 Randolph-st., cor. State, Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence strictly confidential.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NO MORE WET CARPETS! NO MORE COLD FEET!

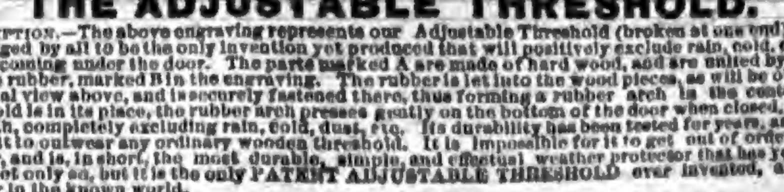

THE ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD.

DESCRIPTION.—The above engraving represents our Adjustable Threshold (broken at one end), which is acknowledged by all to be the only invention yet produced that will positively exclude rain, cold, dust, snow, etc., from coming under the door. The parts marked A are made of hard wood, and are united by a strip of heavy pure rubber, marked B in the engraving. The rubber is let into the wood pieces, as will be observed in the sectional view above, and is securely fastened there, thus forming a rubber arch in the center. When the threshold is in its place, the rubber arch presses gently on the bottom of the door when closed, across its entire width, completely excluding rain, cold, dust, etc. Its durability has been tested for years, and we will guarantee it to outwear any ordinary wooden threshold. It is impossible for it to get out of order, is easily swept over, and is, in short, the most durable, simple, and effectual weather protector that has yet been invented. Not only so, but it is the only PATENT ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD ever invented, and has no competitor in the known world.

PRICES.

For Single Door (width two feet six inches to three feet), $1.50 each. For Double Door (width four feet six inches to five feet), $2.50 each.

☞ They will save their cost in one season, in the consumption of fuel.

Ask for them at the Hardware stores; or we will send free of expense, anywhere, on receipt of the price.

WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 183 Clark St., Chicago.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Jan. 8, 1874.

The Virginius was undoubtedly scuttled by the Spanish authorities in Cuba before she was surrendered to the United States Government.

Williams has hopes now. The "vindication" dodge is being worked by the President, and the opposition is oozing out. Oliver is willing?

The English members of the Virginius survivors will be sent to Liverpool from New York. As yet Johannes Taurus has not pawed up the ground to any great extent about the massacre.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says that the strike of the engineers is over, and that all who can obtain work have secured it. The end came about very quietly and peacefully, and no one can tell just how it passed away.

In view of the bad state of the nation's finances, and the consequent necessity of a retrenchment of all appropriations, it is understood that a movement will be made during the present session to organise a new North Polar expedition.

The National debt was increased only about nine million dollars in December. They are getting economical in Washington. But if we run behind-hand nine millions a month, how long will it take us to pay our National debt? We have been carrying on business at that rate for sixty days.

It is established by vouchers in the Department of Justice that on January 27, 1872, Attorney-General Williams took $1,600 from the contingent fund of the department to pay for a landaulet for his wife; and that on July 29, 1872, he took $750 to pay for a pair of carriage horses to draw this landaulet. In July, also, he purchased a pair of stitched pole straps, a gold slip buckle, and a new silk lining for the landaulet, and had it varnished and put other expenses upon it amounting in all to $211.13. In November and in December the same carriage was repaired again at the cost of the Department of Justice, out of whose contingent fund $800 was taken for these repairs. It is also alleged that the same Attorney-General has bought with $500 from the money of the contingent fund, but for his private house, one sidewall glass and one base table with white marble top. Moreover, George Wilkenson is borne on the rolls of the Department as a temporary clerk at $70 a month, and Charles W. Lee as a messenger at $60 a month, both of them being domestic servants of the Attorney-General, and performing no service whatever for the Department of Justice by which they are paid.

This man Williams has been nominated by President Grant for Chief Justice of the United States. Since his nomination these facts have been developed in the course of investigations by Senator Edmunds' Judiciary Committee. Now what will President Grant do about it? Will he withdraw the nomination? If he does this, he will express in an emphatic manner his official disapprobation of such petty larceny committed by high officials. If he does not, he will declare that in his opinion stealing of this sort does not disqualify the thief for the highest honors of the Republic.

The Reassembling of Congress.

Congress met again last Monday, and entered upon the sixth week of the session. During this time the two Houses have actually been at work only thirteen or fourteen days. What have they done?

In the first place, the Senators and Representatives have drawn from the Treasury and put in their pockets, in the shape of salaries for these thirteen or fourteen days' work, the sum of $300,000.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Shepherd for Governor of the District of Columbia. Shepherd is the head of a Ring in Washington, as corrupt and infamous as was the Tammany Ring in the high noon of Tweedism. The only other thing of any moment done by the Senate was a long debate over the proposition whether the Kellogg and Casey usurpation in Louisiana should continue to be maintained at the point of the bayonet for the benefit of a thieving gang of carpet-baggers, the sediment of the war and the scum of reconstruction.

The House has done even less than the Senate, but what little it has done, has sunk it into deeper disrepute. We refer, of course, to the vulgar, unseemly wrangle over the repeal of the salary swindle, which resulted in sending to the Senate a bill, fraudulent in its chief features, driven through the House by the bullying of its supporters, and insulting to a people who demanded that the salary law of last winter be blotted out, radically and wholly, both the President's pay and the pay of Congress being brought back to the old figures.

And this is the sum total of all that Congress has done. The Republican party has overwhelming majorities in both Houses. Its malignant enemies can wish it nothing worse than that Congress should go on with business through the session in the style it has commenced.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the *Christian at Work*; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

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No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

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The Great Headquarters for Valuable and Useful Holiday Presents
—IS AT—

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,
THE
New York Store.
90 Columbia St.

A GREAT REDUCTION OF

Prices from this time until January 1, to enable all to enjoy the luxury of making their friends happy!

FINE FURS!

For Holiday sales, at greatly reduced prices! In Hudson Bay Sable, Dark Eastern Mink, Alaska Seal, Alaska Sable, Black French Lynx, Siberian Squirrel, Black French Coney, Also, a variety of Children's Furs at very low prices!

Cloaks and Shawls

Comprising all the new shades in Demans, English Walking Jackets, Sacques and Polonaise, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Rich Ottoman Stripe Shawls, Plaid Wool Long and Square Shawls, Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, Shoulder Shawls and Scarfs.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

At a bona fide reduction from regular prices. Just received, a new lot of Evening Silks in choice light colors. New Stripe Silks. Also, a large and attractive line of Black Gros Grain Silks, 1,00 1,25, 1 50, 1 75 per yard and upward.

DRESS GOODS!

It an immense reduction from regular prices. All of our 40 to 75c Dress Goods marked down to retail from 25 to 50c per yard! All our Fine Black Dress Goods, our Real Lyons Poplins, French Cashmeres Drap de Etes, Satins Sping-lines Velours Merinos Bright Scotch Plaid Black Alpacas at greatly reduced prices!

Embroideries and Laces!

Comprising new and special purchases for the Holidays, in Real Lace Barbos Black Guipure Capes Point Lace Collars French Embroidered Setts in Boxes new Rufflings Embroidered Handkerchiefs Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs—some elegant goods in this department.

FANCY GOODS!

In great variety for the Holidays! Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children in every desirable style, Hosiery and Gloves for the Holidays. New Style Fancy Ties for the Holidays. A few Elegant Large Fans for the Holidays. Scotch Good Boxes for the Holidays!

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

in Housekeeping Linens and Cotons; White and Colored Bed Blankets, Nubias Hoods and Scarfs; Cloths Cassimeres and Jeans; Felt Skirts and Boulevard Skirts; White Red and Grey Flannels; Brown and Bleached Muslins, French Toilet Quilts and Spreads! Table Linens Napkins and Dolyies; Toweling, and Crashes.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

To visit establishment every day for the next three weeks, as we are in receipt of something new every day!

SPECIAL.

We are offering a special bargain in 90c SILKS, formerly sold at 1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00 and 2 50.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

LIST OF

DELINQUENT TAXES,

Lands and Town Lots,

WITHIN THE

COUNTY OF DEKALB AND STATE OF INDIANA

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1872, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1873

Names.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinq't tax penalty & int.	Amount of tax for the current year	Cost of advertising	Total amount of Taxes due
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Miller & Stoner	off N. side of s. e. q.	26	33	12	81	29	1050	1050	8 17	12 18	50	20 85
Same	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	26	33	12	13	47	520	520	4 22	10 48	50	15 20
Stoner John, Jr.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	1640	1640	6 05	19 02	50	25 57
Same	N. E. qr.	26	33	12	159	28	2900	2900	18 34	33 64	50	52 48
Stoner John	in mid.pt.of w.s.w.q.	24	33	12	6	00	90	90	35	1 04	50	1 89
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Spear Samuel	n. e ¼ of n. e qr.	4	33	13	40	00	300	300	1 09	2 97	50	4 56
Willcox Isaac	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	400	400	2 74	3 96	50	7 20
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Johnson Thomas	w.½ of s.½ of s.w.qr.	5	33	14	40	00	650	650	1 07	8 05	50	9 62
Place Susan	in s.e.cor.of s½ of s.e.q.	1	33	14	1	00	40	40	1 45		50	1 95
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Mogle Simon, heir of	in s. e. ¼ of s. w.qr.	8	33	15		15	106	106	2 20	1 27	50	3 97
Same	n.½ of n.½ of n.w.qr	17	33	15	40	00	650	650	5 68	7 85	50	14 03
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Powell G., heirs of	n.e.cor.of s½,n.w.qr	25	35	12	10	00	70	70	39	74	50	1 63
Work Thoms	s.e.cor.of n.w.¼,n.w.q	1	33	14	10	00	255	405	35	6 00	50	6 85
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Mottinger S. B. & N.	pt. of s. w. qr.	3	35	13	140	50	2629	2814	1 14	33 72	50	35 36
Rogers Andrew C.	s. s. of s. w ½ of s.w.q	3	35	13		25	140	185	1 14	3 55	50	5 19
Reing Frank	s.w.cor.of s.e.¼,s.wq	10	35	13	1	00	20	63	11	1 69	50	2 30
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Clark Sarah	s. 3-4 of s.w.½ n. e.qr	6	35	14	30	00	590	646	3 45	9 34	50	13 29
Hanna Horace H.	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	80	00	400	400	2 56	4 24	50	7 30
Same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	250	250	3 20	2 64	50	6 34
Reed Robert	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	250	250	1 27	2 65	50	4 42
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Hanna Horace H.	pt. of e.½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	56	25	330	330	2 08	3 99	50	6 57
Keefer Sarah J.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	15	5	50	220	220	2 23	2 65	50	5 38
Same	s. pt.of s.w¼ of s.w.q.	6	35	15	2	00	150	150	1 91	1 80	50	4 21
Learned Oliver F & Mary	n. e. pt. of s. e qr.	6	35	15	76	00	1520	1520	4 44	18 58	50	23 52
Robinet George	off s. s. s. fracl ½	4	35	15	61	72	1240	1008	1 05	20 74	50	22 29
Weicht Mary	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	7 57	10 89	50	18 96
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	4 77	10 89	50	16 16
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Ackley Asa, heirs of	und 1-3.m.p.n.½swq	30	34	15	6	66	142	142	98	1 63	50	3 11
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Bemibe John	w ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	80	00	1600	1600	11 81	16 96	50	29 27
Beach John	off s. side of n. w. qr	36	34	14	16	00	250	250	1 72	2 64	50	4 86
Croxton W. G.	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		20	250	250	6 09	2 64	50	9 23
Freeman Henritta	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	150	150	6 31	1 58	50	8 39
Freeborn John E	in s. w. cor. of s. e. qr.	4	34	14	20	00	540	540	17 39	5 72	50	23 61
Johnson James	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	250	250	21	2 64	50	3 35
Kenistrick John	s. 3-4 of s. e.½ s. e.qr	24	34	14	30	00	600	600	6 26	6 36	50	13 12
Linderfer Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14	2	00	400	547	18 95	8 30	50	27 75
Meese John R.	pt of e. ½ of n. e. qr	19	34	14	73	50	1000	1282	22 53	16 08	50	39 11
North Nancy	in w. ½ of n.w. qr.	12	34	14		40	50	91	19 28	2 46	50	22 24
Schmidt John	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	75	75	2 48	78	50	3 76
Smurr George	s.pt.of s.w ½ of n.e.qr	8	34	14	7	50	75	75	1 95	78	50	3 23
Seideuright Alexander	in n. e.cor.of n. w.qr	12	34	14	3	00	325	325	40 08	3 44	50	44 02
Zeigler Samuel G.	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	19	34	14	40	00	550	650	8 32	8 40	50	17 30
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Askey Thomas	in s. w.cor.of s. e. qr	3	34	13		50	200	200	8 50	2 12	50	11 12
Amstead Christain & John	in n.e. ¼ of s. e. qr	4	34	13		20	305	305	23 79	3 24	50	27 53
Deetsorn R. B.	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	13	80	00	1145	1145	9 91	12 14	50	22 55
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e.qr	24	34	13	40	00	480	480	5 60	5 08	50	11 18
Prothingham John B.	n.w.pt.of n.w¼s.wq	3	34	13	5	90	590	590	17 67	6 24	50	24 41
Hannah Charles	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	13	40	00	200	200	14 81	2 12	50	17 43
Jarwise & Crane	pt of n.e. ¼ of s. e.q	3	34	13		60	60	60	80	62	50	1 92
Lease Lemuel M.	in s. e. ¼ of s e qr.	3	34	13	6	00	750	750	3 05	7 94	50	11 49
Smith John Q.	in s. e. qr	4	34	13		50	125	125	17 03	1 32	50	18 85
Shoaf Charles	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	34	13	40	00	400	400	25 85	4 24	50	30 59
Smith Simon	s e p of s e¼ n w q	15	34	13	1	50	60	117	11 26	2 24	50	14 00
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Farrington A. S.	in s e ¼ of n e. qr	2	34	12	2	75	225	225	1 36	2 60	50	4 46
Franklin Eliza	e ½ of n e qr	18	34	12	60	00	1620	1620	18 75	18 78	50	38 03
Helsser John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	46	46	1 99	72	50	3 01
Kryder Martha J.	in n e cor of s½ n e q	4	34	12	1	00	45	43	42 96	52	50	43 98
Shuffer Lewis	off w end s ½ n e q	4	35	12		50	135	218	2 41	4 78	50	7 69

Town Lots.

Names	Number.	Township.	Range.	Towns.		Value of lots and Improvements	Total value of taxables	Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for the Current year	Cost of Advertising	Total amount of Taxes due
LAWRENCE.											
Alleman Samuel M.	662	34	12	O. P.	73 pt of	90	90	80	1 04	50	2 34
Brant Jane C.	684	34	12	O. P.	55	27	27	7 14	30	50	7 94
Wine H. S.	724	34	12	O. P.	70	1350	1350	2 26	15 66	50	18 42
same	725	34	12	O. P.	71	315	315	3 20	3 64	50	7 34
Hunter Amanda	744	34	12	J. A.	32	407	407	2 24	2 40	50	5 14
Knox Joseph	754	34	12	O. P.	49	225	225	2 31	2 60	50	5 41
Miller Peter	758	34	12	J. A.	28 w ½	59	59	2 01	68	50	3 19
same	760	34	12	J. A.	29	36	36	1 30	40	50	2 20
same	761	34	12	J. A.	31	36	36	1 01	40	50	1 91
same	762	34	12	J. A.	35	27	27	1 01	30	50	1 81
Wyrick Jacob	798	34	12	O. P.	63	162	162	1 49	1 86	50	3 85
ORANGE.											
Rice Brothers	654	34	14		100	410	410	14 99	5 08	50	20 57
VIENNA.											
Huey Isaac	344	33	15		69	30	30	5 72	36	50	6 58
same	345	33	15		76	210	229	24	4 26	50	5 00
Rex Joseph	375	33	15		47 s e pt	440	440	19 45	5 32	50	25 27
Thompson John	394	33	15		38	130	130	1 49	1 57	50	3 56
SUMMIT.											
Ernest	611	35	13	G. A.	7 und ½	7	7	4 82	07	50	5 39
Marcum John	644	35	13	M A.	20	50	74	2 17	81	50	3 48
CORUNNA.											
Adams DavidW	806	34	12	McA	5 w½	181	181	8 52	2 08	50	11 10
Chaffee Julia A.	8 8	34	12	McA	4	225	225	19 53	2 60	50	22 63
Drowley Jesse	837	34	12	McA	16 und ½	91	107	1 50	3 48	50	5 57
Harding L. Smith	908	34	12	T. A	4 n. w. cor	23	23	1 50	26	50	2 26
Hosler Lewis	910	34	12	McA	2	135	135	1 28	1 56	50	3 34
Rex William	946	34	12	McA	11	27	27	85	30	50	1 65
Snellbaker Levi	948	34	12	McA	5 e. ½	113	163	8 52	4 14	50	13 16
Thompson George B.	950	34	12	McA	3	315	315	2 26	4 90	50	7 66
BUTLER.											
Boon J. H.	5	34	14	E. A.	68 e pt	200	281	37 70	6 76	50	44 96
Carr Susan	173	34	14	T. A.	7	75	75	1 98	1 19	50	3 67
Garver John A.	382	34	14	P. A.	8	10	10	3 00	15	50	3 65
same	383	34	14	P. A.	17	10	10	94	15	50	1 59
Keefer Sarah J.	441	34	14	D. A.	10n1-3	1130	1555	1 70	27 27	50	29 47
Mathews Aaron B.	482	34	14	T. A.	5	250	250	47	4 01	50	4 98
Reese George W.	595	34	14	O. P.	27	175	216	11 27	6 72	50	18 49
Weitz Daniel	799	34	14	E. A.	68 pt of	200	200	2 63	3 22	50	6 35
AUBURN.											
Brown Wm.	61	34	13	O. P.	104	60	60	48	75	50	1 73
Cook J. P.	113	34	13	O. P.	200	50	50	48	63	50	1 61
Dills, Dawson &Dills	182	34	13	G&D	8	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	183	34	13	G&D	9	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	184	34	13	G&D	10	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	185	34	13	G&D	19	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	186	34	13	G&D	20	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	187	34	13	G&D	21	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
Floyd Hattie A.	286	34	13	O P.	115	335	335	64	4 22	50	5 36
Kuhlman Enos	408	34	13	WA	29	110	110	48	1 38	50	2 36
Larimore Andrew	440	34	13	O. P	216	20	20	91	25	50	1 66
Little Amanda	448	34	13	O. P	87	500	632	34 08	9 20	50	43 78
Moody John R.	540	34	13	K A	13	70	70	32	88	50	1 70
Moore John S.	554	34	13	K A	12	190	190	32	2 38	50	3 20
Rakestraw Wm.	672	34	13	K A	5	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
Smith & Hare	745	34	13	O. P	116	610	635	64	8 00	50	9 14
Shefer John & Bro.	776	34	13	G&D	15	150	1030	40	12 96	50	13 86
same	777	34	13	G&D	16	75	75	24	83	50	1 07
WATERLOO.											
Austead John D	6	34	13	Hop	16	175	190	84	3 08	50	4 92
Corbet Arteman	88	34	13	O P	71	600	600	15 43	6 95	50	22 58
Ditman John	143	34	13	Hor 2d	220	75	73	9 30	83	50	10 63
Goldsmith Agnes J.	198	34	13	M A	9	100	100	92	1 11	50	2 89
Hamilton Nettie A.	234	34	13	F. A 1st	40	90	193	99	3 29	50	4 79
Jarvis & Frothingham	283	34	13	F. A 2d	2	240	200	5 75	3 23	50	9 50
Littell L. C.	377	34	13	Hor 2d	200	40	40	1 41	44	50	2 35
Lock Thomas	422	34	13	H op	23	125	125	34	1 36	50	2 20
same	424	34	13	Hor 2d	190	250	250	34	2 77	50	3 61
Trisch Sophronia	508	34	13	H A	21	75	75	73	83	50	2 06
Davis & Johnson	691	34	13	Cep	19 Uniontown	30	30	294	32	50	3 76

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County }

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1872 with the delinquent tax, penalty and interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February, A. D. 1874 (the same being the ninth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty, interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 18th, 1873.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
Prices for
Christmas and New Year
GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the cusumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 80, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	80 90, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12c
Best Zante Currents, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peal, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three year old Whiskey from 35 cents to 75 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle. Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—Old 763.00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	20c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	15c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 80c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon	$1 00	Lard Oil, per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	80c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	35c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon, 75, 85 and 1 00	
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.
Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

War, War!
NOT AGAINST SPAIN!
But High Prices
LOOK AT THIS.
WM. LONG & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
RUSH & BUCHANAN
Are opening out a new
Stock of
FURNITURE!
Consisting of everything in this line
Rich Parlor Sets!
BED ROOM SETS
and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for the trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

Particular attention given to the Undertaking Business.

Coffins on Hand
and made to order on short notice.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON, Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th, 1873.

DRY GOODS
LOOK OUT
FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR
The Winter Trade
Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Notice To Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, at 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, January 5th, 1874.—Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President
R. WES. McBRIDE, Secretary.
Dec 2nd, 1873.—5013.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, CONDUCTOR.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Township Institutes.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

According to notice given by Geo. W. Downs, trustee of Fairfield township, the teachers met at the school house in Fairfield Center on Saturday, December 20th, at ten o'clock. Mr. Downs called the meeting to order, and, after a few remarks, requested Mr. A. Reynolds to act as chairman of the institute for that day. Sarah Hornsby was also elected as Secretary *pro tem.* The work, then began, first by a short lecture on reading, by Mr. Chilcoat, followed by a general discussion as to the best manner of teaching that branch. The discussion was spirited and continued about forty minutes. After this, several remarks were made on physiology. Recess of one hour. At one o'clock, P. M., the meeting was again called to order, and the subject of arithmetic introduced. Several points were discussed and the difference between mental and practical arithmetic explained. After this, a short recitation in grammar, conducted by Mr. Huffman, in which he explained how case may be easily determined, and also the difference between a proper and a common noun. Writing was then introduced by Mr. Glasgo, in an interesting and profitable manner. This was followed by a general discussion on history and geography, which lasted for some time. After this, a short recitation in orthography, conducted by Mr. Reinoehl. The teachers were nearly all present, and also quite a number of visitors. All seemed to be much interested in the work. The success of the meeting tells us that we have a quorum of teachers who are zealous in the advancement of education. The institute adjourned to meet at the same place on the third Saturday in January, 1874. An evening session is also to be held.

SARAH HORNSBY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to notice given by Mr. Waterman, trustee of Franklin township, the teachers met at school house No. 5 on Saturday, January 3rd, 1874.

Meeting was called to order by Mr. Waterman. J. S. Jackman was appointed President, Richard Baxter Vice President and Miss Josie Gillett Secretary. J. W. McCurdy, R. Sawyer and Wm. Dirrim were appointed to act as executive committee, their duties being to prepare a programme and assign exercises to the different teachers. Richard Baxter was appointed critic.

A recitation in reading was then conducted by Mr. Thurston, after which the meeting adjourned for noon recess.

Afternoon session—Recitation in arithmetic and best method of teaching it in primary classes, conducted by J. M. Noragon. Subject of arithmetic in advanced classes was then taken up by J. A. Barns, and discussed at some length. Each recitation was followed by discussion of the subject and different methods of teaching it. Business followed, after which a short address by Mr. Barns on the subject of text books. Meeting adjourned to meet in two weeks at the same place. Such was the interest taken that many wished to hold an evening session, but bad roads made it necessary to adjourn before night. Total attendance 30, about 25 being teachers.

J. S. JACKMAN, President.

JOSIE GILLETT, secretary.

The efforts of the County Board to secure uniformity in our text-books is meeting with very gratifying success. In most of the schools the change is already complete, and in others preparations are going forward to make the change in a few days. Still we find now and then a school that hesitates, either from a mistaken view of their own interests, or from a want of proper action on the part of the teacher. It is to be hoped that none will forget that these changes were made to avoid the expense and trouble of too frequent changes in text-books, and to save the time of teachers who have often been obliged to hear extra recitations each day on account of having in the school several different books on the same subject. The money required to purchase these extra books, and to pay for the time wasted in extra recitations, will more than pay for all the changes made by the County Board, and a great deal will thus be saved. The new books can now be had at two thirds of the retail price, or if the old books are exchanged, one-half of the retail price only. All should take advantage of this arrangement, as the time for exchange at the reduced rates will expire in a few weeks.

The Northern Indiana Teacher, published at South Bend, by Henry A. Ford, has just made its appearance. Many of our teachers will, this week, receive sample copies, and we hope those who can do so will subscribe for it. Judging by the first number, it will be a live journal, and such as Northern Indiana has long needed.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 20c.
Oats 38cts.
Butter 28 cts.
Wheat $1 43
Potatoes $1.15.
Corn, new, 50c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $5.00.
Chickens, dressed 6c.
Live Turkeys 7c per lb.
Live Geese, 7 and 8 cents
THE COURIER $2.00 a year

Business is dull.

Buckwheat is plenty.

Wood-sawers are numerous.

Skating is the juvenile sport.

The new saw mill is running.

Go to Vordermark's for shoes.

Davenport has splendid perfumery

The Old Folks' Hop was a fine affair.

A new culvert is being put on 5th street

The Dramatic Company was well patronized. That's right.

Choice perfumery and fancy toilet articles at Davenport's.

No. 39 or I. X. L. cigar is the best in town at T. B. Totten's.

This is the time of the year that "the boys swear off."

Our old location is used for a carpenter-shop.

The Presbyterians have commenced a protracted meeting.

A new stone side walk is laid the entire length of the new block.

Use the COURIER when you advertise your goods.

The roads are very rough, and business is slack therefrom.

A new lot of silk and fur hats just received at T. B. Totten's.

B. F. Kennedy of the *Press* gave us a short call on last Tuesday.

We have a few more of Meek's patent gate deeds for sale.

We learn that B. F. Blair, Esq., of Newville died last Tuesday.

The town scales are moved to Sixth-st., between Main and Jackson.

The fellow that reported whisky at the theatre last week, just escaped a huge nose.

Every kind of perfumery, combs, brushes, etc., can be had at the pioneer drug store.

There is a change this week in the P. Ft W. & C. railroad time, which will be found on 1st page.

Baldwin & Co make a change this week in their Piano and Organ advertisement, on another page.

The Methodist have stopped their protracted effort. Their success has not been of the best.

Last Sunday a large crowd of people gathered at the creek to witness the baptizing of one of our citizens.

Ensley and Snyder have a large force of carpenters at work on the inside of their store rooms.

There are a great many good men and many great men; yet both are very, very scarce.

There is a little heaven in the heart of every good man and woman. The world is full of miniature heavens.

A man can travel from the Eel River depot to New York without changing cars—by footing it.

Revenge is a debt that every man is willing to pay, notwithstanding the scarcity of currency.

A wise man has said, "it is better to meet danger than to wait for it." Let hen pecked husbands take heed.

The Hub and Spoke factory is rushing business lively, notwithstanding the hard times.

A Massachusetts man has applied for a patent for a churn "that will make fresh butter from sour cream."

Only one person was dissatisfied with the entertainment last week, and thought it needed him to make it a success.

Mr. Bowers is busy as a bee in his new field of labor in the Eagle Mills, and we have no fear of his entire success.

A stranger overheard a conversation, wherein several old fogies were talking about this person and that person when he was heard to remark, "No wonder this town prospers slow."

A little girl asked her mother what that Jackass was doing in the audience, at the theater last week, and wanted to know when they was going to lead him on the stage, and if he was as homely as the noise he made?

A team of horses got quite a start the other day, on Main, and would have broke some "wagon legs or horses wheels' if aid had'nt been rendered.

We hear the bricklayers say that several new dwellings will be erected in the spring in Ensley's new addition, near the Eel River road.

Billy Edgerton has added to his already commodious barber shop, several fine and beautiful pictures. He has good taste and lots of enterprise.

I. M. Thomas will sell the old building known as school house No. 5 in this township, on next Saturday at 10 o'clock.—Sale to take place at the building.

We have had quite a number of calls from our friends in our new office, all of whom share with us in the pride of a neat clean and tasty office.

Prepare for the next entertainment by the Amateur Dramatic Company. They will present, the next time, the splendid piece entitled "Old Honesty."

Though a large demand was made upon the shoe store of Vordermark & Sons during the holidays, yet they manage to keep in a good stock by receiving almost daily new goods of the latest patterns.

The supper for the Old Folks' Hop was given at the Swineford House, and a splendid one it was. Our visitors regarded it as the best they ever engaged. Mr. S. and his excellent lady are receiving many flattering compliments.

The Band furnished us splendid music on Christmas and New Years. Under the management of our popular friend J. W. McKay, the boys are learning rapidly, and we look for an extra good band in a very short time.

The lower flouring mill is rushing business, and is kept busy with their large trade. Mr. S. Grosh is an experienced mechanic and since his connection with Mr. Tarney in the mill, they seem to prosper.

The Town and School Boards have purchased the Eldridge lot just west of the school house, containing 5 acres, for $2,000. This will make an admirable sight for a new school building, if we ever get ready to build one.

The Dramatic entertainment drew out a large audience, and everybody seemed to be pleased. The lady talent of the company did excellent and so did the boys.—Another programme will be presented in a few days.

The town of Auburn has been sued.—Robt Bales had a contract for digging a ditch in the west end of town, and he claims a balance of $175. The case will come before Justice Wolf at Waterloo.—The trial will come off to-morrow.

W. W. Humes lost a little girl last Monday from croup. She was taken with it in the forenoon and died in the afternoon. These sudden deaths are terrible and tear the heart with an anguish not to be conceived.

An exchange speaks of an old rooster as "a large, masculine chicken with an elongated tail." He would probably call an old sitting hen "a venerable specimen of feminine poultry with an intuitive fondness for brooding over the products of her labor.

A correspondent says. "Postal cards are good. They learn us to condense. I wish sermons had to go through the same process. I like things boiled down."—Correct, Mr. correspondent. Several husbands, in this place, want their wives to keep the milliner's bill on a postal.

Our little neighbor down on the Saginaw road, known as St. Johns is getting out of the woods, and we should not be surprised to see a prosperous little town there in a short time. Improvements are being made that will soon make it the town of the south.

Miss Minnie S. Sandoe is now canvassing for a very fine bible, containing many new features not found in other publications of this class. The prices range from $6 to $20 and those in need of a family bible cannot do better than to give Miss S. their order.

We are in receipt of a very handsome carriers address from the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. The author's name is not appended but to judge from the fine style in which it is written and the capital local hits we think our aimable friend E. L. Chittenden Esq., of that city was around when it was written.

Says an old bachelor: "The nicest thing in boots is a pretty foot." That depends upon what kind of a boot the pretty foot is in. Half the shoes sold now-a days don't improve a pretty foot much. The kind that Vordermark & Sons sell at their store, in Odd Fellows' building always fit neatly, are of the latest style, and made of such material, that they do not get out of shape.

Uncle Davy Davis is organizing a society of his own on the following comprehensive preamble:

"We the undersigned do hereby pledge ourselves to each other that we will abstain from everything that we know will corrupt us, and will adopt the spirit of the new commandment which is, Love."

There are about 100 names signed already. Reference made to John 5th-39, Mathews 25th-44, Cor. 16th-22.

Mollie is a good enough girl, perhaps, but she is a flirt of the first water. She seems to be trifling with every fellow in Auburn, as they are *forever* singing the same in a very affectionate manner. You can hear "Mollie-as-a D-a-r-ling" wherever you go, from early morning till late at night, and it is getting a little stale.—Let it be made a penitentiary offense for anyone hereafter to sing that song.

The "little brown jug" is no doubt a very useful thing to have in a family.—During harvest it is very convenient to hold water, apple-jack or black-strap. It is also a very convenient thing in temperance families, it can be easily hid in the barn or a hollow stump. For these purposes it is a success, yet when it is hammered out of a piano for eight or ten hours each day it becomes rather a nuisance instead of being useful.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a serious, and probably fatal, shooting affray occurred at a bawdy house kept by Rebecca Woodward, on Eel river, in the eastern part of the city, in which Edward Keelin, an engineer on the Eel River road shot Samuel Biddler, a brakeman in the same employ. As near as we can ascertain the facts, both men were under the influence of liquor at the time, and getting into a wordy dispute, Keelin suddenly drew a revolver and fired at Biddler, the shot entering the left breast, near the nipple. Keelin is now in jail.—*Logansport Pharos.*

The Old Folks' Hop brought a fair sum of our best citizens from this and adjoining towns, and the occasion was replete with an enjoyment seldom realized at such gatherings. The greatest propriety was observed and the greatest decorum maintained throughout. Those who do not look upon dancing with much favor could not raise an objection as to the manner in which it was conducted. Without those noisy or unbecoming features, it passed of pleasantly and to the enjoyment of all. We are glad to know that we can have an occasion of this kind pass off in a respectable manner.

NEW COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—A new Commercial College has been organized at Ft. Wayne, under favorable auspices, for a thorough training in book-keeping business, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, &c. This ought to be regarded as a great advantage to neighboring towns as it is the only one this side of Indianapolis. It gives us the benefit of a good business education right at home. Our young folks can acquire something at these institutions that is of use every day. Send your children and let them learn something of business.

That eminent agriculturist, Thomas Corwin Mays, addressed the meeting, urging the formation of the grange—*Press.*

That eminent blatherskite, Charles Washington Baxter, is mistaken as we did not address the meeting or urge the formation of a grange. We answered an inquiry made of us, and was not there for the purpose of making an address. If Charles would address himself to telling to the truth he might be happy yet.

The *Press* says that we were never ordered by the Board to publish local notices and charge for them. Well, we presented a bill and it was promptly allowed by the Board, for local notices. We had special orders to give notices from time to time. The reason we suppose they paid us was evidently from the fact that we furnished the brains for both papers at that time. The *Press* would copy what we wrote about the fair and that is about all it did publish. The fact is our neighbor lacked enterprise, and we furnished it, and now our neighbor is jealous. We expect this of those only whose experience extends not beyond the limits of a one-horse country paper.

Crushing of monoplies; improving one another in the art of husbandry; pleasant social family relations—these are what we understand to be the object of the farmers' organization. Who opposes such organization? Surely, no person laying claim to a particle of common sense.—When the farming community prospers, we all reap some reward; when the farmers, on account of excessive frieght tariffs are obligud to give two bushels of grain in order to get one into market we do not wonder that they combine together for the purpose of putting down such mercenary corporations—we believe it to be their duty thus to combine. Above every thing else, the farmer should have reasonably cheap transportation. How to secure it, we presume is a hard question for the granges to solve. The vast extent of our country, the growing demand of foreign nations for the products of our soil the rapid development of our public domain, force the question upon us, and it is of vital importance to all sections of this country. The granges throughout the South and West, the combinations of labor throughout the land, and the movements of the people everywhere against the chartered monoplies that are now overshadowing the industrial interests of the nation—there are the indications of popular dissatisfaction, which must, soon er or later unless the cause is removed, tend to disturb the friendly relations which exist between capital and labor, and array the one in hostility against the other.

Totten's is the place to buy your hats and caps.

Pay Your Taxes.

The time for paying in the corporation tax will soon expire. If you do not want to pay a penalty, walk up and liquidate—Why would it not be a good idea to ascertain about how many town orders there are, not paid for want of funds. It seems to us our credit, as a town, is getting pretty low to allow our town orders to be on sale at the commercial value of 10 cents on the dollar. If we had just completed some great enterprise, such a condition would not be startling, but we have done no more than we out to have done in the way of improvements. We believe our citizens would be a little more prompt in paying their taxes, if they knew how things stood. Several years back no settlement was ever made with the Marshal and the Clerk and who have failed to make any report. We suggest to the Town Board that they investigate the matter, find out how much we are in debt make a showing and then commence on a new basis. This would not be difficult, and we don't think we ask too much to have it complied with.

Wanted—A new School House.

With the rapid strides yearly being made in adding, building up and beautifying our place, we must not loose sight of our public institutions. Our present school building lacks considerable of being up with the times and what will it be a few years hence

There is no disguising the fact that we must have a new school house, one that will meet all the demands of the place for years to come. Other places around us have erected buildings of this class that give them educational facilities which we do not possess. As an index to the enterprise, liberality and intelligence of any community nothing speaks more emphatically than a good, substantial school building. Here, in the great west, our thriving towns can only expect prominence after a suitable building, in harmony with its surroundings has been erected for educational purposes. Ought not our town authorities adopt some plan with a view to an early erection of a good building. The one we have may do us a year or two, but in the mean time let us get ready to build a new one.

Sir Edwin Landseer.

Of the great painter, Sir Edwin Landseer, the Imperial Biography of Art says: No English painter has been more popular and none—except Sir Thomas Lawrence—has received such immense sums for his works. For the copyright of some of his pictures he obtained £3,000 ($15,000) in addition to the original price of the picture. It was a master stroke when the publishers of the *Christain at Work* presented the triple combination of a magnificent chromo (about two by two and a half feet in size) of Landseer's great painting of dogs and sheep—"The Twins"—with Talmage as editor their paper, and Spurgeon as special contributor. They deserve success, and will get it. Write to them, at 102 Chambers street N. Y., for sample copies and terms. Agents wanted See their advertisement.

Advertised Letters.

The following are a list of advertised letters remaining in the Auburn Post-office, Jan. 1, 1874:

Bundy Miss M 4
Brown Jacques
Brown John 2
Brown Joseph
Bowyer Miss Mary
Baley Amey
Bainister H
Creigh Mrs Jane B
Case Charles
Crooks Miss Jennie
Clark & Hodson
Dodge Mr M O
Exter Edward
Gonser Adam
Geil Fidanka
Garver Charley
Graves Frankling
Holden Benj L
Huston Wm
Honser Wm T.
Hay A F
Kline Michael 2

Kenwry B C
Klink H
Lomis J
Mosvun Dartha 3
Mulen Daniel
Meek A W
Moore Miss Lissie
More Wm
Points Allen H
Rupell Geo W
Raymor T W
Rybarkiewiz Sukasy
Rasten Fritz
Shewes Miss A
Sammons Fred
Sheats Miss Eliza
Sherooch Dr G H
Tenwald Mr Jreck
Turner Henry
Tustison Wm
Tarker Mrs E
Wright Mrs Susan

S. L. YANDES, Postmaster

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a disease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Night-sweats, Bronchitis, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver, Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considerad incurable.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

We notice a fine display of photoes in our Postoffice, from Johnson's gallery, Waterloo, Ind. They are certainly very fine. Call and see them. 21

For the Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—It is a good thing that something new has turned up to occupy the attention of the editors of the Waterloo *Press*, as they have worn the "bond case" thread bear in their endeavor to create a public opinion against the prosecution of the case, but I think the bondsmen may well exclaim, "deliver us from our friends!"

But now they have a new theme: The order of the Patrons of Husbandry, has come us to trouble their imaginations, and the said editors have undertaken the task of writing that order down; but I think it will take something more than their herculean power. It will hardly "down at their bidding."

But I set out to ask a question or two, and after they are answered I may have something more to say on the subject:

The editors of the *Press* say substantially (I can't quote their language exactly as I have not the paper before me) "that an open organization of farmers is much better than the secret grange. Now I will ask:

1st. How do they know, have they been there?

2nd. If they object on account of its being a secret order, will not the same objection apply to the Masons, Odd Fellows, etc?

3rd. Are the editors opposed to all secret orders?

I will now pause for a reply, and hope the said editors will reply promptly and fully so that we can tell precisely where they stand.

P. S.—This paper should hurry on its best licks, as there are organized, in this State, over 700 granges nearly all of which have been organized within one year.

G.

Jan. 5, 1874.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium, laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your ullhealth and strength.

Legal Advertisements.

Sale of School House.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, the old School House, known as No. 5, in Union Township, on Saturday, Jan'y 10th, 1874. Also, the stove, will be sold at the same time.

Terms cash. I. M. THOMAS, Trustee.

Estrayed.

From the subscriber about the first of December a red three year old steer. Said steer had large horns, and when last seen was on the main road between Waterloo and Butler. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the animal will be amply rewarded.

J. J. RAND, Butler, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Frederick E. Rohm, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be insolvent. JOHN TRESSH, Administrator.

December 24th, 1873.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Benjamin Branderbery, late of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Administrator.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of the "Auburn Woolen Manufacturing Company" will meet at their office in Auburn, Ind., on the evening of the 20th of January, 1874, for the for the purpose of electing three Directors, one Secretary, and and one Treasurer for Said Company, and for the transaction of other business.

S. KUTZNER, Sec'y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the Estate of George Husselman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. ST. CLAIR, Administrator.

December 9th, 1873.

Notice of Adjournment of Court.

Notice is hereby given to the Petit Jurors, heretofore summoned for the December term, 1873, of DeKalb Circuit Court. To litigants, witnesses, and all all others interested, that said Court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to meet on the third Monday in January, 1874, for the trial, and determination of Causes pending, and not disposed of at said December term, 1873, of said Court.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 27th day of December, 1873.

J. R. LANING, Clerk.

Notice to Administrators & Guardians.

Administrators and Guardians are hereby notified that at the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the following order was made, to-wit:

It is ordered by the Court that all Administrators of Estates of decedents of over one year standing and who have failed to make their report thereon. And all Guardians of the persons and estates of minor heirs of over two years standing who have failed to report as required by law, and all Administrators and Guardians who have failed to report as such, and as ordered by the court, and failing so to do by the next term of this court, will be ordered by citation to appear and answer as to their delinquencies.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 29th day of December, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Friday, the 23rd day of January, 1874, at the residence of Benjamin Brandebery, late of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Ind., deceased, one mile north-east of Waterloo, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Wheat in the bushel and on the ground, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Hay, Agricultural Implements, Wagon, Buggy, Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

MILES WATTERMAN, Adm'r,

December 25th, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Frederick E. Rohm, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., on Saturday, January 24th, 1874, the personal property of said estate, consisting of 2 head of horses, 1 two horse wagon, 1 cart, a lot of Poplar lumber, Ash flooring, also a lot of Ash logs at Rose's mill, some four foot wood, some kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms:—All sums of $3 00 and over, a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest at 6 per cent wavering valuation appraisement laws, with good security.

JOHN TRESSH, Adm'r.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE extensive dry goods firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, is charged with frauds on the revenue to the amount of $1,000,000, and the books and property of the house have been seized by an agent of the Treasury Department. These frauds have, it is alleged, been carried on systematically for a series of years....A Baltimore dispatch states that the steamer Edgar Stewart is fitting out in that port for Cuba....The United States steamer Juniata, having on board the surviving passengers of the Virginius, arrived at New York the other day, and an examination of them was at once commenced by the United States District Attorney. It is stated that there is a concerted plan among the prisoners to profess utter ignorance of the nature of the Virginius' mission at the time she was captured, and all facts relating to her. They have agreed to this scheme, it is supposed, in order to avoid trouble with the United States Government, in case it should be proved that the neutrality laws were violated....Miss Elise Holt, the well-known actress, died at Pittsburgh, a few days ago, of pneumonia.

A CHEERING sign of the gradual recovery of the country from the effects of the recent financial crisis is shown in the fact that nearly all of the large manufactories in New England are resuming operations.

THE accounts of the Brooklyn Street Commissioner are $55,000 short....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered a reduction in wages of 10 per cent., to apply to all the officers and employes of the Eastern Division,—3,500 in number,—not excepting even the President and Vice-President. It is stated that the engineers will accept the reduction, but under protest, not receiving it as full pay....The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Commissioners of Charities are charged with squandering $400,000 of the city charity fund.

W. W. STORRS, Treasurer of the National Savings Bank of Concord, N. H., has confessed to a deficiency of $65,000 in his accounts.

The West.

JUDGE GODDIN, of the Seventh Judicial District of Kansas, has given a decision in the disputed Osage lands in favor of the settlers. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court....The accounts of the Treasurer of Leavenworth county, Kan., are in confusion, and a committee who have examined them report that that office is "short" $62,000.

THE *National Crop Reporter*, of the 29th ult., publishes returns from the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana, in relation to the supply of hogs for the current season, showing that the total number fattened in the States named is 8 1-10 per cent. less than for the season of '73. The comparative falling off in each State is as follows: Illinois, 5 per cent.; Minnesota, 10 2-10; Wisconsin, 6 9-10; Iowa, 6 5-10; Ohio, 9 2-10; Kansas, 7 6-10; Missouri, 7 3-10; Indiana, 7 8-10....Through the negligence of a turnkey, eleven prisoners quietly walked out of the Peoria (Ill.) jail a few evenings ago....The report that the engineers of the Northwestern and Illinois Central railroads had joined in the late strike was premature....The earnings of the Illinois Central railroad for the six months ending Oct. 31 were $3,163,822.82, an excess of $1,523.65 over last year....David A. Gage, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Chicago, has turned over his property to a trustee, for the benefit of the city. The property is valued at $528,500, while the deficit in his accounts amounts to $507,000.

THE report of the produce trade of Chicago for the past year shows a marked increase over the preceding years. The receipts of breadstuffs aggregate 96,731,598 bushels, against 88,426,842 bushels in 1872. There were received the extraordinary number of 4,360,000 live hogs, and 765,000 head of cattle. The value of the produce received during the year is $240,000,000....The State Teachers' Associations of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan held their annual conventions last week, and the attendance shows that great importance is attached to these occasions....Nineteen business houses were recently burned in Stevens Point, Wis. Estimated loss, $50,000....A party of striking railroad engineers went to the engine-house of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, at Indianapolis, and, while one held a revolver to the head of the watchman, the others broke up and disabled ten locomotives....The enumeration of the school children in Indiana, just completed, shows 631,149 white, and 9,183 colored school children. Total, 640,332.

A PAPER manufacturer of Beloit, Wis., is about to establish in Rockford, Ill., a large manufactory in which to make flour barrels, tubs, tobacco casks, cigar boxes, wash-boards, etc., out of paper.

THE threatened general strike of employes upon the Western railroads has been averted, for the present at least, by the railroad companies withdrawing their reduction of wages. The only roads that have been affected by the strike are the lines operated by the Tom Scott combination, and the strike on those roads is practically ended....The spotted fever has been prevailing to an alarming extent in Greene county, Ill....Three persons were killed and eight wounded by the rear coach of a train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad being thrown from the track near Brownsville, Ind., a few days ago....Hammond, the revivalist, has caused a great awakening in Alton, Ill., and many gamblers and saloon keepers have been converted....The receipts of all kinds of grain at Milwaukee during the past year amounted to 32,471,000 bushels; receipts of flour, 1,230,000 barrels....Davenport, Iowa, expended $1,500,000 for public improvements last year....Miss Baty, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., was assaulted by a ruffian whom she met in the road. The brave woman defended herself bravely, knocking the scoundrel senseless with a club, and afterward had him arrested....The taxable property of Colorado is $35,600,000, having increased about $12,000,000 in two years....Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, sitting at Chicago, has decided that national banks cannot be thrown into bankruptcy under the Bankrupt law, being only amenable to the provisions of the Currency act.

Washington.

IT is stated that the estimates for river and harbor improvements will be cut down from $20,000,000 to $3,000,000....Several members of the Senate Committee on Privileges are hard at work on schemes for amendments to the Constitution, relative to the election of President. At the first meeting of the committee it partially matured a plan before the session began, which involves the abolishment of the Electoral College, and makes the election by a plurality instead of a majority.

THE President has appointed Caleb Cushing to succeed Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain. ....The President has pardoned Ringold, Young, Neil and Harkins, of Alabama, who are now serving out terms of imprisonment for Ku-Kluxism. During eighteen months past fifty-nine persons who were convicted of Ku-Kluxism have been pardoned. About twenty applications for pardon are still pending before the Attorney-General....Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to discontinue the recruiting depots at Toledo, Detroit, New Orleans, Baltimore, and various other points which were opened at the beginning of the complication with Spain....It is rumored that the President will nominate Gen. Schenck to be Secretary of the Treasury, vice Richardson, the present Secretary, to be Secretary of the Interior, and transfer Secretary Delano from the latter department to the mission to England.

THE survivors of the crew and passengers of the Virginius have addressed a memorial to President Grant expressing their heartfelt and grateful thanks for the energetic measures taken for their timely rescue and delivery from death or a sentence to a chain-gang or a Spanish prison.

A DISPATCH from Washington says it is proposed to repeal the law authorizing the President to appoint the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and confer that power upon the members of the court....Articles of impeachment will be brought against Judge Busteed, of Alabama. He is charged with accepting bribes and misappropriating public funds.... Bills calling for about $30,000,000 for the erection of public buildings in different parts of the country have already been introduced in Congress....Gen. B. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died at Washington on the 1st inst., of typhoid pneumonia.

Foreign.

FRANCOIS HUGO, son of Victor Hugo, died in Paris on the 26th of December, aged 44 years. ....Ralph Keeler, Cuban correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, recently fell overboard from a steamer between Havana and Santiago, and was drowned....A desperate conflict between a band of Carlists and a Republican force occurred recently before Bocayrente, in the province of Valencia, Spain. The insurgents were defeated with heavy loss in killed and wounded....Marshal Bazaine has left Versailles for Ste. Marguerite....The steamer Gipsy Queen sunk in the river Thames on the 26th of December. Sixty persons were on board, eighteen of whom were drowned.

A HAVANA dispatch states that the steamer Virginius has been condemned as a lawful prize by the Prize Court in that city....A Madrid dispatch reiterates the statement that the Spanish Government has determined to demand the restitution of the steamer Virginius, as well as indemnity, basing its demand upon the decision of Attorney-General Williams that she had no right to sail under the American flag. The Captain-General of Cuba has been invested with extraordinary powers, and Burriel relieved of his command at Santiago.

THE English steamer Becklow was wrecked near Gibralter recently, and twenty-two out of twenty-three of those on board were lost.... It is denied that Spain has any intention of demanding the return of the steamer Virginius....Advices from Cartagena say the insurgents are preparing to flee from the city.

IT now appears that Burriel, the Cuban butcher, was relieved from his command of the Eastern Division, because in one of his recent pronunciamentos he attacked the Home Government. He has accordingly been summoned to Madrid to answer charges which have been preferred against him....A treaty between Russia and Bokhara is published. It gives the Khivan territory, on the right bank of the Amu Daria river, to Bokhara, who in return agrees to abolish slavery and establish mutual trading facilities with Russia....The cable announces that a large force of Acheenese have been defeated, with heavy loss, by the Dutch troops, who suffered only moderately....Several heavy commercial failures have occurred in Berlin, and a monetary panic is apprehended.

THE Havanna papers are bitter in their comments on the sinking of the Virginius and release of prisoners. They charge that the Government sank the Virginius in order not to be compelled to deliver her to Spain, and is guilty of perfidy in releasing the survivors. One of them indignantly exclaims: "For the great wrongs of the Spanish nation, terrible atonements are reserved, and their hour will come."....Thirty-two lives were lost by the foundering of the steamship Elbe, bound from London to Hamburg....There is said to be a complete rupture between Castelar, President of the Spanish Republic, and Salmeron, President of the Cortes....The First Methodist Church has just been opened in the City of Mexico....The court-martial at Versailles, France, has condemned six more Communists to death....Advices from Cape Coast Castle report a severe engagement between the British forces and Ashantees, in which the latter were worsted, three hundred being drowned in their flight, while attempting to cross a river....Another extensive fire accompanied by an explosion, has occurred at Cartagena, Spain.

Political.

IT is said Senators Sumner and Schurz will unite with the Democrats in criticising unsparingly the conduct of the Administration in the Virginius affair....Judge Durell, of Louisiana, who is threatened with impeachment, has made a direct proposition to the Washington Administration to resign on condition that he be guaranteed a foreign mission. His proposal was rejected.

THE State Central Committee of the Anti-Monopolists of Iowa has called a convention, to meet at Des Moines on Feb. 25.

The Grange.

THERE are 12,000 Grangers in Nebraska, and the order is growing rapidly....State Master Brainerd, of Wisconsin, has just made a tour of the State, and reports the order in a flourishing condition, and the membership rapidly increasing.

General.

THE railroads operated by the Pennsylvania Company are seriously embarrassed by a strike of the engineers against a reduction of wages. There has also been a temporary interruption of the running of trains on the Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern roads from the same cause....The announcement has been made that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will fund all the interest on its bonds up to and including January, 1875, into five-year 7 per cent. coupon-bonds, convertible into the company's first mortgage bonds at par, and into the land of the company at 25 per cent. off from regular prices.

As is customary at the close of navigation, the managers of the great east and west trunk lines, like the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania roads, have met in New York and raised their freight rates....The strike of the locomotive engineers on the lines operated by the Pennsylvania Central has met with a sudden check in the shape of an official manifesto from the chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, who announce that the strike has been inaugurated in direct and open violation to the rules, advises those who have quit work to resume again and prevent others from stopping, and warns them not to interfere with the operations of the railroads. The roads are gradually getting into running order again, and the presence of the militia at various points where the excitement is the greatest has had a good effect. Beyond the throwing of a train from the track near Cincinnati, one or two similar attempts in Indiana, and the shooting of a non-union engineer at Indianapolis, no serious violence has been used by the strikers.

JOHN J. PATTERSON, of New York, has sent a letter to Secretary Fish, declaring that he is the registered owner of the steamer Virginius. He protests against the opinion of the Attorney-General by which he and his vessel were condemned on ex parte testimony, furnished by Spain. He states that the Solicitor of the Treasury gave him a bill of sale of the steamer; thereupon he (Patterson) truly swore that he was the owner, and the Government gave her an American register, which has ever since protected her.

THE Virginius has been removed from the jurisdiction both of the United States and Spain by going to the bottom of the Atlantic, off the North Carolina coast, while in tow of the United States steamer Ossipee. As far as can be gathered from the reticent officers, the two vessels left the Dry Tortugas on the 19th ult. On the 20th a strong gale commenced, and the Virginius began leaking badly. On Christmas Day her condition was so critical that the Ossipee put into Frying Pan Shoals, off Cape Fear, with her charge and came to anchor. The next morning the Virginius signaled the Ossipee she was sinking. The crew were at once transferred to the latter, the hauser was cut, and the Virginius went to the bottom, leaving only a portion of her mainmast above water, which is all of the Virginius that is left to wrangle over.

Federal Statistics on Religious Affairs.

An Eastern journal compiles some statistics from the last three censuses made by the Federal Government, with reference to the various religious denominations. They are of great interest, as showing the increase in numbers, churches, and property of the various sects. They are valuable as serving to correct the exaggerated estimates published by the denominations themselves; and they are also of value to the student of social science, by enabling him to calculate the growth of the important influences involved in denominational progress. They are likewise of interest to religious people, because they enable them to measure accurately their own increase, and relieve them from the statistical errors of their denominational publications. It is a fact perfectly easy of demonstration that, were one to accept denominational statistics as the basis of a calculation, it would result in establishing that the total membership of the various sects very largely exceeds that of our total population. So far from it being the fact that the religious element approaches anywhere nearly to our total population, it forms, in truth, less than one-half of it.

A case in point is that of religious people known as Spiritualists. It has repeatedly been asserted by apparently intelligent Spiritualists that their membership in the United States exceeds 3,000,000; while the census of the Government shows that, in 1870, they numbered less than ten thousand. Again, Baptist statisticians claim a total membership of eight millions in this country, while the census demonstrates that these figures are very nearly double what they should be.

The summary of the census labors for the last three decades is as follows:

Denominations.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Methodist	4,345,519	6,258,799	6,528,209
Baptist	3,307,211	4,044,218	4,360,135
Presbyterian	2 089,954	3,565,949	2,698,244
Congregational	807,335	956,351	1,117,212
Roman Catholic	667,863	1,404,437	1,990,514
Episcopal	643,598	847,296	991,051
Lutheran	539,701	757,637	977,332
Christian	303,780	681,016	865,602
Friends	286,323	269,084	224,664
Universalist	215,115	235,219	210,884
Reformed Dutch	182,686	211,068	227,228
German Reformed	160,932	273,697	431,790
Unitarian	138,067	138,213	155,471
Moravian	114,998	20,316	25,700
Jews	18,371	34,412	73,265
Swedenborgian	5,600	15,395	18,755
Second Advent	5,250	17,120	34,555
United Brethren	4,650	....	265,025
Total	13,836,943	18,731,227	21,195,546
All others	397,882	397,524	469,516
Grand total	14,234,825	19,128,751	21,665,062

Under the phrase "all others" are included Mormons, Shakers, Spiritualists, and unknown. Moreover, in the above summary there is no division among Baptists, Presbyterians, and so on, although the fact is that there are some seven or eight kinds of Baptists, of whom several scarcely deserve the name. The same is true of the ten or fifteen divisions of Presbyterians, and likewise of the denominational ramifications of Methodism. The above showing, therefore, is one which is in the highest degree complimentary to the sects named, in that it gives them credit for the strength of the regular denominations, and also credits to each one of these regular heads all the irregular and lateral organizations between which and the regular head there is but the least sympathy or similarity.

In order to exhibit the relative status of the various denominations, there is appended the per cent. of increase of the principal denominations within the last thirty years:

Methodist	4.29
Baptist	7.82
Presbyterian	5.16
Congregational	16.82
Roman Catholic	41.44
Episcopal	10.45
Lutheran	28.90
Christian	37.10
Friends	16.50
Universalist	50.63
Reformed Dutch	7.17
German Reformed	54.01
Unitarian	12.48
Jews	112.91
Swedenborgian	21.82
Total	11.81
All others	18.11
Grand total	13.26

An important feature of this branch of the census is the one that relates to church property. The leading denominations in respect to wealth are as follows:

Methodists	$69,854,000
Roman Catholics	60,985,000
Presbyterians	53,265,000
Baptists	41,608,000
Episcopal	36,514,000
Congregational	25,069,000

From this showing we learn that the amount of property owned *per capita* by each of the above is, in round numbers, as follows:

Methodists	$12
Roman Catholics	30
Presbyterians	26
Baptists	10
Episcopal	36
Congregational	20

—*Chicago Times.*

A BOY two years old, son of Mrs. Desplaines of Randolph street, swallowed a thimble, and as soon as his mother ascertained the fact she called in the neighbors and fainted away. Some of the wise old women suggested standing the boy on his head; others talked of looping a string and fishing after the thimble as people go for a cork in a bottle, while others ran out after small boys, and sent them for doctors. Three doctors arrived simultaneously, and after engaging in an angry discussion over the respective merits of allopathy and homeopathy, they went off without doing anything, and another was sent for to attend the mother. Up to dark last night the boy had not complained, but in these hard times there's no knowing how anything will end.—*Danbury News.*

ACCORDING to the figures of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, the average cash value of horses in the United States, in February of each year for the past six years, was as follows: 1868, $75.16; 1870, $81.38; 1871, $73.51; 1872, $73.37; 1873, $74.36. The average value of mules during the same period was: 1868, $77.61; 1869, $106.74; 1870, $109.01; 1871, $101.52; 1872, $64.82; 1873, $95.24. Horses, it will be seen, ruled highest in February, 1870, owing to there being a demand at the time for the hybrids to be used in ploughing the great cotton crop.

THE GRANGER'S SONG.

Come fellow Grangers, one and all—
Ye tillers of the soil—
Throw out your plow, and for awhile
Rest from your daily toil.

Come, let us in our granges meet,
And counsel with each other;
Establish unions of our craft
For helping one another.

Most other trades have organized
In unions for protection,
And if the farmers organize
There should be no objection.

Our produce is the staff of life;
On it all must rely;
Without the fruits of our toil
Both man and beast must die.

Without our produce but one year,
Our cause would be complete;
And every one would come to us,
And beg for bread and meat.

We have been badly used of late,
And may be so again—
Sorely oppressed by corporations,
And by soulless middle-men.

But every dog will have its day,
And every moon its changes;
And soon a mighty change will be
Effected by the granges.

Not long can corporations rule,
To their own hearts' content;
Or middle-men forever take
Their *thirty-three* per cent.

And priests and preachers no more need
(Tho' they may think it odd)
To interfere on our behalf
Between us and our God.

We wish to deal *direct and square*
As near as we can;
And not allow ourselves to be
Fleeced by a middle-man.

Patrons of Husbandry.

We give our readers, this week, portraits of three prominent "Grangers." The first is that of C. D. Beeman, of Waukon, Iowa, who is the General Deputy of the National Grange. He is one of the most industrious and indefatigable laborers in the cause. During last summer he traveled over a large territory, lecturing upon the objects of the order, and preparing the way for the organization of subordinate bodies.

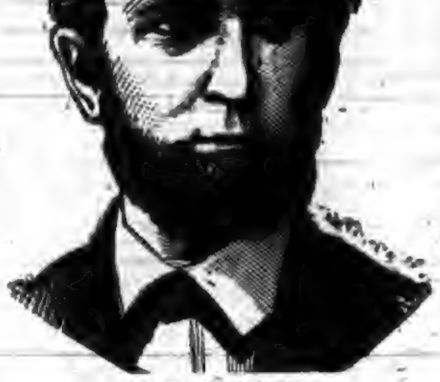

C. D. BEEMAN.

The Master of the Ohio State Grange is S. H. Ellis. He is a native "Buckeye," is forty-three years old, and has been a farmer all his life. He was one of fifty who organized the first grange in Ohio, when he was elected Master, and was subsequently appointed by the National Grange a Deputy for Ohio to organize new granges. The Ohio State Grange has more than one hundred subordinate granges under it.

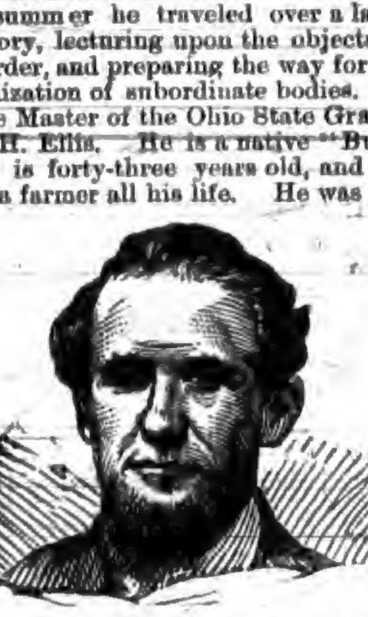

S. H. ELLIS.

The State of Missouri ranks next to Iowa in the number of subordinate granges, having, we believe, over seven hundred. The Master of the State Grange is T. R. Allen, who is an active working Granger, and one of the most efficient members of the order. The rapid growth of the organization in the State is largely due to his influence, combined with that of his co-laborers.

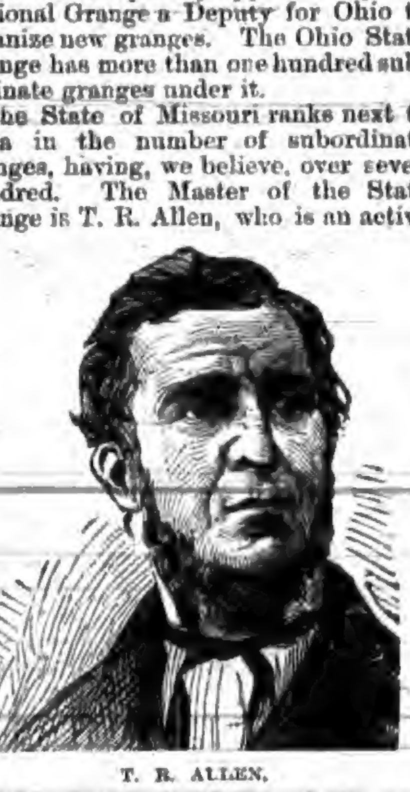

T. R. ALLEN.

What the Patrons Propose to Do.

1. To secure for themselves, through the granges, social and educational advantages not otherwise attainable, and thereby, while improving their condition as a class, ennoble farm life, and render it attractive and desirable.

2. To give a full practical effect to the fraternal tie which unites them, in helping and protecting each other in case of sickness, bereavement, pecuniary misfortune, and want and danger of every kind.

3. To make themselves better and more successful farmers and planters, by means of the knowledge gained, the habits of industry and method established and the quickening of thought induced by intercourse and discussion.

4. To secure economies in the buying of implements, fertilizers, and family supplies, and in transportation, as well as increased profits in the sale of the products of their labor, without enhancing their cost to the consumer.

5. To entirely abolish the credit system, in their ordinary transactions, always buying and selling on a cash basis, both among themselves and in their dealings with the outside world.

6. To encourage co-operation in trade, in farming, and in other branches of industry, especially those most intimately connected with agriculture.

7. To promote the true unity of the republic, by drawing the best men and women of all parts of the country together in an organization which knows no sectional bounds or prejudices, or owes no party allegiance.—*Rural Sun.*

The Triumph of Independents.

The election of Newton Booth to the United States Senate by the California Legislature is the most important victory for independent politics and principles that has yet been achieved. It is a victory gained after one of the most bitter and unrelenting contests between the people and corrupt money power that American politics ever exhibited. Though on this side of the mountains people are coming to a realizing sense of the corrupting and overshadowing power of money-politics, the disease they are here called to combat is health itself by comparison to the virulent state it has attained on the Pacific slope. In California both the old party organizations and their "leading men" have for years been *owned*, literally and absolutely, by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Bank of California. These overgrown money-powers have systematically "run" the State government, whichever "party" might be in the ascendant, just as they have run the business behind their own office-counters. They have composed Legislatures and made laws, have corrupted judges, and bought and sold offices; have bought seats for their creatures in the United States Senate, and have owned the California delegation at Washington. The State of California, its Government, its commerce, its mercantile and business industry, have belonged to these corrupt money combinations as effectually as if the railroad and bank men had been feudal robber-barons of the middle ages, commanding the country and all that dwelt therein from some crag-perched castle on the Rhine. The "Republican" party and the "Democratic" party have been their obedient instruments and the convenient cloaks to their self-aggrandizing purposes. Whoever has refused to be their henchman has been marked for destruction.

Newton Booth, a man who seems to have been peculiarly fitted by nature and culture for so hazardous an undertaking, dared to raise the banner of independence and march at the head of a popular rebellion. The desperate and fierce character of the contest waged at the last State election is imperfectly understood by people in this valley. How the "Republican" leaders and the "Democratic" leaders played into each other's hands; how the railroad and bank rings stood with their money-bags behind both, directing the campaign and supplying the "sinews of war;" and how, finally, at the polls, the Independents triumphed over the allied hosts of corruption; these are facts of history. From the moment of the victory won by the Independents at the polls, the watchword of both the old political putridities became, "Anything to beat Booth!" Newton Booth, the political rebel, the leader of the Independent movement, the rising Hampden of the Pacific slope, had developed force and character as a popular leader that rendered him dangerous to the old corruptionists. He must be crushed at all hazards. And the "Democratic" fuglemen and "Republican" fuglemen—every vile creature of the money-rings—went to work with a will to crush him. A contest more desperate, or on the part of the allied corruptionists, more thoroughly unscrupulous and devilish, than the Senatorial contest against Booth in the California Legislature, the history of American politics does not record.

The corruptionists are again beaten. The Independents are again victorious, and the last is their grandest victory. Newton Booth, the ablest and most conspicuous leader of the Independent political movement in the United States, is chosen to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. The political Siamese twins of corruption in California are overthrown. "Democratic" putridity and "Republican" putridity are buried in the same foul grave.—*Chicago Times.*

Co-operation.

The system of co-operative purchases has been adopted by the grange in this State, though it has not been perfected as it has in Iowa. When there were five granges in this county—there are now eighteen—arrangements were made with leading merchants in Oshkosh to sell the Grangers at ten per cent. advance on the cost of the goods at the place where they were bought. This gives the merchant about five per cent. profit, and the advantage of a large cash trade. The arrangement has been most satisfactory. On groceries and heavy articles, on which there has always been but little profit, of course the saving has been small; but on hats, caps, boots and shoes, cloth, clothing, dry goods of every kind, ribbons and and other millinery articles, books and stationery, and all kinds of fancy articles, the saving has been from ten to sixty per cent. As new granges have been formed, the trade of those who made the arrangement with the Patrons has increased, and the majority of the Grangers, who had always been in the habit of having accounts at the stores in this city, now pay cash for everything they buy. In the purchase of farm implements, machinery, sewing machines and musical instruments, a considerable saving has been made. I think it is contemplated to have the grange of this State unite in purchasing with that of Iowa—that is, that it shall be so arranged that the granges of both States, and perhaps of Minnesota, shall contract with the same manufacturers, and thus, by increasing the size of their aggregate orders, get lower prices than either could alone. A good many farmers as yet hesitate about sending their money to the State agent when they wish to make a purchase, but they are gradually gaining confidence, and I think that next year the orders of the grange of this State directly from the manufacturers will be quite large.—*Wisconsin Letter to N. Y. Tribune.*

Forward.

The Grange movement is making itself felt from ocean to ocean. Its objects are being presented to every political and industrial assembly that convenes on the continent. The great, foremost question at present, seems to be cheap transportation for Northwestern products to the seaboard. The National Board of Trade at Chicago resolved to urge upon Congress some measure calculated to advance this grand essential to prosperity. A reduction in through rates, of five cents a bushel on grain alone, would be worth tens of millions a year to the West—would almost pay our taxes. A committee of Yankee Senators is now perambulating the country collecting facts and suggestions looking to an immediate and decided improvement, both in facilities and cost of transportation between us and the Eastern coast. Its members are Sherman, of Ohio; Conkling, of New York; Ames, of Mississippi; Casserly, of California; Norwood, of Georgia; Lewis, of Virginia, and Windom, of Minnesota. —*Caucasian, Lexington, Mo.*

Developing the Country.

As Congress has now assembled, it may not be uninteresting for tax-payers to take a brief survey of the lobby and see what that delectable body has in hand. For eight or ten years past the lobby has been the power behind the throne, and in order that we may form some idea of what Congress will do, it is necessary to see what the lobby will require of it.

Combinations of unscrupulous men, both in and out of Congress, have been so successful in their raids upon the National Treasury, for the past few years, that, notwithstanding the indignation which the people have lately expressed through the ballot-box, we find that we have a large and powerful combination on hand whose avaricious spirit and ravenous appetite is not to be stayed by any disapproval which the people may show so long as Congressmen are willing and anxious to aid and assist them.

The following is a portion of the amount which Congress will be asked to place in the pockets of private corporations, and consequently take out, by taxation, of the pockets of the dear people:

Bond subsidy to the Northern Pacific railroad	$60,000,000
Bond subsidy to the Southern Pacific railroad	60,000,000
Assumption of debts of Southern States	275,000,000
Subsidy to Virginia and James River canal	75,000,000
Same to Georgia and Alabama canal	40,000,000
Purchase of Erie canal and its enlargement	60,000,000
Purchase of telegraphs	10,000,000
Refunding cotton tax	70,000,000
Claims of Southern loyalists	20,000,000
Central Pacific	8,000,000

Here, then, we have the neat little sum of $678,000,000 which patriotic and public-spirited citizens require from Congress that they may be enabled to develop the country; and unless the fall elections shall exercise a restraining influence upon that body, these cormorants will get all they ask, and several millions thrown in. Tax-payers, how do you like this system of development?—*Exchange.*

Abstract of the Constitution of the Order of Patrons of Industry.

PREAMBLE.

By industry we thrive. In union we have success. In secrecy we have power. In confidence we have peace. In right we have might. In these signs we shall conquer. The prosperity of a nation is in the happiness of its people.

The people find happiness in peace and plenty, and peace and plenty result from diligence and labor.

Freedom and justice, regardless of persons, is the right of every human creature. Earnest work, honest dealing, and equitable pay, is the just portion of every person.

In bonds of mutual interest and friendship, we join hands in working together for the general good of our order.

ORGANIZATIONS.

LOCAL LODGES.

First Degree—Apprentice.
Second Degree—Laborer. } For Men.
Third Degree—Journeyman.

First Degree—Apprentice.
Second Degree—Maiden. } For Women.
Third Degree—Matron.

STATE LODGES.

Composed of Master Workmen of local lodges, and their wives who have taken the third degree, or their proxies.

NATIONAL LODGE.

Composed of Master Workmen of State Lodges, and their wives who have taken the third degree, or their proxies.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the various lodges consist and rank as follows:

Master Workman.
Workman.
Helper.
Laborer.
Secretary.
Treasurer.
Lodge Keeper.
Watchman.
Stewardess.
Workwoman.

Co-operative Stores and Chicago Merchants

The grangers have lately started a co-operative store in one of the interior counties in Iowa, which promises well to all the parties interested. One of the gentlemen writes us their agent came to Chicago one day last week and left with one wholesale firm over $3,000. The entire stock was purchased in this city for cash, and amounted to about $7,500. Another similar store has also been started at Ames, Iowa, and some of the leading officers of the Agricultural College there are watching its operations with great care. These stores are increasing in great numbers, under the patronage of the granges; and the farmers, where there are not stores, are purchasing their supplies from first hands. One concern in this city is selling from $3,000 to $5,000 a day on cash orders from granges and farmers' clubs. It is a comparatively new wholesale grocery house. Other stores that have turned their attention to this kind of trade are doing equally well; yet there is a class of dry goods houses—with dry goods superficial policy—whose drummers parade around the hotels, and proclaim they do not want any of the farmers' patronage. We shall publish a list of these gentry before long, who are stupid enough to pretend that the color of one man's money is better than that of another. We want the farmers and working men to know who the stolid blockheads are—a class of men who are strutting around and taking on the airs of business men, when they don't understand the first principles of business. They are a species of fire-flies, who shine and buzz about for a brief space, and then subside into bankruptcy and oblivion.—*Industrial Age (Chicago).*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

Oh Rum, What Hast Thou Done?

Mr. and Mrs. Phrye are a young couple, with good prospects and a snug home. The only [illegible] of a shadow on their hearth has been a growing habit of drink on the part of Mr. Phrye. This has been the cause of many heart aches to Mrs. Phrye, and much uneasiness to the friends of the couple. At first Mr. Phrye could not be brought to realize the power liquor was obtaining over him, but upon the earnest and continued persuasion of his wife he finally promised to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors. It was at this happy time that the West street church gave an entertainment. It was a social gathering and was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Phrye with several neighbors went. Mr. Phrye sent his wife ahead with her friends, while he went to the barber shop, and was to rejoin them after his shave. With this undestanding Mrs. Phrye started, first reminding him in a whisper of his promise, and imploring him not to go off with that Joe Goodson. Mr. Phrye pressed her hand in deep affection and faith, and went to the barber shop. From the barber's hands he went directly to the church, and took a seat with his party. Upon seating himself he leaned over to the lady on his left to make some remark when he was startled by the expression of her face, the stare gave him, and the observation she emitted which was, "Oh!" He instinctively turned to his wife for an explanation, and was struck dumb by the look of horror on that lady's face, "Oh, George!" the exclaimed, and her lips trembled. "What on earth is the matter?" he whispered. "I never expected it of you," she replied by way of explanation, at the same hiding her face in her handkerchief to smother a sob. "And at church, too," said the other lady, reaching for her handkerchief. "It seems as if my heart will break," sobbed Mrs. Phrye, in further explanation of the trouble. "I was afraid it would come to this," said the other lady with some degree of confidence. "O, dear," sobbed Mrs. Phrye. Poor Mr. Phrye! At every outburst he would turn to the one making it and stare in blank amazement. "Maria," he finally gasped, but still in a whisper, for fear of the ears of the audience, "what in the name of heaven has got into you and Mrs. Ferguson? What have I done?" Mrs. Phrye sobbed, and Mrs. Ferguson groaned. "Good heaven! am I out of my reason?" demanded the afflicted man, staring at the ceiling, and confining his voice to the apparent detriment of his chest. Another sob and groan, with a feeble intimation from Mrs. Phrye that death would be a welcome guest to her. Mr. Phrye looked about for something with which to destroy his life, but not succeeding in finding it, relapsed into a fever heat and increased perspiration. "I would have rather met your cold corpse," explained Mrs. Phrye, in a broken voice, "than to see you in such a state." "What state?" howled the miserable man. "Yes, indeed," sobbed Mrs. Ferguson, and having discharged a sacred duty with this remark she disappeared behind her handkerchief. "What state?" again howled Mr. Phrye. "In such a state of liquor. O, heaven! O, dear!" sighed Mrs. Phrye. At this charge Mr. Phrye raised himself nearly five inches from his chair. "Maria, what do mean?" he demanded, "What do you mean, you had better ask?" replied the wretched woman. "I haven't drank a drop, so help me—" "Oh, hear the perjurer!" cried Mrs. Ferguson, in a whisper of horror. "I am no perjurer," protested Mr. Phrye; "I hain't drank a drop of liquor this day." Both ladies appeared from behind their handkerchiefs and appeared to be very much impressed by his earnestness. "But you smell dreadfully of rum," faltered his wife. "Well, there ain't been no rum near me," he asserted, "unless,"—and his face suddenly lighted—"unless it is bay rum at the barber's." "Oh, that's it, that's it," shouted both of the delighted ladies in chorus. "How could I have been so unjust?" said the happy Mrs. Phrye, squeezing his arm. "I thought all along it couldn't be possible that Phrye would do such a thing," confessed the pleased Mrs. Ferguson. And so the threatening clouds broke away and the cheerful sunshine came in like a flood upon the little party, and when Mr. Phrye was undergoing his next shave and the barber reached for the bay rum, he just waved his hand, and said, "Not by a dam's height, Mr. French." And no more bay rum does Mr. Phrye use, and the five cents thus saved is religiously devoted to the heathen.—*Danbury News.*

A Boy's Composition on Turtles.

A turtle is a reptile. It has a head like a snake and a little sharp tail and four claws like an alligator. The rest of him lives inside the bones so I don't know what it looks like. The bones are outside and are called the shell. They live a great many years. I have read of a big turtle that belonged to a bishop in England that lived a hundred and twenty years after they got acquainted with him. They are very ugly and stupid and I don't think you could tame them if you tried all summer. I suppose they are good for something but I don't know what it is. It is fun to catch them. In some countries but not in this they keep them round in the house to kill bugs. A turtle has no teeth but it doesn't make any difference for there are bones in their mouths and they bite like everything and can hold on to a stick all day if you stay and pull. I don't believe they every die hardly. You can't starve them and if you cut off their heads and feet and tails it doesn't kill them and the beak will keep on snapping at you for a day or two. This sounds like a big story but it is true. I don't know how I should go to work to kill a turtle unless I mashed him with a big hammer. Or else boiled him. The shells are real pretty when you have boiled the turtle part out. They live all winter like bears without anything to eat. I am always hungrier in winter than any other time. I don't see how they do it. I think they are awful homely, their eyes look as if they were set in upside down. They mostly stay in the same place. It takes them a good while to get anywhere. I have heard of a new way to catch them, you go under water and clap two pieces of wood together and they will be scared and go right ashore, and all the muskrats too. They get the substance called tortoise shell from a kind of big turtle. It is used for women's combs, and sells for a good deal. I should like to raise that kind. There are a good many kinds of turtles, and some are good to eat. This is all I can think of about turtles except that the Jimjoes and Dick Townsend caught a lot over in Grover's marsh, Saturday. They said it was a great year for young toads over in Grover's marsh and so perhaps they live on those. I have two Turtles to sell—shiny, high-storied backs, first rate pocket-size and warranted lively snappers. This is this longest composition I ever wrote.—*New York Independent.*

Individual Marks.

It would be advisable for all persons liable to accidents, as women, children, and editors, to carry with them some indellible mark by which they may be known, in case of casuality, and thus save trouble. An anchor in India ink with "John Smith, my name; Podunk, my station; the world my dwelling place, and I don't know my destination," is appropriate and useful. We have carried this device on our left arm for sixty years, with the addition of a strawberry mark, and never have felt lost yet, except when a dun came with a bill. For the neglect of this simple precaution a woman of Providence left that city some time ago to go and take care of her sister, who was sick at Fall River, fixing no time for her return except that it would be when her sister was better. She did not write home. After a while the sister recovering, she started homeward. In the Providence horse cars she fell dead. The only marked clothing that she had was a borrowed pocket-handkerchief; and when a description of her was published no one came forward to identify her. Her sister supposed she was at home; her husband supposed that she was still at her sister's. The body was taken to the morgue, and has been lying there since the first of November. Within a day or two one of the Fall River friends went to Providence to see her, and then the fact was developed that she had not arrived. Inquiry was made and the truth was then learned. A singular feature of the case is that every day since the body had been in the morgue the husband had been at work within two hundred feet of the building, entirely unconcious of the fact that his wife lay in there dead.—*Danbury News.*

A Jolly Old Party.

Mr. Allen Ferguson, of Amsterdam, Va., who is 72 years of age, lately visited his mother in Appomattox county, who will be 100 years of age on the 6th of January next. The good old lady was delighted to see her boy; and to promote his pleasure, and to gratify that inordinate social feature of Tuckahoe character yet glowing in her own heart, determined to give him a party, which she did by inviting seven of Allen's schoolmates to dine. Of the eight schoolboys thus brought together, Allen was the youngest, the other seven ranging from 75 to 85 years. Among other topics discussed at the dinner-table, that of longevity was introduced, and it was the united testimony of the party that most of our modern health-destroying diseases are due to the *fashionable* bills of fare now commonly found through the country, and that "Hog and Hominy" are the best promoters of health and long life.—*Fincastle (Va.) Herald.*

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "K," sends the New York *Tribune* a couple of puns, which he guarantees as genuine: "When Gov. Marcy was Secretary of State at Washington, a person whose duty it was to discharge the men, in the discharge of his duties one day, could not find the secretary in his office. After looking in vain for him, he rushed frantically up to a party who he supposed would be able to inform him, and, striking an attitude, exclaimed: 'That Marcy I to others show, that Marcy show to me!' The counterpart suggests to me a very happy application of the quotation made by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Some years ago, while passing up the Mersey on a voyage to Liverpool, looking overboard, she observed the muddy character of the river, and remarked to a friend standing at her side: 'The quality of Mersey is not strained.'"

WILD HORSES OF THE WEST.—Large numbers of wild horses abound on the prairies between the Arkansas and Smoky hill rivers. They are of all sizes and colors, and are the wildest of all wild animals. They usually roam in bands of from six to twenty, and will run at sight of a man two miles away. A great many domestic horses as well as mules, which have strayed away from their owners, have taken up with the wild ones. After running with them for a while they become as wild as their untamed companions. Various methods have been adopted to capture these aboriginal horses, but they have generally proved fruitless. A scrubby colt or a broken-down mule is as a general thing the only reward for all the time, labor, and expense in such visionary schemes.—*Topeka Commonwealth.*

SINCE the year 1848, when there were about 6,000 miles of completed railroad in the country, the railroad system of the United States had increased, on January 1, 1873, to 71,000 miles in actual operation, with 8,000 more in process of construction. The railroad statistics show that in 1858 there were 27,000 miles of road built, in 1869 43,000 miles, and that since the war the half of the whole has been constructed and put in operation. The average railroad growth for the last five years has been nearly 6,000 miles annually. At a rate of $40,000 per mile, the cost of the completed roads would be perhaps $3,000,000,000, while those in progress and not yet completed will cost $320,000,000.

THE extent of railroad open in British India at midsummer, 1873, was 5,511 miles. The gross revenue of the year 1872 was $31,755,000, the passenger traffic producing over $10,000,000, and the goods traffic nearly $20,000,000.

Some Modern Sayings.

BY M. QUAD.

"HONESTY is the best policy," unless you can get about $50,000 and effect a settlement at 50 per cent.

LET your motto be, "Liberty or Death," and if it comes to the pinch take the most of it in liberty.

HONOR thy father and thy mother, particularly about circus time, when you don't know where to raise fifty cents.

NEVER run in debt when you can avoid it. It is much better to go stubbing around in a broadcloth coat than to be in debt for a suit of Scotch mixed.

LOVE thy neighbor as thyself. Borrow his plow, hoe or horses whenever you can, but if he wants to borrow yours tell him that you're very sorry but you were just going to use them yourself.

BE guarded in your conversation. There are times when you may freely express your opinion of a political candidate, but you had better wait until his friends are over in the next county visiting.

RESPECT old age. If you have a maiden aunt forty years old, and she is passing herself off for a girl of twenty-three, there is no call for you to expose her. The more you respect her age and keep still about it the more she will respect you.

NEVER marry for wealth, but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a mansard roof and a silver-plated door-bell as one who hasn't anything but an auburn head and an amiable disposition.

REMEMBER that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady will eat more corned beef than a carpenter. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

RISE with the lark. That is during cold weather as soon as the lark rises, waken your wife and tell her that it is time to build the fire. If she makes any objections you can refer her to a dozen works on the benefit of early rising. Any man who cares a cent for his wife's health will take pride in hearing her around the house at daylight of a winter's morning getting [illegible] hot stove and warming his socks and boots.

A Photographer that Wouldn't be Embraced.

Salvini, the actor, when having a photograph taken, was so delighted with the proof that he flung his arms about the operator and embraced him. This was gratifying to the operator, and did not cost Salvini anything. A gentleman in this place, whose name we will not mention, was very much pleased with the great actor's artifice—as he persisted in terming it—and believing that appreciation is dearer to a true artist than money, he concluded to have some photographs of himself. When the proof was shown him he knew that was the time to fling his arms about the operator, but he could not pluck up sufficient courage. He thought he would wait a more favorable opportunity, and became very nervous in consequence. Pretty soon the operator had occasion to reach under a case of specimens for a cloth, and, as he turned to come out, the agitated patron, full of desperation shut his eyes and swooped down upon him. The frightened artist, believing that this was a new process for garroting, straightway screamed murder, and sought to defend himself until the arrival of aid, by beating the assassin over the face and head with a brush full of varnish. Every lick of the brush developed additional ferocity in the face of the customer, and consequently increased the terror of the operator, whose shouts aroused the inmates of the building and brought to his help in quick succession a tailor, two dressmakers, four clerks, and a one-legged basketmaker. The benumed and varnished victim was quickly overpowered, and being sat upon by as many of the masculines as could be accommodated, was firmly held until the arrival of an officer. Fortunately he was known by the officer, who recognized him from his apparel—not being able to see his features for the varnish, and upon explaining that the cause of his coming down upon the operator was a sudden dizziness he experienced, he was released. A hack was obtained and he was taken home, and his head put to soak in lime water for the removal of the varnish from his face. But it was found necessary to shave his scalp, as it was imposible to save his hair. He is glad now he got the pictures when he did.—*Danbury News.*

A COLORED man, recently deceased, in New Orleans, owed the city nearly $100,000 in back taxes. He lived in a miserable old garret, worked like a slave, and allowed himself none of the comforts of life. He owned real estate worth $700,000 at least, and a large amount of bonds and cash. There were writs against him for taxes running back a dozen years, which he avoided paying by giving the city 10 per cent. on the gross amount, which the law permitted, and then he lent the money on mortgages for from 18 to 24 per cent.

OYSTER OMELET.—Chop fine twelve large oysters. Beat well six eggs, and add a spoonful of flour, rubbed smooth in milk, salt, pepper, and a bit of butter melted. Fry in one omelet, and serve hot.

WE might, as a nation, if we felt so disposed, indulge in a little enthusiastic brag about our railroads, as we possess more miles of iron than all the nations of Europe combined. In Europe there are scarcely 65,000 miles of railroads, while the connected lines of the United States measure 70,117 miles, exclusive of 43,000 now in course of construction.—*Boston Globe.*

ONE morning Biddy seeing her mistress in a loose wrapper, was told it was styled "half undressed." The next morning her master brought in some tomatoes fresh from the vines which he told her to serve up "in an undressed state." When breakfast was ready Biddy came with the tomatoes, having very few clothes on, in fact but a single garment decked her sturdy limbs. The master and mistress viewed her with amazement, but she made sure her position as she placed the dish on the table, by saying: "Arrah, sure, I'm in an undressed state, as ye ordered me, and begorra I'll not strip another rag if I get my discharge."

A Complication of Accidents.

Quite an excitement was created on Nelson street, Sunday noon, by the chimney in Mr. Frazer's house taking fire. Mr. Frazer, and a young man, a boarder, were the only occupants of the house at the time the accident was discovered. Mrs. Frazer and her father, who is in Danbury on a visit, were at church. Mr. Frazer was very much excited, but the boarder retained his presence of mind. The first move suggested to the latter was to get a pail of water, climb out on the roof and dash the water down the chimney. Mr. Frazer's idea was to shout fire in one of the closets, execute a hornpipe across the room, and shout fire again in the opposite closet. This he proceeded to do with commendable despatch, while the boarder struck out for the roof. It was in this stage of the affair when Mrs. Frazer and her father turned into the street and saw the trouble. They both started for the house on a run, and just as they reached it a young man in the opposite house fortunately rushed out with a basket of salt. Mrs. Frazer's father seized this, and not having any well defined locality of the fire, started down the alleyway adjoining the house, which communicates with the backyard by half a dozen steps. Thinking he would not have time to descend these he impetuously jumped down from the bank, and was promptly caught across the neck by an unobserved clothes line. The awful recoil jerked the basket from his grasp, distributing its contents in every direction, and threw him violently on his back, where he lay with a red mark on his neck, his tongue protruding, and giving other infallible indications of choking to death. Upon witnessing this accident to her father Mrs. Frazer went into a hysterical fit, and kicked the heels from an eight-dollar pair of French gaiters. In the meantime Mr. Frazer had ripped away the fire board, and crawled into the fireplace with a view to seeing the extent of the trouble in the chimney, and it was while he was straining his eyes up the tube of flame that the industrious and self-possessed boarder appeared at the other extremity with the pail, and straightway dashed its contents down the chimney. To say that Mr. Frazer was astonished at this unexpected turn in the affair is to speak very feebly indeed. That he was mad there can be no doubt, and when he crawled out into the room, with the liquid soot in a myriad of rivulets dancing down his face and shirt front, and confronting his resuscitated father-in-law, who appeared at the same time without a hat, with one hand grasping an empty basket which he had mechanically recovered, and with the other rubbing the top of his head, and staring about in hopeless amazement—the spectacle was about as complicated and unsatisfactory as anything could be. The entry of the revived Mrs. Frazer, accompanied by the calm and confident boarder, diverted the minds of the two sufferers, and order was soon restored. But it taught Mr. Frazer a lesson. He will never again stay home from church.—*Danbury News.*

THE oil springs of Canada appear to have proved no better investment than those of Pennsylvania. From the first discovery of petroleum to the present time—says the Toronto *Globe*—the history of its production and manufacture has been marked with disaster to those who embarked their fortunes in them. That paper estimates the capital actually destroyed—nothing whatever left to show for it—at no less than $5,000,000 alone. The present condition of Bothwell, Petrolia, and other places is hardly less deplorable than that of Pithole City, whose 25,000 inhabitants have been reduced to twelve families.

THE Rev. Joseph P. Taylor, of Brunswick, Me., having some trouble from an echo in his church, effectually destroyed it in the following manner: The church consists of a nave, transept and chancel. Wires were stretched across the arches of the open roof at two inches distance from each other at the intersection of the transept and nave, coming down to the corbels, and also across a portion of each of several arches in the nave, beginning at the top. Mr. Taylor suggests that the wires need not be nearer together than one foot. The wire is so small as not to be seen from the floor of the church, and consequently does not detract from its appearance.

TURKISH PORTERS.—The strength and dexterity of the "hamals" of Constantinople in carrying enormous burdens are proverbial; and it is surprising to see one of these poor Eastern porters quietly plodding his way up or down some hilly street with a perfect mountain of material piled upon his back. The loads they carry are most miscellaneous; but even old residents were lately astonished to see a "hamal" staggering along the Grande Rue de Pera with a large four-wheeled carriage—all complete except the horses—lashed on to his porter's knot.

A MILK-PRODUCING PLANT.—M. Gillet-Damitte has addressed a paper to the French Academy of Sciences, to announce the nutritive and lactigeneous properties of the plant called Galega officinals. As fodder, its value is thirty-three per cent. higher than the best meadow hay. Cattle easily take to it, and chemical analysis shows that it is a milk-producer. From experiments made on cows exclusively fed on galega, it appears that in twenty-four hours they yielded thirty-three per cent. more milk than others fed on other kinds of fodder; some gave as much as fifty per cent.

A PRACTICAL farmer, who selects his seed corn in the fields, tells the *New England Homestead* that he has always made it a point to take it from stalks which have more than one ear, and he adds that by this method "he has noticed a decided increase of stalks, that have two or more ears on, and this year neighbors have asked the privilege of selecting seed from his crop, having noticed the superiority of his corn in this respect over their own."

Reminiscences of Denver Life.

(Denver Letter to the Chicago Tribune.)

It seems incredible that this city is only *twelve* years old, having been incorporated in 1861; but such is the fact. Denver, however, has had its history, as well as other towns in the West; and for a long time it was the resort of a gang of desperadoes, gamblers, and thieves, who seized upon the offices of the city, and really attempted to commit their crimes in the name of the law. These cut-throats at one time controlled everything,—elected the municipal officers, possessed themselves of the wealth of the city, intimidated the editors and Justices, and held high carnival of crime.

A desperado named James Gordon killed an inoffensive German, and the German people roused to action. Gordon fled to a ranche, and a strong party surrounded it, when the desperado came forth on a swift horse and dashed through his pursuers. A shower of bullets followed him, but he escaped unharmed. A mass-meeting was then called in Denver, money raised, and officers sent after the fugitive. They trailed him 1,700 miles, and at last captured him near the Indian Territory, and took him to Leavenworth. Here Gordon's friends got a writ of habeas corpus, and took him from the Denver officers. Again Gordon was about to escape; but the Germans of Leavenworth gathered in a mob, attacked the officers of the law, and recaptured the desperado. Three times the mob had a rope around Gordon's neck, but were prevented from hanging him by the civil officers. In the scuffle the prisoner's clothes were torn from his back, and he was so badly beaten that he begged some one to shoot him on the spot. At last it was agreed that Gordon should be taken back to Denver for trial, and upon this promise the mob dispersed. He was delivered over to Mr. Middaugh, the leading officer from Denver. His trial was short, and he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. After a week given him to prepare for death, he was executed.

The editor of the *Rocky Mountain News* made some comments on a murder, which offended the desperadoes, and they attacked his office. While Mr. Byers, one of the editors, was sitting in an office talking with three Northern gentlemen, four gamblers rushed in, seized him, dragged him to a drinking-saloon, and would have murdered him but for the interference of friends. The gamblers then went to the printing-office, but were prevented from destroying it by the types, who had armed themselves with guns and revolvers. Several shots were fired; but the ruffians, seeing the citizens were arming, fled and hid themselves. The aroused citizens made a general search, and Steele, the ringleader of the band, was taken and shot.

Another of the gamblers was captured, and about to be hanged, when he begged the people to spare his life and permit him to leave the country. The question was put to vote, and carried by a small majority, to spare him, on condition that he would quit Denver at once and forever; which he did.

A man named Ford committed a murder under peculiarly-aggravating circumstances, and was justified; but, being a bad man, and emboldened by his first success, he soon afterward did a murder in cold blood, when the people rose and demanded his execution. Ford fled, but a committee of Vigilants followed him, took him from a stage-coach, and shot him by the road-side.

Another murderer fled to the Indians; but the Vigilants followed day and night, over mountain and plain, until he was taken and hung.

Steele had a brother, who had sworn to take the life of Mr. Pollock, who had shot his brother. One day they met on the highway in Denver; but Pollock, seeing Steele first, covered him with his rifle, and called him to pass on. Steele did so, the deadly tube bearing on him until he was out of range. Two years afterward these men met in New Mexico, and simultaneously recognized each other. Both fired; but Pollock escaped, while Steele fell with a ball through his brain. It was over this rough road of blood Denver found peace, and became the quiet and orderly city she is to-day. Her citizens banded together for her defense, and became a law unto themselves.

Dixon has told us that "From three to five persons were usually killed during the night, and sometimes in open day, in Denver;" and, although this statement has been vigorously denied, it is probable that, at one time in the early history of the city, it came near being the truth. Richardson tells us the printing-offices were arsenals, and that both editors and types went armed about their work,—presenting between themselves and the desperados a sort of "armed neutraltiy." He also assures us that he saw a murderer condemned to death in the following manner:

Judge ——: "The jury have found you guilty; have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

Prisoner—"I have nothing to say."

Judge—"Then I will submit the question to this assemblage [about 400 people]. All you who believe in this verdict say 'Aye.' [A roar of affirmatives.] All who opposed, 'No.' [A feeble 'No,' the prisoner alone voting in the negative].

Judge—"Prisoner, you will be hanged to-morrow morning."

Prisoner—"Thank you." [Roars of laughter].

THE STARS OF HEAVEN.—The number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire circuit of the heavens has been usually estimated at about 6,000. An ordinary opera-glass will exhibit something like ten times that number. A comparatively small telescope easily shows 200,000; while there are telescopes in existence with which, there is reason to believe, not fewer than 25,000,000 stars are visible. And yet, when all these are seen and numbered, the eye will have visited but a mere speck in the illimitable bounds of space.

THE land at the mouth of the Mississippi for whose reclamation Congress is asked to assist, measures 24,771,240 acres, of which there can be made available 22,457,000 acres. Its present valuation is $2 an acre, but it is thought that by improvement it will be worth $10. Those who support the scheme say that there can be grown on the tract yearly, besides indigo, rice and sugar, $450,000,000 worth of cotton. These are pretty big figures, and we think Congress will be inclined to let the scheme alone till the revenue of the Government again exceeds expenditures.

Washington's Messages.

"Gath" writes: "Washington had to set the lesson of a President's message. His inaugural could be committed to memory by a moderately bad scholar in one day, and is a feeling expression of self-concession and disturbed retirement when summoned by 'the voice of my country.' Piety, Addisonian composition, and a declination of salary are the main points in it. The President's first regular message, dated January 8,1790, is equally concise, and shows the growing confidence and credit of the country; declares that 'to be prepared for war is the means of preserving the peace;' and urges that 'nothing is more worthy the patronage of Congress than the promotion of science and literature.' The early messages are addressed alternately to the House and Senate, after the manner of the Queen's address to Parliament. The second message of President Washington is also short, but more practical; for the national business was thickening around him in foreign war, admission of new States, Barbary trespasses, and the organization of public institutions. The third message grows in space with the contents it must treat of; speaks mainly of Indian wars and treaties, the development of the interior, the new Capitol, the currency, and weights and measures. The fourth message treats of disorders, intestine and foreign, and is followed by a proclamation of neutrality. The fifth and sixth continue the same. The seventh is cheerful and congratulatory, and short. The eighth is the message of the conscious and thoughtful ruler of a nation demanding more nationality, increased institutions, and better pay for officers. Then comes the wondrous Farewell Address, dated September 17, 1796, equal in length and gravity of suggestions to many of those preceding it."

THE Rev. Newman Hall is building on grounds contiguous to his church, in London, a tower more than two hundred feet high, at a cost of about $35,000, in memory of Abraham Lincoln and emancipation. One-half of the sum has already been raised in England, and one-half has been nearly all contributed in this country. It is believed that not more than $400 or $500 of the whole amount is wanting, and this will be forthcoming in a few days. The whole amount necessary for the completion of the Memorial Tower could have been easily raised in London, but he conceived the idea of making it an international work, and thus half of the expense will be defrayed here.

SERPENTS OF THE YEAST.—One of the most remarkable illustrations of the mysterious line that separates the deadly and the wholesome in nature is given in the *English Medical Press*, which states that the poison of the cobra, the most deadly of the East India serpents, has been chemically analyzed, with the following results: Carbon, 46; nitrogen, 13; oxygen, 6; sulphur, 24; and hydrogen, 10. This is exactly the composition of beer yeast. The latter is used in manufacturing the staff of life—bread; the former is so deadly in its nature that, even when taken from the snake and preserved, and afterward injected under the skin of animals, it is immediately fatal.

PROTRACTED LAWSUIT.—A lawsuit was brought to a close this year under the decision of Judge Van Brunt, which was commenced when the Judge was a child. It drew out of the will of John Mason, a name now almost forgotten. John Mason died in 1840. For twenty years previously he had been the heaviest dry goods dealer in the United States. As soon as he was dead his great property gave rise to litigation, and one suit ran into another, so that although the first parties died others kept it up. Thirty-three years of legal warfare were required to bring the case to a successful issue. The first plaintiff was dead, and so was the defendant.

THE fifteen insurance companies which have been sued for penalties under the Iowa insurance law for not filing statements in January of each year, threaten to withdraw their agencies and loans from the State if the suits go against them. As they pay $107,000 a year into the State treasury, their withdrawal would be a serious loss to the revenue. The whole amount sued for is $216,000, of which $150,000 would go to the school fund, and the rest to the informer and his lawyers. The Auditor of the State certifies that the companies have complied with the spirit of the law.

A THRILLING scene occurred at Mrs. Livermore's lecture at Springfield, Vt., a few nights since. The lady had been dilating eloquently upon the bad effects of tight lacing, when a young woman in the gallery, with great difficulty and much perseverance, burst her corset strings, and drawing them forth, knotted them together and tossed them to some gentlemen near by, with the observation: "Here, boys, you can have this to play cat's-cradle with."

ENGLISH FORTIFICATIONS.—From a return just issued it appears that during the last twelve years England has expended a sum equal to $32,646,989 upon coast fortifications, distributed for the most part at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Portland, Pembroke, Sheerness, Dover, Gravesend, Chatham, and Cork.

A MAN in Iowa by the name of Silas Chew was married the other day to a girl named Anna Good. The most obtuse person would instantly call to mind the scriptural injunction: "S. Chew that which is evil, cleaving only to that which is Good."

CUBA is a little larger than Mississippi, New York or Tennessee, and has about the population of the last named State, perhaps 1,333,000, of whom 33,000 are slaves. Cuba is 660 miles long, and 135 wide at the widest point.

The President's Pay and the Taxes Increased Together.

Since the 4th of March last President Grant has drawn his salary at the rate of $50,000 a year, although the lay is contradictory, and a man of delicate feeling and not greedy for money would in his situation have taken only the old rate of $25,000, which is proviced in the latter and more authorative part of the act. In addition to this double salary, the President has also drawn various other allowances at the rate of $77,600; so that his pay and allowances together are now running to the tune of $127,600 yearly.

In this state of things, and with Secor Roberson and Boss Shepherd tugging at the Treasury, and all the other expenditures of the Government graduated upon a similar scale of extravagance, it is not surprising that Secretary Richardson has to come to Congress to ask that new taxes may be imposed upon coffee, tea, etc., and the gross receipts of railroads, and even having enough for our gorgeous officeholders to squander freely, the old stamp taxes might likewise be restored

Eleven poor Swedes were dragged some two hundred miles from their homes in Minnesota, leaving destitute families, to answer to a charge of cutting a little firewood on the public lands. Upon examination, they were discharged and left penniless in the streets of St. Paul to make their way home as best they could. Robeson "took" ninety-three thousand dollars from the United States without law and without justice and handed it over to the Secors; and yet he is Secretary of the Navy, and married and happy still. The Radical Congressmen "appropriated five thousand dollars each back pay," the President helped himself and them to the swag, securing as his share fifty thousand, but then, they are not poor Swedes, living on the frontier some two hundred miles from civilization. Their families are not starving and freezing [illegible] settlements, and besides they stole millions of dollars, while the Swedes, poor devils! stole a little brush to make a fire with, and hence, they must be taught that this world is not all a fleeting show, and that robbery must be punished.

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of all descriptions, both in price and quality.

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FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

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FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

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JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

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JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

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26 East Berry street.

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

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Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

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Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
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WILL SELL

READY MADE CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

Merchant Tailoring

Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

TO ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

We want ten energetic Ladies or Gentlemen in DeKalb County, to introduce our STANDARD PUBLICATIONS, in that, and adjoining Counties. The books are the productions of the most POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHORS, and having large sales where ever offered. Send for Circular, which will show our LIBERAL inducements to Agents, and give full description of the books. Circulars sent FREE, on receipt of application. Address,

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Six Months	1 0
Three Months	5

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	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
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1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second s ory, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYL AT LAW, WaterlooCity, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store.

B. M. & W. C LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash r tes, at all times.

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most to by styles. One door west of Swineford's Hotel.

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MOSS & HOFFMAN

Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER, M. D

Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

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Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public. will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.

J. E Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

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DRS. CO AN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

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J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case' Store, A burn, Indiana.

Br. D. B. Roether, M.D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL,

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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Successor t W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquetrone oxide gas administered for the painless ex ctiting of teeth.

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DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery Office on Hanna street, near al . . FortWayne Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec. 14, 1873.

STATIONS.	Mail	L. Frt.	Mail	L. Frt
Fort Wayne	12 00 m.	8 00am	3 35pm	4 40pm
Bluffton	1 15	10 15	3 23	1 40
Hartford	2 23	1 10pm	1 10	10 28
Muncie	3 30	3 30	12 16	8 30
Newcastle	4 25	6 35	6 35	6 35
Bessons	5 20	8 05	10 58	4 30
Connersville	5 35	8 30	10 20am	4 00am
Indianapolis	7 50	....	9 15	....
Cincinnati	9 00	5 30am	7 10	6 00PM

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after Nov. 30th 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight		Mail.
Logansport				9.35 p
Adamsboro	8.05	7.00		10.10
N. Manchester	9.38	10.20		11.4
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.30pm		11.56
Columbia City	11.45	1.30		12.35
G.R. Crossing	1.20	3.50		1.22
Auburn Junc.	2.00	4.30		1.40
Auburn	2.30	4.45		1.45
Mooresville	3.05	6.45		2.28
Butler	3.30 a. m	6.10		2.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight		Mail.
Logansport				7.30p
Adamsboro	11.40	5.10p m		7.03
N. Manchester	8.00	2.00		5.46
Liberty Mills	7.25	1.15		5.36
Columbia City	5.30	10.00am		5.01
G. R. Crossing	3.43	8.36		4.16
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.50		4.00
Auburn	2.30	7.20		3.53
Mooresville	1.30	6.40		3.35
Butler	1.00	6.15		3.10

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	[illegible]15 A M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	[illegible]	7,30 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance	[illegible]	10,00 "	2,30 P M	6,15 "
Orrville	[illegible]	12,25 P. M	4,25 "	7,30 "
Mansfield	[illegible]	2,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	[illegible]	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line lv	[illegible]	6,00 A. M	9,30 "	10,75 "
Forest	[illegible]	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima	[illegible]	9,05 "	10,50 "	1,08 A. M
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	11,50 "	1,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	[illegible]	2,46 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago	[illegible]	5,10 "	[illegible],30 "	9,20 "

[illegible] East.

STATIONS	[illegible]	[illegible]	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Chicago	7,15 A M	9,00 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,06 "	4,31 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,20 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11 30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,52 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1 58 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne Dep	10 45p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 3[illegible]		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 33	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	3 53	am	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 34		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 45		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

R. BILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.22 a m.	x11:26 p m	6:39 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

Job Printing.

When you want anything in the line of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. ... acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

Charles Manerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month

(May 27, 74.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered :

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, cellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part th e town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

Rats in the Common Granary.

There have been the enormous number of 900 and more bills introduced into the Forty-third Congress. Almost every man has introduced something, and forthwith forgot all about it, proceeded to quarrel with his colleagues on the salary grab, and then concluded to take three weeks' holiday with his $6,000 forward pay.

To begin with; Here is Mr. Hurlbut, who wants widows of the veterans of 1812, who married again, to get all the benefits of those who did not.

Mr. Morey, who wants a Levee Company incorporated, with $100,000 capital, to be paid outright by the Treasury, and to guarantee the Company's bonds in case of deficiency. This bill has the merit of frankness.

Mr. Wolfe starts in for a $200,000 Post-Office for New Albany, Indiana, business being dull there, and corner lots in want of a purchaser.

Mr. Giddings wants Red Fish Bar, wherever that may be—said to be somewhere around Galveston—improved to the sum of $75,000. Who would not be a Bar and have Giddings for a friend?

Mr. Jasper Ward wants all mining claimants to file an application with the Land Register, and, three months thereafter, pay ten dollars an acre and get the property. How can Congress intelligently act on these distant and technical propositions?

Mr. Purnam wants the modest sum of $800,000 appropriated to repair the dry dock at Pensacola, and construct six marine railways. Of course Purnam is from Florida. He is useful to point the moral that thus far in the bill-file nobody has broached a proposition to save the Treasury anything.

And here is Packard, of Indiana, Colfax's successor, who has somehow got to be chief of the Committee on Secretary Fish's expenditures. Packard wants a telegraph cable stretched from the American to the Asiatic coasts, one or more steam vessels and many soundings. If there are to be any soundings in brass, or tinklings in cymbals, a propriate Packard.

Mr. Buckner proposes that, whereas Eugenie Leitensdorfer, in 1846, did, single-handed and alone, make the formidable Pueblo Indians keep the peace, go into their mole-hills and pull up the ladders, thereby preventing a ruinous war, fearful sacrifice and much combustion, be it resolved accordingly, said Buckner, that we appropriate the sum of $100,000 to Eugenie Leitensdorfer. How much, then, shall we give the Pueblos for keeping the peace?

And we have Comingo, of Missouri, with a railroad bill very simple and mysterious in phraseology, forbidding any law of State or Territory to impede or delay the great Kansas City & Memphis Company, because, says Comingo, in effect, it is paramount, vital and lovely. He proposes, before the road is built, to have it declared a military and post road, so that no State, we presume, can correct it.

Mr. Orth, now the stalwart head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, wants Nicholas Whitehall's patent for a cultivator extended fourteen years more—in all, thirty-four years. No interest is so inordinately protected as inventions. It might be well for the clause providing for the extension of patents to be wholly repealed.

John B. Clark wants $500,000 appropriated to the improvement of the Missouri River. He is rich enough to pay it himself.

Mr. Standard wants a private soldier paid $8 a month for nine years, the soldier having neglected to apply for a pension until 1861, when he discovered that he had been wronged by that amount.

Mr. Kendall, a breezy new member starts in wholesomely with a bill to pay $22,064 to some constituent whose ground was made into a military reservation two years ago. Can any ground in Nevada be worth that amount? Did the establishment of the reservation save the scalp or provide a market for the claimant?

Mr. Elkins, of New Mexico, wants a new land district created in New Mexico, which will involve a new set of officers Who would be Uncle Sam? He is like the elder Chuzzlewit with all the selfish brood begging around him.

Armstrong, of Decota, the Territory which permits its Secretary to be murdered, and then lets the murderer out on bail, wants to regulate justice out there, so that the judges can accommodate themselves to the situation, and not go into districts where they they may be shot unnecessarily.

Mr. Dunnel wants a man named Savage to be voted a three-quarter section of land, under the act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies. Is Savage to be planted and grow wild? Is he a vegetable or a military kernel?

Mr. Halley, a sprightly Delegate, next appears with a request for $80,000 to lay out a wagon road in Idaho. The smaller the population the more roads.

McFadden, of Washington, wants $40,000 to improve a corner lot at Port Townsend with a Custom house

Delegate McCormic wants the right and title of the United States in the City of Tucson to be granted to the corporation, and by them to be given to the citizens as they like. The whole population of Arizona is less than 10,000. The size of Tucson is not known.

Mr. Page, of California, brings in a suspicious bill allowing individuals to take up timber lands in California and Oregon to the amount of 640 acres per individual, at $2.50 a head.

Mr. McFadden, Delegate, wants $12,000 to survey the interesting rivers spelled as follows: Skaget, Snohomish and Cebal as.

Mr. Hereford wants $3,500 for a Lodge of Odd Fellows at Charlestown, West Virginia, who lost their regalia.

McFadden, aforesaid, wants $40,000 more for another wagon road in Washington.

Elkins, of New Mexico, whom we have seen wanting another land district, now wants the Fort Sumner Reservation vacated for the benefit of certain six months' squatters.

Ben Butler wants Massachusetts reimbursed for the sea coast defences thrown up in the Essex district during the civil war.

Mr. Joe Chaffee files a bill for $20,000 to pay the Legislature of Colorado compensation and mileage.

Armstrong, of Dakota, aforesaid, wants $6,000 to repair a bridge over the Big Sioux River.

Ben Butler brings in a bill prohibiting the United States Courts from plucking cases out of the hands of the State Courts.

Boardman Smith, of New York, wants to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction over war damages—a most dangerous measure.

Then comes Gen. Garfield with his $4,000,000 appropriation for the Navy—the only real business of the session.

Small, of New Hampshire, comes in on the large to give authority to frank mail matter to all Secretaries, heads of Bureaus, Congressmen, Postmasters, and so forth. Everybody there is itching to have the right to dead head personal property and self glorification through the mails.

Mr. Walls, of Florida, wants to give the United States Court House at St. Augustine to the State Legislature for a Normal School.

Mr. Burchard wants to divide Illinois into three judicial districts, with four terms of Court, held respectively at Chicago, Springfield, Cairo Freeport and Peoria.

Mr. Waddel wants the Wilmington, N. C., Court House to cost no more than $100,000.

Mr. Sawyer wants the canal between Lake Michigan and the Green and Sturgeon Bays to be finished no sooner than 1876, with the proper guarantee for procrastination.

Mr. Page, of California, wants pre emptors to be allowed to swear before any officer with the same force and effect as before a Land Register and Land Receiver.

Such are a number of bills, taken at random from the file. It is tolerably plain that the whole business of a modern Congress is to make expenses in the interest of a constituency, and assess them upon the General Treasury. No wonder that our annual expenses outrun our receipts, when every piece of geography has designs upon the whole.—*Chicago Tribune.*

◆

A free school for children is being opened in Liverpool, the first thing which the teacher did was to subject the pupils to a thorough washing. In one respect this generally desirable process proved to be unfortunate, for the boys and girls were so metamorphosed by the scrubbing that their parents didn't know them, and great domestic confusion ensued.

◆

The will of an eccentric citizen of Cornish, N. H., who made a bequest of $1,000 to the town, the interest to be expended for flags, to be unfurled in various parts of the town during pleasant weather, has been contested by the heirs, lately, on the ground that provides for a useless expenditure Judge Foster, of Concord, says differently, however, considering it a very proper bequest, one calculated to keep alive the spirit of union and patriotism, and the memories of the historic periods of the nation, and the flags will continue to wave.

A company has been formed in Oakland, Cal., for the purpose of extending the facilities of the silk ribbon factory, now in operation at that place.

◆

Steamboats are yet navigating the Illinois River as far up as Peoria, a circumstance which has not occurred before within a period of forty years at this season.

◆

It is authoritively denied there is the least suffering among the homesteaders in Sioux and Lyons counties, Ia. Many prominent citizens deny that there is a single needy family in these two counties.

◆

Pork is so cheap at Albert Lea, Minn., that a farmer who was unable to sell a big hog he brought to market, stuck a half dollar in its mouth in hopes some one would steal hog and all, but the bait wouldn't take. People thereabout prefer to steal their pork ready pickled.

◆

The presence of a good quality of bituminous coal, and in great abundance, in Montana Territory, is no longer a question of doubt. The people of Helena and other towns in the Territory, after having given the matter thorough tests heretofore, have this winter made definite arrangements for substituting coal for their pine wood in a practical use as fuel.

◆

The Sioux City *Journal* has the following: "F. A. Harroun, who is buying wheat along the line of the Dakota Southern Railroad, estimates the number of bushels of wheat in Dakota and Nebraska, tributary to the Dakota Road, at 1,000,000 bushels. This estimate is based on carefully collected information."

◆

A writer in Coleman's *Rural World* says that he has tried running corn stalks through a threshing machine to prepare them for cattle food, and found it far better than to cut it up. It mashes and breaks the stalks leaving no sharp, [illegible] edges to make the mouths of the animals sore. Cattle will eat a larger proportion of the stalks thus mashed than when cut.

◆

Neal Dow, who has said a great many queer things in the United States, is saying some very disagreeable things in Scotland. At a temperance meeting in Edinburg he asserted that "the Presbyterian Church of Scotland was the main bulwark of drunkenness there." Having stood Sergeant Bates, the Scotch were prepared for Dow.

◆

Many deaths have lately occurred through the use of anæsthetics. This fact has moved the Boston Dental Society to condemn the use of chloroform in dental operations. People who are willing to risk their lives to escape a few moments pain, should not be encouraged in their folly by professionals who are better versed in the dangers of chloroform than their would-be victims are.

◆

Wendell Phillips recently gave expression to the following views on the currency question: "God forbid that we should ever return to that delusion of specie payments; I do not think that the American people will ever wander back to those Egyptian flesh pots, it is a delusion long since dispelled by the practical experience of the world. We have the best currency in the world now, and I don't believe the utmost effort of any minority will ever bring us back to the old channel. I hope it never will. I look forward to currency double in volume, resting only on the credit of the Government—(applause)—with no check and balance of comodity, wheat or gold to disturb the natural relation of its volume.

◆

Hugh Miller, whose fame is world wide, was first brought to the notice of scientific men by Prof. Agassiz. At a meeting of the British Scientific Society, Miller, who was then a common day laborer, approached Agassiz with a specimen of rock in his hand, and began to make certain inquiries concerning it During the conversation that ensued, Agassiz discovered that this common day laborer was possessed of a large fund of geological information, which he had acquired by personal investigations, induced solely by his innate love for the science. Agassiz was delighted at meeting him, and introduced Miller to the members of the Society, explaining the manner in which he had become acquainted with him. The friendships thus formed continued through their lives, and Agassiz wrote the introduction to Hugh Miller's first published work.

THE OLD MAN GOES TO THE FAIR.

I'm very dusty and tired, wife! I've just come home from the fair;
So give me my pipe and tobacco, and I'll smoke in my easy chair;
It's tiresome work a 'plain' for feeble old men like me;
It's tiresome work a seein' where every one wishes to see.

Our fairs are a runnin' down; they are not like the fairs of old,
Where you took the prizes for bread, and butter as yellow as gold;
There were hundreds of useful things that were well worth seein' then;
Now dozens of racin' horses and hundreds of bettin' men.

What all this sportin' will lead to is more than I now can tell;
But somehow it seems to me like the downward road to h—, well
I may be a little harsh, but I'm speakin' the simple truth,
For bettin', racin' and drinkin' are the foes of our noble youth.

We shall come to a nation of gamblers, if matters keep on this way;
Why, what do you think? a youngster [illegible] me of bettin' to-day;
When I laid my hand on the head—that hadn't seen [illegible]
And called him a fine little fellow—he answered me back, "you bet!"

"Tut, tut! little man," said I, "that thing I have never done;
Come, stand by grandpa's knee; let me reason with you, my son."
He straightened up his clothes and said, with a look so queer,
"I didn't come here for preachin'; old man walk off on your ear."

We never heard talk like that when you and I were young;
My father and mother—bless 'em—put a bridle upon my tongue.
I'm old, and I'm gettin' blind, but a difference I can see,
'Twixt the boys of eighteen hundred and eighteen seventy-three.

How is it about the girls! They, too, from the path have strayed;
I didn't see one a showin' the butter her own hands had made;
They stood in their pony phaetons, with woman's ease and grace,
And shouted as loud as any when a favorite won a race.

All eyes were watchin' the track; the race was every man's theme;
And I said to myself, "Is this a fair, or is it only a dream?"
I saw 'bout a dozen boys lookin' round at the sheep and swine,
And the frosts of seventy winters had silvered their heads like mine.

Why on airth don't they change the name, when the wrong name it has got?
No longer call it a fair, but an agricultural trot;
The men won't be takin' things for sensible folks to see,
With nobody to see 'em but crippled old men like me.

There, take my pipe and tobacco! I'll sleep in my easy chair;
It's tiresome work a talkin' about a degenerate fair;
You needn't disturb me, wife, till the bells of the evening chime,
For I may go back in my dreams to the fairs of the olden time.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT RACING.

A Vivid Picture.

"By George, yonder comes the Amaranth!"

A spark appeared, close to the water, several miles down the river. The pilot took his glass and looked at it steadily for a moment, and said, chiefly to himself:

"It can't be the Blue Wing. She couldn't pick us up this way. It's the Amaranth, sure."

He bent over a speaking-tube and said:

"Who's on watch down there?"

A hollow, unhuman voice rumbled up through the tube in answer:

"*I* am. Second engineer."

"Good! You want to stir your stumps, now, Harry—the Amaranth's just turned the point—and she's just a-humping herself, too!"

The pilot took hold of a rope that stretched out forward, jerked it twice, and two mellow strokes of the big bell responded. A voice out on the deck shouted:

"Stand by, down there, with that labboard lead!"

"No, I don't want the lead," said the pilot, "I want *you*. Roust out the old man—tell him the Amaranth's coming. And go and call Jim—tell *him*."

"Aye-aye, sir!"

The "old man" was the captain—he is always called so on steamboats and ships; "Jim" was the other pilot. Within two minutes both of these men were flying up the pilot-house stairway, three steps at a jump. Jim was in his shirt-sleeves, with his coat and vest on his arm. He said:

"I was just turning in. Where's the glass?"

He took it and looked:

"Don't appear to be any night-hawk on the jack-staff—it's the Amaranth, dead sure!"

The captain took a good long look, and only said:

"Damnation!"

George Davis, the pilot on watch, shouted to the night-watchman on deck:

"How's she loaded?"

"Two inches by the head, sir."

"'Taint enough!"

The captain shouted, now:

"Call the mate. Tell him to call all hands and get a lot of that sugar forrard—put her ten inches by the head. Lively, now!"

"Aye-aye, sir!"

A riot of shouting and trampling floated up from below presently, and the uneasy steering of the boat soon showed that she was getting "down by the head."

The three men in the pilot-house began to talk in short, sharp sentences, low and earnestly. As their excitement rose their voices went down. As fast as one of them put down the spy-glass another took it up—but always with a studied air of calmness. Each time the verdict was:

"She's a-gaining."

The captain spoke through the tube:

"What steam are you carrying?"

"A hundred and forty-two, sir! But she's getting hotter and hotter all the time."

The boat was straining and groaning and quivering like a monster in pain. Both pilots were at work now, one on each side of the wheel, with their coats and vests off, their bosoms and collars wide open, and the perspiration flowing down their faces. They were holding the boat so close to the shore that the willows swept the guards almost from stem to stern.

"Stand by!" whispered George.

"All ready!" said Jim, under his breath.

"Let her come!"

The boat sprang away from the bank like a deer, and darted in a long diagonal toward the other shore. She closed in again and thrashed her fierce way along the willows as before. The captain put down the glass:

"Lord, how she walks up on us! I do hate to be beat!"

"Jim," said George, looking straight ahead, watching the slightest yawing of the boat and promptly meeting it with the wheel, "how'll it do to try Murderer's Chute?"

"Well, it's—it's taking chances. How was the cottonwood stump on the false point below Boardman's island this morning?"

"Water just touching the roots."

"Well, it's pretty close work. That gives six feet scant in the head of Murderer's chute. We can just barely rub through if we hit it exactly right. But it's worth trying. *She* don't dare tackle it!"—meaning the Amaranth.

In another instant the Boreas plunged into what seemed a crooked creek, and the Amaranth's approaching lights were shut out in a moment. Not a whisper was uttered now, but the three men stared ahead into the shadows and two of them spun the wheel back and forth with anxious watchfulness while the steamer tore along. The chute seemed to come to an end every fifty yards, but always opened out in time. Now the head of it was at hand. George tapped the big bell three times, two leadsmen sprang to their posts, and in a moment their weird cries rose on the night air and were caught up and repeated by two men on the upper deck:

"No-o bottom!"

"De-e-p four!"

"Half three!"

"Quarter three!"

"Mark under wa-a-ter three!"

"Half twain!"

"Quarter twain!——"

Davis pulled a couple of ropes—there was a jingling of small bells far below, the boat's speed slackened, and the pent steam began to whistle and the gauge-cocks to scream:

"By the mark twain!"

"Quar-ter-*her*-er-*less* twain!

"Eight *and* a half!"

"Eight feet!"

"Seven-ana-half!——"

Another jingle of little bells and the wheels ceased turning altogether. The whistling of the steam was something frightful now—it almost drowned all other noises.

"Stand by to meet her!"

George had the wheel hard down and was standing on a spoke.

"All ready!"

The boat hesitated—seemed to hold her breath, as did the captain and pilots—and then she began to fall away to starboard, and every eye lighted:

"*Now* then!—meet her! meet her! Snatch her!"

The wheel flew to port so fast that the spokes blended into a spider-web—the swing of the boat subsided—she steadied herself——

"Seven feet!"

"Sev—six and a *half!*"

"*Six* feet! Six f——"

Bang! She hit the bottom! George shouted through the tube:

"Spread her wide open! *Whale it at her!*"

Pow-wow-chow! The escape-pipes belched snowy pillars of steam aloft, the boat ground and surged and trembled—and slid over into——

"M-a-r-k twain!"

"Quarter-*her*——"

"Tap! tap! tap! (to signify "Lay in the leads.")

And away she went, flying up the willow shore, with the whole silver sea of the Mississippi stretching abroad on every hand.

No Amaranth in sight!

"Ha-ha, boys, we took a couple of tricks that time!" said the captain.

And just at that moment a red glare appeared in the head of the chute and the Amaranth came springing after them!

"Well, I swear!"

"Jim, what *is* the meaning of that?"

"I'll tell you what's the meaning of it. That hail we had at Napoleon was Wash Hastings, wanting to come to Cairo—and we didn't stop. He's in that pilot-house how, showing those mud turtles how to hunt for easy water."

"That's it! I thought it wasn't any slouch that was running that middle bar in Hog-eye Bend. If it's Wash Hastings—well, what he don't know about the river ain't worth knowing—a regular gold-leaf, kid-glove, diamond-breastpin pilot Wash Hastings is. We won't take any tricks off of *him*, old man!"

"I wish I'd a stopped for him, that's all."

The Amaranth was within three hundred yards of the Boreas, and still gaining. The "old man" spoke through the tube:

"What is she carrying now?"

"A hundred and sixty-five, sir!"

"How's your wood?"

"Pine all out—cypress half gone—eating up cotton-wood like pie!"

"Break into that resin on the main deck—pile it in, the boat can pay for it!"

Soon the boat was plunging and quivering and screaming more madly than ever. But the Amaranth's head was almost abreast the Boreas' stern.

"How's your steam now, Harry?"

"Hundred and eighty-two, sir!"

"Break up the casks of bacon in the forrard hold! Pile it in! Levy on that turpentine in the fantail—drench every stick of wood with it!"

The boat was a moving earthquake by this time:

"How is she now?"

"A hundred and ninety-six and still a-swelling!—water below the middle gauge-cocks!—carrying every pound she can stand!—nigger roosting on the safety-valve!"

"Good! How's your draft?"

"Bully! Every time a nigger heaves a stick of wood into the furnace he goes out the chimney with it!"

The Amaranth drew steadily up till her jack-staff breasted the Boreas' wheel-house—climbed along inch by inch till her chimney breasted it—crept along, further and further till the boats were wheel to wheel—and then they closed up with a heavy jolt and locked together tight and fast in the middle of the big river under the flooding moonlight! A roar and a hurrah went up from the crowded decks of both steamers—all hands rushed to the guards to look and shout and gesticulate—the weight careened the vessels over toward each other—officers flew hither and thither cursing and storming, trying to drive the people amidships—both captains were leaning over their railings shaking their fists, swearing and threatening—black volumes of smoke rolled up and canopied the scene, delivering a rain of sparks upon the vessels—two pistol-shots rang out, and both captains dodged unhurt, and the packed masses of passengers surged back and fell apart, while the shrieks of women and children soared above the intolerable din——

And then there was a booming roar, a thundering crash, and the riddled Amaranth dropped loose from her hold and drifted helplessly away!

Instantly the fire-doors of the Boreas were thrown open and the men began dashing buckets of water into the furnaces—for it would have been death and destruction to stop the engines with such a head of steam on.

As soon as possible the Boreas dropped down to the floating wreck and took off the dead, the wounded, and the unhurt—at least all that could be got at, for the whole forward half of the boat was a shapeless ruin, with the great chimneys lying crossed on top of it, and underneath were a dozen victims imprisoned alive and wailing for help. While men with axes worked with might and main to free these poor fellows, the Boreas' boats went about, picking up stragglers from the river.

And now a new horror presented itself. The wreck took fire from the dismantled furnaces! Never did men work with a heartier will than did those stalwart braves with the axes. But it was of no use. The fire ate its way steadily, despising the bucket brigade that fought it. It scorched the clothes, it singed the hair of the axmen—it drove them back, foot by foot—inch by inch—they wavered, struck a final blow in the teeth of the enemy, and surrendered. And as they fell back they heard prisoned voices saying:

"Don't leave us! Don't desert us! Don't do it!"

And one poor fellow said:

"I am Henry Worley, stoker of the Amaranth! My poor mother lives in St. Louis. Tell her a lie for a poor devil's sake, please Say I was killed in an instant and never knew what hurt me—though God knows I've neither scratch nor bruise this moment! It's hard to burn up in a coop like this with the whole wide world so near. Good-by, boys—we've all got to come to it at last, anyway!"

The Boreas stood away out of danger, and the ruined steamer went drifting down the stream an island of wreathing and climbing flame that vomited clouds of smoke from time to time, and glared more fiercely and sent its luminous tongues higher and higher after each emission. A shriek at intervals told of a captive that had met his doom. The wreck lodged upon a sand-bar, and when the Boreas turned the next point on her upward journey it was still burning with scarcely abated fury.

When the boys came down into the main saloon of the Boreas, they saw a pitiful sight and heard a world of pitiful sounds. Eleven poor creatures lay dead and forty more lay moaning, or pleading, or screaming, while a score of Good Samaritans moved among them, doing what they could to relieve their sufferings—bathing their skinless faces and bodies with linseed oil and lime-water, and covering the places with bulging masses of raw cotton, that gave to every face and form a dreadful and inhuman aspect.

A little wee French midshipman of fourteen lay fearfully injured, but never uttered a sound till a physician of Memphis was about to dress his hurts. Then he said:

"Can I get well? You need not be afraid to tell me."

"No—I—I am afraid you cannot."

"Then do not waste your time with me—help those that can get well."

"But——"

"Help those that can get well! It is not for me to be a girl. I carry the blood of eleven generations of soldiers in my veins?"

The physician—himself a man who had seen service in his time—touched his hat to this little hero, and passed on.

The head engineer of the Amaranth, a grand specimen of physical manhood, struggled to his feet, a ghastly spectacle, and strode toward his brother, the second engineer, who was unhurt. He said:

"You were on watch. You were boss. You would not listen to me when I begged you to reduce your steam. Take that!—take it to my wife, and tell her it comes from me by the hand of my murderer! Take it—and take my curse with it to blister your heart a hundred years—and may you live so long!"

And he tore a ring from his finger, stripping flesh and skin with it, threw it down and fell dead!

But these things must not be dwelt upon. The Boreas landed her dreadful cargo at the next large town and delivered it over to a multitude of eager hands and warm Southern hearts—a cargo amounting by this time to 39 wounded persons and 22 dead bodies.

And with these she delivered a list of 96 missing persons that had drowned or otherwise perished at the scene of the disaster.

A jury of inquest was impaneled, and after due deliberation and inquiry they returned the inevitable American verdict which has been so familiar to our ears all the days of our lives—"Nobody to blame."—*Mark Twain.*

Checkers.

A Boston paper of the 18th says: "The checker contest for the championship of the world and $200 a side, between James Wyllie, of Scotland, and William Barker, the "boy player," of this city, which was begun on Wednesday, was concluded yesterday. But three games were played, one being won by Wyllie, and the other two drawn. At the conclusion of the third game Baker gave up play. Of the series, fifty games, forty-two were played, nine being won by Wyllie to Baker's one, the remaining thirty-two games being draws. Wyllie, who intends to remain in this city for two months, will begin another match of fifty games with Mr. C. A. Littlefield, of this city, at the rooms of the Boston Draughts Association, No. 18 Howard street, on Saturday. The report going the rounds during the past few days, to the effect that Mr. Wyllie was willing to play Barker a series of fifty games for $1,000, and not allow his opponent to win a single game, is pronounced by that gentleman to be false.

All Sorts.

A NOTED soliloquy—2 B or 0 2 B, is the ?.

PIKE'S PEAK is seen quite distinctly from Los Animas, a distance of 150 miles.

MANY planters in the South are holding back their cotton on account of low prices.

NEBRASKA reports 132,483 as the number of head swine owned in the State in 1872.

LADY CAROLINE GUEST has an annual income of $1,500,000 from her coal-mines in Wales.

THE State of Iowa produced in 1872 5,770,169 bushels of barley, and the wool production aggregated 2,348,884 pounds.

THE new iron-works of Ironton, Mo., are the largest and most complete in the United States, and have a capital of $1,000,000.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church, during the past year, is said to have gained in money $4,000,000, and in membership 5,000.

WHEN Boss Tweed took his seat in the Senate in 1868, he weighed 304 pounds; when weighed at Blackwell's Island the figure was 263.

THE State of Kentucky produced 18,981,819 pounds of hemp in 1872, against 12,811,534 pounds in 1871, and 344,887 bushels of barley in 1872, against 373,849 bushels in 1871.

IT is said that nearly 900,000,000 of letters, 80,000,000 of postal cards, 100,000,000 of newspapers, and 100,000,000 of book packets pass through the English postoffice annually. That's where the paper goes.

AMONG the curiosities at Fort Yuma, Arizona, is a gigantic "prairie-schooner," of 20,000 pounds capacity. It is drawn by fourteen mules, the smallest of which is fifteen hands high, and weighs 1,350 pounds.

THE beautiful habit of opium-eating is increasing in this country. From three to five years of indulgence wrecks the finest constitution, the eyes are sunken, the frame is emaciated, and death ends the wasted life.

CALIFORNIA has about 8,000,000 head of sheep. The wool crop in two shearings, at an average of ten pounds per head, would amount to $80,000,000 pounds, or 15,000,000 more than the total product of the United States in 1871.

THE principal lines of transportation from the West to the East include 10,000 miles by railroad, 7,000 miles by river, 1,600 miles by lake, and 1,600 by canal, and the total amount of through freight carried over them in one year (1871-72) was 7,983,214 tons.

THE Rev. E. E. Hale says: "A man may send from Land's End, in England, to Kirkwall, in Scotland, the longest distance in Great Britain, from a wilderness to the edge of the icebergs, over a distance of 700 miles, a telegraphic message at one cent a word."

AS EVIDENCE of the importance of the produce interest the following figures give the aggregate sales in New York city last year: Butter, $30,000,000; cheese, $15,000,000; wheat, $24,000,000; flour, $26,000,000; corn, $26,000,000; petroleum, $10,000,000; cut meats, $12,000,000.

THE foreign trade of Great Britain has not been satisfactory to her merchants this year so far. That nation sold $32,500,000 less of cotton, linen, silk and woolen fabrics, and had to buy $50,000,000 more of articles of food in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period last year.

THE official exhibit of the trade of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending June 30, 1873, shows a "balance of trade" against the country of $14,484,584, the imports being based upon specie values, and the exports based upon mixed values. The foreign exports during the same period amounted to $28,140,511.

THE "Mates" in the United States Navy, who are obliged to pay for their own mess, purchase uniforms, and keep up their position as becomes American officers, out of a salary of $700 a year, have petitioned Congress for an increase to $1,000. Gentlemen, it can't be done. There are a lot of fellows in Washington, now famishing on $6,000 a year and traveling expenses, who are ahead of you. We must retrench.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A LOCOMOTIVE WONDER.—A singular specimen of a locomotive has just been turned out of a machine-shop at Gloucester, N. J., which bids fair to create quite a sensation among railroad men. It is four tons in weight, and designed to run on one rail. It rests upon two wheels, one following the other. The rail or track upon which it is to run, a sample of which is laid in the yard of the builders, is styled a "prismoid, or one-track railway," and is composed of several thicknesses of plank, built upon the style of an inverted keel of a vessel, with a flat rail on the apex. Upon a test trial a speed of about twelve miles an hour was attained, and the inventor and patentee claims that the speed can be almost doubled on a lengthened track. The capacity for running curves is very much greater than the two-rail system. The revolving flanges attached to the engine, and and which run on the outside of each wheel, absolutely lock the rolling stock to the prism, and obviate the necessity of so much heavy rolling stock in light traffic at a high rate of speed. It is also claimed that a prismoidal railway, built with a base of 14 inches, angles 45 degrees, can be built at a cost of $3,000 per mile.

THE will of an eccentric citizen of Cornish, N. H., who made a bequest of $1,000 to the town, the interest to be expended for flags, to be unfurled in various parts of the town during pleasant weather, has been contested by his heirs, lately, on the ground that it provides for a useless expenditure. Judge Foster, of Concord, says differently, however, considering it a very proper bequest, one calculated to keep alive the spirit of union and patriotism, and the memories of the historic periods of the nation, and the flags will continue to wave.

The Virginius Affair—Message of President Grant.

The President, on the 5th inst., transmitted the following message to Congress:

In my annual message of December last, I gave reason to expect that when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relating to the steamer Virginius, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, execution of part of its passengers and crew, and restoration of ship and survivors would be transmitted to Congress. In compliance with the expectations then held out, I now transmit the papers and correspondence on that subject.

On the 26th of September, 1870, the Virginius was registered in the Custom-House at New York, as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made the oath required by law that he was the true and only owner of said property, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requisites in the statute in that behalf, she cleared, in the usual way, for the port of Curacoa, and on or about the 4th of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is now disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, and that from that day to this she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made the practice of putting forth a claim to American nationality, which was recognized by the authorities at such ports. When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston in October last, under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag, and to claim its protection, as enjoined by all regularly documented vessels registered as part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon the maritime powers the right to molest and detain upon the high seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the Virginius had placed herself without the pale of law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent the offense was one against the laws of the United States, justifiable only in their tribunals. When, therefore, it became known that the Virginius had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war; that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors; that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, and that the Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her, and exercising that jurisdiction on American citizens, not only in violation of international law, but in contravention of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel and for the return of the survivors to the protection of the United States; for a salute to the flag and for the punishment of the offending parties. The principles upon which these demands rested could not be seriously questioned, but it was suggested by the Spanish Government that there were grave doubts whether the Virginius was entitled to the character given her by her papers, and that, therefore, it might be proper for the United States, after the surrender of the vessel and survivors, to dispense with the salute of the flag should such facts established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that, should it be shown to the satisfaction of this Government that the Virginius was improperly bearing the flag, proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offense committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States, or who had violated their treaty rights.

Their surrender of the vessel and survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles on which our demand had been founded. I therefore had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangement finally made between the two Governments, an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States. Under this agreement, the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the navy of the United States at Bahia Honda, in the Island of Cuba, on the 16th ult. She was in an unseaworthy condition. In the passage to New York she encountered one of the most tempestuous of our winter storms. At the risk of their lives, the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat. Their efforts were unavailing, and she sank off Cape Fear. The prisoners who survived the massacre were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th ult., and reached the port of New York in safety.

The evidence submitted on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the Virginius, at the time of her capture, was improperly bearing the flag of the United States, is transmitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon, and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister, expressing, on behalf of his Government, a disclaimer of any intent of dignity to the flag of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

[The correspondence is too voluminous for insertion in these columns.—ED.]

FROM an examination of the census statistics of Austria, Russia, Turkey, Germany, England, France and the United States, a writer in the *Medical Record* has ascertained that the mean average duration of life among Jews exceeds that of Christians by about five years. The statement is made, also, by Prussia, that there is 1-61 per cent. of deaths among Jews to 2-62 per cent. among the general population; and in France, Christians live, on an average, 36 years and 11 months, but the Jews, 48 years and 9 months.

THE DUKE'S STRATAGEM.

A Milanese Tale.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

The Duke of Milan—Galeazzo named—
Supremely loved Correggia, widely famed
For every charm a maiden might possess;
And, in her heart, she loved the Duke no less;
Though each, awhile (so churlish Fate designed
To mar their bliss) knew not the other's mind,
But hoped and feared in silence; till, at last,
When many a moon of trembling doubt was passed,
And Gossip vainly had essayed to seek
The cause of Galeazzo's pallid cheek
And moody air—some ladies of the Court
Addressed him boldly thus (as half in sport,
And half in earnest):—"Sire! we all can see
Your Highness is in love!—and now, that we
May pay our loyal service where the same
Is justly due, we fain would know the name
Of *Her*—the happy lady of your choice!"
Surprised, abashed, the Duke, with faltering voice
In civil sort such merry answers made
As best might serve the question to evade,
In vain! as one by one their weapons fail,
With fresh artillery they the Duke assail,
Until, at length, 'tis clear the man must yield,
By clamor overpowered—or fly the field!
"A truce—a truce!" he cried, "for mercy's sake!
Now—please you all!—a banquet I will make,
Such as may suit so fair a company;
Come, one and all, and see what you shall see,
To aid—perchance to end—your merry quest."
And all said "Aye!"—Correggia with the rest.
The banquet over, Galeazzo set
Upon the board a curious cabinet
In which, upon a panel, was portrayed,
In happiest art, the picture of a maid;
(Some clever painter's fancy). "There!" said he
"All ye who choose, my lady-love may see!"
Now, when the fair Correggia—lingering last,
For fearfulness,—observed that all who passed
The pictured girl, in silence turned away
As from a face unknown,—in deep dismay
She took her turn to gaze; when, God of Grace!
She saw no painted image; but the face
Which her own features, radiantly fair,
Reflected, blushing, in a mirror there!
And so it was the two true loves were known;
And so it came to pass that not alone
The happy Galeazzo filled the ducal throne!

Humorous.

THE best cure for dirt is a water-cure.

A BLACKSMITH is always striking for wages.

MEN of means are often the meanest of men.

MEN dream of courtship, but in wedlock wake.

SAM, why am de hogs de most intelligent folks in de world? Because they *noes* eberyting.

JONES got trusted for that hat, and he now feels a consciousness of being in debt "over head and ears."

WHICH is the oldest, Miss Antiquity, old Aunty Diluvian, Miss Ann Terior, Miss Ancestor, Miss Ann T. Mundane or Miss Ann T. Cedent?

SEVERAL Irishmen were disputing one day upon their own best points, when one said in an aggressive manner, "Faith, and I'm a brick." "And, indade," said another, "I'm a bricklayer," and felled the first speaker to the ground.

"HOW NOW?" a friend said to Jones, finding him looking unusually cheerful and sprightly, notwithstanding the fact that he had been up pretty nearly all night. "You don't seem to be affected by the crisis." And Jones merely remarked, "No such thing; it's a boy.'

AN Illinois man got up before dawn, lately, to see the sun rise, and was shot by the exasperated owner of a melon-patch next door. In May last he made a similar effort, and was bitten on the heel by a strange dog. He thinks of hiring a boy to do the early rising for his family.

SMITH says he doesn't know much about music, but if it's a great thing for a man who has spent thousands of dollars on his voice, and has studied for years to sing high-chest C, he thinks his kettle at home can beat it, for every evening, with cheery voice, it sings away up to high-chest tea. And it's only a dollar kettle, too.

A QUEER mistake was made by a young lady in Indiana who sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: "Come, gaze upon my dust, false one;" but the compositor spelled dust with a "b," and the young man went to see her the next evening.

MASTER COVILLE received a prize Friday afternoon for a composition on Reverence, and further distinguished himself in the evening, on the occasion of the pastor's visit, by shutting the tails of the dominie's coat in the parlor door and impelling him to leave them there by introducing a pin in his chair. The pastor returned home with a cloud on his brow, and one of Coville's coats on his back, leaving Master Coville executing a hornpipe in the woodshed, under the auspices of his father.—*Danbury News.*

THE GRAIN TRADE OF AMERICA.—The chief features of the grain trade of the country are the increased concentration of the exports from the four chief Atlantic ports. From 1866 to 1872 the percentage of increase in the receipts of grain at six of the leading Atlantic ports stood as follows: Philadelphia, 232; Baltimore, 150; Montreal, 70; New York, 58; Boston, 50; Portland, 44. Taking only the ports named above, they aggregated, in 1872, total receipts amounting to 83,010,803 bushels, against 90,217,375 at New York. Philadelphia ranks next to New York, her receipts having reached 24,117,150 bushels. During the same period the receipts at Boston were 16,701,934 bushels. With the opening of the Hoosac tunnel, the grain trade of Boston will be largely increased.

QUININE CULTURE.—Some years ago Sir George Clerk suggested that, in consequence of the limited quantity of quinine to be obtained, an attempt should be made to lay out plantations for the cultivation of the valuable bark. Acting on this, Mr. Markham made several expeditions to Peru and India to select a site for the proposed enterprise. A stretch of ground, known as the Nilgheri plantation, was chosen, and planting commenced. The entire cost of introducing the bark-culture was £70,000. We learn by the last issue of the *Athenæum* that now the annual sales realize a net profit of from £4,000 to £5,000. The last consignment (23,646 pounds) was sold in Mincing lane for 5s. 9d. per pound, a "prodigious price."

THE Dubuque *Herald* says that a gentleman of that city lately ordered a cutter from Portland, Maine, which arrived in due time. The freight on the cutter from Portland to Chicago was $2.10; from Chicago to Dubuque it was $5.35. The distance from Portland to Chicago is 1,100 miles; the distance from Chicago to Dubuque is 200 miles.

Brigham Young's Favorite Wife.

[St. Louis Globe's Interview with Ann Eliza Young.]

How large is his little family circle?

He had nineteen wives until I left, and forty-five children.

How does he support them all?

Well, the most of them support themselves. Brigham compels them to do it. For instance, he only allows enough to each one to purchase the bare necessaries of life—calico dresses! Women in Utah have the same pride and ambition about their personal appearance that they have anywhere else. If they want anything better, they are compelled to take in boarders or do sewing, or something of that sort. That is the way he treats all of them but the favorite, Amelia Fulsom. She dresses in silk and satin, eats at the same table with him, and does nothing all day. The rest eat in the same dining-room, and they are compelled to look on. Fulsom can do anything she likes with him.

It would be interesting to know which of the nineteen wives was able to capture Brigham, and maintain an ascendency over him. How is she able to manage him?

By her temper; she has an awful temper, and she can scold him into anything.

Is she good-looking? No, she is ugly and over 40 years old. They say I am jealous, but that is not the case.

Well, then, do her charms lie in her intellect? No, I ain't jealous of her a bit. She is the reverse of refined—indeed, she is the coarsest and most vulgar of all the wives of Mr. Young. Her reputation is bad—that is, it was bad until she married Brigham. I don't like to repeat what is said of her all over Salt Lake. She rules him by her strong will and bad temper.

How does he manage the rest of his wives?

He keeps them at a distance, and no familiarity is allowed from them. They don't dare to speak to him except now and then when he is extra good-natured. Brigham has been a good deal of a flirt in his day. There is no excuse for his meanness toward his wives, because he is enormously wealthy.

The Habit of Saving.

The only absolutely certain way of inculcating habits of economy is to begin with the children, and accustom them to self-control and self-denial by saving a portion of their pocket-money or the earnings of odd minutes. There will be even a greater necessity for economy in the next generation than this, since now, the bounteous gifts of nature are being very lavishly drawn upon, and our successors are likely to live under narrower conditions than we do. The city of Ghent, Belgium, has set us a good example in this matter. Without Government influence, and mainly through the instrumentality of the school-masters and school-mistresses of that city, five-sevenths of the children who attend the schools have become savings-bank depositors. They bring their centimes to their teachers, who deposit for them; and 13,032 of the attendants upon the schools are thus practicing frugality. Out of 7,989 boys and girls in the primary schools, 7,583 have savings-bank accounts, the aggregate sum deposited by them, according to a paper read before the British Association by J. G. Fitch, being 274,602 francs. In the infant schools (the habit of saving begins thus early) there are 3,039 children, of whom 1,020 are depositors of 66,523 francs. In the primary schools for the classes who pay for instruction, there are 1,079 scholars, 640 of whom deposit 22,687 francs; and in the schools for adults, held evenings and Sundays, out of 3,285 men and women, 2,889 are depositors to the amount of 99,252 francs. Thus over $100,000 are deposited in the savings bank through this agency in that little city.

A Petition for a New National Holiday.

A petition has been presented to the House of Representatives which the signers will, at all events, succeed in keeping out of the musty pigeon-holes of the committee. It is from fifty citizens of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., praying Congress that the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, be declared a national holiday. The petition is signed on parchment and framed in black ebony, with rows of silver stars on the inner border, and is about two feet and a half square. The frame is encased in a rosewood lid, highly polished, having for a bas-relief a shield of bird's-eye maple, bearing the following inscription in indented letters: "Memorial to Congress of fifty citizens of Buffalo New York." The obverse side of the frame, bearing the signatures, is of Russia leather, and has the inscription, "Congress the Forty-third." It was presented to the House by the Hon. Lyman K. Bass. It will make an ornament for the committee-room, at all events, and always prove a reminder that such a petition is before them. When the petition was presented Mr. Bass placed it in front of the Speaker's table. When that officer's eye fell upon it, he said: "Whoever put that tablet there take it away, as it is in gross violation of the rules of the House."—*Washington Star.*

Marriages of Blood Relations.

Statistics presented to the French Academy show that the marriages of blood relations form about two per cent. of all the marriages in France, and that the deaf and dumb offspring, at birth, of consanguineous marriages, are, in proportion to the deaf and dumb born in ordinary wedlock—at Lyons, full 25 per cent.; at least 25 per cent. in Paris, and 30 per cent. in Bordeaux—the proportions of the deaf and dumb, by birth, increasing with the degree of blood relationship. The data obtained show that, if the danger of having a deaf and dumb child in ordinary marriage, represented by figures, is one, there will be 18 in marriages between first cousins, 37 in marriages between uncles and nieces, and 70 in marriages between nephews and aunts. It appears, too, that the most healthy parents, if related in blood, may have deaf and dumb children; while deaf and dumb parents, if not related, very rarely have deaf and dumb children.

Lucy Lawrence, colored, died at the poor-house in Somerville, Tenn., on the 9th inst., aged 120 years. She was once owned by the noted robber, John A. Murrell, who figured so conspicuously in Tennessee and Kentucky many years ago.

To the Suffering.—An old retired physician, who is candid enough to tell the truth about progress, has declared that the recent discovery by Dr. Walker, of California, of his herb remedy, Vinegar Bitters, is one of the most important in medicine. He has tested them thoroughly, in his own family, among his friends, and upon *himself;* and he is driven to the conclusion that they possess rare and unexcelled curative properties. He says of them: "They contain no dangerous *drug.* They never reduce the patient—never render one liable to take cold—never interfere with the every-day business of life—never make their continuous use a condition of cure, and are adapted to even the most delicate organization. They act as kindly on the tender infant, the delicate female, or infirm old age, as on the vigorous and athletic system; exercising healthful effects upon every blood vessel—on the brain, nerves and lymphatics—on the Blood, Bile, Gastric Juice, etc., enriching impoverished fluids, and imparting vigor to mind and body." 24

The author of an English publication states that, after the expulsion of the Jews, the Lombards (or merchants of Genoa, Lucca, Florence and Venice) succeeded them as the money-lenders and bankers of England. About the middle of the thirteenth century these Italians established themselves in Lombard street, remitting money to Italy by bills of exchange, and transmitting to the Pope and Italian prelates their fees and the incomes of their English benefices. Mr. Burgon has shown that to these industrious strangers we owe many of our commercial terms, such, for instance, as debtor, creditor, cash, usance, bank, bankrupt, journal, diary, ditto, and even our £ s d, which originally stood for *libri, soldi* and *danari.* In the early part of the fifteenth century we find these swarthy merchants advancing loans to the State, and having the customs mortgaged to them by way of security. Pardons and holy wafers were also sold in this street before the Reformation.

The Elmwood and Warwick collars are unsurpassed for quality of stock, neatness of fit, and beauty of style. This is acknowledged by all that wear them.—[Com.

Let the People Speak.

Manhattan, Kan., April 8, 1873.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
Geo. B. Whiting.

Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9, 1873:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce: My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

Mary Ann Frisbie, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce: What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."—[Com.

Matrimony.

All young men and most young women have an interest in this subject, as it is a condition in life to which all look forward and hope to attain at some future period, and if the young man has any prudence he will not assume the responsibilities of married life until he can make some provision for the support of those dependent upon him should he be called away by an early death. In the great majority of cases this provision can be secured by means of a Life Insurance policy that will cost but a small sum annually, and yet provide all the security that can be desired. One of the most reliable of these companies is the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, through which life Policies may be obtained or agencies secured by application to the home office, or to Jas. W. Tredell, Jr., Supt. of Agencies, 78 West Third street, Cincinnati, O.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

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Worthy of Note.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.—[Com.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.—[Com.

If we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.—[Com.

Samples Free.—The *Saturday Evening Post,* 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, gives a beautiful Chromo to every yearly subscriber.—[Com.

I cordially commend Hamilton (Ill.) "Water Cure."—[*Rev. Dr. Wallace, Monmouth College.*

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Hogs—Dressed	6¾@	7¾
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Corn—Mixed Western	81 @	83
Oats	61 @	63
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	
Lard	8½@	9
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Natives	5 50 @	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 25 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 50 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @	2 50
Stock steers	2 50 @	3 50
Hogs—Live	5 10 @	5 50
Dressed	6 25 @	6 45
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 19½@	1 20½
No. 2 Spring	1 17 @	1 18
No. 3 Spring	1 14 @	1 15
Corn—No. 2	53 @	54
Oats—No. 2	39 @	40
Rye—No. 2	77 @	78
Barley—No. 2	1 44 @	1 46
Butter—Good to Choice	26 @	36
Eggs—Fresh	23 @	24
Pork—Mess	14 20 @	14 35
Lard	8¼@	8½
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 38 @	1 40
Corn—New Mixed	50 @	55
Oats—No. 2	40 @	42
Rye—No. 2	80 @	82
Pork—Mess	14 50 @	15 00
Lard	8¼@	8½
Hogs	5 00 @	5 30
Cattle	3 50 @	5 50
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 10 @	7 40
Wheat	1 40 @	1 52
Corn	57 @	60
Oats	43 @	49
Rye	90 @	95
Pork—Mess	15 00 @	
Lard	8½@	8¾
Hogs	5 40 @	5 60
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 19 @	1 21
No. 2	1 17 @	1 18
Corn—No. 2	56 @	58
Oats—No. 2	36 @	38
Rye—No. 1	75 @	76
Barley—No. 2	1 40 @	1 42
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Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 48 @	1 50
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Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited.* We also manufacture

Merchant's Worm Tablets.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. Manufactured at
Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A., by
Merchant's Gargling Oil Co.,
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence. Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt or dust when used. Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front-st., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers-st., New York.
43 Broad-st., Boston.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

PUTS & CALLS $10 to $100 invested in Wall street often leads to a fortune. No risk. 72-page pamphlet free. Valentine, Tumbridge & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street, N. Y.

"TRUE TO NATURE."

This First-class Chromo will be given to every Subscriber to

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1874,

Whether to a Single Subscriber for Three Dollars, Or in a Club of Six for Fourteen Dollars.
Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia.
Specimen Copy sent on receipt of 25 cents.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton-st., and 2 & 4 Church-st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

Dr. Turner's Guide to Health.

Giving all advice necessary for every one liable to disease of any kind, married or single; old or young; for all ages, sexes, or conditions in life. Agents wanted for this the best selling book published; send 50 cents for sample copy to Dr. L. Turner, 806 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$100 a month to men, women, boys and girls to work for us. PARTICULARS FREE. Address, BOWEN & CO., Marion, Ohio.

DR. A. G. OLIN HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cents. Circulars to ladies, two stamps. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 88 Randolph-st., cor. State, Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence strictly confidential.

C. N. U. No. 1

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, January 15, 1874.

A bill to do away with the Salary Grab passed the Senate and House last Tuesday.

Pomeroy failed to put in an appearance when his bribery case was called the other day, and his twenty thousand dollars bail is therefore forfeited to the State. But that is nothing, he is a Republican and an ex-United States Senator.

* * *

The bill introduced by Senator Pratt, of this State, to reduce the pay of Congressmen to five thousand dollars a year, and providing for covering the excess of that amount hitherto stolen by members, into the Treasury, was defeated by a vote of 45 to 14.

* * *

It is somewhat astonishing to see the number of Republicans who now talk about thieving officials just as the Liberals and Democrats did during the late Presidential campaign. Many of these gentlemen appear to have had their eyes opened by the developments of the last year.

* * *

Kentucky has voluntarily taken steps to give her colored children all the advantages of her free school system. It has needed no civil rights bill to accomplish this enlightened step, and it is supposed that Kentucky is the most ultra in her prejudice against the negroes of any state in the South.

* * *

Morton to the breach. The ugly fact stares the Radical leaders at Washington in the face, that to provide against further increase in the public debt, a loan must be made or taxation increased, to meet ordinary expenses. Oh! what a conclusion to those roseate sentences of Morton in the last campaign.

* * *

The Supreme Court of this State, last week, two judges dissenting, rendered an opinion declaring the 9th section of the Baxter temperance law unconstitutional. The section is that under which a person may be fined for intoxication and also be compelled to testify where he obtained his liquor.

* * *

The *Inter Ocean* says that there is a prospect that Russia will have to come to America for breadstuffs. The harvests having failed in the southern part of that Empire, nine-tenths of the population of some of the districts are represented to be nearly destitute. There is a famine in Bengal, and England had hoped to supply her starving millions there with grain received from the fertile districts of Southern Russia. This being impossible, there is a prospect of a large demand upon this country, which, we are, happily, able to meet.

* * *

Uniformity of Text Books.

Among other encouraging signs, one in particular is worth mention. I refer to the efforts being made to secure uniformity in our text books. Our county, like most others in this State, has been weighed down by an unnecessary variety of text books. This state of things was due to a variety of causes. Teachers, in changing from one district to another, had too often urged upon the people to procure new books, for no other reason than a preference the teacher had for a certain work. The next year another teacher would procure another change, for a similar reason. Again, book agents have, by various means, scattered new text books over the country, and in their zeal to serve their employers, the publishing houses, have done a great deal to keep our text books in this state of confusion. Publishers themselves have changed their text books every few years, giving rise to a variety of text books on the same subject and by the same author. Hence, when people went to a book store to ask for a work by a certain author, they stood an even chance of getting one of three or four different editions, and when all these were taught together in the school, they added greatly to the confusion already existing. Other text books, as was especially the case with the Grammar in use, were found to be totally inadequate to meet the growing wants of our schools. Other books, again, as with the old series of the McGuffey Readers, had gone out of print, and as the present supply became worn out, books of the new series would have to be purchased at full retail rates. But by adopting the new series in time, an exchange price could be had, that would lessen the expense of procuring new books to about one half retail rates. In view of this state of things, the County Board, at its first meeting, September 1st, adopted text books in Reading, Geography and Grammar. These were McGuffey's new series of Readers, already in use in nine-tenths of our schools, Geographies No. 3 and No. 4, of the Monteith and McNally series, and Harvey's Grammar. These are all good works, and it is gratifying to state that the work of making them uniform is being carried forward in a quiet and satisfactory manner. I have heard of but few of the schools in the country districts that object to the change, and they are rapidly but quietly pulling into line with the rest.

Of the incorporated towns, Auburn has made the change throughout. Waterloo and Butler have each been, for some time, using a part of the books adopted, but I believe, have taken no steps to secure uniformity with the rest of the County. It is hoped they will yet see this matter in the proper light.

That this effort to secure uniformity has thus far been a success, we owe in great measure to the liberal spirit of the people, and the sensible manner in which teachers and school officers have labored to effect it. By thus pursuing a reasonable and proper course, we have accomplished more, and at the same time, had no such trouble and quarreling as has been witnessed in some of our neighboring counties.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—FROM—

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

As we take our annual inventory on Feb. 1st, we offer the next twenty days the last great chance for BARGAINS! We shall close out in every department many kinds and styles of goods regardless of cost and value.

BARGAINS

—IN OUR—

Shawl and Cloak Department
Black and fancy silk department,
Fine Dress Goods Department,
Cheap Dress Goods Deparment
Mourning Goods Department,
White Goods department,
Housekeeping Goods Department
Cloth and Cassimere Department
Lace and Embroidery Department
Corset and skirt department
Merino Underwear Department
Ladies' Fine Fur Department,
Domestic Goods Department,
Blanket and Flannel Department
Kid Glove Department.

Great BargainS

THE NEXT 20 DAYS AT

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

Lands and Town Lots,

WITHIN THE

COUNTY OF DEKALB AND STATE OF INDIANA

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1872, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1873.

Names.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinquent tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	of Taxes due
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Miller & Stoner	off N. side of s. e. q.	28	33	12	81	20	1050	1050	5 17	12 18	50	20 85
Same	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	20	33	12	13	47	520	684	4 22	10 48	50	15 20
Stoner John, Jr.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	28	33	12	79	76	1640	1640	6 05	19 02	50	25 57
Same	s. E. qr.	26	33	12	159	28	2900	2900	18 34	33 64	50	52 48
Stoner John	in mid.pt.of w.s.sw.q.	34	33	12	6	00	90	90	35	1 04	50	1 89
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Spear Samuel	n. e. ¼ of n. e qr.	4	33	13	40	00	300	300	1 06	2 97	50	4 50
Willcox Isaac	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	400	400	2 74	3 96	50	7 20
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Johnson Thomas	w.½ of s.¼ of n.w.qr.	5	33	14	40	00	650	650	1 07	8 05	50	9 62
Place Susan	in s.e.cor.of s½ of s.e.q.	1	33	14	1	00	40	40	1 45		50	1 95
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Mogle Simon, heirs of	in s. e. ¼ of s. w.qr.	6	33	15		15	106	106	2 20	1 27	50	3 97
Same	n.½ of n.½ of n.w.qr	17	33	15	40	00	650	650	5 08	7 85	50	14 03
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Powell G., heirs of	n.e.cor.of s½ n.w.qr	25	35	12	10	00	70	70	39	74	50	1 63
Work Thoma	s.e.cor.of n.w.¼ n.w.q	1	35	12	10	00	255	402	35	6 00	50	6 85
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Mottinger S. B. & N.	pt. of s. w. qr.	3	35	13	140	50	2029	2814	1 14	33 72	50	35 36
Rogers Andrew C.	s. e of s. w ¼ of s.w.q	3	35	13		25	140	185	1 14	3 55	50	5 19
Raing Frank	s.w.cor.of s.e.¼ s.w.q	10	35	13	1	00	20	63	11	1 69	50	2 30
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Clark Sarah	s. 3-4 of s.w.¼ n. s.qr	6	35	14	30	00	590	646	3 45	9 34	50	13 29
Hanna Horace H.	n. ½ of n. e. q.	7	35	14	80	00	400	400	2 56	4 24	50	7 30
Same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	250	250	3 20	2 64	50	6 34
Reed Robert	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	250	250	1 27	2 65	50	4 42
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Hanna Horace H.	pt. of e.½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	55	25	330	330	2 08	3 99	50	6 57
Keefer Sarah J.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	15	5	50	220	220	2 23	2 65	50	5 38
Same	s. pt.of s.w.¼ of s.w.q.	5	35	15	2	00	150	150	1 91	1 80	50	4 21
Learned Oliver P & Mary	n. e. pt. of s. e qr.	6	35	15	76	00	1520	1520	4 64	18 18	50	23 32
Robinet George	off s. e. s. fract ½	4	35	15	61	72	1240	1508	1 05	20 74	50	22 29
Weicht Mary	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	7 37	10 89	50	18 96
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	4 77	10 89	50	16 16
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Ackley Asa, heirs of	und 1-3 s.w.p.n.½ s.w.q	30	34	15	6	66	142	142	98	1 63	50	3 11
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Benibe John	w ½ of n. w. qr.	13	34	14	80	00	1600	1600	11 81	16 96	50	29 27
Beach John	off s. side of n. w. qr	36	34	14	15	00	250	250	1 72	2 64	50	4 86
Croxton W. G.	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		20	250	250	6 00	2 64	50	9 21
Freeman Henritta	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	150	150	6 31	1 56	50	8 39
Freeborn John E	in s. w. cor.of s. e. qr.	4	34	14	30	00	540	540	17 39	5 72	50	23 61
Johnson James	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	250	250	21	2 64	50	3 35
Kenistrick John	s. 3-4 of s. e½ e. e. qr	24	34	14	30	00	600	600	6 96	6 36	50	13 12
Linderfer Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14	2	00	400	547	18 95	8 30	50	27 75
Meese John R.	pt of s. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	14	73	50	1000	1282	22 53	16 06	50	39 11
North Nancy	in w. ½ of s.w. qr.	12	34	14		40	50	91	19 28	2 46	50	22 24
Schmidt John	in s. w qr.	1	34	14		64	75	75	2 46	78	50	3 75
Smurr George	s.pt.of s.w.¼ of n.e.qr	6	34	14	7	50	75	75	1 95	78	50	3 23
Seldenright Alexander	in n. e.cor.of n. w.qr	12	34	14	3	00	325	325	40 08	3 44	50	44 02
Zeigler Samuel G.	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	19	34	14	40	00	350	650	8 34	8 46	50	17 30
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Askey Thomas	in s. w.cor.of s. e. qr.	6	34	13		50	200	200	8 50	2 12	50	11 12
Austead Christain & John	in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr	4	34	13		20	305	305	23 79	3 24	50	27 53
Dearborn B B.	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	13	80	00	1145	1145	9 91	12 14	50	22 55
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr	24	34	13	40	00	480	480	5 60	5 08	50	11 18
Frothingham John B.	n.w.pt.of n.w¼ s.w.q	3	34	13	5	00	590	590	17 67	6 24	50	24 41
Hannah Charles	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	13	40	00	200	200	14 61	2 12	50	17 43
Jarvice & Crane	pt of n.e. ¼ of s. e.q	3	34	13		60	60	60	90	52	50	1 92
Lease Lemuel M.	in s. e. ¼ of s e q r.	3	34	13	6	00	750	750	3 05	7 94	50	11 49
Smith John Q.	in s. e. qr	4	34	13		50	125	125	17 03	1 32	50	18 85
Shoaf Charles	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	34	13	80	00	400	400	25 85	4 24	50	30 59
Smith Simon	s e p of s e½ n w q	15	34	13	1	50	60	117	11 26	2 24	50	14 00
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Farrington A S.	in s e ¼ of n e. qr	2	34	12	2	75	225	225	1 36	2 60	50	4 46
Franklin Eliza	e ½ of n e qr	18	34	12	80	00	1620	1620	18 75	18 78	50	38 03
Helmer John W.	in n ¼ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	46	46	1 99	52	50	3 01
Kryder Martha J.	in n e cor of s½ n e q	4	34	12	1	00	45	45	42 96	52	50	43 98
Shaffer Lewis	off w end s ½ n e q	4	35	12		50	135	218	2 41	4 78	50	7 69

Town Lots.

Names	Number.	Township.		Towns.		Value of lots and Improvements	Total value of taxables	Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for the Current year	Cost of Advertising	Total amount of Taxes due
LAWRENCE.											
Alleman Samuel M.	662	34	12	O. P.	73 pt of	90	90	80	1 04	50	2 34
Brant Jane C.	664	34	12	O. P.	55	27	27	7 14	30	50	7 94
Hine H. S.	724	34	12	O. P.	70	1350	1350	2 20	15 60	50	18 42
same	725	34	12	O. P.	71	315	315	3 20	3 64	50	7 34
Hunter Amanda	744	34	12	J. A.	32	207	207	2 24	2 40	50	5 14
Knox Joseph	754	34	12	O. P.	49	293	225	2 31	2 60	50	5 41
Miller Peter	758	34	12	J. A.	28 w ½	59	60	2 01	68	50	3 19
same	760	34	12	J. A.	29	36	36	1 30	40	50	2 20
same	761	34	12	J. A.	31	36	36	1 01	40	50	1 91
same	762	34	12	J. A.	35	27	27	1 01	30	50	1 81
Wyrick Jacob	796	34	12	O. P.	63	102	102	1 49	1 66	50	3 65
ORANGE.											
Rice Brothers	654	34	14		109	410	410	14 99	5 08	50	20 57
VIENNA.											
Huey Isaac	344	33	15		69	30	30	5 72	36	50	6 58
same	345	33	15		76	210	229	24	4 26	50	5 00
Rex Joseph	375	33	15		47 s e pt	440	440	10 45	5 32	50	25 27
Thompson John	394	33	15		33	130	130	1 40	1 57	50	3 56
SUMMIT.											
Ernest	611	35	13	G. A.	7 und ½	7	7	4 82	07	50	5 39
Marcum John	644	35	13	M A.	20	50	74	2 17	61	50	3 48
CORUNNA.											
Adams David W	806	34	12	McA	5 w½	181	181	8 52	2 08	50	11 10
Chaffee Julia A.	8'8	34	12	McA	4	225	225	19 53	2 60	50	22 63
Drowley Jesse	837	34	12	McA	16 und ½	91	107	1 50	3 48	50	5 57
Harding L. Smith	908	34	12	T. A	4 n, w. cor	23	23	1 50	26	50	2 26
Hosler Lewis	910	34	12	McA	2	135	135	1 28	1 56	50	3 34
Rex William	946	34	12	McA	11	27	27	85	30	50	1 65
Snellbaker Levi	948	34	12	McA	5 e. ½	113	103	8 52	4 14	50	13 16
Thompson George B.	950	34	12	McA	3	315	315	2 26	4 90	50	7 66
BUTLER.											
Boon J. H.	5	34	14	E. A.	68 e pt	200	281	37 20	6 76	50	44 96
Carr Susan	173	34	14	T. A.	7	75	75	1 98	1 19	50	3 67
Garver John A.	362	34	14	P. A.	8	10	10	3 00	15	50	3 65
same	363	34	14	P. A.	17	10	10	94	15	50	1 59
Keefer Sarah J.	441	34	14	D. A.	10nl-3	1130	1555	1 70	27 27	50	29 47
Mathews Aaron B.	482	34	14	T. A.	5	250	250	47	4 01	50	4 98
Reese George W.	505	34	14	O. P.	27	175	216	11 27	6 72	50	18 49
White Daniel	720	34	14	E. A.	68 pt of	200	200	2 63	3 24	50	6 36
AUBURN.											
Brown Wm.	61	34	13	O. P.	194	60	60	48	75	50	1 73
Cook J. P.	112	34	13	O. P.	200	30	50	48	63	50	1 61
Dills, Dawson & Dills	182	34	13	G&D	8	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	183	34	13	G&D	9	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	184	34	13	G&D	10	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	185	34	13	G&D	19	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	186	34	13	G&D	20	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	187	34	13	G&D	21	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
Floyd Hattie A.	208	34	13	O P.	115	336	335	64	4 22	50	5 36
Kuhlman Enos	413	34	13	W A	29	110	110	48	1 38	50	2 36
Larimore Andrew	440	34	13	O. P.	218	20	20	91	25	50	1 66
Little Amanda	448	34	13	O. P	87	500	632	34 03	9 20	50	43 78
Moody John R.	549	34	13	K A	13	70	70	32	96	50	1 70
Moore John S.	554	34	13	K A	12	190	190	32	2 30	50	3 20
Rakestraw Wm.	672	34	13	K A	5	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
Smith & Hare	746	34	13	O. P	116	610	635	64	8 05	50	9 14
Shefer John & Bro.	776	34	13	G&D	15	180	1030	40	12 96	50	13 86
same	777	34	13	G&D	16	75	75	24	93	50	1 87
WATERLOO.											
Austead John D	5	34	13	Hop	16	175	199	34	3 60	50	4 50
Corbet Arteman	88	34	13	O P	71	600	600	15 42	6 66	50	23 50
Ditman John	148	34	13	Hor 2d	200	75	75	9 30	83	50	10 60
Goldsmith Agnes J.	198	34	13	M A	9	100	100	99	1 11	50	3 50
Hamilton Nettie A.	234	34	13	F. A 1st	40	80	162	200	3 29	50	8 70
Jarvis & Frothingham	283	34	13	F. A 2d	2	200	200	6 78	2 22	50	9 30
Littell L. C.	377	34	13	Hor 2d	200	40	40	1 41	44	50	2 35
Look Thomas	422	34	13	H op	23	125	125	34	1 38	50	2 22
same	424	34	13	Hor 2d	190	250	250	34	2 77	50	3 61
Triesh Sophronia	592	34	13	H A	21	75	75	72	83	50	2 05
Davis & Johnson	691	34	13	Cop	19 Uniontown	30	50	204	32	50	3 76

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County } s. s.

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1872 with the delinquent tax, penalty and interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February, A. D. 1874 (the same being the ninth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty, interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 18th, 1873.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

GREAT BARGAINS

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 20 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the consumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 80, best 1 10
Imperial	[illegible] best 1 10
Gunpowder	60, 80, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12c
Best Zantee Currants, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peel, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	35c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three year old Whiskey from 35 cents to 79 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 25 cents per bottle Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—Old 76 3 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	25c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	15c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	15c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil, per gallon	$1 10	Lard Oil, per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	30c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	75c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon,	75, 85 and 1 00
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

War, War!

NOT AGAINST SPAIN!

But High Prices

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. LONG & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

RUSH & BUCHANAN

Are opening out a new Stock of

FURNITURE!

Consisting of everything in this line

Rich Parlor Sets!

BED ROOM SETS

and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for the trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

Particular attention given to the Undertaking Business.

Coffins on Hand

and made to order on short notice.

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago

RAIL ROAD.

OHIO AND INDIANA DIVISION.

The undersigned, Contractors on said Railroad, hereby notify all employees and creditors of sub-contractors, for work and labor performed on their contract, that on and after January 20, 1874, they will be ready to adjust and pay off said sub-contractors, and all just and proper claims against said sub-contractors, if presented at the office of Hill & Meyers, Defiance, Ohio, on or before that time, will be recognized by us to the amounts held by us due said sub-contractors. Claims may be sent to Hill & Meyers by letter or presented in person.

Higgins, Bro. & Squire.

Defiance, Ohio, January 5th, 1874.

J. J. VanAken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the *Christian at Work*; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

CHROMOS ALL READY.

No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS Wanted.

H. W. ADAMS, Publisher, 102 Chambers-St., New York.

Rates Reduced

VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R

Cincinnati to Washington

8 Dollars

Philadelphia $10.50

NEW YORK $13.50

Passengers will save money by purchasing local tickets to Cincinnati and there procure through tickets by this line at the above low rates. Baggage checked. Tickets for sale at No. 2 Burnet House, and depot, Cincinnati, O.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, CONDUCTOR.

Township Institutes.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

According to previous adjournment the Richland Township Teachers' Institute met at the school house in district No. 13 of said township. The meeting was called to order by A. Conrad, Trustee. On motion J. S. Brown was elected Secretary, *pro tem*, and J. T. Johnston Critic.

The exercises were opened by J. T. Johnston, on the subject of penmanship.

The exercise in reading was conducted by W. H. Rakestraw. This exercise was participated in by all the teachers, and consisted principally in the recitation of selections requiring strong emphasis.

Physiology was next in order by J. A. Crum. The recitation was conducted by asking general questions on the subject.

Afternoon session—After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by several of the householders, the institute was called to order by the President, A. Conrad, who announced to the institute that time would be given for the consideration of any questions pertaining to the authority of teachers in their schools.

The question, "How far does a teacher's authority extend over his pupils both in and outside of the school room?" was first presented. Mr. Conrad read the law on this subject, which sets forth plainly that the teacher has the right to punish a scholar for any misdemeanor occurring either in the school room, on the play ground or on the roads leading to and from the school.

The question, "How should teachers deal with scholars whose parents indulge them in the use of profane language, and whether a teacher has the right to expel a scholar who persists in using such language?" was asked. Mr Conrad replied emphatically, "punish them for every such offense and thereby try and inculcate better moral principles into the children of such parents; but if they persisted in a constant use of such language notwithstanding, expel them.

Mr. Conrad, by request, read and explained the law and the resolution adopted by the County Board of Education on the use of school houses for other than school purposes.

The question, "Are township institutes beneficial, if so, should teachers be excused from attending them?" was taken up and discussed. Each teacher was called upon to speak upon the question, and all, although some reluctantly, took a part in the general discussion.

The subject of astronomical geography was next taken up by J. T. Johnston. He refered first to the opinion of the ancients with regard to the shape of the Earth, and Galileo's opinion regarding its revolution on its axis. His remarks upon the whole subject were quite direct in their application, and upon the whole, instructive.

The critic's report, by J. T. Johnston, was very kindly directed, and received in a friendly manner by all who participated.

On motion, J. G. Ackley was elected critic, R. H. Gilbert, secretary and A. Conrad President for our next meeting.

The following teachers were assigned topics on which to give instruction at our next meeting: J. W. Squires, arithmetic; J. G. Ackley, history; J. S. Barns, reading; A. Conrad, grammar; J. T. Johnston, orthography. Question for general discussion—"Resolved that night schools are beneficial."

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the householders of district No. 13, for their kindness and hospitality shown toward the teachers and visitors.

The institute adjourned to meet at Fegler's school house on the second Saturday of February.

A. CONRAD, President.

J. S. BARNES, Secretary.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

An institute was held in Troy township, at school house No. 4, January 3rd, 1874. D. W. Weitz was chosen President, and Jennie Porter Secretary. Exercises in reading, writing, arithmetic and penmanship were conducted by D. W. Weitz, Miss Katie Smith, D. A. Black and others. Each was followed by discussion.

An evening session was held. Several who were not teachers, were present at both sessions. All were satisfied that much good will be accomplished at these meetings.

D. W. WEITZ, President.

MISS JENNIE PORTER, Secretary.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

The teachers of Stafford township met at the Center school house January 10th, 1874. The chairman called the meeting to order. Most of the teachers were present, and also a number of spectators. The first exercise was reading, conducted by Mr. J. Oberlin, in which all the teachers participated. This was followed by exercises in long division, writing and proportion; each of which was thoroughly discussed by the respective teachers present. Lastly, an exercise in spelling, in which all manifested a great interest. Work was then assigned to each teacher. Adjourned to meet February 14th, 1874.

SARAH E. SHOUB, Secretary.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 20c.
Oats 38cts,
Butter 28 cts.
Wheat $1 43
Potatoes $1.15.
Corn, new, 50c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $5.00.
Chickens, dressed 6c.
Live Turkeys 7c per lb.
Live Geese, 7 and 8 cents
THE COURIER $2.00 a year

Wood is high.

No ice put up yet.

Raffling matches scarce.

Remember the entertainment.

A nice snow fell last Tuesday.

Everybody is anxious for a sleighride

The wheeling is said to be pretty good.

There is an epidemic of bad colds in town.

Italian boys gave our town music this week.

Everybody should take their county paper.

Crossings are going down on Cedar Street.

New time card for the Ft. W. J & S. R this week.

Sleds running in every direction yesterday.

What's the matter with the Auburn Dance Club, eh?

The Fort Wayne Artesian Well is down about 1400 feet.

One little row on our streets this week. Nobody buried.

Parties have been entirely out of order this winter.

Our subscribers are paying up promptly this year.

Our popular drayman Mr. Roth, has repaired his large barn.

The COURIER can be had for 5 cents a week of the carrier boy.

Meetings continued this week at the Presbyterian church.

Vordermark's is the place to get fine boots and shoes.

Go to Davenports for perfumery, toilet articles, etc.

Auburn does some hugging in a big wagon. Taste, you know.

Soon our beer drinkers will have no place to assemble—the brick block is almost closed.

Save a quarter to see Old Honesty played by the Auburn Dramatic Company, next week.

Many farmers in this county fear that the growing wheat is already injured some.

Business men are settling up old accounts preparatory to the commencement of the new year, on a new basis.

A writing school teacher is in our midst and will make an effort to organize a class at this place.

The gals are tired of their Christmas presents. You'll stand another chance next year, boys.

A lady in town refused to cook another meal unless her husband bought her a new hat. Her strike was triumphant.

We have had no fires this winter, and if proper care is taken we will pass the winter thus.

There is a young lady in town who sings, "Mother said I mus'nt," but she does every opportunity she gets.

Our farmers south of town are complaining about their pigs tails coming up missing.

Messrs. Porter and Markle are now in Detroit, undergoing treatment for their sight. They are reported doing well.

Rooster fighting is still going on with the juvenile population. Several game chickens were purchased at Waterloo, but did'nt amount to much.

Only $8 from Cincinnati to Baltimore and Washington, $10 to Philadelphia and $13.50 to New York by way of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Have you seen those new goods just received at E. Vordermark & Sons. The ladies will be pleased with them. Go at once before they are all gone.

Our fellow townsman, M. L. Duck, Esq. leaves us on the first of next month for North Manchester, where he will engage in the furniture trade.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debt that may be contracted by my wife, and I therefore ask that no one trust her on my account.

GABRIEL ERNST.

For job printing,
As well as advertising,
Always give the COURIER a call.

The Methodist denomination, at Corunna, have commenced a protracted effort this week.

The livery men will, from all appearance, have a good chance to do business. The roads have been quite a draw back in this line, during the winter.

There's a young man around here who will commit matrimony *via* of the Air Line, off you don't make dot girl shut up in the house.

The Baptists are still keeping up their protracted meetings. Another baptism was performed at the Creek on last Sunday morning.

J. J. VanAuken has been appointed County Surveyor, and is now ready to attend to any call that may be made on him in this line.

Root & Company's advertisement is changed this week. Great bargains are offered by this popular establishment.—Read it.

Some of those fellows who "swear off" on New Year's were planing out rail-fences on their "homeward bound" last Monday night.

Our friends at St. John's will please watch out for their package on Thursday evenings. Last week it was seen on the platform the next morning.

We have a beautiful picture which a certain young man in town may have its a female, by coming after it. Nobody will see him, because he need'nt take it walking.

Last week was the one set for prayer—Was well used by our several churches, and many of our citizens, who seldom visit these places, were out each evening during the week.

Our schools, after a holiday vacation, have resumed operation again. This term, it is generally talked, has begun in good earnest with every teacher firm at their post.

Joseph Titus, Esq., of Howell, Mich., gave us a call last week. Mr. T. is an old newspaper man, having been connected with some of the most prominent journals of that State.

The finest picture we have yet seen is that of Miss Jones in the postoffice. It was done at Gordon's gallery, in Case's Hall and shows that degree of art in the picture line not excelled by any.

The Dramatic Troupe expect to be ready to give Old Honesty and the Persecuted Dutchman, by Friday evening, Jan. 23, 1874. This is a splendid bill and a good entertainment may be expected.

Sedan has gone back on the dance business. Heretofor she had one and two a week, but the smashing up of that little shop 'round the corner keeps most of our boys at home.

Sawlogs are beginning to come in slowly. When the roads get in a good condition there will be a enormous amount brought in, as a great many have been cut in this vicinity.

John L. Davis, Esq., has a new method of collecting, and will send a statement of account to each person indebted to him Those owing him can save him much time and writing by a prompt settlement.

There has not been much marrying done in the past several weeks. That panic played hob with some people, said a candidate for this honor, on being informed that the license had been raised one dollar.

The demand for wood is not so great as it usually is this time of the year.—Many of our citizens laid in a good supply of this article during the summer, and saved much trouble by so doing.

We are compelled to leave out a great deal of reading matter for our educational column this week, and have enough now for our next. This will account for the non-appearance of several articles.

STATIONERY.—The nicest styles of all sizes of stationery, from foolscap down to the tiniest bills-doux paper, has just been received at Abright & Shepherds. If you want something good give them a call.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the old reliable jewelry store of Abright & Shepherd. They have just received a new lot of watches, men's jewelry and so forth. Call and see them in the new brick.

The time is up for the payment of subscriptions to the Eel River road. The subscribers should remember that a few of our citizens have already advanced the money now due, and they should make every effort to pay up promptly.

The following officers have been installed in DeKalb Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M. for the present term:

J E Rose, W M
A L Hollipeter S W
M C Markle J W
F E Davenport, Secretary,
S Lauferty, Treasurer,
J H Ford,
Guy Plum,
Geo Wagoner, } Trustees.

Those who have claims against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad under the contract of Higgins Bros. & Squires will see in another column that they are to be paid.—Read it. We have had a good opinion of this firm and they are bound to do the fair thing.

The Butler *News* is prospering. We were in the office just a moment the other day, and found Weamer in a good humor, a sure sign that business is good. The *News* has some two columns of legals and that's what we call a fat take, a good deal better than the tax list.

Frank Barclay, Esq., one of our best citizens living a few miles west of town, went to Detroit last week to be treated for an old spinal affection, from which he had suffered severely. He was brought home a corpse last Tuesday having died the day before from a sudden and painful attack of the disease.

Notwithstanding the dull winter months are upon us, yet the crowds of customers keep pouncing in at the new shoe store, in the Odd Fellows' building. The prices are still low and the stock as large as ever. When you come to town, farmer, call at this popular place and examine their prices and goods

We learn that one of our lady school teachers kept a scholar after dismissing the school, for the purpose of giving him a little "strap oil." She told her reason and ordered "off that jacket," when the lad gave her a good, square buss, and then walked out of the room, leaving her alone to enjoy the effect of so strange a catastrophe.

BRO. MAYS.—Permit me to return my thanks to the citizens of Auburn, and members of the St. Johns Reform church, for the presents made me on the evening of the 12th, inst. May God bless them for their kindness and give them those blessings and gifts which are imperishable at his right hand.

W. B. SANDOE, Pastor.

A little episode comes from Waterloo One of its citizens signed a petition to sell whiskey. The better half of the husband didn't approve, and the consequence was that instead of tea at supper, whisky was substituted and the husband had the good sense to see and appreciate the situation. A great many would have regarded that change as a tide in their affairs, which at the flow leads on to fortune, or somewhere else.

We were misinformed as to the death of B. F. Blair last week at Newville, We learn that he is improving rapidly, but was very close to death's door, and we make the correction with pleasure. A friend of ours was telling us the other day that he had heard of such a one being so sick that the doctors had no hopes About five minutes after he learned this, he was turning a corner and ran against the very man reported dying. "Such is life."

The Northern *Indianian* comes out this year with a new head and dress. If we would dare say so we might remark that the head is overdone and lacks harmony with the body of the paper, but as we are a little afraid of Reub, we would not say so publicly for the world. It is a good paper and deserves the large patronage it is receiving. As to the quantity of reading matter we think the COURIER, holds it level.

A circular from the Howard Association of Memphis in response to a contribution from the citizens of this place last fall says: "The response of kind-hearted friends to the appeal put forth by the association was so prompt and generous, that by the time we had received anything like a general reply to our circular, they found themselves with as much money in Bank as they were likely to need; and, in fact, upon the subsidence of the epidemic, it was ascertained that they had a surplus with which they have not yet decided what to do.

Installations.

At a regular meeting of the Auburn Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F. last Wednesday evening, the following members were duly installed as officers for the present term:

Wm. McIntyre. N G.
T. C. Mays, V. G.
E. E. Williams, Secretary.
J. L. Roth, P. Secretary.
S. L. Yandes, Treasurer.
Wm. McIntyre,
A. Robbins,
W. Griswold, } Trustees

City papers are paid for publishing notices of religious meetings, marriages, obituaries, society meetings, political tickets, commencement of schools, Sabbath-school meetings, subscription in advance The Government carries city papers by the car load across the continent for the same postage it demands of the country paper for carrying it two or three miles, or for simply handing it out of the office. Country papers are expected to publish all these for nothing, and carry, as they generally do, an average of a year's delinquency, of its subscribers, instead of payment in advance. The country publisher, thrown into competition with the well paid city publishers, must pay high cash prices for his paper, and other articles used in his business. Yet he is expected to make a paper equal in size and in mechanical appearances to the pampered city journals.

The Toledo *Commercial* says: "A recent change in the firm of C. Gerber & Co. occurring by the retirement of the junior partner—Mr. Maher—Mr. Gerber has associated with him our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. M. O. Waggoner, who is hardly if any less well known than Mr. Gerber himself." We became acquainted with Mr. Waggoner while connected with the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co., and know him to be a gentleman of superior business qualifications. In possession of an energy that has marked him as one of the foremost men of the "Corn City," kind and affable in manners, liberal and enterprising in everything, he may well be regarded as one of the prominent men of that city. His connection with the house of Gerber, will not only inspire confidence but place it far in advance of anything that can be mustered against them. Our friend C. Gerber the head of the house has a national reputation. He has flourished like a green bay horse, both in physique and pocket, and is the jolliest and at the same time wide-awake fellow we ever met. Success to the new firm.

ON THE RECORD.—The COURIER cannot rejoice any more than we do that our acts are on the record, it being the place we prefer to have them, however much we may object to the conclusions drawn from them by some. And, notwithstanding Mays' strong desire to be a temperance man and a whisky man at the same time, he, too, is making a record; and he made a very large entry in it a few evenings ago, when it required the aid of several friends to *wake* him up and *assist* him from the Fort Wayne train, on its arrival in Auburn. Oh, Tommy, at this rate your record will soon be *full*.—*Press*.

That first sentence is as much as to say that you temperance folks may go to the devil, we glory in the fact that we signed the whisky bill.

The second sentence might have been made a good joke at our expense, had the writer been possessed of the ability to handle it properly, but that unconscionable desire to prevaricate and misrepresent will always have a firm admirer in the person of C. Washington Baxter. We were sound asleep and had to be waked at Auburn, but we were not *assisted* from the train. Besides there were others from Auburn in Fort Wayne that day so that we can "vindicate." But we don't care how soon the *Press* makes our record full upon such charges or insinuations as these, we have never as yet, lent our name to the side of whisky and drunkedness.

The Butler *News* gives our neighbor a rap over the knuckles for the same propensity. It says:—

The Butler *News* pretends to having been told that farmers haul their wheat to Butler from two miles west of Waterloo. We fear its editor lacks 'experience' in lieing.—*Press*.

How the child talks. And he says we lack 'experience' in lieing. Of course we do, and we don't intend to be coaxed into the habit by Bro. Baxter, either. If people living near Waterloo prefer to bring their wheat to Butler where they can realize more for it, we can't help it. Farmers are in the habit of going where they can realize the market price for their wheat, and consequently they come to Butler.

Annual Meeting of the N. E. I. Agricultural Association.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the N. E. I. Agricultural Association took place in Lockhart's new hall, at two o'clock last Monday. Pres Chamberlain occupied the chair, and notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, a large majority of the stock were represented. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, showing that, under all the circumstances, the financial affairs of the Association were in a very flattering condition. The election for directors for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous choice of the following stockholders:

Orrin C. Clark	Christain Sheets,
Aaron D Moore	John Buchanan,
Capt M B Willis.	James D Kelley
Miles Waterman,	Thomas C Mays.
B F Greenwood,	Philip Parnell
R M Lockhart,	John Leas, Jr.
Dr J N Chamberlain	Benj B Long,
R N Crooks,	John Butt,
C A O McClellan	John Parnell,
Charles K Baxter	Cyrus Bowman.

After congratulatory remarks by several stockholders, Mr. Lockhart stated he had concluded to christen his new audience room "Agricultural Hall" and he tendered the free use of it to the Association, in which to hold their meetings.—The liberal offer was accepted with thanks after which the stockholders adjourned.

The new directors then assembled for organization. Miles Waterman was made temporary chairman, and C K Baxter, secretary. The following executive officers were then chosen for the following year:

Dr J N Chamberlain, President,
Thomas C Mays, Vice President,
John Butt, Secretary,
Benajah B Long, Treasurer,

Dr. J N Chamberlain, C A O McClellan, A S Leas, R Wes McBride, John Jeas, Jr., Executive Committee.

R M Lockhart was chosen delegate to the State Board of Agriculture, which is in session this week, at Indianapolis.—Much regret was expressed by all when it became known that Mr McBride peremptorily declined to serve another term as secretary, but the Association has been fortunate in securing his successor. The Board, upon the recommendation of the stockholders, passed a resolution fixing the annual salary of the secretary $100, and the treasurer $35, and requiring those officers to give bonds, in $5,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties.

There is a change in the running time of trains on the Eel River road. An express train has been put on going west at 9.10 a. m. and east at 1:45 p. m. Correction next week.

We notice a neat sign waiving in front of the Post Office. Its the handiwork of our friend, J. G. Reynolds.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your ullhealth and strength.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & B. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will releive any case. Try it.

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a disease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs. Night-sweats, Bronchitis, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver, Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considered incurable.

Legal Advertisements.

Sale of School House.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale the old School House, known as No. 5, in Union Township, on Saturday, Jan'y 10th, 1874. Also, the stove, will be sold at the same time.

Terms cash. I. M. THOMAS, Trustee.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Neidick, late of Dekalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL K. FIRESTONE, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y, for Est.

Estrayed.

From the subscriber about the first of December a red three year old steer. Said steer had large horns, and when last seen was on the main road between Waterloo and Butler. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the animal will be amply rewarded.

J. J. RAND, Butler, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Frederick R. Rohm, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be insolvent. JOHN TREESH, Administrator.

December 24th, 1873.

Notice of Administration,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Benjamin Branderbery, late of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Administrator.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of the "Auburn Woolen Manufacturing Company" will meet at their office in Auburn, Ind., on the evening of the 20th of January, 1874, for the purpose of electing three Directors, one Secretary, and and one Treasurer for Said Company, and for the transaction of other business,

S. KUTZNER, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County: }

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Till, Administrator of Estate of Eli Wildasoin, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decendent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

ATTEST: J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

Notice to Administrators & Guardians.

Administrators and Guardians are hereby notified that at the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the following order was made, to-wit:

It is ordered by the Court that all Administrators of Estates of decedents of over one year standing and who have failed to make their report thereon. And all Guardians of the persons and estates of minor heirs of over two years standing who have failed to report as required by law, and all Administrators and Guardians who have failed to report as such, and as ordered by the court, and failing so to do by the next term of this court, will be ordered by citation to appear and answer as to their delinquencies.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 29th day of December, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874,

Lot number eight (8) in block No. 1 (1), in Tomlinson's addition to the town of Butler in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in nine, and one third eighteen months from the date of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date of sale; Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED W. HALL, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y for Est. 3 3t

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Simmers, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 14th, 1874,

the following premises in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, to wit: The undivided two-thirds of the west half of the north east quarter of section twentynine (29), in township thirtythree (33) north of range fifteen (15) east, excepting two acres in the northeast corner, bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of said tract and running thence west twenty rods, thence south sixteen rods, thence east twenty rods, thence north sixteen rods to the place of beginning. Said premises to be sold subject to a lease to Josiah Simmers expiring on the 1st day of April, 1877.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand, and 1-3 in 9, and 1-3 in eighteen months, deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgages on the premises waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest from day of sale. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS NELSON, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman Atty for Est. 3 3t

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

BRADBURY'S piano manufactory in New York city, and the Opera House at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been destroyed by fire....The unfortunate Spanish steamer Arapiles, which has been blockaded so long in the Brooklyn dock by a sunken barge, succeeded in getting out the other day, but while being towed to another locality, to take on her armament, she ran fast into the mud, where it is stated she will remain for the present....A thousand workmen were discharged from the Brooklyn navy-yard on the 2d inst....Plymouth (Henry Ward Beecher's) church has formally and emphatically declared itself an independent organization, and given those who interfered in its affairs a very explicit intimation to attend to their own business and leave Plymouth church to attend to its own affairs.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made, the other day, to kill Judge S. T. Morris, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with an infernal machine which was sent to his house. The Judge opened the box, but fortunately the matches did not strike in such a manner as to explode the torpedo contained in it. Judge Morris is an active prosecutor of the corrupt Brooklyn ring.

A FIRE in Springfield, Mass., on the 5th inst., destroyed $200,000 worth of property....Henry Clews & Co., of New York, have resumed business, and will pay all their obligations in full.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, late Sheriff of New York, and his deputy, Shields, are serving a sentence of thirty days in jail for contempt of court in allowing the convicted Tammany thief, Genet, to escape.

The West.

THERE were 9,800 births and 9,551 deaths in Chicago last year....A four-year-old daughter of George Alderton, who keeps a grocery store in East Saginaw, Mich., the other day threw a lighted match into a ten-pound can of powder which was sitting in the store. The explosion that followed blew the building to atoms, killed the child, and badly injured its mother and a young man who was clerking in the store....Paris, Mo., was visited by a destructive fire on the 2d inst....There is extreme destitution among the farmers of Northwestern Iowa. The inhabitants are suffering for the necessaries of life, and many hundreds are almost dying of want.

THE Board of Trade of Keokuk, Iowa, has passed resolutions denouncing the St. Louis bridge as a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, and called on Congress to abate the nuisance....Two miners were killed by an explosion of giant powder at Austin, Nevada, on the 4th inst....Twenty-seven lives were recently lost by the wrecking of the schooner Elida, near the mouth of San Francisco harbor.

RICHLAND county, Ohio, is the latest victim of the emotional dishonesty so fashionable among custodians of public moneys. Its Treasurer has fled, leaving his accounts more than a hundred thousand dollars short....A shocking domestic tragedy has enacted at West Jefferson, Ohio, a few days ago. While Clinton Knauff, aged 17, son of a widow, was playing the violin, he was interrupted by his sister, an esteemed young lady, who jerked the bow from his hand and entreated him to cease playing on the Sabbath. The young man became enraged and seized the fire-poker, striking her on the head and inflicting a wound from which she died almost instantly.

THE case of ex-Senator Pomeroy, in which that dignitary is charged with bribery, came up for trial at Topeka, Kansas, last week. He did not appear in person, but his attorneys made application for a continuance for thirty days, which was denied by the Court and his bail declared forfeited ...Two young men, named William McEwan and George Smith, of East Saginaw, Mich., got adrift on a cake of ice on the 31st of December, and drifted about on the lake for six days. The cake of ice on which they had taken refuge floated ashore at Penconning on the 6th of January, and the men were rescued from their perilous position in an exhausted and almost dying condition.

AN awful catastrophe is reported from Tuscola county, Mich. The residence of Mr. McMonagle caught fire during the night and was destroyed, the whole family, consisting of husband, wife and child, perishing....The St. Louis *Globe* has purchased the *Staats-Zeitung*, a German paper, for $40,000. The *Globe*, by this means, becomes a member of the Associated Press....Last August the city of Portland, Oregon, was almost destroyed by an incendiary fire. Suspicion rested on a man named St. Clair, and he has been closely watched. The other night he was detected in an attempt to burn the remaining portion of the city, and is now under arrest....A party of six men who went out from East Saginaw, Mich., to search for two fishermen, since rescued, that were carried away on an ice-floe, are believed to have been drowned, as their boat has been found bottom up near the shore. ....Resolutions have been introduced in both houses of the California Legislature requesting Congress to put a stop to Chinese immigration....Ex-Treasurer David A. Gage, of Chicago, has been unanimously indicted by the Grand Jury for the felonies of perjury and embezzlement of the public funds.

THE sentences of Williams and Fofee (colored), who were to have been hung at Pinckneyville, Ill., Jan. 9, have been commuted by Gov. Beveridge to imprisonment for life.

The South.

A HORRIBLE domestic tragedy was enacted at Louisville, Ky., on the 2d inst. A man named Cook murdered his wife and mother-in-law and then cut his own throat from ear to ear. He suspicioned his wife of infidelity.

TWO LEGISLATURES are in session in Louisiana, representing the Kellogg and the McEnery Governments.

GOV. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, in his message to the Legislature, says the debt of the State is $24,283,336, and recommends the repudiation of 40 per cent. of the amount by funding the debt at 60 cents on the dollar....The late election in Texas is invalid, as the Supreme Court of that State has decided that the law under which it was held is unconstitutional. This law directed the polls to be kept open but one day, in contradiction of the provisions of the Constitution, which requires them to be open for four days. Under this decision the sitting State officers hold over till the Legislature orders a new election in a constitutional manner.

HON. JOHN B. THOMPSON, formerly United States Senator from Kentucky, died at Harrodsburg, in that State, last week.

Washington.

IT is stated that Senator Morton has prepared, and will shortly deliver in the Senate, a speech in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States....The *coup d'etat* of Gen. Pavia at Madrid is variously regarded at Washington. The impression seems to prevail, however, that the overthrow of Castelar will throw impediments in the way of Minister Cushing's mission to Madrid—the abolition of slavery in the Antilles—and will not have a tendency to render our commercial fleet in Cuban waters exempt from the depredations of Spanish war vessels.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS gives it as his opinion that the worst effects of the late panic on the revenues of the country have been felt, and that henceforth there will be a steady recovery....Bills have been introduced into both Houses of Congress providing for a division of Dakota Territory....The public debt increased nearly eight and a half millions of dollars during December. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,216,726,150
Five per cent. bonds	502,478,800
Total coin bonds	$1,722,206,950
Lawful money debt	$ 13,678,000
Matured debt	11,070,880
Legal tender notes	378,981,339
Certificates of deposit	35,720,000
Fractional currency	48,546,799
Coin certificates	37,548,300
Total without interest	$ 501,269,421
Total debt	$2,249,245,269
Total interest	$ 42,547,035
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 91,479,109
Currency	4,277,881
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	35,720,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 132,476,961
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,129,915,326
Increase during the month	$ 8,433,272
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies' interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,235
Interest paid by United States	20,447,966
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,666,064
Balance of interest paid by United States	15,781,931

CONGRESS is to be asked for an appropriation to fit out another expedition to the North Pole....Since 1865, $100,000,000 has been expended by the Government for public buildings....Senator Ferry, of Michigan, claims to have a majority of eight votes in the Senate for his inflation resolution. The resolution proposes an increase of $100,000,000, legalizing the $44,000,000 reserve and absolutely increasing it to $56,000,000....The Navy Department has ordered a court of inquiry into the sinking of the Virginius.

THE Navy Department estimates have been cut down $3,000,000.

IT is announced that the House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to invite the leading economists of the country to appear before them to give their views upon the subject of the currency, and the means of bringing its value to a higher standard, on the basis of the value of gold....The President has nominated Gustav R. Wahle for Postmaster at Cincinnati....The House Committee on Elections has decided to remand the West Virginia Congressional contest back to the State for a new election....Washington correspondents say the postal savings banks scheme has little strength in Congress.

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency have determined to report against Mr. Creswell's postal savings banks scheme.

Foreign.

GEN. CORTINAS has been installed as Mayor of Matamoras, Mexico, and the rioting is at an end....The investigation ordered by the English authorities into the Ville du Havre disaster exonerates Capt. Surmont from the charges of neglect of duty....A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from St. Petersburg, says the article in the treaty between Russia and Bokhara abolishing slavery is directly due to the exertions of Secretary Schuyler and all the members of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

SPAIN has passed through another bloodless revolution. The Cortes, on the 2d of January, gave a majority of 20 against Castelar, on two separate votes. Gen. Pavia, a friend of President Castelar, thereupon took possession of the palace of the Cortes with 14,000 troops, dissolved the Cortes much in the manner that Oliver Cromwell dissolved the long parliament, and called together the most distinguished members of all parties for the purpose of forming a new government. These extreme measures, Gen. Pavia declared, were the only means of saving the country. A new Ministry was immediately formed, as follows: President, Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sagasta; Minister of War, Zavala; Minister of Justice, Figuerola; Minister of Agriculture, Becerra; Minister of Finance, Echegarray, Minister of the Interior, Garcia Ruiz; Minister of Marine, Topete. Gen. Pavia, notwithstanding his course is approved by the provinces, is to be court-martialed for treason....A famine prevails in the Russian province of Samana....The English court having proclaimed the Loch Earn blameless and eulogized Capt. Robertson, the French court, on the principle, perhaps, that one good turn deserves another, proclaims the Ville du Havre blameless and eulogizes Capt. Surmont; all of which is tantamount to an official announcement that no one is to blame.

MADRID dispatches of the 5th inst. state that a decree had been promulgated suspending the constitutional guarantees, and putting in force throughout Spain the law of 1870 for the maintenance of public order. The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Ruiz, has ordered the publication of all Carlist and Intransigente newspapers to be stopped. Castelar, in a letter addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal *coup d'etat*. He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by bayonets." The besieging army at Cartagena has accepted the new Government. The national militia in Madrid has been disarmed. An armed rising in Saragossa was suppressed after eight hours' fighting....The overthrow of the Castelar Government in Spain is favorably received in Havana.

THE diplomatic representatives of Spain at Paris, Brussels and Lisbon have resigned.... It is stated that the besiegers of Cartagena, inspirited by the new order of things, redouble their efforts to reduce the city. At the same time, the defenders seem to have taken fresh courage from the belief that the present Government is unpopular and short-lived. They have recently made several desperate sorties, but without effect, and have hoisted the black flag....Captain-General Jovellar's requisition for supreme powers has been granted by the Spanish Government. The whole of Cuba is now virtually in a state of siege, and the Captain-General is Dictator, amenable to no other law than his own will.

A MADRID dispatch states that Castelar has rejected the overtures of Figueras, Salmeron and Pi y Margall asking him to co-operate with them in organizing the Federal Republicans....The health of Emperor William of Germany continues to improve....The trouble between Castelar and Salmeron seems to have originated in a difference of opinion as to the treatment which the captured insurgents should receive. Salmeron regards the death penalty to be unrepublican and barbarous. Castelar thinks it absolutely necessary for the salvation of the Republic and the restoration of order. The Cortes, most of whom are visionaries, sided on this question with their presiding officer, and the result was that Castelar retired from the head of affairs.

Political.

OFFICIAL returns of the late election from all but one county in Mississippi, give Ames, for Governor, 73,300, and Alcorn, 52,719. Majority for Ames, 20,581....John Logue (Republican) has been elected Mayor of Memphis by 800 majority.

THE Illinois Senate has unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the salary-grab, and demanding its repeal. The House adopted a similar resolution with only two dissenting votes.

THE President has withdrawn the nominations of Messrs. Williams and Bristow as Chief-Justice and Attorney-General, respectively. The following is a copy of Mr. Williams' letter to the President requesting the withdrawal of his name:

TO THE PRESIDENT—*Sir:* You were kind enough, without my solicitation or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the flood-gates of calumny in all directions have been opened upon me; my abilities have been disparaged, and my integrity brought in question; and it seems to me that a public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created, which might hereafter embarrass your administration and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench.

With perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hand and upright purpose all the duties of the various public offices to which I have been called, and trusting to time, and a just public, when better informed, for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw my nomination for Chief-Justice. I have the honor to be, with great respect, GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

The Grange.

THE Grange movement has reached the Territories. Colorado has already ten lodges, with an aggregate membership of 400. A lodge has been organized at Bismarck, Dakota.

GRANGES are being formed in Wisconsin at the rate of two a day. The total number in the State as reported by the Secretary, on the 8th inst., was 308.

General.

THE Legislatures of Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Maine are in session.

THERE are 115 defaulting railroads in the United States, and the amount of interest they have failed to pay is $27,000,000....The bark Polly, from Pensacola for Liverpool, was lost during a hurricane on the 26th of December. The second officer, carpenter, steward, and six men were washed overboard and drowned. ....The *National Crop Reporter*, of the 5th inst., publishes a final summing up of the result of the corn and Irish potato crops for 1873, in comparison with the previous year, in the West. The percentage of falling off in the corn yield in several States for 1873 is as follows: Illinois, 40 5-10; Indiana, 25; Iowa, 26; Kansas, 48; Minnesota, 23 6-10; Missouri, 33 7-10; Ohio, 20 4-10; Wisconsin, 10 2-10; Tennessee, 24 2-10—an average in the nine States of 31 9-10 per cent. The losses on bushels in the same States are in round numbers as follows: Illinois, 114,200,000; Indiana, 12,800,000; Iowa, 36,800,000; Kansas, 14,500,000; Minnesota, 1,600,000; Missouri, 29,600,000; Ohio, 20,600,000; Wisconsin, 1,600,000; Tennessee, 9,500,000—a total of 241,300,000. The aggregate yield of corn in the States named for 1872 is given as 750,000,000, and for 1873 as 514,000,000. The result of the Irish potato crop in the following eight States is shown in percentages of loss for 1873, as follows: Illinois, 62; Iowa, 50 6-10; Kansas, 72; Minnesota, 34; Missouri, 44 7-10; Ohio, 18 3-10; Wisconsin, 15 3-10; Indiana, 24 2-10—an average loss of 39 per cent. The losses in bushels in each are, in round numbers, Illinois, 6,000,000; Iowa, 4,000,000; Kansas, 2,300,000; Minnesota, 900,000; Missouri, 1,400,000; Ohio, 1,400,000; Wisconsin, 1,100,000; Indiana, 1,300,000—a total of 14,400,000 bushels. The aggregate potato crop in the States named was, for 1872, 47,000,000 bushels, and for 1873, 29,000,000 bushels.

THE Legislatures of the following named States are in session: Ohio, Louisiana, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts....The public debt of the United States has been decreased less than three millions of dollars during the year 1873.

A CONFERENCE of railroad men at New York has decided to increase the freight rates from Chicago to the East.

THE Railroad law of Iowa has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court as far as to be declared not in conflict with the Federal power of regulating commerce between the States. This law requires the railroads to fix their tariffs every September, make them public by posting at all the stations, and to adhere to them honestly. A suit brought against the Chicago and Northwestern road for violation of these provisions, and decided against it, was carried by the company through the State courts to the United States Supreme Court on the ground indicated above. The Supreme Court have decided that the law does not attempt to regulate commerce between the States, but is only a police regulation such as a State may always enact.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.—*Senate.*—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill modifying the Bankrupt act. The following are its chief provisions: The involuntary clause is retained, yet one-fourth of the creditors are necessary to force a man into bankruptcy, instead of one creditor, as at present. The bankrupt is to be absolutely discharged of his debt, whatever the percentage he can pay. The fourteen days' term for non-payment of commercial paper is changed to thirty days. Provision is made for the use of a composition deed after the model of the British law. Arrangements for the settlement of a bankrupt estate by a trustee are made lawful.... The Chair, Mr. Carpenter, laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of the Senate in reply to the resolution of Dec. 17, calling for information as to the amount of compensation received by Senators since the organization of the Government. It gives all the laws changing the rates of their pay, and shows that all of them were retroactive, though none of them were for so long a period as the last. ....Wright (Iowa) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making a reduction of 10 per cent. of the compensation of all officers of the Government whose salaries exceed $1,000 per annum or $5 per day. Laid over....The Salary bill was brought up and discussed, the debate turning on an amendment offered by Pratt, proposing that all the members of the present Congress shall be paid at the rate of $5,000 a year, and shall be made to reimburse the Treasury for the additional pay they have drawn since March 4, 1873. The amendment was opposed by Logan, Morrill and Stewart, and advocated by Thurman and Edmunds.

House.—Bills introduced: To provide for the appointment of a Commission to examine the labor question; to prevent the slaughter of buffalo; to appropriate the money that is due Indiana and Illinois; to create a National Board of Trade; to reduce the army; to prevent deficiencies in the public service; for a uniform system of railroad transportation in the United States; to provide a uniform currency....The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reference to the steamer Virginius....The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was discussed, the main feature of the debate being the speech of A. H. Stephens in opposition to the measure. He was replied to by Ransier, a colored member.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6.—*Senate.*—Buckingham's Free Banking bill was taking up and referred to the Finance Committee....The Finance Committee reported back Sumner's resolution instructing that committee to report a bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to provide for the collection of taxes by stamps, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The report was concurred in....The bill to repeal the Salary act was taken up. Flanagan addressed the Senate in opposition to repeal. He had voted for the bill, and thought $7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been $10,000. Since then he had not changed his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing greenbacks from his pocket). "Here they are, sir! This is my pay. I am going to fight for it till the last. [Laughter.] I have not stolen that pay. I have done nothing that preys upon my conscience. I have endeavored to earn it." [Renewed laughter.] Carpenter followed Flanagan, in which he declared that he had voted to raise the salaries, and believed now as he did when he voted for the bill, and the country was making a mistake in clamoring for repeal; but, in deference to his constituents, four-fifths of whom he believed to be in favor of the repeal of the law, he would vote for putting the salaries at the old figure. Edmunds, Conkling and Stewart also spoke in favor of the repeal.

House.—Coburn introduced a bill for the construction of ship canals around Niagara and at the mouth of the Mississippi; also an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the election and appointment of officers....The time of the House was occupied in discussing the Civil Rights bill. Dunham opened the discussion, and was followed by Elliott (colored) in a speech of over an hour. The debate was further continued by Walls, Purman and Stowell for the bill, and by Blount, Bright, Herndon, Whitehead and Buckner against it. The debate had great attractions for the colored people, and the galleries were packed to overflowing and the doorways were blocked up by the crowd, in which the colored race counted for at least 75 per cent.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.—*Senate.*—Nearly the whole day was consumed in discussing the salary matter.

House.—The debate on the Civil Rights bill was continued, Butler's speech being the feature of the day. The bill was recommitted, and will probably be reported in a modified form.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8.—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President withdrawing the nominations of Mr. Williams as Chief Justice and Mr. Bristow as Attorney-General....Petitions were presented, asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors; asking that Congress enact necessary laws to prevent the traffic in Italian children; for the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine under national supervision; asking for a repeal and modification of the Bankrupt law....The Salary Repeal bill came up. Pratt's amendment, that the pay of the balance of this Congress shall be such an amount as to make the total, with that already received, $10,000 ($5,000 for each year), was rejected—14 to 46. Pratt submitted another amendment, providing that the amount of compensation of Senators, members and delegates for the year ending March 3, 1874, shall be $7,500, and for the year ending March 3, 1875, $2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances. Adjourned without action in the matter.

House.—The bill to establish an educational fund was considered, without action....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and soon after adjourned.

Penitentiary Barbarities—The "Solitary."

An ex-convict in the Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary relates, in the Chicago *Times*, some of his experiences in that institution. He says:

One day I was at work in the "solitary," when Deeming, the keeper of the "solitary," brought young Collins in. Collins was a stone-cutter, belonging to stone-shop No. 3. His offense was disrespect or insolence to his keeper. Young Collins was put into a cell about eight feet from where I was at work, and hung up to the "bull rings" by the wrists. The "bull rings" are iron rings fastened in the walls of the cell, about as high from the floor as the chin of an average sized man is when he is standing straight. A pair of handcuffs are put through this ring, and then fastened up to the wall in the manner described; then a gag was put into his mouth by force. I saw the gag. It was about an inch in diameter, with a strap at each end to fasten to the back of the head. Collins resisted all in his power to having the gag put in his mouth, and begged them not to gag him, but of no avail. A convict named Skinner, who has charge of the "solitary" to keep it clean, and to help torture men, rushed in and took hold of Collins and held him while Deeming fastened the gag in Collins' mouth. Deeming then locked the cell door, and left poor Collins to suffer a living death. A short time after Collins had been hung up, he began to groan. Skinner, the convict "duffer" of the place, came to the door, and told Collins to be still, or he would come in and give him something to groan for. To my certain knowledge, Collins hung in those irons, with that gag in his mouth, all that day. The next morning he was hung up again and left all day, and the third day the same; how much longer I do not know, as I had finished my job.

During the time that Collins was hung up there was another young man hung up in the cell opposite. I saw Deeming let him down for the night. The young man was so stiff and numb from his punishment that he staggered up against the wall of the cell. Deeming took hold of his collar and dragged him around the cell, shook him, and cuffed him, saying at the same time, "D—n you! wake up! stir around and get some life into you."

Sinking of the Virginius.

Lieut.-Com. Haswell, of the Ossipee, making the following statement concerning the loss of the Virginius: The Ossipee left the Tortugas, with the Virginius in tow, on the morning of the 18th of December. They had fair weather until the afternoon of Saturday, the following day, when a gale sprang up. They continued to have bad weather, and the Virginius signaled that she was leaking badly. Capt. Walters, therefore, determined to shape his course for Charleston, S. C., but as they got into smoother water the Virginius behaved better and the water was kept out of her fire-room. On the morning of Christmas Day, the severe weather having continued, the Virginius was again leaking as badly as ever, and the vessel put into Frying-Pan Shoals, about ten miles south of Cape Fear light, where smoother water could be obtained. Here the vessels came to an anchor, Capt. Walters hoping that the Virginius would ride out the gale. Before daylight the next morning (Friday), Commander Woodrow signaled with lights that the Virginius was leaking rapidly, with her fires out and the pumps stopped, and that the crew wished to be taken off. The boats were lowered from the Ossipee at daylight, and at 7 o'clock in the morning all on board of the Virginius were transferred to the former vessel. As a heavy sea was running, the work of removing the crew was one of much danger and difficulty, and, therefore, no lives were riskey in endeavoring to save their personal effects or any other property on the Virginius. The hawser of the Virginius was cut and a buoy attached to mark her position in case she sank out of sight.

The Ossipee remained at anchor during the day, and at a quarter past 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Virginius, which had been gradually settling, went to the bottom. She sank in eight fathoms of water, and the tops of her masts remain above the surface.

The Advance in Freights.

The new railroad freight tariff between New York and the West, which went into effect on the 1st inst., is given below, with the old rates, for the five classes of freight per 100 pounds.

	Old rates.	New rates.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CLEVELAND.		
First class	.49	.65
Second	.46	.59
Third	.39	.49
Fourth	.30	.39
Fifth	.23	.30
TO CHICAGO.		
First	.75	$1.00
Second	.70	.90
Third	.60	.70
Fourth	.45	.60
Fifth	.35	.45
TO CINCINNATI.		
First	.70	.92
Second	.64	.83
Third	.55	.70
Fourth	.41	.55
Fifth	.32	.41
TO INDIANAPOLIS.		
First	.71	.93
Second	.66	.85
Third	.57	.71
Fourth	.43	.57
Fifth	.33	.43
TO LOUISVILLE.		
First	.86	$1.13
Second	.81	1.02
Third	.71	.86
Fourth	.56	.71
Fifth	.44	.55
TO ST. LOUIS.		
First	.97	$1.28
Second	.91	1.16
Third	.79	.97
Fourth	.61	.79
Fifth	.49	.61
TO QUINCY.		
First	.97	$1.28
Second	.91	1.16
Third	.79	.97
Fourth	.61	.79
Fifth	.49	.61
TO DETROIT.		
First	.53	.70
Second	.49	.63
Third	.42	.53
Fourth	.32	.42
Fifth	.25	.32
TO TOLEDO.		
First	.58	.77
Second	.54	.69
Third	.46	.58
Fourth	.35	.46
Fifth	.27	.35

SPAIN has already sacrificed 80,000 lives and $120,000,000 in the effort to suppress the Cuban rebellion.

War and Taxes.

Sydney Smith describes, as only Sydney Smith could, the consequences of being too fond of "glory." And by "glory" he meant war, with all the attendant and consequent evils: "We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to hear, see, feel, smell, taste; taxes upon everything on earth and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material, taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man, taxes on the sauce that pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice, on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribbons of the bride, at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school boy whips his taxed top, the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid seven per cent. into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel, his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

Railway Unpunctuality—A Notable Suit for Damages in England.

The question of whether railway companies are bound to keep the time set down in their time-tables was raised before Mr. Whigham in the County Court at Aylesbury recently. The plaintiff was Mr. William Adams, cattle dealer, and the defendants were the London and Northwestern Railroad Company, as the proprietors of the branch line between Aylesbury and Cheddington. It was shown that on the 20th of October the plaintiff took a ticket at Aylesbury for Luton, where he ought to have arrived at 9:28 a. m., in time for Luton market, at which he was to dispose of some beasts. The train by which he was traveling from Aylesbury to the main line was delayed nearly an hour, owing to the engine being short of steam. The consequence was he missed the train at Cheddington, and did not arrive at Luton till 11:30 a. m., by which time the market was over. He now claimed 10 shillings damages per head of his beasts—thirty in number—which he did not get sold for nine days. The want of steam, it appeared, arose from the fire-box of the engine having been choked, the fireman having Welsh coal that day, a variety to which he was not accustomed. It was pleaded for the defense that the company were exonerated from liability by the statement on their time-tables that they would not be responsible for delay. His honor held, however, that the choking of the fire-box was not a circumstance over which the company's servants had no control, and he therefore gave a decree for the plaintiff for 40s. in respect for the loss of his time through having found no market for his cattle at Luton.—*London Daily News.*

How the Ashantees Fight.

[Ashantee Cor. New York Herald.]

The enemy lay in wait in the middle of what they call here a bush, but which should be more appropriately called a jungle; it is so dense in some places that one wonders at first sight how naked people have the temerity to risk their bodies in what must necessarily punish their unprotected cuticles most painfully. This jungle probably covers many hundred acres, literally choking the earth with its density and luxuriance. It admits every kind of shrub, plant, and flower into a close companionship, where they intermingle each other's luxurious stalks, where they twist and twine in each other's long, slender arms about one another, and defy the utmost power of the sun to penetrate the leafy tangle they have reared 10 and 15 feet above the dark earth. This is the "bush" into which the Ashantee warriors creep in on all fours and lie in wait in the gloomy recesses for the enemy. It was in such a locality as this that Sir Garnet found the Ashantees, and where he suffered such losses in his staff and officers. Until the sonorous sounds of Danish musketry awoke the echoes few of the English suspected the foe so near. Until they themselves betrayed their presence the English might have searched in vain for the hidden enemy.

The Milan Cathedral.

Of the Cathedral of Milan it is difficult by words to convey any idea; it is so vast, so complicated, so magnificent. The interior is deeply impressive; five naves, divided by fifty-two gigantic columns, from which the majestic arches gracefully spring to support a roof that looks as though the clouds might rest upon it; the vast dome lifting itself far up towards heaven—in the dim distance of which is a solitary lamp, so placed as to throw all its light upon a blood-stained spike, which the devout Catholic believes is one of the identical nails driven into the blessed hands of Our Lord.

So great is the area that many services may be going on at the same time without confusion. We actually witnessed a marriage at one altar, a baptism at another, and a funeral might have taken place at a third, and a mass been celebrated at a fourth; and, in addition, there was a crowd of wondering and admiring spectators, all with abundant room and space.

The material of the edifice is white marble, and it looks like a mountain of stone, cut into a labyrinth of spires, pinnacles, flying buttresses, and statuary. The roof is a forest of statuary and pinnacles; it seems to me overcrowded. Think of 7,000 statues in one building!—*Florence Letter.*

FRANCE, from the variety of her industries, is one of the most self-supporting nations in the world.

"Chosen Men of the Nation."

(Extract from Ben Butler's Speech on the Salary Repeal Bill.)

There is one thing I wish to say to my fellow-members, especially those who are here for the first time. During the seven years, more or less, that I have been here, I have found that the great fault in Congress is the self-abnegation of its members. Let but a man point his finger at a member of Congress, and we are apt to shrink away from him, and act toward him as if he must have done some wrong, without standing by him as an honest gentleman until his guilt is proven. Let a single thing be said against the acts of any member of Congress, and forthwith some demagogue—for occasionally demagogues get in here, as of Christ's twelve apostles one of them had a devil—[laughter]—some demagogue, I say, to show that he is not guilty of the same thing, when most probably his conscience accuses him, brings in a bill restraining the Congressman from doing the thing charged. This has gone on for a series of years, until a Congressman is shut out from the pursuit of almost all kinds of business. We cannot have any interest in a contract that has any relation to the Government. We cannot practice as attorneys in the courts in which the largest interests of the United States are involved. The Supreme Court is about the only one left to us. We cannot go home and practice in our State courts, or do any other business, without neglecting our public duties.

The trouble is that we do not stand together, but let the men up there (pointing to the reporters' gallery), who live by our bounty, sit there by our indulgence, to write diatribes against us, and blacken us all over until the whole world is made to believe that members of Congress are worse than other men, when, in fact, we are the chosen men of the nation, and better as a class, than men in any other single profession—clergymen, lawyers, or doctors; for whenever a clergyman gets into Congress, we have seen he is not especially conspicuous for his virtue any more than his fellows. [Laughter.] I say that we ought to stand here and say Congress is not to be maligned; and if we are maligned, let us stand together and say that without proof the character of no man, simply because he is a member of Congress, shall be attacked, and the attack hounded on by his fellows from petty envy, jealousy or rivalry.

Bingham in Japan—A Lively Scene.

A Tokei, Japan, correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing of the celebration of the Mikado's birthday, in November last, says:

In the evening a dinner was given at the Emperor's summer palace, to the eight foreign ministers accredited to Japan. Terashima, formerly envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and now Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided.

With the dessert, Sir Harry S. Parkes, as British minister, rose and proposed the health of His Majesty the Emperor, which he accompanied by a neat little speech. At the close he called upon the French minister, remarking it was his turn next to speak. The Count briefly responded, excusing himself from speaking in English, and, as he resumed his seat, Judge Bingham, the United States minister, rose to offer "Progress, prosperity and happiness to the sovereign and people of Japan," when Sir Harry, violently interrupting, shut him off completely, motioning him to sit down, and crying out: "No more, no more!"

Judge Bingham resumed his seat gracefully, like a true gentleman, but immediately opened a lively discussion across the table, in which Sir Harry got very excited, contending warmly that the sentiment was out of order, as it introduced politics, and was superfluous in language, as "the Emperor was the people;" but the Judge coolly informed him that he might have heard of a church without a bishop, or a people without a crown, but inquired if it were possible to have a bishop without a church, or a sovereign without a people. When pressed for an answer, Sir Harry reluctantly admitted it could not be, and immediately Judge Bingham good-naturedly congratulated him on having "come to his way of thinking."

Government Buildings.

One of the fruitful causes of expenditure by the last Congress was the appropriation of over $12,000,000 for the erection of public buildings for Government use in various cities and towns. In the face, however, of this fact, a much larger movement in that direction has already been made in the present Congress. It was ascertained at the Capitol to-day that there were over 40 bills pending before the committee for the erection of public edifices in the following cities and towns, and involving an expenditure of nearly $30,000,000: Austin, Tyler, Dallas, Galveston, Houston and Jefferson, Texas; Leavenworth and Topeka, Kan.; Kansas City, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Portland, Oregon; Brooklyn, N. Y.; two in Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Syracuse, Lynchburg, Atlanta, Santa Fe, Greenville, S. C., Erie, Pa., New Albany, Ind., Wilmington, N. C., Auburn, N. Y., Port Townsend and Olympia, Washington Territory, Tallahassee and Jacksonville, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Rochester, N. Y., Oxford, Miss., Nebraska City, etc. If the promised retrenchment is carried out, not one of these buildings will be authorized, though most of the bills for them have been presented since the resolution of economy passed the House. —*Washington Telegram.*

M. GUIZOT has been making a speech at Caen—a speech not fully reported as yet. The veteran statesman said, among other things, that having honestly served a liberal, legal and constitutional monarchy, he could not serve another form of government. "But," he added, "I do not try to pull down what exists. I am not a destroyer. I look at my successors without endeavoring to upset them. I cannot say what will become of France, but we should apply ourselves to preserve what remains. France has passed through many trials, but she has always righted herself. Illusions ruin people; hope saves them. We have seen ruins enough, and shall probably succeed in reaching a form of government liberal, legal and durable."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Grudge not the mean pittance—'tis not so immense;
Oh, reason, true patriots! be patient and gay!
True, some will complain on futile pretense;
But mind not their murmurs,—they'll soon pass away.
For 'tis only a small fifty thousand a year
To him who did "save" this imperiled great nation;
Though the patriots slain, thick on plains far and near,
Repose, for their friends begging raiment and ration.

Behold our great country, so varied and vast,
With its wealth so immense of the mines and the soil;
Let our hopes never wane, nor our minds be o'ercast,
For the thousands that hunger, the millions that toil;
For 'tis scarce thirteen thousand a quarter; and then
That small sum's to keep foul temptation at bay;
And who would make Presidents know beggary, when
But a few paltry dollars shall stand in the way?

If we stick to economy in seeking for men
To direct our great ship safely onward to port,
We may sink; but double their salaries, then
O how safe glides our ship through the waves' wildest sport!
For 'tis only four thousand a month for a man
That can speak of the currency, Cuba, and Spain;
Can turn gold on the market, then greenbacks, and plan;
Then can smoke his Havana, and—quiet remain.

To prevent men from thieving we surfeit with gold;
A plethoric dog will not steal a man's dinner;
Where danger comes never, the coward's more bold;
And the man soon to die is never a sinner;
But one thousand a week for the man at the helm,
While the tax-ridden poor "learn to labor and wait,"
Where the Rings are unbroken and rule the whole realm,
Where corruption doth wield all the powers of the State.

*

Let us have due respect for the great and the wise,
And "speak well of a bridge that carries us over;"
Frown not on a salary that comes as a prize,
But eagerly seize it as cows do fresh clover;
For 'tis only one hundred and forty a day;
The chances come seldom; the time is far spent;
And great men cannot think mighty thoughts without pay,
Nor indite learned messages at fifty per cent!

Once again let us reason, revolve, and reflect;
Though not lofty in thought, be romantic in pride;
And, as all cannot be great Presidents elect,
Let us make ours a model, a guardian, and guide;
For his salary's only six dollars each hour,
So we fill his lean larder, and Brussels his rooms,
Surround him with waiters, and feather his bower,
And build for him stables, and supply faithful grooms.

In England 'tis done in more liberal way;
America seems not to fancy the notion:
For here office-holders, while begging more pay,
Will die of more pay in the coming commotion;
For 'tis ten cents a minute, awake or asleep,
Puffing smoke from cigars, coaxing thoughts from the brain,
Or wondering when people more quiet will keep,
Or whether 'tis safe back-pay or front to retain.

To conclude the whole matter, 'tis well, then, to state
That an ill-gotten dollar, though in gold, "swag," or straw,
Whether filched by the lowly or "grabbed" by the great,
Is condemned by the Scriptures, by morals, and law,
And the people declare fifty thousand a year,
And in perquisites doubled, shall nevermore win;
For the labor's too light, or the price quite too dear;
'Tis in greenbacks too thick, or in service too thin!

THE REIGN OF CORRUPTION.

Ringing Letter from Alexander Delmar, of New York, to the Illinois Farmers' Association

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your polite invitation to attend the meeting in Decatur, or to address it by letter, was received to-day. My heart is with you, and I should have been glad to come, but I cannot well get away. I must, therefore, write.

Your cause is my cause; it is that of my children, who are growing up around me in fetters to unjust laws; it is that of the many; it is that of the country, which by reason of this injustice is steadily drifting into another civil war.

Only those who have rendered themselves familiar with the sufferings of the French previous to the First Revolution can measure the provocation which led to the bloody Reign of Terror. The tyranny and scorn of the land owners for the peasantry; the venality of the courts of law, which always sided with the rich; the corruption of men and debasement of women by the aristocracy; the infamous *parc aux cerfs*, where the dissolute monarch kept a seraglio of 500 abducted girls; the disregard of plebeian life and limb by the nobility, who drove over and trampled down with horses the plodding pedestrians of the country road or city lane; the *lettres de cachet*, or blank orders of imprisonment, by aid of which they threw all who opposed them, and whom they could not destroy, into secret and loathsome dungeons;—all these offenses combined might have *failed* to bring about the Revolution, for they were offenses against individuals. They were felt only by those against whom they were directed; the rest escaped; and such is the selfish nature of men and their well-grounded horror of commotion and anarchy, that, unless they are made to suffer in common, they seldom revolt.

But added to these crimes of the rich were the universal serfdom and wretchedness they inflicted upon the poor through the laws of monopoly and taxation. These were blows that fell upon the backs of all the people at once—the blows that evoked the avengeful and gory guillotine.

In this view I am supported by the writings of a man for whom the world, and particularly the agricultural world, has garnered up a hundred years of profound respect and esteem—I mean Arthur Young. This man was an English farmer, who traveled through France in the years 1787, 1788 and 1789, and closely observed and recorded every detail relating to the economical and social condition of that country at that eventful juncture. Without reference to his immortal "Travels," no complete work on the French Revolution ever has been, or ever can be, written; and these are the words with which he commences his twelfth chapter:

"The gross infamy which attended *lettres de cachet* and the Bastile, during the reign of Louis XV., made them esteemed in England, by people not well informed, as the most prominent features of the despotism of France. They were certainly carried to an excess hardly credible—to the length of being sold with blanks to be filled up with names at the pleasure of the purchaser, who was thus able, in the gratification of private revenge, to tear a man from the bosom of his family and bury him in a dungeon, where he would exist forgotten and die unknown! But such excesses could not be common in any country; and they were reduced almost to nothing upon the accession of the present King (Louis XVI.) The great mass of the people—by which I mean the lower and middle ranks—could suffer very little from such engines; and as few of them are objects of jealousy, had there been nothing else to complain of, it is not probable they would ever have been brought to take up arms; *but the abuses attending the levy of taxes were heavy and universal.* * * * Such an enormous power constantly acting, and from which no man was free, must, in the nature of things, have degenerated in many cases into absolute tyranny."

Not only the tax laws, but those of privileges and patents, were so subverted, by devilish ingenuity, as to constitute a Juggernaut of monopoly, that remorselessly crushed to death the life of the nation. The resolutions of complaint respectfully addressed by the the people to the monarch on the subject (*cahiers du tiers etat*), not only arouse a righteous indignation even at this distant period of time, but appeal to the profoundest emotions of pity. I quote from the *cahier* of the people of Rennes:

"Fixed and heavy rents; vexatious processes to secure them; appreciated unjustly to augment them; rents *solidaires* and *revenchable; rents cheantes* and *levantes; fumages*. Fines at every change of the property, in the direct as well as collateral line; feudal redemption (*retraite*); fines on sale to the eighth and even sixth penny; redemptions (*rachats*) injurious in their origin, and still more so in their extension; *banalite* of the mill, of the oven, and of the wine and cider press; *corvees* by custom; *corvees* by usage of the fief; *corvees* established by unjust decrees; *corvees* arbitrary, and even fantastical; servitudes; *prestations* extravagant and burdensome; collections by assessments incollectible; *aveux, minus, impunissimens*, litigations ruinous and without end; the rod of seigneurial finance forever shaken over our heads; vexation, ruin, outrage, violence and destructive servitude, under which the peasants, almost on a par with Polish slaves, can never but be miserable, vile and oppressed!"

Is it any wonder that a people thus abused should afterward have thrust aside the restraints of law and prudence and taken a terrible revenge; or that with that revenge excesses should have been committed and the innocent condemned to suffer with the guilty? Is it wonderful that these cruelly outraged men should have been driven by despair to become bloody monsters, or that their humble wives and daughters should be turned to those cruel and stony-hearted judges who sat in the revolutionary tribunals of justice, coldly knitting sentences of death in worsted work, and impatiently awaiting fresh executions?

The sufferings of these unhappy people are forgotten; their subsequent history has seen a thousand changes; a century of time has passed away; but the tortures they once suffered, and the natural, though deplorable, consequences of their heroic resolution to outlive them, are brought vividly to the mind when we survey the accumulation of fraud and injustice that is overwhelming our own people, and threatens to drive them into similar measures of violent justice.

The American Revolution was a reaction from monarchical rule, and drew its inspiration largely from the writings of those Frenchmen who had made eloquent the miserable condition of their countrymen at that period. In establishing here a Government of the people by the people, we fondly hoped to render impossible those grievances which had called forth the works of Rousseau and the Encyclopædists.

Yet, scarcely have three generations passed away before we find all the old class ascendancy re-established, and every abuse of government that marked the decline of the last century, in both hemispheres, reinstated before our very doors.

Extravagant and useless public expenditures, of which we are made to bear the burden; rings, Federal, State, municipal and corporative, which rob us right and left; corrupt officials, forged warrants, sequestered appropriations, suppressed or cooked accounts, embezzlements, defalcations and conspiracies, sixty millions to one railway, an empire of territory to another, *credits mobilier*, land grabs, back pay, forward pay, secret pay, pay by commutation, bribes to members of Congress, bribery from the highest to the lowest officials in Government employ, watered stock, construction companies, ring drawing-room car companies, ring elevators, patent monopolies unlawfully granted and reissued on every article of wear, of use, of consumption, defaulting commission merchants, swindling brokers, dishonest bankers, the currency of the country seized for the benefit of gamblers in and out of office, the public debt funded at an extortionate and unnecessary rate of interest, and so managed as to absorb new appropriations of money at every session of Congress, the courts of law subverted to the ends of dishonest officials, dishonest claimants, dishonest classes, the press bought up or subsidized, so that the interests of the people have absolutely no representation near the seat of Government, nor in the metropolis; in short, every technicality of law, every expedient of finance, every engine of power is wielded to extort unjust and unwilling tribute from the people, and reduce them and their posterity to the base condition of serfs.

Are these the just fruits of those sacrifices which this people made on the bloody fields of Lexington and Brandywine? Was it for the preservation of a Government which conserves such results as these that we recently sacrificed a million of men and six thousand millions of treasure? Was the late war to enslave the whites, or liberate the blacks?

As yet, many of the numerous specific abuses, which the lawyers and speculators or financiers have saddled upon us, are not perceived. We only see the results. We see, on the one hand, a class of wealthy aristocrats, daintily nursed, schooled, housed and fed; their paths in life strewn with flowers, the road to every aspiration open. On the other, we see the people, born to toil, reared in indigence, schooled to poverty, housed in the rude cabin of the prairies, fed with the coarsest food, doomed to lives of toil in the service of unknown and exacting masters; and no other future possible but the dismal prospect of seeing their offspring insured to still greater debasement. But the means by which these results are brought about do not lie on the surface. The greedy tyrants of to-day are the same greedy tyrants that they were a century ago; only that they have to deal with more intelligence in the masses, and their ways are more tortuous and secret.

I read with great pleasure your speeches delivered at Biggs' Grove and Topeka, and was glad you had referred to that one of the many forms of monopoly from which the people suffer, and which, though usually least adverted to, perhaps burdens them as heavily as any other—I mean the *patent laws.* But general complaints rarely enlist sympathy or promote reform. I therefore descend to particulars.

It is a curious and alarming fact, that through a perversion of these laws there is actually imposed upon every man in this country a *poll tax* for the benefit of a ring of unscrupulous capitalists! I refer to the Wells hat-body monopoly.

The Constitution of the United States empowers Congress "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for *limited times* to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Under this provision Congress enacted certain patent laws, one of which very justly provided that no patent could attach to any mechanism, contrivance, or design already known; a provision essentially differing from that of the English law, which enables the patent to be taken for anything, but compels the patentee to make good his claim of originality and usefulness before the courts of law. Under our law the patent accords an almost indefeasible presumption of originality; under the English law it is simply a caveat.

Previous to 1833 many persons had invented machines for making hat bodies, by which, after the fur is removed from the skins of animals it is felted and fashioned into a hat. The soft felt hats so common in this country, and which the necessities of the climate almost compel us to wear, one of which is probably worn by every man whom this address will reach, are all made by the processes thus invented; the main features of which are are the feed-roll, the picker or doffer, the perforated and revolving gauze or wire cone, and the air-sucker or exhaust contrivance. Only two more contrivances were needed to render the machines perfect, and these to regulate the flow of fur on the revolving cone, so as to bring the bur batting to any desired thickness, and to remove the completed hat-body from the cone without injury. The first of these improvements was attained in 1833, through the ingenuity of a man named Thomas R. Williams, an American, then residing in London; the other by one Ponsford, who patented his improvement in England in 1839; and so the process was perfected.

Two years previous to the patenting of Ponsford's improvement in England, an American named Henry H. Wells went to London and took out patents for several processes previously in use in this country, and invented by other people. Williams, observing this, and fearing that Wells might go back to America and repeat his trick here, by adopting his (Williams') invention as his own—the more because he became aware that Wells had obtained drawings of his machine—sent to the American Patent-Office drawings and specifications of his invention, and applied for an American patent, at the same time warning the Commissioner against Wells. These papers were deposited in the Patent-Office May 8, 1838. The Commissioner's objecting to the wording of Williams' specifications, sent them back for amendment and called for a working model, etc.; but before these demands were complied with by Williams, Wells returned to this country and succeeded in getting patented as his own, not only Williams' invention, but Williams' invention covering the very points previously objected to by the Commissioner against Williams. Wells' caveat was filed in 1844, and a patent issued to him in 1840. The very foundation of the patent, as will have been perceived, was grounded in fraud and injustice; but this is not the worst of it. Many persons have since invented machines for making hat-bodies, notably one Boydon and one Hill, but, although their claims for originality were sustained by the courts of first resort, the Wells hat-body association audaciously and fraudulently adopted their improvement as their own, and obtained by corrupt means an extension of their monopyly, including these stolen improvements; so that in effect they have monopolized not only a specific machine embodying contrivances not their own, for making hat-bodies, but the very principle of making hat-bodies—which involves all machines. They refuse to sell the machines or to allow them to be used by others; they compel every manufacturer to bring his fur to them to be made up into hats; they mix the fur indiscriminately; they waste it in the manufacture; they adopt the styles thus compelled to be confided to them. Thus they not only levy a poll-tax on the people, they stop the progress of invention, and even forbid the development of economy and taste in manufacture. Their profits have amounted to a vast sum, to be reckoned in millions. The last extension of their monopoly was made by Congress in 1867 for seven years, and it is said that in addition to other means employed to obtain it, they bargained with the party in power to pay $100,000 to the corrupt Legislature of New Jersey to elect a Senator to Congress pledged to vote for the impeachment of the President—then a darling project of political conspirators. They are now before Congress for another extension of this unconstitutional, this unlawful, this unjust and *infamous poll-tax on the people*, and unless the voice of the latter is heard on the subject may again succeed in their gigantic scheme of lust and power.

As with the patent laws, so with all others. Many of the laws—I am sorry I cannot say all of them—are framed in the public interest; but chicanery and corruption have subverted them in practice. Our agricultural populations, which comprise fully one-half of the nation, are peculiarly the victims of monopoly, because unlike other classes they cannot get even with their oppressors by raising the price of food. This price is fixed, and must always remain fixed or affected by competition with the agricultural products of other nations in foreign markets; *i. e.*, so long as we continue to produce as largely as we do now. Were the product diminished, so that we raised only sufficient for our home markets, and the tariff on imported breadstuffs were always kept high enough to forbid foreign importations, we might possess the means to retort on our oppressors, as the patriots did who taxed Edmund Dantes—they supplied him with food, but took care to charge him a thousand dollars per meal. Were I in power to-morrow, I should carry out this very policy. Our masters say they want protection. Well, they should have it; only my protective system would extend protection to all; not merely to a few favored classes.

I have only one more word to add: beware of treachery!

All sorts of rascals and fools in the garb of reformers will flock to your standard, because they are secret emissaries of vested interests, because it promises preferment, or because they have hobbies to ride. Unless you can keep these men out, they will demoralize your forces and break you up, as they have broken up other great organizations, by sowing feuds, by dilatory or rash proceedings, by prompting or encouraging unwise measures, etc. How shall you be able to detect these men, how know them from the true and the wise? There is no infallible criterion, but the nearest thing in it that I know of is this: put that man down as a rogue or a fool who proposes the enactment of a law, and him for an honest man and a wise one who favors repeals. No matter how plausible a scheme of legislation looks, it is almost certain, if enacted, to become an additional means of worsting you; no matter how simple a repeal is proposed, it is equally certain of bettering you. In every law there lies hidden an abuse, just as in every fruit there lies concealed a worm. All the victories which in modern days have been won over the people were won through laws. The great strides by which the progress of mankind is to be measured were all the results of repeal. The Magna Charta was a repeal, the Bill of Rights was a repeal, the Emancipation act was a repeal. Men are naturally free. Formerly brute strength alone could enslave them; now-a-days it is the law which they are sworn to obey.

This nation is like the Laocoon and his sons in the folds of the Python; it is strength and youth paralyzed in the wily folds of execrable and relentless laws made or administered—often both—in the interests of monopolists. We have too many laws, and want no more, either good or bad. What we want is freedom!

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

ALEX. DELMAR.

Wm. C. Flagg, Pres't Illinois State Farmers' Association, Decatur, Ill.

Patrons of Husbandry.

This order is becoming a widely extended and popular one. "Granges" are rapidly springing up in all intelligent parts of the country, and are reported to be at the present time in a most flourishing and prosperous condition.

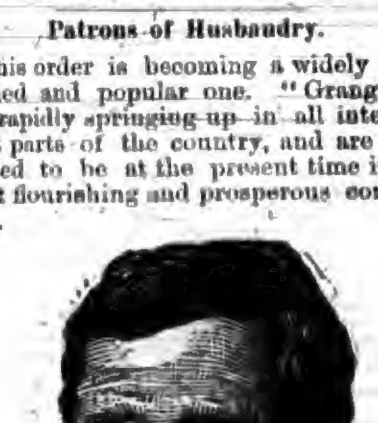

JOHN WEIR.

We present this week a portrait of John Weir, Master of the Indiana State Grange. He is a native of East Tennessee, but he settled in Indiana in the year 1817 at an early age. He has grown up with the great and noble State of which he is a representative man. The State Grange of Indiana was organized Feb. 28, 1872, at Terre Haute. It now comprises nearly 400 organizations.

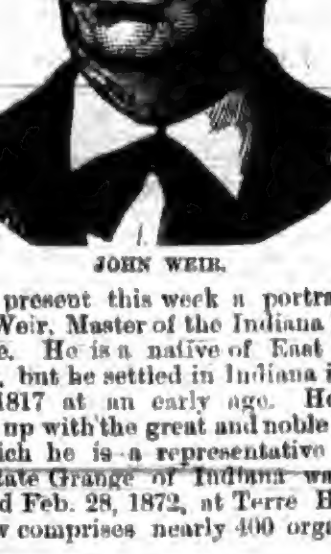

MRS. J. C. ABBOTT.

One of the pleasant features of this order is the admission to membership of ladies. The degrees conferred upon them are respectively entitled, "Maid," "Shepherdess," "Gleaner," "Matron," "Pomona," "Flora," and "Ceres." The society of women will contribute much to the social refinement and good order of the association. The above portrait is of Mrs. J. C. Abbott, a prominent member of the order.

"FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON, direct in ninety-seven hours and twenty minutes, and a Trip Around It," is the title of a new book by Jules Verne, which has just been published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York. This handsome volume contains eighty full-page illustrations, and is the richest work that has been offered to the public for a long time. It must be read to be appreciated. Price $3.00.

Why Chubb Mourned.

When Chubb's wife died we called in to mourn with him, and, if possible, to console him in his affliction. The old man sat in the rocking-chair with his eyes closed, chewing a toothpick, and rocking to and fro as he apparently mused over the years he had spent so happily in company with his late partner. We gently approached the subject of Mrs. Chubb's departure. We assured him that we sympathized with him in his deep affliction, and the more sincerely because we well knew the estimable qualities of his wife, and were familiar with the virtues with which she adorned her home.

"She was, indeed," we said, "an excellent woman, a remarkable woman; a woman of sterling qualities and unaffected piety."

Chubb stopped rocking, and looked at us mournfully. Then exclaimed:

"Unaffected piety! That's just what's the matter. I tell you, Adeler," said he, bringing his hand down emphatically on the arm of the chair, "the way that woman would roast a sugar-cured ham would bring the tears to the eyes of a graven image."

Then we went out and left him alone with his sorrow. There are some kinds of grief that are too sacred to be lightly intruded upon.—*Max Adeler.*

Steam Canal-Boats.

In the recent trial of steam canal-boats, by competitors for the Government reward of one hundred thousand dollars, the Baxter seems to have taken the lead. This boat is flat-bottomed, and, when loaded with two hundred tons of cargo, draws five feet, eight and one-one-half inches. There are three-bladed screws, four and a half feet in diameter, and having a pitch of four feet. These screws are driven by a pair of twenty-five-horse-power Baxter engines. During the trial-trip, which occupied eighteen hours and three minutes, only eight hundred and thirty pounds of hard coal were consumed. The fact that this amount of coal was less than one-fifth that consumed by the best of the four rival boats led to a dispute as to the truth of the record. In order to reach a final settlement of this very important question, a second trip was ordered, certain officials accompanying the Baxter for the purpose of checking the weighing of the coal. The result was satisfactory, and the inventor of this compact and ingenious motor stands a fair chance of being declared the winner of the one hundred thousand dollar prize. Should the decision be reserved, we learn that it is proposed to make such alteration in the model of the Baxter as shall meet all the conditions imposed by the Legislature.

Texas Cattle-Raising.

A residence of a few weeks in San Antonio (says a writers in *Scribner's* for January) affords one a good look into the cattle trade of Western Texas. One might with justice call it an indolent industry—for it accomplishes great results in a lazy, disorderly way; and makes men millionaires before they have had time to arouse themselves and go to work. Cattle-trading is a grand pastime with hundreds of Texans. They enjoy the adventurous life on the great grazing plains, the freedom of the ranch, the possibility of an Indian incursion, the swift coursing on horseback over the great stretches, the romance of the road. Nearly all the immense region from the Colorado to the Rio Grande is given up to stock-raising. The mountainous regions around San Antonio offer superb facilities for sheep husbandry; and the valleys along the streams are fertile enough for the most exacting farmer. There are millions of cattle now scattered over the plains between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, and the number is steadily increasing. It is not uncommon for a single individual to own 200,000 head of cattle.

Germany Flooded with Silver.

The circulation of coin in Europe is about to be considerably increased. The German Empire, in a very short time, will call in the circulation of silver,—all except enough for small change,—and substitute gold therefor. There is about $3,000,000 of silver, and little or no gold, in circulation in Germany. After the German Government received the French indemnity money, it was resolved to get rid of the clumsy silver, and substitute the more portable and valuable gold coin. With this purpose in view, the Berlin Mint has been coining about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of thalers per week; and there must be now at least $200,000,000 of that coin ready for distribution. But the Government is puzzled what to do with the vast quantity of surplus silver. Large shipments of it have been made to India and China, for purchase of teas and other products; but, as the people of those countries are not accustomed to the silver thaler (about a 70-cent piece), the money was received with suspicion and at a discount.—*Paris Letter.*

A Warrior.

A man who had recently been elected a Major of militia, and who was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head, on the morning of parade, to exercise a little by himself. The field selected for this purpose was his own apartment. Placing himself in a military attitude, with his sword drawn, he exclaimed: "Attention, company! Rear rank, three paces, march!" and he tumbled down into the cellar. His wife hearing the racket, came running in, saying, "My dear, have you killed yourself?" "Go about your business, woman," said the hero; "what do you know about war?"

WHEN the seats were drawn at the beginning of the present Congress, it will be remembered that Ben Butler fell on the Democratic side of the House. For several days the Democrats with a Ben Butler among them had a good deal of fun at his expense. Ben himself did not enjoy it so well. But he wasn't made peculiar-eyed for nothing. The other morning the Democrats found Ben out of that seat, and the blackest colored member of the House in it, Ben had traded. The Democrats are not so elated now as they were. They see that there's a dark side to this joke.—*Ex.*

MODERN poetry—Rhymed nonsense.

Fall of a Monster Aerolite.

[Trenton (Mo.) Correspondence Chicago Times.]

A few days since the inhabitants of the vicinity of Farmersville, a hamlet of Livingston county, in this State, were startled by the appearance in the heavens in broad daylight of an immense ball of fire, or meteor, falling with inconceivable velocity to the earth. The spot of its fall was visited by the awe-struck citizens in crowds to learn more of the strange apparition. A man was found who had been at work in the woods close by, and who seemed almost distracted by fear, but who soon recovered himself sufficiently to tell what he knew of it. He said as he was at work he heard a sound like the fierce screaming of a huge shot from a rifled cannon, accompanied by a rushing noise, like the sweep of a tornado. Looking about to discover the source of so strange a sound, a bright glare like a flash of lightning attracted his eye upward, and then he beheld, apparently coming directly toward him, a mass of fire "as big as a mountain." Before he had time to escape it, it struck the earth a quarter of a mile away, and the shock was like an earthquake. The party approached and found a glowing mass, which prevented close inspection by its radiant heat. It cooled off gradually and now presents the usual appearance of such bodies, being a black, shining mass of meteoric iron, but its huge size is unprecedented. It is described as reaching a height of full twenty feet from the surface of the ground, and as being twenty or twenty-five feet in diameter! This seems almost incredible, but as hundreds of respectable and truthful people have seen it, and all tell the same story, the facts force themselves on our belief. It is supposed, and with good reason, that at least half of it is buried out of sight; but up to this time no means have been used to ascertain the depth of its penetration.

The largest aerolite on record to my knowledge is one which fell in Asia Minor, wichh was estimated to weigh 25,000 pounds. But this huge monster from the upper deep will weigh nearly as many hundred weights.

Bazaine's Place of Confinement.

The island of St. Marguerite, where Bazaine is to be confined, is one of the two Luvin Islands on the Mediterranean coast of France. The largest of these islands is St. Marguerite, the smaller St. Honorat. Both are fortified islands, and have been used by different French Governments for many years, as a place of seclusion for State prisoners. The fortress on St. Marguerite, to which Bazaine is destined, is famed in story as one of the places of the imprisonment of the "man with the iron mask." While confined there, as the romance goes, he wrote his story on one of the silver plates on which his meals were served, and threw it overboard. A fisherman picked it up, but being unable to read, brought it to the Governor of the castle. In consequence of this incident, the prisoner was removed to the Bastile, where he died. In latter days St. Marguerite has only been brought into notice as the temporary abiding-place of some of the Communist prisoners. Probably, as the French always have an eye to the historical fitness of things, Marshal Bazaine may now occupy the same apartments once tenanted by the prisoner whose story is one of the saddest, as well as the most romantic, episodes of modern history.

Co-operation in Germany.

Here is the progress of co-operation in Germany: In 1850 there were 80 societies, with 18,676 members, who had on loan 4,181,436 thalers; share capital, 246,001 thalers; and in 1870 these figures had risen to 740 societies, 314,656 members, 207,618,287 thalers lent, and the share capital had risen to 13,440,152 thalers. Even during the Franco-German war, the number of co-operative banks increased by 121, and 112 new stores were opened, while 9 manufacturing societies were established. The business done by all these societies in 1870 amounted to 350,000,000 thalers. The paid-up capital was 27,000,000, and the loan capital 62,000,000. The number of co-operators now in Germany exceeds 1,000,000. Among the trading associations there are of shoemakers, 65; agriculturists, 43; tailors, 37; cabinet-makers, 24; smiths, 8; weavers, 5; bookbinders, 4; glove manufacturers, 2; carpenters, 1; basket-makers, 2; house-painters, 1; millers, 1; cloth-makers, 1; sewing machinists, 2; booking establishments, 1; house-building establishments, 5; and they appear to make most progress in co-operation, just where we make least.

Live Stock Trade of Chicago.

The receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, since 1865 (the yards were opened Dec. 31, 1865), have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*	*Total.*
1866	393,620	579,510	209,420	1,182,550
1867	329,188	1,696,738	180,888	2,206,814
1868	324,524	1,706,782	270,875	2,302,181
1869	403,102	1,661,869	340,072	2,405,043
1870	532,964	1,693,658	349,855	2,576,477
1871	543,050	2,380,083	315,053	3,238,186
1872	684,075	3,252,623	310,211	4,246,909
1873	761,428	4,737,750	291,734	5,790,912
Grand Tot.	3,971,951	17,709,013	2,268,108	23,949,072

TEMPEST IN A BILLIARD ROOM.—A lady did good work at a billiard hall in Atkinson, Ill., the other evening, and made it lively for a while, smashing glasses and bottles, etc. She threw the billiard balls into the street, and sent sundry kegs of lager after them. Besides this playfulness she caused a beer mug to carom on the eye of the bartender, which gives a sinister expression to his fact. The cause of all these demonstrations was the fact that the lady's two sons have been diverting themselves at billiards and fire-water—and at considerable expense—since last autumn, refusing to do any work for their own maintenance or that of their mother.

HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, Subscription Book Publishers, Chicago, have in press an exhaustive History of the FARMERS' MOVEMENT, by Hon. J. Periam, Editor Western Rural, one of our ablest and best known agricultural writers. Its title is THE GROUNDSWELL. It will be the standard work on Granges, Clubs, etc., and is certain to prove a *great hit.* Book Agents, and Farmers especially, should read the publishers' advertisement. It is bound to sell.

Firmness of Gov. Hendricks.

A singular temptation was thrown in the way of Governor Hendricks a few days since, and nobly resisted. One Galven, an attorney of Tipton, carried away by the excitement of the October election in 1872, backed his faith in Hendricks with a wager of considerable magnitude, and scooped it in. Some mean-spirited, low-down cuss procured his indictment by the Grand Jury, and he was fined one hundred dollars. A few days ago he made application to the Governor to have the fine remitted. Here was a predicament for his excellency. His feelings prompted him to be lenient to a personal and political friend, who had manifested so sublime a confidence in the popularity of his excellency. On the other hand there was the law—the red-eyed law—and also a fear that his enemies would charge that he had remitted the fine simply because he won bet on him. Thomas considered the matter, and finally wrote to Mr. Galven that, as he had won the bet, he had better pay the fine.

Rev. Milton B. Hopkins, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, strongly advocates the licensing of saloons. The Superintendent argues that if the sale of liquor is permitted at all, the school fund might just as well receive a yearly revenue of $100,000 from that source. Under the Baxter Law the school fund gets nothing.

Marshal Serrano, the friend of Prim and the pillar of the monarchists, in executive power in Spain, brings that unhappy country back to the same condition it was under the young Italian, King, Amadeus. Serrano will hold the country in trust, as MacMahon means to do, for the royal line—probably Prince Alfonso, the son of the infamous Isabella. The ministry announced is the same that held power with Prim in 1868.

A. Wheeler, of Derby, Mass., who played the fife at Lundy's Lane, died a few days ago, almost a hundred years old.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Notice of Adjournment of Court.

Notice is hereby given to the Petit Jurors, heretofore summoned for the December term, 1873, of DeKalb Circuit Court. To litigants, witnesses, and all all others interested, that said Court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to meet on the third Monday in January, 1874, for the trial, and determination of Causes pending, and not disposed o. at said December term, 1873, of said Court.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 27th say of December, 1873.

J. R. LANING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Friday, the 23rd day of January, 1874, at the residence of Benjamin Brandabery, late of Smithfield township, DeKalb county, Ind., deceased, one mile north-east of Waterloo, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Wheat in the bushel and on the ground, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Hay, Agricultural Implements, Wagon, Buggy, Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

MILES WATTERMAN, Adm'r.

December 25th, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Frederic E. Rohm, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of of the deceased, in the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., on Saturday, January 24th, 1874; the personal property of said estate, consisting of 2 head of horses, 1 two horse wagon, 1 cart, a lot of Poplar lumber, Ash flooring, also a lot of Ash logs at Busse's mill, some four foot wood, some kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms:—All sums of $3 and over, a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest at 6 per cent wavering valuation appraisement laws, with good security.

JOHN TREESH, Adm'r.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Squarr

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE

For Domestic Use.

Only Five Dollars

With the New Patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

Patened June 27th, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamended. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand,

IT IS ALL IT IS RECCOMMENDED,

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale, County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden, Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers.—*Farmer's Journal New York.*

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Warm Meals at All Hours

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The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

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CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

158 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, Ohio,

General Agents for the

VALLEY GEM PIANO

The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide Their genuine mert has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular throughout the west. They are essentially

WESTERN PIANOS,

and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of. The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd. Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d. Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.

No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price list sent to any address. The excellent

HAMILTON ORGAN,

Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers, Straw cutters, Mowers, Horse Rakes, Thrashers, Plows, Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN ! !

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or areal out to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westonhouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Ftrms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON.
Auburn Ind.

Oct. 17th. 1873.

Davenport & Co.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMIALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in vel, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

The Auburn

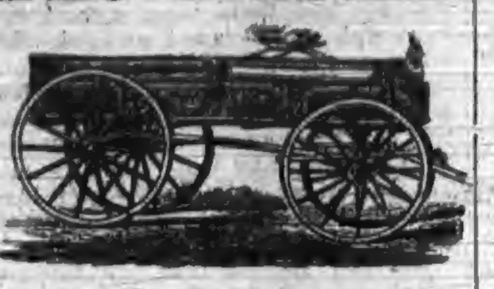

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements.—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, INL

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES !

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Notice To Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, at 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, January 5th, 1874.—Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President
R. WES. McBRIDE, Secretary.
Dec 2nd, 1873.—50t3.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths.

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

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TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

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GRAND

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—of—

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

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WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

Merchant Tailoring

Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

TO ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

We want ten energetic Ladies or Gentlemen in DeKalb County, to introduce our STANDARD PUBLICATIONS, in that, and adjoining Counties, The books are the productions of the most POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHORS, and having large sales where ever offered. Send for Circular, which will show our LIBERAL inducements to Agents, and give full description of the books. Circulars sent FREE, on receipt of application. Address,

W. E. BLISS & CO, PUBLISHERS.
118 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 22, 1874. **No. 4.**

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

CHARLES A. O. McCLELLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo Indiana will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-Class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

D. A. SEBRING M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYL AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store.

B. M. & W. C LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most trendy styles. One door west of Swineford's Hotel.

O. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS & HOFFMAN

Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER. M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E. Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. S. B. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon. Office over Case' Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

J. B. Casebeer, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over Sprott & Son's shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near [illegible] Fort Wayne Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec. 14, 1873.

STATIONS.	Mail	L. Frt.	Mail	L. Frt
Fort Wayne	12 00 m.	8 00am	3 35pm	4 40pm
Bluffton	1 15	10 15	2 22	1 40
Hartford	[illegible]	1 40pm	1 10	10 28
Munc'e	3 30	3 30	12 10	8 30
Newcastle	4 25	6 35	6 35	6 35
Beesons.	5 20	8 05	10 32	4 30
Connersville	5 35	8 30	10 20am	4 00am
Indianapolis	7 50	....	9 15	....
Cincinnati	9 00	5,30am	7 10	8 00pm

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect *Monday* January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	ex.
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 am	
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	11 25 p
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 pm	1 50
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	12 55
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11 45 a
11 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10 40
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9 10
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v.	3 10	8 30
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 am	11 45 p
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6 30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich. R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 11 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A. M.	6,00 A. M	10,00 A. M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	5,50 "	10,10 "	2,30 P. M	6,15 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	4,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,22 "	9,55 "
Crestline ar	[illegible]	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
Crestline lv	10,10 "	6,20 A. M	9,30 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,33 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,30 P. M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,05 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,30 A. M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago ar	8,00 "	7,10 "	7,00 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M	2,55 "	11,20 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,06 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,00 "
Crestline ar	6,55 "	6,60 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
Crestline lv	6,15 A. M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,25 "	3,10
Rochester	2,10 P. M	[illegible]	10,12 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	[illegible] a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne	[illegible] 35a.m		4 10 pm
Auburn	[illegible] 34		5 25
Waterloo	[illegible] 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 16	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Jackson Dep	12 00 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville		7 10	
Bankers		7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	[illegible]		8 20
Auburn	[illegible] 37		8 45
Auburn Junction	[illegible] 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arr	[illegible] 40		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2:22 a m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

Job Printing.

When you want anything in the line of
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.
J. H. BREENS.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved; good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
tf (May 27.73.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the [illegible] he respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 3 miles east of Auburn.

ONE SUMMER'S GAIN.

BY J. P. C.

"Oh, dear me! another day of drudgery before me. I do wish those little pests would hurry along. Here it is already 9 o'clock, and not one of them visible. If I knew they were all at home, I should feel perfectly contented; but if they have started, it is I who will have no take the blame should they not be here in season. Yes, there they come."

She rang the little bell, and in a moment there came in a dozen or two boys and girls, with the perspiration standing on their brows, or streaming down their red faces. They came in puffing like miniature steam boats. The windows were all opened, the door also, so by the time the teacher had called the roll, marking the usual number present and absent, the scholars were somewhat cooled off. The puffing had subsided, and the lessons for the day were begun.

First came the usual reading classes, then a long row of boys and girls were drawn up in "battle array" The oldest and tallest at one end; then they gradually grew smaller, until you came to the little freck'ed-faced, bare-footed boy at the foot, who really seemed nothingness itself.

Just as they were getting interested in the wonderful combination of letters in such words as "at" and "is," their attention was diverted from their lesson by a stranger who had driven up and was now tying his horse to a tree by the school house.

"I wonder who that can be?" thought the teacher. "I hope it is no one to see me."

Every scholar had his or her head turned toward the door to watch the approach of the stranger. Visitors, you must know, rarely came to the school.

The gentleman came forward saying, "good morning Miss Acton. I am Mr. Brackford, Superintendent of the schools in this district, and am making a tour of inspection. Don't let me disturb your exercises." She placed a chair for him—the only one the school boasted—but he preferred to sit on one of the empty seats by the window."

In vain she tried to draw the attention of the pupils to their lessons. All dilligence for that afternoon was gone; and it seemed to her they never had been so noisy or had such poor lessons.

She had been teaching here only three months and had never taught before. Her family had always been very well off in worldly goods until one day they found the wheel of Fortune had been turned completely over by some unlucky speculations, and they were down. A friend had procured this situation for her, and she felt very grateful, even if it was the most disagreeable occupation to her.

The long forenoon dragged along. Occasionally a shrill voice would call out, "Please, Marm, may I go out?" or, "Jim Jones is making pictures on my slate."

At noon recess, she went up to Mr. Brackford and told him she "should be glad to have him go home with her. It was only a short distance down the road."

"He should be very happy to go, and they could ride down in his carriage."

On the way he began to question her in regard to her school.

"Do you like to teach, Miss Acton? I really think you must, if you stay out here, in this forlorn place."

"No, I do not. I dislike it more every day; and fear my pupils make such slow progress. The Committee will be glad when my term is through. I never taught before in my life, and never shall again, if I can help it. I beg your pardon, but should like to ask you if you visit the same school often?"

"Well, no; I do not as a general rule visit these small schools more than once or twice during each term, unless they need my attention, in which case I visit them oftener."

"I hope you will not come again, for my pupils never have acted so unruly since I came here, but I don't know as I can blame them, for you are the first person that has honored us by a call since I came."

"You don't think your school needs especial attention from me?"

"Yes, I think it does; but I would rather you would wait until next term when they will have another teacher."

They found a nice dinner awaiting them. The people with whom Miss Acton boarded were not like the most of those living in the neighborhood. She always felt repaid for her day's labor when she returned home at night. Here everything was pleasant; no noisy children to annoy her. Her room was always bright and clean, and Mrs. Webster was always glad to see her, for she said, "it reminded her of the days when her own girls were at home." When Mr. Brackford departed she invited him to stop at their home "whenever he came through. They were always glad to see company."

That afternoon Miss Acton gave her pupils a long lecture on manners, and tried her very best to teach them something, but they seemed duller than usual. Perhaps it was the effect of the heat, or the advent of the stranger that seemed to effect their minds. Many times during the afternoon she would gaze for a moment, see the trees and the inviting shade, and wish there were no spelling books or primers, or dull boys and girls."

Days wore on, and Miss Acton was again surprised by a visit from the Superintendent. He stayed but a few moments; complimented her on the behavior of her pupils, and thought, "should he come again, he should see quite a model school."

At parting, he said "he should spend the night at her boarding place, as, after visiting a school a little farther on, he should return and spend the night at Mr. Webster's."

Evening came, and brought with it Mr. Brackford. Mr. Webster slyly remarked to him, "I suppose you are looking after the interest of the schools in this section. As a general rule, these country schools are neglected, and I am glad you take such an interest in them."

Mr. Brackford felt a prick of conscience, but made no reply other than "he thought he should be through here frequently and wanted to know if they could accommodate him."

"Certainly, certainly; we shall be glad to have you come. I am afraid Miss Acton finds it pretty dull here, although she is a great deal of company for us."

The evening was spent on the balcony. Mr. Brackford was a good conversationalist and entertained them with many amusing accounts of his travels.

When Mr. Brackford departed in the morning, he handed several books to Miss Acton, asking her if she had read them? "If not, keep them until I return. I intend to go through here again in a few weeks, and can get them then."

Miss Acton thanked him kindly, and thought how many pleasant hours she could spend with them.

Our friend made a great many visits to the "Pleasant Hill" school; but it became quite apparent, at last, that it was not the school he came to see, but its teacher.

The last day came, bringing her father to take her home. When the time came to leave the place, she felt not a sorrow in bidding good-bye to the old school house; but her home at Mr. Webster's had been pleasant, and a tear stood in her eye when she bade them good-bye.

Her summer's work was over, and she gladly went home to rest, thinking even if it was more humble than it ever had been it was still home. Besides, the summer had brought her a nice little sum of money—the first she had ever earned—and a true lover who was soon to claim her for his wife.

* * *

The power and disposition of the Republican party to reform the abuses which have grown up under its rule crops out in about the same way in all places, but in New York, where reform is most needed, it is a conspicuous failure. In speaking of the situation there, that able Republican paper, *The Nation*, makes the following humiliating admission: "In spite of the spirit of reform which has taken possession of the people of this city and State during the last three years, no real change has been effected in the character or composition of the State Legislature. Either the same men or the same kind of men are sent back regularly every year. The half dozen able or distinguished men who were sent up to it during the excitement of 1871 found that when they reached Albany they were without influence or consideration. Some of the most notorious rogues of the Ring period have been elected this year by Republican constituencies."

* * *

Forty pairs of hands flying wildly in the air, forty mouths in distressful pantomime. "What do you want?" asked the teacher. "Your hair is coming off," answered the chorus.

* * *

The friends of a wit expressing some surprise that, with his age and fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it worth while to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said; "they began to say of me that I drank too much for a single man."

A Singular Death.

Perhaps the strangest story related of the sudden and mysterious death of any person, is that of a beautiful young lady in Louisiana, who by meddling with her husband's rocks, became suddenly petrified. An exchange says of this singular case: "A beautiful girl of sixteen was married to a lawyer, in Louisiana, a short time ago, who was also a geologist. The next day she went into his 'rock study,' broke open an Arkansas bowlder and drank the water found in the middle of it. She died in fifteen minutes, and in three-quarters of an hour her body was a piece of carnelian stone."

* * *

A Reminiscence of Gov. Allen.

A friend informs us that when he was a boy at college he had a roommate from the State of Ohio. He was fond of speaking of the celebrities of his native State, and Senator Allen was one of the chosen heroes. He related to our friend the following incident, which may prove interesting at this day. The Senator was addressing a large audience in the native town of our informant. When about half through his speech, after making some positive assertion, a stentorian voice cried out,—

"That's a lie, sir!"

The Senator paused a moment, and then asked,—

"What is your name, sir?"

The answer was given,—

"My name is Vass."

The Senator responded,—

"I move the V be stricken from that man's name. All in favor of it, say ay."

And a hundred voices cried out, "Ay."

"Now," said the Senator, "you are voted an ass."

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broken spirit—a brandy smash.

A parlor match—Popping the question in the drawing-room.

What is the proper age for a parson? Why the parson age, of course.

No man is safe these times. A convict at Sing Sing has had notice of a breach of promise suit served on him.

The girls in Boston's High School are to be taught photography, perhaps to impress upon their minds the grammatical rule that two negatives don't always make an affirmative.

A man writes to an editor for $4, "because he is so infernally short," and gets in reply the heartless response,—"Do as I do, stand on a chair."

Divorces are hardly known in Spain, for the reason that the husband can find some one to shoot his wife for twenty-five cents when he gets tired of matrimony.

A ladies' club in London is about breaking up, the members being hopelessly divided on the great question as to the propriety of using sealing-wax for ordinary business letters.

In a California obituary it is stated that "The deceased was a person of romantic nature. He placed the breech of his gun in the fire, and, looking down the muzzle, departed hence instantaneously."

Domestic young lady (making pie)—"Frank, the kitchen's no place for boys. Has dough such an attraction for you?" Clever youth—"It isn't the dough, cousin—it's the deer."

Consolation—Housemaid—"I'm sorry to hear youv'e lost your uncle, Mary." Mary—"Yes, it was quite sudden. But, ain't it a real comfort as I got that black dress instead of the green one you wanted me to buy?"

It is thought that the late Thomas Barring must have left property to the amount of £3,000,000.

The New York papers are full of Barnum again. He has started a new Hippodrome, which is warranted to be the biggist in the world.

What is the difference between a temptation and eternity? One is the wife of the devil, and the other is a devil of a while.

"Would that I could coal her mine!" exclaim the hopeless suitors for the hand of the Lady Caroline Guest, of England, who has an annual income of $1,500,009 from her coal mine in Wales.

Mathematics is a delightful science. A Maine woman ate a gallon of oysters the other day for $100. After deducting $85 for funeral expenses, how much did she "clear?"

THE TWO HOMES.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

My home was seated high and fair,
  Upon a mountain's side;
The day was longest, brightest, there;
  Beneath, the world was wide.
Across its blue, embracing zone
The rivers gleamed, the cities shone,
And over the edge of the fading rim
I saw the storms in the distance dim,
  And the flash of the soundless thunder.

But weary grew the sharp, cold whine
  Of winds that never kissed,
The changeless green of fir and pine,
  The gray and clinging mist.
Above the granite sprang no bowers;
The soil gave low and scentless flowers;
And the drone and din of the waterfall
Became a challenge, a taunting call:
  "'Tis fair, 'tis fair in the valley!"

Of all the homesteads deep and far
  My fancy clung to one,
Whose gable burned, a mellow star,
  Touched by the sinking sun.
[illegible] around, but not [illegible],
[illegible] made a leafy nest;
The turf before it was thick, I knew,
And bees were busy the garden through,
  And the windows were dark with roses.

"'Tis happier there, below," I sighed;
  "The world is warm and near,
And closer love and comfort hide,
  That cannot reach me here.
Who master is must be so blest
He'll share with me his sheltered nest,
If down to the valley I should go,
Leaving the granite, the pines and snow,
  And the winds that are keen as lances."

I wandered down, by ridge and dell;
  The way was rough and long;
Though earlier shadows round me fell,
  I cheered them with my song.
The world's great circle narrower grew,
Till hedge and thicket hid the blue;
But over the orchards, near at hand,
The gable shone on the quiet land,
  And far away was the mountain!

Then came the master; mournful-eyed
  And stern of brow was he.
"O, planted in such peace!" I cried,
  "Spare but the least to me!"
"Who seeks," he said, "this brooding haze,
The tameness of these weary days?
The highway's dust, the glimmer and heat,
The woods that fetter the young wind's feet
  And hide the world and its beauty?"

He stretched his hand; he looked afar
  With eyes of old desire;
I saw my home, a mellow star
  That held the sunset's fire.
"But yonder home," he cried, "how fair!
Its chambers burn like girded air;
I know that the gardens are wild as dreams,
With the sweep of winds, the dash of streams,
And the pines that sound as an anthem!

"So quiet, so serenely high
  It sits, when clouds are furled,
And knows the beauty of the sky,
  The glory of the world!
Who there abides must be so blest
He'll share with me that lofty crest,
If up to the mountain I should go,
Leaving the dust and the glare below,
  And the weary life of the valley!"

THE SECRET BENEFACTOR.

"Have you attended to the business I spoke of particularly, yesterday?" asked Mr. Lambert, a wealthy owner of real estate, addressing an intelligent, fair-looking young man, who sat at a desk, as the above named gentleman entered his office.

Charles Burchard colored with embarrassment. For a moment his hand moved nervously across his brow, then raising his handsome eyes to his employer's face, he answered in a frank, steady tone—

"I have neglected to follow your instructions in this case."

"Sir!"

"I am sorry—"

"Sorry!" cried Mr. Lambert, angrily, "sorry indeed! and this is the way you attend to my affairs! Young man, if you think I will pass over this carelessness—"

"I beg your pardon," said Charles, with a face like marble, but speaking in a calm tone, "I am guilty of no carelessness. I have endeavored to do my duty—"

"Your duty was to follow my instructions. Number 23 has been a losing business for me long enough. The family have had warning. You could not have misunderstood me. I told you that if the rent was not paid before 12 o'clock yesterday—"

"I visited the family," rejoined Charles, "and it seemed to me that had you seen what *I* saw, you would not have had me apply the extremity of the law to their miserable case. They are very poor—they are sick—they are suffering. You would not have had the heart to—"

"Charles Burchard," exclaimed Mr. Lambert, angrily, "you have been in my employ two years. I have found you faithful, honest, capable—and I would not willingly part with you; but since you prefer *your* way of doing business to *mine*, and presume to dictate, it is not proper that we should work together any longer."

"I have thought myself," said Charles, "that since I cannot conscientiously pursue the extremes you deem necessary, it will be best for me to quit your service. I am ready," he added, fixing his mild eye upon Mr. Lambert's face; "I am ready to go."

"Well, sir, we will have a settlement at once. How much am I indebted to you? What is your due?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing! How—how is this?"

"You will see. Cast your eye over this page."

"Yes—I perceive—you have taken up your wages lately, as soon as due," said Mr. Lambert, who, remembering his clerk's fidelity and capacity, was becoming softened. "This is a new thing, however. But I presume you have invested your money advantageously?"

"I have tried to make a Christian use of it," answered Charles, coldly.

"Have you been dealing in stocks?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, you lost confidence in me, and thought proper to put your money into other hands?"

"I have neither made investments nor loans," said Charles, with a peculiar smile. "What small sum I could command, I have used."

"You!"

"Yes, sir."

"Bless me, Charles! I thought you a steady young man; and how you can have consumed your entire salary, I am unable to conceive."

"And I presume I should be unable to explain it to your satisfaction, sir. It is a subject which it can avail nothing to converse upon. If you get a man in my place immediately, I should be willing to save you the trouble of instructing him in the state of your business."

"Certainly—if you please—and you shall be paid—"

"I did not make the offer expecting remuneration. I trust that I have kept my accounts in such a manner that it will not require half an hour to make an intelligent man understand the entire business."

"Charles," exclaimed Mr. Lambert, "I dislike to part with you so. We have always agreed until this time."

"Six months ago," replied Charles Burchard, "this family in No. 23 could not pay their quarter's rent. I had orders to turn them into the street. I did not do it."

"But—but the rent was paid."

"You permitted me to give them a few days' grace; you permitted this, on my promising to see that the rent was paid. You are right, sir—it was paid; the next quarter's rent was also paid. At present they cannot pay. Knowing the condition of the family, I cannot follow your instructions."

"Well," said Mr. Lambert, hardening himself, "I have rules with regard to my tenants, which cannot be broken. I have rules with regard to persons in my employ, which nothing can induce me to break. *Justice* is my motto. It is a good one; I shall stand by it."

"*Mercy* is a better one, sometimes," replied Charles, [illegible]. "Justice is admirable in all—but mercy in the powerful is godlike."

Thus Mr. Lambert parted with his faithful clerk. Another took the place of Charles Burchard, and the latter was without a situation.

About the first business Mr. Carroll, the new clerk, attended to concerned the poor family in No. 23.

"They vacate the premises immediately," he said to Mr. Lambert. "But there is something mysterious about that family; they made allusions to yourself which I was unable to understand."

"To me!"

"Yes, sir; they spoke of your kindness to them—"

"My kindness!"

Mr. Lambert colored.

"The man is a fine-looking, intellectual person, with thin cheeks, a broad, pale forehead, and bright, expressive eyes. He has been for a year or two at work on some mechanical invention, which he believes is to be of vast benefit to manufactures."

"I have heard Mr. Burchard speak of that," replied Mr. Lambert. "But what did these people say of me?"

"That they had been indebted to you for numerous favors—"

"Favors!"

"Yes, sir—at work at his invention, which of course can afford him no income until completed—Mr. Ward has not been able to do much toward the support of his family. Mrs. Ward, as I said, is an invalid. Their only child—a daughter of about eighteen, and a girl of some accomplishments—has done considerable toward their support—"

"I have heard all this from Mr. Burchard. What did they say of *me*?"

"That in these circumstances they have received benefits from you, for which they are very grateful."

"It is a mere taunt—insolent irony," muttered Mr. Lambert.

"I assure you, sir, there were tears in the poor woman's eyes when she said it; she was sincere."

"Humph!"

"They appreciated these favors so much the more," said Mr. Carroll, "from the fact that, as Mr. Ward's invention is a secret, and as all his instruments and contrivances have been in the house, it would have been a sore disadvantage to be obliged to move. His invention is now on the eve of completion, and he is firm in the hope of being able to pay with interest all your benefits."

Mr. Lambert was greatly perplexed by this inexplicable conversation of his clerk; but he concealed his feelings, and leaving Mr. Carroll to believe he was a man who did a great deal of good in a quiet way, went himself to make an attempt to explore the mystery, by visiting No. 23.

He found the Wards making preparations to vacate the premises. To a beautiful girl, with a handkerchief over her head, who was carrying small articles of furniture to the hall, he made known his wish to see Mr. Ward.

This gentleman was engaged in packing up his machinery; but soon coming out of his private room and locking the door behind him, he appeared before Mr. Lambert. As these two individuals had never met, the landlord was obliged to introduce himself.

"I feel highly honored—I am thankful for this new indication of kindness," said Mr. Ward, with emotion.

"I understand," said Mr. Lambert, "that you have been at work on an important mechanical invention."

"Yes, sir, and I am happy to inform you it is completed; the model has gone to Washington. I have used all the money I could scrape together to pay the expenses of the patent right; but sir, a manufacturing company are ready to negotiate with me for my machine, and in a very short time I shall be able to pay all my debts."

Mr. Lambert had hitherto regarded his tenant as a visionary. He did not look like one. The thought struck Mr. Lambert that he might, after all, be able to pay his rent.

"I have concluded that I might as well permit you to stay here a short time longer—although I am myself pressed for money," he said with a thoughtful air.

"My dear sir," exclaimed Mr. Ward, "this is a favor I had no right to expect, notwithstanding all you have done for us; but I am sincerely grateful; for all your kindness to me. We are going into a miserable house, where we did not anticipate residing more than two or three weeks, or until I find my funds coming in; and if we can remain here, you shall be no loser by the operation. Your debt I consider sacred; those many benefits shall never be forgotten."

"Benefits! I am not aware that you are much indebted to me—"

"You are pleased to say so—but for two quarters' rent you gave receipts in full, relying upon my honor for payment at some future time. I have at no time doubted but that they came from you."

Mr. Lambert pressed his forehead with his hand. After a pause he said; "And why, may I ask—why did you—give me credit—"

"Excuse me for mentioning the subject," said Mr. Ward, with emotion, "but although you parted in anger from your sister—"

"Sir!" exclaimed Mr. Lambert, starting and changing color.

"Here was a pardonable offense," said Mr. Ward. "She declined marrying the man whom you chose for her husband. You disowned her; you have never met her since. But this was years ago. I knew you could not cherish resentment so long."

"My God!" cried Mr. Lambert, "what do you mean? I have heard nothing of her for twenty years. I know not what has become of her."

Mr. Ward fixed his eyes upon his landlord in speechless astonishment.

"Is it possible?" he murmured; "are you serious?"

"Upon my soul! I have made inquiries for Mary, without success. I have supposed her dead."

"Then these benefits have not been bestowed because—"

"Sir, I know nothing of what you say. I die with suspense! If you know anything of Mary, tell me what has become of her."

The tenant's eye looked searchingly and earnestly into the landlord's face; then taking him by the arm, he led him deliberately and softly into another room.

There was a pale, thin woman sitting in an arm chair. She started on seeing the two men enter, and uttered a faint cry of surprise.

"My brother!"

"Mary!" gasped Mr. Lambert; "can it be my sister?"

"Your sister and my wife!"

* * * * * * *

An hour later, Mr. Lambert might have been seen entering Charles Burchard's lodgings. The young man was at home. With surprise he greeted his late employer. The latter was apparently excited by the occurrence of some recent event.

"Young man," said he, "I have learned in what way you have used your salary the past year."

"Sir!"

"You have compromised me; I—I do not wish to blame you; but you should not have left the Ward family to suppose the money they received came from me. You paid their rent, and gave them receipts in my name!"

"And do they know it?" cried Charles.

"Why should they not? Why did you not act openly with them?"

"I had no thought that you would be injured by being suspected of helping them, and I had my reasons for not wishing to be known as the author of the benefits," said Charles, blushing.

"I demand your reasons."

"The truth is, if I must confess it, I—I hope some day to marry Mary Ward—"

"Ay!"

"She is a worthy girl, sir—"

"But this is no reason!" exclaimed Mr. L.

"Well, then, you must know, sir, had I advanced money to the family openly," said Charles, recovering his self-possession, and his face beaming with frankness, "there was a possibility that I might be suspected of unworthy motives. And again, even had it been otherwise, and I could have won Miss Ward, as I would have wished to win her, she might have loved me more from a sense of gratitude than for myself; and I would not have bought her love. As it is, I hope she loves me for what I am, and that she will accept my hand, when I am in a position to support a wife."

"Charles," said Mr. Lambert, pressing the young man's hand, "I honor you! You have acted nobly. Return to your situation; you shall have the entire control of my business; your salary shall be doubled—"

"But Mr. Carroll—"

"He is not permanently engaged. I will procure a place for him. Charles, you *must* come back! I confess I have acted wrong in this matter. To tell you a secret, Charles, Mrs. Ward is my own sister!"

"Your sister!"

"I do not wonder at your astonishment; but it cannot equal mine, when I learned the fact this morning. I disclaimed all connection with her twenty years ago, because she refused to marry a man who was my friend. I was unjust. Afterward she married Mr. Ward, of whom I knew nothing. She supposed, however, that I might have learned the facts; and all the favors they have received from you have thus been credited to me. But it shall all be made right. I thank Heaven that I have now an opportunity to atone for my injustice to my only sister, and to thank you for the lesson in humanity you have taught me. Wealthy as I am, I shall never again distress a tenant for rents, without ascertaining whether he is deserving of any favors."

Mr. Lambert was not permitted to do all the good he proposed to his sister's family. In a few days, Mr. Ward's patent was decreed, and his fortune made. Thanks to his noble invention, his family was raised to affluence; but Mrs. Ward did not disdain the kindness of her restored brother.

Mr. Lambert had lost no time in acquainting his relatives with the nature of their indebtedness to Charles Burchard. If they esteemed and loved this generous-hearted young man before, what was now their admiration of his noble qualities! None however, felt their influence like Miss Ward. The only way in which she could express her joy, gratitude and love was by becoming his wife, with a dowry which relieved him of the care of providing for the comforts of life. Prosperous in business, happy in his domestic relations, Charles Burchard often had occasion to look back with a smile on the time when he left the service of Mr. Lambert "for conscience' sake."

A Republic in Spain an Impossibility.

The logic of facts and statistics is opposed to the theory of Republicanism in Spain. Education, the foundation of self-government, is wanting. The official data of statistics show that Spain contains an aggregate population of 15,673,074 souls, of whom 11,837,391 can neither read nor write; 705,768 can read but cannot write; and only a little over 3,000,000 can read and write. There are 422 Justices of the Peace who can neither read nor write; and 711,119 Aldermen and 12,479 members of Town Councils who are unable to sign their own names. Under such circumstances as these, not to mention the natural hotheadedness and bloodthirstiness of the Spaniard, a republic in Spain is an impossibility, and any attempt at one will always result in the hybrid monstrosity of the present theoretical one, until the Spanish people have learned by education how to govern themselves. Until that time, absolute force can be the only controlling power in Spain.—*Chicago Tribune.*

All Sorts.

Two HUNDRED and fifty papers died last year.

TEN newspapers have been discontinued in Iowa since the first of November.

THE new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, now in course of preparation, will, it is said, cost the publishers $1,000,000.

THE cost of the London underground railway for building and equipment was £1,000,000 per mile, or £50,000,000 for the entire work.

"HE was a good man," says an Iowa paper of a deceased citizen, "but then he sometimes bet on the wrong horse, the same as the rest of us."

THE London *Times* estimates that 74,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required from this country to supply the markets of Europe until the crop of 1874 is harvested.

GEN. C. P. STONE and Gen. W. W. Loring, American officers in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, have each been advanced to the grade of Major-General in the Egyptian army.

SHIP-BUILDING is becoming an important interest of the Pacific coast. Twenty-five sea-going vessels, with a total capacity of 5,000 tons, have been built at Coos Bay, Oregon.

TREASURER SPINNER still keeps as a relic the torn and blood-stained play-bill with which Laura Keene attempted to staunch the wound of President Lincoln, in his box at Ford's theater, on the night of the assassination.

THE late Prof. Agassiz was never injured by the bite of a snake, or the poison of any venomous reptile, herb or flower—a fact attributed to the courage and impunity with which the naturalists moved among them in their wild state.

FULL beards have long been regarded as a defense against bronchitis and sore throat, and it is asserted that the sappers and miners of the French army, who are noted for the size and beauty of their beards enjoy a special immunity from affections of this nature.

A MILL has been recently started in England in which flour is made by crushing the grain by small trip-hammers instead of grinding it. It is claimed that a pounding mill, costing $1,000, will produce as much flour in the same time as a grinding mill worth $5,000.

ALEXIS has besought his father not to send him around the world again. The stern old Czar consents on condition that he will break with the girl of his affection. She's a beautiful, high-toned, amiable creature, but there appears to be something the matter with her "blood."

PRINCE BISMARCK, (*Galignani* says) desiring to have his own tongue adopted as the common language of diplomacy, recently sent a note in German to Prince Gortschakoff, who, much to the German Chancellor's annoyance, replied in Russian, a language which he does not understand.

THE late John Hopkins, of Baltimore, was one of the prominent business men of that city, and his wealth was estimated at $12,000,000. He is chiefly remembered, however, for his munificence toward the city. He had given $4,000,000 to found a hospital, and $3,000,000 for a university, and had presented the city a park.

AT a church fair device in Troy a ragged colored man and woman entered the crowded rooms and pleaded for alms. They said they were starving, and their plight touched the hearts and wallets of the crowd. After collecting a good sum of money, the colored couple wiped the burnt cork from their faces, and two of the pillars of the church were revealed.

THE *Wisconsin Lumberman* estimates the grand total of the pine [illegible] of Wisconsin at the enormous amount of 40,000,000,000 feet. Pine grows in the forests with wonderful rapidity, and, if the above figures are not exaggerated, there is likely to be as much pine cut in the State forty years hence as during any of the recent years. The supply is practically inexhaustible.

A Tough Old Couple.

The toughest man in America lives two miles below this place. His name is F. A. Rose. He is over 75 years old. Within the last ten years he has had both legs broken, his skull smashed, his hip dislocated, a shoulder-blade and three ribs fractured, an arm broken and his teeth knocked out—all by runaway accidents. He always drives a young and spirited horse before a wagon over forty years old. His harness is patched up and tied together with ropes and strings. After every one of his accidents he has insisted on getting around before the broken bones were properly set. The consequence is that his limbs are crooked and not to be relied on. He is obliged to attend to his work on crutches, but still drives fractious young horses to his dilapidated wagon. The horse that will not rear and plunge at the sight of the cars is too tame for him, and he exchanges it for another.

Mr. Rose has a wife as tough as himself. She is almost old as he, and has been more or less crippled for years, but has attended to her household duties with the aid of canes or crutches. She recently fell and broke her arm, but she did not think it worth mentioning, and went about her work as usual.

Old Mr. Rose is one of the wealthiest men in the Delaware Valley. Together with his son and two grandsons, he owns two miles of rich flat along the river and as far back on the mountain. He says he thinks he will reach a hundred years if the next horse that runs away with him does not break his neck. Nothing short of that, he thinks, will kill him.—*Matamoras (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.*

SOMETHING FROM HIS PEN."—Brown relates the following bit of conversation he had with an acquaintance: He said he used to write for the papers once, and, meeting an editor one day, the editor said that he would like something from his pen, and, says he, "What do you think I sent him?" Says I, "Give it up." Says he: "Well, he said he wanted something from my pen, so I sent him a pig."

Senatorial Gossip.

The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* writes: Maj. Ben Perley Poore has issued proof copies of the valuable Congressional Directory he compiles as "Clerk of the Printing Records." Like its jolly editor, it grows in bulk and value year by year. Some of the statistics to be gleaned from its pages would interest the "arithmetic man" of the *World* as well as the general reader. Taking the Senate for illustration, and one finds that there is one Senator, Simon Cameron, over 74 years of age; and one, Dorsey, of Arkansas, just turned 31. The next youngest is Conover, of Florida—both carpet-baggers. Is there any probability of the old proverb proving true—"Whom the gods love die young?—for, of course, the gods must, in American eyes, love those who are elected to the United States Senate. Precocity runs in the new South. Spencer, of Alabama, is but 37; Patterson, of South Carolina, does not give his age, but looks about 35. There are, besides those named, two Senators whose ages are 38; two of 40 years; two of 42; three of 43; four of 44; one of 45; six of 46 years; one of 47; three of 49 years; three of 50; two of 51; the same of 53; one of 54; four of 55; the same of 56; two of 57; three of 58 years; three of 60; one of 61; one each, 62, 63, 64, 68, and 69 years of age. The latter is the venerable and urbane Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut. There are two elderly Senators who seem anxious to conceal their ages. One is Gen. Logan, from whom Poore has never been able to wax that secret. Logan must be over 50, but he seems to have found the secret fountain of Ponce de Leon, and never appears to grow a day older. The other elderly gentleman who doesn't like to consult the register of his birth is Gilbert, of Florida. The united age of the seventy-two Senators now in the Chamber is over 3,000 years—being, without counting Gilbert, Logan, and Patterson, whose ages are not given, 2,970 years in the aggregate. Adding 150 for the three gentlemen named, the total will be 3,120, or an average of 43 years and 4 months for each. As will be seen, by far the largest number are in the very prime of life—fifty-two of the whole number being between [illegible] and 60 years of age.

The nativities of Senators are thus indicated: Pennsylvania claims eight Senators, including those who represent the State. New York has six Senators, including Messrs. Conkling and Fenton; Massachusetts has five sons in the Senate, including her own Senators; New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut are represented by native-born Senators, while Vermont and Maine give two to other States. Ohio has four of her sons in the Chamber, including John Sherman, and Virginia has five, including the two Senators of the State; New Jersey has two native-born Senators, and one other claims the State as his birthplace; Maryland claims three Senators, her own and one other; Delaware, Georgia, and North Carolina claim their own Senators as natives; Illinois and Indiana gave homes to two Senators from each, Gov. Morton and Gen. Logan both being born in the States they represent; Louisiana claims her Senator as a native; Alabama is the birthplace of one of the Texas Senators; South Carolina has one native-born Senator; Michigan the same; while Germany and Wales are claimed for Schurz and Jones. Twenty-two States hold the birthplaces of seventy Senators, the remainder being born abroad.

Following a Buck to Sea.

During the recent camp hunt on St. James Island by some of our citizens, an incident occurred which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of hunting, and deserves to be recorded. A large buck, closely pursued by that famous stag hound, old Ring, belonging to Mr. Hopkins, took water and headed right out to sea. The dog, without hesitation, boldly followed him in his voyage over the "dark and treacherous waves." They were watched with intense interest by the hunters until each was a mere speck upon the surface of the sea, and until they were finally and *totally lost to view*. After some time, when it was supposed that both dog and deer had found a watery and perhaps a bloody grave, in mortal combat, or been devoured by sharks, a small object was discovered, which proved to be old Ring, returning from his long swim, much exhausted, but reaching the shore in safety. But, to the great surprise of the spectators after a time the deer also appeared in sight, making right for shore, on reaching which he was shot down by one of the hunters.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

The Heat the Human Body Can Endure.

During the reheating of the furnaces in an iron establishment in England, says the *British Journal of Science*, the men worked when the thermometer, placed so as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the open doors, marked 120 degrees. In the Bessemer pits the men continue a kind of labor requiring great muscular effort at 140 In some of the operations of glass-making the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100, and the radiant heats to which the workmen are subject far exceeds 212 degrees. In a Turkish bath, the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105 to 110 degrees. In enamel works men labor daily in a heat of over 300 degrees. On the Red Sea steamers the temperature of the stoke hole is 145 degrees. And yet in none of these cases does any special form or type of disease develop itself.

Crops of 1873.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following official statement of the production of corn and wheat in the Mississippi valley, compiled by Mr Dodge, the statistician of the National Agricultural Bureau:

	1873		1872	
	Corn.	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*	*Wheat.*
Ohio...	88,000,000	19,000,000	99,000,000	18,000,000
Mich...	14,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000	14,000,000
Indiana	66,000,000	18,000,000	80,000,000	6,000,000
Illinois	140,000,000	28,000,000	217,000,000	25,000,000
Wis....	16,000,000	26,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000
Minn...	6,000,000	26,000,000	7,000,000	22,000,000
Iowa...	105,000,000	34,000,000	140,000,000	32,000,000
Mo.....	72,000,000	12,000,000	106,000,000	8,000,000
Kansas.	1,000,000	3,000,000	32,000,000	400,000
Neb....	21,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000	2,600,000
Total	529,000,000	182,000,000	801,000,000	150,000,000

Increase of wheat in 1873.............................32,000,000
Decrease of corn in 1873.............................172,000,000

TIM'S REVENGE.

"Little Tim" was the name of him
  Of whom I have to tell,
And his abode on the western road
  In the busy town of L——.

As trains went down through the little town,
  He peddled through the cars
His stock in trade—iced lemonade,
  Cakes, peanuts, and cigars.

Conductor Dunn was the only one
  Who'd not his trade allow,
And so 'twixt him and Little Tim
  There always was a row.

At last one day they had a fray,
  And Timothy declared
He'd "fix old Dunn, 'as sure's a gun,'"
  If both their lives were spared.

So off he went, with this intent,
  And sold his stock in trade;
His earnings hard he spent for lard,
  And started for "the grade."

(This place, you know, is where trains go
  Upon the steep hillside,
And where—with lard—it isn't hard
  To set [illegible] a sliding.)

He took a stick and spread it thick,
  Remarking, with a smile,
"There'll be some fun when Mr. Dunn
  Commences to 'strike ile!'"

He lay in wait; the train was late
  And came a-puffing hard,
With heavy load, right up the road
  To where he'd spread the lard.

They tried in vain; that fated train
  Could not ascend the grade;
The wheels would spin with horrid din,
  Yet no advance was made.

Then little Tim—'twas bold in him—
  Cried out in accents shrill,
"Remember *me*, Conductor D.,
  When you get up the hill!"

MORAL.

Success in trade is up a grade
  That we should all ascend,
And with a will help up the hill
  Our fellow-man and friend;

When "on the road," don't incommode
  The seeker after pelf.
Or, ten to one, like Mr. Dunn,
  You won't get up yourself.

Humorous.

TROUBLES are like dogs; the smaller they are the more they annoy you.

WHEN you put on your stockings, why are you sure to make a mistake?—Because you must put your foot in it.

AN Irishman on observing a beautiful cemetery, remarked that he considered it a healthy place to be buried in.

A PLUMBER had an Irish lad in his employ, and one day, having occasion for a piece of zinc, ordered him to get one twelve inches square. "Yes, sir," said Pat, "twelve inches square, but how long?"

AN Irishman was asked if Lola Montez ever smoked. "Yes, sir, she did!" he exclaimed, "and so does every volcano, Perhaps you'll show me the lovely crater that don't smoke!"

AN Irishman quarreling with an Englishman, told him that if he didn't hold his tongue he would break his impenetrable head and let the brains out of his empty skull.

I CLASPED her tiny hand in mine, I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storms. She set her beauteous eyes on me, and with her lips said she: "An umbrella will do as well."

SIMPKINS, having wedded and settled, accumulated a slight scar over his eyebrow; the cause of which it is unnecessary to state; but an inquisitive acquaintance asked him whether it was the mark of the chicken-pox. "Worse than that," replied Simpkins, "it's the mark of the henpeck."

A MISSIONARY among the freedmen in Tennessee, after relating to some little colored children the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them why God does not strike everybody dead that tells a lie, when one of the least in the room answered: "Because there wouldn't be anybody left."

"WHAT do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a person of a man attempting to dispose of some chickens of questionable appearance. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are prophets," responded the querist; "I took them to be patriarchs."

IT is stated that a wealthy Boston gentleman met a prominent Judge in the street a few days since and said, "Judge, I suppose you believe I am a sane man?" "Certainly," replied the Judge; "but why?" "I have made my will to-day, and I didn't know but some fifth cousin would swear I was non compos mentis, and so I wanted high judicial authority for my sanity." It won't do to contest that will while Judge X. is living.

IN 1775, after the battle of Lexington, and when Gage was shut up in Boston, an English writer, in "An Ode to the Earl of Dartmouth," gave a bit of advice to the Ministry:

The stubborn Yankees let alone;
They hurl defiance at the throne,
  And all your schemes unsettle;
To mark your act with more disgrace,
They fling their teapots in your face,
  And scald you with the kettle!

Scraps of Wisdom.

Anticipation of evil is the death of happiness.

Christ is himself the one unanswerable proof of Christianity.

Some people are positive just in proportion to their ignorance.

Partial culture runs to the ornate; extreme culture to simplicity.

A dry goods merchant of Hartford was asked how he spent his evenings. His reply was: "At night I store my mind, and during the day I mind my store."

What you keep by you may change and mend, but words once spoken you can never recall.

How many troubles might mankind be spared if they would only stop to hear each other's explanation.

A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world, at times grieved at it; but be sure, no man was ever discontented with the world if he did his duty in it.

THERE is exhibited in St. Louis just now a curious bit of work in amateur art. This is a medallion of a sleeping face, very well executed, it is said, not in clay nor marble, but in butter. It came from the head and hands of an Arkansas farmer's wife who caught the idea while in her dairy. She made a quantity of studies with the aid of her butter paddle, cedar sticks, broom-straws, and a camel's hair pencil, and at last succeeded in modeling a really creditable head. It is ingeniously mounted in a milk-pan, which in turn is framed.

Congressmen Five and Twenty Years Ago.

Ben Perley Poore, in his Boston correspondence, thus alludes to the above topic: Five-and-twenty years ago there were seldom over five-and-twenty Congressmen who brought their wives to Washington and kept them there during the session. Up to that time the Senators and Representatives usually lived here in what they called "messes." From half a dozen to fifteen congenial spirits would take rooms at some boarding-house, with the understanding that no one else was to be admitted, and the party thus formed a family circle. In many of these "messes" no ladies were tolerated, while in others the chief attraction was the wife of some Senator or Representative, who was virtually the queen of the establishment. Was it to be wondered at that so many Congressmen used to pass their evenings in "fighting the tiger" at some of the comfortable gaming hells on the avenue, or in carousals at the gorgeously fitted-up establishments near by. Washington city was then a very immoral city, and many a fine intellect failed to preserve the owner from temptation.

Nowadays matters have changed. There are to-day in Washington forty-five Senators out of seventy-two, and one hundred and six Representatives out of two hundred and thirty-five, who are accompanied by their wives; and these one hundred and fifty-one wives of Congressmen exercise a potent influence. Gambling, drunkenness, and other vices which it is not necessary to name here, once so common among Senators and Representatives, are not now openly practiced, if practiced at all, by any of them. About forty Congressmen keep house, and are benefited by the social influences of home, while the others board at hotels or boarding-houses where agreeable circles are formed. Eighteen Senators and twenty-four Representatives have also here with them daughters who go into society; others are accompanied by female relations or friends, and thirty have with them children too young to go out. So the successors of men who used to pass their evenings at a faro bank or poker table, escort their daughters to balls, or remain at home and frolic with their children. All this is a decided change for the better.

Terrible Retribution in Store for America!

[From the Havana Voz de Cuba.]

A telegram announces the loss of the Virginius. We did not expect anything else from the American Government. It has acted with the Virginius the same as it did with the Florida, in order not to be compelled to return that steamer to Brazil. Such nobility corresponds with the course of those who are patronizing Cuban assassins and incendiaries in their heroic enterprise. This will not exempt them from paying the full value of the Virginius—she being the prize of the Tornado—nor from giving ample satisfaction and paying proper damages to Spain for the great injury which America has inflicted in breaking its treaty stipulations so scandalously in permitting the enlistment of men after such enlistment had been advertised beforehand in the journals, and protecting such men, when once out of the country, with their flag and vessels of war upon the high seas and in foreign ports, thereby making themselves the accomplices of assassins and incendiaries. If the weakness or fickleness of Castelar, not of Spain, delivered to them the Virginius, the bad faith of the American Government buried the pirate ship in the bottom of the sea, as it did the coal barge Upland at the mouth of the dry-dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to prevent the departure of the Arapiles, which they feared so much. With such deeds they will gain everything except honor, and will transmit to the pages of history that which, instead of being their glory, will cause their descendants to blush for having had such illustrious ancestors. It is useless to try to gather pears from elms. What Grant, Sickles and the rest of the crew can produce, has already been fully demonstrated. For the great wrong of the Spanish nation, terrible atonements are reserved, and their hour will come.

High Railway Points.

The altitude of the highest point in the world where railroads are now in operation is at Apizaco, on the Vera Cruz and Mexico railway, 7,478 feet above the level of the sea. The next highest is on the Central Pacific, in the Nevada range, 7,111 feet above the level of the sea. The third is at Arequipa, an important city in Peru, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and, under the Peruvian railway system, the work is to be continued, and is expected to reach double that altitude. It sets out upon an ascent to pass to the west of the Eastern Cordilleras, and puts itself thus in connection with the famous lake of Titicaca and the entire Andine Bolivia, also with the great historic realm of the Incas, the ancient capital of Cuzco, and must reach a point at the breath-taking height of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea—less than 4,000 feet lower than the crater of Popocatepetl, and over 6,000 feet higher than the city of Mexico. The inspirations of our Peruvian neighbors are shown by these vast undertakings to be as grand as the traditional empire of their Incas, and as lofty as the sublime heights of their magnificent Cordilleras.—*City of Mexico Two Republics.*

Encouraging.

A conceited actor, who was by no means a favorite with the public, was sitting one evening in a cafe, when the waiter informed him that there was a gentleman outside who wished to see him. Forthwith the actor stepped into the street, only to find himself in the presence of a noted wag and inveterate practical joker, with whom he was, by the way, familiarly acquainted.

"Well?" said the actor, inquiringly.

"Well?" echoed the other, coolly.

"Did you call me?" asked the comedian, somewhat puzzled.

"I did," was the response.

"What may have been your motive?" the other went on to say.

"To encourage you," answered the practical joker; "for at the theater I don't remember that you were ever called out."

A Checkered Life.

The career of a witness in the Bazaine trial is thus reviewed by the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "The person to whom I allude is Maud'heux, who was employed as an emissary, by the commandant of Thionville, to communicate with Bazaine. This individual, who has just been brought before the Court of Assize in the Cote d'Or, is the son of a Paris advocate who was condemned to hard labor for life for forgery. The son was carefully brought up by his mother, and received a first-class education. He studied the law with success, mastered six or seven foreign languages, and might have made himself a capital position. However, he took to bad ways, and then enlisted. The discipline of the army did not improve him, and he was several times tried by court-martial. When his time was out in prison, he returned to civil life and committed forgery. He was tried, and passed several years in jail. When released, he took to literature under a false name, and produced fifteen or sixteen volumes on diverse subjects. He wrote for several papers, and obtained the editorship of a paper in Algeria, but he committed new crimes and was forced to fly. In order to live, he was reduced to accept the position of a common servant, under an assumed name. He got into fresh trouble, and then wandered from town to town, abusing the confidence of friends and relatives, deceiving people with his seductive tongue, and robbing ladies to whom he promised marriage. He then got work at an iron-master's in the Moselle, and it was there that Col. Turnier found him. Since the war he has committed half a dozen more forgeries, not to speak of other crimes."

A Useful Item.—Perhaps one of the most aggravating difficulties ever encountered by a busy housewife is that of attending the lighting of fires on still, damp mornings. The stove at first won't draw; even vigorous "blowing" will not suffice; and then when it does start, it is with a sort of explosion or outward rush of air which fills the room with smoke and gas, oftentimes puffing the unpleasant fumes in the face of the operator. The trouble is caused by the difficulty encountered in overcoming the inertia of the long column of air in the pipe or chimney, by the small column of air that can be forced up through the interstices of wood and coal, at the bottom of which the fire is kindled. All this may be remedied by simply putting a few shavings or bits of dry paper on the top of the wood or coal, and first lighting that. It immediately bursts into a blaze, because the air has perfectly free access to it from all sides, the heated air forces its way in the chimney, and establishes there an upward current. The match can then be applied to the kindling under the fuel, which will readily light, and, if dry, burst into a brisk flame.

Camphor as a Medicine.—The *Scientific American* lectures those people who make frequent use of camphor as a medicine. It says:

The physiological action of camphor is not yet understood; but, judging by the symptoms that follow the taking of a moderate dose, it may be called a nervous stimulant. It is somewhat like opium and alcohol therefore, in its action, when given in small quantities; but, when taken in large doses, it causes excessive irritation to the nervous system, producing convulsions and death. Camphor acts to irritate and congest and finally to inflame the mucous lining of the stomach, causing in the milder cases a form of dyspepsia, and in the more aggravated, ulceration of the stomach. From these two actions—namely, that of the nervous stimulant and local irritation—come all the good and evil of its use. We can, therefore, readily see how unsuited this drug is to be a household remedy.

No Danger of Strikes There.—It is such little incidents as this that keep alive one's faith in human nature and in the future: Just after the great fire, the employes of Macullar, Williams & Parker, Boston, of their own notion, proposed a reduction of salaries. Their generous offer was accepted. Since then the business of the firm has prospered, and, last Wednesday, the partners played the return game. They presented each of their clerks with a check for the full amount of the pay surrendered, and announced that all the salaries had been put back to the old figures. We wish such histories as this got into the newspapers a great deal oftener than they do.—*Springfield Republican.*

Vinegar Bitters.—Dr. J. Walker, a regular practicing physician of California, has conferred a priceless boon upon mankind, by the introduction of a "Bitters" compounded from herbs exclusively, which may be truly said to be superseding all others, and is becoming a *bitter* dose indeed for the charlatans and quacks, on account of its immense sale and universal popularity. Not only are these Vinegar Bitters, as he calls them, an invaluable tonic and alterative, but they are acknowledged as a standard Medicine, and the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto declared incurable seems almost incredible. After having been carefully tested, they are kept on hand in thousands of households, and used for any and every form of disease, many relying upon them in preference to the most celebrated physicians. They have become a recognized "Family Remedy," and properly so. 25

Marrying His Grandmother.—A marriage of rather a singular description took place at Greenbrier a short time since. A young man about 18 years of age, by the name of Zoph, married his grandmother, a lady nearly 40. By this *coup de main* he becomes his father's pa and his own grandfather, and thereby occupies a supremely independent and enviable position.—*Richmond Whig.*

Now is the time for good resolutions, so resolve that hereafter you will always look well by wearing the Elmwood or Warwick collar.—[Com.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over-estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.—[Com.

Russian Prison Statistics.—On the 5th of September the number of prisoners in the Empire of Russia was 78,464. Russia has 620 prisons, with accommodations for only 59,200 persons. Over 14,000 prisoners had, therefore, to be put in temporary quarters, even more unhealthy than the regular prisons. The mortality of prisoners is, therefore, inordinately large. In the two years, 1868 and 1869, of 600,200 prisoners kept for a longer or shorter time in confinement, 151,852 had to undergo medical treatment, and 17,370 died. That is to say, one out of every four got sick, and one out of every nine died.

Cures All Kinds of Catarrh.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head), that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for $2 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS.

Cortland, Ill., April 28, 1873.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I tried your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. Wheeler.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine.—[Com.

Milwaukee Monthly Magazine.

The Milwaukee *Monthly Magazine* is one of the best periodicals of its price published in America. The January number is one of the finest ever issued, being filled with stories, sketches, poems, etc., by the best Western writers, including two fifty-dollar stories—"Muggins' Holidays," by D. H. Johnson, and "Little Ruth," by Eben E. Rexford. It is furnished at the extremely low price of $1 a year. Address T. J. Gilmore, 407 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected often works upon the Lungs.—[Com.

Samples Free.—The *Saturday Evening Post*, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, gives a beautiful Chromo to every yearly subscriber.—[Com.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT,

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All-healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,

No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Natives	9½@	12
Texans	7 @	9
Hogs—Dressed	6¾@	7¾
Cotton	16½ @	
Flour—Superfine Western	6 00 @	6 30
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 61 @	1 63
Corn—Mixed Western	83 @	87
Oats	63 @	65
Pork—Mess	16 57 @	17 00
Lard	9¼@	9½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Natives	5 50 @	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 35 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 50 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @	2 50
Stock Steers	2 50 @	3 50
Hogs—Live	5 25 @	5 55
Dressed	6 25 @	6 50
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 23 @	1 24
No. 2 Spring	1 22 @	1 23
No. 3 Spring	1 16 @	1 17
Corn—No. 2	55 @	56
Oats—No. 2	39 @	40
Rye—No. 2	78 @	79
Barley—No. 2	1 43 @	1 45
Butter—Good to Choice	25 @	34
Eggs—Fresh	22 @	23
Pork—Mess	14 50 @	14 62½
Lard	8¼@	8¼
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 42 @	1 44
Corn—New Mixed	56 @	58
Oats—No. 2	43½@	44½
Rye—No. 2	80 @	82
Barley	1 35 @	1 45
Pork—Mess	14 75 @	15 50
Lard	8¼@	8½
Hogs	4 65 @	5 45
Cattle	3 50 @	5 50
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 10 @	7 40
Wheat	1 40 @	1 53
Corn	55 @	61
Oats	44 @	50
Pork—Mess	15 50 @	
Lard	8¾@	9
Hogs	4 50 @	5 35
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2	1 22 @	1 23
Corn—No. 2	58 @	59
Oats—No. 2	36 @	38
Rye—No. 1	76 @	78
Barley—No. 2	1 47 @	1 49
Pork	15 00 @	
Lard	8¾@	9½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 48 @	1 50
No. 2 Red	1 44 @	1 46
Corn	57 @	61
Oats	45 @	46

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold everywhere.*

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

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$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

COMPRESSED YEAST, daily, fresh, at L. ZANDER'S, 118 Clybourne Ave., Chicago.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$500 REWARD [illegible]

$100 a month to men, women, boys and girls to work for us. PARTICULARS FREE. Address, BOWEN & CO., Marion, Ohio.

TENNESSEE FARM FOR SALE. 1,100 acres; 500 acres under plow, balance timber, well improved; price $10 per acre. Would exchange for productive property. For particulars address POSTMASTER, Clearmont, Warren Co., Tenn.

NEW WAY OF FILLING TEETH. You can fill your own. No pain or trouble; no drilling. Send stamp for circular on Prevention of Toothache and Decay. DENTAL ASSOCIATION, Box 560, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 S. Eighth-st., Phila., Pa.

$15 for a full course of Telegraphing when taken with BUSINESS COURSE. For circulars address Jones Com'l College, St. Louis, Mo. Open Day and Night.

AT LAST We have found something new for agents. It will sell better than anything you ever handled. Samples 25c. EUREKA MANUFACTURING CO., 145 Clark or 118 Madison St., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force whiskers to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cts. a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cts. One application of my "Hair Curler" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cts. a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cts.

E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Its Resources, Climate, Inhabitants, Natural Curiosities, etc. It contains 240 fine engravings of the Scenery, Lands, People and Curiosities of the Great West, and is the spiciest and best selling book ever published. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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H. C. BOWEN, 3 Park Place, New York.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons,

Has been widely used, during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success, that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

CINCHO-QUININE *is as effectual a remedy* FOR FEVER & AGUE as the Sulphate in the same doses, while it *affects the head less*, is more palatable and *much cheaper*. Send for descriptive Circular with *Testimonials of Physicians* from all parts of the country. ☞ Sample packages for trial, 25 cents. Prepared by BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston, Mass. New York Office, 8 & 9 College Place.

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PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL

The Standard Liniment of the United States.

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains,
Sprains and Bruises,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
Frost Bites,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of all kinds,
Sit fast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Bites of Animals,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sore Nipples,
Caked Breasts,
Fistula, Mange,
Spavins, Sweeny,
Scratches or Grease,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foundered Feet,
Cracked Heels,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Roup in Poultry,
Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00. Medium 50c. Small 25c.

Small Size for Family Use, 25 cents.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs, and read what the *people* say about the oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

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We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. Manufactured at

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THE BEST DOLLAR MONTHLY.

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14x20 inches, in 17 Oil Colors.

Magazine one year, with Mounted Chromo...$2 00
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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

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Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

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A combination of Blotting Case with complete list of Words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly. For sale by Stationers and at 1033 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Send for Descriptive Price List.*

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents Wanted for Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, etc.

Skin Diseases.

Acne (Pimples—Blackheads). Symptoms: Hard, small pimples, with black points, most numerous in the cheeks, forehead and nose.

Prurigo, (Intense Itching), which begins when the clothing is removed, increased by the warmth of the bed. No eruption except that produced by scratching.

The above and all Skin Diseases permanently cured. Entire cost of treatment $1.50 per week, or $5.00 per month. Address, Dr. J. M. VANDIKE, 1126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

DR. A. G. OLIN HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave, lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry, why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cents. Circulars to ladies, two stamps. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 88 Randolph St., cor. State, Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence strictly confidential.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

C. N. U. No. 3

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, January 22, 1874.

The Kendallville *Standard* says the Democratic party is getting small, and confines it to Holman and Cox for not endorsing the salary grab. We would rather have two honest men compose that party, than be in power with the rascals that are stealing the country blind, from President down to postmasters.

* * *

The election of Judge Thurman to be his own successor in the United States Senate, will meet with the approval of every Democrat in the land, and not a few Republicans will be satisfied with it. Mr. Thurman has proven himself a statesman worthy of the better days of the Government, sound in judgment, correct in principle and imbued with a spirit of honest independence which raises him above the rabble by which he is surrounded. It is an honor to the State to have such a representative in the highest house of legislation.

* * *

The Republicans of the Ohio Legislature thought to play a nice game by the introduction of a resolution censuring the Congressional salary-grabbers for taking their part of the steal. This cheap buncomb of the Radicals was deftly turned against them, when a Democrat immediately moved an amendment to the resolution to include Grant among the rest of the thieves. This was too much to swallow. When it came up for passage the vote stood 59 Democrats for, and 43 Republicans against their own resolution. It wouldn't do to censure Grant! Oh, no.

* * *

The report on the case of Judge Durell, it is thought, will now be ready for three weeks to come. The testimony is voluminous, and is said to bear very hard upon Durell. Its publication will naturally have an effect favorable to ordering a new election in Louisiana. Republican advices from that State indicate utter ruin and prostration. The President is regarded by some as anxious to escape any share of responsibility for the present unfortunate state of affairs there, and the impeachment of Durell would be a heavy blow to the Kellogg usurpation.

* * *

A special dispatch says that nothing has been heard to-day by the Texas delegation in respect to the doings of Governor Davis, who is attempting to usurp the office of Governor in defiance of the people; but the belief of the Members of the House, and also in official circles, is that, finding the General Government will not back him he will to-morrow reluctantly abandon the contest. Davis is said, by those who know him, to be a bad, selfish, desperate and utterly reckless man, who would not hesitate to plunge the State into civil war, if he had any military support either from the President or the Texas Radicals. His applications for troops were, it is known, backed up by two United States Senators, Messrs. Flanagan and Hamilton, but the case was too gross and patent for the Government to intervene in his behalf.

* * *

Congress has repealed the odious salary grab only as relates to themselves, Grant still being allowed $50,000 a year. The repeal re-establishes the pay of Congress as it existed before the 4th of March, with the obnoxious and partial mileage. In other words, members of Congress will henceforth receive $5,000 per annum as salary, and 20 cents for every mile of travel coming to and going from the capital. Now, everybody knows this charge for mileage is a gross abuse. To receive it, therefore, is to ignore public sentiment entirely. The bill also passes over the increased pay since the 4th of March last, which members pocketed during nine months without rendering any service whatever, and before Congress was even organized, aggregating a round million of dollars. They are allowed to keep that plum as a solace for an enforced submission in other respects.

No change is made in regard to the President's double pay, or that of the Supreme Court. The Senate even voted down a proposition to restore the old salary of the President, to take effect at the end of the current term. So far as Gen. Grant is concerned, the majority were horified at the suggestion of violating the Constitution though they knew that his compensation was not fixed by the act of last March.

B. P. & C. Railway.

Cross Ties!

TERMS CASH.

I am prepared to pay CASH for Cross Ties, delivered on the line of the B. P. & C. R'y west of Defiance, O.

SPECIFICATIONS—To be of sound White Oak, or Hickory—elm 8½ feet long, hewn on two sides to a uniform thickness of 7 inches, true and out of wind, or sawed 7x8 to be no less than eight inches on either face, to be delivered in piles of 28, 50 feet apart, or ½ to each tie length. Price 40c.

S. R. JOHNSTON, Agt.

Eng. Office, Defiance, O.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

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—FROM—

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

As we take our annual inventory on Feb. 1st, we offer the next twenty days the last great chance for BARGAINS! We shall close out in every department many kinds and styles of goods regardless of cost and value.

BARGAINS

—IN OUR—

Shawl and Cloak Department
Black and fancy silk department,
Fine Dress Goods Department,
Cheap Dress Goods Deparment
Mourning Goods Department,
White Goods department,
Housekeeping Goods Department
Cloth and Cassimere Department
Lace and Embroidery Department
Corset and Skirt department
Merino Underwear Department
Ladies' Fine Fur Department,
Domestic Goods Department,
Blanket and Flannel Department
Kid Glove Department.

Great BargainS

THE NEXT 20 DAYS AT

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

LIST OF
DELINQUENT TAXES,
Lands and Town Lots,
WITHIN THE
COUNTY OF DE KALB AND STATE OF INDIANA

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1872, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1873.

Names.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinq't tax penalty & int.	Am't of tax for the current year	Cost of advertising	of Taxes due
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Miller & Stoner	off N. side of s. e. q.	26	33	12	81	29	1050	1050	8 17	12 18	50	20 85
Same	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	26	33	12	13	47	520	683	4 22	10 48	50	15 20
Stoner John, Jr.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	1640	1640	6 05	19 02	50	25 57
Same	N. E. qr.	26	33	12	160	28	2900	2900	18 34	33 64	50	52 48
Stoner John	in mid.pt.of w.s.sw.q.	34	33	12	6	00	90	90	35	1 04	50	1 89
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Spear Samuel	n. e. ¼ of n. e qr.	4	33	13	40	00	300	300	1 09	2 97	50	4 56
Willcox Isaac	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	400	400	2 74	3 96	50	7 20
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Johnson Thomas	w.½ of s.½ of s.w.qr.	5	33	14	40	00	650	650	1 07	8 05	50	9 62
Place Susan	in s.e.cor.of s½ of s.e.q.	1	33	14	1	00	40	40	1 45		50	1 95
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Mogle Simon, heir of	in s. e. ¼ of s. w.qr.	6	33	15		15	106	106	2 20	1 27	50	3 97
Same	n.½ of n.½ of n.w.qr	17	33	15	40	00	650	650	5 68	7 85	50	14 03
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Powell G., heirs of	n.e.cor.of s½,n.w.qr	25	35	12	10	00	70	70	39	74	50	1 63
Work Thoma	s.e.cor.of n.w.¼,n.w.q	1	35	12	10	00	255	402	35	6 00	50	6 85
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Mottinger B. B. & N.	pt. of s. w. qr.	3	35	13	140	50	2629	2814	1 14	33 72	50	35 36
Rogers Andrew C.	s. s of s. w ½ of s.w.q	3	35	13		25	140	185	1 14	3 55	50	5 19
Reing Frank	s.w.cor.of s.e.¼,s.wq	10	35	13	1	00	20	63	11	1 69	50	2 30
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Clark Sarah	s. 3-4 of s.w.¼ n. e.qr	6	35	14	30	00	500	646	3 45	9 34	50	13 29
Hanna Horace H.	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	80	00	400	400	2 56	4 24	50	7 30
Same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	14	40	00	250	250	3 20	2 64	50	6 34
Reed Robert	n, e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	250	250	1 27	2 65	50	4 42
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Hanna Horace H.	pt. of s.½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	55	25	330	330	2 08	3 99	50	6 57
Keefer Sarah J.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	15	5	50	220	220	2 23	2 65	50	5 38
Same	s. pt.of s.w¼ of s.w.q.	5	35	15	2	00	150	150	1 91	1 80	50	4 21
Learned Oliver P & Mary	n. e. pt. of s. e qr.	6	35	15	78	00	1520	1520	4 64	18 38	50	23 52
Robinet George	off s. s. s. fracl ½	4	35	15	61	72	1240	1508	1 05	20 74	50	22 29
Weicht Mary	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	7 57	10 89	60	18 96
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	900	900	4 77	10 89	50	16 16
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Ackley Asa, heirs of	und 1-3,m.p.n.½sw.q	30	34	15	6	66	142	142	98	1 63	50	3 11
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Benlha John	w ½ of n, w, qr.	13	34	14	80	00	1000	1000	11 81	16 96	50	29 27
Beach John	off s. side of n. w, qr	30	34	14	16	00	250	250	1 72	2 64	50	4 86
Croxton W. G.	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		20	250	250	6 09	2 64	50	9 23
Freeman Henritta	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	150	150	6 31	1 58	50	8 39
Fresborn John E	in s. w. cor.of s. e. qr.	4	34	14	30	00	540	540	17 39	5 72	50	23 61
Johnson James	in s.w. qr.	1	34	14		64	250	250	21	2 64	50	3 35
Kenistrick John	s. 3-4 of s. e.¼ s. e.qr	24	34	14	30	00	600	600	6 26	6 36	50	13 12
Linderfer Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14	2	00	400	547	18 95	8 30	50	27 75
Meese John R.	pt of e. ½ of n. e, qr	10	34	14	73	50	1000	1282	22 53	16 08	50	39 11
North Nancy	in w. ½ of n.w. qr.	12	34	14		40	50	91	19 28	2 46	50	22 24
Schmidt John	in s. w qr.	1	34	14		64	75	75	2 48	78	50	3 76
Smurr George	s.pt.of s.w ¼ of n.e.qr	6	34	14	7	50	75	75	1 95	78	50	3 23
Seldeuright Alexander	in n. e.cor.of n. w.qr	12	34	14	3	00	325	325	40 08	3 44	50	44 02
Zeigler Samuel G.	s. e. ¼ of n, w. qr.	19	34	14	40	00	550	650	8 22	8 46	50	17 30
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Askey Thomas	in s. w.cor.of s. e. qr	3	34	13		50	200	200	8 50	2 12	50	11 12
Austead Christain & John	in n.e. ¼ of s. e, qr	4	34	13		20	305	305	23 79	3 24	50	27 53
Deartorn B. B.	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	14	34	13	80	00	1145	1145	9 91	12 14	50	22 55
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e.qr	24	34	13	40	00	480	480	5 60	5 08	50	11 18
Frothingham John B.	n.w.pt.of n.w¼ s.w.q	3	34	13	5	90	590	590	17 67	6 24	50	24 41
Hannah Charles	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	13	40	00	200	200	14 81	2 12	50	17 43
Jarvice & Craus	pt of n.e. ½ of s. e.q	3	34	13		60	60	60	80	62	50	1 92
Lease Lemuel M.	in s. e. ¼ of s e q r.	3	34	13	6	00	750	750	3 05	7 94	50	11 49
Smith John Q.	in s. e. qr	4	34	13		50	125	125	17 03	1 32	50	18 85
Shoaf Charles	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	34	13	80	00	400	400	25 85	4 24	50	30 59
Smith Simon	s e p of s e¼ n w q	15	34	13	1	50	60	117	11 26	2 24	50	14 00
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Farrington A. S.	in s e ¼ of n e. qr	2	34	12	2	75	225	225	1 36	2 60	50	4 46
Franklin Eliza	e ½ of n e qr	18	34	12	80	00	1620	1620	18 75	18 78	50	38 03
Helmer John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	46	46	1 99	12	50	3 01
Kryder Martha J.	in n e cor of s½ n e q	4	34	12	1	00	45	45	42 96	52	50	43 98
Shaffer Lewis	off w end s ½ n e q	4	35	12		50	135	218	2 41	4 78	50	7 69

Town Lots.

Names	Number.	Township.		Towns.		Value of lots and Improvements	Total value of taxables	Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for the Current year	Cost of Advertising	Total amount of Taxes due
LAWRENCE.											
Alleman Samuel M.	662	34	12	O. P.	73 pt of	90	90	80	1 04	50	2 34
Brant Jane C.	664	34	12	O. P.	55	27	27	7 14	30	50	7 94
Hine H. S.	724	34	12	O. P.	70	1350	1350	2 26	15 66	50	18 42
same	725	34	12	O. P.	71	315	315	3 20	3 64	50	7 34
Hunter Amanda	744	34	12	J. A.	32	207	207	2 24	2 40	50	5 14
Knox Joseph	754	34	12	O. P.	49	225	225	2 31	2 60	50	5 41
Miller Peter	758	34	12	J. A.	28 w ½	59	59	2 01	68	50	3 19
same	760	34	12	J. A.	29	36	36	1 30	40	50	2 20
same	761	34	12	J. A.	31	36	36	1 01	40	50	1 91
same	762	34	12	J. A.	35	27	27	1 01	30	50	1 81
Wyrick Jacob	798	34	12	O. P.	63	162	162	1 49	1 86	50	3 85
ORANGE.											
Rice Brothers	654	34	14		109	410	410	14 99	5 08	50	20 57
VIENNA.											
Huey Isaac	344	33	15		69	30	30	5 72	36	50	6 58
same	345	33	15		76	210	229	24	4 26	50	5 00
Rex Joseph	375	33	15		47 s e pt	440	440	19 45	5 32	50	25 27
Thompson John	394	33	15		33	130	130	1 49	1 57	50	3 56
SUMMIT.											
Ernest	611	35	13	G. A.	7 und ½	7	7	4 82	07	50	5 39
Marcum John	644	35	13	M A	20	50	74	2 17	81	50	3 48
CORUNNA.											
Adams DavidW	806	34	12	McA	5 w½	181	181	8 52	2 08	50	11 10
Chaffee Julia A.	8 8	34	12	McA	4	225	225	19 53	2 60	50	22 63
Drowley Jesse	837	34	12	McA	16 und ½	91	107	1 50	3 48	50	5 57
Harding L. Smith	908	34	12	T. A	4 n, w. cor	23	23	1 50	26	50	2 26
Hosler Lewis	910	34	12	McA	2	135	135	1 28	1 56	50	3 34
Rex William	946	34	12	McA	11	27	27	85	30	50	1 65
Snellbaker Levi	948	34	12	McA	5 e. ½	113	163	8 52	4 14	50	13 16
Thompson George B.	959	34	12	McA	3	315	315	2 26	4 90	50	7 66
BUTLER.											
Boon J. H.	5	34	14	E. A.	68 s pt	200	281	37 70	6 76	50	44 96
Carr Susan	173	34	14	T. A.	7	75	75	1 98	1 19	50	3 67
Garver John A.	382	34	14	P. A.	8	10	10	3 00	15	50	3 65
same	383	34	14	P. A.	17	10	10	94	15	50	1 59
Keefer Sarah J.	441	34	14	D. A.	10n1-3	1150	1555	1 70	27 27	50	29 47
Mathews Aaron B.	482	34	14	T. A.	5	250	250	47	4 01	50	4 98
Reese George W.	505	34	14	O. P.	27	175	216	11 27	6 72	50	18 49
Weitz Daniel	739	34	14	E. A.	68 pt of	200	200	2 63	3 22	50	6 35
AUBURN.											
Brown Wm.	61	34	13	O. P.	194	60	60	48	75	50	1 73
Cook J. P.	113	34	13	O. P.	200	50	50	48	63	50	1 61
Dills, Dawson &Dills	182	34	13	G&D	8	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	183	34	13	G&D	9	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	184	34	13	G&D	10	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	185	34	13	G&D	19	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	186	34	13	G&D	20	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	187	34	13	G&D	21	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
Floyd Hattie A.	268	34	13	O P.	115	335	335	64	4 22	50	5 36
Kuhlman Enos	413	34	13	W A	29	110	110	48	1 38	50	2 36
Larimore Andrew	440	34	13	O. P	218	20	20	91	25	50	1 66
Little Amanda	448	34	13	O. P	87	508	634	34 03	9 20	50	43 73
Moody John R.	549	34	13	K A	13	70	70	32	88	50	1 70
Moore John S.	554	34	13	K A	12	190	190	32	2 38	50	3 20
Rakestraw Wm.	673	34	13	K A	5	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
Smith & Hare	748	34	13	O. P	116	610	635	64	8 05	50	9 14
Shefer John & Bro.	776	34	13	G&D	15	130	1130	40	12 96	50	13 86
same	777	34	13	G&D	16	75	75	24	93	50	1 67
WATERLOO.											
Aumsed John D	4	34	13	Hop	16	175	190	38	3 69	50	4 50
Corbet Artemas	88	34	13	O P	71	600	600	15 42	6 66	50	22 58
Ditman John	143	34	13	Hor 2d	620	75	75	9 30	83	50	10 60
Goldsmith Agnes J.	198	34	13	M A	9	100	100	89	1 11	50	2 50
Hamilton Nettie A.	234	34	13	F. A 1st	40	90	162	200	3 20	50	5 70
Jarvis & Frothingham	283	34	13	F. A 2d	2	200	200	5 78	2 22	50	8 50
Littell L. C.	377	34	13	Hor 2d	200	40	40	1 41	44	50	2 35
Lock Thomas	422	34	13	H op	23	125	125	34	1 38	50	2 22
same	424	34	13	Hor 2d	190	250	253	34	2 77	50	3 61
TriechSophronia	592	34	13	H A	21	75	73	72	83	50	2 05
Davis & Johnson	691	34	13	Cop	19 Unionstown	30	30	294	32	50	3 76

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County } s. s.

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1872 with the delinquent tax, penalty and interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February, A. D. 1874 (the same being the ninth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty, interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 18th, 1873.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

GREAT BARGAINS

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the consumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 30, 60, 80, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60, 80, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12c
Best Zantee Currents, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
est Lemon and Orange Peel, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR.

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year-old Whiskey from 35 cents to 79 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 25 cents per bottle Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—Old 763 90 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	20c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	15c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon	$1 10	Lard Oil per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	60c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	50c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon,	75, 85 and 1 00
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

War, War!

NOT AGAINST SPAIN!

But High Prices

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. LONG & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

RUSH & BUCHANAN

Are opening out a new Stock of

FURNITURE!

Consisting of everything in this line

Rich Parlor Sets!

BED ROOM SETS

and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for the trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

Particular attention given to the Undertaking Business.

Coffins on Hand

and made to order on short notice.

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago
RAIL ROAD.

OHIO AND INDIANA DIVISION.

The undersigned, Contractors on said Railroad, hereby notify all employees and creditors of sub-contractors, for work and labor performed on their contract, that on and after January 20, 1874, they will be ready to adjust and pay off said sub-contractors, and all just and proper claims against said sub-contractors, if presented at the office of Hill & Meyers, Defiance, Ohio, on or before that time, will be recognized by us to the amounts held by us due said sub-contractors. Claims may be sent to Hill & Meyers by letter or presented in person.

Higgins, Bro. & Squire.

Defiance, Ohio, January 5th, 1874.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County: ss. }

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Till, Administrator of Estate of Eli Wildasuin, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decendent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

ATTEST: J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the *Christian at Work;* C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

CHROMOS ALL READY.

No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS Wanted.

H. W. ADAMS, Publisher, 102 Chambers-St., New York.

Rates Reduced

VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R

Cincinnati to Washington

8 Dollars

Philadelphia $10.50

NEW YORK $13.50

Passengers will save money by purchasing local tickets to Cincinnati and there procure through tickets by this line at the above low rates. Baggage checked. Tickets for sale at No. 2 Burnet House, and depot, Cincinnati, O.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, CONDUCTOR.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Samuel Greenamyer, of Wilmington township, is to have Webster's Dictionaries in each of his schools. Who is next?

Some of the schools visited within the last few weeks will bear comparison with any in the State—yes, or with those of any other State. Teachers be encouraged.

It is hoped that trustees will keep the Superintendent posted as to the change of time and place in holding their institutes, as he expects to attend as many of these as possible. A postal card willl do the work and is not very expensive.

Wilmington township held its first institute at Butler last Saturday. All but three of the teachers were in attendance, and great interest was manifested. Next meeting is at school house No. 7 on the first Saturday in February. Pupils of the schools, together with their parents and all others interested are invited to attend

Having, up to this time, visited quite a number of our schools, it gives me great pleasure to record the growing interest which teachers and pupils manifest in their school work. Teachers were never better prepared than at present, and never have they labored more faithfully than they are doing now.

Are not many more of our teachers able to take an educational journal of some kind, than are taking one now? A year and a half ago, only two copies of the *Indiana School Journal* were taken in this county. Since then we have raised this number to thirty or forty. This shows a more satisfactory state of things, but it is believed that even now three-fourths of our teachers take no educational paper whatever. Many of them are abundantly able to subscribe for one, much more so than some who are already subscribers. Many of our school journals are valuable help in the school room. Let us try some of them.

Township Institutes.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

According to notice given by Peter Shaffer, Trustee of Jackson township, the teachers met at the center school house on Saturday, January, 3rd, 1874. The teachers of the township were all present. Mr. Shaffer, the Trustee, being present, called the meeting to order. On motion, Mr. Allen was elected President, and Miss Malvina Keeran Secretary.

The principal work of the institute consisted in the discussion of questions, of which the following is a list: 1st, What benefit is derived from township institutes? 2nd, What is the best method of teaching the Alphabet to children? 3rd, What method of questioning is most beneficial to the class? 4th, Which is the better method of teaching spelling, orally or by writing? 5th, What is the best method of conducting a class in history in a district school? 6th, How can whispering be prevented in school?

Notwithstanding the fact that the questions are all those that have been discussed many times and before many institutes, the teachers found new life in them, and all manifested a lively interest in their discussion The fact that the whole number of teachers in the township were present, assures us that this work evidently means something, and that instead of meeting for mere pastime, we meet for the advancement of the science of teaching "the young idea how to shoot."

The institute adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday, January 24th, 1874.

MALVINA KEERAN, Secretary.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Institute met at school house No. 5, January 10th, 1874. Called to order by J. W. Baxter, President. All the teachers were present. Recitations were as follows: The adjective, by W. Harms; penmanship, by A. Wolf; division of fractions, S. B. Mottinger; spelling, A. J. Beard—Mr. Keep receiving the highest grade; long division, H Harms. Noon recesss.

Afternoon session—Recitations—Greatest common divisor, by Miss Edie Jackman; map of Indiana drawn by H. H. Keep; physiology, by T. J. Baxter; least common multiple; by O. H. Taylor. Questions discussed: "Should we have the adjective divided as we usually find it in our text books?" "How should we teach grammar to primary pupils?" "How to govern a school" "Should whispering be abolished?"

Work was then assigned for next meeting, H. Keep was appointed critic, and the institute adjourned to meet in three weeks.

J. W. BAXTER, President

W. H. CLARK, Secretary

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 22c.
Oats 41cts.
Apples 70c.
Butter 25 cts.
Wheat $1 37
Potatoes $1.25.
Corn, new, 55c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $6.00.
THE COURIER $2.00 a year

Old Honesty.

Give us a call for Job Printing.

The writing school has commenced.

Last Tuesday was a disagreeable day.

The whisky excitement is dying away.

Remember Old Honesty to-morrow night.

New time card on the Eel Road appears this week.

The town is crowded with people this week.

Dramatic entertainment on Friday evening this week.

The painting business will be good in the spring.

The hotel barn on 4th street has undergone some repairing.

F. D. Ryan will erect a large livery stable in the spring.

Poultry seems to be very scarce, and dealers in plenty.

We noticed some lumber on 4th street for a new side walk.

See advertisement of 'cross ties wanted' on the B. P. & C. R'y.

Several changes in our card column this week. Look at them.

Court adjourned last Tuesday until next Monday.

The Jackson road has repaired the depot at this place.

Prayer meeting at the different churches to-night.

The roads are bad again. Farmers are almost discouraged.

Bill Edgerton is busy this week. He is a first-class barber.

The Persecuted Dutchman at Easley's Hall to-morrow night.

The Presbyterians and Baptists are still keeping a protracted meeting.

Every school teacher in DeKalb county should take the COURIER.

I. M. Thomas' building is going up very rapidly, near the depot.

Don't fail to attend the performence to-morrow evening.

Buckwheat is veryscarce. There was'nt in town last Tuesday.

The local editor of the Kendallville *Standard* knows how 'tis himself.

See the new ordinance for the issue of bonds to pay for the new school grounds,

We went to Angola the other week, but did not find McGonigal of the *Republican* at home.

We have a literary society organized.—It meets at the school house once each week.

Clint Headley, of Benton, gave us a call on last Tuesday. He pronounces the shoe trade lively.

There will be no trouble in regard to reserve seats at the entertainment to-morrow night.

Town orders are now worth 80 cents on the dollar, instead of 10 cents as the printer incorrectly set it up the other week.

The well-known Julian J. Reynolds, of Chicago, will play the leading character to-morrow night.

We are pleased to see Joe Rainier on our streets again, after an illness of several weeks

Vordermark's popular shoe store is crowded every day. People soon find out a cheap place to trade.

It is claimed that C. O. Myers, Postmaster at Kendallville, has got into some difficulty in an official way.

Mr. Mike Long, Jr., had the misfortune to sprain his left ankle, last Monday morning. He fell off of a fence on to it.

A little daughter of J. W. and Eleanor Boyle, of Butler, died on Saturday Jan. 10th, aged 10 years.

A lawyer by the name of Corwin shot and killed Col. Stillwell of Anderson, Ind. last Wednesday, after being shot at by the latter.

Everybody is anxious for Friday night to come, so they can attend the entertainment, at Ensley's new hall. To-morrow night will relieve them.

The Dutchman, to-morrow night, at Ensley's Hall, will be amusing to everyone that can spare 25 cents. Don't fail to be there.

Our brick-makers contemplate a rich harvest next season. Notwithstanding hard times many new buildings will be erected.

The only christian paper now in Fort Wayne is the *Gazette*. It remarked last week that "Several persons we heard to remark that it was d—d cold yesterday

A special session of Circuit Court is in session, Judge Woods, of Goshen, presiding. Several cases in which Judge Best is interested will be brought before the court.

Vordermark & Sons are offering special inducements in Boots & Shoes, and keep the largest stock in the county. Go and see them.

There is to be a meeting at the Center School-house, Jackson tp., to see about organizing a grange. The roads were so bad on the last occasion as to prevent many from attending.

A fine lot of Scizzors of all kinds just received at Abright & Shepherd's.

Hon. R. M Lockhart was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in place of Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne. Our friend Robert will make an efficient member, and will do honor to our county in that organization.

The Town Board have decided not to appeal the case, which Mr. Bayles brought against the town for ditching. An order is to be drawn in his favor for $3.18, the amount of judgment rendered.

We have sent out a few statements to those who are in arrears for the COURIER. We hope they will be prompt to pay up. They certainly ought to know that we cannot publish a paper for their benefit for nothing. These bills must be paid.

Mrs. Grant wears a No. 2 shoe. This alone makes her pretty. But there's a young lady in our town who wears No. 1½, and still she is not happy—nor won't be until she gets that little blonde fellow with a pug nose.

The *Post* says, the Odd Fellows Order of Columbia City, will have the most elegant Hall in Northern Indiana. The size will be 40x80 feet, 14 foot story. May a largely increased membership and general prosperity attend them.

Our carrier boy, Johnny Wood, is quite sick with what may prove typhoid fever, and we have engaged another to fill his place. If any miss their paper they will please call at the office and get one, and let us know.

The Stave Factory has again resumed operations, and our farmers bringing in the material as fast as could be expected over such bad roads. There is a large amount already in the woods, and things will be lively at the factory by spring

Louis Vordermark has an elephant on his hands. It is a home made affair, the handiwork of some female admirer of our town. That's very well, but he thinks that the neuter gender is hardly applicable to the elephant.

G. A. Porter and M. C. Markle have returned from Detroit where they were undergoing repairs for their eyesight. If they right eye offend you pluck it out, &c They have literally followed this injunction, both losing their right eye to secure the sight of the left.

Those wanting a good article of No. 1 writing paper should call at Abright & Shepherd's. A new lot just received.

Eggs are in demand. We hope the late panic has not had an influence in creating this scarcity. There has been a large falling off in deposits, many of the hens having entirely suspended. Others are holding on to what they have in store, and we expect an early resumption in the spring.

A large crowd went across the creek last Saturday, to witness a fight, but was disappointed. About fifteen minutes was devoted to chin-music, and they all returned to town and got outside of a glass of peanuts and then raved so that Jim, the boot-black, was compelled to stop them.

Schulyer Colfax found a drunk man wallowing in the street. He got an express wagon, helped the fellow in, got in himself and took him home and cared for him. That beats the best temperance lecture all hollow. We can forget for a moment Schuylers false step to admire his good deed.

It is pleasant to have a long nosed hatchet face, wall-eyed bundle of inquisitiveness take a seat behind you in the cars, and ask if you are traveling for your health? especially after you have been making almost superhuman efforts, for months, to keep your flesh down to two hundred and twenty-five pounds.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Some one has disturbed our friend Willard just as he was going into a snooze, and we don't wonder at the retribution that followed.

Very fine table cutlery, razors and many other articles of daily use will be found in great assortment at Abright & Shepherd's, in the new brick.

Philander Fetchem, the great western Humorist, will lecture in Ohio some time next month. His subject will be "the dead lion" or the "living Kangaroo," or both at the discretion of the court.—Fetchem is a Fort Wayne humorist and when he gets before his audience he generally fetches 'em

We are making out a list of all those in arrears for the COURIER, and, as soon as completed will publish it. We will mean no offence by this. Of course not. We only want to assure the fellow who duns us every day for 50 cents, that we have the collateral in the hands of our friends.

Joe White, the great Australian Lion Tamer, Heathen Chinee and Champion Boot Black, now residing in Fort Wayne was reported gone to that bourne one day last week. Some of his kindred spirits purchased a coffin and proceeded to invest him therein, when he was found to be about as lively a corpse as could be imagined. He still lives.

The new Boot & Shoe Store, in Odd Fellow' Building is overcrowded with all descriptions of goods, which are offered at wholesale and retail at the very lowest possible prices. As the goods are purchased all in large quantities, especially low rates are obtained, which enables every man who desires to avail himself of getting a very good bargain by calling at this noted establishment.

2nd Entertainment

—OF THE—

AUBURN DRAMATIC COMP'Y.

AT ENSLY HALL

FRIDAY EVENING JAN 23, '74.

The Excellent Comedy of

OLD HONESTY,

In which

J. G. REYNOLDS,

of Chicago will take the leading part. To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN

ADMISSION........................25 Cents
RESERVED SEATS 50 "

Tickets for Sale at the

POST OFFICE.

Our popular friend B. F. Casebeer has been appointed agent for Geo. Wood's celebrated organs. They are a good instrument and are becoming very popular. Ben will make an energetic agent, and we opine he will meet with success in the business. He will be found at Miller & Casebeer's Store, on Main-st., where he will be pleased to see all those desiring to purchase instruments.

We don't like to lecture our small boys because we like to see them have their fun, but it is a great abuse to hear them swear horrid oaths, and yell and chase along the sidewalks at late hours of the night to the disgust of everybody. We can't blame the boys much but their parents are certainly in fault. Boys under 12 years of age ought not to be allowed by their parents to be upon the streets after 8 o'clock, without having something to do.

See advertisement of Baltimore Road for ties in another column. They will be purchased in small or large quantities and paid for on delivery on the line of the road. Some of the village papers near the line think it an awful thing that as rich a company as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad cannot pay its debts. We surmise that there are very few honest debts against that corporation. Sub-contractors will swindle their employees. The direct contractors of the road have so far paid out what money they have received except a per cent retained to prevent swindling by sub-contractors, and they are now coming up and adjusting the difficulties.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Neidick, late of Dekalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL K. FIRESTONE, Adm'r,

Rose & Hartman, Att'y, for

The *Press* says, in regard to our bill against the Agricultural Society, that a bare majority consented to its payment to keep the COURIER quiet. The minority protested against its payment. The *Press* is certainly mistaken. There was no protest made at the time the bill was allowed We were present and know of what we speak. A suggestion was made by a friend of ours in a private way. If Charles Washington insists on the above then we say Charles Washington fraudulently lies. But we believe he is mistaken and take pleasure in correcting him. But we have nothing to do with the *Press* as to these bills. If the association makes that paper its mouth-piece then we may reply. Until then we decline any further controversy with a paper that we know has the ability to misrepresent. We are assured that this paper is not authorized to make such statements.

For a learned dessertation on the grange question the exquisite balderdash in the last *Press* takes the lead. It is evidently from the gifted pen of Charles Washington, and the only regret is that it did not appear sooner, as it would have saved the trouble of organizing the thousand of granges now in the west. He pronounces them a fraud upon the public.—If that public consists of thelves and swindlers that are daily praying upon the country, filling their own pockets and organizing monoplies to crush the poor man and the farmer, then they are a fraud and we believe they will be a large enough fraud to make all those who endorse and pander to these swindling villains tremble, and that at no distant day. Three fifths of the voters of the United States are farmers, and through them the abuses now prevalent over the land are to be corrected. We stand by the grangers, and shall do what we can to assist them in the great object in view.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Lady to Lecture for us.

We are pleased to anounce that Miss Raper perhaps the fairest lady lecturer in the west, of Ann Arbor Michigan, will lecture at the M. E. Church in Auburn, next Saturday evening for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Miss R. is a graduate of the State University, and her subject will be the relations of the Press to Human Progression. The following notices of her and her lectures speak loudly in her favor.

A correspondent writing from Fairfield under date of the 28th says: "The good people of Fairfield were entertained last evening at the M. E. Church, by a lecture from Miss Anna V. Raper. Her subject was "The relation of the Press to Human Progression." The lecture was indeed a rare treat, and evidently the result of a fine culture and extensive study. In her delivery, Miss R. is deliberate, self-possessed, and at home.—*Adrian Times.*

Also in regard to the same lecture we copy from the Hudson *Post*, the following extract.

"A more refined, and at the same time forcible effort, I have never heard from he lips of a lady. And extract from the Tecumseh *Record*: Her theme was the Relation of the Press to Human Progress" which she handled throughout in a most scholarly manner showing that she had carefully studied her subject.

We hope that a large audience will greet her. The Sabbath school needs a benefit to get a new library and we hope every one that can raise 25 cents will be there. Let your money do you and somebody else a little good once.

The Square Men of Toledo.

Below we give the names of the enterprising men of Toledo, those who know their business and do it. Among them we may mention Messrs Hamilton and King, who worked diligently and faithfully to bring the subject of the Eel River Road before the citizens and solicited their aid. To them all honor is due especially among the large list of white men who so numerously infest the "corn city." Every one of these contributed to the building of the Eel River road from this point to Butler and we place their names upon the scroll of honor;

H S Walbridge
C A & F J King
Luce, Chapin & Bass
Brown & Sinclair
Hamilton & Goldsmith
L S Baumgarner & Co.,
Secor; Berdan & Co.,
Whitaker, Philips & Co
J K Secor,
Geo W Davis
Emerson & Co
Crabbs, Goode & Co
Cummings & Co
A W Colton
J H Bissel
E D Potter
J H Campbell
B Mellink
Walker & Co
Gurley, Collins & Co
I N Hathaway
John Mowry
C C Keysor
Clark & Sons
W J Wells
E P Bassett
John T Greer
J F Price
Cumings, Wason & Boles
Shaw & Baldwin
Burgert & Hart
Hermann Bros
F A Wilder
A H Hathaway
W Wilmington
W Swayne
T P Brown
Pomeroy & Son
C H Coy
West & Truax
Wilcox Bros
Williams & Co
Howard & Co
Bondick, Brown & Co
A Pilliod, Hamilton & Co
C P Griffin, O S Bond
W W Jones, J Fitch
V H Ketcham Fred
Graydolph, C Morris
H Phillips, A. . Rood
Andrews & Co
J W Myers B Hitchcock
Grasser & Brand
A W Gleason J P Collins
Stephan & Co
M Boos & Son
Smith & Simmons
Hubbard & Co
Macomber & Moor
Kraus & Smith
C B Messenger
P H Brickhead
L A Campbell
Warlings, Patrick & Co
Gray & Rood, W Barker
W J Daniels
Western Man'f Co
Russell & Thayer
L T Thayer, Chase,
Isherwood & Curdick
Barney, Taylor & Co
Toledo Blade, Wright, —
Taylor & Co, R Mott
W Griffith, A Kelsey
Fuller, Childs & Co
Rattensberger & Mil'er
J Smith & Co
Toledo Brewery Com'y
F H Hurd
Bursnap & Lebaron
Whitaker & French
M Shomaker
L Wachenhimer
Barlow & Co, Y Braun
R Brand & Co
T Treadwell, J F Witker
Ketchman, Bond & Co
L M Skidmore & Co
Sherwood, Baker & Co
P S Slevin, Sleckscheffel
& Bro., J R Swigart
A Brown, R H Bell, A
R Dickinson, Baily Bros
A Clark, Findlay & Co
Osborne Chase & Swayne
C B Fabon, P Back
C A Rock T J Brown
St John & Norton
C Anchard, J Holsworth
William & Hallaran
W H Scott, Carrington &
Casey, F Eaton, Paul
Raymon, C Huberick
S M Young, P J Scott
H S Hays & Co.
V W Granger, T M Cook

Musical instruments of all kinds at the Jewelry Store.

DEATHS.

BARKLEY—Franklin A. Barkley was born in Franklin County, Penn., July 4th 1845, and after a long protracted illness died at Detroit Mich., on Jan. 12, 1874 aged 28 years, 6 months and 8 days. His disease was a mysterious nervous disorder, baffleing the wisdom of our physicians. In hope of relief he was taken to Detroit and his medical attendants there were wholy unable to determine satisfactorily the nature of his disorder. He was attacked with excruciating pains in his head—in one of these paroxysms of pain he passed away. He gave every evidence of a change of heart, and purposed to living a new and better life if spared. He was a christian and died happy.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from hence forth: yea saith the the spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them"—Rev. 14-13.

The funeral discourse was delivered at the Presbyterian church by Rev. Geo. A. Harter a Lutheran minister, of which denomination the wife of the deceased is a member.

E.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium, laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your ullhealth and strength.

Ordinance.

An ordinance providing for the issue of Bonds of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, and determining the price at which they may be sold.

WHEREAS, The Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, did heretofore, to-wit, on the 1-th day of January, A. D., 1874, file with the Board of Trustees of said town, a report verified by affidavit, setting forth that said Board of School Trustees had purchased a certain piece of land therein described, as a site for a School House in said town, and that the said Board of School Trustees had not the means to pay for the same, the estimated cost thereof being two thousand dollars.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that there shall be issued by the said Board of Trustees of said town Bonds of said town, to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, bearing date April 1st, 1874, as follows: Eleven Bonds of the denomination of two hundred dollars each, three of which shall become due April 1st, 1875, four of which shall become due April 1st, 1876, and four of which shall become due April 1st, 1877, and one Bond of the denomination of three hundred dollars, due April 1st, 1877, all of said Bonds to draw annual interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, with coupons for the payment of said interest attached severely to said Bonds.

SECTION 2. The Bonds issued by the said Board of Trustees in pursuance of section one of this ordinance, shall not be sold for less than ninety-four cents for each dollar of the amount of each Bond.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after ten days after its publication in the Auburn COURIER.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Pres.

Chas Bougnot
Frank Jones,
J. W. Shaffer
J. W. McKay.
} Board of Trustees

Attest the Clerk and seal of said town this 19th day of January 1874.

J. A. SMITH, Clerk.

THE

Weekly Graphic.

A Newspaper, a Literary Paper, a Story Paper, and a Picture Paper Combined.

Each subscriber remitting the cost of a yearly subscription, will be entitled to receive the

Magnificent Chromo Picture.

Entitled "The Guardian Angel," The largest and most elegant work of art ever offered as a Premium to newspaper subscribers.

This chromo has been prepared exclusively for subscribers to the Weekly Graphic and is not and cannot be obtained at any of the picture stores. Its production has occupied months of time, and cost several thousand dollars, and art connoisseurs who have seen it pronounce it to be one of the most beautiful and artistic chromos ever exhibited in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—We wish to engage immediately agents in every city, town and village and throughout every county in the United States, to canvass for The Weekly Graphic. Our special rates for large clubs, together with the unique and attractive features of the paper itself, and the incomparable beauty of our premium chromo, are sufficient inducements to enable energetic and vigorous agents to secure, on the average, over one hundred subscribers daily. Now is the time to begin, when people are dropping their subscriptions to other papers.

TERMS.

One Copy	$ 2.50
Five Copies	12.00
Ten Copies	22.00
Thirty Copies	63.00
Fifty Copies	100.00

Larger clubs at the rate of $2 per year for each subscriber. The chromo delivered free, unmounted, at our office, to every subscriber. Mounted and post-paid, 50 cents in addition to the subscription must be sent.

Postmasters and others forming clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by Draft, Money Order, or Registered Letter, at our risk.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and county, and address

THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC,
New York.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874,

Lot number eight (8) in block No. 1 [1], in Tomlinson's addition to the town of Butler in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in nine, and one third eighteen months from the date of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date of sale; Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED W. HALL, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y for Est. 3 3t

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a disease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Night-sweats, Bronchitis, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver, Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considered incurable.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A REVOLTING scene took place in the Hudson county (N. J.) jail, the other day, at the execution of Jacob Michels. After Michels had been hanging about three minutes, and while being lowered for the convenience of the physicians the knot slipped, and he fell heavily to the ground. Rapidly as possible the rope was readjusted, and Michels was again suspended, and after a few convulsions was declared to be dead....President Thompson has assured the engineers that the Pennsylvania railroad will raise their wages as soon as the financial crisis is over.

Nine thousand coal miners at Pottsville, Pa., have struck in consequence of the proposal of of the operators to reduce their pay to $2.25 a day. It is thought there will be a general and prolonged strike.

NEARLY the whole business portion of the town of Natick, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

A FIRE broke out in a building in Sixtieth street, New York, a few days ago, and so rapidly did the flames spread that the inmates were unable to escape. Mr. Stiner, a well-known tea merchant, his wife and daughter were burned to death....Ex-Senator Graham, of New York city, who embezzled the funds of the Walkill National Bank, of which he was President, has been sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary....The unfortunate Spanish iron-clad Arapiles is again in trouble. While attempting to leave the Brooklyn navy-yard, the other day, she went ashore at the foot of Bridge street, where she is likely to remain for some time.

The West.

A GREAT calamity has overtaken the city of Helena, Montana Territory. At 6:30 on the morning of the 9th inst. a conflagration broke out in the Chinese quarter of the town and swept away nearly the whole of the city. All the hotels, banks, newspaper offices, and telegraph office were burned. A strong wind was blowing, and nothing could stay the progress of the flames.

THE loss by the Helena (Montana Territory) fire is estimated at $850,000, upon which the insurance was very light.....A fire at Sand Lake, Mich., on the 10th inst., burned $100,000 worth of lumber.

ONE man was killed and three injured by a collision on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, near Afton, Wis., on the 12th inst. ....Bennett Pieters, the original proprietor of the well-known Red Jacket Bitters, committed suicide in Chicago a few days ago. Four or five years ago Pieters was a wealthy and influential business man, but wine and women had latterly reduced him to a condition of the most abject poverty and misery....A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature to prevent the watering of railway or other stocks.

A DOZEN business blocks were destroyed by fire at Alton, Ill., on the 14th inst., involving a loss of $100,000....A shooting affray occurred at Anderson, Ind., the other day, between Col. Thomas N. Stillwell and John E. Corwin, in which the former was shot through the head and instantly killed by Corwin. Stillwell was Minister to Venezuela under President Johnson's Administration.

ELISHA COWLES, the Iowa postal robber (whose wife is a sister of Schuyler Colfax), has been taken to Omaha for trial....The contest for the location of the next Iowa State Fair, has resulted in a victory for Keokuk.....The printers of Omaha are on a strike against a reduction of wages, and have started a co-operative daily paper of their own....Mr. James McGinnis and a daughter, an estimable young lady, were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at St. Joseph, Mo., a few days ago. Mrs. McGinnis, a son aged 18, and an infant daughter, were so seriously injured that their recovery is doubtful.

The South.

THREE Indians and one white man have been sentenced to be hung at Fort Smith Ark., on the 3d of April, for murders committed in the Indian country.

IT is alleged by a Washington correspondent, who derives his authority from a naval officer at Key West, that it was understood among naval officers there that the Virginius would go to the bottom before reaching New York. He states further that the meteorological charts of the signal service were consulted so as to ascertain the probability of a storm which would furnish an excuse for the sinking of the vessel.

THE negroes on Bayous Lafourche and Teche, in Louisiana, are on a general strike against a reduction of wages, and large numbers of them are roaming about the country in bands, allowing nobody to work at the proposed reduction. Gov. Kellogg has sent an armed force to the locality to quell the disturbances....Gail Borden, the well-known meat and milk condenser, died recently in Texas, whither he had gone in search of health.

THE Georgia Legislature met on the 15th inst. The Governor, in his message, takes a cheerful view of public affairs. The State debt is $8,000,000, and the estimated value of taxable property $250,000,000.

Washington.

MR. MCCRARY'S bill for the regulation of commerce by railroad between the States was taken up on the 10th by the Committee on Post Roads and Canals. They accepted five of its fourteen sections, with amendments increasing the powers of the Board of Railroad Commissioners which it creates and extending the term for which they hold office....The President has nominated Seth M. Barber, Pension Agent at Cleveland; H. B. Swope, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; George S. Peck, United States Attorney for Kansas....Several of the members of the Appropriation Committee think the estimates will be brought down about $10,000,000....The President has nominated Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice. The appointment occasioned some surprise at Washington, and was a matter of astonishment to Mr. Cushing himself, as he had completed all arrangements to leave for Madrid.

THE reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to Senator Windom's resolution calling for information as to the money expended for public works, railroads, canals, and wagon-roads, shows that the total amount expended for public works, from 1865 to 1873, was $103,294,501, and the total for railroads, canals and wagon-roads, from 1789 to 1873, $104,705,163. The total for both purposes, $207,999,664. Total amounts expended in the New England States for public works, from 1865 to 1873, were: Maine, $3,080,500; New Hampshire, $1,285,912; Vermont, $209,256; Massachusetts, $6,071,197; Rhode Island, $880,211; Connecticut, $677,724. The amounts for the leading Western States, during the same period, were: For public works—Ohio, $1,080,972; Indiana, $647,354; Illinois, $8,638,177; Michigan, $3,681,407; Wisconsin, $1,781,165; Iowa, $2,544,564; Minnesota, $810,431. For railroads, canals, and wagon-roads from 1789 to 1873—Ohio, $3,102,888; Indiana, $1,751,271; Illinois, $747,879; Michigan, $1,330,024; Wisconsin, $422,508; Minnesota, $562,775; Iowa, $84,226....Upward of 1,200 bills have already been introduced into the House this session.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 12th says: In a conversation with an Administration Senator to-night, with regard to Cushing's nomination, the President said: "I nominated a lawyer for Chief-Justice, and you refused him, because you said that he didn't know enough. Then I sent in the name of a man who is recognized by the bar as a thorough lawyer, and you object to him because you say he is an atheist. If you reject him, I will send the name of Jeremiah S. Black."....Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, has introduced in the House a bill chartering a double-track trunk railroad from New York to the Missouri river, for freight only. The bill is similar in detail to the one recommended by the State Farmers' Convention held at Bloomington nearly a year ago, and is designed to furnish a means of cheap transportation from the West to tide-water. The capital of the corporation is not to exceed a hundred millions of dollars.

THE House Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads have perfected a bill providing for a partial restoration of the franking privilege.

THE following is the message of the President withdrawing the nomination of Caleb Cushing:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, JAN. 13, 1874.

"To the Senate of the United States:

"Since the nomination of Caleb Cushing, of Virginia, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, information has reached me which induces me to withdraw his nomination for the highest judicial office in the Government. "U. S. GRANT."

A WASHINGTON dispatch announces that the President is not in favor of a new election in Louisiana, as reported....A telegram of the 16th says: "Various names continue to be mentioned in connection with the Chief-Justiceship. From certain indications, the nomination may come from New York in the person of Mr. Woodruff. The names of Conkling and Curtis, of Massachusetts, are also prominently mentioned.

Foreign.

MADRID items: Spain will make many changes in the representatives abroad, but Admiral Polo, Minister at Washington, will remain there. The Government continues to receive congratulatory telegrams from all quarters, especially Cuba. A decree has been issued calling out the entire reserve of 1874 for active service. The suppressed Carlist journals have been permitted to resume on certain conditions. The Ministry has issued a long manifesto, addressed to the nation, declaring their objects to be identical with the revolution of 1868. A decree has been promulgated dissolving the Cortes, and announcing that the election for a new body will be held as soon as order is rendered secure, and freedom and universal suffrage are unhindered. The Carlists completely surround Bilboa, and are about to renew their attacks on Portugalete....Louie, the Tichborne witness who testified to the voyage of the Osprey, has confessed that he was bribed....A Matamoras (Mexico) paper states that claims exceeding $100,000,000 against the United States have been presented before the Mexican Frontier Commissioners

GREAT excitement has been caused at Tiflis, Persia, by the capital punishment of Miza Yusoof Khan, an able and popular statesman, who was educated in Paris at the expense of the Shah. Yusoof's offense was the mal-appropriation of moneys intrusted to him for relieving a famine that had broken out in Astrakhan....A serious Intransigente insurrection has broken out in the province of Barcelona, Spain....The returns of the recent elections to the German Parliament indicate that the Liberals and Progressionists have elected about an equal number of members. ....It is announced from Madrid that President Serrano will not convoke the Cortes for twelve months. He will lend all his energies to the suppression of insurrection, and the tranquilization of the country, and not until these tasks are accomplished will he summon the Legislature....The siege of Cartagena was being vigorously pushed at last accounts. Another magazine is reported to have exploded in the city, killing over 200 people.... The insurgents in the Mexican State of Coahuila have been defeated after a severe engagement.

THE Spanish provinces of Madrid, Avila, Cienca, Ciudad Real, Guadalajara, Segovia, and Toledo have been declared in a state of siege....The French Assembly, after a violent debate, has adopted a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of 56.

AT last the insurgents who have so long been holding Cartagena, Spain, against the siege and bombardment of the Government military and naval forces, have been obliged to capitulate. The city has been surrendered, and is now in possession of the Government.

SPANISH items: The Madrid Government announces that order has been restored in that city. A portion of the force engaged in the siege of Cartagena has marched against the Carlists. The Government forces, on occupying Cartagena, found the fortifications and all the buildings badly damaged by the bombardment. The members of the Junta surrendered the iron-clad Numancia to the French authorities at Mers el Kebir, and the tri-color now floats at her masthead. The condition of the forts around Cartagena confirms the suspicion of treachery, and provisions were found to be fairly plentiful in the town....The returns from all parts of the German Empire show definitely that 100 Ultramontanes and 230 Ministerial Liberals have been elected to the Reichstag.

A MEETING of the Deputies, constituting a majority of the late Spanish Cortes, has been held at Madrid, and a vote of confidence in Senor Castelar adopted....The London *Times'* correspondent at Cartagena reports that a tumult of the people, who were convinced of the treachery of the leaders, precipitated the surrender....It is understood that the French Government will deliver to Spain, under the extradition treaty, those of the Cartagenian refugees now in Algeria, who are accused of piracy and other civil crimes....The Chinese Government has very sensibly come to the conclusion to make no treaty with the new Peruvian Minister until his Government shall have released and sent back every coolie held in servitude there, and pledged itself to discontinue coolie importations in the future.

Political.

THE New Hampshire Democratic Convention has nominated James A. Weston for Governor. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms....The Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, at Indianapolis last week, passed resolutions denouncing the salary-grab and favoring an elastic currency. A State Convention is called for the 17th of June.

PRESIDENT GRANT has refused to send troops to Texas to aid Gov. Davis in preventing the newly-elected State Government from taking control. He telegraphs to Davis that the request was not made in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and pertinently adds: "The acts of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent elections have received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations and having conducted the political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots?"

HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN has been re-elected United States Senator from Ohio. The Democrats voted solidly for him, while the Republicans supported Gov. Noyes....Senator Sargent, of California, produced something of a sensation in the Republican Senatorial caucus which assembled the other day to consider the nomination of Caleb Cushing. The Senator produced and read a letter written from Washington to Jeff Davis, dated March 21, 1861. The letter began with "Dear Friend," and recommended to Davis "My young friend, Archibald Rowan." The letter proceeds to state that said Rowan desired to join the fortunes of the Confederacy; that he had invented a rifle which might be of service to the rebels; that he had contributed to *DeBow's Review*, published at Richmond, Va., and had used his best efforts to overthrow the American Union. In closing, Mr. Cushing hoped that Mr. Davis would use his best endeavors to advance the interests of young Rowan. Jesse Bright wrote a similar letter for the same young man, which, being intercepted, led to Bright's ejection from the United States Senate. Rowan had been a clerk in the Attorney-General's office while Cushing was Attorney-General. He took this letter to Davis, who eventually placed him at the head of the Confederate Produce Loan Bureau. This letter was captured with the archives of the Confederacy, and placed in the hands of the Southern Claims Committee. It was taken a few days ago, when being copied by a clerk, to Adjutant-General Townsend, who sent it to Belknap. Belknap, in turn, sent it to Grant. The letter fell into Sargent's hands. Before the reading of the letter a ballot had been taken, and eleven Senators had expressed themselves favorable to confirmation. After the production of the fatal document another ballot was had, and not a solitary vote was cast for Cushing....The Texas Legislature convened at Austin on the 13th inst., and organized without opposition from Gov. Davis or the Federal authorities....The Virginia Legislature has elected Col. Robert E. Withers United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March.

IT is announced from Washington that the resignation of Judge Durell, of Louisana, will not be accepted in the face of his impeachment, but that he will be required to prove his innocence of the charges preferred against him or be degraded from the position he holds. ....The Wisconsin Legislature met Jan. 14th. In the Senate the Republicans elected their officers by a majority of one, while in the House the Reformers elected Gabriel Bouck Speaker by a vote of 58 to 38.

THE Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association, at Topeka, have unanimously resolved that they will act in politics hereafter independently of existing parties....The newly-elected State officers have been inaugurated in Texas without any opposition from Gov. Davis.

The Grange.

THE Maryland Patrons of Husbandry met at Baltimore on Jan. 7 and organized a State Grange, Joseph T. Moore, of Montgomery county, being elected Worthy Master. They adjourned to meet in March....The State Grange of Pennsylvania held a three days' session at Harrisburg, commencing Jan. 7. There were over seventy delegates in attendance, and harmony and good feeling prevailed. ....The Grangers in the Missouri Legislature held a meeting last week, at which they resolved to act together as a unit, and regardless of former political ties, on all questions of reform, political or financial. At the same time they put forth a declaration of their principles, which demand the abolition of the National Bank system, and the denial of vested rights to railroad corporations.

General.

THE funding scheme recommended by Gov. Kellogg has passed the Louisana Legislature. It repudiates forty per cent. of the State debt. ....Advices from Texas represent that the Legislature will certainly meet, notwithstanding the decision of the State Supreme Court that the recent election was unconstitutional. Gen. Augur, the commander of that district, is credited with the opinion that the military will not interfere in the squabble....Memphis will celebrate Mardi Gras in grand style.

THE Pennsylvania coal miners are stubbornly resisting the proposed reduction of wages. Orders have been given for a general strike in the Schuylkill coal fields, and nearly the whole anthracite and bituminous region of Pennsylvania is involved in the struggle. It is estimated that over fifty thousand men are already idle, and the number is being constantly increased. The contest threatens to be a long and desperate one, as both the operators and miners manifest an unyielding stubbornness.

THE Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroads have abolished the free-pass system....The National Board of Trade commenced its session at Baltimore on the 13th inst.

THE strike of the miners in Pennsylvania has assumed a new aspect. A portion of the workmen have not only refused to accept the reduction of wages proposed by their employers, but have entered a counter demand for an increase of ten per cent. over the schedule of 1873, and are disposed to insist upon their demand.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.—*Senate.*—The bill for the relief of aged and infirm pre-emption settlers was passed....Sargent introduced a bill for the protection of settlers in Utah; also a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in that Territory....Consideration of the salary bill was resumed. Edmunds' amendment that the reduction of salaries should take effect from March 4, 1873, was rejected—30 to 29. An amendment to fix the salary of the President at $35,000 after March 4, 1877, was also lost. An amendment fixing the salaries of Members at $5,000 and mileage, was adopted—35 to 25....A bill was introduced providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the United States.

House.—The Fortification bill was reported, and made the special order for Wednesday. It appropriates $994,000....A bill to regulate the drawing and summoning of juries in United States courts was introduced....The deaths of Messrs. James Brooks (New York) and W. D. Foster (Michigan) were announced, and eulogies pronounced by their colleagues.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The session of the House was given up entirely to speeches by Arthur, on Louisiana affairs; Field, on finance and currency; Vance, on civil rights; Whitehead, on the tobacco tax; Kelley, on the money of the United States; and Kane and Crossland on civil rights.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.—*Senate.*—Ramsey introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of advancing the rank of Minister to Sweden and Norway to a mission of the first class. Adopted.... Ingalls introduced a bill to regulate freight and passenger rates on the Union and Central Pacific railroads....The Senate resumed consideration of the Salary bill. After considerable debate, and the rejection of a number of amendments, the whole question was finally disposed of by the adoption of a substitute offered by Conkling, as follows:

AN ACT repealing the increase in salaries of members of Congress and other officers.

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874," as provides for the compensation of public officers and employes, whether members of Congress, Delegates, or others, except President of the United States and Justices of the Supreme Court, be, and the same hereby is, repealed, and the salaries, compensation and allowances of all said persons, except as aforesaid, shall be fixed by the law in force at the time of the passage of said act; provided, that milage shall be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress; that all moneys appropriated as compensation to members of the Forty-second Congress, in excess of milage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by members of said Congress respectively, or which, having been drawn, have been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States, and declared to be moneys of the United States absolutely the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid:

The following is the vote on the bill:

YEAS.

Allison,
Anthony,
Bayard,
Bogy,
Boreman,
Boutwell,
Buckingham,
Cameron,
Carpenter,
Chandler,
Clayton,
Conkling,
Crozier,
Davis,
Dorsey,
Edmunds,
Fenton,
Ferry (Mich.),
Frelinghuysen,
Goldthwaite,
Hamilton (Md.),
Hamlin,
Hitchcock,
Howe,
Ingalls,
Logan,
McCreery,
Merrimon,
Mitchell,
Morrill (Me.),
Morrill (Vt.),
Morton,
Oglesby,
Patterson,
Pratt,
Ramsey,
Robertson,
Sargent,
Saulsbury,
Schurz,
Stockton,
Sumner,
Wadleigh,
West,
Windom,
Wright—50.

NAYS.

Brownlow,
Gordon,
Sprague,
Conover,
Lewis,
Tipton,
Flanagan,
Norwood.

Cooper announced that he paired with Cragin, who would have voted for the bill, and he (Cooper) against it.

NOT VOTING.

Alcorn,
Ferry (Conn.),
Johnston,
Stewart,
Ames,
Gilbert,
Kelly,
Thurman,
Dennis,
Hamilton (Tex.),
Ransom.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence by that body.

House.—Bills introduced: By Randall, to reorganize the Internal Revenue Department and reduce its force. By Lowndes, to aid in establishing polytechnic schools in every county and State, and in the Territories. By G. F. Hoar, to insure the safety of passengers on railroads. By Berry, to establish a uniform and elastic currency, and to reduce the national debt. By Hyde, to regulate the internal revenue tax on tobacco. By Glover, authorizing the erection of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Canton. By Field, making Treasury notes a legal tender for customs duties; also, to prevent financial panics by the issue of 3 65-100 bonds, and the $44,000,000 reserve. By Knapp, to amend the Revenue law so as to permit the storage of tobacco in warehouses. By Hurlbut, a bill chartering a double-track railway from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river, and to limit freights thereon. By Kasson, to transfer the management of Indian affairs to the War Department. ....Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House there is no necessity for an increase of taxation or increase of the public debt by further loan if there shall be economy in public expenditures, and that, in view of the condition of the national finances, the House will reduce the appropriations to the lowest point consistent with the proper administration of public affairs. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted—yeas, 221; nays, 3.... Kelley's motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that taxes shall not be increased, but that extraordinary means, if any be required for the support of the Government, shall be obtained by a temporary loan, or loans, bearing a low rate of interest in currency and redeemable in United States notes, came up for action. The House refused to suspend the rules—155 to 32.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.—*Senate.*—Sumner introduced a bill providing that a bust of the late Chief Justice Chase be placed in the Supreme Court room....Hamlin introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission of four, two members of the Senate and two of the House, to inquire into the condition of the navy. ....The specie-payment question was discussed by Ferry and Frelinghuysen. The latter presented a bill which he thinks will bring about specie resumption without any contraction of the currency. Under its provisions two hundred and twenty-five millions of 6 per cent. bonds are to be issued, and the proceeds used to buy gold, with which to redeem legal-tenders. The legal-tenders which are redeemed in this way are not to be reissued, except for gold certificates, and shall be redeemable in gold only....Gordon introduced a resolution directing the Retrenchment Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill reducing the compensation of all officers of the army and navy whose salaries exceed $5,000 per annum.

House.—The bill to promote education was discussed. A motion to lay on the table was lost—104 to 135—and the bill was then postponed until March....The House took the Senate substitute for the bill in relation to salaries, and passed it, after some discussion, by 236 yeas to 25 nays. The following are the names of the Representatives voting in the negative:

Albert,
Averill,
Barry,
Clymer,
Cox,
Crossman,
Hays,
Hynes,
Kelley,
Kendall,
Lamison,
Moore,
Negley,
Platt,
Randall,
Shanks,
Sloss,
Standeford,
Storm,
Stowell,
Todd,
Waddell,
White,
Whiteley,
Williams (Ind.)

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.—*Senate.*—The proceedings were of an unimportant nature. Schurz addressed the Senate on the finance and currency questions, after which the Senate went into executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned.

House.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, was engaged most of the day in considering the Naval Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.—*Senate.*—A number of petitions were presented asking for the right of suffrage for women....The Postoffice Committee reported favorably on the petition that the salaries of letter-carriers be fixed at $1,000 a year....The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, and Morton and Howe replied to the speech of Schurz....A resolution was adopted instructing the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service to prepare a history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1873, with special reference to the details of prevention and hygiene, and transmit the same to the Senate.

House.—Hyde offered a resolution looking to the regulation of commerce on navigable rivers; to protect tug-boat and other combinations; to establish uniform rates on railroads, etc....A bill was passed providing for an appeal from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in cases of *habeas corpus*....The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.

Transportation in Congress.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals has prepared a bill to regulate the rates for the transportation of passengers and freights on all the railroads in the country. It begins by declaring that every line of railroad shall be considered as engaged in commerce between the States, and that any road that exacts unreasonable toll shall be punished for extortion. It provides for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners by the President with the consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be chosen from each of the judicial circuits of the country; and this Board shall thoroughly investigate the whole subject of rates for transportation on the various railways, and draw up a schedule of maximum prices which the road may charge. These schedules shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court, and certified copies of them shall be posted in each of the offices and depots of the several roads. In other words, the maximum rates of transportation on each of the railways of the country shall be fixed by the Government.

Playing Billiards with his Nose.

An American has come forward with a fresh notion, which may entirely revolutionize the world of billiards. The gifted person flings away the time-honored cue and undertakes to conquer his opponents by simply substituting his nose in its place. In a report of a match played with Dufton the other day, we read: "His *modus operandi* is very simple. Bufton plays a break with the cue in the usual way, and as soon as he leaves off Jefferson bends over the table, taps the ball with his nose, and rolls it into a pocket or caroms from it on the other ball." There are undoubtedly some advantages in thus dispensing with the cue. The player, we presume, is not obliged to chalk his nose.—*London Daily News.*

CAPITAL appears in England to have learned a lesson from labor. On the principle of fighting fire with fire, it now proposes to meet combination with combination. For this purpose, the English manufacturers and capitalists have formed a society called the "National Federation of Associated Employers of Labor." In availing itself of the same weapons which the trades unions use, the association distinctly disclaims any aggressive intentions. It will publish an organ, watch every legislative measure which tends to affect the relations between employers and employes, and seek to give to "education, intelligence, and capital" their fair share of influence in the constituencies. The association includes the names of the most wealthy manufacturers in the country, and represents a body which employs about two millions of workingmen.

Tree-Planting.

A correspondent of the *Farm Journal* gives the results of experiments in the way of planting forest trees, as follows: In April, 1868, I planted about two acres of cottonwood seedlings, of one year's growth; they were about eighteen inches high. The trees were planted four feet apart each way, which I think is about the right distance, as by close planting we get more growth in the trunks and less in the lower branches. I marked the ground one way, and planted across the marks with a spade, which I think is the best way. In this way I got the rows straight enough to cultivate well both ways, which is important. My trees were cultivated two seasons. Since that they have had no care. They are now from twenty to thirty feet high, and growing finely. In 1869 I planted some cottonwood cuttings in the same way, but neglected to cultivate them. The result is, they are not half as large as those a year older. I have planted trees and cuttings of different kinds by setting them in a deep furrow and turning another furrow against them; this does very well on a hedgerow or for a narrow belt. In planting black walnut, my method is to bury the nuts in a dry place in the fall, and plant them about corn planting time the next spring, four feet apart each way. Cover two or three inches deep. Timber planted in this way may be allowed to stand till the trees are large enough for fuel or fencing; then thin them out as occasion requires. I have sowed a small quantity of honey-locust seed the present season, which is growing well. Gather the seed in the fall, and when dry, pound the seed out of the pods with a stick. When the ground is ready, say about the first of May, give the seed a good scalding, and plant on clean ground and cultivate well. Two cottonwood seedlings planted in prairie sod in the spring of 1867, and mulched the same summer, were killed by fire last fall; one of them measured twenty-seven inches in circumference, the other a trifle less. As the cottonwood tree is perhaps the fastest growing native tree in Nebraska, I would first plant a grove of that, then black walnut, soft maple, hickory, honey-locust, red elm, etc. I have had very little experience with any but native trees.

New Agricultural Machine.

The *English Mechanic* says, Messrs. McDonne and Leuchan, of Dublin, have invented a machine which performs the operations of rolling, sowing, and harrowing simultaneously. The roller is of wrought iron, riveted on cast-iron wheels, forming a cylinder six feet in length by three feet in diameter. Immediately above the roller is a sowing apparatus, by which the seed is rapidly delivered, a star wheel of four points keeping the conductors in constant motion. As the seed is strewn a harrow of four rows of oblique teeth set in a central axis turns up the earth over the seed. The harrow is kept in motion by an endless chain or belt which passes round the extreme end of the large cylinder, and fits the groove of a small wheel at the corresponding end of the harrow. Every time the large roller turns over, the circular harrow turns nearly five times, causing the teeth to tear up the soil about twenty times at each of the revolutions. Meantime the seed-conductor and distributor rises and falls twelve times during each of these revolutions, and there is a contrivance by which the quantity required to be sown can be regulated. A lever is also connected with the supports of the harrow, and rest upon a fulcrum placed at a suitable part of the frame of the machine. By means of this lever the harrow portion of the machine can be raised off the ground and the roller only used; and the distributor or sower may be worked simultaneously by means of the chain-band, which can be closed and the flow of seed stopped. The machines can be easily made to suit either the purposes of sowing corn or grass for pasturage.

Death of a Good Old Horse.

A remarkable old horse called Charlie, the property of Mr. Dexter E. Wadleigh, of Boston, died recently at the age of twenty-five. He was never sick except during the epizootic of 1872. Probably no horse was ever more attached to his master or more anxious to do his bidding than Charlie. He has traveled seventy miles in one day without exhibiting fatigue, and was as fresh as ever for the next day's work. During one year his owner drove him over 3,000 miles. When purchased, Charlie was inclined to be balky, and would stop suddenly; but his master never struck him with a whip, choosing rather to conquer him with kindness, in which he was successful. He was usually driven in a chaise; and when these contrary notions would seize him, his master would turn him in a large circle, working patiently and kindly with him for a few moments, when he would be "all right." By this method Mr. Wadleigh soon succeeded in breaking him of the habit entirely. During the twenty-five years he never struck the horse a blow that he would be unwilling to receive upon his own back. Charlie was so familiar with his master's step that he would always turn toward him as he approached, and greet him with an affectionate whinny.

The Financial Outlook.

The Bank of England rate is now 4 per cent., and everything begins to wear a more prosperous look in England, as well as here. During the last two years a constant drain of gold has been going on, resulting from the decision of the German Government in 1871 to adopt a gold standard instead of the mixed currencies, which had previously been in use, mainly based on a silver standard. For this purpose, the general stock of gold throughout the world had to be drawn upon, and this resulted in a succession of monetary spasms, gradually increasing in intensity, amounting in 1873 to a panic, or something like a panic, in every gold-using country. As the difficulty was aggravated by the crash in this country, the general stringency found its way at last to the center of exchange in London, and sent the bank rate up to 9 per cent., from which it has suddenly dropped to 4½. The German Government has now issued £50,000,000, a sum which, it is calculated, will replace the old currency, and it is expected that in the Prussian States the coinage of gold this year, will be limited to £5,000,000. It seems likely, therefore, that, so far as money stringency is concerned, gold-using countries are entering upon easier times. The year also opens with better prospects for trade both in England and this country.—*The Nation.*

The Story of Lincoln's Proclamation.

Mr. Seward told me the story of the Emancipation Proclamation. Day after day the most earnest and acrimonious debates took place in relation to the propriety or impropriety of the President issuing such a proclamation. Although an attentive listener to these discussions of his Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln did not take active part in them. So much was this the case that several, at least, of his advisers were very uncertain as to what his ultimate determination would be. So bitter did the controversy grow that it resulted, after a time, not only in a breach of personal, and to some extent, even official, relations between certain of the Cabinet officers, but eventually, even in a prolonged discontinuance of Cabinet meetings. During the interregnum matters which had been usually discussed and disposed of at such meetings had to be settled by inter-departmental correspondence. One of the other Secretaries, with the obvious purpose of annoying—I use a mild word—Mr. Chase, addressed several very important official communications directly to me, ignoring the head of the department. This condition of things lasted until Mr. Seward received an autographic letter from the President requesting him to attend, without fail, a meeting of the Cabinet which he proposed to hold on the morrow. All the other Secretaries received similar letters, and not one of them knew or entertained any confident conjecture about the particular purpose for which they were called together. At the appointed time Mr. Lincoln waited until they were all assembled, having been unusually reticent to the first comers. He then addressed them somewhat as follows: "Gentlemen, I have asked you to come here that I may have the opportunity of reading to you a proclamation which I am about to issue. Before proceeding to read it, however, I desire to say that not only do I not invite any discussion about the propriety or impropriety of its issue, but that I am unwilling to listen to any. My mind is made up. On the contrary, as to matters of form, I wish you to make any suggestions that may occur to you." He then drew from his pocket a manuscript, and, to the amazement of some, if not all of, those assembled, proceeded to read the emancipation proclamation. When he had finished, for a while nobody spoke. Mr. Seward was the first to break the silence, and to recommend a verbal alteration. Mr. Lincoln adopted it without a word of objection. Other gentlemen suggested further changes. Mr. Lincoln accepted them all without discussion. When nobody had any more suggestions to make, the meeting broke up, and the ministers soon dispersed. The next day the emancipation from slavery of 4,000,000 human beings in the United States was published to the world. Mr. Lincoln had waited until the people were ripe for it; and, what he had first looked upon as inopportune, he at last regarded as expedient and necessary.—*Maunsell B. Fields' Memoirs.*

The Money Value of an Immigrant.

A statement of the total immigration, from the earliest records of our national history, including the fiscal year 1873, ending June 30th, makes the grand aggregate of about 8,750,800. An analysis of our population shows that nearly fifteen per cent. of it is made up of actual immigrants, and that twenty-five per cent. is of unmixed foreign population. In addition to the enormous increase of societary movement, the direct contribution to the national wealth, in the form of active capital brought by the immigrants to this country, is an important consideration. Reckoning each immigrant to be worth $800 to the country, we have the enormous sum of $7,000,640,000 added to the national wealth since immigration commenced, and probably five-sixths of this sum have been added since 1820, and constituting nearly one-third of the annual productions of the several years. Since 1820 the wealth added to the country annually by this new civilizing element has been about $6,000,000,000, and, at the rate of immigration for the year ending June 30, 1873, the grand total for the decades would be about $19,647,404,200. The States increasing in wealth most rapidly have been those which have secured the largest number of immigrants. All the Western States, especially, owe much of their progress and prosperity to the elements from abroad. —*Appletons' Journal.*

The Editor.

We have seen many definitions of many names, words, and phrases, but the following of the editor, given by Josh Billings, is about the best we ever yet encountered:

An editor is a male being whose biziness is to navigate a nuse paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and wedding, sorts out manuscripts, keeps a waste basket, blows up the "devil," steals matter, fites other people's battles, sells his paper for a dollar and 50 cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay when he kan git, raizes a large family, works 19 hours out of every 24, knows no Sunday, gits damned bi everybody, and once in a while whipt bi sumboddy, livs poor, dies middle-aged and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, iz rewarded for a life of toil with a short, but free obituary puff in the nuzepapers. Exchanges please copy.

THE value of the estate of the late Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, amounts to $10,000,000. Of this amount $2,500,000 is bequeathed to Johns Hopkins University; $3,500,000 to Johns Hopkins Hospital; $20,000 to the Baltimore Manual Labor School; $10,000 to the Maryland Institute for the Academy of Design; $10,000 to the Baltimore Home of the Friendless; $10,000 to the Baltimore Orphan Asylum; and the rest to his children and relatives.

WHEN a man calls for two fresh eggs in Nevada it means a dollar and a half.

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Co-Operation in Buying and Selling.

BY JAMES A. CREIGHTON.

In discussing this question I shall consider, simply, will it pay the farmer? Can he save money by co-operation in buying and selling?

The present system of buying and selling through a long chain of agents, or middle-men, reaching from the manufacturer to the farmer, and back again from the farmer to the consumer, is greatly to our disadvantage. We pay all the expenses both ways. A manufacturer in one of our large cities, for instance, of reapers or sewing machines, in order to reach his customers, employs a General Agent to take charge of his business in a given territory; under him a State Agent for each State, and under him a County Agent in each county. And instead of buying of the manufacturer, we buy of the County Agent, who gets from 20 to 50 per cent.; the State Agent, say 10 per cent., and the General Agent 5 per cent. So there is from 35 to 65 per cent. of what we pay swallowed up before it reaches the manufacturer Thus, when we buy a $200 harvester, at least 35 per cent—$70—or if an $80 sewing machine, 50 per cent.—$40—of what we pay for each machine sticks to the fingers of that unnecessary chain of agents through which these things reach us. And the same is true of almost every article of merchandise which the farmer uses.

The smooth-tongued gentleman who calls on us with his matched greys and fine carriage, and persuades us that we need a reaper, or our wife that she needs a sewing machine, must be paid for his visit. His fancy rig and handsome salary are wrung from our hard earnings. The manufacturer does not pay a cent of this expense. He must have back all the money he invests, with his full profits on the investment.

In short, under the present system, the farmer buys everything he uses at an advance of from 25 to 100 per cent. above cost of production. At least one-third of all the money he pays out goes, not to pay the cost of producing the article he buys, but to pay commissions and profits to the agents and merchants through whom he receives it.

My plan for buying would be something like this: Let there be a grange or club in every township; elect a contract agent, who shall represent all the farmers in the State, and make arrangements with manufacturers and wholesale dealers to supply us with such things as farm machinery of every description, furniture, lumber, building material, groceries, and everything else we need that can be had cheaper by such an arrangement. When the State Agent has secured the best terms possible, let him issue a circular containing the names of all the articles he has arranged for, and the price at which they are to be furnished, and have this circular sent to every grange and club in the State. Then any member who desires to buy anything on the list can notify the Secretary of his grange or club, who can order through the State Agent anything desired, which will be shipped to his nearest freight office at the price published, to be paid for on receipt. The order should be made through the Secretary, or some other officer of the grange or club (of whom it would be well to require a small bond), to protect the Agent from loss through irresponsible persons, or those not members. By this plan the most favorable terms can be secured for anything we may wish to buy. Through our State Agent we can offer inducements to manufacturers and wholesale merchants that will secure better terms for us than can be had by any single agent or retail merchant. By concentrating our patronage we will actually be able to make our purchases at less than ordinary wholesale prices. We have tried it in Wayne county, Ill., and find it works well. When we completed our county organization the first of last June, Racine (Wis.) wagons were selling there, complete, at $110; without box or seat, $100. Now we get them complete, at the shop, at $74; without box or seat, $64.

Double-seat spring wagons with three springs were selling at $145. Now we get them at the shops for $86.

Eight-horse power threshing machines were selling at $750. Now we get the same machine for $530.

The Keystone Superior, I X L, and Buckeye Wheat Drills were selling at from $85 to $90. They are furnished us at $60 to $65.

The Home, the Victor, and other sewing machines were selling at $75 to $125. We now get the Home for $33, the Victor for $37.50, and several others from 40 to 50 per cent. off.

Walking cultivators were selling at $36. We now get them at the shop for $18.

The Champion Fan Mill (or wheat fan) was selling at $35 and could not be bought for less. Now the manufacturers furnish them to us at $17.

Steel Center breaking plows had never sold for less than $22. We now get them $12.50.

Diamond corn plants were selling at $65. We get them now at $40.

Moline breaking plows were sold by the agents at from $13 to $19. They are furnished us at from $7.70 to $11.25 according to size.

We have arranged for almost hundreds of other implements and articles at from 25 to 50 per cent. off of catalogue prices.

There have been but very few instances where manufacturers or wholesale dealers have refused to sell to us as cheap as to agents or retail dealers. All they want to know is that we mean business, and that by making concessions they can secure our trade; and we will be able to secure concessions in prices in proportion as we concentrate our patronage.

When a man buys a fanning mill, a wagon, a cultivator, a sewing machine, etc., and goes home with his new purchase and one-fourth or more of his money left, I tell you his heart is lighter and his purse heavier, than they used to be after making such purchases.

This is the effect of co-operation in buying. By it, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars will be saved to the farmers of Illinois in a single year. It will enable many a poor man to lift the mortgage from his farm and save a home for his little ones. By it many a father will be enabled to send his bright-eyed son or daughter to the college or academy, and the neat new cottage will take the place of the cabin or the hovel.

Inauguration of the First Grange Governor

[Madison Wis. (Jan. 5) Cor. Chicago Times.]

To-day, at noon, the State officers elected by the reform party met at the assembly chamber in the Capitol, when the oath of office was administered to each by Chief Justice Dixon. The ceremonies were brief, and without any snign of show. An unusually large number of people from different portions of the State were present, and evinced great interest in the proceedings. After the oath of office had been administered, a grand rush was made for the executive chamber, each eager to get the first shake of the hand of the "Farmer Governor." In this apartment was a mixed medley of human beings, republicans and reformers, lawyers, professors, merchants, mechanics, and farmers, all bearing smiling countenances, as though some great blessing had been vouchsafed to them.

Gov. Taylor remained in private consultation with ex-Gov. Washburn a few minutes after arriving at the executive chamber, when the late occupant of the gubernatorial chair addressed his successor in these words: "Governor, I wish you much success. I see here many friends eager to meet you with congratulations. Good day, sir."

Both clasped hands and gave a hearty shake and a decided demonstration of approval was noticeable among the assembled spectators.

* * * By this time the reformed Governor of our great Commonwealth was receiving congratulations. His stately form had a position in the center of the executive chamber, and his brawny hands were outstretched to all; politicians and street laborer received the same treatment; Senator or Assemblyman, judge or justice, were not hailed by the farmer executive sooner than the poor and honest tiller of the soil. The mechanic employed the half hour allotted him for dinner, to visit the scene and shake an honest and hard working man's hand—a hand that is to wield the executive for the next two years. There were men present who had never before dared to darken the doors of the apartment, but now they forgot the stiff and polished customs of former occasions and their rough home-spun blouses rubbed fine broadcloth. Their right there was recognized, and their unwashed hands of toil were welcome to Gov. Taylor. An hour and a half of greeting and friendly chat was indulged in, when the affair closed, and all repaired to dinner, seemingly with light hearts.

No event for the past 20 years has caused such a feeling of wonder and amazement as the metamorphosis of to-day. For near 20 years the Republicans have held unlimited sway in this State, during which time not a man of opposite faith has been permitted to hold official position. To see this state of things changed—peacefully and quietly—in a day, and an entire set of new men, of a new political faith, change places with the old incumbents, is an event long to be remembered. The new men in power have an open field before them. It is within their power to long retain the vantage ground the people have given them. If they but grapple with the live questions of the hour with honest zeal and heroic fortitude, determined to serve the people, regardless of party henchmen, they will deserve, and cannot fail to receive, the long lease of power which it is in their power to obtain.

The Iowa Grangers.

(Des Moines Cor. Chicago Tribune.)

Your correspondent to-day paid a visit to the office of Mr. J. D. Whitman, State Agent for the Patrons of Husbandry, with a view to learning something of the workings of the agency for the past year, and of its plans and prospects for the future. He was informed that Mr. W. was at present in Chicago, looking after the interests of the order. The gentleman's secretary, however, vouchsafed all the information in his power. The agency was instituted by the Patrons about eight months since, and was at the time simply an experiment. The object was to make the agency a medium of communication between the manufacturer and consumer; and the endeavor has been to reduce the price of agricultural implements and machinery. That the enterprise has been successful, the following statements, gleaned from the books in the Agent's office, will show:

The agency has handled over $200,000 worth of machinery. The saving to Patrons on sewing machines alone aggregates over $5,000; and, for the past week, on reapers and mowers, over $3,000.

Direct shipments of stock, grain, and farm produce are now made in large quantities to the agency in Chicago; and the difference in amounts realized upon grain, between those consigned to the agency and to outsiders, has been from 10 to 20 cents per bushel. The work of the agency is constantly increasing. Last spring it gave its whole patronage for plows to one of the factories here. The business soon grew too large for a single factory, when a second one was attached; and now arrangements have been made to run a third here in the city. In addition to these, there are three other large factories in the State controlled by the Patrons.

Manufacturers are fast awaking to the power and influence of the grange in Iowa, and are soliciting patronage of the State agency, both in person and by letter. The secretary showed your correspondent a large book, in which were filed propositions from nearly all the leading manufacturers of the country, asking for patronage, and giving lowest cash figures.

Letters of inquiry and orders for produce are continually being received from all parts of the country. Within the past few days, orders have been filled for parties in Vermont, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, and Maryland.

The agency has done an immense business, and proved an unexampled success. It will be seen that the farmers of Iowa propose to have a voice and exert an influence in all matters pertaining to their interests, whether on the farm or in the city.

The indications are that the State Agency will do a much larger business the ensuing year than in the past. Within the past thirty days, cash-orders for machinery, to be filled within the next two months, have been received to the amount of over $18,000—on which Agent Whitman estimates a saving of at least $7,000, as the same machinery could not have been purchased for outsiders for less than $25,000. All machines are subjected to severe tests before being offered to the Patrons.

How Monopolies Thrive.

The farmers of the West little realize how much of their yearly earnings over and above what is legitimate according to our rules of equity, go to increase the wealth and power of monopolies. The honest, credulous agriculturists are being robbed from year to year of from forty to fifty per cent. of their earnings by the railroads and the manufacturers, and it is high time that they united in an earnest protest. This will be seen by the following comparison:

There are in the State of Illinois 376,441 persons engaged in agriculture, whose total productions amount to $210,860,580. This gives to every farmer a gross average income of $560. Out of this amount interest on capital invested and taxes must be paid, and out of the balance he must support himself and family.

Now, in the State of Massachusetts there are 279,880 persons engaged in manufactures, whose total products amount to $553,912,000. Deducting out $334,413,982, the cost of material used, leaves a net profit of $219,498,586. This gives to every person *engaged* in manufacturing an average income of $749.

To enable the Massachusetts manufacturer to realize $749, the Illinois farmer must pay an average of 50 per cent. more than a fair and reasonable price for his manufactured wares. He must pay the railroads from 20 to 25 per cent. for the transportation of his products to market, before he can make his purchases and *donation* of fifty per cent. to the manufacturer.

How long shall such unfairness continue? How much longer can the Illinois farmers afford to support so liberally the great monopolies? Farmers, you must look to your interests and save yourselves from ruin. Be warned in time and lay aside all old personal and party prejudices and unite like honest, earnest men to crush out the heartless powers that are now wringing from you your hard earnings and gradually reducing you to the condition of English serfs.—*Woodstock New Era.*

The Contrast in Iowa.

At the session of the Iowa Legislature in the winter of 1872-3 there were in attendance four representative of the Grangers, who were soliciting some relief from the freight rates of the railroad monopoly. After they had been there some two or three weeks, some railway chattel introduced the following resolution, which passed the Senate by nearly a strict party vote:

> "WHEREAS, The e gentlemen *appear to be entirely destitute of any visible means of support*; therefore, be it
>
> "*Resolved*, By the Senate, the House concurring, that the Janitor permit aforesaid gentlemen, in gathering up all the waste papers, old newspapers, etc., from under the desks of the members, and they be allowed *one postage stamp each*, the *American Agriculturist*, What Greeley Knows About Farming, and that they be permitted to take with them to their homes, *if they have any, all the rejected railroad tariff bills*, including Richards' and O'Donnell's Tariff Commission bills, Duncombe's speech on railroad tariffs, Beardsley's speech on female suffrage, Clausen's reply, Kasson's speech on Barnacles, Blakeley's Dog bill, Teale's Liquor bill, and be given a pass over the Des Moines Valley railroad, *with the earnest hope that they will never return to Des Moines*."

These resolutions were smothered and not sent to the House, and the valiant pettifogger who introduced them has been buried where it will be hard at any political resurrection to find him. He will probably be permitted to howl around the town courts at $3 per hour—and $2 extra for swearing—the balance of his life.

This winter the lower house is in the control of the Grangers, and the friends of the author of the above infamous resolution have a bare majority in the Senate. "Time at last brings all things even."—*Industrial Age.*

Arbitration vs. Lawsuits.

Grangers don't like lawsuits. They know they are vexations and expensive luxuries that farmers can't afford to indulge in—that they cost more than they are worth; that the lawyers' fees, witness' fees, Sheriff's fees, Clerk's fees, jury fees and other expenses make even a victory in the law an expensive affair. Hence, many of the Grangers say they don't want to go to law. They prefer to have their differences settled by their friends and brothers, without expense—and they favor arbitration. Many granges have adopted clauses in their Constitutions obligating their members to settle all their troubles by committees appointed by their respective granges. Already a great deal of litigation has been prevented and heavy costs saved. The farmers make too little nowadays to throw away what little they do make to feed and support other classes, unless compelled to do so. Reforms like this, one after another, will be introduced in the grange, and thus a great saving of time and money will be effected.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons of Husbandry, it seems, are not confined to the West alone. There are several "granges" in this State, and the New York papers of yesterday recorded the proceedings of an organization very much similar in character, which met on Monday night, in New York city, and adopted strong resolutions in favor of cheap transportation and other doctrines advocated by this growing society. The establishment of several "granges" in New England is also announced, so that the principles of the society are spreading in that direction. The increasing importance of this "Farmers' party" is a subject of deep interest to politicians of all hues, who find in it an element that they did not anticipate having to deal with a few months ago.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Destination of Emigrants.

The following tables show the destination of the 8,000,000 aliens that have landed in the United States since 1783:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	All others.
Maine	15,745	505	*32,636
New Hampshire	12,190	436	†15,968
Vermont	14,080	370	‡32,709
Massachusetts	216,120	13,072	§124,127
Rhode Island	31,534	2,201	¶22,631
Connecticut	70,630	12,443	**30,556
Total	360,299	28,030	258,672

From British America, 159,456.

*Of these, 26,788 are from British America. † 12,055 British America. ‡ 28,544 British America. § 70,055 British America. ¶ 10,242 British America. ** 10,861 British America.

MIDDLE STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	All others.
New York	528,806	318,902	*292,645
New Jersey	86,784	54,001	49,158
Pennsylvania	235,798	160,146	149,365
Delaware	5,907	1,142	2,087
Maryland	23,630	47,083	12,737
Total	880,925	579,239	504,992

* From British America, 79,042.

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	All others.
Ohio	82,674	182,897	106,922
Michigan	42,013	64,143	*161,854
Indiana	28,696	76,060	34,716
Illinois	120,162	203,758	191,278
Wisconsin	48,479	162,314	153,706
Total	322,026	691,172	648,476

* From Canada, 89,390.

STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	All others.
Minnesota	21,746	41,364	97,587
Iowa	40,124	66,162	90,406
Missouri	54,983	113,618	54,666
Kansas	10,940	12,775	24,627
Nebraska	4,999	10,954	14,795
Nevada	5,035	2,161	*11,565
Total	137,827	247,054	301,666

* 3,146 Chinese.

PACIFIC STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German	All others.
California	54,421	29,701	*125,709
Oregon	1,967	1,875	†7,758
Total	56,388	31,576	133,467

*48,826 Chinese. †In Oregon, 3,327 Chinese.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	All others.
Virginia	5,191	4,050	4,513
West Virginia	6,832	6,232	4,037
North Carolina	677	904	1,448
South Carolina	3,262	2,754	2,058
Georgia	5,083	2,761	3,273
Florida	737	597	3,633
Alabama	3,893	2,482	3,587
Louisiana	17,068	18,933	25,826
Texas	4,031	23,985	*35,305
Arkansas	1,428	1,568	2,035
Mississippi	3,359	2,960	4,872
Tennessee	8,048	4,539	6,729
Kentucky	21,642	30,318	11,438
Total	81,261	102,078	108,834

*23,020 Mexicans.

Territories	17,101	11,387	65,712

RECAPITULATION OF DESTINATIONS.

Sections.	Irish.	German.*	Others.
New England	360,299	28,030	258,672
Middle States	880,925	579,239	514,992
Middle Western	322,026	691,172	648,476
West of Mississippi river	137,827	247,054	301,666
Pacific States	56,388	31,576	133,467
Southern States	84,261	102,078	108,834
Territories	17,101	11,387	65,772
Total	1,855,827	1,690,533	2,030,909

*Scandinavia, Belgium and Holland are not included in this column.

The reader will note the remarkable difference of Irish and German distribution. Where one German goes to the Eastern or manufacturing region, there are thirteen Irish; but where one Irish goes to the agricultural region of Middle Western and West Mississippi States, he is accompanied by three Germans. The dislike of both nationalities of the late slave States is conspicuous. Less than four and a half in a hundred of Irish, and only six in a hundred of German, have made their homes south of the Potomac and Ohio.

Legislation in the Interest of the Grangers.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Those members of the House who have best claims to represent the farmers' movement give the following as the points of legislation which will be urged on Congress in the interest of the Grangers:

1. The opening of the mouth of the Mississippi to large vessels in such a manner as to insure their entrance and egress at all stages of water without difficulty. As to the means the Grangers are indifferent, and whether the end is attained by dredging or by means of a new canal they will be satisfied, their only desire being to insure water transportation for their grain to the ocean. If a large sum is needed to open the river permanently, they will favor withdrawing the appropriations usually made for a large number of up-river points, and consolidating the whole sum and uniting it for this work.

2. Legislation to prevent the railways west of the Mississippi river from discriminating in their rates of freight against points on the river, and in favor of all railway points beyond, thus making it impossible for farmers to avail themselves of cheap water transportation.

3. Legislation to prevent similar discrimination by roads running east and west against north and south roads, thus preventing farmers, when the Mississippi river is frozen, from sending their grain southward on railways till open river is reached.

4. Legislation for fixing rates for the transportation of live stock on railways from West to east. This is the only article they will ask to have rates fixed upon, and the reason for asking this is that it is the only important article for their products that must come by rail to the East.

The only legislation involving money to be asked for is the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi by withdrawing expenditures from less important works.

A Strange Case of Somnambulism.

Mrs. James Riley, of New Haven, who wandered away from her home in her night-clothes on Sunday night, was found by a policeman at 8 o'clock on Monday evening leaning over the railing of the draw of the East Chapel street bridge. Besides her scanty clothing, she wore a pair of rubber boots. When she had sufficiently recovered, she said she must have been asleep, as she does not remember leaving the house. She crawled beneath the drawbridge and lay all day upon a beam fifteen inches wide, while the dark waters of Mill river ran but a few feet beneath her. Once during the day she remembered having her senses. Then she heard footsteps, and voices saying Jim Riley's wife was being sought for. Some spell, that could not be broken, impelled her to silence. Foot and hand prints were found in the snow on the timbers of the drawbridge, where she had climbed down and crawled in beneath, and prints were also found where she had crawled out on the opposite side of the draw. The place where she remained all day she could hardly have retained in her right mind. Her wanderings are attributed to a sudden and strange attack of somnambulism.—*Hartford Courant.*

Useful Hints.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which will be found useful to remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove wax from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If an artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get on all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase the danger. Before passing through smoke, take a long breath, and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalies; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium poisoning, give strong coffee, and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

The Rattles of Rattlesnakes.

The fomation of rattles upon the tail of rattlesnakes is a curious phenomenon. The notion that one is developed each year is incorrect. Young ones have been known to have six or more; sometimes two or three appear in a single year. The number seldom exceeds fifteen. The skin of one that was six feet long, now in the museum of the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, has fourteen rattles. DeKay cited, in 1842, in the *Clarion* newspaper, published at Belton, at Lake George, 1,104 rattlesnakes, some of which carried fifteen to twenty rattles. They were killed for their oil. The same author states, on the authority of the Columbian *Magazine* for November, 1786, that a rattlesnake was killed, having forty-four rattles, which seems an incredible number. The use of the rattles is a subject of discussion. They are evidently well developed—not rudimental merely—and the conclusion is irresistible that they are of service to the creature. We cannot suppose that organs which are constant in a class of animal, could have originated, if entirely useless and unserviceable to it. Prof. Aughey suggests that the whirring rattle is a call-note by the animal to its mate. That it was thus used on one occasion he was an eye-witness. Again, it may be used to terrify its enemies, or to paralyze its victim with fright, or to call assistance in danger. He says: "I once witnessed an attack by seven hogs on a rattlesnake. Immediately the snake rattled, and three others appeared; but the hogs were victorious."—*Popular Science Monthly for January.*

New Mexico's Capital.

With the exception of our neighbor, Arizona, less is known of New Mexico by the world at large than any other territory of the American Union. Strange as it may seem, yet it is nevertheless true that the Territorial Legislature which convened within the past few days has assembled in the Capitol whose foundation was laid nearly a century before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. Still more strange is it that this building, the "old palace," which is used conjointly by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government, was commenced as far back as 1540, and still remains incomplete, never having been finished. It is one of the many wonders of this remote inland country, and it is a somewhat unsightly structure, despite its name. It is constructed of adobe, but still is a very substantial building. It is proposed that during the coming year it shall be remodeled and repaired. This will cost several thousand dollars—an amount which is trifling in the eyes of an enterprising American, but which appears to be very large to many of the "Greaser" or half-breed Mexican population, whose ideas of liberality in behalf of public improvements are extremely contracted.—*Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.*

Wisconsin Charitable and Correctional Institution.

Few States of like population and resources equal Wisconsin in the care taken for classes bereft of reason, or deprived of the use of their senses, or in the extent to which humanitarian ideas have controlled the management of the State correctional institutions. As gathered from last year's report of the State Board of Charities, and the present year's report of the Secretary of State, appropriations for State institutions have been as follows:

	1873.	*Total.*
Institute for the Blind	$20,750	$468,996
Institute for Deaf and Dumb	26,500	466,438
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	22,000	329,307
State Insane Hospital	85,822	1,184,441
Northern Insane Hospital	69,000	432,000
Industrial School	64,500	486,906
State Prison	45,735	961,420
Aggregate	$336,307	$4,349,510

The appropriations to the above institutions in 1871 amounted to $48,356, in 1872 to $423,904,—making a total in three years of $1,240,568; and the expenditure for last year for these institutions amounted to five-twelfths of the whole expenditure from the general fund.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BEECHER says there is about as much religion in the act of putting a horseshoe over the door for good luck as in putting a gilt-edged Bible on the center table for the same purpose.

Hog Packing.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 2d inst. publishes returns from 250 interior points (which do not include Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis), giving the whole number packed to dates of reports (13th to 30th December), the estimated number for winter season 1873-74, the total packing at the same points during season of 1872-73, and the whole packing in the mentioned States, exclusive of cities named above, during season 1872-73.

	Packed to date.	Estimate, season 1873-74.	Total same places, 1872-73.	All interior points, 1872-73.
Ohio	169,360	233,419	233,229	259,522
Indiana	220,538	258,923	378,087	414,649
Illinois	197,059	274,080	362,410	409,539
Iowa	221,514	303,681	292,997	325,447
Missouri	177,684	238,000	282,194	286,334
Kansas	37,500	48,150	40,003	40,805
Wisconsin	6,140	11,826	11,522	20,572
Minnesota	11,120	20,400	15,000	24,580
Nebraska	23,200	25,000	23,119	20,119
Kentucky	20,517	27,081	28,710	30,326
Tennessee	19,335	29,000	38,100	39,200
Miscellaneous	60,306	79,900	77,756	77,756
Total	1,259,877	1,653,118	1,839,147	2,018,867

The packing at points given exceeds the number to corresponding dates last season 233,000. The points not heard from packed a total of 179,720 during season 1872-73. The aggregate falling off at interior points will be in round numbers 200,000. The estimates for the season exceed packing to dates of reports near 400,000. The whole packing in the West, to Jan. 1 is approximately 1,500,000 at interior points, and 2,500,000 at the six larger cities, or a total of 4,000,000, which is 1,410,000 less than entire season 1872-73.

As regards the six larger Western packing points, we do not esteem it practicable at this time to undertake an estimate of what will be done during the remaining two months of the season. The packing to date at these points aggregates 2,495,000 against 1,945,000 to same time last season, or an excess this season amounting to 550,000, and leaving 900,000 more to be packed to equal last season's numbers. Our latest advices give unmistakable evidence of light supplies of hogs yet to be marketed.

The *Price Current* also refers to the phenomenon of a much greater shrinkage, and says: "Many of the larger number of hogs this year shrink more than one-fifth of the gross weight, whereas last year 15 per cent. would cover the shrinkage in many instances, and we doubt if the average was more than 17 per cent. In some test cases made with meats it is found that the shrinkage in curing also is more than double what it was last year. The cause of this is generally attributed to the inferior quality and deficient quantity of corn, but whether this is the true explanation or not, the fact remains the same."

Industrial Development at the West.

We read and hear so much of the immense increase of the crops in the West, that most people fancy the West wholly given to agriculture, and ignore the fact that its progress in manufactures is remarkable. The subjoined figures from the census, showing the manufactures of the West at two periods, will illustrate the rapid rise of this interest:

Arkansas	$ 2,880,578	$ 4,729,243
Illinois	57,580,886	205,620,672
Indiana	42,803,479	108,617,278
Iowa	13,971,325	46,534,322
Kansas	4,357,408	11,775,833
Kentucky	37,931,240	54,625,809
Michigan	32,658,356	108,304,776
Minnesota	3,373,172	23,110,700
Missouri	41,782,731	206,213,429
Ohio	121,671,148	269,713,429
Wisconsin	27,849,467	77,214,326

This progress would have appeared still greater had not the mining production, which was included in the statement for 1860, been excluded from that of 1870. But as it stands this table will serve to show how great the industrial interest had become in 1870, and how much had been done to create a home market for Western produce. Since that the Western industrial interests have made immense advances, and though still far below the vast aggregates in New England and the Middle States, it is a question whether they will long remain so. For the Western farmers have recognized the importance to their own interests of this home movement, and lend it all possible aid. To the railroads of the West it is a matter of so much consequence that many railway companies have devoted all their energies to the creation or development of manufacturing interests along their routes, and almost every city or town of any note offers inducements to manufacturers in the shape of exemption from taxes, cheap lands, and often gifts of lots, etc.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

This body held an interesting session at Indianapolis last week. Among other resolutions adopted was the following: Offering a premium on the best worked dirt or gravel roads in the various townships; requiring stock men to keep their exhibits on exhibition only during the continuance of the State fair proper, one week; requiring that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited on fair grounds, malt liquors being included in the prohibition.

A discussion sprang up concerning the breeding of live stock, during which Messrs. Meredith and Coble gave, as the result of their experience, that the best specimens are obtained from in-and-in breeding.

The last week in September was fixed as the time for holding the next State fair, provided it would not conflict with the fairs in Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois.

A Terrible Picture.

A correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* gives the following description of a painting in the Wiertz Museum, near Brussels, which represents Napoleon I. in the other world; not to put too fine a point upon it—in Hades: "He is surrounded by those whose lives he caused to be sacrificed in his attempts to conquer the world. Bloody hands are thrust out toward him, and horribly mutilated bodies and dismembered limbs, still dripping with gore, strew the ground. Clinging to him, with faces expressive of anguish or fury, are the wives and sisters of those whom he has slain; yet he is represented standing in the well-known attitude, with folded arms, calmly gazing into futurity, and heeding naught of the scene about him. His face betokens deep thought. The whole picture is terrible in its significance."

INDIANA NEWS.

They have burglars and sneak thieves at Laporte.

Mr. E. H. Raymond has struck a new vein of coal, six feet thick, about 1½ miles north of Washington.

John Fallenzer, returning from Church in Terre Haute, was waylaid and struck in the face with a "billy." Mr. F. drew his little pistol and the assassin fled.

The three-year old boy of Mr. Boettcher's, that was accidentally shot through the head by Mrs. Kloth, at Boonville, while showing how the Marshal had killed a desperado, has fully recovered, and is able to be about.

The Boonville *Enquirer* says: "The late Chief Justice Chase has a tract of land in Warrick county, that is advertised delinquent for the non-payment of taxes, in this issue of the *Enquirer*. The heirs had best govern themselves accordingly."

* * *

"The Baltimore and Ohio road is keeping up a furious fire along the flank of the Pennsylvania company's lines, and each day developes some new feature of the fight. The Pennsylvania company remains unmoved, however, and has taken no official action in regard to the matter as yet. On yesterday a circular was sent from the New York office of the Baltimore and Ohio road, signed by the officers of the line, reducing the passenger fare from New York to Chicago to $18.50. This cuts under the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne price $3.50, though it does not benefit western travelers going east. The fare on the Baltimore and Ohio remains the same to New York—$20-25. Mr. Walshe, representing the road in this city, stated that the reduction was but a foreshadowing of the coming liberal policy of the company as soon as their new line reached the city next summer. They are cramped now in their through facilities, passengers being compelled to change cars twice between this city and New York, while the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne is unobstructed, running their through Pullmans into New York city without change. Another feature arising out of the difficulties between the two corporations has been the establishment of a freight line between this city and Philadelphia, termed the "Continental," under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. The cars are run over the Kankakee line, Marietta and Cincinnati road, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. Passenger rates from St. Louis to New York city, over the Baltimore and Ohio leased lines, were reduced $4 on yesterday.—*Chicago Times.*

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Simmers, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 14th, 1874,

the following premises in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds of the west half of the north east quarter of section twentynine (29), in township thirtythree (33), north of range fifteen (15)east, excepting two acres in the northeast corner, bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of said tract and running thence west twenty rods, thence south sixteen rods, thence east twenty rods, thence north sixteen rods to the place of beginning. Said premises to be sold subject to a lease to Josiah Simmers expiring on the 1st day of April, 1877.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand, and 1-3 in 9, and 1-3 in eighteen months, deferred payments to be secured by notes, and mortgages on the premises waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest from day of sale. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS NELSON, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman Atty for Est. 3 38

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and

Provisions

FOR CASH.

[illegible] Main street,

Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE

For Domestic Use.

Only Five Dollars

With the New Patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

Patened June 27th, 1871:

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden, Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers.—*Farmer's Journal New York.*

Not Responsible for registered Letters

Address Orders

JEROME B. HUDSON & CO.,
Corner Greenwich & Cortlandt Streets, N. Y.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

158 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, Ohio,

General Agents for the

VALLEY GEM PIANO

The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide. Their genuine merit has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular throughout the west. They are essentially

WESTERN PIANOS,

and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.

The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd, Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d., Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.

No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price list sent to any address. The excellent

HAMILTON ORGAN,

Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashe
Plows,

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Frms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 36, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON.
Auburn Ind.

Oct. 17th, 1873.

Davenport & Co.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMIALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in Wood, Gilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

The Auburn

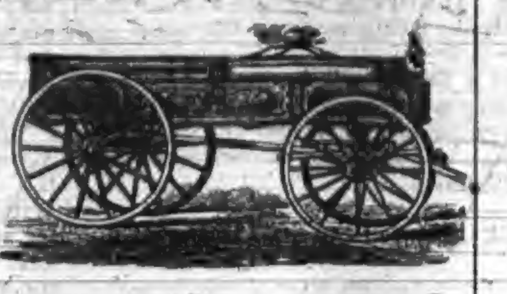

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Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

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In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

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26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,

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ACHITETS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

GRAND

OPENING

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

Merchant Tailoring

Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

TO ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

We want ten energetic Ladies or Gentlemen in DeKalb County, to introduce our STANDARD PUBLICATIONS, in that, and adjoining Counties. The books are the productions of the most POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHORS, and having large sales wherever offered. Send for Circular, which will show our LIBERAL inducements to Agents, and give full description of the books. Circulars sent FREE, on receipt of application. Address,

W. E. BLISS & Co, PUBLISHERS.
118 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 29, 1874. No. 5.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. O. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

Aetna Fire Insurance

Of Hartford, Conn. The largest capital. The largest income, of any fire insurance company in this country.
J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
J. L. MORLAND " Waterloo
J. A. CAMPBELL Butler "

CHARLES A. O. McCLELLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo Indana will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First Class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

D. A. SEBRING M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in [illegible] brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYL AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store.

B. M. & W. C LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most to-by styles. One door West of Swinsford's Hotel.

O. H. K. MOSS. F. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS & HOFFMAN

Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E. Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case' Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

J. B. Casebeer, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over Sprott & Son's shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for [illegible] Insurance Company.

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquefied nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near [illegible] FortWayne Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect [illegible]

STATIONS.	Mail	L. Frt.	Mail	L. Frt
Fort Wayne	12 00 m	8 00am	3 25pm	4 40pm
Bluffton	1 15	10 15	2 28	1 40
Hartford	2 29	1 10pm	1 16	10 26
Muncie	3 30	3 30	12 16	8 30
Newcastle	4 25	6 35	9 35	6 30
Bessons	5 20	8 05	10 32	4 35
Connersville	5 35	8 30	10 20am	4 00pm
Indianapolis	7 50	....	9 15	....
Cincinnati	9 00	6 30am	7 10	8 00pm

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect *Monday* January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	Ex
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	11 25p
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 50
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	12 55
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11 45 a
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 06	10 40
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9 10
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8 30
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11 45p
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6 30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHEAD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec 14 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	11,20 "	3,25
Alliance	5,40 "	10,10 "	2,30 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	4,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crestline ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line lv	10,10 "	6,00 A. M	9,30 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,23 "	7,40 "	9,50 "	11,50 "
Lima	12,20P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT E
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,05 "	12,10P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,20 "
Crestline ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P.M
Alliance	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A.M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne Dep	10 35a.m		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 06	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Jackson Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 10	
Bankers	1 30	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 25
Auburn	3 37		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2:22 a m	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:28 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

Job Printing.

When you want anything in the line of
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One [illegible]
J. H. BREENS.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBR AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27.73.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

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DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion
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SHOEMAKER.

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

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SALE STABLE!

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Having on hand everything in the line of

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together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

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REAL ESTATE BROKER

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Gen'l Insurance Agent,

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Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east Auburn.

The Dutchman's View of Der Grangers.

Hans—Vell, Yacob, vare vas you toder right?

Yacob—I vas ober to Peter Smidt's school house to der Granger meeting.

Hans—Der Granger's meeting! Mine Gott, I shoost vant to know all you can doll me about der Grangers, and vat dey intend to do. I shoost vant to know it all right avay.

Yacob—Vell, you know, Hans, that we haf vorked hardt und dat it ish all we can do to ged along. Now, vot ish der reason?

Hans—I haf yoost asked myself dot lods of dimes, und neffer got no answer at all areddy.

Yacob—Vell, you haf do bay forty per cend more for all kinds of merchedories more dan it is wort, and den in der nexd blaze you don't got as much for vot you haf to sell by forty per cend as you ought to ged; veli, dare ish 80 per cend shwindle.

Hans—Yaw, I see, ven we make von dollar, we yoost ged only dwendy cends, by shing.

Yacob—Vell, I don'd know as it is quite dot bad, but it ish burdy near it, I dells you.

Hans—Can we help dot shwindle?

Yacob—We can dry. Now, Hans, don'd you know lods of men dot dresses better ash we dosh, vot neffer dond vork abit areddy?

Hans—Yaw, und I neffer could see how dot ish so easy done.

Yacob—Vell, now, I'll yoost dell you ride away. Dot man cooms around, und he says, Hans, I gifs you dree dollars a hundred for your hogs, und not any more—hogs ish not wort any more ash dot; und he drifes dem hogs right away und sells dem for vore dollar und dwendy vive cends. Say dot your hogs weighed dree hundred dot yoost gits him dree dollar und sebenty-five cends on efry hog, to buy his fine clothes mit.

Hans—Mine Gott, den he makes more monish on my hogs dan I do. No vonder he vears fine clothes, by tunder und blixum, ven he make more monish on my hogs ash I do!

Yacob—Den dere ish der sdore keeper—ven you dake your butter und eggs do his sdore, he yoost dells you he will gif you so much und no more, und den ven he goes to bay you for dem he says he must haf so much for his goots; so dot you haf nothing do say; he gets your broduce at his own brice, und bays you in goots at his own brice

Hans—Yaw, I know dot ish yoost so, but how can we helb it?

Yacob—Vell, we will all jine togede, und we vill ship our hogs, we vill all send und git our mersheenery togedder, und we vill all ged some goot man to sell goots for us, und den we vill haf some of der say mit a drade, anyway.

Hans—But I see oder men pesides hog men und sdorekeepers vot go dressed up areddy. Dere ish der lawyers und der breechers, und ner editors; mine Gott, I saw der breecher's frow und his gal, und his frow was dressed, oh, haffens! But I guess she had peen do der mill. I could see a big humb on her back dot looked as if she might haf a dwendy-fife pound sack of vlour sduck under dere, und vas ashamed to led beoples know dot she had peen to mill Und his gal, I dink she vas right avay a gripples. I see she goes humbted up und bendt afer, und dwisten herself along mit a gurious dwisd.

Yacob—Vell, as for der lawyers, we will seddle our own fusses; und as for der breechers, I don'd like to say much, but I vill say dis, dot his frow nefer would carry vlour in dot ways Dot vas a Grecian pender Und I'll pet dot dollar dat his gal ish nod a gripples at all, areddy; its poost a fool vay dot she has. Und I vill say a leedle more: Gf dose breechers und der families can't dress a leedle plainer, dey can yoost puy der fine clothes mit somepody else's monish pesides vot I vork for myself.

Hans—Vell, Yacob, ven you goes to der Grange next dime, yoost led me know; I guess I'll sign a scholar.

There is a romantic little story about the way Toledo came to have such a name When the oldest inhabitant arrived at that "eligible site" for frogs—(he was a Frenchman, from Canada, and he loved frogs)—he said to himself, as he gazed upon the heaving mass of green, emerald gemmed, as it were, with frogs, "Now, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, since I have seen this great country, flowing with mud and frogs." Suddenly addressing himself to the little frogs, who had been sitting on their bunkers gazing at him in unaffected astonishment, unable to speak a word, he said, "My children, what do you call this land?" And as he turned, each little frog flipped his hinder-part into the air and chippered gleefully, "*T'leedo!*" "*T'leedo!*" and ever after, even unto this day.

Inauguration of the Governor Allen.

Never before was a Governor of Ohio, probably never before was a Governor of any State in the Union, ushered into office with so vast an enthusiasm as attended the Hon. William Allen to the Gubernatorial chair. Half of Ohio seemed to empty itself into Columbus yesterday. There was wealth of music and the flying of flags, and a gret crowd which no man could number, and the military parade and general jubilation. The Capital was garlanded and gay. Old men met the friends of their early years to shake hands over a victory long delayed and to rejoice together for that their eyes had seen the coming of the glory. Young men and maidens mingled their congratulations with those of age. The evening was one of boundless and graceful hilarity. The Governor undoubtedly believed that the fascinations of public life had increased since he, while yet in the prime of life, left the public service. The ovation of yesterday was unprecedented in the State. It was a tribute to the name and fame of the Governor not only, but it furnished evidence that the Democratic party in Ohio is still somewhat animated.

The inaugural address of Governor Allen is brief, forcible and in excellent taste. He makes no specific recommendation, but promises suggestions in the future in the shape of special messages if the public interests shall seem to him to require them. The Governor has two recommendations in general which are comprehensive and excellent. The first, in substance, is that the Legislature do little and do that little quickly. The second is that it reduce the public expenditures and the public taxes. Not "vague and mere verbal economy," but the "earnest and inexorable economy which proclaims its existence by accomplished facts," is urged upon the Legislature by the Governor. "In the prodigality of the past," says the Govenor, "you will find abundant reason for frugality in the future." The leading events in the past few months, the financial panic, which has crippled many, embarrassed everybody, and whose effects are still painfully and universally felt, is named as the commanding cause why this course should be pursued. It was courteous to Governor Allen's predecessor to abstain at this time from making special recommendations to the Legislature. Otherwise he must have either conflicted with the recommendations already submitted to the Legislature, or have said that those recommendations were insufficient. The inaugural concludes with a graceful acknowledgement of the courtesies the Governor that is has received from the retiring Executive.

Now that the victory in Ohio is won and the rejoicing completed, it is proper to look toward the future. Yesterday was chiefly significant as marking, we believe, the beginning of a new epoch in the history of political parties in this country. The only thing needed is that the Democratic party be honest. We have heard the first notes of the jubilee rising from the heart of the Northwest. Soon we shall hear it at the gates of the National Capital. But we must be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves.—*Enquirer.*

If there is any of the reconstructed States where the people are literally taxed out of house and home, Arkansas is the one. In order to be sure that the assessors shall not permit any undervaluation of property, they are paid a commission on the amount assessed, so that the higher the valuation they return the larger will be their own share of the plunder. The idea of paying assessors by commission is novel and its natural effect obvious. This plan is so brilliant that it is almost safe to say that it must have originated in the prolific brain of Grant's particular friend, Senator Clayton, to whom the people of Arkansas are deeply indebted in many ways. If a tax on personal property is not paid, the collector may seize it and sell enough to cover the amount due with costs and fifty per cent on the whole besides, paying himself for his trouble. If a real estate owner fails to pay his taxes, his property is sold at auction under provisions which render it almost impossible that he can ever recover it. In case no purchasers come forward to bid for such property, then, in order to make sure that the owner is properly punished for his poverty, the State steps in, buys it, and gives it away to certain railroad companies. And yet, strange to say, there are very few men to be found in this benighted State who are able to properly appreciate the blessings of living under a republican form of government.

A Lafayette Banker is in possession of nineteen fiddles.

The Hindmost Takes the Lantern.

In all monasteries monks are apt to be tardy at midnight vigils and drowsy when in their seats. Their peccadilloes were however shrewdly curbed by abbot who once ordained that whoever entered the chapel last should carry a lantern round and round till he caught some brother napping. Then he might rose sleeper, hand him the lantern and take his seat while the other set out in quest of sleepers.

It fares with land-hunters as with monks. Those who take time by the fore-lock, take the most comfortable places, but the laggards must take their lanterns, and pace many a weary round before they can catch one of their forerunners napping and oust him.

The public domane is so large, that if homesteaders occupy it no faster than they did in the last decade, they will not exhaust it till the end of five centuries But in truth they take it up faster and faster, and the desirable portion of public lands is less than half its area. The acres within reach of railroads are a still smaller fraction. Among the three thousand who have bought farms in Nebraska of the Burlington & Missoury River Railroad, every man in going to his purchase, has probably passed homesteads every way as valuable, which he might once have occupyed as free grants. We allknow *how* if we only knew *when.*

But the best thing about Nebraska is, that the governement has sold none of its newer portions to speculators, but that its matchless farms are owned by a railroad, whose line is valueless unless the country it traverses is settled and improved Hence the low rates, fares, freights, interest, the rebate for speedy culture, the long credit, and long-deferred first payments, &c., by which the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company promote settlements along their line. But here, too, the most comfortable seats are fast filling; the laggards take the most pains, for they must carry the lanterns.

PROF. J. D. BUTLER

On the evening train from Albany, recently, was a woman bound for Westfield, who persisted in requesting the affable conductor to inform her when Chester was reached. Every time when the conductor passed through the car, he was greeted with: "Please tell me when we get to Chester." Courteous man though he is, even his patience was finally exhausted, and he politely requested the unfortunate female to maintain silence, as he had heard and would heed her injunction. Chester was finally reached, and "Chester" was yelled at the car door. The train again started, and the conductor mounted the car in which was his persecutor. "Will you tell me when we get to Chester?" she said. "This is Chester," he exclaimed, and, grasping the bell-rape, he had the train back up to the station. "I'm real glad you obliged me," said the daughter of Eve to the exasperated conductor. "My husband used to live here."

Hon. M. R. Waite, of Toledo, is the third nominee for Chief Justice. Mr. Waite is the son of the late Chief Justice Waite, of Connecticut, one of the leading jurists of New England. He is now in his fifty-eighth year. He graduated at Yale college at the age of twenty-two; came to Toledo in 1838, and studied law with S. M. Young, with whom he practiced for eighteen years. He has for many years stood at the head of the bar of northwestern Ohio, and has twice declined a seat on the supreme bench of Ohio. In 1849 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving with distinction. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress, and though defeated, he received a majority of 1,200 in Toledo. He is now serving as member, and the president, of the Ohio constitutional convention, to which he was chosen by the unanimous vote of both parties. The present appointment, like all other public honors, has come to him without the slightest seeking on his part, as he has discouraged his personal friends from efforts to secure the place for him. His neighbors feel every assurance that in this, as in every other trust, he will abundantly justify the confidence reposed in him.

A Terre Haute distillery is fattening five thousand hogs.

New Albany capitalists are organising a joint stock company for the mining of coal andiron in Ohio county, Ky.

Miss Rosa Hedges, of Jeffersonville, while visiting at the house of Mr. Morgan, near that city, a few days ago, fell down a stairway, receiving injuries which shortly resulted in her death.

NO MORTGAGE ON THE FARM.

Mary, let's kill the fatted calf and celebrate the day,
For the last dreadful mortgage on the farm is wiped away;
I have got the papers with me, they are right as right can be—
Let us laugh and sing together, for the dear old farm is free!

Don't all the Yankees celebrate the Fourth day of July,
Because 'twas then that Freedom's sun lit up our nation's sky?
Why shouldn't we then celebrate, and this day ne'er forget?
Where is there any freedom like being out of debt?

I've riz up many mornin's an hour before the sun,
And night has overtaken me before the task was done.
When, weary with my labor, 'twas this thought that nerved my arm;
Each day of toil will help to pay the mortgage on the farm.

And, Mary, you have done your part in rowin' to the shore,
[illegible] butter to the little village store.
You did not spend the money in dressing up for show,
But sang from morn till evening in your faded calico.

And Bessie, our sweet daughter—God bless her loving heart!
The lad that gets her for a wife must be by natur smart—
She's gone without piano, her lonely hours to charm,
To have a hand in payin' off the mortgage on the farm.

I'll build a little cottage soon, to make your heart rejoice;
I'll buy a good piano, to go with Bessie's voice;
You shall not make your butter with that up-and-down concern,
For I'll go this very day and buy the finest patent churn!

Lay by your faded calico, and go with me to town,
And get yourself and Bessie a new and shining gown;
Low prices for our produce need not give us now alarm,
Spruce up a little, Mary! there's no mortgage on the farm

While our hearts are now so joyful, let us, Mary, not forget
To thank the God of heaven for being out of debt,
For he gave the rain and sunshine, and put strength into my arm,
And lengthened out the days to see no mortgage on the farm.

MARRIED LIFE IN CHINA.

Very little is known in this country of the married life of the Chinese, but nevertheless their habits and customs in this respect are very minute, and by no means devoid of interest. The patriarchal system of the country is exhibited, as the Emperor claims to be, and theoretically is, the absolute and despotic ruler of his subjects, so every father exercises a similar power over his family, even claiming the right to sell his children as slaves.

A woman in China, when once she is married and has assumed her husband's clan-name, becomes part and parcel of his family, and henceforward has but a slight connection with her own relations, her duty and obedience being entirely transferred to her husband and his parents, the latter of whom, sad to relate, frequently treat her with great cruelty, and more as a slave than a daughter-in-law.

The Chinese wife's great hope and ambition is that she may have male offspring to perpetuate her husband's name, to care for and support him in old age, and, after death, to watch over and offer sacrifices at his grave, and at stated periods to burn incense before his tablet. If she chance to be so unfortunate as to have no children, or only daughters, there is rarely any happiness in store for her in her married life, and her husband is very likely to take to himself a concubine, if he can afford to do so, hoping thereby to attain the darling wish of his heart.

When women have no children they supplicate the goddess Hui-fu Fu-ein to aid them and send them sons, for if possible, they would rather not have daughters. If a man have no sons he is thought to "live without honor and die unhappy;" and so eager is a Chinaman for a male heir that, failing a son of his own, he will adopt one from his brothers' families, if he can get one. Occasionally, too, from this all-absorbing desire for a son, parents will bribe a nurse to get some poor man's boy and substitute him for a newly-born daughter. In the exaggerated phraseology common to the Chinese, those who do this are said "Tou lung, huan feng," that is, to steal a dragon and exchange it for a phoenix.

The following customs, relating to the "Social Life of the Chinese," are rather amusing, and show what devices women in the Celestial Empire will resort to in the hope that they may be blessed with children. Every year, between the eleventh and fifteenth day of of the first and eighth Chinese moons, several of the most popular temples devoted to the worship of a goddess of children, commonly called "Mother," are frequented by married, but childless women, for the purpose of procuring one of a kind of shoe belonging to her. Those who come for a shoe burn incense before the image of "Mother," and vow that they will offer a thanksgiving if she will aid them in bearing a male child. The shoe is taken home and placed in the niche which holds the family image of the goddess, where it is worshiped in connection with "Mother," though not separately, on the first and fifteenth days of each moon; fresh flowers are then offered up, and incense, candles and mock-money are burned. When the child thus prayed for is born, should such a fortunate event take place, the happy mother, in accordance with her vow, causes two shoes to be made like the one obtained from the temple. These two and the original one are brought to the temple with her thank-offering, which generally consists of several plates of food. Some women, instead of asking for a shoe of the goddess, beg some of the flowers which she usually has in her hands or in a flower-vase near by. The shoe is lent, but the flowers are given. On reaching home some women fasten the floewrs thus obtained in their hair, while others place them in a vase near the niche mentioned above. Should the suppliants not become mothers, no thanksgiving would be expected by the goddess whose aid had been invoked.

When a son is born there are great rejoicings in a family, and shortly afterward what is termed the "milk name" is given, which answers to "pet names" among ourselves. Later on the boy receives a regular name, usually of two characters, corresponding to what we call the "Christian name;" when written it is placed after the clan or surname. When grown up even, boys are often called, not by their proper names, but by their number in the family—for example, A-san or A-woo, that is, Number Four or Number Five.

On the third day after its birth the nurse washes the child for the first time, before the family image of the goddess "Mother," who is currently believed to watch over all children till they reach their 16th year, and at the same time a thank-offering of meats, cakes, fruits, wine, flowers, etc., is placed before her, in recognition of her aid in the character of Lucinda. As is always the case with such like obligations in China, they are afterward consumed by the family.

The important ceremony of binding the wrists is now observed, and the practice in this matter differs considerably. A common plan is to tie a piece of red cotton loosely around the wrists; another is to fasten some ancient copper coins on the wrists for several days by means of red cotton. In some families this is not finally removed from the infant's wrists for several months, though it is more usual to it take off after fourteen days. The idea is that this binding of the wrists together will prevent the baby from being wicked and disobedient, not only in childhood, but also in after life. In allusion to this singular custom, when children are troublesome or naughty, they are asked if their mothers neglected to bind their wrists.

When the baby is a month old the head is shaved for the first time, and in the case of a boy this ceremony is performed before the Ancestral Tablet. A feast is also given, to which the relatives and intimate friends are invited, and it is customary for them to bring presents of toys, food, money, etc., they also frequently club together and send the infant a silver plate, on which they inscribe three characters, meaning longevity, honor and happiness. Shortly after this, the parents make their acknowledgments to their various friends for their congratulations and for the presents which they have sent; this is commonly done by sending a small present of cakes in return. At a subsequent entertainment, which sometimes takes place when the child is four months old, the "happy father," it is said, "bows down before the goddess (Mother), and begs that the child may be good-natured and easy to take care of, that it may grow fat, that it may sleep well at night, and that it may not be given to crying, etc. From this we may naturally infer that the habits of Chinese babies are much the same as those of our own, and that distracted parents in China, as elsewhere, know what it is to have wakeful nights and squalling babies.

The maternal grandmother, when a boy is a year old, sends him a present of a cap and a pair of shoes, as well as some other garments, and on this occasion another family feast is held to celebrate the birth-day.

English mothers, whose children are backward in walking, will be amused at the following piece of Chinese nursing superstition: "It is the custom in many families, when the child is just beginning to walk alone, for a member of the family to take a large knife, often such as is used in the kitchen to cut up vegetables, and, approaching him from behind as he is toddling along, to put it between his legs, or hold it a little way off him, with the edge downwards, and then to bring it to the ground, as in the act of cutting something. This is called "cutting the cords of his feet," and the motion is repeated two or three times. It is done in order to facilitate his learning to walk, and is supposed to be of great use in keeping the child from stumbling and falling down.

After the shaving of the head at the end of the first month, it is a common practice to allow a patch of hair to grow on the top, if the child be a boy, and on both sides, if a girl: the hair is braided into tight little queues, which stick out, and give the children a very comical look in their earlier years. When a girl, however, reaches womanhood, she ceases to wear these queues, which have latterly hung down her back in glossy braids, and her hair is done up on her head in a peculiar Chinese style, which, we believe, varies but little all over the Empire, and report says—though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the story—that the singular edifice is very rarely taken to pieces, and that the women use a very little cane pillow to prevent the disarrangement of their hair at night.

On the fifteenth day of the first moon of the year, the birthday of the goddess "Mother" occurs, and married women then repair to the temples, and worship her, burning incense, and having crackers let off in her honor. Of this fact we can speak from personal experience, having lived for upwards of two years within a few yards of such a temple, and having been often nearly suffocated with the smell and fumes of the burning joss-sticks; the fire-work part of the performance, too, was always carried on conamore, as we know to our cost. The din and clamor raised by the crowds of women frequenting the small temple of which we speak, on "Mother's" high festivals, will never fade from our memory, for they were truly awful, and could hardly be said to savor much of real devotion.

When a boy goes to school for the first time, he is expected to take with him two small candles, some incense-sticks and mock-money, all of which are burned in honor of Confucius before a slip of paper bearing some such inscriptions as "the teacher, a pattern for ten thousand ages," or one of the great sage's other numerous titles, the new pupil bowing down and making his prostrations the while. About the end of spring in each year, schoolmasters often give their boys a treat, when very similar, though more elaborate ceremonies, are performed, and it is the custom for the pupils to bring presents of money to defray the expenses.

Children of both sexes are said to "go out of childhood," when they are about 16 years of age, as in China they are then considered to have become adults, and the event is usually celebrated by certain family observances. It must, however, be borne in mind that, though a child in China becomes of age at 16, he is not thereby emancipated from the control of his parents, for during their lifetime he is bound by law and custom to obey them implicitly, be he ever so old or ever so wealthy. The only exception that is made to this rule is when the child has attained to some office under the Government, and then he is obliged to render his obedience to the Emperor, who whilst he is in the public service, stands to him in loco parentis. When a son has reached his 16th year, he commonly assumes the direction of the business matters of the family, if his father be dead, unless, indeed, as sometimes happens, his mother have a very strong will of her own. The doctrine inculcated in the Chinese classics is that a woman has three stages of obedience, to-wit: First, she must obey her father (before she marries); second, her husband (after she is married); third, her son (when her husband is dead); provided, of course, that the son have reached the age of manhood. In the last-named case, however, law and custom would never uphold the son in an unkind or unfilial manner. Filial piety is held in the highest esteem in China, even to an exaggerated extent, and it may happen that, in cases of extremely unfilial conduct, parents will bring their offspring before the district magistrate, and invoke the aid of the law in support of their rights; such instances are, however, rare, but they occasionally occur, and the only persons who have any claim to be consulted are the maternal uncles of the accused, who, if these concur with his parents in their view of his misconduct, stands a very bad chance indeed of escaping without some serious mark of indignity, if he be lucky enough to get off without severe punishment.

"Fathers have virtually the power of life and death over their children, for even if they kill them designedly, they are subject to only the chastisement of the bamboo and a year's banishment; if struck by them, to no punishment at all. The penalty of striking parents, or for cursing them, is death, as among the Hebrews. In practice it does not appear that this absolute power bestowed on fathers is productive of evil, the natural feeling being, on the whole, a sufficient security against its abuse."

If a son be convicted of the murder of either of his parents, Chinese law visits the crime with awful severity, for not only is the murderer executed, but his body is cut up into small pieces, and everything possible is done to mark the enormity of the crime. On this point the following extract, from the work quoted before, describes very graphically the course that is pursued: "A man and his wife had beaten and otherwise severly ill-used the mother of the former. This being reported by the Viceroy to Peking, it was determined to enforce, in a singular manner, the fundamental principles of the Empire. The very place where it occurred was anthematized, as it were, and made accursed. The principal offenders were put to death; the mother of the wife bambooed, branded, and exiled for her daughter's crime; the scholars of the district, for three years, were not permitted to attend the public examinations, and their promotion thereby stopped; the magistrates were deprived of their office, and banished. The house in which the offenders dwelt was dug up from the foundations. 'Let the Viceroy,' the edict adds, 'make known this proclamation, and let it be dispersed through the whole Empire, that the people may all learn it. And if there be any rebellious children who oppose, beat, or degrade their parents, they shall be punished in like manner. If the people, indeed, know the principles of reverence, then they will fear and obey the Imperial will, and not look on this as empty declamation. I instruct the magistrates of every province to warn the heads of families and elders of villages, and on the 2d and 16th of every month to read the Sacred Instructions, in order to show the importance of the relations of life, that persons may not rebel against their parents, for I intend to render the Empire filial.'" The forgoing paragraph will give a very clear idea of what is universally the theory on the subject in China, but, judging from our own knowledge of their character, we much fear that in this, as well as in very many other matters, the Chinese are much more perfect in their theory than in their practice.—*English Magazine.*

A Priceless Dress.

The lace dress which was made by the Compagne des Indes of Paris for the Empress Eugenie is made up over black velvet, and shows to fine effect on that fabric. The underskirt is in one piece, not flounced, its design being a heavy scalloped border of roses and tulips entwined with leaves, and interlacing with another border formed of finer scallops of forget-me-nots and ivy leaves. Each large scallop has a medallion figure filled with roses, tulips and forget-me-nots embedded in an urn of exquisite workmanship. Another medallion semicircles this one, and the two are tied with a true-lover's knot carried around the whole underskirt. This true-lover's knot tying the medallions and underlacing over the whole is considered the gem of the design. A square court train of black velvet, trimmed with lace half a yard wide of the same design, covers the back of the dress. It is formed of two breadths which are united in the back with a shell-work of black velvet one-eighth of an inch wide. This train unites with an overskirt open in front, with bread lappels turned back and faced with peach-colored satin. The corsage and sleeves of velvet are trimmed with a bertha and ruffles of the lace. A handkerchief and fan in the lace of the same stitch and design accompany this magnificent dress, to which no price can be attached.

"I DON'T believe much in the Bible," said a collegian to an old Quaker. "Does thee believe in France?" "Yes, I do. I never saw it, but I have plenty of proof that there is such a country." "Then thee does not believe anything unless thee or any reliable friends have seen it?" "No, be sure I wont." "Did that ever see thy own brains?" "No." "Did thee ever know anybody that has seen thy brains?" "No." "Does thee believe thee has any brains?"

HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, Subscription Book Publishers, Chicago, have in press an exhaustive History of the FARMERS' MOVEMENT, by Hon. J. Periam, Editor Western Rural, one of our ablest and best known agricultural writers. Its title is THE GROUNDSWELL. It will be the standard work on Granges, Clubs, etc., and is certain to prove a *great hit.* Book Agents, and Farmers especially, should read the publishers' advertisement. It is bound to sell.

All Sorts.

BOSTON pays her professional choirs an aggregate of $142,000 a year.

KANSAS has sixty-one men who desire to represent her in the United States Senate.

SEVENTY-EIGHT theaters have been burned in the United States in seventy-five years.

SOMETHING over seven hundred million postage stamps had their eyes put out last year.

IT is said that there are more than a hundred women studying law in the United States.

IT is announced that Mr. Bancroft, our Minister Resident at Berlin, will shortly resign.

A COUPLE were recently married at Foxborough, N. H., after a twenty-three years' engagement.

THE Grangers of Los Angeles, Cal., recently put in 40 acres of grain for a sick brother granger.

THE Northern Pacific Railway Company claim 2,178,000 acres of land in Washington and Oregon, and 5,120,000 in Dakota.

A GEORGIA girl allowed 300 men to kiss her at 10 cents a head, and then went, like a good girl, and gave the money to the poor.

THE Royal Museum at Athens, Greece, is soon to come into possession of a manuscript of the New Testament said to have been written in the year 480.

INVESTIGATION was recently made into the representations of one hundred and twenty London beggars, and all but seventeen were found to be impostors.

A MICHIGANDER has taken out a patent for a pneumatic tube by which he proposes to send grain from Chicago to the coast in eleven hours, at a cost of fifteen cents a bushel.

INDIANAPOLIS claims a third place in the list of the packing cities of the world, and says it has the largest pork-packing house in existence, 394,000 hogs being slaughtered there last year.

THE flaming record of Andrew Johnson pales its ineffectual fire before the incoming glory of Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. He has just sent eighty-two veto messages to the Legislature.

THOSE who pretend to know say that the summer of 1874 will be very unhealthy, as open, warm, moist winters like the present are invariably followed by seasons characterized by the prevalence of fevers of a low type.

IT is noteworthy that out of seventy-seven storm-warning signals displayed at United States ports last month, sixty-two are known to have been actually justified by storm following. This gives the gratifying percentage as 80.51.

PREMIER GLADSTONE has, it is said, cautioned Mr. Arch to beware of using again such threatening language as he uttered lately at Bradford, Eng., where he said that if Parliament were not careful of the cause of the farm laborers he would lead 500,000 of them even to the gates of St. Stephen.

ACCORDING to the customs of the Indians of Washington Territory if a doctor or medicine man fails to cure a patient he must pay for the latter's life with blankets or blood. Henry Jackson, a half-breed doctor at Olympia, had no blankets, and was publicly shot because his patient died.

THERE are seventy bald-headed men in Congress. No unprejudiced mind can look down from the galleries upon that Lake Superior of absent hair without a feeling of regret that the absence is a thing with which the peculiar skill of the aborigines had nothing to do.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NOVEMBER, 1873, was about the coldest of the last half century. But there is some consolation in the fact that mild winters frequently follow a cold November. In 1827 November was famous for its coldness, being the most severe known for fifty years, but it ended with a complete change, and the winter was the mildest remembered for years.—*Exchange.*

THE United States have imported considerably less iron and steel this year from Great Britain than they did last year. During the first nine months, this country received from her only 401,523 tons, valued at $34,000,000, being 349,882 tons less in quantity and $11,230,000 in value than in the corresponding period of 1872. This change was mainly owing to the expansion of the American iron industry.

On the Scaffold.

The fortitude with which Mary, Queen of Scots, met death was something remarkable. She had evidently prepared her mind for the sad part she was to play, even costuming herself to suit the tragic scene. She wore a robe of black satin; her jacket was of black satin, also, looped and slashed and trimmed with velvet. Her false hair was arranged with a coil, and over her head and falling down her back was a white veil of delicate lawn. A crucifix of gold hug from her neck. In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jeweled paternosters were attached to her girdle. Attired thus, she mounted the scaffold, and listened calmly to the reading of her death warrant; after it was ended, she quickly made her preparations for death. She laid her crucifix on a chair; her lawn veil was lifted carefully off, not to disturb the hair, and was hung upon the rail. The black robe was next removed. Below it was a petticoat of crimson velvet. The black jacket followed, and under the jacket was a body of crimson satin. One of the ladies handed her a pair of crimson sleeves, with which she hastily covered her arms; and thus she stood on the black scaffold, with the black figures all around her, blood red from head to foot, startling all beholders with her weird beauty. But when, a few minutes later, the executioner did his duty, and then raised the head, as usual, to show it to the crowd, the labored illusion had vanished. The coils and plaits of false hair had fallen off, and only the withered features of a grizzled, wrinkled old woman remained in the stead of that lady who had knelt before the block in the maturity of grace and loveliness.

The Railway Growth of 1873.

A very elaborate compilation, showing the extension of railroads in the United States in 1873 is published in the *Railway Monitor* and *Financial Chronicle* of New York. From the footings of the several columns it appears that the total mileage of railroads in the United States is 71,564 miles; the total amount of single track laid, including second track and sidings, is 85,076 miles; the whole number of locomotives is 14,223; the number of cars for passenger trains, 13,725; cars for freight trains, 338,427; capital stock paid up, $2,072,251,954; funded and floating debt, $1,999,741,597; cost of road and equipment, $3,728,416,958; the total miles of road operated on on which the reported earnings are based, 54,454 miles; gross earnings on that mileage, for the latest years obtainable, $478,885,597; net earnings over operating expenses (but not over and above interest and dividend payments), $174,850,912.

The great decrease of railroad building in 1873, as compared with 1872, which marks the end of a notable era in the United States, in shown by the following table of the miles of railroad operated in 1872 and at the close of 1873, together with the number of miles constructed in each State during the last year:

New England States.	*Miles, '72.*	*Built, '73.*	*Miles, '73.*
Maine	601.5	44.0	598.5
New Hampshire	822.7	73.1	891.8
Vermont	736.3	57.9	794.2
Massachusetts	1,625.0	113.7	1,738.7
Rhode Island	133.2	39.9	170.1
Connecticut	898.3	29.7	928.0
	5,107.0	355.3	5,462.3
Middle States.			
New York	4,889.9	398.4	5,288.3
New Jersey	1,343.7	69.5	1,413.2
Pennsylvania	5,431.5	412.9	5,845.4
Delaware	222.7	16.0	238.7
Maryland & Dist. of Col.	865.4	69.7	935.1
West Virginia	493.3	....	493.3
	13,242.5	966.5	14,209.0
Western States.			
Ohio	3,918.8	192.0	4,110.8
Michigan	2,973.7	222.1	3,195.8
Indiana	3,705.2	128.0	3,833.2
Illinois	6,277.7	201.4	6,479.1
Wisconsin	2,028.2	205.7	2,233.9
Minnesota	1,861.6	51.0	1,912.6
Iowa	3,640.7	203.7	3,844.4
Kansas	1,901.8	101.2	2,003.0
Nebraska	1,147.2	113.1	1,260.3
Missouri	2,769.3	129.0	2,898.3
Wyoming Territory	454.0	....	454.0
Utah Territory	376.0	71.5	447.5
Dakota Territory	183.0	78.5	261.5
Colorado Territory	551.0	105.0	656.0
Indian Territory	310.5	....	310.5
	32,143.7	1,762.2	33,905.9
Southern States.			
Virginia	1,504.7	39.8	1,544.5
North Carolina	1,263.5	17.1	1,280.6
South Carolina	1,263.2	63.0	1,326.2
Georgia	2,180.4	21.0	2,201.4
Florida	475.7	....	475.7
Alabama	1,858.6	11.0	1,869.6
Mississippi	985.4	37.0	1,022.4
Louisiana	560.0	....	560.0
Texas	1,110.7	219.7	1,330.4
Kentucky	1,195.7	201.0	1,396.7
Tennessee	551.3	97.3	648.6
Arkansas	551.5	142.0	693.5
	14,468.5	847.9	15,316.4
Pacific States.			
California	1,491.3	198.0	1,689.3
Oregon	297.0	10.0	307.0
Nevada	569.0	....	569.0
Washington Territory	55.0	51.0	106.0
RECAPITULATION.			
New England States	5,107.0	355.3	5,462.2
Middle States	13,242.5	966.5	14,209.0
Western States, etc.	32,143.7	1,762.2	33,905.9
Southern States	14,468.5	847.9	15,316.4
Pacific States, etc.	2,412.3	259.0	2,671.3
Grand total	67,374.0	4,190.9	71,563.9

The table published by the *Chronicle* shows that the entire railroad extension of 1873 was only about one-sixteenth as much as in 1872, and in the Western States it was only about one-twentieth as much. It is apparent that the great game of building railroads with the proceeds of the sale of bonds, and creating a vast amount of stock which cost the first holders of it nothing, but still serves to keep control of the property, has been *played out.* If justice were done, at least two-thirds of the stock created in 1872 on the 67,000 miles of railroads built in that year should be wiped out, and the railroads handed over to the bond-holders and the towns, counties and cities that have donated money to aid in the construction. These are, in fact, the only parties who have put any considerable amount of capital into the roads.

The full extent, however, of the revulsion in railroad building, has evidently not been experienced yet. Many of the railroads—and even some of those whose stock is even yet salable in the market—have gone on piling debt upon debt, by the issue of more and more bonds, until it is apparent that many of them must go into bankruptcy, that the capital stock, the possession of which puts the property in the control of those who never put a dollar into the construction of the roads, must be wiped out, and the property handed over to the first-mortgage bond-holders. When this process begins, as it undoubtedly will with some of the heavily-indebted roads in the Western States before next spring, it may unsettle the whole market for railroad stocks, to a greater extent than in the panic.

The King's Nose.

The late King of Saxony was in the habit of attending at the State institutions to see that they were kept in working order. One day King John appeared at the telegraph office of a small station, taking the clerk by surprise. This officer had only just time to telegraph to his colleagues at the next station: "The King has just arrived on a visit of inspection," before he was summoned to give all possible details to his sovereign with regard to the amount of traffic in the place, the number of dispatches received, the number sent out, etc. Presently a message came along the wire, which the clerk read in much embarrassment. "What are the contents of that dispatch?" inquired the King. The official stammered out that the contents were unimportant, but, as his royal master insisted on being informed of them, the unhappy clerk was at length compelled to acknowledge that he had telegraphed to his neighbor, "The King has just arrived," and that the answer he had received ran thus: "The King pokes his nose into everything."

THE wreckage table for 1873 show that 459 vessels belonging to, or trading to, ports in the United States, were wrecked in the twelve month, against 417 in 1872. This is an increase of 10 per cent., and the gross damage amounts from $11,097,000 to $11,783,000.

A JERSEY paper describes a man as beingas sociable as a batch of candidates two weeks before election.

TU QUOQUE.

[Austin Dobson's "Vignettes in Rhyme."]

NELLIE.

If I were you, when ladies at the play, sir,
Beckon and nod, a melodrama through,
I would not turn abstractedly away, sir,
If I were you!

FRANK.

If I were you, when persons I affected,
Wait for three hours to take me down to Kew,
I would, at least, pretend I recollected,
If I were you!

NELLIE.

If I were you, when ladies are so lavish,
Sir, as to keep me every waltz but two,
I would not dance with odious Miss McTavish,
If I were you!

FRANK.

If I were you, who vow you cannot suffer
Whiff of the best—the mildest "honey-dew"—
I would not dance with a smoke-consuming Puffer,
If I were you!

NELLIE.

If I were you, I would not, sir, be bitter,
Even to write the "Cynical Review;"—

FRANK.

No, I should doubtless find flirtation fitter,
If I were you!

NELLIE.

Really! You would? Why, Frank, you're quite delightful,—
Hot as Othello, and as black of hue;
Borrow my fan. I would not look so frightful,
If I were you!

FRANK.

"It is the cause." I mean your chaperon is
Bringing some well-curled juvenile. Adieu!
I shall retire. I'd spare that poor Adonis,
If I were you!

NELLIE.

Go, if you will. At once! And by express, sir!
Where shall it be? To China—or Peru?
Go. I should leave inquirers my address, sir,
If I were you!

FRANK.

No, I remain. To stay and fight a duel
Seems, on the whole, the proper thing to do—
Ah, you are strong! I would not, then, be cruel,
If I were you!

NELLIE.

One does not like one's feelings to be doubted,—

FRANK.

One does not like one's friends to misconstrue.

NELLIE.

If I confess that I a wee bit pouted?—

FRANK.

I should admit that I was *piqué* too.

NELLIE.

Ask me to dance. I'd say no more about it,
If I were you! [Waltz—*Exeunt.*

Humorous.

STRAINING sweetness—Kissing through a veil.

AS TWICE eleven is twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty too?

ROCHESTER paper says: "Hard dimes come again no more."

FULL many a turkey is now a ghost that one short week ago was a goblin.

A RECENT ghost was heard singing:

"Twas a cough that carried me off;
'Twas a coffin they carried me off in."

FOUR devils have been cast out of one printing office in Illinois in a month.

WHAT word in our English language is made shorter by adding two letters to it? Short.

DO NOT run in debt to the shoemaker; it is unpleasant to be unable to say your sole is your own.

WHAT is the difference between a plan of a battle-field and a roasted pippin? One is a war map, and the other is a warm apple.

A HATTER in Terre Haute, Ind., has a bundle of old unpaid bills hung up in store labeled, "The reason why I don't give credit."

ONE who knows how it is herself says "The man who is awfully urbane to his wife before strangers is generally also her bane behind their backs!"

A SIOUX CITY bachelor got up to let in his dog the other night, and the door closed upon him with a spring lock. He walked three blocks in a tropical costume to find a hotel.

A DISMAL joke—the following memorandum left behind by the last spiritual suicide: "I have purified my soul for the last twenty-five or thirty years. I think I must be a rectified spirit."

AN enthusiastic African, who had "spent de winter in Jamaky," found it an earthly paradise. He said he could "lie abed, and putting his arms out de windy, pick oranges, pine-apples, and Jamaky rum right off de trees."

A YOUNG man sent his girl a box of grapes, one afternoon lately, and the next day a fellow met him on the street, and said: "Those grapes were jolly good last night; send some up every Wednesday evening—that's my night, you know."

JULIA WARD HOWE says that "There is nothing but dumb submission for the women." There isn't, eh? She ought to meander through this State and look upon the splintered rolling-pins and battered potato-mashers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A GOOD brother in a church of Miami, county, Ind., while giving his experience, not long ago, said: "Bretherin, I've been a tryin' this nigh onto forty year to serve the Lord an' git rich both at once, and I tell yer, it's mighty hard sleddin'!"

THIS is one stanza of the latest poem on the seasons. We would quote more, but that we fear the effect upon readers with weak nerves:

"December's come, and now the breezes
Howl among the lifeless treeses;
Now the boy with ragged trowses
Shivering homeward drives the cowses;
His locks are off and torn his clo'es,
And bless my soul how blue his nose is!"

Stopped His Train and Saved a Boy from Drowning.

We are indebted to R. L. Taylor, Esq., mail agent on the L. L. & G. Railroad, for the following particulars: On New Year's day, while Capt. Daniels' train was moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour, just as they thundered past Lake Joy, about one-half mile south of Garnett, a boy who had been skating on the lake was discovered by the engineer, Will Lorne, to break through the ice and sink out of sight. In a moment, forgetting everything else but that a fellow-being's life was in danger, he whistled down breaks, reversed his engine, and gave the alarm. While the train was yet in motion, he and several passengers leaped to the rescue. A gentleman by the name of W. L. Parkinson, a lawyer of Ottawa, waded in, the ice breaking under him as he went, up to his armpits, and succeeded in reaching the boy with a pole and rescuing him. The boy's name was Willie Douglas. His father lives in Garnett.—*Leavenworth Commercial.*

MUFFLING UP.—The more a man bundles up to keep from colds, the more he may. Some persons do nothing but watch against exposures, and keep themselves very busy. The best safeguards are daily exercise in the open air, and the free use of cold water, taking care not to begin the use of the mufflers.

A Very Valuable Work.

"History of the Grange Movement; or the Farmers' War Against Monopolies." Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a History of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Published by the National Publishing Co., of Chicago and St. Louis.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is unquestionably the War which the Farmers are waging against the Monopolies of all kinds that have for so long been robbing the people and oppressing the toiling portion of our community.

The work begins with the causes which have aroused the American people against the Monopolists, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and prospects. It then shows how this noble system has been perverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who seek gain at the expense of the community; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account of the crimes and frauds of the railroad corporations of to-day. The author wields a fearless and vigorous pen, and points out the evils which this selfish greed has entailed upon us. He shows how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legislatures and Courts of Justice.

Passing from the Monopolists and their outrages, the author takes up the cause of the wronged and oppressed farmers, and gives us a detailed statement of the evils from which the farming class is suffering. He analyzes skillfully the causes of these evils, and shows how and by whom the farmers are robbed.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. A complete account of the organization and objects of the order is given; its laws and mode of procedure are stated; and each feature is explained at length.

It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and, as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is an ably written work, and a bold and vigorous plea in behalf of the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing so much trouble.

The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. See advertisement in another column.—[Com.

Fred Grant on the War Path.

[Washington Dispatch.]

Donn Piatt, of the *Capital*, publishes a card to-day warning the people not call at his private residence to demand explanation for articles in his paper. It seems that the occasion of this was the appearance of Fred Grant, son of the President, at Piatt's house, to demand satisfaction for an article which appeared a week ago, reflecting on Mrs. Grant's holiday reception so soon after her father's death. Piatt, however, was not at home and did not, therefore, give the satisfaction that was anticipated. Piatt informed the police, who guarded his house for a day or two. In the meantime young Grant became quieted. The affair was magnified by rumor into a very considerable scandal.

AMERICAN WOMEN.—It is a melancholy fact that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of DR. WALKER, of California, which is known as VINEGAR BITTERS, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.: a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years' standing, that will necessitate more powerful treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the Union. 26

AN INCIDENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—A poor man in Scranton, Pa., lost a child by small-pox. During the sickness he was obliged to beg bread, but so fearful were the people of coming in contact with him, that the morsel that he did receive was barely sufficient to keep his family from starvation. When his child died he applied to the authorities for a coffin, but could not obtain one. Councilmen sent him to the poor-directors, and the poor-directors referred him to the councilmen, so that between the official benevolence of public men, the man returned home and made out of rough boards a box in which he placed his dead child. He was then obliged to carry the rude coffin to a grave which he dug with his own hands.

—THE Elmwood and Warwick collars still hold their own, and are just as nice to wear and look as well as they always did.—[Com.

THE best substitute for coal—Warm weather.

ON the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser, on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.—[Com.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"—[Com.

WE received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.

GO TO HAMILTON (Ill.) "Water Cure." No drugs. Fifteen miles river view. Photo 10 cts.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS—CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidentally, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES *are used with always good success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold everywhere.*

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

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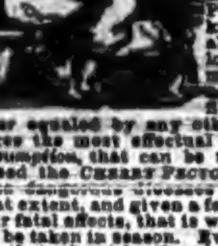

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

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Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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C. E. U. No. 4

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, January 29, 1874.

Gov. William Pinckney Whyte, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator, from Maryland.

The legal tender reserve has been reduced from $44,000,000 to $17,000,000. At this rate but little will be left in a month or two.

There are some indications that President Grant is getting tired of being ruled by such men as Morton and Conkling, for he evinces a disposition to kick out of the galling party harness occasionally. This is noticable in the Texas difficulty and in the appointment of Chief Justice.

The miners in the coal districts of Pennsylvania have begun their periodical outrages, though they have hardly got into the strike yet. Grape and canister will materially assist them in being lawabiding citizens. They are not obliged to work, but they should be obliged to remain peaceable.

President Grant is clearly entitled to the honors of a discoverer. He has discovered more obscure any unknown men, and appointed them to important official positions, than any other man mentioned in the world's history. Columbus discovered a continent, but Grant discovered an entire cabinet.

A special from Richmond, Va., makes the announcement of the sudden death of the Siamese twins, last Saturday morning, the 17th, at their residence at Mount Viay, Surry county, N. C. Chang was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his sufferings. He had been quite feeble for several days, so much so as to confine the brothers to bed.

Friday night Chang became worse and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for awhile. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and in two hours, it is supposed, from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last.

The Baxter Law.

The recent action of the Supreme Court has practically annulled the temperance law of this State. The law has been a stupendous failure from the start, and it is to be hoped that the advocates of temperance will hereafter treat the question in a reasonable and sensible manner. In the present condition of the world, the sale and use of intoxicating drinks is a necessary evil, and any attempt to legislate stimulating drinks out of existence is as absurd as it would be to cultivate an orange garden inside of the Arctic Circle. All men recognize the desirability of the total abrogation of all the bad features connected with the use of strong drink, but the same is true of the Social Evil and every other infringement on the generally recognized moral law. No purely legislative act will materially change men's appetites, and as long as there is a desire for spirituous drinks they will be sold. The liquor question should be treated as any other evil which society is obliged to tolerate. It should be kept within reasonable bounds by the high law of moral sentiment, and then the written law should be so adjusted as to lend a helping hand to every advance in moral thought. The great mistake of the extreme temperance advocates is that they expect statutary laws to lead public sentiment on moral questions, and they do this in the face of the fact that the history of the whole world goes to show that unless the moral sentiment of the community is in accord, or in advance of such laws, they are complete failures, and soon become a by-word and a reproach. If the radical temperance men of the country will now recognize the inevitable, and go to work in the right place, much may be done toward the redemption of the people of this State from the evils of intemperance. They should agitate the question purely from a moral standpoint, and then ask for only such laws as will aid them in the development of public sentiment. License laws brings a large revenue to the common school fund, and to education and culture we must look for moral reform.

There is but little change to note in the prices of wheat, corn, oats, &c., [illegible] grain are fairly active with an upward tendency. The amount of wheat coming to market, owing to the bad roads, is small. Then, too, the open winter, with its freezes and continued thaws, is seriously effecting the growing crop. All these influences, with a large foreign demand, make prices firm. Hogs and cattle are creeping up with an active demand.

Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Jan. 18th, gives the following interesting bit of news concerning efforts being made by the Eel River Company to obtain western connections. It says:

The Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad, it is said, are about to lease the branch of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, formerly known as the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington, running from Logansport to the State line, distance 64 miles. Should the Company effect the lease, it would at once place it in the front rank of trunk lines, by connecting it at the State line with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, running almost directly west from Toledo to Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa. The Toledo, Wabash & Western Road has heretofore controlled freight on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw by means of this branch, and should the lease be consummated, of which there is every probability, it will cut off one of the great feeders of that road.

What it Means.

The increase of the expenses of the government for the last three months as compared with the same months of the year before may be summed up about as follows: For Civil expenses, $2,250,000, for Foreign Intercourse, $200,000, for Indians $2,500,000, for Pensions $1,780,000, for Military establishments $11,060,000, for Naval establishment $4,500,000, for Public buildings and miscellaneous matters about $7,000,000. This is about $27,000,000 and a very large part of it seems to be totally unnecessary; if not the country would be pleased to know what caused this large increase, and what assurance can be given that it will not continue on in the same manner for an indefinite time. In speaking of this same matter, the New York *Post*, although a Republican paper, has the independence to cry loudly against such profligacy. It concedes that twenty millions of this money has been needlessly squandered, and then says: "Do our readers know what this misuse of twenty millions of dollars really means? It means the annihilation of the labor of forty thousand men for a year, at five hundred dollars a year. It means the annihilation of the interest of nearly three hundred and fifty millions of dollars at six per cent. It means that the labor and capital of the country, which are the sources of its income, are paralyzed just to the extent in which they are squandered in these prodigalities. Every dollar of the tax imposed upon us to supply the waste is a dollar subtracted from the wages of the workingmen or the profits of the capitalists to support idlers or to encourage extravagance.

"But with these truths staring us in the face, Congress teems with projects, not of economy and retrenchment, but of augmented outlay. No one as yet has calculated the sum total of the burdens which it is proposed to impose upon the poor ass, the federal government, in the way of railroad commissioners appointed to embarrass commerce under a pretext of regulating it, and canal projects, and river improvements, and telegraph purchases, and savings banks and what not; but it would be a very short estimate to confine the amount to that of our present national debt—all of it to be done out of the people at a time when the agricultural classes are mad with suffering, when the mercantile classes are almost prostrate under the effects of a monetary crisis, and when the workingmen parade the streets of our cities, uttering cries wholly new to us, and which are only heard at intervals among the oppressed populations of the old world.

"Do the gentlemen at Washington understand these things? or will they go on with their petty and preposterous projects until disasters worse than panics bring them suddenly to their senses? We want economy first of all—thorough, rigid, uncompromising; and then we want the real interests of the country attended to, and not the schemes of speculators and lobbyists."

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES, Lands and Town Lots,

WITHIN THE

COUNTY OF DE KALB AND STATE OF INDIANA

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1872, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1873.

Names.	Description of Lands	Section	Township	Range	Acres	Hundredths	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cost of advertising	Total Taxes due
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Miller & Stoner	off N. side of s. e. q.	26	33	12	31	29	1050	1050	8 17	13 18	50	20 85
Same	in n. e. ½ of s. w. qr	26	33	12	13	47	630	683	4 23	10 48	50	15 20
Stoner John, Jr.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	1640	1640	6 06	19 02	50	25 57
Same	N. E. qr.	26	33	12	150	28	2900	2900	18 34	33 64	50	52 48
Stoner John	in mid. pt. of w. s. s. w. q.	24	33	12	6	00	90	90	35	1 04	50	1 89
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Spear Samuel	n. e. ¼ of n. e qr.	4	33	13	40	00	300	300	1 08	2 97	50	4 56
Willcox Isaac	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	400	400	2 74	3 96	50	7 20
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Johnson Thomas	w. ½ of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	14	40	00	680	680	3 07	[illegible]	50	9 62
Place Susan	in s. e. cor. of s½ of s. e. q.	1	33	14	1	00	40	40	1 45		50	1 95
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Mogle Simon, heir of	in s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		15	106	106	2 20	1 27	50	3 97
Same	n. ½ of n. ½ of n. w. qr	17	33	15	40	00	650	650	5 68	7 85	50	14 03
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Powell G., heirs of	n. e. cor. of s½ n. w. qr	25	35	12	10	00	70	70	39	74	50	1 63
Work Thomas	s. e. cor. of n. w. ¼, n. w. ql	35	35	12	10	00	255	402	35	6 00	50	6 85
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Mottinger S. B. & N.	pt. of s. w. qr.	3	35	13	140	50	2629	2814	1 14	[illegible]	50	34 35
Rogers Andrew C.	s e of s. w ¼ of s. w. q	3	33	13		25	140	185	1 14	3 55	50	5 19
Reing Frank	s. w. cor. of s. e. ¼, s. w. q	10	35	13	1	00	20	63	11	1 69	50	2 30
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Clark Sarah	s. 3-4 of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	6	35	14	30	00	590	645	3 45	9 34	50	13 29
Hanna Horace H.	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	80	00	400	400	2 56	4 24	50	7 30
Same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	250	250	2 20	2 64	50	5 34
Reed Robert	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	250	250	1 27	2 65	50	4 42
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Hanna Horace H.	pt. of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	55	25	330	330	2 08	3 99	50	6 57
Keefer Sarah J.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	7	35	15	4	80	250	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 38
Same	s. pt. of s. w ½ of s. w. q	6	35	15	2	60	150	150	1 51	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 21
Learned Oliver P & Mary	n. e. pt. of s. e qr.	6	35	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]
Robinet George	off s. s. e. fracl ½	4	35	15	61	72	1240	[illegible]	1 65	20 74	50	22 29
Welch Mary	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 97	10 59	50	18 96
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	[illegible]	900	4 77	10 89	50	16 16
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Ackley Asa, heirs of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	142	142	98	1 63	50	3 11
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Benihe John	w ¼ of n. w. qr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	1600	1600	11 81	16 96	50	29 27
Beach John	off s. side of n. w. q.	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Croxton W. G.	in s. w. qr.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeman Henritta	in n. w. qr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresborn John K	in s. w. cor of s. e. qr.	1	[illegible]	14	20	47	510	[illegible]	17 39	5 72	50	23 61
Johnson James	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		68	230	230	21	2 64	50	3 35
Kenietrick John	s. 3-4 of s. e ¼ s. w. q	21	[illegible]	14	30	00	400	400	6 36	6 36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linderfer Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	[illegible]	14	2	00	400	787	14 93	8 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meese John R.	pt of e. ½ of n. e. qr	10	34	14	73	50	1000	1262	22 53	16 08	50	39 11
North Nancy	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	90	91	19 26	2 46	50	22 22
Schmidt John	in s. w qr.	1	34	14		66	75	75	2 48	78	50	3 76
Smurr George	s. pt. of s. w ¼ of n. e. qr	[illegible]	34	14	7	50	75	75	1 95	78	50	3 23
Seldenright Alexander	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr	13	34	14	3	00	325	325	40 08	3 44	50	44 02
Zeigler Samuel G.	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	550	550	8 32	8 48	50	17 30
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Askey Thomas	in s. w. cor. of s. e. qr	3	34	13		50	200	200	8 30	2 12	50	11 12
Anstead Christain & John	in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr	4	34	13		26	303	303	23 19	3 24	50	27 83
Dearborn B B.	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	13	80	00	1145	1145	9 91	12 14	50	22 55
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr	24	34	13	40	00	480	480	5 00	5 08	50	[illegible]
Frothingham John B.	n. w. pt. of n. w ½ s. w. q	3	34	13	5	00	800	800	17 67	6 21	50	24 41
Hannah Charles	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	13	40	40	200	200	14 61	2 12	50	17 43
Jarvice & Crane	pt of n. e. ¼ of s. e. q	3	34	13		60	60	60	[illegible]	62	50	[illegible]
Lease Lemuel M.	in s. e. ¼ of s e q r.	3	34	13	6	00	750	750	3 05	7 94	50	11 49
Smith John Q.	in s. e. qr	4	34	13		50	125	126	17 05	1 32	50	18 87
Shoaf Charles	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	34	13	80	00	400	400	25 85	4 24	50	30 59
Smith Simon	s e p of s e ¼ n w q	15	34	13	1	50	60	117	11 26	2 24	50	14 00
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Farrington A. S.	In s e ¼ of n e. qr	2	34	12	2	75	225	225	1 36	2 60	50	4 46
Franklin Eliza	e ½ of n e qr	18	34	12	80	00	1620	1620	18 75	18 78	50	[illegible]
Helmer John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	46	46	1 99	12	50	3 01
Kryder Martha J.	in n e cor of s ½ n e q	4	34	12	1	00	45	45	42 96	52	50	43 98
Shaffer Lewis	off w end s ½ n e q	4	35	12		50	135	218	2 41	4 78	50	7 69

Town Lots.

Names	Number.	Township.		Towns.		Value of lots and improvements	Total value of taxables	Tax, Penalty and Interest	Tax for the Current year	Cost of Advertising	Total amount of Taxes due
LAWRENCE.											
Alleman Samuel M.	662	34	12	O. P.	73 pt of	90	90	80	1 04	50	2 34
Brant Jane C.	664	34	12	O. P.	55	27	27	7 14	30	50	7 94
Rine H. S.	724	34	12	O. P.	70	1350	1350	2 26	15 66	50	18 42
same	725	34	12	O. P.	71	315	315	3 20	3 64	50	7 34
Hunter Amanda	744	34	12	J. A.	32	207	207	2 24	2 40	50	5 14
Knox Joseph	754	34	12	O. P.	40	225	225	2 31	2 60	50	5 41
Miller Peter	758	34	12	J. A.	28 w ½	40	40	2 01	68	50	3 19
same	760	34	12	J. A.	29	36	36	1 30	40	50	2 20
same	761	34	12	J. A.	31	36	36	1 01	40	50	1 91
same	762	34	12	J. A.	35	27	27	1 01	30	50	1 81
Wyrick Jacob	798	34	12	O. P.	63	162	162	1 49	1 86	50	3 85
ORANGE.											
Rice Brothers	654	34	14		109	410	410	14 99	5 08	50	20 57
VIENNA.											
Huey Isaac	344	33	15		69	30	30	5 72	36	50	6 58
same	345	33	15		76	210	229	24	4 26	50	5 00
Rex Joseph	375	33	16		47 s e pt	440	440	19 45	5 32	50	25 27
Thompson John	394	33	16		38	130	130	1 40	1 57	50	3 46
SUMMIT.											
Ernest	611	35	13	G. A.	7 and ½	7	7	4 82	07	50	5 39
Marcum John	644	35	13	M A.	20	50	74	2 17	81	50	3 48
CORUNNA.											
Adams David W	906	34	12	McA	5 w ½	181	181	8 52	2 08	50	11 10
Chaffee Julia A.	8 8	34	12	McA	4	225	225	19 56	2 60	50	22 63
Drowley Jesse	437	34	12	McA	16 and ½	91	107	1 50	3 48	50	5 57
Harding E. Smith	908	34	12	T. A	4 n. w. cor	23	23	1 50	28	50	2 26
Hosler Lewis	910	34	12	McA	2	135	135	1 28	1 50	50	3 34
Ray William	946	34	12	McA	11	27	27	85	30	50	1 65
Snellbaker Levi	948	34	12	McA	5 e. ½	112	163	8 52	4 14	50	13 16
Thompson George D.	959	34	12	McA	3	315	315	2 26	4 90	50	7 66
BUTLER.											
Boon J. H.	6	34	14	E. A.	68 e pt	200	281	37 70	6 76	0	44 96
Carr Susan	173	34	14	T. A.	7	75	75	1 98	1 19	0	3 67
Garver John A.	382	34	14	P. A.	8	10	10	3 00	15	[illegible]	3 65
same	383	34	14	P. A.	17	10	10	94	15	[illegible]	1 50
Keefer Sarah J.	441	34	14	D. A.	[illegible]	1130	1535	[illegible]	17 27	5	20 47
Mathews Aaron B.	482	34	14	T. A.	5	250	250	47	4 01	5	4 58
Rose George W.	595	34	14	O. P.	27	175	216	11 27	6 72	5	18 49
Weltz Daniel	739	34	14	E. A.	66 pt of	200	200	2 61	3 22	50	6 35
AUBURN.											
Brown Wm.	61	34	13	O. P.	194	60	60	48	75	50	1 73
[illegible]	[illegible]	34	13	O. P.	200	50	50	48	63	50	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	34	13	G&D	8	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	183	34	13	G&D	9	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	184	34	13	G&D	10	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
same	185	34	13	G&D	19	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	186	34	13	G&D	20	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
same	187	34	13	G&D	21	100	100	32	1 25	50	2 07
Floyd Hattie A.	268	34	13	O P.	115	335	335	64	4 22	50	5 36
Kuhlman Enos	413	34	13	W A	29	110	110	46	1 38	50	2 34
Larimore Andrew	440	34	13	O. P	218	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	50	[illegible]
Little Amanda	448	34	13	O. P	67	500	632	34 00	9 20	50	43 73
Moody John R.	549	34	13	K A	13	70	70	[illegible]	88	50	1 70
Moore John R.	554	34	13	K A	12	100	100	[illegible]	2 38	50	3 20
Rakestraw Wm.	672	34	13	K A	5	100	100	40	1 25	50	2 15
Smith & Hare	746	34	13	O. P	116	610	635	64	8 65	50	[illegible]
Shafer John & Bro.	776	34	13	G&D	15	130	1130	40	12 96	50	[illegible]
same	777	34	13	G&D	16	75	75	21	93	50	[illegible]
WATERLOO.											
Aumead John B.	6	34	15	Hop	16	875	1000	36	3 60	50	4 50
Corbet Artemus	30	34	13	O P	71	690	600	15 43	6 66	50	22 57
Dittman John	143	34	15	Hor	[illegible] 220	75	75	9 30	83	50	10 60
Goldsmith Aggie J.	195	34	15	M A	8	100	100	60	2 11	50	[illegible]
Hamilton Netgie A.	224	34	15	F. A 1st	40	[illegible]	102	200	2 29	50	5 79
Jarvis & Frothingham	269	34	15	F. A 2d	2	200	200	6 78	2 22	50	9 30
Littell L. C.	297	34	15	Hor	[illegible] 200	40	40	1 41	44	50	2 35
Lock Thomas	425	34	15	H op	25	125	125	34	1 38	50	2 22
same	424	34	15	Hor	20 100	240	251	34	2 77	50	3 61
Trisch Sophronia	162	34	15	H A	21	75	75	72	83	50	2 05
Davis & Johnson	601	34	15	Cop	19 Uniontown	30	30	294	32	50	3 76

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County }

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1872 with the delinquent tax, penalty and interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February, A. D. 1874 (the same being the ninth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty, interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 18th, 1873.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
GREAT BARGAINS
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A.	10½c
White Coffee B.	10c
White Coffee C.	9c
Brown	8 and 8c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 30 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the customer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 80, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 60, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60, 80, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	50, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12½
Best Zante Currants, per pound	[illegible]
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peal, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year old Whiskey from 35 cents to 75 cents per bottle. Currant and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle. Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 35, 2 20—Old 76 3 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 3 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	25c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	15c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	[illegible]
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil, per gallon	$1 40	Lard Oil per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	40c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	50c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon, 75, 85 and 1 00	
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.
Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS,

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House.

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

ORGANS,

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Till, Administrator of Estate of Eli Wildasoin, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decendent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

ATTEST: J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the *Christian at Work*; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

CHROMOS ALL READY.

No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS Wanted.

H. W. ADAMS, Publisher, 102 Chambers-St., New York.

Rates Reduced
VIA
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Cincinnati to Washington
8 Dollars
Philadelphia $10.50
NEW YORK $13.50

Passengers will save money by purchasing local tickets to Cincinnati and there procure through tickets by this line at the above low rates. Baggage checked. Tickets for sale at No. 2 Burnet House, and depot, Cincinnati, O.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, CORRECTOR.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

The Superintendent has been encouraged by meeting a number of visitors in the different schools, especially the Directors. This is another encouraging sign, that we are entering upon a new and better era, and one in which our educational interests will receive a new impetus. We hope to meet these friends often.

Teachers almost universally express a wish that parents and others interested in the school, would visit them oftener. There is no doubt that much good would be accomplished in this way. Teachers would, in this way, learn more of the wishes and expectations of the parents, and the parents would also become better acquainted with the work in the school room. They would understand better the difficulties and trials a teacher has to encounter, and with this better understanding would arise a feeling of sympathy for the teacher, and a willingness to assist him in overcoming some of these difficulties in which he most needs sympathy and assistance.

Township Institutes.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The second teachers' institute of Concord township met at Spencerville January 17th, and was called to order by Mr. M. Young. On motion of Mr. Young, Mr. C. P. Houser was elected President, to serve the remainder of the winter. On motion of Mr Young, all teachers from other townships were invited to assist in the institute. The society then proceeded with the exercises according to the programme; each teacher taking the part assigned him. Common fractions by J. E. Dumot; decimal fractions by J Boyle; analysis in grammar by J. Stilling.

Afternoon session—Writing by A. P. Schurtz; a recitation in geography by a class from the Spencerville institute; school conducted, by L. Daniels; first principles of arithmetic by C. P. Howser, in which he gave the origin of the Roman and Arabic notation, also of some of our weights and measures. He then gave his method of teaching the tables in compound numbers, which is done by writing out a classification of the subjects, with each table in its appropriate place; compound proportion by W. Devilbes; a lesson on the use of Web's Word Method by C. P. Howser. Discussion—Subject—Methods of preventing whispering in school. A short time was given after each lesson for questions and criticisms.

There were ten teachers, out of twelve, present, besides quite a large attendance of visitors. Our institutes seem to be growing better. May they continue to do so.

The following programme was arranged for the next meeting, which will be held at Spencerville February 21st:

Primary reading, Mrs. Alice Deanman; theoretical arithmetic, M. Young; history, the wars, J. Boyle; geography, use of globes &c., A. P. Schurtz; discussion on the use of globes and maps; grammar—how to teach it to beginners illustrated by giving a practical recitation, L. Daniels; spelling, how to teach it, W. Abell; Physiology, digestion and circulation, E. Dumot; reading, C. P. Howser; practical arithmetic, Joseph Shilling; writing, W. Devilbes; general discussion—theory, practice and government; miscellaneous business.

Evening session—Discussion—The subject—Incentives to study. Objects of Recitation.

LUCINDA DANIELS, Secretary.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Institute met at Jackson Center on Saturday, January 24, 1874. D. M. in the chair. Mr. Barns, being present, proceeded to assist in the institute work of that day, by first putting upon the board a tabularized statement of the verb, as taught in Harvey's grammar, giving also a full explanation of the difference betwixt regular and irregular verbs. This was followed by a general discussion in theory and practice of teaching. Among other points discussed was this: How shall we break up the habit of waiting and hesitating before answering questions in recitation? Various remedies were suggested, among others, favorable mention was made of some system of answering easy questions in concert. Subject of spelling was then discussed. Arithmetic was then taken up, and all present were reminded by a few practical examples, that the old couplet which says:

"The Rule of Three
Doth puzzle me,"

will sometimes apply even in these days. The teachers were evidently pleased by the valuable suggestions made by the Superintendent on this subject, as well as that of Compound Proportion. Then followed an exemplary drill in reading, in which all took a deep interest. Next was mathematical geography, by D. M. Allen. After a discussion on school government, adjourned.

D. M. ALLEN, President.
MALVINA KEERAN, Secretary.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 22c.
Oats 41cts.
Apples 70c.
Butter 20 cts.
Wheat $1 37
Potatoes $1.25.
Corn, new, 55c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $6.00.
The COURIER $2.00 a year

Take your county paper.

Ice packers are discouraged.

Prepare for the spring trade.

Now is the time to advertise.

The new planing mill is going up rapidly.

Butchering seems to be going on all over town.

See the card of the Ætna Insurance Co on first page.

The Saginaw time card is changed this week.

Coder has sold his interest in the restaurant, at the postoffice.

M. L. Duck has a public sale next Saturday.

This week finishes the publishg of the delinquent list.

'Gust Leas and I. Cool are shipping cattle west.

Mrs. Guy Plum is dangerously ill with the typhoid fever.

Wood is high, on account of the miserable condition of the roads.

The weather don't exactly compare with our weather cocks.

The roads are in a worse condition than any time before this winter.

Abright & Shepherd are taking the lead in the paper line.

Good books by all the popular authors of the day can be had at Davenport's.

The best gold pen in the world can be had at Davenport's.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary can be had at Davenport's for $10.

Are you going to build in the spring? Ask all dot court house, you know it den.

Many of our friends still go to the "old office" when they have business with us.

Firm Stough, of that popular hotel, at Waterloo, was in town on Monday this week.

We heard of a fellow who wore a shirt twigs out four weeks, and had not paid for the last rubbing of it.

A singing convention is now in session at Case's Hall. It will close by giving a concert.

The play of Old Honesty was well patronized by a large number of our best citizens.

Our Main street, on yesterday, presented a Broadway appearance, and a lively business was done.

The school teachers at Columbia City have organized a dramatic company. Mr Reynolds has just finished their scenery.

A few weeks ago the Auburn Dance Club whirled merrily off in the light Quadrille—to remain so, "they say."

That darling fellow who is so free to give advise, ought to have a good, pious old mother-in-law, so he had.

This has been a hard winter on saw-mills, and also with those who are dependent on their teams for a living.

Monday was a cloudy day. Tuesday it rained, and Wednesday it snowed. The variety is good but not very pleasant.

Wood thieves, it is said, are rambling through various parts of the town. Keep a big dog.

Candidates for office are beginning to be pleasant and have long conversations with every and anybody. Ha, ha.

The young roosters around town are beginning to compose poetry for their Valentines.

The icy sidewalks have caused many people to flatly contradict that they take no interest in astronomical affairs.

The sidewalk on Eight street is very much in need of repair. In fact a new one would not look bad.

The Presbyterians are alone in the protracted efforts. The other churches have closed for the present.

We hear that another bakery will be located here in the spring. Also a first-class resturant.

Mr. Benedict, of Sandusky, Ohio, has bought out McQuiston & Coder. Mr. M. may, however, remain in the business.

Vordermark & Sons, are building a handsome desk in their store room, which will add greatly to the looks of their already tasty store.

The ice crop promises to come "out of the little end of the horn" this year.—Dealers should pray for cold weather immediately.

Our street crossings, on Main street, have been in a terrible condition. We suggest that the Marshal have them cleaned off.

We are doing a large trade in statements and letterheads. We have enterprising business men in every department of trade and are glad to remark thus.

The Fair God, Gen. Lew Wallace, at Davenport's, the most readable book published. No lover of good books should be without it.

The large glass front in the fine new building erected last year in Columbia City, by Col. I. B. McDonald, was broken in one day last week.

Mr. Shaner, the agent at the Eel River depot informs us that business is improving rapidly on that line. Freights are increasing every month and the passenger trade is picking up.

A bet was made against time in the spoke factory last week. The spokesman bet he could make 100 spokes in fifteen minutes. He won in 14½. A hub was made in 30 seconds.

One of our young men dissappointed in a small love affair. His girl gave him the mitten, and it was thought he'd commit suicide. But he did'nt, and tragic like he bathed his grief in a bowl of benzine

Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has favored us with a copy of the Ledger Almanac for 1874. It is a neatly printed pamphlet, and contains much valuable information.

Mr. Woods, of Goshen, is pretty near our ideal of a Judge. He don't allow attorneys and witnesses to run the court.—He seems to appreciate the fact that it costs something to run a court and that time is valuable.

The choral class has just entered upon a second term under Prof. Bennett, and is making great proficiency. Everyone who have a taste for music should attend. All are admitted. The class meets this evening at Case's Hall.

The *Press* says Tommy Mays, of the COURIER and ourself, each "formsh the brains for half a newspaper." That is more than we can say of the Editor of the *Press*.—*Butler News*.

Correct.

The 54th annual statement of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has been filed in the Clerk's office Net assets $5,521,049,14. John L. Davis has this day been appointed agent for Auburn, of this sterling old corporation.

They have organized a social club in Waterloo, called the Novelty Club, to cultivate, stimulate and elevate the tone of society and furnish rational, innocent and healthful recreation. An organization of this kind would not hurt our town.

We feel like congratulating the fellow that sends dispatches from here to the Chicago papers. His last one relative to the old man Davis stabbing his son-in-law is a success, and no doubt reads very well abroad, but when we read the account, it just seems to us there is not a word of truth in it, and that disgusts us.

Mr. Robert McWade, the great actor will appear in his great character of Rip Van Winkle, at Colerick's Opera House, this Thursday evening. We like him as well as the great Jefferson because his adaptation of the beautiful legendary story is more to our liking. Those who want to see a fine piece of acting should attend.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Hopkins, informs O. W. Sanger that teachers are not entitled to pay for attending township institutes; but they forfeit a day's pay if they do not attend them.—*Huntington Dem.*

The above will be of interest to the teachers of DeKalb coming as it does from high authority.

The performance last Friday evening by the Dramatic Company, was largely appreciated to judge from the attention and applause given. The attendance was not so large as on the opening occasion, but it was even larger than expected. All seemed well pleased with it except one or two high-toned individuals, who are jealous of success when attained by anyone else than themselves. Mr. Reynolds did well and he paid a light compliment to the troupe in being so well supported. It is to be hoped that when good weather comes the company will again appear in a good bill.

There is only one man in this wide world that we realy have a spite against and that is the fellow who invented the soap-stone griddle. We know a family in this town, that was pious, happy, serene, faultless. No cloud ever threw a shadow over its threshold. No discord entered into its keeping. Unfortunately, one day, the husband brought home a patent, non-explosive, double-back-action, soap-stone griddle, and Satan came also. Now, the old woman swears, the old man swears, and even the children whisper the most horrid oaths. It has proved worse than a sad case of mother-in-law.

10,000 Grangers are wanted immediately at Vordermark & Sons to examine the new style, durability, and neatness of the "Granger Boot & Shoe."

A WONDERFUL INVENTION RECENTLY PATENTED.—An elegant little instrument which combines 12 practical useful tools. Pocket rule, ruler, square, bevel screw-driver, chisel, compasses, scissors, button hole cutter, paper knife, eraser and pencil sharpener. The article is made of steel and evidently durable. Agents are wanted in every town. The proprietors offer to send steel polished post paid by mail for 50cts. Silver plated, $1. Gold plated $2. Persons desiring an agency or to obtain the tools should apply at once. The proper address is Combination Tool Co., 124 Nassau street, New York. Also the new Revolving Lightning Trap, which winds up like a clock. Kills rats, mice &c., and throws them away and sets itself as quick as the name indicates. One trap sent by express for $1.

Miss Anna Bapel, of Michigan, lectured at the M. E. Church last Saturday evening to a very small house. We expected to see a larger audience because a lady was to lecture, but it was not near so large as on Sunday evening, when it was free. More people can get into that house at a *free* lecture than would greet a circus. The lecture was a fair one, full of theory and advice, well studied as to language, and not very eloquently though impressively delivered. She is young yet in the lecture field and will, no doubt, with experience and practice, make a good speaker. Her theme, "The Press and the People," was a good one, giving her a wide range, of which she took advantage, making some good points. She should avoid that monotonous tone of voice, and throw a little more life and expression into the lecture.

A SUIT FOR $5,000 DAMAGES.—An important trial commenced last Monday in the Circuit Court, Judge Woods, of Goshen, presiding. W. W. Smith brought an action against Doctor J. Stough, of Waterloo, for malpractice in the treatment of Smith's daughter, who died suddenly and under mysterious circumstances last fall. The damages are laid at $5,000. The best legal ability has been employed on both sides. Messrs Morris and Ninde, of Fort Wayne and McClellan of Waterloo, for the plaintiff, and Chapin of Kendallville, and McBride & Morlan of Waterloo for the defendant. Tuesday was occupied in the examination of witnesses. The argument before the Jury was opened yesterday afternoon by Judge Morris, in an able effort, followed by McBride and Chapin for the defense. Mr. Ninde closed the argument. The Jury returned a verdict this morning in favor of the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $1000.

We have often tried to impress upon the master mind of the *Press* the story of throwing stones at glass houses and the following is the result of our pains.

"The editor of the Butler *News* is disposed to rejoice that his paper is filled with sheriff's sales. These sales are published in the paper nearest the property, and their frequent appearance in the local paper, is a rather bad showing for the financial condition of the village. It is a mere matter of taste, this bragging about the sheriff's sales."

It has been but a few weeks since the *Press* was overjoyed with an abundance of sheriff sales, it then being the only paper outside of the county seat. But its glorifying was cut short by the appearance of a rival who is much favored with sheriff sales and therefore chuckles with propriety that he is not to starve. There upon, it is deemed by this *Press* a matter of taste, these sheriff sales. Sour grapes, old boy.

SOCIAL PARTY—One of the most enjoyable parties ever assembled in Waterloo met at the residence of C. A. O. McClellan on last Wednesday evening. In spite of the inclement weather the spacious and elegant rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Mack were filled to overflowing, with their many friends. Ample preparations had been made to receive them, however, and nothing was omitted that could add to the enjoyment of the evening. The liberal host had engaged the 'bus for the accommodation of those living in the more distant parts of town. Quite a number of guests were also present from Fort Wayne, Angola, Kendallville and other places. A supper, such as might be expected by all who are acquainted with the hostess, was served up about eleven o'clock. After enjoying themselves until "the wee sma' hours about the twal" the company dispersed with many expressions of gratitude for the pleasant entertainment they had received, and feeling that "it had been good for them to be there."

Japanese Peas.

These peas yield 200 bushels to the acre Agents wanted. They have recently been brought to this country from Japan, and prove to be the finest pea known for table use or for stock. They grow in the form of a bush, from 3 to 5 feet high, and do not require sticking. They yield from 1 quart to a gallon of peas per bush. A sample package, that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of peas, giving terms to agents, and full directions as to the time and manner of planting, will be sent post paid, to any one desiring to act as agent, on receipt of 50 cents. Address,

L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn

We hear of one or two who say the performance, last week, was vulgar. What ideas people have that's never been away from home.

Remember Vordermark's Shoe Store when purchasing such articles.

We hate to part company with some of our old subscribers, but the times are such, unless they pay up, we *must*. The COURIER has a very large circulation.—This is gratifying, because it shows the paper is appreciated, but a large circulation is only a detriment to publishers unless subscribers are prompt paying. The white paper is cash, and unless cash is paid the supply is cut off. Paper makers don't fool long with printers who are not up to time when bills are due. It is come down or get out. Not being in a position to get out we are compelled to come down, and to qualify ourselves for this "come down business" we must practice on some of our delinquent subscribers. We make these remarks to explain the absence of THE COURIER next week in many of the households, where it has long been a weekly visitor. We do this from no disposition to be ugly—not at all. We are simply driven to it from stern necessity.—There is scarcely a person who cannot pay the small sum due this office, but how patiently do some subscribers bear the distress and suffering of a poor printer.—To those who have responded to our call we express undivided thanks.

OUR HUB AND SPOKE FACTORY.

We visited this large establishment last Tuesday and found the machinery tearing into the wood and turning out more hubs and spokes than we thought could be made in one day. Nearly all the machinery is in position—several machines being set aside until room is made for them About twenty-five men are at work yet the factory is not running to its full capacity. We met Major Casebeer, the wheelhorse of the enterprise at the door and he escorted us through the various departments, with an unction that was as gratifying as it was becoming. The Maj. is one of these genial, big-hearted fellows that always have a smile for everybody.—He has the energy to push things through and there is no fear but that the enterprise under his guidance will meet with success. He has had large experience, knows where to hit and always strikes when the iron is hot. He is ably assisted by Mr. Wood, whose merits as a man of enterprise, liberality and fair dealing have long since been recognised by our citizens. Practical workmen are in control of each machine while others are provided to keep them supplied with stock. Each man has his particular duty to perform, and the entire working of machinery and stock is so systematized that not a moment lost while the line shaft is in motion A cut of wood large enough to make a hub is thrown upon one machine, and then passes from that to another and so on until in a moment it comes out at the other end a perfect hub, only requiring seasoning to make it fit for use. The same may be said of the spoke department and thus hundreds are made every day and so fast is the manufactured stock accumulating that sheds will have to be erected to find a place for it. There is still some capital stock subscribed that has not been paid, and with this they intend erecting these sheds. We learn from Superintendent Casebeer that they will begin to ship on orders this week, and that they have orders now that will require a year to fill.

Mr. E. E. Williams, the outside man, or contractor is kept busy in furnishing materiel for the capacious jaws of these machines, but thanks to the abundance of timber in this section of the county, he has a large amount on hand and large quantities are received daily.

We regard this establishment as a valuable acquisition to Auburn, for it gives employment even in these hard times to a goodly number of men and will greatly enlarge in this direction every year.

Such institutions are what make thriving and prosperous towns and we want to see more of them established here.

There are several other manufactories that should be added the present year, and we want to see an effort to that purpose. We forgot to state the irrepressible Ira Crow is chief engineer at this establishment, and keeps his department in good order. Ira promised to call and see us but has not yet. We suppose Ira has forgot it. Its somewhat of a habit for Ira to forget. Ira, don't forget.

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a disease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Night-sweats, Bronchitis, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver, Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considered incurable.

Messrs. Abright & Shepherd have received a large selection of sheet music, both vocal and instrumental, and you can get the latest popular pieces now out.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your health and strength.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR—I was very much pleased that you noticed in your last issue the conduct of young boys on our streets at night. I am scarcely a proper person to judge of their practice for seldom am I on the streets but my ears are pained by horrid oaths—the more saddening because from boys whose lips should know nothing but the words of innocence and love. It is a dreadful thing for men to curse their Maker and swear by His holy name, but for children to do so is enough to chill our blood. It is a crime appalling in itself, and points to a future, even in this life, so dreadful that one covers his face from and refuses to think of it. I do not know who these boys are, but they belong to some of the families of this town. Parents, is he your boy? I know that parents have so much confidence in their children that they think they are all right. "My boy never would do so;" but these boys belong to some one. Is he your boy? Do not take all for granted. See to it. It is a pernicious and ruinous habit to allow boys to be on the streets at night. If they are not already bad, they cannot long be good coming in contact with the society they meet—loafers and loose characters; for others, as a general thing, find employment or other places to spend their time. Some one is responsible for this. Who is it? I would say community; because it does not frown upon this evil practice and rebuke it everywhere; but most of all the parents, and especially the mothers. Do not let your children thus be ruined by a thoughtless want of watchfulness over their lives. Train that life for nobleness which is now on the way to ruin.

J. EMORY FISHER.

Auburn, Jan. 26th, '74.

Ordinance.

An ordinance providing for the issue of Bonds of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana and determining the price at which they may be sold.

WHEREAS, The Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, did heretofore, to-wit, on the 1[illegible]th day of January, A. D., 1874, file with the Board of Trustees of said town, a [illegible] verified by affidavit, setting forth that said Board of School Trustees had purchased a certain piece of land therein described, as a site for a School House in said town, and that the said Board of School Trustees had not the means to pay for the same, the estimated cost thereof being two thousand dollars.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that there shall be issued by the said Board of Trustees of said town Bonds of said town, to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, bearing date April 1st, 1874, as follows: Eleven Bonds of the denomination of two hundred dollars each, three of which shall become due April 1st, 1875, four of which shall become due April 1st, 1876, and four of which shall become due April 1st, 1877, and one Bond of the denomination of three hundred dollars, due April 1st, 1877, all of said Bonds to draw annual interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, with coupons for the payment of said interest attached severally to said Bonds.

SECTION 2. The Bonds issued by the said Board of Trustees in pursuance of section one of this ordinance, shall not be sold for less than ninety-four cents for each dollar of the amount of each Bond.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after ten days after its publication in the Auburn COURIER.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Pres.

Chas Baugnot
Frank Jones,
J. W. Shaffer
J. W. McKay,
} Board of Trustees

Attest the Clerk and seal of said town this 19th day of January 1874.

J. A. SMITH, Clerk.

THE

Weekly Graphic.

A Newspaper, a Literary Paper, a Story Paper, and a Picture Paper Combined.

Each subscriber remitting the cost of a yearly subscription, will be entitled to receive the

Magnificent Chromo Picture, Entitled "The Guardian Angel," The largest and most elegant work of art ever offered as a Premium to newspaper subscribers.

This chromo has been prepared exclusively for subscribers to the Weekly Graphic and is not and cannot be obtained at any of the picture stores. Its production has occupied months of time, and cost several thousand dollars, and art connoisseurs who have seen it pronounce it to be one of the most beautiful and artistic chromos ever exhibited in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—We wish to immediately agents in every city, town and village and throughout every county in the United States, to canvass for The Weekly Graphic. Our special rates for large clubs, together with the unique and attractive features of the paper itself, and the incomparable beauty of our premium chromo, are sufficient inducements to enable energetic and vigorous agents to secure, on the average, over one hundred subscribers daily. Now is the time to begin, when people are dropping their subscriptions to other papers.

TERMS.

One Copy	$ 2.50
Five Copies	12.00
Ten Copies	22.00
Thirty Copies	63.00
Fifty Copies	100.00

Larger clubs at the rate of $2 per year for each subscriber. The chromo delivered free, unmounted, at our office, to every subscriber. Mounted and post-paid, 50 cents in addition to the subscription must be sent.

Postmasters and others forming clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by Draft, Money Order, or Registered Letter, at our risk.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and county, and address

THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC,
New York.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874.

Lot number eight (8) in block No. 1 (1), in Tomlinson's addition to the town of Butler in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in nine, and one third eighteen months from the date of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date of sale; Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED W. HALL, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y for Est.

Notice to Administrators & Guardians

Administrators and Guardians are hereby notified that at the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the following order was made, to-wit:

It is ordered by the Court that all Administrators of Estates of decedents of over one year standing and who have failed to make their report thereon, And all Guardians of the persons and estates of minor heirs of over two years standing who have failed to report as required by law, and all Administrators and Guardians who have failed to report as such, and as ordered by the court, and failing so to do by the next term of this court, will be ordered by citation to appear and answer as to their delinquencies.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 20th day of December, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields has been fully inaugurated, and extends throughout the anthracite regions. The miners have passed stringent resolutions calculated to deter any of their weak-kneed fellows from returning to work at the companies' terms. They will undoubtedly make a stubborn and protracted resistance to any reduction. The mine-owners have announced their ultimatum, and having done so, are holding no further communication with the miners. They have closed their mines, and declare that they will not be reopened until the men come to work at the reduced schedule of rates. Thus the matter stands, and seems likely to stand for weeks, if not months, to come.

THE knitting mill of [illegible], of Bennington, Vt., was burned on the 20th of January, the fire being caused by the leakage of a gasoline pipe. The gas ignited from a boiler fire, and, exploding, demolished the adjoining sewing-room. Nine women at work there were instantly killed or burned to death in the fire which followed, and many others were injured, some shockingly.

THE Samana Bay Company has negotiated a loan of $5,000,000 in London....M. Gambetta has been challenged to fight a duel by M. Haentjens, a member of the French Assembly. ....The London *Times* publishes the substance of a note from Prince Bismarck which holds the French Government accountable for the violence of the Ultramontane press in France.

The West.

SOME time ago a man named Bob Turner was arrested in Grant county, Wis., charged with murdering his brother. It was suspected at the time that Turner had committed other murders. Recently he has made a full confession, which more than confirms these suspicions, and stamps him as one of the most atrocious wretches unhung. He delights to talk of the many persons he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies, and declares nobody can find them but himself, and that if they were got together there would be nearly forty of them. He says that his mission on earth was to kill off the people, as there were altogether too many people crowding into this country, and exhibits a savage satisfaction in recounting his bloody exploits.

THE jewelry store of Duhme & Co., in Cincinnati, was robbed, a few days ago, of $7,000 worth of diamonds....A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., says the Indians at Vermillion Lake are dying of starvation. They have eaten six children and one man. The scarcity of game and failure of the rice crop is the cause....Ex-Senator Doolittle is President of the University of Chicago.

JOHN T. HARPER, the defaulting Revenue Collector, who fled to Canada some months ago, has returned to his home at El Paso, Ill. ....The Central Union Depot, at the foot of Lake street, Chicago, has been burned. Loss, $100,000.

GOV. BAGLEY has called an extra session of the Michigan Legislature for Wednesday, March, 3....At Shelbyville, Ind., a few days ago, a committee of ladies visited all the liquor-saloons and other places where liquors are sold, and held prayer-meeting, imploring the dealers to give up their traffic. At one or two places they were treated rudely, but were generally courteously received....Gold in limited quantities has been discovered seven miles from Des Moines, Iowa. It pans out 1¢ to the bushel of dirt. Some samples of quartz are shown containing small particles.

THE ship Panther was recently wrecked between Port Townsend and San Francisco. Twenty-three lives—all on board—were lost. ....The United States steamer Tuscarora has sailed from San Diego, Cal., for the Sandwich Islands and Japan, for the purpose of sounding *en route* for a location for the proposed telegraph cable between Asia and the Pacific coast of the United States....A passenger train *en route* from Dubuque to Chicago was thrown from the track near Rochelle, Iowa, a few days ago, rolled down an embankment, and turned bottom side upward. The passengers got a pretty lively shaking up, and scarcely one of them escaped injury. Many were severely wounded, but all will probably recover....There is a great destitution among the Indians of Minnesota, and some of them have been driven to the horrible extremity of killing and eating their own children.

The South.

CHANG and Eng, the celebrated Siamese twins, died suddenly at their home in Surrey county, N. C., on Jan. 17. Chang was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his sufferings. He had been quite feeble for several days, so much so as to confine the brothers to their bed. On Friday night, the 16th, Chang became worse, and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 17th. Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and in two hours from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last. They were 63 years old.

Washington.

MR. MCCRARY'S bill for the appointment of a Government Board of Railroad Commissioners, and for the prohibition of unreasonable charges by inter-State railroads, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Railroads and Canals. The committee make a long argument to establish the constitutionality and expediency of such legislation. Congress is distinctly granted power to regulate commerce between the States, and that, the committee argue, with a great deal of chop logic, covers the ground. Congress has the same power over inter-State railway traffic that individual States have over their internal traffic. The regulation of inter-State railroads by the several States is impossible. There must be a national regulation or none. The question, as they put it, is, whether these corporations shall be controlled by the Federal Government or left unbridled....The question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw on the $44,000,000 reserve has been dismissed by the Committee on Ways and Means, who have agreed to present the subject to the House and have it settled there.

THE President has approved the Salary Repeal bill....The famous speech delivered by Elliott (colored), of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives recently, turns out to be the production of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 23d says: "The postal telegraph scheme still occupies a good portion of the time of the House Committee on Postoffices. Mr. Orton has finally concluded his argument against the scheme, and its friends will now take up the time of the committee for a week or two."

Foreign.

THE ship Minnehaha, from Callao for Dublin, has been lost off the Sicily Islands. Ten of the crew were drowned....There is again talk at Washington over a prospective change in the head of the Treasury Department.... Thirty-three workmen were killed at Toquella, Spain, a few days ago, by the falling of a railway viaduct.

IT is announced that persons passing between France and Italy no longer need passports.

NINETEEN persons were recently drowned by the sinking of a steamer in the port of Bastia, Corsica....The famine in Bengal is assuming an increased importance and engaging the earnest attention of the leading men in financial and commercial circles. At London, there seems to be no doubt that England will be called upon for large quantities of food to feed her famishing population in India....A report has reached London that the King of Ashantee has sued for peace.

A WILKESBARRE (Pa.) dispatch says the coal miners are growing turbulent and disorderly: that thousands of miners are idle throughout the Wyoming region, and if the suspension of mining continues much longer, or if a strike is precipitated, the greatest lawlessness will arise....Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, gave a reception and levee to the printers, editors and publishers of New Hampshire, at his new chateau in Manchester, a few evenings since.

LONDON has just experienced another of those dense fogs so peculiar to that latitude. ....According to the Spanish official reports of the engagement at Los Melones 650 Government troops, under Col. Espanda, met 1,800 of the insurgents, and after a severe fight of six hours and a half the Spaniards retreated, having four officers and fifty privates wounded, Espanda having his nose shot off. Private Cuban advices say that Espanda had 1,200 men, only 260 of whom escaped death, wounds, or capture....A London dispatch announces the death of Madme. Parepa-Rosa, the celebrated cantatrice....The Acheenese continue to make desperate resistance to the occupation of their country by the Dutch.

Political.

GOV. DAVIS, of Texas, has twice asked President Grant to help him hold the Gubernatorial chair, and has twice been refused. To his last appeal the President has replied, through Attorney-General Williams, that he has already held the office longer than the law allows, and that his right to stay still longer is at least so doubtful that no Federal troops will be put at his disposal, as he requests.

THE newly-elected officials in Texas have gained full possession of the State Government....The political disturbance in Mississippi has been settled by the Supreme Court of the State, which holds the last election legal and constitutional. This puts Ames in the chair as Governor

The Grange.

C. L. KING, Deputy of the Michigan State Grange, writes: "The number of granges in the State now exceeds 200, and the applications come in thicker than ever before. The calls on the National Grange for charters exceed 100 a week."....The Georgia State Grange was in session at Atlanta last week, 275 subordinate granges being represented.... The Wisconsin State Grange met at Janesville on the 21st inst. The most of the proceedings were of a secret character. Three hundred and four granges were in working condition in the State on Oct. 1, and some 25 have been organized since. The Treasurer's report shows receipts for the year, $4,017, disbursements, $2,277, which leaves only $1,740 in the treasury. Grand Worthy Master Cochrane delivered an address, in which he represents the order to be in a flourishing condition and spreading rapidly. George Parsons and the associate officers of the Minnesota State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry have filed articles of incorporation under the laws of the State. The objects of the incorporation are to advance the agricultural and horticultural interests of its members, and the purchase and sale of agricultural and horticultural machinery, grain, produce, etc., and the establishment of agencies throughout the United States to carry out these objects....The Michigan State Grange was in session at Kalamazoo last week. Upward of 700 delegates were in attendance, and the proceedings were harmonious. The State Grange was organized last April. There are now 215 granges, with an average of sixty members to each. This is a small estimate. The organization is composed, in most cases, of the best farmers and leading men.

THE Agricultural Committee of the National House of Representatives has appointed a sub-committee to take into consideration the complaints of the Grangers. These complaints are pouring into Congress from all sections of the country, and embrace a multitude of subjects, including transportation with its rates and inconveniences; also, the great cost of manufacturing wheat into flour....The Wisconsin Grangers have resolved that the taxation of railroads should be increased to 5 per cent., and that the United States Government should provide currency enough to do away with any danger of panic....The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, in their report, recommend that the delegates to the National Grange make an effort to have charter dues of subordinate granges reduced from $15 to $10, and annual dues to the State Grange to 5 cents per capita; also, to allow the conferring of two degrees at one meeting, and making fees of deputies uniform; to make provision for mileage and per diem of delegates to the National Grange; to pay delegates in orders on the subordinate grange; and that granges be not allowed to be located within five miles of each other.

General.

MR. W. C. FLAGG, President of the Illinois Farmers' Association, delivered an elaborate address before the National Cheap Transportation Convention, at Washington, in the course of which he gave his solution of the transportation problem. His plan, in brief, is to build eight grand trunk railway lines, connecting the North, West, South, and East. He thinks they could be built for $25,000 per mile, which would be about $25,000,000 for each road, or $200,000,000 for the whole—about $7,000,000 on the average, for each State through which they run, or an assessment of $6.50 per acre on each acre of land within three miles of a line, or two-thirds of 1 per cent. on the total wealth of the country, which is less than one-half the annual railroad charges of the country....A Washington dispatch says the House Committee on Railroads and Canals have agreed upon McCrary's bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and will report it to the House at the first opportunity, together with a report on the subject of the bill, which Mr. McCrary is now preparing. ....The *National Crop Reporter* of the 16th inst. publishes the final estimates of last year's crop of oats and hay in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. The estimated total production of oats in the States named in 1872 was, in round numbers, 192,300,000 bushels, and the falling off from this in 1873 is placed at 10 2-10 per cent. Indiana shows the heaviest loss, being over 17 per cent., and Tennessee the largest gain, or nearly 9 per cent. The estimates of the hay crop give an average falling off in the crop of 1873 as compared with that of 1872 equal to 6¼ per cent., and makes the total yield last year in the above States nearly 10,000,000 tons.... The National Board of Trade, in session at Baltimore last week, adopted the report of the Committee on Transportation appointed at the Chicago meeting, some weeks ago, the principal features of which are as follows:

1. That legislation be adopted to prevent the delay in active shipment of grain intended for transportation in the hands of common carriers.
2. That the only true remedy for the existing evils in transportation will be secured by the development of water routes, and that it is the duty of Government neither to assist nor give aid or money to benefit any artificial route of transportation.
3. That any attempt to regulate the rate of freight by Government authority would be inexpedient and contrary to sound policy.
4. That the fast freight system is wrong and bad in its tendencies, and that railroads should be compelled to perform the business of transportation themselves alone.
5. That Government may charter any railway through any of the different States, subject to the same local taxation as is imposed by such States on railroads now in operation within their borders.

THE Cheap Transportation Convention, at Washington, adopted the report of the majority of the Committee on Railroads, which declares that relief must come from legislation, recommends a national law providing for a Bureau of Commerce and Transportation, etc.; that members of the Association shall endeavor to obtain the passage of certain laws in their respective States, including a law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points, and a law obliging all railway companies to transport the cars of other companies, or of individuals, for a just and impartial compensation, with the same dispatch as for cars belonging exclusively to said roads. It calls for legislation making it a penal offense for a public officer to accept or use a free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting passes to other than employes, and condemns granting of lands or subsidies in any form. It also recommends that railways and canals be constructed by the National Government, the manner of constructing railways to be by contract to the lowest bidder; that when constructed they should be used for the transportation of Government property; and when not required for Government use, all citizens to have the right to place cars and locomotives thereon, and to operate the same, subject to regulations to be provided by the Government, they paying a toll therefor sufficient to maintain the roadway.

A SECRET conference of representatives from every district of the northern coal fields of Pennsylvania was held at Wilkesbarre a few days ago, at which the question of a strike was thoroughly discussed. It was resolved that it would be disastrous to the miners to oppose the combination of the operators at present, as organization has not been effected sufficiently to offer a solid and compact opposition. The strike is regarded as practically over, and that the miners will either accept the $2.25 basis or signify their willingness to compromise.

CONGRESS.

House.—Hyde offered a resolution looking to the regulation of commerce on navigable rivers; to protect tug-boat and other combinations; to establish uniform rates on railroads, etc....A bill was passed providing for an appeal from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in cases of *habeas corpus*....The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.—*Senate.*—Logan introduced a bill making retirements in the army and marine corps obligatory after a certain age. Also, a bill authorizing appointments and promotion in the medical and ordnance departments of the army, and for other purposes. Also, a bill to increase the pay department of the army....The bill was passed appropriating $2,500 for busts of the late Chief-Justices Taney and Chase for the Supreme Court room.... The debate on the finances was continued. Sherman delivered an elaborate speech, opposing any further inflation of the currency.

House.—Small asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are maintained by the Government in the District of Columbia; the expense and uses; who uses them, and whether they are required for public service. Also carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government and used. Butler objected, and the resolution was not received....Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for the amounts paid by them in procuring Tice meters, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subsequently abolished by law.

SATURDAY, Jan. 17.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The House met in Committee of the Whole for general discussion on miscellaneous topics, Rusk in the chair. Speeches were made by Harris, of Georgia, on civil rights; by Kelley, Townsend and Burchard on finance and currency.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.—*Senate.*—The financial question was again discussed in the Senate. Logan made an inflation speech, and Wright, of Iowa, another looking to expansion....Ingalls presented the petition of citizens of Kansas, asking that measures be taken to issue currency based on real estate securities....Bills introduced: By Ingalls, to incorporate the Colorado Irrigation and Land Company; by Logan, authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to collect information as to the effects of the liquor traffic and the practical workings of prohibitory laws, etc.; by Ferry, of Michigan, authorizing the bridging of the Detroit river at Detroit; by Ramsey, authorizing the St. Paul and St. James City Railroad Company to construct a branch road from Sibley, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota.

House.—Bills introduced: By Speer, for the purchase of the Monticello homestead of Thomas Jefferson; by Hunter, to amend the National Banking law so as to provide for free banking, to give better security to depositors, to prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and substantial basis; by Wells, to establish a branch mint at St. Louis....Wilson, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that, "instead of levying additional taxes, the true policy lies in the enactment of such a law or laws as will relieve such stringency, and supply the means necessary to the business wants of the country by increasing the circulating medium," and instructing the Committee on Banking to report a bill looking to this end. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was defeated—yeas, 135; nays, 96....Ward introduced a bill providing that the heirs of any soldier who was killed or died while in military service during the late war, whose period of enlistment was for less than one year, or who shall have since died by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as if said soldier had enlisted for three years... A bill was passed allowing coinage for foreign countries to be executed at the United States Mint.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.—*Senate.*—The finances were again the topic of debate in the Senate. Brownlow and Gordon argued in favor of, and Chandler against, inflation....A number of petitions from the National Board of Trade were presented ....Oglesby made a speech on cheap transportation, stating that in his opinion it was of more importance than the finance question....Bogy spoke in favor of national legislation to open the natural water-routes from the West to the sea....The Post-Route bill was taken up and discussed....The Senate went into Executive session to consider the President's nomination for Chief-Justice. The Judiciary Committee made a report unanimously recommending the confirmation. A motion to confirm was made, whereupon Sumner objected, and the matter went over....Morton made a motion to refer the credentials of Pinchback, of Louisiana, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, for the investigation of personal charges, and it was so ordered. One of these charges alleges that Pinchback at one time served a term in the penitentiary.

House.—McCrary, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States. Ordered printed and recommitted....Dawes and Butler occupied considerable time of the session in a personal debate.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.—*Senate.*—Several petitions praying for woman suffrage were read and referred....The Committee on Finance reported a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of five persons, who shall serve without salary, to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people.... The finances were again discussed. Merrimon delivered a speech in which he advocated inflation and speedy resumption....A bill was passed ameliorating the Revenue laws. It provides that, in cases of undervaluation, confiscation shall extend only to the items undervalued, and not, as has been the practice, to the entire invoice....The Senate, in executive session, unanimously confirmed the nomination of Morrison R. Waite as Chief-Justice.

House.—A bill was passed authorizing the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the year 1876.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—The finance question was again under consideration, and Boutwell made a three hours' speech, in which he argued against both inflation and contraction, and defended his administration of the Treasury....A petition by Susan B. Anthony, praying that the fine imposed upon her for illegal voting at Rochester, be remitted, was presented by Sargent....Sherman introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of suspending the expenditure of appropriations for all public buildings commenced....Morton introduced a resolution instructing the Transportation Committee to report a bill creating a Transportation Commission of five persons, to be appointed by the President....A resolution was adopted declaring it unlawful for the Congressional Printer to print in the *Congressional Record* any speech not actually delivered in Congress.

House.—Dawes, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported adversely the bills to repeal the tax on bank checks and friction matches....The Ways and Means Committee unanimously reported a bill to fix the amount of legal tender notes at $400,000,000. It declares that provisions of law existing prior to the act of April 12, 1866, are in force so as to authorize an amount of legal tender notes of the United States equal to $400,000,000 in general circulation, and that the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed $400,000,000. The bill was made the special order for Thursday, Jan. 29....The House had a long discussion on the West Virginia contested election case, but adjourned without reaching a vote.

Whom Do Great Men Marry?

Women, of course. But they show the same diversity of taste that is seen in the lower ranks, and on the whole make worse mistakes. They, however, generally show the same sense in choosing wives that they show in managing other people's affairs, whether it be good or bad. John Howard, the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and, besides this, was fifty-two years old, while he was but twenty-five. He would not take No for an answer, and they were married, and lived happily together until her death, which occurred two years afterward. Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and a sagacious Empress. Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy. Shakespeare loved and wedded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vow, but we can hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affection on the other sex. Byron married Miss Milbank to get her money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift. Robert Burns married a farm-girl, with whom he fell in love while they worked together in the plow-field. He, too, was irregular in his life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs. Milton married the daughter of a country squire, but lived with her only a short time. He was an austere, exacting, literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass, who could not endure the restraints imposed upon her, and so they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerably happy. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed and sincere affection existed. Washington married a widow with two children. It is enough to say of her that she was worthy of him, and that they lived, as married folks should, in perfect harmony. John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on account of John being a lawyer; he had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession. General Sherman married the daughter of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who was a member of General Taylor's Cabinet. This alone would have been a good start in life for any young man.

A Rough Charivari.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Chronicle* of a recent date says:

"The ceremony known commonly by the name of "shiveree" is, fortunately, of rare occurrence among our people, and every new instance of its observance adds greatly to the general aversion to and condemnation of it. A most efficient help to its entire abolishment in this way is furnished just now by a charivari which occurred a few nights since in Beaver Township. It was probably the most outrageous affair which has disgraced a community in this section for many a year.

The charivari party went to the house of a Mr. Perry, who had lately married a widow with several small children. The visitors were armed with guns, as well as the usual implements and instruments of such expeditions. They began firing before reaching the house, and so frightened Mrs. Perry that she ran out of the house and escaped to her father's. The husband remained with the little children, and was soon beset by the ruffians. They threw stove-wood through the windows, of the house, broke up articles inside, tore bed-clothes and curtains, and set fire to the house in two places. Then they surrounded Mr. Perry, and while one of them presented a shot-gun at his breast, they demanded that he should make a contribution of $5 for the further entertainment of the gang as the price of peace. Perry refused compliance with the demand, and the outrages again began at once. The children were at last put into a closet for safety, while Perry busied himself in protecting his home from fire. The assailants emptied the hen house, threw the fowls into the dwelling through the windows. Every outrage which could be devised seems to have been perpetrated by the fellows before they left.

A complaint was yesterday made before Justice Hargadon, of this city, and a warrant was issued for a number of the attacking party. The warrant was given to Sheriff Bunnell to serve.

Proper Mode of Feeding Horses.

Let me say a word or two now in reference to feeding the horse, as bearing upon the condition of the foot. Every owner of a horse must have observed that the growth and strength and appearance of that horse's foot is materially affected by the condition of the horse himself. A half-starved horse may have a foot injured by deficient nutrition; an over-fed horse may have a foot heated into an inflamation; and so dependent is the foot upon a healthy state of the animal economy, that for the foot alone, if nothing else, the diet of the horse should be regulated with the utmost regard to his health.

I am confident that we give our horses too much grain and too little hay—especially horses under seven years of age, who will work with more endurance and courage on a good supply of hay and a moderate supply of grain—of the latter say six quarts of oats and a pint of corn daily. Older horses require and will bear more grain—but even they want more hay than is usually given. Every horse should pass a few weeks of each year without grain—either the first half or the last half of the winter, whichever is most convenient. And this mode of feeding can be adopted without suspending the animal's work.

I have one horse fourteen years old, which has had this regimen for four months of every year of his life (and I bred him), and he is as smooth, vigorous and healthy as a colt—has a sound, smooth foot—was never lame—and has always been in good driving order. He is a good specimen of what box stalls, brick floors, tar ointment, turnips and hay will do for a horse towards preserving his health and strength and soundness, and promoting his longevity.—*Dr. Loring, in Massachusetts Ploughman.*

WHAT is to be? A verb.

Caleb Cushing.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, whose nomination for Chief Justice has been withdrawn by the President, has, for more than forty-five years, taken an active part in politics. He was born in Saulisbury, Mass., in January, 1800, and is descended from an old colonial family. He was graduated at Harvard College, studied law and commenced practice at Newburyport. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1825, again in 1833, and to Congress from the Essex District in 1835, where he served four consecutive terms, changing from Whig to Democrat when President Tyler came into power. Failing in 1843 to be confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, to which position he was nominated, he went as Commissioners to China, where he negotiated our first treaty with that power. He raised a regiment and entered the Mexican war as Colonel, being soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. While still in Mexico, in 1847 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. He served in the Legislature in 1850, '57, '58 and '59; and after being two years Mayor of Newburyport and Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in 1853 he was appointed, by President Pierce, United States Attorney-General, which position he held for four years. Mr. Cushing presided over the Democratic Convention held in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and subsequently he became a hearty supporter of the war for the Union. He approved of the policy of President Johnson, and was by him appointed Commissioner to codify the laws of Congress. During the present Administration he was appointed one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama claims. He has written several books them, among a work on Spain, one on the French revolution of 1830, and recently a history of the Geneva Tribunal. Mr. Cushing has long ranked as among the ablest lawyers in the country, having been employed in many important cases before the court over which he is appointed to preside.

A Californian Wonder.

The tract of country known as the Slate Range Valley is probably one of the most curious that southern California can boast of. It is there the immense deposits of borax were discovered something like a year ago, and at that time the whole lower or central part of the basin was covered with a white deposit, breaking away in some places in large soda reefs in others resembling the waves of the ocean, and in still others stretching out for miles in one unbroken level, from which the sun reflected its rays with a glare almost unendurable. But one of the most singular features in connection with this section was the absence of rain or moisture; the days were ever sunny and hot, the nights without dew and generally warm. For more than five years, it is said, by those who claim to know, there had been no rain there, until some three months since the spell was broken. Suddenly, and with scarcely any warning, rain commenced to fall, and for thirty hours came down steadily and unceasingly, unaccompanied by wind, but yet a thorough drenching rain. For two or three days it remained pleasant, when suddenly a water-spout was seen winding its way through the valley. It came in a zigzag course across the upper end of the lake, striking the range of hills on the east side, and coursing rapidly along them. The canyons and gorges were soon filled with water, which poured from them in fearful volume, and spread itself out upon the bottom. In a short time it was over, and denizens of the place now look for another dry season of five years.

Tom Corwin's Color.

A writer in *Harper's Magazine* for January says: "Tom Corwin's humor and sarcasm were of too delicate and subtle a nature to permit of their transfer to paper with much effect. His wit was spontaneous and unpremeditated, but wonderfully telling. When the abolition excitement was at its height he was invited to address a public meeting at Covington, opposite Cincinnati. It was apprehended that the ultra-slavery men might interrupt him, so he determined to propitiate them by an anecdote. 'Fellow-citizens,' said he, 'it is quite possible that some of you may suppose that my sympathies are with the negroes to such an extent that I would be glad to see them prosper at the expense of the superior race. I don't propose to refute this notion by argument or assertion, but I will give my bit of experience in relation to the blacks, from which you will be able to infer what my feelings toward them are likely to be. When I was quite a young man I went down the river to New Orleans on a flatboat. I remained in that rather lively city for a couple of weeks, seeing what was worth looking at, until, my money being about spent, I bethought myself of returning. But one thing I had not seen, which I was told was one of the inevitable sights of the place. I must go to a quadroon ball. So, dressed in my best clothes, I called for a ticket to the ball, and was repulsed with the declaration, "Colored folk not admitted!"' Corwin was quite as dark as a quadroon."

A Singular Prayer.

Dr. Sunderland, the Chaplain of the United States Senate, offered the following prayer in that body, at the opening of the session, the day after the passage of the Salary Repeal bill, and while the measure was pending in the House:

"Gracious and most merciful Lord God Almighty, Lord of all harmony and agreement among men, we thank Thee for the deed of yesterday done in this chamber to redeem time and to give answer to the nation that its will is done. Hasten the matter, we beseech Thee, O Lord, to its full completion, and prepare these, Thy servants, to grapple with the vast questions still pending before them. Thou canst make this Congress as the Sanhedrim to the Jew, as the Areopagus to the Greek of old times, a council in whose power and wisdom the whole land shall find a blessing and rejoice, through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

A CIRCUIT Court—The longest way home from singing-school.

How Mrs. Prime Took Her Music-Box to Church.

Mrs. Prime, when her only son Peter went into the navy, in the hopes that there would be a war with Cuba, received as a parting gift a neat little music-box which he had purchased in New York for $10. Last Sabbath the good lady made her preparations for church, and, just as the bells struck for the last time, she ran into the parlor, snatched up her prayer-book and almost ran to the church, having a holy horror of being late. She soon arrived at her destination, and had hardly time to note precisely what the horrid Smiths were wearing, although she was certain sure they had on the same clothes they wore in the summer, when the good pastor gave out the lesson, for it was an Episcopal church. She reached in front of her for the prayer-book and made an effort to open it, but being near sighted, turned it over two or three times when it finally flew open, and as the pastor commenced on the second line something within began to play "Wait for the Wagon." The good woman had brought along the music-box instead of the prayer-book; horror of horrors! the Smiths, who sat directly in front of her, perceived her mistake immediately, and their snickering called the attention of the congregation to the poor old lady, while she, covered with shame, did not know precisely what to do. The minister stopped in the midst of his lesson, and all eyes were turned to the pew of Mrs. Prime, while the good woman thought if the earth would open up and swallow her, or that some one would halloo "fire" she would be satisfied. Her fumbling at the box only started on fresh tunes, and all the tunes represented in the box came out in rapid succession. First there would be "Old Dan Tucker," then would be heard the lively strains of "Pop goes the Weasel," followed by "Dandy Jim." There was consternation in that church you may suppose, and, do what the good lady would, she could not stop the lively instrument. She sat on it, put it under her feet, turned it upside down—but no go, still came the tunes in rapid succession, "Jim along Josey," "Lucy Long," and others. At last, when Mrs. Prime thought she should be willing to die just then and there, the sexton, seeing the evident mistake of the good woman, took it from her and passed it up the aisle, the last heard of it being the parting strains of "Home, Sweet Home."—*Elizabeth Herald.*

Pedagogic Barbarism.

[From the Springfield Advertiser.]

Verily the age of Pedagocic barbarism is not yet at an end. We still find teachers "keeping" school from sunrise to sunset because required to do so, and that too in our own prosperous country, from which we had hoped all such relics of other days had been eliminated. The legally prescribed time of six hours per day is sufficient for school room work and save in a few instances of advanced classes should not be departed from. Indeed we look upon the confinement of little children through so many long weary hours as little short of sin. Education is triune in its character. The hand and heart demand then due recognition with the head, too much mental labor not coupled with physical exercise is detrimental rather than beneficial. Parents, themselves when compelled to listen to too prolix a discourse, realize how irksome it is to be thus confined; how much worse is it for childhood whose frames are in that formative state which demand a large amount of activity.

There is no development of mind; no growth of bone independent of exercise, youth is preeminently the time for this. Then let them roam in joyous freedom, or put their natural activity to good use in light health giving labor. Our own opinion is that children from five to ten years of age should never be kept at study for a longer time than a half day and then should be drilled in calisthenics or permitted to enjoy recess hourly. Teachers eradicate this sin.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Natives	9½@	12
Texans	7½@	9½
HOGS—Dressed	6½@	8
COTTON	16½@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 00 @	6 40
WHEAT—No.2 Chicago	1 59 @	1 62
CORN—Mixed Western	91 @	93
OATS	54 @	65
PORK—Mess	15 00 @	..
LARD	9½@	10

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Natives	5 50 @	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 35 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 50 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @	2 50
Stock Steers	2 80 @	3 50
HOGS—Live	4 75 @	5 55
Dressed	6 15 @	6 25
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 24½@	1 25½
No. 2 Spring	1 23½@	1 23¾
No. 3 Spring	1 15½@	1 16½
CORN—No. 2	56 @	57
OATS—No. 2	40½@	41½
RYE—No. 2	80 @	81
BARLEY—No. 2	1 49 @	1 51
BUTTER—Good to Choice	25 @	30
EGGS—Fresh	20 @	21
PORK—Mess	14 20 @	14 25
LARD	8¾@	9

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 45 @	1 46
CORN—New Mixed	58 @	61
OATS—No. 2	43 @	44
RYE—No. 2	85 @	87
BARLEY	1 35 @	1 45
PORK—Mess	14 25 @	15 25
LARD	8½@	..
HOGS	4 60 @	5 40
CATTLE	3 50 @	5 50

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	7 00 @	7 50
WHEAT	1 58 @	1 60
CORN	60 @	64
OATS	46 @	50
RYE	93 ..	95
PORK—Mess	15 50 @	..
LARD	8¾@	9½
HOGS	5 10 @	5 50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 25 @	1 28
No. 2	1 23 @	1 24
CORN—No. 2	61 @	..
OATS—No. 2	40 @	41
RYE—No. 1	78 @	79
BARLEY—No. 2	1 51 @	1 53
PORK	14 50 @	15 00
LARD	8¾@	9½

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 57 @	1 59
No. 2 Red	1 47 @	1 49
CORN—Old	70 @	75
New	66 @	70
OATS	44 @	61

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 49 @	1 50
No. 2 Red	1 44 @	1 46
CORN	60½@	65
OATS	48 @	49

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

Telegraphy.

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30th, 1873, which was published during the early part of the late panic, attracted less attention than it would have otherwise received, less than its importance demanded. Although this company is a private corporation, managed and controlled by a few large stockholders solely as a money-making affair, yet there are few matters intrusted to the General Government of greater general interest. There is necessarily intrusted to it the most important correspondence, both mercantile and financial. A large banking business is transacted by its bureau for the transfer of money.

Prices in all the principal marts of the country for all articles of merchandise are regulated by the daily reports from its commercial bureau. In connection with the Associated Press, it collects, collates, and furnishes to the daily papers all over the country their telegraphic dispatches, the most important news they publish, the first and often the only part of the paper read. It has become the educator of the people, and its influence is daily extending, until it has become essential to the success of many departments of business. It has over 150,000 miles of wire stretching along every railway and reaching every important place. Its annual receipts are nearly $10,000,000, a larger amount than the Postoffice Department received ten years ago. A corporation wielding such immense power is not a private company; but one in which every citizen has a direct and personal interest.

The average rate of messages has been reduced in six years from $1.10 to 61 cents and the business has been doubled. This great reduction in rates has been followed by a slight increase in the net income of the company. The average rate is still much higher than in any other country, and so high as to prevent the use of the telegraph by any except the rich and those compelled to use it. The report says that heretofore the competition from rival lines has been the most potent cause in operation for compelling the company to reduce its rates; but that it is now relieved from all fear from this source, as it has recently purchased nearly all the opposition lines, and at the present rates "it is impossible for any competing company to realize profits, and all are believed to be operating at a loss, and the time is not distant, therefore, when the company will be without a substantial competitor."

From this frank and public statement it appears that a change will now be made in its policy, and that the public cannot expect further reduction in rates.

Abroad the telegraph is connected with the postoffice, and the people use it freely as they do the mails. We do not believe, however, that our Government should interfere in private matters, nor that the power of the Executive should be enlarged; but the duty of transmitting correspondence was devolved upon Congress by the founders of our Republic, and, as it has wisely undertaken this business, and performed it to the satisfaction of the people, there is every reason why it should now adopt this, the latest, improvement for its rapid transmission. It is often said that corporations can perform any business cheaper than the Government. Admitting the general truth of this proposition, it yet does not apply to the telegraph, for the agencies now employed by the Postoffice Department for receiving and delivering letters would be used for the telegraphic letter. The present clerks could perform all the office business, thus greatly reducing the expenses, if the Postmaster General was authorized to contract for the transmission of telegrams, as he now contracts for the transmission of the mails, at rates fixed by Congress.

A bill for the purpose of connecting the telegraph with the Postoffice Department authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of telegrams, was reported by committees of the Senate and House of Representatives at the last Congress. This proposition, we presume, will come up for action the ensuing winter and we trust will become a law. The rates fixed by the bill are nearly 50 per cent. below present charges, while the length of the telegram is 80 per cent. greater. Night telegrams will be transmitted at a still greater reduction.

The charge for a telegraphic letter of 25 words sent by night 1,500 miles or less will be only 25 cents. Such low rates will make the telegraph a public blessing, bring it within the reach of all, and enable the press to establish new and independent news associations. We shall refer again to this subject.—*The Independent.*

The Emancipation Proclamation.

[To the Editor of the New York Times.]

In your issue of the 21st inst., you quote from Mr. Maunsell B. Field's new book, "Memories of Many Men," among other passages, one which is calculated to give an erroneous impression concerning the preparation and proclamation of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation:

In the first place, the proclamation was no sudden and unexpected birth, and was no surprise to anybody in or out of the Cabinet, having been formally promised to the country in default of cessation of hostilities, etc., by the States and parts of States in rebellion, three months before.

In the second place, the paper, as finally published, was not in any sense the "amended result" of the joint wisdom of the Cabinet at the meeting during which it was read to them.

Mr. Nicolay brought it to me to make copies of it, immediately on the adjournment of the meeting, and the only interlineation or change that I can now recall was the one in Mr. Seward's hand, made, as I then understood, when Mr. Lincoln read it to him in private, prior to the meeting. In this respect, also, Mr. Field's recollection of his conversation with Mr. Seward must be erroneous.

The paper remained in my custody until it went to Chicago, where the great fire burned it up. It was in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting throughout, with the single exception referred to, and there never was a man more averse than he to anything like patchwork, or less likely to "accept without discussion" the crude and hasty suggestions of others.

If my memory should be at fault at all, Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Hay, or Mr. Frank B. Carpenter can easily correct me. The latter especially has heard the minutest particulars relating to the proclamation from Mr. Lincoln's own lips again and again, while he was preparing the studies for his great painting of that memorable Cabinet meeting.

WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

No. 346 Broadway, New York.

Guillotined—Expiation After Twenty Years.

On the 9th of November the people of La Chenette, in the French Department of La Gironde, witnessed the execution of Valentine Fouloir, for the murder of his sister, Annie Marie Fouloir, killed in 1852. Fouloir lived with her at La Chenette for twenty-six years. Quite wealthy, she had been envied by him, as he was of dissipated habits. One day, being under the influence of liquor, he beat her until she seemed dead, and then appropriating what money and valuables he found in the house, he ran away to South America. His victim, however, told, before expiring, who her assassin was. The assassin went to Rio Janeiro, thence to Valparaiso, where, under an assumed name, he opened a dry goods store. In 1865 he was worth several hundred thousand dollars. He married a beautiful Peruvian lady and was naturalized. In 1872 Fouloir, who then called himself Irnoix, felt a desire to revisit France. He took his young wife and child to Paris, where remained for several months. He then went to Bordeaux, where he was recognized by an old acquaintance. When Fouloir pretended not to know him him he informed the police. Fouloir was taken in chains to La Chenette, where he was identified by a large number of those who had formerly known him. His means, however, enabled him to stave off his trial until the 4th of June last. On that day he was sentenced to be guilotined. Fouloir cried like a child, and that night made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction. At 7 o'clock in the morning Fouloir was led out to the scaffold. Among the spectators was his young wife. Fouloir begged permission to embrace his wife a last time. "No, no," said the headsman, gruffly, "you can do nothing of the kind. You must die now. Step upon the plank." Fouloir shrieked "My poor wife! My poor wife!" The executioner cursed him aloud, and had considerable difficulty in tying him to the plank. He then turned it over, and lowered the oblique knife, which struck the neck of the doomed man with a dull thud. At the same time Fouloir's wife uttered a terrible shriek and fainted away. The tragedy was over.

Internal Revenue—What It Costs to Collect It.

The following table shows the amount of internal revenue collected in each State and Territory in the United States in 1873, the cost of collection and the rate per cent. which the cost of collection makes of the whole amount:

	Collections.	Cost of Collecting.	1873. Per cent.
Alabama	$302,424.75	$59,623.00	19 7-10
Arizona	14,386.87	8,929.60	62½
Arkansas	94,263.85	38,669.69	32½
California	3,278,644.80	135,386.27	5 7-10
Colorado	76,274.36	15,635.97	20½
Connecticut	873,984.97	57,592.60	6½
Dakota	7,154.30	6,484.90	90½
Delaware	429,403.34	16,069.97	3¾
Dist. Columbia	133,424.56	13,022.38	9¾
Florida	143,568.30	17,934.43	12½
Georgia	491,151.31	84,082.20	17 1-10
Idaho	18,696.50	13,226.60	70¾
Illinois	16,607,333.46	293,075.96	1 7-10
Indiana	5,742,309.71	167,210.06	2 8-10
Iowa	945,597.17	64,392.76	6 4-5
Kansas	104,789.67	16,386.26	15½
Kentucky	5,368,226.28	328,340.13	6 1-10
Louisiana	1,317,660.55	79,575.02	6
Maine	214,293.49	32,509.17	15 1-10
Maryland	2,669,483.82	101,440.43	3 7-10
Massachusetts	3,773,317.22	179,364.27	4¾
Michigan	1,985,120.47	69,176.35	3½
Minnesota	227,794.37	27,987.43	12¼
Mississippi	128,794.29	52,719.33	40 9-10
Missouri	3,407,806.44	126,144.98	3 7-10
Montana	36,173.15	15,688.07	44
Nebraska	306,273.36	23,002.88	7½
Nevada	83,297.18	14,991.28	18
New Hampshire	321,300.14	25,747.00	8
New Jersey	2,626,051.08	106,797.04	4 1-10
New Mexico	42,821.45	14,116.28	32 9-10
New York	19,286,030.43	597,426.03	3
North Carolina	1,459,161.74	147,760.79	10 1-10
Ohio	14,671,261.98	343,069.53	2 3-10
Oregon	70,087.91	12,982.83	18½
Pennsylvania	7,545,627.28	434,373.71	5¾
Rhode Island	394,852.17	25,994.10	6
South Carolina	169,300.38	36,692.08	21½
Tennessee	697,307.19	120,404.16	17¼
Texas	326,690.91	87,832.85	26
Utah	51,391.95	11,167.39	21½
Vermont	78,001.79	15,260.77	19
Virginia	7,318,015.56	158,496.50	2 1-10
Washington	14,792.21	11,103.32	75 3-5
West Virginia	455,002.19	36,099.60	7 4-5
Wisconsin	1,886,688.71	74,576.93	3 9-10
Wyoming	11,112.99	5,705.20	51
Grand total	$105,296,480.45	$4,317,806.94	4 1-10

Concealed Weapons.

"There is no knowing what may turn up," especially in a horse-hair sofa. In a small attic, says a Vienna journal, lived the family of a tailor who had died some weeks since in the greatest poverty and misery. The widow could not earn enough to support herself and her children, and was obliged to sell her fur. In her garret stood an old sofa, which had been given to her at her marriage by a relation long since dead. At length even this valued heirloom had to go to the brokers. Two porters accordingly attempted to remove the sofa, but were unable to do so. The broker, who naturally feared that his bargain was stuffed with stone instead of horse-hair, insisted on immediate investigation. To the surprise of all persons, the removal of a thick coating of the latter material brought to light about forty muskets, of the existence of which the owner of the sofa had no idea. Each musket was wrapped in a poster containing an invitation to join in the students' legion, and bearing date "October 14, 1848." An animated controversy is now in progress between the broker and the tailor's widow regarding the ownership of the property thus unexpectedly discovered.

Atlantic-Pacific.

Capt. Jones of the smaller Yellowstone expedition, while at Two Ocean pass, a short distance south of Yellowstone lake, confirmed a most important discovery. It had been reported a small stream of water which, close to the pass, was split in two by a small peninsula, one branch following the Yellowstone and Missouri to the Gulf, the other making its way into the Snake river, and thence to the Pacific.

Useful Suggestions.

FILTER FOR CISTERN WATER.—Perforate the bottom of a wooden box with a number of small holes; place inside a piece of flannel, cover with coarsely-powdered charcoal, over this coarse river sand, and on this small pieces of sandstone.

HARDENING WOOD FOR PULLEYS.—After a wooden pulley is turned and rubbed smooth, boil it for about eight minutes in olive oil; then allow it to dry, after which it will ultimately become almost as hard as copper.

IT is not generally known that the leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

FOR chapped hands use freely of glycerine and good olive oil in the proportion of two parts of the former to four of the latter; after this has been well rubbed into the hands and allowed to remain for a little time, and the hands subsequently washed with castile soap and tepid water, we recommend the belladonna and collodian flexible to be painted, and the protective film allowed permanently to remain.

DR. SIMON, a physician of Lorraine, gives a new cure for boils, by treating them with camphorated alcohol. As soon as the culminating point of a boil makes its appearance he puts a little of the liquid in a saucer, and dipping the ends of his little fingers with it, rubs the inflamed surface, especially the central part, repeating the operation eight or ten times for about half a minute. He then allows the surface to dry, placing over it a slight coating of camphorated olive oil. He says that four such applications will, in almost all cases, cause boils to dry up and disappear. The application should be made morning, noon, and evening.

AMMONIA is excellent for cleaning paint, silver and glass; a teaspoonful put into water produces a wonderful effect. Wherever there is grease to remove, ammonia is efficacious. Consequently it is excellent for cleaning hair brushes. Indeed, it is an almost indispensible toilet article. A teaspoonful in a basin of water makes a refreshing bath, which removes all disagreeable odors. Plants flourish luxuriantly under the administration of doses of ammonia. A few drops added to a pint of water is a harmless stimulant to their growth, when not repeated oftener than once a week. Ammonia should always be kept in a bottle with a glass stopper, and the concentrated spirits should be used with care.

A HEARTH AND HOME correspondent says linen that is placed immediately after being ironed near the stove or in the hot sun is stiffer when dry than if it is permitted to dry slowly. It is a good plan to lay collars and small articles on a waiter, and then set them on a kettle or other support on the stove till they are quite dry. Sometimes the iron will stick in a manner perfectly unaccountable; if it is rubbed on a board on which fine salt has been sprinkled, and then passed over a brown paper with wax in its folds, the sticking propensities will be checked. A bowl of clear water and a clean old linen is useful to remove any specks the linen may acquire before or while being ironed.

PERPETUAL PASTE.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered resin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give it a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well at the time. In a few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warmwater. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

Cushing's Wit.

Caleb Cushing, the new Minister to Spain, has wit as well as wisdom. Once upon a time—it must have been many years ago—Miss Hannah F. Gould wrote and sent him the following epitaph:

> Lie aside, all ye dead,
> For in the next bed
> Reposes the body of Cushing,
> Who elbowed his way
> Through the world, as they say,
> And perhaps, now he's dead,
> He'll be pushing.

Mr. Cushing, who is a poet as well as a lawyer, reported as follows:

> Here lies one whose wit,
> Without wounding, could hit,
> May the turf lie lightly above her;
> She has sent every beau
> To the regions below,
> And gone down herself for a lover.

Hartford Insurance Dividends.

The amount of dividends declared by Hartford (Conn.) business corporations for the last half of the year just closed is $2,350,243. Of this the insurance companies contribute the following:

	Per cent.	Capital.	Dividends.
Ætna Fire, probably	10	$3,000,000	$300,000
Hartford Fire, probably	10	1,000,000	100,000
Phœnix Fire, probably	7½	600,000	45,000
National Fire	6	500,000	30,000
Connecticut Fire	5	500,000	25,000
Orient Fire	6	350,000	21,000
Atlas Fire (new Co.)	..	500,000	......
Travelers' Insurance	6	500,000	30,000
Steam Boiler Ins., prob'ly	1.20	500,000	6,000

A NASHVILLE printer recently had some very bad manuscript copy to set up. Every word needed close study before its meaning could be guessed at, but at length two or three words came in succession, which it was quite impossible to decipher. All hands in the office tried and failed, until at length the printer, in despair, set up "copy books ten cents each," and continued the work, afterward sending the proof to the author for correction. The hint was taken, and the author employed an amanuensis.

RAT POISON.—The following method of preparing poison for rats is said to be more effectual than moistening grain with a solution of strychnine: Make a clear solution of arsenite of potash, by boiling in a large iron kettle one part of white arsenic, one of carbonate of potash, and 25 of water, stirring the whole well together; add 25 parts of water, and introduce, while warm, 50 parts of barley, wheat, or oats, stirring frequently during 24 to 36 hours; then take the grain and stir it with a paddle until it appears dry externally. For use in the house it may be advisable to color the grain by adding 1-500 part of liquid fuchsin. Clean the kettle after use by scouring with lime. In most cities, however, the arsenite of potash can be obtained ready made, and thus the trouble and danger of preparation is saved.

CORN-FED BILL.

Dicktated to all der Grangers.

BY CARL PRETZEL.

Der mid-day sun for fifty years had played der dece mit old Bill's face,
Und turned der tint from red to brown, till no white meat vast left a trace.
His hands vas brown, und der great big lines, vat plowed deep in der shkin,
Vas told der years of toil und work, where all his life had been.

His frame dond vas vat it yoost to bin, tall, and straight und shtout,
But had shlowfully doubled itself intoo, while der seasons vas playin out.
His kneeses too, vas gittin weak, und his legs could hardly walk,
Und his jaws vas loosen all his tooths, und he gummed it in his talk.

But of the outside in of his manly breast, some varm impulses grow,
Und dhey vas bloom, und shprout, und shmell, vherefer he vas go.
Der nerfy herfe, mitin his heart, vas shtrong and steady shtill,
Nix grief, nix care, could tumble down der soul of Corn-fed Bill.

It vas pooty tuff to shtifle grief, ven he lookt out mit his eyes
Und saw from efery hilly top, some odder moundain rise,
Und all dhroo life dose hills vas dhere, to plock der old man's vay,
Und no sooner qwick he climb der one, der odder befront him lay.

But you see dem acres of farmin land; vell, for efery herb dhey shprout,
More as sexty trops of vasser shweat from old Bill's brow come out.
You vas saw der proofs in der golden corn, in der meddow of der field,
You vas saw der proofs in der orchard lot und in der fruit dhey yield.

Old Bill vas a farmer mans for sure, honest, shqware und true,
Und would ask of you yoost vat vas recht, und expect der same of you.
But make him aggravation once, by tam(he dond shtood dot,
He knock you down so higher a kite, while you shtand upon der shpot.

He vas lifed to been a green old age, und had shouldered troubles sore,
He vas shtruggled hard to fite der wolf und keep him out his door.
But der more he worked, them wolfses yelled, mit mouts all open wide,
To shtuff dheir insife of dheir outside in, mit der farmer's beef und hide.

Aldough dem animals vas der fattest kind, shtill dheir shdomachs dond get full,
Dhey keeb expanding as dhey eat, und on der Granger pull.
Dhey eat der meats of der bodadoe, corn, der barley, und der oat,
Und only leaf der husbandman vat he wouldn'd gif a shoat.

Dot made old Bill git some dander ub; so he shwore a heafy shwore,
Und allowed he wouldn't plant annodder seed, or grow him notting more,
Der old farm might go to grass, und he'd shiarf for a load of wood
Before he'd shwet him a single hair for odder feller's good.

Now dis vas dose vat old Bill preach, und practice, too, neat year,
Und on his farm dhere vas notting raised—not efen a dishturbance dhere.
He wouldn't allow old mudder earth to grow out a single seed—
Not efen enuff for der brindle cow, nor his odder chicken reed.

Vell, der wolfses comed, as dhey had done a goot many times before,
To shdeal der fruits of der farmer's land, und rob him of his shdore.
But dose vat shdruck for old Bill's farm—vell, der shdory vas easy said,
Dhey only found some old post-holes und wagon-tracks instead.

MORALE.

Dose wolfses vas dem monobolies vat shdeal der farmer's shduff,
To fill ub bloated arishtocrats, vot nefer could got enuff;
But corn-fed Bill vas make em sing a song dot made 'em tanz,
Und deached 'em some new deories bout railroads und der banks.
Und ofer dhey don'd look pooty gwick out, der Grangers git ub dheir backs,
Und only feed 'em mit old post-holes und empdy wagon-tracks.

IOWA GRANGERS.

Their Probable Influence in Legislation—The Question of Regulating Railroad Tariffs—Grange Reading-Rooms and Co-Operative Stores—Etc., Etc.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 20.—Without doubt the uprising of the agricultural masses throughout the State will to a large extent direct legislation upon many subjects during the present session of the Legislature. Already suggestions in large numbers begin to find their way to the Assembly, and Granges and County Councils are expressing themselves as to what special topic they wish taken up.

In Jasper county, for instance, the County Council recently adopted a series of resolutions, some of which are excellent. The Legislature, of course, will be glad to have their attention thus called to matters that they otherwise might overlook. One of the resolutions was a request to their Senators and Representatives in the Assembly to use their influence and exertions to have a law enacted that will provide under suitable penalties for the simultaneous destruction of the pocket-gopher in all parts of the State.

This is a small matter for legislation perhaps, and yet it is of the highest importance. The gopher annually destroys a large number of fruit-trees and vineyards, spoils lawns, meadows and growing crops, and is in general such a nuisance that to get rid of the little pest would be a godsend to the farming community. Another of the same resolutions urges upon the Legislature the importance of passing a law requiring all State and county officers to let to the lowest responsible bidder all printing necessary to be done in fulfillment of law and in the transaction of public business. As to the expediency or wisdom of this measure, the writer does not profess to know. It will undoubtedly be brought up this winter. But there will be no disagreement in any party with the aforesaid Council when they request their Senator and Representative to use their influence, votes and all possible and reasonable exertions to press upon both houses of the General Assembly the propriety and absolute necessity of reform and retrenchment in the transaction of the people's business in all of its departments, and the absolute necessity of diminishing and materially lessening taxation.

The question of regulating railroad traffic stands prominently above all other subjects. Just what direction it will take, or shape it will assume, can not now be conjectured with any certainty. The most of the Patrons with whom your correspondent has had any conversation are quite moderate in their demands and yet very firm that something must be done. The subject of railroad legislation is one that is attended with very grave difficulties, a fact that Patrons are well aware of. No Patron or farmer desires the passage of a railroad tariff too low to warrant a railroad company in keeping up their line in good order, because no one knows better than do they, what elements of prosperity railroads are to a community or State. And yet there is a very settled feeling among the Patrons of Iowa that these corporations have grown too burdensome to be longer endured without legislative enactments to restrain their charges. It may, perhaps, be safely predicted that a maximum freight and passenger tariff will be enacted and other regulations passed specially defining their rights and responsibilities.

Co-operative stores and associations at the present time seem to be spreading among the Patrons throughout the State with a great deal of favor.

Union county has just established an association at Afton for the transaction of business. They have engaged a competent storekeeper, who is busily engaged in merchandising for the Patrons and in shipping their products to market. The prospects of success, under the cash system, are truly flattering. Farm implements may be sold on commission by order of the Council.

Another has been established at Ames, in Story county, for two months. At their last monthly meeting the report of the Examining Committee showed a remarkable state of prosperity in all the affairs of the association. The sales of the store during the first month amounted to one-eighth more than the capital stock. A strict cash business, both in buying and selling, has been done. The report shows that every dollar's worth of goods in the store had been paid for, and that there was $114 in cash on hand.

It was unanimously voted that a Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company should be formed, and $7,500 of stock was subscribed on the spot, and much more pledged.

At Ames the Grange has established a literary society reading-room open to the public. The society meets weekly for debate, essays, etc. The reading-room is open daily, and has on file seven dailies, nineteen weeklies, and twelve monthlies. The Patrons' hall is supplied with pictures, organ, anteroom, etc. The social influences of such appendages to Granges whenever it is possible can scarcely be overestimated.

PLOW BOY.

The Wisconsin Reformers.

The entree of the new Independent administration in Wisconsin, and the harmonious organization of the Legislature, have, so far, disappointed a good many prophets of evil.

Instead of giving encouragement to the sinister hopes of the professional politicians that have sought to foment dissensions among them, the Wisconsin Independents appear to realize fully the great responsibility which the situation imposes on them. "Permit me to impress it upon you that the position we occupy is a position of great responsibility," said Speaker Bouck, on taking the chair in the popular assembly. "Let me impress on your minds that we and we alone are responsible for the legislation of this body." Still more significant are the grand words which Governor Taylor addresses to the representatives of the Independent party, to whose hands are now, for the first time, committed the well-being of the commonwealth. "The influences of your action and example," he says, "are not wholly limited to your immediate constituency, but in an important degree possess a national aspect. It is for us to determine whether the purposes of government are superior to the purposes of party; whether honesty and intelligence or personal avarice and importunity constitute qualifications for office; whether Legislatures shall intelligently reflect the popular will or become the instruments of the impertinent, the importunate, the mercenary, and the corrupt political organizations. It is true that political organizations are necessary to the triumph of right over wrong, but let us also remember that development and progress are ordained by the law of God; that all parties that are blind to this decree must decay and die; that a political partisanship which renders the public good subservient to the success of party, or which requires electors, under any circumstances, to elevate vice and ignorance to public station as a party obligation, is to be deplored and condemned; and that the greatest reward of political service is the consciousness of having faithfully discharged a public duty. No political party which fails to recognize these principles of action is worthy of toleration."

The utterance of our public men from the foundation of the republic to the present time give expression to no sentiments more lofty, or more worthy to be taken as the guide of our political activities. They are sentiments which place William R. Taylor by the side of Newton Booth, as among the new men most worthy to be standard bearers in the onward march of the Independent power. The Wisconsin Independents are to be congratulated for having found such a leader, and for having placed at the front other citizens whose convictions and sympathies are in like manner wholly and unreservedly given to the Indpendent cause.—*Chicago Times.*

Farmers Storing Their Own Grain.

The following letter written by a farmer is taken from the *Western Farm Journal:*

We've heard of several instances of the Patrons of Husbandry combining together and building warehouses for their grain upon railroad tracks, each farmer owning his own bin, instead of building grain bins on their farms. There is a house of this kind at Blairstown, Benton county, Iowa, which has one hundred stockholders, in successful operation; and the system gives good satisfaction to all parties. There is another house of this kind in process of erection at Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, and quite a number in Illinois—all modeled after a house built on a cheap plan, in Peoria, Ill., by Chase & Co., of that city. The advantages accruing to the farmer in this system are:

1. The bins, built in large structures together, are much cheaper than those built singly on the farm.

2. The farmers can haul their grain at their leisure when they have good roads, and are not rushed in a busy season, and bad roads, to market their grain.

3. The grain can be hauled directly from the thrashing machine and thrown into the bin in the warehouse, and cleaned by horse-power with improved cleaners, both for grain and grass seeds, at a much less expense than when it is cleaned in the common fanning mill by hand.

4. The grain is much safer stored in the warehouses, and is less liable to damage by dampness or heating.

5. The farmer is not compelled to sell his grain till he gets a good price for it, but can deliver his grain to the elevator and get an elevator receipt for it, and use his receipt as collateral to raise money at the banks. These receipts are a favorite collateral with all bankers, and will command money over all other securities.

The Farmers and the Pork-Packers.

[From the Industrial Age.]

The last *Rural World* has the following article about the effect of the resolutions at the Farmers' Convention, in this city, last fall, in relation to selling pork at less than $5 per hundred weight. Some of the faint-hearted newspaper friends of the farmers, and all of their enemies, were much distressed for them—they feared the farmers were going to ruin themselves. There are a few prominent newspapers, which, whenever the farmers meet, or pass resolutions without their consent, seem intensely apprehensive they are going to run away with themselves, and smash up things generally. Thus far the farmers have made but few mistakes; and their proceedings have resulted much at variance with the apprehensions of timid friends or open enemies:

"ONE THING THE GRANGERS HAVE DONE.—They have broken the power and combinations of the pork-packers. They started out the past fall as they did the fall before, to buy pork at about three dollars—expecting again to get double the price when they sold it as they did last year. But the Grangers were too sharp for them this time. They said, rather than sell at these low figures we will pack our own pork. So all over the West the Grangers combined, determined to pack unless they could get what their pork was honestly worth. Pork came in slow, not fast enough to meet the demands of the packers. The Grangers went to putting up their own pork. The packers became alarmed and thought they had better make smaller profits, and so commenced offering higher prices. The Grangers were firm, resolute, and insisted on fair prices, and the packers were compelled to pay them. The result is, pork to-day is worth from $4.25 to $5.75 per hundred, instead of $3.

"The farmers have triumphed over the combinations to wrong them. Millions more of dollars have been saved to them than otherwise would have been. They needed the money and have got it. They were entitled to it, and have got only what was their due. The farmers can combine on a larger and grander scale than any other class, when it becomes necessary."

Tom Scott's Latest Request.

Tom Scott says that all he asks the Government at Washington to do for him is to guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Texas Pacific railway swindle! What more could any reasonable spendthrift ask his "governor" to do for him than to guarantee the payment of interest on all his gambling, swindling, horse-racing, drinking, carousing, and loose-female liabilities? Why should the Washington Government guarantee Tom Scott's liabilities any more than any other man's liabilities? Probably there are ten thousand farmers in Illinois whose farms are under mortgage. If Tom Scott may ask the Washington Government to guarantee the payment of interest on his debts, why may not these Illinois farmers ask the Washington Government to guarantee the payment of interest on their debts? Who is Tom Scott that he may get his paper indorsed by the Washington Government, while other people cannot get the Washington Government for indorser? Do the people own this country, or does Tom Scott own it? Let us have a direct answer to a plain question.—*Chicago Times.*

THE cry for a new party in South Carolina gathers strength. Its platform will be built of two planks; Old party ties, race and color ought to be disregarded; the State ought to be governed honestly. It is proposed to organize "granges" open to all honest men; to pledge the members not to accept office for two years, in order that demagogues may be kept away; to raise a fund by contribution from each person in proportion to his State tax; and to employ the best legal talent in the prosecution of all dishonest State officials. That such a programme can be hopefully proposed in South Carolina shows the strength of the national discontent with the survivor of the two old parties. The Anti-Monopoly party is forming precisely as the Whigs and Republicans did—by the spontaneous and independent movement of the people of the different States. Like them, it will some day control the country. Like them, when its work is done, it will die.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—The New Haven *Union* well says:

"The truth is just here: there is not an intelligent man living that believes labor is properly adjusted. Every man knows in his heart that a system of social or political economy which puts the wealth of the country into the hands of a few, and allows that few to rob labor and create paupers, is contrary to the teachings of divine law and the genius of our Government. Every human being endowed with a conscience is aware that something is wrong."

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 5, 1874. No. 6.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near ai ... FortWayne Ind.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.
J. H. BREENS.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

J. J. VanArken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBR AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Carriage Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 7, 7[illegible]

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Order for custom work promptly attended to.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec. 14, 1873.

STATIONS	Mail	L. Frt.	Mail	L. Frt
Fort Wayne	12 00 m.	6 00am	3 35PM	4 40PM
Bluffton	1 15	10 15	[illegible]	1 40
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	3 30	3 30	12 16	8 30
Newcastle	4 25	6 35	6 35	6 35
Beesons	5 20	8 05	10 32	4 30
Connersville	5 35	8 30	10 20am	4 00am
Indianapolis	7 00	....	9 15	....
Cincinnati	9 00	5 30am	7 10	8 00PM

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. through trains will run on the following time, in effect *Monday* January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	[illegible]
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	11 25p
	8 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 50
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	12 55
9 00	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 56	11 45
1 10	12 56 pm	Col. City	3 08	10 40
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 33	9 10
2 46	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8 30
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11 45p
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6 30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. [illegible], Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 14, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT.
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A M	2,55 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,00 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,13 "	12,54 P. M	4,21 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	9,30 "	10,35 "
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	12,30 P M	8,55 "	10,00 "	1,45 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,45 "	11,30 "	1,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	7,10 "	[illegible],30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT E.
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,10 P. M.	9.10 "	[illegible] A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,16 "	4,21 "	[illegible] A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,26 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,20 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,5[illegible] "
Orrville	9,12 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance	11,20 "	10.10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mall	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne....... Dep	10 35a.m		4 40 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 00	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	12 40 p.m	5 10p.m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 10	
Bankers	1 36	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 37		8 43
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

Wm. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:53 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.

It has been many long days since then, yet I remember it all, just as though it had occurred yesterday.

I was a carpenter, the foreman of a large establishment, and as such possessed the entire confidence of my employer, who, by the way, had been an old school mate of mine.

One day he called me into his office to look at some rare coins he had just purchased.

"Here," said he, placing in my hand a heavy gold piece, tis one which is worth more than all the rest put together. It is a great curiosity. I paid $200 for it, and consider it cheap at that. I could easily double my money in selling it; and so you see, Harvey, it is a good investment.

'No doubt it is,' said I, 'though it seems a large sum to have lie idle.'

I breathed an involuntary sigh as I laid the coin down on the desk, for $200 would have seemed a fortune to me just then.

The severe illness of my wife and one of my children, and the death of another, made serious inroads on my purse, and it had required the utmost economy to keep myself free from debt; nay, I had been obliged to draw from the bank the small sums, which besides my salary, was all I possessed of worldly treasurers. Thinking of this, I laid the coin down with a sigh, and turned away to attend to my duties.

The next morning I was again summoned into the office, but this time I met with no friendly greeting as usual.

'Harvey,' said my employer, abruptly; 'that coin we were looking at has disappeared. I have made a thorough search, but it is not to be found. It has been carried away by some one. You alone saw or knew of it, and—'

He paused and looked significantly into my face. I finished the sentence for him, the hot blood dying my cheek and brow as I spoke.

'You mean, therefore, that I took it—!'

'What else can I think? The coin was here; you alone saw it. I cannot recall having seen it since it was in your hands. You are in need of money; you have told me that yourself. It was a great temptation, and I forgive you because of our old friendship, but I cannot retain you in my employ. Here is the salary due you.'

'Very well,' said I, with forced calmness, 'so be it. Since you have so poor an opinion of me after years of faithful service, I shall not stop to defend myself.'

Then I took the money he had laid upon the desk, and went out from his presence a well nigh broken-hearted man.

But for the tender love of my wife, I doubt not but that I would have burried my sorrrws in the grave of a suicide.

Supported by that love, however, and the consciousness of my own innocence, I took fresh courage, and sat resolutely to work to find a new employer.

But powerful is the breath of slander; turn which way I might, I ever found that the story of my dismissal for theft had preceeded me, and my application for employment uniformly met with a refusal.

Time went on; piece by piece of our furniture and every spare article of clothing found its way to the pawnbrokers, until at length even this poor resource failed us, and my children cried in vain for food.

Yet I did not sit down in despair; I could not afford to do so; the life or death of all I loved on earth depended on my exertions—and so turning away from my home with a heavy heart, I once more set out on the weary search for work.

All in vain! Refusal after refusal met my entreaties for employment, and I was turning home with a listless step when passing an immense church I was attracted by a group of men at the base.

Impelled by some strange impulse, I approached and mingled with them. A workman was standing near by, looking up at the great steeple, which towered aloft some 250 feet above them, while a gentleman, evidently an architect, was addressing him in earnest language, and at the same time pointing to the golden cross at the summit of the spire.

'I tell you,' he exclaimed, as I drew near, 'it must and can be done. The cross must be taken down, or the first heavy gale will send it down into the street and lives will be lost. Coward, is this the way you back out of a job after engaging to do it?'

'I didn't know the spire was so high up there. Do it yourself if you want it done.'

'I would if I were able,' said the architect. 'But go if you will, let it be. My honor is pledged to have it done at any price—and I can find a braver man than you to do it.'

The carpenter walked away with a dogged, slouching step, and the gentleman was about to move away also, when I stepped forward.

'What is it you want done, sir?' I asked. 'I am a carpenter; perhaps I can do it.'

He turned eagerly towards me.

'I will make it worth your while. Take down that cross and I will pay you a hundred dollars. You will have to ascend those ornamental blocks, and I tell you candidly they are not to be depended on; they must be weak and rotten for they have been there for years.'

I looked at the spire, it was square at the base and tapered to a sharp point, while along each angle were nailed small gilded blocks of wood.

'It's a dangerous place to work,' I said, 'and there will be even more peril in descending than ascending. Suppose I succeed in moving the cross and then—'

'If any accident happens to you, my brave fellow, the money shall be paid to your family. I promise you that. Give me your address.'

'Here it is,' I said, 'and as you value your soul keep your word with me. My wife and children are starving, or I would not attempt this work. If I die they can live on the hundred dollars for awhile until my sick wife recovers her strength.'

'I'll make it a hundred and fifty!' exclaimed the architect, 'and may God protect you! If I had the skill necessary to ascend that steeple, I would ask no man to risk his life there. But come and keep a steady hand and eye.'

I followed him into the church, then up into the spire, until we paused before a narrow window. This was the point from which I must start on the perilous feat I had undertaken.

Casting a single glance at the people in the street below—mere specks in the distance—I reached out from the window, and grasping one of the ornamental blocks, swung myself out upon the spire.

For an instant my courage faltered, but the remembrance of my starving family came to my aid, and with a silent prayer for protection and success, I placed my hand upon the next block above my head and clambered up.

From block to block I went, steadily and cautiously, try each one ere I trusted my weight upon it.

Two-thirds of the space had been passed, when suddenly the block that supported me moved—gave way. Oh heavens! Never, though I should live to see a hundred years, shall I cease to shudder at the recollection of that terrible moment. Yet even in the midst of my agony, as I felt myself slipping backward, I did not for one second lose my presence of mind.

It seemed to me that never before had my senses been so preternaturally acute as then, when a horrible death seemed inevitable.

Down, down I slipped, grasping at each block as I passed it by, until at length my fearful course was arrested, and then, while my head reeled with the sudden reaction, a great shout came from the people below.

'Come down, come down!' called the architect from the window; half the sum shall be yours for the risk you have run. Don't try again. Come down.'

But no! more than ever was I determined to succeed. I was not one to give up after having undertaken a difficult task.

Coolly, but cautiously, I commenced the ascent once more, first seeking in vain to reach across to the next row of blocks, for I did not care to trust myself again on that which had proved so treacherous. This I was compelled to do, however, until the space between the angles became sufficiently small to allow me to swing across. Accomplishing my purpose at length, I went up more rapidly, carefully testing each block as I proceeded.

Ere long I reached the cross, and there I paused to rest, looking down from the dizzy height with a coolness that even then astonished me.

A few strokes with a light hatchet that the architect had hung at my back and piece by piece the rotten cross fell to the ground.

My work was done, and as the last fragment disappeared I found a sad pleasure in the thought that should I never reach the ground alive, my dear ones would have ample means to supply their wants until my wife could obtain employment.

Steadily and cautiously I lowered myself from block to block, and at length reached the spire window amid the cheers of those assembled in the street.

Inside the steeple the architect placed a roll of bank notes in my hand.

'You have well earned the money,' he said. 'It does me good to see a man with so much nerve—but—bless me! what is the matter with your hair? It was black before you made the ascent, now it is grey.'

And so it was. That moment of intense agony, while slipping helplessly downward, had blanched my hair until it appeared like that of an old man. The work of years had been done in an instant.

Entering the bare, cheerless room, which was now all I called my home, I found a visitor awaiting me—my late employer.

'Harvey,' said he, extending his hand, 'I have done you a great wrong. It cost me a terrible pang to believe in your guilt, but circumstances were so strongly against you that I was forced to believe it. I have found the coin, Harvey; it slipped under the secret drawer in my desk. Can you forgive me, my dear old friend?'

My heart was too full to speak, I silently pressed his hand.

I will undo the wrong I have done. All the world shall know that I have accused you unjustly, not only through my words, but through my actions, too. You must be my partner, Harvey. If you refuse I shall feel that you have not forgiven me.

I did not refuse. Indeed I thankfully accepted the offer which my friend so generously made, knowing that no surer method could have been devised to silence forever the tongue of slander, and free my name from the unmerited reproach which had of late rested on it.

Unmerited prosperity has attended my steps ever since that eventful day, but neither prosperity nor wealth can efface its memory from my heart, nor restore my withered locks to their own raven hue.

The Washington Tammany.

The reports concerning the doings of the Washington Tammany Ring are becoming worse and worse, and there is little doubt in the minds of the careful and prudent part of the community there that the final exposure will prove fully as criminal conduct as that of the New York Ring, whose leader is now expiating his crimes in the penitentiary.

The published reports of the Board of Public Works show that all the paving, guttering and sewering which has been done under the auspices of the Board, are of the most worthless kind. One-fifth of the proposed work has been done at a cost of forty millions of dollars and is already in such a dilapidated condition as to require renewal. The whole cost of the improvements is put down at two hundred milion dollars.

Such profligacy, corruption and stealing as is going on under the management of the Washington Ring would not be endured a day longer, but for the support it receives from the head center of the "great Republican party," which we are told, possesses all the education and wealth of the country, and is founded on a great moral idea!

Nothing but an entire change of the official list in Washington, from Grant to scavenger, will effect reform, and the sooner the people accomplish it the better it will be for all the parties concerned.

The number of convicts in the Northern Indiana Prison who can read and write is 266; who can read only, 62; who can neither read nor write, 31. The number of temperate habits, 121; of moderate habits, 68; of intemperate habits, 179. The number who are single is 216; who are married, 128; who are widowers, 24.

The names of counties where prisoners were convicted and the number from each are as follows: Adams, 2; Allen, 38; Benton, 2; Blackford, 2; Boon, 9; Carroll, 4; Cass, 5; Clay, 1; Clinton, 6; Delaware, 5; DeKalb, 3; Elkhart, 10; Fountain, 9; Fulton, 4; Grant, 11; Hamilton, 6; Howard, 1; Jasper, 1; Jay, 1; Kosciusko, 5; Lagrange, 4; Laporte, 14; Madison, 4; Marion, 149; Marshall, 2; Miami, 1; Montgomery, 4; Noble, 2; Porter, 2; Pulaski, 1; Randolph, 8; St. Joseph, 9; Steuben, 3; Tippecanoe, 22; Tipton, 2; U. S. C. Court, 1; Wabash, 5; Warren, 1; Whitley, 1. Total 368.

A meeting of the veterans of the Mexican war was held at Memphis on January 8th, at which General Pillow presided.

In the attempt to ride a horse without bridle or saddle, on Saturday last, John, a fourteen year old son of Daniel Brubaker, of Walts township, Wabash county, was thrown and [illegible] instantly killed.

CICELY.

Alkali Station.

BY BRET HARTE.

Cicely says you're a poet! maybe; I ain't much on rhyme:
I reckon you'd give me a hundred, and beat me every time.
Poetry!—that's the way some chaps put up an idea,
But I takes mine "straight without sugar," and that's what's the matter with me.

Poetry!—just look round you—alkali, rock and sage;
Sage-brush, rock and alkali; ain't it a pretty page?
Sun in the East at morning, sun in the West at night,
And the shadow of this yer station the on'y thing moves in sight.

Poetry! Well, no, Polly! Polly, run to your mam!
Run right away, my pooty! By-bye! Aint she a lamb?
Poetry! That reminds me o' suthin' right in that suit;
Jest shet that door, thar, will yer! for Cicely's ears is cute.

Ye noted Polly, the baby? A month afore she was born,
Cicely (Our old woman) was moody-like and forlorn;
Out of her head and crazy, and talked of flowers and trees;
Family man yourself, sir? Well, you know what a woman be's.

Narvous she was and restless—said that she couldn't stay,
Stay—and the nearest woman seventeen miles away.
But I fixed it up with the doctor, and he said he would be on hand;
And I kinder stuck by the shanty, and fenced in that bit o' land.

One night—one tenth of October—I woke with a chill and a fright,
For the door it was standing open, and Cicely warnt in sight;
But a note was pinned on the blanket, which it said that she "couldn't stay,"
But had gone to visit her neighbor—seventeen miles away!

When and how she stampeded, I didn't wait for to see,
For out in the road, next minit, I started as wild as she;
Running first this way and that way, like a hound that is off the scent,
For there warnt no track in the darkness to tell me the way she went.

I've had some mighty mean moments afore I kem to this spot—
Lost on the plains in '50, drownded almost, and shot;
But out on this alkali desert, a hunting a crazy wife,
Was ra'ly as onsatisfactory as anything in my life.

"Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" I called and I held my breath;
And "Cicely!" came from the canyon—and all was still as death.
And "Cicely! Cicely! Cicely!" came from the rocks below;
And jest but a whisper of "Cicely!" down from them peaks of snow.

I aint what you call religious; but I jest looked up to the sky,
And—this yer's to what I'm comin', and maybe yo think I lie,
But up away to the east'ard, yaller and big and far,
I saw of a suddint rising, the singlerest kind of star.

Big and yaller and dancing, it seemed to beckon to me;
Yaller and big and dancing, such as you never see;
Big and yaller and dancing, I never saw such a star;
And I thought of them harps in the Bible, and I went for it then and thar.

Over the brush and bowlders I stumbled and pushed ahead;
Keeping the star afore me, I went wherever it led.
I might hev been for an hour, when suddent and peart and nigh,
Out of the yearth afore me thar riz up a baby's cry.

Listen! thar's the same music; but they are stronger now
Than the day I packed her and her mother—I'm durned if I jest know how,
But the doctor kem the next minnit; and the joke 'o the whole thing is
That Cis never knew what happened from that very night to this!

But Cicely says you're a poet and maybe you might some day,
Just sling her a rhyme 'bout a baby that was born in a curious way.
And see what she says; and, old fellow, when you speak of the star, don't tell
As how 'twas the doctor's lantern—for maybe 'twont sound so well.

A LONDON LEGEND.

Some years ago, a gentleman, whom we will call Col. Somerville, was desirous of buying a house in the west end of London, and passing one day through a well-known square, he observed a house to be sold which seemed to him, as far as outside appearances and situations were concerned, to be the very thing he wanted. The printed bill referred him to a firm of estate agents, in the city, and to them he at once went, though he could not help entertaining a misgiving that the price would be exorbitantly high and beyond his means. No harm, however, could be done, by simple inquiry. He was agreeably astonished to find that the sum demanded was only four thousand pounds. Not being a commercial man, he could not help expressing his astonishment at the small sum demanded, and naively inquired if the mansion was very much out of repair. The representative of the firm replied unhesitatingly that the house was in very good repair, and would not require more than the usual outlay upon decoration. The Colonel pressed his inquiries, and as he seemed to be a likely and desirable purchaser, he was soon informed of the circumstances under which the house in question was to be sold. It belonged to a queer old gentleman, who lived in Clerkenwell, and who had died intestate, and the sale was ordered by his next of kin, who had been found with some difficulty. The old gentleman had died, strangely enough, in the very act of drawing up his will. He had just penned the words "and I desire that my house in —— square should be ——" when some kind of a fit seized him, and he was discovered the next morning by his housekeeper, dead in his chair. Now, the next of kin was found in Australia or some remote colony, and was anxious to realize the property as quickly as possible. The house in —— square had been uninhabited for years. There was not a scrap of furniture in it; but it had been scrupulously cared for and kept clean by an elderly deaf woman, who did not live in it, but used to go to it every morning and spend almost all day there, and preserved it in such a condition that the owner might have furnished it at any time, and came to live there without any sense of discomfort which would ordinarily arise from residing in a house which had not been inhabited for a long time. It was well known, I may add, that the elderly care-taker never slept there. The Colonel went to view the house. He found that he had not been deceived by external appearances, or by the description of the accommodation detailed by the agent; it was, in short, just such a house as he and his wife wanted for a town residence, and in due course the purchase was completed. As he was in no particular hurry to enter, and as Mrs. Somerville happened to be unwell at this particular time, and unable to come to London to superintend the furnishing, he contented himself with preparing a bedroom for his own use on the first floor, and another for his valet on the floor above. He retained the services of the elderly deaf woman, who appeared to be grateful for his consideration, as she alleged that the pay she received for her trouble was almost all that she had to live on. The house became the property of the Colonel at midsummer, 185–. Toward the end of July the rooms mentioned were furnished in a temporary manner for the accommodation of the Colonel, who at that time was frequently called to town on business, but it was not till the first week in August that Col. Somerville, accompanied by a valet who had been in his service about two years, actually entered as a resident. But in that house he only remained one night, and he never slept there again.

He arrived in town about midday on the Wednesday in the first week in August. The day was oppressively gloomy and dull in the country, and all London seemed to be seething in a sullen heat. He went with his valet straight to his house in —— square. The cabman took the fare offered to him without grumbling, observing (as he glanced somewhat suspiciously at the house), "This is the first time as ever I drove a gentleman, nor a lady neither, to this here 'ouse," and he went away as quickly as he could.

Col. Somerville took no notice of the remark at the time, though it came vividly to his recollection afterwards.

Having deposited his luggage and seen that his room looked tolerably comfortable, he told his servant that he intended to dine at his club and should be home about eleven. The elderly deaf woman, I should say, was in attendance.

Well, the Colonel transacted his business, dined at his club with a friend, and returned to his house shortly after 11 o'clock. His servant, a smart, active young fellow, opened the door for him, showed him to his room, asked for his orders for the morning, and, having received them, retired to his room above.

It was not in the streets as Col. Somerville drove home; hotter still in his bedroom; yet he felt scarcely any inclination to sleep. Another cigar, he thought, would soothe him into somnolency, so he accordingly lit one, and tried to amuse himself by considering how he should furnish his new house, having due regard to the exigencies of London gas and atmosphere. His cigar finished, he undressed leisurely and got into bed; the wind, such as there was, came from the south, and he heard the great clock of Westminster strike 12. By and by he heard the quarter, and then the half hour, and then he fell off into a doze, from which he was awakened by repeated knocks at his door. He called out, "Who's there?" but the answer was unintelligible, though he heard a voice in reply. He hastily lit the candle and opende the door. In the passage he found the servant half dressed, looking frightfully pale, and shivering violently from head to foot.

"Why, Warren, what on earth is the matter?" he exclaimed; "are you ill?"

"I don't quite know what is the matter," was the reply. "Please, sir, may I come in?"

"Certainly," said the Colonel, who was one of the kindest of human beings. "Come in, Warren; you must be ill."

The man entered, shaking as if an ague had seized him, and the Colonel hastily took his flask from his dressing-bag and gave him strong brandy and water. This seemed to do Warren good, and then his master asked him again what was the matter.

"I don't rightly know, sir," he answered. "I went to bed all right, and went sound asleep. But I had a bad dream. I thought a pale-faced man came into my room, although I knew I had locked the door, and he stood beside my bed, looking for all the world, sir, as if he should like to eat me; and then the air in the room became so oppressive that it seemed to weigh upon my face and head, and then this terrible shivering came over me as if I was lying out of doors in a bitter frost, though I knew at the same time how hot it was."

"Incipient fever," said the Colonel; let me feel your pulse."

The man held out his wrist, and his master felt the pulse.

"Strange," he muttered after a minute or two, "Have you ever had a malaria fever, intermittent, or that sort of thing?"

"No, sir; never that I am aware of."

"But yet you must be ill. Shall I go and fetch a doctor?"

"Oh, no, thank you sir. I feel so much better now."

Well, then, Warren, I think you had better go back to bed again."

The man became pale again instantly, and another attack of shivering seized him, and he exclaimed, almost in agony:

"Oh, no, sir—not to that room! I feel certain that I should see that white-faced man again, and feel that weight upon my face and head. Oh, sir, do let me lie here upon the floor."

The Colonel looked gravely at Warren. He had in India seen a good deal of delirium tremens, and he entertained a very strong suspicion that this was the real cause of Warren's strange behavior; and yet the man had been in his service some time, and he had never any reason to suppose that he was not thoroughly temperate and sober. So he said: "Well, you can take this blanket and lie down upon the floor, or sit up in a chair as you please. I expect you will be heartily ashamed of yourself to-morrow morning, Warren."

"I think not, sir; I shall only be most grateful to you."

So Warren rolled himself in the blanket, and Col. Somerville put out the candle and got into bed again and tried to go to sleep.

His efforts were in vain. He knew himself to be provokingly wide awake, and though he counted numberless sheep going through a gate, and resorted to all those devices which are popularly supposed to encourage sleep, he remained as wide awake as ever he had been in his life.

Everybody knows how preternaturally acute the senses are when after midnight they positively refuse to be lulled to slumber; and the Colonel felt as terribly on the alert as he had felt sometimes in the Indian mutiny. Warren had quite got over his bad dreams and indisposition, and snored in the most comfortable manner.

Suddenly some noise within the house made the Colonel start up in his bed and listen attentively. Yes—there could be no doubt about it; there was a sound of a stealthy footfall upon the stairs. He hastily lit his candle again and his gaze was turned towards the door, which he had locked after it was settled that Warren should remain. He saw the handle move.

In a flash of thought he asked himself what this could be? London thieves would never dream of running the risk of entering a house in which there was absolutely nothing to steal. To physical fear Col. Somerville was a stranger, and so he at once snatched up the short heavy poker from the fireplace, and without waiting to arouse his servant, whom he saw was sleeping heavily, he went quietly to the door, unlocked and opened it suddenly, prepared to capture the intruder. But the passage outside was vacant and silent.

Being a man of more than ordinary strength, and thoroughly accustomed to danger, he did not hesitate about continuing the search. There were only two other rooms upon this floor; these he entered, and, as they were destitute of furniture, a glance was sufficient to show him that there was no one there. Then he went up stairs, carefully examined Warren's room; then he went down stairs, walked through the drawing-room, dining-room, and study, then into the offices, but he encountered nobody. Then he proceeded to examine the doors and windows of the basement, and satisfied himself that nobody could have entered there. His examination of the lower part of the house occupied him about a quarter of an hour, and then he arrived at the conclusion that he had been the victim of his own imagination. Then he yawned and began to think that he felt really sleepy, so he ascended from the offices, thinking that he should get a few hours' rest at last. Just as he put his foot upon the first step of the stairs leading from the hall, something glittered from the floor. He stooped down to see what it was, and he picked up what appeared to be a needle of about four times the ordinary length, with a tiny steel button at one end. He examined it curiously, for he did not remember ever to have seen such an implement before. The point, he remarked, appeared to be slightly tarnished. With this, the sole result of his search, he returned to his bed-room. He entered and locked the door after him, and was about to throw off his dressing-gown, when to his intense astonishment, he found that Warren, whom he had left sleeping soundly, was gone.

He opened the door again and called loudly. No answer. He hurried up stairs to his servant's room; no trace of him there; indeed no trace of him anywhere, and Col. Somerville never saw or heard of James Warren again. He had no reason to suppose that there was any motive for his mysterious disappearance, for he had not robbed or defrauded his master in any way whatever. The next day the police examined the house thoroughly, but nothing of importance transpired. Need I add that Col. Somerville's new house was up for sale again immediately.

Three facts remain to be recorded: First, the strange-looking needle which the Colonel found was subjected to chemical inspection, and the tarnishes upon the point were pronounced to be human blood. Secondly, when the house had been for sale for about six weeks, Col. Somerville received a letter from the agents, announcing that the house was sold for the same amount that he gave for it. The Colonel being a man of strict honor, thought himself in duty bound to make the purchaser aware of all that had occurred, and hurried up to town to the agents for the purpose of procuring the name and address of this person. All that the agents could inform him was that the purchaser was a gentleman named Williams and appeared to be an American. He gave a check upon a well-known bank for the amount and it was duly honored. The only peculiarity about Mr. Williams was that he had a remarkably pale face. Thirdly, the house has never since been put up for sale, but it remains, to all appearance, untenanted, though I understand that the deaf old woman is still the care-taker.

To the lovers of mystery, I commend this story.—*London Society.*

A New Lincoln Anecdote.

Col. Lewis D. Campbell, under the skillful playing of a reporter's fingers, gave forth the following anecdote. He called upon President Lincoln during the war, and was kindly received with the question, "What can I do for you, Lew.?" Informing him of my wish to go with McLean to Fort Lafayette, I said I desired him to give me a permit to do so. "Is that all?—most certainly will I;" and picking up a blank card, he wrote on it in pencil:

"Allow Col. Lew. D. Campbell to enter Fort Lafayette.

"A. LINCOLN."

I read it, and thanking him said, "All right, Mr. President, as far as it goes; but I would much prefer to have you add one thing more." Taking the card again and reading it aloud, he inquired, "What more do you think necessary?" "Please add the words, 'also to come out!" Catching the idea, he stretched out his long legs, and leaning back in his chair he again laughed loud enough to be heard all over the mansion. After adding the words, which he said were very important in those days, he inquired, "Lew., why did you not remain in the army?—you ought to be there." I replied, "My health failed, and I could not have lived until now in the service; but why do you think I should have remained?" "Because," said he, "you seem to have the natural elements for successful military service. While you are disposed to push forward, you have at the same time the prudence to *guard the rear and provide for a safe retreat if necessary.*"

THE Russian nation is the one which speaks the most languages and which speaks them the best. One may go through Germany and not hear a word of French spoken, but he will be sure to hear it when he reaches the frontier of Russia. The Russian schools and gymnasia for girls are of the highest excellence, and in some of the girls' schools in Moscow the dresses are all brown, to prevent the bad feelings which might arise from a comparison of dresses and toilets.

FARM, FIELD, AND GARDEN.

THE FARM.

The farmer's chief of the nation
The oldest of nobles is he;
How blessed beyond others his station,
From want and from envy how free!
His patent was granted in Eden,
Long ages and ages ago;
Oh, the Farmer, the Farmer forever—
Three cheers for the spade, plow, and hoe

THE *Popular Science Monthly* says whale oil was poured on a piece of a horse's stomach that was covered with bot-worms, and it made them let go their hold and die immediately.

THE *Rural Sun* recommends suspending the sheep-killing dog from the top of a pen, so that his fore-feet will be about four inches from the floor, and then letting the oldest buck in the flock exercise his bucking propensities on him. It is said to be an effectual cure.

Now that many farmers have better arrangements for wintering milch cows, they should arrange for having more fresh ones for winter. A plenty of milk, cream, and butter for winter is a luxury no good farmer should *do* without. A family that toils through the drudgery of the summer should have something during the winter a little better than common folks.

AN English scientist has discovered a fact important to farmers. It is that sulphite of lime appears to exercise decided influence in arresting the spread of decay in potatoes affected by the potato disease. In one experiment the salt was dusted over some tubers, partly decayed from this cause, when they were stowed away. Some months afterward the potatoes were found to have suffered no further injury.

I HAVE known persons on market-day to go out and kill twelve or fifteen fowls, and to bring them into a room where there would be half a dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time, between thumb and forefinger to prevent tearing them. Now, for the benefit of such, I give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then with a small knife give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a quivering and twitching of the muscles. Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick. Before he attempts to flap, you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

COMPARISON OF BREEDS OF POULTRY.—Isaac Lynde, of Ohio, writing to the *Poultry World*, describes an experiment tried by him last season. At the 1st of September he took ten pullets, each of five breeds, each within a week of being six months old, and placed them in a yard forty feet square, with comfortable houses. For the next six months he kept an account of their food and egg production, with the following result:

The Dark Brahmas ate 369¼ quarts of corn, oats, and wheat screenings, laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds.

The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 591 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds.

The Gray Dorkings ate 309¼ quarts, laid 524 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds.

The Houdans ate 214½ quarts, laid 783 eggs, and weighed 45½ pounds.

The Leghorns ate 231½ quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds.

It will be seen by the above comparison that the Leghorns laid the greatest number of eggs with the smallest weight.

HOGS AND CORN.—The *Commercial Review* publishes a table from correspondents in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, and Indiana, in regard to the number of hogs likely to be sent to market, the present condition, probable time of marketing and condition of corn crop. Of 97 points in Illinois 58 report a less number of hogs than last year, 27 about the same number, and 12 report more. The corn crop is universally reported short in Illinois from one-third to one-half. Of 58 places in Iowa 27 report fewer hogs than last year, 20 about the same and 11 more. The condition of the corn crop is about the same as in Illinois. Of 21 points in Indiana 11 report fewer hogs, 7 about the same number, and 3 more. The corn crop is better in several localities, but generally short. In Missouri 12 points report fewer hogs, 8 about the same number, and 3 more. The corn crop is short one-third to one-half. Ohio makes the best showing, 4 points reporting an increase in hogs, 15 about the same number, and 8 a decrease. The report of the corn crop shows equal to last year, except in Illinois. The condition of hogs appears about the same as at the same time last year, but many points in Illinois report them not so far advanced.

PARLOR AND KITCHEN.

PICKLE FOR HAMS.—For one hundred pounds of ham take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, one quart of molasses, three ounces of saltpeter, and one ounce of saleratus. When ready to smoke they can be soaked and freshened to taste, if too salt.

SPONGE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one cup of flour, sifted, four large of five small eggs. Beat the sugar and yolks nicely together. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add to the sugar and yolks; then stir in the flour. One teaspoonful of essence of lemon. Bake in a quick oven.

TO MAKE SHIRT-BOSOMS GLOSSY.—Dissolve three ounces of clean, powdered, white gum Arabic in one pint of water. When thoroughly dissolved, strain it through a piece of cotton cloth, and bottle for use. One tablespoonful of this gum water, added to a pint of starch, will give a beautiful smooth gloss to cotton or linen fabrics.

WASHING POWDERS.—Dissolve two pounds of soap in five and a half gallons of nearly boiling water, and to this add three large tablespoonfuls of ammonia, and one of spirits of turpentine. In this the linen is to be soaked for three hours, when it is readily cleansed, requiring but little rubbing. Ammonia does not affect linen fiber as soda does.

RICE PUDDING.—One quart of new milk, one cupful of seeded raisins, two-thirds of a cupful of rice. Keep it hot in a saucepan on the back part of the stove for two hours, or until the rice is soft enough. Then add one quart of milk, one cupful of sugar, and when cool enough, two eggs (the yolkes and whites beaten separately until they are frothy), a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and a very little salt. Mix carefully, so as not to break the rice, and bake about half or three-quarters of an hour.

CURE FOR EARACHE.—Children are sometimes afflicted with earache to an alarming extent, and there is sometimes a difficulty in obtaining an effectual remedy for the disorder. A writer in the *Household* says that she takes a piece of salt pork an inch or more long, and half an inch square; cut down one end to fit the ear, and insert it, taking care to have the piece too large to slip in. Tie a handkerchief to keep it in place, if the child will allow it. She also used pork for sore throat, croup and lung colds. Cut slices half an inch thick, dip in warm water, sprinkle on a little pepper, and sew on a flannel. She has used pork for earache especially, and always found it to give instant relief.

CARE OF CANARY BIRDS.—Hang the cage where the drafts do not strike the bird. Give canary and rape seed, plenty of fresh water, cuttle fish bone, and clean gravel on the bottom of the cage often. Also, give the birds fresh water to bathe in every day. After they have bathed, remove the dish, which should be shallow. The room should not be over-heated. Do not give them cake or sugar. When moulting, feed them on rape seed slightly moistened. Hard-boiled egg and crackers grated are excellent. Bed seed will kill birds. Cabbage and sweet apples are good for them, and now and then a fig. Plantain seed is also wholesome food for them, and they are extravagantly fond of it, often eating that when they reject most other kinds of food. When you go out for a walk, be sure to gather a sprig for your pet, and before frost gather and dry some for winter use. With moderate care the little songstress will repay your attention with sweet notes of joy.

All Sorts.

OLD folks say this winter is like 1816.

PARIS ate five thousand horses last year.

THE net State debt of New York is $21,197,383.

DISRAELI will probably visit America early next year.

RIPE strawberries at Centerville, Cal., on New Years day.

THE list of Jay Cooke & Co.'s creditors fills more than two pages of the New York *Herald.*

THE w(h)ig party is very strong in Congress just now. There are seventy bald-headed men there.

THE amount of gold dug in California since 1848 is $1,380,700,000, of which $93,000,000 was mined in 1853.

TWO MILLIONS and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

THE degree of risk in traveling on English railways is evidently not very great. Last year there were 400,000,000 passengers, and of these only 1,500 suffered from accidents.

JOHN R. LYNCH, colored, is the youngest man in the United States House of Representatives. He was a slave, without education, at Natchez until the Union army entered that town. He is but 26 years old.

ONE of the largest books in the world is in process of manufacture in Paris. It will contain the names of all the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects.

ON the whole globe, at least ninety million people speak the English language; about seventy-five millions German, fifty-five millions speak Spanish, and only forty-five millions speak the French language. These matters of fact may serve to remove erroneous opinions.

THE Cuban insurrection has cost the Spaniards 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers and $40,000,000 per year since the opening of hostilities. In other words, in the last five years Spain has wasted $200,000,000, and lost between 50,000 and 75,000 troops by bullet and disease, in a vain effort to subdue the Cubans.

ONLY one eclipse will be visible from this continent in 1874—of the moon—total—midnight October 24-25. There will be one other eclipse of the moon, partial, and two of the sun, during the year, but these will not be visible here. The great astronomical event of the year will be the transit of Venus, on Dec. 8, across the face of the sun.

THE two negro girls whose bodies are naturally united at the hips, and who were, until lately, shown in this country, are now on exhibition in Paris. They are called the Two-Headed Nightingale, and their Manager, Franconi, is getting rich with them. He brooks no artificial rivalry, and has sued the proprietor of a concert saloon who shows two girls whose jointure is effected by fastening them together tightly in a single boddice. The complaint is that the bogus curiosity injures the business of the genuine.

Old Hickory.

A correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *News* tells how Gen. Jackson got his title of Old Hickory. He says he got the story from Capt. William Allen, a near neighbor of the General, and who messed with him during the Creek war. During the campaign the soldiers were moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and were without tents. A cold March rain came on, mingled with sleet, which lasted for several days. Gen. Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom among his half-frozen soldiers. Capt. Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark, and made a covering for the General, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and seeing the tent, kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins, the toper cried, "Hello, Old Hickory! come out of your bark and jine us in a drink."

EVERY member of Congress from Minnesota was raised in Maine.

"PADDY'S VERSION OF EXCELSIOR."

'Twas growing dark so terrible fasht,
Whin through a town up the mountain there pushed
A broth of a boy, to his neck in the snow;
As he walked, his shillelah he swung to and fro,
Saying, it's till the top I am bound for to go,
Be jabers!

He looked mortal sad, and his eyes were as bright
As a fire of turf on a cowld winter night,
And divil a word that he said could ye tell
As he opened his mouth and let out a yell,
It's up to the top of the mountain I'll go,
Unless covered up wid this bothersome shnow,
Be jabers!

Through the windows he saw, as he traveled along,
The light of the candles and fires so warm;
But a big chunk of ice fell over his head;
Wid a snivel and groan, by St. Patrick, he said,
It's up till the very tip-top I will rush,
And then if it fall it's not meself it'll crush,
Be jabers!

Whist a bit, said an old man, whose head was as white
As the snow that fell down on the miserable night;
Shure, ye'll fall in the wather, me bit of a lad,
For the night is so dark and the walkin' so bad.
Bedad! he'd not light to a word that was said,
But he'd go till the top if he went on his head,
Be jabers!

A bright, buxom young girl, such as like to be kissed,
Axed him wudn't he shtop, and how could he resist:
So snapping his fingers and winking his eye,
While shmiling upon her, made his reply—
Faith I meant to kape on till I got to the top,
But as yer swate self has axed me, I may as well shtop,
Be jabers!

He shtopped all night and he shtopped all day,
And ye mustn't be axin when he did go away,
For wouldn't he be a bastely gossoon
To be lavin' his darlint in the shwate honeymoon!
Whin the old man has praties enough and to spare,
Shure he moight as well shtay if he's comfortable there,
Be jabers!

Humorous.

AN air of importance—One's first breath.

A NAUTICAL monogram—The crest of the wave.

THE best thing to take before singing—Breath.

SCHOOLMASTER—"What is nothing?" Boy—"It is when a man asks you to hold his horse, and just says, 'Thank you.'"

GO FORTH in haste!
No time to waste!
Proclaim to all creation
That men are wise
Who advertise
In the present generation.

THE Green Briar (Miss.) *Herald*, in suspending, says: "Hang this town! Hang all the men in it—throw the rest in the river, and plant the town site in cucumbers!"

"Do TRY and talk a little common sense!" exclaimed a sarcastic lady to a visitor. "Oh!" was the reply, "but wouldn't that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

TIPKINS aroused his wife from a sound sleep the other night, saying he had seen a ghost in the shape of an ass. "O, let me sleep," was the reply of the irate dame, "and don't be frightened at your own shadow."

A NEWSPAPER paragraph says that a Chicago girl complains to the police that she has been robbed of 224 gold rings. Whereupon, a mean paragraphist observes that, probably, at least 200 of them were engagement rings.

"I SAY, Josh, I war gwine down de street de odder day, an' I seed a tree *bark.*" "Why, dat am nothing, Sam. I seed one *holler* once," "Wal, I seed de same tree *leave.*" "Ya! ya! ya! Did he take his *trunk* wid him?" "No; he left dat for *board.*"

A GERMAN peddler sold a liquid for the extermination of bugs. "And how do you use it?" inquired the man, after he had bought it. "Ketch te bug, un drop von little drop into his mout," answered the peddler. "The deuce you do!" exclaimed the purchaser; "I could kill it in half the time by stamping on it." "Vell, ca'mly exclaimed the German, "dat is a good vay, too."

EVERY person who has ever met a commercial tourist, with his little satchel, will appreciate the following: "The drummers came down like wolves on the fold, their toes were all frosted, their noes all cold. Their weather-peeled bugles soon shone through the town, they gobbled the money and salted it down, then took a few orders and lit out of here, with their heads full of business and skins full of beer."

A YORKSHIRE cook received her last basting in this manner:

"Underneath this crust
Lies the mouldering dust
Of Eleanor Batchelor Shoven,
Well versed in the arts
Of pies, custards and tarts,
And the lucrative trade of the oven.
When she lived long enough,
She made her last puff,
And now she doth lie,
And make her dirt pie,
In hopes that crust may be raised."

Thirty Years in Bed.

A case for the curious and speculative is to be found in this county, five or six miles southwest of this city, at the residence of Mr. John Collins. Miss Sallie Collins, his sister, who is supposed to be no less than forty years of age, has lain in bed for a period of thirty years, and, strange to say, during that time she has enjoyed good general health. We conversed with physicians who attended her fifteen years ago, one of them for a period of eight years regularly. When about ten or twelve years of age, she was first taken to her bed, and except on two occasions, has never left it. The family lived for a number of years in a log house, and after Miss Collins had lain in bed about ten years, all of the family were on one occasion absent from her room, and Miss Collins observed a house snake leisurely winding his way on the joist immediately over her head. Terror seized her, and before she knew it she was occupying a bed in the opposite side of the room. In 1859 her brother, John Collins, built a new house on the plantation, to which, with other members of the family, she was removed. With these two exceptions she has steadfastly kept her place of repose. It is certainly a remarkable case, and baffles the skill of the physicians who have attempted to treat it. It is supposed to be one of the various manifestations of hysteria. She is reported to be happy and contented with her lot, and her condition is a subject rarely mentioned in her neighborhood.—*Moberly (Mo.) Monitor.*

GEORGE BANCROFT wants to retire from the German mission. He is 73, but vigorous. He has not yet completed the tenth volume of his History of the United States. The work was commenced in 1834, and the ninth volume published in 1866.

The Grand Duke's Book on America.

The St. Petersburg correspondence of the Baltic *Gazette* has seen advance-sheets of the first volume of the Grand Duke Alexis' account of his voyage around the world. The first volume is exclusively devoted to a description of the Grand Duke's adventures in the United States. The above mentioned correspondent writes as follows about it:

"This is certainly a very curious work. To judge from what I have read of it—whether his imperial highness wrote it himself, or whether an abler pen did it for him—the book is intensely interesting. The Grand Duke says that his reception in New York almost stupefied him. Up to the last moment he had not thought that so brilliant an ovation would be tendered in republican America to the son of a monarch. He was very weak when he landed in New York, and during his progress up Broadway frequently felt like fainting. But everybody was so kind to him that he tried hard to look pleased, as he was in his heart of hearts. Broadway, he says, in his opinion, is the finest thoroughfare in the world, because everything there, houses, shops, and the people look not monotonous, but gay, lively and bright. What amused him more perhaps than anything else was that the bands, upon catching sight of him, struck up, not the regular Russian anthem, but the so-called 'Dirge of St. Catherine,' which is played in Russia only at the funeral of a member of the imperial family. The cheers of the people were more deafening than any he had heard in Europe; from which he playfully concludes that lung diseases cannot be very prevalent in the New World. As to the soldiery, the variety of uniforms struck him as extremely odd. He says he saw peacefully, side by side, helmeted Prussians and 'kepied' Frenchmen, red-coated Englishmen and Irish troops bearing the banner of the Green Isle.

"The Grand Duke cannot praise too highly American hotels. American fare, he thinks, however, is too rich. 'There is at their tables,' he exclaims *naively*, 'always too much of a good thing. I asked for the peculiar dishes of America, and at the hotel they could not give me any. Their cooks were Italians and French. The landlord shrugged his shoulders when I asked him about it. Out West, however, my desire was at once gratified. I dined one day on baked pork and beans, a very palatable dish, which would bear transplanting to Russia.'

"American manners, the Grand Duke thinks, are a little awkward and angular, but decidedly pleasant on account of everybody's frankness. For General Custar and his subordinate officers the Grand Duke has words of the warmest gratitude. General Custar's photograph is published in the volume, which is most sumptuously printed and profusely illustrated. Only a few hundred copies of the book will be issued."

CHAPPED HANDS.—A lady sends the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following remedy for chapped hands: I send herewith the best and cheapest that I ever found. I have used it successfully upward of 40 years. Get good river sand (for the white sandstone is the best); pound it up fine; get your washing water ready as usual, warm or cold. Dip your hands in the water, then use good soap freely; now take a small lump of white lead, sufficient to cover your hands, and with this a large teaspoonful of the sand; rub well with only sufficient on your hands to raise good lather; after a good rubbing wash off the lead and sand, then repeat the operations one or two times more. The next day give them another such treatment. In this way you will have good, clean, soft hands.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING.—The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticism are those who *advertise* themselves as medical *savans* by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive doorplates; fast horses and costly carriages. DR. J. WALKER, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his kill and conscientious independence, dares to differ; and having discovered in his VINEGAR BITTERS a purely herbablistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders, advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thousands of invalids, who are being cured of disease by its use. 27

VIRGINIA drinks $12,000,000 worth of liquor every year.

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Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder: and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

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[illegible] Organist, Southampton, England, says: The tone of the Mason & Hamlin Organ spoils the ear for anything less pure than itself.

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A. GOUROULT, Paris, France, says:
I regard them as unequaled.

EUGENE THAYER, Boston, says:
I consider your Cabinet Organs superior, in all respects, to any I have ever seen.

[REV.] A. TAYLOR, Sec. American Sunday-School Union, Phila., Pa., says: At the numerous Sunday-school conventions and institutes which I attend, I generally find some portable reed instrument, good or bad, old or new. The Mason & Hamlin are the sweetest toned, the most manageable and even when they bear the marks of age, the most reliable and least likely to get out of order.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, London, says:
For sacred music at home, the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ is desirable, and in many respects, that could easily be pointed out, it possesses great advantages over the small-priced pipe organs.

CHARLES F. DAVIES, Organist, etc., London, says: For sweetness of tone and variety of effects, I consider these instruments unequaled.

THEODORE WACHTEL, AD. NUENDORFF, CARL ROSA, C. STANLEY, of Opera Troupe, New York, say: The best instruments of the class made. They have more power and greater smoothness and fullness of tone, with equality and uniform character throughout their registers.

J. L. HATTON, London, England, says:
I have always entertained the opinion that Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs are of the very best class of that description of instrument.

S. C. HIRST, Dundee, Scotland, says:
The finest reed instruments extant.

EUSTACE HINTON JONES, Southampton, England, says: I have exercised my organ at all sorts and styles of music, from the Requiem Mass down to polkas and Irish jigs. It will do almost any mortal thing between these two extremes.

CHRISTINA NILSSON, ANNA LOUISE CARY, MARIE LEON DUVAL, VICTOR CAPOUL, P. BRIGNOLI, etc., etc., say:
We take pleasure in recommending the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ as a very beautiful instrument, and consider it the best now in use.

HENRY STRAUSS, of Vienna, says:
Not only unexcelled, but unequaled by any I have before seen.

See Testimony Circular, sent free, with similar opinions of one thousand Musicians.

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Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. *An indispensable hand-book for every member of a deliberative body, and the authority in all the States.*

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

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R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

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Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

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THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. A. G. OLIN HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cents. Circulars to ladies, two stamps. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 98 Randolph-st., cor. State, Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Skin Diseases.

ACNE (Pimples—Blackheads), Symptoms: Hard, small pimples, with black points, most numerous in the cheeks, forehead and nose.

PRURIGO, (Intense Itching), which begins when the clothing is removed; increased by the warmth of the bed. No eruption except that produced by scratching.

The above and all Skin Diseases permanently cured. Entire cost of treatment $1.50 per week, or $5.00 per month. Address, DR. J. M. VANDYKE, 1128 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

C. N. U. No. 5

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The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1873-4, WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party, and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies, and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six Columns. Only $1.00 a year, no discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun, $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to Clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four page newspaper of twenty-eight Columns. Daily Circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6 a year. To Clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, February 5, 1874.

The mother of Governor Hendricks died last Friday at about 80 years of age.

The last defaulter is Mr. Rowland, of Richland county, Ohio. He is short only $111,000. He was a church member and a prominent leader in the Radical party.

A scrutinizing examination of the speeches of Carpenter and Morton upon affairs in Louisiana forces the conclusion that upon the tropical State serenity's smiles are smothered.

While Gov. Hendricks and his party were in Washington recentlp arrangements were perfected whereby Indiana will speedily get $160,000 due on unsettled war claims which the State held against the general government.

Down in Butler county, Ohio, the Auditor, ex-Sheriff and ex-Recorder have been indicted for embezzlement. These men are Democrats, elected in a Democratic county, and if proven guilty should be punished to the full extent of the law.

One Cowles, a brother-in-law of Colfax, has been arrested for robbing the mails, and has confessed his guilt. Cowles was a special mail agent on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. These brothers-in-law are inconvenient things to have, as Colfax and Grant can testify.

Mr. Nigger Pinchback takes a sensible view of one thing. While admitting that he obtained his election to the United States Senate through fraud, he can't see why he should be shelved, and his corrupt white brethren admitted without debate. 'Tis too bad, and our sincere sympathies are with Pinchy.

Although the President's mansion was quite recently renovated and put in complete order, the sum of $25,000 more is now asked for. It takes money to keep up a house fit for a $50,000 President to live in. Is it any wonder that times are hard, with all this grabbing and stealing that now disgrace and curse the nation?

The pertinent inquiry now is: "How much of the national debt is Grant paying off monthly?" It campaign times he used to reduce the amount of the "National blessing," as Jay Cooke would say, at the rate of ten or fifteen millions a month. At least the Radical papers used to say so, and they of course couldn't lie. But how is it now?

There is a probability that the West and South will unite in Congress and together they can carry any financial measures which they desire. If these representatives get in the habit of working together they will soon learn that the salvation of the country does not depend upon the prosperity of New England at the expense of the other sections.

The dead lock in the Iowa Legislature was brought to a close after the 142 ballot. A compromise was brought about by giving the Republicans the Speaker and the Anti-Monopolists took the majority of all the prominent committees. It is thought that the opposition got the best of the bargain and the Anti-Monopolists will so manage things as to entirely defeat the Republicans at the next election.

The New York *Sun* very truly and justly observes: "Isn't it worth while to tax every poor man's tea, coffee and tobacco, in order to pay General Grant fifty thousand dollars a year instead of twenty-five thousand dollars, the sum which he agreed to serve for?" and this in addition to $77,000, otherwise expended for the White House.

The old-time Democratic ideas of Gov. Dix, of New York, seem to be cropping out in his official conduct. He is strongly against all kinds of corruption and monopolies and uses the veto power with great caution. In speaking of a debate in the Legislature wherein the conduct of the Governor was the chief matter of discussion, the *Tribune* says: "Mr. Alvord was left alone in his championship of the Governor, not a single Republican on the floor volunteering to say a word complimentary or otherwise for the Executive of his party. Indeed, they seem to be in doubt as to which party their Governor belongs."

The women of various localities throughout the State of Ohio have organized for a temperance campaign of remarkable vigor. They usually proceed to a saloon where they hold an impromptu prayer meeting and exhort the dealer to quit the business. Occasionally they change the programme by emptying all the beer and whisky on the ground. The cheerful work goes on uninterruptedly and the excitement is getting up to fever heat.

The Cleveland *Herald*, an organ of the deep and thick sort, commenting on the republicans in the Ohio legislature refusing to censure the President for his share in the grab, says with amusing frankness:

We have done our best to excuse the President for signing that iniquitous bill on the grounds stated above, but never made the attempt but at the end of our argument we felt our opinions giving away. The President was not blameless, and our republicans in the legislature should have had the sense either to keep mum or to go the whole figure, and include in the same category Congress and the President.

A movement is on foot to have the day for the inauguration of the President changed from the 4th of March to the second Wednesday in May, and also to have the Presidential election held in October instead of November. The following petition is being circulated and signed throughout the country:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, convened:

We, the subscribing citizens of the United States, do, for various good and sufficient reasons, ask to have the term of the Short session of Congress extended into the month of May; and that the "Inauguration Day" of President of the United States shall hereafter be on the second Wednesday of May, instead of the 4th day of March; and also that the general election be held early in the month of October, and we desire that all appropriations and necessary legislation be had to carry out the object of this petition.

The following from the LaPorte *Argus*, is given for the benefit of our Auburn cotemporary, as we publish very little of the county printing: "A gentleman who is the head of a firm that has grown immensely wealthy by doing blank printing for various county officers throughout the State, was in the city last Monday. The manner of his doing business may be illustrated by saying that he frequently sells lead pencils for $2 a dozen, when they can be bought at retail at from 20 to 30 cents a dozen. He manages to manipulate a great many county officers, and somehow he has grown rich. Have we a little Credit Mobilier in the State, or how is it that the old thing works so nicely?" We do not know how deeply the system, complained of above, has taken root in this county, but we have heard it more than intimated that very high priced pencils are whittled up about the county offices.—*Press.*

When Morton and Carpenter fight the Republican party is divided against itself. Morton and Carpenter have fought—about Louisiana. The speeches of Carpenter and Morton on consecutive days in the Senate do not indicate a pleasing state of affairs down in Louisiana. Carpenter says that they break the law on one side, and Morton says that they murder on the other. We suspect that they both tell the truth. Morton's bloody speech in the Senate, however, will not receive the unanimous indorsement even of his own party. Carpenter is of the opinion that the Republican party must get rid of the Louisiana corruption or it will lose the next Presidential election. Perhaps Carpenter will agree with us in thinking that that party must get rid of some other things or the same catastrophe will fall upon the country.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

B. P. & C. Railway.

Cross Ties!

TERMS CASH.

I am prepared to pay CASH for Cross Ties, delivered on the line of the B. P. & C. R'y west of Defiance, O.

SPECIFICATIONS—To be of sound White Oak, or Hickory-elm 8½ feet long, hewn on two sides to a uniform thickness of 7 inches, true and out of wind, or sawed 7x8 to be no less than eight inches on either face, to be delivered in piles of 25, 5o feet apart, or 5 to each tie length. Price 4oc.

S. R. JOHNSTON, Agt.

Eng. Office, Defiance, O.

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

ofOne story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, 1 cellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part th e town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles Auburn.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY, SILVER

NO PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

ORGANS,

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

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SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the *Christian at Work*; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

CHROMOS ALL READY.

No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

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BALTIMORE& OHIO R.R

Cincinnati to Washing'on

8 Dollars

Philadelphia $10.50

NEW YORK $13.50

Passengers will save money by purchasing local tickets to Cincinnati and there procure through tickets by this line at the above low rates. Baggage checked. Tickets for sale at No. 2 Burnet House, and depot, Cincinnati, O.

New Boot & Shoe Store!

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Custom Work a Specialty.

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition. Webuy direct from manufatu for cash, thereby saving jobbers' profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thusafford to give you bargains. Remember the place,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

GREAT BARGAINS

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys,&c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the cusumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 90, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60 80, best 1.10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12c
Best Zantee Currents, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
est Lemon and Orange Peal, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year-ol. Whiskey from 35 cents to 70 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—Old '76 3 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	20c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	18c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil- per gallon	$1 00	Lard Oil, per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	80c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	80c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon, 75, 85 and 1 00
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c	

FRESH OYSTERS, 33c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, CONDUCTOR.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Township Institutes.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The second session of the Franklin township institute or model school was held at the center school house on Saturday, January 17th, 1874, pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, J. S. Jackman, with Josie Gillett Secretary, at 10 o'clock a. m. After consultation, it was decided that the officers of the first meeting be continued, and requested to officiate at this meeting; said officers being those above named, with R. C. Baxter Vice President and critic.

All the teachers were present, with one exception. Also quite a number of spectators were present.

The exercises of the day were commenced by C H. Thurston with a class in elocution, occupying twenty minutes; followed by John McCurdy, in arithmetic; George Hoopengarner in grammar and R. C. Baxter in spelling. After which a noon recess of one hour was taken.

Afternoon session—At the commencement of the afternoon session, James McCurdy elucidated his system of teaching geography; followed by Wm. Dirrim, who explained map-drawing, with practical illustrations. The teaching of history was then taken up by Reuben Sawvel, who explained his plan of teaching that branch, after which physiology was taken up and explained by John Young.

The subject of school government was then brought before the institute, upon which sprung up quite an animated discussion, with considerable of a diversity of opinion, which only goes to verify the old adage, that "doctors disagree." The subject was ably handled by Messrs C. H. Thurston, R. Sawvel, R. C. Baxter, J. S. Jackman, Wm. Dirrim and J. M. Naragon.

To a question as to how to remedy or prevent tardiness, Mr. R. C. Baxter emphatically answered, "make your first recitation interesting."

After the reading of the Critic's report, and the Secretary's minutes of the preceeding meeting, the institute adjourned to meet on Saturday, February 7th, 1874, punctually at 9½ o'clock, a. m.

J. S. JACKMAN, President.
JOSIE GILLETT, Secretary.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The teachers of Fairfield township met according to previous adjournment at the center school house on the 17th of January, 1874. The meeting was called to order by G. W. Downs, trustee. Mr D. Chilcoat was appointed President, J. Farrington Vice President and Sarah Hornsby Secretary.

The exercises were opened by Mr. Huffman on orthography, the recitation was conducted by asking questions on the subject. The subject of reading was then taken up by J. Farrington, followed by a general discussion of the same. Recess of one hour.

Afternoon session—At 1 o'clock the meeting was again called to order and the subject of arithmetic was called up; F. Glasgow, to whom it had been assigned, not being present, the teachers entered into a general discussion of the same.

The exercise in grammar was conducted by A. Reinoehl, a sentence was taken and the subject of diagraming was explained and discussed. Astronomical geography was next in order, by Mr. D. Allen, in which he explained why the tropics and polar circles were placed where they are. Penmanship, by A. Baird. History, by Mr. Hughs, it being late, he made only a few remarks on the subject. The following teachers were assigned topics for the next meeting: Mr. Huffman, the greatest common divisor; A. Baird, orthography; I. Ringler, boundaries of townships, counties &c.; Mr. Hughs, case; Mr. Miller, the circulating system; J. Farrington, the causes which led to the revolution; Mr. Slaybaugh, classes and modifications; Mr. Waters, the bones and their uses; F. Glasgow, penmanship; D. Chilcoat, notation ond numeration.

The critic's report, by A. Reinoehl, was then read and received in a friendly manner by all. The institute adjourned to meet at the same place on the third Saturday of February, 1874. An evening session was held.

SARAH HORNSBY, Secretary.

The Auburn Club Dance will give its next hop in Ensley's new hall on Thursday evening, February 12. We hope for a general turn out, as a good time is anticipated.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874.

Lot number eight (8) in block No. 1 [1], in Tomlinson's addition to the town of Butler in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in nine, and one third eighteen months from the date of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by notes and mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date of sale; Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED W. HALL, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Att'y for Est. 5 3t

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 21c.
Oats 41cts.
Apples 70c.
Butter 28 cts.
Wheat $1 37
Potatoes $1.25.
Corn, new, 55c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $6.00.
The Courier $2 a year

February.

Poultry is scarce.

Our jail is empty.

How's your porkers?

Show men are plenty.

Grangers are increasing.

Bell Ringers next Tuesday.

The wood market is crowded.

A skating party last Saturday.

Pay up last year's subscription.

Rooster fighting done away with.

Business seems to be getting lively.

The singing school is progressing finely

We notice quite a number of strangers in town.

We came pretty near having sleighing on Monday.

The Club will have its next hope at the Ensley Hall.

Dr. Keesler, one of our old citizens, was in town last week.

The Bell Ringers will appear on next Tuesday.

The roads in the country are very rough.

Noble county boasts over a six-legged calf.

There is talk of a Catholic church being erected here.

Quail shooting is now forbidden by law Remember this.

The weather was pleasant the forepart of the week.

We have a new style of calling cards for the ladies. $1 a pack, printed.

Our subscribers are rapidly responding to our call, of last week.

An effort to get a retail liquor license is being made

The whooping cough is reported to evade every room in our school.

Remember Vordermark's Shoe Store when purchasing such articles.

Literary societies flourishing in nearly every neighborhood in the county.

Al. Dawson, Esq., of Spencerville, has been in town this week.

It is rumored that a grange will organized in this township.

The depot at Butler on the arrival of trains presents a lively appearance.

The Presbyterians are having good success in their protracted effort. Meetings close this week.

The stove pipe at school house fell in one of the rooms on Monday. School was dismissed.

Farmers are compelled to bring their dogs to town with them, in order to keep cows out of their wagons.

There is a change in the running time of the Air Line trains this week. See 1st page.

The Dramatic Company at this place will visit the Columbia City Troupe tonight.

Butter was scarce last Saturday, and a great many plates went home empty. It is plenty to-day at 30cts.

This makes the 4th volume of the Courier. Many thought it would not continue half so long.

Stave bolts are coming in very fast.—Quite a large lot could be seen on 7th street last Monday.

We understand that a Minstrel troupe have been organized west of town, and perhaps will pay us a visit.

A few sleds were running on yesterday, and they seem to glide along swiftly for so little snow.

Miles Waterman, Esq., has been appointed to organize Grangers in this county.

The residence of Rev. John McCurdy, living 4 miles east of Butler, was consumed by fire about a week ago.

Rev. Mr Fisher preached an excellent discourse last Sabbath to quite a large audience.

Read Dr. S Clay Todd's large advertisement on the opposite page of this week's paper, and it may benefit you to a great extent.

Remember the Bell Ringers

We heard a fellow inquiring for a key to Ray's Arithmetic the other day. He's "bracing up" for a country school no doubt.

The horrible condition of the roads during last week interferred materially with the fond expectations of merchants in this place.

Vordermark's are receiving new goods nearly every day, and are always supplied in any article you can wish for in the boot and shoe line.

We have just received a new lot of the latest styles of job type. Those wanting work done should give us a call, and get good styles and firstclass work.

Clark's new saw mill is in full blast and logs are coming in rapidly. Good roads is all they need to make a wide-a-wake trade in this line.

Ice or no ice, that is the question.—Whether 'tis better to lay up three inch cakes or wait for another freeze, is the rub that makes ice packers swear.

The postmaster at Kendallville still holds his office. The English languge not being adequate the *Standard* has taken to the Dutch.

Hamilton's Hall, at Fort Wayne, was partially destroyed by fire last Thursday night. H. N. Ward and others sustained considerable damage thereby.

Times are said to be dull by some. We have nothing to complain of. Our presses are kept running almost constantly on job work, and our subscription list is increasing fast enough.

The 'Bus team, while left alone, became frightened, one day last week, and made an effort to "get up and dust." they were stopped, however, before any damage was done.

Smithfield township is to organize a grange on next Tuesday evening. A full complement of twenty men and ten women, all that can be in at the organization, are on hand.

The *Press* says we desire to "quit it." It is certainly mistaken. We expect to correct it from time to time, and if possible make a decent paper out of it. The interests of our neighboring town demand it.

A gentleman was in town yesterday having in mind the project of taking a colony of ladies to the far, far west. He says thousands of men there are pining for wives. Here's a chance for ancient maidens—wadding or no wadding | teeth or no teeth. Whilst the lamp holds out to burn and so forth.

Half Fare.

We have word from the General Ticket Agent on the Eel River Road that round trip tickets will be issued to Columbia City and return, to all who wish to attend the entertainment this evening, for $1 25. Let there be a good turn out.

We are in receipt of the Defiance *Democrat*, one of the best papers in Northern Ohio. Since the new firm, Messrs. White & Blymyer have taken charge it has been enlarged and vastly improved, although ably conducted under Judge Greene. We are glad to see our friends take the lead.

The American Bell Ringers are coming. A full troupe will give a grand entertainment at Ensly's hall, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1874. There are over thirty performers in this company and all are well versed in their parts. Our citizens may expect a good entertainment, and we would like to see a crowded house. Tickets can be had at the Postoffice.

The poet was wrong when he said, 'Nobody cares for a moneyless man.' Just before an election there is the greatest interest in the world manifested in a fellow if he hasn't got a second shirt to his back Poets are like other mortals, rather than miss a good rhyme, they will sometimes tell a whopper. We were a poet once ourself, and know all about it.

We are glad to learn that our enterprising townsman J. W. Shaffer, Esq., is doing a good business in his wagon shops and is now pressed with orders for vehicles of most all kinds. Orders for wagons and buggies are coming in from the southern part of the State, as well as at home He will ship a number to the south in a few days. This may be regarded as an evidence of the superiority of his work, and we hope to see our citizens at home patronize one so well worthy of their encouragement. Don't send abroad for an article that you can purchase at home.

The following is a list of those who have not had the courage to say no, and to whom Clerk Lanning has granted permission to enter upon the duties, trials and tribulations of married life during the month of January:

Elmore Hall and Catharine Strebe,
Wm. Keller and Jennie Homan,
Adam Boelinger and M. E. Wastler,
J. W. Grogg and M. R. Fair
Eugene Bradley and Lucinda Klinger
J D Davis and Polly Ballert,
B F Rohrbaugh and Ann Albright,
Henry Soloman and Eliza Saltsman
Simmon Topper and Lydia Thompson
L L Wolf and Mary M. Ginder,
Frederick Morr and R A Stafford,
Geo Elert and Caroline Reinig,
Danl Walborn and Louisa Fair,
D L Lockwood and Amanda Keller

Our home musical talent, assisted by several fine signers from abroad, will give a grand concert, Friday evening, Feb. 13, at the M. E. Church. Save your dimes until that time if you want to hear good music.

The celebrated ground-hog celebrated his existence by making his traditional appearance last Tuesday, and there was a rush. He was crowded in his hole and pulled the whole in after him, so that winter will be with us yet awhile.

Our Artists, Gordon & Roth, are getting out a very neatly printed photograph reward card for school teachers, very cheap. Those wishing a present that their scholars will appreciate, should call early and sit for their negatives that the artists may have a chance to get their cards ready on time.

Musical Entertainment.

The Auburn Glee and Chorus Class, under the direction of Prof. Bennett, propose giving a concert at the M. E. Church on Friday evening, Feb. 13th, when will be presented one of the choicest programmes ever appeared to the people of Auburn.—The class are now on their second term—making altogether twenty-four rehearsels, and they feel confident of being able to give an entertainment that will reflect credit upon themselves and their friends. Let all lovers of music bear this in mind and show their appreciation of the efforts of our singers by giving them a full house For farther particulars see programmes next week.

Examine Your Title.

The new card of Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, will be found on first page of to-day's paper. These gentlemen have at great expense and labor prepared an abstract of the title to all the real estate in the county, Many of the records of title were made before the organization of the county and are not in the records of this county. All such records have been abstracted and appear in their books. The titles to real estate, are in many instances complicated, and no man should invest in land without knowing, for himself that the title is clear. A few dollars expended in the examination may save a long and expensive litigation.

We paid a brief visit to Toledo Tuesday and found the city quite busy. We met many of our old friends, and new ones.—We take occasion to say that we were not drunk, in advance of any assertion to the contrary by our nighbor at Waterloo.—Business is lively in the city. A locomotive had just killed a man as we arrived, and the next day another fell from an elevator only about a hundred feet high.—They found enough after be fell to make a corpse. Our live friend R. J. Lent, is having a good run at the Theater Comique.—Reub. can be found at the box office at all hours when not otherwise engaged.—He means business.

W. G. Alexander, of the firm of J. R. Stone & Co., Auction Commission Merchants, dishes up a lively job in his business. So one fellow thought about three miles out of the night we left, no doubt. In fact Toledo is a great place and a great many people live there.

An article intended for the educational column, appeared in the Courier a short time since, in which it was stated on what was supposed to be correct authority that Butler and Waterloo had made no changes in text books for the purpose of conforming to the action of the County Board. This was, in part, a mistake.—Butler was already using the readers and geographies adopted by the Board, and has since introduced the grammar, thus making a complete uniformity, at least as far as ordered by the Board. Waterloo was already using McGuffey's readers and Harvey's grammar, but has taken no action, as yet, looking to the adoption and use of the geography selected by the County Board. So this one text book is all that is left to "regret" as mentioned in the article referred to. This statement of the matter is made to do justice to all concenred, and to say that all matter in the educational column is published for information only, and not to provoke a controversy with any one.

"O give me back my childhood's years, and let me live them o'er." This is the favorite prayer of a poet, a request to powers divine— heartfelt, eager, desiring a fulfilment. Now this fact is unreasonable, almost as unreasonable as "Betsey and I are Out," or as terribly imaginary as Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee." 'Give me back my childhood's years." A crazy man would know better than to ask for a return of childhood's years. It can't be did. It ain't in the business. Now if this poet had pleaded for quail on toast, or zwi glass lager, there would be some sense in his imploration, some human desire in his feeling. But to ask for a return of childhood's years with its sunshine of pleasure and aches abdominal, is too much at one dose. It is simply out of the question. He can have all on the bill of fair, from an old maid to a poodle; from a well flavored Havana to a fresh widow. He can acquire the art of stealing, swindling and grabbing by an association with Washington politicians, but he must'nt ask for a return of childhood's years, and expect to be rated among the philosophers and sages of the nineteenth century. Our opinion of the above poet is that he needs a dose of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Roll of Honor.

The following subscribers have paid us the amount set opposite their names as subscription to The Courier during the month of January, 1874:

S S Shutt	$4.00	C Gerber & Co	2.00
J Wildison	3.00	Robt Filman	75
J Lot miller	3.00	J M Goetschius	2.00
Best&McClellan	7.00	B B Dearborn	2.00
Saml Swihart	2.00	R A Holman	2.00
T B Totten	7.00	S T Galloway	2.00
W K Davis	6.00	M Sheets	1.00
W Testers	3.00	Wm Shutt	2.00
M Deetz	2.00	H U Tarney	3.00
McBride, Morlan	2.00	J A Campbell	1.00
W H McIntosh	1.00	J Leas, Jr	1.00
R M Hare	2.00	Geo Hough	1.00
I W Bard	2.00	H H Keep	2.00
J J Hoffman	2.00	H K Flower	1.50
F D Obeim	1.00	A A Bohler	1.00
J Hissong	2.00	E R Shawr	1.00
Danl Lintz	2.50	W H Meyers	1.00
B Brown	2.00	Jas Barkly	2.00
J M Hough	1.00	Mrs Deacer	1.00
Chas Meyers	3.75	S B Plattner	2.00
Wm Seedy	4.00	S Grenamyer	1.00
J Swander	2.25	J McDonald	1.00
W H Madden	2.00	E J Coder	2.00
D Tamlinson	2.00	J Grube	2.00
Jacob North	1.00	V A Beard	2.00
Jacob Shull	2.00	P Q Wycoff	2.00
JacobTate	1.00	E Buchanan	2.00
Martin & Sons	3.75	Danl Zahner	2.00
Jacob Somers	1.00	F Buchanan	1.00
J E Fisher	1.50	J N Askew	2.00
J M Urie	2.00	John Harvey	2.00
C M Dawson	2.00	A S Andreas	2.00
A Harkey	1.00	M E Griswold	2.00
Geo Clark	2.00	Joseph Weller	1.00
J L Roth	1.75	J D Kelly	2.00
Saml Buss	1.00	F M Bacon	2.00
D Z Hoffman	2.00	J C StClair	3.00
F Farley	2.00	G Downs	2.00
Mrs Houghton	1.00	John Downs	2.00
Sheriff Meese	1.00	A W Allen	4.00
J W Means	.50	H Conkey	2.00
J W Brown	1.00	B Gaskill	2.00
E J Boyle	2.00	Wm Webster	2.00
C A Jenkins	2.00	Agus't Porter	1.00
M Reaver	2.00	W B Williams	3.00
P Helwig	2.80	Nick McIntyre	2.00
J P Wyant	4.00		

We hope to see a good crowd go to Columbia City to-day, and especially all the Dramatic Troupe. The train leaves at 3.53.

It is rumored that Boozner & Blattner, Waterloo, have failed. We regret to learn of their misfortune, and trust they will soon be on their feet again.

The time for paying the town taxes having expired yesterday, an extension of two weeks more has been given those who are delinquent. Walk up, gentlemen.

Walnut Timber.—A splendid tract of timber land for sale cheap, or exchanged for dry goods, groceries, or merchandise of any kind. Land heavily timbered with black walnut of the best quality. Located in Scott county, Tennessee, 5 miles from a railroad. Good bargain offered. Call at this office.

Editor Courier.—I have been taking observations of the weather since the 4th day of January, and though it would be interesting to your readers to know something of the results of these notations:

From the month of Jan. 1874:

Highest tempature	Sab. 4th.	8 a. m. 62 deg.
Lowest "	Fri. 16th	6 a. m. 9 'low
Warmest day	Wed. 21,	53 deg
Coldest day	Thur. 15	7 deg
Greatest change	Sat. 4th, fall in a hor.	32 "
No. days average above freezing	11	
No. days tempature were	15	
Day stormy	15	

I take observations every three hours from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. of the thermometer, the sky and the force and direction of wind. To ascertain the averge temperature, I add the notations of temperate by the number of observations.

J. Emory Fisher.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Auburn Postoffice, during January 1874:

Anglemyer A H, Able J
Bacon Charles, Bacon Mastin, Boys Madison, Becher Jacob, Beard Oliver.
Crouse Harry, Chaplin Wm J
Ducan Wm., Donrer James
Gazier C Gongrver Jacob
Hensler Geo, Hutton Susan, Harkey Adam
Isnler Henry, Johnson Gust Germoa
Kelly Miss Susan, Kindley D D
Long David, Lanning Fitena, Laymond Henry.
Mororer M S, Millaman Samuel
McCarthy Dennis G. Nelson C F
Oblin Benjamin, Oboyle Andrew
Pence Marian, Porter Samuel
Rayer Robert, Roiens John, Rosenberry Oliver, Rosenberry Miss Barbery, Riecger Daniel, Rakestraw Ayers
Smith William, Shaffer Theodore Sheldon J T, Shannon Mrs Sarah A
Wagner John, Woodruff Ruben

The Postoffice opens at 7 o'clock in the morning and closes at 8 o'clock in the evening—Cleveland time.

S. L. Yandes, P. M.

Free of Charge.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

The Bell Ringers will be well prtronized. Everybody is going.

Notice to Administrators & Guardians

Administrators and Guardians are hereby notified that at the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the following order was made, to-wit:

It is ordered by the Court that all Administrators of Estates of decedents of over one year standing and who have failed to make their report thereon. And all Guardians of the persons and estates of minor heirs of over two years standing who have failed to report as required by law, and all Administrators and Guardians who have failed to report as such, and as ordered by the court, and failing so to do by the next term of this court, will be ordered by citation to appear and answer as to their delinquencies.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 29th day of December, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

DOCTOR S. CLAY TODD!

Resident Specialist, Ft Wayne, Ind

Office and dispensary moved to No. 4 East Columbia street, over the New York Hat Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays excepted.

He wastes no time giving remedies for pain as they do not cure the disease, that is only tampering with the health and life of the patient; instead he removes the cause of the disease and the patient becomes permanently well. Dr. Todd does not numb the brain and nerves with morphine, opium, chloral or other Narcotic Poisons, but allows the brain and nerves to assist in throwing off the disease.

Dr. Tood cures his patients Permanently in one third of the time usually consumed by other physicians in drugging the sick to prevent their feeling pain.

Dr. Todd's new method of treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, bleeding, setons, blisters, liquors, blue pills, minerals or other harsh treatment, but by the use of New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies he cures all curable diseases

Dr. S. Clay Todd particularly request those who have passed thro' treatment with other physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally called incurable, to call and make a trial of his skill and remedies. All medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

The Opium or Morphine Habit cured with his painless antidote in one month.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures liver complaint, diseases of the kidney & spine. dropsy, ague, chills, bronchitis, night sweats, consumption, catarrh, swelled tonsils, throat diseases asthma, scrofula in all forms, discharges from the ears, ulcers. felons, carbuncles, piles, scurvy, salt rheum, old and running sores from the joints, &c., fever sores, white swelling, and all forms of skin diseases, Rheumatism, gout, sciatica, hip joint disease, stiff joints, contracted cords; also heart disease, angina, pectoris, or breast pang, dropsy of the heart, inflamation of the outer or inner coatings of the heart, palpitation, neuralgia of heart, disease of women and children, partial paralysis, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, epileptic fits and all nervous derangements, gravel, deafness and Noises in the ear including all hereditary and chronic diseases.

EPILEPTIC FITS,

Nervousness, Nervous Debility, &c., &c

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1869—This is to certify that my son was cured of Epileptic Fits by Dr. S. Clay Todd, and has not had a fit or sympton for 3 years. ZACHEUS CESSNA

Refers to Mr. Robert Pollock, Van Wert, O., cured of Epileptic Fits in two months.

Mr. Henry Rechtold, 152 Brown-st., Rochester, New York, wife cured of Epileptic fits in 3 months.

Mr. Gustave Werin, Nashville, Tenn—Cured in 2 months of Epileptic Fits of 6 years standing, after having been treated unsuccessfully by some of the most eminent physicians of Europe.

GLAIRES

is a form of fits often mistaken for Epilepsy. In this form the patient does not always fall. They often occur in the night, and affect children as well as adults.

Causes—Excessive or insufficinet food or drink, too rich or too poor quality of food, bad drinking water, and the influence of sudden change of temperature, bad habits, &c.

Symptoms—Hard pains in the stomach or around or under the heart; a disposition to vomit; warm salt water rising to the mouth with effort; diarrhœa and dysentery or obstinate constipation and tardy digestion; the stomach bloating; dizziness of the head; heaviness; loss of memory; the pulse quickened and irregular, sometimes palpitation of the heart; muscular agitation, or twitching convulsions, which become more frequent and severe, and finally end in insanity.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Aboit tp., Allen Co Ind. Mar. 8th, 1873.—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with fever sore for nearly 3 years We employed what we thought the best physicians of Ft. Wayne without any benefit; and for over two years I could not walk, and my whole system was affected. At this stage of the disease I consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, and, I am glad to say, under his treatment I became perfectly well in four months, and thanks to a Kind Providence, and the skill of Dr. S. Clay Todd, I am no longer a cripple

I was 61 years old when cured. Those who have such a disease should employ Dr Todd at once.

Mrs. Lydia Kneffer six miles west of Fort Wayne.

Ft Wayne, Ind. Feb. 15 1873.—I hereby certify that Dr. Todd cured our infant daughter of a large scrofulous tumor on the right under jaw in two weeks without lancing. She has been perfectly well ever since. Cured Aug. 14, 1872.

Miss Harriet Brown Wife of Mr Harrison Brown, 5 miles west of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my cure: On the 12th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. I was attended by one of whom I considered the most eminent physicians of this city 3½ months, during which time he employed 5 other physicians as council. For 3 weeks I thought I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it quick consumption, from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 26th of June I had got so weak I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to bed. At this time some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in 10 weeks I was able to walk 2 miles, and felt as well as I ever did, now I walk from 3 to 4 miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung is healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER,
305, West Washington-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE PRAYED FOR DEATH.

Two years and four months I lay upon my back in the most abject suffering every night I thought I would not live until morning and every morning that I would not live until night, and prayed for death to relieve me from my misery. We employed ten (10) physicians the most eminent of Fort Wayne, and other cities, without any benefit. When we heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. S. Clay Todd of this city we employed him, and thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Todd. I am now able to attend to my household duties. I would advise all who think their case past help, to apply to Dr. S. Clay Tood at once. Mrs. DAVID BIRLEY, 109 E. Holeman St. Nov. 18th, 1872 Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

Van Wert, O. Nov. 21, 1871—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption. Becoming alarmed we consulted Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne, under whose treatment she became perfectly well in 16 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd. Respectfully, ASA POLLOCK.

Ask for DR. S. CLAY TODD and insist on seeing him as there are other doctors in the same building See name on door. Consultations free and confidential at the office or by mail. Medicines sent to all parts of the world by express or mail. Money must be sent by Postoffice order, registered letter, or express, or the medicines will be sent C. O. D. Certificates of the above cases, and hundreds of others, can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

All diseases, by good treatment, may be readily and permanently cured.—Address P. O. Box 1361. The poor liberally considered.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

An invention has just been tested at Titusville, Pa., by which, it is claimed, the speed of locomotives and ocean steamers can be increased threefold, at less cost than at present. It is called the New Double-Exhausting Steam Engine....The Pennsylvania coal miners and operators have adjusted their troubles and all is serene once more....A shocking accident occurred in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, a few days ago. A number of men were at work on the roof of a building for the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, when the wind took it off, carrying with it some ten of the workmen. Five of them were fatally and two seriously injured.

Pittsburgh is enjoying a genuine sensation out of the usual order. A quack named Smith is under arrest for poisoning his patients, having administered arsenic for magnesia. Seven persons are known to have been killed by his prescriptions. It is believed the man is crazy....It is understood that the physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities have combined to secure the bodies of the Siamese Twins, at any price, for an autopsy.

City Treasurer Alex. D. Hamilton, of Jersey City, is missing. It is alleged that he has fled with several thousand dollars of the city's money, and $100,000 in water bonds....The former cook of the Steiner family, four members of which were burned to death in their house recently, has been arrested. Silver plate, known to have been in the house, and jewelry belonging to the dead, cannot be found since the fire, and robbery and murder are now insinuated in connection with the terrible affair.

Several attempts have been made recently to burn Roman Catholic churches in New York city. The Commune is said to be thoroughly organized in the city, and threats against churches and school-houses are freely made.

The suits of the heirs of Capt. Calvocoresses, who either committed suicide or was murdered in Bridgeport, Conn., against the several life insurance companies for $190,000, have been settled, with one exception, by an agreement by the companies to pay one-half....There is much excitement and indignation in New York over the revelation of the manner in which the pauper dead are disposed of. Some time ago Nathaniel French, a prominent Mason from the Bahamas, was murdered in that city and buried in the Potter's field. Recently his brother craftsmen have endeavored to reclaim the remains and give them decent interment, when the startling fact was discovered that they lie at the bottom of a pit with 600 other bodies, and as no record has been kept of the row in which the body was placed it is impossible to identify it....The Olympic Theater, in Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. During the progress of the fire a wall fell, killing two firemen and injuring several others.

The West.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin* of Jan. 24, publishes a report of the pork-packing in the West for the present season, showing that the number of hogs packed sums up 5,394,888, against 5,526,640 last season. The average weight this season is 141 pounds, against 166 pounds last season....The preliminary trial of John E. Corwin, for shooting Col. T. N. Stillwell at Anderson Ind., has resulted in a verdict of justifiable homicide....John Johnson, the well-known Western steamboat builder, was accidentally killed, a few days ago, by being crushed by a hotel elevator at Cincinnati.

The town of Martinez, Cal., was the scene of a ghastly judicial murder on Friday, the 23d of January. A man named Morton was hung for the murder of Valentine Eischler, and confessed to the crime on the gallows. When the drop fell, to the horror of the spectators, the head of the culprit was completely severed from the body, and the lifeless trunk fell to the ground....The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad have decided to consolidate the debt of the road, which amounts to $26,265,000, held in different kinds of bonds, in one mortgage for $35,000,000.

Jerome Phenney, of Cleveland, O., aged 8 years, in a quarrel stabbed another boy, Peter Snyder, with a pocket-knife. Being told that the wound would result fatally, Jerome took his father's revolver, went to the barn, and shot himself dead....A terrible accident occurred at Madison, Wis., a few days since, by which Miss Minnie Phelps, niece of Hon. W. P. Lyon, Judge of the Supreme Court, was instantly killed, and C. Wilkins mortally wounded. A party of students, young ladies and gentlemen, were coasting, and, by some mishap, one of the sleighs ran against a tree, with the result stated.

The report of starvation and suffering from want of clothing among the Indians of Vermilion Lake, Minn., are fully confirmed, but the shocking story of cannibalism had no foundation....John F. Harper ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield, (Ill.) district, has returned to Springfield from Canada, on guarantee of the Government, to testify in certain cases against the Pekin distillers, wherein it is sought to recover money aggregating nearly $800,000.

There is much excitement at Aurora, Ind., caused by the ravages of trichina spiralis. Seven or eight persons are said to be lying at the point of death with the disease. An examination of the pork of which the afflicted families had partaken revealed the fact that it was literally alive with trichina....A letter from Cheyenne mentions that "a son of Lone Wolf was recently killed while raiding in Texas. This news occasioned much excitement among the Kiowas. Lone Wolf showed his grief by cutting himself frightfully with a knife. He killed his horses and burned his wagon and lodge with all his effects....John Harper, the ex-Collector of Internal Revenue at Springfield, Ill., refuses to be interviewed, and says he will make no statements till he goes on the witness stand, when he will testify under oath. It is said, on good authority that he was offered $50,000 by the Perkins distillers to remain in Canada.

The Illinois Railroad Commissioners have ordered suits to be commenced against the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, for violation of law....The Illinois Legislature having passed a law for compulsory education, other States are considering the matter. A bill to compel the attendance of children at school has been introduced into the Iowa Senate....The jury in the case of Cos, the murderer, on trial at Palmyra, Ill., brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On the jury being polled, as the fourth name was called, Coe fainted in his seat....Aurora, Ill., has a bad lot of boys. Recently the City Marshal made a raid on the rendezvous of the street Arabs, capturing 13 of their number, and a large quantity of goods....A number of lawless persons made an attack upon a passenger train on the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville railroad, near Jacksonville, Ill., recently, throwing brickbats and other missiles through the windows, and injuring several of the passengers, after which they made their escape through the woods.

The South.

Page McCarthy, of Richmond, Va., who last May killed John B. Mordecai in a duel, has been found guilty of involuntary manslaughter and fined $500....J. B. Heim, while on trial at Galveston, Texas, for the murder of John Ferguson, was recently shot dead in the court-room by a son of the murdered man....A dispatch from Mount Airy, N. C., says Dr. William Hollingsworth, who attended the Siamese twins, is of opinion that the death of Eng was not caused by any vital connection or artery passing from one to the other through the ligament that united them, and believes there was no such vital connection through the ligament, because he has attended the twins when one was sick, and the other in good health, and when there was as much as 20 beats difference to the minute in their pulsations. The bodies, after being embalmed, were placed in a coffin, and encased in a large tin box, which was soldered and made air-tight. All were then put in a large wooden box, packed in charcoal, and made secure, and placed in the cellar of the house. It is reported that the bodies will be disposed of at an enormous price to some museum or medical college, or placed on exhibition.

A block of ten buildings was recently burned in Helena, Ark. Loss, $50,000 to $70,000....Considerable excitement has been created in Memphis over an order issued by the newly elected Mayor and Police Board, discharging nearly all the old and experienced police officers and detectives, and appointing negroes in their stead.

The town of Liberty, Casey county, Ky., was the other day the scene of a lively shooting affray, in which Law Napier was killed, and several persons wounded. Thirty-five shots were fired during the battle....The Legislature of Georgia has indefinitely postponed a proposition for a State Constitutional Convention.

Washington.

The Southern Pacific railroad wants the Government to guarantee the interest on its five per cent. bonds for thirty years. In return for this indorsement, which is likely to be as much a mere matter of form as the guarantee the Government gave the Union Pacific, the Company promises the Treasury a liberal per cent. on its gross earnings....The Executive mansion has been thoroughly renovated from top to bottom....The burden of the testimony given by officers of the regular army before the House Military Committee with regard to a reduction of the army, has been uniformly against such reduction....Washington gaiety seems to have reached its highest point. Every variety of entertainment and late hours prevail in the gay and fashionable world.

Caleb Cushing is preparing to leave for Madrid....Lieut. Fred Grant will shortly lead to the altar Miss Kittie, daughter of Henry D. Cooke....Jeff Davis and Henry S. Foote have recently been indulging in some very uncomplimentary language toward each other through the Washington papers, which, it is thought, will lead to an "affair of honor."

Appointments by the President: Edwin M. McCook, of Colorado, to be Governor of Colorado Territory; John W. Jenkins, of Virginia, to be Secretary of Colorado; T. B. Seabright, to be Surveyor-General of Colorado; Albert G. Colwell, of Ohio, to be Consul at Ancona; S. C. Keniga, Postmaster at Kankakee, Ill....The House Banking and Currency Committee have agreed to add a clause to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after July, 1874, to issue monthly $2,000,000 Treasury notes, to be exchanged for outstanding legal tenders, and to be redeemable in gold two years after date.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have nearly completed a bill, which will be introduced at an early day, providing that hereafter all Indian annuities shall be paid in kind rather than in money....A Washington dispatch says: "The House Ways and Means Committee are still unanimously disagreed on nearly every measure of importance that comes before them. The statement is made that no two members of the committee coincide on any one of the financial measures that have been brought forward this session."

A novel claim has been presented to Congress by one Dr. Zacharie, a chiropodist, who alleges that he removed $46,000 worth of corns from the aching feet of Union soldiers during the late war. The testimony of a number of Federal officers is adduced in support of the claim. Every Congressman who suffers from corns is expected to vote for it.

Foreign.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Victoria's second son, was married to the Grand Duchess Maria, daughter of the Czar, at St. Petersburgh, on the 23d of January. The event was the occasion of much rejoicing in England and Russia, the festivities lasting several days....Another of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers has been lost—the Relief, *en route* from Yokohama to Shanghai....A Spanish gunboat boarded the American brig Margaret on Jan. 10, ten miles out from Havana, and attempted to search her. The Captain refused to open his hatches, and upon his arrival at Havana reported the circumstance to our Consul. United States Admiral Scott was informed of it, and extorted an apology from the Spanish Admiral for the outrage....Mr. Whalley, M. P., the champion of the Tichborne claimant, has been sent to prison by Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn for contempt of court....The English Parliament has been dissolved by the Queen, and a new election ordered. Gladstone, in an address to his constituents announcing his candidacy for re-election, gives as the reason for this measure, that since the defeat of the Government upon the Irish higher education question, by concurrent efforts of the leader of the opposition and Catholic prelacy in Ireland, the Government has not been possessed of sufficient authority to carry out the great legislative measures....The Pope is again reported ill.

Advices from Spain confirm the reported capture by the Carlists of Santander and Portugalete....Adam Black, the well-known Edinburgh publisher, died Jan. 25, aged 87.

The chief stronghold of the Acheenese has been captured by the Dutch....The political situation in Great Britain is growing decidedly interesting. Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, asking for re-election to Parliament. The Queen held a council at Osborne on the 26th, and issued a proclamation ordering the dissolution of the present Parliament. Writs of election for the new House of Commons were promulgated, and orders were also sent to Edinburgh for the election of the sixteen Peers representing Scotland in the Upper House. Mr. Lowe has issued an address to his constituents, in which he upholds the existing Education act, and replies categorically to Disraeli's criticisms. He shows how what was characterized as an "unenergetic administration" had carried the country through the crisis of European war without compromising its dignity, or giving offense to either party....Intelligence has been received in London of the death of Dr. Livingstone in the interior of Africa. He died of dysentery while traveling from Lake Bembe to Unianjembe in June last. His body has been embalmed, and is being conveyed to England by way of Zanzibar.

There is much speculation in England in regard to the reasons which caused the Government to decide upon the dissolution of Parliament. Some declare it was brought about by a dissension in the Cabinet; others, that Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench for not standing for re-election after accepting the office, in March last. The utmost interest is manifested over the elections, and much activity is displayed in preparation. Both parties are confident of success. The betting, says a London dispatch, is in favor of the Liberals....A terrible railroad accident is reported from Scotland. While the express passenger train from Edinburgh for Glasgow was running at great speed, it came in collision with another express train. Sixteen persons were killed, and a number were severely injured....The British Government has received an official dispatch from Zanzibar confirming the previous report of the death of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer. His death was caused by exposure in crossing some marshes, in which he was up to his waist in water for hours. Ten of his men died from the same cause. His remains are on their way to Zanzibar. The date of the great traveler's death is still uncertain, but the sad event probably happened some time during the month of August last.

The Parliamentary canvass in England grows more exciting as it progresses. Gladstone opened the campaign, at Blackheath, in a speech in which he admitted that Parliament had been dissolved because the Government felt that their power was ebbing. He sharply attacked Disraeli for seeking to divert the attention of the people from domestic to foreign politics. He spoke for an hour, and, at the end, received a vote of confidence. The address of Mr. John Bright to his constituents is published. It fully concurs in the policy announced by Gladstone. Mr. Arch has been invited to stand for Parliament in Birmingham. Daniel Grant has been nominated for Parliament by the Liberals, in Marylebone....The reputed capture of Santander by the Spanish Carlists is contradicted.

Lieut. Gen. Henry J. French, of the British army, and Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, are dead....A report comes from Torrès, Spain, that 20 volunteers sought refuge in a tower which the Carlists burned, causing the death of the whole number....The excitement over the Parliamentary election in England is unabated. Meetings have been broken up and dispersed and candidates mobbed in a number of towns. Joseph Arch has declined the use of his name to the Birmingham electors....Field-Marshal Baron Von Gablenz, of Austria, recently committed suicide in Zurich Switzerland....The controversy between De la Marmora and Bismarck regarding the cession of German territory to France has produced a coolness between Germany and Italy....Charles Kingsley has sailed for America, where, of course, he will lecture.

Political.

The lower house of the Missouri Legislature has defeated, by a vote of 77 to 30, a bill allowing women to be elected to office under the school laws....Balloting for a United States Senator commenced in the Kansas Legislature on the 28th of January. Twenty-nine candidates were voted for.

Gen. S. B. Maxey has been elected to the United States Senate from Texas.

The Grange.

The Grangers of Michigan, at their recent State Convention, adopted the report of the Committee on Transportation. It declares that railroads are amenable to State regulation as much as plank and gravel-road companies. The Legislature has as much right to regulate their charges as to fix turnpike tolls or the charges of millers for grinding grain. Accompanying this assertion of right is an appeal to the railroad companies to remember that their interests are identical with those of the farmer, and not to kill, by exorbitant rates, the agricultural goose that lays the golden egg.

The Grangers of Colorado assembled at Denver last week and effected the organization of a Territorial Grange. Over forty subordinate lodges were represented, and the best of feeling prevailed. Granges are being formed all over the Territory....A Washington dispatch says: "The Illinois delegation have not agreed to take any united action with regard to the answers which they shall make to the letters addressed to them by the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Grange. One of the members has already sent a formidable answer, making a small volume."

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Grange has elected S. J. Frew, of Aledo, State Purchasing Agent.

General.

The recent election in Canada resulted in a complete and overwhelming victory for the Ministerial party....The following is an exhibit of proceedings in bankruptcy in United States courts, with a statement of cases in bankruptcy in said courts, and their disposition, from March 2, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1872:

Number of petitions filed in 1867	7,345
Number of petitions filed in 1868	29,539
Number of petitions filed in 1869	5,921
Number of petitions filed in 1870	4,301
Number of petitions filed in 1871	5,438
Number of petitions filed in 1872	6,074
Total	58,618
Number of discharges granted	38,747
Fees and expenses of assignees	$1,003,022
Fees and expenses of clerks	942,792
Fees and expenses of Marshals	1,061,954
Fees and expenses of Registers	1,768,348
Miscellaneous expenses	105,668
Total expenses	$4,821,784
Number of cases pending Jan. 1, 1873	15,421

The Committee of Ways and Means of the National House of Representatives have finally come to a conclusion on the financial question. They have discarded all the schemes presented, and have adopted a measure of their own. It embraces most of the features of the bill presented early in the session by Mr. Merriam, of New York, and provides, practically for free banking, allowing banks to be organized at any place; requiring them only to hold five per cent. of their circulation in greenbacks or bonds; all notes of the bank to be redeemable at New York in Government currency.

CONGRESS.

Friday, Jan. 23.—*Senate.*—Allison presented petitions from citizens of Iowa and Minnesota, asking that the bridge at Clinton, Iowa, be opened to all railroads desiring to use it....Thurman, from the Finance Committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill authorizing the coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries....Wright, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue....Wright introduced a bill to provide for cheap transportation by way of the great lakes and the Southwest. It provides for the incorporation of a company to construct a ship-canal around Niagara Falls, the United States Government to indorse the construction bonds to the extent of 90 per cent. of the cost of the undertaking, and to reserve the right to regulate its tolls....The bill to give the Secretary of War such control of the Lower Mississippi as to put an end to the operations of the tow-boat monopoly was considered. The only objection made to it was on the score of constitutionality. It was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce....The finances again formed the topic of debate in the Senate. Stewart spoke in opposition to inflation and in favor of early specie resumption....The bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal was passed. The Post-Route bill was debated, amended and passed.

House.—The House consumed the whole day in discussing the West Virginia election case, and adjourned without a vote.

Saturday, Jan. 24.—*Senate.*—Not in session. *House.*—The House met for general discussion only. Speeches were made by Bundy, Biery, and Kelley on finance, currency, and banking, and by Robbins and Cain on civil rights.

Monday, Jan. 26.—*Senate.*—The case of Pinchback was called up, and Morton moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. After considerable discussion participated in by Morton, McCreery and others, the matter was postponed till Wednesday....A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate to consider the expediency of excluding from the stationery-room of the Senate all articles except paper, pens, envelopes, ink, pencils and mucilage....The House bill granting authority for coinage to be executed at mints of the United States for foreign countries was passed; also, House bill to abolish the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

House.—A resolution was offered by Shanks, providing for the survey, by the Army and Navy Engineers, of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, near Cairo....Bills introduced: By Bland, to incorporate the Eastern and Western Transportation Company with a capital of $30,000,000, to maintain and manage a railroad from Port Royal Harbor, S. C., to Leavenworth, Kan., via Macon, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.; by Gunckel, to repeal so much of the act of March 3, 1873, as provides that Representatives elect to Congress may receive their compensation monthly from the beginning of the term until the beginning of the first session of Congress; by Orth, to provide national currency, and for the redemption thereof in coin, and for the redemption of circulating notes heretofore issued by or under authority of the United States; by Mills, to provide for the removal of all troops in the Southern States to the Western country, for protection against Indians; by G. F. Hoar, to prevent the payment of interest on National Bank deposits; by Morrison, to compensate land owners for land destroyed in improving the Mississippi river; by Shanks, establishing a Bureau of Labor; also to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory; by Burchard, authorizing the free importation of sugar-beet seed; by Foot, for the relief of the 45th Illinois Infantry....Buckner moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the members of Congress who are shareholders in National Banks. The resolution was rejected, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative—yeas, 146; nays, 96....The West Virginia election was considered without reaching a vote.

Tuesday, Jan 27.—*Senate.*—Carpenter and Thurman presented petitions from soldiers of the late war, asking additional bounty....The credentials of McMillan, claiming a seat from Louisiana, were recommitted to the Election Committee....Logan, from the Military Committee, reported, with amendments, the House joint-resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail medical officers of the army to inquire into and report upon the causes of epidemic cholera; also, without amendment, Senator Buckingham's bill in relation to bounties, providing that every volunteer accepted by the War Department under the proclamation of May 3, 1861, shall be paid the full bounty of $100 promised thereby....Morton addressed the Senate in advocacy of his resolution providing for the creation of a Commission to examine and report to Congress what legislation is required in regard to inter-State railroads. He held that the power to regulate commerce was vested in Congress, that a State cannot obstruct through commerce by direct legislation, and that State legislation must yield when Congress assumes jurisdiction....Sumner's Civil Rights bill was up for discussion, but no action was taken in reference to the measure....The bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation was discussed.

House.—The Senate's amendments to the Post-Route bill were concurred in....Houghton, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, and to grant the right of way through public lands....Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies....The West Virginia contested election case was decided by the House in favor of the Representatives chosen at the October election, who were accordingly sworn in.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—*Senate.*—Conkling presented petitions from soldiers in the late war, stating their belief that they are entitled to 160 acres of land, and asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate as to the working of the existing laws touching the subject....Cameron introduced a bill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular system. It proposes to revise the salaries of many of the United States Consuls and Consuls-General throughout the world....The Senate spent another day debating the resolution of the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt definite measures for the redemption of United States notes in coin. An adjournment was voted without reaching a vote on the resolution.

House.—A bill was passed providing for the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast....The House, in Committee of the Whole, spent several hours considering the Army Appropriation bill....Cox offered a substitute for the bill introduced in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means fixing the status of the over-issue of United States notes, which was referred. The substitute declares that United States notes issued in excess of $356,000,000 were issued without authority of law, and are not legal-tender.

Thursday, Jan. 29.—*Senate.*—Ferry (Mich.) presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking that legal-tenders be substituted for national bank notes....Ramsey presented a petition from citizens of Montana, asking for a division of that Territory....A resolution was adopted ordering an investigation as to the amount of gas consumed and paid for by the Federal Government Washington....The Committee on Contingent Expenses was instructed to investigate as to the amount of stationery furnished reporters, and whether the practice should not be discontinued....Carpenter addressed the Senate at length on Louisiana affairs. He took direct issue with Morton as to the legality of the recent election, contended that Pinchback had no claim to a seat in the Senate, and denounced the conduct of Judge Durell as without a parallel in judicial annals.

House.—Maynard, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the several acts relating to the national currency, and to establish free banking. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole....Maynard also reported a bill limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to $400,000,000, and allowing their exchange into 3.65 bonds. It provides that hereafter the banks shall determine the amount of their reserves by their deposits, and not by their circulation and deposits, as heretofore. Every bank must deposit 5 per cent. of its circulation with the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of its notes. Holders of notes of any bank may have them exchanged for United States notes on application to the Treasury. The bank must then return to the Treasury an equal amount of United States notes, in return for which it gets back its old notes, or new ones if they were too worn for use. No bank is to be allowed, as formerly, to keep its reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or to redeem its notes except over its own counters. The bill limits the United States notes to $400,000,000, and to make them as good as gold, provides that, after next July, $2,000,000 of notes, payable in gold in two years, shall be issued every month in exchange for greenbacks. Gold to pay these notes is to be accumulated by hoarding in the Treasury all gold that remains after paying the interest on the public debt, and meeting any deficit in the revenues....Maynard also reported adversely upon the bill to establish and maintain a National Savings Depository as a branch of the Postoffice Department.

Grace Greenwood on Matt. Carpenter.

There is something remarkably engaging and devil-may-care and cut-spoken in this jolly Mr. Worldly-Wiseman of the Senate. There is even a certain magnetism of good humor and good living, genius and geniality about him. He is a Webster with the dignity and decorum left out. He reminds one of Sheridan and Rochester and the Marquis of Donegal and other splendid old spendthrifts and goodfellows, of whom this penurious puritanic age and country are not worthy. We are a little shocked at some sentiments he utters, but we rather like him for speaking them out, and not concealing them or glossing them over. We know just where to find him, every time. His moral epidermis does seem to be a little thickened by law and politics and Washington associations; he is so comfortably unconscious of the damage he may be doing himself by his ingenuous admissions, and cheerful recklessness of statement. He never knows when and where he is hurt. He reminds me of one of Gov. Hunt's little camp stories. He—that is the Governor—described a poor white family of Missouri, careless, shiftless, and intolerably lazy, the daughters of which were accustomed to go barefoot till the soles of their feet became hard like unto horn. One of these young ladies, on coming home one day after a long tramp in the rain after the cows, was standing on the hearth drying her clothes, when her old mother drawled out: "Sal, thar's—a—live—coal—under—yer—foot." The girl slightly turned her head, and drawled back: "Which—foot, mammy?"

Rights of Settlers.

Congressman McDill, of Iowa, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill which sets forth that when a contest arises between a railway company and a settler, and the land office decide the case adversely to the settler, the title to such lands shall be, and is thereby, confirmed to the settler, provided the settler shows his settlement to have been made in good faith. The railway company may have land-scrip to make up its loss, but it cannot have the land. The settler is held, however, to the strictest letter of the land laws, and must, in good faith, comply with them to avail himself of the benefits of this bill.

Daring Stage Robbery—Dick Turpin Eclipsed.

[From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

From Mr. G. R. Crump, who arrived from Hot Springs last night, and who was on Thursday's stage, going to the Springs, at the time of the robbery referred to in Friday's *Gazette*, we learn the particulars of the affair. There was one stage and two light road-wagons, or ambulances, the stage being in front and the other two vehicles immediately in the rear. At the Gaines place, five miles this side of Hot Springs, the stages were stopped to water the stock. While watering, five men rode up, coming from toward Hot Springs, and passed on by. Each man wore a heavy blue army overcoat, but none of them were masked. Nothing was thought of the matter, and the vehicles moved on. After going about half a mile, the men who had passed at the Gaines place rode up from behind, and the first thing that Mr. Crump—who was in the front stage—heard, was an order to the driver to stop, or his head would be blown off. The stage was stopped, and on throwing up the curtain he saw a pistol pointed at him and others in the stage, telling them to get out quick, accompanied by an oath. They got out, and, as they did so, were ordered to throw up their hands. Three men were in front of them with cocked pistols and another with a shot-gun, while on the other side of the stage was still another, all pointing their weapons toward the passengers and the driver. After getting the passengers out, they made them form in a kind of circle, so that all of them could be covered by the pistols and gun. The leader then "went through" each passenger, taking all the watches, jewelry, and money that could conveniently be found that were of special value. From ex-Gov. Burbank, of Dakota, they obtained $840 in money, a diamond pin, and gold watch. A gentleman named Taylor, frow Lowell, Mass., went up for $650 in money.

After getting through with the passengers, they tore open several mail sacks in search of registered letters, but did not get any. While the main party was engaged in this work, another took out the best horse in the coach, saddled him, rode up and down the road about fifty yards two or three times, and remarked that "he would do."

After all this, the "Captain" went to each passenger in turn and questioned him as to where he was from, and inquired if there were any Southern men along. Mr. Crump spoke up, as did one or two others, that they were Southern men. They then asked if there were any who had served in the Confederate army during the war. Mr. Crump answered that he did. They questioned him as to what command, and remarking that he looked like an honest fellow, one who was telling the truth, handed him back his watch and money, saying they did not want to rob Confederate soldiers, that the Northern men had driven them into outlawry, and they intended to make them pay for it.

Coming to Mr. Taylor, of Lowell, they asked where he was from.

"St. Louis," he responded.

The "Captain" eyed him closely. "Yes, and you are a newspaper reporter for the St. Louis *Democrat*, the vilest paper in the West. Go to Hot Springs and send the *Democrat* a telegram about this affair, and give them my compliments."

Gov. Burbank asked them to return his papers, saying they could be of no benefit to them. The "Captain" squatted down on his knees and commenced examing them. Turning round to his followers he said, "Boys, I believe he is a detective—shoot him!" and forthwith he was covered with three pistols. "Stop," said the chief, looking further. "I guess it's all right," and handed the Governor his papers. Coming to the gentleman from Syracuse, N. Y., who was going to the Springs for health, he asked them to give him back $5 so that he could telegraph home. Eyeing him closely, the chief responded that if he had no friends or money he had better go and die—that he would be little loss any way. The fellow with the shot-gun kept pointing it at the St. Louis *Democrat* man, as they termed him, making such cheerful remarks as these: "I'll bet I can shoot his hat off without touching his head."

All of them seemed to be jolly fellows, and enjoyed the fun very much.

Labor and Capital.

Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the appointment of a Commission on the subject of the wages and hours of labor and the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States. It provides: "That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commission of three persons from the Civil Service, who shall hold office for the period of two years from the date of their appointment, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who shall investigate the subject of the wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and the capitalist, and the social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and currency." These Commissioners are to be paid a salary of $5,000 each per annum, and are to be authorized to employ a clerk. They are to report to the President, who presents the results of their labors to Congress.

Of the Chief Justices of the United States, John Jay was 44 at the time of his first appointment in 1789, and 55 at his second in 1800. William Cushing, appointed in 1795, was 56. Oliver Ellsworth was 61. Rutledge, appointed in 1759, but not confirmed, was 56. Marshall was 46. Mr. Taney was 56. Mr. Chase was 55. Mr. Cushing, nominated, but not confirmed, is 74.

One of the singular coincidences connected with the status of the members of the Iowa House of Representatives this winter, is the fact that there are thirty-five Grangers among the Republicans, and thirty-five among the Anti-Monopolists. The extraordinary division, therefore, is wholly outside and independent of the grange element of either side.

Inter-State Commerce—Mr. Hurlbut's Project.

The following are the main features of the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Hurlbut for chartering a double-track railway company with authority to construct and operate a line between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi river:

The purpose and object of the corporation are declared to be to locate a track, and build and operate a railroad for freight only, with two tracks, from any convenient point on the Hudson river or the Bay of New York, to Council Bluffs, Iowa, or to such other convenient point on the east bank of Missouri river, in Iowa, as shall offer the best connection with the system of railroads west of the Missouri river.

The construction of the road shall be commenced within one year from the passage of this act, and the main line completed within three years thereafter. The capital stock of the company shall not exceed 1,000,000 shares of $100 each.

It is required that the road shall be laid with steel rails, or solid-headed steel rails of not less than 68 pounds weight to the linear yard, and the entire road to be constructed and operated in the best manner. Besides branches to St. Louis and Chicago, the corporation is authorized to contsruct such other branches as in the judgment of the directors may answer its purpose, but not more than two branches shall be made on the same side of the main line in any one State.

The maximum rates of freight allowed to be received by the company shall be at the rate of 5 mills per ton per mile for all distances exceeding 750 miles, and at the rate of 6 mills for distances less than 750 miles, and not exceeding 600 miles, and at the rate of 7 mills per ton for distances less than 600 and more than 400 miles, and at the rate of 8 mills per ton per mile for distances of less than 400 and not exceeding 300 miles, and at 9 mills per ton per mile for distances less than 300 and not exceeding 150 miles, and at 1 cent per mile for distances less than 150 miles; provided, that in the winter months said corporation shall be entitled to add 1 mill per ton to all rates, and to all other rates not included in the term bulk freight, at such maximum rates as shall be fixed by a Commission to be appointed.

A commission of five persons is to be established, three of whom are to be appointed by the President, and two by the company, who shall have full power and authority to classify freight and fix maximum charges on each class of freight and on each article other than those specified.

The United States, in consideration of the requirements of the bill, guarantee an interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, upon a portion of the cost of construction of the main line of the road. The bonds so guaranteed shall not be sold or disposed of by the company except for cash, and at not less than 95 per cent. of their par value, and shall be payable at the city of New York, both principal and interest. A sinking fund is to be created to reimburse the United States, etc. This charter, and all privileges therein contained, are declared to be subject to the control of Congress as to the modification, alteration, or repeal of the same.

A Law Examination.

The following racy examination of candidates for admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal*. The examination commenced with:

"Do you smoke?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"I have, sir." [Extends a short six.]

"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"Collect fees, sir."

"Right. What is the second?"

"To increase the number of clients."

"When does the position toward clients change?"

"When making out a bill of costs."

"Explain."

"We then occupy the antagonistic position. I become the plaintiff and he becomes the defendant."

"Suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer on the other side?"

"Cheek by jowl."

"Enough, sir. You promise to be an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now, are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"Perfectly."

"Describe it."

"It is to invite you to drink."

"But suppose I decline?"

Candidate scratches his head.

"There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer the question."

"You are right. And the confidence with which you make the assertion shows conclusively that you read the law attentively. Let's take a drink, and I will sign your certificate at once."

Castelar and Grant.

Before surrendering their functions, the Castelar Government of Spain sent to President Grant, as a present, a finely-finished sword, a superb blade of Toledo workmanship. On one side is a list of the battles in which General Grant fought during the rebellion, and on the other the words "Let us have peace." The sword has an elaborately-carved basket-hilt and a plain polished steel scabbard. Under the Constitution the President cannot accept the offering without permission from Congress. It is probable that an act will be passed making him its lawful possessor.

A Motley Audience.—The Des Moines *Register*, in speaking of the motley crowd which greeted Victoria Woodhull, on her second appearance in that city recently, says it "was as numerous as the capacity of the hall would allow, and as promiscuous as the quality of humanity could well admit of. From boy to gray hairs, from churchman to lawbreaker, from vile to pure and from vicious to polished—not a class but was represented by the masculine element of Des Moines, sparsely intermingled with perhaps one hundred ladies or more, from the wealthy dame to the *nymph du pave*. It was a motley and strange assembly, and such an one as perhaps has never been congregated in this city before."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

Editors in Congress.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

It is a bit curious to run the eye over both branches of the present Congress and pick out the men who are, or have been, journalists. The number is increasing yearly. In the good old times men who hoped to do the State some service in the way of legislation usually took the legal road. The political seat was then generally reached by scrambling over the bar and bench. Sometimes, in the kindness of the popular heart, the successful militia hero, or the man who had attained eminence in commercial pursuits, was allowed to do the national chores. But old Father Antic, the law, saw to it that his own children were awarded the majority of the present political plums.

By and by a strange face of nervous, pushing fellows, around whose jackets hung a faint odor of printer's ink, began to creep into the comfortable chairs of General Assemblies and Congress. Very useful chaps they had been to help make public officers of the lawyers and others, but was it not a little audacious when they commenced making public officers of themselves? More alarming than all was the fact that when this leaven of press delegates began to work in the Congressional loaf it was discovered that the new element was so efficacious that it could never again be slighted. So it remained and waxed powerful. To-day there are few of the head-working political men in Senate or House who have not, at some period, driven the burning quill and fashioned the potent leader in a newspaper office.

Let me pick them out. In the Senate are Schurz, Sargent, of California, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, ex-Vice-President. Kansas honors herself by sending two editors to the Senate, Ingalls who engineered the Atchison *Champion* for several years, and Crozier, once published the Leavenworth *Daily Times*. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was also an editor, and so were Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Sener, of Virginia. Sumner and Stockton may also be counted in, for, while they have never owned newspapers, they have written for them, and have each compiled valuable books, which is almost as creditable as to be an editor.

In the House, Speaker Blaine raps turbulent spouters to order as lustily as he may have hammered down the type in the forms of the Portland newspaper office in his younger days. The Portland *Advertiser* and Kenebec *Journal* have been under his control.

Gen. Joe. Hawley, of Connecticut, is principal owner and editor of the Hartford *Courant*, one of the best provincial sheets in the country. Carles Dudley Warner is associated with him in the paper, but, unhapily for Connecticut, not in Congress.

The shriveled Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the ex-Confederacy, and one of the strangest morsels of talent that ever hung for years between this and another world, took to the sanctum after his incipient nation went to splinters. His editorials were never less than half a furlong in extent, but he was eager to prove, as usual, that the only small thing about him was his poor shrunken little body.

Among the remaining editors in the House are Wolf, of Indiana, Phillips, of Kansas, Smith, of Louisiana, Willard, of Michigan, Lamar, of Mississippi, Havens, of Missouri, Mellish, Cox and Roberts, of New York, Waddell, of North Carolina, Sherwood and Lawrence, of Ohio, Kelley and Magee, of Pennsylvanja, and Dawes, of Massachusetts.

The Territorial Delegates come out particularly strong in editorial experience, the men] from Arizona, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Utah all having served time at the head of newspapers.

Alas for Illinois, she has not an editor in her entire delegation.

A Hindoo Story.

A tiger prowling in a forest was attracted by a bleating calf. It proved to be a bait, and the tiger found himself trapped in a spring cage. There he lay for two days, when a Brahmin happened to pass that way. "O Brahmin!" piteously cried the beast, "have mercy on me; let me out of this cage." "Ah! but you will eat me." "Eat you! devour my benefactor? Never could I be guilty of such a deed," responded the tiger. The Brahmin, being benevolently inclined, was moved by these entreaties, and opened the door of the cage. The tiger walked up to him, wagged his tail, and said: "Brahmin, prepare to die; I shall now eat you." "Oh, how ungrateful! how wicked! am I not your savior?" protested the trembling priest. "True," said the tiger, "very true; but it is the custom of my race to eat a man when we get a chance, and I can not afford to let you go." "Let us submit the case to an arbitrator," said the Brahmin. "Here comes a fox. The fox is wise; let us abide by his decision." "Very well," replied the tiger. The fox, assuming a judicial aspect, sat on his haunches with all the dignity he could muster, and looking at the disputants, he said: "Good friends, I am somewhat confused at the different accounts which you give of this matter; my mind is not clear enough to render equitable judgment, but if you will be kind enough to act the whole transaction before my eyes, I shall attain unto a more definite conception of the case. Do you, Mr. Tiger, show me just how you approached and entered the cage, and then you, Mr. Brahmin, show me how you liberated him, and I shall be able to render a proper decision." They assented, for the fox was solemn and oracular. The tiger walked into the cage, and the spring door fell and shut him in. He was a prisoner. The judicial expression faded from the fox's countenance, and turning to the Brahmin, he said: "I advise you to go home as fast as you can, and abstain, in future, from doing favors to rascally tigers. Good morning, Brahmin; good morning, tiger."

UMBRELLAS of navy blue silk tipped with gilt, and with gilt handle and cup, are shown to entrap the fashionable girl of the period.

A Dignified Man.

The human heart, in all its expansive, limitless capacity for enjoyment, takes greater pleasure in nothing more than witnessing a portly, solemn-visaged man, the embodiment of natural dignity, and importance in clothes, administer a seathing rebuke to some "smart" petty official. One morning lately just such a personification of innate dignity loomed up at the stamp window of a postoffice, and glared in gloomy and majestic displeasure at the busy clerk registering a letter, before he sprang to the window and asked the stately customer what he wished. The great man did not answer for several moments. He gazed steadily and impressively over the clerk's head, and then asked, in ponderous tones:

"Is there any one here-r-re—who attends to business?"

The embarrassed clerk blushed, faltered for a moment, then, recovering himself, said, with characteristic and national cheerfulness becoming an official of the republic:

"I will see, sir."

And he disappeared. He went into another department, tortured a carrier with an original conundrum and heard a good story in the mailing-room, and came back.

"Yes, sir," he said to the great one; there are, in addition to myself, three clerks in the letter department, one in the mailing-room, four carriers, three route agents, the mail-driver and a janitor."

"Ah-h-h! I am glad there are so many. I may, in all that number, find one who is at his post."

And then he looked as impressive as a Special Agent, and was silent for three minutes, while the impassive clerk awaited his orders, and impatient men behind fidgeted and grumbled. Finally the great man said, with deep solemnity:

"I wish one three-cent stamp."

The clerk tore off the stamp and held it, waiting for the consideration. The great man made a somewhat longer pause than usual; he felt in his various vest pockets; he gradually lost his look of impressive rebuke, his chest caved in, and he assumed the aspect of an ordinary frail mortal, and he said:

"Ah—the fact is—I'm sure—ah—in short, I find that I have carelessly left my purse at home. Can you kindly—"

The passive clerk, with the faintest suggestion of triumph in his eye, waved the great man aside with:

"Sorry for you, sir, but the clerk who sells on credit is not in. What does the next man want?"

And we felt so good to see how that clerk was taken down by the dignified man that he went away and laughed for a week.—*Exchange.*

An Operatic Troupe in High Feather.

An extraordinary public entertainment has been produced in Lima, Peru, by an Italian named Contarini, who proposes to carry his exhibition to Europe. He has taught and trained, by dint of great patience and perseverance, an opera company, made up of thirty parrots and paroquets, who perform two of Bellini's operas, "Norma" and "Sonnambula," on a miniature stage, with full chorus and recitative. The director and manager accompanies the artists on a piano-harmonium, and the perfection with which each bird sings his part and the excellence of the chorus are prodigious. The debut of this lyrico-ornithological company in "Norma" was attended by the wealth and fashion of Lima. When the parrot that sang the contralto finished the *allegro* in the "Salutation to the Moon," such was the enthusiasm, the shouting, and the applause at hearing a bird sing the "Casta Diva" that the bird company, affrighted, took flight and sought refuge among the side-scenes. This interrupted the performance for fully a quarter of an hour, and Signor Contarini had to tranquilize the "artists" by giving them bread soaked in wine. Thenceforth the expressions of approbation were moderated, in order not to spoil the play. It aprears that the bird artists have now become accustomed to the applause. The correctness and propriety with which they give certain parts of the opera are wonderful. The primo tenore possesses all the airs and graces of the school of Mario, and the ladies of Lima have named the prima donna Patti.

Cushing's Vitality.

"Caleb Cushing, vitally considered," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "is a cast-iron edition of Leslie Combs, and everybody in Kentucky knows that Leslie Combs doesn't mean to die at all. Why, Caleb Cushing is not more than half as old as Dr. Graham, and Dr. Graham walks ten miles and works ten hours a day, and is younger than half the young rascals in Louisville who waste their sweetness upon the desert air of ball-rooms, billiard-rooms and lager-beer saloons. Leslie Combs will never die. Dr. Graham will never die. Caleb Cushing will never die. They are sprung from the same generic stratum, which is eternal. The Republican majority in the Senate need entertain no apprehensions in that direction. Caleb Cushing will live to write an obituary notice of his old friend Ben Butler, and to pronounce a superb eulogium over the remains of Gen. Grant. He will live, as John Bell once facetiously said of himself, a perpetual legacy to the American people, surviving the ravages of time."

About Hydrophobia.

In his late work on the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body," Dr. Luke supports the hypothesis that hydrophobic symptoms are often developed without previous inoculation. In illustration, he relates a notable instance of a physician of Lyons, who, having assisted in the dissection of several victims of the disorder, imagined that he himself had become inoculated. On attempting to drink, he was seized with spasm of the pharynx, and in this condition roamed about the streets for three days. At length his friends succeeded in convincing him of the groundlessness of his apprehension, and he at once recovered. Dr. Marx, a German physician, writing to the *Clinic*, regards hydrophobia as a morbid affection of the imagination induced by fear, and, in support of his opinion, cites some interesting cases which persons unaware of the superstition have escaped the spasm.

THE YEOMANRY.

Progress of the Grange in the Northwestern States.

Growth of the Order in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Kansas
—What Has Been Done
and is Being Done.

WISCONSIN.

Origin and Progress of the Patrons—Address of Grand Master Cochrane.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Jan. 27.—The organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry is rapidly spreading among the rural classes of the country; its subordinate granges are daily being instituted in States and Territories where a twelvemonth ago, even the name of the order was scarcely known to a score of yeomen. Hundreds of thousands are to-day joining in its rallying watchword of "Down with monopoly," and glory in the honest titles of Patrons and the Grange.

In many a rural district where church facilities were few, and neighborly communion was frequently a term unknown, where naught but the district election brought each rustic from his self-imposed hermitage, and the women were drudged week in and year out, with but little to cheer beyond the unenlivening "chat" of their "better" halves, the grange to-day has wrought a miracle. Now, upon the common floor of the grange hall, where the cheery terms of "brother" and "sister" are the only greetings, the stern labors of daily life are forgotten for the nonce; local prejudices and common jealousies are dispelled; men and women learn that there are others in the world besides themselves, and fully as deserving of the Creator's blessings, and their sympathies. The result is, that nearly a million of men and women are better and truer for the advent of the grange; and, as a consequence, the world is better for the order having existed, even were it to die to-morrow.

But, looking beyond this great and enobling feature of the order, we find the influence and power of the movement almost without limit, needing only strong minds and ready hands at the wheel to guide its course in the proper channel. We are informed by statisticians that about three-fifths of the population of the United States are engaged in rural pursuits; yet, notwithstanding the great preponderance of the farming class, it has ever been held down, politically and financially, by the minority. The reasons are simple. The yeomen, like a broken horse, knew not their strength, and were *unorganized*, while, on the other hand, the minority, *being organized*, was the stronger element of the two. The order of Patrons affords a means for a hitherto incongruous mass to *unite* under a well and truly-organized system.

Although one of the latest of the Western States to strike hands with its sisters in the movement, Wisconsin claims and is awarded a prominent place in the councils of the order. It might be well, at this point, before enlarging on its work in our State, to give a short sketch of the history of the grange in Wisconsin.

As early as the latter part of 1870, a Dr. Burnham was commissioned by the National Grange to organize subordinate granges in the State of Wisconsin. The order was then comparatively unknown to the people of the country, and then only through some semi-occasional straw in the weekly press. Hence the work of organization progresses slowly indeed. Deputy Burnham managed, however, to organize a few—scarcely a dozen—subordinate granges; most of them in the sandy wastes of Waushara and Portage counties. In the summer of 1871, a meeting was held at Plainfield, Waushara county, at which a State grange was organized; or rather partly organized, for the system then in vogue seemed to be imperfect in the extreme. Dissensions then arose among the State officials; the deputies proved incompetent, and failing to see good in the organization, the work was voluntarily suspended. In July, 1872, General Deputy J. C. Abbott, of Iowa, was sent to resuscitate the order in Wisconsin, if possible, because we would have quit the work disheartened had not one soliatry grange (Forward, No. 5, of this city) volunteered to reorganize, which it did in the following month. Although but three of its original thirteen members were sufficiently interested to take hold of the matter, the deputy was encouraged, and from that nucleus the work spread until to-day, 18 months from that time, the subordinate granges in the State number 310, with a total membership of nearly 19,000 souls.

Grand Master Cochrane, in his address to the State Grange, says:

"On the 19th day of October, 1872, the State Grange of Wisconsin was organized in Portage City. At that time there were twenty-six granges in the State.

"A subsequent meeting was held on the 10th day of December following, at Ripon, when the by-laws were adopted, which provide for the annual meetings being held on the third Tuesday of January. At this, the second session of the State Grange, there are, perhaps, 325 subordinate granges in the State, with a membership of not less than from 15,000 to 20,000, being an increase of nearly 300 granges since our organization, a period of scarcely fifteen months. With a view to the probable increase next year, I would call your attention to the necessity of making a change in the basis of representation of the State Grange, by reducing it to a reasonable limit, experience, in other States, having proved the present liberal representation to be not only very expensive, but unwieldy.

"On the 23d of July last, an unauthorized call having been issued to the Grange of the State to take part in a convention designed for political action, I deemed it my duty to warn the order against being committed to partisan political action, and subsequently called the Masters of the subordinate granges to meet with the Executive Committee at Watertown to prevent serious consequences and declare the position of the order in respect to such action. We have reason to think that the meeting resulted to the benefit of the order. It is quite clear, however, that the liberty taken by individual members of subordinate granges to constitute themselves a council to call conventions of a political tendency is contrary to the spirit of Article 12 of the Constitution, and if permitted would demoralize the order. And there would seem to be a necessity for some action of the National Grange at its next session, which would not only define the restrictions within which the order should be confined, by amending Article 12, but also provide for enforcing discipline in this respect."

Some time ago a petition was addressed by the Wisconsin Grangers to Congress, setting forth that increased facilities for transportation had become a national necessity, and asking that the Federal Government undertake the improvement of the great water routes of the country. It was expressly stated that the petitioners did not desire to urge anything upon Congress that it had not full authority to do. The express demands were the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and the mouth of the Mississippi, besides the completion of the public works already begun at other points on that river. This petition was supplemented by a circular, addressed to all the Wisconsin Congressmen by the Executive Committee of the State Grange, asking them what course they would adopt in regard to these demands. Responses have been received from Senators Carpenter and Howe and Representative Rusk, giving a general acquiescence to the proposed improvements, and a promise of co-operation. The other Wisconsin Representatives have been silent. In the meantime, Congress has taken no action, nor have the Wisconsin Congressmen, looking to the consummation of the farmers' demands. After pointing out these facts, Mr. Cochrane concludes:

"There is but one conclusion to be arrived at from this want of attention to our request, and that conclusion is one that is now generally accepted as correct all over the country. That so far as regards the people themselves, and their representatives, the connection is broken from the date of election.

"The representatives are masters of the situation, and assume an arrogant irresponsibility well indicated in the neglect alluded to.

"There is a seriousness of aspect about this state of things which calls for earnest action, and I particularly call your attention to it.

"The necessity which obliged the present universal demand for cheap transportation has not been without its lesson, nor should the examples afforded by the municipal corruptions of the country be without their warning.

"There is an important bearing upon our interests connected with the subject. In my judgment there is no other that demands, at this time, a more decided expression from this order.

"It is seen that power delegated by the people to their representatives is made to react against themselves, and they are obliged to battle with the creatures of their own creation for their rights.

"It is not alone the question of cheap transportation that should absorb our interest. We should look deeper into causes and effects. Our material interests are dependent, in a greater or less degree, upon the action of our Representatives in Congress. We must not lose sight of the fact that although the people at large might not object to the expenditure of public treasure for purposes of utility that when such expenditures are managed so as to accrue to private benefit, the intent is *perverted*, the people *insulted* and *robbed*.

"The privileges which the people have granted to railroad corporations have become instruments of oppression. By the law of self-preservation the producers of the country are compelled to look for a remedy. All they demand is simple justice; an equal chance. But they cannot longer consent to be taxed at will by soulless corporations. The law has given these creatures of the people this power. We now appeal for relief from their avaricious grasp. Railroad property has also been relieved from bearing its just share of the expenses of the Government. Equal taxation demands that this property be assessed and taxed at the same rate that other property is assessed and taxed. The law is made to sanction rates of interest for the use of money in this State at least twice as large as the whole business of the people can be made to pay. Why should capital be invested by law with those extraordinary privileges and advantages over commerce and labor? These abuses are of long standing. They have gradually crept into the body politic. To suggest remedies require careful, intelligent, patient thought and deliberation. While we firmly refuse to submit to a continued invasion of our rights, let us commend our cause to the best judgment of the people of the State by respecting the rights of others."

MINNESOTA.

Growth of the Order—The State Agency and the Purchasing System—What Has Been Accomplished.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—Although to Minnesota belongs the honor of leading off in the grange movement, it was not until last year that the influence of the order began to be felt, and a systematic effort was made to reap some of the benefits that it was designed to confer upon the producing class. At a meeting of the Executive Committee that year, J. S. Denman, of Winona, was appointed State Agent for the purchase of agricultural machinery and such other supplies as might be desired by members of the order. That gentleman at once opened a correspondence with manufacturers throughout the country, and took other steps to establish a purchasing system from first hands. Unfortunately opposition to the action of the Executive Committee in making the appointment arose in the order, but happily this was removed by the full State Grange indorsing both the office and appointee. Mr. Denman has now made his headquarters at Winona, where he has a warehouse and yards covering an entire block of ground. He is paid 2 per cent. on all purchases, not to exceed $1,500 per annum, all received over that amount to be turned over to the treasury of the State Grange. For a faithful discharge of the duties of his office he has given bonds in the sum of $25,000. The plan of purchases embraces local agents appointed by the County Councils. These local agents solicit orders in their respective counties for machinery, dry goods, groceries, etc., being allowed a commission of 5 per cent. They are also allowed to take orders for parties outside the order, charging them an additional 5 per cent. These local agents have arrangements for purchasing dry goods, groceries, etc., at wholesale prices. There are also grange stores in most of the chief county towns, elected by the County Council, at which members can purchase at a reduction from regular prices. Orders for machinery are sent to the State Agent, through whom all such purchases are to be made. He has already contracted for furnishing all kinds of farm machinery at an average discount from the ruling prices of last season of 33⅓ per cent. In this arrangement is not included, the Marsh and Elward Harvesters, the McCormack and Champion Reapers, and a number of Illinois manufactured plows, heretofore largely used in the State, but it is claimed that equally good machines will be furnished at this reduction. On sewing machines a still larger reduction has been secured, machines that retailed last year at $65 being supplied through the agency at $30. Last year it is estimated there was paid out in this State, for farm machinery alone, in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. All this purchased through the agency, at the discount stated, and we have a saving to the purchasers, the producing class, of over $1,000,000.

While the plans for purchasing machinery and supplies seem to have been arranged so as to produce the best results to the purchaser, but little has as yet been done to enable the producer to get by the warehousemen and station agents in getting his produce to market. Some few warehouses have been erected, and still a few others leased by Grangers, who operate them through one of their number, but this plan of operations has neither been in operation long enough, or become general enough, to judge intelligently of its results. One of these agents reports a gain to those operating through him of from 3 to 5 cents a bushel on wheat, made by selling direct to the Milwaukee and Chicago operators, and shipping direct in through cars. This, however, may be an exceptional case, and, therefore, it is hardly just to judge of future results by the experiment in this direction. The matter of manufactories is also attracting much attention in grange circles, though as yet but little has been done in this direction. On the Streight river near Faribault, Rice county, an eight-run flouring mill was built last season by an incorporated company of Patrons. There are also two or three smaller grange mills in other localities, and still others are contemplated another season. Of the workings of these mills no reports have been made. The benefit to accrue to the Grangers, however, is easily deducible, it being a well-established fact that our millers, while paying from 3 to 5 cents more per bushel for wheat than agents for Eastern purchasers, are uniformly prosperous. With both the profits, that of the miller, and the increased price realized for his wheat, the Granger must reap a good return from his investment. The subject of starting an agricultural machine manufactory in the State has been under consideration among leading members of the order, and it is not improbable that the initiative of such a movement will soon be taken.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The order in this State was never in a more flourishing condition than now. Reports show that new granges are being organized at the rate of about two per week, and many new members are being added to old ones. Much of this success is due to Secretary Paist, elected Secretary on the organization of the State Grange, and continually up to the present time he has, by his prompt response to those desiring information, and his zeal in promoting the interests of the order, and in forming new granges, exerted a powerful influence for good.

MICHIGAN.

Spread of the Farmers' Movement in the Wolverine State.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich., Jan. 27.—There are in the State of Michigan at present about 9,000 members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, divided into about 200 local granges, the average membership of each being 45. The order is comparatively new in the State, but has made rapid progress since its first organization. There are two State Deputies engaged in the organization of local granges, who are working in the eastern part of the State, organizing from ten to a dozen granges weekly.

As yet the grange has not been felt in politics. Of course politics are foreign to the purposes of the organization, but of course there are questions of public policy on which the Grangers will have a common interest, such as the regulation of rates of transportation on railroads and other kindred matters. On these the Grangers will probably unite.

Arrangements are now in process of perfection by which the State Agent will open warehouses for the accommodation of members. He will be authorized to sell produce left with him, and after deducting a small commission, will be able to return a larger price to the producer than could be obtained from the middlemen. He is also to purchase agricultural and domestic machinery from the manufacturers, from whom a considerable reduction is expected. The Patrons will thus receive their implements at wholesale rates, effecting a saving on some articles of from 20 to 33 per cent. There is also some talk of establishing a number of grist mills and agricultural implement manufactories in the State, to be under the watch and care of the Patrons.

Altogether the Patrons are making considerable progress, and at no distant day they will be a power in the land.

The address of Worthy Master Brown before the State Grange was a very able effort, full of good thoughts, encouragement, and sound advice. He alluded in glowing terms to the growth of the order, which he gave in detail. He dwelt upon the advantages of associated labor. He said there must have been some recognized necessity for this movement, which has made its growth so rapid, so unprecedented. The spread of the principles of the order amounted to an uprising of the people—the agricultural people—who recognized in the movement a want which had long been felt but unexpressed. He alluded to the transportation and other questions. He said that here in Michigan the farmers had, perhaps, little to complain of, but our sister States of the West had been under the domination of monopolies; and he believed it was our duty to aid our brother, everywhere. He believed that the created should not be greater than the creator; that the source of all laws were the people, and they are the ones to make regulations in respect to commerce, etc. He recommended that the delegate elected to the National Grange be instructed to do all in his power to bring about certain-named changes in the constitution of the National Grange, and recommended a variety of changes in the by-laws of the State Grange.

KANSAS.

How the Grangers are Purifying the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26.—In no State have the results of this movement been more surprising; in none, certainly, has there been a more crying need of reform. In proportion to population and resources, no State exceeds Kansas in the power of its monopolies, and in the political influence of its great corporations. Nowhere has this power been more effectively and unscrupulously employed for the control of legislation. In the light of past developments, it is scarcely necessary to add that we may fairly claim precedence in political corruption, as in many other respects.

There has long been a wide-spread feeling that some check must be put upon these corporate influences; that the undoubted right of the State to control them must be exercised in the interest of its citizens; and that their facilities for shaping and thwarting legislation must be curtailed. This prevalent sentiment has hitherto failed of its purpose through the want of organized and united action. Indeed, "Anti-Railroad" majorities have frequently been chosen to the Legislature; but they have generally turned out to be the most abject servitors of the railroads. Whenever any restraining legislation has been perfected, it has signally failed of execution, and has remained a dead letter on the statute-books. A law of the State at this hour fixes the rate of fare at a certain maximum figure, and makes it a misdemeanor for any railway officer to receive any sum in excess. Yet that statute has been entirely desregarded. More than that, legislation has been shaped especially to encourage railroad companies to resist and delay the payment of taxes.

More offensive, if not more injurious, consequences have followed the open and shameless interference in our elections, great and small, popular and legislative. To the active interposition of the railway-strikers our municipalities owe much of the burden of bonded indebtedness which is crushing them, amounting in the aggregate to $13,000,000, or $4,000,000 more than all the roads of the State are valued at under our infamous Railroad-Assessment law.

How to correct these and other glaring evils has long been the conundrum with which our people have wrestled. It has been solved. The Grangers have furnished the remedy. The State Grange was organized only last year, and already its ramifications extend through every section of the State. Nearly 1,000 subordinate Granges are in operation. In the canvass of last fall, quietly, without the blowing of trumpets, and in the face of the ridicule of the entire party-press, the Grangers organized their forces, marched to the polls, and elected the Legislature, if not an absolute anti-Republican majority, at least so nearly so as to assure the accomplishment of much beneficial legislation. If this anticipation shall prove illusory, there will be no room for doubt as to the composition of the *next* Legislature.

Fashion Notes.

EMBROIDERED waist belts are becoming fashionable.

DRESS so that none will remember what you wear.

BONNETS are undergoing a decided change, and a change for the better.

GUIPURE lace squares for the neck are a pretty finish to house dresses.

FASHIONABLE *modistes* predict that the polonaise is "booked" for another season.

TARLETANS is no longer used for evening toilettes. Nobody appears to be sorry.

A TEMPORARY fashion was that of discarding corsets. Very few *ladies* had the courage to conform to it, we think.

IT is a subject of frequent comment that New York ladies wear less jewelry this season than for many years past.

LEATHER muffs have been introduced this winter, and to some extent are fashionable among would-be-conspicuous young ladies.

IT is quite the correct thing among the ultra fashionable ladies to wear miniature bows of bright colored ribbon in the hair.

THE new Grecian head bands are of jet or ivory, cut something in the battlement style, and are intended to surmount the coronet braid.

THE beautiful and expensive silver fox fur is now so cleverly imitated in every way that even experts are puzzled to detect the genuine.

THE enormous fans used early in the season for dress occasions has been superseded by the "Pompadour," taking its shape from the name.

SCANT skirts prevail for the streets. This fashion does well enough for a time with ladies of good figure, but an old or *passe* woman in the garb looks absolutely disgusting.

A WREATH of small buds forms the sole face trimming of the bonnets most recently imported from Paris. The color of the buds should correspond with the complexion of the wearer.

VELVET picture frames—which have long been in use abroad—are coming into use here. Artists assert that they detract from the beauty of a painting, and are only suitable to frame portraits.

Height of Towers, Etc.

The altitude of the principal towers, spires, monuments, etc., of the world is as follows, reckoned in feet:

Bunker Hill Monument	221
Leaning Tower of Pisa	190
Milan Cathedral	250
Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople	200
Porcelial Tower at Nankin	238
Pyramids of Egypt (the highest)	520
Salisbury Spire	410
Solomon's Temple	218
St. Ivan's Tower, Moscow	300
St. Pauls Church, London	370
St. Peter's Church, Rome	518
Strasburg Cathedral	474
Temple of Belus at Babylon	[illegible]
Tower of Babel	[illegible]
Trinity Church, New York	[illegible]
Walls of Babylon	[illegible]

FULL many a turkey is now a ghost that one short week ago was a goblin.

INDIANA NEWS.

Delphi tolls a new fire alarm bell that weighs 1,400 pounds.

A colored preacher at Jeffersonville enjoys life with his seventh wife.

The Columbus Wheel Works have resumed operations, employing a large number of workmen.

A boat 80 feet long by 16 feet wide is being built at Logansport for the Lower Mississippi trade.

During last week County Deputy Elwood White organized three Granges in Morgan county.

A Grange was organized in Lost Creek township, Vigo county, last Monday, with twenty charter members.

The Marietta Grange organized last Friday, at Edinburg, with Hiram Comstock as Master, and James Cutsinger, Secretary.

Mr. Henry Wright, of Edinburg, has lost eleven good horses within a year, the last of which was drowned at Hendrick's ford last Tuesday.

Col. Williams, for several years chief editor of the Kansas City *Daily Bulletin*, has purchased the Muncie *Democrat*, and is editing it with signal success to himself and patrons.

A grange was organized in Mead neighborhood, at Salt Creek Church, Brawn county, on the 8th inst., with a full number of charter members, with S. B. Cook Master, and a full set of officers.

Another grange was organized by farmers of Portage township, St. Joseph county, Saturday, 15th inst., with a charter membership of twenty-eight, who elected Josiah Keltner Master.

Hurricane Grange, No. 564, Johnson county, have positively resolved not to buy the Aughe plow until Mr. Harrot, the manufacturer, at Dayton, Ohio, recedes from his position not to sell his wares to grangers only at agent's prices.

On the 9th inst., a grange was organized in the neighborhood of Bean Blossom, Baity School House, four miles northwest of Salt Creek Church, Brown county, with a full number of charter members, with John W. Baity as Master, and a full line of officers.

A Mr. Bogart, of Taylorville, visited Clifford, Bartholomew county, recently, in search of a wife, and within two days, unsuccessfully "popped" to seven widows, two old maids, and four younger ladies.

At a meeting held last Monday, in the vicinity of the recent coal discoveries west of Williamsburg, Johnson county, a company was formed for mining operations. It is understood that General Burnside will furnish the company a railroad connection with Trafalgar within three weeks from the opening of paying mines.

A Contented Farmer.

Once upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride, and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the wayside, and cheerily singing his melody.

"You are well off, old man," said the king. "Does this acre belong to you, on which you so industriously labor?"

"No, sir," replied the farmer, who knew not that it was the king; I am not so rich as that, I plow for wages."

"How much do you get a day?" inquired the king.

"Eight groschen," (about twenty cents,) said the farmer.

"That is not much," replied the king; "can you get along with this?"

"Get along, and have something left."

"How is that?"

The farmer smiled, and said—

"Well, if I must tell you, two groschen are for myself and wife; with two I pay my old debts; two I lend away; and two I give away for the Lord's sake."

"This is a mystery which I cannot solve," replied the king.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer.

"I have two old parents at home who kept me when I was weak and needed help; and now that they are weak and need help I keep them. This is my debt toward which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen, which I lend away, I spend for my children, that they may receive Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and wife when we get old. With the last two groschen I maintain two sick sisters, whom I would not be compelled to keep; this I give for the Lord's sake."

The king, well pleased with his answer, said,—

"Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will also give you something to guess.

"Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see fifty times and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a riddle which I cannot unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will do it for you," replied the king.

Thrusting his hand into his pocket, and counting him fifty brand-new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming,—

"The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."

SPECIAL NOTICE

FROM

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

As we take our annual inventory on Feb. 1st, we offer the next twenty days the last great chance for BARGAINS! We shall close out in every department many kinds and styles of goods regardless of cost and value.

BARGAINS

—IN OUR—

Shawl and Cloak Department
Black and fancy silk department,
Fine Dress Goods Department,
Cheap Dress Goods Deparment
Mourning Goods Department,
White Goods department,
Housekeeping Goods Department
Cloth and Cassimere Department
Lace and Embroidery Department
Corset and skirt department
Merino Underwear Department
Ladies' Fine Fur Department,
Domestic Goods Department,
Blanket and Flannel Department
Kid Glove Department.

Great BargainS

HE NEXT 20 DAYS AT

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and

Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana,

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

108 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, Ohio,

General Agents for the

VALLEY GEM PIANO

The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide Their genuine mert has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular throughout the west. They are essentially

WESTERN PIANOS,

and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.

The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd. Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d. Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.

No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price list sent to any address. The excellent

HAMILTON ORGAN.

Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers Plows

Straw cutters, Horse Rakes Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or areal out to take a trip to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller-Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westonhouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the *Missouri* Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, *Mo.* Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—EasyTerms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of Section 23, Union Township, within a mile and west of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON. Auburn Ind.

Oct. 17th. 1878.

Davenport & Co.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMIALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,

Brushes, Patent Medicines

School and Blank Books.

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefu l Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County: }

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Till, Administrator of Estate of Eli Wildason, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decendent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

ATTEST: J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ACHITET'S

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

GRAND

OPENING

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

S. Laufery

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

Merchant Tailoring

Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

TO ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT

We want ten energetic Ladies or Gentlemen in DeKalb County, to introduce our STANDARD PUBLICATIONS, in that, and adjoining Counties. The books are the productions of the most POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHORS, and having large sales where ever offered. Send for Circular, which will show our LIBERAL inducements to Agents, and give full description of the books. Circulars sent FREE, on receipt of application. Address,

W. E. BLISS & CO, PUBLISHERS,
148 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 12, 1874. No. 7.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE,
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Courier,
Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12.00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

Aetna Fire Insurance

Of Hartford, Conn. The largest capital. The largest income, of any fire insurance company in this country.
J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind
J. L. MORLAND " Waterloo "
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CHARLES A. O. McCLELLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo Indiana will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-Class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

D. A. SEBRING M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second floor, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store.

B. M. & W. C LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most approved styles. One door west of Swineford's Hotel.

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MOSS & HOFFMAN

Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER. M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

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DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & BOODY,

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

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Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

J. B. Casebeer, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana. Office, first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over Sprott & Son's shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

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Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery Office on Hanna street, near [illegible] Fort Wayne Ind.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.
J. H. BREENS.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBR AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

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All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27, 73.

Stafford & Funk

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Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. 3m

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Having opened out a fine new stock of boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

John M. Miller,

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FINE FURNITURE,

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Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

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Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec. 14, 1873.

STATIONS	Mail	L. Frt	Mail	L. Frt
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 00am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	1 15	10 15	2 23	1 40
Hartford	2 29	1 10pm	1 10	10 28
Muncie	3 30	3 30	12 16	8 30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 20	8 05	10 32	4 30
Connersville	5 35	8 30	10 20am	4 00am
Indianapolis	7 50	....	9 15	....
Cincinnati	9 00	5 00am	7 10	8 00pm

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	ex.
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	
	11 25	Louisville	6 40	1 25p
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	8 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 50
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	12 58
9 06	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 46	2 25	ar. Butler l'v	2 10	8
11 20	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	9

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HOUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2.55 a.m	6.00 a.m	10.00 a.m	2.15 p.m.
Rochester	"	7.30 "	11.20 "	3.25 "
Alliance	5.40 "	10.00 "	2.30 p.m	6.13 "
Orrville	7.15 "	12.54 p.m	4.23 "	7.51 "
Mansfield	9.21 "	3.16 "	6.32 "	9.55 "
Crestline ar	9.50 "	4.00 "	7.10 "	10.25 "
Crestline lv	10.10 "	6.00 a.m	9.30 "	10.35 "
Forest	11.30 "	7.40 "	9.30 "	11.50 "
Lima	12.30p.m	8.55 "	10.50 "	1.03 a.m
Ft Wayne	2.55 "	11.50 "	1.30 a.m	3.25 "
Plymouth	5.04 "	2.45 p.m	4.01 "	6.05 "
Chicago	8.20 "	7.10 "	,30 "	9.20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT E.
Chicago	5.15 a.m	9.20 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	10.20 p.m
Plymouth	9.26 "	12.10 p.m.	9.10 "	2.22 a.m.
Ft Wayne	12.40 p.m	2.35 "	11.30 "	5.50 "
Lima	3.06 "	4.21 "	1.38 a.m.	8.04 "
Forest	4.20 "	5.22 "	2.38 "	9.30 "
Crestline ar	6.15 "	6.50 "	4.20 "	11.15 "
Crestline lv	6.15 a.m	7.10 "	4.30 "	11.30 "
Mansfield	6.50 "	7.37 "	4.57 "	11.58 "
Orrville	9.13 "	9.29 "	6.40 "	1.56 p.m
Alliance	11.20 "	10.10 "	8.35 "	3.40
Rochester	2.10 p.m		10.42 "	6.02
Pittsburg	3.30 "	2.20 a m	11.45 A.m.	7.10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 35a.m		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 35
Waterloo	11 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 08	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson .... Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 10	
Bankers	1 36	7 34	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 37		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:08 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:38 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

AUBURN LIVERY

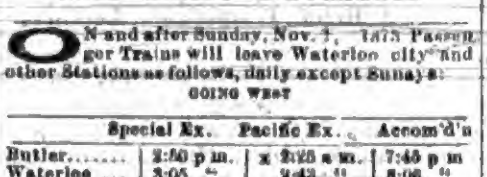

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THE JUDGE'S STORY.

"I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did; but still the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

With these words the Judge awoke to the consciousness of having a fellow-traveler: and then, as if some explanation of his remark would be in order, he went on:

"We had a very interesting trial in Austin last week. Tom Carberry—Irish Tom, he is called—was tried for murder. I defended him, and never struggled harder for a client in my life. For a week before, and throughout the trial, I worked night and day to look up testimony, and to present the case to the Jury in the best possible light. I consulted with all the attorneys not engaged for the prosecution. We got him off with three years in the penitentiary; but he ought not to have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

The fellow-passenger querried as to the circumstances attending the alleged murder, and the Judge answered:

"They were very peculiar, and that is the reason why the trial was so very interesting. A woman up in Montana, who never saw Tom Carberry, thought that he had done her a great wrong; and so, when she was asked, as the phrase is, to take up with a new man, she named her terms:—'Kill Tom Carberry, of Austin, Nevada.'"

"But I never saw nor heard of the man," said the Montana aspirant.

"Nevertheless," said she, "kill Tom Carberry."

"It is the depth of winter," was objected, "and we are hundreds of miles from Austin. The journey cannot now be made."

"Kill him in the spring," said the unrelenting woman.

"Yes," said he, and the contract was sealed.

"With the opening of travel in the spring there arrived at Salt Lake City by the Montana Stage, an individual who freely announced that he was on his way to kill Carberry. Salt Lake City is a long way from Austin, but the friendships of border men span much greater distances. Tom was quickly advised of the approach of his visitor, but he took no steps either to get out of his way or to be especially prepared to see company. He was then employed at the Keystone Mill, nine miles from town, and he stayed there nearly a whole week after he knew this Montana chap was in Austin. You see, Tom is a peaceable man, and he didn't want any difficulty. Most men would have come, and got the affair off their hands."

The listener entertained doubts at this point, but saying nothing, the Judge proceeded:

"Saturday evening, just as usual with him, Tom came to the city, and after getting shaved and fixed up for his holiday, he went around to the saloons, where many of the people of mining towns spend their leisure, to meet his friends. It wasn't long before he encountered the Montana fellow, who began at once, in Tom's hearing, to make insulting remarks."

Here the listener interrupted with: "Why did he make insulting remarks? If he had made a long journey solely for the purpose of killing Tom, why didn't he shoot him off-hand?"

"Because," said the Judge, "that would have been murder, and he would have been dangling from an awning beam in less than fifteen minutes. Killing is a very difficult matter. When two men get into a fight, and all is fair between them, and one kills the other, community don't ordinarily seem to feel much concerned on the subject. Under such circumstances, the only way for Montana, was to provoke Tom to a quarrel, and lead up to a fight. But Tom wasn't disposed to gratify him—he wouldn't take any notice—didn't seem to hear; but repeatedly left one saloon to go to another, just to keep out of the way. Montana followed him up, until, at last, standing right before Tom, he jumped up about two feet from the floor, and came down with a heavy jar, and said, 'I'm Chief!' Even this Tom didn't resent—he only put his hands over his face and wept! Fact, sir; the tears actually flowed, until his best friends thought he was an arrant coward; and when he got up and went away to his room to bed, there wasn't one of them to say a good word for him.

"Montana enjoyed a season of glory. He had said, 'I'm Chief!' in a public place, and no man had dared to accept the challenge.

"The next morning Tom was standing on the sidewalk, when Montana came along and they met face to face. Tom spoke to him in a very quaint, low tone, saying:

"Stranger, you used me pretty rough last night, but I don't bear malace. Jest say that you'd been drinkin' and didn't mean it, and we'll say no more about it."

Montana answered: "No apologies in mine."

"Well," said Tom, "you needn't apologise. Come into the saloon and chink glasses with me, and we'll let the matter drop."

Then Montana said: "Tom Carberry, either you're generous, or, else you're a coward. I don't think you are cowardly, an' if I'd known you at the start, it's most likely I wouldn't ha' waded in. But the matter can't be let drop, for there's hundreds o' people in my section an' between here who know that I came here to kill you; so there's but two ways—we must fight, or you must run. If you'll run, it'll be just as good to me as to fight.'

"Tom's almost suppliant bearing disappeared on the instant, and he said: 'Stranger I ain't much in the habit o' runnin', an' if we're to fight, we may as well have it out now as any time. Are you heeled?'

"Tom asked this question because we have a law against carrying concealed weapons, which is regarded at such hours as people think they will have no use for their arms, and disregarded at all others

The answer was: "No; I left my revolver with the bar-keeper o' the Exchange."

"Get it," said Tom, "I'll wait for you here."

"The Exchange was in a corner building across a street which came in at right angles to the sidewalk where they were standing. Montana went in at the front door, and came out at the side on the cross street, hoping to steal up and 'get the drop' on Tom, but this was not so easy Tom was wide awake—he had crossed the main street to guard against surprise; so when Montana poked his pistol round the corner and followed it with just enough of his head to take sight, Carberry was not in range. In a moment their eyes met, and the shooting began. Tom curled down close to the road-bed, to present the smallest possible area as a mark, and because it is comparatively difficult to hit an object lying on the ground. Montana sheltered himself somewhat behind a low row of sacks of potatoes lying on the edge of the sidewalk, and partly behind a small awning post. This was a fatal error, for with a tall post for a mark it is the easiest thing in the world to make a line-shot.

"I am making a long story of the shooting, which in reality was soon over. They fired three shots apiece in as many seconds. Tom's third ball passed through Montana's heart, and he was dead before his head rebounded on the brick pavement. Carberry surrendered himself at once, and was kept in jail until his trial came off, although bail to any amount was offered."

After a pause, the Judge added: "I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did; but the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted; and he would have been but for one circumstance, which prejudiced the court and jury against him."

"What was the circumstance so prejudicial?" questioned the listener.

"The Montana chap was the fourth man Tom had killed in Austin," answered the Judge innocently.

The Snake-Bitten Dutchman.

ANON.

Some years ago, near the town of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, there lived a cozy old farmer, named Sweighoffer—of German descent, and accent too, as his speech will indicate. Old man Sweighoffer had once served as a member in the legislature, and was therefore "no fool;" and as he long commanded a volunteer corps of rustic militia, he should hardly be supposed inclined to cowardice. His son Peter was his only son, a strapping lad of seventeen; and upon old Peter and young Peter devolved the principal cares and toils of the old gentleman's farm, now and then assisted by the old lady and her two bouncing daughters—for it is very common in that State to see the women and girls at work in the fields—and upon extra occasions by some hired hands

Well, one warm day in haying time, old Peter and young Peter were hard at it in the meadow, when the old man drops his scythe and bawls out—

"O, mine Gott, Peter!"

"What's de matter, fader?" answers the son, straightening up and looking at his sire,

"Oh, mine Gott, Peter!" again cried the old fellow.

"Donder," echoes young Peter, hurrying up to the old man.

"O mine Gott, der shnake bite mine leg!"

If any thing in particular was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes; for once he had nearly crippled himself for life by trampling upon a crooked stick, which cramped his ankle, and so horrified the young man he liked to have fallen through himself.

At the word snake, young Peter fell back, nimbly as a wire-drawer, and bawled out in turn—

"Where is der shnake?"

"Up my trowsis, Peter—O, mine Gott!"

"O, mine Gott!" echoed Peter, junior, "kill him, fader, kill him."

"No-a, no-a, he kill me, Peter; come—come quick—get off my trowsis!"

But Peter the younger's cowardice overcame his filial affection, while his fear lent strength to his legs, and he started like a scared locomotive to call the old burly Dutchman, who was in a distant part of the field, to give his father a lift with the snake.

Old Jake, the farmer's assistant, came bounding along as soon as he heard the news, and passing along the fence whereon Peter and his boy had hung their "linsey woolsey" vests, Jake grabbed one of the garments, and hurried to the old man Peter who still managed to keep on his pins, although he was quaking and trembling like an aspen leaf in a June gale of wind.

"O, mine Gott! Come, come quick, Yacob. He bite me all to pieces—here up mine leg."

Old Jake was not particularly sensitive to fear, but few people, young or old, are dead to alarm when a "pizenous" reptile is about. Gathering up the stiff, dry stalks of a stalwart weed, old Jake told the boss to stand steady, and he would at least stun the snake by a rap or two, if he did not kill her stone dead; and the old man Peter, less loth to have legs broken than to be bitten to death by a snake, designated the spot to strike, and old Jake let him have it. The first blow broke the weed and knocked old Sweighoffer off his pegs and into a hay-cock—cobim.

"Oh!" roared old Peter, "you broke mine leg and de shnake's gone!"

"Vere? vere?" cried old Jake, moving briskly about, and scanning very narrowly the ground he stood upon.

"Never mind him, Yacob; help me up. I'll go home."

"Put on your vhest, den; here it is," said the old crout-eater, gathering up his boss and trying to get the garment upon his lumpy back. The moment old Peter made this effort, he grew livid in the face—his hair stood on end, "like the quills upon the frightful porcupine," as Mrs. Partington observes—he shivered—he shook—his teeth chattered—and his knees they knocked a staccato accompaniment.

"Oh, Yacob, carry me home! I'm dead as nits!"

"Vat! Ish nodder shnake in your troushers?"

"No-a—look, I'm swelt all up! Mine vhest won't go on my back. O, O, mine Gott!"

"Donder and blixen!" cried old Jake as he took the same conclusion, and with might and main the old man, scared into a most wonderful feat of physical activity and strength, lugged and carried the boss some quarter or half a mile to the house.

Young Peter had shinned it home at the earliest stage of the dire proceedings, and so alarmed the girls that they were in high state when they saw the approach of the good old dad and his assistant.

Old Peter was carried in, and began to die as natural as life, when in comes the old lady, in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on. Old Peter, in the last gasp of agony and weakness, opened his eyes and feebly pointed to his leg. The old woman ripped up the pantaloons, and out fell a small thistle top, and at the same time considerable of a scratch was made visable.

"Call dis a shnake! Bah!" says the old woman.

"O, but I'm pizened to death, Molly! See, I'm all pishen—mine vhest—O dear, mine vhest not come over mine body!"

"Haw, haw, haw!" roared the old woman, "Vat a fool! You got Peter's vhest on—haw, haw, haw!"

"Bosh!" roars old Peter, shaking off death's icy fetters at one surge, and jumping up. "Bosh, Yacob, vat an old fool you musht be, to say I vash shnakebite? Go 'bout your bishness, gals. Peter bring me some beer."

The old woman saved Peter's life.

"When I think of the bummers that left Boston in 1849 to find their fortunes in California, and then hear Bret Harte call 'em Argonauts," said a gentleman after the lecture, "I must award to Bret Harte the credit of refinin' whatever he teches."

THE OLD CLOCK IN THE CORNER.

The leafless trees are brown and bare;
The [illegible] through the frosty air,

With the wintry wind they sport and play,
As it wearily whistles the night away.

The time-worn clock in the corner stands,
With faded dial and rusted hands.

With ceaseless motion its pendulum swings,
And this is the doleful song it sings:

Tick—tick—tick! There are smiles and tears
In the mournful tale of a hundred years.

The voice of Memory, soft and low,
Whispers to-night of the long ago.

There are friends you loved, there are hopes most dear,
That are dead and gone with the old, old year.

Spiders have woven their silken thread
In the dingy corner overhead.

'Mid the endless dust of the busy day
That hands now pulseless have swept away.

Thoughts and dreams of the old and new
Pass before me in fond review.

I have watched the play of a rosy child;
And the tender gaze of a youth that smiled

In raptures over a picture fair
And a tiny curl of golden hair.

I have seen him look with manly pride
On the fair, sweet face of his new-made bride.

I have heard an infant's plaintive cry;
And a careworn mother's weary sigh;

And an aged father, old and grey,
Talking of years that had gone away.

I have seen the shadowy pall and bier,
The lifeless form, and the mourner's tear;

And have heard these words, so often said,
Tenderly, over the dear ones dead:

Ashes to ashes and dust to dust—
Life is fleeting, and God is just.

O Memory, fond Memory! thou phantom of our woe!
Thou sweet reminder of the hopes and dreams of long ago!
Thou living shadow of the soul, that ever comes at will,
When human lips have ceased to speak, and human hearts are still.

JOHN OGDEN'S LAST BET.

John Ogden had contracted a very bad habit—a dangerous and a sinful habit. Had any one suggested to him a game of cards to be played for money, he would not have listened; and yet he was growing to be a gambler, notwithstanding. His sin was that of betting, and it had so grown upon him that he would bet upon the result of things most trivial or most grave. He was a young man, not more than eight-and-twenty, with a wife and two children—a wife true and loving, and children bright and good. And John was a good, kind husband, and an even-tempered, indulgent father. He was book-keeper in a mercantile house, upon a salary more than sufficient for all his proper wants.

John Ogden's betting had come to be a matter of emphasis and determination. The habit had so fastened itself upon him that he could bet off-hand, and pay a loss, or take a winning, as a matter of course.

"Susan," he said, one evening, with radiant face, "I have won fifty dollars to-day."

"How?" asked the wife, with a shadow upon her face.

"I bet fifty dollars that Popkins would be elected over Shumway, and Popkins was elected handsomely."

"Whom did you bet with, John?"

"With Charles Ashcroft."

"And you took his fifty dollars?"

"Certainly—why shouldn't I? He fairly lost."

"And you, I suppose, fairly won?"

"Of course I did."

"And do you think Charles Ashcroft was able to bear the loss?"

"That isn't my look-out."

"I am sorry, John. I wish you would put away that habit. Only evil can come of it."

"Pshaw!"

"Evil has already come, John. Your heart is growing callous and hard. Time was when you could not have taken fifty dollars from a poor and needy family without a feeling of shame and compunction."

"Hold on, Susan! I don't want another lecture. I know what I am up to. You don't know so much of the world as I do."

And with this, John Ogden took his hat and went out—went out like a coward, knowing that if he entered into argument with his wife, she would twist him into a labyrinth from which he could only escape by an angry bolt.

Half an hour later Peter Cartwright came in. He was a year or two older than John, and was Susan's cousin—only a cousin by blood, but as they had been brought up from early childhood together, they were like brother and sister in life and love. Peter sat down and chatted awhile, and found his cousin not so cheerful as usual.

"You are not well, Susan?"

"I'm well in body, Peter," but sore at heart."

"What is it?"

"I fear not to speak with you freely. I am worrying about John. His habit of betting is taking deeper and deeper root. To-day he has won fifty dollars from Charles Ashcroft on the result of an election. Last week he won forty dollars on the race-course. I know his temperament. He is headstrong and impulsive. Can you not see the danger?"

"Yes, Susan, I have seen it this long time, but have not dared to speak of it. If John were cold-blooded and calculating, he might occasionally bet with danger only of doing wrong to those from whom he won money, but as it is, with his impulsive, mercurial temperament, there is other danger."

"I wish you could influence him, Peter."

"I wish I could; but I fear he would not listen."

Cartwright took out his watch, and said he must be going. He had left a friend at the Ashton House, and must go back to him.

"I came down," he added, "to get John to call up with me. You remember Frank Powers?"

"Certainly," said Susan, with a brightening eye. "I was reading of him in the paper last night. He has been made a Colonel."

"Yes," returned Peter, "and has come home minus an arm, lost at Antietam."

"I should like to see him."

"He shall call. He will be glad, I know."

Peter had arisen and got as far as the door, when he stopped and turned.

"Susan," he said, "I have an idea. Isn't John saving up money with which to pay off the mortgage on his house?"

"Yes. He has almost enough. That mortgage is eleven hundred and fifty dollars, and he has a thousand of it in bank."

"Don't say anything to him that I have been here, and say nothing about Col. Powers."

"But—Pete—"

"Trust me, Susan. I think I see a way to give him a lesson. Hold your peace, and await the result."

On the following day Peter Cartwright met John Ogden in the store, and informed of the arrival of Col. Powers.

"And he wants to see you, old fellow. Will you go up with me this evening?"

"Certainly I will," replied John, gladly. "How is he?"

"Comfortable, considering. He has had a hard time of it, though. You knew he had lost an arm?"

"I heard of his being wounded at Antietam. And so the arm had to come off?"

"Yes."

"Which—"

"Excuse me John. I have an appointment to keep at the bank. I will call for you this evening.

"All right. I'll be ready."

And in the evening Peter called, and together the two went to the hotel. They found Col. Powers in his private room, seated in a big easy-chair, and looking somewhat pale and worn.

"Frank, my dear fellow, how are you?" cried John, advancing.

"John, old boy, I am glad to see you. You'll excuse my not rising. I am pretty well, but not so strong as I have been."

"Keep your seat, Frank. I'm glad to see you back alive; and I'm sure you'll pick up in time."

The empty coat-sleeve, dangling over the arm of the chair, was eloquent, and John's eyes moistened as he fixed his gaze upon it.

And yet the conversation flowed pleasantly after a time. The Colonel had much to tell, and his hearers were willing to listen.

John arose to depart first. He had told his wife that he should not be out late. Cartwright would remain a while longer.

On the day following this visit Peter and John met in the street close by the bank where the latter had come to deposit for his employers. Peter had evidently been waiting and watching.

"Are you going to lunch, John?"

"Yes. Will you come with me?"

"I will if you'll lunch with me."

"Any way."

The lunch-room was near at hand, and while they eat they talked of Frank Powers and his adventures, and also of his mishaps.

"He ought to be thankful, though," remarked Peter, "that it was his left arm that was taken instead of his right."

John Ogden looked up curiously.

"Eh, Peter?"

"I say, Frank ought to be thankful that they took his left arm instead of his right."

"You mean that for a joke?"

"How?"

"Why—Frank has lost his right arm, to be sure."

"You are mistaken, John. His right arm is safe and sound. It is the left that is gone."

"Peter, are you in earnest? Do you mean it?"

"Are you daft, John? Of course, I mean it!"

"Do you mean to say that Frank Powers *has lost his left arm, and that his right arm is intact?*"

"I do say exactly so."

John pressed the ends of his fingers upon his brow, and called up to mind the picture as he had seen it on the previous evening. He remembered just where the empty sleeve had dangled, and he remembered that the opposite arm had been whole.

"Peter," he finally said, slowly and emphatically, "Frank Powers has lost his right arm!"

"You are mistaken, John."

"Do you think so?"

"I know you are mistaken."

"I'd like to bet you something on it," said John, with a decisive gesture.

"I'll bet you anything you like, my dear fellow, so that you make it an object."

"And I'll bet anything you like," John answered.

"You ain't sure enough to bet a thousand dollars?"

"A thousand?"

"I thought it would shake your confidence in yourself," nodded Peter, with a smile.

John Ogden started to his feet, and brought his hand down with a slap upon the table.

"Dare you bet a thousand dollars, Peter!"

"Yes."

"You'll lose it."

"I am able."

"I'll go it! The bet is made. Will you hold here while I go and get the money?"

"Yes."

John hurried away to the bank and drew out his thousand dollars, and with it returned to the lunch-room flushed and excited. A mutual friend was called, to whom the case was stated.

"I bet a thousand dollars," said John, "that Colonel Frank Powers has lost his *right* arm, and that his left arm is whole."

"And I," said Peter, "bet the same amount that Colonel Frank Powers has lost his *left* arm, and that his right arm is whole."

The money was deposited in the hands of the mutual friend, with instructions that he should pay it to the winner. And then they agreed that the three should go at once to the hotel and there settle the matter.

Twelve months before this time John Ogden would not have bet so large a sum under any circumstances; but the habit had indeed grown upon him.

Arrived at the hotel the three were admitted to the colonel's presence.

"Ah, boys, I am glad to see you. I am feeling much better to-day. John, old fellow, I can get up for you now. How are you?"

And Col. Frank Powers arose, and extended his hand—his RIGHT HAND,—and when John felt its grasp he found it true flesh and blood, warm and pulsating! He staggered back with a groan.

"You will excuse us, Colonel," said Peter; "but John and I had a little dispute. He thought you had lost your right arm."

"O, no," returned Powers, smiling, "Thank Heaven, my right arm is spared me,"—extending his good right hand,—"but this poor stump is all that is left of its fellow," pointing to the empty sleeve that hung by his left side.

John got away as soon as he could. In the lower hall the two thousand dollars was paid over to Peter Cartwright.

"I am sorry you lost your money, John," the latter said, as he put the bank-notes into his pocket-book, "but I think I won it fairly."

"It's all right, Peter." And John tried to smile as he said so, but he could not do it.

A miserable man was John Ogden that afternoon; and more miserable was he when he went to his home in the evening. His wife asked him what was the matter, but he would not tell her; and when she pressed him he was angry. He could not—he dared not—tell her that the savings of years—the money that was to have paid for their precious home—had been swept away in a moment—swept away by an act of his own sin and folly.

That night he slept not a wink. On the following morning, pale and shaking, he started to go away from his home without his breakfast. On his door-step he was met by Cartwright's clerk, who handed him a sealed packet.

"It is from Mr. Cartwright, sir."

"Do you wait for an answer?"

"No, sir."

John went back into his house, and broke the seal, and opened the packet. He found within, one thousand dollars in bank notes, and a folded letter. He opened the letter, and read:

"DEAR JOHN—With this I send you back your thousand dollars. I won the money as honestly as gambling bets are often won, and yet I did not win it fairly. Frank and I deceived you on purpose. On your first visit his right arm was hidden beneath his coat, and his wooden left arm was strapped on. As he did not rise from his chair the deception was perfect. You found him on your second visit, as he really was, only the wooden arm had been laid aside.

"Forgive me, John, and believe that I had an aim in this, which God grant may be fulfilled. "PETER.

"P. S.—I should like that this subject should never be referred to between us. Please me in this, won't you? P."

"Dear John, what is it?"

Susan had come in, and as she spoke she put her arm around her husband's neck and kissed him. He returned the kiss.

"Not now, Susan," he said, huskily. "I will tell you some time."

"But you will come and eat some breakfast?"

"If you won't ask me any more questions—yes."

The blow had been a severe one, and the effects of the shock did not quickly pass away. But John Ogden revived in time; and when he told to his wife the secret of his troubles on that unhappy night, he was prepared to give her a great and lasting joy by adding that he had made his LAST BET.

The Great Lava Fields West of the Rocky Mountains.

Prof. Le Conte, of the California State University, considers the Cascade Mountain regions one of the most interesting fields for geological research on the earth. In connection with the great overflow of lava which deluged the territories of the Northwest in past ages, the Professor says: The principal point of eruption from the great central cauldron was at the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, which are of themselves one solid mass of lava. From this center the lava overflowed a portion of Oregon, Washington Territory, all of Nothern California, and vast sections of Nevada, Montana and Idaho. The lava-flood covered an area of at least 200,000 square miles, as far as explored, and it would probably be found to extend over a surface of 200,000 square miles, as its limit northward had never been determined. The depth of the lava crust varied from upward of 3,000 feet in the Cascade and Blue Mountain region, to one and two hundred feet and less at remote points on the outer edge of the overflow. Where the tremendous gorge of the Columbia river cut through the lava bed it had a depth of 3,500 feet. The explorations of Prof. Le Conte had determined that the great lava flood pertained to a comparatively recent geological period, and he assigns the eruption to the latter part of the miocene, possiby extending to the post-tertiary. In the great canon of the Columbia river, between this immense layer of lava, he had discovered the petrified stumps of trees, beds of leaves, and all the evidences of a great forest once existing on a level corresponding with the present surface of the river. Above this forest came a drift period, and it was buried in a heavy layer of conglomerate before the overflow of 3,000 feet of lava.

Indian Territory.

A Washington telegram says: The organization of the Indian territory is being urged with great force by parties now in Washington from Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas. The Senators and Representatives from these States are said to be a unit in its favor. They urge the admission of white inhabitants as a necessity to secure the civilization of the Indian population. They do not urge the confiscation of the Indian lands for the use of white settlers, but insist that the surplus unoccupied lands ought to be surveyed and sold out, and the net proceeds paid over to the Indian owners. This plan, they say, would make the Indians of that Territory the richest people per capita on earth in available means, besides giving every head of an Indian family a homestead for himself and his descendants. Some of the Cherokees here, on the other hand, call it a huge land steal.

ONE of the stations on the Selma and Meridian railroad is named Cuba. Recently a train with an emigration agent and a party of colored men going West reached that point, and the brakeman put his head inside the door and shouted "Cuba!" One old colored man rose, and as his hair straitened out with sudden fear, said: "Dar, I know'd it! Heah we is in Cuba, an' dat 'ar white man's gwine to put us in de war or sell us 'fore day. I'se gwine from heah," and followed by about thirty others, he bolted off the train and into the woods, leaving the agent alone in his glory.

NINE persons died in New York city in 1873 who were 100 years or over at the date of death. With one exception, they were all foreigners.

Who's Who?

A publication, entitled "Who's Who in 1874?" gives the names of the oldest and youngest of high officials in the English Church and State as follows:

The oldest member of her Majesty's Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 93; the youngest, his Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, aged 24. The oldest duke is the Duke of Leinster, 83; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 27. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 87; the youngest the Marquis of Camden, aged 2. The oldest earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 88; the youngest the Earl of Hopetoun, aged 14. The oldest viscount is Viscount Molesworth, aged 88; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 11. The oldest baron is Lord St. Leonards, aged 93; the youngest, Lord Southampton, aged 7. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Hodgson, Barrow, M. P. for South Notts, aged 90; the youngest is the Hon. Charles French, M. P. for Roscommon, aged 22. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 76; the youngest, the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, aged 50. The oldest prelate of the Church of England is the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), aged 77; the youngest, Dr. Edward Perry, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 44. The oldest of the retired bishops is the Right Rev. Charles R. Sumner, late Bishop of Winchester, aged 84; the youngest, the Right Rev. Edward Twells, late Bishop of Orange River, aged 46. The oldest baronet is Sir George Cholmley, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Arthur Victor Rumbold, aged 5. The oldest knight is Gen. Sir John Bell, G. C. B., aged 92; the youngest, Sir Charles Henry Firth, aged 58.

Ages of our Congressmen.

The united ages of 72 Senators are 3,130 years, or an average of 43 years and nearly 3 months each. The ages of 3 are not given. The actual years in the total of them given is 2,970 years, Cameron is 74, Dorsey, just over 31. There are 5 under 40 years, 26 over 40 and under 50, and a number from 50 to 59, while there are ten from 60 to 69, and 1 over 70. There are 15 ex-Governors, 18 ex-Representatives, 1 ex-Vice-President, 2 ex-Cabinet officers, 3 once Ministers abroad, 3 Presidential electors, 3 ex-Lieutenant Governors, and 15 who have seen military service. One of the Senatorial soldiers was a private, 7 Major-Generals (2 in the rebel service), and 4 Brigadiers (1 in the rebel army); 1 was a chaplin and another a surgeon. Of occupations among Senators, 36 are lawyers, 6 planters, 2 railroad presidents 4 who have been or are printers and editors, 1 lumber dealer, 1 civil engineer, 2 manufacturers, 5 merchants, 1 a miner in Nevada, and another a coal miner and banker. Two Senators have been regularly apprenticed to the carpenter's trade—Brownlow and Oglesby. Eight have held high judicial positions, 5 have been Chief Justices in their states. One Senator has held office ever since leaving college; 24 have received a collegiate, 19 an academic, and 17 a common school education. Pennsylvania claims 8 Senators, 3 of whom have "carpet-bagged" in the south and 3 others in the north, New York claims 6 and Massachusetts 5; Virginia and Maine claim as many.—*Exchange.*

The Ruins of Jamestown.

Jamestown was settled by the intrepid John Smith, May 13, 1607, and was, as is well known, the first English settlement on this continent. It was a peninsula then; it is an island now. The water long since forced a passage through the narrow neck that connected it with the main land and left it an island. But the effect of attrition did not end here. For nearly a mile from this locality "the noble James" has been gaining on the land. So much of the old town is now under water, and, at low tide, evidences of this fact have sometimes been discovered in the debris that is left there. The old tower and ruins of the church are now less than fifty yards from the water, and must, in time, be submerged unless some action be taken to prevent it. The tower, ivy-grown and picturesque as it is, lifts itself some thirty-five fieet above the plain, and is eighteen feet square. It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the construction of this old building, for it was not the first church erected there, though it was doubtless built in the seventeenth century. As the site authorities of James City for public houses, some steps should be taken by the country or State to preserve it from further demolition, and to prevent it from ever passing under the absolute control of private parties. The island is now owned by a New Yorker, and hence the greater necessity for action in the premises to preserve this memorial of the first settlement of Virginia.

A Brief Temperance Lecture.

The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of King Louis Phillippe, was the inheritor of whatever rights his father could transmit. He was a noble young man—physically noble. His generous qualities had rendered him universally popular. One morning he invited a few companions to breakfast, as he was about to take his departure from Paris to join his regiment. In the convivialty of the hour he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated—he was not in any respect a dissipated man; his character was lofty and noble—but in that joyous hour he drank just one glass too much. In taking the parting glass, he slightly lost the balance of his body and of his mind. Bidding adieu to his companions, he entered his carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have alighted on his feet. His head struck the pavement. Senseless and bleeding, he was taken into a beer-shop near by, and died. That extra glass of wine overthrew the Orleans dynasty, confiscated their property of one hundred millions of dollars, and sent the whole family into exile.

IN the Island of Crete it is customary for the friends and relations of married couples to give expression to their rejoicing by firing off pistols and guns at the conclusion of the nuptial ceremony, when they are generally drunk. On the occasion of a recent wedding a young man who had returned home to replenish his powder flask entered the cellar where the powder was kept with a lighted candle in his hand. A few moments after he had reached his house a frightful explosion was heard, the building and the three adjoining houses being blown to fragments. The remains of the young man were found at a considerable distance.

How Eggs are Hatched.

People have an idea that the hen sits on the eggs for a time, and when the time comes for hatching the chick bursts forth. There never was a greater mistake. The chick, until liberated from the shell by outside aid, is as incapable of motion as if it formed a solid egg, which it nearly does. You might as well inclose a man in an iron boiler, and tell him to get out of it without help. The chick grows on the inside of the shell, and bursts up a very small scale. Of course when it does this, it at the same time "breaks in that spot" the inside of the egg. This admits the air; in a short time it breathes and gets strength to cry loudly. The hen then sets to work to liberate it; she brings it forward under the feathers of the crop, and supporting it between the breastbone and the nest, begins the work of setting it free. She hitches the point of her beak into the hole formed by the raising of the scale by the chick's beak, and breaks away the egg-skin or shell all around the greatest diameter of the egg. The joint efforts of the hen without and the chick within then liberate the prisoner, and he struggles into existence, and gets dry under the feathers and the natural heat of the hen. All female birds which sit on their eggs to hatch them, have the hook in the beak strongly developed. Even the broad-billed duck and goose have those hooks especially developed, and with them they liberate their young. In Australia, where everything seems to be by contraries, it is the cock of the bush-turkey that hatches the eggs, and not the hen. It would be interesting to know whether the hook of the beak is better adapted for this service in the male bird than in the female. The hook of the beak of the ordinary cock of the common fowl is quite different from that of the hen—it is adapted for wounding in fighting, but not for hatching of eggs.

Equestrian Exercise.

A taste for horseback riding is fast gaining ground among our fair countrywomen, who are convinced that it is this delightful exercise which plants such vivid roses in the cheeks and brilliant light in the eyes of their English cousins. It is abundant fresh air, regular exercise, and a prescribed plain diet in early youth, that creates the envied "English constitution," and now Dame Fashion dresses the most tasteful riding gear heart can wish, to aid the double benefit of health and pleasure. The riding habit may be composed of invisible-blue cloth, or entirely black; the last is the most modish, perhaps. The body is cut with a short jockey basque, closed to the throat with one row of heavy cloth or silk buttons, or else strapped across cadet fashion. The sleeves are closely shaped to the arm, without any other finish at the wrist than a neat white linen cuff. The skirt is a yard and a half long, and three yards and a half wide. The hat is a silk stove-pipe, with slightly rolling brim. Around the crown is twisted a vail of grenadine, or a sweeping ostrich plume. Gloves of chamois skin, or undressed kid, with long wrist, complete a very stylish toilet.

Iron Manufacture in Pennsylvania.

In conversation with a leading iron-master, a few days ago, a reporter of the Allentown (Pa.) *Chronicle* learned that most of the furnaces in the country are preparing to go into blast again, as buyers who have been holding off for lower prices are convinced that iron will sell no cheaper for the present, and are sending in their orders, thus creating a revival in the trade. The same authority predicts that next winter the dullness in iron will equal that which we just experienced, and says there will be more iron manufactured in the country this coming spring than there will be next fall. The American Iron and Steel Association have ascertained by a thorough canvass of the country, that there are in the United States 864 blast furnaces in working condition, capable of an annual production of 4,000,000 tons of pig iron, a quantity greater than the country can consume at present, and these furnaces, encouraged by the present demand for iron, will go to work, so that before next fall the demand will be supplied and another cessation will be occasioned.

A Successful Battle witn a Deer.

Last Monday evening a deer was run off the mountain by some hunters. Late in the evening the deer came in the neighborhood of Decherd, pursued by some hounds which were pretty well run down. Mr. Mike Madden, finding it out, put his hounds, which were fresh, in pursuit. The deer being pretty well fagged, and fresh hounds in pursuit, took refuge in the creek just back of Mr. Hockersmith's, where he fought the dogs off until Mr. Madden came up. He being a bold and resolute man, at once bulged in the creek and laid hold of the deer, when a desperate struggle ensued. The deer would drag him out of the water and back again; but after a long struggle, and in great danger of getting badly hurt, he finally killed him. The deer proved to be a fine, large buck, with rather an extra rig of horns.—*Winchester (Tenn.) Journal.*

Infant Mortality.

Of the people who die in our cities, a trifle more than half are children under 5 years of age. The diseases that cause this infant mortality are many, but their causes are few. Roughly stated, they are bad ventilation, defective drainage, and adulterated milk. The land-owners who build air-tight tenement-houses, the city that leaves its sewerage undug and its parks unopened, and the dairymen who feed their cows on garbage and then dilute the poisoned milk they yield—these three unite to play Herod and cause the modern slaughter of the innocents. It is not strange that so many children die; the only wonder is that more of them do not give up the ghost of life that clings to their bodies. "Man's inhumanity to man" is bad enough, but man's barbarity to children is worse.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CROW'S CHILDREN.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

A huntsman, bearing his gun afield,
Went whistling merrily;
When he heard the blackest of black crows
Call out from a withered tree:

"You are going to kill the thievish birds,
And I would, if I were you;
But you mustn't touch my family,
Whatever else you do!"

"I'm only going to kill the birds
That are eating up my crop;
And if your young ones do such things,
Be sure they'll have to stop."

"Oh," said the crow, "my children
Are the best ones ever born;
There isn't one among them all
Would steal a grain of corn."

"But how shall I know which ones they are?
Do they resemble you?"
"Oh, no," said the crow, "they're the prettiest birds,
And the whitest that ever flew!"

So off went the sportsman, whistling,
And off, too, went his gun;
And its startling echoes never ceased
Again till the day was done.

And the old crow sat untroubled,
Cawing away in her nook;
For she said, "He'll never kill my birds
Since I told him how they look.

"Now, there's the hawk, my neighbor,
She'll see what she will see, soon;
And that saucy, whistling blackbird
May have to change his tune!"

When, lo! she saw the hunter
Taking his homeward track,
With a string of crows as long as his gun
Hanging down his back.

"Alack, alack," said the mother,
"What in the world have you done?
You promised to spare my pretty birds,
And you've killed them every one."

"Your birds!" said the puzzled hunter;
"Why, I found them in my corn;
And besides, they are black and ugly
As any that ever were born!"

"Get out of my sight, you stupid!"
Said the angriest of crows;
"How good and fair her children are
There's none but a parent knows."

"Ah! I see, I see," said the hunter,
"But not as you do, quite;
It takes a mother to be so blind
She can't tell black from white."

Humor.

STRAINING sweetness—Kissing through a vail.

THE profits of saloon-keepers' business are bar-gains.

RHODE ISLAND will try and make room for a grange or two.

WANTED, a needle to sew a patch on the pants of a tired dog.

WHY should artists drink paint? Because it suits their palate.

As twice eleven is twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty too?

A POOR family in Green Bay had to mortgage their six dogs, last week, to get a barrel of flour. The case is pitiable.

AT what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? When long experience has made him sage.

WHAT is the difference between a farmer and a bottle of whisky? The farmer husbands the corn and the bottle of whisky corns the husband.

THE advent of a wildcat broke up a wedding in Missouri, the other evening. The young ladies didn't like the new claws which the catamount sought to introduce into the ceremonies.

THE father of Brigham Young was a Methodist, but an eccentric man. He wanted his children to be Christians; and, as a means of making them such, he promised to give a sheep to the one who would kneel and make the best prayer. They all knelt, and Brigham obtained the prize.

A CROSS-EYED man cast a gloom over a Detroit street-car, last Wednesday, by asking one of seven men and strangers on the opposite seat "if he had any chewing tobacco handy." First the seven strangers looked at each other; then the seven hands went pocketward; and, observing this motion, each of the seven supposed his neighbor the one spoken to, and the seven hands returned empty. The cross-eyed man cast a ricochet glance of indignation along the line, and with the remark, "A sweet-scented lot of generous roosters," took a chew of his own tobacco.

A RESIDENCE on Buchanan street, Indianapolis, has the following conspicuously posted up in front:

"NO YOUNGE man ALLOWED
TO come and COURTE my
DARTER UNLESS
he has $250.00 to PAY DOWN
ON a HOUSE and LOT
balance in 12 & 3 yeares
for SAIL by me. WITHIN"

Trades of Animals.

It has been well remarked by a clever author that bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and the least possible interstices.

The mole is a meteorologist.

The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel are electricians.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians.

The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter. He cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams.

The marmot is a civil engineer. He not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The ant is a soldier, and maintains a regular standing army.

Wasps are paper manufacturers.

Caterpillars are silk-spinners.

The squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream.

Dogs, wolves, jackals and many others are hunters.

Black bears and herons are fishermen.

Ants are day-laborers.

Monkeys are rope-dancers.

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE INKSTAND.—An invention worthy the fertile genius of a Yankee, but the patent of a firm of Englishmen, is the "magic inexhaustible inkstand." Some chemicals of a secret nature, hidden in the bottle, furnish the coloring material, and the ink is obtained by the addition of water. According to the directions the watering process may be carried on indefinitely to supply the natural exhaustion, and the seemingly extravagant claim is made that the inkstand will produce ink sufficient to write a letter a day for one hundred years. We sigh as we think of the strong probability of our not being able to test the inventor's veracity!

Nil Desperandum.—A real healthy man or woman is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realise that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or POISON. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial." Discard spirituous medicines, and give NATURE a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS. The discoverer, DR. J. WALKER, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practicing physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of Dyspepsia, Fevers, Rheumatism, and many other terrible diseases, are almost incredible. 28

The people of Colorado are greatly interested in the so-called Platte Canon canal, which will be 350 miles in length. The flume at the mouth of the canon is designed to be ninety-six feet above the ground, and will have to be carried along for the space of two miles before ground is reached and the canal proper commenced. The canal, when completed, will carry over 2,476,000,000 gallons of water daily. It will irrigate about nine and a quarter million acres of Government land, and from one million to one million and a half acres of Kansas Pacific land. The cost of the entire canal is estimated at about $8,000,000.

Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

THOS. J. BISHOP, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, but also copy his original style of advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of their own, but have to steal those of others, are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine. Look out for them.—[Com.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has arrived, and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by our druggists, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet, which has become so much a favorite in our section, has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages, and scattered through many nations, as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them, and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an AYER'S ALMANAC, and when got, keep it.

MANY people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.—[Com.

CAPT. CHARLES SAGER, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—[Com.

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A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

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BEEVES	9 @	12½
HOGS—Dressed Western	7 25 @	8 75
COTTON	15½@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 60 @	6 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 56 @	1 58
White Michigan	1 64 @	1 66
RYE—Western and State	1 05 @	1 10
CORN—New Mixed W'st'n, afloat	82 @	86
Old do	88 @	90
OATS—Mixed Western	61 @	62
White	61½@	63
PORK—New Mess	16 20 @	16 37½
LARD—Steam	9½@	9¾
CHEESE	9½@	15
BUTTER—Western	25 @	35
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 35
Choice Natives	5 62½@	5 87
Good to Prime Steers	5 25 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 75 @	4 75
Inferior to Common	2 00 @	2 75
Stock Steers	3 00 @	4 00
HOGS—Live	5 20 @	5 70
Dressed	6 50 @	6 65
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 50
Red Winter	6 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 25@	1 25½
No. 2 Spring	1 23½@	1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 17 @	..
CORN—No. 2	68½@	68¾
OATS—No. 2	43 @	43¼
RYE—No. 2	80 @	81
BARLEY—No. 2	1 75 @	1 85
BUTTER—Good to Choice	33 @	37
EGGS—Fresh	16 @	18
PORK—Mess	14 50 @	14 60
LARD	9¼@	..
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR	5 00 @	8 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 25 @	1 26
No. 3 Red	1 47 @	1 48
CORN—No. 2	60 @	63½
OATS—No. 2	47 @	..
RYE—No. 2	85 @	86
BARLEY—No. 2	1 75 @	1 85
PORK—Mess	15 50 @	15 60
LARD	8¾@	..
HOGS	5 00 @	5 75
CATTLE	2 50 @	5 75
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	7 00 @	7 35
WHEAT	1 45 @	1 50
CORN	60 @	61
OATS	45 @	54
RYE	93 @	95
BARLEY—No. 2	1 70 @	1 80
PORK—Mess	15 50 @	15 75
LARD	9½@	9¾
HOGS	5 50 @	6 25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 26½@	..
No. 2	1 24 @	..
CORN—No. 2	58½@	..
OATS—No. 2	40 @	41
RYE—No. 1	78 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	1 85 @	..
PORK	14 75 @	15 00
LARD	9¼@	9½
HOGS	5 25 @	..
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 50 @	1 51
No. 2 Wabash	1 63 @	..
No. 3 Wabash	1 51 @	..
CORN	61½@	62¼
OATS	46½@	47¼
HOGS—Dressed	6 95 @	..
CLOVER SEED	5 15 @	..
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 62½@	..
No. 1	1 57 @	..
Amber	1 50 @	..
CORN	65 @	..
OATS	47 @	..

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ACNE (Pimples—Blackheads), Symptoms: Hard, small pimples, with black points, most numerous in the cheeks, forehead and nose.

PRURIGO, (Intense Itching), which begins when the clothing is removed; increased by the warmth of the bed. No eruption except that produced by scratching.

The above and all Skin Diseases permanently cured. Entire cost of treatment $1.50 per week, or $5.00 per month. Address, DR. J. M. VANDYKE, 1126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence.

Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

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Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.

Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

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Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.

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Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

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Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluing, free of cost.

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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

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Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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The Standard Liniment of the United States,

IS GOOD FOR

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Fistula, Mange,
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Large Size $1.00. Medium 50c. Small 25c.
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The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are unsolicited. We also manufacture

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We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. Manufactured at

Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A., by
Merchant's Gargling Oil Co.,
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic,

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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C. N. U. No. 6

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Orient Safety Lamps.

These Absolutely Non-Explosive Metal Lamps

Have within the last few years become so universally known that a full description is unnecessary.

Why is this Lamp Safer than Other So-called Safety Lamps?

This question, so often asked, is easily answered. The ORIENT SAFETY LAMP is the only lamp which has

THE FULLER PATENT DOUBLE JOINT

above the surface of the oil, which prevents the possibility of being injured by accident, or of leaking. This is also the only lamp which uses

Fuller's Patent Safety Wick Chamber

or tube—the only device yet discovered which prevents the fire from getting into the body of the lamp, thus rendering it

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE.

These lamps are compact, simple and substantial, and adapted to all domestic uses, the PARLOR, the DRAWING-ROOM, the HALL, the BED-CHAMBER and the KITCHEN.

They are also adapted to Stores, Hotels, Factories, Shops, Churches, Halls, &c., FITTING ALL THE GAS and KEROSENE CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., in use. They are finished in the most elegant and substantial manner. Our lamps with bronze figures, for parlor use, are the most elaborate and beautiful in design and finish ever manufactured in this or any other country. They are as

Clean and Easily Managed

as a common glass lamp, and the light is

Intensely Brilliant, Pure and Steady.

As further evidence of the popularity of the Orient Safety Lamps, we submit the following editorials from the many we have received:

From Moore's Rural New-Yorker, Nov. 11, 1871.

"Since the introduction of petroleum oils and fluids, many attempts have been made to produce a lamp which will effectually stop the terrible destruction of life and property caused by the *exploding* and *breaking* of glass lamps.

"A lamp, to meet universal demand and give satisfaction, must be capable of burning, with safety, *all kinds* of oil, good and bad. It must be made of metal, without seam, joint or solder, so that it can never break or leak. It must be simple, but scientifically constructed, and so nicely finished as to be *ornamental* as well as *useful*, and must be sold at a price within the reach of all. Such is the ORIENT SAFETY LAMP, manufactured by WALLACE & SONS."

From American Agriculturist, April 1, 1873.

"Recently we have tried a new lamp, called the ORIENT, and several weeks' trial has failed to show any fault in it. The lamp is a neat pattern (as shown in the engraving). The flame is pleasant, bright and steady, and the lamp is not a rapid consumer of oil. We do not see how any one can get a better return in light from the amount of oil consumed than from the ORIENT, manufactured by WALLACE & SONS."

From the New York Independent, April 10, 1873.

"We have been exceedingly well pleased with the light given us by a pretty ORIENT SAFETY LAMP, manufactured by WALLACE & SONS, New York. It has a metal bowl, with partition inside, so constructed that if overturned or accidentally upset (though filled with kerosene), it will not explode, and the oil cannot get on fire. The Wick is circular, also the Glass Chimney, and with the Shade on it gives a most pleasant and brilliant light. It seems to us just the thing for families to use who are not supplied with gas, and it is, as far as we have seen, the cheapest of the various lamps which we believe to be *safe*."

From Hearth and Home, February 8, 1873.

"GOOD LIGHT.—We have used, in this office and elsewhere, for more than a year past, ORIENT SAFETY LAMPS, manufactured by WALLACE & SONS. They are safe, simple in construction, easily managed, well made, give an excellent light—in short, are just the lamp we like, and are glad to recommend."

AGENTS MAKE $10 A DAY

Selling these Lamps.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. For terms, &c., address

WALLACE & SONS, 69 Chambers Street, N. Y.

The Auburn Courier

Saturday, February 14, 1874

The National Grange met at St. Louis last Wednesday. The Secretary reports that 8,000 Granges have been organized during the past year.

Ex-Governor Harvey, was on Monday elected to the United States Senate from Kansas for the unexpired term of Caldwell, the unwhitewashed. He is a reformer in politics and supported Greeley in the last Presidential election.

Senator Carpenter, Republican, created a sensation in the Senate by denouncing the course of the administration, and called upon the party to unload some of its monstrosities. By the time all the monstrosities are unloaded there will be nothing left of the Republican party.

The report that thirty thousand Teton Sioux under the leadership of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are about to go upon the war path in search of blood and beef is now fully corroborated. The Chicago *Tribune* has a special dispatch from Omaha stating that a large cattle owner and beef contractor is there who says that it is true.

These masked robberies are becoming a terror to the traveling public. Last week a gang of highwaymen boarded and robbed a steamboat near New Orleans, and made their escape; and only a few days since they robbed a railway train at Gad's Hill, Missouri. They are as daring and bold as the Ku-Klux. Congress should be devising some plans for their suppression.

At Decatur, Ind., last week, James and Rebecca Jacobs were sent to jail on a charge of incest. They have been living with their parents, who are good, sensible people, living on and owning a farm in that county. The couple have been noticed to act towards each other with an unusual amount of affection, but nothing wrong has ever been thought of until the girl's condition became noticeable.

General Harney, the old Indian fighter, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs and gave his views in reference to the policy to be pursued by the Government toward the Indians. The General gave it as his opinion that if the Indians were let alone and not disturbed by fraudulent agents and whisky dealers, we would never have any difficulty with them. The General's opinion of the best way to suppress these fraudulent agents and whisky dealers is, when captured, to take them to the nearest military post and hang them. The method has the virtue of being an efficacious one.

The Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, informing the stockholders of its operations for the year which ended on the 30th of September last, has just reached us. It is a document of unusual interest from the fact, almost unique in the history of American railroads, that neither the stock nor the debt of the company has been watered to the amount of a dollar, and that while it has made sufficient dividends—during the year covered by this report they amounted to ten per cent upon the capital—the surplus fund representing money derived from earnings and invested in various branch and connecting roads and in productive improvements on the immediate line of the company, now amounts to more than twenty-nine millions of dollars, or something less than twice the whole capital stock of the company. The increase in revenue for the year as compared with the year preceding is more than two millions of dollars, while the expenses increased only $1,100,000. It is impossible that such an enterprise should be in a more substantial and satisfactory state, or have more encouraging prospects of healthy future growth. These facts reflect the highest credit upon the wisdom, firmness and fidelity of Mr. John W. Garrett, the able and vigilant President, who has so long directed the affairs of the company.

There was a lively passage at arms yesterday during the debate in the House on the Army Appropriation bill between Judge Holman and George F. Hoar. Holman went for Hoar.

So says the Fort Wayne Sentinel. That paper should be very careful in giving encouragement to such acts. Going for such creatures is generally frowned upon by the public press.

Sleep for Farmers' Wives.

A farmer's wife writes a letter to the *Rural New Yorker*, which she wants the "men folks" to read. It is a plea for more sleep. Have you a wife, she says, who goes about in a listless, spiritless fashion, as though she could but just drag herself about? Or is she cross and fretful, and do you wonder how she came to have such a temper? Ten to one, all she needs to make her bright and happy is rest, sleep and loving words. Her efficient help, that the wife who has passed a restless night may take advantage of baby's morning nap and have one of her own; or, if she choose, lie down in the afternoon and make up the lost sleep. You can afford it if you will. Do you begrudge a hundred dollars a year for your wife's comfort and health? Why, no breeding mare would ever be worked as some men work their wives! Give women their own rights; help them to bear their burdens; give them a few kind, loving words, every day, and you will have healthier and happier wives, children and homes.

The Washington Ring.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The respectable citizens of this District, who have for years been most greviously taxed and oppressed by the Radical upstarts managing the City Government, have at last a prospect of relief. The memorial of Messrs W. W. Corcoran, Riggs, Alexander and other citizens to Congress has drawn on them the virulent abuse of the Ring organs, but these two facts combined have aroused Congress to its duty. The House to-day, by an overwhelming vote, seconded Mr. Wilson's resolution for a Joint Committee of Investigation. The Democrats almost unanimously voted to second the resolution, which was the test vote. Among these few members who failed to vote in the affirmative were Maynard, of Tennessee; Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Leach, of North Carolina. The resolution was then passed. The result is in the highest degree unsatisfactory to the Washington Ring, though they pretend that they are not opposed to an investigation. They will have to prove a clean bill of health before they can come on the impoverished people of the South and West for four or five millions of dollars to help in the operations of the Ring in building up a grand imperial city at Washington. The plan is to devote eight or ten million dollars to this purpose, with large profits to the real estate pool. Boss Shepherd was on the floor when the resolution passed. The committee appointed by Mr. Blaine, consists of Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Hubbell, of Michigan, Hale, of New York, Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Jewett, of Ohio, and is generally regarded as a trustworthy committee. If there is a corrupt or improper manner in which this committee can be approached and manipulated by the ring, so as to procure a whitewashing report, it is pretty certain that this weak spot in the committee will be found. All the usual appliances which are effective in Congress will be invoked.

The grange business is looming up. We cannot account for this in no other way than than that the *Press* has been opposing them. Success is always assured when this fact becomes generally known. Union township organized a grange last Saturday at Husselman's school house.—R. N. Crooks was chosen master and S. Kutzner Sec'y. The movement had more than the requisite number of signers for an organization, and the probabilities are that this will be the largest grange in the county. Smithfield township organized last Tuesday evening by electing the officers:

Hon. Freeman Kelley, Master,
E. R. Shoemaker, Asst Master,
Solomon B. Mottinger, Sec'y,
Jeremiah Hemstreet, Lecturer,
Henry Hood, Treasurer.

The President of the National Grange at St. Louis, last week said:

"When the first subordinate granges had been organized, one of the first and most proper subjects for discussion was, how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. During these discussions the fact soon became prominent that how to sell crops was fully as knotty a question as how to grow them. It came to the conviction of members that we received 60 cents for a bushel of wheat, while the man who ate it paid $1.20 for it. We were selling corn at 20 cents a bushel, while the consumer was paying 80 cents for it."

Because we made the assertion that it took two bushels of *grain* to get one to market, our neighbor, of the *Press*, says it is a "monstrous lie." We leave the fair minded to draw their own conclusion from the above.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, CONDUCTOR.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

It appears from papers in other parts of the State, that teachers and others are hard at work holding institutes and other meetings, and in other ways showing the interest that is felt in school work. Every township in this county will hold its full number of institutes.

The subject of allowing teachers the holidays is again being agitated in various parts of the county and State. It is to be hoped that some degree of uniformity in this matter, can be secured. At present, each county, or rather each township, has its own method of settling the matter, some trustees giving teachers those days, and others requiring them to make up all time so lost.

Township Institutes.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Institute met at school house No. 10. Opened by the President, J. S. Jackman. Singing by Misses Annie, Jennie and Della Noragon, also Milton Noragon. On motion of Richard Baxter, Mrs. J. A. Barns was elected Secretary, pro tem. Roll call by the Secretary—nine teachers present. Next exercise in order was a short lesson and discussion in primary reading, which was conducted in a very creditable manner by Richard Baxter. Next in order was a class in grammar; subject, "The Verb," taught by Reuben Sawvel; a short discussion followed and the time was well improved. Institute adjourned one hour for dinner.

Afternoon session—Institute was called to order at 1½ o'clock by the President. Motion was then made that the Chairman appoint a commitee of two on resolutions—Mr. Sawvel and Mr Dirrim were appointed as a committee. Song by the institute, entitled "Childhood." Superintendent Barns then gave a short lecture on grammar, also conducted a class in the same subject. The subjects of geography and map-drawing were then taught by Mr. Dirrim. Moved and seconded that the President conduct a class in spelling. The Superintendent then gave a test spelling lesson, which created quite an amount of amusement. Then followed a discussion of the subject "Economy of time in the school room." Richard Baxter was first, followed by Milton Noragon, Miss Lizzie Rauson, Mr. Dirrim, Reuben Sawvel and the President, followed by remarks by the Superintendent. Critic's report by Richard Baxter. Resolutions read and adopted. Secretary's report read and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, the teachers of Franklin township, having closed the last session of our institute for the present term of school, desire to make some acknowledgement.

Resolved, That we, as teachers, elevate the standard of our profession by more thoroughly informing ourselves on the different branches to be taught, and the best methods of teaching the same.

Resolved, That we, as teachers, be more willing to give and receive advice, and thereby be better qualified to discharge our duties as teachers.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to our Superintendent for his presence and valuable instruction.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Mrs. Barns for her presence and service as Secretary.

Resolved, That we, as teachers, tender our thanks to the officers of this institute for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That we, as members of this institute, tender our thanks to the citizens of this vicinity for their hospitality and attendance during the different sessions of our institute.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to T. C. Mays, editor of the COURIER, for his kindness in printing the reports of our several meetings.

WILLIAM DIRRIM, } Committee.
REUBEN SAWVEL, }

Institute adjourned, *sine die*.

J. S. JACKMAN, President.
MRS. J. A. BARNS, Secretary.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to previous notice, the teachers of Troy township met at school house No. 6 on January 31st, 1874. C. D. Knisely was elected President, and B. F. Cornelius, Secretary. An invitation was extended to all friends of education to assist in the exercises.

Writing, according to the Babbitonian system, was taught by D. A. Black; grammar by Miss Katie Smith; lesson in parsing by D. W. Weitz; history by D. A. Black and decimal fractions by Mr. Weitz.

General discussion—"How to induce scholars to take an interest in their studies;" also "Are township institutes beneficial?" Weitz thought them useful, as they bring our county institute work home to us in every district.

The institute was enlivened by music, Mr. Knisely having kindly furnished an organ, and the Misses Knisely consenting to play and sing.

Deep interest was taken by all, the house being crowded to overflowing.

C. D. KNISELY, President.
B. F. CORNELIUS, Secretary.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature was held at Springfield last week. Gov. Hendricks being in the city, was invited to address them. During the course of the Governor's remarks, he said:

"Of the future of political matters I cannot now undertake to speak. I believe the 3,000,000 Democratic voters will not disband; but, standing upon such just and liberal positions as will invite co-operation of all the elements of opposition, success may attend."

A correspondent to the Laport *Herald* says about dogs: I own a small yellow, short tailed pet dog, nearly ten years old. One night lately my wife had biscuits for supper, and I eat one and a half, and the pet ate two for his supper. I said to my wife, "how much is it worth a week to keep the dog?" and she "one dollar." I said no not so much as that but about 50 cents a week, which is really a very low estimate. I figured a little and, calling the dog nine years old, found that in nine years there were 468 weeks, which at 50 cents a week amounted to the small sum of $234. Then I have paid tax on said pet to the amount of twenty-five dollars so that the keeping of said dog and taxes have cost me $259. Now, Mr. Editor, that purp is for sale, price ten cents.

Maple sugar and syrup at Beard's.

WANTED.

J. D. WISE.

Agent for the

Singer Man'f. Com'y

At Detroit is in Waterloo City, Ind., for the purpose of securing Canvassers in DeKalb Co., to sell

SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

Those wishing to engage in a profitable business will do well to see him.

B. P. & C. Railway.

Cross Ties!

TERMS CASH.

I am prepared to pay CASH for Cross Ties, delivered on the line of the B. P. & C. R'y west of Defiance, O.

SPECIFICATIONS—To be of sound White Oak, or Hickory-elm 8½ feet long, hewn on two sides to a uniform thickness of 7 inches, true and out of wind, or sawed 7x8 to be no less than eight inches on either face, to be delivered in piles of 28, 50 feet apart, or 5 to each tie length. Price 40c.

S. R. JOHNSTON, Agt.
Eng. Office, Defiance, O.

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for resident.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles Auburn.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS,

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

New Boot & Shoe Store!

We Warrant Goods as Represented

Custom Work a Specialty

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition. We buy direct from manufaturers for cash, thereby saving jobbers' profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thus afford to give you bargains. Remember the place,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

GREAT BARGAINS

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the cusumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 90, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60 80, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12c
Best Zantee Currents, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peal, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year-old Whiskey from 35 cents to 75 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle. Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—Old '76 3 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	20c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	18c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon	$1 00	Lard Oil, per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	80c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	30c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon, 75, 85 and 1 00	
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

If you want circulars,
If you want handbills,
If you want envelopes,
If you want colored work,
If you want business cards,
If you want neat bill heads,
If you want tasty letter heads,
If you want nice visiting cards,
If you want any kind of job work,
Leave your order at the COURIER office.

Don't forget the Concert to-morrow night.

We hear of little sickness in this vicinity.

The wheeling is said to be good in the country.

Butler is going to have a dance the 20th of this month.

Just received—A large lot of tea at Beard's. Try it.

Court will commence next Monday with a large docket.

Billy Edgerton done a large trade in his line on last Saturday.

The concert to-morrow night looks promising for a large crowd.

The Bell Ringers gave a good entertainment last Tuesday.

The Eagle Mills have laid in a large supply of green wood.

A free lecturer is billing the town.—A large crowd may be expected.

Moderwell & Fowler's Fine Shirts made to order by calling on T. B. Totten.

Free, or Stell Marion Harland's latest books, at Davenport's.

Beard has got a fine lot of oranges and lemons.

Beer drinking in the billiard hall on 6th street is played out

The bardocket for the February term of court contains 204 cases.

Country schools are beginning to sign their reports of institutes, *Sine Die.*

Spring style of Silk Hats at T. B. Totten's Hat and Cap store.

Canned celery and condensed milk at Beard's.

Just opened for the spring trade 2000 rolls of wall paper, at F. E. Davenport & Co's.

Our merchants are preparing for the Spring trade. Several of them will start eastward in a few weeks.

Bear in mind the Concert next Friday evening, at the Methodist church. Every one should attend.

J. L. Davis and J. W. McKay, of the Town Board, went to LaPorte yesterday, to see about the purchase of a fire engine.

Mr. Dan Culver intends to build a fine two story residence, for his own convenience, in the Ashley addition.

John Hebel has secured a sufficient amount of names to entitle him to a retail liquor license.

No one should miss the grand musical entertainment to-morrow evening at the M. E. Church.

Our Dramatic Company was very much pleased with the performance at Columbia City last Thursday

The cooper shops are reported to be doing a large business. That is good news indeed.

We will soon have another Hardware store, in the new brick block. The stock has been arriving all week.

Largest stock of canned goods in town at Beard's

We are to have a new dry goods store near the Rainier house, which will open out next week.

It makes McGonigal's feet sore to ride on the cars, and he sometimes walks half way.

The American Bell Ringers did not amount to much, we are sorry to say, but trust that a few years will bring them out in good style.

The Bell Ringers had a good house, and the old piece, Home, Sweet Home, was the favorite with all—if they had only let 'em go.

A re-union of all the surviving soldiers of the "old Tenth" District will be held at Fort Wayne, on the seventh day of April next

FATAL ACCIDENT.—W. T. Davidson, a wheel-tapper at Butler, was instantly killed last Thursday, by being run over with the cars. We have not time to give particulars this week.

Go to Baird's for dry fruits.

The writing school, under the management of Mr. Calkins, closes to-night. A new term will be commenced by Mr. Dan. Culver on Friday evening.

We are pleased to announce that we have all the wood we need for some time to come, and therefore cannot take any more on subscription.

The Silent Partner, by E. S. Phelps, and other new books by popular authors; also Webster's Dictionary for $10, at F. E. Davenport's.

The *Press* does not mention the failure of the dry goods firm in that place last week. Perhaps the general rumor is incorrect. We really hope it is.

A new billiard hall will start in a few weeks at the north end of Main street. A good room with first-class tables would be well patronized.

Circuit Court convenes next week, and we hope that a few of our friends who still remain in arrears will call on us, if in attendance at court. Let us see the light of your countenance once more.

Sammy Plumer, who has been in the employ of H. Wolf for several years, has purchased the barber-shop owned by the latter, and will continue in the business at the old stand on Main st.

Our popular and wide-a-wake friend Jerry Lewis, Esq., of this county has captured one of those attractive beings to be found nowhere but in Ohio—a Buckeye lady. May they live long and prosper.

Clark, of Waterloo, will take his hardware stock from Butler to Waterloo. So says the *Press.* "When there will be a good chance for a good live man at the former place.

We know a married woman who wanted her husband to go over-the-way and let a slapping big dorg take a hold of him, simply to assure her that he loved her. A dose of "slootbing slyrup" was administered immediately.

The Tremont House, one among the best hotel edifices in the west, will open for business on the 15th inst. It is a handsome building, and if it equals as we have no doubt it will, the general features of the old ones, it will be the best in Chicago. Always stop at the Tremont.

"The Woman in White," by Wilkie Collins, a splendid story, nice bound, at Davenport's for one dollar. You that love to read an exquisitly written story, so full of interest that you can scarcely allow yourself to stop for a moment, will find this just to your taste.

The Excelsior Hardware store is being fitted up in first-class style. Mr. Snyder is now receiving an entire new stock and placeing it upon the shelves, and thinks he will be ready to open by next Saturday Mr. Jones is putting in a splendid office in the center of the building, and the large store room is being furnished in the best style.

—WHO IS HE?—The young business man who wanted to know of a young lady if she had company. She said no! He wanted to know if there was a possible chance for him to come and see her sometime?—She again said No Sir! and then left the traps she had bought on the counter.—Exit little girl on her ear.

Some one sent us a rich and racy account of a blackguarding affair which occured while several parties were going home from a spelling school. Not very choice language was used, and our correspondent thinks some were church members. Correspondents should remember that we never publish communications unless their real names are given as well as their fictitious ones.

The Press in Indianapolis is battling for the right, and that's right. The printers struck for higher wages and have necessarily been kicked out of the offices, a deserved punishment. When things shape so that printers get control of the offices they are employed in, we'll go a fishing. Printer's unions generaly make bigger asses of themselves than any other we know of. Perhaps its because they are so smart.

Our friend Mr. Martin, operator at the Junction, informs us that a freight train on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R. going north last Thursday evening met with an accident by which a car in the center of the train got off the track a short distance from Columbia City. The flang of the wheels cut almost all the bolts and spikes between Taylor's and the Pittsburg crossing leaving the track in a bad condition. Roadmaster H. C. Bell is at work repairing the damage.

We have not had time to get a full report of the shipments to and from this place for the year 1873, but the agent at the Saginaw depot furnishes the following:

T. C. MAYS, ESQ.—The following is an of weights of freight received and sent away from this station during the year 1873:

Weights as received............	3,519,000
Weights sent out............	20,274,920

PENMANSHIP.

I will commence my term of Writing School on Friday evening, February 13th, 1874, at the school house in Auburn.—Any one wishing to join the class can do so at any time. All are invited to attend. Please give me a call and examine my specimens of writing for yourselves.—Terms of tuition for twenty lessons, half in advance, two dollars. Tuition for ladies one dollar. I will teach the Spencerian System, and warrant satisfaction or refund the money. DANIEL CULVER.

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE

M. E. Church, Feb. 13th, 1874.

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Som ething that our Citizens will Appreciate.

Go and Hear it!

The Glee and Chorus, Class which has been practicing all winter, under Prof. Bennet will close their second term by a grand concert, on to-morrow (Friday) evening. We hope to see the church crowded. The bellringers were well patronized, and the entertainment was poor. We will guarantee as fine a concert as can be given in this part of the State, on this occasion and there is not one but should be there. Our citizens should remember that the class have been at great expense in this instruction, and the money received from the concert does not go into individual pockets, but to defray the expenses.—Our own friends are in the class and we should encourage as much at least as we would a stranger. Go by all means. Go and hear the tintinabulations of concordant sounds. Young man, sell your sheep skin notes at half price: get on your best gear, and ask your Dorcas Alvina if you may'nt—take her to the concert. A host of stars will appear for one night only!—Great Attraction! sparkling, melodious, euphonious, bubbling gushes of music!—Classical, Sentimental, Comical and Patriotical! Every throat new lined with oiled pink silk. Come and hear such music as the old masters need not be ashamed of.

Our Dramatic Club visited Columbia City last Thursday evening to witness the first appearance of the club organized there. The programme embraced "Everybody's Friend" and the "Dutchman's Ghost," both of which were admirably rendered The different characters acquitted themselves with considerable credit, and the audience was delighted. They have a fine hall compared to the one we have here, and certainly one that our neighbors should be proud of. The scenery was beautiful and shows Mr. Reynolds to be a master at his profession.

We cannot refrain from complimenting the lady characters for their fine acting but as we have forgotten their names we cannot single them out, except Miss Rhodes whose attractive appearance and excellent taste peculiarly fit her for the stage. Our friend Campbell and in fact several others should be mentioned but we have not the space to give them an extended notice. They have promised to be present when our club makes their next appearance, which we hope will be in a short time.

Real Estate Transfers.

Conveyances of Real Estate recorded during the week ending Feb. 7th, 1874, as taken from Rose & Hartman's abstract:

John H. Franks to Davis & Johnson Lot 19 in Welch & Colegrove's addition to Waterloo. $85.

Davis & Johnson to Lewis Henkie, lot 19 in Welch & Colgrove's addition to Waterloo. $90

Howard Coe to Jacob Grogg, lot 34 in Auburn Cemetery. $12

Smith & Hare to Simeon U. Tarney ⅜ of middle ½ of lot 63 O. P. Auburn. $2500.

Auburn Lodge I, O. O. F., to Geo. Ensley, part of lots 139 and 140 O. P. Auburn. $250

Franklin Yorks to Samuel Wilderson ½ acre in S. E. ¼ of S. E. qr. of Sec. 16, tp. 33, range 12. $125

Wm. Richmond to Bryan Willetts & Co. 380 acres being parts of sections 2, 3 and 11, township 35, range 14. $19,000

Geo Egnew to Elizabeth Plowe, lot 8. block 8 in Tomlinson's addition to Butler $236

John Hoover to John W. Krebl, N. ½ of, N. W. qr., section 5, township 35, range 12. $3300

Isaac Grates to Geo Grates, E. ½ of N. W. qr. section 17, township 35, range 13. $3600

Daniel W. Weity to Fred Beck, E. part lot 68, Egnew's addition to the town of Butler. $175

Richard Till to David Hoffman, lot 138, O. P. Waterloo. $750

Solomon Rogers to John W. Boyle, pt. of lot 6, D A. Butler. $100

Wm H Dills to Saml Culver, lots 8, 9 & 10 in Gross & Dills' addition to Auburn $500

Wm L Meese, Sheriff, to Saml Culver, lots 8, 9, 10, 19, 20 and 21, in Gross & Dills' add to Auburn. $99

Ruth E Adams to Louis Hostler, W. ½ of lot 5, McMillan's adddition to Corunna. $250.

Wm. Sheffer will build a dwelling in the Spring. The contract has been let to D. Culver.

The *Press* all along has been opposed to temperance and has stood by the whisky ring. We have stood by the Baxter law in hopes that it would bring about a better condition of things. It having failed to do this we took a common sense view of the matter and said so. And now our neighbor says we have gone back on those who patted us on the back. We have not wavered one iota from the true position on this question. But according to that immaculate sheet we are without principal, honor or morals. If Charles Washington is the standard by which these accomplishments are to be judged we are glad that we possess none of them. The highly moral and honorable Charles says;

"Since deserting the temperance men, Tommy is "standing by the farmers" to the extent of [illegible] the monstrous lie that it "takes two bushels of wheat to get one bushel to market."

Now, to use the favorite knock down argument of this principled individual we agree to pay him $5 if he will show us or anybodyelse that monstrous lie, as ever having appeared in the COURIER. Come neighbor, tell us the day and date of its appearance, and we will fork over. Now, let us see who has been telling the "monstrous lie." Of one thing we are certain. No one has patted us on the back or paid us $25 in advance to advocate this cause, nor has a second party came around and given us $50 more to go back on the first as our neighbor did two years ago in the congressional fight. Oh, consistency thou art a jewel, but thy name ain't Baxter.

LAYING TRACK—Last week the B. P & C managers sent a construction and a campsupply train to Deshler preparatory to commencing immediate work on the line west from Deshler. The work of track laying will progress as rapidly as the weather will permit.—*Defiance Dem*

"Hon John B. Stoll is talked of as the probable Democratic candidate for Auditor of State. Mr Stoll is a progressive politician."—*Exchange*

We doubt whether Mr. Stoll will be a candidate. He fills his present position so eminently that he is necessary to the existence of Northern Indiana

"A wedding is soon to take place between two of our prominent young people A western trip will be taken before the nuptials are tied."—*Indianian.*

Up this way our young folks get married first and then take the western trip.—The above would indicate that it is different down in Warsaw. It may be a mere matter of taste, however.

The *Indianian* has a distressing story about Freeman Kelley, a DeKalb county farmer, who has the audacity to aspire to the seat in Congress now warmed by Maj. Sayler. We are terribly stirred up against Freeman by the *Indianian's* article—*Huntington Dem*

Dreadful, ain't it We don't pity Mr Kelley so much as we do poor Reub To think of his nervous condition and then to have such an explosion occur as his incendiary item would indicate, is perfectly awful

John Hyke, residing a short distance north-east of Waterloo, brought a load of grain to Butler, and remarked that he had heretofore hauled his wheat to Waterloo but as he could realize two cents more on the bushel and have so much better facilities for unloading at Butler, he intended in future to come to this place. Also Ezra Lautzenhiser, residing north of the doomed "city," hauls his wheat to Butler. But yet the *Press* says we get "exercised over Waterloo's wheat business.—*Butler News.*

Horrors, upon horrors! The Northern *Indianian* has discovered a deep lain plot of the Frangers and the Democrats in the "old Tenth" District, for the joining of forces in order to elect a man opposed to the Radical party to Congress, at the October election. The above paper is absolutely frigntened and indulges in a long diatribe of abuse. Keep your shirt on, friend Reub!—*Col City Post*

The Auburn Dramatic Troupe are playing an engagement at Columbia City.—Tom Mays appears as Solon Shingle, for two nights only.—*Ft. Wayne Sen.*

What has John Owens done. The moral turpitude of the author of the above is only equaled by his reputation for truth and veracity. We would'nt care, but the next thing we hear will be that Tom Taylor is playing Rip Van Winkle to the delighted citizens of Roanoke.

WHY NOT?—In nearly (if not quite) all the neighboring cities and towns, a municipal tax is levied on the retailers of liquors—ranging from $50 to $500 for each license. Why not have a similar regulation here? We opine none of our first class, responsible saloon keepers would object to such an arrangement, but rather favor it—as it would tend to lessen the number of dealers We submit it to the consideration of the trustees and city council.—*Exchange*

We suggest the propriety of the town board to do something in this line for our place. Put it up to $50 at least.

"One of the editors and proprietors of the *Press* visited Butler three or four weeks ago, and we have been looking patiently for some mention of the fact in the *Press*, but we are compelled to forego a disappointment. Are the gentlemen afraid to speak of the advantages of our town. It takes no effort for them to speak disparagingly. It costs nothing to be courteous, but then we presume a lack of 'experience' in this direction is a sufficient excuse for the gentlemen. Talk about *little souls!*"—*Butler News.*

Be careful Bro. Weamer you are addressing one of those hightoned individuals, notorious for "principle, honor and morals." We would about as lief see you enter a den of lions as to tackle him on these points.

DOCTOR S. CLAY TODD!

Resident Specialist, Ft Wayne, Ind

Office and dispensary moved to No. 4 East Columbia street, over the New York Hat Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays excepted.

He wastes no time giving remedies for pain as they do not cure the disease, that is only tampering with the health and life of the patient; instead he removes the cause of the disease and the patient becomes permanently well. Dr. Todd does not numb the brain and nerves with morphine, opium, chloral or other Narcotic Poisons, but allows the brain and nerves to assist in throwing off the disease.

Dr. Todd cures his patients PERMANENTLY in one third of the time usually consumed by other physicians in drugging the sick to prevent their feeling pain.

Dr. Todd's new method of treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, bleeding, setons, blisters, liquors, blue pills, minerals or other harsh treatment, but by the use of New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies he cures all curable diseases

Dr. S. Clay Todd particularly request those who have passed thro' treatment with other physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally called incurable, to call and make a trial of his skill and remedies. All medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

The Opium or Morphine Habit cured with his painless antidote in one month.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures liver complaint, diseases of the kidney & spine, dropsy, ague, chills, bronchitis, night sweats, consumption, catarrh, swelled tonsils, throat diseases, asthma, scrofula in all forms, discharges from the ears, ulcers, felons, carbuncles, piles, scurvy, salt rheum, old and running sores from the joints, &c., fever sores, white swelling, and all forms of skin diseases, Rheumatism, gout, sciatica, hip joint disease, stiff joints, contracted cords; also heart disease, angina, pectoris, or breast pang, dropsy of the heart, inflammation of the outer or inner coatings of the heart, palpitation, neuralgia of heart, disease of women and children, partial paralysis, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, epileptic fits and all nervous derangements, gravel, deafness and Noises in the ear including all hereditary and chronic diseases.

EPILEPTIC FITS,

NERVOUSNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1869.—This is to certify that my son was cured of Epileptic Fits by Dr. S. Clay Todd, and has had no sympton for 3 years. ZACHEUS CESANA

Refers to Mr. Robert Pollock, Van Wert, O., cured of Epileptic Fits in two months.
Mr. Henry Rechtold, 152 Broome-st., Rochester, New York, wife cured of Epileptic fits in 2 months.
Mr. Gustave Warin, Nashville, Tenn—Cured in 2 months of Epileptic Fits of 8 years standing, after having been treated unsuccessfully by some of the most eminent physicians of Europe.

GLAIRES

is a form of fits often mistaken for Epilepsy. In this form the patient does not always fall. They often occur in the night, and affect children as well as adults.

CAUSES—Excessive or insufficinet food or drink, too rich or too poor quality of food, bad drinking water, and the influence of sudden change of temperature, bad habits, &c.

SYMPTOMS—Hard pains in the stomach or around or under the heart; a disposition to vomit; warm salt water rising to the mouth with effort; diarrhœa and dysentery or obstinate constipation and tardy digestion; the stomach bloating; dizziness of the head; heaviness; loss of memory; the pulse quickened and irregular, sometimes palpitation of the heart; muscular agitation, or twitching convulsions, which become more frequent and severe, and finally end in insanity.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Aboit tp., Allen Co Ind. Mar. 8th, 1873.—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with fever sore for nearly 3 years We employed what we thought the best physicians of Ft. Wayne without any benefit; and for over two years I could not walk, and my whole system was affected. At this stage of the disease I consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, and, I am glad to say, under his treatment I became perfectly well in four months, and thanks to a Kind Providence, and the skill of Dr. S. Clay Todd, I am no longer a cripple I was 61 years old when cured. Those who have such a disease should employ Dr Todd at once.
MRS. LYDIA KNEPPER
six miles west of Fort Wayne.

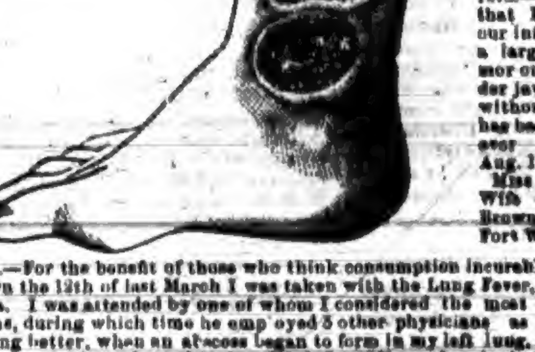

Ft Wayne, Ind. Feb. 15 1873.—I hereby certify that Dr. Todd cured our infant daughter of a large scrofulous tumor on the right under jaw in two weeks without lancing. She has been perfectly well ever since. Cured Aug. 14, 1872.
MRS HARRIET BROWN
Wife of Mr Harrison Brown, 5 miles west of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my cure: On the 12th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. I was attended by one of whom I considered the most eminent physicians of this city 3½ months, during which time he employed 3 other physicians as council. For 3 weeks I though I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it quick consumption, from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats: by the 26th of June I had got so weak I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to bed. At this time some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in 10 weeks I was able to walk 2 miles, and felt as well as I ever did, now I walk from 3 to 4 miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung is healed perfectly.
JOHN A. MILLER,
305, West Washington-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE PRAYED FOR DEATH.

Two years and four months I lay upon my back in the most abject suffering every night I thought I would not live until morning and every morning that I would not live until night, and prayed for death to relieve me from my misery. We employed ten (10) physicians the most eminent of Fort Wayne, and others without any benefit. When we heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. S. Clay Todd of this city we employed him, and thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Todd. I am now able to attend to my house old duties. I would advise all who think their case past help, to apply to Dr. S. Clay Todd at once.
Mrs. DAVID BIRLEY, 109 E. Holeman St.
Nov. 18th, 1872. Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

Van Wert, O. Nov. 21, 1871—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption. Becoming alarmed we consulted Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne, under whose treatment she became perfectly well in 16 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd.
Respectfully, ASA POLLOCK.

Ask for DR. S. CLAY TODD and insist on seeing him as there are other doctors in the same building. See name on door. Consultations free and confidential at the office or by mail. Medicines sent to all parts of the world by express or mail. Money must be sent by Postoffice order, registered letter, or express, or the medicines will be sent C. O. D. Certificates of the above cases, and hundreds of others, can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

All diseases, by good treatment, may be readily and permanently cured.—Address P. O. Box 1361. The poor liberally considered.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE match game of billiards played at New York, between Garnier and Ubassy, for the championship of America and $1,000, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 600 to 420....The steamer Glaucus was recently burned in Boston harbor. Loss on vessel and cargo, $450,000.

THE jury in the case of Evans, the Pennsylvania defaulter, has rendered a verdict of $185,668.50 in favor of the State....A grand jury in Philadelphia has advised the licensing of houses of ill-fame.

THE First National Bank of Connersville, Pa., was robbed of $14,000 a few evenings since by two masked men, who first bound and gagged the cashier....Philip Allen & Son's print works at Providence, R. I., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $300,000.... The woolen mill of Harrison, Bliss & Co., at Millville, Mass., has been burned. Loss, $250,000 to $300,000.

A LIQUOR raid by the State Constabulary was made the other day on the Boston hotels, and the largest haul of liquors ever known since the enactment of the statute was effected.... The house of Isaac Wharff, at Guilford, Me., was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Wharff, his wife and son were burned to death.

The West.

A BILL is pending before the Ohio Legislature subjecting railroads to forfeits for extortion. Under its provisions any person who has been overcharged for passage or freight may mulct the company for double the overcharge, but the company is never to forfeit less than $100. In addition, the State may sue for a forfeit ranging from $100 to $1,000. ....A fire in Cleveland on the 30th ult. destroyed the wholesale woolen house of Koch, Goldsmith & Joseph, the saddlery establishment of George Worthington & Co., and the clothing store of Adams & Goodwillie. Total loss about $600,000....The fifth trial of Mrs. Clem, of Indianapolis, for murder, is in progress at Lebanon, Ind....The members of the Order of B'nai B'rith have just finished a six days' session at Chicago. The Chicago *Tribune* has this complimentary allusion to them: "A convention has seldom been held in this city where qualities of head and heart were shown equal to those of these worthy Israelites. From the first to the last, their deliberations have been in admirable taste, and it will be the judgment of all who have watched them that they have elevated their race as well as their order by their conduct."

A MOST daring and successful robbery was committed on the Iron Mountain railroad, at Gadshill Station, 120 miles south of St. Louis, on the 31st ult. As the southward-bound express which left the latter city at 9:30 a. m. approached Gadshill at 4:30 p. m., it was signaled to stop. The switch was turned, and the train run on a side track. As the train stopped, Conductor Alford stepped off to ascertain what the matter was, when he was confronted by a man in a mask, a pistol placed to his head, and he marched off under guard. The engineer, fireman, mail agent, express messenger, and other train men were then seized by five masked, heavily armed men, and also placed under guard. The robbers then went through the entire train, took from the passengers about $2,000 and a large amount of jewelry, from the Adams Express messenger over $1,000, and rifled the mail. The robbers then left in a southerly direction, and after the release of the train men the train started southward. The bandits offered no violence to any one on the train, and did no harm to the train men....The jewelry store of Bernard Speyer, in St. Louis, was recently robbed of diamonds valued at $50,000, by an employe of the house, who has absconded.... Elijah Cowles, the Iowa mail robber, has been adjudged insane by a Council Bluffs jury.

THE crusade of the women of Southern Ohio against the liquor-saloons continues to increase in extent and importance. In many towns the women have formed themselves into bands, with leaders, and begun a systematic attack of prayer on all the rum-dealers within reach. Their efforts, in many cases, are meeting with considerable success. ....John Lyhn, Edward Erickson, and Oscar Isaacs were killed, a few days ago, by the explosion of a boiler in John Gray's mill, in Marathon county, Wis.

THE Mormons and Navajo Indians are at war, and several on each side have been killed.... A reign of terror exists in Lincoln county, New Mexico. Some twenty persons have been murdered within a few weeks, and the civil officers have fled from the county.

A SERIOUS accident occurred last week on the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. A train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Woodstock, Ill., and all the cars burned. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but a number of persons were more or less injured....The grocery store of Chris. Mehr, at Evansville, Ind., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. Mrs. Mehr, her two youngest children, and a bartender named George, perished in the flames.... A negro who was arrested for murdering and robbing a woman in Jackson county, in Southern Illinois, was taken from the jail at Murfreysboro, the other day, and summarily hanged by a mob. Previous to being strung up he confessed his crime.

The South.

M. E. SMELSER and Charles T. Robinson, two belligerent Memphis newspaper reporters, engaged in a lively shooting affray the other evening, in the course of which, seven shots were fired. Fortunately, either from bad markmanship or nervousness, both came off unharmed....While attempting to cross the Ouachita river at Rockport, Ark., a few days ago, the skiff upset and three young men were drowned.

THE Kentucky Senate has passed a bill providing for the education of colored children. It taxes the property of colored people 20 cents on each $100.

THE Memphis and Louisville railroad shops, in Memphis, were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $130,000.

Washington.

THE annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the President has been published. It indorses the peace policy of the Administration, states that the supplies for the department have been purchased at a much lower price than in any former year, recommends that no territorial government be adopted for the Indian nations without the consent of the Indians, and that the territory should be reserved exclusively for them, unmolested by white intruders.

GEN. SHERMAN was before the House Military Committee the other day, and argued in favor of placing the Indians in charge of the War Department. He thinks that they would be better treated and more effectually kept in order by the army than they ever can be by the Interior Department under the Peace policy.

THE Postoffice Department has prepared a bill for the reduction of postage at the following rates: For publications less than once a week, three cents; weekly, three cents; twice weekly, six cents; three times weekly, nine cents; six times weekly, eighteen cents; daily, twenty-one cents....Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a bill abolishing all Pension Agencies, and providing for the payment of pensions by check direct from Washington. By this means, it is claimed, $1,000,000 annually may be saved to the Government....A Washington dispatch says a careful canvass of the Senate shows a majority of four in favor of Ferry's inflation bill.

THE public debt statement shows a decrease during the month of January of $1,845,211. The following are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds		$[illegible]
Five per cent. bonds		[illegible]
Total coin bonds		$[illegible]
Lawful money debt	$	14,578,000
Matured debt	$	15,178,080
Legal tender notes		381,724,029
Certificates of deposit		46,960,000
Fractional currency		[illegible]
Coin certificates		42,004,000
Total without interest	$	[illegible]
Total debt		$2,262,705,112
Total interest	$	30,426,576
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$	[illegible]
Cash in the Treasury, currency		[illegible]
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law		46,960,000
Total in the Treasury	$	135,700,576
Debt less cash in Treasury		2,157,470,114
Decrease during the month	$	1,845,211
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by United States		22,380,681
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		4,800,065
Balance of interest paid by United States		17,579,616

THE Senate Military Committee has agreed on a bill giving a uniform bounty of $8.33⅓ per month to each and every officer and private who served at any time, either in regular or volunteer service, between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1867, bounty and payments already made to be deducted, and the benefits of the above provision to be extended also to widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.

GEN. HARNEY, who was one of the most noted Indian fighters of his day, was before the House Military Committee the other day, and told them that the way to put an end to the Indian troubles is to treat them fairly. In his experience he recalled only two instances in which the savages had violated their treaty obligations, and these he considered excusable. Instead of making war on the Indians, he would direct hostilities against Indian Agents and the whisky-dealers.

IT has been decided by the House Military Committee, in defiance of the recommendations of all the army officers, to permanently reduce the army....Some excitement was caused in Washington, the other day, by the arrest of a drunken, half crazy man named James G. Sypher, while attempting to ride into the Executive mansion on horseback. He was searched, and a loaded pistol found on his person.

Foreign.

IN the forty-eight boroughs in England in which elections had been held up to the 2d inst. twenty Liberals and twenty-eight Conservatives were returned to Parliament. This is a conservative gain of one member....Advices from Cape Coast Castle state the Ashantees have sued for peace....The death of the Sultan of Acheen is announced.

AT Lancashire, England, while a Liberal meeting was in progress, the other day, in a factory building, the floor gave way, precipitating a great mass of people to the story below. Six were killed outright and many fatally injured.... In Alsace, the French candidates for the Reichstag have been elected by overwhelming majorities....The Cubans are practicing the lesson which the Spanish taught them, of shooting prisoners of war. A Col. Montaner, who has made himself peculiarly odious to Cubans by his brutalities to Cuban prisoners, was recently captured by them, and at once shot by order of Gen. Gomez. Some Spanish prisoners taken near Puerto Principe were treated in the same manner.

A BERLIN dispatch states that Archbishop Ledochowski has been arrested by order of the German Government, and sent to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he will be imprisoned....The cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres.

ENGLAND can carry the broom in regard to riotous elections. There is nothing in the political history of America that will compare with the violence which has prevailed in connection with the Parliamentary elections in that country. The dispatches from day to day have been filled with accounts of riotous demonstrations, fighting, window-smashing, etc. In several instances the aid of the military was invoked to quell the disturbances. The returns from the elections show large Conservative gains. Up to the 5th inst. 108 Liberals and 141 Conservatives had been returned. The balance of parties in 208 other places remains unchanged. The Conservatives gain thirty seats, previously held by the Liberals, and the Liberals have ousted nine Conservatives. The Conservative journals are jubilant over the result.....A doubtful rumor comes from Berlin that Germany and France are on the eve of another war.

A PARIS dispatch says: "The French Bishops announce their intention to resist any attempt to muzzle them, and Pius IX. has counselled them to "fight the good fight of faith" even unto martyrdom. As a corollary to all this the Paris Bourse has been falling frightfully for the past three days, spreading consternation in financial circles."....The Ashantee war is ended, and the British lion is triumphant. The King of the Ashantees has delivered all the white prisoners to Sir Garnet Wolseley, accepts the latter's terms for the cessation of hostilities, and agrees to pay the Britishers an indemnity of £200,000....A Madrid dispatch announces a desperate battle between the Republicans and Carlists near Lerida, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss....Emperor William concluded his speech, on the opening of the German Parliament, the other day, with the assurance that all the nations of Europe are resolved to preserve the peace....The famine in Bengal is increasing. It is estimated that 150,000 natives are already severely distressed....The excitement over the English elections has culminated in several bloody fights. At Wittenham there was a desperate conflict, in which several persons were killed. At Windsor and Handy there were also bloody rows, resulting in the death of three or four. At Askeaton, in Limerick, three were killed and a number wounded. Rioting has been general all over the pottery districts of Staffordshire, and many casualties are reported. At Timstake, Lington and Burslems the rioters seized the ballot-boxes, which were recaptured by the police after severe fighting.

Political.

THE New York *Tribune*, of the 1st inst., announces, in a double-leaded editorial, that it is in possession of startling documents gravely affecting high officials. The paper states that it is unwilling to give the alleged disclosures publicity until their entire authenticity is established, as the facts they allege will bring disgrace and discredit on the American people, and that a thorough investigation into their authenticity has been set on foot, and will soon determine the matter, pending which they are withheld. It is surmised that the papers referred to, if they really exist, have relation to the Pacific Mail subsidy jobs.

THE Kansas Senatorial contest has been ended by the election of ex-Gov. James M. Harvey.

THE Democrats of Connecticut have renominated unanimously the entire State ticket of the last election, with Gov. Ingersoll at its head....B. K. Bruce (colored) and H. R. Pease have been chosen United States Senators from Mississippi—the former for the long and the latter for the short term.

The Grange.

DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Grand Master of the National Grange, informs a St. Louis reporter that there are in the United States 12,000 organizations of the Patrons of Husbandry, and about 1,000,000 members....There are 1,800 Granges in Missouri, with a membership of over 80,000.

THE National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry began its session at St. Louis on the 4th inst. The Secretary reported that 8,000 subordinate granges had been formed during the year. The Treasurer reported $60,000 to be on hand. In the report of the Executive Committee, co-operation is warmly indorsed, and the members of the order declared to have saved $8,000,000 last year by co-operative stores, agencies, and grain-elevators. Anything like waging war on the railroads of the country is discountenanced, as their interests are one with those of the farmers. Grand Master Adams, in his address, characterized the Boston Grange as a dangerous and revolutionary element in the order, being composed entirely of the class known as politicians. The Grange sits with closed doors, and consequently much that transpires is not known to the outside public.

General.

THE *National Crop Reporter* of the 2d inst. contains estimates in relation to the percentage of the last crop of corn remaining in the hands of producers Jan. 15, and an estimate of stock hogs in the hands of feeders on the same date, in comparison with the quantity and number on hand the corresponding date in 1873. In relation to corn in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, which produced in 1874 upward of 392,000,000 bushels, the average amount on hand at the date named is estimated at a fraction less than 50 per cent. and the approximate quantity of 190,000,000 bushels. The average consumption is very uniform in all the States, being highest in Wisconsin—60 per cent. The estimates upon the stock of hogs are for the same States named above, and indicate an average falling off of 21 per cent. from the number on hand a year ago. The condition of the same is considerably below the average.

RETURNS from the Canadian Parliamentary elections indicate that the Government will be sustained on a test vote by fully 85 or 90 majority in a full House.

A NEW resolution of the transportation problem is offered in the shape of a project for the construction of a canal from St. Louis to Terre Haute, a distance of 180 miles, there to connect with the Wabash and Erie Canal, affording a direct water route between the great producing West and Eastern and European markets.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.—*Senate.*—Chandler presented a petition for the extension of the money-order system to every Postoffice in the United States. ....A resolution was introduced, but laid over, authorizing the President to appoint a Board of five army officers to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard.... The Senate devoted the afternoon to the discussion of Louisiana affairs. Carpenter finished his speech commenced on Thursday, and was replied to by Morton, who maintained the legality of the Kellogg Government, defended the Administration from the imputations of the Wisconsin Senator, and denounced his argument as a tissue of contradictions. Before Morton had concluded the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—A resolution was introduced by Coburn, and after considerable discussion adopted, authorizing the President to convene a Court of Inquiry to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard....The other proceedings were of an unimportant nature.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.—*Senate.*—Not in session to-day.

House.—In the House, sitting in Committee of the Whole, speeches were made by Cox, on the financial question; by Wilson, of Indiana, on the Pacific railroad question; by Loughridge, of Iowa, on the army question; by Kellogg, of Connecticut, on the currency, interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments between Kelley and Beck, and Havens and Mellish, on finance.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.—*Senate.*—The Louisiana question was again before the Senate, and Morton continued his speech in opposition to a new election, contending that the Kellogg government was legally constituted, and recognized by competent authority. The debate was further participated in by Frelinghuysen, Carpenter and Stewart. The whole question was then laid aside....The Bankruptcy bill was taken up and read at length....House joint resolution directing the President to appoint a Court of Inquiry of five army officers to investigate the case of Gen. O. O. Howard was adopted.

House.—Bills introduced: By Hulbert, a bill to abolish the office of Army Judge Advocate also to provide for the gradual abolition of the Ordnance Department, and to reduce the salaries of all officers of a higher rank than Colonel of cavalry 10 per centum; by Hawley to create a Bureau of Agriculture; by Barriere, to establish a branch mint at Chicago; by Clements, a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors; by Burchard, a bill forbidding Territorial Legislatures to grant aid for the construction of railroads; by Fort, a bill to classify the pensions of soldiers and seamen who have lost a leg or arm; by Myers (Pa.), to amend the Bankruptcy law; by Havens, for a Board of army officers as Indian Peace Commissioners....Butler introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing that disabled soldiers, or their wives or widows, shall have preference for positions in the civil service....A resolution was adopted, under a suspension of the rules, authorizing the Postoffice Committee to report a bill for the free distribution of printed matter. ..White (Ala.) presented articles of impeachment against Judge Busteed....The Speaker appointed Wilson (Ind.), Hale (N. Y.), Hubbell (Mich.), Clymer (Pa.), and Jewett (O.), as a committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.—*Senate.*—Logan presented a resolution of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking an equalization of bounties....The Military Committee reported unfavorably on the bill providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the United States, and favorably on the bill to increase the number of Paymasters in the army....Sherman introduced a bill to bring about the resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1875. After that date, under the operation of the bill, gold will be given by the Government in exchange for its notes. If the gold is not handy, the notes will be redeemed in untaxable bonds, payable in gold in ten years, and bearing 5 per cent interest. The notes redeemed may be re-issued in payment of the public debt or the expenses of the Government. The bill also proposes some important amendments in the Banking law, and establishes free banking....The Finance Committee reported the bill providing for a redistribution of the currency. It proposes to take $25,000,000 of the bank circulation from New England and transfer it to the South and West....Sargent introduced a bill to establish a National Bureau of Health. It is to be located at Washington, to be placed under the direction of the Interior Department, and is to be in charge of a Federal Commissioner, at a salary of $4,000 a year.

House.—Thomas, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution that Hodges, of Arkansas, has a prima facie right to the seat....The House devoted nearly the whole day, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.—*Senate.*—Sherman called up his bill to secure equalization of national bank circulation, and explained its provisions.... The Bankruptcy bill was considered, the pending amendment being that of Oglesby's, to strike out the words "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts. After discussion the amendment was lost—34 to 18. Sherman moved an amendment limiting the operations of the 39th section of the original law as amended, and reported by the committee, to persons owing over $3,000.... Thurman opposed the amendment of his colleague, and gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to the original law, so as to provide for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or notary public instead of before a Register in Bankruptcy, or United Commissioner, as now provided. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.—The resolution of the Election Committee that Asa Hodges was entitled, prima facie, to a seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas was adopted, and Hodges took a modified oath as a member. ..The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The debate was enlivened by a lively personal colloquy between Holman and G. F. Hoar, in which the Western member is credited with having come out very much ahead.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.—*Senate.*—The joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia was adopted, and Frelinghuysen, Boutwell and Thurman were appointed the committee....Carpenter introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana. It declares there is no Governor or other State officers in Louisiana, and provides for holding an election to fill these offices on the 6th of May, the President to appoint some person, or designate some army officer not below the rank of Major-General, to superintend said election, he to appoint two citizens of Louisiana, of opposite political parties, to be State Registrars. The bill was ordered printed....The bill to facilitate the completion of and to protect certain public works at the mouth of the Mississippi river, was passed....Sherman's amendment to the Bankruptcy bill, limiting the operations of the 39th section to persons owing $5,000 and over, was lost....Frelinghuysen, at his own request, was excused from serving on the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, and Conkling was substituted. He, too, declined the honor.

House.—Dunnell's bill modifying the law of last year for the encouragement of timber culture was passed. The bill amends the existing law so that the entire forty acres need not be planted the first year, but gradually, or ten acres each year....The House consumed a considerable portion of the day in considering the Army Appropriation bill....The bill to incorporate the Colorado Canal, Irrigation and Land Company was defeated.

All Sorts.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE has eleven children.

FLORIDA dandies wear sleeve buttons made of alligator's teeth.

THREE women burglars were lately arrested in New Orleans.

THE cultivation of jute in India is almost entirely superseding that of cotton.

MANY of the Pennsylvania farmers predict an entire failure of the fruit crops this year.

BERLIN has the reputation of being one of the worst governed and dirtiest cities in Europe.

GERMANY and Italy are now large consumers of American corn in the manufacture of alcohol.

KEY WEST is the only place in the United States which never has frost, which produces cocoa-nut.

THE Winnebago county, Wisconsin, Patrons of Husbandry have organized a co-operative stock company, with a capital fixed at $100,000, in shares of $5 each, to be issued only to members. The object is to start stores of their own.

AN excellent cement, we read, may be made from rice flour. It is only necessary to mix the rice flour intimately with cold water, and gently simmer it over a fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement. When made of the consistence of plaster, models, busts, relievos, etc., may be formed from it.

THE pay of members of a Territorial Legislature has been fixed by Congress at $6 a day, and of the Speaker of the House and President of the Upper House at $10 a day. Many of these men are worth as much as members of Congress, and are as self-sacrificing in devoting themselves to legislative duties.

ONE of the most remarkable cases of desperate madness on record, is that of an Italian sailor who was lately shipped on board a vessel at Leghorn. He stabbed four of the crew in their births, attacked the mate and watch on deck, drove them to the rigging, fastened the cabin doors, steered the vessel near the shore, jumped overboard and swam to land.

GERMANS are not very numerous this winter. The "kettledrum" has been found a more economical and far more satisfactory entertainment, both to guest and hostess. Some of our social leaders, however, in their anxiety to kill two birds with one stone, combined the German and kettledrums, and get the credit of ingenuity.

A SUBSTANCE which exudes from the earth in small quantities, at the head of the Coorang river, in South Australia, contains about seventy gallons of kerosene, thirty of lubricating oil, and seven of asphaltum, per ton. The substance resembles asphalite. Tests show that the kerosene will not burn, except through a wick, until heated to one hundred and twenty-five degrees.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says that hundreds of well-to-do families in England are preparing to emigrate to Virginia in the spring, thinking it better to purchase land in the Old Dominion than to lease them in England at an annual rental of $25 per acre. A number of English families have already bought $60,000 worth of lands in Amelia county, and are highly pleased with them.

JOE SMITH, the son of the founder of the Mormon church, and the leader of a sect of Mormons which repudiates polygamy, is about to establish himself and his followers at Nauvoo, Illinois, the town from which the Mormons were driven a good many years ago. As this sect is not only monogamous but generally well behaved and thrifty, Nauvoo, which has 1,600 people, where she once had 40,000, is glad to welcome the new-comers.

SOME people's idea of geography are a trifle mixed. Three foreign letters recently received at the New York post-office illustrates this pretty sharply. One of them is directed "Care of Town Hall, Broadway, Massachusetts, State of New York." Another reads, "Montevideo, Florida, South America, United States, N. Y.;" and the third has it "America, Washington St., New Jersey, Illinois" We rejoice that we are not postmaster.

Sad Case of Destitution.

The following is one out of the many examples of the sufferings to which the poor of Philadelphia are subjected this winter. Late Sunday afternoon, the attention of Officers Hussey and Rutherford was directed to the case of a widow, Mrs. Stinson, who, with four children, the eldest of whom is but 5 years, occupied a small room in the rear of No. 1008 Heaborne street. The room was in a wretched condition, with window-panes out, doors cracked, and without furniture or fire. When visited, the family were found huddled in a corner almost in a state of nudity, half frozen and nigh dead with hunger. They had not eaten for several days, and the unfortunate mother prayed for death to relieve herself and little ones from their terrible sufferings. They were relieved by a charitable association.—*Exchange.*

Ben. Butler, the Terror of Congressional Reviews.

The newspaper correspondents continue their relentless war on the famous "Essex statesman." Here is one of the latest shots, fired by a Washington letter writer:

The country will be brightened some fine morning with the tidings that Ben. Butler has been batted in the face, may be, if the Lord is especially gracious, killed like Cæsar "in the capital." It will be done by some new member—Brown of Calaveras, or any other wrathy delegate from the western slope.

The seats in the house of representatives are arranged in a semi-circular form, with aisles radiating thickly from the centre. Half a pie cut in slices of boarding-house thickness, gives a good idea of the general plan. There is a little area in the center occupied by the pages—and Ben. Butler. Old Strabismus has a seat somewhere back with the other representatives, but he never sits in it. When not lounging in the lobby he is usually hovering in this bit of open field directly under the speaker's nose. When a member, new or old, gainsays a statement of Butler's, the latter makes directly up the aisle and fixes his complicated stare straight into the face of the talker. Men who have become inured to this horrible phantasm, haunting them in broad daylight so closely that its demoniac breath can almost be felt, talk right on with astonishing unconcern. Farnsworth used to go further. He would return stare for stare, and leer for leer. But all men are not Farnsworth's, and it is only after a severe apprenticeship has been served that a man can preserve his coherency within average proximity to Butler's relentless jowl.

The fearful phase of all this matter is that Butler grows worse as he grows older, in congressional sin. Five or six years ago he could be endured if not cured, and even a fresh representative fish could be allowed to flounder in the shallow waters of a maiden speech with a modicum of annoyance. Now Butler waits until the raw member has worried well into the core of his address. Having gradually found that his voice does not ring a particularly different jangle in the halls of Capitol hill from its old-time twang in the district school-house or police court, the new delegate has partially acquired confidence in himself and is warming into something like vigor. This is Butler's cue. The Essex county fiend drives his hands into his pockets and starts across the house, ostensibly upon a private impulse. He contrives to take a path which will bring him face to face with the victim; then abruptly stops as if he had for the first time discovered that somebody was talking.

A look of utter amazement spreads over his knotty features, which express in the acme of pantomime, "Why, who in thunder are you? How long have you been here, anyway?" Then he twirls his twisted glare alternatively from the half-stranded oratorical craft to the sea of members around him with a painful look of inquiry. He asks, as clearly as the words themselves could do it: "Is this all right, boys; does this fellow belong here?" satisfied, apparently, that the poor devil is duly qualified; Butler flops into the nearest empty seat. An interminable ogle of hungry curiosity is turned into the wretched being's soul, and at last he wilts and collapses into servility and slinks down to his boots. Butler strolls away tugging at a cold cigar.

And so I say that on some auspicious morning the national heart will be made glad with the news that his oblique face has been smashed into harmonious pulp. He will corral an arrival from central Colorado, who, like Macduff, will "lay on" him.

African Parrots.

On Hong Island in Africa, close to the Gaboon river, there is a stupendous cotton-tree the wide-spread and gigantic arms of which have served, time immemorial, as a lodging-place, not only for the parrots belonging to this part of the country, but, one might be tempted to believe, for all in Africa. These birds usually spend an hour or more in adjusting themselves in their proper places at night, during which time they keep up such a loud and incessant screaming that you cannot be heard anywhere in the vicinity without raising the voice considerably above the ordinary pitch. At length they are quietly seated, when they commence what very closely resembles a musical concert; this they continue about an hour longer. At regular intervals during the night they sing out as if they were keeping watch. The natives say the concerts have been borrowed from them; and the practice of keeping watch they suppose to have been derived from vessels lying at anchor in the river. These conjectures will not appear improbable to those who are acquainted with the singular aptitude of these birds to catch and imitate the sounds of the human voice. They are never molested; their powers of utterance, in the estimation of the African, are so close an approximation of human speech, that to kill and eat them would be almost equivalent to murder and cannibalism.

Irrigation in the West.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the development and irrigation of the Western plains. It declares that the even-numbered sections of the public lands, from 9 to 36, except the 16th and 37th, which are, as heretofore, to be set apart and devoted to school purposes, shall be devoted solely to the purposes of homestead settlement under the provisions of the homestead laws. The odd-numbered sections are set apart to be sold to actual settlers only in tracts not exceeding one-quarter section at $1.25 per acre, and the settler is to have one year to pay for the same after living thereon that length of time. The proceeds arising from the sales of these odd-numbered sections are to be paid over to the State or Territory in which they are situated, on a requisition from the proper authority, and appropriated for the purposes of irrigation, artesian wells, railways, canals, or bridges, made wholly or in part within the county in which such lands thus sold are situated. This bill is to apply to all lands west of the sixth principal meridian in Kansas and Nebraska, and including Colorado, but excepting the mineral lands of the latter.

The Marshals of France—A Dark Record.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Of the nine Marshals of France who have been condemned to death since Gilles de Laval, Marshal de Retz, was hung at Nantes in 1440, Marshal Bazaine is the only one who has not suffered capital punishment. Louis de Luxembourg, constable of France, was beheaded upon the Place de Greve, in 1745, for conspiracy and rebellion against Charles VII. and Louis XI. Charles de Gontaut, created Duke de Biron by Henry IV., was a son of the great soldier whom that monarch declared to be the 'right hand' of his throne, and ancestor of the Marquis de Gontaut-Biron, now French ambassador at Berlin. The Duc de Biron, after covering himself with glory at Ivry and Arques, was discontented with the treatment he received from the king, and, though he was made Governor of Burgundy, he several times conspired against Henry IV., who pardoned him again and again. His last crime was to propose to Spain and Savoy that France should be dismembered; and, as a reward of his treason, the Duke of Savoy, was to bestow upon him the hand of his daughter, and he was to be created the reigning prince of Burgundy and Perigord. The plot was discovered, and Henri IV., who entertained a deep affection for his old companion in arms, was ready to forgive even this act of treachery if the Duc de Biron would have acknowledged his misdeeds. But he would not, and he was beheaded within the walls of the Bastile in 1602. Henri II., Duc de Montmorency, was taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudry by the royal troops, and beheaded in the courtyard of the capitol at Toulouse in 1632, and in the same year Marshal de Marillac, arrested while at the head of his army, for plotting against Cardinal Richelieu was beheaded upon the Place de Greve. Baron de Luckner, who had served under Frederick II. in Prussia, entered the French army just before the revolution, and rallying to the Republican cause, was created Marshal of France and appointed to the command of the Army of the North. After achieving some insignificant triumphs over the Austrians at Courtrai and Valenciennes, he was suspected of trafficking with the enemy, and being brought before the revolutionary tribunal in 1794, was condemned to death and guillotined. Phillipe de Noailles, Duc de Mouchy, who attempted to defend Louis XVI. from the popular fury was also a victim of the revolution, for both he and his wife were sent to the scaffold during the same year, and the list of French marshals brought to a violent end terminates with Marshal Ney, who was shot upon the 7th of December, 1815.

"Jim Nye."

Ex-Senator Nye, of Nevada, is visiting Washington. As plain "Jim Nye" he is familiarly known to us. He is one of the brightest, handsomest, most popular men who has ever been in Congress. Nothing or nobody was out of the range of his wit. Even the stately Sumner, whose pomposity inspires awe in the most thoughtless, was a target for his neighbor's repartee. Nye is a native of New York State, but emigrated to Nevada while Nevada was quite young, and figured there as Governor (of Virginia City) during that remarkable gold excitement, so graphically described in "Roughing It." Mark Twain seems to have a great admiration for Nye, and has given us a characteristic sketch of him in his "President's Reception." "Many and many is the time," writes the inimitable Mark, "I've seen him stand up and beam and smile on his children (Washoes and Pi-Utes), as he called them in his motherly way; beam on them by hours out of his splendid eyes and fascinate them with his handsome face, and comfort them with his persuasive tongue; seen him stand up there and tell them anecdotes and lies, and quote Watts' hymns to them, till he just took all the war-spirit right out of them and send them away bewildered with his inspired mendacity. Most remarkable man, Jim Nye! He can tell a lie with that purity of accent, that grace of utterance, that convincing emotion! I do reckon he is the handiest creature about making the most of his chances that ever found an all-sufficient substitute for mother's milk in politics and sin!"

Marrying for Money.

An extremely sharp and intelligent American gentleman from the West once walked into the office of Dr. C. T. Jackson, the chemist.

"Dr. Jackson, I presume?" said he.

"Yes, sir."

"Are you alone?"

"Yes, sir."

"May I lock the door?"

And he did so; then, having looked behind the sofa, and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow handkerchief, on the table, and opened it.

"There, doctor, look at that."

"Well," said the doctor, "I see it."

"What do you call that, doctor?"

"I call it iron pyrites."

"What!" said the man; "isn't that stuff gold?"

"No," said the doctor, "it's good for nothing; it's pyrites."

And putting some over the fire in a shovel, it soon evaporated up the chimney.

"Well," said the gentlemanly man, with a woe-begone look, "there's a widder up in our town has a whole hill full of that, and I've been and married her."

THE ASHANTEES.—The Ashantee war is bringing to notice some of the queer practices of the natives. The King of Ashantee, desiring one of his Generals to return with his troops, sent by a messenger an "emblem of recall," consisting of a circle of beads. This order was disregarded, and one more potent was sent by the irate King. Its form was that of a small shield made of fibers of palm, and its signification was well understood by its recipient. In accordance with native usage, when a General will not return from war in accord with the message of beads, the King takes this miniature shield and solemnly swears upon it that he will kill himself if his order is again disobeyed. The troops were filled with superstitious horror when the symbol was received, and the General no longer disobeyed the order to retreat.

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THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Address of President Snead, at the Meeting of the Farmers' Association of the Seventh Illinois District—Objects of the Organization—How Co-operation has Worked—Benefits of the Cash System, Etc., Etc.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Association of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, held at Morris, on the 29th ult., President Snead spoke as follows:

For the first time in the history of America have the producers of this country made any attempt to join hands for the purpose of relieving themselves from oppressions, or for the elevation and advancement of their calling to a higher plane than that accorded by mere accidental circumstances. As a class, we have had but one idea, and by worshiping it so closely, have lost sight of many higher and nobler objects. The social, moral, and intellectual ties which build up and make men and nations strong, have been confined to a narrow limit, and wrapt up in a sanctimonious cloak, and, like a faithful watch-dog, had no interest in protecting any person's rights except his own. May we not, then, offer thanks that a change is being wrought, and that we more fully realize that man is a social being. And, in order to more perfectly develope and illustrate all of the wants and demands of his nature it is necessary to get together and compare notes occasionally, and consider what direction we are drifting. Was not this Grange system, adopted by individuals, been the means of finding out the state of affairs which now exist—no concert of action, no sympathy with each other, nothing that would tend to elevate their condition outside of the old routine of affairs? But time and circumstances have revealed the fact that it is necessary that we should mingle together, and calmly consider our standing in society. We should also consider whether our rights are respected and protected in the tribunals of the nation, as you all know that many of our representatives have no particular interest in our welfare, except, perhaps, incidentally to pocket the fruits of our labors. But, without undue reflections upon those who, it is said, had followed the natural laws of self-preservation, we pass on to examine the advantages of organization. The farmers of the West have undertaken to inaugurate a reform which, if carried to success, will, to some extent, change several features of business in commercial circles, and probably political. The object of this change is to improve the condition of the producers and those interested with them financially, morally, and socially, educating every man, in a commercial point of view, to think and act independently, as a business man, and rely upon his own judgment and knowledge in the ordinary transactions of everyday life. Not that every man should qualify himself to become a merchant, or banker, or lawyer, but that he will find upon investigation that it will be for his welfare to understand some of the principles which underlie these vorious business departments. He will find that the coat he wears has had a tax levied upon it, and should know whether the tax has gone to the Government or simply as a subsidy to the manufacturer. He should also understand that the same coat was sold by the manufacturer to a jobber, who undoubtedly received a profit by handling it. He, perhaps, sold it to the wholesale merchant, and the wholesale merchant turns it over to the retail merchant. The retail merchant has supplied you with the coat. You observe that it has become a thing of considerable magnitude, as it has been continually accumulating something from the time it left the manufacturer. Quite a contrast between that and of shipping a car-load of grain to New York or Boston, as it would frequently require a retroacting telescope to discover its remains after paying express charges.

Under our present banking laws, it is said that money costs the people from 15 to 20 per cent., when it is claimed that the same money can be supplied by the Government and save this entire amount by issuing greenbacks in the place of bank bills. Some claim that a free-banking law would remedy the great evils that seem to exist in our finances, while others claim that nothing short of a specie basis will set us right. These are questions to be settled by the American people within the next twenty-four months, and we should fully prepare to be able to decide upon a course of action that will be for the interests of the producing classes to adopt. The great object to be attained is the adjustment of rules governing trade so that while one party may live another should not die, or while the man who lives by his wits and money may receive a fair compensation, the producer may enjoy similar privileges. One of the great advantages of organization and co-operation will be the reduction of our business to a more systematic standard. We should know what each bushel of corn, oats, wheat, or potatoes costs. We should also understand the value of these products in all of the different markets of the world; also the quantity produced annually, in time to calculate more closely its probable ultimate value. We should also understand what the cost of producing a pound of pork and beef, cheese, butter, etc., is, compared with the raising of grain, and the relative profit of each. In fact, a broad field is open, and many things connected with business transactions require to be righted. Errors have crept into many departments of business which discriminate heavily against a large class of individuals. To illustrate, We have an organization of plow-makers who refused to sell their goods to any except their regularly-appointed monopoly agents; that is, they have farmed out certain territory and established a price which virtually forbids competition, thus compelling you and I to pay such prices as may be fixed by the parties. And, let us inquire, what parties are they?—persons who have any particular interest in our welfare, or is it the almighty dollar they are after? Now, while we would not object so much, if it were not virtually placing the masses of the people in abject servitude, bound down by the will of a few manufacturers of the country. "Well," say these gentlemen, "what are you going to do about it?" I say, for one, that I have a seventeen-year-old reaper, I have plows, etc., and I will run them for seventeen years more before I will ever surrender to this kind of a ring. How, then, shall we meet these unjust combinations? There seems to be but one way, and that by thorough organization and co-operation.

Farmers of the Seventh Congressional District, are you prepared for the work before you? Will you surrender your manhood by purchasing a machine of any character from those who have combined against you? We have claimed no privileges, no other guarantees than that accorded to others, and I have taken the responsibility of saying that we will accept nothing less. I do not understand that farmers, as many have assumed, wish to dispense with middlemen, nor to compel manufacturers to do away with agents, but that we shall claim the right to purchase, through our own agents, such goods and machinery as we may require, especially where almost the entire commission usually paid to agents may be saved and retained in the hands of the consumer. Is this demand unreasonable? Is it unjust? Have we asked any special privileges from the manufacturer than what seems to be proper and right. We propose to pay him cash where he now receives long time notes, many of which we never paid. It has been said that competition is the life of trade. If this be the case, the old stand-by agents should find no fault. But, without dwelling upon this point, I wish to say that the Illinois State Farmers' Association has adopted a business system, one which it is believed has but few objectionable features. Some slight variations and changes may become necessary, yet the plan has been pronounced by business men feasible and practical. This system, a copy of which will be presented for your consideration, is apparently free from anything that looks like monopoly or oppression, requiring of every man who has anything to do with carrying out its provisions to give a strict account of all his doings and acts connected therewith, and if in any instance he is found wanting integrity or business qualifications, there is a power behind that will inform him that his services are no longer wanted. We want no salary-grabbers. I trust we have none yet. If a hydra-head should appear, cut it off without waiting from two to six years before it can be done legally. This long-winded style of thriving should be done away with, and a provision be made for the removal at any time of agents appointed by the State or local organizations, if found dishonest, incompetent, or neglectful of duties. Why not apply this rule to all public servants? If we do not pluck the weeds from our cornfields, our crop will prove a failure. Why not farm our public assemblies when we are in need of a bountiful harvest? The rule to be applied would have to be rigid, yet its application might effect wholesome results. The rules governing the business department are ample, requiring but little more care or labor to carry them out than is required in conducting any ordinary business establishment. A record is to be kept and reports made that will enable the association to detect almost any instance of fraud, and at the expiration of the year know exactly what has been saved over the old system of purchasing. What, then, remains to be done to make the plan a success? The system, of itself, will not do it. The agent you appoint is not sufficient, but it will require your united co-operation, watchful care, and a firm determination to stand by the right. Your agent and your association, every individual, must feel that he has a duty to perform that cannot be done by proxy, and that the success, growth and development of this movement can be measured only by the earnestness and workings of its supporters. It is easy to talk, but not so easy to act. Precept is good, but example is better. One is indicative of what might be, and its beauties and advantages are to be seen in the dreamy distance, while the other is stern reality, giving to us that which is tangible and has intrinsic worth, and will give straight and ultimate success to our movement. But individuals not especially interested with us will tell you our movement is not practical, and that the farmers will not stand by each other. Second, that it is discriminating against the poor man. Third, that there are no business men connected with us. Fourth, we cannot obtain the machinery. Now, we believe these opinions and assertions to be untrue in every particular. In the first place, farmers in general, heretofore, have allowed parties who have no particular interest in their welfare to do their thinking, who to-day are figuring for themselves, and the more they think, study and figure, the more perfectly they understand and comprehend the situation. They have formerly sold their products at wholesale and purchased at retail; have also taken whatever has been offered for them, and paid whatever was asked for articles they were obliged to purchase. They have been, and are to-day, to a large degree, represented in our State and national assemblies by individuals having little or no interest in their welfare. Our revenue laws, railroad laws, banking laws, etc., emanated from a source that could have but little thought or respect for the agricultural interest of the country; and while all other departments have received special care and fostering, there has been a gradual drain upon agriculture for the support of all other branches of trade. Will farmers stand by each other and organize thoroughly? Will they use their individual efforts to remedy these growing evils, demanding equal rights based upon principles of justice? We believe they will.

Second, it discriminates against the poor man, because you adopt a cash basis. Did any business man trust you but that you had to pay the bill? Would he have trusted you had he believed that you could never have paid him? No. If your life depended upon the credit system how long do you think you could sustain yourself? It would depend a little upon circumstances—perhaps thirty, sixty, or ninety days. We may assume that you pay your debts? Yes. How much, then, has the credit system cost you during the past five years? Well, don't know; never figured up, but have generally purchased on credit. Did you find that these notes you gave for machinery became due? Yes, always. Do you ever have to sell your corn at a sacrifice to pay these notes? Yes! sometimes at half price, received by my neighbors, and so continue on from one year to the other, continually ground down, my family often suffering for the comforts of life.

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That manufacturers will not deal with us is a very great mistake. While it is true that many have farmed out to agents certain territory, and given them the exclusive right to sell their goods, it is also true that there are first-class establishments that have not done this, and will sell to farmers' agents at satisfactory figures. Yet, in order that we may reap the full benefits to be derived through our purchasing agency system, it is necessary that we should conduct this department upon true business principles; that is, there must be a responsibility at the foundation which will rest upon every man interested in this reform movement. We should all fell that we have undertaken a great work, and that patience and perseverance are requisite qualities in those who are laboring for its success. Difficulties will have to be surmounted, embarrassments will frequently meet you, but energy and careful management will bring success.

Having given you a rough outline of the work before us, and of what may be accomplished by organization and co-operation, we simply wish to ask you if you are ready for the work?

This great movement of the farmers of the country call for vigalence, labor, and continual watchfulness. It means that you and I have something to do besides talk. It means that the seed has been sown and the germ found for one of the greatest reforms of the nineteenth century, and it remains to be seen whether we can properly cultivate that germ until it has so far matured as to bring forth good fruit. Or shall we stand upon the brink of success or failure, trembling with doubt, with fear, on the one hand, and anxiety on the other? All those whose tender hearts entertain such impressions, we would ask if they realize that justice and right are on the one hand, while monopoly and oppression are on the other; and the same old ruts that have been followed so long will be continually growing deeper, and instead of age bringing relief from toil and freedom from burdens, and adding happiness to be mingled with approaching gray hairs, that careworn brow will but testify the continued labor, followed by poverty, and often distress. Agriculture is said to be the noblest calling that man can follow, and its status or condition makes men slaves or freemen. We have had too much of the first, too little of the last; but a brighter day seems to be dawning. The people are awakening to a sense of their duty and condition, and it is believed, will continue to labor in unity until all are free. And you all undoubtedly can now see the force of that old and trite maxim, "He who would be free must first strike the blow." We should not interfere with any legitimate calling or business, but aim to build up those departments upon a solid foundation, and in doing that it is necessary that the industries of the nation should be fostered and protected upon a basis of equality, the occupation of the farmer being second to no other upon earth, and upon his success depends the success of every branch of business. Holding, as he does, the destinies of nations on his hands, should he not wield that power for the elevation of mankind, and especially that of civil life, and mak it what nature designed, the most attractive and independent of all accupations; and, instead of, as now, longing for town or city life, or a change to some distant land, that spot which is now called home should be preserved, beautified, and its inmates made happy and contented? It is for such uses that money is valuable, and it is for that purpose, and that only, that it should be sought. When used to elevate the condition of the people and add to their happiness, it is performing its legitimate functions; but when used simply to gratify selfishness and oppress the people, it ceases to become of any use. It then becomes the imperative duty of every individual to assist in co-adjusting the laws, customs and rules which govern trade, that money shall seek its proper and legitimate channels, and that oppression, monopolies and combinations, unjust discriminations, the usurpation of rights of the people, shall be checked and done away with; that the principles of right, justice and equality shall govern all.

If this is the view of the case you take, I urge you one and all interested in this great work of reform to organize thoroughly, study each other's wants and needs, act in unison, help each other, be magnanimous and just to all, and you will accomplish all your desires. Already your action has been felt in our legislative halls, and to-day your movements are watched and respected in the chambers of the nation, where heretofore you were not known. In fact, the whole world is watching with anxiety and wonder for the results of this great uprising of the people, and well they may wonder and ask for the meaning and the intentions of this great mass of humanity that is now so actively engaged in efforts to throw off the yoke of oppression. One explanation of the problem is this: Truth and justice crushed to earth will rise again, and that no plow rings, reaper rings, corn-planter rings, railroad rings, subsidy rings, salary-grab rings, political rings, or any other rings, can prevent it.

THROUGH the perversity of one of our young men in wearing a pair of light blue pants, when his affianced desired he should wear some other color, the match was broken up on Sunday evening. That shows the fallacy of going with a girl who is supported by her pa; had she worked for a living she would not have been so independent.

WHICH is the vainest bird, the peacock or the weathercock?

Mrs. Williams.

A lady correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, writes from Washington, concerning Mrs. Attorney-General Williams, as follows:

Her early history is as full of romance as one of Dumas' novels, and I dare Rhoda Broughton to produce a story to eclipse it. At 16, she married, against her parents' wishes, a man whose subsequent treatment of her vindicated the family's disapproval and her application for a divorce. These were the days when her headstrong, impetuous nature was strong within her, and her own will her only law. Following its dictates, she drifted westward, perchance for adventure, peradventure, in hopes of a fortune. There, girl-woman as she was, with the waves of self still surging unsubdued, after teaching music for awhile, she consented to bow her neck a second time to an unhappy matrimonial yoke. Her second husband, Mr. George, was a driver on one of the lines of stages crossing the plains, and proved to be a good-for-nothing fellow, who frequently abused her, and had nothing to recommend him but a sort of devil-may-care, handsome face. A pretty picture his wife often afforded the tourist as, standing before their log cabin, she stood with her white arms, bright face, and simple dress, hanging out the family linen. Her husband's treatment became at last so unendurable, that friends procured for her the services of Judge Williams, then a quiet Western lawyer, who loosed her from her unhappy thralldom through the medium of a divorce. Mrs. George still westward pushed her way to California, and taught school in San Francisco, where, many years afterward, Judge Williams met and married the woman, the memory of whose peculiar beauty had never left him. When she heard her husband, Mr. George, was sick, she traveled miles to watch over him in his last hours, and was with him when he died. The woman has marvelous adaptability, and spirit, and nerve, and ambition enough for Agrippina herself.

The Deadly Sewing-Machine.

The London *Lancet* says: "Some few years ago one of the London hospital physicians called attention to the fact which had come under his notice repeatedly among the out-patients under his care, that the use of the sewing-machine was injurious to the health of those who habitually employed it for many hours together. The patients suffered from nervous debility and other symptoms referable to its employment, and admitted that the constant exertion which necessarily occurred in using heavy double-actioned machines had an exciting and exhausting effect upon them. These statements were somewhat strongly denied at the time, but we think the almost universal adoption of hand-worked machines in family life since that date shows that there was a pretty general feeling among the profession, and probably the public, too, that the exercise required for young ladies in order to work the treadle-machine was not calculated to improve their health. Facts which have recently come to our knowledge show that the evil was no imaginary one, and that many workers at the sewing-machine, or machines of a similar character, do suffer very materially in their health. One of the heaviest forms of machines is, we believe, that employed in 'braiding,' and young women working in this department have suffered very materially, and have been compelled to discontinue the employment. But the distress is not confined to one class of employes; it seems to affect pretty generally all those who use the feet alternately as the motive power of their machinery. If the workers themselves, or their immediate supervisors, were to speak out, there would, we believe, be abundant evidence found that 'machining' is a most exhaustive employment, and one which gradually breaks down the health."

Epitaphs, Etc.

THE following queer epitaph is said to have appeared in a Philadelphia paper:

"Grim death has taken darling little Jerry,
  The son of Joseph and Sevena Howles.
Seven months he suffered with the dysentary,
  And then he perished with his little bowles.
Perhaps 'twas weaning injured little Jerry;
  His bottle seemed to hurt his stomach's tone,
But with the angels he'll get plump and merry,
  For there's no 'nursing bottles' where he's gone.'

AS NEAR as we can remember, the following was given to us in 1870, by a lady who resides near Uxbridge, in England. It was written by a deceased relative of the lady, who was a painter of considerable note. Further, it was composed for the purpose of being put on the gravestone of its author, and indeed, before death, instructions were given to have it put there, but the instructions were never carried out:

Here lies a sinner, to his disgrace,
The only one that's buried in this place;
For, judging by the stones all scattered round,
None but the righteous else may here be found.

EPITAPHS ON A MISER.

Here lies old twenty per cent.;
The more he got, the less he spent;
The more he got, the more he craved;
If he goes to heaven—we'll all be saved.

ON MARRIAGE.

Marriage is like a flaming candle light,
Placed on the window on a summer's night,
Inviting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there.
Those that are out, butt their heads against the pane;
Those that are in—butt to get out again.

ON LIFE.

Our life is but a winter's day;
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed.
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed.
He that goes soonest has the least to pay.

Oatmeal.

Americans are gradually waking up to the fact that oatmeal is by no means an unimportant article of diet. As a food, the merits of which have stood the test of centuries, and which is calculated to promote the sanitary interests of the nation by laying the foundation for more hardy and vigorous constitutions for the coming generation, let us regard its general adoption as an article of diet as nothing short of a national good. Its phosphorescent qualities act as a gentle and healthy stimulant to the brain, and on no other food can one endure so great or so prolonged mental labor as on oatmeal porridge. Properly cooked, it is not only a most healthful and nutritious food, but it is decidedly palatable, as is fully attested by its wonderfully rapid adoption as a popular diet by the very fastidious palates of our American people.

The Rebel Forces.

In the November numbers of the *Eclectic* and the *Land We Love*, 1869, an interesting and important correspondence was published between Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Historical Society, and Gen. S. Cooper, ex-Adjutant-General of the Confederate States. From that source we glean the following facts for the benefit of those who are not so fortunate as to have preserved a file of the magazines. Such facts are startling even to those who participated in the Southern struggle:

First—The available force of the Confederate army did not, during the war, exceed 600,000 men.

Second—The Confederate States never had in their defense more than 200,000 men in the field at one time.

Third—From 1861 to 1865 the Confederate forces actively engaged were only 600,000.

Fourth—The total number of deaths during that time were 200,000.

Fifth—Losses of prisoners counted as total losses, on account of the United States policy of exchange, 200,000.

Sixth—The loss of the Confederate States army by discharge, disability, and desertion, amounted to 100,000.

Seventh—At the close of the war, the force of the Confederate army was less than 100,000.

Eighth—Out of 600,000 men, 500,000 were lost to the service.

These facts are taken from calculations made with great care by Dr. Joseph Jones, submitted to and approved by Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the Confederate army.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register.*

Notes on Sleep.

To literary men, preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, and brain-workers in general, the following hints are exceedingly worth attention:

The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a plowman or bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after the labor the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesom. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and the retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

Good Interest Rules.

The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run, separate right-hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 3.

"Society" Requisites.

A correspondent says: "The countersigns required for admission into 'good society' are characteristically demanded by the several cities. Boston draws herself up severely, and, while raising her eye-glass to scan the cerebral development of the importunate one, coldly asks, 'What do you know?' New York, vulgarly displaying her silks and diamonds, looks at the costliness which the applicant's apparel denotes, and pertly says, 'What are you worth?' Philadelphia, proudly drawing around her her covering of pampered aristocracy, demands, blue-book in hand, and lips pursed into prunes, persimmons and prisms, 'Who was your grandfather?' While Washington stops a moment in the gliding German, and, while trying to obtain a sly glimpse of your pedal extremities, with glowing cheeks and heaving breast inquires, 'Can you dance?'"

The Rev. Dr. Stone on the Newspaper.

In a recent sermon the Rev. Dr. Stone, of California, is reported to have said: "The newspaper is more feared to-day in Congressional halls and the high places of corruption and villainy than laws and courts, the stings of conscience and the thunders of divine wrath. God is a great way off, and the judgment waits; but the ubiquitous reporter thrusts his sharp gaze into all covert and hidden schemes, an unerring detective. The pestilent spy will tell all he sees—tell it on the housetops, print it for a nation of readers. Good! Give us more of this. Long live the reporter! Let every public man who meditates a little piece of gainful fraud, understand that he is 'shadowed' at each step by this unbought espionage, and though he may not be converted, he will be restrained."

AT Constantinople, according to a French writer, the jasmine is extensively grown for the manufacture of pipe stems (*chibouques*). For this purpose the stems are carefully trained until they have attained the desired length and thickness, care being taken to protect the bark by a covering of varnished linen or calico. Two or three times a year the bark is sponged with citron juice, which is said to give it the light color sought after. Some of the pipe stems are over sixteen feet in length, and sell for as much as $100 each.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE believes in female suffrage.

A Lesson Learned in Berrien County, Mich.

Some time ago, a Mrs. Buckleby, who lives over in Berrien county, directed her son Samuel, a lad of 14 years to take a turn at the churn. Now, as Samuel had set his heart on going a fishing at that very time, he "got his back up," and flatly refused to agitate the cream. The curvature was promptly taken out of his spine by a slipper, and with "tears in his eyes," he went on duty with the dasher. In about half an hour, and during the brief absence of his mother, his eyes fell upon a plate of fly-poison, and a bright, smart thought struck him. Just before Mrs. B. came in, Samuel lifted the fatal platter to his face, and as she entered he put the "poison" from his lips with the dramatic exclamation: "There, mother, I guess you won't lick me no more!" Now what did this Spartan dame do? Did she shriek for a doctor and fall into hysterics? Not much. She simply took Samuel by the nape of the neck, lifted him deftly into the pantry, beat the white of six eggs together, and told him to engulf the same instanter; he, refusing, she called the hired girl, and in a twinkling Sam found himself outside the albumen. Then Mrs. B. began preparing a mustard emetic. Seeing this, Sam's pluck dissolved, and he commenced begging, crying, "I was only tryin' to skeer ye." But the stern mother was not to be softened, and Samuel had to swallow the mustard. He was then forced to take a dose of pain-killer, and had his back rubbed with the "Vigor of Life," and his stomach with the "Oil of Gladness." Then he vomited up everything but his boots and socks. This being over, he took seven Ayer's pills, two spoonfuls of castor oil, a teaspoonful of salts, and a blue pill. And now, if you want to behold the maddest boy in Michigan, just say "fly poison" to Sam Buckleby.—*Laporte Herald.*

An Ex-Dictator of San Domingo.

Ex-President Baez, who arrived in New York from San Domingo recently, is described as being affable and intelligent looking. He is small in stature, with twinkling black eyes, and a nervous manner that seems at variance with his bushy, iron-gray, Anglo-Saxon, mutton-chop whiskers. He only knows a few words of English. When asked how soon he would visit Washington, he drew his head hard to the left side and elevated both shoulders, both elbows, and the fingers of both hands. Then he said slowly, and with a smile, that perhaps he wouldn't go to Washington. He thought, however, that the time for anexation was not past. He believed that the annexation of San Domingo to a strong power was the only thing that would ultimately secure permanent peace on the island. He liked this country. It was full of evidences of solid prosperity.

Speaking of the existing government of San Domingo, the ex-president was indefinite. He said, under it the people might again break out into civil war, or might settle down into quietness. His fellow-countrymen differed in a good many respects from the Mexicans. Though like them, of Spanish origin, they were more peaceable, or amenable to law.

In answer to a question whether he held President Grant to blame for the failure of the anexation scheme, the extent of his shrug was something wonderful. All his fingers, elbows, shoulders, eyebrows, lips, moustache, knees, and even the toes of his boots were braced hard up, while his neck was fairly grounded on the back and left side of his coat collar. His verbal reply was that that was a very delicate question. Baez referred to his abdication without any apparent annoyance. He bears his reverse of fortune easily and apparently with the cheerful philosophy of a man of the world, whom no surprise takes at a disadvantage.

The Nine Muses.

1. Clio, presides over History.
2. Calliope, over Eloquence and Epic Poetry.
3. Erato, Lyric and Amorous Poetry.
4. Thalia, Comedy, Pastorals and Festivals.
5. Melpomene, Tragedy.
6. Terpsichore, Dancing.
7. Enterpe, Music.
8. Polyhymnia, Rhetoric.
9. Urania, Astronomy.

THE railroads of Missouri are said to be worth, with their rolling stock, equipments, and all other property except ex-Government lands, $24,231,330. The State has given them $16,762,304 bonds; counties, townships, and cities have added $28,576,000. So, the people of Missouri have built the railroads and have then kindly given the corporations $21,107,574 more to pay them for the trouble of ownership. This is more absurd than for England to give princely revenues to people who "condescend to be born."

COOLNESS.—A young man was carving a goose at a dinner-table one day, when, by an awkward move, he knoched it into the lap of a lady who was sitting opposite, in all the glory of a green satin dress. Instead of showing his verdancy by profuse apologies and a confused manner, he simply said: "I'll trouble you for that goose, miss!" Can the annals of society furnish an example of self-possession more sublime?

THE customers of a cooper in the highlands caused him a great deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting their tubs and casks repaired, buying very little new work. "I stood it long enough, however," said he, "until, one day, old M'Cawbrie brought in an old bung-hole, to which he said he wanted a new barrel. Then I quitted the North in disgust."

MR. G. L. ALBERT has recovered from the Iowa Central railroad a judgment of $6,000 for injuries received in a collision in October, 1872, when his collar bone was fractured and he was crippled for life. Another man named Haines, who was injured at the same time, obtained a verdict of $11,000.

A PREACHER took up a collection on Sunday, and found, when his hat was returned, that there wasn't a cent in it. "I thank my God," said he, turning the hat upside down, and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation!"

INDIANA NEWS.

There is a Grange in every township in Pike county.

Nearly 1,000 Granges have been organized in this State and still the work of organization is rapidly going on.

A Morgan county dog fell into a dry well where it remained three weeks, being fed during the time by another dog. When taken out it was quite lively, though somewhat emaciated.

Two dramatic clubs, two dancing clubs, an elocutionist, a literary association, a minstrel troupe and a glee club afford amusement to Mishawakagans. Still they are not happy, and yearn for the circus season.

Because of a broken key in the lock of the iron door of the Jefferson county Treasury, the vault was battered down last Friday, all other efforts to obtain an entrance having failed. A battering ram, worked by a number of men, was used.

A merry wife of Jeffersonville formed a lay figure by stuffing a suit of her husband's clothes and propped it at a portico door, so as to give the appearance of a burglar effecting an entrance. The good man coming home late, discovered the figure, and to prove to a burglarious world that he did not care a fig for the life of a cracksman, he fired six shots into the effigy and then valiantly waded into the bunch of rags with a knife.

A Private Word to You.

There is no town or city in the United States, where newspapers are published, at which the best bargains can not be obtained at houses that do not advertise.

On the contrary, all experience and observation proves that those who advertise sell cheaper than those who do not.

Besides, persons who do not advertise, especially at this season of the year, have no desirable goods in stock. For such as they have, since they don't sell much, they must have a big price. It is the general rule, to which there are only enough exceptions to make the rule, that merchants who do not advertise are liberal and fossilized, and everybody knows that such a person will never sell even a remnant unless he gets his regular profit. The advertising merchant sells one hundred dollars worth of goods at ten per cent. profit and makes ten dollars. The non-advertising merchant, in the same hours, sells thirty dollars worth of goods at thirty-three and one-third per cent. profit and makes ten dollars. Each reader is free to buy from either class.

There are two legitimate ways of advertising—one by such special notices as those below, the other by displayed advertsements. Merchants who advertise at all sometimes use one way, sometimes the other. So we say to each reader, if you want to get the best bargains in goods of all kinds read the advertisements and special notices in this paper and buy what you want from one or more of the advertisers. We are sure we know exactly what we are saying, and that this counsel is wise, and that heeding it will be to your advantage.—*Kokomo Tribune*,

The Size of Countries.

The Red sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

Madagascar is as large as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermon Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina all put together.

Palestine is one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

Great Britain is two-thirds the size of Japan, one-twelfth the size of Hindostan, one-twentieth of China, and one-twenty-fifth of the United States.

Greece is about the size of Vermont.

The English channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior, and Lake Superior and Lake Huron are as large as the Sea of Azof.

The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States.

The Caspian sea would stretch from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester.

The following bodies of water are nearly equal in size: German ocean, Black sea, Yellow sea; Hudson's bay is rather larger; the Baltic, Adriatic, Persian gulf, and Œgean sea about half as large, and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times the size of Lake Superior, and about as large as the sea of Kamtschatka, Bay of Bengal, China sea, Okhotsk sea or Japan sea. Lake Ontario would go into either of them more than fifty times.

Great Britain and Ireland are about as large as New Mexico, but not as large as Iowa and Nebraska. They are less than New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Boston *Post* says it is said that the President never went to a dancing school. He can put his foot in it as well as the next one, though.

SPECIAL NOTICE

FROM

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

As we take our annual inventory on Feb. 1st, we offer the next twenty days the last great chance for BARGAINS! We shall close out in every department many kinds and styles of goods regardless of cost and value.

BARGAINS

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- Shawl and Cloak Department
- Black and fancy silk department,
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- Merino Underwear Department
- Ladies' Fine Fur Department,
- Domestic Goods Department,
- Blanket and Flannel Department
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Great BargainS

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FORT WAYNE IND

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

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CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

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and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.

The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

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No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

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CALL AT THE STORE OF

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Where can be found a large assortment of

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ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

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To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to *Missouri*, Kansas Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller-safety Platform, and the celebrated Westouhouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the *Missouri* Pacific, The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time-tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, *Mo.* Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Ftrms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society. [illegible] emigrants from all points to this land of [illegible] and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 20, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON, Auburn Ind.

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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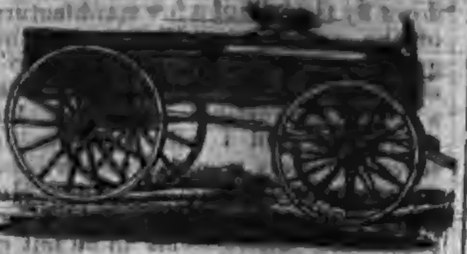

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FOR EVERYBODY.

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STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County: }

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Till, Administrator of Estate of Eli Wildasoin, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decendent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

ATTEST: J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 19, 1874. No. 8.

ROSE & HARTMAN

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ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery Office on Hanna street, near [illegible] Fort Wayne Ind.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.
The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.
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DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion
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J. J. VanAtken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman. Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

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On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery. Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES
of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance untimbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 27, 7[illegible]

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PLASTERERS,
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Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER.
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
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John M. Miller,
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FINE FURNITURE,
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Husk & Hair Matrasses
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FORT WAYNE, IND.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
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EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, to effect Sunday January 1st 1873.

Going East			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	ex
	10 20 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 25p
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	1 40 p.m	1 00
7 26	10 50	Denver	6 46	12 50
9 08	11 45	N. Manchest'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 50 pm	Col City	[illegible]	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 50	9
2 42	2 25	ar. Butler lv	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 20 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. [illegible], Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. D. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec 14, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A. M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A. M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	[illegible] "	7,30 "	11,30 "	3,25 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P. M	6,13 "
Orrville ...	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	4,22 "	7,50 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A. M	9,30 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,20 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,50 "
Lima......	12,30 P. M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,00 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,20 A. M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago ...	8,20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTS
Chicago ...	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima......	3,46 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M	8,08 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,28 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A. M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,27 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance....	11,20 "	10,40 "	8,35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P. M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 A. M	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW
RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne....... Dep	10 35 a.m		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 46		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 10 p.m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 05	8 02	
Jonesville	2 33	8 29	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Jackson .... Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10 p m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 30	
Bankers	1 36	7 38	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	8 pm	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 27		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:29 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

WANTED.
J. D. WISE.
Agent for the
Singer Man'f. Com'y
At Detroit is in Waterloo City, Ind., for the purpose of securing Canvassers in DeKalb Co., to sell
SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
Those wishing to engage in a profitable business will do well to see him.

JOKE ON THE GRANGERS.

A correspondent of the Randolph *Enterprise* tries to make fun at the expense of the Grangers by the following burlesque account of an initiation. It is rather laughable, and can be enjoyed even by the Grangers themselves, though we warn the writer not to fall into their honest hands. He says:

On being brought into the anti-room of the lodge (Green-grocer Temple No. 101) I was told that I had been balloted for and accepted. My informant, who was masked by what I afterward learned was a large burdock leaf, perforated with holes for the eyes, told me that if I valued my life it would be necessary for me to strip. As I did consider that worth considerable to me, and as he italicized his wishes by carelessly playing with a seven shooter, I withdrew from my garments with eagerness. My masked friend furnished me with a regalia of the first degree—called "The Festive Plough-boy"—which consisted merely of one large cabbage leaf attached to a waistband of potato vines. In this airy costume I was conducted to the door, where my companion gave three distinct raps. (I was securely blindfolded by binding a slice of rutabaga over each eye.) A sepulchral voice from within asked: "Who comes?"

My guide answered: "A youthful agriculturist who desires to become a Granger."

Sepulchral Voice—Have you looked him carefully over?

Guide—I have, noble gate-keeper.

S. V.—Do you find any agricultural marks about his person?

Guide—I do.

S. V.—What are they?

Guide—The candidate has carroty hair, reddish whiskers and a turnip nose.

S. V.—'Tis well. Why do you desire to become a Granger?

Guide (answering for the candidate)—That I may be thereby better enabled to harrow the feelings of rascally politicians.

S. V.—You will bring in the candidate. My worthy strippling, as you cannot see, I will cause you to feel that you are received at the door on the three points of a pitchfork, piercing the region of the stomach, which is to teach you the great virtues—faith, hope and charity. Faith in yourself, hope for cheaper farm machinery and charity for the lightening-rod peddler. You will now be harnessed, and in representation of the horse, Pegasus, will be tested as to endurance and wind.

The candidate is here attached to a small imitation plow, by means of a hempen harness. A dried pumpkin vine is put in his mouth for a bit and bridle. He is made to get down on all fours, the guide seizes the bridle, and urged on by a granger armed with a Canada thistle, which he vigorously applies at the terminus of the spine, the candidate is galloped three times around the room. While making the circuit, the members arise and sing—

Get up and dust, you bully boy—
Who wouldn't be a granger?
If the thistle's prick don't ease your joy,
To feelings you must be estranged, ah!

After this violent exercise he is rubbed dry with corn cobs, beeswaxed where thistled, and brought standing up before the great chief—the most worshipful pumpkin-head.

M. W. P. H.—Why do you desire to be a granger?

Candidate—(answering for himself)—That I may learn to distinguish sewing machine agents.

M. W. P. H.—Have your hands been hardened with toil?

Candidate—Not extensively; but then, I am not running for office.

M. W. P. H.—'Tis well for our lodge to contain several who are supposed to be ready to sacrifice themselves for the good of their constituents. Do you feel pretty smart this evening?

Candidate—Yes, where the bustle goes on.

M. W. P. H.—(savagely)—Give me a chaw of terbacco.

Candidate searching himself thoroughly, but as there is no place about him to stick a pocket, tries to explain, but the most worshipful pumpkin-head interrupts him with:

"Never mind my dear young friend—I am well aware that in your present condition you can no more furnish your friends with the weed than Adam could be comfortable in a plug hat and tight boots. It is merely to teach you the great lesson of economy—doing to others as you'd like to have them do to you. You will now be conducted to the most eminent squash producer, who will teach you the grand hailing sign of distress. The sign, my worthy brother, will insure you against many of the ills of the agriculturists—amongst others, drouths and being bit by the ferocious grasshopper."

The candidate is now conducted to the most eminent squash producer, who thus says:

"My worthy brother, I will now invest you with the order of the Festive Plough-boy, which you have well won by your heroic achievements, while harnessed—may you ever wear it with pleasure to yourself, and may it be a means of terror to your enemies."

(M. E. S. P. then proceeds to invest the candidate with the regalia of the Festive Plough-boy, which consists of a long tomato-vine necklace.) The grand hailing sign of distress is made by gently closing the left eye, laying the right forefinger alongside the nose, and violently wagging the ears. It requires practice, but the advantages are intense. It also has an important signification, which you will do well to heed. The closing of the eye signifies that in all our dealings with mankind we are bound to have an eye to business. Laying the finger alongside the nose is emblematical of wisdom, and places you at once among the knowing ones. This is extremely handy in prognosticating new weather, and saves the wear and tear of almanacs. Wagging the ears signifies sublimity of purpose, as is thought to be emplamatical of "childhood's happy hours." It is also supposed by some scholars to have a distinct reference to apple dumplings, but this fact is somewhat obscure by the dust of ages. In token that you are one of us, you will now be branded. This ceremony is very impressive, and consists of two brands. They are both applied "while the iron is hot," and consist of one letter of the alphabet each. The first is a large letter S, on which you will please sit while the other letter is applied to the stomach. The letter S, my worthy chicken, signifies scooped, and refers to railroad monopolies. It is also supposed to indicate the seat of learning—the spot where the old time teacher hunted for brains with the ferule. The second letter is C, and is applied, as I said before, to the stomach. It has a double meaning. First, the application is an agricultural one, "corn crib," and has reference to the stomach as being the great receptical for bourbon whisky. But, brother, do not be diligent in finding a home market for your corn. The second application of the letter C, my distracted infant, is got hold of as follows: When one granger desires to ascertain "for sure" if there is another of the order in the room, he raises himself gently by the slack of his—of his unmentionables—scratches his off thigh with his near hoff, and remarks in a voice of thunder, "Are there any grangers about?" The answer is "Jees wax." The inquirer then says, "let us see," (letter C), and the other party must immediately pull out his stomach and disclose the brand.

These brands are applied in such a manner that I am enabled to assure you that they will wash.

I was here interrupted, Mr. Editor, by a volley fired into the window, evidently intended for me. Fortunately I escaped without a scratch, and what is of more consequence, succeeded in fetching off my precious manuscript. This is about all there is in the ceremony of any importance—I must leave the country at once—armed men are at my heels—they know that I am waiting to expose them. You may hear from me again by mail, if I should deem it best to expose the other degrees; until then, adieu.

From your sacred friend,
B. BOLE.

Notice—This ceremony of initiation is used during the absence of lady members. Their initiatory ceremonies are entirely different, being much simplified, as they should be.

Curious Anecdote of Cushing and Choate.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Old 'Squire Gerrish, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, is a genial soul, who has a host of legal reminiscences. An intimate friend of Webster, Edward Everett, and Rufus Choat, and a law partner of Caleb Cushing, he had a rare opportunity of collecting anecdotes and details that are very interesting now. When connected with Cushing, a time came when those two Titans, Choat and Cushing, were on opposite sides in an important suit. On the day when the case was called the court room was crowded. A battle between such men was a novelty, even in that epoch of brains. To the amazement of judge, jury and spectators, both Choate and Cushing were somewhat anxious for a "continuance"—in other words for a postponement of trial. As a usual thing, both gentlemen were always anxious to force a case to trial, being in a state of "chronic preparation," as Webster once said in speaking of Choate. In going out of court, says Mr. Garrish, I met Choat and said: "How is it that you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you."

Choate replied: "Oh, I am a little pressed with business and can afford to let this case stand over."

Said I: "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing."

"So I am," was the reply; "and I am not ashamed to own it, either."

"Well, well," said I, "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened. What on earth do you fear in Cushing?"

"Mr. Garrish, I will tell you. I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of the law."

In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day? Why don't you insist on trying that case?"

"Oh," he replied, "the weather is warm, and we have much to attend to, and I didn't care to hurry matters."

"Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?"

"Well, Garrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?"

I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows any more law than you do?"

"No, sir, I don't," was the answer, "but I'm afraid of the rascal's influence with a jury, right or wrong."

And there it was. The two men had been so often associated that each knew the other's strong points and felt timid.

Gov. Hendricks, in a few remarks at Springfield, Ill., the other day, said: "I feel myself quite taken captive, and now I cannot undertake to make an address, for the reason that in Indiana our minds have not been upon political matters. The contest of 1872 was so sharp and determined in that after it was over we relaxed, and since then have not had any election or contest, nor am I prepared to advise. This much one may assert—that the judgement of the people is against the administration in power; and if all the elements of opposition become combined, the result of the approaching elections must be the defeat of the party that has so long, and with such a firm hold, held the power. I believe the element of the opposition may unite to maintain the States in their constitutional power, and the Federal Government in its rightful authority. Upon that idea the Democrats, the Liberals and the Grangers have a common ground. It is apparent that

THE FARMERS

are dissatisfied, but, so far as I can understand their purposes and feelings, they are more in accord with democratic opinions and purposes than with the party in power, and I will repeat what I suggested to-day in the Senate—that prominent politicians seek to make a pretext of railroad combinations to carry the control and management of railroads into Congress.—Under this pretext centralization is sought. Now, it seems to me that the interests of the farmers of Illinois as shippers of their produce can be more safely protected and regulated at Springfield than at Washington, more safely, for the reason that if you, as their Legislature, fail therein, they can bring you to a more direct and immediate account. The responsibility from Springfield is more direct than from Washington, and under the decisions of the courts, the States can provide for the rights and interests of agriculture as connected with the transportation of products and at the same time not wrong the railroads, and when you give the assurance by your acts to that effect, the farmers will be content to seek such protection rather than a more distant and irresponsible control. Of the future of political matters I cannot now undertake to speak. I believe the 3,000,000 Democratic voters will not disband; but, standing upon such just and liberal positions as will invite co-operation of all the elements of opposition, success may attend. Thanks for the respect you have shown me. I must beg to be excused from any further address.

"Brother Lawson can sing better than I can, but by the grace of Heaven I can fiddle his old shirt off!" is what one deacon, with a shade of jealousy said of another, at a late prayer meeting.

A smart Danbury woman does the work for a family of nine, milks two cows and keeps track of thirteen continued stories.

The President of a Western normal school is named Hoss, and the organ of a rival school calls his a one-hoss institution.

New York has tried horse flesh and pronounces it superior to venison.

CONTENTMENT.

[Suggested by seeing a little picture of an aged couple seated in a log-cabin before a fire at bedtime.]

The banks is all bustin', Nance, an' things is goin' ter smash;
The people sold for credit what they'd oughter sell for cash,
An' winter's bringin' poverty to everybody's door,
The rich kin stand it pretty well—but it's awful on the poor.

The workin' man's the sufferer, Nance; he's got no work to do;
An' folks are goin' to suffer what they sufferin' never knew,
An' them that's always "showin' off" to poor folks what they've got,
You'll find, perhaps, that they'll turn out the poorest of the lot.

I've just been thinkin', Nancy Jane, about the awful muss;
How folks had better live an' raise their children just like us,
For, as I told old Deacon Smith, he sed it all was true;
He never in his life had seed two folks like me an' you.

Our home's an old log-cabin, Nance, half-hidden in the woods;
Our family's rich in [illegible] and health, but poor in "worldly goods."
We haint no fine lace curtains, or no carpet on the floor,
But the sun is always smilin' through the window an' the door.

Our farm is small—we've got a spring, and horses, hogs and cows;
We've gals to milk, an' cook, an' sew, an' boys to tend the plows,
We've got no gold in banks that bust, nor owe no man a cent;
I tell you, Nance, the Lord is good, and we should feel content.

We're plain and honest country folks, an' know no "city airs;"
We read the Bible every night before we kneel in prayers,
We go to church on Sundays, Nance, and walk just like the rest,
An' live like Christian people ought—we try to do what's best.

Our boys don't do like city boys, who from thar duty shirk,
Whose parents raise 'em up to think 'tis a disgrace to work,
Our gals ain't like them city gals you will so often meet,
Who ought to help their mothers more, an' run less on the street.

You don't see Thomas Henry pushin' billiards every night,
Or loafin' 'bout the tavern gettin' treated till he's tight,
You don't find him runnin' round to catch some damsel's eye,
Or courtin' of some gal that's rich, whose daddy's 'bout to die.

Ah! Nance, the time has come at last when pride must have its fall;
The folks 'll find the workin' man the life and prop of all;
The farmer's independent, Nance, his trade will never spoil
So long as he is able with his sons to till the soil.

The proud, aristocratic folks, who set in fortune's door,
Who thought they'd never come to want, are "busted up" an' poor;
Their servants gone, their horses sold, their houses an' their lands,
An' everythin' except their lives are in the Sheriff's hands.

Old woman, put your knittin' up; its gettin' purty late,
I'll read 'bout two chapters in the Bible, if you'll wait;
We'll pray to God before we sleep, as every Christian ought,
An' thank Him, not for what we want, but what we've had, an' got.

SCIENCE AND SPIRITUALISM.

In view of the apparent tendency of modern religious controversy to narrow down to a contest between Materialism and Spiritualism, the following abstract of a remarkable article which has just appeared in the London *Quarterly Journal of Science*, will, no doubt, be interesting to readers of every shade of opinion. The article is from the pen of the editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, Mr. Wm. Crookes, a chemist and physician of high repute in London. He has devoted several years to a careful scientific investigation of the so-called phenomena of Spiritualism, as presented by the Spiritualist, David D. Home, of London, and a Miss Kate Fox, another English "medium." It may be remembered that, several years ago, Mr. Crookes gave an account of certain experiments which he had made upon the so-called spiritual manifestations, as developed in the presence of Mr. Home, and the flutter into which the scientific community was thrown by the statements presented by this gentleman, in view of the fact that he is a chemist of high reputation, and a scientist of acknowledged position, editing not only the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, but also the *Chemical News*, the leading chemical publication of Great Britain. In one of the issues of *Scribner's Monthly* of last year, a very interesting illustrated sketch of these investigations was given. In the present instance Mr. Crookes assures us most positively that "the statements he presents in this paper constitute a record of actual occurrences which have taken place in his own house, and in the presence of witnesses, and under as strict test conditions as he could devise; and that every fact is, moreover, corroborated by the records of independent observers at other times and places." Although these facts are of the most astounding character, and seem utterly irreconcilable with all known theories of modern science, Mr. Crookes says he has satisfied himself of their truth, and thinks it would be moral cowardice to withhold his testimony because his previous publications were ridiculed by critics and others who knew nothing whatever of the subject, and who were too prejudiced to see and judge for themselves whether or not there was truth in the phenomena. He proposes to state simply what he has seen and proved by repeated experiment and test, and has yet to learn that it is irrational to endeavor to discover the causes of unexplained phenomena.

In classifying the various phenomena that have presented themselves to him in the course of his inquiries, Mr. Crookes refers, first, to the movement of heavy bodies, with contact but without medical exertion. This, he states, to be one of the simplest forms of the phenomena observed, varying in degrees from a quivering or vibration of the room and its contents to the actual rising in the air of a heavy body when the hand of the medium is placed upon it. These movements, and indeed most of the phenomena, are preceded by a peculiar cold air, sometimes amounting to a decided wind, sufficient to blow sheets of paper about the room, and to cause a lowering of the thermometer by several degrees.

The second class manifested themselves as percussive and other allied sounds; sometimes as delicate ticks; sometimes a cascade of sharp sounds, as from an induction coil in full work; detonations in the air, sounds like scratching, twittering as of a bird, etc. These sounds were most prominently developed in the presence of Miss Kate Fox, and manifested themselves in all [illegible] around her and in every variety. He assures the reader that, with a full knowledge of the various theories in regard to the sounds, he has tested these all, and is well satisfied that they are true objective occurrences, not produced by trickery or mechanical means. The third class of phenomena consists in the alteration of the weight of bodies, which will be presented in detail in an early number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. The fourth class, namely, the movement of heavy substances when at a distance from the medium, he has seen in many instances. His own chair, he says, has been twisted partly round, while his feet were off the floor. A chair was seen by all present to move slowly up to the table from a far corner, when all were watching it. On one occasion, an empty arm-chair, at his request, moved to where he was sitting, and then slowly back again, a distance of about three feet. He has repeatedly seen, in full light, the movement of a heavy table, and, on several occasions, chairs turned with backs to the table, about a foot and a half off, each occupant kneeling on his chair, with hands resting on the back, but not touching the table. The fifth class is that of the rising of tables and chairs off the ground, without contact with any person. On five separate occasions a heavy dining-table rose between a few inches and a foot and a half from the floor, under special circumstances, which rendered trickery impossible, the hands and feet of the medium being held by him during this movement.

The sixth class is that of the levitation of human beings, which has occurred in the four instances in his presence. He has seen Mr. Home raised completely from the floor of his room in several instances. The accumulated testimony, establishing Mr. Home's levitations, Mr. Crookes considers overwhelming, and he thinks it greatly to be desired that some person, whose evidence will be accepted as conclusive by the scientific world, shall seriously and patiently examine these alleged facts. The seventh class of phenomena consists in the moving of various small articles without contact with any person, which he has very frequently observed, and where there could be no suspicion of trickery. He thinks that when he is in his own dining-room, seated in one part of the room, with a number of persons keenly watching the medium, the latter could not, by any trickery, make an accordeon play in his (Mr. Crooke's) own hands, when the keys are held downward, nor cause the same accordeon to float about the room, playing all the time. He thinks it impossible to introduce machinery which shall wave window curtains; pull up Venetian blinds eight feet off; tie a knot in a handkerchief and place it in a remote corner of the room; sound notes on a distant piano; cause a card-plate to float about the room; raise a water-bottle and tumbler from the table; make a coral necklace raise on end; move about a fan so as to fan a company, or set in motion a pendulum when inclosed in a glass case firmly cemented to the wall. The eighth class is that of luminous appearances, which, according to Mr. Crooke's, require that the room shall be dark, as the lights are in many cases faint. He states that he has seen a solid, self-luminous body, of the size and nearly the shape of a turkey's egg, float noiselessly about the room, being visible for more than ten minutes, and striking the table three times, with a sound like that of a hard solid body, before fading away. He has seen a self-luminous crystaline body placed in his hand by a hand which did not belong to any person in the room, and a luminous cloud floating upward to a picture. In the daylight he has seen luminous clouds hover over a heliotrope on a side-table, break off a sprig, and carry the sprig to a lady; and on several occasions he has seen a similar luminous cloud visibly condense to the form of a hand, and carry about small objects

This leads him to the next or ninth class, namely, the appearance of hands, either self-luminous or visible by ordinary light. Of these phenomena he gives numerous instances. In one case, a small hand rose up from an opening in the ding-table, and gave him a flower; it appeared and disappeared three times, at intervals, affording Mr. Crookes ample opportunity of satisfying himself of its reality, as it occurred in the light, in his own room, while he was holding the medium's hands and feet. The hands and fingers do not always appear solid and life-like, sometimes indeed seeming like a nebulous cloud, partly condensed in the form of a hand. He has more than once seen first an object move, then a luminous cloud appear to form about it, and, lastly, the cloud condense into shape and become a perfectly formed hand. At this stage it was visible to all present. Sometimes if was life-like and graceful, the fingers moving and the flesh apparently as human as that of any person in the room. At the arm or wrist it became hazy, and passed off into a luminous cloud. To the touch the hand appeared sometimes icy cold and dead, at others, warm, grasping his own with the firm pressure of an old friend. In one instance he retained one of these hands in his own, firmly resolved not to let it escape. There was no struggle, no effort to get loose, but it gradually seemed to resolve itself into vapor, and faded in that manner from his grasp. The next, or tenth, class of phenomena comprised those of direct writing, exhibited sometimes in darkness, sometimes in light, sometimes without any apparent agency, at others through the medium of a hand. The eleventh class embraces the rarest phenomena, namely, those of phantom forms and faces, which he witnessed in a very few instances only. The twelfth class covers phenomena that seem to point to the agency of an exterior intelligence other than that of the medium or some person in the room. Although the hypothesis has been suggested that the medium is the source of this intelligence, by those who think they see in this an explanation of many of the facts, yet Mr. Crookes has reason to believe that in certain instances, at least they result from the agency of an outside intelligence, not belonging to any human being present. Under the thirteenth head, Mr. Crookes includes a variety of miscellaneous occurrences of a complex character, not easily grouped under any any of the preceding divisions, to which, however, he refers only briefly, reserving the details for the volume which he is now preparing.

LYING FOR A WAGER.

One day a father sent his son to the mill with corn to grind, but before he went he recommended him not to grind it in the mill in which he should happen to meet with a man named "Beardless." The boy came to a mill, but there he found Beardless.

"God bless you, Beardless," said he.

"God bless you, too, my son," replied the man.

"Can I grind my corn here?" asked the boy.

"Why not?" responded Beardless; "my corn will be soon ready, and you can grind yours as long as you like."

But the boy recollected his father's advice, and left the mill and went to another. But Beardless took some corn and hurried, by a shorter way, to the mill toward which the boy had gone, and reached there before him, and put some of his corn into the mill to be ground.

When the boy arrived, he was greatly surprised to find Beardless there, and so he went away from this and approached a third mill. But Beardless hurried by a short cut, and reached this mills also before the boy, and gave some of his corn to be ground.

He did the same at a fourth mill, so the boy got tired, and, thinking he should find Beardless in every mill, put down his sack, and resolved to grind in this mill, although Beardless was there.

When the boy's corn came to be ground, Beardless said to him:

"Hearken, my son. Let us make a cake of your flour."

The boy was thinking all the time of his father's words, but he could not help himself. So he said:

"Very good, we will make one."

Beardless got up and began to mix the flour with water, which the boy brought him, and he kept mixing till all the corn was ground, and all the flour made into a very large loaf. Then they made a fire, put the bread to bake, and when it was baked, took it and placed it against a wall. Then Beardless said:

"My son, listen to me. If we were to divide the loaf between us, it would not be enough for either of us, so let us tell each other some lies, and whoever tells the greatest lie shall have the whole loaf for himself."

The boy thought, "I cannot now draw back, so I may as well do my best and go on." So he said aloud to Beardless:

"Very well; but you must begin."

Then Beardless told many different lies, and when he got quite tired of lying, the boy said to him:

"Eh! my dear Beardless, if that is all you know, it is not much. Only listen, and have patience a little, whilst I tell you a real truth. In my *young* days, when I was an *old* man, we had very many beehives, and it was my business every morning to count them. Now, I always counted the bees easily enough, but I never could count the beehives.

"One morning, whilst counting the bees, I saw that the best bee was missing, so I put a saddle on the cock and mounted, and started in search of my bee. I traced it to the sea-shore, and saw that it had gone over the sea, so I followed it. When I got over, I saw that a man had caught my bee, and was plowing a field with it, in which he was about to sow millet. I called to him:

"That is my bee! How did you get it?'

"And the man said:

"'Well, brother, if it is yours, take it.'

"And he gave me back my bee, and also a sack full of millet. Then I put the sack on my back, and moved the saddle from the cock to the bee. Then I mounted it, and led the cock behind me, that he might rest a little.

Whilst I was crossing the sea, somehow one of the strings of the sack broke, and all the millet fell into the water.

"When I had got over it was already night, so I dismounted, and let the bee loose to graze. The cock I fastened near me, and gave him some hay; after that I lay down to sleep. When I awoke in the morning, I found the wolves had killed my bee and eaten it up; and the honey was lying all over the valley ankle-deep, and on the hills it lay knee-deep.

"Then I began to think in what I could gather up all the honey. I remembered I had a little ax by me, so I went into the forest to try to kill some beast, in order to make a sack from its skin. In the forest I saw two deer dancing on one leg; so I broke the leg with my little ax, and caught them both.

"From the two deer I drew three skins and made three bags, wherein I gathered up all the honey. I put the sacks full of honey on the cock's back, and hastened home. When I reached home, I found that my father had just been born, and they sent me to heaven to get some holy water.

"Whilst I was thinking how I should go to heaven, I remembered the millet which had fallen into the sea. When I reached the sea, I found the millet had grown up quite to heaven, so I climbed it and reached the sky. And on getting into heaven, I saw the millet was quite ripe, and that one whom I met there had reaped it, and had already made a loaf from it, and had broken some pieces into warm milk, which he was eating. I greeted him, saying:

"'God help you!' and he answered, 'God help thee also!' and then he gave me holy water, and I returned.

"But I found that meanwhile there had been a great rain, so that the sea had risen and carried away my millet. Then I grew very anxious as to how I should get down again to earth.

"At last I remembered that I have long hair, so long that when I stand upright it reaches down to the ground, and when I sit it reaches to my ears; so I took my knife and cut one hair after another, and tied them together as I went down them.

"Meanwhile it grew dark, so I tied a knot in the hair, and resolved to rest on that knot through the night.

"But how should I do without a fire? The tinder-box I had by me, but I had no wood! Then I remembered I had somewhere in my overcoat a sewing-needle, so I found it, cut it in pieces, and made a great fire, and when I was well warmed, laid myself down near the fire to sleep.

"I slept soundly, but, unfortunately, a spark of fire burnt the hair through, and so head over heels I fell to the ground, and sank into the earth up to my girdle. I looked about to see how I could get out, and, seeing no help near, I hurried home for a spade, and came back and dug myself out. Then I took the holy water to my father. When I arrived home, I found the reapers working in the cornfield. The corn was so high that the reapers were almost burnt up. Then I shouted to them:

"'Why do you not bring our mare here which is two days long and a day and a half broad, and on whose back large trees are growing? Bring her, that she may make a little shadow on the field!'

"My father quickly brought the mare, and the reapers worked on quite pleasantly in her shadow. Then I took a vessel to bring some water. But the water was frozen, so I took my head and broke the ice with it. Then I filled the vessel with water and carried it to the reapers. When they saw me, they all shouted:

"'But where is your head?'

"I put up my hand to feel for my head, and found, alas! that I had no head on my shoulders. I had forgotten it, and had left it by the water. So I returned quickly, but a fox had got there before me, and was drawing the brain from my head to eat. Then I approached slowly and struck the fox furiously, and he began to run, and, in running, dropped a little book from his pocket. I opened the book, and there I read:

"'The whole is for me, and Beardless is to get nothing!'"

So the boy caught up the loaf and ran off home, and Beardless remained looking after him.

All Sorts.

Mr. Sumner is sixty-three years old.

Philadelphia is $60,000,000 in debt.

St. Louis has $8,400 dogs on her registry list.

A Bible is placed on a neat little rack-ornament in each Pittsburgh horse-car.

Chief-Justice Waite has eleven children. A little 'leaven leaveneth the whole lump.

Beecher gets $3.33 a minute when he lectures. This is most as satisfactory as preaching.

Granges composed wholly of colored persons are to be formed in Arkansas and Mississippi.

The greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean between California and China is said to be about two and a half miles.

The total value of the precious metals produced west of the Missouri during 1873 is estimated at $72,258,693.

Adam had one consolation when he fell. Fifteen or twenty acquaintances didn't stand on the opposite corner and laugh at the mishap.

Prof. S. P. Langley describes, in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* a spot on the sun which covers the enormous area of 1,600,000,000 square miles.

Mr. George M. D. Bloss, for many years an editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has dissolved his connection with that journal.

Gov. Davis, of Minnesota, says that every railroad in the State has been systematically violating the law by increasing the tariff on freights.

Vermont proposes to increase the wages of her Governor above the rate of $2.75 per day, so as to raise him nearer an equality with journeymen mechanics.

The Pope's list of new Cardinals includes six Italians, two Frenchmen, one Spaniard, two Austrians and one Portuguese. This leaves out America and England and Germany altogether. Protestant lands have either no claims, or it is believed that free institutions make even the faithful not quite to be trusted.

Du Chaillu has found the model wife: "I remember being in a magnificent country seat in the south of Sweden, owned by a man whose annual income from land was $15,000, and yet his wife daily appeared in a calico dress, with nothing in the shape of adornment except a velvet ribbon round her neck."

A man in England, who had been divorced from his wife, became engaged to a young lady, and subsequently meeting his divorced wife, fell in love with her and married her again. The disappointed aspirant for the vacant heart and home sought consolation in an action for breach of promise, and was awarded $15,000 damages.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says that one of its reporters, in a fight in the Board of Aldermen, was knocked over three desks and half a dozen Americans. No such calamity could ever occur in Chicago. A reporter might be knocked over the entire city hall, and not pass over half-dozen Americans in his flight.—*Chicago Times.*

Of the Chief-Justices of the United States, John Jay was 44 at the time of his first appointment in 1789, and 55 at his second in 1800. William Cushing, appointed in 1795, was 56. Oliver Ellsworth was 51. Rutledge, appointed in 1795, but not confirmed, was 56. Marshal was 46. Mr. Taney was 56. Mr. Chase was 55. Mr. Cushing, nominated, but not confirmed, is 74. Mr. Waite is 58.

"Thought He'd Heard the Name."

A correspondent at Washington sends the following to the St. Louis *Republican:* "An amusing incident occurred at a recent White House levee. As Senator Bogy, Bart Able, and old Van, of Kansas City, entered the Blue Room they met Governor Hendricks, who held out his hand to the Senator, saying, 'Good evening Senator Bogy, I am glad to see you.' The Senator looked at the Governor inquiringly. 'I know your face,' he said, 'it is quite familiar, but I can't call your name.' Replied the Governor: 'My name is Hendricks.' 'Hendricks, Hendricks,' mused the Senator from Missouri; 'the name is familiar, but I can't call you to mind. What State are you from?' 'I am from Indiana,' was the bland and somewhat amused response of the Governor. 'Indiana, Indiana?' mused Mr. Bogy, 'What district do you represent?' 'Oh,' said Hendricks, maintaining an admirable gravity under the circumstances, 'I am Governor of Indiana.' 'Oh,' responded the Senator from Missouri, 'I thought the name was familiar. I am glad to see you Governor Hendricks.'"

A Curious Anecdote of Cushing and Choate.

Old Squire Gerrish, of Newburyport, Mass., is a genial soul who has a host of legal reminiscences. An intimate friend of Webster, Edward Everett and Rufus Choate, and a law partner of Caleb Cushing, he had a rare opportunity for collecting anecdotes and details that are very interesting now. While connected with Cushing, a time came when these two Titans, Cushing and Choate, were on opposite sides in an important suit. On the day when the case was called the court-room was crowded. A battle between such men was a novelty, even in that epoch of brains. To the amazement of judge, jury and spectators, both Cushing and Choate were somewhat anxious, for a "continuance"—in other words for a postponement of trial. As a usual thing, both gentlemen were anxious to force a case to trial, being in a state of "chronic preparation," as Webster once said in speaking of Choate. In going out of court, says Mr. Gerrish, I met Choate and said: "How is it that you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you."

Choate replied: "Oh, I am a little pressed with business, and can afford to let this case stand over."

Said I: "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing."

"So I am," was the reply; "and I am not ashamed to own it, either."

"Well, well," said I; "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened! What on earth do you fear in Cushing?"

"Mr. Gerrish, I will tell you, I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of the *law*."

In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day? Why don't you insist on trying that case?"

"Oh," he replied, "the weather was warm, and we have much to attend to, and I didn't care to hurry matters."

"Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?"

"Well, Gerrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?"

I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows more law than you do?"

"No, sir, I don't," was the answer; "but I'm afraid of the rascal's influence with a jury, right or wrong."

And there it was. The two men had been so often associated that each knew the other's strong points, and felt timid. *Philadelphia Press.*

A Nonplussed Attorney.

A correspondent at Fredonia, N. Y., writes: Being in attendance at the Circuit Court in Albany in the year 1870, I happened to hear the trial of a breach-of-promise case. The plaintiff was a young lady of rather delicate nerves, and although, through the aid of her counsel, Hon. Lyman Tremain, her case was looking well, yet when she came to be cross-examined by the opposite attorney, Hon. Henry Smith, she quailed before his searching examination, and finally fell down in a swoon. The sympathies of everyone were aroused, and Mr. Smith saw that he must do something. The young lady's face was of a purple-red during her swoon, and so, when the next witness was called (a middle-aged lady), Mr. Smith said:

"Witness, you saw the plaintiff faint a short time ago?"

"Yes, sir," said the witness.

"Well, people *turn pale* when they faint, do they not?"

The witness hesitated a moment, then said, "No, not always."

"Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn *pale?*"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever *see* such a case?"

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"About a year ago."

"Where was it?"

"In this city."

"*Who* was it?"

"'*Twas a nigger.*"

The plaintiff won the case.

The West Beginning to Assert Its Power in Congress.

There is evidently a revolt on foot, and the West, as Judge Wright yesterday declared, is coming to the front as dictator of continental policy. The recent speeches in the Senate upon the financial resolutions are remarkable merely for their declaration of distinctive Western policy, not only in finance, but in the matter of internal and transportation policy. Judge Wright and Logan yesterday, Oglesby to-day, and later, too, the vigorous speech of Senator Gordon, which clearly indicates the South's acceptance of Western leadership in such matters, are remarkable indications of the tendencies alluded to. —*St. Louis Globe.*

The Oldest Woman Living.

Des Moines, Iowa, is the home of the oldest woman living (if she isn't the oldest, she certainly ought to be). Her name is Coleman. She is of the colored persuasion, and was born "down in Ole Virginny," A. D. 1757—making her at present *one hundred and fifteen* years of age. She is able to walk around the house and perform light chores; her sight is good, and her memory apparently unimpaired by age. She has been a resident of Des Moines for the past thirteen years, living with grandsons, Carters by name, and barbers by profession.

A Slip of the Pen.—"You are marked down for a place in our next ministry," wrote a French statesman the other day to a political colleague, "as your well-known rapacity (capacity) demands recognition."

A Florida tiger was killed recently at Enterprise, Fla., which measured eleven feet from its snout to the tip of its tail, and weighed 362 pounds. It yielded its slayer the munificent sum of $2.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S FAMOUS POEM.

[We reproduce below the celebrated poem of Bishop Berkeley, in which the oft-quoted line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," occurs:]

VERSES ON THE PROSPECT OF PLANTING ARTS AND LEARNING IN AMERICA.

The Muse, disgusted at an age and clime
  Barren of every glorious theme,
In distant lands now waits a better time,
  Producing subjects worthy fame.

In happy climes, where from the genial sun
  And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of Art by nature seems outdone,
  And fancied beauties by the true:

In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
  Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense
  The pedantry of courts and schools:

There shall be sung another golden age,
  The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring Epic rage,
  The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay;
  Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
  By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of Empire takes its way;
  The four first Acts already past,
A fifth shall close the Drama with the day;
  Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Humor.

What a barber mustn't do—Lather his wife.

The best way to raise strawberries—with a spoon.

Why is a poker like an angry word? Because it stirs up a smouldering fire.

Query—Can it be called a feat of skill when a person throws up his situation?

When is an encampment most likely to burn well? When the tents are pitched.

Why is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

A little girl of eight or ten summers being asked what dust was, replied that it was mud with the juice squeezed out.

"Who cut your clothes, Tommy?" asked a visitor of a curiously ragged boy. "Well," said he ingenuously, "ma cuts my pants, and pa cuts my jacket."

"Should I be discovered, I am lost!" exclaimed the hero of a melodrama, as he concealed himself in a closet on the stage. "Should you be discovered, you will be found," was the amendment of a wag in the gallery.

A preacher took up a collection on Sunday, and found when his hat was returned that there wasn't a penny in it. "I am thankful," said he, turning the hat upside down and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

"Wife, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was the bland reply. "Hens—hens!—some two-legged hens, I guess," said the husband, with some impetuosity; to which she firmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

A Slight Mistake.—A rural gentleman visiting a friend, found at the back of the house, after dusk, an immense snake lying on the grass. He procured an axe, and when he had chopped the reptile into about a dozen pieces he discovered it to be a garden-hoe which should have been hung up in the tool-house.

Foul Promotion.—"Why did the general take you on his staff?" was asked of a young Hussar not long ago by an enthusiast. "Oh! I'll tell you; because I cut——" "Through the ranks of the enemy, you hero!" interrupted the enthusiast (she was a lady). "Oh! dear no, nothing of the sort; it was because I cut up a turkey so well!"

A wag went to the station of one of the railroads one evening, and finding the best car full, said in a low tone, "Why, this car isn't going!" Of course this caused a general stampede, and the wag took the best seat. In the midst of the indignation the wag was asked: "Why did you say this car wasn't going?" "Well, it wasn't then," replied the wag, "but it is now."

Simplicity.—A distinguished journalist announces that he has positively received the following request: "Sir, I should feel much honored by having your autograph for my album. If you deem the request unwarranted on my part, pray pardon me, but at the same time send the refusal in your own handwriting, and with your own signature, that I may know the refusal is authentic."

"Pa," said a son to his father, "what is meant by a 'chip of the old block?'" "Why, my son, do you ask the question?" "Because I was in Enfield this morning, and told them gentlemen while hunting I saw fifty squirrels up one tree. They kept trying to make me say that I did not see but forty-nine; and because I wouldn't say so they said I was a 'chip of the old block.'" "Hem! Well, my son, they only meant that you were smart and honest, like your pa. You can go out to play now."

Hasty Courtship and its Consequences.

On the Fourth of July last an interesting young couple met at a moonlight picnic in New York. As they were foreigners, they did not appreciate the spirit of the day, for, instead of asserting independence like the old colonists, they fell into each other's arms and declared they would be mutual slaves. Such thraldom meant matrimony, of course. He gave her money to purchase rings and things, and she looked forward to the lighting of Hymen's kerosene lamp as an event so near that her heart jumped. But he, finding that instead of a dressmaker, as he supposed her, she was only a box-factory girl, tore himself from her side, repudiated the results of the moonlight meeting, and declared himself fancy free. She brought her broken heart to the courts, where he claimed that when the contract of marriage was made he was a minor. As, of course, it was preposterous that a man under twenty-one years of age could agree to marry without his ma's consent, the jury let him off. As she returns to her work at the box-factory, she has one consolation, the worth of which she may not appreciate—it is, that it was her good fortune not to be a dressmaker.

Soup or broth made of different meats is strengthening, as well as nice flavored, but it should be perfectly free from fat if prepared for invalids.

Opening of Winter in St. Petersburg.

The coming on of winter in St. Petersburg is so different from the way nature does it in America that I am inclined to tell you about it. The Neva generally closes from the 20th of November to the 1st of December. This year it was earlier—on the 15th of November. From the 1st of November there were few fair days—in fact no day when the sun shone all day. It was cloudy, sour weather, with much rain, but no frost, even at night, till the 1st of November, when a cold snap came on, since which time there has been no day when the mercury was above freezing point. The rays of the sun are so oblique as to have little or no effect upon the atmosphere, making the days and nights of nearly equal temperature. The sun is not on duty long enough to accomplish much, as it rises a little before 9 and sets before 3. The twilight is of course very long.

The cold steadily increased for perhaps ten days, when a little snow began to fall, and almost every day since a little has fallen, till now perhaps there is 6 inches. There has been little or no wind, though one day it blew some, and about 2 inches of snow fell, which is called here quite a storm. I learn there are never any snow-storms in this part of Russia, during which more than 3 to 6 inches of snow falls. But the acquisition of snow is constant. It does not appear to come from the clouds, but the water held in solution in the atmosphere which is very damp, it being so near the sea, and country perfectly flat, congeals and chrystalizes, and thus falls slowly but constantly half an inch, or perhaps less, per day. No one carries an umbrella, as it does not snow fast enough to get wet in, and nobody minds it, but they walk, ride, or skate all the time. Hundreds of men work constantly sweeping the sidewalks, crosswalks, and streets. It is not in sufficient quantity to shovel, but is swept into heaps and carried off, leaving only enough to insure good sleighing.

The mercury has been down to 10 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, though it is warmer now. We may expect it, however, down to 30 and 40, and possibly 50, for days. At such times great wood fires are built on an open grate, open on all sides, I mean, but under a circular iron cover with a hole in the top, in front of all the theatres and the palace. Around these big blazing fires gather the coachmen and servants during the performances at the theatre, opera, or balls, as they never go home after leaving their passengers, but wait in the street. As they must often wait during the greater part of the night, these fires are absolutely indispensable. What the poor horses do I am not aware, for I have not yet seen a horse-blanket, but have seen the horses driven up smoking hot and stand four or five hours uncovered.

Winter here means business, and one must prepare for it, and once prepared, there is apparently no trouble with the cold. Rooms all have double windows, both sashes fitted in close and tight, very thick walls are well stocked with big pardean stoves, which are great heaters. Except for lack of ventilation, they are entirely comfortable, but everybody lives in flats, as in Paris and other continental cities.—*Correspondence of the Hartford Post.*

The Overthrow of Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's defeat is to be sincerely regretted. Assuming the reins of power on the defeat of Disraeli in December, 1868, he has continued at the head of the British Government until the present time. During his administration many important measures affecting the interests of the country have been carried out, principal among them the passage of the Irish church disestablishment act, in 1869, and of the Irish land act, in 1870; the abolition of the purchase system in the army by the exercise of the royal prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the peers on the army regulation bill, and the negotiation of the treaty of Washington. The first of these measures tended greatly to allay the irritation in Ireland, where a very strong feeling existed against contributing to the support of the Church of England by those who were communicants of other sects. He followed it up by other measures conciliatory in their nature, and has done more toward fostering a national feeling in Ireland than had been accomplished during decades under the administration of the conservatives.

The appeal to the people which has resulted so disastrously to the liberal premier was rendered necessary by the defeat of the Government on the Irish Education bill. When the result of the vote was first announced, Gladstone and his ministers tendered their resignations, and Disraeli was, by royal decree, summoned to form a new cabinet. This he declined to do, when Gladstone resumed his charge, partly influenced in his course by the entreaties of Disraeli himself. As soon as Parliament had disposed of the pressing business before it, it was prorogued, and its dissolution was accomplished last week.

Of the incoming administration little progressive legislation was expected. The party has been principally distinguished of late years for its opposition to the reform legislation proposed by the Gladstone ministry. It fought the disestablishment of the Irish church to the bitter end, and its leaders have been continually harping upon "the outrageous act" ever since. The new premier, Benjamin Disraeli, is a man of world-wide reputation and of acknowledged great ability as a statesman, financier, and author. He has twice occupied the position to which he will shortly again be called. His policy, judging by his recent utterances, will be devoted to securing financial reform and to lessening the burdens of taxation. If he shall succeed in doing more than his predecessor in that direction, he will be indeed fortunate.—*Chicago Times.*

CLINCHED IT.—Two topers, the bright and shining lights of a coterie of bar-room loungers, made a wager as to which could tell the biggest lie, the loser to stand treat as the penalty. Toper No. 1 proceeded to make the astounding statement that "the other night I climbed up to the moon, and drove a spike clear through it." "That's nothing," said No. 2. "I was on the other side and clinched it."

Curious, if True.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* relates the following incident in connection with the sinking of the Ville du Havre: "Among the passengers was a French priest, who never for a moment lost his self-control in the frenzy which raged around him, or missed, as far as I could see, a single opportunity of comforting or serving those who were about to die. 'Are you a Catholic?' I heard the father ask of a passenger near him. 'I am,' was the reply. 'Make an act of contrition, then, and I will absolve you,' said the priest; and these were his last words on earth. The vessel sank immediately, and the father was drowned; but the gentleman with whom he conversed was among the saved."

FAST TALKING.—One of our contemporaries publishes some statistics upon the important subject of the relative speed in talking of men and women. Photographic reports of speeches and the length they occupy when printed are the evidence upon which the statistics are founded, and from this it appears that a forty-five minutes' lecture recently delivered by Mrs. Burnham filled three and one-half columns of the St. Louis *Democrat.* Mr. Wendell Phillips and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher some time ago lectured two hours in St. Louis, and while the former filled four and one-half columns the latter filled five. Mrs. Burnham, it seems, did faster talk than either of the others; but the world will not be content to decide the question solely upon this single instance of woman's ability to out-talk men.

SIX MILLIONS.—About two years ago, DR. J. WALKER, an old and prominent physician of California, discovered by actual experience upon his own system, a medicine which may honestly be termed "a boon to suffering humanity." Being a combination of herbalistic extracts, pungent and sour to the taste, and yet possessed of gentle stimulative characteristics—although entirely free from alcohol—he named it VINEGAR BITTERS, and despite the prejudice existing among his profession, against all patent medicines, he determined to brave the jeers of his brother practitioners, and give to suffering humanity the benefit of his accidental discovery. He did so, and the benefits from its use became known. The demand increased, and immense quantities were sold, at a merely nominal price. Its merit is told in the *fact* that "in two years over SIX MILLIONS of bottles have been sold;" and still the demand increases. Surely such a man should be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. 29

CAN GO ALONE.—A young man who belongs to a club where euchre is the principal intellectual study, took a young lady to church the other Sunday evening, and fell into a gentle dose before the minister had reached his "thirdly." He cannot explain exactly how it happened, but just as the reverened gentleman said somethin about the "last trump," the young man earnestly ejaculated, "I'll go alone!" The young lady says the next time he can "go alone," for she won't go with him.

"Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTOR'S COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872.

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Wood's Household Magazine.

The February number of *Wood's Household Magazine* is really a marvel of what can be furnished for only one dollar a year; considering the cost and the quality this is the cheapest magazine which comes to our table. Its articles have a chasteness about them which is not always found in periodical literature, which adapts it to fill a place now too largely occupied by cheap publications that are positively injurious to the young, without being immoral. We have not room to specify the articles which fill the pages before us—but they are many and excellent. The magazine contains three engravings—a pretty house design—also the New York fashions (illustrated) prepared expressly for the *Household* by Mme. Demorest. The publisher announces that hereafter the magazine will *always* be illustrated. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Only one dollar a year, or with chromo Yosemite, $1.50. Address *Wood's Household Magazine,* Newburgh, N. Y.

The Little Corporal.

This is indisputably the best and cheapest magazine for boys and girls extant. Contents of the February number: "The Lucky-Stone" (Cap. II), "Pierre and Patty" (poem), "Lili's Adventure," "Down by the Sea" (poem), "Rover's Christmas Dinner," "Playing at Siege," "The Long Tailed Bug," "Little Folk Wisdom," "A Little Musician" (illustrated), "More About Chubby Ruff," "Life on an Island" (Chap. VIII), "Shoeing the Steed" (illustrated), "Jack Frost and Miss Snow," "About Natty," "Eddie's Pet," "Eyes and Ears," "Prudy's Pocket," "Work and Play." Subscription price, $1.50 per annum. John E. Miller, publisher, Chicago, Ill.

IT is now generally admitted by honest physicians that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—[Com.

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[illegible]

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Rye—Western and State	1 05 @	1 10
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Old do.	@	89
Oats—Mixed Western	61 @	62
White	62 @	63
Pork—New Mess	16 12½@	16 25
Lard—Steam	9½@	9¾
Cheese	11 @	16½
Butter—Western	25 @	35
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 25
Choice Natives	5 62½@	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 30 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @	3 25
Medium to Fair	3 75 @	4 75
Inferior to Common	2 00 @	2 75
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Hogs—Live	5 00 @	5 65
Dressed	6 40 @	6 50
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 50
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 23 @	1 24
No. 2 Spring	1 22 @	1 22½
No. 3 Spring	1 15½@	1 16
Corn—No. 2	57 @	57½
Oats—No. 2	42 @	42½
Rye—No. 2	82 @	83
Barley—No. 2	1 70 @	1 80
Butter—Good to Choice	33 @	38
Eggs—Fresh	17 @	18½
Pork—Mess	14 30 @	14 45
Lard	9 @	9¼
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Flour	5 00 @	8 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 22½@	1 23
No. 3 Red	1 44 @	
Corn—No. 2	61 @	61½
Oats—No. 2	47 @	47½
Rye—No. 2	85 @	87
Barley—No. 2	1 75 @	1 85
Pork—Mess	15 25 @	15 50
Lard	8½@	..
Hogs	4 75 @	5 75
Cattle	4 50 @	5 75
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Flour	7 00 @	7 75
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Corn	61 @	68
Oats	46 @	54
Rye	97 @	99
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Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

IN FROM

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

PAYING EMPLOYMENT

For all having spare time, in selling our New Book. *No fancy or transient work,* but a necessity to all classes of people, actually saving money to buyers. Book Agents seeking something useful and fast-selling, and all having any spare time for pleasant work, without risk, write at once for complete 16-page descriptive circular and liberal terms to F. A. HUTCHINSON & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood's Household Magazine.

THE BEST DOLLAR MONTHLY.

$5 to $15 a day made by canvassing for this Magazine—now in its 14th vol.—with Chromo,

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY,

14x20 inches, in 17 Oil Colors.

Magazine, one year, with Mounted Chromo...$2 00
Magazine, one year, with Unmounted Chromo... 1 50
Magazine, alone, one year... 1 00

Examine our Clubbing and Premium Lists. Two First-class Periodicals for the price of one. We solicit Experienced Canvassers and others to send at once for terms and Specimen Magazine. Address S. E. SHUTES, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City, or Newburgh, N. Y.

DR. A. G. OLIN

HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 25 cents. Circulars to ladies, two stamps. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 66 Randolph-st., cor. State, Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence strictly confidential. Ruptures positively cured. Send stamp for circular.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, February 19, 1874.

Holman, the monopolist member of Congress from Indiana, gave the railroad rings thunder one day last week in the House. The leaven is working and the grist is grinding that will bring the brethren home to roost.

There are rumors of war, if not wars among the Indians. In Wyoming and vicinity the Indians are becoming heroic, and a general Indian war may be depended on. Robeson might as well commence patching up the navy. A few million dollars could be safely expended now in way of preparation.

The tidal wave of temperance is at its flood in Ohio. We hope it will lead on to fortune. As the tide is manipulated by a man who is endeavoring to win Massachusetts over to total abstinence by toiling in Ohio for the paltry pittance of $50 a night, there is good ground for hope.—*Enquirer*.

Two decisions have just been made, one by Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, and the other by the Supreme Court of Illinois, to the effect that a married woman may form a valid business partnership with her husband, as with anybody else, and may contract debts on her own account, with the consent of her husband.

The Plymouth *Democrat* makes a good point when it says: The Government carries papers by the car load across the continent for the same postage that it demands of the county papers for carrying it half a dozen miles, or for simply handing it out of the post-office. This is unjust to county papers, and should be remedied by Congress.

Milton B. Hopkins, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, submitted his biennial report to the Governor, last week. The number of white children between the ages of six and twenty-one is 621,149; the number of colored children, 9,183; increase of scholastic population in six months, 8,783. Total school fund, $8,618,931.27; total school revenue, $2,276,559.75. The number of school houses in the State is 9,902, of which 465 were built last year. The Superintendent is pleased with the results of the township, county and State teachers' institutes, regarding the good accomplished by the latter as invaluable. In the past year $871,909 has been expended in the erection of new school houses.

The platform adopted by the National Grange at St. Louis is very generally commended by the Eastern press. The New York *Evening Post* says that it reads something like a new Sermon on the Mount. The non-political character of the Grange is now pretty well understood. It has been declared by the National Grange that political questions cannot be even discussed in the meetings of the Order, but freedom of political action outside of the Order is permitted and encouraged. In the State of Illinois there has been some friction between the Granges and the Farmers' Clubs—the former being a secret, non-political, and the latter an open, political organization. How far the differences between the two can be harmonized it is difficult to say. Probably some light may be thrown upon this question by the fall elections.

J. B. McKinney, a Randolph county granger, is the owner of one of the largest and most complete farms in the State. When he was twenty-one years old, he left home with just thirty-one cents in his pocket, and he never had a dollar given him in his life. To-day he owns a farm of 1,600 acres in Randolph county. He is a large stock dealer and has now about 500 head of cattle on his farm. His house is a wonder in its way, standing six stories high with a basement. It contains forty rooms, ninety-three doors and eighty windows. To cover the floors 1,200 yards of carpet were used. The out houses are as complete as the residence, carpenter shop, weighing houses for stock, ice house, stables, etc. The same perfection of arrangement extends over the entire farm, no less than 250 gates being used in the various divisions. Altogether it is one of the most complete farms, and the residence is said to be the finest farm house in the State of Indiana.

The Connecticut Democracy met in Convention, and [illegible] Charles R. Ingersoll [illegible] as well as the rest of the [illegible] State officers elected in 1873. The platform adopted [illegible] states the position of the Democracy in relation to the issues of the day and comprehensively [illegible] honesty, economy and reform in the administration of public affairs. [illegible] elements of the Republican party and the Democracy are indissolubly [illegible] in Connecticut, and [illegible] of success [illegible] out of doubt. In 1870 the Democracy carried the State by 843 majority, but for the two succeeding years the Radicals, aided by the notorious Tho. Allen and his gang of New York roughs, succeeded in carrying the State, obtaining a majority for their candidate for Governor in 1871, of 100, and in 1872 getting 28 majority. In 1873 Governor Ingersoll was elected, along with the whole Democratic and Liberal ticket, by a majority of 3,273, in a total vote of 86,845.

A fresh impetus has been given to the temperance crusade in Ohio, by the appearance of Dr. Dio Lewis among the women, in some places, urging them onward in the movement they have inaugurated. At Ripley, Ohio, every saloon is closed, and this fact is taken as an encouraging sign that singing and prayer before the doors of the establishment had done the work. At Hillsdale, Judge Safford has issued an injunction against the crusade, threatening the women with imprisonment if they continue their trespassing. Dr. Lewis is anxious that the women shall defy the law and go on with their singing and praying. He confesses that the mode which he encourages of fighting intemperance "is not nice," but so long as the women will do it, it is a good thing to keep up the great temperance revival. In order to show that his heart is in the cause, Dr Lewis has reduced his price of lecturing from $100 per day to $50 and $25. The crusade has extended into this State and Illinois, and the women will make open demonstrations as soon as the mud freezes up so they can kneel for praying.

CONUNDRUMS.

The New York *Sun* propounds the following conundrums to be answered by Radical leaders.

"What is the financial policy of the national Administration? Will it inflate or contract or will the treasury continue to wiggle on the horns of illegal inflation and spasmodic contraction?

"What is the present reconstruction policy of the Government? Does Morton speak by authority, or, is Carpenter its prophet? Has Louisiana a State Government, or is she merely in the grasp of usurpers and robbers?

"Is civil service reform an accomplished fact, or a savory reminiscence?

"Shall we stop the maws of the public creditors by laying heavier taxes, or by selling more bonds?

"Is the great moral party in favor of four more years with the sphinx for its figure head, or shall we have a new deal?

"Let him who can, stand up and answer."

Newville township is to have two chairs in each school house. The idea is a good one and ought to be adopted generally.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of George W. [illegible], late of DeKalb county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

February 17, 1874.

To Whom it may Concern.

The Guarantors of the D. E. & I. R. R. subscription, at Auburn, have placed in our hands for collection the notes given to said company, and also the capital stock subscription to said company. Those who wish to avoid the payment of costs will please call at our office and pay up immediately.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

February 18, 1874.

Assignee's Notice.

District of Indiana, ss:

Notice is hereby given, that a second general meeting of the creditors of William W. [illegible], bankrupt, will be held at the office of R. S. Robertson, Register in Bankruptcy, at Fort Wayne, in said District, on the 9th day of March, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2nd, 1867.

A. J. RALSTON, Assignee.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county:

Notice is hereby given, that Mary V. Joslin, Administratrix of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest: J. H. [illegible], Clerk.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Petition.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer at public sale, in the village of [illegible], DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, March 7th, 1874, the personal property belonging to the estate of Jefferson Wallace, deceased, consisting of household goods, tools, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, if secured by note with surety and interest, waiving valuation laws.

L. D. [illegible], Adm'r.

February 18th, 1874.

T. B. TOTTEN

[illegible]

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

[illegible] & POWNER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

[illegible], Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO.

Also a Specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

[illegible]

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

AUBURN SELECT SCHOOL.

DeKALB COUNTY, INDIANA.

The current term of this school will close on Friday, March 6th, after which a term of Select School will be commenced by the present corps of teachers,

MONDAY, MAR. 9TH,

and continue twelve weeks.

Classes will be sustained in all the common English branches, Latin, German, Book-keeping and Higher Mathematics.

Special instruction given in the normal methods of teaching. Those who expect to teach will find no better opportunity for thorough preparation.

TUITION

In Advance or Weekly:

Primary Department	20	cents per week
Intermediate	30	"
Grammar	40	"
High School	50	"

For information respecting boarding, books, etc. Address,

A. R. HOFFMAN, Prin

B. P. & C. Railway.

Cross Ties!

TERMS CASH.

I am prepared to pay CASH for Cross Ties, delivered on the line of the B. P. & C. R'y west of Defiance, O.

SPECIFICATIONS—To be of sound White Oak, or Hickory-elm 8½ feet long, hewn on two sides to a uniform thickness of 7 inches, true and out of wind, or sawed 7x8 to be no less than eight inches on either face, to be delivered in piles of 26, 5 feet apart, or 5 to each tie length. Price 40c.

S. R. JOHNSTON, Agt.

Eng. Office, Defiance, O.

WANTED.

J. D. WISE.

Agent for the

Singer Man'f. Com'y

At Detroit is in Waterloo City, Ind., for the purpose of securing Canvassers in DeKalb Co. to sell

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Those wishing to engage in a profitable business will do well to see him.

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on North Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One story frame house, good lot, on 8th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part of the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 3 miles [illegible] Auburn.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES,

SILVER
JEWELRY
AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS,

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

in the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

GREAT BARGAINS

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices

CHRISTMAS CANDIES

Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 20 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. The only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the cusumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 90, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60 80, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60,c best75
Japan	40, 60, best 80

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12c
Best Zantee Currants, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peel, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year-old Whiskey from 35 cents to 75 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 35, 2 20—Old '76 3 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy, 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	[illegible]	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	[illegible]	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	[illegible]	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	[illegible]	Turkish Prunes	15c
Blackberries	[illegible]	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	[illegible]	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil, per gallon	$1 00	Lard Oil, per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	[illegible]	Headlight Oil per gallon	60c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	[illegible]	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon,	75, 85 and 1 00
Extra Golden, per gallon	[illegible]		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

DOCTOR S. CLAY TODD!

Resident Specialist, Ft Wayne, Ind

Office and dispensary moved to No. 4 East Columbia street, over the New York Hat Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted.

He wastes no time giving remedies for pain, as they do not cure the disease, that is only tampering with the health and life of the patient; instead he removes the cause of the disease and the patient becomes permanently well. Dr. Todd does not numb the brain and nerves with morphine, opium, chloral or other Narcotic Poisons, but allows the brain and nerves to assist in throwing off the disease.

Dr. Todd cures his patients PERMANENTLY in one third of the time usually consumed by other physicians in drugging the sick to prevent their feeling pain.

Dr. Todd's new method of treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, bleeding, setons, blisters, liquors, blue pills, minerals or other harsh treatment, but by the use of New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies he cures all curable diseases.

Dr. S. Clay Todd particularly request those who have passed thro' treatment with other physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally called incurable, to call and make a trial of his skill and remedies. All medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

The Opium or Morphine Habit cured with his painless antidote in one month.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures liver complaint, diseases of the kidney & spine, dropsy, ague, chills, bronchitis, night sweats, consumption, catarrh, swelled tonsils, throat diseases, asthma, scrofula in all forms, discharges from the ears, ulcers, felons, carbuncles, piles, scurvy salt rheum, old and running sores from the joints, &c., fever sores, white swelling, and all forms of skin diseases, Rheumatism, gout, sciatica, hip joint disease, stiff joints, contracted cords; also heart disease, angina, pectoris, or breast pang, dropsy of the heart, inflamation of the outer or inner coatings of the heart, palpitation, neuralgia of heart, disease of women and children, partial paralysis, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, epileptic fits and all nervous derangements, gravel, deafness and Noises in the ear including all hereditary and chronic diseases.

EPILEPTIC FITS,

NERVOUSNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c.

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1873.—This is to certify that my son was cured of Epileptic Fits by Dr. S. Clay Todd, and has not had a fit or symptom for 3 years.

ZACHEUS CRESNA

Refers to Mr. Robert Pollock, Van Wert, O., cured of Epileptic Fits in two months.

Mr. Henry Rechtold, 152 Brown-st., Rochester, New York, was cured of Epileptic fits in 2 months.

Mr. Gustave Werin, Nashville, Tenn.—Cured in 2 months of Epileptic Fits of 6 years standing, after having been treated unsuccessfully by some of the most eminent physicians of Europe.

GLAIRES

is a form of fits often mistaken for Epilepsy. In this form the patient does not always fall. They often occur in the night, and affect children as well as adults.

CAUSES—Excessive or insufficient food or drink, too rich or too poor quality of food, bad drinking water, and the influence of sudden change of temperature, bad habits, &c.

SYMPTOMS—Hard pains in the stomach or around or under the heart; a disposition to vomit; warm salt water rising to the mouth with effort; diarrhœa and dysentery or obstinate constipation and tardy digestion; the stomach bloating; dizziness of the head; heaviness; loss of memory; the pulse quickened and irregular, sometimes palpitation of the heart; muscular agitation, or twitching convulsions, which become more frequent and severe, and finally end in insanity.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Aboit tp., Allen Co Ind, Mar. 4th, 1873.—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with fever sore for nearly 3 years. We employed what we thought the best physicians of Ft. Wayne without any benefit; and for over two years I could not walk, and my whole system was affected. At this stage of the disease I consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, and, I am glad to say, under his treatment I became perfectly well in four months, and thanks to a Kind Providence, and the skill of Dr. S. Clay Todd, I am no longer a cripple.

I was 61 years old when cured. Those who have such a disease should employ Dr. Todd at once.

MRS. LYDIA K SEPPER, Six miles west of Fort Wayne.

Ft Wayne, Ind. Feb. 15 1873.—I hereby certify that Dr. Todd cured our infant daughter of a large scrofulous tumor on the right under jaw in two weeks without lancing. She has been perfectly well ever since. Cured Aug. 14, 1872.

MRS. HARRIET BROWN, Wife of Mr Harrison Brown, 5 miles west of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 17, 1873.—For the benefit of those who think consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my case: On the 12th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. I was attended by one of whom I considered the most eminent physicians of this city 3½ months, during which time he employed 5 other physicians as counsel. For 3 weeks I thought I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it quick consumption, from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 20th of June I had got so weak I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to bed. At this time some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in 10 weeks I was able to walk 2 miles, and felt as well as I ever did, now I walk from 3 to 4 miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung is healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER,

305, West Washington-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE PRAYED FOR DEATH.

Two years and four months I lay upon my back in the most abject suffering every night I thought I would not live until morning and every morning that I would not live until night, and prayed for death to relieve me from my misery. We employed ten (10) physicians the most eminent of Fort Wayne, and other cities, without any benefit. When we heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. S. Clay Todd of this city we employed him, and thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Todd. I am now able to attend to my household duties. I would advise all who think their case past help, to apply to Dr. S. Clay Todd at once.

Mrs. DAVID BIRLEY, 109 E. Holeman St.

Nov. 18th, 1872. Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

Van Wert, O. Nov. 21, 1871—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption. Becoming alarmed we consulted Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne, under whose treatment she became perfectly well in 16 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd.

Respectfully, ASA POLLOCK.

Ask for DR. S. CLAY TODD and insist on seeing him as there are other doctors in the same building. See name on door. Consultations free and confidential at the office or by mail. Medicines sent to all parts of the world by express or mail. Money must be sent by Postoffice order, registered letter, or express, or the medicines will be sent C. O. D. Certificates of the above cases, and hundreds of others, can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

All diseases, by good treatment, may be readily and permanently cured.—Address P. O. Box 1361. The poor liberally considered.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, Conductor.

Township Institutes.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Institute convened at the center school house on February 7th, D. M. Allen in the chair. Teachers were all present. The institute work consisted in exercises in the different common school branches, and discussions on the best methods of teaching the same. Many valuable suggestions were made; and the institute was lively as well as profitable. The question "How can schools be made most pleasant to scholars" was discussed. The trustee took an active part in this discussion, and showed that he, too, had an interest in this direction. Many valuable ideas were suggested. Among the many were these, which we think worthy of [illegible] directors be urged to visit the schools more than they do; that parents be solicited to visit the schools and show to the children, by their presence there, that they have an interest in their education, and not cause them to feel as they must now feel, that, when the doors are closed, all within the four walls of the school room comprise their little world, and they have no sympathy from the out side world at all. We hope and trust this cloud may be speedily dispersed, and the bright sunlight may shine into our school rooms; and then, and not till then, can we, as teachers, feel that we have the sympathy and co-operation of parents. And that the school rooms be made more comfortable by seating them conveniently and with the proper kind of seats. We would recommend a general change of our old straight backed board seats for some one of the modern styles of patent seats. This of course will cost something, but what is the "mighty dollar" compared with the health and comfort of your children? But we are inclined to think that you think "hang to the dollar and let the child get along the best way it can." This, parents and trustees, is penny wise and pound foolish.

The following resolutions were presented to the institute. The first by McDugal:

Whereas, The teachers are required to attend all the township institutes or forfeit a day's wages for non-attendance.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Jackson township, demand of our trustee pay for attending said institutes.

Laid on the table.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Jackson township, tender our thanks to Peter Stuffer, township trustee, for his unwearied labors and best wishes, as trustee, in our behalf, as teachers.

Unanimously adopted. Adjourned.

D. M. ALLEN, President.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Pursuant to adjournment, the institute met at Cole's corners in District No. 5 on Saturday, January 31st, at ten o'clock, A. M. Called to order by the trustee, J. W. Murphy. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. Faurot. Some remarks were then made by Mr. Barnes, after which the work of the institute was taken up. An interesting lecture was then given on arithmetic, by Mr. Chapman; subject—Division of Fractions, followed by discussion, each speaker being limited to five minutes. Mr. Barnes then continued the subject of arithmetic, taking up several different points in which teachers had found something difficult either to understand or to teach. This was a very interesting lesson, and drew out an animated discussion. Mr. Barnes was then requested to give the teachers some assistance as to the best method of teaching grammar, having reference especially to Harvey's grammar. This recitation occupied about one hour, as it called up many things in the study of grammar that seem not to be very well understood. Earnest discussion succeeded some of the explanations, in which it was apparent that Pinneo's grammar has never succeeded in making all of us good grammarians, and that some other and better work on the subject is necessary in order that we fully comprehend this very difficult branch.

Adjourned for noon. Many citizens were present, and a dinner was provided for the teachers. After an interesting session in the afternoon, the institute adjourned.

J. W. MURPHY, President.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Institute called to order by the President. House was full of visitors, and the teachers were all present. Work was done according to programme. Reading by A. J. Beard, history, W. H. Harms; physiology, O. H. Taylor; longitude and time by H. Keep.

Afternoon session—Verb by W. H. Clark; discount, S. B. Mottinger; Penmanship, J. W. Beard; spelling, T. J. Baxter and primary class by A. Wolf. Discussion—"Is it better to expel a pupil, or to use the rod as a last resort?" Adjourned until February 21, 1874.

JOHN W. BAXTER, President.
W. H. CLARK, Secretary.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Institute met at school house No. 7 February 7th. Programme as follows: Reading by J. J. Eakright; arithmetic by J. A. Campbell; geography, J. P. Kester; grammar, J. S. Otis. Among other things discussed was a new method of finding the least common multiple and of computing interest. Work was assigned for the next meeting. Adjourned to meet at school house No. 10, February 21, 1874.

J. A. CAMPBELL, President.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 15c.
Oats 35cts.
Apples 70c.
Butter 25 cts.
Wheat $1 25.
Potatoes $1.15.
Corn, new, 35c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $6.00.
The Courier $2 a year.

Maple sugar and syrup at Beard's.

Booth played at Toledo last Tuesday.

The season for dancing is almost expired.

[illegible] are increasing rapidly.

Look for a change in Scott & Co's. advertisement next week.

The ladies are preparing for a general house-cleaning.

We won't have to say, "ice cold lemonade" this summer.

Bill Latson left for Laporte last Monday night.

The grangers are organizing all over the county.

For harness, whips etc., go to Martin & Raseley's.

See advertisement of Auburn school in this issue.

Fort Wayne is enjoying a seige of the measles.

Remember Beard's grocery when you want cheap goods.

Go to Beard's for your canned fruits He keeps every style.

Sugar makers are now preparing for business.

Our weather prophets are predicting an early spring.

We will have no ice for the coming summer.

The days are growing longer at both ends.

Organ agents seem to be plenty just at present.

Last Saturday was a good business day for Auburn.

Everybody was out walking last Sunday.

The Concert last week was not very largely patronized.

The weather has been very pleasant for several days back.

A large number of people in town this week attending court.

The billiard ball has changed hands "some more."

Our masons attended a funeral at Waterloo last Sunday.

There will be a large number of dwellings built in the spring.

The weather has been good for making maple sugar.

Wood-sawers are numerous. Only 75c a cord once in two.

The roads are in a bad condition again for hauling

See the new advertisement of T. B. Totten, the hat man.

The Presbyterians are talking of building a new church.

Last Saturday was Valentine's day, but few past through our postoffice.

The "hoss" men are beginning to talk up their spring races

It is said that ice can be had at Pleasant Lake for $2 a ton.

A long argument was had at the upper hotel last Sunday about—nothing.

A fine and good work horse died last Sunday, on Cedar street, near the creek.

Little boys should get along without playing "shinny" on the Sabbath.

The creek is pretty high, perhaps more so than any time this winter.

Its about time for fresh fish, but there have none appeared in market yet.

Moderwell & Fowler's Fine Shirts made to order by calling on T. B. Totten.

Beard has just received some canned celery. Those that are fond of it should give him a call.

The new dry goods store will be great convenience for those living in that part of town.

The womans' war on the saloons commences in Fort Wayne, on next Sunday, we are informed.

The Club will inagurate their first hop of the present term this evening at Ensly's Hall.

A tin wedding next Wednesday evening at the residence of A. J. Ralston, on Main street.

Brothers Weaver of the [illegible] and Kennedy of the *Press* called at our office on Tuesday last.

We regret to learn that C. Cool is lying at the point of death and no hopes are entertained of his recovery, from inflammation of the bowels.

Several of our business men are shipping ice from Pleasant Lake and packing for summer use. The only chance left.

Another grange has been organized and yet the *Press* is not happy. That paper is "forcest" the grangers, and therefore they prosper. Keep up the good work, brother.

Lost—On last Friday evening, between Methodist church and A. J. Little's residence, a lace handkerchief. The finder will do a favor by leaving the same at this office.

A. R. Hoffman, Esq., Principal [illegible] school, will open a select term commencing March 9th, 1874. Those from abroad will find it to their advantage to attend this term.

We are in receipt of Mark Twain's "Gilded Age," a very interesting book, full of humor, pictures and good reading. Agt's wanted. Address, W. E. Bliss & Co., 148 Summit-st., Toledo, Ohio.

To Let.

A contract for the construction of a ditch in the first ward, in Auburn, will be let to the lowest bidder on Saturday, Feb 28th, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.

H. E. Altenburg, Marshal.

Found—One of those darling, innocent captivating curls, so sweetly indulged in by our female friends. It is made of dark brown hair, about a foot long, and is yet single. The owner can have it by calling at this office.

Rose & Hartman have been authorized to collect what is due on the subscription to the Eel River road. It ought to be a disgrace to any *one* to allow themselves to be sued on this claim, if it is possible for them to pay it. See Card.

Great preparations are being made for a good time at the Odd Fellows hop on the 23d *to Feb.*—*Laporte Herald.*

If the bretheren here would undertake a scheme of that kind there would be many to denounce it. Laporte, however, has worked out of this slough of despond

Jackson township organized a grange lodge last Saturday to be known as Jackson Grange. The following officers were elected:

John Cool, Master;
Jas McClellan, Ast. Master;
J. G. Lawhead, Sec'y;
M. Owens Treasurer.

At the Bell-ringers a song was sung by the youngest girl, especially for the young ladies of our place, like this: "No matter what people may say, Nor either what people may think, If you wish to be happy the rest of your days, Don't marry a man if he drinks." If our young ladies follow this teaching Auburn will have old maids to numerous to mention.

Notice is hereby given to the members of DeKalb Lodge No. 214 F. & A. M. that at their next stated communicationof said lodge, (Tuesday evening, March 3d, '74,) there will be elected three trustees to serve one year or until their successors in office shall be duly elected and qualified. By order of the W. M.

F. E. Davenport, Sec'y.

Fire Engine.

The Town Board sent a committee to Laporte to examine the fire engine and hose cart, which is offered for sale at a reasonable figure, returned last Saturday with a favorable report. They found the hand engine in good serviceable condition and the hose cart one of the finest in the country

The following is a full list of officers of Union Lodge of grangers, organized at No 8 school-house last Saturday:

R. N. Crooks, Master;
Wm. Lessig, Overseer;
S. Kutzner, Sec'y;
C. W. Seatterwood, Lecturer;
J. C. StClair, Treasurer;
R. S. S. Reed, Steward;
Mrs. R. S. S. Reed, Ast Steward.

Liquor License.—Our friend Jas. Clifford, of Waterloo, has filed his petition with many more than the requisite number of signers, for a license to retail spiritous liquors. If there are to be saloons, we think that they should be confined to those who possess some qualification to conduct them properly. We think our friend "Jim" able to do this. James is on the sport, and means business every time, but then, he is a quiet gentlemanly fellow, and keep things quiet and respectable around him?

The Boss has come and gone, and we are again happy. We mean Prof. Cushman, the great hum—ble apostle of the horse. He lectured here last Saturday evening, and if to be a success as a lecture a man must indulge in Billingsgate profane language and vile abuse, he was most certainly a success. The way he scored Waterloo was a caution, but we did'nt think the citizens of that place ought to be much concerned therefor, because he was evidently speaking of his superiors. He organized a small class here, and taught them what he knew about the horse. His briddle bit is good and his plan for balky horses is worth all the money, but his lecture was a fraud.

A Handsome Present.—Our popular and generous hearted friend, Geo. J. E. Mayer of Fort Wayne, has presented the Courier office with a splendid office clock, of large proportion and beautiful harmony. This is from the establishment, in which he is the senior member, No. 19 East Main-st. It is a valuable present and one that we esteem very much. It was given to the office, however, and is always to remain a feature of the office, and to be transferred with the office to successors in ownership. On the part of the Courier we humbly thank the donor for his appropriate and valuable present, and hope that for years to come it will mark the time of his prosperity and success.

Attempted Rape.—A miscreant wretch by the name of Timothy Lynch, stopped at the residence of Mr. D. Watson, in Jackson tp., on the evening of Feb. 9th while Mr. Watson was absent. There were two girls, one 16 and the other 13 years old, and two younger children in the house at the time. One of the children shut the stove door, when Lynch opened it and with an oath said, he expected that house to be burned down by morning. He then pushed the oldest girl toward a bed-room but she escaped him. He then went to the kitchen and the girl placed the rest of the children on the lounge and stood before them determined to defend them. Lynch soon came back, and while the girl was taking one of the little boys to bed in a small room he tried to get in after her, but with the assistance of the other girl he was prevented, after showing his evident intention of satisfying his beastly desires. He finally went away, and when the father returned search was made and he was found in a hay-stack about a mile and a half from the house. He is now in jail and his trial may be on to-day or to-morrow.

Shall we have a Fire Engine?

Since the Town Board has show a disposition to do something in the way of providing an apparatus for use on occasion of fires there has been a very general expression of our citizens in favor of such action. But the moment a special tax is talked about of say 25 cents on $100 valuation for the purchase of an engine, hose and hose cart, a very few object, and we are glad to notice that this is confined to those who are abundantly able to pay such a tax. They seem to go on the principle that what money they pay out should not in any way benefit anybody else but themselves.

While they may be conscientious in the view they take of it, they certainly view it from the wrong standpoint. The principal objection advanced is that it will not benefit some of them, as they are too far away from water supplies, and the main part of town. The objection amounts to nothing. If a fire should occur in the wooden block and destroy it, would it not affect the interests of every citizen? But we claim that the greater portion of the property of the town is and will soon be under the protection of an engine of this kind. With the location of a few more cisterns every building within a reasonable distance can be reached. It is not for Main street alone, but for the whole town. Some object because they think Main street will be more benefitted than other localities and ought to pay more. So she will by the provision of this assessment. Perhaps the residents of Main-street could advance the same argument with equal force in regard to the ditch constructed in the west end of town, costing $300, but we think they have too good sense for that. They know that it is of great benefit generally, and so would be a fire engine. He who objects to a fire engine contributes to the destruction of his own and his neighbor's property by fire. He who objects says practically, you shall have no means of defending yourselves from the destroying element. He who objects to a fire engine says people of other towns are fools for purchasing these machines, and advances his opinion in face of the experience of an intelligent public. He who objects to getting a fire engine, will some day, sooner or later, see the good that may, and can, and will be accomplished.

It requires the names of property owners to the amount of ⅔ of the valuation of the property assessed, and a petition is now being circulated asking that a special fire tax of 25 cents be levied for the space of two years with which to purchase this machinery. There is not a man in Auburn but what ought to sign that petition. The one that refuses might want the use of it first. There is one thing certain, we have got to bear our share of conflagrations. We have been singularly free from the presence of this devastating element, but it will come some time.—Providence has favored us thus far, but we must not look for Providence to do it all. The engine and hose-cart can be bought for town orders. The hose will cost about $1.25 per foot, and we will need 510 feet. This will require cash. The whole expense will be about $1260. Let every man that has any interest in Auburn sign this petition, and then we can tell who are for and against us. We hope there will be none of the last.

Free of Charge.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

We protest against different gospel speaking [illegible] of Reub Williams' big scare on the Kelly congressional matter. Now such an item like the *following*, from the Lagrange *Standard* is certainly out of place, considering the circumstances with which Reub. has attacked the subject. We do not regard it as proper encouragement after such a startling disclosure:

He may be a "blather-skite," or he may not be for aught we know. It is not becoming to call any man such unless the facts warrant.

And then the following from the *Press* at Waterloo is not exactly loyal to the great scheme which from Reub's. standpoint seems to be threatening the district:

Our local pride is humbled. Most of the papers, of both parties in this district, make fun of the *Indianian's* sensational account of the "Congressional succession." They say that the candidate is too big a fool to go to Congress, and Reub. ought to have known it.

We insist that more respect should be shown to "the great mouth-piece of the district. The *Indianian* has given the key note and it is due our small-pica *friend* that the other papers should howl accordingly.

For the benefit of the "patent side" papers of this county, the Steuben *Republican*, which is in the same boat, comes to their defence. Most of these papers will say nothing about the system upon which they are printed, preferring thereby to keep the fraud from their patrons, who subscribe for a local paper. When one of them does say anything, (and this is the case with the *Republican*) it invariably claims that the "patent side" is better than the home one. If they realy believed this, we should think they would have both sides printed at Chicago, and save all expense for material and hands. There is just two "reasons" for these papers. 1. Want of patronage, which is at the same time a want of demand for any paper at all. 2. The laziness and general worthlessness of their proprietors. The last reason is the most productive of "patent sides."—*Press.*

The *Press* is at its old tricks again, and we must correct it again. We have copied the remarks of the *Press*, in regard to patent outsides into the Courier, several times before. But let the reader look over the 22 columns of neatly printed and well selected reading matter on the inside of the Courier, and then compare it with the sickly looking eight columns on the outside of the *Press* and decide which suits them best. Local papers very rarely, if ever, devote any space on their outsides to local matter. That of the *Press* is generally selected from these patent out sides, or else filled up with some dry stuff which few care to read. See the summary of news served up every week, fresh and crisp in the Courier. Notice the condensed report made weekly of the doings of Congress when in session. And observe the extended market reports given every week. Take up the *Press* and see if you can find any of these features in that beautiful paper, and then ask which is the greatest fraud.

Again observe the extended report of the National Grange at St. Louis, a matter of interest to the reading public generally, and then notice how much the *Press* contains of the same. Our experience tells us that we are giving a ten fold better paper now than we ever did; we have published them on both plans, while the *Press* has always adherred to the old plan of given seven or eight columns on the outside, of an inferior selection, when not taken from those ready printed sheets. It was not all their fault that better selections were not given, because they had not the time nor facilities for getting them An experienced editor is paid $125 a month to do nothing but look over all the principal daily papers of the country and select the matter which forms the inside of our paper. So much for the fraud of the thing. None but an idiot will ask why both sides are not printed at Chicago One side must contain local matter in order to be a local paper. Does the outside of the *Press* contain local matter? It is the inside that makes it local and if this kind of information was not contained therein, even of a meagre character it might as well be printed in Halifax as at Waterloo. We have room enough for all local matters and we consider it an advantage to the reader to give him by this co-operative plan, a larger and better quality of general news than we could by any other means. As to the reasons given by that illuminated sheet for the adoption of this plan, we only have to refer to our business. Our subscription list has steadily and largely increased until we have now a circulation of nearly one thousand If the *Press* can beat that it may talk about patronage. This office employs three full hands, no cubs, and they have all they can do to meet the demand made upon their labor. If the *Press* can beat that then it may talk.

As to laziness, we have nothing to say. A peep at the local matter served up every week, as compared with the *Press*, will show perhaps where laziness comes in. As to worthlessness, we are mute, we never expect to realize the tone and character of the high born idiot of the *Press*, and we will be supremely happy if we are only permitted to contemplate the matchless beauty of Charles Washington, at a distance. We insist on the last clause as distance lends enchantment, you know.

The first whistle sounded from the new plaining mill was heard on last Saturday morning. This is a large establishment, and with the machinery which will be placed therein a large amount of work will be turned out daily

A temperance lecture at the Methodist church last night

[illegible] what time it is. We warrant no affection [illegible] its response.

Those wishing to attend a good school should not fail to be present at the [illegible] term, commencing on Monday, March 9th, 1874.

Smash up.—While an Eel River train was crossing the Grand Rapids road last Tuesday evening a train on that road came along and dashed into it, scattering things generally and breaking several cars loaded with corn

Our small-pica friend down at Waterloo the *Indianian*, did not give our notice of the improvement of that paper to its readers, as it did with other papers simply, we suppose, because it was not on the whole a flattering one. It commented, however, and made a very strong case in its favor. Well, we forgive you Reub, and hope you will be able to enjoy the fruits of your own egotism. But we will leave it to any three persons, not prejudiced, whether the Courier does not contain as much and as good a selection of reading matter as the *Indianian*. Now Reub, show your nerve.

Court Doings.

The February term of the DeKalb Circuit Court commenced on Monday last Hon. W. A. Woods, of Goshen, presiding, Judge Best being now employed holding the Elkhart Circuit Court. The Docket is a large one, considering the fact that it has been but two months since the regular session, and a special term having been held since then. There are 220 cases on the Docket, three-fourths of which have already been disposed of. The remaining cases are nearly all at issue and ready for trial, and will no doubt be disposed of during the term. A large amount of Probate business has been disposed of, administrators and guardians "taking the hint" from the order of Judge Best.

We notice but few foreign [illegible] far this term, the business being principally transacted by the attorneys of our own county. Everything connected with the court seems to pass off pleasantly, and Judge Woods' affable and prompt manner of dispatching business meets with the approval of the members of the bar and all concerned.

In the case of W. F. Davidson, the man killed at Butler one day last week, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict.

We the undersigned, Jurors, empannelled and sworn on the 11th day of February, 1874, at the township of Wilmington, in the county of DeKalb, by James J. Latson, Coroner of said county, to inquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom, one W. F. Davidson, whose body was found at a place on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, opposite the coal yards of said railroad, in Butler, Indiana, on the 10th day of February, 1874, came to his death. After having heard the evidence, and examined the body, we do find, that the deceased came to his death by being run over and crushed by Engine No. 3, of the Eel River railroad company, and not by violence on the part of any person.

Given under our hands at the time and place of said Inquisition above mentioned.

J. J. LATSON, Coroner.

H. S. Madden,
J. Ferrier,
David Fay,
Isaac Ochs,
N. Dillsbery,
W. C. Sergent
} Jurors.

Real Estate Transfers.

Conveyances of Real Estate recorded during the week ending Feb. 14th, 1874, as taken from Ross & Hartman's abstract:

John Lahman to Adam Deats s. e. ¼ of n. e. ¼ of sec. 5, 35, 12. $1600.

Dick Elson to C. D. Hare, lot 4 in Gross & Dills' add. and s. ½ of 13 and 14. $[illegible]

Josiah B. Miller to H. S. Hine lot [illegible] in Sedan. $140

Sanford Bassett to Jas D. McAnnally, ½ of a part of n. e. qr. of sec 4, tp. 34, range 13. Consideration $2500

Frederick Bonk, to Joseph Levi' part of lot 68, Eguew's add. to Butler $197

Timothy R. Dickerson to Henry Beidlers lot No. 1, Waterloo cemetery $15.

Wm Rockwell to John Lightner, s. w. ¼ of n. w. ¼, sec 12, tp. 34, range 13. $900

Wm Shaffer to Cyrus C. Walters, pt. of lots 90 and 143, O. P. Auburn $1260

Henry Wood to Cyrus C. Walters, pt. of lot 90 O. P. Auburn Amount $1000

A D Moore to Isaac Meese, pt. of w. ½ of n. e. qr, sec 19, 34, 14 2400

Saml Culver to I M Thomas, lots 19, 20 and 21, Gross & Dills' ad to Auburn 100,

W H Dills to I M Thomas, lots 19, 20 and 21, in Gross & Dills' add to Auburn.—$400

Jeremiah Walborn to Danl Walborn, lot 32 Kuhlman's add to Auburn

Eliza Hanna to Hugh I Hannah, s. w. ¼ of n. w. ¼ sec 12, 35, 13 $100

Hugh I Hannah to J E Hanna, s. w. of n. w. and s. e. of n. w. sec 12, 35, 13 [illegible]

J W Dawson to Luther Jones, s. ½ of n. e. qr sec 33, 33, 14 3000

Rebeca J McDonald to Jacob H Smith 60 acres in n. w. ¼ of sec 4, 35, 12 240

John Slentz to Robert R Dunlap, 8 ½ acres in s e qr sec 10, 35, 14 200

Henry Hull to Martha E [illegible], lot [illegible] O. P. Butler 900

J R Salvely to Rebecca Mitchel, 1 acre, in n w ¼ of sec 12, 34, 14 600

Daniel Bear to Solomon Deats s ½ of n e of n w ¼ section 15, 35, 12 1200

We are over-run with job work at present. Its just what we like, however

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE firm of Thomas Perkins & Co., of New York, has been bankrupted by its dishonest clerks, who have for a long time been speculating with the funds of the establishment and lost heavily. They have made a full confession.... Booth, the tragedian, has joined the grand army of bankrupts. His liabilities are put down at $200,000.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has tabled, by a large vote, the resolutions relating to the centennial celebration.... Three prominent Boston hotel-keepers were arrested and taken before a police court the other day, for violation of the liquor law. One of them plead guilty and escaped with a $50 fine. The other two plead not guilty, and were sentenced each to three months' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of $75. They have appealed, and will carry the case through the courts.

A BILL appropriating $100,000 for the centennial celebration has passed the New Jersey Senate.

A MAN named Guss, who has for some years been in charge of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Cassville, Pa., is charged with the most beastly, horrible practices toward the innocent creatures placed under his care. It appears that he has in the last six years debauched a large number of young girls in the Home, in many cases using force to accomplish his hellish ends. The wretch is under arrest.... Owing to the fact that the names of William M. Tweed and Thomas C. Fields are on the Commission to represent New York at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, the Assembly of that State has abolished the whole Commission.... Charles Kingsley, the English author, has arrived at New York.

The West.

THE ice crop in Indiana will prove a total failure this winter.... The women of Southern Ohio continue their crusade against the whisky saloons, and are meeting with encouraging success.

ELIJAH SMITH, Richard Worthington and Jesse Thatcher were recently killed near Chariton, Mo., by the explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill.

REV. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, a Baptist preacher of the sensational school, and pastor of one of the leading churches of Chicago, having been locked out of his church by the Trustees for indecorous language in the pulpit, is creating something of a sensation by going about the city preaching in the streets, in saloons, billiard halls, etc.

THE woman's whisky war in Ohio spreads like wildfire, and is about breaking out in Toledo, Columbus, and Wheeling. At Harmony, Clark county, the last saloon in the place has been closed. The crusade has reached Cambridge, Ind., and the women, armed with prayer and hymn-books, are invading the saloons. Not a single drop of spirits is left in the town of Hocking, Logan county, Ohio. At Blanchester, Clinton county, the saloons have been prayed out. At Pomeroy, the ladies, to the number of eighty, make daily visits to the sixty saloons, but are not meeting with very great success. At Syracuse they are also on the war-path. At Ripley, nearly every saloon-keeper capitulated after a week's siege. At first it was the prearranged plan that all saloons in that place should shut the ladies out. The weather was stormy and cold, and, as the ladies sung and prayed in the cold, public sentiment overwhelmingly vetoed the cowardly course of the saloon-keepers, and they were glad to apologize and open their doors. Van Pelt, the New Vienna saloon-keeper, whose conversion required so many days of constant watching and praying, has joined hands with the crusaders, and is delivering telling lectures to his former companions in iniquity.... Advices from the West report that evidence is daily accumulating that the Indians, being ill-treated on the reservations, contemplate an uprising in the spring, and are even now swarming the prairies prepared for war.

A DISPATCH from Cincinnati says of the women's whisky war: "The temperance movement receives fresh impetus from repeated successes. In Washington C. H., a man named Passmore opened a new saloon last week. Immediately the whole moral and religious power of the town turned upon him. Ladies prayed before the door all day and till half-past 10 at night during the snow-storm. At the business men's prayer meeting a message from Passmore announced that he had closed. An immense procession immediately marched to Beck, who had enjoined the women from using a tabernacle in front of his place. Those enjoined remained in church to pray. Beck, on seeing the procession, said he, too, would stop. Only one remains. At Blanchester, all the saloons are closed. At Logan, the ladies likewise celebrate a complete victory. At Lancaster and Athens, work is beginning. At Pomeroy a society has been organized on the principle that there is enough moral and religious power in the city to exterminate the business of trafficking in intoxicating drink, and will resort to law only when other means fail."... An Omaha dispatch says: "The excitement over the Indian news is becoming very great. There is no doubt that in consequence of the failure of agents to provide for them the Indians are leaving their reservations for the purpose of providing themselves at the expense of the settlers, herders and ranchmen."

DISPATCHES from the West are full of accounts of Indian raids on the settlers in the Laramie valley. Several soldiers and ranchmen have been murdered, and large numbers of stock driven off. The Indians claim to be retaliating for raids made on them by whites, and the impression is general along the frontier that they have agreed upon a general war. Lieut. Robinson, Corporal Coleman, and Acting Indian Agent Frank Appleton were recently murdered near Fort Laramie, and their bodies shockingly mutilated. There is great excitement all along the frontier. Gen. Ord, it is stated, is doing all in his power to meet the threatened trouble.

THE Wisconsin Episcopal Diocesan Council has adjourned after a protracted and somewhat acrimonious session, being unable to elect a Bishop. Dr. DeKoven received a majority of the clerical delegates, but the laity exercised their prerogative by vetoing the election by a vote of 31 to 16.

The South.

BRANCH K. BRUCE, colored Senator-elect from Mississippi, was for several years a steamboat porter.... Joseph W. Davis and W. H. McCotter were hung in Maryland on the 6th of February—the former at Westmoreland, the latter at Cambridge.... The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway have assigned the contract for making the road bed ready for the rail, exclusive of two river bridges and iron trestles for eighty miles between South Danville, Ky., and the Tennessee State line to eighteen out of the 164 bidders. The cost will be $1,500,000.

Washington.

A PROPOSITION is on foot to ask Congress to declare the 12th of February—Abraham Lincoln's birthday—a legal holiday.

CALEB CUSHING has received his instructions as Minister to Madrid, and will leave for his post of duty at an early day.... The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to report a bill placing survivors of Indian wars and the war with Mexico on the same footing, with respect to pensions, as soldiers of the war of 1812.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Committee on the Judiciary have decided to report back favorably the Civil Rights bill upon the first call of the committee. It is not now expected that the words 'schools and colleges' will be stricken out."

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the "report of the Senate Transportation Committee is nearly ready. The testimony alone covers 900 printed octavo pages. It is believed that the committee will either report absolutely against Government aid, or else favor the adoption of one particular route, to be completed under national patronage.... The House Committee on Railroads and Canals has decided to report in favor of chartering a narrow gauge railroad from a point in North Carolina to Leavenworth, Kan.

THE Army Reduction bill, under consideration by the House Military Committee, provides for sweeping reductions in the army; among others, of five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. Officers who may necessarily be affected by the reduction are to receive one year's pay on being mustered out.

Political.

THE Republican State Convention of Connecticut, in session at Hartford last week, nominated Henry B. Harrison for Governor. The platform declares that States should be left to regulate their own internal affairs; indorses the course of the National Administration in reference to the recent election in Texas; opposes any further increase of paper currency; favors early resumption of specie payments and equal taxation; denounces land grants to monopolies; demands prompt punishment of dishonest officials, and strict economy in national and State Governments.

MAJ.-GEN. JAMES B. STEEDMAN, has been elected to succeed Chief-Justice Waite as a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention from Toledo.

The Grange.

THE National Grange, at St. Louis, has unanimously adopted a declaration of purposes and principles. They state that they mean to co-operate for their mutual advancement in every way, morally, socially, and industrially. As they energetically put it, they propose to meet together, talk together, work together, buy together, sell together, act together, in short, do about everything together, except vote together. Every Patron is left free to act with any party that he thinks will best carry out his political ideas. They take pains to disown anything like hostility to middlemen or to railroads, but they will not have a surplus of the former nor submit to any monopoly by the latter. There is a plea for education of a practical sort in agricultural colleges. The women of the country and their friends have not failed to notice that women have taken part in the deliberations and committee work of the grange, and the declaration closes with a pledge that has more promise in it for the rights of woman than any other thing that has been said or done in her behalf in America.

THE National Grange circular for January shows an increase, since the 13th of December, when the last circular was issued, of 1,566 granges. The total at that date was 9,296; the total at that of the last circular was 10,862. The membership is only approximately stated at about 780,000. The increase is largely in the South and the Valley States.

General.

AN extensive cave, abounding in articles and hieroglyphics of great antiquity, has been discovered near Ottawa, Canada.... The Council of the Choctaw Nation has entered its protest against a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory.

THE *National Crop Reporter* of the 9th inst. publishes estimates of the percentage of the last crop of barley and rye in the hands of producers Jan. 15, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The percentage of barley on hand at the date named in the five States, which produced in 1873 some 9,500,000 bushels, is placed at 31 3-10 per cent. The rate of consumption, by which is meant both shipments and home consumption, is highest in Kansas and lowest in Wisconsin, being respectively 76 and 96 per cent. The per centage of rye on hand averages 26 5-10 per cent., which, with a total production last year of about 4,300,000 bushels, indicates an amount now on hand equal to a trifle less than 1,149,000 bushels. The consumption is heaviest in Kansas—80 per cent.—and lightest in Wisconsin—70 per cent.

DISPATCHES from the West continue to furnish details of Indian outrages. Indian Agent Howard telegraphs from the Whitestone Agency to Washington an urgent appeal for military protection. It is estimated that 8,000 Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are ready to take the war-path, and that at least 10,000 soldiers are needed to protect life and property.

Foreign.

A LONDON dispatch of the 7th says: "So far 484 members of Parliament have been returned, of whom 255 are Conservative, 229 Liberal. The Conservatives replace 71 Liberals, and the latter have ousted 27 Conservatives. Baron Rothschild is defeated in the city, standing at the bottom of the poll. It is now rendered certain that Disraeli has secured a fair working majority in Parliament. The defeat of the Gladstone party is attributed to Bruce's unpopular licensing act; the division of the Liberal party on side issues—such as the Education act, female suffrage, the Permissive bill, etc." Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Lorne have been re-elected.... Sickles has left Madrid for home.... Another railway disaster is reported from England. Two trains on the Great Western road collided, killing and injuring many people.... A London dispatch announces the death of Baron Meyer Rothschild.

THE news from Cuba is important. Captain-General Jovellar, who has lately been invested with extraordinary powers by the Madrid Government, has issued a proclamation placing the whole island in a state of siege, and ordering the mobilization for active service of four volunteers out of every ten, this mobilization to begin immediately, and continue six months. All persons between the ages of 20 and 45 not volunteers on the 1st of February are to be enrolled in the militia. Voluntary enlistment is to be for one year, and any volunteer who may enlist for one year will be exempt from all future drafts. Every drafted volunteer will receive $100 bounty. The proclamation embraces other stringent orders, which the Spaniards think will have the effect of ending the war before the summer is over.... Two women lately fought a duel in Sinaloa, Mexico, one of them being killed and the other wounded.

A COMPANY has been organized in London to lay a new cable from Great Britain to Halifax, *via* the Azores, by which messages will be conveyed at a shilling a word.... David Fredrich Strauss, the eminent German theologian, is dead.... An attempt was recently made at Yeddo, Japan, to assassinate Iwakura, the head of the Japanese delegation that visited America last summer.

UP to the 11th inst. 536 members of the British Parliament had been elected, of whom 283 were Conservatives, and 253 Liberals and Home Rulers.... The Paris *Patrie* says sharply-worded notes have recently been exchanged between the Governments of Germany and the United States. The subject of the correspondence is not stated.... A Paris dispatch announces the death of Jules Michelet, the well-known author.... British Columbia is having trouble. An attempt by the Ministry to force an alteration of the terms of the Confederation through the Legislature without submitting it to a vote of the people was resisted by the latter, who proceeded to the hall, 1,000 strong, and broke up the sitting.

A LONDON dispatch announces the loss of the German bark Hercules. Fourteen of her crew perished.... The war in Ashantee is closed, and the English troops are en route for home. The savages have been completely subdued, have surrendered the British subjects held by them, and given guarantees for good behavior in the future.... A London telegram says there is a disposition on the part of the counsellors of the Queen of England to appoint the Earl of Derby as Premier instead of Disraeli.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.—*Senate.*—Hitchcock introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and county taxation.... The bill amendatory of an act to provide for the removal of Flathead and other Indians in Montana Territory was passed.... The bill relating to bounties was taken up and passed.... It provides that all who enlisted in the army under the proclamation of May 3, and previous to August, 1861, be paid a bounty of $100.... The Senate devoted a large portion of the day to the consideration of the Bankruptcy bills. A number of amendments were offered, some of which were adopted and others rejected.... Morrill (Me.) was appointed by the Chair a member of the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, but declined the honor.

House.—This being private bill day, the whole session was devoted to the introduction and consideration of bills of a private and local character.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The session of the House was for debate only, and a number of speeches were delivered. No business was transacted.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.—*Senate.*—Boutwell introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. The bill contains two sections, one prohibiting national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and the other requiring national banks to keep 75 per cent. of their reserve at home.... Ramsey presented a petition for the improvement of the Red River of the North.... Wright presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Iowa praying for the passage of the House bill in relation to the Des Moines river land grant.... The Bankruptcy act occupied the attention of the Senate during the afternoon. Thurman's amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy was rejected. Other amendments were offered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills introduced: By Sawyer, to issue 95 per cent. of the circulation to national banks, instead of 90 per cent.; by Dawes, fixing the rate of letter postage at two cents; by White, for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western canal by the indorsement of bonds, and issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding $7,000,000; by Stone, for the construction of the St. Philip canal; by Smith (N. C.), repealing the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco.... Dawes introduced a concurrent resolution for a *sine die* adjournment on May 15.... A motion to table the resolution was lost, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.... A resolution was then adopted declaring it is the sense of the House that there shall be no adjournment until action is taken upon the currency and transportation questions and the measures of governmental economy and reform which have been introduced.... On motion of Smith (Ohio) the rules were suspended and a resolution adopted (120 to 64) declaring it within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.—*Senate.*—Gordon introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama.... A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what time will be required, after the resumption of specie payment, to enable the mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver coin to replace the fractional currency.... A favorable report was made by the Foreign Relations Committee upon the bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign Governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.... Gordon introduced a bill granting to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company currency notes to the extent of $80,000 per mile for each section of 10 miles of canal that shall be constructed.... Jones introduced a bill authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent silver pieces.... Allison was appointed a member of the Committee to investigate affairs of the District of Columbia. The committee consists of Boutwell, Thurman and Allison.... The Bankruptcy bill came up, and the Senate agreed to the motion of Senator Edmunds, that to make arrangements for settlements between creditors and a debtor valid they must receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors, representing one-half the amount of debts. The bill was then passed by a vote of 43 to 11.

House.—The bill authorizing persons to write their names and the contents of all packages upon the outside of any printed matter of the third class was passed. The bill also permits the writing of a form of presentation on the inside of books, and declares that no additional charge shall be collected for matter heretofore sent be reason of additional writing thereon.... Butler rose to a personal explanation in regard to a publication in the newspapers, and said that as to them he could only say: "You lie, villain! you lie!".... The bill prescribing a new oath for Postmasters was passed.... The Postoffice Committee reported adversely on the bill to provide for the public advertisement of mail lettings in newspapers published in the Congressional District where the routes are located having the largest circulation in the district.... Some time was spent in considering the Army bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.—*Senate.*—Bayard called up his resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether any army officer on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered in the discharge of his duty, etc., and moved its passage. Patterson objected, and it went over.... The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution in regard to the coinage of silver, informed the Senate that it will require four years to coin enough silver to replace the fractional currency.... The bill providing for the withdrawal and redistribution of $25,000,000 of national bank currency came up. Merriman moved to substitute $75,000,000 for $25,000,000. A long debate followed, participated in by Logan, Morton, Sherman, Ferry, Morrill and Edmunds, pending which the Senate adjourned.

House.—A bill was passed extending to June 1, 1875, the time within which settlers on the Cherokee lands, in Kansas, may make proof of settlement.... Giddings introduced a bill for the removal of the Alabama, Ouichita and Muscatine Indians from Texas and Louisiana to the Creek Nation.... A bill was passed requiring that all contracts or agreements with Indians shall be subjected to the Secretary of the Interior for official examination, otherwise they will be illegal and void.... A bill was passed to "secure more efficient administration of Indian affairs." It makes provision for prohibiting frauds upon the Indians.... The Army Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed—131 to 104.... The Fortification bill was under consideration when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.—*Senate.*—The credentials of Harvey and Pease, the newly-elected Senators from Kansas and Mississippi, were presented, and they were sworn in.... The bill for the redistribution of the currency was before the Senate, but no action was reached.

House.—The following bills were passed: Authorizing the sale at auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory; making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries to be made into the economy, propriety, and necessity of the disbursement of moneys by disbursing officers of the army; governing leaves of absence of army officers; authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the Territorial authorities in Dakota in the Indian war of 1862.... The Fortification bill was discussed and finally passed.... Several hours were devoted by the House, in Committee of the Whole, to the discussion of; the bill repealing the stamp tax on lucifer-matches, Dawes alone making a three hours' speech.

SINCE the establishment of the Government it has given away 74,052,800 acres of land to soldiors, making in all half a million farms of 160 acres each. If the half million of farms were occupied by these soldiers, they would greatly add to the productions of the country; but they are sold to speculators who hold them for years, awaiting good prices and a large profit.

HERE is another of those delightful facts of science: "Feeling is a much slower sense than sight. If a man had an arm long enough to reach the sun, and were to touch that body with the tip of his finger, he would never find out whether it was hot or cold, as he would be dead before the sensation arrived at headquarters, which would require one hundred years."

Items of Interest.

COMMON lye of wood ashes will soften hard putty in a few minutes.

VERMIN DESTROYER.—The following mixture has recently been patented for the destruction of all kinds of vermin in the house, car or stable, together with the larvæ: Bi-sulphide of carbon, 80 parts; essence of petroleum, 20 parts. The liquid is to be applied with a brush.

THE editor of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "It is curious that a chain of the compressed cakes of gun cotton, tied around the trunk of a large tree, and exploded, will cut it down instantly by the violence of its action. The cut through the trunk is as sharp as the keenest ax. It may be useful in this way in clearing out forests.

NEVER put a particle of soap about your silver, if you would have it retain its original luster. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia says that "housekeepers ruin ther silver by washing it in soap-suds, as its makes it look like pewter."

ELASTIC VARNISH.—As an excellent and easily manufactured varnish for wicker-work, Mr. Rhien recommends the following composition: One part of good linseed oil is boiled down to a sirupy consistency, and mixed with 20 parts of copal. This mass is then diluted with oil of tupentine to the proper thickness. The varnish dries easily, and remains elastic, so as not to crack by the bending of the basket.

LIFE IN OCEAN DEPTHS.—Light only penetrates water for a few hundred fathoms. Sunlight is positively absent at two hundred fathoms. Agassiz contrived that a photographic plate, inclosed in a case, should be covered by a lid revolving at a set time, according to the depth that was meant to be tested, and with a result as stated. This absence of light is undoubtedly the reason of the cessation of plant liif below that distance.

WAR AND DISEASE.—A report made by Dr. Engel, Director of the Statistical Office at St. Petersburg, who has collected from various sources a large amount of interesting information concerning the loss of life in the German army during the late war, shows that out of a total—in round numbers—of 41,000 deaths, about 12,000 were caused by disease, more than one-half of these, or 7,000 cases, being due to typhus fever. The number who died of dysentery was 2,000; and next in fatality were phthisis, pulmonic diseases, other internal acute disorders, gastric fever, variola, and sudden death.

BORAX FOR COLDS.—A writer in the *Medical Record* cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that a sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers or singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving, and partially swallowing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as "wetting" brings back the missing notes to the flute, when it is too dry.

Cicero on Old Age.

Nothing can be more void of foundation than to assert that old age necessarily disqualifies a man from engaging in the great affairs of the world. As well might it be affirmed that the pilot is totally useless and unengaged in the business of the ship, because while the rest of the crew are more actively employed in their respective departments, he sits quietly at the helm and directs its motions. If in the great scenes of business an old man cannot perform a part which requires the force and energy of vigorous years, he can act, however, in a nobler and more important character.

It is not by exertions of corporal strength and activity that the momentous affairs of State are conducted; it is by cool deliberation, by prudent counsel, and by that authoritative influence which ever attends on public esteem; qualifications which are usually strengthened and improved by increase of years. The truth is, if abilities of this latter kind were not the peculiar attributes of old age, our wise ancestors would not surely have distinguished the supreme counsel of the State by the appellation of the Senate. The Lacedæmonians, for the same reason, give to the first magistrates in their Commonwealth the title of Elders; and in fact they are always chosen out of that class of men.

New Cereal.

A new cereal has been grown in Oregon, and the people are puzzled as to whether it belongs to the wheat family, or more nearly resembles rye, barley or oats, opinions being very nearly equally divided. From seven to ten stalks grow from one root, to a height of about four feet, and these stalks, or straw, are thin and hard. The radicals are tough, and spread widely. The heads are six inches in length, and covered with a heavy beard, each filament being five inches long. The grain is double the length of a kernel of wheat, and instead of being firm and compact, is hallow, the cavity containing glutinous matter. While the grain bears a closer resemblance to wheat than anything else, the straw looks more like that of rye or barley. Its origin is somewhat peculiar, the first grain having been taken from the stomach of a wild goose, by a farmer of Tillamook county, nearly three years ago. He was struck with its appearance, and planted it, and the succeeding season sowed the product. He distributed a portion of the second crop among a few friends in different parts of the State, who this year raised small quantities. It will require another year to determine the value of the grain.

WHEN the jury returned a verdict that John Jackson, of Green Bay, was guilty of burglary, Mr. Jackson rose up and said: "I'll bet a hundred dollars I ain't!"

BRICKS adapted for ordinary building purposes are made in England from the refuse of the coal mines.

Education Among European Nations.

An Italian journal publishes some interesting reports as to the educational condition of different European countries.

In Saxony education is compulsory; all inhabitants of the kingdom can read and write, and every child attends school.

In Switzerland all can read and write, and have a good primary education. Education is obligatory, and greater efforts, in proportion to its means, are made to impart primary instruction than in any other European nation.

In all the smaller States of North Germany education is compulsory, and all the children attend school.

In Denmark the same is true. All the Danes, with a few exceptions, can read, write and keep accounts. The children all attend school until the age of fourteen.

In Prussia, almost all the children attend school regularly, except in some of the Eastern districts. An officer who had charge of the military education of the Landwehr, in twelve years had only met with three young soldiers who could neither read nor write. An inquiry having been instituted, it was found that those three were the children of sailors, who had been born on the river, and had never settled in any place. Instruction is obligatory.

In Sweden the proportion of inhabitants who can neither read nor write, is one in a thousand. Instruction is obligatory.

In Baden every child receives instruction; and in Wurtemburg there is not a peasant, or a girl of the lowest class, or a servant in an inn, who can not read, write and account correctly; every child goes to school, instruction being obligatory.

In Holland "public assistance is taken away from every indigent family that neglects to send its child to school. It is estimated that the number of illiterate is three per cent.

In Norway, almost all the Norwegians can read, write and account passably well. Instruction obligatory.

In Bavaria, among one hundred conscripts, but seven whose education was incomplete, or entirely wanting, were found. Instrucation also obligatory.

France, with its twenty-three illiterate conscripts in a hundred, occupies the twelfth class. It is followed by Belgium, Italy, Austria, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Moldo-Wallachia, Russia and Turkey, in the order named.

In Italy, however, the conditions vary much, according to the province.

Rough on Phelim.

The hero of the following narrative, says the Danbury *News*, must have had his curiosity satisfied. Phelim O'Callaghan, a well-to-do, jolly tempered Hibernian, who "never spoils a joke for relations' sake," tells the following on himself:—

During a recent visit to the metropolis, Phelim observed while strolling up one of the principal streets, a fierce-looking (liqueous) Modoc in front of a tobacco shop, which suggested, naturally, a smoke, Phelim walked in.

A bright-eyed Caucasian woman was in attendance, of whom such a satisfactory purchase was made, that Phelim asked the price by the box, when the young woman called to her husband, who was in an adjoining room, for the desired information. Much to the consternation of Phelim, in walked (in response to the inquiry) a thick-lipped, white-ivoried, wooly-patted, unadulterated son of Guinea, who examined the quality of the cigar, named the price, and retired.

"Is that your husband," whispered Phelim, with protruding eyeballs, after the apparition of the "Lord and Master" had withdrawn.

Upon the woman replying affirmatively, he continued: "What in the divil did such a pretty white young gal as ye marry a nagur for?"

"Oh, said the better-half, I have a sister who did a great deal worse than that!"

"Was nor that!" echoed Phelim, dumbfounded, "By the blue blazes if I know how that could be!"

"Well, said the woman, archly, "she married an Irishman."

Reminiscence of Lord Palmerston.

Then we have some criticism upon the unsociable character of modern fashionable society, some remarks upon the art of conversation, and some reminiscences of Lord Palmerston. At a dinner-table, or in general society, Lord Palmerston, though always genial, did not always shine; but when you were at home with him, or when you were at work with him, or when you were walking with him, he was a charming companion. And what was said about his avoidance of the past, and his intense interest in the present and the future, is exactly true. I saw a great deal of him in the last ten years of his life, and I only remember two or three instances when he went back upon the past; but, as regards our hopes and prosects for the future, he was always ready to discourse at large, whether the subject was agriculture or law, or politics or political economy.

A Preliminary Difficulty.

The professor of natural philosophy in a certain college recently gave the class a problem to think of during the night and answer the next day. The question was this: "If a hole were bored through the center of the earth, from side to side, and a ball dropped into it, what motion would the ball pass through and how would it come to a state of rest?" The next morning a student was called up to solve the problem. "What answer have you to give to the question?" asked the professor. "Well, really," replied the student, "I have not thought of the main question, but of a preliminary one. How are you going to get that hole through?"

THE cultivation of the liquorice plant in England is confined to the neighborhood of Pontefract. The plant resembles a bunch or young ash saplings, growing in twigs of four or five from each root to about two feet in height. The roots are about two or three feet deep, requiring very deep soil for full growth. At first it is set in a deep trench, and afterward earthed like celery. Cabbages are generally grown in the furrows, which come to perfection some weeks earlier than those on the open market gardens, from the shelter of the ridges.

The Temperance Crusade in Southern Ohio.

(Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The woman's whisky-war shows no signs of abatement. At Franklin, Warren County, the siege of the saloons is kept up without intermission. On commencing their work for last week, the ladies directed nearly all their efforts against one saloon, kept by Mr. Webber. Nobly and bravely did they stick to their post from early dawn to late at night, watching and praying in front of the saloon. On Saturday evening he came to time, and signed the pledge never to engage in the business again in the place. The committee then presented the pledge to a Mr. Spader who also signed. After signing the pledge Mr. Webber opened his doors and invited the ladies in, and they held a general prayer and praise meeting. None seemed to enjoy it much more than he did, shaking hands with the women who had prayed so fervently for him during the week, and he seemed happy that he had taken the step at last. Only two saloons and one drug-store remain which have not complied with the conditions of the pledge. These, of course, will receive all attention possible.

At Hillsborro, Highland County, the eighty-three ladies who occupied the tabernacle in front of Dunn's drug-store have removed their shanty and suspended operations on account of having been served with an injunction from Judge Safford.

Mr. Dunn has entered suit against the ladies for trespass and defamation of character, laying his damages at $10,000. When the injunction is dissolved, the ladies propose to continue their work of love in prayer and song. In the the meantime immense temperance meetings are being held in churches. At London, Madison county, the temperance excitement is at fever heat. A petition to stop the traffic in the town has received over 1,000 signatures. Crowded meetings, alternating between churches, have been held every evening. The ladies called on druggists, and, without exception, they signed the pledge and entered heartily upon the work. The dealers, of whom their are twenty-five or thirty, have not yielded, though they are visited daily by from fifty to one hundred ladies. Feeling is becoming more intense every hour.

Yesterday morning it was resolved to close all the business houses for one hour from 9 a. m., till victory is secured. At the tap of the bell, banks, stores and shops are closed, and the people assemble for prayer.

Strong symtoms of a crusade have broken out in Logan, Hocking county; also at Cedarville, Greene county. At the latter place two saloon-keepers have struck their colors in anticipation of trouble and will move away.

The ladies went their rounds yesterday, as usual, at Morrow, Warren county. At Jerold's saloon they were received kindly by Jerold and his wife, who entertained them, and thanked them for the call. Mrs. Jerold joined in urging her husband to sell out. Another saloon-keeper called on was courteous but says though he has banished strong liquors he will continue to sell wine and beer. At Waynesville, Warren county, the war for total suppression is actively maintained. Three law-suits have been begun by wives, under the law. One grocery-keeper has sold out to a temperance man. The women held a prayer-meeting yesterday at Roper's saloon. He received them moodily, but let them proceed without interruption.

Hostilities have commenced at Moscow, Clermont county. The first meeting was held last Wednesday, at which sixty ladies were enrolled. The first visit was made next day at 11 a. m. Twenty-six ladies went to Wintzel's saloon. He took each name at the door in writing. When the ladies got inside they discovered that red pepper had been placed on the stove and scattered on the floor. Those who sang were obliged to go outside, but several remained in and prayed while the proprietor danced and made irreverent remarks. His wife and daughter ordered the ladies away, but were met with pious expostulations. In the afternoon the praying-band went to Arm's saloon. The greeting of the proprietor and his wife was polite, and both were moved to tears by the persuasive talk of the visitors. The saloon-keeper, however, would make no promises.

At New Vienna, Clark county, the only saloon-keeper holding out is Van Pelt. The guard over his house consisted of eight or ten ladies, who are relieved every two hours. Van Pelt seems to enjoy their prolonged visits, and invites them in warmly, treating them with every civilty. This daily watching does not suit the customers, who object to having their names enrolled as frequenters. Van Velt says he will not quit the business as long as he can raise money to buy a pint of rum, and the women say they will never raise the siege until they pray him out.

Sea-Sickness.

The opinion so commonly held in regard to sea-sickness, namely, that it is due either to a congestion of the brain, or to a commotion in the abdominal viscera caused by the motion of the vessel, are very plausibly combatted by M. Pellerin, who, in a paper read before the French Academy, attributes the malady to a deranged circulation of the blood produced by the alternate rolling and heaving of the vessel. The result of this, he says, is not a congestion of the brain, which is, on the contrary, deprived of some of the blood required to keep up a stimulus of that nervous center; that sensation which is felt in sea-sickness resembling, peculiarly, what is felt immediately after a letting of blood when the patient sits or stands, namely, a disposition to vomit, or actual vomiting. In support of this opinion, mention is made of the fact that persons who are liable to sea-sickness experience its effects in a much slighter degree when they are in a horizontal position, the relief thus afforded being like that which is produce in the same position when a person is in a state of syncope.

FLATTERY.—It is easy to tell when others are flattered, but not when we ourselves are, and every man and woman will lend firm belief to the soft nothings of the very man they believe to be an arrant flatter when others are in the case.

AUBURN COURIER

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THE GRANGERS.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, at St. Louis.

FIRST DAY.

The National Grange met in the ladies' ordinary of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Mr. Dudley W. Adams, Grand Master, in the chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. T. R. Allen, Master of Missouri, welcomed the delegates in a brief and cordial speech, adding something about the great spread and prosperity of the order in Missouri. Mr. Saunders, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, responded in a few felicitous remarks. An address from Grand Master Adams followed, which was full of suggestions and words of encouragement. The following is the address in full:

Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange:

The work of the National Grange for the past year has been almost exclusively one of organization. In this direction its success has been such as to excite the constant wonder of even its own members, while those outside the gates have beheld our growth with undisguised amazement. At our last annual meeting there were represented nine State Granges, having under their jurisdiction about 1,300 subordinate granges. To-day there are State Granges in thirty-two States, two Territories, and the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, all of which are to-day present through their chosen representatives, and claim under their jurisdiction nearly 12,000 subordinate Granges in America.

The causes which have led to the great uprising, which have rendered the work of organization possible, and even easy, are few but grave, and mainly of a nature never contemplated by the originators of the order. In its inception it was intended to be chiefly a social and educational institution, something after the nature of a farmers' club, only more comprehensive in its plan, including both sexes, and rendered more attractive by a pleasing ritual and the subtle charm of secrecy. It was intended to bring together at frequent and stated periods the agricultural population, to interchange views, discuss agricultural, literary and scientific questions, and cultivate the social amenities of civilized life. In short, it was intended to improve the standing of the tillers of the soil, mentally, morally, and socially. As such it has been and is being a most magnificent success. Though some other features, which have been engrafted on the parent stock at a later day, have occupied a more prominent place in the eye of the public than this, yet it cannot be denied that none are of equal importance to the permanent welfare of the order and its members, for, really, moral worth, mental power and social culture lie at the foundation of all real progress. There is danger that, in grappling with the gigantic questions of the hour, we may lose sight of the rock on which we builded. When the first subordinate granges had been organized one of the first and most proper subjects for discussion was, How to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. During these discussions the fact soon became prominent that how to sell crops was fully as knotty a question as how to grow them. It came to the conviction of members that we received 60 cents for a bushel of wheat, while the man who ate it paid $1.20 for it. We were selling corn at 20 cents per bushel, while the consumer was paying 80 cents for it. In what we bought there was the same discrepancy between first cost and what we were obliged to pay. For mowers, sewing-machines, plows, musical instruments, etc., we were paying from 20 to 200 per cent. above the original cost. We asked ourselves whether this amazing difference was a necessity, or the result of circumstances over which we had control. The solution of this problem soon became a leading idea in the order. Subordinate granges, county councils and State Granges have given this one point more thought and attention than perhaps any other, and I am happy to know that satisfactory progress has been made—millions of dollars saved to the members of the order—and still the outlook is, that we are as yet only on the threshold of this great work. Almost universally we find manufacturers and consumers equally anxious to be relieved of so much as is possible of the loss in transit occasioned by a surplus of middlemen. Most of those manufacturers of small agricultural implements have been found ready to sell direct to granges at wholesale rates. With the manufacturers of reapers and mowers the case has been different, not that they were unwilling to do so from any principle or prejudice, but no one State was strong enough to show them that they could offer a more certain market for their wares than could be obtained through their present system of agencies.

In such cases as these it is the duty of the National to lend its aid to the State Granges, or by itself grapple with the difficulty. The subject of co-operative stores is one in which subordinate granges have manifested much interest, but the want of definite information as to the most approved and successful plan for conducting them has prevented their general establishment. I am of opinion that the National Grange should propose a careful and elaborate plan for such stores, using therefor the abundant materials which the experience of the Rochdale and other societies affords. This would be hailed with delight by thousands of Patrons who are now groping in the dark.

Transportation of farm products to market is an outgrowth of and properly a part of the same question, and a part which has laid firm hold on the conscience of our people. In a country of magnificent distances, the transportation of heavy farm products by wagons to market is, of course, out of the question. Railroads are a necessity of the times and circumstances. Fully recognizing this, the Government has kindly fostered and liberally subsidized them. The people have heavily taxed themselves to aid in their construction, expecting substantial benefits in return. While we readily assent to the proposition that railroads, even as now conducted, add immensely to the development of the country and the convenience of the people, still, in our inmost soul we feel deeply wronged at the return made for the kind and liberal spirit we have shown them. Rates of freight are often exorbitantly high and frequently changed. Often a larger bill is charged for a short distance than a long one, thus discriminating against places, and often higher rates are charged one individual than another, thus discriminating against persons. When we plant a crop we can only guess what it will cost to send it to market, for we are the slaves of those whom we created.

Where lies the remedy? For even in our own ranks there is a Babel of opinion. Some advocate new routes East, subsidized by Government, either rail or canal; others would have new roads made by private enterprise and trust to competition.

The first of these would require many years before they can afford the relief which we want now, and besides will surely develop into other Credit-Mobiliers. The second will only add one more link to the chain which now binds us hand and foot. I see no solution for this question but for Congress to avail itself of its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States, and for the States themselves to regulate the tariffs within their own boundaries. That this right is vested in the Government of the States and nation seems wholly clear. When a railroad is to be built, the line of which crosses my private property, and I do not wish to have this property mutilated, I frankly so inform the railroad. Government now steps in and very properly says: "This railroad is for the development of the State, and on the ground that the public good demands its construction, you must sell them your right of way and we will allow you a reasonable compensation therefor." Now, it seems clear to me that the same Government which can take my land for the public good and fix the price therefor, can say to this railroad, "The public good demands that you carry freights and persons at reasonable rates, which you henceforth must do, and we will decide what those rates shall be."

As well as any one I fully appreciate the difficulties which are in the way of a traffic fixed by law—I can easily see where it may sometimes work hardship and even actual wrong. But it is amazing, it seems to me preposterous, that disinterested men are not as competent as those interested to fix rates which shall be just to the railroads and the people. To rely on competition for relief will only bring renewed disappointment. Our past history shows that the rapid increase of railroads has only resulted in more gigantic combinations.

It will doubtless be difficult to induce our National Legislature and most of our State Legislatures to pass any such law which will be efficient, for there is no money in it. The propositions which will be most likely to meet with favor in those august bodies will be the building of new railroads, or digging vast canals, which will allow them the opportunity to spend $50,000,000 or $100,000,000, which we will at last have the producer's privilege of paying. When such amounts as that are to be expended, it is easy to advance a class of arguments which usually carry conviction to legislators. Besides these artificial highways nature has placed a most magnificent river right through the heart of the agricultural region of our country, reaching from the wheat fields of Minnesota to the sugar plantations of Louisiana, which, with a small expenditure, can be made capable of bearing on its bosom the products of a continent. Even now a single rapids, a sand-bar, and a most heartless towboat ring are all that seriously impede its navigation.

Matters of such importance as these should receive at your hands most patient investigation and careful consideration.

The clause of Article 6 of our Constitution which reads, "Any person interested in agricultural pursuits," is capable of such varied construction that much confusion and misunderstanding has resulted. During the infancy of the order, when members were few, our strength puny, and our chief aim simply social and educational, there was little danger in construing this clause liberally and admitting nearly all who would pay the fee and consent to join such a weak and unpopular institution. But now all these circumstances are changed. To be a Patron of Husbandry is no longer of doubtful propriety, but the proudest in the land are knocking at our doors. The order has become recognized as one of the great powers in the land, and the gates are besieged from ocean to ocean, by hordes of speculators, demagogues, small politicians, grain-buyers, cotton-factors, lawyers, who suddenly discover that they are "interested in agricultural pursuits." It is true that they are interested in "agricultural pursuits," but only as a hawk is interested in the sparrow.

You would do well to give this matter a most careful review, and by law determine the proper construction of the Constitution, so we may be able to keep our gates closed against those whose only interest consists in what they can make out of us. To have such admitted to our counsels can only result in evil and sow seeds of internal strife.

Art. 12 also demands most serious consideration to definitely decide what interpretation shall be put upon the word political. I am gratified that our members are substantially a unit in the opinion that the order should not, in any sense, become a political party. But, at the same time, there are questions most fundamentally affecting our material interests, which can only be reached through legislation. It seems imperative that such questions be discussed in the grange. Shall it be ruled that such questions are political in the meaning of the Constitution? The questions of transportation, taxation, finance, corruption in public places, are such as come home to the consciences and pockets of our members, and they wish to know whether they will be denied the privilege of canvassing them on the ground of politics. This body should clearly set forth an authoritative interpretation for the guidance of members.

I am gratified to be able to say that generally I have met with the most cordial co-operation of the officers and members, thus lightening a work which would have otherwise been herculean. I feel it my duty, however, to call your attention to one painful exception in the case of the Boston Grange. A grange was organized last summer in the City of Boston, Mass., by Deputy Abbott, composed of a class commonly known as middlemen, in direct violation of his instructions. This is a class of members never contemplated by the constitution. At the request of numerous members of the National Grange, and two members of the Executive Committee, the member, Mr. Saunders, being sick, the Master of the National Grange recalled the dispensation of the Boston Grange, and directed its return to Deputy Abbott. They refused to obey this demand, and have continued as a grange, thus proving themselves a revolutionary and dangerous element. The Master of the Massachusetts State Grange has countenanced and sustained their conduct, by directing the installation of their new officers and investing them with the annual word for 1874. Unless such defiance of authority is properly rebuked and punished, your executive officers will be powerless in the future, and anarchy will reign in the order.

Brothers and sisters, the future progress, preservation, and usefulness of our order depend largely upon our action at this session. Without doubt, this is the most important meeting of agriculturists ever held in any land. The responsibility resting upon us is enormous. The whole country, both within and without the gates, is searchingly watching our every act—the enemy to find a weak point to attack; our friends hoping and expecting much good to result. The agriculturists of the nation are now on trial. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has brought them together in council, and it remains for our acts to prove whether we have administrative, executive and business capacity equal to the occasion.

With patience in investigation, wisdom in enactment, firmness in execution, and justice in all and to all, we may place our order on an enduring basis, and confidently look to the future in the just expectation of seeing the agriculturists of the country intelligent, happy, prosperous, powerful, drawn together by a silken band encircling the whole land, and permeated all through with the kindest sentiments of fraternity.

The Secretary's report show that 8,000 subordinate Granges had been added during the year, but the increased membership could not be exactly told.

The Treasurer reported over $50,000 on hand.

The report of the Executive Committee, read by Mr. Saunders, the Chairman, was long, and full of facts and suggestions touching the welfare of the Order. It spoke of the newness of the Order, and the difficulty under which the Committee labored in collecting and collating such facts as might be used as lessons or warnings for the future. The continuance of secrecy was strenuously advised. The report rehearsed at full length the system of gathering crop and census statistics through the Granges, which, the committee declare, will soon be the most perfect ever adopted. The co-operative system is heartily indorsed, and it is confidently stated that, through stores, agencies, grain elevators, etc., the members of the Order have saved at least $8,000,000 during the past year. The basis of membership is discussed with some elaboration. The words "interested in agriculture," seem to satisfy the committee, as some of them have labored under the reproach of being gentleman farmers. They do not desire to restrict the membership to farmers. They profess to look at the question from a wider standpoint, and think the interests of the Order require, sometimes, the admission of persons not directly interested in the tillage of the soil. The report speaks at some length of the transportation question, and says there is and has been the greatest harmony between the committee and railroad officials. They express the opinion that it is in the highest degree unwise to wage war on the railroads. There should always subsist the best relations between them and the farmers, that the price of transferring products from the producer to the consumer may be reduced to the minimum. Railroad officials have always treated the members of the committee with the greatest consideration, where they have come in business contact or have had correspondence.

Committees were then appointed on each of the following subjects: Finance, auditing accounts, co-operation and transportation, good of the order, and business agencies.

The grange met with closed doors, the gatekeeper taking the pass-word.

SECOND DAY.

The actual business of the second day's session, so far as made public, amounted to very little. An appropriation of $5,000 was voted to the State Grange of Iowa, in consideration of the great expense incurred by that grange in relieving the wants of distressed brethren in Northwestern Iowa. Appropriations of $1,000 to Minnesota and $750 to Dakota were also made.

THIRD DAY.

The Committee on the Good of the Order made a partial report, one of the points being that the Constitution and by-laws of the grange be printed in all spoken languages as may be directed by the Executive Committee.

It was voted that no member could speak on any one subject more than once, and that the time be limited to five minutes.

The roll of States was called to give each an opportunity of presenting what business he desired.

Master A. B. Smedley, of Iowa, presented suggestions on business organizations, and stated that they had made a contract for the Werner Harvester for Iowa and the rest of the States, and had also entered into an arrangement with the State of Iowa for a seeding-machine, which it was reported might be used by all the States in the Union but one, as it was not available for cotton-planting. The whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the National Grange for action. Master M. D. Davis, of Kentucky, presented resolutions for some constitutional amedments which were appropriately referred.

Master S. F. Brown, of Michigan, presented a series of resolutions on constitutional amendments.

Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, member of the Executive Committee, presented a petition from the Grangers of Canada, asking for a dispensation to get the sixth and seventh degrees and establish a Dominion Grange. He also presented some documents in regard to the patent laws, which were referred.

Master Daniel Clarke, of Oregon, moved that Charleston be selected as the place of meeting for the Eighth Annual Grange, which motion prevailed with applause.

On motion of Past Master Wright, of California, Mr. Eben Thompson, Representative of Canada, was invited to make a report of the condition of things across the border, and the wants of the order in that Dominion. Mr. Thompson said that they had ten granges in Canada, some numbering over 100 members; that they wanted to establish a Dominion Grange, so that they might have a fixed headquarters for the order, and that their most earnest desire was to see the organization become international in its character.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions to be placed before the public as the sentiments of the National Grange. The committee consists of Wardlaw, of Florida; Hamilton, of California; Jones, of Arkansas; Maxwell, of Tennessee; Hinckley, of New York.

The various committees were announced by the Chair.

The grange then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

The call of States was continued. Master Hudson, of Kansas, presented a memorial regarding the establishment of a Territorial Government over the Indian Territory. Referred to the Committee on Commercial Relations.

Gen. Vaughan, of Massachusetts, presented a claim from Master Lewis, of Louisiana, also one from the National Deputy of the same State. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Master Chase, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution to have printed 500 copies of a complete list of members of the National Grange present with their wives, and their Post-Office address; also a list of committees appointed. Carried.

Master Porter, of Nebraska, moved a Committee on Statistical Crop Reports, and the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed such committee.

Several other resolutions were referred to the Committees on Resolutions, and Constitution and By-Laws.

The evening session was devoted to conferring the sixth degree on Masters of State Granges and their wives, they being the only persons entitled to receive it.

FIFTH DAY.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Ritual was postponed to the next annual session.

When the roll of States was called, California presented a resolution to have the bulletin of the granges printed and sent to the officers of all the State and subordinate granges.

Indiana presented a resolution on the currency, requesting that a petition be sent to Congress from the National Grange, which was appropriately referred.

Massachusetts presented a resolution for a constitutional amendment.

Minnesota offered a resolution to remove the headquarters of the National Grange to St. Louis. Referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Parsons, of Minnesota; Warden, of Florida; Hamilton, of California; Cotton, of Vermont; and Allen, of Missouri.

Col. William M. Grosvenor, Secretary of the Transportation Committee of the St. Louis Board of Trade, met the Transportation Committee of the National Grange by appointment in the afternoon, and had an extended conference.

Master Allis, of Massachusetts, submitted to the Convention a lengthy statement in regard to the Boston Grange, prepared by a Committee of that organization, in which they claim to be regularly organized, and ask to be recognized as a Grange, in full sympathy with the order.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Constitution and By-Laws. A great number of changes were recommended, mostly verbal, and not of special interest to the public. The by-laws have been so amended as to allow the National Grange to fix the compensation of its members. The by-laws have been also amended by adding Article 14, as follows:

"There may be established District Granges in the fifth degree, not to exceed one in each county, composed of Masters and Past Masters of subordinate Granges and their wives, who are Matrons, and such fourth-degree members may be elected thereto, after having been duly examined as to their proficiency in the work. These Granges shall have charge of the educational and business interests of the Order in their respective districts, and shall encourage, strengthen, and aid the subordinate Granges represented therein. Dispensations for such Granges shall issue from the State Grange, and under such regulations as the State Grange may adopt."

SIXTH DAY.

Master Taylor, of South Carolina, presented the report of the Committee on Commercial Relations. The committee cordially indorse the intention of the resolutions offered by Mr. Aiken, as to asking Congress to restrict the time and royalty allowed to patents, and recommend that seven years be fixed for the patentees to enjoy the sole benefit of the patent, and that they be allowed 25 per cent. upon the cost of production.

The following resolution accompanied the report: *Resolved*, That the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange be and are hereby appointed a committee, with instructions to memorialize Congress, at as early a day as practicable, on the subject of Patent laws, and ask that body to restrict protection to a maximum limit of five years, with a proviso of renewal based upon a profit of 25 per cent. above the cost of production.

The following communication was received:

Grand Master Adams and Gentlemen of the National Grange:

I have been requested by members of the National Board of Trade and of Congress to call your attention to the bill establishing Territorial Government over the so-called Indian Territory, and to ask that the bill may receive the approbation of your earnest consideration.

(Signed) JOHN J. MARTIN.

Your Committee have taken under consideration the request of brother Martin, in reference to a bill now before Congress in regard to establishing a Territorial Government over the so-called Indian Territory, and beg to be excused from further consideration of the matter, as they have no knowledge of the bill.

A partial report in regard to crop statistics, presented by the Committee on Good of the Order, was approved.

Master Adams presented as the Committee on Centennial Celebration, Messrs. Saunders, of Washington; Chambers, of Alabama; Hudson, of Kansas; Wright, of California; Chase, of New Hampshire; Brown, of Michigan; and Davis, of Kentucky.

SEVENTH DAY.

After the transaction of some minor business, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was received and adopted unanimously. It is as follows:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

First—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country, and mankind.

Second—We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials Unity; in non-essentials Liberty; in all things Charity."

Third—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-supporting; to diversify our crops, and plant no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in fleeces; to systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on the probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and generally acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, and moral, social and material advancement.

Fourth—For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most intimate relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are only for the benefit of producers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring those two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and that harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that "individual happiness depends upon the general prosperity," we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the chances in Nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tend to oppress people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per-cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges the practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

Fifth—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—National, State, or subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligation, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings; yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good of the greatest number; but we must always bear it in mind that no one, by becoming a grange member, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every grange member—that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness—protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong—in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

Sixth—Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes; but we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

Seventh—It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithfully and harmoniously labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South, instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. The memorial is signed by the Masters of State Granges of South and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, and was not only heartily approved by the Committee on Resolutions, but indorsed by every member of the National Grange.

EIGHTH DAY.

At the morning session E. R. Shankland, of Iowa, was re-elected as a member of the executive committee. Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, was elected Pomona, and Mrs. J. T. Moore, of Maryland, was elected Flora, the office having been declared vacant on account of the absence of Mrs. J. S. Abbott, of Iowa.

At noon 60 members and several ladies visited the merchant's union exchange, and witnessed the transaction of business.

The consideration of the report of the committee was resumed and completed. The committee presented a supplementary report, recommending the adoption of an additional by-law as follows:

Past Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed, and have served out the term for which elected.

Also an additional by-law, as follows:

[illegible] in office may be called to any meeting of the grange.

Also the following by law:

Subordinate granges may be consolidated in a mode and on such terms as State Granges may prescribe.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Hamilton, of California, offered a supplement to the by-laws, providing that the Master of the National Grange shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

Adopted and made part of the by-laws.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been determined to hold an exhibition of the industrial productions of the world at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Master of the National Grange, to represent the Patrons of Husbandry at such Exposition, and report to the National Grange at the next annual meeting.

Adopted. Messrs. Chambers, Hudson, Wright, Chase, Brown, and Davis were appointed.

Mr. Parsons, of Minnesota, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That amendments to the constitution of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry adopted at this session of the National Grange be immediately certified by the Secretary and Master, under seal of the National Grange, to the Secretaries of the several State granges for ratification. Said certificates shall set forth the fact of amendments adopted at the seventh annual session of the National Grange by a two-thirds vote.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of State granges be directed to lay the amendments before the State granges at the next meetings, for ratification, the amendments to be submitted to State granges as follows: The Secretary to prepare two copies for each State grange, numbering the amendments on the margin of each copy, so that the word "ratified" or "rejected" can be written opposite each amendment; amendments to be voted separately by granges, and "ratified" or "rejected" written opposite each amendment; copies to be certified under and by the secretary of the State grange, as copies submitted to the State grange; one copy to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the National grange, and the other reported to the Secretary of the National grange, to be filed in this office. In case three-fourths of the State granges approve any amendments, the Secretary of the National grange shall complete the constitution, embodying such amendments adopted, subject to the revision of the executive committee, and cause to be printed such number as the executive committee may direct.

Mr. Chase, of New Hampshire, submitted the following, which was adopted:

The Secretary of the National Grange shall send one copy of the proposed amendments to each member of the National Grange as soon as practicable.

Mr. Chambers, of Alabama, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Grange that the expression "interested in agricultural pursuits," in article 5 of the Constitution, means engaged in agricultural pursuits, and having no interest in conflict with our purposes.

The evening session was devoted to the installation of officers elected in the morning, exemplification of work on the sixth degree, and the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Boston Grange. The committee from the Boston Grange was present, and were heard on their side of the question, followed by an animated discussion of the whole subject.

Expenditures of the United States Government for Eight Years.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has made out the following statement of money expended by the general Government on public works in the several States and Territories from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1873:

State and Territory.	Public works, 1865 to 1873.	Railroads, canals, and wagon roads, [illegible] to 1873.	*Total.*
Maine	$3,030,500	$137,000	$3,167,500
N'w Hampshire	1,285,285	......	1,285,285
Vermont	209,256	......	209,256
Massachusetts	6,074,197	......	6,074,197
Rhode Island	880,211	......	880,211
Connecticut	676,724	......	676,724
New York	15,688,222	3,500	15,691,722
New Jersey	374,595	......	374,595
Pennsylvania	3,574,564	......	3,574,564
Delaware	794,731	450,000	1,244,731
Maryland	757,204	1,051,990	1,809,194
District of Columbia	14,882,906	297,418	[illegible]
Virginia	1,008,059	57,528	[illegible]
West Virginia	5,094	......	5,094
North Carolina	603,413	205,000	808,413
South Carolina	782,054	9,961	792,015
Georgia	264,178	......	264,178
Florida	1,977,412	[illegible]	2,207,456
Alabama	304,874	873,872	1,178,747
Mississippi	136,505	994,936	1,131,441
Louisiana	2,466,978	296,966	2,763,944
Texas	240,209	......	240,209
Arkansas	49,103	573,390	622,494
Missouri	495,370	1,049,800	1,545,171
Kentucky	24,417	1,183,511	1,207,928
Tennessee	446,075	5,000	451,826
Ohio	1,080,978	2,102,989	3,183,967
Indiana	647,384	1,751,271	2,398,626
Illinois	8,638,177	747,879	9,386,057
Michigan	3,681,997	1,330,024	5,012,021
Wisconsin	1,781,165	422,508	2,203,673
Iowa	2,544,560	84,226	2,628,787
Minnesota	840,481	562,775	1,373,257
Kansas	60,497	2,423,564	2,483,061
Nebraska	245,000	174,826	419,826
Nevada	419,281	3,399	422,681
California	5,873,461	2,506,533	8,379,996
Oregon	868,876	191,293	1,060,169
Territories—			
Arizona	......	246,415	246,415
Colorado	39,400	13,820	53,226
Idaho	49,783	86,550	137,233
Indian	......	7,920	7,920
Montana	41,575	......	41,575
New Mexico	17,996	217,072	235,068
Utah	......	7,943	7,943
Washington	66,112	148,990	215,102
Wyoming	37,454	40,000	77,454
Maine & Mass.	10,000	......	10,000
Conn. & N. J.	23,499	......	23,499
Md. and Va.	180,845	......	180,845
La. and Ark.	95,000	......	95,000
Wis. and Mich.	50,000	......	50,000
Utah, Nev. and Cal.	......	34,267,704	34,267,704
Utah, Neb. and Wyoming	......	34,350,703	34,350,703
Kansas & Col.	......	7,766,212	7,766,212
Iowa and Neb.	......	2,182,703	2,182,703
Miscellaneous	18,082,524	5,299,069	23,381,593
Total	$409,294,504	$404,705,165	$807,999,664

Fish Diet.

Those nations who eat fish with one meal, each day, are undoubtedly the most active in intellect, and the most capable of brain labor without exhaustion or fatigue. Not only is such phosphatic food conducive to the activity of the brain, but it promotes fecundity, and increases the ability to endure cold, fatigue, etc.; and while the facilities for obtaining it are constantly increasing, it would be well for the rising generation were they made to partake of and realize it as second only in many respects to the staff of life; and the husband and father who occasionally takes half a day from his legitimate business to fill his basket with delicious fish, should not be considered as a mere "sportsman," but a "good provider" for his family of those things which are of vital utility.—*Herald of Health.*

How Many Figs They Care.

The trade in dried fis, which has always had its seat at Marseilles, has increased in an extraordinary manner during the last ten years. Not satisfied with obtaining supplies from the departments of the Bouches-du-Rhone and the Var, the fruit of which enjoys such great reputation in Paris, the trade of Marseilles also receives a considerable quantity of figs from abroad. In 1862 the importation amounted to 2,421 tons; that quantity had increased in 1872 to 6,686 tons, of which 4,010 were received from Italy, and 2,016 from Algeria; Turkey also contributed 459 tons and Spain 178.

THE construction of the proposed Darien Canal will cost $60,000,000.

A Case of Somnambulism.

Altogether the most interesting case of somnambulism on record is that of a young ecclesiastic, the narrative of which, from the immediate communication of an Archbishop of Bordeaux, is given under the head of somnambulism in the "French Encyclopedia." This young ecclesiastic, when the Archbishop was at the seminary, used to rise every night, and write sermons or pieces of music. To study his condition, the Archbishop betook himself several nights to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations:

The young man used to rise, to take paper, and write. Before he wrote music he would take a stick and rule the lines with it; he wrote the notes, together with the words corresponding with them, with perfect correctness, or, when he had written the words too wide, he altered them. The notes that were to be black he filled in after he had completed the whole. After completing a sermon, he read it aloud from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him, he erased it and wrote the amended passage correctly over the other. To ascertain whether he used his eyes, the Archbishop interposed a sheet of pasteboard between the writing and his face. He took not the least notice, but went on writing as before. The limitation of his perceptions to what he was thinking about was very curious. A bit of aniseed cake that he sought for he ate approvingly; but when on another occasion a piece of the same cake was put into his mouth, he spit it out without observation. The following instance of the dependence of his perceptions upon, or rather their subordination to, his preconceived ideas, is truly wonderful. It is to be observed that he always knew when his pen had ink in it. Likewise, if they adroitly changed his papers when he was writing, he knew if the sheet substituted was of a different size from the former, and appeared embarrassed in that case; but if the fresh sheet of paper which was substituted for that written on was exactly of the same size as the former, he appeared not to be aware of the change; and he would continue to read off his composition from the blank sheet of paper as fluently as when the manuscript itself lay before him; nay, more, he would continue his corrections and introduce the amended passage, writing it upon exactly the place on the blank sheet which it would have occupied on the written page.

Sensation of Starving.

For the first two days through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing, his sufferings are, perhaps, more acute than in the remaining stages—he feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach, night and day. The mind runs upon beef, bread and other substantials, but still, in a great measure, the body retains its strength. On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by a nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with loss of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the earlier stages. Should he chance to obtain a morsel or two of food, he swallows it with a wolfish avidity, but five minutes afterward his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a living lobster, which is clawing and feeding upon the very foundation of his existence. On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated; his color is ashy pale, and his eye wild, glassy, cannibalish. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go with it in quest of food; the legs, from very weakness, refuse. The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy—the ghosts of the well-remembered dinners pass in hideous processions through the mind. The seventh day comes, bringing increased lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms hang lifelessly, the legs drag heavily. The desire for food is still left, to a degree, but it must be brought, not sought. The miserable remnant of life which still hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne; yet his inherent love of existence induces a desire still to preserve it, if it can be saved without a tax upon bodily exertion. The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his weary limbs cannot sustain him a mile, the next he is endowed with unnatural strength, and if there be a certainty of relief before him, dashes bravely and strongly forward, wondering whence proceeds this new and sudden impulse.

How the Siamese Twins Got Their Wives.

Much speculation has always been rife as to how the twins courted, and finally became joined in the bonds of Hymen. It happened that they were traveling through the South, and stopped at the town of Traphill, in Wilkes county, N. C. The country in this locality being very romantic, and the land good, the twins determined to settle, and accordingly engaged in business in the village, being excellent traders, and their novel condition soon attracted many persons to them; among these a farmer named Yates, who lived in the immediate vicinity, and was possessed of two bouncing daughters. Chang and Eng looked upon these women tenderly, and evinced great affection for them, and, like ordinary young folks, made numerous calls at the residence of their bewitchers, and there being a pair of them all around, a match was soon made, and the four were two (or one). These wives always displayed great affection for their liege lords, and manifested the usual jealousies common to the human family. From this double union there were some twenty-two children born. Mrs. Chang presented her husband with some nine or ten, and of these but two were boys, while in the Eng family the daughters were proportionately outnumbered. The offspring, contrary to the general opinion and preceding statements, with few exceptions, were healthy, robust children.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

A YOUNG student wants us to tell him if W-o-r-c-e-s-t-e-r spells Wooster, why R-o-c-h-e-s-t-e-r don't spell Rooster.

A Horrible Death.

The San Domingo, California, *World* tells of the singular death of a Chinaman there a few days since.

Our readers know that the abalone meat is a prized delicacy of the Chinaman, and that the shell of the abalone, when properly polished is one of the most fancied and beautiful things in nature. The abalones are generally sought lower down the coast, but are also found in the neighborhood of San Diego. Day before yesterday, Fung Chou, a professional fisherman, residing near Roseville, known among Americans by the nickname of "Chowder," started out to the Coronades in his boat to hunt for abalones. Of course his movements can only be surmised by the event. The supposition is that he moored his boat and began his quest. The Coronades are quite abrupt in their formation—precipitous, but occasionally broken. "Chowder" saw an enormous abalone in a cleft of of the rock, in a place covered with water when the tide was in, and, throwing himself on his stomach, he dropped over the ledge to wrench the delicacy from its fastness. Abalones are univalvular, and if, in detaching one from the rock, to which it can fix itself almost immovably, one happens not to wrench it loose at once, it often closes its single shell on the rock, prisoning the spoiling hand and causing inexpressible agony.

This was poor "Chowder's" fate. As his evil star would have it, the abalone was unusually large, and the poor Chinaman, unable to release himself, must have early realized that he was doomed. From his position leaning over the rock, he could not brace himself, or obtain any leverage by which, at the sacrifice of his hand, if need be, he could tear himself free. We can imagine the agony suffered by the poor wretch as he waited long hours for the rising of the tide, which should end his misery by death. The actual pain endured must have been unspeakable, and no help was nearer than 18 miles. The inexorable waters, however, shortly did their work. There came a time when the poor Chinaman could strain no longer, and when the briny flood sucked from his lungs the breath of life. When, yesterday, Chowder's body was recovered by a brother Celestial, his dead hand was still clutched in the remorseless grasp of the abalone, which had so terribly avenged the invasion of his rocky home. The agony the poor fellow had endured was imprinted on his face.

* * *

Mrs. Chief Justice.

Mr. Waite is a member of the Episcopal Church at Toledo. Judge Swayne and family and Judge Field and family also attend the same church. Of course we ladies are interested in Mrs. Waite, and the accounts are not so favorable as those we have of the husband. She is reported to be extravagantly fond of dress and society. She is not handsome, but that will not make much difference here unless she puts on airs, and then she will be upbraided for that over which she can least help herself, beauty of person. I had the pleasure of being introduced to Judge Waite a year ago, when he returned from Geneva. He is a rather short, stout man, with features which are by no means handsome, the mouth being especially large, but the moment I looked at him I took this diagnosis: Here is a man who is above the men you usually meet in society, and if you wish to make yourself agreeable to him you must affect the superiority you are not conscious of possessing. He will make an excuse to leave you in five minutes if you can't say something worth listening to.

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ATTEST: J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 26, 1874. No. 9.

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Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

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WATERLOO. S. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon. Office over Case Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D B. Koether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

J. B. Casebeer, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana. Office, first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over Sprott & So.'s shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

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Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near at ——, FortWayne Ind.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time
J. H. BREENS.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion

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J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter should give township and section.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

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House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage

PAINTERS,

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27, 73.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

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Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Order for custom work promptly attended to.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 26 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	Ex
	10 50 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	4
	11 25	Louisville	5 40	1 35pm
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 50
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 48	12 55
9 08	11 45	N. Manchest'r	5 50	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 06	10
1 45 am	1 45	Auburn	3 55	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 15	9
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
JNA. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Jan, 4, 1874.

Going South.			Going North	
12 00 m	2 2 p.m	Fort Wayn	3 40	10 10am
12 28pm	2 46	Ferguson's	3 15	10 05
12 42	3 00	Sheldon	3 00	9 50
12 55	3 10	Ossian	2 49	9 40
1 30	3 40	Bluffton	2 15	9 05
1 50	4 00	W. Crossing	1 50	8 42
2 02	4 11	Keystone	1 38	8 30
2 11	4 19	Montpelier	1 30	8 20
2 35	4 42	Hartford	1 08	7 54
3 16	5 25	Royerton	12 30	7 15
3 30	5 38	Muncie	12 15pm	7 00
3 46		McCowan's	11 58	
4 15		N. C. Junc	11 30	
4 25		New Castle	11 20	
5 02		Cam. City	10 49	
5 07		Milton	10 44	
5 20		Beesons	10 32	
5 25		Connersville	10 20	
7 50	7 50	Indianapolis	9 15	
9 00		Cincinnati	7 15am	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A.M	6,00 A.M	10,00 A.M	2,15 P.M
Rochester	"	7,30 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P.M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P.M	4,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line lv	10,10 "	6,00 A.M	9,30 "	10,45 "
Forest	11,28 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,50 "
Lima	12,30P.M	8,55 "	10,40 "	1,05 A.M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,30 "	1,30 A.M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P.M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTS
Chicago	5,15 A.M	9,20 A.M.	5,35 A.M.	10,20 P.M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P.M.	9,10 "	2,23 A.M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P.M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,30 "
Lima	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A.M	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,48 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 15 A.M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,20 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,27 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,40 "	1,58 P.M
Alliance	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P.M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,30 a.m	11,45 A.M.	7,10 .

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne Dep	10 25		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 46		5 40
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p.m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	11 30		
Bankers	2 06	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 26	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	1 10	7 10	
Bankers	1 36	7 35	
Ar Angola		8 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 27		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

WM.A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p.m.	x 2:25 a.m.	7:45 p.m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p.m
Sedan			6:30 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:55 "	6:50 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a.m	7:05 "

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Co-operation Among Farmers.

At the meeting of the Illinois farmers at Decatur, last Thursday, a paper was read by Mr. Creighton on the question of co-operation among farmers, which contains some new and excellent points. We extract the following:

The present system of buying and selling renders the farmer entirely helpless. The buyer and seller both have him in their power, and each considers him legitimate prey. In the spring he plows his field and plants his seed. From daylight until dark he labors; from early spring until the last ear of corn is harvested in winter, July's scorching sun and December's freezing storm alike find him at his daily toil. And, when the fruits of his year's labor are ready for market, does he—yea, can he—count the capital he has invested in his farm, in his team, and in his tools; the expenses of keeping up repairs, and reasonable wages for his labor, and say: "This or that cost me so much, and, to get pay for my labor and interest on my investment, I must have so much for corn and so much for pork? He who eats bread and meat must pay the cost of production." Does he say that? Can he say it? No. He does not pretend to put a price on his own labor. He simply goes to the buyer, the dealer, the speculator—not the consumer—with the product of his year's labor in his open hand, and humbly says, "Here it is; what will you give me for it? Here is the cream of the soil I have labored years and lived hard to buy. I and my wife and children have toiled like slaves to produce it. Here it is;" and as humbly accepts what the buyer may choose to offer as the veriest beggar would receive a penny, though the price be not sufficient to pay fifty cents a day for the labor of producing it.

But when he goes to the agent or merchant the scene is changed. From the smallest to the largest article of merchandise the farmer asks, "What will you take?" The dealer fixes a price, and says, "I must have my money back, with profit." If the farmer does not see fit to pay the price just then, the merchant puts his goods back on the shelf until the farmer is compelled to have them and accepts his terms.

The consequences of this system are that the farmer is hard-pressed; farming does not pay expenses and leave anything to support the farmer's family; debts accumulate against him; mortgages are piled upon his land; with his meagre income his taxes prove a heavy burden; he is not able to spare the time and means to educate his children; has no leisure for enjoyment or self-culture; and is deprived of all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life.

He has vainly tried to remedy this by increased hours of labor, by tilling more acres of land, by taxing himself and his soil to their utmost capacity to produce more bushels of grain and more pounds of meat. But, alas! the more he produces the less he realizes on it.

These and other abuses have driven us to the wall. We now stop and think, and resolve to organize for self-protection. It is obvious that there must be a change and, in my judgment, if pecuniary benefit is to be obtained by organization, it must be, to a very great degree, through co-operation in buying and selling. The first question that will suggest itself to the mind of a prudent man probably will be: Is it practical? Can we adopt a plan of co-operation in buying and selling that will bring us some relief? Can we so arrange it as to buy for less and sell for more? I think we can. I think it is practical. We must buy directly of the manufacturer, and sell as nearly as possible to the consumer. When we are once thoroughly organized in a large district, say the State of Illinois, we can easily make our wants known to the manufacturer and wholesale dealer, who would be glad to secure our trade through any channel that would give them access to us. They will not persist in selling their machinery to agents, who have no use for it, when they can reach directly the hand for which it was made.

◆

Hon. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, in a speech in the United States Senate, on the 20th ult, on the currency and specie payment, pertinently remarked:

"It is a notorious fact that the cultivation of the soil in this country is not remunerative. It is a notorious fact that its profits are year by year absorbed by others than the tillers of the soil. It is a notorious fact that the price paid for the use of money is and has been for years so exorbitant as to make it rather a burden than an aid to the producer. It is a notorious fact that wealth disseminates itself less and less, and that the power of concentrated money is fast becoming so measureless that, like Omnipotence, it has but to speak and it is done; but to will, and values expand and diminish according to its will; but to stretch forth its arm and the wheels of industry stand still. And I verily believe if this system of finance, unaltered, unmodified, with its rigidity of volume, with its non-elasticity, with the ability therefore of capitalists to control it, is to continue; the day is not remote when concentrated money will dictate the profits on every industry and enterprise of this country; will hold in its own hands the material interests, if not the private rights and personal liberties of the citizens; will dictate the legislation that is to be had in both wings of this capitol, as it does now in some of the States, and will in no small degree become the arbiter of this experiment of representative government.

◆

An Educated Dog.

There are few travelers on the Harlem Railroad who have not heard of the educated dog at Scarsdale depot. His name is Knapp. He is the property of Mr. George Ullman, the station master. Knapp is a shepherd dog, about two feet high, and is covered with a dark-brown shaggy coat of fine hair. He was born in the Scotch Highlands nearly four years ago. In his infancy Knapp was imported at considerable trouble by a gentleman of Scarsdale, who, being suddenly called to Europe shortly afterward, gave him to Mr. Ullman. Noticing genius and intelligence in Knapp, Mr. Ullman began to train him. Now Knapp can perform many wonderful feats. He has been taught to assist his master in the performance of his duties around the depot. Knapp has learned to tell by the clock when a train is due; and at night when the hands point to the proper hour, Knapp takes a lantern in his mouth and stands on the platform with the light guiding the engineer to the stopping place. Knapp knows an express train from a mail train, and a mail train from a way train. In day time when an express train approaches the station and the track is clear Knapp shows a white flag, which signifies all is well.

Not many days ago Knapp appeared with the white flag as the express train hove in sight, but seeing two small children going down the wagon road ignorant of the approach of any train, he saw that the children would reach the crossing simultaneously with the train. Knapp dropped the white flag and seizing the red flag in his mouth, he darted toward the crossing. The engineer saw the red flag and shut off steam before the animal reached the children. Arrived at the crossing he stood there and prevented the train from passing until the children were safely over the track, then he laid the flag down and the train went on.

On another occasion Knapp snatched a child from in front of a way train just as it was stopping at the depot. The child's clothes were torn by the wheels of the locomotive, so narrowly had it escaped death.

Knapp consults the clock every day for the arrival of the mail trains. A few moments before the mail is due Knapp stations himself at the mail rack, and when the bag is thrown from the car he carries it to the Post Office, and if it contains any letters for his master he takes them back to him.

When freight trains begin to switch cars at the depot Knapp always takes a red flag and trots up or down the track, as the case may be, and flags any train that heaves in sight. Knapp always keeps his position faithfully until called in by signals, just as any other flagman is. Engineers all know Knapp, and faithfully act upon his signals. After the departure of freight trains Knapp often walks down the track and carefully examines the switches to see that the brakemen have left them all right. Satisfied that no blunders have been made, he walks back to the depot, and if the clock shows him that he has a few leisure moments he signifies to his master a desire for a pipe. Mr. Ullman has taught him to smoke, and he always keeps Knapp's pipe ready for lighting when he calls for it. The pipe being lighted, the animal sits on a chair and smokes with as much apparent ease and comfort as his master.

Mr. Ullman is a good musician.—He has a piano in the ladies' room of the depot, and often performs on it. Knapp has been taught to sing or whine the tunes which Mr. Ullman plays. The dog often perches himself on a chair beside his master with his fore feet on the piano frame, and accurately turns the sheets of music with his tongue. Knapp can waltz, dance a schottische or a polka as well as any one can on four legs.

Of late some of the mischievous brakemen have thrown snow balls at Knapp just as the trains started, or have made ugly faces or stamped their feet at him. He seemingly took no notice of these insults, but on Monday one of the brakemen went into the depot to get a drink of water. When he started out Knapp stood in the door and would not allow him to move. He made a movement as though about to administer a kick, and Knapp opened his mouth and uttered a growl, which convinced the brakeman that such a proceeding would be dangerous.—Knapp kept his prisoner in the room until the train had gone so far that the brakeman couldn't catch it, and then releasing him, Knapp walked away as unconcernedly as though nothing had happened.

Since that time the brakemen have been exceedingly civil to Knapp, but he treats them with lofty indifference.

◆

INDIANA NEWS.

From three to five cents a pound is all that is offered for the tobacco crop in Pike county.

A thirty-two year old Washington, Daviess county, cow recently gave birth to twin calves.

The revival in the Christian Church in Remmington, Jasper county, resulted in 70 accessions, many of whom were heads of families.

A singular disease is decimating the cattle in Tippecanoe county. Veterinary surgeons denominate it a species of St. Anthony's fire.

An interesting old-fashioned Methodist revival was inaugurated at Medora, Jackson county, three weeks ago last Sunday, and is still progressing with unabated furor. So far the meetings have resulted in 102 conversions.

The cattle are taken with an intolerable itching, and in their agony frequently rub the skin off their bodies. Where the skin comes off a greenish fluid comes from the pores, which after death emits a most offensive smell. In a few hours after being attacked the cattle commence jerking in the muscles and limbs, and finally lay down and die, although retaining their appetites to the very last. As yet there has been no remedy found that will cure the malady.

◆

Don't Do It.

Don't strain your voice scolding your children. The little wretches won't appreciate your sacrifice.

Don't judge from appearances. Butchers are heavy men, yet they often weigh light.

Don't abuse a large, muscular man. Remember that God made him.

Don't imagine that wood haulers are the only men who sell short cords. Jones bought a clothes line by the yard last week.

Don't fail to provide new amusements for your children. Remember that the poor things can't play "button" until the style changes.

Don't attempt to reach Heaven by the way of St. Louis. The route from that point has not been surveyed.

Don't censure the school teacher because your child doesn't learn rapidly. You can't stock a tanyard with a shoe string.

Don't spend all your money in the study of astronomy. You can't always "see stars" at the theatre.

Don't look as innocent as a lamb in the presence of your pastor. He knows all the old—sheep in his flock.

Don't rely wholly on the Lord's prayer. Try one of your own occasionally.

Don't boast of your wealth. "Coal-oil Johnny" cou'd double discount you in his palmy days.

Don't wear a smile continually. Second hand garments do not always fit.—*Pharos.*

◆

The Ohio Grange met in Convention at Xenia yesterday, commencing a protracted meeting. Five hundred and fifty-five Masters of Granges were present. There are about six hundred Granges in Ohio, which include a membership of not far from thirty thousand. As the manufacturing interests of Ohio are so considerable, the grange movement is not so commanding in that State as in the North-west and north-west. But its importance, which cannot easily be over estimated, is patent from the following it has even in this State. When nearly one thousand, representatives of a cause of such fundamental importance to society and to our National prosperity as is this, assemble themselves together and deliberate, the fact is not without significance; and if they deliberate and act wisely, the grange movement will prove to be of great public advantage.

HOW THEY [illegible] A STRANGER.

A stranger from the mountains came slowly riding down,
And stopped to get his dinner in Montezuma town,
And his rough-haired, cow-hocked, played-out, tired and hungry-looking steed,
He sent out to the stable to recuperate with feed.

It wasn't such a fancy horse—his joints were very large,
And his legs hung out each side of him like oars upon a barge,
And the stranger who came riding that nag to Montezuma,
Had no exalted opinion of his qualities, I presume.

But when they went to chaffing him—those sports across the Range—
That he should get his dander up is nothing very strange,
And when they talked of betting that they had a colt "right thar"
That could beat his horse, he bridled up with "Gentlemen, I'll swear,
"Altho' I don't much keer to run, I never let a banter
Slip me while I have horseflesh that can walk or trot or canter,
So if you've got a [illegible], [illegible] you in,
And I'll try to make it lively, even if nary a red I win."

Then like wild-fire spread the rumor, throughout that mining town,
That they'd caught a "greeny" napping, and would do him up so brown,
That 'twould make his head swim, maybe, for they entertained no doubt
Of their open-and-shut ability to clean that stranger out.

From fifty-dollar greenbacks down to Montezuma scrip
They staked their money lively, with a reckless "let her rip,"
And they gathered up their bronchos and every nag they had,
For they wanted to wax that stranger and his horse almighty bad.

Then straightway that stranger started with those citizens *en masse*,
To find a level spot of ground all covered o'er with grass.
For said he, "I reckon we mout as well just let the critters go,
There's no waitin' any longer, for it muchly looks like snow."

The rivals in that scrub lit out; the stranger got the lead;
And the "ornery" horse developed extraordinary speed,
He got away right easy with those Montezuma nags,
And that stranger smiled serenely as he pocketed their rags.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Let me try to lift the curtain
Hiding other hearts from view,
You complain, but are you certain
That the fault is not with you?

In the summer sunny hours,
Sitting in your quiet room,
Can you wonder if the flowers
Breathe for you no sweet perfume?

You must go to them, and stooping,
Cull the blossoms where they live;
On your bosom gently drooping,
All their treasure they will give.

Fairly sought, some point of contact
There must be with every mind;
And perchance the closest compact
Where we least expect to find.

Closed the heart-door of thy brother,
All its treasures long concealed,
One key fails, then try another,
Soon the rusty lock shall yield.

Seldom can the heart be lonely,
If it seek a lonlier still,
Self-forgetting, seeking only
Emptier cups of love to fill.

JAKE'S LUCK.

"Whatever will Mr. Squimps say? Oh, girls, to think of it—poor, washed-out Amanda Liza, with her check aprons and faded calicoes—to think of her turning out an heiress! Whew! it takes my breath away. What'll Jake do now, I wonder?"

Miss Jennie Smith was an acknowledged leader in the Squimps academy. She had maintained her rotund person and round, good-natured face in spite of sour bread and scant rations. We thin and starveling girls looked up to her as a star of the first magnitude. We clustered around her in high conclave, as she sat on a desk in the school-room during the temporary absence of our worthy preceptor.

"Oh, she'll never think of Jake again," cried a sharp-faced girl in the corner.

"I'll bet she will," rejoined Miss Smith, slapping her hand energetically on her old grammar. Miss Smith had "big brothers," which may partly account for the vim with which she was wont to express herself. "But, oh, don't I wish it was me! To think that Amanda Liza, that I used to lend my old collars to——"

"Young ladies, Miss Bimm!" cried a warning voice; whereat Jennie, with more haste than dignity, abandoned her lofty position, and there was a general stampede for seats as Miss Bimm, the head teacher came sailing in, followed by Mr. Squimps, the principal, black, tall and solemn as the shadow of a lamp-post. Now for stricter rules, longer lectures on propriety, and a general surveillance founded on "certain recent occurrences."

What would Mr. Squimps say? Ay, to be sure that was always a question of importance, and Mr. Squimps always said a good deal. Here was an especial theme for his eloquence; for the case of poor Amanda Liza, who had been his handmaiden for ten years, cuffed and cornered, making no sign, and at last turning out to have relations of her own and a heap of money, and leaving his establishment "for good and all" in his absence, was a leetle too much for human nature, as he declared. For Mr. Squimps did not disdain to descend to "familiar colloquialisms" once in a while as a relief from the high mental strain of too much Latin and lexicon.

Mr. Squimps should have been a public speaker—so his wife declared, so all his friends affirmed—only the trouble was he would never have known when to stop. There was no "cork up" to him, the girls declared. Once given a little scope, a small vexation, an accidental jarring of his arrangements, and Mr. Squimps flowed out into limitless rivers of rhetoric. He argued his point down to the last whittle, wound up splendidly, touched up his side-whiskers, looked round for applause, turned over [illegible], and before you knew it, began again.

This was a splendid opening, this of Amanda Liza's—a girl whom he had taken out of "pure" charity when her parents died of fever, a girl whom he had educated, brought up in his very family, [illegible]—Mr. Squimps felt [illegible] on this occasion of all [illegible] trade necessary for an [illegible].

"[illegible] Mr. Squimps like a father to [illegible] too," cried Mrs. Squimps, elevating her shriveled little hands.

Mrs. Squimps was a small wrinkled lady, rustling about of an afternoon in a [illegible] voluminous silk, so little, so shriveled she seemed to rattle in it as she walked, like a withered kernel in a walnut shell. She had had the benefit of Mr. Squimps' eloquence the greater part of her life, and was much like a worn out text—thin and thumbed and faded.

The good lady was humbly aware of her deficiencies. A mere bit of quartz, she did not attempt to shine even in her husband's refulgence. All real authority in her department was delegated to Miss Bimm, who carried things with an air, taught the "higher branches," and took the lead.

Mrs. Squimps meekly took the kitchen, eminently fitter, as her husband declared for that department, which was the foundation of all others. The foundation prepared under Mrs. Squimps' supervision was not very substantial. But elegance was the aim, gentility the law, at the academy, as Mr. Squimps observed, and no one asked twice for the same dish. An army of hungry girls, he remarked privately to Mrs. Squimps, would devour all before them unless properly restrained. Under this aspect sour bread and chill pancakes were judicious.

Amanda Liza, the girl about whom we were all just now in a furore, had assisted Mrs. Squimps and the maids in the kitchen of a morning, likewise of an evening; between these she generally sandwiched the thin hour of study which was denominated her "education." She was a slim, drooping-eyed little thing, who never spoken up for herself; and if Jake hadn't spoken up for her once in a while, I think she would scarcely have held her own even under Mrs. Squimps' motherly sway.

"Old Jake," as we called him, was a black-eyed, ragged lad of eighteen, the factotum of the school, general fag, boot-black and boy-of-all-work to the establishment, with an occasional elevation to coachman. Jake was subject to a state of chronic outbreak, restive, forgetful of rules, and "dreadful sassy," the maids declared. But Jake had his ideal, and that ideal was "Miss Manda Liza." Her pale, patient face, her soft quiet voice, were potent with him. The girl was really poorer than Jake, lower in the scale, and with no apparent chance of rising from her bondage, but she recited with the young ladies, and it was Jake's high ambition to help her through with her chores and get her into class. Jake's guardianship of the girl was an accepted fact, in the school and village round about. No boy dared play any tricks on Amanda Liza.

"Just you wait till I get my luck, an' I'll teach you!" was Jake's admonition, accompanied with a clinching of his sturdy fist, that ably seconded the argument.

The girl took it all very quietly in her gentle way, and seemed to have a kindly regard for Jake—mending his coat occasionally or darning his stockings—a thing Jake gallantly declared "she shouldn't do never again; he wouldn't have no ladies waitin' on him."

Ladies! The girls used to nudge each other and smile; but for all that they were very good to Amanda Liza, whose faded dress and meek ways set her apart from the noisy youthfulness of the rest of us. We never begrudged the extra polish which Jake, in his capacity of bootblack, bestowed upon her shoes, and we did not laugh when those same shoes made their appearance one day adorned with a resplendent pair of steel buckles, which were afterwards discovered to be extracted from the coachman's rig in which Jake occasionally did duty, and to which, I am sorry to add, he was ignominiously obliged to restore them.

Occasionally, on some rare holiday, we girls had the privilege of a drive out into the country, when the Squimpses' superannuated sorrel, covered with an elaborate netting to conceal its deficiencies, and pricking up its tasseled ears with quite a show of spirit, would set off on a brisk trot, animated, no doubt, by the prospect of a grassy nibble along the road. Gay times were those. Jake was at his jolliest, and we all—old Dobbin included—forgot our "short commons" and long lectures, and grew hilarious together. Even poor Amanda Liza, quietly stowed away in the back seat, brightened up in the sunlight, and was meekly merry. Once, I remember, old Dobbin cantered along so friskily that he upset the whole party on a mossy bit of rising ground, and whisking his long tail facetiously, quietly betook himself to pasture, while we picked ourselves up as best we could.

"We might have had worse luck," said Jake, as he plucked Amanda Liza out of the heap, shook her out, and wiped the dust from her black apron, leaving the rest of the party to look after themselves. Which we did, scolding and laughing by turns, and giving, quite by accident, the front seat beside Jake to Amanda Liza the rest of the way. Ah! the twilight that summer evening was warm and mellow, the fields were gilded, the meadows fragrant, and we heard a refrain of the grand eternal poem on the jolting seat of the old wagon, though Jake was silent the rest of the way, looking furtively now and then at the girl beside him, and being very attentive to old Dobbin. Poor Jake! Amanda Liza had shot up clean out of his reach since then, and what we wanted to know was whether the girl would remember him now in the days of her elevation.

A wealthy uncle, a splendid home, and money on her own account—ah! no wonder we had not seen Amanda since.

"They touched her off like a skyrocket, and she vanished," said Jake, ruefully.

Had she vanished for good? Then poetical justice was a myth, and Amanda's patched shoes and faded dresses were not more worthless than she. We waited. We watched the windows furtively. We pricked up our ears at every ring of the door-bell, but weeks passed, and the golden coach-and-six in which our Cinderella was to arrive did not rattle up the drive to the Squimps Academy.

I think we had almost given it up, and Amanda Liza's base forgetfulness and ingratitude were becoming an old story, when one day at noon Jake came rushing in among us, hot and shining, and holding between his thumb and forefinger a dainty billet. He looked like an embodied "hurrah" at that moment.

But, to tell the truth, Jake could not quite make out the writing, for with all his "opportunities," as our worthy principal designated his vicinage to wisdom and learning in the capacity of shoeblack, the lad was unable to decipher manuscript, and hadn't the patience," he declared.

Jennie Smith read the letter for him amid the general applause. 'Justice and righteousness had triumphed,' it appeared, and Amanda Liza had proved herself a "regular brick," as Jennie, with beaming eyes, observed, handing back the precious scrap of paper to Jake, who carefully wrapped it in his ragged handkerchief. The letter contained a brief invitation to the lad, urging him to come and see his old friend—a day was appointed for the visit, and the street and number where she was to be found were written out in a schoolgirl hand. A fashionable and wealthy quarter of the city where Jake was not likely to be very familiar.

Jake set himself to work without loss of time, about blacking his boots, albeit the appointed day was somewhat about a week ahead. But it would take a deal of fixing, he explained confidentially, to get ready, and he hadn't much to fix with. Jake's normal condition was not that of a dandy, certainly. He could only, as a general thing, be lured by the prospect of a drive to "red himself up," as Mrs. Squimps said. To be ragged and let alone was his heaven. But this time he arose to the greatness of the occasion—he brushed and scoured, washed out his sole white shirt, dusted and straightened his battered old hat, and mended his trousers.

Deeply interested in Jake's fortunes, we watched the proceedings.

"But, Jake," said Jenny Smith, one day, "what are you going to do for a coat?"

Unhappy suggestion! Jake looked aghast. He hadn't thought of that. Certainly he couldn't make his appearance in that overgrown coachman's rig, in which he was won't to illustrate the academical respectability on the road. And he had nothing else. No necessity had ever before developed itself for anything save shirt sleeves and a woolen jacket.

An awful pause came over our deliberations for Jake. Miss Smith whistled, and finally suggested her waterproof—we were all ready to fling ours at his feet—but Jake couldn't go muffled like an Italian brigand. He shook his head.

Night closed without any solution of the difficulty; but we trusted that somehow the lad's quick wit would find a way out of it.

The next morning, however, a new sensation turned us from the contemplation of Jake's disasters. The house had been robbed. We were all terribly scared, and Squimps was in a fever of declamation and wrath. His coat—his best beloved blue-black coat, in which he was wont to dignify trustee meetings, ornament his pew on a Sunday, and pay visits of state to his patrons—his coat had been stolen. His coat, a man so devoted to the interests of education that he scarcely had time to go to the tailor's; to think that an ungrateful, inappreciative, idle world should have permitted him to be robbed! He raved, he stormed, he threatened vengeance, he lectured us on the degeneracy of the times, and forgot our Latin.

Vague forebodings of lurking assassins, masked robbers, and frequent skirmishes into the wardrobe and dormitories about this time kept us all in a nervous flurry, to the exclusion of all thought of Jake. But late one twilight afternoon, as we sat huddled in the windows of the long school-room, waiting the supper-bell, we saw him issue from the outhouse. Oh, horror! Oh, apparition of terror! For with its tails nearly touching the ground, his long sleeves overlapping his hands, Jake wore without a doubt the missing coat, boldly marching in his stolen finery down towards the road in sight of us all.

In sight of sharper eyes, too, it seemed, for not far from the house Squimps himself pounced upon him.

Poor, kind, light-hearted Jake! We held our breath that day and the next, for Jake had been marched off to prison, and Squimps' eloquence and morality were in full flow. He said a longer grace than ever at dinner, and we were all glad when, hungrily eyeing the scanty board, we heard the visitors' bell summon him to the parlor. I think we were in better appetite than usual that day, and we left little behind us for our Mentor as we filed up stairs towards the schoolroom. Passing the parlor door, there rushed out upon us a little figure in a trailing silk dress and bonnet full of nodding French flowers. It was Amanda Liza.

"Oh, girls!" she cried, hysterically, bewildered with an apparent desire to embrace the whole troop. "Poor Jake!"

Squimps, tall and solemn, rose with dignity, and closed the parlor door upon their further conference. We heard him make this consoling remark:

"I always knew he'd come to no good!"

It seemed that Amanda had learned of Jake's mishap through some stray newspaper, where the well-known name of the virtuous and vengeful Squimps had met her eye. She comprehended the situation, and came to the academy to plead for her old friend.

We waited the news of Jake's fate breathlessly, nodding and whispering among ourselves. For there would be a trial or something terrible, of course we hardly knew what. Squimps was away all the afternoon, the classes were demoralized, and we stood idly gazing out of the window at four o'clock, when a carriage came up the drive. To our amazement Jake sat on the box, elate and erect. He sprang down and opened the door with a flourish, and out stepped Squimps.

"And I'm going to live with Miss Mandy Liza forever!" cried Jake, when he came among us, his face lit up with a glory as if he were departing for heaven.

Would Amanda Liza dress him in a blue coat and brass buttons, and make him her coachman at good wages? Ah, what a rise for poor Jake! Amanda Liza was his saint, his angel, the hem of whose garment he touched reverently. There was no common-place element about such love as this, and Jake would be content to let down her carriage step and look after ponies all the days of his life, we thought. And that was the last we saw of him at the Squimpses.

But years after, when I was traveling in Australia with my husband, Mr. Smith and myself were invited to the [illegible] of one of the magistrates there, whose broad estates covered miles of mountain and meadow, and who owned almost literally "the cattle upon a thousand hills." In the lady of the mansion, a delicate and dainty personage, I recognized with a cry of surprise and delight my old schoolmate, Amanda Liza; but I did not know the portly dignitary upon whose arm she hung until I heard her laughing whisper—"Oh! Jake, don't you remember old Squimps?"

All Sorts.

Jeff. Davis has gone to Europe.

All the brothers and sisters of Eng and Chang were twins.

Thistle tea and a poultice of thistle leaves are said to be good for neuralgia.

The coal-miners of Pennsylvania will meet in convention at Harrisburg, March 24.

Women are now eligible to any office of school control or management in Pennsylvania.

Three men were frozen to death near Petrolia, Pa., during the recent cold snap in the East.

Mr. Glenn, of Colusa county, Cal., will put in 40,000 acres of wheat on his little farm this spring.

It costs the people of the United States from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 per annum for feet gear.

A disgusted Danburian wants to know if a woman was designed to be the equal of man, why it is she can't whistle.

The statistics of Iowa show the important fact that the greatest number of thieves and murderers have blue eyes.

Oliver King, the Oswego, N. Y., firebug, has been convicted of "arson in the first degree," and sentenced to State prison for life.

James Jackson, of Banks county, Ga., died recently at the age of 115, leaving a widow aged 110, and several children, now unhappily orphaned.

The St. Louis Crœsus, the late James H. Lucas, left $7,000,000—this in addition to $2,000,000 which he gave his sons during his lifetime.

The Empress of Russia's present to Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the royal wedding, was a portrait of the latter lady's new daughter-in-law.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the total corn crop of the United States for 1872 at 1,100,000,000 bushels, and for 1873 at 858,000,000.

The experiment recently tried in some of the public schools of using a newspaper for reading exercises instead of a reading book is proving a great success.

Gen. Grant has purchased the ground for his contemplated permanent residence in Washington, at the corner of Vermont avenue, P and Thirteenth streets.

The debt of New York city is now $106,371,953—an increase of $9,000,000 since the ouster of the Tammany thief ring. The expenses last year were $32,000,000.

Mr. Nordhoff, in his book, affirms that attendance upon school is more general in the Sandwich Islands than anywhere else in the world. Attendance is enforced by law.

Bishop Whipple made a good point at a missionary meeting when he said: "If a man has grasped Christ with one hand, he will be sure to extend the other to his fellow man."

John A. Boppe, a lager beer brewer of Newark, N. J., having made an enormous fortune out of the business, has been converted, and is "convinced that lager beer-making is wrong."

Bret Harte commands, it is said, a higher price for his work than any literary man in this country. *Scribner's Monthly* has paid him as high as $100 a page, and, like a sensible man, he would take more, if he could get it.

A committeeman who called at a house in Philadelphia to solicit subscription to the centennial celebration fund, was asked: "Who's he? I've heard of St. Peter and St. Patrick and St. Benedict, and some of the other saints, but I never heard of St. Tennial before!"

The whole number of persons enrolled in the public schools of Kansas is returned at 121,690, an increase of more than 15,000 over the previous year. The present number of school-houses in the State is 3,133, which are aggregately valued at $3,408,956.

Judge Grier once set aside the unjust verdict of a jury against an unpopular man, with this remark: "Enter the verdict, Mr. Clerk. Enter also 'Set aside by the court.' I want it to be understood that it takes thirteen men to steal a man's farm in this court."

Gen. S. B. Maxey, the newly-elected United States Senator from Texas, is a native of Monroe county, Ky. He served in a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war, and subsequently removed to Texas. Since the rebellion, in which he took an active part, he has been practicing law.

Raising Peanuts.

Familiar as we all are with the taste and quality of peanuts, but few of us are aware of where they are raised. The little State of Delaware has the honor of growing about all that are grown in the United States. The ground pea (peanut) grows beneath the surface of the ground, as its name imports. The plant has the appearance of the common dwarf garden pea, though more bushy. It is cultivated in hills. The pea grows on tendrils which put out from the plant and take root in the earth. The fruit is picked from the roots by the hand, and the vines are a favorite for horses, mules, and cattle. From 30 to 80 bushels are produced on an acre. There are some planters who raise from 1,000 to 15,000 bushels a year.

Scientific Facts.—Although many persons in various countries claim the honor of inventing steam navigation, Robert Fulton, an American, is justly entitled to the honor, having succeeded in 1806, after many attempts. Boilers are made of wrought iron plate riveted together. An engine of 600 horse power is about the average—3,080 being the largest. Common engines consume from thirty-five to forty tons of coal per day. The durability of engines depends largely upon their construction and use. The first steamship crossed the ocean March 28, 1818; she was built in Savannah, Ga., 300 tons burden, and bore the name Savannah.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The National Grange circular for January shows an increase since the 13th of December, when the last circular was issued, of 1,566 granges. The total at that date was 9,296; the total at the date of the last circular was 10,782. The membership is only approximately stated at about 780,000. The increase is largely in the South and the Valley States, as will be seen by the following table:

FORMER SLAVE STATES.	Increase.	Total No.
Alabama	12	[illegible]
Arkansas	49	164
Florida	[illegible]	29
Georgia	45	[illegible]
Kentucky	36	[illegible]
Louisiana	8	89
Maryland	8	10
Mississippi	9	316
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	11	199
South Carolina	13	235
Tennessee	40	302
Texas	5	51
Virginia	3	18
West Virginia	4	27
Total	565	2,966
WESTERN STATES.		
Indiana	180	883
Illinois	28	821
Iowa	169	2,000
Kansas	49	779
Nebraska	9	370
Oregon	7	368
California	1	122
Minnesota	9	406
Michigan	22	169
Ohio	44	288
Colorado Territory	..	2
Dakota Territory	6	39
Washington Territory	..	6
Total	459	6,904
NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.		
Maine	..	1
Massachusetts	1	19
New Hampshire	6	17
Vermont	4	42
New York	5	29
New Jersey	6	30
Pennsylvania	9	56
Total	31	194

The only States into which the order has not yet penetrated are Delaware, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Since the circular, of which the foregoing is an analysis, there has been an increase of 300 or 400 granges.

Wheat and Vigor.

The following from the *Science of Health*, deserves the attention of all. The facts it contains are of the greatest moment:

"Nothing is more sure in the chemistry of life, than that great wheat eaters are great thinkers, or that the phosphorous which wheat contains, in the outer kernel, immediately beneath the husk, is the feeder of brains, and the material substance which provokes the thought, study and reason, and all the forms of nervous energy. There are physiologists who attribute the remarkable success of States like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to the bounty and perfection of the wheat crop, and the intellectual stimulus, or rather food which it affords the brain.

"Certainly no Commonwealth in the world has evinced a higher sense of law and order, or more rapidly developed a social system which has no equal in the world. The constitution of Indiana for instance, the very centre of the wheat zone, beyond comparison the best in the Union, and produces the highest results in our civilization.

"There is a Southern wheat belt, which includes Australia in part, South Africa, New Zealand, and a part of South America, where a civilization equal to that of the central North of the United States is growing up.

"But the value of wheat as a civilizer will never be fully realized until wheat meal takes the place of bolted flour, and the people learn to make bread without yeast or risings—good bread is emphatically the "staff of life;" but the commercial article is the way to dyspepsia and permature death."

Wife-Catching.

The marriage ceremony is performed curiously by the Esquimaux. When a boy kills a polar bear, it is considered sufficient proof of his ability to maintain a family; he is therefore told to go and catch a wife. Watching his opportunity at night, he pounces on a victim and attempts to carry her off. She, however, struggles and shrieks until she has collected around her a group of sympathizers. She then turns upon her captor, and bites and scratches until he is compelled to release her; then she darts into the crowd and attempts to escape. The expectant bridegroom follows her, but not unmolested. All the old women take scourges of dried seal-skin and flagellate him unmercifully as he passes, making at the same time every effort to arrest him in his course. If, despite these little impediments to matrimonial bliss, he should catch his victim, the biting and scratching scene is renewed, and, in all probability, he is compelled to release her, and the chase, with its attendant discomforts, is resumed. Should he overcome all obstacles, the third capture proves effectual, and the victim, ceasing her struggles, is led away amid the acclamations and rejoicings of the assembled multitude.

Mild Winters.

The mildness of the present season, though unusual, bears no comparison to that of some winters "long gone by." In 1172 the temperature was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the winter was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn-flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April; cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172; in 1585 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617 and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SOLOMON RAY.

A hard, close man was Solomon Ray;
Nothing of value he gave away;
He hoarded and saved,
And he pinched and shaved,
And the more he got the more he craved.

The hard-earned dollars he toiled to gain
Brought him little but care and pain;
For little he spent,
And all that he lent
He made it bring him twenty per cent.

This was the life of Solomon Ray,
The years went by and his hair grew gray;
His cheeks grew thin,
And his heart within
Grew as hard as the dollars he worked to win.

But he died one day, as all men must,
For life is fleeting, and man but dust;
And the heirs were gay
That laid him away;
And that was the end of Solomon Ray.

They quarreled now, who had little cared
For Solomon Ray while his life was spared;
His lands were sold,
And his hard-earned gold
All went to the lawyers, I am told.

Yet men will cheat, and pinch, and save,
Nor carry their treasures beyond the grave.
All their gold, some day,
Will melt away,
Like the selfish savings of Solomon Ray.

Humor.

The largest moth ever known—The behemoth.

A country without fair women woul l simply be stag-nation.

The hornet is beautifully defined to be the red-hot child of nature.

Miss Anthony always concludes her prayers with "Amen and women."

The song of the printer's devil:

"Pi of ages, left for me,
Let me hide a peck of thee."

A Danbury boy severely injured his spine in trying to imitate a gesture he saw Mr. Gough make.

When was beefsteak first mentioned in history? When King Henry VIII. dissolved the Papal bull.

A Vermont newspaper announces that its minimum charge for a first-class marriage notice will be fifteen pounds of dried apples. Notices with "poetry" will cost more.

An Ohio woman, riding on the cars with her boy, said he was six, and when "Billy" spoke up and declared he was ten, the good woman drew him over her knee and had satisfaction for the half fare she was obliged to pay.

A Southern editor says of a rival editor that "he is inclined to gray, a crime of being red-headed. Well, you may call it auburn, or blonde, or anything else, but our impression is that he would be entitled to the first place in any torchlight procession."

The author of the latest sentimental song has tacked the following chorus to it:

"Lily May, Lily May,
Darling Lily May,
Would at thy side I could abide,
And dream my life away."

He doesn't wish it any more heartily than we do.

Always Speak for Yourself.—Jenkins (five foot nothing): "Tall women are all very well, but they don't do for men of our height, my boy! Fancy you and me dangling in the wake of two fair giantesses! He! he! ho! ho! ho! ha! ha!" (Smothered indignation of Tomkins, who is nearly five feet five!")

Let Dogs Delight.—It appears that legislation is not perfect in Japan: "Dog-fighting has been prohibited throughout Japan, and any transgressors in this respect are to be fined, and the dogs will be killed." We should fine the dogs and kill the transgressors, who are much more to blame than the dogs.

"You have heern, gentlemen of the jury," said an eloquent advocate—"you have heern the witness swar he saw the prisoner raise his gun; you have heern him swar he saw the flash and heerd the report; you have heern him swar he dug the bullet out with his jack-knife, and you have seen the bullet produced in court; but whar, gentlemen, whar, I ask you, is the man who saw that bullet hit that dog?"

A CULINARY EPITAPH.

"Underneath this crust
Lies the moldering dust
Of Eleanor Batchelor Shoven,
Well versed in the arts
Of pies, custards and tarts,
And the lucrative trade of the oven.
When she lived long enough,
She made her last puff,
And now she doth lie,
And make her dirt pie,
In hopes that her crust may be raised."

Curious Effects of Lightning.

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences a letter was read from M. E. Parent, giving an account of the effects of a stroke of lightning which fell on the 26th ult. at at Troyes (Aube), in a central quarter of the town, with a noise equal to the report of several pieces of artillery. The phenomenon seems to have been confined to the Rue de la Monnaie, where, at No. 37, a young girl who was standing on the threshold of her dwelling, saw a fiery globe, of the size of an orange, fall at her feet, then roll along the street, and disappear. She experienced a violent shock, causing a tremor that did not cease until the following day. The pins in her hair were torn away, as well as all the other metal articles she had about her per person. Her father, who was leaning against the iron bars of a window of the next house, was paralyzed for a few seconds, and did not recover from the commotion for several days. At No. 24, same street, in the "Election House," as it is called, the electric fluid fell on a turret behind the house, pierced a hole through the weathercock, slid down the roof along the zinc which covered it, got inside by loosening the beams that supported the woodwork, broke through a partition, then through the floor into the lower story, made its way through a wall into a garret, got through the window, ran along the spouts and pipes down to the first story; thence passed to the next house, broke into a warehouse where there were some iron stoves, with the usual cast-iron ornaments, such as wreths, flowers, etc., all of which it faithfully designed on the ceiling with the precision of photography; then melted the wire of a bell, the trace of which it left on the wall, and at length took a fancy to some gilt wooden rods intended for sale, and wrapped up in paper. These it enriched with fantastic but elegant designs, and, after a few more vagaries, took its leave.

Caleb Cushing pronounces the Jeff. Davis letter a forgery.

Trichina Spiralis.

(Cincinnati Letter to Chicago Tribune.)

Two of the victims of trichinosis at Aurora, Ind., have died from the effects of the poisoning, and the bodies have undergone post-mortem examination. The victims are Henry, second son of Mrs. Threnart, the German lady in whose family the infected pork was first eaten, and Mrs. Benter, the wife of the German Methodist minister, who came to nurse the smitten family. Prof. Sutton conducted the post-mortem examination, and submitted portions of the flesh of both the victims to a thorough scientific examination. He says that after an attack of trichinosis the posion still remains in the flesh for years, ready to develop disease when this flesh is eaten or taken into the stomach; but after hogs recover from hog-cholera they are fattened and sold to our butchers, and the meat becomes one of the principal articles of food in the West, under the form of bacon, sugar-cured hams, etc. He concludes, therefore, that, if the trichina is a cause of the hog-cholera, which is now prevailing to a great extent in some parts of Kentucky, there are none of the usual signs accompanying it. None of the carcasses of cholera hogs show any signs of the trichinæ, while those of which the human victims partook as food exhibit as many as 80,000 to the cubic inch of flesh. The microscopic examination of portions of Mrs. Benton's flesh and of the boy Threnart developed the startling fact that millions of the trichinæ were seen alive, coiling and uncoiling in the tissues.

The fact has created a profound sensation throughout that section of Indiana in which Aurora is situated, and, taken in connection with the deaths named, has completely killed the sale of pork. Experiments made with the infected pork show that 195 degrees Fahrenheit will destroy the worms; but as it requires 212 degrees to boil water, meat thoroughly boiled would be harmless. But the question is, who would eat meat, no matter how much it was boiled, that was known to have been infected with trichinæ.

A Life of Washington is issued by a Yeddo publisher. This literary novelty, says a correspondent, is brought out in no less than forty-four volumes in the Japanese characters, and is profusely illustrated in highest style of art. Washington is represented in the clothes and fashion of the present day, and with a moustache, carring a cane, and accompanied by a Skye terrier. He is gazing at a lady with a train, Grecian bend, and a hideous waterfall.

The Greatest Farmer in the West.

John Wentworth, Chicago, wishes those desiring improved cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, fowls, mules, etc., to write to him for his circular.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs in Russia.

These instruments are making their excellence known to the sovereigns of Europe as well as those of America. London alone has had nearly one thousand of them since the beginning of last year, and the London *Choir* mentions it as significant that one of the best portraits of the Russian Princess, whose recent marriage to the Duke of Edinburg is so magnificently celebrated, represents her as playing on one of these popular American organs.

Herbalistic Remedies.—In former days, if a member of the household became indisposed, the family-head, under instructions from the gray-haired dame, went to the forest or the field, to gather herbs or berries, from which were quickly made invigorating extracts, which ere many days brought the patient safely around, and saw the family gathering once more without a missing member. How is it now? The slightest indisposition brings the "family physician," with his handsome carriage. He feels the pulse, examines the tongue, looks very grave, writes a few lines of hieroglyphics, charges a big fee, and leaves, only to return the next day and find his patient mercuralized sufficiently to be really sick. A week or two of attendance follows, and therein lies the secret of "wealthy physicians." Compare the *physique* of the present age with the past, and the story is complete. Reader, discard chemicals and try herbs. If you are ill, try the great herbalistic remedy, Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. 30

The oyster beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640,000 acres, and those great mines of submarine wealth are estimated to yield an annual money value of $10,000,000.

Octagonal watches are fashionable.

Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

Harlemville, N. Y., July 9, 1873.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources, at times it seemed about impossible to stand, so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me. Very truly, Mrs. M. Nettie Snyder.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.—[Com.

To have the money needlessly spent every year would give substantial comfort to almost every person. To have the money saved by buying SILVER TIPPED boots and shoes would buy each parent every year a new pair of shoes.

Hearing Restored.—A great invention. Send stamp for particulars to George J. Wood, Madison, Ind.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold everywhere.*

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WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins is on the outside wrapper.

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston **Dr. John Ware.** celebrated Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for Colds and Consumption.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	9½	@	12½
Hogs—Dressed	6 50	@	7 00
Cotton	16½	@	
Flour—Superfine Western	5 80	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 48	@	1 52½
Iowa and Minnesota	1 49	@	1 57
Rye—Western and State	1 04	@	1 08
Corn—New Mixed Western, afloat	76	@	79
Old do	85	@	..
Oats—Mixed Western	59	@	61
White	60	@	62
Pork—New Mess	15 75	@	15 80
Lard—Steam	9½	@	9¾
Cheese	11	@	16½
Butter—Western	25	@	37

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@	6 25
Choice Natives	5 60	@	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 30	@	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 75
Inferior to Common	2 00	@	2 75
Stock Steers	3 00	@	4 00
Hogs—Live	4 50	@	5 40
Dressed	6 00	@	6 30
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50	@	9 37½
Red Winter	5 75	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 21	@	1 21½
No. 2 Spring	1 17½	@	1 19½
No. 3 Spring	1 14	@	
Corn—No. 2	56½	@	57½
Oats—No. 2	42	@	42½
Rye—No. 2	82	@	87½
Barley—No. 2	1 85	@	1 87½
Butter—Good to Choice	35	@	40
Eggs—Fresh	17	@	18
Pork—Mess	14 15	@	14 20
Lard	8	@	8¼

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	5 00	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 18	@	1 20
No. 3 Fall	1 43½	@	1 46
Corn—No. 2	59	@	63
Oats—No. 2	44½	@	45½
Rye—No. 2	85	@	86
Barley	1 85	@	1 95
Pork—Mess	15 00	@	15 25
Lard	8¾	@	..
Hogs	4 50	@	5 50
Cattle	3 50	@	6 00

CINCINNATI.

Flour	7 00	@	7 75
Wheat	1 40	@	1 43
Corn	58	@	60
Oats	46	@	53
Rye	1 05	@	..
Barley	1 80	@	1 85
Pork—Mess	15 00	@	..
Lard	8¾	@	9¼
Hogs	5 30	@	6 00

MILWAUKEE.

Flour—Spring Super	6 25	@	..
Wheat—No 1	1 23	@	1 23½
No. 2	1 21	@	..
Corn—No. 2	56	@	..
Oats—No. 2	40½	@	..
Rye—No. 1	80	@	..
Barley—No. 2	1 82	@	..
Pork	14 25	@	14 50
Lard	9	@	9½
Hogs—Dressed	6 25	@	..

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 46	@	1 47
No. 2 White Wabash	1 62	@	..
No. 1 Red	1 52½	@	..
Corn	61	@	63½
Oats	47	@	47½
Hogs—Dressed	6 50	@	..
Clover Seed	5 10	@	..

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 61½	@	1 62
No. 1	1 54	@	1 55
Amber	1 46	@	..
Corn, No. 1, old	60	@	61
Oats	48½	@	48½

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 57	@	..
No. 2 Red	1 45	@	..
Corn—Old	69	@	70
New	65	@	66
Oats	46	@	..

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AGENTS WANTED.—Something entirely new. Address PHILA. NOVELTY MAN'F'G CO., 604 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co., 108 S. Eighth-st., Phila., Pa.*

"JUBILEE ORGANS."
E. D. WILLSON,
220 W. Washington St., Chicago.

D [illegible] **C** [illegible] **R**

HIS TWO WIVES, a novel by Mary Clemmer Ames, just begun in Every Saturday. Published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, weekly, $5 a year. Splendid paper. Send 10c for sample copy.

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AND INSECT POWDER FOR
Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c.
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Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence. Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

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Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

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Have just taken the first premium at the ... exhibition, in competition with ... the best of the old stove polishes.
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Large Size $1.00. Medium 50c. Small 25c.
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The Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.
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This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
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This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.
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THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
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PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS
Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.
The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.
Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.
Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, February 26, 1874

The "inflationists" are said to have a majority of five in the United States Senate.

How can it be that in the little populous State of Maryland—Postmaster-General Creswell's own State—the deficit in the Post-office should be among the largest of any of the States? It amounts to $214,000. This is more than Florida, or Tennessee, or Mississippi, and other rotten borough negro States. We should like to hear from Mr. Creswell on this point.

It is now beginning to look as though the Philadelphia ring had killed the golden goose. Since the triumph of the ring candidate for mayor, the press is generally throwing cold water on the centennial project. It is just as well to consider it, too. The States at large cannot afford to risk money with such a ring as this election puts in control in the city, and the sooner the thing is understood the better for all concerned.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, California, resulting in the instant death of M. J. Gilkey and Dr. C. E. Cleveland. There had been a deadly feud between the two men, and Dr. Cleveland started out, avowing his purpose to kill Gilkey. A man named Deval tried to make him desist, but to no avail. The men met, drew pistols, and approached to within two feet of each other and fired simultaneously. Dr. Cleveland fired twice, and fell dead on his face. Gilkey retreated a few steps, leaned against a tree, and also fell to the ground dead. Both had been drinking hard during the day.

For a session in which nothing has been done, the House makes a pretty big showing. The Senate composed chiefly of wind instruments, figures less, in the sum total. Something like five hundred bills have been worked up in the House, many of them economical measures of great importance. The jobs have not yet come to the surface, plenty enough to be recognized, but it may be taken for granted, that with such abject demoralization, there plenty of big steals on foot. The Senate work has been confined principally to a discussion of the finances, and as nearly every man in the Senate has presidential yearnings, there is, of course, nothing accomplished. The term is running till May, but it is very doubtful whether anything will be done. If elaborate speeches are any satisfaction to the country, there are enough of them, but unhappily, they don't ease the money market, or decrease the taxes.

However wrong *Harper's Weekly* may be in general, it sometimes aims a stinging blow and sends the nail clear home. In this week's issue its editor gives a very intelligent statement of the status of the Republican leaders on the Financial Question, which, it very properly remarks, is the most important question now before Congress and the American people. Here is what the *Weekly* says:

We said last week that the Republican party, although in complete possession of the Government, and responsible for administration, has no financial policy. Yet the most pressing and important of all practical public questions is that of the finances, and the want of a clear and firm purpose upon the subject is therefore most injurious to the party.

Crozier is the name of the new Senator from Kansas, who was sent to fill out the unexpired term of the unwhitewashed Caldwell. Since his advent in that body, Crozier has made one speech on the subject of the Osage lands. From the report of it, we conclude Crozier is a regular stunner in the way of inflamed rhetoric. Here is a little extract from his exuberant family, and we submit that it equals anything of Pogram's or Poker John Logan's:

"The groves are delightful as any that were 'God's first temples;' the streams as limpid as the waters that gushed from the cleft rock of Old Testament memory; the climate such as the gods might choose for perennial habitations; the depressions and swells of the landscape as voluptuous as the most ardent artist could imagine for the proportions of the bewitching daughter of Jove; never fading green habilitates its graceful slopes, and the gentlest of breezes, freighted the odors of the most fragrant flowers perpetually intoxicate the senses, making existence therein a realization of the dreams of bucolic poets, from Virgil to Gray."

The Grant party invariably goes strongly for Retrenchment just before elections, but it is a difficult task for its members to show any gratifying results of their protestations. The public has become used to seeing millions swept away into private coffers during the past decade, and it may be that they will laugh at the bare idea of our speaking about a few thousand. Some enterprising individual has been examining into the management of the Treasury Department at Washington and has been awarded for his labor by the discovery of a number of subordinate Bureaus, existing without authority of law and without the least necessity. These Bureaus are of considerable importance, each having a "Chief of the Bureau," Chief Clerk, Subordinate Clerks, Copyists and Messengers. The chiefs receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, the chief clerks twenty-five hundred, and the subordinates from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars. One of these fancy elements of the Treasury Department is called the "Appointment Bureau," and the duty devolving upon it is to supervise the appointments of clerks in the Treasury. It is said that the labor of this Bureau can be fully performed by one man if he sticks to his business one hour each day. Eighteen hundred dollars are appropriated by Congress for the salary of the "Appointment Clerk," and yet the economical Secretary pays out fifty-four hundred dollars annually for the same services contemplated in the eighteen hundred dollar appropriation. Another of these fancy adjuncts to the Treasury is called the "Bureau of Records and Files," the entire duty of which is to take care of, and present for inspection when wanted, the Records and Files of the Department; yet it has its "Chief of the Bureau," chief clerk and other attaches hanging round and drawing fifty-four hundred dollars annually out of the Treasury, for services which could be rendered by a single clerk who would be glad to work for a third of the amount annually expended. There is another of these ornamental "Bureaus," called the "Mail Department of the Treasury." Now there is no doubt that Secretary Richardson and his co-officials ought to receive their letters and papers regularly, and have somebody to carry their letters and papers to the post office, but there is grave doubts of the necessity of having a "Bureau" for that purpose, with a "Chief Mailer," at a salary of three thousand dollars a year, four clerks at fifteen hundred dollars each, five clerks at fourteen hundred dollars each, three clerks at one thousand dollars each, besides a messenger and several assistant messengers. There are also "Stationery" and other "Bureaus," with the same array of useless chiefs and clerks—a half dozen or so men to do the work of a single clerk. These petty "grabs" have grown up under Grant tuition, and they will continue to thrive and be fat so long as the Grant party is continued in power. From the President down, there has been stealing in some form. The President, Congressmen, Custom officers, Revenue collectors, Inspectors, postmasters, agents, military officers and clerks have had their hands more deeply into the public treasury than becomes an honest Administration, and it is high time that the people, the farmers upon the broad acres of the West, the merchants in their counting houses and the mechanic in his shop, should pause a moment to consider whither we are drifting as a nation, and how long salary thieves shall sit in the Presidential chair and occupy seats in Congress; how long Credit Mobiliarists shall give direction to legislation; how long speculators shall hold the purse strings of the nation. Every election, whether it be of minor officers or more important ones, will have an influence upon the destiny of the nation, and either give aid and comfort to the various classes of official thieves and corruptionists, or assist in breaking their tenacious grasp upon the earnings of the people. The Grant party is feeling the effect of its own rottenness already, and if this year administers to it a succession of defeats in State elections, the day of its utter rout is as certain as the rising of the next sun. Let all opponents of Radicalism, of corruption, of centralization, with its love for combinations and corporations, with its devotion to Eastern capitalists in their effort to aggrandize manufacturing at the expense of the tiller of the soil, stand firm in their opposition, and, shoulder to shoulder, fight the battle of the people against monopolists, whether they exist in politics, in manufacturing, or in trade.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jabber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade, so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen.

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 90 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oojong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 80

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	30c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	10c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$1.00
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. White Fish	8c per lb or $6.50 half bar
No. 1 Georgia Codfish per lb	7c

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 13c, Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

1874. 1874.

SPRING TRADE.

Fifteenth Business Year and Increased Popularity of

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

NOW OPENING

Large lines of fresh, attractive goods, adapted to the present season. All of them purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, and which we will offer at extraordinary low Prices.

250 pkgs Domestic Cotton Goods, comprising all the popular brands of Bleached and Brown Shirting, sheeting etc., 1,000 pieces of new and choice styles of spring Prints, Percales and Cambrics.

600 pieces new White Goods, in Piques, Nainsook Jaconets, Swisses, also 100 pieces heavy linens at 25, 40, 50, 60 and 75c per yard, suitable for ladies' underwear, Shirt bodies and bosoms

800 pieces Hamburg Edgings, flouncings and insertions, all of which are made on extra heavy cloth and in a superior way to the ordinary woven goods. The patters are very desirable, prices ranging from 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25c to $3 per yard.

200 pieces new ruffings, Frillings and Chrochet Laces, and Footing Quilling for the neck, at 15, 18 20, 25c and upward.

50 dozen Ladies' Readymade Muslin Underwear at great bargains. Dressing Sacques and skirts at 60, 75, 85, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each and upward

N. B.—Packages delivered free in any part of the city, and at railroad depots. Samples sent by mail when requested.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.

In Hebel's Corner

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles Auburn.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the *Christian at Work;* C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

CHROMOS ALL READY.

No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS Wanted.

H. W. ADAMS, Publisher, 102 Chambers-St., New York.

DOCTOR S. CLAY TODD!

Resident Specialist, Ft Wayne, Ind

Office and dispensary moved to No. 4 East Columbia street, over the New York Hat Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays excepted.

He wastes no time giving remedies for pain as they do not cure the disease, that is only tampering with the health and life of the patient; instead he removes the cause of the disease and the patient becomes permanently well. Dr. Todd does not numb the brain and nerves with morphine, opium, chloral or other Narcotic Poisons, but allows the brain and nerves to assist in throwing off the disease.

Dr. Todd cures his patients PERMANENTLY in one third of the time usually consumed by other physicians in drugging the sick to prevent their feeling pain.

Dr. Todd's new method of treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, bleeding, setons, blisters, liquors, blue pills, minerals or other harsh treatment, but by the use of New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies he cures all curable diseases

Dr. S. Clay Todd particularly request those who have passed thro' treatment with other physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally called incurable, to call and make a trial of his skill and remedies. All medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

The Opium or Morphine Habit cured with his painless antidote in one month.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures liver complaint, diseases of the kidney & spine, dropsy, ague, chills, bronchitis, night sweats, consumption, catarrh, swelled tonsils, throat diseases, asthma, scrofula in all forms, discharges from the ears, ulcers, felons, carbuncles, piles, scurvy, salt rheum, old and running sores from the joints, &c., fever sores, white swelling, and all forms of skin diseases, Rheumatism, gout, sciatica, hip joint disease, stiff joints, contracted cords; also heart disease, angina, pectoris, or breast pang, dropsy of the heart, inflamation of the outer or inner coatings of the heart, palpitation, neuralgia of heart, disease of women and children, partial paralysis, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, epileptic fits and all nervous derangements, gravel, deafness and Noises in the ear including all hereditary and chronic diseases.

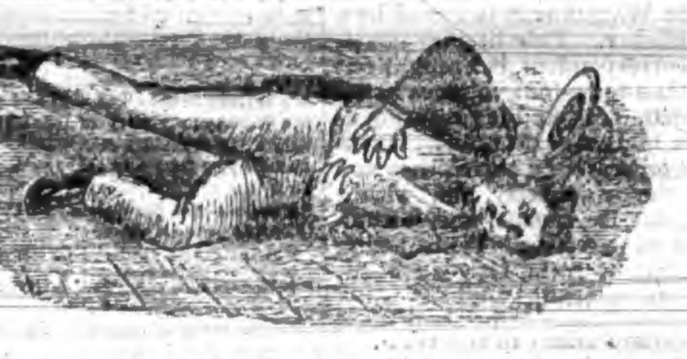

EPILEPTIC FITS,

NERVOUSNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1869—This is to certify that my son was cured of Epileptic Fits by Dr. S. Clay Todd, and has not had a fit or symptom for 3 years. ZACHEUS CESSNA

Refers to Mr. Robert Pollock, Van Wert, O., cured of Epileptic Fits in two months.

Mr. Henry Rechtold, 152 Brown-st., Rochester, New York, wife cured of epileptic fits in 2 months.

Mr. Gustave Werin, Nashville, Tenne—Cured in 2 months of Epileptic Fits of 6 years standing, after having been treated unsuccessfully by some of the most eminent physicians of Europe.

GLAIRES

is a form of fits often mistaken for Epilepsy. In this form the patient does not always fall. They often occur in the night, and affect children as well as adults.

CAUSES—Excessive or insufficinet food or drink, too rich or too poor quality of food, bad drinking water, and the influence of sudden change of temperature, bad habits, &c.

SYMPTOMS—Hard pains in the stomach or around or under the heart; a disposition to vomit; warm salt water rising to the mouth with effort; diarrhœa and dysentery or obstinate constipation and tardy digestion; the stomach bloating; dizziness of the head; heaviness; loss of memory; the pulse quickened and irregular, sometimes palpitation of the heart; muscular agitation, or twitching convulsions, which become more frequent and severe, and finally end in insanity.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Aboit tp., Allen Co Ind. Mar. 8th, 1873.—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with fever sore for nearly 3 years We employed what we thought the best physicians of Ft. Wayne without any benefit; and for over two years I could not walk, and my whole system was affected. At this stage of the disease I consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, and, I am glad to say, under his treatment I became perfectly well in four months, and thanks to a Kind Providence, and the skill of Dr. S. Clay Todd, I am no longer a cripple

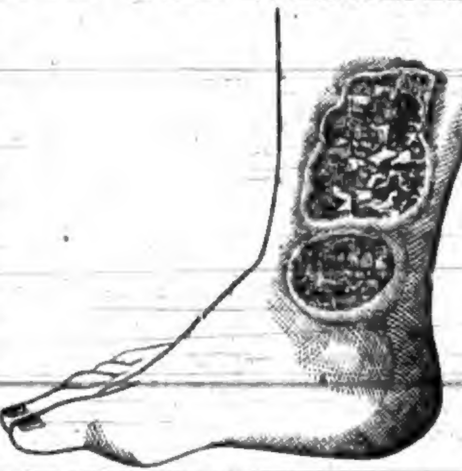

I was 61 years old when cured Those who have such a disease should employ Dr Todd at once.

MRS. LYDIA KNEPPER six miles west of Fort Wayne.

Ft Wayne, Ind. Feb. 15 1873.—I hereby certify that Dr. Todd cured our infant daughter of a large scrofulous tumor on the right under jaw in two weeks without lancing. She has been perfectly well ever since. Cured Aug. 14, 1872.

MISS HARRIET BROWN Wife of Mr Harrison Brown, 5 miles west of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my cure: On the 12th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. I was attended by one of whom I considered the most eminent physicians of this city 3½ months, during which time he employed 5 other physicians as council. For 3 weeks I though I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it quick consumption, from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 26th of June I had got so weak I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to bed. At this time some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in 19 weeks I was able to walk 2 miles, and felt as well as I ever did, now I walk from 3 to 4 miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung is healed perfectly. JOHN A. MILLER,

30½, West Washington-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE PRAYED FOR DEATH.

Two years and four months I lay upon my back in the most abject suffering every night I thought I would not live until morning and every morning that I would not live until night, and prayed for death to relieve me from my misery. We employed ten (10) physicians the most eminent of Fort Wayne, and other cities, without any benefit. When we heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. S. Clay Todd of this city we employed him, and thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Todd. I am now able to attend to my household duties. I would advise all who think their case past help, to apply to Dr. S. Clay Todd at once. Mrs. DAVID BIRLEY, 109 E. Holeman St.
Nov. 18th, 1872. Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

Van Wert, O. Nov. 21. 1871—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption. Becoming alarmed we consulted Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne, under whose treatment she became perfectly well in 16 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd. Respectfully, ASA POLLOCK.

Ask for DR. S. CLAY TODD and insist on seeing him as there are other doctors in the same building See name on door. Consultations free and confidential at the office or by mail. Medicines sent to all parts of the world by express or mail. Money must be sent by Postoffice order, registered letter, or express, or the medicines will be sent C. O. D. Certificates of the above cases, and hundreds of others, can be seen at the Doctor's Office,

All diseases, by good treatment, may be readily and permanently cured.—Address P. O. Box 1361. The poor liberally considered.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, Conductor.

It is an encouraging sign to see so many of the parents and others in our township institutes, and in the schools. It begins to look like a revival in school matters. When parents have pupils in the schools, their visits should be as frequent as business will permit; for what earthly interests have we, of a higher or holier character, than that felt by a parent for his children? And instead of leaving them for a whole term in the care of the teacher, who is perhaps a stranger, would it not be well to call frequently and see what progress the pupil is making.

Township Institutes.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The third and last institute for this term met at Spencerville February 14th. Teachers all present but one. Institute opened by the President, C. P. Howser. Roll called by the Secretary. On motion the President appointed J. Boyle Critic. The first exercise [illegible] lesson in arithmetic, by J. Shilling. Superintendent Barnes being present, now gave a lesson in proportion, showing how examples are often incorrectly stated, and giving the correct statement. A short time was then spent in examining the division of decimals. The next subject was grammar, by Mr. Barnes, who explained the use of regular and irregular verbs, collective nouns and participles. On motion of W. Devilbis a committee on resolutions was appointed by the President; M. Young, J. Boyle and W. H. Able were appointed.

Afternoon session was opened by a song from the choir, entitled "The Jasper Sea." The persons who so kindly enlivened our institute with music were Misses Bessie Kinsey, Mary Leighty, Maggie Dilley, Calley Kinsey, Emma Tindall, Emma Ayers, Lena Olds, Mr. Melvin Bishop and Mr. Franklin Wise. The next subject was history—the wars—by J. Boyle. His method of teaching that branch is good. It is done by topic and writing. Geography, by A. P. Shirtz, was followed by a discussion on the uses of maps and globes. Mr. Howser then gave an explanation of the revolution of the earth around the sun. Physiology by J. E. Dumot. Writing, by W. Devilbis, was followed by a discussion of the question, 'Can writing be taught successfully by a teacher who is himself a poor writer, provided he understands the principles." Next in order was a short lesson in bank discount, by M. Young. On motion of J. Boyle, C. P. Howser conducted a class in reading, after which the Critic's report was read and approved. The resolutions were then read by Mr. Young, and approved by the institute. Mr Howser now gave an invitation to as many as could, to meet in his district for an institute, should the weather and roads permit, promising to notify them by postal card as to the time. On motion of Mr. Young, C. P. Howser was elected Critic for the evening session. Closed by singing the Mariner's Song.

Evening session—Opened by singing the "Sleighride Song." Then followed discussion on "Incentives to Study," by J. Boyle, M. Young, A. P. Shirtz, W. Devilbis, C. P. Howser, J. Shilling and others. Next was a song entitled "The Beautiful World." Selection in reading, by L. Daniels. Discussion—subject—Objects of Recitation.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, the teachers of this township, through a kind Providence, have been permitted to assemble from time to time in the capacity of a teacher's institute, wherein we have been enabled to improve our minds upon the various branches that we are called upon to teach. Whereas we, the teachers of this township, do return thanks to God, the supreme ruler of the universe, for the many blessings that we have received.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of this township, fully appreciate the kindness and instruction that we have received from Prof. Barnes, for which we tender him our thanks and best wishes.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Concord township, tender our thanks to Mr. Mays, the editor of the Auburn COURIER, for the kindness shown us by publishing the proceedings of our institutes.

Resolved, That we tender Mr. Nichols, our township trustee, our thanks for the aid that he has rendered us, as teachers, in endeavoring to make our institutes not only interesting and useful but a perfect success.

Resolved, That we do, in the capacity of an institute, return our thanks to the members of the choir for the aid rendered by them in furthering on the interest and usefulnes of the institute.

Resolved, That we tender to the citizens of Spencerville and vicinity our thanks and best wishes for the manner in which they have assisted us, as teachers, by their presence and the kindness shown us during the exercises of the institute.

M. Young
J. Boyle } Com.
W. H. Abell

Institute adjourned *sine die*.

C. P. HOWSER, President.
LUCINDA DANIELS, Secretary.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 15c.
Oats 41cts.
Apples 70c.
Butter 25 cts.
Wheat $1 35
Potatoes $1.25.
Corn, new, 55c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $6.00.
THE COURIER $2 a year

Lynch is gone for two years.

Everybody is wishing for spring.

A show is coming among us in a few weeks.

I. Thomas' plaining mill makes it lively for that part of town.

Billy Edgerton talks of adding a bath tub to his room.

It is almost time to clean up your yards and streets.

Carpenters are preparing for business.

Dan Culner has a large class in writing this term.

The society was largely attended last week at F. Buchanan's.

The Stave Factory has a large stock on hand.

Court is still in session, and our streets are crowded with people.

The goods for the new dry goods store are arriving.

The hacks are not running to the trains on account of the roads.

A fine stock of miscellaneous books at Davenport's.

The weather is beyond the comprehension of our local "weather cocks."

Notice the change of Root & Company's advertisement in to-day's paper.

S. W. Ralston has been confined to his room for two weeks past with inflammatory rheumatism. He is now improving.

Owing to the severe illness of Judge Tousley, the Hanstoffer and Strebe cases were postponed until next term.

Our friend Al. Wells, has returned from an extended visit, with his friends, at Warsaw, Ind.

The Corrana school closes on Friday.—They had a lively entertainment in the school interests, last week.

Harpers' Monthly for March is a splendid number, and this magazine seems to be getting better each year. Get a copy at the Postoffice.

The wholesale liquor establishment of Chas. Smith, on Seventh street, has been abated as a nuisance and the proprietor fined $40. Leaf by leaf the roses fall.

Note the change in the Fruit House prices. Capt Whigs is bound to be up with the times in his management of the great supply store of Northern Indiana.

A few friends dined with Mike Long, Jr., on yesterday noon. His better half prepared an elegant and sumptuous table, and all were satisfied "that it was good to be there.

Lost—On last Friday evening, between Methodist church and A. J. Little's residence, a lace handkerchief. The finder will do a favor by leaving the same at this office.

A. O. Hamilton, the clever agent of Modderwell & Fowler gave us a call yesterday. T. B. Totten is the resident agent for the house at this place. If you want a good fitting shirt try them.

Albert W. Smith the genial traveling agent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* gave us a call last week. That paper has been largely improved of late and it would be a good paper if it did not support Grant.

We shall commence next week the publication of a series of articles on the early pioneer life of DeKalb County. Every farmer in the county should read them, and in order to do so he should subscribe for the COURIER.

E. Neidigvs. Oliver Camp, arrested for seducing the daughter of the plaintiff was tried in Court last Tuesday, the jury yesterday returning verdict and assessing damages at $500. Served him right.

Now is the time to purchase your Boots & Shoes cheap. E. Vordermark & Sons. are selling off their stock at greatly reduced rates to make room for their spring and summer trade. Go and see for yourselves.

"The Fair God," a remarkable book, full of interest, now attracting the attention of almost everybody, by Gen. Lew Wallace, of this State, can now be had at Davenport's drug store. Don't fail to get a copy.

Just as we expected, the Heathen Chinee lives at Findlay. He has not only invented, but has patented a bed warmer.—Here is a strike at affairs connubial—just as if the old way wasn't the best. Fill this reprobate's left eye with mud—we prefer a 130 pounder.

Timothy Lynch alias Edward Fields, charged with an attempt at rape in Jackson tp., was last Monday sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He did not seem to care much and some doubted his sanity.

Reader have you been in the new Shoe Store lately? If you havent and are in want of anything in their line it will pay you to call on them. Remember the place sign of the big shoe north of court house, Auburn.

The school closes on March 6th, after which a select term will begin. This term will be largely attended by foreign students, and we are satisfied that all will be greatly benefitted under the supervision of the present teachers.

Our old and respected friends, E. Vordermark and lady were the guests of Mr. Baldock during last Sabbath. Mr. V. is one of the staunch men of Fort Wayne, being the senior proprietor of the large boot and shoe establishment of that city, and also of this place.

Several citizens at Corunna went together and purchased the right of the "Flora Temple" churn. It was tested by one of the stockholders, and proved itself *ne plus ultra*; fetching the butter in three minutes, all worked over and divided into rolls suitable for table use, and it wasn't a good day for churning either. Agents wanted.

Should the bill now before Congress for the establishment of a United States Circuit Court at Fort Wayne become a law, speculations are already indulged in who the appointee will be for judge. Judge John Morris, of Fort Wayne, and Judge Stanfield, of South Bend, are named.—*Exchange*.

We are in favor of the former by a large majority.

Rev. O. P. Downs, of Warsaw, addressed our citizens on the subject of temperance, at the Presbyterian Church, last Tuesday evening, and though not having a very large audience, he made a telling appeal in favor of a thorough temperance reform. He is to lecture again at the Court House next Sunday evening. The different churches omit their services for that purpose.

It's here. It's come. We've got it.—We have not seen it yet, but then its so, for we have been told so privately. The women have formed a league, and a temperance move is to be made. We are also impressively informed that they will take the Court House next Sunday night. We did not dare to ask where it would be taken for fear of seeming levity, but it is certainly to be took. They will next move on the ashery and sundry other institutions, and great is to be the fall thereof.

The Logansport *Pharos*, one of the best managed papers on the Wabash, comes to us enlarged and improved. It is now the same size as the COURIER and therefore we have a brotherly love for it. It is neatly printed with a new head and dress, and looks as bright and happy as the cherry face of it's local editor, Willard Nash, who, by the way, is becoming a second Josh Billings, only more so, in his celebrated items written under the head of "Don't do It."

One of our subscribers died sometime ago, and for weeks after his death his neighbors would inquire for the COURIER at the Postoffice. He was a charitable man, and his neighbors read his paper.—Since that time that community has been groping in the dark. The paper was stopped, their friend dead, and they without communication from the outer world.—Where are our missionaries. Behold the lilies of the field, they toil not neither do they spin, or take a paper. Let it be recorded.

The Kendallville *Standard*, in speaking of Mr. Kelly, says:

The reason why we know he is a 'blatherskite,' is because we heard him make a speech in this place. One speech is sufficient to convince any person of sound mind, of that fact.

We don't know what is meant by blatherskite in the above connection, but if it means a want of principle and honesty then Meyers was evidently talking about his superior in every ingredient that goes to make an honest man. Mr. Kelly may not be a fine speaker, but there is one thing we are sure of, he won't lie and then swear out of it by making his wife carry the blame.

North Eastern Indiana Literary Institute.

The spring term of the Institute at Orland, Steuben county, Indiana, will commence March 3rd, 1874, under the able management of Profs. Burrier and Dills. The course will embrace book keeping, penmanship, drawing, elocution, music, besides the common and higher branches.

In connection with the Institute, we have a large building, capable of accomodating forty students. Rooms are furnished with bedsteads, tables and stoves. Students can get good boarding at two dollars per week; or can board themselves with but little inconvenience.

The spring term commences March 3rd, 1874, at the close of which, there will be a "Grand Reunion" of the present and former students, attended with interesting and profitable Literary Exercises.

TERMS—Common English Branches, $5.50; Higher English Branches, $6.50; Languages, (to be paid in advance,) $8.00.

For further information apply to James Burrier, Principal; or to H. M. Aldrich President of Board of Trustees.

"NOT GUILTY."

The State versus Smith

The Defendant Discharged.

Great interest was evinced in the trial of Wm. L. Smith, charged with rape upon a little girl named Garver. The case commenced last Friday before Judge Woods in the Circuit Court, and during the trial, the court-room was well filled with an attentive audience.

Some time was spent in empaneling a jury, after which about thirty witnesses were examined. As the interest has been so general, we give below the testimony of the prosecuting witness and that of the defendant.

Sarah Garver sworn. Am 11 years old Lived with the defendant last spring.—Helped him cut potatoes in the barn.—When together in the barn he carried me into the granery, and there insulted me and accomplished his purpose. Said not to tell any one as they would laugh at me and my mother would whip me. Promised me some peaches and candy. Done the same thing in the kitchen before, and in the sitting room on the lounge, Mrs. Smith was out in the garden at the time. He was generally kind to me.

Wm. L. Smith sworn. Live 2½ miles from town. Am 55 years old. My health was bad during May, June and July. Was hurt by the fall from a horse. Was planting corn when I was overcome so that I could not walk. Boy took me home on a stone boat. Doctor said I was sun-struck I was not able to work for several months The garden is 18 feet to house, 2 windows on side next to it, about 3 a. in lot Sarah came in April. I did nothing to Sarah.—I sometimes had to scold her. Met Long on the 4th of July, did not make a remark to him about hard work with a little girl. I went to Sarah's mother on Sunday. Saw something was wrong. Sarah says you have been abusing her I said not it is a lie. Sophia says if we take this to court we can make you pay us a good deal of money. In the morning I brought her clothes up to her and told her that she need not come back.

The above is substantially the testimony, leaving out the vulgarity that was necessary in the development of the facts. Prosecutor W. R. McConnell opened for the argument before the jury in a fine effort, followed by Ninde and Morris with telling speeches, Mr. Penfield of this place closing the argument, in a very fair and scholarly manner.

As there was some objection to Judge Woods' charge in his illustration of what he considered beyond a reasonable doubt, we give his explanation in full, on that point:

"In order to the conviction of the accused in a criminal case, the evidence must exclude the possibility of innocense upon any reasonable theory of the case; that is to say, the guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt, and this means not any imaginary or supposable doubt, but a doubt suggested by or arising from evidence in the case.

That certainty in the mind of a juror which excludes a reasonable doubt, is such a certainty as would enable him after deliberation, to act with unhesitating confidence in a matter of the highest importance, involving his own interests, and this must be in a matter about which he was not bound to act at all, and where non-action would not affect him.

This degree of certainty may be illustrated by supposing that the consequence of a wrongful conviction must fall on the juror himself, and then give the juror the privilege of remaining in the pannel and deciding the case, or withdrawing therefrom, as he shall choose; if then, after due deliberation upon the evidence, argument and instruction, he can, with unfaltering confidence convict, his verdict should be guilty."

The following from the Fort Wayne *Gazette* is certainly not the expression of public sentiment here. There is no sane man who believes that the jury was tampered with, and as to the Judge, it would, in our opinion, be certain death to approach him with a bribe. These misrepresentations are wrong, and must be the mark of an evil spirit. We feel that Mr. Smith has had a fair and impartial trial that he has been acquitted by a jury of his countrymen. He stands vindicated before the law, and he should be respected accordingly. We have never believed in his guilt, and are glad to know that so worthy a citizen, heretofore, has been mercifully and fairly dealt with. Had he been pronounced guilty we would have as readily endorsed the punishment he would have so justly merited. Here is the item as it appeared in the *Gazette*:

"AUBURN, Feb. 23.—Yesterday the excitement over the trial of W. L. Smith, of this county, who is charged with committing a rape upon the person of Sarah Garver, reached its height Sunday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock. Judge Morris and the Hon. L. M. Ninde, of Fort Wayne, made eloquent and effective pleas for the defense, and were followed by Mr. Penfield, of this place, for the State, in a masterly argument. The jury retired, at mid night, and after a long discussion, agreed upon a verdict of 'not guilty,' which was brought in at 10 o'clock Sunday. Smith was highly elated over the verdict and grasped the members of the jury by the hands wishing them long life and prosperity. Thus money has cleared another scoundrel, and left an innocent little girl with stained character to be pointed at with the finger of scorne."

Happy Event.

The tenth anniversary of the wedding of A. J. Ralston, Esq., and his accomplished lady, was celebrated in a more than usual manner last evening by what is termed a "tin wedding." This being the first of the kind ever inaugurated here it was an occasion in which nearly everybody invited managed to be present, all displaying their various tastes and humor by an appropriate article manufactured from the glittering tin. There was every chance to give the affair a [illegible] character, which was taken advantage of, and [illegible] and fancy [illegible] for their share of patronage. Many presents from the most trifling to the most expensive, were showered upon the happy couple, and there was happiness and good cheer everywhere.

The host and hostess were dressed in the different articles of wedding apparel presented, during the evening, such as a tie cap, bonnet, slippers, articles of jewelry, etc., and made a laughable appearance. The attendance was large, the supper most splendid, and the enjoyment supreme. The happy family received many warm congratulations.

Plantation Jubilee Singers.

This celebrated troupe of vocalists will give two of their grand concerts on Friday and Saturday evenings, Feb. 27th and 28th, at the M. E. Church, in this place—They are highly spoken of by those who have heard them They sing the good old camp-meeting songs with a melody unsurpassed, besides a number of sentimental pieces. The troupe is composed of 2 males and 7 females, all colored. Admission 25 cents.

Thomas Nast, the caricaturist of Harper's Weekly, lectures at Fort Wayne on next Wednesday evening. He's lightning on a picture, and ought to be on a lecture

The young lady teachers of Auburn, (and the *Inter-Ocean* says that Auburn has the best looking school-ma'ams in Indiana,) are now investing in chickens, so that they may get the wish-bones to place above the door, and he who first enters under said wish-bone is the fated man. If it be true then a certain chivalier de Ocean has "put his foot in it."

The very refined editor of the *Press* wants us either to "change our religion or quit lieing" From the manner he falsifies in the very article in which he makes the above statement one would infer that he does not know what 'religion' means. The people of Waterloo are to be pitied indeed To think that the town is defended by such a man as Baxter,—without stability enough to refuse to attach his name to a document which is calculated to curse his patrons and send his fellow men—*intoxicated*—into hell itself, is too much wolf for the lambs of Waterloo to harbor. 'Liar' forms the backbone of all his arguments He refutes nothing honorably, and we might as well expect to get sweet incense out of a skunk as to get good sense out of Baxter. It isn't in him, *ex nihilo nihil fit.—Butler News.*

That last sentence does the business.—We doubt whether Baxter will ever again be able to hold up his head.

We hear the name of our esteemed friend, C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, mentioned in connection with the congressional nomination for this district.—*Ligonier Banner*.

While we feel confident the above is not of his seeking, we cannot ignore the fact that Mr. McClellan would be an excellent selection for the congressional race. He is one of our most popular citizens, has never been an office-seeker and would rather forfeit the chances of an elec'n than stoop to low political tricks to accomplish his object. He is a self-made man, having risen by his energy and thorough practical business capacity, to an honorable position in his profession, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow man. We want square, practical men for these positions, the superficial is not enough, as our past experience has taught us. Let the office seek the man, is the old plan, and this would certainly be the case in his nomination.

The COURIER man is trying to dodge the responsibility of telling the farmers that it took two bushels of wheat to get one to market, and he offers us a $5 bill to tell him where he said so. Probably 'his intentions were honorable,' but he can send us the V, or explain just what he meant by the following balderdash, which he will find in leaded type, on the local page of the Auburn half of his paper, dated Jan. 8, 1874.—*Press*

In the last week's issue of that paper it quotes our item as follows, which is correct:

"When the farming community prospers, we all reap some reward; when the farmers, on account of excessive freight tariffs, are obliged to give two bushels of grain in order to get one into market, we do not wonder that they combine together for the purpose of putting down such mercenary corporations—we believe it to be their duty thus to combine."

Two weeks before the *Press* had it wheat, instead of grain, and that is why we challenged it. There is some difference between the word "wheat" and "grain." Corn is also grain but it is not wheat. We had this last in view when we wrote the article, which our friend has not been able to digest, and has since been picking at. We claim that the facts in the case, as to this great staple of the west will bear us out. Of course, if there is a chance for a misconstruction Charles W. will take advantage of it Why did he not make the application with clover seed it would have counted so much more.—But we give him credit for giving our article correctly.

DEATHS.

COOL—On Thursday Feb. 19, 1874, at his residence 2 miles south of town, Christopher Cool, aged about 50 years.

The deceased was born in Montgomery County, New York, and moved to his late residence in this county in 1848, being one of the early pioneers. Though somewhat close in his dealings with men, he was always regarded as a fair-minded, honest man, and made his word as good as his bond. He leaves an aimable wife, there being no children to bless the union A few weeks before he died, having in fact no idea of such a sad event, he wrote the following beautiful lines, dedicated to his country. There is a spirit of patriotism and christain sentiment pervading them that find excellent expression, for one living in his sphere of life.

A GLORIOUS LAND.

BY C. COOL.

Our country, 'tis a glorious land,
With broad arms stretched to every shore;
The proud Pacific chafes her strand
She hears the dark Atlantic roar
And nurtured on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies
In nature's wildest, grandest dress,
Enameled with her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies deck'd with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit ocean's roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star;
And mighty rivers mountain born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through their sheltering branches leap.

And cradled 'mid her clustering hills,
Sweet vales in dream-like beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide;
For plenty here her fullness pours,
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to seize her gen'rous store,
There prowls no tryant hireling band.

Great God! we thank the for this home—
This bounteous birth-land of the free,
Where wand'rers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty;
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvest wave, her cities rise;
And yet till time shall fold his wing,
Remain earth's lovliest paradise!

Davenport & Co. have just opened their spring stock of wall paper. Over 2,000 rolls.

Home Nook or the Crown of Duty at Davenport's.

Arthur Bronnicastle at Davenport & Co's.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon S. Smick is Plaintiff and Cornelia M. Dove and William S. Dove are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter, ¼, of the south west quarter, ¼, of section thirty-three, 33, township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty, 40, acres, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 24, A. D., 1874.

$8 50 D. Y. Husselman, Att'y for plaintiff.

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots, lying on or adjoining the south side of St. Mary's street from East street to Jackson street, and also from St. Mary's street along the east side of Jackson street, to the southern limits of the incorporation, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets, with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than one and one-half inches in thickness nor more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than three by four inches in size, to support said plank.

Within thirty days this ordinance shall take effect.

Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said sidewalk.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session, Feb. 16, 1874.

Attest, J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, late of DeKalb county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

February 17, 1874.

To Whom it may Concern.

The Guarantors of the D. E. & I. R. R. subscription, at Auburn, have placed in our hands for collection the notes given to said company, and, also, the capital stock subscription to said company. Those who wish to avoid the payment of costs will please call at our office and pay up immediately.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

February 19, 1874.

Assignee's Notice.

District of Indiana, ss:

Notice is hereby given, that a second general meeting of the creditors of William W. Hemes, bankrupt, will be held at the office of E. S. Robertson, Register in Bankruptcy, at Fort Wayne, in said District, on the 9th day of March, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2d, 1867.

A. J. RALSTON, [illegible]

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county:

Notice is hereby given, that Mary V. Joslin, Administratrix of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Petition.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer at public sale, in the village of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, March 7th, 1874, the personal property belonging to the estate of Jefferson Wallace, deceased; consisting of household goods, tools, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, if secured by note with surety and interest, waiving valuation laws.

L. D. BRITTON, Adm'r.

February 16th, 1874.

WANTED.

J. D. WISE.

Agent for the

Singer Man'f. Com'y

At Detroit is in Waterloo City, Ind., for the purpose of securing Canvassers in DeKalb Co., to sell

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Those wishing to engage in a profitable business will do well to see him.

AUBURN CO

THURSDAY, FEB.

NEWS SUM

The East

A TERRIBLE smash-up oc
ago on the Lehigh and Sus
of Pennsylvania, at State
sulting in the death of
hands, and the serious injury
....Thomas and Simeon St
Buckley were murdered du
some unknown persons, at
Halifax, Mass., last week.

ONE of the most daring f
jobbing purposes was spr
York Stock Exchange the
Vice-President of the Exch
ters purporting to be signed
of the Toledo Wabash and
and the Western Union Te
informing the board that te
stock of the first-named co
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letters were read to the E
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a half of one per cent. to
few moments. The panic w
very great. Fortunately t
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where the letters were pro
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CHANG and Eng, the S
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united that death would sur
any attempt to separate them during life. The lungs, heart, pancreas, liver, spleen, and alimentary canal in each of these strange beings were excellently developed, and differed in no wise from those of ordinary mortals. The lower portion of the ensiform cartilage, or breast-bone, in each, by doubling or bending out, made a long union, on which the bodies hinge freely. This joint is somewhat similar to, but not so complicated as, that at the elbow. The band at the smaller part has a circumference of nine inches, and when the link was stretched, and the twins were placed as far apart as possible, there was a space of eight inches intervening. The peritoneum, or membraneous lining of the belly in each, was found to enter the band and four pouches overlapped each other at the centre of the band. The most marked feature here was the presence of two such pouches from the body of the large brother, Chang, and the upper one shorter than the lower, but each lapping, one from above and the other from below the single pouch of Eng. The astounding and curious fact was developed that a line passing down the centre of the band would sever all three of their prolongations, and open the peritonitial cavity of each liver, so that if the knife had been used in life death would inevitably have resulted.

A SUIT involving the neat little sum of $638,000 has just been decided at Providence, R. I., after fifteen years' litigation.

The West.

GEN. SHERIDAN is firmly convinced that a general Indian outbreak is impending, and he has communicated his view to Gen. Sherman, who orders him to repress the threatened disturbance with all the force that he can collect. Every savage that is caught off his reservation is to be held as an accomplice in the murders of Lieut. Robinson and Agent Appleton. ....The indictment against ex-City Treasurer Gage, of Chicago, for perjury, has been quashed....Rush R. Sloane, late President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad, has been arrested on seventeen charges of embezzlement. His stealings, it is alleged, amount to over $150,000.

CHICAGO packed 1,484,000 hogs from Nov. 1 to Feb. 16, against 1,236,000 for the corresponding period last year....The wrestling match at San Francisco, between M. Whalen, of that city, and Maj. McLaughlin, of Detroit, for $4,000 and the championship of America, was won by the latter....A whole family named Thompson, living near the Stock Yards, in Chicago, have been poisoned in some mysterious manner. Three little children are dead, and the mother and nurse are in a dangerous condition....The temperance war has broken out in Jeffersonville, Ind., and threatens to invade Louisville, just across the river.

COUNT DE VERVICS, of France, has purchased 40,000 acres of land in Newton county, Mo., for the location of a French colony.

THE Chicago brewers have decided to raise the price of beer $2 per barrel, and the saloon-keepers threaten to import the beverage from other cities if the raise is made.

THE Supreme Court of New Mexico has decided that the Pueblo Indians, of which there are some 20,000 in the Territory, are citizens. ....The Chicago Chrispins are on a strike.... A private letter from the Red Cloud Agency to a prominent army officer at Omaha says that the employes there are in constant fear of their lives, and dare not show their heads out of doors after dark.

The South.

AT Rutledge, Ga., a few nights ago, N. M. Wood poisoned three of his children and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

MARDI GRAS was celebrated with the usual pomp throughout the Southern cities.... Property is taxed twenty times as much as before the war in South Carolina.

LIEUT.-COL. BUELL, with a small force of cavalry, recently struck a camp of Comanche Indians on the northwestern frontier of Texas, killed ten of them, and recaptured a large amount of stock.

Washington.

THE cause of the present Indian outbreak on the frontier, according to statements of officers of the Indian Bureau, is the fact that the Interior Department has been unable to provide the Indians with their annual supplies, owin[illegible]e inadequacy of the Indian appropria[illegible] fund for the present fiscal year is entirely expended, and there is a deficiency of $1,000[illegible]. The Interior Department has no means of relief until Congress shall make additional appropriations.

SEVERAL important amendments to existing laws have been agreed upon by the House Committee on Judiciary. It is proposed to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf; also, to amend the law prescribing punishment for manslaughter, so that in the discretion of the Judge a court may sentence persons convicted of manslaughter to twenty years' imprisonment, the limit being at present three years.

PRESIDENT GRANT has appointed the Court of Inquiry to try Gen. Howard. Gen. Sherman is at its head, and associated with him are Gens. McDowell, Pope, Meigs and Holt. Maj. A. B. Gardner is Advocate-General. The Court-Martial will begin March 3.

GEN. GARFIELD, of Ohio, made a short but earnest speech in the House, the other day in favor of the free transmission of newspapers in the county where they are published. He said that the country press alone reflected the opinions of the people, as the able and intelligent editor of a country newspaper, loafing leisurely about all week and mixing with people promiscuously, was thereby enabled to give expression to the verdict of the multitude, while the city editor, sitting in a fifth-story office, dashing off an article in haste, could not represent anybody but himself. Therefore, it occurred to him that the people are entitled to have their own views sent to them without cost, and that the metropolitan press, containing fresh ideas, should not object to it.

"Interests" to
them, owing to Grand Master Adams' cruel interpretation that their interest was the "interest of the hawk in the sparrow." Some surprise is expressed that the body should adjourn without any utterance on the cheap transportation question. The subject was not introduced into the deliberations until the last hours of its proceedings, and it was then postponed until the next annual meeting, on the ground that the recommendations of the Committee on Transportation were too specific.

THE first annual meeting of the Ohio State Grange was held at Xenia last week. Five hundred and fifty delegates, all Masters of granges, were present. The Secretary reported that 550 of the 600 granges in the State had been organized since last April. The order is in a most flourishing condition throughout the State, and is rapidly growing.

THE Kansas State Grange was in session at Topeka last week, 600 delegates being in attendance. The reports of the Executive Committee, Business Agent, and officers show the affairs of the order to be in an excellent condition, and the financial interests to have been economically managed. The order is increasing more rapidly than at any previous time. The membership in the State numbers 30,000. ....The State Grange of Missouri, held at Boonville, last week, was one of the largest conventions that ever assembled in the State. Delegates from over 1,600 granges were in attendance, representing a membership largely over 100,000. The meeting was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling among the delegates.

THE Tennessee State Grange has just had an interesting and harmonious session at Gallatin. Nearly 500 subordinate granges were represented, there being between 500 and 600 delegates present, many ladies being delegates.

General.

AS A result of the competition between the several through lines of railway between New York and Chicago, the rate per cent. for hogs has been reduced from 70 cents to 40 cents.... The bark Punchinello, from New York for Bristol, was recently wrecked on the Irish coast. Twelve of her crew perished.

THE pork-worm, trichina spiralis, is again getting into the muscles and heads of people in different parts of the country, creating no little consternation, and making business for the undertakers. Several cases are reported in Chicago and suburbs, and hog meat is a drug in the markets of that city.

Foreign.

HAVANA advices report serious rioting in the streets of the city on account of the dissatisfaction of the people at the Spanish volunteers being kept there instead of sending them to the field. Two encounters between the Spaniards and Cubans are reported, in which the latter were victorious....The cholera is raging in Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

THE extensive establishment known as Taylor's Pantechlacon and Carriage Repository, in Belgravia, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss about $15,000,000....The deaths of Cardinal Tarquini and Mrs. James Anthony Froude are announced by cable....The Czar of Russia will shortly pay a visit to Queen Victoria.

THE Czar of Russia, at a dinner given in honor of his royal visitors from Austria and England, the other evening, declared, in effect, that Russia, England, Prussia and Austria had entered into an alliance to preserve "the peace of the world." The Emperor of Austria subsequently indorsed the declaration....Ireland elects fifty-one Home Rulers to the new Parliament....The southeastern portion of Europe has been experiencing severe gales, and many disasters by land and sea are reported.

KING LUNALILO, of the Sandwich Islands, is dead....It is announced from London that Dr. Beke, the great English explorer, has found the true Mount Sinai, in Arabia, at an attitude of 5,000 feet above the sea level.... The final result of the British Parliamentary elections is summed up as follows: Conservatives returned 351; Liberals and Home-Rulers, 302. Of these 466 were elected after a contest. The total number of votes polled in the United Kingdom and Ireland was 2,500,000. Ireland returns 15 Liberals, 30 Conservatives, and 58 Home-Rulers. Gladstone has resigned, and Disraeli has been ordered by the Queen to form a new Ministry.... Spanish accounts from Cuba give reports of a battle, in which 3,000 Spaniards defeated and put to flight, after eight hours' fighting and a loss of only 154 men, a column of 5,000 patriots.

A LONDON telegram announces the death of Sir Francis Pettit Smith, the inventor of the screw propeller....The delegate from Alsace in the German Parliament made a speech in that body the other day, violently assailing the Goverment for its outrageous act in forcibly taking possession of foreign territory.... War has been commenced on the Egyptian frontier. According to late London news, a battle has been fought—the Sultan of Darfour having invaded Egyptian territory—was defeated and his army destroyed. A Vizier and many chiefs were killed....The famine in India is reported to be abating.

REV. ROBERT MOFFAT, the celebrated English missionary to South Africa, is still in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. The British Foreign Office also entertains the same doubt....A rumor comes from Havana that United States Consul Hall was threatened by a mob, and was obliged to flee for safety to a British man-of-war....Capt. Morton, who recently arrived at New York from Havana, reports that about Feb. 1 a column of Spanish troops, 1,200 strong, was utterly routed by the insurgents, who killed and captured over 600 men....The Marquis of Westminster is to be made a Duke.

THEY are talking down East of a company to insure against defalcation.

CONGRESS.

Feb. 12.—Senate.—Sargent present-
signed by 14,000 citizens of California,
measures be adopted to "prevent the
ese influx to the country."...Morton
petition of ex-soldiers of Indiana, ask-
alization of bounty....The bill for the
n of the currency was again discussed
e, without reaching a vote.

uller having withdrawn his objections,
on calling on the Secretary of the
e information regarding the Sanborn
as adopted....The bill for ascertaining
stained by citizens of Southern Oregon
rn California, by reason of the Indian
s in 1872 and 1873, was passed.

y, Feb. 14.—Senate.—Not in session.
The House met for debate only. Two
favor of Government aid to facilitate
ion from the interior to the seaboard—
, of Georgia, favoring the Atlantic and
ern Canal project—were let off; one on
ank circulation and distribution, was
e printed; and Fort, of Illinois, made a
nances generally, and especially in favor
the currency.

Feb. 16.—Senate.—Kelly, of Ore-
ted a memorial making charges against
pple Mitchell....Anthony presented a
ned by New England bankers protesting
redistribution of the currency....
resented the joint resolution of
Legislature asking an appropriation
rovement of the Fox and Wisconsin
ogan presented a petition of the Illinois
, citizens of Chicago, and others, asking
rease in the volume of currency....
s) presented a petition of the citizens of
restoration of the duty on tea and
an increase of duty on manufactured
he bill to equalize the currency was
nd Cameron offered a substitute for the
s bill repealing all acts of Congress
or restrict the amount of rates for cir-
d providing that all associations organ-
y on banking shall be free to establish
nks with circulation subject to a limit
ed by law, except the limit as to capital,
reby repealed. A long debate followed,
nd, pending a motion to recommit the whole matter to the Finance Committee, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa were introduced, asking for the speedy completion of the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and asking for the passage of a bill providing for the free circulation of newspapers within the counties of their publication.... Bills introduced: By Averill, to revive the grants of land for the several lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad; by Clements, a bill for the payment of officers from the time of entering the army until their discharge; by Eden, a bill to incorporate the Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company; by Pendleton to repeal the tax upon matches and increase the tax upon distilled spirits; by Woodford, to regulate the customs revenue service; to reduce the tax on cigars; to authorize the withdrawal of United States notes and to cancel a similar amount of national bank notes; directing the Patent Office to notify patentees of the fraudulent use of patents; by Lawrence, abolishing Pension Agencies.... Cannon presented a memorial from the Utah Legislature, praying for the appointment of a Congressional Commission to visit Utah and thoroughly investigate all matters connected with the Territory....A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing for the meeting of Congress at Philadelphia during the Centennial celebration, was lost—125 to 95.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.—*Senate.*—Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to increase the pay department of the army....Gordon introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the names of all persons heretofore dropped therefrom because of participation in the recent rebellion....Carpenter introduced a bill to further protect the polls in the election of President and Vice-President and members of Congress. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the patentee of the safety ballot-box for the use of the box at the polls throughout the United States in election of President, Vice-President, and members of Congress....Bogy submitted a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that hereafter all banks shall be organized or chartered by States, each State to decide the question as to the number of banks and the capital required for its legitimate wants, and each State to provide such guarantee to depositors as may be deemed proper. Adopted.... The bill to equalize the currency was again under discussion, but no decision was reached.

House.—The bill transferring the military prison from Rock Island to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was passed....There was quite an exciting time over the Arkansas contested election case, which was finally decided in favor of Wilshire by a vote of 116 to 96.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.—*Senate.*—Howe introduced a bill amendatory of the Soldiers' Homestead law....Anthony (R. I.) introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the Wisconsin Central railroad....The bill to provide for a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic was discussed without action....The greater portion of the day's session was devoted to the consideration of the bill to equalize the currency. Chandler, Howe, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Schurz, Ferry, and Logan took part in the debate. A vote was reached on Scott's amendment, providing for the redemption of the whole volume of national bank currency by specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The amendment was lost by the close vote of 30 to 28. Four Western Senators—Schurz, Chandler, Sargent and Sherman—voted aye. Howe's amendment, providing for the selling each month, to the highest bidder, for United States notes, coupon bonds equal to 85 per cent. of the additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, the bonds to bear 5 per cent. interest, was voted on and lost—16 to 40. Buckingham's motion, to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill to provide for free banking and for the funding of legal-tender notes into United States bonds, and the redemption of United States bonds in legal-tender notes, was defeated.

House.—The vote by which Wilshire (Ark.) was declared entitled to a seat was reconsidered and laid on the table....The bill prescribing the penalty for manslaughter was passed. It provides that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States court in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, and be fined not exceeding $1,000....A bill was also passed making the punishment for extortion by officers, or persons acting under authority of the United States, a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding three years....A bill was passed providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished in any United States court for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless indicted or information shall be found or instituted within five years, except in case of persons fleeing from justice....The House passed an important bill relating to land titles. It provides that, where an occupant of public land, having color of title, has made valuable improvements thereon, and his title is found afterward not good, he shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies as provided in such cases in their respective States or Territories....A bill was also passed providing that in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints, and other proceedings in United States courts, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, the person charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness; the law to apply to all prosecutions now pending....Poland introduced a bill to provide for a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic....A memorial for the acknowledgment of God Almighty and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States was laid on the table.... The bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published, was discussed without reaching a vote....An evening session was held, for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.—*Senate.*—Another day was consumed by the Senate in considering the Currency question. Cameron's amendment to the Redistribution bill providing for free banking was rejected by a vote of 32 to 26. Gordon's inconvertible bond-note proposition was also defeated. Cooper offered a substitute for Merrimon's amendment increasing the national bank circulation to $400,000,000 was then adopted. It instructs the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or 5 per cent bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank act....The bill amending the Patent laws was passed.

House.—A bill was passed providing for the election of two Congressmen-at-large from Alabama.... The House consumed most of the day in discussing the bill for the partial revival of the franking privilege, without coming to a vote.

THE London *Nonconformist* says that the practice of reading or preaching two sermons a day is a practice that is "terrible, and ought to be put down by some society for the prevention of cruelty to preachers."

EXTRAORDINARY BANK ROBBERY.

One of the Boldest and Most Successful Robberies on Record—The First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., Relieved of $500,000—A Wagon Load of Plunder Carried Off.

The usually quiet city of Quincy, Ill., was startled as it was never startled before on the morning of Friday, the 13th of February. The porter of the First National Bank, on opening the portals of that institution at 8 o'clock in the morning, as was his wont, was struck with consternation at what his eyes beheld. The ceiling and walls of the building near the vault were in a broken and shattered condition, and the bricks shaken from their position. He at once notified the officials, when an investigation was made, revealing a robbery which, in its conception and execution, eclipses any of the daring schemes for plunder that figure in the annals of recent American crime. It being impossible to unlock the vault door, an exploration was made in the second story, where an opening was found in the hall floor, through which the burglars had descended on the top of the vault. Further examination showed that a hole over three feet square had been drilled through three feet of solid masonry, and a plate of boiler iron two feet square cut from the lining of the vault with chilled chisels. This done, access was obtained to the interior of the vault, where were two safes, one containing the money and special deposits of the bank, and the other Government bonds and valuable papers. The money safe was found with the doors blown off their hinges and depleted of all its contents save a bag of gold. There were in it $90,000 in currency belonging to the bank, $200,000 in Adams county bonds, worth par, and special deposits of greenbacks and Government bonds, bringing the sum total up to $500,000. The other safe, containing valuable papers and bonds, was also charged with powder and blasted, but did not yield, and its contents, although showing the marks of powder, are safe. In the vault were found the tools employed by the burglars. The kit was elaborate and of the most modern invention.

Theories differ as to the time of organizing the stupendous robbery, and the length of time required to execute it. The explosion was made at 2 o'clock in the morning. The manner of working after reaching the interior of the vault was as follows: Powder was filled into the cracks around and between the hinges of each safe, and held fast by the free use of putty. A connecting fuse was then adjusted to set both blasts off at once, and then passed through a rubber hose to the top of the highest safe, where a small pistol was screwed on an old ledger, and so arranged that when it was discharged it set off the fuse. This pistol was fired by means of a cord which led from the vault to the street, and thus the burglars set off the explosion, when the vicinity of the bank was cleared of people. Several persons in adjacent buildings heard the sound and felt the concussion, but thought it nothing serious.

The currency and special deposits taken from the bank, it is stated, would make a respectable wagon load. To get away with the spoils it was necessary to let one of their number down into the vault by a rope several times and raise him up with the booty, and yet this was done and these experts neither disturbed the neighborhood, which is in the heart of the city and within a square of the police headquarters, nor were they seen by anyone. The bank publishes a statement that it will not be seriously affected by the robbery, will continue its business, and pay all deposits. It is one of the strongest institutions in the West. The bank offers $20,000 for the recovery of the stolen property.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Twenty Workmen Buried Beneath a Falling Wall—Eight of the Number Killed, and Eleven Badly Injured.

Philadelphia has just been the scene of a terrible and shocking disaster, resulting in the death of eight human beings, and the maiming of some dozen more. The lager-beer brewery of Henry Muller, on Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, fell with a tremendous crash the other day, burying in its ruins over forty workmen. The fall of the building was caused by the immense weight of the ice which had been packed in large quantities in the upper stories. The walls bulged, and the whole building, a large brick structure, tumbled to the earth with a tremendous crash. The falling ice, etc., crushed in the large mash-tubs, containing above 2,000 barrels of beer, which poured with great rapidity into the cellar, almost drowning those who were attempting to escape. Around the ruins were gathered thousands of excited people, many of whom were women who ran hither and thither, wringing their hands and screaming in the excess of their grief. The presence of entire families, fearful of the safety of their bread-earner, and rending the air with their cries of distress, added much to the general confusion. When the walls gave way and the huge structure came down upon the unfortunate men, casting them with the ice, bricks, and debris, down through the floors in the sub-cellar beneath, their shrieks and moans were something appalling. A number were killed outright, and others escaped death by scarcely a hair's breadth. The living were so tightly wedged in between blocks of ice and beams as to be unable to extricate themselves, and by their smothered cries the operations of those who came to their rescue were guided. Some of the unfortunates waited patiently the efforts of their rescuers, while others groaned terribly, calling on death to release them from their sufferings. In all eight men were killed, and eleven seriously injured.

LATER.—Later accounts from the disaster are to the effect that twelve dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, that six others are seriously and eighteen slightly wounded.

THE ANTI-RUM WAR.

The Praying Hosts Rapidly Gaining Ground in Ohio and Elsewhere—The Crusade Spreading to Other States.

The crusade against the rum-mills in Ohio and other parts of the West is spreading like the Epizootic. The war has broken out in Columbus, the capital of Ohio. A meeting, attended by over three thousand men and women was held in the City Hall, a few evenings ago, and arrangements made for a simultaneous assault upon the strongholds of the liquor-dealers. At Ripley, the crusaders are still moving on the enemy's works. At last accounts only one saloon held out, and the brave women had concentrated all their efforts upon it, with encouraging hopes of success. Many of the saloon-keepers who have been prayed out of their business are leaving for Germany. At Nelsonville a movement has been commenced against the gin-mills, $10,000 having been subscribed to assist the ladies. At Springfield, the women have developed a new plan of campaign. A few of the principal sample-rooms are designated, and each is visited by four committees, singing and praying in quick succession. Dinner is cooked and eaten by the whole corps at one of the churches, so no time is lost. The whisky ring has met, and resolved not to admit committees to the saloons any more. The saloon-keepers have raised a fund to carry on a defensive war. They are a bad lot, but the women do not despair of ultimate success. In Jeffersonville, Ind., the crusade has begun in earnest, and threatens to spread across the Ohio river to Louisville. Praying and singing bands are holding forth in churches and saloons every day. Illinois, too, has been invaded by the contagion. At Danville, Lexington, and other towns, the friends of the temperance cause are preparing for an onslaught upon the common enemy. In Milwaukee, and other points in Wisconsin, the report comes that the anti-rum hosts are marshaling for the fray.

The women of Hamilton, Ohio, are thoroughly organized for a raid on the numerous saloons of that city. At Morrow, a saloon-keeper has procured an injunction against Mrs. Grimes and 159 other ladies, who, he alleges, have damaged him to the extent of $1,000. The crusade has struck McConnellsville, Piqua, Mount Vernon, Madisonville, Delaware and other large Ohio towns, and the war rages at red-hot heat, many of the saloon-keepers and druggists yielding without offering opposition.

At Manchester, Iowa, the women last week commenced a praying and singing raid on the saloons. The fever is breaking out in other points in the State.

The temperance advocates in St. Louis are preparing for a revival in that city on the Ohio plan.

The war has broken out in Nebraska. At Lincoln, the capital of the State, the women are thoroughly organized, and a few days ago commenced work in earnest, visiting saloons, and praying for the rum-sellers to abandon their iniquitous trade.

The fever is extending to the large cities. In Chicago the temperance people are talking of organizing. In Indianapolis and Jersey City the ladies have banded together, and are visiting the large saloons, armed with prayer and hymn-books.

The crusade has reached Rock Island and Yorkville, Ill. In the former place forty-eight saloon men have been indicted by the grand jury for violations of the State law. If the prosecution of these men fails to close the rum mills, it is intimated that the women will organize themselves into proper bands, and will not rest till the cohorts of King Alcohol have been routed. In Oswego, Kendall county, the ladies have organized, and are holding prayer-meetings in such saloons as will admit them.

At Danville and Bloomington, Ill., the women are organizing for a raid on the gin mills.

The crusade has spread to Minnesota, and the temperance advocates of St. Paul, Minneapolis and other towns are organizing for the work.

Five saloon-keepers in Springfield, Ohio, have been fined in sums of $50 to $450 each for violation of the Adair liquor law.

THE INDIANS.

Expeditions Fitting Out to Meet the Hostile Savages—The Sioux Reported in Large Force Near the Platte River.

The news from the plains seems to indicate that war between the whites and Indians is inevitable, and the busy note of preparation is heard all along the frontier line. The savages are represented by a dispatch from Cheyenne "as red-hot—worse than in 1865." Gov. Furnas, of Neb., is very much alarmed, and went to Washington last week to procure arms for the citizens of the State.

He states that some 12,000 or 14,000 Sioux are moving in a southeasterly direction from the Big Horn Mountain and Powder River country, threatening the settlements on the Platte. He is evidently seriously impressed with the danger that menaces the people of his State. The laws prohibiting such action as he desires, Secretary Belknap was compelled to deny his request, although he did so very unwillingly.

An Omaha dispatch says: "Arrangements are in progress at the Department headquarters for fitting out expeditions to the White Stone and Red Cloud Agencies. It is believed by well-informed officials here that, if the soldiers cross the Platte, as they must necessarily do to reach the exposed agencies, there will be a fight. In that country there are 60,000 Indians and about 45,000 Sioux, one in five of whom is a figthing man. Well-informed officials are of the opinion that these Indians can muster from 10,000 to 12,000 men. Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped from the Forts Leavenworth and Rock Island Arsenals to the various ports in this Department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice."

A Cheyenne telegram says: "A war is inevitable between here and the Sioux Indian reservation. The country is rolling and fine grazing, and there are not less than 50,000 head of catte there, but we would rather have war than peace when we are robbed and murdered with impunity."

LATER advices from the frontier indicate that hostilities in the vicinity of the Indian agencies are not so imminent as at first supposed. It is now believed that the hostile savages have gone to the Big Horn country, to gain time for laying their plans for the coming campaign, and to summon the northern nations to their assistance. The military expedition now fitting out at Cheyenne will march to the agencies, but it is not believed they will encounter any opposition. It is the opinion of many that the reports of depredations from the frontier have been grossly exaggerated, that there will be no Indian war, but that the Commissioners will settle the matter by another treaty.

Ohio Men at the Head of the Nation.

Ohio certainly has no reason to complain of her representation in the high places of the nation. President Grant was born and lived most of his life, prior to the war, in Ohio. The General of the army, Sherman, is an Ohio man, and so is Sheridan, the Lieutenant-General. Secretary Delano is a citizen of Ohio, so is Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, and so is Mr. Schenck, our Minister to England. The late Chief-Justice Chase was from Ohio, and now the new incumbent, Chief-Justice Waite, is taken from the same State. Thus Ohio men stand at the head of the civil, the military, the judicial, and diplomatic departments of the Government. Since the organization of the Government, we doubt whether there has been a time when men from any one State filled so many of the highest national positions. And there are still several men in Ohio who would accept office under the national Government if pressed to do so.—*Hearth and Home.*

Odd Phrases.

The origin of the term *sub-rosa*, or "under the rose," is said to be the following: Cupid gave a rose to Hippocrates, the God of Silence, and from this legend arose the practice of suspending a rose from the ceiling over the table while eating, when it was intended that the conversation must be kept secret. The explanation of the origin of "By hook or by Crook" is that in the old time, persons entitled to get firewood in the King's forest, were limited to such dead branches as they could tear down with "a hook or a crook, without hurt to his Majesty's tree." "In spite of his teeth" originated thus: King John of England once demanded of a Jew the sum of ten thousand marks, and on being refused, ordered that the Israelite should have one of his teeth drawn every day until he gave his consent. The Jew submitted to the loss of seven, and then paid the required sum, and hence the expression, "in spite of your teeth."

THE Athenians who put a boy to death for killing a bird, because the act indicated a cruel disposition, would have dealt more harshly with Patrick Naughton than did the Cincinnati Police Court, which sentenced him to six months' imprisonment for burning a dog. Naughton, an engineer on the Little Miami Railroad, was standing idly by his engine fire when the unoffending brute was thrown up to him by somebody. Holding the dog in one hand, he opened the door of the furnace with the other, and tossed the animal into the flames. Then he closed the door. His excuse was that he was absent-minded on account of the strike.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S taxable property is valued at $184,000,000. In 1860 it was $490,030,000.

Nathan Rothschild, of London.

The high priest of the Exchange was not happy even in the midst of his overflowing coffers. Naturally enough, he had few friends and numberless enemies. In his later years he suffered from constant dread of assassination. He was always receiving threatening letters, declaring that his life depended on his sending certain sums of money to certain addresses. He scented murder in every breeze—suspected poison in every cup. In sleep, he had nightmare visions of crouching things; in waking hours, he started at every unexpected noise.

One morning two strangers were announced as having important business with the banker, and they were shown into his private office. He bowed to them and inquired the nature of their negotiation. They bowed and said nothing, but advanced toward him, thrusting their fingers nervously into their pockets. Rothschild's alarm was excited at once. They must be searching for concealed weapons; their bearded faces made it clear to his excited fancy that they were homicidal ruffians. He retreated in terror behind a large desk, seized a ponderous ledger, hurled it at their heads, and screamed "Murder!" at the top of his voice. A small army of clerks poured into the room and laid violent hands on the strangers, who proved to be wealthy Polish bankers bringing letters of int[illegible]tion to the (physically timid) li[illegible]ans. Embarrassed by his au[illegible]ly august presence—what is there [illegible] breathing money-bag capable of [illegible]ring awe?—they forgot their [illegible] their common coolness of conduct. They were nearly as much terrified as the renowned Israelite; and as it was their initial visit to England, they imagined at first that all foreigners were deemed robbers and desperadoes until the contrary was established.

The wretchedly rich Nathan never went out alone after dark, never entered an unlighted room, had servants within call of his bed-chamber, and slept with loaded pistols under his pillow.

A fellow-Frankforter, dining with him one evening, and observing the luxury of his household, remarked, "You must be happy, baron, with the power to gratify every wish."

"Happy, indeed!" was the response. "Do you think it happiness to be haunted always by a dread of murder—to have your appetite for breakfast sharpened by a threat to stab you to the heart unless you enclose a thousand guineas to some unknown villain?"

On one occasion, when the great financier had been to an evening party, and had gotten into his carriage to go home, a friend wishing to make an appointment, stepped out to speak to him. The timorous banker mistook his familiar friend for a highwayman, and thrust a pistol out of the carriage window, with his favorite cry of "Murder!" before he could be acquainted with the situation.

As Rothschild grew richer and older his fears increased. He became almost a monomaniac on the subject of assassination, and many of his relatives thought him in serious danger of insanity through his constant apprehensions. Most of the menacing messages were unquestionably sent him by his enemies, with whom he was plentifully supplied. Conscious of his weakness, they revenged themselves upon him by inspiring him with baseless terrors. He was repeatedly told so, but he could not be induced to believe that he did not dwell in an atmosphere of poisons, poniards and pistols.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Healing Lung Diseases.

We find the following reported, and give it for what it may be worth. So many cures for consumption have been advertised that it is well to be skeptical: "Dr. William Kock, of Berlin, well known to specialists from his investigations in the domain of surgery, and from his treatise on gunshot fractures, has discovered a new method of treatment for consumption. It consists in healing up the affected portions of the lungs by injections of iodine, so as to check the process of festering, which is the origin of the disease. The treatment has been tested in the great hospitals of Berlin within a short time, among others at the Royal Charity, in the presence of the most eminent surgeons. All the reports of the cases in which this treatment has been administered are favorable, and hold out a promise of a complete cure. For years Dr. Kock has been trying the experiment with animals, having tested it with more than three hundred, at a vast outlay of time and money."

Cure for Cancers.

A writer in *Coleman's Rural World* gives the following recipe for the cure of cancers:

Take chloride of zinc, blood root pulverized, and wheat flour, equal parts or quantities, worked into a paste, and applied until the mass comes out. First, spread a common sticking plaster much larger than the cancer, cutting a circular piece from the center of it a little larger than the cancer, applying it, which exposes a narrow rim of healthy skin; then apply the cancer plaster, and keep it on twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be burned into, and appears the color of an old shoe sole, and the rim outside will appear white and parboiled, as if burned by steam. Dress with slippery-elm poultice until suppuration takes place, then heal with common salve. I've known the above to cure.

The Wind Cutting Capers.

They have queer atmospheric phenomena out in Colorado. Not long ago a man was walking down Virginia Canon, when he was surprised by a sudden roaring sound, not unlike that made by a train of cars passing through a tunnel. Stopping a moment to listen, a whirlwind, apparently not more than a yard in diameter, and travelling no faster than a spirited walk, picked him up, as it were, and waltzed off down the road with him. Its vertical force was sufficient to invert the tails of his coat above his head, notwithstanding the pockets were loaded with specimens of silver ore, and at the same time he was carried along for a hundred feet or more, like a feather, while under him was a noise like that of an empty cart bouncing over a stony street.

AUBURN COURIER

T. O. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM, FIELD, AND FAMILY.

FARM TALK.

Scions for grafting may be cut at any time previous to the starting of the buds in the spring, and when cut should be kept in a cool cellar, where they will not dry up.

EXTERMINATION OF TREE-BEETLES, ETC.—An old, well-dried barrel, smeared internally with tar, having a properly protected lighted lamp in the bottom, will collect large quantities of beetles during a night.

IT is said that Mr. Husted of Lowell, Mich., has tried with success the plan of putting bands of one thickness of paper around the stems of his apple-trees to catch the moth. When woodpeckers have torn the papers into shreds in their search for the concealed enemy, new bandages are applied.

—To cure colic in horses, melt a pint of hog's lard over a slow fire, add soot from the chimney until it becomes as thick as cream, add two or three pods of red pepper, pour the mixture into a bottle and give to the animal. If the horse is not quickly relieved, repeat the dose.

—The *Agriculturist* gives this remedy for founders:—As soon as the horse is found to be stiff swab the legs and feet with hot water—so hot that the hand cannot bear to touch it, but not so hot as to scald. After a short time the legs should be rubbed dry and the horse gently exercised. Has never known this to fail to remedy the trouble.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD COW.—A writer in the *Northwestern Farmer* says: "The crumpley horn is a good indication; a full eye another. Her head should be small but short. Avoid the Roman nose; this indicates thin milk, and but little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men call a good handler—skin soft and loose, like the skin on a dog; deep from the loin to the udder, and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker."

PERMANENCE OF ORCHARD GRASS.—A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* says that he has had a field of grass over thirty years, that still gives bounteous crops, "breast high at maturity." The soil is a strong sandy loam. It was originally seeded in connection with red clover and timothy, which were long ago run out, and there is now some white clover and blue grass, which aids to make a thick and nutritious bottom growth; but the orchard grass maintains the supremacy, and he knows of nothing—lucern excepted—which will yield annually so much cattle food. But it is even superior to lucern, because better adapted to the climate of the North.

FEEDING CORN TO HOGS.—As another evidence of the increased profit of feeding corn on the farm to swine, over selling the grain in market, a writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following testimony: In August, 1872, I bought thirty-seven head of hogs at four dollars per one hundred weight, the average weight being 126 pounds. Cost of the lot $186.48. On December 10th, when I sold them, the average weight was 270 pounds, or a gain of 144 pounds per head. They ate twelve bushels of corn apiece. This at twenty-five cents per bushel would be three dollars. The total cost of the hogs, when fattened, was, therefore, $267.40. I sold them at four dollars per cwt., amounting to $399.60. Balance in favor of feeding, $101.12. By feeding my corn, it brought me nearly 48 cents per bushel."

SHEEP AND COWS TOGETHER.—A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* writes: I have been farming and keeping sheep nineteen years. During the last seven years I have been keeping thoroughbred Southdowns, carefully selected from some of the flocks in the country. My lambs have averaged me $10 a piece, and the wool $2 for each sheep. I think I can keep one sheep and one cow to every acre, on a given amount of pasture land, just as well as to keep the cow alone. In regard to alleged injurious effects affirmed by some of keeping sheep and dairy cows in the same pasture, I will state that I have never observed them. And if there were any injurious effects resulting from the practice, it would be confined to the short space of time intervening between first turning to pasture and harvest, say from the the first of May to the middle of July. Sheep prefer and will cling to the old pasture, while cows are continually seeking and longing for new.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

If the crust to bread is wished tender, as soon as the loaves are taken out of the oven, wrap them in a wet cloth wrung from cold water, and then lay over it a dry towel.

GROUND RICE GRUEL.—Boil one tablespoonful of ground rice, rubbed smooth with cold water, in a pint and a half of milk, with a bit of cinnamon and lemon peel. Sweeten slightly, or season with salt.

TO REMOVE FLESHWORMS.—Liquor of potassa, one ounce; cologne water, two ounces; white brandy, four ounces. Wash with warm water, apply coarse towel vigorously; then use this preparation.

SAGO GRUEL.—Take three tablespoonfuls of sago and wash in cold water; then add one quart of boiling hot milk and boil for twenty minutes; sweeten and flavor with lemon peel, or a tablespoonful of brandy.

TAPIOCA JELLY.—Wash a teacupful of tapioca—soak it for three hours in cold water—turn off the water and pour over it one quart of boiling water. Add the grated peel of one lemon; sweeten to taste, and boil for one hour.

HONEY SOAP.—Dissolve two pounds of yellow soap in a dish suspended in a kettle of boiling water. Add a quarter of a pound each of strained honey and palm oil, and three cents' worth of oil of cinnamon. When cold, it is ready for use.

STRENGTHENING JELLY.—Boil in two quarts of water one ounce of rice, one ounce of sago, and one ounce of pearl barley, until reduced one-half. Strain into a mold. Take a teacupful, morning, noon and night. It can be sweetened and flavored to taste.

A PIECE of red pepper, the size of your finger-nail, put into meat or vegetables when first beginning to cook, will aid greatly in killing the unpleasant odor arising therefrom. Remember this for boiled cabbage, green beans, onions, chickens, mutton, etc.

CORN FRITTERS.—Young, sweet corn, pepper, salt, nutmeg, butter hot in the pan. Grate the corn from the cobs into a basin, season and drop by spoonfuls into the pan and fry until brown. This is a delicious breakfast relish, but requires a considerable time to prepare.

ISINGLASS JELLY.—Boil one ounce of isinglass shavings with a slice of brown bread crust and a handful of Jamaica peppers, in one quart of water, until it is reduced to a pint. Strain into a mold. A tablespoonful of this jelly taken in milk is a good tonic for dyspepsia.

FRUIT CREAMS.—Dissolve half an ounce of isinglass in warm water enough to cover it; add this to a pint of cream sweetened with four spoonfuls of sugar and boil it. When cool lay some apricot, raspberry or peach preserves in a glass dish and pour the cream over it.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—Eggs are preserved in France by smearing them all over with a solution of beeswax in double the quantity of olive oil with the finger. The shell is rendered air-tight, and when packed in bran or chaff and kept dry the eggs may be preserved for months. Rubbing the eggs with linseed oil has been successful in preserving them for six months.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHING PINS.—They should be boiled a few moments and quickly dried once or twice a month, when they become more flexible and durable. Cloth lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same manner.

TO PREVENT COLD FEET AT BED-TIME.—Draw off your stockings just before undressing, and rub your ankles and feet well with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure, for five or ten minutes, and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen cloth or flannel, is very useful.

TO MEND RUBBER SHOES.—Get a piece of pure rubber—an old shoe—vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it in small bits. Put it into a bottle, and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal oil naptha. Stop the bottle and set to one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dissolve. Then take the shoe and place the rip or cut close together, and put on the rubber solution with a camel's hair brush. Continue to apply as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed. Spirits of turpentine dissolves the rubber slowest, but forms the most elastac cement.

Intelligence of Hogs.

Hogs often show great intelligence and aptitude to learn. A forester had a Chinese pig which followed him like a dog, came at call, and ran up and down stairs. It learned to blow and perform several tricks. It was very expert in hunting mushrooms, and, when told to keep watch, it would remain at its post until called away. When its owner said, "I am going to kill you, it would lie down on its back and stretch out its legs.

When Louis XI. was sick, in order to relieve the sadness of his mind, a nobleman thought of teaching a pig to dance, and bringing it before him. It was not long before a pig could hop about very well to the sound of a bagpipe. They then dressed it with coat, pantaloons, necktie, hat, sword, etc., in short, all that the court gentlemen of the time were accustomed to wear, and introduced it into the presence of the king. The animal bowed, danced, and followed all orders in the most artistic manner, until, getting tired, it became so awkward that the king roared with laughter, to the delight of his courtiers.

An English gentleman carefully trained a hog for hunting. "Slug," for so the hog was called, was very fond of the chase, and was ever on the alert when the huntsmen were preparing to start; but the dogs could not endure its company, and their owner was never able to make use of both at the same time. "Slug" could scent a bird from a great distance, and would dig in the earth to show where it had been. When the bird hopped it followed like a dog.

Hogs have been trained for draught. A countryman was in the habit of going to St. Albans market in a small cart drawn by four hogs. Another countryman won a wager that his hog would carry him on its back four miles in one hour. These facts are cited to show that the hog is a much more intelligent animal than we give him credit for. However, every kind-hearted person will disapprove of teaching dumb creatures to perform tricks. For our own part, we take no pleasure in seeing dancing bears and spelling pigs; for the process of training draws so deeply on our sympathy, that we look upon everything of the kind as the torturing of animals.

An Old Fortification.

The Spanish fort of San Juan de Pinos, now called Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla., is the oldest fortification on the Western continent still used as a place of defense. It covers about an acre of ground, and would accommodate a garrison of 1,000 men, with 100 guns. It was begun in 1620, and completed in 1756, the Indians being compelled to do the labor of building. Over the entrance is the Spanish coat of arms and the name of the then Governor, the Chief Engineer of the works, and the date of the completion of the fort. In 1835 a dungeon was discovered by the caving of a wall from above, and in it were two iron cages just large enough to admit the body of a man, and each contained a human skeleton. Who the victims, were there is no tradition to tell. In one of the dungeons Osceola was chained, previous to his removal to Fort Moultrie. The fort is now garrisoned by an old Sergeant.

Origin of the Dollar Mark.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* has a curious paper on the origin of the dollar-mark ($). In brief, the theory is that the two parallel upright marks may be traced back to the pillars of Hercules, and the S-like figure is the scroll entwined around them. According to tradition, when the Tyrian colony landed on the Atlantic coast of Spain, and founded the ancient of Gades, now Cadiz, Malcarthus, the leader of the expedition, set up two stone pillars as memorials, over which was built a temple of Hercules. As the temple increased in wealth, the stone pillars were replaced by others, made of an alloy of gold and silver, and these two pillars became, in time, the emblem of the city, as a horse's head became that of Carthage. Centuries later, when Charles V. became Emperor of Germany, he adopted a new coat of arms, in which the pillars of Gades, or Cadiz, occupied a prominent position in the device. Hence, when a new coin, the colonnato, was struck at the Imperial Mint, it bore the new device—two pillars, with a scroll entwined around them. The coin became a standard of value in the Mediterranean, and the pillars and scroll became its accepted symbol in writing.

The two horizontal bars which cross the symbol of the English pound sterling are also thought to have a similar origin. In the same paper the symbolic origin of the pillars of Hercules is traced far back into the remote era prior to the dispersion of the human race from its Asiatic birthplace. They are identified with the household pillars of the Scandinavians, and the idea from which the concrete embodiments spring is to be found alike in the Sanskri Vedas and in the glowing imagery of the Hebrew poets. They are the symbols of night and day, of light and darkness, which, to the dawning intelligence of the Arian races, were evidences of the Omnipotent, and, to the Jewish patriarchs, the work of a revealed Creator.

The Elder Booth Acting in French.

In these days, when so much wonder has been excited by the performance in English of Mr. Fechter and Madame Janauschek, it may be interesting to remember that so far back as 1828 Junius Brutus Booth (the elder) achieved one of the greatest triumphs the stage has known. Playing in French in the character of Orestes, in Racine's tragedy of "Andromaque," his accentuation was so perfect, and every peculiarity of French acting so minutely observed by him, that the astonishment and delight was general. At the close he was loudly called for, and cries of "Talma! Talma!" saluted him amid every sound of applause and approbation. Speaking of the performance, the critic of the New Orleans *Courier* of the day wrote: "A spectacle of deep interest, one as novel as it was pleasing, was offered last Tuesday night in the Orleans Theater of the lovers of dramatic talents. Yielding to the solicitations of several gentlemen of this city, Mr. Booth consented to present himself before a French audience in the part of Orestes. This effort, perilous in the extreme, and which nothing but a wish to give to Frenchmen an opportunity of judging fairly of what is termed the *English style of tragic acting* could have urged Mr. Booth to risk, has been crowned with the most flattering success. The ever-increasing interest excited by the warmth of his feelings, the earnestness of his manner, and the impetuous ardor of his delivery, and above all, whenever passion rose high, when the furies goaded Orestes to crimes, criticism was merged in admiration, and with one voice all wondered that a stranger should thus feel and express all the beauties of Racine."

Going Down into the Sea.

The *International* for January has a remarkable article on "Deep Sea Explorations," by Prof. Carpenter. A diver can only explore the sea to the depth of about 120 feet. But the most delicate instrument have been constructed that can give us reports from the very bottom of the sea. The cords in use are about the size of a quill, and these, if made of the finest hemp, will bear a strain of more than half a ton. The sounding brass is a long, hollow brass rod, fitted with valves that open upward so as to close upon and retain any water or sediment gathered at the bottom. The sinkers weigh 100 pounds each, and are so hung that when the red touches bottom they fall off and remain there. The pressure exerted by the water on the apparatus is about a ton to every square inch for every 4,800 feet of depth; so that to reach the bottom of the Atlantic in its greatest depth a weight of five tons to the square inch must be indorsed. The results of recent explorations make us almost as well acquained with the currents; the hills and plains, the sediments, the strange inhabitants and plants, the thermometrical condition of the deep seas, as we are with those of the continents.

Riding After Reindeers.

I wanted to see the Laps and drive a reindeer. They can go fifty miles an hour for two hours daily. The sledges are narrow, and have an oscillating motion, and one unaccustomed to them will tumble out in all directions. You drive with one line only; that reaches from the animal's horns, and is tied around your arm. After you get pitched out, the reindeer stops when he gets tired of dragging you through the snow. Sometimes they 'bout face and buck you out, and not infrequently perform that task by kicking. I was keeled out by a kick and snatched along two hundred yards at the rate of nearly a mile a minute. We drove to an acquaintance who owned four thousand reindeer. I went into his tent, and found men, women, dogs and other animals sleeping together, and I found so many fleas there that I took my bag and went out to sleep in a snow-bank.—*Du Chaillu.*

HERE are the ten commandments of Buddha:

First—Thou shalt not kill.
Second—Thou shalt not take for thyself what belongs to another.
Third—Thou shalt not break the laws of chastity.
Fourth—Thou shalt not lie.
Fifth—Thou shalt not slander.
Sixth—Thou shalt not speak injuries.
Seventh—Thou shalt not excite quarrels.
Eighth—Thou shalt not hate.
Ninth—Have faith in holy writings.
Tenth—Believe in immortality.

THE GRANGERS.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, at St. Louis.

NINTH AND LAST DAY.

The National Grange was principally occupied during the day in saying farewell, and little business was transacted.

The report of the Committee on the Boston Grange, which disfranchises and declares that body extinct, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Transportation, after being presented and partially discussed, was withdrawn on the ground that it was too specific and not general enough in character, and the whole matter lies over until the next annual meeting.

Master Wardlaw, of Florida, delivered the closing speech, as follows:

When Florida is called upon to place a beautiful wreath upon the still more beautiful brow of some lovely sister, Florida not only responds with alacrity, but esteems it a pleasure, a high and honored privilege. But, to say farewell, to bid adieu to brothers and sisters, to the [illegible] [illegible] with which we have been surrounded during the Convention, is truly unpleasant—is terribly embarrassing—touching a tender chord. I have always appreciated the noble sentiment, that the heart feels most when the lips move not but the eye speaks a gentle good-bye.

Very soon, worthy Master, the sound of your gavel will be heard, and the question asked our Worthy Overseer, "Are the labors of the day completed?" and the response will come back, "They are, Worthy Master." Then will the solemn significance of these words, reverberating through the hall, perhaps for the last time, be felt by many of us as never before. How it should remind us of the important necessity of being prepared to meet where parting is no more!

When Virgil bade adieu to his beloved in those beautiful, touching, prophetic words, "Vale, vale, formosa puella," we repeat but to admire. When Napoleon Bonaparte looked upon his lovely Josephine, and turned from her in consummation of the darkest deed of his life, afterwards to be banished to lonely exile, the reminiscence but tends to give us pain. But, Worthy Master, many practical illustrations are afforded us of the band of brothers and sisters mingling together for days in the most harmonious social and friendly accord, gathered as they have been in this hall from all quarters of the Union, who rejoice but to sorrow at the necessity of separation. Sad though the thought—though solemn the truth—some of us will never meet again.

It is gratifying, however, Worthy Master, to know, as I honestly believe, that this meeting, by its wide-spread influence from North to South, from East to West, caps the last arch that shades the bridge of the unfortunate bloody chasm. As it was my sad pleasure, as the Representative of the State of Florida, fourteen years ago, in the Charleston Convention, to deliver a short eulogy upon one of Green Mountain's honored sons, ex-Gov. Robinson, who was suddenly stricken down by death on the second morning of the session, if my brother from Vermont will meet me on this floor, we will clasp hands with the Patron's grip, silently and invoking God's blessings, illustrating the truth that "United we stand divided we fall."

[Here the Master from Vermont stepped forward and extended his hand, which was held in a fraternal clasp by the Master from Florida for some time. Wild and enthusiastic applause for a few minutes; afterward a deep silence reigned over the convention, indicative of the strong feeling awakened by the significant scene. The speaker continued:]

Worthy Master, one more word, and then I am done. May we all prove worthy of our vocation; do all we can in accordance with the principles of right, to promote the good of our Order; and may a kind overruling Providence grant us a happy reunion at Charleston, S. C. [Applause.]

The grange then adjourned to meet in Charleston, S. C., the first Wednesday in February next.

The Invalid and the Violinist.

An old and infirm soldier was playing his violin one evening on the Prater at Vienna. His faithful dog was holding his hat, in which passers-by dropped a few coppers as they came along. On the evening in question, however, nobody stopped to put a small coin into the poor old fellow's hat; every one went straight on, and the gayety of the crowd added to the sorrow which swelled the old soldier's heart, and showed itself in his withered countenance.

All at once, however, a well-dressed gentleman came up to where he stood, listened to his playing for a few minutes, and gazed compassionately upon him. Ere long the old fiddler's weary hand had no longer strength left to grasp his bow; his limbs refused to carry him further; he seated himself on a stone, rested his head on his hands, and began silently to weep. At that instant the gentleman approached, offered the old man a piece of gold, and said:

"Lend me your violin a little while."

Then having carefully tuned it, he said:

"You take the money and I'll play!"

He *did* play! All the passers-by stopped to listen, struck with the distinguished air of the musician, and captivated by his marvelous genius. Every moment the circle became larger and larger. Not copper alone, but silver and even gold, was dropped into the poor man's hat. The dog began to growl, for it was becoming too heavy for him to hold. At an invitation from the audience the invalid emptied its contents into his sack, and they filled it again. After a national melody, in which every one present joined with uncovered heads, the violinist placed the instrument upon the poor man's knees, and, without waiting to be thanked, disappeared.

"Who is it?" was asked on all sides. "It's Armand Boucher, the famous violin-player," replied some one in the crowd. "He has been turning his art to account in the service of charity. Let us follow his example."

And the speaker sent round his hat also, made a new collection, and gave the proceeds to the invalid, crying, "Long live Boucher!"

Deeply affected, the invalid lifted up his hands and eyes toward heaven, and invoked God's blessing on his benefactor.

There were that evening two happy men in Vienna: the invalid—placed for a long time above the reach of want—and the generous artist, who felt in his heart the joy of doing good, according to the words of Scripture, which says, "The merciful man doeth good to his own soul."

CONGRESSMAN SAYLER, of Indiana (the Ohio Congressman with the same sounding name is Saylor), has introduced a bill, which, if passed, would work a revolution in the patent business. One is prejudiced in its favor from the first, for almost any change would be an imprvement. After a careful examination of its provisions we believe it entirely feasible, thoroughly just and quite important. The plan, in a word, is to throw the use of all patents open to all persons who will pay to the owner a certain equitable royalty for their use. This would be striking a blow at the roots of the worst monopolies in the manufacture of articles into which patents extend in one way or another.—*Chicago Journal.*

SOME years ago, Sir B. Guinness, the great Dublin brewer, gave £100,000 for the restoration of St. Patrick's (Protestant) cathedral in that city. Another great brewer, Mr. Matthew D'Arcy, M. P. for County Wexford, has now offered Cardinal Cullen £100,000 to build a new Catholic cathedral.

Religious Items.

ELDER KNAPP, the great Baptist revivalist, is hopelessly ill.

A NEW $100,000 Presbyterian church has just been dedicated in Brooklyn.

METHODIST revivals continue to be reported from all parts of the country.

HAMMOND, the revivalist, will next make a raid on the sinners of Kansas City.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, the millionaire reaper manufacturer, is sole proprietor of the Chicago *Interior*, the organ of the Presbyterians.

ONE hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York in aid of Bishop Cummins' Reformed Episcopal Church movement.

AT Rome Protestantism numbers more than forty chapels or places of worship, open every Sunday and several times during the week.

IN the efforts to christianize the world, it is said that Mohammedan fanaticism has proved stronger than any sort of heathenism in other parts of the world.

WE read that in Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota Methodist ministers are living on less than $100 per annum, and do not complain either.

THE Presiding Elder of the Colorado Methodist Conference has a district embracing 55,000 miles. He often travels sixty miles without seeing a human abode.

REV. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, a sensational Baptist minister of Chicago, and pastor of one of the largest churches in the city, has been locked out of his church for indecent language used in the pulpit.

A NEW religion has sprung up in Persia, which threatens to make a great encroachment upon the Mohammedans. The principal doctrines are praise of the Supreme Being, truth, and virtue. It is regarded with great disfavor by the followers of the Moslem faith.

Attacked by Vampires.

A gentleman states that, while in Surinam, he awoke about four o'clock one morning, and was considerably alarmed by finding himself weltering in congealed blood, and was unable to account for this, as he felt no pain whatever. "The mystery," says he, "was that I had been bitten by a vampire or specter of Guana, which is also called the flying dog of New Spain. This is no other than a bat of monstrous size, that sucks the blood from men and cattle while they are fast asleep, even, sometimes till they die; and as the manner in which they proceed is truly wonderful, I will endeavor to give a clear account of it. Knowing by instinct that the person that they intend to attack is in a sound slumber, they generally alight near the feet, where, while the creature continues fanning with his enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the great toe, so very small indeed that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is consequently not painful; yet through this orifice he continues to suck the blood until he is obliged to disgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging until he is scarcely able to fly, and the sufferer has often been known to pass from time to eternity. Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in places where the blood flows spontaneously. Having applied tobacco ashes, as the best remedy, and washed the gore from myself and hammock, I observed several heaps of congealed blood all around the place where I had lain, upon the ground, on examining which the surgeon judged that I had lost about fourteen ounces of blood."

Critical Periods of Human Life.

From the age of forty to that of sixty a man who properly regulates himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and all of the functions are in the highest order. Having gone a year or two past sixty, however, he arrives at a critical period of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand-still. But athwart this river is a viaduct called "The Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a doubt of causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with perfect composure. To quote a metaphor, the "turn of life" has a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close, like flowers of sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength, while a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in its beauty and vigor until night has nearly set in.

Naming a Child.

One evening, at the house of Dr. Arnott (1853), Mr. Rowland Hill gave some curious traits of the wretched ignorance of a population of nailers in some central district of England with which he was acquainted. A clergyman exerted himself to effect an improvement, and took particular care to get their children baptized. One day, having come to baptize a newly born infant, whom he understood to be a boy, he asked what name he should give the child. The father was quite at a loss—had no predilections on the subject.

"Shall it be a Scripture name?"

Assent.

"Well, what Scripture name?"

The man agreed, at the minister's suggestion, that Benjamin would do. As he was retiring afterward, he heard a great shouting, and turning back, met the father who exclaimed:

"Sir, it wunna do—it maun be done again—the *bairn's a wench!*"

"Squat!"

From Dr. W. J. Jordan, a planter of Morehouse Parish, we learn the particulars of a most outrageous act of piracy, committed in that parish. It appears that the steamer Ellen D., which left here some months ago, fitted out for a trading expedition by Messrs. Krantafass & Gerson, was tied up at Point Jefferson, on Bouff river, during the greater part of last week. They had been doing a pretty good business, and felt satisfied with the result. On Friday, however, just before dark, five men, whom none of the traders had ever seen before, came aboard at nearly the same time. Some of them had crossed the river, others had ridden down to the landing by different approaches. No two arrived together, yet all arrived within the space of fifteen minutes. They were handsomely dressed, good-looking men in every instance, and there was a striking air of intelligence about them. With the exception of this prevailing similarity, they seemed to be quite unknown to each other, bent on entirely independent errands, and only assembled thus by the most unaccountable of accidents. They were sitting or standing about, as all customers on a trade boat are in the habit of doing. One, a particularly handsome fellow, had just bought and paid for a pair of boots; another was rejoicing in a new hat; others were contemplating different purchases, and everything seemed to be going on as usual. Suddenly the handsome man cast his eyes around, and said, in a low clear tone: "Shall we?" and instantly the other four started to their feet. "Ready!" they all answered, and quick as thought their pistols were drawn, presented at the heads of the clerk, salesman, pilot, and engineer of the hapless boat, and the laconic but suggestive command was given: "Squat!" It was done like lightning. Before those unsuspecting traders quite comprehended the state of things, they were tied, blindfolded, and lying helpless on the floor. The five elegant-looking gentlemen then proceeded below, where the four deck hands were subjected to a similar operation. After this the real business of the day commenced. It transpired that the five gentlemen knew each other quite intimately, for they laughed and talked in the pleasantest possible way, while they went through the safes and the stock of goods, taking all the money—about $1,000—and such of the goods as were at once valuable and portable. Their selections in the latter—which, by the way, evinced the greatest judgment—amounted to $500 and upward. After accomplishing all this with a neatness and dispatch quite remarkable, the party made off at a great rate, and were far advanced on their road when assistance came to the disconsolate victims on board the Ellen.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Gossip's Punishment.

In a small society like that of Edinburgh there was a good deal of scandal and gossip; every one's character and conduct were freely criticised, and by none more than by my aunt and her friends. She used to sit at a window embroidering, where she not only could see every one that passed, but with a small telescope could look into the dressing-room of a lady acquaintance, and watch all she did. A spinster lady of good family, a cousin of ours, carried her gossip so far, that she was tried for defamation, and condemned to a month's imprisonment, which she actually underwent in the Tolbooth. She was let out just before King's birthday, to celebrate which, besides the guns fired at the Castle, the boys let off squibs and crackers in all the streets. As the lady in question was walking up High street, some lads in a wynd, or narrow street, fired a small cannon, and one of the slugs with which it was loaded hit her mouth and wounded her tongue. This raised a universal laugh; and no one enjoyed it more than my uncle William, who disliked this somewhat masculine woman.—*Mrs. Somerville's Autobiography.*

The Last First.

Three hundred and fifty years ago Pope Julius II. undertook to settle the squabbles among the royal houses of Europe and their representatives at foreign courts by promulgating a complete list of seniority, which all were enjoined to accept and respect. It is a curious fact that of the twenty-six titles named but three now exist in that original form—the Pope, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of England. The Margrave of Brandenburg was placed number twenty in the list. His descendant now sits upon the throne of Germany. The Archduke of Austria, twenty-one in the old list, has become Emperor, and the Duke of Savoy, twenty-two, reigns King of Italy.

CONSUMPTION.—In a new work on consumption, by Dr. Henry MacCormac, of London, the theory is maintained that consumption, or tubercular disease, is caused solely by breathing air which has already been breathed, either by animals or human beings. The hourly elimination of carbonic acid by the lungs, amounts to ten or twelve hundred cubic inches, and if the air is already contaminated with that gas and with other organic effete substances, its power to remove these from the body is seriously injured, and the detritus of degeneration being retained, becomes tubercle.

After reviewing the death-rates of different capitals, the doctor concludes that the prevelance of consumption in Vienna may be traced directly to the use of close stoves, doubly glazed and padded windows, which are never opened, and consequently to living in chambers which are never ventilated. The case is the same in Petersburgh, where out of an annual mortality of 5,000, 1,900 die from consumption. In this capital double doors and windows, every interstice being carefully closed with wadded cloth, or *violoh*, excludes the currents of air, and along with the close stove, render stagnant the stinted, breath-fouled atmosphere, effectively hindering its replacement from without, and, in fine, entailing the direful scourge of tubercular disease, from which no class or condition of the community is exempt.

QUAKER gray is the color still popular among brides for traveling dresses.

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Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Till, Administrator of Estate of Eli Wildasoin, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decendent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

ATTEST: J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 5, 1874. No. 10.

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Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	ex
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	
	11 25	Louisville	2 40	1 25p
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 50
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	12 55
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Jan. 4, 1874.

Going South.			Going North	
12 00 m	2 20p.m	Fort Wayn	3 40	10 10am
12 28pm	2 46	Fergason's	3 13	10 05
12 42	3 00	Sheldon	3 00	9 50
12 55	3 10	Ossian	2 49	9 40
1 30	3 40	Bluffton	2 13	9 05
1 50	4 00	W. Crossing	1 50	8 42
2 02	4 11	Keystone	1 38	8 30
2 11	4 19	Montpelier	1 30	8 20
2 35	4 42	Hartford	1 05	7 54
3 18	5 25	Royerton	12 30	7 15
3 30	5 38	Muncie	12 15pm	7 10
3 45		McCowan's	11 50	
4 15		N. C. June	11 30	
4 25		New Castle	11 20	
5 02		Cam. City	10 49	
5 07		Milton	10 44	
5 20		Beesons	10 32	
5 35		Connersville	10 20	
7 00	7 50	Indianapolis	9 15	
9 00		Cincinnati	7 10am	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester		7,30 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P M	6,13 "
Orrville...	7,15 "	12,34 P. M	4,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,30 "	4,10 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A. M	9,30 "	10,35 "
Forest.....	11,23 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima......	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago...	8,20 "	7,10 "	,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTE
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima......	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest.....	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	5,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11 30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,56 P. M
Alliance...	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 35		4 10 pm
Auburn..........	11 34		5 25
Waterloo..........	11 48		5 50
Summit..........			
Pleasant Lake........			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola..........	11 30		
Bankers..........	2 06	8 02	
Jonesville..........	2 32	8 28	
Jackson..........	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson .... Dep	12 40 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville..........	1 19	7 10	
Bankers..........	1 36	7 38	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep. "	2.45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake........			
Waterloo..........	3 23		8 22
Auburn..........	3 37		8 45
Auburn Junction......	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.......	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo ...	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan.......			8:17 "
Corunna.......			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna.......			6:20 p m
Sedan.......			6:28 "
Waterloo......	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler..........	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

The Story of an old Bachelor.

There was a fine old general once who, having spent most of his life in the field of Mars, knew very little about the camp of Cupid. He was one of those rough and honest spirits often met with in his gallant profession, innocent as an infant of almost everything save high integrity and indomitable bravery. He was nearly fifty years old, and his toils were over, when Master Don Cupid brought him acquainted with a Widow Wadman, in whose eyes he began to detect something that made him uneasy. Here was the result:

During his service he had never seen anything worthy of notice in a woman's eye. In fact, he would scarcely have observed whether a woman had three eyes in her head, or only one; for, no matter where his own eyes were, his thoughts were ever among "guns, and drums, and wounds," and love was a thing that lived in many memory just as he remembered once reading a visionary story-book called the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," when a boy.

Well, the general had settled down into an amiable, gentlemanly fellow, living alone, with comfortable wealth around him, and having little to do, save now and then to entertain an old comrade in arms, when companionship afforded opportunity for him to "fight his battles o'er again." But alas! o'er this calm evening of the old gentleman's day, a veil of perplexity was doomed to fall, and he soon found himself in troubled waters, the depths of which he could by no means understand. He floundered about like a caged rat under a pump, and such another melancholy fish out of water never before swallowed the bait, hook and all, of the angling god of love.

The poor general! We must give him a name, or we can't tell the story; and the best name for such a story is Uncle Toby. The poor general debated abstractedly about his new position, and never had siege or campaign given him such perplexity before.

At length, however, the blunt honesty of his disposition rose uppermost among his conflicting plans and his course was chosen. At school he once studied "Othelo's Defence," to recite at an exhibition, but made a great failure; and he now recollected there was something in this "Defence" very much like what he wanted to say. He got the book immediately, found the passage, clapped on his hat with a determined air, and posted off to the widow Wadman's with Shakespeare under his arm.

"Madam," said General Uncle Toby, opening his book at the marked place, with the solemnity of a special pleader at the bar. "Madam,—

'Rude am I in my speech,
And little blessed with the set phrase of peace;
For since these arms of mine had seven years' pith,
Till now, some nine moons wasted, they have used
Their dearest action in the tented field;
And little of this great world can I speak,
More than pertains to feats o. broils and battle;
And therefore—'"

Here the general closed the book, wiped his forehead, looked up at the ceiling, and said, with a spasmodic gasp,—

"I want to get married!"

The widow laughed for ten minutes by the watch before she could utter a syllable, and then she said, with precious tears of humor rolling down her good natured cheeks,—

"And who is it you want to marry, general?"

"You!" said Uncle Toby, flourishing his sword arm in the air, and assuming a military attitude of defiance, as if he expected an assault from the widow immediately.

"Will you kill me if I marry you?" said the widow, with a merry twinkle in her eye.

"No madam," replied Uncle Toby, in a most serious and deprecating tone, as if to assure her that such an idea had never entered his head.

"Well, then, I think I'll marry you," replied the widow.

"Thank you, ma'am," said Uncle Toby;" but one thing I am bound to tell you, madam—I wear a wig!"

The widow started, remained silent a moment, and then went into a longer, louder and merrier laugh than she had indulged in before, at the end of which she drew her seat nearer to the general, gravely laid her hand on his head, gently lifted his wig off, and placed it on the table.

General Uncle Toby had never known fear in hot battle, but he now felt a most decided inclination to run away. The widow laughed again, as though she never would stop, and the general was about to lay his hat upon his denuded head and bolt, when the facetious lady placed her hand upon his arm and detained him. She then deliberately raised her other hand to her own head, with a sort of military precision, executed a paid manoeuvre with her five fingers, pulled off her whole head of fine, glossy hair, and placed it upon the table by the side of the general's, remained seated with ludicrous gravity in front of her accepted lover—quite bald!

As may be expected, Uncle Toby now laughed along with the widow, and they soon grew so merry over the affair that the maid servant peeped through the key-hole at the noise, and saw the old couple dancing a jig, and bobbing their bald at each other like a pair of Chinese Mandarin. So the two very shortly were married.

How Shall a Women Wear her Stockings?

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

How shall a woman fasten her stockings so as not to interfere with the circulation, or spoil the shape of the le—let me see—of the honi soit qui mally pense. After the most careful research, as far as our limited facilities would allow, we arise from our humble explorations, and humbly tender the following suggestions:

Wear them short, and let the tops bubble over the shoe in the form of lace, a la beer mug.

If you have 'em long, put mucilage inside and stick 'em to you.

Have them long enough to tie about the waist, and use the top for a panier.

Edge the tops with steel and fasten a loadstone to your corset.

Fasten a strap to each stocking, extend them gracefully up each side of the body and attach, with blue ribbons, to the earrings.

Pin them to some other article of clothing in the immediate vicinity.

Fasten them to a nail and go barefooted.

Attach a small balloon to each stocking.

Make them out of material that will draw up.

If you are thirty-five and unmarried, make a hole near the top of each stocking and button it to your knee cap.

These are all the methods that suggest themselves to us at present and of the number some one or more may be deemed worthy of adoption. We have taken a sudden and lively interest in this matter, and shall not rest until the needed reform is brought about. Woman's limbs shall not be hampered, and knotted, and deformed if we have enough inventive faculty to bring about new and healthful ways of wearing the stocking, and we think we have We shall continue our investigation into this subject. What the women in this country most need is not suffrage, but symmetry; not a place in legislative halls, but a place to fasten their stockings

Serious Charge Against Senator Thurman.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* shows its independence of the "great political leaders" in Ohio by squarely demanding of Senator Thurman that he shall redeem some of the promises he made to his constituents during the last summer's campaign. The Senator then denounced the effort of the East to force the speedy resumption of specie payments as a deliberate measure of injustice to the west. The *Enquirer* says "he went further, and declared if God would give him strength to reach Washington his voice would be heard resisting this effort on the part of Eastern capitalists, which, if successful, would end in wide-spread financial ruin." He is reminded that the contest has been going on in Congress for more than two months, and that his voice has not yet been heard on either side. We fear that the Buckeye Senator has been gobbled by the monopolists. It was easy for him to talk boldly under the branches of the spreading buckeye to a crowd of coon-hunting Democrats in the Sunfish Mountains. With such surroundings Thurman can talk as loosely and curse the d—d Yankees and bloated bondholders as glibly as Brick Pomeroy; but when he gets to Washington he yields to the seductive influences of metropolitan life, and all his Democratic principles suffer a sort of sea-change. We sometimes fear that our Mr. Bogy may be led astray in the same manner.

The Nocternal Feline.

Yes, sir, I know lots of men who will start up in bed and shiver and shake, and curse and swear if a tomcat prowling along the garden fence, opens his jaws and utters one single yell. On the contrary, the midnight cat never disturbs me. In fact, I like to lay and listen to the music of a dozen cats holding mass convention on the garden fence.

As the first cat breaks out I heave a sigh and wonder if the world wouldn't be as well off without cats, but I don't get mad. Some men tear around and declare that they'll never sleep again until they kill every cat within a circle of four hundred and fifty miles; and nothing will soothe them.

After the third yell I wonder if it wouldn't be just as well if a bad boy should buy an ounce of arsenic, a pound of meat, and distribute the two around in back yards, but I don't go further. Some men jump out of bed and yell: "Where in thunder is the boot-jack—where's a club?" And they rush to the door and sling clubs and yell "scat!" and wake everybody on the block.

After the fifth yell, I wonder if I hadn't better raise the window and ask the cats to adjourn around the block, on account of my wife's nervousness, but I don't get mad. Some men allow their hair to come right up, fall over chairs, stub their toes against the stove, and exclaim: "Helen Blazes, but won't I sicken these felines!"

By and by the cats cease howling, and my eyelids begin to ache. I am rapidly losing conciousness, when the old Maltese rises to a question of order, and the opposition commences yelling him down. He yells back, and I get up to see what time it is, and then wonder if it wouldn't be as well for me to go out and explain matters, and entreat the convention to go down the fence to the grape arbor. Mind I don't run around after the shot gun, and wake up my wife and ask her for powder and old nails and broken glass, and bark my shin on the stove hearth and call out: "I'll kill a million cats to pay for this.

Maltese yields the floor, and the convention goes ahead in an orderly manner. I imagine that the business which called the crowd together has been disposed of and creep back to bed. My wife wakes and wants to know what I get up for, and I tell her I was after the peppermint for my neuralgia. Some men would lay and jaw and fume for an hour, and finally get up a fight with their loving parter.

I just close my eyes to sleep when old Maltese offers an amendment to some motion, and the opposition go for him again. He yells back, spits at the ... in scorn, and they fall upon him. He backs under my window and stands at bay. I creep out of bed and seize a club, but drop it again as I remember that I am not mad. It would, perhaps, be well to step to the door, and throw the boiler and the wood-box, and the cupboard, and the ax, and the wood-pile, and the whole summer kitchen, at the cats, but I refrain, and I merely tap on the window, and urge old Maltese to cover himself with glory. Some men would grab up the table or sofa, or the first thing handy and ejaculate: "I'm a sinner if I don't murder somebody or something!"—Years of observation have convinced me that the general antipathy to cats is entirely unfounded.

Is taking a hack the first stage of consumption?

A bad egg is not a choice egg, but it is hard to beat.

Robb & Steal is the suggestive name of a firm in Chicago.

More soap than perfumery was sold last year. Encouraging!

Felt slippers—Those felt by children in their rude young days.

An English lecturer says there is no American Punch. Isn't there though?

When is a lady like a show window? When she takes great pains with her sash.

The Persians say of noisy, unreasonable talk: "I hear the noise of the mill-stone, but I see no meal."

Dakota has been doing sums and finds that she has only three-eighths of a white man to an acre of ground.

St. Louis' wickedest man has died and gone to Chicago. His successor will be selected by competitive examination.

Cooing is well enough before marriage, but the billing doesn't come till after; and then it comes from the tradesmen.

John Dog petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to change his name, and they made it John Kerr, and he was happy.

Another remedy has been discovered for rheumatism in London. It is a hot sand bath. This makes 7,348 remedies—all infallible.

The most eventful day of the year, according to newspapers, it "the other day." More things happen at that time than at any other.

Brigham Young is said to contemplate getting rid of all his wives but thirteen, which is as many as any decent man ought to have.

THE SPANISH SAILOR.

"It was that dreadful winter that the Spanish sailor was found. Ah, me! it is a pure white winter idyl."—*Bret Harte.*

The snow-fraught winds wailed drearily,
As might some hapless ghost,
That winter eve, long years ago,
On the lone New Jersey coast.

The night, with freezing, darkling glance,
Had frowned upon the day,
Till, paling with affright, the sun
In terror stole away.

The cattle shivered in their stalls,
Beneath each warm roof-tree;
The good folks whispered in their prayers,
"God help those out at sea!"

When, sudden piercing through the storm,
A sound there rose and fell,
A word in strangely foreign tone,
And sad as funeral bell.

The cabin door was open flung,
That all in woful plight
Might see, as 'twere a beacon fire,
The cheery homestead light.

Naught but the darkness met their gaze;
Their ears, the muffled roar
Of breaking waves on ice-bound coast
Of that lone ocean shore.

Again upon the midnight air
That weird cry faintly rose,
And "Christus!" "Christus!" broke upon
The cottagers' repose.

The morning dawns, and eager hands
The snow-drifts cast away,
But wondrous pitiful the sight
That there before them lay.

A bronzed and bearded mariner
Had perished that dread night,
In sight and sound of Christian souls,
Of rest, and warmth, and light!

And as they looked a shrill voice broke
Upon their startled sense,
As though once more the cold lips spoke,
O "Christus," take me hence!

All fled, save she, the youngest there,
Who fearlessly knelt down,
And smoothed the glossy raven hair,
And bearded cheek so brown.

And opening with her baby hands,
In curious, childish quest,
His jacket rough, found nestling close
Upon the dead man's breast.

A little foreign bird, with voice
Of mimic tone and power,
Whose soft wings glistened in the sun,
Like some bright tropic flower!

* * * * * * * *

And oft in after years, when it
The household pet became,
It echoed its lost master's cry
Upon the holy name!

THE LAST FLOWER OF THE YEAR.

The gentian was the year's last child,
Born when the winds were hoarse and wild
With wailing over buried flowers,
The playmates of their sunnier hours.

The gentian hid a thoughtful eye
Beneath deep fringes, blue and shy;
Only by warmest noon-beams won,
To meet the welcome of the sun.

The gentian, her long lashes through,
Looked up into the sky of blue,
And felt at home—the color, there,
The good God gave herself to wear.

The gentian searched the fields around;
No flower-companion there she found.
Upward, from all the woodland ways,
Floated the aster's silvery rays.

The gentian shut her eyelids tight
On falling leaf and frosty night;
And close her azure mantle drew,
While dreary winds around her blew.

The gentian said, "The world is cold;
Yet one clear glimpse of heaven I hold.
The sun's last thought is mine to keep;
Enough—now let me go to sleep."

SCHOOLMASTER OF RUSSIAN BAR.

"When is he expected?"

"They said he was coming in to-night's stage."

"He taught in 'Frisco, didn't he?"

"Yes; I guess he was in the department."

The doctor's wife was an authority on all matters in Russian Bar and on this last sensation, the coming of a schoolmaster, she freely enlightened her neighbor, Mrs. Blunt, a plump widow, whose miner husband had died a few months before. There was not much to gossip about in that quiet village. The arrival and departure of the stage brought the people to their doors three times a week, and if a stranger was noticed, envoys were immediately dispatched to the hotel to learn his name and business and the probable length of his stay. But now Russian Bar was to have a new schoolmaster and the folks wondered much if he would have any trouble with Sam Seymour, the butcher's boy, or Ike Walker, an unruly spirit, who had knocked down and pummeled the last preceptor who undertook to teach him school discipline. The trustees were powerless in these matters and declared that if a schoolmaster was not able to "get away" with the boys in a square, stand-up fight, he might as well pick up his traps and leave Russian Bar.

On the very evening of the expected arrival, Seymour and Walker, the leading spirits of the mutinous schoolboys, met at a pool from which both were trying to coax a few speckled trout for supper.

"Have you heard what the new chap is like, Sam?" said Ike, as he impaled a wiggling worm on his hook.

"No; have you?"

"Father told Jake, the barkeeper, that he was very young."

"And small?"

"Yes."

"Guess he won't stay long in town, Ike."

"I guess not, Sam. School ain't good for us, such fine weather as this."

The worthies sat and fished in silence for some little time, and then Ike produced a bunch of cigarettes and passed them to his friend. At last, finding that the fish would not bite, they shouldered their poles and straggled up to the village, pausing a moment to stone a Chinaman's rooster, which had strayed too far from the protecting wash house.

Philip Houghton was a schoolmaster from necessity, and not taste. Like many who have been educated as gentlemen in one sense of the word, that is, without the acquaintance with any special pursuit that might be turned to any particular account in the struggle for bread, he found himself adrift in California with nothing to fall back on. Seeing an advertisement in a city paper for a competent teacher to take charge of the school at Russian Bar, he answered it, and was accepted at a venture. Putting his few movables together—a pair of old foils and a set of well worn boxing gloves, for Houghton was an accomplished boxer and fencer—he bought a ticket for Russian Bar.

He found the stage driver a communicative, pleasant fellow, who, at his request, described the characteristics of his future home. Indeed, his description of the class of boys whom Houghton was to take charge of, was not very encouraging. "You'll find them a hard lot," said he, "and they're all on the muscle, too."

"What is about the weight of my oldest?" asked Houghton, good-humoredly. "You see, if I have to exercise something more than moral suasion, I want to get posted on the physique of my men."

"Well, Sam Seymour is about the strongest."

"And what is about the size of the redoubtable Ike?"

"Well, I guess he tops you by half a head."

"O I expect we'll get along well enough together," said Houghton; "and I suppose this is the first glimpse of Russian Bar," he added, as a turn in the road brought them in view of that picturesque village.

The stage bowled along the smooth road and past the great white oak, under whose friendly branches the teamsters were accustomed to make their noontime halt.

"I'll set you down at the hotel," said the driver. "There's Perkins, the proprietor, that fat man smoking on the stoop."

Houghton confessed to himself that the prospect before him was anything but a prepossessing one. He was not of a very combative nature, though he liked a little danger for the excitement, but a game at fisticuffs with a dirty, mutinous boy, had neither glory nor honor for a man that had been one of the hardest hitters in his college.

The folks were all at their doors when the stage clattered up the single street, and the slender, good-looking young man by the driver was measured and canvassed before that worthy had passed the mail to the doctor, who, with his medical vocation, also found time to run the postoffice.

The doctor's wife was at her window, and, after a long survey of the schoolmaster, hastened to communicate her opinions to Mrs. Blunt. Meanwhile Houghton washed off the red dust of the road and took his seat at the supper table. The driver had introduced him to about a dozen of the leading citizens during the few minutes that intervened between their arrival and their evening meal.

"How do you like our town, Mr. Houghton?" asked the landlord, graciously, as he helped his new guest to a cut of steak.

"Well, it seems a pretty place."

"When you get acquainted you'll find yourself pleasantly situated; but you'll have a hard time with the boys."

"So they all tell me. Anyhow, I am not unprepared," said Houghton, cheerfully.

After supper the landlord remarked confidentially to the doctor "that the young man had grit in him, and he thought he'd be able to 'make the riffle' with the boys."

When Houghton arose next morning and opened his window to the fresh breeze, odorous with the perfume of the clambering honeysuckles, he felt that, after all, a residence in a remote village, even with a parcel of rough boys to take care of, was preferable to the dusty, unfamiliar streets of San Francisco. He smiled as he unpacked his foils and boxing-gloves, a little sadly, too, for they were linked with many pleasing associations of his under-graduate days.

"Well," he soliloquized, as he straightened his arm and looked at the finely-developed muscles, "I ought to be able to hold my own in a stand-up fight with these troublesome pupils of mine. This is my day of trial, however, and before noon we shall probably have had one battle out."

The schoolhouse, a raw, unfinished looking frame building, stood hard by the river, about half a mile from the town. When Houghton opened the rickety wooden gate that led into the school lot, he found a group of some twenty boys already assembled. Among them were Ike Seymour and Sam Walker. The latter's sister, a pretty girl of sixteen, was leaning against the fence with half a dozen of her friends, for the Russian Bar schoolhouse was arranged for the accommodation of both sexes.

Houghton handed the key to the nearest boy and asked him to open the door. With a look at the others, and a half grin on his face, he obeyed.

"Now, boys, muster in," said Houghton, cheerfully, to the boys.

They all passed in—Seymour and Walker last. The latter took a good look at the schoolmaster as he went by. When they were seated, Houghton stood at his desk and laid a heavy ruler on the books which were before him.

"Now, boys," he said, "I hope we shall get along pleasantly together. You treat me fairly and you shall have no reason to complain, I promise you. Silence and obedience are what I require, and a strict attention to the matter of our instruction."

Giving them a portion of the grammar to prepare for recitation, he walked quietly up and down the room, occasionally standing at the windows, but appearing to keep no surveillance on the boys. Suddenly the crack of a match was heard, followed by a general titter.

Houghton turned quietly from the window, and saw the blue smoke from a cigarito arising from where Seymour sat.

"What is your name, boy?" he asked, in a stern tone.

"My name is Seymour," replied the mutineer, insolently.

"And are you smoking?"

"I guess so."

"Leave the room!"

"I guess not."

There was a dead silence in the school room now, and Houghton felt that the hour of trial had come.

"Seymour," he said again, very quietly.

"What?"

"Come here."

Seymour, putting his hands in his pockets, sauntered from his desk, stood within a yard of the schoolmaster, and looked sneeringly into his face.

"Leave the room," said Houghton again, in a lower voice.

"No."

The lithe arm straightened like a flash of lightning and the rebel measured his length on the floor, while the blood gushed from his nostrils. In a moment he sprang to his feet and rushed furiously at the schoolmaster, but went down again like a reed before that well-aimed blow. The second time he fell, Houghton stooped down and, lifting him as if he had been a child, fairly flung him outside the door. Seymour, confused and amazed, staggered down to the brook to wash his face and reflect on the wonderful force of that slight arm. And Houghton, turning to the school without a word of comment on the scene, commenced the recitation. Walker was mum. Seymour's fate had appalled him, and, in fact, the entire mutinous spirit of the scholars of Russian Bar was in a fair way of being totally subdued.

When the trustees heard of the affair they unanimously commended the schoolmaster's pluck.

"I tell you what, boys," said Perkins to a crowd who were earnestly engaged at a game of old sledge in his bar-room, "that Houghton knows a thing or two about managing boys. He'll fix 'em off, or my name's not Perkins."

Houghton was hospitably treated by the folks at Russian Bar. They felt him to be a man of refinement, but brought down in the world, but showing no offensive superiority in his intercourse with them. The doctor's wife pronounced him to be the best New Yorker she had ever met, and the gossips insinuated that Mrs. Blunt, the widow, was setting her cap for him.

Gypsey Lane, the daughter of a leading man in Russian Bar, and made wealthy by a saw mill, which, all day long groaned and screamed some distance down the river, did not express her opinion as to Houghton's merits, but in the summer evenings when the schoolmaster, rod in hand, wandered along the stream and threw his line across the mill-dam, Gypsey was seldom far away. Lane, a bluff, hearty old fellow, frequently asked Hougton to spend the evening with him, and told his adventures in early California to a patient listener, while Gypsey dutifully mended her father's socks on the verandah.

Mrs. Lane, when Gypsey was but a baby, was laid to rest in Lone Mountain long before Lane ever thought of settling at Russian Bar. Seymour and Walker were the best and most industrious pupils the young master had and were happy in accompanying him on his fishing excursions. In fact, they all agreed that the educational department in the village was a thriving success.

One pleasant evening in June Gypsey Lane, twirling her straw hat, thoughtfully picked her way across the broad field that lay between her house and the mill. The stream was a winding one, and as she placed her foot on the first stepping-stone she saw a straw hat on the grass which she knew well.

"How is Miss Lane this evening?" said Houghton, lazily, from beneath a Manzanita bush, where he had been enjoying a book and a pipe.

"Well, thank you. How is Mr. Houghton?" replied Gypsey, shyly.

"Warm, but not uncomfortable. Are you going to the mill?"

"Yes, I have a letter that has just come for father."

"May I accompany you?"

"Certainly, if you choose."

Houghton put on his hat and helped Gypsey across the brook.

"I had a letter from New York a few days ago," said he, after they had left the first bend of the river behind.

"A pleasant one?"

"Well, although in some sense it brought good news, still I can hardly call it a pleasant letter."

They walked on and Gypsey swung her hat pensively, longing with a woman's curiosity, to hear more about the New York letter.

"I am going to leave Russian Bar," said Houghton abruptly.

"Indeed, how soon?"

"I don't know yet; possibly within a week."

The hat was swayed from side to side with increased energy.

"Do you care much, Miss Lane?" This with an earnest look into the hazel eyes that were kept steadily bent on the brown parched grass beneath their feet.

"Yes, of course, we shall be very sorry to lose you," returned Gypsey, evasively.

"If I come back in a few months with something for my future wife, shall I see this ring on her finger?" whispered Houghton, capturing the little hand that held the hat, and slipping a pearl ring on her delicate finger.

Gypsey said nothing; but her eyes turned for a moment on the schoolmaster's earnest face, and in the next her soft cheek was resting on his shoulder.

Russian Bar, to a man, turned out to wish Philip Houghton God speed on the morning he took his place by the driver who one year before had set him down at Perkins' Hotel. They knew he was on his way to New York, and that he had been left some money, and the gossips more than suspected that there was something between Gypsey Lane and their favorite. At all events, her eyes were red for a week after his departure.

Winter had come and the river was swollen and rapid, and many a lofty tree from the pine forest had found its way to the hearths of Russian Bar. One delicious morning, crisp and cold, after a night's rain, the stage with mud, halted before Perkins' Hotel. It had been all night on the way, for the roads were very heavy.

The worthy proprietor of that excellent house was in the act of tossing his first cocktail, when a hearty hand was laid his shoulder, and Philip Houghton shouted:

"Perkins, old boy, how are you!"

The landlord returned the shake hands, dived behind the bar and had a second cocktail mixed in a moment. "And now," said he, as he pledged the ex-schoolmaster, "when will the wedding take place?"

Six weeks afterward the old mill was hung with evergreen wreaths, and a grand festival was held at Russian Bar. Gypsey Lane was a lovely bride, and when Houghton took charge of the mill and invested all his New York money in the village, and was admitted to practice in the courts—everything seemed to take a fresh start. Through all, his warmest and most devoted friend was Sam Seymour, once the terror of Russian Bar schoolmasters, and now the holder of that important position.—*San Francisco Morning Call.*

Anti-Tobacco Trask calls attention to the fact that even a horse won't eat tobacco, and the Detroit *Free Press* wonders if it ever occurred to him that even chimneys smoke.

All Sorts.

The amount of coin in circulation in England is $400,000,000.

It requires $1,600,000 to pay the annual interest on Tennessee's debt.

Gen. Banks expects to see men in this country worth $500,000,000 before he dies.

A Pennsylvanian has killed, within 60 years, 2,985 deer and 438 bears. His name is Phin. Teeple.

The produce of the sale of secularized convent property in Italy, since 1867, amounts to nearly £18,000,000.

The aggregate coinage of the three mints, during the past fiscal year, was 32,523,679 pieces, of the value of $38,689,182.

There were eighteen duels fought last year among the newspaper men of Paris, in two of which fatal wounds were inflicted.

The way one Cincinnati editor takes to call another a liar is this: "He is prone to impart an unhealthy swelling to truth."

A company of British capitalists have recently invested $1,000,000 in water-power at Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of manufacturing cotton.

According to the new directory, the District of Columbia contains no less than 4 Thomas Jeffersons, 3 James Madisons, 4 John Adamses, 3 John Quincy Adamses, and 27 George Washingtons.

Treasurer Spinner still keeps as a relic the torn, blood-stained play-bill with which Laura Keene attempted to staunch the wound of President Lincoln, in his box at Ford's Theater, on the night of the assassination.

California has about 8,000,000 head of sheep. The wool crop in two shearings, at an average of ten pounds per head, would amount to 80,000,000 pounds, or 15,000,000 more than the total product of the United States in 1871.

Gen. McCutchins, one of the candidates for Governor of New Hampshire, is unquestionably a Farmers' candidate. It is said that he digs his own potatoes, hoes his own corn, and milks his own cows, and has, by strict attention to business, secured a handsome property.

A Kansas gentleman has thoughtfully put his front gate in the parlor, so that his daughter and her young man can swing on it without taking cold during the cold weather. This is a humane suggestion to all fathers. A front gate in the parlor may save a good many dollars that would otherwise be paid out for soothing sirups and cough balsam.

A tin tube, made like a siphon, driven into the vent of a barrel of wine or cider, and the other end inserted into a vial of water, will prevent the air from entering the barrel, while the gas escapes through the water. Make the barrel otherwise tight. When the cider or wine is done working, the water in the bottle will cease bubbling. It requires no filling up, as there is no loss.

Some students fixed up a ghost and placed it on the staircase of a Troy newspaper office, the other night, and then retired and awaited developments. One of the editors came along and didn't get frightened. He disrobed it, and now wears a $15 pair of pantaloons, a $10 vest, a $7 pair of boots, and an $8 hat, while one of the students goes about without a vest, and another roams through the least frequented streets wearing a very ancient pair of pantaloons.

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Judge S. gave his own son a thousand dollars, and told him to go to college and graduate. The son returned at the end of the Freshman year, without a dollar, and with several ugly habits. About the close of vacation the Judge said to his son:

"Well, William, are you going to college this year?"

"Have no money, father."

"But I gave you a thousand dollars to graduate on."

"That's all gone father."

"Very well, my son, I gave you all I could afford to give you; you can't stay here; you must now pay your way in the world."

A new light broke in upon the vision of the young man. He accommodated himself to the situation, he left home, made his way through the college, and graduated at the head of his class—studied law, became Governor of the State of New York, entered the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and made a record for himself that will not soon die, being none other than William H. Seward.

Regular Eating.—Half the girls in the land become dyspeptic before they are out of their teens, in consequence of being about the house and nibbling at everything they lay their eyes on that is good to eat; whereas, were they to eat but three times a day at regular times, and not an atom between meals, they might enjoy perfect health. To digest a full meal and pass it out of the stomach requires not less time than five hours. If a person eats between meals, the process of digestion of the food already in the stomach is arrested, until the last which has been eaten is brought into the condition of the former meal; just as, if water is boiling and ice is put in, the whole ceases to boil until the ice has been melted and brought to the boiling point, and then the whole boils together. No wonder that dyspeptics are cross and peevish! How can they be otherwise, since a disordered stomach is the source of so many pangs? Yet they deserve punishment for neglecting to obey the laws which nature renders imperative if health is to be preserved.

An Eastern Legend.—The philosophers of India once possessed a book so large that it required a thousand camels to carry it. A King desired to have it abridged, and certain scholars reduced it so that it could be carried by a hundred camels. Other kings came, who demanded that it should be diminished still more, until at length the volume was reduced to four maxims. The first of these maxims bade kings to be just; the second prescribed obedience to the people; the third recommended mankind not to eat except when they were hungry; the fourth advised women to be modest.

What is Meant by a Horse Power?

The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 foot pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 foot pounds is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement for all purposes.—*Scientific American.*

Modern Medical Discovery.—It is claimed that disease, with a few exceptions, has been conquered by the research and intellect of enlightened men; and yet a noted professor of New York admits that "of all sciences, *medicine* is the most uncertain," and that "thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room." Certain "schools" of medicine are in existence, one of which "makes the patient ill," in order to claim a cure; and another administers "sugar-coated bread pills," relying upon nature to effect her own cures. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old and respected physician, tried both modes of treatment and both failed. He then appealed to nature's curative—herbs; and now enjoys rugged health. He has given the benefit of his discovery to the world, in the shape of Vinegar Bitters, and since its introduction has sold a quantity almost large enough to make a small harbor, or to float the "Great Eastern." Its curative properties are attested by grateful thousands.

Two hundred and forty-six schoolhouses have been erected in Iowa during the past year, exclusive of the number built to replace those which had become unfit for use. A State that shows so much energy in educational facilities is building its foundation upon a rock.

We call attention to the card of Allen Broomhall for Agents to sell the popular work of Hon. D. C. Cloud, "Monopolies and the People."

In Hardin county, Iowa, is a family consisting of one Mr., one Mrs., and two Misses. Aggregate weight of the four, 1,150 pounds.

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough.

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

Dr. Pierce: For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic. In chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions; and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system." Yours fraternally,

H. L. Hall, M. D.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our Doctor, however, says a little ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.—[Com.

Foolishly spent, money paid for children's shoes not protected by SILVER TIPS. Two weeks is about the time it takes a smart, active child to ventilate the toe of a shoe. SILVER TIPS the only preventive.—[Com.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

IN FROM

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR,

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

BUILDING FELT (no tar), for outside work and inside instead of plaster. Felt carpetings, &c. Send two 3-cent stamps for circular and samples. C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.

PILES

WHAT ARE PILES? READ! "PLAIN BLUNT Facts," a Treatise on the Causes, History, Cure and Prevention of PILES. Published by P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 46 Walker Street, New York. Sent FREE to all parts of the United States on receipt of a letter stamp.

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FARM, HOUSEHOLD, AND KITCHEN.

FARM HINTS.

THE English and Continental farmers know the value of bone dust, and the Americans will soon find it out.

MR. M. L. SULLIVANT, the great Illinois farmer, of Livingston county, has contracted for the erection of fifty tenement houses on his farm at Gibson.

OF guano, as a permanent fertilizer, there is some doubt; but as a stimulant of growing crops, on good soil, it is invaluable, either on grass or arable lands.

MR. HANSON Ordway of West Newbury, Mass., raised one hundred and eighty-eight barrels of onions last season on seven-eighths of an acre, which he sold in Newburyport for $1,000.

SOOT is a most valuable manure, either for grass or for turnips, as it quickly forces the plants, & prevents the fly from committing its ravages. It is also excellent for destroying the grub in onion beds.

THE *Country Gentleman* recommends linseed oil meal for horses that are never allowed to run out to grass, being slightly aprelent. A handful in each feed, morning and evening, is about the quantity usually fed.

A GRINDSTONE should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood-work, but the sun's rays harden the stone and render it useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in water softens so much that it wears unequally.

AN Ohio farmer suggets that the granges set themselves about introducing the English sparrow for the protection of fruit-growers. The sparrows breed fast and eat a good deal. A pair of sparrows having a family to bring up will consume over three thousand caterpillars a week.

A MAN in Woodbury, N. Y., raised and marketed from five-eighths of an acre on his farm, egg-plants which sold for $499.15; radishes which sold for $78—making a total of $577.15 cash in hand. Besides this his family was supplied and some given away. There were 1,829 hills of the egg-plants, 3½ by 4 feet apart.

PEOPLE who, at husking time, have barked their sore fingers and broken their worn nails in the effort to make space to start a shovel in a wagon load of ears which they desire to transfer to the crib, can thank *The Journal of the Farm* for this suggestion of a better way: "In loading corn take to the field a piece of pine board six feet long and a little wider than your shovel; place an end on the tailboard close to one corner of the wagon and the other on the bottom end; fill up as usual. In unloading, shovel down the board to the bottom of the wagon, and not an ear need be touched by the hands."

To cure a wart on a horse, take a common suture needle, a large sewing needle will do, but if slightly crooked at the point, better; thread it with a double cord, each one containing three threads of fine saddler's thread well twisted and waxed. Pass the needle through the center of the wart close to the skin, drawing the thread half way through. Cut the cord next to the needle, and tie each half separately with a surgeon's or other secure knot, as tightly as possible. Cut the ends off close to the knot, and the wart will soon disappear. If the wart is small at the base, the cord may be tied around it as close to the base as possible, and the same end will be accomplished.

IT is a mistake in wheat culture to sow inferior seed. Indeed this is very foolish in regard to any and every crop. Like begets like. Weakness and disease are propagated in the plant world very much as they are transmitted from parent to child in the world of human beings. The greater pains should be taken to procure the choicest seed that can possibly be had. It will pay the farmer who depends upon his own growing of seed, to cut out the best portions of a field, when there is a perceptible difference, and devote them to this important use. Indeed, it is a wise policy to select the earliest and finest heads, and from these grow seed. It is also well to obtain a change of seed from time to time, as successive sowing in the same soil and climate seems to induce more or less degeneracy. The farmer should never grudge a little extra outlay in the purchase of choice seed. Such outlay is pretty certain to be well rewarded.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

KEROSENE is the best article ever discovered to cleanse rust from grates and fire irons.

TO PURIFY CIDER.—A few slices of the red beet, put into a barrel of musty cider, will deprive it of its disagreeable taste and smell, as well as prevent it from becoming vapid or acrid.

PURPLE INK.—Take one and one-half ounces ground logwood, one-half ounce pulverized alum in one and one-half pint of soft water. This will make a very fancy ink.

FROSTED FEET.—They may be cured as follows: White oak bark, taken fresh and boiled in water for a strong liquor. Bathe the feet in the liquor. It is pronounced the best of all remedies.

A HOT lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectively, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with a half pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly.

CREOSOTE FOR WARTS.—Dr. Hainey, of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, has written an article for the *Lancet*, detailing the effects of creosote applied to warts. He applied it freely in an obstinate, warty excrescence on the finger, then covered it over with a piece of sticking plaster. This course he pursued every three days for two weeks, when the wart was found to have disappeared, leaving the part beneath it quite healthy.

A USEFUL SOAP.—The following is commended by those who have tried it for scrubbing and cleaning painted floors, washing dishes, and other household purposes: Take two pounds of white olive soap and shave it in thin slices; add two ounces of borax and two quarts of cold water; stir all together in a stone or earthern jar, and let it set upon the back of the stove until the mass be dissolved. A very little heat is required, as the liquid need not simmer. When thoroughly mixed and cooled, it becomes of the consistency of a thick jelly, and a piece the size of a cubic inch will make a lather for a gallon of water.

KITCHEN RECIPES.

NEVER boil tea of any kind. Japan tea needs long steeping.

WINE WHEY.—Boil a pint of milk, and put to it a glass of white wine; set it over the fire till the curd has settled, when strain it and sweeten to your taste.

PLAIN DOUGHNUTS.—One pint of rich buttermilk, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, half that quantity of salt, three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, flour to knead well.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Peel off the outer skin of small onions, boil them until clear or half cooked, in salt water, and throw them while smoking hot into a jar of cold vinegar, spiced.

GRAPE JAM.—Boil the grapes in just water enough to make them tender, strain them through a colander, then in one pound of pulp put one pound of sugar; boil this half an hour; the common wild grape makes a nice jam.

OATMEAL GRUEL.—Mix a dessert spoonful of fine oatmeal or patent groats with two tablespoonfuls of cold water and boil for ten minutes, stirring frequently. For a richer gruel, boil two tablespoonfuls of groats in a quart of water for an hour. Strain through a sieve; stir in a piece of butter large as a walnut and some sugar, nutmeg or ginger.

FRIZZLED BEEF.—Into a pan put slices of dried beef, with just enough boiling water to cover them. Let them cook ten minutes and drain off the water. If not fine enough, cut smaller. Return to the pan with a lump of butter the size of a walnut, and a little pepper. To a quarter of a pound of beef allow two eggs, beat well together, and when the beef is hot, stir in. Cook about three minutes, and send to table hot.

HOW TO PREPARE COFFEE.—French cooks say good coffee cannot be made by boiling; it must be leached; the aroma and flavor of the coffee goes off in the steam if it is boiled. The ground coffee must be put in a vessel that is like a fine sieve in the bottom, pour boiling water on this, and as soon as it passes through it is fit for use and if not used immediately should be placed where it will simply keep hot and not boil. We give this French method of making good coffee not for the benefit of hygienists, for they will not use coffee, but to those who still feel that they must take coffee, we would say, if you must have it, make it in the best way.—*Journal of Health.*

Last Year's Failures.

The annual circular of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., of the New York Mercantile Agency, contains the following interesting statistical and comparative statements of the failures of firms and individuals throughout the United States during 1872 and 1873:

States.	1873. *Number of Failures.*	1873. *Amount of Liabilities.*	1872. *Number of Failures.*	1872. *Amount of Liabilities.*
Alabama	52	$1,337,000	75	$1,501,000
Arkansas	17	307,000	20	217,000
California	70	1,500,000	80	2,434,000
Connecticut	104	1,452,000	70	2,370,000
Delaware	31	663,000	20	199,000
Dist. of Col.	13	240,000	8	89,000
Florida	10	258,000	15	129,000
Georgia	67	2,113,000	73	1,293,000
Illinois	329	7,109,000	185	11,470,000
Indiana	134	2,360,000	60	991,000
Iowa	141	1,917,000	91	876,000
Kansas	94	821,000	90	860,000
Kentucky	125	2,287,000	99	2,059,000
Louisiana	74	2,831,000	85	3,106,000
Maine	80	752,000	90	1,072,000
Maryland	63	1,229,000	75	5,045,000
Massachusetts	309	11,224,000	353	25,374,000
Michigan	248	3,917,000	175	2,720,000
Minnesota	61	944,000	45	407,000
Mississippi	79	909,000	53	591,000
Missouri	188	5,867,000	175	2,670,000
Nebraska	22	311,000	17	201,000
N. Hampshire	27	519,000	37	447,000
New Jersey	119	2,482,000	126	2,036,000
New York	544	13,721,000	423	8,417,000
New York City	644	92,635,000	385	20,684,000
N. Carolina	63	672,000	30	282,000
Ohio	321	11,890,000	296	6,582,000
Pennsylvania	576	31,445,000	445	9,422,000
Rhode Island	58	15,259,000	40	1,179,000
S. Carolina	36	1,927,000	40	801,000
Tennessee	77	1,636,000	56	1,438,000
Territories	44	868,000	13	252,000
Texas	116	1,751,000	73	880,000
Vermont	21	330,000	30	229,000
Va. and W. Va.	125	2,188,000	105	1,635,000
Wisconsin	81	1,574,000	66	1,127,000
Totals	5183	$228,499,000	4069	$121,056,000

The Slanderous Tongue.

The tongue of slander is never tired. In one way or other it manages to keep itself in constant employment. Sometimes it drips honey and sometimes gall. It is bitter now, and then sweet. It insinuates or assails directly, according to the circumstances. It will hide a curse under a smooth word, and administer poison in the phrase of love. Like death, it "loves a shining mark." And it is never so available and eloquent as when it can blight the hopes of the noble-minded, soil the reputation of the pure, and break down or destroy the character of the brave and strong.

What pleasure man or woman can find in such work we have never been able to see. And yet there is pleasure of some kind in it to the multitudes, or they would not betake themselves to it. Some soul or body must be gratified by it. But no soul in high estate can take delight in it. It indicates lapse, tendency toward chaos, utter depravity. It proves that somewhere in the soul there is a weakness, waste, evil nature. Education and refinement are no proof against it. They often serve only to polish the slanderous tongue, increase its tact, and give it suppleness and strategy.

AN immense hotel, to be called "The Washington," is about to be erected in Paris, planned, built and managed on American principles, and with a view to the accommodation of American tastes and requirements.

The Burned Pantechnicon, at London.

The Royal Pantechnicon Company was organized in 1863, and was similar to our Security and Trust Companies. The building itself was an imposing block, eight stories high, fronting Hyde Park, and in the immediate neighborhood of the platial residences of Baron Rothchild, the Duke of Willington, Sir Robert Peel, and others. The front walls were of granite, elegantly sculptured. The building cost £1,000,000. The basement, which was lined with iron, was carefully guarded by watchmen; while each safe had an iron grating before it. Here were locked up the valuable silver ware of the old families of England, who rarely used it except on state occasions. These priceless collections were carefully numbered, the company, giving bonds for their safe keeping, and charging according to the value of the property.

The first floor was a magnificent art-gallery, in which were deposited the rarest pictures of the Turner, Reynolds, and other galleries. Persons going out of town also left their private collections of pictures here for safe-keeping. Besides these there were glass cases filled with costly jewelry and valuable collections of coin. Admittance to the Pantechnicon could be obtained only from a depositor or a Director. In the rear of the first floor were collections of equipages, mostly of foreign make, which were considered so costly that the owners feared to trust them on their own premises. On the floors above, besides several art galleries and marbles, were endless collections of costly furniture, requiring constant care and attention to keep in order. The Pantechnicon was also used for the safe-keeping of landed titles, mortgages, and other valuable papers, the company sometimes advancing money on the collaterals deposited.—*New York Sun.*

New Houses.

The coincidence of a man moving into a new house and dying soon after, has frequently been a subject of remark, and there is an avoidable cause—the house is moved into before the walls and plaster and the wood are sufficiently dried. Sometimes the cause of death is the poisonous character of the water conveyed through new lead pipes. No water for drinking or cooking purposes should be used in a building supplied with new lead pipes, in whole or in part, for at least one month after the water has been used daily; this gives time for a protecting coating to form on the inner surface of the pipes, when their chemical change from contact with water generally ceases.

But the damp materials of the house have the most decided effect, especially on persons over fifty years old or of frail constitutions; whereas, if the person were in the full vigor of life and health, not even an inconvenience would be experienced. In building a new house, or in going to live in another locality where the water is not far from the house, it should be ascertained with the utmost certainty that the spring or well is higher than the privies or barnyards. Insidious and fatal forms of decline and typhoid very often result from drinking water which is drained from the localities named. The safest plan, and the only safe plan for furnishing dwellings with the most healthful and unobjectionable water, is to have a water-tight cistern and let the water from the house or barn, or other outhouses, be conveyed into it through a box of sand several yards long, this box to rest on a board, or cemented bottom and sides, so that no outside water could get into it.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Six Men Killed by an Explosion of Dualin.

On last Friday evening, says the Houghton (Mich.) *Mining Gazette* extra of Feb. 15, at about 7:30 o'clock, a terrible accident occurred at the Phoenix mine, in Keweenaw county, two miles from Eagle river, the origin of which will probably never be known. Four miners and a subordinate underground officer were preparing in an apartment of a building on the location, occupied by the mining captain as his office, a quantity of dualin, to use that night in making a "sand blast" in the mine. The men were taking the dualin—100 pounds—from its original package, and transferring it to a bag, when the explosion took place. Besides the dualin, there were three kegs of powder in the room. Three of the men were handling the explosive, the fourth was holding a lighted candle, while the fifth man stood looking on, when the explosion occurred. The house was shattered to atoms, and the men literally blown to pieces. Captain John Hoatson, underground superintendent of the mine, was in his office, an adjoining room, at the time, seated at his desk, and was struck by some of the flying missiles on the left side of the head and face, receiving such injuries that he died this (Sunday) morning. The following is a list of the killed:

Captain John Hoatson, a highly-respected citizen of this district for a number of years, age 46, native of Scotland, leaves a wife and four children; Captain Richard Johns, English, unmarried; Fred. Striker, German, wife and eight children; William Dunn, English, unmarried; and two brothers named Marks, English, one of whom leaves a wife and four children.

Effect of Frost on Sap of Trees.

A remarkable paper has recently been contributed to a German magazine by Professor Mohr, showing not only that the sap does not freeze in trees and plants which live through hard winters, but also the reason why it does not freeze. He says that though it is true water, as we generally see and understand it, freezes at thirty-two degrees, it does not do so when its particles are finely divided. Tropical plants have large cells, and these are the ones in which the sap freezes, but in plants with very small cells in which the liquid particles are finely divided, there is no freezing of the liquids until after the structure has received injury of some sort. This is true, he says, of insects and insect paupæ. They never freeze; but cut one apart, soon after the humors solidify, and on thawing life flies.

THE church property in the United States is estimated to be worth $250,000,000.

The Chin.

Fortune-tellers are generally skillful physiognomists, and all the features of the human face do their share in enlightening the understanding of the seers. The chin at the present day is rather difficult to read, on account of the increasing custom of wearing the beard. A good chin should neither project nor retreat much. A very retreating chin denotes weakness, and a very projecting one harsh strength, united with firmness amounting to obstinacy. A pointed chin denotes acuteness. A soft, fat, double chin generally denotes a love of good living, and an angular chin judgment and firmness. Flatness of chin implies coldness; a round dimpled chin, goodness; a small chin, fear; sharp indentings in the middle of the chin point to a cool understanding. The color and texture of the skin and of the hair and beard have also direct harmony with the features. These should be studied more than they have been. A facility in drawing faces is of great use to the student of physiognomy, as it enables him to note peculiarities of feature which no written description would be capable of preserving.

The Floating Islands of Florida.

A traveler in Florida thus describes the floating islands in Lake Poinsette:

We passed several floating islands. They are formed by the dead roots of the smart weed and other swamay vegetation torn up by the wind and hurled upon the shore. A soil is formed, birds drop acorns upon the mass, and little trees make their appearance. A second wind sends the whole thing out on the lake, where it floats subject to every breeze. One of these islands was sunk in the channel between Lakes Poinsette and Winder, in the memorable gale of August, 1871. The Captain asserted that he had cut many a bay tree over a foot thick from the sunken island. Its dead trees still appear above the water at the mouth of the river. Sometimes Indians and white hunters set these islands on fire. The blaze genertaes a gale, and the burning islands are driven across the lake. Some of the islands are over a half mile in circumference.

Short Sermons.

She that is loved is safe.

The only thing humorous about some men is their melancholy.

He that makes himself an ass must not take it to ill if men ride him.

The song which is sung in heaven must be learned on earth.

He had but few enemies—saving his friends.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

The cause that never made a fanatic never produced a martyr.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing over it, he is superior.

Keep innocency, 'tis the greatest felicity—and a good conscience, for 'tis a continual feast; this is the only music which makes a merry heart; this makes the prisoner sing when the jailer trembles.

An Oil-Dripping Stone.

In a note to a gentleman who has written a book upon the oil regions, Ex. Gov. Horatio Seymour incidentally says: "When you go to Boston visit the Museum of Natural History, Geology, etc., in the State Agricultural Hall, and ask the keeper to show you a piece of coral stone, which has to my knowledge been dripping oil for twenty years in that building. It may throw some light on the 'oil question.' The likenesses in your book interested me. They are not of men I know, but they are all marked with intelligence, vigor and enterprise. They make a curious study for those who care for physiognomics. I do not think faces show men's natural traits so much as they do their histories. What a man has gone through leaves marks on his face. I thought I could read the story of each one before I looked at the letter press."

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The Auburn Courier

Thursday, March 5th, 1874

The mystery of Chang and Eng, which has puzzled scientific men for half a century, has at last been solved. The autopsy show that a tissue, the same in effect as the liver, was continuous in the twins and that in all probability, any attempt to sever the ligature would have resulted in death to both.

Miss Kate Field has been writing some of her lively letters to the *Tribune*—this time from Spain. "Madrid," she says, "goes to bed at 8 A. M., breakfasts at 1 P. M., takes a siesta before going to to a bull-fight at 4, drives afterwards, dines at 7, and later begins business. There are those abject enough to retire at night and rise in the morning. They are shop-keepers and secretaries of legation possessed of conscience. Conscience emulates the lark—it rises early."

Congress has been in session nearly three months and has accomplished literally nothing at all in the way of legislation to bring financial relief to the people, and we might with truth say that nothing of any nature has been done which is worthy of the name of legislation. The principal business is to talk about investigations into the corrupt transactions of official rings and dishonest agents of the government. This state of affairs fully illustrates how sadly the country has degenerated under Republican rule and if the spring elections do not show a change in the political sentiment of the country all the signs will fail.

United States Senator Maxey, of Texas, gets this nice note from the Vicksburg *Herald:* "In addition to his mental imbecility, his ignorance, intolerance, bigotry and narrow mindedness, Senator Maxey has a power of suction not excelled by any force pump in existence, and a capacity for absorption that would shame the Desert of Sahara. He has three ideas only. First, he was born in Kentucky; second, he graduated at West Point, and third, he was an Old Line Whig!' Upon these three subjects he can gabble by the hour; but if any one ever got a grain of wheat from his ocean of chaff, we have yet to hear from him. If Dick Yates, of Illinois, were living, the twain could do the entire drinking for the Senate, but as Richard 'has gone where good niggers go,' we commend Maxey to the kind attentions of Chandler, the peripatetic demijohn from Michigan.

The End.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

If the people of Massachusetts have got to the inevitable "somewhere" where the line must be drawn, amen! They have stood a good deal from the administration of General Grant. They have long restrained themselves from their natural leadership of the great issue of purity and good government, which is as certainly in the near future, as the near future is sure to come The old Puritan State has not merely dropped out of its place at the head of the line, it has suffered itself to become the prey of corruption, has suffered an inoculation in its own body of the disease that prostrates Louisiana. But the Republican party of this State has met all previous contumly from the administration with a greater exhibition of patience, and repaid it with generous majorities at the poll, and unquestioning loyalty in the party press. For this return of good for evil, the Republican party has long since lost sympathy and patience. We have long lifted up our voice in the wilderness against the acquiescence in the policy that was making the political and moral life of the nation an offense in the nostrils of the peoples of the earth, and in prophecy of its overthrow. To this end we have exposed corruption, denounced bad men for their iniquity, and sometimes 'good' men for their willingness to seem corrupt. But all this is past. If the hour of revolt has struck in Massachusetts, whether it is to be a reform from inside the Republican party or a reform from the outside, we shall be found on its side and in hearty sympathy with it. We raise no question of how or from whom it comes. The spirit of revolt may go just so far, when aroused by a petty snub to the Boston sense of respectability, as when fixed by the eloquence of a Schurz or a Sumner. To-day is the opportunity of Massachusetts to lead this party of purity in politics. If we let it go by, the spark shall light, to-morrow, among a folk of quicker sense.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER ONE.

We have before us an interesting series of sketches of pioneer life in this county, published in pamphlet form by the Rev. S. W. Widney in 1859, copies of the Democratic "Messenger," published by Berry & Pierce in 1853, and other data, upon which we must solely depend in publishing these sketches. From what we can learn, this pamphlet was quite limited in circulation, and, as there are a great many who have [illegible] it, and many more who have never heard of it, we shall take the liberty, at times, to give its sketches entire, and add as much outside of it as possible.

The early history of this county, like that of many other counties, has not been handed down to us with that degree of minuteness that would prove interesting to the readers of the present day. Authentic records of its early settlement do not appear, and the few who participated in the scenes of that period have been gathered to their fathers. Yet there is a lively interest still manifested in the naration of the severe battles fought, and victories won over the giant forests by the first settlers, and if there is nothing new to offer, the oft repeated tale has a charm about it that never wearies, and the thrilling adventure or humorous incident are sources of enjoyment that captivate and enchain the most indifferent.

When we look over the beautiful fields and fertile valleys of the present day and see the evidences of improvement and enterprise on every hand, we are prone to ignore the terrible sufferings and privations that fell to the lot of those, who struck the first blows and inaugurated the plans that brought those great achievements. When they left their comfortable homes to labor and toil in those mighty forests, no civilized voice fell upon their ear to cheer the heart with joy, no green meadows nor beautiful orchards greeted the eye, nor happy homes gave them a welcome, but all was desolation and lonliness. Such was the case when the first steps toward improvement were made, and well do those who first made them merit our unqualified praise and admiration. Mr. Widney says, in pursuing this subject beyond our own personal knowledge, (reaching back only to the 6th of May, 1837, and confined even then to the townships of Concord, Newville,) we will have to call for the assistance of that notable character so often appealed to, "the oldest inhabitant of the several townships and settlements." Be it known therefore to the above named distinguished personage and all others to whom these presents may come—that dates of the origin of the several settlements, names of the first settlers, and incidents pertaining to the first settlements, progress of improvements &c. will here find a ready market and be fully paid for in that very convenient currency for hard times, namely, thanks.

Very few settlers were within the bounds now embraced by DeKalb county, the early part of the year 1836. There were a few, however, along the little St. Joseph river. The following list embraces all that we know of at present, viz: Homer Blake, who settled on the tract of land owned of late years, until quite recently, by his son Henry Blake, below Spencerville—David Butler, on the farm where he still resides; John Mathews, on a tract of land forming a part of the home farm of Hon. R. J. Dawson; Mr. Yates, on another portion of said farm, and the present site of Spencerville. Old Mr. Rhodes and sons, on the farm joining Spencerville on the west. Jeremiah Rhodes, on the farm owned by Mr. Melton, on Bear Creek. Daniel Rhodes, on the farm occupied by his widow. Mr. Brandt and Crannel Rood, on the farm in the bend of the river east of Spencerville. Wm. Mathews, on the farm where Jacob Dills resided. George and David Mathews, on a tract on the opposite side of the river from William. Mr. Lytle and Jared Ball, on the farm owned by Gavin Hamilton, one mile below Orangeville. Washington Robinson, on the present site of Newville, and Wm. Rodgers and Jacob Platter, on the farm belonging to Samuel Wyatt, near Newville. A part of this county was then embraced in LaGrange county and the balance in Allen.

Early in the year 1836, John Blair, Esq., settled on the farm where he died; Charles Wilber, on the farm owned by old Mr. Hull, near Orangeville; William Burley, at the present site of the last named village; Joseph Ludwig, on the farm where he lived; Judge Walden, a little farther up the river, and Arial Rood, still farther up. A little later in the season, perhaps, Judge Widney settled on the farm where he died and John P. Widney on the farm owned by Gardner Mellindy, at Newville; Benjamin Alton, on the farm owned by Dr. Herrington; Dr. Babcock a little below on the farm owned by Mr. Scoles, and Asher Coburn, and perhaps some others of his relatives, in the Coburn settlement.

New Boot & Shoe Store!

Custom Work a Specialty.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

At prices that defy competition. We buy direct from manu for cash, thereby saving jobbers' profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thus afford to give you bargains. Remember the place

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jabber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen.

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80
Gunpowder	60, 80
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	10c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	
1 Year old	90c
2 Year old	$1.25
3 Years old '76	1.75
Port and Chery Wine	2.50 and 3.00
Currant and wild grape	1.50 and 2.50
	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. White Fish	8c per lb or $6.50 half bar
No. 1 Georgis Codfish per lb	7c

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

DOCTOR S. CLAY TOOD!

Resident Specialist, Ft Wayne. Ind

Office and dispensary moved to No. 4 East Columbia street, over the New York Hat Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted.

He wastes no time giving remedies for pain as they do not cure the disease, that is only tampering with the health and life of the patient; instead he removes the cause of the disease and the patient becomes permanently well. Dr. Todd does not numb the brain and nerves with morphine, opium, chloral or other Narcotic Poisons, but allows the brain and nerves to assist in throwing off the disease.

Dr. Todd cures his patients PERMANENTLY in one third of the time usually consumed by other physicians in drugging the sick to prevent their feeling pain.

Dr. Todd's new method of treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, bleeding, setons, blisters, liquors, blue pills, minerals or other harsh treatment, but by the use of New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies he cures all curable diseases

Dr. S. Clay Todd particularly request those who have passed thro' treatment with other physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally called incurable, to call and make a trial of his skill and remedies. All medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

The Opium or Morphine Habit cured with his painless antidote in one month.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures liver complaint, diseases of the kidney & spine, dropsy, ague, chills, bronchitis, night sweats, consumptions catarrh, swelled tonsils, throat diseases, asthma, scrofula in all forms, discharges from the ears, ulcers, felons, carbuncles, piles, scurvy, salt rheum, old and running sores from the joints, &c., fever sores, white swelling, and all forms of skin diseases, Rheumatism, gout, sciatica, hip joint disease, stiff joints, contracted cords; also heart disease, angina, pectoris, or breast pang, dropsy of the heart, inflamation of the outer or inner coatings of the heart, palpitation, neuralgia of heart, disease of women and children, partial paralysis, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, epileptic fits and all nervous derangements, gravel, deafness and Noises in the ear including all hereditary and chronic diseases.

EPILEPTIC FITS,

NERVOUSNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1869—This is to certify that my son was cured of Epileptic Fits by Dr. S. Clay Todd, and has not had a fit or symptom for 3 years. ZACHEUS CESSNA

Refers to Mr. Robert Pollock, Van Wert, O., cured of Epileptic Fits in two months.

Mr. Henry Rechtold, 152 Brown-st., Rochester, New York, wife cured of Epileptic fits in 2 months.

Mr. Gustave Werin, Nashville, Tenn—Cured in 2 months of Epileptic Fits of 6 years standing, after having been treated unsuccessfully by some of the most eminent physicians of Europe.

GLAIRES

is a form of fits often mistaken for Epilepsy. In this form the patient does not always fall. They often occur in the night, and affect children as well as adults.

CAUSES—Excessive or insufficinet food or drink, too rich or too poor quality of food, bad drinking water, and the influence of sudden change of temperature, bad habits, &c.

SYMPTOMS—Hard pains in the stomach or around or under the heart; a disposition to vomit; warm salt water rising to the mouth with effort; diarrhœa and dysentery or obstinate constipation and tardy digestion; the stomach bloating; dizziness of the head; heaviness; loss of memory; the pulse quickened and irregular, sometimes palpitation of the heart; muscular agitation, or twitching convulsions, which become more frequent and severe, and finally end in insanity.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Aboit tp., Allen Co Ind. Mar. 8th, 1873.—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with fever sore for nearly 3 years We employed what we thought the best physicians of Ft. Wayne without any benefit; and for over two years I could not walk, and my whole system was affected. At this stage of the disease I consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, and, I am glad to say, under his treatment I became perfectly well in four months, and thanks to a Kind Providence, and the skill of Dr. S. Clay Todd, I am no longer a cripple

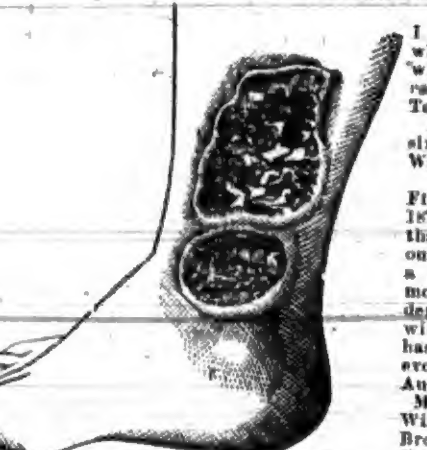

I was 61 years old when cured. [illegible] who have such a disease should employ Dr Todd at once.

MRS. LYDIA KNEPPER six miles west of Fort Wayne.

Ft Wayne, Ind. Feb. 15 1873.—I hereby certify that Dr. Todd cured our infant daughter of a large scrofulous tumor on the right under jaw in two weeks without lancing. She has been perfectly well ever since. Cured Aug. 14, 1872.

MISS HARRIET BROWN Wife of Mr Harrison Brown, 5 miles west of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my cure: On the 12th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. I was attended by one of whom I considered the most eminent physicians of this city 3½ months, during which time he employed 5 other physicians as council. For 3 weeks I though I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it quick consumption, from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 26th of June I had got so weak I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to bed. At this time some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in 10 weeks I was able to walk 2 miles, and felt as well as I ever did, now I walk from 3 to 4 miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung is healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER,
303, West Washington-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE PRAYED FOR DEATH.

Two years and four months I lay upon my back in the most abject suffering every night I thought I would not live until morning and every morning that I would not live until night, and prayed for death to relieve me from my misery. We employed ten (10) physicians the most eminent of Fort Wayne, and other cities, without any benefit. When we heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. S. Clay Todd of this city we employed him, and thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Todd. I am now able to attend to my household duties. I would advise all who think their case past help, to apply to Dr. S. Clay Todd at once.

Mrs. DAVID BIRLEY, 109 E. Holeman St.
Nov. 18th, 1872. Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

Van Wert, O. Nov. 21. 1871—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption. Becoming alarmed we consulted Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne, under whose treatment she became perfectly well in 16 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd.

Respectfully,
ASA POLLOCK.

Ask for DR. S. CLAY TODD and insist on seeing him as there are other doctors in the same building See name on door. Consultations free and confidential at the office or by mail. Medicines sent to all parts of the world by express or mail. Money must be sent by Postoffice order, registered letter, or express, or the medicines will be sent C. O. D. Certificates of the above cases, and hundreds of others, can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

All diseases, by good treatment, may be readily and permanently cured.—Address P. O. Box 1361. The poor liberally considered.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs	15c.
Oats	41cts.
Apples	70c.
Butter	25 cts.
Wheat	$1 35
Potatoes	$1.25.
Corn, new,	55c.
Live Hogs	$4.00.
Dressed Hogs	$6.00.
The Courier	$2 a year

Court closed on Monday last.

Eggs are getting more plenty.

Scarfs are going out of fashion.

Sunday last was a beautiful day.

John has returned from Germany.

Totten has received some new goods.

The colored folks were good singers.

See if your name appears in the roll of honor.

Look at the Toledo cards on the first page

The Stave Factory is running an extra force.

Farmers are 'nervous' over the growing wheat crop.

The hooping-cough has monopolized our town.

Everyone looks forward for a large fruit harvest.

It wont be long until we have another wedding.

Vordermark's are receiving a large lot of new goods.

Teachers' examinations will be held here next Saturday.

Several of our young men are going west this week.

Women's time is taken up by house-cleaning just now.

Oyster cans are numerous in front of Bill Edgerton's shop.

The ladies mite society met at the residence of Rev. Cone

The temperance lecture, at the Court House pleased all present.

A good many dead beats were hanging around town on Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Fisher delivered a temperance sermon last Sabbath morning.

We will soon hear the whistle of the Baltimore engine.

Our Sunday-schools were largely attended on Sabbath last.

The women's league met last Tuesday to elect officers.

A new sidewalk will be laid from Jackson street to the old cemetery.

John L. Davis has the largest and best stock of whips in the county.

A. S. Leas, of Waterloo, has bought an interest in the livery stable at Angolo

We are in receipt of the Annual Report of the Fort Wayne public schools for 1873

The old folks had a grand party at Mr. A. J. Ralston's on last Wednesday.

The Commissioners are in session, and have a good deal of work before them

Some "smart" young men amused themselves last Saturday night by changing signs.

Our carpenters are all busy working in the different shops, preparing for a rush in the sprng.

Our citizens seem to enjoy strolling last Sunday. The Eel River depot was the center of attraction.

Our town was awake to the temperance cause last Sunday. The ashery yet untouched.

We have a young man, when laboring under excitement, offers to sacrifice both arms—around her.

Notwithstanding the bad roads a large number of farmers were in town on last Saturday.

This is regarded as a good season for maple sugar, and our farmers are embracing the opportunity.

The churches all closed services in the evening, for the temperance meeting, except the Baptists.

Peach growers say that the trees are all right, and give promise of a good showing of bloom.

Our young lads are preparing for a minstrel performance. Shall there be gnashing of teeth.

When our barbers get a customer in the chair they hold him until the next one comes, so says one of the craft.

The Columbia City Dramatic Company appear next Saturday evening, in 'Married Life' and Michael Erle."

We are obliged to our friend John Shutt Esq., for a list of new subscribers at Spencerville.

James Clifford, of Waterloo, was granted a license yesterday to sell intoxicating liquers by the beverage, also John Hebel, of this place.

We have just received a new lot of job type of the latest styles, and any one wishing work done will do well to give us a call.

Some of our boys saw a tremendous moon the other night. As it was nearly midnight it's a great wonder they did'nt see a whole flock of moons—hic.

The Court House was crowded with people last Sunday evening, either to hear the "niggers" sing or the temperance lecture, we don't know which.

The negro, at the concert, said in his short lecture on slavery, that he had lots ob hardships, but there was oder niggers had harder ships than he did.

How nice and comfortable it looks to see a young man with a calico scarf on when the weather is warm enough go to in swimming.

Dan Culver has over 60 scholars in his writing class, and has room for a number more. Persons wishing to join the class can do so, at any time, for ten cents per evening.

Our next term of school promises to be a very successful one. We are glad to learn that so many foreign students are coming, for this is encouraging, not only to the teachers, but to our citizens generally.

A new temperance organization known as the St Joseph Total Abstinence society has been formed at South Bend, under the auspices of the young Catholic gentlemen of that city. It starts with a membership of 100

Last Tuesday was like an April day, the gentle rain fell, the lighting flashed, the thunder roared, and she stole a march on this blustering month. Next morning March was herself again—snow had covered the ground.

A fine lot of new goods have just been received and is now opened, at Sprott & Son's Shoe Store where every style of boots and shoes can be obtained at the lowest prices. The new styles are neat and attractive, and everybody should see them

Wanted—All those having copies of the early papers published in this county or can give any record or incident of the county will please send in the same to this office. We promise to take good care of them, use them in our sketches and return them promptly.

The artesian well appartus is now in order and working away at the earth's crust The gass below is so powerful that it works its way to the surface through 1,300 feet of water, and burns for several minutes. From this, one would judge that there is a pretty hot place somewhere below.—*Ft Wayne Sentinel*

The trial of H. Bennett, charged with stealing a coat at Waterloo, came off before the Circuit Court last Monday, J. E. Rose, Esq , on the bench. The case was submitted to a jury, but before they agreed on a verdict, they were called back by request of the attorneys, and the case decided by the court. He was sentenced to 10 days in the county jail and find $2

We have made a discovery, and we humbly beg the pardon of our neighbor of the *Press*. We have been calling him Charles Washington, but his real name is Charles Kelly Baxter. We can now plainly understand why he said Free Kelly was too big a fool to go to Congress. It seems this complaint is what ails the family even unto their first cousin

We shall soon sadly miss the entertaining reading furnished by the secretaries of the several township teachers' institutes.—*Press.*
The above shows the animus of that paper toward the great work which the teachers of DeKalb County have accomplished this winter. It is a sneer upon their efforts, and a stab at the profession. They should remember their friends.

It is now proposed to build five miles of road from Logansport to the Crawfordville line of railroad, and thus connect the Eel River road with it. This will give us a through line to St. Louis by way of Terre Haute. Logansport is backing the enterprise and we understand that work has commenced. This will add to the importance of our line and we hope to see this accomplished soon.

The Plantation Jubilee Singers appeared at the M. E. Church last Friday and Saturday evenings, and were quite well patronized. Their music was something new and everybody seemed to be pleased with it. There is a melody about their singing not heard every day. If they had a little brighter manager to lead them it would add to their effectiveness, though Mr. Pollard does the best he can.

Major Charles H. Jones, the sprightly and versatile traveling correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, gave us a call last week. Charley has been interviewing our Governor on the grange question. He now sings:

"The hickory berry vine entwines
The brown nuts of the turnip tree;
The cashmere heifer skips and plays
To the tuneful bleat of the feathery bee.
On tall boughs 'mid the buckwheat buds
We hear the low of the finny plover,
While the bay bull hitched to the rumbling scythe
Husks out the golden clover."

Franklin Grange was organized Dec. 2d, 1873, and was numbered 709. Jackson Grange organized Feb 14th, 1874, and is No. 1414, an increase in 2½ months of 705 in the State of Indiana alone.

Yet the *Press* does not like this, and says the growth of it has not been rapid. Now, if Baxter could get up a little stronger opposition, we have no doubt it would be prolific of more granges.

Notice.

All persons having claims in my hands for collection for work done on the Baltimore Rail Road, are requested to call at my office in Waterloo, on or before the 14th inst. and prove their claims, as I have entered into an agreement with said company, whereby they agree to *Pay all Claims* of which I furnish satisfactory proof without further litigation, even though the work was done under subcontractors.

C. A. O. McClellan.

The ladies have formed a temperance league here, not for the purpose of visiting saloons, as there is no present necessity for that, but to assist in educating the people upon a temperance basis, that will make the sale of liquors a useless avocation. They have our hearty co-operation and support. We believe in this kind of work and that it can be made profitable. Men keep saloons to make money. If the people can be educated to do without intoxicating liquors then the avocation of the saloon keeper is gone. Something at least can be done in this direction.

Mary had a little lamb, and so did Molly Grub, they both came into town one day, (the girls) and with the proceeds of one shearing, (the lambs are several years old now) they were enabled to buy more goods than they could carry home. When asked where they got such bargains, they replied, at Vordermark's, sign of the Big Shoe, where you can find everything you want. They have new styles which are 'perfectly splendid.' And then these gentlemen take pride in showing their goods. Just go and see their shoes and gaiters, they are beauties North of the Court House.

Bank—Two gentlemen from Wabash, Messrs Riley and Mote, were here last Monday, looking over the ground preparatory to establishing a bank, and expressed themselves well pleased with the location They met a few of our citizens at the Swineford House in the evening and canvassed the subject thoroughly. They have engaged the front of the Cool building and intend commencing business about the 1st of next month. They come among us with a cash capital of $30,000, and our citizens are expected to take stock to the amount of $20,000 more.— This is an institution that we have long felt the need of, and think that every encouragement should be extended. Many of our farmers have money out on interest, and are sometimes put to great trouble as to its security. A bank will obviate all this. Money can be deposited at a reasonable interest and can be withdrawn at any moment. It is a great convenence in business transactions, and there is scarcely any part of community but what will realize some benefit therefrom.

At last the *Courier* attempts a defense of the system by which half of that paper is printed and controlled by parties residing in Chicago, they inserting advertisements at one cent per line in their half, and Tommy charging his home patrons ten times that amount for a similar favor in his half. For fear his patrons may not see this as he does, he then magnifies the employment of one jour and an apprentice into the constant employment of three full hands in his office.

The above comes from the pen of our gifted Washington. He resembles his great name-sake in but one particular—Washington told the truth, and Charles W. does not. As to our charges they are in some cases about the same as the *Press* in some cases not. For instance, in business cards the *Press* charges professional gentlemen at Waterloo and at this place, $6 per year, while for the card of Dr. Todd, occupying 3 times the space of an ordinary card, is inserted for the same price We have but one price for all of our patrons and don't propose that one shall pay 3-times more than another. For fear the patrons of the *Press* may not see this we would merely call their attention to the different sizes of these cards as they appear in that paper. As to the one jour and apprentice we employ, if we were to give the force of the *Press* office on the same basis, there would only be one apprentice to enumerate. But we will not be so illiberal as our neighbors on that score. We have, at this writing, a force to work of three full hands, none of whom have worked less than four years at the trade. If Charles W. can prove to the contrary we will make him a present of that $5 that he thought he gobbled up so quick the other week, by substituting a word of his own in our item on the grange question.

'His boast of superior enterprise, is sufficiently answered by the fact that the subscribers to the *Press* read the President's message just one week before the Courier readers did."

Yes, what the *Press* does once in a year we do every week. The President's message was printed for them in the commercial office at Toledo in supplement form and did not appear in the columns of the *Press* at all. How is that for high? He condemns us for giving reading matter in this way every week and then prides himself on the great feat once in a year. Such enterprise deserves a leather medal

TIES WANTED.

The Hon W. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad writes to Mr. J. L. Davis of this place, that Col S. K Johnson, Asst Engineer of this company has been authorized to purchase all the cross ties needed to complete the extension to Chicago. He will be provided with the cash to pay for all the ties as fast as delivered and inspected. He buys them for the company and is not a contractor.

Our farmers will see by this that there is no fear of their getting the cash for their ties as soon as delivered. It is necessary that no time be lost in getting them out, and if a sufficient number are on hand in time the laying of the track will commence, both ways from the Junction, as soon as the weather will permit. A large number is wanted, and we hope they will get them out without delay.

A new Feature in Hash.

Hash, in the vulgar acceptance of the term, is undoubtedly a good thing—at irregular intervals—as an article of boarding house diet, but its great draw-back has been the large amount of elbow grease necessarily expended in its manufacture. We are pleased to be able to announce to professional *hash slingers* that a gentleman in Fort Wayne has lately made a discovery which will at least create a sensation among potato and hash eaters. The gentlemen on cutting the rind from a small sized "Murphy," a few days since, found a streaked, striped, bloody potato-bug snugly ensconced in a narrow cell, of its own manufacture, an eighth of an inch beneath the surface. It will at once be observed that, should the bug continue this custom, the necessity of mixing meat and potatoes for hash will be obviated—just bake the potato and bug together, and serve the same as quail on toast.

Roll of Honor.

Those that have paid their subscription to the Courier, during February, will find the amount setopposite their name:

S. W. Ralston	4.15
H Gilmore	1.00
Isaac Kutzner	2,00
C A Meed	2.00
Saml Wilsman	2.00
J R Moody	2.00
Wm Smith	2.00
M Waterman	4.00
John Sugars	2 00
Jacob Derts	2.00
A Buss	2 00
C C Shaffer	7.00
Joe Link	2.00
N Squires	3.00
Geo Henny	2 00
F Gishwiler	.00
S J Tarney	1 00
John Davis	2.00
F Farley	2.00
F D Oberlin	1,00
John Morris	2.00
M P Barker	2,00
H J Salander	2.00
John Row	2,00
J Meyers	2.00
John Wagoner	2,00
E O Barker	2,00
John Shoub	2 00
C Husselman	3,60
John Rosenbery	2,00
Peter Shaffer	1.32
J S Barns	2.00
C Curie	3.00
S K Enzor	2.00
A J Ralston	2 00
P S Brink	2.00
John Carper	2 00
J B Shaffer	2.00
J S Barkholder	3.00
Josh Boyer	2.00
David Grats	2.00
Jacob Capp	2.00
F E Davenport	4.00
John Stearns	2.00
J Swihart	2.00
L H Zieler	1.00
L T Ehl	2.00
J G Martz	2,00
Jac Ginter	2.00
J Coonrad	2.00
A Kalbaher	2.00
J W Clark	2.15
H Winslow	2.00
Charles Fox	2,00
J Rosenbery	2,00
S S Brandon	50
M Wallick	2,00
I B McDonald	2,00
Eugene Ackly	2,00

Real Estate Transfers.

Conveyances of Real-Estate recorded during the week ending Feb. 28th, 1874, as taken from the records, furnished by Rose & Hartman, who are perfecting the most complete set of abstract of the records of this county ever prepared for any county in the State.

Geo Ensley to D. D Snyder part of lot 96 O P Auburn $250

Geo Kuhlmrn to Charlotte Hanselman e½ of lot 5 Kuhlman's add to Auburn—$340

Wm Fair to D Burly s e ¼ of S W ¼ sect 21 Concord tp $2319

Wm Richmond to Graff & Henockstery 2-5 of acre in s w ¼ of sec 1 Wilmington tp $1000

Adam Smith to Geo Kebrew ½ acre in s e cor of w ½ of of s e ¼ sect 2, Wilmington tp $300

J I Best to Silas Ocker pt of s w ¼ sec 2 Wilmington tp $1700

C Schraeder to John C Feagler, lot 15 Kuhlman's 1st add to Auburn $150

Geo Kuhlman to C Shrader, lots 4 & 15 Kuhlman's 1st add to Auburn $175

D S Ober to A Eakright, n w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 20 Wilmington tp $1200

Joseph Bowlby to G W Newcomer, n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 29, Franklin tp $100

J D Kelly to Danl Guigrich s ½ of e ½ of s e ¼ of sec 29, Franklin tp $650

G W Young to J Sprott, pt n e ¼ sec 11, Wilmington tp $3000

J R Moody to G J Patterson, pt s w ¼ sec 26 Butler tp 12000

Wm Groscup to Jackem Witt, s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 13, Richland tp $1000

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Auburn Post office not yet called for:

Anderson Joseph
Astraw Miss Allen 2
Rush John
Baker James
Cowan John
Clark Edward
Cummings Benj
Hays Lottie Miss
Hose Soloman
Harvey Josiah
Hodgkins Wm
Jacobs Wm
Kafield Aron
Long Noah
Larsen Wm
Miller Miss Lida
Morover John 2
Meek s W
North Miss Martha
North Miss Seman'y
Orange Soloman
Percel John
Powers John
Rakestraw Ayers
Runels Nunies Miss
Reasoner Emly A
Raymond Mrs M A
Siberth Mrs Tille
Smith Emery
Shaffer Robbert
Sibert Jacob D
Stevens Miss M J
Sivinford A
Smith Smith Mrs
Tayloy Henry
Taylar W S
Wallace Miss Fran.
Woodruff Mrs Ema
Wyatt Susy Mrs
Widow Barss M Mrs
Young S K
Zimmerman Isah

S. L. Yandes, P. M.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, Conductor.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice.

James A. Barns, Co., Supt.

Several qualifications are necessary to make one a successful teacher, among which may be mentioned, as among the most necessary, good government, a good education and a knowledge of human nature. Visits to the different schools show that while we have some teachers who possess all these qualifications in an eminent degree, others are not so fortunate. Some have a good education, but no ability to apply it. Others have a good faculty of teaching and governing a school, but have only a limited education. There are some in the former class who will find it necessary to study how to apply their knowledge to a better advantage or to abandon the work altogether. As for the latter class, although they stand higher in the estimation of the public, yet serious objections might be urged against entrusting our schools in their charge alone, even in the case of those schools that are the most backward. Teachers with a limited education are often selected to teach in a certain district, on the ground that they "can teach anything in that school," and if they succeed in pleasing the people of the district, no one inquires whether the scholars are advancing much or little. And so the matter goes on from year to year, and still the school is "easy to teach." And so it will be for twenty years, if such a teacher is continued in the school. He does not advance the standard of the school, because he cannot do it, and is in the way of any one who can. Each year his pupils reach the same point they reached the year before, and can go but little further, for, as the teacher is not able to give them much assistance, he gives them little or no encouragement to go beyond the usual stopping point. He cares but little about the matter, more than to employ his time to good advantage during the winter months, and pays but little attention to his books, except so much as may be necessary to keep him ahead of his pupils, with every year just enough "reviewing" to enable him to pass examination And now comes the very natural question, "If these teachers go on in this way, how long will it be before these schools cease to be 'easy to teach?'" Is this the way to do what the law contemplates, and what every well-wisher of schools desires, that is to raise the poorer schools to the standard of the best? Certainly not. The manifest duty of such teachers is to apply all their leisure time to study. If they have good natural ability to teach, there is so much the greater demand for a better education, so their abilities may be made useful to the pupils under their charge. We need good teachers, those who have a talent for the work, and we feel like holding out extra inducements to this class, but at the same time insist that our schools must not be held back to accommodate them. We dislike to part with good teachers, but insist that some of them need and must have a more thorough education.

North Eastern Indiana Literary Institute.

The spring term of the Institute at Orland, Steuben county, Indiana, will commence March 3rd, 1874, under the able management of Profs. Burrier and Dills. The course will embrace book keeping, penmanship, drawing, elocution, music, besides the common and higher branches.

In connection with the Institute, we have a large building, capable of accomodating forty students. Rooms are furnished with bedsteads, tables and stoves. Students can get good boarding at two dollars per week; or can board themselves with but little inconvenience.

The spring term commences March 3rd, 1874, at the close of which, there will be a "Grand Reunion" of the present and former students, attended with interesting and profitable Literary Exercises.

Terms.—Common English Branches, $5.50; Higher English Branches, $6.50; Languages, (to be paid in advance,) $8.00.

For further information apply to James Burrier, Principal; or to H. M. Aldrich President of Board of Trustees.

Totten has a large stock of hats and caps. New styles.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the DeKalb Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of John Lahman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY LAHMAN, Adm'x.

February 16, 1874.

Still Another.

Another Grange has been organized in this county, in Wilmington, called after the township, organized last Saturday at No. 3 school house. The following officers were elected:

Danl Tomlinson, Master;
Wm. B. Chambers, Sec'y;
E. Treeman, Treasurer;
A. D. Moore, Over-seer;
W. F. Packer, Lecturer;
M. E. Krontz, Steward;
Wm Boyd, Asst. Steward;
W Harwood, Gate Keeper;
Mrs N Treeman, Ceres;
Mrs R Moore, Pomona;
Mrs Janes Deemes, Flora;
Mrs R Krontz, Lady Asst Steward.

An exchange says: "Few readers have any idea of the exhausting nature of an editor's labors." How true! The poor editor goes home at night and finds his wood-pile exhausted. He immediately goes for the saw and buck. His groceries are exhausted. He trots down town for more, only to find his credit exhausted.—He returns home with a soup bone and is not surprised to find his wife's patience exhausted Night is upon him when he finds his supply of tallow dips exhausted. After roaming all over the neighborhood to borrow a candle, he returns to his cheerless home completely exhausted by his unsuccessful efforts. Truly, the labors of an editor are exhausting.

Free of Charge.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division," for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 8th day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock, M.

WM. WING, Secretary.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer at public sale, in the village of Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, March 7th, 1874, the personal property belonging to the estate of Jefferson Wallace, deceased; consisting of household goods, tools, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars, if secured by note with surety and interest, waiving valuation laws.

L. D. BRITTON, Adm'r.

February 16th, 1874.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, late of DeKalb county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

February 17, 1874.

To Whom it may Concern.

The Guarantors of the D. E. & I. R. R. subscription, at Auburn, have placed in our hands for collection the notes given to said company, and, also, the capital stock subscription to said company. Those who wish to avoid the payment of costs will please call at our office and pay up immediately.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

February 18, 1874.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county:

Notice is hereby given, that Mary V. Joslin, Administratrix of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Rose & Hartman, Att'ys for Petition.

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots, lying on or adjoining the south side of Williams street from East street to Jackson street, and also from Williams street along the east side of Jackson street, to the southern limits of the incorporation, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets, with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than one and one-half inches in thickness nor more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than three by four inches in size, to support said plank.

Within thirty days this ordinance shall take effect.

Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said sidewalk.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session, Feb. 16, 1874.

Attest, J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon S. Smick is Plaintiff and Cornelia M. Dove and William S. Dove are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter, ¼, of the south west quarter, ¼, of section thirty three, 33, township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty, 40, acres, more or less, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If the rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 24, A. D., 1874.

$8 50 D. Y. Husselman, Att'y for plaintiff.

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the north side of 2nd street, from Vanburen street west to R. R. street, and thence from 2nd street on east side of R. R. street to Michigan Avenue, and also from the north side of 1st street, on the east side of Vanburen street, to the north line of lot No. 10, Kuhlman's first addition. Thence west on north side of Michigan Avenue to Douglas street, thence from Michigan Avenue, on the west side of Douglas street, to North street, and also from Michigan Avenue, on the west side of Vanburen Street, to the south line of lot No. 8, Kuhlman's 2nd addition.

To plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than one and one-half inches in thickness nor more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleeper of good and sound oak timber, not less than 3X4 inches in size to support said plank.

Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said sidewalk within thirty days after this ordinance shall take effect.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session March 2nd 1874.

Attest, J. A. SMITH, Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

ANOTHER scene in the contest for women's rights has just been enacted at Worcester, Mass., where the estates of the women who refused to pay taxes, because they were denied the vote, were put up for sale. But one of them was purchased, and that by a friend. Land taxed without representation is about as unsalable as tea was in the same State about 1775.... The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that women have an equal right with men to sit on school boards.... The Maine Senate has voted in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred the other day at Union Dale, Pa. A locomotive leaped the track, going over an embankment seventy-five feet, killing instantly the engineer, the conductor, the fireman, and the brakeman.

A SHOCKING tragedy was recently enacted in New York city. A party of drunken detectives, in pursuit of a man for whom they had a warrant, broke into the house of a reputable citizen named McNamara, who, resisting the outrageous intrusion, was shot down by the intoxicated officers.... The perpetrator of the New York Stock Exchange hoax has been arrested and held to bail. He is a young man by the name of McCoy.

A NEW YORK police spy reports that there are 300 Communists in that city, and that the German and Irish organizations are organizing with the Frenchmen.... The medical commission which conducted the autopsy upon the Siamese Twins, at Philadelphia, report the following as the most important of their discoveries: They found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood-vessels, were really one body, the parenchymatous tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of portal continuity is therefore liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found, also, proceeding from Eng, so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides liver tissue. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would, in all probability, have proved fatal.

The West.

Two rabid dogs made a terrible raid through the streets of Chicago, a few days ago creating the wildest consternation. Seventeen persons and sixty canines were bitten before the brutes were dispatched.

THERE has been serious rioting in St. Clair county, Ill., between the striking coal-miners and the negroes who had taken their places in the mines. Gov. Beveridge, at the call of the Sheriff of the county, has sent arms and ammunition to be used in suppressing the rioting.... Hostile Indians recently appeared at Julesburg and Chappell stations, on the Union Pacific railroad, stole several head of horses, and fired into the station-houses.... The *National Crop Reporter* publishes estimates in relation to the percentage of the hay and potato crops of 1873, in producers' hands Feb. 1, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.... These States produced last year over 9,000,000 tons of hay, of which there was on hand Feb. 1 a little over 48 per cent., or about 4,500,000 tons. Illinois retains the lightest percentage, a trifle less than 45, and Wisconsin the heaviest, nearly 52. The States named produced last year about 20,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes. Amount now on hand 10,000,000 bushels.... The prospects for fruit in Southern Illinois and Southwest Missouri are flattering.... The freight war which has for some time been going on between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads has gradually spread, and fierce battles are now fighting between these two corporations in nearly every city of the Union. The result is a general reduction of rates and a universal rejoicing among the traveling and shipping public. This battle, which has now lasted for several months in the East, has moved westward, until nearly every Western road is on the war-path.

GENERAL SHERMAN is now at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, where he and General Ord are organizing an army to operate against the murderous Sioux, General John E. Smith will be in command of the troops in the field.... Three hundred men went adrift in East Saginaw Bay, Mich., on the morning of Feb. 23, on a cake of ice upon which they had built a fishing village, and which was driven away from the shore by a strong southwest wind. The cheerless craft bore them out into the lake till a change of the wind to the west brought them up to the eastern shore of the bay, where 200 of them managed to escape at different points. About 100 were still on the ice at last account, and their escape from the perils of the breaking ice and the freezing weather can hardly be hoped for.... A call has been issued a for convention of delegates from the Northwestern States to be held at Rock Island, Ill., on March 24, on the subject of cheap transportation.

A DISPATCH from Saginaw Bay of Feb. 24 states that 75 or 100 men were still on the ice-floes, about ten miles from shore. Little apprehension was felt for their safety, as small parties were constantly making their way to shore, although the passage was very perilous, having to be made over broken cakes of ice.

THIRTY-SIX valuable circus horses and other property of Montgomery Queen's circus were consumed by fire at Morris, Ill., last week.... The Government has recovered judgments against the whole batch of Pekin, (Ill.) distillers, the total amount being $315,000.... The Vogel Excise law, which repeals the Graham Liquor law, together with all restrictions upon the sale of liquor on Sundays or election-days, has been passed by the Wisconsin Assembly.... L. M. Haverstick, editor of the Rock Island (Ill.) *Union*, was recently cowhided by J. P. Cropper for an alleged insult to Mrs. J. P. C.... Some excitement is caused in San Francisco by serious charges against the Mayor and City Treasurer touching their management of the city's financial affairs, and broad hints are thrown out that a big steal has been going on. The Grand Jury will ventilate the matter.

A DETROIT dispatch of Feb. 25 says: "No definite information has been received in regard to the ice-floe at Bay City, but the general opinion is that all have escaped. If any remain, the north wind, which has prevailed to-day, has probably driven them to their former position, thus enabling them to land. There can, therefore, be no doubt of the safety of the men who have not escaped to the west shore." .... Dispatches from Cheyenne report that the military preparations continue. Gen. Sheridan has returned to Chicago, but Gen. Forsyth will remain and accompany the expedition against the Indians.

A LARGE amount of money and bonds, believed to be the treasure stolen from the First National Bank of Quincy, has been unearthed at Nauvoo, Ill.... A fire destroying property to the amount of $45,000 occurred in South Bend, Ind., on the 26th ult. The Singer Sewing Machine Company is the principal loser.... A dispatch from Saginaw Bay announces the glad tidings that all the fishermen adrift on the ice have safely reached the shore.... Cincinnati is enjoying a little Tammany sensation of its own. It has been discovered that Hon. William S. Groesbeck and Mr. Burnett gave each $12,500 to an Alderman to influence the passage of the bill through the Council authorizing the purchase by the city of Burnett Woods Park, owned jointly by the two gentlemen named. The evidence was too palpable to admit of denial, and Groesbeck and Burnett both plead guilty, but hold that they gave the money with the understanding that it was not to be used in an "improper manner." Too thin.

The South.

COL. WYATT C. THOMAS, an old and prominent Arkansas journalist, is dead.

THE temperance crusade has extended to Mississippi, Tennessee, and other parts of the South.... Steve Lowery, the last survivor of the notorious Robinson county (N. C.) band of outlaws, was recently killed by three farmers near Lumberton. The entire community turned out to view the body of the dead bandit, and expressed the wildest joy at such a deliverance. Thus ends the history of the worst, most cruel and bloodthirsty gang that ever infested any country. A reward of $6,200 will be paid the parties concerned.

DAMAGING freshets are reported in various parts of the South. The running of railway trains has been seriously interrupted by the destruction of bridges and culverts.... There is great rejoicing in Robeson and adjacent counties in North Carolina at the death of Steve Lowery, the last of the Scuffletown outlaws, and large numbers of people flocked to Lumberton to view the dead body of the terrible bandit. When shot he carried a rifle, three pistols and a knife.

Washington.

A STRONG movement is being made for the abolition of the tax on leaf tobacco.... The House Committee on Appropriations have reduced the amount of the Indian appropriation bill to about five millions of dollars. The estimates were for about seven millions.

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that the Senate Appropriation Committee will propose the abolition of the postal-car system on railroads, and the repeal of the clause providing for the free delivery of letters—the latter, on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of residents in a few cities, which the people at large are taxed to pay for.

THE House Commerce Committee have prepared a bill to compel the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to allow the use of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Ia., to the Chicago and Dubuque Railroad Company. It will undoubtedly pass.

WE give below an analysis of the vote of Western Congressmen on the proposition to revive the franking privilege: *Illinois*—Barriere, Clements, Farwell, Fort, Hawley, McNulta, Morrison, Robinson, and Ward voted no. Burchard, Cannon, Corwin, Hurlbut, Knapp, Marshall, Martin, Bay and Rice voted aye. Eden absent and not voting. *Wisconsin*—Barber, Eldredge, Hazleton, McDill, Rusk, Sawyer, and Williams, of Wisconsin, voted aye, Mitchell voting no. *Minnesota*—Averill and Dunnell, voted aye. *Michigan*—Begole, Conger, and Field voted aye, the rest of the delegation voting no. *Iowa*—Donnan and Orr, voted aye, while Cotton, Kassan, McCrary, McDill, and Pratt, voted no. Loughridge absent. *Ohio*—Danford, Gunckel, Neal, Robinson, Southard, and Woodworth, voted aye. Parsons, absent. The rest in the negative. Of the Indiana delegation, Coburn, Niblack, and Hunter voted aye, the rest of the delegation voting no. In the Missouri delegation, those voting aye were Buckner, Clark, Glover, Hatcher, Havens, and Parker. The rest in the negative. The entire Kansas, delegation voted aye.

LEADING members express the opinion that Congress will not adjourn before July.

Political.

THE Iowa Anti-Monopolists held a State Convention at Des Moines on the 25th of February. Sixty-two counties were represented. Resolutions were adopted favoring a "faithful administration of the laws;" of "political reform;" repudiating the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and instead thereof a "true system of civil service reform;" denouncing a protective tariff as a monopoly, and demanding free iron, steel, salt and lumber; that all corporations are subject to legislative control; favoring a modification of the banking system; opposing all grants of lands to railroads and other corporations; condemning the pretended repeal of the salary-grab as a fraud when not applied to the President as well as to all others concerned; denying the alleged necessity of a State Printer and Binder as "a party organ, supported by public patronage;" denouncing the Credit Mobilier and other National Treasury steals.

THE nomination of Simmons, to be Collector of Boston, has been rejected by the United States Senate.

The Grange.

A DELEGATE convention of the State Grange of Illinois is to be held at Bloomington on the 14th of April.

THE so-called Boston Grange, which was excommunicated by the National Grange, refuses to disband, and has set up an organization of its own.

Foreign.

THE new British Ministry is composed as follows: First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of Admiralty, George Ward Hunt; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Richard Asheton Cross; Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl Derby; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, Earl Carnarvon; Secretary of State for War, Gathorne Hardy; Secretary of State for India, Marquis of Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Malmesbury; Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Richmond; Lord John Manners is appointed Postmaster-General.... Political disturbances are threatened in Japan.... The French Bonapartists are to be spotted. Duke de Broglie has given orders to Prefects of departments to keep watch of the parties who leave for Chiselhurst on the occasion of the Prince Imperial becoming of age.

THE King of Ashantee is a prisoner in the hands of the British troops.... London papers announce that Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings.... The Pope has caused an urgent request to be sent to all the Bishops to visit Rome, as he desires to see them before he dies.... The insurrection in Japan is becoming formidable.... A Madrid dispatch announces heavy fighting in Biscay, with severe loss on both sides. The Carlists have evacuated Portugalite.... A Havana letter gives details of the recent disturbances in that city, inklings of which have reached us by telegraph. The rioters assembled in large numbers in front of the Captain-General's palace, and demanded, with loud cries, a change of the decrees regarding the draft. The civil guards fired on the mob, killing five and wounding a large number. Volunteers were then stationed at different points in the city, to prevent further disorders, which fact doubtless led to the absurd rumor, which came via Key West, that the city had been taken possession of by rebellious volunteers and Jovellar expelled.

THE latest reports from the famine in India state that 280,000 people are now suffering from want of food, and that, but for the aid of the British authorities, 500,000 would starve to death.... A treaty of peace has been signed by Sir Garnet Wolsely and the King of Ashantee.... A London dispatch states that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and Sir Charles Adderly President of the Board of Trade. Sir John Pakington has been elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton.... The Queen, at the recommendation of Gladstone, has granted a pension of $1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone. Sir Bartle Frere is convinced of the truth of the reported death of the great traveler. The Cameron Expedition will proceed to Ujiji, to obtain the documents and property left by the Doctor.

A TERRIBLE affair is reported from the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quimixtlan and Huascaleca resulted in a fight in which seventeen persons were killed. It is reported that the infuriated Huascalecans afterward went to Quimixtlan and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women.

IT would appear that the reports recently telegraphed across the Atlantic to the effect that the Ashantee war was over, and that the British troops were on the homeward march, were somewhat premature. A London dispatch announces that a great battle has been fought at Accroomba, between the Ashantees and the force under Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. The engagement is said to have lasted a whole day, and to have closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given as nearly 300, including many officers. The natives at one time entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off after desperate fighting. The utmost anxiety is felt in London for the safety of the army.... The German exploring expedition in the Lybian Desert, under Gerhard Rohlfs, the well-known traveler, has reached the famous oasis of Dachel, containing 17,000 inhabitants. Valuable geographical discoveries have been made, and six maps of the country have been taken.

A DISPATCH has been received at the London War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the British forces in Ashantee, dated Coomasie, Feb. 26, in which he states that he had reached that city the day before, after five days' hard fighting, attended with severe loss.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Progress of the Good Work—The Contagion Spreading All Over the Country—The Large Cities Becoming Infected.

The women's crusade against the dramshops is spreading in all directions. The assaulting party is firing regular broadsides of prayer into the saloons, following them up with a raking fire of psalms, sung in long, short and common meter, to suit the occasion, with a few scattering shots in the way of exhortations to the wicked gin-slingers to flee from the wrath to come. The telegraphic dispatches and mail correspondence of the daily papers give reports of the surprising manner in which this singular warfare is extending. It has assumed proportions so formidable that it is no longer a sensation, and must now be discussed, if not as a revolution, at least as a terribly earnest and an apparently effective crusade.

Dr. Dio Lewis has abandoned the field in Ohio and gone to New England to inaugurate the great work in Worcester, Springfield and Boston, but will return about the middle of March to prosecute the war again in the West.

The prohibitionists in New York and Philadelphia are planning a campaign, and in St. Louis and other large cities active preparations are going on for a temperance revival.

The crusade is being vigorously prosecuted in the towns of Ohio with the greatest success. In Xenia a number of saloons have been closed, and all others are expected to capitulate before many days. A saloon-keeper in that town, who had closed his doors against the women and taken refuge in the cellar, emerged from his subterranean retreat the other day, bearing in his hand a white bag in token of surrender. Each victory is made the occasion of a grand jubilee.

At Hillsboro, Ohio, Judge Steele has dissolved the injunction against the praying ladies.

G. W. Miller, proprietor of a saloon at Salem, Ohio, has closed up his doors and emptied all his liquors in the street.

In Dayton, preparations for an active war on the rum-sellers are going forward.

At Terre Haute, Richmond, and other large towns in Indiana, the temperance advocates are marshalling their forces for a vigorous campaign.

An attempt to open the movement in Oshkosh, Wis., has met with poor success.

The war has invaded Omaha, Neb., and prayer-meetings are being held in the saloons of that city.

The contagion has even developed itself as far west as Colorado, and singing and praying bands are at work in Denver, Golden City, and other towns.

In Indianapolis the women are organizing for the good work.

It is reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that 1,500 women of that city are banded together, and will begin a concerted praying raid on the cohorts of King Alcohol in a few days. Three thousand ladies in New York are said to be banded together for a similar purpose.

The Centennial—Message of the President.

The President has sent the following message to Congress in regard to the Centennial Exhibition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Centennial Commissioners, and to add a word in way of recommendation. There have now been international expositions held by three of the great powers of Europe. It seems fitting that the one hundredth anniversary of our Independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune, and honor by the lowest citizen as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in my judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international. The benefits to be derived from a successful international exposition are manifold. It will necessarily be accompanied by expenses beyond the receipts from the exposition itself, but they will be compensated for many fold by the commingling of the people from all sections of our own country, by bringing together the people of different nationalities, by bringing into juxtaposition for ready examination our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, agriculture, art, science, and civilization. The selection of the site for the Exposition seems to me appropriate from the fact that 100 years before the day fixed for the Exposition the Declaration of Independence, which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people, emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products, and skill, of which advantage can be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return, they will bring to our shores works of their skill, and familiarize our people with them to the mutual advantage of all parties. Let us have a complete success of our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.—*Senate.*—The bill for the equalization of the currency was again before the Senate, on a motion to reconsider the vote of Thursday, by which the substitute of Cooper was adopted. The motion was carried, and the substitute rejected. The question then recurring on Merrimon's resolution to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for an expansion of the National Bank circulation to $400,000,000, it was adopted by a vote of 28 to 26.... No other business of importance was transacted.

House.—The day was devoted principally to the consideration of private bills.... The calling up of a bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout railroad to extend its line through Washington city produced a good deal of agitation and excitement among members, the Pennsylvania members opposing it bitterly. The discussion was carried on amid great noise and confusion. The House adjourned pending a motion to table the bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Most of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills, a number of which were disposed of.... Banning presented a petition to have the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday declared a public holiday.... The bill authorizing the Point Lookout railway to extend its line through Washington was discussed at length, and finally referred to the Committee of the Whole.... Adjourned to Tuesday, 24th.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate met, and after prayer by the Chaplain, Anthony rose and said that the country was to-day celebrating the birthday of Washington, and it was not customary for the Senate to sit on such a day, unless there was an extraordinary pressure of business. He, therefore, moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Not in session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.—*Senate.*—Petitions were presented from citizens of Chicago for and against an expansion of the currency.... The bill to equalize the currency was again before the Senate, and Schurz delivered an elaborate speech against further expansion. He was answered by Morton on behalf of the inflationists.

House.—Bills introduced: by Woodman, to regulate the service of the collection of customs, also to regulate duties on imported wines; by Smith (Pa.), to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a settlement on public land; by Smith (Va.), to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs, etc.; by Packard, yielding to the State of Indiana lands covered by Wolf Lake and Lake George; by Field, to increase the currency and to provide for its inter-conversion with Government bonds, and to abolish the sinking fund; by Barker, to abolish capital punishment; by Burchard, to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits (passed).... The larger portion of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bill looking to a partial revival of the franking privilege, which went over without action.... Shanks offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of the Indians in the United States and Territories as to their citizenship under the Constitution. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.—*Senate.*—The bill creating a commission to investigate the alcohol and liquor traffic was discussed. Mr. Schurz opposed it, claiming that the Government had an equal right to appoint a commission to consider extravagance in dress or indigestion. Howe and Buckingham spoke in favor of the bill.... Ferry presented a petition from the workingmen of Michigan, asking for the substitution of national bank currency for legal-tenders, and that such currency be made legal-tenders for all debts, public and private.... Wright introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify as to the quantity of land located under military warrants in certain States.... The Senate consumed another day in discussing the currency, the debate being participated in principally by Sherman, Schurz and Morton.... A message from the President in regard to the Centennial Exhibition was read and ordered printed.

House.—Bradley (Mich.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.... Orth's bill for the issuing and recording of commissions to Postmasters appointed by the President was passed. The object of the bill is to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Patent Office.... The bill to amend the Steamship Passenger act in regard to the publication of lists of immigrants was passed.... Small presented resolutions of the New Hampshire Press Association for the restoration of the law allowing weekly newspapers free transmission through the mails in the county of their publication.... The bill to restore the franking privilege was again up in the House, and furnished the occasion for a sharp discussion, in the course of which the irrepressible Ben Butler availed himself of the opportunity to vent his spleen against the villainous press. He fairly eclipsed all his former efforts in this line.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.—*Senate.*—The bill prescribing the form of oath to be taken by Post-office officials was passed.... Schurz presented a petition from Missouri tobacco manufacturers asking for the removal of the duty on stick licorice.... The Senate refused, by a vote of 28 to 23, to take up the Centennial bill.... The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, as amended by the Committee.... The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee, and ordered printed.

House.—The entire day was consumed in considering the bill reviving the franking privilege. The amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to delay the transmission of documents whenever the welfare of the service shall so require, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Hale's substitute to repeal the law which abolished the franking privilege was rejected—yeas, 80; nays, 190. The vote was then taken on the passage of the original bill, and it was rejected by the close vote of 129 to 131.

Chang and Eng—Singular but Solemn Compact.

Up to the year 1857, the twins lived together quite harmoniously, it is said, when, owing to domestic quarrels, the true cause of which never has transpired, a dissolution of the firm of E. & C. Bunker was agreed upon. Some say it was fighting among the children, others that it was jealousy of the wives about the number of children they had that caused the separation; but be that as it may, Eng purchased an adjoining plantation, upon which he built a house, just one mile distant from the old home, which now became the exclusive property of Chang. In the division of the property the whole of the original plantation fell to Chang, while a large majority of the slaves, being movable property, became Eng's. Hence it was that, when the result of the war brought about the emancipation of the slaves, Eng found himself a much poorer man than his brother, though both of them were then very well off.

Immediately upon the separation the brothers made an agreement, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, was unalterable, and which to their very deaths was rigidly observed. This was that every alternate three days were reserved exclusively to each of the brothers to do as he pleased. For instance, the three days that belonged to Eng were spent at his house or anywhere else that Eng might choose to go. During that time Chang was merely an appendage of Eng, having neither the right to go anywhere that Eng did not choose to go, nor the power to attend to any business whatever of a private nature of his own. In the same way, when Chang's three days came, and they were punctual to a moment, they departed at once for his home, where he assumed supreme control of the actions and movements of both, and Eng became the nonentity. So exact were they with this rule that no event, however great in importance, and no stress of weather, no matter how severe, could prevent them starting from the house of one to the house of the other, when the three days of either had expired. It is related of them that this rule caused one to leave his home just as the marriage of his daughter was about to take place, and the other was prevented from attending the funeral of a son by the stringency of this singular compact. They carried it out to the last, for Chang's final three days had expired on the Thursday evening prior to their deaths, and though it was very cold, misty and severe weather, to Eng's house he would go, in accordance with the irrepealable law.

SAD CASE OF MATRIMONIAL INFILICITY.—A young married man living near Columbus, Wis., returned home a few nights ago unexpectedly, and found another young man sharing his wife's bed. He returned the next morning and took away his three-year-old boy, leaving the miserable woman to the fate into which she had fallen. A day or two afterward the mother was discovered in an insane condition about one of the outbuildings of a neighbor, with the shoes of her child in her hand, searching for him under the frantic delusion that he was buried somewhere in the snow. She is still a lunatic.—*Exchange.*

STARTLING FIGURES.

The Liquor Business of the United States—Enormous Extent of the Trade—The Money Invested and Men Engaged in It—A Powerful Temperance Sermon.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* furnishes that journal a detailed statement of the amount of intoxicating liquors used in the United States. The exhibit is certainly a most startling one, few people having any adequate conception of the enormous extent of the business. He says that he has obtained the figures from official documents, and that he has presented them in the following compact form, so that even the casual reader may see how large, both absolutely and relatively, the traffic in intoxicating liquors is in the United States:

Statistics showing the amount of money spent in the United States for intoxicating liquors during the year 1870, as taken from official records:

Imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors	$1,344,000,000
Brewed and fermented liquors	123,000,000
Imported wines	15,000,000
Domestic wines	5,000,000
Total	$1,487,000,000

THE AMOUNT SPENT IN EACH STATE.

New York	$ 246,617,530
Pennsylvania	152,663,495
Illinois	119,933,945
Ohio	151,734,875
Massachusetts	27,979,575
Maryland	40,561,620
Missouri	54,627,865
Indiana	57,418,880
California	59,924,090
Kentucky	50,223,115
Wisconsin	43,818,845
Michigan	52,874,170
Iowa	35,784,170
Connecticut	35,001,230
New Jersey	42,468,740
Maine	8,257,015
Rhode Island	10,234,240
New Hampshire	12,629,475
Minnesota	14,394,970
District of Columbia	10,376,480
Vermont	6,766,065
Kansas	8,896,856
Louisiana	48,021,730
Tennessee	20,283,465
Georgia	25,328,465
East Virginia	26,123,905
Alabama	20,025,835
Texas	21,751,250
North Carolina	10,610,625
South Carolina	13,224,340
Arkansas	7,858,320
Delaware	3,770,355
Mississippi	4,498,805
Oregon	4,261,240
Nevada	4,888,735
Colorado	3,290,515
Nebraska	3,745,215
The territories	14,169,400
Total	$1,483,491,865

Add to this, $90,000,000, the cost of litigations, crimes, prisons, etc., caused in part by intemperance, and we have for a single year the enormous sum of $1,573,491,865.

The cost of flour and meal was	$530,000,000
The cost of cotton goods	115,000,000
The cost of boots and shoes	90,000,000
The cost of clothing	70,000,000
The cost of woolen goods	60,000,000
The cost of newspapers and job printing	40,000,000
Total	$905,000,000

There were 140,000 licensed liquor saloons in the United States, each having (estimated) 40 daily customers, making 5,600,000 drinkers, who, it is estimated, spent their money during the year in the following proportions:

Drinkers.	*Spent each.*	*Amount.*
100,000	$1,000	$100,000,000
100,000	900	90,000,000
100,000	800	80,000,000
100,000	700	70,000,000
100,000	600	60,000,000
100,000	500	50,000,000
1,000,000	400	400,000,000
1,000,000	300	300,000,000
1,000,000	200	200,000,000
1,000,000	150	150,000,000
1,000,000	75	75,000,000
5,600,000		$1,575,000,000

The quantity of distilled, fermented and brewed liquors drank was sufficient to fill a canal 4 feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 80 miles long; and if all the drinkers could be placed in procession, five abreast, they would make an army 130 miles long, and if those killed by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors were there also, we should see a suicide at every five miles, and 550 funerals per day; and if all the places where intoxicating liquors are sold were placed in rows, in direct line, they would make a street 100 miles long.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in preaching the gospel and school-teaching; and from the effects of intoxicating drinks, 100,000 are annually sent to prisons, 150,000 to drunkards' graves, and 200,000 children are reduced to want. The total number of persons engaged in the business is 560,000, of which 56,663 are employed in making and selling annually 5,685,633 barrels of beer.

It is estimated that the clergy of the United States costs annually $12,000,000; the lawyers, criminals, prisons, etc., $90,000,000; and intoxicating liquors, as before said, $1,474,000,000.

The State of Pennsylvania spent during the year 1870, for liquors of all kinds, $152,663,495; and for schools and teaching, $5,863,729. She had engaged in the liquor business, 78,800 persons, 16,870 school-teachers, and 24,000 criminals—four-fifths of whom were made so by strong drink.

The city of Philadelphia had 4,160 drinking places, and spent for intoxicating drinks $30,000,000 in one year. Chicago had 2,300 liquor saloons, and spent for intoxicating liquors $14,000,000. Newark had 864 drinking saloons, and spent for strong drinks $4,500,000.

The city of New York had 7,000 licensed drinking saloons, which, if placed in rows in direct lines, would make a street like Broadway thirteen miles long. She spent for intoxicating liquors $60,000,000 during the year 1870, and there were employed in the business 35,000 persons. There were 65,000 arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and 80,000 persons were in institutions under care of the Commissioners of Public Charity.

Borax for Colds.

A writer in the *Medical Report* cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that in sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers or singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving, and partially swallowing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as "wetting" brings back the missing notes to a flute, when it is too dry.

Death of a Famous Detective.

Eli Devoe, who died recently at Monmouth, N. J., was one of the best known of New York detectives. At the commencement of the rebellion he entered the service of the Government. When Lincoln started to Washington before his first inauguration, Devoe and Tom Lampson were sent to Baltimore to investigate the rumor that the President would be assassinated in that city. The work was difficult and dangerous, and had to be prosecuted with the utmost secrecy. They managed to mix with the active secessionists, and finally joined a secret society whose intent was to kill Lincoln under the cover of a concerted mob. It had been arranged that the President should be escorted through the streets, and the murder was to have been done while a number of the society attacked and disordered the procession. Devoe and Lampson got the details of the plot as members of the society, and it was upon their information that the expedient of carrying Lincoln through on another train was adopted. When the plot had failed the society looked about for traitors in their midst, and they soon learned that Devoe and Lampson were not residents of Baltimore. This was enough to arouse their suspicions, and the detectives found it necessary to quit so suddenly that their baggage was left behind. They went to Washington, and were followed by a gang of Baltimore roughs, who infested their hotel, and probably intended vengeance of some kind. But here again detective work thwarted any plan that may have been concerted. Another detective, who had gone to Washington as one of the Baltimore gang, found a chance to put Devoe and Lampson on their guard.

Devoe remained in Government employ during the war, at times acting as a spy within the rebel lines, and upon the assassination of Lincoln was one of the many detectives who were put at work to hunt out those concerned in the plot. He arrested Mrs. Surratt, and while at her house detected Paine in the guise of a laborer. The arrest of Paine brought him a large reward.

Two Men Lost Their Lives Through Fear.

It is well-known now that small-pox existed for some weeks in a store on Center street, and committed great ravages in the family circle of the storekeeper. Among the customers who dealt at his store were two men, one a well-to-do storekeeper at Auburn, and the other from Cressona. One day the Auburn man came to this store, bought a stock of goods, and in going out noticed that the doors and windows were closed. He asked the reason of this funeral appearance of things. "Why," said some one, "don't you know that they have small-pox there?" At this intelligence the heart of the Auburn man sank within him, he was at once seized with pains, went home and died of small-pox in three days. The fate of the Cressona man was almost exactly similar. He entered the same store, was informed of the existence of small-pox there, was dreadfully frightened, and went home to die of small-pox.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.*

CHICAGO manufactories employ over 100,000 men, having an invested capital of $52,000,000, and turn out annually $125,000,000 worth of products.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9½ @ 12½
HOGS—Dressed Western	6 50 @ 7 00
COTTON	16 @ ..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75 @ 6 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 50 @ 1 52
Iowa and Minnesota	1 49 @ 1 56
RYE—Western and State	1 02 @ 1 08
CORN—New Mixed W'st'n, afloat	74 @ 78
Old do	80 @ 85
OATS—Mixed Western	59 @ 61
White	60 @ 62
PORK—New Mess	15 80 @15 95
LARD—Steam	9½ @ 9¾
CHEESE	11 @ 16½
BUTTER—Western	25 @ 38

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 65 @ 5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 30 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 75
Inferior to Common	2 00 @ 2 75
Stock Steers	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Live	4 60 @ 5 80
Dressed	6 12½ @ 6 18
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @ 9 37½
Red Winter	5 75 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 19½ @ 1 20½
No. 2 Spring	1 17 @ 1 17½
No. 3 Spring	1 13½ @ 1 13½
CORN—No. 2	53 @ 57½
OATS—No. 2	41½ @ 42½
RYE—No. 2	83 @ 85½
BARLEY—No. 2	1 68 @ ..
BUTTER—Good to Choice	35 @ 40
Medium to Good	28 @ 31
EGGS—Fresh	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess	14 05 @14 37½
LARD	8¾ @ 8⅞

ST. LOUIS.

FLOUR	5 00 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19½ @ ..
No. 3 Fall	1 43 @ 1 43½
CORN—No. 2	62 @ 62½
OATS—No. 2	46 @ 46½
RYE—No. 2	85 @ 86
BARLEY	1 55 @ 1 80
PORK—Mess	15 00 @15 12½
LARD	8½ @ ..
HOGS	4 25 @ 5 20
CATTLE	3 00 @ 5 50

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	6 85 @ 7 10
WHEAT	1 40 @ 1 42
CORN	58 @ 62
OATS	46 @ 53
RYE	1 01 @ ..
BARLEY	1 80 @ 1 85
PORK—Mess	14 50 @14 75
LARD	8½ @ 9
HOGS	5 25 @ 5 75

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring super	6 25 @ ..
WHEAT—No. 1	1 23½ @ 1 24
No. 2	1 19½ @ ..
CORN—No. 2	56½ @ ..
OATS—No. 2	40½ @ ..
RYE—No. 1	79½ @ ..
BARLEY—No. 2	1 75 @ ..
PORK	14 00 @14 12½
LARD	9 @ 9½
HOGS—Dressed	6 00 @ ..

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 48 @ 1 48½
No. 2 White Wabash	1 62 @ ..
No. 1 Red	1 5[illegible] @ 1 53½
CORN	61½ @ 65½
OATS	47 @ ..
HOGS—Dressed	6 50 @ ..
CLOVER SEED	5 30 @ 5 55

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 62 @ 1 63
No. 1	1 55½ @ 1 56
Amber	1 48 @ ..
CORN—No. 1, Old	68 @ ..
OATS	47½ @ 48
CLOVER SEED	5 15 @ 5 40

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 57 @ ..
No. 2 Red	1 45 @ ..
CORN—Old	66 @ 67
New	63 @ 64
OATS	46 @ 49

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE GRANGERS.

What They are Doing—Items from Various Points—Spirit of the Press.

THE farmers are rapidly learning their numerical strength. Their great order of the Patrons of Husbandry now boasts a membership of 780,000. Most of these are voters, and for intelligence and energy are vastly superior to any other tillers of the soil to be found in the world.—*Inter-Ocean.*

REPRESENTATIVES of the Grangers of Des Moines and Lee counties, Iowa, and Hancock county, Ill., met at Fort Madison, Iowa, recently to discuss the propriety of establishing a grain and implement agency at that point. A proposition was made favoring annexation to the Keokuk agency, which was referred to a committee to report at a future meeting.

THE following resolutions have been adopted by Penn Grange 353, of Guthrie county, Iowa:

WHEREAS, Certain of the so-called Chicago rings have boasted that they could blow up certain granges by a few gifts or half-price sales, and thereby turn them away from those who have stood firm thus far through the fight; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this grange, That we will buy none of their implements of the so-called rings or their agents. Further, that we will not buy any of their half-price, neither use any of their free-gift implements.

VERMONT seems to take kindly to the Grangers. There are now 63 divisions of Patrons of Husbandry in the State, six in Orleans county, ten in Franklin, one in Essex, one in Grand Isle, six in Lamoille, twelve in Caledonia, four in Chittenden, ten in Washington, four in Orange, one in Windsor, five in Rutland, one in Bennington, and two in Windham. The grange at St. Johnsbury Centre disbanded recently, to get rid of the non-agricultural members, and another was organized composed entirely of farmers.

"THE grange *is not political,*" but Grangers have votes, and in Illinois the Farmers' Movement is an organized voting force. In the Sixteenth District a day has already been named (Aug. 27) for a "Farmers' Congressional Nominating Convention" at Vandalia. M. M. Hooton, one of the most active organizers in that district, says:

"We seek reforms that can only be effected by the ballot, and it is nonsense to try to keep intelligent men from discussing these questions in an organization created for the special purpose of reforming these political abuses."

THEY (the Grangers) are compelled to enter the struggle by the constant call of the tax-gatherer. A voice cries out to them from the fumes of every cup of tea or coffee. It sounds in the very squeak of their boots, and groans along the face of the plowshare. The glib click of the reaper and mower has the ring of taxes and tariffs, and comes back in a wail with returns from the sale of the farmers' crops.—*Speech of Judge Randall at Morris, Ill.*

A LARGE farmers' meeting was held at Earville, Ill., recently, at which speeches were made by Prof. Taylor, of Chicago, and others favorable to the grange cause. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were passed in favor of a greenback currency; the abolition of the national banking system; that the Executive shall enforce the laws against railroads refusing to obey, as he would against rioters and other unlawful combinations who violate the law; denouncing the LaSalle County Agricultural Association, and demanding of it the return of $3,000 misappropriated in connection with certain fair ground transaction. The meeting was a success in numbers and in all respects.

IN DeKalb, Ill., a special meeting of the DeKalb County Grange was held recently to consider the subject and take action as to the forming of a stock association at Lyndon, Ill., for the manufacture of agricultural implements. A statement was made that $100,000 would be required to commence operations, and that $10,000 per grange was necessary, and claiming that 50 per cent. can be saved on the manufacture of plows, and $400 on threshing machines. The combination among sewing machine manufacturers and implement makers was denounced, and a spirit of enterprise was manifested. The granges throughout that section are in a healthy condition.

NOW WE don't want to make the kid-glovers too sick at once, but we cannot refrain from saying, in this appropriate place, that Wisconsin elected last fall, and has just now inaugurated, a farmer for Governor of the Badger State. So, then, the producing class is coming to the front, at the East and the West, and the lawyers and the politicians are quietly asked to take back seats. Back seats, gentlemen, if you please. Take your beringged fingers and bestudded linen up into the gallery, and let the honest, horny-handed sons of toil govern awhile. It hurts, we know, gentlemen, and we are extremely sorry that your occupation is gone. What would you say if the next Governor of Indiana should be a genuine farmer?—*Indiana Granger.*

THE editor of the *Nation,* whose Western travels have never extended further West than Cincinnati, and whose experience in Western political movements is confined to the part he took in trying to engineer the Greeley and Brown convention in Cincinnati, has expressed the opinion that the farmers' movement has completely failed. And the same week the *Nation* expressed this opinion the New York *Post* warned the politicians that the movement was rapidly gaining strength and momentum, and that in time it would sweep away all opposition. There is a great deal more in the farmers' movement than is dreamt of in the philosophy of our Eastern editorial brethren.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

AT a recent large and enthusiastic meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry, in Menard county, Ill., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The monopoly manufacturing establishments of this State have refused to sell to the Grangers and farmers' clubs of the State their plows, machinery, etc., except through agents appointed by said manufacturers; and,

WHEREAS, We believe the greatest good to the greatest number is correct in principle; be it therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we favor home industry and our own mechanics by making purchases of them, provided their work shall be as good and as cheap as can be procured elsewhere.

2. That as Patrons we are opposed to the credit system, and as far as possible urge the necessity of accompanying all purchase with the money.

3. That we exercise great caution in purchasing anything of the middlemen and agents in the country, who are making a living, not by hard work, but by too often deceiving the honest purchasers, and that we recommend that the individual members of the order in the country give them the go-by on all occasions.

Class Legislation.

[Extract from the Speech of Judge Randall, at Morris, Ill.

Class legislation is among the crying evils of the times. It is well named as the starting point of grievances in the Decatur Convention. By it capital has been very rapidly and very insidiously stealing from the hands of the many to the few. It has reached far beyond the halls of legislation, and become the corrupter of courts, and filled political parties with debaucheries. It has listened to the grasping intriguer, and has persistently overlooked the cries of the industrious millions for relief. It has opened the avenues through which the scheming and dishonest plunderers can filch from the farmers his crops, and from the laborer his honest earnings. It has kept the farmer and laborer poor, while it has built up the financial, the mercantile, the manufacturing and the transporting interests, until they have been enabled to monopolize the wealth of the country—to make money scarce at their beck—to control the market and bring about those ruinous fluctuations which palsy the arm of industry and paralyze its hopes—to manipulate transportation and commerce in such a manner as to throw all the burdens and all the hazards back upon the industries—to take the just burdens of taxation, in a great measure, from the capital of the country, and cast them upon the overburdened shoulders of labor. The most arrogant demand of the Southern slaveholder, for the extension of his peculiar institution, was not more repugnant to our reason and our manhood than the present demand of the office-holders' party to cling to its corruptions, and grow rich out of the exactions unjustly forced upon the laboring population. I need not detail the manner in which it has been accomplished; but the facts are clearly before the whole country that labor is poorly fed and poorly clothed, while the aristocracy which has gathered around the party in power is rolling in wealth and splendor, and votes to itself double salaries while it laughs the protests of a tax-ridden people to derision and scorn. They look contemptuously upon reasonable complaints, and in the insolent language of the villainous Tweed inquire, "What are you going to do about it?"

This convention and the conventions being held throughout the country are preparing to answer this very insinuating question. First, we are going to organize in the interest of labor. We are going to call the sons of toil together in deliberate and thoughtful counsel. We are going to throw old party prejudices to the four winds of heaven, and unite in a mass to oppose this class legislation, which has filled our country with injustice and misrule, and demand equality of rights and benefits in the administration of this Government. We are going to insist that the Tweeds, and Gages, and Howards, and the other countless horde of public defaulters, be driven from their places of plunder. We are going to denounce with fearless voice the system of high and double salaries. We are going to insist that all those who have taken part in the system of public plunder, whether they be Presidents, Vice-Presidents, members of Congress, or whatever position they may hold, shall take their places back in the ranks of the people, where they will find less opportunity to plunder. We are going to maintain that all transportation lines are public highways, which belong to the world and are liable to the just control of the laws. That the franchises of corporations consist in the right to hold and operate them according to law, and not according to their schemes of personal aggrandizement. We are going to try to stop the domination of rings, in the form of boards of trade, and commission merchants, and warehouse operators, and the other cunningly devised contrivances by which they pilfer from the products of labor from the moment they are started on their way to market. We are going to insist upon an increase of the currency, to be in paper of the Government, based upon its public debt, and made a legal tender, to take the place of bonds bearing interest which the people now have to pay. We are going to insist that the farming interest has at least one-half the right to fix the price upon the necessaries of life which they produce. Thus far we are now pretty well agreed. If the future shall develop other objects claiming our attention, the same determined purpose which has stimulated us to confront these great principles will also enable us to embrace others.

We have organized a party because many of our objects can only be effected by united party action. If we desire to have measures carried out, we must select men with a view to such measures. If we desire reform, we must have men who are earnestly in favor of reform. If we want a reduction of expenses, we cannot depend upon men who have doubled up expenses until they are compelled to tax our tea and coffee. If we desire to stop class legislation, we cannot depend upon men who are placed in power by the action of corrupt and scheming rings, or who lend a patient ear to a tempting lobby. Thus party action becomes a necessity. Old issues belong to the past. The exigencies of the country demand action upon the emergencies of the immediate present, and to these we are required to give attention if we will relieve ourselves of burdens too grievous to be borne. For these reasons we have organized a party or association, and pledged ourselves each to the other to carry out and labor earnestly for the reforms which the interests of the country demand. Already, our efforts have been crowned with a success which has commanded the attention of the whole people. When Jay Cooke was unable to carry his grasping schemes further, it was said the farmers' movement did it. When a large number of other banks became alarmed at Jay Cooke's failure and closed their doors, it was said the farmers' movement did it. When the railroads stopped half their business because the money was locked up in banks, and there was not enough in circulation to pay railroad freights, it was said the farmers' movement did it. When the workshops closed their doors and threw their operatives out of employment, it was said the farmers' movement did it. And, now, let them go a little further, and when pork has gone up to over six dollars a hundred in the face of the panic, and the resolution of the Northwestern Convention, let them acknowledge the farmers' movement did that; and when corn has gone to over fifty cents, let them say the farmers' movement did that; and when the country has refused to be frightened at the bankers' panic, but has proceeded forward with its accustomed business, let them acknowledge the farmers' movement did that; and, as one reform after another follows in our track, let them say the farmers' movement did it, till the country is filled from one end to the other with the beneficent fruits of the farmers' movement.

We are sometimes charged with what is termed communism. It seems to be cast upon us by our opponents, as a term of reproach. I confess I do not fully understand its practical definition. But if it means that destructive desperation to which the down-trodden are sometimes driven by the injustice of tyrannical rule, I do not hesitate to say, it is the very condition in this country, which we are organized to endeavor to prevent. In about two years we shall have outlived a century of our national history. In that space of time we have brought the wilds of a continent to be the abiding place of civilization. Our march has been contested inch by inch by savages, but we have treated them in the main with humanity. We have belted a continent with the iron bands which unite two mighty oceans, and held out the beckoning hand to the commerce of the Indies. We have carried on two wars with the most powerful nations of Europe with victorious results. We have spanned the continent and plowed the depths of the ocean with telegraphs. We have founded institutions of learning that compare favorably with the most enlightened nations. We have made religion as free from governmental control as the air we breathe, and it is wholly beyond the reach of governmental intolerance. We have opened wide marts of commerce and reared great cities which command the admiration of mankind. We have made inter-communication vastly more easy by a system of railroads, scattered broadcast over the land. When the harvests of other lands are scanty, they look to us for bread. We have crushed out a mighty rebellion and sundered forever the chains of African slavery. These are some of the great fruits of a century's industry. Still one question of commanding magnitude remains unadjusted. It is the question of the status of labor and its bearing upon the destinies of the country. Until the question is settled upon a national and just basis, we cannot well hope for immunity from the discontented acts of the oppressed, whether they be acts of one kind of lawlessness ar another. We make no war upon the institutions of society, nor upon the civilization of the age. But pointing to the evils which paralyze the industries on which the world depends for its institutions, its civilization and its bread, with a high reverence for our laws and a patriotic hope for the future of our race, we implore all men to take note of the cloud which is rising, and by a just system to dispel it as the genial rays of the sun dispel the threatening hurricane.

English Premiers.

In view of the change of Ministry in England, the following list of Premiers, from 1714, will be of interest:

	Date of appointment.
Robert Walpole	Oct. 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	Feb. 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1742
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North	Jan. 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburn	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	Dec. 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	Jan. 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	Aug. 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 11, 1828
Earl Gray	Nov. 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	Sept. 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	Feb. 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	Oct. 18, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 25, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868

The Aunt.

An aunt is not to be found on every bush. The ignorant may perhaps suppose that the quality of auntness inheres in every sister of a parent. In form, possibly; but in substance, not necessarily by any means. An aunt is a being who can only exist for children. Grown persons cannot (unless they are childlike) have *real* aunts. For those who can, the aunt is a deligtful personage who has all the merits of a mother, but in a more exalted degree, and none of those defects of harshness, discipline, infliction, peremptoriness, and the like, that so often and sadly mar the natural sweetness of the filio-parental relation. The aunt, you see, can permit, but cannot forbid. She is a beatified mother. And any person claiming to be an aunt, and falling short of these attainments, is an impostor.—*Old and New.*

THE wealth of France is increased by about 80,000,000 francs by the use of horse-flesh as food.

A Clerical Shot at Gen. Jackson.

John Rankin contributes to the *Chicago Interior* the following reminiscence of Rev. John Henderson, an old-time preacher of Tennessee:

In those early times, the barbarous practice of fighting duels prevailed to some extent among a class of men who professed to be gentlemen. This horrible barbarity Mr. Henderson depicted in its darkest aspect as fraught with cowardice and murder. It is said that he delivered at Nashville, Tennessee, in the presence of General Jackson, who was a duelist, a discourse in which he stated that a sea captain who had become a preacher, was the means of converting the daughter of an infidel who became very angry, and determined to kill the preacher. For this purpose he concealed himself by a road on which the preacher was to pass; but Providence so directed that he did not go that way. The infidel then sent the preacher a challenge to fight a duel. This the preacher accepted, and hastened to the infidel's home, and found him in bed. Sir, said he to the sea-captain, on a certain day you lay concealed by the wayside to murder me. You knew that it was inconsistent with my calling to fight a duel. But I am determined to fight you immediately in this room and it is my right to choose the weapons of combat. The infidel was seized with consternation and trembling. The preacher drew out his Bible. This, said he, is the weapon with which I mean to fight you. "O," said Mr. Henderson, "Never was there a poor fellow so glad to see a Bible." The design of this narrative was to ridicule duel fighting. It is said that Jackson was so pleased with the boldness and faithfulness of the preacher that he gave him a fine suit of clothes.

The Horse Punished His Master.

A carrier named R——, at no time tender in his treatment to his four-footed servants, returned one night in a state of semi-intoxication from Mermant to Givors. The man's natural barbarity was at this time aggravated by the drink he had taken, and, being dissatisfied with the efforts of one of the horses—a poor hack which had almost served its time—he decided that the animal was no longer worth his feed, and resolved to put an end to it. For that purpose he tied the poor brute to a tree, and, taking a massive lever, used in moving goods, he struck the animal several violent blows on the head, until the unfortunate creature sank to the ground.

The master, thinking the animal was dead, left it on the spot, intending to remove the dead body next day.

The horse, however, recovered his senses a short time after, made his way home, and entered the yard at daybreak. Its arrival was welcomed by the neighing of its companions in the stable, which noise awakened the master, who was now furious at having failed in his cruel purpose. He tied up the animal afresh, and commenced again to shower blows on his head.

This act of brutality was committed in sight of two other horses in the stable; and at length, one of them, a young animal, became so frantic with rage, that it broke its halter, and, rushing on the man, seized him in its jaws, and, after shaking him violently, threw him down, and trampled on him with such fury, that, had not the man's cries brought some persons to his aid, the master would certainly have been killed.—*French Paper.*

Cable Telegraphy.

We can almost realize the dawn of the era of cheap telegraphing. It is announced that an English company intend to lay a new submarine cable between England and the United States and transmit dispatches at the rate of a shilling a word. The present tariff per word on messages over the cables of the Anglo-American company is $1.03 in gold. There are now fifteen submarine cable companies, and in these enterprises $100,000,000 are invested. Among the projected lines of cable for which companies are forming is one from Scilly, Eng., to St. John, N. F., 2,000 miles; one from Scilly to Halifax, N. S.; one from Scilly to Bermuda, thence direct to New York; and from Bermuda to St. Thomas, and thence to Para, South America; one from Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, to Lima, Guayaquil, Bonaventura, and the Isthmus of Panama; one from San Diego, Cal., to Japan; one from Mexico to the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, and Australia; one from Australia to New Zealand, for which the New Zealand Government has just granted a charter; one from Yokohama, Japan, to Shanghai; and one from Aden, on the Red Sea, to Mauritius, and thence to Cape Town, South Africa. Two of the projected Atlantic cables above referred to are those of the French Atlantic Company, capital, £900,000; and the Western Telegraph Company, capital, £1,350,000. These facts show the wonderful growth of a species of enterprise concerning which few people, comparatively, have any knowledge. The business of the Anglo-American Company's lines now amounts to over $12,000 a day. While between 50,000 and 60,000 miles of cable have been laid by foreign capital, not an investment of the kind has been made by the business men of the United States.—*Boston Globe.*

Bankrupt Law.

"Sambo, what your 'pinion ob de bankrupt law?"

"Tink um fus-rate, Pompey."

"I imply for the appellation myself. Just splain him's principles."

"Why, you see here, now, just len' me dat half dollar you got for white-washing."

Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.

"Dere den, now, I owes de shoemaker three shilling, and you half a dollar, besides de grogshop bill. Now dis half dollar am all de property I got. I divides him accordin' to de debt."

"Sambo, I takes dat half dollar back." Sambo, with amazement, "You tink dis chile green? You gits yo' share wid de oder creditors."

Sambo was as honest as some others.

THE Indians in Canada, unlike their brethren in this country, are steadily increasing in numbers. According to the census of 1871, there were 13,035, showing an increase of 51 per cent. in the last ten years.

Newspapers Domestically Considered.

Too low an estimate is apt to be set on the domestic value of newspapers. After reading them, and putting ourselves, through their agency, in mental correspondence with the world, they are thrown aside and forgotten. But to suppose their usefulness bounded by their news columns and the waste-bag is a thriftless mistake.

In the first place, there are the household-recipes, to be found in stray corners, often excellent, and deserving a refuge on the fly-leaf of the family cook-book. Then come the pretty verses, the strange and droll stories, the brief biographies and reminiscences which, pasted in a scrap book, are a source of never-ending pleasure, not only to those who do not care for richer intellectual food, but to those who have only odd minutes for reading.

Notwithstanding the squibs jocular journalists have penned on the use of newspapers for bedclothing, we know from experience that these are not to be despised. They may not be as comfortable as your blankets, but certainly they keep out the cold. Two thicknesses of papers are better than a pair of blankets, and in the case of persons who dislike the weight of many bedclothes, they are invaluable. A spread made of a double layer of papers between a covering of calico or chintz, is desirable in every household. The papers should be tacked together with thread, and also basted to the covering to keep them from slipping. An objection has been made on account of the rustling, but if soft papers be chosen the noise will not be annoying, especially should the spread be laid between a blanket and the counterpane.

As a protection to plants against cold, both in and out of doors, nothing is better. If newspapers are pinned up over night at a window between pots and glass, the flowers will not only not be frozen, but will not even get chilled, as they are so liable to be at this season. In the same way, if taken to cover garden-beds, on the frosty nights of early autumn, they will allow the plants to remain safely out-doors some time later than if common.

One of the oddest services to put our journals to is the keeping of ice in summer. An ingenious housekeeper recently discovered that her daily lump of ice would last nearly twice as long when wrapped in newspapers, and placed in any kind of covered box, as when trusted solely to a refrigerator. This is very convenient, since it is possible to have the best and cheapest refrigerator constantly at hand.

To polish all kinds of glass after washing, except table glass, no cloth or flannel is half so good as a newspaper; and for a baker's dozen of other uses, quite foreign to its primal purpose, it is without a rival.—"*Home and Society;*" *Scribner's for March.*

A Murderer Hung by Women.

Trinidad, Col., Correspondence of the New York Sun.

About ten days ago, a woman by the name of Molly Howard came here from Los Animas, and took up her residence in a small hut within sight of our post-office. At the same time a man arrived who claimed to come from California. This man was an American. He was lame in one foot, having had his toes frozen, and was only able to wear a boot on one of his feet. He was of sandy complexion, medium height, heavy set, with a very bad face. He lived in a small hut with four or five Mexican men.

On Saturday morning last the town was thrown into a state of great excitement by the report that Molly Howard was found in her house murdered. On entering the house in which the crime was committed, a sickening sight was presented. The poor woman lay across her bed dead, with the left side of her head mashed to a jelly; on the forehead was a gash two inches in length, on her chin two ugly bruises, and on her throat the imprints of finger nails were visible.

The opinion was that the deed was done by Mexicans. The Coroner took charge of the body and impaneled a jury. The stranger referred to was arrested on suspicion, as well as a big Mexican named Pedro Lucero. This man Lucero is a desperate character. The Californian, Lucero, another Mexican, and a negro were all held to await the decision of the Coroner's jury.

The Coroner gave permission to bury the remains, and yesterday (Sunday) the late Molly Howard was taken to her last resting place.

About 9 o'clock Monday morning groups of men with revolvers gathered together. At about 11 the groups concentrated into one large crowd, and proceeded to the Coroner's office. Finding that the inquest was over they wended their way to the office of one of our Justices of the Peace. There they entered the building, and, seizing the American, they once more made their way down the street toward the river, followed by at least 150 persons of both sexes.

At the river side a large cottonwood tree was sought and found, a rope thrown over a projecting limb and fastened around the culprit's neck. He was then asked if he had anything to say, when he confessed to having killed Molly Howard because she owed him one dollar. He was then told he would be given ten minutes to make his peace with his Creator. He replied that he did not want to pray.

A woman by the name of Moline then fastened another knot on the rope around his neck, the word was given, and she, with three other disreputable women, and in the presence of at least 250 persons, Mexican and American, launched the murderer into eternity. He died in about fifteen minutes.

SURGICAL EXAMINATION.—At an examination of the College of Surgeons a candidate was asked by Abernethy: "What would you do if a man were blown up with powder?"

"Wait until he came down," he coolly replied.

"True," replied Abernethy." "And suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?"

"The flexors and extensors of my arm; for I should knock you down immediately."

The candidate received his diploma.

FARMERS do not care how their clothes are mended if they have good potato patches.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

A lady lived in Dumbarton,
  Whose heart was full of kindness,
And when my tale is told, you'll see
  Her eyes were full of blindness.

Her servant came to her one morn,
  And asked to "have the day, marm,"
To visit to her home,
  Which was "five miles away, marm."

The lady took a moment's thought,
  Then cheerfully consented,
Because she always loved to have
  Her servant live contented.

And so the servant homeward went,
  The mistress to the kitchen,
And planned a little joke which she
  Thought "perfectly bewitchin'."

She bustled around with footsteps light
  To get her husband's dinner,
And never dreamed how soon [illegible]
  That husband was a sinner.

She heard his step upon the walk,
  And hid behind the table,
[illegible] silence she sprang upon her spouse
  As still as she was able.

She thought that he surprised would be
  To get such fond caresses
From one enrobed in apron strings
  And pastry-covered dresses.

Alas! imagine her dismay—
  Imagine her great distress—
To have him kiss her lips and ask—
  "Sweet Mary, where's your mistress?"

Humor.

BROKEN spirits—A brandy smash.

WHAT flower would finish a drawing-room best? Rose would.

HONEST ducks dip their heads under water to liquidate their little bills.

HENS should live to great age, for they grow tougher as they grow old.

THE sentinel who did not sleep on his watch had left it at the pawnbroker's.

WHY is a beefsteak like a locomotive? It's not of much account without its tender.

YOUNG ladies who are both handsome and rich attract by their faces and figures.

"SOD corn catawba, vintage of 1873," comprises the entire "wine" list of a Lafayette hotel.

"I AM sorry the days are getting longer," said a young man. "Why?" asked his mother. "Because the time for visiting my sweetheart doesn't come so soon."

POETICAL advice from the Fremont (Ohio) *Messenger:*

"Young ladies under twenty summers
Should never flirt with Cleveland drummers,
Because full often they will find
Those drummers leave young wives behind."

AN exchange says: "Keep an eye out for the early resumption of payment." To which a Southern paper responds: "Both our eyes are already out looking for it, and so are our elbows."

"How fast they build houses now!" said H.; "they began that building last week, and now they are putting in the lights." "Yes," answered his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

"YOU cannot taste in the dark," said a lecturer. "Nature has intended us to see our food." "Then," inquired a forward pupil, "how about a blind man at dinner?" "Nature, sir," answered the professor, "has provided him with eye-teeth."

A LADY made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly." "That is none of my business," said the King. "But he speaks ill of you," said the lady. "That," said he, "is none of your business."

A MINISTER at a colored wedding, who wished to be humorous, said: "On such occasions it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To which ungallant remark the bridegroom pertinently replied: "On such occasions it is customary to pay the minister ten dollars, but in this case we will omit it."

WHO hurt you, bub?" asked a pedestrian of a small boy who sat howling on the curb-stone. "Johnny Kydd," sobbed the victim. "I'll see about him if he does it again," remarked the man, condoningly, but the boy suddenly stopped howling, and exclaimed: "Just leave him alone. When I grow up I'll get on the police force, and then I can belt him all I want to!"

DAUGHTER of the house (to a privileged old friend of the family)—"Dear Mr. Lupus, you don't seem to be enjoying yourself. I should so like to have you waltz this one with me." Privileged old friend—"My dear child, I don't dance; but if it suits you I wouldn't mind sitting here with my arm around your waist while the others are making themselves dizzy."—*Punch.*

Tempers of the Siamese Twins.

Whether the same blood circulated through the veins of both or not, certain it is they were different in temperament and disposition. Eng was mild, amiable, gentle in his disposition and pleasing in his manners. Chang was the very reverse, having a very irritable disposition and violent temper, always ready to take offense, and quick to quarrel at the slightest umbrage. Eng will be recollected as the larger of the twins, Chang the smaller. Numerous instances are related (some of which are, of course, exaggerated) of the unhappy domestic consequences of Chang's violent temper. Sometimes at table during their meals he would fly into a passion, spring up, and, seizing the table cloth, would jerk all the plates, dishes and eatables off the table and scatter the fragments all over the room. A favorite way of displaying his temper was to drag a feather bed across the room and pile it on the floor. Repeatedly he fought desperately with Eng—a hand to hand combat, the latter always acting on the defensive. Once Chang succeeded in cutting him very severely in the face, it is said, with a knife, before he was disarmed. Eng being asked what was the matter with his wounded face replied, "it was done one day" all that could be got out of him in regard to the brotherly affray.

ABOUT thirty miles southeast of Dayton, Lyon county, Nevada, has been discovered a mountain which appears to be one mass of copper ore. The sides of the hill are covered with blocks of the ore, and veins seam it in all directions. Some of these veins are from three to five feet in width, and are a solid mass of ore, without any admixture of quartz or other rock.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

ANOTHER scene in the contest for women's rights has just been enacted at Worcester, Mass., where the estates of the women who refused to pay taxes, because they were denied the vote, were put up for sale. But one of them was purchased, and that by a friend. Land taxed without representation is about as unsalable as tea was in the same State about 1775.... The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that women have an equal right with men to sit on school boards.... The Maine Senate has voted in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred the other day at Union Dale, Pa. A locomotive leaped the track, going over an embankment seventy-five feet, killing instantly the engineer, the conductor, the fireman, and the brakeman.

A SHOCKING tragedy was recently enacted in New York city. A party of drunken detectives, in pursuit of a man for whom they had a warrant, broke into the house of a reputable citizen named McNamara, who, resisting the outrageous intrusion, was shot down by the intoxicated officers.... The perpetrator of the New York Stock Exchange hoax has been arrested and held to bail. He is a young man by the name of McCoy.

A NEW YORK police spy reports that there are 300 Communists in that city, and that the German and Irish organizations are organizing with the Frenchmen.... The medical commission which conducted the autopsy upon the Siamese Twins, at Philadelphia, report the following as the most important of their discoveries: They found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood-vessels, were really one body, the parenchymatous tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of portal continuity is therefore liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found, also, proceeding from Eng, so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides liver tissue. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would, in all probability, have proved fatal.

The West.

Two rabid dogs made a terrible raid through the streets of Chicago, a few days ago creating the wildest consternation. Seventeen persons and sixty canines were bitten before the brutes were dispatched.

THERE has been serious rioting in St. Clair county, Ill., between the striking coal-miners and the negroes who had taken their places in the mines. Gov. Beveridge, at the call of the Sheriff of the county, has sent arms and ammunition to be used in suppressing the rioting.... Hostile Indians recently appeared at Julesburg and Chappell stations, on the Union Pacific railroad, stole several head of horses, and fired into the station-houses.... The *National Crop Reporter* publishes estimates in relation to the percentage of the hay and potato crops of 1873, in producers' hands Feb. 1, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.... These States produced last year over 9,000,000 tons of hay, of which there was on hand Feb. 1 a little over 48 per cent., or about 4,500,000 tons. Illinois retains the lightest percentage, a trifle less than 45, and Wisconsin the heaviest, nearly 52. The States named produced last year about 20,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes. Amount now on hand 10,000,000 bushels.... The prospects for fruit in Southern Illinois and Southwest Missouri are flattering.... The freight war which has for some time been going on between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads has gradually spread, and fierce battles are now fighting between these two corporations in nearly every city of the Union. The result is a general reduction of rates and a universal rejoicing among the traveling and shipping public. This battle, which has now lasted for several months in the East, has moved westward, until nearly every Western road is on the war-path.

GENERAL SHERMAN is now at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, where he and General Ord are organizing an army to operate against the murderous Sioux. General John E. Smith will be in command of the troops in the field.... Three hundred men went adrift in East Saginaw Bay, Mich., on the morning of Feb. 23, on a cake of ice upon which they had built a fishing village, and which was driven away from the shore by a strong southwest wind. The cheerless craft bore them out into the lake till a change of the wind to the west brought them up to the eastern shore of the bay, where 200 of them managed to escape at different points. About 100 were still on the ice at last account, and their escape from the perils of the breaking ice and the freezing weather can hardly be hoped for.... A call has been issued a for convention of delegates from the Northwestern States to be held at Rock Island, Ill., on March 24, on the subject of cheap transportation.

A DISPATCH from Saginaw Bay of Feb. 24 states that 75 or 100 men were still on the ice-floes, about ten miles from shore. Little apprehension was felt for their safety, as small parties were constantly making their way to shore, although the passage was very perilous, having to be made over broken cakes of ice.

THIRTY-SIX valuable circus horses and other property of Montgomery Queen's circus were consumed by fire at Morris, Ill., last week.... The Government has recovered judgments against the whole batch of Pekin, (Ill.) distillers, the total amount being $315,000.... The Vogel Excise law, which repeals the Graham Liquor law, together with all restrictions upon the sale of liquor on Sundays or election-days, has been passed by the Wisconsin Assembly.... L. M. Haverstick, editor of the Rock Island (Ill.) *Union*, was recently cowhided by J. P. Cropper for an alleged insult to Mrs. J. P. C.... Some excitement is caused in San Francisco by serious charges against the Mayor and City Treasurer touching their management of the city's financial affairs, and broad hints are thrown out that a big steal has been going on. The Grand Jury will ventilate the matter.

A DETROIT dispatch of Feb. 25 says: "No definite information has been received in regard to the ice-floe at Bay City, but the general opinion is that all have escaped. If any remain, the north wind, which has prevailed to-day, has probably driven them to their former position, thus enabling them to land. There can, therefore, be no doubt of the safety of the men who have not escaped to the west shore." .... Dispatches from Cheyenne report that the military preparations continue. Gen. Sheridan has returned to Chicago, but Gen. Forsyth will remain and accompany the expedition against the Indians.

A LARGE amount of money and bonds, believed to be the treasure stolen from the First National Bank of Quincy, has been unearthed at Nauvoo, Ill.... A fire destroying property to the amount of $45,000 occurred in South Bend, Ind., on the 26th ult. The Singer Sewing Machine Company is the principal loser.... A dispatch from Saginaw Bay announces the glad tidings that all the fishermen adrift on the ice have safely reached the shore.... Cincinnati is enjoying a little Tammany sensation of its own. It has been discovered that Hon. William S. Groesbeck and Mr. Burnett gave each $12,500 to an Alderman to influence the passage of the bill through the Council authorizing the purchase by the city of Burnett Woods Park, owned jointly by the two gentlemen named. The evidence was too palpable to admit of denial, and Groesbeck and Burnett both plead guilty, but hold that they gave the money with the understanding that it was not to be used in an "improper manner." Too thin.

The South.

COL. WYATT C. THOMAS, an old and prominent Arkansas journalist, is dead.

THE temperance crusade has extended to Mississippi, Tennessee, and other parts of the South.... Steve Lowery, the last survivor of the notorious Robinson county (N. C.) band of outlaws, was recently killed by three farmers near Lumberton. The entire community turned out to view the body of the dead bandit, and expressed the wildest joy at such a deliverance. Thus ends the history of the worst, most cruel and bloodthirsty gang that ever infested any country. A reward of $6,200 will be paid the parties concerned.

DAMAGING freshets are reported in various parts of the South. The running of railway trains has been seriously interrupted by the destruction of bridges and culverts.... There is great rejoicing in Robeson and adjacent counties in North Carolina at the death of Steve Lowery, the last of the Scuffletown outlaws, and large numbers of people flocked to Lumberton to view the dead body of the terrible bandit. When shot he carried a rifle, three pistols and a knife.

Washington.

A STRONG movement is being made for the abolition of the tax on leaf tobacco.... The House Committee on Appropriations have reduced the amount of the Indian appropriation bill to about five millions of dollars. The estimates were for about seven millions.

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that the Senate Appropriation Committee will propose the abolition of the postal-car system on railroads, and the repeal of the clause providing for the free delivery of letters—the latter, on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of residents in a few cities, which the people at large are taxed to pay for.

THE House Commerce Committee have prepared a bill to compel the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to allow the use of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Ia., to the Chicago and Dubuque Railroad Company. It will undoubtedly pass.

WE give below an analysis of the vote of Western Congressmen on the proposition to revive the franking privilege: *Illinois*—Barriere, Clements, Farwell, Fort, Hawley, McNulta, Morrison, Robinson, and Ward voted no. Burchard, Cannon, Corwin, Hurlbut, Knapp, Marshall, Martin, Ray and Rice voted aye. Eden absent and not voting. *Wisconsin*—Barber, Eldredge, Hazleton, McDill, Rusk, Sawyer, and Williams, of Wisconsin, voted aye, Mitchell voting no. *Minnesota*—Averill and Dunnell, voted aye. *Michigan*—Begole, Conger, and Field voted aye, the rest of the delegation voting no. *Iowa*—Donnan and Orr, voted aye, while Cotton, Kasson, McCrary, McDill, and Pratt, voted no. Loughridge absent. *Ohio*—Danford, Gunckel, Neal, Robinson, Southard, and Woodworth, voted aye. Parsons, absent. The rest in the negative. Of the Indiana delegation, Coburn, Niblack, and Hunter voted aye, the rest of the delegation voting no. In the Missouri delegation, those voting aye were Buckner, Clark, Glover, Hatcher, Havens, and Parker. The rest in the negative. The entire Kansas delegation voted aye.

LEADING members express the opinion that Congress will not adjourn before July.

Political.

THE Iowa Anti-Monopolists held a State Convention at Des Moines on the 25th of February. Sixty-two counties were represented. Resolutions were adopted favoring a "faithful administration of the laws;" of "political reform;" repudiating the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and instead thereof a "true system of civil service reform;" denouncing a protective tariff as a monopoly, and demanding free iron, steel, salt and lumber; that all corporations are subject to legislative control; favoring a modification of the banking system; opposing all grants of lands to railroads and other corporations; condemning the pretended repeal of the salary-grab as a fraud when not applied to the President as well as to all others concerned; denying the alleged necessity of a State Printer and Binder as "a party organ, supported by public patronage;" denouncing the Credit Mobilier and other National Treasury steals.

THE nomination of Simmons, to be Collector of Boston, has been rejected by the United States Senate.

The Grange.

A DELEGATE convention of the State Grange of Illinois is to be held at Bloomington on the 14th of April.

THE so-called Boston Grange, which was excommunicated by the National Grange, refuses to disband, and has set up an organization of its own.

Foreign.

THE new British Ministry is composed as follows: First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of Admiralty, George Ward Hunt; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Richard Assheton Cross; Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl Derby; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, Earl Carnarvon; Secretary of State for War, Gathorne Hardy; Secretary of State for India, Marquis of Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Malmesbury; Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Richmond; Lord John Manners is appointed Postmaster-General.... Political disturbances are threatened in Japan.... The French Bonapartists are to be spotted. Duke de Broglie has given orders to Prefects of departments to keep watch of the parties who leave for Chiselhurst on the occasion of the Prince Imperial becoming of age.

THE King of Ashantee is a prisoner in the hands of the British troops.... London papers announce that Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings.... The Pope has caused an urgent request to be sent to all the Bishops to visit Rome, as he desires to see them before he dies.... The insurrection in Japan is becoming formidable.... A Madrid dispatch announces heavy fighting in Biscay, with severe loss on both sides. The Carlists have evacuated Portugalite.... A Havana letter gives details of the recent disturbances in that city, inklings of which have reached us by telegraph. The rioters assembled in large numbers in front of the Captain-General's palace, and demanded, with loud cries, a change of the decrees regarding the draft. The civil guards fired on the mob, killing five and wounding a large number. Volunteers were then stationed at different points in the city, to prevent further disorders, which fact doubtless led to the absurd rumor, which came via Key West, that the city had been taken possession of by rebellious volunteers and Jovellar expelled.

THE latest reports from the famine in India state that 280,000 people are now suffering from want of food, and that, but for the aid of the British authorities, 500,000 would starve to death.... A treaty of peace has been signed by Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of Ashantee. A London dispatch states that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and Sir Charles Adderly President of the Board of Trade. Sir John Pakington has been elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton.... The Queen, at the recommendation of Gladstone, has granted a pension of $1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone. Sir Bartle Frere is convinced of the truth of the reported death of the great traveler. The Cameron Expedition will proceed to Ujiji, to obtain the documents and property left by the Doctor.

A TERRIBLE affair is reported from the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quimixtlan and Huascaleca resulted in a fight in which seventeen persons were killed. It is reported that the infuriated Huascalecans afterward went to Quimixtlan and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women.

IT would appear that the reports recently telegraphed across the Atlantic to the effect that the Ashantee war was over, and that the British troops were on the homeward march, were somewhat premature. A London dispatch announces that a great battle has been fought at Accroombs, between the Ashantees and the force under Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. The engagement is said to have lasted a whole day, and to have closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given as nearly 300, including many officers. The natives at one time entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off after desperate fighting. The utmost anxiety is felt in London for the safety of the army.... The German exploring expedition in the Lybian Desert, under Gerhard Rohlfs, the well-known traveler, has reached the famous oasis of Dachel, containing 17,000 inhabitants. Valuable geographical discoveries have been made, and six maps of the country have been taken.

A DISPATCH has been received at the London War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the British forces in Ashantee, dated Coomassie, Feb. 26, in which he states that he had reached that city the day before, after five days' hard fighting, attended with severe loss.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Progress of the Good Work—The Contagion Spreading All Over the Country—The Large Cities Becoming Infected.

The women's crusade against the dramshops is spreading in all directions. The assaulting party is firing regular broadsides of prayer into the saloons, following them up with a raking fire of psalms, sung in long, short and common meter, to suit the occasion, with a few scattering shots in the way of exhortations to the wicked gin-slingers to flee from the wrath to come. The telegraphic dispatches and mail correspondence of the daily papers give reports of the surprising manner in which this singular warfare is extending. It has assumed proportions so formidable that it is no longer a sensation, and must now be discussed, if not as a revolution, at least as a terribly earnest and an apparently effective crusade.

Dr. Dio Lewis has abandoned the field in Ohio and gone to New England to inaugurate the great work in Worcester, Springfield and Boston, but will return about the middle of March to prosecute the war again in the West.

The prohibitionists in New York and Philadelphia are planning a campaign, and in St. Louis and other large cities active preparations are going on for a temperance revival.

The crusade is being vigorously prosecuted in the towns of Ohio with the greatest success. In Xenia a number of saloons have been closed, and all others are expected to capitulate before many days. A saloon-keeper in that town, who had closed his doors against the women and taken refuge in the cellar, emerged from his subterranean retreat the other day, bearing in his hand a white bag in token of surrender. Each victory is made the occasion of a grand jubilee.

At Hillsboro, Ohio, Judge Steele has dissolved the injunction against the praying ladies.

G. W. Miller, proprietor of a saloon at Salem, Ohio, has closed up his doors and emptied all his liquors in the street.

In Dayton, preparations for an active war on the rum-sellers are going forward.

At Terre Haute, Richmond, and other large towns in Indiana, the temperance advocates are marshalling their forces for a vigorous campaign.

An attempt to open the movement in Oshkosh, Wis., has met with poor success.

The war has invaded Omaha, Neb., and prayer-meetings are being held in the saloons of that city.

The contagion has even developed itself as far west as Colorado, and singing and praying bands are at work in Denver, Golden City, and other towns.

In Indianapolis the women are organizing for the good work.

It is reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that 1,500 women of that city are banded together, and will begin a concerted praying raid on the cohorts of King Alcohol in a few days. Three thousand ladies in New York are said to be banded together for a similar purpose.

The Centennial—Message of the President.

The President has sent the following message to Congress in regard to the Centennial Exhibition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Centennial Commissioners, and to add a word in way of recommendation. There have now been international expositions held by three of the great powers of Europe. It seems fitting that the one hundredth anniversary of our Independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune, and honor by the lowest citizen as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in my judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international. The benefits to be derived from a successful international exposition are manifold. It will necessarily be accompanied by expenses beyond the receipts from the exposition itself, but they will be compensated for many fold by the commingling of the people from all sections of our own country, by bringing together the people of different nationalities, by bringing into juxtaposition for ready examination our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, agriculture, art, science, and civilization. The selection of the site for the Exposition seems to me appropriate from the fact that 100 years before the day fixed for the Exposition the Declaration of Independence, which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people, emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products, and skill, of which advantage can be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return, they will bring to our shores works of their skill, and familiarize our people with them to the mutual advantage of all parties. Let us have a complete success of our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.—*Senate.*—The bill for the equalization of the currency was again before the Senate, on a motion to reconsider the vote of Thursday, by which the substitute of Cooper was adopted. The motion was carried, and the substitute rejected. The question then recurring on Merrimon's resolution to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for an expansion of the National Bank circulation to $400,000,000, it was adopted by a vote of 28 to 25.... No other business of importance was transacted.

House.—The day was devoted principally to the consideration of private bills.... The calling up of a bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout railroad to extend its line through Washington city produced a good deal of agitation and excitement among members, the Pennsylvania members opposing it bitterly. The discussion was carried on amid great noise and confusion. The House adjourned pending a motion to table the bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Most of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills, a number of which were disposed of.... Banning presented a petition to have the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday declared a public holiday.... The bill authorizing the Point Lookout railway to extend its line through Washington was discussed at length, and finally referred to the Committee of the Whole.... Adjourned to Tuesday, 24th.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate met, and after prayer by the Chaplain, Anthony rose and said that the country was to-day celebrating the birthday of Washington, and it was not customary for the Senate to sit on such a day, unless there was an extraordinary pressure of business. He, therefore, moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Not in session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.—*Senate.*—Petitions were presented from citizens of Chicago for and against an expansion of the currency.... The bill to equalize the currency was again before the Senate, and Schurz delivered an elaborate speech against further expansion. He was answered by Morton on behalf of the inflationists.

House.—Bills introduced: by Woodman, to regulate the service of the collection of customs, also to regulate duties on imported wines; by Smith (Pa.), to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a settlement on public land; by Smith (Va.), to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs, etc.; by Packard, yielding to the State of Indiana lands covered by Wolf Lake and Lake George; by Field, to increase the currency and to provide for its inter-conversion with Government bonds, and to abolish the sinking fund; by Barker, to abolish capital punishment; by Burchard, to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits (passed).... The larger portion of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bill looking to a partial revival of the franking privilege, which went over without action.... Shanks offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of the Indians in the United States and Territories as to their citizenship under the Constitution. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.—*Senate.*—The bill creating a commission to investigate the alcohol and liquor traffic was discussed. Mr. Schurz opposed it, claiming that the Government had an equal right to appoint a commission to consider extravagance in dress or indigestion. Howe and Buckingham spoke in favor of the bill.... Ferry presented a petition from the workingmen of Michigan, asking for the substitution of national bank currency for legal-tenders, and that such currency be made legal-tenders for all debts, public and private.... Wright introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify as to the quantity of land located under military warrants in certain States.... The Senate consumed another day in discussing the currency, the debate being participated in principally by Sherman, Schurz and Morton.... A message from the President in regard to the Centennial Exhibition was read and ordered printed.

House.—Bradley (Mich.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.... Orth's bill for the issuing and recording of commissions to Postmasters appointed by the President was passed. The object of the bill is to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Patent Office.... The bill to amend the Steamship Passenger act in regard to the publication of lists of immigrants was passed.... Small presented resolutions of the New Hampshire Press Association for the restoration of the law allowing weekly newspapers free transmission through the mails in the county of their publication.... The bill to restore the franking privilege was again up in the House, and furnished the occasion for a sharp discussion, in the course of which the irrepressible Ben Butler availed himself of the opportunity to vent his spleen against the villainous press. He fairly eclipsed all his former efforts in this line.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.—*Senate.*—The bill prescribing the form of oath to be taken by Post-office officials was passed.... Schurz presented a petition from Missouri tobacco manufacturers asking for the removal of the duty on stick licorice.... The Senate refused, by a vote of 26 to 29, to take up the Centennial bill.... The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, as amended by the Committee.... The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee, and ordered printed.

House.—The entire day was consumed in considering the bill reviving the franking privilege. The amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to delay the transmission of documents whenever the welfare of the service shall so require, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Hale's substitute to repeal the law which abolished the franking privilege was rejected—yeas, 50; nays, 180. The vote was then taken on the passage of the original bill, and it was rejected by the close vote of 129 to 131.

Chang and Eng—Singular but Solemn Compact.

Up to the year 1857, the twins lived together quite harmoniously, it is said, when, owing to domestic quarrels, the true cause of which never has transpired, a dissolution of the firm of E. & C. Bunker was agreed upon. Some say it was fighting among the children, others that it was jealousy of the wives about the number of children they had that caused the separation; but be that as it may, Eng purchased an adjoining plantation, upon which he built a house, just one mile distant from the old home, which now became the exclusive property of Chang. In the division of the property the whole of the original plantation fell to Chang, while a large majority of the slaves, being movable property, became Eng's. Hence it was that, when the result of the war brought about the emancipation of the slaves, Eng found himself a much poorer man than his brother, though both of them were then very well off.

Immediately upon the separation the brothers made an agreement, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, was unalterable, and which to their very deaths was rigidly observed. This was that every alternate three days were reserved exclusively to each of the brothers to do as he pleased. For instance, the three days that belonged to Eng were spent at his house or anywhere else that Eng might choose to go. During that time Chang was merely an appendage of Eng, having neither the right to go anywhere that Eng did not choose to go, nor the power to attend to any business whatever of a private nature of his own. In the same way, when Chang's three days came, and they were punctual to a moment, they departed at once for his home, where he assumed supreme control of the actions and movements of both, and Eng became the nonentity. So exact were they with this rule that no event, however great in importance, and no stress of weather, no matter how severe, could prevent them starting from the house of one to the house of the other, when the three days of either had expired. It is related of them that this rule caused one to leave his home just as the marriage of his daughter was about to take place, and the other was prevented from attending the funeral of a son by the stringency of this singular compact. They carried it out to the last, for Chang's final three days had expired on the Thursday evening prior to their deaths, and though it was very cold, misty and severe weather, to Eng's house he would go, in accordance with the irrepealable law.

SAD CASE OF MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.—A young married man living near Columbus, Wis., returned home a few nights ago unexpectedly, and found another young man sharing his wife's bed. He returned the next morning and took away his three-year-old boy, leaving the miserable woman to the fate into which she had fallen. A day or two afterward the mother was discovered in an insane condition about one of the outbuildings of a neighbor, with the shoes of her child in her hand, searching for him under the frantic delusion that he was buried somewhere in the snow. She is still a lunatic.—*Exchange.*

STARTLING FIGURES.

The Liquor Business of the United States—Enormous Extent of the Trade—The Money Invested and Men Engaged in It—A Powerful Temperance Sermon.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* furnishes that journal a detailed statement of the amount of intoxicating liquors used in the United States. The exhibit is certainly a most startling one, few people having any adequate conception of the enormous extent of the business. He says that he has obtained the figures from official documents, and that he has presented them in the following compact form, so that even the casual reader may see how large, both absolutely and relatively, the traffic in intoxicating liquors is in the United States:

Statistics showing the amount of money spent in the United States for intoxicating liquors during the year 1870, as taken from official records:

Imported and domestic distilled spirituous liquors	$1,344,000,000
Brewed and fermented liquors	123,000,000
Imported wines	15,000,000
Domestic wines	5,000,000
Total	$1,487,000,000

THE AMOUNT SPENT IN EACH STATE.

New York	$ 246,617,520
Pennsylvania	152,663,495
Illinois	119,933,945
Ohio	151,784,875
Massachusetts	37,979,575
Maryland	40,561,620
Missouri	54,627,885
Indiana	57,418,830
California	59,924,090
Kentucky	30,223,115
Wisconsin	43,818,845
Michigan	52,874,170
Iowa	35,784,170
Connecticut	35,061,230
New Jersey	42,458,740
Maine	8,257,015
Rhode Island	10,234,240
New Hampshire	12,629,475
Minnesota	14,394,970
District of Columbia	10,375,480
Vermont	6,786,065
Kansas	8,596,836
Louisiana	46,021,790
Tennessee	20,283,465
Georgia	25,328,465
East Virginia	26,121,905
Alabama	33,025,835
Texas	21,751,260
North Carolina	10,010,025
South Carolina	13,224,340
Arkansas	7,858,320
Delaware	3,770,355
Mississippi	4,493,305
Oregon	4,261,240
Nevada	4,888,725
Colorado	3,290,515
Nebraska	3,748,215
The territories	14,169,400
Total	$1,483,491,865

Add to this, $90,000,000, the cost of litigations, crimes, prisons, etc., caused in part by intemperance, and we have for a single year the enormous sum of $1,573,491,865.

The cost of flour and meal was	$530,000,000
The cost of cotton goods	115,000,000
The cost of boots and shoes	90,000,000
The cost of clothing	70,000,000
The cost of woolen goods	60,000,000
The cost of newspapers and job printing	40,000,000
Total	$905,000,000

There were 140,000 licensed liquor saloons in the United States, each having (estimated) 40 daily customers, making 5,600,000 drinkers, who, it is estimated, spent their money during the year in the following proportions:

Drinkers.	*Spent each.*	*Amount.*
100,000	$1,000	$100,000,000
100,000	900	90,000,000
100,000	800	80,000,000
100,000	700	70,000,000
100,000	600	60,000,000
100,000	500	50,000,000
1,000,000	400	400,000,000
1,000,000	300	300,000,000
1,000,000	200	200,000,000
1,000,000	150	150,000,000
1,000,000	75	75,000,000
5,600,000		$1,575,000,000

The quantity of distilled, fermented and brewed liquors drank was sufficient to fill a canal 4 feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 80 miles long; and if all the drinkers could be placed in procession, five abreast, they would make an army 130 miles long, and if those killed by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors were there also, we should see a suicide at every five miles, and 550 funerals per day; and if all the places where intoxicating liquors are sold were placed in rows, in direct line, they would make a street 100 miles long.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in preaching the gospel and school-teaching; and from the effects of intoxicating drinks, 100,000 are annually sent to prisons, 150,000 to drunkards' graves, and 200,000 children are reduced to want. The total number of persons engaged in the business is 560,000, of which 56,663 are employed in making and selling annually 5,685,633 barrels of beer.

It is estimated that the clergy of the United States costs annually $12,000,000; the lawyers, criminals, prisons, etc., $90,000,000; and intoxicating liquors, as before said, $1,474,000,000.

The State of Pennsylvania spent during the year 1870, for liquors of all kinds, $152,663,495; and for schools and teaching, $5,863,729. She had engaged in the liquor business, 78,800 persons, 16,870 school-teachers, and 24,000 criminals—four-fifths of whom were made so by strong drink.

The city of Philadelphia had 4,160 drinking places, and spent for intoxicating drinks $30,000,000 in one year. Chicago had 2,300 liquor saloons, and spent for intoxicating liquors $14,000,000. Newark had 864 drinking saloons, and spent for strong drinks $4,500,000.

The city of New York had 7,000 licensed drinking saloons, which, if placed in rows in direct lines, would make a street like Broadway thirteen miles long. She spent for intoxicating liquors $60,000,000 during the year 1870, and there were employed in the business 35,000 persons. There were 65,000 arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and 80,000 persons were in institutions under care of the Commissioners of Public Charity.

Borax for Colds.

A writer in the *Medical Report* cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that in sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers or singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving, and partially swallowing, a lump of borax the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profuse secretion of saliva, or "watering" of the mouth and throat—probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as "wetting" brings back the missing notes to a flute, when it is too dry.

Death of a Famous Detective.

Eli Devoe, who died recently at Monmouth, N. J., was one of the best known of New York detectives. At the commencement of the rebellion he entered the service of the Government. When Lincoln started to Washington before his first inauguration, Devoe and Tom Lampson were sent to Baltimore to investigate the rumor that the President would be assassinated in that city. The work was difficult and dangerous, and had to be prosecuted with the utmost secrecy. They managed to mix with the active secessionists, and finally joined a secret society whose intent was to kill Lincoln under the cover of a concerted mob. It had been arranged that the President should be escorted through the streets, and the murder was to have been done while a number of the society attacked and disordered the procession. Devoe and Lampson got the details of the plot as members of the society, and it was upon their information that the expedient of hurrying Lincoln through on another train was adopted. When the plot had failed the society looked about for traitors in their midst, and they soon learned that Devoe and Lampson were not residents of Baltimore. This was enough to arouse their suspicions, and the detectives found it necessary to quit so suddenly that their baggage was left behind. They went to Washington, and were followed by a gang of Baltimore roughs, who infested their hotel, and probably intended vengeance of some kind. But here again detective work thwarted any plan that may have been concerted. Another detective, who had gone to Washington as one of the Baltimore gang, found a chance to put Devoe and Lampson on their guard.

Devoe remained in Government employ during the war, at times acting as a spy within the rebel lines, and upon the assassination of Lincoln was one of the many detectives who were put at work to hunt out those concerned in the plot. He arrested Mrs. Surratt, and while at her house detected Paine in the guise of a laborer. The arrest of Paine brought him a large reward.

Two Men Lost Their Lives Through Fear.

It is well-known now that small-pox existed for some weeks in a store on Center street, and committed great ravages in the family circle of the storekeeper. Among the customers who dealt at his store were two men, one a well-to-do storekeeper at Auburn, and the other from Cressona. One day the Auburn man came to this store, bought a stock of goods, and in going out noticed that the doors and windows were closed. He asked the reason of this funeral appearance of things. "Why," said some one, "don't you know that they have small-pox there?" At this intelligence the heart of the Auburn man sank within him, he was at once seized with pains, went home and died of small-pox in three days. The fate of the Cressona man was almost exactly similar. He entered the same store, was informed of the existence of small-pox there, was dreadfully frightened, and went home to die of small-pox.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.*

CHICAGO manufactories employ over 100,000 men, having an invested capital of $52,000,000, and turn out annually $125,000,000 worth of products.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9¼ @	12½
HOGS—Dressed Western	6 50 @	7 00
COTTON	16 @	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75 @	6 20
WHEAT—No.2 Chicago	1 50 @	1 52
Iowa and Minnesota	1 49 @	1 56
RYE—Western and State	1 02 @	1 08
CORN—New Mixed W'st'n, afloat	74 @	78
Old do	80 @	85
OATS—Mixed Western	59 @	61
White	60 @	62
PORK—New Mess	15 80 @	15 95
LARD—Steam	9¼ @	9¾
CHEESE	11 @	16½
BUTTER—Western	25 @	38
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 25
Choice Natives	5 65 @	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 30 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @	3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75 @	4 75
Inferior to Common	2 00 @	2 75
Stock Steers	3 00 @	4 00
HOGS—Live	4 60 @	5 80
Dressed	6 12½ @	6 18
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 37½
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 19¼ @	1 20¼
No. 2 Spring	1 17 @	1 17¼
No. 3 Spring	1 13½ @	1 13¾
CORN—No. 2	59 @	57¾
OATS—No. 2	41¼ @	42¼
RYE—No. 2	83 @	85½
BARLEY—No. 2	1 68 @	..
BUTTER—Good to Choice	35 @	40
Medium to Good	28 @	31
EGGS—Fresh	22 @	23
PORK—Mess	14 05 @	14 37½
LARD	8¾ @	8⅞
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR	5 00 @	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19½ @	..
No. 3 Fall	1 43 @	1 43½
CORN—No. 2	62 @	62½
OATS—No. 2	46 @	46½
RYE—No. 2	85 @	86
BARLEY	1 55 @	1 80
PORK—Mess	15 00 @	15 12½
LARD	8¾ @	..
HOGS	4 25 @	5 20
CATTLE	3 00 @	5 50
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	6 85 @	7 10
WHEAT	1 40 @	1 42
CORN	58 @	62
OATS	46 @	53
RYE	1 01 @	..
BARLEY	1 80 @	1 85
PORK—Mess	14 50 @	14 75
LARD	8½ @	9
HOGS	5 25 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring super	6 25 @	..
WHEAT—No. 1	1 23½ @	1 24
No. 2	1 19¾ @	..
CORN—No. 2	56½ @	..
OATS—No. 2	40½ @	..
RYE—No. 1	79½ @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	1 75 @	..
PORK	14 00 @	14 12½
LARD	9 @	9¼
HOGS—Dressed	6 00 @	..
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 48 @	1 48½
No. 2 White Wabash	1 62 @	..
No. 1 Red	1 53¼ @	1 53½
CORN	61½ @	65½
OATS	47 @	..
HOGS—Dressed	6 50 @	..
CLOVER SEED	5 30 @	5 55
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 62 @	1 63
No. 1	1 55½ @	1 56
Amber	1 46 @	..
CORN—No. 1, Old	68 @	..
OATS	47½ @	48
CLOVER SEED	5 15 @	5 40
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 57 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 45 @	..
CORN—Old	66 @	67
New	63 @	64
OATS	46 @	49

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE GRANGERS.

What They are Doing—Items from Various Points—Spirit of the Press.

The farmers are rapidly learning their numerical strength. Their great order of the Patrons of Husbandy now boasts a membership of 780,000. Most of these are voters, and for intelligence and energy are vastly superior to any other tillers of the soil to be found in the world.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Representatives of the Grangers of Des Moines and Lee counties, Iowa, and Hancock county, Ill., met at Fort Madison, Iowa, recently to discuss the propriety of establishing a grain and implement agency at that point. A proposition was made favoring annexation to the Keokuk agency, which was referred to a committee to report at a future meeting.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Penn Grange 353, of Guthrie county, Iowa:

Whereas, Certain of the so-called Chicago rings have boasted that they could blow up certain granges by a few gifts or half-price sales, and thereby turn them away from those who have stood firm thus far through the fight; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this grange, That we will buy none of their implements of the so-called rings or their agents. Further, that we will not buy any of their half-price, neither use any of their free-gift implements.

Vermont seems to take kindly to the Grangers. There are now 63 divisions of Patrons of Husbandry in the State, six in Orleans county, ten in Franklin, one in Essex, one in Grand Isle, six in Lamoille, twelve in Caledonia, four in Chittenden, ten in Washington, four in Orange, one in Windsor, five in Rutland, one in Bennington, and two in Windham. The grange at St. Johnsbury Centre disbanded recently, to get rid of the non-agricultural members, and another was organized composed entirely of farmers.

"The grange is not political," but Grangers have votes, and in Illinois the Farmers' Movement is an organized voting force. In the Sixteenth District a day has already been named (Aug. 27) for a "Farmers' Congressional Nominating Convention" at Vandalia. M. M. Hooton, one of the most active organizers in that district, says:

"We seek reforms that can only be effected by the ballot, and it is nonsense to try to keep intelligent men from discussing these questions in an organization created for the special purpose of reforming these political abuses."

They (the Grangers) are compelled to enter the struggle by the constant call of the tax-gatherer. A voice cries out to them from the fumes of every cup of tea or coffee. It sounds in the very squeak of their boots, and groans along the face of the plowshare. The glib click of the reaper and mower has the ring of taxes and tariffs, and comes back in a wail with returns from the sale of the farmers' crops.—*Speech of Judge Randall at Morris, Ill.*

A large farmers' meeting was held at Earville, Ill., recently, at which speeches were made by Prof. Taylor, of Chicago, and others favorable to the grange cause. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were passed in favor of a greenback currency; the abolition of the national banking system; that the Executive shall enforce the laws against railrords refusing to obey, as he would against rioters and other unlawful combinations who violate the law; denouncing the LaSalle County Agricultural Association, and demanding of it the return of $3,000 misappropriated in connection with certain fair ground transaction. The meeting was a success in numbers and in all respects.

In DeKalb, Ill., a special meeting of the DeKalb County Grange was held recently to consider the subject and take action as to the forming of a stock association at Lyndon, Ill., for the manufacture of agricultural implements. A statement was made that $100,000 would be required to commence operations, and that $10,000 per grange was necessary, and claiming that 50 per cent. can be saved on the manufacture of plows, and $400 on threshing machines. The combination among sewing machine manufacturers and implement makers was denounced, and a spirit of enterprise was manifested. The granges throughout that section are in a healthy condition.

Now we don't want to make the kid-glovers too sick at once, but we cannot refrain from saying, in this appropriate place, that Wisconsin elected last fall, and has just now inaugurated, a farmer for Governor of the Badger State. So, then, the producing class is coming to the front, at the East and the West, and the lawyers and the politicians are quietly asked to take back seats. Back seats, gentlemen, if you please. Take your beringged fingers and bestudded linen up into the gallery, and let the honest, horny-handed sons of toil govern awhile. It hurts, we know, gentlemen, and we are extremely sorry that your occupation is gone. What would you say if the next Governor of Indiana should be a genuine farmer?—*Indiana Granger.*

The editor of the *Nation*, whose Western travels have never extended further West than Cincinnati, and whose experience in Western political movements is confined to the part he took in trying to engineer the Greeley and Brown convention in Cincinnati, has expressed the opinion that the farmers' movement has completely failed. And the same week the *Nation* expressed this opinion the New York *Post* warned the politicians that the movement was rapidly gaining strength and momentum, and that in time it would sweep away all opposition. There is a great deal more in the farmers' movement than is dreamt of in the philosophy of our Eastern editorial brethren.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

At a recent large and enthusiastic meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry, in Menard county, Ill., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The monopoly manufacturing establishments or this State have refused to sell to the Grangers and farmers' clubs of the State their plows, machinery, etc., except through agents appointed by said manufacturers; and,

Whereas, We believe the greatest good to the greatest number is correct in principle; be it therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we favor home industry and our own mechanics by making purchases of them, provided their work shall be as good and as cheap as can be procured elsewhere.

2. That as Patrons we are opposed to the credit system, and as far as possible urge the necessity of accompanying all purchase with the money.

3. That we exercise great caution in purchasing anything of the middlemen and agents in the country, who are making a living, not by hard work, but by too often deceiving the honest purchasers, and that we recommend that the individual members of the order in the country give them the go-by on all occasions.

Class Legislation.

[Extract from the Speech of Judge Randall, at Morris, Ill.

Class legislation is among the crying evils of the times. It is well named as the starting point of grievances in the Decoatur Convention. By it capital has been very rapidly and very insidiously stealing from the hands of the many to the few. It has reached far beyond the halls of legislation, and become the corrupter of courts, and filled political parties with debaucheries. It has listened to the grasping intriguer, and has persistently overlooked the cries of the industrious millions for relief. It has opened the avenues through which the scheming and dishonest plunderers can filch from the farmers his crops, and from the laborer his honest earnings. It has kept the farmer and laborer poor, while it has built up the financial, the mercantile, the manufacturing and the transporting interests, until they have been enabled to monopolize the wealth of the country—to make money scarce at their beck—to control the market and bring about those ruinous fluctuations which palsy the arm of industry and paralyze its hopes—to manipulate transportation and commerce in such a manner as to throw all the burdens and all the hazards back upon the industries—to take the just burdens of taxation, in a great measure, from the capital of the country, and cast them upon the overburdened shoulders of labor. The most arrogant demand of the Southern slaveholder, for the extension of his peculiar institution, was not more repugnant to our reason and our manhood than the present demand of the office-holders' party to cling to its corruptions, and grow rich out of the exactions unjustly forced upon the laboring population. I need not detail the manner in which it has been accomplished; but the facts are clearly before the whole country that labor is poorly fed and poorly clothed, while the aristocracy which has gathered around the party in power is rolling in wealth and splendor, and votes to itself double salaries while it laughs the protests of a tax-ridden people to derision and scorn. They look contemptuously upon reasonable complaints, and in the insolent language of the villainous Tweed inquire, "What are you going to do about it?"

This convention and the conventions being held throughout the country are preparing to answer this very insinuating question. First, we are going to organize in the interest of labor. We are going to call the sons of toil together in deliberate and thoughtful counsel. We are going to throw old party prejudices to the four winds of heaven, and unite in a mass to oppose this class legislation, which has filled our country with injustice and misrule, and demand equality of rights and benefits in the administration of this Government. We are going to insist that the Tweeds, and Gages, and Howards, and the other countless horde of public defaulters, be driven from their places of plunder. We are going to denounce with fearless voice the system of high and double salaries. We are going to insist that all those who have taken part in the system of public plunder, whether they be Presidents, Vice-Presidents, members of Congress, or whatever position they may hold, shall take their places back in the ranks of the people, where they will find less opportunity to plunder. We are going to maintain that all transportation lines are public highways, which belong to the world and are liable to the just control of the laws. That the franchises of corporations consist in the right to hold and operate them according to law, and not according to their schemes of personal aggrandizement. We are going to try to stop the domination of rings, in the form of boards of trade, and commission merchants, and warehouse operators, and the other cunningly devised contrivances by which they pilfer from the products of labor from the moment they are started on their way to market. We are going to insist upon an increase of the currency, to be in paper of the Government, based upon its public debt, and made a legal tender, to take the place of bonds bearing interest which the people now have to pay. We are going to insist that the farming interest has at least one-half the right to fix the price upon the necessaries of life which they produce. Thus far we are now pretty well agreed. If the future shall develop other objects claiming our attention, the same determined purpose which has stimulated us to confront these great principles will also enable us to embrace others.

We have organized a party because many of our objects can only be effected by united party action. If we desire to have measures carried out, we must select men with a wiew to such measures. If we desire reform, we must have men who are earnestly in favor of reform. If we want a reduction of expenses, we cannot depend upon men who have doubled up expenses until they are compelled to tax our tea and coffee. If we desire to stop class legislation, we cannot depend upon men who are placed in power by the action of corrupt and scheming rings, or who lend a patient ear to a tempting lobby. Thus party action becomes a necessity. Old issues belong to the past. The exigencies of the country demand action upon the emergencies of the immediate present, and to these we are required to give attention if we will relieve ourselves of burdens too grievous to be borne. For these reasons we have organized a party or association, and pledged ourselves each to the other to carry out and labor earnestly for the reforms which the interests of the country demand. Already our efforts have been crowned with a success which has commanded the attention of the whole people. When Jay Cooke was unable to carry his grasping schemes further, it was said the farmers' movement did it. When a large number of other banks became alarmed at Jay Cooke's failure and closed their doors, it was said the farmers' movement did it. When the railroads stopped half their business because the money was locked up in banks, and there was not enough in circulation to pay railroad freights, it was said the farmers' movement did it. When the workshops closed their doors and threw their operatives out of employment, it was said the farmers' movement did it. And, now, let them go a little further, and when pork has gone up to over six dollars a hundred in the face of the panic, and the resolution of the Northwestern Convention, let them acknowledge the farmers' movement did that; and when corn has gone to over fifty cents, let them say the farmers' movement did that; and when the country has refused to be frightened at the bankers' panic, but has proceeded forward with its accustomed business, let them acknowledge the farmers' movement did that; and, as one reform after another follows in our track, let them say the farmers' movement did it, till the country is filled from one end to the other with the beneficent fruits of the farmers' movement.

We are sometimes charged with what is termed communism. It seems to be cast upon us by our opponents, as a term of reproach. I confess I do not fully understand its practical definition. But if it means that destructive desperation to which the down-trodden are sometimes driven by the injustice of tyrannical rule, I do not hesitate to say, it is the very condition in this country, which we are organized to endeavor to prevent. In about two years we shall have outlived a century of our national history. In that space of time we have brought the wilds of a continent to be the abiding place of civilization. Our march has been contested inch by inch by savages, but we have treated them in the main with humanity. We have belted a continent with the iron bands which unite two mighty oceans, and held out the beckoning hand to the commerce of the Indies. We have carried on two wars with the most powerful nations of Europe with victorious results. We have spanned the continent and plowed the depths of the ocean with telegraphs. We have founded institutions of learning that compare favorably with the most enlightened nations. We have made religion as free from governmental control as the air we breathe, and it is wholly beyond the reach of governmental intolerance. We have opened wide marts of commerce and reared great cities which command the admiration of mankind. We have made inter-communication vastly more easy by a system of railroads, scattered broadcast over the land. When the harvests of other lands are scanty, they look to us for bread. We have crushed out a mighty rebellion and sundered forever the chains of African slavery. These are some of the great fruits of a century's industry. Still one question of commanding magnitude remains unadjusted. It is the question of the status of labor and its bearing upon the destinies of the country. Until the question is settled upon a national and just basis, we cannot well hope for immunity from the discontented acts of the oppressed, whether they be acts of one kind of lawlessness ar another. We make no war upon the institutions of society, nor upon the civilization of the age. But pointing to the evils which paralyze the industries on which the world depends for its institutions, its civilization and its bread, with a high reverence for our laws and a patriotic hope for the future of our race, we implore all men to take note of the cloud which is rising, and by a just system to dispel it as the genial rays of the sun dispel the threatening hurricane.

English Premiers.

In view of the change of Ministry in England, the following list of Premiers, from 1714, will be of interest:

	Date of appointment.
Robert Walpole	Oct. 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	Feb. 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North	Jan. 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburn	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	Dec. 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	Jan. 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	Aug. 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 11, 1828
Earl Gray	Nov. 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	Sept. 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	Feb. 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 26, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 6, 1855
Earl of Derby	Feb. 20, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	Oct. 18, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 25, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868

The Aunt.

An aunt is not to be found on every bush. The ignorant may perhaps suppose that the quality of auntness inheres in every sister of a parent. In form, possibly; but in substance, not necessarily by any means. An aunt is a being who can only exist for children. Grown persons cannot (unless they are childlike) have *real* aunts. For those who can, the aunt is a delightful personage who has all the merits of a mother, but in a more exalted degree, and none of those defects of harshness, discipline, infliction, peremptoriness, and the like, that so often and sadly mar the natural sweetness of the filio-parental relation. The aunt, you see, can permit, but cannot forbid. She is a beatified mother. And any person claiming to be an aunt, and falling short of these attainments, is an impostor.—*Old and New.*

The wealth of France is increased by about 80,000,000 francs by the use of horse-flesh as food.

A Clerical Shot at Gen. Jackson.

John Rankin contributes to the *Chicago Interior* the following reminiscence of Rev. John Henderson, an old-time preacher of Tennessee:

In those early times, the barbarous practice of fighting duels prevailed to some extent among a class of men who professed to be gentlemen. This horrible barbarity Mr. Henderson depicted in its darkest aspect as fraught with cowardice and murder. It is said that he delivered at Nashville, Tennessee, in the presence of General Jackson, who was a duelist, a discourse in which he stated that a sea captain who had become a preacher, was the means of converting the daughter of an infidel, who became very angry, and determined to kill the preacher. For this purpose he concealed himself by a road on which the preacher was to pass; but Providence so directed that he did not go that way. The infidel then sent the preacher a challenge to fight a duel. This the preacher accepted, and hastened to the infidel's home, and found him in bed. Sir, said he to the sea-captain, on a certain day you lay concealed by the wayside to murder me. You knew that it was inconsistant with my calling to fight a duel. But I am determined to fight you immediately in this room and it is my right to choose the weapons of combat. The infidel was seized with consternation and trembling. The preacher drew out his Bible. This, said he, is the weapon with which I mean to fight you. "O," said Mr. Henderson, "Never was there a poor fellow so glad to see a Bible." The design of this narrative was to ridicule duel fighting. It is said that Jackson was so pleased with the boldness and faithfulness of the preacher that he gave him a fine suit of clothes.

The Horse Punished His Master.

A carrier named R——, at no time tender in his treatment to his four-footed servants, returned one night in a state of semi-intoxication from Mermant to Givors. The man's natural barbarity was at this time aggravated by the drink he had taken, and, being dissatisfied with the efforts of one of the horses—a poor hack which had almost served its time—he decided that the animal was no longer worth his feed, and resolved to put an end to it. For that purpose he tied the poor brute to a tree, and, taking a massive lever, used in moving goods, he struck the animal several violent blows on the head, until the unfortunate creature sank to the ground.

The master, thinking the animal was dead, left it on the spot, intending to remove the dead body next day.

The horse, however, recovered his senses a short time after, made his way home, and entered the yard at daybreak. Its arrival was welcomed by the neighing of its companions in the stable, which noise awakened the master, who was now furious at having failed in his cruel purpose. He tied up the animal afresh, and commenced again to shower blows on his head.

This act of brutality was committed in sight of two other horses in the stable; and at length, one of them, a young animal, became so frantic with rage, that it broke its halter, and, rushing on the man, seized him in its jaws, and, after shaking him violently, threw him down, and trampled on him with such fury, that, had not the man's cries brought some persons to his aid, the master would certainly have been killed.—*French Paper.*

Cable Telegraphy.

We can almost realize the dawn of the era of cheap telegraphing. It is announced that an English company intend to lay a new submarine cable between England and the United States and transmit dispatches at the rate of a shilling a word. The present tariff per word on messages over the cables of the Anglo-American company is $1.03 in gold. There are now fifteen submarine cable companies, and in these enterprises $100,000,000 are invested. Among the projected lines of cable for which companies are forming is one from Scilly, Eng., to St. John, N. F., 2,000 miles; one from Scilly to Halifax, N. S.; one from Scilly to Bermuda, thence direct to New York; and from Bermuda to St. Thomas, and thence to Para, South America; one from Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, to Lima, Guayaquil, Bonaventura, and the Isthmus of Panama; one from San Diego, Cal., to Japan; one from Mexico to the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, and Australia; one from Australia to New Zealand, for which the New Zealand Government has just granted a charter; one from Yokohama, Japan, to Shanghai; and one from Aden, on the Red Sea, to Mauritius, and thence to Cape Town, South Africa. Two of the projected Atlantic cables above referred to are those of the French Atlantic Company, capital, £900,000; and the Western Telegraph Company, capital, £1,350,000. These facts show the wonderful growth of a species of enterprise concerning which few people, comparatively, have any knowledge. The business of the Anglo-American Company's lines now amounts to over $12,000 a day. While between 50,000 and 60,000 miles of cable have been laid by foreign capital, not an investment of the kind has been made by the business men of the United States.—*Boston Globe.*

Bankrupt Law.

"Sambo, what your 'pinion ob de bankrupt law?"

"Tink um fus-rate, Pompey."

"I imply for the appellation myself. Just splain him's principles."

"Why, you see here, now, just len' me dat half dollar you got for white-washing."

Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.

"Dere den, now, I owes de shoemaker three shilling, and you half a dollar, besides de grogshop bill. Now dis half dollar am all de property I got. I divides him accordin' to de debt."

"Sambo, I takes dat half dollar back."

Sambo, with amazement, "You tink dis chile green? You gits yo' share wid de oder creditors."

Sambo was as honest as some others.

The Indians in Canada, unlike their brethren in this country, are steadily increasing in numbers. According to the census of 1871, there were 13,035, showing an increase of 51 per cent. in the last ten years.

Newspapers Domestically Considered.

Too low an estimate is apt to be set on the domestic value of newspapers. After reading them, and putting ourselves, through their agency, in mental correspondence with the world, they are thrown aside and forgotten. But to suppose their usefulness bounded by their news columns and the waste-bag is a thriftless mistake.

In the first place, there are the household recipes, to be found in stray corners, often excellent, and deserving a refuge on the fly-leaf of the family cookbook. Then come the pretty verses, the strange and droll stories, the brief biographies and reminiscences which, pasted in a scrap-book, are a source of never-ending pleasure, not only to those who do not care for richer intellectual food, but to those who have only odd minutes for reading.

Notwithstanding the squibs jocular journalists have penned on the use of newspapers for bedclothing, we know from experience that these are not to be despised. They may not be as comfortable as your blankets, but certainly they keep out the cold. Two thicknesses of papers are better than a pair of blankets, and in the case of persons who dislike the weight of many bedclothes, they are invaluable. A spread made of a double layer of papers between a covering of calico or chintz, is desirable in every household. The papers should be tacked together with thread, and also basted to the covering to keep them from slipping. An objection has been made on account of the rustling, but if soft papers be chosen the noise will not be annoying, especially should the spread be laid between a blanket and the counterpane.

As a protection to plants against cold, both in and out of doors, nothing is better. If newspapers are pinned up over night at a window between pots and glass, the flowers will not only not be frozen, but will not even get chilled, as they are so liable to be at this season. In the same way, if taken to cover garden-beds, on the frosty nights of early autumn, they will allow the plants to remain safely out-doors some time later than if common.

One of the oddest services to put our journals to is the keeping of ice in summer. An ingenious housekeeper recently discovered that her daily lump of ice would last nearly twice as long when wrapped in newspapers, and placed in any kind of covered box, as when trusted solely to a refrigerator. This is very convenient, since it is possible to have the best and cheapest refrigerator constantly at hand.

To polish all kinds of glass after washing, except table glass, no cloth or flannel is half so good as a newspaper; and for a baker's dozen of other uses, quite foreign to its primal purpose, it is without a rival.—"*Home and Society;*" *Scribner's for March.*

A Murderer Hung by Women.

Trinidad, Col., Correspondence of the New York Sun.

About ten days ago, a woman by the name of Molly Howard came here from Los Animas, and took up her residence in a small hut within sight of our post-office. At the same time a man arrived who claimed to come from California. This man was an American. He was lame in one foot, having had his toes frozen, and was only able to wear a boot on one of his feet. He was of sandy complexion, medium height, heavy set, with a very bad face. He lived in a small hut with four or five Mexican men.

On Saturday morning last the town was thrown into a state of great excitement by the report that Molly Howard was found in her house murdered. On entering the house in which the crime was committed, a sickening sight was presented: The poor woman lay across her bed dead, with the left side of her head mashed to a jelly; on the forehead was a gash two inches in length, on her chin two ugly bruises, and on her throat the imprints of finger nails were visible.

The opinion was that the deed was done by Mexicans. The Coroner took charge of the body and impaneled a jury. The stranger referred to was arrested on suspicion, as well as a big Mexican named Pedro Lucero. This man Lucero is a desperate character. The Californian, Lucero, another Mexican, and a negro were all held to await the decision of the Coroner's jury.

The Coroner gave permission to bury the remains, and yesterday (Sunday) the late Molly Howard was taken to her last resting place.

About 9 o'clock Monday morning groups of men with revolvers gathered together. At about 11 the groups concentrated into one large crowd, and proceeded to the Coroner's office. Finding that the inquest was over they wended their way to the office of one of our Justices of the Peace. There they entered the building, and, seizing the American, they once more made their way down the street toward the river, followed by at least 150 persons of both sexes.

At the river side a large cottonwood tree was sought and found, a rope thrown over a projecting limb and fastened around the culprit's neck. He was then asked if he had anything to say, when he confessed to having killed Molly Howard because she owed him one dollar. He was then told he would be given ten minutes to make his peace with his Creator. He replied that he did not want to pray.

A woman by the name of Moline then fastened another knot on the rope around his neck, the word was given, and she, with three other disreputable women, and in the presence of at least 250 persons, Mexican and American, launched the murderer into eternity. He died in about fifteen minutes.

Surgical Examination.—At an examination of the College of Surgeons a candidate was asked by Abernethy: "What would you do if a man were blown up with powder?"

"Wait until he came down," he coolly replied.

"True," replied Abernethy. "And suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?"

"The flexors and extensors of my arm; for I should knock you down immediately."

The candidate received his diploma.

Farmers do not care how their clothes are mended if they have good potato patches.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

A lady lived in Dumbarton,
 Whose heart was full of kindness,
And when my tale is told, you'll see
 Her eyes were full of blindness.

Her servant came to her one morn,
 And asked to "have the day, marm,"
To visit to her home,
 Which was "five miles away, marm."

The lady took a moment's thought,
 Then cheerfully consented,
Because she always loved to have
 Her servant live contented.

And so the servant homeward went,
 The mistress to the kitchen,
And planned a little joke which she
 Thought "perfectly bewitchin'."

She bustled around with footsteps light
 To get her husdand's dinner,
And never dreamed how soon she'd find
 That husband was a sinner.

She heard his step upon the walk,
 And hid behind the table,
From whence she [illegible]
 As still as she was able.

She thought that he surprised would be
 To get such fond caresses
From one enrobed in apron strings
 And pastry-covered dresses.

Alas! imagine her dismay—
 Imagine her great distress—
To have him kiss her lips and ask—
 "Sweet Mary, where's your mistress?"

Humor.

Broken spirits—A brandy smash.

What flower would finish a drawing-room best? Rose would.

Honest ducks dip their heads under water to liquidate their little bills.

Hens should live to great age, for they grow tougher as they grow old.

The sentinel who did not sleep on his watch had left it at the pawnbroker's.

Why is a beefsteak like a locomotive? It's not of much account without its tender.

Young ladies who are both handsome and rich attract by their faces and figures.

"Sod corn catawba, vintage of 1873," comprises the entire "wine" list of a Lafayette hotel.

"I am sorry the days are getting longer," said a young man. "Why?" asked his mother. "Because the time for visiting my sweetheart doesn't come so soon."

Poetical advice from the Fremont (Ohio) *Messenger:*

"Young ladies under twenty summers
Should never flirt with Cleveland drummers,
Because full often they will find
Those drummers leave young wives behind."

An exchange says: "Keep an eye out for the early resumption of payment." To which a Southern paper responds: "Both our eyes are already out looking for it, and so are our elbows."

"How fast they build houses now!" said H.; "they began that building last week, and now they are putting in the lights." "Yes," answered his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

"You cannot taste in the dark," said a lecturer. "Nature has intended us to see our food." "Then," inquired a forward pupil, "how about a blind man at dinner?" "Nature, sir," answered the professor, "has provided him with eye-teeth."

A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly." "That is none of my business," said the King. "But he speaks ill of you," said the lady. "That," said he, "is none of your business."

A minister at a colored wedding, who wished to be humorous, said: "On such occasions it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To which ungallant remark the bridegroom pertinently replied: "On such occasions it is customary to pay the minister ten dollars, but in this case we will omit it."

Who hurt you, bub?" asked a pedestrian of a small boy who sat howling on the curb-stone. "Johnny Kydd," sobbed the victim. "I'll see about him if he does it again," remarked the man, condoningly, but the boy suddenly stopped howling, and exclaimed: "Just leave him alone. When I grow up I'll get on the police force, and then I can belt him all I want to!"

Daughter of the house (to a privileged old friend of the family)—"Dear Mr. Lupus, you don't seem to be enjoying yourself. I should so like to have you waltz this one with me." Privileged old friend—"My dear child, I don't dance; but if it suits you I wouldn't mind sitting here with my arm around your waist while the others are making themselves dizzy."—*Punch.*

Tempers of the Siamese Twins.

Whether the same blood circulated through the veins of both or not, certain it is they were different in temperament and disposition. Eng was mild, amiable, gentle in his disposition and pleasing in his manners. Chang was the very reverse, having a very irritable disposition and violent temper, always ready to take offense, and quick to quarrel at the slightest umbrage. Eng will be recollected as the larger of the twins, Chang the smaller. Numerous instances are related (some of which are, of course, exaggerated) of the unhappy domestic consequences of Chang's violent temper. Sometimes at table during their meals he would fly into a passion, spring up, and, seizing the table cloth, would jerk all the plates, dishes and eatables off the table and scatter the fragments all over the room. A favorite way of displaying his temper was to drag a feather bed across the room and pile it on the floor. Repeatedly he fought desperately with Eng—a hand to hand combat, the latter always acting on the defensive. Once Chang succeeded in cutting him very severely in the face, it is said, with a knife, before he was disarmed. Eng being asked what was the matter with his wounded face replied, "it was done one day" all that could be got out of him in regard to the brotherly affray.

About thirty miles southeast of Dayton, Lyon county, Nevada, has been discovered a mountain which appears to be one mass of copper ore. The sides of the hill are covered with blocks of the ore, and veins seam it in all directions. Some of these veins are from three to five feet in width, and are a solid mass of ore, without any admixture of quartz or other rock.

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 12, 1874. No. 11.

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of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month

(May 27, 73.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	ax
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	4
	11 25	Louisville	4 40	1
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 5
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 40	12 5
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 50	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Jan. 4, 1874.

Going South.			Going North	
2 00 m	2 20p.m	Fort Wayne	3 40	10 10am
12 28pm	2 48	Ferguson's	3 10	10 05
12 42	3 00	Sheldon	3 00	9 50
12 55	3 10	Ossian	2 49	9 40
1 30	3 40	Bluffton	2 13	9 05
1 50	4 00	W. Crossing	1 50	8 48
2 02	4 11	Keystone	1 38	8 30
2 11	4 19	Montpelier	1 30	8 20
2 30	4 42	Hartford	1 05	7 54
3 18	5 25	Royerton	12 30	7 15
3 30	5 36	Muncie	12 15pm	7 00
3 45		McCowan's	11 58	
4 15		N. C. Junc	11 30	
4 25		New Castle	11 20	
5 02		Cam. City	10 49	
5 07		Milton	10 44	
5 20		Beesons	10 32	
5 35		Connersville	10 20	
7 50	7 50	Indianapolis	9 15	
9 00		Cincinnati	71 0am	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	11,20 "	3,23 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P M	4,12 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,34 P. M	4,23 "	7,00 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A. M	7,45 "	10,75 "
Forest	11,73 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,30 "
Lima	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,05 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,30 A M	3,35 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,06 "
Chicago	8,20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTS
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	9,22 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,16 "
line lv	6 15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11 20 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance	11,20 "	10.10 "	8,35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne Dep	10.35		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p.m	6 18	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 06	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Jackson Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 10	
Bankers	1 36	7 36	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 23
Auburn	3 37		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p. m.	x 2:25 a. m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

A New Trial Granted.

Old Ginguzzle was the terror of the junior bar. Any of us would as lief have faced the master we believed him to serve, as encounter Old Gin, as we called him, in the trial of a case.

There wasn't a quibble he wasn't up to, nor a trick he couldn't stoop to. Then his manner of treating a youthful opponent—supercilious is no name for it—it was like administering a spanking in open court. It was no use appealing to the judge. Old Gin bullied him as much as he did the rest of us. It was only the jury he took pains to be polite to, and how he did bamboozle them.

Old Gin rode the circuit and the deuce of it was, you could never tell when he would be rung on you. You case might be called for a trial; a square fight with one for whom you felt yourself fully a match, when at the last moment, Old Gin, just retained on the other side, would haul up his chair, and begin to stare you out of countenance. I had a pet case—it was a suit for slander—and Pope Fallowbrain, not a legal giant, but the youthful author of much unpublished poetry, was employed to conduct the defence. I was confident of a victory—if only Old Gin kept his finger out out of the pie. I thought once of securing him on my side; but I knew he would take all the credit to himself, and I had no wish to be shorn of my laurels.

When my case was reached, much to my relief, Old Gin was not on hand. It was early in the term, and residing in another county, he had not made his appearance yet.

I announced myself ready; but much to my disgust, Mr. Fallowbrain asked for a day's postponement. His client, he said had lately employed Mr. Ginguzzle, who was expected that evening and the defence would be ready to go on to-morrow. I protested against the delay, and insisted that the unexplained absence of one counsel, when another was present—especially one as competent as my learned friend—was no ground for adjourning a trial.

The judge knew I was right, but he was too much afraid of Old Gin to say so. He knew what a rumpus the old fellow would raise when he came, if the case was forced on in his absence. The trial, accordingly, was set down for the following day, then to go on peremptorily.

I left the court house much chagrined. I think I could have heard with composure of an accident on the train Old Gin was coming on, if nothing more had happened than breaking the old sinner's neck.

It was in this state of mind that I met my friend, Sam Pokefun, the best fellow at the bar, only a little too much inclined to a practical joke.

I explained the situation to Sam.

'If Old Gin could be put out of the way for a day it would be all right, would it?' he asked.

'Of course it would,' I answered. 'The judge knows the case should have gone on to-day, and has ordered it to proceed to-morrow, peremptorily.'

'I have an idea,' said Sam, and he proceeded to unfold it. What it was the reader will see in the sequel.

Old Gin had a failing—not an only one—he drank like a fish, only his beverage was different. His natural inclination was for Bourbon whisky, and for moistening purposes, he seldom used anything else. For how much of it he could furnish inward storage was a disputed point, which nobody cared to go to the expense of settling by actual experiment.

On Old Gin's arrival that evening, Sam and I invited him to a little entertainment to be given at Sam's room, after supper. It was a strictly private affair—none but the three of us to be present, and the supply of Bourbon to be unlimited Old Gin highly appreciated such attentions from his juniors, and it was wonderful how agreeably convivial he could make himself at their expence.

On this occasion he fairly outshone himself.

'He holds as much as a bonded ware-house,' said Sam, aside, the fourth time the demijohn was sent out to be filled.

By drinking sparingly ourselves, and keeping Old Gin's glass constantly replenished, we managed to put him to bed boozier than he had ever been known to be before.

It was well we all stopped at the same house, or the question of transportation might have presented difficulties.

Next morning Sam and I were up betimes, and taking a live water-snake, which a boy had caught for us the evening before, and which had been kept over night in a box, we slipped it into one of Old Gin's boots left before the door, bending down the top so as to prevent the escape of the reptile, which, it is needless to add, was quite harmless.

We then entered Sam's room, near by, and waited.

At length we heard Old Gin's door open, and a moment after there came an uproar that afforded ample excuse for our rushing into his room, and, in affected terror, demanding what was the matter.

'Matter?' roared Old Gin, rushing after the snake with the poker, and knocking over everything in his way. 'Just see what I have found in my boot!'—making a furious blow, which the snake dodged.

'See what?' asked Sam.

'Why, that confounded snake!'—making another ineffectual stroke.

'Snake?—I see no snake,' replied Sam, looking directly at it.

Old Gin turned pale.

'You don't mean to tell me there's no snake there? he stammered.

'None that I can see,' returned Sam.

'Then boys, I've got em!' screamed Old Gin. 'Run for a doctor!—quick!—quick!

'You don't mean you've got the delirium tremens?' said Sam, looking frightened.

'Genuine jimjams!' gasped Old Gin—'for Heaven's sake run for a doctor!'

Meantime the snake had disappeared under the bed, a circumstance which only served to heighten Old Gin's alarm, as it convinced him that his former impressions had all been delusive.

Leaving Sam to take care of the patient I hastened to call in Dr. Probang, to whom the case was stated.

The doctor was a devout believer in active remedies and plenty of them. His first step was to throw Old Gin into as deep a sleep as opium could put him in; the next was to shave his head and blister it. This last we would have prevented if we could, for we had no wish to injure the old wretch; but the doctor pooh-poohed our remonstrances, and he knew his own business.

When court opened Old Gin wasn't there. Fallowbrain was nervous. He asked a moment's indulgence while he crossed the street to the hotel and inquired after his associate. He was met at the door by the doctor who refused him admittance as well as any information touching the condition of his patient.

Poor Fallowbrain was mystified. He hurried back to the court-house, and begged another day's delay.

I insisted that if suitors would persist in employing counsel of too convivial habits, it was but fair that they should take the consequences, and concluded by reminding the court that the case had been set down for that day peremptorily.

The judge said it must go on; and the result was a victory quite as brilliant as I had anticipated.

My triumph was short-lived though. For two days Old Gin didn't show himself. On the third, he came into court, with his head swathed, looking very pale and as mad as a mod'e.

The snake, it appears, after some hours grew tired of his hiding place, and crawling forth, was discovered and killed by the doctor.

Of course the cat was out of the bag. Old Gin had a good head for circumstantial evidence, and was not slow to work up the case.

He moved for a new trial on a long affidavit, minutely setting forth the circumstances of the conspiracy of which he had been the victim—the body of the snake, in a bottle of spirits, being attached as an exhibit.

The motion was granted, and when the case came on the next time, I lost it.

◆

The Dollar We Don't Spend.

We have to calculate pretty close at our house, you know; and the whole family are called into council when any important expenditure is to be made. Well, the other night we were considering the small remnant of the quarter's salary, and Mrs. Dobbs was trying to reckon how it could be made to cover everything. There was a new dress, and a new coat for me, and a new carpet for the best parlor, and a new hat for our (at present) unmarried daughter, besides a great many other things, with which I may not occupy your valuable space. The main point was the new dress, and Mrs. Dobbs was thinking of this shade, and scrutinizing that pattern, wishing she could buy them all, doubting if she could buy any of them; and our faces grew longer as the salary grew shorter. Presently, with one of my happy inspirations, I said to her:

'Mrs. Dobbs, there is no dollar that does you so much good as the one you don't spend.'

She looked at me a little perplexed and presently she said, 'Why, doctor, I don't understand you.'

So I said, 'The handsomest dress is the one you don't buy.'

'Oh yes, that's true. The best dress I ever had was the silk that Mrs. Largehead gave me, when she came from Philadelphia. She bought it at Homer & Colladay's; it couldn't have cost less than—'

'Mrs. Dobbs,' said I, interrupting her, 'the handsomest and every way the best dress is the one you don't have.'

She was more puzzled than ever, and I was forced to explain.

'Mrs. Dobbs,' said I, 'all the dresses you ever bought have worn out, haven't they?'

'Yes,' said she, very promptly, 'all of them. I haven't a decent thing to my name. There is my bombazine—'

'Wait a moment,' I said, for I was mortally afraid to have her get up that topic, 'and did you ever buy a dress, ever have a dress any way, that you didn't have some misgivings over; that you didn't see some defects in; that you didn't rather wish that you had bought the other?'

'I believe you are right,' she said thoughtfully.

'But,' said I, 'the dress that you don't buy has no faults; you are never tired of it; it never grows old; never fades; never wears out; or, if you want to change, how easily the change is made!'

'Why, yes,' said Mrs. Dobbs; 'I never thought of that before.'

'And so,' said I, 'of your dollar. You never spent a dollar in your life, that you didn't feel at least a doubt as to whether you had spent it wisely. You wished you had bought something else. But the wish was vain; you couldn't make a change. The dollar that you spend you can't spend but once, but the dollar that you don't spend you can spend a hundred times. You can buy a hundred things with it every time you go out. If you are dissatisfied with any of your purchases, you can go back and begin all over. And so,' I continued, 'the dollar that you don't spend does you a great deal more good than the dollar that you do spend; and, better than all, it brings with it no regrets, no misgivings.'

Mrs. Dobbs looked as though she didn't know just how to answer me, but at the same time as though she wasn't quite convinced. Presently she said:

'Well, doctor, I don't know that I see through it all: but no doubt you are right, for you are a great deal wiser than I am. And so we will go on that principle. I will take the dollar that we do spend, and you shall have the one we don't spend, which is, as you have showed, so much the better of the two.'

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.

A new phase is announced of the astonishing trial of Mrs. Waite, at Portland, Maine, on the charge of bigamy. The charge was preferred, it will be remembered, by John Waller, who claimed that the defendant was his wife, and that she had deserted him and his two children. He named marks upon her body by which she could be identified. Mrs. Waite bore these marks upon her person, and the children of Mr. Waller swore to her identity. In spite of this evidence, Mrs Waite maintained the most remarkable composure, and convinced the many spectators present at the trial that she was either a most wonderful actress or the victim of a not less wonderful combination of circumstances. The last move is the publication of a letter from the true Mrs. Waller, who is known by the aliases of Kate Waller and Catherine McKenzie This person claims that she was married to John Waller, May 28, 1862 and that her children were born Feb. 24, 1863, and Sept. 2, 1864; that she left him four years ago, because he abused her; that she has a scar on her arm where he cut her with an ax, and another in her temple where he struck her with a block of wood. She adds that she will have her children before long, if she has to steal them. If the letter is genuine and the true wife of John Waller produced and placed on the witness stand, the reality will surpass in interest many of the creations of fiction.

A lady in Poughkeepsie found a little girl in the street crying bitterly, and asked her where she was going, she was so small to be out alone. "Down town to find papa." "What is your father's name?" inquired the lady. "His name is papa." "But what does your mother call him?" "She calls him papa." "What do you want of your papa?" "I only want to kiss him." Just then a sister of the child, who was searching for her, came and took possession of the little runaway, and told the pitiful story that the child's father, whom it dearly loved, had died recently, and she being tired of waiting, had gone out to look for him.

AGASSIZ.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

Once in the leafy prime of Spring,
When blossoms whitened every thorn,
I wandered through the Vale of Orbe
Where Agassiz was born.

The birds in boyhood he had known
Went flitting through the air of May,
And happy songs he loved to hear
Made all the landscape gay.

I saw the streamlet from the hills
Run laughing through the valleys green,
And as I watched it run, I said,
"This *his* dear eyes have seen!"

Far cliffs of ice his feet had climbed
That day outspoke of him to me;
The avalanches seemed to sound
The name of *Agassiz!*

And, standing on the mountain crag
Where loosened waters rush and foam,
I felt, that though on Cambridge side,
He made that spot my home.

And looking round me as I mused,
I knew no pang of fear, or care,
Or homesick weariness, because
Once Agassiz stood there!

I walked beneath no alien skies,
No foreign heights I came to tread,
For everywhere I looked, I saw
His grand, beloved head.

His smile was stamped on every tree,
The glacier shone to gild his name,
And every image in the lake
Reflected back his fame.

Great keeper of the magic keys
That could unlock the guarded gates,
Where Science like a Monarch stands,
And sacred Knowledge waits—

Thine ashes rest on Charles' banks,
Thy memory all the world contains,
For thou couldst bind in human love
All hearts in golden chains!

Thine was the heaven-born spell that sets
Our warm and deep affections free—
Who knew thee best must love thee best,
And longest mourn for thee!

—*Scribner's for March.*

THE DOUBLE DANGER.

Among the earliest settter of Woodstock, a beautiful town in the Green Mountain State, was a man by the name of Silas Sloey, who had left his early home near the sea, and following the windings of the new Connecticut, had at last hitched upon a place in the wilderness, where he erected his cabin, and then commenced an onslaught upon the giants of the forest that reared their heads in stately grandeur about him, but gave way beneath his relentless strokes, and in a couple of years he had quite an open space encircling his cabin. During this time he had lived alone, but when the second autumn came another journey was undertaken to that old home by the sea, and when he returned a young wife bore him company, to share with him the joys and privations incident to a pioneer.

Three years came and went, and the clearing had greatly enlarged its borders, although no arm but his own labored within its bound. The trees that at first had come close up to the cabin, had now retreated to a respectable distance, and the ground they had once occupied was now usurped by flourishing crops that cheered the heart of the settler, and encouraged him to still greater exertion.

The three years spent in the forest by the young couple had been those of peace and contentment. A son was born to them at the commencement of the second year of their married life, and who was, at the time of the adventure we are about to relate transpired, nearly two years of age, and as bright a little fellow as ever cheered the hearts of parents, whose very life seemed bound up in that of their child.

The nearest neighbors of the Sloeys were more than three miles away through the forest, so it was seldom that they saw others than themselves. The settler was too much occupied with his work to pay much attention to making visits, and the distance was so great that it was not safe for his wife to go alone, as the forest swarmed with wild beasts, which rendered the night hideous with their cries. Bears and panthers abounded, but the wolves were most to be dreaded and proved the greatest annoyance; for often they would gather around the cabin at early dusk and keep up their horrid cries until the early gray of the dawn sent them howling into the dim aisles of the forest and up the dark ravines among the mountains, where shadows almost like those of night lurked all through the day.

One day, late in October, business called the settler to the nearest settlement of importance in that section, which chanced to be about eight miles distant; and he set out early in the morning, telling his wife she need not look for him before nightfall, as it was very uncertain what time he would accomplish his business, and it might be that he would not be at home till late in the night, but come he would before he slept, unless some unforeseen event interposed to prevent. Bending over his child that was sleeping in the bed he kissed it, and then having bestowed the same mark of affection upon his wife, he bade her be careful not to stir from the cabin or to allow the child to wander from her sight for fear that some harm might come to them from the wild beasts. With this caution, which she promised readily to observe, he threw his rifle over his shoulder and took his way across the clearing, and his wife watched him from the doorway until the forest thicket hid him from her sight.

The morning had given promise of a beautiful day, which assurance was well kept until a little past meridian, when the wind changed to the eastward, and dark clouds began to obscure the sky to the south and east, giving strong indications that a storm was nigh at hand. Busy with her work and the care of her boy, Mrs. Sloey did not notice the approaching storm until near nightfall, when the sudden darkness that seemed all at once to throw a deep gloom about the cabin reminded her that the night and storm were close at hand, and going to the doorway she gazed anxiously toward that point in the forest whence she expected to get the first sight of her husband.

Although her gaze was long and earnest, it was not rewarded by a glimpse of her husband; then with a glance at the dark clouds that seemed to hem the little clearing in as with a hugh pall, she tried to calculate how long it would be before the rain would begin to fall, and to guess the distance her husband might be away, and the chance he had of reaching home before the storm.

Standing in the doorway the gloom seemed to her to deepen every moment, while the wind that had been sighing dismally in the forest died away, leaving everything almost as still as death.

The kettle singing on the hearth recalled her to the fact that she had commenced preparing supper, and turning away from the door, she approached the rude stone fire-place, and after paying due attention to what was cooking there she approached the bed upon which her boy was sleeping, and found the air of the fast deepening night appeared to strike him where he lay. Not caring to close the door, as she wished to catch the first sound of her husband's footsteps on his return, she bethought herself of a quilt that was in the loft, which she could spread upon the bed without disturbing her little son.

Listening for a moment, to make sure no footsteps were approaching, she ascended the rude ladder, and felt her way along in the darkness—the loft was unprovided with windows—to the spot where she supposed the object of her search to be lying, but it was not there. Either she or her husband had moved it, and groping her way about in the darkness, she, after a few moments' delay, succeeding in finding it, and taking it on her arm, she approached the ladder and was about to descend when she caught sight of an object in the room that seemed to turn her blood to ice, and for a moment rendered her incapable of thought or action.

Standing in the center of the room with its head unturned, its fierce eyes glaring around in every direction, its long red tongue partly protruding from its half-opened mouth, in which the white fangs were visible, was a huge, lank wolf, that despite the timidity of its race, had ventured in through the open door in search of food attracted by the oder of the meat that was cooking upon the fire; as it had been prowling about the cabin, as was frequently the case at this season of the year.

For a minute, Mrs Sloey was so paralyzed with horror that for her life or her child's she could not have moved or utter a word, and the wolf also remained stationery, snuffing the air, and then moved cautiously toward the fire, to the momentary relief of the mother, as she saw that he was farther from the bed upon which her boy was sleeping, yet whom it seemed as if no power on earth could save.

Slowly and shyly the wolf approached the fire, sniffing the air as it did so, but not fancying the strong light thrown out by the embers, or the heat that as it approached began to be rather uncomfortable; and as the monster would dart back a new pang of horror would assail the heart of the mother, who, with feelings that cannot be described, was watching any motion on which depended the life of her child.

Suddenly one of those wild fitful guests of wind that sometimes precede a storm, came whirling down the chimney, and scattered sparks about the room, to the visible terror and disgust of the wolf, who sidled toward the door, and just as Mrs. Sloey was experiencing a delightful hope that the monster would go away, the fierce gust slammed the door to with a loud bang, and the heart of the mother sank within her as she saw that the wolf was a prisoner in the cabin.

Horror stricken at the situation of affairs, Mr. Sloey watched, with a sinking heart, the movements of the wolf, who, finding himself thus caged, began to move anxiously about the room no longer seeking so much for food as for a chance to escape; but, at this moment, what was the horror of the mother to see her boy awakened, no doubt by the noise made by the slamming of the door, raise up in bed and call her to come to him.

At the sound of the child's voice the wolf paused near the center of the room, and fixed its eyes upon the little fellow, who, all unconscious of danger, was calling for his mother. The red tongue still protruded, and the white teeth glistened in the fire light, as the monster, half fearing to spring, crept nearer the bed to take a better look at his prey.

Half frenzied with the terrible danger of her child, the mother determined to sacrifice her own life, if need be, for that of her boy. A plan had suggested itself to her, a mere hope as it were, and she grasped it with all the eagerness that only those so situated can know.

Unfolding the quilt and laying it across her arm, she prepared to descend the ladder. The wolf was almost at its foot, and the bed but a short distance away. The monster saw her coming, and withdrew his gaze from the child, and fixed it upon his new victim.

When half way down the ladder, the wolf made a spring at her; this was the moment for her to execute her hastily-formed plan, and throwing the quilt, she enveloped the wolf in its folds, who not fancying this covering, commenced backing toward the other side of the cabin, striving to get rid of it, but in vain. Now was her moment for action; and springing to the bed, she clasped her child in her arms and sprang up the ladder, unharmed by the wolf, who was still struggling in vain endeavors to rid itself from the quilt. With one hand she threw the ladder back into the room, and then a cry of thankfulness fell from her lips at the success that had attended her efforts to save her child.

The boy not knowing the meaning of this behavior on the part of the mother, and somewhat frightened withal, began to cry; and while she tried to hush him in silence again, she did not take her eyes from the wolf, who, completely blindfolded, was spinning about the room in the most eccentric manner.

It was more by its subsequent action than the fortunate throwing of the quilt by Mr. Sloey that the wolf became entangled so hopelessly in it. At first she watched its actions with satisfaction, but as each circle brought the wolf nearer the fire a new terror took possession of her heart. Should it blunder therein, as he seemed fated to do, would not the cabin be set on fire thereby and a death as horrible as the one from which she had just rescued her child be their fate. Trembling with fear she watched every motion, and at last that which she had feared occured.

Each circle, as the wolf frantically endeavored to free itself from the covering, had brought it nearer to the fire-place, under the mass of glowing embers. A howl of rage and pain followed as it sprang out again upon the floor, its covering a sheet of fire. Another bound and it landed upon the bed, where, by a frantic effort, it threw off its fiery cover, and uttering yelps of pain it sprang again to the floor and rushed around the room for a chance to escape.

The bed was all afire in a moment, and Mrs. Sloely uttered a cry of despair as the flames caught in every direction and a dense volume of smoke rolled up through the aperture in the loft.

"Father in heaven, must we perish?" exclaimed the mother, as she pressed the child to her breast. "Husband! husband! why do you not come and save your wife and child from this horrible fate?"

No answer to the frantic ejaculation came to the ear of the distracted woman save the crackling of the flames as they caught upon the dry wood of the cabin, and sent their forked tongues up to the spot where she stood, while her ears were filled with the sharp cry of the wolf as it ranged round and round in its vain endeavors to escape, while ever and anon the flames would catch upon the fur, where it was already scorched off in its first contact with the fire, causing it to utter a howl of agony.

Although death stared her in the face, Mrs. Sloely was not a woman to give up so long as there was a chance for life left to her. As we have already said, there were no windows in the loft, so that avenue of escape was denied her. The roof was covered with hewn plank fastened to the ridge-pole and the top log of the sides by means of stout wooden pins. To remove one or more of these was her only chance of escape, but to do this with her own unaided hands seemed to be impossible. Half choked by the smoke and her child clinging to her and crying with all its power, she felt about her to find some instrument to aid her in the accomplishment of her purpose; but all she could find was a stout stick of wood that her husband had placed there to season for an axhelve. Inserting this with all her strength between the log and one of the planks, she essayed with all her strength to raise it from its place, but without success. Finding this one immovable, she tried another, and another, with like result.

Hotter and more stifling grew the air about her, louder crackled the flames below, and fiercer became the cries of the imprisoned wolf, while the cries of her child rang above all, and rendered her well nigh desperate. Hope was fast leaving her. But one more plank remained untried, and she had gone the length of the front side of the cabin. With the energy born of despair she inserted the stick, and pried upward with all her strength, and to her great joy it moved slowly and the welcome fresh air of heaven came pouring in upon them.

Inspired by hope, she attempted to start another one by its side, but, with all her strength, she found it impossible, and yet the aperture was not large enough to admit her passing through, and again the pangs of despair seized hold upon her heart.

The heat was becoming terrible, and the opening she had made in the roof seemed only an outlet for the smoke, which, as it poured out, well nigh stifled her. Clasping her child, she thrust him through the opening, and, holding him on the roof for a moment, she was about to let him slide to the ground, at the risk of dashing the life from his body, when the sound of rapid footsteps were heard, and the next moment the well-known voice of her husband sounded like music in her ears, as he came across the clearing, and by the light of the flames, that had begun to break out in several places, saw his child and the head of his wife on the roof.

"Quick, husband, for the love of God!" shouted the mother, as she still retained a hold upon her child. And in hardly more time than it takes to tell it, he was upon the roof, and with his strong arms had torn up another plank, and sprang to the ground with his child, and in a moment more his wife was by his side, with a heart overflowing with joy at their escape.

The cabin was burned to the ground with all its contents, including the author of all the mischief. A new one was erected, and therein, in after years, the story we have narrated was often rehearsed to those that claimed their hospitality.

Light Without Matches.—To obtain light instantly without the use of matches and without the danger of setting things on fire, take an oblong phial of the whitest and clearest glass; put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the phial about one-third full, and then seal the phial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the phial, and then recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the phial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the phial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared, the phial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

Glass from Granite.—The Baltic *Journal* reports that there exists near several cities of Finland a kind of granite, called there Cupacivi, of which the composition is this: Silica, 74 per cent.; feldspar, 12; oxide of iron, 3; lime, 1; alkalies, with traces of magnesia, 9. This being evidently a good compound to make glass, the first experiment was consequently made by melting 500 parts granite and 200 parts limestone, and a white glass was obtained. The second experiment was made with 20 granite, 150 lime, and 75 of soda. This glass was more fusible, and at the same time harder. Both kinds were blown without difficulty, at a bright red heat, while a dark glass was made by the addition of 70 parts of sulphate of lime or potash, and 7 parts of carbon.

In less than a century the whole arable land of the United States will be taken up by actual settlers.

All Sorts.

The Grangers number 751,125.

Berlin rejoices in one street railway.

There are 61,000 people in Richmond.

Cushing is in harmony with the age. He is '74.

A feather costume is one of the latest from Paris.

"Whatever is, is right." If it isn't, we'll make it so.

The dentists are pulling through the hard times remarkably well.

Dio Lewis says that high living is the foundation of every cemetery.

Nearly every pound of butter used in Florida is shipped from Ohio.

The cost of the London underground railway was £[illegible] per mile.

"Hay fever" is, what Members of Congress call the Granger rage.

There are 655 Good Templar lodges in Wales, with 60,000 members.

A man at West Wheeling, Va., made 176 kegs of eight-penny nails in a week.

Harper's Magazine is offered 100 articles a week. Less than ten are accepted.

Six-penny telegrams are to be introduced in England, and half-penny letter postage.

The Athens (Tenn.) *Post* thinks that Andrew Johnson will be the next Congressman from that district.

A French novelist has one of his characters bored through with an auger in the hands of an American.

In Naples a barber will shave, cut hair, comb, brush, black boots, and give you a cigar and call it square for ten cents.

According to recent returns, the total amount invested in English railways is £329,090,000, or about $1,640,000,000.

Only one man has ever dared to climb the spire of St. Paul's Church, London, though £20 is offered to any one who will repaint the ball.

"Napkins, sir! napkins!" roared a Green Bay landlord; "no, sir, we haven't got any; but if you want to wipe your nose I'll lend you my handkerchief."

During the impending famine in India the Government will be called upon to supply half a pound of grain per day, for eight months, to 25,000,000 people.

Sam Foster, of Washington county, N. Y., threshed, by hand, ninety bushels of oats in thirteen hours. Sam should get out a patent for himself immediately.

On the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary birthday of Mozart, recently, it was proposed to decorate his grave, but no one was able to point out the final resting place of the immortal composer.

Of the 2,059 convicts sentenced to the Maine State Prison during its fifty years of existence, there has been but one clergyman, and, so far as is known, but one person who was a member of a Christian church.

The French Government has decided that the Chinese Museum at Fontainebleau and the collection of arms and armor at Pierreford belonged to the private estate of Napoleon III., and must therefore be paid for by France.

Corn meal, heated and placed in bags, is recommended as a substitute for hot water bottles and such like appliances, for restoring warmth to the sick. It is said to weigh less, retain heat longer, and does not chill when cold.

The enormous profits of street railroads in some cities is shown by the report of the Third Avenue railroad in New York. Its receipts last year were $2,140,246; expenses, $1,214,132, leaving a handsome dividend of $926,694 on $2,000,000 of stock.

In England, street railroads are commonly known as tramways. The word "tram" is said to be an abbreviation of "Outram," the father of Sir James Outram, renowned for his military exploits in India, having been the inventor of trams and tramways.

The question of regulating railway rates and management by law is now pending in the Legislatures of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The question is rapidly assuming a national importance and will hardly be settled short of the highest judicial decision.

Thirty-seven of the seventy-two Senators in Washington are accompanied by their wives, and nineteen have their daughters with them. Of the 298 Representatives and Delegates, 129 have their wives with them, and many of the others are accompanied by daghters and lady friends.

In an essay at the recent meeting of the Iowa Horticultural Society at Iowa City, on "Necessity of Forest Culture in Iowa," Dr. Humphrey, of Illinois, said Minnesota has three-tenths more, Illinois twice, Indiana and Missouri three times more timber than Iowa. The coal-fields of Iowa embrace 2,400 square miles, and exceed those of Pennsylvania.

There are over fourteen and a half millions of children of the school age in this country. We spend annually for schools over $95,000,000, which is equal to one-third of one per cent. of the property, real and personal, of the whole country, as returned by the last census, and we employ 221,000 teachers. The National Government has already set aside for educational purposes 140,000,000 acres of the public lands.

What is Milk?—Milk, according to an Eastern savant, is 87 per cent. water (when the milkman don't adulterate it), and the balance is butter, cheese and sugar. It was astonishing that while containing so much water it was so nutritious that it would alone sustain the life of man from the hour of his birth to the hour of his death, no matter how long the time intervening. He spoke next of the specific gravity of milk, showing that cream was about as much lighter than water as water was lighter than milk, and hence the better the milk the less its specific gravity. Then he considered the causes of some of the taints and odors of milk. Unlike any other animal food, this came at regular intervals and measured quantities; and it came loaded with germs of its own destruction. It had the animal odor, and this was the worst thing to be contended with. It could be got rid of, however, by a simple process, which he explained, of allowing the milk to cone through a strainer and become exposed to the influence of the air. There were other taints arising from putrefaction in vessels not thoroughly cleansed, and he advised all the milk producers to throw away their wooden pails and procure tin ones, selecting those that had the fewest corners and sharp angles.

Fire.

According to Pliny, fire was a long time unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians, and when a celebrated astronomer showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures. The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanion, Mola, Plutarch and other ancient writers speak of nations which, at the time when they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by modern nations. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the desert in one of their islands. At first they believed it was some kind of animal that fixed to and fed upon wood.

Patent Medicines.—That there are *some* good patent medicines no intelligent man dare for a moment deny; and pre-eminent is the great California hero medicine, Vinegar Bitters, discovered by Dr. J. Walker, a prominent physician of San Francisco. This medicine, although called bitters, is not to be classed among the vile "fancy drinks" recommended and sold over the bar by rum-venders, but is a combination of pure herbalistic extracts, known to possess sterling medicinal qualities, and is compounded without the use in any shape of spirits. Its action upon the internal system is not stimulating to the extent that alcoholic poison is, but it at once attacks blood-impurities, and by removing the original cause destroys the germs of disease and invites returning health. Its action upon the stomach and liver renders it [illegible] certain specific in the most stubborn cases of dyspepsia, and in truth imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. It is one of the best medicines ever invented. 32

A Warning to Litigants.—A suit just closed in Windsor, Vt., illustrated the comparative values of success and victory. Some time ago two broods of turkeys belonging to different farmers were mixed, and a quarrel sprang up on an attempt at re-division. The matter was taken to court, and after two years' trial has resulted in the success of the plaintiff, whereby he was awarded $7.50. The victory, however, involved an expense in lawyer's fees of $200 or more. The turkeys were worth $5.

Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

Catarrh not unfrequently produces deafness. Mr. Levi Springer, of Nettle Lake, (P. O.), Williams Co., O., formerly of Durban's Corners, O., has been cured of deafness of fourteen years' standing, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf he could not hear a person talk when seated by his side, and can now hear the church bells ring two miles distant—so he writes.

A MARKED CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED.

Dickersonville, Niag. Co., N. Y. Feb. 22, 1871.

About one year ago I caught a severe cold in the head, which terminated in a severe form of Catarrh. During the time ulcerations occurred in the nasal passages, and I became wholly deaf in one ear, with partial deafness in the other. The inflammation had involved all the delicate structures of the ears, and I was in immediate danger of permanent deafness. The discharge became profuse and fetid, both into my throat and from my ears. In this condition I called on Dr. Pierce for aid, who prescribed his Golden Medical Discovery and Catarrh Remedy, and under their use have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored, and my Catarrh is entirely well.

John Smith.

At this season of the year, when so many of our people are suffering from colds, we call attention to Ayer's Cherry Pictorial as a sure cure not only for coughs and colds, but all affections of the lungs and throat. Having used it in our family for many years, we can speak from personal knowledge of its efficiency. There may be other remedies that are good, but in all our experience this has proved to be by far the best. Its qualities are uniform and wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take, and should be kept at command, by every family, as a protection against a class of complaints which seem harmless in the beginning, but become afflicting and dangerous if neglected.—*N. H. Register.*

Among the magazines for March there comes none brighter or better than the Milwaukee Monthly. Excellent stories, sketches and poems, followed by an illustrated fashion department; suggestions on house furnishing; an article on the toilet and how to look pretty; and fine editorials, make up an extremely interesting book. In the April number will be published the first of a series of articles of house plans, accompanied with careful estimates as to cost of building in brick or wood, and hints on and cost of furnishing. These papers alone will be of the greatest value to those contemplating building. The price of this magazine is only $1 a year, and a local agent is wanted in this place. Address with stamp for specimen copy, F. J. Gilmore, Milwaukee, Wis.

The National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, Indiana, after fifteen years of growth has become the largest Institution of the kind in America, and has been remarkably successful in the treatment of Paralysis, Human deformities, Piles, Catarrh, Fistula, and Chronic diseases. We understand they treat none but curable cases, and that they are reasonable in their charges. Send to the Institute for their new general circular.—[Com.

The New York *Weekly Witness* at One Dollar per annum, is the best Weekly newspaper in America. It has increased in circulation tenfold within a year.—[Com.

The New York *Daily Witness* at Three Dollars, is best for business men. Send (by postal card) for sample copies.—[Com.

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parson's Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment,* internally and externally.

A pair of shoes will cost you only 5 cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.—[Com.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—Something entirely new. Address [illegible] NOVELTY MANF'G CO., [illegible], Philadelphia, Pa.

GENIAL CLIMATE,
FERTILE SOIL,
CHEAP LANDS,
IN
ARKANSAS!
The Little Rock and Fort Smith
RAILROAD
OFFERS FOR SALE
ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND

In the rich valley of the Arkansas river, unsurpassed in the production of Cotton, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables, the Vine, and all cereals. The inexhaustible fertility of the soil; the climate (average annual temperature for December, January, February and March, about 45 deg. F.), permitting agricultural labor eleven months of the year; the unquestioned health of the valley; the various and abundant timber, and good water, with the rapid development of the State in railroads, population and general improvements, combine to render these lands the

GARDEN OF THE COUNTRY!

Uplands from $2.00 to $8.00, and River Bottoms from $10.00 to $15.00 per acre, on long credit.

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Railroad and Steamboat Connection with St. Louis and Memphis.

For Maps and Pamphlets, free, address
W. S. HOWE, Land Commissioner,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence. Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.

Are the cheapest polish [illegible] worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front-st., Philadelphia.
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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.

Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year, A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle—The Standard Lotta—that can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots:
91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.
801 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is, in this combination, robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

A Lesson for Americans.

Mr. Joseph Medill, ex-Mayor of Chicago, writing from Paris to the *Tribune*, of the former city, speaks of the economy of the French. He says:

"But that in which the French more particularly excel is economy. Compared with these French people the Americans are wasteful, improvident, and extravagant. It seems to me they live on just about one-half what the Americans do. They have a knack, so to speak, of making a little go a great way, and of extracting subsistence or comfort from things Americans would throw away or never notice.

It may be instructive to point out a few of the matters to which reference is here made. In the first place, not an ounce of food is wasted in harvesting or preparing for market. In the next place, not an ounce more of vegetable flesh, fish, or fowl, groceries or liquids, than is really needed, ever goes into the pot or kettle, or is placed on the table. The wife of every French family knows to a nicety what quantity of each kind of food is the least that will suffice to make a comfortable meal, and not a particle more than that is cooked or served. There are no slop-buckets full of broken victuals left on the table after breakfast or dinner, to be thrown on the street or manure-heap, or flung to the dogs or swine, as in America. No pieces of bread or meat or vegetables are thrown away; such quantities are not bought as to become stale or spoiled in the cellar or pantry. Servants are never permitted to waste or steal food for poor relations, as in America. The lady of the house looks after the marketing, her kitchen, and her pantry with sharp eyes and unflagging care.

The economy in the consumption of fuel for cooking and house-warming is immense as compared with that in our wasteful country. One reason, of course, is that wood and coal in France are scarce and dear. They cost at least double the price paid therefor in the United States; but the domestic consumption is not one-quarter as much. Paris contains between four and five times the population of Chicago; but, I find that the fuel consumed in it is less than in Chicago. It is true that the climate is much warmer for six months of the year in Paris than in Chicago; but after making the due allowance for that it still remains true that only one-third to two-fifths as much fuel is consumed *per capita* in Paris as in Chicago; and, as far as my observation and inquiries extend, the same proportion holds good throughout all France."

Use of Cats' Whiskers.

Every one has observed the whiskers of a cat; but few, perhaps, dream that they serve any valuable end. The following passage will prove the contrary:

"Every one must have observed what are usually called the whiskers on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a state of nature is very important. They are organs of touch. They are attached to a bed of close glands under the skin, and each of these long and stiff hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object, is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs are themselves insensible. They stand out on each side in the lion, as well as in the common cat; so that, from point to point, they are equal to the width of the animals body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood, in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him, through the nicest feeling, any obstacle which may present itself to the passage of this body; they prevent the rustle of boughs and leaves, which would give warning to his pray, if he were to attempt to pass through too close a bush; and thus, in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, and the fur upon which he treads (the retractile claws never coming in contact with the ground), they enable him to move toward his victim with a stillness greater even than that of the snake, who creeps along the grass, and is not perceived till he is coiled round his pray.

Effects of Worry.

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* says: That the effects of worry are more to be dreaded than those of simple hard work, is evident from noting the class of persons who suffer most from the effects of mental overstrain. The case-book of the physician shows that it is the speculator, the betting man, the railway manager, the great merchant, the superintendent of large manufactories or commercial works, who most frequently exhibit the symptoms of cerebral exhaustion. Mental cares accompanied by suppressed emotion, occupations liable to great vicissitudes of fortune, and those which involve the bearing on the mind of a multiplicity of intricate details, eventually break down the lives of the strongest. In estimating what may be called the staying powers of different minds under hard work, it is always necessary to take early training into account. A young man, cast suddenly into a position involving great care and responsibility, will break down; whereas, had he been gradually habituated to this position, he would have performed its duties without difficulty. It is probably for this reason that the professional classes generally suffer less from the effects of overstrain than others. They have had a long course of preliminary training, and their work comes to them by degrees; therefore, when it does come in excessive quantity it finds them prepared for it. Those, on the other hand, who suddenly vault into a position requiring severe mental toil generally die before their time.

Children's Rights.

If a child wants a light to go to sleep by, give it one. The sort of Spartan firmness which walks off and takes away the candle, and shuts all the doors between the household cheer and warmth and the pleasant stir of the evening mirth, and leaves a little son or daughter to hide its head under the bed-clothes, and get to sleep as best it can, is not at all admirable. It is after the pattern of Giant Despair, where grim delight, confided to Diffidence, his wife, over the miseries of his wretched prisoners, always seemed most inimitable—a perfect picture of the meanness of disposition. Not that the dear mother means to be cruel when she tries this or that hardening process, and treats human nature as if it were clay to be molded into any shape she may please. Very likely she has no idea whatever of the injury and suffering she causes, or perhaps her heart aches; but she perseveres; thinking she is doing right.

A Plea for the House-Dog.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* speaks these good words for the house-dog: "What hard-working farmer, on returning at night to rest his weary limbs, does not feel that he is more safe from burglars, and his stock, fowls and orchards more secure from thieves and midnight prowlers, both two and four-legged, if he has a good, faithful dog about his premises? What good housewife—and all such prefer leaving their hard day's work on the clothes-line during the dews of night—does not feel that her clothes are more safe if Bose is in the yard? When the little ones are off berrying, fishing, or wandering in the woods, what parent does not feel less anxious if Bose is with them? When you are absent from home over-night, do you not feel that home is more secure if Bose guards the premises—and who greets your return with a more cheerful welcome than he? From the earliest period of history the dog has been the faithful companion of man, and is the only species of the brute creation that will forsake its own species and follow him. A dog may be taught to be useful in many ways, even to the saving of human life. You can easily learn a dog to go into the water and bring out a stick, your hat or coat, and by filling a suit of your boy's clothes with straw, and throwing it into the river, your dog will bring it out; and if your little boy should accidentally fall into the water, Bose would soon safely land him on the shore.

A Bug Exterminator.

Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz-bug, and all crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry-shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop-boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk-mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it, but a continuous chalk-line half an inch in width will set their depreciation at naught.—*Scientific American*.

Blind Tom.

This wonderful musical prodigy was born a slave in Georgia. He was one of a large family, but his blindness and apparent idiocy secured him many liberties not usually accorded to slaves. The first evidence he gave of his wonderful genius for music was when he was about seven. He had always displayed remarkable fondness for the playing of his master's young daughters, and was allowed free access to the parlors when company was not present. On one occasion, and during the absence of the family from the rooms, wonderful melody was heard proceeding thence, which, on investigation, proved to be the poor black boy, who was in an ecstacy of delight at the sound his own uncultured touch was producing. From that time he had unlimited freedom and was always called into requisition when visitors were present. From that hour to the present his career has been one of undimmed triumph. He is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age.

In appearance he is fleshy, heavy-featured, with protruding lips, and quite black. He is totally blind and is very docile. He is strongly attached to his protectors, as they are to him.

A Case of Nerve.

The best exhibition of nerve lately heard of is that of Merritt Brindle, of Odessa, who some weeks ago came to a doctor of this city and wanted a finger amputated. It seems that, in skinning some animal, he cut his finger and poisoned the wound at the same time; that dry gangrene set in, and he amputated the finger at the joint with a jack-knife. This did not arrest the process of decomposition, and his hand presented a terrible appearance. The doctor told him the better way was to cure the disease before performing the operation, and if he would place himself under his charge, with security for pay, he would fix him all right. Brindle went away without making any arrangement. Yesterday he was in town again with his wound all healed. It seems he went home on the previous occasion, and tore the flesh from the finger by running it in a vice, and then sawed off the bone with a hand-saw. It's a rough, home-made job, but it don't cost a cent. *Ionia (Mich.) Sentinel.*

A Novel Wedding.

A little difficulty about the consummation of a wedding in Clayton county, Iowa, and how it was overcome, is thus described in a Western paper: When the gusts had all assembled to witness a marriage ceremony, it was discovered that the Justice of the Peace, who was to officiate in making the twain one, resided in another (Fayette) county, and therefore could not legally solemnize the marriage. Thereupon the bride and bridegroom, accompanied by the guests, adjourned to a neighboring corn-field, which was in Fayette county, and there, amid the rustling stalks and the wondering cattle, the knot was tied. The wedding party then returned to the house and banqueted. This corn-field wedding was a fitting prelude to the future of the husband and wife, who, from such sowing, ought certainly to reap a goodly harvest of farmer lads and agricultural lasses.—*Exchange.*

JAMES says his grocer, having been converted, has forsaken the errors of his weighs.

Cions and cuttings, for grafting, and for hedges or groves, should be cut before the sap flows, at any time when not frozen. Stakes and willow for fencing can be cut at any time in February or March, and protected with damp straw or dirt till time to put out.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

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Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES are used with always good success.

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To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neu-
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ralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious
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Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would
say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINI-
say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for in-
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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic and Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware's celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	10 @ 12½
Hogs—Dressed Western	6 50 @ 7 00
Cotton	16 @ ..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 65 @ 6 05
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 49 @ 1 51
Iowa and Minnesota	1 47 @ 1 52
Rye—Western and State	96 . 1 02
Corn—New Mixed W'st'n, afloat	76½@ 81
Old do	79 @ 82
Oats—Mixed Western	61½@ 63
White	62½@ 64
Pork—New Mess	15 30 @
Lard—Steam	9¼@ 9½
Cheese	11 @ 16½
Butter—Western	25 @ 40

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 90 @ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 65 @ 5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 30 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 75
Inferior to Common	2 00 @ 2 75
Stock Steers	3 50 @ 4 37½
Hogs—Live	4 30 @ 5 35
Dressed	6 00 @ 6 27½
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @ 9 37½
Red Winter	5 75 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 21 @ 1 21½
No. 2 Spring	1 18 @ 1 19½
No. 3 Spring	1 13½@ 1 14½
Corn—No. 2, Old and New	54 @ 59½
Oats—No. 2	42½@ 42½
Rye—No. 2	85 @ 88
Barley—No. 2	1 55 @ 1 60
Butter—Good to Choice	38 @ 43
Medium to Good	30 @ 35
Eggs—Fresh	14 @ 15
Pork—Mess	14 25 @ ..
Lard	8½@ 9

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	4 75 @ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 19½@ ..
No. 3 Fall	1 43 @ 1 43½
Corn—No. 2	60 @ 61½
Oats—No. 2	46 @ 46½
Rye—No. 2	92 @ 92½
Barley—No. 3	1 50 @ 1 60
Pork—Mess	14 50 @ ..
Lard	8½@ ..
Hogs	4 35 @ 5 30
Cattle	3 00 @ 5 50

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 85 @ 7 10
Wheat	1 38 @ 1 50
Corn	59 @ 62
Oats	44 @ 51
Rye	1 01 @ ..
Barley	1 80 @ 1 85
Pork—Mess	14 25 @14 50
Lard	8½@ 8¾
Hogs	5 50 @ 6 25

MILWAUKEE.

Flour—Spring super	6 25 @ ..
Wheat—No. 1	1 25 @ 1 26
No. 2	1 21½@ 1 21½
Corn—No. 2	57 @ ..
Oats—No. 2	42 @ 42½
Rye—No. 1	79 @ 79½
Barley—No. 3	1 33 @ ..
Pork	14 37½@14 40
Lard	8½@ 8½
Hogs—Dressed	6 00 @ ..

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 46 @ 1 46½
No. 3 White Wabash	1 46 @ 1 46½
No. 2 Red	1 43 @ ..
Corn	63 @ 64
Oats	47 @ ..
Hogs—Dressed	6 50 @ ..
Clover Seed	5 35 @ ..

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 58½@ 1 59
No. 1	1 53½@ ..
Amber	1 46 @ 1 46½
Corn—No. 1, Old	64 @ 65
Oats	48½@ 49
Clover Seed	5 15 @ 5 40

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 57 @ ..
No. 2 Red	1 45 @ ..
Corn—Old	67 @ 68
New	64 @ 65
Oats	47 @ 49

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Advertisers throughout the country are requested to note this fact, that they can have an advertisement inserted in 1400 newspapers "for less than the actual cost of setting the type 1400 times." For instance, here is an advertisement of two lines:

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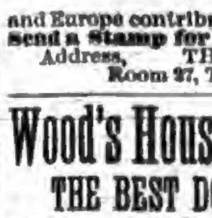

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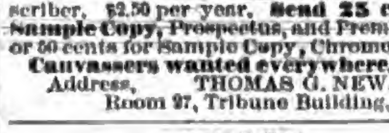

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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & Co., Harper's Buildings, New York. For sale by Chicago Newspaper Union, 114 Monroe-st., in 10-lb and 25-lb packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

LOVERS GUIDE (New Edition) 300 pages, illustrated. Model love letters—art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—how to be handsome—cures for hundreds of diseases, also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money making methods, &c. Price only 25 cents.
Address,
STEPHENS & CO., Publishers,
Chicago, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 10

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier
Thursday, March 12th, 1874

Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the United States died at his residence in Buffalo, last Sunday.

Philadelphia is in trouble over her Centennial job. The Radical ring managers in that City have an unpleasant odor about them which compels decent people to give them a wide berth. They only want about $10,000,000, from Congress.

It takes the Senate an unconscionably long time to determine whether or not to inflate the currency, it displays no procrastination in dealing with the currency on hand. One day last week it consumed an hour in deciding whether or not to consider the Naval Appropriation bill, which, when taken up, was passed in fifteen minutes. As the appropriations amount to $18,000,000, this was at the rate of $1,200,000 a minute which is sufficiently rapid.

One of the most remarkable trials in history, that in which Sir Roger Tichborne has figured for the last two years, has at last closed. One of the surprising things about it is, that it should have any termination at all. But after one hundred and eighty days of a trial which must have exhausted a king's ransom, the claimant has been convicted of the charge of perjury and sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. This is a just finale of a stupendous fraud, no doubt, but what of the estate?

Durell, of Louisiana, Busteed, of Mississippi, Storey, of Arkansas, and the Judge for the district of Florida, all four United States Judges, are to be tried by Congress for corruption in office. It will only be when the impartial pen of the historian records the infamies of the carpet bag governments of the South, that a just appreciation can be had of the wrongs perpetrated upon that people, in the name of loyalty and reconstruction. The truth will out. When hate an prejudice die away, it will be a fearful record for the Radical party to shoulder.

The Republican Legislature of Kansas has impeached Republican State Treasurer Hayes for alleged corruption and other gross misdemeanors. This is what we like to see. Let each party take the lead in exposing its own rogues, for they can do it with much more effect than if it comes from political antagonists. It is remarkable that Kansas, which is one of the youngest of the States, having been in the Union but a dozen years or so has had a larger number of rascals in office than almost any other, New York and Pennsylvania with their five and six times more inhabitants not excepted. It has been the very paradise of knaves.

The Auburn *Courier* wants to know "how it can be that in the populous State of Maryland, the deficit in the postoffice department should be among the largest in the States?" That's not a hard conundrum to guess. "My Maryland" is strongly Democratic. Give us another.—*Kendallville Standard.*

Then, on the same principle, we are to judge that the "irregularities" of the postmaster at Kendallville, are to be accounted for from the fact that that place is Republican.

But Myers wants another. Here it is. Ought not Grant to be censured as much as a Congressman for taking his share of the salary-grab. We have put this question several times to the above paper, but it has failed to answer.

When the people walk up to the County Treasurers office to perform the cheerful task of paying their taxes they should remember that the last Republican Legislature increased the State taxes from five cents to twenty on the hundred dollars. The Democrats had no difficulty in keeping the machinery of the State Government in motion with five cents on the hundred dollars, and with this small sum they had money left in the Treasury, but the Republicans, true to their practice all over the country, found it convenient to make the levy twenty cents on the hundred. Look at your receipts and see if we don't tell the truth. Besides this they nearly doubled the amount of taxable property; but to keep the people from condemning them they adroitly arranged for the payment of the tax in two installments so that the masses may be deceived in the amount they pay, and thus fail to hold the authors of the tax to a rigid accountability.

Pioneer Sketches

of

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER TWO.

During the spring of 1836 Wesley Park settled where Auburn now is, and laid out the town. Settlers began to push through the woods into various parts of the country, and the county was organized.

The settlements, of which we wrote in our last, were in Concord and Newville Townships. These, with Stafford, were then embraced in what was called "De Kalb Township." In the year 1836 several settlers located in Stafford, (we shall mention some of them presently.) Before proceeding to give incidents, perhaps it might be well, (as suggested by a friend,) to give some of the physical features of the three Congressional Townships, then embraced in one civil Township. Concord is intersected, very nearly diagonally from the North-east to the South-west corners, by the little St. Joseph river. The township is six miles square, embracing, of course, thirty-six sections of land. Along the river are rich bottoms from forty to eighty rods wide. Back of these are fertile, well timbered uplands—intermixed, occasionally, with some poorer oak timbered tracts, but all good wheat land. The river affords good Mill privileges, and, at present, there are two grist and two saw mills erected thereon. Bear Creek also runs down from the North-west corner of the township, through the centre, into the river. On it a saw mill was erected near the centre of the township; and another on the "twenty-six mile creek," at the North-east corner. Taking all its natural advantages, perhaps Concord may be regarded as about the best township in the county.

Newville is a fractional township, six miles long, and perhaps two and a half wide. The St. Joseph River runs diagonally across the North-west corner. The lands are much the same as in Concord and might be divided into the rich river lands. The oak timbered, wheat lands about the centre of the Township, and the beech and sugar timbered lands at the south end.

Stafford is a fractional Township also and has the river above mentioned, running across the South-east corner, and "Big run," a considerable creek, across the North-end, from West to East. On the river and creek the lands are quite fertile. Between the two they are variable, but none too poor for wheat, when properly cultivated. John Webster was one of the earliest settlers in the bounds of the Township. He bought some hundreds of acres of very rich land on the river near the Ohio State line, and, in 1836, settled on it. He was a somewhat eccentric man; an ardent devotee of wealth; careless on religious subjects; and yet a good citizen and neighbor. He was very useful in supplying the early settlers with corn, potatoes, &c., at very reasonable rates for the times; and, of later years by erecting a good Saw and Grist mill on his premises. He, and all his sons, have since left their valuable earthly possessions, and have gone to the "spirit land." His brother, Hazzard Webster, was also an early settler, respected by those that knew him. He died of late years in California. Jacob Gunsenhouser, John Rose and Rufus Coats Esq., were also early settlers in this Township; all good christian men, and highly respected citizens. S. W. Hackley, was also an early settler, died honored by those who knew him.

Many difficulties had to be encountered in getting into the country, at that early day, If the emigrant came with wagons, he had to cut and make his own road. If by the river he sometimes met with a "shipwreck;" and instance of which we will now relate.

Judge Widney was from Central Pennsylvania, and came by canal to the Aleghany Mountains; over the mountains by steam, ascending and descending those inclined planes; then again by canal to Pittsburgh; down the Ohio river by steamboat to Cincinnati; then by canal to Dayton Ohio; thence by wagons through (not over) that horrible, HORRIBLE "Black swamp" to Fort Wayne, From thence he and his wife passed up the Indian trail on horseback along the St. Joseph river, while the family, in the care of John P. Widney and wife, embarked in the perogue of Judge Walden and Thomas Gorrell, who were down for some provisions. The craft was "poled" safely (though the load was heavy,) until they reached a ripple in the river, near David Butlers, when the bow of the boat being turned by the rapid current, the water struck the side, and capsized the concern. Down went the Perogue, leaving crew and passengers small and great floundering in water waist deep to a common sized man; and the goods floating down the river in sublime confusion. Some of the larger children succeeded in paddling ashore, while the then wife of John P. Widney, (now sleeping in the Auburn grave yard,) seized his present wife, then a child of five years old, and upheld her in the water until the men succeeded in helping all ashore.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots, lying on or adjoining the south side of Williams street from East street to Jackson street, and also from Williams street along the east side of Jackson street, to the southern limits of the incorporation, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets, with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than one and one-half inches in thickness nor more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than three by four inches in size, to support said plank.

Within thirty days this ordinance shall take effect.

Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said sidewalk.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session, Feb. 16, 1874.

Attest, J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon S. Smick is Plaintiff and Cornelia M. Dove and William S. Dove are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter, ¼, of the south west quarter, ¼, of section thirty three, 33, township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty, 40, acres, more or less, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If the rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 24, A. D., 1874.

$8 50 D. Y. Husselman, Att'y for plaintiff.

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the north side of 2nd street, from Van-Buren street west to R. R. street, and thence from 2nd street on east side of R. R. street to Michigan Avenue, and also from the north side of 1st street, on the east side of Vanburen street, to the north line of lot No 10, Kuhlman's first addition. Thence west on north side of Michigan Avenue to Douglas street, thence from Michigan Avenue, on the west side of Douglas street, to North street, and also from Michigan Avenue on the west side of Vanburen Street, to the south line of lot No. 8, Kuhlman's 2nd addition.

To plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than one and one-half inches in thickness nor more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than 3X4 inches in size to support said plank.

Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said sidewalk within thirty days after this ordinance shall take effect.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session March 2nd 1874.

Attest, J. A. SMITH, Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON. Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

1874. 1874.

SPRING TRADE.

Fifteenth Business Year and Increased Popularity of

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

NOW OPENING

Large lines of fresh, attractive goods adapted to the present season. All of them purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, and which we will offer at extraordinary low prices.

250 pkgs Domestic Cotton Goods, comprising all the popular brands of Bleached and Brown Shirting, sheeting etc., 1,000 pieces of new and choice styles of spring Prints, Percales and Cambrics.

600 pieces new White Goods, in Piques, Nainsook Jaconets, Swiss, also 100 pieces heavy linens at 25, 40, 50, 60 and 75c per yard, suitable for ladies underwear, Shirt bodies and bosoms.

800 pieces Hamburg Edgings, flouncings and insertions, all of which are made on extra heavy cloth and in a superior way to the ordinary woven goods. The patterns are very desirable, prices ranging from 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25c to $4 per yard.

200 pieces new ruffings, Frillings and Chrochet Laces, and Footing Quilling for the neck, at 15, 18 25, 35c and upward.

50 dozen Ladies' Readymade Muslin Underwear at great bargains. Dressing Sacques and skirts at 60, 75, 85, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each and upward.

N. B.—Packages delivered free in any part of the city, and at railroad depots. Samples sent by mail when requested.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Year old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	29c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. White Fish	8c per lb or $8.50 half bar
No. 1 Georgis Codfish per lb	7c

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best, 90 cts.; Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—
Fort Wayne Fruit House!

DOCTOR S. CLAY TODD!

Resident Specialist, Ft Wayne, Ind

Office and dispensary moved to No. 4 East Columbia street, over the New York Hat Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays excepted.

He wastes no time giving remedies for pain as they do not cure the disease, that is only tampering with the health and life of the patient; instead he removes the cause of the disease and the patient becomes permanently well. Dr. Todd does not numb the brain and nerves with morphine, opium, chloral or other Narcotic Poisons, but allows the brain and nerves to assist in throwing off the disease.

Dr. Todd cures his patients PERMANENTLY in one third of the time usually consumed by other physicians in drugging the sick to prevent their feeling pain.

Dr. Todd's new method of treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, bleeding, setons, blisters, liquors, blue pills, minerals or other harsh treatment, but by the use of New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies he cures all curable diseases

Dr. S. Clay Todd particularly request those who have passed thro' treatment with other physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally called incurable, to call and make a trial of his skill and remedies. All medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

The Opium or Morphine Habit cured with his painless antidote in one month.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures liver complaint, diseases of the kidney & spine, dropsy, ague, chills, bronchitis, night sweats, consumption, catarrh, swelled tonsils, throat diseases, asthma, scrofula in all form, discharges from the ears, ulcers, felons, carbuncles, piles, scurvy, salt rheum, old and running sores from the joints, &c., fever sores, white swelling, and all forms of skin diseases, Rheumatism, gout, sciatica, hip joint disease, stiff joints, contracted cords; also heart disease, angina, pectoris, or breast pang, dropsy of the heart, inflamation of the outer or inner coatings of the heart, palpitation, neuralgia of heart, disease of women and children, partial paralysis, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, epileptic fits and all nervous derangements, gravel, deafness and Noises in the ear including all hereditary and chronic diseases.

EPILEPTIC FITS,

NERVOUSNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1869—This is to certify that my son was cured of Epileptic Fits by Dr. S. Clay Todd, and has not had a fit or symptom for 3 years. ZACHEUS CESSNA

Refers to Mr. Robert Pollock, Van Wert, O., cured of Epileptic Fits in two months.

Mr. Henry Bechtold, 152 Brown-st., Rochester, New York, wife cured of Epileptic fits in 2 months.

Mr. Gustave Werin, Nashville, Tenn—Cured in 2 months of Epileptic Fits of 6 years standing, after having been treated unsuccessfully by some of the most eminent physicians of Europe.

GLAIRES

is a form of fits often mistaken for Epilepsy. In this form the patient does not always fall. They often occur in the night, and affect children as well as adults.

CAUSES—Excessive or insufficinet food or drink, too rich or too poor quality of food, bad drinking water, and the influence of sudden change of temperature, bad habits, &c.

SYMPTOMS—Hard pains in the stomach or around or under the heart; a disposition to vomit; warm salt water rising to the mouth with effort; diarrhœa and dysentery or obstinate constipation and tardy digestion; the stomach bloating; dizziness of the head; heaviness; loss of memory; the pulse quickened and irregular, sometimes palpitation of the heart; muscular agitation, or twitching convulsions, which become more frequent and severe, and finally end in insanity.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Aboit tp., Allen Co Ind. Mar. 8th, 1873—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with fever sore for nearly 3 years We employed what we thought the best physicians of Ft. Wayne without any benefit; and for over two years I could not walk, and my whole system was affected. At this stage of the disease I consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, and, I am glad to say, under his treatment I became perfectly well in four months, and thanks to a Kind Providence, and the skill of Dr. S. Clay Todd, I am no longer a cripple

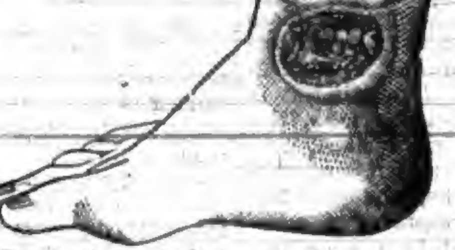

I was 61 years old when cured. All who have such a disease should employ Dr Todd at once.

MRS. LYDIA KNEPPER six miles west of Fort Wayne.

Ft Wayne, Ind. Feb. 15 1873.—I hereby certify that Dr. Todd cured our infant daughter of a large scrofulous tumor on the right under jaw in two weeks without lancing. She has been perfectly well ever since. Cured Aug. 14, 1872.

MISS HARRIET BROWN Wife of Mr Harrison Brown, 5 miles west of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my cure: On the 12th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. I was attended by one of whom I considered the most eminent physicians of this city 3½ months, during which time he employed 5 other physicians as council. For 3 weeks I though I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it quick consumption, from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 26th of June I had got so weak I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to bed. At this time some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in 10 weeks I was able to walk 2 miles, and felt as well as I ever did, now I walk from 3 to 4 miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung is healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER,
305, West Washington-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE PRAYED FOR DEATH.

Two years and four months I lay upon my back in the most abject suffering every night I thought I would not live until morning and every morning that I would not live until night, and prayed for death to relieve me from my misery. We employed ten (10) physicians the most eminent of Fort Wayne, and other cities, without any benefit. When we heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. S. Clay Todd of this city we employed him, and thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Todd. I am now able to attend to my household duties. I would advise all who think their case past help, to apply to Dr. S. Clay Todd at once. Mrs. DAVID BIRLEY, 109 E. Holeman St. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Nov. 18th, 1872.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

Van Wert, O. Nov. 21. 1871—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption. Becoming alarmed we consulted Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne, under whose treatment she became perfectly well in 16 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd. Respectfully, ASA POLLOCK.

Ask for DR S CLAY TODD and insist on seeing him as there are other doctors in the same building See name on door. Consultations free and confidential at the office or by mail Medicines sent to all parts of the world by express or mail. Money must be sent by Postoffice order, registered letter, or express, or the medicines will be sent C. O. D. Certificates of the above cases, and hundreds of others, can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

All diseases, by field treatment, may be readily and permanently cured. Address P. O. Box 1361. The poor liberally considered.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, Conductor.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co , Supt.

Township Institutes.

The teachers of Richland Township met at the Corunna School House Friday Feb. 20th, 1874. House was called to order at the usual hour by the President, after which a few brief remarks were made, the roll was then called, teachers present 14, absent 1 next in order a class in Mental Arithmetic was called on and conducted by J. T. Johnston, in which all the teachers present participated. History was next introduced by N. Ackley and was followed by a spirited discussion on the annexation of Texas, Mexican war &c., after which the Institute adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of Physiology was first introduced. The recitation was conducted by Mr. McCrum ;and was followed by a lively discussion on the digestive organs. The subject of penmanship was conducted by our worthy teacher J. T. Johnston, and was followed by a short recess. After the intermission the following question was discussed: Resolved, that the reading of the Bible be excluded from our public schools, in which all the teachers present took part, Hon. L. D Britton being present, made a few remarks, after which the Institute adjourned for evening session.

The evening session consisted of music, essays, rehearsals and select reading, also a short lecture by W. H Huffman. Superintendent Barns being recognized in the house, was next called on and made a few appropriate remarks after which the Institute adjourned.

Second day.—Exercises were opened by music, after which Superintendent Barns took up the subject of Elocution in which all teachers present and also a number of others participated. The Superintendent then took up the subject of proportion showing the difference between true and false statements. A discussion then followed on the subject of Grammar,after which the Institute adjourned to meet prompt at one o'clock.

Afternoon session.—Exercises were opened by a piece of music from the choir, followed by a short lecture by W. H. Huffman, subject, objects, words and ideas, J. T. Johnston conducted by a class in spelling follow d by Superintendent Barns, the recitation consisted principally in test words.

The reading contest was next in order, in which all the teachers present took a deep interest, each one anxious to obtain the highest grade The following resolution was then taken up for discussion.

Resolved, That teachers should be paid for attending Township Institutes out of the common school fund, all teachers taking an active part and also some of the citizens. The critics report was next heard, after which the committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We the teachers of Richland Township in view of this being our last Institute for this term feel under the obligations to make some expressions of our gratitude to those who have taken so great an interest in our behalf, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*. That we tender our sincere thanks to A. Conrad for the great interest he has manifested in the conducting of these institutes and in us as teachers.

2nd. *Resolved*. That we tender our sincere thanks to the citizens of Richland Township, for the interest they have manifested in these Institutes, and the hospitality they have shown us as teachers.

3d. *Resolved*. That we thank the citizens of Corunna for their kindness and hospitality in entertaining us during this Institute.

4th. *Resolved*. That we tender our thanks to our Superintendent (J. A. Barns) for the valuable instruction given us during this Institute.

5th, *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks with those who furnished us with music and recitations during this Institute

6th. *Resolved*. That we thank the Hon L. D Britton for his presence and the interest taken our behalf.

7th. *Resolved* That the thanks of the teachers of this Township be tendered to the Editor of the COURIER for the kindness shown in publishing the several reports of our Institutes.

8th. *Resolved*. That we as teachers, in view of all this endeavor to elevate our standard as teachers by more thoroughly informing ourselves in the the different branches of our profession whereby we may be the better able to discharge the duties devolving upon us.

J. T. JOHNSTON, }
[illegible] } Committee.
R. B. GILBERT }

A. CONRAD, Pres't.

CALLIE BRITTON, Sec'y.

Cranberries at Beard's.

Fine Tar at Beard's.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 15c.
Oats 44cts.
Apples 70c.
Butter 25 cts.
Wheat $1 25
Potatoes $1.25.
Corn, new, 55c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $6.00.
The COURIER $2 a year.

Boneless Codfish at Beard's.

School commences this week

Go to Beard's for [illegible]

Mr. Baldock is building a residence on Seventh street.

Brick layers are feeling happy to see spring open.

A large lot of market baskets at V. A. Beard's.

Plasterers can be seen, trowel in hand, preparing for spring labor.

Do not fail to go to Beard's for canned fruit.

Buy your Books and Stationery at Davenports.

2,000 rolls, Wall Paper all new spring styles just opened at Davenports.

The Sunday School Concert drew a crowded house as usual.

The residence of James Griswold was on fire last week. No damage.

Ball playing has commenced in the court yard early this spring.

The special term of school commenced last Monday under favorable auspices.

Beard has just received a large and fresh stock of groceries. Go and see him.

We notice a slip of white paper in many of our postoffice boxes. They mean pay up.

John Hebel has opened up his saloon, and proclaims to the public in another column, how he intends to run it.

H. E. Altenburg visited Michigan last week. and was so well pleased with what he saw that he talks of settling there.

The Presbyterian mite met at the residence of G. C. Ralston on yesterday, afternoon and evening.

The Singer Manufacturing Company at South Bend, lost $100,000 by fire last week.

Just the thing to complete your library, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Go to Davenport's and get one for $10,00.

Maple sugar and molasses fresh from the camp are now offered in the market, at 15 cents per pound and $1.25 per gallon

Ensley has the upper rooms in his block lathed ready for plastering, which will be attended to as soon as the weather will permit.

A fellow west of town 2 or 3 miles went to his father-in-laws house and had a regular "set-to," with the old gent of 60 years of age. That's good pluck.

The popular carpet house of Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., of Fort Wayne, have published an extensive circular to the trade offering great inducements in their line.

MARRIAGES—The following persons were legally permitted to make themselves generally useful, by a license issued from the Clerk's office since March 1st.

Calvin Grube and Mollie Rodenbaugh, Peter B. Davis, Martha E Coombs, George Brown, Elizabeth N. Misor, Daniel Vain and Caroline Bangs.

The Waterloo *Press*, Butler *News* and Auburn COURIER, are trying to tell the truth about each other.

If the *Republican* were included in the above we would give it up as a bad job.

The ladies social of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs J. B. Casebeer, Wednesday afternoon, March 18th. Mite in the Evening.

MRS. J. H. FORD Pres.
MRS F. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

One of our citizens did not go to the temperance lecture the other evening because he said he was afraid the building was not safe with so many people in it, and it might give way. He sent his wife.

Sixty thousand ties are wanted by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, along the line at this place, for which they will pay from 30 to 40 cents, amounting to over $30,000 more than a good wheat crop for the same locality.

The *Press* talks to us about crawling through a small hole. The smallness of any hole can never equal the hole Charles Washington went through to escape explaining why he substituted the word wheat in the place of the word grain in our item. The pressure was so great that he pulled the hole in after him.

We learn that an attack on the women's crusade, at Waterloo, is intended. They [illegible] their armor for the fight— [illegible] gentlemen have been selected, because of their utter harmlessness where women are concerned, to join the procession. The names of our friends Lockhart, Boyer and Barns have been suggested. Correct.

The question of moving the county seat of Noble County is being agitated. Kendallville wants it and so does Ligonier.— We think it well located where it is, at the enterprising town of Albion, the geographical center. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will let our neighbor out on that question with flying colors.

The beautiful spectacular Oratorio of "Belshazzar," King of Babylon, will be rendered with full chorus and orchestra at the Opera House in Fort Wayne, for three evenings next week, commencing March 17th. Mr. Butterfield, the author, will have direction of the piece, and it promises to be a grand affair.

Treasurer Ensley reports taxes coming in very slowly. The probabilities are that a greater portion of the taxes will remain unpaid when the time expires, April 20th. It would require the Treasurer's force almost day and night to take in and receipt for the taxes yet unpaid. Some will find it very annoying in the last days to find the office full and ahead of them, compelling them to wait for room when they could have had prompt attention a few days before.

Reub Williams says he exchanges with forty papers that are like the COURIER.— Then we say he exchanges with *forty* papers that are equally as good as the *Indianian*, with all its bloviating about its being such a splendid paper. But Reub stretched it one when he named forty as the number. The house we patronize publishes only thirty-nine of these papers and Reub must have included his own to make the forty, because he would not tell a lie. Now, Reuby, we guess you will leave us alone.

TIES WANTED.

Those who have had fears as to their not getting the money for ties for the Baltimore & Ohio road, will be glad to learn that a sufficient sum has been deposited with J. L. Davis, to meet present demands and more will be forthcoming when needed. So there is no danger of your not getting the cash down, as soon as your ties are on the line. Those intending to get out ties for this road should do so at once They will be needed in a few weeks, as track laying will commence early in the spring.

O. D. Willett, Esq. the enterprising marble dealer, of Kendallville, has been taking some heavy orders in this vicinity. Splendid monuments for John Somers, C. Cool, C. S. Hare and other deceased persons are to be erected this season, besides a large number of smaller ones for other parties. Mr. W. is doing this work at the lowest figures, and he has every facility for doing a first-class job. There is a great difference in the workmanship in this business and Mr. Willett seems to be taking the lead in the new and superior styles now being erected. Orders for tomb-stones, monuments, etc., will receive prompt attention at his hands, at the lowest prices.

The Fort Wayne *Journal* says the most satisfactory progress is being made for the grandest re-union of the ex-soldiers of the Union army ever held in Northern Ind.— Hundreds from the adjoining counties have signified their determination to attend. Reduced rates have been obtained on all the railroads leading to our city, the most eminent speakers have been secured and every preparation will be made to accommodate all soldiers and citizens from a distance, who will attend. The gentlemen having the matter in charge are among our most energetic and enterprising citizens, and what they cannot accomplish is not worth attempting by any other persons. A general invitation to attend the re-union is cordially extended to soldiers and citizens from this and surrounding counties.

Real Estate Transfers

Conveyances of Real Estate recorded during the week ending Mar. 7th, 1874, as taken from the records, furnished by Rose & Hartman, who are perfecting the most complete set of abstract of the records of this county ever prepared for any county in the State.

Sanford Bassett to Wm Marks, lot 24, Bassett's add to Waterloo $100

Wm Marks to Jacob Marks, lot 24 Bassett's add to Waterloo $550

A C Dawson to J A Provines, s ½ of lots 8, 9 and 10 O P Spencerville. $675

Thos Nelson to Wm Nelson, und ½ of w ½ n e ¼ sec 29 Newville tp $1225

James Lock to Geo H Cooper n ½ w½ s e ¼ sec 11 Smithfield-tp $1200

E Harpster to Wm Garber pt n e ¼ sec 32, 64 acres, Troy tp $2082

Guy Plum to L J Kircher, lot No 151 W A to Auburn $670

E Grim to J W Johnson s ½ of e½ n e ¼ sec 3 Smithfield-tp. $1000

J Stern to J Buchanan, n ½ n w ¼ sec 34 Fairfield-tp $3600

E Lutz to H Gunsenhouser s ½ of s ½ s w ¼ sec 21 Wilmington-tp $400

H Gunsenhouser to S Lutz s e ¼ of s w¼ sec 26 Wilmington tp $400

John Zebner to H Marcle s ½ n w ¼ sec 26 Union tp $1700

R J Fisk to Wm Bohler, 50 acres off n end n ½ s w ¼ sec 30 Smithfield tp $2060

Geo Ensley to E S Shuart, Lot 89, Ensley's 2d add to Auburn $90

A [illegible] to D Maxwell, lots 62, 63, 69, 70 and 71 town of Orange $200

J J Marck to A B Harbin e ½ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 20 Franklin tp $4000

A B Harbin to Mary J Marck n e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ of sec 20, Franklin township $4000

No of conveyances 17. Aggregate amount $24,392.00

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session Monday March 2nd and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS.

By Joseph Culler and others for location of road in Wilmington-tp. Viewers appointed, Robt Culbertson, C. P. Coleman, J. S. Goldsmith.

By S. W. Sprott and others for location and vacation of road in Union-tp. Viewers appointed, John Coy, F. Beard and C. Sheets.

By Geo Clark and others for location of road in Butler-tp. Remonstrance filed Viewers appointed, J. F. Widney W. Griswold and T. G. Gross.

By Abraham Myers and others for the location of road in Smithfield-tp. Viewers appointed, Henry Hood, Geo H. Duncan and J. W. Clark.

By M. Zimmerman and others for location and change of road in Smithfield-tp. Viewers appointed, Abraham Bass, Abraham McCoy, John Coonrad.

By J. W. Jefferds and others for location of road in Union-tp Viewers appointed C. Bowman, M. Jackman and J. D Kelly.

By F. C. Francis and others for change of road in Union-tp. Viewers appointed J. C. St. Clair, Henry Bachtel and Jery Plum.

Petitions of Jas Clifford, John Hebel and Simon Ochs, for permission to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantity than a quart, were granted by the Board.

By Jackson Bush, for change of road in Smithfield-tp. Viewers appointed, J. M. Brumback, H. Jones and E. Neidig.

By M. Wallick and others for appropriation for repair of road in Stafford-tp. An appropriation of $40 made therefor.

By J. E. Rose to exempt H. J. Crook from performing labor on roads, or pay poll tax from disability. Granted.

By W. H. Keeran for a bridge in Butler tp. Continued.

By L. Williams for a bridge in Troy-tp. Granted

By D. G. Coburn and others for a bridge in Concord-tp. Continued

REPORTS.

Viewers report in favor of change of road in Richland-tp. Report approved and conformed

Viewers report in favor of vacating road in Troy-tp. Report approved and confirmed.

Viewers report in favor of a change of road in Union-tp. Report approved and confirmed.

Report of Coroner's inquest on the body of W. F. Davidson submitted and approved.

The Grand Jury make the following report: "We the Grand Jury empanelled and sworn, respectfully report that we have examined the County Jail and find the same unsafe, unhealthy and unfit to confine prisoners therein, for any length of time."

The Superintendant of County Asylum made the following report of inmates:

NAMES	AGES	NAMES	AGES
Thomas Davis	79	Amanda Anson	30
Chauncy Coburn	45	Fay Bishop	30
Fred Shaffer	50	James Welch	43
Jacob Spitz	36	Edwin Huget	40
John Ludwick	14	Nancy Shook	20
May Hood	25	Edwin Jones	30
Kate Shuler	50	Francis Murphy	60
Nancy Craig	23	Hannah Gaily	16
Nancy Simons	32	Sarah Gaily	18
Rachael Hood	3	Green Ensley	22
Geo Simons	1	Van Large	61

Three of the above left voluntarily.— Number able to work seven.

Receipts from all resources	155 35
Expenditures	387 58

The following is the reports of the different Trustees of the several townships:

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Purposes	Receipts.	Expe's
Township	$268 38	$94 21
Road	111 14	76 62
Dog Tax	122 40	101 00
Total Receipts		501 92
" Expenditures		271 83
Balance on hand		230 00

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Township	757 36	$266 00
Road	162 46	160 07
Dog Tax	104 85	68 52
Total Receipts		1022 67
" Expenditures		494 59
Balance on hand		528 08

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	199 68	128 44
Road	150 42	78 46
Dog Tax	115 63	65 65
Total Receipts		465 73
" Expenditures		272 55
Balance on hand		193 18

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP

Township	495 78	322 74
Road	317 23	124 50
Dog Tax	331 49	145 42
Total Receipts		1144 50
" Expenditures		592 66
Balance on hand		551 84

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Township	563 81	231 60
Road	241 27	98 50
Dog Tax	138 94	88 94
Total Receipts		944 02
" Expenditures		419 10
Balance on hand		524 92

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Township	1521 69	273 75
Road	559 24	478 51
Dog Tax	437 14	140 00
Total Receipts		2518 07
" Expenditures		892 26
Balance on hand		1625 81

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	456 66	209 16
Road	219 49	220 36
Dog Tax	359 52	309 52
Total Receipts		1035 67
" Expenditures		924 04
Balance on hand		106 60

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Township	237 01	251 59
Road	388 52	257 34
Dog Tax	249 88	99 88
Total Receipts		871 41
" Expenditures		608 41
Balance on hand		262 00

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Township	83 10	75 00
Road	75 15	34 64
Dog Tax	78 30	29 [illegible]
Total Receipts		[illegible]
" Expenditures		[illegible]
Balance on hand		[illegible]

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Township	[illegible]	515 12
Road	651 [illegible]	200 [illegible]
Dog Tax	2[illegible] 47	122 [illegible]
Total Receipts		1722 32
" Expenditures		893 06
Balance on hand		[illegible]

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Township	1080 [illegible]	189 46
Road	1080 [illegible]	730 84
Dog Tax	[illegible]	268 16
Total Receipts		2377 80
" Expenditures		1041 45
Balance on hand		1336 35

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Township	[illegible]	163 63
Road	[illegible]	100 01
Dog Tax	217 50	10 00
Common School	[illegible]	1150 46
Special "	537 01	219 45
Total Receipts		4140 1[illegible]
" Expenditures		1653 55
Balance on hand		[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following persons were selected as Grand Jurors, to serve six months:

March 1st, 1874	Oct. 1st, 1874
Amos Jackson	Wm. Gorrell
John Carper	[illegible]
A. W. Allen	Geo. W. [illegible]
[illegible]	John [illegible]
Wm. Scoville	Joseph Wilson
Noyce Coats	Frank Raymond
W. H. Ludlow	Wm. Clark
[illegible]	[illegible]
Adam Deetz	John Hester
E. R. Shoemaker	Geo. H. Duncan
M. Waterman	Andrew Baxter
W. R. [illegible]	D. D. Knisely

H. C. Miller was exempted from performing labor on highway, or paying poll tax.

ALLOWANCES.

D. B. Bordner,	Trustee	Stafford	$82 50
M Waterman	"	Franklin	76 00
B F Cornelius	"	Troy	84 00
M P Barker	"	Smithfield	127 00
Peter Shaffer	"	Jackson	117 00
J R Nichols	"	Concord	153 00
J W Murphy	"	Newville	92 00
S Greenamayer	"	Wilmington	149 00
G W Downs	"	Fairfield	105 80
H H Houser	"	Butler	57 00
I M Thomas	"	Union	120 00
A Conrad	"	Richland	159 00
Service as Viewers			22 50
Expense of poor			729 00
Bridge expenses			559 75
Printing and stationery			608 10
Office salaries			1519 84
Miscellaneous			392 29

Coffee A Sugar.

The celebrated Fruit House, at Fort Wayne is now selling this brand of sugar at 10 cents per pound, a late reduction of one half cent. It is by these popular prices that Capt White keeps up the popularity of his establishment, and we know of no one who deserves the large patronage he is receiving so well. A visit to the Fruit House will give you a good idea of a Donny Brook Fair.

Building Contractors.

The time will soon be here when the initiatory steps will be taken by many of our citizens, both in town and country, to erect houses, barns, and other buildings to meet the growing wants of the people. From the general preparation notice able in every locality, we believe a great many dwellings will be erected this year in Auburn and not a few in the country adjoining. The next important step after having decided to build is to engage a competent, experienced and wide-a-wake contractor to do the work. We have a goodly number of these in our midst, and a few that are not so good. It is important that the best be secured, and we can refer with safety to Mr.

THOMAS BALDOCK,

as one who possesses superior qualifications in this line of business. He has labored long and patiently, and what he knows has been acquired by a practical application of figures and facts to his own avocation. Mr. Baldock stands in the front rank as a carpenter, joiner and contractor and has of late years erected some very fine residences, and he can refer to them with pride as the best evidence of his workmanship. He has drawings on hand for several houses to be erected the coming season, and has engaged a large corps of hands to meet the demand made upon him this year.

Those who desire to have a house built without the great annoyance of having to watch over its progress, will find Baldock their man He will contract to build according to specifications, and deliver the keys to the owners without their having been once annoyed by its erection. He engages the best of hands, directs the work in person, endeavoring to give the utmost satisfaction We would advise those who want a house put up to employ good workmen. Cheap hands are generally a curse to all who employ them. Economy properly applied does not mean that the cheapest is the best, but *vica versa*, the best is the cheapest. A person investing $1000 in a building, ought to have the benefit of his money, not in a cheap,showy edifice but in a substantial, well proportioned and neatly built house, one of those that never fail to attract the eye of the passer-by, and win his favorable comment.

Mr. Baldock has done some very neat work in town, among which may be found the exquisitely beautiful office in the Odd Fellows' building, which all pronounce to be the best in town. These little things are like straws to the wind, and indicate who may be relied upon for a first-class job of work, at a reasonable figure. Never contract with a man to build you a house for less than it is worth. Many will be sure to find it out, and try to get even by doing poor work, especially if they are poor workmen. Engage a square, honest fair-minded man, at a reasonable compensation, and you will find things in the end as you expected. We believe the general impression as to Mr. Baldock, accords to him these traits of character. He is a gentleman possessed of much energy and perseverance, and will push all his enterprises to a speedy completion. Then he is an agreeable fellow to have around you full of humor, and good nature, he is always smiling and pleasant to everybody, and that is a feature in a man that we especially commend.

Sunday Schools in Richland-tp.

The Sunday-school Workers Institute of Richland-tp., met according to previous appointment at the Lutheran church Richland Center, and effected a temporary organization by electing Mr. Amos Britton as chairman and Peter Graham as secretary. The exercises were opened with a song, led by Mr. M. B. Willis, and prayer by Mr. F. W. Willis, of Waterloo. The chairman then arose and explained the object of the meeting, viz: Mutual improvement and consultation with regard to the best method of performing Sabbath-school labor, followed by Rev. W. H. Keller and others. The qualifications of a good Sunday-school teacher were then discussed by Revs. Rice and Harding, P. Graham Hon. L. D. Britton and F. W Willis. Another song was had, after which the question box was [illegible] and a number of important questions were discussed which occupied the time until noon, when an intermission of half an hour was given.

Afternoon session was opened with singing, after which the remaining contents of the question box disposed of. The chairman requested an answer to the question, Should sex be considered in selecting a superintendent. Answered by Mr. Nelson Cheaney in the negative. A class was then formed and the method of instructing with the lesson leaf illustrated by F. W. Willis. A song was then sung The chairman then requested each teacher present to give in writing an answer to the question, Why am I a Sunday-school teacher which was but partialy responded to. On motion Mr. L. W. Treesh was elected to act as chorister of the next meeting, also Mr. H. Bangs, Cyrus Finley and Joseph Jones were appointed as a committee of arangments.— Several of the leading members joined in a request that the secretary furnish the county papers with a synopsis of the proceedings and request its publication. Institute adjourned to meet May 30th at the Lutheran Church, Sedan, Ind.

PETER GRAHAM, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION!

—OF—

JOHN HEBEL,

To all Whom it may Concern.

KNOW YE, That I have obtained a license from the Commissioners Court and am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my saloon in the town of Auburn. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically give me notice in person of such case or cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my bar. Let mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers do likewise and their request will be regarded and always consider. It a great favor by so doing; this is simply the sum and substance of the whole matter. I am permitted to sell whiskey and other intoxicating liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards and minors, or to the poor and destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and apply it where it legitimately belongs—to their families. There are gentlemen of honor and men of money, who sport, and who can afford it; with such only I desire to exchange. To this class our bar is open, and none others need apply. For gentlemen of our style I have a splendid saloon, and have constantly on hand a full stock of all kinds of wines and liquors, and the general favorite drinks, including lager beer, California, cata vine—extra fine, and universally acknowledged as healthy, and for the promotion of health. To those who wish to trade with me and can afford it, come and I will endeavor to treat you gentlemanly and courteously. Pay your cash, choose your drinks, and go about your business, and it's your business, and nobody else's business.

JOHN HEBEL.

March 12, 1874.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division," for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 8th day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M.

WM. WING, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county: Notice is hereby given, that Washington Teeters administrator with the will annexed of Clement Rose, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts and legacies, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice of Administratrix.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Tuesday the thirty-first day of March next, at the residence of John Lahmon late of DeKalb county deceased, all the personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs &c., a credit of ten months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving the valuation and appraisement laws with six per cent. interest.

MARY LAHMON, Administratrix.

Notice of Attachment.

BENJAMIN NICKERSON, } Before Frank M.
vs. } Bacon, Justice of
JOHN NICKERSON. } the Peace DeKalb
County, in the State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1874, an order of attachment was issued, in the above entitled cause, for the sum of Seventy-five dollars, and probable costs fifteen dollars, said cause is set for hearing, on Saturday the 4th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned guardian of Mary E. Rodefer, Samuel Rodefer, Ophia Rodefer and Amelia L. Rodefer minors, will sell at private sale the undivided one third of the following real estate situated in DeKalb county in the State of Indiana, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section twelve, in Township thirty-three north of range east twelve, excepting thirty acres and seventy-eight hundredths of an acre, heretofore sold and conveyed to Henry Feagler out of said quarter section and also excepting fifteen acres more or less heretofore sold and conveyed to Jacob Shull out of said quarter section, and also excepting fourteen acres and one hundred and forty-one perches more or less heretofore sold and conveyed to Job C. Smith, Junior, out of said described quarter section. Applications of purchasers will be received at the residence of the subscriber, Henry Hines, in Jackson Township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, until the 1st day of April, 1874. Terms, one third cash, the residue in two equal payments at one and two years, the purchaser giving notes secured by mortgage upon said premises.

HENRY HINES, Guardian.

March 10, 1874.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly refunded if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Boston School Board still refuses to allow the women recently elected to take part in its sessions, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the State that they are as much entitled to seats on the Board as males.

THE Eastern railroad freight sheds in Boston have been burned. Loss, $120,000.

The West.

CHRISTOPHER RAFFERTY, who murdered Policeman O'Meara in Chicago, on the 5th of August, 1872, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Waukegan, Ill., on Friday, the 27th ult. Rafferty, although a poor laboring man, [illegible], and, before the commission of the crime for which he has suffered an ignominous death, apparently almost friendless, had enlisted the sympathies of a number of friends, who exerted almost superhuman efforts and expended money without stint to save his neck from the halter. He was thrice tried and thrice sentenced to death. All attempts to secure a fourth trial having failed, Gov. Beveridge was besieged by friends of the condemned criminal, armed with petitions and letters praying for a commutation of the death sentence. They labored in vain. The Governor sternly refused to interfere, being fully convinced that Rafferty deserved death for the awful crime which he committed under such atrocious circumstances.

THE *National Crop Reporter* furnishes estimates as to the local consumption of the last wheat crop, during the current crop year, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, according to which these States produced, in 1873, an approximate of 168,000,000 bushels. The average consumption is placed at 36½ per cent., or an equivalent of 61,500,000 bushels.... Senator Chandler has sued the Detroit *Free Press* for libel, claiming $100,000 damages. The alleged libel is in a dispatch from Washington charging Mr. Chandler with drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in the Senate.

REV. R. M. BARNITZ, President of the American Bible Society, has sued the St. Louis *Democrat* for libel, laying damages at $50,000. The *Democrat* charged that while a guest at a hotel in that city he permitted a female boarder to share his room with him....A number of Chicago saloon-keepers advertise their business by hiring women to visit them, and pray and sing after the manner of the Ohio crusaders....The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has been published. The gross earnings for the year 1873 were $11,580,000; net earnings, $4,970,458; net earnings over every liability, $260,062.58, 10 78-100 per cent. on the capital stock. The capital stock now amounts to $19,897,000, and with that in the Burlington and Missouri road, $26,429,162.75.

MR. ROYAL BUCK, of Red Willow, Neb., writes a letter denying that he has been killed, by the Indians, as reported, and denouncing the report of Indian depredation in his section as base fabrications; says no savages have been seen or heard thereabouts for months, and that all these scares are gotten up to turn emigration away.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP, the well-known Baptist pulpit orator and revivalist, died recently in Rockford, Ill., aged 74....Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Morgan Bates, of Traverse City, Mich., is dead. He was a veteran journalist, and was foreman of the *New Yorker*, edited by Horace Greeley, nearly forty years ago.

THE annual report of the Chicago and Alton railroad shows the gross receipts from traffic to have been last year more than those of the year before by $341,215.06, and the net receipts more by $242,138.46. The latter show an increase of nearly 13 per cent. The gross earnings for the year were $5,497,540.77.... There is no abatement in the temperance crusade in the West and Northwest. Praying and singing bands of women continue to lay siege to the rum-holes in many of the towns of Ohio, Indiana, and other States, with varying success.

A FAMILY of thirteen persons at Grinnell, Iowa, have been poisoned with trichina, caused by eating uncooked ham. Three have died and all the others are suffering from the poison.

A convention was recently held at Springfield, Ill., to take action in favor of the building of a quadruple railway from Denver via Quincy to Philadelphia, along the fortieth parallel of latitude. Speeches were made indorsing the feasibility of the project, and an Executive Committee of fifty was appointed to prepare a charter....... The Railroad Commissioner of Michigan, after giving the subject an exhaustive examination gives it as his opinion that it would be impossible to devise any measure for the regulation of railway tariff that would be of just application to all the roads, and asks to be relieved from the responsibility of fixing rates of fare. ...The Red Cloud Agency, in the Sioux country, is virtually besieged by the savages. No real hostilities have been attempted yet, but the Agency people are trembling for their lives, daily expecting to be murdered, and have sent a messenger to Gen. Ord, beseeching for immediate succor.

The South.

A BILL has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature to regulate railroad fares, and will, if passed, make a reduction from 12½ to 4 cents.....Lieut. Turner, of the Tenth Cavalry, recently encountered a band of hostile Indians on the Double Fork of the Brazos, in Texas, and sent eleven of them to the happy hunting grounds....The Galveston (Texas) census, just completed, shows a population of 34,350, not including the floating population,—an increase of over 20,000 in three years.

THE Mississippi Supreme Court, in the case of Dickinson *vs.* Brown, involving the question of the legality of the marriage between a white man and a negro woman, has rendered a decision in favor of the colored heirs. A large amount of property was involved.

Washington.

THE Naval Appropriation bill, as passed by Congress, makes a total appropriation of $18,000,000 for the the fiscal year beginning July 1. This is in addition to the $4,000,000 deficiency, already provided for on account of the Virginius difficulty.

THE House has passed bills granting pension of $50 a month each to the widows Gens. Meade and Canby and the mother of Gen. McPherson.

THE Supreme Court is again in session, after a recess of several weeks....The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $3,000,000 for the month of March.

A VERY important bill, looking to the punishment of Mormons for polygamy, and the freeing of all but first wives from their unnatural bonds, has been prepared and introduced in the House by the Committee on Territories. It provides the machinery by which the United States District Courts may recover the jurisdiction in these, and, in fact, all civil and criminal cases which has been usurped in the Probate Courts, and limits the evidence necessary for conviction of polygamy to simple proof that the man and women live together avowedly as husband and wives. The illegal consorts may get their freedom upon a petition to the United States District Court, which may also decree them enough of their husband's property to support themselves and their children.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: Orange Jacobs to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John W. Ross, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District of Indiana. Postmasters—Benjamin B. Gale, Atchison, Kan.; E. A. Tribon, Tecumseh, Mich.; Robert A. Sinclair, Jonesville, Mich.; Fred. D. Lewell, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New England, in place of Simmons.

THE Southern Representatives, it is said, will oppose the Senate amendment to the Bankruptcy act. This amendment permits the discharge of voluntary bankrupts only when the assets equal 30 per cent. of the indebtedness....A Washington dispatch states that Judge Durell has forwarded his resignation to a trusted friend, to be tendered in the event of the Judiciary Committee of the House reporting articles of impeachment.... The increase of the Government's revenue during the [illegible] has been quite encouraging, and indicates the gradual and sure recovery of the country from the effects of the financial panic....During the month of February the national debt was decreased 2,600,087. The following are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,063,150
Five per cent. bonds	505,807,550
Total coin bonds	$1,720,860,700
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	$ 9,213,360
Legal tender notes	382,073,592
Certificates of deposit	50,390,000
Fractional currency	48,543,402
Coin certificates	40,840,900
Total without interest	$ 531,676,657
Total debt	$2,266,530,977
Total interest	$ 28,665,065
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 85,588,222
Cash in Treasury, currency	3,727,754
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	50,390,000
Total in Treasury	$ 139,705,976
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,154,860,068
Decrease during month	$ 2,600,047
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,236
Interest paid by United States	22,386,091
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,084,347
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,282,344

THE new Homestead bill passed by Congress contains some important features. It provides, among other things, that whenever lands granted to a State for railroad purposes, or directly granted to a railroad company are forfeited, they may be entered by settlers like any other part of the public domain....The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon a bill fixing the duty on imported still wines at $2 a gallon, in casks. This will add $1,000,000 to the Treasury....The President has appointed the following Government Directors of the Union Pacific railroad: James F. Wilson, Iowa; J. H. Millard, Nebraska; John C. S. Harrison, Indiana; John A. Tibbetts, Connecticut; and Francis B. Brewer, New York....The bill for the reorganization of the army, as finally agreed upon by the House Military Committee, makes a reduction of eight regiments in all.

THE House Committee on Railroads and Canals unanimously agreed to report in favor of the jetty system of opening the mouths of the Mississippi river, as proposed by Capt. Eads, of St. Louis.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, detailed to the Ways and Means Committee, the other day, an account of the siezure of the books of the firm by Jayne, the informer, last summer. For a technical undervaluation of $1,600, a forfeiture of $1,700,000 was declared, and a compromise of $277,000 was paid. This covered a period of five years' business and a total importation of $40,000,000. Mr. Dodge, in reciting the mental suffering of his firm, was completely overcome, as were, also, several other merchants....The inquiry into the conduct of the government of the District of Columbia has at last commenced....A bill has been prepared by the House Committee on Civil Service Reform designed to put an end to the system of allowing perquisites to various officers of the Government. It provides that all compensation to public officers shall be by salaries alone.

Political.

THE report telegraphed from Washington that the nomination of Simmons to be Collector of Boston had been rejected by the Senate was premature. The nomination was ratified by a vote of 30 to 16.

A BILL has been introduced in the Ontario Parliament which provides that in voting in municipal elections, and in elections creating debts, the basis of suffrage shall be real property. Each property owner is to have one, two, or more votes, and women who are property holders have the same electoral rights as men....It is claimed that Butler's victory in the Boston Collectorship contest has vastly strengthened his chances for the Governorship of the Bay State, and bets are freely offered in Washington that he will get the regular nomination next fall.

CONGRESSMAN and ex-Mayor Pierce, of Boston, it is said, will be pitted against Butler in the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts.

The Grange.

GRANGES are being organized in Wisconsin at the rate of sixteen per week....Indiana has 1,460 granges—an average of sixteen to each county.

General.

THE recent accident on the Great Western railway of Canada, near London, was one of the most shocking and singular disasters that has occurred on the rail for a long time. A passenger train, bowling along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, caught fire in the forward part of the saloon coach. Before the train could be stopped the whole of the interior of the saloon was wrapped in flames, and eight unfortunate beings were either burned or suffocated to death, four being seriously burned. A number of passengers saved themselves by jumping from the windows.

A GRAND three weeks' naval drill off the coast of Florida has just closed. Twenty-four men-of-war, including frigates and monitors, engaged in the maneuvers....The insolent Spaniards have been at it again. The American bark Everett, which arrived at New York last week, reports that she was boarded off Havana and searched by Spanish soldiers.

Foreign.

THE cholera continues to rage in Buenos Ayres with unabated violence....The project set on foot for a new Atlantic cable has been abandoned.

THE city of Panama was recently visited by a disastrous conflagration. The greater part of the business center of the town was burned, involving a loss of about $1,000,000....The famous Tichborne claimant, who has been trying to pass himself off as the heir to the title, estates, etc., of Sir Roger Tichborne, in England, has at last closed. The impostor has, after a trial of 180 days, been found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude....The news from Spain is that Serrano has been declared President of the Republic, Gen. Zabala President of the Council of Ministers, and that the Spanish troops have suffered a severe defeat near Bilboa....The Chinese Government has notified the foreign Ministers at Pekin that it cannot guarantee the safety of foreigners at Tientsin.

BERLIN correspondents of London papers represent the condition of Emperor William as very critical, and that his situation causes much solicitude in political circles, though the local press continue to give favorable reports to the public. It is said his nerves are extremely weak, and he can endure no fatigue at all and no excitement....Lancashire, England, was recently the scene of a terrible boiler explosion, by which twenty persons were killed and thirty wounded....Fifteen of the crew of the ship Grace Darling were drowned in the recent gale on the Scotch coast....Official advices received in England report that a million people in India are in a starving condition....Advices from Havana report great excitement in that city owing to the alleged departure from Baltimore of the steamer Edgar Stewart on a filibustering expedition, and that the Spanish naval officers had determined to sink her, with all on board, if she was found near the Cuban coast.

THE news from Spain is important. Bilboa, the capital of the province of Biscay, and an important strategic point, has surrendered to the Carlists. The insurgents also surrounded a camp of 5,000 Republicans fifteen miles from Bilboa, and a bloody battle took place, in which 1,000 of the latter were killed. The remainder took to flight, closely pursued by the Royalists, and all were either captured or drowned in the attempt to cross a river in the way of their retreat....Dr. Kenealey, it is stated, will appeal to the House of Lords, should he fail in the courts, for a new trial for the Tichborne claimant....A London dispatch says Earl Pembroke has been appointed Under-Secretary for the War Department.... Late Cuban advices represent that the patriots more than hold their own. They number 12,000 armed men, and could put three times that number in the field if they could procure arms and ammunition. The native Cubans are all on their side. Nearly half the area of the island is in their possession. The Spanish troops in the field number 25,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers....A Paris telegram announces the election of Ledru Rollins to the Assembly, and the serious illness of Count de Chambord.

THE Prince Imperial of France will attain his majority—majority to govern—18 years old—on the 16th of the present month, and great excitement exists in the provincial towns of France, where millions of Bonaparte letters, handbills, songs, etc., are being circulated through the postoffice. The leading electors are in receipt of the Prince's photograph, underneath which are the words, "16 Mars, 1874. Appel au Peuple."....The rebel forces besieging Nagasaki, Japan, have been routed....The most painful anxiety is felt in England concerning the safety of the British expedition in Ashantee.

THE recent successes of the insurrectionary Carlists have at last had the effect of arousing Spain's dormant national pride, and the people of Madrid and elsewhere are rallying to the Government's support with men and means. The reported capture of Bilboa by the Carlists was without foundation....Ex-President Cespedes, of Cuba, is dead.

A Havana letter says: Rumors of severe fighting in the Central Department are current; also of an expedition having landed at Guanahan, near Nouvitas, with Jordan in command....Dispatches from Calcutta report that the distress among the famine-stricken people of Bengal is increasing....Advices from the seat of war in Ashantee have been received in London, fully confirming the previous reports of the victory, and dispelling the fears which were entertained for the safety of the expedition The Ashantee King finally surrendered himself into the hands of the British troops, and was a prisoner at Gen. Wolseley's headquarters....The British Parliament convened on the 5th inst. Speakers Brand was re-elected unanimously, and the members duly sworn in. Mr. Gladstone was present and was warmly received by his backers.........A war is threatened between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.—*Senate.*—House bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan canal was passed....The bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the liquor traffic was discussed. The amendment appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission was adopted....The Centennial Exhibition matter came up, and Sumner offered a substitute for the House bill, providing, in effect, that the affair shall be made national in its character, that the arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original Commission, but that no money shall be appropriated from the National Treasury on account of the celebration. He addressed the Senate in advocacy of his substitute, in which he strongly opposed the scheme of appropriating the public lands to aid the Centennial. Scott replied to Sumner, advocating an appropriation. The matter went over without action.

House.—Tyner moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected, stating that at some future time he would move to recommit the bill to the Postoffice Committee, with instructions to report back the third section only, which relates to the free circulation of weekly newspapers in counties of their publication, and free exchange of newspapers between publishers. Subsequently he gave notice that, after thinking the matter over, he had concluded to withdraw this motion, and gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill and move to pass it under a suspension of the rules, for the free circulation of weekly newspapers. ....Shanks entered a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to revive the franking privilege, to be called up hereafter....McKee, from the Committee on Territories, reported a very important bill providing for the execution of the laws in Utah, its object being the supression of polygamy.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Majority and minority reports were made from the Committee on Elections in the Georgia Contested Election Case of Rawes *vs.* Sloan. Banning presented a petition of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, Gov. Noyes, and other leading citizens of Ohio, for the release of Edward Condon, of Cincinnati, the last American Fenian detained in prison in England. Referred. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Centennial message, and several speeches were delivered.

MONDAY, March 2.—*Senate.*—Sherman presented a resolution of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange against any further issue of paper money. ....Allison presented a remonstrance from citizens of Wisconsin against any contraction of the legal tender notes....The bill to extend the time for completing the Wisconsin Central railroad was passed....Pratt, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill ceding to the several States the beds of all unsurveyed lakes, bayous, and other bodies of unnavigable waters lying within the limits of such States.... Sumner presented a petition of ladies of New York, setting forth the service rendered by them during the war, and asking for pension....Ingalls introduced a bill in relation to the Osage ceded lands of Kansas; also, a bill in relation to the Union Pacific railroad.... Pratt addressed the Senate in favor of the Liquor Traffic Commission bill....The Centennial bill was again debated by the Senate. The two Senators from Pennsylvania were the only ones who favored it in its present shape. Morrill moved to make the celebration national and not international, and presented an amendment to substitute invitations to the Governors of the States instead of to the Governments of other countries. The effect of this, he believed, would be to save the country at least $10,000,000....A bill was introduced by West to abolish the Southern Claims Commission.

House.—Bills introduced: By Ward (Ill.), to give flexibility to the currency without inflation; by McDill (Wis.), granting the right of way to the Wisconsin Central and Wisconsin Valley railroads; by Myers, imposing a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on maccaroni and vermicelli; by Ward (Ill.), fixing the salaries of the United States District Judges at $6,000 per annum; by Lawrence (Ohio), providing for the adoption of a law somewhat similar to the Ohio-Adair Liquor law, to obtain in the Territories and the District of Columbia. The bill provides that the wife or children of a drunkard may recover damages from the owner of the building in which the husband or father has procured his liquor; by Cannon, for the admission of Utah; by Butler, to revive the franking privilege; under its provisions all newspapers regularly printed, and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the mails in the county where they are published, but shall not be delivered under the free-delivery system....A motion by Tyner to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing weekly newspapers to be sent by mail within the county of their publication, and exchanges between publishers, to be transmitted in mails free of postage, was defeated....The bill was passed extending to unnaturalized, enlisted men of the marine corps the same privileges, as to obtaining citizenship, as unnaturalized enlisted men now have. ....Sibleck offered a resolution, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, declaring it to be the sense of the House that any scheme for the improvement of the finances will be unsatisfactory and incomplete which shall not embrace a revision of the tariff in the interest of revenue, and for the emancipation of commerce from all unnecessary restrictions, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enter upon and proceed with such a revision of the tariff....The bill abolishing the tax on matches and bank checks was under discussion in Committee of the Whole. Ellis H. Roberts replied to Dawes' retrenchment speech delivered some days ago.

TUESDAY, March 3.—*Senate.*—The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, invoked Providence to rebuke the giant demon Slander, now stalking forth and casting a shadow over all the earth, and that the hand of the the willful detractor, as it wrote, might be paralyzed....Fenton presented a petition of business men of New York city, representing $900,000,000, against a further inflation of the currency....The Centennial bill was again the bone of contention in the Senate. Several Senators aired their views, in which a strong sentiment adverse to a Government appropriation was developed, Scott (Pa.) alone championing the subsidy scheme.

House.—The bill amending the Homestead laws was passed....McCrary addressed the House in support of his bill to regulate inter-State railroads. The bill, he said, was simply declaratory of the common law in its prohibition of extortion and discrimination, and required nothing of the railroads that the common law did not require. He repeated his previous arguments about the powers of Congress over commerce between the States, and said that the building of a national road ought to be considered only as a last resource. Even if there were such a road, and if all had been done that were possible in improving the Mississippi and other water routes, such control of the railroads of the country as that proposed by his bill would still be necessary.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.—*Senate.*—A number of petitions and resolutions were presented and referred....The Liquor Traffic bill was again discussed without action....The Committee on Indian Affairs reported adversely on the claims of the citizens of Kansas for losses by Indian depredations, as set forth in the report of the Commission created by the Kansas Legislature in '71....Carpenter addressed the Senate in support of his bill for a new election in Louisiana. ..The Centennial bill was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Indian Appropriation bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole....A memorial was presented from citizens of New York representing over $470,000,000 capital against an increase of currency....McCrary's Transportation bill was discussed, Arthur opposing it on constitutional grounds. Hurlbut spoke in favor of the measure.

THURSDAY, March 5.—*Senate.*—Wright presented a memorial from the Iowa Legislature for an increase in the volume of currency....The bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies was passed....Dorsey introduced a bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma. ....Bogy introduced a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river....The Liquor Commission bill was again discussed by the Senate. An amendment was adopted providing that the Commission it will establish shall not be wholly composed of prohibitionists or the advocates of total abstinence.

House.—Shanks called up his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the free distribution of public documents. Cotton moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Rejected—yeas 102, nayes 124. The bill was then further considered. A motion was made to recommit the Butler bill, with unimportant modifications and instructions. Rejected—yeas, 45; nays, 183. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as originally reported, and the bill was rejected—yeas, 111; nays, 120....The Virgina contested election case of Davis *vs.* Thomas was decided in favor of the latter. ....The remainder of the day was consumed by the House in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill.

It is Healthy to Marry?

The statistics of all countries show that marriage is promotive of longevity. Married people of both sexes live longer, because they are ordinarily more happy and prudently behaved than even bachelors and spinsters. Moral and sanitary science combine in demanding that wedlock shall be encouraged. It happens, however, that in all old settled communities there is a large preponderance of women. The female sex is less able than the male, to fight unaided the battle of life, and its miseries, in the event of failure are greater. The excess of unmarried women should be diminished, if philanthropy and sound political economy are capable of grappling with the evil. There are two ways of solving the difficulty. One is an equlization of the sexes by means of the aided emigration of surplus women to new settlements. Governor Slade's down east schoolmistresses married so rapidly after going West that their successors were put under $2,000 bonds to remain single for three years. In many cases this proved no obstacle to impetuous wooers, who paid the pecuniary forfeit that they might be united to the objects of their affection. The same thing is going on every day in New Zealand.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Last Census.

The total population of the country is about thirty-eight and a quarter millions.

Total number of deaths in the current census year, 492,263, or about 1,349 per diem.

March seems to be the most fatal month, leading all others by about 1,000.

March, April and May form the most fatal quarter, exceeding any other three consecutive months by over 13,000.

The births number 1,100,475, or about 3,000 per diem.

The blind number about 20,000.

The deaf and dumb about 16,000.

The idiotic about 24,000.

The insane about 37,000, nearly one-third of whom are of foreign birth.

Persons over 80 years of age number about 150,000.

Persons over 90 years of age number about 7,000.

Persons over 100 years of age number about 3,500.

Of those over 80 years, the females outnumber the males by about 12,000.

Of those over 90 years, the females are in excess by about 1,200.

Of those over 100 years, the females exceed the males by about 1,000.

Feeding at Washington Parties.

At 12 o'clock the doors of the supper-room are opened, and then the jam beggars description. You may take your choice, to be pushed or to push, and in either case to see plates of oysters, salads, and creams, with threatening spoons and forks, bristling through mid-air, glancing by your nose, or swimming down your back. I was never sure that we were not a civilized people till I contemplated my compatriots in the Washington supper room on a "festive occasion." There I have seen dignitaries whom the public believe to have enough to eat at home pushing toward a supper table as a cannibal might to his feast; and ladies renowed as "delicate," with piled-up plates of pickles, salads, fruits, and creams, cramming at a rate that would make a perfectly healthy woman sick abed for a week.—*Washington Letter.*

THE population of France decreased 1 per cent. last year.

Ethics of Draw-Poker.

(Washington Letter.)

Ben Holliday, who is now here living in widowed quarters and looking after his railroads, is said to have raised the largest hands at poker known among gaming capitalists.

"He won fifty thousand dollars from me," said William Sharon; "but I was sick that day and had to let him take it. He can't beat me when I am feeling well."

It is very easy to corrupt public men at the poker-table, for a large percentage of them play—nearly as many, I should judge, as in the old days of slavery. Poker has arisen with the Northwestern domination, and the ease with which it is learned, the reckless chances it invites, and the rapid popularity it attains in every circle, make it an especial game for large operators who loiter on the threshold of politics. Make a public man poor and replace the money as a gift; or permit him to win and suppose he has wronged you, and he will try to work off the obligation with a might which he almost imputes righteous. These great, brawny operators know such things, and honor in the chief places is no barrier to their circumventing. The table, the fine and rapid woman, worldly talk with brilliancy in its delusiveness, the confidence that follows the wine-cup, and the cool study of a man over five cards when he bets beyond his measure—these are the steps by which hard men capture better ones. Bribery is seldom direct, wounding the feelings or pride of the recipient. It is extended, like the love which precedes ruin. It says:

"My friend, I admire you. To see you poor with your talents is a reproach to our country that you illustrate. I never yet met a man I could get so close to. If you ever feel the wolf too close to the door, I hope you will not wrong your friend be silence."

And it is done.

The Baptists.

The Baptist *Year Book* shows the following condition of the Baptists of the United States for 1873, as compared with 1872:

	1873.	1872.
Number of associations	890	868
Number of churches	20,260	19,720
Number of ministers	12,596	11,892
Additions by		
Baptism	70,362	64,628
Letter	80,521	57,407
Experience	7,127	5,007
Restoration	6,634	6,551
Diminution by		
Death	10,590	11,892
Letter	52,679	33,545
Exclusion	15,551	15,970
Erasure	4,156	5,296
Total membership	1,633,839	1,588,231
Increase last year	47,707	

About 350 associations failed to send their minutes. Allowing for the baptisms in these non-reporting associations, and remembering that 540 associations return 70,000 baptisms, it would certainly be safe to put the total number at 90,000 or upward.

B. B.

The lower House of Congress was engaged on Thursday in talking about the franking privilege. The saintly Butler had a chance to shy a stone at the press, and that was glory enough for one day. He said the country newspapers were sick of the abolition of the franking privilege, as he thought they would be. Nothing would please Butler so well as to have the press displeased. He hates the newspapers as the idolatrous King of Israel hated the prophets of Jehovah. He slanders the country press. A few of them might be willing to revive the whole thing for the sake of the postage on their own country circulation; but the great majority of the journals of the land, whether published in city or country, much prefer the present arrangement to a revival of the franking system. Gen. Butler knows that, if he knows anything about the matter.—*Chicago Journal.*

Triumph of American Pianos.

George Steck & Co., of New York, Receive the Gold Medal at the Vienna Exposition.

The Imperial Commission at Vienna have decided the question of merit in piano-forte manufacture by awarding the only Gold Medal within their gift to Messrs. George Steck & Co., of N. Y. This is a magnificent testimonial to the wonderful beauties of tone and workmanship in the Steck instruments, and will unquestionably add to their already well-established *prestige. N. Y. Tribune.*

The official letter is as follows:

VIENNA, Dec. 15, 1873.

"GEO. STECK, *Esq.*—SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I this day received from the Baron Schwarz-Sanborn a Gold Medal awarded to you for the Pianos exhibited by you at the Vienna Exposition."

"THOMAS MCELRATH, U. S. Com's'ner."

A PROFESSOR OF FELONY.—A Professor of Felony was recently arrested in Cincinnati. His name was John Carney, and a manuscript was found on him entitled a "Lecture on Thieves," with a schedule of prices for 100 lessons, as follows: For highwaymen, $15; robbers, $20; footpads, $9; pickpockets, $90; shop-lifters, $200; panel thieves, $150; burglars, $500; confidence men, $1,000; garroters, $50; till-tappers, $25; counter-hoppers, $12; hotel thieves, $6; train robbers, $5,000. The Professor also proposed to show clerks the way to rob their employers and square it up on their books."

WHAT is the reason, says *Punch*, that many a young man goes about, especially at the balls and parties, with a single eye-glass stuck in his eyes? If he were short-sighted he would use a double one. It is not defective vision that he is afflicted with, but mental deficiency. Consciousness of folly makes him afraid of looking foolish, and the muscular contortions of countenance which attend the effort to retain the eye-glass in the orbit enable him to disguise his naturally vacant expression with a grimace.

THE wedding anniversary celebrations occur as follows: Three days, Sugar; sixty days, Vinegar; first anniversary, Iron; fifth anniversary, Wooden; tenth anniversary, Tin; fifteenth anniversary, Crystal; twentieth anniversary, China; twenty-fifth anniversary, Silver; thirtieth anniversary, Cotton; thirty-fifth anniversary, Linen; fortieth anniversary, Woolen; forty-fifth anniversary, Silk; fiftieth anniversary, Golden; seventy-fifth anniversary, Diamond.

Champion Wrestling-Match.

The San Francisco papers give full accounts of the wrestling-match between McLaughlin, of Detroit, and Whalen, of California, for $4,000 and the championship, which was recently contested in the Golden City in the presence of an immense and excited audience. The *Call* says:

The rival athletes have met, and California's champion went down before the superior prowess of the man from the East, or, as he is facetiously termed, "The Foreigner."

The agreement set forth that the match was to be for $2,000 a side, collar and elbow grips, falls best two in three, the contestants to wear short coats, light costume, and canvas shoes. The men were then introduced, and the disparity in size became at once apparent. McLaughlin looked a very giant in his white tights, beneath which the muscles played at every movement. Beside the gigantic frame of "The Foreigner" "Corduroy's" form seemed almost like that of a tall, slim boy. The two men were greeted with terrific shouts, which were continued for some time.

The noise having subsided, the men stepped forward, and after the preliminary hand-shaking the grip was taken, and the struggle commenced at precisely 9 o'clock. Whalen evidently perceived the great advantage of weight possessed by his opponent, and stood upon the defensive, endeavoring to draw out "The Foreigner's" tactics. The latter pressed "Corduroy" with apparently too great display and surplus movement, making frequent feints that seemed entirely unnecessary. Whalen remained perfectly cool, and it seemed as though the contest would become protracted, when, quick as a flash, McLaughlin lifted Whalen clear off the floor and threw him fair upon his back at the rear of the stage, and then, without changing his hold, lifted the fallen "Corduroy" upon his feet with but little effort. The fall was from right to left, perfectly clear and fair, and accomplished in four minutes and a half.

At 9:12 o'clock the men again stood breast to breast upon the boards. Both men maneuvered for some time, McLaughlin feinting with the right and left. Whalen had changed his tactics somewhat, and, while remaining on the defensive, dragged his opponent over the floor, watching every opportunity to arrive at the right moment. Finding that "Corduroy" seemed determined to draw him toward the sides of the stage, McLaughlin drove him clear back to the reporters' tables, and by mere main force threw him upon them. Cries of "Foul, foul," rang out from every portion of the house, and a storm of hisses was hurled at the scheming "Foreigner," whose evident object in throwing "Corduroy" among the itemizers was to worry him and render him less cool. Suddenly, and before the audience had a single warning, Whalen was again upon his back, in almost the same place as before, having been thrown by exactly the same process of lifting by main strength and throwing square and fair.

A Young Pompeii in California.

California boasts of a Pompeii on a small scale. It is the town of Meadow Lake, on the Sierra Nevada range, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The spot on which it is situated is full of gold, and in 1865 there was a great rush thither, 1,200,000 feet of the land being taken up in the summer of that year. By spring of the next year the Californians had become perfectly wild over the golden prospects of the region, and during May and June not less than 4,000 people found their way up there, and real estate went up like a kite, 60x80-foot lots bringing from $1,500 to $2,500. A stock board was formed, and the bulls and bears made the wilderness hideous with bidding for the stocks of the various companies. Over $3,000,000 was rocks, which never yielded more than $100,000, though they were full of gold, and a town of 600 houses was built. The trouble was with the ore, in which there were some substances that would not yield to the usual processes, and, in addition, the snow was not unfrequently twenty-five feet on a level, terrible storms being common as late as June. All at once the people saw that nature had played an awful practical joke on them, and they abandoned the town so precipitately that a recent visitor there, walking on snow shoes through the streets, on a level with the second stories, looking into the windows, saw the furniture standing just as the occupants had last used it.

Kill or Cure.

It is stated that an Irishman called upon a New York disciple of Æsculapius, and informed him that his wife was sick and required medical aid. The M. D. was willing to give his attention to the case, but desired the man to pay in advance or enter into an agreement to pay when his services were no longer needed.

"An' it'll kill or cure for twenty dollars?" said Pat.

"Yes."

Pat was satisfied, and left the M. D. to perform the contract. The woman died, and in due time the doctor presented his bill. Pat looked at it for a moment, and then asked:

"An' did ye cure her?"

"No," answered the physician.

"An' did ye kill her?"

This was a poser, and the M. D. discovered that Pat had caught him. The bill has not yet been settled.

THERE are yet 1,200,000,000 acres of public lands in the country that are unsurveyed, but after deducting swamp lands, deserts, mountains, railway and other grants, it is estimated that the whole amount of arable lands available for settlement cannot exceed 350 of 400 millions of acres. Last year nearly four millions of acres were taken by homestead settlers, and the estimate is that before a century elapses, all the arable lands of the country will be absorbed.

IT is found that hard water is more healthful than soft. The body needs some of the salts held in solution in hard water, and suffers if they are not supplied in some way. In England, the counties where hard water abounds are more healthy than those where soft water is used. Soft water acts on leaden pipes more powerfully than hard, and induces danger.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE YEOMANRY.

Progress of the Farmers' Movement in the Northwest.

The Grangers and the Plow Monopolists.

Declaration of Principles of the Missouri State Grange—Platform of the Iowa Anti-Monopolists—Etc., etc.

Illinois.

THE PLOW QUESTION.

"Plowholder" writes to the Chicago *Tribune* from Dwight: On the 29th of December, the granges of Livingston county held a meeting at Odell, and then elected a County Purchasing Agent. They also appointed a Subordinate Agent for each grange in the county, to co-operate with the County Agent. On the 20th of January we held a meeting of all the Purchasing Agents in the county, and were then informed of the following facts, which clearly show that the Plow-Ring which resolved so vehemently "not to sell to farmers, except through their agents," and bound themselves by a $3,000 bond, is "*busted*:"

The facts are substantially as follow: A short time ago, one of the members of this Plow-Ring came to Pontiac, and, as usual, went to their regular customers to make arrangements with them for the sale of their plows for the coming season. Much to the surprise of the plow-manufacturer, the middleman refused to buy his plows. "Why is this thus?" the manufacturer asked. The middleman answered: "The Grangers in this county have such a complete system for purchasing their own plows, independent of you, that I could not sell a single one; and you had better go and see the County Purchasing Agent, and very soon opened negotiations with him, with the following results: "We want to sell our plows to you." "But," replied the Purchasing Agent, "I thought you were under bonds not to sell to farmers except through your agents." "So we are; and are you not an agent, and the largest agent in the county?" "Yes." "Very well, there is our list of prices, and they are the same as we sell to our regular agents; and, as I consider you are a regular one, I shall make you *our agent* for Livingston county."

Now, we are able to buy a $22 plow for $16.30.

—The following proclamation of the Patrons of the Seventh (Ill.) Congressional District is being indorsed by the granges all over Illinois:

We, the farmers of the Seventh Congressional District, in mass convention assembled, having learned through the papers and other reliable sources, that 23 prominent firms manufacturing agricultural implements in this and adjoining States, are making efforts to monopolize the selling of farm implements and machinery, by entering into a formal and binding contract not to sell agricultural machinery of any kind to farmers at less than their retail prices; and whereas we acknowledge their right, as American citizens, to legally and peacefully measure their strength with the class of citizens from whose liberal and continued patronage they have accumulated their enormous wealth and power; now, therefore, we, the farmers of the Seventh Congressional District, believing that the power which creates can destroy, do hereby notify and warn those 23 firms boldly striving to force the agricultural classes of the West to buy their wares at their own prices, that we will give them twenty days from this date to recede from this, their unwise warfare against their former patrons. And we further declare that such of said 23 firms as stubbornly refuse to heed this warning, and fail to notify in writing within twenty days, the President of the nearest farmers' club, or the Master of the nearest grange, that they will sell to us for cash, and wholesale rates and discounts, we will hereafter fight them with their own weapons, viz.: Combination, and pledging ourselves not to buy of them or their agents, hereafter, at any price, however cheap; and we respectfully ask every farmers' club to pass this or similar resolutions for their guidance; and recommend that they be rigidly adhere to and enforced, for the good and general benefit of the producer.

MACON COUNTY.

A letter from Decatur says: "Lodges of Patrons of Husbandry are organizing very fast throughout the county, and the howlings of the opposers are loud and deep."

Iowa.

PLATFORM OF THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

The following is the platform unanimously adopted by the Anti-Monopolists of Iowa, in convention at Des Moines:

In order to define our position, we, in convention assembled, submit to a candid public as a basis of our political action, the following resolutions:

First—That the primary object of a free republican government is the proper protection of persons and property, and that fewer and simpler laws faithfully administered will best secure this end.

Second—That we are in favor of political reform, and to that end we demand honesty, economy, and purity in official life.

Third—That we repudiate the doctrine that "To the victor belong the spoils," but instead thereof we are in favor of a true system of civil-service reform, making honesty and capacity the only valid claims for public employment.

Fourth—That in a protective tariff we recognize a monopoly, and we are therefore opposed to it, and that we demand free iron, steel, salt, lumber, and woolen fabrics, and that a tariff on importations is justifiable for revenue purposes only.

Fifth—That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control of the State creating them; that while we recognize the value of railroads, and will in all proper ways encourage their construction, yet while enjoying valuable franchises, they should bear their full burden of taxation, and receive on the capital invested no more than a just and lawful interest, and should charge only a just and equitable rate for transportation and travel.

Sixth—That we favor such modifications of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroy a monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

Seventh—That we are opposed to all grants of lands to railroads or other corporations, and believe that what is left of the public domain should be held sacred for the actual settler.

Eighth—That the pretended repeal of the Back Salary law, after the appropriation of the grab, both before and after services performed by many members of Congress, and the failure to apply to the President, is a gross fraud upon the public, and nothing short of an unqualified repeal will satisfy the demands of the people.

Ninth—That we deny the alleged necessity of a State Printer and Binder, or any party organ supported by public patronage, and demand that all public work, both State and county, be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Tenth—That the election of over sixty members of the General Assembly, with an incomplete organization, is a complete demonstration of the justice of our cause, and a promise of its early triumph in the State and nation.

Eleventh—That in the Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier, the Congressional salary swindle, and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles by which the Democratic and Republican legislators, Congressmen, and officeholders have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite all men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

THE PATRONS IN MUSCATINE COUNTY.

A letter from Muscatine says: "As the farmers' movement in this State started from this place, and we have generally tried to keep up to the spirit of the age, our present position is pretty well in advance of most other points. The grange movement is well supported in this county, and carried forward with a good deal of spirit. We have, I believe, three co-operative stores in this county, all doing well, and talk of starting others. We have organized a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and are organizing an Agricultural-Implement Manufactory with a capital of $50,000. The Patrons are gaining ground all the time. Many that held back at first are now coming into the Grange. We hold a good many open granges, which are generally very well attended; and, as the aims and objects of the Patrons are laid before the public, they learn that it is a common interest, and readily fall into the movement. Our greatest need is a good class of papers to advocate our cause, as most of the local press do not look on the movement with much favor, as they are fearful of losing the advertising patronage, or are hired tools of the Government. Papers of an independent character are what we need, and should be more generally patronized."

Michigan.

"NOW, BY ST. PAUL, THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."

Extract from a letter to the *Western Rural* from Watertown, Mich.:

One thing which the masses of the people have long stood in need of is emancipation. I mean emancipation from the thraldom of party; and I now have a strong hope that it is coming. The Patrons of Hubandry are taking root and gaining strength on every hand—and of them it may be said in the language of Shakespeare,

Hang out our banners on the outward walls,
The cry is, "Still they come."

We have no granges in this vicinity as yet, but we can view the movement in the distance and exclaim—

Now, by Saint Paul, the work goes bravely on.

Let the farmers be united and harmonious. Let them conquer that jealousy which they have so long cherished for one another. Let them feel and know that their unity of interests demands unity of action. When they commence breaking the idols, let them not smite one and spare another—but, if railroad monopolies are to come down, let tariff monopolies and manufacturing combinations share the same fate.

Nor should they stop here. They should neither give sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids until they have cleansed the Augean Stables of our national capital, and every Mobilier man and salary stealer has shared the fate of Tweed. Let the rulers of the people be made to understand that they can't pull the wool over the eyes of the farmers the ninety-ninth time, and have it all hushed up and overlooked for the sake of "our party." Let them know that honesty and integrity, though dressed in homespun, will be appreciated in high places as well as low. Let parents teach their children, and priests their congregations the truth of that old-fashioned motto, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

AN INSTRUCTIVE ITEM.

The Grangers of Schoolcraft sent East for 100 bushels of clover seed, and got it for $5.10 per bushel.

Indiana.

THE ORDER GROWING.

Granges are being rapidly formed all over the Hoosier State. A letter from Greencastle says: "Last Saturday the Grangers organized a County Council here. They have several granges in active operation. We learn that they propose to cook the goose for several old-time politicians this fall."

Wisconsin.

THE GRANGERS VS. PLOW-MAKERS.

The following resolution was recently passed at a grange meeting in Lancaster:

Resolved, That we will let those plow-firms known as the "Black List" sell their plows to their agents, and let their agents use them; and we will not purchase from their agents or them either.

Missouri.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The following is the declaration of principles adopted by the Missouri State Grange, recently in session at Boonville:

First—That we fully indorse and approve the declaration of principles adopted at the late meeting of the National Grange at St. Louis.

Second—That, as cultivators of the soil, we have been too long governed and controlled by the great moneyed power of the land, and by "rings" who are against us, simply because we have been ignorant of our own strength in our defense, or have wasted it wrangling with each other.

Third—That, as retrenchment and reform is our motto, as true Patrons we should begin at home, and while we demand, as we have the right to, that our legislators and rulers shall be economical in the expenditure of public money, let us not be prodigal in the expenditure of our private means. While we condemn the extravagance of public officials and complain of wrongs inflicted upon us by those whom we have intrusted with power, let us not still further wrong ourselves and families by living above our income, and involving ourselves in debt, thus sacrificing peace, comfort and independence at the shrine of fashion and show.

Fourth—That we invite the hearty support and co-operation of the sisters of our order in our reformatory movement; that woman's true position is the God-given and Divinely sanctioned one of a helpmeet to man; therefore her place is by her side. Here is a high and noble position, and, if rightly improved, will rear to her memory monuments more durable than marble, and leave an inheritance to those that will come after her more to be prized than wealth and honors.

Fifth—That in a republican government all power is vested in the hands of the people, and in ours a majority of the people belong to the producing classes; yet the power and strength of these classes have been used by a less numerous and more unscrupulous class for the advancement of their own selfish purposes.

Sixth—That, although ours is not a political organization, and especially ignores political or partisan questions, yet we call upon our representatives in Congress and State Legislature to listen to the appeal of more than 100,000 Patrons of Missouri to economize the resources of the Government, and to stop the currents of extravagance and corruption, which have brought us to the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Grangers in Sterling, Johnson county:

WHEREAS, Certain manufacturers of farming implements, known as the "Black List," did, in convention at Chicago, "resolve that they would sell no plows to Farmers' clubs or granges except at retail prices;" therefore,

Nebraska.

THE PLOW MONOPOLY.

Resolved, That we, the members of Sterling Grange, will purchase no plows or other agricultural implements of said manufacturers until they will sell to us at wholesale prices.

Kansas.

THE YEOMANRY MOVING.

The Kansas farmers are moving. A meeting was held in Topeka, on the 20th of February, to take the initial steps toward the organization of a new political party. It was called under the auspices of the Farmers' Co-operative Society, and the President of that society presided. A committee reported a declaration of principles, the leading features of which were denunciation of the national banking system, favoring a tariff for revenue only, a general indictment of existing parties, and favoring an entirely new party. An Executive Committee of one from each judicial district was appointed to call a State convention, and take all necessary steps to perfect the new organization.

Colorado Territory.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange of Colorado Patrons of Husbandry has had a very interesting session at Boulder City. A full organization was perfected, with J. Q. Tenney as Worthy Master. The amendments proposed by the National Grange to its constitution were adopted. It was decided to establish a Co-operative Association similar to those in vogue in the Western States, and thus enable farmers to buy implements and other articles at something approximating cost. It is to be a stock association, divided into 1,000 shares at $25 each, and will be mutual in its character.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD AS WHEAT.

The following are the words of a famous Granger song entitled "Good as Wheat." The song is by "Old Rye," and there is many a Granger who, if he ever hears the song once, will take a "little Old Rye" in his'n.

Oh! what is all this noise about,
And all this great commotion?
The quivering leaves are on the breeze
Like ships upon the ocean.
The gathering storm has broke at last,
The tide is rising higher,
While plowman bold has taken hold;
The prairies are on fire.

CHORUS—

Then plow and sow, and reap and mow,
And raise the corn to fill the barn,
While on to camp and field we tramp,
"Good as wheat" for the Grangers.

The soil is ours, we till the land,
And we are the true producers;
No middle man can thwart our plan,
We scorn our wild traducers;
Our hands are seared with honest toil,
While skies are bright above us,
And conscience clear we onward steer,
While aiding those who love us.

CHORUS—

Then fill our ranks with honest hearts,
With steady handed yeomen,
While men of place with Janus face
We hold among our foemen;
Monopolies must surely fall
Before our gathering forces.
Our purpose true will lead us through
Despite their wicked courses.

THE GRANGERS' DEMAND—AN OPEN LETTER.

To Transportation Companies, Common Carriers, Manufacturers, Patentees, Middlemen, etc:

GENTLEMEN; We, the Grangers, extend to you the right hand of friendship, and assure you that we are, in point of fact, your best friends. We simply ask that we may live, without which you cannot thrive; and, *vice versa*, we desire that you may live, that we may thrive. We believe that our best interests are inseperable from yours. We wish to see you stand in that *one relation only* which, by any sound theory of political economy, you can ever hold toward us, as we believe. And, to that end, we demand, in the name of liberty, justice, and the the laboring men of the whole nation, that you shall cease to be the arrogant, aggressive, extortionate masters of the people, and become their thrifty, well-kept, and well-paid servants. And we assure you that, at whatever cost it may be, we will ultimately accept of nothing less.

ELGIN, ILL. E. RAYMOND.

A GRANGE STRAW.

The influence of the Grangers in favor of cheap transportation seems to be fell at least by the railroad monopolies. The price per carload of cattle from Chicago to New York is said to have been reduced from $135 to $80, Buffalo to Albany from $50 to $35, Buffalo to New York from $80 to $45. It is evident that the Grangers are gradually becoming a power in the land.

THE RIGHTS OF MOSQUITOES.—A tender-hearted little girl came in from the woods, and showed a face covered with mosquito-bites. "Why did you not drive them away?" said the mother. "They would not go," said the child. "Why did you not kill them?" "It would not have been right," was the answer. "But I have seen you kill them at home," urged the surprised mother. "Yes, mamma," argued the child, firmly, "if they come into my house and bite me, I kill them; but if I go into the woods, that is their house, and I have no right to kill them."

Disraeli's Victory.

The change of Government through which Great Britain is now passing, although attended by many picturesque and exciting circumstances, is not likely to be followed by any important or far-reaching consequences. The Liberal party has suffered a great defeat. The Liberal leader has been reduced, perhaps permanently, to the ranks. But it is difficult to see in what the liberal tendencies of England have met with any serious check. The questions upon which this canvass was conducted had little deep political significance. Mr. Gladstone went before the country standing upon the surplus in the Treasury and promising the abolition of the income tax. He asked from the people a repetition of the vote of confidence in his Government which he had recently received from the House of Commons, and the voters failed to give it. This puts the Conservatives for the time being into power, but they do not assume the responsibilities of the administration burdened with any commitments or definite policy. Thousands of people voted against the Liberal candidates merely because they were tired of Mr. Gladstone. Ordinary human nature is so constituted that the contemplation of high moral excellence excites an emotion not entirely devoid of fatigue. Mr. Gladstone was too serious and too irreproachable to serve forever as a popular leader in a free nation. But his defeat does not prove that the party which has overthrown him has won a permanent victory. They defeated him once before, within a year. But the accidental character of the defeat was so evident that Mr. Disraeli expressly refused to take up the reins he had struck from the hands of the great Liberal. He knew that he could not govern with the present Parliament, and he was clearly not ready to appeal to the country. When Parliament was dissolved the act was denounced as a trick of Gladstone's, and the general feeling of resentment against him no doubt contributed somewhat to his defeat.—*New York Tribune.*

Religious Items.

THE Baptists in New Hampshire have eighty-five churches, containing an aggregate membership of 8,096.

THE General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is to convene in Louisville, Ky., in May next.

THE church choirs in Boston are said to cost the sum of $142,000 annually, a sum sufficient to comfortably support 100 missionaries.

THE church property in the city of New York is valued at $48,000,000. The church buildings of the various denominations number 359.

THE statistics of the Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church show a net increase for the last year of 716 members and eleven churches.

THE Baptist Missionary Union is now in the last quarter of the financial year, and unless $168,000 are raised before April 1, the treasury will be in debt.

THE salaries of the Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church aggregate the sum of $50,000 per annum, with the addition of about $5,000 for traveling expenses.

THE Baptists of Chicago have issued a circular to "The Baptists of the World," appealing for help to restore their churches and colleges, destroyed by the fire. The denominational property destroyed by the conflagration is estimated at $329,000.

REV. DR. STRATTON, of the Methodist Church, has been talking temperance statistics on the largest scale. Clergymen cost $12,000,000 yearly; criminals, $40,000,000 (rather a low estimate if we include rings); lawyers, $80,000,000; intoxicating drinks, $700,000,000. The city of New York invests $65,000,000 in manufactures, $90,000,000 in seventy-one banks, and $200,000,000 in the liquor business.

A Scene in the Women's War.

Among the many heart-touching incidents of the women's temperance movement reported in the daily papers from scores of towns in Ohio, we cut the following from a recent letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, representing a scene in Hillsboro: "Turning a corner on last Saturday afternoon, I came unexpectedly upon some fifty women kneeling on the pavement and stone steps before this door. A daughter of a former Governor of Ohio was leading in prayer. Surrounding her were the mothers, wives and daughters of former Congressmen and legislators, of our lawyers, physicians, bankers, ministers and leading men of all kinds. Indeed, there were gathered there representatives from nearly every household in the town. The day was bitterly cold. A piercing north wind swept the streets, piercing us all to the bone. The plaintive, tender, earnest tones of that pleading wife and mother arose on the blast, and were carried to every heart within their reach. Passers-by uncovered their heads, for the place whereon they trod was holy ground. They eyes of hardened men filled with tears, and many turned away, saying they could not bear to look on such a sight. Then the voice of prayer was hushed, the women arose and began to sing softly a sweet hymn—some old familiar words and tune—such as our mothers sang to us in childhood's days. We thought, can mortal man resist such efforts? The effect upon the spectators is indescribable. No sneer is heard—scarcely a light word is spoken. The spirit of devotion is abroad, and those who would scorn to pray themselves, yet feel that here is something which they must at least respect."

Another Prayer Gauge.

It is related that in a certain town in the northern part of Maine the people were holding a meeting, when the pastor remarked that if any present had relatives or friends in distant lands prayers would be offered in their behalf. No sooner was the sentence complete than a simple-looking individual arose and thus addressed the pastor: "I would like you to pray for my brother. He went two weeks ago, and I haven't heard from him since. I don't know jest where he is, but you need not pray below Bangor."

The Women's Crusade.

When the women of Ohio began their assault upon the liquor shops, almost everybody supposed the movement would be nothing more than the fleeting excitement of an hour. The ladies would parade the street, and assemble in the churches, and sing hymns, and raise their voices in prayer; would carry about the pledge for signatures, and thrust the pencil into trembling and beery hands; would keep little towns and villages in turmoil for a few days, and exact all sorts of impossible promises from unwilling sinners; but we were not to expect a practical result from such extraordinary and irregular proceedings. Even if the women were stout enough of heart to withstand the jeers, and insults, and brutal remaks that would certainly assail them, and vigorous enough in body to endure the long watch of prayer, hour after hour, day after day, from early morn till the night was far spent, the time must soon come when the spiritual excitement that inspired the crusade would die away, to be followed by the inevitable reaction. But two months have now passed, and the women are more earnest than ever. Driven out of the bar-rooms they kneel in the muddy streets; which may be cleaner after all than sanded floors bestrewn with the refuse of conviviality. They mind neither the cold winds nor the pelting rain. All manner of engines of defense have been brought up against them without avail. Here an unregenerate saloon-keepers throws snuff into the midst of the praying band. There an irate ruffian assaults them with a poker. Vulgar caricatures are displayed in the shop windows. Coarse jests are heard as the crusaders march through the streets. The law is invoked to prevent trespass upon private premises and interference with legal occupations; and in this part of the defense it is important to notice that the wholesale liquor dealers are helping the rum-shop keepers with money. Nevertheless the crusade goes on, and the roll of victory lengthens every day.

It is apparent that we have all underrated the strength of a woman's enthusiasm and devotion. The generous and Christian impulses are something more than outbursts of sentiment; they are important forces in the government of society. If the Ohio temperance movement can be guided with reasonable discretion, it may regenerate the whole region. It will not, of course, destroy intemperance, and probably it will not permanently check the sale of liquor; but it may make drinking more disreputable, and save thousands of men whose case is not yet hopeless.—*New York Tribune.*

A Lunatic Ball.

In the recent annual ball at the Lunatic Asylum at New Haven, Ct., twenty couples took the floor, ranged in two lines, facing each other, and stood still in profound silence waiting the music. In this party the strangeness of the performers was most apparent. The men wore a look upon their faces of such resolution as one would expect on that of a brave man brought face to face with some terrible danger. The women were more wandering in their glances; but nearly all were serious, too. The music burst forth, and a simultaneous movement followed; all sorts of movements, some cultivated steps, but for the most part a mere violent shuffling exercise. Directly they all seemed to have forgotten that they had partners, and settled down into dancing. There was some peculiarity about every individual, but in every one was observable a sort of ecstacy. One girl, with wild, dark eyes, and her black hair hanging loosely around her neck, would occasionally pause, as if trying to recollect where she had acted such a part in other scenes, but, glancing at the company all engaged around her, she would resume her motions. Some of them kept their gaze fixed on the ceiling, turning neither to the right nor to the left; others kept a watch upon their feet, which, to their bewildered minds, were perhaps going sadly astray. Very soon the organization lost shape; the original partners had wandered hopelessly away from each other. But, with instinctive gallantry on one side, and gentle acquiescence on the other, the men swung and twirled whichever lady happened to be within reach at the moment when they thought the music indicated "swing your partner."

The Siamese Twins—Two Distinct Organizations.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in giving an account of the autopsy of the Siamese twins, says: The livers of the twain were upon opposite sides, and laid in close connection. By the natural law of homologous union the positions of the hearts are the same. Their apexes incline toward each other, but, unlike the livers, they could never have been one and the same, or, of course, both would have died in the same hour. The heart of Eng is upon the right side, and the heart of Chang is upon the left; hence that of one is strangely and abnormally placed. Fluid injected into the heart, of one failed to find its way to the heart of the other, as was the case when the livers, located near the bond of union, were operated upon. This is the last fact which establishes the individuality of each. In life their sympathies, passions, emotions, inclinations, and personal habits were decidedly and sadly estrained, and this circumstance alone, without any keen anatomical scrutiny, would have shown the individualty of their heart and brain. Two individuals brought from different extremes of the world could have passed through the number of years allotted to the twins with less disagreement and conflict than these two incongruous, unsympathetic children, forced constantly to bear each other's burdens and complaints.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—This noted Senator attracts considerable attention from the Senate galleries. He never speaks, nor moves, nor calls a page, nor smiles, nor talks to his neighbor. Attendants carry him to his seat at 12 and back to his solitary home at 5. There he sits during the long hours, silent and ghost-like, twitching perpetually with a terrible palsy.

SPELL *murder* backward, and you have its cause. Spell its cause in the same manner, and you have its effect.

THE GHOST THAT JIM SAW.

([illegible])

Why, as to that—said the engineer—
Ghosts ain't things we are apt to fear,
Spirits don't fool with levers much,
And throttle-valves don't take to such;
And as for Jim—
What happened to him
Was one-half fact and the other half whim!

Running one night on the line, he saw;
A house—as plain as the moral law—
Just by the moonlit bank, and thence
Came a drunken man with no more sense
Than to drop on the rail,
Flat as a bail,
As Jim drove by with the midnight mail.

Down went the patents. Steam reversed.
Too late! for there came a "thud." Jim cursed,
As his fireman, there in the cab with him,
Kinder stared in the face of Jim,
And says, "What now?"
Says Jim, "What now!
I've just run over a man—that's how!"

The fireman stared at Jim. They ran
Back, but they never found house nor man—
Nary a shadow within a mile.
Jim turned pale, but he tried to smile,
Then on he tore,
Ten miles or more,
In quicker time than he'd made afore.

Would you believe it!—the very next night
Up rose that house in the moonlit glare;
Out comes the chap and drops as before.
Down goes the brakes, and the rest encore—
And so, in fact,
Each night that act
Occurred, till folks swore Jim was cracked.

Humph! Let me see; it's a year now, most,
That I met Jim, East, and said, "How's your ghost?"
"Gone," says Jim; "and more, it's plain
That ghost don't trouble me again;
I thought I shook
That ghost when I took
A place on an Eastern line—but look:

What should I meet the first trip out,
But that very house that we talked about,
And that self-same man! "Well," says I, "I guess
It's time to stop this yer foolishness,"
So I crammed on steam,
When there came a scream
From my fireman—and that broke my dream—

"You've killed somebody!" Says I, "Not much;
I've been thar often and thar ain't no such,
And now I'll prove it." Back we ran,
And darn my skin—but thar *was a man*
On the rail, dead,
Smashed in the head—
Now I call that meanness!" That's all Jim said.

—*Bret Harte, in the New York Times.*

Humor.

EXPENSIVE furniture—Indian Bureaus.

CURE for a felon—Take it to the penitentiary.

A CRIMINAL court—Sparking another man's wife.

LAZY husbands are known out West as stove watchers.

WHY is a coachman like the clouds? Because he holds the reins.

REAL cases of kidnapping—When the baby is "cribbed" at night.

MARRIAGE is described by a French cynic as a tiresome book with a very fine preface.

IF a man overeats, his sleep will be disturbed by the nightmare—another name for provisions.

LET your motto be, "Liberty or Death," and if it comes to the pinch take the most in liberty.

"I SAY," said a rough fellow to a fop with conspicuous bow-legs—"I say, don't you have to have your pantaloons cut with a circular saw?"

ONE who knows how it is herself says, "The man who is awfully urbane to his wife before strangers, is generally also her bane behind their backs."

CALIFORNIA agriculturists are going largely into ginger. They haven't got much beyond the first syllable yet, but hope to do so when their plants germinate.

"WHAT is Heaven's best gift to man?" asked a young lady on Essex street, Sunday night, smiling sweetly on a pleasant looking clerk. "A hoss," replied the young man, with great prudence.—*Danbury News.*

A NEVADA paper says: "The many friends of Bill Thompson will regret to hear that he was hashed up by a catamount to-day, on Nixon's Hill, while lying in wait to shoot a Chinaman. This was always a world of disappointment."

A MAN in Iowa by the name of Silas Chew was married the other day to a girl named Anna Good. The most obtuse person would instantly call to mind the Scriptural injunction, "S. Chew that which is evil, cleaving only to that which is Good."

"MRS. HOPKINS, why don't you sprinkle ashes on your icy sidewalk like Mrs. Bedun, your opposite neighbor, for the benefit of passers-by, and so imitate the Good Samaritan?" "Let the passers-by imitate the Priest and Levite, and pass by on the other side."

A YOUNG lady who entered a Broadway music store, and asked the young man in attendance, "Have you Happy Dreams?" was astonished when he replied, "No, ma'am, I'm mostly troubled with the nightmare." He didn't know why she went out so hurriedly and slammed the store door after her.

A Novel Theater.

A visitor of the Chinese theater, in San Francisco, does not seem to be particularly charmed by the Mongolian drama. He says: "Battle scenes are stock ingredient of the Chinese drama, and are conducted on a principle totally at variance with all our modern ideas of warfare. It is no uncommon feat for the hero to dismiss his army, and, single-handed, conquer the enemy, merely using his soldiers as a pursuing force. The stage, which is limited, in that the orchestra occupy nearly the whole of it, is merely a platform flanked by the walls of the house, lit up by some four or five footlights and two attenuated gas-pipes pendant on either side of the house, which terminate in numerous gas jets far more useful than ornamental. In the rear a screen, festooned, with spears, armor musical instruments, and diabolical characters, serves as a partition to veil the dressing-rooms and green room from the eye of the casual observer, and two curtained doors are the means of exit and entrance. It has never been our misfortune to hear the overture, if one be played, but judging by the descriptive music and singing during the progress of the play, which would make an excellent accompaniment for wandering minstrel cats, nothing has been lost."

GALVANISM was discovered by a man named Swammerdamn, one hundred and thirty years before Galvani called attention to it. The world, however, will not willingly change the name in order to give him the honor belonging to him. Swammerdamnism would be awful.

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 19, 1874. No. 12.

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50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Three & trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	ac
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 25p
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 38	Logansport	7 40 p.m	3 40
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	12 56
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 46	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	8

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Jan. 4, 1874.

Going South.			Going North	
2 00 m	2 20p.m	Fort Wayn	3 40	10 10am
12 28pm	2 46	Ferguson's	3 13	10 05
12 42	3 00	Sheldon	3 00	9 50
12 55	3 10	Ossian	2 49	9 40
1 30	3 40	Bluffton	2 13	9 05
1 50	4 00	W. Crossing	1 50	8 42
2 02	4 11	Keystone	1 39	8 30
2 11	4 19	Montpelier	1 30	8 20
2 35	4 42	Hartford	1 05	7 54
3 18	5 25	Royerton	12 30	7 15
3 30	5 38	Muncie	12 15pm	7 00
3 45		McCowan's	11 56	
4 15		N. C. June	11 30	
4 25		New Castle	11 20	
5 02		Cam. City	10 49	
5 07		Milton	10 44	
5 20		Bessons	10 32	
5 35		Connersville	10 20	
7 50	7 50	Indianapolis	9 15	
9 00		Cincinnati	71 0am	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A M	2,15 P. M
Rochester		7,30 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	4,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,72 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,40 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTS
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,20 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,06 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,20 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A.M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne ... Dep	10 35		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 46		5 50
Sommit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	11 30		
Bankers	2 06	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson ... Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 10	
Bankers	1 36	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 37		8 43
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p.m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:48 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Coranna			8:25 "
GOING EAST			
Corunna			8:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.
All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Select Story

THE VACANT CHAIR.

A Southwestern Sketch.

BY S. M. A. C.

It all happened, when I was younger than at present, at the McFadden's party. They were neighbors of my Cousin Ned, to whom I was paying a visit. McFadden, *pere* had a store and religion; to each of which he was equally and separately devoted. He never mixed the Bible with his business. It might have seemed to him profanation; I don't know about that. People said his future state would depend upon where death found him; if in the store for once the devil would get his due; while if at church or class not Lucifer and all his angels could keep him out of Heaven. But then people are so malicious.

I hate a purposeless digression, and have given these facts as essential to a proper understanding of what follows. If I had not, how could you realize what a party at McFadden's meant? The bare mention of dancing gave them the horrors, and cards were worse than the abomination of desolation. They did play the brain exhausting game of dominoes, and Miss McFadden was, in virtue of her city education, too intellectual for "Snap," "Oats, Peas, Beans, and Barley," "Steal Partners or anything of that kind. Miss McFadden wasn't by any means sole daughter of the house and heart. "On the contrary quite the reverse," she was one of eight, whereof seven still withered on the parent stem. I merely mention the fact, without in any way connecting it with the other fact that one with eligible masculine connections, near or remote, was an object of interest to the McFadden family—or, at least, I suppose so, from the fervent inquiries after my brotrer Will's health and my Cousin Jack's whereabouts.

It was a sit-down conversation party. We were the last comers, and on entering the parlor an apprehensive shiver shot down my spine. Twenty-one chairs made a huge semicircle about a blazing fire, and eighteen of them were filled by women. I don't know if there was a paralyzing influence about the place, but it was evident that none had gone further than was necessary to reach a seat, for the unoccupied ones were the length of semicircle from the door, which subjected cousin Fan and me to a raking cross-fire of eyes ere we, too, fell into position—a circumstance which pleased me much, as my dress and hair were thoroughly *comme il faut*, and, besides of a style new to that region.

Cousin Fan took the chair besides the last woman and I had the one next to hers, which left between me and the jam the vacant chair whose strange eventful history I propose to relate.

After the stir of our entrance had subsided I looked about with interest. The gentlemen twenty-five in number —were mainly gathered in disconsolate, shivering groups in the outer corners of the room. Some half a dozen intrepid souls, moved by chivilrous devotion, or the cold, were inside the charmed circle, painfully stooping, or more painfully kneeling, or most painfully—their boots were tight—"squatting," beside as many women, whose faces of delight made a strong contrast with the listless *ennui* of their less fortunate neighbors. I thought, if those who are well know are thus beauless, I, a total stranger, can only expect to look on in this Vienna; but hardly had this reflection shaped when Cousin Ned leaned over me and presented "his friend, Mr. Long, one of our solid men." Now, I am rather proud of my *distingue* style of receiving strangers, but I defy the Graces themselves to make a respectable obeisance over the back of a rocking-chair; and I was conscious that the bob of my head on this occasion was totally unworthy that distinguished member.

Mr. Long was not long at all, being exactly five feet two inches high; but his solidity could not be questioned. His head might have served as a model for all cabbage of the flat Dutch persuasion; his nose was of the snubbiest, his fingers stubby, and he had a general overfed look of having been melted and run into his clothes. In character he was affirmative, even of negatives, and bore witness with equal heartiness were you accused of being an angel or fool. He managed to squeeze through the circle, and the vacant chair received its first occupant.

"We've had a beautiful day," he said.

"Splendid," I answered, with enthusiasm.

"It will rain about to-morrow."

"Oh, I hope not."

"Ned's your cousin, ain't he?"

"My mother's nephew."

"You don't live about here?"

"No; Kent is my county."

"Anywhere close to Belleville?"

"Seven miles out on the Columbus road."

"How pretty the girls look to-night."

"Lamplight becomes most women."

"Ours are pretty all the time."

"I'm glad to hear it."

"Do you play?—on the piano, I mean."

"All my music is in my soul. My hearers, not myself, are 'saddest when I sing.'"

"Ah! I—I didn't quite hear——"

"It's not worth repeating."

"Do you know I have heard of you—a heap?"

"Indeed! What? Nothing ill, I hope."

"No. Mighty good, all of it."

"Time's up, Tom," said Ned, the inexorable. "Do your best, Bob, and don't let the grass grow under your feet. There are others coming."

Mr. Breeze's name was a striking example of the eternal fitness of things. He was dressed in a full suit of light gray, was very short and slight with abundant hair and beard the color and texture of corn-silk; with an air and manners generally suggestive of gossamers. He spoke in a way that had the effect of a combined lisp, drawl, and stutter without really being either. With a profound bow he seated himself and said:

"I have envied Ned his relatives, Miss Gay, since he told me you was one of the number."

"You do me proud," I murmured with a mock obeisance.

"Now don't laugh at me you quite chill my enthusiasm."

"Oh, well, you can warm it in tomorrow's sunshine"——"Or the light of your eyes," I would have answered in his place but he didn't seem to think of it—and perhaps, too, he had a regard for truth; so instead he said:

"The weather is beautiful."

"Lovely," I answered, thinking the while what great minds I had fallen among, if, as I've been told they—the great minds—have a knack of running in the same channels.

"It will not last."

"So says Mr. Long. *Au contrarie*, Mr. Lee says it will; and I never risk my reputation by decision where such doctors disagree."

"I have heard from Colonel Blanton that you never commit yourself."

"Colonel Blanton spoke, then, of what he did not know."

"Now, Miss Gay, don't deny flirting with the Colonel. It has given you quite a celebrity hereabout."

"I wonder how people hear so much. Colonel Blanton, indeed! I would as soon think of flirting with my grandfather."

"He! he! I must tell him that. Come, the piano is vacant; pray give us some music."

"I don't play anything—not even second fiddle."

"You don't? I am surprised. You have the eyes of a born musician. Don't you dance?"

Whenever I can. I think the sight of this company's inaction is enough to convert to its advocacy its stoutest opponents."

"Our host would not agree with you. Is yours a dancing neighborhood?"

"Very much so."

"You live near Bellville?"

"Not very. But I am there a good deal."

"I'm told it is a charming town."

"I find it so."

"I must pay Kent a visit some time. Your post-office is ——"

"Echo."

"What a romantic name! Is there any story about it?"

"None but an echo between two hills that repeats every noise."

"The noise, I repeat, is—'Get out of that chair, Bob,'" said Cousin Ned, at my elbow. "Mr. Heywood, Miss Gay. Sit down, Frank; your'e elected for the next fifteen minutes."

Mr. Heywood was born a politician and lawyer, consequently he did his best to look both, with a success far from remarkable. For three generations his father held offices of trust, profit, and honor in the gift of the people. Undeniably they were popular men. Nearly one fourth of the county were made up of Heywood Smiths, or John Heywood Joneses, or Frank Heywood Browns. Mr. Frank Heywood was tall and slim, with a faultless evening suit, and an air that aimed to be judicial, and succeeded exactly in being owlish. He was one of the courageous few I have mentioned as talking to the ladies, and had made the circuit with the patience of a martyr and the impartiality of death itself; for each—however long or short, fat or thin—he saw might some day influence a vote, and the future great man builded secure from the foundation. He opened the campaign with parliamentary caution: "Miss Gay, I trust you will pardon a remark that you have doubtless heard many times to-night—that is, what a very pleasant party we are enjoying."

I looked at him keenly, but no "sarkaszum" was in his eye. Evidently he meant what he said, if he did not feel it, so I answered readily, "I have have heard it before, but from its present source it does not need the charm of novelty. Furthermore, in the outset of our acquaintance, let me take the initiative by telling you that I have heard of you, that you are very intelligent, and I want you to prove it by not asking me where I live or making a remark on the weather."

"I will do it, certainly. In such a scene, and such a presence, I never resort to geographical or meterological observations. Is it all in my eyes, or do the ladies look more than usually charming to-night?"

"A stranger cannot decide. Bishop Berkeley to the contrary notwithstanding, I always believe my eyes."

"If you were a lawyer you would soon lose faith in them. Circumstancial evidence is the hardest sort to deal with, and the most unreliable."

"I wish I could be one. The whereases and the wherefores, and law terms generally, have a facination for me."

"I presume they would lose it when you had to study them out. We have to learn the meaning and origin of them all. For instance, the word "compound" comes from com, and—and—*something else*."

Immensely instructed, I was about to reply, when the crowd marched out to supper, and my distinguished escort proved himself no mean adept in the art of attendance. Gentle Heywood! If I had the grace of suffrage I would vote for you early and often, in recompense of the care that held my plate and replenished my cup, and made me the most envied woman around the festive board.

After supper I regained my corner, and, with ever varied sameness, the play went on. Back and forth the gamut I have noted ran the conversation. Up to the twelfth man I made desperate efforts to vary it, but then I grew callous, and answered by rote while watching the crowd; or wicked, and genealogically puzzling answers as that he was my "grandfather's son once removed," or that "we had the same great grandfathers," and stated the number of miles I lived from Belleville with startling recklessness as to the facts in the case, or disclaimed a residence in Kent County or any knowledge of any post-office.

It was two o'clock. The nineteenth man had gone to get me a drink of water. Cousin Ned and Fan were just opposite, and I was trying to catch their eyes to sign "go home." Did you ever learn to know what people say from the motion of the lips? I saw Fan say, "I'm tired enough, but let's stay awhile on Nelly's account. She seems to be enjoying. How did you manage it Ned? There are prettier and richer girls here, yet our little cousin is, undeniably, the belle of the evening."

Dear honest old Ned! I know your gray eyes twinkled, though I could not see it, as you answered, and, in answering, gave unwittingly my vanity its severest blow. "I haven't managed at all. The vacant chair did the business. Any of those half frozen fellows was glad enough, by talking to her, to get a chance to warm his nose and toes."

We stayed an hour longer and the whole twenty-five were duly presented.

Ned tried hard to make me believe I was dreaming, and swore his friends were mightily struck with his piqant cousin; but my faith in eyesight is not to be staggered, and to this day Fan and I laugh when we meet, over popularity and propinquity, as exemplified in the vacant chair.—*Weekly Graphic.*

A Republican father said to his Republican son—Republican son ten years old—"my darling, you should sign the pledge. You should be a great man, honored and esteemed, and the only way to accomplish this is to sign the pledge and never drink a drop." This was good advice, but Republican son commenced thinking—the little heathen couldn't help it. "Papa," said the darling little Republican son, "didn't you vote for Grant." "You bet, my angel—he is loyal, but why this interrogation?" "Nothing, dad, only I want to know whether you want me to take him for my pattern, in order to arrive at glory and greatness."

Joe flew up in a h—ll of a rage to find two lines to fill out this page.

THE OLD-FOGY MAN.

He was a queer old-fogy man,
And loved old-fogy ways;
And railed against the reckless speed
Of these fast modern days.
He once would travel leisurely,
And stop his friends to hail;
But now they rushed him through by steam,
And rode him on a rail.

That good old coach was fast enough
For prudent folk to go;
Impatient men now laugh at it,
And say 'twas rather slow;
And so they rush upon the train,
And speed like thought away,
Until a smash-up breaks their bones;
He thinks it doesn't pay.

He loved old housewives' spinning wheels;
The music of their hum
Was far more dear to his old ear
Than grand-piano thrum.
But oh! he sighs, those wheels are gone
Since Whitney made his gin;
No more we hear their thrifty hum—
No more the sisters spin!

The rosy girls of olden time,
Sunburnt, were firmer made
Than these, the late tender shoots
That grow up in the shade;
They did their mother's heavy work,
And eased her weary hands;
And sometimes, too, if brothers failed
Could help to do a man's.

Their dresses, made with easy fit,
Gave not a pain beneath;
Their hearts had ample room to beat,
Their lungs had room to breathe—
Unlike our present girls, with waists
Too much compressed and slight,
Who, if they do not dissipate,
Are very often *tight.*

They let not Fashion dwarf their forms,
But grew to comely size,
And health shone ever on their brows
And sparkled from their eyes;
They thanked kind Heaven for all its gifts
And thought, with secret pride,
That they were beautiful enough,
And they were satisfied.

But now, our modern girls, alas!
Think Providence unkind
For putting too much in the midst,
And not enough behind;
And so they bustle round, and lace,
To mend such clumsy ways,
And think they far outshine the girls
Of good old-fogy days.

He wished, he said, for their sweet sakes,
That Fashion's torturing vise
Would ease them up a little, and
Less pinching would suffice;
That they might feel the bounding health
Around the heart that plays,
When all unfettered as it was
In good old-fogy days.

THE STORY OF A KISS.

"You wished to see me, Doctor?"

"I did, Miss Dallas, and upon a very serious matter. Pardon me if I appear to be meddling with your secrets; I do it only to save a fellow-creature's life."

The young woman's face flushed during the remarks, but paled when he spoke so gravely. He continued:

"Three weeks ago I was called to the bedside of Harry Gilman, and found him prostrated with a brain fever. I saw at the outset that the case was a desperate one, but hoped that skill and care might bring him through. From that day until this I have been almost constant in my attendance upon him; have battled with the disease inch by inch; and striven with what skill I had at command to save him.

"Early in my attendance I saw there was some dreadful disappointment beneath his malady, if not the cause of his prostration. In the hours that his mind wandered, your name was constantly on his tongue. His sister has told me, in answer to my questions, that Harry was deeply and truly in love with you, but that an estrangement has come between you lately; and I think this blow has been the one that brought him under my care. To-night the crisis in his disease will be reached, and to-night will answer our questions as to whether he will live or die. Without any help but such as I can render him, he may be saved; but a man's life is too great a jewel to trifle with, and we feel if you would but help us we could surely save him. Will you consent to assist us?"

"What could I do?" she asked.

"The plan I have marked out in my mind," said he, "is simply this: About midnight he will arouse from his present stupor, and in the next ten minutes his fate will be decided. The main point will be to have him make an effort for his own life. Should he try to live, his chances will be among the best; should he make no such effort, we might, with stimulants, carry him beyond danger; but if at that moment he recalls the past, and despondently sinks under it, no power under heaven but you can save him."

"And what would you have me do?"

"Just this, Miss Dallas: If, when he awakens, he is hopeful and remembers nothing of his disappointment, we will not need you at all. But should he begin to sink, the sight of you will save him."

"But how?"

"We could pretend you had recalled your decision of a few weeks ago."

"Oh, that would be too horrible! I could never do that."

"Not to save a man's life?" he asked solemnly.

"He would not thank me for saving his life by such a mockery," she said. "Why, I might have to say that I loved him, might I not?"

"Yes."

"Oh, I could not do it!"

"Not even to save his life?"

"You said that before," she said, "but not even for that could I do this thing. Harry and I have ever been very dear friends. I never fancied that he could love me until he surprised me by his avowal, and then I told him it could not be. How could I stand at his bedside now and say that I loved him? No, no, it cannot be. Think of some other plan."

"I have thought of all ways, Miss Dallas. I may not have to ask you to do this thing that you dislike so much, unless in the contingency I spoke of. I will not say to you what you *ought* to do, my dear young lady, but I promise you, if I am compelled to ask your assistance, that I will explain the whole matter to Harry, just as it is, and give him a correct report and understanding of your part in it."

"But how could I ever meet him again?"

"It will be no harder then than it is now. And I have no doubt Harry will leave the place if he recovers."

"I would be glad to help you, Doctor, but this would seem like profanity to me."

"It is to save a fellow-creature's life, and be all the blame on me."

"I wish I could do it, but what an awful thing it is for a girl to do!"

"I can appreciate your hesitation, and yet, if you were my daughter, I would say it was your duty to do it."

"Thank you for saying that, Doctor; it decides me. I will do what you ask."

"Thanks; I will call for you this evening and explain your part to you."

Later in the night there gathered around the bed of the sick man his mother and sisters, the doctor and Kate Dallas. The doctor had explained to the others the part he had persuaded Kate to act, if it should be necessary, and they had thanked her over and over for consenting. They sat near each other; the mother and sisters wondering in their own hearts that any girl could know their Harry and not love him, but yet, they are women enough to know that love cannot be forced or reasoned.

"How is he now, Doctor?" the mother whispers, and his reply, "There is no change." They await the slow turnings of another hour, and then the sleeper makes some movements with his lips, and the doctor, bending over, catches the word, "Kate," but he does not tell it to the others. By and by there is another movement, and the doctor beckons them out of the room.

"In a quarter of an hour he will awaken," he says. "You, Mrs. Gilman, and Ruth, will stand near me and be ready to catch the first question he asks and answer it. Miss Dallas, you will stand at the door and come if I speak to you, and act as I have told you before. If we are prompt and careful, and God wills it, we will save his life."

The mother and sisters step softly back to the bedside, and the doctor, reading the tremor in Kate's eyes, waits to speak with her.

"You will not have to say a word, Miss Dallas. I will play the tyrannical doctor to perfection and save you, as well as quiet any apprehensions that come to his mind. God bless you!"

It was no common case with Doctor Brown, this attendance on Harry Gilman. When he came to Melville a poor, unknown graduate, seeking to establish himself and earn his daily bread, it was Harry Gilman's father who had been the first to trust him, the first to say a friendly word to him, the one who had taken him to his own fireside and made him feel he was in the house of a friend; the one who had honored him with his friendship in all the succeeding years. Doctor Brown was now, with skill and care, repaying to the son the debt he owed the father, and he could not have done more for his own child. As he looked into the face of Kate Dallas, he could not but feel it was a fearful experiment he was about to make in two lives, but he brushed the thought aside, and returned to his patient.

There were the premonitory symptoms of awakening upon the part of the sick man, and the hearts of the women around him seemed almost bursting with suspense and anxiety. At last the eyes opened; the wild look in them gave way to one of recognition, and the lips feebly uttered:

"Mother."

She could not speak; her heart was too full for words, but she bent over and kissed him.

"Have I been here long?"

"Not such a great while," broke in the cheery voice of the doctor, "but plenty long enough. Here take a drop of this," and he gave him some stimulating drops.

"Have I been very sick?"

"You have been pretty sick, my boy, but you must not talk. Turn over and go to sleep again, and you can talk as long as you wish to-morrow."

"Is that Ruth?"

"Yes, Harry."

"Tell Kate—"

"Nonsense," broke in the doctor, "take a little more of this and go to sleep without another word," but he turned to Kate, and his eyes said "it will have to be done."

She tried to still the beating of her heart, but she had no fear for herself.

"Tell Kate"—Harry started again, but the doctor, after a quieting draught was administered, said:

"Why don't you tell her yourself?"

"Who? Is she here?" he asked excitedly, but the doctor caught his hand quietly, saying, "Do not get excited, Harry, but listen; obey me exactly, and all will be well. Miss Dallas and you have had some misunderstanding, but you have fancied it to be much more serious than it really was. She is here now to see after you; she wants you to get well, and if you obey me you will."

The sick man's eyes opened wider and wider as his physician proceeded, and when he said, "Miss Dallas is now here," he would have raised himself, but the doctor was watching, and prevented his making more than the first effort. He turned to Kate, and in answer to his look, she came close to the bedside.

"My orders," said the doctor, "are that you may look at Miss Dallas a moment, but you must not speak, and then she and your own people must leave the room."

Kate's face was almost deathly white as she turned toward Harry.

"Kate, oh Kate!" cried he with the most supreme happiness written in his face.

"There, there," said the doctor, "you disobey me already. Clear out of the room, you women, at once."

"No," said Harry, "stop a minute! Kate, will you kiss me?"

"Yes," she said, and she pressed her lips to his face.

"You may go now," he said, and he took the draught the doctor offered him, turned to the wall with sweet contentment written on his face, and in a few moments the doctor's practiced ear told him his patient was asleep.

He walked out where the women were awaiting him, took Kate's hands in his, and said, "You have saved his life?"

"Thank God!" came swelling up from the mother's heart.

From this point Harry's recovery was rapid. His frequent inquiries for Kate were parried until the hour came when Dr. Brown felt the story had best be told. There was no danger to be feared for Harry, while something might turn up to annoy Kate; so he set about unfolding the stratagem. Harry listened attentively, his face turning red and pale by turns, but he spoke no word until the story was finished.

"I did this," said the doctor, "because I knew it was the last chance of saving your life. I kept her back until I saw it must be done."

"Have you seen Kate since that night?" Harry asked quietly.

"I saw her but once, and then only for a moment. The poor girl's nerves underwent a terrible strain that night, and I called to help her."

"Doctor, I want to ask you one question. Do you think I can have any hope of ever winning her love?"

"To be frank with you, my dear boy, I do not think you ever can. I have given you a careful account of what passed between us at our interview, and, to me, her manner showed that you had no part in her heart."

"Yet mother says she has sent over daily to inquire for me."

"Yes, but it was at my suggestion, until I had told you the story."

"Doctor, I am, so far as you can tell, in my right mind; am I not?"

"Certainly, you are."

"The fever has all gone?"

"Of course it has. What are you driving at?"

"Just this," said he, with despairing bitterness. "I wish to heaven you had let me die!"

"Why, Harry!"

"I mean it. You ought to have let me die!"

"My boy, you are too young to talk like this. There is more in life than just loving or being loved. You have your mother and sisters, if you care nothing for yourself."

"Well, let it go. As I am alive, I must make the best of it. I thank you just as much as if life was dear to me. When can I drive out?"

"To-morrow, if you choose. Where do you want to go?"

"To see Kate Dallas."

"Not to worry her, Harry?"

"No, to thank her, and then withdraw from her presence forever."

"Can I help you?"

"No, except to let me visit her without announcing that I am coming."

"It shall be as you wish."

The next day Harry was driven to the home of Kate Dallas, and as he sat in the parlor awaiting her appearance, his thin, white lips seemed to move as if he were rehearsing his part.

"I am glad to see you out again, Harry," she said, as she came toward him, but though her voice was sprightly, her face was fully as pale as his.

"Thank you, Kate, this is my first call; but Dr. Brown consented to my ride to-day."

Her eyes tried to read in his face if the doctor had told the story, but she said:

"I hope you will soon be out of the doctor's hands."

"I learned from Dr. Brown only last evening," he went on, as if determined to say at once what he had come to say, "of what you consented to do for him during my sickness. I ought to thank you for, perhaps, saving my life. I do thank you heartily for all that you did, and all the more because I know it was a terrible task for you. He told me the complete history of his plan, and while I wish it had never been thought of, I cannot but see how great a sacrifice you made fo me, and I thank you for it."

She had covered her face with her hands as soon as he began, and still kept them there. He waited a moment as if to give her an opportunity to speak, but she remained silent.

"I have come," he resumed, "not to thank you only, but also to say, 'Good-by.'" She uncovered her face at this, and her eyes filled with anxiety—he went on, "In a few days I will leave Melville forever, but if—no matter where I am—the day shall come when I can be of help or assistance to you, you will remember that I owe my life to you, and"—he almost broke down here—"all that I am or have will be at your service."

She had covered up her face again, and had he looked closely he might have seen tears forcing their way between her fingers, but his eyes were on the carpet, where they had been all the time.

"I am sorry," he continued, "more sorry than I can tell you, that I have ever been the cause of annoyance to you, or have ever brought aught of sadness into your life, but you have beautiful days yet in store for you wherein these will be forgotten, and I hope you will think of me, if at all, as one who would rejoice in your happiness and be happy in your joy."

He waited a moment, as if hoping she would say a word, but the tears were dropping from her eyes thick and fast, and her tongue refused to speak.

Finding that she did not intend to break the silence, he arose to take his departure, and then, for the first time, saw her tears. A wild, exulting light leaped into his face and eyes, but died away as soon again.

"Good-by, Kate," he said, and he moved toward her.

Her answer was a sob.

"It is my lot," he said, "to bring your life unpleasant experiences, when my dearest wish would be to bring you joy. I shall never be a cloud on your horizon again, so once more, 'good-by.'"

She turned her face from him, and said between her sobs, "I don't want—to drive you—from your—home."

"Let that give you no pain," he said, tenderly; "I could not live here now."

"But it is I who am driving you away," she said.

"No, you must not take the blame," said he. "I should never have supposed you could love me, but let that go now. 'Good-by.'"

"Don't go," was her answer.

"I must. I could not stay and see you the wife of some one else."

"Don't go," she repeated.

Heavens! Could he believe his own heart! Could it be possible that she loved him! His eyes filled with light and hope again, and with one step he was beside her. "Kate," said he, "am I coming from death once more to life? Can you love me? Do you love me? Ask me to stay but once again! I am yours for life or death if you love me. What shall it be, darling, will I go or stay?"

"Don't go," was all she said.—*Hearth and Home.*

A Conundrum Answered.

The Louisville *Ledger* has been puzzled for a long time to know why the women of Massachusetts make more noise than their sisters in other States. Archbishop Whately once propounded a similar conundrum: Why do white sheep eat more than black ones? and answered it with the inevitable reply: Because there is more of them.

All Sorts.

BONNER has paid $40,000 for a farm.

OHIO has 2,100 miles more railroad than Massachusetts.

POTATOES are worth more than wheat in Kansas and Iowa.

THE ex-King of Naples, now at Paris, lives in a very humble way.

THE annual income of Trinity Church, New York, is about $500,000.

DIO LEWIS says that high living is the foundation of every cemetery.

WHITTIER'S head and eyes are out of order, and he must quit work.

DR. FRANKLIN proposed the turkey as the national emblem of America.

QUEEN VICTORIA is gradually recovering from the grief of her widowhood.

THIS country has sown a terrible amount of wild oats since its father died.

FOR an English sixpence and a handful of powder one can buy a wife in Ashantee.

SHORTLY before his death, Chief Justice Chase spoke of Mr. Waite as the ablest lawyer at the Ohio bar.

MR. GEORGE KNORR has been marine editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for 60 years. He is now in his 81st year.

A KENTUCKIAN has cured himself of consumption of the lungs by the consumption of a spoonful of kerosene daily.

HAMMOND asked an African at St. Louis if he had found the Lord. "Golly," said Sambo, "am de Lord lost?"

THE execution of Evans, the other day, was the eleventh in which New Hampshire has indulged herself during 134 years.

A MEDICAL correspondent of an English journal says that rheumatism and gout can be cured by the free use of asparagus.

A NEGRO by the name of Montgomery—a former slave belonging to Jefferson Davis—is said to be the richest planter in Mississippi.

THE Adams Express Company received last year $260,000 for carrying money for the Government between New York and Washington.

THE Governor of Maine recently sent to the Legislature of that State the first veto for fifteen years. Both houses sustained the objection.

A WESTERN enthusiast exclaims: "I'd rather be a doorkeeper in the hall of the Grangers than to shovel sugar in the stores of the middlemen."

HOT alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all crawling pests.

A CLINTON COUNTY, Iowa, saloon-keeper has been ordered by the courts to pay $5,250 to the wife of one of his customer. He has decided to quit the business without the aid of the women's prayers.

THE total production of wool in this country last year was 174,000,000 pounds, against 160,000,000 for 1872, and 146,600,000 for 1871. The trade in foreign wool showed a decrease, the importations being 47,776,885 pounds, against 98,806,581 for 1872.

A PENNSYLVANIA groomsman, after wishing the bride many happy returns of the day, presented her with a broom, on which was inscribed the following:

This trifling gift accept of me,
Its use I would commend;
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms—the other end.

THE son of Sir Digby Neave, of England, heir to estates in England worth $100,000 a year, was lately murdered in the Wet Mountain Valley, at Colorado. Not long ago one of his brothers was killed by a bear, another by a tiger, and another fell in the Indian mutiny.

NEVER have I seen any traditional type of nationality as strongly marked on its own soil as is found in America. There are more Greek heads in the United States than in Greece. The purest classical profile known to me is that of a New England woman. Mixture of races seems to produce the characteristics of all.—*Kate Field.*

IN 1848 the debts of the civilized world amounted $8,500,000,000. Now they amount to $24,000,000,000. England, France, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain own up to two-thirds. The remaining third is shared by Turkey, Egypt, Portugal, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico. England and Denmark pay 3½ per cent.; France and the United States 5 to 6. Greece is said to pay 33 per cent., and Honduras 66.

THE peat beds near Morrison, Ill., comprise 2,000 acres. The peat ranges from five to fifty feet in depth. Arrangements are now being made to turn out two and a half tons of pressed peat an hour, worth $3.50 per ton. A ton of it is said to be worth more than a ton of coal. Extensive peat beds have also been discovered in Southern Minnesota, and large quantities will be taken out the coming season.

Chief-Justices.

The following is a list of the Chief-Justices of the United States Supreme Court appointed between 1789 and 1874, and the date of their nomination:

John Jay, New York, Sept. 26, 1789.

John Rutledge, South Carolina, July 1, 1795. Ratification refused by the Senate.

Wm. Cushing, Massachusetts, Jan. 27, 1796. Appointment declined.

Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut, March 4, 1796.

John Jay, New York, Dec. 19, 1800. Appointment declined.

John Marshall, Virginia, Jan. 31, 1801.

Roger B. Taney, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1835.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1864.

George H. Williams, Oregon, December, 1873. Nomination withdrawn.

Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts, January, 1874. Nomination withdrawn.

Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, January, 1874.

PUFFED sleeves are all the rage. As a rule, they are not becoming, being altogether too matronly and "old womanish" for the youthful and dashing belle of the period.

Death of a Veteran Printer.

Robert K. Fleming, the pioneer printer of Illinois, died at Belleville, on the night of the 26th ult., aged 78 years 2 months and 26 days. He published the *Democrat* in 1832 at Kaskaskia, formerly the capital of the State, and in October, 1833, he went to Belleville and embarked in the publishing business, starting several papers, all of which finally merged into the *Advocate* of the present day. He has been a resident of St. Clair County for upwards of forty years, and most of the time has been identified with the printing business.

A SECOND FATHER MATTHEW.—Who is there that does not respect the memory of Father Matthew, the great champion of temperance. Innumerable societies bear his honored name; but there is one man who has struck a more sure death blow to intemperance, and that man is DR. J. WALKER, an old California physician, who has discovered in nature's "meek and lowly herbs," a medicinal "tonic" and gentle stimulant that completely takes the place of the fashionable alcoholic poisons called "tonics," so popular as a compromise between strong drink and cold water, and does away with the mania for drink, and in reality cultivates an involuntary disgust for the same. It even does more. It acts upon the entire physical system, purifies the blood and produces hale, hardy health. The discoverer of this great medicinal stimulant is surely entitled to the thanks of a whole nation, and it is not extravagant to entitle him "a second Father Matthew." 33

THE CAPITOL'S GRANDEUR.—A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* has been doing the capitol at Washington, and says: "If one can even give accurately the number of square feet in encaustic tiles, the amount of money paid for adornment, or a catalogue of pictures and statuary of a great building like the capitol, does any one else under the sun realize a particle of its grandeur, beauty, or fitness? Are not one's own eyes and understanding worth a library full of description? After more than eight years spent in its halls and galleries, in going up and down its stairways, in wondering and admiring over its grandeur and elegance, I frankly confess my inability to convey even to the most sympathetic and imaginative reader a single particle of the charm of living within these marble halls.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N.Y., March 23, '71.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR: Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have to average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,
WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

THE New York *Weekly Witness*, at One Dollar per annum, is the best Weekly newspaper in America. It has increased in circulation tenfold within a year.

THE New York *Daily Witness*, at Three Dollars, is best for business men. Send (by postal card) for sample copies.—[Com.

SIXTY thousand dollars' worth of apparatus and appliances, for the cure of deformities, are annually made and applied at the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind. It has the greatest reputation of any institution in the Union for the successful treatment of all kinds of human deformities, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases. Their large journal will be sent free to any address upon application.—[Com.

WE notice that the agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.—[Com.

THERE are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.—[Com.

ATTEND to the first symptoms of Consumption, and that disease may be checked in its incipiency. Use immediately Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, a safe remedy in all diseases of the lungs.—[Com.

DID you ever see a child that did not have holes through the toes of its shoes? If you did they were protected by SILVER TIPS. They never wear through at the toe. Try them.—[Com.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo 7x9, worth $1.50, and instructions to clear $30 a day. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

AT LAST We have found something new for agents. It will sell better than anything you ever handled. Samples 25c. EUREKA MANUFACTUR'G CO., 148 Clark or 114 Madison St., Chicago

PILES WHAT ARE PILES? READ! "PLAIN BLUNT Facts," a Treatise on the Causes, History, Cure and Prevention of PILES. Published by P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 45 Walker Street, New York. Sent FREE to all parts of the United States on receipt of a letter stamp.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.

Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year, A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle. The Standard Lotta that can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots: 91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK. 801 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR,

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. **Fifty Cents per Bottle.**

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy

FOR ALL

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of every school. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. It cures,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* consumption it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part,* relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation.*

3. It purifies and enriches the blood. Positively curing all humors, from the common simple eruption to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's *Great American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

The Death of Dr. Livingstone.

[Letter from the British Consul at Zanzibar.]

It appears from the information given to Lieut. Cameron by the doctor's servant, Chumah, that Livingstone proceeded from Ujiji to the middle of the northern shore of Lake Bemba (Bangweolo), and that, being unable to cross it, he retraced his steps and rounded into the southward, crossing, besides the Chambese, three other rivers which flowed into the lakes. He then went (so far as Lieut. Cameron is able to make out) in search of the ancient fountains of Herodotus, and eventually turned to the eastward and crossed the Luapula.

After marching for some days through an extremely marshy country, in which sometimes for three hours at a time the water stood above the waists of the travelers, the doctor succumbed to an attack of dysentery, which carried him off after an illness of ten or fifteen days. During this trying journey two of his men died and several deserted. The remainder, seventy-nine in number, disemboweled the corpse and embalmed it as well as they were able with salt and brandy.

On nearing Unyanyembe, Chumah, with a few others, started ahead to procure supplies, as the party was nearly starving; and the remainder, with the body, were reported to be distant from ten to twenty days' march from Unyanyembe at the date of Lieut. Cameron's letter. It will be seen on reference to Dr. Livingstone's last communication, dated July 1, 1872, that the account given by the Doctor's servants of his latest movements agrees in the main with the route sketched out by the traveler himself before leaving Unyanyembe.

His intention was to go southwards to Ufipa, then round the south end of Tanganyika, and crossing the Chambeze, to proceed west along the shore of Lake Bangweolo. Being then in latitude 12 south, his wish was to go straight west to the ancient fountains reported at that end of the water-shed, then to turn north to the copper mines of Katanga, and after visiting the underground excavations, to proceed to the head of Lake Lincoln, whence he would retire along Lake Kamolindo toward Ujiji, and home.

He distinctly stated it was not his intention to return northward through the Manyuemo country; and as he esteemed the duration of his journey from Ujiji and back at eight months, it is not unreasonable to infer that the design had been completely carried out and that Livingstone was on his homeward journey when attacked by the disease to which he fell a victim. This supposition is rendered more probable by the fact that when the Doctor left Unyanyembe he was well supplied with provisions, and that he is reported by his servants to have been nearly destitute at the time of his death.

Smiley's Tribulations.

When Smiley, of Pittsburgh, started for Philadelphia the other day a woman occupied the seat in front of him with twin infants. Just before the train moved off the woman asked Smiley to hold the babies for a moment while she went to the drug store across the street after a new bottle top. He took the little ones and before the woman returned the train started. Smiley was in agony, and when the babies began to cry no words can describe his misery. This kind of thing continued until dark, and then as the conductor refused to have anything to do with the infants, poor old Smiley put them into his own birth and tried to soothe them. But the more he tried the more they howled, and he set up alongside of them the whole night utterly wretched, while the other passengers swore at him and threw boots at his head, and called him hard names because he wouldn't keep the youngsters quiet. By the time morning came Smiley was pretty near crazy, and the twins were almost starved to death. He had nothing to give them but plug tobacco and bay rum, which he carried for his hair, and he knew those were not healthy. The first time the train stopped he bolted out and got a pie. When he returned one of the twins had tumbled off the seat and had a broken nose; but he stuffed them both with the pie until they were deathly sick, and began to disgorge. Then Smiley was in a worse case than ever. When he reached Philadelphia he was on the very verge of insanity, and his reason was all but dethroned when a policeman entered the car and seized him on the authority of a telegram from Pittsburgh, on a charge of kidnapping. He spent the night in jail, and was then released on bail. He wants to find the father of those twins. He yearns to tell him something, and to fumble among his hair.—*Max Adeler.*

Ready Money.

It is a good thing to have unlimited credit, but better still to have ready money on hand for emergencies.

The richest man on the globe, Baron Rothschild, learned this lesson one day when he chanced to ride in a public conveyance, and found out that he had "not a red" in his pocket.

The driver was furious, and demanded his pay. Rothschild told him his name, and gave him his card.

"I never heard of you, and never want to again; but I want my pay and must have it," and he looked down threateningly. The money king was in haste. He had only an order for a million, and offered the driver a coupon for fifty thousand francs "to change." The driver started; the passengers laughed, and just then an acquaintance came up, from whom he borrowed six sous, and paid the angry Jehu.

If it is inconvenient for even a Rothschild to be without money in his pocket, you may be sure it will be even more so for you. The world never respects a "state of impecuniosity." It is a most uncomfortable state to be in.

If you have an income of any sort, try not to spend every cent. Have a few dollars always about you for emergencies that will always be happening. If you gather it up as the children do their pennies, one at a time, keep your stock good. When you must break into your last five dollar bill, replace it as soon as you can. It adds to your comfort more than you ever guess to feel that there is a snug little sum that you can draw from in case of urgent need.

Philosophy, religion, or poetry to the contrary, there is no use in being penniless. By common prudence, most people of industrious habits can keep a little ahead for a rainy day.

The Potentates of Europe.

Europe consisted, before 1859, of fifty-six independent states; and now, after the smaller Italian states have been swept out of existence and the German states are consolidated into an empire, the number of really independent states has been reduced to fifteen—not including the petty independencies Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco, Andorro nor the semi-independent states of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro.

The fifteen independent states of Europe are Russia, Germany, France, Austro-Hungary, Great Britain, Italy, Spain Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Greece. Some of these again are made up of similar semi-independencies. The German Empire is composed of twenty-six separate existencies. The Czar of Russia is at the same time Grand Duke of Finland; the Emperor of Austria is the hereditary King of Hungary; the Sultan enjoys the sovereignty over Roumania, Servia and Montenegro. The entire population of Europe is some 301,000,000, of whom 147,000,000 are Catholics, 71,000,000 Protestants, 70,000,000 Greek Catholics, 5,000,000 Jews, and 6,500,000 Mahometans. The foreign possessions of European states have a population of nearly 280,000,000, over 200,000,000 of which belong to England alone. Spain has 6,000,000 of subjects in her colonies. In the following list we give all the European states, independent and semi-independent, with their populations and rulers, and the age and length of rule enjoyed by the latter:

EUROPEAN STATES AND RULERS.

Country.	*Ruler.*	*Age.*	*Length of Reign.*	*Pop'lat'n.*
Catholic Ch'stendom	Pope Pius IX	82	27½	......
German Empire	Emperor William	77	3	41,000,000
Prussia	King William	77	13	24,656,078
Bavaria	King Ludwig II	28	10	4,832,026
Saxony	King Albert	45	¾	2,556,244
Wurtemberg	King Carl I	51	9½	1,818,539
Baden	G'd Duke Freder'k	47	22	1,461,562
Hesse	Grand Duke Ludwig III	67½	25½	852,894
M'ck-Schwerin	Grand Duke Frederick-Franz	51	32	557,897
Saxe-Weimar	Grand Duke Carl Alexander	55½	20½	286,183
Meck-Strellitz	Grand Duke Frederick William	54	13	96,982
Oldenburg	Grand Duke Peter	46½	21	312,506
Brunswick	Duke William	68	42½	311,764
Saxe-Meiningen	Duke George II	45	7½	187,957
Saxe Altenburg	Duke Ernest	47	20½	142,122
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Duke Ernest II	55½	30	174,339
Anhalt	Duke Frederick	43	3	203,439
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Prince George	35	4½	75,523
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Prince Gunther	72	38	67,191
Waldeck	Prince George V	43	29	56,224
Reuss (older)	Prince Henry XXII	28	14	45,094
Reuss (younger)	Prince Henry XIV	42	6½	89,032
Schaumburg-Lippe	Prince Adolph	56½	13	32,059
Lippe-Detmold	Prince Leopold	52½	29	111,135
Lubeck	Free city	—	—	52,158
Bremen	Free city	—	—	122,402
Hamburg	Free city	—	—	338,974
Alsace Lor'ne	Imperial	—	—	1,549,587
Total of the German Empire				41,000,000
Russia	Czar Alexander II	55½	19	71,174,198
France	Pres. MacMahon	65¾	¾	36,102,921
Austro-Hungary	Emp. Franc's Jos'h	43½	25	35,904,435
Great Britain and Ireland	Queen Victoria	54½	36½	32,300,000
Italy	K. Vic Emmanuel	53¾	13	27,000,000
Spain	President (?)	—	—	16,300,000
Turkey	Sultan Abdul Aziz	44	13	9,800,000
Roumania	Prince Carl I	35	8	4,500,000
Servia	Prince Milan	19	1½	1,335,000
Montenegro	Prince Nicholas	30	13½	120,000
Sweden and Norway	King Oscar II	46	1½	6,013,000
Belgium	King Leopold II	39	8	5,087,100
Portugal	King Louis I	35	12	4,000,000
Holland	King William III	57	25	3,674,000
Switzerland	Republic	—	—	2,669,000
Denmark	King Christian IX	56	10½	1,865,000
Greece	King George I	28	10½	1,458,000
Liechtenstein	Prince John II	33	10	8,320
Monaco	Prince Carl III	55	17½	3,127
Andoira	Republic	—	—	12,000
San Marino	Republic	—	—	7,303

The Great Western Holocaust.

The dreadful accident on the Great Western road, near London, Canada, is one of the most appalling which has happened for a long time. A lamp falls in a sleeping-car, the rear car of the train, which is going at the rate of 30 miles per hour, and in the short space of five minutes the car is destroyed, eight unfortunate victims are burned to death, and the remainder of the passengers are strewn along the track for a distance of three miles, some of them maimed and some of them dead. It does not appear from the accounts that anyone is to blame, and yet it is very extraordinary that the train could not have been stopped by using the bell-rope, and that none of the employes of the train knew that the car was on fire until it was too late to render any aid. The circumstances at least demand a rigid investigation. To people not connected with the railroad business, it will be a mystery how a car on a railroad train could burn for six minutes without attracting the attention of anyone on the train.

"A Daniel Come to Judgment."

A German had made a fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started home with two bags of sovereigns. On shipboard he counted one bag of treasure. A mischievous monkey was watching his operations. As soon as it was replaced and tied up and the other bag emptied, Jocko snatched up the full one and was soon at the mast head. He opened the German's bag, and, after eying the pretty gold, he proceeded to drop one piece upon the deck and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his hands, exclaiming: "He must be de Tuyvil, for what came from de water he does give to de water, and what came from de milk he gives me!" Well, we don't ask you to believe this story, you know.

It is said that there is a dog in Iowa which its owner, a farmer named Tremaine, values at $32,000. We have a dog ourselves which we value at somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of that sum, but to a warm personal friend who wanted him badly, and seemed to think he couldn't get along without him, it is not wholly impossible that, in some moment of convivial joy, when the heart beats high and warm with dance and song and banquet wine, we might be induced to sell him for fifty cents.—*Courier-Journal.*

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Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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Beeves	12 @	12½
Hogs—Dressed Western	6 50 @	7 00
Cotton	16½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 70 @	6 15
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 53 @	1 54
Iowa and Minn. Spring	1 52 @	1 58
Rye—Western and State	96 @	1 00
Corn—New Mixed Western, afloat	85 @	88
Old do	90 @	91
Oats—Mixed Western	63 @	65
White	64 @	66
Pork—New Mess	16 00 @	..
Lard—Steam	9½@	9½
Cheese	11 @	16½
Butter—Western	25 @	40

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 25
Choice Natives	5 65 @	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	5 30 @	5 60
Cows and Heifers	2 70 @	3 70
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 50
Stock Steers	3 87½@	4 37½
Hogs—Live	5 30 @	5 75
Dressed	6 00 @	6 12½
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 37½
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 24½
No. 2 Spring	1 21½@	1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 16½@	1 17½
Corn—No. 2, Old and New	60 @	62
Oats—No. 2	44½@	44½
Rye—No. 2	87 @	88½
Barley—No. 2	1 51 @	1 52
Butter—Good to Choice	38 @	43
Medium to Good	30 @	35
Eggs—Fresh	16 @	17
Pork—Mess	14 25 @	14 37½
Lard	8½@	8½

ST. LOUIS.

Flour—Extra and XX	5 50 @	6 25
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1 23 @	..
No. 2 Red Fall	1 59 @	..
Corn—No. 2	61 @	63
Oats—No. 2	48½@	..
Rye—No. 2	90 @	93
Barley—No. 2 Spring	1 70 @	1 80
Pork—Mess	15 00 @	15 50
Lard	8½@	8½
Hogs	4 25 @	5 40
Cattle	6 15 @	..

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 85 @	7 10
Wheat	1 45 @	..
Corn	63 @	65
Oats	44 @	51
Rye	1 01 @	1 03
Barley	1 80 @	1 85
Pork—Mess	15 00 @	15 25
Lard	8½@	9
Hogs	5 25 @	5 75

MILWAUKEE.

Flour—Spring Super	5 70 @	..
Wheat—No. 1	1 28½@	1 28¾
No. 2	1 23 @	1 23½
Corn—No. 2	60 @	61
Oats—No. 2	43 @	43½
Rye—No. 1	83 @	..
Barley—No. 2	1 62½@	..
Pork	14 25 @	..
Lard	8½@	9
Hogs—Dressed	6 00 @	..

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 50 @	..
No. 1 Red	1 52 @	1 53
No. 2 do	1 46 @	..
Corn	65 @	66
Oats	49½@	53
Hogs—Dressed	6 50 @	..
Clover Seed	5 60 @	5 70

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 62½@	..
No. 1	1 56 @	1 56½
Amber	1 46½@	1 47
Corn—No. 1, Old	69 @	70
Oats	51 @	51½
Clover Seed	5 15 @	5 40

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 56 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 45 @	..
Corn—Old	69 @	70
New	67 @	68
Oats	48 @	50

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5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

IMPORTED PATTERNS.
Fashions for Spring and Summer.
(From Smith's Pattern Bazaar.)

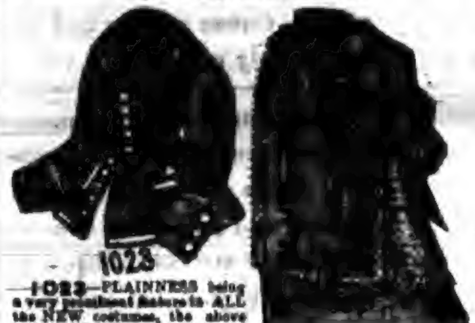

1023—PLAINNESS being a very prominent feature in ALL the NEW costumes, the above waist will have great favor especially as it is becoming to every style of figure. Requires 2 yds. of 24-inch goods. Price of pattern, with cloth model, 25 cents, mailed.

1806—Overskirt for different kinds of material; the straight side breadth is the prevailing feature in the new costumes. It is economical, requires only 3 yards of 24-inch goods. Pattern, with cloth model, 25 cents.

ZOYARA—is the name of the most beautiful, stylish and EASY Polonaise we have received this season. It is fixed with regulated shirr strings; by untying them the polonaise becomes a plain Sacque without loops or gathers. A grand thing for wash goods. By drawing the shirr strings again it is a polonaise with panniers neatly and perfectly adjusted. We send a neat little CLOTH MODEL with pattern. Price of Pattern, with Cloth Model, $1.00. Will be given as premium to one subscriber.

We give a perfect CLOTH MODEL with every pattern, which shows just how to put the garment together after being cut by the pattern. They are **Perfect Guides.**

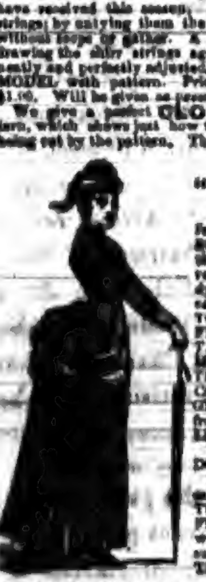

SMITH'S
"Instant Dress Elevator."

THIS CUT shows how beautifully a LONG Skirt is changed into a Straight Front Walking Dress by the INSTANT ELEVATOR. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised with the ELEVATOR. IT keeps the skirt from the FILTH. IT LOOPS the skirt in a TASTEFUL and FASHIONABLE MANNER. IT SAVES more than TEN TIMES its COST, besides being CONVENIENT, NEAT, and GRACEFUL. IT can be changed from ONE DRESS to ANOTHER in LESS than TWO MINUTES.

YOU NEED BUT ONE FOR A DOZEN DRESSES.

Price SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send 2 stamps for postage. The above ELEVATOR will be given FREE as PREMIUM to the person who sends $1.25 for ONE YEARS subscription to "SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR."

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar,
BEST and CHEAPEST MAGAZINE in the WORLD.
FULL OF FASHIONS, STORIES, and CHOICE READING.
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.
Every subscriber gets a choice of ONE of the following beautiful OIL CHROMOS FREE as premium, viz—Whittier's "Barefoot Boy," 14x18 in.; "The Unwelcome Visitor," 14x17 in.; "The Pet Lamb," 14x17 in.; "Little Sisters," 14x17 in. Enclose 2 stamps for Postage and Rollers. OR ONE DOLLAR'S worth of patterns may be selected from the "BAZAAR" in place of CHROMO. AGENTS WANTED. Best OUTFITS to make money with EVER OFFERED. Send a stamp for circular.
CLUBS. $300 in GOLD to GETTERS-UP OF CLUBS. (See Bazaar.)
For GETTING 3 subscribers we give 1 Chromo. For getting 5 we give 1 Chromo Oil Skirt Elevator.
Sample copy of Bazaar mailed for 25 cents.
Smith's Instruction Book, Secrets of Dressmaking, 15 cents.
Address very plain
A. BURDETTE SMITH,
914 BROADWAY,
P. O. Box 5055. New York City.
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$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS.
Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MURDER will out! Truth Triumphant! Agents, old and young, male and female, make more money selling our French and American Jewelry, Books and Games, than at anything else. Greatest inducements to Agents and Purchasers. Catalogues, Terms, and full particulars sent free to all. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., samp[le] 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

THEA-NECTAR
IS A PURE
Black Tea
with the Green Tea flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And sold at wholesale only by Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 23 & 37 Vesey street, N. Y. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, March 19th, 1874

Cyrus Fillmore, a brother of the ex-President lives in Lagrange County.

The remains of Milliard Fillmore were buried at Buffalo last Thursday with civic and military honors.

It is whispered that Miss Nellie Grant and Mr. Sartor Resartus will be married sometime next month. The shoemaker and the tanner's daughter, two half soles made into one.

Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, ridicules the sensational reports of Indian scares sent in from the frontier of that State. No one is in any danger, or the least bit scared, unless it is Governor Furnas.

Minnesota has a Governor who is a curiosity. Recently the Legislature passed a bill increasing his salary from $3,000 to $4,000 a year. This bill he vetoed for the reason that as he had opposed the salary-grab, he could not consistently accept increased pay himself. That Governor is a curiosity. He didn't emulate Grant.

General Concha, the new Captain-General of Cuba, is a great favorite with the Havanese. At least they have a cigar called after his name as well as a prison. Perhaps his ambition will end like the smoke of the one and his life, within the walls of the other. Cuban politics and politicians are terribly unstable.

The late Charles Sumner, according to the opinion of the leading London dailies, was a great man, a fine speaker and personally honorable, but wanting in statesmanship. The virdict may be just, but judging by the standard of statesmanship set up in this country, the people would be willing to worry along somehow with a few Sumners, and do without statesmen altogether.

The Democratic State Central Committee met last week, and called a State Convention to meet July 15th. After the adoption of the day for the Convention Col. Alvord resigned his position as Chairman of the Central Committee, and the Hon. J. E. McDonald was made a member of the committee and Chairman thereof, in place of the retiring member. Mr. McDonald has accepted the trust.

To show the people how they are bled by the Grant party, we refer to a standing army of officials in the revenue service whose entire collecting come short of paying their own salaries, and hence a regular charge upon the Treasury. More than half are such at this time. They are maintained for no other purpose than to electioneer and vote for the party. This is an exhibit made by Mr. Dawes and must be true.

Secretary Robeson is soon to deliver a commencement oration at Layfayette College in Easton, Pa. If he will only reveal on that occasion how a poor and briefless lawyer, while holding the office of Secretary of the Navy for five years, has in that time honestly saved $600,000 from his annual salary of $10,000, he will tell these college boys something worth hearing, which will make them open their eyes and prick up their ears with wonder.

Harpers Weekly done more, perhaps, for the defeat of Greeley, than any paper in the country. It guaranteed the integrity and honesty of Grant. It is rapidly changing its opinion towards the present administration. We give the following from a recent issue of that journal.

The public disgust and wrath with corruption of every kind are quite as remarkable at this moment as the corruption itself. The country is dividing into those who believe in political honesty and who mean to secure it, and those who laugh it to scorn as impracticable sentimentality. What sincere Republicans ask, and do not receive, is some unmistakable sign from Washington that their administration is with the former and not with the latter. They do not see that sign in the appointment of governor Shepherd, in the Sanborn contracts, in the nomination to the Boston collectorship, as they did not see it in the approval of the "salary grab," in the retention of Mr. Casey, in the tendency to inflate the currency, and in the hesitation to retrench. That demand, however, will not be relaxed. An attempt in the white house to Johnsonise the Republican party failed, and an effort to Butlerise it will be equally useless.

Democratic State Convention.

There will be a delegate Convention held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, by the Democracy of Indiana to nominate a State ticket, to be voted for at the October election, 1874, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The ratio of representation in the Convention will be one vote for every one hundred votes cast in the various counties for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for Governor, at the election in 1872, and one vote for every fraction of fifty votes and over.

The Democratic party of Indiana, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all good men without regard to past party affiliation, who view the present condition of our political affairs as imperatively demanding reform, and who are disposed earnestly to labor for the overthrow of a corrupt party, and a profligate administration, most cordially invite all such to unite with it in council and in action.

In these times of official corruption and political misrule, it becomes, more than ever, the duty of all good citizens to require a strict adherance to, and faithful compliance with, the principles upon which our political institutions rest.

Justice and sound policy forbid that one brance of industry should be cherished at the expense of another, or that exclusive privileges should be conferred upon any one class of the people; and, therefore, the people viewed with alarm the growing tendency to monopolies and class legislation, and the overshadowing influence of the money power in controlling legislation and in shaping the destinies of the country. These influences must be checked.

The only certain safe remedies for the dangerous tendencies of the times, are to be found in the strict construction of the Federal constitution, and the assumption of no doubtful powers; and an honest economical administration of our public affairs, both State and national: the ostracism from public life of all who are found guilty of official corruption, and a strict subordination of the will of the representative to the will of the people, regarding the great body of the people as the only tribunal for the ultimate decision of questions affecting their government both as men and measures. The people have no divided interests, but all alike desire to see:

1. Labor protecad against the encroachments of mere money power;
2. The industrial interests guarded against the exactions of monopolies;
3. The public burdens enlightened by honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs.

Moreover the people would like to see such changes effected in our financial system as will guard against the rapid fluctuations in prices, consequent upon the sudden contraction and expansion of our currency, with such additions to its present volume as the business of the country requires, adopting and discriminating in favor of legal tender of treasury notes as against national bank currency. There is no hope of securing these forms through the agency of the party in power. We therefore call upon all good people to meet with us in convention, and to act with us at the polls, in behalf of these proposed measures, and to aid in staying the progress of corruption and misrule.

By order of the State Central Committee.

J. E. McDONALD Chairman.
A. T WHITTLESEY, Secretary

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb county: Notice is hereby given, that Washington Teeters administrator with the will annexed of Clement Ross, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts and legacies, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice of Administratrix.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Tuesday the thirty-first day of March next, at the residence of John Lahmon late of DeKalb county deceased, all the personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs &c., a credit of ten months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with six per cent. interest.

MARY LAHMON, Administratrix.

Notice of Attachment.

BENJAMIN NICKERSON.
vs.
JOHN NICKERSON.
} Before Frank M. Bacon, Justice of the Peace DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, an order of attachment was issued, in the above entitled cause, for the sum of Seventy-five dollars, and probable costs fifteen dollars, said cause is set for hearing, on Saturday the 4th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned guardian of Mary E. Rodefer, Samuel Rodefer, Ophia Rodefer and Amelia L. Rodefer minors, will sell at private sale the undivided one third of the following real estate situated in DeKalb county in the State of Indiana, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section twelve, in Township thirty-three north of range east twelve, excepting thirty acres and seventy-eight hundredths of an acre, heretofore sold and conveyed to Henry Feagler out of said quarter section, and also excepting fifteen acres more or less heretofore sold and conveyed to Jacob Shull out of said quarter section, and also excepting fourteen acres and one hundred and forty-one perches more or less heretofore sold and conveyed to Joh C. Smith, Junior, out of said described quarter section. Applications of purchasers will be received at the residence of the subscriber, Henry Hines, in Jackson Township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, until the 1st day of April, 1874. Terms, one third cash, the residue in two equal payments at one and two years, the purchaser giving notes secured by mortgage upon said premises.

HENRY HINES, Guardian.

March 10, 1874.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division," for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the 6th day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M.

WM. WING, Secretary.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

CORNER MAIN AND EIGHTH-STS.

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slate and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon S. Smick is Plaintiff and Cornelia M. Dove and William S. Dove are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter, ¼, of the south west quarter, ¼, of section thirty-three, 33, township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12, east containing forty, 40, acres, more or less, in DeKalb county Indiana.

If the rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 24, A. D., 1874.
$8 50 D. Y. Husselman Att'y for plaintiff.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON.
Auburn Ind.

Oct. 17th, 1873.

1874. 1874.

SPRING TRADE.

Fifteenth Business Year and Increased Popularity of

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

NOW OPENING

Large lines of fresh, attractive goods, adapted to the present season. All of them purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, and which we will offer at extraordinary low prices.

250 pkgs Domestic Cotton Goods, comprising all the popular brands of Bleached and Brown Shirting, sheeting etc., 1,000 pieces of new and choice styles of spring Prints, Parcales and Cambrics.

600 pieces new White Goods, in Piques, Nianscok Jaceknets, Swisses, also 100 pieces heavy linens at 25, 40, 50, 60 and 75c per yard, suitable for ladies' underwear, Shirt bodies and bosoms

800 pieces Hamburg Edgings, flouncings and insertions, all of which are made on extra heavy cloth and in a superior way to the ordinary woven goods. The patters are very desirable, prices ranging from 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25c to $3 per yard.

200 pieces new ruffiings, Frillings and Chrochet Laces, and Footing Quilling for the neck, at 15, 18 26, 25c and upward.

50 dozen Ladies' Readymade Muslin Underwear at great bargains. Dressing Sacques and skirts at 50, 75, 85, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each and upward

N. B.—Packages delivered free in any part of the city, and at railroad depots. Samples sent by mail when requested.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen.

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	50, 50, 60, 80 best $1.20
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	10c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. White Fish	8c per lb or $6.50 half bar
No. 1 Georgie Codfish per lb	7c

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts.; Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

DOCTOR S. CLAY TODD!

Resident Specialist, Ft Wayne, Ind

Office and dispensary moved to No. 4 East Columbia street, over the New York Hat Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays excepted.

:o:

He wastes no time giving remedies for pain as they do not cure the disease, that is only tampering with the health and life of the patient; instead he removes the cause of the disease and the patient becomes permanently well. Dr. Todd does not numb the brain and nerves with morphine, opium, chloral or other Narcotic Poisons, but allows the brain and nerves to assist in throwing off the disease.

Dr. Todd cures his patients PERMANENTLY in one third of the time usually consumed by other physicians in drugging the sick to prevent their feeling pain.

Dr. Todd's new method of treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, bleeding, setons, blisters, liquors, blue pills, minerals or other harsh treatment, but by the use of New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies he cures all curable diseases

Dr. S. Clay Todd particularly request those who have passed thro' treatment with other physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally called incurable, to call and make a trial of his skill and remedies. All medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

The Opium or Morphine Habit cured with his painless antidote in one month.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures liver complaint, diseases of the kidney & spine, dropsy, ague, chills, bronchitis, night sweats, consumption, catarrh, swelled tonsils, throat diseases, asthma, scrofula in all form, discharges from the ears, ulcers, felons, carbuncles, piles, scurvy, salt rheum, old and running sores from the joints, &c., fever sores, white swelling, and all forms of skin diseases, Rheumatism, gout, sciatica, hip joint disease, stiff joints, contracted cords; also heart disease, angina, pectoris, or breast pang, dropsy of the heart, inflamation of the outer or inner coatings of the heart, palpitation, neuralgia of heart, disease of women and children, partial paralysis, nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, epileptic fits and all nervous derangements, gravel, deafness and Noises in the ear including all hereditary and chronic diseases.

EPILEPTIC FITS,

NERVOUSNESS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &C., &c

CURED PERMANENTLY.

Kenton, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1869—This is to certify that my son was cured of Epileptic Fits by Dr. S. Clay Todd, and has not had a fit or sympton for 3 years. EACHEUS CESSNA

Refers to Mr. Robert Pollock, Van Wert, O., cured of Epileptic Fits in two months.

Mr. Henry Rechtold, 152 Brown-st., Rochester, New York, wife cured of Epileptic fits in 2 months.

Mr. Gustave Werin, Nashville, Tenn—Cured in 2 months of Epileptic Fits of 8 years standing, after having been treated unsuccessfully by some of the most eminent physicians of Europe.

GLAIRES

is a form of fits often mistaken for Epilepsy. In this form the patient does not always fall. They often occur in the night, and affect children as well as adults.

CAUSES—Excessive or insufficinet food or drink, too rich or too poor quality of food, bad drinking water, and the influence of sudden change of temperature, bad habits, &c.

SYMPTOMS—Hard pains in the stomach or around or under the heart; a disposition to vomit; warm salt water rising to the mouth with effort; diarrhœa and dysentery or obstinate constipation and tardy digestion; the stomach bloating; dizziness of the head; heaviness; loss of memory; the pulse qnickened and irregular, sometimes palpitation of the heart; muscular agitation, or twitching convulsions, which become more frequent and severe, and finally end in insanity.

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Aboit tp., Allen Co Ind. Mar. 8th, 1873.—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with fever sore for nearly 3 years We employed what we thought the best physicians of Ft. Wayne without any benefit; and for over two years I could not walk, and my whole system was affected. At this stage of the disease I consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, and, I am glad to say, under his treatment I became perfectly well in four months, and thanks to a Kind Providence, and the skill of Dr. S. Clay Todd, I am no longer a cripple

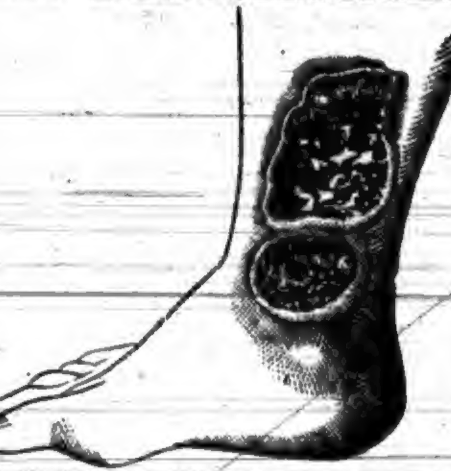

I was 61 years old when cure... who have such a disease should employ Dr Todd at once.
MRS. LYDIA KNEPPER six miles west of Fort Wayne.

Ft Wayne, Ind. Feb. 15 1873.—I hereby certify that Dr. Todd cured our infant daughter of a large scrofulous tumor on the right under jaw in two weeks without lancing. She has been perfectly well ever since. Cured Aug. 14, 1872.
MISS HARRIET BROWN Wife of Mr Harrison Brown, 5 miles west of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my cure: On the 12th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. I was attended by one of whom I considered the most eminent physicians of this city 3½ months, during which time he employed 5 other physicians as council. For 3 weeks I though I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it quick consumption, from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 26th of June I had got so weak I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to bed. At this time some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in 10 weeks I was able to walk 2 miles, and felt as well as I ever did, now I walk from 3 to 4 miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung is healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER,
305, West Washington-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE PRAYED FOR DEATH.

Two years and four months I lay upon my back in the most abject suffering every night I thought I would not live until morning and every morning that I would not live until night, and prayed for death to relieve me from my misery. We employed ten (10) physicians the most eminent of Fort Wayne, and other cities, without any benefit. When we heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. S. Clay Todd of this city we employed him, and thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Todd. I am now able to attend to my household duties. I would advise all who think their case past help, to apply to Dr. S. Clay Todd at once. Mrs. DAVID BIRLEY, 109 E. Holeman St.
Nov. 18th, 1872. Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

Van Wert, O. Nov. 21, 1871—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption. Becoming alarmed we consulted Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne, under whose treatment, she became perfectly well in 16 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd. Respectfully, ASA POLLOCK.

Ask for DR. S. CLAY TODD and insist on seeing him as there are other doctors in the same building. See name on door. Consultations free and confidential at the office or by mail. Medicines sent to all parts of the world by express or mail. Money must be sent by Postoffice order, registered letter, or express, or the medicines will be sent C. O. D. Certificates of the above cases, and hundreds of others, can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

All diseases, by good treatment, may be readily and permanently cured.—Address P. O. Box 1361. The poor liberally considered.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DEKALB COUNTY

NUMBER THREE.

The goods were then caught at different points down the river. A trunk containing $300 dollars in bank bills, floated down perhaps half a mile, and when the runaway was caught, the bills were completely saturated with the water, and had to be dried at the fire.

As another instance of difficulties in getting into the country, though not exactly in its proper place here, we will relate that Mr. Joseph Miller, the first county surveyor for DeKalb county, and his father brought a part of their goods by the way of Fort Wayne to Shryocks, (now Stoner's) mill. And from thence to the farm, now owned by Mr. Ditmer, one mile below Auburn, they had to cut their way through the dense forest. Having left the ballance of their goods and their familes on the Maumee, they struck through the woods, directly east, by means of a pocket compass, to the St. Joseph—going around the worst swamps—and then cut a road all the way back, (some 12 miles,) for their wagons to pass—having to bridge a tamarack swamp on the way. This road was known as "Miller's trace" for years afterward, and served as a highway for many emigrants.

It was where the road now runs, Westward from the St. Joseph river, at Judge Widney's.

Many of the settlers had never seen an Indian, before coming here; but they had heard, and read much of their savage barbarity. During years 1835-6-7 and 8 many of these "Red men," still lingered in their native forests, generally in large companies or "camps," They were an object of terror to many of the settlers, especially to the women and children; as singly or in caravans, they passed from one camp to another. To add to the terror, at first, the screams of a great owl, unknown in the east, but abounding in the western woods, were taken for the "whoops" of savages. Well do I remember a night in the fall of 1837, spent in terror of the Indians,. I had been in the country six months, but as yet had seen very few of them. My widowed mother with six children younger than myself, (and I not yet 17 years of age,) bought and settled on the farm, spoken in my last, as belonging to Dr. Babcock. Here an Indian trail crossed the river, and on the other side was a house where liquor was sold. Soon after nightfall, the real "whoops" were heard away in the South woods. The sound drew contionally nearer, and increased in volume, till our fears pictured a whole army of savages coming to murder us. We put out all the lights; fastened the doors, and concealed ourselves in different parts of the house. Soon the Indians were trampling around the house, and their torches gleaming through the window. We almost held our breath with fear. Soon however they passed by, down to the river, and, taking our canoe, crossed over and their whoops died away—drowned in the Indian's favorite beverage, "good old rye." But our rest was spoiled for the night, as we continually dreaded their return.

Afterwards, however, we became better acquainted with the "poor Indian"—as a camp of some 40 men, squaws and "papooses," spent four or five weeks in their tents, within twenty rods of the house—visiting us, or we them daily. The men spent their time hunting, dressing their game, gambling, or lying around the fire like dogs. The women chopped the wood, made the fires and waited on their lords and masters, while the children shot birds with their bows and arrows. Joe Richardville, son of the celebrated chief, was in the camp dressed partly like an Indian and partly in the European costume. His college education failed to make any thing out of him but an Indian.

The nearest mill and market was at Ft. Wayne, about twenty-six miles from the centre of the river settlement, by land and nearly as far again by the winding river. There was no wagon road, as yet, and the river was the great throughfare. It was navigated by means of "pirogues," (that is, large canoes, dug out of the huge towering poplars, abounding along the river.) They were sometimes three or four feet wide, and seventy or eighty feet long, and would carry quite a burden. They were propelled by means of poles and paddles. Coming up the river with a load when the water was high, was very hard work, especially if the river was too high to reach the bottom with poles of a convenient length.

Mr. Rhodes, of this village informs me that, on one occasion, his father and Samuel Wasson, of Spencerville, had to pull a loaded pirogue, nearly all the way from Fort Wayne, to where Spencerville now is, by laying hold of the willows and other bushes along the margin of the water. The entire voyage, occupied a week.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Prairie chickens are hopping.

Lathers are busy at the town hall.

Black jewelry is now all the style.

The farmers are sowing spring wheat.

Fisherman are getting ready to bate their hooks.

The roads are in a passable condition again.

The spring fever was raging on last Tuesday.

Ties are beginning to come in for the Baltimore road.

Rev. Mr. Cone's time for preaching has about expired.

The weather has been very pleasant for several days.

Mrs Little has received a fine new stock of spring millinery.

The grangers are adding rapidly to their number in this county.

A minstrel company talk of giving a "hodown" in Ensley's hall.

A Catholic church is strongly talked of. Let the enterprise go forward.

Our sports are beginning to buggy-ride away the Sabbath.

The Methodist church was crowded on Sabbath evening.

The boys say, "our town is getting some good-looking girls in it.

Saml Laufferty goes for a new stock of clothing this week.

The sugar season has been splendid, and a large amount has been made.

Our boys are making great preparations to leave in the spring—about a week.

Rumor is afloat that Billy Latson has a partner for life, as it called.

Mike Long has disposed of his interest in the meat market to M. Huston.

The foundation is completed for the new residence of Thomas Baldock.

Echo, from below painfully reminds us of the negro concert.

We believe but one of our preachers were favored with a donation this winter.

Several of the grown people in this place have the whooping cough.

The band serenaded several of our citizens last Saturday evening.

Joseph Robbins lost one of his youngest sons last week.

Read the advertisements over careful in this paper.

A run-a-way horse made things lively on Cedar-st., last Tuesday.

The blue birds are getting numerous.—The black-bird has also put in an appearance.

Selling liquors by the quart is not very profitable since we have a licensed saloon in our place.

Mrs. Foster, who has been suffering with consumption for several months, died on last Tuesday.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Wm. Sheffer is at last recovering from a long and severe illness.

See change in Davenport & Co's advertisement in this issue, and perhaps you'll see something you are in need of.

People are preparing their front yards and flowers gardens for the opening of spring.

Weamer of the Butler *News* was in town on last Tuesday. He reports business good.

The Dramatic Company anticipates giving another entertainment—Lady Audley's Secret,

Last Tuesday was a balmy spring day, and gave us a foretaste of the season soon to come. We hope for an early spring.

Mr. Hardendorff, the accomplished cutter and tailor, with Mr. Lauferty returned to our place yesterday, after an extended visit to Chicago

Hon. J. P. Mansfield, the Michigan nightingale, passed through town last Tuesday on his way to Logansport. "I should think so.

W. W. Robbins, Esq., the enterprising photograph artist, of Huntington, Ind., was in town this week visiting the paternal home.

There is to be a minstrel show at Ensley's Hall next Monday night, by Johnson & Christies troupe. The programme is an extended one.

Work will soon be commenced to finish up the grade on the Baltimore and Ohio. It is expected to commence laying track in June, both ways from the Junction

The Columbia City Dramatic troupe have been playing Michael Erle to crowded houses. They have considerable dramatic talent there and the citizens show their appreciation by a generous support.

Fred Haskell has established a neat and tasty barber-shop at Waterloo. Fred is a master workman, and a fair, honest and agreeable fellow. Success be with him.

Our barbers are talking of shaving on Sunday again. That will remedy the tardiness of our young men at Sunday-school who spend so much time in puffing their hair.

We passed a fellow on Main street yesterday who was anxious to take someone down. He finally accomplished his desire and got the fellow down, on the top of him he [illegible]

The "portle gentlemen" seem to have full swing of the sidewalks, more so on Saturday. A good chance for enterprising boys to make a little change, by taking them to the pound.

An exchange, dilates upon the weather, calls to memory a winter when it was so cold that whisky had to be chopped out of the barrel, and remarks that no one begrudged the trouble so long as hatchets were plenty.

One of the debaters at the school-house was called down by the President, for occupying too much time. To condense his remarks a postal card would have been sufficiently large to note it all, writing in an old Spencerian style.

Mr. S. R. Johnson, Asst. Engineer on the Baltimore road, who has the matter of getting ties in hand, is experiencing some difficulty at this point in securing a sufficient number. We think there will be plenty furnished in due time.

The hands of the Eel River gravel-train are making this place their point to lay over. There a large number of laboring men who came here for employment and so far they have had no trouble in getting work.

An exchange says one of our country schools has introduced a new feature.—When one of the girls miss a word the boy who spells it to kiss her. Several girls are fast forgetting all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are improving with unexamped rapidity.

There seems to be a desire upon the part of our citizens to have the Baltimore road construct a track to the Eel River depot, running thence on the line of that road to the Junction. An effort ought to be made by everyone to accomplish this as it would be to our advantage.

Our popular Grover & Baker Sewing Machine agent, Mr. C. Klotz, has also been appointed agent for the celebrated Singer Machine, both of which can be tested at his establishment. He also keeps on hand a large lot of needles, improvements, etc., to supply the trade.

Our thanks are due the Auburn Silver Cornet Band for a serenade last Saturday evening. "Remember Me," from the Bohemian Girl, was rendered in fine style, while Gounod's Military Chorus from Faust, "Glory and Love" was immense—Come again, boys. Come in beautiful dreams, playing the happy hours away.

A young woman named Mauer charges one gay and festive Mckinly, of Jackson township, with bastardy. Since the issue of the warrant for arrest Mac. has gone west to grow up with country. The Sheriff went to Columbia city for him, but did not find him. Our county seems to have her share of rape, seduction and bastardy cases.

R. H. Gilbert is canvassing for fruit and ornamental trees of ever description, and is ready to supply the demand for anything in this line. He represents a splendid house and his representations may be depended upon. We know him to be fair and honorable in his dealings, and you cannot do better than give him an order at once.

We find the following going the rounds in our State exchanges: "Under the new revenue law of the State, lands and lots remaining unsold at the regular delinquent tax sale can be sold at private sale and any person applying to the Auditor, and paying the amount due is entitled to a certificate of purchase, the same as though it had been bought at public sale.

It is threatened to publish the names of those who signed the petition of John Hebel for liquor license. We cannot see what good can be accomplished in this.—Many of the petitioners are our best citizens and have done more for the town than those who threaten. Such measures do more injury to the temperance cause than good. It needs the good influences of all and this cannot be gained by making enemies of a large portion.

W. E. Rush has opened a shop at Ward's corner, where he will engage in the manufacture of picture frames. He has just received a large assortment of frame material, and is ready to make them to order at the lowest prices. A large lot of picture frames of every imaginable style and size always kept on hand. Also baby wagons brackets, and other articles. Repairing attended to.

A negro minstrel troupe has been organized at this place. If they can't do any better than they did a few months ago they will make more money chopping wood. We like to encourage home enterprises when they are not first-class frauds, but we fail to see any talent in the array of fictitious names on the programme. If it is gotten up as a burlesque to the profession, they may have some claim to public patronage.

A lady desires us to publish the following, which she says is certainly worth a trial. It is a receipt for making good coffee, and is said to be an excellent one;—"Grind your coffee, and put it in your coffe-pot. Fill up with boiling hot water Let in stand all night. In the morning place it on the stove until it is hot enough and there you have it. Don't let it boil. It does not need anything to settle it because it has not been stirred up by boiling. By this means all the aroma is retained. Try it ladies."

A great rush of men, boys, girls, mothers, fathers, and still other relatives made for the cheap boot and shoe store of Vordermark's. One old grandfather got a nobby pair of stogas for $2.50, and the way the old fellow paced off was surprising In a short time his old woman came, almost out of breath, asked for a pair of the same kind, only she did'nt care about the tops. The clerk allowed her $1 for these, and she left saying, Lookout for our whole neighborhood tomorrow, sir.

It is said that several have refused to subscribe to the erection of a Catholic church in our place. This is particularly noticeable in one denomination which was largely assisted by the public, regardless of religious faith, in the erection of their church. We are sorry to see this spirit of bigotry and selfishness. We fail to see much religion about it. We are as ready to give to the Catholic church as any other, though we dont endorse their mode of worship. Churches are moral institutions, and the more we have the better will be the morality of our place.

W. W. Humes our well known boot & shoe man, has rented the rooms over Chas Klotz' dry goods store, for the purpose of manufacturing boots and shoes to order. We all know Billy to be a superior workman, and he has engaged two others who are masters of their trade. He intends keeping those who have experience, and our citizens need not fear of having their work botched by cheap and inferior workmen. He has just received a large stock of heavy and light leather, and is ready to do work for each and every one at a living price. His old customers are all ready to give him their work, and many others will follow.

One of the finest and most complete county printing offices in the State is that of the Columbia City *Post*. Mr. Brown, its accomplished editor and proprietor, has just completed and moved into a fine new office, especially erected and adapted for that purpose, and on a recent visit we found it well arranged in every particular A new outfit in furniture is being added when it will be equal to any in the country It is all located on one floor, 145 feet in length, and has each department tastefully arranged. The *Post* is a splenpid paper, and deserves to go into every family in the county.

The exposure of the system on which the *Press* is run, of charging one person three times more than another for the same space, made Charles Washington squirm last week. He did not deny the fact that he got his President's Messages printed at Toledo. Heretofore we have published the items from that paper relative to us, so that our readers might know how we answered them, but Charles W. seldom does that. As he cannot answer them he does not want his readers to know anything about them. That plan will suit one who has the "manliness" of Charles W., but it is not a fair honorable plan by any means. Whenever Charles W. says he published our item, word for word, in his issue of Feb. 5th, and can prove it by the paper itself we will send him the V and not before. That's the agreement.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds and Mortgages to be valid conveyances, against subsequent purchasers or mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution.

Chattel mortgages must be recorded within ten days from the date of execution; and mechanic's liens within sixty days from the completion of the building.

The following transfers of Real Estate were recorded during the week ending March 14th, 1874, and furnished for publication by Rose & Hartman, Att'ys, who have a complete and reliable abstract of all conveyances and incumbrances of Real Estate in DeKalb county.

Jeremiah Rendall to J. J. Fraser, e pt n e qr sec 29 Smithfield Township 100 acres $4580.

George Ensley to John J. Martin in s w cor of s e qr sec 31 Union Tp. ½ acre $50.

Lewis Spangler to Ellen Miller lot 21 s add to Auburn $175.

John W. Palmerton to Henry Smith, pt of n w ¼ of s w ¼ and w ½ of n w ¼ sec 35 Franklin Tp. 120 acres $7000.

James J. Hooton to Jacob Ferrier pt lot 1 blk 1 T add Butler $500.

Jacob Ferrier to Elizabeth Smith, pt lot 7 D. add to Butler, and pt lots 61 & 62 O P Butler $10,000

Jacob Ferrier to George Lakins pt lot pt lot 1 blk 1 T. add Butler $800.

Isaac C. Dirrim to Lydia A. Ridge w ½ n w ¼ sec 24 Franklin Tp. $2600.

Francis Hines to Elmore Yocum, e ½ n w ¼ sec 11 Jackson Tp. $1

Joseph Nichols to Oliver Berger in sec 11 Franklin Tp. 165 acres $8000.

John W. Huffman to Joseph Huffman lot 37 J. F & C add to Waterloo $400.

James Stafford to Samuel Stafford e ½ n e ¼ sec 15 Jackson Tp. $2500.

James Johnson to Calvin Saylor, n 1-2 of w 1.2 of s e ¼ sec 4 Concord Tp. $1550.

Daniel L. Quirk to James Mansfield e 1-2 of s e qr sec 11 Jackson Tp. $800.

Samuel Haverstock to Geo. W. Clutser, w ¼ of w 1-2 of n e qr sec 5 Wilmington Tp. $1500.

Thomas D. Gross to Nancy J. McClure lot 22 R. add to Auburn $130.

Daniel Hilkey to James & Samuel Hilkey, e 1-2 of n 1-2 of n w ¼ sec 32 Jackson Tp. $1400.

Wm L. Meese to John Morey, pt lot 4 Toppings add to Corunna $215.

Patent from Governor to Frederick Rum n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 29 Franklin Tp. $50.

Solomon Deets to David Hess e 1-2 of s 1-2 of n w ¼ sec 15 Fairfield $.

W. Griswold to W. W. Humes lot 77 blk D. Auburn cemetery 12.

Andrew J. Ralston to Lucy A. Humes ⅔ of lot 54 and lot 20 W. add to Auburn 1310.

George Ensley to John M. Galloway, lot 34 e 2d add Auburn 200.

Number of conveyances 23. Amount $705,93.

The Hotel of Mr. Campbell is being shingled, which will add much to the convenience of the structure.

Written for the Courier

THE SCRIPTURE PUZZLE.

God made Adam out of dust,
But thought it best to make me first,
So I was made before the man
To answer Gods most holy plan.

My body he did make complete,
But without legs or hands or feet,
My ways and actions did control
And I was made without a soul.

A living being I became
'Twas Adam who gave me my name,
Then from his presence I withdrew,
No more of Adam ever knew.

I did my makers laws obey,
From them I never went astray
Thousands of miles I ran in fear,
[illegible]

But God in me did something see,
And put a living soul in me,
Again of me my God did claim,
[illegible]

And when from me that soul was fled
I was the same as when first made,
And without hands or feet or soul,
I travel now from pole to pole.

I labor hard both day and night,
To fallen man I give great light,
Thousands of people young and old,
Will by my death great light behold.

No fear of death doth trouble me,
For happiness is not for me,
To heaven I shall never go,
Nor to the grave nor hell below.

The scriptures I cannot believe,
If right or wrong can't conceive.
Although therein my name is found
They are to me an empty sound.

And now my friends these lines you read,
And search the scriptures with all speed.
And if my name you don't find there,
I'll think it strange, I do declare.

By John Hardy.

Answers solicited.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—Mrs. Hattie S. daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Knorr, of this place, died on Monday morning at 3 o'clock, March 16, 1874.

She was born in Northumberland County, Pa., Nov. 21st, 1844, aged 29 years, 3 m. 25 dys. She early became a follower of Christ and was a faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian church Her life was such that all might, with advantage, emulate. Early in their married life her husband accidentally shot himself, so her little children Harry and Jennie, are orphans indeed. With our admired and beloved sister in Christ, God has ful filled his precious promise: "He giveth his beloved sleep."

"A sleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep,
A calm and undisturbed repose
Unbroken by the last of foes.

AUBURN SCHOOLS.—The spring term of school, beginning almost without an intermission, promises to be a success to patons and teachers. There are four schools in session, with an aggregate attendance of 150 pupils. Miss Miller, Primary, has nearly sixty; she is a kind, patient and energetic teacher to who the fondest parent need not fear to intrust her children's three-fold education.

Miss Hattie Griswold, Intermediate, has about thrity. Among her scholars, the visitor may see bright, happy faces and a disposition to win her regard by careful attention to her wishes.

Miss McNerny, Grammar, has over 30, all orderly and studious. A small class in book-keeping has made some headway. The books of Frank Dills are creditable to his accuracy and penmanship.

Prof Hoffman, High-school, assisted by Miss Schoonover, has a good school, numbering over 30. Good order and close attention to studies

In general the citizens may fell kindly to these teachers just entering upon their work and to give them good cheer in their noble calling is the object of these lines from their friend, M.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Wm. Long, will you please give some explanations through the columns of the COURIER, concerning your sermon in the M. E. Church, on Sunday the 8th of March 1874, in which you stated that there was a personal Devil, and that he was placed on probation, that he was the prince of the power of the air and possessed full control of the stormy elements, to prove which you quoted a portion of Job, in the desruction of Job's children.—Please tell me if he (the devil) has any power except what is delegated to him does his power originate with himself or does it come from God? Is he self existent and will he exist throughout endless ages of eternity? Again you say you don't know that there was any devil previous to the creation of Adam and Eve, and again that you partially acknowledge that all the kingdoms of this world and the glory thereof, belonged to the Devil Now, I claim that he was a liar from the beginning, that he never owned one foot of land. We are told in the word of God that the earth is the Lords, and all the fullness thereof. Christ says all power is given unto me, both in heaven and earth, that he is the *alpha* and *omega* the begining and the ending; besides whom there is no Savior, and in another place he says, besides whom there is no God. Now, I claim that he made and created all things and without him was nothing made that was made that his mission here was to seek and to save sinners, and that whatsoever he purposes that he will accomplish. Again the Lord, in speaking of his almighty and creative powers, he says: I make light and create darkness, I make good and create evil; I, the Lord, do all these things. Now, if God does all these things and upholds and governs all things by the might of his power, please tell me where the Devil gets his authority to do so many wonders, and if now held in chains of darkness. Please locate the place of confinement, and if in confinement, how he gets among and deceives the sons and daughters of men In all candor and brotherly love, I am inquiring after truth.

W. M. B.

Remember the new Millinery goods, two doors north of the Rainer hotel.

Special Notices.

Splendid gold pens at the lowest prices at Abright & Shephard's.

A new style of fancy note paper, with envelopes, at the Jewelry Store.

Gold watches selling at greatly reduced prices, at the Jewelry store.

Paper and Envelopes of every style and variety at Abright & Shepherd's.

Plows! Plows! Plows!! Always go to the Pioneer Hardware for the best plows

The Pioneer Hardware is getting an endless variety of goods for the Spring trade.

When you want a cheap boot or shoe [illegible] give Vordermark a call.—Sign of the Big Shoe.

If you want to buy the best and cheapest Plows made go to John L. Davis' Pioneer Hardware Store.

For Sash, Doors, Blinds, White Lead, Oil, and other building material, go to the Pioneer Hardware.

Call and see the grandest varity of plows ever offered to the farmers of DeKalb Co., at the Pioneer Hardware.

Miller & Casebeer wants it distinctly understood that they will sell goods as cheap as any other store in Northern Indiana.

Vordermark & Sons have an elegant stock of fine boots and shoes, which they determine to dispose of cheap for cash—Give them a call.

Mr. Rush is opening out a large stock of children's buggies, picture frames, etc., in the room formerly occupied by V. A. Beard.

Miller & Casebeer are receiving new goods almost every day for their spring and summer stock. Go and see them at Case's old stand.

Miller and Casebeer never buy any second hand goods, or shoddy, and sell them for first-class new goods. They believe in telling their customers the truth.

Abright & Shephard are offering a fine lot of fancy stationary to the trade. Envelopes and letter paper at the lowest rates.

Miller & Casebeer are receiving a large stock of new goods, the first of the season Their assortment will be a fine one, and those wanting dry goods, groceries, etc., at the lowest figures, will go to this enterprising establishment.

D. D. Snyder, of the Excelsior Hardware store, is rapidly filling up his extensive rooms with a fine new stock of hardware, and has already a complete stock on hand. He is offering goods at the lowest prices, and invites all to give him a call.

An Old Fashioned Girl, is the name of a new book by Miss Alcott, that ought to be read by every family in the county. It depicts domestic life in all its phrases, and demonstrates the fact that the smallest person can do a great deal of work in this big world. It is a most interesting story, and can be had at Davenport & Co.

Shoemakers Wanted.

Wm. W. Humes, of this place, wishes to employ two or three first-class workmen immediately. He does not want any hands who have worked a few months at the business and imagine themselves journemen. None but practical workmen need apply.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & R. T Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of James Stafford, late of DeKalb county, deceased, Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISRAEL [illegible], Adm'r

March 14, 1874.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana DeKalb County;

Notice is hereby given, that John D. Ferguson Administrator of estate of George W. [illegible], deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said county.

Attest; J. R. LANSING, Clerk, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county.

J. W. BROWN, Att'y for Estate. Mar. 19 1874.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court May Term 1874.

Isaac O. Bachtel
vs.
George F. Row,
Celia M. Row
} Complaint No. 110.

Now comes the plaintiff, by J. W. [illegible] his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, George F Row and Celia Row are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of March 1874.

J. R. LANSING Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE death is announced, at his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., of ex-President Millard Fillmore, aged 74. He was conscious to the last, and death was painless.

A NEW YORK fool named Henry Connors made a wager, the other day, that he could drink a pint of whisky and a gallon of beer in an hour. He won the bet, but died a short time after swallowing the poison.

BOSTON is having an epidemic of fire. Ten were reported in one night last week.

The West.

The temperance crusade in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois is still being prosecuted vigorously, and is gradually spreading to other States. At Columbus, the capital of Ohio, the war rages fiercely, but the saloon-keepers stubbornly refuse to be moved. In the smaller towns, however, the crusaders are meeting with better success, and hardly a day passes that does not witness the closing of several rum-mills. Praying and singing bands have been organized in numbers of towns in Illinois and Indiana; and Iowa, Wisconsin and other States in the West are threatened with an invasion of the temperance wave.... Hillsdale (Mich.) College has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

FRIDAY, March 6, writes a correspondent, will be a memorable day in the annals of Dayton, Ohio. The Women's Prayer League, in two divisions, of about twenty women each, marched upon the three hundred barrooms of Dayton through a drenching rain and slippery streets. When the columns debouched from the English Lutheran church, after making prayers, the commotion on the streets was intense. The saloonists were instantly notified to put their houses in order, and stand guard. They were visibly agitated, as natural consequence of an assault to which no physical, or even legal, resistance could be offered. Every saloon in the city was visited. At many they were refused admittance, in some instances being rudely repelled. But they were not to be put off in this way, and when the doors were closed in their faces the devout ladies dropped upon their knees in the nasty sloppiness, and sent their prayers up to Heaven. It was an affecting spectacle, and many of the spectators were visibly affected. The rum dealers showed little disposition to yield, but the women vow they will never cease their labors until the iniquitous traffic is banished from the city.... The *National Crop Reporter* gives the most flattering accounts of the fruit prospects and the condition of the fruit buds in the West. It states that there were a great many trees killed last year in various manners, but at present, on all living trees the buds are, as a rule, in the best possible condition for a large crop, with favorable weather in the future.

THE troops sent to the relief of the Red Cloud Agency have arrived safely at their destination, where they found everything quiet, and the fears of an Indian war have almost entirely vanished.... A man named Bigelow, stabbed and killed Joseph Peschke at Muskegon, Waukesha county, Wis., a few days ago. .... A young man named Fred Olds recently shot and horribly mutilated a grocer named Ferris, in Topeka, Kansas.... Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have passed the Railroad bill, which originated in the State Senate by a vote of 92 to 4. It divides the roads of the State into three classes, and enacts directly without the intervention of a Board of Commissioners, as in Illinois, the rates that may be charged, in each class, for freight and passengers. These rates are 3 cents, 3½ cents, and 4 cents, respectively for passengers. A fund of $10,000 is placed in the Governor's hands to defray the expense of prosecuting railroads that infringe the law. When damages are sustained by any one, he may recover five times its amount.

THE temperance movement is beginning to develop itself in Missouri.... Scattering war-parties of Indians are reported in Dakota.... The house of George King, at Independence, Iowa, was recently burned. Mrs. King and two children and Mrs. Moses perished in the flames.

THE Ohio women have closed up 396 saloons so far.... Eight convicts recently escaped from the Penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming, by overpowering the guard and knocking the keeper down.... All the saloons in Winchester, Ind., have capitulated to the praying women, but the druggists refuse to sign the pledge.

A TELEGRAM from Fort Laramie states that General Smith with eight companies of cavalry and four of infantry had started for Spotted Tail's agency. The Brules and Winneconjous were concentrating near the agency, and threatening a fight. The Indians under Red Cloud were also very threatening, and there was much 'bad talk.'.... The Ohio Constitutional Convention has refused, by a vote of 48 for to 30 against, to submit to a separate vote a section allowing woman sufferage.

THE pioneer settlers of Michigan are to meet at Lansing on the 22d of April to form a State Association.... The Milwaukee brewers have receded from their purpose to advance the price of beer.... The Indians of the Winnebago Agency, in the vicinity of Sioux City, Iowa, are becoming troublesome.

The South.

BRYAN, Texas, has been visited by another destructive conflagration.... The Louisiana Legislature, after a session of two months, has adjourned. The closing scenes are described as the most disorderly ever witnessed in a legislative assembly.... Recent heavy rains have caused the overflow of the Mississippi river at a number of places below Cairo and above Memphis, and some sections of the country are covered for miles by water.... An extraordinary duel was fought at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, between two colored men, Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan. Peter told Moses he was no gentleman. Moses demanded an apology, which Peter couldn't concede. A challenge followed, seconds were chosen, and the party repaired to the field. The ground was paced off, and Colt's five-shooters placed in the hands of the principals. The word was given, "Peter, is you ready?" "Yes, sah," reponds Peter. "Moses, is you ready?" "Yes, sah," quoth Moses. Then they commenced shooting, and both parties fired away until the last barrel was discharged. The pistols were reloaded, the principals resumed their position, words of command were repeated, and firing recommenced and was continued until Blair fell to the ground shot through both legs.

GREAT floods are reported in the Mississippi Arkansas, White and Red rivers.

Washington.

THE Senate has passed, by a vote of 26 to 21, the bill for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the liquor traffic of the country. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Commission composed of five persons, whose duties shall be to inquire into the whole subject of the manufacture, sale, and drinking of spirituous and malt liquors, and to report the result of their investigations. The sum of $10,000 was voted to pay the expenses of the Commission.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to members of Congress, showing that the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected from September, 1862—when the internal revenue laws first went into effect—up to Feb. 28, 1874 (last month estimated), is $1,702,555,000. Of this amount there is due from late Collectors $2,525,490, for the recovery of which suits have been begun.

THE proposed extension of the patent of the Tanner railroad-brake, which is now under consideration by both Patent Commissioners, excites attention on account of the vast pecuniary interests involved. The "royalty" claimed to date is $60,000,000. The cost of the brake to each railroad is $465 per car. The result of this tax would increase fares fifteen cents on every hundred miles of travel.

SENATOR CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, expired at the capital, at 15 minutes before 3 o'clock on Wednesday, March 11. He was seized the evening before with what physicians term literally neuralgia of the heart. It was at once perceived that the great statesman was dangerously ill, and nothing that could be done was left undone. Brandy and ammonia were administered, and the limbs and body of the patient were rubbed and blanketed. Whilst all this was being done, Mr. Sumner, assuming that this was the end, uttered among others, these words: "My book, my book; I should not regret this, had I finished my book." "The great account is closed." "Can I not have relief?" In the meantime Surgeon-General Barnes was summoned, and promptly responded. An examination developed the fact that the Senator was suffering with angina pectoris, or a contraction of the muscles of the heart—the worst phase of the disease from which he suffered a couple of years since—and that in all probability he would not recover. He suffered excrutiating pains, and hypodermic injections of morphine were administered as occasion required. He lingered in great agony until 2:47 o'clock of the following day, when death ensued. He had several severe convulsions just before dissolution, and it is the opinion of those who were present that rupture of the heart occurred. His last words, which were addressed to ex-Attorney-General Hoar, were: "Take care of my Civil Rights bill. Tell Emerson I love him and revere him." Mr. Sumner was born in Boston, Jan. 6, 1811, and had just entered upon his 64th year. He graduated at Harvard, passed through the Cambridge Law School, studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He visited Europe in 1836 and spent four years in England, France, Germany and Italy. Returning, he pursued his profession with success. His first entrance into official life was as United States Senator from Massachusetts in 1851, and continuously represented his State in that capacity up to the time of his death.

IT has been ascertained that bills providing for the erection of thirty-seven public buildings have been introduced in the present Congress.... It is announced that the marriage of Miss Nellie Grant to Mr. Sartorius, of England, will take place some time next month.

Political.

THE California Legislature has passed a bill making women eligible to educational offices.

THE Republicans of Rhode Island have nominated the present Governor and State officers for re-election.

THE Rhode Island House of Representatives has agreed to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people of the State for adoption or rejection.... The recent election for Governor of New Hampshire resulted in no choice by the people, and it will devolve on the Legislature to choose a Governor.

The Grange.

THE Executive Committee of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry are maturing a plan for the formation of a statistical bureau in connection with the National Grange, for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of the crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington. Subordinate granges will report direct to the State Grange all information of interest relating to crops, and the different State Granges will report by telegraph to the Statistical Bureau of the order at Washington. The bureau will compile and summarize these reports into a monthly report of the crops in all sections of the country, and will simultaneously transmit the report by telegraph monthly to all State Granges, which in turn will furnish it to every subordinate grange within their jurisdiction. The information will not be furnished to the press for publication, it being intended exclusively for the benefit of members of the order.... The number of granges in Wisconsin is reported by the Secretary of the State Grange to have increased to 399. In January last there were 846. When the organization of those that have applied for recognition is complete there will be 480 granges.

General.

MINISTER SCHENCK is home on a three months' leave of absence.... Caleb Cushing has sailed for Madrid.

THE steamer Pennsylvania, on her recent trip from Liverpool to Philadelphia, encountered a terrific hurricane. The Captian, First and second officers and two sailors were washed overboard and lost.

OLIVER AMES has been elected President of the Union Pacific railroad.

IT is given out from Washington that Gen. Schenck's visit home is in connection with a reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and this country, which is intended to obviate further proceedings under the Alabama treaty. .... Sidney Dillon—and not Oliver Ames, as was erroneously announced—has been elected President of the Union Pacific railroad.

Foreign.

THE steamship Sedra, bound from Newcastle, England, to Port Said, Egypt, was lost in the recent gale, and thirty persons perished.... The French Government has interdicted the sale of photographs of Count Chambord.... A Havana letter states that Spanish volunteers are constantly deserting to the infurgents.... A cable dispatch says the British Government will be obliged to maintain 2,000,000 of half-famishing Indians for three months, and that the expenditures on account of the famine, till February last, are estimated at over $7,000,000.

ENGLAND and Turkey are engaged in a diplomatic dispute touching the arrest of British subjects.... There has been an extensive conflagration in Salonica, Turkey. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and eleven person burned to death.

OFFICIAL advices have been received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the British forces in Ashantee, announcing the capture and destruction of Coomassie.... The death of Cespedes, ex-President of Cuba, is confirmed. He was surprised by a party of volunteers, resisted bravely, and was riddled with bullets .... A London dispatch says several prominent Englishmen will be prosecuted for conspiring with Arthur Orton to get possession of the Tichborne estates.

DISPATCHES to the British War Office from Gen. Wolseley say: "No means were left untried to affect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder.".... Charles Orton has made a confession in which he acknowledges that the Tichborne claimant is his brother.... The terrible condition of Cuban finances is thus told in a Havana dispatch: "The market is disorganized. Merchants refuse to sell exchange. It is impossible to give quotations. Higher rates are asked hourly for gold. No sales."

A LONDON dispatch informs us that the negotiations between Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of the Ashantees have been completed. The King agrees to pay 50,000 ounces in gold, and renounces all claims to Adarsi and other territory specified. He consents to withdraw from Appolonia and the coast, promises to keep the road free of bush from Coomassie to the river Prah, protect commerce, prohibit human sacrifices, and keep the peace forever.

THE report that Gen. Concha is to be Captain-General of Cuba, in place of Jovellar, is confirmed.... The British army that was sent to Africa to "punish" the Ashantees, and which, having succeeded in its object, is now homeward-bound, suffered a total loss during the "war" of only 15 killed and [illegible] wounded. .... It is announced from London that, if his health will permit, Gladstone will resume the leadership of the Liberal party in 1875. The Marquis of Hartington has been accepted by the Liberals as their temporary leader.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has returned to England, accompanied by his bride. The people turned out *en masse*, in the midst of a driving snow-storm, to welcome the royal couple, and so great was the pressure that many casualties occurred. Four persons were killed and twenty-four injured in the vicinity of London alone.... Bismarck is sick.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, March 6.—*Senate.*—Petitions were presented by Chandler from citizens of Michigan, and Logan from citizens of Illinois, asking for an increase of currency.... Thurman introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee.... Ramsey addressed the Senate on the subject of cheap transportation.... The Senate refused, by a vote of 17 to 23, to adopt Frelinghuysen's motion to instruct the Appropriation Committee to report in favor of an appropriation for the Centennial not to exceed $3,000,000.... The bill was then referred without instructions to the committee. As it stands, it has no international suggestions. It invites the Governors of all the States to take part in a national exhibition.... The bill to appoint a Commission to investigate the liquor traffic was passed—yeas, 26; nays, 21.

House.—A bill was passed authorizing a bronze statue of Admiral Farragut.... The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to Pension Agents, and the number of pensions paid by each, with costs, *etc.*, prior to or since the war.

SATURDAY, March 7.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The House met for debate only—Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair. Fernando Wood, Burchard, Beck and Kelley made speeches on the abolition of the tax on matches. The speeches, of course, took a wide range, and comprehended questions of finance and politics generally, which were discussed at great length.

MONDAY, March 9.—*Senate.*—The Senate met, and, after prayer by the Chaplain, adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

House.—Under a call of the States a few unimportant bills were introduced. Mr. Cox announced the death of ex-President Millard Fillmore, and, after the delivery of speeches eulogistic of his private character and public services by Cox, Wood and Maynard, and the appointment of a committee of seven members to attend the funeral, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 10.—*Senate.*—A committee of three, consisting of Fenton, Hamlin and Bayard, was appointed to attend the funeral of ex-President Fillmore on behalf of the Senate.... Oglesby presented a joint resolution of the Illinois Legislature asking the passage of a law to prevent unjust discrimination in charges by railroad companies.... Boutwell was excused from service on the District Investigating Committee.... The bill to equalize the currency was taken up, and Ferry (Mich.) delivered a lengthy argument in favor of free banking on the national banking system.

House.—The bill to prevent the destruction of buffaloes on the plains was passed.... Clark presented a resolution of the Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri, appealing to Congress to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by ample appropriations.... Nearly the whole day was consumed by the House in Committee of the Whole, in considering the general appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.—*Senate.*—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Sherman said: "One of our number [Senator Sumner] lies ill, and perhaps dying. I therefore move the Senate adjourn." Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Donnan, from the Committee on Printing, reported concurrent resolutions reciting that it is alleged that grave abuses exist in the Government Printing Office, and instructing the Joint Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Government Printing Office. Adopted.... The bill to restore to the pension roll those persons whose names were struck therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was passed; also, the bill granting $30 for an artificial eye to soldiers who have lost an eye; also, the bill to amend section 13 of the Pension law of March 3, 1873, by providing that, in case of the death or remarriage of a soldier's widow having a pension, or the death of a soldier's orphan children, the pension shall revert to the dependent father, mother, or other relative of the soldier, from the date of such death or remarriage.... The death of Senator Sumner was announced, and the House immediately adjourned.

THURSDAY, March, 12.—*Senate.*—The galleries were crowded before the hour of meeting. The chair of the late Senator Sumner was draped in mourning, and a large bouquet of white flowers was placed on his desk. The reading of the journal only occupied a moment, and, upon its completion the Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain to the Senate, delivered a short and very impressive prayer, the Senators all rising and standing, with bowed heads during its delivery. A painful pause of a few minutes' duration ensued; then Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, in a broken voice made the official announcement of the death of Mr. Sumner. This painful duty would have devolved upon Senator Boutwell had he been present, but, he being quite ill at his residence, Mr. Anthony, at Mr. Boutwell's request, delivered the few necessary words, supplementing them with a resolution for the appointment of appropriate committees. They were seconded by Mr. Conkling in an appropriate manner, and adopted by general consent; after which the Senate adjourned.

House.—After the reading of the journal, no business was entered upon, and no motion of any kind was made, but the members sat in their seats waiting, amid the murmur of conversation, for the expected message from the Senate announcing its action on the death of the Massachusetts Senator. As soon as the message was received, Representative E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, arose and, in a tremulous voice and with great sadness of manner, offered appropriate resolutions touching the sad event. Hurlbut, Hale of Maine, Foster, Rainey, Clayton, Scudder, Randall, Beck and Hancock were appointed a committee on the part of the House to accompany, with the Massachusetts delegation, the remains to their place of burial. The House then adjourned.

The Siamese Twins.

Dr. Louis A. Sayre, Porfessor of Orthopœdic Surgery in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, who is a most distinguished surgeon in his specialty—the deformity of the human body—is thoroughly convinced that the twins might have been separated in life with perfect safety by a simple process well known in the profession and frequently practiced, most often in cutting horses' tails off. This process is to run a silver wire or a piece of silk through the center of the band. By tying the ends together and making a stricture around the part of the band encircled, the tight impression would cause the wire to gradually cut through the band, the flesh sloughing away until the whole structure was cut into two. The severance in this way would have been so gradual that the shock to the system and the danger of peritonitis would have been avoided.

The arterial circulating between the two was so slight that when one twin was chafed by the Doctor at Apollo Hall, New York, in 1843, though his pulse increased greatly in rapidity, that of the other was perfectly regular. The Doctor was then convinced that his theory could have been carried out in practice. The Professor, then a young doctor, actually proposed to attempt it; but the twins preferred to continue their profitable partnership. He returned to New York at midnight.

ONE of the rare colors in evening silks is called "London fog." It has a yellow hue and is not as ugly as some would think from its name. The old "London smoke" is out of date.

The Trichinæ.

An interesting case of trichinasis was examined yesterday morning at the Rush Medical College. Last December the subject, Mr. Wallace M. Blood, of Grinnell, Iowa, ate a piece of pork which was afterward found to contain trichinæ spirales. Three days later he was taken with purging and soon after with vomiting. He took to his bed and remained there five weeks. During this time his feet and limbs were greatly swelled. He could not stretch his legs out straight without making all his muscles ache. Nevertheless he had no pains on pressing on his muscles. He had great thirst, profuse perspiration, and pains in his back; could not breathe easily; could not turn himself in bed, [illegible] and could not sleep well. At the end of five weeks he had a great longing for pork, and, getting up one day, he partly broiled a piece of ham, but did not cook it through. He ate this and was taken worse very soon after.

Dr. Norman Bridge briefly reviewed the character of the symptoms of the patient, and explained the manner in which the trichinæ are introduced into the muscles, where they seem to prefer to live.

The lecturer expressed the opinion that the trichinæ are carried by the circulation, and that they are not dependent upon their simple ability to crawl. From the rapidity of motion of the trichinæ, it seems impossible that they should crawl through the tissues in such a short space of time. Dr. Bridge then examined the methods of preventing the disease. It has been found that a heat of 160 deg. Fahrenheit kills the animals. Hence, if the heat is raised to the boiling point, 212 deg., there will be no danger from the disease. It has been said that dry-salting meats will kill the trichinæ, but it is hardly a certainty. Therefore, pork or any other meat may be safely eaten which has been thoroughly cooked, but there is no absolute certain method of preventing the propagation of the animals, except thorough cooking.

The treatment should be as prompt as possible on discovering the symptoms. Rest and nursing were among the first essentials. In most cases diarrhea was one of the early symptoms, and its effect was beneficial, since many of the trichinæ were thus carried out of the bowels. Dr. Bridge cited the case of a sailor who ate a piece of partly-cooked sausage, and was shortly afterward brought to the dispensary for treatment. The diagnosis was that of a probable case of typhoid fever, and, about three weeks later, when Dr. Bridge took charge of the patient, the treatment had been for fever. He took a piece out of the arm of the man and found a large number of the worms in it. By this time he was very feeble, and he died about two weeks later. In this instance there was no diarrhea, and though the number taken into the stomach was originally small, they all probably multiplied, and none were carried off.

The final destination of the animals is principally in the muscles of the extremities, though they are found in small numbers in all of the muscular tissues, except the muscles of the heart. So far as known, none have ever been found there.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Three Safe Ways of Sending Money.

With all the facilities afforded the people for transmitting money with absolute safety, people will persist in sending money in the shape of greenbacks in letters.

Now, with all the chances to which a letter in the ordinary mail is exposed, it is inconceivable that a man would risk the loss of his money in that way, when there are three practically safe and secure ways of remitting it.

1. By a bank draft, which if stolen is of no use to the thief, who will very seldom run the additional risk of a forgery and being identified. Such draft, however, can only be obtained in towns where a bank is established.

2. By a money order. This is absolutely safe, the Government being responsible for the money. A money order, however, can only be obtained at money order offices, but their number is now so great that most small remittances can be made in this way.

3. By registered letter. This is also a perfectly safe method of sending money or valuables through the mails.

This idea we would like to impress upon every man, woman and child in the community: "Never send money in a letter in the ordinary way." It is not safe, and if money is lost there is no redress for the sender.

Either buy a draft at the bank, or a money order at the postoffice, or have your letter containing money registered.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Pullman Catches a Pickerel.

Mr. Pullman, of Hatboro, doesn't feel as much interest in the study of natural history as he used to. He has a fine aquarium, and on Wednesday he thought he would spend half an hour studying the movements of the fish and other animals in it. He was particularly interested in the capers of a large pickerel, and he thought he would peep over the edge of the tank and see how the fish looked through the water. The nose of Mr. Pullman is long and red; and as it projected over the water it naturally attracted the attention of the pickerel. The fish darted toward it, snapped at it, and the next moment Mr. Pullman was running up stairs with a three-pound pickerel hanging to his nose. When they knocked it loose (the fish, not the nose), the nose began to swell, and it is now as large as a good-sized Bartlett pear. It will make a splendid nose for bait, but although Mr. Pullman is exceedingly fond of fish he will probably not use it continually for that purpose. He has soured on piscatorial sport.—*Max Adeler.*

Fickle Frenchmen.

The return to Paris of M. Emile Ollivicr is a striking illustration of the fickleness of popular feeling. A little over three years ago M. Ollivier was execrated by the French people. Now he not only appears again before the Parisian public, but proposes to deliver his inaugural address at the French Academy in the shape of a eulogy of the late Emperor Napoleon III. Well may the "Immortals" be dismayed at this proposition, and postpone the proposed reception of the ex-Minister at the Palais Mazarin.

Migration of Insects.

The following historical facts will give an idea of the enormous magnitude sometimes attained by migrating swarms of insects. After the defeat of Pultova, while retreating through Bessarabia, Charles the Twelfth's army was marching through a defile, when suddenly the men and horses were brought to a halt, being blinded by a living hail precipitated from a thick cloud which intercepted the light of the sun. The coming of the locusts was heralded by a whizzing sound like that which precedes a storm of wind, and the noise of their wings and of their bodies as they clashed together was greater than the roar of breakers on the sea-shore.

General Levaillant saw at Philippeville, Algeria, a cloud of locusts twenty to twenty-five miles in length, which, when it descended to the earth, formed a layer over an inch in thickness.

Toward the close of 1864 the cotton plantations of Senegal were destroyed, and a living cloud was seen to pass over the country from morning till night. The rate at which it moved showed that it was fifty mile long, and this was only the vanguard; for when the sun went down a still denser cloud was moving on. The English Traveler Barrow states that in Southern Africa, in 1797, these insects covered the ground to the extent of two square miles, and that, having been driven by the wind toward the sea, they formed a drift near the coast nearly four feet in depth and fifty miles long! After the wind changed the stench of their putrifying carcasses was recognized at the distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

The famine produced by the voracity of these acridians are not the only evils they cause to men and animals; a pestilential epidemic is oftentimes the result of the foul eminations from their rotting bodies. The invasions of these insects are veritable national calamities. In 1835 China was ravaged by them, and the sun and moon were obscured. Wherever they alighted the finest and richest crops were instantly devoured, and the fields left bare; even the contents of the barns were to a great extent consumed by them. The people fled in alarm to the mountains. In the submerged districts, where there were no crops to devour, the locusts penetrated into the houses, and destroyed the people's clothing. These ravages, which began in April, continued without interruption till the season of frost and snow.

Hard on Pimpkins.

Pimpkins! Don't you know Pimpkins? Then you don't know the daintiest, darlingest, most fashionable and most fastidious young self-admirer that ever lisped and languished in a drawing-room. Pimpkins was at Mrs. Bonnycastle's party last spring. One of the company was a blooming damsel from the country—a fresh, rosy-cheeked, bright-faced girl, over whom the impressible bachelors were in ecstasies. Pimpkins saw and admired. Pimpkins determined to make an impression. He stared at her through his quizzing-glass until he had stared her out of countenance. Then he approached her. She was engaged in knitting a pair of oversocks for one of Mrs. Bonnycastle's children.

"Aw," said Pimpkins. "Knitting, 'pon honah! Twooly industwious. Now, do you know I like to see a young lady industwious. It's a good sign. I like to encouwage industwy. Aw—what would you chawge to knit me a pair like that?"

"Socks or stockings, do you want, Mr. Pimpkins?"

"Ah! deuced if I exactly understand—but, aw—I want 'em to come up over the calf, you know."

"In that case," replied the blooming damsel, smiling a sweet, innocent smile, "I should have to estimate. I never knit a pair *to cover one's whole body!*"

Pimpkins was observed at the sideboard shortly afterward trying to eat a half-melted ice with a fork.

A Result of the Recent War in France.

War and the troubles which arise from it have often proved sufficient to reduce civilized communities almost to barbarism. If France had been in political distress a few months longer, many of her rural districts would have relapsed into the disagreeable primitiveness of ancient times. In the Departments of the Vosges and the Ardennes there now exists a foretaste of what might be expected in other parts of the country were men preoccupied with public affairs and their own distress. There has been no hunting for these seven years past in the localities above mentioned, and, as a consequence, wild boars and wolves have multiplied prodigiously, while packs of the latter animals have been devastating the eastern border. A similar condition of affairs existed after the close of the war of the succession in 1713. A colossal wolf, called the Beast of Gavendar, then made his appearance and did an incredible amount of damage. He was finally overtaken by a whole brigade of soldiers, accompanied by many peasants, and killed by discharging a brass field-piece. Before he was dispatched, he bit a Lieutenant in two. This year the hogs are playing the mischief with the crops, while the wolves are eating both live stock and farm laborers. It is consoling to know that this state of affairs cannot last long.

Brilliant Success.

It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning, upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in America was established. Abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienna, noted in our advertising columns.

WHY is a beefsteak like a locomotive? It's not of much account without its tender.

The Anti-Rum War.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of a recent date has a page of correspondence giving the net results of the crusade in all the towns in which the praying bands have been at work. We make the following summary: At Cedarville 3 saloons have been closed, none remaining open; at South Charleston, 2 closed, 4 remain open; Oxford, 1 closed, 11 open; London, 6 closed, 15 still open; Moscow, 6 closed, 5 open; Madisonville, 2 closed, 4 open; Greenfield, 11 closed, 1 open; Athens, 8 closed, 3 open; Zaleski, all closed; Marysville, 1 closed, 4 open; Xenia, 26 closed, 15 open; Jonestown, 3 closed, none open; Troy, none closed, 21 open; Waynesville, 3 closed, 1 open; New Holland, 4 closed, 1 open; Sabina, 5 closed, none open; Reeseville, all closed; Wilmington, 11 closed, 2 open; Lancaster, none closed, 63 open; Galliopolis, 6 closed, 20 open; Blanchester, 2 closed, none open; Middletown, no result; New Richmond, 5 closed, 12 open; Logan, 18 closed, 1 open; Moscow, 1 closed, 2 open; Mt. Vernon, 10 closed, 9 open; Milford, 5 closed, 6 open; Piqua, 3 closed, 47 still open; Sidney, 3 closed, 24 open; Ripley, 24 closed, 2 open; Lebanon, 2 closed, 1 open; Delaware, none closed, 33 open; Deerfield, 2 closed, 2 open; Darbyville, 5 closed, none open; Springfield, none closed, after four weeks' praying, and 115 still open in the town; Mt. Sterling, all closed; Circleville, 1 closed, 60 open; New Lexington, 6 closed, 5 open; Hillsboro, 5 closed, 5 open; Washington C. H., 14 closed, none open; Higginsport, 4 closed, none open; Kenton, 1 closed, and the 4 remaining have promised to suspend; Berryville, 2 closed; Pomeroy, two closed, 50 open; Georgetown, 6 closed, 1 open; Franklin, 2 closed, 1 open; Alpha, 2 closed, none open. The *Gazette* also summarizes the results in Indiana: Hartford City, 1 closed, 3 open; North Vernon, none closed, 8 open; Richmond, 1 closed, 30 open; Bluffton, 1 closed, 1 open; Shelbyville, 1 closed, 5 open; Muncie, 5 closed, 3 open.

German Emigration.

One of the most important questions before the German Government to-day is the question of emigration. The number of Germans who have forsaken the fatherland within [illegible] has reached unprecedented figures. While from 1832 to 1839 the average number of German emigrants was only 12,000, and from 1865 to 1869, 107,670, the number in 1872 rose to 215,000, and the number for the first half of the year just past is greater than that for the corresponding half of the preceding year. A great dearth of agricultural and other laborers has been the consequence; and the Government has awakened to the importance of putting an end to the wholesale exodus, and the resulting loss to the country of both labor and capital.

It has been calculated that Germany loses on an average $150 in money with every emigrant. The amount of money brought to this country in 1856 by German emigrants was estimated at $15,000,000; and the total loss to Germany since 1819, $375,000,000, by far the greater portion of which left the country after 1832, the date at which emigration assumed any remarkable dimensions. During the last two years alone it has lost probably $64,500,000 in money by emigration. This is, however, only part of her loss. Her loss in labor is also to be taken into account, and, in estimating it, it must be borne in mind that it is the strongest and most enterprising of her laborers that emigrate. None but these leave their homes.

Drinking Warm Blood.

Mention was made recently of a gentleman in a very feeble state of health, who had been for some time at the Butchers' Abattoir in Brighton for medical treatment, simply drinking a half tumblerful of warm blood twice a day. This course the gentleman, Mr. C. H. Stickney, who is willing that his name shall appear, has followed until a week ago, having been there ten weeks, and during that time gained ten pounds in weight, and to use his own words, "My appetite is good; I sleep well, and feel like a new man, and I am soon to commence business again in Boston." He also says that there are ten or twelve others there, drinking the blood, all of whom are gaining under his treatment. One gentleman from Boston, a consumptive, so feeble that it was with difficulty he could get to this abattoir, is now able to handle an ax skillfully enough to "knock down a bullock." A lady from the city who has been sick six years, stricken with paralysis, is improving wonderfully by this "blood cure." A gratifying feature of this cure is that it is "without money and without price."—*Boston Journal.*

Clean Teeth.

If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentrifices which are sold at fabulous prices are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad, soft tooth-brush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth, you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principal article for keeping the teeth clean is a toothpick, a soft goose quill, which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from the teeth what the toothpick may have left.—*Dio Lewis.*

Eastern vs. Western Colleges.

Harvard College has 430 rooms to rent to students. One-third of the number rent from $200 to $360 apiece per annum. We know Western colleges on which the highest rent is $35 per annum—about one-third the lowest rent at Harvard (which is $44), and only eight rooms can be had for that price. If other expenses are on this scale, no wonder there is a movement of young men from New England toward some of our Western colleges, for economy's sake, as there is of Yankee young women in the same direction for the sake of as good an education as Eastern colleges offer exclusively to young men.—*Inter-Ocean.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE FARMERS.

The Work of Organization --How the Good Fight Progresses.

What the Grangers are Doing in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin and Other Western States.

The Good Work in the East and South—The War Carried Into Canada, etc., etc.

ILLINOIS.

NINETEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A convention of the farmers of the Nineteenth Congressional District was recently held at Fairfield, at which it was determined to hold a convention at Carmi, White county, on the 12th of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

MADISON COUNTY FARMERS.

A large convention of the clubs, granges and other organizations of Madison county was lately held at Beshalt. The speeches made, all affirmed the necessity of political action to remedy the evils under which the farmers are now suffering.

COUNTY GRANGES.

The State Grange of Illinois is making arrangements to have County Granges formed after the manner provided for by the late National Grange. The matter will come up for final action and definite instructions at the meeting of the State Grange at Bloomington on the 16th of April.

IOWA.

GRANGES AIDING THEIR SUFFERING BRETHREN.

[illegible] from a letter from Sioux City: [illegible] Wedle, agent for the State Grange in the distribution of supplies to needy homesteaders in Northwestern Iowa, states that he has already distributed 800 tons of supplies, and helped over 1,000 families; and has expended in cash over $1,000 for freight, medical attendance, etc., where nothing but ready money would afford relief. This is over and above the purchases of provisions. The grange has on hand about $4,000, which will be expended in the purchase of grain, etc. He says there will be no relaxation by the grange on account of the State aid appropriated, as it is clearly understood all will be needed that can be done.

WISCONSIN.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

A largely-attended Agricultural Convention, under the auspices of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association was recently held at Appleton. Papers were read on "Manuring Lands," by E. H. Benton, of Leroy, Dodge county; on "How to Elevate the Farmer's Calling," by W. J. Jennings, Rosendale; on "Grape-Growing," by Gen. N. T. Lund, of Madison; "Intelligence in Farming," by President Smith of Green Bay; on "Cheese Dairying," by Hiram Smith; on "The Science of Farming," by George E. Morrow, of Madison. The most important paper was by Eli Stilson, of Oshkosh, President of the State Agricultural Society, on "The Western Farmers' Movement," of which the following is an extract: "This movement will work one immense benefit in overcoming a great obstacle to successful culture among the farmers, viz: the isolation in which the farmers live. Conventions, farmers' clubs and granges break down the barriers between the farmers, and unite them in one common brotherhood.

"The farmer should not ignore the high duty he owes to his country by absolving himself from the duty of acting independently at times of elections. The farmers in the past have been bound too closely by party ties, and too often roped in by politicians to contend for some abstract principle to the neglect of crying wrongs which stare them in the face. Offices have been multiplied, salaries and fees increased out of all proportion. Speculation, bribery, corruption, and defalcation have become rampant, and we should fear that the Republic would fall as Rome did, by internal rottenness, were it not that, in some instances at least, slim justice is meted out to offenders. Tweed occupies a felon's cell, his colleagues are in prison or fled, and an honest Judge occupies the seat where bribery and corruption held high carnival. Even Congress shows signs of returning sanity by repealing some of its obnoxious laws, and paying some respect to people whose rights it has outraged. Corruption in high places is no new thing. Eighteen hundred years ago the corruptions of the Jews had entered into the Temple; but there came One with a scourge of small cords and drove them out. So may this Farmers' Movement by the farmers' votes assist to make a scourge of small cords that shall drive from the high places in the Republic all tainted with the corruption of Credit Mobilier, back-salary grabbers, railroad land grabbers, and aiders and abettors, and all others who have beggared, robbed, and nearly bankrupted the nation and many of the States. Let no person receive the farmers' vote who has the taint of corruption on his garments. By so acting we shall not only lighten the burden that is now weighing us down, but may help to transmit to our children the blessing of a free country."

CO-OPERATION.

"A letter from Fond du Lac says: "Fond du Lac and Winnebago counties have each about twenty granges, and are still organizing more. A year ago the granges in these counties were organized into County Councils for the purpose of better concentration of efforts in co-operative purchasing, and under their guidance arrangements were made at Fond du Lac, Ripon, and other points, where members of the Order have ever since made purchases of everything in the line of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, etc. These arrangements have embraced as many houses as there are items mentioned, and have proved entirely satisfactory on both sides."

MICHIGAN.

HOW THE GOOD WORK HAS PROGRESSED.

Extract from an address by State Deputy King, at Battle Creek:

"A new history of organization must now be written. Hardly a year ago Mr. King's connection with the grange movement began. In his first efforts he was welcomed by but few farmers. They had been fleeced and deceived so often that they were shy of any new movement with which they were not fully conversant. But a few were gathered in here and there and organizations begun. It was a rare thing then to find more than fifteen or twenty belonging to one grange; now fifty could hardly be called an average. He could report the organization of one hundred granges, which gave him the paternity of a large family. With all those engaged in the work of organizing, working equally hard, the demand could not be supplied. The cry was 'come and help us here' from all parts of the State, and requests had even been sent from other States for help from Michigan. He thought this looked well for the future of the order. On the 15th and 16th of last April the State Grange of Michigan was organized; now there are 280 subordinate granges under its jurisdiction. Many who ought to be active workers in the movement were kept away by blind prejudice, but, step by step, this was being overcome. One idea which many seemed to have at the outset was that the farmers were not competent to manage an organization of so broad a scope. He said that a few months before he called at a postoffice to procure a money order in payment for a charter, when he was asked the question whether people who were not farmers were admitted into the order. He replied that only those directly interested in agriculture were allowed to become members; thereupon the postmaster remarked that some outsiders must be admitted, as the farmers had not brains enough to run the thing themselves. He closed with a bright picture of the order."

KANSAS.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

[Extract from the Address of State Master Hudson.]

The growth of our order since our last meeting has been very rapid; and the information from all sections of our State excites the admiration and wonder of its most sanguine friends, while those outside of the order have beheld our growth with undisguised amazement. Since our last meeting closing first of August, during an interim of six months there has been organized in our State 575 subordinate granges, with a membership of 15,500; and so far as we are able to learn there is a rapid increase in the number or applications for dispensations. These results have been achieved through the instrumentality of our deputies, and to these faithful men who have done their work so nobly and so effectively, we owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

WHAT THOSE GRANGES MEANS.

Mt. Zion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry took charge of a member sick of typhoid fever. He was poor and uncomfortably housed. The Patrons took charge of him, gave him comfortable quarters, dressed him in new clothes, and have been watching over him ever since.—*Spirit of Kansas.*

THE STATE GRANGE.

This body, which was in session at Topeka recently, was a remarkable body of men. The number present was about 300, though under the plan of representation adopted, there were but 168 delegates voting. A large amount of business was transacted, and all harmoniously and generally satisfactorily done. The ability displayed by the generality of the members, both as public speakers, debaters, and in executive qualities, was above the average, and illustrated the fact that the farmers of Kansas are in no wise behind their fellow-citizens of other vocations in those respects.

VIRGINIA.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

The following card in the Petersburg *Index* gives a hopeful account of grange matters in Virginia:

"Since the organization of the State Grange and the election to office of some of Virginia's truest and best sons, it's success cannot be any longer doubted or its purpose questioned. While it was true that it had met with opposition from some of the leading newspapers of the State, its progress has been onward. * * We confidently believe that in twelve months from this time every county in the State of Virginia will be represented in the State Grange, and in many counties every township. And even then we can confidently say that not the slightest interference will be had with the politics of the country. We have for our object higher aims and nobler purposes—the moral and social elevation of our people. We have united together in a common brotherhood for our mutual protective interests and advancement, and this we have done without the slightest infringement upon the rights of others, and by the help of God and our own strong arm, we expect to go on till we kindle a flame of brotherly love and bind together under one common banner the farmers of Virginia."

MAINE.

ORGANIZATION OF GRANGES.

Deputy O. D. Hinckley, of Wisconsin, is engaged in organizing Farmers' Granges in Maine. Several are already organized, and it is anticipated that next month a State Grange will be in operation.

CANADA.

THE GOOD WORK ACROSS THE BORDER.

The Toronto *Mail*, of a recent date, says: "Eben Thompson, agent of the United States Patrons of Husbandry, formed a grange near London, in Westminster township, in this province. Mr. Thompson intends canvassing the province, and establishing granges wherever practicable. From the encouragement received he expects to meet with immense success."

A VOICE FROM THE EAST.

THE FARMERS' STRIKE.

[From the New Haven (Conn.) Union.]

The strike of the farmers and workingmen of this country, against the oppressions of the monopolists, will, in future, be looked upon as the greatest movement of modern times. Subsidized newspapers and awe-stricken plunderers may howl about the exclusiveness and secrecy of the two organizations which are welding the industrial classes together; but the form is not what troubles them so much as the fact that they are thoroughly arousing to a sense of their duty. Even the New York *Nation*, a paper not particularly devoted to the interests of the producing class, is compelled to remark that the farmers and producers of all kinds have been oppressed by having an unreliable and changeable judiciary, corrupt and incompetent legislatures, and good laws which were not enforced, and bad laws which were enforced. They have been oppressed, too, by a monstrous and mis-shapen tariff, so complicated that its operation on the actual industry of the country is almost as mysterious and little understood as the perturbations in the earth's orbit by an undiscovered planet. They have been oppressed just as the consumer of milk has been oppressed by adulteration, just as the coal consumer has been oppressed by the Pennsylvania monopolists.

[From the same paper.]

The New York *World* is catching at straws. It reads in the signs of the times a terrible smashing up of old cliques and old customs. Its patron Belmont, the greedy agent of the more greedy Rothschilds, is afraid that a new deal is at hand, and that the rotten financial system now in vogue, and the still more rotten one which is advocated, that of specie payment, will be consigned, along with the party which he represents, to political oblivion. One desperate effort is to be made to postpone the final smash-up, with the hope that if even a concession is made to the people in the way of resolutions, enough monopolists will ride into power to prevent the carrying out of reform measures.

Let no one be deceived. The farmers of the West, and workingmen of the East, are in dead earnest. The questions which they advocate are of great moment. No dilly-dallying with political hacks and public plunderers can be tolerated. The Democrat and Republican parties must battle the people directly, and with principles expressly laid down, which fully represent the sentiments of the leaders, or one of them must disband, and turn its forces into the ranks of the people, and form a rear guard in the great battle for liberty.

AT LARGE.

WHAT THE GRANGERS HAVE DONE.

Colman's *Rural World* has the following correct summary of what the Grangers have done:

"The influence of the Grangers" movement have been felt all over the land. It has penetrated into the innermost recesses of every monetary institution in this country. It has brought fictitious, inflated values down to real values. It has put a stop to the operations of stock-gamblers and swindlers. It has brought many down from the high stilts on which they have been taking colossal strides, to the solid earth, where they walk very much as other common mortals. It has stopped the spirit of speculation. It has given credit its death blow. It has made more wary and cautious every business man. It has poured hot shot into the ranks of corrupt rings, until their numbers are thinned and they are left harmless for evil. In has put a stop to extravagance and recklessness in the expenditure of money for private or public purposes. It has killed off the whole race of salary grabbers. It has made the very word "back-pay" ignominious. It has been more effective in slaying politicians than Sampson was in slaying Philistines. It has filled the very air with the spirit of reform. The year 1873 will be a memorable one. A new era will date from it. It was inaugurated by the farmers. But the work which they sat out to do has only begun. There is an Augean stable to cleanse. The purity that existed in the early days of the republic must be restored. Every farmer must gird up his loins and prepare to bear his part in the contest against the corruption of the times.

OLD MONOPOLY.

[From the Western Rural.]

Resist!—resist the forging chain
That would your free-born limbs enclasp!
Drive from the heart the fearful pain,
The hardened steel, the cutting rasp
Of old Monopoly!

Resist the capital that bears
With leaden weight upon your breast,
That sows your children's minds with tares,
And fills their souls with deep unrest,
Through old Monopoly!

Resist extortion's pointed shaft,
The privateering railway's power,
That rakes the farmers fore and aft,
Seizing their corn, and pork, and flour,
Through old Monopoly!

Down with the proud plow-making firms,
Reaping where they have never sown!
Down with their base, dictating terms!
Resist till both are overthrown,
With old Monopoly!

Resist the politician's power,
Who have for years the people sold!
And usher in the welcome hour
When truth and right the sway shall hold
O'r all Monopoly!

Glad day, whose beams of dawning light
Shall hail the brotherhood of man,
Dispel oppression's gloomy night,
And gild the banner in the van,—
"No more Monopoly!"

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

There will be gory work when the elections for the Forty-fourth Congress begin—a perfect slaughter of the innocents. Provident statesmen of grabbing proclivities may as well be making friends with the mammon of unrighteousness while it is yet called to day. They have a marketable value at present; after next year, neither Tom Scott nor any other wide-awake man of business will give a dollar a dozen for them.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.*

Lively Scene in a City Council.

[Extract from the proceedings of the Chicago Common Council, March 2.]

Mayor Colvin rose from his seat, and said that he would appoint, under the powers of the Mayor's act, Dr. O. A. Paoli as City Physician.

Ald. Campbell rose to a point of order. It was that the appointment could not be entertained until it had been reduced to writing.

Mayor C.—I have no question at all about my authority.

Ald. Cullerton—I will move that the appointment be postponed for two weeks.

Mayor C.—I refuse to entertain the motion. You can't postpone for a longer time than one week.

Ald. Cullerton—Mr. Mayor, you can't come that over this Council. You have no right to dictate to this body in that manner.

Ald. Campbell—You can't act in two capacities. More than that, you can't override this Council, violate a palpable rule, and force your *ipse dixit* down the throats of the Aldermen. I insist on the appointment being reduced to writing.

Mayor C.—If I am wrong, you have your remedy.

Ald. Cullerton—(excitedly)—Will the Mayor have the nomination reduced to writing.

Mayor C.—I decline to entertain your motion.

Ald. Cullerton—(vehemently)—You have got your foot into it now and cannot withdraw.

Mayor C.—(in thunder tones)—I'd like to see you prevent me.

Cries of "Leave the chair," "Let us adjourn," "Keep order," "Damned fools, why don't you keep your mouths shut and let one person talk at a time," "Down with the tyrant," "Mayor, stick to your point," "Don't budge an inch."

The Mayor rapped his gavel in a most vigorous manner, and cries of "Don't smash that table into splinters," "Spare the gavel," "Throw it at the heads of some of the boisterous Aldermen and make them sit down."

Mayor C.—(rapping the table and excitedly)—The question is upon confirmation.

Ald. Quirk—What right have you to make rules for this Council?

Ald. Cullerton then took the floor and spoke of the demerits of Dr. Paoli for the positon of City Physician.

Ald. Schaffner—Ald. Cullerton, you ought to be ashamed of yourself to tell such villainous lies. You can't prove them.

Ald. Cullerton—Yes I can, and more than that I can prove that the doctor is a lazy and inefficient man. He is a fraud of the worst kind, and the idea of making him a city physician is preposterous. I now move that the Clerk be instructed to put the nomination in writing.

Mayor C.—(in a loud voice)—I won't entertain the motion. I've told you once, and you might as well understand it first as last.

Ald. Campbell—The motion is in order, and the President is bound to entertain it. Do you propose to insult this Council and force upon it your dictum? If that is your game, the Council will not tolerate it. We are not a set of asses, and you can't treat us with impunity as such. Now, if you propose (with wild gesticulations and in loud and sonorous tones) to override the Council in that manner, I will certainly override you. You can't act in such a damnable manner.

Mayor C.—(savagely)—I will do it just as long as I please!

Ald. Campbell—(showing his teeth, and with clenched fists)—If that is the case, I call upon every member of this Council to rise up against you and drag you down from that chair. You are an arrant tyrant, a usurper, a miserable "sucker," and a disgrace to this city.

Mayor C.—(leaning over the table and looking daggers at the Alderman)—Will you take your seat?

Ald. Campbell—No, sir, and you can't make me. I am a member of this Council and have a right to the floor, you miserable tyrant. Put me down if you can. You have got hold of the wrong man. [Great tumult and excitement.]

Ald. Schaffner—Put down the liar. Make him take his seat.

Mayor C.—(pounding the table and calling out in stentorian tones)—If you don't take your seat, I will have you placed under arrest.

Ald. Campbell—I defy you to do it. If you don't come down from your position, the Council will rise up and take you.

Mayor C.—(still standing, and plying the gavel)—Will you stop your noise and take your seat?

Ald. Campbell—I call upon this Council to assert its rights against this arrogant tyrant. I——

Mayor C.—Officers, will you arrest the man immediately? I bid you take him, and bear him away to lock-up.

Ald. Campbell—I defy you or your officers to arrest me. They dare not place their fingers upon me. You tyrant——

Mayor C.—(raising the gavel as if about to hurl it at the Alderman)—Will the officers arrest the Alderman? I bid you take him at once.

The officers advanced with flurried faces and great trepidation. Just as they were about to close in upon the Alderman, a half dozen Aldermen sprang to their feet, rushed over to Campbell, who still held the floor and continued his diatribe, and held them at bay. [Wild excitement and a rush to the railing by the crowded lobby.]

Ald. Campbell—I defy the officers to drag me away. (Turning to the officers and finding them at a distance.) There, I knew they would not lay a finger on me, you arrant coward. I——

Mayor C.—(pointing alternately to the officers and the Aldermen)—Will or will you not arrest the man?

Ald. Campbell—I denounce you as a usurper, and I insist that it is the duty of this Council to depose you. You can't browbeat us and make us accept it peaceably.

The officers made a movement toward the Alderman, but Campbell was still surrounded by the Aldermen, and they retired.

Mayor C.—(on seeing their disposition to arrest the Alderman)—There, I know you will not disregard my orders.

Ald. Campbell—Yes, they know better than to arrest me.

Are You a Slave to Strong Drink? Then Read This and be Cured.

Dr. Brunton, an English physician, has been writing to the *British Messenger* on the temptation of drunkenness caused by the craving for stimulants felt by some people. He furnishes prescriptions which he believes will overcome this craving and which are to be obtained by his readers at the nearest druggist's. Here are two of them: 1st. Put a quarter of an ounce of sulphate of iron and half an ounce of magnesia in an ordinary quart bottle, and fill it up with peppermint water. A wine-glassful to be taken three or four times a day. Instead of the peppermint water an infusion of dried peppermint may be used. It may be made stronger or weaker according to the taste of the patient, and should be allowed to cool before it is added to the sulphate of iron and magnesia. A little gum-arabic or gum-tragacanth added to the mixture will keep the magnesia better suspended, but this may prefectly well be omitted. The bottle should be shaken before the dose is poured out.

2d. Take an ounce of quassia chips and pour over them as much cold water as will fill three quart bottles. Let them stand an hour and then strain. Add to the strained liquid six and a half fluid drachms of the solution of iron, sold under the name of "Liquor Ferri Perchloridi." Two tablespoonfuls or half a wine-glassful to be taken three or four times a day. The iron solution may be measured out with a teaspoon, one teaspoonful being equal to one fluid drachm; but teaspoons vary in size, and it is therefore better to use a glass measure, which may be bought at any chemist's. No doubt there are many cases in which chalybeate is indicated, but it may be questioned whether it would not be wiser of those who wish to try the plan to ask a medical man first. The value of such advise is indicated by the following remarks appended by Dr. Brunton to the recipes we have quoted.

"When the person's tongue is pale, flabby, and marked with the teeth at the edges, the second prescription may be found more useful than the first. When there is any tendency to flatulence the first should be taken a quarter of an hour before meals; and if either of them causes uneasiness when taken on an empty stomach, they should be used immediately after meals. In the presence of a robust habit or florid complexion, the following prescription may be found more serviceable than either of the preceding. Add one ounce of bruised gentian [illegible] boiling water. Let this stand four hours; then strain off the liquor, and add two drachms of carbonate of ammonia. A wine-glassful may be taken two or three times a day when craving comes on. It may be used by all who are addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks.

Some Anecdotes of President Tyler.

One of the most prominent traits of Mr. Tyler's character was the assiduity with which he made flattering promises to persons who held office when he came in power, and the cheerful rapidity and perseverance with which he broke them. When he was made President, by Harrison's death, Jonathan Coddington was Postmaster of New York, Mr. Tyler sent a letter asking Mr. Coddington why he had not renewed his bond, and when that gentleman replied that he expected a successor would shortly be appointed, the President assured him that nothing of the kind was contemplated. Mr. Coddington renewed his bond, and about a week afterward another Postmaster walked in and took possession of the office.

During the Tyler *regime* the *Madisonian* was the official organ, and supported the President with a fealty that was delightful to behold. Mr. Tyler gave all the office-holders to understand that it would be to their advantage to immediately subscribe to that paper. Of course, everybody who had the slightest regard for continuance in office, and who desired his head on his shoulders, sent the subscription price ($10) to Washington, and took the *Madisonian* home as a gentle narcotic.

A friend of Mr. Tyler's wrote the President's life; and the latter, wishing to have his gentle virtues understood and appreciated by his admiring countrymen, caused bales of the "Life" to be dispatched to all the public offices, and desired everyone in the service of the Government to buy a copy. The request was so overcomingly modest that it could not be understood by the gross natures of the office-holders, and many of them openly rebelled. So wide-spread was mutiny that numbers of the bales of books were sent back to Washington, the President not daring to push the matter.

A Birmingham manufacturer, while in London the other day, saw in a hotel a man approaching directly toward him. At the same time he was moving toward the stranger. He stepped on one side, and found the stranger doing the same. Then he stepped in an opposite direction, but the stranger did the same. He approached nearer, and in some vexation said, "Go on, sir!" and then he saw he was exhorting an amirable reflection of himself. This is not a remarkable occurrence; in fact, it is a frequent happening; but the point we desire to make is, that in every case the victim is a man. And the reason a man is caught in that way is simply because he has so little to do with a mirror, that when he does see a reflection of himself he naturally fails to recognize it. Ahem!

Brass versus Steel.—Robert Hall, the celebrated preacher and writer, could make a sharp repartee upon occasion. It is related of him that while in his prime, and before the painful disease which afflicted him for so many years had come upon him, he paid his addresses to Ann Steele, the distinguished postess, but was met with a decided repulse on her part. One evening in company, not long after his unsuccessful courtship, he was rallied by a sprightly maiden, who said to him, "My dear Mr. Hall, why do you not try again? We are not all cold and selfish. If you have courage, you may find somewhere a heart that is not all steel?" "No," replied Hall, looking unutterable things; "but I might find what would be far worse—heart minus and face all brass!"

MAUDE.

Dear me! she can't wear it at all!
Just to think how she grows!
Look, papa! you'd hardly suppose
I made that dress late in the fall.

Outgrowing her baby-clothes so!—
If she only would stay
Our dear little darling alway,
And never away from us grow!

Pretty pet! in the [illegible] "to be"
Could we look in her eyes
As pure as the tint of the skies,
And say, "Little Maude is just three!"

Could cradle-glee gladden our ears—
And her prattle of words,
More charmful than singing of birds,
Ripple sweetly along the years!

But no; in a pitiless whirl
How the seasons go past!
Our baby is growing so fast
She'll soon be our "dear little girl!"

Afar in the future it seems—
When thought of another
Far dearer than father or mother,
With love-light will halo her dreams.

When some one will win her away—
With the old tale of love,
When trusting his vows, she will prove
Her faith at the altar some day.

Ah, well! she's our little one yet;
Though she's growing so fast
Her babyhood cannot long last;
Come—we'll take it off now—sweet pet!

There—run and tell papa—"This dress
Will not answer at all
For a baby so plump and so tall,"
And he'll buy you a new one—I guess.

Humor.

Head-light—Bright eyes.

The nick of time—A wrinkle.

A Baptist disease—Dip-theory.

A beggarly shame—Robbing a pauper.

Air of importance — One's first breath.

You may know an old bachelor by the fact that he always speaks of a baby as "it."

When is a hotel bell-boy like a broken merchant? When he refuses to take up a note.

An article you can always borrow—Trouble, and are never obliged to return it.

Why is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no better.

Why is a hen sitting on a gate like a penny? Because it's heads on one side and it's tails on another.

Since the hard times struck Nevada they have raised the price of killing Chinamen to seven dollars.

"Mother, you mustn't whip me for [illegible] school any more." "Why not?" "'Cos my schoolbook says that ants are the most industrious beings in the world, and ain't I a truant?"

An Irish editor, who speaks with the air of a man who has discovered a new fact by experience, says that the way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

Teacher: "Who was the first man?" Head Scholar: "Washington; he was the first in war, first in—" Teacher: "No, no; Adam was the first man." "Oh, if you're talking of foreigners, I s'pose he was."

Husband: "Why don't you wear hair and things, and dresses, and look like other women?" Wife: "What! and have everybody say, 'What a pity that handsome woman married that ugly little man!' Oh, no!"

You are from the country, are you not, sir?" asked a city clerk of a Quaker who had just arrived. "Yes." "Well, here is an essay on the rearing of calves." "That," said Aminadab, as he turned to go, "thee had best present to thy mother."

A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing, with one hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like! It's the very picture of him." An old farmer only dissented. "'Ta'nt like!" Exclaimed everybody, "Just show us where 'ta'n't like." "'Ta'n't—no, 'ta'n't!" responded the farmer. "Don't you see he has got his hand in his own pocket! 'tweuld be as like again if he had it in somebody's else."

A Sad Ending.

In the Wiertz Museum, near Brussels, is a picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, representing him in Hades, which is thus described: "He is surrounded by those whose lives he caused to be sacrificed in his attempts to conquer the world. Bloody hands are thrust out toward him, and horribly mutilated bodies and dismembered limbs, still dripping with gore, strew the ground. Clinging to him, with faces expressive of anguish or fury, are the wives and sisters of those whom he has slain; yet he is represented standing in the well-known attitude, with folded arms, calmly gazing into futurity, and heeding naught of the scene about him. His face betokens deep thought. The whole picture is terrible in its significance."

The Yankee Abroad.

A Frenchman, visiting Napoleon's grave, wrote on the tomb:

"Napoleon was a statesman
And a soldier brave and true."

An Englishman, visiting the same spot, wrote below:

"But Wellington did lick him
On the field of Waterloo."

The Yankee arriving after the other two, and not being able to let the opportunity of vaunting his country's fame slip, put his hand under his coat-tail, stroked his beard, and, after a little cogitation, wrote:

"But better still and greater far,
And tougher than shoe leather,
Was our George Washington, the chap
That could lick 'em both together."

Livingstone.

It seems pretty certain that not only the remains of Dr. Livingstone will be recovered and brought home to an honored resting-place, but that there will be no difficulty in getting the journals in which the illustrious traveler has written the story of his discoveries. Dr. Livingstone, it is ascertained, was on his return journey to the coast and England when he was seized with his last illness, and had probably completed the exploration on which he set out, seen the ancient fountains at the west of the great water-shed he has mapped, visited the copper mines of Katanga, and the people who dwell in caves.

From th • Daily Commonwealth, Feb. 13

HERE THEY COME.

Bound for the Great Southwest.

We have, in the last week, observed several of the tangible signs of the onward movement towards the lands of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Three parties of the people have passed through our city in the last week, numbering from fifteen to thirty each, from the States of Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, all representative men of the best type of farmers, who are on a prospecting tour, in search of homes for themselves and many friends and neighbors. By thus forming themselves into bodies of twenty or thirty, they obtain a reduced rate for a trip of examination, but the bulk of the people who are daily seen on their southwestward journey, do their land hunting in couples or singly, which, after all, is the best method though it costs a little more.

The class of people who are now coming in to occupy our heretofore undeveloped country, is well represented by Mr. Gideon Burgess, whom we had the pleasure of meeting on Tuesday last. He purchased on that day, from the A. T. & S. F. R. R., four and a half sections of land, (three thousand acres), and has closed his contract for the transportation of four thousand eight hundred sheep and two hundred head of cattle from his present home in Newton county, Ind., to his new home in Harvey county. Mr. Burgess has commenced his plowing, and one of his houses is already erected. He has been cultivating one of the finest farms in Indiana, (sixteen hundred acres), and says he will have a much finer one in Kansas. He is a me is a man of large capital and business experience, and his improvements will be of a thorough character.

Last evening there passed through our city two special trains, which had come from Illinois, bound to various points in the upper Arkansas Valley. They trains were made up of twenty-two car loads of household goods, horses and cattle, wagons, agricultural implements and immigrants' outfits; one baggage car, filled with baggage, and four coaches, containing one hundred and eighty of the thrifty people of Illinois.

The trains were made up on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and came through from St. Louis to Atchison via the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and were taken from thence over the A. T. & S. F R. R. without change of cars.

This, we are informed, is the first of a series of trains that will be run from the various points in the East during the coming season so as to more fully meet the wants of the large immigration which is destined to quickly settle valley of the upper Arkansas.

Authoritative History of the Farmers' Movement.

The Groundswell.—A History of the origin, aims, and progress of the Farmers' Movement. Embracing an authoritative account of farmers' Clubs, Granges, etc.,; a full discussion of the Transportation question and other grievances; and a history of Industrial Education in the United States. Together with sketches of the lives of prominent leaders, etc., etc., etc.,... By Hon. Johnathan Perriam, Editor *Western Rural*, Vice President Ills. State Board of Agriculture, etc., etc. Published by Hannaford & Thompson, Chicago.

The above is the comprehensive title of a book fresh from the press, that merits more than common praise. It is emphatically a book with a mission. A *reliable* history of the Farmers' Movement is, perhaps, the greatest popular want of the day in the the way of books. Here we have it a genuine, authentic, thoroughly endorsed record of the great popular uprising against monopoly.

We notice that Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, contributes a highly interesting chapter on the Railroad and transportation question. The work is likewise backed up by a great array of commendatory letters from such strong and widely known names as Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tenn., President of the National Agricultural Congress; John Davis, Esq., President of the Kansas State Farmers' Co-operative Association; Hon. M. L. Dunlap the well know "Rural," of the Chicago *Tribune*; Dr. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri; Wm. Saunders, who was the first Master of the National Grange; Hon. Norman J. Colman, editor of Colman's *Rural World*, St. Louis; and many others.

The Groundswell is a fairly printed, profusely illustrated, and handsomely bound volume of 576 Crown Octavo pages. The publishers are well know for promptness and reliability, and have undoubtedly made a great hit. Thousands of people will buy this book, who would not think of investing a cent in any other.

It is sold by Distributers (sometimes called Agents) who obtain the book *direct* from the publishers, and bring it *direct* to the customers very door. For the benefit of such of our readers as may wish to correspond with them, we give the publishers address in full: HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, 193 East Washington St., Chicago.

Read Davenport's advertisement in the next column.

Don't Do It.—Don't expect a man to practice all he preaches. Eminent physicians will not swallow their own nostrums.

Don't imagine that you are better than your fellows. There are no reserved seats in Heaven.

Don't let your wealth inflate you. Rich men sometimes die of small-pox.

Don't spend your days in vain regrets. The deepest wounds will leave but the faintest scar, if from this hour you do your life work well.

Don't expect your pastor to be perfect. Charcoal will mar the beauty of a lilly.

Don't eat fish for braid food. A hen never scratches for chickens before they are hatched.

Don't make a great noise in the world. A train is not moved by the sound of the whistle.

Don't spend much time in a adorning your person. A wax figure can't recite the multiplication table.

Don't dream that your child was born to adorn a profession. You can't make a fence post out of a shoe peg.

Don't expect an editor to be very devotional on Sunday. Every Saturday night there's the "devil" to pay at the office.

Don't bother your brains about the "acute angles" of a billiard table. Better take your cue from an industrious mechanic.

Don't fill your head with dime novels. Old paper is worth two cents per pound. —*Logansport Pharos.*

Rates Reduced
VIA
BALTIMORE& OHIO R.R

Cincinnati to Washing'on
8 Dollars

Philadelphia $10.50

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Passengers will save money by purchasing local tickets to Cincinnati and there procure through tickets by this line at the above low rates. Baggage checked Tickets for sale at No. 2 Burnet House, and depot, Cincinnati, O.

The Great Clothing.
EMPORIUM.
Headquarters at
FORT WAYNE.
If you want anything nobby in the
CLOTHING LINE,
Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
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Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to
M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

The Old Reliable !
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JEWELRY SILVER
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CLOCKS.
at lower figures than any other house in the county
Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.
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In the new brick, north of Court House
GOLD PENS
&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.
MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC,
ORGANS,
and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.
The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time
J. H. BREENS.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth Street,
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General Agents for the
VALLEY GEM PIANO
The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide Their genuine merit has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular through out the west. They are essentially
WESTERN PIANOS,
and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.
The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the Valley Gems are noted:
1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd. Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d. Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.
No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price list sent to any address. The excellent
HAMILTON ORGAN,
Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

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Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

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WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
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Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
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THIS IS A BARGAIN ! !

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LOOK OUT
FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR
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Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
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AT HIS
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ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

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WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
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J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
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promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.
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Building Material for Everybody!

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FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
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CASSIMERES !
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
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er shown in Fort Wayne
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Furnishing Goods, etc.
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In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

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At Detroit is in Waterloo City, Ind., for the purpose of securing Canvassers in DeKalb Co., to sell
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Those wishing to engage in a profitable business will do well to see him.

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Call and price his goods before you buy.
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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 26, 1874. No. 13.

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1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
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1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

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DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time; Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1876.

Going East.			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	ex
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 20	Louisville	5 40	1 25
	5 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 10
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 50
7 25	10 36	Denver	6 46	12 56
10 00	11 46	N. Manchester	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 46	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v.	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Jan. 4, 1874.

Going South.			Going North	
2 00 m	2 30 pm	Fort Wayne	3 40	10 10am
12 23pm	2 46	Ferguson's	3 13	10 00
12 42	3 00	Sheldon	3 00	9 50
2 53	3 10	Ossian	2 49	9 40
1 30	3 40	Bluffton	2 13	9 03
1 50	4 00	W. Crossing	1 50	8 42
2 04	4 11	Keystone	1 38	8 30
2 11	4 19	Montpelier	1 30	8 20
2 35	4 42	Hartford	1 06	7 54
3 16	5 25	Royerton	12 30	7 16
3 30	5 38	Muncie	12 15pm	7 00
3 46		McCowan's	11 58	
4 15		N. C. Junc	11 30	
4 25		New Castle	11 20	
5 02		Cam. City	10 49	
5 07		Milton	10 44	
5 20		Beesons	10 32	
5 35		Connersville	10 20	
7 50	7 50	Indianapolis	9 15	
9 00		Cincinnati	7 10am	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A.M	6,00 A.M	10,00 A.M	2,15 P.M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P.M	6,13 "
Orrville...	7,15 "	12,04 P.M.	4,25 "	7,50 "
Mansfield..	9,21 "	3,10 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A.M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest.....	11,39 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima.....	12,20P.M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,05 A.M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,20 A.M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P.M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago...	8,20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTS
Chicago...	5,15 A.M	9,20 A.M.	5,35 A.M.	10,20 P.M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10P.M.	9,10 "	2,22 A.M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P.M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima.....	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A.M.	8,04 "
Forest.....	4,20 "	5,32 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A.M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville...	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P.M
Alliance...	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,55 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P.M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,20 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A.M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne......Dep	10 35		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	1 30		
Bankers	2 08	8 02	
Jonesville	2 22	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson.........Dep	12 10 p.m	3 10p m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 10	
Bankers	1 30	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 37		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arr ve	4 40		10 15

Wm.A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:05 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:28 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	a11:55 a m	7:05 "

Select Story.

MY TWO LOVERS.

BY CORINNIE ABRAMS.

"A man who is unkind to his mother and sisters will ill-treat his wife."

My Aunt Sarah, who made this sage observation, was a shrewd, sarcastic old maid who, for fourteen years, had filled the place of parents friends and counsellor to her orphan niece. It had been no sinecure, this post of hers; for I was a frail child, and my position as heiress made the office of chaperon to my young ladyism an anxious trust.

"Auntie,"—a trembling at my heart made my voice unsteady,—"auntie, dear, of whom are you thinking?"

"Of two men, Lelia, who are courting my niece. That's an old fashioned word, dear, but I'm an oldfashioned woman. I mistrust Stephen Grey, my child; there is a tone in his voice, when he speaks to his mother, that sounds unnatural and unmanly."

"Stephen Grey," I cried. "Why auntie, he is the pink of courtesy! And how beautifully he speaks of his widowed mother."

"I mistrust him, nevertheless, Lelia I like Paul Rivers better; he is rough, but frank. Ahem! blushing, Lelia?"

"Not a bit of it, auntie. Now, my sage monitor, tell me one thing; when a poor girl sees a man only as he chooses her to see him, in his company dress and most fascinating manners, how can she judge of his domestic virtues? I cannot visit Mr. Grey at home, or Mr. Rivers, either, for that matter."

"Lelia, will you do an errand for me?"

"Certainly I will, aunt."

"I wish to inquire the character of a girl who applied for a situation here yesterday; she has lived with Mrs. Grey and with Mrs. Rivers also."

"Ah, auntie, I think I see!"

"Do you? Run off for your bonnet then."

Away I went. I was sometime dressing, as I took a mental survey of my two admirers, while I donned my walking suit.

Stephen Grey was a handsome man, who dressed in faultless taste, and who had the most courteous manners I had ever seen. He spoke of women as being too bright and good for every day life, and treated me certainly as a sweet creature to be respectfully adored at a distance. No words can express the difference with which he treated my aunt and myself, and the loving devotion he had expressed, when speaking of his widowed mother and sisters, had often brought tears to my eyes. I knew that he was poor; but I thought him talented, and capable of making his mark in the world, were the means of starting fairly within his power.

This was my most ardent lover.

Then—and here I felt my cheeks burn, even though I were alone—I thought of Paul Rivers, his honest, frank face was only saved from positive ugliness by its most brilliant pair of large black eyes, and his figure amply atoned for lack of beauty in his features. He was talled and finely formed, and his carriage was erect and manly. Reserved and almost bashful in his manner, he had never spoken one word of love; but there was a softness in his tone, and a flush on his brow, when he spoke to me, which told the tale without need of spoken words. Others might seek the golden treasure my father's will had left to me; but if Paul ever spoke of love to me, I felt sure that no sordid hope of winning an heiress would prompt him.

"Her name is Margaret O'Nell," said my aunt, at parting. "Be sure to inquire if she is a good ironer."

"I will. Good-by aunt."

I went first to the house of my handsome beau. It was early in the day, ten or eleven o'clock, when I rang Mrs. Grey's bell. The servant ushered me into the parlor. I merely said that a lady wished to inquire the character of a servant, and drawing my veil closer about my face, went into the room.

While waiting for Mrs. Grey to come down, I heard a familiar voice on the stairs. I say familiar, though the gentle, winning tone it had always assumed in my presence was changed for a high, discordant, scolding one.

"Where the (I omit the oaths) is my breakfast?"

"I am coming, Stephen," said his mother; "but there is a lady waiting for me."

"Let her wait."

"Did you see Mr. Lee, Stephen?"

"No!" (Another oath.)

"I am afraid you will lose that situation."

"Well it don't matter. I intend to get the situation of a husband, to an heiress."

"But that is very uncertain, Stephen," said his mother.

And I, in the parlor below, mentally agreed with her.

"Where's Marcia? Why in thunder don't she get my breakfast?"

"She is making Mrs. Smith's collars; she is in a hurry; if you would secure that situation, Stephen, your mother and sisters would not have to work so hard."

"Marcia might as well get used to it, for neither she nor Patty are going to loaf on my wife's money. I suppose we must take you; but the girls must shift for themselves."

I had heard enough; from the sound of the voices, I knew the speakers were now in the kitchen; so I softly crossed the entry, and made a quick exit by the front door.

Should I go home? Somehow the thought that I may hear a similar conversation at Mrs Rivers' home gave me a faint feeling; but I conquered the nonsensical weakness, and then turned into G—— street

The front door of the house I sought stood wide open. I knew it was wrong but I entered the house unannounced, and, crossing the entry went to the library; the sitting room was next it, and there I knew I should find Mrs. Rivers, who was a dear friend of my aunt's.

As I opened the library door, Mrs. Rivers' voice fell upon my ears.

"My dear boy you are right. You must indeed go."

Go! Where? My heart stood still.

"It is a lucrative situation, and will enable me to give you and the boys many of the comforts you have lacked since father died."

"But I shall miss you very much Paul."

"It is best for me to go mother dear. I have not told you before, but I had better leave the city for awhile. I love where my love if spoken, would appear a mere seeking for wealth. I cannot woo an heiress; to live upon my wife's money, is revolting to every feeling manhood No; were the case reversed and were Lelia Howard poor, she would soon know how deeply I love her. If she remains single until I can win fame and fortune, she may know it later, but now"

Was it indelicate; unmaidenly, I know not, but I passed the threshold between the library and sitting room, and said—

"Now, Paul, she—"

And here like a little idiot, I began to cry. Crying, as a rule, is not becoming; but Paul seemed rather to admire it. There was a general sobbing and embracing; and when Aunt Sarah, came, two hours later, to find her lost niece, she could only say,—

"Well, my dear, I always liked Paul, and I think he will make you happy."

Stephen Grey, some time later, married an heiress, after all, a widow lady, with a son about two years older than her bridegroom. His sisters Marcia and Patty take in sewing, and his mother keeps boarding house.

WHITE VS. BLACKMAILING.

"I AM THE ONE WHO WAS BLED."

A Letter of Vindication.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Your article in your issue of March the 12th, giving an account of the blackmailing disclosures, at Washington, before the committee of Ways and Means, is timely. It is an excellent feature that these professional informers and blackmailers, as well as the means they have resorted to, to accomplish their villainous designs. In New York city alone over three thousand five hundred merchants have been blackmailed from $2,000 to $271,000 each. It depends upon the wealth and resources of their victim, as to how much they would bleed him. Talk about open-handed highwaymen or horse thieves! They are gentlemen when compared with these blackmailers. They take the chance of getting shot for their conduct; not so not so with the blackmailer and informer. All he desires is a little knowledge of some trifling fact which may be construed against the accused. It matters not how trifling it is, or how inconsistent it may appear, their false swearing supplies the rest, in order to make a semblance of fraud. The case you refer to as having occurred here in our city, is mine. I am the one who was bled out of the $2,000, and Thedore Dorr is the informer. With your kind permission I wish to give a short account of the proceedings. Heretofore I have kept silent since I felt, that should I attempt to explain my own isolate case to the public, they would feel that I was over anxious, and desirous of appearing innocent. But since the recent exposures now going on, at Washington, of hundreds of cases, some of them far more oppressive than mine, I hope the following revelation will so explain their nefarious operations, that the public may judge of the justness of their proceedings.

In 1869, A. K. Dorr, the father of this Theodore Dorr, came to me asking a situation. He stated he could get nothing to do, and was so hard up he begged me to give him something to do. I really did not need his services, but I had known him at Nashville, Tennessee, during the war, when he was in better circumstances, and out of pure kindness gave him a situation, with a salary of $18 per week, I gave him his board, and took him into my family and treated him as one of them. In the fall of that year he was anxious I should take his son Theodore into my employ. He stated he could get his son nothing to do in Lima but to follow the occupation of bar-tender in saloons, and he would much prefer him be under my care, as he was going to the bad. I took him into my employ, as I had taken his father, out of kindness to him, and gave the younger brother employment from a like feeling.

At that time all smoking tobacco was sold by the pound, loosely packed in barrels. It was not put up as it is now, in ¼, ½, and 1 pound packages, and each package stamped as is now required. The government ordered manufacturers to make this change and stamp each package according to its weight. Previous to this it was stamped as a whole amount on the end of the barrel, and the retailer sold out of the barrel as he desired. At the time this change took effect, all the retailers had more or less on hand, in the old form loose in barrels, and the Government, in order to make the working of the law uniform, issued an order that all retailers should purchase stamps from the Collector and stamp the tobacco as the new law required, and when they had purchased a sufficient quantity of stamps, to stamp what tobacco they had on hand, and the Government would then refund the the money.

Now for the sequel. Theodore Dorr, (as I did not consider him competent to do much else) I selected to stamp the smoking tobacco. While he was doing so, a fact which I afterwards learned, he was at this time putting up a job on me. He sent his friend Bowen to the collector, Mr. Moon, and I wish to say right here, that in this Bowen's office the whole plot was matured.

Here was the Rye House gentlemens' headquarters. Here it was that the letters were written to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and where the correspondence was carried on with the detective at Logansport.—Here were also written those letters to General Browne, the United States Attorney, defaming my character.

All my movements were watched and reported promptly to these officers If I went into a lawyer's for consultation, or was seen talking with an attorney it was sure to be so reported, and laid up against me. The spies were active. All depended on their keeping their masters informed

Not to weary your patience, suffice it to say that Bowen called on Mr. Moon, and wanted to see the law in reference to the fine for using one-half pound stamps on one pound packages of tobacco, how much the informer would get for his share of the fine, &c. He (Bowen) told Mr Moon that White was doing this business: that this Dorr was packing the tobacco according to White's instructions. Mr Moon saw the absurdity of the thing at once and so told Bowen; that he himself kept an account of all the stamps White purchased, and when he got through purchasing White should have his money refunded; that such was the law, and of course White had nothing to gain by such a course.

This was a damper on them, as the reader will readily see how easy it was to accomplish his nefarious work. In the event of my being a *bona fide* purchaser of these stamps all he (Dorr) had to do, and no doubt he had it so done, was just to have a few 1 pound packages with ½ pound stamps on them let the detective call and find them.—Then let Dorr go on the witness stand and swear it was at my instance. He did so, the case was made; all earth could'nt save me as the law was then, that the accused's mouth was closed and the informer's was open to testify as he pleased. This conversation with Mr. Moon occurred two months before I discharged Dorr. Mr. Moon never told me a word of it, until at least one year after the whole tobacco job was over.

On the 3d of February I discharged Dorr for his unfaithfulness. Then he matured the following scheme.—He had worked up stairs, under the supervision of the head clerk, (I of necessity use head clerks for all the different departments). This head clerk had charge of all the goods upstairs, and there he prepared those goods that needed preparing for the salesroom below, and for wholesaling It was necessary then and is now to moisten fine cut tobacco when too dry (as is the custom in all tobacco houses), and examine the caddies of plug tobacco before taking them to the sales room below, and during all this handling of tobacco, this head clerk had picked up and put in a box, where he kept his hatchet, nails &c., about a dozen old plug tobacco stamps am't-ing to $40. Dorr did not go to Mr. Moon this time, but on the 10th day of February, 1870, after he was discharged, wrote to Washington to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue about the stamps in the box, and requested in that letter that the Commissioner send a detective, and that the detective would find Dorr at the Exchange Hotel.

The Commissioner sent Dorr's letter to the Government Detective at Logansport, a Mr. Briar, with instructions to proceed to Wayne to investigate. The detective came here, and along with Mr. Moon, went to the Exchange Hotel and there found Dorr, They took him into a private room, and he, Dorr, told the detective and Collector Moon, what he would swear to, and his only anxiety was if his plot should not succeed, could White send him to the penitentiary.

The detective and Mr. Moon came and searched the house for unstamped tobacco, but found none. They found about 800 caddies of tobacco, each and every one properly stamped. This was on Saturday the 26th day of February, 1870. On the Monday following, the 28th, the examination before Commissioner Whedon took place. The detective subpœnaed three of my clerks, whose names Dorr had given him, to sustain him in his testimony. All three swore entirely contrary to Dorr's statement, and yet with such overwhelming evidence in my favor, I was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to appear at Indianapolis. And then to make a sure case against me, (as no jury in the world would would have committed me on the evidence I had in my favor), what did they do but indict my main witness for complicity. This of course destroyed his testimony and nothing was left for me but to settle with the Government as best I could. They taxed me two thousand, and Dorr, as stated, got one-half of it for informing. And not only that, but had the Government taxed me $5,000 I would have paid it under the pressure.

This same detective Briar, had George Reiter, Cigar manufacturer; Lauley & Rosenthal, Dessauer & Trauerman, cigar makers; Meyer & Bro., druggists; Martin Ferkel, wine merchant; all of this place, arrested and bound over by Commissioner Whedon to appear at Indianapolis on a similar oversight, regarding the regarding the requirements of the revenue law. The first three parties, by compromising at Washington, without indictment. The other two, Meyer Brother & Co., and Martin Ferkel, were indicted at Indianapolis and had to compromise their cases at Washington also. They were not bled to the same extent as I was, because they were fortunate enough to have no employees who were base enough to perjure themselves and swear falsely against them, and make a case out of nothing. It is well known Dorr was indicted here and in the Sheriff's hands for his alleged swearing, also that he was indicted at Indianapolis for the same cause. As the State Court here had no jurisdiction, it was taken to the U. S. Court, but the case, when it came up for trial was dismissed on some technical irregularity. Many a horse thief has got off on just such technical grounds, but he is no less a horse thief. And permit me to say, that I have no unkind word to those Government officials, and others who took part in the case. They were no doubt actuated by pure motives, but misled, did not know but one side of the case and felt as if they were only doing their duty. And these citizens who were led to believe that this Dorr was simply an ordinary witness in the case, and had no mercenary motive in view and could not help doing as he did, will now see his true motive, viz: money. It is right that society should be protected against such characters and know their designs.

Hoping no other citizen shall be imposed on, I am

Truly yours,

J. B. WHITE.

A TIMELY QUESTION.

BY JOHN W. CHADWICK.

If good men were only better,
Would the wicked be so bad?
Here's a story with an answer
To that question strange and sad.

Herod, famed among the wicked,
Called the Great with doubtful right,
When a boy of twenty summers
With banditti made a fight.

Hezekiah, their fierce captain,
Captured he and put to death;
Many a follower then compelled he
To resign his evil breath.

It was well done; who but thinks so?
Thought not so the Sanhedrin.
Herod was an Idumean;
So his deed became a sin.

Let him kill his own banditti;
Never dare to deal with theirs.
So they summoned him to meet them
And to settle his affairs.

Scarcely [illegible] than done here;
Herod came; they wished him back;
For he came all clad in armor,
With his [illegible] at his back.

Cowered the Sanhedrin before him;
Dare not say a single word;
Only Sameas withstood him
With a brave "Thus saith the Lord."

Herod listened while the Rabbi
Execrated all his crimes;
Then he vanished. Summers flitted;
Fell the land on evil times;

Antony and Cæsar ploughed it
With the iron share of war;
Tore it with their cruel factions,
Left it many a dreadful scar;

Till, at length, from Rome came Herod,
Sent by Cæsar to be king;
At the gates his legions thundered,
Famine gnawed them from within.

Many months in vain he battered,
But, at last surrender came;
Then a deed that earned for Herod
Centuries of hateful fame.

Since the Sanhedrin had counselled
Firm resistance to his will,
"Let them perish," he commanded;
"Let their blood the gutters fill."

Only one he granted mercy—
Sameas; the very man
Who had years before withstood him.
Guess the reason if you can.

I have guessed it in the question
Which I venture strange and sad;
If the good were only better,
Would the wicked be so bad?

A TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTER.

"Sixth of January—Twelfth-night, is it?" said Robert Kennedy to his friend Mr. Charles Crackshot, as they were taking their ease in as snug a little country hotel as one would wish to find, after a stiffish day's campaign with the snipe, in the pleasant county of Hants. "Whisky punch, ashen fagots, motley characters, fine old English customs, and all that sort of thing. Suppose we have some—I mean the punch."

The proposition was one which Mr. Crackshot did not care to controvert. It was, he said, a thoroughly orthodox and seasonable beverage; and the sooner they had it the better, as he (Mr. Crackshot) was fatigued, and did not feel at all like sitting up into the small hours. The landlord of the Kennedy Arms (Mr. Kennedy's family had long been considerable proprietors in that part of Hampshire), formerly in the private service of the lamented Mr. Gridling, Mr. Kennedy's uncle, was no mean hand at a hot brew. Having manufactured the punch to the best of his ability, he brought in the china bowl, deposited it on the table, and was about respectfully to retire, when Mr. Kennedy suggested that he should taste a glass of the compound that he had himself so cunningly devised.

"My respects to you, sir," said the landlord of Kennedy Arms; and he made an obeisance to both the gentlemen before him.

"And good luck to you, Spriggs, and Mrs. Spriggs, too; any many happy years may you have in your house; and never again such a Twelfth-night as that which you had—how long? Six years, isn't it, ago?"

"Six years exactly, sir. It was not pleasant at the time, sir; but I owe what I have now to it—that is, to your kindness, Mr. Robert."

"A good fellow that," said Mr. Kennedy meditatively, as the discreet Spriggs left the room; "a good fellow, and a devilish useful one, I can tell you. And this decent punch; and, on the whole, I am as comfortable as I wish to be."

"How about that mysterious Twelfth-night six years ago—A. D. 1867, it must have been, Bob? What was it?" asked Mr. Crackshot, who had pulled himself together, and acquired sufficent energy to charge his pipe once more—and his glass.

"My dear Charlie," was the reply; "you will pardon me if I tell you that you are the most inquisitive man I ever met. I don't say this in disparagement of your many excellent qualities; I simply mention it as a fact. I will back you to ask more questions in the course of ten minutes than I ever asked in my life. However, I don't mind answering you on this occasion, and I will tell you; only I shall have to bore you for about twenty minutes."

Mr. Crackshot settled himself comfortably down, and said, "Go ahead;" and Mr. Kennedy commenced his narrative.

"You see, six years ago matters did not stand exactly with me as they stand now. I was myself more or less dependent—well, we will say on circumstances. My Uncle George had not yet *abiit ad plures*; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, the principle of *habeas corpus* was not observed so strictly in a certain class of lawsuits as it is in this era of social and legislative reform. Candidly, I was down on my luck; and unless certain relatives exerted themselves, I clearly foresaw a disagreeable amount of personal notoriety, not altogether unconnected with the Insolvency Court, awaiting me in the immediate future. My uncle, Mr. Gridling, had disappointed me. He said *I* had disappointed *him*. Still I managed to preserve a fairish front, and consoled myself with the philosophical reflection that matters might have been much worse. I might have been residing by compulsion in the neighborhood of Chancery lane, or an exile across the sea; might have had to take up my quarters at Boulogne. The prospect which I had to face was not a lively one. I was down and I was dull. I had eaten my Christmas dinner at the club. Ever dined at the club on Christmas Day? No? take my advice, then, and don't. You go there, we will say, about half-past four, and find the hall-porter, who has gorged and drunk two hours previous to something more than repletion, asleep in his box. He wakes, more or less, at your inquiry for letters, and resents your appearance as an intrusion. As you cross the hall, *en route* for the morning-room, you see two or three small page-boys, with very flushed faces, and a couple of waiters, talking and laughing in a manner which argues neither sobriety nor intelligence. Of course, beyond the domestics, there is not a soul in the club. It is just possible that as you sit down to your dinner Mr. MacGrowler, who has quarrelled with his wife, and who is not tolerated by his family, takes the table at the farthest end of the room. Tepid soup, iced fish, lukewarm entree; fuddled servants; shrieks of wild laughter from the subterranean regions of the still-room and kitchens; fires allowed to go out; sulkiness; discomfort generally—that is what dinner at the club on Christmas Day means.

"However, I survived the ordeal. It was two or three days after the new year had come in that I had a letter from my respected uncle Gridling, dated from what he was pleased to call his country house in the Surrey hills, some twenty-five miles from Cheapside. Its contents formed an agreeable oasis amid the desert of, to speak euphemistically, 'business communications,' which lay two or three deep on my table. Why had I not come to him? Would I not come? Did I forget that I was his nearest relative? Surely this was not the season at which uncle and nephew should keep apart from each other. I I had been foolish, but then I had been young. The errors of youth were pardonable, if they were not confirmed. And he had heard with much satisfaction of the manly efforts I had made to put myself right. That was all he wanted. Nothing could be better than the accounts which had reached him from Mr. —— (his solicitor) of my efforts at retrenchment and reform. For himself, each Christmas as it passed caused him sensibly to feel the fact that he was not so young as he had been. This was the kind of letter, and a pleasant surprise it was, as you may imagine. To cut a long story short, the epistle wound up with a request that I would come to Fairfield as soon as I could. He (my uncle) was alone, and was anxious to see me before the Christmas season had altogether passed away. On the morning of the 6th of January, the day which I had fixed to arrive at Fairfield, I received a document of an exceedingly disagreeable character. It intimated that unless a certain sum of £75 9s. 8½d. were paid by noon that day the law must take its course, and my person must satisfy a claim for which my purse was unequal. Messrs. Moss & Mofuz, of Jermyn street, were I knew, men of their word, but I was in too good spirits to think much of the threat. Besides, before the shades of evening fell I knew I should be twenty-five miles removed from their clutch, and in a position not impossibly of comparative solvency. As I got into the train at Charing Cross, I certainly did observe an exceedingly suspicious-looking individual, who had watched me get out of the cab, bestow upon me a glance which seemed to indicate that he took a personal interest in my physiognomy and my welfare. But I thought no more of the circumstance, and as I sat down to lunch at Fairfield, exactly two hours after I had left my own chambers, I felt fairly master of the situation and completely happy.

"Cordiality and affection characterized my reception by my uncle. And as the day wore on, there was, I found, something more than his manner with which I had reason to be pleased. The only other guest was Mr. ——, his solicitor, of whose friendship and good services I was assured. Mr. Gridling fond of his siesta after lunch, and Mr. —— and myself took a stroll.

"'As your uncle's professional adviser, Mr. Kennedy, I am not at liberty to be explicit to you; but this I may say, that there is at least reason why I should congratulate you. It is more agreeable to me than you may suppose to be able to inform you that the impression which once existed in his mind as regards your habits and tastes has been effectually dissipated. As an earnest of his intentions I should not wonder if you were to find on your dressing-table this evening something that may not be unacceptable as a New Year's present. There is one thing I would warn you. That at the present moment there may be claims upon you, to an amount in excess of what you can conveniently liquidate, I am well aware. I think it will be imprudent, however, to insist too much upon this in any conversation which you may have with your uncle. Your best plan will be on my return to London to call on me in Gray's Inn, and I will see what can be done. It would be a thousand pities that your chances—and I tell you, Mr. Kennedy, they are bright ones—with your uncle should be injured, possibly lost, in consequence of any financial effects of which the causes are no longer in existence. Mr. Gridling has the idea that you have touched *terra firma*. I am not acquainted sufficiently with your affairs to feel it my duty, or indeed within my power, to inform him otherwise.'

"If Mr. —— had not been a lawyer, he ought to have been a Jesuit. A pleasant surprise on my dressing-table; my chances more than bright! Certainly my star was in the ascendant; and as for Moss & Mofuz they might go hang. Why, I should probably be able to settle their claim myself to-morrow. It was getting dusk, and we were turning our steps towards the house, I lingering on the gravel walk outside a few minutes to finish a cigar. I heard the sound of a horse's hoof, and presently a man, riding up at a brisk trot, inquired whether I was 'Kennedy Esquire.' It was a letter sent by train, with instructions for 'special and immediate delivery,' from the man who superintended my chambers. The fellow had done me a really good turn. The note stated briefly that Messrs. Moss & Mofux had been as good as their word—that the writ of *ca. sa.* was out; that the representatives of the Sheriff of Middlesex had been at my chambers that day, and that it seemed they knew my present whereabouts. He therefore thought it his duty to inform me as soon as possible of this. I don't think that in my life I ever felt more completely upset than by this brief epistle. Still I attempted to assume an air of indifference.

"'This, I suppose,' I said to the messenger, 'came by the 3:40. Do you know whether any London passengers arrived by that train?'

"'Two, sir,' said the man, 'and they wanted a fly to come to Fairfield. But as this was the only 'oss that Mr. Meadows had in, they couldn't have it till I returned. They did say, sir, as how they would take the letter to you themselves; but the station-master, he didn't know them, and he wouldn't hear of it; and curious customers they look, sir.'

"'My good fellow,' I replied, 'if that is the case, ride as slowly as you can to Stagford'—the station some four miles distant—'and here's half a sovereign for you.'

There was no doubt who the two passengers from London were. A pretty dilemma, in truth, I was in. I had probably about an hour yet before me, and at the expiration of that time, so far as I could see, I must be inevitably arrested, and that in my uncle's house, and taken back to London to spend my Twelfth-night in the charming vicinity of Cursitor street. I walked into the passage and up-stairs into my room. There Spriggs was unpacking my portmanteau.

"'Very glad to see you here, sir, again,' was his greeting, 'and to know that all is right between master and yourself. And master said I was to come to his study in a couple of hours, as he wanted to send to you or see you—I forget which, sir.'"

"In a couple of hours! Why, in that time I should be—Heaven only knows where. I suppose my countenance betrayed signs of distress, for Spriggs asked me whether I was unwell.

"'The truth is, my good Spriggs,' I said, I am in a duce of a mess;' and plunging *in medias res*, I told him the whole complication.

"Spriggs listened attentively, and gave me his opinion that matters were very serious indeed. Would it be impossible, he asked, to 'square' these emissaries of the law, or at least to induce them to wait at Stagford till next morning? Quite, I told him. It was not a quarter to five, and at best there were only twenty minutes to spare. It is no exaggeration to say that on the tactics which I adopted in that brief interval entirely depended my future chances, so far as my uncle's will was concerned. Anything like an arrest for debt, and that under his own rooftree, Spriggs agreed with me in the thinking that Mr. Gridling would not tolerate for a moment, and would effectually ruin me with him. Spriggs meditated for some minutes, and at last he spoke.

"'Mr. Kennedy,' he said, 'sir, you have always been a good friend to me. You say that, to the best of your belief, these bailiff fellers don't know you by sight, sir, but that you fancy some one did watch you as you were leaving Charing Cross this morning. That was no doubt a man sent to identify you; some understrapper who would describe your appearance to the pair who have come to Stagford.' (I wondered what was coming.) 'Now, sir, you and I are about the same height, and figure; you shall lend me that light greatcoat which you wore this morning sir, and for the next twenty-four hours I will be Robert Kennedy, Esq.

"I asked Spriggs to explain himself still further.

"'What I mean is this, sir. I will walk down the drive to the lodge gate, and wait till the fly with this lot comes. They will see me stop. 'Mr. Kennedy,' they will say, 'we want a word with you;' and off we shall go to London. The mistake won't be found out till we are twenty-five miles off, and then there will be no more trains to-night. My belief, sir, is that the letter which you will receive from master in an hour's time will make you able to settle this little matter a good many times over the first thing to-morrow morning.'

"It was a sufficiently startling proposal. I did not know what to say to it, but there was no time to hesitate. In five minutes I had accepted Spriggs's offer, and Spriggs had left me disguised as Bob Kennedy. For some little while I sat meditating matters. I took out my watch; it was twenty minutes past five. By this time Spriggs must have come up with my pursuers. I reflected again; again I took out my watch. It was now close on six, and by this time Spriggs must have been on the point of entering the railway carriage of the last train to town, unless, indeed, by some accident the stratagem had been discovered, and the officers of the Middlesex Sheriff were again on their road to Fairfield. In the midst of these meditations I was interrupted by a knock at my door. My worthy uncle entered, with a letter in his hand.

"'Robert,' he said, 'I did not know you were here, and had intended to leave this on your dressing-table. I told Spriggs to take it, but I can't find him. I suppose he has gone out. There, my boy, open it presently.' And so saying, my uncle departed.

"The envelope contained a check for £500.

"As for the confusion which Spriggs' unexpected absence created in my uncle's household, I will say nothing of it. We had a convival evening enough, but I own I rather expected the door to open every moment, and some myrmidon of the law to lay his hand upon my shoulder, informing me that Spriggs had been arrested by mistake. Let me pass over this. By eight o'clock next morning I was at Stagford Junction—four miles nearer London than Stagford terminus. Before nine I was in London. At ten minutes past nine my uncle's check was cashed; and after that, swiftly as hansom could take me from the Strand to Chancery lane, I was with Spriggs in his temporary confinement in Cursitor street. Strangely enough, so admirably had Spriggs filled his *role*, the mistake had not been discovered. I paid the sum, with expenses, and at 11 I was at Fairfield once more. Spriggs contrived to explain his absence to my uncle's satisfaction. Later in the day I went into business matters with my uncle's solicitor, an arrangement was soon after arrived at. Since then I have been able to thank Spriggs in the substantial manner he deserved. I set him up in this hotel—a slight recompense enough for the Twelfth-night character which he assumed in my interest."

"Is this a true story, Bob?" asked Mr. Crackshot, knocking the ashes out of his pipe.

"True, every word of it," was the reply. "Ask Spriggs, if you doubt."

And the landlord of the Kennedy Arms, who that moment entered to see whether the two gentlemen required anything further, confirmed, in a few emphatic sentences, the narative.—*Belgravia.*

CHARLES SUMNER.

His Last Day in the United States Senate.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

Mr. Sumner arose yesterday Tuesday at his usual hour, and, after looking over his mail and receiving a few visitors, he took the F street line of cars, which pass his house, and rode to the Senate Chamber and took his seat at an unusually early hour, the reason for which soon after appeared. He remarked to your correspondent, who met him in the car, that he was feeling unusually well this bright, frosty morning; and only two days before, also remarked that he regarded himself in better health than for many years past. His fine physical presence seemed to give every assurance of that.

In half an hour after the Senate met on yesterday, Mr. Boutwell arose and said: "I also desire to lay before the Senate a resolution passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and ask that it be laid on the table and printed." The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the year 1874. Resolve rescinding and annulling a resolution passed Dec. 18, in the year 1872, relating to army registers and national flags.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled, that the resolution passed on the 18th day of December, 1872, at the extra session of that year, relating to a bill introduced in the Senate of the United States, concerning the army register and regimental colors of the United States, be and hereby is rescinded and annulled."

Mr. Boutwell said: "I wish to call the attention of the Secretary to the fact that there is a letter from his Excellency the Governor, which should be read also."

The President—The letter will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
BOSTON, March 8, 1874.

"SIR: By vote of the 27th ult. the General Court requested me to forward to our Senators and Representates in Congress copies of the resolution passed by the present Legislature, rescinding the resolve passed by the Legislature of 1872, concerning the army register and national battle flags. It gives me pleasure to comply with this request, and herewith I inclose a copy of said resolution. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"W. B. WASHBURN.

"To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Washington, D. C."

This public announcement to Congress that the Massachusetts Legislature had rescinded the resolution of censure passed on Mr. Sumner for introducing the bill indicated gave great satisfaction, if an exultant and pleased look could show it; but he said nothing to the Senate, as was expected, and only received the congratulations of Senators Fenton and Hamilton. But he seemed to feel as if this act had added to his existence, and was certainly one of the proudest moments of his life.

A dull financial debate then set in, and Mr. Sumner wandered around the chamber and over to the Democratic side, where he seldom used to go, and sat down in a seat by Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, his old classmate in college, and turning to Senator Bogy, of Missouri, he said: "I am glad to meet you in the Senate, and I should be pleased to have you call on me at my house. I am always at home in the evening." To Mr. Goldthwaite he passed the compliments of the day, and then went over to Senator Sargeant's seat, with whom he had never been intimate; but as they fought the Centennial bill together, he decided to ask the California Senator if he had received any anonymous and insulting letters for his course on that bill. "I have received several," said Mr. Sumner, "and they annoy me." Mr. Sargeant replied that he had not only received them by mail but by express, but paid no attention to them. It struck Senator Sargeant that he was not in his usual health, or he would not have allowed himself to become worried over such a trifling matter. He said good-bye to Mr. Sargeant, and a few minutes past 3 o'clock he took a seat near Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, who had an affection of the spinal chord, somewhat similar to that of Mr. Sumner. They had often talked about the malady, and, both being affected, suggested various remedies, which each had found afforded relief. He told Mr. Ferry that the night previous (Monday) he felt badly, and had sent for his physician to administer a hypodermic injection of morphia, and asked him what he thought of such treatment, adding that it generally gave him ease.

Dreams.

Some philosopher, who evidently knows how it is himself, interprets dreams as follows:

If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he had better settle his subscription bill.

If he dreams of an earthquake, and a turmoil generally, it is a sign that he is going to get married.

If he (being a married man) dreams of some fearful mysterious danger, it is a sign that his mother-in-law is coming to spend a few days with her darling daughter.

If he dreams that his head is in danger and his hair all falls out, it is a sign he will have a quarrel with his wife.

If he dreams of being accosted by a strange man, who insists on talking with him, it is a sign that he had better know all the policemen.

If he dreams of making a fool of himself, it is a true sign that it is so.

The Feet.

The best remedy for cold feet is to dip them every night and morning in a basin of cold water, and afterward rub them dry with a coarse towel. To harden the feet, tannic acid has been used with success. Employ it in the proportion of five grains to a fluid ounce of water. To correct offensive smell of the feet, bathe them in a weak solution of permanganate of potassa; one scruple to eight ounces of water. For absorbing excessive perspiration of the feet, mix together seven ounces of the carbonate of magnesia, two ounces of powdered calcinen' alum, seven ounces of orris root, and half a drachm of powdered cloves.

The Anti-Rum War in Dayton.

A correspondent at Dayton, O., thus describes the manner of carrying on the crusade against whisky in that city. It will give the reader a fair idea of the manner in which this campaign is being waged all along the line, and of the terrible earnestness with which these praying women go about their work:

The women moved from headquarters in four columns, marched up Jefferson and Main, and deployed in front of the establishments heretofore assailed. The scenes generally were less animating and exciting than yesterday, the rabble seeming indisposed generally to renew their ribaldries. The women form for action near the curbstone, and are speedily encompassed by a crowd who watch with varying manifestations and emotions. The line of men file into the bars to quench real or affected thirst, and the clink of foaming glasses chimes in with the soft pathetic notes of the worshipful women, but the plaintive voice of prayer, when the women, on bended knees, supplicate the mercy of God, produces an instant and indescribable hush even in the bar-rooms, and as the eloquent pleadings ascend, the influence quickly strikes the nearest rank of spectators, permeates and pervades to the uttermost rim of the ragged semi-circle formed about them. There are moments when the women weep and pray, when their influence is thrillingly oppressive, and men, even, who do not approve of saloon devotions, are unconsciously but irresistably affected. The resolute crusaders will not desist from the labor they have undertaken. In the West End suburb one coarse woman sat at the open window of her saloon, drinking beer, while prayer and praise were progressing, making vulgar remarks, and occasionally flinging the rinsings of her glass at the earnest devotees, or flinging fragments of pretzels at them spitefully.

At the close of the day, the prayer-bands return to the church and report publicly, and receive orders to renew the assault the next morning. They join in a parting prayer and separate to their several homes.

WHEN any antidote or remedy for any particular class of disease obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but reasonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, etc., are in great demand. So satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is compounded of roots, herbs, and flowers of California, and has no fiery material or alcohol used in its preparation. We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our own family, and each member thereof partakes of it, when necessary, according to directions.—*New York Paper.* 34

THE West is becoming mentally and morally independent of the East. Twenty years ago the Illinois farmers, if the idea of organization had been suggested to them, would have carefully perused the New York papers to see what it was best to do. Twenty years ago the Ohio ladies would not have dared to pray in front of a saloon until they learned that their sisters in Massachusetts were on their knees. Now, both men and women at the West are ready to take the lead.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE oldest fireman in Utica died the other day, and he wanted to be buried with his red shirt on so as to be ready for an alarm.

ONE-NITH the population of the entire country resides in New York State.

An Outgrowth of Other Disease!

Catarrh sometimes exists alone, but is more frequently a symptom of other diseased conditions. The following letter explains it:

COLLINGWOOD, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1872.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Allow me to give you a brief history of the effect of your medicine called "Golden Medical Discovery" in my case. I am now in my seventy-fourth year, and naturally of firm constitution. Within the last few years, from over-exercise, I have been afflicted with a complication of diseases almost incredible to relate. In the first place, Catarrh, to a degree that, *to me*, it seemed that my voice passed out at the ears, to which was added its natural ally—Bronchitis, to which, at no great length of time, were added Neuralgic pains in the head and shoulders and bloating of the lower limbs, the most of which was superinduced by a torpid state of the liver. I had the advice of several eminent physicians, and tried almost every known remedy for such complaints without relief. A rapid loss of strength and waste of flesh, reminded me that I could not long withstand the combined force of disease which was fast bearing me down. I gave up all business, made my will, had my grave-stone placed in position and lettered, except date of exit, and resigned myself to my couch to await events. Not long after this, I saw your advertisement, procured your remedies—I am now on the second half-dozen bottles of Golden Medical Discovery—have a good appetite, have gained fifteen pounds of flesh—no more talk out of my ears, no more bloating of the limbs, can walk two or three miles with ease, and feel that you have given me a lease of ten or fifteen years—subject, however, to the ratification of the Court above. That you may live long to do good to suffering humanity, is the sincere wish of

Your unknown friend, LUTHER COLE.

IT is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—[Com.

PERSONS requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state, *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—[Com.

EVERY one knows that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected. Use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best remedy for worms ever discovered—[Com.

THE best investment—SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. Five cents laid out for Silver Tips adds one dollar to the worth of a pair of shoes. Parents try it.—[Com.

READ the *Mayhew College Journal* for best facilities for a thorough business education. Sent free, by Ira Mayhew, Detroit, Mich.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., proprietors, New Orleans.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.—By a bold innovation upon old theories, the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., has achieved a name and work of philanthropy most enviable. It is the great Bethesda of the nation. Thousands of the halt, lame and diseased; the paralytic, those with deformed limbs, spine and face, and those suffering with Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, here find relief. Send for circular.—[Com.

Orient Safety Lamps,
Entirely of Metal, are the only lamps in use which can neither break, leak, nor explode. Are ornamental and cheap. Adapted to all household uses; also, to stores, factories, churches, etc.
AGENTS MAKE $10 A DAY
Selling These Lamps.
AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. Address
WALLACE & SONS,
89 Chambers Street, New York.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.
Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year. A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle. The Standard Lotta—that can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots:
91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.
801 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

GENIAL CLIMATE,
FERTILE SOIL,
CHEAP LANDS,
IN
ARKANSAS!
The Little Rock and Fort Smith
RAILROAD
OFFERS FOR SALE
ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND
In the rich valley of the Arkansas river, unsurpassed in the production of Cotton, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables, the Vine, and all cereals. The inexhaustible fertility of the soil; the climate (average annual temperature for December, January, February and March, about 43 deg. F.), permitting agricultural labor eleven months of the year; the unquestioned health of the valley; the various and abundant timber, and good water, with the rapid development of the State in railroads, population and general improvement, combine to render these lands the
GARDEN OF THE COUNTRY!
Uplands from $2.50 to $6.00, and River Bottoms from $10.00 to $15.00 per acre, on long credit.
Exploring Tickets and Liberal Arrangements with Colonies.
Railroad and Steamboat Connection with St. Louis and Memphis.
For Maps and Pamphlets, free, address
N. S. HOWE, Land Commissioner,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence.
Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.
Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.
In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.
CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.
H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front-st., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers-st., New York.
43 Broad-st., Boston.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!
It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:
1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*, but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.
2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.
3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*
All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Hygienic Notes.

GLYCERITE of lime, used in burns is said by De Breyne to soothe the pain and to prevent inflammation or diminish its intensity; it is prepared from recently slaked lime, one part; glycerine, fifty parts; chlorinated hydrochloric ether, one part.

REMEDY FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Squeeze out the juice of two good lemons; put it in a bottle, add one dozen small pearl buttons—old ones will do as well as new; shake the bottle well a few times until the buttons are all dissolved, when it is ready for use. Apply with the finger to the corn or bunion twice a day until a cure is effected. I have never known it to fail of accomplishing the desired result. It is very penetrating. Keep closely corked.—*Mrs. H. S. B., in Rural New Yorker.*

THUMB-SUCKING.—I have observed that peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. The weight of the arm on the thorax of the child during sleep produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth. As this is a very important effect of "thumb-sucking" never hitherto pointed out, I think it desirable to place this thing on record for the benefit of other observers.—*British Medical Journal.*

ARNICA HAIR WASH.—An exchange vouches for the following: When the hair is falling off and becoming thin from frequent use of castor, macassar oils, etc., or when premature baldness arises from illness, the arnica hair wash will be found of great service in arresting the mischief. It is thus prepared: Take elder water, half a pint; sherry wine, half a pint; tincture of arnica, half an ounce; alcoholic ammonia, one drachm—if this last named ingredient is old and has lost its strength, then two drachms instead of one may be employed. The whole of these are to be mixed in a lotion bottle, and applied to the head every night with a sponge. Wash the head with warm water twice a week. Soft brushes only must be used during the growth of the young hair.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.—W. S. Raymond, M. D., sends the *Country Gentleman* the following remedy which he says has seldom failed: One-half pound Epsom salts; 1 ounce sweet spirits niter—measurement; ½ ounce sulphuric acid; ½ tablespoon oil sassafras; alcohol enough to cut; ½ tablespoon cochineal; 1½ pints rain water. Dose, tablespoonful three times a day, before each meal. Beware of such food (as much as possible) as will give you trouble after eating. Take plenty of out-door exercise, and, above all, be as cheerful as possible. Eat no bread which has been baked for a period less than 24 hours, and if addicted to coffee drinking, substitute tea for it. Eat plenty of green apples, if they can be had, and on arising in the morning take two or three swallows of good, cold water. By observing these, I am sanguine a cure will be affected.

WHOOPING COUGH IN THE LAST STAGE.—A writer in the *Medical Journal*, London, states that in cases of whooping cough in the last stage—that is, after the third week—he has had one ounce of the strongest liquid ammonia put into a gallon of water in an open pan, and the steam kept up by means of half a brick made red hot throughout, and put into the boiling water containing the ammonia, the pan being placed in the middle of a room, into which the patients were brought as the ammonia steam was passing off. This method, he says, was used in the evening, before bed-time, and it proved so efficacious in abating the spasmodic attack, and after three or four days terminating the malady, as to establish, beyond doubt, the value of this mode of inhaling ammonia as a therapeutic agent in tranquilizing the nervous system in the whooping cough.

The Currencies of Europe.

The total amount of gold coin circulating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the close of 1872 was £84,551,000 sterling; silver, £15,000,000; bronze, £1,148,000; excess of bank-notes over coin reserves, £40,540,000; total circulation in coin and notes, £141,239,000; being equivalent in United States gold coin to $686,421,540. The metallic currency, coin and bullion of France is given at 4,000,000,000 francs; notes of the Bank of France in circulation on Dec. 26, 1873, 2,807,689,625 francs; total, 6,807,689,625 francs. Deduct metallic reserve in bank Dec. 28, 759,962,419 francs, and the currency circulation is 6,047,727,206 francs, equivalent in United States gold coin, at twenty cents to the franc, to $1,209,545,441. In the twenty-two States composing the North German Confederation the supposed aggregate of coin is 632,435,362 thalers. The coin held in reserve by the banks to protect their note circulation is 100,000,000 thalers, leaving in the hands of the people 532,435,362 thalers. The notes in the hands of the people amount to 253,159,504 thalers, equivalent in United States gold coin to $557,772,098. The German Government in the last two years has coined about 334,000,000 thalers in gold.

From the above it will appear that in England the gold and silver circulation is £103,500,000 against £37,700,000 in notes; in France 4,000,000,000 francs of metallic currency against 2,807,689,625 francs in notes; in Germany, 632,435,362 thalers of metallic currency against 253,159,142 thalers of paper currency.

In the United States there is virtually no metallic currency, and the note circulation, including national bank notes, legal tenders, fractional currency and other treasury notes, exceeds $800,000,000.

The Truth About Macduff and Macbeth.

Macduff was an historical character, and the claims of the Earls of Fife and Wemys to be descended from him are tolerably well authenticated; but the witches' prophecy to Banquo, "Thou shalt get Kings, though thou be none," was not verified by events. "Early authorities show no such persons as Banquo and his son Fleance, nor have we reason to think that the latter ever fled farther from Macbeth than across the flat scene, according to the stage directions. Neither were Banquo or his son ancestors of the house of Stuart." Instead of being a usurper, Macbeth was a legitimate claimant of the throne; instead of being the victim of a midnight and treacherous murder, Duncan was slain in fair fight at a place called Bothgowan, near Elgin, in 1039; instead of being a tyrant, Macbeth was a firm, just and equitable ruler; instead of being killed at Dunsinane, he fell, two years after his defeat there, at Lumphanan.

A Mile in Thirty-One Seconds.

The following story of the achievement in respect of speed in an ice-boat on the Hudson in the vicinity of Staatsburg is told by the Poughkeepsie *Eagle:* "Thursday last the wind blew very fresh from the south, and the owner of the new ice-boat Cyclone determined to take advantage of the favorable opportunity for timing his yacht. The Hudson at this point is very wide, and at the course selected its breadth is one mile. Having made every preparation for the feat to be accomplished, the reef points were shaken out of the sails, and every stitch of canvass spread to the gale. With two men on the windward runner to keep the boat down to the ice, the helm was turned, the sails filled, and in a moment, with every inch of canvas, drawing, she was under full headway. Like an arrow from a bow, she darted away on the course, clouds of pulverized ice following in the track of her runners as they hummed over the surface of the river, and in what seemed but an instant the river had been crossed, and the mile accomplished in the almost incredible time of thirty-one seconds, being at a rate of two miles in a minute and two seconds. Persons on shore compared the speed of the flying racer to that of a meteor flashing through the sky, and watched her movements with eager interest. The owner afterward put the boat through some movements on the ice, and astonished, as well as paralyzed, the lookers-on by sailing all the way across the river on one runner, the force of the wind throwing her over on her beam ends, and raising the windward runner from ten to twelve feet above the ice. Although but few were found willing to partake of the amusement, all seemed disposed to coincide in the opinion that ice yachting is the most exhilerating of sports; and the evolutions of which one of these yachts is capable, the most graceful of anything they had ever witnessed."

A Champion Birth-Room.

There is a room in the house now occupied by Francis Gibson, in Spring township, Perry county, Pa., in which occurred the births of John B. Gibson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; George Gibson, Commissary of the United States; Dr. John Bernheisel, the Mormon who first represented the Mormons in Congress; the Hon. John Bigler, Governor of California from 1852 to 1855; and the Hon. William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1855, who is now living in Chesterfield, Pa. Is there any other room in the Unitnd States that can make a claim to furnishing the birth-place of so many prominent persons?

A Good Memory.

While journeying by rail, not long since, I witnessed the following incident: One night after I had scrambled into my sleeping berth, I heard loud and angry voices proceeding from the rear of the car. I tell you this is a sleeping car, and you can't come in without a ticket." "Begorra, I had a ticket." "Where is it?" "I've lost it." "If you really had the misfortune to lose your ticket, perhaps you can remember your berth." There was an interval of silence, Paddy evidently employing his thinking powers, "Och, be jabers!" he exclaimed at length, "I was born on the 26th day of October, 1848."

Remedy for a Cold.

A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectually and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly. We give it on the recommendation of one of the Judges of our courts, who is a just man and never takes bribes.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES are used with always good success.

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Will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

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WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

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SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	11 @	11½
COTTON	16¼@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	[illegible] @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 48 @	1 50
Iowa and Minn. Spring	1 44 @	1 53
RYE—Western and State	98 @	1 02
CORN—New Mixed W'st'n, afloat	85 @	88
Old	[illegible] @	91
OATS—Mixed Western	60 @	62½
White	62½@	63½
PORK—New Mess	16 00 @	16 19½
LARD—Steam	9½@	9¾
CHEESE	11 @	16½
BUTTER—Western	25 @	41
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 50
Choice Natives	5 75 @	5 85
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @	5 70
Cows and Heifers	3 00 @	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 50
Stock Steers	3 50 @	4 37½
HOGS—Live	5 20 @	5 60
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 25
Red Winter	6 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 18½@	1 19½
No. 3 Spring	1 15 @	1 16
CORN—No. 2, Old and New	57½@	62
OATS—No. 2	43½@	44½
RYE—No. 2	85 @	87
BARLEY—No. 2	1 55 @	1 57
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow	38 @	44
Medium to Good	34 @	36
EGGS—Fresh	12½@	13½
PORK—Mess	14 45 @	14 55
LARD	8¾@	9
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR—Extra and XX	5 50 @	6 00
WHEAT—Prime Spring	1 26 @	..
No. 3 Red Fall	1 50 @	..
CORN—No. 2	62 @	62½
OATS—No. 2	46½@	47
RYE—No. 2	90 @	91
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	1 65 @	1 75
PORK—Mess	15 25 @	15 50
LARD	8½@	8¾
HOGS—Live	4 25 @	5 50
CATTLE	4 25 @	6 25
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	6 85 @	7 10
WHEAT	1 45 @	..
CORN	52 @	67
OATS	50 @	58
RYE	1 02 @	1 03
BARLEY	1 80 @	1 85
PORK—Mess	15 00 @	15 25
LARD	8½@	..
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring super	5 60 @	5 90
WHEAT—No. 1	1 27 @	1 27½
No. 2	1 22½@	1 22¾
CORN—No. 2	59½@	60
OATS—No. 2	44 @	..
RYE—No. 1	86½@	..
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	1 67 @	..
PORK	14 62 @	14 75
LARD	9 @	9½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 49 @	..
No. 2 White Wabash	1 45 @	1 45½
No. 2 Red	1 46 @	..
CORN	68 @	..
OATS	48½ @	50
HOGS—Dressed	6 50 @	..
CLOVER SEED	5 60 @	5 70
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 62½@	1 63
No. 2 Red	1 43 @	..
Amber	1 46½@	1 47
CORN—Mixed	65½@	65¾
OATS	49½@	..
CLOVER SEED	5 75 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 56 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 46 @	..
CORN—Old	70 @	71
New	68 @	69
OATS	48 @	50

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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To engage during the spring and summer in a business in their own counties paying $150 per month. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Chicago, Ill.

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SPLENDID and UNPARALLELED
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WHEELER & WILSON
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NEW YORK.
Over Eighty-one Competitors,
AT THE
World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, &c.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph," conferred by His Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.

2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the [illegible] for this Sewing Machine only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.

3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for *progress* made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the *only Gold Medal* for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *Progress* not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a *Gold Medal*, the highest award made at Paris.

4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.

5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.

6. Medals for several Co-operators, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.

7. The Official Report, published by the *General Direction* of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &C.
(GROUP 13, SEC. 2, D.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900 000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch."

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1873.

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR
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AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York,
Was unanimously recommended by the judges of Sewing Machines for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE,

as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.

"The MARYLAND INSTITUTE has awarded WHEELER & WILSON the GOLD MEDAL for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH, November 4, 1873.

"At the GEORGIA STATE FAIR, a SILVER MEDAL, the highest and only premium for leather Stitching, was awarded to WHEELER & WILSON for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machine."

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Black Tea
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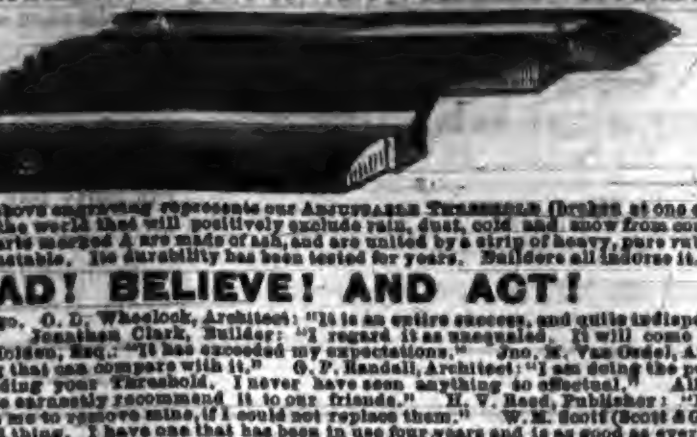

DESCRIPTION.—The above engraving represents our ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD (broken at one end). It is the only thing in the world that will positively exclude rain, dust, cold and snow from coming under the door. The parts marked A are made of ash, and are united by a strip of heavy, pure rubber, marked B, which is Adjustable. Its durability has been tested for years. Builders all indorse it.

READ! BELIEVE! AND ACT!

ILLINOIS.—Chicago. O. D. Wheelock, Architect: "It is an entire success, and quite indispensable in every building." Jonathan Clark, Builder: "I regard it as unequaled. It will come into general use." C. F. Holden, Esq.: "It has exceeded my expectations." Jno. M. Van Osdel, Architect: "I know of nothing that can compare with it." G. P. Randall, Architect: "I am doing the public a benefit by recommending your Threshold. I never have seen anything so effectual." Allen & Bartlett, Builders: "We earnestly recommend it to our friends." H. V. Reed, Publisher: "Fifty dollars would not tempt me to remove mine, if I could not replace them." W. M. Scott (Scott & Gage, Builders): "It is a good thing. I have one that has been in use four years and is as good as ever." J. M. Glotfelty, Lanark: "I have one in use. It is just what you recommend it. I have concluded to buy the right of this county." Uriah Buch, Mansfield: "Your Threshold is the best I ever saw. Every man will want one at his door." E. B. Bailey, Farmer City, telegraphs: "I will take the right for this county." Ramey & Campbell, Ferris: "We can dispose of quite a number." W. C. Carroll, Greenfield: "They are the only thing that will answer the purpose thoroughly. * * They give perfect satisfaction." James W. Patterson, Mansfield: "I consider it the best thing that has ever been offered to the public. Send terms for Macoupin county." Hodgeman & Bornberger, Victoria: "We would like the exclusive sale at this point. We can work up a good trade." H. A. Wright, Harvard: "I am very much taken with them and think I can sell quite a number." C. F. Bard, Malta: "I believe they will sell rapidly." [illegible] & Bro., Chillicothe: "We want to get a certain territory, say this county." Wm. Douglas, [illegible]: "I would like the right of this county and Putnam. Those that I have put in give perfect satisfaction."

IOWA.—Aaron Park, Wilton: "I like it very much. I can sell quite a number." Homer W. Prindle, Fort Dodge: "It is just the thing and is greatly needed. I want the agency for this county." Riechert Bros., Tipton: "Send us one dozen; we shall want quite a lot." J. H. Shugart, Shenandoah: "Those that I have put in give universal satisfaction. The demand will be large." Charles B. Stotts, Eldora: "I have taken orders for quite a number. I want the agency for Marshall, Hardin and Grundy counties." Hewett & Co., Lime Springs Station: "We think we can sell a good many." A. A. McLean & Sons, Milton: "We wish the agency for Van Buren and Davis counties, Iowa, and Scotland county, Mo." H. C. Dearinger, Galesburg: "Everybody that sees the Threshold thinks it a success. It is just the thing." C. W. McKinley, Emmetsburg: "They are just what every person, owning a house, needs. Send the right for Emmett, Palo Alto and Pocahontas counties." Nelson Olston, Red Oak: "They are just the thing for this windy country. Send me 25 more; also the right for Montgomery Co." John Peters, Preston: "Find inclosed $[illegible].—Send 1 doz. Thresholds."

INDIANA.—G. A. Zeek, Jonesboro: "They are a very salable article. It will be no trouble to make it a success." Hutchison & Co., Idaville: "I put one under my door, and it is a complete success." J. H. Jones & Sons, Portland: "Send us half dozen Thresholds as samples. We would like you to hold this county a little while." J. W. Pence, Miertown: "I canvassed my neighborhood and find your Threshold a perfect success. Send 50 more. Yesterday I sold 25. I will take the right of Grant county." U. H. Stephenson, Miertown: "Your Threshold is a good thing. I will take Wabash county. Send on the writings and one dozen Thresholds."

WISCONSIN.—M. A. Stiles, Eau Claire: "There can be hundreds of them sold here." Geo. W. P. Folch, Wrightstown: "I can sell a great many here." Charles Butler, Columbus: "Send one on trial. If it succeeds, it is the first of a large number I will send for." A. C. Morse, Bloomington: "Do you give exclusive territory? I would like the west part of Grant county." R. C. Kann, Port Washington: "Name your lowest figure for 10 dozen Thresholds; also what you will take for this and Washington Co." J. Wolfenden, Wonnewoc: "What will you take for Juneau and Sauk counties?"

PENNSYLVANIA.—J. B. Harton, Beaver: "Send me the right for this county; also send one hundred Thresholds. What do you ask for Lawrence, Mercer, Washington, Allegheny and Butler counties?" J. W. Sharbaugh, Carroltown: "There can be a great many sold here." Jacob T. Allright, Bethlehem: "What would your charge be for Lehigh and Northampton counties, and at what price could you let me have Thresholds?" J. R. Dull, Philadelphia: "What are your terms for Carbon, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties? Write at once."

MICHIGAN.—J. B. Watson & Bro., White Pigeon: "The Thresholds are just what we wanted." E. W. Benton, Bronson: "There can be a great many sold here." J. E. Leonard, Chesaning: "I think I can sell quite a number. I believe it to be a good thing." H. W. Park, Vassar: "It has struck me as being an excellent thing. I would like to introduce them in this county."

OHIO.—Joseph Buhr, Loveland: "You may soon expect to hear from me again." W. W. Way, Wakeman: "It is the best thing of the kind, to my mind, now in the trade." Levi A. Norton, Bryan: "Have you an agent in Toledo? Will you give the exclusive right to Lucas county? I think there is a chance to make something out of it."

KANSAS.—Root & Davis, Leavenworth: "It looks to us as if it was just the thing for this country." P. W. Zeigler, Manhattan: "I wish the exclusive right for this county." Joshua Roberts, Lake Sibley: "I have built a house, and tried to keep out rain, etc., but failed. Send 5 Thresholds."

MISSOURI.—J. S. Swedringen, Kansas City: "It is just the thing needed in this part of the country." B. F. Power, Holden: "I want the exclusive right of Johnson county." Frazier & Walber, St. Louis: "What will you sell the right of this State for? Please answer by return mail."

OTHER POINTS.—A. J. Miller, North Lansing, N. Y.: "It is a splendid invention. I like it very much and so does every one that has seen it." Judah Mead, San Francisco, Cal.: "I am favorably impressed with your Threshold. I would like the agency for this city." Kanning Bros., Chaska, Minn.: "You may expect quite a large order, for we need something of that kind here very bad." C. H. Mauker, Harvard, Neb.: "They will go like hot cakes, for there is nothing of that sort in this part of the country." W. J. Slatter, Winchester, Tenn.: "I can soon sell several hundred." W. B. Bowman, New Orleans, La.: "I can sell a number. There is money in it." Thos. Terwilliger, Deckertown, N. J.: "What will you take for Orange Co., N. Y., and what will you supply Thresholds for?"

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C. N. U. No. 10

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A TIMELY QUESTION.

BY JOHN W. CHADWICK.

If good men were only better,
Would the wicked be so bad?
Here's a story with an answer
To that question strange and sad.

Herod, famed among the wicked,
Called the Great with doubtful right,
When a boy of twenty summers
With banditti made a fight.

Hezekiah, their fierce captain,
Captured he and put to death;
Many a follower then compelled he
To resign his evil breath.

It was well done; who but thinks so?
Thought not so the Sanhedrin.
Herod was an Idumean;
So his deed became a sin.

Let him kill his own banditti;
Never dare to deal with theirs.
So they summoned him to meet them
And to settle his affairs.

Scarcely sooner said than done 'twas;
Herod came—they wished him back;
For he came all clad in armor,
—With his henchmen at his back.

Cowered the Sanhedrin before him;
Dare not say a single word;
Only Sameas withstood him,
With a brave "Thus saith the Lord."

Herod listened while the Rabbi
Execrated all his crimes;
Then he vanished. Summers flitted;
Fell the land on evil times;

Antony and Cæsar ploughed it
With the iron share of war;
Tore it with their cruel factions,
Left it many a dreadful scar;

Till, at length, from Rome came Herod,
Sent by Cæsar to be king;
At the gates his legions thundered,
Famine gnawed them from within.

Many months in vain he battered,
But, at last surrender came;
Then a deed that earned for Herod
Centuries of hateful fame

Since the Sanhedrin had counselled
Firm resistance to his will,
"Let them perish," he commanded;
"Let their blood the gutters fill."

Only one he granted mercy—
Sameas; the very man
Who had years before withstood him.
Guess the reason if you can.

I have guessed it in the question
Which I venture strange and sad;
If the good were only better,
Would the wicked be so bad?

A TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTER.

"Sixth of January—Twelfth-night, is it?" said Robert Kennedy to his friend Mr. Charles Crackshot, as they were taking their ease in as snug a little country hotel as one would wish to find, after a stiffish day's campaign with the snipe, in the pleasant county of Hants. "Whisky punch, ashen fagots, motley characters, fine old English customs, and all that sort of thing. Suppose we have some—I mean the punch."

The proposition was one which Mr. Crackshot did not care to controvert. It was, he said, a thoroughly orthodox and seasonable beverage; and the sooner they had it the better, as he (Mr. Crackshot) was fatigued, and did not feel at all like sitting up into the small hours. The landlord of the Kennedy Arms (Mr. Kennedy's family had long been considerable proprietors in that part of Hampshire), formerly in the private service of the lamented Mr. Gridling, Mr. Kennedy's uncle, was no mean hand at a hot brew. Having manufactured the punch to the best of his ability, he brought in the china bowl, deposited it on the table, and was about respectfully to retire, when Mr. Kennedy suggested that he should taste a glass of the compound that he had himself so cunningly devised.

"My respects to you, sir," said the landlord of Kennedy Arms; and he made an obeisance to both the gentlemen before him.

"And good luck to you, Spriggs, and Mrs. Spriggs, too; any many happy years may you have in your house; and never again such a Twelfth-night as that which you had—how long? Six years, isn't it, ago?"

"Six years exactly, sir. It was not pleasant at the time, sir; but I owe what I have now to it—that is, to your kindness, Mr. Robert."

"A good fellow that," said Mr. Kennedy meditatively, as the discreet Spriggs left the room; "a good fellow, and a devilish useful one, I can tell you. And this decent punch; and, on the whole, I am as comfortable as I wish to be."

"How about that mysterious Twelfth-night six years ago—A. D. 1867, it must have been, Bob? What was it?" asked Mr. Crackshot, who had pulled himself together, and acquired sufficent energy to charge his pipe once more—and his glass.

"My dear Charlie," was the reply; "you will pardon me if I tell you that you are the most inquisitive man I ever met. I don't say this in disparagement of your many excellent qualities; I simply mention it as a fact. I will back you to ask more questions in the course of ten minutes than I ever asked in my life. However, I don't mind answering you on this occasion, and I will tell you; only I shall have to bore you for about twenty minutes."

Mr. Crackshot settled himself comfortably down, and said, "Go ahead;" and Mr. Kennedy commenced his narrative.

"You see, six years ago matters did not stand exactly with me as they stand now. I was myself more or less dependent—well, we will say on circumstances. My Uncle George had not yet *abiit ad plures*; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, the principle of *habeas corpus* was not observed so strictly in a certain class of lawsuits as it is in this era of social and legislative reform. Candidly, I was down on my luck; and unless certain relatives exerted themselves, I clearly foresaw a disagreeable amount of personal notoriety, not altogether unconnected with the Insolvency Court, awaiting me in the immediate future. My uncle, Mr. Gridling, had disappointed me. He said *I* had disappointed *him*. Still I managed to preserve a fairish front, and consoled myself with the philosophical reflection that matters might have been much worse. I might have been residing by compulsion in the neighborhood of Chancery lane, or an exile across the sea; might have had to take up my quarters at Boulogne. The prospect which I had to face was not a lively one. I was down and I was dull. I had eaten my Christmas dinner at the club. Ever dined at the club on Christmas Day? No? take my advice, then, and don't. You go there, we will say, about half-past four, and find the hall-porter, who has gorged and drunk two hours previous to something more than repletion, asleep in his box. He wakes, more or less, at your inquiry for letters, and resents your appearance as an intrusion. As you cross the hall, *en route* for the morning-room, you see two or three small page-boys, with very flushed faces, and a couple of waiters, talking and laughing in a manner which argues neither sobriety nor intelligence. Of course, beyond the domestics, there is not a soul in the club. It is just possible that as you sit down to your dinner Mr. MacGrowler, who has quarrelled with his wife, and who is not tolerated by his family, takes the table at the farthest end of the room. Tepid soup, iced fish, lukewarm entrees; fuddled servants; shrieks of wild laughter from the subterranean regions of the still-room and kitchens; fires allowed to go out; sulkiness; discomfort generally—that is what dinner at the club on Christmas Day means.

"However, I survived the ordeal. It was two or three days after the new year had come in that I had a letter from my respected uncle Gridling, dated from what he was pleased to call his country house in the Surrey hills, some twenty-five miles from Cheapside. Its contents formed an agreeable oasis amid the desert of, to speak euphemistically, 'business communications,' which lay two or three deep on my table. Why had I not come to him? Would I not come? Did I forget that I was his nearest relative? Surely this was not the season at which uncle and nephew should keep apart from each other. I I had been foolish, but then I had been young. The errors of youth were pardonable, if they were not confirmed. And he had heard with much satisfaction of the manly efforts I had made to put myself right. That was all he wanted. Nothing could be better than the accounts which had reached him from Mr. —— (his solicitor) of my efforts at retrenchment and reform. For himself, each Christmas as it passed caused him sensibly to feel the fact that he was not so young as he had been. This was the kind of letter, and a pleasant surprise it was, as you may imagine. To cut a long story short, the epistle wound up with a request that I would come to Fairfield as soon as I could. He (my uncle) was alone, and was anxious to see me before the Christmas season had altogether passed away. On the morning of the 6th of January, the day which I had fixed to arrive at Fairfield, I received a document of an exceedingly disagreeable character. It intimated that unless a certain sum of £75 9s. 8½d. were paid by noon that day the law must take its course, and my person must satisfy a claim for which my purse was unequal. Messrs. Moss & Mofuz, of Jermyn street, were I knew, men of their word, but I was in too good spirits to think much of the threat. Besides, before the shades of evening fell I knew I should be twenty-five miles removed from their clutch, and in a position not impossibly of comparative solvency. As I got into the train at Charing Cross, I certainly did observe an exceedingly suspicious-looking individual, who had watched me get out of the cab, bestow upon me a glance which seemed to indicate that he took a personal interest in my physiognomy and my welfare. But I thought no more of the circumstance, and as I sat down to lunch at Fairfield, exactly two hours after I had left my own chambers, I felt fairly master of the situation and completely happy.

"Cordiality and affection characterized my reception by my uncle. And as the day wore on, there was, I found, something more than his manner with which I had reason to be pleased. The only other guest was Mr. ——, his solicitor, of whose friendship and good services I was assured. Mr. Gridling fond of his siesta after lunch, and Mr. —— and myself took a stroll.

"'As your uncle's professional adviser, Mr. Kennedy, I am not at liberty to be explicit to you; but this I may say, that there is at least reason why I should congratulate you. It is more agreeable to me than you may suppose to be able to inform you that the impression which once existed in his mind as regards your habits and tastes has been effectually dissipated. As an earnest of his intentions I should not wonder if you were to find on your dressing-table this evening something that may not be unacceptable as a New Year's present. There is one thing I would warn you. That at the present moment there may be claims upon you, to an amount in excess of what you can conveniently liquidate, I am well aware. I think it will be imprudent, however, to insist too much upon this in any conversation which you may have with your uncle. Your best plan will be on my return to London to call on me in Gray's Inn, and I will see what can be done. It would be a thousand pities that your chances—and I tell you, Mr. Kennedy, they are bright ones—with your uncle should be injured, possibly lost, in consequence of any financial effects of which the causes are no longer in existence. Mr. Gridling has the idea that you have touched *terra firma*. I am not acquainted sufficiently with your affairs to feel it my duty, or indeed within my power, to inform him otherwise.'

"If Mr. —— had not been a lawyer, he ought to have been a Jesuit. A pleasant surprise on my dressing-table; my chances more than bright! Certainly my star was in the ascendant; and as for Moss & Mofuz they might go hang. Why, I should probably be able to settle their claim myself to-morrow. It was getting dusk, and we were turning our steps towards the house, I lingering on the gravel walk outside a few minutes to finish a cigar. I heard the sound of a horse's hoof, and presently a man, riding up at a brisk trot, inquired whether I was 'Kennedy Esquire.' It was a letter sent by train, with instructions for 'special and immediate delivery,' from the man who superintended my chambers. The fellow had done me a really good turn. The note stated briefly that Messrs. Moss & Mofuz had been as good as their word—that the writ of *ca. sa.* was out; that the representatives of the Sheriff of Middlesex had been at my chambers that day, and that it seemed they knew my present whereabouts. He therefore thought it his duty to inform me as soon as possible of this. I don't think that in my life I ever felt more completely upset than by this brief epistle. Still I attempted to assume an air of indifference.

"'This, I suppose,' I said to the messenger, 'came by the 3:40. Do you know whether any London passengers arrived by that train?'

"'Two, sir,' said the man, 'and they wanted a fly to come to Fairfield. But as this was the only 'oss, that Mr. Meadows had in, they couldn't have it till I returned. They did say, sir, as how they would take the letter to you themselves; but the station-master, he didn't know them, and he wouldn't hear of it; and curious customers they look, sir.'

"'My good fellow,' I replied, 'if that is the case, ride as slowly as you can to Stagford'—the station some four miles distant—'and here's half a sovereign for you.'

"There was no doubt who the two passengers from London were. A pretty dilemma, in truth, I was in. I had probably about an hour yet before me, and at the expiration of that time, so far as I could see, I must be inevitably arrested, and that in my uncle's house, and taken back to London to spend my Twelfth-night in the charming vicinity of Cursitor street. I walked into the passage and up-stairs into my room. There Spriggs was unpacking my portmanteau.

"'Very glad to see you here, sir, again,' was his greeting, 'and to know that all is right between master and yourself. And master said I was to come to his study in a couple of hours, as he wanted to send to you or see you—I forget which, sir.'

"'In a couple of hours! Why, in that time I should be—Heaven only knows where. I suppose my countenance betrayed signs of distress, for Spriggs asked me whether I was unwell.

"'The truth is, my good Spriggs,' I said, I am in a duce of a mess;' and plunging *in medias res*, I told him the whole complication.

"Spriggs listened attentively, and gave me his opinion that matters were very serious indeed. Would it be impossible, he asked, to 'square' these emissaries of the law, or at least to induce them to wait at Stagford till next morning? Quite, I told him. It was not a quarter to five, and at best there were only twenty minutes to spare. It is no exaggeration to say that on the tactics which I adopted in that brief interval entirely depended my future chances, so far as my uncle's will was concerned. Anything like an arrest for debt, and that under his own rooftree, Spriggs agreed with me in the thinking that Mr. Gridling would not tolerate for a moment, and would effectually ruin me with him. Spriggs meditated for some minutes, and at last he spoke.

"'Mr. Kennedy,' he said, 'sir, you have always been a good friend to me. You say that, to the best of your belief, these bailiff fellers don't know you by sight, sir, but that you fancy some one did watch you as you were leaving Charing Cross this morning. That was no doubt a man sent to identify you; some understrapper who would describe your appearance to the pair who have come to Stagford.' (I wondered what was coming.) 'Now, sir, you and I are about the same height, and figure; you shall lend me that light greatcoat which you wore this morning sir, and for the next twenty-four hours I will be Robert Kennedy, Esq.

"I asked Spriggs to explain himself still further.

"'What I mean is this, sir. I will walk down the drive to the lodge gate, and wait till the fly with this lot comes. They will see me stop. 'Mr. Kennedy,' they will say, 'we want a word with you;' and off we shall go to London. The mistake won't be found out till we are twenty-five miles off, and then there will be no more trains to-night. My belief, sir, is that the letter which you will receive from master in an hour's time will make you able to settle this little matter a good many times over the first thing to-morrow morning.'

"It was a sufficiently startling proposal. I did not know what to say to it, but there was no time to hesitate. In five minutes I had accepted Sprigg's offer, and Spriggs had left me disguised as Bob Kennedy. For some little while I sat meditating matters. I took out my watch; it was twenty minutes past five. By this time Spriggs must have come up with my pursuers. I reflected again; again I took out my watch. It was now close on six, and by this time Spriggs must have been on the point of entering the railway carriage of the last train to town, unless, indeed, by some accident the stratagem had been discovered, and the officers of the Middlesex Sheriff were again on their road to Fairfield. In the midst of these meditations I was interrupted by a knock at my door. My worthy uncle entered, with a letter in his hand.

"'Robert,' he said, 'I did not know you were here, and had intended to leave this on your dressing-table. I told Spriggs to take it, but I can't find him. I suppose he has gone out. There, my boy, open it presently.' And so saying, my uncle departed.

"The envelope contained a check for £500.

"As for the confusion which Spriggs' unexpected absence created in my uncle's household, I will say nothing of it. We had a convival evening enough, but I own I rather expected the door to open every moment, and some myrmidon of the law to lay his hand upon my shoulder, informing me that Spriggs had been arrested by mistake. Let me pass over this. By eight o'clock next morning I was at Stagford Junction—four miles nearer London than Stagford terminus. Before nine I was in London. At ten minutes past nine my uncle's check was cashed; and after that, swiftly as hansom could take me from the Strand to Chancery lane, I was with Spriggs in his temporary confinement in Cursitor street. Strangely enough, so admirably had Spriggs filled his *role*, the mistake had not been discovered. I paid the sum, with expenses, and at 11 I was at Fairfield once more. Spriggs contrived to explain his absence to my uncle's satisfaction. Later in the day I went into business matters with my uncle's solicitor, an arrangement was soon after arrived at. Since then I have been able to thank Spriggs in the substantial manner he deserved. I set him up in this hotel—a slight recompense enough for the Twelfth-night character which he assumed in my interest."

"Is this a true story, Bob?" asked Mr. Crackshot, knocking the ashes out of his pipe.

"True, every word of it," was the reply. "Ask Spriggs, if you doubt."

And the landlord of the Kennedy Arms, who that moment entered to see whether the two gentlemen required anything further, confirmed, in a few emphatic sentences, the narrative.—*Belgravia.*

CHARLES SUMNER.

His Last Day in the United States Senate.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

Mr. Sumner arose yesterday Tuesday at his usual hour, and, after looking over his mail and receiving a few visitors, he took the F street line of cars, which pass his house, and rode to the Senate Chamber and took his seat at an unusually early hour, the reason for which soon after appeared. He remarked to your correspondent, who met him in the car, that he was feeling unusually well this bright, frosty morning; and only two days before, also remarked that he regarded himself in better health than for many years past. His fine physical presence seemed to give every assurance of that.

In half an hour after the Senate met on yesterday, Mr. Boutwell arose and said: "I also desire to lay before the Senate a resolution passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and ask that it be laid on the table and printed." The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the year 1874. Resolve rescinding and annulling a resolution passed Dec. 18, in the year 1872, relating to army registers and national flags.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled, that the resolution passed on the 18th day of December, 1872, at the extra session of that year, relating to a bill introduced in the Senate of the United States, concerning the army register and regimental colors of the United States, be and hereby is rescinded and annulled."

Mr. Boutwell said: "I wish to call the attention of the Secretary to the fact that there is a letter from his Excellency the Governor, which should be read also."

The President—The letter will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
BOSTON, March 3, 1874.

"SIR: By vote of the 27th ult. the General Court requested me to forward to our Senators and Representates in Congress copies of the resolution passed by the present Legislature, rescinding the resolve passed by the Legislature of 1872, concerning the army register and national battle flags. It gives me pleasure to comply with this request, and herewith I inclose a copy of said resolution. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"W. B. WASHBURN.

"To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Washington, D. C."

This public announcement to Congress that the Massachusetts Legislature had rescinded the resolution of censure passed on Mr. Sumner for introducing the bill indicated gave great satisfaction, if an exultant and pleased look could show it; but he said nothing to the Senate, as was expected, and only received the congratulations of Senators Fenton and Hamilton. But he seemed to feel as if this act had added to his existence, and was certainly one of the proudest moments of his life.

A dull financial debate then set in, and Mr. Sumner wandered around the chamber and over to the Democratic side, where he seldom used to go, and sat down in a seat by Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, his old classmate in college, and turning to Senator Bogy, of Missouri, he said: "I am glad to meet you in the Senate, and I should be pleased to have you call on me at my house. I am always at home in the evening." To Mr. Goldthwaite he passed the compliments of the day, and then went over to Senator Sargeant's seat, with whom he had never been intimate; but as they fought the Centennial bill together, he decided to ask the California Senator if he had received any anonymous and insulting letters for his course on that bill. "I have received several," said Mr. Sumner, "and they annoy me." Mr. Sargeant replied that he had not only received them by mail but by express, but paid no attention to them. It struck Senator Sargeant that he was not in his usual health, or he would not have allowed himself to become worried over such a trifling matter. He said good-bye to Mr. Sargeant, and a few minutes past 3 o'clock he took a seat near Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, who had an affection of the spinal chord, somewhat similar to that of Mr. Sumner. They had often talked about the malady, and, both being affected, suggested various remedies, which each had found afforded relief. He told Mr. Ferry that the night previous (Monday) he felt badly, and had sent for his physician to administer a hypodermic injection of morphia, and asked him what he thought of such treatment, adding that it generally gave him ease.

Dreams.

Some philosopher, who evidently knows how it is himself, interprets dreams as follows:

If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he had better settle his subscription bill.

If he dreams of an earthquake, and a turmoil generally, it is a sign that he is going to get married.

If he (being a married man) dreams of some fearful mysterious danger, it is a sign that his mother-in-law is coming to spend a few days with her darling daughter.

If he dreams that his head is in danger and his hair all falls out, it is a sign he will have a quarrel with his wife.

If he dreams of being accosted by a strange man, who insists on talking with him, it is a sign that he had better know all the policemen.

If he dreams of making a fool of himself, it is a true sign that it is so.

The Feet.

The best remedy for cold feet is to dip them every night and morning in a basin of cold water, and afterward rub them dry with a coarse towel. To harden the feet, tannic acid has been used with success. Employ it in the proportion of five grains to a fluid ounce of water. To correct offensive smell of the feet, bathe them in a weak solution of permanganate of potassa; one scruple to eight ounces of water. For absorbing excessive perspiration of the feet, mix together seven ounces of the carbonate of magnesia, two ounces of powdered calcined alum, seven ounces of orris root, and half a drachm of powdered cloves.

The Anti-Rum War in Dayton.

A correspondent at Dayton, O., thus describes the manner of carrying on the crusade against whisky in that city. It will give the reader a fair idea of the manner in which this campaign is being waged all along the line, and of the terrible earnestness with which these praying women go about their work:

The women moved from headquarters in four columns, marched up Jefferson and Main, and deployed in front of the establishments heretofore assailed. The scenes generally were less animating and exciting than yesterday, the rabble seeming indisposed generally to renew their ribaldries. The women form for action near the curbstone, and are speedily encompassed by a crowd who watch with varying manifestations and emotions. The line of men file into the bars to quench real or affected thirst, and the clink of foaming glasses chimes in with the soft pathetic notes of the worshipful women, but the plaintive voice of prayer, when the women, on bended knees, supplicate the mercy of God, produces an instant and indescribable hush even in the bar-rooms, and as the eloquent pleadings ascend, the influence quickly strikes the nearest rank of spectators, permeates and pervades to the uttermost rim of the ragged semi-circle formed about them. There are moments when the women weep and pray, when their influence is thrillingly oppressive, and men, even, who do not approve of saloon devotions, are unconsciously but irresistably affected. The resolute crusaders will not desist from the labor they have undertaken. In the West End suburb one coarse woman sat at the open window of her saloon, drinking beer, while prayer and praise were progressing, making vulgar remarks, and occasionally flinging the rinsings of her glass at the earnest devotees, or flinging fragments of pretzels at them spitefully.

At the close of the day, the prayer-bands return to the church and report publicly, and receive orders to renew the assault the next morning. They join in a parting prayer and separate to their several homes.

WHEN any antidote or remedy for any particular class of disease obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but reasonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, etc., are in great demand. So satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is compounded of roots, herbs, and flowers of California, and has no fiery material or alcohol used in its preparation. We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our own family, and each member thereof partakes of it, when necessary, according to directions.—*New York Paper.* 34

THE West is becoming mentally and morally independent of the East. Twenty years ago the Illinois farmers, if the idea of organization had been suggested to them, would have carefully perused the New York papers to see what it was best to do. Twenty years ago the Ohio ladies would not have dared to pray in front of a saloon until they learned that their sisters in Massachusetts were on their knees. Now, both men and women at the West are ready to take the lead.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE oldest fireman in Utica died the other day, and he wanted to be buried with his red shirt on so as to be ready for an alarm.

ONE-NITH the population of the entire country resides in New York State.

An Outgrowth of Other Disease!

Catarrh sometimes exists alone, but is more frequently a symptom of other diseased conditions. The following letter explains it:

COLLINGWOOD, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1872.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Allow me to give you a brief history of the effect of your medicine called "Golden Medical Discovery" in my case. I am now in my seventy-fourth year, and naturally of firm constitution. Within the last few years, from over-exercise, I have been afflicted with a complication of diseases almost incredible to relate. In the first place, Catarrh, to a degree that, *to me*, it seemed that my voice passed out at the ears, to which was added its natural ally—Bronchitis, to which, at no great length of time, were added Neuralgic pains in the head and shoulders and bloating of the lower limbs, the most of which was superinduced by a torpid state of the liver. I had the advice of several eminent physicians, and tried almost every known remedy for such complaints without relief. A rapid loss of strength and waste of flesh, reminded me that I could not long withstand the combined force of disease which was fast bearing me down. I gave up all business, made my will, had my grave-stone placed in position and lettered, except date of exit, and resigned myself to my couch to await events. Not long after this, I saw your advertisement, procured your remedies—I am now on the second half-dozen bottles of Golden Medical Discovery—have a good appetite, have gained fifteen pounds of flesh—no more talk out of my ears, no more bloating of the limbs, can walk two or three miles with ease, and feel that you have given me a lease of ten or fifteen years—subject, however, to the ratification of the Court above. That you may live long to do good to suffering humanity, is the sincere wish of

Your unknown friend, LUTHER COLE.

IT is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—[Com.

PERSONS requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state, *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—[Com.

EVERY one knows that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected. Use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best remedy for worms ever discovered—[Com.

THE best investment—SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. Five cents laid out for Silver Tips adds one dollar to the worth of a pair of shoes. Parents try it.—[Com.

READ the *Mayhew College Journal* for best facilities for a thorough business education. Sent free, by Ira Mayhew, Detroit, Mich.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.—By a bold innovation upon old theories, the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., has achieved a name and work of philanthropy most enviable. It is the great Bethesda of the nation. Thousands of the halt, lame and diseased; the paralytic, those with deformed limbs, spine and face, and those suffering with Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, here find relief. Send for circular.—[Com.

Orient Safety Lamps,
Entirely of Metal, are the only lamps in use which can neither break, leak, nor explode. Are ornamental and cheap. Adapted to all household uses; also to stores, factories, churches, etc.
AGENTS MAKE $10 A DAY
Selling These Lamps.
AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. Address
WALLACE & SONS,
89 Chambers Street, New York.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.
Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year, A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle—The Standard Lotta—that can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots:
91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK,
601 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

GENIAL CLIMATE,
FERTILE SOIL,
CHEAP LANDS,
IN
ARKANSAS!
The Little Rock and Fort Smith
RAILROAD
OFFERS FOR SALE
ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND
In the rich valley of the Arkansas river, unsurpassed in the production of Cotton, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables, the Vine, and all cereals. The inexhaustible fertility of the soil; the climate (average annual temperature for December, January, February and March, about 43 deg. F.), permitting agricultural labor eleven months of the year; the unquestioned health of the valley; the various and abundant timber, and good water, with the rapid development of the State in railroads, population and general improvement, combine to render these lands the
GARDEN OF THE COUNTRY!
Uplands from $2.50 to $6.00, and River Bottoms from $10.00 to $15.00 per acre, on long credit.
Exploring Tickets and Liberal Arrangements with Colonies.
Railroad and Steamboat Connection with St. Louis and Memphis.
For Maps and Pamphlets, free, address
N. S. HOWE, Land Commissioner,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence.
Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.
Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.
In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 20 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.
CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.
H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front-st., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers-st., New York.
43 Broad-st., Boston.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!
It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of every school. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:
1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.
2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.
3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*
All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Hygienic Notes.

GLYCERINE of lime, used in burns is said by De Bruyne to soothe the pain and to prevent inflammation or diminish its intensity; it is prepared from recently slaked lime, one part; glycerine, fifty parts; chlorinated hydrochloric ether, one part.

REMEDY FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Squeeze out the juice of two good lemons; put it in a bottle, add one dozen small pearl buttons—old ones will do as well as new; shake the bottle well a few times until the buttons are all dissolved, when it is ready for use. Apply with the finger to the corn or bunion twice a day until a cure is effected. I have never known it to fail of accomplishing the desired result. It is very penetrating. Keep closely corked.—*Mrs. H. S. B., in Rural New Yorker.*

THUMB-SUCKING.—I have observed that peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. The weight of the arm on the thorax of the child during sleep produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth. As this is a very important effect of "thumb-sucking" never hitherto pointed out, I think it desirable to place this thing on record for the benefit of other observers.—*British Medical Journal.*

ARNICA HAIR WASH.—An exchange vouches for the following: When the hair is falling off and becoming thin from frequent use of castor, macassar oils, etc., or when premature baldness arises from illness, the arnica hair wash will be found of great service in arresting the mischief. It is thus prepared: Take elder water, half a pint; sherry wine, half a pint; tincture of arnica, half an ounce; alcoholic ammonia, one drachm—if this last named ingredient is old and has lost its strength, then two drachms instead of one may be employed. The whole of these are to be mixed in a lotion bottle, and applied to the head every night with a sponge. Wash the head with warm water twice a week. Soft brushes only must be used during the growth of the young hair.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.—W. S. Raymond, M. D., sends the *Country Gentleman* the following remedy which he says has [illegible]: One-half pound Epsom salts; 1 ounce sweet spirits niter—measurement; ½ ounce sulphuric acid; ½ tablespoon oil sassafras; alcohol enough to cut; ½ tablespoon cochineal; 1½ pints rain water. Dose, tablespoonful three times a day, before each meal. Beware of such food (as much as possible) as will give you trouble after eating. Take plenty of out-door exercise, and, above all, be as cheerful as possible. Eat no bread which has been baked for a period less than 24 hours, and if addicted to coffee drinking, substitute tea for it. Eat plenty of green apples, if they can be had, and on arising in the morning take two or three swallows of good, cold water. By observing these, I am sanguine a cure will be affected.

WHOOPING COUGH IN THE LAST STAGE.—A writer in the *Medical Journal*, London, states that in cases of whooping cough in the last stage—that is, after the third week—he has had one ounce of the strongest liquid ammonia put into a gallon of water in an open pan, and the steam kept up by means of half a brick made red hot throughout, and put into the boiling water containing the ammonia, the pan being placed in the middle of a room, into which the patients were brought as the ammonia steam was passing off. This method, he says, was used in the evening, before bed-time, and it proved so efficacious in abating the spasmodic attack, and after three or four days terminating the malady, as to establish, beyond doubt, the value of this mode of inhaling ammonia as a therapeutic agent in tranquilizing the nervous system in the whooping cough.

The Currencies of Europe.

The total amount of gold coin circulating in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the close of 1872 was £84,551,000 sterling; silver, £15,000,000; bronze, £1,148,000; excess of bank-notes over coin reserves, £40,540,000; total circulation in coin and notes, £141,239,000; being equivalent in United States gold coin to $686,421,540. The metallic currency, coin and bullion of France is given at 4,000,000,000 francs; notes of the Bank of France in circulation on Dec. 26, 1873, 2,807,689,625 francs; total, 6,807,689,625 francs. Deduct metallic reserve in bank Dec. 28, 759,962,419 francs, and the currency circulation is 6,047,727,206 francs, equivalent in United States gold coin, at twenty cents to the franc, to $1,209,545,441. In the twenty-two States composing the North German Confederation the supposed aggregate of coin is 632,435,362 thalers. The coin held in reserve by the banks to protect their note circulation is 100,000,000 thalers, leaving in the hands of the people 532,435,362 thalers. The notes in the hands of the people amount to 253,159,504 thalers, equivalent in United States gold coin to $557,772,098. The German Government in the last two years has coined about 334,000,000 thalers in gold.

From the above it will appear that in England the gold and silver circulation is £103,500,000 against £37,700,000 in notes; in France 4,000,000,000 francs of metallic currency against 2,807,689,625 francs in notes; in Germany, 632,435,362 thalers of metallic currency against 253,159,142 thalers of paper currency.

In the United States there is virtually no metallic currency, and the note circulation, including national bank notes, legal tenders, fractional currency and other treasury notes, exceeds $800,000,000.

The Truth About Macduff and Macbeth.

Macduff was an historical character, and the claims of the Earls of Fife and Wemys to be descended from him are tolerably well authenticated; but the witches' prophecy to Banquo, "Thou shalt get Kings, though thou be none," was not verified by events. "Early authorities show no such persons as Banquo and his son Fleance, nor have we reason to think that the latter ever fled farther from Macbeth than across the flat scene, according to the stage directions. Neither were Banquo or his son ancestors of the house of Stuart." Instead of being a usurper, Macbeth was a legitimate claimant of the throne; instead of being the victim of a midnight and treacherous murder, Duncan was slain in fair fight at a place called Bothgowan, near Elgin, in 1039; instead of being a tyrant, Macbeth was a firm, just and equitable ruler; instead of being killed at Dunsinane, he fell, two years after his defeat there, at Lumphanan.

A Mile in Thirty-One Seconds.

The following story of the achievement in respect of speed in an ice-boat on the Hudson in the vicinity of Staatsburg is told by the Poughkeepsie *Eagle:* "Thursday last the wind blew very fresh from the south, and the owner of the new ice-boat Cyclone determined to take advantage of the favorable opportunity for timing his yacht. The Hudson at this point is very wide, and at the course selected its breadth is one mile. Having made every preparation for the feat to be accomplished, the reef points were shaken out of the sails, and every stitch of canvass spread to the gale. With two men on the windward runner to keep the boat down to the ice, the helm was turned, the sails filled, and in a moment, with every inch of canvas, drawing, she was under full headway. Like an arrow from a bow, she darted away on the course, clouds of pulverized ice following in the track of her runners as they hummed over the surface of the river, and in what seemed but an instant the river had been crossed, and the mile accomplished in the almost incredible time of thirty-one seconds, being at a rate of two miles in a minute and two seconds. Persons on shore compared the speed of the flying racer to that of a meteor flashing through the sky, and watched her movements with eager interest. The owner afterward put the boat through some movements on the ice, and astonished, as well as paralyzed, the lookers-on by sailing all the way across the river on one runner, the force of the wind throwing her over on her beam ends, and raising the windward runner from ten to twelve feet above the ice. Although but few were found willing to partake of the amusement, all seemed disposed to coincide in the opinion that ice yachting is the most exhilerating of sports, and the evolutions of which one of these yachts is capable, the most graceful of anything they had ever witnessed."

A Champion Birth-Room.

There is a room in the house now occupied by Francis Gibson, in Spring township, Perry county, Pa., in which occurred the births of John B. Gibson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; George Gibson, Commissary of the United States; Dr. John Bernheisel, the Mormon who first represented the Mormons in Congress; the Hon. John Bigler, Governor of California from 1852 to 1855; and the Hon. William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1855, who is now living in Chesterfield, Pa. Is there any other room in the Unitnd States that can make a claim to furnishing the birth-place of so many prominent persons?

A Good Memory.

While journeying by rail, not long since, I witnessed the following incident: One night after I had scrambled into my sleeping berth, I heard loud and angry voices proceeding from the rear of the car. I tell you this is a sleeping car, and you can't come in without a ticket." "Begorra, I had a ticket." "Where is it?" "I've lost it." "If you really had the misfortune to lose your ticket, perhaps you can remember your berth." There was an interval of silence, Paddy evidently employing his thinking powers, "Och, be jabers!" he exclaimed at length, "I was born on the 26th day of October, 1848."

Remedy for a Cold.

A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectually and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly. We give it on the recommendation of one of the Judges of our courts, who is a just man and never takes bribes.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES are *used with always good success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold everywhere.*

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware. celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	11 @	11½
COTTON	16½@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 60 @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 49 @	1 50
Iowa and Minn. Spring	1 44 @	1 53
RYE—Western and State	95 @	1 02
CORN—New Mixed W'st'n, afloat	85 @	86
Old do	90 @	91
OATS—Mixed Western	60 @	62½
White	62½@	68½
PORK—New Mess	16 00 @	16 12½
LARD—Steam	9½@	9¾
CHEESE	11 @	16½
BUTTER—Western	25 @	41
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 50
Choice Natives	5 75 @	5 85
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @	5 70
Cows and Heifers	3 00 @	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 50
Stock Steers	3 50 @	4 37½
HOGS—Live	5 20 @	5 60
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 18½@	1 19¼
No. 3 Spring	1 15 @	1 16
CORN—No. 2, Old and New	57½@	62
OATS—No. 2	43¾@	44¼
RYE—No. 2	85 @	87
BARLEY—No. 2	1 55 @	1 57
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow	38 @	44
Medium to Good	34 @	36
EGGS—Fresh	12½@	13½
PORK—Mess	14 45 @	14 55
LARD	8¾@	9
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR—Extra and XX	5 50 @	6 00
WHEAT—Prime Spring	1 26 @	..
No. 3 Red Fall	1 50 @	..
CORN—No. 2	62 @	62½
OATS—No. 2	46½@	47
RYE—No. 2	90 @	91
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	1 65 @	1 75
PORK—Mess	15 25 @	15 50
LARD	8¼@	8½
HOGS—Live	4 25 @	5 50
CATTLE	4 25 @	6 25
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	6 85 @	7 10
WHEAT	1 45 @	..
CORN	52 @	67
OATS	50 @	58
RYE	1 02 @	1 03
BARLEY	1 80 @	1 85
PORK—Mess	15 00 @	15 25
LARD	8¾@	..
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring super	5 60 @	5 90
WHEAT—No. 1	1 27 @	1 27½
No. 2	1 22½@	1 22¾
CORN—No. 2	59½@	60
OATS—No. 2	44 @	..
RYE—No. 1	86½@	..
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	1 67 @	..
PORK	14 62 @	14 75
LARD	9 @	9¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 49 @	..
No. 2 White Wabash	1 45 @	1 45½
No. 2 Red	1 46 @	..
CORN	68 @	..
OATS	48½ @	50
HOGS—Dressed	6 50 @	..
CLOVER SEED	5 60 @	5 70
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 62½@	1 63
No. 2 Red	1 43 @	..
Amber	1 46½@	1 47
CORN—Mixed	65¼@	65½
OATS	49½@	..
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WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 56 @	..
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$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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$1,000 PER WEEK can be made by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address C. G. HERBERT & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

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To engage during the spring and summer in a business in their own counties paying $150 per month. Address ZIEGLER & MCCURDY, Chicago, Ill.

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SPLENDID and UNPARALLELED
TRIUMPHS
OF THE
WHEELER & WILSON
Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.
Over Eighty-one Competitors,
AT THE
World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, &c.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph," conferred by his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine Industry.

2. [illegible] recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.

3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for *progress* made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only *Gold Medal* for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *Progress* not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a *Gold Medal*, the highest award made at Paris.

4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.

5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.

6. Medals for several Co-operators, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.

7. The Official Report, published by the *General Direction* of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &c.
(GROUP 13, SEC. 2, B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900 000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1873.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York,
Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE,
as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.
"The MARYLAND INSTITUTE has awarded WHEELER & WILSON the GOLD MEDAL for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH, November 4, 1873.
"At the GEORGIA STATE FAIR, a SILVER MEDAL, the highest and only premium for leather Stitching, was awarded to WHEELER & WILSON for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machine."

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Agencies in all the Principal Cities in the World.

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BETTER lands at cheaper prices than can be found elsewhere within civilization. A choice from over 1,500,000 acres, on the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central Railways, in Iowa. Average credit price $5 and $6 per acre. Title clear. No fever and ague. For land exploring tickets, receivable as cash in payment, or maps and guides giving descriptions, prices, terms, or any information, call on or address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 90 Randolph-st., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Ia. N. B.—*For round trip half fare excursion tickets from Chicago apply to the Chicago office.*

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ASSETS, $8,000,000.00.
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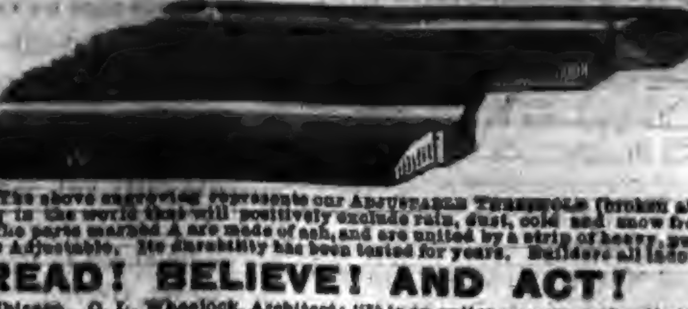

DESCRIPTION.—The above engraving represents our ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD (broken at one end). It is the only thing in the world that will positively exclude rain, dust, cold and snow from coming under the door. The parts marked A are made of ash, and are united by a strip of heavy, pure rubber, marked B, which is Adjustable. Its durability has been tested for years. Builders all indorse it.

READ! BELIEVE! AND ACT!

ILLINOIS.—Chicago, O. L. Wheelock, Architect: "It is an entire success, and quite indispensable in every building." Jonathan Clark, Builder: "I regard it as unequaled. It will come into general use." C. N. Holden, Esq.: "It has exceeded my expectations." Jno. M. Van Osdel, Architect: "I know of nothing that can compare with it." G. P. Randall, Architect: "I am doing the public a benefit by recommending your Threshold. I never have seen anything so effectual." Allen & Bartlett, Builders: "We earnestly recommend it to our friends." H. V. Reed, Publisher: "Fifty dollars would not tempt me to remove mine, if I could not replace them." W. M. Scott (Scott & Gage, Builders): "It is a good thing. I have one that has been in use four years and is as good as ever." J. M. [illegible], Lanark: "I have one in use. It is just what you recommend it. I have concluded to buy the right of this county." Uriah Buck, Mansfield: "Your Threshold is the best I ever saw. Every man will want one at his door." R. K. Bailey, Farmer City, telegraphs: "I will take the right for this county." James A. Campbell, Payne: "We can dispose of quite a number." W. H. Carroll, Greenfield: "They are the only thing that will answer the purpose thoroughly. * * They give perfect satisfaction." James W. Patterson, Mansfield: "I consider it the best thing that has ever been offered to the public. Send terms for Macoupin county." Hodgeman & Bornberger, Victoria: "We would like the exclusive sale at this point. We can work up a good trade." [illegible] Bard, Walnut: "I believe they will sell rapidly." Martin & Bro., Chillicothe: "We want to get a certain territory, say this county." Wm. Douglass, Varna: "I would like the right of this county and Putnam. Those that I have put in give perfect satisfaction."

IOWA.—Aaron Park, Wilton: "I like it very much. I can sell quite a number." Homer W. Prindle, Fort Dodge: "It is just the thing and is greatly needed. I want the agency for this county." Riechert Bros., Tipton: "Send us one dozen; we shall want quite a lot." J. H. Shugert, Shenandoah: "Those that I have put in give universal satisfaction. The demand will be large." Charles B. Stotts, Eldora: "I have taken orders for quite a number. I want the agency for Marshall, Hardin and Grundy counties." Hewett & Co., Lime Springs Station: "We think we can sell a good many." A. A. McLean & Sons, Milton: "We wish the agency for Van Buren and Davis counties, Iowa, and Scotland county, Mo." H. O. Dearinger, Galesburg: "Everybody that sees the Threshold thinks it a success. It is just the thing." C. W. McKinley, Emmetsburg: "They are just what every person, owning a house, needs. Send the right for Emmett, Palo Alto and Pocahontas counties." Nelson Olston, Red Oak: "They are just the thing for this windy country. Send me 25 more; also the right for Montgomery Co." John Peters, Preston: "Find inclosed $12. Send 1 doz. Thresholds."

INDIANA.—G. A. Beck, Jonesboro: "They are a very salable article. It will be no trouble to make it a success." Hutchison & Co., Idaville: "I put one under my door, and it is a complete success." J. H. Jones & Sons, Portland: "Send us half dozen Thresholds as samples. We would like you to hold this county a little while." J. W. Pence, Miertown: "I canvassed my neighborhood and find your Threshold a perfect success. Send 40 more. Yesterday I sold 25. I will take the right of Grant county." U. H. Stephenson, Miertown: "Your Threshold is a good thing. I will take Wabash county. Send on the writings and one dozen Thresholds."

WISCONSIN.—M. A. Stiles, Eau Claire: "There can be hundreds of them sold here." Geo. W. P. Folch, Wrightstown: "I can sell a great many here." Charles Butler, Columbus: "Send one on trial. If it succeeds, it is the first of a large number I will send for." A. C. Morse, Bloomington: "Do you give exclusive territory? I would like the west part of Grant county." R. C. Kann, Port Washington: "Name your lowest figure for 10 dozen Thresholds; also what you will take for this and Washington Co." J. Wolfenden, Wonnewoc: "What will you take for Juneau and Sauk counties?"

PENNSYLVANIA.—J. B. Harton, Beaver: "Send me the right for this county; also send one hundred Thresholds. What do you ask for Lawrence, Mercer, Washington, Allegheny and Butler counties?" J. W. Sharbaugh, Carrolltown: "There can be a great many sold here." Jacob T. Allright, Bethlehem: "What would your charge be for Lehigh and Northampton counties, and at what price could you let me have Thresholds?" J. B. Dull, Philadelphia: "What are your terms for Carbon, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties? Write at once."

MICHIGAN.—J. B. Watson & Bro., White Pigeon: "The Thresholds are just what we wanted." E. W. Benton, Bronson: "There can be a great many sold here." J. B. Leonard, Chesaning: "I think I can sell quite a number. I believe it to be a good thing." H. W. Park, Vassar: "It has struck me as being an excellent thing. I would like to introduce them in this county."

OHIO.—Joseph Ruhr, Loveland: "You may soon expect to hear from me again." W. W. Nay, Wakeman: "It is the best thing of the kind, to my mind, now in the trade." Levi A. Norton, Bryan: "Have you an agent in Toledo? Will you give the exclusive right to Lucas county? I think there is a chance to make something out of it."

KANSAS.—Root & Davis, Leavenworth: "It looks to us as if it was just the thing for this country." P. W. Zeigler, Manhattan: "I wish the exclusive right for this county." Joshua Roberts, Lake Sibley: "I have built a house, and tried to keep out rain, etc., but failed. Send 3 Thresholds."

MISSOURI.—J. S. Swedringen, Kansas City: "It is just the thing needed in this part of the country." B. F. Power, Holden: "I want the exclusive right of Johnson county." Frazier & Walber, St. Louis: "What will you sell the right of this State for? Please answer by return mail."

OTHER POINTS.—A. J. Miller, North Lansing, N. Y.: "It is a splendid invention. I like it very much and so does every one that has seen it." Judah Mead, San Francisco, Cal.: "I am favorably impressed with your Threshold. I would like the agency for this city." Kenning Bros., Chaska, Minn.: "You may expect quite a large order, for we need something of that kind here very bad." C. H. Mauker, Harvard, Neb.: "They will go like hot cakes, for there is nothing of that sort in this part of the country." W. J. Slatter, Winchester, Tenn.: "I can soon sell several hundred." W. D. Bowman, New Orleans, La.: "I can sell a number. There is money in it." Thos. Terwilliger, Deckertown, N. J.: "What will you take for Orange Co., N. Y., and what will you supply Thresholds for?"

The foregoing testimony speaks for itself. We need not add a word. Applications for County Rights are increasing. If you want one or more counties, speak quick. Our prices are very low, as we own the right for the United States. There is plenty of money can be made out of it. One man in Indiana made over $50 in one day. Others are doing remarkably well. [illegible] not pay all the money down, we sell on monthly payments. [illegible] Name your territory and send for terms. Retail price for single doors is $2.50.

☞ A rare opportunity is offered to parties possessing capital, who desire to purchase the right for one or more States, and engage in manufacturing and selling. A *large return* can soon be realized on the sum invested. Send for particulars. Address

WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 182 Clark-st., Chicago.

This advertisement appears but once. Cut it out and save it.

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
For all the purposes of a Family Physic,
CURING
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP.
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"*Monopolies and the People,*"
By Hon. D. C. Cloud, ex-Attorney-Gen'l of Iowa. Showing up the Pacific R. R. iniquity how the Monopolies keep themselves and get relieved from the burdens of taxation how Congress betrayed the people, how Wall st. builds R. R.'s. Anti-Monopolists, Workingmen, Grangers and friends of reform buy at sight. One agent sold 84 Copies in 4 days, and another 38 copies in 3 days. Price $3.50. "Art of Money Making," or "Road to Fortune," a fast-selling book, by a New York merchant. Price $2.00. The largest and most elegant book in the market for the money. Choice of territory. Extra liberal terms to Agents. Send for Circulars. ALLEN BROMHALL, Publisher, Muscatine, Ia.

OUR NEW CATalogue for 1874 will be sent free to Agents on application. NEW MAPS, CHARTS, CHROMOS, &c. Our new Maps of INDIANA, ILLINOIS, OHIO and MICHIGAN, are the best and cheapest published.
E. C. BRIDGMAN,
5 Barclay Street, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the grandest book published. Youman's Dictionary of Every-Day Wants, containing 20,000 RECEIPTS (bona fide number—beware bogus imitations) intensely interesting, attractive and useful to ALL CLASSES, saving money daily to every buyer, selling faster than any other three books combined! One Agent has already sold over 2,000 copies! 16 page circular and terms free. Address F. L. HUTCHINSON & Co., CHICAGO, ILLS.

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PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

COSTAR EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

CINCHO-QUININE
is as effectual a remedy
FOR FEVER & AGUE
as the Sulphate in the same doses, while it *affects the head less*, is more palatable and *much cheaper*. Send for descriptive Circular with *Testimonials of Physicians* from all parts of the country.
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Prepared by BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston, Mass. New York Office, 8 & 9 College Place.

BOOK of Medical Wonders, Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., &c., stamp; a book 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

C. N. U. No. 36

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, March 26th, 1874

Judge Louis Dent, brother-in-law of the President, died last Sunday.

The Emperor William is seventy-seven years of age, and is of the opinion that the peace of Europe is dependent on the size of the German army.

An engine in the Pennsylvania Railroad company's yards, at Altoona, Pa., got started in some way, and ran through the round house, across an open space and into a large machine shop, in which over 500 men were at work. One man was killed an another wounded. The engine smashed everything in its course.

The National Crop Reporter says there was an increase of 9 4-10 in the area sown with winter wheat last fall in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio. In Illinois the increase is 22 per cent. Iowa shows a decrease of 19 per cent, to be attributed to the severe draught last summer. The condition of the fruit trees is good, and a fine yield is expected.

A man by the name of Underwood came from Cleveland to Detroit and commenced paying attention to a beautiful and accomplished young lady by the name of Miss Pridgeon, with intention of marrying her. Before accomplishing his object Miss P. received a letter from Underwood's divorced wife, in Cleveland, warning her of his direputable character, and she rejected him, whereupon he stabbed her through the heart, killing her instantly.

An exchange makes this excellent point: "Our little army number 25,000 men, but the staff of officers count 633, many of them of the rank of brigedier general. When the Prussian army numbered 400,000 men, its staff was composed of 100 officers, all told. The Russian army of 800,000 men had a staff of 300 officers. The reader can see by this comparison where so much of the army expenses go to. Our army is considered all head and no tail.'"

There is some prospect that the question of currency will have some practical solution in a few days. The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to put upon its passage under a suspension of the rules, the bill legalizing the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, making the volume of the currency $400,000,000. The indications are that the bill will pass by an overwhelming majority. As this is the precisely the measure most in favor on the first day of the session, the three month s' discussion has been so much wasted time.

There is at this moment in the vaults of the New York banks a sum of more than $20,000,000 (greenbacks) above the legal bank reserve, that cannot be lent because nobody can use it profitably. The greenback excess above the legal maximum of $356,000,000 is now $26,000,000. The $6,000,000 not accounted for in the New York banks is lying idle in Boston and Philadelphia. This unusable money cannot get to the South and West, because these sections are already in debt to the commercial centers.

Alexander T. Stewart is reported worth at least $50,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt $40,000,000; William B. Astor, $100,000,000; and John Jacob Astor Jr., $250,000,000. An exchange remarks that "the aphorism "A fool for luck and a poor man for children," projects another, "A sage for misfortune, and a millionaire for paucity of offspring.". The latter half of the latter adage will apply to the three richest Manhattenese.

John Jacob Astor had but two sons and three daughters. Wm. B. Astor has the same number. Alexander T. Stewart is childless. Cornelius Vanderbilt has two sons, if one always counts one, and two or three daughters, not more than nine or ten children in all to represent," all this immense wealth.

The Cambridge City *Tribune* says: The Van Amburg menagerie is preparing to leave its quarters here for the summer campaign.

Logansport is agitating the question of water works.

Logansport has a debt of $318,000.

The New York World truthfully remarks that we can think of nothing so fitted to mortify human pride and abate the exultation of success as the fact that every one of the four most efficient of upbuilders of the Republican party lost its confidence and alienated its managers before their eyes were closed in the last sleep. Seward, Chase, Greeley, Sumner, were regarded as standing outside the pale of the Republicans organization in the last years of their lives, although the party was indebted to them for all its early successes and its final triumph. A party which thus casts aside its honored leaders has outlived its original principles.

In discussing the late speech of Mr. Dawes, the St. Louis *Democrat*, (a Republian paper) says: "Politicians may rail at Mr. Dawes and accuse him of infideltiy to his party, but they cannot thus dispose of his facts and logic. The Republican party has an overwhelming majority in both houses, and it must assume the responsibility of initiating and carryidg out the measures necessary to relieve the government from the financial embarrassments which surround and threaten it. We must manage to get more money into the treasury, and stop the leaks through which it is wasting. Mr. Dawes plainly shows where the leaks are." That is a fact, and the people know just how to stop them.

Funeral of Senator Sumner.

The obiequies of Senator Sumner took place at Boston, at half past three o'clock Monday afternoon in King's Chapel. The remains were conveyed from Doric Hall in a hearse drawn by four black horses, escorted by a force of mounted State constables, followed by a procession of executive and legislative authorities, the congressional committee and delegation, United States officials, municipal authorities, and other bodies. The pall bearers were ex-Governor Clifford, ex-Governor Bullock, ex-Governor Claflin, ex-Governor Washburne, ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, N. P. Banks, Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, John G. Whittier and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

DOLEFUL LAMENTATIONS.

The defeat of the Grant party in New Hampshire has evoked some doleful lamentations from the Radical press. The *Boston Journal* (Republican) says:

"And now we have the result. Will it be heeded at Washington?—for certainly nothing else seems to be. Let it be remembered that it required an honorable effort to keep this warning from New Hampshire from being worse than it is. Many and many Republicans, utterly depressed in heart, took pains to go and cast his vote, just because he did not want any interference to be drawn favorable to the Democracy, and he hoped that the present adverse influences at Washington would pass away. We, also, have the same hope; and if this admonition from the people shall contribute to that end, it will afford some mitigation of a local defeat and put a stop to others."

The Concord, New Hampshire *Monitor* (Republican) thus comments the defeat of its party in the State:

"We charge the repulse we have suffered to the shortcomings, and unavoidable in part there is no doubt, of the national government. We were too heavily handicapped with Sanborn contracts, Jayne and Binghamp blackmailing, western inflation schemes, the moiety system, and the failure of congress to meet the wants of the masses by legislation, demanded by the hard times. Nor is it exaggeration to state that the Simmons fight lost us a thousand votes.

The Democrats of the Massachusetts legislature show that if they are not in power, it is not because they don't deserve to be. They nominated that splendid lawyer, Judge Curtis, for Sumner's place, and he is one of the few men that could fill it.. Hoar, however, seems to have the chance, and his selection would be an improvement of a marked kind on the stuff the Republican party has lately selected for the places of trust. He is an honest man, and capable beyond the commen run of politicians.—*State Sentinel.*

We trust that the following, from the Columbus *Dispatch*, will be given general circulation by the press:

"Governor Allen returns all the free passes he receives. Old as he is, he is determined for awhile yet to keep out of the ranks of the deadheads. His white head is as clear on this point as it was when the same head was dark, and when he refused all extra-mileage, 'Old Bill Allen is a rare model for these days."

It is through such gratifying paragraphs as these that we are reconciled to having given our support last fall to "an old fossil."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

W. and E. Stevens,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneus Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slate and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen. Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of Phebe Jones, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE L. JONES, Adm'r.

Mar. 26.

Notice to Stockholders

Notice is hereby given to the Auburn Building Loan and Savings Association, that the 2nd annual meeting of said Stockholders, will be held at the office of D. Z. Hoffman in the town of Auburn, Ind.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 6th, 1874.

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year, and other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the President,

A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stafford, deceased will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson Tp., on Saturday April 18th, 1874, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of horses, cows, cattle, sheep, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, wheat, corn, oats and various other articles.

Sale to begin at 10 o.clock a. m. Terms, all sums of three dollars and under, cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note, at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security.

ISRAEL SHEARER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court May Term 1874:

Isaac O. Bachtel
vs.
George F. Row, } Complaint No. 119.
Celia M. Row

Now comes the plaintiff, by J. W. Rickel his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, George F Row and Celia Row are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of March 1874.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned guardian of Mary E. Rodefer, Samuel Rodefer Ophia Rodefer and Amelia L. Rodefer minors, will sell at private sale the undivided one third of the following real estate situated in DeKalb county in the State of Indiana, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section twelve, in Township thirty-three, north of range east twelve, excepting thirty acres and seventy-eight hundredths of an acre, heretofore sold and conveyed to Henry Feagler out of said quarter section and also excepting fifteen acres more or less heretofore sold and conveyed to Jacob Shull out of said quarter section, and also excepting fourteen acres and one hundred and forty-one perches more or less heretofore sold and conveyed to Job C. Smith, Junior, out of said described quarter section. Applications of purchasers will be received at the residence of the subscriber, Henry Hines, in Jackson Township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, until the 4th day of April, 1874. Terms, one third cash, the residue in two equal payments at one and two years, the purchaser giving notes secured by mortgage upon said premises.

HENRY HINES, Guard'n.

March 10, 1874.

Notice of Attachment,

BENJAMIN NICKERSON. } Before Frank M.
vs. } Bacon, Justice of
JOHN NICKERSON. } the Peace DeKalb

County, in the State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, an order of attachment was issued, in the above entitled cause, for the sum of Seventy-five dollars, and probable costs fifteen dollars, said cause is set for hearing, on Saturday the 4th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

1874. 1874.

SPRING TRADE.

Fifteenth Business Year and Increased Popularity of

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

NOW OPENING

Large lines of fresh,attractive goods,adapted to the present season. All of them purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, and which we will offer at extraordinary low prices.

200 pkgs Domestic Cotton Goods, comprising all the popular brands of Bleached and Brown Shirting, sheeting etc., 1,000 pieces of new and choice styles of spring Prints, Percales and Cambrics.

600 pieces new White Goods, in Piques, Nainsook Jaconets, Swisses, also 100 pieces heavy linens at 25, 40 50, 60 and 75c per yard, suitable for ladies' underwear, Shirt bodies and bosoms

800 pieces Hamburg Edgings, flounings and insertions, all of which are made on extra heavy cloth and in a superior way to the ordinary woven goods. The patterns are very desirable, prices ranging from 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25c to $3 per yard.

200 pieces new ruffings, Frillings and Chrochet Laces, and Footing Quilling for the neck, at 15, 18 20, 25c and upward.

50 dozen Ladies' Readymade Muslin Underwear at great bargains. Dressing Sacques and skirts at 60, 75, 85, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each and upward

N. B.—Packages delivered free in any part of the city, and at railroad depots. Samples sent by mail when requested.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND

Notice of Administratrix.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Tuesday the thirty-first day of March next, at the residence of John Lahmon late of DeKalb county deceased, all the personal property not taken by the widow, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs &c., a credit of ten months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with six per cent. interest.

MARY LAHMON, Administratrix.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town. They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Specialty.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer goods!

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATER!

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices. all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1 10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	50, 60 best 80

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '78	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	35c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	10c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	60c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. White Fish	8c per lb or $6.50 half bar
No. 1 Georgia Codfish per lb	7c

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd 7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts. Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound,

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER FOUR.

John P. Widney states that he and some others came up with a load of provision, late in November, 1836, when the river was swollen with the fall rains, and the "slush ice" was running, and ice froze on the poles whenever they drew them out of the water. These icy poles had to be used with the bare hands, as gloves or mittens could not be used. In this way it required a full week to come up.

Provisions were very scarce and dear at Fort Wayne, at the time. Flour rose to $14 per barrel, and sometimes "wormy" at that. Corn was $1,50 per bushel in the ear, and much of it rotten. Salt was $2,25 per bushel, and other things in proportion.

Living thus distant from mill and market, and that market so high, it may be readily imagined that the settlers would all sometimes be reduced to straits in the provision line; and that those scarce of cash, must necessarily have seen very hard times, in that respect. Such was actually the case. There were but few families, I suppose, but that sometimes were pinched with hunger, without the immediate means on hand to satisfy it. Several days together, had nearly all of them, sometimes to subsist upon potatoes instead of bread; and some would even have been glad to get potatoes. It was reported that one family, now in comfortable circumstances, had to live live several weeks on vegetables, gathered from the woods, and cooked as "greens," with milk and beech bark. Imagine to yourself the cabin of the settler visited in such circumstances, by severe fevers and agues; sometimes prostrating the whole family for weeks, and you will not wonder that some were discouraged, and wished themselves back again at their comfortable eastern homes.

Are you a "new comer" into our country? And would you like a picture of the cabin of the early day? Well, you shall have a rough sketch of one.—Say we have it 16 feet by 18 in size, and just high enough for the joists, below the first rib, and then "cobbed off" as usual". One man cuts the logs in perhaps half a day, or at most a day. Another, with a yoke of cattle and a log chain, "snakes" them out, as fast as cut, to the little spot cleared off for the cabin. The next day they cut a large white oak that will 'rive' and, sawing it into blocks, four feet long, these are split into "bolts," and these bolts riven into "shakes" or clapboards. Well, the next day the neighbors come in, from five or six miles around, and throw up the logs, and "notch them down in their natural rough state, and one man perhaps, "skutches down the inside of the logs as fast as they are put down in their place; while yet another cuts a straight grained ash; and splits puncheons, two inches thick, for the floor, and dresses off one side with his axe. Before night the house is cobbed off, the clapboards is laid on the ribs, and the heavy "weight poles" laid on to keep them in their place, and "knees" placed to keep these poles from rolling down; these knees commencing against the "butting pole" at the eave of the cabin, which butting pole" at the "eave bearer" (projecting some two feet on each side of the building,) against large pins driven into these eave bearers. The "raising" being now over, the owner next builds a "back wall" of "niggerheads" (as the rough stones were called,) gathered perhaps from a half a mile around, as they are sparsely scattered over the surface, or out of the bed of the creek or river, or perhaps not taking the trouble to gather these niggerhead, he builds the wall of "mud," made of clay dug from the inside of the cabin, just in front of where he expects to have his hearth. The wall is, say, six feet wide and four feet high; built against the end wall of the cabin, equa-distant from the corners. Now he seeks a small tree, with a "crook" similar to a sleigh runner, and cutting it of a proper length splits it for the "arms" of his chimney. These are placed one at each end of his back wall, with one end of each arm in a crevice between the logs of the cabin, and the other lodged against the rough joist, the crook being downward, entering the crevice a little below the top of the back wall. Splitting the "sticks" for his chimney, about the size of plastering lath, he now commences building alternate layers of sticks and mud on the arms, above described, about three feet by six at first, but gradually drawing in until it is about two feet by four, and then running up, perpendicularly, until the top of his chimney peers above the roof, out of the hole there left for it. Making his hearth of clay, well beaten down, he next lays his puncheon floor; makes his clapboard door, or hangs up a quilt in place of it; puts in his six light sash, with glass or greased paper to transmit the light.

7

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Fish are plenty.

The weather is cold.

Wood is plenty at $3 a cord.

The wheat don't look so bad.

How'd you like the minstrels?

Read Stevens' ad, in this issue.

Soap making has begun in earnest.

See Vordermark's new advertisement

Mich Houston has received his rope.

New fancy store has opened this week

An episootic among chickens is prevailing.

J. C. Loveland, formerly editor of the *New Era*, gave us a call yesterday.

The warm meals house is being repaired with new sills and roof.

Daniel Altenburg, Esq., is making arrangements to locate in Auburn.

Ez McIntyre is charged with stealing a number of cigars at Waterloo.

We are prepared to do all kinds of horse bills having a number of horse chromos.

A valuable improvement in the way of a sewer, is being put in by private parties in the north end of town.

See Mich Houston's card, in this issue and find the place where you can get good, fresh meat.

The fronts of Davis' Hardware store, Lauferty's Clothing store and Sprott's Shoe store, have been greatly improved by several coats of paint.

A large number of new buildings are already under way, and we look for a large addition to our place during the present year.

George Clark, and not Dr. Chamberlain, as the *Press* has it, has bought one of those celebrated Percheron horses, which will arrive here sometime this week.

The M. E. Social will meet at Case's Hall Wednesday afternoon, April 1st. All are invited to attend.

MRS. J. H. FORD, Prest.

Mrs. F. Buchanan, Sec.

The ladies social of the Presbyterian church met at the residence of Mr. Swineford, our popular hotelist, and were pleasantly entertained by his admirable wife, on yesterday afternoon.

A gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Tolan, remarked the other day, on his arrival here that the prospects for Auburn were brighter and more encouraging than any other town he has noticed for some time. And we believe him.

The principal enjoyment of Fort Wayne papers these times is toadying to what they call brilliant weddings. Persons living in that city are sure of a column notice, and more according to extant of pocket book.

M. Houston has now full control of the meat market owned by Mr. Long, and having fitted it up so as to keep fresh meats, neat, clean and nice, is now ready to supply all with the best of fresh meat at the lowest rates. See card.

Whatever may have been the rumor that caused us to remark, last week, that the barbers would open their shops on Sunday, we are now assured that this will not be done. Our barbers generally are of that class who "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

From the Logansport *Pharos* we learn that two attempts have recently been made on the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad, to throw passenger trains off the track by placing obstructions thereon. Mr. Southard, General Superintendent, offers a reward of $100 for the arrest of any person found interfering with the track.

Mr. Lear, of Fort Wayne was here the other day to see about a location for the manufacture of brick. He says he likes Auburn, but is offered a good chance at Huntington. He thinks the figures pretty high here for real estate, and don't feel like paying $100 just for one foot from the top of an acre of ground. If we had a few more cheeky speculators, it would assist materially in keeping the town within its present bounds.

The literary exercises connected with our school every Friday evening is becoming quite a popular resort, and much good is evidently resulting therefrom. We beg leave to suggest that the exercises commence earlier and close earlier. Ten and eleven o'clock is most too late an hour in which to indulge in these things.

Our little joke about the temperance movement at Waterloo, was greatly appreciated by our friends there, except the obtuse Charles W., whose tender sensibilities have been shocked by what he calls indecency. Quite a number of the citizens of Waterloo will hardly consider what Charles says in the light of a compliment, because we know they enjoyed it. But the idea of so foul mouthed a cur as Charles Washington talking about indecency. "We tumble."

Corn in Illinois can be bought for 30 cents of the farmer and is worth 90 in New York. Now if it does not take the cost of two bushels in Illinois to get the price of one in New York, then we don't know how to figure. And yet Charley Washington says it only costs about one-fourth of the price in Illinois to get it to market. The farmer is forced to sell his crop at one-third its value, in New York. If we meant pumpkins it evidently was the pumpkin head of Charles W.

Another great person has been found in our midst. His name is Edward Everett. We do not know whether he is the son of the great orator, but he can write like a machine. There is one thing we would do however, if we had such a machine, [illegible]. He sends us a communication, but with the assistance of several histories, dictionaries, and our full force we have been trying to make out what the writer says, but it looks more like the marks on a tea chest than 'ritin'. Come in, Edward, and let us know what you mean.

SOMETHING BEAUTIFUL.—We called at the millinery establishment of Mrs. Martin and Hogue the other day, and found it well supplied with a large and varied assortment of those things that go to make beautiful women still more handsome. They have a fine display of millinery and fancy goods, that ought to satisfy the taste of the most critical. There are flowers, and ribbons, and laces, and hues and colors to suit every complexion. And still better they manufacture them into those attractive articles of dress that never fail to please the eye. What is woman without these little evidences of taste that so modestly become her. Then go straightway to this establishment and make your selections and have one of those delightful bonnets made according to the new spring fashion. It don't cost much, because they have put down their goods to the lowest prices. No man with half a heart will allow his wife to dress shabby, or fail to bestow those little attentions that the fair sex so manifestly appreciate. Rooms over Davenport & Co.'s drug store.

MR. EDITOR:—The scripture puzzle published last week by John Harvey, brings to my mind a riddle my mother used to tell. It ran thus:

> There was a man of Adam's race
> Who had a certain dwelling place,
> T'was not in heaven nor yet in hell,
> Nor on earth where mortals dwell.

What animal, person or thing did God create perfect yet without a soul, but did in after time give it a soul, and after three days took it away again. Ask the Whale.

W. M.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last week's paper I read a scriptural puzzle and an answer solicited. The name of that wonderful animal is recorded in the 12th chapter and 40th verse in the Book of St. Matthew, and also referred to in the Book of Jonah, 1st chapter, 17th verse. LETTIE W.

The splendid barn of T. C. Elson, about one mile west of Auburn, was consumed by fire on last Tuesday about noon. There were 300 bushels of wheat and a quantity of oats, corn and hay burned with it. The loss will amount to $1,500. A buggy and other articles on the barn floor was saved. A boy about eleven years old, playing with another boy about the barn, lit a match near the straw pile adjoining the barn, when the straw got on fire and in a moment all was in flames. It was terribly careless, and yet the boy was innocent enough in intention. We regret this misfortune to our friend T. C., especially at this time as he was laboring unceasingly to pay off the debt incurred in the purchase of that farm.

WATERLOO ITEMS.—The Haines Brothers of Sedan, candy manufacturers, are making arrangements to locate at Waterloo. ... Philip Morell has sold out his boot and shoe establishment to Lieb & Camp. ....C. A. O. McClellan, Esq., has sold his large steam flouring mills to C. B. Abbott, of Jonesville, for $19,150 ....The Temperance crusade has opened. The *Press* says: In a few cases the druggists signed the "mildest" of the pledges offered by the crusaders, judging that they would not interfere with business to any great extent. No converts were secured, we understand, among the saloon men, they unitedly refusing to take any pledges, further than to live up to the present temperance law, as nearly as possible.

BUTLER ITEMS.—The *News* says: Forty-eight car loads of freight passed through this place on Monday night, off the Eel River road....Farmers generally claim that wheat sown broadcast has almost entirely frozen out this winter, while that put in by drills bids fair to make crop.... George Heusler is filling up the room recently occupied by O. T. Clark, with hardware, stoves, &c. His prospects for a good trade are flattering. We hope Mr. H. will sell at figures which will attract rather than drive away the trade from our place....Business rooms are in demand and a dozen could be leased at good figures were there some one to erect them. ....If a young man from Butler visits Waterloo, and goes by the way of Auburn, and while there slips quietly into the Clerk's office, and returns with a slight blush on the cheek, don't it look a little suspicious?

The ladies were out in full force again last Monday, at Waterloo, and they seem determined to accomplish some good.—The signs are favorable.

Remember the new Millinery goods at Mrs Little's.

Perhaps one of the most brilliant and instructive performances ever given to an Auburn audience was that of Christie & Johnson's minstrels, on last Monday evening. The delicacy in which the whole programme was conceived, the remarkable adaptation of each of the eminent artists to their particular *role*, was simply superb. To assure our readers of these facts, we only need mention the names of Dick Lunsford, Bob Bayles, and Gettel, of Paris, sometimes vulgularly called Butler Center. The fine conception of the characterization was sublime, so fine that it wasn't distinguishable to the naked eye. There was a pathos in the songs, a humor in each joke so innocently perpetrated, a coloring in each make up, that can never be approximated by any other troupe. The modesty that [illegible] upon the veteran members of the troupe would have been indeed pitiful to behold had it been in sight. We are gratified that we can speak so flatteringly of this remarkable combination of cheek. A petition will be circulated among our citizens to have them appear again at an early day, though we are sorry to see a desire upon the part of a few inappreciative ones to have it indefinitely postponed. It is rumored that the troupe will open a four week's engagement at the Opera House in Butler Center. We are sorry we said anything about chopping cord wood. It was terribly rough on the wood.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds and Mortgages to be valid conveyances, against subsequent purchasers or mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution.

Chattel mortgages must be recorded within ten days from the date of execution; and mechanic's liens within sixty days from the completion of the building.

The following transfers of Real Estate were recorded during the week ending March 14th, 1874, and furnished for publication by Rose & Hartman, Att'ys, who have a complete and reliable abstract of all conveyances and incumbrances of Real Estate in DeKalb county.

James W. Jeffords to Alvin Dair, lot number 25, Barrett's add. to Waterloo. $125 00.

James H. Smally to Jacob Hall, w 1-2 of s w 1-4 Smithfield tp. $2,400 00.

Philip Flake to Susannah McKay, w 1-3 of lo 27. O P Auburn. $500 00.

Louisa Harley to James Malone pt e ½ of s e ¼ sec 9 Concord Tp., $1350.

Enos Weaver to Samuel Swihart s ½ of n e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 32 Union Tp., $1000.

John Zent to Margaret Sieets, ⅔ of n ½ of s e ¼ sec 9 Franklin Tp., $467.

Samuel Swihart to Michael Whetsell lot 47 Spencers add to Auburn $1400.

Luther Baley to Frank N. Miser w ½ of s w ¼ of sec 31 in Smithfield Tp., $500.

Joseph Zimmerman to Jno Zimmerman und ½ of n 1-2 sec 8 Butler Tp., $1400.

Jasper Ludwick to Alonzo Lockwood w 1-2 s e ¼ sec 26 Wilmington Tp., $200.

William Ludwick to Alonzo Lockwood w 1-2 of s e ¼ sec 26 Wilmington Tp., $25.

Enos Kuhlman to Alonzo Lockwood ½ of s e ¼ sec 12 Butler Tp., $1000.

Susanna McCay to Joseph Wingard w 1-2 of s w ¼ sec 30 Union Tp., $2000.

Samuel Tate to Lewis Moore n 1-2 of n w ¼ sec 10 Troy Tp., $2800.

Benjamin Nickerson to Harvey and Bruce e 1-2 of s w ¼ sec 8 Butler Tp., $250.

Augustus Porter to C. H. Thurston, lot 2 blk 8 T. add Butler $300.

Sanford Barrett to Geo. W. Trout pt of s e ¼ sec 4 Union Tp., $1,300.

Mary Lamb to Mary Holly lot No. 7 Frothingham's add to Waterloo $1000.

Abraham McCay to James Milligan s 1-2 s e ¼ sec 19 Troy Tp., $2200.

Joseph Craig to Mary Anthony s e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 2 Smithfield Tp., $1600.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last issue there is an article under "Religious," over "W. M B." and about the "Devil."

The last sentence is, "In all candor and brotherly love I am enquiring after truth" He may be enquiring after truth, but I think he has taken the poorest way to secure it.

Suppose one of the students, after having the principal of our school explain a problem in mathematics, and not understanding him fully, or having some difficulty with regard to it, should write an article addressed to his instructor, publish it in the county paper, requesting him to explain through the columns of the COURIER, and not even give his name so he may know who is making inquiry, would you think that his real object was to acquire information?

Would you not think that if he was "seeking after truth" that he would go to his teacher and see him personally, or address a note to him stating his difficulties and receive the desired information? and not purposely conceal himself under three capital?

Now, if Mr. W. M. B. realy desired light on the subject, why did he not go to to Brother Long personally and converse with him, or if he could explain his wants better on paper, address him through the Postoffice, (I am of the opinion that Bro. L. did not need to have it printed in order to read it) and is he not extremely modest to be willing to receive the desired information in the obscurity that W. M. B. gives him?

If it had not been for that last sentence which the writer was thoughtful enough to add, I for one should have done him the extreme injustice of having thought that he did it to provoke a public discussion of the subject, rather than inquire after truth, (otherwise he would not have the explanations in the COURIER instead of by mail,) and to tell what he knew about the Devil rather than seeking for light on the subject.

As I do not wish information I subscribe myself, A. B. C.

A Merited Tribute.

"Prof. J. H. Smart, of Fort Wayne, is said to be a Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in opposition to Prof. Hopkins."—*Indianapolis News.*

"Well, why not in opposition to Hopkins or any other man? Prof. Smart has proved himself one of the smartest school superintendents in the State, is a thorough scholar, a thorough gentleman, and, withal, very popular."—*Peru (Ind.) Republican.*

All of which we endorse, but we do not think it will be an opposition to Mr. Hopkins, as we think he will step aside and allow the only man that can fill the bill as his successor to take his place.

Adjoining Counties.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

The last *Republican* contains the following under the signature of W. C. McGonigal:

With this issue of the *Republican*, my connection with it as editor and publisher ceases. The office having been purchased by Messrs. Macartney & Brown, who will continue to publish the paper in the future.

L. H. Barr, in attempting to board a train at Waterloo, was thrown against the platform and had two ribs broken. He is recovering.

The house of Mr. Joseph S. Rathbun, situated one half mile west of Hathaway's Corners, in York township, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday evening. [illegible] sene lamp. A step daughter of Mr. Rathbun, aged about sixteen years, upon whom the oil was spilled, was so severely burned that her life is despaired of. A large portion of the household furniture was saved.

NOBLE COUNTY.

(Items from the Albion *New Era.*)

E. D. Hartman, Esq., former Prosecuting Attorney for this Circuit, who was engaged in the practice of his profession at South Bend for several years, has returned to DeKalb county, and is enjoying a lucrative practice.

The Noble Circuit Court is still in session. Judge Best and the "bar" have rushed off a heap of business, and the docket is exceedingly "thin," as to number; but the sensational cases are yet to be tried. An interesting "breach-of-promise" case is ahead, as well as the shooting affair in York township.

The Albion school will open on the 13th of April, under the management of H. S. Bortner, principal—with a corps of competent assistants,—and continue until June 22d.

The following will explain itself. It shows what can be done in the way of getting at the truth in Kendallville:

A Kendallville dispatch to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of Tuesday, states that the temperance work has commenced there. It says:

The Rev. O. P. Downs came up into this part of the State about two weeks ago and commenced lecturing on the evils of intemperance at Auburn, DeKalb county, and it was apparent to everybody that from the way he handled the subject, the temperance element could not long remain dormant. He is the ablest lecturer we ever had here. At Auburn the saloons are all closed but one, and the proprietor of that one has run off.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

The *Post* goes for Rev. Meredith for preaching against the dramatic entertainment, thusly:

Charity covers a multitude of sins. Let those who are without faults cast the first stone. Men and women are not what they seem, but what they are. Apply it, reader.

The fools ain't all dead yet, even in the synagogues. The same paper says:

To-day, March 18th, Mr John North, familiarly known as "Uncle John," and his wife celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life.

The *Commercial* gives the names of those who signed petitions for permits, but up to later date it don't seem to have accomplished very much for the temperance cause in that place.

Tom. Mays, the good-looking editor of the Auburn *Courier*, in company with H. E. Altenberg and George Patterson, from Auburn, favored us with a call on Tuesday.

ALLEN COUNTY.

The mysterious death of an old man named Andrew Tiernan, whose body was found in the canal a few days ago with a deep gash upon the head, is creating a good deal of excitement. The Daily *Sentinel* of last Thursday says:

The preliminary examination of Frank Hagan, Eugene Sovine and Theodore Johnson, the parties charged with committing the murder of Tiernan last Friday night, was begun about half past two this afternoon.

That city has been favored with the sacred oratorio of Belshazzar, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield, of Chicago. So well was it rendered that it required four nights to gratify the public, the houses being crowded.

The temperance movement is becoming animated in the city, and we believe there are a good many saloonists who fear the result. The German element will do all they can to resist it, of course. The *Gazette* gives an extended account of the mass meetings held in the city last week, and states that the women have organized and mean business. It is proposed to raise a fund of $100,000 to assist in the great cause.

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO.

The *Democrat* says: Track layers on this road are now laying about one-half mile of track per day. On Monday the track was laid to within a mile of Holgate, a new town thirteen miles east of Defiance. The east bank of the Anglaize river will probably be reached some time next month. The heavy job of tressling through Defiance and the two bridges at at this point will undoubtedly delay matters considerably.

In about two weeks the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company will send a construction train to this point over the T. W. & W. Railroad to commence laying track west of Defiance. The object is to reach the Maumee river about seven miles distant to facilitate the construction of the bridge across that river.

Men arriving every day to work on the Baltimore.

Special Notices.

Go to W. W. Humes to get your Boots and Shoes. Repairing done on short notice.

DeKalb County Medical Society, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Go to W. W. Humes to get your Boots and Shoes made to order. If you want a nice fit and gotten up in the best of style, try him.

Miller & Casebeer have opened out a very fine lot of new goods, the first that has been received in town. Go and see them and get their prices.

W. W. Humes the popular Boot & Shoe maker still liveth and is once more ready for business in the rooms over Charles Klintz' dry goods store.

If you want to see the best line of dry goods at the lowest prices, go to Miller & Casebeer. They have the largest stock of dress goods in the county.

The popular place to buy dry goods is at Miller & Casebeer's. Groceries kept in full stock. Country produce received in exchange.

Miller & Casebeer are receiving new goods almost every day for their spring and summer stock. Go and see them at Case's old stand.

Miller & Casebeer wants it distinctly understood that they will sell goods as cheap as any other store in Northern Indiana.

Miller & Casebeer are receiving a large stock of new goods, the first of the season Their assortment will be a fine one, and those wanting dry goods, groceries, etc., at the lowest figures, will go to this enterprising establishment.

The Central Grocery store is the popular place to buy cheap groceries. They receive new goods daily, and keep up a fine stock, at the lowest prices. They pay the highest price for counrry produce, and always give full weight. Try them.

Remember W. W. Humes if you want anything made to order in the line of BOOTS & SHOES He can make anything from the finest kid down to the Stoga Brogan, at the lowest prices, for cash only.

Jno. L. Davis has just received a large stock of plows, which are far superior to any in the county, both in price and quality.

FOUND.—A good violin was left in the Eel River depot, a few weeks ago. The party that brought it there went on the train without the instrument, and it has been left at this office, until an owner can be found. Apply to the agent, Mr. Shaner or at this office, where it can be obtained by paying for this notice.

Shoemakers Wanted.

Wm. W. Humes, of this place, wishes to employ two or three first-class workmen immediately. He does not want any hands who have worked a few months at the business and imagine themselves journemen. None but practical workmen need apply.

MARRIAGES.—The following licenses have been granted by the clerk since the publication of the last list:

Wm. Olds and Sarah Teutch.
Martin Bowman and Rosa White
Joseph Craig and Malinda Pruden.
M. L. Snyder and Louisa Stahl.
Anthony Wambeganss and M. Ahrents.
Dellas Harding and Ida Meek.
John River and Margaret Becker.
J. W. Lawhead and Sarah Walter.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City.

PROCLAMATION.

—OF—

JOHN HEBEL,

To All Whom it May Concern.

—0—

Know ye, That I have obtained a license from the Commissioners Court and am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my saloon in the town of Auburn. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically give me notice [illegible] of such case or cases in which you are [illegible], and all such shall be excluded from my bar. Let mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers [illegible] and their request will be regarded and always consider it a great favor by so doing this is simply the sum and substance of the whole matter. I am permitted to sell whiskey and other intoxicating liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards [illegible] nors or to the poor and destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and apply it where it legitimately belongs—on their families. There are gentlemen of honor and men of money, who sport, and who can afford it; with such I only desire to exchange. To this class our bar is open and none others need apply. For gentlemen of my style I have a splendid saloon, and have constantly on hand a full stock of all kinds of wines and liquors; and the general favorite drinks, including lager beer, California catawba—extra fine and universally acknowledged as healthy, and for the promotion of health. To those who wish to trade with me and can afford it come and I will endeavor to treat you gentlemanly and courteously. Pay your cash, [illegible] your drinks, and go about your business, and it's your business, and nobody else's business.

JOHN HEBEL.

March 12, 1874.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of James Stafford, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISRAEL [illegible], Adm'r

March 14, 1874.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The remains of Senator Sumner were taken from New York to Boston on Saturday, March 14, in a special train. Ten thousand people were at the depot in Boston. The body was received by a committee appointed by the State and municipal authorities, and escorted to Doric Hall in the State House, where it lay in state. Saturday noon a public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall in honor of the deceased statesman. The Mayor of the city presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were Wendell Phillips, Robert C. Winthrop, Richard H. Dana, B. R. Curtis, Sidney Bartlett, and William Lloyd Garrison. Addresses were made by R. H. Dana, J. B. Smith, A. H. Rice, the Rev. E. E. Hale, ex-Mayor Gaston, Ralph Waldo Emerson, N. P. Banks, and others. Appropriate resolutions were offered and adopted. The funeral took place at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 16th.

It appears, according to the result of an autopsy made of the body of the late Senator Sumner, by Dr. Brown-Sequard and other medical and surgical experts, that his death was not caused, as has been supposed, by the lingering effect of the assault made upon him eighteen years ago by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina....Christian Sharpe, the inventor of the famous Sharpe rifle, died recently at Vernon, Conn., aged 63.

A number of conductors on the Erie Railway have been arrested on suspicion of defrauding the company....The steamship City of Peking, just launched at Chester, Pa., is the largest vessel ever constructed in this country. She was built for the Pacific Mail Company, and is second only in size to the Great Eastern. The dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 420 feet; length on load line, 399 feet 6 inches; length of beam, moulded, 47 feet 4 inches; tonage, 5,000 tons.

By the defalcation of the absconded bookkeeper of the importing and wholesale fruit firm of Bodean, Lockwood & Co., New York, that house has been obliged to suspend—at least temporarily. The amount of the defalcation is stated at $160,000.

A convention was recently held in Pittsburgh to forward the interests of the great Trans-Allegheny canal project. Resolutions were passed asking the West to co-operate in the enterprise, and urging upon Congress the necessity of appropriating $25,000,000 to complete the canal... James Sylvester, a trapeze-performer, was killed while performing in a New York theater, the other night.

The West.

Chicago packers, during the season of 1873–'4, packed 1,520,024 hogs and 21,712 beeves....The Wisconsin Legislature has adjourned, after a session of 49 days, during which 349 bills were passed.

There was an increase of 9 4-10 in the area sown with winter wheat last fall in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio, according to the information of the *National Crop Reporter*. In Illinois the increase is 22 per cent. Iowa shows a decrease of 19 per cent., to be attributed to the severe drought last summer. The condition of the fruit trees is good, and a fine yield is expected. ....The Michigan Legislature has decided not to strike the word "male" from the Constitution, has refused to submit the question of regulating the liquor traffic to the people, and rejected a motion to forbid members to take free passes from railroads during sessions of the Legislature.

The Indians on the Fort Sill reservation are reported to be preparing for a formidable raid into Texas, under the leadership of Lone Wolf, whose brother was recently killed by whites while on a scalping expedition.

Chicago is contemplating an underground railroad to facilitate intramural transportation....The Catholic See of Milwaukee is to be raised to an Archbishopric, and Bishop Henni will be promoted to the Archiepiscopate.

A desperate conflict is reported to have occurred in St. Clair county, Mo., between a party of detectives and the Iowa railroad train robbers, in which one of the latter and two of the former were killed....A movement toward abolishing the free lunch system has been set on foot by the Chicago saloon-keepers....The news from the Indian Agencies is of a peaceful nature, and all fears of an Indian war have disappeared.

Cairo, Ill., was recently visited by a severe hurricane, which did considerable damage to buildings....The Michigan Legislature has decided to submit to the people of the State the proposition to so amend the State Constitution as to permit women to vote....The County Commissioners of Marion county, Ind., have decided not to employ counsel to assist the prosecuting attorney in the case of Mrs. Clem. This is considered next to an acquittal.

The Legislature of Iowa has adjourned *sine die*....The Mississippi river is clear of ice to Dubuque....The fine residence of J. C. Savery, in Des Moines, has been destroyed by fire. ....The influence of the women was clearly shown in New Albany, Ind., a few days ago. A man entered a saloon and shouted: "The women are coming!" Instantly cards were shoved out of sight, drinking was suspended, and the crowd of hangers-on went out of back doors, windows, and into the cellar in a jiffy. The women were not coming, but the men had gone, and the saloon was silent as a graveyard....Daniel A. Dwight has sued the Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Cincinnati and Lafayette railways, and Judge Hoadley, trustee, for $500,000, alleged to have been received the last seven years to secure the $1,000,000 bonds of these roads.

Temperance-war notes: In Toledo, Ohio, four or five meetings are being held daily. At Whitehouse, a village near Toledo, two saloons have been closed. At Defiance, Fostoria, Norwalk, Henis, Bucyrus, Dayton, and other Ohio towns the crusaders are carrying on a vigorous war against the saloon-keepers. In St. Louis a series of temperance meetings are being held. A temperance league has been formed in La Crosse, Wis., and the agitation is spreading to other towns. The temperance wave has reached Minnesota, and meetings are being held in Minneapolis. Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, and other Michigan towns have become infected with the contagion. The crusade has been fully inaugurated in Springfield, Ill. All the saloon-keepers in Frankfort, Ind., have closed their saloons and signed the pledge. The proprietor of the largest saloon in Richmond, Ind., has also surrendered, and there is great rejoicing in that town.

The South.

Sid Wallace, the notorious Johnson county, Ark., desperado, was recently hung at Clarksville, Ark. He had killed several men in his life. He expressed no fear of death whatever, and stated his confidence of being borne away to heaven by angels.

The lower house of the Maryland Legislature has defeated a local-option liquor-license bill, such as has resulted so advantageously in Pennsylvania and other States....Henry Moss and Barney Mollincamp, neighbors and brothers-in-law, living in Lewis county, Ky., quarreled. Moss went home and got a pistol, and shot Mollincamp's wife, inflicting fatal wounds, and then blew out his own brains.

The temperance women of Chicago marched in a body to the City Hall, the other evening, while the Council was in session, and presented a formidable petition against the passage of an ordinance allowing the sale of liquor on Sunday. Immediately after the presentation of the protest the Council proceeded in a most summary manner to dispose of the question by the passage of the ordinance.... A San Francisco telegram says: "The Central Pacific is again blocked near Emigrant Gap. The snow at Summit is fully 12 feet deep on a level. The telegraph poles and wires are buried out of sight half the distance from Emigrant Gap to Truckee."....Michigan takes a census once in ten years, under State authority. This is the year for doing it, and it will be done between April 8 and May 10....A great Methodist revival is in progress in Cairo, Ill.

A volcanic eruption is reported to have occurred on one of the mountains in Western North Carolina—the Cumberland range. This is the first phenomenon of the kind ever known to have occurred on the eastern side of this continent, the volcanoes of North and South America having been hitherto, as far as known, confined to the western side of the hemisphere....The jury in the case of the Grant parish (La.) prisoners brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Alfred O. Leavie. The jury announcing that there was no possibility of an agreement as to the others, they were discharged.

A dispatch from Salisbury, N. C., says: "The noises heard in Bald Mountain resemble those heard in Mount Ætna preparatory to a volcanic eruption. Throughout the entire county, and for a distance of sixteen miles, extending into the adjoining counties, these sounds are not only heard, but the trembling and vibration of the earth is perceptibly felt. No signs of fire or lava have yet been discovered."

A colored man named Andrew Harris, who has been for a long time employed in driving a mail express wagon in Richmond, Va., has been arrested for robbing the mail-sacks of valuable letters. The losses by these robberies amount to upward of $100,000....The death of O. B. Hart, Governor of Florida, is announced....A fire on the corner of Church and College streets, Nashville, the other day, destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

Washington.

A Washington dispatch of the 13th inst. says: This morning the remains of the late Senator Sumner were removed from his recent residence to the Capitol. The casket containing the remains was placed in a hearse drawn by four white horses, and this was followed by 150 colored men on foot, including Frederick Douglass, Senator Pinchback, of Louisiana, and John F. Cook, the Register of the District of Columbia. The Congressional Committee and the Massachusetts delegation and their families, as mourners, and others, took their places in carriages, and the cortege moved to the Capitol. The crowd abou the Capitol was larger than was ever witnessed before, not excepting during the noted impeachment trial of ex-President Johnson, and it was estimated that 5,000 persons, at least, could not gain admission even to the corridors of the Senate. The catafalque was brought into the Senate Chamber a few minutes before 12, and placed immediately in front of the Vice-President's desk. The body having been placed on the catafalque, the cross sent by Miss Nellie Grant was placed upon the casket. This cross was composed of calla lilies, camelias, white rosebuds and other delicate flowers. Appropriate religious services were performed, a benediction was pronounced by Dr. Sunderland, after which Mr. Carpenter, the presiding officer, rose and said: "Now the Senate of the United States intrusts the remains of Charles Sumner to its Sergeant-at-arms and the committee appointed to convey them to his home, there to commit them, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the soil of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 'Peace to his ashes.'" The coffin was then closed, and the flowers having been replaced, it was removed from the chamber, followed by the committees appointed by the Senate and by the House to accompany the remains to Boston, every one standing as the coffin was removed from the chamber. The scene was a most solemn and impressive one.

Senators Boutwell and Morton have recovered their health....Another bill has been introduced in the House to revive the franking abuse.

The House Military Committee has reported a bill for the reduction of the army. It cuts off five regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry. This is to be done gradually, by the 1st of January, 1875; the number of enlisted men to be 25,000. Such officers as may resign before that time to receive a year's pay. The army, according to the bill, will consist of twenty regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry, and four of artillery.....It is stated that the Senate Finance Committee have in their possession petitions for and against currency inflation sufficient to fill a room ten feet square, and the cry is, still they come.....The House Pensions Committee have agreed to extend the time in which members of the State militia may prosecute their claims to July 4, 1876.... United States Treasurer Spinner, the man of the signature, has returned from Florida, with restored health and vigor....Appointments by the President: James W. Steele, Kansas, Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, and S. D. Atkins, Postmaster at Freeport, Ill.

The passage of the McCrary Transportation bill by the House is regarded as very doubtful.

The President has appointed Miss Ada C. Sweet, daughter of the late Gen. Benjamin J. Sweet, Pension Agent at Chicago, vice David Blakely, removed....The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, after carefully examining the documents bearing upon Gen. Van Buren's conduct of the affairs of the Vienna Commission, has unanimously reported in favor of his confirmation to a Japanese port.

Political.

The irrepressible Andy Johnson is in the field for Congress.

Full returns from the New Hampshire election show that the Democracy have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. This insures the Governorship to the Democrats.

The Democrats of Oregon have nominated Gov. Grover for re-election, and G. A. London for Congress.

General.

The temperance agitation in various parts of the country continues without abatement, although Ohio and Indiana are still the chief fields of battle, from which signal victories and some defeats are daily reported. The question is agitating the temperance advocates in New York, Brooklyn, and other Eastern cities, and monster meetings are being held to protest against the iniquitous traffic.

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad last year were $9,445,703.74.

Foreign.

The recent Presidential election in the Argentine Republic was attended with much turbulence and disorder. There were riots in the capital, in which four persons were killed and twelve wounded....A proposition has been made in the French National Assembly to disfranchise the colonies.

The German Reichstag has defeated the Government proposition fixing the strength of the army on an effective peace footing at 401,659 men. The National Liberals propose to fix the minimum strength of the army at 360,000....The steamship Elizabeth recently foundered off Tarifa, Spain, and fourteen persons perished....Advices from Penang state that the Acheenese are mustering all their forces for a general attack on the Dutch positions....The Pope has written another letter. It is addressed to the Catholic Bishops of Austria. Certain bills relating to ecclesiastical authority, now before the Reichsrath, are the object of consideration. His Holiness says that these measures are calculated to place the church in a ruinous servitude. The Pope has also written to the Emperor Francis Joseph, adjuring him to protect the church within his dominions.

The Chiselhurst demonstration, to celebrate the attainment of his majority by the Prince Imperial of France, was a great success. About 6,000 French Bonapartists were present, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The young Prince made a speech, in which he returned thanks to his countrymen for their faithful remembrance of the late Emperor, and in conclusion said: "Despite the confidence inspired by the loyalty of President McMahon, an irresistible current of public opinion has pronounced in favor of the plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict."....A fearful outrage was perpetrated by a mob at Ahualulco, in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, recently. A priest delivered an incendiary sermon, in the course of which he advocated extermination of the Protestants. This so excited his hearers, that an armed mob of 200 persons proceeded to the residence of the Rev. John Stevens, a Congregational minister sent out by the Boston Board of Foreign Missions. With cries of "Long live the priests!" they broke into the house and, seizing the clergyman, smashed his head to a jelly, and chopped his body into pieces. They afterward sacked the house, and carried off everything of value.

One hundred and seventeen Mohammedans, who were returning from Alexandria, Egypt, to Algiers, having been on a pilgrimage to Mecca, recently, were washed overboard in a gale in the Mediterranean, and drowned.... A servile insurrection is added to the many other troubles of Cuba. It is reported that the slaves on the sugar plantations in two districts have risen in formidable rebellion, and that the Captain-General at Havana has sent out troops to quell the disturbance.

In the Tirhoot district, in India, 100,000 natives, all of them emaciated by famine, have applied to the Government for food....Disraeli and all his Cabinet have been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

Notwithstanding the most herculean efforts on the part of the opposition, President MacMahon continues to retain his power among the delegates in the National Assembly of France. A motion censuring the Government for its arbitrary act in appointing the Mayors of towns has been defeated in that body by a majority of 62.

Prince Kalakena has been elected King of Hawaii, to succeed the late Lunalilo....There was a serious riot threatened at Honolulu when the result of the elections was made known. A mob attacked the court-house, but men from the United States steamship Tuscarora and other war vessels landed, and quiet was soon restored.

L'Univers, the Ultramontane organ in Paris, which was suspended some time ago to please Bismarck, has resumed publication. ....It is announced that Disraeli will shortly advise the release of the remaining Fenian prisoners.

The Parliament of Great Britain assembled on Thursday, March 19. The Queen, in her customary address, refers to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers, and alludes to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh as a pledge of friendship between the two great Empires. Warm praise is given to the troops of the Ashantee expedition for their courage and endurance. Speaking of the famine in Bengal, the Queen says the Governor-General of India has been directed to spare no cost in his efforts to mitigate the terrible calamity....No little excitement has been produced in financial circles in Havana by the discovery that the Spanish Bank of that city has been guilty of a large over-issue of notes.

CONGRESS.

Friday, March 13.—*Senate.*—The chair (Carpenter) announced as the member to fill the vacancy on the Joint Select Committee to investigate the management of affairs in the District of Columbia, Stewart, of Nevada, to be Chairman of the committee, in place of Boutwell, who was excused on account of his ill health....Adjourned until Tuesday, 17th.

House.—The House, after prayer and the reading of the journal, took an informal recess for fifteen minutes, and subsequently walked in procession to the Senate Chamber, to attend the funeral services of Senator Sumner....When the House returned, an adjournment was moved and carried unanimously.

Saturday, March 14.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The session of the House was given up exclusively to debate. Kellogg concluded the speech begun by him Wednesday, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. All the other speeches were on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and were made by Pratt, Stannard, Hazleton (Wis.), Burrows, and Eden.

Monday, March 16.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Bills were introduced and referred: By O'Brien, prohibiting the use of public horses and vehicles for private purposes in Washington, and forbidding the Government officials to require their servants to wear livery; by Herndon, for a commission in relation to the preservation of forests; by Carson, to give land warrants to soldiers and sailors in the late war....A bill was passed appropriating $30,000 to be expended in the course of the current fiscal year in the improving of the mouth of the Mississippi river....An ineffectual attempt was made to bring up the bill to create a National Board of Health....An evening session was held, which was devoted exclusively to the discussion of McCrary's Transportation bill.

Tuesday, March 17.—*Senate.*—Various petitions for and against inflating the currency were presented... Frelinghuysen made a statement in reference to the late Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill. He said that the bill would not be reported by the Judiciary Committee till Edmunds was well enough to appear as its champion. The committee had spent two days in perfecting the bill, and it had received the approval, he said, of a majority of the members....On motion of Thurman, the record of the Senate was amended so that Stewart's appointment as member of the District of Columbia Investigation Committee shall be that of member simply, and not of Chairman, the Committee having elected Allison Chairman....The currency debate was resumed in the Senate, the ball being opened by Logan, who argued in favor of free banking and an increase in the volume of the currency.

House.—A bill was passed exempting Kansas and Missouri from the operation of the act of May, 1872, which forbids the pre-emption of iron and coal mines....Consideration of the General Appropriation bill was resumed. Willard (Vt.) offered amendments for the reduction of the pay of doorkeepers and messengers in the Capitol, all of which were rejected....Coburn, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, which was made the special order for the first Tuesday in April....In the evening session, the debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce was opened by Scudder, who opposed the bill on legal, constitutional, and practical grounds. The debate was continued by Holman and Cotton in support of the bill in its general features.

Wednesday, March 18.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of Mrs. D. R. Lawrence, of New York, announcing that the "tidal wave" of temperance would soon reach Washington, and asking that a band of praying women be received at the bar of the Senate, and that the present occupant of the chair, with Senators Chandler and Sprague, be appointed a committee to receive them. [Laughter.] Referred to the Committee on Finance. Windom introduced a bill for the relief of certain settlers on railroad lands....Wright introduced a bill providing for the opening and improving of certain water-routes. ....The finance question was again discussed by the Senate without reaching any conclusion.

House.—The session of the House was devoted exclusively to debate on the bill to regulate the inter-State railroad commerce, on which subject several written speeches were delivered. The evening session was given to the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes. The attendance at both sessions was very small, and the proceedings devoid of any general interest.

Thursday, March 19.—*Senate.*—A favorable committee report was made on the bill for an immediate appropriation of $90,000 to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river....The bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was passed; also, the bill to authorize the employment of aliens as engineers and pilots. ....A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding the number of soldiers and citizens killed by Indians, and the number of Indians captured or killed during 1873....Ten thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the expenses of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee....The Army Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate.

House.—If the House no business of note was transacted. The most of the day was consumed in a quarreling fight over the mileage clause in the appropriation bill. Smith (Pa.) wanted the amount reduced to $20,000. Mellish moved to strike out the item for mileage, denouncing it as the great American swindle. Parker (Mo.) objected to being called a swindler, but the Chair decided Mellish's language not unparliamentary. Niblack moved to reduce the amount to $60,000. Rejected—86 to 89. Holman moved the repeal of the law allowing mileage, but a point of order was made, and the amendment was not received.

The Home Doctor.

Barley water is very beneficial for patients suffering from inflammatory diseases. Place two ounces pearl barley in two quarts boiling water; boil down to one quart, and strain. A little lemon juice and sugar may be added if desirable. It may be drank at pleasure.

A refreshing drink in fevers is thus prepared: Boil an ounce and a half of tamarinds, three ounces of cranberries, and two ounces of stoned raisins, in three pints of water, till the water is reduced to two pints. Strain, and add a bit of lemon peel, which must be removed in an hour, as it imparts a bitter taste if left too long.

Essence of beef is best made of sliced lean beef. Put a sufficient quantity into a stout bottle to fill up its body; cork it loosely, to permit the escape of steam, and place the bottle in a pot of cold water. Attach the neck of the bottle by means of a string, to the handle of the pot, to keep the bottle upright. Boil for an hour and a half or two hours, then pour off the liquor from the meat, and skim it. Season with salt to suit the taste of the patient. Essence of beef thus prepared is very nourishing.

Perspiration of the feet, and the unpleasant odors arising from them, may be successfully treated by bathing them twice or thrice a week in warm water to which has been added a quart of bran to a gallon of water. When woolen stockings are worn by persons whose feet perspire profusely, they should be changed every day, and the feet washed every evening in cold water, and the soles vigorously rubbed with a coarse towel.

Warts may be removed by touching them three times a day with a stick of moistened pencil caustic. To cure catarrh, purchase a nose douche at a drug store, and with it apply, every morning and evening, tepid water in which has been dissolved salt in the porpotion of two tablespoonfuls to a pint of liquid.

An excellent article for offensive breath, when caused by decaying teeth, is prepared by mixing one ounce of chlorinated soda with twelve ounces of water. The mouth should be rinsed with the preparation two or three times a day, but do not swallow it. The most certain remedy is to remove the bad teeth, as they will taint the breath no matter what means are adopted to prevent it.

Inflamed eyelids are cured by bathing them night and morning with a wash composed of twelve grains sulphate of zinc, two drams laudanum, and twelve ounces salt water. Here is another remedy: Prepared calomel, one scruple; spermaceti ointment, half an ounce. Mix well in a mortar, and anoint the eyelids with the preparation each night before retiring, also placing a small quantity in the corners of each eye. In the morning wash with a linen rag dipped in warm water.. While using either of the above remedies a cure will be facilitated by keeping the bowels open with a mild purgative.

Amusing Incident.

A gentleman who is not celebrated for his benevolence, although he is very wealthy, the other evening got into a Fifth avenue omnibus to go up-town. As the stage was full and he near the door he reached forward, and touching a man on the shoulder asked him to pass a one dollar bill up to the driver for his fare, remarking, "I'm sorry to trouble you, but I have no change." The person to whom this request was made smiled, bowed, and, taking a small book from his pocket, wrote something in it, and put the dollar-bill in his pocket. All the passengers smiled audibly, and the gentleman demanded his money with one or two expressions such as "fool," "swindler," etc. The person alluded to smiled and bowed again, but did not give up the dollar. The passengers laughed louder. The gentleman grew furious, and pulled the strap, shouting, "Driver, driver! call a policeman." Suddenly, the man with the note-book, his face glowing with pleasure, handed the gentleman a slip of paper, on which was written, "I am deaf and dumb. I thank you for your generosity." The joke was too much for old stingy. He laughed with the rest, and, telling the driver to go ahead, passed up a second dollar, with his own hand, to the driver to be changed, the deaf and dumb man seeming to be as much amused as the other passengers. —*New York Hearth and Home.*

Texas.

> "When every other land rejects us,
> That is the land that takes us (Texas)."

The New Orleans *Picayune* estimates that since 1870 100,000 negroes have gone to Texas, and 300,000 whites. In Alabama the departure of blacks is consolidating a permanent Democratic power, and in Mississippi and Louisiana, where the blacks were more numerous than the whites in 1870, the white vote will soon be the largest. Georgia finds it difficult to spare this labor, although her white laboring population is on the increase. The colored population are among the most restless people in the world, though caring but little for the North, and very rarely coming north of the Mason and Dixon line. In Texas they are tempted by a more virgin soil, a better climate, but most of all, we think, allured by the old story which followed the civil war, of "forty acres and a mule" to everyone who would vote the Republican ticket and pitch into the Democracy. The mule-and-land story having lost its charm in Louisiana, Alabama, and other States, the once "Lone Star" is pointed out as the true El Dorado, where the broad acres and the mules can be found.—*New York Express.*

It is said that 250 persons have been adjudged insane by the courts in Illinois, who were made so by the Chicago fire.

The Temperance Crusade—Ancestry of the Praying Women.

The Rev. John Hussey contributes an interesting article to the *Independent* on the extraordinary movement against intemperance, now in progress in portions of Ohio and Indiana, in which he shows that the pious women who are conducting this singular campaign are descended from praying "stock." We make the following extract:

Southern Ohio was perhaps the last place where one would have supposed that such a movement could begin. The people of the section where this work took form belong less than any other people of our country north of the Ohio river, except those of some parts of Southern Indiana, to the New England type. Between the Siota and Miami river lies the "Virginia Military Reservation," granted by the General Government to the State of Virginia, in place of claims which the latter State relinquished to the Northwestern Territory. This large territory was settled originally by Virginians who had Revolutionary claims. The land was owned in very large tracts, and has been more or less subdivided. The old Virginia families having always been very influential, especially in the counties of Highland, Fayette, and Ross. Early in this century many came to Southern Ohio from other Southern States. The Friends or Quakers came from Virginia and Western North Carolina in such numbers as to exhaust some of their settlements in these States, and purchased of the old Virginians in Ohio smaller bodies of land, forming a line of settlements from Lawrence county through Jackson, Ross, Highland, Clinton, to Warren. The great body of the Quakers are now in the three latter counties. These plain Christians have been an important element in the prayer movement, but were not much concerned in its first origin, as few of them are found either in Hillsborough or Washington, the two places where success was first achieved. Somehow there is a law of nature which "old families" are prone to violate. Family pride is not apt to be an active element in the busy industries of life. Too much leisure invites dissipation, and many of the scions of our excellent old families have gone under before the destroying evil of intemperance. Hardly a prominent family in Hillsborough but has felt the keen shafts of this adversary. In some, all the members have died intemperate, or are in danger of doing so. If it were not improper, I could connect with the names of most of the women who are prominent in carrying on the movement in two of the largest places in which this work has been highly successful, some one dear as life cut down in youth or manhold; with some of whose names the country at large is not unfamiliar; of all professions—physicians, lawyers, and not omitting a shining example of the clerical profession—some in public life, others renowned in war. The religious element is an important one, and has given soul to the whole movement. The churches of all the principal denominations are many of them large, and have for two generations wielded a powerful influence. The three principal religious bodies are Presbyterians, Methodists and Quakers.

The Liquor Business.

The manufacture of spirits is placed under the surveillance of the Internal Revenue Department; the distiller is subjected to numerous stringent regulations with a view to prevent the evasion of the very high taxes. There is doubtless no better subject for taxation than spirits, since they may in general be looked upon as purely articles of luxury. The consumption of intoxicating liquors is increasing day by day. In the United States the sale of whisky during the year ending June 30, 1871, was estimated at 60,000,000 gallons of imported spirits, 2,500,000 gallons imported wines; 10,700,000 gallons ale, beer, and porter; 65,000,000 barrels native brandies, wines, etc., estimated to be worth $31,500,000, a total valuation of $600,000,000. At present the tax on each gallon full-proof alcohol is 70 cents, which has to be paid by the distiller, and for which, as a receipt, a stamp is pasted and nailed on the barrel containing the spirit. The manufacture of spirits is supervised by a United States officer, called Storekeeper, as he has also to store the barrels containing the manufactured alcohol until the Gauger has gauged and properly stamped them. Very often it is found that the officers and the owners of the distilleries are working together, dividing the profits made by swindling the Government out of the tax, either by refilling old stamped barrels or selling without any stamp at all. Though the fine is very high, this nefarious business is still transacted every day, often reaching gigantic proportions, as lately shown in the suit of the United States against the Pekin distillers.—*Chicago Tribyne.*

A Brief Temperance Lecture.

The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of King Louis Phillippe, was the inheritor of whatever rights his father could transmit. He was a noble young man—physically noble. His generous qualities had rendered him universally popular. One morning he invited a few companions to breakfast, as he was about to take his departure from Paris to join his regiment. In the convivialties of the hour he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated—he was not in any respect a dissipated man; his character was lofty and noble—but in that joyous hour he drank just one glass too much. In taking the parting glass he slightly lost his balance of body and mind. Bidding adieu to his companions, he entered the carriage; but for that one extra glass of wine he could have kept his seat. He leaped from the carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have alighted on his feet. His head struck the pavement. Senseless and bleeding he was taken into a beer-shop close by and died. That extra glass of wine overthrew the Orleans dynasty, confiscated their property of one hundred millions of dollars, and sent the whole family into exile.

The following astonishing piece of philology is traveling through the newspapers: "The word husband" is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words, *hus* and *bonds*, meaning *house-boor!*

There are $50,000,000 invested in journalism in New York.

Beauties of Rag Carpet.

Some women much prefer to use a bit of rag carpet in place of a regular-made mat at their doors. It is a good idea. If there is anything better calculated to attract a man's attention than a rag carpet at a door, we don't know of it. It causes more hard feeling and is productive of more hard and unforgiving words than any article about the house excepting always the family hammer. Three pieces of rag carpet thus situated will bankrupt an upright man inside of a fortnight, and turn a happy home into an uproaring and outrageous bedlam. Not one man in one hundred can go through a door thus protected without catching his foot in that carpet to the great danger of flinging himself violently to the door and flattening his nose. And it not only twists his legs, but it drags over the sill, and catches the door as he shuts it, and starts his temper afresh. It being too degrading and unmanly to stoop down and remove the obstacle with his hand, he gives it a kick, and is surprised to see how easy it is to miss it. He fetches another and more vicious kick at it, and succeeds in removing about an inch of it. Then he swings the door to, and setting his teeth together, attempts to shut it over the obstacle. The more the obstruction resists him the more desperately he pushes. This is on the generally received and very agreeable theory that inanimate things are human in so far as it is human to be vicious and obstinate. It is the principle which induces a boy to pound a stick of wood which flies up and hits him having convinced himself that the building will not sufficiently give to permit of shutting the door without removing the carpet, the carpet is kicked away. It is never *laid* away. And it is either kicked the whole length of the hall, or tumbled in a heap just outside the sill where the next person appearing catches both feet into it, and shoots into the room with hair erect, eye-balls protruding, and feet madly and passionately endeavoring to recover their balance.—*Danbury News.*

Railroad Across the Andes.

One of the grandest works of this age is now being constructed across the Peruvian Andes, connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Amazon river by means of a railroad, and opening the whole interior of Peru to the commerce of the world. Hitherto that rich and immensely productive country, so graphically described in the United States reports of Lieuts. Herndon and Gibbon, has been virtually locked up to foreign trade; the transportation of one ton of freight from the interior of Peru to the seaport, Lima, costing about three times as much as the transportation of the same amount of freight from Lima to Europe. The railroad in question was begun in 1870, and has already cost over $70,000,000. It is estimated that it will be finished in 1876. Over 10,000 laborers, mostly Chinese, are constantly employed on it. The enormous difficulties that have to be overcome in the construction of this road may be estimated from the fact that the Andes rise there to a height of 20,320 feet above the level of the sea. The road itself rises 17,000 feet, and is by far the highest railroad in the world. Even the Mont Cenis Railroad sinks into insignificance when compared with this Peruvian undertaking. The road has also the highest viaduct in the world, it being 580 feet long and 300 feet high in the center. It rests on three pillars, of which the first is 166, the second 183, and the third 253 feet high; is built of iron, and was manufactured in the United States.

A Burst of Eloquence.

A lawyer in Milwaukee was defending a handsome young woman accused of stealing from a large unoccupied building in the night time, and thus he spoke in conclusion:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I am done. When I gaze with enraptured eyes on the matchless beauty of this peerless virgin, on whose resplendent charms suspicion never dared to breathe; when I behold her radiant in the glorious bloom of lustrous loveliness which angelic sweetness might envy but could not eclipse; before which the star on the brow of the night grows pale, and the diamonds of Brazil are dim; and then reflect upon the utter madness and folly of supposing that so much beauty would expose itself to the terrors of an empty building in the cold damp dead of night, when innocence like hers is hiding itself among the snowy pillows of repose; gentlemen of the jury, my feelings are too overpowering for expression, and I throw her into your arms for protection against this foul charge, which the outrageous malice of a disappointed scoundrel has invented to blast the fair name of this lovely maiden, whose smiles shall be the reward of the verdict which I know you will give!"

The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats.

Hypodermic Use of Whisky.

A man was brought into the wards of surgery (Bellevue Hospital), of which Dr. Figeuro is house surgeon, having a crushed foot and ankle, as the result of being traversed by a railroad car wheel. Previous to his admission, the patient had lost a great quantity of blood, and it was feared that he could never be rallied to the amputating point. Among the measures adopted for his restoration were hypodermic injections of whisky, and these proved very efficient, not only for their immediate assistance in obtaining the stimulation of the alcohol, but they seemed to tide the man over a point at which his stomach had become very irritable and rejected whatever was put into it. An ordinary dose administeerd in this manner is from fifteen to thirty drops. This man's pulse was raised sufficient to warrant amputation of the leg, which was done, after applying Esmarch's apparatus for arresting hemorrhage. The apparatus was particularly adapted to this case, for the reason that it was desirabe to retain all the blood possible, for the loss had already been too great. No blood was lost, and but four turns were given to the rubber cord.—*New York Record.*

Fine Machine Oil.—To prepare an excellent machine oil, mix 60 parts of oleine, with 40 of olive oil; or 50 of oleine 40 of clear paraffine oil, and 10 of olive oil.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE YEOMANRY.

Now, by St. Paul, the Work Goes Bravely On.

How the Farmers are Preparing to Paddle their Own Canoe.

Grange News and Notes from all Points of the Compass.

A SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE.

J. Weaver writes from Durant, Iowa, to the *Industrial Age*:

During the winter of 1871-2, a number of persons belonging to Granges, in the vicinity of Wilton, Muscatine county, Iowa, opened a co-operative store. How great a success it has been you will realize on noting the following table: The store opened March 4, 1872. The paid-up capital invested in goods on that day was about $700. The sales the first day were $15; second, $22, etc., the whole aggregating $122 for the week. On the 1st of January, 1873, we had sold, for cash, a little over $19,000. The average profit was computed at 4½ per cent., which included freight. On settlement, at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held the first Monday of January, 1873, there was a cash balance on hand of $400, after paying every expense. This amount entered into the stock of the ensuing year. The sales from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1874, were $35,850.30; expenses, $3,338.77; invoice, $4,807.22; cash on hand, $1,686.35. In the expense account is included 10 per cent. interest on a cash capital of about $3,700. The average profit of this year I am not now prepared to give; but may say that it was much less than the preceding year. It is conceded that the goods were turned over during the year about eight times. Summary of stock January 1, 1874:

Goods on hand	$4,807.22
Cash	1,686.35
Furniture	170.00
Total	$6,663.57

The rent and interest were at the same rate as previous year, and the miscellaneous expense much greater. The manager's and clerk's hire was $1,480. We had no insurance, as rates were too high. We now occupy a brick building, so situated as to render insurance of no great importance. You thus see how great this enterprise, based on true co-operative principles, has become, in the short space of nineteen months, from a small beginning. The prospects for the coming year are still greater.

1st. The cash principle.

2d. The exclusion of mere selfishness, or rings. All the world may trade alike, without discrimination in favor of anyone.

3d. Each one finds all the profit article, except necessary expense.

The interest—10 per cent.—allowed stockholders is generally acknowledged to be too high; but we hope that will be rectified before long.

This is one example of complete co-operative success. Why should it not be imitated all over our country, and extended to other branches of business, such as insurance, savings banks, pork packing, manufacturing, etc. We need one great co-operative store at Chicago, or some other commercial center, where subordinate or country co-operative stores might get their supplies at first hands, as near as possible, and to facilitate exchanges.

WOMEN IN THE GRANGE.

In the 1,818 granges of Iowa it is said that there are no less than 25,000 women, each of whom is intrusted with a vote. The women are thus rapidly preparing for the ballot by instruction in parliamentary practice, debate and general business. There are some 7,000 granges in the country, to which belong nearly 100,000 women.

WISCONSIN.

STRENGTH OF THE ORDER.

H. E. Huxley, Secretary of the State Grange, reports the order in a most flourishing condition. The number of granges has increased from 346 in January to over 400. The Secretary has also on file duplicates of petitions sent on to Washington for approval and record which will raise the entire number in the State to 430. The State Secretary is sending out commissions to lodge-deputies in every county having organized lodges. These deputies are authorized to establish granges in all places where required, and to travel into quarters where they have not been established.

CO-OPERATION.

Outagamie county numbers 7 granges, with a membership of over 500. Arrangements have been made for purchasing implements and farm-machinery for all the lodges during the coming summer, purchases to be made directly of manufacturers, who concede at once a reduction of 25 per cent. from the prices formerly paid local agents. To this favorable reduction on former steals they expect to gain still more in arrangements on freights. Recently these farmers had their first experience in purchasing through the officers of their Council. Many of them were in want of land-plaster. They made out their wants, and sent in to the business agent of the Council, who found that sixty tons were demanded. This at former rates, bought through an agent, would have cost $990, delivered at the station at Appleton. Purchased through the Council, it was delivered at the same place for $672, a saving of $318 on former modes of dealing, in the first trial.

FARMERS PADDLING THEIR OWN CANOES.

A letter from Waukesha, Waukesha county, says: "There are ten granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in this county, eight of which have been instituted within the past month. There are also five town insurance companies, for the mutual insurance of farm property. The farmers appear greatly disposed to paddle their own canoes in this section."

FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

Less than a year ago the farmers of Oakland formed an insurance company for their mutual protection. They now have a paid-up stock of $70,000, and carry seventy-three policies on buildings in the township. They take risks at one-fourth of 1 per cent.

INDIANA.

MEETING OF NORTHERN INDIANA GRANGERS.

The Masters of a large number of granges in Northern Indiana recently met in Fort Wayne for the purpose of organization and perfecting themselves in the work of the order. During the session the bill presented to the house by Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, for the establishment of a United States Court at Fort Wayne, was discussed and indorsed by them. A general exchange of views on topics involving the future prosperity and good of the order was indulged in, and the delegates dispersed with a firmer faith than ever that the great farmer's movement is bound to succeed.

1,450 GRANGES ORGANIZED.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* New Albany correspondent writes as follows:

"Deputy Frank C. Johnson reports fourteen hundred and fifty granges organized in the State, and not fourteen hundred and fifty grangers, as stated. There is considerable difference between a grange and a granger.

"The candidates for office this fall are going to have a hard time of it between the temperance movement and the grange movement. They will find it no easy matter to occupy an independent position, and if they attempt it, the chances are they will be beaten; and if they take sides they are beaten certain. The fact is, they will be 'damned if they do, and they will be damned if they don't.' We have paid but little attention to the candidates' struggle which is now going on in this county, but, from general observation, we are satisfied that our candidates are having a rough time of it, and don't know in the morning but what they will be wrecked before night on the temperance or grange platform."

POLITICAL OWLS.

The *Indiana Granger* is responsible for this:

"We very often see owls sitting on some neighboring tree, watching the movements of the farmers' chickens. The politicians are keeping the owls company, by watching farmers' movements."

GRAIN WAREHOUSE.

The grangers of Howard county are preparing to build a grain warehouse at Kokomo, with a capacity of 60,000 bushels.

ILLINOIS.

VIEWS OF FORD COUNTY GRANGERS.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted at a recent meeting of the Ford county Grangers, in session at Eldridgeville:

WHEREAS, In every stage of oppression, our repeated petitions have been answered in silence, or by such law as seem to meet our wants, but are, in fact, only legal snares for courts to disagree upon and corporations to disobey; therefore.

Resolved, That we will use all lawful and peaceful means to free ourselves from the tyranny of monopoly, and will never cease our efforts for reform until honesty and fair-dealing reign instead.

THE ROCK ISLAND COUNTY FARMERS.

The Farmer's Association of Rock Island county held its annual meeting last week. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Association, made a lengthy address, full of his accustomed vigor. He denounced the old political parties as corrupt, and called on farmers and workingmen to assert their rights to independent action. He predicted that the great contest between the farmers and the old parties would take place within the next six months, the struggle being to secure control of Congress. He advised the people to nominate no man for Congress who sought the place, but to choose deliberately, and give preference to young and vigorous men.

KANSAS.

GOOD WORDS.

The closing paragraph of the annual report of the Kansas State Agent has the true ring:

"Our order is in its infancy and rapidly spreading, and no one can fathom its possibilities for good in the future. What is most needed at the present time, is to perfect and systematize our business branch. It cannot be denied, in our own State at least, that this feature has been a prominent one in swelling our membership; and we ought to use every means in our power to make co-operation in buying and selling among agriculturists a success; and at the same time remembering always that the achievements of our order, in a social and educational point of view, are not to be computed in dollars and cents. And thus may we be enabled in due time to solve the mystery of why it is 'that the producing classes of our land enjoy so little of that weal of which they, and they only, are the creators;' and in the words of a leading journal, may we not hope, 'the hour is about to strike when labor will assert its rights and demand not only its whole share of what it produces, but that society shall accord to it all the dignity which it attaches to any occupation.'"

SMASHING THE MONOPOLY RINGS.

One link after another is dropping out of the monopoly rings, and when they are completely broken asunder, and competition is fully restored to its legitimate place in trade, we may expect still larger reductions in prices. The Climax Reaper and Mower Company have discontinued their agencies and are selling direct to farmers in any quantity at two-thirds their usual rates. We have just been shown a new and perfect corn planter which will be sold for about half the usual price. So the grange movement is not only benefiting its members but everybody else.—*Spirit of Kansas*.

THE NEW SENATOR.

The Kansas City *Times* gives an account of an interview of its correspondent with Senator Harvey. In this interview Mr. Harvey said, "I go to Washington as the equal of Mr. Ingals. I have always considered myself as the farmers' candidate. I am a farmer, and always have been a farmer myself, and am now elected by the farmers." Doesn't this about settle the status of Mr. Harvey, politically?

MINNESOTA.

Senator Donnelly is pressing a bill through the Minnesota Legislature allowing railroads seven per cent. interest on their actual cost in their earnings. The balance to go to the State. The bill passed the Senate. On this point the Senator said:

"This excludes all fictitious investments; all bogus lands; all watered stocks; all stealing capitalized; all dishonest inflations of every kind. It brings us down to the 'bed rock.' The question is, dollar for dollar, what did the road cost? On that let us pay interest. But to pay interest on bonds swollen to cover fraud and peculation were to offer a permanent premium for dishonesty; to annually tax labor to enrich rascality. If shrewd men have stood between the corporations and the capitalists, and, with no resources but superior energy and cunning, have amassed fortunes and mortgaged the roads to cover their earnings, that is no affair of ours. Let them settle it with the men who furnished the money."

DELAWARE.

THE FARMERS PREPARING TO ORGANIZE.

Granges are about to be established in Delaware. The old blue hen and chickens are about waking up. When the granges are introduced in the old State, the whipping post will soon be abolished, and Delaware be counted as enlightened as its neighboring States. A recent number of the Milford *News and Advertiser* says:

"The best class of farmers down this way seem to be prepared to accept the grange movement; and as soon as it makes its appearance here in an authorized form there is no question but that they will go almost bodily into it. They are strongly inspired with the idea that agriculturists as a class fare worse in the trade and commerce of the world than any other; and that this grows largely out of the want of a properly organized co-operative effort to support and sustain their own interest and welfare. The organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is this thought crystallized into action, and, unless this moving idea is exploded or shown to be erroneous, nothing will retard or suppress the movement."

MARYLAND.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was in session in Baltimore recently. The State officers and representatives from 47 out of 82 subordinate granges were present. The Master delivered his address congratulating the order upon its rapid growth since its last meeting, stating that there were now over 2,000 members in the State. He also gave a complete history of the proceedings of the National Grange lately in session in St. Louis. The proceedings were of a harmonious nature throughout the session, which lasted several days.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SENTIMENTS OF THE GRANGERS.

The State Grange of West Virginia, at its late session, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"6. *Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves that neither party dogmas, political prejudices, nor individual consideration shall turn us from pressing upon our representatives in Congress the great importance of immediate action upon the vital questions of the hour, namely:

"'The payment of the Government debt in bonds by the issue of legal-tender notes in such sums as the country may need.'"

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

The Farmers' Movement has taken firm root, and is rapidly spreading in Oregon and California. In the former State 180 granges are reported. Nearly twice as many have been organized in California, and new lodges are being formed every day. In Washington Territory twenty-seven granges are in working order, and the number, the State Secretary states, will be tripled before the summer is over.

COLORADO.

STRENGTH OF THE ORDER.

There are forty-six granges of Patrons of Husbandry in Colorado. They represent a membership of 2,000. New granges are being constantly organized.

ARKANSAS.

THE ORDER FLOURISHING.

Reports from Arkansas represent the order as rapidly growing in that State. Deputy Joseph E. Borden, of Hempstead county, is earnestly engaged in the work of organizing lodges.

NEW YORK.

RECRUITS.

The New York *Day-Book*, like Mr. Beecher's paper and the *Golden Age*, is out strongly for the Farmers' Movement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRANGERS' RALLY.

Unfurl your banners once again,
Ye men of Labor's Rights unshaken;
Your country calls, nor calls in vain
While patriot fires your souls awaken.
Your country calls you from the field
Which tyrants spurn, but plow and sabre,
Hold sacred for the land which yields
Her Equal Rights for Law and Labor!
Then in one strain, in deep refrain,
From Northern hills to Southern valleys,
Shout not in vain, "For Northern grain
And Granger's rights your Country rallies!"

The People call on every side
To rouse the sluggish heart to action;
They shout, from old Niagara's tide
To Rocky mountains—Death to Faction!
From Carolina's cotton plains,
To where New England's corn is gleaming,
That voice ascends in bugle-strains,
For Labor's Rights to all proclaiming!
With mighty strain, in deep refrain,
From Western hills to Eastern valleys,
Shout not in vain, "For Eastern grain
And Grangers' Rights the People rallies!"

They who despise your honest toil,
And on your sacred rights would trample—
The rights your hands won from the soil
And made a nation's proud example—
Remember! they would spurn you now,
While yet for plunder crouching, pleading,
And now to power would basely bow,
The while your country's wounds are bleeding!
Then, in one strain, in deep refrain,
From Southern fields to Western valleys,
Shout not in vain, "For Western grain
And Grangers' rights the Nation rallies!"

The trumpet peal of Right rings out,
Your country's soil's declared in danger!
Unite your strength, the people shout,
In answer to the fearless Granger.
The patriot cause inscribed on high,
Your eagle-banner's folds displaying,
Awake again the battle cry,
Your country's trumpet call obeying.
Then wake the strain again, again!—
From Western plains to Southern valleys,
That not in vain for Southern grain
And Grangers' rights the Union rallies!

CLEARLY STATED.

The Ford county (Ill.) *Journal*, in a most excellent article, thus clearly states the case now before the people:

"The farmers ask for no legislation that will not alike benefit the merchant, mechanic, day laborer, and farmer. They ask for just and equitable laws. Laws that will benefit the greatest number; and these they have resolved to have. They ask for honesty and integrity in officials, and these they will have by electing incorruptible men to fill the offices, from the highest to the lowest. They demand that themselves and all other classes shall receive a reasonable reward for their labors, and they do not intend to cease the warfare until they come off victorious."

WHAT THESE GRANGERS ARE DOING.

They are furnishing themselves with circulating libraries, are cultivating sociality at their meetings and festivals, are uniting in deeds of benevolence and charity, are getting up singing schools and cultivating music, are in a hundred ways contributing to the refinement, moral, social, and intellectual elevation of their members. They are debating the leading questions of the day; making themselves familiar with the modes of doing business, and by combinations are advancing their material interests. These are some of the things that the Grangers are doing.

PITTING from small-pox may be prevented during the progress of the disease by gently breaking the pustules and covering them with styptic collodion. Painting the face once or twice a day with glycerine will also prevent pitting. We are not cognizant of any method to remove the pitting marks after the patient has recovered.

A California Episode.

Mr. Dod Grile (Ambrose Bierce) has published a book, from which the following California anecdote is taken:

One day in '49 an honest miner up in Calaveras county bit himself with a small snake of the garter variety, and either as a possible antidote, or with a determination to enjoy the chief remnant of a wasted life, applied a brimming jug of whisky to his lips, and kept it there until, like a repleted leech, it fell off. The man fell off likewise. The next day, while the body lay in state upon a pine slab, and the bereaved partner of the deceased was unbending in a game of seven-up with a friendly Chinaman. The game was interrupted by a familiar noise, which seemed to proceed from the jaws of the corpse:

"I say—Jim!"

Bereaved partner played the king of spades, claimed "high," and then looking over his shoulder at the melancholy remains, replied:

"Well, what is it, Dave? I'm busy."

"I say, Jim," repeated the corpse in the same measured tone.

With a look of intense annoyance, and muttering something about "people that could never keep dead more'n a minute," the bereaved partner arose and stood over the body with his cards in his hand.

"Jim," continued the mighty dead, "how fur's this thing gone?"

"I've paid the Chinaman $2.50 to dig the grave," responded the bereaved.

"Did he strike anything?"

The Chinaman looked up.

"Me strikee pay dirt; me no bury dead 'Melican man in 'em grave; me keep 'm claim."

The corpse sat up erect.

"Jim, get my revolver and chase that pigtail off. Jump his damn sepulchre and tax his camp $5 each for prospecting on the public domain. These Mongolyun hordes has got to be put under. And I say, Jim, if any more serpents come foolin' round here, drive 'em off. 'Taint right to be bitin' a fellow when whisky's $2 a gallon. Dern all foreigners, anyhow."

And the mortal pulled on its boots.

Cotton in the Crescent City.

Mr. Fulton, writing to the Baltimore *American*, says: "One of the greatest curiosities to the stranger in visiting New Orleans is the cotton-press, or rather the immense masses of cotton deposited at these establishments. The press itself is merely to compress the size of the bales to about one-half the bulk they occupy when they come from the plantations, and one minute is about the time required to pass a bale through and rehoop it, thus enabling a ship to carry twice as much cotton as it could in former times. But what astonishes the stranger most is the extent of these establishments, some of them covering as much as twenty acres of ground, surrounded by broad, deep sheds, which are not only piled up with cotton, but immense piles are everywhere exposed, which are covered with sailcloth when it rains. For about two miles along the river front above New Orleans these press establishments occupy every spot of ground, and many thousands of bales are even piled outside, along the road. Trains of cotton wagons are constantly bringing loads from the steamers to the presses, and other wagons are hauling the compressed bales off to the foreign shipping, which lines the river front for about four miles. It was but the other day that the steamer Robert Lee arrived at New Orleans with 5,800 bales of cotton, and the whole receipts at this season of the year are about 30,000 bales per day. All of this cotton must go to these presses to be inspected and compressed.

Coffee.

There is really more mental force in a cup of coffee than the uninitiated dream. I have always had *grounds* for respecting the scientist who decided, after years of testing its efficacy, that coffee prevented the waste of muscular tissue. Though I do think that Schiller, with all his philosophy, made a mistake in diluting it with old cognac. A united aroma of Java and Maracaibo is sufficient in itself, to say nothing of the fumes of luscious Mocha. The French manner of distilling coffee is a fine art, understood in its perfection only by a native or a Swiss expert who has served an apprenticeship in Parisian cafes. Those who resort to a boiling process should never use anything but an earthen vessel or porcelain-lined coffee-pot. It should be carefully cleared and kept closely covered to preserve the fragrance, which otherwise goes to waste with the steam. The rank expression which coffee oftentimes indulges comes from the tin in which it is boiled and left standing. If possible, the cups in which it is served should be heated, to prevent stagnation of the delicate effervescence.

Parepa's Last Illness.

Private letters from London give some further particulars of the last illness of Mme. Parepa Rosa. On Christmas Eve she passed a long evening singing the music of *Elsa* in "Lohengrin." She was taken sick the next day; and though at first after the birth of her dead child she appeared to be doing well, the symptoms soon became so unfavorable that Mr. Rosa, who had rejoined his opera company in the provinces, returned to London. Several days before her death Madame Rosa lost consciousness, and never regained it, calling constantly in her delirium for her child. The physicians express the opinion that even if her life could have been spared she would have remained a mere wreck, and possibly have become blind.

The Lesser Evil.

Dr. Hall advocates some rather startling ideas concerning cold air. He is most earnestly against cold bed-chambers, which he says imperil health and invite fatal diseases. To this—giving a contrast of some fifty degrees between the temperature of the lungs and the air of the room—the writer ascribes frequent and fatal attacks of inflammation of the lungs, and concludes with the assertion (which will astonish some) that it is even safer to sleep in a bad air all night with a temperature over fifty than in a pure air with a temperature under forty. For the bad air may sicken you, but cannot kill you; while the cold air can and does kill very often.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

The noted and long-pending Bartemeyer case, from Iowa, which, it was expected, would overturn the Excise law of many of the States, has been disposed of by the United States Supreme Court by an opinion of which the following is the substance:

"The usual and ordinary legislation of States regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, raised no question under the Constitution of the United States prior to the Fourteenth Amendment of that instrument. The right to sell such liquor is not one of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, which by amendment States are forbidden to abridge, but if a case were presented in which a person owning liquor or other property at the time the law was passed by a State absolutely prohibiting any sale of it, it would be a very grave question whether such a law would not be inconsistent with the provision of that amendment which forbids a State to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. While the case before the court attempts to present that question, it fails to do it, because the plea, which is taken as true, does not state in due form or positive allegation the time when the defendant became owner of the liquor sold, and secondly, because the record satisfies us that this is a moot case to obtain the opinion of this court on a grave constitutional question without the existence of facts necessary to raise that question in such case. When the Supreme Court of the State to which the writ of error is directed has not considered the question, this court will not feel at liberty to go out of its usual course to decide."

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

Better Than Whisky.

"Bill Arp" writes: Gentlemen, there is one thing about drinking. I almost wish every man was a reformed drunkard. No man who has never drank liquor knows what a luxury cold water is. I have got up in the night, after I had been spreeing around, and gone to the pump burning with thirst, feeling as if the gallows, and the grave and infernal regions were too good for me, and when I took up the bucket in my hands, with my eyebrows trembling like I had the shaking ague, and put the water to my lips, it was the most delicious draught that ever went down my throat.

I have stood there and drank, until I could drink no more, and gone back to bed thanking God for the pure, innocent and cooling beverage, and cursing myself from the inmost, for ever touching the accursed whisky. In my torment of mind and body, I have made vows and promises and broken them within a day. But if you want to know the luxury of cold water, get drunk and keep at it until you are on fire, and then try a bucketful at the pump in the night. You want a gourd full—you'll feel like the bucket ain't big enough, and when you begin to drink an earthquake couldn't stop you. I know men who will swear to the truth of what I say; but you see its a thing they don't mean to talk about; it's too humiliating.

Canton.

The streets of this city are wider than those of most other Chinese cities, and are lined with the most costly goods, such as silks, embroidery, gold and silver work, precious stones, rich cloths, of every description, abundantly testifying both to the enterprise of the merchants and the wealth of a city that can support so great a number of such establishments. These streets and shops are comparatively clean and elegant. The streets are shaded from the sun by a continuous awning extending from roof to roof above, and are lighted at night by huge lanterns, with embroidered silken sides, and chandeliers of glittering glass, so that day or night, they resemble the long halls of an arcade, or the corridors of some vast exhibition rather than public streets. Besides its other ornaments, each shop is adorned with a gilded shrine in the most conspicuous place, where incense is constantly kept burning to the god of wealth.

Epicurean Coffee.

There is such a thing as science even in coffee-making, and the French understand it better, perhaps, than any other people in the world. They can combine different coffees, like the parts of a fine wine, to produce certain rare bouquets, or aromas, for the epicure. Not more than half a pound of coffee should be roasted at a time for domestic use; it should be ground only just before going into the pot; an ounce should be allowed for every three cups; in its mixture with the white of an egg to clear it there should be some warmth before the water is added, and it should never be allowed to reach a boil. Observe these rules, which are based on scientific reasons, and you may make from an inferior coffee-bean a beverage far superior to what generally goes by that name. It will never be black nor bitter, and can be kept indefinitely without staling.

New Safety Lock.

Prokop of Graz has constructed a lock on a new principle, which he claims renders it proof against picking, or copying the key. The peculiarity, as gathered from a condensed description, consists in a keyhole curved upward instead of straight, with a corresponding compound curved key.

HEAT AND LIFE.—The English *Journal of Science* notes that the stokers of steamers in hot countries, laborers in steel works, iron mills, etc., can work without visible detriment, to health in temperatures of from 100 to 212 deg. To this it may be added that, in some parts of California, Americans can farm in the sun all day, with the thermometer ranging over 110. In fact, it is the humidity of the atmosphere in heated terms that works detriment to health and life. In a permanently dry air there are no sunstrokes or congestions at a high temperature.

THE following is the amount of currency in circulation in Great Britain, Germany, and France: Great Britain, $686,421,540; Germany, $557,773,098; France, $1,200,545,441.

THE INEBRIATE.

Not a sous had he got, not a guinea or note,
And he looked confoundedly flurried
As he bolted away without paying his shot,
And the landlady after him hurried.

We saw him again at dead of night,
When home from the Club returning;
We twigged the Doctor beneath the light
Of the gas-lamp brilliantly burning.

All bare and exposed to the midnight dews,
Reclined in the gutter we found him,
And he looked like a gentleman taking a snooze,
With his *Marshall* cloak around him.

"The Doctor's as drunk as the d—," we said,
And we managed a shutter to borrow;
We raised him, and sighed at the thought that his head
Would "consumedly ache" on the morrow.

We bore him home, and put him to bed,
And we told his wife and his daughter
To give him next morning, a couple of red
Herrings, with soda-water.

Loudly they talked of his money that's gone,
And his lady began to upbraid him;
But little he recked, so they let him snore on
'Neath the counterpane just as we laid him.

We tucked him in, and had hardly done,
When, beneath the window calling,
We heard the rough voice of a son of a gun
Of a watchman "One o'clock!" bawling.

Slowly and sadly we all walked down
From his room in the uppermost story;
A rushlight we placed on the cold mantelstone,
And we left him alone in his glory!

Humor.

EVERYTHING by turns—The gymnast.

THE Indian question—Arms or alms?

JONES calls his boarding house a *hacienda*.

ANTONIO found Shylock to be "a man after his own heart."

NO OTHER living thing can go so slow as a boy on an errand.

AN early spring—Jumping out of bed a 5 o'clock in the morning.

IF a saloon-keeper gets rich it is because he makes many good bar-gains.

WHY is a person who never lays a wager as a bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no better.

JOHN DOO petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to change his name, and they made it John Kerr, and he was happy.

WHAT is the difference between a farmer and a bottle of whisky? One husbands the corn, and the other corns the husbands.

"You ought to let me pass free, considering the benevolent nature of my profession," said a physician to a toll-gate keeper. "No, no," was the reply; "you send too many dead-heads through here now."

"YOU'RE the leanest man I ever saw," said an Alabama judge to a lank and starved-looking culprit; "what were you brought up on?" "On a charge of vagrancy, I believe, your Honor," was the meek reply.

A TRAVELER stopping over night with a Texan farmer whose estate was miles and miles in extent, said to him, "You must have begun life early to accumulate such an estate as this?" "Yes," replied the farmer, "I began life when I was a mere baby."

A GEORGIA ITEM.—"Bill Bridges, of Dahlonaga county, attempted to knock down a pine tree by riding head-foremost against it with his chestnut race-horse. The pine tree still waves, but Bill's chestnut race-horse sleeps in the valley, beneath the green turf."

A GREEN BAY (Wis.) politician, who wants to stand well with his grangers, sings:

"The hickory berry vine entwines
The brown nuts of the turnup tree;
The cashmere heifer skips and plays
To the tuneful blast of the feathery bee
On tall boughs 'mid the buckwheat buds
We hear the low of the finny plover,
While the bay bull hitched to the rumbling scythe
Husks out the golden clover."

TO A LONG-WINDED ORATOR.

On some far-distant northern shore, we're told,
The winter wind is so intensely cold,
That, when one speaks (it is a strange affair!)
The words, congealing, harden in the air,
And there, undreamt of and unheard, they stay
Till spring, revolving, melts their chains away,
When forth in joyous liberty they burst,
Each to the ear that it was meant for first.
Oh! what a boon would Heaven to us assign,
If thus 'twould manage with that voice of thine
If, when thou speak'st, the words that from thee hie
Would hang concreted midway in the sky!
But, joy ecstatic! bliss beyond compare!
If spring, revolving, would but leave them there —*Fun.*

Hints to Housewives.

1. The nearest way to your husband's heart—and pocket—is through his understandings. So if you desire a new frock, never forget to have his slippers well warmed on his return from the city.

2. Everybody knows how heat affects the hand. So when you go to church wear your very oldest gloves to the hot evening services, and be careful to keep stiff new ones for the morning devotions when the plate goes round.

3. How to get a new bonnet. Give your hubby nice little tasty dishes every day for dinner, and stick to the cold mutton yourself. When he asks the reason, shake your head, sigh, and say, "*I am obliged* to economize, my dear." Keep on like this for a week, then, after you have given him his second edition of grog, hint that your "poor old bonnet is getting so shabby."

4. Recollect that connubial bliss is like raspberry jam, it will keep a long time if properly preserved.

Pork and Potatoes.

"Landlord," said a transient guest at a cross-roads tavern, as he drew near the end of his dinner, "won't you give me a little more meat to eat with this potato?" A moment later he said: "There was more pork than I wanted; let me trouble you for a little more potato to eat with this pork." And shortly afterward: "Well, I've got some potato left, and it seems a pity to leave it—just a small piece of pork, if you please." It ran on so for some time. At length the landlord stopped short in front of his guest, and remarked: "Look here, stranger, 'taint no use. I'm willing to do anything in reason to make that pork and potato come out even; but I've made up my mind, the way you eat, it can't be did. You're bound to lap over one or the other every time. Now just make up your mind which you'd rather leave, and leave it and quit. I've got enough pork and dotatoes, but if you keep on you'll bust."

THE *Atlantic Monthly* says the only swindle about hearing the murmur of the sea in a shell is a humbug. For, if you will hold a beaver hat, or a goblet, or a pickle bottle, or an oyster can to your ear, you will hear the same delicious murmur.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

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Husk & Hair Matrasses

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

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FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

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All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month

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Over the Palace of Fashion

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COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

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Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

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☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

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Hats, Caps,

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Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

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Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER.

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St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

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Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R

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3 Dollars

Philadelphia $10.50

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EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

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If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,

At Lowest Possible Prices

Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

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The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

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In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

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CINCINNATI, Ohio,

General Agents for the

VALLEY GEM PIANO

The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide Their genuine merit has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular throughout the west. They are essentially

WESTERN PIANOS,

and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.

The following are some of the peculiar qualities for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd. Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d. Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.

No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price list sent to any address. The excellent

HAMILTON ORGAN,

Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

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AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
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CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

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GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WAYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
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Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

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ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements. The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

as shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

WANTED.

J. D. WISE.

Agent for the

Singer Man'f. Com'y

At Detroit is in Waterloo City, Ind., for the purpose of securing Canvassers in DeKalb Co., to sell

SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

Those wishing to engage in a profitable business will do well to see him.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

GRAND

OPENING

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

Merchant Tailoring

Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that John D. Ferguson Administrator of estate of George W. Reed deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING, Clerk, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county.

J. W. RICKEL Att'y for Estate. Mar. 19 1874.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 2, 1874. No. 14.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE.
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Courier,
Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

TOLEDO CARDS.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
LUCE, CHAPIN & BLASS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.
C. GERBER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phraitt
EMERSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 146 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
HAMILTON & GOLDSMITH.
COMMISSION MERCHATS, Water street, Toledo, Ohio.

Business Cards.

D. A. SEBRING M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second s ory, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Aetna Fire Insurance
Of Hartford, Conn. The largest capital. The largest income, of any fire insurance company in this country.
J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind
J. L. MORLAND " Waterloo
J. A. CAMPBELL Butler

CHARLES A. O. McCLELLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo Indana will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-Class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store.

B. M. & W. C LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most nobby styles. One door west Swineford's Hotel.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMA,
MOSS & HOFFMAN
Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. M. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

J. B. Casebeer, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, Office, first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over Sprott & Son's shoe store.

J. W. BICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. E. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Aetna Insurance Company.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.
M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.
will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES
of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27. 73.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.
All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.
Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER.
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.
[illegible] land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house, some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.
J. H. BEBERS.

Railroad Directory.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 5
	5 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	6 1
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 48	12 4
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 06	10
1 45 am	1 44	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
A. [illegible], Gen. Ticket Agt.
E. E. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Jan. 4, 1874.

Going South.			Going North	
2 00 m	2 20p.m	Fort Wayn	3 40	10 10am
2 28pm	2 48	Ferguson's	3 13	10 05
2 42	3 00	Sheldon	3 00	9 50
2 55	3 10	Ossian	2 49	9 40
1 30	3 40	Bluffton	2 13	9 05
1 50	4 00	W. Crossing	1 50	8 42
2 02	4 11	Keystone	1 38	8 30
2 11	4 19	Montpelier	1 30	8 20
2 35	4 42	Hartford	1 05	7 54
3 16	5 25	Royerton	12 30	7 15
3 30	5 38	Muncie	12 15pm	7 00
3 45		McCowan's	11 58	
4 15		N. C. Junc	11 30	
4 25		New Castle	11 20	
5 02		Cam. City	10 49	
5 07		Milton	10 44	
5 20		Bessons	10 32	
5 35		Connersville	10 20	
7 50	7 50	Indianapolis	9 15	
9 00		Cincinnati	7 10am	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec 14, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A. M	6,00 A. M	10,00 A. M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,00 "	2,30 P. M	6,13 "
Orrville...	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	4,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,32 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A. M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest.....	11,28 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima......	12,30 P. M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,05 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	11,50 "	1,30 A. M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4,01 "	6,05 "
Chicago...	8,20 "	7,10 "	7,20 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHTS
Chicago...	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,28 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima......	3,03 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest.....	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,20 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,35 A. M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,59 "
Orrville...	9,12 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance...	11,20 "	10,10 "	8,35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P. M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 25		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 06	8 02	
Jonesville	2 32	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	1 10	7 10	
Bankers	1 36	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 37		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrive	4 40		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:38 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:06 "

The Grangers are increasing.

An Anti-Fashion Crusade.

The following is an attempt at answering a conundrum propounded in the annexed paragraph, which is now going the rounds of the press. The paragraph readeth thusly:

"Women are slaves, not to men, but to fashion. Dress is their glory; and their deadly foe. They delight in it and are injured by it. Is there no remedy for this crying evil? Must Christian women be forever held by these fetters of oppression? Is reform impossible? Can we not organize relief, have a 'strike,' invent some method of deliverance? As for resisting fashion, not one in a thousand will ever do it. The only possible relief is to regulate it, corner it somewhere and somehow, and subject it to the control of reason, and the laws of health."

"Can we not organize relief," and get up a "corner," &c.? Of course we can "organize relief," and get up a "corner." As the quizzical old farmer suggested to the romantic couple who were struck with wonder by the water falling over Niagara, "What's to hender?"

The women themselves have indicated the way in which relief may be obtained. The right thing to be done is for the men to organize the masculine piety of the land for a crusade against "dress," that "deadly foe" of women, just as the women have organized feminine piety for a crusade against intemperance, that "deadly foe" of man.

"Sister woman" is doing so much towards saving "brother man" that it is but simple justice for "brother man" to do something to save "sister woman."

Let the men imitate the noble example the women have set in thus organising; then direct their organized efforts with discreetness and energy in a crusade against "fashion," and the thing is done. 'Tis as easy as counting beans.

Perhaps a good way to set the ball rolling would be to call a mass-convention of stingy husbands, impecunious fathers, in short, of the philanthropic and "truly good" of all classes, to meet at Fountain Square, or some other suitable place, to take the subject into consideration.

Should their numbers permit, they might organize themselves in bands of tens, of fifties, and of hundreds, to attack this "crying evil" in all its forms. They should traverse the streets and public places, and wherever and whenever they find a women whose caparison is too much fussed and feathered, or who is too heavily weighted with balloon bustles, silks, jewelry, &c., they should at once make an assault with the weapons of exhortation and entreaty.

They should "rastle" with her in prayer, and sing to her the sons of Zion, until she shall sign a pledge that she will once and forever put aside all superfluity in the way of personal adornment.

Detatchments of crusaders should also stationed at stores where dry goods, millinery, patterns, jewelry, &c., are sold, for the purpose of giving free concerts, and laboring with those who make it their business to supply our "Christian women" with the "fetters of oppression."

They will need summon all their fortitude to be able to stick, until by prayer and psalm-singing these wicked merchants shall be made to see the error of their ways, repent and sign a pledge to abandon the work of the devil and to sin no more.

When once enlisted, however, these soldiers of reform will not, of course, be dismayed by any obstacle they may encounter, or the magnitude of the job they have undertaken.

They may find encouragement by remembering that it took but a week for a party of us men to shake down the walls of old Jericho, the only weapon used being a big noise—which the same was produced by a half a dozen plus one of the "truly good" blowing upon an equal number of rams' horns, with a grand vocal accompaniment by the boys.

This method just accords with the modern notion of the proper way of carrying on reform.—*Cin. Times.*

* * *

"A distinguished member of the Kentucky Legislature" is reported in the Louisville *Commercial* as having candidly "acknowledged the corn." Reappearing, after an absence from his seat of three days, he said "he had been sick." "What's the matter with you?" he was asked. "Well, some folks call it nervous chills; others pronounce it a kind of affection of the heart; but, to be candid, I call it a plain case of old-fashioned drunk."

* * *

Call at the COURIER office to get your Job Work.

Soldier Servants.

It has become fashionable, under the semi-monarchy existing at Washington, for the Government officials to use enlisted soldiers for servants. It is a convenient and cheap mode of securing "help." The soldier is paid and taken care of out of the public treasury, but instead of being employed in the legitimate business of taking care of the public property or in defending the homes of the settlers on the Western borders against the murderous attacks of the savages, he is kept in Washington to act in capacity of coachman, waiter, or errand boy of some Federal official. This is not mere assertion. The fact has been known for years, but now it has come to the notice of the country in a manner that it cannot be denied or overlooked.

During the discussion of the Army Bill in Congress the other day, Mr. Wheeler, a Republican member from the St. Lawrence district, New York, said:

"The theory of the Committee on Appropriations is that these men shall go to recruit the frontier regiments. If that will not suffice, then I will tell you where there are plenty of missing ramrods, Go, sir, to the houses of prominent officials in Whashington, and take out from there the enlisted men of the army who are serving as private servants. Put the army uniform on them, and send them to their regiments where they belong."

A Member—"That is what should be done"

Mr. Wheeler—"There is where the missing Ramrods are; and there are plenty of them about this Capitol."

Soon after, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter got the floor, and made the following emphatic declaration:

"I have heard it stated by a distinguished member of the Administration party (I am not at liberty to give his name, but if I am in error, the gentleman in charge of this bill will be able to correct me), there are in the city of Washington alone over one thousand enlisted men hanging around passages and stairways and in domestic service. Let those men also be sent to the frontier.

It is not enough that Federal office-holders have their salaries doubled and their horses kept at the Government stable. They demand soldiers for coachmen and waiters at their private mansions. According to the above statement, a full regiment of soldiers are in Washington, being used for the convenience of Federal officials. The men who make use of our enlisted soldiers should be impeached, disgraced and punished. The taxpayers have not only been cheated, but the army service degraded. Such developments appeal to the pride of the country. How will the people endure the rule of such sham "Republicans?" *Albany Argus.*

* * *

Can a man pass the age of sixty without a woman steps over his line of life to bless or blast? The part which a wife played in the existence of Charles Sumner was a sad one. It might not be dragged to view now but for the woman's own act. Only two or three days ago his divorced wife made application, through her attorneys, for privilege to marry again. The divorce was of Sumner's seeking and by the Massachusetts law she could not take a second husband while the first lived without special permission from the courts. Sumner went to his death cheered by no womanly word; no wifely prayers. His pillow was smoothed by the highest of the land, and to men whom the country honors stood by and groaned in spirit as he passed away. And the woman who had been his wife, whom he put away on account of incompatibility, was at that time wondering how long it would be ere the Court would hear and decide the petition which should give her to the arms of a younger man. Can anybody die without making somebody glad?

* * *

An anecdote told on Tom Marshal will bear repetition in the present temperence movement, It is this: After intemperance had brought Tom Marshall quite low, through the influence of friends he reformed, and was appointed State Lecturer for the Sons of Temperance. Some time during his labors in this direction; he met with some of his college chums, and was induced, from consideration of olden times to take a drink. He took several and then started for the hall. He wrapped at the door, and the Irish janitor slid open the wicket, when Tom put his face close down and gave the pass word. The janitor drew back without opening the door. Tom a little impatient exclaimed, "why don't you open the door—isn't the sign right?" The janitor replied "yes bejabers, the sign is right, but the smell isn't."

How He Addresses You.

You must know that in the South the African is wont to designate strangers to whom he is indifferent by the euphonious title of "boss." It is, perhaps, a kind of compromise with his inclination to cling to the old word "mas," and, at the same time, embodies as much respect as he cares to bestow on the "casual," whom he is called to serve. When he is familiar with your face, he will call you "captain," if you are young; "major," if you middle-aged, and "general" or "judge," if you are advanced in years; and has been known to heap these titles upon strangers under the genial influence of the respect provoking twenty-five cents. But at one o'clock in the morning, in hurrying you from one sleeping car to another, it would take the potent influence of a brand-new dollar bill to wring from him any salutation save the accustomed "boss."—*A Ramble in Virginia; Edward King, Scribners for April.*

Don't Quarrel.

One of the most easy, the most common, and the most perfectly foolish things in the world, is to quarrel, no matter with whom, man, woman or child; or upon any pretence, provocation or whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it. And yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians, lawyers, doctors and princes quarrels, the church quarrels, and the State quarrels; nations and tribes, and corporations, men, women and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all occasions. If there is anything in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No men ever fails to think less of himself than he did before one; it degrades him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The reason people quarrel about religion, is, because they really have so little of it, and the harder they quarrel, the more abundantly do they prove it.

* * *

The following is a specimen of printer's technical terms; it does not mean, however, as much as it would seem to the unitiated:

Jack, put General Washington on the galley and then finish the murder of the young girl you commenced yesterday—Set up the ruins of Herculaneum and distribute the small pox; you needn't finish that runaway match have the high water in the paper this week. Put a new head to General Grant, and Lock up Jeff. Davis—slide the old dead matter into hell and let that pi alone until after dinner. Put the fair ladies to press, and then go to the devil and put him to work on Deacon Fogy's article on "Eternal Punishment."

Business Law.

The following compilation of business law is worth a careful preservation, as it contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage:

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received."

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void.

A contract made by a minor is also void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liabilities if not served with a notice of dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

Notes bear interest only when it is so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the laws excuses no person.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the other partners.

THE RUM CRUSADE.

So this women's agitation
Is a bone of aggravation
To the trafficker in Rum!
And there's every indication
That the present situation
Is the very distant hum
Of the mighty tribulation
In the larger yet to come;

Go, in imagination,
To the "local habitation"
Of the trafficker in Rum!
See, the ladies of creation,
In a praying deputation,
To the premises they come!
'Tis a painful visitation
Though, undoubtedly, to some.

Yet, there is no hesitation
In the room of defamation
Of the trafficker in Rum!
But a word of explanation,
And a brief of interrogation,
Ere the praying is begun—
To the utter consternation
Of the trafficker in Rum!

All in vain, denunciation!
All in vain, [illegible]
From the trafficker in Rum!
For this women's deputation,
In the work of reformation,
I believe are deaf and dumb
To all the profanation
And the base insinuation
From the trafficker in Rum!

"Hold! I pray, a brief cessation
For a reconciliation,"
Says the trafficker in Rum!
"Not," says the deputation,
With a firm determination,
"Till the enemy succumb,
Shall we quit your habitation,
Mister trafficker in Rum!

Now, it needs no divination
To discern the situation
Of the trafficker in Rum!
For, did woman's combination
Ever fail of consummation?
Nay, all history is mum!
Then it bodes annihilation
To the trafficker in Rum!

So, this woman's agitation
Is a bone of aggravation;
Yet, I say as I begun,
That there's every indication
That the present lamentation
Is the very distant hum
Of the coming desolation
Of the trafficker in Rum!

—*Miner's Journal.*

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.

"Good by!" the driver said,
And the coach went off in a whirl!
And the coachman bowed his handsome head—
"Be good to yourself!—my girl!"

And many a fond good-bye have I heard,
From many an aching heart;
And many a friendly farewell word,
When strangers come to part.

And I've heard a thousand merry quips,
And many a senseless joke;
And many a fervent prayer from lips
That, all a-tremble, spoke;

And many a bit of good advice,
And many a proverbial phrase;
And many a wish—of little price—
For health and happy days;

But musing how the human soul,
What e'er the fates may will,
Still measures by its self-control,
Its great good or ill.

Of benedictions, I protest,
'Mid many a shining pearl,
I like the merry coachman's best—
"Be good to yourself—my girl!"

MY PRAYER.

I'm not a cock-sparrow with a nest in a waterspout, and my half-dozen young ones tucked up warm in amongst hay, and wool, and hair, with a new suit o' clothes growing out o' their skins—best o' quality, best o' fit, and certain to come again regularly every year at moulting time. Victuals, too, in plenty waiting to be fetched from hundreds of doors in the shape of crumbs.

No: I'm not a cock-sparrow; but, 'pon my word, I've been ready sometimes to envy the birds hopping about in the gutters when I've been down, and stood in some quiet corner off the noisy street, listening to their chirping and twittering. They've seemed so different to me, and to have such an easy time of it. No rent to pay; no need to trouble themselves about anything; only got to take a peck here and a peck there, and then find a corner where the wind don't blow, tuck your head under your warm wing, and then go to sleep.

You see things had gone hard with me for a long time. Some people, who are given to talking a great deal and thinking a very little, say that a man has only to be industrious to get on. If ever there was a mistake, it's this, and for the simple reason that for every bit of work that wants doing there are half-a-dozen men waiting to do it, although it's only enough for one. I'd tried as hard as any man could try, but it all seemed thrown away, that trying of mine, and it used to be quite a matter of course for me to go home and find the wife looking pale, and trying very hard to make believe that there was nothing the matter, when all the time there had been some upset while I'd been away.

Now it was the landlord who had been to say that we must turn out. Another day one of the little ones—Dick that was, little curly-haired chap—had run his head against the saucepan of water his mother was taking off the fire, and was scalded horribly. Only a week had gone by, and I went home to find Tilly down with measles, and for the next month I'd only got to go home, and find first one and then another down, till we had a regular sick house, and all the time me out of work.

They say it never rains but it pours, and so I found it. We'd hardly got the last one through the sickness, before poor Polly slipped on the stairs, fell, and that night I came home light-hearted and happy, as I hadn't been for months, to find my poor girl lying down and looking very white and drawn of face.

"Why, Polly," I says, "what is it now?" and I ran to the bedside, and got hold of her hand as it lay on the counterpane.

"Nothing much, Dick, only I feel a bit faint. I slipped on the stairs—better soon."

She said no more, for all her time was taken up with trying to keep her poor face from working, and contriving to hide from me the agony she was in.

It did not need that though, for as I told you I took hold of her hand, when a horrible sickly sensation came over me, the room swam round, and the great drops of perspiration stood on my forehead, because of the pain I knew I must be giving her, as the arm I lifted came up in a strange, awkward way, making me in my horror let it fall directly back on to the bed.

Poor Polly! and she trying to hide all her suffering from me, for her arm was broken.

"It might have been worse," she said, smiling, after I had got a doctor to come and set it. "It might have been worse, Dick," she said. "Suppose it had happened and you without work!"

For I had been telling her of my luck in getting taken on a job of road-making, but seeing how weak and ill she was, and in what trouble with pain, I hadn't the heart to tell her where.

I was a bit out of heart myself about where it was, and if she had been well, perhaps—I'm not sure—I might have told her all about it; but as it was, of course it would have been like poisoning her peace of mind, for my job was on the permanent way of one of the London lines, and I fully expected that a whole lot of my work would be in tunnels with the trains roaring by night and day.

I went on the very next morning, and it was just as I expected. Our first job was in a tunnel half a mile long, and about in the middle, where the way was a little sunk from the level.

Our party, which consisted of six, had picks, shovels, and great levers, and we had, besides, four of these naphtha lamps—portable gas some people call them—same as you've seen used at fairs or stalls in the busy streets; and in this fashion we walked [illegible] of the tunnel.

There was one thing I couldn't help noticing about the men of our gang, and that was the peculiar dull, heavy way with which they moved arm or leg, while their heads seemed to be never at rest. They'd good call for it though, as I soon learned, every man working at railway jobs having to divide his time in two, half being for the job on hand, half being taken up in looking out for danger.

We hadn't gone fifty yards into the tunnel, which got blacker and closer, and more wet and reeking with damp, at every step, before I began to hear a dull, heavy roar. We were walking on the right-hand side between the metals, so as to *meet* any train upon the line, and my first movement was to step on to the other line—"four-foot" we call it—so as to be out of the way till the train had come by.

"Here, hold hard!" shouted the leader of our gang, and he laid a hand on my shoulder and dragged me back; for I hadn't seen that there was another train coming into the tunnel, and that it was dashing up swiftly, giving us just time to creep back in the holes left in the tunnel wall, like doorways, here and there, before it went by with a rush.

I couldn't help it—perhaps it was through it's all being so new to me—anyhow, I came over all of a tremble, and felt that scared, I could hardly hold the pick I had brought with me.

What would Polly feel if she knew I was here? I thought, and I felt quite pleased that I had not told her what it was I had to do.

The next minute we were making on further into the tunnel, but we had not gone far before there was the loud hollow roar coming again through the darkness; then, like a couple of faint stars, we could see the engine-lights; the word was given, and we got into the man-holes once more. Then the faint stars grew and grew till they flashed and glimmered on the wet brick walls—grew and grew till they seemed coming to burn us up—and then there was a roar and a flash, and the whole train was by, and we were all walking on.

It was very slow work, for there was a train about every three minutes, and we had to get into a safe place pretty well half a minute before it passed. Long enough, you'll say; but it was the custom with the men to get out of the way in good time, to be on the safe side; so that, counting both ways, I think seven trains passed us before we got to the place where we were to begin.

To a new hand, it was a dismal, cellar-like place; the air smelt burnt and foul, and as if the engines had used it up half-a-dozen times over, leaving only bad steam in its stead. Our lamps were hung up on iron rods we brought with us, and stuck in the six-foot way between the two lines, and there we stood ready to begin.

It puzzled me to think how we should ever get the job done, for it seemed as if we should be able to give about half-a-dozen strokes with a pick and then leave off; and ours was likely to be a longish bit of work, for the line had settled, so that what we had to do was to clear away the ballast, then with the long levers bodily hoist up a length of rail, and the wood sleepers it rested on, and shovel the gravel underneath.

Well, it was like this for hour after hour; just a few strokes of shovel or pick, and then the shriek of an engine and its two bright eyes glowing in the distance, and seeming for all the world to me there in the darkness like the horrors of a fever or nightmare, or something of that kind. I couldn't get myself to think and feel that it was real, I kept expecting to wake up in bed to attend on Polly, or on one of the children that was sick. I couldn't, of course, make out what that hollow roar or those two bright flaming eyes had to do with it, but there they were, seeming to fascinate me; as they came nearer and nearer the noise grew louder and louder, and then the train dashed by, seeming to take my breath with it, leaving me crouching close to the slimy wall, as if longing to force myself into it, till the ganger's voice roused me into knowing where I was with his husky voice and his "Get on, my lads."

How I got through that day I never seemed to know; but though I breathed freely when outside the tunnel, and took all the reckless jokes of my mates in good part, there was a regular load at my heart, and I could only think of going in next day with a sort of shudder, for I'd got it into my head that one of those trains would be the death of me, and the shriek of the engine, and the hollow roar of those coming and of those going away, rang in my ears till I got to my own door.

I found Polly very bad, though she wouldn't own to it. Her face was burning, and her eyes looked bright and unnatural, but she would have it that she was going on all right, and, in spite of the pain I was sure she was in, kept on talking cheerful till the children had gone to bed, and then, poor girl, she broke down, and lay crying for her helplessness, with her poor feverish head on my arm, and me doing what little I could to comfort her, which wasn't much. After a time she began to doze off, and I hadn't the heart to move her; but after about an hour she roused up a little, and I thought she was going to ask me for something; but she rambled off into all sorts of things, going back to our country days, and frightening me, for she began to talk of green leaves and grass and flowers.

That was a weary night: I had come home and almost ill, but there was no room for two of us to be ill then, so I nursed her as well as I could, and towards morning she dozed off into a quiet sleep, leaving me to think of what I had better do.

I was obliged to go to work, so the only arrangement I could make, was to invite a neighbor to step in and attend to her, and six o'clock saw me with the ganger and his lot on the way once more to the tunnel.

Thinking of what I had left at home, I determined to fight down the feeling of fear I had on the day before, telling myself that I was a coward, and that the job was done by other men, so why should I be afraid. It was all no use though, for, do what I would, every train that came by gave me a regular shock.

You see, the sitting up all night, after being fagged the day before, made me the more unfit than I should have been; and what with wondering whether the doctor would remember to call, and our neighbor to go in, and the children to do all I had told them, I often got into such a muddled state that it was like being wakened out of sleep when the ganger called to us to stand aside.

It was the custom there to work very slowly and easily, or else I am sure they would have had something to say about the sleepy way in which I handled my shovel; and over and over again a train was close on me before I moved.

I should think that it was getting on for twelve o'clock that, as I was shovelling away there, everything seemed to pass away from me, and I was back watching by Polly's bedside. My arms were busy enough handling the tool, but my mind was gone, and if ever a man went fast asleep standing up, I did then. Fast asleep? Yes, and dreamed too; for I seemed to be telling the children not to make so much noise, for they were drawing something about in the next room. The lights were burning, and the place was very hot and stuffy, owing to the kettle having boiled over, and poor Polly's eyes seemed to gleam with fever in the most unnatural way.

They frightened me at last, those eyes did, coming nearer and nearer to me as they did till they seemed to burn me, and I wanted to get away from them; only I told myself it wouldn't be kind if I did when she was so ill, so I stood and looked full at them for what seemed a terrible long while, till I knew that I could bear it no longer, and then, with a start, I woke to find that I was staring right at a coming train with the two glaring, flashing lights, and the thundering, hollow roar.

Of course it only took a few moments, but it was like an age to me. And there's all that cellary-looking, slimy-walled place, and the naphtha lamps, and the ruddy faces of my mates, and me fascinated and forced, like to stare at that coming engine, burning, snorting, and droping hot coals—that scene is all burned into my memory so deep, that I can never forget it as long as I live.

The ganger shouted, my mates yelled out to me but I couldn't move; I could only stand staring at the horrible monster, which I knew must kill me the next moment, and then it came upon me just as I drooped on the ballast and lay half in a faint. There was a flash of light, the whizzing of wheels, the hollow echoing roar, and I knew that as I lay between the rails the whole train was passing over me.

I've seen long trains, and I've heard of long trains, but that one, though perhaps only the usual length, seemed to take an hour to pass over me, and me thinking all the time of the coupling-irons that must come and dash my brains out. Then I thought I was already killed, and that there was no bodily pain for those who were slain, only the pain of thinking; and then I was looking at the tail-lights of the engine flaming naptha lamps.

They picked me up, my mates did, and they were going to carry me out, when I shook them off and told them I was all right making them quite savage-like that I should be unhurt when they had all made up their minds that I was killed. They all owned, though, that it was the narrowest escape they ever see, and the ganger took care to give me better notice the rest of the day. Not that I fell into such a state again, for the shock of what I had suffered kept me wakeful to a degree.

That affair seemed to have the effect of stringing me up tight, for though I have worked for days together—ay, and nights too—in tunnels, I never seemed to be afraid. I never told Polly though, for, you see, what would be the good? It would only have made her nervous and kept her back from getting well, which took her long enough as it was. However, I won't grumble, for, as she mended, things succeeded with us, and now our home's as comfortable as a man can get for six-and-sixpence a week. Tunnel work ain't pleasant, but I've got about used to it; not so used though but that, as I said before, I shall never forget that affair—such a narrow escape as it was—and when I do think of it, and there's no one by, I tell you what I do: honestly, and with all my heart, I takes off my cap and closes my eyes, so as to be all shut in like to myself, and then I say a prayer, a very short one, but it tells all I want, and you know what's said about much speaking. My prayer's a short one, but it gives all that's felt by a man whose life was spared that he might go on trying to do his duty toward his sick wife and children; its only just this: "Thank God. Amen.—*Wood's Household Magazine.*

Marvels of the Insect World.

The *Spectator*, in its notice of M. Pouchet's work, "The Universe," says: "Man generally flatters himself that his anatomy is about the highest effort of Divine skill; yet that of the insect is far more complicated. No portion of our organism can compare with the proboscis of the common fly. Man can boast 370 muscles. Lyonet, who spent his whole life in watching a single species of caterpillar, discovered in it 4,000. The common fly has 8,000 eyes, and certain butterflies 25,000. M. Pouchet treats it as an established fact that so fine are the sensory organs of ants, that they converse by means of their antennæ. Consequently, the strength and activity of insects far surpass ours in proportion. In the whole field of natural science there is nothing more astounding than the number of times a fly can clap its wings in a second. As a fly passes through space at the rate of six feet in a second, it must in that point of time vibrate its wings 500 or 600 times. But in rapid flight we are required to believe 3,000 is a moderate estimate. The mind is stupefied if it attempts to realize these results.

All Sorts.

The Venice *Mail* is an English penny newspaper just started in Venice.

The healthiest city in Europe is London, and the next healthiest city is Paris.

"The Chicago of the Old World" is what a correspondent calls St. Petersburg.

Five per cent. of the entire population of New Hampshire are above the age of 70.

The emigration from Great Britain was greater last year than in any year since 1854.

The value of church property, not taxed, in this country is upwards of $700,000,000.

The popular drink in Russia is a liquor stronger than the worst whisky in this country.

Nevada boasts that it will carry up its production of gold and silver, this year, to $40,000,000.

Five Popes, beginning with Clement XII. and ending with Pius IX., have anathematized Free Masonry.

One person killed and four injured every working-day in the year is a pretty good record for American railways.

The productions of the precious metals throughout the world last year is estimated to have been worth $219,000,000.

There are over 14,500,000 children of the school age in this country. We spend annually for schools over $95,000,000.

Prof. Proctor has killed the man in the moon, for he demonstrates that there is no atmosphere on the moon and no life there.

The Governor of Virginia has pardoned a convict upon the novel condition that he shall abstain from intoxicating fluids for the next three years.

The bridge over the Kentucky river on the Southern railroad will be the highest on the continent. It is 275 feet above low water, and has a span of 1,236 feet.

The New York *Sun* says that a handful of sawdust worn in each stocking will keep the feet as warm as toast. Shingle nails would probably have the same effect.

Who wouldn't be a naturalist and wrestle with such names as amphoracrinus spinobrachiatus, actinocrinites, proboscidalis and goniasteroidocrinus tenuiradiatus?

The coal famine in England is now almost at an end, as prices are rapidly attaining their normal level. Sixteen shillings per ton may be mentioned as the price of coal.

Mrs. Carrie Jessup is the New Haven lady who has invented a compartment pot in which potatoes, corned beef, codfish, and plum pudding can be simultaneously boiled.

In Bennington, Vt., two sisters residing within six miles of each other have not met for about thirty years. There is no ill-feeling between them—it "just happened so."

The business of book-making in Germany is almost at a standstill, and large numbers of printers are idle, while in Paris the printers are depending mainly for work on the catalogues of the large millinery establishments.

Mr. Holloway, the well-known vendor of patent medicines, who not long since devoted £100,000 to building two hospitals at Caterham, has recently consulted a well-known member of Parliament as to the disposal of no less a sum than £2,000,000 in works of charity.

The country news agents in London start off the news of the London dailies by telegraph at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and thus the provincials papers get all they want for the mere cost of dispatching and head-off the sale of the London press when it comes down by train.

McCrary's Transportation bill, if it shall pass Congress, will need nine whole men to constitute such a commission as will be necessary to carry it out. For the nine Commissioners will have in their hands and under their control four thousand million dollars' worth of property.

California appears to be as rich in religion and religious creeds as it is in fine gold and silver and ores and agricultural products, and industries, and a fresh, vigorous literature. There are in the State 650 organized churches and 600 church buildings, with 225,000 seats for worshippers. The church property is valued at $7,500,000.

Exiled.

Polish convicts in Siberia sustain an excellent reputation, with very few exceptions. In general the exiled Poles are settlers, and, as such, instead of being condemned to hard labor, they are free to do as they like, so long as they remain in the locality to which they are assigned. There are very few of them who do not become useful, industrious members of society. Almost every one learns some trade, and seeks to become skilful in it. "Polish work" in Siberia means superior workmanship. Recently a proposition has been made that those among them whose conduct has been satisfactory should be allowed to go back to their native country, provided they can return at their own expense, and find the means of subsistance at home, and the head of the administration of their native district has no objection to their return.

War is utter violation of Christianity. If war be right, then Christianity is wrong—false—a lie. But if Christianity is true, if reason, conscience, religion, the highest faculties of man are to be trusted, then war is the wrong, the falsehood, the lie.—*Theodore Parker.*

A Right Cat in the Wrong Place.

Last night a cat belonging to the American House, and afflicted with temporary insanity, entered Breese's "Occidental" saloon, and ran along the marble counter back of the bar, pursued by another cat, also afflicted with temporary insanity. When the first cat arrived opposite the large mirror, she glanced in and saw another cat confronting her. Then the music began. Such a growling and squabbling! She lashed her tail fiercely, and at every switch down went several of the delicate and costly glasses which ornament the rear of the bar. Finally the cat thought her opponent was about to make a spring and concluded to get the start. So away she went at the mirror with a fierce bound, and away went cut-glass decanters, Sevres china ornaments, Bohemian glass vases, and other bijouterie, etc., to the value of $50. Meanwhile the other cat, which had been pursuing, stopped in blank astonishment, and seemed to wonder what under the sun could possess the other cat to take on so. In the meantime, George Tafle ran up to the French opera and borrowed Louchard's big hat and knotted stick, together with a pink umbrella, and returning made such a violent assault upon the cat that she retreated and gave up the fight with her imaginary opponent.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

Common sense reasons why Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters should be used.

1st. They are an entire Vegetable Bitters, free from all alcoholic stimulants.

2d. They are the result of careful study, experiment and labor.

3d. The greatest care is taken to secure medical virtues, and exclude everything objectionable.

4th. They unite, as a life-restoring scientific tonic, the greatest strengthening and vitalizing principles.

5th. Persons of sedentary habits and over-worked, find in them a specific for *want of appetite, palpitation, debility, constipation*, and many other nameless ailments.

6th. The aged find in them guarantee of *prolonged health* and *life*, and weak and delicate females and mothers find especial benefit from their use.

7th. They are the Master of Disease. 35

In Rice county, Minn., cattle have been lately killed by eating barley straw, the beards of which penetrate the throat and cause inflammation.

The Organ as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor, and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is very strongly recommended by the medical faculty, and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonial:

Atlanta, Ill., July 14, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away. Mrs. Thos. McFarland.

Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans.

A humane institution established fifteen years ago for the cure of deformities of the spine, limbs and face, paralysis, piles, fistula, catarrh, chronic diseases and diseased joints is the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind. It is the largest institution of the kind in the nation, has a capital stock of $500,000, and cures thousands of sufferers annually. Send for their circular, which is mailed free to any address.—[Com.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.—[Com.

Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment* is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.—[Com.

Coughs, colds, sore throat and similar troubles if allowed to progress will result in serious pulmonary affections—frequently incurable. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial reaches at once the seat of the disease, and gives immediate relief.—[Com.

A penny saved here and there counts up at the end of the year. Buy only SILVER-TIPPED Shoes and you will save dollars instead of cents. Parents remember this.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

$1,000 PER WEEK can be made by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address C. G. HERBERT & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

$180 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents on a Newly Patented Article. Salable as flour. For circulars, address B. LAWYER, Patentee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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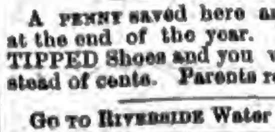

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AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
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Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

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Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH, BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

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Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES!!

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2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. It purifies and enriches the blood. Positively curing all humors, from the common pimple or eruption to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of Pine Tree Tar Cordial in the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and Worm Sugar Drops have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Anecdote of Judge Whitman.

In the other years, when Maine was a district of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman was among those chosen to represent the district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was an eccentric man, and one of the best lawyers of his time. In those days Whitman owned a farm, and did much work upon his land; and it so happened that when the time came for him to set out for Boston his best clothes were a suit of homespun. His wife objected to his going in that garb, but he did not care. "I will get a nice, fashionable suit made as soon as I reach Boston," he said.

Reaching his destination, Whitman sought rest at Doolittle's City Tavern. Let it be understood that he was a graduate of Harvard, and that at this tavern he was at home.

As he entered the parlor of the house he found several ladies and two or three gentlemen there assembled, and he heard a remark from one of the former:

"Ah—here comes a countryman of the real Homespun genus. There's fun."

Whitman stared at the company, and then sat down.

"Say, my friend, you are from the country?" remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Ya-as," answered Ezekiel, with a ludicrous twist of face.

The ladies tittered.

"And what do you think of our city?"

"It's a pooty thickly-settled place, anyhow. It's got a swampin' sight o' housen in it."

"And a good many people, too?"

"Ya-as, I should reckon so."

"Many people where you came from?"

"Wal—some."

"Plenty of ladies, I suppose?"

"Ya-as—a fair sprinklin'."

"And I don't doubt that you are quite a beau among them?"

"Ya-as, I beaus 'em some—tew meetin' and singin' schewl."

"Perhaps the gentleman from the country will take a glass of wine?"

"Thank 'e. Don't keer if I do."

The wine was brought from the sideboard.

"You must drink a toast."

"O, git eout! I eats toast—never heerd of sich a thing as drinkin' it. But I ken give ye a sentiment."

The ladies clapped their hands; but what was their surprise when the stranger, rising, spoke calmly and clearly, and in tones ornate and dignified, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing earth can afford; and may you grow better and wiser with advancing years, bearing ever in mind that outward appearances are often deceitful. You mistook me, from my dress, to be a country booby, while I, from the same superficial cause, thought you to be gentlemen. The mistake has been mutual."

He had just spoken when Caleb Strong, the Governor of the State, entered and inquired for Mr. Whitman.

"Ah—here I am Governor. Glad to see you." Then turning to the dumbfounded company—

"I wish you a very good evening."

And he left them feeling about as small and cheap as it is possible for full-grown people to feel.

The Extent to which Death Supports Life.

In 1870 there were in the United States 1,996 professional undertakers, of whom twenty were women. The deaths in that time were 260,673, so that to the average undertaker there fell 131 cases. Besides the undertakers, there were 2,365 coffin-makers, who, of course, depend upon the undertakers for sales. These classes together make 4,361 persons who lived by the deaths of 260,763 persons. Doctors and dress-makers aside, therefore, under our present methods, about sixty deaths avail to keep one person alive for a year, or one dead body is a guaranty of six days' sustenance to one person, or one days' support for six persons. Or, to take another view of the case, if each of these bodies were allowed a full-sized grave, the whole would occupy about 202 acres, and each of these acres would support abouty twenty-two persons for a year, which is a better yield than that of the best wheat field. Now, it is very hard to see how death can be more liberally utilized than it is under the present system. As was said, by every one that dies six live, and that, too, exclusive of shroud-makers, trimmers, milliners, dress-makers, livery-men, and others who make their appearance at or send their wares to the house of mourning. If the cremators should establish their methods, several of these classes would be without vocation—save as they cried out against the change. The undertaker would resolve himself into a monopoly and burying would be done by the gross at a convenient season, the coffin would be abolished and 2,365 persons at once thrown out of employment, while under the new regime people would lose satisfaction that the present contemplation of post mortem utility might afford. That in our national poetry we should have to substitute the "hot, hot urn" for the "cold, cold grave," is only one instance of the subversion of ideas that would follow. —*Hartford Courant.*

Is Chicago Ruled by a Drunken Mob?

If the *Journal*, of that city, tells the truth, yes. In a recent issue it says:

"The decent citizens of Chicago, who may be inclined to feel indignant that our Common Council chose to recognize the will of a low, coarse, boorish and drunken rabble to the prayers and petitions of 16,000 pure-minded women, as offered at the Council Chamber on last evening, should not be too severe on that worse than worthless body of men. It should be borne in mind that the mob that howled and screeched around the City Hall and through the streets, on last evening, is ruling Chicago, and that it directly elected our present Common Council, and owns a majority of the men in it, and that these men dare not do anything else than minister to the pleasure of that mob, on pain of losing their little offices at the very next turn of the political wheel. Such a calamity, to most of these men, would be equivalent to social extinction, as they are hardly fit for anything else than to be Chicago Aldermen."

Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell, the stern soldier and religious enthusiast, was still the most tender and devoted father and husband. While England was ringing with his successes at Dunkirk, news was brought him of his best loved daughter's illness.

His kindom and power were all forgotten, while he watched day and night by her bedside. Young, beautiful, beloved by all, the Lady Elisabeth died, and her father, worn out by sorrow and disease, laid his head upon his own death-bed.

Forgetting his own sufferings and the change so soon awaiting him, he spent much time in prayer for the church.

Soon came the night which ushered in the 3d of September, which he had always termed his "fortunate day," the anniversary of two of his most important victories. It came amid wind and storm and tempest. Houses were unroofed, trees half a century old were uprooted, and the shores were strewn with wrecks. But about the bed of the dying soldier all was peaceful and serene. You heard from him no shouts to his battalions, no urging of his soldier's on to victory, but instead, such exclamations as, "God is good," "He will not leave me." And so his "fortunate day" continued to be fortunate to him, and as its sun set, he finished victoriously the last great battle, in the sixtieth year of his age, 1658.

His body was embalmed, and amid all possible pomp and magnificence he was buried in Westminster Abbey, where he lay in peace, till one of the basest of England's kings tore him from his resting-place. Cromwell's dead body was hung upon a gibbet and afterwards beheaded. His head, thrust upon a pike, was placed upon Westminster Hall, and there for twenty years exposed to the peltings of the pitiless storms. Finally, by some violence, the pike was broken and the head thrown down. It was picked up by a common soldier, and, strange to say, is now in the possession of a daughter of Hon. Mr. Wilkinson, ex-member of Parliament for Buckingham. It is said that the features are quite perfect, and even the large wart over one of the eyes, a distinctive mark of his face, is still visible. The pike also may be seen, the upper part of iron nearly rusted off, and the lower wooden part in splinters. As our authority says, it is a curious keepsake for a lady, but when raised from its numerous costly envelopes, and held in one's hand what a world of thought it suggests!

No Bureau for Blunders.

A first-rate story is told of a very prominent man, who lived in Detroit forty years ago, and who at that time owned more steamboats than any other man in the West. Like many of the pioneers who acquired great riches, he was very ignorant in all that books taught, but his learning was more like wisdom. He had, at the time of our story, just completed a splendid new warehouse at Buffalo, and wanting a suitable clerk to take charge of it he advertised for one in the papers. The next morning early a candidate for the position presented himself, a rather too flashy a young man in appearance, but the following conversation occurred:

"Young man, when you make a mistake in any of your books, how do you correct it?"

The young man explained, in a profuse manner, how he should make it all right.

"A good way, no doubt, to do it," replied the old man, "but I shan't want you."

Very soon another aspirant put in an appearance. A similar question was asked him, and in a long and eloquent manner he pointed out the remedy in all such cases.

All the reply was, "Young man, I shan't want you."

Some three or four others dropped in during the day, and to each one the same question was put, and they all had some smart way of covering up errors in their books.

The old gentleman was entirely ignorant himself of the art of book-keeping, but he had wisdom in all things, which is often more than a match for learning.

Just at the close of the day a plainly-dressed man, with a bright eye and a brisk step, called for the situation.

"Take a seat, sir," said the old gentleman. "I want to ask you just one question. When you make a false entry on your books, how do you go to work to correct it?"

Turning upon his questioner a cold, sharp look, the young man replied:

"*I don't make those kind of mistakes, sir!*"

"Ah, my dear sir, you are just the man I have been looking for all day," and, in a few moments after, the man who corrected his blunders by not making them, was installed in the office.

The Wood-Sawyer's Pretty Daughter.

A very charming daughter of one of the "solid men of Boston," being at a ball, a few evenings since, was solicited by a combination of mustache, starch and broadcloth for the honor of her hand in a dance, to which solicitation she returned an affirmative answer. In a subsequent conversation, the aforesaid combination inquired her father's business. "He is a wood-sawyer," she replied. The fellow sloped, feeling that he had let himself down a foot or two by the association. The lady's father was a wealthy dealer in mahogany, which occasionally has to be sawed.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Cotton	15¼@	15½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 50 @	5 95
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 46 @	1 47
Iowa and Minn. Spring	1 48 @	1 52
Rye—Western and State	99 @	1 08
Corn—New Mixed Western, afloat	89 @	92
Old do	92 @	93
Oats—Mixed Western	62 @	63½
White do	64 @	65
Barley	1 85	..
Pork—New Mess	16 00 @	16 30
Lard—Prime	9½@	9¾
Cheese	11 @	16½
Butter—Western	25 @	40
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 50
Choice Natives	5 75 @	5 85
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @	5 70
Cows and Heifers	3 50 @	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 50 @	5 25
Inferior to Common	2 75 @	3 50
Stock Steers	3 50 @	4 87½
North. Fattened Tex.	2 50 @	3 00
Hogs—Live	5 00 @	5 60
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 50 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 24½
No. 2 Spring	1 18½@	1 19½
No. 3 Spring	1 15 @	1 15½
Corn—No. 2, Old and New	62½@	63½
Oats—No. 2	45½@	45½
Rye—No. 2	89 @	89½
Barley—No. 2	1 48 @	1 49
Butter—Choice to Fancy Yellow	36 @	40
Medim to Good	32 @	35
Eggs—Fresh	13 @	13½
Pork—Mess	14 75 @	14 85
Lard	8¾@	9
ST. LOUIS.		
Flour—Extra and XX Winter	5 50 @	6 00
Wheat—Prime No. 2 Chicago	1 24 @	1 24½
No. 3 Red Fall	1 37 @	1 37½
Corn—No. 2	62½@	63
Oats—No. 2	49 @	50
Rye—No. 2	91 @	92½
Barley—No. 2 Spring	1 60 @	1 65
Pork—Mess	15 25 @	15 50
Lard	8¾@	9
Hogs—Live	4 00 @	5 75
Cattle	4 25 @	6 25
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	6 85 @	7 10
Wheat	1 43 @	1 46
Corn	64 @	65
Oats	54 @	58
Rye	1 03 @	1 05
Barley	1 80 @	1 85
Pork—Mess	15 50 @	15 62½
Lard	9 @	9¼
Hogs	5 25 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
Flour—Spring super	5 70 @	6 25
Wheat—No. 1	1 26½@	1 27
No. 2	1 20 @	..
Corn—No. 2	59 @	59½
Oats—No. 2	43½@	44
Rye—No. 1	86 @	87
Barley—No. 2 Spring	1 55 @	..
Pork	14 87½@	15 00
Lard	9 @	9¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 48 @	1 48½
No. 1 White Michigan	1 56 @	1 56
Extra White Michigan	1 45 @	1 45½
Corn	68 @	68½
Oats	49½ @	55
Clover Seed	6 00 @	6 05
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	1 61½@	1 62
No. 2 Red	1 54 @	1 55
Amber	1 43 @	1 45
Corn—Mixed	71½@	72
Oats	51 @	51½
Clover Seed	5 40 @	5 50
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 56 @	1 56½
No. 2 Red	1 45 @	1 46
Corn—New Mixed	70 @	71
Old do	71 @	72
Oats	49 @	51

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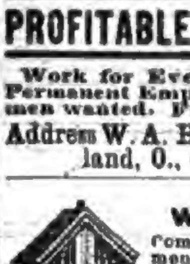

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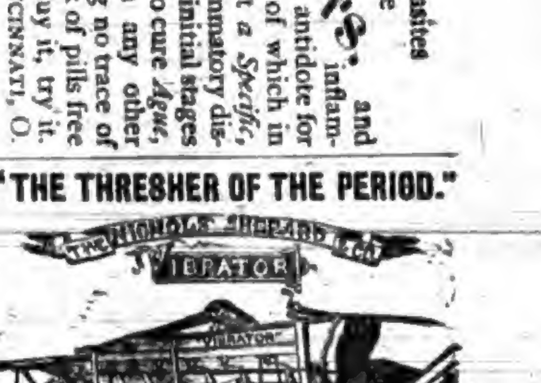

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C. N. U. No. 13

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 2nd, 1874.

The employes of the Erie Railroad are on a strike.

Wouldn't it be a good idea if the women of the country to turn their praying batteries on Washington and endeavor to reform the Government.

Major Max. F. A. Hoffman, formerly of the 128th, Indiana Volunteer, and late Secretary of State, died on Saturday at his home in Vanderburg county, of small pox.

"Col. John S. Mosby has put himself in the hands of his friends and consented to be a candidate for Congress." He would not like to put himself in the hands of some of his present friends a few years ago.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that "Morton undoubtedly represents the present animus and purposes of the Republican party better than any other man in it, and even in the point of physical health he is not in apt representative, since the party is as much in need of crutches as himself."

Indianapolis was visited by a destructive conflagration on Sunday night. Several large buildings in the vicinity of the *Journal* office were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $280,000; insurance only $41,000. On Monday, Elgin, Ill., had a $100,000 and Wooster, Ohio, an $80,000 fire.

Mr. Morton has spoiled his chances for the Presidency by his unwarrantable attacks on Mr Scurtz and the German people through him. Mr. Morton saw his mistake when it was too late and awkwardly sought to rectify it. The truth is Senator Morton is a political charlatan—a demagogue of the most unscrupulous sect. His only virtue is his facility in securing followers by a fast and loose policy, but even that has failed him now.

An event of more than ordinary interest in military circles is about to transpire. Allusion is made of course to the projected visit of Lt. Col. Fred. Grant to the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan. Sheridan is in a flutter of trepidation, such as old Marshal Soult might have felt at an expected reception of the Little Corporal. The enthusiasm of Phil's veterans at sight of the grim, battle-scarred Fred., the hero of a hundred battles, will be something sublime.

At an Indianapolis a wicked liquor dealer tried to drown the prayers and songs of the temperence women with an orchestrion. But the ladies beat that music. He then let loose two tame bears in their midst, when the ladies went pell-mell through the door on the double quick. But the best part of the joke was that the whiskey bummers, who had been treating liberally, were as badly frightened as the ladies, and broke for another door without paying their bills

We see it stated that the Auditor of State has decided that the whole tax charged against a tax-payer is delinquent when the first installment has not been paid by the third Monday in April; consequently the record of the delinquency should be made as usual, and will not be affected by the installments upon the duplicate. Let our tax-payers bear this in mind. Half of their tax besides their road and poll tax, becomes due the same as usual, and unless paid, it is marked delinquent with penalty and costs as usual.

In asking Mr. Schurz to deliver the funeral oration upon Charles Sumner, the authorities of Boston not only paid Mr. Schurz a high compliment, but displayed a high compliment, but displayed a degree of wisdom which, under the circumstances, was hardly to be expected. There are many men in Massachusetts who could have performed this task fitly and well, but Carl Schurz is the one man of all the world who can do it best. Side by side he stood by Mr. Sumner, since the war at least, and has fought with his great comrade the battles of his country for true reform. He is a a statesman of the noblest type, a scholar of eminent standing, and a man of pure, unspotted private life. In all the developments of fraud and bribe-taking, from which so few came out with unsoiled reputations, Mr. Schurz emerged without the smell of fire upon his garments.

There is a fair probability that Bismarck will not last much longer. The result of his death upon the policy and future of Germany it is, of course impossible to foretell. He has been the tower of strength for the German nation for many years. He has been to Germany what Richelieu was to France. The present glory of Prussia is due in a very large part to the genius of Bismarck. In other hands the German Empire will find itself in the midst of difficulties which will be hard to meet and control.

At the latest reports the rioters had declared open war on the Erie company, and the Governor of Pennsylvania finds himself called on to furnish troops to enforce the law. The point made to the rioters, that the law is the only machinery which can seize debtors, is strong enough so overthrow the opposition of reasonable men, but unhappily men in this condition are without reason. The Erie strike is a peculiarly aggravating outbreak, as the men were receiving fair wages, considering the times, and the thousands who are without employment in the east.

It is the New York *Times*, the very *Times* of Murphy, Grant and credit mobilier, which says of the senatorial election in Massachusetts:

"At this distance it is apparent that the election of Mr. Charles Francis Adams would be the most gratifying end to a struggle which is becoming too protracted to be altogether creditable."

What is to become of the great party if such disloyalty as this is to be tolerated in the organ? Pretty soon we shall see our own ring organ in this city calling for the selection of George W. Julian to purify the atmosphere corrupted by Morton.

The *State Sentinel* closes a review of Judge Niblack's course in congress—wherein it finds everything to commend except the salary-grab—"The popular verdict was plain an outspoken. There remains but one thing for Mr. Niblack to do: Return the money and wash his hands of the only act which, in a long and illustrious career, can cause a tinge of shame or feeling of regret to come to the legions who delight to do him honor."

Why cannot a man of Judge Niblack's purity of character and conduct see the only great error of his life and rectify it at once? What are five thousand dollars to avail for the loss of everything that a man holds most dear?

The steamer Malwa arrived off Suez at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainright were on board in charge of the remains of Dr. Livingstone. The following account is given of Livingstone's fatal illness and death:

He had been ill of chronic dysentary for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilala, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country, he said: "Build me a hut to die in." A hut was built by his followers.

The 1st of May he was confined to his bed, and afterward suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut. Kitimbo, Chief of Bisa sent flour and beans, and behaved well toward the party. The fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makaspoosh, a servant, was present

An Endorsement of the Hon. M. C. Kerr.

From the New York World.

We learn with great pleasure that the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana is a Candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Second District of Indiana, for the Forty-fourth Congress. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and as Mr. Kerr is sure of a nomination his return is, therefore, pretty certain. Our appreciation of Mr. Kerr's perfect integrity, his statesmanlike ability, and his great value as a legislator is well known. We look upon this patriotic and experienced representative not only in the light of a capable and efficient legislator, but as one of the foremost among their honest leaders whom the regenerated Democracy will send to the next Congress. And without fear of contradiction we say that the really upright men of the Republican party itself will greet Mr. Kerr's return to the hall where he has rendered such faithful and assiduous service to his country with pleasure only second to that of the Democrats themselves. A man like Mr. Kerr, be he Republican or Democrat, is even more valuable to his country than to his party. The Second District of Indiana may well be proud to have it in their power to send such a man to Congress.

It is enough to make an honest man despair of Republican government, or rather its administration, to contemplate its abuses. The Chicago *Tribune* puts the office holding abuse in the light of a pension system, a very appropriate conceit. The war veterans form but a part of the army of pensioners on the public funds. Mr. Dawes in his blast on economy attacks the system of collecting revenue, and gave the figures. Take out eight of the leading ports at which the total revenue collected reaches $175,395,252, for which amount the salaries take 4.82 per cent., and there are left 128 ports, at all of which the aggregate receipts are but $9,160,793, and the cost of collecting that sum last year was $1,664,873, or very near to 20 per cent. of the whole sum. But sifting a little closer, and there are found to be 32 ports in the United States where there is not a dollar of revenue collected. Yet these ports are manned with pensioners to the number of 132 persons kept under pay for doing no service whatever. The annual costs of these useless dependents is over $75,000. In fourteen other ports named there are ninety officers, who together collected $1,196, or a little over twenty-two dollars apiece, for which service they are paid out of funds collected elsewhere, $72,540, or an average of $800 each. Going on to classify, there are seventeen other ports presided over by 134 United States digniraries, who manage to collect $21.10 each, at a cost of $95,390, thus drawing a pension of over $722 each for services not named in their instructions. In eight ports fifty-eight officers collected $51,583, and received for their services $55,763. In four ports the amount of $102,446 was collected at a cost of $136,413. Summing the five groups last named, and it gives 515 able bodied pensioners, all, no doubt, good curbstone politicians, who manage to scrape up for the government $183,829, but draw out in salaries $432,271, thus costing the people $251,472 to support a set of barnacles who would die if they had to work for a living instead of sponging off from somebody else. Twelve men in Virginia are kept under pay revenue collectors, who never collect a dollar. In Florida two custom houses support seventeen persons for their annual service of collecting fifty-two dollars. Why not abolish these drains upon the public treasury? Why not reduce the force of idle pensioners? The answer is, not that they are serviceable to the government, but they are necessary to the "great party," to carry elections. That is the service for which they are paid.

Nearly one half of our tax payers do not avail themselves of the new law, (permitting one half of the taxes to be paid next fall) but square up the whole account this spring and pay the next installment in votes against the high salary greasers next fall. That will do.—*Goshen Democrat.*

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set
DeKalb County }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court May Term 1874:

Isaac O. Bachtel
vs.
George F. Row,
Celia M. Row } Complaint No. 119.

Now comes the plaintiff, by J. W. Rickel his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, George F Row and Celia Row are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of March 1874.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stanford, deceased will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson Tp., on Saturday April 18th, 1874, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of horses, sows, cattle, sheep, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, wheat, corn, oats and various other articles.

Sale to begin at 10 o.clock a. m. Terms, all sums of three dollars and under, cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchases giving his note, at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security.

ISAAC SUGANER, Adm'r.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of Phebe Jones, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE L. JONES, Adm'r.

Mar. 26.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the Auburn Building Loan and Savings Association, that the 2nd annual meeting of said Stockholders, will be held at the office of D. Z. Hoffman in the town of Auburn, Ind.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 6th, 1874.

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing nine(9 directors for the ensuing year, and other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the President,

A. ROBBINS. Sec'y.

New Advertisements

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,

Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

To Contractors

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a Frame Church in Auburn, until the 15th of April, 1874. Plans and specification to be seen on Application to

E. ASHLEY,
J. BURET,
CHAS. BEUGNOT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein [illegible] is plaintiff and Philip Texter and Margaret Texter, are defendents requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Fifteen, 15, acres off the east side of the east half, ½, of the north west quarter of section twenty-six, 26, in Township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
G. Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn Indiana, April 2nd A. D. 1874.
$8,50.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Daniel W. Porter, is Plaintiff and David R. Porter, Martha Calahan, Julia Porter, Louella Porter, Dennis Burns, and Francis R. Burns defendants require me to make the sum of thirty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on said demand and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, THE 25th DAY OF APRIL A. D.1874.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Five acres of land of equal length and width out of the northwest corner of north west quarter of section twenty-seven 27, Township thirty-three, 33 north of range thirteen, 13, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said demand interest and costs I will, at the same time place, expose at Public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said demand, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

W L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Auburn, Ind. April 2nd A. D. 1874.
$3.7 .

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob C. Bowser, Joseph R. Prentiss and Daniel M. Fails are plaintiffs and John Stoner, Emelia Stoner, Jacob A. Miller and Lovina Miller are defendants require me to make the sum of Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty-four dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1874,

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at the center post of section twenty six (26), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, thence east eighty (80) perches, thence south fourteen (14) perches, thence west eighty (80) perches, thence north fourteen (14) perches, to the place of beginning, containing seven (7) acres of land. Also lying in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section twenty six (26), township and range as aforesaid, beginning at the centre post of said section at letter A, thence south one-fourth degree east, eleven chains (11) and sixty eight (68) links to the creek, thence along the north side of the creek to a post near the lower end of the mill race, thence north eight (8) chains and fifteen [15] links to the north line of the said quarter section 8, 87 and ½ links east, ten chains and sixty-six [66] links to the place of beginning, containing thirteen and seven one-hundreths acres of land, also seventy-three and 54 one-hundredths acres of land in the north part of the south-east quarter of section twenty-six [26], township thirty three [33], range twelve [12] east as recorded by D. Altenburg, County Surveyor, and by him recorded in Record R, Page 211, 212 and 213, also that certain parcel of land beginning three [3] chains and fifty [50] links south of the centre post of said section twenty-six [26], township and range aforesaid, thence east one [1] chain and forty-four [44] links thence south 3 degrees, west one [1] chain and seventy-two [72] links, thence south eighty-one [81 and three-fourth degrees, west one [1] chain and thirty-two [32] links, thence north one [1] chain and ninety [90] links to the place of beginning estimated to contain twenty-five [25] hundredths of an acre more or less, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficent sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discarge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Morris & Withers, Att'ys for plaintiff
Auburn, Ind. April 2, 1874.
$18.00.

First in the Field.

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS.

THE BOSS STORE

STILL AHEAD!

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York, City.

W. and E. Stevens,

TIP TOP STYLES.

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respectfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

1874. 1874.

SPRING TRADE.

Fifteenth Bufiness Year and Increased Popularity of

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

NOW OPENING

Large lines of fresh, attractive goods, adapted to the present season. All of them purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, and which we will offer at extraordinary low prices.

250 pkgs Domestic Cotton Goods, comprising all the popular brands of Bleached and Brown Shirting, sheeting etc., 1,000 pieces of new and choice styles of spring Prints, Percales and Cambrics.

600 pieces new White Goods, in Piques, Nainsook Jacoknets, Swisses, also 100 pieces heavy linens at 25, 40, 50, 60 and 75c per yard, suitable for ladies' underwear, Shirt bodies and bosoms

800 pieces Hamburg Edgings, flouncings and insertions, all of which are made on extra heavy cloth and in a superior way to the ordinary woven goods. The pattern are very desirable, prices ranging from 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25c to $3 per yard.

200 pieces new ruffings, Frillings and Chrochet Laces, and Footing Quilling for the neck, at 15, 18, 20, 25c and upward.

50 dozen Ladies' Readymade Muslin Underwear at great bargains. Dressing Sacques and skirts at 60, 75, 85, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each and upward.

N. B.—Packages delivered free in any part of the city, and at railroad depots. Samples sent by mail when requested.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE. IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH. Proprietor

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneus Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slate and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER FIVE.

Lays the chamber floor with clapboards and behold he has a house. Now he must furnish it. Well, taking some puncheons left from the floor, he cuts them into square pieces; dresses off one side with his axe; bores holes for the legs; hews out rough sticks for those legs; drives them in and his chairs are made. cutting some straight iron wood poles, of proper length, for rails and posts; boring holes with a large augur in those posts; hewing of the ends of the rails with his axe to the necessary size, and then driving all together with his axe, he soon has a bedstead! Stripping a young bass wood tree of its bark, and weaving it around and between the rails—Lo the bedstead is corded!! Boring holes in the wall, he dresses rough wooden pins, and lays a broad clapboard thereon—and behold his cupboard!

By way of finishing up this dish of hash, let me tell an anecdote:

John P. Widney had just erected such a cabin as above described, save that it had as yet no floor. His chimney had just been finished, and in building it he had dug a deep hole just between the door and the hearth, He and his wife seated on a sleeper in front of the fire, were enjoying its genial warmth, on a cold December night. The earth was covered with a mantle of snow, and the wind whistled without; but what cared they, in their comfortable dwelling? Two land hunters—Mr. Lytle and another, lost and benighted, were pushing through the snow and brush, when the light of the six light window, on the tall bluff of Twenty-six Mile Creek, caught their delighted vision, and they made towards it and plunged waist deep in the swollen creek, thick with snow and ice. Out again, on the other side, their eyes steadfastly fixed on the beacon light, they soon rapped on the logs at the side of the door, and were cordially bade "come in." Turning aside the quilt, they entered; and stepping toward the cheerful fire, they both plunged, together, into the "awful abyss" from which the substance of the chimney had been drawn. And there we will leave them for the present.

In addition to the difficulties and privations endured by the river settlements, as mentioned in our last chapter, was that of a scarcity of teams. Having, as yet, raised nothing to feed teams on in the winter; they were willing to make many shifts to get along without. I know a highly respected citizen of this county, who has filled several offices, and is now considered wealthy; that between the first of January 1837, and the first of May following, chopped off five acres of heavy timber, taking it nearly all down,—Burned the brush—Rolled the logs, and burned them off—Split the rails and carried them to their place on the fence on his shoulders; and thus had his field cleared off, and well fenced by the time mentioned above, without having a team in the clearing, except perhaps one day to draw the remnants of the log heaps together. His wife was his sole help. He chopping and she often picking the brush. Many nights he worked by moonlignt until quite late. He "yankee'd" the largest logs together as he expressed it, having this in view in felling the trees—carried the smaller logs, so dragged them by one end, or rolled them with a handspike to the heap, as best he could. When I visited him on the sixth of May, he and his wife were digging holes among the roots with hoes, and putting in seed corn. The crop was attended entirely with the hoe; and in this way he raised a good crop of corn and potatoes, without having a plow in the field.

It was said that William Mathews raised a good crop of corn, planted with a handspike, and tended with a hoe. His plan of planting was to strike a sharp handspike into the rich soil diagonally—draw it out—drop in the seed, and then pressing down the soil by stepping on it as he passed on to plant the next hill.

The settler often found the season for planting on hand, before his clearing was "burned off," and then sometimes the corn or potatoes was planted between the log heaps—Sometimes the timber was thrown into "windrows," some 3 or 4 rods apart, and the crop planted between the "rows," and left to be burned when the crop came off.

The first settlers were quite destitute of religious privileges. Benjamin Alton, of the Disciple or Campbellite church, preached the first sermon in the county, —so far as I am now informed, in the fall of 1836. For some time perhaps nearly a year he was the only preacher. He had settled in the woods and had to clear his own land, and get his provisions in the mean time, often by taking jobs of chopping; yet he generally preached on Sunday.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 28c.
Oats, 43 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $1 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 55 @ 60 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1 42.
Wood $2 75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.
The Courier is still the same price.

April is here.

The roads are good.

April fool has gone.

Next Sunday is Easter.

Sam'l Lauferty has returned.

Surveyor's harvest has come.

Cy Hare has gone to Detroit.

Totten has sold his groceries.

Clean up your streets and yards.

Corn is only 75c a bushel, retail.

The new bakery building is progressing

Kid Gloves a specialty at the new Fancy Store.

S. U. Tarney has got the "champion" rat dog.

Sam. Weaver, the celebrated fish man, is around.

Shawls of every variety at the new Fancy store.

Work has commenced on the Baltimore near Avila.

The Eagle Mills has a large lot of splendid wood.

Hank Ford is improving the looks of his property.

A substantial side-walk is going down on Cedar street.

Billy Edgerton is improving his shop by new stands, etc.

Sammy Plummer has ordered a stock of collars, cuffs, etc.

New hitching posts are being put around the court square.

Plasters are at work in the Cool building, on Seventh street.

A fine assortment of NOTIONS of all kinds, at the new Fancy Store.

Our lads have laid in a large amount of eggs for Easter.

The Stave Factory has a large amount of bolts on hand.

Tommy Leasure will open an ice-cream saloon the coming summer.

Joe Rainier is laying off some town lots at the north end of Main street.

See the fine display of laces and ribbons at the new fancy store of Stamets & Wile.

There were no services at the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

I. M. Thomas is making business get up git at his plaining mill.

Geo. Patterson is erecting a fine iron fence, on Main street.

John Sommers is making improvements on the old Kissel property.

The Marshal is busy in putting down new crossings and sidewalks.

Wm. Croxton, Esq., of Angola, and son gave us a call last Monday.

Our town has been very quiet and orderly for the past few weeks.

Tax-payers are coming in quite lively. That's business.

Do not fail to see the endless variety of everything in the new Fancy Store.

All styles of hosiery at the new store in Ensley's block.

John Hebel is particular who he sells to

Get your peanuts after you get your drinks boys,

Handsome nice Window Curtain Goods, at the new Fancy Store, in Ensley's brick block.

The Baltimore road is putting in a Y. to connect with the Eel river so as to receive iron and ties for their road.

John Otto has built a new shop, on the north end of Main street, for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

Have you seen them? The new goods just opened out in Ensley's block. No trouble to show goods

Mr. Purple advertises for teams and hands to make ties He can be found at the Swineford house.

Mr. Williams, of Waterloo, has purchased his partners interest in the furniture store of Maxwell & Williams.

Lew. Vordermark received a sheet of fools-cap paper with "April fool" written right slap dab in the center of it. How cute that gal must be. We'd like to see her stilts once. Whew.

Carpenters inform us that there will be more houses built in Auburn this year than ever was known to be before.

Martin & Sons. have the "National Hand Corn Planter" for sale, equal to those that have been selling at double the price.

See advertisement of Saw Mill and Land for sale, in this paper. A g [illegible] is offered.

Call and examine and learn prices of DOORS & SASH, White Lead, Brushes Colors, etc., at Martin & Sons.

The boys that are making such a noise about the streets, every night, want to watch close for the Marshal.

The last day of March was a cold, disagreeable one, snowing nearly all day just enough to make "feller" riley.

The nicest, finest and best fitting Boots and Shoes are at Vordermark & Sons, Odd Fellows' Building.

Eugene Sovine, was sent to jail the other day in Fort Wayne, to await trial for the murder of Andrew Tiernan.

Hon. Issac Jenkinson, for several years United States Counsul at Glasgow, Scotland, has arrived at Fort Wayne. He don't propose going back.

A load of hay was up-set on Main-st. yesterday. After getting it on the wagon again a Cammel was placed thereon and she moved onward.

Billy Baldock and Word Lytle caught a pike, in Cedar Creek, near the Brewery, that measured nearly three feet in length. That beats Sam.

A dozen powder horns could have been hung on the March moon. So of course we will have dry weather—or wet, we forget which.

The road between here and Waterloo is splendid. It has been leveled with a scraper most of the way, as a great many others ought to be.

Vordermark & Sons have a splendid new stock of BOOTS & SHOES for the spring and summer wear. Go and see them, sign of the Big Shoe.

The entire front of the brick block on Main street has been touched up, and now presents a good appearance. Let everybody touch up a little.

A paper is being circulated to aid T. C. Elson to erect a new barn. Those wishing to help him will find a paper at the Postoffice, and also one with Wash Teeters

We have just had a practical demonstration of the fact that as March comes in so she won't go out. The last day of the month was the coldest for many days.

Brown & McCarty, of Angola, have purchased the *Republican*, and by adding new material will endeavor to get out a respectable paper in that paper-ridden county. We hope so, at least.

The "celebrated niger talent," organized at Butler Center, disgusted Elkhart last Tuesday. They are now "hoofing" it in this direction singing, "Will someone send us a dollar from home."

Gust Leas captured another horse-thief last week. He had stolen a horse from Mr. Hursh, of Allen County, and was overtaken at Bryan. He is now in jail at Fort Wayne.

We noticed a young merchant strolling along the creek last Sunday morning, near the old saw mill, and it was something very uncommon for him; so much so that the whole neighborhood noticed it. (She was at Sunday-school.)

A two year old boy of Sheriff Meese, accidently fell into a bucket of hot water last Monday morning, and was so badly scalded as to cause his death at 10 o'clock on yesterday. This is a sad bereavement and the family have the sympathy of the community.

A fellow got mad because something was said about his being blest with twins and here is what he writes:

"Mr. Editurs—What did you print my family matters in yur paper for it iz none yur biznes if my wif did hav twins I pays for them and youl get yur head punched you best tend to yur own buzness. J. P"

New Church.—We were shown the plans for the new Catholic church, and we can say if it is constructed in accordance therewith it will be an ornament to the place. It is to be 60x30, 18 feet high and will cost about $2000. There seems to be a disposition to go to work immediately and have it done by fall.

In Ashland, Ohio, after a short battle the women's crusade was successful in closing every saloon in the place. Seven of them capitulated at one time. The druggists all took the pledge. Now, if they could quench the thirst of the liquor drinkers, the saloons would never more appear, and the druggists might do a legitimate business,

Yesterday Division Engineer Achenheil received $25,000 from the B. P. & C. Co., to pay contractors on the line of the road This money pays all the February estimate, and will be distributed between Defiance and Albion, Indiana, 10,000 of the money will be paid here. The company is prompt in making payments and all along the line work is progressing satisfactorily.—*Defiance Democrat.*

Fine Ditch.—The splendid sewer constructed in the north part of town, on Van Beuren street, and thence east, was done by Messrs. Carey & McCarty, two clever young men, who seem to understand their business thoroughly. Their charges are reasonable for this kind of work, and a look at this job will satisfy anyone that they know how to do it.

Kendallville is trying to blind Ligonier so as to get its assistance to move the county seat to her borders. Now that Albion is getting to be a railroad point, these jealous neighbors want to move the county seat. We believe the good sense of a majority of the people will say that it should remain where it is.

Our Stave Factory is in a most prosperous condition. The building itself is almost shut out with the piles of bolts that surround it while the long sheds are all to overflowing with staves, so that large stacks have to be made on the outside Benguot & Co. are driving business day and night. We are fortunate in having this business in such able hands.

The other day the citizens of Maysville and vicinity were startled by the report that a man by the name of John Graber, residing one mile east of Maysville, was found dead near his residence, and when discovered there were three large hogs eagerly devouring his remains. They had eaten the face, nose and ears off, rendering him a horible object to behold.

One of the most neatest arranged and best kept dry goods stores in the county is that of Miller & Casebeer, in Case's old stand. It is neat because everything is in its place, and then there's the clever and agreeable Chauncy and Ben, to wait upon you, not with a smirk and a grin, and with hair parted in the middle, but in an easy common sense way. It is the best kept because they always keep up their assortment in everything, and have a fine and varied display of goods in their line. No shoddy enters their store, but they keep a genuine article which is sold at the lowest prices.

An exchange truly says: It costs less than a cent a day to take your weekly paper—less than a dilligent hen could earn in a year at the market price of eggs; less than one cigar a week and a very cheap one at that; less than the barber would charge by the year to keep one's hair trimmed; less than a good sized thanksgiving turkey; less than a seat one night at the opera; less than a energetic kitchen girl will waste in a week. A penny a day can be saved in many a way better than by stopping a family paper.

Our enterprising farmer, Geo. Clark, arrived here last Friday with his magnificent horse, recently purchased in Wisconsin. He is a splendid specimen of a perfect horse, and was subject to much praise by all who saw him. He is a Percheron Stallion, 3 years old June 5th, 1874 and weighs over 1400 lbs. He was got by imported stallion LeGrand Monarque, dam, chestnut mare, 16½ hands high and weighed 1600 lbs. There is no question as to the pedigree of this colt. Mr. Clark has a certificate from Mr. Sherman who raised him. Farmers should see this animal by all means. Only a limited service will be allowed this year.

Edward Everett, of whom we spoke last week, as sending us a communication, won't down a bit. He has an ambition worthy of emulation. He afflicts us again this week, with a very fine original production from Shakespeare. Then he gives Hamlet's instruction to the players. As we are not engaged in publishing the productions of standard authors we decline. Get a copy of Shakespeare and read for yourself. Edward should remember that we do not publish communications unless the real name of the author is given.

Charles W. says that a transient advertisement will be inserted on one side of our paper for one cent per line. We beg leave to differ. No amount will admit it in the Courier alone, but an advertiser must go to the expense of having it published in 300 others. So you see Charles would misrepresent in order to get out of answering our question about getting the President's Message printed at Toledo; and also the other important question of charging home patrons three times as much for the same space as he does Dr. Todd, of Fort Wayne.

New Store.—Messrs. Stamets & Wile two gentlemen from Ohio, have established themselves in our place and have opened out a very fine stock of fancy goods in Ensley's block, north of the Court House It is not a regular dry goods store, the line of goods being confined to that of Millinery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., and is a valuable addition to our town. No need of going to Fort Wayne for a yard of ribbon, or some other article not usually kept in our stores. We hope the public will give them a liberal patronage—They are agreeable, enterprising young men and we hope they will meet with success.

Soldiers' Re-union.

Fort Wayne is making great preparation for the Soldiers' Re-union at that place next Tuesday. The *Gazette* says:

"Our own citizens, we need not say, are alive to the great occasion. We must make it a great success; we must make our city so attractive that our visitors will come again; we must put on municipal holiday attire, and make it red-letter day in deed and in truth.

There will be other re-unions in the State this year but we, of Fort Wayne, must do our best to lead off in royal style and make the occasion the happiest of them all. Comrads will meet comrads for the first time in years, and they have a right to be happy. So be it.

Why would it not be well for all the soldiers in this locality to meet say Friday evening, and organize for the occasion. Soldiers ought to go to such places in a soldierly manner, and a regular company ought to be organized.

The ladies should call and see the handsome embroideries at the New Store in Ensley's block.

Something nice in the way of Hoopskirts at the New Fancy store, north of Court House.

As an argument that the *Indianian* is a better paper than the Courier, Reub says that it has 3000 circulation against six hundred of the Courier. That's right, Reub, put yours to the highest notch and ours to the lowest, its so liberal upon your part, you know. We have nearer 1000 circulation than Reub has 3000, and will bet on it. Say that is the proportion of the two papers, and how does things stand. The Courier has just recently finished its third year, while the *Indianian* has seen its eighteenth. At this rate the Courier would have a circulation of 6000 when it gets as old as the *Indianian*. This is considered, of course, without the assistance of a clerkship.

Candy Manufactory.—Youngling, Gibson & Brother, have purchased Markle's south lot, and have a two story frame on the way for a Candy Manf'y and Bakery. These gentlemen propose to establish a business, in this line, that will employ eight or ten hands, and are now only making temporary arrangements until fall when the building now being put up will be moved to the rear, and a large brick take its place. Then they will add steam and open out an establishment of this kind that will be no disgrace to Northern Indiana. From the way they commenced and the manner they have pushed things since their arrival, shows emphatically that they mean business. Let the work go bravely on. Manufactories help to build up towns be they never so small, and the more we have the more inducement for others to come.

Two-and-a-Half Per Cent.—On Monday, at the meeting of the creditors of M. & A. Hale, bankrupts, at Fort Wayne, a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. was declared. As this is about all the creditors are likely to realize, they have some peculiar views of that unmitigated swindle, called the bankrupt law. As is usual in such cases, the fees and charges of the court officers ate up the entire assets, leaving nothing for the creditors. Some very plain talk is indulged in about U. S. Marshal Spooner, of Indianapolis, and Register Chapman, of Warsaw. Just how an honest man votes for the contiuance of this infamous law upon the statute book, will always be a mystery to some people in this vicinity.—*Press*

Yet is a Radical measure passed by a Radical Congress out of which, it was intended to grow corruption. How can you expect anything perfect from such source. A great many other people are getting sick of it as well as the *Press*

Miss-take.—A humorous incident, a little embarrassing perhaps, occurred at church last Sabbath evening: Our town is favored with two beautiful and accomplished sisters, whose exact likeness, bespeaks the closest tie of consanguinity.—Two of our young gallants escorted them to church, one of whom seemed to lack the power to identify as closely as the case required. When service was over he stepped up to the one he thought accompanied him before, and to his horror she said, "No, sir." With these cruel words burn'ng in his heart he rushed forth, and his partner was loth to pursue her way homeward without her former escort. He had asked the wrong one.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds and Mortgages to be valid conveyances, against subsequent purchasers or mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution.

Chattel mortgages must be recorded within ten days from the date of execution; and mechanic's liens within sixty days from the completion of the building.

The following transfers of Real Estate were recorded during the week ending March 14th, 1874, and furnished for publication by Rose & Hartman, Att'ys, who have a complete and reliable abstract of all conveyances and incumbrances of Real, Estate in DeKalb county.

Henry C. Hanna to Nancy Jane Blodgett s w ¼ of s e ¼ s. e. ¼ sec 30 Union Tp. $4000.

Harman Lydecker to Matson & Waterman s ½ of lot 41 O. P. Waterloo $1100.

Matson & Waterman to Dennison & Salyar s ½ lot 41 O. P. Waterloo $3400.

B. F. McAnally to Severn Zerkle lot 46 add Waterloo $100.

Conrad Frantz to Franklin Gall n ½ of s w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 5 Franklin Tp. $600.

John M. Lioan to John Peterman e. m ½ lot 100, Hornbergers add Waterloo $150.

Charles Hanna to Oliver Rosenberry s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 23 & n e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 22 Union Tp. $465.

A. V. Rosenberry to G. W. Frick n e ¼ s e ¼ sec 22 Union Tp. $475.

Wellington Martin to Earnest S. Grange 1 and ¼ acres in n e ¼ sec 4 Union Tp. $250.

Hugh Wait to Ann W. Truit 4 acres in n e ¼ sec 5 Jackson Tp. $500.

Wm. H. Hubbell to Jason Hubbell lots 163, 163 & 165 O. P. Butler $120.

Samuel Haverstock to Lydia M. Hubbell lots No. 18 & 19 D. A. Butler $1000.

Geo. Ensley to Josephine Phillips lot 11 e 2d add Auburn $210.

Isaac Meese to Abi Meese 30 acres off south end of e ½ of n e ¼ sec 19 Wilmington Tp. $600.

Elias Fisher to Jacob Gonsenhouser 20 acres of e w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 30 and 10 acres of n ½ of n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 8 Wilmington Tp. $1000.

Elias Fisher to Henry Gunsenhouser 20 acres of s. w ¼ of n e ¼ and 10 acres of e ½ of n e ¼ of s w ¼ section 28 Wilmington Tp. $1050.

Ann M. Spencer to A. H. Totten lot 112 Spencers add Auburn $225.

Mary J. Hoffman to Thomas Hanna ½ of s ½ of n w ¼ sec 8 and ½ of e ½ of n ½ of s w ¼ sec 9 and ½ of n ½ of n ½ of n w ¼ sec 16 Smithfield Tp $2100.

James Till to Thomas Hanna s ½ of s w ¼ sec 9 and s ½ of n ½ s w ¼ and n ½ of n ½ of n w ¼ sec Smithfield Tp. $800.

Abraham Scott to E. W. Fordick lot 234 E add Butler $1000.

Jason Hubbell to Haverstock & Sattison e pt s w ¼ sec 33 Franklin Tp. $4200.

John Healy to T. P. Sutton lot 4 blk 4 T. add Butler $500.

August Kinney to John Springer 1 and ¼ acre in sec 28 Concord Tp. $650.

William Duncan to Curtis Lockamier n e ¼ se ¼ sec Smithfield $500.

Ephraim D Raub to Eli W. Shull lot 21 R. add Auburn $140.

Benton Beard to Martin Smith n e ¼ of s ½ of ¼ sec 33 Franklin Tp. $1200.

Woods & Casebeer to Ebenezer E. Williams s ½ of s ¼ sec 17 Wilmington Tp $500.

Cyrus C. Walter to Thomas W. Elson n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 10 Jackson Tp $1650.

James Mourer to Alonzo Lockwood n ½ of s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 33 Jackson Tp. $425.

Moses Deets to Joel Hartman s ½ s w ¼ sec 3 Fairfield Tp. $3400.

Edward Craft to Jacob Ginder s w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 27 Wilmington Tp. $750.

Edward W. Fordick to Laban L. Wolf lot 37 O. P. Butler $125.

No. of conveyances 32.

Total consideration $25,830.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

James A. Barns, Co., Supt.

The Temperance Movement.

While there is no particular excitement in Auburn, relative to the temperance movement, our neighbors at Waterloo, are realizing considerable excitement. A visit to that place last Saturday disclosed the fact that the Woman's Crusade was in full force, each saloon being carefully guarded by several fair sentinels relieved at regular intervals, with the precision and discipline of a standing army.

There was a great diversity of opinion, as to the policy of this step upon the part of the ladies, but the prompt and earnest manner in which they discharged the duty plainly indicated that they had faith in accomplishing some good. The name of every person known to them, was taken as they entered the saloon, without comment or remark. They attempted to prevent no one from entering, and conducted themselves with propriety. We do not know what the immediate object is which they wish to accomplish in this way, but there is no disguising the fact that it kept some from entering therein. Some of them may have got awful dry, and could have sang, with becoming grace, "Oh, that this cruel was over."

The question of law was freely discussed, and various conclusions arrived at.—The saloon keepers have been granted a license under the law, and have rights and privileges under that law. If they do not live up to the law they should be brought to punishment. If this movement has been instituted to ascertain that fact then we can see no great objection to it. If the ladies can do this without interfering with the rights of the liquor dealers, no objection can be made. There is grumbling also because saloon keepers are persecuted in this way, while druggists are permitted to go unnoticed, when it is a notorious fact that they dispense the "liquid fire" with an unsparing hand. If so this is unjust, and the ladies cannot expect to make much headway with such a lamentable fact staring them in the face. But we realy believe the ladies are intent upon accomplishing some good without doing any one an injury, and this being the case we wish them success. When law is trampled upon and disregarded, when everything seems to pander to the curse of intemperance, and wretchedness and misery are crushing out the happiness from many a hearth stone, we are glad to know, that even poor, weak woman, can exert a power to baffle the designs of those who are the direct participators in the wide spread desolation. We have never been a prohibitionist, but have always been inclined to the policy that would permit one to take a glass when they felt that it would do them good. Yet, were it in our power to decide as to temperance or intemperance, we would pronounce for temperance every time. We don't like that sneaking temperance, however, that drinks not in public, but pours it down behind the door. We don't like this screening, and that is one special object we have to saloons. They must have their windows painted or curtained to hide what is going on within. It don't look right. What you do do openly and above board, but be sure you are right, then go ahead.

Our Auburn and Butler cotemporaries have been importuned to publish the names of petitioners for permits, and scarcely know what to do about it. They should have consented, on condition that the matter be paid for as an advertisement. We have noticed that persons who are so anxious to have some one else do a mean thing for them, very rapidly lose all interest in the matter when asked to pay.—*Press.*

Whenever we don't know how to act we will ask advice; but until then, we think it is pretty cheeky to volunteer it. We have no doubt the *Press* would publish anything if it were paid for it, but there are some things that would not be inserted in the Courier at any price.

THEY SELL GOODS

Cheaper than any other clothing house in Fort Wayne. Max Nirdlinger and Sam and Pete have just opened an entire new stock of Clothing and gents furnishing goods of every description which will sell for cash only. Having but one price they propose to sell down to the lowest figure. They have opened out a new store and their goods are new. Remember the store No. 5 east Main, north of the Court House. The stock was bought just after the panic and will be sold at panic prices.

PROCLAMATION.

—OF—

JOHN HEBEL,

To All Whom it May Concern.

—o—

Know ye, That I have obtained a license from the Commissioners Court and am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my saloon in the town of Auburn. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically give me notice in person of such case or cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my bar. Let mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers do likewise and their request will be regarded and always consider it a great favor by so doing: this is simply the sum and substance of the whole matter. I am permitted to sell whiskey and other intoxicating liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards and minors or to the poor and destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and apply it where it legitimately belongs—to their families. There are gentlemen of honor and men of money, who sport, and who can afford it; with such I only desire to exchange. To this class our bar is open and none others need apply. For gentlemen of my style I have a splendid saloon, and have constantly on hand a full stock of all kinds of wines and liquors, and the general favorite drinks, including lager beer, California catawba—extra fine and universally acknowledged of healthy, and for the promotion of health. To those who wish to trade with me and can afford it; come and I will endeavor to treat you gentlemanly and courteously. Pay your cash, choose your drinks, and go about your business, and it's your business, and nobody else's business.

JOHN HEBEL.

March 12, 1874.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, vigorously defends the crusade against the rum-sellers and censures Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, for condemning the praying mode of warfare. He says: "What, in God's dear name, was there left them to do but just what they are doing, and what you condemn? The whole business has been left to God and the women, and the latter are praying in the churches and in the streets, and pushing on their divine and peaceful crusade, because the *men* of America have failed to do their duty. Shall a Christian man, in high station or low, lift his voice against them? I tremble to think of the stumbling-block which you in your circular have placed before the tempted and deceived. There is not a whisky mill in the Union which does not stand firmer *on* its foundation in consequence of it. There is not a whisky seller in the country who does not approve of it, and feel easier in his business for it. There is no clergyman who indulges in wine to the destruction of his influence as a temperance man who does not see in it his justification. There is no young man just beginning a course of dissipation, who does not find his downward steps the easier for it. All those who respect and revere the temperate practices of your life, are grieved by it. You have made a mistake which you can hardly rectify in a lifetime. You have given strength to the forces organized against the national purity and morality."....Two sons of the late Siamese twins arrived in Philadelphia the other day, and made application for the bodies of their deceased parents, which was complied with, and the remains were taken back to North Carolina.

THE Ætna cutlery works, in New Britain, Ct., were recently destroyed by fire. The loss is stated at $800,000, with an insurance of $450,000....Justus W. Acuff, an insane patient at Kirkbridge's Hospital, Philadelphia, while in the yard with other patients, the other day, wanted them to box with him, whereupon his companions all fell upon him and beat him to death.

THE Advisory Council of Congregational Churches to settle the points at issue in the controversy with Henry Ward Beecher's church, convened in New York last week, and was largely attended....A fire in a ship-yard at Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, destroyed $175,000 worth of property the other day....The Elmira House, the Union block, and nine other business house in Elmira, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $260,000.

JAYNE, the informer, has had his day, and now the merchants of New York, whom he has plundered and outraged, are to have theirs. Rufus Storey & Co., from whom he squeezed a penalty or $100,000, have sued him for $20,000, which they have discovered he forgot to render to the Government. Another New York firm, Platt, Boyd & Co., whom Jayne has been trying in vain for nearly a year to make compromise, have sued him for $50,000 damages for trespass in seizing their books and papers.

TWO BUILDINGS were burned at One Hundred and Forty-second street, N. Y., a few nights ago, and in one of them Mrs. Burns and her three children were burned to death. ....The merchants of New York held an immense meeting last week to protest against the moiety system of collecting the revenue.

A SUSQUEHANNA (Penn.) dispatch states that 900 workmen have left the Erie machine shops there, to compel by a strike the payment of their wages for February. The men say that one of the stipulations at the settlement of the strike a month ago was that they would be paid on or before the 15th of each month regularly....A number of New York gentlemen who are really and zealously in earnest in their efforts to restore the practice of burning the dead instead of burying them, are contemplating a large meeting in that city, or some other form of demonstration before the public.

The West.

THE temperance crusade has opened in earnest in Leavenworth, Kan. "Col." Jennison, ex-Jayhawker, who keeps a saloon and gambling-house in that city, recently delivered a speech at a temperance mass-meeting. He favored going to the fountain-head and electing temperance officials to high places, in Congress, etc. He spoke bitterly against the United States Collector, who recently made a strong temperance speech, claiming that the Collector made his living by signing United States stamps with the blood of the widows and orphans of drunkards....In Cleveland, Ohio, the movement has culminated in a most disgraceful scene of mob-violence. A party of ladies who were engaged in missionary work on the West Side, were set upon by a mob of roughs and grossly insulted. Several gentlemen who interposed for their protection were knocked down and terribly beaten. A small force of police on the ground was overpowered, and not until several relays were called and the Police Superintendent arrived could the mob be kept back. The ladies finally were driven off to their homes in carriages. None of the ladies were seriously injured, though several received slight kicks and bruises. The portion of the city in which the attack occurred has always given the police trouble....The ladies of Springfield, Ill., have begun a crusade against the saloons. All the druggists in the city with the exception of two have agreed to cease selling liquor except for medicinal purposes.

E. C. CHAPIN, of Charles City, Iowa, has purchased a one-half interest in the Davenport *Gazette* for $25,000....Peter Navarre, the most distinguished of the scouts who served on the American side during the war of 1812, in the operations of the different armies of the Northwest, died at Toledo, Ohio, a few days ago, at the age of 89. He participated in the battle of the Thames, and claimed to have killed Tecumseh....A most diabolical and wholesale murder is reported from St. Clair county, Ill. A German family, consisting of an old man of 80 named Fritz Stiltzenritter, his son and daughter-in-law and two small children, who resided on a small farm, were the victims. The throats of the two men were cut, and the skulls of the woman and children crushed. No clue to the perpetrators of the horrible butchery had at last accounts been discovered, and the motive for the crime is a profound mystery.

N. B. Bepler, a Cincinnati banker, was shot and dangerously wounded by highway robbers, while driving in the suburbs of the city, a few days ago.....Indianapolis has experienced a very destructive conflagration. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The flames broke out in the business center, and destroyed some twenty stores, many of which were new. The loss is between $300,000 and $400,000.

THE result of the Coroner's inquest in the case of the murdered German family, near Centerville, St. Clair county, Ill., does not clear up the horrible mystery. The entire family, including two little children, their father, mother, and grandfather, were found in their house literally cut and pounded to death. Two men, relatives, of the victims, are suspected of being the murderers, and have been placed under arrest....Wooster, Ohio, has been visited by an $80,000 conflagration....From the Red Cloud Agency there comes the characteristic news that the Peace Commissioners had a talk with the Indians, but that nothing has been accomplished. Beef has been issued to the Indians for 2,000 lodges in excess of the real number, and they have accordingly been ordered to present themselves to be counted. This they are shrewd enough to be unwilling to do, and are talking in a gloomy way about getting their guns ready. There is no more definite evidence than there was a month ago as to what is actually the prospect of a serious Indian outbreak....A plan has been perfected at Des Moines, Iowa, for the purchase of the late residence of B. F. Allen, for a State University under the Presbyterians. Mr. A. will donate $100,000, and endow a Professor's chair.... A serious lumbermen's riot is reported among the booming companies on Flat river, in Montcalm county, Mich. Mill gates were forcibly opened, and several dams carried away. The military had to be called out to suppress the riots....The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has completed a mortgage of all its property and franchises to Russell Sage and Levi P. Morton, trustees. The road was previously mortgaged for $96,000,000. The present mortgage is for $35,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the discharge of prior mortgages, to build three bridges, and complete the equipment of the road.

NEARLY 900 persons were in attendance on the Canal Convention which met in Rock Island, Ill. On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, all persons present interested in the subject before the body were admitted as delegates. Mr. J. M. Allen was chosen President. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Chicago, addressed the convention at length in favor of the Rock Island and Hennepin canal, and made a thorough review of the transportation question and the needs of the West for an adequate outlet for its produce. The resolutions of the convention, while particularly asserting the benefits of the proposed canal, are favorable to other practicable transportation routes by water, and recommend the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. Hawley's bill, now before Congress, for a canal to connect Lake Michigan, the Illinois and Rock rivers, was indorsed. A committee of thirteen, with Mr. Allen at their head, was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of the canal, and the State of Illinois was advised to cede the control of the Illinois river and the Illinois and Michigan canal as navigable highways to the Federal Government, if, in return, it would assume the construction of this new water-way.

THE Grange Agricultural Implement Factory, in Plattsmouth, Neb., is turning out fifty cultivators a day....A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, states that Maj. Randall had a fight with the Apaches fifteen miles from Florence, and killed eleven Indians and captured thirty women and children. Three soldiers were wounded....Episode of the whisky war in Xenia, Ohio: "Wm. Harris was passing a band of women with a jug of whisky, when they beset him and urged him to abandon it. He resisted awhile, and then drew the cork of the jug and handed it to Mrs. Connable to be poured out, which being done, he dashed the jug on the ground and broke it. Afterward he signed the pledge and knelt in prayer with the women."

NET results of the temperance crusade in Dayton, Ohio: Four saloons closed and three hundred and two in full blast. Still the women are not discouraged, and the work of prayer goes bravely on....Mrs. Cordley, of Alton, Ill., suicided the other day by throwing herself into a well.

THE second indictment for perjury against David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, has been quashed...The Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee of the California State Senate has reported that no improper influences were used to secure the election of Messrs. Booth and Hagar to the United States Senate, but that improper advances had been made to the Legislators by certain persons, who acted wholly on their own authority and with no other responsibility.

The South.

THE greatest consternation exists in the Bald mountain, N. C., in consequence of subterranean convulsions. The people for miles around assembled in a vacant house and engaged in devotional exercises for sixteen days and nights. About 100 made profession of religion. The closing scenes of the meeting are represented as most peculiar and wonderful.

ARKANSAS papers give the particulars of the killing of Hon. John N. Fox, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, the slayer being J. R. P. Aldridge, a practicing lawyer. The difficulty grew out of some remarks to the murderer by the Judge, while the latter was on the bench. Aldridge stepped out of a store, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, and accosted Judge Fox, who was passing along the street, with the words, "Now, Judge Fox," at the same time firing on him. The first shot took effect in his stomach. He sank on the ground exclaiming, "Oh Lord, I am a dead man," and after he had fallen Aldridge, to make sure of his work, emptied the other barrel at him, it taking effect in his bowels. Death ensued shortly afterward. Aldridge surrendered himself to the Sheriff....Mrs. William Seance, of Scott county, Ky., while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, carved and mutilated her two children in a frightful manner and then cut her own throat. The mother is dead, but the children may recover.

POSTMASTER CLARK, of Galveston, is "short" in his accounts some $10,000, and wants to resign....The printers of New Orleans are on a strike against a reduction of the price of composition from 65 to 50 cents per 1,000 ems.

THE towboat Crescent City, from New Orleans for St. Louis, with a tow of five freight barges, one fuel barge and a trading boat laden with thirteen tons of sugar, blew up at the foot of Montezuma Island, ten miles below Memphis on the 24th of March. Every part of the boat was blown to atoms, and she sank in three minutes. The barges were consumed by fire. The captain, mate, both pilots and the watchman, also, Mrs. Ostrander, the cabin boy and three colored firemen were killed outright, while Geo. Van Hanton, Patrick Bacon, Wm. Duncan and Peter Hall were badly injured....A Memphis dispatch says the Mississippi river below Napoleon is higher than ever before known....Chancellor Turner, of Selma, Ala., has decreed the sale of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad and all the property of the company, including 400,000 acres of public land.

THIRTEEN lives were lost by the explosion of the steamer Crescent City, in the Mississippi river. The pecuniary loss is about $300,000....The New Orleans printers have succeeded in carrying their strike....A fire at Brownsville, Tenn., last week, destroyed property to the amount of $160,000.

AT Jackson, Miss., last week, Col. Robert J. Miller, a prominent Vicksburg lawyer, shot and killed, without any apparent provocation, R. J. Speers, another lawyer. Miller drove to Speers' residence in a carriage, called him out and shot him through the head. After his victim fell the murderer fired five other balls into his body....The overflow of the Mississippi Valley is no longer a question of speculation, but a certainty, and now the all-important question with merchants and planters in the vicinity of Vicksburg is, "What will be the extent of the damage done to planting interests?"

Washington.

THE report of the House Committee on Banking and Currency concerning the failure of Jay Cooke's First National Bank attributes the failure to a direct, persistent and long-continued violation of the law. There is a deficit of $46,000 in its mutilated currency account, for which no plausible explanation can be discovered. The Treasury barely escaped a loss of $287,000. This money was obtained from the Treasury by the sharp practice of Jay Cooke & Co., so the report states, under an obsolete Treasury regulation. The report holds Secretary Richardson to no accountability in the matter. The report is extremely severe upon the entire Jay Cooke firm management, and censures them in unreserved terms.

THE Senate Finance Committee have finally agreed upon a compromise financial measure. The bill fixes the amount of greenback circulation at $382,000,000, thus legalizing the reissue of that portion of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve which is now outstanding, and making it part of the permanent circulation. The amount that has been reissued and which is now outstanding is something over $26,000,000. The bill also authorizes free banking on the national banking system, but contains a requirement that legal tender notes shall be retired from circulation proportionately as new national bank notes are issued. ....The death is announced of Judge Dent, brother of Mrs Grant....The receipts from internal revenue have diminished within the past three weeks, especially in districts in Ohio and Indiana. The decrease is attributed to the women's crusade now in progress.

THE House War Claims Committee have agreed to Judge Lawrence's report on war claims. The result of the Judge's investigation of the subject as set forth in the report is, in brief, that the Government is not legally bound to make compensation for property occupied, damaged, or destroyed in the late war by the United States forces, but that whatever is done is to be considered as an act of grace and mercy....A delegation of prominent South Carolinians have presented to Congress a memorial adopted by a recent convention of the tax-payers of that State, setting forth the grievances of the property-holders of that State, and asking Congressional relief.... Under the law of 1866 relating to negroes in the army, the colored men can obtain admission only to a few branches of the service. A proposition is now pending in Congress to abolish this distinction....The investigation of the Government printing office is said to have developed serious irregularities.

CONGRESS has approved the Brunot-Ute Indian treaty. The treaty opens to settlement 400,000 acres of rich mining country in Southwestern Colorado.

Political.

THE Democracy of Pennsylvania have resolved to hold a State Convention in May.... The Democrats of Rhode Island, in State Convention at Providence, have resolved to make no nominations for State officers.

THE first ballot in the Massachusetts Legislature for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Sumner resulted as follows: Whole number, 272; necessary for a choice, 137; Dawes, 78; Hoar, 76; Curtis, 73; scattering, 46; absent, 7....The second ballot resulted: Dawes, 87; Hoar, 82; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Banks, 6; scattering, 7. Third ballot: Dawes, 92; Curtis, 74; Banks, 6; Whittier, 2; Hoar, 8; Sanford 1; Washburn 1.

The Grange.

PRESIDENT GOLDER, of the State Grange of Illinois, calls upon the farmers of the State to send seed to their suffering brethren in Northwestern Iowa. Their destitution has become so complete in consequence of the ravages of grasshoppers that they have nothing to sow for this year's crop, and, if that fails them, they must abandon their homesteads—all they have in the world.... At a meeting of the New York State Grange, last week, resolutions were adopted indorsing the declarations of the National Grange at St. Louis; demanding legislation which will open and improve the avenues of traffic and produce; cheaper transportation; a pro-rata freight law; in favor of low canal tolls, and the canal debt funding amendment, and in favor of reasonable temperance reform legislation.

Foreign.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, the conquering hero of the Ashantee expedition, and his army have returned home.

A LONDON dispatch makes the extraordinary announcement that the Carlist army of rebellion against the Republican Government of Spain is now actually on its march, 12,000 strong, for Madrid, the national capital. This looks bad for the military ability of the Spanish Republic, especially when taken in connection with a Madrid dispatch to the effect that "the publication of war news is forbidden."

THE Spanish Government has promulgated a decree establishing a National Bank, and granting the monopoly of the issue of bank-notes, and compulsorily incorporating with it all other banks in the country. In return, the new bank agrees to advance to the Government 125,000,000 pesetas....Premier Disraeli the other day refused to receive a deputation which visited him for the purpose of asking the release of the Fenian prisoners ....There has been a great overflow in the River Thames, which did great damage to property and drowned several children and horses....The reception of Sir Garnet Wolseley in England, on his return from the Ashantee war, was a perfect ovation. Large crowds of enthusiastic Britons met him at the depot and conducted him with great pomp through the streets.

THE Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will be created Cardinals at the next Consistory.... The Spanish Government contemplates the promotion of Gen. Burriel to the rank of Field-Marshal for eminent services rendered in Cuba.

SOME doubt has been expressed in regard to the last report of Dr. Livingston's death; but it must give way before the announcement that the remains of the great explorer have arrived at Aden, in Egypt, whence they will be taken to England....Mr. Disraeli has consented to receive a deputation of 70 Irish members of Parliament, who come to urge the release of the Fenian convicts.... The English traveling public seem to be in ecstacies over the introduction of the Pullman palace cars on the English railways. A band of journalists went on an excursion over the Midland road, and the London *Times* representative says: "Everything fits closely and works smoothly. The eye falls everywhere on mechanical contrivances of that ingenuity which we are accustomed to recognize and describe as American. Now that it has crossed the Atlantic, Pullman's enterprise will not be limited to England."

IT is reported from England that Ralph Waldo Emerson will receive the nomination as Lord Rector for the University of Glasgow, made vacant by Disraeli. The place is one much sought after by litterateurs in England, and it has been filled by some of the brightest stars in the English literary firmament, but never before has it even been proposed to confer the honor upon an American.

A SEVERE engagement has been fought before Bilboa, Spain, in which the Carlists suffered a defeat by the Republican forces under Marshal Serrano....At a recent meeting of the Irish members of Parliament it was determined to press the subject of home rule during the present session....The first country in Europe to make an appropriation toward the expenses of having its products properly displayed at the forthcoming Centennial is Sweeden....The financial panic in Havana, due to the inflation of the currency, is increasing. The Premium on gold and exchange is advancing hourly. The latest known gold quotation was 250.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, March 20.—*Senate*.—Hagar presented a resolution of the California Legislature instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their influence to have articles 5 and 6 of the treaty with China modified so as to discourage further immigration of Chinese....The Committee on Public Lands reported unfavorably on the Senate bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company....The Army Appropriation and Fortification bills were passed.

House.—The proceedings in the House were void of interest, the business relating to the District of Columbia occupying nearly the whole day.

SATURDAY, March 21.—*Senate*.—There was no session of the Senate.

House.—The day was devoted to legislation relating to the District of Columbia. The bill appropriating $97,000 to pay the District school-teachers was passed. The appropriation of $350,000 to build a bridge across the Eastern branch of the Potomac was killed.

MONDAY, March 23.—*Senate*.—Chandler presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan praying Congress to amend the Postal law, to permit the free exchange of newspapers, and their free circulation in counties where published. Referred....Ferry (Mich.) presented a petition signed by 700 business men of New York, asking that the volume of legal-tenders be fixed at $400,000,000, and favoring free banking. Referred....Boreman, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment Ramsey's bill providing for the formation of Pembina Territory. The new Territory is to consist of that portion of Dakota which lies north of the forty-sixth parallel. ....The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and a long debate ensued, Morton leading off in a lengthy speech. Without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills introduced: Repealing the law which forbids payment for army supplies, etc., to persons not known to be opposed to rebellion; for the relief of settlers on railroad lands; also granting lands to Minnesota to endow an astronomical observatory and school; authorizing the *Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis* Railroad Company to extend and construct its line into the District of Columbia, and through West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, to St. Louis, and a branch road from some point of it in Indiana to Chicago, and giving a guarantee of the United States on its first mortgage bonds as sections of the road are completed....The House passed the bill prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, fixing the greenback circulation at $400,000,000. Dawes offered his amendment withdrawing the $26,000,000 of the reserves that have been re-issued, and reducing the currency to $356,000,000. It was defeated by the decisive vote of 171 to 70. Roberts' amendment fixing the circulation at $382,000,000—that is, legalizing the issue of the $26,000,000 reserves that have been already put out—was defeated by 172 to 74. The $400,000,000 bill was then passed by 168 to 77. ....A motion to suspend the rules to consider an amendment to the Appropriation bill that mileage shall not be paid to members of Congress, but in lieu thereof actual traveling expenses....The Ways and Means Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the stamp duty on matches and bank checks....Sherwood presented a petition of the officers and soldiers of Northwestern Ohio in favor of the equalization of soldiers' bounties.

TUESDAY, March 24.—*Senate*.—The only feature of interest in the proceedings was Mr. Sherman's explanation of his new currency bill. It was a compromise, he said, and had all the strength and weakness of such a measure. The Finance Committee had fixed upon $382,000,000 as the limit of the currency, as that was the amount now in circulation. He reminded the Senate that all this legal-tender must be redeemed in gold. He hoped Congress would not adjourn without preparing some plan for redeeming this increased currency. If it did so, the country would be dishonored.

House.—The Georgia contested election case was settled by the admission of Sloan, who was sworn in....Roberts (N. Y.) presented a memorial signed by 30,000 New York workingmen in favor of an eight-hour law and asking for the removal of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, which was ordered printed......Willard (Vt.) spoke against McCrary's Transportation bill.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.—*Senate*.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain unexpended balances for the removal of the Kickapoo and other Indians to the Indian Territory was passed....The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. Schurz moved to limit the amount of currency to $356,000,000 instead of $382,000,000, as fixed by the bill. Wright gave notice that he would offer an amendment fixing the amount at $400,000,000. Without coming to a vote the Senate adjourned.

House.—A test vote was reached by the House on the McCrary Transportation bill. After a lengthy debate, in which G. F. Hoar led off in favor of the bill, and was followed by Hawley (Ill.), Smith (Ohio), and Monroe; Niblack moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas, 92; nays, 129.

THURSDAY, March 26.—*Senate*.—Ferry (Mich.) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Saginaw river....The bill appropriating $30,000 to continue the dredging of the mouth of the Mississippi river was passed.... Ingalls introduced a bill to enable New Mexico to form a State Government preparatory to admission into the Union....The Senate reached the voting process on the financial question, the pending measure being the Finance Committee's bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking, which proposes to fix the maximum limit of legal-tender notes at $382,000,000. This was defeated by a vote of 18 to 40. Wright, of Iowa, then offered a substitute providing that the maximum limit be fixed at $400,000,000. Morrill (Vt.) wanted to amend this by adding that the circulation should remain at that amount until reduced, as provided for in other sections of the bill. This was disagreed to—26 to 31. Wright's amendment raising the figure to $400,000,000 was then adopted. Yeas, 31; nays, 26.

House.—Thornburg introduced a bill for the reduction of the army; it proposes to leave the cavalry and artillery at their present force, but to reduce the infantry by five regiments....A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the necessity of requiring by law that United States notes be printed in parts and at different places, and that they report by bill or otherwise....McCrary's Transportation bill was passed by a vote of 121 to 116....Butler presented a new set of credentials certifying to the election of Pinchback as Representative-at-Large from Louisiana. Referred....The currency question was discussed, but no action taken.

National "Honor."

At a peace meeting held at Cooper Institute, that distinguished and eminent divine, Chancellor Howard Crosby, presided. In his opening address he forcibly and eloquently inveighed against the fashion of making boys admire tyrants and warriors by painting them in our histories in *coleur de rose*. Boys, he said, should be taught the *truth*, that wars are cursed things and of the devil, and that Cæsars and Napoleons are simply tigers let loose.

All the great wars that desolated the earth at various times were sustained and maintained to their bloody end by so-called honor, a sentiment which in this interpretation was only a synonym for crime. A nation sins, and, rather than acknowledge its error, it persists in it to the end. This feeling of "honor" was the fruitful source of innumerable outrages. He condemned the homage accorded to great military heroes as highly injudicious. He spoke of the intrigues of the Third Napoleon which occasioned death and misery to millions. He counseled the honor of peace and good will among men as most conducive to the advancement of Christianity.

Religious Statistics.

The number of church edifices in this country in 1870 was 63,082, against 38,061 in 1850, which is an increase of about 75 per cent. in twenty years. The increase in the Methodist churches has been about this figure; that of the Catholic is over 200 per cent. The census of 1870 puts the valuation of all church property at $350,000,000, but it is certainly double that, or about $700,000,000. In valuation the Methodists rank first, and the Catholics next, both having added to their wealth at about the same rate per cent.

HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, Publishers, Chicago, sold the first large edition of Periam's "History of the Farmer's Movement" in two weeks. A second edition, embracing proceedings of the St. Louis Convention, held in February, 1874, is just being issued. Agents are reaping a rich harvest with it. We advertise it this week.

THE working men of England have £60,000,000 in the savings banks established there for the working classes.

Postal Telegraphy.

The following is a synopsis of the bill known as the Hubbard Postal Telegraph Scheme, which provides for the incorporation of a private company to perform the work of postal telegraphy under contract with the Postmaster-General. It will be seen that the scheme contemplates a material extension of the advantages of modern telegraphy, by largely diminishing its cost, and by encouraging its use in business correspondence, and to that extent relieving the mails of a heavy burden. The plan contemplates no additional expense to the department, and seems to carefully provide for the regulation of charges, etc.:

Section 1 provides that the Postmaster-General shall establish telegraph offices at all Postoffices on telegraphic circuits, and at all other Postoffices within ten miles of any circuit where the salary of the Postmaster is not less than $500 per annum, and at such other places as, in his judgment, the wants of the people may require.

Section 2 provides that the charges for the transmission of telegrams, excepting service and Government telegrams, shall be prepaid by stamps and at the following rates for telegrams of twenty words or less: When the distance of transmission is under 200 miles, 20 cents; when over 200 and under 500 miles, 50 cents; when over 500 and under 750 miles, 75 cents; when over 750 and under 1,000 miles, $1; for all greater distances, $1.25; for telegrams directed to be transmitted by night 1,000 miles or less, 50 cents; for greater distances, 50 cents. All words shall be counted, and for every five additional words or less one-fifth additional rate shall be charged. These rates to cover delivery within half a mile of the telegraph office. Governmental and service telegrams to have priority in transmission.

Section 3 fixes the rate for special dispatches to newspapers and commercial news associations as follows: For each 100 words or less, for each circuit of 250 miles, shall not exceed 75 cents if sent by night and $1 by day; but when copies of the same dispatch are dropped off at one or more offices the rate for each office shall not exceed 50 cents by night and 75 cents by day, and at the same rate for each word in excess, and 10 cents additional for each 100 words or less for manifolding to each newspaper receiving it.

Section 4 authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the transportation of correspondence by telegraph as his agent for that purpose; such contract to be terminable at the option of Congress. The Postmaster-General to furnish suitable accommodation for the employes and instruments of the company; said company to have the right on all post roads; to keep its lines in good working order, and promptly transmit all telegrams. After the payment of 10 per cent. per annum upon its capital stock, its profits are to be appropriated to the construction and the extension of its lines, and to the reduction of rates, under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Section 5 provides that the Postmaster-General shall supply stamps of the proper denomination, make proper rules and regulations, defines the punishment to be inflicted upon those who interfere with the lines or the working thereof, or who divulge the contents of any message that may be transmitted.

Section 6 authorizes the Postmaster-General to increase the rate of transmission in any State or Territory which may levy any tax or assessment upon the company until the increased amount realized by the company equals such tax or license. It also provides for monthly statements from all Postmasters, and the Postmaster-General is directed to cause to be prepared for the company a statement of the amount of telegraphic stamps sold, and of all other sums received for the transmission of telegrams, and of the number of telegrams received by the department, and their stamped value, and, after deducting five cents on each telegram transmitted, shall pay the remainder of such receipts to said company as full compensation for its services under said contract.

Section 7 names the corporators and defines the powers and duties of the company.

Section 8 authorizes the company to purchase any lines of telegraph that may be in operation at the date of the approval of the act, provided such purchase receives the approval of the Postmaster-General.

Section 9 authorizes said company to establish and maintain at its own expense other telegraph offices in addition to those that may be established by the Postmaster-General.

Section 10 provides that if the company shall refuse to enter into contract with the Postmaster-General according to the provisions of the act all the rights obtained thereby shall cease and determine.

Section 11 gives Congress the power at any time to repeal, alter, or amend the act.

Some Railroad Figures.

Total miles in the United States	71,564
Total miles Narrow Gauge	1,007
Locomotives, all kinds	14,223
Passenger cars, all kinds	13,725
Freight cars, all sorts	338,427
Car manufacturers	110
Car wheel manufacturers	50
Locomotive builders	17
Total capital stock of railroads	$2,072,257,074
Floating and funded debt	1,999,741,597
Total costs of railroads and equipments	3,728,416,058
Total cost per mile	$53,000
Average annual mileage made by each locomotive	27,314
No. of accidents on railroads during 1873, in the United States and Canada	1,283
From collisions	392
From derailments	815
From other causes	67
Unknown	9
Persons killed	276
Persons wounded	1,172

Some roads have a six-foot gauge, others 5 feet two inches. The standard gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. Narrow gauge roads are generally 3 feet. Roads have however, been constructed with only 22 and 18 inch gauge, and one is now in operation in this country having only a single track. And one is being built having a wooden track, with the wheels of the engine and cars all made of wood. Railroads are built everywhere, on the ground, under the ground, and in mid air. They are an expensive luxury, but we cannot and will not do without them. They are a part of the civilization of the world, whatever that is.

Avoiding a Middleman.

A lodge of our grange friends in Clayton county had need of a barrel of good whisky for domestic and medicinal purposes, and were rightfully determined to avoid the monopoly prices of middlemen in purchasing. So a committee was delegated to come to Dubuque and purchase it of one of our wholesale houses, which they did on reasonable terms, and took it home on the cars. On the day of its arrival the members of the grange repaired with their stone jugs to the house of the head Granger, where the barrel was stored, and the liquor was distributed among them, each paying for his share at the wholesale rate at which it was purchased. This was well enough as far as it went, but the next day a Collector of Internal Revenue, who had been scenting the flavor of the good spirits from afar, pounced upon the head Granger for retailing whisky without a license, and threatened to place him under arrest unless he complied with the requirements of the Internal Revenue law in this regard, and he was compelled to pay $25 or $30 to get rid of the gentleman and his unpleasant exposition of what Uncle Sam provides.—*Dubuque Herald.*

ONE Western editor pleasantly says of another: "He is guilty of more crimes than the impenitent thief, and of falsehoods that would have appalled Ananias."

Historical Items.

THE language of France was first introduced into England by William I. in 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362.

THE hearths of the early Britons were fixed in the center of their halls. The fire-place, originally, was perhaps nothing more than a large stone depressed below the level of the ground to receive the ashes.

FUNERAL games are mentioned by most early writers. Among the Romans they consisted of processions and mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. They were finally abolished by Claudius. A tax was laid on funerals in England in 1793.

DIALS were invented by Anaximander, 550 B. C. The first dial of the sun in Rome was placed on the Temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Curror, when time was divided into hours. In the times of the Emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun dial.

HISTORY informs us that the product of the silk-worm was first utilized in China 4,515 years ago, through the encouragement of the Empress Si-ling-Chi, to whom is attributed the invention of silk stuffs. The secret of silk-worm culture was finally stolen from China, and ultimately spread all over the globe; for twenty years, however, the Chinese kept the secret faithfully; death was the penalty which any one incurred who attempted to impart a knowledge of it to any outside nation, and their frontiers were guarded closely to prevent the secret from being carried abroad.

THE coffin in which the body of Richard III, was placed afterward did service as a horse-trough. During the battle of Bosworth Field he received several wounds, each of which would have proved mortal. His armor was so broken and his features were so defaced that he was hardly to be recognized when dragged from beneath a heap of slain. The body, perfectly naked, with a rope round the neck, was flung across a horse like the carcass of a calf, and was thus carried in triumph to Leicester. It was exposed for two days in the Town Hall, and then buried without ceremony in the Gray Friar's Church. At the destruction of the religious homes the remains were thrown out, and the coffin, which was of stone, was converted into a watering-trough at the White Horse Inn.

An Editor Who is Deaf.

We thought everybody in the State knew that we are deaf, but once in a while we find one who is not aware of the fact. A female book peddler came to the office the other day. She wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in this world, and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance; hence we should buy her book. She was unmarried, and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings, therefore we ought to invest in her book. She had received a liberal education, and could talk French like a native; we could not, in consequence, pay her less than $2 for a book. We had listened attentively, and here broke in with: "What did you say? We're deaf." She started in a loud voice and went through her rigmarole. When she had finished, we went and got a roll of paper, and made it into a speaking-trumpet, placed one end to our ear, and told her to proceed. She nearly broke a blood vessel in her effort to make herself heard. She commenced: "I am alone in this world ——." "It doesn't make the slightest difference to us. We are a husband and father. Bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals." "Oh, what a fool the man is," she said in a low tone; then at the top of her voice, "I don't want to marry you, I want to sell a b-o-o-k." This last sentence was howled. "We don't want a cook," we remarked blandly; "our wife does the cooking, and she won't allow as good-looking a woman as you to stay in the house five minutes. She is very jealous." She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, she exclaimed: "I do believe that if a 300-pounder were let off alongside that deaf fool's head he'd think somebody was knocking at the door." You should have heard her slam the door when she went out. We heard that.—*Santa Clara (Cal.) Echo.*

Packing Statistics.

The following table exhibits the whole number of hogs packed in the various States and the West for the winter season (November to March) of 1873-74, compared with the season of 1872-3:

States.	*Number of Hogs.* 1873-74.	1872-73.
Ohio	897,627	886,264
Illinois	1,870,835	1,834,218
Indiana	699,223	910,462
Iowa	380,734	550,087
Kansas	63,081	49,179
Kentucky	250,322	333,706
Michigan	50,810	54,069
Minnesota	34,150	25,320
Missouri	735,856	890,079
Nebraska	29,127	30,835
Tennessee	24,602	30,860
West Virginia	7,520	4,000
Wisconsin	329,891	331,636
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10,000	20,000
Atlanta, Ga.	4,000	4,750
Total	5,383,810	5,456,004

Pompeii.

Another discovery has recently been made at Pompeii of a skeleton—one more perfect than yet discovered. It is a man, with marked features and remarkably large ears, position recumbent, with only one hand under the cheek. Travelers who have visited Pompeii recently will remember the bodies preserved there in the small museum near the entrance. They are not skeletons, but perfect human figures, displaying in one case, with terrible truth, the agony of death. They are the "Mother and the Daughter," lying so near together that they make but one figure, and fill one glass case. The features and general appearance of the "Slave" are so marked that it would be impossible to think him anything else; and there is the body of the woman, whose lovely hand and arm proclaim her gentle birth. These are painful yet interesting relics of a past and terrible tragedy.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY WAR.

Progress of the Great Farmers' Movement.

The Illinois Anti-Monopolists Preparing for the Campaign.

The Work of Organization Elsewhere—News from Various Points.

ILLINOIS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The farmers of the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois met in convention at Fairbury, Livingston county, recently, for the purpose of perfecting their organization for the coming campaign. They indorsed the Decatur platform, and adopted the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That we believe that the policy of controling the currency is detrimental to the interest of the laboring classes of the United States, and the laws of supply and demand regulate the amount of currency; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of a legal-tender currency directly from the national Treasury, interchangeable at the option of the holder with Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 65-100 per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That their practice of electing to Congress and the legislative bodies men that are directly pecuniarily interested in National Banks or other species of business privately is unsound policy, and that it meets with our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That the existing Railway law of this State should be sustained and enforced until thoroughly tested before the courts.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress the repeal of the unjust law that prevents foreign vessels from competing in our own lake and coastwise trade.

Resolved, That the Revenue laws of the State shall be so amended that all *bona fide* indebtedness on personal property shall be deducted.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—A VIGOROUS PLATFORM.

At a meeting of the Anti-Monopolists of the Twelfth Congressional District the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The great practical political issue of to-day, not only before this country, but before the whole civilized world, is the issue, not against capital or wealth as such, but against all unjust monopolies of whatever sort; and

Whereas, The whole civilized world is already organized or combined, in one form or another, with more or less of wisdom and discretion, on the one or the other side of this question of monopolies, we desire to throw our banner to the breeze on the side of the Anti-Monopolists. That we may not be misunderstood, we therefore declare ourselves

First—In favor of all just and equal, all fair and honest, accumulations of wealth, of public usefulness, and proven by all proper methods of industry and skill, by all persons and associations of men whatever.

Second—We believe that all men have the inherent right to do what they please with their own, whenever and wherever they please to act in accordance with the public weal, and in no case whatever in which they do not please so to act; and that, in our own country, in this matter, the people themselves, and not individuals or corporations, are made the sole final judges.

Third—We believe that the highest well-being of the Republic and of the race requires that all unjust and improper action, either of individuals, or of corporations, or of officers or administrators of the law, should be suppressed by due processes and penalties of law at the earliest practicable moment; and, should this needed reform, like all other reforms, involve transient losses and inconveniences to individuals, or even to corporations or whole communities of men, the responsibility is not ours, but rests wholly upon acts of injustice already perpetrated; and we declare that, in righting these evils, the real, fundamental principles of the common law, applied without prejudice, are the sheet-anchor of our hopes.

Fourth—We denounce many of the pretended applications of the common law as unjust and unequal, while the real, original principles of the law are just and equal. In this respect, the principles involved in this great, world-wide anti-monopoly struggle, involving all races of men, are precisely analogous in principle as in form to our more limited American struggle in behalf of a single race. But we hope to terminate this present struggle for our rights, and the rights of our fellows, wholly by legal and peaceful means.

Fifth—We declare ourselves, therefore, opposed to all unequal and unjust monopolies, of whatever sort, whether by individuals or by corporations; whether by private greed or public franchise; whether of office, power, or wealth, obtained, or held, or used, or administered contrary to the public weal; whether such attempted monopolies relate to labor or capital; whether they originate with combined class rings of laborers or capitalists, or of caucuses of office-seekers, or of pretended administrators of justice through our courts and laws; whether they relate to railroads, or banks, or tariffs, or any other interest, either public or private. We abjure all such unjust class legislation and class administration, of whatever sort; and we invoke all the combined resources of both the common and the statute law to forever put an end to it on this continent.

Sixth—Monopoly by individuals, obtained by engrossing (or by making "corners" in the market, as it is now called, says Mr. Webster), is an offense prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures, and to retain that exclusive right is not a monopoly, in the meaning of the law. We believe that this, as well as all other fundamental principles of the common law, should be rigorously administered and enforced against all monopolies of whatsoever sort.

Seventh—While we admit the absolute necessity and extreme utility of our railroad and other corporations, and while we desire to deal with them only on terms of equal justice and fairness, we cannot but contemplate with peculiar solicitude the rise of a power in the Republic that, according to Mr. Frank Gilbert and other statisticians, has received in grants more land from the Republic, beside their rights of way, than there is in the six New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined; that has received some $20,000,000 of money voted as a free gift from this State alone, besides rights of way, and untold losses in stocks, subscriptions paid and squandered, or sunk or lost; a power capable of almost instantaneous combination and co-operation under the unscrupulous leadership of some two or three men; a power already capable of buying whole States and Legislatures; a power that, notwithstanding all its public gifts and franchises, already takes the ground that it holds no other obligation to the public than simply to make as much money out of the people as it can, and that it will resist to the uttermost all laws compelling a recognition of any other obligation. We contemplate with peculiar alarm the rise of such a power over us, [illegible] and [illegible] our legislators and administrators of our courts of law to ena[illegible] enforce such laws as shall [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] other- [illegible] public [illegible] will do it; [illegible] we do not believe that the liberties of the continent or of the race can be preserved.

Eighth—This Republic has been twice well-nigh [illegible] of the fatal dogma, principles and not men—once under the lead of a faction of violence and blood, and now [illegible] cor- [illegible] wire-[illegible] scattered throughout all our villages and towns; in prosecuting our reform we declare ourselves for both principles and men, and, first of all, for men of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, firmness, purity, and ability, in the whole record of their past lives, to select, administer, and apply our principles for us in our behalf. Such men we propose to select, irrespective of all antecedent party organizations or affiliations, and to remand all others, of whatever party, or by however many caucuses, conventions, and presses upheld and indorsed, and speedily as possible, to private life. We insist on clean hands and clear heads first of all, and on just principles as fast as we can get at them.

Ninth—We commit all the details and particular methods of the great, world-wide reform to the deliberation and care of the men whom we shall so elect.

Tenth—That, as soon as may be desirable, we will put a candidate in the field to represent our principles in this district.

WISCONSIN.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

A letter from Milwaukee says: While the Patrons of Husbandry have been rapidly spreading in this State those communities nearly or entirely foreign have not yet been organized. There are over 15,000 farmers in the State who speak the English language imperfectly or not at all, and numerous applications to the officers of the State Grange have impressed them with the necessity of making provisions for the convenience of these in the organization of Granges with manual and instructions in their own language. The first organization under this new arrangement was made about ten days ago at Eagle Point, Chippewa county, composed entirely of Germans, and by request deputies have been appointed to work in the heavy German settlements in Manitowoc and Ozaukee counties, and several such Granges will be put in operation in them during the coming two or three weeks. The first of these, in the latter county, will be started at Thiensville, on Saturday morning.

COLORADO.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

Extract from a letter from Denver: "The grange movement is now fairly organized and under full headway. Last week a number of farmers, representing the northern part of the Territory, met at the quiet little mountain town of Bowder, and resolved that they would cut loose from the monopolists and extortionists, and in future make their own nominations. A State Grange was put in operation, and Mr. Tenney installed as Master. The movement is spreading rapidly, and nearly every agricultural district or town in Colorado has, or is about to have, its grange. The main grievance is transportation. The farmers complain that they are not only unjustly taxed for all the necessaries of life shipped from the East, but also on agricultural implements and other machinery essential to the development of this country."

KANSAS.

THE GRANGERS' PLOW COMPANY.

This enterprise, we understand, is going forward satisfactorily to a successful organization. When once in operation, as it soon will be, it will be to Kansas one of the most profitable industrial enterprises that has yet been projected. It is proposed to manufacture all classes of agricultural implements in the best manner and at grange prices, putting the improved machinery for farming within the reach of many who are now compelled to do without.

This establishment alone will be the means of saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State of Kansas every year, and put us forward in the facilities of production to a degree which will be beyond computation in dollars and cents. We trust every grange in the State will take an interest in the enterprise, and make it really what it is designed to be, a grange corporation, owned by and run in the interest of the Grangers of the State.—*Lawrence Spirit of Kansas.*

IOWA.

THAT SECEDING GRANGE.

The papers all over the country that oppose the order have gloated over what they thought meant disorder in the ranks, as indicated by a manifesto from Marion Grange in Iowa, in which it declared itself independent of both State and paternal authority. The fact about the matter, as we have it from the Master of the National Grange, is, that a month previous to the so-called withdrawal, the charter of their grange had been revoked for non-payment of dues and general ill behavior.—*Prairie Farmer.*

TEXAS.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

A private letter from Walker county, Texas, informs us that the great tidal wave of the farmers' revolution has reached that distant section, and that granges are being rapidly organized. It is predicted that within twelve months three-fourths of the farmers of the Lone Star State will be enrolled in the Grand Army of the Grangers.

MAINE.

THE CAUSE IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

A letter from Bangor says: "The work of organizing granges in this State is going on briskly. It is expected that a State Grange will be formed within a few weeks."

MISCELLANEOUS.

IS MONEY KING?

The Rockford *Anti-Monopolist* has a good leader under the interrogatory, "Shall Money be King?" We have not room for the entire article, but we clip from it the opening paragraph:

"There can be no disguise so dense as to conceal the fact from the people that if the present absorption of small capitalists by the great corporations and by extremely wealthy individuals continues a few years longer, money will be absolute in this country. There is nothing, as affairs are now conducted, to prevent this consummation. Monopoly enjoys the protection of unequal laws. The great corporations receive protection, and are pampered and fattened by special legislation, while the man who has little or no capital, but who is working with all his might of will and muscle and brain, is forced to compete, at terrible odds, with the privileged few. The grievance of the people may be briefly stated to be, vile and venal legislation, subsidized railroads grown into giant monopolies, exorbitant and unequal taxation, arbitrary Boards of Trade, and a rotten financial system. These all result in reducing the income of the hard-working farmer and mechanic to the minimum, while those who have become successful, honestly or otherwise, can, by the power of their [illegible] legislation and [illegible] of [illegible] trade [illegible] and corn[illegible] and [illegible] of ways to wring money, without production, from the earnings of the people."

The writer speaks as follows of the existing condition of public affairs, and the duties of the producers:

"This is no holiday affair the people have got upon their hands. Money is the most potent force in the world. When organized as it now is, it is well-nigh invincible. As the monopolists sneeringly remark, the people are really an 'unorganized mob,' and cannot expect to make headway against capital without thorough organization and intelligent drill. They must remember that the evils under which the country is groaning fester in every department of power, from the General Government down to the town caucus. The evil being one of such compass, it is apparent that the remedy must be sweeping. It is as impossible to ignore politics in this contest as it would be to discard steam in the construction of a locomotive. The effort will fall dead and pulseless unless there is effort at purification and elevation of our politics. [illegible] ers or as mechanics and operatives, that neither of the classes alone is strong enough, numerically, to produce anything like a radical change in the administration of affairs? Such is the case. Neither the Grangers, nor the Sovereigns of Industry, nor the Farmers' clubs, nor workingmen's associations, as single organizations, can exercise any appreciable amount of force in this vast country of multifarious classes and interests. This ought to be understood. There must be a comprehensive unity of all the industrial population of the country. In order to accomplish this there must be a thorough State and national organization outside of all these respective associations, but embracing all of them whose functions shall be political in the best sense of the word. It should seek, by honest and pure elections of good men, to cleanse and revise our legislation to suit the exigencies of the times."

PROCTOR KNOTT ON THE MONOPOLIES.

Why, every avenue of active enterprise is crowded with them. In every conflict for material prosperity, whether on land or on the sea, in the mine or the manufactory, in the busy haunts of commerce or the desolate solitude of the forest, on every arena in which human industry or skill can be employed, we find them arraying iron sinews of a remorseless consolidated capital against the overmatched tissue of individual energy and unorganized labor. Turn which way we will, on every hand we are confronted by these soulless beings, these artificial, intangible, immoral monsters whom an Omnipotent God never created. If we take the wings of morning, and dwell in the uttermost part of the sea, lo! they are there. If we say, Surely darkness shall cover us, they are there; and I have no doubt if you would descend into hell, you would find their lobbyists crowding the corridor of pandemonium, asking a charter that would enable them to make a monopoly of the road that leads to perdition. Why, they have even invaded the sanctuary of the living God, and assumed to peddle out the religion of Jesus Christ. The rage for corporate privileges has actually got to that pass that Young Men's Christian Associations can not hold a prayer meeting until they have procured a charter from Congress, or some State Legislature, authorizing them to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and to buy and sell real estate.

THE POSITION OF THE GRANGER.

When the Granger comes to vote, he concludes that he will vote, first, for his principles, and, secondly, the man he votes for, he must know is a man of integrity and in full sympathy with the principles and policies of government that the Grange and its influences have brought him. The Republican Granger will not vote for a railway monopoly man if forty Republican Conventions have indorsed him. The Democratic Granger will not vote for such a man, though Jackson should rise from the dead and tell him to vote the straight Democratic ticket. As the individual Granger acts, so will the grange as a body act.—*Parson (Kansas) Sun.*

CALL OF THE GRANGERS.

Ho! ye who nerve the toiling Earth,
  Sons of the soil! arise and give
The olden time another birth,
  A newer life that men may live.
Up with the plow! and down with the shams,
  That cursed the world with lying lives,
Break down the barrier that now dams
  The healthful current labor gives.

So shall you see a world unthralled,
  And man to man with honest grip
Of fervid hands with labor soiled,
  And words fresh from a truthful lip.
Oh! men; brave men! the serpent's grasp
  Is at a nation's throat to-day;
That serpent glitters, and we gasp
  A charmed but throttled life away.

Shall Fraud, the vampire, flout its wings
  And suck your life-blood while you sleep?
Oh! wake and break the spell that flings
  Its torpor through your veins, and keeps
Its silken bondage on your will
  Despite the cold and hidden strength
Too long repressed—too long—until
  You feel it must be freed at length.

Strain at the gyves upon your arms,
  And feel how brittle are the bonds
That wealth, with its seductive charms,
  Has knotted with repeated wrongs.
Up with the plow! and down with shams,
  That curse the world with lying lives,
Break down the barrier that now dams
  The healthful current labor gives.

JOIN THE GRANGE.

Join the grange, study its inner workings, and learn from your own observation that what you regard as abuses, are really abuses, before you accuse your fellow-farmers who are of the order, with countenancing unfair acts. In other words, you may be crying down that which in itself is really right, and of such a nature as should succeed in the interest of humanity itself.—*American Patron.*

Population of the British Empire.

The London *Times* has completed a careful review of the census of 1871 of the British Empire. There are 38 persons to a square mile in the Empire; 260 in the United Kingdom; 201 in India, and 1.41 in the colonies. It should be observed, however, that in some parts of India the density of population more than equals that of England. The Queen rules over 234,762,593 souls; her people dwell in 44,142,651 houses; the area of the lands they inhabit is not less than 7,769,449 square miles.

Whence.

Inspired Being—"Whence, O! whence, ladies, whence, O! whence came the very marvelous instinct that has prompted the minute being orginally contained in this fragile egg-shell to burst the calcareous envelope that secluded it from the glories of the outward world?"

Chorus of Admiring Ladies—"Whence, O! whence, indeed, Mr. Honeycomb?"

Master Tommy—"Perhaps the little beggar was afraid he'd be boiled!"

In 1872 Great Britain mined 123,900,000 tons of coal, and exported 14,000,000 tons.

THE PRESS.

Speech of Congressman Lawrence, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, in Reference to the Law Regulating The Circulation of Newspapers Through the Mails.

Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the third section of this bill, and opposed to all its other provisions. I will briefly state the reasons for the view I have taken. The third section provides:

> That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mail: First, newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication; secondly, weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

I am in favor of modifying this by striking out the word "weekly" and by inserting after the word "newspapers" the words "periodicals and magazines."

The object of this is to give a free circulation within the county where published for all periodicals, magazines and newspapers, whether weekly, daily, monthly, or otherwise. The section as it now stands applies only to "weekly" newspapers, and excludes from free circulation daily and monthly papers, magazines and periodicals.

As a general rule, special and exclusive privileges should not be granted to any profession or class of citizens. If the free circulation of newspapers in the county where published were a privilege for the benefit of publishers alone, I know of no principle on which it could be justified; but it is not. It is not for their benefit at all.

The Constitution very wisely provides that—

> Congress shall make no law * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.

This is based on the idea that it is the right of every citizen to speak and publish his sentiments subject to no restraint except a responsibility for the abuse of the privilege in a mode which results in wrong and damage to others. It is based on the idea also that a republican government cannot exist except by the general diffusion of knowledge.

Almost every State in the Union recognizes the wisdom, the absolute necessity, of this, by maintaining common schools, supported at the public expense, open to all the children thereof. Without this a republican government cannot endure. Where the people are the source of power they must be intelligent to secure a wise exercise of the power. The same principle which justifies common schools, supported at the public expense, also justifies the free circulation of newspapers and periodicals within appropriate limits.

I will not pronounce any eulogy on the press. Fortunately it needs none now. Common schools, the press, and public addresses of every kind are the great educational, moral, political, and religious instructors of the people.

The press now reaches almost all the people, and on grounds of public policy it deserves all reasonable encouragement. It is for the benefit of and open alike to all the people. It is not an exclusive privilege or benefit for any. It is a privilege which will be equally enjoyed by nearly all our citizens. It should be enjoyed by all. He who will not enjoy it cannot complain if others do.

It has been said that our city papers is opposed to the measure now under consideration, while it is demanded by the so-called country press. There is no entire unanimity of either city or country press on this subject. The proposed measure will operate equally for all, or as nearly so as may be possible.

The large and widely-circulated city press has the advantage of having newspapers carried in the mails broadcast all over the land, hundreds and thousands of miles, at no greater cost than is by existing law charged for carrying a country newspaper within the county where published. This gives to the city press a great advantage. If the law shall be changed so as to allow a free circulation within the county of publication, the whole press will alike enjoy its advantage. And this will give a free delivery from the postoffice at the place of publication.

I will not draw any invidious distinctions between the city and country press. The whole newspaper press, city and country, has a place, a value which cannot be estimated or dispensed with.

The press will very often represent the sentiment and interest of its immediate locality. But this is not always so. The New York *Tribune* for thirty years represented the protective-tariff sentiment of the whole country. It was in a sense local. So there are many city papers wielding a powerful and salutary influence, broad and universal, regardless of locality, and aiming only at the public good. These ought not to be disparaged; no effort should be made to bring them into disrepute. But the so-called country press does as a general rule reflect the sentiments and interests of the people, and it deserves the confidence, attention, and care of the people and the Government.

In some localities the country press cannot be maintained without the aid of the measure now before us. We should not withhold from it the aid now proposed.

But the other provisions of the bill rest on a totally different principle, and to them I am opposed. Their object is in effect and to a limited extent to create a privilege equivalent in some respects to the recently abolished franking privilege.

The second section of the bill makes this provision:

> That from and after the passage of this act all public documents, books, or publications, and all printed matter procured or published and issued by authority of Congress, or of either House thereof, and all packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, furnished by the Agricultural Department under authority of law, having first been stamped as is hereinafter provided and directed, shall be allowed to pass in the mails of the United States, to any citizen thereof, or person residing therein, without charge.

I know no reason why documents generally should be published at the expense of all the people and then distributed to a few.

The usage which has heretofore prevailed in publishing documents by authority of Congress has not provided them for one in twenty of the voters of the United States. Why should twenty voters be taxed for the favored one who receives the document? I know of no just principle on which this can be done. The practice adopted in England is one which we may well follow.

Let Congress order the publication of such documents as are essential to public information and the general interests of the country as cannot be published by private enterprise, and then let every citizen have the right to purchase them at cost. This will give all that the public interest requires. It will tax no man for the benefit of another. It will afford the means of information to all. It will give the press access to all desired information, and the press will give it to the whole people. This will give new importance to the press and a demand for wider newspaper circulation.

I know it will be said that the farmers demand the annual volume of the Agricultural Report. Let them have it. Successful agriculture requires this. Let it be published so that all may procure it.

But we must remember the agriculturists of this country demand and deserve something more substantial than a free volume annually of the Agricultural Report to one in twenty of their number. They want more and cheaper means of transporting their products to market. They want legislation which shall in future relieve them from the enormous exactions which may be imposed upon them by monopolies operating under patent rights, so far as legislation can operate on patents hereafter issued. Rights already acquired cannot be interfered with.

They want that the Agricultural Department of the Government shall ascertain in advance, as early as practicable each year, the probable amount of all products and the probable demand, and that this knowledge should be made accessible to them, so that they may know the value of their product, and be able to demand and receive it without its being too largely absorbed by dealers between producers and consumers.

They want legislation which will favor the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country and multiply manufacturing enterprise, and make a home market, as far as practicable, without the cost of unnecessary transportation.

These are some, not all, of their wants, and they will not be satisfied with only free Agriculural Reports, nor with any benefit their franking privilege could give. The demands are more extensive and of a different character. It becomes us to consider these, and do whatever justice and the public interest requires.

Sumner's Illness and Intense Sufferings.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, the eminent surgeon, who attended Senator Sumner during the last years of his long illness, delivered a lecture the other day in New York, in the course of which he said:

When Mr. Sumner first came under my care, he was suffering from a derangement of some fibres of the nerves. As you all know, he had received a blow upon the head. His spine, as he was sitting, was bent in two places. His bent spine had produced the effect of a sprain, and when I saw him in Paris he had recovered altogether from the first effects of the blow. He had them two troubles; one was that he could not make use of his brain at all. He could not read a newspaper or write a letter. He was in a fearful state. It seemed to him as if his head would explode, as if there was some great force in it pushing the parts away from each other. Indeed, his emotions were fearful to me. I told him the best plan of treatment would consist in the application of moxas, the most painful application to the skin. I asked him if he would not take cloroform to dull the pain or remove it altogether. I will always remember his impressive assent when I said that. He said: "Doctor, if you can say positively that I will derive just as much benefit if I take chloroform as if I do not, then I will take chloroform; but if there is to be any degree whatever of greater amelioratian in case I don't take chloroform, then I shall not take it." I didn't have the courage to deceive him. I told him there would be more good if he didn't take chloroform, so I had to submit him to the martyrdom of the greatest suffering that can be inflicted by medical practice, and burned him. I thought that, after the torture of the first time, he would afterwards use chloroform; but for five times after, in accordance with his own determination, the operation was performed without it. A never saw a patient before that would submit to such a thing. The only explanation for his conduct was this. At that time he was much abused. Report had reached him that some of his countrymen at home considered that he was amusing himself in Paris, pretending to be ill, and he wanted to return as quickly as possible. A few days, therefore, were of great importance to him; so he passed through all that terrible and most intense suffering, the greatest I have ever had the misfortune to inflict, be it upon man or animal. I have mentioned it on this account, only to show what kind of a man he was.

Fate of Modest Men.

The world generally takes men at their own apparent estimate of themselves. Hence, modest men never attain the same consideration which bustling, forward men do. It has not time or patience to inquire rigidly, and it is partly imposed upon and carried away by the man who vigorously claims its regards. The world, also, never has two leading ideas about any man. There is always a remarkable unity in its conception of the characters of individuals. If an historical person has been cruel in a single degree, he is set down as cruel and nothing else, although he may have had many good qualities, all not equally conspicuous. If a literary man is industrious in a remarkable degree, the world speaks of him as only industrious, though he may be also very ingenious.

A benevolent and beautiful young lady in Georgia recently allowed 300 gentlemen to kiss her at 25 cents each, and sent the proceeds to the orphan asylum.

DON'T SLAM THE GATE.

[The following bit of sound advice, with the above title, is evidently from one who has had practical experience in the matter, and ought to be taken seriously to heart by eligible young men who are addicted to the habit this young lady so earnestly desires corrected:]

Now, Harry, pray don't laugh at me;
  But when you go so late,
I wish you would be careful, dear,
  To never slam the gate;

For Bessie listens every night,
  And so does teasing Kate,
To tell me, next day, what o'clock
  They heard you slam the gate.

'Twas nearly ten last night, you know
  But how 'tis very late—
(We've talked about so many things)—
  O, do not slam the gate!

For all the neighbors hearing it,
  Will say our future fate
We've been discussing; so I beg
  You will not slam the gate!

For, though it is all very true,
  I wish that they would wait,
To canvass our affairs, until—
  Well—pray don't slam that gate!

At least, not now. But, by-and-by,
  When in "our home" I wait
Your coming, I shall always like
  To hear you slam the gate!

For, whether you go out or in,
  At early hours, or late,
The whole world will not tease me then
  About that horrid gate!

Humor.

A noisy piece of crockery—The cup that cheers.

A young lady, talking about wigs, said she would rather dye than wear one.

"My wife," said a critic, "is the most even-tempered person in the world—she's always mad."

Women like to have husbands named William, for then they can always have a Will of their own.

When is a young man's right arm like unto gospel preaching? When it makes glad the *waist* places.

A man who wanted to be a minister said he believed he had been called "to labor in the Lord's barnyard."

Vassar Instructress—"Miss A., give an example of doubtful affirmative?" Miss A. (innocently)—"Ask papa."

What is that which the rich man wants, the poor man has, the miser spends, and the spendthrift saves? Nothing.

Siam is an ungallant country. There the first wife may be divorced, and after that every wife may be sold for cash, or traded for a yellow dog.

"Building castles in Spain, Mr. S.?" said the landlady to Spicer, who was thoughtfully regarding his breakfast cup. "No, ma'am," said Spicer, "only looking over my grounds in Java."

Unremitting.—A gentleman was warmly eulogizing the constancy of an absent husband in the presence of his loving wife. "Yes, yes," assented she, "he writes letters full of the agony of affection, but he never remits me any money." "I can understand that," said the other, "for I know his love to be *unremitting.*"

We find the following touching verse in the dignified Baltimore *American*:

"The train that brought his wife came down
  And then went sweeping on,
But, woe to him, his wife had brought
  His mother-in-law along.
He lived, for life may well be borne
  Ere sorrow breaks its chain,
But this last streak just settled him—
  He never smiled again."

Statistics of the Globe.

The earth is inhabited by about 1,300,000,000 of inhabitants, viz.: 360,000,000 of the Caucasian race, 190,000,000 of the Ethiopian, 450,000,000 the Mongolian, 200,000,000 of the Malay race, and 1,000,000 of the American Indian.

All these respectively speak 5,044 languages, and profess 1,000 different religions.

The amount of deaths per annum is 33,333,332, or 91,956 per day, 3,730 per hour or 60 per minute, or one per second.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of the population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year, only one in 500 his eightieth, and one in 100 his sixty-fifth.

Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand marry. The months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent.

Children born in spring are generally stronger than those born in other seasons.

Births and deaths chiefly occur in the night.

The number of men able to bear arms is but one-eighth of the population.

When Children Should Begin School.

In a paper on the sanitary aspects of primary education, read recently by Dr. R. J Sullivan, before the New York Academy of Medicine, an important suggestion occurs in reference to the earliest age at which a pupil should be admitted in our schools. He contends that seven years is a minimum age, not because mental exertion would be injurious to healthy intellectual growth, but because school life under its present hygienic surroundings is very unfavorable to physical development.

In other words it is to be understood that, although a pupil is capable of reasonable understanding and a limited amount of intellectual development prior to the seventh year, such education should be given it out of school and without the usual restraint. A fact that renders Dr. Sullivan's views valuable is that he was for several years medical inspector of public schools.

The Chimney.

Jack has a very red nose. He does not drink, but his Bardolphian nose makes people think he does. Jack has fallen in love with a pretty widow. The other day he was making desperate love to her, and exclaimed, "My heart burns with love for you." The widow replied, "Your heart burns with love, eh? I should fancy the fire started in your nose." Jack was not abashed. He replied, "Never mind my nose; that is simply the chimney on fire."

What is Grange?

It is an organization of Farmers.

It has for its object, improvement.

It is designed to elevate and enlighten the farmer.

It would qualify him for his God given profession.

It aims to bring about these objects by associations.

It unites those of the same calling into one grand brotherhood and sisterhood for the protection of all.

It establishes in every neighborhood a lecture room, (which is a Grange itself) in which important truths are unfolded.

It disseminates valuable information that all may be benefitted.

It collects as well as disseminates.

It is an intellectual institution

It calls for an exercise of the mind.

It brings the mind in contact with mind, and by this contact others are illuminated and improved as by friction.

It draws out latent talent.

It makes active and tangible what has been before dormant and unseen.

It shows the importance of cultivating brains as well as soil.

It demonstrates the fact that rich harvest are developed by brain culture as by soil culture.

The Grange is a social institution. Father, mother, sister, brother, neighbor and friend united by strong ties; in one common good. It makes each feel an interest in all, and all in each; a transfer of kind, home government of family to that of a neighborhood uniting those who have been heretofore strangers.

It heals up the wounds of the unfortunate.

It administers comfort to the sick, and relief to the distressed. It is a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

It makes every neighborhood as a kind and effectionate family.

It is a financial institution.

It seeks to obtain for its members the highest price for its products.

It looks to the good of all. It learns how, and when, and where the best prices can be obtained.

It entirely dispenses with the middle man who has absorbed the chief profits from his toil.

It aims to reform abuses of every character where they oppress; demanding from labor unjust and illegitimate claims. It would reform every illegitimate claims. It would reform every species of villainy now so prevalent in our legislative bodies, and by its organization no demagogue can ride over the people with wide mouth declamation, of principles, which his character, as a man, does not sustain as he will certainly be weighed and found wanting.

It claims the right to discuss every question affecting the interest of the people, and disclaiming all control, religious or political, over any member of its body.

It will act uniformly in the interest of the people against monopoly and oppression let it present itself as it may or indorsed by any party in existence.

* * *

A summary of the temperance movement in Ohio on the 2d inst., from sixty Ohio villages and towns shows eleven towns in which liquor selling has been entirely stopped, and over forty in which from five to twenty-six places selling liquors has been closed. The work everywhere is going on vigorously.

* * *

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buckt Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller-Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westenhouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offer 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven year time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

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MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

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together with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicits the patronage of the pusic promising to use my best endeavors to give gebir al satisfaction. ne

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New Grocery Store.

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In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

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&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

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and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade, so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 90 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	28c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	35c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golder Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. White Fish	8c per lb or $6.50 half bar
No. 1 Georgia Codfish per lb	7c

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts. Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House !

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

158 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, Ohio,

General Agents for the

VALLEY GEM PIANO

The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide Their genuine mert has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular through out the west. They are essentially

WESTERN PIANOS,

and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.

The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd. Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d. Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.

No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price iist sent to any address. The excellent

HAMILTON ORGAN.

Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE !

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plow

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS !

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE !

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY !

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY !

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

* * *

A Michigan schoolma'am points out the sad fact that no schoolmaster has ever been president.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

GRAND

OPENING

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods !

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

Merchant Tailoring

Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

* * *

PARSON BROWNLOW.—This noted Senator attracts considerable attention from the Senate galleries. He never speaks, nor moves, nor calls a page, nor smiles, nor talks to his neighbor. Attendants carry him to his seat at 12 and back to his solitary home at 5. There he sits during the long hours, silent and ghost-like, twitching perpetually with a terrible palsy.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 9, 1874. No. 15.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE.
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Courier,
Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year.......................$2 00
Six Months.....................1 00
Three Months...................50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	16 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

TOLEDO CARDS.

Chas. L. Luce, Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
LUCE, CHAPIN & BLASS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.
C. GERBER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 138 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phelt
EMERSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 146 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
HAMILTON & GOLDSMITH.
COMMISSION MERCHATS, Water street, Toledo, Ohio.

Business Cards.

D. A. SEBRING M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Aetna Fire Insurance
Of Hartford, Conn. The largest capital. The largest income, of any fire insurance company in this country.
J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind
J. L. MORLAND " Waterloo "
J A. CAMPBELL Butler "

CHARLES A. O. McCLELLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo Indiana will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-Class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over G. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

B. M. & W. C LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most to-by styles. One door west of Swineford's Hotel.

G. H. K. MOSS. C. V. HOFFMA.
MOSS & HOFFMAN
Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO, S. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

J. B. Casebeer, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over Sprott & So 's shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for [illegible] Insurance Company.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.
M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.
will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES
of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chaise repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27, 73.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.
All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.
Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES
The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house, some fruit trees. Good timber [illegible] not improved. One half down, balance on time.
J. N. SEERS.

Railroad Directory.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going Wes.	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	[illegible]
	10 20 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	[illegible]
	11 15	Louisville	8 40	[illegible]
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	[illegible]
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	1 40 p.m	[illegible]
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	[illegible]
8 02	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 56	11
1 10	12 55 pm	Col. City	5 06	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 56	9
2 45	2 35	ar. Butler l v	3 10	9
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 30	6

CONNECTIONS.—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Jan. 4, 1874.

Going South.			Going North	
2 00 m	2 20p.m	Fort Wayn	3 40	10 10am
2 28pm	2 46	Ferguson's	3 13	10 06
2 42	3 00	Sheldon	3 00	9 50
2 55	3 10	Ossian	2 40	9 40
1 30	3 40	Bluffton	2 13	9 05
1 50	4 00	W. Crossing	1 50	8 42
2 02	4 11	Keystone	1 38	8 30
2 11	4 19	Montpelier	1 30	8 20
2 35	4 42	Hartford	1 08	7 54
3 18	5 25	Royerton	12 30	7 15
3 30	5 38	Muncie	12 15pm	7 00
3 45		McCowan's	11 50	
4 15		N. C. June	11 30	
4 25		New Castle	11 20	
5 03		Cam. City	10 40	
5 07		Milton	10 44	
5 20		Beesons	10 32	
5 25		Connersville	10 20	
7 50	7 30	Indianapolis	9 15	
9 00		Cincinnati	[illegible]	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Mar 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,20 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville ...	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	3,20 "	7,50 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	2,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,15 "	10,35 "
Forest.....	11,24 "	6,40 "	8,12 "	[illegible] "
Lima......	12,34P M	7,52 "	9,36 "	1,02 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago ...	8,20 "	5,20 "	7,20 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHTE
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima......	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,30 A. M	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9.23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4.20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 15 A M	7,10 "	4.30 "	11 30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,20 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,10 "	8.35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,20 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 35		4 10 pm
Auburn	11 34		5 25
Waterloo	11 48		5 50
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 50p. m	6 15	7 00
Ar Angola	12 30		
Bankers	2 08	8 02	
Jonesville	2 22	8 28	
Jackson	3 40	10 25	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson .... Dep	12 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	1 19	7 10	
Bankers	1 36	7 38	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	2 45	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 23		8 22
Auburn	3 37		8 45
Auburn Junction	3 40		8 55
Fort Wayne, Arrv e	4 40		10 15

Wm.A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd's
Butler........	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloe ...	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan........			8:17 "
Corunna.......			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd's
Corunna.......			6:20 p m
Sedan........			6:28 "
Waterloo......	2:38 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler........	2:55 "	x11:56 a m	7:08 "

Select Story.

THE FLOOD AND THE ARK.

A Hardshell Methodist Sermon on Nature and Noah.

From the Independent.

In the autumn of 1830 I attended a Methodist camp meeting in the interior of Georgia, and heard a sermon which I have never been able to forget or describe.

The speaker had just been licensed, and it was his first sermon. In person he was small, bullet-headed, of a fair, sandy complexion, and his countenance was indicative of sincerity and honesty. He was taking up the Bible in regular order for the first time in his life, and had gotten as far as the hirtory of Noah, the ark, the flood, &c. Besides, "just before his conversion he had been reading Goldsmith's 'Animated Nater,' and the other two together, by the aid and assistance of the Sperit, had led him into a powerful train of thinking as he stood at his work bench, day in and day out." The text was: "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be," and he broke out in the following strains:

"Yes, my brethren, the heavens of the windows was opened-ah, and the floods of the g-r-e-a-t deep kivered the waters-ah, and there Shem, and there Ham, and here Japeth-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

"And there was the elephant-ah, that g-r-e-a-t animal-ah, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater-ah, what is as big as a house-ah, and his bones is as big as a tree-ah, depending some-what on the size of the tree ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows was opened-ah. and the floods of the g-r-e-a-t deep kivered the waters-ah, and there was Shem, and there was Ham, and there was Japeth-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

"And there was the hippopotamus-ah, that g-r-e-a-t animal-ah of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah what has a g-r-e-a-t horn-ah a-stickin' straight up out of his forward-ah six feet long, more or less-ah, depending somewhat on the length of it-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

"And there was the giraffe-ah my bretherin, that ill-contrived reptile of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, whose forelegs is twenty-five feet long-ah, depending somewhat on the length of 'em-ah, and a neck so long that he can eat hay off the top of a barn-ah depending somewhat on the hithe of the barn-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows opened-ah and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters-ah and there was Shem and there was Ham, and there was Japeth-ah- a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

"And there was the zebra, my bretherein-ah that b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l animal of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, what has three hun stripes a-runnin' righ straight around his body-ah, more or less, depending somewhat on the number of stripes-ah and nary two stripes alike-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

"Then there was the anaconder-ah, that g-r-e-a-t sarpent of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, what can swallow six oxen at a meal-ah, provided his appetite don't call for any less-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows was opened-ah, and the floods of the deep kivered the waters-ah, and there was Shem, and there was Ham, and there a Japeth-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

"And there was the lion, brethren-ah, what is the king of beasts, accordin' to Scripter-ah, and who, as St. Paul says-ah, prowls around of a night a roarin' like the devil-ah, a seeking if he can't catch somebody-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

"And there was the antelope-ah, my bretherin, that frisky little critter-ah, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, what can jump seventy-foot straight up-ah and twice that distance down-ah, provided his legs will carry him that fur-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows was opened-ah and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters-ah, and there was Shem, and there was Ham, and there was Japeth-ah, a-l-l a gwine into the ark-ah.

'But time would fail me, my brethen, to describe all the animals that went into the ark-ah. Your patience and my strength would give out before I had got half way through-ah. We talk, my brethren about the faith of Abraham and the patience of Job-ah; but it strikes me they didn't go much ahead of old Noer-ah. It took a right smart chance o' both together up all that gopher-wood and pitch and other truck for to build that craft-ah. I am a sort of carpenter myself, and have some idea of the job-ah. But to hammer, and saw, and maul, and split away on that one thing a hundred and twenty year-ah, an lookin' for his pay in another world-ah—I tell ye, my bretherin, if the lord had a sot Job at that, it's my opinion he would a tuck his wife's advice inside of fifty year-ah. Besides, no doubt, his righteous soul was vexed, every day, hand runnin', with the filthy communications of the blasphemous set that was always a loaferin' and a saunterin' around-ah, a pickin' up his tools and a misplacin' 'em and a callin' him an old fool, or something worse-ah; and, to cap the climax, he was a preacher and had that ungodly gineration on his hands every Sunday-ah. But the Lord stood by him and seed him through the job-ah; and when everything was ready he didn't send Noer out to scrimmage and scour and hunt all over the wild world for to git up the critters and varmints that he wanted saved-ah. They all came to his hand of their own accord. and Noer only had to head 'em in and fix 'em around in their places-ah. Then he gethered up his own family, and the lord shut him in, and the heavens of the windows was opened-ah.

"But, my bretherin. Noer had use for his patience after this-ah. Think what a time he must a had a feedin' and a waterin' and a cleanin' out after such a crowd-ah. Some of 'em accordin' to Goldsmith's 'Animated Nater-ah, was carnivorous, and wanted fresh meat-ah; and some were herbivorous, and wanted vegitable food-ah; and some was wormiverous, and swallowed things alive and whole-ah; and he had to feed everything accordin' to his nature. Hence, we view, my bretherin-ah, as the nater of the animals wasn't altered by goin' into the ark-ah, some of 'em would roar, and howl, and bark, and bray, and squeal, and blat the whole indurin' night-ah, a drivin sleep from [illegible] at the first streak o' daylight, the last hoof of 'em would set up a noise accordin to his nater-ah, and the bulls of Bashan weren't nowhere-ah. I've often wondered how their women stood it. Scripter is silent on this point-ah; but I think I know of some that would a been vapory and nervous under sich circumstances-ah, and in an unguarded moment might a said somethin' besides their prayers-ah.

"My brethren, one more word for old Noer-ah and I will draw to a close-ah. After the out-beatin' time he had first and last, for so many hundred year-ah, if he did, by accident or otherwise take a leetle too much wine on one occasion-ah, I think less ort to a been said about it-ah. Besides I think he was entitled to one spree-ah, as he made the wine hisself, and accordin' to Scripter it makes the heart o' man glad-ah.

"My bretherin' as it was in the days of Noer-ah, so shall the coming of the son of man be-ah. The world will never be drowned agin-ah. It will be sot a fire, and burnt up root and branch with a fervient heat-ah Oh! what will wretched ondone sinners do on that orful day-ah? They won't feel fit for to live, nor to die-ah. They will be put to their wit's end, and knock, and straddle around in every direction-ah; For all at once, my bretherin-ah, they will behold the heavens a darkenin'-ah, the seas a roarin'-ah, the tombs a bustin'-ah and the mountains a meltin-ah; and everything, I think, will be in a confused and unsettled state."

* * *

An anecdote is told of Chief Justice Marshall, evincing his ready humor. The old gentleman, like Miles Standish, was very fond of always doing everything for himself and objected strongly to any assistance being rendered him. One day, wishing to consult some work of reference he entered the law library and proceeded to mount the steps and draw out a book from an upper shelf. The books being tightly packed together refused to leave one without the other, and the chief justice not noticing this, in withdrawing the one he wished, dislodged the whole row, which came down upon him, felling him to the floor. The librarian instantly ran to the rescue, inquiring if the venerable gentleman was hurt, and offering him assistance in rising

"Let me alone," said the chief justice. "Let me alone, I'm a little stunned for the moment—that's all. I have laid down the law often, but this is the first time that the law has ever laid me down.

* * *

The New York newsboys have opened their theatre again and the policemen have had to retreat. Intellect always triumphs.

A Sad Story.

A little boy having heard a beautiful story about a little boy and a hatchet, and how, because the little boy wouldn't tell a lie, he in time got to be President of the United States, was very much impressed by it. Now it so happened that on the last day of march he was just ten years old, and his father asked him what he would like to have for a birthday present. Very naturally the boy's answer was, "A little hatchet, if you please, papa."

The father bought him a little hatchet that very day, and the boy was so delighted that he actually took it to bed with him.

Early the next morning he got up, dressed himself, took his little hatchet and went out into the garden. There as luck would have it, the first thing that caught his eye was his father's favorite cherry tree. "My eyes!" exclaimed the little boy to himself, "what a time my father would make if a fellow were to slip up and cut that cherry tree a little!" It was a wicked thought, for it led him into temptation. There was the tree—tall, straight and fair—standing invitingly before him—just the thing for a sharp little hatchet. And there was the hatchet—strong, sharp, and shining—just the thing for a favorite cherry tree. In another instant the swift strokes of an axe was heard in the still morning air, and before long a small boy was seen running toward the house. His father met him at the door.

"My boy, what noise was that I heard just now? Surely you have not been at my favorite cherry tree!"

The boy, stood proudly before him, but with downcast eyes and flushing cheeks.

"Father," he said, "I cannot tell a lie. That cherry tree is ——"

"Say no more," said the father, extending his arms. "You have done wrong, my son; and that was my favorite tree; but you have spoken the truth. I forgive you. Better to ——"

This was too much. The boy rushed into his fathers arms.

"Father," he whispered, "*April fool!* I haven't touched the cherry tree; but I 'most chopped that apple stump to pieces."

"You young rascal; you!" cried the father, do you mean to say you *haven't* chopped my cherry tree? April fool your old father! Will you? Take off your coat, sir!"

With a suppressed sob, that little boy obeyed. Then, shutting his eyes he felt his fathers hand descend upon his shrinking form.

"My son," said the father, solemnly as he stroked the little shoulder, "it is the First of April Go thy way.
—From Jack in the pulpit, St. Nicholas for April.

* * *

Pride.—In walking leisurely down Fourth street, one day last week, we met three proud men. The first was proud of his money. He came Logansport a few years ago with less than one hundred dollars. Circumstances have made him wealthy. He has but little brain, and his soul is too small to invoice. By denying himself and family the comforts of life; by holding on with miser-like tenacity to real estate purchased before the war, and by other means, adsolutely disreputable, he has amassed a fortune.

The second is proud of his intellect He is a close student, and his mind is stored with treasures from the world of letters. He drinks rich wine from the fountain of knowledge and plucks rare jewels from the realms of thought; but he has no heart. His soul never goes out in sympathy for the suffering He does not feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or bid the sorrowing hope. He turns a deaf ear to the cries of the orphan, and shuts out the sunlight from his home.

The third is proud of his physical strength. He is a perfect Hercules, He never exerts his powers in the defence of the weak, or interposes his strong arm to protect the innocent. He is course, brutal and ignorant.

These were the only proud men we met in that short walk; but they are fair samples of proud men everywhere. God pity them.—*Logansport Pharos.*

* * *

Dispatches received at the War Department report that the Indians of Leech Lake reservation had been committing depredations. The acting agent called on Gen. Terry for troops to protect them. While unable to send troops at present, every effort will be made by the military authorities to protect the agency and the settlers in the vicinity.

* * *

A Western Granger has written for some Mardi Gras seed.

* * *

James says the ladies don't seem to give a thought to us fellows who keep away from saloons.

THE DEACON'S CONVERSION.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Deacon Hodge must walk to-night;
He has no time to wait or dally;
He is expected early and bright,
By the widow across the valley.

Old enough, my people, is he,
Long ago to have left such folly;
But as wise as a sage is she,
And as a maiden bright and jolly;

Gay and beaming, good and kind,
Laden with forty winters only,
She is a light to his gloomy mind,
Making his downward steps less lonely.

Back in the same opinions clad,
Each the same good future seeing,
They in the main have seldom had
Even the sport of disagreeing.

But as the Deacon wends his way,
Under the sky's fast dark'ning azure,
He is pondering of the day
When he incurred her first displeasure.

Talking concerning life and death,
And the importance of conversion,
She was telling of her great faith
In the ordinance of immersion.

And, as men in an evil hour
Oft will do, he feebly doubted;
But her argumentative power
Soon beheld him completely routed.

Till he asserted, if folks desire,
Such baptism, they might receive it;
But for it's ever being required,
He wasn't fool enough to believe it.

Then the widow had bridled, and said,
Till he had known such saving leaven,
She wouldn't take it upon her head
To marry the best man out of heaven.

So the Deacon, as he walks on,
Grieves that such ideas have got her;
For he has, in the long years gone,
Kept his head above the water;

And he feels that the rich reward
Of this widow and her caressing,
For a sacrifice to the Lord,
Hardly would merit heavenly blessing.

But, most stubborn of all, his will—
Men's most troublesome attendant—
Bids him cling to his old creed still,
Lest the widow get the ascendant.

So he sums his conclusion of it,
After the whole affair rehearsing:
Widow or not, I'll ne'er submit
To her doctrines nor her immersing."

Now from a bridge, where lazily flows
Water full six feet below him,
Gone is a plank, and down he goes,
And for a moment the waves o'er flow him.

But lo! the widow upon the shore,
Reaches a good stout stick unto him!
And he, in a minute's time or more,
Lands, with the cold chills creeping through him.

Quick she led his unto her house,
Dried him by every good exertion,
And then remarked to him, sly mouse,
That he was a convert to immersion.

Vain his objections—vain each doubt;
Vainly he argued, mixed and changed it;
No odds how it came about,
She insisted, the Lord arranged it.

And full many a marital draught,
Bitter and sweet, the Deacon drank up,
Ere he discovered that, creature of craft,
She was the one who pulled the plank up!

ONE MORE DRESS.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

"To think of wearing the same dress to church Sunday after Sunday!" exclaimed Mrs. Bradley, a young married lady, to Mrs. Green, her mother.

"Why not, Sarah?"

"Folks will think it is the only one I have which is fit to wear to meetings."

"It is, isn't it?"

"I know it, but I don't care about all the world knowing it."

"You would not make all the world believe that which is not true, would you?"

"I don't care; I mean to have a new silk immediately."

"But, Sarah, your husband cannot afford it."

"Yes, he can; at least we can curtail our expenses in something else."

"What?"

"Well, I don't know; we could make our provision bill less."

Mrs. Green shook her head.

"I don't think there is any need of our having beefsteaks and mutton-chops every morning for breakfast. We never had such things at home, you know. I would not give a straw to have so much meat."

"But James depends upon it."

"I know it; yet for the sake of letting me appear a little better on Sunday, he would willingly dispense with it."

"Would you be willing to ask him the question?" said Mrs. Green.

"Yes; why not?"

"You would ask him to go without his breakfast in order that you may have an extra silk dress?"

"Go without his breakfast, mother! I never once thought of such a thing," said Mrs. Bradley, with a disturbed look.

"But you know it amounts to the same thing to him. He was brought up in the country where he had meat for breakfast, and he does not think he could make a meal without it."

"We will not say anything more about that then," replied the young wife, who, I beg the reader to believe, would not willingly have deprived her husband of any real comfort. "How do you suppose Mrs. Farmer gets so many dresses?"

"I don't know."

"She seems to come out with a new one almost every Sunday. She must have at least half a dozen silks and berages."

"I hope her husband can afford them," replied Mrs. Green, shaking her head significantly.

"He is not any better off than James. They have the same salary, and in the same concern."

"A thousand dollars in these hard times will not go a great way with a man who has a family to support, especially if his wife has a great many silk dresses."

"But James saves two or three hundred of his salary every year."

"Every young man ought to save something."

"Do you suppose John Farmer does?"

"I think not, at the rate his wife dresses."

"But it is too hard to wear the same dress every Sunday. If I had one more, I could get along very well."

"You would want another still."

"No, I shouldn't, mother."

"There is no end to it when you undertake to follow all these absurdities. When I was a girl, I had only one dress to wear to meeting, and that was only a calico."

"The times have changed."

"Changed for the worse. I am sure no such vanity as flaunting out in a different dress every Sunday ever entered a girl's head, especially girls whose fathers were not independently rich."

"Nobody thinks of wearing the same dress all the time. Only one more—"

"One is enough, Sarah. If you let such silly notions get into your head, you will never know where to stop. You could easily spend all your husband's salary in dress, and then not keep up with the demands of the times."

"I am sure James can afford me a new silk. It will not cost much."

"Do not think of it, child. Be prudent, careful and contented, and when James is rich, you may do different."

Mrs. Bradley was satisfied, after considerable more demonstration on the part of her mother, that she could get along without the new silk. But it was hard to give up the idea of competing with Mrs. Farmer, whose husband was no better off than hers.

CHAPTER II.

James Bradley and John Farmer were clerks in a large house in the city, and both resided in a neat little cottage in the suburbs. Their fortunes had been thus far very much the same; and perhaps they might have continued the same through life, but for the different character of their wives.

Mrs. Bradley had been brought up to live within her means. A careful mother, who realized the responsibility of her position, had rigidly inculcated the principles of a sound economy, and trained her up to habits of prudence and thrift. And all these practical qualities she had brought with her into her domestic relations, when she embarked in a new sphere of life.

Mrs. Farmer, on the other hand, though her parents were no better off in the world, had brought her up to be a lady—to wear fine dresses, and play the piano in the parlor. Her knowledge and experience of household duties was very narrow and superficial, and her husband's thousand dollars a year would hardly support them. They were obliged, in order to dress her as her habits and wishes required, to "scrimp" in many of the real comforts of life. The provision bill was kept at the lowest possible figure. Mrs. Farmer thought beefsteaks were unhealthy in the morning, and John found it necessary to be of her opinion. Six dollars a season for ice would buy a new bonnet; hence ice was the cause of a great many complaints that prevailed in summer.

The comforts of living were sacrificed to the luxuries of dress. Beefsteak at twenty cents a pound was unhealthy; but new bonnets at ten dollars a piece were necessaries of life. Mutton-chops at fifteen cents a pound caused the dyspepsia, but silk dresses at a dollar and a half a yard, were not only healthy, but indispensable to the happiness of the lady.

All the salary was spent—was intended to be spent—and the only question was whether it should be put in the body or on the body. The habit of extravagance was there, and all the thrift and economy which Mrs. Farmer knew, was to save money for new dresses.

She and Mrs. Bradley were on intimate terms with each other, and, as may be readily supposed, the subject of dress was frequently discussed.

A few days after the conversation of Mrs. Bradley with her mother, her neighbor was making a "call." Mrs. Farmer could talk of nothing but dress. It was the study of her life—what she lived for—what she most hoped for in the future. As usual, the conversation immediately degenerated into dress—it was all Mrs. Farmer knew.

"How do you like my new raw silk?" asked she, after several adroit passes, in order to introduce this matter.

"It is very pretty, indeed. You come out in a new dress almost every Sunday, Ellen," replied Mrs. Bradley.

"I wish I could."

"I wonder how many nice dresses you have in your wardrobe?"

"I have only one that is fit to wear," replied Mrs. Farmer, indifferently.

"Only one!"

"That is fit to wear anywhere."

"You have at least three silks."

"All old-fashioned—made last fall—and all out of date. I tried to make John give me a berage, but he would not."

"I am sure if I had your dresses, I should think I were a Princess."

"Pshaw! If my husband don't give me another next week, I shan't go to church but once a month."

"If I had your dresses, Ellen, I should not think of another, for a year, at least."

"Why don't you dress better, Sarah?"

"I can't afford to do so."

"Pooh!"

"My mother thinks I dress well enough."

"Why, you have worn the same dress to meeting every Sunday for a year."

"And probably shall wear it every Sunday for the next year."

"I wouldn't, if I were you."

"I can't afford a new dress every month. I was speaking the other day about having one more dress, but mother said so much against it, that I gave up the idea."

"Tied to your mother's apron-string yet!" sneered Mrs. Farmer.

"I am too thankful to get my mother's advice to reject it."

"But get the raw-silk, do! It will become you so well; and then we shall have a little respite from that everlasting fawn color."

"No, I have made up my mind not to have it."

"Put the money into your stomachs instead, and get the dyspepsia into the bargain," said Mrs. Farmer, as she took her leave.

CHAPTER III.

The "long run" tells the story; so let us step forward a few years, and look into the counting-room of our clerks.

James and John are still there, and occupying the same relative positions. Their salaries have been gradually raised, and for three years they have been the recipient of the handsome sum of fourteen hundred a year.

The 1st of January is at hand. Harris & Co. are about to dissolve, and the senior, who has made a princely fortune—and is a queer old fellow at that—is about to form a new co-partnership.

"Boys," says old Mr. Harris, "you have been with me a long while; I suppose you want to get ahead, and become merchants?"

The "boys" acknowledged the "corn," and John Farmer winked significantly at his associates.

"But," continued the patriarchal merchant, "to get ahead in business requires certain qualities of mind and body. One must be industrious, economical, and wide awake, as well as shrewd. Driving fast horses, eating champagne suppers, and sucking mint juleps, do not furnish the necessary schooling for a merchant. I won't preach, however. In one word: the first of January is close upon us. Those of you who can put two thousand dollars into the concern, shall draw a sixth of the profits! That's all."

The old fellow turned on his heel, picked up his hat and left the counting-room.

James Bradley was the only one of the number—four in all—who could "face the music." The other three had perfected themselves in the art of driving fast horses, drinking sherry-cobblers, and eating good dinners; which Mr. Harris had hinted was not a necessary qualification for one of his partners.

John Farmer's surplus had been spent in giving his wife "one more dress." As his salary was increased from year to year, "one more dress" was the oftener required. Beefsteaks, mutton-chops, and ice were as unhealthy and dyspeptic in their tendency as ever; and yet Mrs. Farmer, from the costliness of her apparel, might be mistaken for the lady of a nabob.

* * *

Five years more. Old Mr. Harris is dead; and, though the firm is still Harris & Co., James Bradley is the senior partner. He has already made a competence, and does a very large business.

John Farmer left the concern three years ago. It was supposed because he could not endure the thought of being a clerk under his former companion. He left Boston and went to New York, but his unthrifty habits followed him. His wife wore the greater part of his salary on her back; and disheartened by his ill success, he had increased the number of sherry-cobblers in his per diem allowance to such an extent, that he had been discharged from his place. Not being able to get another situation in New York, he reached Boston in straightened circumstances. He was equally unfortunate there. The toddy blossoms on his nose were against him; his coat was rusty, and his breath smelt like the fog from a three-cent grogshop. His last dollar was spent, and his wife was paying a "visit" to a friend who had repeatedly urged her to spend a week with her, and whom she would have been sorry to disappoint!

He was reduced to the last extremity. His old friend and associate, James Bradley, was now in affluence, and able to assist him. Mortifying as was the thought, there was scarcely any other alternative but to apply to him for a situation.

James was shocked when he recognized him. Sherry-cobblers, a thriftless wife, "one more dress," and the want of encouragement, had done their work.

"Is there a vacancy in your counting-room, Mr. Bradley?" asked he in humble tones.

"There is not, John, but I will create a place for you," replied the liberal merchant, as he realized the situation of his former associate.

"Thank you," replied John, a tear starting to his eye, at this unexpected kindness—the first he had experienced anywhere, not excepting his own house, for many and many a weary month. James took him home to dine with him, and John had an opportunity to contrast his own circumstances with those of his thrifty friend. He was sad at heart—in short he was a ruined man.

He did very well for a few months in the counting-room of his friend, but his old habit soon obtained the mastery over him again, and he died suddenly of a disease produced by dissipation.

"One more dress," said Mrs. Green—the good old lady was now a cherished member of her daughter's family—"is the representative of the whole system of extravagance. 'One more dress,' as the type of a great bundle of bad habits, was the ruin of John Farmer. Don't you know it Sarah?"

"I do, mother, and I cannot be too thankful to you for your wholesome advice. I am sure that without it I should have procured 'one more dress;' then wanted another and another, until I had spoiled all my husband's expectations. Poor Ellen Farmer, she is binding shoes for her daily bread now!"

Skin Grafting.

Dr. Bell's method of skin grafting, as performed in numerous cases at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, has proved very successful. In procuring portions of skin for this purpose he takes them from some sound portion of the patient's body, preferably from the arm. A piece of skin is pinched up by a pair of common catch-forceps, and cut off to the required size with a pair of scissors. This piece is divided into smaller pieces about the size of a grain of rice, and is planted among the granulations of the ulcer by means of a probe, one small piece being sufficient for about a square inch of surface. Over each of the grafts is laid a gutta-percha tissue, half a square inch in size, previously dipped in some antiseptic solution. The ulcer is then covered by two layers of similar pieces of gutta-percha tissue, placed on each other in an imbricated manner, and over these a dressing of antiseptic gauze and a bandage; this dressing is not removed for two or three days, when it is replaced as at first. To insure success, before grafting the ulcers should be free from fetor, and the dressing changed under spray.

Royal Incomes.

The following is the list of royal incomes given in the German *Dahheim Kalender* for 1874: The Emperor of Russia, 8,250,000 thalers; the Sultan of Turkey 6,000,000 thalers; the Emperor of Austria, 5,500,000; the Emperor of Germany, (as King of Prussia) 4,500,000; the King of Italy, 2,500,000 thalers; the Queen of England, 2,500,000 thalers. In proportion to the national income of these countries, the Queen of England receives the lowest civil list—namely, 7-10ths per cent.; the Sultan receives the highest, 11 per cent. The second chamber of Saxony has fixed 950,000 thalers the civil list of King Albert. A thaler is equal to about seventy cents of United States money.

WITHIN the four past years 23,152 Italians have emigrated to the United States.

All Sorts.

[illegible] $10,000,000 worth of potatoes last year.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S African expedition cost the Khedive of Egypt over £400,000.

THREE of the nine Judges of the United States Supreme Court are natives of Connecticut.

THE last day that Henry Clay ever sat in the Senate was Charles Sumner's first day in the Senate.

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland are about as large as New Mexico, but not as large as Iowa and Nebraska.

THE Red sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

THE oyster-beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640,000 acres, and yield an annual money value of $100,000,000.

A GREEN BAY preacher rode thirteen miles, married a couple on the ice, took 50 cents as his fee, and returned home without losing his smile.

IT is said that Donald McKay and his band of Warm Spring Indians, who did such valuable service during the Modoc war, are coming East on an exhibition tour.

IT has been decided in Delaware that a man is not necessarily drunk because he tries to unlock the front door at midnight with the butt end of his tobacco box.

A CALIFORNIA farmer, according to a rural press, cut sixty tons of hay from sixteen acres of lucerne, pastured fifty calves three months, and harvested fifty bushels of seed.

THE patentee of the punch now used by the passenger railroad companies makes over $50,000 per annum; he receives a royalty of twenty cents a day for each punch in use.

A FEMALE graduate of the Medical Department of Iowa University has taken the first prize for the best performed dissection in surgical anatomy, in a class consisting of twenty-four young men and one other young woman.

STATISTICS of hog-packing for the season of 1873 show that Chicago leads the world, with Indianapolis second, St. Louis a bad third, with Cleveland and Cincinnati neck and neck, bringing up the rear, but almost out of sight.

A "FASHIONABLE" christening party in New York was postponed last week in consequence of the non-arrival of a steamer from Europe having on board the lace dress (made to order) in which the baby was to have appeared. The clergyman engaged was disgusted.

THE gravity of the situation in India is shown by the fact that a loan of $50,000,000 is announced as about to be put upon the market for the relief of the famine. It is said that the necessities of the suffering natives are such as to require immediately the sum of $15,000,000.

A FEW days ago a New Orleans horse railroad company sunk 47,000 counterfeit nickel coins in the Mississippi river, the receipts of one year. The counterfeiting of these coins is carried on so extensively in New Orleans that the *Picayune* estimates that 1,000 people daily pay their fares on the horse railroad with bogus coin.

FRANCE pays her embassadors fairly. Her new minister to London, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, gets $40,000 a year, the highest sum paid to any diplomatist except the embassador to St. Petersburg, who receives $50,000. The embassador at Vienna receives $34,000; the one at Berlin, $28,000.

IN the year 1872 the five leading denominations of the United States raised for their church expenses, for home and foreign missions, for the theological institutions, etc., the following sums: The Baptist, $3,341,276; the Congregationalists, about $4,000,000; the Episcopalians, $6,304,608; the Methodists, $17,427,184; the Presbyterians, $11,070,325.

ON the announcement of the death of ex-President Fillmore, in the United States Senate, Senator Sherman asked if there was a precedent for adjournment. Senator Anthony replied that Congress adjurned upon the death of General Washington, and it was upon that day that the phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was uttered.

SENATOR SUMNER never kept a carriage during his long residence in Washington, but generally walked on fine days and patronized the horse cars in unfavorable weather. He sometimes expressed the wish to be the possessor of horses and a carriage, but would add: "I cannot afford it. I either must give up buying books and keep a carriage, or forego the carriage and keep myself posted in literature."

A New List Matrimonial.

A fresh list of weddings is called for, so how are these for hymeneal?

Sugar-wedding—A marriage with an attendant suite.

Wooden wedding—Marrying a lumberman.

Tin wedding—One that "pans out" well.

Crystal wedding—Marrying one addicted to the glass.

Silver wedding—Marrying a gray beard,

Golden wedding—When the groom is a miner and the bride a little vein.

Diamond wedding—When the "washings" are large.

And here are some others:

Sugar wedding—Marrying a "candid man."

Wooden wedding—Marrying a perfect stick.

Tin wedding—One amid the pansies.

Crystal wedding—The Glasgow ceremony.

Silver wedding—An end of "spooning."

Golden wedding—One of the species we like.

Diamond wedding—Jem's marriage.

BITTERS.—Take boneset, wild cherry bark and poplar bark; make an infusion by adding a quart of warm water; let it cool and drink when thirsty. This is a certain cure for fever and ague. I received it from an Indian, and found it to be the master of ague.—*H. C. in Country Gentleman*,

COME, AND LET US REASON TOGETHER.—To the afflicted in body, we say a few words of plain, practical reasoning. No matter under what form of sickness you labor there is one great truth you should ever keep in mind, viz.: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart, for it has nothing to feed on; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs and exhaustive stimulants; the relief which these afford is temporary and deceptive, leaving you worse off at every interval. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S FAMOUS VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs. No matter how hopeless your case may seem, try the VINEGAR BITTERS, and a few draughts will convince you of the virtue. Dr. Walker, the discoverer of this priceless remedy, had been given up to die by the physicians, and is now a sound and healthy man from their use. 36

HENRY WILSON is soon to leave for the Arkansas Hot Springs for his health.

The Organ as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor, and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

AGENTS desiring to canvass for popular, *quick-selling, standard works*, as "Art of Money-Making," by Mills, etc., see card of A. Broomhall, Muscatine, Ia.

Diseases of the Blood.

"The Blood is the Life." When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself, would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then again I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc.; but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical discovery and Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash, or Erysipelas, Ring-worms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores or Swellings, Affections of the Skin, Throat, and Bones, and Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Lungs.—[Com.

BUY RATHBONE'S STOVES, the best made.
FEARLESS, most perfect made; wood or coal.
ACORN COOK, rivals all wood stoves.
PRAIRIE; cheap first-class coal-and-wood cook.
GOOD STOVES, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., as cheap as inferior ones. Sold everywhere.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans.

SMALL-POX was shorn of its terrors by Jenner, but the nineteenth century can boast of the greatest improvement for the relief of Deformity and suffering from Paralysis, Diseased Joints, etc. The National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, Indiana, stands without a rival in the treatment of such cases; also Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Piles, and Fistula. They publish a most striking and interesting journal. Send for it.—[Com.

REV. E. H. Hopkins, of Jackson Center, Shelby Co., O., says: "My wife had the consumption for ten years, and had been confined to her bed for some time. I heard of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and after using four bottles, she was able to do the work for her family."—[Com.

MORE than 50 years have elapsed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—[Com.

PILLS which contain antimony, quinine and calomel, should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, surest, and best pills are *Parson's Purgative or Anti-Billious Pills*.—[Com.

ALL the advancement in science, art, and civilization has not prevented children from kicking holes through the toes of their shoes. Only SILVER TIPS prevent this. Try them.

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With one box ARABS DEAD SHOT. Price 25 cts., ask your Storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

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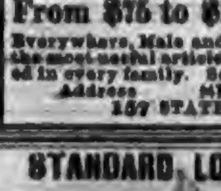

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FERTILE SOIL,
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ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND
In the rich valley of the Arkansas river, unsurpassed in the production of Cotton, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables, the Vine, and all cereals. The inexhaustible fertility of the soil; the climate (average annual temperature for December, January, February and March, about 43 deg. F.) permitting agricultural labor eleven months of the year; the unquestioned health of the valley; the various and abundant timber, and good water, with the rapid development of the State in railroads, population and general improvement, combine to render these lands the
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Uplands from $2.50 to $6.00, and River Bottoms from $10.00 to $15.00 per acre, on long credit.
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Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence.
Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.
Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

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Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.
In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
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Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.
CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.
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It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:
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All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Phila'a.

Names of the United States and Their Significations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE was named from Hampshire County, in England. It was formerly called Laconia. It was one of the original thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1788.

VERMONT—from the French *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountains—aided to the extent of her ability in the war of the Revolution, but failed to be called one of the thirteen, not having adopted the Constitution until 1791.

MASSACHUSETTS is the Indian name for "The country around the great hills." This State and Virginia were especially English colonies, and took the foremost place in the opening of the war of the Revolution. On its soil the first battle was fought. Adopted the Constitution 1788.

RHODE ISLAND, the beautiful little State, owes its name to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble. It was the last of the original thirteen that adopted the Constitution, which occurred in 1790. She was such a stickler for liberty and freedom from restraint that she saw, or deemed she saw, in the new Constitution some squinting toward monarchy—hence she hesitated.

CONNECTICUT, from the Indian Quonchita-Cut, signifying "Long River." One of the original thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1788.

NEW YORK was named for the English Duke of York and Albany, who sent out an expedition to America, which landed at the little Duch town of Manhattan or New Amsterdam and penetrated as far into the interior as Albany. His expedition honored their patron by giving the Duke's title name to the colony and to two of the principal towns. Adopted the Constitution as one of the original thirteen 1788, and was the national seat of government when Washington was President.

NEW JERSEY, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel. One of the original thirteen. Adopted the Constitution 1788.

PENNSYLVANIA, everybody knows, means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its original Quaker owner. The cradle of the first Congress and of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, which, as one of the original thirteen, she adopted in 1787.

DELAWARE, after Lord De la Ware. One of the immortal thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1787.

MARYLAND, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First of England. One of the thirteen. Adopted the Constitution in 1788.

VIRGINIA, the oldest of the States, and one of the original thirteen, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region. She adopted the Constitution in 1788.

THE CAROLINAS were originally one tract, and were called "Carolina" after Charles the Ninth of France. North Carolina, one of the thirteen, adopted the Constitution in 1789. South Carolina, also one of the original thirteen, adopted the Constitution in 1788.

GEORGIA owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732. This State, the last in the list of the "Old Thirteen," but not the last to adopt the Constitution, took her place in 1788.

The following have been erected into territories, and admitted as States since the adoption of the Constitution by the first fourteen States.

KENTUCKY is the Indian for "at the head of the river." Admitted as a State to the Union in 1792.

TENNESSEE is the Indian for "the River of the Bend"—*i. e.*, the Mississippi, which forms its western bondary. Admitted in 1796.

OHIO means "beautiful." Admitted as a State in 1803.

LOUISIANA was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country. Bought from France in 1803, and admitted as a State in 1812.

MISSISSIPPI is an Indian name, meaning "Long River." Admitted as a State in 1817.

ILLINOIS is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men." Admitted to the Union in 1818.

MAINE was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henriette of England, who owned that province. Maine was for many years a province of Massachusetts, and was admitted as a State in 1820.

ALABAMA was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we rest." Admitted to the Union in 1820.

MISSOURI is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river which flows through it. Admitted as a state in 1821.

ARKANSAS from *Kansas*, the Indian word for "Smoky Water." Its prefix *arc*, the French word for "bow." Admitted as a State in 1836.

MICHIGAN was called by the name given the lake, meaning "fish-weir," which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish-trap. Admitted as a State in 1837.

FLORIDA.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers." Admitted as a State in 1845.

TEXAS is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of country was called before it was ceded to the United States. Admitted to the Union in 1845.

IOWA, "drowsy ones." Admitted to the Union in 1846.

WISCONSIN, "wild-rushing channel." Admitted in 1848.

CALIFORNIA, named by Cortez. Admitted in 1850.

MINNESOTA, "cloudy water." Admitted to the Union in 1858.

OREGON owes its Indian name to its principal river. Admitted to the Union in 1859.

KANSAS, Indian word for "smoky water." Admitted in 1861.

WEST VIRGINIA, taken from Virginia and erected into a seperate State and admitted in 1863.

NEBRASKA admitted to the Union as a State in 1867.

NEVADA, Indian, means white with snow, and it is well known that mountainous territory contains peaks covered with perpetual snow.

A Dog Carries the Mail once a Week.

Mr. J. Prosser, says a Minnesota paper, lives at Lake of Two Woods, Dakota, twelve miles west of the Minnesota line. Several settlers live near him, and, as they have no regular mail service, letters and papers are carried between the Two Woods settlement and "Captain Herrick's," at the State line, by private enterprise. This service has for some time been performed by a dog belonging to Mr. Prosser. The mail is placed in a small sack, and tied about the dog's neck, when he is told to "go," and he goes—never once having failed to reach his destination without delay. Captain Herrick overhauls the mail, gives the shaggy mail carrier a good dinner, and places the Two Woods mail about his neck, when he is again away on the return trip. There is no more faithful carrier in Uncle Sam's service than "Curley" has proven himself to be. While performing his duty it is impossible for man or beast approach him.

Captain Herrick once met him on the road and endeavored to relieve him of his burden, but Curley was off like a shot, never once halting until he had arrived at the Captain's own door. One day last week Mr. Prosser came to Marshall with a load of furs, and brought Curley with him. We were favored with a call from the noble animal and his master, and, with several others, listened with interest to the facts here narrated. Curley is a fine-looking dog, rather larger than medium size, has long, curly hair, a well-shaped head, a good-natured eye, and is of the breed commonly called spaniels. He was much pleased at receiving so much attention, and seemed to understand all that was being said about him.

Brain Weight of Different Races.

An eminent German professor once assumed that, as a certain size and mass of brain is essential for the exercise of the mental faculties, therefore all the human race must be furnished with an equal amount of brains. This truly Teutonic theory has since, however, been effectually dissipated. An elaborate paper was read not very long ago before the Royal Society of England, in which the existing evidence as to the weight of brain among different nations was analyzed. The average brain weight for the English is stated to be 47.50 ounces; for the French, 44.58; for the Germans, 42.83; but there are discrepancies in the results of different observers, some giving a greater average than this to the Germans. The Italians, Lapps, Swedes, Frisans, and Dutch come into the category with the English. Among the Asiatic races, the Vedahs of Ceylon and the Hindoos give a mean of over 42.11 ounces. The skulls of Mussulmans afford a slightly increased average of brain weight over those of the Hindoos. Two skulls of male Khonds—one of the unquestioned aboriginal races of India—show a brain weight of only 37.87 ounces. The general average of the Asiatic table shows a diminution of more than two ounces when compared with Europeans. The general mean of African races is less than that of European races, although there are great differences; the Caffre rising high, and the Bushman sinking low in the scale. The average of the whole of the aboriginal American races reaches 44.73 ounces, which is 2.14 ounces less than that of the European races. The Australian races show a brain weight one-ninth less than that of the general average of Europeans. The Malays and others of the Oceanic races, who migrated boldly, for commercial purposes, over the North and South Pacific Ocean, and occupy the islands, show a tolerably high average of brain weight; and, on arriving at this section, we return in some measure to the large braign weight of Europeans.

In Proportion.

The whole human figure should be six times the length of the feet. Whether the form be slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty of proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole statue. The hand, from the wrist to the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. Height from the feet to the top of the head is the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

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Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES are used with always good success.

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Will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold everywhere.*

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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NEW YORK.

BEEVES	10 @	13
HOGS—Dressed	7 25 @	7 50
COTTON	17 @	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 60 @	6 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 50 @	1 53
Iowa and Minn. Spring	1 45 @	1 51
RYE—Western and State	97 @	1 03
CORN—New Mixed Western	80 @	87½
Old do	87 @	90
OATS—Mixed Western	56 @	60
White do	60 @	63
PORK—New Mess	16 75 @	..
LARD—Steam	9½ @	10
CHEESE	11 @	16
BUTTER—Western	25 @	28
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 50
Choice Natives	5 75 @	5 85
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @	5 70
Cows and Heifers	3 50 @	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 50 @	5 25
Inferior to Common	2 75 @	3 50
HOGS—Live	4 75 @	6 00
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 50 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 19 @	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 16½ @	1 17½
CORN—No. 2, Old and New	60 @	63
OATS—No. 2	42 @	43½
RYE—No. 2	90 @	92
BARLEY—No. 2	1 51 @	1 53
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow	36 @	40
Medium to Good	32 @	34
EGGS—Fresh	13 @	13½
PORK—Mess	15 40 @	15 50
LARD	9½ @	9¾
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR—Extra and XX Winter	4 50 @	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 23½ @	1 24
No. 2 Red Fall	1 50 @	..
CORN—No. 2	62 @	63
OATS—No. 2	50 @	51
RYE—No. 2	96 @	98
BARLEY—No. 3 Spring	1 30 @	1 40
PORK—Mess	15 65 @	16 00
LARD	9 @	..
HOGS	4 75 @	5 50
CATTLE	4 50 @	6 50
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	6 70 @	7 00
WHEAT	1 39 @	1 40
CORN	64 @	67
OATS	50 @	57
RYE	1 03 @	1 04
BARLEY	1 54 @	1 55
PORK—Mess	16 00 @	..
LARD	9¼ @	9½
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring Super	5 70 @	6 25
WHEAT—No 1	1 28½ @	1 29½
No. 2	1 22½ @	1 23½
CORN—No. 2	61 @	62
OATS—No. 2	43½ @	44½
RYE—No. 1	88 @	89
BARLEY—No. 3 Spring	1 39 @	1 41
PORK	15 30 @	15 60
LARD	9¼ @	9½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 46 @	1 47½
No. 2 Red	1 43 @	1 44½
CORN	65½ @	67½
OATS	48 @	49
CLOVER SEED	5 30 @	5 50
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 61½ @	1 62½
No. 1	1 54 @	1 54½
Amber	1 43½ @	1 44½
CORN	69 @	72
OATS	50 @	52
CLOVER SEED	5 75 @	5 80
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 56 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 45 @	..
CORN—Old	70 @	71
New	69 @	70
OATS	49 @	51

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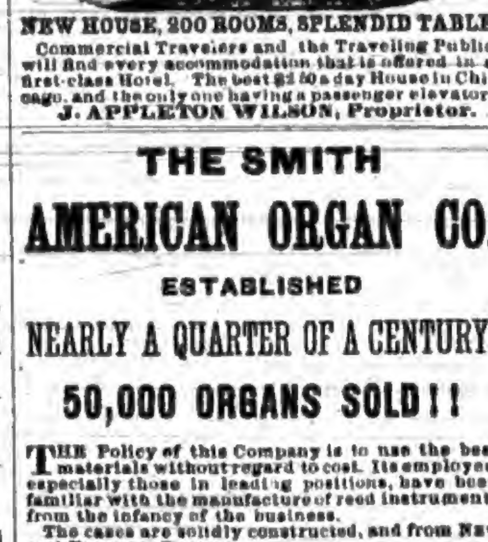

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An Organ Leading 3,000 Singers!

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GEO. W. MORGAN, *Organist.*
NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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C. N. U. No. 14

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 9th, 1874

Mr. Tweed appears to enjoy his quarters—his imprisonment partaking of the distinguished consideration extended to statesmen rather than the salutary rigor dealt out to thieves.

The internal revenue from the traffic in liquors shows a considerable falling off on account of the women's crusade. During the months of January and February the receipts from eleven districts of Ohio and Indiana were $253,720,10 less than during the two preceding months.

In the matter of population, St. Louis has the innings on Chicago. A census just completed shows the former city to have a population of 473,060, which rather astonishes the Queen of the Lakes. It is incumbent on that city to set about making a canvas at once. There's no such word as fail.

The Centennial Commission which has been in Washington all winter trying to get an appropriation need a little recreation, and propose to make an excursion to Fredricksburg, Va., to weep at the tomb of Washington's mother. Such an affection for our national grandmother has not often been seen.

H. E. Wadsworth, of the Laporte *Argus*, is genial and kind hearted; but he 'occasionally strike square 'out from the shoulder.' Witness the following.

Several Republican exchanges are propounding the question "What has become of the Democratic party?" The last definite information we had from it came from Newhampshire. It seemed to be in splendid working order then.

In accepting the invitation to deliver the eulogy on Charles Sumner in Boston, Senator Schurz writes: "My intercourse with Mr. Sumner was that of a friendship so warm and intimate that no man could have felt more keenly than myself the greatness of our loss, and nothing can be more greatful to my feelings than to join you in doing honor to his memory now that he is gone."

Connecticut makes response to Grantism and Butlerism. The Democratic ticket is re-elected by a sweepingly increased majority, and a man of honesty, decency and manhood will be sent to the Senate to take the place of the Butlerized Buckingham. The reports indicate that that the Democratic vote of last year has been very greatly increased, and the sign is unmistakable that the Grant folks are going to be compelled to unload.

There has been enough testimony introduced in the Congressional District of Columbia investigation to show that Gov. "Boss" Shepherd and his colleagues should be in the Penitentiary. They deserve such a sentence as "Boss" Tweed and his colleagues did in New York. Their offence is the same, and the amount stolen is scarcely less. If Shepherd & Co. escape, Tweed and his friends ought in justice to be let out.

It has recently come to light that the Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee was paid, for discharging those duties, $100 per month out of the National Treasury as a temporary clerk in one of the departments, in which he performed no duty, the salary having been secured him by the party managers to save that much money to the party. O, the bold, unblushing Republican robbers of the people's treasury!

General Grant's reception of the South Carolina will probably hasten the depopulizing of the State, so soon as the people see that there is really no relief from the cormorants who have been robbing and murdering for the past seven years. The reign of murder seems to be wide spread, and on the increase. The most frightful feature of the whole business being that the crimes are all committed by colored people, and with no seeming personal or race provocation. They kill as they would steal—simply, as a case of necessity, in order to gain a livelihood. Vagabondism is a premium, and all classes seem to suffer from official thieving and an exhorbitant system of exacting heavy compensation for trivial services.

The case of Buell, arrested for libel on Zack Chandler, was continued to yesterday.

Barbier's Balloon, Les Ecours, made an ascension from Woodward's garden San Francisco, Saturday. When nearly over the town of San Leandro, and six hundred feet in the air, the balloon collapsed. There were four men and two ladies in the car. The balloon struck the ground with great force and was dragged about three hundred yards. No lives were lost, but all the occupants of the car were hurt, but none seriously. All but Barbier returned to the city last night.

From one we can learn all. One of Sanborn's agents, as we have already reported, collected a tax of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of $6,009.42. The Company had repeatedly offered to pay the tax, but the assessor was in doubt as to the amount which should be charged. Not until there was an opportunity for somebody to swindle the Government out of fifty per cent. of the amount due, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, was the tax, not collected, but received.

An Administration organ in the State of New Hampshire, called the *Monitor*, asks "What would you have "us do? Would you have us defend "the Sanborn contracts? Uphold de-"fenders of the salary grabs? Make "light of the Credit Mobilier villainy? "Hoodwink our readers about the Sim-"mons matter? Continue silent over "the Jaynes revelations? Exalt the "purity of the administration? Be-"spatter the President with praise for "signing the salary bill?" These are ugly questions, and grave charges against Grant's Administration.

Gen. E. M. Lee. acting governor of Wyoming territory, in a late lecture on woman suffrage in Boston, claimed that the movement in that territory had been an unqualified success. The population of the territory had been practically a lawless mob, but was changed to a law abiding community through the influence of women, at the polls, on juries, and in conventions. All argument against equal suffrage and had been practically controverted by the experiment in Wyoming. Women had served successfully as jurors, and in the various county offices, and in no case had social or martial relation been disturbed.

Oh for a throat of brass and adamantine lungs. A person endowed with these metallic appendages will be needed in Washington to read a report, in case Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, succeeds in having passed an order directing the committee on Indian affairs to investigate all the frauds, unfairness and irregularities connected with the administration of Indian affairs during the year 1873-4. Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, should pause before inflicting such a herculean task upon the committee, involving as it will, a rise in the price of paper, and an indefinite prolongation of the session.

Mr. Merrimon's proposition to increase the National Bank circulation $46,000,000 was carried in the Senate last Thursday by a vote of 32 to 19. The *Enquirer* says Thurman and Sherman inexplicably (?) voted in favor of the amendment, though Mr. Thurman spoke against it. The forty-six millions are to go to those States that have less than their quota of National Bank circulation. The tendency of the country toward more money is unmistakable. It is a significant fact, however, that the proposition too add $46,000,000 to the circulation of the National Banks received a larger vote in the Senate than the one to add $18,000,000 to the greenback issue. Government provides one one half of the currency with which the business of the country is done and guarantees the soundness of the other half. Government compels the people to pay about $75,000 a day to the National Banks to induce them to except this guarantee which enables them to make money, for it is the faith of the Government alone that makes the National Bank note valuable. How, therefore, men can vote in favor of an increase of the inexpensive currency of the Government itself as heresy is not easily understood. This vote, if carried into effect, will give the West and South what they need—more money. It marks, again the policy of the country on the currency question. It is a preponderance of force applied at the wrong tug, but it will move the vehicle along. That the Merrimon amendment places the $46,000,000 where it is needed tones down the prejudice against the National Bank note. An increase of $64,000,000 in our circulating medium will enable the business of the West and South to breathe a little freer.

A large assortment of Flower Seeds, of every kind at the Pioneer Hardward.

We are receiving a good list of subscribers at Spencerville.

Call and see those beautiful Geneva Fluters for the ladies labor saving, and expeditious, at the Pioneer Hardware

When the pee-wees build their nests, then will we have spring." Will some friend please urge the pee-wees to hurry up business.

One of our citizens started out the other week to buy a good milch cow. He saw about eighty, and traveled nearly two hundred miles, and there was'nt really a fine cow among the lot. A sad commentary upon the kind of stock produced in this county. Why don't our farmers make an effort to raise good stock? A good animal will cost less to feed than a scrubby, scrawny creature worth half the price.

THEY SELL GOODS

Cheaper than any other clothing house in Fort Wayne, Max Nirdlinger and Sam and Pete have just opened an entire new stock of Clothing and gents furnishing goods of every description which will sell for cash only. Having but one price they propose to sell down to the lowest figure. They have opened out a new store and their goods are new. Remember the store No. 5 east Main, north of the Court House. The stock was bought just after the panic and will be sold at panic prices.

S. Cary Evans, Prest. C. M. Dawson, Cash'r

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

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Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

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Organized 1865. April 9, '74

PROCLAMATION.

—OF—

JOHN HEBEL,

To All Whom it May Concern.

—0—

Know ye, That I have obtained a license from the Commissioners Court and am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my saloon in the town of Auburn. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I emphatically give me notice in person of such case or cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my bar. Let mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers do likewise and their request will be regarded and always consider it a great favor by so doing: this is simply the sum and substance of the whole matter. I am permitted to sell whiskey and other intoxicating liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards and minors or to the poor and destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and apply it where it legitimately belongs—to their families. There are gentlemen of honor and men of money, who sport, and who can afford it; with such I only desire to exchange. To this class our bar is open and none others need apply. For gentlemen of my style I have a splendid saloon, and have constantly on hand a full stock of all kinds of wines and liquors; and the general favorite drinks, including lager beer, California catawba—extra fine and universally acknowledged of healthy, and for the promotion of health. To those who wish to trade with me and can afford it; come and I will endeavor to treat you gentlemanly and courteously. Pay your cash, choose your drinks, and go about your business, and it's your business, and nobody elses business.

JOHN HEBEL.

March 12, 1874.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buckt Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westonhouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offer 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven year time, with free transportation from St. Louis to al purchasers. Climate soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

First in the Field.

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS.

THE BOSS STORE

STILL AHEAD!

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

New Advertisements

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber in Union township, DeKalb County Indiana, as an estray, a yearling steer of a red color, with no particular marks.

WM. HYLER.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Hurut, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. S. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.

April 9th, 1874.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,

Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

To Contractors

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a Frame Church in Auburn, until the 15th of April, 1874. Plans and specification to be seen on Application to

E. ASHLEY,
J. BURET,
CHAS. BEUGNOT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Elias H. Palmer is plaintiff and Philip Texter and Margaret Texter, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Fifteen, 15, acres off the east side of the east half, ½, of the north west quarter of section twenty-six, 26, in Township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
G. Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn Indiana, April 2nd A. D. 1874.

$8,50.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Daniel W. Porter, is Plaintiff and David R. Porter, Martha Catahan, Julia Porter, Louisa Porter, Dennis Burns, and Francis R. Burns defendants require me to make the sum of thirty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on said demand and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, THE 25th DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1874.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Five acres of land of equal length and width out of the northwest corner of north west quarter of section twenty-seven 27, Township thirty-three, 33 north of range thirteen, 13, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said demand interest and costs I will at the same time, place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said demand, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind. April 2nd A. D. 1874.

$4,75.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virture of a certified copy of a Decree from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob C. Bowser, Joseph R. Prentiss and Daniel M. Falls are plaintiffs and John Stoner, Eunelia Stoner, Jacob A. Miller and Lovina Miller are defendants require me to make the sum of Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty-four dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1874,

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at the center post of section twenty six (26), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, thence east eighty (80) perches, thence south fourteen (14) perches, thence west eighty (80) perches, thence north fourteen (14) perches, to the place of beginning, containing seven (7) acres of land. Also lying in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section twenty-six (26), township and range as aforesaid, beginning at the centre post of said section at letter A. thence south one-fourth degree east, eleven chains (11) and sixty eight (68) links to the creek, thence along the north side of the creek to a post near the lower end of the mill race, thence north eight (8) chains and fifteen [15] links to the north line of the said quarter section S. 87 and ½ links east, ten chains and sixty-six [66] links to the place of beginning, containing thirteen and seven one-hundreths acres of land, also seventy-three and 54 one-hundredths acres of land in the north part of the south east quarter of section twenty-six [26], township thirty three [33], range twelve [12] east as recorded by D. Altenburg, County Surveyor, and by him recorded in Record R, Page 211, 212 and 213, also that certain parcel of land beginning three [3] chains and fifty [50] links south of the centre post of said section twenty-six [26], township and range aforesaid, thence east one [1] chain and forty-four [44] links thence south 3 degrees, west one [1] chain and seventy-two [72] links, thence south eighty-one [81 and three-fourth degrees, west one [1] chain and thirty-two [32] links, thence north one [1] chain and ninety [90] links to the place of beginning estimated to contain twenty-five [25] hundredths of an acre more or less, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficent sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Morris & Withers, Att'ys for plaintiff

Auburn, Ind. April 2, 1874.

$18.00.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stanford, deceased will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson Tp., on Saturday April 18th, 1874, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of horses, cows, cattle, sheep, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, wheat, corn, oats and various other articles.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, all sums of three dollars and under, cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchases giving his note, at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security.

ISRAEL SHEARER, Adm'r.

Special Notices.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

W. and E. Stevens,

TIP TOP STYLES.

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

DRY GOODS

—o—o—o—

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

—o—

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE

Spring Campaign!

AT

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

FORT WAYNE IND.

WE ARE NOW MAKING THE FINEST DISPLAY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT THAT WE HAVE EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE WAY OF FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE SPRING GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF EVERY CLASS OF BUYERS AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This week we open a magnificent assortment of

Spring Dress Goods

In Stripe Silks, Check Silks, Japanese Silks and Poplins, grey Diagonals and Serges, Balerno Cloths Sicilian Cloths, Carmelite Mixtures, pure Mohairs new French and English Chintzs, Percales and Cambrics, Bright Plaid Poplins for Children, French Suitings, Silk and Wool Serges. Also have added largely to our stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Black Alpaccas, Pure Mohairs, Brillantines Black French Cashimeres, Cretonnes, Empress Cloths, Satin Stripe Biaritz Cloths, etc. etc.

New Spring Shawls,

English Walking Jackets,

Polonaise and Redingotes,

Also, several pieces all wool French Cloths, in desirable colors, for making Polonaise and Redingotes, with worsted ball fringes and buttons to match.

Extracrdinary Bargains in

BLACK SILKS!

Of celebrated French manufacturers' "Ponson's," "Guinet," "Bellon," "Bonnet," at $1 and upward.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS & COTTONS

In Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Napkins, Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towlings, Ginghams Prints, Muslins etc, at popular prices.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have added several new styles of French and German Corsets to our stock.

Also, are showing new styles of White Goods, Embroideries, laces etc.

Spring assortment of our celebrated and popular "PERINOS' KID GLOVES

which is undoubtedly the best Glove retailed in the United States.

N. B.—We will receive this week our usual large line of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Cotton Hosiery, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

59 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS;

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneus Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen. Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relieve suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER SIX.

He was a man of considerable talent, and died some years ago, much lamented. It was said that he used to preach in the summer, in his rough tow pants, without a coat, and with a shoe on one foot and a boot on the other. This is not strange, when I remember that shoes and boots were so hard to be had, that John P. Widney and I, during the summer I lived with him, (1837,) could only get one good pair of shoes between us, which we wore alternately on Sunday—one going to meeting and the other staying at home; and that John and Hazzard Webster, used to come down to the present site of Newville, even to election barefooted.

The first Methodist two days meeting was held near Orangeville, in 1837, by N. L. Thomas, and Joseph Miller, both then residing on the Maumee.

Prayer meetings had been held previously, by religious persons of various denominations, without any distinctions. The origin of the first one, is thus related by Judge Widney. "We had been in the country for some time, without knowing that there was a praying person in the settlement, besides ourselves:—when one Sabbath, Mr. R. R. Lounsbery and another man returning from Fort Wayne, stopped at my house and informed me that Mr. Thomas L. Yates (afterwards Judge) was under conviction, and wished me to come and pray with him. I went, and found quite a number of persons in the house. I sang and prayed, and, while praying noticed that old father Rhodes was fervently responding to my petitions. I then sang again and called on him to pray, and while he prayed, I noticed that the old lady, his wife, was also praying. I next called on her, and found that old mother Yates—(mother of the penitent man,) was engaged, and so I called on her next, and this closed our meeting. Afterwards we held prayer meeting nearly every Sabbath, at Father Rhodes'—my house—Mr. Lounsbery's, Mr. Eakright's, &c."

Rev. Messrs. Coleman and Warner were the first circuit preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, who visited the settlement. I think it was sometime in the year 1838. They organized several classes at different points. Early in the year 1839, sixteen persons, who had been members of the Methodist Protestant Church in Ohio and Pennsylvania, met at the house of Samuel Tarney, on Bear Creek, and organized them into an M. P. class. I was one of the members and Samuel Widney, Senior., was our leader. He wrote to Rev. Joel Dalbey, then at Pittsburgh, to try to procure a preacher. He answered that we had better apply to the Ohio conference. Our leader then wrote to the celebrated Nicholas Snethin, at Cincinnati. This letter was sent from the Ohio to the Indiana conference, then just organized and holding its session in Monroe County, Indiana, and Lewis Hicklin came on as Missionary, and organized several classes, and finally a circuit. He was the first Methodist Protestant preacher in Indiana, North of the Wabash, so far as I know. For some time, the Disciple, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Protestant churches, were the only ones in the country. Jonathan Thomas and Bishop Kumler, were the first united Brethren preachers. They labored as missionaries through the country in 1841 and 2, if I am correct. S. B. Ward, was the first regular Baptist minister in the county, and Elders Cherry and Miner, the first Free Will Baptist, and James Cather the first Lutheran. Mr. Cather Commenced his labors early in the year 1844, and the others several years earlier. We will give the date more definitely when we come to speak of Wilmington Township in which Elders Ward and Cherry settled.

The first person who was married while a resident of the settlements, we are informed, was Jared Ball, to Miss Malinda Slater. The father of the bride resided in Williams county, Ohio, near the present village of Edgerton, and there they were married; the eccentric bridegroom paying the Marriage fee to Mr. Alton, the officiating minister, in pumpkins, and to keep it from being lonesome here,—I will state that, in later years, a certain Judge performed a marriage, the bridegroom in which was the fortunate possessor of a tract of "oak opening," and a "cranberry marsh." After the ceremony, the bland and courteous Judge was informed by the happy bridegroom, that for his invaluable services, he could have the privileges of getting some cranberries in his marsh.

The first marriage that took place in the settlement, as far as I know, was that of Nelson Ulm and Elvira Lockwood.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 28c.
Oats, 43 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents,
Potatoes $1 00.
Wheat, red, $1 26.
Corn 55 @ 60 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.42.
Wood $2.75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seeds $5.00 @ $5.25.
The COURIER is still the same price.

Weather warm.

Garden making.

The creek is low.

Boys are fishing.

Eggs are scarce.

Painters climbing

Snow last Sunday.

Strangers are plenty.

The roads are smooth.

Livery business is good.

Beware of your wood pile.

Baltimore road progressing.

The Bakery building is up.

Carpenters and masons busy.

The spring trade has opened.

Get ready to work out your road tax.

Procure your seed for garden making

Dibolo, the Fire demon, to-night.

Sawlogs came in thick on Monday.

Go to Vordermark's for fine boots.

Our town was "jam full" last Saturday

Brick makers are preparing for business

The crusaders are still on the war path.

A number of weddings are on the tapis. Go in.

See if your name is in the Roll of Honor this week.

Farmers anticipate a poor wheat crop this season.

M. C. Dawson of Fort Wayne gave us a call yesterday.

Geo. Clark is building a stable near the Eagle Mills.

Vordermark and Sons. is the cheap boot and store.

Notions of all kinds at the new fancy store, Ensley's block.

The frame, for a dwelling, is up on Joe Rainier's lots.

W. C. McGonigal, of Angola, was in town last week.

Go to Ensley's Hall to-night and see a good reformance.

Laces and Ribbons in endless variety at the new fancy store.

A new house on the way near Johnny Brandon's.

See change in Root & Company's advertisement.

Mr. Long, Jr., officiated at the Method church last Sabbath.

Sleighs were in good demand last Sabbath afternoon.

Several new buildings are going up in the north part of town.

Kid Gloves a specialty at the new store Ensley's block.

Grangers are multiplying in this county with great rapidity.

Have you been to the new fancy store? Go and see their stock.

Mr. Freed, at Corunna, gave $150 to a missionary collection. Liberal

A visit to the new fancy store in Ensley's block will pay you.

A new awning is being put in front of McQuiston & Benedick's store.

Quite a number of prominent railroad men were in town yesterday.

A large crowd left here last Tuesday to attend the Soldiers' Re-union, at Fort Wayne.

Miss Anna Rainier has returned to our place again, after an extended visit to Illinois.

Another large stock of job paper just received at this office. Call and leave your orders for work.

The law says no person shall take any fish with a gig or spear during the months of March, April, May, November and December.

A fellow is talking of starting a paper at Corunna. That's a good place to start one, but keep it going 'till you strike a larger place—then stop.

Lanferty went for goods last Tuesday, and will be back in a few days with a large new stock of Clothing, piece goods etc. Look out for them.

Rev. J. W. Welch, who will preach at this place this year, delivers his first sermon next Sabbath morning, at the U. B. church.

Miller & Casebeer have opened out a fine new stock, and everybody is invited to call and see the new stock.

A. C. Smith Esq. formerly conductor of Saginaw railroad was in town yesterday.

Billy Edgerton has prepared a luster that cleans the head. He is trying to do good for his patrons. Everybody should try it.

THE COURIER is the largest newspaper in the State. None excel it in quantity of reading matter. We ask but $2 a year No family in the county should be without it.

For a good whip of every kind call at Davis' hardware store. A large assortment kept on hand, ranging in price from 25 cen to $3.

Dr. Bowman has permanently located in Sedan, for the purpose of practicing his profession. Mr. M. is a man of ability and a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College.

Several ladies happened to be together on our streets one day last week. Somebody standing near the saloon said they were crusaders. Hebel was in Ft. Wayne one hour thereafter.

C. Sheets has purchased a fine Durham bull, brought from Ohio by Mr. Brumback It is a full blooded animal, red color, and is just the kind of stock we want in this county.

FOUND.—A lady's pocket-book containing a small amount of money, in Auburn, last Thursday. The owner can have it by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

A joke is told of our friend Mac, out of a visit he made recently to Hicksville.—He inquired of a young lady where Main street was, and she reply was that he was on it, it being the only street in the place

Two of our promising young men went to Waterloo last Monday in a sleigh, and came back the same way. One went ahead and kicked snow into the road, and the other walked behind and drove.

POSTPONED.—The exhibition by our schools, which has been in expectation for sometime, has been postponed until Friday evening of next week. Remember the time and keep your money for home patronage.

Rev. A. Cone goes to New Paris, this State. The people there may expect a good, walde-a-wake man, full of energy and enterprise. As a preacher he is first-class, and we hope he will meet with great success among his new people.

An excursion to Hutchinson, Kansas, is offered over the Eel River and connecting lines to start May 5th. Fare from Auburn, round trip. $40.80. By this line you pass through five different States, and the finest scenery in the west is presented.

Mrs. W. Martin, is now on a visit to Cleveland, Ohio, where she designs purchasing a full line of Millinery Goods, the like of which has never been seen in Auburn. Therefore, those who want the new styles, and fashions of 1874 should not purchase until her return, which will be in a few days.

"True as steel," is the title of a magnificent story by Marion Harland, one of the most interesting story writers in the country. The scene of the story is laid in Kentucky and treats of the social life of the present day. You should read it by all means. To be had at Davenport and Company's.

The peculiar character of the Auburn whisky may account for Mays using the hind wheels on the forward axles of his skeleton wagon.—*Press.*

Jest so. The peculiar character of the Waterloo whisky may account for Baxter not having an axle to use a wheel on.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Another change in the running of trains on the Saginaw went into effect last Sunday: Going north trains leave Auburn at 3.04 and 11:34 A. M. and 6:35 and 8:50 P. M. Going south at 1:10 and 10:58 A. M. and 6.24 and 5.05 P. M.

Mine frau und minself lives in Shekago Ills. On visiting Auburn ve trades mit E. Vordermork & Sons, und ve get der sheapest bargains dat never vas, und ven you don't believe it, shust attress,

Hans Von Doodlesock,
No, 12687, Bismark-st. Shekago.

WORK COMMENCED.—Last week sixty-two car loads of material, ties and iron arrived, over the Eel River line, at the Junction for the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway. Enough track has been laid on the new road to admit of the cars being run thereon, and track-laying commenced this week.

The bridge builders are busy at work with a large force, and the tie contractors are pushing things as fast as possible.

DIBOLO.—The great fire demon, will appear at Ensley's Hall this (Thurday) evening. There is no humbug about him, as he performs all he advertises. He will appear upon the stage with a Burning Furnace full of real fire, when he will actually eat coals of living fire, blazing sulpher sealing wax, drink boiling oil, melted metals, handle bars of red hot iron, draw a bar of red hot iron across his tongue, also bite in two a red hot iron, and perform the wonderful feat of emitting a flame of fire from his mouth, allowing a committee, chosen by the audience, to light candles and papers from the flames as they issue from his mouth.

The Stave Factory paid out for material last Saturday $1,150 and the Hub and Spoke factory $900. A distribution of $2000 a week helps things along very much in any town the size of Auburn. It all comes from manufactories, and shows the importance of this branch of labor to every community.

There is no fear now but that the bridge work on the Baltimore road will be completed with all dispatch. Royal Hill Esq. has been employed by the company to superintend this part of the work, and from his well known reputation of thorough experience in railroad matters there is no doubt but that it will be done as the company desires it, in a substantial manner.

One of our young married friends awakened on April morning with a voracious appetite and sat down to what he supposed was a feast of batter cakes. His amiable spouse had put up a job on him by slicing a sponge and frying it brown. It was curious to notice how quick he discovered the trick after he had gnawed at it for a minute or two.

Town elections are drawing near. We would like to see the question submitted to a vote whether we shall have a Fire Engine or not? If a majority of the people are in favor of it, they should be heard. We know there are a few poor persons in town that oppose it on account of a little tax of 25 cents on the $100, and such a pull as that all at once would break them up.

We call attention of our readers to the card of the Merchants National Bank of Fort Wayne in another column. Two of the members of this bank have been residents of our county and are well known to many of our citizens. The Merchants stands No. 1 in point of reliability, and those who have deposits to make, or other banking business to transact, will find its officers both prompt and accomodating.

Our friend Mr. D Grats near Spencerville is raising a herd of splendid cattle. He imported several from Kentucky, some two years ago, and he will soon be enabled to realize a handsome profit from his enterprise. And so he ought. There is a chance for a few more to do the same thing. Nothing points to the enterprise and energy of a farmer so much as the stock he keeps A revie w to-day of our county in this direction would not show much of either.

PETIT JURORS.—The following is a list of the Petit Jurors drawn for the Circuit Court, May term, 1874:

Jonathan Houser,
John Lipsett,
Henry Ferd,
Moses Deets,
Josiah Vagoner,
A. D. Gmtschius,
G. W. Row,
Alex. Kinmont,
F. C. Francis,
H. H. Knott,
Geo. J. McGown,
Wm. Shutt.

The grunt of the porker is already heard on our streets. It looks civilized to see our sidewalks littered all over by hogs and the grass plats here and there along our sidewalks in the suburbs all rooted over, and torn up by these pesky critters. Yet there are some that would rather have things look this way than to be compelled to put up hogs. We hope public opinion is meeting with some change in this particular in Auburn. It don't speak very loud for our town, and we trust the next Town Board will have back bone enough to pass an ordinance and enforce it in this direction

The following are the appointments of the M. E. Conference for the Fort Wayne District, H. J. Meck, Presiding Elder:

Fort Wayne—Berry street, Jacob Colclazer.
Fort Wayne—Ninth ward, W S Morris.
Allen Circuit—J P Nash
Harland—W Lash
Waterloo—C Skinner
Auburn—J W Welch
Leo—W H Daniel
Butler—N D Peddycord
Hamilton—H M Lamport
Corunna—M H Mott
Angola—W D McCarty
Fremont—Chauncy King
Orland—A W Lamport
New Haven—L Robberts
Kendallville—J E Erwin
Coesse—O D Watkins
Columbia City—K M Baker
Arcola—S Bacon
R D Robinson, President of Fort Wayne College.

SPENCERVILLE ITEMS.—Spencerville is looming up. Though they have no three story bricks, nevertheless they keep things nice and clean, and neat, white houses, with gates well hung and yards neat and tidy, indicate the taste of her citizens.—They have a fine local trade and a magnificent country to support them. The dry goods store of Sol Barney and J. D. Leighty do a good trade and keep on hand a very good stock of goods. John Provines, the agreeable P. M. and druggist is also doing a good trade and has a fine stock. O. H. Rummel is the harness man, and his stock and work recommend themselves Rev. Mr. Brick is rapidly recovering from the serious accident he met with by a fall from his horse a few weeks ago. The wheat looks better in this locality though there will not be a full crop. Al. Dawson has the finest dog in the county, and Sol. Barney has the best cow. Jack Dilts has a babby—no, he is part owner in one and looks just like its papa. For an eighty-five dollar watch call at Barney's store.

MARRIED.—On the 24th of March, at Michigan City, John Granville Mott youngest son of the late E. B. Mott of Auburn to Rose Winterbotham youngest daughter of John H. Winterbotham.

Roll of Honor.

The following persons have paid the amount set opposite their names, as subscription to the COURIER, during the month of March. We hope during this month our list will be double as large and a thought, while in town, of the printer is the easiest way we know of to accomplish it:

D Walborn	$2 00	J S Morain	2 00
V A Beard	4 00	W Robbins	1 00
D McDaniel	2 00	O Billman	2 00
N Griffith	4 00	J L Ferguson	1 00
J McOscar	2 00	R Chambers	2 00
Al Robbins	2 00	S Tarney	1 00
H Long	1 00	J Robbins	2 00
Saml Bair	2 00	T Nelson	2 00
David Bair	1 00	H N Clark	3 00
L W Treesh	1 00	[illegible]	2 00
Geo Frick	2 00	G Devore	3 00
J W Miser	2 00	W Henderson	4 00
H Brown	2 00	H Frick	3 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 00
D Aoright	2 00	G Metcalf	50
J Dilgard	2 00	J R Donley	2 00
J Timberlain	1 00	D Kinsley	2 00
J Culbertson	1 50	G Bowser	2 00
E Eshley	3 00	H B Wamsley	1 00
J A Rose	1 35	D Lawhead	3 75
J Crummy	3 00	Sol Boyer	2 00
J Moulton	2 00	C Walters	1 00
S Wason	2 00	Danl Cool	2 00
J K Wood	2 00	Jac'b Tate	1 00

SNUBBING CHILDREN.—The habit of reproving children for asking a question, or making a noise at play, is a very bad one. "Dont bother me, child," is too often the reply to a simple, proper question. The thoughtless parent does not consider how deeply it wounds does not even look up to see the smile chased from the bright, happy face of the little cherub by an expression of pain and sorrow. Stung by the unjust reproof and smarting under the cruel neglect the child leaves its playthings and goes into the corner to grieve until bright thoughts come again to drown the evil. Most children have a fine sense of right and wrong, and know full well when they are unkindly treated. The cruel words, thoughtlessly spoken by an inconsiderate parent, sink deep into their young hearts and leave their impress.

Unkind words rankling in the bosom of innocent children have done more to fill our penitentiaries than all other evils combined. When the parent so far alienates the affections of a child as to lose his confidence, that moment his influence for good is gone, and his child will go to the bad. He seeks his pleasures away from the roof tree. He mingles with other children, who, like him, have left the chilling atmosphere of home, and together they take their first lessons in crime. Lessons too easily learned; too fatal in their results.

Children who are kindly treated and tenderly nurtured at home seldom turn out badly. Parents should not fail to provide proper amusements at home.—Make the fireside bright, cheerful and attractive. Above all things, do not forget that kind words are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." A little time spent with your children, for their amusement may bring a rich return in after life.

The Re-union.

The Soldiers' Re-union, at Fort Wayne, Tuesday last, brought to that city one of the largest crowds ever assembled within her limits. The attendance of soldiers was large, and the general features of the occasion highly enjoyed by all. Gov. Hendricks, Gens. Tom Browne, Bill Gibson, Willick and other prominent personages were present, and made addresses. The regular address by Gen. Browne was a fine effort and was received with frequent bursts of applause. Gov. Hendricks, on the part of the citizens of the State, made a few remarks in his usual fine style, followed by Gen Bill Gibson, whom we have always regarded as the best speaker in the west. His speech did not consist of gestures and high sounding words, but was thrilling, eloquent and humorous. The "Old Dutch" General, as he is sometimes called, followed in a remarkable speech, for one whose language is so broken. He said the boys had cleared the country from her enemies in arms, and he was now ready to assist in clearing it of the terrible corruption that exists in Washington. He wanted the farmers and mechanics to join together and by their votes rid Washington of its terrible corruption and send honest men there. We rather judge the General is a granger. A great many could not get in to hear the addresses at the Opera House. It should have been at the Rink, by all means, where the large crowd might have been more easily accommodated. We cannot but look upon the exercises at the Rink in the evening as a partial failure. It seemed that every officer of the city must have his say in the speeches that were made, some of them reading long and weary productions, sufficient to tire a statue. There were Generals and Colonels and other high officers present from adjoining counties, but it did not seem to be their day, and the occasion looked as though it had been gotten up for the mere purpose of giving a few ambitious individuals a chance to spout. The Banquet itself was very fine, an abundance of delicacies and good things being provided. Several bands were present, among them the celebrated band from Warsaw, one of the best in the State. We trust, if another re-union is determined upon, no one will be permitted to respond at a greater length than five or ten minutes, except the regular address, and we believe everybody will be much better pleased.

A fine stallion on the street Saturday, owned by Geo. Clark.

Wood plenty at $3 a cord.

Directors Meeting of the B.P. & C. R. R.

The Directors of the Baltimore Pittsburgh and Chicago R. R. met at the Swineford House and elected the following Directors and officers for the ensuing year:

W. C. Quincy, President, Columbus O.; Wm Keyser Baltimore, Md; George R. Dennis, Frederick, Md; John Gardner, Norwark; A P Edgerton, Fort Wayne, J. K Cowan, Baltimore.

The Board authorized a lease of the Illinois division so as to bring this and that State under one organization. Some of the officials went to Defiance where parties meet to-morrow to adjust the claims of Higgins Bros.

Gen. Wm. Gibson, of Ohio, is registered at the Swineford House.

Counties Adjoining.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

The *Republican* says, at the inauguration of the Women's Crusade in this town, many predict a short life for the enterprise. The experience of two weeks has fully shown the fallacy of the prediction They still render the lives of the saloon keepers uncomfortable for several hours each day, and the band appears to increase in numbers and enthusiasm. They declare there determination "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

The livery stables are doing a good business. Edwin Mellon had a leg broken while assisting to load a log. Bill Britton was arrested for illegally signing a petition for a permit to sell liquor, but after two changes of venue he beat 'em.—The residence of Andrew Cope was burglarized by one Johnson, and he is now in jail.

NOBLE COUNTY.

The *Standard* and *Banner* are still hot for the change of the county seat.

The *Standard* says, the right of way for Baltimore & Ohio railroad throught the farms of Geo. Weaver, and the Judge Randall estate, was settled by arbitration last Saturday—the company picking one man, the owners of the land one, and the two chose the third. The amount awarded to Mr. Weaver was $1,100, and the Randall estate $4,000.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

The *Commercial* says, we were shown by Mr. C. H. Pond, the other evening, a table that he is making for the *Post* printing office, which, to say the least, is beautiful, and reflects much credit upon the builder. Mr. Pound is one of the finest workmen in Northern Indiana.

Mr. Pond has made several stands for the COURIER office and they are superior to those to be had at type foundries, and much cheaper.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Fort Wayne has at last become awakened to the importance of having an exposition.....The M. E. conference was in session in that city last week, Bisop Foster presiding....The temperance movement is meeting with success notwithstanding considerable opposition.....E. L. Chittenden, Esq., returned from New Orleans this week, bringing with him a live alligator, which was presented to ex-Mayor Randall, who designs raising it in his hot house with other tropical fruits.

DEFIANCE COUNTY.

The *Democrat* says, on Monday a gang of track layers commenced work west of town on the B. P. & C. Railroad. The first day half a mile of track was laid. To day the track layers are about a mile and a half west of town.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of Real Estate were recorded during the week ending April 4th, 1874, and furnished for publication by Rose & Hartman, Att'ys, who have a complete and reliable abstract of all conveyances and incumbrances of Real Estate in DeKalb county.

Jacob Ferrier to William Richmond ½ acre in s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 1 Wilmington Tp. $1000.

William McIntyre, Auditor, to C. S. Hare lots 308 194 285 and 262 O. P. Auburn $400.

Samuel Houser to Henry Hecht 30 acres off s end of w ½ of s w ¼ sec 14 Fairfield Tp. $550.

Virgil Dyer to Jemimah Rhinesmith n ½ of s ½ of s w ¼ sec 26 Smithfield $2200.

Daniel Rhinesmith to Joseph Craig n ½ of s ½ of s w ¼ sec 26 Smithfield $2300.

Alexander Kinmont to Anna Brennemann s ½ lots 8 and 33 O. P. Auburn $1000.

James Myers to Jacob Stentz s e pt of w ½ of n w ¼ sec 14 Franklin $250.

Aldrich & Swineh rt to John Swinehart 2-6 of middle pt of n e ¼ sec 7 Troy Tp. $900.

William Deets to John Swinehart mid pt n e ¼ sec 7 Troy. $500

John McCurdy to John Swinehart mid pt n e ¼ sec 7 Troy $450.

United States to Louisa Tannehill s ½ of s w ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 20 Wilmington $100.

John Thomas to Henry Thomas s ½ s w ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ sec 20 Wilmington $1000.

Edward Eldredge to town of Auburn 5 acres in n w ¼ sec 32 Union Tp. $2000.

W. H. McDaniel to David Hart w ½ of lots 97-98 E. A. Butler $900.

David Hart to Charles Killmoyer w ½ of lots 97 and 98 E. A. Butler $600.

George Clark to David Essig pt n e ¼ sec 1 Butler Tp. $50.

Minerva C. Evans to Albert C. Dawson lots 1 & 5 Spencerville $20.

Susan A Norris to Jas. P. Campbell n e ¼ of n ¼ sec 10 Wilmington $1200.

James I. Best to Jas. P. Campbell 10 acres off s end of s ½ of n e ¼ sec 3 Wilmington Tp. $325.

S. A. Stonestreet to Ely A. Hoffman lot 7 Cedar Creek Station $5.

D. D. Moody to John R. Moody lot 29 R. add Auburn $2500.

John R. Moody to Sila Feagler lot 6 Kuhlman's add Auburn $250.

Perry Alling to B. B. Dearborn s e ¼ s w ¼ sec 4 Richland $1500.

Alonzo Lockwood to B. B. Dearborn lots 3 and 4 T. add, Corunna $900.

Alonzo Lockwood to B. B. Dearborn 1 acre adjoining town of Lawrence $400.

William Kitzmiller to John Layman s ½ of n w ¼ sec 9 Concord Tp. $1200.

John Layman to Smith Rhodabeck s ½ of n w ¼ sec 9 Concord Tp. $1200.

R. M. & W. C. Lockhart to Fred Schlosser lot 23 O. P. Uniontown $100.

Hugh Watt to Charles Bartles w ½ of w ½ of s w ¼ sec 35 Richland $1800.

Hugh Watt to Charles F. Bartles w ½ of w ½ s w ¼ sec 35 Richland $1200.

Joseph Depew to David Depew out lot Corunna $1500.

John Smith to Staifel & Ochs lot 187 E. A. Butler $600.

Isaac W. Bard to Isaac N. Askew n ½ of n w ¼ sec 25 Richland tp $4100.

Anna E. Thomas to Lucy Ann Welch lot 69 E. A. Butler $560.

Hubbard Graves to Sallie A Adams ½ lot 16 Mc M. add Corunna $75.

Lucy A Welch to Sarah J. Sills lot 69 E A, Butler $600.

S. B. Mottinger to Sarah Goodwin out lot Summit $250.

Michael Long to Peter H. Brandon lots 238, 239 and 240 O. P. Auburn $350.

No. of conveyances 38.
Aggregate consideration $43,175.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE verdict of the Congregational Council which convened at New York last week was that Plymouth Church erred in its dealings with the Tilton case. Mr. Beecher and his flock were censured, and warned not to err again....Dispatches from Susquehanna, Pa., give full particulars of the recent strike of employes of the Erie road at that point, which at one time threatened to be a very serious affair. Ninety engines were disabled, and freight valued at over $2,000,000 was for several days detained. Gov. Hartranft sent a force of militia to Susquehanna, which had the effect of preventing further violence by the strikers. The sympathies of the press and the public are with the workmen.

THE different trades-unions in New York have united in an appeal to the labor organizations throughout the country to insist upon eight hours constituting a day's labor, and to hold mass-meetings on the 11th of May, to express their opposition to the contract system on Government buildings....All the Erie railway strikers at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., have been paid off, and the excitement is over. The strikers have all been discharged, and the company has stated that but 500 men will be re-employed. It is stated that the road lost over $1,000,000 by the strike.

A PROVIDENCE bank has entered a petition in the United States District Court of Rhode Island, praying that the Sprague Manufacturing Company be adjudged bankrupt. If the suit is pressed the shops will have to be closed, throwing out of employment 15,000 operatives....The trials of former conductors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company at Philadelphia, charged with embezzling moneys, stealing tickets, etc., have resulted in conviction....Jay Gould is charged with having incited the late strike of Erie railway employes at Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

THE village of Millerstown, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has been visited by a disastrous conflagration, consuming about two-thirds of the town—sixty-nine buildings in all. The fire originated in the Central Hotel, and spread with such rapidity that many of the occupants were unable to escape, and ten or twelve lives were lost. The pecuniary loss is estimated at $250,000.

THE Philadelphia City Council have passed, by acclamation, the $1,000,000 Centennial Appropriation bill....A very disastrous fire occurred last week at Cohoes, Albany county N. Y., by which one large knitting factory—the Trivoli—was entirely, and another partially, consumed. A thousand operatives were thrown out of employment. Loss, $200,000.

The West.

No little excitement has been caused among the saloon-keepers and whisky-vendors of Burlington, Iowa, not by the operations of the crusaders, but by the action of the law. An information was filed against two or three rum-sellers by a married lady for selling liquor to her husband, and their stocks seized by the authorities. One or two liquor-dealers have sent their goods out of town to get them beyond the reach of the law....W. F. Houghtaling, agent for the Hoe press manufactory of New York, was killed in Chicago last week by falling through a hotel elevator way....The Mayor of Cincinnati has been unanimously requested by the Common Council of that city to prohibit the women from continuing their crusade against the saloon-keepers.

AFTER six weeks of prayer by the women crusaders of Jeffersonville, Ind., they have prevailed upon one saloon-keeper to close his doors, whereat there is great rejoicing....The crusaders of Springfield, Ill., have recorded their first victory. A saloon-keeper named Rayburn surrendered his stock to the praying band, the whisky and beer were rolled in the street, the heads of the barrels knocked in, and the contents emptied into the gutter amid the songs and joyous shouts of the crusaders. It was an occasion of great excitement and enthusiasm....The reunion of the Abolitionists, which has been talked of for some time, will be held in Chicago on the 9th of June.

THE *National Crop Reporter's* estimates place the average consumption of corn last winter in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin at 16 per cent. less than during the previous winter. The average consumption of oats during the same period was nearly 17 per cent. less, and of hay 12 per cent. less. The average condition of the growing wheat March 15 was exceptionally good in the heaviest winter-wheat producing States, except Indiana. The average for seven leading Western States in comparison with the corresponding date 1873 is 106. Fruit buds, March 15, were with few exceptions doing well, and very forward....The Missouri Legislature has appropriated $10,000 to enable the Governor to bring the Gad's Hill and other outlaws to justice.

IN cleaning up old muskets at the Des Moines Arsenal, the other day, a man's finger was found tightly lodged in the barrel of one near the breech....Alexander McCune, the wealthiest man in Van Buren county, Iowa, took strychnine, and with a $100 bill in each hand laid down to die. The doctors saved his life, and he has gone to the Insane Asylum.

THE California Legislature has adjourned. The Transportation Commissioners' bill was defeated, as was, also, the bill allowing the people to elect a United States Senator.

AN attempt was made at Hamilton, Ohio, a few days ago, to kill the notorious Tom McGehan, the man whom Vallandigham was defending when he met with his fatal accident. McGehan was shot in the face and left hip, and is dangerously wounded. The parties who did the shooting are unknown, and no arrests have been made....Michigan has 681 convicts in her State Prison.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was recently enacted near Austin, Nevada. Christian Rekstein had been for a long time jealous of his wife, on account of attentions paid her by a young man named Norton. A neighbor went to Rekstein's house and found the door closed, upon opening which he saw on the floor the naked body of Mrs. Rekstein cut to pieces and her head split. At her feet lay the two little Rekstein girls, their heads nearly severed from their bodies, and near them the dead bodies of Rekstein and young Norton, grappled as in a death struggle. Rekstein held a large bowie-knife covered with blood in his right hand, and Norton a dragoon pistol, four chambers of which were discharged. There is no living witness of the terrible affair.

THE Union Park Baptist Church, of Chicago, has dissolved its pastoral relation with the somewhat notorious Rev. Florence McCarthy.

The South.

HARVEY MYERS, a prominent lawyer of Covington, Ky., was recently shot and killed by Col. W. G. Terrell, a well-known journalist connected with the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The tragedy grew out of Myers' connection with a suit for divorce in which Terrell's wife was plaintiff....Joseph Mayo, State Treasurer of Virginia, has been arrested for embezzlement.

THE steamer Samuel J. Hall recently burst her steam pipe when between Cairo and St. Louis, killing three and seriously scalding two deck-hands.

ONLY about $10,000 was drawn in the Louisville lottery by the people of that city.

Washington.

MRS. MYRA CLARKE GAINES, having gone the round in search of justice on account of her claim to certain real estate in New Orleans, and having failed to receive her rights, has finally got her case before Congress, and it is to be considered by the House Committee on Private Land Claims at an early day....The Senate Committee on Patents have agreed to report adversely on the application of owners of the Tanner Car-Brake for a renewal or extension of the patent.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that prominent railway officials declare that no railway influence will be brought to bear on the Senate to defeat the pending Transportation bill. They believe the courts will not sustain the measure should it be enacted....The taking of evidence in the Durell case has been concluded. It is believed that his impeachment will be recommended by the Judiciary Committee.

THE investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia by the joint committee of the two houses of Congress is dragging its slow length along....The internal revenue receipts for March were half a million less than the estimate.

ACCORDING to the official debt statement for April 1, the national indebtedness was curtailed over $2,000,000 during the month of March. The following are the figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,482,150
Five per cent. bonds	509,242,450
Total coin bonds	$1,723,725,600
Lawful money debt	$ 14,078,000
Matured debt	$ 6,882,600
Legal tender notes	382,076,827
Certificates of deposit	51,720,000
Fractional currency	49,102,660
Coin certificates	37,045,970
Total without interest	$ 519,944,497
Total debt	$2,265,301,898
Total interest	$ 29,676,061
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 86,121,379
Cash in the Treasury, currency	4,526,451
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,720,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 142,367,830
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,152,690,726
Decrease during the month	$ 2,189,338
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,325
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	5,501,367
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,335,323

A MAJORITY of the Senate Committee on Postoffices have made a report in favor of the scheme to establish postal telegraphs, and announced the early presentation of a bill on the subject, from which, they promise, would be omitted all the objectionable features of the original bill which the committee has been considering during the past three or four months....The House Committee on Territories, by a vote of six to one, have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union.

Political.

FOLLOWING is a tabular statement of the balloting for United States Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature:

	March 24.	March 25.	March 26.		March 27.	March 28.	March 30.	March 31.	April 1.
Dawes	76	87	92	92	96	88	85	96	95
Hoar	79	82	83	81	76	75	78	78	74
Curtis	74	74	74	74	74	68	72	76	75
Adams	14	15	14	15	15	18	15	15	15
Banks	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6
Scattering	27	7	4	4	6	4	4	4	5

HENRY HOWARD (Rep.) has been re-elected Governor of Rhode Island without opposition.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that there is no likelihood of the Massachusetts Legislature arriving at a choice for Senator. It is stated that there is an expectation, if not a tacit understanding, that no choice will be made, and that the Legislature will adjourn leaving vacant the unexpired term of Senator Sumner.

Foreign.

FROM a statement made in the House of Commons on yesterday by the British Home Secretary it appears that sixteen Fenian prisoners are still undergoing imprisonment for offenses against the Crown. The Secretary announced that the Government did not intend to interfere with the execution of the sentences. This bars the Fenians from all hope from the Disraeli Government....The French Assembly has rejected a motion to take a vote to decide the future form of government of France... The coal-miners of Staffordshire, England, to the number of 12,000 have struck work.

THE annual rowing race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews came off on the river Thames on the 28th of March, and Cambridge scored her fifth successive victory....The losses in the late battles before Bilboa are said to have been very heavy on both sides. ....It is reported that Rochefort and Pascal Grousset have escaped from the penal colony of New Caledonia to Australia.

THE report that Henri Rochefort and Pascal Grousset had escaped from the French penal colony of New Caledonia is confirmed. They have arrived in Australia....Advices from Carlist sources deny that the Royalists were defeated before Bilboa, but assert on the contrary that they maintained every position in that vicinity, and furthermore that the telegraph wires have been cut in the rear of Serrano's army.

ROCHEFORT announces his intention of coming to America on a lecturing tour....The steamship Nile was lost on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and all her passengers drowned. Among them were the Japanese Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition. There were 85 persons on board.... The news from the Island of Cuba is interesting. The patriot army in the Central Department now numbers over 20,000, and the whole army throughout the island is estimated at near 35,000. The impression is that Gen. Concha will make propositions of peace to the Marquis of Santa Lucia, but no conditions will be accepted except unconditional surrender of the Spaniards and their departure from the island. The incendiary torch is making great havoc in the sugar plantations of the island... Reports from the districts of India affected by the famine show a great improvement in the situation. There are now no actual cases of starvation outside of Tirhoot, and in that district only a few....A movement is on foot in England to make the Government reimburse the English sufferers by the depredations of the Alabama....The conflict inaugurated in Germany by the recently enacted ecclesiastical laws still continues. A third church dignitary, the Archbishop of Boulogne, has followed the Archbishops of Treves and Posen to prison....Gladstone has reconsidered his determination to resign the leadership of the Opposition in the British Parliament, whereat his friends are greatly rejoiced....London is enjoying the delights of a panic.

THERE is some prospect of peace in Cuba. It is thought the insurgents will propose a cessation of hostilities, to be followed by a formal treaty of peace, the basis of which will be general amnesty to all political offenders, and a representation of the insurgents in the Cortes. The treaty will include a stipulation that the island shall remain united to Spain....It appears that only 20 pilgrims, instead of 117, were lost overboard recently from the Mediterranean steamer.

ADVICES to April 3 from the scene of the war before Bilboa show that the Republican troops have taken no position held by the Carlists since March 25. A three days' armistice, in which Bilboa was not included, had been agreed upon for the burial of the dead In the meantime the bombardment of the city continues.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, March 27.—*Senate.*—Bogy, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely on Ramsey's bill to provide for settling private land claims in Nevada, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, and it was indefinitely postponed....Davis submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the amount due the Government from Paymasters, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Collectors of Customs, and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau since Jan. 1, 1865, together with the names of such delinquents. Ordered printed. The Senate again discussed the finance question without arriving at any definite conclusion.... The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature asking legislation for the speedy construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

House.—The House devoted nearly the whole day to the discussion of the National Currency and Free Banking bill reported by the Banking Committee. No vote was taken on the bill.

MONDAY, March 30.—*Senate.*—A bill for the payment of the two per cent. which the Government guaranteed to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio on the sales of public lands within their borders, was reported by Oglesby from the Public Lands Committee....The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes and for free banking. The provision for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1876, was stricken out by a vote of 26 to 23. A number of amendments were proposed and rejected, and the Senate adjourned pending a vote on Morton's motion to strike out the section for the retirement of legal-tender notes at the ratio of $700,000 for every $1,000,000 of National Bank notes issued under the bill.

House.—Bills introduced: By Bell (Ga.), to refund taxes collected from distillers of fruit; by Monroe (O.), appropriating $10,000 to buy Carpenter's painting of the signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation; by Hurlbut, for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad, and the performance of all Government services free of charge. .... The bill for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was discussed and laid over without action... Kelley asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means, and have passed, the bill to admit, free of duty, articles intended for the International Exposition of 1876, with provision that any articles sold or withdrawn for consumption should be liable for duties. Garfield suggested that the word "international" should be stricken out, and the word "centennial" substituted. Kelley objected to making the alteration. Garfield then objected to the bill, and it was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, March 31.—*Senate.*—Sargent presented memorials signed by 7,276 citizens of California, asking legislation to prevent the manufacture of liquor....A favorable committee report was made on the bill authorizing the coinage of 20-cent silver pieces....Consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States bank notes, and for free banking, was resumed. A motion by Morrill (Vt.) to strike out seventy per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired as additional National Bank currency is issued, and insert ninety per centum, was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 37. Morton's motion to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which provides for the retirement of greenbacks, was then adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 27. Gordon offered an amendment providing for free banking and to give to each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to wealth and population as the State of Maine now has. Logan accepted this in lieu of his amendment offered several days ago. Fenton moved an amendment repealing the 23d section of the act of June, 1864, which provides that National Bank currency shall be taken at par. Rejected—14 to 37. An amendment by Buckingham providing for the redemption of legal-tender notes in coin, or bonds at par, the redemption to begin on the 1st of January, 1876, was also rejected....Adjourned.

House.—The bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was amended by the insertion of a proviso that no money shall be paid under the act until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over the canal property to the United States. In this shape the bill was passed....Dawes presented a petition of tax-payers of South Carolina reciting excessive taxation to which the people of that State are subjected, and that the proceeds of such taxation are systematically squandered or stolen, instead of being devoted to the legitimate purposes of the Government, and asking Congress to consider their condition, and to devise some means of relief. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—*Senate.*—Another day was spent in the Senate on the question of the finances, without reaching a final vote on the pending bill. Gordon's amendment, to give each State that now has less than its share of currency a circulation proportionate to that of Pennsylvania was rejected by one vote. Morrill's motion that fractional currency be held at the figure of $40,000,000 was also rejected. Sherman gave notice that he would move that the Senate fix some period for the resumption of specie payment in 1877 or 1878.

House.—Clymer, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect permanent settlements on the public lands of the United States.... Rainey presented a counter statement and reply of the Republican Central Committee of South Carolina to the memorial of the tax-payers, so-called.... The House devoted most of the day to hearing speeches against inflation from Phelps (N. J.) and Hawley (Ct.)

THURSDAY, April 2.—*Senate.*—The House having returned the Senate bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal with an amendment, Thurman moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment, and ask for a conference committee. The matter was laid over....A memorial from survivors of the Polaris expedition to the Arctic ocean asking for aid, in view of the hardships they have suffered, was presented and referred.... Sherman presented a petition of Mrs. Mercy Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, of the late Arctic Expedition, for a pension. Referred....Ramsey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. The bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill unchanged, except in matters of detail.... The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. No less than seven different propositions were offered and voted upon, all of which were rejected except that of Merrimon, increasing the national bank circulation $46,000,000. This was adopted by a vote of 33 to 19. The project to transfer or redistribute among the Western and Southern States $50,000,000 of national bank circulation, which amount it was proposed to take away from States having an excess, was defeated by 20 against 31 votes. Thurman's amendment to appreciate the value of greenbacks by making them legal-tender in part for custom dues, was also defeated by 19 to 27.

House.—The House devoted the entire day to the discussion of the currency question, without reaching a vote.

Fire.

According to Pliny, fire was a long time unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians, and when a celebrated astronomer showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks and several other nations acknowledged that their ancestors were without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanion, Mola, Plutarch, and other ancient writers speak of nations which, at the time when they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by modern nations. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1561, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the desert in one of their islands. At first they believed it was some kind of animal that fixed to and fed upon the wood.

BY means of the drill wheat is sown regularly and all the same depth. If the seed is good there need be no allowance made for wastage as in sowing by hand. One bushel and a peck per acre is plenty, and, if the grains be small, one bushel. It is planted regularly and at a proper depth, and it has an equal chance to grow and to fasten its roots firmly in the soil. By drilling, fertilizers can also be sown at the same time.

The French Census.

Owing the destructive, though happily short-lived rule of the Commune in Paris, the publication of the results of the French census of 1872 has been unavoidably postponed, and is only just now finished. It is full of interesting statements, and, according to *La Patrie*, shows the prosperity of France in 1872 to have been pretty nearly equal to that of 1866, when France had reached the highest point of her internal development. In 1866 the total population of France amounted to 38,067,064 inhabitants; in 1872, after the war and the loss of two provinces, it was 36,102,921. Of this population, 21,865,625 inhabited cities, 13,405,310 lived in the country. The number of houses has been reduced from 7,811,549 in 1866 to 7,704,913 in 1873. Of the 36,102,921 inhabitants, only 13,000,000 could neither read nor write, which, considering the relative proportion of infants and young children to the whole population, is a small average; 3,780,000 could only read; all the rest could both read and write. The Catholic religion claims 35,900,000 of the population, the Reformed Church 580,000, and the Jewish Church 49,000. The 36,102,921 inhabitants are divided into 13,500,000 heads of families, 19,000,000 members of families, and about 2,000,000 servants. Of these, 6,000,000 heads of families practice agriculture, and have 11,000,000 members of families which shows them to constitute the most prolific class, and employ 1,282,035 servants. The number of clergymen in France amounts to 151,000; of vagabonds, 489,000; of insane, 53,000, of which 25,000 are men and 28,000 are women. France harbors 20,000 male and 15,000 female idiots; 18,000 male and 13,000 female blind persons; and 13,000 male and 10,000 female deaf and dumb.

In the way of domestic animals, France boasts 3,000,000 horses, 299,000 mules, 451,000 asses, 11,000,000 pairs of cattle, 5,000,000 hogs, 25,000,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, 2,000,000 turkeys, 3,000,000 geese, 11,000,000 ducks, 115,000,000 chickens, 7,000,000 pigeons, 2,250,744 dogs, and an untold number of cats, making all in all some 150,000,000 of animals, or about four to every inhabitant.

The Prussian Court.

It is a stiff, stern military court under strict discipline, but very splendid on occasion. Those parsimonious kings of Prussia can dine 1,500 guests in state at their palace and have 400 lackeys in liveries to wait upon them. But the daily life of the German monarch and his family is very simple and inexpensive. Their equipages differ in nothing from those of private persons, save that the Empress Queen sometimes goes out with four indifferent horses and an outrider. The Crown Prince and Princess merely have an ordinarily brougham and pair, of a sort rather shabby than otherwise. The king sits daily at an open window of his palace and walks about without guards or attendants, like the poorest of his subjects; but notwithstanding this absence of pomp and all the outward manifestations of royalty he is so careful of his authority that he will not speak one word—no, not even to Prince Bismarck upon any political subject unconnected with the particular department over which the Prince presides. The fact accounts for much that was inexplicable during the late war. The king would never consult Bismarck on military matters nor Moltke upon diplomacy, and consequently they often gave contrary advice which rather perplexed his Majesty. Court etiquette is very rigid in Prussia, but there are some few old and trusty friends who are privileged to speak freely to the Emperor King. Field Marshal Wrangle is one of them. It was he who advised the King to issue an order of arrest against his son.

A Senator's Palace.

"Castle Stewart," in the city of Washington, owned and recently occupied by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is the admiration of all who see the internal arrangements and furnishing, surpassing in magnificent elegance anything else to be seen in that city. The parlor chairs, sofas, etc., are beautifully carved and finished in gilt, while the mirrors, cornices and brackets are made in keeping with the draperies, and curtains in harmony with the rest. The furniture of the sitting-room is of the most luxurious style, with book-cases, cabinets and splendid mirrors. The dining-room is finished in black walnut, the chairs are covered with the finest morocco and ornament with gilt monogram, and everything in the room in perfect keeping. A very noticeable article is the hall mirror; the plate is the largest ever used for such a purpose, 'tis said. The glass measures six feet wide and ten feet high, costing over $1,000. The sleeping-rooms are fitted up in various colors of wood, such as Hungarian ash and mahogany, silver wood and ebony moldings, maple and black walnut, with every article conceivable, that could be used, made to correspond. The carpets and frescoing are in perfect harmony with the style of furniture used in the rooms, the whole making a display of elegance rarely excelled in this country.

An Earthquake Proof Hotel.

San Francisco glories in a new hotel which really seems to have some features not often found in that class of buildings. It is four stories high, and contains four hundred suites of rooms, yet is so constructed that the direct rays of the sun fall into every room at some time during the day—provided it isn't cloudy, we suppose. This is mainly effected by means of a large central court. But the peculiarity which especially endears it to the natives is the remarkable fact that it is earthquake proof, and hence may be considered a house of refuge in the midst of a quaking city. It is a compact framework of wood and iron, put together somewhat after the manner of a ship, and this is encased in walls of brick. The theory is, that in case of a very severe shake the brick walls will either have to stand up or fall outward, and so the inmates have only to keep in their rooms for safety. The rent of a suit of rooms, with board, ranges from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars a month, which will doubtless come up a trifle during the earthquake season.

Amendments to the Michigan Constitution.

The Michigan Legislature has adopted a number of amendments to the State Constitution, to be ratified or rejected by the people. Among the more important provisions are the following: No municipality shall aid in any way any association or corporation, nor shall it construct or own a railroad. No city or village shall incur a debt amounting to over 10 per cent. of its taxable valuation, unless a majority of the electors authorize the increase. The legislature shall have the power to prohibit discrimination by railroads to regulate the speed of trains, and to establish "reasonable maximum rates" for freight and passengers on railways and canals. No railroad corporation shall consolidate with a competing line, or have any arrangements about freights or fares with such a line. No person interested in a railroad shall be interested in supplying material to that railroad or in a company for transporting passengers or goods over its line. The consolidation of competing telegraph lines, even by the purchase of one by the other, shall be strictly forbidden. A woman's private property shall remain hers after marriage. Any property she acquires after marriage shall also be entirely hers. Her husband shall not be liable for her debts before marriage, nor for those "contracted by her in relation to her sole property after marriage." Women shall be eligible to the offices of Register of Deeds and Notary Public, to those connected with schools and libraries, and to any others hereafter designated by law. The interest on public funds, loaned or deposited, shall always be turned over to the State, municipality, or other owner of the funds. Convicts shall be taught no mechanical trade which will make their labor compete with that of Michigan mechanics. Special legislation is prohibited. Sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial. Neither the State nor any municipal coporation shall appropriate money for any sectarian purpose. "The Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

Your Age.

There is a good deal of amusement in the following magical table of figures. It will enable you to tell how old the young ladies are. Just hand this table to a young lady, and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained; add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is found, and you have the great secret. Thus, suppose her age to be seventeen, you will find that number in the first and fifth columns; add the first figures of these two columns. Here is the magic table:

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	26	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
32	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

Useful Hints for the Home Circle.

To clean a browned porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

Consumptives, and others in feeble health, we learn have been greatly benefited by drinking half a tumblerful of warm blood twice a day. At the last accounts a dozen persons were daily visiting the slaughter-house near Boston for the purpose stated. One person asserts that he has gained ten pounds in ten weeks. Another, thought to be a confirmed consumptive, says he is now strong enough to "knock down a bullock;" and a lady, suffering from paralysis for six years, is improving beyond her most sanguine hopes.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

Save your suds for garpen plants, or for garden yards, when sandy.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Wood ashes and common salt made compact with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

A gallon of strong lye put into a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

The "Poor Girl."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing of the visit of the Legislative Committee to the Newburg Insane Asylum, says: "One of the fatherly Senators stepped up to one of the young lady attendants, and said, 'My poor girl, do you know how long you have been here?' The 'poor girl' smiled and replied, 'Nearly a year.' 'How long do you think you will have to stay?' continued the Senator, in the same sympathetic tone. 'Well, sir,' continued the fair lunatic, 'I shall probably stay till they stop my wages or I get married.' And she walked away laughing. The kind-hearted Senator looked after her with tears in his eyes, and murmured, 'Poor thing!' while the 'poor thing' related the affair to the matron and laughed till she cried."

THE Congressional Temperance Society has now on its roll, pledged to total abstinence, one-fourth of all the members of Congress.

Danberries.

A DANBURY young lady whose father is at the head of a gang of stone-cutters, explained to a visitor that he was a geologist.

ORANGES are so plenty now that the man who doesn't fall down and break some valuable bone is lacking in public spirit.

A DANBURY man having proudly proclaimed in the presence of his little boy that his wife was no gadder, the young man was observed to involuntarily rub his back, but he said nothing.

ON these rosy spring mornings a man instinctively bounds from his couch at the first flush of day, and goes forth to inhale the fresh balmy air, leaving his wife at the stove to thaw out the dishcloth.

NOT many men forget the wash-days of their boyhood, when a fond mother with parboiled and soapy fingers buttoned their collars for them. Its impression upon the heart and nose is rarely effaced.

A DANBURY man who recently lost his wife was asked by a friend, several days after, if she did not die suddenly. "Indeed she did," he explained with much feeling; "why, only a week afore there was a man around here that wanted to insure her, but I never dreamed of anything happening. And," he added, apologetically, "I don't believe anybody would have thought it to look at her."

A LADY who was in town, Saturday, with a spring hat on her head, was observed in one of the stores to be bareheaded, and a clerk called her attention to the fact. She incredulously put her hand up to her head and found that the hat was surely gone. The store floor was carefully searched, but without success. The lady then went out an the street, and almost the first object she perceived was the lost hat lying in the gutter. It had blown from her head as she was getting out of her carriage.

Fashion Notes.

LACE berthas are very much worn.

FLOWERS of tintid tin foil are something new.

THE shape of the new bonnet looks as though it had been repeatedly kicked.

BLACK lace sleeveless jackets lined with pink or blue are fashionable.

VERY long trailing skirts are out of style even for full dress occasions.

ARTIFICIAL fruit will form the most conspicuous trimming on new bonnets.

WHAT is known as "grass fringe" has superceded the heavy ball fringe used on the cloth suits during the winter.

THE fashionable shoe of the period is of kid and buttons at the side. It comes above the ankle and is handsomely finished.

THE ladies are wearing a wide belt heavily embroidered with black jet beads and fastened in front with a showy jet clasp.

SPRING dresses will just clear the ground behind and be sufficiently short in front to show the shoe tips; moderately scant skirts.

NEW importations in black grenadine suits are richly embroidered and worn over steel or lilac silk to exhibit the pattern and design.

Trades of Animals.

It has been well remarked by a clever author that bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and the least possible interstices.

The mole is a meteorologist.

The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel are electricians.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians.

The beaver is architect, builder and wood-cutter. He cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams.

The marmot is a civil engineer. He not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The ant is a soldier, and maintains a regular standing army.

Wasps are paper manufacturers.

Caterpillars are silk spinners.

The squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or a piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream.

Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters.

Black bears and herons are fishermen.

Ants are day laborers.

Monkeys are rope dancers.

STATISTICS OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.—The complete statistics of the manufacture of cotton goods, from the Census Office, show the number of distinct establishments in the United States to be 956, of which Massachusetts has 191; Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; Georgia, 34; North Carolina, 33; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; Maryland, 22; Alabama, 13; South Carolina, 12; and Virginia, 11. Number of steam engines, 448; aggregate horse power, 47,117. Number of water-wheels, 1,250; aggregate horse power, 102,409. Number of looms used, 157,310; frame spindles, 3,694,477; mule spindles, 3,437,938. Hands employed, 47,790. The aggregate amount of wages paid during the year was $39,044,132. Materials used—6,222,189 pounds of cotton yarn, 136,100 pounds of cotton warp, 5,234,260 pounds of cotton waste. Value of mill supplies, $10,910,672. Total value of all materials, $111,737,686.

Articles produced: 478,204,181 yards of sheetings, shirting, and twilled goods; 34,533,462 yards of lawns and fine muslins; 489,250,053 yards of print cloths; 30,301,053 pounds of yarn; 11,560,241 dozen spools of thread; 73,018,127 pounds of batts, wicking, and wadding; 493,892 tablecloths, quilts and counterpanes; 2,767,030 seamless bags; 5,057,454 pounds of cordage, lines and twines; 906,066 pounds of thread; 8,390,050 yards of cotton-flannel; 39,275,246 yards of ginghams and checks; 7,921,449 pounds of waste; 484,400 pounds of tapet wadding; 405,585 pounds of seamless bags; 13,940,695 yards of cassimeres, cottonades and jeans; 10,811,028 pounds of miscellaneous products. Aggregate weight of goods produced, 348,314,592 pounds; aggregate value of product, $177,489,739.

AUBURN COURIER

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FARM AND HOME.

A FARMER'S SONG.

We envy not the princely man,
In city or in town,
Who wonders whether pumpkin vines
Runs up the hill or down;
We care not for his marble halls,
Nor yet his heaps of gold,
We would not own his sordid heart
For all his wealth thrice told.

We are the favored sons of earth,
We breathe pure air each morn,
We sow—we reap the golden grain—
We gather in the corn;
We toil—we live on what we earn,
And more than this we do—
We hear of starving millions round,
And gladly feed them, too.

The lawyer lives on princely fees,
Yet drags a weary life,
He never knows a peaceful soul—
His atmosphere is strife.
The merchant thumbs his yardstick o'er,
Grows ragged at his toil—
He's not the man God meant him for—
Why don't you till the soil?

The doctor plods through storm and cold,
Plods at his parent's will,
When dead and gone he plods again
To get his lengthy bill.
The printer (bless his noble soul!)
He grasps the mighty earth,
And stamps it on our daily sheet,
To cheer the farmer's hearth.

We sing the honor of the plow,
And honor to the press—
Two noble instruments of toil,
With each a power to bless.
The bone—the nerve of this fast age—
True wealth of human kind—
One tills the ever generous earth,
The other tills the mind.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Successful cattle-breeders in Europe give molasses constantly to fatten cattle and milch cows. A large German farmer gives a pint a day, mixed with oil cake to his cows, largely increasing their milk.

The bad farmer, despite of a good soil and home markets, will become bankrupt and wretched, while the industrious and intelligent shall triumph over every difficulty and find himself in the enjoyment of peace, prosperity and happiness.

Whenever good land is in a fair state of fertility and has been manured occasionally, clover sod plowed in fall and exposed to the cold of winter, or plowed immediately after a crop of hay is taken off, or, still better, if the crop of grass is plowed under about the time it is in bloom and left lie until seeding time, will always yield the best crop of wheat.

Dried Blood as a Fertilizer.—The process of granulating the blood of hogs, to be used as a fertilizer, is becoming a business of considerable importance in connection with the pork-packing establishments of the West. It is cooked and dried to a black powder, and is in fine grains. The blood of a hog is worth for this purpose about three cents before it is prepared. One establishment in Wisconsin, which uses up 5,000 swine per day, receives for the blood alone $150.

Depth and Distance of Drains.—Mr. John Johnson, the father of underdraining in this country, answers a correspondent in the *Tribune*, that he placed the drains in his stiff soils twenty-five to thirty-eight feet apart; and two and one-half feet is deep enough for economy and use; that thus deep tillage and manuring has brought him an average of forty-two bushels per acre over sixty-four acres; that by this means the average of the wheat crop can be made as high here as in the England, with keeping plenty of stock and making plenty of manure. He summer-fallows.

Covering Bridle Bits.—A friend to horses write as follows to the *Farmers' Union*: Take a strip of muslin two inches wide, dip it in melted beeswax, and when sufficiently cool lay it on the bit and wrap it over so as to cover the bit. One thickness of the muslin on the bit is sufficient. If there is a joint in the middle of it, the saturated muslin must be in two pieces, leaving the joint free. Beeswax is such a good non-conductor that, with the above dressing, bits will not require warming in the coldest weather. A thread wound at each end of the wrapping will better secure it from coming off. The above dressing will remain on, not only through the winter, but for a year or more if not taken off intentionally.

Sheep Raising Profitable.—In a recent report of the Department of Agriculture, A. C. Miller, of Calhoun county, Mich., gives a table showing the expenses, returns and profits in keeping 110 sheep, 70 ewes, 20 rams and 20 lambs:

EXPENSES.	
Fifteen tons of hay, at $8	$120 00
Labor in feeding	20 00
Pasture	67 00
Washing and shearing	10 80
Salt and summer care	8 00
Total	$225 80
RECEIPTS.	
Wool of ewes, 632 lbs	$353 28
Wool of rams, 283 lbs	76 95
Letting of rams	100 00
Thirty lambs sold at $3	90 00
Twenty choice lambs kept	60 00
Manure	50 00
Total	$630 23
Profit	$404 43

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To extract ink from cotton, silk and woolen goods, saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, and let it remain several hours; then rub it between the hands. It will crumble away, without injuring either the color or texture of the article.

To clean cane seats, turn up the chair bottom and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane work so that it may be thoroughly soaked. Should it be dirty use a little soap. Let it dry in the air, and it will be as tight and firm as when new, provided the cane is not broken.

Stove luster, when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy, and more durable than when mixed with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when put on an old rusty stove will make it look as well as new.

Never put a particle of soap near your silver, if you would have it retain its original luster. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor in one of the oldest silver establishments in Philadelphia says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds, as it makes it look like pewter."

When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the same, after which an application of chloroform will in almost all cases restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is but little known. Chloroform will also remove paint from a garment or elsewhere, when benzole or bisulphide of carbon fails.

It is said that a solution of two-thirds of a pound of castile soap to a gallon of water laid on a damp wall as a wash, and next day followed by another wash of alum water—two ounces disolved in a gallon—will cure the inconvenience and prevent any further recurrence of it. It is so simple a thing that housekeepers troubled with damp places in their dwellings will be glad to try it for themselves. This answer to a question sent several months since to this column will, we trust, prove satisfactory.

Only those afflicted with chapped hands can appreciate the suffering of many hard workers during the winter months. We give a recipe that may be relied on as a cure for the malady: One ounce each of spermaceti, white beeswax, gum camphor, and two ounces of almond oil. Put in a tin cup, place in a vessel of boiling water, and melt together. Every time the hands are wet rub a little of this over them. Linseed oil and common beeswax will answer the purpose, but ointment is not so nice as the above.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Black Wash.—One qt. lime water; 1 drachm calomel. To be used for foul and indolent ulcers; excellent to wash saddle sores on horses' backs.

Tooth Ache Drops.—One oz. alcohol; 2 drachms Cayenne; one oz. kerosene oil; let it stand twenty-four hours after mixing. It cures the worst toothache.

Shoe Grease.—One pound of tallow; 1 pint bank oil (?); 1 oz lamp black. Melt the ingredients. This is the cheapest and best grease of any description.

Green Salve.—One quarter lb. of lard; 1 oz. rosin; 1 oz. beeswax; 1 drachm verdigris; melt and stir well. This is one of the best salves known for old sores, ulcers, cancers, scrofulus sores, cuts and wounds.

Hard Soap.—Six lbs. sal. soda; 4 gal. water. Put this together and let it come to a boiling point; let it settle and pour off; and add one-half lb. borax, 6 lbs. grease; then pour in dripping tins; let cool and cut in bars.

Hair Oil.—One pint of alcohol; 2 oz. castor oil; a few drops of perfumery. Shake well to cut the oil. This is a splendid and nicely perfumed hair oil; it softens the hair, promotes its growth, and prevents its falling out.

Hair Restorative.—One drachm of sugar of lead; 2 drachms lac sulphur; 8 oz. rose water, mix, and shake every time it is used. Apply once a day for a week, and twice a week thereafter. This restores gray hair to its original color.

Arnica Liniment.—Two oz. alcohol; 1 drachm tincture arnica. Unequaled for pains in the feet and limbs from walking; for all fresh or recent sprains, bruises or contused wounds, and for rheumatism of the joints and gouty pains.

A Watch Trade.

Old Davis, of Ossipee—the well-known shingle and clapboard autocrat of thirty years ago—had a dog named Watch. The dog had become old and a nuisance. Davis had threatened often to kill the brute, and had as often relented.

One day Sam Brown, the Concord peddler, drove up to Davis' store, but Davis wanted to buy nothing.

"Can't I sell you a clock? I've got 'em as cheap as dirt, and real good ones."

"I haven't got the money."

"Drat the money! I'll take a fair exchange of anything."

Davis scratched his head, whereat Brown continued:

"Come, we'll have a trade somehow. You've got to have one of my clocks. What have you got to exchange for it?"

"I've got nothing but a watch."

"Eh?—a watch?"—cried the peddler, brightening up. "What kind of a watch?"

"'Tain't, of course, a very good one, or I wouldn't want to trade it off."

"What kind o' cases?"

"I can't say much for the cases, but the insides are in good order, and it runs well. It'll let you know when feedin' time comes, sartin."

"How'll you trade?"

"I'll give you my watch for one of your clocks, and call it a bargain, without any 'ifs' or 'ands.'"

"Done!" cried Brown, and he selected a steeple-topped Connecticut clock and brought it into the store. "There's your clock. Now where's your watch?"

Davis went to the door and whistled, and called:

"Watch! Watch! Here, old fellow, you're wanted!"

The dog came in with a bound.

"That's the watch, Brown. You'll find his in'ards perfect, and can run like Sancho; and when it comes meal time, if he don't let you know it, I'm mistaken in him."

The peddler gasped and staggered, and he said something not quite proper to ears polite; but he did not back down. He only said, as he hitched the dog to the axle-tree of his wagon and prepared to drive off:

"Somebody'll pay me for that clock before night."

And I opine that there are hundreds of people to-day in that section of New Hampshire who have a firm belief that they helped to pay old Brown for that clock.

Spring Bonnets.

The spring bonnets or hats (there is very little difference) are to be trimmed entirely with flowers, fruit, lace and ribbons. The straw shapes are very much the same as the winter ones. The face trimming will consist of a wreath of flowers going completely around the hat and under the braid or curls at the back of the head.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Officers of National Grange.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minn.
Steward—A. J. Vaughn, Early Grove, Marshall county, Miss.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Ind.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler county, Ia.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.

Officers of State Granges.

Illinois.—Master, Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls; Secretary, O. E. Fanning, Galt.
Minnesota.—Master, George I. Parsons, Winona; Secretary, Wm. Paist, St. Paul.
Wisconsin.—Master, Col. John Cochrane, Waupun; Secretary, H. E. Huxley.
Indiana.—Master, John Weir, Terre Haute; Secretary, T. Keene, Valparaiso.
Kansas.—Master, T. G. V. Boling; Secretary, George W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.
Nebraska.—Master, Wm. B. Porter, Plattsmouth; Secretary, William McCaig, Elmwood.
Mississippi.—Master, Gen. A. J. Vaughn, Early Grove; Secretary, W. L. Williams, Rienzi.
South Carolina.—Master, Thomas Taylor, Columbia; Secretary, Col. D. Wyatt, Aikin, Cokesbury.
Vermont.—Master, E. P. Colton, Irasburg; Secretary, E. L. Hovy, St. Johnsbury.
Ohio.—Master, S. H. Ellis, Springboro; Secretary, D. M. Stewart, Xenia.
Michigan.—Master, S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft; Secretary, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft.
Missouri.—Master, T. R. Allen, Allenton; Secretary, A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster, Johnston county.
Georgia.—Master, Col. T. J. Smith, Oconee; Secretary, E. Taylor, Colaparchu.
Tennessee.—Master, William Maxwell, Maxville; Secretary, J. P. McMurray, Trenton.
North Carolina.—Master, W. S. Battle, Tarboro; Secretary, G. W. Lawrence, Fayetteville.
Arkansas.—Master, John T. Jones, Helena; Secretary, John S. Williams, Duvall's Bluff.
California.—Master, J. M. Hamilton; Guenoc; Secretary, W. H. Baxter, Napa City.
Oregon.—Master, Daniel Clark, Salem; Secretary, J. H. Smith, Harrisburg.
Pennsylvania.—Master, D. B. Mauger, Douglasville; Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg.
West Virginia.—Master, B. M. Kitchen, Shanghai; Secretary, J. W. Curtis, Martinsburg.
New York.—Master, George D. Hinckley, Fredonia; Secretary, George Sprague, Lockport.
Dakota.—Master, E. R. Crew, Lodi; Secretary, O. F. Stevens, Jefferson.
Texas.—Master, J. B. Johnson, Fairfield; Secretary, H. H. Parker, Salado.
Alabama.—Master, W. H. Chambers, Oswichee; Secretary, E. M. Law, Tuskegee.
Florida.—Master, B. T. Wardlaw, Madison; Secretary, W. A. Brinson, Live Oak.
Kentucky.—Master, W. D. Davis, Beverly; Secretary, J. Eugene Barnes, Georgetown.
Massachusetts.—Master, T. L. Allis, Conway; Secretary, Benj. Davis, Ware.
New Jersey.—Master, Edward Howard, Hammonton; Secretary, R. W. Pratt, Newfield.

By-Laws of the National Grange.

ARTICLE I.

The 4th day of December, the birthday of the Patrons of Husbandry, shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the Order.

ARTICLE II.

Not less than the representation of twenty States present at any meeting of the National Grange shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III.

At an annual meeting of each State Grange it may elect a proxy to represent the State Grange in the National Grange in case of the inability of the master to attend, and such proxies shall in all cases be Past Masters of their State Granges.

ARTICLE IV.

Questions of administration and jurisprudence arising in and between State Granges, and appeals from the action and decision thereof, shall be referred to the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange, whose decision shall be respected and obeyed until overruled by the action of the National Grange.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at meetings of the National Grange; to see that all officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties; to see that the constitution, by-laws and resolutions of the National Grange, and the usages of the order are observed and obeyed, and generally, to perform all duties pertaining to such office.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of the National Grange, to keep a just and true account of all monies received and deposited by him in the fiscal agency; to countersign all drafts drawn by the Treasurer; to conduct the correspondence of the National Grange; and to perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may be required by the Master and Executive Committee.

It shall be his duty, at least once each week, to deposit with the fiscal agency holding the funds of the National Grange, all moneys that may have come into his hands, and forward a duplicate receipt therefor to the Treasurer, and to make a full report of all transactions to the National Grange at each annual session.

It shall be his further duty to procure a monthly report for the fiscal agency, with whom the funds of the National Grange are deposited, of all moneys received and paid out by them during the month, and send a copy of such report to the Executive Committee and Master of the National Grange.

He shall give bond in such sum and with such security as may be approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue all drafts upon the fiscal currency of the order, said drafts having been previously approved by the Master and countersigned by the Secretary of the National Grange.

Sec. 2. He shall report monthly to the Master of the National Grange a statement of all moneys deposited to his credit in the fiscal agency, and of all drafts signed by him during the previous month.

Sec. 3. He shall report to the National Grange at each annual session a statement of all moneys deposited in the fiscal agency, and all drafts signed by him since his last annual report.

Sec. 4. It shall be his duty to collect all interest accruing on investments made by the Executive Committee, and to deposit the same in the fiscal agency.

ARTICLE VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to visit, for the good of the order, such portions of the United States as the Master or the Executive Committee may direct, for which services he shall receive compensation.

ARTICLE IX.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a sort of supervision of the affairs of the order during the recess of the National Grange. They shall have authority to act on all matters of interest to the order, when the National Grange is not in session; shall provide for the welfare of the order in business matters; and shall report their acts in detail to the National Grange on the first day of its annual meeting.

The Master of the National Grange shall be considered, *ex-officio*, a member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 1. Such compensation for time and service shall be given the Master, Lecturer, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee, as the National Grange may, from time time, determine.

Sec. 2. Whenever General Deputies are appointed by the Master of the National Grange, said deputies shall receive such compensation for time and service as may be determined by the Master or the Executive Committee: *Provided*, In no case shall pay from the National Grange be given General Deputies in any State after the formation of the State Grange.

ARTICLE XI.

Sec. 1. The financial reports of subordinate granges shall be made on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October.

Sec. 2. State granges shall date their financial existence three months after the first day of January, first day of April, first day of July, and first day of October, immediately following their organization.

ARTICLE XII.

Each session of the National Grange shall fix the compensation of its members.

ARTICLE XIII.

Special meetings of the national Grange shall be called by the Master upon the application of the Master of twenty State Granges, one month's notice of such meeting being given to all members of the National Grange. No alterations or amendments to the By-Laws or Ritual shall be made at any special meeting.

ARTICLE XIV.

Upon the demand of five members, the ayes and noes may be called upon any question, and when so called, shall be entered by the Secretary upon his minutes.

ARTICLE XV.

Past-Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed, and who have served out the term for which they were elected.

ARTICLE XVI.

Vacancies in office may be filled at any regular meeting of the Grange.

ARTICLE XVII.

Subordinate Granges may be consolidated in the mode and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the State Granges.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Sec. 1. In case satisfactory evidence shall be brought to the Master of the National Grange that a Grange has been organized contrary to the laws or usages of the Order, or is working in violation of its laws or usages, it shall be the duty of the Master to revoke the Charter of such offending Grange.

Sec. 2. In case satisfactory evidence shall come to the Master of a State Grange, that a Grange has been organized contrary to the laws and usages of the Order, or is working in violation of the same, it shall be the duty of the Master to suspend such offending Grange, and at once forward to the Master of the National Grange notice of the same, together with the evidence in the case, who shall, if in his opinion the good of the Order requires such action, revoke the Charter of such offending Grange.

Sec. 3. Granges, whose Charters are thus revoked, may appeal to the National Grange at its next session for the final action of that body.

ARTICLE XIX.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the National Grange by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Designs of the Monopolists.

The following is an extract from a letter received by one of our citizens from a well-known and prominent gentleman of New York. It is important as showing the intensity of feeling caused by the doings of the monopolists:

"The monopolists of the East seem madly bent upon rushing upon their own destruction. The events of the last few days in Congress and elsewhere are full of significance to the thoughtful student.

"Is Wall street mad, that this ruin shall come? The people have lost hope in the Government and their patience is exhausted. The speech of Sherman in the Senate is the voice of Wall street and the majority in the Senate. This body has its plan for years, no matter what the House of Representatives may do. Nothing but that madness which is born of avarice can be so blind as not to see the irreconcilable determination of the West (and in this the South will join) to find a prompt solution. The West can at any time start the cry of secession. When this is done it will differ widely from the former attempt of the South to break the bonds which held them.

"The South attempted this and moved to force that it might *perpetrate* a direct and disgraceful system of wrong. If the West moves to obtain its freedom from the tyranny of monopoly for the sole benefit of one class in our section, it is because of the oppression of the East, and can be compared only to closing the door against life's resources; thus killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Already the signs are cropping out. This movement is not one to be awed into subjection by recourse to arms, for no arms will be taken by those in the East who alone can bear them. Many may, indeed, buy the arms, but many to-day in such an issue will not buy the men to bear them.

"Such a movement once set in motion will be found such a positive demand that, like an over-charged fountain, it will shun old barriers and find new channels to the sea.

"The great flood now rising in the West, spurns the mean defiances of the East, and rising in its might, will find, ere another year has passed, a more profitable channel for its tide of gold and grain. Then the starving seaboard may look in vain for the evidence of its great commerce. Poh! poh! sneeringly cries the monopolists; yet, just as surely as time rolls on, and the sun rises and sets, just so surely this is the next great result—the outgrowth of causes it requires no prophet to disclose. Western men who represent power no longer to be despised, say, 'We mean business at once. We only wait with bated breath to see the determination of the Government at Washington, and we have the men at work already who will carry this into execution, while your miserable Government is quibbling over straws.' Yet, in face of all this, madness rules the hour. Nero fiddles while the match is being lighted. The glory of the nation is departing.—*New Haven Union.*

Anti-Monopoly.

The accounts published in the newspapers of the meetings of the Granges, Farmers' Clubs and Associations, indicate an activity among the Anti-Monopolists of the country, not unlike that displayed in former times, of Republican and Democratic meetings, on the eve of an important election. This looks very much as though the Anti-Monopolists would be the most thoroughly organiged party which has ever entered the political field, when the time for action arrives.

There is no question of their power to sweep the Northwest, and probably the whole country, if their organization shall prove as perfect as it appears to be, and should their nominations prove acceptable to those in favor of reform, outside their organizations, the old political parties will be buried past all possibility of a resurrection.

The probabilities are that the next election will result in a more sweeping change of office holders than has ever been witnessed in this country, as but comparatively few in office have kept their hands entirely clean of the corrupting influences which have in some shape grown up and pervaded all the departments of general, State and municipal governments, and which the people are fully arroused to the importance of eradicating—root and branch. It is well understood that the very life of the Government, as well as the material interests of the people demand that this shall be done. Men, fresh from the people and of the people, must replace political leeches who have fed and grown corrupt upon public office.

Extravagance and wastefulness must be stopped. Monopolies of every description abolished, a general reduction of salaries to a fair and equitable standard inaugurated, and honesty and capacity alone made the test of a man's fitness to hold office.

This is the line of policy the Anti-Monopolists propose to inaugurate and carry out, and to which all the people (save the politicians) say amen.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

Patron's Song.

Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.—
From o'er the broad prairie,
Adown the steep mountain,
They come from their eyrie,
To meet at the fountain.
Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.

Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.
What means the loud tramping,
Disturbing our slumber?
Are they only encamping
In myriad number?
Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.

Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.
In the great uprising
Portends there no evil?
To wait their devising,
Would that be uncivil?
Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.

Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.
Gather up to the front,
Sun-burnt sons of the soil,
For on you falls the brunt
Of the Nation's turmoil.
Gathering, gathering,
The farmers are gathering all over the land.

The Manufacturing Spirit.

The Missouri Grangers have done several things that we ought to thank them for; one of them, not to mention others, is the active and resolute interest in local manufacture they have awakened. We referred to this matter some time ago; but the interest of the Grangers is steadily increasing. There are meetings in various parts of the State to organize stock companies, with shares of $50 each, for manufacturing agricultural implements and other similar articles which do not call for the highest kind of skilled labor. This is as good a beginning as could be made, and the Grangers deserve credit for what they are doing. Few persons have an adequate conception of the immense sums of money sent out of Missouri every year for agricultural machinery and implements—reapers, mowers, threshers, plows, cultivators, cradles and handles. These articles are so high as to consume a large portion of the farmer's profit. Indeed, there are experienced farmers who assert that farming cannot be successfully prosecuted with what is called agricultural machinery; it costs so much because it is manufactured abroad; the carriage adds very largely to the price which the farmer is made to pay for it. Farming implements do not call for a very high order of skill in their manufacture they can be made as cheaply and as good in Missouri as elsewhere, and if made at home, they can also be repaired at home, a very important advantage. We need more manufacturers in our State, to save the money now annually paid out to support the industries of other States, and the Grangers will do both themselves and the State a good turn by persisting in their present effort till all the farm implements needed shall be made on our own soil, of our own timber and iron.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The "Door Test" and Character.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* gives the following novel manner for measuring men's characters:

During the last ten years, in the winter season, according to our daily record, we have noticed the manner in which one thousand persons who called for work have opened, shut, or not shut, our store door; this you may say is a futile and useless undertaking, but we entertain a very different opinion. What are the facts and what the deductions?

1. Out of 1,000 persons recorded, 334 opened the door and shut it carefully when they came in and when they went out, without much noise.

2. Two hundred and twenty-six opened it in a hurry, and made an attempt to shut it but did not, and merely pulled it to when they went out.

3. Three hundred and two did not attempt to shut it at all, either on coming in or going out.

4. Ninety-six left it open when they came in, but when reminded of the fact, made ample apology and shut it when they went out.

5. One hundred and two opened it in a great hurry, and then slammed it to violently, but left it open when they went out.

6. Twenty came in with "How do you do, sir?" or "Good morning," or "Good evening, sir," and all these went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, but did not shut the door when they came in nor when they went outr

Deductions.—The correspondent goes on to say that he has employed men out of all the above classes, and during that time he has had an opportunity of judging of their merits, etc.

The first class, of 335, were those who knew their trade, and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner, were quiet, and had little to say in their working hours, and were well approved by those for whom they did the work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they were ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, and in all respects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.

It should be appreciated, in this connection, that the simple act of closing a door may combine a large number of qualities, and so be really a manifestation of personal character. The description of the 335 just given indicates that they possessed well-balanced temperaments, with large cautiousness, approbativeness, constructiveness, large perceptive faculties, with a good degree of firmness, benevolence, human nature, and comparison, while the black-head was but moderately developed in combativeness. Order is evinced by those who open and shut doors with ease.

A Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of the United States, was as little known as the country in the heart of Africa itself. It was not till 1766 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. And the first pioneers of Ohio did not settle till twenty years later still. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and Washington was a modest Virginia Colonel, and the United States the most loyal part of the British empire, and scarcely a speck on the political horizon indicated the struggle that in a score of years was to lay the foundation of the greatest republic in the world.

A hundred years ago there were but four small newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and locomotives, and steamboats, and railroads, and telegraphs, and postal cards and friction matches, and revolvers, and percussion caps, and breech-loading guns, and stoves and furnaces, and gas for dwellings, and India rubber shoes, and Spaulding's glue, and sewing machines, and anthracite coal, and photographs, and chromo paintings, and kerosene oil, and the safety lamp, and the compound blow-pipe, and free schools, and spring mattresses, and wood engraving, and Brussels carpet, and lever watches, and greenbacks, and cotton and woolen factories, in anything like the present meaning of these terms, were utterly unknown.

A hundred years ago the spinning-wheel was in almost every family, and clothing was spun and woven and made up in the household, and the printing press was a cumbrous machine worked by hand; and a nail, or a brick, or a knife, or a pair of shears or scissors or a razor, or a woven pair of stockings, or an ax, or hoe, or shovel, or a lock or key, or a plate of glass of any size was not made in what is now the United States. Even in 1790 there were only seventy-five postoffices in the country, and the whole extent of our post routes was less than 1,900 miles. Cheap postage was unheard of, and had any one suggested the transmission of messages with lightning speed he would have been thought utterly insane. The microscope, on one hand, and the telescope on the other, were in their infancy as instruments of science; and geology and chemistry were almost unknown. In a word, it is true that to the century passed have been allotted more improvements, in their bearing on the comfort and happiness of mankind, than to any other which has elapsed since the creation of the world.

With all these wonderful improvements within the century, who would allow such narrow and contracted views as to object to a suitable Centennial celebration of the marvelous progress of the age?—*Baltimore American.*

Barbarians.

Prior to the time of Peter the Great, the Russians were, in general, barbarous, ignorant, mean, and much addicted to inebriation. Not only the common people, but many of the nobles, lived in a continual state of idleness and intoxication; and while the court of Moscow was the most splendid of any upon the globe, the streets of that city were filled with objects of misery and barbarity.

FIVE JACKS BEATS FOUR ACES.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald.

During the session of the United States District grand jury, a witness was called before them named Scipio Choteau, a half-breed Creek Indian and negro, bright, sharp and intelligent. He was the last witness to be called before adjournment that day. After examination, some one of the grand jury who knew him asked if he was not the man who had four aces beaten.

He answered, 'Yes,sah, I'se de man.'

'Will you have any objection to telling it?'

'I'se afeard it will get me into trouble; but if the judge is willin,'' appealing to the foreman, 'I will tell it.'

The judge consented, then Scipio said:

'You see I live on the cattle trail from Texas through the Creek country to Kansas, and I was on the road one day, and I meets a gentleman ahead of a big drove of cattle.

He says, 'Old man, do you live in dis country.'

I say, Yes sah.'

He says, 'Its a mighty poor country. How do you make a livin' ?'.

I says, Sah, 'tis a putty good country; we have plenty meat and bread, and I makes a good liv n' a——

He say, 'Old man, do you ever play keeds ?'

I say, 'Yes, sah, I does sometimes.'

He says. 'Would you have any objection to play a little draw ?'

I says, 'No, sah.'

So we gets off our horses along side de road, and sat down, and I pulls out de kerds. Well, in a short time I beat the gentleman out of sixty-two dollars and a half, and I tought I had him; so I puts up a hand on—for I is, do I say it myself, a mighty smart hand at korde—and I know'd he wo'd hab three jacks and I would hab three aces and in de draw I know'd he would git de oder jack and I git de oder ace. So he raises a bit, and I raises on back, till at last I put up all de money I had winned from de gemmen and all de change I had, and I knowed I had him. Well, in de draw de gent got de oder jack and I got de oder ace. De gent wanted to bet, but I claimed a sight for de money, and I told him I had an inwincible hand dat couldn't be beat.

He says, 'Old man, dem is right good britches you is got on; how much did dey cost ?'

I says, 'Yes, sah; dey cost me ten dollars.'

He says, 'I put up ten dollars agin dem.'

I says, 'Berry well, sah; but I tells you I got a inwincible hand.'

He puts up de money, and I holds up my legs and he pulls off the britches and lays em down.

'Now, sah,' I says, 'I had a inwincible hand. I's got fo' aces.'

De gent says, 'Old man, did you ever hear of five jacks beatin' fo' aces.,

I says, I's heard it, sah, but I's never seed it; and if you conwince me ob it, de money's yourn.'

'Berry well,' he says, laying down one keerd; 'ain't dat de jack of clubs?'

'Yes, sah,' I says, 'dat am de jack of clubs.'

He lays down anoder keerd; 'aint that the jack of spades ?'

'Yes, sah, dat is de jack of spades.'

He lays down anoder; and says. 'Ain't dat the jack ob diamonds ?'

'Yes, sah, dat is de jack ob diamonds.'

He puts down anoder; and says, 'Ain't dat de jack ob hearts ?'

I says, Yes, sah, dat am de jack ob hearts.'

Den he runs bis hand in his bosom, and pulls out a great long pistol and points it at me, and says, 'Ain't dat jack haul ?'

I says, 'Yes, sah.'

And he says, Ain't dat five jacks ? and don't dat win de money ?'

I says, 'Yes, sah, dat is jack haul, and dat is five jacks, and five jacks beats an inwincible hand.'

So he puts de money in his pocket, and ties my britches on 'hind od his saddle, and tells me to scatter—and I did.

You see, it served me right; for I thought de man was a green Missourian when I put up de hand on him; but he was a Arkansaw chap, and I finds them mighty sharp, judge.

The above is vouch by the foreman and several members of the grand jury as fact—every word of it.

* * *

Gen. Sheridan never had a cook stove named after him until this year.

* * *

A singular instance of sceptisism is recorded in the case of a man who said the Bible was "too good to be true."

* * *

Why was the whale that swallowed Jonah like a retired milkman ? Because he got a profit (prophet) out of the water.

* * *

Fifty million dollars are invested in journalism in the city of New York. So says some chap who knows nothing about it.

* * *

Among the attractions of a sale of oil paintings advertised in San Francisco is a picture of General Jackson just from the bath.

* * *

A burglar who was found under a man's bed in Philadelphia excused himself on the ground that he was looking for his dog.

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the pubic promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

The Grat Clothing EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,

At Lowest Possible Prices

Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street,
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY SILVER

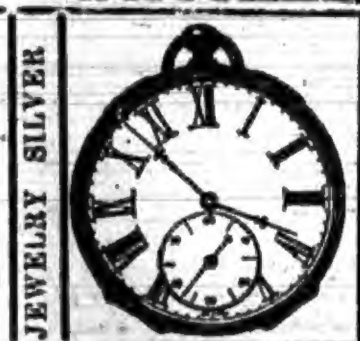

AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufacturers and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 80 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb prout, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit ?ust as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80
Gunpowder	60, 80
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candses	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	35c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	60c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. White Fish	8c per lb or $6.50 half bar
No. 1 Georgis Codfish per lb	7c

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound 7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2, 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts. 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved

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Fort Wayne Fruit House!

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

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VALLEY GEM PIANO

The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide Their genuine mert has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular throughout the west. They are essentially

WESTERN PIANOS,

and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.

The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd. Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d. Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.

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Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price list sent to any address. The excellent

HAMILTON ORGAN,

Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

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AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plow

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

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The Auburn

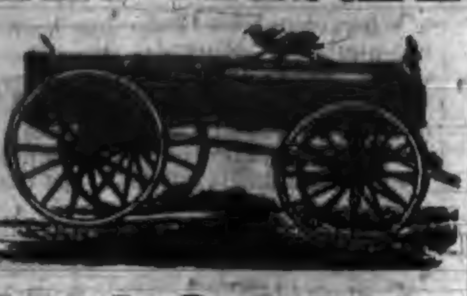

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promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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Building Material for Everybody!

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

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Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
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Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

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Call and price his goods before you buy.

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ON MAIN STREET.

Auburn, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 16, 1874. No. 16.

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LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

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COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

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WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30a.m	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 23
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 56
Eaton	1 37	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 30	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 30	6 55	
Beesons	5 05	7 15	
Connersville	5 20	7 20	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Beesons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 20	11 30	7 45
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 35	6 00		1 55
Auburn	11 29	6 30		3 00
Waterloo........	11 46	7 00		3 16
Summit........				
Pleasant Lake........				
Ar Angola........	12 30	8 05	6 15	4 00
Reading........	15 1	9 38	7 41	5 00
Bankers........	2 06	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville........	2 23	10 15	8 28	5 33
Jackson........	3 40	11 30	10 25	6 45

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville........	8 28	2 15	6 22	10 52
Bankers........	8 45	2 55	7 23	11 09
Reading........	9 00	3 .5	7 45	11 20
Ar Angola........	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake........				
Waterloo........	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn........				
Auburn Junction........	11 01	6 30		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrve	11 55	7 55		2 05

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
E. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect *Monday* January 1st 1874.

Going East.			Going Wes	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	•
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 2
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 1
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40p.m	1 5
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 46	12 5
9 08	11 45	N. Manchest'r	5 56	11
1 10	12 54 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 43	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 30	8

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT.
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6.13 "
Orrville...	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	5,00 A. M	6,15 "	10,55 "
Forest.....	11,24 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,52 "
Lima......	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9.35 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago...	8.20 "	5,30 "	7.30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHTS
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,23 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima......	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,36 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11.15 "
line lv	6.15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11 30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,07 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,20 "	6,40 "	1,58 P. M
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	3,
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	2,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

THE MOUNTAIN MIRROR.

BY M. S. C. S.

It is called "The Mountain Mirror,"
That minute little lake,
Like a dewy eye of azure,
So clear and wide awake.

And lies among the mountains,
A trembling shining thing;
Such a heaving heart of sunshine,
An everlasting Spring.

Oh! what wild and thrilling legends,
It's bubbled waves could say,
With their lisping waves of silver,
Their reaching rings of spray.

Of the swift and painted warrior,
The darting, birch canoe;
Of dark-eyed maids, with shining braids,
And cheeks of dusky hue.

How its quivering arms encircle,
Another arching sky.
That within a frame of silver,
Seems placidly to lie.

And God, whose hand hath placed it there,
To gush with sweet intent,
Hath written on its tranquil breast,
A lesson of content.

Select Story.

THE TORY'S WARD.

BY CAPT. CHAS. HOWARD.

CHAPTER I.
MAJOR WOOLLERN.

Bright and early one hazy morning in the brown leaf month, October, 1777, a courier drew rein before Gen Howe's headquarters in Philadelphia. The coal black courser which he bestrode was reeking with foam, and the man drew a breath of relief as he sprang to the ground, and tossed the lines to a sable groom who made his appearance.

Entering the grand old colonial mansion over which waved the flag of St. George, the bearer of dispatches found Howe conversing with several generals, and at the same time, dictating orders to his private secretary who wrote at a handsome marble table.

'Well,' began the commander, suddenly starting towards the courier, whose face declared him the bearer of the startling tidings: 'What brings you thither so early in the day?'

'I come from Saratoga,' answered the messenger respectfully saluting the general, 'and I have the regret to report that General Burgoyne and his army are prisoners of war.'

Howe started back, and an oath fell from his lips.

'This is an unlooked for disaster,' remarked one of the officers. 'It must be remedied, and that speedily.'

'By jove! it shall,' cried Howe, like a man suddenly aroused from a lethargy. 'If we can keep our own secrets and effectually bar this city against the rebel spies, we can retrieve our fortunes, and put a speedy end to this rebellion'

"But, general, can we keep their spies out of Philadelphia?' meekly asked his adjutant general, a handsome, smooth faced young man of six and twenty.

'We can if we will,' answered Howe assuredly, and then his voice dropped to a lower tone. 'We must strike at once to inspire confidence in ourselves among the troops I will now teach our city rebels what it is to secrete rebel spies. They are doing it every day and that before our very eyes. Hereafter we will not correspond with the enemy on the capture of a spy. We will pull him up and acquaint Washington with his *death*. Gentlemen I summon you to a council of war to be held in this room to-night, I would have you all here by eight; do not fail to act promptly. We must wipe out the disgrace at Saratoga and that, as Kyphausen has said, speedily.'

A few moments later the general officers had departed, and Howe was closeted with the fatigued courier.

Major Woollern the adjutant-general, lighted a cigarette, and enveloped in a cloud of snowy smoke, strolled leasurely from the room.

'I wonder where Emma is this morning,' he murmured, glancing about as he stepped upon an elegant verandah. 'No doubt she is dreaming of her brilliant victory of last night. Never before played I euchre so poorly. Had I been playing for hearts, I would have lost.'

'Perhaps Major Woollern played for hearts, after all, last night.'

The silvery voice caused the soldier to start, and a deep blush crimsoned his temples. He did not dream that his words could reach ears save his own. He looked up quickly, therefore, and beheld a lovely young girl gathering honeysuckle seeds at the further end of the porch. She did not appear to notice him; but there was a mischievous smile about her deep red lips, which grew broader as he advanced towards her.

'So, Miss Emma, you would taunt me with my defeat,' he said pleasantly, pausing at her side and looking into her laughing eyes. 'Well I own that I played miserably last night hence your victory.'

'However well Major Woollern plays I can euchre him,' she answered boastingly. 'No doubt Burgoyne played well, but ——'

'Then you have heard the news,' he said, interrupting her.

'Father told me but a moment since. It was quite unexpected.'

'Yes; we had expected much from Burgoyne, and Clinton was marching to his aid. Miss Emma, we are not going to smart under defeat long continued the major, growing excited 'to-night we mature plans that will wipe out the disgrace.'

'Ah! Major, I fear I shall lose faith in you as a prophet,' she remarked not seeming to notice his last words 'This is the twentieth of October you see.'

Major Woollern bit his finely chiselled lips, and his gaze sank beneath the maidens eyes.

'And Washington the arch rebel is at large and at the head of an army!'

There lurked a sneer of triumph in her tone.

'True, Miss Emma, I am not going to prophesy again, but the rebellion will terminate before St. Valentine's.'

'Not going to prophesy again, Major, ha! ha! ha!' and her clear laugh rang out melodiously on the bracing autumn air. 'The final triumph of the gonfalon of St. George is but a question of time. But you will not play to-night?'

'Regretfully I say that I cannot,' he answered. 'Heaven knows that I would rather serve Venus than Mars.'

She did not reply but returned to the frosted vines again, and for several minutes he aided her in her honeysuckle harvest.

Howe suddenly called his adjutant from the beauty's side.

'Major, can you not remain a moment from that girl's side?' said the general putting on a stern face. 'I brought you from England to serve Mars, not Cupid; our king prefers fighting to love making; and besides the girl isn't as true as steel.'

Major Argent Woollern who was looking at the floor and crimsoning under the general's reprimand, started at the last words, and the pallor of indignation drove the blushes away.

'If every soul in Philadelphia was as loyal as hers, your excellency, we would not fear for treason in the camp' he cried. 'Her heart is as true as the steel in this blade,' and the youthful adjutant drew his trusty Damascus sword and bent it until the glistening point touched the jeweled hilt. I know Emma Hunter; you know her guardian; he would have no traitors about him.'

'Forgive me, my dear Woollern,' said Howe, relaxing his stern expression, and smiling as he came forward 'I was merely trying your good nature I do not doubt Miss Hunter's loyalty, nor her guardians. But I have use for you. Here, sit down and listen to my dictations.'

The young officer sheathed his sword, and a moment later he was writing busily at the table.

Howe paced the room dictating to his adjutant, who ever and anon glanced through the window at Emma Hunter, half concealed by the dying climbers.

He loved the tory's beautiful ward and blessed the day that first threw him into her presence. In the fullness of his adoration, he had disclosed to her ears more than one official secret, and the purport of which had, some how or other, reached American camps.

Howe would shake his head and wonder who was the spy, but his vigilance availed him naught. When the British army first entered Philadelphia, old Montjoy Hall was the first to fling his doors wide to its generals, and Howe had rewarded his loyalty by making his noble old mansion his headquarters. During Washington's last occupation of the Quaker City, the tory had given the Americans much uneasiness, by his fearless devotion to the king and his boisterous tongue. Washington at last tired of the tory, and expelled him from the city; but with the British troops he returned, and lived in the element he loved, fearless and independent.

So Burgoyne has surrendered,' murmured Emma Hunter as she sat in her chamber assorting the pretty black seeds which she had gathered. 'At last a northern wind has blown some hearts some good, and the cause of liberty is striking towards success. God speed the day of Washington's great triumph. But I must look to my papers; really I have forgotten to lock my drawers.'

She started forward paused before an antique and elaborately carved escritoire. Her face was pale as ashes; but the color returned when she opened a tiny drawer and put her hand on a package of yellowish papers.

Carefully she unbound them and looked them over.

One read thus:

'Admit the bearer, a true patriot, into our lines.
GEO. WASHINGTON.'

These brief words were enough to hang the tory's ward, and her life would be worth but little, if she was caught with these papers in her possession.

CHAPTER II.
A RIDE IN THE DARK.

At the time of which I write, Indian summer clothed the city of Brotherly Love in her beautiful robes and the soft gleamings caused the poetic heart to think of paradise. The ruddy leaves were dropping slowly from the trees, and the stately Delaware reflected like a mirror the keels of many boats.

The spacious gardens attached to the Hall mansion looked upon the river, and when the beautiful gleaming came, Major Woollern found himself seated on a rustic settee in a delightful arbor. He was looking into the face of the tory's ward, who was straining her cerulean eyes over a piece of delicate embroidery.

'What are you thinking about, Miss Emma? he asked, smiling.

She started, and looked up.

'Of the war.'

'Ah! fair ladies should think of love, not war. That is the soldier's dream,' he said. 'But pray tell me your thoughts; perhaps I can have the honor of presenting them to the council to-night.'

'Indeed!'

'Howe is determined that they shall awe and trouble us no longer.'

'I am glad of that. I have blushed for shame to think that Washington's flag floats within eight miles of Philadelphia. Will the council last long to-night?'

'Scarcely an hour. Howe's plans are perfected now, and his generals have but to say yes or no.'

'Then I shall remain up until the termination of your council. Major you will reward my wakefulness with its result?'

'Miss Emma, that would be disobedience of a sacred duty,' he said.

Major Woollern has never disobeyed, then,' and she smiled mockingly yet bewitchingly as she spoke.

'Beauty led Marc Antony to his fate. I fear it will lead a certain British major to his, he answered half seriously.

'A soldier should meet his fate like a man, whatever it may be.'

I will, Miss Emma.'

'Then you will inform me how soon forts Mercer and Mifflin are to quarter the soldiers of the King.'

'Yes; but what is to reward my unfaithfulness to his Majesty?'

Her eyes sought the embroidery again, and without resisting she permitted him to take her hand.

'When Thesus slew the miniataur he was rewarded with Arlonde's hand.' he continued, in a lover's tone. 'Shall not a hand as fair as hers reward the soldier of his king?'

'Major Woollern I never dreamed of this,' she answered quickly and with a trembling voice. 'I am not prepared to answer now.'

'Emma, your silence tortures me. I cannot endure it. When will you speak?'

'When the British flag waves over the American forts.'

He rose to his feet.

'It shall wave over them soon,' he said, with determination. I will place it there with my own hands, and I will, please heaven return to hear your answer.'

A minute later they deserted the arbor, and re-entered the mansion, where they separated. Major Woollern sought General Howe's room where the council had already assembled

Emma Hunter glided to the stables, and with her own hands caparisoned a black horse, which snorted to be free.

The skies were dark overhead, and afar to the south the lightning—strange sight for autumn—was flashing furiously. Several drops of rain struck the girl's hands as she returned to the house and sought her room, taking up a volume she seated herself at the table, but did not read. She heard a confused murmur of voices in the room below, but could catch no intelligible sounds. The council lasted till ten o'clock, and when the girl heard the generals taking their departure, she closed the book and descended.

By and by Major Woollern joined her on the porch.

'You have experienced a stormy time, no doubt, Major,' she said with a smile. 'I had hoped to play to you to-night, but we must defer the pleasure. What of the forts?'

On the night of the twenty-second we surprise them,' he answered in the lowest of whispers 'and the sun that rises after that night of victory, shall shine on our flag on the ramparts. I Miss Emma, will place the banner here; then I come to you.

He gallantly took her hand and gallantly raised it to her lips.

Half an hour later the tory's lovely ward, attired in a close fitting suit of black, swept like a spectre to the stables, and led the sable horse through the garden to a narrow road that led down the river bank.

Without assistance she mounted the saddle, and spoke gently to the steed, which started forward like a thunderbolt. Never a word the heroic girl breathed as she rode away, but she listened for the stern 'halt!' or the whiz of a musket in the dark.

Fortune favored her, for she successfully eluded the British pickets, and at last the far-flashing lightning revealed the walls of Fort Mercer.

'Thank heaven!' were the first words that fell from her lips, and then she heard the command to halt.

She drew rein, and rode slowly up to the American picket.

'Your pass, miss.'

She handed him a paper, and by the lightning he saw the name of Geo Washington, written in the hero's own bold chirography.

Then he stepped aside, and Emma Hunter rode on toward the fort.

The old gray-bearded son of Mars, who held the post, started when she entered his narrow cell-like room, as though she were an apparition. In a firm tone she communicated the result of General Howe's council of war, and received the thanks of the old commandant.

'We'll show them a thing or two when they come,' he said with a smile We will not tamely relinquish our guard over the Delaware.'

When Emma Hunter rode from the fort a young soldier walked by her horse's side.

Emma, he said, just beyond reach of the picket's ear, 'when will you answer me?

'When you march down the streets of Philadelphia, beneath the stars and stripes.'

'God hasten that day, then,' he said fervently, and carried her hand to his lips ere they parted.

Then the black horse dashed up the river again, and an hour later Emma Hunter's fair head pressed the snowy pillow.

On the night of the 22nd of October, 1777, the citizens of Philadelphia were startled by the terrific roar of a distant cannon. Howe smiled, and rubbed his hands with glee; but after listening an hour, he turned deadly pale. The Americans were prepared to receive his troops, and treason, very naturally, suggested itself to the British general.

After a while a courier arrived from the mouth of the Delaware with bad news for the commander. His troops had been compelled to retire from Ft. Mercer with a loss of four hundred of their number, among them the gallant Hessian general, Count Donop. But this was not all. Major Woollern, the gallant lover Woollern, had fallen in the act of planting the English flag on the ramparts of the fort. At his own request, he had been permitted to accompany the expedition. Emma Hunter turned away, sick at heart, when she heard of the gallant fellow's fate. She loved him—she could not deny it now; but he was gone!

But time brought wondrous changes to Philadelphia. On the 8th of June in the following year, the British evacuated the city; and when the young soldier who accompanied our heroine from Fort Mercer, marched down the streets flushed with victory, she gave him her hand.

Howe never knew that his headquarters sheltered a lover of liberty, and when peace came to America's blood drenched soil, Washington acknowledged, in fitting testimonials, the aid rendered him during the patriot struggle by 'The Tory's Ward.'

Dreams.

Some philosopher, who evidently knows how it is himself, interprets dreams as follows:

If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he had better settle his subscription bill.

If he dreams of an earthquake, and a turmoil generally, it is a sign that he is going to get married.

If he (being a married man) dreams of some fearful mysterious danger, it is a sign that his mother-in-law is coming to spend a few days with her darling daughter.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE contest for the billiard championship, played at New York last week between Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly, was won by the former. Score, 600 to 380....Beecher's congregation propose to erect a new Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, to be the largest in the world.

THREE workmen in the Bisbee Chemical Works, Hunter's Point, N. Y., were recently suffocated to death by gas.

JUDGE EDMONDS, the well-known lawyer and Spiritualist, died in New York last week....Gen. Dix, in a special message, urges the New York Legislature to interpose to prevent Congress from passing the proposed bill increasing the currency....The New York Senate, with only three negative votes, and the House unanimously, have passed resolutions against expansion of the currency....A boiler explosion at South Bethlehem, Pa., the other day, killed three persons and seriously injured a fourth.

THE bankruptcy suit against the Spragues, of Rhode Island, has been withdrawn....The Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature have agreed in caucus to oppose any appropriation for the Centennial until the Republicans concede a fair apportionment bill for the city of Philadelphia.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred at Pattenburg, N. J., last week. Five steam boilers burst simultaneously, instantly killing four persons.

The West.

THE dreaded trichinosis has made its appearance in some portions of Michigan. A dispatch from Ann Arbor says: "A man, his wife and a child came to the University Hospital several weeks ago with the disease, and the child died afterward. The parents returned to Detroit and died there. A man and his wife died in Port Huron a few days ago with the disease, and their three children are not expected to live. Several other cases are reported. In each instance the person attacked has been German, and the pork eaten was uncooked."....The alleged "terrible tragedy" at Austin, Nevada, in which five persons were reported killed, telegraphed over the country on the 1st inst., was an April fool hoax....Wong Chin Foo was admitted to citizenship in the Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., the other day. He claims to be the first of his nationality that has renounced allegiance to the Chinese Empire.

PHILO CARPENTER and three other citizens of Chicago have applied to the Illinois Secretary of State for a certificate of organization for "The National Christian Association," the object of which, as stated in the application, is "to expose, withstand and remove secret societies—Freemasonry in particular, and other anti-Christian movements, in order to save the churches of Christ from becoming depraved, to redeem the administration of justice from perversion, and our Republican Government from corruption."....The reports from the Indian agencies of the far West are favorable to peace....At San Francisco, a few days ago, a man named Condon entered the room of a photographer named Charles Kingsley and shot him through the head, killing him instantly, and then blew his own brains out. Jealousy.

MR. DENNISON and Mr. Downey, of Salinas City, Cal., engaged in a little pistol practice, the other day, in the course of which Dennison was shot through the head. The account states that he was taken to his room, and continued smoking a cigar, but died in a few minutes. Jealousy and an April-fool joke led to the fatal quarrel....The Board of Trade of Chicago has declared against inflation.

THE convention called by the Detroit Chamber of Commerce to take into consideration the proposed bridging of Detroit river for the accommodation of railroad travel, and which met in that city last week, was largely attended, embracing representatives from nearly every city in the State having business relations with Detroit. After a rather acrimonious debate, resolutions were adopted declaring that the producing interests of the State demanded the construction of a railway bridge at or near Detroit, and instructing the Michigan delegation in Congress to favor such a project. This is a victory for the railroad interests, and the shippers claim that the convention was packed by the Michigan Central railroad with a view to such action....The *National Crop Reporter* has been removed from Jacksonville, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind. ....Kenosha, Wis., was visited by a terrific gale on the evening of the 8th inst. Several fishing-smacks went out in the morning and were homeward bound when the gale struck them, about three miles from the shore, capsizing two of them. All the men on board, eight in number, were drowned.

SEVEN fishermen were drowned at Chicago, the other day, by the capsizing of a fishing-smack....The ubiquitous Bender, the Kansas butcher, has just been arrested for the ninety-ninth time. The event occurred in Salt Lake City....The village of Hobart, Indiana, has been the scene of a lively "chicken dispute" between Chicago and Louisville. After eleven battles had been fought, of which Chicago won six, the main was withdrawn and the bets declared off, the Chicago representative claiming that his bird had been poisoned.

The South.

A FATAL duel was recently fought at Bay St. Louis, Miss., between Mr. Aristide Bienvenue, a well-known broker, and A. D. Phillips, a prominent lawyer, both of New Orleans. The quarrel originated in a court-room, and was caused by an insult offered to Phillips by Mrs. Bienvenue. The latter's husband took up the quarrel and was knocked down by the attorney. A challenge passed, and the parties repaired to the field. Bienvenue was shot through the heart at the first fire. The weapons were double-barreled shot-guns, and the distance forty paces....A barge and three men were buried in the waters of the Mississippi river by a land-slide at Memphis, a few days ago.

FIVE negroes out of a party of ten who were crossing the river for Portsmouth from Norfolk, Va., a few mornings ago, in a skiff, were drowned by the sinking of the boat....The Mississippi Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 6th of April, after passing a bill requiring a majority of the males over twenty-one, and females over eighteen, in city, town or township, to sign a petition for license to sell liquor before such license shall be issued. The Governor immediately signed the bill.

A STAGE-COACH carrying the mail and eleven passengers was recently stopped by three highwaymen between Austin and San Antonio, Texas. They cut the front horses out, took all the passengers' money and jewelry, broke open their trunks, gutted the mail-bags, taking off one of them and two of the stage horses. They secured about $3,000 from the passengers, among whom was Bishop Gregg, of the M. E. Church.

VALUABLE gold deposits have been discovered on the north fork of the Ouachita river, in Southern Arkansas.

THE water has broken through the Mississippi levee near Thibodeaux, La., and many plantations are flooded.

THE Virginia Legislature has elected Robert M. T. Hunter State Treasurer....There is a large break in the levee opposite New Orleans, and the water is rushing through furiously, flooding the country back of Algiers.

Washington.

THE Treasury Department has prepared as complete a list as possible of casualties on the great lakes of this country within the last ten years, from which it appears that in that period the number of vessels lost was 4,037. The loss of life amounted to 1,341 persons, and the loss of property aggregated $37,270,062....A. C. Buell, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* and Detroit *Free Press*, was arrested at the capital the other day, on a charge of criminal libel, on a warrant sworn out by Senator Chandler, of Michigan. He was bailed out, Donn Piatt becoming his bondsman.

IT is given out that the Senate Committee on Transportation will recommend ultimate Government aid to the four principal schemes of internal improvement which have been urged: The Fort St. Philip canal; improvement of the Ohio river; enlarged means of intercommunication between the great lakes, and the Atlantic and Great Western or James River and Kanawha canal. The estimated cost of these improvements is $100,000,000....The Centennial lobby is making a determined attack on Congress....The House Committee on War Claims have reported a bill paying the claims allowed by the Commissioners of Claims in their last annual report. The bill embraces 1,106 cases, and appropriates $630,000, or an average of $570 each. These claims are entirely for stores and supplies taken by or furnished for the use of the army during the late war.

NOMINATIONS by the President: Moses Hallett, Chief-Justice of Colorado. Postmasters—John W. Allen, Cleveland; James Ferner, Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. A. Trebon, Tecumseh, Mich.; George B. White, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Martin Melville, Delaware, Wis.

JOHN B. SANBORN has given to the Ways and Means Committee an exhibit of his cash account in connection with his contract for collecting delinquent internal revenue taxes. It appears that his share of the money collected was $213,518, and that he expended for legal services, information and assistance, $156,483, leaving a balance to his private account of $56,035....The Civil Service Commission, it is said, has but a short lease of life, Butler having been instructed to complete his bill for its abolishment....Special Agent Jayne, the informer, has resigned....The President has appointed William P. Avery, of California, to the China mission, vice Low, resigned....The latest rumor regarding Secretary Richardson is that he is to be supplanted by Mr. Dawes.

Political.

FOLLOWING is a tabular statement of the balloting for United States Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature:

	April 3.	April 4.	April 6.	April 7.	April 8.	April 9.
Dawes	91	59	67	96	89	91
Hoar	75	75	57	81	60	72
Curtis	70	64	33	71	72	74
Adams	16	13	7	16	16	15
Banks	5	5	6	..	7	7
Scattering	5	5	4	5	24	14

R. M. T. HUNTER and ex-guerrilla Mosby are candidates for Congress in Virginia....The anti-temperance ticket was successful in the recent municipal election at Dubuque, Iowa. The rumor is revived that Mr. Delano is to succeed Secretary Richardson at the head of the Treasury.

THE Hartford *Courant* prints complete returns of the Connecticut election from all the towns in the State but seven, which foot up as follows: Ingersoll (Dem.), 45,956; Harrison (Rep.), 39,291; Smith (Prohib.), 4,564. The Legislature is largely Democratic in both branches.

NEWS from the recent town elections in various Western States indicates a preponderance of temperance victories, though the larger places have generally succeeded in electing license tickets. An exciting scene, bordering on a riot, took place in Dayton, Ohio, and it was found necessary to remove the women from the street before order was restored....Complete returns give the following result of the vote for Governor of Connecticut: Ingersoll, 46,784; Harrison, 40,042; Smith, 4,826; scattering, 19. Total vote of the State, 91,671; Ingersoll's plurality, 6,742; Ingersoll's majority over all, 1,897.

MUNICIPAL elections were held last week in a number of Western cities and towns. We give below the result in several of the larger places: Milwaukee, Wis., Republican, by 831 majority. Madison, Wis., Democratic majority, 509; Kenosha, Wis., Reform ticket elected by 175 majority; Janesville, Wis., Reform ticket elected; Fond du Lac, Wis., elected the Democratic and Anti-Temperance ticket; Freeport, Ill., Democratic; Jacksonville, Ill., elects J. O. King, Anti-Temperance, Mayor by 168 majority; at La Crosse, Wis., the Liberals swept everything; Beloit, Wis., elected the License ticket; at Cleveland, Ohio, the Democratic and Anti-Temperance was elected by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 3,500; the Democracy also carried Cincinnati and Toledo, the former by about 4,000, and the latter by 500; Dayton likewise went Democratic and Anti-Temperance by about 700; at Grand Rapids, Mich., the No-License party triumphed; Minneapolis, Minn., Democratic by 286; St. Louis, Mo., badly mixed; Omaha, Neb., Republican by a good majority; Lincoln, Neb., Anti-Temperance; at Evansville, Ind., the Labor-Reformers carried the day.

General.

WASHINGTON dispatches indicate that the British Government will accept the invitation to participate in the forthcoming Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia as soon as the question whether the celebration is to be international or national has been settled by ourselves.

THE practice of "hazing" has been carried on to an unusual extent at the Annapolis Naval Academy lately, and Secretary Robeson threatens to dismiss the offenders if it is not stopped.

THE French steamship Europa recently sank at sea, while on the voyage from Havre to New York. Her passengers, 400 in number, were rescued by a passing steamer and taken to Queenstown.

THE vessel and cargo of the wrecked steamship Europe it is estimated were worth in the neighborhood of two and a quarter millions of dollars. She was one of the largest vessels belonging to the General Transatlantic line.

A COMBINATION has been formed between the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Panama and Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the purpose of destroying competition in rates of transportation to the Pacific coast. This is undoubtedly a good thing for the companies, but pretty hard on the traveling public and those who have to transport goods between the East and West.

Foreign.

BY the arrival of the steamer Alaska at San Francisco we have dates from Japan to the 10th of March. The annual exhibition at Kioto was opened March 1, within the walls of the Mikado's former residence, and for the first time the interior of the imperial dwelling was made visible to the public. The insurrection in the district of Saga has been completely quelled There is a serious discontent among the old military class on account of the proposed substitution of a definite sum of money for the annual pensions now received by that body. The *Japan Mail* recently published a long and violent attack upon United States Minister Bingham.

REPORTS from the seat of the war in Spain continue to be conflicting. The Carlists claim that dissensions have broken out in the army in Bilboa, which will lead to the early fall of the city into their hands. They also claim that less than half of their force was engaged in the recent engagement at Bilboa.

REPORTS from the famine districts of India show a general improvement in the condition of the people, except in the northwestern portion of Tishart, where over 500,000 persons are still dependent upon the Government. The spring crop is good except in Tishart....The latest news from Cuba states that a severe engagement took place recently at Guasiamia between the Spaniards and insurgents, which resulted in the defeat of the former with great loss. The rout of the Spaniards was complete, and it is doubtful if they will be able to recover from the effects of the drubbing they received for a considerable time to come.

LONDON dispatches mention a number of causes that are contributing to the financial depression in England, prominent among which is the continued default of interest on American railway and State bonds.

THE blood-thirsty Cure of Santa Cruz has been forbidden to put his foot on French soil. ....Concha, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived at Havana, and issued the customary proclamation. He pretends to regard the insurrection as an insignificant affair, and bombastically assures the people of the island that he will restore peace and tranquillity at an early day....a dispatch from the City of Mexico states that six of the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, the American missionary, have been condemned to death. The trial of Priest Ochoa and others, who were implicated in the outrage, is still pending....Serrano, at last accounts, was still pouring hot shot and shell into the Carlists before Bilboa....It is rumored that Disraeli is to marry the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield....A letter from Lima says that the Jesuits who came to Peru, owing to political troubles in Germany, Italy and Spain, will not be permitted to remain in that country.

LIVINGSTONE'S funeral will take place at Westminster Abbey, the British Government defraying the expenses....William Kaulbach, the eminent German painter, is dead....The dispatches from the seat of war in Spain are still conflicting. Upward of 60,000 Republicans and Carlists are concentrating within the space of a few square miles of Bilboa, and it is evident that a decisive battle must soon be fought....Paris papers publish the full text of the dispatch from the Austrian Premier, Von Beust, to Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister at Paris, dated July, 1870, saying: "We consider the cause of France as our own, but the alliance of Russia and Prussia prevents the armed intervention of Austria." Von Beust advises Prince Metternich to suggest that the good will of Italy may be obtained, and the mediation of that Government in the settlement of the Franco-Prussian difficulty secured, if France will permit the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

SERRANO'S plan of operations against the works of the Carlists before Bilbao has been pronounced impracticable by a council of war, and has therefore been abandoned.

CREMATION.

An Association of Corpse-Burners Organized in New York—Revolting Speech by One of the Crowd.

The subject of cremation, or burning the dead, has been discussed in a general way by the press of this country and Europe for several months past, and several associations for the advocacy of this mode of disposing of the dead have been formed in London, Paris, and other cities beyond the Atlantic. Not until very recently, however, has the matter taken any practical shape in this country. On the evening of the 3d inst., some fifty prominent citizens of New York met in Association Hall, in that city, to form a society to advocate burning instead of burying the bodies of the dead. Numerous letters and essays were read, and speeches delivered. The most distinguished of those who gave their assent to the movement by letter were Col. Alcott and Rev. Dr. Frothingham. The idea running through all the letters was quick destruction of the body—"that loathsome thing," as Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, called it—and by the action of pure flame saving the survivors from the thought of loved forms in the condition of the dead knight, Orlando:

> "The worms crept in and the worms crept out
> His eyes, and his nose, and his temples about."

The writers also insisted on the propriety of reviving that ancient and poetic practice of cremation in the health point of view.

The speech of the evening was delivered by Ellis B. Schnable. He deplored the wastage of 130,000,000 of bodies every year buried deep into the ground, which ought to fructify the earth. He was not only for burning the bodies, but for scattering the ashes over the fields to fructify them; and thus, as he said, gourmands could rejoice in the idea that their elements would fructify plants; oxen would eat the plants, and men eat the oxen, and fat, jolly men's elements would live again in other men. He declared that the man who buried away the elements of his body is a thief. A dead man is no more than any other dead animal.

Mr. Henry Bergh warmly applauded the speech and went for total annihilation of the body after death.

Various committees were appointed to report to a future meeting, and those present were called upon to put down their names.

As it may be interesting to the American public to know who are the men that first put down their names in favor of burning their bodies, a list of the signers is appended: Samuel Sexton, John P. Pomeroy, Hugh M. Brown, F. C. Bowman, Geo. Lorillard, D. M. Bennett, Henry Stone, John Madison, R. D. Francis, James D. Wight, J. S. Arnold, H. W. Hageman, Francis M. Weld.

The Temperance Crusade.

The newspapers from all parts of the country, daily and weekly, continue to give accounts of the great temperance crusade, and the movement is apparently growing and spreading in all directions, East, West and South. We condense from the dispatches to the daily press a brief record of the progress of the movement in different sections:

ILLINOIS.

The movement has struck Princeton amidships, and promises to carry everything before it.

The temperance advocates of Chicago are still holding meetings, and threatening the saloon-keepers with prayer raids. No open demonstration has as yet been made.

The women of La Salle are organizing for a crusade against the saloonists.

The crusaders of Jacksonville are on the war-path, pushing the work bravely forward, but apparently with little effect on the liquor-venders.

In Galesburg the work of prayer is being prosecuted, but the saloon-keepers show a dogged obstinacy.

WISCONSIN.

Temperance meetings are the order of the day in Milwaukee. As yet the prayer test has not been applied, and probably will not be.

The prayer movement is being vigorously pushed in Ripon, but with indifferent success.

The friends of temperance in Oshkosh, Menasha and Appleton are keeping the ball in motion, and several conversions are reported.

INDIANA.

At Goshen the cause is reported to be gaining strength. The ladies, at a public meeting, have adopted the following resolution: "That we will not patronize any person or firm who does not sign the petition now in circulation, refusing to grant liquor-dealers license to sell rum."

The women of Indianapolis hold meetings daily, but will not attempt the prayer cure, or visiting of saloons.

MICHIGAN.

Schoolcraft has been invaded by the great temperance wave, and other towns in that vicinity are threatened.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Street-praying has been fully inaugurated in Wheeling, but with poor success thus far.

At St. Clairsville all the saloons have been prayed out of existence.

Many other towns have been struck by the tidal wave.

OHIO.

At Cleveland, Dayton and other places the prayer crusade is still vigorously prosecuted, though the ladies are meeting with poor success.

At Mount Vernon, the other day, Judge Davis attempted to enforce the ordinance against obstructing the sidewalk, and ordered the sentry-box used by the crusaders to be removed from the front of the grocery store of James Rogers. An excited crowd of men and women interfered, and prevented the removal of the box. There was intense excitement over the affair.

THE EAST.

Large temperance meetings are being held in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and other Eastern cities, but no street-praying was indulged in.

Important Action by Railway Officials.

A meeting of the Boards of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul railways has just been held in New York city. B. S. Merrill and E. H. Porter, the respective Superintendents of the St. Paul and Northwestern roads, and Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the former company, were present at the meeting, which was called to consider what action was advisable to take in regard to the new Railroad laws of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Besides the full boards, there were present Messrs. Charles O'Conor, B. F. Curtis, William M. Evarts, E. R. Hoar, and the regular attorneys of the companies. Messrs. Merrill and Porter made statements to the effect that it would be impossible to operate the roads of which they have charge under these laws, or to run them so as to pay expenses. They agreed in giving it as their belief that, if the laws were lived up to, the roads would no more than pay expenses, and certainly could not pay anything to the stockholders, even if they could pay the interest on the bonds.

The laws in question were then read to the lawyers present, and were carefully considered by them. They were unanimous in their opinion that these enactments were unconstitutional, and would never be sustained by the United States Supreme Court, although they might be by the inferior State and Federal Courts.

The Boards of Directors, after hearing these full and explicit statements of their managers and the opinions of the lawyers, unanimously resolved to resist the law, and instructed their managers to go on and run the roads upon business principles for the benefit of the community and the stockholders, and to pay no attention to the law where it conflicted with the opinions they had received from the lawyers.

Text of the Currency Bill.

The bill passed by the United States Senate providing for an increase of the volume of the currency reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to the national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of 3 per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870; and each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, April 3.—*Senate.*—Harvey presented a memorial of citizens of Kansas asking protection against outrages by the Osage Indians. Referred. ....The bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking came up, but at the request of Sherman, who desired to offer one or two amendments, the bill was laid over till Monday....A favorable committee report was made on the bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac as a National Park....The bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal was discussed without action. Adjourned to Monday.

House.—Bills were passed legalizing a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien, and providing for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and seal trade of Alaska... A resolution was introduced instructing the Ways and Means Committee to proceed with the investigation of the charges made at the last Congress as to corrupt practices in connection with the increased subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Butler objected, unless the resolution was simply referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It was so referred. ....A resolution was passed requesting the President to use his good offices with the English Government for the discharge from prison of Edward O'Meagher Condon, of Cincinnati, convicted on a charge of murder in Manchester, England....Lawrence, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported adversely to the claim of J. & T. Green, of Jackson, Miss., amounting to $1,000,000, for the value of cotton and woolen mills destroyed during the rebellion by order of the Government. The ground taken by the committee is that the property was destroyed as being an element of strength to the rebellion, and that the Government is not bound to compensate the owners. The report was concurred in and the bill tabled.

SATURDAY, April 4.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Adams offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate all frauds, unfairness and irregularities connected with the Indian administration in the fiscal year of 1873 and 1874. Referred....Butler (Mass.) asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill providing for the suspension of judges and other civil officers of the United States against whom an impeachment has been presented. The bill was evidently intended to meet the case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, and Morey, of that State, objecting, it was not reported.... On motion of Wilson (Ind.), it was ordered that the Speaker's warrant should be issued for the attachment of G. H. Patrick, of Montgomery, Ala., and that he be brought before the House for contempt, for refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee, and testify in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Busteed.... Over forty private bills—none of them of public interest—were passed....The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the currency question.

MONDAY, April 6.—*Senate.*—Sargent introduced a bill to release the Government of Japan from the payment of the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund, amounting to $375,000. Referred. ....Hitchcock, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the House bill to provide for the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for legislative purposes....The Senate passed the Currency bill adding $44,000,000 to the greenback circulation and authorizing the further issue of $46,000,000 to national banks. The vote stood 29 to 24. Sherman's attempt to have some recognition of a day for the resumption of specie payments failed by a majority of 5. Conkling's amendment forbidding any increase of the public debt under the act was also voted down by a majority of 3....Bayard's amendment repealing the tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of State banks was rejected—12 to 39. The final vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West, Windom—29.

NAYS.

Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Tex.), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman, Wadleigh—24.

House.—The House passed the bill extending the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central railroad to the 31st of December, 1876 and making the land grant in its aid available until that date. ....Crossland, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Kentucky contested election case, that Young, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.... Speer offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the question of levying a capitation on immigrants at the port of New York. Referred....Butler's bill to suspend impeached officers pending trial was made the special order for Tuesday, 14th.

TUESDAY, April 7.—*Senate.*—The Finance Committee reported back a large number of bills and petitions on the subject of finance, and were discharged from their further consideration.... The bill providing for the resumption of specie payment, together with the adverse report of the Finance Committee, were placed on the calendar.....The report of the Board of Engineers appointed to examine and report on the James River and Kanawha canal project was read and referred. The cost of the work is estimated at $60,000,000, and about six years would be required to construct it. The Board express the unanimous opinion that the route presents extraordinary claims as a measure of relief to the people of the Western States.... A number of private bills were disposed of.

House.—The Education Committee made an adverse report on the bills granting 1,000,000 acres of public land to the trustees of Brown's Institute, in Florida; donating the former United States Court-House building at St. Augustine, Fla., for educational purposes, and to promote education in the Territories.... Houghton, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to establish assay offices at St. Louis, Chicago and [illegible]....The House spent another day in discussing the Currency bill. Speeches were made by Platt, Orth, Hereford, Monroe, Cox, Eldridge and E. R. Hoar.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.—*Senate.*—Davis called up the resolution introduced by him a few days ago calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of defalcations of various disbursing officers of the Government, and it was referred....There was considerable discussion on Stewart's bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories....Carpenter gave notice of his intention to call up the Louisiana bill on Monday.

House.—Bills were passed authorizing the bridging of the Arkansas river at Pine Bluff, Ark., and, providing for the election of a new Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa....Platt, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer operations on the public works authorized, but not yet commenced, or to proceed with the same as he may deem best for the public interest. Referred to Committee of the Whole....The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the subject of the alleged violation of the Eight-Hour law in the New York Postoffice building, reported that the law is not being violated in the work done under the Government supervision, and that as to work done under contractors there is no way of enforcing it....Woodward, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive, or be paid for his own use or benefit, any money or property of the United States, except his salary or compensation, and that no public property shall be used by officials, or by any person for private purposes....The House indulged in another unprofitable debate on the currency question....An evening session was held for debate only, McDill (Wis.) occupying the chair.

THURSDAY, April 9.—*Senate.*—Bills to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and to increase the pensions of sailors totally disabled, were reported and placed on the calendar... The Pension Committee reported unfavorably on the resolution from the Minnesota Legislature, asking for an investigation into the Pension Office, and it was tabled.....House bill for the inspection of disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the army was passed....Stewart's bill for the regulation of railroads in the Territories was discussed, amended and laid over.

House.—E. H. Roberts, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to abolish the moieties system of collecting the revenue....Woodford's bill to reform the civil service was discussed and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.... Consideration of the Currency bill was resumed. At the close of the debate various amendments were offered and rejected, and then Maynard demanded the previous question. Amid much excitement the opponents of the bill, under the lead of Butler (Mass.), who desired to have the Senate bill substituted for it, voted down the previous question—ayes, 77; nays, 142. This gave Butler control of the question, and he promptly, amid great confusion and excitement, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill till Tuesday, the 14th, stating that he would follow that vote with a motion to take up and pass the Senate bill. The motion to postpone was carried—yeas, 133; nays, 121.

The Millerstown (Pa.) Horror.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says: Advices from the scene of the great fire at Millerstown state that no other bodies have yet been discovered; so that the seven already found probably constitute the number lost. A letter says that the bar-keeper of the Central Hotel, who was sitting up with a sick friend, was the first to discover the fire. He immediately rushed through the halls to arouse the guests. There were, including servants, a hundred souls in the house, and directly the corridors became the scene of the wildest dismay. Fortunately there were no lady guests registered, or the story of horror and death might have been immeasurably more painful to detail. The flames drifted up the wooden walls, and, quicker than it takes to tell it, spread over the entire southern side, and were curling in a thousand tongues from cornice and gable. Men rushed almost naked into the hall, some not even taking their clothing in their arms, and, anxious only to escape with their lives, tore up and down the corridors, madly seeking some outlet from the pursuing flames.

The wildest horror prevailed. Shriek rose upon shriek, in heart-rending accents, all the more impressive, because they came from strong men grappling with death, with the odds so terribly against all mere human power. Many on the lower hall had found their way out of the building, and the proprietor of the house, who was sick, had been borne out. For an instant it was hoped that all would escape, but again that hope was dashed by the beseeching cries for help from those who had lingered to dress, or, in the excitement of the dreadful moment, were unable to undo the fastenings of their doors.

To add to the horror of the situation, it was discovered that the flames had crept through the southern sleeping-rooms, and, following the draft along the corridor, had cut off the servants' escape from the attic.

Between prayers and shrieks and groans, the scene was now too much for human hearts. Knowing their utter inability to render aid, many turned away from the sickening scene they found it as difficult to endure as to relieve.

Some of the girls had courage and presence of mind to turn their drapery over their heads for protection and rush through the sheet of flame, and thus some escaped. Others rushed back to the north side and cast themselves from the windows upon the roof of the adjoining building, whence they were rescued. Others sank bewildered in the suffocating smoke, and, like some of the guests on the floor below, yielded without a struggle to the terrible death before them. The climax of horror had not been reached till Nelly McCarthy, one of the dining-room girls, appeared at the southern attic window, and proposed to cast herself to the ground, 40 feet below. A warning cry rose from the crowd below, but the poor girl would not retreat. Death was behind her, and with a wild cry of despair she cast herself forward and fell, a pitiful mass of broken bones, on the pavement.

VEAL SAUSAGES.—Chop fat bacon and lean veal in equal quantities, with a handful of sage, and a little salt and pepper. It should be chopped and beaten well together, rolled, and fried.

One Place Where the Leak Is.

During the latter part of 1871, as I sat by the evening fire, moodily pondering over the hard times, my wife said:

"Hub, I wish you would buy Dolly and I a new dress for a Christmas present."

I felt as though this little request which my wife wished to construe as an act of liberality and kindness, was nothing more than a duty on my part, and, under this feeling, I could not possibly refuse, though the want of money made it almost impossible to comply with this very reasonable and modest demand upon my purse. My salary was good, and, in years agone, had furnished my little family with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. I was, in the general acceptation of the term, a temperate man—my morning call, noonday lunch, and evening social took only a pittance of fifteen cents each, while my fragrant Havana drew upon my purse for only ten cents after breakfast, dinner and supper. These were small outlays, and seemed necessary to my health, comfort, and social standing; they were mere trifles, and could not possibly amount to much, one way or the other. It is true I was out of debt, but, what was worse, out of money, and the modest request of my wife seemed to harrass me to a degree unimaginable to one not in exactly the same fix. The old adage, "the mickles make the muckles," came to my mind very forcibly, and, under the peculiar circumstances surrounding me, I made a firm resolve to act upon it for the next twelve months. I could remember very well that it was considered, in my younger days, rather disgraceful for boys to be caught smoking or chewing tobacco, or drinking whisky; consequently, these little habits must contribute their mites to the money-box, which I procured for the purpose of catching the stray nickles spent for unnecessary articles.

In a few weeks I imagined I felt better without the toddy and cigar, and thought of them only as discarded vices, as each day I deposited the little amounts in my savings bank.

Just twelve months after the time I resolved to do away with the unnecessary expenses, I opened my money-box, and, to my surprise, found just *two hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents!* It may be well to state that the new dresses, with many luxuries for the table, and ornaments for my little home, were now procured without any difficulty whatever. Old Santa Claus was also more lavish with his toys and good things when little Dolly hung up her little stocking on Christmas Eve. I felt happy—not moody—under the good influences that were brought about by the price of bad habits; and, what is better, I have found out the cause of hard times and "where the leak is."—*Southern Temperance Organ.*

Why Are There So Many Bald-Headed Men!

Why so many bald-headed men, and so few bald women? Why is it that they shine like billiard balls? Why this spectacle of bald-headed barbers rubbing the dry tops of bald-headed men, recommending invigorators warranted to produce bushy locks in less than a fortnight, while bald-headed spectators and middle-aged men with wigs look on with derisive smiles; though all the while their wives and daughters throng our streets covered with crowns of beauty, and charming actresses toss their blonde tresses in luxurious profusion on the stages of our theaters? Our male population will no doubt take a serene satisfaction in saying that it is because men have more to worry them than women, and have the trouble of contriving how to support their wives and daughters. Probably, however, that is not the reason. Women, of course, have finer and longer hair than men, but men destroy their heads under their hats, and thus heat the tops of their craniums until the hair dies out for want of air. Men should either take off their hats oftener or ventilate them better.

Cremation.

Sir Henry Thompson, the great English doctor, has another long argument in the *Contemporary Review* in favor of the incremation of the dead. After demonstrating the sanitary necessity of such a measure in all great cities, Sir Henry gives the following as a programme for the funeral ceremonies: "When death occurs and the necessary certificate has been given, the body is placed in a light wood shell, then in a suitable outside receptacle, preparatory to removal for religious rites or otherwise. After a proper time has elapsed it is conveyed to the spot where cremation is to be performed. There nothing need be seen by the last attendant or attendants than the placing of the shell within a small compartment and the closing of the door upon it. It slides down into the heated chamber, and is left there an hour, till the necessary changes have taken place. The ashes are then placed at the disposal of the attendants." The communal councils of Vienna and Gratz have adopted a proposal to establish in their cemeteries the necessary apparatus for cremation, "the use of which will be optional and open to all."

New Mexico.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives, March 26, providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State, has brought out some interesting facts concerning that Territory which are not generally known. New Mexico was acquired from Mexico in 1848. By the act of Sept. 9, 1850, it was constituted a Territory, with an area of 215,807 square miles. In August, 1854, the territory acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden treaty was annexed, making the total area 261,342 miles. In 1861, 14,000 square miles were set off to Colorado, and, in 1863, 126,141 square miles were cut off and organized into the Territory of Arizona, leaving 121,201 square miles as the present area of the Territory. The census of 1870 gives New Mexico the second position among our Territories, with a population of 91,784.

THERE were 4,116,730 bushels of salt produced last year in Michigan, being 500,000 more than in the previous one.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

An Independent Press.

The late typographical unpleasantness found the *Republican* prepared for any emergency. The gentlemen of the Union had put the office in the most scrupulously neat condition before they said "farewell, and if forever" to the *Republican*. So that when certain of our editorial staff determined to "keep the pot bilin'" they had nothing to do except to take off their coats and assume the composing stick. We felt a just pride in this. There were Americans prepared for any need. They could write editorial and stick it, or, like the late Mr. Greeley, could stick it out of their own heads without writing it at all. It was a splendid sight, these gentlemen under the flaming gas, pecking among the lower case and small caps. It was early and informally agreed that each editor should get up his own matter. Our local led off in a stick and a half, in which he apologized for the brevity of his work by the effect of the lake air, said to make reporters drowsy. Our river reporter made a sensation by announcing that "the Crescent City, from New Orleans, blew *to atoms Montezuma island yesterday*, and six barges burned!" This explosion of an island, and of the preceding day, it was supposed, would be copied extensively. Still the work did not go on as rapidly as was desirable, and the suggestion was made that it would be better to put on a few more hands, if to be had. At this juncture there came a friend connected with the country press, who, knowing the importance to the Republican cause of the unintermitted publication of its central organ, came to announce that he had secured the services of a swift and sure compositor. Every amateur straightened himself as this old typo was announced, and wished he headed a squad of the same sort. The new comer was received with all the honors. Our distinguished chief of the staff, who had been bothered with the nicks, and who selected his type with the utmost deliberation, promptly laid down his composing stick to welcome this outlaw of the Union. We do not think we have seen more impressment of manner than when our chief grasped the hand of the new printer, and actually gave up to him his own composing stick. The new printer was introduced as a gentleman from Acadia. He was a dark and shadowy type of the Gallic race, and, having taken off his coat, advanced to one of several cases which were vacated with alacrity by the gentlemen editors, and offered him with demonstrations of uncommon politeness. Our chief, who regarded the Acadian gentleman as his special "sub," pointed out all the facilities of the office, and went so far as to present him with the editorial copy then in his hand, for composition. He even read over three times this editorial paragraph to the gentleman from Acadia. As ultimately corrected and published it read as follows:

"OUR MAGNANIMITY.

"We shall magnanimously forbear to assail our pugnacious antagonist the *Pic.*, while it is down and unable for the moment to resist. When, however, like the great original, it shall have got its wind again, we will fight "an hour by Shrewsbury clock." Till then we repress our martial ardor, but heartily hope our fractious contemporary may soon be in fighting trim again."

As it came to the galley, after the manipulations of him of Acadia, it appeared thus:

"OUR MOGRAMULY.

"We shall magnanimously forbear to assail our pograine and a great the *Pic.*, while it is down and unable for the moment to noist. When honorable its great original it should have got its wind again, we will project an hour by the shreaubery loole. Well then we repren our war bal and or, but heartily hope our practism colum for any may torn be in fighting trim alure."

The countenance of our chief as he slowly perused this astonishing perversion attracted the attention of all. He commenced whistling in a low tone a fragment of one of Dr. Watts' best hymns, intended for the prevention of profanity. Turning to his first assistant foreman, he remarked: "This fellow has been snaked in by the Union;" and turning, remarked to his expectant sub: "Cut." That was all he said, but the gentleman from Acadia either suspected his rates would be cut still lower, or had been so much in the habit of being turned out of printing offices, that without a word of explanation, or a demand that his work should be measured from the book, he put on his long and flowing robes and departed. Our chief resumed his inspection of type without another word, and there was no more hilarity in that office. Each man felt that his hour had come, and bent himself silently to the task. Ere the cock had crowed thrice the *Daily Republican* was in the hands of the pressman, and in a short time thereafter the fancy compositors were awakened to breakfast. We proudly cite the two numbers as a specimen of independent journalism, which was much relieved by the adjustment of all difficulties between proprietors and printers.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Buffalo Hunting.

The various modes of hunting the buffalo may not prove uninteresting. Although horseback hunting is the usual method, they are pursued successfully on foot. The buffalo lives near springs or streams, grazing from one to ten miles from water. The hunter who "still-hunts" conceals himself near a spring. About 11 o'clock a. m. the buffalo are seen coming to water. They always go in file and follow a path. When near enough the hunter selects his victim, and, aiming at a point just back of the fore leg, fires. If one is brought down, he waits until others get a smell of the blood, then three or four can be killed before the rest really know what to do. The foot hunter follows a herd, keeping out of sight by hugging ravines, and running at his best speed when an opportunity offers, so as to get within range. He may get a shot after chasing them for hours, and he may not. If the hunter is not successful, he can console himself with the thought that the exercise is healthy. To horseback hunting belongs the mos excitement. The hunters generally got in squads, and first separate the herd and then shoot down the stragglers.

All Sorts.

Swiss ribbon-makers name 13,000 colors.

Charles Sumner was in the Senate twenty-three years.

Livingstone's remains will repose in Westminster Abbey.

This is the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Skin diseases are now successfully treated by electricity alone.

Geneva, Switzerland, purposes having an international exhibition next year.

The area of the British Empire is about one-third of the surface of the globe.

Rochefort proposes when he gets his pardon to come to America and start a daily paper.

A Pittsburgh woman says that 1,000 reporters' souls can dance upon the point of a needle.

Fill glass tubes with fine dry sand, close at both ends, and they will bend easily after heating.

A Hoboken editor, being challenged sent word in reply: "When I want to die I can shoot myself."

The manufacture of wrapping-paper from rice straw is now successfully carried on at a new factory in Savannah.

George W. Childs claims to be the richest editor in the country, and to have money enough to back his assertion.

A man was lately sentenced in a London (Eng.) police court to six months' imprisonment for skinning two cats alive.

The *Scientific American* predicts that the time will soon come when ice will be manufactured in all our great cities at $1 a ton.

It is estimated that the State of Michigan now contains 50,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber, and that at the present rate of taking it off it will last about 20 years.

The gross receipts from the British railways have increased from $110,000,000 in 1858, to $256,000,000 in 1872, having more than doubled in fourteen years.

Experiments are being made by an English railroad company to ascertain whether steel tubes can profitably replace those of copper and brass in locomotives.

A rapid drying ink is made by triturating carmine with some solution of water-glass in a porcelain mortar and diluting with water-glass solution until it flows readily.

Why California does not grow faster: Two men own nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in San Joaquin valley; the traveler may ride forty-five miles in a line upon it, and may follow a fence around a single pasture for sixty-five miles; while one other man monopolizes 350,000 acres.

The New York *Times* predicts that within ten years Chicago will have a worse fire than two years ago. "She is not careful enough with her fire limits and lumber piles."

The French writer, Jules Verne, in his last book, makes a railway train—on its way to California—stop while two men fight a duel; and this same train, when it is discovered that a railway bridge has been carried away, merely backs a few miles, and putting on a full head of steam, leaps the chasm.

Iron fortifications are to be used for the defense of German strongholds, the experiments made during the past six years having proved them to be almost impregnable. These defenses will consist mainly of drilled cast-iron gun-stands and iron-clad revolving turrets, and, it is claimed, will make the land and sea fortifications of Germany superior to those of any other State.

Worth, the man milliner of Paris, is a native of Lincolnshire, England. His father was a lawyer, but became reduced, and his children had to shift for themselves. Charles Frederick went to Paris and learned to make dresses. He married one of the young women of the establishment, and together they have gradually developed the most celebrated toilet manufactory in the world. They employ 1,000 work people.

The latest thing in dolls is a young lady of tinted wax, who, when wound up and given a high chair at the table, reaches out her arms, seizes a bit of bread, and slowly puts it in her mouth. When she has done this a certain number of times 'tis necessary to open her back, remove the food, and wind her up again. Would that human beings could be relieved of indigestion in the same manner.

The Temperance Crusade.

It is curious to notice the different forms which the temperance movement assumes in different localities. In Ohio the street-marches and saloon prayer-meetings are the order of the day, and no other method of closing dramshops is now regarded as orthodox. In Indiana the efforts of the women are happily directed to the enforcement of the hitherto ineffective Baxter law. In Massachusetts efforts are made to induce property-holders to pledge themselves not to allow liquor to be sold by their tenants. The Rhode Island women wait upon the Legislature to petition for the repeal of the Liquor-License law. It is recorded that in Wilkesbarre, Pa., the crusade has the singular result of driving two hundred disreputable women away from the city. The Washington people are asking for Congressional prohibition. In New York and Brooklyn no aggressive policy has been definitely agreed upon, but a good work is accomplished by the frequent meetings, which call public attention to the magnitude of the evil of drunkenness; and the warning voice of the pulpit is raised Sunday after Sunday with wholesome effect. Whatever the method, and whatever may be the exceptional excesses and indiscretions of the reformers, they all have in view a noble object, and we cannot withhold a wish for their success, in so far as it may promote human happiness without infringement upon individual rights.—*New York Tribune.*

A Desolate Land.

Greenland is almost continental in its dimensions, containing not less than 750,000 square miles, and is all a bleak wilderness of ice and snow, save a little strip extending to 74 deg. north latitude, along the western shore. The coasts are deeply indented with bays and fiords, which invariably terminate in glaciers. The whole interior seems to be buried beneath a great depth of snow and ice, which loads up the valleys and wraps over the hills. Nothing can be more desolate than the interior. It is one dead, dreary expanse of white so far as the eye can reach—no living creature frequents this wilderness—neither beast, bird, nor insect. The silence, deep as death, is broken only when the warring storm arises to sweep before it the pitiless, blinding snow. This represents the state of the northern part of our continent in the ice age. Some of the Greenland glaciers attain a vast size. Dr. Kane reports the great Humboldt glacier as sixty miles wide at its termination. Its seaward face rises abruptly from the level of the water to a height of 300 feet.

Since ice is lighter than water, whenever a glacier enters the sea the dense salt water tends to buoy it up. The great tenacity of the frozen mass enables it to resist the pressure for a time. By-and-by, however, as the ice reaches deeper water, its cohesion is overcome, and large segments are forced from its terminal part, and floated up from the bed of the sea, to sail away as icebergs. The glacier evidently crops under the water to considerable depths, or, so long as the force of cohesion is able to resist the tendency of the salt water to press it upward.

Though Greenland is said to be inhabited only upon the south and west coast, there is a record of an early settlement upon the side toward Iceland, with which there has been no communication for 400 years. The colony was planted about 1,000 A. D., which flourished, and maintained intercourse with its mother country till the beginning of the fifteenth century. Since that time, owing to the setting in of the arctic current, and the consequent gradual increase of ice upon the coast, the colony became inaccessible, and the records of it disappear from history. At various intervals between, 1579, 1751, etc., down to our own time, the intrepid Danes have striven in vain to reopen communication with their lost colony. This emerald coast, with valleys well stocked with reindeer and verdant glades, is now shut in by the pitiless ice-pack, and the fate of its inhabitants ought to excite the interest of the world. It would be very interesting to be informed of the condition of this colony; whether the increasing cold has enlarged the glaciers so as to push the dwellings out to sea, or whether the habitations are still standing, and a population has sprung up who know of the outside world only by tradition.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Maintenance of a Uniform Temperature.

Gen. Morin has proposed a method, both simple and inexpensive, of maintaining a temperature as constant as possible in a given locality, through all the seasons of the year. The principle he announces is simply that of regularly renewing the air of any given place by causing cool air of a constant temperature to flow into it, by the aid of a moderate aspiration. In order to obtain this cool air, he states that, at a depth of about 70 feet in the earth the temperature is constant, and that it is to this fact that is due the uniform temperature of several French public halls, alluded to by him, which are supplied with air drawn through subterranean galleries. He gives, also, an elaborate calculation of the quantity of air, at a given temperature, necessary to be introduced into any apartment in order to keep it in a uniform condition (somewhat cooler than the average summer temperature) and shows that to maintain such a temperature it is not necessary to have recourse to the employment of caves, expensive to construct and to keep free from watery infiltrations; but that, on the contrary, by a proper arrangement of rooms one can establish the reservoir of cold air either at the level of the soil or at a moderate depth beneath it, giving it plenty of fresh air and sunlight; and in which a temperature a little lower than that of springtime can be maintained without inconvenience.

The Power of Imagination.

The influence of the mind on sensations especially is exceedingly great. Prof. Bennett, of Edinburgh, relates the case of a butcher who was once trying to hang a piece of meat on a hook. He found suddenly that he had suspended himself to the hook instead of the meat. His agony of pain, when he discovered it, was terrible, but an examination showed that the hook had only passed through his sleeve, and had hardly touched the skin. The exaltation of the senses that we see, especially in mesmerized persons, may go to a most wonderful extent. Indeed, the power of the sense of hearing especially is such that it would be dangerous, if you wanted to reach the truth about mesmerism, to talk, in a room adjoining the one in which was the mesmerized person, about that which the mesmerized person was to find. The mesmerized person would have a good chance of hearing what you say. All the senses indeed are exceedingly delicate then.—*Dr. Brown-Sequard.*

The Precious Metals.

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and, therefore, the value of a ton of pure gold is $602,799.21, and of a ton of silver, $37,704.84. A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois. A cubic foot of pure silver weighs 656.25 pounds ditto. One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,658.8 pounds avoirdupois; one million dollars silver coin weighs 58,925.9 pounds avoirdupois. If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291.63 ounces troy, of either of these metals. The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the natural alloy, gold 781, silver 209, copper 10; total, 1,000. The calculations at the mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth $800, and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin), is worth $12.80.

The Farmers' Song of Progress.

See, the farmers rallying out;
  What, what's the matter?
What is all this noise about?
  What, what's the matter?
    Gathering in from far and near—
    Every earnest farmer here—
    What is it the people fear?
    What, what's the matter?
      This is what's the matter now,
      This is what's the matter;
      Monopolies have raised the row—
      That's what's the matter.

See ye not the gathering cloud?
  Hear ye not the thunder,
Pealing often, long and loud?
  Why stand and wonder?
    The day has come when right and wrong
    Have mustered forces great and strong,
    For the conflict, fierce and long,
    That's what's the matter.
      That's what's the matter now,
      That's what's the matter—
      To the strong we do not bow,
      That's what's the matter.

Vanderbilt and all the rest,
  Won't help the matter;
They can't stand the Patron's test,
  That's what's the matter.
    Down with crafty railroad kings,
    Down with all Mobilier rings,
    Back-pay steals and all such things;
    That's what's the matter.
      That's what's the matter now,
      That's what's the matter—
      Watering stocks we don't allow,
      That's what's the matter.

Hear ye what the Grangers say:
  "Stop now your clatter;
The right is bound to win the day
  That's what's the matter.
    Politicians, clear the track,
    Pay your stolen back-pay back,
    Drag away your party hack;
    That's what's the matter."
      That's what's the matter, ho!
      That's what's the matter—
      Party hacks won't always go,
      That's what's the matter.

Signs are in the morning sky—
  Growing light and lighter,
Of a better day that's nigh—
  Of a future brighter.
    Listen to the onward tread
    Of the army that is led
    By the hand that holds the bread;
    Say ye, what's the matter?
      That's what's the matter, now,
      That's what's the matter—
      Justice holds the Patrons' plow,
      That's what's the matter.

The car of light is rolling on
  With increasing thunder;
Tricksters, heed its warning tone,
  And stand from under.
    Truth shall join in hand with might;
    Wrong submit to conquering right;
    Darkness yield to dawning light;
    That's what's the matter.
      That's what's the matter, ho!
      That's what's the matter;
      On to victory let us go,
      That's what's the matter.

—*Industrial Age.*

Farmers' Clubs and Grangers.

H. C. Baichly writes from Prairie City, Ill., to the *Industrial Age:*

"It is evident that the original conception of the Patrons of Husbandry did not contemplate a political element; at any rate, not in the sense of a compact and distinct party. Hence, it is doubtless best to exclude the discussion of political topics from their councils, lest it might very much impair their usefulness, and destroy that harmony, fellowship and good will that prevail, or ought to prevail, in their social gatherings.

"There are so many, and such varied and diversified, questions connected with politics, that men naturally differ very much in their views, and the discussion of such topics sometimes leads into heated and acrimonious dissensions, a thing very disastrous, especially in social gatherings. Yet it ought not to be inferred from this that Grangers should not discuss politics at all, nor take political action, under any circumstances, or at any time. But on the contrary, they ought to take more interest in public affairs than heretofore. Certainly, the Patrons of Husbandry, alike with other American citizens, have an inalienable right to take such interest in public affairs, and take such political action as they may conceive to be to their best interest. This is their privilege as well as duty, and to take action in their own way, and in accordance with their best judgement, and who shall gainsay it? Not only so, but I think it would be the part of wisdom and prudence, when the proper time comes, for the Farmers' Association and Grangers to unite, and select men from among their own ranks, whose honesty, integrity and capability are unquestioned, and make them standard-bearers for the various offices of emolument and trust.

"True, some men would call this a selfish and proscriptive policy; especially lawyers, doctors, politicians and place-hunters. But let us look at that matter more closely, and see how the matter would be if it were reversed. It is admitted that the farmers are greatly in the majority over any other single class or profession. Now suppose there was a community, or say State, where, for instance, the lawyers had a majority of votes over the farmers, is anyone so verdant as to suppose that a farmer or mechanic, or day laborer would stand the remotest chance for the office of even Constable? Nay, verily not. But how has it been formerly with regard to the matter of public offices? Why, these very classes named above, though greatly in the minority, have had these things pretty much their own way. They would form a clique, and in secret conclave would parcel out the various offices, have everything cut and dried, and bring it thus into the political convention or primaries, and call on us outsiders to indorse this pre-arranged work, and generally we silly, confiding souls would humbly sanction the work of these designing manipulators; and then the whole thing was proclaimed to the public as the free, intelligent action of the mass convention, or primary election. The next thing in order was for the candidates, or some of their political bummers, to traverse the country and make stump speeches to the people; and we would go to these meetings to get political wisdom, by listening to a harangue, generally full of falsehoods, abuse and vituperation against some political opponent. Others who had not the gift of gab, or unable to make stump speeches, would plod over the country, call on us at our homes, in the field at labor, and importune us for our votes, shake hands, inquire about our health and our families, how crops are, how we are progressing, dandle the baby on their knees, and manifest great solicitude in our affairs generally. But after the election, how is it then with these place-hunters? Why, they would not condescend to notice us if they were to meet us on the street or in public. They would turn up their aristocratic noses at the smell of the stable-yard on the honest tiller of the soil; and in heart despise him with his stogy boots, brogan breeches, hickory-shirt, slouched hat and sunburned, toil-hardened hands. And yet, these are the men that now are so very solicitous about our future welfare, and would warn us to beware of some prominent men of our own class, who have been efficient workers in this Farmers' Movement; because, forsooth, they tell us these men are working for office. Another piece of presumption on the part of these professionals and politicians, was that they alone possessed the requisite knowledge, wisdom and intelligence to properly fill the public offices. As a little, spindle-legged, young pettifogger in our town said: "O! the farmers are too dum ignorant and clumsy to hold office—go to the Legislature and make laws." Before the inception of the Farmers' Movement in our county, said lawyer dreamed of legislative honors; he now talks of migrating, as he has sense enough to see that his chances are getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less.

"Then we are advised to beware of such men as Flagg, Smith, Hooton and others who have battled manfully in the ranks of this grand army of laborers. They tell us these men are acting from self motives; that all they are laboring for is office. Well, we will try to exercise our judgment about that, and thank these *disinterested* souls for their advice.

"But, suppose these men were aspiring for office, what then? They would find plenty of imitators among lawyers, doctors, politicians and snobs, who make office-seeking and place-hunting a profession. And as these offices must be filled by somebody, would it not be natural as well as prudent for us to choose men from among our class, whose interests are identical with ours, and whose sympathies are with us, and therefore labor to promote the welfare of the industrial classes?"

The Pope and the Patrons.

The antipathy of the Church of Rome to secret societies and the total prohibition of its sanction to any one of its members joining either Free Mason lodges or other similar organizations, is generally known. We believe excommunication would follow any persistency in membership. It appears, however, that Pio Nono has made a decision which somewhat relaxes this stringent rule. We learn from the *Norisk Volkeblad*, the Scandinavian organ of Minnesota, that the matter has been finally adjudicated on by the Holy Father. A Catholic member of the State Legislature was desirous—as most members of State Legislatures are at present—of joining the Grange, but had—as most members of State Legislatures have not—conscientious scruples about doing so, arising from his religious belief. He consulted Father Ireland, of St. Paul, who referred him to Bishop Grace. Both these clergymen expressed themselves as possessing a favorable impression of the principles, objects and methods of the Grange, but neither of them could break through the absolute rule of the church, and recommended the legislator to appeal to Rome. He accordingly laid the matter before the Pope, to whom he transmitted at the same time full particulars as to the objects contemplated by the order, and the means by which it was proposed to attain them. A reply has been received from His Holiness stating that the Pope "allows the petitioner to join the Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and be a member thereof, if he find nothing therein conflicting with his conscience or the creed of the Catholic Church." As a consequence, the order has received a large accession of strength in Minnesota, and when the news of the Pope's decision has reached other States, its effect will be largely to increase the numbers of the Patrons, and to remove the interdict laid upon Catholics desirous of becoming such by prelates who have disapproved of the Grange or been doubtful as to the consistency of its obligations with those of the church.—*Davenport Democrat.*

Politics and the Granges.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Granger* has the following, in relation to the future political status of the Grangers:

"We hold it to be the right, yea, the duty, of every man and woman, whether of the Grange or not, to take an active part in the political affairs of the times. Much of our inefficient and corrupt government in the past has resulted from the very fact that the people took little individual interest themselves, but left everything to the party leaders. The day of party leaders in this country is fast drawing to a close. The masses have clung to the soiled garments of these great partisan champions long enough. Men will henceforth vote as they please, knowing their interests, and believing themselves qualified to judge aright. It is very possible that there is a light dawning upon the political horizon of this country, which the rabid old-time partisan organs have not yet been able to discern through their smoky eye-glasses. The men and women of the United States have very largely ceased the old method of thinking by proxy. They are doing only a limited business in that way at this time. A very unhappy surprise awaits in the near future the old habitues of the stump. When they go about from township to township, as of yore, to tell the people how to vote at the next election, they may be greatly amazed to find that the farmer had concluded several days before how he would vote, and, needing no information on that subject, had wisely remained at home attending to his business."

An Old Painter.

Galignani says the Count Waldeck, painter, residing in Paris, has just arrived at the great age of 108 years. In 1826 this artist, being then 60, and in want of money, presented some of his pictures at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and asked 40,000 francs for them. M. Bastard, the Director, replied that the resources at his command did not permit him to make a purchase of that importance, but that if M. Waldeck consented he would obtain for him an annual allowance of 2,000 francs. The painter has, therefore, received during forty-eight years a total sum of 96,000 francs. The old gentleman is in excellent health.

COLD WATER.

A cup of water from the spring,
O, 'tis the most delightful thing;
Among all drinks this stands the first,
'Twill surely quench one's raging thirst.

Now, my young lads, just only think,
For three score years it's been my drink;
I've always passed by the saloon,
Every morning, each night and noon.

Thus, while journeying on my way,
On a hot, sultry summer day.
How tempting 'tis to pause a spell
Beside the farmer's mossy well,

To let the bucket gently down—
That old bucket so dark and brown
Then draw it up, you may observe,
I tilt the same on top the curb.

'Tis thus I drink, this drink is mine,
It far excels your rum and wine!
'Twill rival all the drinks you buy,
So nicely made from corn and rye.

Thus, while I'm free to use my voice,
Cold water'll be my only choice;
The water cold, my constant drink,
While I am free to act and think.

Now, shall I ask the real sot,
In winter's cold or when 'tis hot,
If water does not meet his mind,
More than all other drinks combined.

If he's honest, no doubt he'll say,
Just take my rum and gin away;
I henceforth desire, without fail,
To be supplied with Adam's ale.

I ask that youth, each boy and fop,
Who oft frequent the drinking shop,
To change his course, to pause awhile,
No longer drink that stuff so vile!

Set down that glass! drink water cold!
That you may live till you are old;
Then at the close of life may you
Die with heaven in your view.

Humor.

Unwelcome serenaders—Mosquitoes.

Typographical errors — Printers' strikes.

A Maine girl has killed herself—by gum! [This is not an oath.]

An exchange tells of an "undertaking wisely abandoned before it was begun."

An impecunious citizen said the only change he was allowed was that of the weather.

Adam had one consolation when he fell: Fifteen or twenty acquaintances didn't stand on the opposite corner and laugh at his mishap.

A starving woman in Paterson, N. J., driven to an excess of desperation that savors of mad despair, was actually forced to spend her last six dollars for a wig. Pity the sorrows of the poor.

"Where did you learn wisdom?" inquired Diogenes of a man esteemed wise. "From the blind," was the reply, "who always try their path with a stick before they venture to tread on it!"

One of our neighbors had just put on his pants, the other morning, when he immediately took them off again, under the impression that they were haunted. The kitten was pulled out by the tail and drowned.

"The evidence shows that he sot up with her night after night, and they squoze hands and talked soft, and I think she ought to have about $23 damages," was the charge of a Kansas Judge to a jury in a breach-of-promise case.

At a party, while a young lady was playing with peculiar brilliancy of touch, a bystander bachelor exclaimed, "I'd give the whole world for those fingers!" "Perhaps you might get the whole hand by asking," said the young lady's observant mamma.

"What," exclaimed the fashionable Fitswiggle to the exquisite Miss La Sparrowgrass—"what would you be, dearest, if I should press the stamp of love upon those sealing-wax lips?" "I," responded the fairy-like creature, "should be—stationery!"

The following sweet dispatch passed over wires to a Maine girl: "To——: Your life is a rich bouquet of happiness, yourself the sweetest flower. If northern winds whisper southern wishes, how happy you must be. Good night. Happy dreams, sweet love. Frank."

"Respectable people" are a singular set in Portland. Within a week one respectable citizen was caught stealing jewelry, another with kid gloves stole a ham, a third was arrested for stealing spoons, and a fourth, a "prominent citizen," was picked up at midnight in a state of almost hopeless intoxication.

A suburban minister applied to a ticket agent, on one of the railroads, for a "clergyman's ticket," and on the official expressing a doubt as to his clerical character, exclaimed: "If you don't believe I'm a clergyman, I'll read you one of my sermons!" The agent passed over the ticket, but did not insist upon the proof.

Novel Way of Running a Boarding-House.—"What do you do with so much?" said a gentleman at the South End, the other evening, to a beggar-boy, who had a basketful of provisions, and was soliciting more. "Mother got three new boarders last night, and two other fellers left without paying her anything."

Satin.

Satin was originally manufactured in China. Its smooth surface is obtained by the use of a loom, with five-leaved heddles and as many corresponding treadles. Four move up and down together, carrying as many yarns of the warp, across which the weft is thrown by the shuttle. The glossy or right side comes at the bottom from the shuttle being always thrown when 4-5 of the warp yarn is beneath to sustain it. By using very fine silk yarns of any color for the warp, and a heavier black yarn for the woof, the right side will present only the colored yarn and the other will be a black surface, upon which the crossing of the fine warp yarns is hardly visible.

A Decisive Test.

A person attending the Mardi Gras festival of Memphis gave ou[illegible]me empressement, that he wa[illegible]hicago Alderman. This statement [illegible]ng been called in question, an official of the Phœnix City was interviewed by telegraph on the subject, accompanied by a description of the gentleman who claimed such exalted eminence. "Is he drunk or sober?" came back over the wires. "Drunk." "He's the right man, then, and is worthy your confidence," was the reply.

Queen Victoria has nine children and twenty-one grandchildren.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 16th, 1874

Last July, a few days before Mr. Sumner left Washington, to pay his last visit to Boston and the beloved friend of his youth and manhood, Longfellow, at Nahant, he said to me: "My life has been a battle; but it is almost over. For myself, the sooner it is the better. I would like the last proof of what Lee & Shepherd call my "complete works." I want to see the civil rights bill passed. Then I shall have nothing on earth to stay for. I have no dread of death. I dread nothing but to survive my faculties and my usefulness, and such agony as that which I have just passed. My prayer is that I may go soon and suddenly."—[Mary Clemmer Ames.

THE ELECTIONS.

From every quarter of the country the political news is cheering to the Democracy. Cities and towns in Ohio heretofore opposition, have wheeled into line, indicating the great change that cannot come too soon.

The election for State officers and a Legislature in Connecticut, last Monday resulted in a sweeping victory for the Democrats and their Liberal allies. Ingersoll, for Governor, is elected by a plurality of 6,742 and both branches of the Legislature are overwhelmingly Democratic. This gratifying result exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine and insures the election of a Democratic United States Senator, for the first time in many years. The Democrats and Liberals of the whole country are jubilant over this great victory and all consider that Connecticut is now enrolled among the permanent opposition States. This is glory enough for one day.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton rolled up rousing majorities against the Republican party.

In Illinois, Iowa and Michigan the local elections resulted equally disastrous to the Republicans.

In referring to the elections the Chicago *Tribune* says: "It appears pretty evident, from the result of the elections in Ohio, that the entire German population and a very large portion of the native vote who sympathize with them have abandoned the Republican party forever. It has been but a few years since every city in Ohio, without exception, had a republican Government. To-day, the Republicans have not control of one of the cities. Cleveland and Dayton have outdone even Cincinnati in their majorities against the Republican party. The same may be said to have occurred in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

* * * * * *

"The general lesson taught by the April elections is that the Republican party has received a promonitory stroke of the general paralysis that it will experience in November 1874. Its discomfiture is inevitable. It is stripped of the allies by whom it has been kept in power. It is abandoned—as in Connecticut—by the disgusted people, who have tired of its corruptions. It is left to its fate by every man who feels the rigor of taxation and the extortion of the plunderers, and its end will be accomplished in the fall by the great body of the agricultural."

A REFORM CONVENTION.

A Farmers Call.

The following is the form of a call, which the farmers have have decided to issue to bring the people together in a grand independent rally:

To the people of the State of Indiana.

Believing that the people are honest and capable of self-government, that the old political organizations are corrupt; that there is no trust to be placed in the promises of either of the socalled great political parties; that there are no questions that ought to divide the people of Indiana; that the dead past issues should be buried with the past, and that we should address ourselves to the living questions of the day, we therefore invite the farmers and the industrial classes generally, of Indiana, to meet us on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, in the city of Indianapolis, to devise ways and means to bring about such reforms as will emancipate our state from the intolerable burdens heaped upon us by the misrule of corrupt party politics. Come let us counsel together.

We are obliged to leave out some interesting reading matter, owing to the large increase of our advertising patronage.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER SEVEN.

It was in the summer of 1837. The first marriage licenses taken out in the county, was those of Francis Smith and Maria Gunsenhouser, and of John Platter and Ann Emiline Walden. Both licenses were taken out on the 5th of September; and both marriages were performed by Washington Robeson, the first Justice of the peace in the county.

The first funeral, in the settlement, was that of Mrs. Barker, who died just above where Newville now is. Judge Widney was sent for to perform the funeral services, there being no minister then in the settlement. He sang, prayed and talked to the people on the subject of death.

The first store in the county, was opened where Orangeville now is, in the spring of 1837. John Platter, Wm. Rogers, a Mr. Savage and some other person put in each $200, and brought on the amount in such goods as the settlers most needed. John P. Widney was employed to cut logs for the store house—receiving $2 for the job, and performing it in half a day. The house was sixteen by eighteen feet, of round logs.

The first "grist mill" or "corn cracker" rather in the county, was built by Wm. Mathews, on Bear creek, on the east part of the school section of Concord Township, near George Johnston's. It was a small affair truly. The stones were about two feet in diameter, and were turned by means of a "flutter wheel" on an upright post, set in a tub, through one side of which the water passed. The whole machinery was set in a small rickety frame, without weatherboarding. The corn dropped, a grain at a time, from the little hopper; so that, perhaps that in 24 hours, at a good stage of water, 8 bushels of corn might be "cracked." I remember carrying a half bushel of corn from my brother's, at Newville, to this mill, a distance of four miles, on my shoulder,—waiting a half a day to get it ground, and then carrying the meal back in the same way. Among the humorous tales told of this mill, the following will do to repeat.

My brother James, in the fall of 1837, took a bushel of corn to be ground, and, after it had been grinding for some time went below to see how much meal was in the little store box, used for a meal chest, and, to his dismay, found a large yellow dog, eating the meal as fast as it came from the spout!

The first election in the county, was held in July, 1837. The settlers on the river, all voted at the house of Washington Robeson Esq., at Vienna, or Newville as it is now called. Three county commissioners, two associate Judges, and a Clerk and Recorder were to be elected;—and perhaps some other officers.

On counting out the votes, a ticket came up that sorely puzzled the Judges, as to whether it should be counted or not. So much of it as I can remember ran thus:

For commissioners
I'll tell you sirs;—
The old Major—
Or Johnny Blair;
William Roger
And Peter Fair.
For Clerk, and Recorder too,
John F. Coburn, sure will do;—
Arial Walden for a Judge,
And James Bowman for a drudge.

Much merriment was had over this ticket. The office of drudge was supposed to be intended to accommodate the court with whiskey, as some Judges, at that early day, took their drams. It was not then known who put in this ticket. but it has been supposed that it was one who had since filled the office of Judge himself. Who brought his liquor the records say not. The gentleman voted for. to fill the last office mentioned on the ticket, was not elected.

Samuel Widney, Peter fair and A. F. Beecher, were elected county Commissioners; Arial Waldon and Thomas L. Yates, Judges of the court, and John F. Coburn Clerk and Recorder.

John P. Widney, carried the returns of this election to Auburn, (as Wesley Park's cabin, and perhaps one or two others, were then called,) and I accompanied him.

We went on foot and followed an Indian trail, (as there was no road,) wading all the swamps on the route. On returning not being a very good Indian, I gave out, so as to hardly be able to drag my limbs home. This was my first and last experiment in carrying election returns.

Mr. Yates, one of the Judges elected, was rather an odd genius of a backwoodsman.

Late Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, Attorneys at law who have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLES.

in the county. The following sales were made the week ending April 11, 1874.

Lewis Fess et al to Henry Prosser w ½ of n w ¼ sec 16 Jackson-tp. $1800.

Owen Hensinger to to Edward Freeman 74 acres in s e cor of w ½ of s w ¼ sec 32 Jackson Tp. $400.

Matilda J Galloway to D. D. Moody lot 123 & 124 O. P. Auburn $1700.

Eli Shaffer to Daniel Boyer n e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 10 Fairfield Tp. $1775.

Daniel Boyer to Peter A. Emrick n e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 10 Fairfield Tp. $1750.

Henry Robinson to Amos Draper pt sec 13 Concord Tp. $35.

E. Y. Williamson to John W. Ackley 2 acres in n w ¼ sec 15 Union Tp. $2000.

Simon Smith to Ackley & Williamson ½ acre in n w ¼ sec 15 Union Tp. $45.

Geo. E. Letcher to Wm. Letcher et al w ½ of s e ¼ sec 18 Stafford Tp. and n pt s e ¼ sec 13 and n e ¼ sec 21 Wilmington Tp. $7700.

Geo. Kuhlman to W. A. Daniels et al lot 41 R. add Auburn $150.

O. S. Hanna to H. C. Purple n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 22 and n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 11 Concord Tp. $1200.

Andrew Bixler to Lamuel Harvester 5 acres off e ½ s e qr sec 6 Fairfield Tp. $300.

M. E. Chamb to James Lasser pt n ½ of n w ¼ sec 2 Fairfield Tp. $100.

Michael Steele to James P. Young s e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 22 Smithfield Tp. $900.

Jacob B. Shaffer to Mary Gray pt s e ¼ sec 4 Union Tp. $600.

P. B. Simmons to Daniel Keller w ½ of s w ¼ sec 20 and 10 acres in s e ¼ sec 16 Wilmington Tp. $3600.

G. B. Vanfleet to Chas. Voss e ½ lot 13 H. add Waterloo $125.

L. F. Bisler to L. T. Ehl 24 acres off s side s w ¼ of n w ¼ sec 2 Richland Tp. $1800.

J. E. Thompson to R. W. McBride ½ of 95 acres sec 3 Union Tp. $38.

J. E. Thompson to R. W. McBride 5 ½ acres in n. w ¼ sec 3 Union Tp. $164.

James P. Mansfield to A. H. H. Coburn s ½ s e ¼ sec 11 Jackson Tp. $800.

Thomas D. Daily to Elias Mariers lot 4 Mc add Corunna $150.

G. J. Patterson to J. R. Moody n e fr ¼ of sec 15 Richland Tp. $7000.

Kenney Rush to Florence Buchanan lot 18 R. add Auburn $150.

Nathan Tarney to John S. Moore ½ of outlot Auburn $2000.

W. L. Moody to Owen S. Moody ½ acre in n e ¼ of w ½ of n e ¼ sec 13 Jackson Tp. 2200.

New Advertisements

Extray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber in Butler Township, 3 miles south of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana as an estray, a 3 year old bull, spotted red and white. ISAAC DITMARS.

Notice

Notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday in May 1874, an election will be held in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana for the purpose of electing five Trustees, one for each ward in said town also a Clerk and Treasurer for said town for the ensuing year.

J. A. SMITH, Clerk.

April 16, 1874.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Larned Administrator of the estate of Elias A. Crain deceased has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ROSE & HARTMAN, Attorneys for Estate.

April 16, 1874.

EXECUTORS SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale on Friday May 1st 1874, the house and lot known as the Burlingame property lot No. 94 in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind. to the highest bidder. Conditions of sale: One third down one third in one and one third in two years with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock p. m.

J. C. SINCLAIR, Executor.

April 16, 1874.

PROPOSAL TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association held April 6th 1874. The following resolution, to amend the constitution of said association, was offered, and, in accordance with sec 47 of said constitution ordered to be published.

RESOLVED, By the members of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association that section thirty five of the constitution of said Association be and the same is hereby amended so as to read, each shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he or she holds shares of stock in said Association.

RESOLVED, That Section 32 of the constitution of the Auburn B. L. & L. Association be and is hereby amended, by inserting the word ten in place of the words twenty-five, so as to read "Ten members shall be a quorum at any meeting of the Association.

Attest, ALBERT ROBBINS Sec'y.

Auburn, April 15 1874.

LAND

FOR SALE!

EIGHTY ACRES

of splendid timbered land for sale, lying within three miles of Collins Station on the Eel River road. It contains

Walnut Oak And Ash

timber of an excellent quality, and will be sold reasonable, or town property in Auburn taken in exchange. Enquire at this office.

S. CARY EVANS, Prest. C. M. DAWSON, Cash'r

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

First in the Field.

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS.

THE BOSS STORE

STILL AHEAD!

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber in Union township, DeKalb County Indiana, as an estray, a yearling steer of a red color, with no particular marks.

WM. HYLER.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Hural, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. S. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.

April 9th, 1874.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 15, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 100 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,

Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 2m.

To Contractors

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a Frame Church in Auburn, until the 15th of April, 1874. Plans and specification to be seen on application.

R. ASHLEY,
J. BURET,
CHAS. BEUGNOT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Elias H. Palmer is plaintiff and Philip Texter and Margaret Texter, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 25th DAY OF APRIL. 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to wit:

Fifteen, 15, acres off the east side of the east half, ½, of the north west quarter of section twenty-six, 26, in Township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
G. Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn Indiana, April 2nd A. D. 1874. $8,50.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fee bill to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Daniel W. Porter, is Plaintiff and David R. Porter, Martha Grisman, Julia Porter, Louella Porter, Dennis Porter, and Francis R. [illegible] defendants require me to make the sum of thirty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on said demand and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, THE 25th DAY OF APRIL A. D. 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Five acres of land of equal length and width out of the northwest corner of north west quarter of section twenty-seven 27, Township thirty-three, 33 north of range thirteen, 13, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said demand interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said demand, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind. April 2nd A. D. 1874. $5,75.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virture of a certified copy of a Decree from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Jacob C. Bowser, Joseph R. Prentiss and Daniel M. Fails are plaintiffs and John Stoner, Emelia Stoner, Jacob A. Miller and Lovina Miller are defendants require me to make the sum of Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty-four dollars and Thirty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1874,

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at the center post of section twenty six (26), township thirty-three (33), range twelve (12) east, thence east eighty (80) perches, thence south fourteen (14) perches, thence west eighty (80) perches, thence north fourteen (14) perches, to the place of beginning, containing seven (7) acres of land. Also lying in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section twenty-six (26), township and range as aforesaid, beginning at the centre post of said section at letter A thence south one-fourth degree east, eleven chains (11) and sixty eight (68) links to the creek, thence along the north side of the creek to a post near the lower end of the mill race, thence north eight (8) chains and fifteen [15] links to the north line of the said quarter section 8. 87 and ½ links east, ten chains and sixty-six [66] links to the place of beginning, containing thirteen and seven one-hundredths acres of land, also seventy-three and 54 one-hundredths acres of land in the north part of the south-east quarter of section twenty-six [26], township thirty three [33], range twelve [12] east as recorded by D. Altenburg, County Surveyor, and by him recorded in Record B, Page 211, 212 and 213, also that certain parcel of land beginning three [3] chains and fifty [50] links south of the centre post of said section twenty-six [26], township and range aforesaid, thence east one [1] chain and forty-four [44] links thence south 3 degrees, west one [1] chain and seventy-two [72] links, thence south eighty-one [81] and three-fourth degrees, west one [1] chain and thirty-two [32] links, thence north one [1] chain and ninety [90] links to the place of beginning estimated to contain twenty-five [25] hundredths of an acre more or less, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discarge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Morris & Withers, Att'ys for plaintiff

Auburn, Ind. April 2, 1874. $18.00.

Special Notices.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E T Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST!

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

Davenport & Comp's.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. Stevens,

TIP TOP STYLES.

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE

Spring Campaign!

AT

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

FORT WAYNE IND.

WE ARE NOW MAKING THE FINEST DISPLAY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT THAT WE HAVE EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE WAY OF FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE SPRING GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF EVERY CLASS OF BUYERS AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This week we open a magnificent assortment of

Spring Dress Goods

In Stripe Silks, Check Silks, Japanese Silks and Poplins, grey Diagonals and Serges, Balorno Cloths Sicilian Cloths, Carmelite Mixtures, pure Mohairs new French and English Chintzs, Percales and Cambrics. Bright Plaid Poplins for Children, French Suitings, Silk and Wool Serges. Also have added largely to our stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Black Alpaccas, Pure Mohairs, Brilliantines Black French Cashimeres, Crepounes, Empress Cloths, Satin Stripe Biaritz Cloths, etc. etc.

New Spring Shawls,
English Walking Jackets,
Polonaise and Redingotes.

Also, several pieces, all wool French Cloths, in desirable colors, for making Polonaise and Redingotes, with worsted ball fringes and buttons to match.

Extraordinary Bargains in

BLACK SILKS!

Of celebrated French manufacturers' "Ponson's," "Guinet," "Bellon," "Bonnet," at $1 and upward

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS & COTTONS

In Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Napkins, Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towlings, Ginghams Prints, Muslins etc, at popular prices.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have added several new styles of French and German Corsets to our stock.

Also, are showing new styles of White Goods, Embroideries, laces etc.

Spring assortment of our celebrated and popular "PERINOS' KID GLOVES

which is undoubtedly the best Glove retailed in the United States.

N. B.—We will receive this week our usual large line of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Cotton Hosiery, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shade and all kinds of shade fixtures, Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen. Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relieve suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

Auburn

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 28c. 22c
Oats, 43 cts. 28cts
Apples 50 cts. 28 cts
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $1 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 55 @ 60 cts.
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.42.
Wood $2.75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.

Joe & Ed. Joe & Ed

Put up your porkers.

Rain last Tuesday night.

Irish Tiger to-morrow night.

Soda fountains have opened.

Remember the entertainment Friday night.

The Central is the cheapest grocery in town.

Turn out to the entertainment Friday evening.

Hillsdale, Mich., passed through a $40,000 fire last week.

Judge Studebaker, of Decatur, was in town yesterday.

There seems to be a general cleaning up of yards and streets.

The Presbyterian Sabbath-school gave a festival last Tuesday evening.

Try Humes when you want to get a pair of fine boots made to order.

Mrs. Little is prepared for doing all kinds of bleaching, repairing, &c.

W. W. Humes makes boots and shoes to order at the lowest prices for cash.

Look out for a grand announcement of new clothing by S. Lauferty next week.

More men and teams wanted in getting out ties for the Baltimore road apply at the Swineford House.

Remember that a new stock of millinery goods will be opened out in a few days at the new fancy store in Ensley's block.

The old slaughter-house is undergoing repairs, and will hereafter be used for a dwelling house.

Geo. Patterson lost one of his fine work horses, while engaged in drawing heavy timber, near Columbia city.

If you want good, fresh groceries remember the Central Grocery. Either Ed or Joe will be glad to wait upon you.

Go to W. W. Humes' to get your repairing done. Shop over Chas Klotz' dry goods store.

Mr Lauferty has presented us with a cane, which for cheapness and durability cannot be excelled.

Go to Humes' and leave your order for fine boots and shoes if you want a good fit and the best style.

Virtue of Christainity—To hear a little four-year-old praying "Dear Jesus let Pa come home," and Pa did come.

If you want to get a fancy pair of sewed boots or shoes made to order go to W. W. Humes'.

Those having goods at the depots should give their hauling to Isaac Roth. He is careful in hauling, and charges reasonable.

Lauferty, the enterprising Samuel, has returned with a complete new stock of Clothing, Piece Goods, Notions, &c. Will be open this week.

We heard a wife, on leaving her husband on the street, in the presence of others, say: "Dearie, come to supper early. Good-bye, Dearie." Ugh!

Dr. Ford has bought the building lot of C. C. Shaffer, and two more brick buildings will go up during the summer, by the Doctor and J. H. Ehlers.

The impromptu festival, last Tuesday evening, at Ensley's Hall, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school was very largely attended, and enjoyed. Music and good things prevailed.

A nice large new stock of millinery goods will be opened out at the new fancy store of Stametz & Wile, in a few days consisting of a full line of the best styles and the lowest prices.

Lauferty has returned with a mammoth new stock of clothing hats, caps and piece goods and a full line of notions.—The goods are arriving daily, though some may not be received until the latter part of the week. The fine new stock of hats and caps are on hand.

Mr. L. Bowers, of the Eagle Mills has secured the services of one of the best Millers of the Buckeye State, Mr. Joseph Forney. Those who have grists to grind and want good flour will bear this in mind.

The spile drivers are hammering away west of the junction, on the Baltimore line, and several places are ready for the bridge stringers. Mr. Hill is doing an excellent job and will not countenance any way.

POSITIVELY CASH.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date I will sell for cash only, as the credit business is played out with me. Do not ask for credit, because it will not be given.

S. LAUFERTY.

A ham, well packed in pulverized charcoal, after the usual smoking, will keep for years. Butter in pots, well surrounded with charcoal, will keep for twelve months. Each atom of charcoal can absorb 1,000 times its bulk of deleterious gases.

A certain gentleman contemplating going to the western territories, while in his dreams, endeavored to cipher the nearest and cheapest route to Utah, was overheard by a faithful sentinel. He was informed that when he got to the Salt Lake he was then in it.

Concord Grange was organized in the north part of Concord Township, last Saturday week. Wm. Simonton was chosen Master, and C. Curie Sec'y. Another Grange was organized in the same Township yesterday. An item from the "Press" against the Grangers is now in order.

If you have any desire to save money go right straight to Vordermark's. This popular house has now a fine stock of Infants', Childrens' and Misses Colored Shoes, city style, which they are selling very low. Also a large stock of Mens' Shoes, spring and summer style. In the Odd Fellows building.

Splendid.—The new soda fountain of McQuiston & Benedict, beats everything in the county. It is a beautiful piece of work, and is as good as it is handsome.—These gentlemen have fitted up a beautiful set of parlors for ice-cream during the season, and will be in excellent shape to cater to the public in this line.

Guess how a young man spelled the word "Union." Its the hardest word in the English language to spell to one that don't know how? With an "U" perhaps No, sir. "Unyon." No sir. Give it up. Why, U-n-i-o-n, of course. Another fellow spells it differently, thus: "Yunion." He has'nt been beat since Indiana has been a State.

Mr. Mays—I wish to say through the Courier that the Hartford Insurance Company have paid my loss promptly and acted the man with me in every respect, and I can take pleasure in recommending them to the public. I paid paid them five dollars and in return received $500.00.—To those that have no insurance, by all means get insured. Delays are dangerous.

Respectfully yours,

T. C. Elsos.

Re-union—There was a re-union at the Central Grocery the other day. We dont know whether it was on account of the bridge across the canal or not, but it seemed that everybody did not return at the same time their neighbors did, and it was resolved to have a re-union, at the above place.

Major Eldrige and Captain Rainier did the honors of the occasion by dishing out as fine a lot of Groceries as ever was seen in the town, at prices that defy competition. Go and see their Sugars, Coffees, Teas, and fine stock generally.

Detroit and Indianapolis "Through Route.—A Woodruff sleeper will leave the M. C. R. R. depot at Detroit for Indianapolis on Monday at 5.40 p. m. running through via Jackson, Fort Wayne and Muncie, arriving at Indianapolis in time to make all the connections with the numerous trains going out of the city in all directions.

This cannot but prove of great advantage to the traveling public, as at the present time is no connecting line on the route.

It is a permanent line, and will merit the patronage it expects to receive. It has the support of the Great Western, Michigan Central, Ft Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati and Bee Lines.

Passengers leaving Grand Rapids or Saginaw, arriving by connecting trains at Jackson, can take the sleeper at 8 40 p m and be in Cincinnati at 7:30 or Indianapolis at 7:45 the next morning, at Louisville at 1:10 p m, with direct connections for Nashville, New Orleans, Charleston, etc.—*Jackson Citizen, April 2.*

The Angola *Republican* says Connecticut gives a very small majority to Ingersoll the Democratic candidate for Governor. The other election which have been held this week, principally town or municipal throughout the west have pretty generally gone the same way and for the same reason.

We think that is drawing it very mildly rather indifferent, you know, so as readers may believe that it did'nt amount to much. We hope our neighbor will endeavor to be fair in its partizan endeavors. The election of U. S. Senator for the first time in 25 years, is what some of our Radical papers term a Democratic triumph. Perhaps our friends want to ignore this in their very Radical county, where it might not have a good effect. Such statements do not build up their reliability very fast. Now, our neighbor of the *Press* says, with commendable candor, "The election in Connecticut on Monday is a Democratic victory. That party re-elect Gov. Ingersoll and their entire State ticket, and secure majorities in both branches of the Legislature, which will give them a United Stated Senator to succeed Buckingham, Mar. 4, 1875.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT!

—AT—

Ensly's Hall,

FRIDAY EVENING,

April 17, '74

PATRONIZE HOME TALENT!

There will be an entertainment given, as stated above, by the Franklin Literary Society, of Auburn, the exercises of which consist of orations, essays, recitations, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music and the laughable farce "Irish Tiger." It has been the aim of the society to make this one of the best entertainments ever given in the place. All the exercises are perfectly pure and chaste, yet amply interspersed with the comic. Such pieces as the "Barn-yard Serenade," Stars of the Summer Night," Home by the Sea, Photograph," &c., together with the beautiful tableaux, "Golden Stair," cannot fail to please everyone. This entertainment is given for the purpose of paying for their organ, and it be hooves all to aid them.—Admission 25 cents.

Population of Auburn.

Our popular, clever and scrupulously exact old friend Wyllis Griswold, Esq., has been listing our town for school purposes, and while thus engaged conceived the idea of taking the census. It will be remembered that in 1870 we were only entitled, according to the census, to a population of

SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Since that two railroads have been completed to Auburn, and a third one, by far the most important, is being rapidly pushed forward, so that in a few weeks we will have a connection to Defiance.

Thus in a little over three years, we have more than doubled in population, there being now 827 males and 784 females residing within the corporation, making a total of

SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

We can rely upon the correctness of the report made by Mr. Griswold, as far as that number is concerned, as in no case did he exaggerate, while he has learned of several since not counted in the above.

There are only one or two things that retard and hold back our town from what might be a rapid advance, and these are old fogies, and a few unconscionable speculators that can't ask enough. In the first we would point to such men as Fluke and Baker, though we must say the former is far, far in advance of the latter.

They do say, however, that there is a gold mine in that corner lot of Fluke's and he don't know it. If somebody would slip around quietly and offer Philip $15,000 he might get it, though we doubt it. Now, Mr. F. is a good, easy, clever citizen and no doubt feels happy that his neighbors have built up around him and made his property valuable. If that corner lot could be allowed to remain vacant, to the disgust of the entire town, for ten years to come, it would be a gratifying result Mr Fluke has been offering said property for $4000, but refused it this week because someone said a Chicago man wanted it.—We don't wish anybody bad luck, but it would be a sweet morsel to roll under his tongue, if he would never realize that much again. As to our hard working friend Baker, across the Rhine, he has been offered $12,000 for his farm of 120 acres, that could have been bought before the completion of the Eel River Road for $8,000. His heavy subscription of $000,000.00 has enhanced its value so that he would not be justified in taking less than a $100,000 cash down, and then he would not know what to do with the money. Now, if we had a few more of just such as these, where would we be to-day? That other class we spoke of is so numerous and demoralized that we will have to defer their pedigree until some-other time. May the Lord have mercy on their souls.

HISTORY OF INDIANA.

The teachers of this State have long felt the need of some means to enable them to learn something of the history of our State, while the law requires a knowledge of the history of the United State, it leaves them to do as they please about acquiring a better knowledge of Indiana itself. As a natural consequence, but little of this is known to most teachers. Many seem scarcely to realize that the State has a history. The ordinary works on this subject, while they give a full colonial history of the thirteen States, make but little mention of those admitted since the Revolution. In most cases nothing is said of them but to give the date of their admission into the union.

To supply this want, Superintendent Barns has prepared a brief history of the State, which will be added as an appendix to Anderson's Grammar School History. The work is now in the printers hands in New York, and will soon be ready. It adds but little to the size of the book, but gives a brief, concise account of the State from the earliest settlement to the present time.

The Angola *Republican* says that the increase of the State tax by the Republican Legislature was only from 5 to 15 instead of from 5 to 20 cents as we stated. Under the old basis of valuation this would be correct, but the standard of value was increased nearly double at the same time practically making the State levy 20 cents more than the Democrats had it. And the Republicans don't want to be responsible for this heavy burden put upon the tax-payers. But we can't possibly excuse the Radicals in this matter. It was there funeral, they were running things and had full power, and it is to the party in power we look to for wholesome legislation.—We don't wonder at the *Republican* trying to escape the responsibility but the fact remains the same. Therefore we say again when the people walk up to the County Treasurer's office to perform the cheerful task of paying their taxes, they should remember that the last Republican legislature increased the State tax from five cents to twenty on the one hundred dollars.

That paper says the masses are not all deceived in this matter. No, we know that from the earnest protest we hear from our tax-payers generally, all condeming the extravagance that crushes them down these hard times. But why such a long article in the defence of the high tax if the masses are not deceived?

Butler Items.—Haskins & Son have the best livery stable in the county. It is a brick building, two stories high, and arranged with all the modern conveniences, when completed it will be one of the best in the country.

Hon. E. W. Fosdick, is building a hand some new law office. Mr F. is one of the reliable men of the town, and there are few enterprises in the interest of the place that does not find his name connected therewith.

Heasler & Fay have opened up a new stock of hardware, and are doing a fine business. They are both popular and clever gentlemen and understand their business in all its details.

Gengnagle & Son have also a fine stock of hardware, and are meeting with a liberal patronage.

Sheldon & Co. have sold out their drug store to Kinsly & Co. but are still at the old stand adjusting their business matters with their numerous patrons.

The happiest man in town is our friend Pinchin, and if there is anything to disturb the serenity of his life, it can't be nothing more than his politics, which is bad enough. But then, when Pinchin is anything he is that with all his might.

C. S. Stoy is doing a good business with his saw and planing mill. He has a new machine for dressing and preparing siding that does the business in good order.

Mr. Editor.—In your issue of March 26th, 1874, I see a communication which I suppose was intended for me, from a Learned Gent., who subscribes his name "A. B. C." and says he does not want information. I suppose he thinks what he does not know is not worth knowing—But I never saw a man in my life that was so learned or so smart, but what there was something left for other persons to know. Again he feels very modest in reference to being questioned. He appears to think it an unpardonable sin, to doubt the veracity of a preacher, that a man should take it for truth, and not read for themselves. I suppose the gent. would like to have men come to him in the night time, for fear of being seen by men, as did Nicomemus to the Saviour. But we have no such personages in these latter days as our Saviour or even such as the Apostles. But instead thereof, we have those that would be teachers and allow no person to question their sayings. These are those spoken of in Holy Writ that are going about deceiving the very elect if possible.

Now in reference to my wishing a pub lic discussion. I have no such desire; nevertheless I think I could hold friend A. B. C. about as uneasy as people generally get, on any subject he might make choice of. But a man that is not an expert swimmer should not venture out into deep water, as there might not be a friend near to reach forth his hand and lift him up, as did our Saviour to Peter.

Now, if there is any possible chance of gaining any information from friend A. B. C. concerning Old Apoleon, or his refined Intelligence, I would be extremely glad to receive them, as he gave no information in his communication whatever concerning that question. As I said before I am after information. But if friend A. B. C. feels incompetent for the task, I will excuse him and drop the subject, hoping he will endeavor to post himself up on the subject.

Respectfully,

W. M. B.

Spencerville Items.

One of our M. D's., in order to give life to his horse, has introduced the practice of feeding needles.

E. J. Boyles and T. Meese, farmers, made their maiden speeches, as attorneys, in the case of Hunt vs. Bradley, last Saturday. The granger attorney, Boyles, was the victim.

O. W. Rummell and W. L. Hollabaugh have just introduced into this town some fine Berkshire pigs.

We understand that Grange No. 2 will be instituted this week, on the east side of the river.

Squib.

To the Citizens of Auburn and Vicinity.

It is with pleasure that we can announce to our many patrons and friends that at last we have solved the great secret of advantage to our customers and success to ourselves, namely:

We have an entire new stock, fresh and clean.
Bought strictly for cash; for money.
Selected by the best buyer in Indiana.
The discount obtained by buying for cash pays all our expences.
We pay three-fourths less rent than any clothing house in the city
The expense incurred by judicious advertising.
We give to our customers by selling cheap.
Our entire expenses three-fourths less than any house in Wayne.
We can fit children, boys, youths, men and extra sized men.
Suits for children from $2 up; for boys from $3 up.
Men, from $5.50 a suit upward.
The largest, most complete and fashionable stock of furning goods hats, caps, &c., in Fort Wayne.
We sell strictly for cash, and at one price.
Every article marked in plain selling figures.
The only place where all are treated alike.
We have a buyer constantly in the eastern markets, shipping us the latest novelties. The expense saved, coming to the Star, by our low prices!
10 per cent discount to the clergy and their families.
Good brown duck overalls only 50 cents.
Three boxes of good collars (ten in a box) 25 cents.
Be sure of the place
The Star Clothing House
No. 5 East Main street
North of the Court House.
Sam & Pete, and Max Nirdlinger, Managers.
Samuel F. Nirdlinger, Proprietor.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

April 16, 4-m

From Adjoining Counties.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

The temperance movement in Angola still progresses, and the *Republican* says it accomplishing good results....The wheat crop is not very promising....At a meeting of the Northern Indiana Medical Association there, last week, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the American Medical Association, which meets in Detroit, in June: J L Haggerty, S C VanAntwerp, J B Casebeer, G Erickson Jared Spooner, T F Wood, H D Wood T McNabb, J L Gilbert....The *Republican* comes to us this week in a new dress and greatly improved, under the management of Germ Brown and Frank McCartney.—The paper will be a Grant organ, and being owned and managed by the Court House ring, will take in Grant and his share in the salary grab, with considera-vim. The Grant party being on its last legs we fear the new management will have their hands full, but it is no doubt confidently expected that the ring in this county, by their new organ, can successfully blind the tax-payers to such an extent, at least, as to lead them by the nose where they will. If they fail in this, however, they can ascribe it to the fact, that old style of journalism of condeming what you see in others and covering up what exists at home, is not the winning card People are going to be more independent than to endorse what is notoriously corrupt and rotten.

NOBLE COUNTY.

ITEMS FROM THE NEW ERA.

The *New Era*, the Democratic paper of Noble county, is rapidly crushing out the little life that is left in the scheme to move the county seat from Albion..... The Grangers have published a call to organize a county council at Albion, the county seat, on the 25th... The machinery for the basket factory has arrived.... The house of Robt Chambers, York-tp., was entered and $176 stolen.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

The *Commercial* wants us to see another class of citizens when we visit that place, intimates that the ones we saw were not the substantial ones. Well, what we saw seemed to be agreeable and pleasant, and endowed with good, common sense. As to substance, we think the beautiful Central block is evidence enough on that score, the owners of which we esteem our special friends....We will inform the *Post* at the soonest possible moment when the dramatic club make their next appearance Our hall is ready for the plaster and we are awaiting that inviting event, and we hope Mr. Ensley will rush things.... James Washborn takes only five colums in the *Post* for his advertisement. Oh, for Washborn here ...A new Auditor has come to light in Columbia City. Its a son of the present incumbent. The *Post* says, "we hope that example may do some good in the temperance movement. Our total-abstinence fathers should look after their *sons* who frequent billiard saloons so much. Commence at home.

ALLEN COUNTY.

It has been finally agreed to have an exposition at Fort Wayne. The following resolutions were passed:

1. That we find the citizens of Ft Wayne cordially endorse the project to establish an Exposition of Mechanical, Industrial and Fine Arts, in connection with the annual Agricultural Fair to be held in this city, commencing September 8th, 1874.

2. That we pledge ourselves to aid in raising a guarantee fund of $30,000, in furtherance of the scheme.

DEFIANCE COUNTY

The *Democrat* says, at a meeting of the stockholders of the B. F. & C. Railroad held in Columbus on Monday the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

W C Quincy, Wm Keyser, John D Cowan, W C Holgate, A J Smith and John Gardner. Of these gentlemen Mr. Holgate of Defiance, is the only one not directly in the employ of the company. W C Quincy was elected Prest., Wm Wing Secy and Treas., and James L Randolph, Chief Eng'r. The President reported that the road would be completed through Ohio by August 1st and to Chicago this year

Cedar Creek, April 12, 1874

Mr. Editor.—It seems that the Courier is disposed to give the "celebrated nigger talent" a little gratuitious advertising and especially to remind the citizens of Butler township, and all others, that this celebrated talent was organized at Butler Center.

Now, we beg leave to say, publish and cry-out that Butler Center may have been guilty of grevious wrongs against humanity and the State, been the rendezvous of highwaymen, thieves and all evil disposed persons; but, sir, Butler Center never was guilty of the last great and unpardonable sin, as you would charge her with. Butler Center has suffered long and much, long ere this reaches you her cup of sorrow will be well-nigh filled. The hair has been wrongfully misplaced, her back is broken.

I would not willfully charge others with this great responsibility, but, sir, self preservation actuates me to tell the truth "though the heavens fall." Altona, who has'nt heard the name? Altona the 2nd embryo city of the famous frog ponds, where trains don't stop 20 minutes for dinner, situated in Richland township, DeKalb County, about 7 miles nearly west of Auburn on the Baltimore Railroad. Altona (not the Pennsylvania Altona) is the place that gave birth, organized and fostered this "celebrated nigger talent"—let history record it. Auburn may also feel proud. She contributed some and the most of the prominent "array of talent" for instance, Bayles, Lunsford, &c., Not a member of this famous "Johnson and Christie's minstrel troupe" live in Butler township, nor have they, as an organization, ever been at Butler Center. It is probably hard, very hard, for some individuals, or even localities, to become suddenly famous, or accused of any great wrong. Altona and Auburn must stand it.

M.

ANOTHER NEW ENTERPRISE.

Another new enterprise has been taken hold of by two of our responsible and enterprising citizens. It is that of a large and extensive millinery emporium, something more extensive and complete than has ever before been attempted in the county. They are making preparations to carry a full and complete line of millinery goods, and notions of every description, so that it will not be necessary to go to larger places for anything in this line. The new firm, under the name of W. Martin & Co., are refitting the rooms above Davenport & Co's. drug store until they can get into a more suitable location. Mrs Martin has just returned from Cleveland, where she has made a large investment in a complete assortment of every desirable article to be found in that city, such as a full line of Bonnets and Bonnet goods, a fine display of which can now be seen. There is also a fine assortment of embroiders, ladies' cloaks and Dresses, Marseilles trimmings, Sashes in all shades, childrens white aprons, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, ready made Underwear, Lace Collars all colors, Neck Russias, Collarettes, Ladies' Satchels, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Lalo and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hair goods, Fringes, Ruffles and a great profusion of Flowers, Ribbons, and Straw goods. Something new in the way of dress protectors, and a fine lot of perfumery have been added. Bleaching, dress-making and cutting and fitting will be a principal feature in this new establishment, and as they will have in employ a large force they are ready to take all orders and fill them with promptness and satisfaction. A large force of young ladies is all ready to work, all well skilled in their line of work, and our citizens may rest assured that good work will be the motto of the new establishment.

A large assortment of Flower Seeds, of every kind at the Pioneer Hardward.

Miss Hogue has sold her interest in the millinery store to W. Martin & Co.

Call and see those beautiful Graves Fixtures for the ladies labor saving, and expeditious, at the Pioneer Hardware

HARD JUSTICE.

A crab and a turtle lived under a myrtle,
Just in the pond at the foot of the hill,
The crab was the hack—sharp, snappy and black,
The turtle was master—fat, pokey and still.

The turtle drew orders from all the pond's borders;
The crab did the marketing all by himself,
And worms fat as butter and all full of sputter
He brought for his master to lay on the shelf.

They lived there together through all the fine weather,
And then came the autumn with whirlwind and gale;
The pond grew an ocean, and in the commotion
The turtle imagined his victuals were stale.

"I've pains in my liver," said he with a shiver;
"The worms are like shavings, the snails have no meat,
I'm meager and hollow; I was an Apollo;
Go quickly and get me some food I can eat."

They argued together. The crab said the weather
Was much too severe for his delicate frame;
"The wind," said his master, "will blow you the faster;"
Then kicked the crab out with no scruples or shame.

Ten sprawls! he is landed, well watered and sanded;
One groan! and he starts for the inn just ahead;
He's nobody's chicken to mind for a kicking;
He'll have his revenge on the turtle instead.

"A splendid old turtle lives under the myrtle,"
He cries to the landlord who came to the door,
"Go get him for dinner before he grows thinner,
Go quick! I will show you the way to the shore."

The crab went the faster, and reached his old master
In time to inform him of what he had done.
"Oh! whippity-whoof, sir, you'll make a fine soup, sir,
I'll watch while they fix you. Oh! that will be fun."

The landlord looked gently, but very intently,
All over the crab who had acted as guide;
Then said: "You are tender and dainty and slender,
You'll do for my supper, well buttered and fried."

The crab cried in terror, perceiving his error;
The landlord walked off with both master and man.
They boiled the fat turtle from under the myrtle,
And fried the false crab in a hot buttered pan.
—*R. W. Esterbrooks in the Independent.*

JO DENTON'S VISION.

Jo Denton was considered an eminently respectable man. He had amassed wealth, he moved in society, patronized art and literature, was a pillar in his church, and dabbled in politics just enough to smash the party slate when it did not suit him. We are not going to inquire too closely into Jo's early history, nor rake over the ashes of the past, nor dig up the old stepping-stones by which he had reached his success; they have for long years been covered up with the green turf of respectability; academic groves are planted above them, the church has a liberal pleasant nook, all seemingly unaware of the foundation it rests upon; and society claims the whole as its own. Yet there *will* be skeletons in the closet of memory, if nowhere else; the ghosts of murdered Banquos *will* appear at times and places inopportune; moral earthquakes will upheave the wicked old landmarks of sin, and bring to light all that is hideous in a man's past life, and show, after all the covering up, that Satan has a long time held a mortgage on his soul, and has patiently bided his time for foreclosure. In Jo Denton's case it happened in this way:

He was accustomed, like many respectable men, to take his champagne and toddy in company with a few congenial spirits, who together constituted a "Convivial Club"—eminently hightoned and respectable, of course. It was not often that anybody called for them during these orgies, if we may so term them; but on one occasion, when the champagne had sparkled with unusual brilliancy until night had stolen a kiss from rosy morning, Jo sprang from his seat and said: "Somebody calls me," and went out of the room. Directly there came back an unearthly shriek, and Jo's voice, in its wildest accents, cried: "Away, damnable shape! *I* cheated you out of your property? It's a lie, you villain!" and in a quick succession followed two distinct reports of a pistol. Before his companions could reach the door Jo tumbled headlong into the room, with the blood streaming from his head, and, to all appearance, dead.

"He's shot!" cried all in chorus.

On searching outside nobody could be found; but there was a revolver lying near the door.

"An assassin!" cried one.

"Some old enemy!" cried another.

The police were aroused as quickly as possible, and started in pursuit of the murderer. While they are "working up the case" we will follow poor Jo. Can there be a doubt in any theological mind where he went, drunk as he was and boiling over with the bluest of blue devils? Closely, then, we follow him as he presents himself at the gates of the infernal regions and asks admittance. A demon who acted the part of door-keeper put his ear to the key-hole and demanded who was there.

"A friend," answered Joe.

"Advance, friend, and give your name."

"Jo D nton."

"All right," said the demon; "the devil has been expecting you for some time. Come right in!"

As Jo entered, bowing low, the demon gave a whistle of astonishment as he said: "Well-a-day, my friend, you are in a sad plight; what has happened to your head?"

"Top blown clean off," answered Jo; "and I'm afraid I'm done for unless your folks can help me."

"I'll announce you to his Satanic Majesty at once," said the demon, darting away.

In a few moments there was a sound as of a Kansas cyclone, and Satan bounded into the room, filling it with a horrible smell of burnt gunpowder.

"Why, old friend Jo!" cried Satan, throwing his claws about him, and sulphurous smoke into his face, "here at last, old boy, eh?" and at the same time giving him a friendly hug with his tail. "Glad to see you! You have done well—played the religious dodge to perfection, and for so many years!—ha! ha!"

"Fact is, your Satanic Majesty," said Jo, "I didn't mean to come just yet—left my earthly affairs in an unsettled condition. My property will go to the d—l—be[illegible]n, I meant to say that my family [illegible] provided for, unless I go back to the [illegible]h to settle my business."

"Want to go back to earth," said Satan, "well, well, you have been a good and faithful servant, and I'll see what can be done. But what's this?" continued Satan, "top of your head gone? Bless me, how odd you look!—moral works all gone! ha! ha! You can't go back to earth in that shape."

"That's just it," said Jo; "I want to get fixed up for a few years—new top-head."

"Can construct a skull for you," said Satan, "but won't put the moral works in again; you might give me the slip."

"Well," said Jo, "fix up the skull respectable-like, and I'll trust to luck to get it filled up."

"Must make one stipulation," said Satan.

"What is that?"

"That you will not let certain parties that I shall name occupy any part of your reconstructed skull."

"What parties are they?"

"You see your head is off just above Destructiveness, as the phrenologists call it."

"Well?"

"There is a big space to be filled, if I reconstruct your skull on the old plan."

"Exactly," said Jo, "and there are parties waiting to occupy it."

"There's the rub," said Satan; "now I'll name such parties as must not be permitted to occupy it."

"Go on," said Jo.

"Well, to begin with, there's Cautiousness. I don't want any Cautiousness in your head; you might have ruined a great many more young men if you had not been so cautious about the consequences. Next are Sublimity and Ideality. Though Ideality leads a few astray in the matter of extravagant dressing, I know she is my enemy. Poets, artists, the best writers of all ages, employ Ideality and Sublimity in the conception and finishing of the best productions. Sublimity was old John Milton's right bower in the constrhction of 'Pardise Lost,' in which he painted me in such forbidding colors. I'm not a particular friend of Sublimity."

"Well, what more?"

"There's Conscientiousness. On no consideration must Conscientiousness occupy a place in your head. That faculty has caused me more trouble than all the rest. It's always interfering with a man who undertakes to serve me. Says Pope:

> 'What conscience dictates to be done
> Or warns me not to do,
> This, teach me more than hell to shun,
> That, more than heaven pursue.'

No, no; Conscientiousness must not be admitted. It's the 'still small voice.' If I could have my way, I'd leave that faculty out of every child that's born."

"You are making a good many vacancies. Any more?"

"Yes, there's Hope. I don't want you to let Hope have even desk-room in your head. It's always retarding the lost sinner's progress to hell. As the poet says—

> 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast.'

Just as I think I've got a sinner sure, Hope breathes into his soul an encouraging word, and away goes my sinner toward the gates of Paradise."

"Surely," said Jo, "that is enough of the old occupants to exclude from my reconstructed head."

"No, no," said Satan; "I'm not through yet. Human Nature must be excluded. I ruin people, and especially young people, by hiding my motives; and your young man or young woman who has Human Nature divines these motives, and I lose my prize."

"Still more exclusions?"

"Yes; Veneration must be shut out. Respect for parents and veneration for the Supreme Being are bad for me. It costs a world of trouble to counteract their influence when they have taken root in childhood. Benevolence, too, must be excluded, unless, indeed, it be so very large that a man will cheat and lie and steal for the purpose of having means wherewith to exercise his Benevolence; but this is so rare that I think it had better be excluded."

"I hope you are near the end of your proscriptions," said Jo.

"One more," answered Satan, "and a very important one, it is Spirituality. On no account allow Spirituality to cross the threshold of your brain. It's a very Jacob's ladder to heaven, and once firmly ensconced in a man's brain, I may as well abandon him."

"Is that the end?"

"That will do; I do not think that what good will be left can possibly keep you from me. And now, to close the business, I must have a second mortgage on your soul that you will fill these vacant places in your skull with such tenants as Destructiveness, that kills his fellow-man; Secretiveness, that makes men liars and thieves; Acquisitiveness, that gets money for its own sake, and does no good with it; Combativeness, that is ever foremost in quarrels—these and their friends are the tenants that must occupy your reconstructed skull."

"Your conditions are hard," said Jo, "and what if I do not fulfill them?"

"Then I shall call for you at the earliest convenient moment, and you go back to earth no more."

"But if I fulfill them?"

"Then you can stay upon earth as long as you choose."

"Thanks, thanks!" cried Jo; "and can arrange my affairs."

"Your skull shall be made whole!" cried Satan, and without more words his architects fell to work on Jo's skull. What with pounding, chiseling, and making the partitions, they drove him to distraction; and to add to his horrible agony and terror, when it was nearly completed the walls began to settle and the whole concern to lurch as if it would fall. Then came the jack-screws that were put under to raise it up. The planks upon which to work them were thrown remorselessly upon his soft brain, and the power of a hundred imps applied. Jo yelled in agony as they turned the screws. At length his skull was completed, and Jo found himself with a whole head.

"Now," said Satan, "lie down and rest yourself before undertaking your journey to earth; for I assure you it is much more difficult to get out of hell than to get into it."

Following the advice of Satan, Jo laid himself down in the coolest spot he could find, and so fatigued was he with the pain of the operation, that in dreams he was wafted back to earth again. His old companions welcomed him, but his heart was heavy with the thoughts of his terrible contract with Satan. "How is it possible," thought he, "to fill the empty chasms in my head—once the homes of my best and truest friends—with such demands as Satan would have? Ah, me! would that I had never been born!"

To add to his misery, Conscientiousness came and rapped at the door of its accustomed home. "I see, friend Jo, thou art here again. I've been searching for thee far and wide, that I might occupy my old place again, although you shut me close, and stifled my voice when I tried to save thee from harm."

"Begone! thou art quite ready to occupy another's property!"

"I tried to find thee," returned Conscientiousness, "but in vain."

"Avaunt! I tell thee, or I will smite thee to the earth!"

Next came Sublimity and Ideality—the one majestic in mien, the other the personification of all that is lovely in the graces.

"Here is our dear home at last!" and so saying Ideality threw her arms about Jo's neck and kissed him. "Now let us go into our abiding place."

"Curses upon you!" cried Jo. "You here too? Away! Bring some fiend to occupy your place, unless ye can decorate hell with more horrors than it now possesses!"

Ideality gathered up her beautiful robes and fled in dismay.

"Satan in this work!" cried Sublimity, as he dashed his ponderous weight against the door of his old home, and in an instant was inside.

"Well done!" cried Jo. "You're there, are you?"

"Yes, and I'm here to stay."

"I'm lost! I'm lost!" cried Jo.

"No you're saved!" cried Sublimity, "if you but call in your old friends. There's Conscientiousness, the just; Hope, that never despairs; Human Nature, that can tell you the motives of Satan himself; Veneration, that looks for help to the Supreme Being; Benevolence, that will win your enemies by kindness, and Spirituality, that lights up all in the darkest hour. Let them in, and then let Satan win if he can!"

"Oh, that's your game is it?" yelled Satan, hurling a brimstone ladle at Jo's head.

"Come, friends!" shrieked Jo, "quick! help against Satan! Come, Conscience, Hope, Spirituality! Oh, Jesus!—come!"

* * * * * *

"Jo! dear Jo! Don't you know me, your own wife? Here are all your friends!"

Jo looks for a moment wildly at his wife, and then falls back upon the bed. The wildness is gone.

"Where am I?" he at length asks.

"In your own house, dear Jo."

"Thank God!" he says. Now isn't my head shot off?"

"No, no; only a wound."

"Was I in a fight?"

"Never mind now, Jo, you must lie down and rest yourself."

"Just what Satan said to me."

"He's out of his head," says one.

"No, not now," says Jo, "I'm as sane as ever I was in my life—that is, if my head is all right"—and Jo carefully put his hand on the top of his head as if expecting to find it gone.

"Thank heaven! then it was a dream."

He insisted on being told what had happened.

"Three days ago," said his wife, "you went to your Convivial Club, and—and drank until you had the——"

"Blue-devils," suggested Jo.

"Yes, and in your raving you drew your revolver and—and—"

"Shot the top of my head off!" interrupted Jo.

"No, but made an ugly pistol-shot wound on your head, and the surgeon had to raise a portion of your skull from the brain. A hair's breadth more, and you would have been past help."

Then there was more rejoicing and more thankfulness.

Jo mended rapidly under the loving care of his wife, and was soon able to be about. He went once more to the Convival Club, and told his dream, and bade them a final farewell. Some who had taken a glass or two laughed at it, but the majority took it more seriously, and said it must, indeed, have been a terrible experience that could make Jo Denton a temperate and really worthy man.

A Happy Pair.

A London correspondent writes: "The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been endowed with an income something like $200,000 a year. They are to have at least two magnificent residences in England—one, Clarence House, in town, and another, not, I believe, fully decided on yet, in the country. Besides, they will have two establishments at St. Petersburg, when they choose to visit that frigid native climate of the Duchess Marie. This is leaving out of account the freedom they will be able to make of Windsor and Buckingham Palace, and Osborne and Balmoral and Marlborough House and Sandringham, the residences of Alfred's royal mother and brother. And what, then, will be their life? One or two ladies and gentlemen of noble birth will be attached to them as ladies and gentlemen in waiting, equerries, and high social attendants. They will have stables, with an ample choice of equine flesh for every imaginable purpose of pleasure. Their chariots, coupes, dog carts, cabriolets, pony carriages, will enable them to enjoy every variety of comfortable and showy drivings. They may go where they list, for the greatest nobles will be only too glad to receive them *chez eux*, and the royal boxes at theaters and opera and the best places on the grand stand of the turf will be at their very good service.

New Cure for Small-Pox.

In Holland, quinine has recently been administered with great effect in cases of small-pox. German physicians claim to have used it successfully for several years past against that fearful disease. It must be administered, however, at an early stage of the disease, and in very large doses, to counteract the effect of the small-pox poison. It must also be very pure; and the complaint is getting more and more general that very little of the quinine sold in the market is genuine.

The Postmaster General's dignity must have suffered, the other day, when he received a letter from Delta, Iowa, saying, "If you don't git some one to run this 'ere poastoffus purty soon it'll be throwd in the river, for I'm going off on a bear hunt and can't fool any moar."

Historical Items.

Locomotive steam carriages on railways were first introduced at Liverpool in October, 1829.

Cities in England in the 12th century were inconsiderable. They were first incorporated in 1709.

Music was first reduced to rules by Jubal, 1800 B. C. The flute was invented by Hyagnis, 1506.

The office of Master of the Ceremonies for the reception of persons at court was introduced in England in 1603.

The small island of Monte Cristo is situated in the Mediterranean. It contains the ruins of a fortress and contains also an abbey.

The Greeks crossed narrow seas on rafts or beams tied together, till the use of shipping was made known to them by Danaus of Egypt.

The first steamboat was that invented by Fulton, called "The North River," which made her first passage from New York to Albany in 1807.

At the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, in the war of the Revolution, 5,791 men laid down their arms. It occurred at Saratoga Oct. 17, 1777.

The first Protestant Bishop in the United States was the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, 1784. The first Catholic Bishop was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, 1789.

The first daily newspaper ever published in the English language was issued in London, March 11, 1702—one hundred and seventy-two years ago. It was called the *Courant*, and was about the size of half a sheet of foolscap, printed only on one side, and contained "no editorials, locals, court news, political matter, advertisements, or English intelligence of any kind."

Desperate Valor of the Ashantees.

A correspondent writes from the field: "The Ashantees fought like demons. They were present in enormous numbers, pouring on our gallant troupes by thousands, yelling and screaming hideously. Although our firing told on them immensely, they had to be driven from point to point, and even when pushed out of the successive villages, returned to the attack. In the thickest parts of the brush they climbed the trees in order to fire more effectually upon our troops. The order of advance from Insarful was as follows: The attack was made in the form of a square, through the middle of which ran the main road, and the line extended about 300 yards on either side. The 42d regiment, preceded by Lord Gifford and his scouts, formed the front line, with two of Rait's guns in the center, Gordon's Houssas in a dense corner of jungle. It really seemed as if nothing but the failure of their ammunition would drive them out. Now at one point, now at another, along the hill crest they poured down crushing volleys. Life they counted at no price if only a white man could be killed. It was the same desperate obstinacy we had seen at Abrakrampa. They climbed trees to fire with more deadly effect, but the mass just lay down and shot till shot themselves or short of ammunition. Sir Archibald Alison, Brigadier of the white troops, declared he never came under a fiercer fire in India or the Crimea."

A Patent Piano-Player.

The latest invention, calculated to do away with human skill, is a patent piano-player, by which an aspirant for musical distinction can perform the most difficult pieces without the preliminary torture known as practicing, or those terrors to the infant mind called scales. This wonderful machine owes its birth to Paris. It occupies a position in front of the key-board of the piano, and extends from above the keyboard to the floor. Over the keys of the piano are keys corresponding to the keys beneath them. These are the fingers of the machine, and they have this advantage over the human hand, that they have a finger for every note. The top of the machine is about one foot in width. It has in the center two rollers, which are moved by a crank. These carry the music through, and as it passes the piano plays it. The music is on paper, and the notes are made by cutting holes in squares. As these holes pass a certain point they allow a hammer to pass through, and the stroke of that hammer is communicated to its own key on the piano. Each key has its hammer. It only requires that these holes be cut at proper intervals to strike any number of keys in given series. The machine can be adapted to any instrument with keys.

The Late Senator Sumner's Family.

Of the late Charles Sumner's family the Boston *Journal* gives these facts: "Senator Sumner was the son of Sheriff Charles P. Sumner, a well-known and respected citizen. He had two sisters, Mary and Julia, and three brothers, Albert, Henry and George. The only survivors of these brothers and sisters is Julia, now Mrs. Dr. Hastings, a resident of California. Two of the brothers were lost at sea; one at the same time that Margaret Fuller Orsoli met her fate. George died in a hospital from softening of the brain. On the 17th of October, 1866, the Senator married Mrs. Alice Hooper, widow of William Sturgis Hooper, who was a son of Samuel Hooper. Mrs. Hooper was a daughter of Jonathan Mason. The marriage ceremony was performed by the late Bishop Eastburn. On the 10th of May, 1873, a divorce was decreed between the parties by Judge Colt, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts."

Rochefort.

Fortune favors the brave. The rumor of Henri Rochefort's escape from the penal settlements in New Caledonia is confirmed. A Melbourne dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* gives some particulars of the affair. Rochefort, Pascal Grousset, and two other Communist convicts, managed to secure a small open boat, in which they boldly put out to sea. After being three days out the adventurers were fortunately picked up by a British sailing vessel and brought to an Australian port. It is said that Rochefort intends to visit this country on a lecturing tour, and then take up his residence in Brussels.

Consumption.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acrid and impure condition of the blood, which, circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofulous disease of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which, extending along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitality would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours off the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, become irritated. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, hacking cough—that liver Cough! Small, minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment.

There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. Those poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. You thereby *strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the patient.*

From the properties and remedial effects of my Golden Medical Discovery, the reader will readily understand why it has been so successful in curing this fatal malady.

With it I have arrested the hacking and harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid, snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery must soon have fallen victims to that relentless foe. God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter, and then disappoint the afflicted by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted, that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

But if my *Golden Medical Discovery* is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation, and actual tests in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease, I thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis, and all severe coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of the consumptive and the scrofulous. The nutritive properties possessed by Cod Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual standard of perfect health. The following testimonial fully confirms all that I claim for my Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of Consumption:

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

Wm. H. Spencer.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Spencer is a gentleman very widely known, and among those who know him, no one would pretend to question his statements, nor doubt his sound judgment.

His testimonial is only a fair sample of thousands of others received from those who have been cured of Lingering Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, of severe diseases peculiar to Females, and many other forms of disease, by using my Family Medicines, after they have been pronounced incurable by eminent physicians. I have more testimonials of this kind in my office than one man can lift, yet I had no room for them here, having already trespassed upon the columns of this paper more largely than I had intended when commencing this article upon Consumption.

Dr. Walker tried various extracts from herbs and roots, without benefit. He noticed, however, that *Alcohol*, that bane of the human race, was used in their preparation, and he determined to exclude the poison entirely from his own practice, so that the sin of making men drunkards, while pretending to cure them, should never lie at his door. The Almighty blessed his experiments, and in the Vinegar Bitters he has produced a pure, health-restoring agent, which banishes disease in every form, re-invigorates the system, and restores strength to the feeblest sufferer. There is no part of life's citadel where the enemy can make a lodgment, that the Vinegar Bitters will not find him and put him to the rout. *Impurity of blood* is the parent of disease; the liver, the stomach, the lungs, the nerves, every vital organ is affected primarily, from this cause, and in this direction the Vinegar Bitters acts with magical influence. 37

—A Morgan county (O.) farmer raised 600 pounds of tobacco last year on a quarter of an acre.

The Organ as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor, and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

Agents desiring to canvass for popular, *quick-selling standard works*, as "Art of Money-Making," by Mills, etc., see card of A. Broomhall, Muscatine, Ia.

Where Does It Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from.

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING CURED.

Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La., Sept. 15, 1871.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Sometime about last June I commenced the use of your medicines, and they have entirely cured me of Catarrh of twenty years' standing. Respectfully, Mrs. C. E. Phillips.

The Milwaukee Monthly.

Our sprightly Western magazine contains as usual a number of entertaining stories, well spiced with other good reading, and in addition an excellent plan for a modern home, with an itemized estimate of cost of building. This is the first of a series of plans for houses widely differing in style and suited to different tastes and localities. The articles on the toilet are continued, and the ladies will find the one in this number even more interesting and valuable than the two preceding ones, as it is running over with sensible suggestions and valuable receipts for removing tan, preventing wrinkles. Published by T. J. Gilmore, Box 304, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the terrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans.

Money and Experience.—Five hundred thousand dollars and fifteen years' experience have made the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., the largest and most beneficent of it kind in America. It cures annually thousands of cases of Deformity of the Spine, Limbs and Face, Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Piles and Fistula. By writing to the Institute a large journal giving full particulars will be sent you free.—[Com.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known, than that of Louis Napoleon.—[Com.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of this paper, that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.—[Com.

Anna S. Getsinger, of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face and head, I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."—[Com.

Some Parents spend their money for Patent Medicine to cure their children's colds. Some save their money and prevent the colds by buying SILVER-TIPPED Shoes, which never wear through at the toe.—[Com.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.
Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year. A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle—The Standard Lotta—that can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots:
91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.
801 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.
UMBRELLA & PARASOL
Manufacturers,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS:
246 Market Street, 13, 15 & 17 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
WAREROOMS:
498 & 500 Broadway, NEW YORK.
ONLY THE BEST MATERIALS USED IN OUR UMBRELLAS.
TRADE MARK.
OUR PARASOLS ARE THE LATEST STYLES.
By artistic designing and careful manufacturing we produce better Umbrellas and Parasols than are made in Europe or America.
If you want Serviceable Umbrellas and the latest style of Parasols, inquire for our Trade Mark.
Look for our Trade Mark.

FARM, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

THE FARM.

"LIVER ROT."—An English farmer, who has kept sheep for forty years, says he has found rock salt an antidote for liver rot, and that these animals cannot be too liberally supplied with this saving substance. He further declares that in cases of congestion of the liver, or rot, he has found two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, shaken up in a half pint of water and given to the sufferer, "a frequent cure, unless the disease has made very great progress.

GOOD BUTTER.—An exchange says: "The market will never be glutted with good butter, any more than the world will be overstocked with paintings and sculpture. Let no one think that he can vault into success either in making or selling. He must begin at the bottom and work up. He may labor at a loss for several years. The only way is to keep at it; read, think and work; get good customers, first at the price of store butter, if need be; make your butter a necessary article upon their tables; let them find that its quality is unvarying, and then they will be willing to pay what it is worth."

NO GOOD.—The New York *Herald* says there is no use in manuring lands to grow weeds; in buying tools to rust out under a stone wall; in erecting buildings to rot away for want of paint and care; in buying animals and leaving them to the unhindered action of disease; in accumulating manure to fill the air with its exhalations and the brooks with its leachings; in raising forage to floor a barnyard with; in buying land to yearly lose its strength and virtue; in growing crops to feed unheeded insects. Yet more than one of these defects may be seen on almost any farm in the country, and the extent to which they lower the average success of our farmers is greater than would be believed.

CURE FOR FISTULA.—The opening at the top of the withers should be enlarged so that the forefinger can be introduced, in order to ascertain how far and in what direction the disease has extended. If the matter has penetrated and formed sinus, they should be completely laid open with the knife. The first dressing should consist of some active caustic. The following will answer: Take of sulphate of zinc, one part; water, four parts. This solution is to be applied to the diseased part daily by means of a little tow or sponge fastened to the end of a probe or stick. One circumstance it is very necessary to attend to in the treatment of the fistula—that is, if there is any cavity, pouch or sinus, by which the matter may be retained, the obstacle should be immediately removed, either by laying it completely open, or by making an opening in the most depending or lowest part, so as to allow the matter to run off freely.—*Spirit of the Times.*

GOOD FARMING.—Here is the secret of good farming. You can take from the land more than you restore to it, in some shape or other, without ruining it, and so destroy your capital. Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil these are the golden rules to be attended to: Drain until you find that the water from heaven does not stagnate in the soil, but runs through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weed occupy the place where a useful plant could possibly grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and an enrichment and not impoverishment of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil and its leaves in the air. And in all your operations endeavor to be a little ahead of your neighbors.

CLEAN AND DRY STABLES.—A horse will endure severe cold weather without much inconvenience, so long as he is furnished with a dry stable. But require him to stand on a wet, foul floor, and his health will soon begin to fail. Horses often suffer from cold feet and legs, and many stables have damp and wet floors. Few men who handle horses give proper attention to their feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. The feet of horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. The feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are very severe on the feet and legs of horses; and unless the buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy or comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF CORN.—Mr. John W. Murry, of Carroll county, Maryland, reports, in the Westminister *Advocate*, that on one acre, the past season, he raised 30¼ barrels (153¼ bushels) of shelled corn. The reported culture was as follows: The land was so situated that it received the washings from the road and from his barn-yard, and had been in grass for fifteen years. In the spring of 1872 he plowed it and planted it in corn. The yield that year was 26¼ barrels. On the 16th of May, 1873, he plowed the corn-stubble ground very deep, and harrowed and rolled it. The next day he sowed 300 pounds of bone-dust and harrowed it again, marked it off 32 inches one way, sowed 200 pounds of Rhodes' super phosphate in the rows, and dropped the corn, one and two kernels in the hills, 10 inches apart. The variety of corn was the Chester county mammoth yellow. On the 4th of June, as much was missing, he "dragged the ground and replanted;" plowed on the 10th, some hills still missing; on the 17th plowed, hoed and plastered the weak spots;" on the 30th, dragged, plowed and thinned; on the 4th of July, "hilled with a potato plow as deep as one horse could pull," and continued to thin as it required until the shoots appeared.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

LAMB.—Lamb should be roasted until the gravy that drops is white; the fore-quarters are the best for a roast; the leg is good broiled or roasted; two hours will roast the fore-quarters well.

BROILED BEEF.—The best piece is the round, the next best the edge-bone. Put it into boiling water, otherwise it will lose all its juiciness. Ten pounds of beef will require three hours or more of boiling.

AN EXCELLENT PUDDING.—One-half pound suet, shred fine; one-half pound grated bread crumbs; one-quarter pound leaf sugar, the yolks of four eggs, and the white of two, well beaten; two tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade or sliced citron, if preferred. To be put into a buttered mold, and boiled for two hours. To be served with wine poured over it, or sauce.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—If you want to have buckwheat cakes at a moment's warning, at any and all times, mix in a large stone or earthen pot. When you take out quantum sufficit for breakfast or supper, mix as much in another vessel as you take out, and pour into the large pot, stirring it well. By observing this rule you will always have nice light cakes and plenty of them when you want them. The large pot must be kept in the cellar.

TOOTH POWDER.—The following recipe for tooth powder possesses three essential virtues, giving an odorous breath, preserving the enamel, and cleansing and preserving the gums: Powdered orris root, half an ounce; powdered Peruvian bark, one ounce; prepared chalk, one ounce; powdered charcoal, two ounces; oil of bergamot, or lavender, 20 drops. These ingredients must be reduced to an impalpable powder and thoroughly mixed in a druggist's mortar.

RICE CREAM.—Put in a stew-pan four ounces of ground rice, two ounces of sugar; a few drops of the essence of almonds, or any other essence you choose, with two ounces fresh butter; add a quart of milk; boil from fifteen to twenty minutes, till it forms a smooth substance, though not too thick; then pour into a mold previously oiled, and serve when cold and well set. If the mold be dipped in warm water, the cream will turn out like a jelly. If no mold, put either in cups or a pie-dish. The rice had better be done a little too much than under.

AN INVALUABLE WASH FOR THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of powdered borax in three pints of hot water. Before quite cold add one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor and two tablespoonfuls of tincture of myrrh; bottle and cork tightly. Add one wine-glass of this mixture to a tumbler of warmish water, morning and evening, and apply it with a soft brush or sponge rubber. This solution will preserve and beautify the teeth, arrest incipient decay, and produce a healthy action on the gums, and is the best thing wherewith to rinse the mouth. It is an easy thing to whiten teeth by the use of acids or corrosive substances, but those will invariably injure the enamel, and thus produce decay.

London.

The population of London is 3,883,092. This vast multitude is more than the population of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, and all the leading American cities taken together. Seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand dwellings lodge this vast multitude, which consumes annually about 4,400,000 barrels of flour, 420,000 bullocks, 2,975,000 sheep, 49,000 calves, 61,250 hogs, one market alone supplying annually 7,043,750 head of game. This, together with 5,250,000 salmon, irrespective of other fish and flesh, is washed down by 75,600,000 gallons of ale and porter, 3,500,000 gallons of spirits, and 113,750 pipes of wine. To fill its milk and cream jugs, 22,750 cows are kept. To light its streets at night, 630,000 gaslights consume every twenty-four hours, 22,270,000 cubic feet of gas. Its water system supplies 77,680,824 gallons per day, while its sewer system carries off 16,629,760 cubic feet of refuse. To warm its inhabitants, a fleet of 1,800 sails is employed in bringing (irrespective of railroads) annually 5,250,000 tons of coal. The smoke of this immense quantity of coal is so dense as to be plainly seen thirty-six miles from the city. To clothe this multitude, it takes 4,160 tailors, 50,400 boot and shoemakers, nearly 70,000 milliners and dressmakers, and 297,500 domestic servants. The streets are 2,900 in number, and if put together would extend about 4,000 miles. The principal ones are traversed by about 1,500 stages and 20,000 cabs (besides private carriages and carts), employing 50,000 horses.

BAYARD TAYLOR had his pocket picked in Hamburg the other day.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware, celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find TROCHES useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold everywhere.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	9 @ 18
Hogs—Dressed	7¼ @ 7¾
Cotton	17 @ [illegible]
Flour—Superfine Western	5 70 @ 6 20
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 55 @ 1 56
Iowa and Minn. Spring	1 50 @ 1 60
Rye—Western and State	[illegible]
Corn—New Mixed Western	85 @ 89
Old do	88 @ 91
Oats—Mixed Western	60 @ 62½
White do	63 @ 65½
Pork—New Mess	17 00 @
Lard—Steam	10 @ 10½
Cheese	11 @ 16½
Butter—Western	25 @ 30
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 50
Choice Natives	5 75 @ 5 85
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @ 5 70
Cows and Heifers	3 50 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 50 @ 5 25
Inferior to Common	2 75 @ 3 50
Hogs—Live	4 70 @ 5 75
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @ 9 25
Red Winter	5 50 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 28 @ 1 29
No. 2 Spring	1 22 @ 1 25
No. 3 Spring	1 18½@ 1 19½
Corn—No. 2, Old and New	60 @ 64
Oats—No. 2	43 @ 45½
Rye—No. 2	90 @ 92
Barley—No. 2	1 58 @ 1 60
Butter—Choice to Fancy Yellow	36 @ 40
Medium to Good	32 @ 34
Eggs—Fresh	11 @ 12
Pork—Mess	16 50 @16 75
Lard	9½@ 9¾
ST. LOUIS.	
Flour—Extra and XX Winter	4 50 @ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 23½@ 1 25
No. 2 Red Winter	1 48 @ 1 51
Corn—No. 2	64 @ 65
Oats—No. 2	47 @ 50
Rye—No. 2	93 @ 94
Barley—No. 3	1 29 @ 1 31
Pork—Mess	16 75 @17 00
Lard	9½@ 9¾
Hogs	4 70 @ 5 48
Cattle	4 00 @ 6 00
CINCINNATI.	
Flour	6 50 @ 7 25
Wheat	1 34 @ 1 36
Corn	63 @ 67
Oats	48 @ 55
Rye	1 03 @ 1 04
Barley	1 53 @ 1 56
Pork—Mess	16 75 @17 00
Lard	9½@ 10
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 30 @ 1 31
No. 2	1 23 @ 1 24
Corn—No. 2	62 @ 63
Oats—No. 2	50 @ 51
Rye—No. 1	87 @ 89
Barley—No. 2 Spring	1 49 @ 1 51
Pork	16 50 @16 75
Lard	9½@ 10
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 46 @ 1 48
No. 2 Red	1 45 @ 1 46
Corn	68 @ 70
Oats	53 @ 55
Clover Seed	6 00 @ 6 25
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 61 @ 1 65
No. 1	1 55 @ 1 56
Amber	1 45½@ 1 46½
Corn	70 @ 72
Oats	50½@ 51½
Clover Seed	5 85 @ 5 95
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 52 @ 1 53
No. 2 Red	1 45 @ 1 47
Corn—Old	73 @ 74
New	72 @ 73
Oats	50 @ 52

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer! To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$90 a week. Ag'ts wanted everywhere. Girls & samples free. F. A. Ellis, Charlotte, Mich.

POWERFUL MICROSCOPE sent postpaid for $1 by F. B. GALLAGHER, Wilmington, Del.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. Giles, St. Louis, Mo.

$180 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents on a Newly Patented Article. Salable as flour. For circulars, address B. LAWYER, Patentee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 S. Eighth-st., Phila., Pa.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo 7x9, worth $1.50, and instructions to clear $20 a day. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

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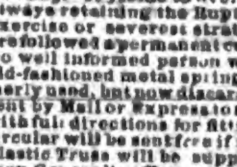
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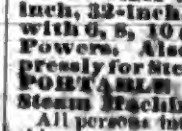

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Other candies	.20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Ruben per gal	35c
Extra Golder Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4.00

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 28c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved
AT THE
Fort Wayne Fruit House!

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, Ohio,
General Agents for the
VALLEY GEM PIANO

The fame of the Valley Gem Pianos has already spread far and wide Their genuine mert has attracted a great deal of attention wherever they are known, and they have become very popular throughout the west. They are essentially

WESTERN PIANOS,

and are such instruments as the West may justly be proud of.

The following are some of the peculiar qualites for which the VALLEY GEMS are noted:

1st. Wonderful prolongation of tone. 2nd. Richness and brilliancy throughout the entire scale. 3d. Perfect action. 4th. Extraordinary volume of tone. 5th. Great durability.

No Valley Gem is fit for sale unless combining all of these desirable features

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every Piano warranted for five years—remember this. Descriptive price iist sent to any address. The excellent

HAMILTON ORGAN,

Remarkable for its durability, richness and purity of tone. Orders for sheet music filled.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plow

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!
OF
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicits the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

GRAND
OPENING
OF
FALL&WINTER
CLOTHING

S. Lauferty
WILL SELL
READY MADE
CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

Merchant Tailoring

Of every description promptly attended to. A large stock of piece goods to select from.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 23, 1874. No. 17.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE.

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

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Six Months	1 00
Three Months	60

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One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
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½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	18 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c, 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second s ory, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Aetna Fire Insurance

Of Hartford, Conn. The largest capital. The largest income, of any fire insurance company in the country.
J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind
J. L. MORLAND " Waterloo "
J A. CAMPBELL Butler "

CHARLES A. O. McCLELLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo Indiana will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-Class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in February
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in September
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in December

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

B. M. & W. C LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most nobby styles. One door west Swineford's Hotel.

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Physician and Surgeon. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

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WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residance.

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Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over Sprott & So 's shoe store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS. Opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30am	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 30	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 28
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 58
Eaton	1 37	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 23	5 30	5 46
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 36	6 55	
Bessons	5 06	7 10	
Connersville	5 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	1 05am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Bessons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 26	11 30	7 45
Keystone	3 35		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 33
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne Dep	10 35	5 0		1 55
Auburn	11 29	6 30		3 00
Waterloo	11 48	7 00		3 18
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	11 30	8 05	6 15	4 00
Reading	15 1	9 20	7 41	5 00
Bankers	2 06	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville	2 23	10 15	8 26	5 33
Jackson	2 40	11 30	10 25	6 45

Going South.

Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	6 52	10 52
Bankers	8 15	2 55	7 23	11 05
Reading	9 00	3 5	7 40	11 20
Ar Angola	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	11 01	6 20		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 05		2 05

WM.A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1 .
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 2
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 1
3 10 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25 a	10 36	Denver	6 46	12 3
9 08	11 45	N. Manchester	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 15	2 27	ar. Butler, l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,20 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,15 "	10,75 "
Forest	11,34 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,50 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9.36 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTS
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,06 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,06 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,23 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,12 "	9, "	6,40 "	1,58PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11 10 "	8,35 "	3,40 "
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	10

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agen

A CHAPTER ON CORRUPTION.

Mr. Frank Smith who receives the handsome salary of $5,00 a year for doing nothing as official reporter of the House at Washington, has been proven a member of the Washington Ring. His share of the profits for the job of building a fence around the Capitol was $2000.

Perhaps nowhere in this country is skilled labor in such demand as in the District of Columbia. The investigation of the municipal government of that privileged territory is both entertaining and instructive. One case is that of three men who were employed to construct a sewer. They were skilled men and had all served apprenticeships. One was a blacksmith, a second a shoemaker and the third a bricklayer. The last named was discharged probably because his knowledge of bricklaying might help him form an estimate of what should be paid for constructing the sewer. Department clerks are favored with fat contracts, and one young man, sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought and the fear of an exposure, has gone to California to recruit his health, with an Interior Department commission in his pocket, and also the key of his safe, which is supposed to contain some very valuable and desirable papers. Sooner or later the people must come to regard our general Government at Washington as a huge leech on the country, slowly but surely bleeding to death. Every day disclosures are made which are almost sufficient to shake the faith of the loyal and true. Washington is but a nest of robbers and swindlers when Cabinet officers and Congressmen are found to be directly engaged in the perpetration of stupendous frauds upon the people, and the President not above taking gifts for services rendered, it is a time for a change of policy.

Mr. R. J. Hinton, the Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee, has sent to the New York *Tribune* a long letter in reply to Commissioner Baker, in regard to a statement effecting his character. Mr. Hinton denies that he held a committee clerkship at the same time he was drawing pay from one of the departments; but he makes the following humiliating confession:

"It is true and I have so sworn, that the Republican National executive Committee caused my name to be placed on the rolls of the Census Bureau from the 19th day of June, 1871 until the 21st of May 1872, when I was transferred to the pension Bureau rolls until the 1st of April 1873—in all 21 months and 11 days—at a salary of $100 per month. It is true that this was done for political purposes and services. It is true that I never rendered services in the department or its bureaus. It is true that this could not have been done without the order of the Secretary of the interior or the consent of the Commissioners of Pensions—the same person which makes such swift haste to assail me.

That officer had to sign the rolls under which I drew this 'stipend,' and he is personally and legally responsible for such an act.

"Now, Sir, I have shown that I am not desirous of evading or avoiding any responsibility that justly belongs to me in the acceptance of such a payment. It was an abuse, and I knew it; but like many another, I chose, as it seemed to me at the time, the lesser of two evils, in order to aid in securing the triumph of the Republican party. This attack gives me a vivid personal illustration of the truth of an old axiom that one may not do evil that good may come of it. I did my best to re-elect U. S. Grant. I am not sorry for it but frankly confess to the wrong to which I was in part an accessory, but the guilt of which falls more upon my present accuser, who was never asked by me to put my name on or retain it on the rolls of the bureau over which he presides. I am willing to bear whatever blame attaches to me, if it breaks up an abuse to which all political parties have heretofore been subject."

This is truly refreshing. We begin to understand the enthusiasm with which the Great Silent Man inspires the popular heart when so good a gentleman as R. J. Hinton submits to the anguish of drawing a salary of $100 a month for 21 months and 11 days, without rendering "any service in the Department or its bureaus."

But now we come nearer home. Our own State has been polluted by a United States officer. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:

We recently published a list of fees charged by the U. S. Marshal in the bankruptcy case of M. and A. Hale, bankrupts of Waterloo, and assumed that the charges were legal, while outrageous. An examination of the law, however, has satisfied us that no such fees are contemplated, and the damaging *onus* falls upon the Marshal, whom we believed to be an honest, faithful and upright officer. The charges cannot, evidently, be defended and it is plain, that if this is so, general Spooner should resign at once. If they are not illegal, he can easily show the law which justifies them. We remand, therefore, the defense of the charges to General Spooner himself, and call upon him to verify them.

General Spooner puts in a bill in this case amounting to $855.91, out of which $783,49 should be deducted as illegal, unauthorized and directly in contravention of the rules of the supreme Court of the United States on the subject.

The *Sentinel* says:

In another column will be found a full expose of the scandalous fraud perpetrated by U S. Marshal Ben Spooner in the Halt Bankruptcy case. A charge of $717 89 is made for making 267 copies of schedules, which may cost five dollars, thus leaving a clear profit for the Marshal of $710 at least. This is but a sample of other exhorbitant charge. Whatever may be said of the law, it can be shown that its conditions have not been observed. Where papers have been sent by mail charges for mileage both ways have been made. The single item of $716.89, it has been shown is $710 too much, as the cost of making one copy will not exceed ten cents, and the others can only be charged at the cost necessary to print them. For serving an order of the court at Waterloo a charge of $15,00 is made, which is the fee $200 and mileage both ways. The trip was probably not made at all, as the papers could just as well be sent by mail. The law allows charges to be made for actual expenses only. Thus it will be see that Marshal Spooner has been feathering his official nest in a very neat and artistic manner, the while cursing the Bankrupt law as one of the greatest frauds in existence.

Let the people without regard to party look at these facts squarely in the face, and then ask whether a change is not necessary with the party in power.

* * *

A call in the form of a circular is issued to be circulated through the counties to the following effect.

To the County and District voters.

In response to the demand of the people for a reform in the conduct of public affairs, and the purification of local State and national policies, the undersigned, independent voters, invite, and exhort the people, irrespective of party, to come together in township, county and district, to select delegate representatives, who shall meet in mass convention on the 10th day of June 1874, at Indianapolis to frame such measures and select such men as shall represent their sentiments and carry out their purposes. In the selection of such delegates, it is essential that the friends of reform guard vigilantly against the intrusion of any one not known to be in cordial sympathy with the objects of this movement. The success of this popular outbreak depends upon the exclusion of the party managers and self-seeking demagogues. That such delegates be empowered and announce a platform and declaration of principles upon which all honest men may join in hearty co-operation.

* * *

An exchange says that a Michigan man dreamed recently that his aunt was dead. The dream proved true. He tried the same dream on his mother-in-law, but it didn't work.

* * *

At St. Paul a locomotive threw a man one hundred and eighty feet through a tressle-work bridge and didn't hurt him, which is another recommendation for Western climate.

* * *

They were going to put a man out of a San Francisco theatre for creating a disturbance, when a voice cried, 'He's all right, he's killed a Chinaman!' and they let the man alone.

* * *

The flying squadron—Locusts.

A TEXAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Wholesale Murder of Bovines.

From Fulton's Letter to the Baltimore American.

Our Baltimore butchers would be as much startled as I was at the wholesale process of killing carried on in the establishment. The ordinary process, drawing the steer down to the block and striking him on the head with an axe, is too slow for the wholesale butchery carried on here. About one dozen head are driven into a small pen just sufficiently large to hold that number closely packed and a gate forced to behind them. This bed has an open slat platform across the top of it, upon which two men are stationed with poles with sharp pointed knives fixed on the end of them. With a rapidity acquired by long practice, they plunge their spears into the necks of the affrighted and struggling animals, cutting the jugular vein, and each successively falls as if struck down with an axe. The blood spouts out in streams as if from a dozen fountains, and in less than a minute the whole pen full are quivering in the throes of death, and covered with blood. The door of the pen leading into the rendering room is then thrown open, the animals drawn out in succession, a knife rapidly splits the skin around the neck and down the stomach. A rope is attacked to the upper part of the hide by a clamp, to the other end of which is a mule, which leisurely walks off down the yard carrying the skin of the animal with him, and leaving the carcass still quivering with animal life. A tackle hoists the body up to a level with the mouth of one of the immense cauldrons, and in less time than it takes to describe the process, it is in the seething and boiling mass. There are four or five of these cauldrons, each large enough to hold a dozen beeves, and they are kept constantly going during the killing season. The tallow is drawn off into large hogsheads, and the remains of these great soup kettles are carried out onto what is called the "hash pile," consisting of bones, horns, and the animal matter, from which all the fatty substance has been extracted.

* * *

Farmers vs. Manufacturers.

We take the following from a new book, just issued by the National Publishing Company of Chicago, entitled "The History of the Grange Movement," by E. D. Martin, author of "Behind the Scenes in Washington."

According to the Census of 1870 there were 2,707,421 persons engaged in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, and 5,922,471 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is no means of obtaining the exact number of employers in the manufacturing class, but, making all due allowance for the great number of small establishments in the country, we may safely assert that the number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations, and employing the labor of others, is limited to a few hundred thousand, scarcely a half million in number, if so many, the remainder of the number given above being made up by the persons receiving wages and termed operatives.

Let us suppose that without the duty, English blankets could be sold in the United States for $5 a pair, and that American blankets could be sold for the same figure, with a fair profit to the manufacturer. The tariff adds a duty of 90 per cent., or $4 50 to the English article, and raises the price to $9.50 a pair. The American manufacturer is thus enabled to advance his price to $8.50, and still to undersell the English manufacturer. The people are thus compelled to pay $3.50 additional pair of American blankets they purchase. No wonder our woolen and cotton factories amass such immense fortunes.

There are but two or three manufacturers of quinine in the United States, but, as this medicine is the special antidote to the most common disease of this country, large quantities of quinine are used annually. The bark from which the powder is made is admitted free of duty, but the powder itself must pay a duty of 50 per cent. The American manufacturer is thus "protected" to an extent which enables him to demand 50 per cent. more for his quinine than he could obtain in a free market, and the excess is a burdensome tax exacted from the entire nation. The reader can easily form an idea of the amount of the annual tribute paid by the nation to the two or three manufacturers of quinine.

* * *

'They put him in a show-case,' was the remark of a rural lady who recently attended a city funeral.

No Beaureau for Blunders.

A first rate story is told of a very prominent man, who lived in Detroit forty years ago, and who at that time owned more steamboats than any other man in the West. Like many of the pioneers who acquired great riches, he was very ignorant in all that books taught, but his learning was more like wisdom. He had at the time of our story, just completed a splendid new warehouse at Buffalo, and wanting a suitable clerk to take charge of it he advertised for one in the papers. The next morning early a candidate for the position, a rather too flashy a young man in appearance, but the following conversation occurred:

"Young man, when you make a mistake in any of your books, how do you correct it?"

The young man explained in a profuse manner, how he should make it all right.

"A good way, no doubt, to do it," replied the old man, "but I shan't want you."

Very soon another aspirant put in his appearance. A similar question was asked him, and in a long and eloquent manner he pointed out the remedy in all such cases.

All the reply was, "Young man I shan't want you."

Some three or four others dropped in during the day, and to each one the same question was put, and they all had some smart way of covering up errors in their books.

The old gentleman was entirely ignorant himself of the art of bookkeeping, but he had wisdom in all things, which is often more than a match for learning. Just at the close of the day a plainly dressed man, with a bright eye and a brisk step, called for the situation.

"Take a seat sir," said the old gentleman. "I want to ask you just one question. When you make a false entry on your books, how do you go to work to correct it?"

Durning upon his questioner a cold, sharp look, the young man replied:

"I don't make those kind of mistakes, sir!"

"Ah, my dear sir, you are just the man I have been looking for all day," and, in a few moments after, the man who corected his blunders by not making them, was installed in the office.

* * *

Regular beat—The pendulum.

* * *

A man of muscle—Jim Nastics.

* * *

Made to order—The chambermaid.

* * *

A handsome thing in shawls—A pretty girl.

* * *

Exceptions from rule—Gay bachelors, to be sure.

* * *

A good place for a small charge—A church-collecting plate.

* * *

There are twenty female undertakers in the country.

* * *

Lazy husbands are known out West as stove watchers.

* * *

Kentucky has a paper "devoted to the interests of its proprietor."

* * *

When a lady faints what figure does she need? You must bring her 2.

* * *

A haunted distillery is frighening the inhabitants of Waynesboro, Pa.

* * *

"Your money or your books!" remarks a highwayman at the Custom House.

* * *

The "faro banks" have nearly all resumed, and it is said are doing a paying business.

* * *

It is a sure sign of an early spring to see a cat intently watching a small hole in the wall.

* * *

If it wasn't for the Achineese and the temperence war the entire world would now be at peace.

* * *

An editor in Troy displays a lead pencil that he has used for nine years. His writings can't have much point to them, says the New Haven *Journal.*

* * *

You can take it to be a fact that butter is old when a gray hair is found in it.

* * *

A Danbury boy wants to know if it is right for his folks to pay $500 for a piano for his sister, and make him pick berries for circus money.

* * *

Passengers to the Pacific by rail, breakfast in Sirrias with twenty feet of snow around them; four hours later they found wheat four inches high, and the next day find pear and peach trees in blossom.

A DRINKING SONG.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Come, old friend, sit down and listen!
  From the pitcher, placed between us,
How the waters laugh and glisten
  In the head of old Silenus.

Old Silenus, bloated, drunken,
  Led by his inebriate satyrs;
On his breast his head is sunken,
  Vacantly he leers and chatters.

Round about him fair Bacchantes,
  Bearing cymbals, flutes and thyrses,
Wild from Naxian groves, or Zante's
  Vineyards, sing delirious verses.

Thus he won, through all the nations,
  Bloodless victories, and the farmer
Bore, as trophies and oblations,
  Vines for banners, plows for armor.

Judged by no o'er zealous rigor,
  Much this mystic throng expresses;
Bacchus was the type of vigor,
  And Silenus of excesses.

These are ancient ethnic revels
  Of a faith long since forsaken;
Now the satyrs, changed to devils,
  Frighten mortals wine-o'ertaken.

Now to rivulets from the mountains
  Point the rods of fortune tellers,
Youth perpetual dwelling fountains,
  Not in flasks and casks and cellars.

Claudius, though he sang of flagons,
  And huge tankards filled with Rhenish,
From that fiery blood of dragons
  Never would his own replenish.

Even Redi, though he chanted
  Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys,
Never drank the wine he vaunted
  In his dithyrambic sallies.

Then with water fill the pitcher,
  Wreathed about with classic fables;
Ne'er Falernian threw a richer
  Light upon Lucullus' tables.

Come, old friend, sit down and listen!
  As it passes there between us,
How its wavelets laugh and glisten
  In the head of old Silenus

GOING DOWN HILL.

"That looks bad," exclaimed farmer White, with an expressive shake of the head, as he passed a neglected garden and broken-down fences, in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of the companion to whom the remark was addressed. "Neighbor Thompson appears to be running down hill pretty fast. I can remember the time when everything around his place was trim and tidy."

"It is quite the contrary now," returned the farmer. "House, outbuildings, and grounds all show the want of the master's care. I am afraid Thompson is on the downward path."

"He always appeared to be a steady, industrious man," rejoined the second speaker. "I have a pair of boots on my feet at this moment, of his make, and they have done me good service."

"I have generally employed him for myself and family," was the reply, "and I must confess that he is a good workman; but nevertheless I believe I shall step into Jack Smith's this morning and order a pair of boots, of which I stand in need. I always make it a rule never to patronize those who appear to be running behindhand. There is generally some risk in helping those who do not try to help themselves."

"Very true, and as my wife desired me to see about a pair of shoes for her this morning, I will follow your example and call upon Smith. He is no great favorite of mine, however—an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet he seems to be getting ahead in the world," answered the farmer, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an errand at the butcher's. Step in with me for a moment. I will not detain you."

At the butcher's they met the neighbor who had been the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented rather a shabby appearance, and in his choice of meat there was a regard to economy which did not escape the observation of farmer White.

After a few passing remarks, the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account book with a somewhat anxious air, saying, as he charged the bit of meat:

"I believe it is time that neighbor Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends."

"No time to lose, I should say," remarked the farmer.

"Indeed! Have you heard of any trouble, neighbor White?"

"No, I have heard nothing; but a man has the use of his own eyes, you know; and I never trust anyone with my money who is evidently going down hill."

"Quite right; and I will send in my bill this evening. I have only delayed on account of the sickness which the poor man has had in his family all winter. I suppose he must have run behindhand a little, but still I must take care of number one."

"Speaking of Thompson, are you?" observed a bystander, who appeared to take an interest in the conversation. "Going down hill, is he? I must look out for myself, then. He owes me quite a snug sum for leather. I did intend to give him another month's credit; but, on the whole, I guess the money would be safer in my own pocket."

Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbor Thompson, the probability that he was going down hill, and the best way of giving him a push.

In another part of the little village, similar scenes were passing.

"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, to a favorite assistant, as she hastily withdrew her head from the window whence she had been gazing on the passers-by. "If there is not Mrs. Thompson, the shoemaker's wife, coming up the steps with a parcel in her hand. She wants to engage me to do her spring work, I suppose, but I think it would be a venture. Everyone says they are running down hill, and it is a chance if I ever get my pay."

"She has always paid us promptly," was the reply.

"True, but that was in the days of prosperity. I cannot afford to run any risks."

The entrance of Mrs. Thompson prevented further conversation.

She was evidently surprised at the refusal of Mrs. Bennett to do any work for her, but as a great pressure of business was pleaded as an excuse, there was nothing to be said, and she soon took leave. Another application proved equally unsuccessful. It was strange how busy the village dressmakers had suddenly become.

On her way home, the poor shoemaker's wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighborhood, where two of her children attended.

"Ah!" Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," was the salutation. "I was about calling at your house. Would it be convenient to settle our little account this afternoon?"

"Our account!" was the surprised reply. "Surely the term has not yet expired!"

"Only half of it, but my present rule is to collect my money at that time. It is a plan which many teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware that there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arrangements to meet the bill at the usual time. I fear it will not be in my power to do so sooner."

The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment, and as she passed on in a different direction, she muttered to herself:

"Just as I expected. I shall never get a cent. Everybody says that they are going down hill. I must get rid of the children in some way. Perhaps I can get a pair of shoes or two for payment for the half quarter, if I manage right, but it will never do to go on in this way."

A little discomposed by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a neighboring grocery to purchase some trifling article of family stores.

"I have a little account against you. Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson to settle it this evening?" asked the civil shopkeeper, as he produced the desired article.

"Is it his usual time for settling?" was again the surprised inquiry.

"Well, not exactly, but money is very tight just now, and I am anxious to get in all that is due me. In future, I intend keeping short accounts. There is your little bill, if you would like to look at it. I will call around this evening. It is a small affair."

"Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she thoughtfully pursued her way toward home. "It seems strange that all these payments must be met just now, while we are struggling to recover from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased upon finding her husband with two bills in his hand, and a countenance expressive of anxiety and concern.

"Look, Mary," he said, as she entered. "Here are two unexpected calls for money—one from the doctor, and one from the dealer in leather from whom I purchased my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment, although they have always been willing to wait a few months until I could make arrangements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come singly, and if a man once gets a little behindhand, trouble seems to pour in upon him."

"Just so," replied the wife. "The neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you—one from the grocer and the other from the teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door, and the appearance of a lad who presented a neatly folded paper and disappeared.

"The butcher's account, as I live!" exclaimed the astonished shoemaker. "What is to be done, Mary? So much money to be paid out, and very little coming in; for some of my best customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could only have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed me, I could soon satisfy all these claims; but to meet them now is impossible, and the acknowledgement of my inability will send us still farther on the downward path."

"We must do our best, and trust in Providence," was the consolatory remark of his wife, as a second knock at the door aroused the fear that another claimant was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a rare but ever welcome visitor, presented itself."

Seating himself in the comfortable chair which Mary hastened to hand him, he said, in his somewhat eccentric but friendly manner:

"Well, good folks, I understand that the world does not go quite as well with you as formerly. What is the trouble?"

"There need be no trouble, sir," was the reply, "if men would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with misfortunes, which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well if those around me were not determined to push me on the downward path."

"But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world. Everybody, or at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor going down hill, their first thought is whether it will affect their own interests, and provided they can secure themselves, they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is, to keep up appearances. Show no signs of going behindhand, and all will go well with you."

"Very true, Uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to be called upon to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon me. My best customers are leaving me for a more fortunate rival. In short, I am on the brink of ruin, and naught save a miracle can save me."

"A miracle which is very easily wrought, then, I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of these debts which press so heavily upon you, and how soon, in the course of events, could you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed one hundred dollars," replied the shoemaker; "and with my usual run of work, I could make all right in three or four months."

"We will say six," was the answer. "I will advance you one hundred and fifty dollars for six months. Pay every cent that you owe, and with the remainder of the money, make some slight addition or improvement in your shop or house, and put everything about the grounds in its usual neat order. Try this plan for a few weeks, and we will see what effect it has upon our worthy neighbors. No, no, never mind thanking me. I am only trying a little experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and have no doubt that my money is safe in your hands."

* * * * * * *

Weeks passed by. The advice of Uncle Joshua had been strictly followed, and the change in the shoemaker's prospects was indeed wonderful. He was now spoken of as one of the most thriving men in the village, and many marvelous stories were told to account for the sudden alteration in his affairs. It was generally agreed that a distant relative had bequeathed to him a legacy, which had entirely relieved him of his pecuniary difficulties. Old customers and new ones crowded in upon him. They had never before realized the beauty and durability of his work. The polite butcher selected the best pieces of meat for his inspection, as he entered, and was totally indifferent as to the time of payment. The dealer in leather called to inform him that his best hides awaited his orders. The teacher accompanied the children home to tea, and spoke in high terms of their improvement, pronouncing them among her best scholars. The dressmaker suddenly found herself free from the great press of work, and in a friendly note expressed her desire to oblige Mrs. Thompson in any way in her power.

"Just as I expected," exclaimed Uncle Joshua, rubbing his hands exultingly, as the grateful shoemaker called upon him at the expiration of six months, with the money which had been loaned in the hour of need. "Just as I expected. A strange world! They are ready to push a man up hill if he seems to be ascending, and just as ready to push him down if they fancy that his face is turned that way. In future, neighbor Thompson, let everything around you wear an air of prosperity, and you will be sure to prosper." And with a satisfied air, Uncle Joshua placed his money in his pocket-book, ready to meet some other claim upon his benevolence, while he whom he had thus befriended, with light steps and cheerful countenance, returned to his happy home.

A Catholic Bishop Sent to the Penitentiary.

The *American Mail*, of Rio de Janeiro, in its issue of the 24th of February, says:

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the trial of the Right Rev. Bishop of Pernambuco was resumed by the Supreme Tribunal. His Grace was accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop of the city, and by his lordship the Bishop of Kansas, United States, who came to Brazil to collect donations for the poor Catholic churches of that State. The court was densely crowded with people of all classes of society, the highest spheres of the same being fully represented. The countenance of the accused, although dignified in the extreme, bore evident signs of deep sadness. The report of the Judge Relator having been read, the President addressed to His Grace the question whether anything within the document just read was incorrect? But His Grace, faithful to his original answer, "*Jesus autem tacebat,*" did not reply to the question. A long debate then ensued about the right of the spontaneous defenders to address the court in behalf of the accused. The President, however, firmly declared that, the tribunal having already granted the right, he would sustain it, requesting, however, the spontaneous orators to be brief, on account of the lateness of the hour.

Senators Zacarias and Condido Mendes, who were allowed to defend the Bishop in the quality of spontaneous advocates, then delivered successively their defense in two most eloquent and pathetic speeches, but the doom of the poor Bishop was sealed. After the defense the court closed its doors for a secret session. At 3:40 p. m., the doors being again opened, the President proceeded to collect the votes of the Supreme Judges, which stood thus: Six condemned the Bishop to four years' imprisonment with hard labor; one to short imprisonment for the simple crime of disobedience; and one for the nullity of the whole process, or for the acquittal of the Bishop.

The Bishop of Pernambuco, therefore, by a large majority vote of the Supreme Court of Brazil, has been declared guilty of a high crime against the laws of the Empire, and condemned to the Penitentiary, with hard labor.

Destructive Powder.

Corrosive sublimate is disastrous to ants. A little of it sprinkled across one of their paths in dry weather has a most surprising effect. As soon as one of the ants touches the white powder it commences to run about wildly, and to attack any other ant it comes across. In a couple of hours round balls of the ants will be found all biting each other; and numerous individuals will be seen bitten completely in two, while others have lost some of their legs or antennæ. News of the commotion is carried to the formicarium, and huge fellows, measuring three-quarters of an inch in length, that only come out of the nest during a migration or an attack on the nest of one of the working columns, are seen stalking down with a determined air, as if they would soon right matters. As soon, however, as they have touched the sublimate all their stateliness leaves them; they rush about; their legs are seized by some of the smaller ants already affected by the poison; and they themselves begin to bite, and in a short time become the center of fresh balls of rabid ants. The sublimate can only be used effectively in dry weather.

A WOMAN BORN JULY 4, 1776.—One of the most remarkable old ladies of our times is Miss Lucy Langdon Nowell, who was born in Alfred, Me., July 4, 1776, on the day and very near the hour of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. When eight years of age she united with the Alfred Shakers, and has since lived with them. When eighty-four years of age she wove thirty-four yards of cloth, and at ninety-six knit ten pairs of mittens. She has never been in a railroad car, and is in excellent health. If she lives until 1876 a Pullman palace car will be dispatched to her native town to transport her to Boston. From thence she will be carried direct to the Quaker City, where her presence will be one of the features of the grand Centennial.

IF YOU desire to know how to make your own toilet articles, write and inclose 50 cents to Conrad & Co., Box 325, Chicago, Ill

The Evils of Lynch Law.

The telegraph has already related how a dying man in Colorado recently confessed that he alone was guilty of outraging and murdering a young girl in Ohio, for which crime two innocent men were lynched by the incensed citizens. The particulars of the case are thus given by the Indianapolis *Journal*:

"In June, 1872, a young girl named Mary Bell Secor, while on her way through the woods to the house of her sister, in Mercer county, Ohio, near the Indiana State line, on a Saturday morning was assaulted, outraged and murdered. The discovery of the crime caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and, suspicion resting upon two men named McLeod and Kimball, and a young brother of the latter, the exasperated people, despite their protestations of innocence, wrought summary vengeance upon them by hanging McLeod and the elder Kimball—the boy being spared through the intercession of a brother of the murdered girl—to a tree in the vicinity of the spot where the crime had been committed. The general belief was that the men were guilty, and though the better class of the community deplored the resort to mob law, there were but few who did not believe the fate which had overtaken the men was just. A few days ago a man named Thomas Bradwell Douglass, a former resident of Mercer county, who removed to Colorado for the benefit of his health, which had been undermined by consumption, died at Denver. Half an hour before his death he became greatly agitated, and insisted upon the attendance of a Catholic priest. To the priest who came in answer to his summons, the dying man dictated the following confession:

In this, my dying hour, and in the full hope that by doing so I will secure absolution from my sins, I make free and full confession of a deed that has weighed upon my mind like a death-pall from the day of its commission. I am the guilty wretch who outraged and murdered the girl Secor, near Celina, Ohio, in the summer of 1872. Heaven alone knows what hellish motive prompted me to do the deed, but at the time my brain was on fire from drink, and I was veritably a madman, past the power to control my actions. The hanging of the two men, McLeod and Kimball, was as vile a murder as was ever perpetrated. I was one of the mob that executed them. I urged them on to it, for I felt it necessary to secure my own safety. I now know and feel that in acting as I did throughout this horrible affair I committed sins of a most grievous character. I hope God will pardon me, and that the publication of this statement will relieve the families of the men, McLeod and Kimball, from the stigma of dishonor resting upon them. I feel that I have but a few more moments to live, and with my last breath I avow the truth of all statements herein related.

His
THOMAS BRADWELL X DOUGLASS.
mark

To the confession is appended a note signed by the priest, attesting that the confession was written by him at the request of the dying man.

Stanley on Livingstone.

Mr. Stanley has written to the London *Daily News* a long communication in regard to the death of Livingstone, in which he says:

"'It will come out right at last!' he was accustomed to say to me continually when any reference was made to his returning home. By this faith he breathed into me the strong hope that he would live to return, until I became also firm in the belief that he was destined to receive the laurels the Christian world was ready to shower upon him in person.

"It is now asked what he has done since he left England in 1866, and whether all he has done will ever be made known, and how much of the knowledge thought to be gained by his labor is lost? To the first question I would answer that a short *resume* of his discoveries, such as he gave me, and such as I obtained from the study of his map, has been already published. To the second question I would answer that a copious record of his discoveries, extending over a period of six years, which I brought to England on the 2d of August, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone, his eldest daughter. This record begins from the day he left Zanzibar in December, 1866, to the 13th of March, 1871. It embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma river on the east coast of Africa to the Nyassa Lake, those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Nyassa, in the districts of the Ma-Zitu, the Bobisa, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyuema, Waguhhah, up to Ujiji, where he arrived on the 23d of October, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with me, from about the middle of November, 1871, to the 16th of February, 1872, when we arrived at Unyanyembe.

"To ordinary readers all this may appear very vague, but if I tell them that Livingstone has tramped a distance of 8,300 miles afoot in that period they may have a conception of the value of the journal which now lies in the strong room of a Glasgow bank, and which was sealed by me on the 13th of March, 1871. They will be prepared to appreciate the treasure which must now, according to Livingstone's instructions, see the light; they will be able to judge for themselves what Livingstone has done; of the length of the journey the brave heart accomplished."

Christianity.

A valuable table of the statistics of Christianity is presented in Prof. A. J. Schem's "Statistics of the World," for 1873, just published in New York and London. In North and South America, out of a population of 84,500,000, 47,000,000 are Roman Catholics, and 30,000,000 Protestants. In Europe, out of a population of 301,000,000, 147,000,000 are Roman Catholics, 71,800,000 Protestants, and 70,200,000 adherents of the Greek Church. In Asia, out of a population of 794,000,000, 4,700,000 are Roman Catholics, 1,800,000 Protestants, and 8,500,000 adherents of the Eastern Churches. In Africa, out of a population of 192,500,000, 1,100,000 are Roman Catholics, 1,200,000 Protestants, and 3,200,000 adherents of the Eastern Churches. In Australia and Polynesia, out of a population of 4,400,000, 400,000 are Roman Catholics and 1,500,000 Protestants.

HAMBURG edging is the handsomest this season ever seen. On Swiss muslin dresses no prettier trimming can be imagined.

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.
Good second-hand pianos, $125 to $200.
New Rosewood pianos, $300 to $500.
New Square Grand pianos, $350 to $475.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.

AGENTS desiring to canvass for popular, *quick-selling standard works*, as "Art of Money-Making," by Mills, etc., see card of A. Broomhall, Muscatine, Ia.

A WORD IN SEASON.—Health is a blessing which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them.

When we enter the seasons of *periodic fevers*, the increased heat of the sun develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are endowed with rare *prophylactic* or *disease-preventing* powers, and, as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of *summer disease*, and thus secure by their *life-giving, strengthening, restorative*, and *antiseptic* virtues, a *defense against atmospheric poison.* 38

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware Co., O., March 20, 1873.
TO DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My Liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told. Yours with respect, HESTER LACKEY.

DR WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking ague of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

HUMAN WOE.—The most scientific and successful treatment of Paralysis, and all deformities of the human body, Diseased Joints, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases is practiced at the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana. Long experience, unequaled facilities and low prices render it the most humane institution in the United States; 30,000 cases have been successfully treated. Send for their large Journal, giving full particulars of treatment, etc.—[Com.

A FRIEND of ours who is chief clerk in the Governmental Dispensary says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—[Com.

MR. ARCHEY MCKISSICK, of Rockdale, Pa., in writing to Dr. Wishart, says: "My son was pronounced incurable with consumption, but hearing of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, we purchased three bottles, and he commenced using it, and from that day to this he has been getting well."—[Com.

VETERINARY Surgeons all over the country are recommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following trouble in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.

BUY RATHBONE'S STOVES, the best made.
FEARLESS, most perfect made; wood or coal.
ACORN COOK, rivals all wood stoves.
PRAIRIE; cheap first-class coal-and-wood cook.
GOOD STOVES, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., as cheap as inferior ones. Sold everywhere.

AMONG the fine arts not lost is the art of children making holes in the toes of boots and shoes. Time taken about ten days. SILVER TIPS are an excellent remedy, never known to fail.—[Com.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure. Hamilton, Ill.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & CO., Harper's Buildings, New York. For sale by Chicago Newspaper Union, 114 Monroe-st., in 10-lb and 25-lb packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

AGENTS make more money selling SILVER'S PATENT BROOM than any other article. One Agent made $734 in 31 days. Recommended by *Am. Agriculturist* and over 100,000 families using them. *Circulars free.* CLEGG & CO., 20 Cortland St., N. Y.

Kuaint, Kueer & Kurious
Is the valuable book we give to all. Full of facts, figures and fun; 64 pages; 50 pictures. Inclose two stamps and address *Blackie & Co.*, 746 Broadway, N. Y.

OUR NEW CATalogue for 1874 will be sent free to Agents on application. NEW MAPS, CHARTS, CHROMO, &c. Our new Maps of INDIANA, ILLINOIS, OHIO and MICHIGAN, are the best and cheapest published.
E. C. BRIDGMAN,
5 Barclay Street, N. Y.

Portrait of CHARLES SUMNER.
Size, 24x30. Price, $1.00.
Sent postpaid on receipt of the price. Agents wanted in every city and town.
Address LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED. $200 to $300 per month clear of expenses made taking orders for "JONES PAT. COMPOUND BED-SPRING," the only Double Coiled Spring in market. AGENTS of Small Capital do better than with Sewing Machines, Lightning Rods, or Insurance. Thousands of testimonials can be furnished. Send for circulars and terms.
"JONES' COMPOUND BED-SPRING"
Manufactory, 236 South Second-st., below Dock, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, male or female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars, and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 c. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 200 Fifth St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

40 RATS KILLED
With one box ABABS DEAD SHOT. Price 50cts., ask your Storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our justly celebrated Articles for Ladies' wear. Indispensable and absolutely necessary. 10,000 SOLD MONTHLY. They give comfort and satisfaction. No female can do without them. Sample sent, on receipt of $2.00, FREE. Send for Illustrated Circular. LE PERLE RUBBER CO., 90 Chambers Street, New York.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.

Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year, A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle. The Standard Lotta-Bustle can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots:
91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK,
501 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ROSADALIS
ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.
Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.
Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.
Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.
Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.
Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.
THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*
Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence.
Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.
Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.
In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT
Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.
CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.
H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front-st., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers-st., New York.
43 Broad-st., Boston.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!
It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:
1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.
2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.
3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*
All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

FARM AND HOME.

Agricultural Notes.

HILLING POTATOES.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* tried an experiment last season with raising potatoes by hilling and by leaving the surface flat. The summer was wet, giving the hilling the advantage, if any. The result was about the same quantity for each, but the potatoes from the part not hilled were larger, fewer in number, and finer in quality. He thinks much labor, worse than useless, is expended in hilling potatoes.

BARN ROOFS.—The *Mirror and Farmer* says: As you begin putting in your new hay, see to your barn roofs. On some of them the shingles are worn out, and only an entire new set will meet the emergency. On others there is a vacant place here and there, from which the wind has torn a shingle or two; these may be patched. Whatever the condition of your finances or grass crop, you cannot afford to put off any needed repairs upon your [illegible]. Better [illegible] grass rot in the field than to put it into your barn to be spoiled by the rain that will find its way through a leaky roof. Though all other buildings go to the dogs, keep your barn roofs water-proof.

TWO CROPS A YEAR.—Such a thing as two crops of grain in one year is by no means rare in California. Apple trees have been known to yield two crops and pear trees three crops; but such a phenomenon as that related in the subjoined item from an Alameda paper will be likely to create surprise: A sixty-acre field on the ranche of Juan Peralta, near San Leandoe, was farmed to barley last year, and a good heavy crop of the grain harvested from it. This year it was allowed to volunteer, and it has produced a heavy growth of clear oats, which now stand about three feet high, and is in a very thrifty condition.

WASTE LANDS.—The reclamation of land and utilizing it, thus making waste places productive, is one of the economical modes a farmer has of reducing the proportion of his taxes to production. Thousands of acres of most productive lands lie idle, and taxes are paid on them in almost every State, the net product resulting from the reclamation of which would pay the entire taxes of the farmer. Often the best lands on the farm are thus wasted—worse than wasted—for the want of a little vim and enterprise on the part of the owner. It should be a rule with all farmers not to own an acre of ground that does not pay them a profit (either by production or appreciation in value) on its assessed valuation. No business man can afford to keep such land if he has active and profitable use for his capital.

CUT-WORMS.—The New York *Times* says: We have succeeded in greatly reducing the numbers of this pest by enticing a flock of poultry into the field while it was being plowed. The fowls followed the plow closely, picking up every cut-worm exposed and searching every furrow for more. There is no other way of ridding the fields of these vermin but by encouraging their natural enemies. These are crows and blackbirds, which devour the grubs, and skunks and moles, which devour both the grubs and the beetles, of which they are the larvæ. While these creatures are killed or driven off, we shall suffer from the depredations of the insects which are their natural prey. To prevent the destruction of the young corn by the cut-worms, to some extent, the seed should be rolled in common pine tar and then dried in plaster before it is sown.

OATS.—The time for sowing oats is at hand, and our experience and observations teach us that the earlier this can be done the better, and we advise the farmers to have everything in readiness, good, clean seed prepared, plows and harrows sharpened, and, at the very first time the ground is in order to work, break the ground and sow the oats. We have tried several ways of putting in oats, such as first sowing the oats on the ground and covering with a breaking plow, turning a shallow furrow, and afterward harrowing to level the ground, also plowing them in with double shovels; but we are inclined to think we get best results from breaking the ground; and as fast as we get land broken, sowing the oats on the fresh turned soil, and brushing in with a heavy brush cut from the woods, or, where this could not be had, use the harrow.

Useful Recipes.

GOLDEN SALVE.—Two quarts raw linseed oil, three pounds good rosin, three pounds of beeswax. Melt thoroughly together and turn into tin boxes. This is the best salve known for burns, scalds, flesh wounds, old sores, piles, etc. To make small quantities the same proportion as above required.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Castor oil, one once; tincture of opium, one ounce, and tincture of capsium, one ounce. These tinctures must be made of pure alcohol. Rub well two or three times on the head, and take internally from five to twenty drops, according to the necessity of the case.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—This remedy is simply alum: Take a knife or grater and shave or grate off in small particles about a tablespoonful of alum, mix it with about twice the quantity of sugar or honey or make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. The doses should be separated at intervals of fifteen minutes, until the phlegm is cut and cast off. This will give almost immediate relief. The patient should also bathe his feet in hot water and apply cloths wet in cold water to the throat and chest, changing as often as they get warm.

VINEGAR CANDY.—One cup white sugar; one-half cup vinegar; boil till it crisps in cold water. This makes an excellent candy, and something beneficial also, as it is good for colds. If the vinegar be very strong, take a little less of it, and some water, but for us the strength of the vinegar never hurts. When done pour out on buttered plates, and either mark off in squares an inch or two wide as it cools, or else, when cool enough to handle, draw it until it is nice and white; then cut it into sticks.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—One pint new milk, one cake chocolate (one-quarter pound); one cup and a half sugar (white). Try this on a buttered plate, as it will not crisp in water, and when done pour on buttered pans and mark off in squares with a knife as it cools, and then it will easily break when cold. They are very excellent.

SUGARED POP CORN.—This delights all children, and is within the reach of everyone. One cup sugar (white); half cup water; boil till it taffies, then sprinkle in the pop corn, as much as the pan will hold. If nicely popped, this will sugar two quarts of corn. Stir well, so that it does not stick together; the grains ought to separate. To make pop corn balls, take the receipt for "mossies," and boil it till it taffies, then stir in your corn and set it from the fire, and as it cools work it into balls with your hands. Of course they are not like those you buy in the cities, but for homemade they are excellent.

Bald Mountain—An Indian Legend.

[Richmond (Va.) Cor. New York Times.]

The Bald mountain volcano of North Carolina has been regarded as a third-rate hoax here from the publication of the first sensational rumors in regard to it. The truth is, doubtless, that this new sensation is but the revival of an old tradition, derived from the Indians, that Bald mountain was once, in very remote times, a volcano, and hence that absence of vegetation which has given it its name.

The Indian legend is to the effect that a certain tribe living at the foot of Bald mountain was annually afflicted by the visit of a huge bird of prey, that made his eyrie on the summit of the mountain, and that on every visit seized and carried away with him a child of the tribe. This annual affliction had been undergone for a long series of years, when a great chief and medicine-man arose, and, just before the time for the next annual visit of the bird, began to preach a crusade against the common enemy. He adjured the warriors, as they were brave men and loving fathers, no longer to submit to the depredations of the bird, but to march against him and destroy him or be destroyed.

Thus aroused, the men of the tribe swore to follow the chief in the desperate venture, and, placing their squaws and children in a place of safety, they encircled the base of the mountain and began the ascent, resolved to kill the bird at all hazards and at every cost. The mountain was then clothed in rank vegetation—mighty forest trees thickly undergrown by a tangled wilderness, that made the progress upward very painful and difficult. But the determined tribe persevered, until, nearing the top of the mountain, what was their horror to perceive that it was not merely one tremendous bird they had to encounter and destroy, but a countless number of the fierce creatures, clustering in ferocious masses all over the higher portions of the mountain.

At this despair overcame them, for they at once recognized how impossible it would be for them to overcome and exterminate so many of the winged monsters, and they threw themselves down upon their faces, expecting the birds to rush down upon them and destroy them. At this moment their leader raised high his voice to the Great Spirit for their deliverance, and in answer to his prayer vivid lightnings sprang from every quarter of the cloudless sky, with a sound of thunder, slaying the birds to the last one, riving the forset trees, and wrapping the whole mountain-top in flames that soon swept from it every trace of vegetation. Thus were the monstrous birds of prey destroyed, the mountain made bald and the tribe delivered. The anniversary of the deliverance was perpetually celebrated by the tribe, and the tradition I have just related handed down from one generation to another.

In this tradition lurks the true story, doubtless, of either the original formation of the ridge known as the Bald mountains, or of an eruption which occurred many ages ago.

A Valuable Canvasser

Probably the noble and manly art of advertising was never more beautifully illustrated than at a recent wedding in San Francisco. The bridegroom was a forty-niner, the bride a belle; the *creme de la creme* had graced the ceremony with their presence, and the holy man had pronounced them husband and wife, when suddenly there arose a dismal, gaunt, and melancholy man in a center pew, who approached the bridegroom, and, tapping him on the shoulder, said, "I wish to talk with you a moment privately, sir." Now rumor had been busy about the forty-niner, and there were not wanting those who hinted that in the far-away distance, in those States which he had left, he had also forsaken a state of matrimony with two children. Pale grew the cheek of the newly-married man, ruffled were the plumes of the agitated bride. "A moment will suffice," said the funereal-looking person; "please step into this pew." "Well, sir," said the deeply-mystified martyr. "When a man gets married," retorted the dismal gentleman, "it is necessary for him to look with prudence for the future, and he cannot begin too soon. Now sir, a lot in the Oakdale Cemetery, which association I repres"— But the sentence died away among the sacred aisles, and the kicks of the forty-niner resounded above the shrieks of lovely maidenhood. We have merely to remark that insurance companies should lose no time in securing the services of that man. Such a canvasser only blooms, like the American aloe, once in a hundred years.

Money in Great Britain.

Mr. Ernst Seyd, a London banker, writes to the London *Times* to correct the estimates of the United States Bureau of Statistics as to the amount of money circulated in the United Kingdom. His corrections are two. He maintains that the gold coin in use is much greater and the paper money in circulation much smaller in amount than has been stated. Instead of £85,000,000, he claims that there is a sum of at least £105,000,000 in gold coin, and he further estimates the silver and copper coinage at £18,000,000, instead of £16,000,000. But the bank issues were also greatly overstated. By the last return there was but £38,500,000 of paper money in the Kingdom. The total active circulation is set down as £161,000,000, which is almost £20,000,000 greater than had been estimated by our Bureau of Statistics.

Street Scenes in Paris.

The street scenes constantly forced upon our observation in Paris, says a correspondent, are very amusing to a foreigner. Men and women, harnessed by leather straps into capacious hand-carts, transport heavy loads with apparent ease. Jackasses, with ears of such fabulous length, are driven in small herds from door to door, where they are milked, and the product served to invalid customers. The prevalence of wooden shoes, worn by the humbler classes, creates a perfect din and clatter upon the sidewalks and roadways, while these pedal attachments bear a goodly proportion in size and form to a Swampscott fishing skiff. The uncovered heads of men, women and children of the working classes, except, perhaps, a linen cap upon the more pretentious middle-aged woman, is a marked feature. The wonderful harness upon the common horses, heavy beyond all reason, with collars partly of wood, and of such enormous size as to overshadow the animal itself, are remarkable to one who has an eye for the eternal fitness of things. The marvelous burdens borne by men and women upon their heads is also a constant source of astonishment. Then there is the army of *chiffonniers* who perambulate the street gutters in the morning, and who again make their appearance, armed with lanterns, at night, to ply their humble calling. Add also the amusing cries of itinerant tradesmen, prepared to serve you in various domestic matters, and all forms a panorama of curious and busy life, extremely picturesque.

Decadence of New Orleans.

One of the oldest merchants of New Orleans, in a recent letter to a correspondent in Boston, says the population of New Orleans has fallen off in two years 30,000, and there are no less than 6,000 houses and stores at present unoccupied. Fifteen years ago New Orleans was at the acme of its wealth, prosperity and commercial importance, second only to New York and Boston. Its river and ocean tonnage in port, loading and discharging, was seldom less than 150,000 tons, and in the busiest season of the year double that amount.

THERE are twenty female undertakers in the country.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware. celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	8½ @	12½
Hogs—Dressed	7 @	7½
Cotton	17½ @	
Flour—Superfine Western	6 00 @	6 30
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 55 @	1 58
Iowa and Minn. Spring	1 55 @	1 64
Rye—Western and State	1 08 @	1 15
Corn—New Mixed Western	86 @	90
Old do	91 @	93
Oats—Mixed Western	62 @	64½
White do	65 @	67
Pork—New Mess	16 75 @	..
Lard—Steam	10¼ @	10¾
Cheese	11 @	16½
Butter—Western	24 @	27
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 37½
Choice Natives	5 62½ @	5 80
Good to Prime Steers	5 40 @	5 60
Cows and Heifers	3 50 @	4 75
Medium to Fair	4 75 @	5 25
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 25
Hogs—Live	4 80 @	6 00
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 50 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 30 @	1 30½
No. 2 Spring	1 24 @	1 26
No. 3 Spring	1 19 @	1 20½
Corn—No. 2, Old and New	62½ @	65½
Oats—No. 2	43½ @	46½
Rye—No. 2	90½ @	92½
Barley—No. 2	1 65 @	1 70
Butter—Choice to Fancy Yellow	35 @	38
Medium to Good	30 @	33
Eggs—Fresh	12 @	12½
Pork—Mess	15 90 @	15 95
Lard	9½ @	9¾
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 25½ @	1 26½
No. 2 Red Winter	1 52½ @	1 53½
Corn—No. 2	65 @	66
Oats—No. 2	48 @	50
Rye—No. 2	93 @	95
Barley—No. 2	1 59 @	1 61
Pork—Mess	16 62½ @	16 75
Lard	9½ @	9¾
Hogs	4 50 @	5 60
Cattle	4 00 @	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	6 50 @	7 25
Wheat	1 39 @	1 41
Corn	67 @	70
Oats	48 @	57
Rye	1 04 @	1 06
Barley	1 50 @	1 70
Pork—Mess	17 00 @	..
Lard	9½ @	10
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 32½ @	1 33½
No. 2	1 28 @	1 29
Corn—No. 2	62 @	63
Oats—No. 2	45½ @	46½
Rye—No. 1	80 @	90
Barley—No. 2 Fresh	1 59 @	1 61
Pork	16 00 @	16 55
Lard	9½ @	10
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 50 @	1 51
No. 2 Red	1 49 @	1 50
Corn	70 @	71½
Oats	50 @	53
Clover Seed	5 70 @	5 80
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	1 69 @	1 70
No. 1	1 60 @	1 61
Amber	1 49 @	1 50
Corn	73 @	74
Oats	52 @	53
Clover Seed	5 70 @	5 90
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 55½ @	1 56½
No. 2 Red	1 46 @	1 47
Corn—Old	74 @	75
New	75 @	76
Oats	52 @	56

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

HOUSEHOLD [illegible]

PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

SCIENTIFIC FARMER $1.50 a year with Chromo. 3 mos. on trial, 25c. Address T. G. Newman, Tribune Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. The secret free. Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

ACTIVE Agents wanted in every city, who can double their investment daily. Address (with stamp) T. O. Newman, Tribune Bldg, Chicago.

"JUBILEE ORGAN." H. D. Williams, 250 W. Washington-st., Chicago

$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. Giles, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED to send for circulars and sell Cloud's "Monopolies and the People," and other fast-selling books. ALLEN BROCKHALL, Pub'r, Muscatine, Ia.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS by a Yearly General Accident Policy in the TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Apply to any Agent or write to the Company.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 S. Eighth-st., Phila., Pa.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo 7x9, worth $1.50, and instructions to clear $20 a day. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

TO PLOW WITH COMFORT, wear the RAND CORNFIELD GAITER. Best Plow Shoe for Tender Feet. Ask your dealers for them, or send for descriptive circular to RAND BOOT AND SHOE CO., Carthage, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the life of *Charles Sumner*, by Rev. Elias Nason—*full, complete*, and *authentic*. A fine opportunity for wide-awake canvassers.

B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher,
Boston.

TEA. TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for Circular. Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.

LEGS and ARMS. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Pamphlet Free. CHAS. M. EVANS, Manuf'rer, 70 Fourth Street, - - - LOUISVILLE, KY. 152 West Fourth Street, - - - CINCINNATI, O

NEW BOOK. Nothing Like It in Literature. Agents wanted for Science in Story, by Dr. E. B. Foote. Select your territory, &c. Address Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28th Street, N. Y

USEFUL AND PRACTICAL RECIPES. We will furnish a reliable and practical recipe for the manufacture of any article or compound desired for 50 cts. No humbug. Address CONRAD & CO., P. O. Box 335, Chicago.

COSTAR EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

LOVEJOY'S NEW STYLE GLASS CUTTER & PUTTY KNIFE. Cuts glass better than a diamond. Everybody should have one. Any child can use it. Sent to your address on receipt of 50 cents and stamp by ALVAN L. LOVEJOY, 229 Washington street, Boston, Mass. *Liberal discount to Store-keepers.*

GREAT REDUCTION. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price-List. THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 5643. 31 and 33 Vesey St., N. Y.

Wanted—Agents. From $75 to $250 per Month, Everywhere, Male and Female, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for circular. Address SECOMB & CO., 157 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. Henderson & Co., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

For full descriptive Circulars, send to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, New York.

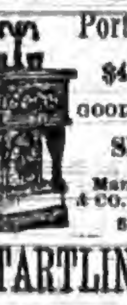

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"STARTLING REVELATIONS" is a work of great merit, adapted to all suffering from nervous debility and ignorance of the causes and effects producing a premature decay of the energies of the human constitution. It unfolds, by its simple teaching, the proper course of treatment, diet, etc., to cure Lost Manhood and all who are afflicted. Send a 3c. stamp for pamphlet to L. E. FELTON, M. D., Waterbury, Conn.

HO! For the Middle Region of Western IOWA. Homes in the Near West. BETTER lands at cheaper prices than can be found elsewhere within civilization. A choice from over 1,500,000 acres, on the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central Railways, in Iowa. Average credit price $5 and $6 per acre. Title clear. No fever and ague. For land exploring tickets, receivable as cash in payment, or maps and guides giving descriptions, prices, terms, or any information, call on or address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 90 Randolph-st., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Ia. N. B.—*For round trip half fare excursion tickets from Chicago apply to the Chicago office.*

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT OR THE FARMER'S WAR AGAINST MONOPOLIES. Read what leading Grangers say of the book: Col. JOHN COCHRANE, Master of the Wis. State Grange, writes: "Your copy of *History of the Grange Movement* is received. Your book meets with my sincere approval." A. B. SMEDLEY, Esq., Master of the Iowa State Grange, writes: "I have received your very excellent book; am much pleased with it. Many thanks for copy sent me. I prize it highly." Send for specimen pages and circulars containing terms to Agents and many more indorsements from leading Grangers. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION Unscrupulous publishers have taken advantage of the great demand for this History of the Grange Movement to issue unreliable works on the subject—mere compilations *from agricultural newspapers.* Do not be imposed upon. See that the book you buy is indorsed by the leading Grangers.

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EVERYBODY to sell our *Needle-Threading Thimble.* Circulars free. Samples sent postpaid, 25c. Western Manufact'g Co., 136 W. 4th-st., Cincinnati.

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IOWA AND NEBRASKA! MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per cent. interest, by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company. NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED. Except interest, till fifth year. Rich Soil, warm *Climate*, long *Seasons*, low *Taxes*, and free *Education*. *Free Fare* and *Low Freights* on household goods to those who BUY THIS YEAR. For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

NOVELTY PRINTING PRESSES The Best Yet Invented. For Amateur or Business Purposes, and unsurpassed for general Job Printing. Over 10,000 in Use. BENJ. O. WOODS, Manufacturer and Dealer in every description of PRINTING MATERIAL, 349 Federal & 152 Kneeland-sts., Boston. AGENTS—E. F. MacKusick, 6 Murray-st., New York; Kelley, Howell & Ludwig, 917 Market-st., Philadelphia; S. P. Rounds, 175 Monroe-st., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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RUPTURES POSITIVELY CURED. Send stamp for circular, or call. Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches; all kinds of Instruments for deformities, Silk Stockings, Body Belts, &c. DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington St., Chicago.

DUNHAM PIANOS. Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers, Warerooms, 18 East 14th Street, [Established 1834.] NEW YORK. *Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.*

FARM ENGINES. LANE & BODLEY, MANUFACTURERS OF The Best Portable Farm ENGINE, EIGHT, TEN AND TWELVE HORSE-POWER, mounted on a Strong Wagon and ready for use. Our Improved Spark Arrester is the best in use. Send order direct. Illustrated Catalogues furnished on application to LANE & BODLEY JOHN AND WATER STS., CINCINNATI, O.

Mischief Makers. Fevers arise from minute miasmatic parasites inhaled into the system. These germs are the *heat makers* or the cause of fever; deprave the blood and develop inflammation. Science discovered an antidote for these mischief makers, the use of which in *Kress Fever Tonic* has made it a *Specific* not only for Ague but all inflammatory diseases, especially if taken in the initial stages of the fever. It is designed to cure *Ague*, and cures more cases than any other remedy now known, leaving no trace of the disease in the system. A box of pills free with every bottle. A sure cure. Buy it, try it. KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CINCINNATI, O.

MEDICAL.

Samaritan Nervine! Is the great remedy for Epileptic Fits, Convulsions and Spasms. It is an infallible remedy, a certain and sure cure in every case, of long or short standing, it matters not how many doctors have tried their skill and failed. It has been tested by hundreds, and never was known to fail in a single case. Come or send immediately for medicines, and seek relief. A trial bottle will be sent free to any one suffering with the above named diseases. Always give name of your Express office when ordering medicine.

SPEEDILY CURED. All Chronic and Nervous Diseases, of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Young men who are suffering from nervous debility, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, etc., permanently cured. Females can consult me, personally or by letter, about any of the difficulties incident to their sex, with the assurance of speedy relief. All communications strictly confidential. Inclose two stamps for an Illustrated Journal of Health—a complete treatise on all chronic diseases, containing upwards of sixty pages; also, a Short Lecture on Marriage. It is a book that every family ought to have, and no one should be without it. To the weak and sickly one, it lays bare the causes of the malady, points out the remedy, and directs how to retain that precious boon. Over 1,500 patients are now under treatment. Please state where you saw this advertisement. Address, DR. E. A. RICHMOND, (P. O. Box 741), St. Joseph, Mo. Office on Francis street, opposite Pacific Hotel.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting Illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

VINEGAR BITTERS OR PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
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DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., &c., [illegible] pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

O. N. U. No. 16

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier
Thursday, April 23rd, 1874

SENATOR ELECTED.

At last Massachusetts has elected a successor to the late Senator Sumner, and as is generally the case, the poorest timber was selected, Adams, Curtis, Banks, were all superior to Washburn. On the 32d ballot the whole number of votes was 267; necessary for a choice 134; William B. Washburn, 151; Curtis, 64; Dawes, 26; Adams, 15; Loring, 4; Banks, 4; Wendell Phillips, 1; Stephen N. Gifford, 1; John G. Whittier, 1. The president stated that "it appears that William B. Washburn is chosen senator," and declared the convention adjourned.

FOR CONGRESS.

We understand that Hon. Allen Zollars of Fort Wayne will be a candidate for Congress from the Fort Wayne District. We have had a long acquaintance with him, an know him to be an honorable, upright and intelligent gentleman, qualified in every respect for the exalted position. He is an able and successful lawyer, and a ready and eloquent debater, and of irreproachable private character. He has been a member of the Legislature from his county, and took an active and leading part in that body in 1868-9, and as a Legislator and Democrat has no objectionable record. His speech on the bill to tax bank stock for city purposes will be recollected by those who heard and read it as one of the ablest made in the House. The measure then advocated was afterwards incorporated into the State platform. After looking the field carefully over, we cannot see how a better selection can be made. There will be those before the convention, who do not stand above par for honesty and integrity, men who stop at nohing to gain their point, and would make a sorry fight among Credit Mobiliers, and Salary-grabbers. We are firmly of the opinion that Mr. Zollars would make an intelligent and honest representative and these are the kind we want in Congress. While we are outside the district we have an interest in common with the whole State to see that honest men are sent from our great State, and looking the field carefully over, none stand so prominently before the public in this respect as Mr. Zollars. We hope to see him nominated.

There seems to be some question as to the genuineness of the Farmers call we gave in part last week. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

"The call for an independent convention, resolved upon by the farmers was brought to the *Sentinel* for publication by one of the highest officers in the agricultural societies of the State. Its printing was requested by a delegation composed of the most trusted members of the Grange. The calls were first submitted to the members in informal discussion, and brought to the *Sentinel* to be stricken off as circulars, to be sent out to the State. Hundreds of these were taken home by the returning farmers, and the evidence of their work will soon attest the unanimity of their feelings in the matter. Beyond the receiving and publishing the *Sentinel* had no part in the Farmers' proceedings, and distinctly disavows the part of organ in any party.

Nothing so frights the souls of fearful office-holders as to hear that people who are neither office-holders nor office-seekers, are beginning to think and act independent of the disinterested advice of their dear, devoted servants. It indicates a disposition on the part of the masters to require the servants to know their own place.

Major Sayler left for Washington City on Friday night. The Major expresses a distaste for public duties, and a preference for the practice of his profession. He will decline a renomination.—*Huntington Democrat.*

We are glad to know that the Major declines, not but that he could have the office again for the mere asking, but, we admire those who can decline under such circumstances.

Colfax has published a letter, announcing his determination to remain in private life and refusing to be considered in the list of candidates for Congress from his district.

A PHASE OF THE GRANGER MOVEMENT.

The grange movement is emancipating the agricultural class from a nonreflective condition to a state of intellectual activity. It is making a class to have not hitherto done much of the speaking or writing of the country enter the arena of literature, science, political economy and parliamentary rules. A granger, writing of the advance of the order, says:

"When the plow manufacturers combined to raise the price of their plows, and said they would not sell them only through their regularly established 'middlemen,' the farmers by a concert of action in their organization, sent back word, 'keep your plows and eat them, and we will keep our produce and eat it, and see who will live the longest.' It broke the combination, and instead of paying $18 for plow we are getting them for $12 and $12.50; and the mechanic whose labor builds the plow, gets quite as much as formerly; so the ring of thieves is the only loser. Not only are the men of the order learning all these things and many more to their advantage, but women are learning the same and learning to *vote*. By the side of their fathers, brothers, husbands and lovers they go to the grange, take part in the exercises, vote, hold office, and it has never been hinted, as yet, that any had become 'unsexed' by so doing. And thousands who have denied that they wanted to vote, and who have been ready to say, 'I would not vote if I had the opportunity,' take the ballots and deposit them with as much eagerness and interest as though it was entirely within 'their sphere.'"

The Chicago *Times* can hardly be charged with a partiality for the Democratic party. It is in fact quite a favorite with our Radical neighbors. When it is compelled to tell the truth it performs the task with rigor. Read and ponder over the following:

"The eruptions of the Credit-Mobilier plundering, the Congressional bribery, the Jayne piracy, the Sanborn blackmailing, The District of Columbia plundering, the Indian swindling, the Freedman's Bureau swindling, the mail-contract, the steamship-subsidy swindling, the gigantic schemes of peculation, theft and plunder, so numerous that no man can memorize the list, have been exposed because concealment of villainies so colossal was no longer possible. But what has "the party" done with its exposed scoundrels? It has honored the bribe-taker Bingham with a foreign mission. It has rewarded the rascal Casey with a custom-house reappointment. It has kept the liar and rogue Richardson at the head of the national treasury. It has honored the ballot-box corrupter Harlan with its confidence and approval. It has used the power of the standing army to protect the corrupt scoundrels, Durell, Kellogg & Co., in the offices they have usurped. It has admitted the scamp J. J. Patterson to a seat in the national senate. It has studiously and persistently defended the bribe-taker Colfax, and even offered to honor him with a nomination for Congress. It has dismissed its proceedings against every revenue collecting thief ever taken in the act of stealing. It has "white-washed" every office-holding scoundrel that has not rewarded with appointment to some higher place of trust and profit. And it has punished not one corrupt scoundrel who promised to help the party, but every decent official that refused to wink at villainy.

This is the damnable record it has made—a record which language is inadequate to express in the fullness of its damnableness; but a record which this most corrupt of all corrupt political parties that this age is known is daily enlarging."

Hicksville Hilarious.

Correspondence Fort Wayne Sentinel.

HICKSVILLE, O., March 16.—Our village, which, as you know is surrounded by a rich and productive country, has the prospect of becoming a large and flourishing town. We have long enjoyed a special advantage and a great blessing in our numerous artesian wells, that supply us with an abundance of pure and wholesome water. And we can now look forward to a still greater advantage in the early completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway through our place to Chicago. The company are pushing their work with the greatest activity. Through their indefatigable agent and engineer, Col. S. R. Johnston, they have made an arrangement with Judge Patton, under which they have erected their own saw mill on his property with the privilege of making all the cross ties they get on 1,280 acres of his timber lands. The mill is one of great power, worked by trained hands, and can make upon an average 500 ties per day. The company will obtain from this source from 50,000 to 100,000 ties—enough, with what they get from other parties in this vicinity, to supply the the road with ties from here to a point beyond Albion, and also fence boards enough to fence the road for a long distance.

This extensive mill gives employment to a large number of hands. Our fellow citizens, after a long winter of bad roads, bad weather and stagnation in business, are rejoicing in the advent of lively times. They go into the work with spirit and activity, because they can now look, not to rascally contractors, but to the company direct, for their pay—a company which has ample means, and, amongst all intelligent men, higher credit than perhaps any railroad company in the world.

The Adrian *Press*, a Republican paper, in speaking of the Connecticut election says:

Butlerism, Grantism, Salary Grabs, Credit Mobilier swindles, and moity frauds are getting to be too heavy for the Republican party to carry, and make it too obnoxious for the people to sustain.

Late Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Ross & Hartman, Attorneys at law who have the only ABSTRACT OF TITLES in the county. The following sales were made the week ending April 1st, 1874:

Jacob Demo t to Jane E. Demott n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 29 Concord $1800.

Tymothy Aldrich to Joseph Curry in n e ¼ sec 7 Troy, ¼ acre $200.

Michael Klentz to Henry W. Long, 1 ½ acre sec 6 Jackson $1000.

Lewis Spangler to Daniel Myers sec 19 Spangler add Auburn $200.

L. W. Rude to Gabriel Straus lot 172 O. P. Butler. $500.

A. J. Mason to J. A. Madden pt 194 O. D. A. Butler $575.

Michael Seydel to Steifeld Oohs w ½ of e ½ of n w ¼ sec 21 Stafford $1000.

Alex Seidenwright to Wm Packer 4 acres in n w ¼ sec 12 Wilmington $250.

Henry Rempis to Geo. Metcalf 5 acres n e cor s ¼ n w ¼ sec 36 Fairfield, $4,00.

Geo. Metcalf to Andrew Bateman w ½ of e ½ of s w ¼ sec 25 Fairfield $2400.

Elizabeth Rorebough to Wm Duncan 2 acres in n w ¼ sec 2 Union $500.

Daniel Yarnel to David S. Ober lots 5 & 36 O. P. Auburn $800.

Thomas Lafoon to D. D. Kinisly s w ¼ sec 29 Troy $4000.

Albert Dragoo to Edwin White w ½ of n w ¼ sec 10 Concord $200.

Daniel W. Baker to Edwin White out lot Spencerville $725.

James W. Pike to Edwin White n ½ of n w ¼ sec 10 Concord $200.

David S. Ober to Harriett Tess lot 58 W. A. Auburn $700.

Paul Fraser to Marion Fraser pt e ½ n w ¼ and n e ¼ sec 24 Franklin $4000.

Langdon Bentley to David Andrus 19 acres in n w cor sec 30 Newville $500.

Auditor D. C. to Abraham Grabill 10 acres n w cor s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 3 Concord $13.

Susan Coburn to Joseph Shull n ½ of n w ¼ sec 25 Concord $1540.

Jacob Kline to Peter McIntosh in n w ¼ sec 28 Troy $55.

Lewis Holbrook to Lyman Holbrook in s e cor w ½ of s ½ sec 30 Butler $300.

Shaffer & Ehlers to J. W. Ford middle ⅓ lot 68 O. P. Auburn $1500.

W. Madden to John Livergood 50 acres in T w ¼ sec 10 Wilmington $2000.

A. C. Dawson to James Gibford lot 1 O. P. Spencerville $30.

Geo. Ensley to Cordelia R. Jones lot 25 E. a Auburn $250.

David Myers to Ephraim Clemens lot 18 S. a Auburn $900.

Sarah Taylor to Zibu Hathaway lot 75 Vienna $250.

Chas Klotz to Enos Kuhlman pt lot 60 W. add Auburn $250.

Samuel Long to Christian Long in s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 33 Richland $50.

Richard Elson to Enos Kuhlman lot 92 S. a Auburn $50.

Administrators Sale.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of John Coonrad, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence in Smithfield Township DeKalb Co. Ind. one mile west of the town of Summit, all of his personal property, on

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

consisting of 3 horses 1 colt, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 steers, 4 cows, 6 head of young cattle, 18 hogs, a lot of pigs, 3 2-horse wagons, 2 bob sleds, 3 plows, 4 corn plows, 4 drags, 2 setts of Harness, 15 ox yokes, horse rake, chains, scraper, wheelbarrow, wheat in the ground, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles. A credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

DANIEL GONSER, Adm'r.

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Why not be an Artist when you can just as well as not.

We will guarantee to teach any one to turn out as fine a Chromo for SIXTY CENTS as is sold any where today for $10. By our process any picture can be copied. Instructions simple and very easily followed. Send $1,00 for book of instructions and sample of Chromo, which alone is worth ten times the money.

Address CHROMATIC COMPANY,
Freeport, Ill., Lock Drawer 60.

Please state in what paper you saw this.

PROPOSAL TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association held April 6th 1874. The following resolution, to amend the constitution of said association, was offered, and, in accordance with sec 47 of said constitution ordered to be published.

RESOLVED, By the members of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association that section thirty five of the constitution of said Association be and the same is hereby amended so as to read, each shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he or she holds shares of stock in said Association.

RESOLVED, That Section 32 of the constitution of the Auburn B. L. & L. Association be and is hereby amended, by inserting the word ten in place of the words twenty-five, so as to read "Ten members shall be a quorum at any meeting of the Association

Attest, ALBERT ROBBINS Sec'y.
Auburn, April 15 1874.

EXECUTORS SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale on Friday May 1st 1874, the house and lot known as the Burlingame property lot No. 94 in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind. to the highest bidder. Conditions of sale: One third down, one third in one and one third in two years with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock p. m.

J. C. STCLAIR, Executor.
April 16, 1874.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buckt Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller-Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westenhouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the *Missouri Pacific*. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offer 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $1 to $12 per acre, on seven year time, with free transportation from St Louis to al purchasers. Climate soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St, Louis, Mo,

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Spring Campaign!
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ROOT AND COMPANY'S
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
THE
New York Store.
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WE ARE NOW MAKING THE FINEST DISPLAY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT THAT WE HAVE EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE WAY OF FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE SPRING GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF EVERY CLASS OF BUYERS AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This week we open a magnificent assortment of

Spring Dress Goods

In Stripe Silks, Check Silks, Japanese Silks and Poplins, grey Diagonals and Serges, Balorno Cloths Sicilian Cloths, Carmelite Mixtures, pure Mohairs new French and English Chintzs, Percales and Cambrics, Bright Plaid Poplins for Children, French Suitings, Silk and Wool Serges. Also have added largely to our stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Black Alpacas, Pure Mohairs, Brilliantines Black French Cashimeres, Crete nucs, Empress Cloths, Satin Stripe Biarits Cloths, etc. etc.

New Spring Shawls,
English Walking Jackets,
Polonaise and Redingotes,

Also, several pieces all wool French Cloths, in desirable colors, for making Polonaise and Redingotes, with worsted ball fringes and buttons to match.

Extraordinary Bargains in
BLACK SILKS!

Of celebrated French manufactures "Ponson,s," "Guinet," "Bellon," "Bonnet," at $1 and upward

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS & COTTONS

In Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Napkins, Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towlings, Ginghams Prints, Muslins etc, at popular prices.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have added several new styles of French and German Corsets to our stock.

Also, are showing new styles of White Goods, Embroideries, laces etc.

Spring assortment of our celebrated and popular "PERINOS' KID GLOVES which is undoubtedly the best Glove retailed in the United States.

N. B.—We will receive this week our usual large line of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Cotton Hosiery, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Huruf, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES G. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.
April 9th, 1874.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday in May 1874, an election will be held in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana for the purpose of electing five Trustees, one for each ward in said town also a Clerk and Treasurer for said town for the ensuing year.

J. A. SMITH, Clerk.
April 16. 1874.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Coonrad, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be not solvent.

DANIEL GONSER Adm'r.
April 23 1874.

Special Notices.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Dr. King's New Discovery!
FOR CONSUMPTION!

THE GREATEST!
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma. Bronchitis. Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the
Throat, Chest and Lungs!
THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY
f the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—ll persons suffering with any of the diseases r which this
Wonderful Remedy!!
is recommended, are requested to call at
. E. Davenport & Co.
DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.
nd get a sample bottle free of charge, which ill convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regu ar One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. Stevens,

TIP TOP STYLES.

Carriage & Buggy Builders
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We
WARRANT OUR WORK
and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

Go to the Store of
E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.
—DEALERS IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES
and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town. They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Specialty.
We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer goods!
which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported
FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATER!
and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at
Odd Fellows Building,
North of Court House,
AUBURN, INDIANA.
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER EIGHT.

When he was elected, he dryly remarked that they were using up the buckeye timber first, and reserving that of a superior quality. This, however, was only his opinion, and, as he had not yet taken his seat on the bench, it did not amount to law.

It is said that when called to his seat beside the president Judge, Hon. Charles Ewing, he was dressed in his coarse hunting shirt, and fox skin cap, and seemed much embarrassed in his new position. No doubt he would have felt more at home with his rifle on his shoulder, after a good fat "buck." He made a good Judge however, as did his associate, Judge Waldon.

We would feel that we were derelict to duty, not to mention a few more of the early settlers along the river. As for instance, Solomon DeLong and Daniel Strong, of Newville, who have each filled the office of County Commissioners; H. Fusselman, one of the first Justices of Stafford; Christian and Samuel Wanemaker, who have also filled offices in the same Township; Lott Herrick, of Concord the first Probate Judge of the county. Joseph E. Sawtell, the bland and polite salesman, who was, no doubt, the second man to sell goods along the river, and in the county; Rev. N. L. Thomas the first one to open store in Newville; Geo. Barney, one of the first Justices for Concord, James Hadsell, one of the earliest and most useful pioneers of Concord, who has filled several responsible offices; Cornelius Woodcox one of the first supervisors for DeKalb township, when it embraced three Congressional townships, and but two road districts; and especially R. J. Dawson, who has since filled so prominent a place in public affairs.—But space would fail us to speak of all, so we must close the list, though many respected pioneers are still unmentioned.

I remember clear away back beyond "the flood," shall I tell you something about that memoriable event? Well I will. Many of the first settlers along the river built their cabins on the bottoms, on account of the rich deep soil, so inviting for corn and potatoes. Now it happened that St. Jo., notwithstanding his saintship, had a naughty trick of "getting high" occasionally, and, on such occasions took a regular "spree;"—transcending all bounds of propriety, and scattering and destroying things in general. It was in the winter of 1838, about the first of January when we were dwelling securely in the neighborhood of this mild looking, that he unexpectedly "imbibed" too largely, "got high," and advanced upon us, raging and foaming terribly, without any provocation whatever. But, lest we should be guilty of what Dr. Clark calls making a figure go "all fours," we will drop it and say that the river rose until it overflowed it's banks, and surrounded the house. This allarmed us some, but it seemed to be nearly at a stand, and we hoped that it would soon retreat. But instead of falling, it continued to rise, until the loose floor began to float. We then raised the floor about six inches, being sure that the water would rise no more. We were doomed, however to be again disappointed. The water still rose. Being mid-winter we had all our firewood to "boat" in, with the canoe, which we kept cabled at the cabin, and we managed still to keep a fire above the water. The night after raising the floor, we retired to rest, and the next morning found the floor all afloat again. So we concluded to embark for safer quarters. Running the canoe into the door, we took the passengers from the bed, and packing every thing that the water could injure above its reach, we crossed the raging river, to sojourn with friends till "after the flood." The water rose until it was two and a half feet deep in the cabin, and then began to subside. Just then a severe freeze set in, leaving the entire bottoms covered with a sheet of thick ice. When the river got within its banks again we returned, threw out the ice, and took up our residence in the cabin. Other settlers, besides us suffered from this saintly freak but we have not the particulars.

Conundrum.—Why is the writer of these sketches, like the High Priest, the ceptain of the temple, and the chief priests mentioned, Acts 5-24? Because he has to do with Peter and John, Eh! No, you have missed it certainly. Do you give it up? Well, it is because he "doubts whereunto this thing will grow." We thought our last chapter would close the recount with the river settlements, but we have some "yarns" that we wish still to weave into the web of our story, as they are too interesting to be lost.

We have learned, since writing our last chapter, that Colin Robinson and his brother, Henry, came to their half brothers, (Mr. Gavin Hamiltons,) on the Maumee, to where William Rogers then lived a little below where the village of Antwerp now stands.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 28c.
Oats, 43 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents,
Potatoes $1 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 55 @ 60 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1 42.
Wood $2.75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.

Weather warm.

Fish are plenty.

Rain last Sunday.

No war in this place.

Pen up your poultry.

Onion sets at Beard's.

Garden-makers at work.

Harry Rush has come back.

Brick-masons are at work.

Waterloo is to have a dance.

New goods at Vordermark's.

Hair oil at Beard's. Try it.

See Lauferty's advertisement.

Laboring men are in demand.

Livery was good last Sunday.

Call at this office for job Work.

Town full of tramp shoemakers.

$1.50 corset for 80c at Richmond's.

Britton's dray horse died last week

Madam Foys' corsets at Richmond's.

Go to Beard's for kitchen crystal soap

Ribbons at half price at Richmond's.

Beard has a large lot of cane-fish-poles.

Best carpet warp in the market at Wm. Richmond's.

Gust Leas, Esq., was in town on last Monday.

Lots in Rainier's addition are selling rapidly.

Cedar street will soon have good sidewalks.

There was a dramatic entertainment on last Friday—yes.

Go and see those new styled dress goods at Richmond's.

Are we going to use the sprinkling wag on this summer?

A grand hop will be given at Ensley's Hall on the 30th.

Just receiving a new and nice lot of goods at Richmonds.

Beard has just received a large assortment of groceries.

Grangers, call on Beard if you want a bargain.

Good prints for 8c, fancy for 9c, best for 10c at Richmond's.

A large assortment of wooden ware at Beard's.

Beard has a large lot of sugar boxes and market baskets.

The Granger Hat just opened out at Miller & Casebeer's.

Lauferty is having his merchant tailoring department fitted up in fine style.

Farmers and mechanic's cassimeres way down below panic prices at Richmond's.

At the social nothing was played but charades. Miss Nichols' side winning the entire evening.

Remember to visit the boss store of Miller & Casebeer, and see the new stock of goods.

Abright & Shepherd have just received a splendid stock of croquet. Go and see them.

Track laying, grading and bridging, all going on at the same time on the Baltimore road.

Hank Altenburg has bought a lot on South VanBeuren street and is going to build a new house.

We have a fine assortment of new type and are prepared to do all kinds of job work.

60c poplins for 35c, 50c poplins for 25c and those for 16c per yard are very nice, at Richmond's.

Frank Kline, of Corunna, has a span of mules that picks up their ears and carries 'em off ten miles in an hour.

Don't fail to see the new goods just opened at Miller's & Casebeer's. A splendid assortment of everything.

A temperance lecture at the Methodist church last Saturday and Sunday was largely attended.

The Baltimore & Ohio road are daily receiving iron at Walkerton and will soon be laying track lively.—*LaPorte Argus.*

Benj. Casebeer has returned, after a short absence, and will be found at the boss dry goods store of Miller & Casebeer.

Our popular friend C. D. Hare has been engaged to travel for the Blissfield Tobacco House, of Detroit. Cy will make a capital "Guerrilla."

I will not keep any more tobacco, but will keep the best 5 and 10 cent cigars in town.
T. B. Totten.

A New Hampshire lady died after reading the bible through 34 times. We know of one in Auburn that has beat that number and aint near dead yet.

Things look now as though work will be resumed on the Canada Southern road This will be a good thing for our friends in the north part of the county.

Columbia City is having a sensation.—A babe was discovered wrapped in a shawl on the door step of a citizen, which was chilled to death by a soaking rain.

Our article last week seems to have displeased our friend Baker across the Rhine, some one told. Well he can afford to get mad. Its been several thousand dollars in his pocket.

T. B. Totten is the only man in town that keeps the latest style of Hats & Caps always on hand, also latest styled neckties. He can't no' wont be undersold if a fair chance is given him.

Miller & Casebeer has just received a very fine stock of dress goods of the finest patterns, which for style and cheapness cannot be excelled in Fort Wayne.—Call and see them.

Fort Wayne talks about building a road to Hicksville to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio. She has already two connections in the Saginaw and Grand Rapids roads, and we can not see the utility of another.

Lost—Between Ensley's Hall and the residence of Wm. McIntyre, on Tuesday evening April 14th 1874, a pair of gauntlet gloves, black velvet backs, kid palms.—The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

The Laporte *Herald*, lately one of the fairest Republican journals on our list, has been sadly demoralized, from some cause or other, and is now more bitterly partizan than ever. We think from the general tone of the press, that the advance is in the other direction

The Warsaw *Union* says, Mrs. P. A. Magee was burried on last Saturday with the honors of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. There was quite a large turnout.—The officers and members wore their regalias. This is the first funeral services held in Warsaw attended by this order.

Old Grimes is dead that good old soul
We near shall see him more,
But down street in Odd Fellows block
Vordermark is keeping store.

Vordermark is not a handsome man
As old Grimes used to be,
But finer goods than fill his shelves
You very seldom see.

Musical.—Miss Gertie Doudes, our excellent music teacher will be absent from Auburn until next week, when she will return and open a class for instruction in instrumental music. Miss D. has the reputation of being a fine teacher, and has given general satisfaction. Her terms are reasonable, and those desiring a course of instruction, in this art, will do well to call on her at the residence of Dr. Knerr.

Waterloo Items—The fair is to be held this year from Oct. 6th to the 9th.... Three cases of selling liquor, brought against Darby & Boyer were tried last week. Darby was acquitted, and Boyer and Campbell fined $10 each....Judge Best has been elected one of the Trustees of the Fort Wayne College.....R. Ves. McBride has been appointed school trustee, vice Charles Basset.

It is realy astonising to see the number of houses going up over town. Three new houses are to be built in the length of one square on VanBuren street. Dick Elson is to erect a new house on the old Palmer property, north part, and E. Kuhlman one on the south lot. Ensley's addition is receiving several new houses, but a much greater number would be built if he would be more liberal in the sale of his lots.

E. Vordermark & Sons want all temperance people to come and buy boots and shoes of them; also all Grangers, Republicans, Democrats and Liberals; also ministers, doctors, lawyers, editors, merchants mechanics, manufacturers and laborers: male and female, adults and children: everybody, high and low, rich and poor, great or small, can find what they want at Vordermark's, at reasonable figures. In Odd Fellows building.

Rockhill & Jenkinson have established themselves in the tobacco trade in the Walke block, Fort Wayne, and are now manufacturing a superior article of fine cut tobaccos, keeping an extensive stock of cigars, plug tobaccos, &c. They are both clever young gentlemen, and are giving great satisfaction in their dealings with the trade. Those of our merchants who deal in the article should give them a call.

All canned fruits reduced 5 cents on the can at Beards popular grocery, in Ensley block.

That Bond Case.

The immaculate and highly responsible editor of the *Press* has one particular item that he dishes up spasmodically for the entertainment of the readers of that sheet, and that is the bond case.

He has lately had a chronic attack, and nothing seems to be paramount to the times as this delectable hash. He would have the people believe, that it is a dreadful thing, this bond case, and is simply bankrupting the county. The fact is he has made so many statements and told them so often that he now believes them himself, as is usual with a confirmed liar. He croaks horribly about the expense and imagines it must be awful. He has called for a statement from the Auditor, just as though he was the great cyasticutus of the county, and what he dictated had to be assented to. His brass has prompted him to suppose that the office of Auditor was created for the sole purpose of pleasing him, and what he ordered that officer to do must be complied with. He has said something about the public demanding, &c, but when a little one-horse paper imagines itself the public, it is only an evidence of the amount of cheek and brass that enters so largely into its composition.

In its calling for a statement it forgets that any person who has a curiosity to know as to the expense of any thing pertaining to the county, has free access to the books in the Auditor's office, as they are public property. If the Auditor was assured that a majority of the people demanded a statement, he would be pleased to accede to the demand, but it must come from some other source besides the presumptive editor of the *Press*. Why has not that important being obtained this statement for himself if he thinks the public are so anxious on this point? The very fact that he has not implies that this great demand has existed only in the small brain of the editor aforesaid. We do not write this article as a reply to the chronic "squibs" that emenate from the above source, but to give a fair plain statement of the facts as they exist in this "celebrated bond case."

It will be remembered that in the year 1867 there was a deficit in the accounts of Ex-treasurer Blair of some $18,000 alledged to have been taken from the safe by burglars. The Commissioners brought suit to recover this amount from said officer. A judgement was obtained for $20-826 42 but on examination it was found that all the available property to be attached in the hands of said officer amounted only to some six or eight thousand dollars, and the suit was then prosecuted against the bondsmen of said officer to recover enough to make up the deficency. An appeal was taken by the Plaintiffs to the Supreme Court on some point but the question on the appeal being overruled the same case was remanded the defendant being required to pay the costs, the county being only at the expense of attorney fees. Another appeal was taken on another point to the same tribunal, and a second time sent back in favor of the county, the defendant again paying the costs, and there is where the case stands to-day. A greater part of the costs which have already occurred resulted from the first trial in which the county gained the judgment against Ex-treasurer Blair for the sum aforesaid, which was surely a good investment for the county. Since that time no general costs have been paid by the county, and the one item of attorney fees is all that stands against her so far. Is it not policy for the county to invest a few dollars to secure so large an amount of money, which ought to be in the hands of her officer, or is it best for her to say, that her officers and their bondsmen should not be held responsible for money in their hands.—That is the great precedent to be established in this "celebrated bond case."—Whenever it is established that the county must not hold her officers or their bondsmen responsible for the trusts she places in her hands, then we think further prosecution and expense is unnecessary, but until that point is gained we regard our present officers as but doing their duty in endeavoring to secure to the county the large amount of money that was placed in the hands of her servant, and at the same time establish beyond controversy, the fact that officers are and will be held responsible for all money coming into their hands.

There has been delay in the case as it now stands, Judge Pettit being selected by Judge Best, to try the case. Owing to sickness he has not been able to hold a session. It has been no fault of the county's attorneys that this delay has taken place.

Another Grange.—Spencerville Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized last Wednesday evening, one and a half miles east of Spencerville, in Concord township, with the following officers:

John Shutt, Master,
G T Wearley, Sec'y,
Hiram Honk, Treas,
Levi Smith, Observer,
A J Shutt, Lecturer,
Oscar Spitter, Steward,
Henry Krines, Asst. Steward,
James Hart, Chaplain,
Levi Shutt, Gate Keeper,
Mrs Harriet Smith, Ceres,
Mrs. Elizabeth Shutt, Pomona,
Mrs Louisa Shutt, Flora,
Miss M C Shutt, Lady Asst. Steward

Has the *Press* anything to say against this order, if so, it will now be in order. The fact is the more the *Press* opposes the more popular the order becomes, so we are anxious that the *Press* says something or forever hold its peace.

To the Citizens of Auburn and Vicinity.

It is with pleasure that we can announce to our many patrons and friends that at last we have solved the great secret of advantage to our customers and success to ourselves, namely:

We have an entire new stock, fresh and clean.
Bought strictly for cash; for money.
Selected by the best buyer in Indiana.
The discount obtained by buying for cash pays all our expences.
We pay three-fourths less rent than any clothing house in the city
The expense incurred by judicious advertising.
We give to our customers by selling cheap.
Our entire expenses three-fourths less than any house in Wayne.
We can fit children, boys, youths, men and extra sized men.
Suits for children from $2 up; for boys from $3 up.
Men, from $5.50 a suit upward.
The largest, most complete and fashionable stock of furning goods hats, caps, &c., in Fort Wayne.
We sell strictly for cash, and at one price.
Every article marked in plain selling figures.
The only place where all are treated alike.
We have a buyer constantly in the eastern markets, shipping us the latest novelties. The expense saved, coming to the Star, by our low prices!
10 per cent discount to the clergy and their families.
Good brown duck overalls only 50 cents.
Three boxes of good collars (ten in a box) 25 cents.
Be sure of the place
The Star Clothing House
No. 5 East Main street
North of the Court House.
Sam & Pete, and Max Nirdlinger, Managers.
Samuel F. Nirdlinger, Proprietor.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

April 16, 4-m

Arrived—Mr. Haviland, contractor for eight miles of the Baltimore road, in this vicinity, arrived last week and is getting together a force to finish up the grading to be completed within his contract. He wishes to employ a number of men and teams, and our farmers have another chance to pull in a few more green backs to make up for the failure of the wheat crop. Mr. Haviland has had no trouble with his employees, so far, and we believe he works on the principle, that honesty is the best policy, and pays up promptly.

Track Laying Commenced.—The Baltimore road has obtained an engine form the Eel River Company, and have commenced to lay track at the junction. A large quantity of iron is already on hand, and more will be shipped as fast as needed.—With a large force at Defiance working this way, and another at the junction going on toward, it won't be long before the great States of Ohio and Indiana will have an additional band of iron to hold them together. The bridge and grade gangs will have all they can do to keep out of the way.

The *Press* says we "cabbaged" an article from the Laporte *Argus* and calls it rubbish, but after using the Laporte *Herald* to make a reply, could not gain say the fact that the Republican Legislature raised the State tax to about 20 cents more than it was under a Democratic administration, thus increasing the taxes of every farmer in the State, these hard times. People living in glass houses, &c. The article should have been credited to the *Argus*, though we might have re-written it, and thus had the credit of the item but that would have been imitating the *Press* in its way of manufacturing editorials.

Literary—The exhibition given by the Franklin Literary Society last Friday evening was a huge affair. The only objection that could be raised is, that it was not quite long enough, as the addition of one or two more exercises would have saved our citizens from getting up in the morning, as morning would have dawned ere the exercises closed. We stood it out until half past eleven, and there was a domestic summons in those cabalistic words "C. O. D." which translated means—"Come ommediately down" home or there will be a broom-stick after you.

The first part opened splendidly. The salutatory by Miss Schoonover was superb, equal in beauty of style and diction to some we have heard in colleges and academies. It was excellently delivered and much appreciated by the audience.—Nothing intervened to startle the audience now until the debate on the subject of dress of the sexes, when Spangler took hold of the subject and handled it without gloves, that is he had no gloves on, but his boots were in full view. There was'nt much star spangled oratory about it, but nevertheless the debator acquitted himself in good style. Miss McNerny answered in an able and well prepared defense of female dress, and showed up the amenities of the fashionable fop in an amusing and instructive manner. There was a piqueness in each point, a preciseness in the articulation that won for her the good opinion of the audience.

The oration of Mr. Moody was an elaborate and eloquent effort, but the occasion was hardly suited to do justice to the subject.

There were several essays some of which would have been much better had they been more brief.

The music was well selected and would have sounded well had it not been for the architectural beauty of our magnificent hall

But the crowning glory of the evening was the drama of the "Irish Tiger." There was a correctness in rendition, a sublimity in characterization that would have exasperated a blind man, had he seen it.—The boys did well considering the prompting they were subjected to. You can imagine how thrilling it must have been when a word like "yes" would bring down the house. Miss Josie Rush read a sprightly and neatly edited paper, and Albert Case made a fine effort in his valedictory

Pile-driving on the Baltimore road west of the junction seems so be a down hill business. We visited the tamarack swamp yesterday when the gang, under the leadership of Tom Moran who seems to understand his business had just driven a pile down to the depth of 508 feet. It seems almost incredible, but sixteen common trees, one upon the other were sent down before a good foundation was recovered.

We learn that a meeting of those citizens, along the line of Baltimore road between here and the river, and to whom a large amount of money is due for labor performed last year, held a meeting last Monday in Concord, and resolved that no railroad man would be permitted on their farms, no board would be furnished and not even a drink of water granted, until the money due was paid. We trust this will bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

Our excellent and energetic friend C P. Houser, Esq., has accepted the agency for another year, for the celebrated Andrews desk, and school and church furniture generally. Mr. H. has been doing business in this line, in this and adjoining counties, and Trustees generally speak in flattering terms of his square and honorable dealings with them. Cal is honest, and energetic besides very clever and agreeable, and any one with whom he has dealings may rely upon his representations.

Enumeration.—We have been furnished the following report of the number of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years, in Auburn, by W. Griswold, Esq.

Males	217
Females	227
Total	444

Last year the enumeration was 347, showing an increase this year of nearly one hundred. We regard this as a healthy condition for our town, neither too fast or slow, but a rate that we expect to advance for several years to come.

A WESTERN CONNECTION.

The Eel River to be a Through Line.

The officers of the Eel River Road, together with the officers of the Logansport Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad met at Logansport last week, and made final arrangements to build the five miles from that city to the Crawfordsville road. We give below the conditions on which this has been arranged:

This agreement, made this 17th day of April, A. D. 1874, between the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company and the city of Logansport, in the State of Indiana Witnesseth: That said Railroad Com'y binds itself, in consideration that said city shall furnish to the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad Co., a sufficient sum of money to secure the conclusion of its railroad to said city, and in consideration of said railroad being so constructed to said city, and to a convenient connection with the D E R & I Road to permanently locate and maintain its machine shops at said city.

D. E. R. & I. R. R. Co., by D. L. Quirk
Vice President.

This agreement, made this 17th of April A. D. 1874, between the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad Co. of the one part, and the city of Logansport, in the State of Indiana, of the other part Witnesseth: That said Railroad Company in consideration of said city appropriating eighty thousand dollars in the 7 per cent. bonds of said city interest payable annually, said bonds to run twenty years, binds itself to construct its railroad into said city, and to a connection with the D., E. R. & I. R. R. and to locate and permanently maintain at said city the principal machine shops of said company.

L., C. & S. R'y. Co. by S. D. Schuyler,
President.

The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co. hereby guarantee the full and perfect compliance with the foregoing agreement on the part of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad Company, provided that the bonds to be appropriated to the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad Company shall be placed in the hands of the President of this company, the same to be held by him as security for the faithful performance by said first name company of aforesaid agreement.

D. E. R. & I. R. R. Co. by D. L. Quirk,
Vice President.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A BAND of robbers (Italians) stopped a passenger train on Staten Island, N. Y., a few nights ago, and got possession of the "cash-box." The whole gang were subsequently captured, and are now in jail....A dispatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, announces that by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Tigress, of the late Polaris expedition, two of the engineers and twenty of the crew were killed....Heavy fires are raging in several coal mines of the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania. These fires have been in progress over three months, and upward of $200,000 has already been expended in efforts to extinguish the flames, vast quantities of water have been poured into the mines without any apparent effect, and the company has now determined to abandon the water-cure, and try the experiment of subduing the fire with steam.

SOME ugly jobbery has been unearthed in connection with the building of the new Capitol at Albany, N. Y. Among other items, $36 per 1,000 has been paid for bricklaying, while private builders charge only $15....Williamsport, Pa., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. An immense quantity of lumber, several saw and planing mills, and fifteen other buildings were burned, involving a loss of half a million dollars....Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has written a letter to the State Senate Committee on Commerce, protesting against the construction of the East River bridge as "entirely impracticable."

THE iron-workers in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and neighboring regions of Pennsylvania, having lately been refused an increase of wages to the rates obtaining before the panic, have struck. It is estimated that 10,000 or 15,000 men are in the combination.

THE village of Hilltown, in Bucks county, Pa., is terribly excited over a shocking murder that has been committed there. The victims were Mrs. Roering and her little three-year-old boy. The murderer, one Dr. Otto, subsequently committed suicide by taking poison.

TWELVE printers belonging to the Titusville (Pa.) Typographical Union have been sentenced to 24 hours in jail each, $40 fine and costs, on a charge of conspiracy against the *Daily Courier*. The conspiracy consisted in striking against a reduction of wages.

The West.

THE Chicago Clearing House Association protests against a further increase of currency. ....The Michigan State Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held in Lansing on May 6. ....Gov. Bagley has presented to the boys of the Reform School, at Detroit, a box of balls and clubs, with an appropriate caution to dodge a hot ball in making first base....The Supreme Court of Michigan has granted the petition of the homeopaths requesting that cause be show why two professors are not appointed in the State University....A dispatch from San Diego says that Lieut. Bache has attacked an Apache camp in the Penal mountains, in Arizona, and killed twenty-five warriors and captured about fifty women.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cheyenne *Leader* states that the United States Indian Peace Commissioners have returned from interviews with the chiefs Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, without having accomplished anything. They refused to consent to the removal of the agencies, and Spotted Tail wants his words written down "this time" to the effect that he has been "pestered so much by these flies from the Great Father that he won't talk to them any more."

IN the Ohio House of Representatives a bill has been introduced to amend the code of civil procedure so as to exempt editors and proprietors of newspapers from testifying as to the identity of persons from whom they receive communications....The total destruction by fire of the Wisconsin Blind Asylum building, at Janesville, is announced. The loss is about $250,000.

ACCORDING to the Indian Peace Commissioners, there is no disposition on the part of the tribes visited by them to engage in war. The Commissioners assert that the warlike reports forwarded during their absence at the agencies were in the interest of certain speculators and contractors....An important meeting of vessel-owners from all points on the lakes was held at Detroit, last week, to protest against the bridging of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers in the interests of the railroads.

THE *Lakeside Monthly*, of Chicago, has suspended publication until September next.

The South.

A SHOCKING quadruple tragedy is reported from Orange, Texas, on the Gulf. An Italian named Ardazal entered the residence of Mr. Jett, during Jett's absence, and murdered Mrs. Jett and two children, daughters nearly grown. When Mr. Lyons and other citizens arrived, they found Ardazal endeavoring to burn the bodies. He was immediately arrested. The following night, soon after the Sheriff entered the jail to give the prisoner supper, a crowd of armed men rushed in and overpowered the officer, took the murderer outside of the prison, and literally riddled him with bullets....Teague Bryant was hung for murder at Pulaski, Tenn., on the 10th inst. For two weeks the condemned man was granted a daily allowance of a quart of whisky, and was so drunk when the hour of execution arrived, that he had to be supported on the scaffold while he made the customary harangue, without which a hemp matinee is voted a dull and uninteresting affair in many localities.

A PARTY of minute men lately routed a band of Indians in San Saba County, Texas, killing several....Lone Wolf, the Kiowa chief, is on the war-path, bound for Texas, to avenge the death of his son.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., was recently visited by a terrific tornado, demolishing and damaging buildings and doing much other damage. Loss over $100,000.

THE recent flood in the Cumberland river destroyed a large amount of property in Nashville. Delegations of planters from the parishes bordering on the Mississippi, Red and Ouachita rivers recently waited on the Governor of Louisiana, stating their cattle and stock had all been drowned, their lands and houses inundated, and themselves and their laborers reduced to destitution by the unprecedented flood. They ask that the United States military authorities be requested to issue rations to the sufferers.

Washington.

THE Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House has agreed upon the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, which proposes to change the present mode of electing the President and Vice-President. The several States are to be divided into electoral districts, each district to have a vote in determining the choice for President, and two electors are to be chosen by the States at large....The Senate Committee have unanimously agreed to report Captain Ead's Jetty bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

THE first decision of the new Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court has just been delivered on a case appealed from Chicago, affecting the right of the State to tax the shares of national bank stock held by non-resident owners. Judge Drummond decided that the State had not that right, but Chief-Justice Waite reverses this decision, and declares that such shares are taxable by local authorities. The question involves the validity of taxes levied by municipal as well as State authorities, and its decision settles a long-contested litigation....McCrary's Transportation bill rests in the Senate Committee on Railways and Canals, and there is no prospect of its coming forward this session.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: F. O. L. Struve, Wisconsin, Consul at Leghorn; Jay T. Howard, Pennsylvania, Consul at Quebec; Thomas Russell, Massachusetts, Minister Resident at the Republic of Venezuela.

THE case of Sanborn and the special contract for the collection of Government revenue on the percentage principle, which has for some time been undergoing investigation by a Congressional committee, has at last been closed, and the committee will in a few days report the result to Congress....A Washington dispatch says: "In consequence of the recent statements that certain bounty laws have been lately passed by Congress, the Second Auditor's office is flooded by letters of inquiry and requests for blanks for application. Up to the present time no bounty law has been passed by this Congress."....The Postmaster-General has sent a communication to the Postal Committee of the House of Representatives advocating the passage of a law to compel the payment of postage on all newspapers.

Political.

FOLLOWING is a tabular statement of the balloting for United States Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature:

	April 10.		April 11.	April 13.	April 14.						April 15.	April 16.
Dawes	67	63	65	66	67	68	76	73	71	69	92	93
Hoar	69	66	54	52	71	57	38	36	37	34	59	69
Curtis	72	72	68	63	70	70	69	67	66	62	71	72
Adams	13	13	14	11	12	17	24	24	28	37	28	4
Banks	6	6	6	7	6	9	10	12	10	6	7	6
Scattering	19	27	31	34	19	30	44	40	43	30	10	4

THE Republican State Convention of Illinois has been called to meet at Springfield on June 27.

THE farmers of Oregon recently met at Salem and nominated candidates for Congress, Governor and other State officers.

General.

LOUIS RIEL, the Manitoba rebel, has been expelled from the Canadian Parliament....It is reported from California that the notorious bandit Vasquez and his band have been captured.

The Temperance Crusade.

THE war against rum is still being prosecuted in various sections of the country with varied success. At Pittsburgh large meetings are being held and the street prayer movement has been attempted, but with poor success....At Fort Wayne the women are making it hot for the saloon-keepers, having begun a large number of prosecutions for violations of the Baxter law....The prayer movement has been fully inaugurated in Kalamazoo, Mich. If this remedy fails, sterner measures will be adopted....The ladies of Lansing, Mich., have abandoned the prayer-cure, and are now devoting their attention to committee work....The work still goes on in many Ohio towns, but with indifferent success as regards the closing of saloons....At Worcester, Mass., the work is being vigorously pushed....The war has spread into Maine, and enthusiastic temperance meetings are being held in Bangor and other towns....The ladies of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are busily engaged in the work of circulating pledges....Temperance mass meetings are the order of the day in Chicago and Cincinnati.

AT Lafayette, Ind., the saloon-keepers all refuse admittance to the ladies, and their prayers are offered on the sidewalks....The prayer movement has opened in Oshkosh, Wis....Large temperance meetings are being held in Cedar Rapids and Dubuque, Iowa.

Foreign.

THE London *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that the distress from the famine is increasing in Tirhoot, and that, according to official estimates, 4,573,000 persons are still suffering from starvation....The report comes from Spain that Marshal Serrano has made overtures for peace to the Carlists, which have been defiantly rejected.

THE French Government has practically taken the position that it can do no wrong. A circular has been issued prohibiting newspapers from making attacks upon the septennat, and declaring that President McMahon's powers are incontestible. The septennat, or term for which the President's powers were fixed, was a measure of questionable expediency, and some of the more independent of the French papers were disposed to advocate its repeal. But a discussion of the measure is prohibited, and McMahon must be permitted to exercise those powers unquestioned. ....The Ecclesiastical bills have passed the upper house of the Austrian Parliament, and all the Bishops have withdrawn from that body.

HON. JOHN JAY, United States Minister to Austria, has sailed for home.

OVER fifty workmen were recently killed by an explosion in a coal mine in Lancashire, England....The remains of Dr. Livingstone, the great naturalist and African explorer, reached London on the 15th of April. The day was one of solemn parade and mourning in that city....Archbishop Llorenti, of Cuba, has been sentenced to imprisonment or banishment from the island....The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, resulted in conviction, and he has been sentenced in contumaciam to dismissal from his see.

THE Spanish authorities in Cuba have sentenced to death an American named Dockery, an agent who was in Havana on business in connection with the settlement of a property claim, under the protection of a special treaty. ....Another ocean steamer is reported lost—the French steamship Amerique, *en route* from New York to Havre—which sank when within 100 miles of Brest, France, on the 14th. All on board were saved, except the second officer....The total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 3, 1874, amounted to £77,335,000, exceeding Mr. Lowe's estimate £3,574,000. The total gross expenditures for the same year were $76,465,000.

REVOLUTION IN ARKANSAS.

Gov. Baxter Forcibly Ejected from Office by Joseph Brooks, the Gubernatorial Claimant.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872, took the oath of office to-day before Chief Justice McClure, and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Gov. Baxter by force. About one year ago Brooks commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county for the office of Governor. About the same time the Attorney-General commenced suit against Baxter by quo warranto in the Supreme Court. That court rendered a decision that the courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office for Governor, and it was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the courts were concerned. The Legislature, in 1873, opened the returns and declared that Baxter was elected. Little more was thought of the matter, until a few days ago, when the attorneys of Gov. Baxter desired that the case in the Circuit Court be taken up on demurrer, with a view of disposing of the same. The understanding was then had that the demurrer should be submitted and argued next week. On Monday, during the absence of Judges English and Compton, the attorneys of Gov. Baxter, Mr. Whipple, the attorney of Brooks, arose [illegible] himself and the counsel of Gov. Baxter that a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court should be submitted. This, although in the absence of Gov. Baxter's attorneys, was thought nothing of at the time. Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, when there were but few in the court-room, neither of the Governor's counsel present, the Judge (Whitlock) announced his decision, overruling the demurrer, and, none of Baxter's counsel being present to answer, plead over, or move for an appeal, judgment of ouster was issued, and the writ placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and, in five minutes from that time, an armed band, headed by Joe Brooks, went into the Governor's office, demanding possession. The Governor declined, whereupon forcible possession was taken, and guards placed at all the entrances to the office. In the meantime, Gen. Catterson, who claimed to act as Brooks' Adjutant-General, broke in the door of the armory, in the same building, and took possession of about 100 stand of arms, the Adjutant-General (Strong) of Gov. Baxter refusing to give up his keys.

Although surrounded by an armed mob, Gov. Baxter refused to be ejected except by force. Some of Mr. Brooks' men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time Brooks has had possession of the State-House. Gov. Baxter has established his headquarters at St. John's College, and it is reported the State-House will be taken possession of to-night. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city.

The deposed Governor proposes to retake the State-House, and has notified President Grant to that effect, and appealed to him for support.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.—Brooks has issued a proclamation justifying his course, and declaring his intention to stay in office until the courts decide that he is not there legally. He holds the State-House with 150 men, well armed. They have two cannon, and pickets are thrown out in every direction.

Late this evening Baxter issued a proclamation declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county, and calling upon the people to aid in putting down the "rebellion." About the same time he marched from St. John's College with his force of about 200 men, down into the heart of the city, placed guards all along the principal streets, completely commanding the State-House with a cordon of sentinels. He also seized the telegraph office, and issued instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge. Both Baxter and Brooks have received dispatches from the Attorney-General stating in effect that the United States Government would not interfere. Telegraphic dispatches have also been received by the commanding officer here from the Secretary of War, instructing him to take no steps whatever to interfere in the matter, unless such action becomes absolutely necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

The House Currency Bill.

The following is the text of Maynard's bill providing for free banking, and for an increase of the volume of the currency. It passed the House by a vote of 123 to 116, and is now before the Senate:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 31 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved on the 3d day of June, in the year 1864, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 2. That section 22 of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved on the 3d of March, 1865, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and section 21 of the original act, to which the act last aforesaid is an amendment, be, and the same is hereby, re-enacted.

SEC. 4. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer or to any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes redeemed shall be charged by the Comptroller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and, when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or, if worn, mutilated or defaced, new notes instead, shall be forwarded to the respective associations. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the costs of redemption and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulating notes, and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000 now authorized by existing law.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may upon deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts in sums of not less than $1,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

SEC. 5. That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring that each of the associations shall keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on, and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserve elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the Treasury in payment or deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the charter numbers of the associations by which they are severally issued.

Important Legal Decision.

A very important decision has been rendered in the United States Court at Chicago, by Judge Blodgett, in the matter of Albert E. Goodrich to limit the liability of the Goodrich Transportation Company for the loss of life and property occasioned by the loss of their steamer Sea Bird, which was burned in May, 1868, off Waukegan, Ill. The application was made by Mr. Goodrich under the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to limit the liability of ship-owners, and for other purposes," and is the only case ever brought under this act with respect to losses in inland waters. Several parties lost their lives on this last trip of the ill-fated Sea Bird, and one suit was brought in a State court and sixteen in the United States Circuit Court by the representatives of the deceased, aggregating a very large sum of money. Elaborate arguments were made, and a preliminary injunction was granted last summer restraining the prosecution of the suits. Judge Blodgett has ordered the injunction to be made perpetual, holding under the act that the liability of the owners of the steamer was to be limited to the amount of their interest, over and above salvage, in the portions of the vessel and cargo saved, which, in this instance, amounted to the small sum of $460.

Civil Rights.

The substitute for the late Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill, reported by Mr. Frelinghuysen from the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, is very stringent in its provisions. It provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of inns, public conveyances—on land or water—theaters and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred by the bill shall pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States court wherever defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved, and, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any State or United States court on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than $5,000.

Free Exchange of Newspapers.

The following is the text of the bill passed by the United States House of Representatives, providing for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free transmission of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication:

That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mails:

First—Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Second—Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at usual rates.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, April 10.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed exempting boats employed on canals and internal waters of any State from payment of all customs and other fees....The Commerce Committee reported adversely on the petition of citizens of Indiana and Kentucky for the passage of a law compelling bridges over the Ohio river to be constructed with a 400-feet span, and 160-feet pivot draw, and recommended that the committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered....Pending discussion of Stewart's Territorial Railroad bill the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House had a most exciting time on the finance question. Butler rose and stated his purpose in moving to go the Speaker's table. He wanted to relieve the country of its present uncertainty by taking up and passing the Senate Currency bill. Cobb asked Butler whether he favored the free banking provisions of the House Free Banking bill. Butler replied that he was in favor of some system of free banking. He then directly intimated that the President would not veto the Senate bill. Speaker Blaine called Butler to order, and said that under no circumstances had a gentleman the right to refer to what the President might do. It was grossly in violation of the rules of decorum. Butler said that he had mentioned the fact from public considerations only, and because the subject was noticed in the newspapers. For this latter fact he begged pardon, and he had referred only to a veto in a negative sense. Sunset Cox said that now that Butler had made a positive statement, he demanded his authority for such an extraordinary statement. Butler then, in great heat, said that he had not said that the President would not veto the bill. Great confusion followed, in the midst of which, above the tumult and noise of the quick gavel, Speaker Blaine's voice was heard, stating that such a discussion could not be allowed. Hale, of New York, asked if Butler considered the Senate bill simply an entering wedge. Butler declined to commit himself. He referred to Judge Hoar's speech yesterday, which referred to the past action of the President. Speaker Blaine said that was a very different matter. Hoar had referred to public documents. Butler had indicated a possible future act. Judge Hoar rose indignantly and said that Butler had spoken directly of a Presidential veto, and he himself had referred to a completed act. He trusted that he had a better appreciation of public dignity than to commit an act such as that of which Butler was guilty. Butler returned that he had had no consultation with the President about a veto. He was careful not to talk with him on such subjects. He feared that the President would differ with him, and he did not want to know it. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill was postponed resulted in a tie. The Speaker gave the casting vote, and voted no. The vote by which the Free Banking bill was yesterday postponed to Tuesday was then reconsidered—128 to 120. The Mitchell amendment, which provides that in the event of an increase of national bank notes beyond $354,000,000, the legal-tender notes shall be retired and canceled until this amount is reduced to $300,000,000, was then voted down—79 to 160, as was also Farwell's amendment in relation to the sinking fund, and Merriam's substitute providing for the reduction of circulation at the option of national banks. The section which allows banks without circulation to be organized, and the section which provides for the issue of $2,000,000 of gold notes as a substitute for a like amount of legal-tenders, were stricken out. Kelley's 3 65-100 proposition was rejected by an exceedingly close vote. Without taking further action the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 11.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The contested seat from Kentucky was awarded to Young, the sitting member....The bill was passed permitting aliens, after six months' residence, to act as pilots and engineers....The struggle on the financial question was long, wearisome and fruitless. A large number of amendments were voted down, including Beck's proposition authorizing the issue of $400,000,000 legal-tenders, the retirement of the national bank notes and the substitution therefor of Treasury notes and 3.65 convertible bonds....The Speaker was almost unanimously sustained on a ruling that members who are directly interested in national banks had a right to vote on the Free Banking bill.

MONDAY, April 13.—*Senate.*—Bayard submitted an amendment to Carpenter's bill providing for a new election in Louisiana. In its preamble it sets forth that McEnery is the legally elected Governor, and requests the President to issue his proclamation recognizing him as such.... Chandler was excused from service on the Committee on Mines and Mining, and Jones substituted in his place.... A long debate ensued on the bill authorizing a new election in Louisiana without reaching a vote....The bill providing for the incorporation and regulation of railroads in the Territories was passed; also the House bill authorizing aliens to become pilots and engineers.

House.—The following bills were introduced: To regulate service in the collection of customs; relative to rates of freight and passengers on Pacific railroads; for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico; for improving navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river....The rules were suspended, and the bill for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free transmission of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication, was passed by a vote of 178 to 41.... The bill for the transmission by mail of all seeds, cuttings and plants sent by the Commissioner of Agriculture was not so lucky. A motion to pass it under suspension of the rules was lost....A motion directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer operations on all public buildings authorized and not begun also failed to pass under a suspension of the rules... Stone moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution reciting gross abuses and irregularities in the letting of mail contracts, and providing for the investigation thereof. After a long and angry discussion the resolution was referred to the Postoffice Committee.

TUESDAY, April 14.—*Senate.*—Sumner's Civil Rights bill (with an amendment) and the bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal were reported from the Committees and placed on the calendar....Carpenter called up his Louisiana bill, which was discussed without action....Ingalls introduced a bill to regulate bids for Indian supplies.

House.—In the House a final disposition of the finance question was made by the passage of Maynard's bill, providing for free banking, and fixing the maximum amount of United States notes at $400,000,000, and also the [illegible] limit to the legal-tender circulation, but substitutes for the free banking scheme a section increasing the circulation of the national banks by $46,000,000. ....Bills were introduced and referred providing for the reorganization of the civil service and of the Treasury Department....A bill was passed abolishing the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Providence, Portland, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, Norfolk, Mobile, Toledo and Pittsburgh, and providing that there shall be only one Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah.....Cramer introduced a joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.—*Senate.*—The House Free Banking bill was referred to the Finance Committee....House bill to pay the District of Columbia school-teachers $97,750 for their services from September, 1873, to March, 1874, was passed....Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana was discussed at length.

House.—A bill was passed abolishing mileage, and restricting the extra compensation of members of Congress to actual traveling expenses....The House, in Committee of the Whole, was engaged most of the day in considering the [illegible] Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, April 16.—*Senate.*—Logan introduced a bill to enable disabled soldiers to receive money commutation upon orders for artificial limbs that are dated before June 16, 1870. Referred.... Carpenter introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth the right of colonies to establish independent governments when they have the power to do so, and declaring it to be the duty of the United States, in view of the prolonged rebellion in Cuba and the probability that it will never be suppressed, to recognize Cuba as a free and independent sovereignty. The resolutions provide for strict neutrality on the part of the United States between the contending parties. They were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee....Ingalls introduced a bill to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pro-rata all freights carried over its line in connection with other railroads.... The bill ordering a new election in Louisiana was debated by Carpenter, Morton, West, Howe and Hamilton (Md.).

House.—The session of the House was devoted to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the only interesting feature of the proceedings being a sham battle between Dawes, Butler and Sunset Cox. A motion to strike out the proviso which forbids the publication of the laws in newspapers after March, 1875, was rejected.... Kelley, from the Centennial Committee, reported a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the Centennial Exhibition. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Lightning-Rod Man's Mistake.

Up in Blossburg, the other day, a lightning-rod man drove up in front of a handsome edifice standing in the midst of trees and shrubs, and spoke to Mr. Summers, who was sitting on the steps in front. He accosted Summers, as the owner of the residence, and said:

"I see you have no lightning-rods on this house."

"No," said Summers.

"Are you going to put any on?"

"Well, I hadn't thought of it," replied Summers.

"You ought to. A tall building like this is very much exposed. I'd like to run you up one of my rods; twisted steel, glass tenders, nickle-plated tips; everything complete. May I put up one and show you? I'll do the job cheap."

"Certainly you may, if you want to. I haven't the slightest objection," said Summers.

During the next half-hour the man had his ladders up and his assistants at work; and, at the end of that time, the job was done. He called Summers out into the yard to admire it. He said to Summers:

"Now, that is all well enough; but if it was *my* house, I'd have another rod put on the other side. There is nothing like being protected thoroughly."

"That's true," said Summers; "it would be better."

"I'll put up another—shall I?" asked the man.

"Why, of course, if you think it's best," said Summers.

Accordingly, the man went to work again, and soon had the rod in its place.

"That's a first-rate job," he said to Summers, as they both stood eyeing it. "I like such a man as you are—big-hearted, liberal, not afraid to put a dollar down for a good thing. There's some pleasure in dealing with you. I like you so much that I'd put a couple more rods on that house, one on the north end and one on the south, for almost nothing."

"It would make things safer, I suppose," said Summers.

"Certainly it would. I'd better do it, hadn't I—hey?"

"Just as you think proper," said Summers.

So the man ran up two more rods, and then he came down, and said to Summers;

"There, that's done; now let's settle up."

"Do what?"

"Why, the job's finished, and now I'll take my money."

"You don't expect me to pay you, I hope?"

"Of course I do. Didn't you tell me to put those rods on your house?"

"My house!" shouted Summers. "Thunder and lightning! I never ordered you to put those rods up. It would have been ridiculous. Why, man, this is the Court-House, and I'm here waiting for the court to assemble. I'm on the jury. You seem to be anxious to rush out your rods, and, as it was none of my business, I let you go on. Pay for it! Come, now, that's pretty good."

The Blossburg people say that the manner in which that lightning-rod man tore around town, and swore, was fearful. But when he got his rods off the Court-House, he left permanently. He doesn't fancy the place.

Horrible.

There is always a great deal of sport in Washington at the *faux pas* made by new members of Congress and their families, who are amused to the demands of fashionable life. Fancy the horror of the diplomats who were guests at a recent state dinner at the White House at seeing the wives of several Congressmen present in black dresses with high corsages. "Oh," exclaimed an appalled diplomat afterward, "it was horrible. Such a disrespect to the President and his wife!"—*New York Graphic.*

The One to be Congratulated.

A clergyman, writing to the *Zion's Advocate*, says: "I once married a bright young couple, and, as I took the bride by the hand, at the close of the ceremony, and gave her my warmest congratulations, she tossed her pretty face, and, pointing to the groom, replied, 'I think *he* is the one to be congratulated.'"

The Disposal of the Dead.

I assume that there is no point of view to be regarded as belonging to the deceased person, and that no one believes that the dead have any interest in the matter. We who live may anxiously hope—as I should hope at least—to do no evil to survivors after death, whatever we may have done of harm to others during life. But, being deceased, I take it we can have no wishes or feelings touching this subject. What is best to be done with the dead is, then, mainly a question for the living, and to them it is one of extreme importance. When the globe was thinly peopled, and when there were no large bodies of men living in close neighborhood, the subject was an inconsiderable one and could afford to wait, and might indeed be left for its solution to sentiment of any kind. But the rapid increase of population forces it into notice, and especially man's tendency to live in crowded cities. There is no necessity to prove, as the fact is too patent, that our present mode of treating the dead, namely, that by burial beneath the soil, is full of danger to the living. Hence intramural interment has been recently forbidden—first step in a series of reforms which must follow. At present we who dwell in towns are able to escape much evil by selecting a portion of ground distant—in this year of grace 1874—some five or ten miles from any very populous neighborhood, and by sending our dead to be buried there—laying by poison nevertheless, it is certain, for our children's children, who will find our remains polluting their water-sources, when the now distant plat is covered, as it will be, more or less closely, by human dwellings. For it can be a question of time only when every now waste spot will be utilized for food production or for shelter, and when some other mode of disposing of the dead than that of burial must be adopted. If, therefore, burial in the soil be certainly injurious, either now or in the future, has not the time already come to discuss the possibility of replacing it by a better process? We cannot too soon cease to do evil and learn to do well. Is it not indeed a social sin of no small magnitude to sow the seeds of disease and death broadcast, caring only to be certain that they cannot do much harm to our own generation? It may be granted, to anticipate objection, that it is quite possible that the bodies now buried may have lost most, if not all, their power of doing mischief by the time that the particular soil they inhabit is turned up again to the sun's rays, although this is by no means certain; but it is beyond dispute that the margin of safety as to time grows narrower year by year and that pollution of wells and streams which supply the living must ere long arise wherever we bury our dead in this country.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

All the Way from Danbury.

WHAT this country needs is a tin peddler with a red wagon.

IT is astonishing the amount of noise a red-haired boy will get out of a whistle.

A DANBURY man has brought out a new vermifuge with the significant name of "The Early Bird."

A LADY fainting at the Opera-House, Thursday evening, begged her husband with her failing breath not to forget to put the mackerel to soak.

A DANBURY lady of lately acquired wealth who visited Dr. Myers, Friday, to be vaccinated, said she wanted the highest-priced scab—an Alderney, she believed.

SOME people lose their temper upon the least provocation. A young man who was offensive to the parents of a young lady on Wooster street was caught there by the irate father Sunday evening, and after being freely cuffed on the side of his head was deliberately kicked into the street. Gaining his feet as soon as possible, he turned a passion-distorted face back at the old gentleman, and screamed through his white lips: "You do that again, and I'll punch your black snoot for you!" And immediately left to prepare the punch.

WITH blanched cheeks and welled eyes all Christendom yearns to learn the number of apples Adam and Eve ate in the Garden of Eden, and tremblingly awaits the correct responsive key. Two correspondents volunteer solutions: One thinks that, instead of Eve 8 and Adam 8 also, total 16, Eve 8-1—9, and Adam 8—1-2—11, total 20; the other correspondent writes: "I calculate that possibly Adam and Eve together ate 90 apples, thus: Adam ate (8) and Eve ate too (82). Who makes it more?" We do. List. Adam ate one (81) and Eve ate one too (812), total 893. Good-by—for this is about as many apples as any garden can raise.

A Texas Tragedy.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d inst. has the following: "On Monday night, the 30th ult., ten negroes entered the store of Mr. E. A. Leake, four miles from Bryan, Texas, and, after shooting him twice, inflicting wounds which have since been pronounced mortal, proceeded to outrage his wife. When seven of the fiends had accomplished this, the party fled. As soon as the facts became known, several of the neighbors started in pursuit. Four of the negroes were captured Tuesday, two of whom were put in jail, and the other two hung at once. Three more were caught and hung yesterday. There are three still at large, but their arrest is considered certain."

Two little girls, cousins, not a hundred miles from Providence, went to bed, the other night, in high glee over some secret. After they were asleep, the mother of the younger, going into their room, had her attention drawn to two little slips of paper, pinned to the wall, one over each little head. They proved to be rude attempts at illuminations in colored crayons, and ran thus: "O dear Jesus Christ, send mamma a baby; don't let it be twins. Amen."

PRESIDENT ANDREW WHITE, of Cornell University, has an exalted opinion of his lady students. He says he knows of but one instance of inability to keep well up with the class, and, as a rule, they average ten per cent. better on examination papers than the young men.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

Influence of the Mind on Sensations.

Every one knows that the secretion of bile, the secretion of tears, and the secretion of saliva are very much under the influence of the nervous system. The purging of the bowels, which depends on a secretion there, or a secretion in the liver, is also much dependent on the influence of the imagination. The Emperor Nicholas tried to see what power there was in the imagination in that respect. Bread-crumb pills were given to a great many patients, and, as a result, most of them were purged. In one case a student, not of medicine but of theology, having the idea that the word pill meant a purgative, looked for "Pill" in the dictionary, and the first kind of pills that he found there was one composed mainly of opium and henbane, both astringents, and capable of producing great constipation. He wanted to be purged, and took a certain number of these pills, and instead of becoming constipated he was purged just as he wished to be.

Vomiting may be produced in the same way. Du Cros, a French physiologist, tells of a trial made in a hospital by a nurse, who went around and gave to all the patients a very harmless kind of medicine, and then told them that she was sorry that she had by mistake given them all powerful emetics. Out of 160 patients, 80 were affected as if they had taken the most violent emetic and vomited for a long time.

This we see on a very large scale on seaboard every summer. I have no doubt whatever that sea-sickness is in a great measure due to that, and if you could go on board of a steamer, with the idea that you would not vomit I am well satisfied, from experiments I have made, that you would escape a great deal of sea-sickness, if you did not escape it altogether. One fact I recall is very interesting. A person had crossed, on one occasion, a small bay where it was very rough. There was a man playing the violin on the boat. The person I refer to was terribly sea-sick and vomited a great deal. He had not, of course, made up his mind that he could not be sick. However, the point is that after that he could never hear a violin without vomiting.

To pass to something more serious: You have all heard of what are called the *stigmata*—marks representing the wounds on the limbs of Christ. Those marks have appeared in persons who have dreamed or imagined that they were crucified and suffering the pains of Christ, having invoked the goodness of God to let them have that suffering to punish them for their faults. The most remarkable fact of that kind is that concerning St. Francis of Assisi. There is no doubt that he had the mark as clear as possible. If you compare with this fact one which is related by Dr. Carter you will have the explanation of it. Dr. Carter says that while a mother was looking at her child who was standing at a window with the fingers on the border of the window just under the lifted sash, she saw the sash come down with great force and crush the three fingers of the poor child. The mother remained unable to move, feeling immediately a pain on the three fingers at the very place where the child had been injured. Her fingers swelled, an effusion of blood took place and ulceration followed and she was a long time in being cured.—*Dr. Brown-Sequard's Lecture in New York.*

Beer.

The London *Morning Post* says: Maine liquor laws are out of the question for England. In the United States the consumption of beer increased from 3,500,000 barrels in 1864-5 to 8,000,000 in 1872. In France, since the increase of the tax on beer, its consumption has declined, while "drunkenness has also fearfully spread since that alteration was made." There is a tradition that beer was first brewed in Pelusium, in Egypt, "in the year 2017." It is to be regretted that the invention cannot be ascribed to Noah, as a set-off to his discovery of the occult virtues of the grape. Beer is still brewed in Egypt, and is called "booza." The surplus corn of that fertile land perhaps suggested the use of the strong drink. The word "bere" is derived from the old Saxon term "berb" or barley. At present Bavaria is, as might be expected, among the foremost of beer-drinking nations. She shows a consumption of 191 *maas* "per year and per head." Porter and ale were invented about the year 1730. Before that time ale was not brewed with hops. Porter was invented by a brewer named Harwood. England and Bavaria are now the two *foci* of the brewing world. Our system adopts high fermentation; the Bavarian method produces a milder and thicker beer.

Searching for Sunken Treasure.

More Spanish treasure is to be recovered after submersion for upward of 150 years. It lies in the harbor of Vigo and amounts to about $37,000,000. It is stated that this treasure was sunk in the harbor in September, 1702, since which date several efforts were made to recover it. The discovery of the diving-bell encouraged an Englishman named Dickson to make an attempt to raise the vessel in 1825. He found two ships, but gave up the enterprise for want of capital. In 1859, another Englishman repeated the attempt, but failed for the same reason. In 1869, Col. Gowen, an American, who had distinguished himself by raising seventy vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, was offered the job of raising the sunken galleons for the Spanish Government, and set to work to form a company to carry out the enterprise. Owing to a technicality in his concession it was given to a French company, but the breaking out of the war delayed the preliminaries. Since then, Col. Gowen has purchased the right of the French company and transferred it to an American association. It is probable that the work will be commenced almost immediately. The Spanish Government needs some such expansion of its currency.

A MARYLAND farmer has a goose which has passed its 81st birthday.

All Sorts.

OHIO will be seventy-two years old on Nov. 29.

BESIDES the crusade, the Atcheenese war is now the only one raging on the globe.

THE Union Pacific road is now in the hands of Jay Gould—he owns 167,000 shares out of 300,000.

IN the stomach of a codfish opened at Boston the other day was found a stone ink-stand full of ink.

THE Jenkins of the Sioux City *Journal* describes one of the belles of a ball-room as "a graceful little toad."

ONLY nine families, it is stated, are left in Pithole City, Pa. It once boasted a population of 15,000. *Sic transit.*

HOW many shoes are made in Massachusetts may be conjectured from the fact that North Bridgewater alone turns out 50,000 pairs daily.

LECTURING has been so unprofitable this season that the rates of lecturers are likely to be much lower next winter—from 25 to 50 per cent. at least.

THE Massachusetts Hoosac tunnel contractors have paid $10,000 for funeral expenses of workmen killed during the process of construction.

AMONG the literary treasures left by Mr. Sumner is the Bible of John Bunyan, with the autograph of the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" written in it.

THE census of 1870 shows that two-thirds of the Irish people in this country are east of Buffalo, while two-thirds of the Germans are west of that meridian.

THE *Golden Globe*, of Colorado, has suspended on account of the disappearance of the editor. He was last seen standing under a tree, and some men were pulling on a rope.

A CONNECTICUT Yankee has invented a machine for hatching eggs, and he brings out fifty chickens at a time. The hen devotes all her time to the production of the raw material.

STATISTICS of hog-packing for the season of 1873 show that Chicago leads the world, with Indianapolis second, St. Louis third, Cleveland and Cincinnati about equal next in order.

SOME prominent capitalists of New York, Philadelphia, and other centers are forming a company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to erect another large cotton factory at Augusta, Ga.

THE Chinese Government is trying to raise a navy after the English model, and is building ships to that end. The sixth frigate built at the Government dock-yard was launched recently.

THE diamond fields at the Cape of Good Hope are now well-nigh deserted, the majority of the seekers after sudden wealth having concluded to abandon a quest which entailed severe labor and rarely paid more than expenses.

TWO lawyers in England have entered into a solemn compact not to drink intoxicating drinks, except when duck-shooting, for a year, under a forfeit of £100. One of them keeps a duck in his back yard, and shoots at it every time he is thirsty.

PARIS, next to London, is the healthiest city in Europe. Among its sanitary arrangements are those affecting the meat supply. Private slaughter houses are not allowed, and all meat is inspected on its entrance into the city before being delivered to the public.

SIXTY years ago every island in Polynesia was under the spell of heathenism. There are now about 400,000 Polynesians who profess Christianity, who have been reclaimed from heathenism, and from many of whose islands cannibalism has been extirpated.

IN a country town in Illinois, a few evenings since, at a panorama of the Bible, a little eight-year-older sat wrapped in admiration at the scene until the picture of Jacob and Rebecca at the Well appeared, when he looked up and said: "Pa, do you see that picture? I'll just bet five dollars they're Grangers."

THE following are the dates of the emancipation of slaves in various countries: England abolished slavery by act of Parliament, which took effect Aug. 1, 1834. France abolished it in her colonies in 1848; Sweden in 1846-7; Denmark in 1848, and Holland in 1860. Serfdom expired in Russia, March 3, 1863.

IT is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country unite on the 28th day of May next in a contribution to establish a teachers' and pupils' memorial fund in honor of Louis Agassiz. The fund is to be kept separate, and the income to be applied to the expenses of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass.

Through Many Hands.

In viewing that tiny bit of steel called a needle, it is hard to realize that seventy pairs of hands are required to make it perfect. Seventy pairs of hands to make a needle! and each pair necessary to make the needle perfect. If only one pair refused to do their part, the whole would be a failure—not a needle would be right. It is painstaking in little things and in small parts which leads to excellence and success. We are apt to slight bits of work, thinking it is no matter and of no account. But it is not so. The details of a plan must be faithfully carried out in order to make the plan a success. If the parts of a work are all well done, the whole will be complete, and only then.

Whitened Hairs.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of a recent date says: "On the return trip of the Hogan-Trevillian prize-fight gang, two hundred men took the cars at the Mound House, and near Gold Hill a miner named Joe Booth fell between the cars and had both his legs cut off above the ankles. The unfortunate man was brought to the city, where a black-haired lad named Weston gazed upon the ghastly wounds a moment and fainted. On being restored to consciousness his hair was as white as snow."

FARMERS, AWAKE!

BY A. M. CASE.

What mean those sounds that in the air
  Give forth their solemn, earnest warning?
Those tokens of a darkening night—
  The prelude of a doubtful morning?

Hear ye the sound—the trumpet peal—
  That o'er the land to-day is swelling?
Know ye the wrongs the million feel?
  The story sad that blast is telling?

A tyrant rides o'er this fair land,
  And marks for his unjust oppression
Each son of toil, whose sturdy arm
  Creates the home in his possession.

That tyrant, with the mighty power
  Of gold and bonds as his dominion,
Rules courts, and dictates laws of trade;
  Defies the voice of just opinion.

Who feeds this pampered lord of wealth?
  This foul, remorseless, bloated vulture?
The sons of toil, rough laboring hands,
  And brawny arms of agriculture.

Awake! to arms! let freemen strike
  The patriot blow, for freedom ever;
Let lawless sharks and railroad lords
  Know that our will their rings can sever.

Press on the hosts, bear up the flags,
  Encourage each desponding neighbor;
Unswerving battle for the right
Must end in victory for Labor.

—*Industrial Age.*

Our Railroad Nabobs.

[Extract from a Speech of Willard C. Flagg, at Madison, Wis.]

As to the association of capital, our republican democracy seems to have shown itself more complacent and facile than wise. Recognizing the undoubted impulse given to industry and trade by large amounts of capital, skillfully managed, we have granted corporations for nearly every possible purpose, giving special privileges and powers of making money to organized capital without much thought of the great masses who must make their money, if they make any, by earning it. Now, what is the result? In the first place, a sum exceeding our national debt, and probably equal, or nearly so, to all our public indebtedness, has been invested in railway stocks, on which we are expected to pay ten per cent. interest, and on which we did actually pay, for 1872, as Mr. Poor tells us, 5.2 per cent. on the so-called cost of $3,159,423,057, which is nearly double the capital stock. Next, $350,000,000 in national bank stock, an unknown amount in the stock of other banks, insurance companies, etc., upon all of which it is essential to their good standing that a good rate of interest be made; so that, in addition to public debts amounting in 1870 to $3,271,874,768, the people of this country have to carry as much more in the shape of corporate stock. The evil of this stock is its perpetuity. The persons who own it may change; but the stock remains, a perpetual incubus; men may come, and men may go, but it goes on forever. This is not so with private capital. The unsuccessful merchant, or mechanic, or farmer, simply gets a low rate of interest, or sinks a part of his capital; but capital stock must pay, and, I believe, does pay, about double the interest that the farmer makes from his farm. The result, unless the tendency is checked, is the absorption of private capital by capital stock. In the words of a writer in the *North American Review* (Jan., 1873,): "It is evident—for it is a mathematical proposition—that this movement of property from the many to the few, if unchecked, will, sooner or later, make the few the possessors of all property, while the masses will be necessarily impoverished, and virtually enslaved. The ratio of relative increase on the one hand, and of diminution on the other, will make the time required for this consummation proportionally longer or shorter; but it cannot change the result."

Thus far I have spoken simply of what I may call the legitimate results of the association of capital in corporations—of what they can do and actually effect under the management of honorable men. But there are even worse phases than this. Capital, in the hands of a few, is organized with facility, handled rapidly, and may be used unscrupulously. It may do more mischief in a democracy than elsewhere. "In democracies," said De Tocqueville, "statesmen are poor, and have their fortunes to make." He could not have put it more scathingly had he seen the Credit-Mobilier in a vision.

Associated capital again takes a most oppressive form in the shape of monopolies. These are the result of conspiracies against the public's welfare, effected sometimes by obtaining exclusive National or State legislation or grants, and sometimes by buying up, crushing out, or combining with rivals, so as to destroy the legitimate workings of the law of supply and demand. Our transportation by rail, and even by water, is largely done in this way. Each railway, to start upon, has a practical monopoly of the country through which it runs, except, possibly, at a few points where it is crossed by roads with which it has combined. The routes from the interior to the seaboard are dominated by a railway despotism as lawless and rapacious as the robber bands of the ancient Rhine. The commerce of the Upper Mississippi is practically monopolized by a single steamboat line. The whole railway system of California, and the navigation of her rivers, are in the hands of a legalized band of robbers. The very transportation of the Columbia river is given up to a corporation; and wheat, $1.15 per bushel at Portland, has hardly a market value on its upper waters. Elevator "rings" infest our lake cities, a towboat ring the mouth of the Mississippi; and producer and consumer must pay heavy toll for the privilege of transit.

I might lengthen this list with showing the monopolies afforded by what are called protective tariffs, and by patents wrongly granted, or injudiciously extended; and I might name the well-organized monopolies in school books, in plows, that are not to be sold to clubs and Granges for less than retail rates; but I forbear.

All these evils of corruption, monopoly and extortion, though found in many forms of associated capital, are peculiarly and specially the work of our railway corporations. The most threatening danger to the liberties of Americans to-day lies in the dangerous power now held and wielded by our railway corporations. Vast monopolies dominate our thoroughfares to the seaboard. Their chartered powers are great; their financial strength is enormous. These in their turn, are controlled by a few men, often of brutal instincts, who desire and appreciate only the power that money gives in our wealth-thirsting communities. They are moneyed aristocrats, the basest form of nobility—a nobility that compels no nobleness. They are mainly unscrupulous in their means, and entirely selfish in their action. Bribery and corruption are their custom when dealing with governments; extortion and brutality mark their conduct toward private persons. They lavish their ill-gotten wealth with a varied taste, on horses, harlots and theological seminaries. They enrich their confiding constituencies of stockholders with "watered stock," and plunder them again in the guise of "legal services." They wantonly disregard even the time-honored precept of "honor among thieves," and turn traitors to one another if it will only pay. Well may we say with Geo. P. Marsh, our present Minister to Italy, that "the example of the American States shows that the private corporations—whose rule of action is the interest of the association, not the conscience of the individual—though composed of ultra-democratic elements, may become most dangerous enemies to rational liberty, to the moral interests of the commonwealth, to the purity of legislation and of judicial action, and to the sacredness of private rights."

Farmers Must Read and Think More.

How very important it is at this period of our country's history that farmers, as a class, should read and think more upon all subjects appertaining to and bearing upon their vocation; that their minds should be cultivated as well as their fields; that their moral sense should be quickened, and that they should have the means within their reach of learning the current history of the times, of observing the *action of their public servants*, and be prepared to exercise, at all times, with wisdom, the momentous privilege of an American citizen, the right to vote.

The grange meetings, if punctually attended and properly conducted, will supply, to a great extent, this desideratum, and must, necessarily, be productive of immense benefit to society.

Through the grange will be communicated knowledge to many who have no other means of acquiring it. It will call into exercise minds that before rusted unused. It will elevate vast numbers of men from the abjectness of a mere animal condition to the nobler station of intelligent being. Its usefulness will constitute the true means of dignity, as well on account of the true character of its members, as the extent of its operations.

The Patron of Husbandry to be *a thinker must be a reader;* it therefore should be the duty of every officer of a grange to appoint himself or herself a committee of one to see that each member is supplied with reading matter. The lecturer should bring the subject prominently before the grange at each meeting, collect and distribute newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and circulars, bearing upon the vocation of the farmer or his duty as a citizen. Such a course of instruction strictly adhered to and conscientiously carried out, would bear good fruits in less time than many would imagine.

We, as Patrons, profess, for our main object, to promote the cause of education, to relieve an oppressed people, and to teach the principles of truth and justice to all; but we cannot accomplish much unless we commence the good work at home.—*Farmer's Vindicator.*

Heaven Speed the Grangers.

The grange is an organization of farmers. It has for its object improvement. It is designed to elevate and enlighten the farmer. It would better qualify him for his God-given profession. It aims to bring about these objects by association. It unites those of the same calling into one great brotherhood for the protection of all. It establishes in every neighborhood a lecture-room—which is the grange itself—in which the most important truths are unfolded. It disseminates valuable information, that all may be benefited. It collects as well as dispenses it. It is an intellectual institution. It brings mind in contact with mind, and, by the contrast, other minds are illuminated by the attraction. It draws out latent talent. It makes active and tangible what has been before dormant and unseen. It shows the importance of cultivating brains as well as soil. It demonstrates the fact that rich harvests are developed by brain culture—that a great crop of weeds has grown up and smothered out the useful plants by the neglect of brain culture. The grange is a social institution. It unites by strong ties those that have before been strangers. It makes each feel an interest in all, and all in each. It heals up the wounds of the unfortunate. It administers comfort to the sick, and alleviates the sufferings of the distressed. It is a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan. It makes every neighborhood one kind, affectionate family. It is a financial institution. It seeks to obtain for its members the highest price for their products. It looks to the good of all. It learns how and when the best prices can be obtained. It cuts the Gordian knot which has bound the farmer to the middle man who has absorbed the chief profits of his labors. It throws its protecting arms over and around all, and would make them more independent.—*Page County Democrat.*

Women as Patrons of Husbandry.

A cautious woman, in the *Rural New-Yorker* of February 21, asks some Patron of Husbandry the following questions: "Have you realized any or all of your expectations? Are your homes happier, your burdens lighter, your prosperity greater?" To which I answer: It is too soon to look for great results. The oppressions which called our order into existence were the growth of years, and it will take time and patience to remove them; but it will be our own fault if we fail in the end. Our homes are happier in proportion as order and intelligence pervade them; and will it not assist us in this to impart our ideas to others, and get theirs in exchange? And cannot this be done to better advantage in the company of fifty or a hundred farmers' wives, than by spending so much time in miscellaneous visitings, as some do? The social part of the grange promises to be more beneficial to women than men, as they live more isolated from each other. Every one's prosperity will be greater in proportion as he or she applies the maximum of economy taught by the grange to business.

Means of Checking Coughing, Sneezing, Etc.

There are many facts which show that morbid phenomena of respiration can be also stopped by the influence of arrest. Coughing, for instance, can be stopped by pressing on the nerves on the lip in the neighborhood of the nose. A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing also in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is also true of hiccough, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing; and I may say that the will has immense power there. There was a French surgeon who used to say, whenever he entered the wards of his hospital, "The first patient who coughs here will be deprived of food to-day." It was exceedingly rare that a patient coughed then.

There are many other affections associated with breathing which can be stopped by the same mechanism that stops the heart's action. In spasms of the glottis, which is a terrible thing in children, as you well know, as it sometimes causes death, and also in whooping-cough, it is possible to afford relief by throwing cold water on the face, or by tickling the soles of the feet, which produces laughter, and at the same time goes to the gray matter that is producing the spasm and arrests it almost at once. I would not say that these means are always successful. I would not say that we can always prevent cough by our will; but in many instances those things are possible, and if you remember that in bronchitis and pneumonia, or any other acute affection of the lungs, hacking or coughing greatly increases the trouble at times, you can easily see how important it is for the patient to try to avoid coughing as best he can.

How They Kill Cattle in Texas.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says: "The ordinary plan of drawing the steer down to the block, and striking him on the head with an ax, is too slow for the wholesale butchery carried on here. About one dozen head are driven into a small pen, just sufficiently large to hold that number closely packed, and a gate forced to behind them. This pen has an open slat platform across the top of it, upon which two men are stationed, with sharp pointed knives fixed on the end of them. With a rapidity acquired by long practice, they plunge their spears into the necks of the affrighted animals, cutting the jugular vein, and each successively falls as if struck down with an ax. The blood spurts out in streams as if from a dozen fountains, and in less than a minute the whole penful are down quivering in the throes of death, and covered with blood. The door of the pen leading into the rendering room is then thrown open, the animals drawn out in succession, a knife rapidly splits the skin around the neck and down the stomach. A rope is attached to the upper part of the hide by a clamp, at the other end of which is a mule, which leisurely walks off down the yard, carrying the skin of the animal with him, and leaving the carcass still quivering with animal life. A tackle hoists the body up to a level with the mouth of one of the immense cauldrons, and in less time than we have taken to describe the process, it is in the seething and boiling mass. There are four or five of these cauldrons, each large enough to hold a dozen beeves, and they are kept constantly going during the killing season. The tallow is drawn off into hogsheads, and the remains of these great soup kettles are carried out to what is called the "hash pile," consisting of bones, horns, and the animal matter from which all the substance has been extracted."

RETAINERS AND REFRESHERS.—Who would not be a "Q. C." in England? Mr. Hawkins, for conducting the prosecution against Arthur Orton, received a retainer of 1,000 guineas and a refresher of 100 guineas for each day of the trial. The trial lasted for 89 days, so that Mr. Hawkins received in all $49,500. He is now retained as counsel in six different election petitions, with a retaining fee in each case of 600 guineas and 100 guineas refresher each day. Each of these cases will last at least a week, so that Mr. Hawkins' fees will amount to at least $21,000. Mr. Giffard, Q. C., has been retained in eleven election petition cases, Mr. Sergeant Ballantine in nine, and Mr. Powell, Q. C., in five—all with very liberal fees. Mr. Hawkins' practice is said to be worth $280,000 a year, while there also dangles before his eyes the almost certain prize of a judgeship when he gets tired of making money and will be content with a modest $25,000 a year for the rest of his life.—*New York World.*

THE TICHBORNE JURY.—The jury in the Tichborne case were allowed 300 guineas each for their ten months of service, or somewhat over $1,500. They petitioned, in open court, early in the trial, for two guineas a day, and were as good as promised it by the Bench, but "the present Government" coolly observe that they don't find any record of such a promise on the books of the Treasury, and don't know anything about it. As the jury were picked business men, whose time was particularly valuable, they think it pretty tough.

UNDER the laws of England a plaintiff in a divorce suit has to serve a notice on the defendant personally. An officer of the British army, stationed in Australia, is at present in St. Louis for that purpose.

BARNUM is advertising in the London newspapers for estimates for the construction of his transatlantic balloon, which he intends to finish early in the summer.

CREAM SAUCE.—Add a cup of sugar to one-half cup of thick sour cream. Beat these together ten minutes. Grate nutmeg over it. Nice for Indian puddings.

NINETY-NINE vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 76,680, are being built in Nova Scotia this year.

THE salt product of Michigan last year was 4,116,730 bushels.

BRAHMA'S ANSWER.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Once, when the days were ages,
  And the old Earth was young,
The high gods and the sages
From Nature's golden pages
  Her open secrets wrung,
  Each questioned each to know
Whence came the Heaven above, and whence the Earth below.

Indra, the endless giver
  Of every gracious thing
The gods to him deliver,
Whose bounty is the river
  Of which they are the spring—
  Indra, with anxious heart,
Ventures with Virochunu where Brahma is apart.

"Brahma! Supremest being!
  By whom the worlds are made,
Where we are blind, all seeing,
Stable, where we are fleeing,
  Of Life and Death afraid—
  Instruct us for mankind,
What is the body, Brahma? O Brahma! what the mind!"

Hearing as though he heard not,
  So perfect was his rest,
So vast the Soul that erred not,
So wise the lips that stirred not—
  His hand upon his breast
  He laid: whereat his face
Was mirrored in the river that girt that holy place!

They questioned each the other
  What Brahma's answer meant.
Said Virochunu, "Brother,
Though Brahma the great Mother
  Hath spoken her intent,
  Man ends as he began—
The shadow on the water is all there is of Man!"

"The earth with woe is cumbered,
  And no man understands;
They see their days are numbered
By one that never slumbered
  Nor stayed his dreadful hands.
  I see with Brahma's eyes—
The body is the shadow that on the water lies."

Thus Indra, looking deeper,
  With Brahma's self possessed.
So dry thine eyes, thou weeper!
And rise again, thou sleeper!
  The hand on Brahma's breast
  Is his divine assent,
Covering the soul that dies not. This is what Brahma meant

Humor.

A DISH for a lawyer—Suet.

SIGNS of promise—Protested notes.

THE wife's secret—Her opinion of her husband.

EPITAPH for a cannibal—"One who loved his fellow-men."

WHEN is a lunatic like a pretty flower? When he is a little dazey.

WHEN a lady faints what figure does she need? You must bring her 2.

"WHY Did He Not Die?" is the title of a novel. We have not heard the answer, but believe it to be because he did not take his medicine.

"WHEN Shakespeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he refer to doctors' patients?" "No." "How do you know he didn't?" "Because you always find them under a monument."

"Do you go to Sabbath school, my lad?" kindly asked a city missionary of a depraved little Dubuque urchin. "Nary," answered the innocent child, "but I've got a fightin' cock that can walk over any bird in this town that wears gaffs."

LITTLE girl—"Mamma, I don't think the people who make dolls are very pious people." Mamma—"Why not, my child?" Little girl—"Because you can never make them kneel. I always have to lay my doll down on her stomach to say her prayers."

SAYS a wit: "Last year I saw a watch spring, a note run, a rope walk, a horse fly, and even the big trees leave. I even saw a plank walk, and a Third Avenue bank run; but the other day I saw a tree box, a cat fish, and a stone fence. I am now prepared to see the Atlantic coast and the Pacific slope."

A BOY was passing through the cars of the Erie railroad, the other morning, with an illustrated copy of "Nothing to Wear." A lady remarked, "I suppose that takes off the ladies?" "No," said a gentleman, "it takes off their dresses." "Then," rejoined the lady, "it is quite proper that a stripling should sell it."

MARY had a little lamb,
  With whom she used to tussel,
She snatched the wool all of his back,
  And stuffed it in her bustle.

The lamb soon saw he had been fleeced,
  And in a passion flew,
But Mary got upon her ear,
  And stuffed the lamb in, too.

Japanese Dwellings.

The streets of Yokohama are wide and straight. Each house is built of wood, without an atom of paint, and is a real toy-house, a genuine Liliputian Swiss chalet, built with a taste, a nicety and a neatness which are admirable. The Japanese are wonderful workers in wood, and it is a pleasure to see the roofs, so light and yet so strong, supported by walls which are made, like the side-scenes in a theater, of thin strips of wood, over which are pasted sheets of a cottony, transparent paper. In the evenings, when the lanterns dispense their soft light round the inside of these white buildings, the spectator seems to be looking at a magic-lantern. During the daytime the sides of the houses are slipped out, as side-scenes are, and the house becomes only a roof resting on the four light corner posts, the whole interior being thus opened to the air. Every part of the house is exposed to view, and everything done in it can be seen, while behind it appear the charming verdure, the cascades, and the diminutive plantations of the little gardens situated in the rear.

Nativity of the Presidents.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 22, 1732; John Adams, Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735; Thomas Jefferson, Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va., April 13, 1743; James Madison, Orange county, Va., March 16, 1751; James Monroe, Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758; John Quincy Adams, Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767; Andrew Jackson, Waxhaw, Lancaster county, S. C., March 15, 1767; Martin Van Buren, Kinderhook, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1782; William Henry Harrison, Charles City county, Va., Feb. 9, 1773; John Tyler, Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1790; James K. Polk, Mecklenburg, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795; Zachary Taylor, Orange county, Va., Nov. 24, 1790; Millard Fillmore, Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800; Franklin Pierce, Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804; James Buchanan, Stony Batter, Franklin county, Pa., April 23, 1791; Abraham Lincoln, Hardin county, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809; Andrew Johnson, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808; Ulysses S. Grant, Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:35 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			5:50 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:38 "	6:38 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:06 "

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One-half down, balance on time.

J. H. GREENE.

J. A. COWAN, M.D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

DeKalb County Medical Society, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month

(May 27, 73.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (6m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER.

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!
AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buckton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offer 1,250,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven year time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to the land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

T. B. TOTTEN
—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO.

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.

In Hebel's Corner

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

The Great Clothing EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

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If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

Calhoun Street, opposite the Court House.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞Goods delivered any place in town.

The Old Reliable!
WATCHES.

JEWELRY SILVER

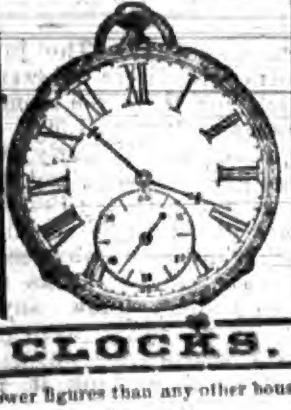

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at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

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In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC,
ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.
Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 90
Gunpowder	60, 90
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	10c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$1.00
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	33c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No 2 "	per ½ bbl $4.00

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kit $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c. No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts. Sorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations: Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved

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Fort Wayne Fruit House!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
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Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

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FOR SALE!
EIGHTY ACRES

of splendid timbered land for sale, lying within three miles of Collins Station on the Eel River road. It contains

Walnut Oak And Ash

timber of an excellent quality, and will be sold reasonable, or town property in Auburn taken in exchange. Enquire at this office.

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Organized 1865. April 9, '74

To Contractors

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a Frame Church in Auburn, until the 15th of April, 1874. Plans and specification to be seen on Application to

E. ASHLEY,
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CHAS. BEUGNOT.

First in the Field.

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS.

THE BOSS STORE

STILL AHEAD!

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Larned, Administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crain deceased has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ROSE & HARTMAN, Attorneys for Estate.

April 16, 1874.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

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FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

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CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
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Building Stone
AMERICAN AND

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Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

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AUBURN

Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,
DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.

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School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!
WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shade and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

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St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

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The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 30, 1874. No. 18.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

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WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

D. A. SEBRING, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second floor, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

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Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

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OF HARTFORD, CONN. The largest capital.—The largest income, of any fire insurance company in the country.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

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COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Toledo Business Cards.

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Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phyatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30a.m	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 28
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 58
Eaton	1 37	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 30	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 36	6 55	
Beesons	5 05	7 15	
Connersville	5 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Beesons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	[illegible]pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 26	11 30	7 46
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne....... Dep	10 35	5 00		1 55
Auburn	11 29	6 30		3 00
Waterloo	11 46	7 00		3 18
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 30	8 05	6 15	4 00
Reading	15 1	9 38	7 41	5 00
Bankers	2 06	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville	2 23	10 15	8 28	5 33
Jackson	3 40	11 30	10 25	6 45

Going South.

Jackson	7 20a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	6 52	10 52
Bankers	8 45	2 55	7 23	11 09
Reading	9 00	3 15	7 45	11 29
Ar Angola	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	11 01	6 30		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		2 05

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	e
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 2
	8 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 1
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 40	12 5
9 08	11 45	N. Manchest'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 1	2 21	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne, Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,30 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,56 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line ... lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,15 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,34 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9,35 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHTS
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,23 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,30 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	[illegible] "	6,40 "	1,58 PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	7,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Select Story.

Better Than he Seemed.

A quaint old town was Hereford. Its buildings were antiquated and its inhabitants clung so tenaciously to the traditions of their forefathers that no more obstinate or exclusive set of land owners could be found in the whole shire.

Scarcely more than two thousand souls comprised the population, but what they lacked in numbers was balanced by the extreme respectability of those who lived and carried themselves as little lords among the tenantry. Hereford had its banking-houses. To be sure it was a diminutive appendage of the big concern at Liverpool, but Mr. Sandhurst Tipton, M. P., resident partner presided over its dignity and lived in the old brick mansion on the top of the hill, screened from the vulgar gaze by the heavy yew trees that formed a cordon about his retreat. Hereford also had its established church, and its good vicar Dr. Stole, though an austere man on the church homilies, could, nevertheless, at times be as decorously jolly as the worst of his parishoners, and was a rough rider when the hounds were in full cry

The family of Mr. Sandhurst Tipton consisted of his wife and two daughters. The former was a tall, stern looking lady, with enough dignity to have satisfied the most exclusive aristocrat, while the daughters, Augusta and Cecily, to the disgust of their parents, most unaccountably had imbibed notions altogether too plebian for their nation and birth. It was Mrs. Tipton who had insisted on their being educated abroad, and it had ever since been to her a source of lamentation, and her more astute husband who had opposed the scheme but nevertheless had yielded to his wife's wishes, never failed to remind her that the consequences was the result of her own folly.

Mrs. Tipton knew this full well, therefore she never sought to gainsay its truth, only she extenuated her mistake as best she could, reminded her lord that she had been educated at the same institution whither she had sent her daughters, and come out *sans reproche.*

Precept and expostulation seemed lost on those wilful girls, and they only laughed at the lectures they received, frequently replying by some club house phrase they had obtained heaven knows where. Two London seasons failed to eradicate the blemish of their characters, and now Mr. Tipton and wife had resigned themselves to the unhappy conviction that they must patiently endure what they cannot cure.

The sisters were out one day on horseback, and, as was their custom they were unattended by an escort. Augusta, who was a dashing horsewoman, was riding near the edge of a wood that was bounded by a thorn hedge. On the opposite side was a young man who had fallen asleep while reading a book which was lying on the green sward. At a banter from Cecily, Augusta put her horse at the hedge and made him leap clear over it. A cry of pain immediately followed, and the young man sprang to his feet, then staggered and fell with his forehead cut open by the hoof of Augusta's horse.

'Tie your horse and climb over here this instant,' she called to her sister. 'I believe I have killed poor fellow.—How perplexed this is, to be sure.'—She had sprung from her saddle, and knelt beside the bleeding man while he was all unconscious of the fair figures that were twisting a cambrick handkerchief about his temples.

Cecily, in conformity with her sister's summons, had scrambled through the hedge, and was doing what she could to bring the stranger to consciousness.

'He is handsome, dont you say so Gussy?' she asked, gazing at his pale face.

Her sister made no reply, but clutched at her vinaigrette, and applied it to his nostrils.

It happened that Cecily at that moment spied a letter lying on the ground near the book. In an instant she had caught it up and with a womanly curiosity was examining the superscription. It was postmarked, Brussels, and was directed to Mons Louis Bernier, London.

Cecily pressed her hand upon her brow, as if in thought, and then handed the letter to Augusta. The latter looked sharply at the superscription, and then remarked: "Oh, that's it. How strange!'

'Where did we hear that name?' asked Cecily. 'I am sure we have come across it.

'In the newspaper,' replied her sister. 'Don't you remember, a few days ago, the announcement that the Count Bernier's son was implicated in that French plot, and the flight of young Bernier to Belgium.

'True enough. Wouldn't it be romantic if our stranger and young Bernier were identical?'

Augusta pushed the letter into the young man's pocket none too soon for his eyes opened and he gazed languidly at his fair companions.

'Do you feel much pain?' inquired Augusta. 'I really cannot express my sorrow at having been the author of your accident. It is very strange you did not hear us.

'I was asleep, mademoiselle,' he answered, in a low voice, that had just enough of the French accent in it to betray his nationality.

A half hour after, the two sisters were sitting beneath a tree with Louis Bernies telling them the story of his life.

In one of the houses at the outskirts of the town Louis Bernier had found a temporary home with a stout yeoman named Perry Hawks. There were very many reasons why he desired obscurity at that moment, and not the least of which was to keep the Count, his father, in ignorance of his whereabouts. He therefore gave an assumed name; when Augusta boldly charged him as being the Count Bernier's son, and having to fly his country, then he revealed himself. The positive and unexpected manner of Augusta Tipton had taken him at a disadvantage, and he surrendered at discretion, only stipulating that if they ever met in the presence of others, they should know him as Mr. Lewis.

Shortly after the event just narrated a young man named Lewis appeared at the bank of Mr. Tipton and deposited several thousand pounds, at the same time presenting a letter of introduction from one of his London friends, who spoke of Mr. Lewis as the son of a distinguished gentleman, residing abroad. The banker offered Mr. Lewis the hospitalities of his house, and invited him to dine.

Lewis' complexion was naturally pale, but upon the present occasion it was whiter than usual, and the newly healed seam across his forehead was still visible in a crimson line. His introduction must have caused Augusta and Cecily some secret amusement. Be that as it may, they never by look or by sign betrayed the tho'ts that passed through their minds.

Every small community seems to be afflicted with one or more persons whose chief business seems to be in discovering facts regarding their neighbors hitherto unknown, and then, without loss of time proclaiming them to the discomfiture of those concerned. In the person of Thomas Delong, Hereford had one of these enterprising individuals. Moreover he was the nephew of Sandhurst Tipton. The banker had for years set his face against his nephew's manner of life, but 'as blood is thicker than water,' he could not cast off his dead sister's child, so Tom had a *carte blanche* to his uncle's house, where he never failed to disgust his aunt or her husban by his slang of the race-course and the prize ring, in his estimation two of England's most valued institutions.

Mr Tipton was sitting in his room one day at the bank when Tom entered.

'Good day, uncle,' he said, flinging himself carelessly on a sofa.

Mr. Tipton raised his eyes, and welcomed his nephew in a common-place manner.

Who was that fellow you had up to the house to dinner the other day?'

'I am not aware that I had any 'fellow,' answered the banker with some severity of tone.

'Oh, you object to the term do you?' said Tom 'Let me qualify by calling him a chap.'

'Quite as objectionable as your previous expression, sir. If you refer to Mr. Lewis, who has deposited in the bank, and has brought me a letter of introduction from my friend Colonel Branford, I request you to speak of him with more respect.

'Branford! Branford!' replied Tom 'Why that's the name of the shooter who used to stop with you so often a few years past. Did you notice his death in the *Mail?*'

Mr. Tipton started from his seat grasped the paper. Sure enough, Col. Branford had fallen dead at his club. Verdict, apoplexy. So sudden was the news that the banker felt sick and was obliged to swallow some wine. Branford and himself had been school fellows, and in a day or two he was to see him.

'What were you going to say regarding Mr. Lewis, Thomas?' asked the banker.

'I was simply going to state that I have good reason to doubt that he is what he represents himself and perhaps if I give you my reason you will come down from that high horse you are on and listen to what I have to say. Please tell me the day that Mr. Lewis as you call him, dined with you.'

'Let me see,' replied the banker running the days over in his mind—'it was last week Friday.'

'Friday is an unlucky day to bet on a horse, whatever it may be on a man Friday wee, hey? Well; Uncle Sand for a week or more previous to his introduction to my cousins, they had met every few days, and as far as they are concerned I don't think that an introduction was at all necessary.'

'How dare you to make such an assertion?' cried the banker, springing to his feet, and confronting his nephew with face alternately red and white.

'Because I interrupted the meeting myself,' replied Tom, with the utmost coolness; and I dare assert anything I know to be true; but if you won't believe, why of course it don't make any difference to me. Goodbye,' and he arose to leave.

'Stay!' responded the uncle, 'tell me all about it.'

Tom seated himself again, and gave a detailed account of the times he had seen Augusta and Cecily meet Lewis. Each time they met near the scene of the accident near the wood. Tom never heard any conversation between them; he was up among the trees getting grubs to go a fishing

Mr. Tipton left the bank earlier than usual that day and upon his arrival home his daughters were summoned to his presence, and requested to give an explanation of their previous acquaintance with Lewis.

In a short, decisive way Augusta related the accident that occurred on her leaping the hedge, and frankly admitted that both she and Cecily had met Lewis even as Tom Delong had reported.

'Then why did you not mention it? At least, why did you let me suppose you were strangers when I brought him here? Explain that if you please?

'I cannot do that,' replied his daughter, 'at least without violating his confidence.'

'His confidence,' sneered her father. 'Ho! it has come to that, has it? That will do.'

Mr. Lewis received a short, curt note through the post, in the handwriting of Sandhurst Tipton, requesting a suspension of his visits to the house, and declining any further intercourse except on business.

By the same mail came a foreign letter for Lewis (whose retreat it seems had been discovered,) giving him intelligence of the death of his father, and requesting his return to France, his family having obtained his pardon from the Governor.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of Mr. Tipton and Tom Delong, Augusta and Lewis had a final interview; then he was seen no more.

A year had passed away, and Mr Tipton had ceased to remember Lewis, when he one day received a letter from the British Embassador at Paris, informing him that Count Bernier—a distinguished nobleman, then in the King's service, was about to visit England and that he would have the pleasure of giving him an introduction to Mr. Tipton.

The banker read the communication with feelings of pleasure; it was always gratifying to his vanity to be the recipient of such communications. His wife, to whom he exhibited the letter at once began to plan a match for her daughter Augusta; the latter indulged in such hearty screams of laughter that the propriety of her mother was shocked.

It was arranged that a grand dinner be given in honor of the Count's arrival. A malicious smile was ever playing upon the lips of Augusta, which both her father and mother attributed to a wrong motive.

In his old accustomed seat at the bank, Sandhurst Tipton was sitting some months afterward when the card of Count Bernier was handed him,

'Show him in immediately cried the banker, springing toward the door. The next moment he had mechanically grasped the hand of the, Count and the two stood regarding each other in silence. At last Mr. Tipton spoke:

'How is 'this?' I believe I am looming upon Mr Lewis?'

The Count smiled, and, sitting down beside the banker explained all that was mysterious in his first visit to Hereford, and completely satisfied the banker of the propriety of all his actions.

Before leaving the bank Count Bernier had obtained Mr. Tipton's consent to propose to his daughter.

'Come down stairs,' cried the banker as he arrived at his door, absolutely forgetting for the moment his decorum, 'come down here and see an old acquaintance.

* * * * * * *

A few weeks later there was a grand time at the Tipton mansion; everybody was jolly and none more so than Dr. Stole, as he fussed and fumed about the rooms, Augusta was to marry a nobleman after all. Her mother's cup of joy almost run over, Tom Delong was there and he did not call the Count 'a fellow,' and suspended his slang phrases except in one solitary instance when his aunt ask him what he thought of the ceremony, he replied:

'Well the parson gave them a fair start, and I think on a square heat Gussy will come out ahead.'

The National Statuary Hall.

E. W. BROWN.—*Editor Columbia City Post:* In the United States Statutes at large, in vol. 13, page 347, we find an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the government, for the year ending June 30th, 1865, and in said act, Sec 2d, we find the following:

"The President is hereby authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues in marble and bronze—not exceeding two in number for each State—of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration, and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the capital of the United States, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a National Statuary Hall for the purpose herein indicated."

Now, I would ask if it is not time for the people of the great State of Indiana to act upon that grand and munificent privilege which Congress has so liberally granted. Other States have acted, and are now represented by marble and bronze statutes, and more are acting. Indiana has had distinguished citizens, and why not be represented? We are as near ready as we will ever be. Now is the time to talk up this great an important question, and have it acted upon by the meeting of the next Legislature. Who will be these men first and formost of Indiana's distinguished sons.

F. M. McDONALD.

But few are aware of the existence of the Statute above recited by our correspondent, or that a portion of the magnificent Capitol building of the United States is "set apart as a National Statuary Hall," wherein each State can commemorate in marble or bronze its illustrious names made eminent in the service of the State. The cultivation of State pride is the surest safeguard against centralization of power in one despotic head. Every citizen of Indiana feels a just pride in the achievements and services of our statesmen and military heroes who have carved themselves high up in the Temple of Fame. For be it remembered that Indiana has many such, whose services in a civic and military capacity make their talents and laurels household treasures to every Indianian. In all ages to the present, a grateful people have commemorated the memory of their great dead in statuary and monuments. Our State has yet to act in this matter. Let it be done so far at least as the National Statuary Hall affords the opportunity. The *Post* desires to hear from the press of the State upon the subject.—*Columbia City Post.*

It is rather cool in a San Francisco paper to advise a young man to "go west.",

---

Last week the nation wept over its illustrious dead. Now it is horse-radish.

A pint of whiskey and a gallon of beer caused a funeral at Montrose (N. J.,) lately. Bets are off.

Dr Livingstone must be really dead this time, as he is to be buried in Westminister Abbey.

The stairway to the Danbury Lyceum is as dirty as the children of a female reformer.

A man who has lived next door to a school house for ten years says he can see no sense in calling any one "a gentleman and a scholar.'

An enamored Philadelphian has been convicted of a petty larceny, for abstracting his adored one's carte de visite from her photograph album; the judge deciding that to steal a 'carte' was as bad as to steal a horse.

WICKED JIM.

A TEMPERANCE RHAPSODY.

There were maidens ancient and gaunt and grim,
And maidens of fairer face;
There were angular women, with optics dim,
And women with eyes ablaze;
There were men with soap-locks and am'rous leer,
And men out at elbows and knees—
[The shepherds were those of such goodly cheer,
And the drunkards reformed were these.]

Besieged the saloon of "The Laden Vine"
Of a wicked old sinner called Jim,
And they ranged themselves up in a dolorous line
And they sang him a dolorous hymn:
"You're a sinner," they sang, "you're a naughty old man,
For your wickedness you must atone;
You're a toper terrific; you're under a ban."
[And the shepherds came in with a groan.]

Their faces were long as the moral law
And their meter was longer still,
With tireless lungs and tireless jaw,
They sang with a right good will:
"You're a brand to be plucked, you're a sheep astray,
But there's hope for the sinner yet;
Reform and return to a better way,
And a sweeter reward you'll get."

And the hardened sinner whose name was Jim,
The hero of "The Laden Vine,"
Was melted to tears by the warning hymn,
And he emptied the rosy wine
And the yellow rum and the pearly gin,
Rare Bourbon and Old Rye,
From cask and bottle and crowded bin
In the gutter lying by.

He closed the doors of his wicked ken,
He silenced his jeering laugh,
And donned a sober garb and then
Had taken his photograph,
Which he sold abroad, and the "wickedest man"
Abundance of money made,
And now he works on the moral plan
And is fully convinced it's paid.

He has upright views and a store of pelf,
And soberly walks a crack,
A bummer no more; he's a shepherd himself—
Round belly and spreading back—
A shining light unto those who fall—
[No better 'twixt here and Home]—
He tipples no more abroad at all,
But relies on a jug at home!

MAXIMUS.

I hold him great who, for Love's sake,
Can give with generous, earnest will;
Yet he who takes for Love's sweet sake,
I think I hold more generous still.

I bow before the noble mind
That freely some great wrong forgives;
Yet nobler is the one forgiven,
Who bears that burden well and lives.

It may be hard to gain, and still
To keep a lowly, steadfast heart;
Yet he who loses has to fill
A harder and a truer part.

Glorious it is to wear the crown
Of a deserved and a pure success;
He who knows how to fail has won
A crown whose luster is not less.

Great may he be who can command
And rule with just and tender sway;
Yet is diviner wisdom taught
Better by him who can obey.

Blessed are those who die for God,
And earn the martyr's crown of light;
Yet he who lives for God may be
A greater conqueror in his sight.

AUNT SARAH'S GHOST.

"It's all very well to laugh at ghosts and spirits," said Aunt Sarah, looking solemnly at us, "but, my dears, there are more things in this world than you know of."

"That's from Shakespeare, Aunt Sarah."

"Suppose it is?" replied the old lady, adjusting her cap; "it's true, nevertheless."

"Oh, it's quite true; but did you ever really see a ghost?" we asked, all anxiety to hear her strange experience."

"I've seen a ghost," answered Aunt Sarah, slowly, "just as plainly as I see you now."

"Oh, how dreadful!" we all exclaimed. "Tell us about it, Aunt Sarah." And we drew our chairs closer around the table, and wondered if Thomas wasn't coming soon to light the gas.

Aunt Sarah smiled upon us with the conscious superiority of wisdom, but, well pleased to be the center of so attractive a circle, put aside her knitting and commenced as follows:

"A great many years ago I was staying with a number of other guests, at a friend's house in the country. Among the various people, old and young, who were gathered there, was a maiden lady of rather mature age; in fact, she ought long ago to have taken her degree as a confirmed old maid. Some people so dread the approach of age that they cling to the semblance of youth almost with the tenacity of despair. Miss Biglow—that was her name—was one of this kind; and so, by the aid of paint, powder and false hair, she really made herself look twenty years younger than what we knew to be her actual age. It was even whispered that her cheeks owed their seeming plumpness to some mysterious cause not attributable to nature. Now, girls," said Aunt Sarah, pausing for a moment, and looking sternly upon us, "I hate this deception, and hope none of you paint, or powder, or wear false hair."

"Goodness, Aunt Sarah! You don't think we wear false hair, do you?" cried Bessie Gray, putting up her hand to ascertain if her chignon was in its right place.

"I am sure I don't know, my dear, but I hope not. Well, one day an elderly gentleman arrived at the house, intending to spend a week in fishing, hunting, or idling about, as most of us were doing. This gentleman was very rich, and avowedly looking for a wife. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that he at once became the lion of the day.

"The evening on which he arrived saw Miss Biglow painted and powdered to the verge of distraction—wherever that may be—and looking, to an unpracticed eye, almost girlish.

"It was really wonderful, my dears, to see how the eligible bachelor—Mr. Goodman—took to her from the first. We really became afraid that she would carry off a prize for which so many blushing young ladies had angled in vain.

"Miss Biglow seldom came down stairs in the morning, and when she ventured out always wore a thick veil to protect her skin, which she said was very tender indeed. Of course we knew the reason, but Mr. Goodman, like all other men, was as blind as a bat, and as easily taken in by a woman as any child would be. It would not have been fair for us to undeceive him, you know, for I think women ought to respect each other's little secrets."

"Honor among thieves," murmured Bessie.

"My dear, that is not a pretty simile," said Aunt Sarah, gravely. "But let me go on with my story. One evening we were all sitting at the open window, in the moonlight, and, by some means or other, the conversation turned upon the habit of wearing false hair, and other deceptions of a like nature.

"'I never want to marry a woman who would wash out like a cotton umbrella in the first shower,' said Mr. Goodman.

"'I quite agree with you,' answered Miss Biglow. 'It must be dreadful to use all those things that you were talking about.'

"Mr. Goodman glanced approvingly toward her, but Gertie Edmonds pinched my arm and whispered,

"'I'll bet a pair of gloves that she won't stand washing.'

"I'd like to try it," I answered.

"Girls are always thoughtless and foolish," said Aunt Sarah, sagely, "and I was no exception to the rule. That speech of Mr. Goodman's suggested a wicked thought to Gertie Edmonds, it was that we should all go out in the boat next day, taking, if possible, Miss Biglow with us; and when in quite shallow water, manage to upset the boat."

"And then," said Gertie, "it would be such fun to see the paint wash off her face."

"I regret to say, my dears, that I entered into this wicked joke with a hearty good will, but was repaid for my share in it by what happened afterward, as you will see by and by."

"At first Miss Biglow absolutely refused to go on the water at all, but by Mr. Goodman's earnest solicitations she at last consented to make one of the party. Besides Mr. Goodman there were two other young gentlemen, cousins of Gertie's, and I need scarcely tell you that they entered with delight into our plot against the unfortunate Miss Biglow.

"Next day we dressed ourselves as plainly as possible, not caring to ruin our best things by our contemplated ducking in the lake. Everything went on as well as could be wished, and we pushed out gently from the shore, with our unsuspecting victim on board. We had agreed to row along the shore to a place where we girls sometimes went in bathing, and then, at a given signal, manage to upset the boat.

"Mr. Goodman was whispering some soft nonsense into Miss Biglow's ear, when Harry Edmonds gave the preconcerted signal, and we all leaned over at once to pick a water-lily. Over went the boat, and in an instant everybody was floundering about in three feet of water. A terrific scream from Miss Biglow, some violent splashing and trembling on the part of Mr. Goodman, and then we saw him rescue her bodily from the water, and carry her triumphantly to the shore in his arms.

"We followed without delay, and found Mr. Goodman sitting on the bank, gazing in direct dismay at the object he had so gallantly carried to shore. Poor Miss Biglow did not look prepossessing; and the two rude young cousins of Gertie's burst out laughing when they saw her, which was very unkind and thoughtless of them."

"Did you laugh, Aunt Sarah?" we asked.

"Well, my dears, laughing is very contagious, and I could not help joining in. She sat on a stone, looking, as that naughty Gertie said, just like an ancient mermaid, just risen from the sea. In the struggle her hat had come off, taking with it the wealth of hair which had been Mr. Goodman's especial delight. In its place was a tight little knot with a wiry wisp of hair stretching out at right angles, and asserting itself in a most obtrusive manner. But her face represented the most astonishing change, for the paint had been washed into stripes and patches, and the cheek which had rested upon her cavalier's shoulder was quite white, while the other was a stripy red color, very peculiar indeed. For some reason she had not spoken a word since reaching the shore, but sat with her handkerchief to her mouth, looking about her with an expression of intense anxiety.

"Harry had fished up her hat with all the back hair hanging to it, and now presented it to her on the end of a stick. The position was too ludicrous, and we burst out laughing in her very face. At first she looked at the hair in a bewildered sort of way, not seeming to understand what we were laughing at; then putting up her hand felt the little top knot at the back of her head; as she did so, the whole horrible truth flashed upon her; and she sprang to her feet trembling with fury.

"Vipers!" she said; and we saw that she hadn't a tooth in her head. "Scorpions!" And, without taking her back hair with her, she fled toward the house.

We all followed, inwardly wondering what she would do and whether she really thought we upset the boat intentionally. She did not appear at dinner, so our hostess went up-stairs, and was closeted with her for about an hour; when she came down we fancied she looked rather gravely at us, but "guilty conscience," you know, and we began to feel very guilty.

"Will you come down to the lake with me, Sarah," she said.

"Goodness, Gertie!" I answered. "It's almost 12 o'clock, and what do you want to go there for?"

"I must go," she said, determinedly. "You never noticed it, but I lost all my back hair in those nasty rushes, and must get it to-night; I fastened the veil over the back of my head, so you did not see it going."

Of course I went with her, and, creeping out of the house by a back door, we ran, hand in hand, down the dark patch to the lake, and soon reached the spot so fatal to Miss Biglow's hopes. As we stood for a moment silently watching the moonbeams on the water, a tall figure, robed in white, rushed out of the bushes into the water at our feet. My blood froze within me, and I almost fell to the ground.

"What is it?" I asked, in a low, terrified whisper, clutching hold of Gertie.

"A ghost!" she answered, her teeth chattering as she spoke. "Oh, what shall we do?"

The spectral figure turned round just then, and, seeing us standing on the shore, stretched out both arms and came toward us as quickly as possible. At the same moment the moon was hidden by a cloud, and we were in total darkness. Gertie gave a piercing scream, and fled with the desperation of despair toward the house, followed by myself as quickly as possible; every moment I fancied that dreadful thing would spring out from behind some dark cluster of evergreens, and clutch me with its ghostly hands.

We reached our rooms at last, and bolting the door I threw myself on the bed, half dead with terror.

Next morning we resolved not to say anything about our adventure, lest we should be laughed at; but our nervous, startled manner, and pale faces showed that something had happened.

"Oh, Sarah!" whispered Gertie, coming to me after breakfast, and, speaking to me in an awe-struck voice, said "she's gone."

"Who's gone," I asked.

"Miss Biglow; no one has seen her since last night; and we saw her ghost."

Gertie shuddered and trembled violently.

We found it really so. Miss Biglow had disappeared, and no one knew where she had gone. We hunted high and low, but found not the slightest trace of her, and Gertie and I came to the conclusion that she had drowned herself, and that we saw her spirit that night on the banks of the lake.

Harry told Gertie that our hostess knew where she had gone, and that Miss Biglow left a note explaining her sudden departure, and blaming us for the whole affair. Of course we knew better, and to this day I am convinced that she drowned herself, and that we saw her ghost.

"What nonsense, Aunt Sarah. She was probably looking for her false teeth, or something else; and besides, how could you tell that it was Miss Biglow at all?"

"I recognized her at once by the little top-knot on the back of her head, with the wisp of hair sticking out."

"Oh, it wasn't a ghost at all, Aunt Sarah."

"My dears, I knew you would laugh at me, but I have lived long enough to know a ghost when I see it. I hope, my dears, that this may be a warning to you all not to improve your good looks by wicked artifices. Give me my knitting, Bessie, and ring for lights."

Useful Hints for the Home Circle.

Catarrh, it is asserted, can be helped if not cured, by snuffing up Castile soap scraped very fine.

The best permanent shade for glass-plant houses is linseed oil and sugar of lead, in the proportion of about a teaspoonful of lead to a quart of oil; but the exact trial must be governed by the amount of shade required, which can easily be proved by trying it upon pieces of waste glass. First, wash the glass thoroughly clean, and then on a dry, clear morning, take the oil mixture, and paint as thinly as possible over the glass with an ordinary paint-brush. By dabbing it gently with a dry brush it will impart to it the appearance of ground glass. The shading will stand for a season, and can be removed by washing it with strong pearlash water.

The correct management of the nails is to cut them of an oval shape, corresponding with the shape of the fingers. Never allow them to grow too long as it makes it difficult to keep them clean; nor too short, as it causes the tips of the fingers to become flattened and enlarged, and turn upward, which gives the hand an awkward appearance. The skin which grows in a semi-circle on the top of the nail requires much attention, as it is often drawn on with its growth, dragging the skin below the nail so tight as to cause it to divide into what are termed agnails. This is to be prevented by separating the skin from the nail by a blunt half-circular instrument. Many persons cut this pellicle, or thin skin, which causes it to grow very thick and uneven, and sometimes damages the growth of the nail.

The following is one of the best applications we know of in cases of burns or scalds, more especially where a large surface is denuded of the skin. Take one dram of finely powdered alum, and mix thoroughly with the whites of two eggs and one teacup of fresh lard; spread on a cloth and apply to the parts burnt. It gives almost instant relief from pain, and, by excluding the air, prevents inflammatory action. The application should be changed at least once a day.

In Belgium and Holland linen is prepared beautifully, because the washerwomen use refined borax instead of soda, as a washing powder. One large handful of borax is used to every ten gallons of water, and the saving of soap is said to be one half. For laces and cambrics an extra quantity is used. Borax does not injure the linen, and softens the hardest water. A teaspoonful of borax added to an ordinary sized kettle of hard water, in which it is allowed to boil, will effectually soften the water.

When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with cold water, then put it in a vessel containing some soap-suds which nourish the roots, and keep the flowers as good as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out, and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the flowers in the soap-suds, and they will bloom freshly.

A New Kind of Crusading.

The St. Louis *Globe* has a letter from Mount Vernon, Ill., which gives an account of a new kind of crusading practiced in that town. Mrs. S. S. Wilson, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Watson, went to Shepherd's drug store and demanded a prescription upon which her husband had procured liquor. Mr. Shepherd being absent, his clerk told her that she would have to see Dr. Porter and get him to revoke the prescription. Mrs. Wilson, regarding this an evasion, drew a revolver from her muff, told the clerk that if he didn't give up the prescription she would blow his brains out, and presented her pistol at his head in a state of great excitement. A parley was had, however, and Mrs. Wilson was finally induced to call on Dr. Porter, which she did with her drawn weapon, and obtained his speedy revocation of the prescription. The ladies then marched to Johnson's saloon and Shepherd's drug store, and with presented arms gave them their orders, after which they went home, much to the relief of all the doctors and saloonists of the town.

A chess player in Connecticut is playing eighty-six games, which he conducts by postal-cards.

All Sorts.

CHINA has no merchant tailors, but plenty of tailoresses.

PHILADELPHIA makes over $1,000,000 worth of paper annually.

AN Oregon paper studiously advises young men to "go West."

IN the Kentucky penitentiary there are 675 convicts, half of whom are colored.

MANY Georgia planters will try the effect of convict labor on their farms this year.

ONE or two geranium-leaves, bruised, bound upon a cut or abrasion, will heal it at once.

THEY are hunting the wild boar in Kentucky. Tame bores can be found without hunting.

THERE are over 600 Indians in Philadelphia. All of them are attached to tobacco establishments.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY becomes a Major-General and is to receive a pension of $7,500 per annum.

GEORGIA convicts are hired out to planters at $11 per annum for five years, which is cheaper than slave labor.

A COTEMPORARY calls Congress "our national windmill." That is hard on the windmill—which is generally a useful machine.

RUSSIA has 2,391 cotton factories of all kinds, employing 175,000 workmen, and producing annually goods worth 162,000,000 roubles.

THE local census of Richmond, Va., shows its population to be 60,705, or about 9,000 more than in 1870; 33,492 being whites, 27,213 colored.

THE *News*, without the fear of henpecking, avers that the stairway to the Danbury Lyceum is as dirty as the children of a female reformer.

A CINCINNATI professor has demonstrated that a man feels just as satisfied after lunching on a raw turnip alone as if he had feasted at a king's table.

A NEW Ohio psalm:

Mount Vernon, Xenia, Muskingum,
McConnellsville, and Cadiz,
Each bids a long farewell to rum,
And yells out, "Go it, ladies."

WANTED—a national name. The term American applies alike to a Canadian, Mexican, Brazilian, Chilian, Patagonian, Indian, Cuban, or citizen of the United States.

THERE were forty-five gallons of writing fluid used in Congress last session. This was only writing fluid mind you; there were other kinds that were used, of course.

THE great clock of the British House of Parliament has been stopped for cleaning, on account of having lost a second in one month. Nothing can succeed that is done on tick.

THE ex-Queen of Spain, says Kate Field, is a great, stout, ungainly female, who needs but a dozen children and a washtub to be a counterfeit presentment of the typical Biddy.

A POPLAR tree 183 feet high was recently cut down in Shelby county, Kentucky. It was twenty feet in circumference. It is estimated that the whole tree would have made 35,000 shingles.

CHARLES SUMNER, in his youth, achieved the arduous feat of swimming across the boiling rapids below Niagara Falls—a feat which few men have had either the muscle or the nerve to perform.

IN Sweden, out of 385,000 children of school age, only 9,131, or three per cent., are uninstructed. Of the 7,500,000 voters in the United States, more than 1,000,000 cannot read the ballot they cast.

OF the seventy-two United States Senators, thirty-seven are accompanied by their wives. One hundred and twenty-nine of the two hundred and ninety-eight Representatives have their spouses with them.

THE following table shows the volume of the currency of the country at the periods named:

1864	$577,000,000	1869	$681,000,000
1865	719,000,000	1870	687,000,000
1866	707,000,000	1871	712,000,000
1867	694,000,000	1872	730,000,000
1868	684,000,000	1873	749,000,000

A DREADFUL sentence has been passed at Yeddo on a woman who connived at the murder of her husband, and married his brother, the murderer, viz.: that of being torn to pieces by bullocks. The man is to be crucified, and then tortured with spear wounds.

IF you are going to have a sneeze, don't attempt to suppress it. A lady in Westfield, Mass., lately, awed by the presence of company, tried to keep one off, and the result was a paralysis of one side of her face, so distorting her features that her friends can scarcely recognize her. At the last accounts she was seeking medical advice.

A REMARKABLE rose-bush adorns the cottage of S. A. Rendall, of Santa Rosa, Cal. It was planted in 1858, and is of the Lamarque variety, the most beautiful of the white roses. Imagine an immense bouquet of white roses, twenty-five feet high, twenty-two feet across, beautifully rounded, with a blossoming surface of 400 square feet, with 4,000 full-blown roses and 20,000 buds.

The Delusions of Drink.

There are men who honestly believe that alcoholic drink is good for them, yet there is no one of them who would touch it except as a prescribed medicine if it were not for its pleasant taste. The delusion touching its healthfulness grows out of the desire to justify an appetite which may either be natural or acquired. If a man likes whisky or wine he likes to think that it is good for him, and he will take some pains to prove that it is so, both to himself and others. Now, alcohol is a pure stimulant. There is not so much nutriment in it as there is in a chip. It never added anything to the permanent forces of life, and never can add anything. Its momentary intensification of force is a permanent abstraction of force from the drinker's capital stock. All artificial excitements bring exhaustion. The physicians know this, and the simplest man's reason is quite capable of comprehending it. If any man supposes that daily drink, even in small quantities, is conducive to his health, he is deluded.—*Scribner's.*

STATISTICS show that of the thousands who die annually a large proportion are destroyed, not by old age, or by the natural exhaustion of vitality, but through intemperance, or disregard, either on the part of the sufferer or his parents, of the simplest laws of nature. Such being the case—and *figures cannot misrepresent facts*—the conclusion is that were the causes of intemperance, its kindred vices, and a disregard of natural laws, removed, the average length of the human lifetime would be extended proportionately. What agent mot *rapidly, harmlessly*, and *certainly* will eradicate these vices, or the tendency to them? is the question which has been as thoroughly and persistently agitated as has the search for the Philosopher's stone. The discovery has been made by Dr. Joseph Walker, whose widely-known VINEGAR BITTERS are accomplishing wonders which the old-fogy doctors never dreamed of. Try them and judge for yourself, as thousands are doing all over the country. 39

HON. D. C. CLOUD'S great success, "Monopolies and the People." Big sales. Agents, see card of the publisher, ALLEN BROOMHALL, Muscatine, Iowa.

Bronchitis.

This is an irritation or inflamation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air we breathe into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from Catarrh extending to these parts, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *gloffs*, which are the organs of the voice, and, extending downward, produces hoarseness, coughing and spitting mucous matter, sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, and terminate in consumption. It is in the cure of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success, and won the loudest praise from all who have used it.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE.—MRS. MARY TAFT, of Elk Point, Dakota Territory, called at the World's Dispensary, Aug. 19, 1873, to acknowledge a debt of gratitude due Dr. Pierce, having been entirely cured of Catarrh, complicated with Throat Disease, by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans.

DEFORMITY A CRIME.—Not one case in a thousand of the deformed of our land need be so if proper and timely treatment were employed. The doors of the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., are open alike to the rich and poor. Thousands of cases are annually cured at this institution—Diseases and Deformities of the Joints, Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Piles and Fistula. By sending for a circular full particulars can be obtained.

JOHNSON'S *Anodyne Liniment* may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.—[Com.

THOSE who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. But those who would rather have a neat Silver Tip should insist that their shoe-dealer should always keep them.—[Com.

PIMPLES, blotches, and other unsightly eruptions of the skin should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will remove all such things by purifying the blood.—[Com.

OPPRESSION after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.—[Com.

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PILES WHAT ARE PILES! READ! "PLAIN BLUNT Facts," a Treatise on the Causes, History, Cure and Prevention of PILES. Published by P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 46 Walker Street, New York. Sent FREE to all parts of the United States on receipt of a letter stamp.

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Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
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The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Nutritive Value of Food.

The proportionate values of the following materials used for feeding farm stock are gathered from the published analyses by the most eminent agricultural chemists, and have been corroborated by the results of eminent English feeders. They include the relative flesh-forming, fattening and total feeding values of the different articles mentioned, and are probably the most trustworthy information that can be gathered from all sources at the present time. They are as follows, the equal weight of each being considered:

Food.	Flesh producing.	Fat producing.	Total.
Turnips	1	6	7
Rutabagas	1	7	9
Carrots	1	7	10
Mangels	2	8	12
Straw	3	16	22
Potatoes	2	17	22
Brewers' grains	6½	18	25
Hay (early cut)	8	51	64
Millet (seed)	8	76	85
Buckwheat	9	61	69
Malt	9	76	81
Rye	11	72	86
Oats	12	68	78
Corn	12	52	80
Wheat and barley	12	66	82
Dried brewers' grains	16	67	82
Beans (English field)	22	46	74
Peas	22	61	79
Linseed	25	112	92
Cotton seed cake	24	46½	61
Linseed cake	28	56	73
Bran and coarse millstuff	31	54	76

In these estimates the flesh-forming value is in proportion to the nitrogenious elements contained in the food. The fat-formers consist of starch, oil and fat, and, as oil and ready-formed fat is estimated at double the value of starch in feeding, the total feeding values in different articles vary in somewhat different ratios to those of the fat-forming elements.

Fashion Notes.

STRIPED alpacas are in market, and make up handsomely.

PATENT leather shoes for ladies are slowly coming into fashion.

CHINESE sunshades are of white canvas with curious trimming.

THOSE back braids lately so fashionable are now used to stuff sofa cushions.

JET stars are now worn by the ladies, suspended from a bit of black velvet around the neck.

THE handsomest spring suits are of black silk embroidered on skirt and waist with the finest black jet beads.

LARGE bows of gros grain ribbon are used as trimming on some of the new bonnets, stuck up high on the left side.

THE bonnets come "flat down" on top of the head now, exactly opposite to the flaring style throughout the winter.

A NEW fashion among the ladies is to wear in the street a long veil of real thread lace with handsome border.

GRAY steel silk suits trimmed with a darker shade of gray embroidery and steel beads are new and very stylish.

BLACK grenadine suits are trimmed on the waist and front breadth with stripes of black ribbon instead of velvet which was so fashionable during the winter season.

THE skirts of spring suits are trimmed with one deep ruffle, as the long overskirt will not admit of much trimming. The waists are made to hold considerable trimming.

Humors of Advertising.

As a general rule, advertisers who write their own wishes, make them rather ambiguous in their meaning. The *Centennial* gets off a few of these, thus:

Somebody wants "a young man, to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."

"One pound reward. Lost; a cameo brooch, representing Venus and Adonis on the Drumcondra road, about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening."

"To be sold, cheap; a male phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable head, as good as new."

"Ten shillings reward! Lost by a lady, a white terrier dog, except the head, which is black. To be brought," etc.

To these Irish advertisements may be added an English one, which was the subject of a humorous article in the *Saturday Review* some four or five years since:

"To be sold, a grand piano, the property of a lady about to travel in a walnut wood case with carved legs."

A Ratskin Costume.

An ingenious individual of Liskeard, Cornwall, has been exhibiting himself in a dress composed from top to toe of ratskins, which he has been collecting for three years and a half. The dress was made entirely by himself; it consists of hat, neckerchief, coat, waistcoat, trousers, tippet, gaiters and shoes. The number of rats required to complete the suit was 620; and the individual, when thus dressed, appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux described in the travels of Parry and Ross. The tippet or boa is composed of the pieces of skin immediately around the tails of the rats, and is a very curious part of the dress, containing about 600 tails, and those of the shortest.

TO THOSE WHO DRAW NOTES.—A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used a printed form, and did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after passing it as negotiable paper somebody inserted "and fifty" after the one hundred and before the printed dollars. The note, thus altered, got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the written word "hundred" and the printed word "dollars." Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave a note for one hundred dollars must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note showing that it had been altered." Evidence of an alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. Let this be a lesson to all drawers of promissory notes. No one can be too careful in such matters.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, M. C., from Wisconsin, is reputed to be worth $20,000,000, and to be the wealthiest man in the West. He is a native of Scotland, and made most of his money by banking.

Nonplusing a Barber.

Persons who visit barber shops would give a premium for a barber who would not insist upon them having their "hair cut," or submitting to a "shampoo" when they only wish to be shaved. A man who called to-day at a tonsorial establishment on Smithfield street succeeded in nonplusing a most persistent knight of the razor. The barber insisted upon giving the transient customer a "shampoo," and the T. C. peremptorily demanded why such a request was made. Then a little colloquy ensued something like this:

Barber—"Your head is very dirty, sah!"

T. C.—"Well, I know it is, and I want it dirty."

Barber—"Want it dirty! Why, what fah?"

T. C.—"Well, I'm a Granger, and I want to have soil on my head!"

The barber ceased his importunings, and quietly shaved his man.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Sturdy Old Men.

There are some pretty old men in the world who remain full of work and ambition. Lord John Russell, for instance—who looks upon Disraeli, who is 69 years of age, as a sort of a boy—is 82 years old, and yet seeks to rule England. The Emperor William, a man of 77, and the Duke, still older, are having a lively contest. Guizot, aged 87, is working away at his literary labors in France, while Thiers, but little his junior, is ready to assume the reigns of the Government whenever he is wanted. Coming over to America we find men seventy and over, working away like men of forty. There are Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, A. T. Stewart, J. Edgar Thompson and W. B. Astor, still skillfully handling their millions, and yearly adding to them. There is William C. Bryant producing in his eighth decade a comprehensive history of the United States. There is Thurlow Weed still dropping on us from time to time words of wisdom and old political reminiscences.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—Prince Louis Napoleon, or Napoleon IV., as he is called by his most ardent supporters, was eighteen years of age on the 16th of March last, and thus, according to the law of the Empire, has attained his majority. In his early childhood he was a very delicate child, and not until he had passed his eleventh year did his prospect of reaching manhood become at all flattering. He was carefully instructed during his father's reign in such studies as that astute man regarded as best adapted to fit him for the duty of ruling over a military empire, and his soldierly qualities were displayed on the field of Saarbruck, where his coolness formed the subject of a bulletin which has since been so fruitful a source of ridicule. After the battle of Sedan the Prince escaped to Belgium and thence to England, where he soon entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He has since steadily pursued his studies at the latter place, and at the recent examination stood at the head of his class.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.—Look at its color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw colored tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white, with a bluish cast with white specks in it, the flour is not good. Examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works dry and elastic it is good; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Flour made from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump the flour has life in it; if it falls like powder it is bad. Squeeze some of the flour in your hands; if it retain the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it is safe to buy. These modes were given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of that which is "the staff of life."

THE following table shows what Ohio thinks of the marriage state:

In 1866 the number of marriages was	30,479
In 1867	29,230
In 1868	28,231
In 1869	23,910
In 1870	25,459
In 1871	24,627
In 1872	26,303
In 1873	23,469

This is far from encouraging. Here we we see that with certainly a quarter of a million less population, there were 7,000 more marriages in 1866 than in 1873. In 1860 there was one marriage to every 101 of the population; in 1866, one to every 82; but in 1873, the marriages had fallen off to one in every 118.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE CHICAGO RIVER.—This go-ahead city spent some $3,000,000 a few years ago in turning back the current of the Chicago river and making it a tributary of the Mississippi instead of the St. Lawrence. The Board of Trade is now considering a proposal to fill up the part going through the city and substitute therefor a huge covered sewer. Bridges and tunnels are found to be insufficient for the immense and growing vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors.

No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware, celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8½ @ 12½
HOGS—Dressed	7½ @ 7¾
COTTON	17½ @ ..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 80 @ 6 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 54 @ 1 56
White Western	1 75 @ 1 84
RYE	1 10 @ 1 15
CORN—New Mixed Western	82 @ 87
Old do	86 @ 88
OATS—Mixed Western	61 @ 63½
White do	63 @ 67
PORK—New Mess	17 12½ @ ..
LARD—Steam	10¼ @ 10½
CHEESE	11 @ 17
BUTTER—Western	27 @ 36

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 50
Choice Natives	5 75 @ 5 90
Good to Prime Steers	5 25 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 75 @ 5 00
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 25
HOGS—Live	5 00 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @ 9 00
Red Winter	5 50 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 29 @ 1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 25 @ 1 25¼
No. 3 Spring	1 19 @ 1 20
CORN—No. 2, Old and New	63 @ 65
OATS—No. 2	46 @ 47
RYE—No. 2	94 @ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	1 59 @ 1 61
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow	35 @ 32
Medium to Good	28 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 13
PORK—Mess	16 45 @ 16 55
LARD	9½ @ 9¾

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 26 @ 1 27
No. 2 Red Fall	1 54 @ 1 56
CORN—No. 2	67 @ 68
OATS—No. 2	49 @ 50
RYE—No. 2	99 @ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2	1 60 @ 1 65
PORK—Mess	17 00 @ ..
LARD	9½ @ 9¾
HOGS	4 00 @ 5 75
CATTLE	4 00 @ 6 25

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	6 65 @ 6 75
WHEAT	1 44 @ 1 45
CORN	65 @ 68
OATS	48 @ 56
RYE	1 08 @ 1 10
BARLEY	1 50 @ 1 70
PORK—Mess	17 25 @ ..
LARD	10 @ 10½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 31 @ 1 32
No. 2	1 28 @ 1 28½
CORN—No. 2	64 @ 68
OATS—No. 2	45 @ 46
RYE—No. 1	90 @ 91
BARLEY—No. 2	1 38 @ 1 40
PORK	16 50 @ 16 62½
LARD	9½ @ 10

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 48 @ 1 49
No. 2 Red	1 45 @ 1 47
CORN	71 @ 73
OATS	49 @ 51
CLOVER SEED	5 75 @ 5 85

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 68 @ 1 69
No. 1	1 60 @ 1 61
Amber	1 48 @ 1 49
CORN	77 @ 78
OATS	55 @ 56
CLOVER SEED	5 70 @ 5 90

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 55½ @ 1 56½
No. 2 Red	1 46 @ 1 47
CORN—Old	72 @ 73
New	76 @ 77
OATS	53 @ 57

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies can make $5 a day in their own city or town Address ELLIS M'F'G Co., Waltham, Mass.

$90 a week. Ag'ts wanted everywhere. Cir'ls & samples free. F. A. ELLS, Charlotte, Mich.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents wanted. 60 new steel engravings. Send 25 cts. for samples. J. B. FOUCH & CO., Warren, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo 7x9, worth $1.50, and instructions to clear $20 a day. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED to send for circulars and sell Cloud's "Monopolies and the People," and other fast-selling books. ALLEN BROOMHALL, Pub'r, Muscatine, Ia.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, postpaid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 S. 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

EVERYBODY to sell our *Needle-Threading Thimble.* Circulars free. Samples sent postpaid, 30c. Western Manufact'g Co., 126 W. 4th-st., Cincinnati.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS by a Yearly General Accident Policy in the TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Apply to any Agent or write to the Company.

$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

Portrait of CHARLES SUMNER.

Size, 24x30. Price, $1.00.

Sent postpaid on receipt of the price. Agents wanted in every city and town.

Address LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free.

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers.

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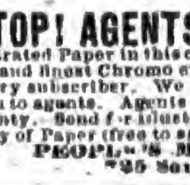

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$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

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NEW REVISED EDITION.

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WANTED.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, an old and reliable Life Company, desires an Agent in every portion of this State, in which it is not now represented. It is a strictly Mutual Company, returns its surplus premiums to its members every year, and as *its expenses are small*, furnishes them insurance at the lowest possible rates. All of its Policies are nonforfeitable for their value after the third year. Liberal commission contracts made with reliable men. Apply to H. S. STEPHENS, V. Pres't, No. 921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., or to J. W. IREDELL, Gen. Western Superintendent, Cincinnati.

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WEATHER HOUSES

Combine an elegant Mantel Ornament, with a correct thermometer and perfect barometer; tell you when it will storm; register heat and cold. Sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of P. O. order or registered letter for $2.00. ALVAN L. LOVEJOY, Manufacturer, 229 Washington street, Boston, Mass. *Liberal discount to Storekeepers.*

Wanted—Agents.

From $75 to $250 per Month,

Everywhere, Male and Female, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for circular.

Address SECOMB & CO., 157 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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ATLAS of the WORLD!

The BEST AND CHEAPEST ever Published. AGENTS WANTED—to whom the Largest Commissions will be paid. For full particulars, address the Publishers.

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MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per cent. interest, by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED,

Except interest, till fifth year. Rich Soil, warm *Climate, long Seasons, low Taxes*, and free *Education. Free Fare* and *Low Freights* on household goods to those who

BUY THIS YEAR.

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The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, *Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States* in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has *Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.*

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. *Florence, Mass.*

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SAW-MILLS,

Solid Iron Frames, Friction Feed and Wrought-Iron Head-Blocks, with Lever Set.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell our justly celebrated Articles for Ladies' wear. Indispensable and absolutely necessary. 10,000 SOLD MONTHLY. They give comfort and satisfaction. No female can do without them. Sample sent, on receipt of $2 00, FREE. Send for Illustrated Circular. LE PERLE RUBBER CO., 90 Chambers Street, New York.

WAUKESHA WATER,

MINERAL ROCK SPRING,

CURES

Dropsy, Gravel, Constipation, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bright's Disease,

and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices:

Barrel, 40 gal., $12; half do, $7; demijohn and jugs, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (qts.) $2.50 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1873.

C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis.: Having used your water from the Mineral Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wis., for the diabetes, I have found great relief from the use of the same. Before I commenced using this water, my physician reported to me the specific gravity of my urine was 31, and after using it for twenty days the specific gravity of the urine was reduced to 21, showing a great improvement, and finding great relief in not being compelled to urinate so frequently. I had other waters, but give it as my opinion that the Mineral Rock Spring is preferable. And I do earnestly recommend it to all who are afflicted with the disease commonly known as Diabetes.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED WILSON, Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUDSON, Wis., May 7, 1873.

MESSRS. C. C. OLIN & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* In testimony of the great value of Mineral Rock Spring Water for those suffering with disease of the kidneys, I would state that I had been suffering for months with diabetes, passing large quantities of urine, heavy with sugar, and tormented with a distressing thirst, gradually losing flesh and strength and finally the use of my lower limbs, which became almost devoid of feeling. My physicians gave me up, and said that I had but a short time to live. I had lost all hopes of recovery, when I was induced to use Mineral Rock Spring Water, and since then I have gradually regained the use of my limbs, and also gained strength and flesh. It has done for me what medical skill could not do. I am thankful for returning health, and my prayer is that it may prove to others afflicted with kidney affections as great a blessing as it has been to myself. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES SANDERS.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

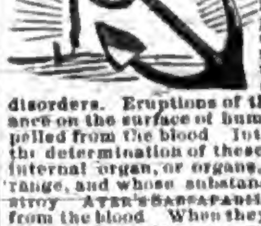

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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VIBRATOR
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

This is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER, which has created such a revolution in the trade and become so FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines ENTIRELY UNEQUALLED for grain saving, time saving, and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch, and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12-Horse "Mounted" Powers. Also Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines, or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as GRAIN RAISERS AND FARMERS who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our new forty page Illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (*sent free*) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen. Address,

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., *Battle Creek, Mich*

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DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

BY LAURIE & McCLATCHEY.

The fifth edition within three years; just received. It is the most complete and reliable work in print; 1,057 pages, substantially bound, price $5. A mahogany case with complete set of 104 medicines for $12. Book and case sent to any part of the United States and Canada on receipt of $17. N. B.—It saves twice its cost in every family with children each year.

Address BOERICKE & TAFEL, Homœopathic Pharmacy, 145 Grand St., New York. Business established in 1835. *Send for descriptive circular.*

ON TRIAL 8 YEARS

E. H. Borges, Logansport, Ind., says: "I have sold KRESS FEVER TONIC 8 years; it has always given satisfaction. I now sell more of it, than of all other AGUE remedies, and believe it to be the best of them all. KRESS FEVER Tonic is manufactured and warranted by Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

IT DOES THE BUSINESS

Thos. Boughton, with John D. Park, of Cincinnati says: "I have had the Ague for TWO YEARS, and tried several remedies without any good results—I tried KRESS FEVER TONIC finally, and am now perfectly well—can truly say it does all that you claim for it." This remedy is in concentrated form—Small Doses but SURE CURES, and is WARRANTED by Kress Manufacturing Co. Cincinnati, O.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

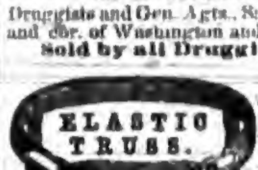

ELASTIC TRUSS.

For full descriptive Circulars, send to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, New York.

USEFUL AND PRACTICAL RECIPES.

We will furnish a reliable and practical recipe for the manufacture of any article or compound desired for 50 cts. No humbug. Address CONRAD & CO., P. O. Box 325, Chicago.

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Nothing Like It in Literature.

Agents wanted for Science in Story, by Dr. E. B. Foote. Select your territory, &c. Address Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28th Street, N. Y.

AGENTS make more money selling SILVER'S PATENT BROOM than any other article. One Agent made $732 in 31 days. Recommended by *Am. Agriculturist* and over 100,000 families using them. *Circulars free.* CLEGG & CO., 20 Cortland St., N. Y.

MURDER will out! Truth Triumphant! Agents, old and young, male and female, make more money selling our French and American *Jewelry, Books and Games*, than at anything else. Greatest inducements to Agents and Purchasers. Catalogues, Terms, and full particulars sent free to all. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

RUPTURES POSITIVELY CURED.

Send stamp for circular, or call. Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches; all kinds of instruments for deformities, Silk Stockings, Body Belts, &c. DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington St., Chicago.

Portable Soda Fountains!

$40, $50, $75 and $100.

GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP.

Shipped Ready for Use.

Manufactured by J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, IND.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

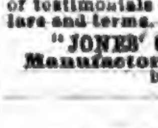

AGENTS WANTED. $200 to $300 per month clear of expenses made taking orders for "JONES PAT. COMPOUND BED-SPRING," the only Double Coiled Spring in market. AGENTS of Small Capital do better than with Sewing Machines, Lightning Rods, or Insurance. Thousands of testimonials can be furnished. Send for circulars and terms.

"JONES' COMPOUND BED-SPRING" Manufactory, 246 South Second-st., below Dock, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MEDICAL.

Samaritan Nervine!

Is the great remedy for Epileptic Fits, Convulsions and Spasms. It is an infallible remedy, a certain and sure cure in every case, of long or short standing, it matters not how many doctors have tried their skill and failed. It has been tested by hundreds, and never was known to fail in a single case. Come or send immediately for medicine, and seek relief. A trial bottle will be sent free to any one suffering with the above named diseases. Always give name of your Express office when ordering medicine.

SPEEDILY CURED.

All Chronic and Nervous Diseases, of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Young men who are suffering from nervous debility, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, etc., permanently cured.

Females can consult me, personally or by letter, about any of the difficulties incident to their sex, with the assurance of speedy relief. All communications strictly confidential.

Inclose two stamps for an Illustrated Journal of Health—a complete treatise on all chronic diseases, containing upwards of sixty pages; also, a Short Lecture on Marriage. It is a book that every family ought to have, and no one should be without it. To the weak and sickly one, it lays bare the causes of the malady, points out the remedy, and directs how to retain that precious boon. Over 1,500 patients are now under treatment.

Please state where you saw this advertisement.

Address, DR. S. A. RICHMOND, (P. O. Box 741), St. Joseph, Mo.

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BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo

"STARTLING REVELATIONS"

is a work of great merit, adapted to all suffering from nervous debility and ignorance of the causes and effects producing a premature decay of the energies of the human constitution. It unfolds, by its simple teaching, the proper course of treatment, diet, etc., to cure Lost Manhood and all who are afflicted. Send a 3c. stamp for pamphlet to L. R. FELTON, M. D., Waterbury, Conn.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

C. N. U. No. 17

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 30th, 1874

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company declared a semiannual dividend of five per cent. on the stock of the main line and the Washington branch.

Gov. Hendricks, in a recent speech delivered in Inpianapolis, said: "Officers of a municipal corporation should be chosen for their honesty, integrity and devotion to the public interests, and for the fitness for the place." The Indianapolis *Journal*, the central Republican organ, calls this a demagogical declaration. Strange.

Poor General Grant. He is catching it on all sides. The Boston and New York delegations complain that he snubbed them, and now that he has vetoed the inflation bill, the other side will swear that he has been playing double. But then, you know. Mr. Greeley could never have been trusted in the chair!

The New York *Times* and *Sun* are promising Tweed to labor in behalf of his immediate release is he will only tell what he knows about municipal corruption. Tweed is half inclined to accede to the flattering proposition, it is said, and a good many of the politicians are studying the advertisements of the Trans-Atlantic and South American steamships.

It is said that eighty thousand Mennonites, of Russia, will emigrate to this country and Canada within the next two or three months. They are of German origin, and a sober, industrious and religious people. They leave Russia because they are hostile to bearing arms and that government has wisely consented to their peaceable emigration.

"When," asked a philosophic observer in Washington of a lobbyist of long experience, and extensive information—"When may the present universal development of corruption be said to have begun here?"

"It began," answered the lobbyist, "When members of Congress saw that President Grant took money, and made presents given to himself and reason for his official action."

Reports show the most tremendous "leaks"—as Mr. Dawes calls them—in the mail service. They are more properly called steals. Contracts to carry mails where scarcely anybody lives are let out by the Post master General to political favorites at enormous prices—sometimes to double and thribble the amount necessary to carry the mails. For example take the route from Kelton, on the Central Pacific railroad, to Walla-Walla, in Washington Territory. Here we have two points of no importance, connected by a path through a howling wilderness, enjoying a daily mail, for which this precious Creswell has paid $224,000 dollars annually. This was a star contract, made by the department after the regular four years' contract was let, and was not open to bids.

Again, take the daily mail route from the Central Pacific railroad to Boise City, Idaho, for which the Government pays $77,000 annually, with the contract given out the same way as the other.

Again, we have the tri-weekly mail from Walla-Walla to Messonon, Montana, throuh a wilderness, with a bridle path or an Indian trail as the only route, for which service the department pays $66,000 annually. There is not a man, woma, or missionary at either end or along the route demanding a mail or able to use it when brought. The contract was awarded as the others, without bids, and could have been made for ten thousand a year to men who would have grown rich upon it at that.

And for these three contracts for mail service in the same Territory, that numbers not more that twelve thousand inhabitants, our gorgeous Creswell pays $336,000 a a year. The postage collected for the whole territory amounts to only $28,324.44, which leaves a deficit of $387,000 paid by the people for daily and tri-weekly mails through the wilderness, where wolves, Indians and outlaws are the only inhabitants and fat contractors the only people benefited. But these fat contractors are fat contributors towards the support of the Republican party. They furnish the sinews of war as did one Nesbit through Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Mr. Grant's peculiar propensity to favor schemes of plunder received a fresh illustration on yesterday. The Pennsylvania beggars, who visited the capital for the purpose of making a raid on the Treasury for the benefit of their pet centennial scheme, received but little encouragement from the members of Congress, who have, singularly enough, come in regard the matter as an unmitigated steal. They at once betook them to the white house, where Mr. Grant was interviewed and at once flew to their relief. He indited a special message to Congress commending the spoliation to the tender care of the members. As the fact is acknowledged on all hands that even an indorsement of the enterprise by Congress would involve an ultimate expenditure of six or seven million dollars, it is doubtful if even the indorsement of the President will save the measure from the fate that ought to meet it.

Another startling exposure of the District ring was brought out in the investigation last week. A Chicago paving ring took a large contract, amounting to $196,000 of what is called the DeGolyer No. 2 block pavement. The price per yard was fixed at $3.50, and the blocks were to undergo a process called "ironizing." After they had got on there with their materials, which did not cost the contractors but $1.50 per yard, ready laid an employe of the company, by the name of Quimby, gave information to Gov. Shepherd that the whole thing was a fraud—that it had been tested in Chicago and found to be devoid of any merit as a paving material, and that he communicated this information to save the taxpayers of Washington from being swindled. Gov Shepherd ordered the contract rescinded. But the contractors procured the services of the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, member of Congress, to see Gov. Shepherd and allow them to use up the $60,000 worth of materials on hand, and they would consent to give up the contract. The Hon Charles went to Washington, and at his request Gov. Shepherd consented that the $60,000 worth should be put down, and it is now rotted out in places since September last, and is declared to be a complete swindle.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The veto by the President of the Currency Bill which had passed Congress by good majorities and which provided for a further increase of our currency, seems not to have been generally anticipated by the country at large, while the east was united against inflation, there seemed to be a desire in the west for an increase. There is no doubt but that we need more money in the west, and if the east could be made yield up part of the great volume she seems to be favored with we could get along. The east was against inflation because she had all the money she wanted while the west was for it because she needed more. What will be the result of this veto we are not in a position to know, but hope that it will be for our best interests, though on general principles we doubt it as it would be the first act of the President since in office to result in this way. He is receiving many severe criticisms from both sides. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

The President's veto of the Currency Bill completes the disruption of the Republican party. Though a Western man he has proved treacherous to the interests of his section. Though pre-eminently a candidate of the people, never having commanded even the respect of men of both culture and honesty, he has thwarted the will of the people. Proclaiming entering the White House, that he would have no policy to enforce against the will of the people, he has violated that pledge with the most obvious shamelessness. He has shown himself to be a tool of the money sharks. They went to him in a pinch and said: "We want more money," and he gave it to them. Twenty-five States said to Grant: "We want more money;" and Wall street and State street said: "Dont let 'em have it;" and he didn't. Grant is a pliant creature of the men of money. More than two thirds of his party are opposed to him. But he will be the candidate of the capitalists for a third term. The people of the West and, regardless of previous party affiliations, will rally under the banner of the people, the Democratic standard, and presently their belief will become law.

The Lower House of Congress has passed the bill giving newspapers free circulation through the mails to the subscribers within the county in which the paper is published. Newspaper exchanges were also restored to the free list by the significant vote of 178 yeas to 41 nays. The Senate will hardly pass the bill unless members of Congress are relieved from paying postage-tax on their official correspondence.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER NINE.

And from thence struck across the woods, by means of a pocket compass, some fifteen or twenty miles, through the unbroken forest, to the St. Joseph river. When in the midst of the wilderness, they lost their needle from their compass, and had to hunt a considerable time among the leaves before they found it. Following the direction pointed out by the slender finger of their magnetic guide, about dark they struck the bluff of the St. Jo., about where Henry Robinson now lives, and from thence made their way, amid the gathering shades of evening, down the river, more than a mile, to within a few rods of where the cabin afterwards stood, spoken of in the Indian story, and in that of "the flood" in our last chapter.

Mr. Lytle then lived in the cabin over the river, and about forty rods back from it, and their object was to get over for supper and lodgings, as they had ate nothing since early breakfast. It was the 24th of December, and, when they reached the river they found it frozen in about one fourth of the breadth of the river, and no way of crossing; so they were under the necessity of camping out for the night. A huge walnut, perhaps, six feet in diameter, had been cut down probably by the Indians, and still lay with one end on the stump, at the time of "the flood," four years after the time of which we are now speaking. Under this walnut they took lodging for the night having first struck up a fire. The night was passed very uncomfortably, in acute suffering from cold and hunger. The next morning, (Christmas 1833,) they cut down a dry stump of a tree, (for they had their axes with them,) which broke in its fall. Tying the two parts together, side by side, with basswood bark, they launched it, breaking the ice at the margin and on it crossed the river with their imaginations filled with visions of a plentiful warm breakfast. On arriving at Mr. Lytle's, they found no one at home but the children, and nothing to eat, but a rabbit; and, while they were cooking this, a cat ran away with half of it. The Messrs Robinsons, had intended to enter land and make "a beginning" on it, but they found provisions so scarce that they returned the next day, and, in the following spring, Mr. Colin Robinson entered the excellent tract of land now owned by Jerry Andrews, just across the river from Orangeville, in Concord Township. He did not settle on it however, for three years afterwards.

It was perhaps in the summer of 1834 or 5, that John Platter and Solomon DeLong, crossed the same wilderness, and getting bewildered in the midst of it almost famished, for want of water, and had to camp for the night. With their axes and hands, they dug a hole in a prickly ash swamp, and found water, but it tasted so much like the decoction of gunpowder, that they could scarcely drink it, though suffering with thirst. The early settlers will bear me witness that quetoes in the summer, were no scarce article in that day of general scarcity. In fact they were as plenty as we can imagine flies to have been, in the 4th Egyptian plague. You could not stop two minutes in the woods, without having them, by myriads singing their unpleasant song with treble voices about your ears, or poking into you their tormenting bills, almost as much to be dreaded as the Doctors bills of the early day. Well, to protect themselves against these impudent serenaders, and to get rid of their presentations of their numberless bills put in the form of pressing duns, not for money, but for blood,—these unwilling lodgers of the wilderness cut bushes then covered with green leaves, and covered themselves deeply in these, until the mosquetoes were utterly at loss to know to get at them; and thus they passed the night.

In the winter of 1837-8, in the month of January, the above named Mr. Colin Robinson, having lately married a wife, set out on a bridal (or "bridle" as you please) tour from the Maumee, to a cabin built on his land on the St. Jo.—she on horse back and he on foot. Coming to the "Mer-del-arm," a considerable creek between the rivers—running thro' a broad cottonwood swamp—he found it swollen by recent rains and melted snow, until it spread over the swamps about a mile on each side. Through this wide-spread water he waded along the narrow trace, sometimes waist deep, and she followed on her horse. Coming to the main channel of the creek, he found it covered with thick ice, raised up several feet by the swollen waters,—so that the ice was nearly on a level with the horses breast, as he waded up to it. Here Mr. Robinson got his wife off the horse, on a stump; and prevailed on the horse to jump on the ice—walk over it and then jump down on the other side of the channel.

It doesn't bring much balm usually to the hearts of the distontented to be told by the old women of both sexes that their lot in life might be worse. Therefore it is not to be supposed that those who have been grumbling over the weather lately, will be any happier when they learn that in Boston Corners, New York, it stormed so on Saturday night that a train lay over for fear of being blown from the rails, and that at a railroad cut in the vicinity, the snow was four feet deep.

Congress enlivened the time Saturday by a very interesting review of how the departments squeeze money from the government. Mr. Garfield thought the attorney general should have a carriage, and Mr. Wheeler thought he had the Democratic side of the House very severely when he produced a voucher of 1866, showing that Mr. Floyd as Secretary of war, had paid $200 for a carriage. Mr. Nesmith showed the honorable gentlemen that saw it that Floyd was an improvement on Williams, for his cost $1,600 at one lick?

Baxter, who is undoubtedly the *legal* governor of Arkansas if there be one, now proposes to take the only rational course that, under the circumstances, it would perhaps be possible for him to pursue, by convening the legislature of the State, and to that representative body of the people submit on his part, the question, Who is governor? The notion that governors can be made by the decisions of judges is of course a gross and revolutionary delusion. The "revolution by injunction" precedent in Louisiana, sustained by Mr. Grant upon the plea of supporting the judiciary, was perhaps the most dangerous precedent ever set in this country. Mr. Grant's serious mistake was pointed out to him by able men of his own party faith; but for reasons best known to himself, he did not think proper to retrace a step which was most palpably unwarranted by any principle or valid theory of constitutional law.

A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE Spring Campaign!

AT

ROOT AND COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,

THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia St.

FORT WAYNE IND

WE ARE NOW MAKING THE FINEST DISPLAY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT THAT WE HAVE EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE WAY OF FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE SPRING GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF EVERY CLASS OF BUYERS AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This week we open a magnificent assortment of

Spring Dress Goods

In Stripe Silks, Check Silks, Japanese Silks and Poplins, grey Diagonals and Serges, Balorno Clothsicilian Cloths, Carmelite Mixtures, pure Mohairs new French and English Chintzs, Percales and Cambrics, Bright Plaid Poplins for Children. French Suitings, Silk and Wool Serges. Also have added largely to our stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Black Alpaccas, Pure Mohairs, Brilliantines Black French Cashimeres, Cre onnes, Empress Cloths, Satin Stripe Biaritz Cloths, etc. etc.

New Spring Shawls,

English Walking Jackets,

Polonaise and Redingotes.

Also, several pieces all wool French Cloths, in desirable colors, for making Polonaise and Redingotes, with worsted ball fringes and buttons to match.

Extraordinary Bargains in

BLACK SILKS!

Of celebrated French manufactures' "Ponson.s," "Guinet," "Bellon," "Bonnet," at $1 and upward

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS & COTTONS

In Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Napkins, Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towlings, Ginghams Prints, Muslins etc, at popular prices.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have added several new styles of French and German Corsets to our stock.

Also, are showing new styles of White Goods, Embroideries, laces etc.

Spring assortment of our celebrated and popular "PERINOS" KID GLOVES which is undoubtedly the best Glove retailed in the United States.

N. B.—We will receive this week our usual large line of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Cotton Hosiery, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

THE GREATEST!

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

[illegible] All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

J. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st., east end of Main.

New Advertisements.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Alex. Provines Administrator of the estate of Jacob Snyder deceased has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. F. LANNING, Clerk.

GUY PLUM Att'y for Estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Haynes Executor of the will of Moses Haynes deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. F. LANNING Clerk.

ROSE & HARTMAN Att'ys for Estate

April 30, 1874. 1t

SIDEWALK ORDINANCE.

1st. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb Co. Ind. that it shall be the duty of owners or part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the west side of Jackson street from Nicholas street to R. R. Lane and also on the east side of Main street from old plat to D. E. R. & I. R. R. Depot to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining the said streets with a walk six feet wide to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than eight inches wide placed on three substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber not less than three by four inches in size to support said plank.

2nd. Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along said sidewalk, within thirty days after publication of this ordinance. Done by order of the Board at their regular session.

Attest J. A. SMITH.
Town Clerk.

April 29th 1874.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,

on hand at low prices

L. BOWERS.

NEW

Ice-creaM

PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Coonrad, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be not solvent.

DANIEL GONSER Adm'r.

April 23 1874.

Notice

Notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday in May 1874, an election will be held in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana for the purpose of electing five Trustees, one for each ward in said town also a Clerk and Treasurer for said town for the ensuing year.

J. A. SMITH, Clerk.

April 16, 1874.

For Sale:

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.

April 2, 1874, 3m.

EXECUTORS SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale on Friday May 1st 1874, the house and lot known as the Burlingame property lot No. 91 in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind. to the highest bidder. Conditions of sale: One third down, one third in one and one third in two years with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock p. m.,

J. C. StCLAIR, Executor.

April 16, 1874.

Administrators Sale.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of John Coonrad, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence in Smithfield Township DeKalb Co. Ind. one mile west of the town of Summit, all of his personal property, on

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874,

consisting of 3 horses 1 colt, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 steers, 4 cows, 4 head of young cattle, 18 hogs, a lot of pigs, 3 2-horse wagons, 2 bob sleds, 3 plows, 4 corn plows, 1 drags, 2 setts of Harness, 15 ox yokes, horse rake, chains, scraper, wheel barrow wheat in the ground, household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles. A credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

DANIEL GONSER, Adm'r.

PROPOSAL TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association held April 6th 1874. The following resolution, to amend the constitution of said association, was offered, and, in accordance with sec 47 of said constitution ordered to be published.

RESOLVED, By the members of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association that section thirty five of the constitution of said Association be and the same is hereby amended so as to read, each shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he or she holds shares of stock in said Association.

RESOLVED, That Section 32 of the constitution of the Auburn B. L. & L. Association be and is hereby amended, by inserting the word ten in place of the words twenty-five, so as to read "Ten members shall be a quorum at any meeting of the Association

Attest, ALBERT ROBBINS Sec'y.

Auburn, April 15 1874.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a road of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES, send for circular.

Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 586.

The Situation

The Veto
AGAINST
High Prices

Go to
W.
MartiN
& CO.
FOR
MILLINERY!
AND
Fancy
Goods!

Come in and ascertain our Prices.

Just think,
Trimmed
Bonnets
FROM
$2.50 Up

Trimmed
Hats
From
$1.00 UP.

Call and examine their fine stock of
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Gloves,
Sashes,
Scarfs,
Collars,
Fringes,
Ruffles, Flowers,
Laces, Ribbons,
Straw Goods & Fancy Goods
Dress Patterns of all descriptions

Dress Making!
A SPECIALTY.

PERFUMERY
Of all kinds, and a handsome
CHROMO
with each bottle. Remember the place
Over Davenport & Co.'s Drug Store, Auburn, Ind.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 28c.
Oats, 43 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $1 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 55 @ 60 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.42.
Wood $2.75 @ $3 00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.

Assessors are at work.

Maple sugar is plenty.

Beard has gone to Ohio.

Mooving time is at hand.

Whitewashers are plenty.

Snipe are about the creek.

County taxes are delinquent.

You ought to sign the pledge.

See the card column this week,

The blue birds will catch cold.

Geo. Patterson is building a barn.

See card of McQuiston & Benedict.

The peach promises to be quite plenty

Stahl has started the street car business.

The streets were crowded last Saturday

No plastering done at the town hall yet

Forepaugh at Fort Wayne next month.

For fine boots and shoes go to Miller & Casebeer.

Turn out at the town election next Monday.

Barnum's show is on the road this season.

The new bakery building is almost completed.

The schools are in a flourishing condition.

The weather will stop out-side labor for a few days.

Sleighs slipped around lively on last Tuesday.

The dance to-night gives indications of a large crowd.

Read the new advertisement of Martin & Co., about bonnets etc.

Those weather prohpets who predicted more snow, hit the nail on the head.

New store and bran new millinery goods Call and see them, at Stamets & Wile's.

The wheat and clover crop has been considerably injured by the winter.

A dance is to take place at the Berry House at Sedan to-night.

Plant you shade and fruit trees—after the snow goes off.

Our country lads are enjoying candy pulls. "Gimme some."

The new style of ten cent postal curreny has made its appearance.

If you want to see a splendid stock of boots and shoes go to Miller & Dasebeer

A large number of fruit trees were on exhibition on Main-st., Monday.

Corunna has organized a base ball club We may expect a challenge.

Hank Markle has one of the finest colts in the county.

Keep your over-coat where you can reach it at any time.

Its about time your paying for this year's subscription.

The luster at Billy Edgerton's shop gives general satisfaction.

A cold and disagreeable snow storm came among us on last Tuesday night.—Gardeners will spout.

Look out for paint is the admonition which the friendly visitor receives just now.

Vordermark & sons have been crowded with work, and its because they do it good.

One of our organ men had the misfortune of a run-a-way, which resulted in the injury of one of his horses.

The Methodist church have mooved the choir-box. It adds muchly to looks and style of the inside of the edifice.

Cook Ford don't go much on Greeley's advice to "go west." He has retured and will be in the employment of Mr. Lauferty

Linoleum, a new material for the floor, made of cork, is the latest thing out, to be had at Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., Fort Wayne.

Several of our young men who frequently "take a little something" are anxious to quit, and would be pleased to have the young women call and pray with them.—None but good looking ones need apply

Butterick's Patters can only be had of Stamets & Wile.

We believe that the backbone of winter is broken, but now and then it wags its tail.

The Silver Coronet Band are having a two week's instruction under the mannage of Mr. Smith.

Those wishing a nice dish of ice cream should go to McQuiston & Benedicts above the postoffice.

A young man of this town is very happy, and its all because the old folks have moved "up in town."

Ladies to get stylish Hats, Shawls, etc., at the lowest prices, should go to Stamets and Wile's.

A young man by the name of Metz, had a finger or two taken off by a buz saw at the Thomas' Plaining Mill the other day

See the grand announcement made by W. Martin & Co., in Millinery Goods.—Read it over carefully and give them a call.

A mule team tried to run-a-way the other day. The driver was about to reach over and pull them into the wagon, when they stopped.

For the newest styles of writing paper go to Abright & Shepherd's. They keep a splendid variety and sell at the lowest figures.

Fort Wayne has been talking up an exposition. In fact they have had a little one there already. So far it has been confined to a few councilmen.

A bachelor's croquet club has been organized, and the "bachelor women" are preparing for a chalenge. Come one, come all.

Clark's new saw mill is turning out thousands of feet of lumber ever day, and he seems to have his hands full. We are glad to see him prosper.

It is no more questioned that the Keystone Sewing Machine is the best in the market. Stamets & Wile are sole agents in this county.

Cigars and Tobacco, Candies, Confectioners, Choice Fruits and Notions.—Carges reasonable, at McQuiston & Benedict's

Sim. Snyder, livery, has a tasty and well executed sign, the handiwork of Canon Bros. It makes us think of that excellent ornamental painter Abe.

McQuistion & Benedict have just received some very fine brands of cigars that cannot be excelled. We have tried them and find them superb.

McQuiston & Benedict, will have a full case of fresh oysters this evening. This will be the last opportunity to enjoy this luxury this season. Go for a can.

The Presbyterians have purchased a lot for the purpose of building a church.—We are glad to note these enterprises and hope the work will go speedily on.

John Hebel received a postal informing him that the ladies would call on him. John went off dot Fort Wayne town to make a lettle business matter straight

Rev. W. B. Sandoe has left our place and will locate in Ohio. We hope he will meet the approval of his charge in his new field of labor.

Lew Vordermark offers that shoe he has for a sign to any lady in town, who is willing to use it at the dance—then set it out again to breathe.

Maj Stahl is moving his shop on wheels to Court street. Court street is between the junction and the Court House, we presume.

A meeting of Democrats, and all others opposed to the way our town affairs are being run, will be held at the County Clerk's Office to-morrow (Friday evening) for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

Miss Anna Rainier called on us last Saturday; also Mrs. J. E. Fisher, both complimenting the office very highly. The later being a practical printer knows whereof she speaks.

Ladies, it is now unnecessary to go to Fort Wayne in order to get Fine Goods, Millinery Work and Dress Making. Stamets & Wile's new store will supply every thing at city prices.

To Printers.—We have been using a roller composition made at the *Sentinel* office Fort Wayne, and find it superior to anything we have ever used. We are confident it will give satisfaction.

Mr Hollopeter, brother to our fellow townsman will erect a large steam saw mill and shingle factory at the junction. Work on the buildings will commence next week.

Still Downward.—The spile driving at the tamarack swamp west of town, on the Baltimore road, is still progressing downward. Last week they were down six hundred and thirty feet before getting a good foundation.

Important.—Mr. Long, our enterprising furniture dealer, informs us that he is now fairly embarked in the undertaking business, and will furnish any kind of a coffin, at cost price. He has engaged Mr. Rush, the best finisher in the county to attend to this branch of the trade, and all orders in this line will receive prompt attention.

Town Elections.

The election for town offices takes place next Monday. The Republicans have been in power here some time, and yet everything is not satisfactory. Last year an effort was made to nominate a ticket without regard to politics, but a few leading Republicans went back on the proposition, and made a straight nomination, and in consequence the Democrats put no ticket in the field. A showing of the finances of the town was called for at that time, but none were given and has not since been given. Let a citizen ask any of the town officials to-day how the town stands financially and they cannot tell you. This is because no attention has been given to it. A year or to ago the Marshal never made a report, and never has since nor never will, we fear, to judge from his present location. We have no reason to believe that there has been any dishonesty going on, or that a Credit Mobiler affair has crept into our municipal affairs, but then we don't know anything about it, nor anybody else from what we can gather. This is all wrong. If the Democracy were in power there would be a great cry on this score. The citizens have a right to know how things stand in this respect.

Even during the present year and under the present officers the law has not been complied with. The law distinctly says that an exhibit of receipts and expenditures specifying the sources of such receipts, what appropriations were made, for what objects and the specified amounts of each shall be made immediately after the annual settlement with the corporation, which settlement to be made between the first and last Monday of April of each year to be published in the town papers.

No such exhibit has yet been made, though ample time has been had for that purpose. It is palpably the fact that too much indifference has been bestowed upon these matters. How much is the town in debt? is a question that is often asked but never answered.

We have never attacked the town officers because they were Republicans, for the reason that some might think it was because we were opposed to them politically and would base our opposition on that ground. Had they been Democrats there would have been a showing up much more severe and emphatic than ever has been brought against our opponents. In these small offices which have no political significance, we don't care a tinkers' imprecation for politics where a man is capable and honest, and it ought not to with our citizens generally. We are in favor of a change in the way of managing our corporation offices and suggest the propriety of nominating officers who will make an effort to ascertain how we stand officers who will work for the whole interests of the town, and keep things in such a condition so that we may know at anytime how we stand financially.

Every effort will be made next Monday, by a few of the loyal, to still keep control of the books and the cry of party will be raised in order that a few may hold these offices. We hope that our citizens generally will vote for the interests of our growing town, by electing men who will make an intelligent report of their stewardship. Auburn is not what it was five years ago, and it is no longer a matter of indifference who shall be her official servants.

There is a general complaint about a bridge on the road leading west from M Sheets' house. The water has washed the ground from under a bent, and it is now in a bad condition. A farmer had a horse injured there the other day.

An effort is being made to have the channel of Cedar Creek straightened past the town. An association is being formed. Bro. Baker says they cannot do this without his consent. He proposes that this town shant run everything.

J. G. Flederman, of Fort Wayne, is the boss tailor of the city. He can get up a neat and nobby suit at a very reasonable price, and give the greatest satisfaction.—Persons purchasing at Fort Wayne should give him a call.

Grape Roots.—A large quantity of grape seedings of the Concord variety, from the vine-yard of E. Vordermark & Sons, at Fort Wayne, can now be obtained at their popular shoe store in Auburn, at 10 cents a piece. Every farmer should have them.

Hurrah! for Vordermark & Sons, says everybody who wants Boots & Shoes at the very lowest prices. This firm are selling an immense lot of goods every day which enables them to sell so cheap. We ask our readers to call and examine their prices as it will be money in your pockets Odd Fellows' building, Auburn, Ind.

A magnificent stock of Boots & Shoes have just been received and opened out at the boss dry goods store of Miller & Casebeer. The stock contains every style and variety of boots and shoes, from the smallest to the largest, and they are now offered to the public at prices that defy competition. Examine for yourselves.

Our Cornet Band is making great proficency, and even now, discources good music under the leadership of Prof. Smith who now has them in hand. It will not be long before they can play with the best. The Professor is a thorough and accomplished musician, and is assisting the boys very materially in the art. To us, written music has always been a mystery. It always seemed to us like a lot of little nigger boys climbing over a fence.

To the Citizens of Auburn and Vicinity.

It is with pleasure that we can announce to our many patrons and friends that at last we have solved the great secret of advantage to our customers and success to ourselves, namely:

We have an entire new stock, fresh and clean.
Bought strictly for cash; for money.
Selected by the best buyer in Indiana.
The discount obtained by buying for cash pays all our expences.
We pay three-fourths less rent than any clothing house in the city
The expense incurred by judicious advertising.
We give to our customers by selling cheap.
Our entire expenses three-fourths less than any house in Wayne.
We can fit children, boys, youths, men and extra sized men.
Suits for children from $2 up; for boys from $3 up.
Men, from $5.50 a suit upward.
The largest, most complete and fashionable stock of furning goods hats, caps, &c., in Fort Wayne.
We sell strictly for cash, and at one price.
Every article marked in plain selling figures.
The only place where all are treated alike.
We have a buyer constantly in the eastern markets, shipping us the latest novelties. The expense saved, coming to the Star, by our low prices!
10 per cent discount to the clergy and their families.
Good brown duck overalls only 50 cents.
Three boxes of good collars (ten in a box) 25 cents.
Be sure of the place
The Star Clothing House
No. 5 East Main street
North of the Court House.
Sam & Pete, and Max Nirdlinger, Managers.
Samuel F. Nirdlinger, Proprietor.
April 16, 4-m
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Just received, a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes at Miller & Casebeer's. Men and boys boots and shoes, ladies gaiters, and a large variety for children's wear. All new and of every style at the very lowest prices.

Laying Track.—The Baltimore road is laying track eastward and have now reached Cedar Creek east of Sheets'.—Mr. McKechney, one of the contractors on the bridge work informs us that a large force is now employed on the bridging so as to keep out of the way of the track layers. The Sheets bridge was finished yesterday, and the one across the St. Joe, will be ready in time. The spiling across the tamarck swamp will be completed this week. There is considerable grading to do near Hicksville, and it will be sometime before a connection will be made to Defiance. Mr. M. is pushing things with his accustomed energy and will be thro' with his in good season. He is the right man in the right place.

Spenckeville Items.—J. D. Leighty has exchanged his stock of goods and village property to Peter Bishop for his farm, and Peter has entered upon his new business with commendable energy.

Queer, isn't it? Though nature is lavish in her gifts to man, yet he is never satisfied with her adornments. One of our citizens has exemplified this saying by selling off his household property, and going in quest of the striped poll, to get his whiskers blackened.

Mrs. Dove, the lady whose limb was amputated, on Wednesday, died Thursday evening.

One of the most unlucky of our citizens seems to be the Rev. E. V. Erick. Having scarcely recovered from a fall from his horse, when he was seriously though not dangerously kicked by his horse.

Kunsey & Fales, furniture dealers have moved to their new room on Pearl-st.

Handsome Addition.

While Auburn has had several fine additions extending her limits lately, none we think, equals in beauty of location, that of the Rainier addition recently plotted by our enterprising friend Joe, of the Central Grocery. The mapping was done by Mr. Dills, and some forty lots handsomely situated are now in the market.—The soil in the locality is a sandy loam, and never gets disagreeably muddy, while it lies in a excellent position for easy drainage. Taken altogether the locality is unsurpassed, and will make a most desirable point for residences. Several lots have already been sold, on one of which buildings have been erected. Mr. Rainier is offering them at reasonable prices.—Everything considered, our citizens will not have a better chance for investment and those wanting lots should contract at once. It is bound to be one of the beautiful parts of our town.

Love.—Who has not read and admired that most beautiful passage in the holy writ, which says "Love thy neighbor as thyself. One of deeper, more profound sentiment cannot be found in the Bible.—It was the pleasing theme for one of our most eloquent divines in a locality not far from Auburn the other Sabbath, and after an unusually interesting discourse the speaker appealed to his audience for a pledge on the broad principle of this divine injunction. All those that felt as though they could Love their neighbors as themselves were requested to rise.—Now, in said audience were two persons who had realized some difficulty in their business relations and there was some bad feeling between them, though by some strange fatality they sat side by side that day in the same pew. One of them was a pillar of the church and hastened to respond to this beautiful sentiment that should actuate all mankind, and had raised partly up when, horror, his old enemy at his side met his gaze, and down he went like a thousand of brick. Let us hope that the assuaging power of time will heal over these animosities, the sword shall be beat into a plow shear, the spear into a pruning hook and nations and individuals shall learn war no more.

CARPETS!

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., 26 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Offer to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity an unusually large and well selected stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Draggets, Floor-cloths, Shades Lace-curtains, Lambrequins, Table and Piano covers, Ottomans and Hassock Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Gimps, Fringes, Cords and Tassels, Fixtures and Hangings for all kinds of Curtains, and everything pertaining to the Carpet and Upholstery trade. As we confine our attention exclusively to this class of goods, our facilities for furnishing the best styles and qualities are unexcelled, and we pledge ourselves to make prices as low as in any western market. Our work is done on the premises subject to our inspection at all times and our endeaver is to make its excellence an inducement for those who buy of us to continue their patronage.

We make and lay our carpets, manufacture lambrequins, prepare shades for hanging, put up cornices for window curtains of required dimensions, and will send first class workmen to do anything in our line at your place of residence, at reasonable rates. Our stock of carpets is very large comprising all qualities from twenty-five cents to seven dollars per yard, and our assortment of all other goods enumerated is complete.

We ask all who contemplate furnishing to call and examine our goods and get prices.

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co.
April 30, 1874, 26 East Berry-st.

Late Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, Attorneys at law who have the only
ABSTRACT OF TITLES,
in the county. The following sales were made the week ending April 25, 1874:

Cyrus Fenley to Henry Reed 1 a in s w of s w sec 25 Fairfield $150.

C. M. Dawson to H. W. Wilmot s ½ of n e ¼ ne 22 Concord $1200.

Simon Nichols to John Nichols ½ of 48 a in s e ¼ sec 8 Newville $500.

George Moughler to Jacob Nullinger ¾ a in s e cor of n ½ s e qr sec 18 Stafford 37.51-100.

W. L. Meese to E. W. Fosdick 4-5 a in n e ¼ sec 12 Wilmington $10.

Leah Hood to Henry Hood und 1-7 of n e ½ sec 21 Smithfield.

John S. Moore to James Moore lot 12 in K. add to Auburn $550.

Samuel Beatty to Benj Conrad lots 2 & 3 in O add to Corunna $875.

Freeman Kelley & W. to James D. Kelley 46 a off e side of n e ¼ sec 35 Smithfield $2700.

H. A. Thoman to H. C. Purple e ½ s w ¼ & w ½ s e ¼ sec 20 Wilmington $250.

C. W. Fosdick to Abraham Scott lot 226 C. add Butler $800.

W. W. Griswold to Alonzo Lockwood lot No. 64 Auburn Cemetry $11.

George Lockwood to Alonzo Lockwood und ½ of s ½ s w ¼ sec 29 Butler $25.

Daniel Swihart to John Yart n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 33 & pt of s e ¼ of n w ¼ Richland $1900

C. W. Potter to L. C. Burget lot 73 in E add to Butler $1200.

W. H. Miller to Mattie Miller lot 18 in G & D add to Auburn $100.

Wylies Ort wold to Andrew Forsyth lot 82 Aub Cemetry $12.5

R. S. Murphy to Mary Jane Newton s e ¼ n w ¼ sec 32 Newville $1,00.

S. W. Buckley to Jesse W. Rose pt of s ½ n w ¼ sec 7 Stafford $25.

Simon Stienel to Jessie W. Rose 10 a in e ½ of n w ¼ sec 7 Stafford $1,00.

E. W. Fosdick to Moss & Hoffman lot 276 O. P. Butler $300.

Benj. McEntarfer to Sarah & James Wenreick lots No. 25 26 27 28 37 38 39 40 41 42 in O. P. Clairville $510.

Auditor of D. K. Co. to James Wenreick lot No. 145 in H & to Waterloo $14,13.

J. C. Bowser to James Prosser s e o n e sec 31 & 25 a in n ½ s e ¼ sec 31 Jackson.

Thomas Woods to Mary and Emma Woods s e ¼ of n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 23 Wilmington $700.

Daniel Moody to B. F. Moody 10 a in n end w ½ n e ¼ sec 11 Butler $100,

B. F. Moody to Polly Moody 20 a in off s w cor e ½ s n ¼ sec 11 Butler $1000.

Polly Moody to B. F. Moody 30 a in e ½ s e ¼ sec 11 Butler $1000.

Gabriel Smith to M. A. Howard lot 6 O. P. Uniontown $600.

M. A. Howard to Gabriel Smith lot 29 O. P. Uniontown $400.

Troutman Fishburn & Arnold to J. R. Lanning lot 183 O. P. Auburn $130.

Sarah Filkes to Christian Miser ⅔ of n w ¼ s e ¼ sec 12 Richland $140.

Jessie Swygart to Michael Whetsell pt n ½ of n e ¼ sec 11 Butler $126.

Mr. Bowers has the Eagle Mills fitted up in good trim, and the new miller he recently employed is giving great satisfaction. Lon, means to run things right and he is just the man to make a success of anything he undertakes. See card.

McQuiston & Benedict will have an organ in their ice-cream parlors.

McQuiston & Benedict will open their ice cream parlors this evening.

Gents', to get fine Fancy Goods, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, etc., ought to call at Stamets & Wile's.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Sir Lambton Lorraine has declined a public reception at the hands of the New York city authorities, with thanks for the compliment.

A **bill** has been introduced in the New York State Assembly to incorporate an incremation society, for burning the dead, with a capital of $50,000.

Philadelphia reports a genuine case of cremation. A physician, whose son died, erected a furnace in the cellar of his house and reduced the body to ashes.

A **Philadelphia** dispatch gives the particulars of a terrible riot in the Honesdale mining district of Pennsylvania. A body of striking miners attacked a party of Swedes who refused to join the Workingmen's League. Pistols, knives, clubs and stones were used with terrible effect. About 25 Swedes were seriously injured, some of them fatally, and several of the rioters were fearfully bruised.

The West.

The fruit crop has not been materially damaged by the recent cold snap in Southern Illinois.... The next Wisconsin State Fair will be held at Oshkosh, Sept. 29.

The *National Crop Reporter* publishes deductions from the estimates of its correspondents in relation to the probable area which will be seeded this spring in wheat, corn and oats, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. The following is an abstract of the information furnished: The area seeded in spring wheat last year in the States named is placed at 6,960,000 acres, upon which there is an estimated increase this year of 8 per cent., making the estimated area this year 7,502,000 acres. The estimated area planted in corn in 1873 in the above eight States was 20,300,000 acres; the estimated increase this spring is 8 4-10 per cent., which would make the total area nearly 22,000,000 acres. In oats, the area sown last year was 5,272,000 acres in the States named, and the probable increase this year is estimated at 8 2-10 per cent., which makes a total area amounting to 7,514,000 acres.... A Milwaukee paper publishes an interview with the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, in which he says, in respect to the law passed by the last Legislature of Wisconsin, that the road cannot run under it. He further says that the company will first test the constitutionality of the act in the courts, and, if beaten there, will take off all its trains.

Nearly all the business part of the town of Ishpeming, Mich., has been burned. Loss about $150,000. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* has just completed its thirtieth year. In all these years it has never had occasion to defend a libel suit.... Detroit (Mich.) statistics: Number of manufactories in the city, 402—the largest number in single branches being cigars, breweries, iron and furniture; capital employed, $28,540,090; value of annual products, $28,540,000; number of employes, 114,668; annual amount paid in wages, $7,131,780.... A Salt Lake (Utah) dispatch says: "Old man Bender, now in jail here, has been identified through photographs of him sent to Kansas, and will be taken there. The young man arrested as his son has been released, he proving to be a deserter from the army."

The temperance excitement in Oshkosh, Wis., rose to fever heat a few nights ago. The Common Council met to decide the question of license or no license, and at the same time the ladies of the Temperance Union held a meeting to pray for the Common Council. While the ladies were praying, someone cut the gas main, leaving the room in total darkness. The Common Council listened to a speech by Mrs. Henry Lines on the part of the ladies, and a long argument of Ald. Doe against licenses. The question finally passed, by a vote of 11 for licenses and 7 against.... The orders for the abatement of saloons declared nuisances in Des Moines, Ia., have been placed in the Sheriff's hands. The Sheriff is ordered to abate the nuisance by excluding the person from carrying on the business found to be a nuisance, and, if necessary, in order to abate the nuisance, the Sheriff is further ordered to lock up said building and keep it locked.... Track-laying on the Des Moines and Minnesota narrow-gauge railroad is going forward at the rate of one mile per day. The managers expect to have the road completed to Ames, Iowa, by the 4th of July. Six hundred tons of iron are now *en route*, and arrangements have been made for the purchase of another passenger engine, to cost $10,000.... The Iowa Seed Commissioners have bought, at St. Paul, 2,000 bushels of potatoes and 6,000 bushels of corn for the Northwestern settlers. As the State appropriation is limited to seed, many settlers will need aid in other ways to carry them through the harvest.

The South.

A **Raleigh** (N. C.) telegram of April 19 says: "A private dispatch received in this city this evening from Western Carolina reports severe and heavy rumblings in Bald and Stone mountains on Thursday last. The trembling of the earth was heard more than 100 miles from the mountains. The shocks are more severe than before, and it is firmly believed by scientists that an eruption is imminent."

Advices from New Orleans state that the whole of that portion of Louisiana extending from Monroe to the mouth of the Red river is under water, and that 10,000 people in that district will soon be on the verge of starvation. Large numbers of negroes from the overflowed district are flocking to New Orleans. Gov. Kellogg has issued a proclamation to officials and citizens of the overflowed districts assuring them that the State Government has done and is doing all that its resources allow to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been reduced to destitution by the disastrous floods.... St. Louis papers state that the robbers who rifled the San Antonio (Texas) stage are James H. Reed, C. H. Carter, and John H. Nelson, all from Vernon county, Mo. A strong posse is in pursuit of them.

A **New Orleans** dispatch states that the whole Amite valley is under water. The river generally has a bank of twelve to fifteen feet, but now the water is over four feet deep over the banks, and has washed away houses, implements, etc. The inhabitants have fled to the highlands, where they now abide in a destitute condition.... The Columbia Mills, at Richmond, Va., were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000.

The Mayor of New Orleans, in a dispatch to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, states that the number of people in Louisiana already partially or totally ruined by the floods is 25,000, and that the continued high water will increase the number to 50,000.

Washington.

The President, in response to the appeal of Gov. Kellogg for relief for the sufferers from the overflow in the Southern rivers, says that, Congress being in session, he does not feel authorized to order Government aid, as was done in the cases of Chicago and Shreveport. He "will, however, send the dispatch to the Louisiana delegation, and if a resolution is passed by Congress authorizing it, he will exert every authorized means to avert suffering from the disaster which has overtaken the citizens of Louisiana."

M. Bartholdi, the French minister, and Postmaster-General Creswell have agreed upon the basis of a postal treaty between France and the United States, which will establish an international letter rate of nine cents or 50 centimes for each half-ounce in this country, or 10 grammes in France; each country to retain the postage collected therein.

The Civil Service Commission have made a report to the President, in which an appropriation of $25,000 is asked for to defray the necessary expenses of the continuance of the reform.

The bill reported to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war provides that there shall be paid to every honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer, and wagoner, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of $8.33⅓ for all his time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, or, in case of a volunteer, up to the time of the muster out of the volunteer organization to which he belonged. In case of the death of any such person, payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States, or any State, are to be deducted from the allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than $10 for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions.... Reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the quality of the winter-wheat crop is far above the average, and the yield more abundant than for many years past.

The report of the Windom Transportation Committee, recently submitted to the Senate, has been printed. The committee submit that the commerce of the country demands the construction of three trans-continental transportation lines from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard, which might properly receive Government aid; one *via* the lakes, one in the central, and the third in the southern, section of the country, and they are of opinion that these should be water routes. On the question of the right of Congress to charter railroad companies whose lines run across States that will not themselves grant the charters, the majority of the committee are of the opinion that Congress has such right. They urge that means should be adopted to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.... Land Office Commissioner Drummond has resigned.... Both houses of Congress have passed the bill authorizing the War Department to issue rations to sufferers by the Southwestern floods. No relief will be extended after the 1st of September next.

Political.

The dead-lock in the Massachusetts Legislature has been brought to an end by the election of Gov. William B. Washburn to the vacancy created by Mr. Sumner's death, all of Mr. Hoar's supporters and a majority of Mr. Dawes' casting their votes for him. The thirty-third and final ballot was as follows: Washburn, 149; Curtis, 64; Dawes, 26; Adams, 17; Loring, 4; Phillips, 1; Whittier, 1; Gifford, 1.

The announcement of the election of Gov. Washburn to succeed Sumner caused no little excitement among Massachusetts people in Washington, says a correspondent. Of the eleven Republicans from the Bay State, only four, viz: the Hoar brothers, Gooch and John M. S. Williams, are pleased at the result. The usual charges of fraud and corruption were made, and some denounce Washburn in severe terms for accepting the position.

Foreign.

The war in Cuba will now be fought on both sides with the assistance of its colored population. The Havana *Official Gazette* announces a decree under which all the slaves furnished by the Government during Jovellar's administration are to be organized as soldiers under white officers, and after five years' service are to be declared free.... The Chilian steamer Tecua is reported lost on the South American Pacific coast, and nineteen persons drowned.

A **strike** of agricultural laborers is in progress in the eastern counties of England, arising from a demand of the union in Warwickshire for an extra shilling a week. The landlords and farmers intend combining to turn out all the union laborers.... The funeral of Dr. Livingstone, which took place in Westminster Abbey, was attended by a full representation of the Royal Geographical Society.... The French Government has accused certain British subjects of conspiring to assist in the escape of Rochefort from New Caledonia. This the British Government denies. Various diplomatic notes have been exchanged between the two governments.... The Bishop of Nancy has been heavily fined by a German tribunal.

The efforts of Dr. Kenealy, the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, to obtain for him a new trial have failed, as the application has been denied on all its points.... The British House of Commons has voted a grant of £25,000 to Sir Garnet Wolseley, the commander of the Ashantee expedition.... The abandoned steamer Amerique was not sunk, as reported. She was abandoned at sea on the 14th of April by a cowardly crew. On the 15th she was discovered by a passing steamer and towed into the port of Plymouth, England. The Amerique had sustained no apparent damage, and was making no water, except in the engine-room. The cabin was in the greatest confusion, owing to the hurried manner of abandoning the steamer. The greater portion of the baggage of the passengers was aboard.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the authorities of San Domingo have removed the flag of the Samana Bay Company, and resumed possession of the bay and surrounding territory.... A Madrid dispatch reports that the Carlists before Bilboa have been compelled by the heavy fire of the Republican batteries to abandon their positions at Portugalite and San Tuerco.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the Resident Commissioner in San Domingo of the Samana Bay Company, asserts that British influence was at the bottom of the troubles that have resulted in the ejectment of the company from the island and the seizure of their property by the Dominican Government.

The British House of Commons has voted a reduction of the income tax one penny in a pound, and the abolition of the house license duty, as recommended in the annual budget. The Indian Budget estimates the extraordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1874-5, on account of the famine, at $32,500,000, and proposes a loan of $42,500,000 to meet any demand.

Mr. Cobleigh was up in the cemetery on Fast Day, looking at the various monuments, and deducting some valuable and instructive lessons from the inscriptions. While reaching up to read one verse on a monument Mr. Cobleigh found it necessary to take advantage of the mound at the foot, and it was only by stretching his neck to the utmost that he could come within reading distance of the words. He had got as far as the sentiment, "Gone to a happier shore—" when his feet suddenly slipped backward and he came down with great violence, scraping his nose the whole length of the column, and rapping his head sharply against the granite base. The sound of the concussion attracted the attention of several people, who at once rushed to his assistance firmly believing he was dead; but before they could get to him he was on his feet, and vigorously kicking the monument.—*Danbury News.*

VETO.

Message of President Grant Vetoing the Senate Finance Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without approval. In doing so, I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a majority of legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by banks and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation $100,000,000, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that, if in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief. This theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both the political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in my inaugural address.

In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties, of the Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay, beyond their contracts, the premium on gold at the date of their purchases, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuation, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for, in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payment, and put an immediate stop to the fluctuations of the value of currency."

I still adhere to the view then expressed. As early as Dec. 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co-operative action to this end, as speedily as possible. The first act passed by the Forty-first Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows:

"An Act to Strengthen the Public Credit of the United States.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditor, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law in virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same be paid in lawful moneys or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time notes of the United States shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. A declaration contained in the act of June 20, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, should never exceed $400,000,000. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to $356,000,000, at which point Congress passed the act of Feb. 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency.

The $44,000,000 have ever been regarded a reserve to be used only in case of an emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when, from any cause, the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures; and such a reserve is necessary because the fractional currency, amounting to $50,000,000, is redeemable in legal-tenders on call. It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is improbable, but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will be then safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make the compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent to coin. As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the Government in a position to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin, when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay; for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports, being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply, I see no way open but by the Government hoarding through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but, on reflection, it will be remembered that there still remains $4,000,000 of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of $25,000,000 more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of "more currency."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1874.

Nearly every pound of butter used in Florida is shipped from Ohio.

The Arkansas Rebellion.

Little Rock, Ark., April 17.—Gov. Baxter has contracted his lines to the vicinity of the Anthony House, and is now proceeding, as before, to exercise the duties of Governor, making the Anthony House the Capitol for the time being.

This morning both the private secretaries of Brooks and Baxter applied at the Postoffice for mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver to either party, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

Baxter has issued another proclamation in which he reviews the history of the contest between Brooks and himself, and closes with an appeal to the people to rally to his support.

In the Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Whytock overruled the motion to set aside the judgment in the Brooks-Baxter case, and sustain the motion to correct the record, so as to show that the demurrer was submitted without the knowledge of Baxter or his attorneys.

The Bar held a meeting to-day, and passed severe resolutions against Whipple, Brooks' attorney, for his non-professional conduct, and also against the Court for its action in the absence of the Governor's counsel.

Gen. Thomas P. Dockery has been appointed by Baxter Military Governor of the city, and he has ordered all male citizens between 18 and 45 to report for duty immediately.

An address signed by nearly all the leading citizens of Little Rock, was issued to-day, urging the people of the State to rally at once to the Capital, and aid in maintaining the authority of Baxter.

The United States troops are keeping a sharp eye on the belligerents, and will promptly interpose to prevent bloodshed.

Washington, April 17.—Postmaster-General Creswell, in response to a telegram of the Postmaster at Little Rock, received to-day, instructed him as follows: "Letters addressed to Gov. Baxter, or Baxter, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Baxter. Letters addressed to Gov. Brooks, or to Brooks, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Brooks. You will retain all communications addressed to the Governor of Arkansas until further orders."

Little Rock, April 19.—The condition of affairs is materially unchanged. Brooks and Baxter have each issued another proclamation calling upon the people to rally to their support. Several hundred militia from the surrounding country have arrived at the call of Baxter, and the streets are full of armed men, who are eager to attack the Brooks stronghold, but are restrained by the presence of the United States troops.

Little Rock, April 20.—There is no change in the situation. A company of United States soldiers occupies the telegraph office and *Gazette* buildings. A few additional companies have been added to Gov. Baxter's force, and one to Brooks'. The men on both sides are resting on their arms.

Little Rock, April 21.—The Baxter-Brooks imbroglio has culminated in a little blood-letting, and the wildest excitement reigns in the city. About 5 o'clock this evening the colored troops, under command of Col. King (white), paraded the streets, preceded by a brass band. After marching around several streets they were halted in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, and the band played a lively air. The troops fronted the hotel and yelled for Gov. Baxter. He appeared on the balcony and made them a speech, amid the wildest cheers. Just then Col. Rose, the post commandant, rode up to Col. White, and said something to him about making a hostile demonstration, when some one in one of the upper buildings fired a shot into the Baxter crowd, which was followed by others from the direction of the crowd standing in the street near the Metropolitan Hotel. This action caused the Baxter men to return the fire. The colored troops rapidly retreated from the streets, and firing was very lively for a few minutes, the Baxter men running up the street and the others giving way. Amid this confusion Col. Rose rode rapidly to the City Hall, called out his company, barricaded the street temporarily with a hook and ladder truck, and formed his men behind it across the street in solid column to prevent an advance by the Baxter men. About 200 shots were fired. The street was cleared of men in a short time. Several Baxter men were wounded. Major D. F. Shall, who was at the Anthony House, received a wound in the head, from which he is not expected to recover. Gen. W. A. Crawford received a painful wound in the head, though it is not fatal. One or two others were slightly hurt.

Little Rock, Ark., April 22.—Baxter has abandoned all hope of turning Brooks out of the Executive office by force of arms, and has decided to summon an extra session of the Legislature. He has informed the President by telegraph of his decision, and asked protection for those members of the Legislature who come to the capital. The President is asked to accept the verdict of the Legislature as final, and to enforce it, if necessary, by the use of United States soldiers. President Grant replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1874.

The Hon. Elisha Baxter, Little Rock, Ark.:

I heartily approve any adjustment, peaceably, of the pending difficulties in Arkansas, by means of the Legislative Assembly, the courts or otherwise. I will give all the assistance and protection I can under the Constitution and laws of the United States to such mode of adjustment. I hope the military on both sides will be disbanded.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Many of Baxter's forces are disbanding, and transportation is freely given them to their homes.

Little Rock, April 23.—There is no material change in the situation. Baxter has issued his proclamation calling the Legislature together in extra session, which was signed by Johnson, the Secretary of State. For this offense Brooks took possession of the office and ordered Johnson out, but he refused to go, and applied to the United States troops for aid in reinstating him. No decision has as yet been reached on the request. It is now probable that active hostilities will be postponed until the meeting of the Legislature, which body will undoubtedly decide in favor of Baxter's claims.

Civil Service Reform.

President Grant has sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Herewith I transmit the report of the Civil Service Commission, authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and invite your special attention thereto. If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service, and relieve the Executive, members of Congress, and heads of departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have heretofore been enforced, have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinion of members of the Cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur. But the rules applicable to officers who are to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are, in a great measure, impracticable, except in so far as they may be sustained by the action of that body. These must necessarily remain so, unless the direct sanction of the Senate is given to the rules. I advise for the present only such appropriations as may be adequate to continue the work in its present form, and would leave to the future to determine whether the direct sanction of Congress shall be given to the rules that may perhaps be devised for regulating the method of the selection of appointees, or a portion of them, who need to be confirmed by the Senate. The same amount appropriated last year would be adequate for the coming year, but I think the public interest would be promoted by authority in the Executive for allowing a small compensation for special service performed beyond the usual office hours, under the act of 1871, to persons called into the service of the Government.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Georgia and the Carolinas are steadily sinking, and the ocean is constantly encroaching on the Atlantic coast north of the Chesapeake bay.

Small silk bows are worn in the hair on the left side, and also at the back of the head amid the cunning little curls.

CONGRESS.

Friday, April 17.—*Senate.*—A bill was reported from the Commerce Committee repealing the law providing for an additional subsidy of $500,000 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and annulling the contract with said company for semi-monthly service.... Nearly the whole day's session was devoted to the discussion of the Louisiana bill, and the bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal. No action was taken upon either measure.

House.—Morey introduced a joint resolution for furnishing rations, forage, and clothing to the people suffering from the inundation and overflow of the Mississippi and tributaries.... The General Appropriation bill was considered by the House in Committee of the Whole, and a long discussion occurred in reference to the clerical force in the Treasury Department, Garfield making an elaborate explanation of the bill in that respect, and Beck arraigning the Administration for extravagance.

Saturday, April 18.—*Senate.*—Senate not in session.

House.—A bill was passed donating 10 pieces of artillery to the people of Concord, Mass., for a monument to commemorate the first repulse of the British troops at old North Bridge, on the 19th of April, 1775.... A resolution of thanks to Sir Lambton Lorraine, commander of the British frigate Niobe, for his humane and generous interposition, at Santiago de Cuba, in protecting the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition, was introduced by Cox and referred.... A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Civil-Service Reform to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of Postmasters by the people.... A bill was passed empowering the President to direct the issue of food and disused army clothing for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi river.... Garfield, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a Deficiency bill. It appropriates $3,251,158.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.

Monday, April 20.—*Senate.*—Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States.... House bill making an appropriation for sufferers by the Southwestern floods was favorably reported upon.... A bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served during the late war was reported from the Military Committee and placed on the calendar.... The bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to Nebraska was discussed and laid over.... Majority and minority reports were presented from the Election Committee in the case of Sykes against Spencer, for the seat as Senator from Alabama. Both reports were ordered printed.... The Louisiana bill was discussed by Bayard, Bogy, Sherman and Morton.

House.—Bills introduced: By Southard, to fix the compensation of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum; by Starkweather, levying a tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes, and other security; by Beck, increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks from one-twelfth to one-quarter of 1 per cent. per month; by O'Brien, to abolish the grade and rank of Commodore; also to authorize the Indian nations and tribes in their corporate capacity and individual members thereof, to sue and be sued in United States courts; by Foster, providing for the collection of money and recovery of lands wrongfully held from the Government by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.... A bill was passed appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a military telegraph line from Denison, Texas, to Fort Sill.... The bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the Centennial celebration was made the special order for the 5th of May.... Senator Carpenter's resolution in favor of according belligerent rights to Cuba was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.... A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a uniform rate of interest throughout the United States and Territories.

Tuesday, April 21.—*Senate.*—House bill for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi overflow was passed.... The Senate resumed consideration of the Louisville and Portland Canal bill, and the amendment providing that the canal should not be taken possession of nor any money be paid till the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the same was stricken out.

House.—A bill was passed extending for one year the time for completing the entries of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas.... Hurlbut, from the Committee on Railroads, submitted a long written report on the bill to charter a double-track freight railway from the Atlantic to Council Bluffs. Ordered printed.... Morey presented a bill to provide for a commission of engineers to report on a permanent plan for reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation.... Randall introduced a bill directing the temporary suspension of the Legislature of the District of Columbia. Referred.... The House resumed consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Wednesday, April 22.—*Senate.*—The bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands of the United States was discussed, amended, and laid over.... Buckingham introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred.... The Louisiana bill was again under consideration.... At 2:30 p. m. Gen. Babcock brought to the Senate a message from the President vetoing the Finance bill. When the message was read, Conkling moved that it be printed and laid on the table. Agreed to.

House.—E. R. Hoar, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of citizens of the United States in foreign countries.... The House, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of fourteen pages of the General Appropriation bill and adjourned.

Thursday, April 23.—*Senate.*—Davis introduced a bill to reduce the tax on the circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by national banks.... The Mennonite and Louisiana bills were discussed without action.

House.—Southard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report the reason why $25,000,000 of the national bank currency authorized to be withdrawn from the States having more than their proportion has not been withdrawn and distributed under the provisions of the act of the 13th of May, 1870.... Hereford introduced a bill providing that the tax on State banks shall not be other or greater than the tax on national banks.... The House devoted the most of the day to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and the bill concerning the rights of United States citizens in foreign countries.

"The Heart of a Man."

When Napoleon the Great died at St. Helena, an English physician took charge of his heart, depositing it in a silver basin filled with water. Two tapers burned near it but the custodian felt nervously anxious while waching it through the night, and did not sleep. In the silence of midnight he heard a rustling sound then a plunge into the water, and a rebound on the floor, all occurring with the quickness of thought. He sprang from his bed to see an enormous rat dragging the precious relic to his hole! A moment more and the heart which had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe would have been more degraded than the dust of Imperial Cæsar.

Interest.—No blister draws sharper than interest. It works all day and all night, in fair weather and in foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance, with invisible teeth. It binds industry with a film as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm or plantation like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots; whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds; every leaf is an awl, every branch is a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host; the whole plant a torment and a vegetable curse, and yet the farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than attempt to be at ease upon interest.

A Hair-owing Tale.

The much-abused Rev. Florence McCarthy, of Chicago, in a recent lecture on "Who Wouldn't be a Minister?" said: "One of the first troubles which befall a minister—and it was a matter which they would never suppose he would have any trouble about—was the management of his hair. Happy is the minister whose head is shapely and whose hair naturally falls into elegant and handsome convolutions. He can get as many calls and as much salary as he needs. If the hair is right it matters little whether his principles be good or doctrine sound. I speak feelingly on this subject," said the lecturer. "My own hair has been the cause, I fear, of much of my misfortune. I never thought of it until recently; but now I remember that the people who ousted me from Union Park Church are exactly those who used to labor with me about my hair. After watching public sentiment in my church on this subject for about one year, I can assure you there were three parties in it on the subject of my hair. The first insisted on its being brushed down close. The second on its being stuck up on end. The third—the conservative party—on having it loosed up. Noticing that these three parties corresponded to the three divisions of a sermon, I soon fell into the habit of delivering the first head of my discourse with my hair as now. [Flattened to the head.] The second division as now. [Putting his front locks on end.] The third division of the sermon I generally delivered with my hair brought down to the conservative position [putting his hands through his hair and smoothing down the more elevated locks], and even now I don't know that my hair has given entire satisfaction."

Irish Ladies.

Physically, Irish women (says a writer) are probably the finest race in the world—I mean taller, better limbed and chested, larger eyed and with more luxuriant hair and free action, than any nation I have observed. The Phœnician and Spanish blood which has run hundred of years in their veins still kindles its dark fire in their eyes, and, with the vivacity of the northern mind and the bright color of the northern skin, these southern qualities mingle in most admirable and superb harmony. The idea we form of Italian and Grecian beauty is never realized in Greece and Italy; but we find it in Ireland, heightened and exceeded. Cheeks and lips of the delicacy and bright tint of carnation, with snowy teeth and eyebrows of jet, are what we should look for on the palette of Appelles, could we recall the painter and reanimate his far-famed models; and these varied charms, united, fall very commonly to the share of the fair Milesian. Modest to a proverb, the Irish woman is as unsuspecting of propriety as if it were an impossible thing; and she is as fearless and joyous as a midshipman, and sometimes as noisy. In a ball room she looks ill-dressed, not because her dress was ill put on, but because she dances, not glides, sits down without care, pulls her flowers to pieces, and if her head-dress incommodes her, she will give it a pull or a push. If she is offended, she asks for an explanation. If she does not understand you, she confesses her ignorance. If she wishes to see you next day, she tells you how and when. She is a child of nature, and children are not "stylish."

Indigestion.—A deal of indigestion comes from brainfag. The brain is a secreter of nervous power, and vitalizes the whole body. In the sensitive stomach, fruits and vegetables together do not agree, vegetables being antagonistic. Dyspeptics perhaps, without exception, do now and then gormandize. Lightly pound your stomach three times a day. Our meals should be holiday hours—reunions.

Fat is a lower formation than muscle. First brain, second muscle, third fat. Never be so fat that you cannot run up a flight of stairs or hasten a block or two without being out of breath. Nations living largely on potatoes deteriorate in brain.

There are two kinds of dyspepsia, mucous and nervous. Fat persons have mucous dyspepsia, and lean persons nervous dyspepsia. From the ranks of our mucous dyspeptics we get our apoplectics and our paralytics; and from our nervous dyspeptics we have our lunatics. If you eat to much vinegar, an artificial acid, you will not have white teeth; it acts on the enamel. The natural acids are from the fruits—apples, lemons, currants, etc.

A Race of Men Who Have Not Yet Learned to Talk.—On the island of Borneo has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, Terra del Fuego, and in South America. They walk, usually, almost erect, on two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in height. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs, and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When captured alive one finds with surprise that their uncouth jabbering sounds are like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and females show instincts of modesty. In fine, these wretched beings are men and women.—*Siam Weekly Advertiser.*

The Late President Fillmore.—It seems, according to Burleigh, of the Boston *Journal*, that nobody was more surprised than the late President Fillmore at his nomination to the second official position in our country. Burleigh says: "In the old Whiggstines Mr. Fillmore was the favorite son of New York. I was standing by his side in the Delevan House, Albany, when he received news of his nomination for the office of Vice-President. He thought it was a joke. But when satisfied of the fact, he turned white as a sheet and said, 'You could knock me down with a straw.' The whole thing was so unexpected that he sat down like a man fainting."

Are blacksmiths who make a living by forging, or carpenters who do a little counter-fitting, any worse than men who sell iron and steel for a living?

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A PURE white vinegar can be made, it is said, from the juice of watermelons.

LAMBS FOR THE BUTCHER.—For fine lambs, procure good Merino ewes and cross with a Southdown or Cotswold ram.

TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.—There is no better use to make of fine-cut tobacco, than to bind it upon a fresh wound, and nothing will stop the flow of blood quicker.

STUMP MACHINE.—The simplest contrivance is to chain a strong piece of timber to one side of the stump by very strong chains hooked into the roots, and attach oxen to the other end; going about in a circle will twist the stump out.

FILTER FOR CISTERN WATER.—Perforate the bottom of a wooden box with a number of small holes; place inside a piece of flannel, cover with coarsely powdered charcoal, over this coarse river sand, and on this small pieces of sandstone.

ANTS IN GREENHOUSES.—Lumps of soft putty are excellent traps for ants. Lay them around where the ants most frequent, and as soon as the lumps are stuck full of them, work the putty over, ants and all, and re-set the same lump as a trap again.

FEEDING CALVES IN TRANSIT.—The best way is to take a large basket of eggs along, and when the calf begins to make too much noise, break one and thrust it down his throat, shell and all. This will satisfy them for some time, when it may be repeated. Fed in this way they will ride quietly, and will not shrink half so much.

TO PREVENT MOTHS' RAVAGES.—Hemp when the blossoms are just opened, is an infallible preservative of textile fabrics and furs, against the attacks of moths. The stalk, with leaves and flowers, is cut when blooming (about July), and dried in the shade. It is said to preserve its properties for several years.

GOOD FODDER FOR SHEEP.—Sheep prefer bright wheat straw as an article of occasional diet. Bean straw, if cut before the beans are ripe, would be as good as most green fodder, at least it is so considered in Scotland; but if left, as is usually the case, until the beans are ripe the straw is about as valuable as very coarse wheat straw. Sheep would probably eat bean fodder if starved to death and no fears need be entertained as to the ill effect of such food except the want of nourishment.

HOW TO SWEEP.—The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light drawing stroke, allowing the broow to scarcely touch the carpet. Not one half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet, as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled lightly. If a generous quantity of tea grounds, small bits of wet paper or clean and wet sawdust can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet materials.

BARREL MEASURE.—A barrel of apples, pears and potatoes should by law represent a quantity equal to one hundred quarts of grain or dry measure. An ordinary flour barrel holds about a half-bushel or nearly one-eighth more than the standard barrel. Farmers not using the legal barrel are losers to the amount of many thousands of dollars each year. Eight hundred barrels of potatoes, in the large or common flour barrel, lose four hundred bushels or $250! The consumer is not benefited by this error of the farmer, for he buys of the merchant by the peck, or else by the barrel, which means the hundred quart barrel.

CHANGE OF SEED.—The *American Agriculturist* answers a correspondent by saying: "With all other grains than corn, a change of seed now and then is considered advisable. Potatoes are especially improved by a change procured from a different locality and soil. But corn has not generally been found to deteriorate by long planting; on the other hand, there are many farmers who are planting seed produced from the corn their fathers planted a generation ago. Running out of the corn is more likely to be the result of impoverished soil, and the best method of improvement would probably be a crop of clover upon the land, to be plowed under, or some other substantial fertilizer."

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.—That the success of farming is in experience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but often of much benefit.

That to keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools, and to keeping them in good order.

That kindness to stock is like good shelter, and is a saving of fodder.

That to fight weeds is to favor grain, and to do justice to your neighbors.

That in making home agreeable, you keep your boys out of the city.

That it is a good thing to keep an eye out on experiments, and note all, both good and bad.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming—not jump into it.—*Galena Gazette.*

BREAKING UP A SITTING HEN.—A friend of ours told us, the other day, how his wife cures hens of sitting; and as it is a very novel way, we will repeat it for the benefit of others who are bothered with inveterate old sitters. This lady had a hen that was bound to sit; the lady was bound sheshould not. She would shut up the old hen one day, and when released back she would go to her sitting. Patience finally gave out. Picking up some splinters from the chip yard (some four or five inches long) she bound them firmly to the hen's legs, leaving only the hip joints in working order. Biddie was outwitted; like the old Dutchman's hen, she would have to sit standing up.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

RAISING TURKEYS.—No turkeys should be kept as breeders unless they are really prime. They should be carefully selected from good and thrifty flocks; it is better to select the gobbler from one flock and the hens from another. The large breeds are the best, the young turkeys being stronger and easier to rear. Keep them in a thrifty and growing condition without allowing them to get too fat, and feed them on a variety of food such as oats, bran, potatoes, crusts of bread, etc. Before and at the time of laying, they should have access to some shell and bone-forming substances, such as burnt bones broken fine, old plastering, egg shells, or something of the kind, and should be fed better. If they incline to lay too long before setting, stop feeding; if we want to keep them laying we keep feeding.

CASTOR OIL AS A LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*, who says he has tested all the patent preparations and popular recipes for preserving leather, prefers castor oil to all of them. He adds: "We have had boots a year old that we have oiled with it, and the leather was soft, smooth and water-proof to the last time they were used. We apply it clear, without heat. A little lampblack might be used on old leather, but is seldom necessary on new, as the oil itself seems to keep the blacking on, and renders the leather black and of fine appearance. Those who have been annoyed with hard, cracked, water-soaked boots, the surface of the latter rough, without blacking, and the leather shrunken and wrinkled, so as to chafe, gall, and otherwise punish the feet, will find castor oil, well applied, to be satisfactory. We have used it for wagons and buggies, and find it is every way superior. It will wear longer, lubricate better, and is less objectionable than anything we know of."

Danberries.

A DANBURY widower is so afraid of his wife's ghost appearing unto him that he sleeps with a pistol under his pillow.

MR. JARED HENNESSY started for Colorado, yesterday, for his wife's health. It is to be regretted that she could not accompany him.

THERE is a time for all things. The time for a boy to run away from school and go fishing, is when his folks have company to tea.

FENCES along the Hudson River road bear the inscription: "No. 18 cures pain." A great many people would save pain by wearing No. 18s.

A DANBURY man whose wife recently died, subsequently confessed to a friend that "Nobody could pull down an undercoat as neatly as Jane did."

How few sitting in comfortable clothing in the genial heat of home fires give a thought to the poor gardener out in the bitter blast sowing onions.

ANOTHER harbinger of spring is the man with his coat pocket full of walnuts, which he cracks on the curb stones and against awning posts when you are speaking, and eats when he is talking.

SPRING having sufficiently advanced to thaw out the cobble stones, robbins and the windows in vacant buildings are receiving the atttention of the youth of the land. The only sure way to hit a bird with a stone is to first spit on the stone and then aim three times.

Big Trees—The Yosemite Eclipsed.

The Brisbane (Australia) *Courier* publishes the following official telegram from Mr. Walker Hill, the Government botanist, dated from Cardwell, and received by the Queensland Secretary for Lands: "Since the 20th of November we have examined the banks of the Mulgrave, Russell, Mossman, Daintree and Hull rivers and have been more or less successful in finding suitable land for sugar and other tropical and semi-tropical productions. The ascent of the summit of Bellenden Kerr was successfully made by Johnstone, Hill and eight troopers. At 2,500 feet in height we observed an undescribed tree with crimson flowers, which excels the Poinciana regia, Colvillia racemosa, Lagerstroma regia, and the Jacaranda mimosifolia; at 4,400 feet a tree fern, which will excel in grandeur all others of the Alboreous class; a palm tree at the same height which will rival any of the British-India species in gracefulness. On the banks of the Daintree we saw a palm tree cocoa, which far exceeds the unique specimen in the garden of the same genera from Brazil in grandeur and gracefulness. While cutting a given line on the banks of the River Johnstone, for the purpose of examining the land, an enormous fig tree stood in the way, far exceeding in stoutness and grandeur the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three feet from the ground it measured 150 feet in circumference; at 55 feet, where it sent forth giant branches, the stem was nearly 80 feet in circumference.

PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.—The pneumatic tube in London extends from Euston Square to the Postoffice, a distance of 4,738 yards. The machinery for operating the line is at Holborn, which is about one-third of the distance from the Postoffice to Euston. The tube is five feet high and four feet six inches wide. The wagons are ten feet long, and constructed to fit the tube closely by means of an india-rubber flange, and so form a sort of piston, upon which the air may act to the greatest advantage. The machinery consists of an engine having two twenty-four-inch cylinders, with twenty inches stroke. The fan is twenty-two feet six inches in diameter, and makes two revolutions for each stroke of the engine. The trains are drawn from the extremities of the line by exhaustion, and propelled thereto by compression.—*Scribner's.*

AGES OF SENATORS.—Mr. Sumner was forty years old when he was chosen to the Senate; Mr. Wilson was forty-three, and Daniel Webster was forty-five—the latter at that period having already served ten years in the national House of Representatives. The next preceding Massachusetts Senator of considerable tenure was John Davis, who was forty-eight years of age at the time of his election. Mr. Dawes is a little less than fifty-eight, Judge Hoar and Gen. Banks are each a little over fifty-eight, and Mr. Adams is sixty-seven.

LORD LOVELL, THE PLOWMAKER.

BY MRS. S. M. SMITH.

Lord Lovell, he sat with his trusty ring,
  In the midst of the ring sat he,
As fine a case of a corporate king
  As ever you'd wish to see, see, see,
  As ever you'd wish to see.

Lord Lovell the middleman vowed to defend,
  And the papers they printed his vow;
He swore that John Hayseed might die in the furrow
  Before he would sell him a plow, plow, plow,
  Before he would sell him a plow.

He swore by white, and he swore by black,
  He swore by the heaven's blue,
That he never would fly from the Hayseed pack
  While a middleman proved true, true, true,
  While a middleman proved true.

He had fifty thousand middlemen,
  Fifty thousand men had he;
And they all swore with him that they'd never surrender
  To any hayseed army-my-my,
  To any hayseed army.

"'Tis not for myself," Lord Lovell cries,
  "But I'll fight to the death for you,
For, if John Hayseed stops the supplies,
  Why, what in the world will you do, do, do?
  Why, what in the world will you do?

"You've got to have carriages, horses, cigars,
  You've got to have houses and things;
And he shall continue to foot the bills,
  Or what is the use of our rings, rings, rings?
  Or what is the use of our rings?"

"Now tarry, Lord Lovell," John Hayseed said,
  And listen to reason, do;
You know I've no use for your middlemen—
  It's enough to pay tribute to you, you, you,
  It's enough to pay tribute to you."

"You shall pay it to both," Lord Lovell cried,
  "While I of the ring am king."
"I rather think not," John Hayseed replied,
  "And I *guess* I must smash that ring, ring, ring,
"I guess I must smash that ring."

Then, to arms! The drums of the granges beat,
  And the drums of the Farmers' Club;
And Lord Lovell instanter began to retreat,
  At the sound of the first rub-a-dub—dub—dub,
  At the sound of the first rub-a-dub.

But the fifty thousand middlemen,
  Not one could the battle shirk,
It was more than conquer or die with them—
  It was victory or work, work, work.

Oh! a wonderful thing it was to see,
  A wonderful thing to be done;
John Hayseed the whole fifty thousand took,
  Without even firing a gun, gun, gun,
  Without even firing a gun.

For at the first sight of his new Grange plow,
  Every middleman laid down his arms;
And now he has taken them into the Grange,
  And they handle the plow on their farms, farms, farms,
  They handle the plow on their farms.

Lord Lovell kept running all day and all night,
  Lord Lovell a-running kept he;
For he vowed that he couldn't abide the sight
  Of such a rough-looking army-my-my,
  Of such a rough-looking army.

He was sick of the din John Hayseed made—
  He was tired of the whole hubbub;
And he ran, till dead on the turf he was laid
  By a cruel Farmers' Club, Club, Club,
  By a cruel Farmers' Club.

Now out of his grave the grass grows tall—
  The grass grows tall in the spring—
'Tis sprinkled with hayseed every fall,
  And that is the end of the ring, ring, ring,
  And that is the end of the ring.
  —*Industrial Age.*

ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

Delegate Convention at Bloomington—Adoption of Several Amendments to the Constitution of the National Grange.

The Illinois State Grange met at Bloomington Tuesday, April 14. The Master, Alonzo Golden, stated the object of the meeting, as follows: There were now nearly 1,400 granges in Illinois, and as 1,600 might be expected at the December annual meeting, it became necessary to reduce the representatives to counties. Some change, therefore, seemed necessary in the Constitution of the National Grange. The object of a special meeting at this time was to adopt or reject the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the National Grange. Many of them proposed radical changes in the order. When adopted by two-thirds of the State Granges they would be the law under which all subsequent National and State Granges would assemble.

Burdett, Van Court and Clarke were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and reported seventy counties entitled to representation.

The sections calling for a reduction of representatives, and the establishment of County or District Granges, were adopted.

The provisions to make O. H. Kelley and others life-members of the order was rejected, and all the other amendments were adopted, as follows:

STATE GRANGE.

SECTION 1. Fifth degree. Pomona—(Faith). Composed of Masters of subordinate granges and their wives who are Matrons, provided that when the number of subordinate granges in any State becomes so great as to render it necessary, the State Grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representatives, by proving for the election of a certain proportion of those entitled to membership in the State Grange from each county; and the members so chosen shall constitute the State Grange.

SEC. 2. There may be established District or County Granges in the fifth degree, not to exceed one in each county, composed of Masters and Past-Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives, who are Matrons, and such fourth-degree members (not to exceed three) as may be elected thereto by the Subordinate Granges, under such regulations as may be established by State Granges. Such District or County Granges shall have charge of the educational and business interests of the Order in their respective districts; and shall encourage, strengthen and aid the Subordinate Granges represented therein. Dispensations for such District or County Granges shall issue from the State Grange, and under such regulations as the State Grange may adopt.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Sixth Degree. Flora—(Hope.) Composed of—

The Past-Masters of the National Grange, and their wives, who have taken the degree of Flora.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee of the National Grange.

Masters of the State Granges, and their wives, who have taken the fifth degree.

One additional representative from each State for each 50,000 members, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 30,000, and representatives to be alternately a brother and sister for every alternate 50,000, must be fifth-degree members, and will be entitled to the sixth degree.

Section 2 (as amended) is the same as before, except that it provides that the officers shall be chosen in December, and installed in the January following. Vacancies by death or resignation to be filled at a special election at the next regular meeting thereof—officers so chosen to serve until the annual meeting.

Section 4 changes the number on the Executive Committee of the National Grange from three to five members.

ARTICLE II—MEETINGS.

SECTIONS 1. Subordinate Granges shall meet at least once each month, and may hold intermediate meetings.

Section 3 merely changes the time of meeting of the National Grange from the first Wednesday in February to the third Wednesday in November.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Master of the National Grange and the members of the Executive Committee shall be empowered to suspend from office any officer of the National Grange who may prove inefficient or derelict in the discharge of his duty, subject to appeal to the next session thereafter of the National Grange.

A business meeting was held in the evening, to provide for the purchase of agricultural machinery.

SECOND DAY.

The committee on mileage reported through Mr. Forsythe, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Shattenkirk, from the Committee on Resolutions, then made a report.

Section 1, making founders of the order members of the National Grange was rejected.

Section 2, admitting past members of the National Grange, and their wives, who have taken the degree of Flora, was rejected.

Section 3, admitting officers and members of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, was rejected.

Section 4, admitting Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken the fifth degree, was ratified.

Section 5, admitting to the National Grange one additional representative for each State, for each 50,000 membes, or fraction in excess of 30,000—said representatives to be alternately brother and sister, who must be of the fifth degree, and will be entitled to the sixth, was ratified.

All the other amendments proposed were ratified, except that making the minimum fee for membership of subordinate granges for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for four degrees. This was rejected.

Mr. Van Court, from the Committee on exhibitions, reported regarding the display shown by a number of manufactures and wholesale dealers.

On motion of Mr. Forsythe, it was resolved that a sufficient number of copies of the official report of proceedings be published to supply a copy to each subordinate grange; and the secretary was instructed to distribute them.

D. W. Dame then proceeded to instruct in the secret work of the order; after which, and some remarks by various members, the grange adjourned until 2 p. m.

No busine sswas transacted during the afternoon session, which was almost entirely taken up in a report by Purchasing Agent Frew, of the business of his office, and statistics of the State Grange as a business organization.

At 5 o'clock the grange adjourned *sine die.*

Granges and Grangers.

THERE are 1,400 granges in Illinois.

MISSOURI has 1,870 granges thoroughly organized.

THE work of organizing granges in Maine is going on briskly.

THE granges of Michigan now number about 320—having increased nearly fifty in two weeks.

THE Patrons in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Michigan, propose to purchase and run the works of the manufacturing company at that city.

IF all the farmers in the Union could free themselves from debt by the last day of the present year, 1875 would be to them a year of jubilee.

OVER a million of Patrons in the Union and their numbers daily increasing! Never before did any movement, social, political or religious, make such rapid progress. Patrons may now laugh to scorn the efforts of their enemies to force back the tidal wave. They remind one of the good old woman with mop and broom trying to keep her yard dry, as the swelling tide of the Atlantic rose higher and higher.—*Exchange.*

"THE war on the middlemen is foolish," say certain editors; "middlemen are indispensable to the community." True, and so are *drones* indispensable in a bee-hive; but if you will watch, you will see the little bees some sunshiny day carrying out the supernumerary drones and dispatching them. If this was not done the drones would consume so much honey that there would not be enough left for the workers.—*Columbus (Miss.) Patron of Husbandry.*

THE political status of the grange is thus defended by the Parsons (Kansas) *Sun*: "When the Granger comes to vote, he concludes that he will vote, first for his principles, and, secondly, the man he votes for he must know is a man of integrity and in full sympathy with the principles and policies of government that the grange and its influences have brought him. The Republican Grangers will not vote for a railway monopolist if forty Republican conventions have indorsed him. The Democratic Granger will not vote for such a man, though Jackson should rise from the dead and tell him to vote the straight Democratic ticket. As the individual Granger acts, so will the grange as a body act."

As an evidence of the money-saving connected with a proper organization and co-operation of granges in any given county or section, we would instance the following: Such an organization in Centralia, Mo., recently established a purchasing agency, embracing a district of thirty miles square. The value of farming implements which passed through the agency in one year, was $93,530, on which the commission usually charged would have been $28,058. In this case, the agent's charges were just $4,676.50—thus saving to that little district $23,382.50 in one year. Our farmer friends who have never united in this movement, and our various friends as well, may scratch their heads at such things; but a little figuring will show how easy it may be done by concentration of effort.

THE time of the year is fast drawing nigh when the country will swarm with peddlers, patent-right swindlers, and traveling men of all grades and callings. The best plan is to always buy of home merchants, from the very reason that traveling tradesmen have no inducement to be honest. They never expect to sell to you again, and it is their purpose to make as much as possible in their single trade. The home merchant, as a rule, sells cheaper, has better goods, remains in the neighborhood, helps pay the taxes, and is always ready to compete in prices with anybody who dispenses goods in the country. He take the farmers' produce in exchange for goods, buys wood and other necessaries for his household from the farmer, and it is wrong, as well as unprofitable, to buy goods of tramps, whose only desire is to bleed his victim of every cent possible. The best way is to firmly refuse to deal one cent's worth with any peddler of groceries or dry goods.—*Exchange.*

Recollections of Charles Sumner.

Charles Sumner was a faithful correspondent. He wrote many letters, and rarely used an amanuensis. Even his longest speeches came from his own hand. His industry was prodigious. He liked his work. He read eagerly and carefully. He was intensely systematic in his literary labors. About his own affairs, especially about his money matters, he seemed to have no rule. Art and books were his idols. Conversation with him was the key that opened many histories—not discussion nor controversy, but conversation with friends, in which, of course, he led the way without monopolizing the time. To him, more than any other man, certainly more than to any other man I ever met, could be justly applied the phrase that he possessed a full mind. He literally overran with information, and delighted to communicate it. Like a fountain, he was alternately giving and receiving. Uncommonly varied in his resources, he was, therefore, uncommonly interesting. I have sat with him in a mixed company, which by its very mixture abjured politics, and he talked better about general subjects than any man present. I have heard him describe an opera as accurately and minutely as if he had been a composer. His knowledge of the great painters, old and new, was complete. He was always a student of the law, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to meet an old jurist. Nobody can read his speeches without seeing that he was a linguist, and his love for antique relics was almost a passion.

You never met Charles Sumner in what is called *dishabille.* He was always careful of his person—never what is called "foppish," but every article of his dress seemed to become him. In nothing were his habits better exhibited than in the furniture and arrangement of his household, including his table. Everything was neat, clean and sweet, and I have more than once remarked to him that the ever-present evidences of care and tidiness in his rooms seemed to evince the constant presence of a female hand—a remark which always provoked a quiet smile or a pleasant retort.

Jury Trials Two Centuries Ago.

Once it was dangerous for the box to differ from the bench, a jury daring to assert an opinion of their own being liable to find themselves thrown upon the tender mercies of the Star Chamber. Instances, indeed, says a writer in Chambers' *Journal*, are not wanting of the judge taking upon himself to punish jurymen for not following directions. Penn, the Quaker, was instrumental in freeing them of this terror. When he and Mead were brought before the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, in London, charged with preaching in Grace-church street, the jury were thrice sent back to reconsider their verdict, and shape it to the desired pattern. The last time they were locked up for the night, but the morning found them of the same mind; and "Not guilty" was still their award.

"I am sorry," said the irate Recorder—"I am sorry you have followed your own judgments and opinions rather than the good advice that was give you. I pray that *my* life be kept out of your hands. But for this the court fines you forty marks a man, and commands imprisonment till paid.

The four hundred and eighty marks not being forthcoming, the twelve really good men and true were consigned to durance vile in Newgate. A writ of *habeas corpus* soon opened the prison-doors, and the case was referred to a full bench of twelve Judges, who pronounced the fining and imprisonment to be contrary to law. The jurymen subsequently obtained exemplary damages for false imprisonment.

Cannon Made of Ice.

A hollow cylinder will bear a greater strain than a solid one. Many of us know by experiment what a hard pressure an egg will resist when placed endwise between the hands. This curious strength in a round but weak substance is due to the exact, orderly arrangement of their particles, *i. e.*, in perfect curves. A memorable illustration was seen in the mock artillery set to play guard in front of that creation of imperial whim, the ice palace of Catherine of Russia. Before the palace stood six cannons of ice, and two mortars, formed like cast pieces. The cannons were six-pounders, which are commonly loaded with three pounds of powder; these, however, were loaded with a quarter of a pound, and carried a ball of stuffed hem, and sometimes of iron. The balls, at a distance of sixty paces, passed through a board two inches in thickness; the ice of the cannon could not have been more than three or four inches in thickness, and yet it resisted the force of the explosion.

THE CALIFORNIA ACORN CROP.—The acorn crop of California is remarkable for its irregularity. In a majority of years the harvest is light, or fails utterly, and the Digger Indians, who subsist principally on them, have learned well the necessity of storing them away in their rude wicker granaries when there is a good crop. Indeed, some tribes observe an annual dance, accompanied with religious ceremonies, to propitiate the spirits and insure an abundant yield of acorns. When the crop is good, it is very good, for the oak forests of California are so thin and park-like that every tree produces to its utmost capacity, almost as it would in a cultivated orchard. For several years the yield had been very meager, but last fall it was simply enormous. The whole earth underneath each tree was literally covered. The Indians selected only those trees having the largest nuts, and climbing up, whipped them off in myriads with poles, until the trees looked as if they had been scourged in a mighty hail-storm. Even white men gathered them and sacked them up by scores of bushels for winter provender for stock. All kinds of stock devoured them greedily, notwithstanding which the supply lasted all winter.

ONE of Gough's stories was a neat hit at those dilatory people who are always behind time. Some one said to a person of this class, "I see that you belong to the three-handed people." "Three-handed—that's rather uncommon, isn't it?" "Oh, no, common enough—two hands like other people—and a *leetle behind-hand.*"

CREED.

I believe, if I should die
And you should kiss my eyelids when I lie
  Cold, dead, and dumb to all the world contains,
The folded orbs would open at thy breath,
And from its exile in the Isles of Death
  Life would come gladly back along my veins.

I believe, if I were dead,
And you upon my lifeless heart should tread,
  Not knowing what the poor clod chanced to be,
It would find sudden pulse beneath the touch
Of him it ever loved in life so much,
  And throb again, warm, tender, true to thee.

I believe, if on my grave,
Hidden in woody deeps, or by the wave,
  Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret,
From every salty seed of your dear grief
Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into leaf
  To prove death could not make my love forget.

I believe, if I should fade
Into those mystic realms where light is made,
  And you should long once more my face to see,
I would come forth upon the hills of night,
And gather stars like fagots, till thy sight
  Led by their beacon blaze, fell full on me!

I believe my faith in thee,
Strong as my life, so nobly placed to be,
  I would as soon expect to see the sun
Fall like a dead king from his height sublime,
His glory stricken from the throne of time,
  As thee unworth the worship thou hast won.

I believe who has not loved
Hath half the treasure of his life unproved;
  Like one who, with the grape within his grasp,
Drops it, with all its crimson juice unpressed,
And all its luscious sweetness left unguessed,
  Out from his careless and unheeding clasp.

I believe love, pure and true,
Is to the soul a sweet, immortal dew,
  That gems life's petals in its hours of dust;
The waiting angels see and recognize
The rich crown-jewel, Love, of Paradise,
  When life falls from us like a withered husk.

Humor.

A VOICE from the grave—The tombstone.

DEFAULTERS are now more elegantly called "hypothecaries."

A CIRCUIT court—The longest way home from singing school.

WHY do we speak of the silence of sleep, when most of us sleep sound?

THE Rochester *Express* ascertains that Nebuchadnezzar was the first Granger.

WHEN is a scolding woman most offencive? When she's as deaf as a post, and rails.

"BOILED EGGS" is the name adopted by the new Danbury base-ball club to signify how impossible it is to beat them.

AN English wag asserts that machinery is the most modest of all things, since it almost always travels in cog.

IF success in an undertaking was proportioned to the earnestness brought to bear upon it, a hen could run about 1,800 miles a day.

THIS is the season of the year when the young girl who is just budding into promising womanhood should squeeze her nose for animalcules.

A BOY of 16 years of age left Danbury eight years ago with the loftiest aspirations. He said he would make people open their mouths. He is now a dentist in Wisconsin.

A SOUTH WINDSOR boy had a two-cent piece lodged in his throat six months ago, and the family physician has been till now trying to change it. The incident illustrates how meager is the income of a country physician.

SOMEBODY boasts in a Western newspaper of being the happy possessor of a new, first-class oreide watch which runs an hour in forty minutes, and with the assistance of two hands has gained enough to pay for itself in three week.

A BOSTON paper wonders why a member of Congress who recently spoke with so much feeling about the "hay seed in his hair" and "oats in his throat," forgot to complete the diagnosis of the case by alluding to the rye in his stomach.

A TOMBSTONE in the Yazoo, Miss., cemetery bears the following inscription:

"Here lies interred Priscilla Bird,
Who sang on earth till sixty-two;
Now up on high, above the sky,
No doubt she sings like sixty, too."

"WHAT," exclaimed the fashionable Fitzwiggle to the exquisite Miss De La Sparrowgrass, "what would you be, dearest, if I should press the stamp of love upon those sealing-wax lips?" "I," responded the fairy-like creature, "should be stationery?"

The Editor as a Derrick for Politicians.

It costs the proprietors of the *Appeal* $300 a day to publish the paper, and we cannot see how aspirants for office can expect, at our expense, to use our columns to aid them in getting an office worth ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per annum. If there be an honor in the office of Governor, or a seat in the Legislature, "Many Voters" who would confer this honor should not seek to do so at the expense of others, and must pay for the praise they lavish upon the men they would exalt. The press has too long been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for political aspirants, seeking high position. Editors have too long been the ladder, to be kicked over by men who have secured offices which enriched them. Candidates in search of offices of honor or profit can find access to our columns; but their ubiquitous friend, "Many Voters," cannot herald their greatness or extol their merits and many virtues at our expense.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It is just 100 years ago since the first settlement of Kentucky. In April, 1774, the terrible massacre of the Logan family by the Indians took place, and Daniel Boone, who hated the Indian as much as he relished the Indian life, was longing for revenge, when a messenger came riding down the valley of the Ohio with his steed in a foam; a messenger from the royal Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, seeking one Boone, Daniel Boone, a woodman who had been in the West, to go westward to the falls of the Ohio, and conduct surveying parties and protect them as they went. Boone started on his perilous journey on the 6th of June, 1774, reached and reconducted the surveyors in safety to the settlements, the distance being 800 miles and the time two months. The Governor rewarded Boone by employing him on a larger scale for settling the West. James Harrod, the founder of Harrodsburgh, built the first house in what was then termed the West, a log cabin raised in the forest in April, 1774.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:30 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Our business houses are doing a lively trade.

John Sommers is building a tasty picket fence.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month

(May 27, 73.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.

Successor t W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER.

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of [illegible] & Shoes, in the building one door west of the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buckeye Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the *Missouri* Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offer 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven year time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.
In Hebel's Corner

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

The Great Clothing. EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to
M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Provisions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street,
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY SILVER

AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb proot, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 80

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candses	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	23c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	35c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	20c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No. 2 " "	per ¼ Bbl $4.00

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c. No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts. 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved
AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plows

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

LAND

FOR SALE!

EIGHTY ACRES

of splendid timbered land for sale, lying within three miles of Collins Station on the Eel River road. It contains

Walnut Oak And Ash

timber of an excellent quality, and will be sold reasonable, or town property in Auburn taken in exchange. Enquire at this office.

S. CARY EVANS, Prest. C. M. DAWSON, Cash'r

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

T Contractors

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a Frame Church in Auburn, until the 15th of April, 1874. Plans and specification to be seen on Application to

E. ASHLEY,
J. BURET,
CHAS. BEUGNOT.

First in the Field.

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS.

THE BOSS STORE

STILL AHEAD!

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Larned Administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crain deceased has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the De-Kalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
ROSE & HARTMAN, Attorneys for Estate.
April 10, 1874.

The Auburn

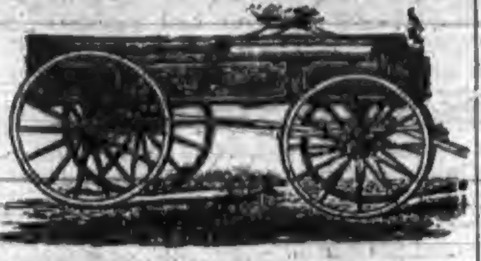

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

OF

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Hodsden having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.
AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shade and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books, etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 7, 1874. No. 19.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE,
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

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TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ... $2. | Six Months, ... $1.

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½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

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Business Cards.

H. Wartenslaben,

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society,

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

D. A. SEBRING, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second floor, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE,

OF HARTFORD, CONN. The largest capital.—The largest income, of any fire insurance company in the country.
J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
J. L. MORLAN " Waterloo "
J. A. CAMPBELL Butler "

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 63 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Y. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30am	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 28
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 58
Eaton	1 37	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 30	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 36	6 55	
Bessons	5 05	7 15	
Connersville	5 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Bessons	10 10	8 16	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 28	11 30	7 46
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		7 00		4 30pm
Louisville		6 50		4 05
Indianapolis		11 50		7 40
Ft Wayne....... Dep		5 0		1 55
Auburn	10 35	6 30		3 00
Waterloo	11 29	7 00		3 18
Summit	11 46			
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola		8 05	6 1	4 00
Reading	12 30	9 38	7 41	5 00
Bankers	1b 1	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville	2 06	10 15	8 28	5 33
Jackson	2 23	11 30	10 25	6 45
	3 40			

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	7 10a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	6 52	10 52
Bankers	8 45	2 55	7 23	11 09
Reading	9 00	3 5	7 45	11 20
Ar Angola	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	11 01	6 30		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		2 05
Indianapolis	7 50 p.m			7 50a
Louisville	8 40 a m			1 10p
Cincinnati				9 30a

W. A. ERNST. Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	a
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 2
	8 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	6 1
5 10 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25	10 50	Denver	6 40	12 5
9 04	11 45	N. Manchester	5 58	11
1 10	12 53 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 40	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Mar 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest-line ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,15 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,24 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,50 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9,35 "	1,03 A M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,06 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,50 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,38 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	5 02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A.M.	7.10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:56 a m	7:05 "

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27, 73.

J. J. VanAken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of & Shoes, in the building one door west of the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Come and see his large stock of Goods.

Select Story.

A HURRIED COURTSHIP.

I was a young man possessed of sufficient means to enable me to live at my ease, and refrain from labor of any kind, when suddenly there came a blow that scattered my property to the winds, and forced me to employ my labor and wits in the general struggle of gaining a living. The blow came in the shape of the failure of a large firm in which all my capital was invested.

After securing a clerkship in the house of a creditor of our late firm, my first care was to look up a less expensive boarding-house than the fashionable one in which I was living. I inserted an advertisement in several widely circulated city papers, asking for reasonable board in a strictly private family, and of course received a multitude of answers by next post. Out of this motley installment of epistles, there was but one which pleased me, and that one I decided to answer in person immediately.

Grace Kingsley was the name of the favored landlady writing to me, and the latter stated that her house was entirely private, having no other boarders whatever. I was much pleased with the fair delicate handwriting, and an idea to me that Grace was a young and facinating widow. I was not disappointed when I reached the house, and my ringing at the door-bell was answered by the lady herself. She invited me into the parlor in a manner so courteous, and yet so modest, that I had fallen desperately in love with her before I could cross the threshold.

I enjoyed a very pleasant chat with Mrs. Kingsley. During the conversation she informed me that her late husband had been in a fair way of business and at his death, which occurred a year previous, had left her in pretty comfortable circumstances. They had but one child; and this item of mortality I was graciously permitted to look upon, as it lay peacefully slumbering in its cradle. I also learned that the lady was living in the house quite alone, and desired a male boarder more as a protection than as a source of revenue. In conclusion, the lady looked so pretty, (she was quite young, not more than two or three and twenty) and the board so moderate, her companionship so inviting and she seemed so to trust me, and looked upon me so favorably that I would have been a heathen, dead to the charms and inducements of the sex, if I had not engaged board on the spot.

The next day I had my trunk removed to my new boarding place, and permanently established myself there. Before leaving my boarding house, a letter was handed me by the postman but I did not find time to examine it until I was comfortably in the parlor of Mrs Kingsley's cosy house.

Opening the letter I discovered it to be from a wealthy uncle of mine residing in Vermont, who regularly sent me a letter every year, but whom I had never seen. His epistles were always short and to the point, generally on account of the weather in his locality, and some good advice to me to take care of my money, as might be burdened with it before I was much older. I was always very glad to get this advice from him, as I regarded it as an intimation that I was to inherit his wealth on his decease.

One day, however, about a year previous, I received a letter from him which contained another topic besides those I have mentioned. My uncle made some pressing inquiries regarding my matrimonial prospects, and stated that if I was not already married, I should enter immediately into the wedded state, and let him know it or he never would be an uncle of mine.

Now, as my uncle lived in Vermont and I in Philadelphia I never anticipated the old man would pay me a visit and discover the falsehood, I wrote and informed him that I was not only married, but the father of a bouncing baby. This intelligence so pleased my uncle that he sent a gold goblet and silver pap-spoon to be presented to my child. I first sat down and wrote a very romantic letter to my uncle, thanking him for the present, and then went to the nearest jewelry store and turned both the gobet and the spoon onto cash, which I pocketed.

I received no further letters from my uncle until the one I read in Mrs. Kingsley's parlor. The postscript to this one not only astonished, but absolutely frightened me. It read as follow:

'P. S. I have never visited Philadelphia, so I have decided to drop at once and get a look at your wife and child. You may expect me about the 10th of the month.

'Good gracious! My Uncle is coming to visit me,' I exclaimed, 'and it is past the tenth of the month now! I don't know at what moment he may pop in. What am I to do for a wife and child?'

At that moment there came a terrible pull at the door bell, as if the man who pulled it imagined that he owned the house, and could make as much noise as he pleased. A sickening sensation took possession of me for I had a misgiving that it was my uncle.

Now as good fortune would have it Mrs Kingsley had gone out to a neighboring store for a few moments, and had requested me to have an eye on her child while she was gone, so it would'nt fall out of the cradle, and hurt itself. As I glanced at the cradle, and thought of my uncle at the door, a bright idea entered my mind. I determined, in case the visitor was my uncle, to claim the youthful occupant as my own.

The visitor proved to be my uncle. I knew him by the picture of him I had seen, and he likewise knew me by my photograph. After a mutual recognition and hand shaking, I ushered my honored relative into the parlor and introduced him to my newly-found offspring.

'There, uncle,' said I, 'is the first pledge of my married life. I assure you that I take pleasure in presenting to you my child.'

'It is a fat little youngster,' said my uncle, gazing at it admirably. 'By the way, what is it a boy or a girl?'

That was a knotty query for me to answer, for he was just as much acquainted with its gender as I was.—But it would not do to show ignorance on the subject, so I answered at hap-hazzard that it was a boy.

'I am sorry it is a boy,' said my uncle; 'there are too many boys in the family. Now if you had only produced a little blue eyed girl, you would have been more sensible.'

I assured him that I was sorry the gender did not suit, but hoped in the future his wishes would be gratified.

So far I had succeeded in deceiving my uncle, but the worst was, that when Mrs Kingsley returned, she might object to my claiming ownership to her child. Besides, to carry out my deception, I must find a wife as well as an infant, and Mrs Kingsley was the only one I could convently claim. The only difficulty was to get her to consent to the deception, and that might be one if I could only secure a private conversation with her before I introduced her to my uncle, then it would be all right.

I watched my opportunity, gained a chance and had an interview with her before she entered the room. I told her in a few hurried words, the extent of my difficulty, and how I had taken the liberty to act as papa to the little one. I then told her that I must find a wife somewhere, and begged her to allow me to introduce her to my uncle in that capacity. She laughed very heartily at the suggestion, said she could comprehend my difficulty, and consented to my proposal, and very roguishly warned me not to presume upon its recurrence.

We then entered the parlor, and I introduced her as my better half. My uncle was very much pleased with her and complimented me upon my good choice. Mrs. Kingsley, of course, colored most charmingly at his compliment, and I could plainly see that she could scarcely refrain from laughing.

"You have a fine boy here," said my uncle to Mrs. Kingsley, pointing to the cradle.

"Excuse me, sir," said she, coloring up again; "it's a girl."

I was dumbfounded. I was exposed in my iniquity. Would my uncle believe me after this? He looked from me to my pretty landlady with a puzzled countenance.

"Well, I always took it for a boy," was my answer, putting on a bold face, "but I suppose my wife knows best."

Here Mrs. Kingsley fairly screamed with laughter, and my uncle's stern face relaxed into an ironical smile.

"You are a nice father ain't you?" he said touching me with the point of his umbrella, "not to know the sex of your own child? Why, I knew it was a girl the moment I looked at it. But, Charley," he said, again addressing me, "what did you do with the goblet and pap-spoon I sent the little one?"

"Oh, they are perfectly safe, I assure you," I replied. "I have taken good care of them."

"Yes; but where in the deuce are they? I would like very much to take another look at them." Well, I have deposited them in a bank for safe keeping; but I can readily produce them—that is, in the course of a week's time."

He told me to do so he wanted to see them; and then I got out of the room for fear he might ask me some more perplexing questions.

A short time afterwards Mrs. Kingsley came to me in an adjoining room, room, and I saw immediately that something very humorous must have happened, for the corners of her lips were breaking into smiles.

"Do you know, sir, into what an awkward predicament you have got me?" she inquired, as she took a seat on the lounge by my side.

"Explain yourself," I said.

"Why, your uncle came to me a short time ago, and asked to see my marriage certificate, and said he had some money to settle on me immediately, but wanted to be sure that all was right, first."

"Did you expose me," I inquired anxiously.

"No, sir, I did not; for I never enter into a deception, or anything else by halves."

I was so elated that I could not withstand the temptation of embracing her. This did not make her angry, for she nestled her head cosily on my shoulder, and smiled serenely.

"What answer did you make him?" I asked

She hesitated a moment and then said:

"I promise to produce the marriage certificate."

"But we haven't got any," I then remarked

She indulged in a quiet little laugh to herself, but said nothing.

"Mrs. Kingsley—nay, my dear madam—no, I will call you my darling—we are both in a scrape, and there is but one way to get out of it. We must go and get married immediately. Will you be my wife?"

"I shall be delighted," she answered frankly, and seizing both my hands, she said she was ready for a frolic of any kind.

We lost no time I assure you. I dont think Mrs. Kingsley ever got into her Sunday clothes in her life before, while I spoiled two pairs of suspenders in my frantic endeavors to be on time. We quite astonished the parson by our haste, and at the conclusion of the ceremony I would have forgotten to give him the usual fee if he had not reminded me of it. We had secured the coveted marriage certificate, signed and sealed, and were now safely out of the difficulties as we thought. We had omitted one precaution, as we presented the certificate to my uncle. It was all right with the exception of the modern date.

"Why, how is this?" said my uncle through his specks. "I thought you were married over a year ago."

"So we were, uncle," I answered very solemnly.

"How comes it, then, that the certificate is dated to-day?" he asked in a voice of thunder.

We were struck speechless both my wife and I.

"Come," said my uncle, "I see there has been some trickery here. Own up to it, or I'll never forgive you."

I did own up to it and I told him the whole story. I expected it would make him angry but it didn't; for he laughed heartily, and said I was a clever rascal, and he was proud of me.

"But how about the gold goblet and pap-spoon? You haven't been drawing the wool over my eyes about them, too, have you, eh?"

I told the truth about the goblet and pap-spoon.

"Why, your'e a regular trickster," said my uncle. "I believe you would deceive Satan himself. But I won't get angry with you, for I use to play the same games when young."

In a word we became thoroughly reconciled, and my uncle settled upon me a sufficient income to enable me to quit my irksome duties as a clerk. He has gone back to Vermont, and I can but say in conclusion that when he pays us another visit I can show him several little people that I call my own, and without telling a falsehood.

"FARMING IN THE DAYS OF FRANKLIN.

Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking the cow,
Girls all spinning yarn,
Boys threshing in the barn,
All happy to a charm.

FARMING AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Farmer gone to see the show,
Daughter at the piano,
Madam gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys studying Latin,
With a morgage on the farm."

A monster gun is to be constructed at the Woolwich arsenal England. It will weigh eighty-one tons and be sixteen inches in diameter. The great coil for this new cannon will be welded early in May by the great steam hammer of the arsenal.

"Two heads are better than one—especially in a barrel.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:00 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "
GOING EAST.			
Corunna			8:20 p m
Sedan			8:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:30 "	8:36 "
Butler	3:55 "	x11:55 a.m	7:05 "

Our business houses are doing a lively trade.

John Sommers is building a tasty picket fence.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 27, 73.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.

Successor t. W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Go West Through St. Louis.

To all who are seeking new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buckeye Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principle points in the West without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular throughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North South and East connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific, The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offer 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven year time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth schools, churches and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.

In Hebel's Corner

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

The Great Clothing.

EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES,

JEWELRY SILVER

AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	32c
Second best Rio	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	16c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	35c

SYRUPS.

Ruban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twent-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plows

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

LAND

FOR SALE!

EIGHTY ACRES

of splendid timbered land for sale, lying within three miles of Collins Station on the Eel River road. It contains

Walnut Oak And Ash

timber of an excellent quality, and will be sold reasonable, or town property in Auburn taken in exchange. Enquire at this office.

S. CARY EVANS, Prest. C. M. DAWSON, Cash'r

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

T Contractors

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a Frame Church in Auburn, until the 15th of April, 1874. Plans and specification to be seen on Application to

B. ASHLEY,
J. BURET,
CHAS. BEUGNOT.

First in the Field.

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS.

THE BOSS STORE

STILL AHEAD!

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Larned Administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crain deceased has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the De Kalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ROSE & HARTMAN, Attorneys for Estate.

April 16, 1874.

The Auburn

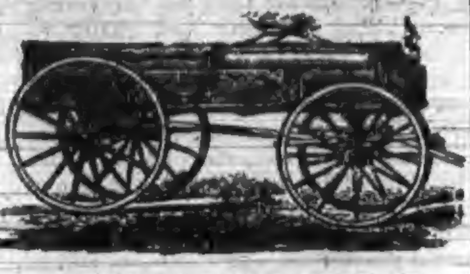

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shade and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 7, 1874. No. 19.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE,

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$1. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

H. Wartenslaben,

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

D. A. SEBRING, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second floor, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

O. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE,

OF HARTFORD, CONN. The largest capital.—The largest income, of any fire insurance company in the country.

J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind
J. L. MORLAN " Waterloo "
J. A. CAMPBELL Butler "

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in Februaly	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 63 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS 142, 144 and 40 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30a.m	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 29
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 58
Eaton	1 57	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 30	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 36	6 55	
Beesons	6 05	7 15	
Connersville	6 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Beesons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 03	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 26	11 30	7 45
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		7 00		4 30pm
Louisville		6 50		4 05
Indianapolis		11 50		7 40
Ft Wayne...... Dep		5 0-		1 55
Auburn	10 35	6 30		3 00
Waterloo	11 29	7 00		3 16
Sommit	11 48			
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola		8 05	6 1-	4 00
Reading	12 30	9 38	7 41	5 00
Bankers	16 1	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville	2 06	10 15	8 28	5 33
Jackson	2 23	11 30	10 25	6 45
	3 40			

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	7 00a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville	8 26	2.15	6 52	10 52
Bankers	8 45	2 55	7 23	11 09
Reading	9 00	3 -6	7 45	11 20
Ar Angola	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	11 01	6 30		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		2 05
Indianapolis	7 30 p m			7 50a
Louisville	8 40 a m			1 10p
Cincinnati				9 30a

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	6
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 2
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 1
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25	10 56	Denver	6 40	12 5
9 08	11 45	N. Manchester	6 58	11
1 10	12 53 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 43	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l.v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis. Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6.13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	5,00 A. M	6,15 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,74 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,52 "	9,35 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHTS
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5.50 "
Lima	3,06 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,35 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11 30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,5- "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	-,40
Rochester	2,11 P M		10,42 "	5 02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	9,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 27. 73.

J. J. VanAtken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

H. A. Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

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This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Call and see his large stock of Goods.

Select Story.

A HURRIED COURTSHIP.

I was a young man possessed of sufficient means to enable me to live at my ease, and refrain from labor of any kind, when suddenly there came a blow that scattered my property to the winds, and forced me to employ my labor and wits in the general struggle of gaining a living. The blow came in the shape of the failure of a large firm in which all my capital was invested.

After securing a clerkship in the house of a creditor of our late firm, my first care was to look up a less expensive boarding-house than the fashionable one in which I was living. I inserted an advertisement in several widely circulated city papers, asking for reasonable board in a strictly private family, and of course received a multitude of answers by next post. Out of this motley installment of epistles, there was but one which pleased me, and that one I decided to answer in person immediately.

Grace Kingsley was the name of the favored landlady writing to me, and the latter stated that her house was entirely private, having no other boarders whatever. I was much pleased with the fair delicate handwriting, and an idea to me that Grace was a young and facinating widow. I was not disappointed when I reached the house, and my ringing at the doorbell was answered by the lady herself. She invited me into the parlor in a manner so courteous, and yet so modest, that I had fallen desperately in love with her before I could cross the threshold.

I enjoyed a very pleasant chat with Mrs. Kingsley. During the conversation she informed me that her late husband had been in a fair way of business and at his death, which occurred a year previous, had left her in pretty comfortable circumstances They had but one child, and this item of mortality I was graciously permitted to look upon, as it lay peacefully slumbering in its cradle. I also learned that the lady was living in the house quite alone, and desired a male boarder more as a protection than as a source of revenue. In conclusion, the lady looked so pretty, (she was quite young, not more than two or three and twenty) and the board so moderate, her companionship so inviting and she seemed so to trust me, and looked upon me so favorably that I would have been a heathen, dead to the charms and inducements of the sex, if I had not engaged board on the spot.

The next day I had my trunk removed to my new boarding place, and permanently established myself there Before leaving my boarding house, a letter was handed me by the postman but I did not find time to examine it until I was comfortably in the parlor of Mrs Kingsley's cosy house.

Opening the letter I discovered it to be from a wealthy uncle of mine residing in Vermont, who regularly sent me a letter every year, but whom I had never seen. His epistles were always short and to the point, generally on account of the weather in his locality, and some good advice to me to take care of my money, as might be burdened with it before I was much older. I was always very glad to get this advice from him, as I regarded it as an intimation that I was to inherit his wealth on his decease.

One day, however, about a year previous, I received a letter from him which contained another topic besides those I have mentioned. My uncle made some pressing inquiries regarding my matrimonial prospects, and stated that if I was not already married, I should enter immediately into the wedded state, and let him know it or he never would be an uncle of mine.

Now, as my uncle lived in Vermont and I in Philadelphia I never anticipated the old man would pay me a visit and discover the falsehood, I wrote and informed him that I was not only married, but the father of a bouncing baby. This intelligence so pleased my uncle that he sent a gold goblet and silver pap-spoon to be presented to my child. I first sat down and wrote a very romantic letter to my uncle, thanking him for the present, and then went to the nearest jewelry store and turned both the gobet and the spoon onto cash, which I pocketed

I received no further letters from my uncle until the one I read in Mrs. Kingsley's parlor. The postscript to this one not only astonished, but absolutely frightened me. It read as follow:

'P. S. I have never visited Philadelphia, so I have decided to do so at once and get a look at your wife and child. You may expect me about the 10th of the month.

'Good gracious! My Uncle is coming to visit me,' I exclaimed, 'and it is past the tenth of the month now! I don't know at what moment he may pop in. What am I to do for a wife and child?

At that moment there came a terrible pull at the door bell, as if the man who pulled it imagined that he owned the house, and could make as much noise as he pleased. A sickening sensation took possession of me for I had a misgiving that it was my uncle

Now as good fortune would have it Mrs Kingsley had gone out to a neighboring store for a few moments, and had requested me to have an eye on her child while she was gone, so it would'nt fall out of the cradle, and hurt itself. As I glanced at the cradle, and thought of my uncle at the door, a bright idea entered my mind. I determined, in case the visitor was my uncle, to claim the youthful occupant as my own.

The visitor proved to be my uncle. I knew him by the picture of him I had seen, and he likewise knew me by my photograph. After a mutual recognition and hand shaking, I ushered my honored relative into the parlor and introduced him to my newly-found offspring.

'There, uncle,' said I, 'is the first pledge of my married life. I assure you that I take pleasure in presenting to you my child.'

'It is a fat little youngster,' said my uncle, gazing at it admirably. 'By the way, what is it a boy or a girl?'

That was a knotty query for me to answer, for he was just as much acquainted with its gender as I was.—But it would not do to show ignorance on the subject, so I answered at hap-hazzard that it was a boy.

'I am sorry it is a boy,' said my uncle; 'there are too many boys in the family. Now if you had only produced a little blue eyed girl, you would have been more sensible.'

I assured him that I was sorry the gender did not suit, but hoped in the future his wishes would be gratified

So far I had succeeded in deceiving my uncle, but the worst was, that when Mrs Kingsley returned, she might object to my claiming ownership to her child. Besides, to carry out my deception, I must find a wife as well as an infant, and Mrs Kingsley was the only one I could conveniently claim. The only difficulty was to get her to consent to the deception, and that might be one if I could only secure a private conversation with her before I introduced her to my uncle, then it would be all right.

I watched my opportunity, gained a chance and had an interview with her before she entered the room. I told her in a few hurried words, the extent of my difficulty, and how I had taken the liberty to act as papa to the little one. I then told her that I must find a wife somewhere, and begged her to allow me to introduce her to my uncle in that capacity. She laughed very heartily at the suggestion, said she could comprehend my difficulty, and consented to my proposal, and very rogueishly warned me not to presume upon its recurrence.

We then entered the parlor, and I introduced her as my better half. My uncle was very much pleased with her and complimented me upon my good choice. Mrs. Kingsley, of course, colored most charmingly at his compliment, and I could plainly see that she could scarcely refrain from laughing.

"You have a fine boy here," said my uncle to Mrs. Kingsley, pointing to the cradle.

"Excuse me, sir," said she, coloring up again; "it's a girl."

I was dumbfounded. I was exposed in my iniquity. Would my uncle believe me after this? He looked from me to my pretty landlady with a puzzled countenance.

"Well, I always took it for a boy," was my answer, putting on a bold face, "but I suppose my wife knows best."

Here Mrs. Kingsley fairly screamed with laughter, and my uncle's stern face relaxed into an ironical smile.

"You are a nice father ain't you?" he said touching me with the point of his umbrella, "not to know the sex of your own child? Why, I knew it was a girl the moment I looked at it. But, Charley," he said, again addressing me, "what did you do with the goblet and pap-spoon I sent the little one?"

"Oh, they are perfectly safe, I assure you," I replied. "I have taken good care of them."

"Yes; but where in the deuce are they? I would like very much to take another look at them." Well, I have deposited them in a bank for safe keeping; but I can readily produce them—that is, in the course of a week's time."

He told me to do so he wanted to see them; and then I got out of the room for fear he might ask me some more perplexing questions.

A short time afterwards Mrs. Kingsley came to me in an adjoining room, room, and I saw immediately that something very humorous must have happened, for the corners of her lips were breaking into smiles.

"Do you know, sir, into what an awkward predicament you have got me?" she inquired, as she took a seat on the lounge by my side.

"Explain yourself," I said.

"Why, your uncle came to me a short time ago, and asked to see my marriage certificate, and said he had some money to settle on me immediately, but wanted to be sure that all was right, first."

"Did you expose me," I inquired anxiously.

"No, sir, I did not; for I never enter into a deception, or anything else by halves."

I was so elated that I could not withstand the temptation of embracing her. This did not make her angry, for she nestled her head cosily on my shoulder, and smiled serenely.

"What answer did you make him?" I asked

She hesitated a moment and then said:

"I promise to produce the marriage certificate."

"But we haven't got any," I then remarked

She indulged in a quiet little laugh to herself, but said nothing.

"Mrs. Kingsley—nay, my dear madam—no, I will call you my darling—we are both in a scrape, and there is but one way to get out of it. We must go and get married immediately. Will you be my wife?"

"I shall be delighted," she answered frankly, and seizing both my hands, she said she was ready for a frolic of any kind.

We lost no time I assure you. I dont think Mrs. Kingsley ever got into her Sunday clothes in her life before, while I spoiled two pairs of suspenders in my frantic endeavors to be on time. We quite astonished the parson by our haste, and at the conclusion of the ceremony I would have forgotten to give him the usual fee if he had not reminded me of it. We had secured the coveted marriage certificate, signed and sealed, and were now safely out of the difficulties as we thought. We had omitted one precaution, as we presented the certificate to my uncle. It was all right with the exception of the modern date

"Why, how is this?" said my uncle through his specks. "I thought you were married over a year ago."

"So we were, uncle," I answered very solemnly.

"How comes it, then, that the certificate is dated to-day?" he asked in a voice of thunder.

We were struck speechless both my wife and I.

"Come," said my uncle, "I see there has been some trickery here. Own up to it, or I'll never forgive you."

I did own up to it and I told him the whole story. I expected it would make him angry but it didn't; for he laughed heartily, and said I was a clever rascal, and he was proud of me.

"But how about the gold goblet and pap-spoon? You haven't been drawing the wool over my eyes about them, too, have you, eh?"

I told the truth about the goblet and pap-spoon.

"Why, your'e a regular trickster," said my uncle. "I believe you would deceive Satan himself. But I won't get angry with you, for I use to play the same games when young"

In a word we became thoroughly reconciled, and my uncle settled upon me a sufficient income to enable me to quit my irksome duties as a clerk. He has gone back to Vermont, and I can but say in conclusion that when he pays us another visit I can show him several little people that I call my own, and without telling a falsehood.

* * *

"FARMING IN THE DAYS OF FRANKLIN.

Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking the cow,
Girls all spinning yarn,
Boys threshing in the barn,
All happy to a charm.

FARMING AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Farmer gone to see the show,
Daughter at the piano,
Madam gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys studying Latin,
With a morgage on the farm."

* * *

A monster gun is to be constructed at the Woolwich arsenal England. It will weigh eighty-one tons and be sixteen inches in diameter. The great coil for this new cannon will be welded early in May by the great steam hammer of the arsenal.

* * *

Two heads are better than one—especially in a barrel.

THE SALOON-KEEPER'S WHY.

You ask why I surrendered,
My boon companions—why
I let a band of women
Throw sawdust in my eyes.

Well, I heard that they were coming,
And I meant to be prepared
With a stoic smile of welcome,
As if I neither feared nor cared.

I had placed my shop in order,
And tidied up myself;
Every bright decanter
Was shining from its shelf.

My best cigar was lighted;
I had well matured my plan
To show these canting women
How much I was a man.

I meant to treat them kindly,
Yet firmly, all the while,
And answer their upbraiding
With a predetermined smile.

They came—that band of women—
Calmly, serenely came,
With no deep voice of anger,
No seething words of blame;

A band of wives and mothers,
With faces worn with care,
A faith above all passion,
A hope beyond despair.

There were women from all stations—
The high, the low, the poor;
Some to lift the burden
Of the cross their sisters bore.

I saw one pale-faced woman,
Who once in mercy came
To soothe my stricken mother
Ere the husband rum had slain.

That woman then was shielded
From every sorrowing wave
By the arm that now was moldering
Within a drunkard's grave.

Her only son, who should have been
Her comfort, staff and stay,
I knew in wild delirium
Had left my shop that day.

So, comrades, latent manhood
Was wakened in my breast,
Till with a smitten conscience
I was praying with the rest.

But not with chastened sadness,
As those pitying women prayed,
That God would spare in mercy
The wrecks that rum had made;

But as I prayed in boyhood,
When in days of long ago
I stood beside my mother
In a drunkard's home of woe,

And prayed that every drinking shop,
From garret, hall or cell,
Was swept from off God's footstool
And emptied into hell!

'Twas thus I prayed, till sweet and low
Arose a pleading prayer
That God in mercy still would save
The loved ones everywhere.

So wait till you have heard them,
Heard that prayer of tears,
Of concentrated anguish
Bottled up for years—

Heard them wisely, calmly;
And when you've heard them, then—
Then history may tell the world
That all of you were *men!*

—*Cincinnati Times.*

A TEUTONIC LAMENT.

I tink it vas a pity
For de *vimen* of te city,
Ven a man can't make a lifen
By te rule of "take au' gifen,"
An't it?

I done bodder odder people,
But tey vant to but a steeple
Vere I vant to but my sign,
"Dish to blace for beer un vine."
An't it?

Dis bulpit vas my counter,
Unt te vimen vaunt to mount 'er
Unt to say *spirits* bad,
Vich I tink was "*very* sad,"
An't it?

Ach Got, dese vimins sly,
You can see dat mit your eye—
It vas *rosser runnin' bills*
Tan to run te vishky stills.
An't it?

Who vas it tempted Adam
In te garten, but te madam;
Un he vot raised te row,
I tink is in the vimen now.
An't it?

BARTON'S BABY.

Robert Archer, Esq., as he was wont to sign himself, was a bachelor of the most confirmed stamp. It was whispered that, years before, when he was "handsome Bob Archer," a young lady had jilted him, but most middle aged men can recall some passage in their lives in which a like event may have taken place, and this should hardly be admitted as an excuse for such disagreeable cynicism as characterized the life and sayings of Mr. Archer.

He always stoutly denied having been "refused," but once, in a moment of unguarded confidence, he acknowledged to Widger—the only man who had ever been known to establish anything approaching an intimacy with him—that he *did* once ask a young lady if she would marry him; "and," said Mr. Archer, with a rueful smile, "she said she'd rather be excused—and now," he added, with a look of self-congratulation, as one who, through his own long-sightedness, had escaped some terrible danger, "I'm mighty glad I excused her."

So the crusty old bachelor had arrived at the age of forty years, at which standpoint we find him, a rather good-looking man, with $25,000, a splendid constitution, and a hatred for babies that amounted to a positive mania.

Bob Archer—as we who have known him all his days shall call him—boarded at Mrs. Green's, on Charton street, and next door lived Mr. and Mrs. Barton, who were joint owners and sole proprietors of a strong-lunged and generally unpleasant infant about a year old.

It is a singular fact, and one worthy of notice, that each succeeding generation of babies that come wailing into the world are several shades better than their predecessors.

And when we reflect upon the number of people who claim to own the "best child that ever was," and who firmly assert that their baby "seldom or never cries," we are prone to wonder why it is that this age should be so much in advance of the preceding one, and why everybody's baby should be so superior to everybody's else baby.

The Barton baby, of course, in the eyes and arms of its proper parents, was one of these prodigies of tearless and noiseless infancy. "Run in and see Mary and the baby," was the oft-repeated invitation of Barton. "That baby, sir, is really the best child—" and then Barton would meander on in a most exasperating way, while Archer would mentally wish his visitor anything but blessings as he listened to the ecomiums on infancy so fondly indulged in by the happy parent.

The first time that this cordial invitation had been given, Archer had replied, with far more frankness than politeness, that he wasn't any hand for ladies' society, "and as for babies—" here he muttered something under his breath eulogistic of King Herod's decree, which, fortunately, was unheard by Barton.

The bewildered stare with which that latter gentleman had favored him, at such a declaration of heresy in regard to female society, caused Bob Archer to somewhat modify his ungracious answer, and to add vaguely that "some time" he would "see about it."

Mrs. Barton, who was a pretty, blue-eyed little woman, had a brother boarding with her, aged fifteen, who, I grieve to state, was a very naughty boy, and at the Tieverton Academy, which he attended, his exploits were a source of continued annoyance to the teachers and of mingled wonder and admiration to his schoolmates. And yet he was one of the best-hearted boys in the world, only for the mischievous element that seemed a part of his nature. He was always duly sorry for his transgressions, and his fits of penitence have been known to last a full hour.

But between Mr. Archer and Charlie there was a feud, originating from a little of Charlie's playfulness, and it came about in this wise:

The former gentleman was given to wearing a stand-up collar, surrounded by a very stiff and clerical-looking white neck handkerchief, which Charlie having often observed, proceeded, in the absence of Mr. Archer, to obtain possession of a large and remarkably tall Cochin China rooster that belonged to Mrs. Green—one of that cheerful species of bird with a voice like a fog whistle and spurs like marlin-spikes, which make the small hours of the morning hideous with unreasonable crowing.

Several attempts had been made by Mrs. Green's lodgers to dispose of this remarkable bird, by poison and other foul means, but, owing to a constitution naturally strong and a digestion unimpaired by trifles, it had become a mooted question among the enemies of this rooster as to whether anything short of a can of nitro-glycerine would have any effect whatever upon his stomach.

At the expense of a pair of scratched hands, Charlie had succeeded in capturing the unhappy bird, which he immediately proceeded to invest with a huge paper collar and tie, after which he turned him loose in the street, where unfeeling and heartless people declared that he resembled Bob Archer to a marvelous degree.

When that gentleman returned from a down-town walk, his eyes were greeted with this singular apparition stalking majestically up and down the pavement, to the great admiration and interest of a large crowd of youths, who were by no means sparing in their remarks concerning the resemblance between the feathered biped and Mr. A.

Afterward, when the latter gentleman had discovered that Charlie was the author of this graceless trick, he had in the first flush of his wrath threatened the boy with a caning. And Charlie, I regret exceedingly to state, had immediately assumed a pugilistic attitude, and, revolving his fists rapidly (he measured full five feet three), after the supposed manner of the late John C. Heenan, he had asserted that he should like to see him (Mr. Archer) "try it on," and had then muttered something in reference to "putting a head" on some person or persons not specified.

It is needless for me at this point to attempt to inculcate a moral lesson. Every well-regulated boy who may read this story will readily see that Charlie's act was very wrong.

It was all bad enough; but, as if not satisfied, this bad boy stole a stuffed monkey from the case in Dr. Adams' study, and fastened a pair of large green-glass goggles astride its nose, and encircling its neck with a strip of red flannel, he inclosed the same in a band-box, and writing on the cover of the box, "With the compliments of Robert Archer, Esq.," he dispatched it, per small boy, to the residence of Miss Rebecca Fletcher, who was a single young lady of eight-and-thirty seasons, popularly supposed to cherish an unrequited affection for Mr. Archer.

Miss Fletcher fell into the most rigid hysterics upon the receipt of this cheerful present (I do not wonder at it), and the paternal Fletcher, who was a choleric old gentleman, hastily loaded his double-barreled gun, with the avowed determination of seeking Mr. Archer's life. But, fortunately, Charlie's share in the matter was discovered in time to save Mr. Archer from the wrath of the aged party referred to, and Charlie was threatened with trouncing number two, which, on the whole, I am sorry he did not get, for it is a sad thing to send a dead monkey with spectacles on and a red rag round its neck as a present to a lady.

One evening Mr. and Mrs. Barton were invited to take tea at a neighbor's, and, as the servant was tripping her light fantastic toes at a dance down town, it became necessary to leave the youth in question in charge of the baby. It was with the greatest reluctance that Mrs. B., after numberless embraces of the infant and instructions to Charlie (who was absorbed in the perusal of one of Oliver Optic's most incredible stories) as to the location of a bottle with a gum muzzle containing the necessary nourishment, left the hope of the Barton family, and when fairly under way she ran back for the purpose of one last, smothering embrace of the "tiddy little sing," whatever that may signify.

But hardly had the door finally closed upon Mrs. Barton than her juvenile brother laid down his book, and after executing a species of triumphant war-dance, at the same time whistling softly the bars of a popular melody, he surveyed the sleeping infant with a triumphant air and muttered, "Reckon old Archer'll be a little s'prised when he comes to see what he's got for a present," after which mysterious words he took a market basket from the closet, and placing the child with an infinitude of wraps therein, departed from the room.

Mr. Archer was ruminating alone by the sitting-room fire, with his feet elevated somewhat above the level of his head, the family of Greens having gone out to spend the evening, when a sharp ring at the door-bell brought him to his normal position, and seizing the lamp he opened the front door, and beheld a market basket.

"That butcher's boy must be in a hurry," remarked Archer, as, shutting the door, he set the basket down with a crash—when, to his infinite horror and dismay, a yell like that of a juvenile fiend burst from the interior of the same, and as he exclaimed "By Jove! it's—it's—a baby!" he sat down on the front stairs and a cool perspiration ran the whole length of his spinal column.

"What on earth shall I do?" muttered the wretched man, as he cautiously approached the resting-place of the child, whose shrieks became more frantic. With the courage of desperation he proceeded to uplift the infant—fortunately right side up—but as he awkwardly attempted to hush its cries by saying "Shoo—shoo now"—the cries were redoubled, and Mr. Archer began to think darkly of the way in which young kittens are disposed of.

In most well-regulated stories, where a baby is left, under these or any other circumstances, when it is found it always looks sweetly into its discoverer's face and "coos" (which I believe is the correct expression), or stretches its little arms to be taken up, or smiles so sweetly, or something of the kind.

This, being a real flesh-and-blood baby, did nothing of the kind. But it choked, and roared, and squirmed, and turned purple in the face to that extent that Mr. Archer, in his desperation, was about to take it out to the kitchen sink, and pump water upon its head, when, to add to his perplexity and dismay, the door-bell rang again.

"Possibly the wretched mother may have repented deserting her child," was the cheering thought that passed through his mind, as he made a rapid rush to the door, accompanied by a fresh outburst from the interesting infant.

But, to his dismay, who should be there but Miss Fletcher, who had come to call on the Green family.

"Why, Mr. Archer—I didn't know—I thought—you didn't like children?" was the remark of the astonished lady, as Mr. A., with a scarlet countenance, attempted to make himself heard above the din, and to explain the situation.

"Like 'em!" shouted Mr. Archer, as though Miss Fletcher had been hard of hearing; "I'm going to drown this—this—wretched being, if I can find a salt-bag anywhere handy," and we are not altogether sure but that he would have made his threat good, had not Miss Fletcher, after a moment's hesitation as to the "propriety" of the thing, stepped into the entry, and taken the child in her arms, and then, to the wonder and awe of Mr. Archer, there was a sudden cessation of the tumult, and as the distorted features settled down to something like their original shape, Miss Fletcher exclaimed, as she trotted the now pacified baby on her knee.

"Why, it's little Daisy Barton!" And then Mr. Archer, in a tumult of delight at the discovery, grew animated and agreeable, and they both agreed that it was some of "that terrible boy's" doings.

"After all," said Mr. Archer, as they sat in the other room, and the fire threw flickering shadows over Miss Fletcher's soft brown hair, and tinged her still round cheek with a becoming flush, "there is more drollery than malice in that boy's composition, and I can hardly blame him for a trick which has given me the pleasure of Miss Fletcher's company."

"For, sooth to say, the old bachelor, as he sat there watching the lady in question, who, fortunately, had on her most becoming dress and her best braids of false hair, with just a tinge of rouge on her face, had made the discovery that Miss Fletcher looked really quite pretty; and the maiden lady showed a beautifully white and even set of teeth when she smilingly thanked Mr. Archer for his compliment.

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Barton were hastening homeward, the latter full of apprehensions in regard to the fate of her babe, and much self-reproach at having been so unwise as to have left it in the care of her rattle-pated brother.

The youth, who had watched the discovery of the babe, and the subsequent call of Miss Fletcher through the blinds, who had not been able to devise a scheme for the recovery of the infant, resolved to brazen it out, and was very busily engaged in strapping a pair of skates as little Mrs. Barton opened the door and made a rush for the cradle.

"Good heavens! where—what have you done with Daisy, Charles?" was the terrible exclamation of the mother as she discovered its absence.

"Don't worry, sis," said the impurtabable youth, with a patronizing air, while Mr. Barton glared on him in speechless indignation from the door. "You see, Mr. Archer, next door, got sort of lonesome, and came in and borrered Daisy for a little while."

"And," continued that unabashed youth, "Miss Fletcher and he is playin' keep house, and so I—"

Mrs. Barton waited no longer, but rushed into the next door just in time to find Bob Archer's arm cleverly enfolding Miss Fletcher's waist, and the baby looking as smiling as possible in the latter lady's lap.

Mr. Archer jumped hastily to his feet and muttered an incoherent remark about "trying to amuse the child." Miss Fletcher blushed violently, but the general explanation that followed, served to cover the mutual embarrassment of the two most interested parties.

The baby was given up, and Miss Fletcher was accompanied home by Mr. Archer, and next day the town was electrified by the news of their engagement.

For love, like the measles, is apt to go very hard with elderly people, and the old bachelor who had so long resisted Cupid's darts had fallen a victim at last.

Mrs. Barton administered a sound scolding to her mischievous brother who only chuckled as he recalled the expression that was visible on Mr. Archer's face when he first discovered the trick (for Charley had peeped through the entry-blinds) but of course he promised never to do so again.

Mr. Barton also gravely narrated the examples of several vicious boys whom he had known, who all came to an untimely end, but I fear the lessons were not heeded by that bad boy, who was at that moment, shoeing the family cat with paper.

But as Mr. Archer, who is happily married to Miss Fletcher, alway attributes his present matrimonial felicity to the events of that evening; he and the boy are on the best terms, and Charley is now settling down to be quite a steady youth.

He occasionally breaks out in some new vein of mischief, but is gradually coming to see the errors of his ways, and conducts himself accordingly.

The baby—the unconscious instrument of the above narrated incidents, now has begun to talk, and here, if you please, I will leave it. I am not fond of babies.

All Sorts.

THE Pope will be 81 next month.

ARCTIC explorations by balloon is the coming project.

FRUIT will be plentiful this fall all over the Union.

PRINCE ARTHUR will soon be made Duke of Dublin.

THE Danbury *News* man will lecture next fall at $250 a night.

TWO HUNDRED acres of land were recently sold in Florida at five cents an acre.

IN New Mexico there has been more snow this winter than for twenty years past.

IN Utah a criminal condemned to death may choose whether he will be shot or hanged.

THE little busy bees of the United States produce annually $8,000,000 worth of honey.

DR. SCHMIDT, of the University of Athens, after 34 years of labor, has completed a map of the moon.

IT has been discovered in New Jersey that an excellent article of whisky can be made of "saw-dust, tan and molasses."

THE ceremony of cremation was recently put in practice in England upon the body of Lemontinia Smith, a famous gypsy oracle.

IT is probable that the principle of steam navigation of the canals will be applied in various improved forms during the coming season.

THE census of France, just completed, shows a population of 36,102,921. Of this number, 21,865,625 live in cities, and 13,495,310 in the country.

ACCORDING to the State Secretary's report, Ohio contains fifty-four liquor distilleries and 478 breweries, the products of which amount to $13,263,838.

A BIG diamond is now on exhibition in Boston. It is as large as a hazelnut, and is worth 600 tons of railway iron, 300 tons of sugar, or 5,000 barrels of flour.

HEREAFTER no portrait is to be placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, fractional currency or postage of the United States, while the original of such portraits is living.

IN 1872 there were 67,104 miles of complete railways in the United States, the average cost of which is set down at $55,104 per mile. It is estimated that there are now 75,000 miles of completed railways.

THE number of industrial establishments in France is 150,000, giving employment to 2,000,000 hands, and employing steam power equal to 650,000 horses. The business done amounts to $2,400,000,000.

IN one year, five ocean steamships, the Atlantic, the City of Washington, the Ismalia, the Ville du Havre, and the Europe (lately), have been lost, together with nearly 800 lives, and many millions of property.

THE New York *Tribune* was not the first paper of that name. The Chicago *Tribune* was established as a weekly Democratic organ April 4, 1840. Its New York namesake was first published on the 10th of April, 1841.

OF the iron produced annually, England produces more than one half of the whole amount, North America about one fifth, France about one twelfth, and Belgium one twenty-fourth; these four constituting the great iron-producing countries of the globe.

THE bridge over the Kentucky river, on the Southern railroad, will be the highest on the continent. It is 275 feet above low water, and has a span 1,236 feet. The towers, erected by John A. Roebling, years ago, cost $100,000, and rise 395 feet above low water.

A PUPIL in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, who saw the Essex statesman on the train bearing Sumner's remains, wrote out this description of him: "I saw Ben Butler in the drawing-room car, and his eye opens nice, but his other eye somewhat cross-shuts."

TWENTY-FOUR years ago Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who has just completed the most magnificent house in Washington, was slinging hash in a canvas restaurant, and afterward drove a pull team regularly up the long and difficult hills between Grass Valley and Marysville.

HERE is an estimate of the number of acres of land in the extreme West, which are actually yielding rich stores of gold and silver. The Government owns the property, but has never received a cent for it: California, 5,000,000; Oregon, 500,000; Washington, 1,000,000; Idaho, 1,000,000; Montana, 3,000,000; Colorado, 1,000,000; New Mexico, 1,000,000; Arizona, 1,000,000; Utah, 1,000,000; Nevada, 1,500,000. Total 16,000,000 acres.

THERE is nothing a woman is more deeply concerned in than her white-washing, or nothing she is so conceited about as her own efforts in that line, if it doesn't "streak." To keep it from "streaking" is her highest ambition, and when she has succeeded, every woman within a mile is dragged in to see it, and her unfortunate husband is forced to admire it until he hurts his neck. Every woman has a natural desire to see her husband whitewash. When she has a job of it on hand she invariably proffers it to him with a strong expression of doubt in his ability to perform it, a distrust he hastens to confirm with cheerful alacrity. Man's antipathy to whitewashing arises mainly from having at some time or another stepped on the handle of a full brush reposing across a pail and thrown about two quarts of the mixture over himself and the furniture, besides tipping over the pail, and emptying its contents in his shoes.—*Danbury News.*

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.
Good second-hand pianos, $125 to $200.
New Rosewood pianos, $200 to $300.
New Square Grand pianos, $350 to $475.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.

THE St. Louis *Globe* states that at the end of the present session of Congress General Schurz will resign his seat, and return to St. Louis to edit the *Westliche Post.*

GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE SLAVES OF KING ALCOHOL.—How many a manly form is palsied; how many a noble mind is destroyed; how many a priceless soul lost, through the curse of strong drink! To the despairing victims of the Satanic tyrant, Alcohol, whose shattered nerves, and trembling limbs, and racking headaches, seem to find no relief except in the renewed use of the fatal poison which brings them every day nearer to their miserable end, we announce glad tidings of great joy: DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS contain not a single drop of Alcohol in any form, but are a sovereign remedy for the ills of drunkenness. They restore tone and strength to the system, and entirely eradicate the pernicious appetite for liquor. Try a few bottles of VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will never crave strong spirits again, but find your health repaired, your mind restored, and be once more a man in the best sense. Health is cheap when VINEGAR BITTERS are $1 a bottle. 40

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, chap. xii. verse 23. The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile, festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves everyone to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Ia., July 14, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16th, 1873, he writes thus: "My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer.

"J. M. ROBINSON."

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards DR. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as AYER & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—*New Orleans Delta.*

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., proprietors, New Orleans.

A WONDERFUL INSTITUTION.—Thirty thousand sufferers from deformity of the spine, limbs and face, paralysis, chronic diseases, catarrh, piles and fistula have been successfully treated by the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana. It has a branch at San Francisco and Atlanta. By sending for their journal full particulars can be obtained. On account of their long and extensive experience, they can cure cases cheaper than it can be done elsewhere.

"HORSE-MEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

WE have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

PROBABLY no one disease is the cause of so much bodily misery and unhappiness (and the disease is almost universal among the American people) as dyspepsia. Its causes are many and various, lying chiefly in the habits of our people. The remedy is simple and effectual. Use Dr Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. They never fail to cure.

BUY RATHBONE'S STOVES, the best made.
FEARLESS, most perfect made; wood or coal.
ACORN COOK, rivals all wood stoves.
PRAIRIE; cheap first-class coal-and-wood cook.
GOOD STOVES, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., as cheap as inferior ones. Sold everywhere.

THE fact that five million of pairs of SILVER-TIPPED Shoes are made a year, shows how those who use them feel about it. They know that they last three times as long.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

WAUKESHA WATER,

MINERAL ROCK SPRING,

CURES

Dropsy, Diabetes,
Gravel, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Jaundice,
Bright's Disease,

and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices:

Barrel, 40 gal., $12; half do, $7; demijohns and jugs, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (qts.) $2.50 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1873.

C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis.: Having used your water from the Mineral Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wis., for the diabetes, I have found great relief from the use of the same. Before I commenced using this water, my physician reported to me the specific gravity of my urine was 33, and after using it for twenty days the specific gravity of the urine was reduced to 21, showing a great improvement, and finding great relief in not being compelled to urinate so frequently. I had other waters, but give it as my opinion that the Mineral Rock Spring is preferable. And I do earnestly recommend it to all who are afflicted with the disease commonly known as Diabetes.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED WILSON,
Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUDSON, Wis., Jan. 2, 1873.

MESSRS. C. C. OLIN & CO.—*Dear Sirs*: I am astonished at the immediate benefit received from the use of your healing water. I commenced using the water as directed, and found a marked change, reducing specific gravity of urine 32 down to 20 in three days, producing a moist skin and a direct perspiration, making an entire change for the better in my digestion. I also find it beneficial to the liver. Since drinking the water, I rest much better at night, and without being disturbed, as I usually was before, from two to three times during every night. Thinking of visiting your spring in the summer, believing the water to do all that you claim, and knowing the favorable results in my own case, you will please express the forty gallons immediately, as I am satisfied that it does not lose any of its healing properties by shipping. I think your price very reasonable, and will advertise your Spring all I can, for the benefit of invalids suffering with those incurable diseases of Bright's Disease and Saccharine Diabetes, as I know they can be immediately relieved by drinking Mineral Rock Spring Water. With kindest regards, yours truly, GEO. JONES.

MARble Mantels, Counter-Tops, Furniture and Plumbers' Slabs, and Marble at wholesale, by THE GOWEN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark Street, Chicago.

40 RATS KILLED

With one box ARABS DEAD SHOT. Price 25cts., ask your Storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

"$10 A DAY."

Agents can obtain Permanent and Profitable Employment for the sale of the best selling article known. Country rights, free and exclusive sale given. Address Wales French & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HO! For the Middle Region of Western IOWA.

Homes in the Near West.

BETTER lands at cheaper prices than can be found elsewhere within civilization. *A choice from over 1,500,000 acres*, on the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central Railways, in Iowa. Average credit price $5 and $6 per acre. Title clear. No fever and ague. For land exploring tickets, receivable as cash in payment, or maps and guides giving descriptions, prices, terms, or any information, call on or address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 90 Randolph-st., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Ia. N. B.—*For round trip half fare excursion tickets from Chicago apply to the Chicago office.*

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy

FOR ALL

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
58 Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

Scaring off Cannibals.

Magruder's oldest boy came staggering through the door of the kitchen the other day with his face as white as the reputation of one of the early martyrs. When his mother, in great alarm, asked him what was the matter, he said he thought he must have caught cold somehow. But, as he proceeded to the window the next moment and began to permit his breakfast to come to light, the explanation was not regarded as perfectly satisfactory, and the old lady instituted an investigation upon her own account. In the first pocket that she explored she discovered a plug of tobacco from which a mouthful had been removed; and then, as the cause of Henry's illness was evident, she proceeded to hunt up Henry's father for the purpose of getting him to remonstrate with the culprit. When Magruder arrived he went to the closet and selected a favorite bedslat, and, approaching Henry, he sternly asked:

"What d' you mean by chawin' terbacker? Haven't I told you often enough to let that ornery stuff alone? I've half a mind to bang thunder out o' you. What d' you mean, say?"

"I was only tryin' to scare off the cannibals," blubbered Henry. "I don't want to chew tobacco. I only wanted to keep 'em from eatin' me. I'll cross my heart to it."

"Cannibals! cannibals!" exclaimed Magruder, "what are you talkin' about? Commere to me this minute! Harriet, the boy's crazy; that terbacker's shattered his intelleck. Tell me what you mean, quick, or I'll shake the sawdust out o' you."

"I saw it in the paper," said Henry, "and I thought maybe they'd ketch me some time and I'd better get ready for 'em. I was tryin' to chew so's I'd get soaked with tobacco. If you don't believe me read that," and he fumbled in his pockets until he produced the following extract from a health journal:

"It is said of the cannibals that they will not eat the flesh of a tobacco-chewer, because it is so highly charged with the taste and odor of tobacco."

When Magruder finished the paragraph he said: "Well, I'll let you off this time, but, mind me, don't you chaw that stuff agin. No cannibal is goin' to eat you any way, and, if any of 'em come foolin' around here, you call me and I'll smash 'em with this yer bedslat."

Then Henry rose from his couch and went out to hunt for the plug of tobacco which his mother had tossed through the window. It seems to me that those health journals are demoralizing things.—*Max Adeler.*

A Hasty Yet Satisfactory Marriage.

A young lady of Alabama, visiting in Memphis, was lately walking along the streets with a young gentleman, when he jokingly proposed to step into a church hard by and get married; the young lady assented, and started toward the church. When the young man saw that she was disposed to humor his joke, he backed down and acknowledged himself beat. Proceeding still further they met a mutual acquaintance, a bachelor business man, and the lady's companion told business how she had backed him out on the matrimonial proposition, whereupon business remarked to her, "You can't back me out." She answered, "Yes I can." The parties laughed and chatted a little, when they started off to get the license, each supposing the other would give it up, but the document was duly procured, and the matter began to look serious. The next thing was to tie the knot; at length a preacher was found. By this time both parties began to draw long breaths, but neither would give up to the other. They entered the church, and the preacher pronounced the words that made them husband and wife, and there was no flinching from the vows; neither would take a "dare," and the result was a marriage, without any subsequent desire for a divorce. It would be wonderful relief to many a timid swain, if this daring business were a thing of more common occurrence.

Arbitration vs. War.

A lynx and a wildcat were stealthily approaching from opposite directions a dozing pheasant. The lynx, however, was rather before the wildcat, and had but just secured his prey, when his rival put in an appearance, and the following angry discussion took place:

Wildcat—"How dare you poach on my ground? I've lived here all my life and that bird's mine."

Lynx—"I don't care. I caught it, and I mean to eat it."

Wildcat—"You shan't."

Lynx—"I will."

A terrible struggle then took place, but although they both fought desperately for a long time it proved to be a drawn battle.

The wild cat then said, "Suppose we call in the lion and accept arbitration in the matter?"

"Agreed!" said the lynx.

Just fancy their mutual chagrin when they found that in the very thick of the fight a neighbor had slipped unobserved away with the prize.

"Oh!" said the lynx, "why didn't we think of arbitration and mutual concession before the battle? We have gained nothing by the war; we have lost what we fought about, and inflicted injuries on ourselves which may take a long, long time to heal. Yes, it is certainly better to settle differences by arbitration rather than by war."

Feline Sagacity.—A man named McGraw, living three miles west of Lansing, Mich., left his family—consisting of five motherless children, the oldest nine years—asleep in bed on the night of the 19th, to go on an errand to a neighbor's. When he returned, about 11 p. m., he found his house burned down, with everything it contained, except children, bureau and cat. All the children would have perished if they had not been awakened by the cat pawing their faces and screeching as only an excited cat can. The bureau contained $109, which is all the poor man has to build a shelter for his babes. No insurance.

Conundrum.—Said a boy: "That chap yonder is my brother, and this girl is his sister, yet she is no relation of mine." Answer—The boy lied.

The Wants of a City.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Sunday April 19, had eighteen columns of displayed advertisements and forty columns of little notices announcing the wants and wishes of 2,511 people. What they wanted to gain or to dispose of, is a curious story which the *Tribune* thus epitomizes:

Owners advertised 1,000 houses, 300 rooms, 62 stores, 60 offices, lots, etc., to rent, while 65 persons wanted to rent houses, and 29 desired rooms. The articles for sale numbered 29, and 7 persons wished to dispose of building materials. There were 353 real estate "ads," and 21 persons who were anxious to invest in land. Those who have diamonds, jewelry, etc., and want to exchange them for something more bulky, aggregated 95. Boarders at from $3 to $10 a week can find accommodations at 148 houses; and the keepers will probably gather in the 41 who wish to change their place of residence. Persons who desire an agency have 9 chances, and 59 people have either too much money or not enough, and want to lend or borrow some. Seven teachers offer to give lessons in the languages, and 127 opportunities are offered to men to engage in business. The musically inclined can make their selection from 34 "ads," and buy anything from a flute to a "grand." Unemployed males are sought for by 91 persons, and 139 servant girls, etc., are wanted. Situations are looked for by 77 men and 155 women. Horse-fanciers and others who have owned a horse and attachments, and have become tired of them, desire to sell 155 horses, carriages, harness, etc. Twenty-six persons have lost or found something, 16 wish to get rid of machinery, and 13 clairvoyants assert that they can tell all about the past, present and future.

Drink and Disease.—The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in speaking of the peculiar liability of the drunkard to attacks of epidemics, remarks: Not only is he subject to ordinary maladies, but these present in him a character of special gravity. M. Bergeron remarks that in cholera epidemics the daily number of victims attains its maximum directly after the grand libations of the week, that is to say, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Typhoid fever, dysentery and small-pox are peculiarly severe among those who drink hard. The danger of all acute diseases is greatly augmented with them by the febrile delirium. Finally, the state of drunkenness, and more especially confirmed alcoholism, is very inimical in cases of wounds. The danger of phlegmon, erysipelas, and gangrene are constantly threatening in such cases, the cicatrization of the wound is perpetually delayed, and its surface always presents a bad aspect. There is no such thing as a trifling wound for a drunkard.

Referring the Deity to a Political Document.—During the Mexican war, which the Whigs of that day opposed, a Democratic divine, of the Hard-Shell Baptist persuasion, was once addressing the Throne of Grace in the presence of a hickory-shirted congregation, in a hoop-pole region of Kentucky. After going through a hearty anathema of the Whig organization, he continued: "Oh, Lord, Thou canst not believe one word uttered by these traitors to their country; they are liars and blasphemers, back-biters and slanderers; and it is not true, oh Lord, that we began this war; our enemies, the Mexicans, began it by crossing the Rio Grande into our territory; all of which, oh Lord, Thou wilt find set forth in the late message of our President, James K. Polk, to which I refer Thee. Amen."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8½@ 12½
Hogs—Dressed	7 @ 7½
Cotton	17¼@
Flour—Superfine Western	5 85 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 53 @ 1 55
Red Western	1 65 @ 1 67
Rye	1 10 @ 1 15
Corn—New Mixed Western	84 @ 87
Old do	86 @ 88
Oats—Mixed Western	64 @ 66
White do	65 @ 68
Pork—New Mess	16 85 @17 00
Lard—Steam	10¼@ 10½
Cheese	11 @ 17

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 50
Choice Natives	5 75 @ 5 90
Good to Prime Steers	5 30 @ 5 62½
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 62½@ 5 35
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 25
Hogs—Live	5 00 @ 6 00
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @ 9 00
Red Winter	5 50 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 29 @ 1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 25 @ 1 26
No. 3 Spring	1 18½@ 1 19½
Corn—No. 2	64 @ 65
Oats—No. 2	46 @ 47
Rye—No. 2	91 @ 93
Barley—No. 2	1 55 @ 1 60
Butter—Choice to Fancy Yellow	35 @ 38
Medium to Good	28 @ 32
Eggs—Fresh	13 @ 13½
Pork—Mess	16 25 @ ..
Lard	9¼@ 9½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 26 @ 1 27
No. 2 Fall	1 54 @ 1 56
Corn—No. 2	67 @ 68
Oats—No. 2	52 @ 52½
Rye—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 02
Barley—No. 2	1 58 @ 1 62
Pork—Mess	16 30 @16 75
Lard	9½@ 10
Hogs	4 45 @ 5 50
Cattle	4 00 @ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 44 @ 1 46
Corn	65 @ 68
Oats	48 @ 56
Rye	1 07 @ 1 09
Barley	1 40 @ 1 50
Pork—Mess	17 00 @ ..
Lard	10 @ 10½

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 31½@ 1 32½
No. 2	1 27½@ 1 28½
Corn—No. 2	64 @ 65
Oats—No. 2	45 @ 46
Rye—No. 1	89 @ 91
Barley—No. 2	1 54 @ 1 56
Pork	16 25 @16 50
Lard	9½@ 10

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 49 @ 1 50
No. 2 Red	1 48 @ 1 49
Corn	72½@ 74
Oats	53 @ 56
Clover Seed	5 70 @ 5 80

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 67 @ 1 69
No. 1	1 61 @ 1 62
Amber	1 48 @ 1 50
Corn	76 @ 77
Oats	55 @ 57
Clover Seed	5 70 @ 5 90

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 55½@ 1 56½
No. 2 Red	1 46 @ 1 47
Corn—Old	72 @ 73
New	76 @ 77
Oats	53 @ 57

No Time for Swearing.—"Catch me using a profane word in the presence of ladies," said a talkative stripling, with a shade of down on his upper lip. "There's a time for all things."

No sir, there isn't a time for all things. No law, human or divine, ever set apart a time for swearing. A profane expression is a sin and an abomination, utter it when and where you will. As for ladies, yes, I'll grant you it is well to be and act our best in their presence. We cannot be too true, too pure, too honorable, if we want to stand upright before a good woman or a good girl—yes, while I'm about it, I'll add, or before a little mite of a girl-baby, with her soul fresh from heaven.

I only know of one other before whom we ought to be just as particular, if not more so. When He is not around, my boys, you can safely do just about as you please. But when you're in His presence—and, to my thinking, we're all there, or thereabouts, pretty much all the time—have a care! Don't offend the deepest love, the whitest purity, the grandest honor of all.

Pulsations per Minute.—Vatel's "Veterinary Pathology" gives the following as the number of pulsations in a minute, in a state of health, in the under-mentioned animals:

Horse	32 to 39	Dog	90 to 100
Ox or Cow	33 to 42	Crow	136
Sheep	70 to 76	Duck	136
Goat	72 to 76	Hen	140
Cat	110 to 120	Heron	200
Hare	120		

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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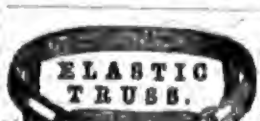
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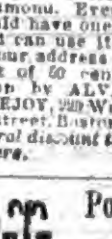

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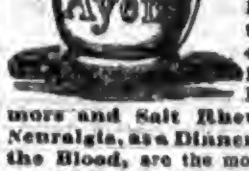

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NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED,
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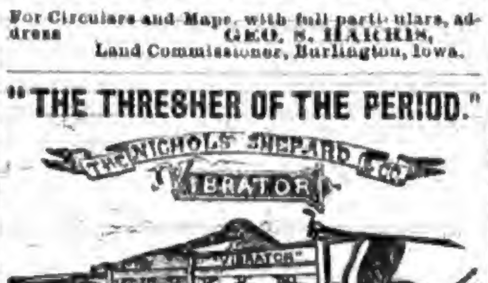

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All Chronic and Nervous Diseases, of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Young men who are suffering from nervous debility, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, etc., permanently cured.
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HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cts. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 157 Washington-st., corner State, Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence confidential.

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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, May 7th, 1874

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of this county, will meet at the Court House,

SATURDAY MAY 30th 1874.

at 3 o'clock P. M. to transact important business. Every member it is hoped will endeavor to be present.— Also all others interested are cordially invited to attend. The following is a list of the members

H. H. Houser,	Geo. Barney
John Shoub.	A. J. Little,
Jas. Goetschius	J M Brumback
M. Waterman,	Cyrus Walters,
Geo. Headley,	Saml. Stoy,
John Butt,	J. M. Urie,
S. B. Mottinger,	John Stearns.

Mr. Metcalf having removed from the county Mr. Brumback is appointed from his township.

T. C. MAYS, Chairman,

* * *

Whenever Robert Bonner finds himself sliding back in the affections of the American people he employs some man to come along and offer him $100,000 for Dexter.

* * *

Gov. Allen's administration is proving the most popular that Ohio has had for many years. If an election were to take place now his majority would be overwhelming. The people really like his old-fashioned Democratic notions.

* * *

That is a significant statement of the New York *Herald* to the effect that the Comptroller's office of New York City, under the reform management, cost last year seventy-five thousand dollars more than in '68 under the Tammany ring! This is something to make Tweed smile.

* * *

Our Indian war during the last four year have cost the nation 500,000,000 —so Mr. Longbridge reported in explaining the provisions of the Indian Appropriation bill recently in the House. This Indian business seems to be worse than the liquor traffic; worse than the District troubles; worse than Credit Mobilier. It seems folly to disburse any more millions on a lot of painted savages would be perfectly harmless if there did not exist a hungry lot of contractors to get up imaginary Indian raids and murders from time to time. This useless waste of treasure should be stopped. It is is like chasing globules of quicksilver in a glass dish.

* * *

A majority of the Senate of the United States, 34 against 30, are in favor of passing the Currency bill over the veto. This vote, being less than the requisite two-thirds, fails to override the veto, as was certain beforehand. But it is a significant vote. The Senate is the dignified, deliberate legislative body of the nation. Its members being elected for six years, are not swayed by the popular clamor They vote according to the dictates of enlightened, deliberate judgment. A majority of this body, after a Presidential veto, which of course was without warrant or precedent, record themselves in favor of more money. The popular branch of Congress is, by a much larger majority, opposed to the veto.

* * *

When Congress does get to work on a really important measure of the public welfare and the disbursement of the current paper of the country, it can accomplish something. There was the passage in the house the other day of a bill appropriating $100,000 to build a military telegraph along the northern frontier of Texas, as a means of checking Indian raids. Indians are so supremely unsophisticated that they would not, of course, dream of pulling down a telegraph wire, though some of them might be so reckless as to send a message to the nearest officer announcing that they were flourishing their tomahawks, were arrayed in war paint and wanted to be checked. The bill was passed with just five minutes debate, one unpatriotic member suggesting that the job might be done by the soldiers at a cost of only $50,000. The Texas delegation had talked up the measure, thus securing a rapid vote,— a wonderfully rapid vote. Thus is checked a raid of Indians on Texas. Who, however, will check the raid of congressional Modocs on the Treasury?

THE VETO.

During the last Presidential campaign it was clearly shown in the many acts Grant had been guilty of that his sympathies were not with the mass of the people, but that he favored the money sharks and bondholders, rather than the ordinary tax payers. Since he vetoed the currency bill, however, a number of papers, which were intensely radical, in favoring his election have come to the conclusion that this peculiar sympathy of his for the rich is an actual fact. The Indianapolis *Journal* the great Morton paper says that the strictures upon the President's action are confined so exclusively to the fact that his veto indicates an utter absence of sympathy with the growing sections of the country, and a devotion to the moneyed and banking interests of the East at the expense of the active laboring millions.

The Warsaw *Indianian* a pure partisan paper of Radical complexion, endorses the above but couldn't see in the campaign. Grant was a great man then, but now his sympathies are not with the laboring millions, We presume this has been brought about since his election. The fact is the Radical party sees now that it has made an ass of itself, and hopes to get out of it in this way. How mournful that this was not discovered when they were fighting the war over again, two years ago.

No sympathy for the laboring millions is now their confession. The house of the Radicals has fallen, and in its fall they have been forced to confess what they could no longer conceal that the laboring millions have been blinded and hoodwinked long enough.

* * *

In view of the fact that every Democrat in the House, except five opposed the McCrary railroad bill on the ground of State Rights, it would be interesting to know which is the most important, popular rights or State rights?

The above paragraph is going the rounds, at present, of the Radical newspapers, and is designed to prejudice Granges against the Democratic party. The bill, if passed, would have placed the control of every plank road, turn-pike or gravel road in the hands of Congress. It would have removed from the people the control of those roads which pass before their doors, through their lands, and upon which they travel almost daily. We would like to know whether the people of the locality in which such roads are located are not better qualified to take charge of and manage them than the Congress of the United States, not one member of which may even have heard of it. We observe that the Warsaw *Indianian* is trying to make a point against the Columbia City *Post*, in regard to the McCrary bill." The *Indianian* will find upon looking over the names of those who voted against the sweeping measure the name of the Hon. Henry B. Sayler, the member from this District, a gentlemen whom it supported in 1872. *—Hunting Eemocrat.*

* * *

Grant's veto of the currency bill is a step in the right direction towards oppression and tyrranny. It is putting a power into the hands of the money sharks with which to bind burdens upon the backs of the working class of the country. *—Enquirer.*

Notice.

Persons indebted to the Estate of C. S. Hare, are hereby notified that all claims in favor said estate have been placed in the hands of Daniel Altenburg Esq., for collection. Costs may be avoided by immediate settlement.

May 7 1874. C. D. HARE.

Attachment Notice.

Augus McDonald James A Lauxton Alexander Laughlin vs. John Nickerson Josh Nickerson	Before John Grube, Justice of the Peace, Butler Township DeKalb county Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1874, an order of attachment was issued in the above entitled cause for the sum of one hundred and seventy-one dollars and probable costs, ten dollars, Said cause is set for hearing on Thursday June 25th 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN GRUBE, J. P.

May 7, 1874.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro' St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER TEN.

He then, by means of a pole placed from the stump to the ice, got Mrs. R. on the ice, and, from the ice on the other side on her saddle again, wading out as he had waded in.

The next summer, Mr. Robinson and his brother went down the St. Joseph to Fort Wayne, and then down the Maumee, to near where Defiance now is, for seed wheat and corn to be ground. They performed the voyage in a considerable sized perogue. Loading it with sixty bushels of grain, they started back—Had some difficulty in getting along, being both raw hands at "Peroguing," but succeed tolerably well until they reached bull rapids, near the State line, about eighteen miles below Fort Wayne. Here the wind ruffling the surface, they could not see bottom, and ran on rocks and stuck fast. Getting out into the water, they shoved the perogue over the rocks, and up the rapids; wading sometimes in water to the waist. Getting aboard, they got along tolerably, till they reached "Cole's dam," one mile below Fort Wayne. Here they had to unload, and carry the grain on their shoulders, up a steep bank about thirty feet high,—go more than a half a mile after a rope, and, tying this to the bow of the boat, pull it over the dam,—coming very near sinking it in the operation. They then reloaded, and were overtaken by darkness at the mouth of the St. Jo. From this to John's mill they had much difficulty in getting along in the darkness and shallow water. Getting to the mill they unloaded that part of the grain they intended to be ground, and took their lodgings for the night, on the bare ground, and no covering but the blue sky. In fact during the entire route, they had the same bed and covering every night. From John's mill the rest of the way home, they got out nearly every ripple, and pushed the boat up; and sometimes it was necessary to unload an reload, laying the bags on the large rocks in the ripples, until they got the boat over. Soon after his return, Mr. C. Robinson was prostrated with a severe attack of the pleurisy, brought on by exposure.

We spoke, just now, of "Doctor bills" as compared with "mosqueto bills." That you may have some idea of the force of the comparison, we will give one instance of the sickness of the early settlement.

Mr. Isaac Meeks, now of Union mills —Lagrange county, is my informant. "I came into the Coburn settlement Concord Township," says he, "soon after Mr. Asher Coburn, (who was the first settler,) and built a cabin fourteen feet square and moved therein. Some time after this Mr. Coburn and John H. Coburn, the one my father-in-law, moved into the settlement, and I offered them both the hospitalities of my cabin. We were now fourteen in number in a cabin fourteen feet square, and one story high. In a little while every one of us took down sick, and we had to swing up beds to the sides of the cabin, one above the other, to accommodate all the sick. I was sick for four or five weeks, and the rest mostly as many months!"

We spoke in our last chapter, of the difficulties and hardships of the settlers, in getting to mill and market. We will now give another instance, exceeding in painful interest any yet mentioned. The sufferer was a resident of Hicksville, just over the State line, in Ohio; but the scene of his suffering was in this county; hence we will relate the circumstances, so far as memory does not prove treacherous.

It was in the winter of 1837-8 that Mr. Osburn started from where Hicksville had just been laid out, with an ox team to go to mill at Fort Wayne. Returning on the east side of the St. Jo. river he was overtaken by night above where Leo now is. Having had to wade into the creeks and break ice before his oxen, his clothes were wet, and it was freezing severely. Onward, however, he made his way, through the snow and darkness, on a stormy winter night, until he began to feel that he was freezing. Leaving his slow team in the road, he then started hoping to reach Mr. Brant's (across the river from where Spencerville now is,) but soon found his legs becoming so stiff that he could no longer walk. Knowing that his life was at stake, he then crawled on his hands and knees about a mile, until he found that he was too far gone to proceed in this way. He now commenced crying for help, and Mr. Brants' dog, hearing his voice, commenced barking, and some of the family going out to see what was the matter, were led by the dog too the poor sufferer, about a mile off and he was born into the house. Both his legs, however, had to be amputated just below the knees. He remained several days at Mr. Brants, and was drawn home on his sled.

As mills were so scarce and distant, the pioneers had to tax their inventive powers to provide a substitute

Annual Statement.

OF THE

Board of Trustees,

of the Incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year from May 1873, to May 1874.

Allowances made during the year. Balance unpaid of last year.	
Salaries	$113 10
Allowed for sidewalks, street and alley crossings	677 64
Allowed for Street work, &c	253 31
" Surveying	111 10
" Office rent and Council	25 00
" Stationary and Printing	71 75
" Expense of Election May 1873	15 00
" Ditches and Gutters	751 57
" Special Police	6 00
" Officers Salary as drawn	96 07
" Incidental Expenses	84 77
" Expense of lawsuit in case of B. Bayles vs. the town of Auburn	47 33
" Judgement in same case	73 22
" H. E. Altenburg for collecting Taxes	118 19
Total Allowance for the year	$2394 03
Delinquent tax for this and previous year	$212 98
Amount of bonds issued for school pur	2500 00
And sold at 95c realizing	2375 00
which was paid to the School Trustees.	

Attest J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

JOHN L. DAVIS, FRANK JONES, J. W. McKAY,

April 25th, 1874.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., for year ending April 25, '74.

Received of Marshal Taxes	$1307 13	
" License	43 75	
" Side Walk	77 96	
" County Auditor	104 00	
Total		$1532 84
Redeemed Orders		1510 96
Balance on hand		21 88
Out Standing order from 1869	7 65	
" 1871	305 73	
" 1872	227 56	
" 1873	920 33	
" 1874	403 73	
Total out standing orders	1865 00	
Leaves Cash on hand	21 28	1844 12
Due from DeKalb County		472 00
Total Indebtedness		$1372 12

JOS. ABRIGHT, Town Treas.

MARSHAL'S REPORT

For the Year Ending April 25th, 1874, of the Town of Auburn:

Amount of Polls worked		180
" Exempt		6
Amound received for tax		1437 51
" Sidewalks		77 96
" License		43 75
Total Receipts		1559 22
Amount paid to Treasurer	1428 84	
" Retained for Collecting	118 19	
	1547 03	
Leaving a balance in my hands	15 19	
Respectfully submitted		1559 22

H. E. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

FARM

FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale my farm situated between Auburn and Waterloo, consisting of

200 ACRES,

one hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Good brick house and bank barn, and other conveniences. I will also sell my

CIDER PRESS,

which commands a good trade every year,

DANIEL HUSSELMAN.

May 7, 1874.

S. Lauferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S
NEW
DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST!

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.— All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

DRY GOODS

—o—o—o—

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

SIDEWALK ORDINANCE.

1st. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners or part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the west side of Jackson street from Nichols street to R. R. Lane and also on the east side of Main street from old plat to the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Depot to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining the said streets with a walk six feet wide to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than eight inches wide placed on three substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber not less than three by four inches in size to support said plank.

2nd. Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along said sidewalk, within thirty days after publication of this ordinance. Done by order of the Board at their regular session. Attest J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

April 20th 1874.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,

on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

NEW

Ice-creaM

PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held, at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

LAND

FOR SALE!

EIGHTY ACRES

of splendid timbered land for sale, lying within three miles of Collins Station on the Eel River road. It contains

Walnut Oak And Ash

timber of an excellent quality, and will be sold reasonable, or town property in Auburn taken in exchange. Enquire at this office.

E. CARY EVANS, Pres't. C. M. DAWSON, Cashier

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 15, at the center of Butler township at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.— There is a farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three acres I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,

Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874. 3m.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Conrad, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be not solvent.

DANIEL GONSER Adm'r.

April 23 1874.

Administrators Sale.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of John Conrad, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence in Smithfield Township DeKalb Co. Ind. one mile west of the town of Summit, all of his personal property, on

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874,

consisting of 3 horses 1 colt, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 steers, 4 cows 4 head of young cattle, 18 hogs, a lot of pigs, 3 2-horse wagons 2 ob sleds, 3 plows, 4 corn plows, 3 drags, 2 setts of Harness, 15 ox yokes, horse rake, chains, scraper, wheel barrow wheat in the ground, household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles. A credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

DANIEL GONSER, Adm'r.

PROPOSAL TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association held April 6th 1874. The following resolution, to amend the constitution of said association, was offered, and, in accordance with sec 47 of said constitution ordered to be published.

RESOLVED, By the members of the Auburn Building Loan & Savings Association that section thirty five of the constitution of said Association be and the same is hereby amended so as to read, each shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he or she holds shares of stock in said Association.

RESOLVED, That Section 32 of the constitution of the Auburn B. L. & L. Association be and is hereby amended, by inserting the word ten in place of the words twenty-five, so as to read "Ten members shall be a quorum at any meeting of the Association

Attest, ALBERT ROBBINS Sec'y.

Auburn, April 13 1874.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure [without medicine] of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City

The Situation

The Veto
AGAINST
High Prices

Go to
W.
MartiN
& CO.
FOR
MILLINERY!
AND
Fancy
Goods!

Come in and ascertain our Prices.

Just think,
Trimmed
Bonnets
FROM
$2.50 Up
Trimmed
Hats
From
$1.00 UP.

Call and examine their fine stock of
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Gloves,
Sashes,
Scarfs,
Collars,
Fringes,
Ruffles, Flowers,
Laces, Ribbons,
Straw Goods & Fancy Goods
Dress Patterns of all descriptions

Dress Making!
A SPECIALTY.
PERFUMERY
Of all kinds, and a handsome
CHROMO
with each bottle. Remember the place
Over Davenport & Co.'s Drug Store, Auburn, Ind.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 28c.
Oats, 43 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $1 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 55 @ 60 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.42
Wood $2 75 @ $3 00.
Clover Seed, $5 00 @ $5 25.

School has closed.

Wheat looks better.

Railroad men plenty.

Straighten the creek.

Clean up your yards now.

The docket has 219 cases.

Chicken cholera still prevails.

Go to Beard's for Fish and Salt.

Great excitement on election day.

Candidates has quit settin' 'em up.

We have had cold rains this month.

Joe Rainier don,t stop for "high waters"

See Wartenslaben's card in this issue.

The dance was not altogether a splendid affair.

Chas. Besgnot has the finest iron fence in the county.

The north part of town is building rapidly.

Work on the Baltimore is progressing rapidly.

Ehlers' brick will soon be on the way.

See Lauferty's new advertisement and call on him.

Peter Brandon has made a comfortable dwelling out of the slaughter house.

The streets are crowded with teams drawing wood and stave bolts.

Plowing will commence in earnest with our farmers.

A nice lot shawls for $2.50 at Richmond's

Go and see those summer pants for $1,25 at Richmond's.

Mrs. H. C. Peterson, is lying very low with consuption.

Large lot of TEA just received at V. A. Beard's

4 prs of cotton ½ Hose for 50cts at Richmond's.

The foundation for the new Catholic church has been commenced.

Mr. Carlton will lecture at the M. E. church next Wednesday evening.

Fresh lot of groceries received at V. A. Beard's.

William Richmond still continues to keep the lead in low prices.

On the way to Richmond's—A large lot of Parasols embracing all the new styles.

Jno. L. Davis talks of building two store rooms, west of the hardware store, fronting on eight street.

The M. E. Social will meet with Mrs. J. W. Shaffer, Wednesday afternoon, May 13 All are invited.

Those corsets worth $1.50, for 50 cents are going very fast, but still a few left at Richmond's.

John Hebel has a comic picture of the present crusade. Its good.

Circuit Court convenes next Monday, Judge Best presiding. There are about the usual number of cases on the docket.

If in order, we would suggest that the Court Yard be cleaned of the rubbish and litter that is promiscously scattered over the yard.

The Corunna and Sedan Base Ball Club played a match game last Saturday, the score standing 27 and 11 in favor of the Corunna Rangers.

The *Gazette* of Fort Wayne has doubled up and is now an eight page paper in which it resembles the COURIER. Because of this fact its success is now assured.

The German Methodists will erect a new church on the lot west of Whitington's on Jackson street this summer at a cost of $2000.

Colonel E. H. Horton, the business manager of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, gave us a call last Tuesday. The Colonel reports the *Sentinel* on the high road to prosperity and financial independence.

Millet and Hungarian Grass.

DeGroff, Nelson & Co., of Fort Wayne, are receiving direct from the farmers of Sidney, Illinois, where these popular grasses are so extensively and profitably grown, a supply of fresh seeds, the growth of 1873. It is well known that old seeds germinate poorly if at all, hence the importance of new seed. They also deal in Osage Orange, Alsike and White clover Lawn Grass, Blue Grass, Red top and all other field and garden seed. Price list sent on application.

All business letters intended for this office should be addressed "Courier office" so that in our absence they will receive prompt attention. We expect to start next week for a few days absence in the east.

What does the *Press* think now of that little Republican majority, that it thought we were so worried about. Things have changed and the question will now be what to do to get rid of that little Democratic majority.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says General Anthony Wayne, the well known trotter, will appear at a number of the principal meetings during the coming season. He is now at the race-track, where he is being driven every day.

Hank Altenburg being inspector of the election, forgot to vote until after the box was opened to count-out, and knowing the law he was prevented from enjoying this privilege. He has been asked several times since how he voted.

Col. S. Lauferty and Corporal T. D. Gross paid us a friendly visit last week, and we were glad to see them looking so well, considering the great amount of labor they have generally performed during the last winter

The pictures in the Postoffice are the work of our excellent artists Gordon & Roth, and are equal to anything to be found in Fort Wayne. When they get in their new building look out for splendid work.

The Circuit Rider is the name of a new book, by B. Eggleston, who gives a humorous account of how our Methodist friends run things in the days of Peter Cartwright. It is written in the style of a story and is very interesting. Get a copy at Davenport's.

Capt. Boughan was not a nominee on either of the tickets, but several of his friends on both sides pulled for him, and he came out three ahead for Assessor.—But then he needs the proceeds of the office, you know, which is something less than $5,000 a year.

We repeat for the benefit of the two Grant organs north of us that while the State levy is only 15 cents on the one hundred dollars, yet it amounts to an increase of 20 cents, considering the fact that the valuation of property, since the increase, has been nearly doubled. A farm valued at $1000 before a Republican Legislature increased the State tax is now valued at nearly double that and consequently the State tax at 15 cents would be nearly twice as much now, as it was when under the Democratic rule. Our readers can readily ascertain this by a few figures, and they will soon see that we state the facts. Our obtuse neighbors being for Grant, are blind to anything like a fair statement.

SHALL WE HAVE THEM.—The Eel River Company have made a proposition to locate their shops at this place, providing the necessary inducements are offered. These would add more to the material wealth of our town than all the railroads put together. It is now for our citizens to say whether an effort shall be made to secure them. If we can be liberal in our own interests we can have them. This is a matter that it won't do to stand out about. Everyone will have to come forward and do their utmost.

A meeting will be held at the Court House this evening to see what can be done. Every man who has his own interests and that of the town at heart will be there.

CARPETS!

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co, 26 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Offer to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity an unusually large and well selected stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Floor-cloths, Shades Lace-curtains, Lambrequins, Table and Piano covers, Ottomans and Hassock Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Gimps, Fringes, Cords and Tassels, Fixtures and Hangings for all kinds of Curtains, and everything pertaining to the Carpet and Upholstery trade. As we confine our attention exclusively to this class of goods, our facilities for furnishing the best styles and qualities are unexcelled, and we pledge ourselves to make prices as low as in any western market. Our work is done on the premises subject to our inspection at all times and our endeaver is to make its excellence an inducement for those who buy of us to continue their patronage.

We make and lay our carpets, manufacture lambrequins, prepare shades for hanging, put up cornices for window curtains of required dimensions, and will send first class workmen to do anything in our line at your place of residence, at reasonable rates. Our stock of carpets is very large comprising all qualities from twenty-five cents to seven dollars per yard, and our assortment of all other goods enumerated is complete.

We ask all who contemplate furnishing to call and examine our goods and get prices.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.
April 30, 1874. 26 East Berry-st.

Over the hill to the poor house
 I'm trudging my weary way.
I a woman of seventy
 And only a trifle gray
I, who am smart and chipper
 For all the years I've told,
As many another Women
 That's only half as old.

The author of the above, Will. Carleton, will give the above, and other ballads from his pen, at the M. E Church next Wednesday evening. Admission 35 cents.

SCOOPED!

HALLELUJAH!

An Entire Democratic Ticket Elected in Auburn!

The Colored Troops Fought Nobly

Average Majority 34!

"There is Beauty Everywhere"

SHAKE!

Two unexceptionably good tickets were put in the field, last Monday, in this place for the suffrages of the people, and the most sanguine on either side expected the election of a part of both. The Democrats nominated on Friday evening and selected the best material to be had, and our Republican friends reluctantly admitted the next day that we had a good ticket but they would nominate a better one. On Saturday evening they made their selection which also included their best men and thus the two parties, without any particular advantage on either side, went to battle each expecting to be victorious. There was no particular effort to get out a full vote, yet three hundred were polled, notwithstanding some fifty more were counted after the polls closed, who had not voted. At noon it began to be apparent that the Democrats were pulling ahead, and they kept it up until the close. When the counting out commenced, it was still thought by many that a mixed ticket would be the result. No one expected the election of every man on the Democratic ticket except Assessor.—We give the majority of each officer elected:

Jacob Walborn, Trustee	1st ward	12
P. D. Ryan "	2nd "	30
T. D. Gross "	3rd "	33
K. E. Williams "	4th "	30
D. Z. Hoffman "	5th "	40
F. E. Davenport, Clerk		26
J. R. Launing, Treasurer		54
W. M. Boughan, Assessor		3

All concede the ticket to be a good one and now we want to see a faithful and economical administration of our town affairs.

The out-going Board have done good work, and have generally had the interests of the town in view. Our expenses were pretty heavy last year, and some very good improvements were made. Marshal Altenburg gave very general satisfaction, and made a good officer and we want to see a successor appointed that will do equally as good. We shall now be at liberty to criticise more liberally as it will not be ascribed to political motive, and if these new officers don't do just about right, they need not expect us to be very complimentary in what we have to say. We want to see them show back bone enough to carry through any measure that will be to our general interest.

Since then I don't deny
 But there's been a word or two,
But we've got our eyes wide open
 And know just what to do.
When one speaks cross the other
 Just meets it with a laugh,
And the first one's ready to
 Give up more than half.

The above is from "Betsy and I made up," to be recited by the author, next Wednesday evening at the M. E. Church together with other recitations. Admission 35 cents.

No Excuse for Being Sick.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Colds Coughs, or Consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, yet to hear that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "Free of Charge" by druggists in all parts of the United States. No other manufacturer of medicine ever gave their preparations such a test as this.—Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

For the Courier.
FRANKLIN, May 5, 1874.

Mr. Editor—From the very kind and truthful manner in which the learned and *ass*-tute editors of the *Waterloo Press* have referred to me on several occasions for the last few months, I conclude they intended to give me a hoist in their intelligent, and to them, no doubt, satisfactory expose of the "bond case" in the last issue of that very truthful (?) sheet; but as is usual with them they have jumped at conclusions, and as is also usual with them, they are wrong as to the authorship of the article on the "bond case" in your paper of the previous week.

Is it not a pity, Mr. Editor, that persons having so little regard for truth, justice, and fair dealing, should become connected with the public press? I do not know but the *Press* is conducted as fairly as any other paper—I should be sorry to believe it, however; but as I have had a more intimate knowledge of the course of that *thing*, I place no confidence in any assertion it makes, as I think it is entitled to none, and I only tolerate it on account of legal notices, and, in fact, were it not for the sordidness of the conductor of that sheet I should doubt the genuineness of them.

The editors of the *Press* seem to feel sore over some disparaging reference to them in your "bond case" article, but I see nothing in that to equal an epithet applied to them by one of those "muebly's" interested in this same "bond case."

MILES WATERMAN.

P. S.—Editors *Press* will please adjust petard to hoist some one else, M. W.

WILL M. CARLTON.

The famous Michigan poet, author of "Betsey and I are out," "Over the Hill to the Poor-house," and other poems which have attained such sudden and widespread popularity, is to favor the people of Auburn with select readings from his poems on Wednesday eve., May 13 under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. I speak from personal acquaintance with Mr. Carlton and also from a familiarity with his writings, when I say that his pretentions are as modest as his qualities are shining—that as a poet he is the best living interpreter of the manners, customs, dialect and genius of the western people. In his poems he has given us a Homeric picture of the simplicity and marvelous purity of our early American farm-life. His "Farm Ballads" contain vivid portraitures of those domestic and rural scenes that contain many elements of real romance, and which when invested with the graces of culture and poetic diction are so fascinating. Mr. Carlton has faithfully delineated in an unique and glowing style the more marked features of American life—the mingled wit and pathos, the flashes of grotesque humor against the sober background of the spirit of patient fortitude and self sacrifice which characterize what is termed our heroic age. He has idealized the more salient traits of the Western character and his contributions to poetic fiction will, in time to come, be regarded in many respects as occupying the same place in original American literature that Homer does in the Greek and Chaucer in the English, containing, as they do, a historic picture of the manners, traits, virtues and weakness of the early American character.

He possesses unusual powers as a reader. His vivid appreciation of the qualities which form the ground-work of his poetry, his voice and manner invest his readings with a lively interest. We may be sure of a rich entertainment. Our friends of the Presbyterian church are making a noble effort to rise clear of debt and also hope, in the near future, to construct a church edifice that will reflect credit upon our town. The entertainment is for their benefit and for that object.

There is another fact touching upon the pride of our citizens: A town the size of Auburn usually maintain, during the winter season, a course of lectures.—We have not done so heretofore, but we may yet, if the people display sufficient interest in such matters, to give a warm and hearty support to this, the first experiment. Thomas Carlyle says that America is made up of forty millions of people, mostly fools. I suppose that is the reason why so many of them prefer a mirstrel show to a literary entertainment.—It can be explained in no other way. But it cannot be that the people of our enterprising, growing and wide-awake town will fall under the larger half of Carlyle's classification. Let us all turn out.

W. L. PENFIELD.

MARRIAGES.— The following marriage licence were issued from the Clerk's office during April.

M V Smith and Lucy A Hoffman,
Geo H Dragoo and M C Balaird,
Geo Mochamer and Samira Osborne
John H Kanavel and Mary J York
Calvin M Lewis and Jane Madder,
Daniel Rager and C P Rempis
Joseph Bish and C A Breugh
John Swinehart and Mary J Williams
Edgar Smith and Hannah M Pink,
Hiram W Beidler and Belle Shaffer,
J W Hart and L A Chaffee,
J M Oberlin and M A Clark.
P D Giuder and Martha McDonald,
Newton Depew and Ellen Wright,
M H Portew and S J Miller,
Amos C Garver and C H Goudy,
Jacob Gall and D A Graig,
John Reesch and Mary Ballefir,
Thomas R Cool and Mary A Crooks,
Theodore McCosh and Marinda Crooks
Elijah L Dilley and Susan Ayers,
Sheldon Crooks and Samantha Roughman

Ribbons 2½ and three inches wide for 25 cents per yard in all colors, at Richmond's.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education for DeKalb Co met at the Court House last Friday, and was called to order by Supt. J. A. Barns, who addressed the Board upon the subject of the condition of the Common Schools and the efficiency of the Township Institutes during the past winter:

Roll called, members present 16, absent five.

Motion was made that we elect a sec'y not a member of the Board. Carried. On motion of Mr. Hoopingarner, J. J. VanAuken was elected secretary *Pro Tem.*

The Superintendent then suggested the following topics for the days discussion:

1st. Would it be expedient to consolidate Township Institutes?

2nd. Should Trustees allow notices to be posted on school-houses?

3rd. Should Trustees furnish board for teachers?

4th. Should corporeal punishment be allowed in schools?

5th. Should teachers be allowed to commence schools before procuring license?

6th. Shall summer teachers be examined in History and Physiology?

7th. Sould the courses of instruction in the high schools of the county be arranged with reference to the course of instruction in the State University of Indiana?

8th. Should the director be allowed to purchase minor necessaries for the schools?

9th. Should the teacher be held strictly accountable for damage done to school property during his or her term?

10th. Should teachers be furnished with chairs?

11th. Shoul the trustees be more careful to provide proper out houses?

Upon the motion of Mr. Totten the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and printed copies of the same were distributed among the members.

Motion was made by Mr. Waterman that the chair appoint a committee of three to report upon the duty of the trustee with regard to certain topics suggested by the Superintendent. Carried.

Chair appointed Miles Waterman, G. W Downs and J. R. Nichols, committee.

Remarks by M. Hoopingarner upon the necessity of arranging High School courses with reference to the Freshmans courses of our State University.

Reading from the catalogue of the University by Superintendent.

General discussion upon the expediency of raising the local school tax.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Superintendent.

Motion was made that the committee previously appointed bring in their report at the next meeting of the board, Sept. 1, 1874.

Motion was made to delay the question of Township institues until next session. Carried.

Supt. then called for the number of Institutes held during the past winter.

Motion was made to consider the subject of text books. Carried.

Mr. Totten called the attention of the Board and the teachers to the 5th article of the resolutions, passed at the last meeting Sep 1, 1873.

Motion was made by Mr. Hoopingarner to adopt Anderson's History.

Remarks by Supt., Griswold, Totten Waterman, Nicholas and others.

Motion to delay the adoption of a History until next session was made by Mr. Totten. Not carried.

Motion was made to amend original motion by substituting Venable's History for Anderson's. Not carried.

Votes were then taken on the original question as follows:

For Anderson's History 15, Opposing 1.

Motion was made to adopt Ray's arithmetic.

Motion was made to amend the previous by substituting French's for Ray's arithmetic. Carried.

Votes on the amended motion were now taken which were as follows. For French's Arithmetic 12. Opposing 4.

Motion was made to adopt Brown's physiology. Carried. For Brown's 12, and no opposing vote.

McGuffey's Speller was adopted.

Motion was made to adopt the Spencerian System of Penmanship. Not carried.

Motion was made to adopt the Eclectic System of Penmanship. Carried.

Remarks on the subject of Corporal Punishment. Question deferred until next session.

Number of text books adopted in the common Schools are nine.

Board adjourned to meet at Auburn on the 1st of Sept., 1874.

J. A. BARNS, Supt.
J. J. VANAUKEN, Sec'y.

Draw up the papers lawyer,
 And make 'em good and stout,
For things at home are crossways
 And Betsy and I are out.
We who've worked together
 So long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness
 For the rest of our nat'ral life.

The above is from Will. Carleton's poem, called "Betsy and I are out," the whole of which will be given in his recitations next Wednesday evening at the M. E Church. Admission 35 cents.

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

DR. S. CLAY TODD, Cor. Perry and Summit streets (P. O. Lock Box 145) Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation Free. Circulars free.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

TWO MEN were killed outright, two fatally injured, and four seriously hurt, by the fall of a building in Brooklyn, the other day.

THE New York Cremation Society had another meeting a few evenings ago, about fifty persons, including one woman, being present. The Committee on Organization reported, recommending the incorporation of a stock company as the most feasible means of obtaining the desired end....The Stevens House, a new nine-story hotel in New York, has been suddenly deserted on account of the bulging of the walls. Huge timbers are now braced against the building to keep it from tumbling down.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh says that "another great industrial strike is going on in the oil regions, caused by the very low price of petroleum. Most of the oil producers of the region have combined for the purpose of suspending operations until a scarcity of the article enhances its price."

THE residence of Henry Pennington, of Clearfield county, Pa., was lately destroyed by fire. Two sons and a daughter of Mr. P. perished in the flames....Five men were killed at Cresson, Pa., the other day, being run over by an express train....The New York Legislature have agreed to appropriate $300,000 to continue the enlargement of the Erie canal, and $500,000 for the Champlain canal.

The West.

THE following is an abstract of the summaries and estimates of the *National Crop Reporter* of the 27th of April: The area planted in Irish potatoes last year in the State of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin was, in round numbers, 554,009 acres, the average percentage of increase upon which is estimated at nearly 5 per cent., or about 28,000 acres. Correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin estimate the probable increase in the area of barley to be 2 6-10 per cent as compared with last year. The average condition of swine April 1, in the eight States named above, shows a very low rate as compared with the condition at the same date last year, representing the latter at 100, the average for the eight stand a fraction less than 81. None of the States report over 90, and Missouri returns 67. The average prices of leading articles are as follows: Wheat, $1.17; corn, 55c; oats, 42c; hay, $9.27; swine, $4.66; potatoes, $1.15.

A CENSUS of St. Louis taken by the School Board shows the total number between the ages of 5 and 21 in that city to be 138,131, giving a population of about 435,000....The Globe Theater, in Chicago, was recently destroyed by fire.

A VERY important decision has been rendered by Judge Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, involving the right of wives and daughters of bankrupts to hold property against the claims of creditors. The assignee of a bankrupt had seized all the assets he could find, among which were several articles claimed by the bankrupt's wife and daughter as having been earned by them as agents or clerks of the bankrupt. The Court decided that the claim of the petitioners was legal, and ordered the assignee to restore the property to their possession....The whisky traffic has been banished from Dwight, Ill....Six students of Ann Arbor (Mich.) University have been suspended for "hazing."....The old man and woman arrested some time ago in the mountains of Utah on suspicion of being Bender, the Kansas miscreant, and his partner in sin, have arrived at Topeka, Kan., and been fully identified as the Cherry Vale butchers. The son and daughter are still at large.

CAPT. BEAUMONT, an official of the Canadian Government, is now in the Illinois Penitentiary, doing duty as a common guard. He is there as a representative of his Government to obtain a thorough practical knowledge of the management of the institution, which has been selected by the Canadian Commissioners as the model penal institution of the United States....Mrs. Nancy Clem, of Indianapolis, who has been four times tried and convicted of complicity in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Young, has at last been set at liberty. The authorities refused to appropriate money for another prosecution, whereupon the Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*—and the accused was discharged.

STEPHEN HOOD, a negro murderer, was hanged at Cleveland on the 29th ult. The crime was one of unusual atrocity. He enticed his stepson, a boy of twelve years, away from home, made him drunk with whisky, killed him with a board, and buried him under a pile of rotting wood....Albert Keep and Alexander Mitchell, Presidents respectively of the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul railways, have addressed letters to the Governor of Wisconsin, giving in detail the reasons why their respective roads cannot conform to the new tariff of rates fixed by the recent session of the Wisconsin Legislature. Both gentlemen claim that if the rates fixed by law are enforced the roads cannot pay expenses, while the receipts would fall far below the amount required for the payment of running expenses, the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the roads, and dividends to stockholders. Such being the case, they will decline to adopt the tariff fixed, and will contest the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

The South.

OF the 106 estimates of the cotton crop of 1873, opened at the Memphis Cotton Exchange, the highest was 4,287,613; lowest, 3,891,036; average, 4,132,192.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON telegram announces that at a caucus composed of the leading Republican Senators who voted for the vetoed Currency bill, held at the house of Senator Morton, "it was decided to draw up an address to the country, and Senators Morton, Carpenter, Logan, Ferry, of Michigan, and West, were appointed to draft it. The instructions to the committee are to contrast the message of Dec. 1 with the veto message with reference to the finance recommendations, and to attempt to show the alleged inconsistency of the two positions of the President. The committee are to endeavor to show that the December message recommends inflation, at least $156,000,000."

SENATOR EDMUNDS has prepared a bill empowering the President to appoint a commission consisting of an army officer of rank not lower than Lieutenant-Colonel, a Commander of the Navy, and a citizen expert not connected in any way with any telegraph company, who shall examine into the postal telegraph project, and report to Congress as to the advisability of its adoption in the United States.

A WASHINGTON telegram gives the following as the general outline of a financial compromise that will probably be agreed upon by the expansionists and hard-money men of Congress: 1. Fixing the legal-tender limit at $382,000,000,000, the total now issued. 2. Free banking, with provisions for redemption, and the abolition of the reserves held for circulation. 3. The retirement of the legal-tenders at the rate of 33⅓ per cent., as fast as new bank notes are issued, until the volume of legal-tenders is reduced to $300,000,000. 4. The issue at some future date, probably in 1877, of a 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bond, exchangeable for legal-tenders, the greenbacks received to be used in the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has completed the Pension bill, appropriating $29,000,000....Attorneys for Brooks and Baxter have arrived at Washington, where they propose to argue the question of the right of their respective clients to the Governorship of Arkansas before Attorney-General Williams.

THE River and Harbor bill has been completed and reported to the House by the Committee on Commerce. Among the largest items of appropriations in the bill are the following: Harbor of refuge, Chicago, $75,000; harbor of refuge, Calumet, Ill., $25,000; Michigan City, $50,000; Grand Haven, $50,000; St. Mary's Falls canal, $200,000; harbor of refuge, Lake Huron, $75,000; Toledo, $75,000; Cleveland, $30,000; Buffalo breakwater, $75,000; harbor of refuge, Oswego, $75,000; Falls of St. Anthony, $50,000; Upper Mississippi, $25,000; Des Moines rapids canal, $400,000; Rock Island rapids, $50,000; improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $100,000; removing Red river raft, $50,000; improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, $130,000; Mobile harbor, $75,000; White river, above Jacksonport, $50,000; Osage river, $25,000; Mississippi between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri, $200,000; Ohio river, $150,000; Improvement of the Great Kanawha, $150,000; Upper Monongahela, $25,000; Tennessee river, above Chattanooga, $25,000, and below Chattanooga, including Muscle shoals, $200,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, $300,000; Duluth harbor, $10,000. The total appropriations amount to four and a half millions, being a million less than reported to the House last year.

Political.

A CALL has been issued by the Anti-Monopolists of Iowa for a State Convention at Des Moines on the 24th of June next.

General.

THE completion of the great bridge at St. Louis is promised by the 20th of May.

INQUIRY at the offices of the different steamship lines, says a New York telegram, shows that the aggregate number of travelers to Europe this season will probably be much less than in 1873. This reduction is generally attributed to the effects of the late panic and unsettled state of the currency....The Federal Council of Internationals have resolved to dissolve, the organization having proved a complete failure in the United States.

THE Odd-Fellows throughout the country very generally observed April 27 as a holiday in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the introduction of the order in the United States.

THE report that Senator Schurz will take editorial charge of a German newspaper in New York after the expiration of his term is denied.

CUMULATIVE evidence of the reckless haste in which the officers and crew of the French steamer L'Amerique saved their precious lives at the expense of the property confided to them, is furnished by the recovery at sea of the vessel's mails, which were found drifting in an open boat.

Foreign.

THE worst of the famine in India is now over. A report has been presented in the British House of Lords to the effect that the crops for the coming season promise to be abundant, and the present provisions against famine are ample....The British House of Commons was the other day the scene of a personal colloquy worthy of our own Congress. Mr. Smollet made a fierce attack on Mr. Gladstone, and moved that the suddenness of the dissolution of Parliament was deserving of the censure of the House. In the course of his remarks he denounced the ex-Premier as a trickster. The latter challenged Smollet to repeat the epithet applied to him, and on that gentleman's refusal to do so, denounced him as lacking in decency and manliness. The commons, without a division, defeated the motion of Mr. Smollet.

THE London papers freely comment upon President Grant's veto of the currency bill. The *Times* says: "To British eyes the apparently interminable inflation of currency is a hazardous proceeding fraught with peril to the prosperity and even to the unity of the American Commonwealth; but it is not denied that no other country in the world could do what America has hitherto done with its finances. It is a law of the American nature to expand and develop in every possible direction"....Senor Castelar has written a letter in which he declares himself in favor of a Federal Republic for Spain.

THE temperance crusade has reached England, making a first appearance at Manchester. ...There have been serious disorders in Poland, growing out of the attempts to force the inhabitants to attach themselves to the Russian national church. The priests of twenty-six parishes in the Government of Siedlee were all thrown into prison for refusing to obey the general orders of the Russo-Greek Church. In many places the peasantry stoned the priests, which led to collisions with the military, in which large numbers of peasants were shot down, and many soldiers killed and wounded. The prisons at Siedlee and other chief towns are crowded with prisoners. Besides the arrests which were made, the inhabitants of the troubled districts were sentenced to be beaten—the men with fifty blows and the women with twenty-five, while children received ten blows each, without distinction of age or sex. Some of the women, who were violent in their language, received as many as 150 blows....A London telegram says there is a serious misunderstanding regarding the rank and precedence of the Duchess of Edinburgh.

THE financial policy of the German Government does not appear to be a very great failure, as the Finance Minister reports a surplus on hand for 1873 of 21,000,000 thalers.... A dispatch from the seat of war in Acheen says: "In the battle of the 11th, 8,000 natives made a general attack on the Dutch positions. They attempted to carry the works at Kraton by assault, and were driven back with great slaughter."

THE farmers recently held a meeting at Newmarket, England, to consider the present difficulties with the laborers. Among the speeches delivered, says the account, "was one by Mr Wood, a native of England, but now of Ohio, who offered to bring from that State any number of persons who were willing to work for 14 shillings a week."....The Franco-American Postal Convention has been signed by the French Government.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Report of the Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee—It Recommends the Construction of Four Great Water Routes—The Cost Estimated at $120,000,000 to $155,000,000.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, has submitted to the United States Senate the report of the Special Committee on Transportation, of which he is Chairman. The committee, it will be remembered, spent nearly the whole of the vacation traveling over the country gathering information and obtaining the judgment of persons interested as to the relief measures required. Senator Windom, in his report says the committee have come to the conclusion that no substantial reduction in the cost of transportation is to be anticipated from unregulated competition between the existing railways, nor is competition to be induced by authorizing the construction of additional lines, if they are to be under private management and control. As to the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to regulate inter-State commerce, the committee find that Congress, in its discretion and under its responsibility to the people, may first prescribe rules by which instruments, vehicles and agents engaged in transporting commodities from one State into and through another, shall be governed, whether such transportation is by land or water.

Second—That it may appropriate money for the construction of railways or canals where the same shall be necessary for the regulation of commerce.

Third—That it may incorporate a company with authority to construct them.

Fourth—That it may exercise the right of eminent domain within a State in order to provide for the construction of said railways or canals, etc.

Fifth—It may, in its exercise of the right of eminent domain, take for public use, paying just compensation therefor, any existing railway or canal owned by private persons or corporations. These propositions are discussed at considerable length in the report of the committee, and the decisions of the courts from which they were deducted are there cited. After a most careful consideration of the merits of the various proposed improvements, taking into account the cost, practicability and probable advantages of each, the committee have come to the unanimous conclusion that the following are the most feasible and advantageous channels of commerce to be created or improved by the National Government, and Congress shall act upon this subject, namely:

First—The Mississippi river;

Second—A continuous water-line of adequate capacity from the Mississippi river to the city of New York, *via* the northern lakes.

Third—A route adequate to the wants of commerce, through the central line of States, from the Mississippi river, *via* the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, to a point in West Virginia, thence by canal and slack-water or by a freight-railway to tide water.

Fourth—A route from the Mississippi river, *via* the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal and slack water, or by a freight-railway to the ocean.

The Committee estimate the cost of the improvement to the Mississippi river at $16,000,000; of the Northern route, including the Fox and Wisconsin River canal, and Hennepin canal, and enlargement of the New York canals, the cost is estimated at $19,000,000; of the central route, including the radical improvement of the Ohio river to give six or seven feet of navigation at low water, and of the Kanawha river to give six feet of water, $25,000,000, and the connection by canal or freight-railway to tide-water in Virginia; a canal to cost $55,000,000, or railroad $25,000,000.

Of the Southern route the improvement of the Tennessee river, to give three feet of navigation, and the construction of a canal or freight railway to the Atlantic ocean at a cost respectively of $35,000,000 or $30,000,000. If canals be constructed the total cost will be about $155,000,000. If the railways be chosen, the total cost will be about $120,000,000. An actual expenditure of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 per annum will be required for six years, when the whole can be completed. The resulting benefits will for all time annually repay more than the entire cost. But I am asked how the money is to be raised for these improvements. I reply, by a system of rigid economy in all expenditures not absolutely necessary, by which nearly enough can be saved for this purpose.

Second—By the issue of public improvement bonds, or, third, by taxation if the latter policy be adopted; I suggest that a restoration of the tax on tea and coffee will produce about $20,000,000 per annum, which will be sufficient to complete the entire work in six years. The repeal of that tax has caused but little, if any, reduction in the cost of this article, and its restoration would not materially increase it. At the end of six years the tax could be repealed, and these great public works would stand forever as monuments to the wisdom of the present Congress. I do not believe, however, that it would be necessary either to issue bonds or to levy additional taxes.

The inauguration of the system of internal improvements indicated would so stimulate the business energies of the country that we would find it easier to raise the additional revenue required than it now is to meet existing obligations.

The Southern Floods.

Accounts from Louisiana, Arkansas and other Southern States continue to give particulars of the the widespread devastation caused by the floods in the valley of the Mississippi. A telegram from Monroe, La., dated April 27, says: "It is impossible to give an idea of the extent of the overflow here. The water is higher than was ever known. The town is an island two and a half miles long by half a mile wide, from which there is no exit except by boats, or by swimming. People living in the rear have been driven in. All the vacant houses are taken, and several families are living in the Court-House. Business is almost completely suspended, but the houses are open. Fully 1,000 people in the town have not rations for three days, nor money to buy one. Stock of every kind is gathered in the town and starving. Trenton is under water from Crossley's residence up beyond the business houses of the town, from six inches at the foot of the principal street on the river bank, to eight feet in the rear. There are no crops to speak of, and there have not been five days' work done along the river in four weeks. What the people are to do, God only knows."

Capt. Blanks, an old Ouachita river steamboatman, in a letter to the New Orleans Relief Committee estimates the number of people in actual want on the Ouachita alone at 11,600. This number have been under water over three weeks. They lost all their hogs, and nearly all their cattle are either lost or starving. The people themselves have neither money nor credit, no place to go to, and nothing to do. But this estimate by no means discloses the distress of those residing on small bayous and creeks, which have been overflowed by the backwater and floods of rain. Those, too, must suffer or receive assistance. If these be added, the number needing help is not short of 25,000 people in the district referred to.

The New Orleans *Times* says the extent of the damage which has resulted from the great overflow is just beginning to be fully understood; that it was vast was readily conceived, but that it should involve 5,000,000 of acres and a population of 178,000 was apparently beyond reasonable calculation; yet such is really the case in the cotton regions. It is now ascertained that nine of the largest and richest parishes producing cotton have been inundated, embracing fully 2,500,000 acres. The amount of cotton land in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres, besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only the large places, leaving out hundreds of small farms, and all estimates for cattle, hogs, and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,391 whites, and 54,033 negroes, according to the census of 1870.

In the sugar-producing parishes, ascertained facts discover an equal, if not a greater, amount of ruin and suffering. The overflow in the sugar district covers nearly 2,500,000 acres, tilled and untilled, including a production of 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large product of rice and the crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds, who have lost their stock and pretty much everything else they possessed. The population of these parishes, according to the census of 1870, was 50,368 whites and 72,241 blacks, making a total of 122,609. In the sugar-producing district, embracing about twelve parishes, it is believed that more than 25,000 people are now in actual suffering for the necessary supplies of life, and that in less than 60 days the number of those whose circumstances will require alleviation will be increased to more than 50,000 persons.

The Arkansas Rebellion.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—A company of Baxter men took possession of the Fort Smith train to-day, near Lewisburg, to prevent some reinforcements for Brooks from reaching the city. Capt. William F. Graves, of the Brooks forces, left the State House this evening, and came into the Baxter lines, stating that he had quit that party.

The Baxterites are jubilant. They claim that the Government has decided in their favor.

LITTLE ROCK, April 29.—Business is almost flat. Notwithstanding the quietude of affairs a collision may occur any time. United States troops occupy their old position at the City Hall and at the United States Court room. Baxter received to-day one piece of artillery from below, with 200 men from Hempstead county.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The attorneys representing both parties in the Arkansas dispute for the Governorship have called on the Attorney-General, and will submit written arguments in support of their respective claims. The decision of the President will be made after a thorough consideration of the arguments thus presented. Attorney-General Williams will prepare an opinion for the Executive.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, April 24.—*Senate*.—The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment the same bill passed by the Senate at the last session, providing for the distribution of the Geneva award. ....The Louisiana bill was discussed....Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for a commission upon the subject of postal telegraphy....Windom presented a report from the Transportation Committee, and made a lengthy speech in explanation thereof.

House.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported and referred. It appropriates $3,347,000....The House, sitting as Committee of the Whole, devoted several hours to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, April 25.—*Senate*.—Not in session.

House.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was finally completed in Committee of the Whole. Quite a sharp discussion was had on the motion to strike out $1,400 for horses and carriage for the Department of Justice, which was finally carried, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 27.—*Senate*.—The Senate gave the whole day to the hearing of eulogies on the late Charles Sumner.

House.—The following bills were introduced: By Lawrence, to facilitate resumption of specie payments, and to prevent fluctuations in the value of United States notes; by Crossland, repealing all laws imposing a tax on State banks; by Fort, to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes of individuals and corporations exceeding $5,000; by Bright, declaring it oppressive to impose additional taxation, and inexpedient to retrench on necessary appropriations already made in the interest of commerce, and providing, as a measure of temporary relief, for the issue of an additional $50,000,000 of legal tender notes; by Poland, providing for free banking and the redemption of national bank notes, and a speedy return to specie payments....A number of eulogies on the late Senator Sumner were delivered, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 28.—*Senate*.—Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett, of Maryland; John Forsyth, of Alabama; George Pickett, of Virginia; David A. Telfair, of North Carolina; and Raphael Semmes, of Alabama....The Louisiana and the Louisville Canal bills claimed the attention of the Senate for a while, after which the great question of the day, the finance veto, came up for consideration. After considerable discussion the Chair put the question, Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections? The roll was called and the vote resulted: Yeas, 34; nays, 30—not two-thirds.

House.—The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Judge Story, of Arkansas, should be impeached....A bill was passed appropriating $90,000 for the purchase of rations for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers....The House took up and passed the General Appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.—*Senate*.—Spencer introduced a bill to facilitate and regulate commerce among the several States, and with foreign nations. ....House bill to amend the thirty-first section of the act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out National militia, and Senate bill amendatory of the act for a restoration to the homestead entry and to market of certain lands in Michigan, approved June 10, 1872, were passed.... Wright introduced a bill in relation to salaries and civil service. It provides for a reduction of 10 per cent. on the compensation of officers and employes of the Senate, and cuts down the pay of committee clerks 30 per cent. It also abolishes the Civil Service Commission, and provides that clerks shall be appointed to the various executive departments subject to such examinations as the heads of the respective departments may prescribe.... Edmunds introduced a bill relating to the Court of Claims. It provides that a majority of its Judges shall constitute a quorum, and that no judgment shall be rendered without the concurrence of such majority....Wright introduced a bill in regard to Pension Agents. It proposes to repeal the law which allows them 30 cents for each voucher prepared and paid by them....The Supplemental Civil Rights bill was discussed.

House.—Kasson introduced a bill to amend the act for the redemption of the 3 per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes....Eames introduced a bill to amend the national currency acts, and to establish free banking....The Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, and Loughridge (Iowa), who has charge of the bill, proceeded to give a résumé of its provisions. He argued against turning the Indians over to the War Department, and thought the true policy was to civilize them and get rid of the necessity for troops to keep them in order....The Commerce Committee reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was referred.

Punctuation.

The following paragraph illustrates the importance of punctuation. It can be read in two ways, making a very bad man, or a very good man, according to the printing:

He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found opposing the walks of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing disorder among his friends and acquaintance he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers to make no exertions to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the evil adversary he pays no attention to good advice he gives great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward.

THE BUSY BEE.—It is estimated that there are two million bee-hives in the United States. Every hive yields, on an average, a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound; so that after paying their own board the bees present us with a revenue of over eight millions eight hundred thousand dollars. To reckon it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one-third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey average from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested.

THE railways of Massachusetts carried 28,126,381 passengers over their roads in 1869, 24,721,532 in 1870, 32,816,818 in 1871, 36,059,663 in 1872 and 42,398,001 in 1873. The number carried last year is equal to more than twenty-eight rides for every man, woman and child in that State. Of passengers carried since 1868, 115 have been fatally injured, and of employes, 27 have been killed while engaged at work on trains. During that time 277 persons have been run over and killed while walking or lying upon the track.

Process of Cremation.

Prof. Brunette gives the details of the apparatus that would be required for the process of incremation. After having made several experiments on the human subject, in which the bodies were burned in the retorts of gas manufactories in closed receptacles, and with access of air, he first satisfied himself that the complete and perfect performance of the process would be impossible under all ordinary circumstances. In the first place, there is required an oblong furnace of fire-proof bricks, having ten holes below, by means of which the intensity of the fire can be regulated. The upper part of this should be hollowed to receive the coffin, and over this a domed cover is to be placed, by which the flames, as in a reverbatory furnace, may be directed upon the body. Within the coffin is a metal supporter-table on which the body rests, fixed by thick iron wire. The operation embraces three periods—the heating of the body, the spontaneous combustion, and finally the incineration of the soft parts, and the calcination of the bones. During the first period, and about half an hour after the pile of wood in the furnace has been lighted, the combustion of the body commences. It give off a large quantity of gas, and the management of the reverbatory part of the furnace is of great importance. If the wood has been well arranged, two hours suffice to produce perfect carbonisation. During the third period, the air-holes being opened, the carbonized mass is collected and placed upon a fresh plate, and the heat is now urged to the utmost; a fresh supply of wood is inserted. By means of this arrangement, at the expense of about 150 pounds of wood, complete incremation—that is to say, incremation of the soft parts and calcination of the bones—may be effected in two hours. When the furnace has cooled, the cinders and bones are collected and deposited in a funeral urn.—*London Lancet*.

The Shirt that Opened Behind.

A man in Greenfield, whom we will call William, got up the other morning and proceeded to put on a shirt which his wife had just made for him, after a new pattern. As she stood at the mirror curling her hair, she heard a suppressed sound, half way between a groan and an oath, and turning round, said, laughing—"Why, my dear!" "Shut up!" he ejaculated. "You are a born fool! Never let a woman attempt to fit a shirt; she can't do it; it is one of the impossibilities!" "But, William," deprecatingly. "Don't *you* talk—let *me* talk! Do you think I'm going down town in this rig? A pretty disposition you've got!" Just because I happened to find a little fault last week with your ironing, you must go and make me a shirt without a bosom! Such malicious conduct, madam, is unpardonable. Shut up, I say—I won't hear a word! When a starched shirt front is the only finery that a man indulges in, is he not excusable for being particular in regard to that, I should like to know? And this thing sets like the mischief. Look how baggy it is in front and it feels behind as if there was a board bound across me!" walking up and looking in the glass, hitching up first one shoulder and then the other, after the indescribable manner of men trying a new garment. His wife dared not speak, but bringing a good-sized mirror from the next room, she held it up behind him for a moment; and, perceiving by his chop-fallen expression that he saw the point and the front, she ran down stairs to settle the coffee and see that Bridget had set the table geometrically. As William walked down to his office that morning, he said to the first friend that he met: "I tell you, Tom, that little wife of mine is a born genius. Look at this shirt, now; she cut and made it all herself; no confounded buttonholes to bother a fellow. Just send your wife up for the pattern." And it was by the way of Tom's wife that Lizzie first knew that William was pleased with his shirts.

The Egyptian Capital.

Bayard Taylor writes from Alexandria, Egypt, to the New York *Tribune*:

In the older streets, and especially in the native bazars, all is gay, diversified, Oriental. The faces, costumes and dialects of Syria, Tripoli, and Tunis are mixed with those of Egypt, and even groups of wondering Desert Arabs are a daily sight. I saw several this morning, evidently very much puzzled by a collection of large children's dolls in a shop window; their faces were an interesting study. But with what a simple dignity they wore their ragged burnooses! What fine, statuesque grace in every deliberate movement or gesture! These pictures, which meet you at every turn, give to the newer portion of Alexandria, which is architecturally like Leghorn or Marseilles, a semi-Oriental character. Of its 225,000 inhabitants, at least 100,000 are of European blood. It has more than doubled in twenty years, and the rubbish of unfinished or demolished buildings meets your eye wherever you go. The banking capital of the city is estimated at $125,000,000—not much less than that of New York, where, however, the amount of business is not always an evidence of the basis upon which it is carried on. Where everybody rode on donkeys, in 1852, there are now superb equipages, and the rich merchants are building up a suburb of sumptuous villas and gardens at Ramleh, four or five miles to the eastward of the city.

Ammonia for Whooping-Cough.

A writer in the *Medical Journal*, London, states that in case of whooping-cough in the last stage—that is, after the third week—he has had once ounce of the strongest liquid ammonia put into a gallon of water in an open pan, and the steam kept up by means of half a brick made red-hot throughout, and put into the boiling water containing the ammonia, the pan being placed in the middle of a room, into which the patients were brought as the ammonia steam was passing off. The method, he says, was used in the evening, before bedtime, and it proved so efficacious in abating the spasmodic attack, and after three or four days terminating the malady, as to establish, beyond doubt, the value of this mode of inhaling ammonia as a therapeutic agent in tranquilizing the nervous system in the whooping-cough.

Driving Oxen.

I never had any trouble driving oxen, though I know a man who'd as soon try to drive lions as to pick up a whip and undertake to "haw Buck," and "gee Bright."

Always commence right with oxen. They don't appear tender-hearted, and don't seem to the casual observer to be longing for sympathy, but oxen have feelings which must be consulted. If you want to yoke up your oxen, take the yoke on your shoulder and gently approach the starboard ox. If he moves away, throwing his heels in the air, turn about and approach the other, for in the long run it doesn't make a cent's worth of difference which ox is yoked up first, though there are men who always pull on the left boot first, and would persist in it if the house was on fire.

If the inboard ox runs away, don't throw the yoke at him, and jump up and down and howl. You can't throw a yoke over twenty rods at the most, and the chances are you wouldn't hit him. Take the yoke on your back again and saunter across the pasture toward the first ox. Approach him as if you didn't care a cent whether you got the yoke on him or not. Let your face wear a smile, and whistle some careless air. If he shows a disposition to run away, don't go to howling:

"Whoa there—hold on—I'll kill you—blast your eyes—hold on!"

Keep up your indifferent demeanor, and in about one hour and a half you can put your hand on the ox. Rub his back and speak encouraging words to him, and let him see that your are his true friend. In a little time you can put the yoke on him, and then start off after the other ox on the far side of the field. If he makes a bolt for the barn, preserve your careless air, and, above all, don't pound the ox you have already secured. By a persistent exercise of patience, you can get the pair yoked up and ready for business by ten o'clock, if you commenced early enough. Don't chain 'em up to a stump and maul 'em with a rail after you have them in your power; seek to conquer by love rather than force.

Few farmers know how to draw out the full strength of a pair of oxen on a dead pull. They set the team off with a yell, kick one, pound the other, scream at both, jump over the log and whoop, and the result is that the bovines jerk and jump and waste their strength. The right way is to send them off gently. Pretend that you are unhitching the chain to go home, and you don't know how much this will encourage them. When the chain is taut, and the oxen are ready for the pull, give them a kind word, tell them their motto should be "Excelsior," and that England expects every man to do his duty. Don't throw rocks at them. An experience of forty odd years has convinced me that nothing will discourage an ox so quick as to hurl a stone quarry at him when he is doing his level best to accommodate you.

In driving oxen before a wagon, don't carry a bean-pole with a brad-awl fastened into the end. The ox is not as swift on foot as the antelope or gazelle, and they shouldn't be made to gallop over ten miles without a rest. There is nothing so good to rule the brute creation as kindness. The true farmer will, if necessary, sit up all night with a pair of wild oxen, giving them kind advice, explaining matters, and rubbing their spinal columns with a cob to bring out their gentle natures and win their confidence and esteem.—*M. Quad.*

A KENTUCKY paper reports what it denominates a living wonder. It says Dora Chambers, born on Skeggs creek, Warren county, Ky., on the 11th of August, 1871, is thirty-seven inches high, eighteen inches around the calf of the leg, twenty-eight and three-fourths inches around the thigh, forty-eight inches around the hips, forty-two inches around the waist, and weighs 118 pounds and a half. The parents of this child are said to be delicate, small persons, the father weighing 127 pounds and the mother 114. There was nothing extraordinary about the child at its birth, but when about three months old she began to grow fat, and at the age of two and a half years had gained the proportions above stated.

THE six largest steamers in the world are the Great Britain, owned by the International Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 678 feet long, 77 broad; the City of Pekin (Pacific Mail Steamship Company) 6,000 tons, 423 feet long, 48 feet broad; the Liguira (Pacific Steam Navigation Company), 4,820 tons, 400 feet long, 45 broad; the Britannic (White Star), 4,700 tons, 455 feet long, 45 broad; the City of Richmond (Inman), 4,000 tons, 453½ feet long, 43 beam; and the Bothnia (Cunard), 4,500 tons, 425 feet long, 42½ broad.

THE St. Louis *Globe* speculates concerning the obituary of the future. We append one or two specimens:

Charles Pupker; 3¼ lbs.; cremated July 9, 1872.

For wife of above, see third pickle-bottle on next shelf.

Little Tommy. Burnt up, Sept. 16, 1862.

Jane Matilda Perkins. Oct. 3, 1869. Put up by the Alden Corpse Cremating Company. None genuine without signature.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.—A Troy cremationist asks, wouldn't it be pleasant to receive a dispatch something like this some day:

DEAR MOTHER: William died at noon to-day. Ashes by mail.
Yours in sorrow, JOHN SMITH.

A VETERAN.—The Pekin *Gazette* is the oldest journal in the world. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form with the same kind of stuff as it did a thousand years ago. The only change is in the writers.

EVEN during peace the armies of Europe withdraw 3,000,000 of men from industrial pursuits, and deprive the commercial world, counting their actual cost and non-productiveness, of the enormous sum of $1,500,000,000.

THE wife's secret—Her opinion of her husband.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Farm.

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on merrying ;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without e'er fear ;
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word,
Dame Alice worketh broidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,
And courtiers ruffle, strut and shine,
While pages bring the gascon wine ;
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man buildeth his castle fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by,
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers ;
Great work is done, be 't here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere ;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

RAINY days are the best to oil harness. It saves time and the harness dries slower, which is beneficial.

ENCOURAGE home manufactures, if it does cost a little more at first. It will all come back to you in various unnoticed avenues.

WHY is it that some men always have good crops in bad seasons? It is from the fact that Providence helps those that help themselves.

BE careful to bathe horses, shoulders just beginning spring work, three times a day with cold water. If the shoulders are tender, use a decoction of white oak bark.

THE *American Stock Journal* says : "For gravel in horses, give two-thirds of a tablespoonful of saltpeter in a little salt, for three consecutive days ; or take a pint of watermelon seed, and boil it in two quarts of water till reduced to nearly one-half, and drench two mornings in succession ; your horse will be cured."

VALUE OF HIDES AT HOME.—The skin of an animal, whether cow, colt or horse, that dies on the farm, is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut it into narrow strips, and shave off the hair with a sharp knife, before the kitchen fire, or in your workshop on stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A rawhide halter strap an inch wide will hold a horse and last longer than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop-iron and more durable, and may be used to hoop dry casks and boxes, and for hinges. Try it on a broken thill, or any woodwork that has been split. Put it on wet and nail it fast.

A WRITER who has devoted his life to raising onions, says : "None but a novice would ever thin onions. I did it the first year, and spoiled full one-quarter of the crop by the operation, and have never repeated it. Onions will grow in bunches, and I think bottom better where they crowd each other, even though the center ones are lifted entirely out of the ground. So long as the roots reach into the soil the bulbs will keep on growing, though they may be an inch or more above the surface of the ground. Where the seed is sown by a drill, there will be no occasion for thinning, except possibly where the drill stops, and a spoonful of seed falls in one spot.

TO DESTROY LICE.—The best preparations for the removal of lice from cattle, young or old, are a salve of fresh lard ground up with fine sulphur (one ounce of sulphur to four ounces of lard), and raw linseed oil mixed with kerosene oil in the proportion of four parts of linseed to one of kerosene. These should be rubbed from between the ears all around the backbone to the root of the tail about twice a week. Two applications are generally sufficient. They are not in any degree hurtful if they are licked by the cattle. Lice which have been placed in contact with a small quantity of either of these mixtures were immediately killed, while mercurial ointment and carbolic acid failed to kill them in several hours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FACTS IN FATTENING CATTLE.—Boussingault estimates that an ox weighing 748 pounds, fed upon 40 pounds per diem, will increase in weight about two pounds daily. According to Mr. Low, an ox weighing 770 pounds and consuming 223 pounds of turnips per week, if he thrives, will gain in the same time nearly fourteen pounds in weight. Allowing 100 pounds of hay worth 76 pounds of turnips, the increase is still about two pounds a day.

Mr. Dubois says the quantity of green fodder consumed by an ox during the eight months when he is fattening, is equivalent to 6,600 pounds of dry hay. The average ration of green forage per diem, he calculates, therefore, is equivalent to about twenty-seven pounds of hay.

Mr. Stephenson estimates that 56 per cent. of the whole animal will be butcher's meat ; 8 per cent. tallow ; 6 per cent. hide ; and 29 per cent. entrails. This, of course, depends upon the condition of the beef—a fat one will yield a greater per cent. of meat at fifty-three to sixty-two per cent.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

The Household.

A GENUINE corn-pone is made thus : Corn meal and water mixed to a rather stiff batter, salted to taste, and baked well in a hot oven.

DROP GINGER CAKE.—One cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, half a cup of water, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one of soda. Drop with a spoon on a buttered tin.

PLAIN CAKE.—One cup butter, one cup of syrup, three cups of flour, half a cup sweet milk, five eggs, one spoon cream-of-tartar, half a spoon of soda, plenty of spice. Bake in a square tin.

LIGHT CORN BREAD.—Scald one quart white corn meal with one quart hot water ; then add half cup molasses, one teaspoonful salt and one quart cold water. Stir well, and add one quart meal, half pint yeast. Let rise in a warm place for ten hours, then stir well, put in the skillet and bake by the fireplace four hours. If you haven't hop yeast add half pint salt-rising yeast before putting to bake.

CORN meal cakes for a morning dish : One quart of sour milk ; two or three eggs ; a teaspoonful of saleratus, not heaped ; two level full of salt. Mix thick with corn meal, and fry after steak, or in lard.

HASTY RUSKS.—Two eggs, one pint of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one dessert-spoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. To be made up and baked immediately thereafter.

PUDDING SAUCE.—One-half teacup of butter, one and a half teacups of sugar and one pint of strawberries mashed till juicy. (Canned berries may be substituted for fresh ones.) Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then stir in the berries.

FRENCH CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, four cups of flour, three-quarters of a cup of butter, one cup of milk, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda. To be flavored with rose-water and baked in tins.

DELICIOUS DRESSING FOR FOWLS.—Spread pieces of stale but tender wheat bread liberally with butter and season rather highly with salt and pepper, working them into the butter a little; then dip the bread in wine, and use it in as large pieces as is convenient to stuff the bird. The delicious flavor which the wine gives is very penetrating, and gives to the fowl a rich, gamey character which is very pleasant.

A NICE OMELET.—Beat two eggs, yolks and whites together, in a bowl, until very light. In a cup put one tablespoonful of corn starch ; add slowly a half teaspoonful of milk (new milk is best) ; when well stirred and smooth, pour this over the eggs, and beat them all well together for a few minutes ; a little chopped parsley can be added if wished. Cook as other omelets. In making any kind of omelet, salt and pepper should not be added until sent to the table ; and to have them perfectly light and tender the ingredients must be well and quickly beaten with the fork.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.—Take one large red pepper, such as are grown for family use ; steep in half a pint of water, after which strain in a quart of molasses, adding a little vinegar ; boil all together to a thin syrup ; use this whenever the throat feels dry or disagreeable ; if it be in dead of night it will soothe the throat (and not irritate) and warm it up well. If sharper than can be borne in the mouth, put it back near the palate with a spoon and swallow ; apply outwardly a thin slice of salt pork, warming it up well in vinegar and pepper ; apply as hot as can be borne on the throat.—*Medical Journal.*

Pitman Perforated.

Pitman's woodpile has suffered a good deal lately from the ravages of thieves, so the old gentleman the other day loaded his gun with coarse salt, and expressed his determination to bombard the first man who should be observed to haunt the timber. On Wednesday morning he had to attend court, and as he did not expect to reach home until late in the evening, Mrs. Pitman felt it her duty to keep an eye upon the woodpile. But Pitman returned about dusk, and as he walked up the yard he thought he might as well carry in enough wood to last all night. He had just placed the fourth stick upon his arm when an explosion occurred, and the same instant he felt as if a million red-hot darning needles were dancing up and down his legs. He had heard from Mrs. Pitman. He yelled with pain, and dropping the wood, most of it upon his toes, he fell to the ground. Just as he did so, he saw Mrs. Pitman standing in the kitchen doorway with his firearm at "parade rest," and contemplating her victory and her victim with serenity. Pitman's first thought was that she had suddenly been animated by an insane but judicious desire to realize upon his life insurance policy. But when he screamed to her, she dropped her artillery and flew to the scene with expressions of alarm and grief at the discovery that she had perforated Pitman. She called the servant girl, and as they carried him into the house, she explained that she mistook him for a thief, and then she apologized. Pitman said it was all very well to apologize, but what good was that to a man with two quarts of salt and half a pound of gun-wads in his legs. Mrs. Pitman insisted that he oughtn't to mind a little salt, it would do him good. She urged that salt was better than anything else for preserving meat, and that his legs would probably be alive and well and prancing around the universe when the rest of him was dead and spoiled. That made him mad, and after splitting up his gun with the ax, he went to bed, and he hasn't spoken to Mrs. Pitman since ; but he has hinted gloomily to the doctor that if a divorce can be had he will obtain one.—*Max Adeler.*

The Vienna Panic.

From the statistics of an Austrian journal of finance, it appears that the Vienna panic was much more wide-spread and disastrous than was generally supposed at the time. In Austria eight banking houses, representing an aggregate capital of 15,200,000 florins ; two insurance companies, representing 3,800,000 florins ; one railway company, representing 600,000 ; and seven industrial establishments, representing 3,000,-000 florins, have failed outright. Forty banking establishments, with 139,400,000 florins capital ; insurance companies, with 5,200,000 florins ; one traffic establishment, with 1,000,000 florins ; eighteen building societies, with 61,900,000 florins, and thirty-four industrial establishments, with 46,600,-000 florins, have resorted to liquidation. In Hungary as many as ten banks, with 3,300,000 florins capital, and two industrial establishments, with 800'000 florins, have declared their failure ; while thirteen banks, with 11,300,000 florins ; two insurance companies, with 800,000 florins ; one traffic establishment, with 4,800,000 ; one building society, with 200,000 florins, and forty industrial establishments, with collectively 5,800,000 florins, have been driven to liquidation. The number of fusions or amalgamations effected is not stated.

A City of Glass.

Consumption has found an earnest opponent, perhaps a conqueror. Mr. George A. Shove, in a book Osgood & Co. are about to publish, suggests a city of refuge for consumptives. It is not to be in the Sunny South. There are such cities there now for those who can afford to go to them. The new one is to be in bleak New England, but perpetual summer is to reign within its walls. It is to consist of a monstrous structure of iron and glass, covering forty acres of ground. Graceful iron towers are to strengthen the walls, and to contain the steam-engines which will maintain a summer temperature throughout the long Northern winters. A great dome will rise in the center—"a dome of the Invalides," says the authentic author, "of even more magnificent proportions than the famous land-mark of strangers in the French capital." Within the building the iron columns will be covered with luxuriant vines. The whole interior will be a park, with lawn and ponds and croquet-grounds, with trees, and shrubs and flowers. Bands will play. Birds will sing. The January sunshine will pour into this Garden of Eden like that of June. Moreover, the Adams and Eves of the nineteenth century will escape the intense heat of New England's brief but scorching summers. Artificially-cooled air will be forced into the building. Around this central structure a glass-covered avenue will run, lined on the outer side with hotels and theaters and stores. The cost of the gigantic conservatory with the attached hotels is estimated at $12,000,000. The interest on this, at 8 per cent., would be $960,000. Add to this sum the cost of boarding 10,000 visitors from November to June ($2,500,000), and we have $3,460,000.

If the 10,000 paid only $2 a day apiece, the enterprise would net $940,000 over expenses and interest on capital. The question is, would the 10,000 come? Mr. Shove shows, by the census mortality charts, that pulmonary consumption causes over one-fifth of all the deaths in New England, in Northwestern New York, in Eastern New Jersey, and in other localities. It is far more deadly than small-pox or cholera, but we adopt the greatest precautions against these diseases, and apparently regard the other as a decree of fate. This resignation is partially explained by the fact that in its treatment drugs have proved a failure. So, indeed, have doctors. The disease is practically incurable, unless the victim can spend the winters in some sunny clime. Since the city of glass will be the only refuge for the great majority of the tens of thousands who are dying of this dread disease, Mr. Shove considers it but fair to calculate that one of those tens will be constantly living in the oasis he wishes to construct in the midst of the bleak desert of snow that covers New England with a shroud for so many months and sets so many fingers sewing on other shrouds.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Statistics of Intemperance.

The testimony of competent judges is decided in the opinion that the use of ardent spirits is hurtful to health and long life, and the old-fashioned calculations of Neison, in his "Vital Statistics," are confirmed by the researches of the General Life Office. According to these estimates, the probability of death among drinkers between 21 and 40 years is ten times as much as among the whole population ; between 41 and 60 years, four times as much ; and among habitual tipplers over 60 years of age, twice as much as among the people at large. In England, 1850–59, more than 8,000 cases were reported of men who had literally drank themselves to death. Neison has given us his investigation of 6,111 tipplers ; that out of 1,000, 58.4 die annually, while out of 1,000 inhabitants of the same age only 19 die. Thus the mortality among drinkers is three times as great as in the community at large. He has carried out his calculations into all ages, and shown how this chronic self-murder marvelously diminishes the expectation of life. The highest point as to numbers is found in the years 1851–60, which report 192 men and 44 women intemperate out of 10,000, in England and Wales, and which reckon the diminution in the rate of expectation of life accordingly. This last statement is most startling, and shows a falling-off in the probable term of life for each ten years, from 20 to 60 and upward, of respectively 28, 22, 17, 10 and 5 years, with fractions, and amounting to the fearful percentage, respectively, of 35, 38, 40, 51 and 63 per cent. of probable life, as compared with the population. Surely strong drink is slow fire ; and intemperance is voluntary madness and chronic suicide.—*Dr. Samuel Osgood, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

FISH.—The fish of the United States are unsurpassed in flavor in the world. Sportsmen who, with rod and line, have whipped European waters, say there is nothing like them there from the Norway fiords to the Guadalquiver. Africa and Asia are both poor in this respect. Even in China, where fish is an abundant article of food, and is found in great variety, the flesh is coarse. The salmon of the Scotch lochs afford the nearest approach to the succulence and tender delicacy of our mountain trout and the flaky tenderness of our salmon trout. Then there are the whitefish, the bass, the shad, and an innumerable multitude of others. We have but one rival, and that a prolific but small one. It is the French sardine when fresh. This delicious fish in a few years will cease its rivalry, however, if reports are true from the coast of France. At present the sardine fisheries employ twenty thousand men, women and children on land to prepare the fish for market. Each year shows an advance in the price and a diminution in the catch, and in no great time over-fishing will have produced its usual consequence—a failure of the fish.

HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, Publishers, Chicago, Ill., announce a 4th edition of Periam's *Groundswell, or History of the Farmer's Movement.* This sale was made in less than 3 months. The demand is extraordinary. Agents make money rapidly with it, spite of hard times.

THERE is in Switzerland, on an average, one journal for 6,479 inhabitants.

THE GRANGER.

Whose labor feeds the continent ?
Whose vote elects the President ?
Who pays of tax the large per cent ?
The Granger.

Who tends the flocks and tills the soil,
And earns his bread by honest toil,
And hates political turmoil ?
The Granger.

Who forms the granges far and near ?
Who makes oppressors quake with fear,
And strikes his blows for country dear ?
The Granger.

Who showed the back-pay Congress ring
That robbing people's not the thing,
And made them all "peccavi" sing ?
The Granger.

Who thinks the tariff does not pay,
Nor giving public lands away,
And that these things have had their day ?
The Granger.

Who is't will show Ulysses Grant
That twenty-five thousand's not too scant,
And fifty thousand have he can't ?
The Granger.

[illegible]
To one of his constituents
That people still have common sense ?
The Granger.

Who is't that doth dearly hate
The Solons of our mighty State,
Who have been caught by golden bait ?
The Granger.

Who, numerous as the sea-shore sand,
Has spread throughout our mighty land,
And for his rights will make a stand ?
The Granger.

Who, when he next goes to the polls,
Will strike off from our nations rolls
All who for pelf have sold their souls ?
The Granger.

Who'll clear our legislative hall
Of all the rogues, both great and small,
And honest men in their stead call ?
The Granger.

Who'll hurl monopolies in the dust ?
Who'll teach law-givers that they must
In future keep their sacred trust ?
The Granger.

Who will bring back the golden age,
When patriots wrote our history's page
With deeds of statesmen and of sage ?
The Granger.

Who'll rule our country so 'twill be
Once more the land of brave and free,
The glorious home of Liberty ?
The Granger.

The Subordinate Grange.

The season of the busy cares of the farm has commenced, and we fear that this year, as in the past, many Patrons will neglect their monthly grange. When one member goes, sacrificing the day to the cause, and finds his brother and neighbor at home on his farm, it will tempt the first to stay away next time. Thus the grange is neglected—its business abandoned, and its joyous social features forgotten, until the grange is broken up. Our enemies (and strange to say they are those who live off of us) take every advantage of the weakness of our organization, to scatter our influence and patronage. To succeed, we must keep up our meetings, winter and summer. The business demands it. Our social enjoyments require it. Our physical system is benefited by a monthly day of relaxation. No one is so deeply immersed but what he can give one day or half a day a month to social, physical and business recreation. The subordinate grange is the head of the order. It is its life and support. It is the fountain from which flows the nourishment of all other branches. Unless this department is in good working order—unless its members are here thoroughly drilled in their duties and privileges, harmony can never prevail, and all its unregulated struggles will be in vain. Then we beseech the membership of all subordinate granges to lay down the rule as settled, that no other work or engagements shall interfere with the monthly meetings. Meet for business—for enjoyment—for rest—for social intercourse—for the exchange of sympathy and congratulation—for cultivating more neighborly love and fellowship—for adding additional zests to health, life and happiness.

Some say they are tired of the grange. That is not astonishing. Some are tired of the world with all its sweet songs, beautiful flowers, hallowed associations, invigorating sunshine and refreshing showers. God in his infinite wisdom and merciful goodness could not make a world or a paradise that would satisfy some mortals. But the great mass of the Patrons, where the grange is conducted in the full spirit of the Order, are delighted with its business arrangements and social economy. For the farmer and his wife it has charms no other institution has—mixing business with social enjoyments. Then we beseech the brothers and sisters throughout the State to keep up faithfully their monthly meetings. Neglect not the feast. Give yourselves time for business and for social intercourse. Make careful arrangements for the wants and necessities of the neighborhood. Confine not your charity or kind offices to the membership. Let all enjoy your bounty and kind attention. If any member is sick and cannot attend, see that a portion of the feast be sent to the afflicted. If the food cannot be eaten, the kind feeling of the membership will be enjoyed. There are many ways a kind heart can make sunshine in the dark hours of a sick-room. Let not your narrow soul convince you that all the grange proposes to do is to get a pound of coffee for a cent less. It is an organization for educating man to a higher atmosphere of enjoyment, and a noble impulse of action. It is intended to call away his mind, at stated periods, from the grosser subjects of money-making, to higher intellectual and social life, and a more refined estimate of duty to the world and to others. If the subordinate grange is fully appreciated, and its duties faithfully performed, the march to victory will be along a road adorned with flowers, the social virtues furnishing music to enliven the tedium of the journey.—*Des Moines Register.*

County Councils.

This branch of the organization of the Patrons is evidently to become the main-stay and work-shop of the order. The State organization is too unwieldy—too expensive, and too diversified in its interests to work rapidly and energetically. The subordinate grange is too feeble—lacking power and comprehension. But with live subordinate granges, cultivating the social features, and working up to the regulations of the county council, sending its best men and women to plan and counsel, and we have just the organization to carry out the plans for the up-building of the former. Subordinate granges must be careful to select enterprising men who are not backward in spending one or two days every three months in close and arduous consultation about the wants and the means of relieving the necessities of the agriculturist. We want men who will not be thinking of or demanding the mileage or *per diem*, but men who feel that they have a work to do. Too often the grange appoint men for such positions who seek them for the position or notoriety it will give them or the money it will put in their pockets. The order is already cursed by such. There are good men all over the country, but they are seldom found seeking position. Compel them into service.

In our county councils there is not enough fraternal interchange of opinions with adjoining councils. The order is yet feeling its way, and all the light that is eliminated by the conflict of minds in our councils should be more largely enjoyed by adjoining councils. There are men among us ready and capable for this work, without drawing largely upon the finances. It is folly to deny that we are yet sadly deficient in many things—many of our plans fail—many of our ideas are crude and impracticable. Neighboring councils may have better plans—may save us from experimenting, where they have already demonstrated. It is an easy matter to send two delegates to the quarterly meetings of neighboring councils, and it may save a county from a year of disastrous experimenting. And as the county councils are evidently to become the stay and motive power of the order, care should be taken in their organization. Every grange in the county should be faithfully represented. Give time for deliberation. Select the best men for agents, for the membership and the world will decide as to the prosperity and perpetuity of the order by its agents. Men incompetent to transact their own, should not be trusted with the public business. If we cannot make our councils a working body, there is no hope of our stability. Place on guard as your representatives none but sound men, who love the order and will work for its prosperity.—*Iowa State Register.*

Women in the Grange.

The social feature of the grange is one of its best elements of success. Farmers' wives and daughters have too little opportunity to visit their neighbors. The social enjoyments are swallowed up in the drudgery of the kitchen, dairy, garden and nursery. Their daily lives are too much like the tread-mill routine. In the monthly meetings of the grange, while they lend a sanctifying influence, they are revived in spirits, instructed by an exchange of opinions about household duties, the changes in fashions, as well as the best means of turning the products of the dairy, the eggs, chickens, or other surplus, to the best account for pin-money. They can do good in the grange, and wherever they are useful, there is the place for women. In the past three years in the grange we have seen women awakened to a new life. Where sadness and indifference was visible in every lineament, life, energy and vivacity have sprung up anew, lightening her labors, making her more cheerful in her family, and reminding her husband of former days. The women go to the grange monthly, and there meet and talk with friends and neighbors that otherwise they would not meet for the entire winter. There they discuss the questions of the best magazines, agricultural papers, and the new books that have come into the neighborhood. There they learn of the cases of sickness or want either in or out of the grange, and take the steps to provide for such cases. There they learn the character of the young ladies or young men who have come into the neighborhood, with whom their sons and daughters may fall in company. They go to the grange to get rid of their low spirits, their lonesomeness, and to satisfy their longings after society and congenial spirits. Let the women come. They are needed wherever they can do us or themselves good. They are needed in the grange to keep up its interest when all other sources fail. They give it dignity and character. They purify its atmosphere and refine all its deliberations. Without them the harvest feasts would choke in our throats, and no one would look forward with interest to the next monthly meeting, without those who always cheer our pathway. And those granges that meet only evenings at country school-houses are losing nearly all the delightful social features of the Patrons. Come to the grange, ladies, and talk about what you please. Wear your best calico, and be relieved for a few hours from the drudgery of the house and family, and you will feel for the month a renewed pleasure in life, and your duties will be relieved of half their burdens.—*Exchange.*

The Grangers in Wisconsin.

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Grange have held a meeting, at which it was ascertained that the whole number of subordinate granges in the State is now 430, all but 100 of which have been organized since the 1st of March, 1873. These have an average membership of 49 each, making 19,780 grangers in the State. Under these, 41 county councils have been organized, to attend to the purchasing of supplies for the different granges, and to manage the co-operative stores, factories and mills already begun. A law has also been passed enabling them to incorporate local fire insurance companies, of which 29 are already doing business. They usually include about four civil townships within their assigned territory, give the offices of President and Secretary to some of the local town officers, charge from 1 to 2 mills on the dollar, besides a policy and survey fee of $1.50, for carrying risks, and yet there has not been a failure to meet a liability. Several of them are carrying from $400,000 to $800,000 each in risks, and, while the insurance is cheap, the satisfaction given is universal, so far as reported to the State Executive Committee.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, intends to start on a tour around the world in July, and expects to be away from Berlin about a year and a half. His route will be across Russia and Siberia ; thence to Japan ; thence to China, from where he will come to the United States.

THE SHORTEST WAY HOME.

"The shortest way by half a mile—
I come so very often by it—
Is up the road, across the stile,
And through the meadow. Shall we try it ?"
The days were not without a charm
When, talking soft and looking silly,
My love and I walked arm in arm.
The lanes were lone and fields were stilly.

We found so many things to say,
That always, in the shiny weather,
We took the—well, the shorter way,
To be a longer time together.
We spoke about (but goodness knows
Our topics of confabulation)
About the weather, I suppose,
The crops, the harvest, and the nation.

At all events, although the talk
Was neither wise nor witty,
We ended each successive walk
With "Home already—what a pity !"
We might have lost a little ground
Through coming by the road selected,
But both agreed that we had found
The journey shorter than expected.

Can life's experiment support
The paradox that love proposes ?
Does any path seem very short,
Unless it be a path of roses ?
We seldom find the nearer way,
And if we hit upon and take it,
By creeping on from to-day
It seems as long as length can make it.

The road to fame is never brief,
The way to wealth is dull and dreary ;
All earthly routes, in my belief,
Are very long and very weary.
Nay—one that leads through care and strife
Is short, when mortals once begin it ;
We take the "near cut" out of life,
Although we take the longest in it.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Humor.

WHAT is pity? Cheap charity.

MAN respires, aspires, conspires, and expires.

STEAM is an excellent servant, but it sometimes blows up its master.

"SPEECH is silver, silence is golden." Hence the expression "hush money."

COTTON sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in one respect, because a great many lie in them.

WHY is a person who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he is no better.

"SAMBO, why am de dogs de most intelligent folks in de world?" "Because dey nose eberything."

WHY is a hen sitting on a gate like a penny? Because its head is on one side and its tail on the other.

A FOP, in company, wanting his servant, called out, "Where's that blockhead of mine?" "On your shoulders, sir," said a lady.

IF there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone, it is when a line-full of clothes come down in the mud.

WHY is a barrel of soft-soap, on board a steamboat, like a young man marrying a landlord's daughter? Because it's a soft thing on board.

A MISSING man was lately advertised for and described as having a Roman nose. He won't be found. Such a nose as that will never turn up.

"IF a naughty girl should hurt you, you, like a good girl, would forgive her, wouldn't you!" "Yes ma'am," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her."

"DON'T a Quaker ever take off his hat to anyone, mamma?" "No, my dear." "If he don't take off his hat to a barber, how does he have his hair cut?"

IT'S rather remarkable that, while several thousand feet are required to make one rood, a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

A LADY asked a pupil of a Sunday school, "What was the sin of the Pharisee?" "Eating camels, ma'am," was the quick reply. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

"UNCLE JAMES, won't you perform some of those juggling tricks for us to-night that you learned in China?" "No, my dear, I'm not in the vein." "What vein, uncle?" "Why, the *juggler* vein, of course."

A SOMNAMBULISTIC dry goods merchant out West recently arose from his couch, neatly cut his bed-quilt in two with his pocket-scissors, and then asked his terrified wife if she couldn't be shown something else.

THERE was a young man in Chicago,
And he said, "May I to your pa go
And ask for your hand
And your houses and land?"
This timid young man from Chicago.

There was a young girl in Chicago,
Who said, "If you don't let my paw go,
Your eyes I will scratch
And your hair I will snatch
And swiftly I'll make every claw go !"

A YOUNG man was carving a goose at a dinner table one day, when by an awkward move he knocked it into the lap of a lady who was sitting opposite, in all the glory of a green satin dress. Instead of showing his verdancy by profuse apologies and a confused manner, he simply said : "I'll trouble you for that goose, miss!" Can the annals of society furnish an example of self-possession more sublime?"

SPAIN.—The war in Spain, like the war in Cuba and in all Spanish countries, is interminable. Queen Isabella was deposed in June, 1868, and the war has been raging ever since, and with no more prospect of an early termination than five years ago. The Carlists are stronger now than they have been since the contest begun, and the Government seems powerless to subdue them. The fact is, Spain is only fit for an absolute despotism or an oligarchy. That is the only form of government for which the people have any respect. The result is that civil war in Spain always descends to brigandage, the "troops" fighting on the side which pays best or permits the greatest license. The wars in Spain, forty years ago, over the Carlist succession, became so atrociously inhuman that civilization was at last aroused, and the nations of Europe had to bring it to a conclusion by force. The present war will have to be closed, perhaps, in the same way.

ONE of the most wonderful things in the world is the uniformity of apparent accidents. Thus, in Great Britain, where the statistics are much better preserved than in this country, the total number of deaths by human violence in 1870 was 16,953 ; in 1869 it was 16,497 ; it was 16,068 in 1868 ; 16,866 in 1867 ; 16,915 in 1866 ; 17,374 in 1865, and 17,018 in 1864. Not only that, but the same uniformity extends to the manner in which the victims met their death.

The House that Jack Built. — "The house tnat Jack built" had interesting antecedents. This famous jingling legend is believed to be an imitation to mediæval Hebrew parable in the form of a hymn, but commemorative of the principal events in th. history of the Jewish people. The original is to be found in the Jewish collection called the Seper Haggaha, volume twenty-third, and an interpretation was given to the world so far back as 1731, by P. N. Lebrecht of Leipsic. There are ten verses. The first consists of two lines and a short refrain, thus: "A kid, a kid, my father bought for two pieces of money." Refrain: "A kid, a kid." This refrain is repeated at the end of each verse. The second verse commences with the words, "Then came the cat and ate the kid that my father bought for two pieces of money." The third verse runs, "Then came the dog and bit the cat, that ate the kid," etc. The fourth is, "Then came the staff, that beat the dog, that bit the cat," etc. The fifth is, "Then came the fire, and burned the staff, that beat the dog," etc. The sixth is, "Then came the water, and quenched the fire, that burned the staff," etc. The seventh is, "Thom came the ox, and drank the water, that quenched the fire," etc. The eighth is, "Then came the butcher and slew the ox, that drank the water," etc. The ninth is, "Then came the angel of death, and killed the butcher, that slew the ox," etc. The tenth and last runs, "Then came the Holy One, blessed be He, and killed the angel of death, that killed the butcher, that slew the ox, that drank the water, that quenched the fire, that burned to staff, that beat the pog, that bit the cat, that ate the kid, that my father bought for two pieces of money: a kid, a kid."—It is evident that this is the model of "The House that Jack Built."

◆

"No blister draws sharper than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots; whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds. Ever leaf is an awl every branch a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than to be at ease upon interest."

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THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen.

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	30c
Second best Rio	27c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	5c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound 7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c. No. 3 75c. No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plows

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials;

And constructed with all the late improvements. The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shade and all kinds of shade fixtures, Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

LAND

FOR SALE!

EIGHTY ACRES

of splendid timbered land for sale, lying within three miles of Collins Station on the Eel River road. It contains

Walnut Oak And Ash

timber of an excellent quality, and will be sold reasonable, or town property in Auburn taken in exchange. Enquire at this office.

S. Cary Evans, Prest. C. M. Dawson, Cash'r

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 14, 1874. No. 20.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE.

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.......$2. | Six Months.......$1.

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1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Business Cards.

H. Wartenslaben,

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Caseleer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

D. A. SEBRING, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE,

OF HARTFORD, CONN. The largest capital.—The largest income, of any fire insurance company in the country.

J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind
J. L. MORLAN " [illegible] "
J. A. CAMPBELL Butler

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phostt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo, Ohio.

Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30a.m	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	2 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 28
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 56
Eaton	1 57	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 20	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 36	6 55	
Beesons	5 05	7 15	
Connersville	5 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 20	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Beesons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 35	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 26	11 30	7 45
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		7 00		4 30pm
Louisville		6 50		4 05
Indianapolis		11 50		7 40
Ft Wayne...... Dep		5 0?		1 55
Auburn	10 35	6 36		3 00
Waterloo	11 29	7 00		3 18
Summit	11 48			
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola		8 05	6 15	4 00
Reading	12 30	9 30	7 41	5 00
Bankers	15 1	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville	2 06	10 16	8 28	5 38
Jackson	2 23	11 30	10 26	6 48
	3 40			

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	6 52	10 52
Bankers	8 45	2 55	7 23	11 09
Reading	9 00	3 25	7 45	11 20
Ar Angola	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	11 01	6 30		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		2 05
Indianapolis	7 50 p m			7 50a
Louisville	6 40 a m			1 10p
Cincinnati				9 30a

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	e
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 2
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5 1
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25	10 50	Denver	6 46	12 5
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 56 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 46	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar. 29 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A.M	9,40 A M	2,15 P.M.
Rochester	"	7,20 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P.M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line ... lv	10,10 "	5,00 A.M	6,15 "	10,55 "
Forest	11,34 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9,35 "	1,03 A.M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P.M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHTS
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A.M.	5,35 A.M.	10,20 P.M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P.M.	9,10 "	2,22 A.M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A.M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,29 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	9,20 a m	11,45 A.M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd's
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month

(May 27. 73.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.

Successor t W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of [illegible] & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Perils of the Ball Room.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

We have ever regarded a ball room as the happy hunting ground of loveliness, where eyes spoke love to eyes which spoke again, and all that sort of thing; but we can never look upon it in that light again. The glory hath departed. Ichabod! One Dr. Lindeman has been making an investigation of false hair and chignons usually worn by ladies with the most dreadful results

Parasite bodies, known as gregarinidæ, grow at the extremities of the hair, forming little lumps, visible to the naked eye. Each of these lumps contains a colony of about fifty psorasyerms.

Under the influence of heat and moisture they (the lumps) swell, the granular contents being converted into little spheres, and then into pseudounavicellæ

These become free, and float in the air, and penetrate into the interior of the human organism, producing affections of the heart, Bright's disease, and pulmonary complaints! In a ball room, says the dreadful doctor, containing 50 ladies, 45,000,000 of navicellæ are set free! Just to think that we have gazed upon there lovely forms; these dreams of tarletan and lace, and even clasp them to our palpitating waistcoats in the mazes of the deux temps, when all the time they were sending into our circulating appartus millions of pseudonavicellæ to give us affections of the heart, Bright's disease, and pulmonary complaints! We knew that the fair beings occasionally caused disease of the heart, and the brightness of their eyes has often produced sleeplessness and loss of appetite; but we little thought that they carried in that hair, which has cast a spell over the masculine gender ever since the rib of Adam was transformed into a woman, a colony of psora perms to devour us, as Eve demolished the apple. Henceforth, when we gaze upon that floating wave which distinguished the ebb and flow of the German, we shall think of Edgar Poe and his little raven, and exclaim with that eccentric but level-headed bird, "Nevermore."

An Impulsive Married Man Seeks "Undine"

"Mary Ann, my love, let's go see undine."

"who's he?"

"He isn't anybody it's a play of Mr. Olympia's, and she's the mermaid"

'What's to become of the baby?'

'Lay him on the bed, molasses his toes, and he will amuse himself for a week.'

So we went—

Tinkle—tinkle, up went the curtain A gentleman in a purple velvet coat and no pantaloons said he was dry, and believed he would go under the Rhine where there were spirits; so he bids his servant Schnapps good-bye and jumps overboard—over the paste-board—into the seething waves. An angelic form approaches him. It is Undine, the Queen of the Rhine, whose gorgeous raiment consists of a golden star and a white lace shawl, while simultaneously green and red demons of the vasty deep scoot about promiscuous-like. Undine lures him away to the coral caves, where the golden-eyed catfish feed on silver plated shrimps Then the silver hued Index appears, arrayed "like on of these," and also a silver star for apparel, who leads Schnapps by a string, while 20 other sylph-like forms hung hug him and kiss him for his mo her—which compels him to sing, the Index ditto, and the sylph-like ditto, too, until a green devil jumps up through the bottom crust of the river and vamoses Schnapsy from the same. By and by the gentleman in a purple coat and no pantaloons gets tired of mermaids and goes to dry land again to marry the girl he left behind him. A white wig with a long red robe is her father, and he joins them by the hands and enjoins them to be happy, and for fear they won't he sets them on a throne to witness the festive arena of sports provided for the auspicious occasion. Now the fun begins. Whoo! My head is swimming yet—a swirl of music, a whirlwind of legs, a tempest of white arms, a hurricane of fleecy skirts, a scudding of bare poles, and Mary Ann wanted to go home. Not any' says I. I'll see this thing out, though my eye-balls start from their sockets and stand on end like pills on a fretful tomato vine, and I did. When the gentleman stood on his head on the neck of a decanter, Mrs. Peck propounded the question to me why a man wanted to stand on his head when he had two feet. "My dear," says I, "it's to show the feat," and I was amused at how she mused.

I was awfully tickled at the plump, pretty and cherry voiced, singers, the Suabian sisters of Ulm. They foamed over with mirth, like tri-lager. "Ah! isn't that sweet?' said the partner of my bosom, as the two little mites, dressed in tights, ascended the hights above the lights after kissing their Persian poppy good-bye, for fear they might never come down alive after doing their cat and monkey-like twistings and contortions on the trapeze; but they did come down and turned flip flaps all over the stage, until Mrs. F. [illegible] the conclusion that their backbones must have been extracted and gutta percha run in. About this time the army of Amazons began to march in, when Mary Ann rose as one man and insisted on leaving, *nlens volens*, and sniffled as an excuse that she was sure the baby must have fallen off the bed, and I had to start with her. My neck has a crick in it now, and it came from looking backward all the way, as we were going out. When I go again I'll go alone.

A newspaper reporter has been interviewing Governor Hendricks, from which we get the following:

I found the Governor busily engaged in his quit Executive office in the State buildings, south of Washington street, and opposite the dilapidated old State-house. You ascend a flight of wooden steps from the street and enter a spacious office occupied by Mr. Downey, the polite and obliging Private Secretary of the Governor. Adjoining this reception room is the private and executive office of Indiania's popular Governor. It is a very pleasant, but modes, apartment in the center of which stands a plain, large table, occupied by Governor Hendricks as his writing desk. A portrait of George Washington and one or two other ordinary pictures grace the walls. The floor is neatly carpeted and the room light and cheery. The Governor greets callers with a smile, and whether stranger or friend you will feel at ease at once.

The Governor does not think it comports with the duties and dignity of his office as Executive of a Commonwealth to enter actively into a controversy with the Executive of the Nation on a veto. But on the general subject of currency, his views are undoubtedly sound. He has constantly been in favor of a strong greenback currency, and of an increase of it if more is demanded by the business interests of the people. But he does not think that free banking would be either popular or sound or National policy. The people would be afraid of such promiscous currency. I hope to be able to give you the views of Gov. Hendricks more in detail on the currency question before long. Of one thing I feel able to say—that he is not a "contractionist," and that he appreciates the needs and wants of the West for more circulating medium. He perceives that a large majority of the people of both parties in the West ask for more currency, and for one he does not see that the request is unreasonable. Perhaps the unseemly impertinence of the old Governor Dix in rushing to the front to help the Grant party so vividly contrasts the duties and sphere of the Gubernatorial office with partizan officiousness that Gov. Hendricks hesitates even to give expression even to his entire views on the needs of the hour. That the Indiana Governor is in warmest sympathy with the people on this absorbing subject no doubt need be entertained. He would prefer perhaps, the modesty of even hiding his wisdom under a bushel, of listening rather than counseling, than the inconsistency of a Senator who clamored for specie when the tendency was for resumption, and now clamors for currency when he knows his Western constituents demand it. Consistency is a jewel that Senators should prize.

Judge McDonald thought that what ever evils might flow from the veto of of the President, one great good might come—a destruction of political iniquity, and a consequent reform, from the "Kilkenny cat fight" in the party in power. He thought outsiders could stand aloof and serenely and hopefully view the situation.

A serious question arises in the minds of the friends of

SENATOR MORTON.

It is, whether his present advocacy of currency inflation and its utter defeat by Grant will not destroy the Senator as a political futurist. You know it was said: "Why of course Grant will sign a currency bill. Morton strongly advocates, and Grant and Morton are twins. They are too deeply friends to differ. One has too much depending on the others good will." And so on. Now that they stand antagonists, and Grant triumphant, unyielding, the spectacle of Morton's loss of Grants good will, or of Grant's indifference to the "Great War Governor," is forced upon public attention. People who heretofore said: "Morton will carry the currency bill through; he is all powerful with the administration," now look glum and declare Morton a "dead duck." You remember Andy Johnston once referred to his little "dead duck Forney." Col. John W. F. never afterward recovered life. He squirms occasionally; but he is dractically defunct. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

[illegible]

"Certainly Grant can't expect to be be elected again in the face of his veto, can he, Governor?"

"Oh, no?" answered Governor Hendricks. "No, no! he does not certainly now think of the third term. I believe he did not hope for it, but I am under the impression that he gave up the idea as hopeless long ago."

"Then arises the conundrum: who is the coming man? Have you any idea Governor?"

"Well, of course it is a mere speculation; but the three names which have been so often mentioned—Morton, Blaine and Conkling—have no doubt lost their power. You see, when you come to examine it, all of them have been mixed up some way or other in these rings or turmoils or other family jars. I don't think either of them has a particle of chance of even the party nomination. But there is a man but seldom if ever referred to who might come up strong for the forthcoming Administration race—I refer to E. B. Washburne, of Illinois now minister to Paris While much could be said to recommend him as a probable successful candidate, yet it is known that he is a warm personal friend of grant, and that with the people might kill him thoroughly."

These were some of the reflections of an hour's agreeable conversation with Governor Hendricks.

MRS. CLEM'S FATE.

While I sat in the Governor's room Judge Denny, Attorney-General of the State, came in and cordially greeted the Chief Executive, who kindly introduced your correspondent to the Judge.

"Governor I have just received information from Mr. Dye and the other attorneys that they can not go to Lebanon to look after the Clem case on account of the lack of money to pay expenses," observed Judge Denny to the Governor. Continuing, he said: The witnesses for the State are scattered; three in California, one in Texas, one in Ohio and one in Illinois. I have not before advised with you on the case as to what are your wishes."

"I hardly know what to do," responded the Governor, "but I do not feel like asking you to try the case. The case is a long one, and you are doubtless preoccupied. Moreover, I haven't the contingent fund to draw on to pay the expenses. Let's see; it would cost at least $1,600 to bring the three witnesses from California and return them; and Dr. Duzan from Texas, and the others—at least $2,500 in all. This county refuses to appropriate any more; and Boone does not feel like paying the expenses of prosecuting alleged

INDIANAPOLIS MURDERESSES,

However atrocious the crime, or interesting and mysterious the case. What is your opinion about what should be done, Judge?"

"I really do not feel competent to take up the case at this point; and the attorneys heretofore acting for the State say they are discharged."

"Do they say they are discharged."

"Yes; they so regard themselves."

"Wouldn't they proceed and look to the Legislature for compensation?"

"That was suggested to them, but they had doubts as to whether the Legislature would appropriate for that purpose."

"I would recommend it answered the Governor."

'They would decline to undertake the further prosecution on such hope,' replied the Attorney-General.

"Then I suppose the case will end."

"Yes, *nolle prosequi* will perhaps be entered,' suggested Sudge Denny

'How much did this county expend in that case?' I interrupted.

'About $23,000, I believe,' answered the Governor. 'You see they never elected a Prosecutor with talent enough to prosecute the case in this country.'

'That is considerable,' I remarked, 'but not exorbitant when we consider the atrocity and hellishness of the crime—one of the most revolting and hoinous of the criminal annals in America.' 'Yes, it was atrocious,' responded Gov. Hendricks.

'But I suppose it will end here, for the reasons Judge Denny has given, and the alleged murderess go at liberty, concluded the Govenor.

The announcement of the liberation of this remarkable woman, Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, will send a chill of disgust and shudder of anathema through perhaps two-thirds of the people of Indianapolis and Marion County, if not of the whole State. Much the larger portion of the people believe her to be clearly guilty.

EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

[Written by F. Russell, of Mexico, Mo., on the anniversary of his eightieth birthday.]

'Twas in New England's northern clime,
The earth then clad in snow,
That first I drew my infant breath,
Just eighty years ago.

How few the numbers now that live
In this our world below,
Who first inhaled their vital breath
Just eighty years ago.

The vast and complicated scenes
That truthful records show,
Appear like visionary dreams,
Since eighty years ago.

Our nation, then a little tree
Had just begun to grow,
Its boughs have spread from sea to sea,
Since eighty years ago.

Men went the rounds their fathers trod,
And elsewhere dare not go;
Tradition was their patron God,
Say eighty years ago.

[illegible]
[illegible]
And what improvements we have seen
Since eighty years ago.

When Fulton first condensed the steam,
How little did he know
Its mighty wonders we have seen
Since eighty years ago.

Electric fluid—astounding thought—
An angel might not know
The mighty wonders it has wrought
Since eighty years ago.

Beneath old ocean's dark recess,
Where rolling billows flow,
Fly telegrams with lightning-speed,
Since eighty years ago.

The numerous factories in our lands,
Do all combine to show
The genius of some cunning hands,
Since eighty years ago.

Religious heralds more or less,
Now flying to and fro,
All date their ages from the press
Since eighty years ago.

No mission to the heathen world,
Salvation's way to show.
No gospel banners there unfurled,
Since eighty years ago.

No Sabbath-schools to train the young
In paths that they should go.
That glorious work was not begun
Say eighty years ago.

Napoleon First (Ah, who can tell
The blood he caused to flow),
He and his empire rose and fell
Since eighty years ago.

These vast prairies where once roamed
The elk and buffalo,
The emigrant has found his home,
Since eighty years ago.

Of all the blessings we've received
Since eighty years ago,
That calls for gratitude to God,
Is slavery's overthrow.

When eighty years have come and gone,
O, shall I, can I know
The things on earth that have transpired
Since eighty years ago.

JOHN STEPHENS' PERICARDIUM.

"Now I am going to tell you just what my husband said to me this morning, doctor, word for word," and the invalid, Mrs. Stephens, lay back on the sofa pillow, the very picture of misery.

The family physician, who was called on an average to the Stephens mansion three hundred and sixty times a year, drew a chair close to the couch, and waited quietly for his patient to open her book of complaints.

"Last night, you see, doctor, I had an ill turn, and he wanted to come for you; but when I got so he dared to leave me, he concluded then we'd better let you sleep."

"Much obliged to him," said the doctor, with sarcastic emphasis on the personal pronoun. "Last night was the first undisturbed night's rest I have enjoyed for a week."

Mrs. Stephens continued:

"This spell is the same as I had the last time you were sent for, doctor—"

"A slight nervous attack," broke in the physician; "nothing more."

"Well, it don't make any difference what you call it, it was mighty hard to bear; but let me tell you what my husband said first, doctor, before we go into symptoms. When he was going down to breakfast, he says to me, 'Kate, what shall I send you up?'

"Says I, 'I don't want anything in the world but a good strong cup of tea. Tell Bridget to send it up in the little teapot.' I saw, doctor, that he didn't move after I said this, so I turned and looked up at him, and such a picture of rage and disgust I never saw in my life. Finally, says he, 'Tea! tea! tea! it's nothing but tea from morning till night, Kate,' says he; 'you are the color of a Chinaman now. Why don't you order a good piece of beefsteak and a slice of brown bread and a cup of chocolate? That would be a sensible breakfast.'

"'But, John,' says I, 'you forget that I am sick and have no appetite.' I was all ready to cry, but I was determined that he shouldn't have the satisfaction of seeing the tears fall.

"'Forget,' says he, 'forget? I wish to Heaven I could forget. It's nothing but grunt and groan from one year's end to the other. I have lost all patience with you,' says he. 'When we lived in part of a house, and you did your own housework, you were as well and happy as anybody, and no man ever had a pleasanter little home than John Stephens; but what have I now to leave or to come back to?' and this, doctor, is what he ended up with:

"'Kate,' says he, 'you are nothing more nor less than a drunkard, and, in the sight of God, more culpable than most of the men who stagger through the streets, because the majority of those poor devils have some sort of an excuse for their conduct, and you haven't the slightest. You have a luxurious home, a husband doing his level best to make you happy—everything under the light of the sun to please you, and yet you will persist in swilling tea.' Yes, doctor, swilling was the word he used—boo! hoo! hoo! O dear me! to think I should ever have lived to have heard such dreadful language out of my husband's mouth; and then he says, 'and making me as miserable a wretch as walks the earth.'"

"Pretty plain talk," interrupted the doctor, with a shrug of his broad shoulders.

"O, yes," sobbed the victim; "and so awfully coarse and unkind. If I had had a spell, and died there before his very face, I don't believe he would have cared a snap of his fingers. I tell you, Dr. Ellis, there is such a thing as a man's getting hardened."

"Evidently," replied the physician, with a laconicism absolutely painful.

"But my husband has nothing in the world to trouble him but just my poor health; and I am sure I can't help that." This remark was more in answer to her companion's tone and manner than the one single word that had accidentally escaped his lips, and this the doctor felt.

"Any body would think by the way he goes on," continued the irate woman, "that I enjoyed myself with spasms and cramps and fainting fits. Any body would think it was a pleasure to me to feel every time I see a funeral procession as if the hearse was going to stop at our door next. O, yes! such a life is very enjoyable, very, indeed."

Dr. Ellis took no notice of the last words; the man's eyes grew luminous, and his whole face declared that he considered himself master of the situation; and if Mrs. Stephens had not been so entirely taken up with her own ailments, mental and physical, that honest countenance would have betrayed him.

"You say," he began, settling himself in the large easy-chair, and assuming a strictly professional air, "that your husband has nothing to trouble him but your health; how do you know that Mrs. Stephens?"

"How? Why, how do I know anything? By the evidences of my senses. Don't I know that John Stephens has a splendid business that looks after itself, a magnificent income, and money enough to live on the bare interest, as well as a family need to live, if he never entered his office again while he has breath?"

"But money isn't everything, Mrs. Stephens," proceeded the physician, with a calmness almost Mephistophelean. "There are other troubles besides money troubles. How about health, madam?"

"Health?" repeated the lady, with a smile she intended to be sarcastic to the last degree. "Health? Dr. Ellis! Why, there isn't a healthier or sounder man than my husband in the United States. He eats more in one meal than I do in three months."

"There is nothing the matter with your husband's stomach, Mrs. Stephens." Dr. Ellis shaded his face with his hand, and waited further developments. Mrs. Stephens mistook this attempt at forced concealment for emotion, and immediately assuming a sitting posture, brushed her eyes, and looked piercingly into her companion's face.

"Why do you accent the word 'stomach' so strongly, Dr. Ellis?" she inquired, in anxious tones. Mrs. Stephens was forgetting herself, and this the doctor hailed as an excellent omen.

"Only that I might make you understand that a man's digestion could be most unexceptionable, and yet he be far from sound in other directions."

"Then you mean to tell me that my husband is sick?"

"I do."

"Perhaps you will go still further, and say dangerously?"

"If you desire it."

"O, Dr. Ellis, how cold and unfeeling you are! I should think you ought to know by this time—" and just here Mrs. Stephens broke down entirely, and sobbed as if her heart would break.

"Ought to know what, Mrs. Stephens?" inquired the doctor, with uncalled-for deliberation.

"You ought to know—to know—that my—my husband's health and life are of a good deal more consequence to me than my own."

"Ah, indeed," interrupted the physician, with an elevation of the bushy eyebrows, immensely suggestive of a contrary opinion, as well as several very excellent reasons for said opinion.

"Dr. Ellis, will you be kind enough to tell me what's the matter with my husband?"

Mrs. Stephens was now on her feet—tears all wiped away, eyes flashing with resentful spirits, and only the little quiver of her lip to show how deep a wound the kind heart in her bosom had sustained. There she stood, reproachful, defiant, determined, womanly. The doctor was delighted, and such an honest face it was that he carried round with him from door to door, from sunrise to sunset, every day in the year, that it was a mighty hard matter to keep it from an immediate betrayal of the whole purpose.

"Mrs. Stephens," said he, "you have no cause to be alarmed. If I can only get your co-operation in this business, I feel certain I shall be able to make a well man of your husband in a few months, at the longest; but, as true as I sit here before you, I cannot do this alone."

"Why have I not been informed of this before?" broke in Mrs. Stephens, imperiously.

"Who was there to inform you, madam? Your husband does not know his condition, and I should really like to be told when you have been sufficiently calm to hear all that was necessary for you to know."

"But, Dr. Ellis, I should think you ought to have understood that my own health and comfort are nothing, compared to my husband's." Mrs. Stephens was weeping again. "There is no sacrifice that I would not make for him."

"Curious creatures!" muttered the doctor; "delightful bundles of contradictions. How the mischief should I know, Mrs. Stephens, how much you care for your husband? I am sure you have spent the last hour complaining about him. Is that the way women generally testify their regard for their husbands?"

"Oh, don't, Dr. Ellis, please don't," pleaded the terrified woman. "I will never complain again—never—if you will only let me know what I can do for him. Do you know, doctor, I had begun to think lately that something must be amiss with him, he was growing so irritable. Poor dear! how wicked and thoughtless I have been."

"This, then, is the trouble. I shall take it for granted, madam, that you know something about physiology, and can follow me without difficulty?"

"O—yes, for mercy's sake, go on."

"Very well; I find that the pericardium—"

"The pericardium?" repeated Mrs. Stephens.

"You know what that is, I suppose?"

Evidently Mrs. Stephens' anatomical knowledge was limited. She shook her head in despair. "Something about the heart, is it not?" she asked, at last.

"Yes, the pericardium is the membraneous sac that holds the heart. Well, sometimes this sac—it is no matter about particulars, Mrs. Stephens," and Dr. Ellis suddenly came to a standstill.

"It is enough, though, for me to say that we are both passably anxious that his heart should remain where it belongs. Mr. Stephens must be amused. He wants the opera, the lecture, the social circle, entertaining books—a happy home—music. You play and sing, do you not, Mrs. Stephens?"

"O yes—I used to," and Mrs. Stephens' tones were so pitiful now that big Dr. Ellis really and truly was obliged to wipe both his eyes and his nose. Before he was aware, the lachrymal duet had gotten the upper hand.

"Well, try it again; get a teacher, and go to practicing."

"But how am I going to manage my spasms?" sobed the lady.

"Well, perhaps between us both—you using your will power, and thinking of your husband, going out with him, and taking care of him, and I doing my best in my way—we may be able to subdue them; but you must remember this, madam—do not let Mr. Stephens have the faintest suspicion that you think anything is the matter with him; and above all, do not treat him like an invalid. Just amuse him, and all that, you know, just as you used to when you were first married."

Another series of sobs from Mrs. Stephens.

The doctor arose to go. His patient had entirely forgotten that he had left no prescription.

"About tea, doctor?" she asked, as he prepared to leave. "Do you think it very hurtful?"

"As an occasional tonic, I have no objection to tea; but as a daily beverage, madam, it is an invention of the devil." Good-morning."

John Stephens sought his home that evening with a heavy heart. His wife he believed a confirmed invalid, or hypochondriac—it mattered little which; one was as bad as the other. His remonstrances were of no avail, he was doubtful even whether his wife loved him. He opened the door softly with his latch-key. This had become habitual; seldom did the gentleman show himself to his beloved wife until after the dining-bell had summoned the family to the dining-room.

A strain of music met and transfixed him on the very threshold. Abt's beautiful song was being rendered, and his wife was the musician. He was just in time to hear:

"The eyes that cannot weep
Are the saddest eyes of all."

For a full year this charming voice had been as silent as the grave.

"Company, perhaps," he muttered. Curiosity overcame him. He opened the parlor door and peeped in. There was Mrs. John Stephens, becomingly attired, all alone, as enthusiastic over the fine rendition of a piece of music as he had ever seen her.

"What does this mean, Kate?" he asked, with outstretched arms.

"That I have given up, and am going to try hard to be well. I guess my voice will all come back, John."

"I guess so," he replied, folding her tight to his heart.

Three months after this the cure was so radical that Dr. Ellis made a clean breast of the whole thing; and there is no word or set of words that can provoke so hearty a laugh in the happy home of the Stephens as this physiologically scientific one—Pericardium.

Authorship and Journalism.

If a poet, or aspiring author, must labor for the daily subsistence of a family, it is as well for his art that he should follow some other calling than journalism; for I can testify that after the day's work is over—when the brain is exhausted and vagrant, and the lungs pant for air, and body and soul cry for recreation—the intellect has done enough, and there is neither strength nor passion left for imaginative composition. I have known a writer who deliberately left the editorial profession, for which he was adapted both by taste and vocation, and took up a pursuit which bore no relation to letters; hoping that authorship would proffer him thenceforth the freshness of variety, that upon occasion of loss or trouble it might be his solace and recompense, and that, with a less-jaded brain, what writing he could accomplish would be of a more enduring kind. It is so true, however, that one nail drives out another! As an editor, this person was unable to do anything beyond newspaper work; as a business man, with not the soundest health, and with his heart, of course, not fully in his occupation, he found himself neither at ease in his means, nor able to gain sturdier hours for literature than vigorous journalist-authors filch from recreation and sleep. Fortunate in every way is the æsthetic writer who has sufficient income to support him altogether, or at least, when added to the stipend earned by first-class work, to enable him to follow art without harrassment. For want of such a recourse, poets, with their delicate temperaments, may struggle along from year to year, composing at intervals which other men devote to social enjoyment, rarely doing their best; possibly with masterpieces stifled in their brains till the creative period is ended; misjudged by those whom they most respect, and vexed with thoughts of what they *could* perform, if sacred common duties were not so incumbent upon them.—*Edmund Stedman.*

Tax on Bachelors.

A member of the French Assembly proposes to levy a tax on bachelors. They are to be compelled to pay eight dollars a head, and 35 is the age at which a disposition to confirmed celibacy may be considered settled. The revenue to be derived from this source is supposed to equal two millions of money. We do not know, of course, what may be the feelings of French bachelordom regarding this matter. They will probably retaliate by proposing a tax on babies. The most maligned class of persons in the world are undoubtedly bachelors and mothers-in-law, and the serious question is suggested: "If there were no mothers-in-law would there be any bachelors; or wouldn't every man be his own father? The United States, from its very name, is a conjugal country. And yet the eligible maidens sigh for fashions beyond the simple tastes of their grandmothers; the ineligible lament the frivolities of the giddy-headed; the divorce court is never idle; and things generally are mixed. It will not do to tax bachelors in this republic. Levy a tax on extravagant daughters and ambitious mammas, and bachelors will soon be as difficult to find as volunteers during a military draft.

All Sorts.

MILWAUKEE made 6,000,000 cigars last year.

A NEBRASKA farmer has a whole township for a plantation.

SOUTH CAROLINA has twenty-one defaulting county treasurers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is offered 100 articles a week. Less than ten are accepted.

DAKOTA has been doing sums, and finds that she has only three-eighths of a white man to an acre of land.

DURING last year $10,606,173 worth of potatoes were imported into Great Britain; the year before $8,271,300 worth.

THE poor boy living in Ohio, who looked up so naughtily in his grandma's face just as her snuff-box spilled, says he hates everything now since his eyes have been opened to things.

THE lady who has been married eight times, has eight living husbands, and resides with none of them, and whose daughter, aged 23 years, has had three husbands—this lady is the ornament of Douglas County, Oregon.

PHYSICIANS tell us that the habit of running upstairs is apt to produce heart disease. To avoid this therefore you should never go up stairs in the ordinary way. Lie down on your stomach and crawl up feet first.

THE most thoroughly burned-out-of-house-and-home "man in the United States is Charles Williams, of Portland, Me. Seven times during the past year has his residence been consumed. He now proposes to build a raft and live on a pond.

THE anvil for the thirty-ton steam hammer, to be erected at the Woolwich Arsenal, England, will weigh 60 tons, the anvil-block weighs 103 tons, and took six months to cool. Altogether, 660 tons of iron will be used in the foundation work.

A MASSACHUSETTS farmer owns a Kentucky-bred mule that has within the last thirty days kicked in seventeen barn doors, unroofed a dozen chicken-coops, and trampled the life out of four favorite pigs. "Ben Butler" is his name.

CALIFORNIA will this year produce 12,000,000 gallons of wine, 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, and 250,000 pounds of raisins, besides the brandy, of which there are no statistics. Forty thousand acres are in vineyards, and the area is constantly increasing.

THERE are 3,000,000,000 people on the earth, and they speak 3,063 known languages. The average duration of life is 33½ years. One-fourth of those born, die before they are at the age of seventeen. Out of one hundred persons only six reach the age of sixty. Out of five hundred persons only one attains the age of eighty.

THE "Gilded Age," which bears the names of Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, is confidently asserted to be a gigantic practical joke. It is said that, wishing to test the credulity of the public, these two authors had the book prepared by several obscure newspaper local reporters. The covenant was solemnly made that the joke was to be kept a profound secret till 30,000 copies of the work were sold.

THE New York *World* sums up:—"In all a drunkard, cheaply fed and clothed, with only education enough to dig, is a loss and cost to the society which rears, educates, and destroys him, that may be told as follows: The original investment, $5,000; the loss of labor for a lifetime, $12,376; the loss of labor by early death, $19,556; total, $37,568; if he becomes a felon at thirty, $37,932.

A YOUNG man who was married in Detroit six months ago has joined in the discussion of the question of family economy. His little contribution is far from satisfactory. "I do not," he says, "understand how it is. I used to figure it out, as I sat with my arm round her waist Saturday nights, and all it would then cost to live would be $2.95 a week, and now I spend $15, and am hungry half the time."

A GENTLEMAN writes to a Boston newspaper that he knows by personal experience that an able-bodied man 50 years old, and in active business, can live on 12 cents a day. In two weeks he consumed milk, 75 cents; dry crackers, 30 cents; eggs, 17 cents; coffee, 10 cents; butter, 5 cents; salt, 1 cent; grand total, $1.14. Weight of Winnipiseogee at the beginning, 145½ pounds; weight at the end of the 14 days, 176¾—net gain, one pound and a half. Occupation, 10 hours a day in the office and 4 hours in the garden.

THE public at large has probably no conception of the number of fishing vessels which are yearly lost, with their crews, on the various fishing banks outlying our coasts. According to the figures given by the *Nautical Gazette*, there were lost in forty-two years 1,265 lives and 280 craft of all sizes. The value of the property thus destroyed is estimated at $1,145,500. These are formidable statistics to contemplate. A very large proportion of these vessels were run down by steamers and large sailing ships during the prevalence of the dense fogs which are constant in these latitudes. The *Nautical Gazette* recommends the general introduction of fog horns sufficient in volume to be heard from one to three miles in bad weather.

AMONG the meanest and most contemptible of God's creatures the gossiper stands prominent and alone in his enormity. No wretch does more to destroy human happiness and propagate human misery than he. He is in heaven if can only keep his neighbors in purgatory. He slinks around and pries into others' affairs in order to keep up his stock of literary trash. It would be well if such persons could be dipped in the river Styx every Saturday night and dried off in a snug corner in his satanic majesty's dominions. Let decent, respectable people avoid such as they would a wolf. Don't touch them or you will get all smeared over; and keep on the windward side of them.

VINEGAR BITTERS.—The great merit of VINEGAR BITTERS has made them the leading medicine of the day, and respectable druggists everywhere write: "*They are the best and most popular preparation in the market.*" They have stood the test of public opinion and won confidence. They sell rapidly because they cure. If you are sick you want reliable medicine. VINEGAR BITTERS commend themselves to the ailing and afflicted, as they are deficient in one thing alone, viz.: the *stimulant* that unduly excites the brain, and creates a morbid thirst for spirits! There is no phase of Indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease or Physical Debility in which they will not effect a cure. Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action in the liver, stomach and bowels, will find them a *constitutional specific*, and a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilarating [illegible] to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert. 41

"LIVER-POOL."—The policemen of Liverpool wear a badge, fastened on the cap, a silver bird, somewhat resembling a crane, but in reality intended for a liver, the old-time bird of Liverpool, which was once literally a marsh or pool. There the liver went to nest and live, and was found in no other place in England. The liver is now extinct, though specimens of the bird are preserved in the British museum.

THE statistics of the New York Assembly give 25 farmers, 24, lawyers, 13 merchants, 11 manufacturers, 5 physicians, 1 undertaker, 1 butcher, 1 distiller, 1 editor and 1 gentleman; 100 of the 128 are natives of New York.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

SIR—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine.

CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

THE most stupendous enterprise on the continent for the relief of human woe is the National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, Ind. It has a capital stock of $500,000, with over fifty surgeons, assistants, and instrument makers, who are constantly employed in giving relief to thousands of sufferers annually. They treat as specialties, crooked feet, legs, spines and all other Human deformities: also paralysis, chronic diseases, piles, fistula and catarrh. Send for circular.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences but with its use has come up perfectly reconstructed. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

VICTIMS of consumption seeking relief and restored health should use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. This is the only preparation that develops the full virtue of Tar.

RAGGED stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents, remember this—they last twice as long.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

40 RATS KILLED

With one box ARABS DEAD SHOT. Price 25 cts., ask your Storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

"$10 A DAY."

Agents can obtain Permanent and Profitable Employment for the sale of the best selling article known. Country rights, free and exclusive sale given. Address Wales French & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, male or female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars, and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 ct. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 200 Fifth St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

THE DYING BODY
SUPPLIED WITH THE
VIGOR OF LIFE
THROUGH
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR

KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
Ready Relief,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!

One 50-Cent Bottle

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dipotheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation.*

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Vanderbilt.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family has been variously estimated, and the retinence of the Commodore himself has admitted of little else than mere conjecture on this point. There is a general opinion, howsver, among those who are in a position to judge most correctly that the wealth vested in Commodore Vanderbilt exceeds one hundred millions of dollars, and a prominent member of the family recently said that the "old man" was worth more than that sum. This vast fortune was acquired by Cornelius Vanderbilt through his own efforts, starting early in life without capital or influence. His parents were poor, and his first money was earned in conveying people to and fro in a row-boat between New York and Staten Island. He made a large amount of money in steamboating, but the great bulk of his wealth has been acquired in railroad combinations and in the manipulation of railroad stocks. He is and has been all his life a very remarkable man. His self-reliance and pluck are as natural with him as drawing breath, and his will and purpose indomitable. A man of such tremendous mental force has he been that he has moved forward to the accomplishment of his objects with a power as irresistible as one of his steamboats. His one purpose in life has been the acquisition of money. To this end he has trained his mental and physical resources with the greatest care. He has made of himself a machine that has always obeyed the requirements of his intellect, and wherever he has struck it has been with telling force and effect. He has had very few vices. He has always drank moderately and lived regularly, taking just the requisite amount of exercise always. Smoking and whist-playing are the only indulgencies which he has permitted himself to any considerable degree. Every day he is to be seen driving on the road, with the stump of a cigar between his teeth, and until within a year past he has had every evening some of his cronies in for a rubber at whist and to talk horse, a subject at which he never tires. Latterly, however, his evenings have been passed very quietly. He has always been a strict man of business, kept his own counsel, and admitted or known no partners. He never allows the plea of affection or charity to interfere with his business matters. Appeals to his sympathy have about as much effect as a straw forced under the wheels of a locomotive. He has been well, active, and in the harness all his life, and has never tired or weakened. He will be 80 years of age in May, and his 60 odd years of constant hard work show that he has had one of the strongest physical constitutions ever given to a man.—*New York Graphic.*

Working in Hot Atmospheres.

In relation to the subject of how high a temperature men can endure and work in, a writer in the *British Journal of Science* notes the following interesting cases: During the re-heating of furnaces in an iron-works in England, the men worked when the thermometer, placed so as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the open doors, marked 120 deg. In the Bessemer pits, 140 deg. was reached, and yet the men continued a kind of labor requiring great muscular effort. In some of the operations of glass-making, the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100 deg.; and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212 deg. In a Turkish bath the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105 deg. to 110 deg. A case is mentioned of a person in the same establishment working half an hour in a heat of 185 deg. In enamel factories, men work daily in a heat of over 300 deg. On the Red sea steamers, the temperature of the stokehole is 145 deg., and some men will labor there for half an hour without a drop of perspiration, while others are carried out fainting. These examples of continuous work at 110, 120, 140 and 145 degrees correspond to depths in mines of 3,650, 4,250, 5,450 and 5,750 feet. The author thinks, thrrefore, that the limit of 4,000 feet, fixed by the English commissioners as the extreme workable depths of mines, is too small, and he considers 8,000 feet as a safe boundary.

The sea along the coast of Brittany and Portugal abounds at certain seasons of the year, with a certain very small but extremely delicate fish, known as the sardine. These, cured by a peculiar process, put up in olive oil, and enclosed in small tin boxes, have long been exported to various parts of the world, and everywhere regarded as a luxury. A new enterprise has recently been started on the coast of New Jersey, that bids fair to furnish a substitute for this delicate little fish brought from the other side of the sea. A company has been formed for catching and putting up a small fish which abounds on the coast, but which heretofore has not been utilized to any great extent. This fish is the menhaden, "moss bunker," or ocean trout. It is a very timid fish, migratory in its habits, and moving in immense "schools." They move very near the surface of the water, and are caught by surrounding a portion of a "school" with a long net. The silly creatures do not know enough to dive beneath the net and escape. They are dipped from the water and taken on shore in boats, when they are scaled, cleaned, cured in salt, and then packed in tin boxes. Sometimes a thousand bushels are caught at a single haul. Last year this company put up nearly half a million boxes of these American sardines. This year, it is thought, a much larger business will be done.

"PUNCH" IN HIS GARDEN.—There was a great stir in our garden the other day. The potatoes were ready to jump out of their skins. The beet turned red to its very roots. The celery lost their heads and the cabbages their hearts. The peas split their pods with excitement. The asparagus could with difficulty be kept in its bed. The parsley curled itself up in a corner. The cucumber alone maintained its habitual coolness. The cause of all this commotion was the presence of a noted vegetarian. The potatoes never took their eyes off him.

WHEN is a match frivolous? When it makes light of things.

"The Durndest Knowingest Dog that Ever Wore Har."

He came in from Truckee Meadows yesterday, did that level-headed dog. He rode in by the side of his master on a load of potatoes. He was not a pretty dog, not a dog of blue blood and high degree. He was a tall, gaunt, shaggy-haired, wild-eyed looking brindle beast, of unrecorded pedigree. As the wagon, carrying man, dog and potatoes, halted for a time in front of a saloon in North C street, one of a party of half a dozen loungers thereabout made some remark in regard to the appearance of the canine, when thus spake ye horny handed, frowsy headed tiller of ye soil:

"Fellers, that air ain't a purty dog, I know—he's like me, makes no pretensions to natural beauty—but he's just the durndest knowingest dog that ever wor har. He's got more instinck, that dog has, an' more savey, an' pen'tration, an' insight into human natur', just in that ugly old cabez o' his, nor can be found in the heds of a whole plaza full of yer eddicated town dogs—poodles an' sich. What I pride in him for is his regular human sense; he's just the darndest dog out! Now ef I come home from town perfectly sober (when I've left him to see after the ranch) it would jist do your hearts good to see that dog show off what a sense of appreciation he's got of me. Fellers, his gorgeous tail stands aloft; he skyugles about; he runs on afore me a scrapin' up the yearth with his hind feet, sendin' the chips a flyin'; he holds up his head and barks in a cheerful an' manly tone o' voice, escortin' me forward, an' feelin' prouder'n if he'd holed a woodchuck! But let me come home full of tangle-leg, sheep-herder's delight and terrantiler juice, and this is the darndest shamedest dog yer ever saw. He jist takes one look at me an' he knows it all. Down goes his tail, he lops his years, hangs his head, squats his back, an' lookin' back now an' then, he slinks off an' crawls under the barn—actually ashamed to be seen about the premises for fear somebody will find out that I own him. I tell you, fellers, he's the cussedest dog for right out human sense that ever was seed in these parts, and Truckee Medders is proud that he war pupped thar!"—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Equinoctial Storms.

There is a popular delusion that a three-days storm is inevitable when the sun crosses the line in the latter part of March and September, and the unsettled state of the weather at this period, which usually culminates in showers of some duration, is always spoken of as "the equinoctial storm."

According to Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, however, the equinox has very little to do with storms, and, excepting that the weather is generally unsettled by the changes which are taking place in the atmosphere, there is no more likelihood of a storm upon the day that sun crosses the line than upon any other of the year.

So much for one of the popular theories, which, like our popular superstitions, obtain a stronger hold upon the public mind than the strongest facts. In the light of this truth, it is not difficult to account for the length of time, centuries perhaps, which it takes to discover a popular error or establish a scientific truth; nor can we measure our indebtedness to those men who devote their lives to discovering facts in nature and art, and establishing them upon a scientific—that is, a real and knowable—basis. For it must be remembered that these men are always in a minority; the mass of mankind are content to take the world as they find it, with all its errors, all its superstitions, all its prejudices, and feel no gratitude to those who disturb their fond and foolish belief in them.

From the Shadow of the Guillotine.

One of the most remarkable escapes ever made was made by M. de Chateaubrun during the reign of terror in Paris. He was sent to execution with twenty other prisoners; but after the fifteenth head had fallen the guillotine got out of order, and a workman was sent for to repair it. The six remaining victims were left standing in front of the machine with their hands tied behind them. A French crowd is very curious, and the people kept pressing forward to see the man arranging the guillotine. By degrees M. de Chateaubrun, who was to the rear of his companions, found himself in the front line of the spectators, then in the second, and finally well behind those who had come to see his head cut off. Before the man could get the guillotine in working order night began to fall, and M. de Chateaubrun slipped away. When in the Champs Elysees he told a man that a wag had tied his hands and robbed him of his hat, and this simple individual cut him free. A few days later M. de Chateaubrun escaped from France.

THERE is much excitement in the neighborhood of Stonington, Conn., where one infirm son of Mr. Langworthy was killed and the other fatally hurt by assassins during the absence of the parents at church, on Sunday evening. The man servant, who was arrested for the crime, was seriously injured in the fray himself, and says he was knocked senseless at the time young Langworthy was killed. The marks upon his head show evidence of having been made by the same instrument that dealt the deadly blows to the young men. Suspicion is expressed that the father of the victims was at the bottom of the affair. He attended to his pursuit as a milk-peddler the morning after the murder, and does not show by his acts that he is terribly cast down by the event. It is said that the young men were below par intellectually and physically, and that their lives were insured for large amounts. This is the substance of the gossip afloat in the neighborhood.

HIS TIME.—Said a member of the Mississippi Legislature: "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! Mister Speaker! Ain't I 'titled to de flo', sah? I got up, sah, next after Mr. Smith, who was next after Mr. Johnson, who was next after Mr. Brown, who came next to Mr. Burrus, who was next to Mr. Bates, who was next to Mr. Ball, who was next to Mr. Blue, who was next to Mr. Barclay, sah, and have stood here until they all got through turnabout, and now it's my time."

Useful Suggestions.

CABBAGE leaves will cure the worst ulcer. So says a French journal.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS FRESH.—A vase of flowers can be retained in freshness much longer by using soapsuds or soaped water—try it.

A GOOD INK.—Take bichromate of potassa one part, and extract of logwood three parts; add water, bring it to a boil, and it is ready for use. In the winter it must not freeze, though if it does, boil it again and it will be ready for use again.

FOR gravel in horses give two-thirds of a tablespoonful of saltpeter in a little salt for three consecutive days; or take a pint of watermelon seed and boil in two quarts of water till reduced to nearly one-half, and drench two mornings in succession. Your horses will be cured.

LINEN that is placed immediately after being ironed near the stove or in the hot sun is stiffer when dry than if it is permitted to dry slowly. It is a good plan to lay collars and small articles on a dry waiter and set them on a kettle or other support on the stove till they are quite dry. A bowl of clear water and a clean old linen cloth are useful to remove any specks the linen may acquire before or while being ironed.

TAKING INK OUT OF LINEN.—Melt pure tallow and cover the ink spot with it while hot. After washing in the usual manner, the stain will generally be gone. If, however, some of the blemish remains, a second application of this simple process will effectually remove it, and without injuring the linen. This method has been found to be decidedly the best among many others employed for the purpose mentioned by a laundry company of great celebrity in New York.

THE following mixture will make a very good barometer, it being very sensive to weather changes: Mix one and one-half drachms of camphor, dissolved in ten drachms of alcohol, with forty grains of saltpeter and forty grains of sal ammoniac to nine drachms of water. This mixture should be placed in a four ounce vial with a piece of cloth tied over its mouth, and placed in a good light, out of the sunshine, where it can be observed without handling. When the weather is fine the fluid is clear, but on the least change the chemicals rise from the bottom in beautiful crystals.

TO RENDER posts or timber, placed in the ground, practically impervious to moisture, and for a long time prevent decay, the following simple recipe has been tried and found to answer the purpose excellently. For fence and gate posts it is particularly recommended: Take linseed oil, boil it, and mix it with charcoal dust until the mixture has the consistency of an ordinary paint. Give to the posts a single coat of the mixture or paint before planting them, and no farmer, says one who has tried it, living to the age of the patriarchs of old, will live long enough to see the same posts rotten. The posts or timber should be well seasoned and dry when the paint is applied.

THE time-worn anecdote of a person's being so deceived by a theatrical representation as to believe it to be a scene of actual life was verified at one of the New York theaters the other night. In the play, which portrayed the life of a drunkard, the chief actor, when in great destitution, exclaims: "Alas, alas! no one in this wide world will give me even a crust of bread to eat." These words had hardly been pronounced by the actor before the audience saw a tall man arise in the parquet, who, in a voice trembling with emotion, said: "Gentlemen, I am a poor man, but I will give that man a dollar."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	10 @	12½
HOGS—Dressed	7½@	7¾
COTTON	17½@	
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 80 @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 51 @	1 53
No. 1 Spring	1 58 @	1 62
RYE	1 06 @	1 12
CORN—New Mixed Western	83 @	86
Old do	85 @	87½
OATS—Mixed Western	66 @	68
White do	67 @	68½
PORK—New Mess	17 12½@	
LARD—Steam	10½@	10¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 50
Choice Natives	5 85 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 40 @	5 75
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @	4 75
Medium to Fair	4 62½@	5 40
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 25
HOGS—Live	4 75 @	5 75
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 50 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 28 @	1 29
No. 2 Spring	1 24 @	1 25
No. 3 Spring	1 18½@	1 19½
CORN—No. 2	63 @	64
OATS—No. 2	46 @	47½
RYE—No. 2	92 @	93
BARLEY—No. 2	1 42 @	1 48
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow	32 @	35
Medium to Good	28 @	31
EGGS—Fresh	12½@	13
PORK—Mess	16 45 @	16 55
LARD	10¼@	10½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 25½@	1 26½
No. 2 Fall	1 52 @	1 54
CORN—No. 2	68 @	69
OATS—No. 2	51 @	52
RYE—No. 2	97 @	99
BARLEY—No. 2	1 55 @	1 60
PORK—Mess	17 00 @	17 25
LARD	10¾@	..
HOGS	4 50 @	5 60
CATTLE	4 00 @	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 44 @	1 46
CORN	72 @	75
OATS	50 @	58
RYE	1 07½@	1 08½
BARLEY	1 40 @	1 50
PORK—Mess	17 00 @	17 20
LARD	10½@	10¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 31½@	1 32½
No. 2	1 27 @	1 28
CORN—No. 2	63 @	65
OATS—No. 2	43 @	44
RYE—No. 1	90 @	91
BARLEY—No. 2	1 54 @	1 56
PORK	16 50 @	..
LARD	10¼@	10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 47½@	1 48½
No. 2 Red	1 46½@	1 47½
CORN	72 @	74
OATS	55 @	58
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 68 @	1 69
No. 1	1 60 @	1 61
Amber	.. @	..
CORN	76 @	77
OATS	54 @	56
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 55 @	1 57
No. 2 Red	1 46 @	1 47
CORN	74 @	79
OATS	58 @	59

A FRENCH paper says petroleum destroys all insects, and banishes rats and mice. Water, slightly impregnated with petroleum, applied to plants or animals infected with insects, will, it is said, destroy the latter at once.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

$87 a week. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. A. Broomhall, Muscatine, Iowa.

$90 a week. Ag'ts wanted everywhere. Circ's & samples free. F. A. ELLS, Charlotte, Mich.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

EVERYBODY to sell our *Needle-Threading Thimble.* Circulars free. Samples sent postpaid, 30c. Western Manufact'g Co., 136 W. 4th-st., Cincinnati.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo 7x9, worth $1.50, and instructions to clear $20 a day. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

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R. D. Willson, 210 W. Washington st., Chicago.

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$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of* 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

ONE DAY'S WORK will secure a Royal Quarto Bible, superbly bound in Turkey Morocco, and illustrated with 1200 Engravings. Retail price $17. Cowperthwait & Co., Phila.

CATARRH Cured by the DIAMOND CATARRH REMEDY. See the advertisement.

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In each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Chicago, Ill.

DR. SAM'L. S. FITCH'S
FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Will be sent free by mail to any one sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York.

Portrait of CHARLES SUMNER.

Size, 24x30. Price, $1.00.

Sent postpaid on receipt of the price. Agents wanted in every city and town.
Address LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST!

AGENTS WANTED everywhere for this new and beautifully illustrated book of the Author's "Thirty Years'" Life and Adventures among the Indians, in the Mexican Wars, hunting wild animals, &c., &c. *Thrillingly interesting*, and selling faster than anything ever before known. Send for illustrated circular. F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

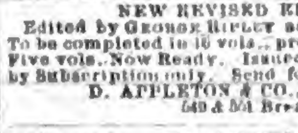
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For full descriptive Circulars, send to the
Elastic Truss Co.,
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NEW REVISED EDITION.

Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA. To be completed in 16 vols., profusely Illustrated. Five vols. Now Ready. Issued Bi-monthly. Sold by Subscription only. Send for Specimen Pages.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

TEA. TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for Circular. Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.

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Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free.
Address W. A. Henderson & Co., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy.
NO CHARGE
for treatment until cured. Call on or address
DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our justly celebrated Articles for Ladies' wear. Indispensable and absolutely necessary. 10,000 SOLD MONTHLY. They give comfort and satisfaction. No female can do without them. Sample sent, on receipt of $2.00, FREE. Send for Illustrated Circular. LE PERLE RUBBER CO., 90 Chambers Street, New York.

Portable Soda Fountains!
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP.
Shipped Ready for Use.
Manufactured by J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, IND.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

SAFE
S. H. HARRIS' THE BEST
Manufactured and for sale at
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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR
To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens and faded or gray hairs resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FREE TO BOCK AGENTS.
AN ELEGANTLY-BOUND CANVASSING BOOK

for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains Over 700 fine Scripture Illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted—Agents.
From $75 to $250 per Month,

Everywhere, Male and Female, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for circular.
Address SECOMB & CO.,
137 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per cent. interest, by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED,

Except interest, till fifth year. Rich Soil, warm Climate, long Seasons, low Taxes, and free Education. Free Fare and Low Freights on household goods to those who

BUY THIS YEAR.

For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

$20 SAVED. FLORENCE $20 SAVED.

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, *Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States* in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has *Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.*

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.
April, 1874. *Florence, Mass.*

Sandwich Manufacturing Co.,
SANDWICH, DE KALB CO., ILLINOIS.

ADAMS' PATENT SELF-FEEDING POWER CORN-SHELLERS (popularly known as the "Sandwich Shellers"), varying in size and capacity to suit all wants. Farm Horse-Powers. Hand Corn-Shellers. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated CORN KING CULTIVATOR.

Descriptive Circulars, fully illustrated, mailed free to any address. J. P. ADAMS, Secretary.

SAW-MILLS.
LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
SAW-MILLS,

Solid Iron Frames, Friction Feed and Wrought-Iron Head-Blocks, with Lever Set.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL IN THE MARKET.

Illustrated Catalogues and Prices furnished on application to LANE & BODLEY,
JOHN AND WATER-STS., CINCINNATI, O.

ON TRIAL

E. H. Borges, Logansport, Ind., says: "I have sold KRESS FEVER TONIC 8 years; it has always given satisfaction. I now sell more of it than of all other AGUE remedies, and believe it to be the best of them all. Kress Fever Tonic is manufactured and warranted by Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O."

8 YEARS

IT DOES THE BUSINESS

Thos. Roughton, with John D. Park, of Cincinnati, says: "I have had the Ague for TWO YEARS, and tried several remedies without any good results—I tried KRESS FEVER TONIC finally, and am now perfectly well—can truly say it does all that you claim for it." This remedy is in concentrated form—Small Doses but SURE CURES, and is WARRANTED by Kress Manufacturing Co. Cincinnati, O.

D. C. R.

When everything else fails the Diamond Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Nasal Catarrh. It relieves cold in the head, clearing and healing [illegible] the fetid breath [illegible]. No other remedy equal to it. "Ought to be in every family," says one who has tried it. At Proprietors' expense, any druggist is authorized to [illegible] satisfaction or [illegible] the money. Price 50 cts. Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago.

Extracts from Letters and Testimonials.

Chicago, 737 W Lake St., April 24th, 1872. "Have had Catarrh for two years. One bottle of your Diamond Catarrh Remedy entirely relieved me from cold and catarrh." O. M. Babcock. "Cured me effectually." John E. Barrett, Bookbinder, Chicago. Petaluma, Cal., Dec. 29, 1873. "Your D. C. R. is astonishing every one around here." E. Jameson. Prophetstown, Ill., Sept 23d, 1873. "We think it is the best Remedy now before the public. It ought to be in every family. Please send it [1 doz.] as soon as possible." E. R. Shimmin, Grain Dealer. "The best medicine I ever used for Catarrh." Mrs. E. R. Shimmin. Aurora, Ill., May 14th, 1871. "I have used medicines that were highly recommended, none of which did me any good until I used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy, and that gave me immediate relief, and I now consider myself permanently cured." W. H. Smith. La Porte, Ind., May 18th, 1872. "Dr. A. F. Evory, Dear Sir: I have used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy in my practice during the past year, and find it far superior to any and every other treatment for cure of Catarrh. It will certainly do all you claim for it." Yours truly, Geo. M. Dakin, M. D.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
OR
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

"THE THRESHER OF THE PERIOD."

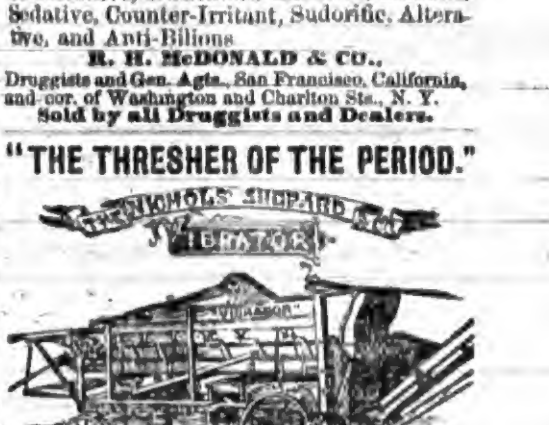

This is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER, which has created such a revolution in the trade and become so FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines ENTIRELY UNEQUALLED for grain saving, time saving, and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch, and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12-Horse "Mounted" Powers. Also Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines, or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as GRAIN RAISERS AND FARMERS who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our new forty page Illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (*sent free*) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen. Address,

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

HO! For the Middle Region of Western IOWA.
Homes in the Near West.

BETTER lands at cheaper prices than can be found elsewhere within civilization. *A choice from over* 1,500,000 acres, on the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central Railways, in Iowa. Average credit price $6 and $8 per acre. Title clear. No fever and ague. For land exploring tickets, receivable as cash in payment, or maps and guides giving descriptions, prices, terms, or any information, call on or address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., 90 Randolph-st., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Ia. N. B.—*For round trip half fare excursion tickets from Chicago apply to the Chicago office.*

MEDICAL.

Samaritan Nervine!

Is the great remedy for Epileptic Fits, Convulsions and Spasms. It is an infallible remedy, a certain and sure cure in every case, of long or short standing, it matters not how many doctors have tried their skill and failed. It has been tested by hundreds, and never was known to fail in a single case. Come or send immediately for medicines, and seek relief. A trial bottle will be sent free to any one suffering with the above named diseases. Always give name of your Express office when ordering medicine.

SPEEDILY CURED.

All Chronic and Nervous Diseases, of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Young men who are suffering from nervous debility, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, etc., permanently cured.

Females can consult me, personally or by letter, about any of the difficulties incident to their sex, with the assurance of speedy relief. All communications strictly confidential.

Inclose two stamps for an Illustrated Journal of Health—a complete treatise on all chronic diseases, containing upwards of sixty pages; also, a Short Lecture on Marriage. It is a book that every family ought to have, and no one should be without it. To the weak and sickly one, it lays bare the causes of the malady, points out the remedy, and directs how to retain that precious boon. Over 1,500 patients are now under treatment.

Please state where you saw this advertisement.
Address, DR. S. A. RICHMOND,
(P. O. Box 741), St. Joseph, Mo.
Office on Francis street, opposite Pacific Hotel.

RUPTURES
POSITIVELY CURED.

Send stamp for circular, or call. Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches; all kinds of instruments for deformities, Silk Stockings, Body Belts, &c. DR. A. G. OLIN,
187 Washington St., Chicago.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamp 1 20 pages, 2 stamps; a book 120 pages, illustrated, 50c.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. An interesting Illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

C. N. U. No. 19

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, May 14th, 1874

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of this county, will meet at the Court House,

SATURDAY MAY 30th 1874.

at 3 o'clock P. M. to transact important business. Every member it is hoped will endeavor to be present — Also all others interested are cordially invited to attend. The following is a list of the members

R. H. Hoess,
John Shoub,
Jas. Goetschius
M. Waterman,
Geo. Headley,
John Butt,
S. B. Mottinger,

Geo. Barney,
A. J. Little,
J M Brumback
Cyrus Walters,
Saml. Stoy,
J. M. Urie,
John Stearns,

Mr. Metcalf having removed from the county Mr. Brumback is appointed from his township.

T. C. MAYS, Chairman,

Why is it? We don't hear anything of late in the Radical papers about the death of the Democratic party Is it because the funeral in their own family is engrossing their entire attention? It would seem so.

Senator Morton did not appear in in the Senate the other day when the Presiden's veto was under consideration. His absence is explained upon the ground that he is not yet ready for a rupture with the President, and all his tact as a partisan is being used to hold the remnants of his party together for another campaign.

The St. Louis *Democrat* offers the following: "A conundrum we have not yet seen answered by the collaptionists: If it was right to issue a large porition of the reserve last September, because the New York banks needed the currency, why is it a crying sin, involving national dishonor, repudiation, etc., to issue the remainder now, to meet the wants of the farmers and laboring men of the country?'

Mr. Beecher said a sensible thin the other Sunday evening. American women, so he told his auditors, before everything else to reform their tables, and, instead of the indigestible stuff which they put upon them, prepare enjoyable and nutritious meals, Mr. Beecher is entirely right in this obobservation. There is no other civilized conutry in the world in the world in which the cooking is habitually and systemenatically so bad as in the United States.

Sumner was turned out of the republican party and his place at the head of the committee on Foreign Relations, because he differed with the President on the annexation of San Domingo. This was done through a caucus of republican members. The question now is, will a republican caucus turn Morton and his brother inflationists out of the party for differing with the President about further inslation of the currency and actually voting against his veto of the measure? Greely, Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, and a host of others were set adrift by the party leaders for differing with the administration as to the policy of covering up public defalcations, bribery and robbery. North and South, and now here is a spectacle where a majority of these very chief henchmen of Grant are turning upon him with the ferocity of wild beasts What shall be done with them?

Three hundred thousand men in South Carolina who are borne down by taxation, whose rights are usurped, whose lands are despoiled, who are suffering untold oppression, ask Congress simply that inquiry be made into their wrongs. Amajority of the Judiciary committee refuse this request. The minority report, submitted on Wednesday by Mr. Eldridge, recommends the appointment of a Committee of both Houses of Congress, with power to go to South Carolina and inquire into the conditions of her people. "It is impossible," says the minority report, "to turn a deaf ear to the supplicating wail of three hundred thousand oppressed and despoiled citizens of that once prosperous and happy State, praying only that inquiry be made into their alleged wrong." We shall see whether Congress can hear.

The Centennial job got a squelcher in the House last week. It was only $3,000,000 the Philadelphia patriots wanted for the big show in 1676.

The farmer's' movement is taking definite form in Illinois. The Advisory Board of the State Farmers' Association have called a convention to be composed of Workingmen of all kinds, to meet at Springfield on the 10th of Sune next. It is the intention to nominate candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. One great danger besets conventions of this kind; the probability that they will be gobbled by a unscrupulous and wily politicians. If this danger can be avoided, there is indeed a good prospect that something will be done in Illinois. It will be unfortunate for the movement if some pronounced action be taken at the forthcoming convention.

The Indianapolis *Journal* waxes fearfully wroth over a cartoon in a late number of *Harper's Weekly*, in which the saintly Nast expressed his ideas of the late bill for the inflation of the currency by representing Morton, Logan, Cameron and Carpenter as bullies and plunderers making a raid on the President. The *Journal* grows eloquently indignant over what it terms this "most infamous and brutal caricature." In high dudgeon it says: "Senator Morton is made to appear like a drunken ruffian, with open shirt collar, pantaloons tucked in his boots, a heavy bludgeon in his hand, and in all respects the picture of a bully and cutthroat. * * * *Harper's Weekly* sees fit to do this because Senator Morton has argued in the Senate in favor of an increase of currency. * * This is the Eastean idea of wit and decency, this brutal treatment of distinguished men. * * The cartoon is simply disgraceful and degrading, and the sections of the country it outrages and insults should see to it that the concern publishing it is made to suffer for its insolence and brutality."

And this is all because the "Journa of Civilization" treads on the toes of Morton & Co. The Indianapolis *Journal* seems to forget that "infamous and brutal caricatures" are no new thing for *Harper's Weekly* to indulge in, and it forgets, too, that when such men as Greeley and Schurz were brutally caricatured the Indianapolis *Journal* was one of the first new papers of the country to encourage and flatter Th. Nast for his "insolance and brutality." It is a chicken, Mr *Journal* that was raised in your neighborhood and it has only come home to roost.

Crop Prospects.

Although the condition of Western farmers is not as easy as could be wished, on account of the general disappearance of the money they received for last year's crop it is not without causes for encouragement. We do not recall a spring in a period of a dozen years that gave a more cheerful promise of abundance than the present. It is too early to make any predictions about the unplanted corn crop, but we are able to make conjectures about the fruit, the growing wheat and the condition of the meadows, and they are of the most satisfactory character. The season is backward, but this, perhaps, is more of a blessing than a disadvantage, for it has kept the fruit buds from blooming till the present time, and thus saved them from the cold winds and sleets last month. Our accounts from nearly all quarters of the West represent the fruit of all kinds as uninjured, or but slightly injured, and now beyond reasonable danger of injury; and the prospects is that we shall have peaches, cherries, pears and apples in abundance. The farmers in those counties of this state and Illinois where orchards are cultivated for market purposes, are calculating confidently on a large fruit yield to bring them a supply of money in advance of the field crops. The growing wheat from all accounts, never looked better in this State, and is nearly as promising in Illinois. In many places it is more than knee high, and on the uplands unusually green, thick and vigorous, with a few of those bare patches that a severe winter makes in the fields. It is not out of the way to say that Missouri will yield a third more wheat this year than it did last. The oats crop has been generally put in, and promises well. The profuse spring rains have been of great benefit to the meadows; the grass is thick and close on the surface, and the hay yield of the west, one of the most important and saleable of crops, ought to be unusually fine. The whole prostpect of farmers is most flattering, and if they would look less to an unproductive Congress sitting at Washington City, and more to their own fertile fields for the supply of currency they need, they would encounter less disappointment. If Congress were to vote the issue of a thousand millions of additional greenbacks, a Western farmer would not get a single dollar of it, except by buying it, either with produce or a mortgage on his farm: whereas, if he relies on his well worked fields to bring him a supply of money next fall, without borrowing, he will be gratified.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER ELEVEN.

So in process of time nearly every settler had a family handmill, made according to the following receipt, viz: Take a sound log of some hard wood, such as beech or sugar, about twenty inches in diameter. Saw it off, about three feet in length. Set on end, and, with an inch augur, commence boring down, diagonally into the upper end, from near the circumference to the center of the log and continue until you have surrounded the end of the log with augur holes meeting in the center. Take a chisel and cut down between the holes until you get the block loose, that has thus been bored under, and it comes out in the form of an inverted cone. Trim out the funnel shaped hole thus left with a chisel as well as you can, and then to make entirely smooth and to harden it, build a fire of coals therein. When sufficiently burned for the purpose mentioned, take out the fire and scrape the coals off cleanly as possible, and you have a large mortar Now take a stick about as thick as your rist, and two and a half feet long, and splitting one end, insert an iron wedge with its edge in the split. Put on an iron ring and drive it over the iron wedge, so as to hold it fast. Trim off the stick small enough to handle convenienly and you have a pestle. Now you may put a little corn in your morter, and beat it with your pestle as fine as you can. Sift out the finest, and you have corn meal. Blow the bran out of the balance, and you have "hominy."

It is much to the credit of the pioneers of our county, that amidst all the difficulties of the early settlements, they did not neglect the education of their children. I know settlements in the south part of this state, that had existed twenty years, without a school house. Not so in this county. No sooner had a few settlers got their cabins raised and fixed so that they could live in them, they raised their school house—rough and uncomfortable it is true, but on an equality with their residences. They were of round logs with clapboard roofs, chamber floor and door also of clapboards. Ground floor of puncheon; benches of the same, or, rather, generally of small logs split in two, and turned with the flat side up, and with rough wooden pins driven into augar holes for "legs"—chimney of sticks and mud built as described in a former chapter, but generally larger than the chimneys of private residences, so that twenty or twenty-five children might surround it in a semicircle, while a burning "log heap" flamed on the hearth in the winter, or to get light from its ample throat in the summer.

The windows generally were made by cutting out a log nearly the whole length of the house, leaving a hole—say a foot wide and eighteen or twenty feet long. Into this a long sash was inserted, consisting of single panes, joined together horizontally, until the long hole was filled In some cases that come under my notice, however, this long hole was filled with a kind of latice work of sticks, and upon this greased paper was pasted to transmit the light. Under this long window, large holes were bored into the log, rough wooden pins driven into these holes, and an unplaned laid on these pins. This was the writing desk. The writers sat on a long legged bench, facing this plank and the window, and if thep were many, they prevented the light of the window, especially on a cloudy day, from reaching many scholars, sitting back from it, but on such occasions they drew near to the huge tunnel of the chimney, and were "enlightened."

In just such school houses, I tought several schools in an early day, and expritenced the truth of Thompson's couplet.

> "Delightful task! to rear the tender though,
> And teach young the ideas how to shoot"

Will you allow me to enliven this prosy chapter with another anecdote?

Well, a New York dandy better acquainted with books and pavements than with "backwoods" life or character, concluded to visit the west and see "the natives." As he was riding along on a cold day in the winter, when sleighing was good in his fine sleigh, wrapped up in his "buffalo," with his great coat on, his fur cap tied down over his ears, and his fur gloves up his elbows—he passed one of these frontier schoolhouses. It was "recess," and the teacher an some of the bigger boys were out at the side of the side of the school house knocking some squirrels off a tall hickory tree with a rifle. The dandy reined up his horse a few minutes, and as he saw the squirrels drop one after another, perpetrated the following parody on the above oft quoted couplet of Thompson:

> "Delightful task! to rest the tender thought,
> And teach the youthful Indians how toshoot."

The rascal! It was well for him I was not there to hear him.

Senator Washburn has made his debut. He called up a bill, introduced at the beginning of the session by his lamented predecessor favoring the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. That was not a bad beginning for the new Senator.

S. Lauferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres,

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

FARM

FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale my farm situated between Auburn and Waterloo, consisting of

200 ACRES,

one hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Good brick house and bank barn, and other conveniences. I will also sell my

CIDER PRESS,

which commands a good trade every year,

DANIEL HUSSELMAN.

May 7. 1874.

NEW

Ice-creaM

PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS. Co. Supt.

SIDEWALK ORDINANCE.

1st. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb Co. Ind. that it shall be the duty of owners or part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the west side of Jack on street from Nicholas street to R. R. Lane and also on the east side of Main street from old plat to D. E. R. & I. R. R Depot to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining the said streets with a walk six feet wide to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than eight inches wide. placed on three substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber not less than three by four inches in size to support said plank.

2nd. Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the street and alley crossings along said sidewalk, within thirty days after publication of this ordinance. Done by order of the Board at their regular session.

Attest J. A. SMITH,
April 20th 1874. Town Clerk.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Parties about purchasing anything in the way of spring and summer DRY GOODS, will find it will pay them to visit

ROOT & Co's

Popular Dry Goods House,

The New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Never before have we shown AS LARGE and attractavestock, and at such LOW PRICES, as wk are doing this spring.

DOMESTIC GOODS—In choice styles of Dress and Shirting Prints, Cambrics, Percales and Chintzes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticks, Denims, Table Linens, Towelings, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers Curtain laces Flannels, Blankets, white and colored Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c. &c. at very low prices

Cloaks, Shawl sand Suits—We are making an elegant display in this department and have opened a full line of Linen and grass cloth suits for ladies and children wear at $2.50 $3.00 $4.00 $5.00 and upwards; Paisley Long and square shawls $6.50 to 1.00 each; Black Elmama lace shawls and sacques $5.00 7.00, 8.00, to $75.00 each; Stripe spring shawls, Cashmere Single and Double Capes; English Walking Jackets $1.00 to 20.00 each. Please examine.

DRESS GOODS—A magnificent stock adapted to the present and coming season 11¼c 15c 20c 25c 35, 40c, and upwards; In Grey suiting materials, Irish and French poplins, pure Mohairs, Serges, Diagonals, Pongees, Plaids for children, Japanese Silks and Poplins. Also an unequaled stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in Henrietta Cloths, bombazines, Caton Cloths, Black Merinos and Delaines.

AT POPULAR PRICES

SILKS—Black Silks of celebrated French manufacturers, Bonson, Bonnet Bellon, Guinea If warranted to wear without cutting or losing color $1 1.25, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00 per yard and upward. Spring Silks in neat stripes Check and Plain colors 90c and upward

Kid Gloves—We keep he Celebrated Pernot and Harris Seamless Gloves in one and two butt tonsistreet and evening colors white and Black. Also keep a line of Low Price Kid Gloves.

White Goods—Linens, real Laces, Embroideries, French and German Corsets, Bonnets Sash and Tie Ribbons, Ruffling, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions &c,

An Immense Stock.

Parasols and Sun UMBELLAS,

Now open, all the new styles for 1874. 75c $1 each

N. B. —All goods are marked in plain figures and at uniform low prices

We Deliver Goods Free at Railroad Depots, and at any place in the city.—

Samples sent by mail to any address.

ROOT & COMP'S

90 Columbia Street.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST!

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—ll persons suffering with any of the diseases r which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

nd get a sample bottle free of charge, which ill convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

DRY GOODS

—o—o—o—

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents,
Potatoes $2.00.
Wheat, red, $1 26.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.50.
Wood $2.75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5 25.

Trees in bloom.

Court in session.

Carleton is good.

Corn planting everywhere.

Granger ½ hose at Totten's.

Fruit trees look encouraging.

Linen coats and straw hats in order.

Mike Long is riding for the Sheriff.

A new styled Collar at T. B. Totten's

Beard pays cash for Butter & Eggs.

Gents' summer Underwear at Totten's

Corn and Oats for sale at Ford & Paterson's barn.

6 pair gents' half hose for 50c at Totten's. 4t

A new lot of nice Trunks at T. B. Totten's 4t

Grange underware at T. B. Totten's.

Miss Anna Rainier has returned to Illinois.

Sammy Plummet has been repairing his shop.

The iron colums for Ensley's Hall have arrived.

Plasters are at work up stairs in Ensly block.

Soap 7cts per bar, best in the market at Beard's.

Remember Beard has a full line of wooden ware.

Mess Pork, Sugar cured Hams and lard at Beard's

The sound of the hammer is heard in every direction.

Mrs Rev J. Emory Fisher is visiting her parental home.

G. C. Ralston bought the Burlingame property at $1000.

Ed. Bodine has returned to our place and will work with R. Elson.

Tonny Palmer has returned. Auburn against the world.

A new house has been erected in the Ashley addition.

Ene. Kuhlman is building a new house on Van Beuren street.

J. W. Johnson, formerly of this place is located at Richwood, O.

A new shop is going up near the Jackson depot.

McQuiston & Benedict are dishing up a splendid article of ice-cream.

Latest style Summer Hats at T. B. Totten's. 4t

New styled Summer Hats at T. B. Totten s. 4t

Mrs. Brumbeck, of Corunna, called at our office last Monday.

Cy Hare returned last Saturday evening to—well, she wasn't here.

Mrs. Kate Thompson, of Wabash, Ind., is visiting her parents here.

For Sale—Fifty thousand feet of Dry Poplar Lumber. Apply to H. W. Ford.

The creek is lined with fisherman, and the majority of bites are under hats.

Rev. Mr. Rice, Lutheran minister at Corunna, will officiate at the Baptist church next Sunday.

Soda fountains are in full blast at Davenport's, Postoffice and the Central grocery.

Cy Bond is going to try a pardner. He selected Miss Hattie palmer. Good luck and swift prosperity be with them.

Rev. G. A. Hurter, Lutheran minister, will preach at the Reform church next Sunday at half past 2 o'clock.

Geo Paterson and Hank Ford have a large amount of corn and oats for sale at their stables.

A. S. Leas & Co., have shipped in the last three months 433 head of cattle eastward.

Charles Shepherd is making a visit in Ohio. Joe will take a trip after his return.

Frank Davenport got a cheap pump last week. For particulars inquire of Coop Ralston.

One of our dray teams ran away last Saturday. They were checked, however before damaging anything.

Our town wants more houses, although a large number are under headway at present.

The weather has been pretty warm for a few days past. A good rain just now would be productive of much good.

Herget, an old tramp, came along, last week, dead broke and so hungry that he didn't know where he was going to sleep.

Mrs. Britton of Corunna, and Mrs Cline of this place gave us a short stay on Wednesday.

Several of our young ladies are going to Ada, Ohio, to attend school. Ada, is almost half as large as Auburn.

J. J. Latson and wife started for New York last Monday on an extended visit, among friends after an absence of twenty years.

John Hebel has a good article of beer on hand. When you see him standing in the door, don't take it for granted that the beer is all.

Tommy Leasure has rented the fine rooms over Snyder's Hardware store, and will open a first-class ice-cream parlor.—He will show up next week.

We received an interesting communication from Illinois a few days ago but have miss laid it. We hope the writer will excuse the delay.

Our friend Henry Heist, Esq., of this county, was in town yesterday. Mr. H. is perhaps the heaviest lumber dealer in the county.

Circuit Court is in session. This term comes in a very bad time for those of our farmers, just in the midst of the busy season of corn planting. We move to have it changed two weeks later.

We have received a communication from some "high toned" writer, and on account of the "business" style of his throwing the quill, we are unable to read it. No more.

Chamberlain and Lease, of Waterloo, have purchased a fine Alhambra Stallion three years old, expected to arrive this week. Gradualy our stock is improving.

The Hub and Spoke factory is jammed full of business, and the entire machinery is kept in active operation to meet the demand made upon them. We are glad to record its success.

Next week we publish the Roll of Honor, and while our friends are attending Court they can confer a favor by calling at the office and paying up their back dues.

There are some very fine lots offered for sale in the Rainier addition. The location is fine and we would not be surprised if this would prove to be the handsomest part of town. See Joe Rainier and purchase a lot.

Look at Root & Co's., new double advertisement in this paper. Examine it closely and you will find they are very cheap and fair in their dealings. They will soon move into their new and commodious store room on Calhoun street opposite the Court House.

The interests of newspaper publishers and patrons are identical. In laboring for the interests of the town the publisher enhances the value of every person's property, which entitles him to patronage from every inhabitant, without any regard to religious or political difference.

Street Scene—Small boy wheeling potatoes. Professional gentleman comes along. "Boy, just take those potatoes to my house." "Can't seet it", said the boy "they are for my pa." "Well, what will I do, I have no boy to get things for me." "You're a doctor, you should get a boy. Dr. Ford got me—he'll get you one."

A Card—To my creditors—I would say to all to whom I am indected, that I have deposited with H. C. Peterson, my attorney, notes to the value of $100 and upwards. You will therefore present your accounts to him for adjustment.

J. W. Johnson, Richwood, O

"If I had but a thousand a year, Gafford Green; If I had but a thousand a year, I'd buy Vordermark's boots and shoes, Gafford Green, if I had a thousand a year." It is not necessary, however to have a thousand a year to buy goods of the Vordermarks, for they sell the best kinds of boots and shoes at such low figures that any one can afford to buy of them.

The march of improvement. That great philanthropis and public benefactor Edward Baker has barricaded the banks of the river with logs, chunks and other rubbish so that the farmers who are driving to town with teams warm and thirsty cannot drive them through the creek. If the antidiluvian would take half the pains in behalf of the improvement that he does to retard it, his room might not be better than his company.

The sociable of the ladies society connected with the Presbyterian church will meet at Frank Beard's on next Wednesday afternoon May 20th.

Mrs. S. W. Ralston, Pres't.
Mrs. A. Totten, Sec'y.

As next Sabbath is the beginning of a new year of labor with the Presbyterian church of Auburn, I will preach an anniversary sermon; and as it is our communion Sabbath, we heartily and cordially invite all who can to come and be glad with us.

J. Emory Fisher.

The editor left last Tuesday to join the State Editorial Association at Indianapolis, in excursion from there to Washington, Bull Run, Fair Oaks, and Richmond battle grounds, Mt. Vernon, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland and thence home. He will be absent about two weeks.

A young man by the name of Charles Anthrupt was seriously injured last week by the falling of a stick of timber while in the act of raising it up. He was employed by Hugh Watt on the old Sprott farm about two miles north-west of Auburn. He is as sensible as he ever was, although the skull bone is broken in several places. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Sad Suicide—An old lady aged 72 yrs, mother of Orid Clark, Esq., living near Hopewell Chapel a few miles south-west of here, cut her throat last Monday morning with a common pocket knife, and at last accounts, cannot possibly live. She had been considered insane for some time None of her relatives had any indication that she would attempt suicide.

Turn Out.—On next Sabbath evening the scholars of the Methodist Sunday School will give a concert. They have been to considerable trouble and we think they ought to recieve a large patronage. Heretofore on these occasions the audience was "slim" and of course this gave little energy to those who took part in the exercises. Country boys should get their "dulcian" by the wing, bring your whips, cushions, &c in the pew with you and help fill up the vacant seats. Those in town who were never seen inside of a church should bring their family and dogs. Remember the concert is free.

Dogs—If there is one luxury that Auburn indulges in more than another it is dogs. There is one destructive feature about these creatures in this locality that a wide observation has failed yet to detect elsewhere, and that is, they are longer and louder made, and have the bottom every time. There are one or two families in town that have no dog, as yet, but there are several other ones that have two or more so that the average will hold out. We hope a few more will be imported—there is nothing that advertises a town so well as dogs.

Spencerville Items—The steam mills of Peter Bowman came near being destroyed by fire on last Friday. By prompt assistance from our citizens the flames were subdued before any serious damage was done.

Elijah Dilly, a respected farmer in this community, has recently engaged in the millinery business, with Mrs Susan Ayers as partner. All right Lij. Pass the cake 'round

These fine days cause the click of the of the corn planter to be heard, making music to the tread of many grengers.

A letter from Bro. Sandoe, now at west Lodi, Ohio, informs us that he has arrived at his new field of labor, and is greatly encouraged at his reception. He says, "We met a few of our parishoners at the door to welcome us, and when they left we found an abundance of substantials of life, such as ham, beef, etc., and what most preachers like, chickens. They gave me a horse and we are comfortably situated. Our charge consists of two congregations five miles apart. Wheat and clover looks well. Weather is fine and warm and I feel like the spring fever.—There are prospects for a fine fruit harvest.

Sad, if True.—Suspicions as to the taking off of one of our young men, have been gently whispered about of late, though there is, as yet, no good grounds to justify them. A few months ago he left this place, and since then nothing has been heard of him. His father has expressed himself in the belief that he has shuffled off this mortal coil, and almost treats it as a matter of fact. The son was somewhat disipated and reckless, but not a bad fellow after all, and were it not for the curse of intemperance would make a smart and industrious young man. We trust that the fears entertained are unfounded and Will will turn up one of these days a wiser and a better man.

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

Dr. S. Clay Todd, Cor. Perry and Summit streets (P. O. Lock Box 145) Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation. Free. Circulars free. tf

Millet and Hungarian Grass.

DeGroff, Nelson & Co., of Fort Wayne, are receiving direct from the farmers of Sidney, Illinois, where these popular grasses are so extensively and profitably grown, a supply of fresh seeds, the growth of 1873. It is well known that old seeds germinate poorly if at all, hence the importance of new seed. They also deal in Osage Orange, Alsike and White clover Lawn Grass, Blue Grass, Red top and all other field and garden seed. Price list sent on application.

No Excuse for Being Sick.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Colds Coughs, or Consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, yet to hear that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "Free of Charge" by druggists in all parts of the United States. No other manufacturer of medicine ever gave their preparations such a test as this.—Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

County Council of Patrons of Husbandry.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, delegates of subordinate Granges, in DeKalb county, met in Granger's Hall, Waterloo, on the 8th of May 1874, for the purpose of organising a county council of Patrons of Husbandry, and at 11 o'clock A. M. the meeting was called to order by Bro M Waterman who briefly stated the object of the meeting, whereupon a temporary organization was effected by choosing M Watermerman Chairman, and Freeman Kelly, Sec'y.

It was then moved by Bro. Hamman, Franklin Grange, that a committee of 5 be appointed by the chair, on plan of permanent organization of county council, which motion prevailed and the chair appointed Bros Hammon, Lessig, Owen, Simonton and Tomlison. Said committee was instructed to report after dinner

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M. Freeman Kelly, Sec'y.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman and as the Sec'y was not present Bro A D Moore was substituted.

Whereupon the committee on permanent organization of county council reported the follow preamble and constitution and by-laws for the organization of a council, which report was accepted and the committee discharged.

On motion of Bro Crooks the meeting took up for consideration the preamble and constitution as reported by the committee, and after discussion the constitution, as reported, was adopted.

On motion of Bro Simonton the council proceeded to the election of officers which election resulted as follows:

Robert N. Crooks, Prest.
Ephraim Boyle, Vice Prest.,
Miles Waterman, Sec'y,
Freeman Kelly, Treas.,
J G Lawhead, Door Keeper,
A D Moore, } Trustees.
John Lowe, }
Hugh Nelson }

On motion a committee of two was appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair which the committee perform.

Bro Boyle then moved that the code of by-laws reported by the committee be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Bro Boyle moved that the council now elect a county purchasing agent which motion prevailed, and no dinations were made.

On motion of Bro Tomlinson the vote on the adoption of the last preceeding motion to re consider and said motion withdrawn.

Bro Lessig moved to re-consider the vote on the adoption of Bro Boyle's motion to elect agents. Motion prevailed, and was withdrawn

Bro Waterman then moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to select and employ on the best terms possible a purchasing agent for this council which motion prevailed, but at the request of the President the council proceeded to elect said committee, and Bros Shoemaker, Reed and Moore were chosen

The following is the constitution:

1. This association shall be called the ——County Central Association of Patrons of Husbandry.

II. The objects of this association shall be the promotion and attainment of the united and uniform action of the Granges of which it is composed, in all matters affecting their interest and welfare; in bringing the producers and consumers of agricultural implements and products closer together by buying and selling through this association, or through such articles or implements as we may need, and to transact such other business as may be necessary to secure these ends.

III. Sec. 1. This association shall be composed of Subordinate Granges in regular working order, who have complied with the rules and regulations of this association.

Sec 2. All Granges in regular working order may become members of this association by the payment of five dollars to the Secretary, and may retain such membership by the payment of annual dues in a sum equal to five cents for each of its members.

IV. Sec. 1. Each Grange belonging to this association shall be entitled to representation as follows: Two delegates at large, and one delegate to every twenty members or fraction of twenty, and all Subordinate Granges belong to this association, in good and regular standing in their respective Granges shall be members of this association, and entitled to all its rights and privileges except voting.

Sec. 2. Individual members of Granges not belonging to this association, may become members of the same by the payment of fifty cents each, and any number of such members on the payment of five dollars shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Grange, but no Grange shall be entitled to more than two representatives at large.

V. Sec. 1. The officers of this association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Doorkeeper, and three Trustees, whose powers and duties shall be fully defined in the By-laws of this association.

Sec. 2. There shall be an Executive Committee of five, consisting of President, Secretary, and three Trustees.

Sec 3. These officers shall be elected annually by a ballot at the first regular meeting in each year, to be held on the first Tuesday in September. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

VI. Sec. 1. This association shall have power to make all laws necessary for its government, also, to alter, to repeal, and to alter and amend this Constitution, whenever it shall be deemed necessary, by a two-thirds majority of its delegates; proposed amendments, alterations or modification to be presented in writing and lay over three months.

VII. Sec. 1. The regular meetings of this association shall be as follows: An annual meeting and three quarterly meetings, to be held at such places as may be designated by the association and its trustees—the annual meeting on the first Tuesday in September, at 10 o'clock a. m. and the quarterly meetings, to be held on the first Tuesday of December, March and June in each year at 10 o'clock a. m.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called by the Present and Secretary whenever it is deemed necessary for the good of the association, and the Secretary shall give each Grange at least ten days notice of such special meeting.

On motion the council adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in June at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. N. CROOKS, Prest

A. D. Moore, Sec'y.

Waterloo *Press* and Butler *News* please copy.

To the Citizens of Auburn and Vicinity.

It is with pleasure that we can announce to our many patrons and friends that at last we have solved the great secret of advantage to our customers and success to ourselves, namely:

We have an entire new stock, fresh and clean.
Bought strictly for cash; for money.
Selected by the best buyer in Indiana.
The discount obtained by buying for cash pays all our expences.
We pay three-fourths less rent than any clothing house in the city
The expense incurred by judicious advertising.
We give to our customers by selling cheap.
Our entire expenses three-fourths less than any house in Wayne.
We can fit children, boys, youths, men and extra sized men.
Suits for children from $2 up; for boys from $3 up.
Men, from $5.50 a suit upward.
The largest, most complete and fashionable stock of furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c., in Fort Wayne.
We sell strictly for cash, and at one price.
Every article marked in plain selling figures.
The only place where all are treated alike.
We have a buyer constantly in the eastern markets, shipping us the latest novelties. The expense saved, coming to the Star, by our low prices!
10 per cent discount to the clergy and their families.
Good brown duck overalls only 50 cents.
Three boxes of good collars (ten in a box) 25 cents.
Be sure of the place
The Star Clothing House
No. 5 East Main street
North of the Court House.
Sam & Pete, and Max Nirdlinger, Managers.

Samuel F. Nirdlinger, Proprietor.
April 16, 4-m Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Court Proceedings.—Court convened Monday. There is a large docket with some important cases, a goodly number of foreign attorneys, among them we notice Judge Morris, Messrs. Baker & Mitchell, W. B McConnell our enterprising prosecuting attorney, Judge Studabaker of Decatur and Mr. Stahl of Fort Wayne.

On Tuesday Messrs Baker & Mitchell moved to dissolve the injunction in the case of H. S. Iddings against S. G. Wise.

There is but little business for the Grand Jury. They will probably adjourn to-day.

Owners of mills, factories &c., that use steam whistles are not aware perhaps that by the decision of some courts, if a team is frightened an injury results by reason of the blowing of a steam whistle, that the company is liable in law for damages. It is upon this theory that Mr. Jackson sues the Auburn Manufacturing Company for upwards of $10,000,00.

Criminal business light, only two cases, those against Strebe and Mansderfer. will be tried.

The Anderson Bros. gave an entertainment last Friday and Saturday at Ensly's Hall.

Salt Pickles 7cts per doz., Sour 15cts per doz., at Beard's.

If you have feet like a pair of twin aligators, of course you can't help it, neither can Vordermark & Son, but they have a new hand made last that will fit a boot to your foot in spite of the very —— foot.

Tommy Leasure will open his ice-cream parlors next week. He has purchased the necessary materials for making the above, and Tom knows how to "dish her up" in grand style. Call and see him over Snyder's hardware store.

The Anatomical and Pedeological lasts, just received at Vordermark & Son's These are a hand made last and made the shape of the foot, you can get a genuine fit, no matter what shape your 'hoofs' are in. They are a sure cure for corns.

CARPETS!

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., 26 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Offer to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity an unusually large and well selected stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Draggets, Floor-cloths, Shades Lace-curtains, Lambrequins, Table and Piano covers, Ottomans and Hassock Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Gimps, Fringes Cords and Tassels, Fixtures and Hangings for all kinds of Curtains, and everything pertaining to the Carpet and Upholstery trade. As we confine our attention exclusively to this class of goods, our facilities for furnishing the best styles and qualities are unexcelled, and we pledge ourselves to make prices as low as in any western market. Our work is done on the premises subject to our inspection at all times and our endeavor is to make its excellence an inducement for those who buy of us to continue their patronage.

We make and lay our carpets, manufacture lambrequins, prepare shades for hanging, put up cornices for window curtains of required dimensions, and will send first class workmen to do anything in our line at your place of residence, at reasonable rates. Our stock of carpets is very large comprising all qualities from twenty-five cents to seven dollars per yard, and our assortment of all other goods enumerated is complete.

We ask all who contemplate furnishing to call and examine our goods and get prices.

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co.
April 30, 1874, 26 East Berry-st.

Late Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Ross & Hartman, Attorneys at law who have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLES.

in the county. The following sales were made the week ending May 9, 1874:

Deeds and Mortgages to be good as against subsequent bona fide purchases or mortgages must be recorded within ninety days of their execution.

Chattel mortgages within ten days.

Mechanics Liens within sixty days from the completion of the building or the furnishing of the materials.

Many of the patents or other evidences of title to real estate in this county are not on record.

Property holders should look at this.

Samuel C Weaver to C A O McClellan lot 42 J & F 1st add Waterloo $500.
James D Campbell to C A O McClellan w ½ lot 34 O P Waterloo $600.
Samuel McEntarffer to Anthony McEntarffer in sec 10 Union $400.
Alexander McEntarffer to Daniel McEntarffer in sec 10 Union $320.
John W Asher to Concord Tp 1 a in s e cor sec 29 Concord $250.
Alonzo King to Concord Township 1 a in s e cor sec 14 Concord $125.
Englebert Ashley to Sol Thomas sec 9 in Ashleys 2nd add Auburn $225.
Arnold, Troutman & Fishburn to Michael Douglass lot 164 O P Auburn $125.
J P Arnold to Jacob Troutman lot 34 O P Auburn $120.
Samuel Haverstock to James Myers pt n ½ of n e ¼ sec 23 Franklin $300.
Brett D Ditchrich to Frank N Miser w ½ of s w ¼ sec 34 Franklin $300.
Josiah Imhoff to Theodore E Imhoff lots 9 & 10 Hairsville $300.
John Zimmerman to Orin C Clark pt W ½ sec 8 Butler $800.
Orin C Clark to Henry C Clark 50 a in w pt sec 8 Butler $1000.
Enos Kuhlman to Hellen A Elson 4-3 lot 91 w add Auburn $400.
Fernanda Palmer to Hellen A Elson lots 91 & 92 w add Auburn $588.
John T Thompson to C B Rex lot 83 Vienna $900.

Go to W. W. Humes to get sewed and pegged calf boots and shoes made to order, over Charles Klotz dry good store one door south of the Postoffice.

If you want to get a handsome neat fitting boot or shoe of the latest style leave your order at W. W. Hume's.

John where did you get those nice calf boots made? Why at W. W. Humes's of course.

Andrew Jackson where did you get such a nice oppory sewed Scotch boot made? Mhe same place that John did of course at Humes's.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 100 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

Employment.

EVERY man, woman, boy and girl who would like to engage in the business of selling pictues, Charts &c., should send their address at once. From $5 to $15 per day can easily be made. Send for private terms and Catalogue. Address

W. M. BURROW,
200 Main Street, Bristol Tenn.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners Auditor and Assessor of DeKalb County, Ind., will meet at the Auditors Office, in the Court House, in the town of Auburn, on the 1st Monday in June 1874, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessment of personal property, made subsequent to the first day of April 1874.

W. McINTYRE, Auditor.
May 14 1871. 1w

Attachment Notice.

Angus McDonald
James A Lanston
Alexander Laughlin
vs.
John Nickerson
Josh Nickerson

Before John Grube, Justice of the Peace, Butler Township DeKalb county Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, 1874, an order of attachment was issued in the above entitled cause for the sum of one hundred and seventy-one dollars and probable costs, ten dollars. Said cause is set for hearing on Thursday June 25th 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN GRUBB, J. P.
May 7, 1874.

TO THE DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS OF DeKALB CO. IND.

Be it known that the delinquent list from the taxduplicate of 1873, is now in my hands for collection and will pass into the hands of my deputies on Monday the 15th day of June 1874, until then taxes may be settled at the Treasurer's office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added. Afterward there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment be made to the collector in person, or to the Treasurer. There will be further charges in case of collections by sale of goods and chattels, and the legal fees for posting notices. Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the deputies hands, and no Treasurer or Deputy, dare accept the fees without the tax. In compliance with the late law of the State of Indiana the deputy collectors will be compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists. The new law further provides that the deputies as well as the Treasurer, have the power at all times to levy on the personal property of delinquents, wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattel tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township, and again exposed to sale. Deputies will be responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collectable by law. The new law compels Treasurers to collect the tax of delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax if he fail to make such tax when it can be done in this manner, he will have to pay the whole amount himself at his settlement with the Auditor of his county. Now let me kindly urge each delinquent tax payer to avail himself of this timely notice and call and settle his tax account before the 15th day of June 1874 as the Treasurers are bound under the new law to show no favors to any one.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treasurer.
May 14 1874.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Ernest Love, the supposed author of the atrocious quintuple murder at Homestead, Pa., is a young, stout, hearty German, some 20 or 25 years of age, not long in the country, and had been in the employ of the Hammetts for some four months. Nothing calculated to fasten suspicion upon this man had taken place previous to this awful occurrence, and only recently, during the visit on the part of John Hammett to a neighbor, the former had expressed his satisfaction at having in his employ so sober, industrious and honest a lad....Joe Waltz, a murderer, sentenced to be hanged at Catskill, N. Y., killed his keeper, Charles Ernst, in his cell on the 30th ult., by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, smashing in his skull.

Joseph Waltz was hung at Catskill, N. Y., on the 1st inst. Waltz was one of the most depraved wretches that ever dangled from the end of a rope. He confessed to the murder of three men, and on the day before his execution added another to the list by brutally slaying his keeper, from whom he had received the kindest treatment.

The village of Shawangunk, N. Y., on the Walkill Valley railroad, was the scene of a terrible calamity, resulting in the death of eight or ten persons, on the 3d of May. As the day hands employed in Condit's large paper-mill were leaving the shop, just before 6 o'clock in the evening, the large rotary boiler exploded, nearly demolishing the building and burying in the ruins many of the laborers. Seven of them were taken out dead, and three fatally wounded. The killed were horribly mangled, as the force of the explosion was terrific. ..The trade societies in New York city, in convention the other day, resolved to resist any attempt of the employers to make ten hours, instead of eight, a day's work.

Serious charges of fraud and corruption are made against the Reform Commissioners of Charities and Correction of New York City.

The West.

The Straits of Mackinaw are free from ice the lower fleet having passed up on the 30th ult.

On the night of April 27 the house of William Thatcher, of Princeton, Ind., was robbed of a package containing $15,000. No clue to the robbers or money has been had since, until, a few mornings ago, Thatcher found the same package, with all the money, lying on the sidewalk in front of his house. ....Four Missourians, while *en route* to Texas, lately quarreled, while encamped in the Indian Nation, about the ownership of a wagon and horses, and one of them was killed and two mortally wounded, the fourth escaping with slight injuries.

Eighty-one students of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor have been suspended for hazing and general insubordination.

All the saloons in Ann Arbor, Mich., have closed. There was no crusade in the meaning of the term elsewhere, but the law has been so vigorously enforced that the owners declare they cannot longer bear up against it. They advertise their places for sale.

The South.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South assembled at Louisville, Ky., on the 1st inst. About 200 delegates, representing every Southern State except Virginia, were in attendance, including all of the six Bishops. The Rev. Dr. Paine, as senior Bishop, presided. Dr. T. O. Summers, of Nashville, was re-elected Secretary.

A **shocking** story of inhuman barbarity comes from Howard county, Md. Two negro men scarred and branded the limbs of a colored boy with a red-hot iron, and afterward saturated his body with spirits of turpentine and set him on fire. His back and legs were roasted to a crisp, and at last accounts he was not expected to recover. The fiends who committed the deed have been arrested....The execution of Ann Hunt for the poisoning of Eliza Brawner took place at Elberton, Ga., on the 2d of May....The quadrennial exhibit of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, presented to the General Conference at Louisville, says the credit of the house is excellent, its affairs in a prosperous condition, and its capital largely increased in the last four years. A difference of $125,684.66 in favor of the house is reported for the past four years. It has now a capital of $314,037 over and above all liabilities.

Considerable excitement exists in Memphis on account of the refusal of the City Council to donate aid to the sufferers from the overflow. The *Appeal* of that city says: "Anything more discreditable to us, anything more disgraceful, anything so little and contemptible, has never yet blurred and blotted the official record of our city. We hang our heads for very shame, and take refuge behind our liberal-hearted business men, our merchants, our policemen, and firemen, whose labors in behalf of the immediate sufferers alone relieve us of the indelible disgrace."

A **New Orleans** dispatch of May 5 says: "There is no abatement of the crevasse overflow. The Relief Committee report officially to the Governor that up to date they have been distributing 40,000 rations a day, and that in their judgment, 50,000 rations daily for sixty days will be required to relieve the pressing wants."

An appeal has been published for the urgent relief of sufferers by the floods in the Southern States, which says that over 142,000 people have been driven from their homes, and are now without food or shelter, and that to furnish these with provisions alone will cost $25,000 a day....A representative convention of all the cotton exchanges in the United States has been called by the New Orleans Exchange, with a view to forming an organization for the collection of statistics, the interchange of opinion on questions of interest to the trade, and the promotion of social intercourse between members....An interesting bill relating to the development of fruit and nut culture in the South is now before Congress. It provides that where nut-bearing trees are planted and cultivated for five years, patents shall be issued to the extent of forty acres to each occupant; and where orange and lemon trees are cultivated for three years on five acres of land, patents shall be issued for forty acres.

Washington.

The consideration of a private bill involving a patent extension in the House, a few days ago, developed the existence in that body of a strong opposition to extending patents applying to sewing-machines supposed to be owned by any of the sewing-machine companies.... The report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Sanborn business has been submitted to the House of Representatives. It is a concise document, traversing the evidence adduced, and presenting the conclusions reached by the committee. The law authorized the appointment of three persons to assist the Internal Revenue officials in collecting delinquent taxes. The committee find that this provision has been exactly reversed, *i. e.*, that the Internal Revenue Department has been appointed to assist certain persons to whom collection contracts were awarded. Secretary Richardson, Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, and Solicitor Banfield are "severely condemned" by the committee for inefficiency and carelessness; at the same time, they are acquitted of dishonest intentions by a saving clause. The committee further report that a large part, if not all, of the claims collected by Sanborn ought not to have been made the subject of a contract; they might, and probably would, have been collected by the regularly-employed servants of the Government. The recommendations subjoined to the report are: (1) That the law authorizing the contracts be repealed; (2) that all further claims under it be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

A **Washington** telegram of the 5th inst. says the Senate Finance Committee has taken further action on the House Currency bill, and, by a majority vote, agreed to recommend the incorporation in it of the following provisions: The maximum greenback circulation to be $382,000,000. New national bank notes to be issued to the amount of $164,000,000, provided that, for each million of such new notes issued, there shall be $500,000 greenbacks retired until the total greenback circulation shall have been reduced to $300,000,000. The committee voted to fix Jan. 1, 1877, as the date at which specie payment should be resumed....A Washington dispatch of May 6 says: "There is not much doubt that the President has the name of Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, under serious consideration for Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Richardson, who will have to retire."....The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Samuel Burdett, of Missouri, as Commissioner of the General Land Office, to take effect June 1.

The House has discovered that the public business is very backward, and a resolution has been adopted fixing 11 o'clock in the forenoon as the hour for meeting in the future. It is expected that Congress will not be able to adjourn before the middle of July.

Political.

Ex-President Johnson, after a long retirement, has again appeared on the political stage. He is now on a visit to Nashville, and is credited with a desire to represent the State in the United States Senate....The managers of the impeachment trial of State Treasurer Hayes, of Kansas, held a meeting recently at Topeka, at which counsel for Hayes presented his resignation, and desired that proceedings be stopped....Both houses of the Texas Legislature have adopted resolutions instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to support Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

Samuel J. Tilden is the prospective Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

The Advisory Council of the Illinois Farmers' Association, consisting of the executive officers of county organizations, met at Bloomington on the 5th inst. After considerable discussion it was determined that the farmers' organization in Illinois enter the political arena the coming fall, and nominate candidates for the several offices, State and Congressional. To this end a State Convention has been called, to meet at Springfield on the 10th of June.

General.

The balance in cash in the Michigan State Treasury, but March 31, was $1,212,558.90. The receipts for April were $178,916.48. The payments for the same time were $79,283.44; leaving the balance in the Treasury, $1,311,991.94....The women crusaders have at last got down to work at La Salle, Ill. They began April 30 circulating a citizens' pledge and a petition to the Common Council of the city of La Salle. An important item, in this connection, is the heading of the petition by Rev. Father Anthony and his two assistants, of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. ....At Ripon, Wis., liquor-dealers are being prosecuted for violations of the Sunday and liquor laws....Forty liquor licenses have been taken out under the $150 rule, by saloon-keepers of Oshkosh, Wis.; fully 60 more announce their intention to come to the scratch. A few of the smaller beer-halls will be closed....The wholesale liquor-dealers of San Francisco, Cal., have perfected their organization for the purpose of protecting their customers in the interior from the crusaders, and the operative local opposition will raise a very large fund to defray the expenses of fighting both in the courts.

German bondholders in American railroads have sent over to this country to protect their interests a Mr. Osterberg, editor of a newspaper published at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Mr. Osterberg's clients are specially concerned in the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad. This road has a bonded debt of $9,000,000, of which all but $225,000 is held in Germany....In the matter of the long-pending controversy as to whether Omaha, on the Nebraska side, or Council Bluffs, on the Iowa side of the Missouri river, is legally the Eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, the House Committee on the Pacific railroad, in Congress, has reported in favor of the claim of Council Bluffs.

Hon. William M. Evarts and Judge B. R. Curtis both pronounce the Wisconsin Railroad law unconstitutional, mainly because it takes the property of the railroads without compensation.

The competing lines of railway from Chicago to the East have advanced their rates of transportation on freight five cents per hundred pounds.

Foreign.

The London *Times*, commenting on the failure of the United States Senate to pass the Currency bill over the President's veto, remarks: "It is probable that the danger of increasing the paper currency has been permanently avoided," and it advises the substitution of Treasury currency for the present national bank issues....The House of Commons will take a recess during the Whitsuntide holidays, adjourning on the 12th of May until the 1st of June....The result of the election in Stroud, Gloucestershire, has been annulled on account of bribery, and a new election ordered....The *Daily News* says: "The lock-out of farm laborers will soon be submitted to arbitration for settlement."....Official dispatches from Madrid announce that fighting was resumed before Bilbao on Wednesday. Some advanced positions of the Carlists have been captured by the Republican forces, with slight loss.

A **famine** is prevailing in Asia Minor. It is estimated that the daily number of deaths from starvation in the town of Angora is 100. Angora is 235 miles distant from Constantinople, and is a city of 30,000 inhabitants.... Politics in Nova Scotia is as uncertain a science as in other countries. Mr. Woodworth, a member of the Provincial Legislature, had experience of the fact, the other day, in a novel and not delightful way. He had made charges reflecting upon the Provincial Secretary, and had been ordered by the Legislature to apologize. Woodworth refused to apologize or to leave the Legislative Chamber peaceably, whereupon he was ejected by force.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree calling for a levy of all persons liable to military duty over nineteen years of age.... Steerage passengers are now booked from Liverpool to New York for $15.

There is no longer any doubt that the Carlists have been driven from Bilbao by the Spanish Republican forces. This is the most important victory the Government forces have yet achieved, and is a severe if not a death blow to the Carlist cause....The prospects of a renewal of the war between France and Germany is evidently regarded as imminent in England. It was the subject of brief debate in the British House of Lords a few days ago. ....Fifty thousand miners in the Durham (England) collieries are on a strike.

Spanish items: Don Carlos will shortly issue a new proclamation to his troops. Gen. Concha has been appointed General-in-Chief of the northern army. During the bombardment of Bilbao 150 citizens were killed and wounded. Marshal Serrano was received by the people of Madrid with great enthusiasm. Triumphal arches were erected and houses gayly decked with flags. The Republican army is marching on Durango. A body of Carlists have been defeated in Valencia, and forty of their number killed.

THE PITTSBURGH TRAGEDY.

Confession of the Murderer of the Hamnett Family—The Story of a Most Cruel and Horrible Butchery.

The recent murder of the Hamnett family, near Pittsburgh, Pa., was one of the most cruel and diabolical human butcheries in all the annals of crime. The wretch that perpetrated the deed has been arrested and has made a full confession. He is an ignorant German, and goes by the name of Ernst Mintzing. He is described as a brutish, sullen-looking fellow, resembling, in general contour of features, Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, in Philadelphia, some years ago. In his confession the fiend states that he had been to the village, and after taking several drinks he bought some candy for the children of Mr. Hamnett, with whom he was living, and on his way home it occurred to him he ought to have Hamnett's money. How he went about getting the money we will let the murderer relate in his own words: "It occurred to me that, to get the money, I must kill the children. I found the ax in the kitchen, and, taking that with me, I went up into the room over the kitchen, where Robert Smith and myself slept. The bed was in the corner of the room, and I saw that Robert was sleeping soundly, with his face toward me. I took a position at the front of the bed, and with one blow killed the boy. He never moved. I can't say how it was that the boy's throat was cut. I may have struck him twice, but he never groaned. After the boy was dead, I went into the adjoining room, where Ida and little Emmie were sleeping. There were two beds in the room, one in the corner, and the other, the one occupied by the children, near the center. Both of the little girls were sleeping. I struck Ida first, and she never moved. I then raised the ax and struck at Emmie. She uttered a cry, and I hit her a second time. She did not groan again. After this I went down stairs and took a position just inside the door of the room adjoining the kitchen, and waited for Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett to come home. They came between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mr. Hamnett came into the house first. I was standing so that he could not see me, and I struck him from behind, using the same ax. He fell to the floor. Mrs. Hamnett then came rushing into the room, and as she passed through the door I struck her, but did not kill her. She shrieked once or twice, "Oh, God, John," and then I struck a second blow, which killed her instantly. Mrs. Hamnett and the baby were the only ones I hit twice. The others were killed with one blow. I used the ax all the time. I committed the deed to get Mr. Hamnett's money. I searched Mr. Hamnett's pockets, and obtained his pocket-book. It contained only $15 in paper money. I found Mrs. Hamnett's pocket-book on the sewing machine. There were only fifty cents in it. I looked over the house, but all the money I got was $15. The silver money I have I brought from Germany. My only motive was money; had no ill feelings toward the Hamnetts. I always liked the little children, and always bought them candy when I went to Homestead. The boy Smith and I were good friends, and I always liked Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett."

He disclaims firing the house, but says in rushing out he upset a lamp, and set the dwelling on fire. He then walked to Pittsburgh.

The Arkansas Rebellion.

Little Rock, May 5.—The United States troops formed a line across Markham street last night, on three separate occasions, to prevent an advance of the Baxter troops. Chief-Justice McClure to-day had a writ served on Gens. Churchill and Blocke, commanding them to produce the bodies of Messrs. Bennett and Searle, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. These officers replied by stating that martial law prevailed in Pulaski county at this time, and they knew of no orders except those which came from their superiors. The Baxter side has advices from Washington that Senator Clayton applied to the President for the use of the Federal troops in searching for the two Judges, but the President declined to let them be used for that purpose. A few days ago the Baxter side sent to St. Louis to have a duplicate seal of the State made. The seal was forwarded yesterday by express. This morning, before the express agent had time to deliver it, a squad of Brooks' men entered his office and captured the seal.

Little Rock, May 6.—The two missing Judges, Bennett and Searle, escaped from their captors in Saline county last night, and arrived in the city to-day under a Federal escort, which went out last night, and again this morning, to look for them. The Judges of the Supreme Court, McClure, Stephens and Searle, held a meeting to-day to hear an application for a mandamus to compel the State Treasurer to honor the draft of Joseph Brooks on the Treasury as Governor. The matter was taken under advisement.

The measles, and, it is reported, the smallpox also, have broken out in the Brooks camp. One lieutenant died yesterday, and was buried to-day in the State-House grounds with military honors.

Matters are becoming more critical and complicated every day.

A somewhat fishy story is in circulation here, to the effect that the officer who captured the Supreme Court Judges had orders from Baxter to assassinate them.

Public Debt Statement.

The public debt, according to the statement of Secretary Richardson, was reduced $2,965,451 during April. Appended are the figures;

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,234,500
Five per cent. bonds	509,802,250
Total coin bonds	$1,724,036,750
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	$ 6,164,777
Legal tender notes	382,076,710
Certificates of deposit	51,860,000
Fractional currency	47,436,620
Coin certificates	23,710,800
Total without interest	$ 515,084,198
Total debt	$2,259,963,718
Total interest	$ 37,181,584
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 90,301,952
Cash in the Treasury, currency	5,258,074
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,860,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 147,420,026
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,149,725,277
Decrease during the month	$ 2,965,451
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,051,418
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,335,273

The Governor of Wisconsin and the Railroads.

Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation warning the railroads not to violate the new law, and declaring that he will employ the whole power of the State to enforce it. The following is the closing portion of his proclamation:

"*Now, therefore*, I, William R. Taylor, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do proclaim and make known that the law of the land must be respected and obeyed. While none are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints. If the provisions of the law be deemed oppressive, resistance to its mandates will not abate, but rather multiply the anticipated evils. It may be that the law is defective in some of its details; but it is still the law of the land, enacted by the Legislature in the exercise of its conceded powers, and in accordance with the clearly-defined sentiment of the people of the State. It is the right of all to test its validity through the constituted channels; but with that right is coupled the duty of yielding a general obedience to its requirements until it has been pronounced invalid by competent authority. I am not without hope that better counsels will yet prevail with the railroad companies of the State; but if they, or any of them, are fixed in the determination to pursue the policy announced, upon them will fall the penalties of the law and the consequences of a severe popular condemnation. I therefore enjoin all railroad corporations, their officers and agents, peaceably to submit to the law; for since the Executive is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, all the functions of his office will be exercised to that end; and for this purpose he invokes the aid and co-operation of all good citizens.

A Milwaukee dispatch of the 1st inst. says "Several passengers on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tendered the legal fare yesterday and to-day, and, the same being refused, rode free, the conductors having no instructions to put them off. It is stated that employes of the road have been sent out to travel with the trains and take the names and addresses of such passengers, with the object of suing them, and thus bringing the case into court."

CONGRESS.

Thursday, April 30.—*Senate.*—Anthony called up the resolution to print [illegible] copies of Prof. Hayden's final report, which was discussed at length and laid over....Oglesby introduced a "bill to promote commerce among the States, and to cheapen transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States and Territories. Referred....Consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed. Norwood spoke against the measure, and it was then informally laid aside. ... The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed....Logan called up the bill making regulations for the pay department of the army, which fixes the number of Paymasters at fifty, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry, and it was passed.

House.—E. R. Hoar addressed the House in support of the bill to define the rights of Americans residing abroad ...The Louisville and Portland Canal bill was finally passed. It provides for the continuance of the appropriation to pay the debts and meet the interest and maturing principal of the bonded debt of the canal. The Secretary of War is directed to take possession of the canal, as provided for by the Legislature of Kentucky, and the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Directors for all stock held by them. The canal is to be held for the use and benefit of the people of the United States....Hazleton made a report declaring Cannon, sitting member from Utah, entitled to the seat.

Friday, May 1.—*Senate.*—William B. Washburn was sworn in as Senator from Massachusetts and took his seat....Boutwell was excused from further service on the Committee on Claims, and Washburn was substituted... House bill appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering from the Mississippi overflow was passed. ..The Civil Rights bill was called up, but, on motion of Norwood, who was entitled to the floor, it was postponed.

House.—Nearly the whole day was devoted to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill....An evening session was had, at which an amendment to the Indian bill, in favor of having the Kiowa chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, who were convicted of murder in Texas a couple of years ago, delivered up again to the civil authorities of that State, was rejected.

Saturday, May 2.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—E. H. Roberts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an elaborate bill to amend the customs revenue laws, and to abolish moieties. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole....This being private bill day, but little business of public interest was disposed of.

Monday, May 4.—*Senate.*—A bill was introduced increasing from $18 to $24 per month the pensions of all soldiers in the late war who lost an arm at or above the elbow....Stewart introduced a bill to resume legislative control of the District of Columbia and provide for the government thereof. ....Sargent introduced a bill to abolish all distinctions on account of color in the army....The House having returned the bill appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river, the vote by which the bill passed was reconsidered, and an amendment offered appropriating $250,000 instead of $90,000. ....Norwood addressed the Senate in opposition to the Civil Rights bill. Boutwell submitted an amendment to the bill providing that its provisions shall apply to schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence authorized by law and endowed by the United States, or hereafter endowed by any State or the United States.

House.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Hooper, for the issue of additional bank-note circulation to the States or Territories having less circulation than $10 per capita of population; by Mellish, to regulate the payment of customs duties; by Hays, to incorporate the Eastern and Western Transportation Company; by Sypher, for the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, of Louisiana; by Young, granting aid in the construction of a canal from Rome, Ga., to Macon, and a canal connecting the Tennessee and Coosa rivers; by Buckner, reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound....Negley offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to amend the Homestead law of the 8th of June, 1872, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on public lands, without being required to commence settlement and improvement. Referred. A bill was passed extending for two years the land grant to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company....Knapp offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the propriety of granting pensions for soldiers in the Black Hawk Indian war. Adopted.... A resolution was adopted instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report what legislation is necessary to secure the fair and equitable apportionment of the whole existing volume of national bank circulation among the several States and Territories, according to wealth, population and business interests.

Tuesday, May 5.—*Senate.*—There was an animated debate over the proposition to increase the appropriation for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi from $90,000 to $160,000. The bill was finally recommitted....The Senate resumed consideration of the Civil Rights bill, and Gordon gave notice that he would submit an amendment to strike out the provision of the bill giving all persons full and equal enjoyment of the common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or part by general taxation.

House.—A bill was passed providing that in the adjustment of all railroad land-grants, if any of the lands granted be found in the possession of the actual settler whose entry or filing has been allowed under the Pre-emption or Homestead laws subsequent to the time when the right of the railroad company was declared to have attached to such lands, the company shall be entitled to select an equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof from any public land within the limits of the grant, to which the company shall receive title the same as though originally granted. ....A lengthy discussion was had on the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the Centennial....An evening session was held, devoted exclusively to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Wednesday, May 6.—*Senate.*—Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill amendatory of the National Currency acts, and to establish free banking, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar. Ferry (Mich.) said he desired it to be understood that this was not the unanimous report of the committee.... Bills to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana, were passed....Boreman gave notice that he would ask the Senate at an early day to consider the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor.

House.—Eldridge, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a minority report on the condition of affairs in South Carolina....The House, in Committee of the Whole, indulged in a lengthy and animated debate on the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Savage Sanity.—Travelers generally report that insanity is of very rare occurrence among savages; from which the *Journal of Mental Science* rather superficially reasons that diseases of the brain are due to the vicious usages of civilized society, such as alcoholism, ambition for wealth, consanguine intermarriage, hereditary predisposition, etc. Some of these usages are, of course, productive of mental degeneracy or aberration; but, physiologically speaking, monogamy could as justly be assigned as one of civilization's insanity producers, as contrasted with savage polygamy. The whole civilized system must be pronounced insane if the *Journal's* line of argument is logically carried out.

Popular Weather Signs.

Would it not serve a useful purpose if some scientific meteorologist were to gather into a mass the various weather signs—whether valuable or not—treasured by the farmers and other common-sense people of the country, and then sift them, so that those of real value may have their proper influence, and those which are merely fanciful may cease to mislead?

That there are weather signs of abundance, everybody knows. That the greater part of these signs are utterly valueless, every person of intelligence can testify. Yet that they do practically influence the time and mode of the planting of crops, and of their after culture, will be acknowledged by many who would not be suspected of the folly, and who can give no other reason for it than the force of habit.

"We are going to have a dry month," said a farmer the other day.

"How do you know?" he was asked.

"By the Indian sign of the new moon," he replied. "Its horns hung so sloping that they could hold no water."

His companion laughed. "Why, that's my Injin sign for wet moon. The horns slope so that they loose all the water."

The sign in the one case was no doubt as prophetic as in the other.

"Always plant your potatoes in the dark of the moon, if you wish to have a full crop," I heard my neighbor say. "But never kill your pork nor boil your soap at such a time, unless you are willing to have then shrink to nothing."

"What is your authority for this?"

"I have always so heard," he answered with some hesitation, "and always so practiced. Potatoes, you know, being roots, naturally love darkness. And soap and bacon—I suppose they take their cue from the state of the moon. The fact is, I only know that this is the old-time rule."

"We are to have frost on the 19th of May," said a farmer to me on the 5th of April.

I was shocked, for he looked wise and lugubrious, and a frost at that time in our latitude would have cost millions of dollars. I asked: "How do you know."

"Because we had a fog on the 10th of March."

He saw me smiling and added, "I have heard this rule even since I was a boy, and it has never failed yet."

"The surest rule I know for fortelling the weather throughout the year," said a planter possessed of at least a semi-collegiate education, "is to note the twelve days between new Christmas (from Dec. 25 to Jan. 6). The months of the ensuing year are apt to be wet or dry, cool or warm, according to the days corresponding." He seriously declared that for many years he had "pitched his crop" and ordered his plantation work under the guidance of this rule, and found that it served well. No doubt, for that amount of time in advance, it was quite, as good as any other rule in ordinary use.—*F. R. G., in Hearth and Home.*

Behind the Scenes.

Sothern, according to an interviewer in *After Dinner*, says: "Does acting tell on me? Yes, indeed, it does. Until within the last two years, I have never given myself more than four weeks' rest in a year. I have noticed the wear and tear on my constitution because my labors are heavier than the public know anything about. I will give the work of one day, when there is a matinee. I perhaps have a scenic and property rehearsal at 9 o'clock; a company rehearsal at 10 o'clock, and this rehearsal lasts until 1 o'clock; I have half an hour for lunch, go on the stage at 2 o'clock, and act till half-past four; I dine at 5; from six to seven rest; at 8 o'clock on the stage again; the performance is over at half-past ten or a quarter to eleven; and then I am so weary that after a light supper I am compelled to go at once to bed. In my early days, when the star actor had to write out his own part, instead of buying printed books, I have frequently written and studied twelve long parts a week, and each of these were seven lengths, making an aggregate of twelve times 308 lines of fresh matter per week. This was to arrive at the mere question of getting the words into my head; the analyzation of the character being another thing to do afterward. I have had to study all day when I was not rehearsing or eating and to go straight home from the theater at night and stay up till three and four and five in the morning; I have been obliged to get up at eight o'clock the same morning, read my parts over again and go to a rehearsal at 10 o'clock. I got my memory so well cultivated that I at last would get my wife to read through a long farce, just repeating the speeches twice, without ever having seen the words myself, and get through it actually every word.

Letters from Livingstone.

John W. Livingstone, who lives at Listowel, Canada, lately received two letters from his brother, the late Dr. Livingstone, covering eight pages of closely written foolscap. One is dated Monyuma, in the Cannibal country, April and November, 1870, and the other Lake Bangwodo, December, 1872, and both are marked "private and confidential." The doctor mentioned meeting Mr. Stanley, whom he styles his good Samaritan, sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and whose conduct while there was beyond all praise. The doctor finishes the last letter by saying: "If the good Lord alone gives me strength and influence to complete this task, I shall not grudge my hunger and toil. Above all, if He permit me to put a stop to the enormous evils of this inland slave trade, I shall bless his name with all my heart. The Nile's sources are valuable to me only as a means of enabling me to open my mouth among men. It is the power I hope to apply to remedy an enormous evil, and join my poor little helping hand in the great revolution that, in his all-embracing providence, He has been carrying on for ages.

An itinerant minstrel was arrested in Missouri and fined, for a small theft, $2 and costs. He had no money, and the charitable Judge adjourned the court for half an hour, the minstrel gave a show, and the court thus took the fine out in music.

Comfort for the Poor.

One of the pleasantest features of Liverpool is the great number of really neat and very comfortable houses for the working class. In some parts of the city, especially toward and in the environ known as Bootle, there are hundreds of small, two-story brick cottages "all in a row," cheap, convenient, and attractive. In walking through the city one finds street after street lined with small houses about sixteen feet wide by thirty-five feet deep, built in Gothic style. These houses are similar in design; a narrow hall with stairs leading to the upper story. A parlor, or front room, perhaps twelve feet square. A dining-room of similar size back of the parlor, and then a leanto—or kitchen; from two to four bed-rooms up-stairs. Thus are arranged the homes of thousands of people in Liverpool, who for a yearly rental ranging from twenty to twenty-five pounds, or from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, have homes instead of tenement house rooms in which to live. As a general thing, the houses of the working class are very neat, well-furnished and pleasant. The little yard in front of the house is kept clean; the little window over the door enables one to see that on the ledge inside has been placed some ornament—usually a plaster cast of a horse, a cow, Christ on the cross, a jolly tailor, Mary and her little lamb, or something of that kind. In some instances the wife takes one or two boarders of her own order to eke out a carefully spent income. The English working-man lives on less food than does the working-man in America. He buys closer and wastes less. He drinks beer instead of whisky, and takes more time for his meals. In England people are more careful to buy what they need, a very sensible plan worthy of universal adoption.

How to Get Rich.

How to get rich—has been a question beyond the conception of the finite mind. If air castles were visible to the seeing eye, we apprehend the space between us and the sky would be so thick with them that the glaring orb of day could not be seen. Those of us who do not build such castles, are glad they are not real, but only imaginary; for were they true, we would be deprived of that which is most beneficial to man—namely, light. We can count over in our mind, many who are contemplating doing wonders before life ends. They are ever talking of what they are going to do, and how they are going to do; yet they seem to be making no more advancement toward the object of their imagination than a turtle does in climbing a sycamore tree. Whenever you see a man who delights to tell what he is intending to do, you may raise your sail and let your vessel drive, for these persons will never gain enough of your riches to raise a ripple on the sea of your prosperity. We often see persons who would be called by the name of gentlemen, strutting up and down in the world, as if they knew more than any Professor, and owned a farm in the gold region; when at the same time, they have to borrow money to buy the tobacco that makes the fumes from their nasty, stinking pipes. If a man *would* become rich, and at the same time a gentleman, he must act equal to his abilities, and keep himself so that he will be agreeable to all whom he may meet.

How the Eye is Swept and Washed.

For us to be able to see objects clearly and distinctly, it is necessary that the eye should be kept clean. For this purpose it is furnished with a little gland, from which flows a watery fluid (tears) which is spread over the eye by the lid, and it is afterward swept off by it, and runs through a hole in the bone to the under surface of the nose, where the warm air passing over it while breathing, evaporates it. It is remarkable that no such gland can be found in the eyes of fish, as the element in which they live answers the same purpose.

If the eye had not been furnished with a liquid to wash it, and a lid to sweep it off, things would appear as they do when you look through a dusty glass. Along the edges of the eyelids there are a great number of little tubes or glands, from which flows an oily substance which spreads over the surface of the skin, and prevents the edges from being sore or irritated, and it also helps to keep tears within the lid. There are also six little muscles, attached to the eye, which enable us to move it in every direction; and when we consider the different motions they are capable of giving to the eye, we cannot but admire the goodness of Him who formed them, and thus saved us the trouble of turning our heads every time we wished to view an object.

Picturesque Venice.—A correspondent, writing from Venice, says: "While we note the strongly individualized characteristics of the city, we are struck by the almost entire absence of animals; the love for brilliant colors among the female population of all grades; the striking beauty of the humbler female classes, far more noticeable than elsewhere in Italy; and the prevalence of the Jewish type among the people. The daily scene is pleasantly diversified by the numerous gayly-dressed gondoliers; the picturesque water-carriers, always women, and dressed in a style quite traditional and exclusive; the marvelous uniforms of the police, each one caparisoned like a military major-general, cocked hat, gold lace, sword and all; the turbaned Turks, sipping their coffee and smoking their chibouques, in the *cafes* under the arcade; and the deep red fez upon the heads of handsome Greeks from the lower Adriatic."

Coughing Volitional.—Dr. Brown-Sequard, who ought to be the best of authorities, thinks that two-thirds of the world's coughing might be prevented by a strong effort of the will. He tells us of a French soldier-nurse, who, upon entering a ward of his hospital, used to say, "The first patient who coughs here shall go without food to-day;" and very seldom heard a cough after that. Doubtless, indeed, much coughing is of nervous impulse, to which the will yields too readily; and many diseases are needlessly and perilously aggravated thereby.

AUBURN COURIER

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FARM, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

The Farm.

Grandmother Grey by the window sat,
And looked at the setting sun,
And watched the cows as they slowly came
From the pasture one by one;
And back again to the "long ago"
Her memory traveled fast,
While the dim eyes closed as she lived again
'Mid scenes of the happy past.

"Let me see," she murmured: "Ah, yes, I know;
It was there by the pasture gate,
That Robin with milking pail and stool
For my coming used to wait.
It was just a week of our wedding day
That he fell so sick—and died;
And I laid my heart in the grave with him,
And loved none other beside.

"But, ah! it was for my father's sake
That I wedded Farmer Grey,
And we've both been tender and true and kind
As the years have slipped away.
But I wonder much when the hour comes
That my soul be called above,
Shall I, as the wife of Farmer Grey,
Seek Robin, my only love?"

And the sun went down in the golden west,
And the cows came safely home,
As Grandmother Grey by the window sat,
While her thoughts seemed yet to roam,
But the angels came for her waiting soul
While the twilight shadows fell,
And Grandmother Grey, the farmer's wife,
With Robin has gone to dwell.

We have faith in future prices to believe it will pay to feed hogs fifty-cent corn.

Drives and walks should not be injured by heavy teams when they are soft with spring rains.

Horseradish should be about every man's premises. It is a delicious relish, especially in early spring.

The way for a farmer to trust in Providence is to do faithful hard work and attend strictly to his farm.

A Hoosier farmer says that we should select white seed corn with white cobs, and yellow seed corn with red cobs.

Let all good men lay down this rule, that when the men stop for lunch or supper, the horses should be fed also.

Calves are very apt to scour after learning to drink. Now, nine times in ten, this is not diarrhea, but simply indigestion, and a little rennet with their milk will effectually obviate the difficulty.

George F. Wilcox, of the *American Rural Home*, says his experience is to the effect that in draining land the expense of properly laying stone and filling up the ditch is more than that of buying and putting down tile.

Scratches in Horses.—Take white pine pitch rosin, beeswax and honey, one ounce each; of fresh lard, one-half pound; melt well together over a slow fire; stir till thick, so that the parts may not settle and separate. This also makes an excellent application for harness galls, cuts and sores of all kinds on horses and cattle.

Some paper has stated that sulphur fed to sheep will prove a sure remedy for ticks. This is true under favorable circumstances. An occasional feed of one tablespoonful of sulphur to one quart of salt will prove beneficial to the general health of sheep, and if they are in good order will keep ticks away without fail. But no amount of sulphur will kill the ticks on sheep which are already overrun with them and pinched up with little food. A daily feed of grain will prove of more benefit by interposing a layer of fat between the muscles.

An English gardener suggests what seems a good plan for ridding houses of ants. It is at least safer than scattering poison. Bits of dry, clean sponge, sprinkled over with sugar, are placed in the vicinity of the ant runs; they quickly fill all the interstices, and may be dipped into boiling water for a few seconds, and again used in the same manner on a second crop. Bones with a small portion of meat attached prove also an excellent bait, and bottles containing a little sweet oil, placed near the nests, will entice ants in considerable numbers.

The New York *Herald* says there is no use in manuring land to grow weeds; in buying tools to rust out under a stone wall; in erecting buildings to rot away for want of paint and care; in buying animals and leaving them to the unhindered action of disease; in accumulating manure to fill the air with its exhalations and the brooks with its leachings; in raising forage to floor a barn with; in buying land to yearly lose its strength and virtue; in growing crops to feed unheeded insects. Yet more than one of these defects may be seen on almost every farm in the country, and the extent to which they lower the average success of our farmers is greater than would be believed.

Cut-Worms.—We have succeeded in greatly reducing the numbers of this pest by enticing a flock of poultry into the field while it was being plowed. The fowls followed the plow closely, picking up every cut-worm exposed, and searching every furrow for more. There is no other way of ridding the fields of these vermin but by encouraging their natural enemies—crows and blackbirds. While these creatures are killed or driven off we shall suffer from the depredations of the insects which are their natural prey. To prevent the destruction of the young corn by the cut-worms to some extent, the seed should be rolled in common pine tar and then dried in plaster before it is sown.—*New York Times.*

Household Suggestions.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

Save your suds for garden plants, or for garden yards, when sandy.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt and it will make them smooth.

Wood ashes and common salt made compact with water will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

To clean a browned porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

To ascertain whether a bed be damp or not, after the bed is warmed, put a glass goblet in between the sheets, and if the bed be damp, in a few minutes drops of wet will appear on the inside of the glass.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into holes kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

Housekeepers should know that a small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is a sufficient preservation against moths.

For cleaning glass a newspaper is one of the best articles to use. The chemical operations of some of the ingredients of printing ink give a beautiful polish. Slightly moisten a piece of paper, roll it up, and rub the glass; then take a dry, soft piece and repeat the process. No lint will remain, as is the case when cloth is used.

If you want a comfortable bed, here is the unfailing recipe: First, very good springs; secondly, a thick wool mattress over that. Both mattresses should be re-made every two years. Who, loves not the ease and comfort from a good bed? Why not have less show out of doors and more comfort? Some people have all their pleasure in dress, glitter, pinchbeck. Shoddyism!

Kitchen Recipes.

Cup Cake.—One cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, four cups flour, five eggs, three cups of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda.

Saratoga Potatoes.—Slice raw potatoes and throw into cold water. Have ready lard, boiling hot; season the potatoes (after draining) with salt and pepper; fry a light brown.

Beef Patties.—Chop fine rare roast beef, season with pepper, salt, and a little onion. Make a plain paste, cut into shape like an apple puff, fill with the mince, and bake quickly.

Waffles.—One quart of flour, one pint of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, four eggs, a piece of butter the size of a large egg, and a little salt. Bake in waffle-irons. Sour cream and less butter improves them.

Parsnip Cakes.—Grate raw parsnip; mix with it an equal quantity of bread crumbs; add two or three eggs, seasoning to taste; add milk to make the ingredients into cakes, and fry them in butter a light brown, over a slow fire.

Pop-Corn Pudding—Delicious.—Soak two quarts of freshly-popped corn in three pints of sweet milk, over night. When ready to bake, add three well beaten eggs, a little salt, and sugar to taste. Bake like a custard pudding.

Lemon Jelly.—Two cups of sugar, yolks of three eggs, juice of two lemons. Cook till thickened by setting in boiling water, then add the well-beaten whites of three eggs; spread between the layers of the cake, and trim off the rough edges.

Removing Grass Stains.—An exchange says that simply wetting and rubbing the stained cloth in cold water will remove all traces of the grass. Fruit stains will disappear on application of boiling-hot water. No soap should be used in either case.

Transit of Venus.

The coming transit of the planet Venus is a matter of great importance to the scientific world. The phenomenon will occur on the 8th of December next, and extensive preparations are being made for the observation of the passage of that planet across the sun's disk. The last transit visible from the earth occurred in 1769, and there will not be another till the year 2004. By the knowledge we now possess, as a basis for calculation, it is impossible to ascertain the earth's distance from the sun within 300,000 miles. When the total distance is about 91,480,000 miles, as slight a matter as the distance above mentioned would seem to be of no practical importance; but a variation of forty times the earth's diameter renders computations too uncertain to suit astronomers. It is expected that the observation, which will be taken next December, will leave a margin of only 50,000 miles open to doubt. As the transit will occur in the winter, the base of observation must be located south of the equator. Great Britain will have special stations in the Sandwich Islands and in seven other localities. The United States will have eight parties in the field. France will occupy three stations, Russia four or five, and Germany five. The problem is simply the familiar geometrical process of constructing two sides of a triangle in order to determine the third.

Sheridan.

The greatest triumph of Richard Brinsley Sheridan was his speech at the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Fox said that "all he had ever read, when compared with it dwindled into nothing, and vanished like vapor before the sun." Pitt, who was ever slow to acknowledge the triumph of his rivals, declared it surpassed all the "eloquence of ancient and modern times, and possessed everything that genius or art could furnish to agitate and control the human mind." Logan was Hastings' council and defender. After Sheridan had spoken for an hour, he said, "This is declamatory assertion without proof." At the end of another hour he said, "This is a most wonderful oration." In another hour, "Mr. Hastings has acted very unjustifiably." In one hour more he exclaimed, "Mr. Hastings is a most atrocious criminal." And before Sheridan had finished his speech Logan became boisterous, and exclaimed aloud, "Of all the monsters of iniquity, the most enormous is Warren Hastings."

A Wonderful Echo in Colorado Canon.—Echo Park, where we remained one week, lies at the junction of Green and Bear rivers, and takes its name from the remarkable echo that may be heard there. When a gun is discharged, total silence follows the report for a moment; then, with a startling suddenness, the echo is heard seeming at a great distance—say five miles to the south—whence it comes back in separate and distinct reverberations, as if leaping from glen to glen. Louder and quicker grows the sound until apparently directly opposite, when a full volume of sound is returned; then once more the echo is heard, like the snapping of a cap, far to the eastward.

Hints Concerning Health.

These warm April suns, says an Eastern journal, will tempt many young and inconsiderate persons to make changes in their underclothing which may prove very detrimental to their health. Flannel next the skin should by no means be removed until after the cold spell which always comes near the middle of May, and then thinner flannel, or raw silk should be worn in place of what is taken. In India, the British army is clothed in flannel the year round, and this regulation has been found effectual in preventing those summer complaints which formerly cost so many lives in that tropical country. We commend the suggestion herein to mothers of young children. Those living on the sea coast cannot, with safety, dispense with flannel entirely, even during the heated term. An east wind, or any sudden change in the skies, should find the safe covering ready to be put on at a moment's notice. A close observer will find that he takes cold, not when the weather changes from warm to cold, but from cold to warm. Thrown off his guard by the mildness of the temperature, he neglects necessary precautions, and suffers the inevitable penalty. When the difference in the height of the mercury at noon and midnight is greatest, then care is most necessary in the regulation of one's clothing as to amount and warmth. "The greatest sensation of cold we ever experienced," says a writer on health topics, "was in the morning at 5 o'clock, with the thermometer at 56 deg. in Texas, where we were accustomed to ride under a sun heat of 150 deg. during the day.

Persons of good constitution and sound health are apt to think they can violate hygienic laws with impunity; that they can eat at irregular intervals, and anything they fancy; can sleep as much or as little, and when they please; can sit with damp feet, and do, in general, exactly as they please, and it will be all the same. As well might William B. Astor fancy that his vast fortune needs no looking after; that extravagance will not waste it; that bad investments will not diminish it; that panics will not affect it. He knows better than that, and every possessor of fine health should know that this invaluable gift is to be cherished, cared for, and preserved, or, like other riches, it will take to itself wings and fly away.

To those who live in close or crowded rooms, we mention an experiment made by a physician in England: "I have repeatedly taken organic matter from the windows of a crowded room and experimented with it. This matter condenses on the glass and walls in cold weather, and may be taken up by means of a pipette. If allowed to stand, it forms a thick, apparently glutinous mass; but when this is examined by a microscope, it is seen to be a clearly marked confervoid (resembling seaweed) growth. This matter in the air is as injurious to health as organic impurities in water, and acts as a ferment by which diseases of the nature of fever are engendered."

Caught at Last.

In 1868, while petroleum still exerted the magical power of the philosopher's stone, Pennsylvania was one day alarmed at a daring and heavy robbery. Petroleum Centre, Venango county, was the scene of this operation. The circumstances will be remembered. A party of four men, armed and masked, entered the house of one Bennahoff in broad day, gagged and bound the inmates, and ransacked two safes. They found and carried away nearly half a million dollars, leaving double that sum in a third safe, which they could not open. The leaders of this gang were James Saeger and a man named Pheiffen, and their accomplices two professional cracksmen. The plunder was carried away in a pillow-slip and concealed, Immediately after the robbery the leaders presented themselves at a ball in order to avert suspicion. The ruse was entirely successful. Saeger, a few days later, beat his companions by carrying off the contents of the slip and departing for pastures new. Pheiffen was suspected of the robbery, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. He confessed the crime and implicated Saeger. For six years the detectives of the United States have been searching for Saeger, unsuccessfully, of course. A day or two ago, a rough-looking Texan entered a restaurant at Denver, and called for dinner. His name was McGee, but his voice was the voice of Saeger. The restaurant was kept by one Potter, a relative of the incarcerated Pheiffen, and adopted son of Saegar. McGee was found to be Saeger. By means of a little strategy and a great deal of whisky, Saeger was betrayed to a detective, and his six years' wanderings brought to a sudden termination. He had visited Cuba, Mexico and Australia, finally investing his stolen capital in Texan cattle, which he had brought to Denver for sale. The bulk of the property of Bennahoff still remains in beeves, therefore; and he or his heirs may yet recover it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Hairless Horse.

There recently arrived at San Francisco an equine curiosity in the shape of a hairless horse from Australia. The name of the remarkable animal is "Caoutchouc;" and he was captured in the neighborhood of Balloon river, Queensland, when about two years old. He is now about six years of age, is a pure black from the tip of his ears to the hoofs, but without a single hair on any part of his body. The color is not unlike that of a black horse very closely clipped, but the microscope fails to detect a single hair from nose to tail. He is about fifteen hands high, well made, and very compact, with fine, clean legs, powerful forearms and thigh, and a clean, bloodlike, but unnaturally broad head, from which sparkle a bright pair of eyes beaming with good temper and docility. His owner paid a handsome price for him, but refused £1,500 in the colonies before leaving for this country. This freak of nature was examined by several eminent veterinary surgeons in Australia, and they came to the same opinion in regard to the horse—which was, that there was no deception practiced, and that in reality he was born without the least particle of hair upon him, and consequently is one of the greatest curiosities in the way of horse-flesh extant.

The Folly of Writing Love-Letters.

A tired husband went home from his work last night, and, taking off his coat, requested his wife to mend a rent in the sleeve, then sank upon the sofa behind the evening paper. Wife-like, she took up the coat; woman-like, she dived into the pockets. From the inside pocket she drew forth a letter, directed, in delicate chirography, to her husband. With darkening brow, she quickly took the suspicious-looking missive from the envelope, and, without noticing the date, began to read:

"Dear George: I am lonely, oh, so lonely, since you left me last Thursday night."

"Ah, ha! that was the lodge night, he told me," said the now thoroughly interested woman, as she glanced viciously over at her husband, who appeared to be just falling asleep. "Oh, how can you sleep, with the weight of this deep sin upon you? But I'll see what more the brazen hussy has to say, if it kills me." With one hand pressed to her throbbing heart, she read on:

"I know I am foolish, darling, but when you are away there seems to be a barrier between me and all that is bright and lovely. The sun does not shine half so bright; the moon is but a white spot in the sky, and the stars stare coldly down when you are not with me, lord of my life and heart."

"Was it for this? was it for this?" moaned the unhappy wife.

"Fortune speed the day when we may be united in those indissoluble bonds that are sacred in the eyes of heaven and earth—"

"What mockery! Does he or she consider that his vows made to me are sacred? What are they going to do with me, anyway, I wonder? Poison, perhaps. Oh, false, false, perfidious man! Oh, wicked, hellish, designing wanton!" Still the suffering woman read the letter, though each word burned to ashes a thousand hopes and joys:

"When we need meet no more clandestinely and tremble in each other's embrace—"

"I'd make you tremble if I had you in my embrace a minute!"

"When my head may be pillowed in safety upon your breast—"

"The fiendess!"

"And your arms twine in loving pressure about me—"

"Furies!"

"And our lips smother the tender words that would escape them."

"Oh, the sirenic she-devil!" hissed the woman, as she tried to keep down the boiling rage within her. She crushed the letter in her hands; then threw it upon the floor and sprang upon it with her heels, as though it were a snake, and ground it into the carpet. Then with clenched hands and impressed lips, she strode rapidly back and forth across the room, ever and anon making a move as if to spring like a fury upon her husband, who, with a paper over his face, was apparently sound asleep, dreaming, perhaps, of the wicked temptress that had come between him and his fond wife. Presently a reaction took place, and the wretched woman sank into a chair and found relief in that blessed panacea for female ills—a flood of tears.

Grown calmer after a while, she picked up the rumpled letter, smoothed out the creases, and with an air of mingled despair and resignation, looked for the signature.

"Your ever loving and devoted, but poor, apprehensive—"

"What's this! Flut—flut—tering birdie. A-d-a—Ada. Why bless me! this is one of my own old letters to George. What a fool I—"

A sound from the sofa, first like escaping steam, and then like a car rattling o'er the stony street, assured her that her ridiculous actions had been witnessed by her husband. Burning with shame, the foolish woman flew to her room, and locked herself in, and she is almost as miserable now as when she felt that she was a wronged and deceived wife.—*Missouri Brunswicker.*

Billings Butternuts.

We are all ov us very apt to dispize what we haint got, and overestimate what we have got.

Thare are very phew suckcesses that are the result ov a plan. We find it easier to alter the plan to fit the suckcess, than to make the success fit the plan.

The world judges ov us bi what they see, not bi what they kno. It is a good plan, then, to sho them a bold front.

Az we gro old we bekum warpt in mind az well az in boddy.

It would seem that the poorest friend and the wust enemy a man haz got, iz himself.

Thare iz a great deal of virtew in the world that iz merely constitushional—the pashuns are so weak they have no power over it.

It iz the eazyest thing in natur to be honest, yet most men make dredful hard work ov it.

Thare are men, no doubt, that are wizer than others; but thare iz no man who iz wizer than all the rest.

He who iz allwuss hunting for friends seldum finds enny.

I kan most generally tell how other other people ought to akt, but how to akt miself frequently bothers me.

An originality ov enny kind iz a hard thing to beat, even if it is phull ov weak spots.

A thoroly vain man, after he haz exhausted all his virtews, will begin to brag to yu about hiz vices.

People are apt to complain ov the phools in the world; but the phools are vittles and drink to the wize man.

He who iz reddy at enny time to leave the sosiety ov himself, iz possessed ov one grate element ov happiness.

The grate truths are fu and simple, and those who talk much are the ones who say little.

Kisses.—Eight basial diversities of kisses are mentioned in the Scriptures: The kiss of Salutation, Sam. xx. 41; Valediction, Ruth, ii. 9; Reconciliation, 2 Sam, xiv. 33; Subjection, Psalms ii. 12; Approbation, Proverbs ii, 4; Adoration, 1 Kings xix. 18; Treachery, Matt. xxvi. 49; Affection, Gen. xiv. 15. There are some other kinds of kisses which young ladies receive over gates o' moonlight nights, which the Scriptures do not mention—neither do the young ladies.

England has a witty poet in Hood; but America has one W(h)ittier.

First Steel Pens—Josiah Mason.

I suppose you are the last person—at any rate from the United States—who will hear the history of the first steel pen on the very spot where the pen was manufactured. My uncle was manufacturer of slit key rings by hand, such as you have just seen us manufacture so rapidly by machinery. It was in the old stage-coach days, and so soon as he had made his carpet-bag full, he went up to London to sell them. On one of these visits he saw in a shop window in Cheapside a steel pen of a very uncouth shape, and as he described it, "bad cut." Knowing how to make a good quill pen, he argued, "I can make out of my steel wire a better pen than that is." He bought one, took it to Birmingham, and with a hammer and a file made two better pens. One of them he retained, and the other he sent to Mr. Perry, the patentee in London. My uncle was and still remains a man of remarkable simplicity of character and very scrupulous integrity. As soon as the letter was mailed he became uneasy in mind under the apprehension that he had transgressed the patent laws. So much did the fear of trouble from this cause affect him that he was quite unable to attend to business, and, at the end of the third day after mailing his letter, some such soliloquy as the following took place while my uncle occupied the self-same seat you sit upon.

"I would not wonder if Mr. Perry were to come down with a sheriff to arrest me. It is just about time for them to arrive here. I will tell them the plain simple truth, that I have made two pens only, and sent one to Mr. Perry and retained the other; that I had no intention to defraud Mr. Perry, and I will throw myself on his mercy."

At that moment a post-chaise drove rapidly up to the door; there were a few hasty raps at the door, and on opening it a small, sharp—looking man of marked Hebrew features and voice with a slightly foreign accent, said:

"Is your name Mason?"

"Yes."

"You made this steel pen?"

"Yes."

"Can you make more steel pens like this?"

"Yes."

"Then your fortune's made and my fortune's made."

They sat down at this table, drew up the only agreement that was made between them, and we continue under the original contract, to be the sole manufacturers of Perry's pen.

I asked him how Gillott came to get so early into the business, and was told that two of Mason's sisters used to keep house for him, and when their work was done in the house, would take a hand in the factory, so John Gillott's wife taught him the business.

Josiah Mason has gone to his rest, after a long life of unostentatious benevolence, and left behind him well established and well indorsed charities, an honor to himself and his native city. His nephew, Fred. Smith, died some time before him.

One of our most pleasant recollections of a visit to England in 1859 is the story of the first good and practical steel pen.
—*Chas. T. Bainbridge.*

A Writing Machine.

There is a fair chance now of writing being done away with altogether. An instrument has been invented by one James Densmore, of New York, called the "Type Writer." It is about the size of a sewing machine, and is worked like a piano. The keys are in four "banks" or rows, twelve to fourteen inches in length, so that the key-board is about fifteen inches wide, and the process of writing is to sit before the instrument and manipulate the keys. When the key is struck the type is thrown up, and will not fall until the finger is removed from the key. The types are engraved on the ends of a series of steel bars, pivoted on a circle, so that they may vibrate on the pivots and all strike at the same point. Directly over the point where the types all strike an inking ribbon is drawn, so that every type will strike it before it can strike anything else, and is made to move so as to touch every time in a fresh place. Directly over this inking ribbon the paper carriage is made to move from right to left, and the paper is arranged to go under a cylinder or roller, which acts as a platen, so that every time a key is struck, a type is thrown up against the inking ribbon, carrying the ribbon with it against the cylindrical platen, and there it leaves its impression. The remaining machinery is very ingenious. The speed is said to be three times that of the pen, and the force required very small. An expert may write sixty-five words a minute. The machine has forty-four characters. Such is the type-writing machine. All we now want is a spelling machine and a patent brain-worker, through which a man may hatch machine poetry, and the summit of human ambition will have been attained.

The Difference.

In one of the eastern towns of Massachusetts lived, some years ago, Uncle Bill Jones, a hard-working stone-mason, a man of ready wit, but, unfortunately, too much addicted to drink. Regularly each morning at an early hour he made a visit to the grocery store to lay in a stock of the ardent for the day's consumption. With the same regularity the Rev. Dr. C., a kindly-natured Orthodox clergyman, in quest of his morning chop or midday roast, sought the village butcher shop. After meeting often in their morning walks, Dr. C. felt it his duty to mildly reprove Uncle Bill for his easily besetting sin. So one morning, after their usual hearty salutation, the good dominie began:

"You and I walk out early, Uncle Bill; but do you ever reflect how different are our errands?"

"Well, for the matter," said Uncle Bill, "if we bring the thing down to *Scripter* test, my errand will come out ahead."

"How so?" asked Dr. C.

"Why, you walk after the *flesh*, but I walk after the *spirit!*"

At Glasgow, Ky., is Edward Chambers, aged thirty months, and weighing 118 pounds. The very calf of his leg is eighteen inches in circumference. He has a most expensive appetite, and his parents, being poor, are much bothered to keep up his rations.

WHAT BECOMES OF EDITORS.

What becomes of the editors?
That's what we'd like to know;
They [illegible] good on earth,
And to [illegible].
But something seems to tell us
They are a peculiar set,
And in the great hereafter
Will be "left out in the wet."

We've been thinking the question over
And it troubles us [illegible]
It comes to us in the [illegible]
And with dreams disturbs our sleep,
And the more we con the question
The deeper it seems to get,
And [illegible] this conclusion:
They'll be "left out in the wet."

Now, reason to yourself a moment:
Would it do to let them in?
Wouldn't they go to interviewing
And discussing everything?
Wouldn't they have two parties,
And a hobby, too, to pet?
That thing would never do [illegible]
They'll be "left out in the wet."

It's very well to smile, sir,
And say, "Your head ain't level,"
But did you ever know an editor
That didn't keep a "devil?"
You don't suppose for a moment
That he in there could get,
And be a-[illegible] "Copy?" [illegible]
They'll be "left out in the wet."

There's one more point we'll mention—
We hope you won't get offended—
But its "currently reported"
That the "free list is suspended,"
Now, did you ever know an editor
That has "pulled his weasel" yet?
They're not going to do it there—
They'll "stay out in the wet."

Humor.

Everybody's companion is nobody's friend.

The Danbury *News* man says: "There is nothing that will change a man so much as great grief, unless it is shaving off his mustache.

Domestic young lady (making a pie)—"Frank, the kitchen's no place for boys. Has dough such an attraction for you?" Clever Youth—"It isn't the dough, it's the dear."

A drummer, who was greatly addicted to whisky, was asked by a reviewing officer what made his nose so red. "Please, your honor," said he, "I always blush in the presence of a general officer."

An Irishman who had just landed said: "The first bit of mate I ever ate in this country was a roasted potato, boiled yesterday. And if you don't believe me I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket."

"If this jury convicts my client," said a Missouri lawyer, rolling up his sleeves and displaying his ponderous fists, "I shall be compelled to meet each one and hammer justice into his soul through his head."

A man left a bony steed on Main street last Saturday, and, coming back a short time afterward, discovered that a funny youth had placed a card against the fleshless ribs, bearing the notice, "Oats wanted—inquire within."

Several Irishmen were disputing one day upon their own best points, when one said in an aggressive manner, "Faith, and I'm a brick." "And, indade," said another, "I'm a bricklayer," and felled the first speaker to the ground.

Teacher—"Who was the first man?" Head Scholar—"Washington; he was first in war, first in—" Teacher—"No, no; Adam was the first man." "Oh! if you're talking of foreigners, I s'pose he was."

A lady of remarkable conversational powers approached a medical friend with: "Dr. S——, I have a very sore tongue." "Let me look at it," says the doctor. The unruly member was duly protruded. "It is sunburnt, madam, sunburnt," remarked the doctor, who suddenly recollected that his professional services were wanted in another direction.

There is a Danbury legend to the effect that a party desiring to transact some private business with another was invited by the other to step with him into a neighboring store. "But we will be disturbed there," said the first party. "O, no," said the second party; "they don't advertise."—*Danbury News.*

The woman of the coming time—
Shall man to vote appoint her?
Well, yes or no your bottom dime
She'll do as she's a min'ter,
We know she "will" or else she "won't,"
'Twill be the same as now;
And if she does, or if she don't,
God bless, her anyhow.

A gentleman seated in the stalls of a theater, who was afflicted with remarkably long ears, overheard the jocular remarks of a neighboring young man to another, which were by far too loudly expressed. The proprietor of the ears turned round thereat and sharply said, "It is true, my ears are very large for a man, but yours are very small for an ass."

Barbarous Surgery.

A correspondent of the *British Medical Times* mentions a curious and barbarous remedy for headache and other cerebral affections in vogue among the natives of the South Sea Islands. They lay open the scalp with a cross or T incision, and then scrape the skull with a piece of glass until a hole is made about the size of a crown piece. This hole is made deep enough to reach the dura mater, though sometimes an unskillful operator will continue the scraping until the pia mater is touched, when, of course, death results. In the best of hands about one-half of the patients die from the effects of the operation. This custom, from superstition and fashion, has been so prevalent that there are but few of the male adults without a hole in their cranium, or, as the Australians express it, "without a shingle." Sometimes a rude attempt is made to cover up the membranes of the brain by placing a piece of cocoanut shell under the scalp. This bone-scraping remedy is also employed in cases of rheumatism. The cuticle is incised and the center of the ulna or tibia laid bare, and the surface of the bone scraped with glass until a large portion of the internal lamina is removed.

Dr. Radcliffe, in a recent lecture, gave some very excellent advice upon the subject of brain exhaustion, so common at the present day. The symptoms are loss of memory, depression of spirits, increased or lessened sleepiness, irritability, epilepti-form condition of the nerves, and sometimes transitory coma. He recommends a moderate but not stinted diet, and a reasonable amount of work. If there is sleeplessness the head should be low, if undue sleepiness, high upon the pillow.

S. Laufferty

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You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

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which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Laufferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

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Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash. S. LAUFFERTY.

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Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

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Having on hand everything in the line of

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together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the pusic promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

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Eldridge & Rainier,

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The highest price paid in cash for

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WATCHES,

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Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

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They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80
Gunpowder	60, 80
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Best Golden Rio	30c
Second best Rio	27c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Ruban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	60c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound 7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40 , 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

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And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

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South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

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promptly attended to. Special care taken, in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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Of all descriptions, and

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JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen. Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 21, 1874. No. 21

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE.

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ... $1.

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	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
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PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

D. A. SEBRING, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

O. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. H. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE,

OF HARTFORD, CONN. The largest capital.—The largest income, of any fire insurance company in the country.

J. L. DAVIS, Agt., Auburn, Ind
J. L. MORLAN " Waterloo
J. A. CAMPBELL Butler'

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May.
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phantt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 112, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. R. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo Ohio.

Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30a.m	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 28
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 58
Eaton	1 37	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 30	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 30	6 55	
Bessons	5 05	7 15	
Connersville	5 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	2 40	
Connersville	10 00	6 00	
Bessons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 26	11 30	7 45
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		7 00		4 30pm
Louisville		6 50		4 05
Indianapolis		11 50		7 40
Ft Wayne Dep		5 0?		1 55
Auburn	10,25	6 30		3 00
Waterloo	11 20	7 00		3 18
Summit	11 48			
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola		8 05	6 15	4 00
Reading	12 30	9 30	7 41	5 00
Bankers	15'1	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville	2 06	10 15	8 20	5 23
Jackson	2 23	11 30	10 25	6 45
	3 40			

Going South.

Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	6 52	10 52
Bankers	8 45	2 55	7 23	11 09
Reading	9 00	3 25	7 45	11 20
Ar Angola	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	11 01	6 30		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		2 05
Indianapolis	7 50 p m			7 50a
Louisville	8 40 a m			1 10p
Cincinnati				9 30a

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	o
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	1 2
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 20	5'1
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25	10 50	Denver	6 46	12 6
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 53	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 30	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Mar. 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,20 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville ...	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	5,40 A. M	6,15 "	10,36 "
Forest.....	11,34 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,59 "
Lima......	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9,35 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago ...	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC., E.	NIGHTS
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,10 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima.......	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,56 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville.....	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P M
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	3,30
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	9,20 a m.	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Butler......	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo ...	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna......			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna......			6:20 p m
Sedan........			6:26 "
Waterloo......	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler........	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 27, 73.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

HOW "SWINNEY'S GANG" WAS CAUGHT;

OR

A Western Detective's Stratagem.

The Center Pacific had been completed, and now an iron railway echoed to the tread of that mighty monster, the locomotive, as it plunged madly across the prarie, but lately almost a wilderness. The telegraph had been put up, and with the Atlantic cable, we had, indeed, a girdle around the world. In short, the two great fore runners of civilization had penetrated our boundless western plains, had crossed those majestic hills of the Pacific coast, and carried their blessings to that far off State, old California.

'Message for Captain Kyle, charges paid,' cried an urchin, snapping a telegraphic despatch down on my desk, and hurrying out of the door.

I took up the envelope, broke it open and read the following:

San Francisco,—— 10th, 186—.

To COL. TOM KYLE, Broadway, N. Y. Come on here immediately. Trouble with a gang of robbers called Swinney's band. Raising 'Old Harry' hereabouts. Several hundred dollars for you when done.

BILL DAVIS, Dep. Supt. I. A.

Davis was Deputy Superintendent of the International Association for the West. I prepared to start at once.

By noon I was ready for the journey, and fairly under way.

On the train I met a gentleman just from San Francisco, who told me all about the Swinney gang and their operations. Their band numbered about seventy-five members, and were operating all over the more thinly settled portions of the State. Just before he left there the gang had stopped the train and robbed all the passengers, and took four soldiers out, and killed them, for threatening to bring the military down on them. They were all desperate men, blacklegs of the worst character, and no train or traveler was safe while the band existed.

At the first place where we stopped for dinner, I telegraphed to different officers of the Internationals to meet me with forces of our men at Cincinnati, where I would wait one day for them. I also directed to have arms, ammunition and disguises, so as to work more effectively.

I reached Cincinnati all right; and before the appointed time expired I had thirty men ready to accompany me. We had all obtained free passes, as the officers of the road were very anxious to extinguish the villains who had stopped their train; and they had further promised too add a thousand dollars too the amount already offered for the capture or death of Swinney's gang. Here, too, I received a second despatch from Bill Davis, informing me that a bank had just been broken into by the ruffians, and its stockholders had put in a a reward for their capture dead or alive.

We took the first train, every man disguised; and his weapons concealed. The whistle shrieked, the wheels revolved, then faster and faster until we were flying on our way.

We were not far from the section of the country which the gang infested. We had stopped to wood, water, and switch off for a coming train. I went into the depot, and conversed with the ticket agent. While there a despatch arrived which interested me not a little. It ran as follows:

'Swinney's gang have run the eastward bound off the track nine miles from here, and taken all the passengers prisoners. They have learned that Colonel Kyle, the detective, is coming west on the next train, and are intending to kill him. Warn the passengers on the train that it will be stopped. We got the report from Dunn the Conductor of the eastward bound train, who had just arrived, out of breath, having slipped away and come afoot all the way here.

SIMMS.'

It was twenty-six miles to C——, the place from which the despatch dated. I laid a plan of action at once. The passengers were all ordered to get out of the train, and wait in the depot until we returned. Many were armed and to those I communicated my intentions. When I disclosed my name, and they found I had a force of internationals along with me, the fear and consternation previously existing partially subsided, though all was excitement still.

I had the passenger train pulled on to the main track. Next two freight cars were coupled on each end, and the mail and baggage coach taken off. Lastly I had the freight engine put on behind the train, making two locomotives to pull us. The boxes were occupied in the ordinary way; but in addition to this each car was also chained to its fellow, so that if the pins sho'd be withdrawed, the fastenings of the train should still be completed. Now every light in the cars was extinguished and the doors left ajar for the fastenings consisted of spring locks and if closed no one could get out of it. The conductor alone knew how to set these locks so that they would not spring into position.

My boys swarmed to the top of the train leaving the freight boxes and the passenger coaches empty. Once in position each man laid flat on the roof with pistols and rifles handy. These latter weapons we had procured in the village before starting, with plenty of powder and balls.

Thus strangely did we start out—Cook, the driver of the engine in front of our train, was concealed in the tender, under the wood, and Settle, the engineer of the locomotive in our rear, was to put us through.

On we went, one of my own men standing up on the train and looking out ahead to signal when to stop. It was an intensely dark night, no lights being visible, except the head lights of the two engines, for in both cabs had the lanterns been extinguished.

We could at last faintly see lights far down the road; then all was darkness. Evidently the robbers had put them out, to prevent our taking the alarm, and going back. Still we dashed on until we thought we were pretty near the dangerous ground, then the locomotive began too puff more rapidly, we were sent over the road at a terrible rate, and the engine in our rear could have been seen leaving us. This was the plan. Settle's fireman had uncoupled the train and locomotive, and now, that huge machine was tearing along the road on the back trip.

We glided along a good way and then came to a perfect stand still. We had stopped and all was silence on that vast prarie. Suddenly there rose a yell of demoniac harshness, and the train was surrounded. Two men mounted the cab. They found it quite empty.

'Cook has sloped,' cried one. 'He smelt a mice and cut out. So much the better, for we can now take a hand in the game which will be played in the cars.'

'But why are all the lights out?' said the other as the two left the engine. 'Let's go and see, as we are not needed here, there being no engineer to guard.'

'Kyle! bring out Kyle!

'Cut his heart out!

These and other cries were heard as the band swarmed into the cars; now came shouts of inquiry:

'What are all the lights out for?'

'Strike a match and see what's up.'

'There ain't any matches in th crowd.'

'Better keep out of those cars then.'

'So say I, some of us may get shot.'

Here an authoritative voice was heard. 'Are you a pack of cowards or not? Into these cars with you and drag out every one there. I'll head you as you are afraid to go by yourselves. Come on.

It was Swinney himself who had been speaking, and immediately the gang commenced work. All but four went into the coaches and began to feel about in the darkness for the passengers. The four who had remained outside had started to get wood, intending to build fires from the lights of the locomotive.

At this juncture some of the men deputed for the purpose, sprang lightly onto the platform and shut the doors Then as quickly they clambered back to their places, the signal for Cook was given, and we were immediately under way, going at the rate of forty miles an hour on the back trip. The four men who were hunting fuel, when we began to go, came dashing towards the engine, but four rifle balls pierced their bodies, and they fell to rise no more. Soon a car door was dashed open, and the robbers began to rush out on the platform. Shot after shot sounded from the cartops, and their dead lay in a pile on the place where they had so lately stood.

Another door went down and another withering volley was poured into them.

'Back for your lives' yelled a terrified one 'Swinney is shot and we are in a trap.'

We reached our destination all right and stopped at the depot. My men retained their position.

At this moment huge fires began to blaze all around us, kindled by the people of the town, and everything was as light as day.

I now ordered the robbers to file out, one at a time. As each man reached the platform, he was compelled to walk into the depot under the cover of four rifles. Inside the building my friends received them and tied them with ropes.

Thus all were secured, each car being emptied separately. When this was over, lights were brought and we searched the coaches for skulkers. Four only were found.

Thus ended the career of a criminal who had begun his life of crime by successfully defeating the intention of justice.

Hints on House Papering.

This is the season, among good housewives, for cleaning, whitewashing, painting, papering and otherwise renovating the domicile.

After the cleaning, whitewashing and painting is accomplished, comes the process of papering the walls; but the first thing frequently to be done is the removing of the old paper. To do this successfully, wet the wall thoroughly, and when well soaked the old paper can be stripped off very quickly. After the paper is removed wash the wall to get off all the particles of paper which may remain, and leave the walls till nearly dry, before commencing to lay on the paper. If the walls have been whitewashed instead of papered, wash the walls with vinegar which will make the paste and paper adhere more securely.

A bench is easily made for measuring and cutting the paper by placing boards of suitable length across two flour barrels. The paper should be unrolled and cut to proper length and in sufficient quantity to cover the room before the pasting process commences. These sheets should be laid face down one over the other to be ready at hand when the paster is ready to begin work.

The liability of turning the edges or damaging the paper will be greatly obviated by adopting this course.

Flour paste is the usual article for this purpose and rye flour is considered better than wheat as it has more adhesion. Mix the flour thoroughly by stirring, until the paste has a thin creamy consistence and then boil when it will thicken according to the length of time it is submitted to the heat. If found too thick in cooling add boiling water till the desired degree of thickness is obtained, then add a little carbolic acid to prevent the paste from souring or getting mouldy. A broad whitewash brush is the best to apply the paste with, and the paper should be laid on quickly after pasting to prevent its becoming too soft and tender to handle.

Two persons are required to lay on paper with rapidity, one to paste and one to apply the paper. When the paper is pasted it should be handed to the person on the ladder who holds it about a foot from the top end and lays it evenly along the wall at the top, allowing the upper end to hang over on the back of the hands. By looking down the wall it may be seen when it matches the previously laid length, and after adjusting to match it should then be brought gently to the wall, the backs of the hands then pressed gently against the wall and passed upwards against the ceiling, spreading them out towards the corners of the length of paper.

The closed scissors are then run along at the juncture of the wall and ceiling, making a mark which can be easily seen, when the top of the paper is removed to a little distance and is then cut off even and replaced.

Then take a soft clean cloth or small hand broom is gently passed downwards, and the paper pressed against the wall to the bottom, where it is cut off as at the top.

Our enterprising druggists Davenport & Co., have recently fitted up their wall paper room in good style and have added to their stock over 2,000 rolls of wall papers. All new and desirable patterns rangeing in prices from 10c to $1 per bolt. They trim free of charge, all their papers and sell them as low as any retail house in the State.

◆

And old lady hearing some one reading about a Congressman at large rushed to the kitchen door, shouting, "Sarah Jane, Sarah Jane! don't you leave the clothes out all night; mind I tell you; for there's a Congressman at large.

BINLEY AND "46."

BY BRET HARTE.

Upon Wasatch's peak of snow,
Night holds illimitable sway,
Where but a single hour ago
The crags and chasms, high and low,
Resplendent shone with day.

From out the sky no star-ray shines
Upon the awful solitude;
While moaning through the tossing pines,
Like some unquiet spirit's brood,
The winds sweep to and fro,
And seem in saddened mood
To breathe a wail of woe.

At first they only sighed,
But now they moan and sob
And since the eventide
Their maddened pulses throb
In quicker, faster flow,
As their fleeting footsteps glide
O'er the cold expanse of snow.

And all the upper air
Is filled with drifting clouds,
While fiends that revel there
Are weaving shifting shrouds;
Tossing, in endless whirl,
They reel in goblin mirth,
And then the shrouds they hurl
On tempest's wings to earth.

* * * * * * * *

'Twas 'leven o'clock near Bridger's Gap,
In a station that rocked in the tempest sweep,
When a lightning-jerker enjoyed his nap,
When a call from the Canyon broke his sleep,
And he caught the words from the rattle clicks,
"Send Binley down here with '46."

Soon Binley had mounted his iron steed,
And the fires of the furnace glowed again,
As the ponderous monster devoured its feed,
And rolled, from the side-track on to the main.
Out on the night where the snow-flakes fall—
Out where the blasts of the tempests roar—
Binley shouted his friend farewell,
As he opened the throttle-valve one notch more.

Then over the winding track he sped,
Where the pathway with chasms and crags was lined!
The glare of his great light gleamed ahead,
And the snow like a bride's veil streamed behind,
And soon the sound of the clanking steel
Was drowned in the echoes from hill to hill;
He felt the engine sway and reel,
But the throttle went one notch farther still.

And down the grade like a courser fleet,
Plunged through mountains of drifted snow,
The engine plows through the crusts of sleet,
And hurls a thousand feet below
The ponderous masses that block its way;
Throws them far to the left and right,
Into the black, oblivious night,
To reach the canyons by break of day.

And now old Binley feels the thrill
That the soldier feels when he meets his foe;
He opens the throttle-vavle wider still,
And his furnace burns with a fiercer glow,
As the piston flashes in faster stroke;
But firm as a rock stands the engineer,
And in his honest old heart of oak
There beats not the slightest pulse of fear.

But soon the engine is running slower,
Though its pathway lies on a level grade;
And then a tremor comes stealing o'er
Binley's hand on the throttle laid.
There's a slacking up of the driving-wheel,
While the engine struggles with human will;
Then slowly ceases the clink of steel,
And the panting monster is standing still,

Thicker and faster the drifting snow
Throws round its victim its winding sheet,
And quenches the glare of the headlight's glow,
As Binley mutters, "I give up beat."

* * * * * * * *

Next morning a snow-plow forced its way
To the spot where the buried engine lay;
They hewed a path through the frozen crust,
And then was the ghastly story told;
There sat Binley beside his trust,
With his hand on the throttle-valve, stiff and cold.

—*Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

JOHN'S CHOICE.

Peter Jansen was a wealthy and eccentric New England farmer, the owner in fee simple of many broad and fertile acres of available land, and the proud parent of a promising son, now near grown, who in his infancy had been designated by the not altogether unheard-of name of John.

Now, John Jansen had been brought up in a very careful and proper manner, and it was therefore not to be wondered that as he grew more mature, he was regarded as a very exemplary young man by those who knew him intimately. He was sober and industrious in his habits, cultivated and refined in his tastes, with disposition to get along and prosper in the world, as his father had done before him.

But the time came when he was one and twenty. This is a remarkable episode in the lives of most young men, when fully freed from parental restraint by the construction of the law, they think they know so much, and subsequently learn that they know so little.

Now, possibly, Peter, the *pere*, regarded this event in his son's life with as great concern as did John the junior; for certain it is, that shortly thereafter he summoned the young man into his presence for a little private conversation.

"Well, John," he said, "how does it seem to be one and twenty?"

"Seem! why I can't see as it seems any different from any other time."'

"Can't, eh? Oh, well, you'll see quick enough, I guess. I suppose the next thing you'll be thinking of will be getting married."

"Oh, I hadn't thought of such a thing yet in earnest."

"Hadn't eh? Well, you'd better be thinking; getting married is about as important thing as'll ever happen to you."

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Suppose so? suppose so? you'll know so by-and-by. Well, John, you are old enough to begin to think seriously about this matter. I ain't going to have you running around unsettled and unsteady in your habits and character. Now, the quicker you pick yourself out a wife and settle down the better. Mind you, my boy, this wasting three or four of the best years of your life in sowing your wild oats, is a very foolish principle for young men to adhere to. Now, I don't propose to have you do anything of the kind, and if you avoid it you won't have a harvest of briars and thistles to gather in afterward. Now, just as soon as you will pick yourself out a good, prudent and industrious little wife, I've a good farm to give you, and enough to set you up in reasonable style, you understand!"

"Yes, sir."

"But not an acre or a penny of mine shall you possess until you have complied with my wishes."

"But, father——"

"I mean what I say, exactly, and no more; make this matter your first business, and when you have performed your part of the contract, I will attend to mine."

"But is this rather sudden."

"That makes no difference; if you are not satisfied with my terms, the world is wide enough for both of us; you are big enough and bright enough to earn your own living; if you can do better by yourself than I can do by you, why, start right out in the world, for you are of age. I have stated my terms, and do not propose to altar them."

"But who shall I marry?"

"There's Israel Ive's five daughters, and I'm certain you can have your pick out of the lot. They've all been well brought up, and any one of them is good enough for you, so go ahead, and as soon as you report favorably the farm is yours."

"But which one shall I take, father?"

"Which one shall you take?" repeated Peter Jansen; "it must be a bright man, surely, that cannot decide at sight what women to pick out of a dozen, and a singular youth you are not to have your eye on one already. However, make your own choice, and you'll be happier, live longer, and prosper better in your domestic affairs generally."

With these concluding remarks the fond father turned away, and John was left alone to his reflections.

Now, John Jansen was not a verdant young man; he had seen considerable of the world for a person of his age and circumstances, but he was very diffident and bashful. It was this quality of his disposition that made him so adverse to ladies' society, and had occasioned no little anxiety to old Peter, who had already begun to fear that John would be a confirmed bachelor, hence his desire to kindly assist John's matrimonial matters along.

For some moments after his father's exit, John sat profoundly thinking; he believed he did have an inexpressible sort of tenderness for the youngest daughter of Israel Ives. If not strictly beautiful, she was at least a very sensible girl, and would make a practical housekeeper. John had but little sentiment in his composition; his tastes were more matter-of-fact. The more John thought of matrimony, the more fixed became his determination of committing himself as soon as possible.

A night or two subsequent to the conversation with his father, it was noticed that he attired himself with unusual care before going out, as he insisted, to attend the "debating society." His father and mother regarded each other significantly, as if they well understood what was uppermost in John's mind, but they gave the young man no intimation that they suspected his intentions.

After a last lingering look at the looking-glass, John started forth into the darkness, taking the shortest road possible to the residence of Israel Ives.

He soon came to the place he intended visiting. A bright light gleamed out through the front windows, with welcoming beams, and he fancied he could see smiling faces there; yet his heart thumped so very singularly under his shining satin vest that it was several minutes before he could make up his mind to knock at the door; he walked up and down the road past the place several times, to calm himself, and to think over the words he proposed saying when in the presence of Miss Ives.

At last he turned in at the gate, and walking boldly up to the front door, he made his presence suddenly known to the Ives family by means of the friendly assistance of the heavy brass knocker.

Israel Ives came to the door with a flaring candle in his hand; he gave a sudden little start of surprise upon recognizing his visitor.

"Why, John," he said, "Is this you?"

"Is Miss Ives at home?" said John, nervously, forgetting in his sudden embarrassment to designate the particular Miss Ives he wished to see.

"Certainly, certainly," replied Israel, smiling mischievously; "walk right into the parlor and sit down, and she will come in presently."

Leaving his hat upon the rack in the hall, John did as he was bid; he sat down upon the outer edge of the chair and awaited the young lady's coming. He heard several suppressed giggles in the adjoining room, and a suggestion upon the part of Israel that they had best not to act silly and foolish. Then the door opened and in sailed Miss Sophrony Ives, followed by Patience, Malvina and Lucy Ives, each simultaneously smiling and trying to look as sweet and pretty as possible. They advanced one by one and gave John a greeting, after which they arranged themselves in a graceful group about him; then began the liveliest conversation John had ever listened to. He began to grow uneasy and lose his self-possession. This was rather more Miss Iveses than he had anticipated meeting.

At last a sudden idea occurred to him.

"Girls," he said, "do any of you play blind man's buff?"

The young ladies all suddenly giggled.

"Sometimes," said Miss Sophrony, with a sly glance at her sisters.

"Suppose we have a game, then," said John, earnestly.

Several handkerchiefs were simultaneously produced, and before John was aware he was in midnight darkness.

"But you must be blinded, too, Lucy," said Mis Malvina; "it always makes it livelier to have two, you know."

So Miss Lucy's sight was temporarily obscured in the same manner that John's had been.

Then the word "ready" was given, and without a word of warning, Sophrony, Patience, Priscilla and Malvina noiselessly glided from the room.

For awhile John and Lucy groped innocently about them, each failing to find the objects they sought. At last John spoke:

"I say, where are you all?" he said, helplessly.

No answer came to his question from those he was seeking.

"John," said Lucy, "I believe they're all hiding."

Just at that moment the two approached each other with their hands extended, and they were each suddenly clasped in each other's arms. This was a sensation so new to John that it almost deprived him of his articulation.

"Oh, is it you, John?" said Lucy; "I do believe they're fooling us."

She suddenly removed the bandage from her eyes, and the next moment John felt her deft little fingers untying the knot in the handkerchief that was bound about his head.

"Look here, John," she said, in a half-provoked sort of way; "just see what a trick they've played upon us. I might have known what they were up to. Never mind, we'll have a real pleasant visit now."

They sat down side by side on the high-backed sofa, and Lucy talked so pleasantly and encouragingly to John that he soon felt perfectly at home. He was almost astonished at his self-possession. The minutes lengthened into hours, and—well, he could never fully explain how it was afterward, but the fact was, that Lucy promised him that she would be Mrs. John Jansen whenever he was ready to claim her as his own, and John went home that night very proud and happy, and on the following morning he informed his astonished father that any time that farm was ready, he would be ready to go to housekeeping.

Peter Jansen kept his word, and John was often subsequently heard to say that if it hadn't been for that friendly game of blind man's buff, he would hardly have known how to have made a choice.

THE PLOW.

The plow is, *par excellence*, the emblem of agriculture, and its history, both authentic and mythological, possesses a peculiar interest. The period at which man first began to comminute the soil for the purpose of making it produce sustenance for himself and his flocks is so remote as to be lost in the obscurity of the past; but that it was at an early period is clear. It is also generally admitted that the ox and cow were in this age used as native farmers, and it is asserted that men and women captured in war and reduced to slavery were employed in this way before the ox was trained or the cow became accustomed to the yoke; for war and its offspring, slavery, are older than agriculture.

The earliest plow was a pointed stick, which the primitive man used to break up the soil. This was a slow and laborious process, and one day the thought came to one wiser than his fellows that the forked limb of a tree might be made efficient for this purpose. Acting upon this thought, he formed a plow by cutting a forked limb from a tree and sharpening one of the prongs, so that it would penetrate the soil. It took two persons to use this implement—one to draw it, which he did by a bark or rawhide trace, and one to hold and push it into the ground. This, the first plow, proved a great success, and was for a while thought to be the *ne plus ultra* of improvement in that line. In the course of time, however, some ingenious laborer began to question the perfection of this implement, and finding a limb of somewhat different shape, he constructed an improved plow. The old fogies shook their heads and muttered "humbug," but the progressive men adopted it, and it ultimately superseded the earlier devices. Ages went by before the forked stick plow was succeeded by another, composed of several pieces of wood held together by mortises and pins. This was improved from time to time, until it approached as near perfection as it was possible for a plow composed wholly of wood.

The Romans were probably the first to use iron in the construction of the plow. The plow that Cincinnatus followed was a rude affair, with no iron in it except the point and share. The Greeks have a myth which is interesting in this connection. Proserpine, a daughter of Ceres (goddess of agriculture), was abducted by Pluto while she was in the forest gathering flowers, and was installed as queen of the lower regions. Ceres, inconsolable at the loss of her daughter, wholly neglected the agricultural interests in her search for the missing goddess. The result was that the whole earth eventually became a barren waste. Jupiter and the other gods implored her to return to Olympus and resume her duties as guardian of agriculture, but in vain. She could think of nothing except her lost daughter. Jupiter now visited Pluto and persuaded him to permit Proserpine to revisit the earth and remain eight months each year, and then return and spend the other four with him. Ceres consented to this arrangement, and at once returned to Olympus. Before going, however, she instructed Triptolemus of Eleusis in the art of agriculture, and giving him her own chariot, drawn by dragons, commanded him to travel over the whole earth and distribute seed corn to its inhabitants. Triptolemus was the inventor of the plow. The Greeks held two feasts a year in his honor, one on account of the distribution of seed and the other because he invented the plow, without which the seed would have been of little use.

Little improvement seems to have been made in the plow used by the Greeks and Romans for over two thousand years, and indeed it was a most clumsy affair, as recently as fifty years ago being only a wedge, clearing the soil and compressing the subsoil.

It may be predicted that before many years, some Yankee Triptolemus will revolutionize the plow by constructing one that shall combine the functions of both the plow and the harrow, and possibly other and valuable adjuncts not now anticipated. With all due respect to the great plowmakers, it must be admitted that the mechanical idea embodied in the plow as now constructed is imperfect, and it is time this was recognized and correct principles incorporated in its construction, that it might meet the demands of this progressive and utilitarian age. Some attempts in this direction have already been made, but they, like all first attempts to embody a new idea, have been only partially successful. It is a recognized axiom of modern times, that "American genius and perseverance know no such word as failure," and it is confidently expected that success in this department of mechanical invention will soon be achieved.

Two Boston Neighbors.—The Boston *Traveller*, of Saturday, relates the following: "A gentleman and lady, strangers to each other, occupied the same seat in a railroad car on a train in Ohio, bound East. Various subjects were discussed. It soon appeared that both were residents of Boston and were returning to their respective homes. On the arrival of the train in Boston the gent procured a carriage, into which both lady and gent entered. 'Where do you go?' asked the hackman. The gent replied at No. 12 —— street. 'You may leave me at the same place,' said the lady. The gentleman had all kinds of surmises, and could not understand why she was to be left at his house. The carriage arrived at No. 12, the gentleman still in a quandary. Trunk and valise were taken off and set down. It turned out that the lady resided at No. 14 same street, and the two entrances were not three feet apart. Both parties had resided for several years in adjoining houses, and had met for the first time 500 miles from their homes."

All Sorts.

The Toledo *Blade* prefers cream ale to cremation.

Pullman is capturing France with his rolling palaces.

Of the twelve members of the present English Cabinet eight are authors.

A cremation society has been organized in Springfield, Mass., by the Germans.

Nearly every place of honor and trust in the government, is filled by lawyers.

An enterprising undertaker in Chicago has figured it down. He can cremate for $2 a head.

The primary schools in Prussia begin work very early in the morning and close at 10 a. m. during the summer.

The weekly paper printed in the city of Mexico in English on Sundays is $13 a year—just a quarter of a dollar a number.

The diamonds of M'lle Euverger, the actress, were sold in Paris lately. The brilliants realized 507,550 francs—nearly $95,000.

Only two clergymen in New York receive salaries of $12,000—Rev. Dr. Dix of Trinity, and Rev. Dr. Potter of Grace Church.

Prof. Blackie thinks that "Fortune will never favor a man who flings away the dice-box because the first throw brings a low number."

Colorado was a howling wilderness, without a railroad, five years ago. Now the civilizing steam-whistle carries its nozzle over seven hundred miles of that Territory.

The new musket for the Prussian army (Manser's system) carries a bullet 2,100 paces. The needle gun only carried 1,000 paces, and the Chassepot 1,200 paces.

The Chicago *Tribune* estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States $220,095,000 annually; getting married, $250,000,000; getting buried, $73,839,450; total, $543,984,450.

London is built on a net-work of pipes. There are nearly 3,000 miles of underground telegraph pipes, gaspipes, drainpipes, lead and iron pneumatic tubes, sewers, water pipes, and the underground railway.

A. T. Stewart has fixed the price for board at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, at three dollars a day for the coming season. Of course the landlords of the other hotels will be compelled to adopt the same tariff.

Russia is reported to be reconstructing her army on an extensive scale. The peace strength is to be fixed at no less than 750,000 men, of whom above 100,000 will be local troops. The system of recruiting is to be improved and assimilated to that of Germany.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has ruled that a demand for payment of a note must be made at a reasonable time of day; if at a private residence, not at an hour when it may be presumed that the family is in bed; and if at a place of business, within business hours.

The work of translating the Bible is advancing rapidly in Japan. The Gospels by Matthew, Mark and John have been already printed. Luke is ready for printing, and the blocks are being prepared. The Old Testament is in the hands of the translator, and several books of Moses are ready for final revision.

An awful warning against pew-slumbers is afforded by the case of the lady who lately slept in her pew in Pottsville, Penn., so soundly that she didn't go out with the rest after the benediction. During the night, able bodied howls were heard proceeding from the temple. The old lady had waked up then, and no mistake.

Toledo, Ohio, has a very sharp and shrewd business man who buys car tickets for four dollars per hundred, and sits in the corner nearest the box where the fare is put, and obligingly places the five cent nickels of the passengers in his pocket and one of his tickets in the box. Thereby making a clear profit of one cent each.

In the German empire there are about 25,000,000 Protestants and 15,000,000 of Roman Catholics. This large number of Roman Catholics makes the religious question one of great interest and delicacy at the present time. In Prussia 66 per cent. of the population are Protestant, and 33 per cent. Catholic; while in Bavaria 71 per cent. are Catholic, and 27½ per cent. Protestant.

The Denver Narrow Gauge railroad is now in operation for 118 miles, extends south from Denver along the Rocky mountain range to Pueblo, and is bound for New Mexico and "the halls of the Montezumas." It did business last year of $500,000, one-half of which was net profit. Its managers report a saving in operating expenses over the broad gauge of 35 per cent., and a saving in construction and equipment of 37½ per cent. on what a broad gauge would have cost.

According to the decennial United States census taken in 1870, the annual production of Pennsylvania was $2,000,000,000, a sum exceeding the wealth of the entire South. Three years of remarkable progress have now elapsed since that census was taken, and the old Keystone State has gone on steadily the same as before, increasing her railroads, her mining and manufacturing investments, her agriculture and her general production. The ratio of production in 1870 was $600 per head of the population. But this ratio is a constantly increasing one, and in 1880 the production is very likely to reach $3,000,000,000 per annum.

A Murderer's Brain.—The brain of the murderer Waltz, recently hung at Catskill, N. Y., weighed fifty-four ounces, a half ounce heavier than that of Daniel Webster, and fourteen ounces heavier than the average brain of a human being. All the organs were in a healthy condition and the intellectual faculties largely developed. The physicians could discover nothing to indicate insanity.

Very few, if any, farms pay expenses unless each owner gives it his personal attention.

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.
Good second-hand pianos, $125 to $200.
New Rosewood pianos, $300 to $500.
New Square Grand pianos, $350 to $475.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.

Cure for Sweeny in Horses.—I cure Sweeny in horses by frying the fat from the rinds of smoked meat, applying the grease to the shoulder until all signs of lameness disappear.

L. D. R., Rockford, Mich.

It was an ancient custom of the Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorrence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market-places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedemonian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason and of physical strength. 'Twere well, perhaps, to-day, could some of our young men contemplate a similar instructive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

For such as appreciate these, Vinegar Bitters is the beverage best adapted, it being a purely vegetable draught, devoid of alcohol or mineral poisons, and possessing all the virtues, but none of the damning curses, of the different poisons which year by year are sweeping away thousands of dollars and lives. 42

The Invalid—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system, and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her.

S. R. Eolar, druggist, of West Union, O., says that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

Wilhoft's Tonic!—A Safe, Sure and Scientific Cure!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestably that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no chill or fever has yet refused to fall into line. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

Pain, deformity and death are prevented by the humane efforts of the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., the largest institution of the kind founded this side of the Atlantic for the cure of paralysis, diseased joints, all deformities of the human body, piles, fistula, catarrh and chronic diseases. Send your address to the institution and receive their large journal giving full information and particulars.

Buy Rathbone's Stoves, the best made. Fearless, most perfect made; wood or coal. Acorn Cook, rivals all wood stoves. Prairie; cheap first-class coal-and-wood cook. Good Stoves, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., as cheap as inferior ones. Sold everywhere.

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. Why not? they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all shoe dealers.

Do you ever think that a neglected cough or cold may lead to serious consequences? In the early stages of lung disease take Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It can always be relied upon.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

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WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

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2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. It purifies and enriches the blood. Positively curing all humors, from the common pimple or eruption to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of Pine Tree Tar Cordial in the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

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Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

Sold for Cash Only. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.

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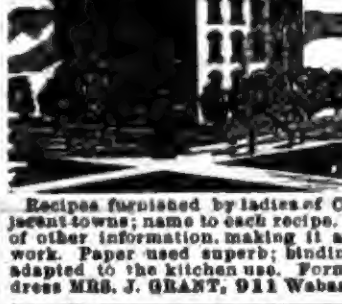

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1,000 Recipes, 300 Pages.

PRICE, $1.50.

Recipes furnished by ladies of Chicago and adjacent towns; name to each recipe. Large amount of other information, making it a most valuable work. Paper used superb; binding particularly adapted to the kitchen use. Form clubs, and address MRS. J. GRANT, 911 Wabash-av., Chicago.

D. C. R.

When everything else fails the Diamond Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Nasal Catarrh. It relieves cold in the head, cleansing and healing the inflamed passages; it is agreeable and easy to take. No other remedy equal to it. "Ought to be in every family," says one who has tried it. At Proprietors' expense any druggist is authorized to guarantee satisfaction or refund the money. Price 50. Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago.

Extracts from Letters and Testimonials.

Chicago, 737 W Lake St., April 24th, 1872. "Have had Catarrh for two years. One bottle of your Diamond Catarrh Remedy entirely relieved me from cold and catarrh." G. M. Babcock.

"Cured me effectually." John R. Barrett, Bookbinder, Chicago.

Petaluma, Cal., Dec. 23, 1872. "Your D. C. R. is astonishing every one around here." E. Jameson.

Pecatonica, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1873. "We think it is the best Remedy now before the public. It ought to be in every family. Please send it (1 doz.) as soon as possible." R. K. Shimmin, Grain Dealer. "The best medicine I ever used for Catarrh." Mrs. R. K. Shimmin.

Aurora, Ill., May 16th, 1871. "I have used medicines that were highly recommended, none of which did me any good until I used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy, and that gave me immediate relief, and I now consider myself permanently cured." W. B. Smith.

La Porte, Ind., May 18th, 1872. "Dr. A. F. Every, Dear Sir: I have used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy in my practice during the past year, and find it far superior to any and every other treatment for cure of Catarrh. It will certainly do all you claim for it." Yours truly, Geo. M. Dakin, M. D.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

Facts Worth Remembering.

Gout.—An English medical writer states that rheumatism and gout can be cured by the free use of asparagus.

To Bend Glass.—Fill glass tubes with fine dry sand, close at both ends, and they will bend easily after heating.

Warm Feet.—The New York *Sun* says that a handful of sawdust worn in each stocking will keep the feet as warm as toast.

Frosted Feet.—They may be cured as follows: White oak bark, taken fresh and boiled in water for a strong liquor. Bathe the feet in the liquor. It is pronounced the best of all remedies.

Windows.—Ventilation would be more easily accomplished and more certainly performed, and rooms kept with purer and healthier air, if windows were made to slide easily. If not hung by pulleys and weights, let a carpenter add good freely-working catches. Never permit a broken pane in the house.

Cellars.—Cellars should be kept constantly clean, as much so as your parlor. It is the easiest thing in the world, if you attend to it daily, and only becomes a heavy task when you allow a month's accumulations to remain undisturbed. It is hardly necessary to add that fevers have been contracted boy breathing the miasma created in an ill-kept cellar.

Colds.—Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectively, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever, if used promptly.

Doors.—Never allow a door to creak for want of oil, or to shut so hard as to require slamming to make it latch. For this purpose pass round once a week at some regular time, say Saturday evening or Monday morning, with a drop of oil on a feather, or on the tip of the finger, and give every rubbing part, latch, hinge, etc., a touch. Scissors, which are inclined to work hard, can also be greatly improved in this way.

The Southern Floods.

Extract from a letter dated New Orleans, May 8:

"The Governor and Relief Committee receive letters daily from the overflowed parishes, giving details of the condition of the inhabitants. Recent letters from Catakoula, Caldwell, Franklin, Ouachita, Rapides and Tensas parishes, show no improvement, but indicate additional affliction by sickness. From the great mass of correspondence, the following is selected as showing substantially the purport of the whole: Mr. Reddock, writing from Cuba, Ouachita parish says:

"'All the country for miles around is submerged. Twelve farms are almost entirely under water, within three miles of this place, with a population of 700 persons, from the breaking of the Cuba levee. The levee broke on April 8, and the current of water was so strong that it washed away everything on my lot except my dwelling-house and store-house. My corn-house and oxen are all gone. The water in my dwelling is four feet deep, and rushes through in such a current as to make it tremble like a leaf. But do not look to me alone. There are 600 or 700 others similarly situated within three miles. W. J. Ellis has lost everything. The water on the floor of his dwelling is five feet deep, and he has not one pound of provisions on hand for himself and 15 freedmen, and no chance of getting any in the neighborhood.'

"Dr. R. C. Burch, writing from Boscobel plantation, Ouachita parish, says there are 3,000 people within the limit of his practice, many of whom are suffering from sickness caused by exposure on account of the overflow. He is unable to supply the demand for medicine, and asks that medicine be forwarded, offering to distribute it to the sick and suffering."

A letter from Memphis of the same date says:

"S. Johnson, a planter from Chicot county, Arkansas, arrived here this morning. He brings distressing accounts of the suffering among the laborers and their families in that vicinity. Many of them, he says, have subsisted for several days upon the carcasses of cattle that have died from starvation or been drowned in the overflow.

A San Diego editor says that at the risk of being pronounced a falsifier by Eastern people, he will state a few facts illustrating the fertility of Southern California. He had seen a mass of wheat, the product of a single grain, on which he counted 119 stalks. It was taken from the ground before being allowed to mature, otherwise each stock would have borne at least sixty grains, being a yield of over 7,000 grains from one. Two years ago a Mr. Kimball planted some olive cuttings, which have become thrifty trees, the height of a man. Bees filled an empty hogshead in a backyard with honey, and the alfalfa-fed cows yield milk enough to fulfill the scriptural requirements of a promised land.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.—A reformed gambler was about to die, and sent for a minister, when the following conversation occurred:

"Pastor, do you think I am near death?"

"I regret to say I believe you are."

"Do you think, since I am converted, I will go to heaven?"

"I do."

"Do you expect to go there, too?"

"Yes, I believe I will."

"Well, we'll be angels, won't we, and have wings to fly with?"

"Yes, I am sure we'll be like angels."

"Well, then," said the dying man, "I'll bet you five dollars I will beat you flying."

Chilblains.—Bathe the feet for half an hour in water as hot as can be borne; add hot water after the feet have been in a few moments, as they will bear more than the first. Let the water be as hot when the feet are removed as when put in. This draws the inflammation out and allays the itching which is so very painful. Dry with a cloth; then bathe well with hemlock oil, (which can be got at any druggist's at a trifling cost); dry it by the fire. Repeat the application three or four nights if needed. Care should be taken not to chill the feet immediately.

Wheat-Growing in Nebraska.

This State is now attracting considerable attention as one of the best fields for settlement in the Union. In climate and soil it meets the conditions required for the successful cultivation of all the productions of the temperate zone, and also some of the sub-tropical.

It is not often that corn and wheat thrive equally well in any country; but as it is in Nebraska, corn is the first staple crop, of course; but as soon as the farmer is well settled upon the land, he puts in wheat. The wheat of Nebraska is in good favor; and in St. Louis and Chicago markets its price averages several cents per bushel more than the wheat of the neighboring States can command. In bread-making qualities the wheat of Nebraska only ranks second to that of California, with which it does not come into competition.

The agricultural triumphs which have been achieved in Nebraska are the work of little more than ten years, and, as the country is settled, and the position of the farmer becomes easier, wheat ranks higher among the crops of the country. In 1860, when the population was 28,000, the wheat crop amounted to 147,867 bushels, or about 5¼ bushels per head; and, in 1870, when the population was 122,000, the wheat crop was 2,125,086 bushels, or a little under 17¼ bushels per head.

The population of 1873 can only be estimated, and therefore it is best not given; but the wheat crop of that year (an unfavorable agricultural year) amounted to 3,000,000 bushels. The record is therefore still one of advancement for the young State; and it is to be remembered that stock-raising, fruit-culture, corn-growing, and all other agricultural work advances equally with wheat-raising. Nebraska is therefore a promising State for the settler; and the more especially since it has good markets both east and west and south. —*Nebraska paper.*

A Japanese Normal School.

The Normal School at Tokei was established in order to obtain a supply of properly trained teachers for new graded schools, which according to the scheme of the education department, are to number over 50,000. It was begun in the following manner: A class of twenty-five picked young men was formed, and began the study of English. They were fresh and unspoiled, and learned with great rapidity. At a certain point, as soon as they could understand the ordinary expressions of their foreign instructor, the study of English was dropped. They had been taught so far, simply for the purpose of becoming familiar with the manner in which a foreign teacher instructs a class, and maintains discipline. It was something very different from what they had been accustomed to. In Japanese schools, a teacher usually takes a class of six or less, and instructs each scholar separately. They know nothing of reciting in concert, and the discipline in a large school is, in respect of noise and irregular attendance, about equal to that of the very worst country schools at home. As soon as these young men had learned how a class in a foreign school is taught and managed, little children were brought in, formed into classes, and the young men set to teach them. This they did in the presence, under the eye and by the aid of their foreign instructor. The latter did not know the Japanese, nor did he need it. At present there are 450 young men from all sections of the Empire, in training to be teachers.—*Cor. Yale Courant.*

Which Breed of Poultry Eats Most?

On Sept. 1, an Ohio poultry keeper took ten pullets of each of the breeds mentioned below, about six months old, gave them a yard forty feet square, with a comfortable house, and kept exact account of eggs and feed, as follows:

The Dark Brahmas ate 369 quarts of corn, oats and wheat screening, laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds. The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 591 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds. The Gray Dorkings ate 309¼ quarts, laid 524 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds. The Houdans ate 214¼ quarts, laid 763 eggs, and weighed 45½ pounds. The Leghorns ate 321 1-5 quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds.

To make this experiment more complete, and to show which lot gave the most profit, including both eggs and flesh, we have supposed the fowls to be dressed and sold at the end of six months at 20 cents per pound; also that the eggs are worth 24 cents per dozen (two cents each), and that the cost of the feed was 2½ cents per quart, or 50 cents per bushel. The figures would then be:

	Cost of feed.	*Value eggs.*	*Value meat.*	*Total value.*	*Total profit.*
Brahmas........	$9 22	$12 10	$14 00	$26 10	$18 28
Cochins	10 15	11 82	14 16	24 42	16 29
Dorkings.......	7 72	10 48	11 90	22 38	14 36
Houdans	7 35	15 66	9 10	24 76	19 81
Leghorns....	5 77	16 14	7 30	23 44	17 07

The greatest profit on the investment is thus in favor of the Houdans, with the Leghorn next, and the Dorking least.

The Cremation Propaganda.

A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The cause of cremation is making further progress. The furnace intended for the experimental burning of the dead, now building in Dresden, is to be completed in a few weeks. Meanwhile a Cremation Society has formed at Vienna, under the appropriate title of 'The Urn,' and has obtained the Government's consent for instituting similar experiments. The furnace to be built in Vienna will be after the design of Prof. Reclam, of Leipzig. 'The Urn' has a goodly roll of members to show already, and every day is said to witness additions. In Zurich, Swiss papers affirm, cremation is more spoken of and excites greater attention and zeal than even the proposed revision of the Federal Constitution, on which a vote is about to be taken shortly."

The Cuban Revolution.—A decree is to be promulgated in Cuba authorizing the introduction of 30,000 negroes from Africa, under contract like the Chinese, the purpose being to supply the island with the necessary number of field hands; thus satisfying the planters, and at the same time drawing the necessary number of blacks from the plantations with which to fill up the army and keep the revolutionists in check, if possible. Concha, the new Captain-General, has announced his intention to burn every house and tree in the central and eastern departments, making that half of the island a wilderness rather than submit to the revolution any longer.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, proprietors.
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	10½@	12½
Hogs—Dressed	7½@	7¾
Cotton	18¾@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 60 @	5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 47 @	1 50
Red Western	1 60 @	1 61
Rye	1 05 @	1 10
Corn—New Mixed Western	82 @	85½
Old do	85 @	86
Oats—Western	60 @	62
Pork—New Mess	17 25 @	..
Lard—Steam	10¼@	10½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 40
Choice Natives	5 84 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 65 @	5 75
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @	4 75
Medium to Fair	4 75 @	5 25
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 25
Hogs—Live	4 65 @	5 90
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 50 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 25¼@	1 25½
No. 2 Spring	1 20¾@	1 21
No. 3 Spring	1 15¼@	1 15½
Corn—No. 2	60 @	61
Oats—No. 2	45 @	45½
Rye—No. 2	97 @	98
Barley—No. 2	1 40 @	1 42
Butter—Choice to Fancy Yellow	30 @	35
Medium to Good	26 @	29
Eggs—Fresh	13½@	14
Pork—Mess	16 60 @	16 65
Lard	10¼@	10½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—Chicago	1 26 @	1 26½
Corn—No. 2	68½@	69
Oats—No. 2	52 @	52½
Rye—No. 2	98 @	1 00
Barley—Prime to choice Iowa	98 @	1 25
Pork—Mess	17 75 @	..
Lard	10½@	..
Hogs	4 50 @	5 00
Cattle	4 00 @	4 50

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 40 @	1 42
Corn	70 @	75
Oats	50 @	58
Rye	1 07½@	1 08
Barley	.. @	..
Pork—Mess	17 50 @	..
Lard	10 @	11½

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 28½@	1 28¾
No. 2	1 25 @	1 25½
Corn—No. 2	34½@	34¾
Oats—No. 2	46 @	46½
Rye—No. 1	93 @	93½
Barley—No. 2	1 60 @	..
Pork	16 65 @	16 75
Lard	10¼@	10½

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 45½@	..
No. 2 Red	1 44½@	1 44¾
Corn	69½@	70
Oats	55 @	56

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 69 @	1 69½
No. 1	1 60½@	1 61
Amber	1 49½@	1 50
Corn	74 @	74½
Oats	54 @	55

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 55 @	1 56
No. 2 Red	1 46 @	1 47
Corn	78 @	79
Oats	56 @	58

HOUSEHOLD
PANACEA
AND
FAMILY
LINIMENT.

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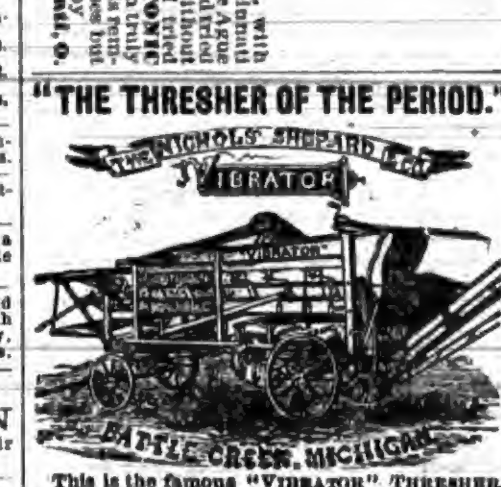

This is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER, which has created such a revolution in the trade and become SO FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines ENTIRELY UNEQUALLED for grain saving, time saving, and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch, and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12-Horse "Mounted" Powers. Also Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines, or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as GRAIN RAISERS AND FARMERS who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our new forty page Illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (*sent free*) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen. Address,

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich

FARM ENGINES.

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
The Best Portable Farm
ENGINE,

EIGHT, TEN AND TWELVE HORSE-POWER, mounted on a Strong Wagon and ready for use. Our Improved Spark Arrester is the best in use. Send order direct. Illustrated Catalogues furnished on application to

LANE & BODLEY
JOHN AND WATER-STS., CINCINNATI, O.

OVER
500,000
ZINC COLLAR PADS
Have Been Used Since Jan. 1st, 1871.

A sufficient guarantee of their usefulness. They are warranted to prevent chafing and to cure any ordinary GALLED NECK on HORSES or MULES, if Printed Directions are followed. Have also a ZINC GIG-SADDLE PAD that prevents chafing on the back, and a LEAD-LINED COLLAR SWEAT PAD to protect the shoulders from galls. All of which are for sale by harness-makers throughout the United States and Canada. Manufactured by ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., BUCHANAN, MICH.

Sandwich Manufacturing Co.,
SANDWICH, DE KALB CO., ILLINOIS.

ADAMS' PATENT SELF-FEEDING POWER CORN-SHELLERS (popularly known as the "Sandwich Shellers"), varying in size and capacity to suit all wants. Farm Horse-Powers. Hand Corn-Shellers. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated CORN KING CULTIVATOR.

Descriptive Circulars, fully illustrated, mailed free to any address. J. P. ADAMS, Secretary.

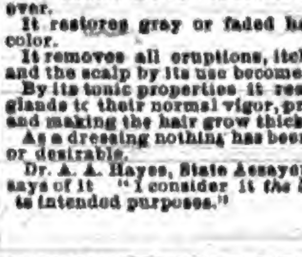

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation for* its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT.

The Human Locomotive should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal machinery in perfect trim, or to put it in good working condition when out of order, is the peculiar province of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

The thoroughness with which it cleanses without irritating the bowels, the tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach, its appetizing effects, its cooling, refreshing operation in fever, the relief it affords in headache, its anti-bilious properties, and its superior merits as a general corrective, justify the assertion that it is, beyond all comparison, the most valuable family medicine of the age. Sold by all druggists.

Portable Soda Fountains!

$40, $50, $75 and $100.

GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP.

Shipped Ready for Use.

Manufactured by J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, IND.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

RUPTURES
POSITIVELY CURED.

Send stamp for circular, or call. Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches; all kinds of Instruments for deformities, Silk Stockings, Body Belts, &c. DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our justly celebrated Articles for Ladies' wear. Indispensable and absolutely necessary. 10,000 SOLD MONTHLY. They give comfort and satisfaction. No female can do without them. Sample sent, on receipt of $2.00, FREE. Send for Illustrated Circular. LE PERLE RUBBER CO., 90 Chambers Street, New York.

MEDICAL.

Samaritan Nervine!

Is the great remedy for Epileptic Fits, Convulsions and Spasms. It is an infallible remedy, a certain and sure cure in every case, of long or short standing, it matters not how many doctors have tried their skill and failed. It has been tested by hundreds, and never was known to fail in a single case. Come or send immediately for medicines, and seek relief. A trial bottle will be sent free to any one suffering with the above named diseases. Always give name of your Express office when ordering medicine.

SPEEDILY CURED.

All Chronic and Nervous Diseases, of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Young men who are suffering from nervous debility, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, etc., permanently cured.

Females can consult me, personally or by letter, about any of the difficulties incident to their sex, with the assurance of speedy relief. All communications strictly confidential.

Inclose two stamps for an Illustrated Journal of Health—a complete treatise on all chronic diseases, containing upwards of sixty pages; also, a Short Lecture on Marriage. It is a book that every family ought to have, and no one should be without it. To the weak and sickly one, it lays bare the causes of the malady, points out the remedy, and directs how to retain that precious boon. Over 1,500 patients are now under treatment.

Please state where you saw this advertisement. Address, DR. S. A. RICHMOND, (P. O. Box 741), St. Joseph, Mo. Office on Francis street, opposite Pacific Hotel.

☞ The Doctor also wants a partner of good moral character and of good standing, with $3,000 capital, to assist in running his business and act as correspondent. Address as above.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

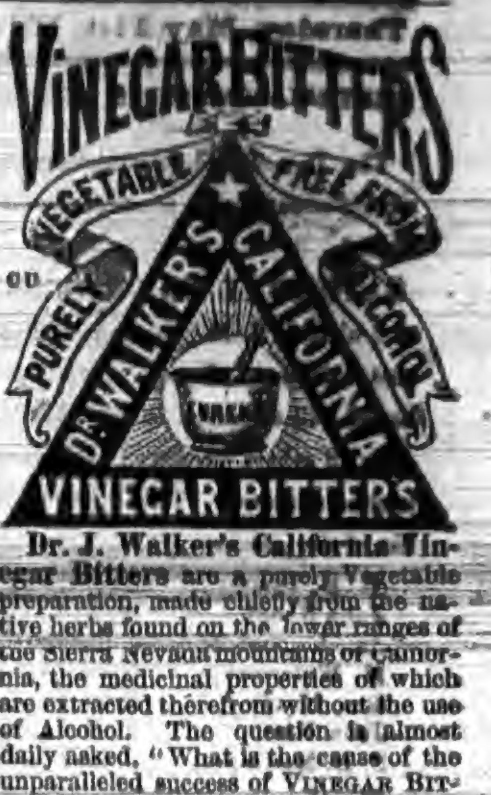

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

C. N. U. No. 20

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, May 21st, 1874

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of this county, will meet at the Court House,

SATURDAY MAY 30th 1874.

at 2 o'clock P. M. to transact important business. Every member it is hoped will endeavor to be present — Also all others interested are cordially invited to attend. The following is a list of the members

H. H. Renner,
John Shoub,
[illegible]
M. Waterman,
Geo. Headley,
John Butt,
S. B. Mottinger,

Geo. Barney
A. J. Little,
[illegible]
Cyrus Walters,
Saml. Stoy,
J. M. Urie,
John Stearns,

Mr. Metcalf having removed from the county Mr. Brumback is appointed from his township.

T. C. MAYS, Chairman,

◆

The *World* claims that William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is a Hard-money, Free-trade and Home-rule Democrat. If we only knew how he stood on the question of wooden nutmegs now we would feel easier.

◆

Mr Watterson, who is sojourning in Washington, has discovered, between his sherry and champagne, that Grant is actually a candidate for re-election. Now let the howl of Cæsarism ascend to heaven.

◆

Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, is a man of iron constitution, of indomitable pluck, and is possessed of a buoyancy of spirits which nothing can quench. After all the fiery tribulations he has lately passed through, he suggests that Arkansas have a Constitutional Convention.

◆

Young Sartoris, says a correspondent, who is soon to take the lily-white hand of Mrs. Grant's daughter, and lead her over the water, is pronounced a clever fellow by all. Manly and good-natured, he circulates among the jolly boys of the city, and knows as little how to be a snob as any gentleman in this or other lands. Only pleasant words are heard of him, even from the sore-hearted swains who hoped to stand where he will stand on the 21st inst.

◆

Would you be surprised to hear that the government had been involved a great many millions in Jay Cook's Northern Pacific? It is asserted, on very trustworthy authority, that the bonds of the Northern Pacific will yet find redemption in government bills, and that was one purpose of the inflation battle during the winter. In that time Jay Cook will emerge from the deeps of bankruptcy.

◆

Meanwhile, Butler has gone to bed sick. For the first time in years, he finds that eighteen hours of laborious sin each day, and six hours of troubled sleep, demand forfeit. He has really been dangerously near the shore of the black river, and is a long way from being a well man yet. He may in a spasm of self-reliance fling physic at the prescriber's head, and reel into the Capitol next week. But his physicians claim that he belongs in his chamber for a fortnight longer at least.

◆

It takes a long time to unlock certain fountains in the human anatomy. It is seven or eight years since the rebellion ended, and the blood thirsty chaps who control the destinies of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, stiffly refuse to drop a spray or blossom on the rebel graves decoration day. The chaps who rule in this business are generally the warriors who remained in the rear during active operations.

◆

That roaring comedian, John Cochrane, held a consultation with himself in Albany yesterday or rather, from Wednesday evening six o'clock until Thursday one o'clock—it's well to be precise in momentous affairs of this sort. John argued that he couldn't afford to merge the liberal republican party with the Grant folks. He agreed unanimously that the late victory of the liberals in the state wherein such candidates on the two ticket as had the good fortune to receive the liberal support were elected,—warranted him in holding a separate orgaization and calling a convention when ever he feels "disposed." Great harmony prevailed in the consultation, and John edified the assemblage with his famous legend of the prarie hens singing for Greeley.

The latest advices touching the Arkansas imbroglio are that Baxter telegraphs the President that it is not proper for the Legislature to adjourn, except from day to day, until there is a quorum present; that when a quorum is assembled he is willing that the Legislature adjourn according to the President's suggestion until the adherents of Brooks among the members can all appear in the body; that, meanwhile, it is proper that Brooks retire as far from the State-house on one side as he is on the other; disperse his troops and deposit the arms in his possession in the State Arsenal. The President telegraphs Brooks that this is an equitable proposition, and recommends his immediate acceptance thereof.

◆

General Grant "allows" that Richardson is a thorn in the flesh. He has asked all sorts of chaps to take the treasury; and the mischief is that those who are best fitted have the White House fever and are afraid of hurting their chances. It is said, on what seems credible authority, that Schenk and Washburne have both had the refusal of the place and both respectfully don't see it. In this fix the president hasn't much choice. He can't very well appoint Tom Murphy or his brother Orvilie, because those illustrious patriots know even less about finances than the unfortunate Richardson. This poor man is coming to grief in the house of his friends.

It will be remembered that Governor Dix, of New York, sent a special message to the Legislature remonstrating against the passage by Congress of the Currency Bill, because it was going to make money too cheap and plenty.

Well, we know of one place where money doesn't appear to be plenty and that is in the Treasury of Governor Dix's State. The Albany *Times* says that there is not a dollar in the Treasury that can be lawfully applied to the payment of the late appropriations.

Public creditors have got to wait until this year's taxes are collected. It is from the politicians of this State that we have such severe lectures on financial topics.

◆

Great Britain is about to have some unpleasant experience of the enlightened people of Spanish Central and South America. Mr. Magee, vice-Counsel at San Jose, Guatemala, recently became involved in a personal difficulty with the Spanish commandant of the place and blows were exchanged. Magee was afterwards summoned to the presence of the bloodthirsty officer who shamefully abused him, using the vilest and the most obscene language. He ended by knocking him down with the butt end of his heavy pistol. The unfortunate Consul was then thrown into prison and informed that he would be first scourged and then shot. He was accordingly brought out and stripped and bound and two hundred lashes administered. He then fainted and a respite was ordered. The fiend who had ordered all this punishment had not the slightest authority for his course. He carried his devilish animosity to the length of visiting the mangled prisoner in his cell and taunted and insulted him without stint. Magee was finally brought out for the remainder of the penalty, but at that moment a detachment of troops from Salvador came to the rescue. Gonzales, who had ordered the punishment of Magee, attempted to escape to the Arizona, then lying in the harbor, but was shot dead as he attempted to scale her side, by indignant passengers on board. Some time previously to these occurrences, the she steamer Tacna was wrecked on the coast of Chili, and her commanding officer, Captain Hyde, who escaped, was arrested and thrown into prison. His release has been demanded together with a penalty of $25,000 by the British Minister. It is rumored that a British squadron of war has been ordered to Valparaiso, possibly to emphasize the demand. Such treatment of foreign citizens when in the plain discharge of their duties is a grave offence against international courtesy, and should subject the offending power to the severest censure. The case of Magee is sufficiently exasperating to warrant a declaration of war. It is simply astounding that a people whose civilization is as ancient as that of the Spanish should still furnish so many examples of fiendish and unnatural bloodthirstiness. The Pizarros and Alvas are by no means extinct.

The Arkansas Legislature having recognized Baxter as the Governor of that State, nothing remained for the President to do but to file a notice on Brooks to vacate the State-house and to warn all the turbulent persons who may have combined to resist his (Baxter's) authority to disband, go home and submit to the laws within ten days or be punished. This the President has done in a proclamation which has been telegraphed to Brooks. As Brooks and his negroes are not likely to be excessively sanguine concerning their ability to rape a Governorship in open opposition to all the land forces of the United States, it is probable that they will presently return to more honorable employment. The opinion of the Attorney-General in a concise review of the Arkansas case, and clearly vindicates Baxter's title to the Governorship. As the highest court to jurisdiction in the premises, the Legislature, has decided the question in Baxter's favor, it becomes the plain duty of the Federal Government to speedily suppress the "domestic violence" which makes the decision futile. That Government will do this is not doubted. The General Government may not capriciously rule Governors in and out, but may and must protect the Legislature of Arkansas from disorderly and violent persons. It is a a relief to know that the Arkansas imbroglio is practically settled.

◆

There is some plausibility in the argument attributed to members of Congress from the South for voting against the centennial $3,000,000 appropriation. It is said they held that to make the great celebration consistent general and complete amnesty should precede the jubilee. The idea of the centennial is the unity, the perfection of the great national republic. A far sublimer thought than this celebration was that of reconcilation and amnesty preached by Horace Greeley. The realization of that idea is necessary to the harmony of centennial songs While one citizen of the republic is under disability for causes which have been declaratively removed by the establishment of peace, the triumph of 1876 cannot be complete. And it is not strange that those who feel the discord should refuse to sing. It is not to be expected will also be the millenial era, that social and political conditions will have reached absolute perfection. But from present appearances it will be necessary to hurry up several little adjustments in order to give the orators of 1876 a clear field. There are at least three States along the Mississippi which require doctoring, more or less. South Carolina is now in a state of mind to sympathize with the centennial hilarity, and the grand idea of peace which relinguishes animosity and decks the graves of even rebellious heroes has not yet prevailed. Two years is not a wide margin to get the national house in order for such a triumph as is contemplated.

◆

It is proposed that when leafy June brings around its twenty-second day the members of both houses of congress shall fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away. A motion to that effect was, as it were, reported from the republican caucus and ordered to be printed, for fear the members would as the playbills say, forget the date, in the Senate yesterday.

◆

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

DR. S. CLAY TODD, Cor. Perry and Summit streets (P. O. Lock Box 145) Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation Free. Circulars free. tf

◆

Millet and Hungarian Grass.

DeGroff, Nelson & Co., of Fort Wayne, are receiving direct from the farmers of Sidney, Illinois, where these popular grasses are so extensively and profitably grown, a supply of fresh seeds, the growth of 1873. It is well known that old seeds germinate poorly if at all, hence the importance of new seed. They also deal in Osage Orange, Alsike and White clover Lawn Grass, Blue Grass, Red top and all other field and garden seed. Price list sent on application.

◆

No Excuse for Being Sick.

No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Colds Coughs, or Consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, yet to hear that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "Free of Charge" by druggists in all parts of the United States. No other manufacturer of medicine ever gave their preparations such a test as this.—Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you.

◆

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners Auditor and Assessor of DeKalb County, Ind., will meet at the Auditors Office, in the Court House, in the town of Auburn, on the 1st Monday in June 1874, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessment of personal property, made subsequent to the first day of April 1874.

W. McINTYRE, Auditor.

May 14 1874. 1w

Employment.

EVERY man, woman, boy and girl who would like to engage in the business of selling pictures, Charts &c., should send their address at once. From $1 to $15 per day can easily be made. Send for private terms and Catalogue. Address

W. M. BURROW,
200 Main Street, Bristol Tenn.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.

April 2, 1874, 3m.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

FARM FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale my farm situated between Auburn and Waterloo, consisting of

200 ACRES,

one hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Good brick house and bank barn, and other conveniences. I will also sell my

CIDER PRESS,

which commands a good trade every year,

DANIEL HUSSELMAN.

May 7, 1874.

TO THE DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS OF DeKALB CO. IND.

Be it known that the delinquent list from the tax duplicate of 1873, is now in my hands for collection and will pass into the hands of my deputies on Monday the 15th day of June 1874, until then taxes may be settled at the Treasurer's office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added. Afterward there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment by made to the collector in person, or to the Treasurer. There will be further charges in case of collections by sale of goods and chattels, and the legal fees for posting notices. Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the deputies hands, and no Treasurer or Deputy, dare accept the fees without the tax. In compliance with the late law of the State of Indiana the deputy collectors will be compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists. The new law further provides that the deputies as well as the Treasurer, have the power at all times to levy on the personal property of delinquents, wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattel tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township and again exposed to sale. Deputies will be responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collectable by law. The new law compels Treasurers to collect the tax of delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax if he fail to make such tax when it can be done in this manner, he will have to pay the whole amount himself at his settlement with the Auditor of his county. Now let me kindly urge each delinquent tax payer to avail himself of this timely notice and call and settle his tax account before the 15th day of June 1874 as the Treasurers are bound under the new law to show no favors to any one.

Very respetfully your obedient servant,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treasurer.

May 14 1874.

S. Lauferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

Parties about purchasing anything in the way of spring and summer DRY GOODS, will find it will pay them to visit

ROOT & Co's

Popular Dry Goods House,

The New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Never before have we shown AS LARGE and attractive stock, and at such LOW PRICES, as we are doing this spring.

DOMESTIC GOODS—In choice styles of Dress and Shirting Prints, Cambrics, Percales and Chintzes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticks, Denims, Table Linens, Towelings, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, Curtain laces Flannels, Blankets, white and colored Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c. &c. at very low prices

Cloaks, Shawl and Suits—We are making an elegant display in this department and have opened a full line of Linen and grass cloth suits for ladies and children wear at $2.50 $3.00 $4.00 $5.00 and upwards; Paisley Long and square shawls $6.50 to 1.00 each; Black Elmama lace shawls and sacques $5.00 7.00, 8.00, to $75.00 each; Striped spring Shawls, Cashmere Single and Double Capes; English Walking Jackets $3.00 to 20.00 each. Please examine.

DRESS GOODS—A magnificent stock adapted to the present and coming season 11½c 15c, 20c, 25c, 35, 50c, and upwards; in Gray suiting materials, Irish and French poplins, pure Mohairs, Serges, Diagonals, Pongees, Plaids for children, Japanese Silks and Poplins. Also an unequaled stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Caton Cloths, Black Merinos and Delaines.

AT POPULAR PRICES

SILKS—Black Silks of celebrated French manufacturers, Ponson, Bonnet Bellon, Guinea all warranted to wear without cutting or losing color $1 1.25, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00 per yard and upward. Spring Silks in neat stripes, Check and Plain colors 90c and upward

Kid Gloves—We keep the Celebrated Perrot and Harris Seamless Gloves in one and two buttons street and evening colors white and Black. Also keep a line of Low Price Kid Gloves.

White Goods—Linens, real Laces, Embroideries, French and German Corsets, Bonnets Sash and Tie Ribbons, Ruffiings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions &c.
An Immense Stock.

Parasols and Sun UMBRELLAS,

Now open, all the new styles for 1874, 75c $1 each

N. B.—All goods are marked in plain figures and at uniform low prices.

We Deliver Goods Free at Railroad Depots, and at any place in the city.—Samples sent by mail to any address.

ROOT & COMP'S

90 Columbia Street.

Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma. Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

DRY GOODS

GO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER TWELVE

Before proceeding with the Townships in succession we will give a brief history of the organization of the County, and of the location and Settlement of the County Seat—the goodly town of Auburn. In this part of our duty, as chronicler, we are happy to be able to give the reader the narrative of Mr. Wesley Park, who laid out the town.

WESLEY PARK'S NARRATIVE.

"In the fall of 1135, George Stone, Hiram Johnston and myself, left Licking county, Ohio, in a two horse buggy, to seek a home in what was then called the west. We went by the way of Columbus Sandusky, Maumee, Defiance, Fish creek and Lima, to South Bend. We then returned to Lima, where Johnson and Stone settled, and started a tannery. I returned to Fish creek, and entered land adjoining John Holton's. I then returned to Ohio, and staid till February, 1836.—Started to Indiana, then, with a drove of cattle, and a load of dried fruits. Got to Lima, sold out, and started in company with John B. Howe, Esq., to the center of the New County, afterwards called DeKalb, to locate a site for a County Seat. We got to Pigeon river, and the canoe upsetting, I swam over the stream. Howe came over in the canoe, swimming his horse along side. Staid all night at Glover's. Started in the morning on our journey, and that night reached section 13, Town, 34, Range 13, (Union Township,) and lay out in the woods. The snow was four inches deep. We kindled a fire, and I peeled bark to lie down on, but Howe being tired or lazy or both, lay down on the snow. In the morning he had melted his whole length in the snow and was wet—but I was dry. I lay all night with my rifle by my side, to be prepared for the wolves that howled around continually. After hunting a day for the best tite, decided on the place of land where Auburn now is. Entered the land and laid out the town. I then put up a shanty ten by twelve feet, and cut a road through to pleasant lake, brought through a cart load of goods, with a yoke of oxen and a milk cow. Afterwards, Joseph Miller and I started from Wm. Millers's (where Mr. Ditmer now lives,)—I with my cart and oxen, and he with me to help cut the road. (The road spoken of in a former chapter as being cut through from Blair's mill, afterwards Shryock's, being nothing but a trace with the logs still in and too narrow for a cart, as we shall notice hereafter). "My object was to get through by the way of Blair's mill, to Fort Wayne for a load of provisions. It was afternoon before we started, and night overtook us near the little creek that crosses the Fort Wayne road near Mr. John Grube's. We had no provisions along, as we expected to get through to Blair's. The cow, however, that I brought through from Pleasant Lake, being used to following the team, was fortunately with us, and I milked her and told Miller, that milk was good enough for me. Miller, didn't like to drink the new milk, but there was no alternative, so he took a good draught. It did not lie well on his stomach, and he soon threw it up. The next morning, after lying out through the night, we cut through to the mill, and I went on to Fort Wayne, and miller returned to get his breakfast, no doubt with a good appetite. Getting back with my provisions, I set up tavern in my shanty. I did my own cooking, and was crowded with travelers and landhunters, who came to have me show them land to enter. One night I kept fifteen men, who very nearly filled my hotel. Some lay on a shelf, and the rest on the ground under it; so there was plenty of bed-room. After eating up the first load of provisions, I went to Fort Wayne for another. On my return little cedar was so high, that I had to swim my oxen, and carry the load and cart by pieces over the creek on a log; as I had adopted as my motto "go ahead." Got back again to the hotel. Kept travelers, showed land, and erected a cabin 18 by 20 feet, 1½ stories high, with a roof of rafters and clapboards. It stood on the lot where Michael Kline now lives close to the old watar saw mill. I then returned to Ohio, and brought out my wife Sophia, and my son Amos then a child. Lancelot Ingman and family, also came with me. We all arrived at Auburn on the 6th day of August, 1836. We laid down a few puncheons, and went to housekeeping. A few days work completed our cabin. In the winter of 1836, the act passed the Legislature to organize DeKalb county. Littlefield, of La-Grange; Gilmore, of Steuben, and Robert Work, of Allen, were appointed Commissioners to locate the County seat.

Ingman

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $2 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.50.
Wood $2.75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.

Hay is scarce.

Painters are busy.

Side walks needed.

Fix up your fences.

Pen up those rooters.

Shut up your chickens.

The farmers are busy.

Pay your subscription.

The sheep begin to pant.

Clean up your door yards.

Corn-planting about over.

Seed Potatoes at Beard's.

Granger ½ hose at Totten's.

Lots of 'em has got the ague.

The trees are looking green.

Vordermark's for cheap shoes.

Pic-nics will soon be in order.

Lard and Mess Pork at Beard's.

Fishing is 'good' on Cedar creek.

Everybody is busy making garden.

The "woman's war is still on the go.

The music of the musquito is heard.

Mansdorfer is gone up for two years.

Gents' summer Underwear at Totten's

A new styled Collar at T. B. Totten's

Geo Patterson has a fine lot of lumber

A large number of strangers are in the place.

We noticed Curly Smith in town on Monday.

McGonigal, of Angola, is in town attending court.

Little barefoot frequently appears on the street.

The boot blacks are in good trim it seems.

Dealers in agricultural implements are at work.

New styled Summer Hats at T. B. Totten's. 4t

The grangers are still at work in this county.

White plugs will be all the rage this season.

For court week our town is seemingly quiet.

We had plent of rain the forepart of the week.

We had a light frost last Tuesday morning.

See those cultivators at the Excelsior Hardware.

Peach trees are blossoming very profusely.

Garden stuff is flourishing like a "green bay tree,"

For cheap and good bread go to Baker Bros.

Some of our boys were at Columbia City last week. Hic.

The Baltimore road is laying iron rapidly near town.

Billiards turned out to grass is the present amusement in this place.

The warm weather makes the ice dealers happy.

Remember Tommy Leasure is fixing up an ice-cream soloon.

Beard has received a large stock of Fresh groceries.

New lot of Black and Japan Tea at T. A. Beard's.

Six loaves of bread for 25 cents at Baker Bros.

A demand for quinine is spring up here and there amoung our townsters.

We send a paper to the editor this week at New York.

Fine growing weather just now, and garden stuff will soon look "good enough to eat."

We print the latest styled calling cards at this office.

Spring feaver is raging, and the warm weather will increase it.

Mrs. Martin, our popular milliner, is lying ill at present.

See the new Corn Cultivator at the Excelsior Hardware.

You can test the new cultivator before buying it. Call at the Excelsior Hardware store.

The horse trainers are busy preparing for spring races.

Gust. Leas, Esq., has received his fast stallion. It is a fine horse.

Latest style Summer Hats at T. B. Totten's. 4t

Everything looks vernal, 'from a bed of onions to a newly married couple.

A new lot of nice Trunks at T. B. Totten's 4t

Wm Cannon's little girl is very sick. We did not learn the nature of the disease.

6 pair gents' half hose for 50c at Totten's. 4t

The past few weeks of warm weather has pushed vegetation remarkably fast.

The crusade excitement seems to be quieting down.

John Britton has his dray newly painted and it presents a good appearance.

It was hot enough yesterday to start a "kitchen fire."

Large beans, fastened by a buckle form a new mode of trimming dresses.

There is no particular change in the style of garments this season.

Sheep shearing will soon begin in earnest. Our farmers are looking up men to perform the labor.

The Butler *News* has been enlarged and now presents a fine appearance. We are glad to see this improvement.

We noticed several fine calves loaded on a Butler butcher wagon, yesterday. How's this?

Lew Vordermark, our enterprising boot and shoe dealer has been under the weather for several days.

Since the farmers have been planting corn the merchants have plenty of time to loaf.

Good little boys don't dig worms on Saturday in order to be ready for a fishing expedition on Sunday.

Now is the time to hunt the four leaf clover, and put it over the door to see who is going to marry you.

John Ehlers has commenced work on his new brick, and we may look for an early completion of the same.

Mr. Cool, our enterprising stock buyer, is doing a great deal of shipping, in cattle, sheep, etc.

Our small boys talk of organizing a base ball club. That will give the Corunna club a chance for a game.

The liquor business, during this term of court, seems to be very quiet. John Hebel is doing his best to make the business hold out as good as possible.

Gardens are made all about town. You can hear from your neighbor every time a hen gets into their yard and scratches a little.

Our citizens are manifesting quite a spirit of improvement by making sidewalks, setting shade trees, and fixing up the streets. That's right.

After our paper came out last week we heard from Billy Latson. We are pleased to state that he is "hunk-a-dorn," and enjoying good health.

The most diabolical and altogether inexcusable act we ever heard of was the recent hanging of a man, in the State of N. Y. for killing an organ grinder—*Laport Argus.*

P. J. Lockwood Esq., who has been located at Harrison, Arkansas, is in this place, visiting his parental home. He reports the wheat in a promising condition and horse thieves ditto.

Our enterprising barber, William Edgerton, has newly furnished and repaired his shop, over Hebel's, and is now in apple-pie order. Billy has one of the finest shops in the place.

A little girl in this place while worrying over a piece of sucker demoralized her mother by innocently asking: "Ma, where did God find all the bones to make the first sucker of?"

A Western paper says of the air, in its relations to man: "It kisses and blesses him, but will not obey him." We know a fellow that says the description suits his wife exactly.

A swamp between Auburn and Avilla, on the Baltimore Road, is giving the contractors a great deal of trouble. They are driving in piles, and have them to the depth of 663 feet.

A gentleman from Fort Wayne intends to bring several fine billiard tables to our place in a short time. We have a goodly number of citizens that would patronize a first-class billiard hall.

We have frequently heard it said that "that fellow travels on his check," but have never saw such a man until last Saturday. Cy. Lock will tell you all about it.

The past few days of warm weather has "pushed" vegetation remarkably fast. The cherry and peach trees are now in full bloom and the indications are favorable for an abundance of fruit of all kinds.

The profane language indulged in by a lot of sardines every evening near the Postoffice, we heard a young lady remark, "is very diswrong and ought to be cheesed."

"They say a bad penny will return."—We know of one that did'nt return in time to get to sit beside his girl at Carlton's entertainment. Always take a drink just before going after your girl.

A new feature in the way of a fire extinguisher, was on exhibition at the Post office yesterday. It would have come in play at the Chicago fire, but this town has no use for it.

The buds are turning into leaves
To ornament the treeses;
The ladies now keep waiving fans
To cook the cooling breezes.

The Social of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. Pearse, Wednesday afternoon May 27th. MRS. J. H. FORD, Pres.
MRS. F. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

The band is still under the instruction of Prof. Jones. They are undergoing a thorough course of instruction, and we may look for some good music in the future.

Mr. D. D. Moody has recently sold his house and lot to John R. Moody, who has moved to town with his family. Mr. D D Moody has purchased the former residence of John P. Widney, where he now lives.

Now that the weather has become delightfully warm and pleasant, some people are complaining that "it is too hot to live." Whoever saw any mortal perfectly satisfied with the weather?

If your wife comes home from a shopping tour and tells you a number of euphonious names, and wants to sit on your knee, you might just as well ask her how much her new hat is going to cost for she has ordered one.

We are just finding out how it is possible to get popular. Receipe: Make all the money you can, speculate off the poor don't invest in improvements hoard up your gains, and last, but not least, go west and invest in wild lands. Sure pop.

CONCERT—A grand concert will be given at the German church, on 4th street, next Saturday evening. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used in paying for an organ. A good time may be expected Our citizens should turn out.

Is our town going to do without the street sprinkler this year? We understand that but little interest is taken in this particular If the business men will pay enough to fairly compensate Mr. Roth for the work, we can assure them a sprinkling wagon.

It is so pleasant to have a fellow enter the editorial room, ramsack all the files, and after getting them into a mass of confusion, pick up his hat and say, "I think I have the paper at home." Oh, what is the use of repining—

R. H. Gilbert, formerly of this place, gave us a call last Tuesday. He reports the fruit business tip top. We are glad to know that he is meeting with success as we think him an honest upright young man, and is always ready to make his dealings satisfactory with his customers.

Now comes the Two-wheel Corn Cultivator. Dave, Jake and John have the best thing out for plowing corn. Sells on its own merits. Farmers can have the privilege to try them before purchasing, and if not satisfied with the work can return it. Every farmer should see this Cultivator that are in need of one. They are selling lively at the Excelsior Hardware Store.

Notice.

I will canvass this county in a few weeks for fruit and ornamental trees, roses, vines &c., from a first class nursery. To my former patrons, I would say that I will make all former contracts good, and that I will guarantee satisfaction that may favor me with an order. Reserve orders for me as I sell at Granger prices.

R. H. GILBERT

The voters of Auburn were compelled to choose the democratic ticket, in order to have their election noticed in the COURIER.—*Press*

The Republican vote was so small that the Board thought it not worth while counting up. Baxter had better secure a situation to "holler" for a side show. As an editor he is *almost* equal to the celebrated Higley.

A Card.

To all we tender our kindest regards for the liberal patronage we have received and would state that we have a full stock of good fresh family groceries, confectionaries etc. We have now in our employ one of the best bread and pastry bakers in Northern Indiana, Mr. Butler, in whose line of bread and pastry, we shall hereafter make a specialty. We invite all to call and examine for themselves.

C. BAKER & BRO.

May 20 1874.

We have a gentleman in town who is great on proverbs. He ever hears or sees anything but he connects it with a proverb. His attention was called to the fact that we had a white easter. "How is it on old white easter,' said his friend.—"Well" says the man of many proverbs, "a white easter"—here he hesitated a little, but rising to the occasion said, "a white Easter is wise, and consequently knows its own father."

An exchange says, 'When a hen lays an egg she cackles. It is hen nature.' When a man gets in a new stock of goods it is human for him to crow over it. When the hen cackles, people know she has laid in some fresh stock and feels rather proud of it. When the merchant opens his new styles, and blows his trumpet in the news papers, people know that he has something on hand that is worth advertising. Blow your trumpet once in a while. It won't hurt you or the trumpet either.

We noticed the afflicted look of some of our citizens. Felt invariably a deep sympathy, and ask what was the matter?—Wife sick—a little boy or a girl, was the reply. Feel relieved, now, whenever we see a man looking sad. The world is moving along as usual—some going out and some coming in. Let 'em go, let 'em come, let the world move on. We all turn those two mysterious corners, coming in and going out. "Hail Columbia, Happy Land."

Mr. Picker is putting up a large brick building at Spencerville.

To the Citizens of Auburn and Vicinity

It is with pleasure that we can announce to our many patrons and friends that at last we have solved the great secret of advantage to our customers and success to ourselves, namely:

We have an entire new stock, fresh and clean.
Bought strictly for cash; for money.
Selected by the best buyer in Indiana.
The discount obtained by buying for cash pays all our expences.
We pay three-fourths less rent than any clothing house in the city
The expense incurred by judicious advertising.
We give to our customers by selling cheap.
Our entire expenses three-fourths less than any house in Wayne.
We can fit children, boys, youths, men and extra sized men.
Suits for children from $2 up; for boys from $3 up.
Men, from $5.50 a suit upward.
The largest, most complete and fashionable stock of furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c., in Fort Wayne.
We sell strictly for cash, and at one price.
Every article marked in plain selling figures.
The only place where all are treated alike.
We have a buyer constantly in the eastern markets, shipping us the latest novelties. The expense saved, coming to the Star, by our low prices!
10 per cent discount to the clergy and their families.
Good brown duck overalls only 50 cents.
Three boxes of good collars (ten in a box) 25 cents.
Be sure of the place
The Star Clothing House
No. 5 East Main street
North of the Court House.
SAM & PETE, and MAX NIRDLINGER, Managers.
SAMUEL F. NIRDLINGER, Proprietor.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
April 16, 4-m

We hope that our town authorities will be so exorbitant in their demands for licenses from the many shows upon their travels this season, as to keep them away from our town. We would advocate the lowest possible tax on these occasions, out of consideration for our people in town and country. We hope our new Marshal will be liberal with all the great shows for the present season, and induce as many to come here as possible. Don't get the license fees to "Hi."

"And so they go," one of the Portland school committee is reported to have said: "Our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself." That isn't the way with the Vordermark's. They feel first rate themselves, and are selling an awful sight of boots and shoes. Indeed their sales are very large. The reason is, their stock is full and complete in every particular, all of the latest and best styles, and are being sold cheaper than any house in town. Those who have never tried them had better do so at once. Remember the place, Odd Fellows Block.

Since woman is doing so much good in their crusade against whisky we propose that some one of them make her name memorable by starting a crusade against cigar smoking and the use of tobacco, for it is a great evil. How many people are there that burn up more money in the use of cigars than their house rent?—Young man just figure up one month's use and see which is the largest, and then ask yourself the Question: Am I any better off or happier for using them?

While out strolling the other evening we were pleased, as well as surprised, at the improvement our town is making. A careful scrutiny shows that there are now in the course of erection about 40 houses—the greater number being residences. We were particularly gratified with the progress in the north end of town, and would be glad to say as much for the other parts. We noticed several old houses that are undergoing a thorough renovating. Repairing and painting houses will be "too numerous to mention," and we are safe in saying that one hundred new houses will be built here during the season.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Although there is sometime intervening between now and the anniversary of our nation's independence, steps have already been taken by several of our citizens. If in order, we would urge our business men of the town to look up this matter, and ascertain as soon as possible whether or not we celebrate this day. On such occasions our merchants experience a "fat take," and it affords our people a day and evening for innocent amusement and recreation.—It concentrates an interest in the place.—It fills our hotels and adds largely to every department of trade, by drawing people from a distance. Look it up.

A young man from the country called at the Postoffice and inquired if they had sun-glasses, and was showed a small looking glass, about the size of a silver half dollar. 'That's he," said the lad, 'what's the worth o' that? 'Ten cents,' said the clerk; 'shall I rap it up?' 'Yes, by-cane, I've wanted o' them this year or more.'—Out came his waltet, from the bind pocket of his breeches, and the last ten cents was given away in anticipation of kindling a fire with his new sun glass. He turned his 'brogans' toward the door and picked up one after the other as fast as could be expected, considering the size of them, until he reached the rear end of the Court House. Gathering together a bunch of paper, shavings and sticks he held his 'sun-glass' over it until the sun had gone down. He look at it closely, and when he saw his own 'cranium' inside he returned it and demanded his money back. He finally concluded that he would wait until he came to town again and then settle it. That clerk had better return the ten cents and save himself from getting a huge nose. The young man says he dont care for the money, but is bound not to be imposed upon.

Gauze underware at T. B. Totten's.

MARRIED.

SHAFFER—DITMARS—By Rev. J. Emory Fisher, Mr. Isaac K. Shaffer, of Sedan, and Miss Francis Ditmars, of Auburn, at the residence of the bride's parents, in the presence of a large company of friends.

DEATHS.

Mollila Maud, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. R. Weaver aged 8 months, died Friday morning, May 15th 1874.

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth"
'Neath the curtain of new tender green
'Mid the buds and the blossoms of May,
When the birds sang their vesper strains,
They laid their sweet treasure away.
Oh, the angel of mercy had come
And has taken their blossom away
Now to keep it all safely at home.
There, to bloom one eternal, bright day.
E.

COURT—The case of the State of Indiana vs Ernest Mansdorfer indicted for an assault and battery with intent to kill, W. W. Humes, was tried last Tuesday. The jury after being out over night returned their verdict of guilty and assessed a penalty of imprisonment in the State's prison for two years. Motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment were interposed and overruled, whereupon Judge Best pronounced the sentence on the virdict.

The case of the State of Indiana against Frank Streby, who was jointly indicted with Mansdorfer was decided not guilty.

The case of Cobler against Cobler, was tried Monday and Tuesday of this week, each party claimed a judgment against the other for over $100. The jury were out about twenty minutes and returned a virdict for the plaintiff for $108. Messrs Penfield & Moody were for the Plaintiff, and Messrs Rose & Hartman for defendant.

Tea as a Crusade Object.

The Chicago *Tribune* intimates that since the frantic feature of the woman's crusade against the saloons has subsided, it would be a very good idea for the ladies to turn their attention to the excessive and injurious tea drinking of American women, and quotes Mrs. Zina Fay Pierce as follows:

"Tea drinking is one reason, I believe, of the craving of American men for distilled liquors. Their mothers by the entire neglect of fomented drinks of any kind which soothe and invigorate the system—the vital force—that they have given debilitated constitutions to their sons to begin with. If tea and coffee are drank twice daily, I do not hesitate to say that, to balance their effects, malt liquor or pure wine ought to be drank once."

This is very severe on our American tea soakers and quite knocks in the head the utility and truthfulness of the oft quoted line. "The cup that cheers, and not inebriates."

CARPETS!

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., 26 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Offer to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity an unusually large and well selected stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Floor-cloths, Shades Lace-curtains, Lambrequins, Table and Piano covers, Ottomans and Hassock Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Gimps, Fringes Cords and Tassels, Fixtures and Hangings for all kinds of Curtains, and everything pertaining to the Carpet and Upholstery trade. As we confine our attention exclusively to this class of goods, our facilities for furnishing the best styles and qualities are unexcelled, and we pledge ourselves to make prices as low as in any western market. Our work is done on the premises subject to our inspection at all times and our endeavor is to make its excellence an inducement for those who buy of us to continue their patronage.

We make and lay our carpets, manufacture lambrequins, prepare shades for hanging, put up cornices for window curtains of required dimensions, and will send first class workmen to do anything in our line at your place of residence, at reasonable rates. Our stock of carpets is very large comprising all qualities from twenty-five cents to seven dollars per yard, and our assortment of all other goods enumerated is complete.

We ask all who contemplate furnishing to call and examine our goods and get prices.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.
April 30, 1874. 26 East Berry st.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. in cash has been declared by the trustee and committee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. The trustee has been further authorized to make a final settlement on the basis of 15 per cent. in cash and 85 per cent. in various securities held by the bankrupt firm. In case this arrangement is carried out, Northern Pacific will be put in for 50 per cent. of the indebtedness, and will be rated at 70 cents on the dollar.

THE petition of Alice Mason Sumner, formerly married to the late Senator Sumner, for permission to change her name to Alice Mason, has been granted by Judge Ames, in the Boston Probate Court....Not discouraged by the adverse action of Congress on the Centennial Appropriation bill, the Commissioners announce that the work of preparing for the exhibition as an international affair will be commenced without delay and prosecuted diligently.

MR. MELLISH, a noted New York financier, has gone crazy over the study of his favorite theme....The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its annual reunion at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 12th and 13th of May. It was largely attended.

THE eighth annual meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 13th. Chas. Devens, of Massachusetts, was chosen Commander-in-Chief, and Chicago selected as the next place of meeting....The City of Tokio, the sister iron steamship to the City of Pekin, was successfully launched at Chester, on the Delaware, 14 miles from Philadelphia, Pa., on the 13th inst. These are the two largest vessels in the world next to the Great Eastern.

The West.

ANDY JOHNSON recently addressed the people of Nashville on the "issues of the day." He said he was in favor of "bringing the Government nearer to the people, by giving them the power of electing the President and United States Senators without the aid of legislators or electors.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes reports from thirty counties in Wisconsin, giving detailed accounts of crop prospects. In the majority of instances winter wheat is badly damaged, and not more than half a crop will be realized. In some places barley is greatly injured, and reseeding is necessary....A mysterious cavern has been discovered in the suburbs of Rock Island, Ill.

A BLOODY riot between union and non-union miners occurred at Nelsonville, Ohio, on the 9th inst., resulting in the death of James Elderton, and the mortal wounding of R. F. Myers and John Woodward....Powers' Opera-House, at Grand Rapids, Mich., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss about $100,000.... Destructive fires have been raging in the lumber districts of Michigan.

THE Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge of Ohio has just held its annual session at Cincinnati. The Secretary reported 423 working lodges in the State, and 43,000 working members. The losses from all causes during the year were $3,500. Cash and securities in the general fund, $1,000,000. Amount of widows and orphans' fund, $120,000.

REPORTS from Bismarck state that on Wednesday last a battle took place between the Sioux and Gros Ventres, at Knife river, 75 miles above Bismarck, on the west bank of the Missouri. The battle lasted about half a day, when the Gros Ventres party retreated, and were hotly pursued by the others. Chas. Weaver was murdered by the Sioux near Fort Berthold on the 11th inst. Preparations are making at Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck to pursue the Indians. ...A game of base-ball at Chicago on the 13th between the Chicago Club and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, was won by the former. Scores 4 to 0.

The South.

BILL KELLY (colored) was hung for rape at Nashville, Tenn., on the 8th inst....Peter C. Fox has recovered a verdict for $35,000 against the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the loss of a leg.

THE New Orleans committee of relief for the sufferers by the overflow in Louisiana have submitted to Gov. Kellogg a report of their work, in which they say: "From the 23d of April to the 8th of May, fifteen days, we shipped to the overflowed districts 332,488 rations of breadstuffs and 353,401 of meat, of which the Government shipped 162,133 of breadstuffs and 118,825 of meat. The shipments made in excess of the receipts from Government were from private contributions. We have been far from supplying the demands on us. We estimate, from the best information we can gather, that the number of sufferers in Louisiana alone is 56,500. In Louisiana the calls are increasing as the distress becomes greater from the exhaustion of supplies in the hands of the people at the time of the overflow."

ADDITIONAL crevasses in the lower Mississippi are reported. Many tributary streams have also overflowed, and the outlook for the homeless people in this inundated region is more cheerless than ever.

THE National Agricultural Congress convened at Atlanta, Ga., on the 13th, Gen. Wm. A. Jackson, of Tennessee, presiding....Advices from the lower Mississippi continue to represent a dreadful state of suffering among the planters along the river. New breaks in the levee occur daily. The crevasse at Miller's, on the Mississippi side, opposite Friar's Point, is over 600 feet wide, the water passing through and deluging all the adjacent country.

Washington.

THE whole number of clerks in the Treasury Department is to be reduced about 300. The department has issued a notice to the effect that all clerks who may voluntarily resign now will receive pay until June 30.

THE House Committee on the Pacific railways are determined to make the companies settle up. The committee have unanimously agreed on a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to demand of each company the *immediate* payment of the 5 per cent. per annum of their respective net receipts, as required by law....It seems there is a hitch in the Senate Committee on Transportation about the McCrary bill regulating railways. Several lawyers of that body doubt its constitutionality....It is said the friends of the Centennial bill will not bring it up in Congress again before next winter, when they are confident they can secure its adoption.

DONN PIATT, of the Washington *Capital*, has sued Hon. M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, for libel, because that functionary charged him with blackmailing....Secretary Richardson says he has not resigned and has not been requested to resign....The court of inquiry into the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by Gen. O. O. Howard has closed its labors and submitted its findings to the President. It acquits him of all intention of defrauding the Government....The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads have agreed to recommend the enactment of a law which shall require prepayment of postage on all newspapers and other printed matter. It will provide for the prepayment of postage by the pound—probably at the rate of two cents per pound for newspapers and periodicals mailed regularly by publishers, who can thus put up and prepay their packages without the trouble of separately stamping publications destined for the same post-office....It is announced that the Administration has negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Canada....A Washington dispatch of May 12 says: "The receipts of internal revenue thus far for the fiscal year are $86,000,000, leaving $14,000,000 to be received during the remainder of this month and June to reach the estimate made by the Commissioner of $100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending with June."

THE bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ramsey to aid the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad purposes that the Government shall guarantee $40,000 in bonds for every mile of the road constructed and equipped. In return for this guarantee the bondholders are willing to surrender the road already built and to be built to the control of the general Government until it shall have been reimbursed for its outlay. The bill provides that the bonds of the road now outstanding shall be exchangeable for the seven per cent. guaranteed bonds.... Four convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind., a few days ago. They were pursued and overtaken by the guard and several citizens. A fierce fight ensued, the convicts resisting like demons. One of them was killed and the other three captured and returned to prison, one of them being dangerously wounded. G. Chamberlain, one of the guards, was shot through the head and killed. ....The Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin have prepared a table of rates of freight on all the roads in the State as prescribed by the new law, and will shortly publish them and prosecute any violations. This indicates that the law, constitutional or otherwise, will be enforced by the authorities unless declared invalid by some competent authority.

THE bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Postoffices, for the prepayment of postage matter, accords with the recommendations of the Postmaster-General, and provides that publishers may prepay the postage on their publications by the pound, probably at the rate of two cents a pound. If this law goes into effect, it will imply be necessary to weigh each mail edition of newspapers and periodicals in bulk, and will compel publishers to charge their subscribers in advance for the postage on the matter which the latter receive. The plan will reduce the rate very largely, and is aimed to simplify the business of collection, which is now badly arranged and difficult to execute.... The vote in the Howard court on the question of General Howard's responsibility for the matters proven was as follows: For declaring him not responsible—General Sherman, General Meigs, Colonel Reynolds and Colonel Miles. For holding him responsible—General McDowell, General Pope and Col. Getty.

General.

AN agreement has been signed by representatives of the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Companies to subscribe $2,500,000 each for the completion of the Canada Southern railroad. Bondholders of the road have pledged $2,000,000 for the same purpose.

THE ice at Quebec, Canada, suddenly gave way and commenced to move on the 9th of May, causing tremendous damage to the shipping. The scene on the river is described as unprecedented, the ice shoving with force and rapidity, and crushing the vessels as if made of lath. Long lists of vessels which have suffered are given, while the loss is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000....The Erie railway has leased the Atlantic and Great Western road for a period of ninety-nine years, at a total rent of thirty per cent. of the gross earnings.

THE National Temperance Society held its annual meeting in New York last week. William E. Dodge was elected President. Eighty-eight Vice-Presidents were elected, among them Vice-President Wilson, John B. Gough, Henry Ward Beecher, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and General Clinton B. Fisk.

Political.

A CALL has been issued for a State anti-monopoly convention, to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 24th day of June, 1874, to place in nomination candidates for State officers.... Wm. W. Eaton received the nomination of the Democratic Legislative caucus at New Haven, Conn., on the 13th inst for United States Senator.

Personal.

ADMIRAL FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, late of the confederate navy, and for many years a distinguished officer of the United States navy, died on the 13th inst., aged 74.

Foreign.

THE coal-miners of Durham, England, have yielded to the terms of the employers, and the strike has ended.

MADRID advices state that the Carlists, under Don Alfonso, have been defeated with heavy loss in an engagement with the Republican troops. Bilbao has been completely revictualed. The populace of that city have burned the houses of several prominent adherents of Don Carlos....Britons are becoming solicitous about the condition of their navy. The iron-clads on the active list are said to be in a deplorable condition, few of them being in good order.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA has inaugurated a complete reign of terror in the island of Cuba. A recent Havana letter says: "The court-martial is doing its work, and by wholesale, pronouncing the penalty of death, the chain-gang, perpetual imprisonment, and confiscation of property, all over the island. Nine persons have been tried for treason at Majore, one at Santiago de Cuba, and five at Havana, and all have been condemned to suffer the death penalty. Four persons who were tried at Puerto Principe for the same crime, have been condemned to work on the trocha during the continuance of the rebellion. Six persons, at Guayamara, have been sentenced to ten years on the chain-gang, and one from Trinidad has been condemned to perpetual chains."

LATE foreign papers show that the hot season has already commenced in all parts of Europe. In London and Paris a degree of heat equal to that of July in ordinary seasons prevailed at the close of April. A case of cholera has been reported at Paris.

A STRANGE announcement, which may be the first revelation of a political conspiracy in Russia, has been made in London. It is that the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar, has been arrested for reasons not made public; that his house has been searched, and that the proceeding has created intense excitement among the people....The British Government is going to improve the advantage gained by the conquest of Ashantee, and a new colony is to be formed for the purpose of uniting that region more closely to the kingdom.

THE Czar of Russia arrived in England on the 13th. He was received with much pomp by the authorities, and with every display of enthusiasm by the populace. He will remain in England for several days....During the dense fog the bark Arethusa, from Smyrna to Nantes, was run down on the 27th of April by the steamer Cingalese, from London to Malta, and all hands were drowned except the first and second mates, who were picked up by the passing steamer.... The new Spanish Ministry is announced. Aside from Zabala and Sagasta, none of the heads of departments are known to any great extent out of Spain....The National Assembly of France have re-elected M. Buffet President, and all the Vice-Presidents of the late session....The French *Official Journal* contains a note of warning to agricultural laborers, workmen and others against the attempts of unauthorized agents to induce them to emigrate to America, and recommends them to obtain information at the prefectures before signing emigration agreements....In reply to one of his visitors from America, the Pope is reported to have animadverted severely on the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala, for permitting the bitter persecutions of the church in those countries.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

The General Conference at Louisville—Reception of the Delegation from the Northern Churches.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—The great sensation in the proceedings of the General Conference on Friday was the reception of three Commissioners from the M. E. Church North: the Rev. A. C. Hunt, the Rev. C. H. Fowler, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. After the interchange of introductions and greetings between the Bishops and the visitors, they were presented to the Conference by Bishop McIntyre, and Dr. Hunt addressed the Conference in a long speech.

In the course of his remarks he said:

"We are here as representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church to present its fraternal greeting. It is now more than thirty years since your organization had its birth. The grave has been open during this time, and has swallowed up many of the most illustrious patriarchs of the organization. Few of them, it is true, still survive, and let us hope the others are with us. To us and to those whom we represent, and to those whom you represent, this separation is known as more a matter of history.

"I am aware that, during the last quarter of a century, many things have developed in which our opinions differ. But we should remember there are many more in which we agree. We offer to-day our fraternal greeting; we desire nothing but mutual recognition; we are, indeed, almost a unity, and each recognizes in the other a living unit with Lord Jesus Christ.

"They do really seem to be the same, being children of a common Father. It appears fitting for us to move on together, so, if there was no other bond of union, we should clasp hands with each other in this fellowship in Christ. We glory together in our peculiar doctrines of Methodism, glory in the same founder, and we should certainly come together occasionally to exchange such fraternal feeling."

In concluding, Dr. Hunt read a very old letter from Bishop Asbury, full, as he expressed it, "of jottings of Methodism." Dr. Hunt added; "With those bonds of common history we come before you; with bonds of enthusiasm characteristic of Methodism, we also come. Let lexicographers rage if they will at enthusiasm; let it be denounced in unmitigated terms as it has been; enthusiasm, as one of the strongest, steadiest forces, incites to noble deeds. We take it, and go forth with it, and achieve glory for the cause we have espoused."

Dr. Fowler, in his remarks, referred to the many points of union between the two churches; referred to Vanderbilt's endowment of the Vanderbilt University as a symbol of the love felt by the North toward the South, and concluded by saying;

"There is no longer cause for estrangement when we know one another. We will love one another this day. In the name of the company I represent, I give you my hand as you have my heart, leaving the question to be settled in the future."

Gen. Fisk made an eloquent address, frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of Gen. Fisk's remarks, the Rev. A. W. Wilson, of Washington City, in view of the importance of the subject, and in order to its proper presentation for the consideration of the conference, moved that a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to prepare and present to the General Conference, for its consideration, a suitable response to the greeting by these fraternal messengers. The motion was adopted, and the Chair said he would announce the committee hereafter.

The Arkansas Rebellion.

LITTLE ROCK, May 12.—There was another slight skirmish to-day between the Brooks and Baxter forces. For a time the firing was exceedingly brisk, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. Fortunately, Uncle Sam's blue-coats interposed between the combatants and prevented the serious shedding of blood. The Brooksites are reported to have lost eight killed and wounded. The Baxterite casualties were three men wounded and one horse killed. The negotiations for the settlement of the imbroglio have all fallen through.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—Nothing of importance in a military way occurred during the night or to-day. Gen. King White started out last night with two or three cavalry companies, and one of infantry, and going four miles south on the Cairo and Fulton railroad, met the train bringing in the two three-inch Parrott guns sent from Texas to Gov. Baxter, and, taking them off, brought them to the city, to prevent their capture by the Brooks party.

Several Brooks companies were sent during the day and to-night to strengthen their lines in the southwestern part of the city against another attack, but none came; and, beyond the usual picket-firing and running in of scouts by both sides, nothing occurred until 2 p. m. Then, two Baxter men and a Brooksite got into an altercation on the street in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, which resulted in the drawing of revolvers, each party retreating and firing. Friends on both sides joined in the shooting, the result being that a non-combatant named Powers and a negro were wounded. As usual, the national troops prevented a general conflict. Reinforcements for both parties continue to come in.

The Legislature met in response to Baxter's call, and, a quorum of both houses being present, an organization was perfected and Baxter notified that the Legislature was ready for business.

The Finance Committee's Bill.

The substitute for the House Currency bill reported to the United States Senate by the Finance Committee of that body provides as follows: 1. A maximum greenback circulation of $382,000,000. 2. The additional issue of $164,000,0000 national bank notes. 3. The retirement of $500,000 in greenbacks for each $1,000,000 in bank notes issued, until the total greenback circulation is reduced to $300,000,000. 4. The resumption of specie payment on the 1st day of January, 1877. 5. Repeals the present law requiring banks to keep a reserve against circulation. 6. Compels banks to keep their reserves in their own vaults. 7. Repeals the $25,000,000 redistribution act. 8. Requires the deposit of lawful money to the amount of 5 per cent. of circulation in the National Treasury as a redemption fund. 9. Provides for the sale of bonds, the proceeds to be used for the redemption of legal tenders to be retired and canceled. 10. Provides, after January 1, 1877, for the issue of ten years 5 per cent. gold bonds, interest payable quarterly, to be exchanged for the United States notes presented for payment; or the Secretary of the Treasury may redeem such notes in gold coin. 11. Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the notes so received, either to purchase bonds or to redeem the public debt at par in coin, or to meet the current payments for public service.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, May 7.—*Senate.*—The House bill for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi overflow was amended so as to authorize the Secretary of War to issue supplies of food and army clothing to the amount of $100,000, the provisions of the bill to expire Sept. 1. It was passed without discussion....A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange bullion for coin certificates or gold coin....The House having disagreed to the Senate amendments to the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, a conference committee was appointed.

House.—Nearly the whole day was consumed in discussing the Centennial Appropriation bill. The debate was closed by Hawley (Ct.), who made an earnest and eloquent appeal to members in behalf of the project. In spite of it all, however, the bill was defeated by a vote of 92 to 138. Hale (Me.) moved to reconsider this vote and lay that motion on the table; but this was defeated by a vote of 117 to 120. Then it was agreed, by a vote of 114 to 112, to reconsider. Pending a motion to lay the bill on the table the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 8.—*Senate.*—Oglesby, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States....The Geneva Award bill was read, and the amendments proposed by the Committee agreed to....Sherman gave notice that, as soon as the Geneva Award bill and the Supplementary Civil Rights bill were disposed of, he would ask the Senate to take up his new Finance bill.

House.—The Centennial bill was called up and referred to the Centennial Committee....The Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, changing the amount from $90,000 to $190,000, was concurred in. ....The Yellowstone Park bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

SATURDAY, May 9.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Cox offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the landing of foreign convicts in the United States, which was adopted ....The Committee on the Pacific Railroad reported a bill to enforce the collection of moneys due the United States by that road....The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally disposed of and reported to the House.

MONDAY, May 11.—*Senate.*—Ramsey introduced a bill amendatory and supplementary to the acts of Congress granting lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad....Windom, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill for the relief of settlers on railroad lands....A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to ascertain if the material in the present unfinished Washington Monument would be sufficient for the erection of an arch, to be called the Washington Arch, and if the Washington Monument Society would consent to such an arrangement....Several bills and resolutions of a local character were introduced, after which the Geneva Award bill was discussed and laid over.

House.—The following bills were introduced: By Butler (Mass.), to provide for free banking; by Morrison, to fix the term of President at six years and to prohibit his re-election; by Roberts, for the election of Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue by the people of their respective districts....The Indian, River and Harbor, and Military Academy Appropriation bills were taken up and passed....Dunn offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Provisional Governor for Arkansas....A bill was passed declaring subject to local, State or Territorial taxation the lands of the Pacific Railroad Companies, from the time that they became entitled to them, irrespective of the time at which patents were issued....Fort moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that if an increase of taxation be found necessary, such increase shall commence with the taxation of persons and corporations on their annual incomes, dividends and salaries. Carried—yeas, 126; nays, 62.

TUESDAY, May 12.—*Senate.*—The Military Committee reported favorably on the bill to provide for better protection of the frontier settlement of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations....Logan, from the Military Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act increasing the pay of soldiers....A lengthy discussion took place over the Geneva Award bill. Thurman's amendment striking out the section which debars insurance companies from sharing in the benefits of the bill was rejected, and the bill passed by a vote of 26 to 17....Clayton moved the appointment of a committee of three to go to Arkansas and investigate the disturbances there. Laid over.

House.—The Utah contested election case was decided in favor of Cannon, the Sitting Delegate.... Some time was spent in Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the Passenger Steamboat law. .. Poland asked leave to offer a resolution relating to the disordered condition of affairs in Arkansas, but objection being made, it was not received.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.—*Senate.*—The Free Banking bill reported by the Finance Committee was considered, being debated by Sherman, Logan, Schurz, Howe and others, but no conclusion was reached....Sprague, from Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, House bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. Placed on the calendar.... Saulsbury gave notice that on the 26th inst. he would call up the Alabama contested election case of Sykes against Spencer....The Indian Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.... Bills introduced: By Chandler, for the better protection of immigrants; by Sherman, to regulate commerce between the several States and with foreign nations; by Oglesby, for the relief of the Chickasaws and the freedmen...Windom submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to provide, by amendments to the River and Harbor bill, for completing the surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by the Select Committee on Transportation, in the four routes indicated in their report. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

House.—Butler obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report the Geneva Award bill at any time....The House went into Committee of the Whole, Parker (Mo.) in the chair, on the bill to amend the law of Feb. 28, 1871, for the better security of life on board of steam vessels. The bill was finally got through the committee and was reported to the House and passed, the title being amended so as to read "To revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."... The House then went again into Committee of the whole, Niblack in the chair, on the Deficiency bill. After progressing as far as the eighteenth page, the committee rose....The Senate bill to distribute the Geneva award was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Newspaper Supplements.

[From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican.]

We took an appeal from the decision of the First Assistant Postmaster-General against the circulation of newspaper supplements not printed in their own offices. The matter being urged on the Postmaster-General's attention, he referred it to Hon. T. A. Spence, the functionary who defines laws touching our postal service, and he has given the opinion printed below. It fully recognizes the right of newspapers to issue supplements printed anywhere, but intended to "supply an omission in that particular issue of the paper to which it professes to be a supplement."

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1874.

SIR: At your request, I state to you my understanding of the proper meaning and intendment of the word "supplement," in the following sentence of the 128th section of the regulations of the Postoffice Department:

"Publishers of newspapers may, without subjecting them to extra postage, fold with their regular issues a supplement."

The next succeeding sentence of the section was clearly intended to explain and define the word as then used; but so defined, its exact meaning is not free from doubt. In my opinion the word is used according to its ordinary signification and meaning—a matter supplied for completeness, to that to which it is added or supplemented, which the original should have contained, but was omitted from want of space, time or greater convenience.

As used in this sentence in relation to newspapers, it is printed matter proper to be inserted in the newspaper to which it is supplied; but has not been, from want of space, or want of time, or because it is more convenient regarding space and time, or either, that it should be printed on a separate sheet. *It is not indispensable or necessary that the sheet should be printed at the office of the newspaper to which it is intended to be a supplement;* but if printed there or elsewhere, to be considered and treated as a supplement, it must be printed with the intention and purpose only of supplying an omission in that particular issue of the newspaper to which it professes to be a supplement, and not for any other distinct and separate use.

A supplement should have direct relation to the paper supplemented, and without which the paper supplemented would be incomplete.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) T. A. SPENCE,
Assistant Att'y Gen. P. O. Dep't.
Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-Gen'l.

NEW YORK, with a million inhabitants, uses about as much water every day as London does with 3,620,000 people; in other words, the average New Yorker consumes three times as much as the average Londoner. The daily supply in London is 110,874,000 gallons. In New York it is 104,000,000 gallons.

BERNVILLE, Penn., boasts of four landlords weighing a total of 994 pounds; the heaviest 327 pounds.

Humanity in War.

It is related of Henry IV., the first French king of the house of Bourbon, that while besieging Paris, at that time held against him by the Catholic League, he was urgently advised to take the city by assault before the troops daily expected from the King of Spain could arrive to succor the leaguers. He knew that by a determined assault he could carry the works before him, but he protested against it on the principle of humanity.

"I will not," said he, "expose the capital of my country to the miseries and horrors which must follow such an event. I will show to my people that I am their father; and I will follow the example of the true mother who presented herself before Solomon. I will not gain the prize through the slaughter of innocent persons."

In time Henry reduced the city with the loss of but few lives. In a subsequent conversation upon the subject of the number slain, he exclaimed:

"If it were in my power, I would give anything but my kingly honor to redeem those citizens, and to have the satisfaction of informing posterity that I had subdued Paris without spilling a drop of blood."

We have another instance of humanity in the war of 1796 between France and Austria. It is related of the Archduke Charles that, when hastening from Bohemia to take commrnd of the Austrian army, he met, near the scene of a late action, a large number of wounded soldiers, both French and Austrian, who, in the haste of retreat and pursuit, had been abandoned where they had fallen. The only horses at hand which could possibly be used in removing these helpless sufferers were attached to the artillery.

"Let the cannon be left behind," said the humane prince, "and let these poor fellows be saved." And when one of his generals remonstrated, he added:

"No, no; let it be as I have ordered. The life of one brave man is better worth preserving than fifty pieces of ordnance."

When the French general, Moreau, into whose hands the cannon thus abandoned had fallen, learned the motive which had prompted the Archduke to make the sacrifice, he ordered the whole to be restored, observing that he should be unworthy of being the opponent of his imperial highness if he took advantage of so noble an act of humanity.

Nitro-Glycerine.

Nitro-glycerine, the most powerful explosive known, being ten times as powerful as gunpowder, is made of glycerine and nitric and sulphuric acid. It was discovered in 1847, and first used in 1864. Glycerine is an oily substance derived from tallow or suet, or what are known as animal fats. When such or common soap-grease is boiled with soda lye or with any other lye by which hard soap is made, the glycerine becomes separated from the fat and is left, a large part at least, in the water upon which the cake of soda floats. In the manufacture of glycerine, the fat is first made into soap, or, as it is called, saponified, and by a very interesting process it is then separated in the shape of an oily but not greasy substance. The glycerine is poured into a mixture of one measure of nitric acid and two measures of sulphuric acid very slowly and with the greatest care. The mixture is then poured into water, in which it sinks to the bottom without mixing with it in the least. It is then complete, and such a highly dangerous article that the greatest care is used to avoid accidents both in making and using it. It will explode by friction or simple rubbing upon a rough surface, or by a blow as with a hammer, or simply falling upon the ground, especially when frozen or becomes solid through exposure and cold. For these reasons it is very rarely used, unless first mixed with sawdust or a fine earth which is called *infusorial* earth, because it consists of very minute animals once living in water, known as *infusoriae* by scientific people. When thus mixed, it is in the shape of a dry, solid substance or coarse powder, which, if put in a fire will not explode or "go off" like gunpowder, but simply burn like so much rosin. But when it is used in a hole bored in a rock, it is so much more powerful than gunpowder that it has enabled people to make tunnels like the Hoosac or the Mount Cenis tunnel in a quarter of the time usual with gunpowder. It is, therefore, the most powerful of modern inventions.—*Scientific American.*

Imaginative Medicine.

Charms, amulets, talismans, and phylacteries all belong to the list of articles which produce imaginative cures; seeing that the persons who trust to them believe in some good obtainable from them, in purse or in person, in health or in welfare; and if good does come, more assuredly the imagination is the channel through which it approaches. Two or three years ago, at a town in Worcestershire, after the inquest on the body of a man drowned in the Severn, a woman applied to the chief constable for permission to draw the hand of her son, a boy eight or nine years of age, nine times across the dead man's throat, in order to bring about the removal of a wen from the boy's neck. In another instance, in the same county, this was actually done, with fatal results; for the man had died of typhoid fever, which was in this way communicated to several living persons. A ring made of the hinge of a coffin, and a rusty old sword hung by the bedside, are (in some districts) charms against the cramp; headache is removed by the halter that has hung a criminal, and also by a snuff made from moss that has grown on a human skull in a graveyard. A dead man's hand, and especially the hand of a man who had been cut down while hanging, dispels tumors. Warts may be removed by rubbing them with a bit of stolen beef; the chips of a gallows, worn in a little bag round the neck, will cure the ague; a stone with a hole in it, suspended at the bed's head, will prevent nightmare. Many verses are known, which if repeated aloud, are credited with curing cramp, burns, and other bodily troubles. When you have the whooping-cough, apply for a remedy to the first person you meet with riding on a piebald horse—a ceremony that Dr. Lettsom, the physician, was fated more than once to become acquainted with.—*All the Year Round.*

How England Pays Her Public Servants.

The following are the salaries of the principal members of the British Government: Cabinet—Lord Chancellor, £10,000; First Lord of the Treasury, £5,000; Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000; Home Secretary, £5,000; Foreign Secretary, £5,000; Colonial Secretary, £5,000; Secretary for War, £5,000; Secretary for India, £5,000; First Lord of the Admiralty, £4,500; Secretary for Ireland, £4,000; Postmaster-General, £2,500; Lord President, £2,000; Lord Privy Seal, £2,000; President of the Board of Trade, £2,000; President of the Poor Law Board, £2,000. Not in the Cabinet—Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, £8,000; Chief Commissioner of Works, £2,000; Vice-President of Council, £2,000; Joint Secretaries of Treasury, each, £2,000; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster, £2,000; Judge-Advocate-General, £2,000; Secretary of the Admiralty, £2,000; Under-Secretary Home, £1,500; ditto Foreign, £1,500; ditto Colonies, £1,000; ditto, India, £1,500; ditto War, £1,500; Secretary Board of Trade, £1,500; Secretary Poor Law Board, £1,000; Third Lord of the Treasury, £1,000; Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £1,000; Lord Advacate for Scotland (besides fees), £2,388; Solicitor-Geneal, Scotland (besides fees), £955; Attorney-General, England, £7,000; Solicitor-General, England, £6,000; Attorney-General, Ireland, (besides fees), £1,158; and Solicitor-General, Ireland (besides fees), £974. The total payments of the estimates amounted to £46,000 per annum for fifteen members of the Cabinet; seventeen ministers, not in the Cabinet, £27,000 per annum; two ministers for Ireland, £28,000 per annum; two ministers for Scotland, £3,343 per annum. Ten ministers belonging to the Queen's household (such as Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, etc.) receive £15,638 per annum, paid out of the Queen's civil list.

The Negro Character.

The whole of my experience in Central Africa says that the negroes not yet spoiled by contact with the slave trade are distinguished for friendliness and good, sound sense. Some can be guilty of great wickedness, and seem to think little about it; others perform actions as unmistakably good with no great self-complacency; and if one catalogued all the good deeds or all the bad ones he came across, he might think the men extremely good or excessively bad, instead of calling them, like ourselves, curious compounds of good and evil. In one point they are remarkable—they are honest. Even among the cannibal Manyuema, a slave-trader at Bambarre and I had to send our goats and fowls up to the Manyuema village to prevent their being stolen by my friends' own slaves. Another wide-spread trait of character is a trusting disposition. The Central African tribes are the antipodes to some of the North American Indians, and very unlike many of their own countrymen who have come into contact with Mohammedans and Portuguese and Dutch Christians. They at once perceive the superiority of the strangers in power of mischief, and readily listen to and ponder over friendly advice. After the cruel massacre of Nyangue—which I unfortunately witnessed—fourteen chiefs, whose villages had been destroyed, and many of them killed, fled to my house and begged me to make peace for them with the Arabs, and then come over to their side of the River Lualaba, divide their country anew, and point out where each should build a new village and cultivate other plantations. The peace was easily made, for the Arabs had no excuse for their senseless murders, and each blamed the others for the guilt.—*Dr. Livingstone's Letter to James Gordon Bennett, Jr.*

ONE'S PHOTOGRAPH.—It is asserted that unless a man copyright his photograph he has no exclusive claim to it. In other words, a man publishes his face by photographing it, and any one has a right to use and sell such photographs so long as they are not copyrighted. This view of the matter has recently been sustained by the English courts, and it is now the recognized law in England that the ownership of photographs is vested in the photographer, and not in his sitters. The idea that a man can scatter his photographs broadcast, and still claim the right to say whether this or that illustrated paper shall use them, is deemed an absurdity which no court would venture to uphold.

DR. KENEALY'S PAPER.—"The *Englishman.* Edited by Dr. Kenealy, Q. C. No. 1, volume 1; price, 2d. 'A Jesuit may speak that which is true, but it ought to be received as from Satan, cautiously, lest mischief be hid under it.'" This is the title and the motto of publication which has made its appearance in London. The journal addresses itself only to those who believe that he who was the claimant and who is now No. 803 in Millbank prison is Sir Roger Tichborne. Dr. Kenealy says that his journal will have 150,000 subscribers. At 2d each this will bring in a weekly revenue of £1,250, and this will amply compensate him for his ruin as a barrister.

ENGLAND'S NAVY.—From the latest official returns it appears there are now twenty-seven vessels of war being built for the British navy. The largest of these are the Inflexible, of 11,165 tons, and the Fury, of 10,950 tons. Both are turret ships of 8,000 horse-power, and are to be armed with four guns of the largest size. Next to these are the Superb, of 9,400 tons, 8,000 horse-power and twelve guns, and the Temeraire, of 8,415 tons, 7,000 horse-power and eight guns. The others range from gunboats, of which there are seven, to several of about 4,000 tons. Many of these vessels are nearly ready for launching.

A LAD in Detroit, kept in the house by a lame leg, has trained a rat to come forth at his whistle, stand on its hind feet, roll over, leap through a hoop and execute other feats. This, however, is nothing to the training of the family cat. Though she is the inexorable foe of all the other rats, she will stretch herself out and permit the educated rat to jump over her. Twice a week the boy has an exhibition. Admission, five cents.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes.

The farm is the safest and surest;
 The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are free as the air of the mountain
 And monarch of all you survey.
But stay on the farm awhile longer,
 Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys,
 Don't be in a hurry to go.

WHEAT seeds can bear for several hours a temperature as high as the boiling point of water without losing the power of germination.

THERE is a great deficiency in farmers' gardens of the medical and useful herbs. Wormwood, tansy, sage, thyme, summer savory, etc., are frequently needed, and are sometimes troublesome to obtain.

SURE CURE FOR CATTLE LICE.—Take one heaping teaspoonful of copperas; mix with bran or any other kind of meal. If you haven't any meal, mix with salt. Two doses will drive them entirely away. It will not only kill the lice, but it will keep off diseases and give the cattle an appetite. I have tried it twenty-five years, and never knew it to fail.—*Exchange.*

THE profits of farming should consist, in a large measure, in the improvement of the farm itself and its belongings, and there can be no better investment than this. That is very poor farming, if worthy to be called farming, which, though it may originally show a cash balance, leaves the homestead in a worse instead of a better condition than it found it.

PLOWING UNDER CROPS.—A correspondent of the *Farmers' Advocate* gives these directions: Fasten one end of chain on furrow end of double-tree, and let chain lie down in the furrow; fasten the other end round the plow-beam, and give length of chain according to height of grass plowed under. Now, I think you will understand my plan of doing it. I plowed under Ohio corn this summer, about five feet high, and put it all out of sight, which would be impossible to do with a ball and chain. A cutter shear will work the best to plow under very long grass.

SALT FOR HOGS.—The *Agriculturist* says: The unrestrained appetite of swine will often lead them to consume things that are highly injurious to them. Cases of poisoning by partaking of excessive quantities of salt often occur among hogs at this season, when beef and pork barrels are emptied of the old brine and refuse salt. A case in which several hogs were thus lost in England was recently noted. Hogs require a certain amount of salt as do other animals, but it should be given to them with caution, and either evenly mixed in their feed or scattered very thinly about their troughs, so that one more greedy than another cannot take more than its proper share.

FACTS IN FATTENING CATTLE.—Boussingault estimates that an ox weighing 748 pounds, fed upon forty pounds per diem, will increase in weight about two pounds daily. According to Mr. Low, an ox weighing 770 pounds and consuming 223 pounds of turnips per week, if he thrives, will gain in the same time nearly a stone, fourteen pounds, in weight. Allowing 100 pounds of hay, worth 676 pounds of turnips, the increase is still about two pounds a day.

Mr. Dubois says the quantity of green fodder consumed by an ox during the eight months when he is fattening, is equivalent to 6,600 pounds of dry hay. The average ration of green forage per diem, he calculates, therefore, as equivalent to about 27 pounds of hay.

But this average is evidently too small, particularly for cold weather, which was proven in the valley of Auge in Normandy.

Mr. Stephenson estimates that 57 per per cent. of the whole animal will be butchers' meat; 8 per cent. tallow; 6 per cent. hide and 29 per cent. entrails. This of course depends upon the condition of the beef—a fat one will yield a greater per cent. than a lean. Others give the per cent. of meat 53 to 62 per cent.

Household Helps.

CORN DROP-CAKES.—Mix corn-meal with boiling new milk until you have a thick batter; put in the patent pans at once, and bake for twenty or thirty minutes.

TEST a cake to see if it is done, by running a clean straw into the thickest part. If it comes out dry and clean, the cake is done.

TO MEND AND CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Turn them on the wrong side and sew them over and over in the ordinary way. They will last longer and look better, if mended on the wrong side. Turn them back again, and go over them with a clean towel dipped in skim-milk, wearing them during the process and until they are quite dry.

AMERICAN RAISED WAFFLES.—One pint of sweet milk, one heaping teacupful of butter, three eggs, a teaspoonful of thick brewer's yeast, one quart of flour, and another teacupful of sweet milk, in which is dissolved a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Let it rise until light, then bake as other waffles. Serve with butter and sugar.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Four quarts of unbolted wheat; a teacupful of yeast; half a cup of molasses; one tablespoonful of salt; mix with warm water enough to make a stiff dough; let it rise six or eight hours, wet your hands in cold water to put it into the pans; let it rise an hour, or until it has risen an inch, and bake two hours. It should be very well baked.

WHY DOES THE IRON STICK?—Sometimes the iron will stick in a manner perfectly unaccountable; if it is rubbed on a board on which fine salt has been sprinkled and then pressed over a brown paper with wax in its folds, the sticking propensities will be checked. A bowl of clear water and a clean old linen cloth are useful to remove any specks the linen may acquire before or after being ironed.

TO BOIL EGGS.—When you select eggs for boiling, test their freshness by putting them in a pan of cold water. Those that sink are the best. Always let the water boil before putting your eggs in. Three minutes will boil them soft; four minutes the whites will be completely done, and in six minutes they will be sufficiently hard for garnishing salads and dishes requiring them.

BREAD PUDDING.—Beat the yolks of five eggs; add a pint of sweet milk and five tablespoonfuls of stale bread. Bake it a light brown, and then put on a layer of preserves; beat the whites of the eggs very stiff; and then beat in five tablespoonfuls of fine sugar; pour it over the top, return it to the oven, and bake a pretty light brown. If you like, add extract of lemon or vanilla to the white of egg before putting it on.

TOMATO WINE.—Take any quantity of fully ripe tomatoes, wash and express from them the juice, strain and to every gallon add four pounds (avoirdupois) crushed sugar; let stand until it is done fermenting, keeping the cask filled with fresh juice and sugar as above. When done fermenting, draw off without agitation, and bottle. Will be prime in six to twelve months. The yellow tomato makes a white wine with yellow tinge; the red a darker colored wine, of course.

Two Women—How One Married the Other.

Thirty years ago there was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Nostrand, then living at Esperance, Schoharie, a fair-faced child. Acting on the suggestion of the old family physician, the child was dressed in girl's clothes, although whether this was appropriate or not was a matter of some doubt to the perplexed parents. The little one was named Ada. When Ada was about two years old her parents moved to this county, settling then, or soon afterward, close by the old Pine tavern, on the Oswego stage road, and about one mile from Blossvale. As the years passed Ada grew strong and rather tall; she wore her hair long, but as she reached maturity an unmistakable beard began to show itself on her face and her voice became quite masculine. She also manifested a decided and unusual love for other girls, while she seemed to care but little for the company or admiration of the sterner sex. Five years ago she went to Cleveland, Ohio, and secured a position as a domestic at a boarding-house, and before she left there her masculine appearance was so noticeable that she was arrested, charged with being a man dressed in woman's clothes; nor was she able to prove this untrue, but fortunately the proprietor of the boarding-house was also a physician, and had prescribed for her shortly before that. Hearing of the case, he secured her release. Ada also worked for Simon Isabell, of Westmoreland, doing much out-door work. Indeed her father, who does not look at all ailing, physically, says she can chop about as much as he can, and that she is "man enough to handle lots of the boys who are talking so much." About two years ago Ada bought of one of the Messrs. Searles the old William Sykes farm, close to the Pine tavern. The house had been burned and Ada, who has worked there since, went to live at the house of Amos June, who lived near. June is not altogether as placid as the sweet summer time, and he does not live at all times harmoniously with his family. Some time since his son died, and soon June married his son's widow. The younger June left a daughter, Lottie, who is well spoken of by those who know her. By this weeding Lottie found herself the stepdaughter of her grandfather, the granddaughter of her mother, and generally unable to establish the exact degree of consanguinity of her relatives with any degree of satisfaction. Other reasons combined to make her home not altogether pleasant. When Ada went to live at the June house she soon formed quite an attachment for Lottie, then about fifteen years of age, and as this attachment ripened, she became more and more impatient at the disguise of her dress. Indeed, she had frequently before upbraided her parents for dressing her in girl's clothes, insisting that she had no business to wear them. The love between Ada and Lottie reached its culmination on Thursday, April 2. On the evening of that day a well-dressed young man, who gave his name as Edward Nostrand, with a blushing and pretty maiden, who was Lottie June, called at the residence of Rev. J. W. Simpson, of Taberg, where they were made one flesh. This step had been decided upon at least a year before, we are told. Edward Nostrand, who is now raising quite a beard, is 30 years of age. The charming Mrs. Nostrand is 17. They live at what is known as Weaver's, about two miles from Blossvale, and seem to be happy. This is all we know about it.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

Relation of Water to Health.

Dr. Letherby, an eminent English physician and chemist, after devoting many years to investigation of the properties of the water introduced into English cities, and to a study of the sanitary documents on the subject, is reported to have come to the conclusion that moderately hard water is safer and healthier than soft water. The former, he asserts, is not only clearer, colder, more free from air, and consequently more agreeable than soft water, but is less likely to absorb organic substances, to sustain the life of zymotic organisms, or to exert solvent properties upon salts of iron or upon leaden conducting pipes; the lime salts also exert a beneficial influence upon the animal economy, and, even protect the system from dangerous outward influences. The argument is, that the human body requires for its nourishment and support a supply of certain mineral salts, among which carbonate and phosphate of lime play an important part in building up the compactness of the bones and in other functions, and hard water furnishes these salts.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The following table shows the number of square miles, the length of the railroads and telegraph lines in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, in 1873:

Countries	*Area, Square Miles.*	*Railroad miles.*	*Telegraph miles.*
Great Britain....	121,111	15,497	22,000
France	204,091	10,954	26,226
Germany	208,619	13,095	22,078
United States...	3,611,844	71,109	70,511

THERE are 40,000 commercial travelers in the United States, and it costs over $37,000,000 a year to keep them moving.

THE GRANGERS.

Economic Features of the Movement—The Results Which Have Been Secured by Co-operation—What the Manufacturers are Doing—Their Battle with the Granges.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Grange recently held a meeting, at which it was ascertained that the whole number of subordinate granges in the State is now 340, all but 100 of which have been organized since the 1st of March, 1873. These have an average membership of 46 each, making 19,780 Grangers in the State. Under these, 41 County Councils have been organized to attend to the purchasing of supplies for the different granges, and to manage the co-operative stores, factories, and mills already begun. A law has also been passed enabling them to incorporate local fire-insurance companies, of which 29 are already doing business. They usually include about four civil townships within their assigned territory, give the offices of President and Secretary to some of the local town officers, and charge from 1 to 2 mills on the dollar, besides a policy and survey fee of $1.50, for carrying risks, and as yet there has not been a failure to meet a liability. Several of them are carrying from $400,000 to $800,000 each in risks, and, while the insurance is cheap, the satisfaction given is universal, so far as reported to the State Executive Committee.

The farmers' implements are bought for cash at the co-operative factory or through the county or State purchasing agent; the dairy products go to his own cheese or butter factory; the necessaries of life cost him from 10 to 15 per cent. less than formerly; a grange elevator receives his wheat or corn, which is shipped through his own agent, and sold in Chicago by his own commission merchant, who sells at once and remits the money, thus saving the profit of the ubiquitous wheat-buyer at the railroad station, and also the high rate of elevator tariff. Co-operation with a hundred of his neighbors has reduced his expenses to the lowest point, and has secured for him the highest price for his farm products.

"Reduced rates to Patrons" has now become a familiar display line in the advertising columns of the newspapers chiefly circulated among the farmers; while the "Grange store" is getting to be a feature common to nearly every country village. Only a few of these are managed directly by the Patrons on the co-operative plan, which is not regarded with entire favor as applied to the retailing of groceries, dry goods, etc. More frequently an arrangement is made with the country merchant, who sells to members of the grange at a discount from 5 to 15 per cent. from his regular prices. Still another, and probably the best mode of all, is that of purchasing direct from wholesale dealers. Once a month the Secretary of the Grange makes up an order for goods, which are shipped in bulk, in their original packages, and are then divided up and distributed among the various families. In this way a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. is effected, according to the kind of goods. As the cash is paid in advance, the wholesale dealer ships the invoice direct to the Secretary of the Grange, who pays for it before taking it from the cars. Not only is the cost greatly reduced by this method, but the farmer is the gainer in getting a better quality than country merchants are in the habit of keeping. His sugar is all sugar, the tea is what it purports to be, and the ground coffee closely resembles the flavor of the original berry. A wholesale grocery house in Chicago now numbers as regular customers 1,200 different granges throughout the West.

Co-operative manufacturing is not likely to endure or increase proportionately with the other forms of the plan, for the reason that a large outlay of capital is required to begin with, and then skilled labor, honest and capable superintendence, and shrewd financial management are vitally necessary in order to make both ends meet. The advantages resulting from the general adoption of the cash system and the sharp competition for trade of this class, will do for the Grangers all and more than they can do for themselves in the matter of co-operative manufacturing. The question of direct dealing with manufacturers of agricultural implements, and the saving of the profit of the agent or middleman, is not easy of solution, as it contemplates and necessitates the breaking-up of established laws of trade, and, so far as can now be seen, does not furnish an acceptable substitute.

The manufacturer of the reaper or plow is asked to dispense with his local agent and sell direct to the farmer. He regards the agent as an absolute necessity—not for any love he bears him, but because he cannot do without him. He has selected as agent an energetic, reliable man of good financial standing and a thorough knowledge of the machine or implement. The agent buys his goods, out and out, of the manufacturer—buys on time, of course, but gives paper which the manufacturer can negotiate and use in his business. The risk of ordering too heavily is assumed by the agent, by whose estimate of the probable trade the manufacturer must be governed in laying his plans for the season's work. If a machine gets out of order, or goes wrong through the stupidity of the farmer, the agent must hurry to the spot and straighten things out, or else the machine will be returned as worthless, and a loss of no small consequence is the result. Now, is the grange prepared to fill the agent's place in these and other important particulars? Manufacturers can see no prospect of it, and they stick to the agent-system as a matter of self-preservation. For this reason the plow-makers passed their resolution not to deal with grange purchasing-agents, but agreeing that there should be a material reduction by their agents on all cash purchases by farmers.

The leading reaper men have been compelled to adopt the same rule, and it continues to apply to nearly all lines of agricultural apparatus. There are a few exceptions among the manufacturers, and instances are not lacking where direct sales are clandestinely made to the Patrons or their purchasing agents. Cash in hand is the temptation. It is the farmers' most potent adversary against monopolies and middlemen. With it he can buy his reaper or plow at figures which leave but a small margin of profit; without it, he must give his note, drawing interest for the full price of the machine. The agent takes the risk, and must realize a corresponding profit. A farmers' note may be perfectly good, but he pays it when he gets ready, and not before. Chicago manufactures to-day, through their agents, hold notes given ten years ago, for machines which have since been worn out and shelved. The interest has been met with more or less promptness and the principal will eventually be paid, but all this time it is so much money invested, which must be made to pay a return. With cash to pay for what he buys, the farmer need have no special dread of the middleman; that individual's profits will be very small compared with those he derives under the credit system. The laws of trade, and a safe method of doing business, seem to demand the services of the agent, whose functions the Patrons of Husbandry must perform, if they would push him from his place.

A considerable item in the co-operative economy lies in the direction of close dealing between producer and consumer, and the shipping of natural products in a concentrated form. Here a great reform is already under way. Within the past few months it is estimated that eighty elevators and grain-warehouses have been built by the Grangers in the Western States. To these the farmer hands his grain, leaving it there until he is ready to ship it. He pays only the usual cost of the storage, so apt to occur in these dishonest days. At any rate, if the thing fails to come out right, he knows whom to blame, and how to get redress. He is not now compelled to accept the bid of the grain-buyer, who insists upon his profit of from 10 to 15 per cent., but can now take his warehouse-receipts to the bank and obtain money for his pressing needs. If he desires to sell at once and directly in the chief market, he loads a car and ships his grain to the grange selling agent in Chicago, who returns him the freight-bill, the inspection certificate, the number of the warehouse receipt, and a draft for the amount realized by the sale, less a moderate commission. The Chicago agent sends his Grange customers, as well as all others, the daily market report, so that the farmer may know that his interests have been carefully and honestly looked after. The business is not so complicated but that every farmer can understand it easily.

Here is a gain of from 15 to 20 per cent. over the old mode of disposing of wheat and corn. The same benefit is realized with respect to all sorts of farm produce. A grange agent at the Union Stock-Yards receives and sells, or forwards, live-stock on the same plan, and the farmer saves the drovers' intermediate profit. If, in return for his grain or cattle, the farmer desires an equivalent in groceries, dry goods, clothing, hardware, etc., the Chicago agent will attend to their purchase and shipment without charge. He deals only with first-class houses, and the granger may be certain of getting his goods at the lowest market rates, as he has obtained the highest for his farm produce. In his dealings with the railroad companies the farmer may claim and receive facilities and accommodations equal to those enjoyed by the heavier shippers, but he must also submit to the conditions imposed upon them. When he has ordered a car to receive his grain or live-stock at the station on a certain day, he must be ready to receive and use the car on that day, or else pay for its disuse. It may take a little time to get the shipping system in perfect working order, but there need be no fear that it will not be eventually adjusted satisfactorily.

The shipping of farm products in a concentrated from is already receiving attention from the granges. Here co-operation is introduced with advantage in grist-mills and packing-houses. The experiment of making and shipping flour has been successfully tried by the grange mill near Northfield, Minn., and the killing and curing of hogs has received much attention during the past winter in the grange packing-houses. It has proved satisfactory, and the number of these establishments will be greatly increased this fall and winter. There is the packer's profit in this transaction, enhanced by cheaper labor and lower rents in the country, and the saving of time and freight, besides the buyer's profit, saved upon the packing. The distillation of corn into alcohol would be likely to enlist grange capital, were it not for the fact that the Patrons have quite generally committed themselves to the policy of total abstinence and prohibition. How far this will be allowed to hinder a profitable business enterprise, remains to be seen.

The bureau of agricultural has roughly estimated the saving to the Western farmer through the economic features of the grange to be from $6,000,000 to 7,000,000; and this is but the beginning of the immense advantages derived from the practice of superior economy, the abandonment of the vicious credit system, and the fostering of a sharp competition in trade. Grange experiments, like those in ordinary business methods, are not always successful. The shipment of cotton direct to London by a Mississippi grange resulted in a loss, as did also a corn shipment from Savoy, Ill., to New York. There, too, it is charged that purchasing agents are not invariably honest, and that they are sometimes prone to pocket a commission, of which no report is made to the grange. Manufacturers are "carrying the war into Africa" by underselling the agents at a loss to themselves, determined to break down the system, and Patrons, blind to their own interest, have been known to take advantage of this, though they do it at the peril of embarrassing their own purchasing-agents. Grange enterprises will fail through bad management or abuse of trust, just as common business ventures fail. But all this must not obscure the fact that the grange is an enormous power already, and seems destined to work out a great good in its proper and legitimate domain.

A GERMAN writer says that thieves are so scarce in this country that the authorities are often compelled to offer a reward for them.

ILLINOIS FARMERS.

Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the State Farmers' Association—They Decide to Enter the Political Arena.

The Advisory Committee of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois met at Bloomington on Tuesday, May 5. Fifty counties were represented. W. C. Flagg presided, and S. M. Smith acted as Secretary. The forenoon was consumed in a general interchange of views between the members of the convention relative to taking political action during the coming campaign in Illinois, which developed an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of such a course.

At the afternoon session, after the report of the Committee on Credentials had been adopted, the President said the question before the house ought to be, "Shall the Farmers' Association take action in politics this year?"

Mr. Huber, of Sangamon, moved that the association take political action in this coming campaign.

The motion of Huber, that political action be taken this year, was put and carried unanimously amid tremendous enthusiasm.

Mr. Boone, of Jo Daviess county, read an extensive preamble declaring want of faith in all political parties and proposed a resolution to the effect that the Advisory Board of the State Farmers' Association call a State convention, to take political action, in the city of Bloomington, May 27.

Mr. Rector moved to amend by making June 10 the date of meeting.

Mr. S. M. Smith said that would give them a few days before the politicians get together.

Mr. Rector said he was not afraid of the politicians, either before or after their convention; he was willing to meet at any time that would suit the purpose of the association, and at any place where they might break the bonds of the monopolists from the limbs of the great State of Illinois. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of McLean, moved an amendment to the amendment fixing the date of the convention for June 16.

Mr. Cossler, of Fulton, advocated the 10th of June as the date of the convention.

The latter date (Wednesday, June 10) was, after much discussion, finally adopted for the meeting of the State convention.

Springfield was decided upon as the place of meeting.

After a long and animated discussion, the basis of representation as laid down in the Decatur platform—one delegate to 5,000 people—was adopted.

Prof. Turner introduced the following:

Resolved, That we repudiate the false principle involved in the caucus system of the old political parties; we deny that majorities have any moral or political right to control the personal opinions and independent action of individual citizens, except through duly enacted law; we will send out from our convention no sharks or branded voters—they shall go out as free as they came in—and if any other party desires to gobble up our voters, as the phrase goes, they must take them one at a time and each one by himself.

Prof. Turner made a strong speech in support of his resolution, in the course of which he said that the Republican party down in Bloomington was lost for want of decent opposition. At it was, that great party had for years been opposed only by a hungry pack of jackasses, who followed in its track and licked up its leavings. [Loud applause.] He did not want to revive that party, or any other party whatever, except the party of the people, the party that was against monopoly. The resolution was, on motion, laid on the table by a large majority.

An evening session was held, at which Miss Clara Norris lectured for an hour on the "Iron Master," and was heartily applauded.

The committee to whom the arrangement of the State Convention was referred made the following report, which was adopted:

The farmers, mechanics and other laboring men, as well as other citizens of Illinois who believe as declared by the State Farmers' Association at Decatur, on the 18th day of December, 1873, that, through the departure from the primary principles of our Government, as promulgated by the founders thereof, and through the improvident exercise of that highest prerogative of the freeman, the right of voting, the farmers of Illinois, as well as the other industrial classes, have by past action acquiesced in a system of class legislation which makes the great majority slavishly subservient to a small majority; that this condition is clearly traceable to the fostering protection which has been accorded by our legislative bodies, both State and national, to the financial, mechanical, manufacturing and transporting interests, enabling them to accumulate an undue proportion of the national wealth, and encouraging them in the exercise of the corrupting influences which have become associated with our legislative system; that the preservation of our national life, unfortunately, demands that all American voters shall attend with care all primary nominations and elections, so as to insure the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the gift of the people; that the recent record of the old political parties of this country is such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of the people, and that we are, therefore, freed from all allegiance to them, and should act no longer with them, and counties are hereby invited to send delegates in the proportion of one delegate to every 5,000 inhabitants and fractions exceeding half that number under the census of 1870, to a convention to be held at the State-House in Springfield, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the convention.

In each county where a County Farmers' Association exists, the President of such association is requested to immediately call a County Convention of delegates from the various townships or precincts on such other basis as, after consultation, he may find most expedient, of the farmers, mechanics, laboring-men, and other citizens of said county in sympathy with the opinions expressed in this call, and such convention is requested to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to take such other action as may be necessary to perfect the organization, and nominate and elect their candidates. In each county where a County Farmers' Association does not exist, the Vice-President for that district of the State Farmers' Association is requested, in conjunction and consultation with the officers of the industrial organizations of that county, to call a convention in like manner, for the purpose as aforesaid. Counties will be entitled to representation in the State Convention as follows: Counties for example: Adams, according to the census of 1870, 56,416, eleven delegates; Alexander, 10,519, two delegates; Pond, 13,155, three delegates.

A motion by Mr. Fitzpatrick, of McLean county, to condemn President Grant for not vetoing the Salary bill and for vetoing the Inflation bill, was tabled almost unanimously.

The convention after transacting some routine busines adjourned *sine die.*

PARSON LEE.

To a drowsy country village
 Came a certain Parson Lee;
And a man so quaintly different
 From all the other men was he
That the 'Squire himself, the sexton,
 Came to church to hear him pray,
And to note the strange things uttered
 By this marvel of the day.

The eccentric said this planet
 Was a true and goodly place,
And the only thing it wanted
 Was the more of Heaven's grace;
And he sought to show the people
 How to think and work and live,
So that each should help the other
 And unto the needy give;

How the door that leads to Heaven
 Was most amply broad and wide,
And how each could turn the handle
 And go easily inside;
That the very gentlest natures
 In the world may yet be strong;
And how truth is always wisdom,
 And all wickedness is wrong.

He explained how true religion
 Was day-working, nothing more;
That this world was not an ocean,
 Nor we pebbles on the shore;
But that thinking men and women
 Should find better things to do
Than in twisting God's commandments
 Or quite breaking them in two.

"As for acting like our neighbours,
 Why, so none of us are fools;
You cannot be made a Christian
 [illegible]
If your neighbor's not as good as
 He or you would have him be,
Just you go ahead and beat him!"
 Said this candid Parson Lee.

Next, he told them how complaining
 Was a noxious choking weed;
That the flowers scarcely blossomed
 Ere they changed to homely seed;
How that seed again sprang upward
 And bore many flow'rets more;
And that life was ever fading
 And renewing o'er and o'er.

So, this man, by honest talking,
 Worked his wonders in the town;
But he never cared for praises,
 And he laughed at high renown.
Yet the people loved him dearly,
 And they blessed God for the sight,
Till at last the Master left them,
 On a cold, dark winter's night.

Thus he went, they knew not whither
 Have you ever met him, pray?
You would know him by his smiling,
 And the sunshine on his way.
We have hunted o'er Creation,
 Over land and over sea,
But no traces can discover
 Of our missing Parson Lee.

Humor.

SOMETHING on foot—A boot.

CONSTANTLY on hand—Fingers.

AIDS to temperance—Crusade and lemonade.

AN Iowa man has sued a woman for calling him a "skunk," and the verdict of the jury was "Not guilty, but if she was we'd clear her."

COMPOSITION by a little boy—Subject: "The Horse." "The horse is a very useful animal; it has four legs—one on each corner."

ACCORDING to a Danbury school-teacher, what Washington said on a memorable occasion was, "Oh, papa, papa, I cannot prevaricate!"

A RURAL statistician reports that more people are talked to death by peddlers of lightning-rods than are killed by lightning. Quite likely.

WHY are the ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies and hook their dresses.

LANDLADY (fiercely)—"You mustn't occupy that bed with your boots on!" Boarder—"Never mind, they're an old pair. I guess the bed-bugs can't hurt em. I'll risk it, anyhow."

A GEORGIA negro, who bet $10 that Gen. Washington commanded the Federals at Bull Run, handed the money over with the remark: "Well, dis yere hist'ry business is all mixed up anyway."

"WHAT sort of a sermon do you like?" said Dr. Rush to Robert Morris one day. "I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into a corner of the pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

A COCKNEY tourist met with a Scotch lassie going barefoot toward Glasgow. "Lassie," said he, "I should like to know if all the people in these parts go barefooted?" "Part of them do, and the rest of them mind their own business," was the reply.

SPEAKING of cremation, an exchange utters the following:

"And this is all that's left of thee,
 Thou fairest of earth's daughters;
Only four pounds of ashes white
 Out of one hundred and fourteen and three quarters."

A COUPLE of neighbors became so inimical that they would not speak to each other; but one of them having been converted at a camp-meeting, on seeing his former enemy held out his hand, saying: "How d'ye do, Kemp? I am humble enough now to shake hands with a dog."

A DUBLIN gentleman, in speaking of a nobleman's wife of great rank and fortune, lamented very much that she had no children. A South of Ireland medical gentleman who was present observed that to have no children was a great misfortune, but he thought he had remarked it was "hereditary" in some families!

The Latest Fool's Errand.

An interesting cavalcade will pass through the continent this summer. Sergt. Bates, it is said, will on May 10, leave the States for Europe with two ex-soldiers of France and Germany, and, after passing through London, will proceed to Calais. In London arrangements are to be made with an ex-soldier of each of the other countries of Europe to join him in the "Grand International March of the Nineteenth Century." The Sergeant and the ex-soldiers, each bearing the standard of his own country are to march from Calais to St. Petersburg, through the capitals of the continent. Negotiations are in progress to persuade an Irish Home-Ruler to carry the greenflag of Erin. A white silk banner, with the motto "Peace on Earth," is also to be carried—if possible, by a negro. The progress of these standard-bearers will be a magnificent spectacle and will be watched with the deepest interest by the civilized world; but to render the "Grand International March of the Nineteenth Century" a really striking success, Sergt. Bates and his companions should pay a visit with their flags to some regular bloodthirsty barbarians. Why no land on the west coast of Africa and march straight to Coomassie, taking Europe on the return journey—King Koffee bringing up the procession with his umbrella, lent by the South Kensington Museum for the occasion?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro' St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

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Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
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Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 85
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Best Golden Rio	30c
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Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

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Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candses	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
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Fresh O. K.	22c
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No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 hall bar
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Railroad Directory.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30a.m	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 28
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 58
Eaton	1 37	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 30	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 36	6 55	
Beesons	5 05	7 15	
Connersville	5 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	8 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am	4 50pm	
Louisville	6 30	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Beesons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 42	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 28	11 30	7 46
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		7 00		4 30pm
Louisville		6 50		4 05
Indianapolis		11 50		7 40
Ft Wayne Dep		5 0		1 55
Auburn	10 35	6 30		3 00
Waterloo	11 29	7 00		3 18
Summit	11 48			
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola		8 05	6 15	4 00
Reading	12 30	9 28	7 41	5 00
Bankers	10 1	9 55	8 00	5 15
Jonesville	2 08	10 15	8 23	5 33
Jackson	2 23	11 30	10 25	6 45
	3 40			

Going South.

Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	4 40	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	6 52	10 52
Bankers	8 45	2 55	7 23	11 00
Reading	9 00	3 15	7 45	11 20
Ar Angola	10 02	5 00	9 20	12 17
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 02		12 57
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	11 01	6 30		1 13
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		2 05
Indianapolis	7 50 p m			7 50a
Louisville	8 40 a m			1 10p
Cincinnati				9 20a

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday January 1st 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Acc'm	Mail	Stations	Mail	e
	10 30 pm	Peoria	4 20 a.m	1
	11 25	Louisville	8 40	12
	6 10 am	Indianapolis	4 30	5 1
5 40 pm	9 35	Logansport	7 40 p.m	1 5
7 25	10 36	Denver	6 46	12 4
9 08	11 45	N. Manches'r	5 58	11
1 10	12 58 pm	Col. City	5 08	10
1 45 am	1 48	Auburn	3 43	9
2 45	2 25	ar. Butler l v	3 10	8
11 30	5 25	Toledo	12 10 a.m	11
	7 55	Detroit	9 50	6

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar. 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	10,50 "	3,26 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A. M	6,15 "	10,55 "
Forest	11,34 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9,35 "	1,05 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,06 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,35 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,32 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,56 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,55 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,46 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city, and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunday:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd's
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion
Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 27. 73.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

SPARE THAT HOG.

O, Marshal, spare that hog,
  Touch not his lengthy snoot;
But lift that ugly dog,
  And let the porker root.
He's only hunting grubs
  [illegible] fence,
And thumping little shrubs,
  That ain't worth twenty cents.

You say he'll "spile that yard
  And peel that little tree,"
But when he's gainin' lard—
  It makes him plump, you see.
All of my hogs are fat—
  And he's got thirteen head—
And [illegible] way more nor that,
  But doesn't cost me a red.

For I don't keep a pig
  Unless he's on the root,
And willin' for to dig
  His livin' with his snoot.
You say the "walks are sights,
  And many folks object,"
But ain't that hog got rights
  That people should respect.

I want my shoats to run
  And fatten on the street,
So I can make some "mon"
  By selling of their meat.
For buyers, there's a host,
  And when they want a slice,
The folks who fed him most
  Shall pay the highest price.

Select Story.

A Young Mans Misadventures in Search of a Wife.

In the eastern part of Fond du Lac county, Wis., resides a young man, industrious, well-to-do, and of good habits, whose recent experience forms the subject of the present article. He has a nice little farm and some money in the bank, and after he had built him a house, it occurred to him that it would be a good thing to have a wife. accordingly he called upon a neighbor and informed him that he had turned wife hunter, and wanted help. The rest of the story, in the language of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, runs thus:

"The neighbor promised to help in the search. He new a worthy lady in England She was poor, to be sure, but if she would consent to become a wife she would make a good one; no doubt on that score. He drew a glowing picture of the English girl or woman, for she was more than a girl in years, being beyond thirty-five. Our young farmer hero thought she would fill the bill. It was arranged that both neighbor and farmer should write her. In due time an answer came. She, like Barkis, was willin,' provided the young man would send her money with which to pay her passage to America. That he would do most gladly. A month after the money was sent our hero was at the Fond du Lac depot wating for the train, having been advised that the dear one would make her appearance. She came. They knew each other, having exchanged photographs, She had a friend in the city. For a time her home would be with that friend. Two or three times a week the young man came in to visit the yong man came in to visit the young lady who would soon be his wife. About three weeks after her arrival the young man came to the city to find his lady-love as chilly as a March snow-drift. She hardly spoke to him. Before he started home she deigned to speak to him. What did she say? This: 'Young man, I have made up my mind that I don't want to marry you. Let this be your last visit It is ended, remember; good evening.' Several claps of thunder from an exceptionably clear sky could not have imparted a greater shock to our hero. What did he do? Did he fall on his knees and ask, beg, and pray for mercy? Not at all. He seized his hat and slammed the door, and sought his country home. Thus endeth the first chapter.

"Of course our hero called upon the neighbor who who had recommended the English girl. He was surprised and chagrined almost beyond measure. 'Well', said he I have got you into a scrape. Now you shall have a wife anyhow.' A team was hitched up and they rode a distance of seven miles to the farm house of a gentlemen who was the possessor of five girls. In due time their business was made known. An acquaintance was commenced between our hero and one of the young ladies. The following week he made her the second visit. That time they were engaged, and the wedding fixed for the following week. The wedding day came and the ceremony took place. The happy couple enjoyed life for two or three days, at the end of this time the young man found it necessary to visit the farm and attend to some business, leaving the bride with her folks. Two days passed and he started back to meet his wife. Reader, imagine his surprise upon being met at the door by his wife's father, who informed him that he was not wanted there. He was denied admission. To make bitterness doubly bitter, his wife raised the window and coolly informed him that he need never speak to her again —never for a moment claim her as his wife. What caused this sudden change on the part of the young wife and her people is yet a mystery to the young man and the public generally. But wasn't it strange? Did our hero pine? Not a bit. He drove to Fond du Lac, consulted a lawyer, and immediately instituted proceedings for a divorce He is calm, resolute, and declares that he will have a wife if it takes all of four summers Hence we say truth is stranger than fiction."

The Deacon's Sunday.

"Beautiful! beautiful!" mentally ejaculated Deacon Barnes, at the close of a sermon about Heaven. "Those are my ideas exactly."

And so enrapt was he with his thoughts, as he passed from the church he forgot to ask lame old Mrs. Howe to ride home with him, as was his usual custom.

"Perhaps it is just as well," he tho't "for she is a worldly old woman, and would probably have drawn my thoughts away from Heaven."

At the dinner table his son exclaimed "Oh, father, I have a situation at last."

"Have you forgotten it is Sunday, John?" asked his father sternly. "Don't let me hear any more such talk."

John ate his dinner in silence. How could his situation be a wrong thing to speak of on Sunday? He was so thankful for it that it seemed to come from the hand of God. God knew all about the restless months in which he had answered an advertisement every day.

When the minister gave thanks in church for all the mercies of the past week, John's heart gave a grateful throb, and he determined anew to acknowledge God in all his ways. John ate his dinner in silence, while his father thought about Heaven

In the afternoon Mr. Barnes' nephew, a stranger in the place, came over from his boarding-place opposite, and sat on the piazza, talking with John.

"I can't allow this Tom," said Mr. Barnes, coming to the door with a Bible in his hand; "you must not sit here breaking the Sabbath. Go back to your boarding-house and read some good book."

Tom started up angrily, and spent the afternoon fishing and bathing with an old colored man, his only other acquaintance in the place, while Deacon Barnes sat in a large rocker on the piazza, with a handkerchief on his head, and thought of Heaven.

Presently, his two little grand-daughters came out on the piazza with a large picture-book, and sat down near him. There was a flutter of leaves and a great deal of buzzing as the little yellow heads bent over the book, and finally they laughed outright.

"Children, where's your mother?" sternly demanded Deacon Jones springing to his feet.

"Up stairs, putting baby to sleep," they both answered together.

Deacon Barnes strode into the hall "Ellen! Ellen!" he shouted; "I should think you might keep these children quiet on the Sabbath. They won't allow me to think."

Ellen had been awake all night with a fretful baby. She had hushed him, and had just fallen asleep, when her father's voice aroused her and woke the baby.

"Please send them up stairs," said she, wearily

And all that sultry afternoon she amused the three children in a close upper room; while her father rocked and fanned himself and thought of Heaven.

How We are United.

Little Daughter—"I wish the rivers would rise."

Father—"Why, what have you to do with the river's rising?"

Little Daughter—"A great deal, father, for then the boats will run,"

Father—"And what have you to do with the boats' running, my child, eh?"

Little Daughter—"They would bring the cotton down, father."

Father (looking over his spectacles) —"And what have you to do, darling, with cotton bales?"

Little Daughter—"Why, if the cotton was down you would be able to sell it, you know, dear, dear, father" smilingly.

Father—"And what then?"

Little Daughter—"You would have plenty of money."

Father—"Well?"

Little Daughter (laying her hand on his shoulder and looking up in his face)—"Then you could pay mother that $20 gold piece you borrowed from her, you know, father."

Father—"What then, child?"

Little Daughter—"Then mother could pay Aunt Sarah the $10 she owes her."

Father—"Aye, indeed, and what then?"

Little Daughter—"And Aunt Sarah would pay Sister Jane the $1 she promised to give her New Year's but didn't, because she didn't have any cotton—any money, I mean, father."

Father—"Well, and what else?" (He lays down the newspaper and looks at her cautiously, with a half smile.)

Little Daughter—"Sister Jane would pay Brother John that fifty cents back, and he said when he got it he would give me the half dime he owes me, and two dimes to buy marbles; and that is what I want the rivers to rise for and the big boats to run! And I owe nurse the other dime and I must pay my debts!"

Pa looked at ma. "There it is," he said. "We are all, big and little, like a row of bricks. Touch one, and away we all go, even down to our little Carrie here She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise of the river as I have. We are all; old and young waiting for money to buy marbles."

A good lesson for debtor and creditor, too, and well enforced.—*New Orleans Christian Advocate.*

A green-grocer—One who trusts.

Vegetable philosophy—Sage advice.

A table of interest—the dinner table.

Cure for a felon— Take it to the penitentiary.

A family of original cremationists —Burn-ems.

Only forty feet to coal at Petersburg in the deepest place.

The prospects for wheat are very poor in Whitley county.

A Vernon couple gave a clergyman beans as a marriage fee.

Fort Wayne wants to organise a battalion of State militia.

Pike county will hold the first fair in Southern Indiana this fall.

Anderson saloon keepers pay a $500 license besides the government tax.

"He handled his gun carelessly, and put on his angel plumage," is the latest Western obituary notice.

The temperance alliance of Greensburg has $23,000 in stock subscribed

Four highwaymen robbed a man named Marshall, near Peru, a few nights since.

John Penrod, of St. Joseph county, recently dropped dead while walking on the road.

Timber stealing is committed to an alarming extent in the southern part of Stark county.

Tailor measuring fat customer, —"Would you hold the end, sir, while I go round?"

Johnny Boker, a negro minstrel is in the Indianapolis jail. Two wives is what ailed him.

The Grand Lodge of colored Masons of this state meet at Terre Haute on the 18th of June.

The school trustees of Monticello are so wild as to report $72 interest on the school funds loaned.

A Hoboken editor, being challenged sent word in reply; "When I want to die I can shoot myself."

The ladies' benevolent society, of South Bend, expended during the last winter $1,855 for the relief of the poor.

Mr. William Place informs us that the wheat off the river bottom looks very poorly, and in his opinion will not be half a crop.—*Logansport Pharos.*

It's easy enough for a man to say he won't never swear again as long as he lives, but let him attempt to draw up a bucket of water with a windlass and have the pin slip out, and then ——

On Thursday Wm. Stegg, an old citizen of Greencastle, had his pocket picked at the Union depot at Indianapolis of a book containing $206 in currency, $1,060 in notes, and an unpaid check.

George Geisenlichler, 33 years of age formerly of Peru, was found dead in an out-house in Indianapolis, last week His death was of consumption superinduced by privation and exposure.

While a young lady named Lizzie Stoller, of Mt. Vernon, was cleaning house last Thursday morning, she fell to the floor dead. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause; as she had been in perfect health previous to that time. The lady was 20 years of age, and was the daughter of the city assessor of that place.

THE COLORADO MAUD MULLER.

I.

"Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Raked the meadow sweet with hay.

Her clustering tresses, backward flung,
Adown her graceful shoulders hung.

Beneath her rustic hat of straw,
Her eyes shot glances that would thaw

An iceberg's frozen heart; or, felt,
Their fire the snow would melt

Upon yon cloud-capped pile, Pike's Peak,
And trickle down his rugged cheek.

Her lips, like ripe, red cherries gleamed;
Her cheeks with health and beauty beamed.

Her hands, oh! dainty brown were they,
And deftly raked the new-mown hay.

Her form, perfection's self enthroned:
A breathing Psyche, golden-toned.

II.

The judge came riding slowly by;
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,

His thoughts were on the checkered past;
Five loves, five graves, and on the last

The wild flowers scarce a fortnight old
His latest, keenest anguish told.

Nor wealth, nor power, nor law's renown,
His stately home in Denver town,

His fellow townsmen's love and praise,
The proudest fame, the greenest bays,

Held aught of happiness for him;
For death, the spoiler, cold and grim,

Had snatched with all their wifely charms
Five loving spouses from his arms.

Ah! wretched man! Five times bereft,
To him what earthly joy was left!

III.

With heavy heart and tearful eye,
The judge came riding slowly by,

When like a sudden burst of light,
"Maud Muller" flashed upon his sight.

Oh! Love, mysterious power divine!
What elasticity is thine!

He gazed entranced. Straight from the skies
She seemed to his enraptured eyes.

A gift from Jove, from heaven sent,
To cheer this vale of discontent.

Such sweet simplicity! such grace!
Such queenly form! such peerless face!

He gazed, he sighed his heart away,
He kneeled before her on the hay,

And breathed a tale of deathless love
That must have moved the gods above.

She softly smiled and looked away,
Still raking up the new-mown hay.

Then paused; and grandly, like a queen,
She pointed o'er the meadow green

To where a stalwart yeoman stood.
"That's Bill," she said; "observe him good!

"Unless you've got uncommon grit,
I guess, old chap, you'd better git!"

—*Denver News.*

OLD 'SQUIRE SKAGGS' JAMBOREE.

The ascent to the bland atmosphere of the editorial rooms of the *Morning News* is a somewhat tortuous and complicated, and it requires all the sagacity of the young villain who edits our waste basket to safely convoy the casual visitor up the perilous steps. Occasionally, however, there is to be found a self-reliant caller, who scorns to be ushered into the editorial presence, and this was the case with the old gentleman who dropped in upon us yesterday morning.

We were engaged in writing a caustic and damaging reply to an article in the Cartersville *Standard and Express* on the availability of sassafras tea as a beverage, when suddenly the sanctum door swung open and a stranger entered. He wore a copperas suit, a quilted hat of the same material, and his homespun shirt was adorned with a loose and flowing collar. His boots were of the most substantial species and he limped slightly as he walked. He wore brass mounted spectacles, and carried a cane with a neatly polished horn head. His hair was gray, but his face was ruddy with health, and a jocund twinkle shone in his eye. Before accepting our invitation to one of the hospitable chairs, the visitor looked carefully around the room, placed his hat on the floor, and eyed the newspaper man with considerable intensity. Then he opened the conversation,

"Young man, is this the place whar they print the papers?"

We replied affirmatively, and offered to support our assertion with the affidavit of any number of disinterested persons.

"Well, my name is Skaggs—Squire Skaggs, of Gwinnett. Cousin John Thrasher, at Norcross, knows me like a book. I thought I'd jest drap in an' see how you wuz a gittin' on."

We expressed great gratification at meeting the squire, and then we called his attention to the vile attempt of a correspondent of the Cartersville *Standard and Express* to supplant Hyson and Oolong with sassafras tea. The Squire looked thoughtful for a moment and then remarked:

"Thar ain't no humbug about sassafac. Next to a hot toddy gimme sassafac. My ole 'oman keeps it continerly on hand. Thar's two kinds of sassafac, the white sassafac and the red sassafac; the red is the kind you git the tea frum. It's mighty warmin'."

Then the Squire paused, adjusted his spectacles, leaned back in his chair and gazed pensively at the lifelike portrait of General Lee which graces the sanctum of the *Morning News.*

"Sassafac's good enough in its way, but I dropped in to see ef I couldn't git you to print a leetle piece in your paper."

We unostentatiously inquired the nature of the communication.

"You see," said the Squire, pitching his voice to an exegetical altitude, "it was sorter this way. Last Chuseday wuz a week ago, I sailed down to Atlanty with sevin bags of cotton. Arter I sold 'em, I kinder loafed roun' lookin' at things in general, and feelin' jest ez happy ez you pleeze, when who should I run agin but Kurnel Blassengame. Me an' the Kurnel used to be boys together, an' we wuz ez thick ez five kittens in a rag basket. We drunk outen the same goad, an' we got the lint snatched outen us by the same bandy-legged schoolteacher. I wuz gettin' ez lonesome ez a rain-crow, afore I struck up with the Kurnel, an' I wuz glad to see him—durned glad. We knocked roun' town right smartually, an' the Kurnel interduced me to a whole raft of fellers—mighty nice boys they wuz, too. Arter supper, the Kurnel says:

"'Skaggs,' says he, 'less go to my room, whar we kin talk over ole times sorter comfortable an' ondisturbed like.'

"'Greable,' says I, 'an we walked a square or so an' turned into an alley an' walked up a narrer par of stars. The Kurnel gin a little rap at a green door, an' a sick lookin' merlatter popped out an' axed us in. He wuz the durndest perlitest nigger you ever seen. He jest got up an' spun aroun' like a tom cat with her tail afire. The room wuz ez fine ez a fiddle, an' I thought to myself that the Kurnel wuz a lugsuriant cuss. Thar wuz a lot of mighty nice fellers scattered roun' a laffin' an' a talkin' quite soshabel like. Aperiently the Kurnel wuzent much sot back, for he sorter laffed to himself an' then he says;

"'Boys,' sez he, 'I hev fetched up a fren', Jedge Hightower, this is Squire Skaggs, of Gwinnett. Major Briggs, Squire Skaggs,' an' so on all roun'. Then the Kurnel turns to me an' says:

"'Reely, I wuzent expectin' company, Skaggs, but the members of the Young Men's Christian 'Sosashun make my room ther headquarters.'

"I ups an' says I wuz mighty glad to meet the boys. I used to be a Primativ' Babtis myself afore I got to cussin' the Yankees, an' I hev allus had a sorter hankerin' arterpious folks. They laffed an' shuck han's over agin, an' we sot thar a smokin' an' a chawin' jest as muchuel as you please. I disremember how it cum up, but presently Major Briggs gits up an' says:

"'Kurnel, what about that new parler game you got out the other day?'

"'Oh,' says the Kurnel, lookin' sorter sheepish, 'that wuz a humbug. I can't make no head nor tail outen it.'

"'I'll bet I kin manage it,' says Jedge Hightower, quite animated like.

"'I'll show you how, Jedge, with pleasure,' says the Kurnel, 'an' then he went to a table, unlocked a box an' tuck out a whole deck of keerds an' a whole lot of little whatyoumaycallems, similar to horn buttons, some white an' some red.'"

A broad smile illumined the classical features of the newspaper man, and Squire Skaggs stopped and supplied his tireless jaws with a fresh quid of tobacco.

"It ain't no use to tell you any more. When them fellers got done larnin' me that game I didn't have money enough to take me down-stairs. I lay an' looked a little wild, for when the Jedge closed the box he smiled an' said:

"'We hev had a pleasant evenin', Squire. You'll find the Kurnel waitin' for you on the steps, an' he'll give you your money back!'

"I ain't never laid eyes on the kurnel sence, an' when I do thar's goin' to be a case for the kurriner—you mind my words. I seed Rufe Lester next day—you know Rufe; he's in the Legislatur now, but I used to give him pop corn when he wuzen't so high—I seed Rufe an' he sed I wuz tuck in by the pharoah men. Tuck in ain't no name for it. Darned ef I didn't go to the bottom an' git skinned alive. I couldn't go home 'thout givin' some account of my cotton money, an' so I thought I'd come down here an' sorter cool off, an' I jest drapped in on you this mornin' for to see if you wouldn't put a leetle piece in the paper remarkin' as how I wuz in Savannah lookin' arter my farm supplies."

Whereupon, we framed the following and read it to the Squire:

"We were pleased to meet in our sanctum yesterday Squire Skaggs, of Gwinnett, one of the most prominent and prosperous planters of Northern Georgia. Squire Skaggs is of the opinion that he can purchase produce in this city cheaper than in any other market in the South, and consequently he is here for the purpose of laying in his farm supplies. This is a very hopeful sign, and we trust that other agriculturists of that section may be induced to follow the Squire's example."

The Squire's face beamed with pleasure and satisfaction as we read the glowing periods of the foregoing paragraph.

"Well, ding my skin! that's just as natural as life. Now, young man when you get that printed in style, you'd oblege me mightly ef you'd send it to Amanda Skaggs, Buford Postoffice, Gwinnett county, Georgy, an' if thar's anything to pay, I'll pay it. Dern the expenses."

Here the Squire put on his hat and made other preparations looking to an early departure.

"I ain't gwine back to Atlanty. I'm gwine frum here to 'Gusty, an' from Gusty to Athens, an' then I'm gwine cross the country ontwell I strike A'r-Line, an' twon't be healthy for any feller to holler Pharaoh at me."

The Squire rose, felt of his pockets, looked carefully around to see if he had dropped anything and started toward the door. We made a last endeavor to bring up the sassafras controversy.

"Ding ef I don't disremember which is the best for tea," said the Squire, "but I'll ax my ole 'oman. What she don't know about sassafac ain't wuth wastin' your breath on. Far'well, young man. You won't forgit to print that piece?"

We said we would'nt and we didn't, and we sincerely trust the Squire will be satisfied when he sees it with its present surroundings.—*Savannah News.*

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

The Scriptures have been translated into one hundred and forty-eight languages and dialects, of which one hundred and twenty-one had, prior to the formation of the British Foreign Bible Society—never appeared. And twenty-five of those languages existed without an alphabet in an oral form. Upward of forty-three millions of these copies of God's work are circulated among not less than six hundred millions of people.

The first division of the Divine orders into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the twelfth century or beginning of the thirteenth. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the thirteenth century, divided the Old Testament into chapters as they stand in our translation. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the section of Hugo into verses—a French printer had previously (1561) divided the New Testament into verses as they now are.

The Old Testament contains thirty-nine books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, 2,738,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books, 270 chapters, 7,964 verses, 182,253 words, 933,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,199 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,692 words, 3,566,480 letters.

The name of Jehovah, or Lord, occurs 6,855 times in the Old Testament.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is the 20th of Job.

The middle verse is 2d Chronicles, 29th chapter, 17th verse.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13 and 14.

The middle verse is Acts 11: 7.

The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is Psalms 117.

The middle verse in the Bible is Psalms 18: 8.

The least verse in the Old Testament is 1st Chronicles 1: 25.

The least verse in the Bible is John 11: 35.

The 19th chapter of 2d Kings and Isaiah 37 are the same.

In the 21st verse of 7th chapter of Ezra are all the letters of the alphabet, I and J considered as one.

The Apocrypha (not inspired, but sometimes bound between the Old Testament and the New), contains 14 books, 183 chapters, 15,081 verses, 153,185 words.

The preceding facts were ascertained by a gentleman in 1818. Also by an Englishman residing at Amsterdam in 1772, and it is said to have taken each gentleman nearly three years in the investigation.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen written on 2,476 palm leaves.

A day's journey was thirty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet, nearly.

A cubit is twenty-two inches, nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold was $8.09.

A talent of silver was $516.32.

A talent of gold was $13,809.

A piece of silver or a penny was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerham was one cent.

A mite was one and a half cent.

A homer contains seventy-five gallons and five pints.

A nepha or bath contains seven gallons and five pints.

A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cup was three pints.

The divisions of the Old Testament are four:

1. The Pentateuch, or the four books of Moses.

2. The historical books, comprising Joshua to Esther, inclusive.

3. Poetical or doctrinal books, from Job to Songs of Solomon, inclusive.

4. Prophetical books, from Isaiah to Malachi.

The New Testament is usually divided into three parts:

1. Historical, containing the four gospels and acts.

2. Doctrinal, comprising all the epistles, from Romans to Judges.

3. Prophetical, being the book of Revelations of St. John.

The commemorative ordinances of the Jews were:

Circumcision, the seal of the covenant with Abraham.

The Passover, to commemorate the prediction of the Israelites, when all the first born of the Egyptians were destroyed.

The feast of Tabernacles, instituted to perpetuate the sojourning of the Israelites for forty years in the wilderness.

The feast of Pentecost, which was appointed fifty years after the Passover, to commemorate the delivery of the law from Mount Sinai.

The feast of Purim, kept in memory of the deliverance of the Jews from the wicked machinations of Haman.

In 1272 it would have cost a laboring man several years of labor to purchase a Bible, as his pay would only be one and one-half pence per day, while the price of a Bible was £2.

Horrible Atrocities in the Argentine Republic.

The Panama *Star and Herald* gives a fearful account of horrible crimes which have recently been enacted by the military heroes of the army of Lopez Jordau. The scenes which it describes were, it states, witnessed by one Don Emilio Victoria, who was made prisoner, and taken, with six others, to the camp at Querencio. They were then ordered to march under a guard of twenty musketeers, commanded by a brother of Hermosi, to where Querencio was, on the other side of Gualeguay. When they arrived at the farm of St. Augustin, a Senor Euclides Irigoyen came out to meet them armed with a lance, and, approaching the officer, said: "Why do you make these people suffer so much? Anyhow, I know you have orders to kill them on arriving at the forest, so you had better let us kill them at once." The officer refused to agree to his proposals. As soon as they had reached the came of Querencio, Chamorro was made fast. Again next day the order came that all the prisoners should be dispatched. They began with Chamorro, who was lanced to death. My turn was to come next, when an order came to bring me before Querencio, which was done. Later on in the day he delivered me over to Lopez Jordan, who kept me with him until his defeat by Don Gonzalo. All the chiefs had orders to kill whom they pleased. Lopez Jordan ordered his victims to be dispatched after insulting them in the vilest language. Others, such as Gonzales and Campos, would address one of these unfortunates, "Who are you?" So and so. "Where from?" "Entreriano." "Kill him, he is a savage." The executioner then stepped out to do his duty. Each chief had his own executioner. He drew his weapon, and in a few seconds the head of a poor father of a family rolled on the ground. Such were the common every-day assassinations.

All Sorts.

California produces lemons weighing 24 ounces apiece.

John Doo petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to change his name, and they made it John Kerr, and he was happy.

An Ohio bridegroom shewed his contempt for paper currency by shelling out a peck of beans as his fee to the minister.

There were 12,864 patents issued last year; and though many of them were worthless, and many of minor value, the aggregate benefit is incalculable.

The number of church edifices in this country in 1870 was 63,082, against 38,061 in 1850, which is an increase of about 75 per cent. in twenty years.

The oil regions have over 3,300 producing wells which gurgle forth about 24,000 barrels of oleaginousness daily. Of this production Europe consumes about 16,000 barrels, and the rest of it we absorb at home.

The Chicago *Tribune* denies that the hotel business is overdone in Chicago. There are accommodations for only 107 more transient visitors than before the fire, and none of the keepers complain of deserted chambers.

In Chicago they give the inmates of the Poor-House only two meals per day, consisting chiefly of tea and turnips. Can any one imagine a more effective way of popularizing honest labor and rendering pauperism odious?

There are 430 granges in Wisconsin, with a membership of 19,780. They have formed 19 local fire-insurance companies, which are in successful and satisfactory operation—the rate of insurance being from 1 to 2 mills on the dollar.

The brains of people advanced in years would be greatly strengthened by habits of study. Old people should have their lessons, their mental culture, like children. It would be almost a cure for the decay of the mind as age advances.

Dun's Commercial Agency reports that in 1870 we had 3,551 failures among our business men, involving $88,242,000; in 1871, 2,915 failures worth $85,252,000; in 1872, 4,049 failures costing $121,056,000; and in 1873, 5,183 failures at an expense of $228,499,000.

The following anecdote was told by a preacher for a fact: A preacher was praying, and in his prayer said, "I pray the Lord to curtail the power of the Devil." Just then an old darkey in the congregation cried: "Yes, amen! Bres God! Cut him right smack, smoove off."

The Pomological Society of Michigan emphasizes what should be a familiar fact—that in high latitudes snow protects vegetation from destruction by frost, serving nature literally as an ermine cloak, without which the cold must reach vital centers and deal irretrievable destruction.

An invention has been made and patented to arrange all wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., in such a manner that, by the pressure of the foot, the horses can be unhitched from the carriage and the wheels stopped. Every vehicle drawn by animals ought to be constructed on this method.

Among the hosts of minute forms of life inhaled into the lungs in the atmosphere we breathe are certain microscopical creatures which become the living fish of our blood; but as it takes 75,000,000 of these to make the bulk of a grain we need not be much alarmed at the piscatorial visitation.

A supposed Prussian spy was recently arrested in Lyons, drawing a plan of the new fortifications. He said he was a native of Posen, traveling for health and sketching interesting scenes as a pastime. The French have had too much of this sketching, and requested the artist to draw his sled, which he did, straightway.

There is nothing so tends to shorten the lives of old people and injure their health, as the practice of sitting up late, particularly winter evenings. This is especially the case where there is a grown-up daughter in the family. We publish this item at the earnest request of several young men, who are directly interested in this matter.

A milliner and hair-dresser in Texas has hanging in her window the scalp of a young Indian squaw, with long black hair pendant. Anything to draw custom. There is a man in Central, Col., who matches this by keeping an Indian chief's scalp hung up where he can pound it with a club whenever he feels illy toward the race, which is about three times a day on an average.

The greatest bell in the world, the "Emperor William Bell," destined for the Cologne Cathedral, has just been finished. It weighs about 60,000 pounds, is 18 feet high, and 14 feet wide. The first molding of the bell proved a failure, and considerable difficulty has yet to be overcome in transporting the immense mass from Frankenthal, where it was cast, to the top of the tower of the Cologne Cathedral.

An Ashantee Bull.

The most curious relic of the Ashantee campaign brought home by the newly returned troops is said to be a Cape Coast bull, a perfect kitten of the species. He is described as not so tall as an umbrella, and, judging from his build and activity, might be as safely trusted to perambulate the fragile groves of a crockery warehouse as the most docile dog. He was allowed to be lose on the deck, and is the pet and plaything of the crew, who tease him until he runs at and butts them as the goat does. Twelve of these animals were shipped as fresh food on the voyage, and some idea may be formed of this representative of Liliputian "live beef," when it is stated that of the eleven that were killed not one exceeded 47 pounds in weight as a dressed carcass.

The annual insurance report of the Auditor of the State of Illinois, shows that the fire-insurance business of Chicago has been immensely profitable to the insurance companies for the last two years.

The New Panacea.—Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is "neither food nor physic," but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a potent tonic which is entirely free from it is certainly a subject for congratulation. Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many distressing and dangerous diseases.

Temperance organizations, heretofore in favor of permitting the sale of alcohol for medical purposes, are of opinion that Vinegar Bitters possesses all the efficacy as an invigorant that has ever been even *claimed* for spirituous stimulants, and on this account, as well as because of the singular success which has attended its use in dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, nervous diseases, general debility, and all maladies growing out of intemperance, they warmly recommend it as a restorative and alterative of surpassing excellence. 43

Liver and Blood Diseases.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose my Golden Medical Discovery with very small doses daily of my Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

Wilhoft's Tonic!—A Safe, Sure and Scientific Cure!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestably that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no chill or fever has yet refused to fall into line. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

Some of the best surgeons of Europe pronounce the apparatus for deformities made by the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., the best known. This celebrated institution cures thousands of cases annually—such as diseased joints, all manner of human deformities, paralysis, piles, fistula, catarrh and chronic diseases. If you need such treatment, send for circular giving full particulars and information of their mode of treatment, facilities, etc.

We are confident that no case of cough, cold, hoarseness or influenza can withstand the counter-irritant and tonic properties of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It can be had of all druggists and store-keepers.

Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their shoe bills two-thirds. For sale by all dealers.

Astonishing.—The quantities of pretty Ladies' Suits at from $2.50 to $5.00, that are daily made at the manufactory of J. W. Griswold & Co., 54 Madison street, Chicago.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. The secret free. Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, male or female. $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 ct. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 280 Fifth St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

40 RATS KILLED

With one box ARAB'S DEAD SHOT. Price 25 cts., ask your Storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

$180 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents on a Newly Patented Article. Salable as flour. For circulars, address R. LAWYER, Patentee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

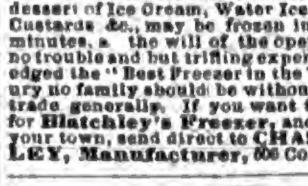

The Best in the World.

BLATCHLEY'S

HORIZONTAL

ICE CREAM FREEZER

(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice Cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards &c., may be frozen in from 5 to 8 or 10 minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the Best, inquire for Blatchley's Freezer, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Phila.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Human Locomotive should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal machinery in perfect trim, or to put it in good working condition when out of order, is the peculiar province of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

The thoroughness with which it cleanses without irritating the bowels, the tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach, its appetizing effects, its cooling, refreshing operation in fever, the relief it affords in headache, its anti-bilious properties, and its superior merits as a general corrective, justify the assertion that it is, beyond all comparison, the most valuable family medicine of the age. Sold by all druggists.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH THE

VIGOR OF LIFE

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR

KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!

One 50-Cent Bottle

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy

FOR ALL

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school.* It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. It cures,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* consumption it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part,* relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation.*

3. It purifies and enriches the blood. Positively curing all humors, from the common pimple or eruption to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of Pine Tree Tar Cordial in the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and Worm Sugar Drops have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Facts Worth Remembering.

WHITING is unequaled for cleaning white paint without producing injury to it. Put a small quantity on a damp flannel, rub lightly over the surface, and the result will be most satisfactory.

FOR weak eyes, put a piece of alum about the size of a hazel-nut and a piece of lump sugar the same size into a quart of cold spring water, and stand near the fire to dissolve; then saturate a little lint with the mixture; bathe the eyes several times a day; destroy the lint immediately after using, as it must not be put into the lotion a second time.

THE right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light drawing stroke, allowing the broom to scarcely touch the carpet. Not one-half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet as the dirt is moved forward. Let the the dirt be moved and lightly rolled. If a generous quantity of tea-grounds, small bits of wet paper, or clean and wet sawdust can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet materials.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.—Take one large red pepper, such as are grown for family use, steep in half a pint of water, after which strain in a quart of molasses, adding a little vinegar; boil all together to a thin sirup; use this whenever the throat feels dry or disagreeably; if it be in dead of night, it will soothe the throat (and not irritate) and warm it up well. If sharper than can be borne in the mouth, put it back near the palate with a spoon and swallow; apply outwardly a thin slice of salt pork, warming it up well in vinegar and pepper; apply as hot as can be borne on the throat; fasten the bandage that holds the pork over the head, to draw the cold and inflammation up and not about the neck, as most people do.

TONICS FOR WOMEN.—Nothing makes a woman age more rapidly than overwork—the reason, probably, that American women fade so soon. Sunshine, music, work and sleep are the greatest medicines for women, who need more sleep than men. Their nerves are more sensitive and they are not so strong, and exhaustion from labor or pleasure takes place sooner with them than with men. Never permit yourself to be roused out of a deep sleep in the morning. In fact, one should never be wakened. The body rouses of itself when its demands are satisfied. Take a warm bath occasionally before going to bed—at least once a week. Retire as soon as you feel sleepy in the evening. Don't rouse yourself and go to work. You need rest then, and will pay for the trespass on your physical nature the next day if you disobey.

ABSTINENCE WHILE ILL.—A certain class of people fancy, when any member of the family falls ill, that all that is necessary to coax them back to health is plenty of food. When a young man has surfeited in season and out of season, until exhausted nature gives way, and a fever is coming on, the good mother is in trouble. She anxiously inquires, "Now, John, what can you eat? You must eat something! People can't live without food!" Then comes toast and tea, etc. The stomach is exhausted, and no more needs stimulating food than a jaded horse needs a whip. Nine-tenths of the acute diseases may be prevented by a few days' starvation when the first indications appear. I don't mean complete abstinence in every case, but perhaps a piece of coarse bread, with cold water for drink. If such a policy was generally adopted, what ruin would overtake the medical profession, how many physicians would lack for patients!

CLEAN TEETH.—If you only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentifrices which are sold at fabulous prices are inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad, soft tooth-brush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth, you must repeat the dose in the morning. But the principal article for keeping the teeth clean is a toothpick, a soft goose quill, which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from between the teeth what the toothpick may have left.—*Dio Lewis in To-Day.*

Dreams.

Some philosopher, who evidently knows how it is himself, interprets dreams as follows:

If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he had better settle his subscription bill.

If he dreams of an earthquake, and a turmoil generally, it is a sign that he is going to get married.

If he (being a married man) dreams of some fearful mysterious danger, it is a sign that his mother-in-law is coming to spend a few days with her darling daughter.

If he dreams that his head is in danger, and his hair all falls out, it is a sign that he had better know all the policemen.

If he dreams of making a fool of himself, it is a true sign that it is so.

A SPITZBERGEN "COLD SNAP."—Says a writer: "No description can give an adequate idea of the intense rigor of the six months' winter in Spitzbergen. Stones crack with the noise of thunder; in a crowded hut the breath of the occupants will fall in flakes of snow; wine and spirits turn to ice; the snow burns like caustic; if iron touches the skin it brings the flesh away with it; the soles of stockings may be burned off your feet before you feel the slightest warmth from the fire; linen taken out of boiling water instantly stiffens to the consistency of a wooden board; and heated stones will not prevent the sheets of the bed from freezing. If these are the effects of a climate within an air-tight, fire-warmed, crowded hut, what must they be among the dark, storm-lashed mountain peaks outside?"

FOUR hundred vibrations per minute is as much as a bee's wing can do.

Indigestion in Calves.

Calves when carelessly fed or managed, are very much subjected to indigestion. They become dull and pot-bellied, and thriftless in appearance, their appetite capricious, their bowels irregular, and their faces pale colored, sour and badly smelling. When such are neglected, troublesome diarrhea is apt to follow. The ailment usually depends upon the accumulation of sour curdled milk in the fourth stomach, which is the one used while the young animal is fed upon milk, and does not ruminate. Laxative medicine must therefore at once be given. For a three-months-old calf the dose may consist of two ounces castor or linseed oil, to which may be added half an ounce each of carbonate of soda and ginger. If the animal is weakly and scouring, ten or fifteen drops of laudanum may be added. For a few days, until indeed recovery is established, an ounce each of common salt, carbonate of soda, and ginger may be given night and morning in a little milk; or where the calf is flatulent, dull and weak, an ounce of salt and half an ounce each of carbonate and sulphate of soda may be administered twice daily. The diet, as in all such cases, must be carefully attended to. If unweaned, the calf should have its milk fresh and sound, thrice daily. A daily allowance of linseed gruel or bruised linseed cake will further be serviceable. Comfortable shelter, a dry bed and plenty of room are also essential. When protracted indigestion appears to result from weakness, and the mucous membrane has become irritable and relaxed, advantage frequently follows the use of eight or ten drops each of muriatic acid and creosote, given every morning until it abates.

Journalism.

Newspapers are getting to be much more than mere transcripts of the news and gossip of the day. They are pioneers in learned explorations; they are foremost in geographical and historical discovery; they are the teachers of social science. They are no longer satisfied with disseminating the knowledge laboriously collected by *savants*, by travelers, by experiments in natural philosophy; they must pursue their investigations, and send their agents into all the half-explored fields of science and adventure.

The reporter of to-day is the adventurer who penetrates the desert and the jungle, the scholar who searches for relics of the forgotten past, the courier who bears the news of victory to courts and congresses across a wilderness and through hostile armies, the detective who pries into public abuses and discover hidden wrongs, the pioneer who throws new countries open to the world, the philanthropist who unbars the door of the torture-chamber, the chemist who detects adulterations in the spice-box, the inspector who seizes false weights and measures, the auditor who exposes a theft in the public treasury.

Journalism busies itself now with every thing that effects the public welfare. It trenches upon the province once sacred to the scholar, and supplies the defects of an inefficient government. Year by year its ambition becomes larger, its purpose more beneficent, and its means more abundant; and we can hardly doubt that it is destined in a very short time to be the foremost of all the secular professions—the most powerful in its operations, the most brilliant in its rewards, and the most useful to mankind.

Hairy Men.

An account appears in the Edinburgh *Medical Journal* of the two remarkable hairy men, Russians, who have excited so much interest in Europe. The peculiarity of these individuals is that they have an excessive growth of hair upon one particular part of the body, namely, the face and neck; on the body and lower extremities there is also a stronger growth of hair; and particularly on the back and arms of the son (the two being father and child) there are sundry patches of 0.15 inch to 0.24 inch in diameter, covered with soft yellowish white hair, 0.12 to 0.24 inch long. The father has on his body isolated patches strewn, but not thickly, with hair one-fifth to two inches long. But all this is slight and subordinate compared with the hair growth on the face. The father has only the left eye-tooth in the upper jaw. The son has no teeth, hardly any alveolar process, and the upper lip is very narrow, so that the upper jaw appears depressed; the father presents the same appearance. Every part of the face and neck, usually covered with down, is in their case covered with long hair—even the eyelids—while flowing locks come out of both nostrils and from the ears.

The British Army.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper just issued that in 1862 the British land forces were at the highest numerical strength, numbering a total of 222,839 of all ranks; this force reached the lowest ebb of 180,444 in 1870, chiefly in consequence of reductions in foreign service. Of 28,426 men who enlisted during the last year comprised in the return in the United Kingdom, as many as 10,919 failed from various causes to join the colors; and it appears that in the last five years included, the ratio of deserters has increased fifty per cent. Last year fines for drunkenness were inflicted in 51,501 cases; that is, about one fine to every four men, with an average of two fines for each offender. Of the total strength in 1872—namely, 182,568—the percentage qualified by length of service and superior attainments for good-conduct badges was sixty-five. As regards height, the English soldiers contrast favorably with the armies of the continent, the proportions below and above five feet seven inches being 415 and 585 in the thousand men.

THE distilleries of the country, last year, produced over 68,000,000 of gallons of spirits. There were 445 of them in which about $70,000,000 capital was invested, 70,000 men employed, and nearly 20,000,000 bushels of grain consumed, four-fifths being corn. The spirits produced yielded nearly $50,000,000 tax to the Treasury. Illinois is the chief producer, and the Western States distilled more than five-sevenths of all the spirits made.

Character of the Rothschilds.

The four original houses remain, though they have agencies and interests in all the leading cities of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North and South America. They have belted the globe with their operations, and are in the fullest sense universal and cosmopolitan bankers. For generations they have been Barons, and the title is hereditary in their family. Since the death of old Mayer Anselm, they have added the distinguishing *de* and *von* to their names, and are as far removed from democratic affiliations and sympathies as if it were a thousand instead of a hundred years since their ancestors counted kreutzers and old rags in the Jundengasse of Frankfort. They have always been devoted to their theological faith, and strict in observing all the forms of the synagogue. They are not without superstition in their creed, believing that much of their good fortune has come from their unswerving fidelity to Judaism. Their charities to their co-religionists have been many and liberal. They have endowed schools, built hospitals, and founded almshouses. Their attachment to their ancient form of worship is noble and commendable. They cannot help remembering how bitterly their people were persecuted for ages, and how very recent it is that they have been allowed to enjoy either political or civil rights. Long after Mayer Anselm had grown rich, he and his fellow-Hebrews were locked into the Jews' quarter of Frankfort after nightfall, and forbidden to depart thence until the iron gates were thrown open in the morning. If the great bankers have forgiven the inhuman wrongs done through centuries to their race, they are singularly magnanimous. They have reason to feel as Shylock felt to Antonio toward the fawning Christians who go to them for money. Their negative revenge cannot be without sweetness when they think that the once despised and hunted Jew has had the proudest nobles begging for his gold, and even Kings soliciting his aid. It has been their boast that monarchs could not go to war without the consent of the Rothschilds. Like most boasts, this was not strictly true; but they who furnish the sinews of battle are the most desirable of allies, not less than the most formidable of foes. The Rothschilds, save at rare intervals, continue to intermarry, and are likely to while the powerful family holds together. If the common theory respecting the union of blood-relatives were true, the banking brotherhood would be reduced by this time to hopeless imbecility; and they are in the opposite extreme.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Great Jefferson Cheese.

In 1801, the ladies of Cheshire, Mass., made a mammoth cheese, weighing 145 pounds, which was presented to President Jefferson as a token of their esteem and confidence. The person selected to present this cheese was the Rev. John Leland, a Baptist minister celebrated at that day. The ceremony was performed at Washington, D. C., on the first day of January, 1802, with a good deal of parade, Elder Leland making the presentation speech and the President standing in his door to receive it—several clergymen and a crowd of spectators being present to see and hear. The cheese was started from Cheshire in November, 1801, being carried carefully to Hudson, N. Y., and from there shipped on board a sloop bound for Georgetown, D. C. It arrived safely at Georgetown, and, a few days before the presentation, the "great cheese," as it was then called, was taken from Georgetown to Washington in a wagon drawn by six horses, and attracted a good deal of attention along the way. On the day of presentation it was taken from a house on Pennsylvania avenue by a dray drawn by two horses and carried to the President's house. Elder Leland left his home after the mammoth cheese had been shipped, and preached all the way to and from Washington, wherever he stopped, being generally spoken of and talked about as the "mammoth priest"—a great deal of curiosity having been aroused to see and hear the man whose name had been made famous by its connection with the great cheese.

AN editor, says Josh Billings, iz a male whose bizness iz to navigate a nuzepaper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, sorts out maneskrips, keeps a waste-basket, blows up the "devil," steels matter, fites other people's battles, sells hiz paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay, when he can get it, raises a large family, works nineteen hours out uv every twenty-four, knows no Sunday, gets cursed by everybody, and once in a while whipt by sumboddy, lives poor, dies middle-aged, and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, iz rewarded for a life uv toil with a short but free obituary puff in the nuzepapers.

A GEORGIA minister boasts a family of thirty-two children, and when he takes them all to church on Sunday's they occupy four whole pews, and even then slop over into the aisle. As a consequence, their views of divine worship are simply pew-or-aisle.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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BEEVES	9½@ 12½
HOGS—Dressed	7¼@ 7½
COTTON	18½@ ..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 60 @ 5 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 42 @ 1 50
Red Western	1 60 @ 1 61
RYE	1 03 @ 1 08
CORN—New and Old Western	84 @ 87½
New and Old West'n Yel.	87½@ 88
OATS—Western	62 @ 66
PORK—New Mess	17 90 @18 00
LARD—Steam	11½@ 11¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 75 @ 5 85
Good to Prime Steers	5 40 @ 5 60
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 62½@ 5 20
Inferior to Common	2 75 @ 3 75
HOGS—Live	4 25 @ 5 65
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	6 50 @ 9 00
Red Winter	5 50 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 27½@ 1 27¾
No. 2 Spring	1 22 @ 1 22½
No. 3 Spring	1 17½@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	62½@ 63
OATS—No. 2	48 @ 48½
RYE—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 01
BARLEY—No. 2	1 41 @ 1 45
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow	25 @ 30
Medium to Good	20 @ 24
EGGS—Fresh	13 @ 13½
PORK—Mess	17 10 @17 25
LARD	10½@ 10¾

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red	1 37½@ 1 38
CORN—No. 2	68½@ 69
OATS—No. 2	55 @ 55½
RYE—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 02
BARLEY—Iowa and Kansas	1 00 @ 1 10
PORK—Mess	18 25 @18 50
LARD	10¾@ 11
HOGS	4 50 @ 6 00
CATTLE	4 00 @ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 39 @ 1 40
CORN	70 @ 74
OATS	54 @ 60
RYE	1 15 @ 1 16
PORK—Mess	17 50 @18 00
LARD	11 @ 11¾

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 30 @ 1 30½
No. 2	1 26½@ 1 26¾
CORN—No. 2	34 @ 34½
OATS—No. 2	47½@ 47¾
RYE—No. 1	98½@ 98¾
BARLEY—No. 2	1 60 @ ..
PORK	17 25 @ ..
LARD	10¾@ 11¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 44½@ 1 45
No. 2 Red	1 44 @ 1 44½
CORN	72 @ 72¼
OATS	53½@ 53¾

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 62½@ 1 63
No. 1	1 60½@ 1 60¾
Amber	1 46 @ 1 47
CORN	73 @ ..
OATS	54½@ 55

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 53½@ 1 54
No. 2 Red	1 45 @ 1 46
CORN	76 @ 77
OATS	56 @ 60

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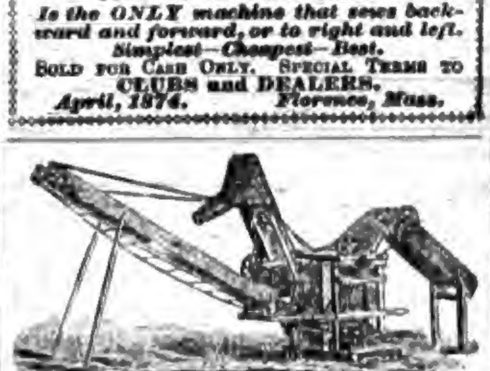

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VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 S. Eighth-st., Phila., Pa.

Wanted—Agents.
From $75 to $250 per Month,
Everywhere, Male and Female, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for circular. Address SECOMB & CO., 157 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

Old Doctor Kress

Now and then a happy hit sends a man high up the scale of fortune and fame. The quack however, Dr. Kress, an old and skillful physician, made such a hit in the combination that [illegible] Ague cure ever produced. It is a specific for fevers, [illegible] used. It is a specific because it destroys the germs that produce [illegible] disease. Containing neither Arsenic, Strychnine nor any other poisonous ingredient, no harmful effects follow its use. Box of Liver Pills free with every bottle. KRESS MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, May 28th, 1874.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of this county, will meet at the Court House,

SATURDAY MAY 30th 1874.

at 3 o'clock P. M. to transact important business. Every member it is hoped will endeavor to be present — Also all others interested are cordially invited to attend. The following is a list of the members

H. H. Houser,	Geo. Barney
John Shoub,	A. J. Little,
Jas. Goetschius	J M Brumback
M. Waterman,	Cyrus Walters,
Geo. Headley,	Saml. Stoy,
John Butt,	J. M. Urie,
S. B. Mottinger,	John Stearns,

Mr. Metcalf having removed from the county Mr. Brumback is appointed from his township.

T. C. MAYS, Chairman,

* * *

The English newspapers are growling about the Geneva Arbitration, Perhaps they want some of the other kind?

* * *

M. Goulard is still hammering and pounding away, trying to patch up a Cabinet for McMahon. There is still a ray of hope for the French Republic.

* * *

And now here comes a gleaming ligh through the midnight darkness. Rev. Meekham, of Green Bay, says that it is his belief that most of the editorial fraternity will eventually be saved.

* * *

Brooks refuses the President's meditation, and the Arkansas unpleasantness may be expected to go on until the Killkenny cat catastrophe comes to pass. As appearances go, there wouldn't be much loss if both factions should wipe themselves out, provided the people escape.

* * *

The President has finally decided to sustain Baxter as Governor of Arkansas and has notified Brooks to abandon his troops. Federal soldiers are being sent to Little Rock to be used in the interests of Baxter, if such an emergency should arise.

* * *

Mr. Allen G. Thurman, a distinguished citizen of Washington, who owns $500,000 worth of Government bonds, is one of the gentlemen who enjoyed the extreme felicity of witnessing the nuptials of the President's promising daughter.

* * *

Governor William Allen, is sound on the financial question of the hour. Allen G. Thurman isn't. That's the difference between two distinguished citizens of Ohio whose names present themselves to us "between sherry and champagne," at this moment.

* * *

The Senate has adopted a new resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 22d of June. This is indication, at least, of an early adjournment, and of the impossibility of enacting a new currency law during this session.

* * *

It is rumored that the new ministry selected by Serrano will be favorable to the claims of Alfonso, This proves what might have been expected all along. A republic in Spain means simply anarchy and endless wars among the factions, The people are now willing perhaps to receive again a monarch of the house of Bourbon.

* * *

Indianapolis women were heard in Congress yesterday. The plea for sober men in office was read in Congress and "referred." Imagine the sarcastic laughter of the ghetlemen on reading the artless document. Most of them fond of toddy and many of them perpetual inebriates. A poor show for temperance there, ladies.

* * *

The King of the Canibal Islands has had a streak of good luck. By the treaty stipulations between Great Britain and the Fiji Islands, the King is to have a salary of $15,000 a year. The regal splendor of your Fiji Monarch in his normal condition is not particularly dazaling. His wardrobe consists of a few skins in winter, and a fig leaf or so in the summer time, while his diet is comprised of roots, varied with an occasional lean missionary. For $15,000 a year he can live very comfortably, albeit his wants will be multiplied a thousand fold by the new civilization which the protectorate of Great Brittin will bring with it.

* * *

Paul De Cassagnac, the editor of *Le Pays* has been writing an abusive article concerning the Duc de Chartres, for which the latter challenged him. Cassagnac is a veteran duellist: He has fought or bullied every respectable journalist in Paris at one time or another. He is as fearless as a lion, and very expert with the small sword. The Duc de Chartres is of the house of Orleans, and is a military man of no mean reputation. If he fights with Cassagnac it is to be hoped that he will disable the ruffian.

* * *

The Arkansas Legislature are about to take signal revenge on Senator Clayton for his part in the recent attempt to install the usurping Brooks. The name of Clayton county is to be changed to something else, probably Baxter or Grant. A man who will plot against the life of the State does not deserve to give his name to a county or anything else. Clayton may thank his lucky stars that he gets off with an unbroken neck or with his person free from perforations. The gentle Arkansans have no foolishness in their make up, and many a better man than the illustrious Senator has passed in his checks for a far lighter offence.

* * *

NELLIE GRANT'S WEDDING.

On the 22nd inst, the brilliant wedding of the above took place at Washington. Mr. Algernon Sartoris is twenty-three years of age. and Miss Nellie is nineteen. There were many different dresses described by various papers which are "too numerous to mention." Her wedding dress was satin, and such a one as royal princesses can afford to wear. The two point lace flounces that cover the skirt were selected from the looms of Brussels, and are the finest and most costly that could be procured. The dress has a train three yards long. This train will come in play when the little Sartoris' begin to come, and we hope they will be in time to see their Grandpap's big purpe.

* * *

The railroad war in Wisconsin has come to a practical issue. The Bangor grain men have formed a covenant to pay the rates provided by law, and nothing more. The Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company demand their rates or they will carry no freight. Of course the company can run empty cars if it chooses. Whether the railroad is powerful enough to refuse the shipping business of the people of Wisconsin, except on their own terms, remains to be seen. The loss to the companies will be immense, and will be likely to bring about some sort of a settlement before long. It will fairly test their power of endurance and their ability to sustain a war to the knife with the business men of the State.

* * *

The Czar of all the Russias has reached England. He was met at the landing by Victoria's entire household prominent among which were the Edinburghs. There is no doubt that Marie Alexandrova was accorded a place of honor on this occasion. After the usual amount of hand shaking, kissing, inquiries after health and remarks about the weather, the party repaired to the palace. The people had been privately instructed to cheer lustily for Marie as she passed through the streets of London, and they did it with a will. No doubt the Czar is gratified. The public is painfully anxious to hear how the question of rank between Marie Ediaburg and Alexandra Wales is to be decided. Let the cable do its whole duty in this crisis. Let there be no shirking of this vital topic.

* * *

Secretary Richardson, it is thought, will resign. The results of the Sanborn inquiry have killed him exceedingly dead. So far he has bore up bravely, ignoring what all the world was continually talking about. He has laid the flattering unction to his soul, that at the last pinch he would escape scot free. But his investigators are merciless. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, has actually introduced a motion of censure in the Committee of Ways and means, which will of course be passed without any trouble. This last straw will break the camel's back. Richardson is not so ignorant as not to know that this will compel his resignation. He has therefore been consulting his friends who advise him to resign at once. Poor Richardson! His fall has, indeed, been tremendous.

* * *

One hundred and forty-five lives were lost by the breaking of the Mill river dam. The dam is now to be inspected thoroughly. A party of competent experts will examine those walls, and if it is found that they were flimsily constructed, they will doubtless say so, and the newspapers will give those mill owners such a raking as they have not had lately. In this way public indignation will find a harmless vent. Then the affair will gradually pass into oblivion, to be dragged out a year or two hence when another dam breaks with a like terrible result. There are many of these mountain reservoirs in New England, comprising the possible conditions for many repetitions of the Mill river horror.

Unless the owners of these profit by the terrible example of Mill river, an investigation will do little good.

* * *

What shall be done with the dead? our larger cemeteries are full. A portion of them is paroeled out and sold to pa rons *a perpetuite*, but for those who are unable to pay the price the limit is five years, and although the dead may be left a little longer, they are soon driven out, the ground is overturned, and room is made for others. The bones of all the poor who died ten years ago now lie in one common heap, and once more the cemeteries are filled.

But the soil refuses to do its work any longer. It has become saturated, and will no longer absorb. The graves are now dug in a mass of putrefaction, and exhalations are constantly rising to poison the living. Only a thin layer of earth separates the graves, and a few days ago a young and beautiful girl the idol of her home, was lowered into a grave which filled the minds of every assistant with horror. A stream of liquified putrid matter was running in from the grave beside it. Two gravediggers recently struch too near when opening a grave, broke open a coffin, and died in a few hours from the poisonous exhalations. Great precautions have to be taken in digging ordinary graves, for, as I have previously stated, the ground is thoroughly saturated, and can absorb no longer. The condition of the atmosphere and of the water in this vicinity is something horrible to think about, and it is not astonishing that the sickly quarters of the city should be near these great cemeteries.—*New York Times.*

* * *

CARPETS!

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., 26 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind,

Offer to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity an unusually large and well selected stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Draggets, Floor-cloths, Shades Lace-curtains, Lambrequins, Table and Piano covers, Ottomans and Hassock Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Gimps, Fringes Cords and Tassels, Fixtures and Hangings for all kinds of Curtains, and everything pertaining to the Carpet and Upholstery trade. As we confine our attention exclusively to this class of goods, our facilities for furnishing the best styles and qualities are unexcelled, and we pledge ourselves to make prices as low as in any western market. Our work is done on the premises subject to our inspection at all times and our endeaver is to make its excellence an inducement for those who buy of us to continue their patronage.

We make and lay our carpets, manufacture lambrequins, prepare shades for hanging, put up cornices for window curtains of required dimensions, and will send first class workmen to do anything in our line at your place of residence, at reasonable rates. Our stock of carpets is very large comprising all qualities from twenty-five cents to seven dollars per yard, and our assortment of all other goods enumerated is complete,

We ask all who contemplate furnishing to call and examine our goods and get prices.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & Co.

April 30, 1874, 26 East Berry-st.

* * *

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro' St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

* * *

Millet and Hungarian Grass.

DeGroff, Nelson & Co., of Fort Wayne, are receiving direct from the farmers of Sidney, Illinois, where these popular grasses are so extensively and profitably grown, a supply of fresh seeds, the growth of 1873. It is well known that old seeds germinate poorly if at all, hence the importance of new seed. They also deal in Osage Orange, Alsike and White clover Lawn Grass, Blue Grass, Red top and all other field and garden seed. Price list sent on application.

* * *

Employment.

EVERY man, woman, boy and girl who would like to engage in the business of selling pictures, Charts &c., should send their address at once. From $1 to $15 per day can easily be made. Send for private terms and Catalogue. Address

W. M. BURROW,
200 Main Street, Bristol Tenn.

* * *

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 19, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.

April 2, 1874, 3m.

* * *

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

* * *

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

* * *

FARM FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale my farm situated between Auburn and Waterloo, consisting of

200 ACRES,

one hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Good brick house and bank barn, and other conveniences. I will also sell my

CIDER PRESS,

which commands a good trade every year,

DANIEL HUSSELMAN.

May 7, 1874.

* * *

TO THE DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS OF DeKALB CO. IND.

Be it known that the delinquent list from the tax duplicate of 1873, is now in my hands for collection and will pass into the hands of my deputies on Monday the 15th day of June 1874, until then taxes may be settled at the Treasurer's office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added. Afterward there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment by made to the collector in person, or to the Treasurer. There will be further charges in case of collections by sale of goods and chattels, and the legal fees for posting notices. Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the deputies hands, and no Treasurer or Deputy, dare accept the fees without the tax. In complience with the late law of the State of Indiana the deputy collectors will be compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists. The new law further provides that the deputies as well as the Treasure, have the power at all times to levy on the personal property of delinquents, wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattel tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township and again exposed to sale. Deputies will be responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collectable by law. The new law compels Treasurers to collect the tax of delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax if he fail to make such tax when it can be done in this manner, he will have to pay the whole amount himself at his settlement with the Auditor of his county. Now let me kindly urge each delinquent tax payer to avail himself of this timely notice and call and settle his tax account before the 15th day of June 1874 as the Treasurers are bound under the new law to show no favors to any one.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treasurer.

May 14 1874.

* * *

S. Lauferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Laufferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

* * *

Parties about purchasing anything in the way of spring and summer DRY GOODS, will find it will pay them to visit

ROOT & Co's

Popular Dry Goods House,

The New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Never before have we shown AS LARGE and attractive stock, and at such LOW PRICES, as we are doing this spring.

DOMESTIC GOODS--In choice styles of Dress and Shirting Prints, Cambrics, Percales and Chintzes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticks, Denims, Table Linens, Towellings, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, Curtain laces Fl nnels, Blankets, white and colored Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c. &c. at very low prices

Cloaks, Shawl and Suits--We are making an elegant display in this department and have opened a full line of Linen and grass cloth suits for ladies and children wear at $2.50 $3.00 $4.00 $5.00 and upwards; Paisley Long and square shawls $6.50 to 1.00 each; Black Elmama lace shawls and sacques $5.00 7.00, 8.00, to $75.00 each; Striped spring Shawls, Cashmere Single and Double Capes; English Walking Jackets $3.00 to 20.00 each. Please examine.

DRESS GOODS--A magnificent stock adapted to the present and coming season 11½c 15c, 20c, 25c, 35, 50c, and upwards; in Gray suiting materials, Irish and French poplins, pure Mohairs, Serges, Diagonals, Pongees, Plaids for children, Japanese Silks and Poplins. Also an unequaled stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Caton Cloths, Black Merinos and Delaines.

AT POPULAR PRICES

SILKS--Black Silks of celebrated French manufacturers, Ponson, Bonnet Bellon, Guinea all warranted to wear without cutting or losing color $1 1.25, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00 per yard and upward. Spring Silks in neat stripes, Check and Plain colors 90c and upward

Kid Gloves--We keep the Celebrated Perrot and Harris Seamless Gloves in one and two buttons street and evening colors white and Black. Also Keep a line of Low Price Kid Gloves.

White Goods--Linens, real Laces, Embroideries, French and German Corsets, Bonnets Sash and Tie Ribbons, Ruffli gs, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions &c,

An Immense Stock.

Parasols and Sun UMBRELLAS,

Now open, all the new styles for 1874. 75c $1 each

N. B.—All goods are marked in plain figures and at uniform low prices.

We Deliver Goods Free at Railroad Depots, and at any place in the city.—Samples sent by mail to any address.

ROOT & COMP'S

90 Columbia Street.

* * *

Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee,—all persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

* * *

DRY GOODS

GO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

I was appointed by the Governor, sheriff of the new county, with authority to appoint the place for the elections, in the few precincts in the county, and to receive and forward the returns. The result of the election has already been stated in the "Pioneer Sketches." After the organization of the county, my house served as Court House—Jail—Hotel—Church—Cookingroom—Sleeping apartment, &c. As sheriff appointed, and afterwards elected. I had no jail but the upper chamber of my cabin. I used to put prisoners up, and then take away the ladder and tell them to stay there; and they always did so. The lower chamber was the court house. During the sitting of court, it had to suspend until dinner was cooked. This gave the Judge time for a nap, which was very desirable, as he was generally fatigued. and sometimes rather "boozy." Charles Ewing was the president Judge. He was brother to the celebrated fur traders, W. G. & G. W. Ewing. Judge Yates, has been spoken of as an odd genius of a backwoodsman. One day he got "tight," and sentenced Jo. Bashford, to receive a whipping, and swore that as he was the court, and had passed sentence, he would inflict the penalty. As the Judge was making towards the criminal with this avowed intention, I seized him, and giving him a whirl, told him plainly that if the court persisted in inflicting the penalty threatened, the sheriff would put the court "up the ladder." Upon this, the court acknowledged the authority of the sheriff, and adjourned peaceably.

Will you allow me now to go back to the winter of 1836-7, and relate some incidents of that hard winter? There were now about thirty families in the county, and many of them suffered severely; having to bring all their provisions from Fort Wayne, or the Northern prairies, with scarcely anything that could be called roads. At one time our corn cost $3 per bushel! I saw teams that had to travel 75 miles for provisions. I never drove more than sixty miles for corn, beyond Fort Wayne up the St. Mary river. It was a trying time for me and my wife, but she was always cheerful. I took the rheumatism and lay several weeks. In December the snow fell two feet deep. Emigrants were still coming in. A man woman and child left Pleasant Lake, with a wagon and a yoke of cattle, to go ten miles south of Auburn. One of their oxen mired down, in Smithfield Township, eight miles north of Auburn. There was then no house between Steubenville and Auburn. The mired ox died, and they turned the other loose, and started for Auburn afoot, carrying the child. The waters were then high, and they had to wade the small streams. About nine o'clock at night, they reached our cabin with their clothes frozen above the waist. We gave them dry clothes and a warm supper, and kept them until the roads was broken. A few minutes after the arrival of these sufferers, a traveler came in and told us that a man and boy were out in the trail about six miles, in a suffering condition; not being able to strike a fire, and the man so frozen as to be unable to travel. On receiving this information, Wesley White and Wm. Palmer, got up the pony and started for the sufferers. They found the man on section 9, Town. 34, Range 13. (We always counted by sections as the trail was very crooked.) They got him on the pony, and brought him in, about midnight, frozen to the knees; yet he contended that he was not cold, We got his legs into a tub of spring water, and then drew out the frost. But the boy must yet be saved. The old man offered us "fifty cents (!) to bring him in which led me to administer him a severe reproof. I told him if the boy was not worth more than fifty cents, he was not worth bringing in. He was then ten miles out, in snow two feet deep, among swamps filled with water, and swollen streams. No money, however, was needed to induce us to go to his rescue. He had kept traveling and was thus saved from freezing. They proved to be Mr Graden and son, of Noble County. They had left home in pursuit of cattle. The snow commenced falling and they traveled on through Fairfield, and until they struck the trace, and knew not which way to turn. They were well provided for at the cabin, and in a few weeks, were able to return home.

Wesley White, who was so active in the above rescue, was a good man. He had come down from Lima to stake out some lots. He afterwards went to Sparta, Noble county. He was deputy clerk for Isaac Spencer, and afterwards clerk of Noble county. After thus saving the life of others, he was drowned in Elkhart river, west of Albion. William Palmer was a rather mischievous old bachelor, and loved to play pranks on the Indians; who used to annoy us considerably—though they furnished us with venison, Bear meat, Turkeys &c.—for money or such things as we had to exchange.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $2 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.50.
Wood $2.75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.

Dogs are numerous.

Scissors grinders about.

The sun is becoming red hot.

The grass is a little backward.

Strawberries are in the market.

Boys are swiming in Cedar Creek.

Gauze underware at T. B. Totten's.

Some of our farmers are plowing corn.

Cigars 3 for 10 cents at the Postoffice.

The swallows have made their appearance.

Tommy Leasure is now dishing out ice-cream.

The Stave factory is running night and day.

Our omnibuses are doing a lively business.

There have been several nice rains recently

Haviland sold Railroad traps yesterday at auction.

6 pair gents' half hose for 50c at Totten's. 4t

The Butler *News* has an Auburn correspondent.

A new lot of nice Trunks at T. B. Totten's 4t

Latest style Summer Hats at T. B. Totten's. 4t

The roads are in a fine condition for carriage riding

Boys with stone bruises are 'tip-toe-ing' it on the street.

Our town was full of men and teams on Saturday last.

Prepare to work on the roads ye that have passed 21 summers.

The fish market has been dull for several weeks.

There is an immense amount of painting been done this spring.

Strawberries at McQuiston & Benedict's to-night.

McQuiston & Benedict make the best soda water in town.

They are preparing to straighten the Creek. That's ous.

If you want a splendid article of candy call at the Postoffice.

Most of our citizens are done with their house-cleaning.

Nearly every city and town election went against the crusade ticket.

The foundation for a new residence is built next to *Dr. Ford's*.

Several of our dry goods stores have employed women clerks.

Auburn is building more than any town in the State of its size.

Tommy Leasure is in full blast now in the ice-cream business.

Court is still in session, and business is being put through lively.

Thos. Baldock will soon have his dwelling house finished, on 7th.st

See change in Dr.Sebring's card on first page. He has taken a pardner.

The temperance excitement is prevailing in Fort Wayne. Keep it going.

The fruit trees were looking very favorable for an abundant harvest.

Pasture fields are looking pretty good and the cattle are gladdened thereby.

The livery business is good, judging from the amount of rigs on our streets.

Cremation may be all right; but it looks like taking an unfair advantage of the devil.

It is again reported that Secretar Fish will resign. We've heard that fish story too often.

It is refreshing to see the girl of the period cut a hole in a kid glove to display a cheap ring.

It is an easy matter to learn how to handle a pitch-fork, but some farmers find it very difficult to manage a "rake."

As a rule it is proper to respect old age, but one will sometimes forget when gray haired butter stares him in the face,

We see from our exchanges that horse thieves are on the march. Our people should look out for these roosters.

Don't put off cleaning up your premises. It looks so much better when every thing is cleared off.

If you want a good dish of ice cream call above Snyder's Hardware store and give Tom 10 cents.

We understand that Stamets and Sheets are laying out lots at the south part of town.

Spring chickens will soon make their appearance. Just the thougts of it is pretty good.

Sunday was a splendid day for strolling except a shower or two during the latter part.

H. Brandon, Esq., of Waterloo, is now in this place, and will remain with us for a short time.

The Presbyterian congregation was large last Sabbath morning. They have an excellent choir.

Horsemen are beginning to talk about spring racing. A huge time is expected this season.

You can buy American Sterling Silver Tea-spoons, at Abright & Shepherd's for $1.30.

American Sterling Silver-handled knives at Abright & Shepherd's for $4 50. Go and see them.

Washing and shearing sheep is now in full blast, and wool will soon be in the market.

It is about time for pic-nics and festival to begin. Our place should have more of these entertainments then they have heretofore.

The potato bug rose early this season and the Early Rose tuber will find the enemy lying in wait in platoons and regiments.

Joseph Stafford's new residence, in the Easley addition, is completed. There are twelve other dwellings under headway in the same addition.

The demand for ice is improving. Although we had none of our own this year our enterprising merchants have secured a large amount from abroad.

We want all the personal and news items we can get, and will consider it a favor to be informed of the coming and going of anybody's friend.

James Pearce is building a fine residence, in the north part of town, and Mr. Altenburg has just finished one of neat appearance in the Rainier addition.

Overcoats were comfortable again several days last week. Monday it was thought would bring a frost, but happily the weather moderated and it became warm.

It won't do for all the girls in the country to envy Miss Nellie, but it is hard to read that list of presents, finery and furbelows, and not hanker for just a glimpse.

From present indications, the peach crop this season in Northern Indiana will be larger than we have had for a number of years.

Our business men say that trade is improving. For a few weeks back it has been somewhat dull, but 8 cent calico is what's doing the business.

The Democracy of Whitley County will hold a delegate convention, at Columbia City on June 13th for the selection of a county ticket.

We hear that our energetic merchant, Mr. Benedict, will start an eating house at the Junction. This will make a fine point for an establishment of this kind, if properly managed.

We would advise young men sitting on door steps, after night, to say, "Oh, my Dove, how I love you," in a whisper. "But then there is music everywhere."

Another western paper has vanished.—In its last gasp it faintly whispered, "Two hundred subscribers and only thirty-one paid up." That is enough to discourage a heathen.

More fence building has been going on in town this year than at any previous season. Improvements of this kind are always in order and give the town an attractive appearance.

Mushrooms are said to be plenty this year; but we looked for just a single one from after church in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening, last Sunday, and failed.

On last Monday a lady was around selling "Dress Elevators." One of our young 'roosters' made a purchased for his girl, and could'nt muster up enough courage to present it.

John, those flowers you had were, indeed, exquisite. The young lady appreciated them, and says she will always be pleased to see you when you have a rich boquet of flowers—otherwise, nixey.

Why we do not receive the Auburn Courier is to us unexplainable. If Bro. Mays will make known the cause, we shall certainly be grateful.—*Butler News.*

Some mistake, Mr. *News*. The Courier has been mailed to you each week.

Remember Vordermark & Son when you want a good boot or shoe. They warrant every thing in their line.

Prunes.—The Fruit House has received a large lot of splendid Prunes, bought from a bankrupt sale, and are selling them at 15 cents per pound. When visiting Fort Wayne call and examine them.

Editorial Excursion.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 17th, 1874.

Dear Courier—The Indiana Editorial Association have just returned from a pleasant visit to the Soldiers Home this forenoon, and I thought I would drop in a few lines to keep you posted as to our progress. The evening of my arrival at Indianapolis, the 13th, the citizens there gave us a reception, consisting of a fine musical entertainment under the direction of Mr. Benham followed by a pleasant dance which was a splendid affair. The next morning, we started for Cincinnati, took dinner at the Gibson House at one o'clock We met a delegation of Editors from New York, at the Chamber of Commerce and afterwards we were furnished with carriages and taken to Spring Grove Cemetery Clifton, and other points. Cincinnati treated us very kindly, and Deacon Richard Smith of the Gazette, entertained us at his beautiful residence with a fine collation in regular pic-nic style. At ten o'clock that night we went to the depot, where three palace cars were in readiness to take us on our way over the Baltimore and Ohio. This is a grand old route and the beautiful scenery in through the mountains and along the valleys interests and relieves one from what would otherwise be a wearisome journey. The road is excellently managed and trains make splendid time. I never saw better time made on any road. We came through on a special train, but a regular one was just in advance, and often we dashed around the mountain sides at the rate of fifty miles an hour. We arrived at Harper's Ferry in the afternoon, and saw the historic points of the place. After a few hours ride we were greeted with a sight of the city of magnificent distance, our

NATIONAL CAPITOL.

We were taken to the famous Willard Hotel, where we now are living in grand style at half price—$2.50 per day. The Indiana residents here turned out in good order, and received us with open arms. Saturday morning we held a short meeting, and laid out a programme. At ten o'clock we went to the

WHITE HOUSE,

and were presented as an association to President Grant, and then individually introduced, each indulging in a shake of his hand. He looked very pleasant, and made one of his characteristic speeches, the principal feature of which was brevity. After that we visited the Treasury, War and other departments, and then went to the capitol, where we were extended the courtesies of the floor of the House, the Senate not being in session. It was a grand sight at first to see the assembled wisdom of the nation, but it did not last so long, and we soon were in a study whether we would accept a seat in that body or not. You see there is something higher here, and then it is not the most pleasant life in the world to be a Congressman. No wonder our Representative, Mr Saylor, is tired of his first term. Those who remain at home, and have no means of knowing what falls to the lot of a Congressman, may be led to believe that it is an easy, pleasant and agreeable position, but a few days' visit at the capitol would soon convince them to the contrary. There are a few who take it easy, and do not care about a prompt discharge of their duty. They shirk the work they were commissioned to perform. But a real live, earnest Congressman has an average of from twelve to fifteen hours of hard labor to attend to almost every day. The work in the regular session is nothing compared to their committee duties and correspondence. Letters by the dozen are received from their constituents every day, some of which may require a visit to several of the departments, from one to two miles apart, before they can be answered.

Mr. Saylor has done hard work, and has a creditable standing in the House. In fact, the Indiana delegation, as a whole, cannot be excelled by any other State. Our Senators and Representatives gave us a reception last Saturday evening, which was a most pleasant affair. Senator Morton made the opening address in a very neat and well-timed speech, followed by Senators Pratt, Holman, Orth, Wilson, Niblack, Tyner, Shanks, and Speaker Blaine. President Grant was present, and made a few remarks. This ended with a dance, in which the fashion of the city joined.

Sunday has been spent in visiting the Soldiers' Home, Arlington Heights, the cemetery, and a drive about the city. To-morrow we go to Mt. Vernon, visit the the Senate, and then to Baltimore. I have just seen Jno. L. Davis, Esq., the special correspondent of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, who seems to be enjoying himself, and is becoming quite popular at the capital. I told Grant to keep an eye on him, as I thought he was after an appointment.

Our excellent friend, Billy Williams, had us in a carriage yesterday, showing us the city, and his handsome block of houses that he has just erected. Mr. W. is very popular here, and is a genial, clever fellow, though he is of rather a speculative turn of mind. He has made some money while a member here, and don't try to disguise the fact that it did not all come from his salary.

But I must hurry this to the postoffice, or you will not get it in time. Tom.

Its warm now and the big girls can go barefooted.

Get up out of the grass, or you will stain your pants. "Dot vas too din."

To the Citizens of Auburn and Vicinity.

It is with pleasure that we can announce to our many patrons and friends that at last we have solved the great secret of advantage to our customers and success to ourselves, namely:

We have an entire new stock, fresh and clean.
Bought strictly for cash; for money.
Selected by the best buyer in Indiana.
The discount obtained by buying for cash pays all our expences.
We pay three-fourths less rent than any clothing house in the city
The expense incurred by judicious advertising.
We give to our customers by selling cheap.
Our entire expenses three-fourths less than any house in Wayne.
We can fit children, boys, youths, men and extra sized men.
Suits for children from $3 up; for boys from $8 up.
Men, from $5.50 a suit upward.
The largest, most complete and fashionable stock of furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c., in Fort Wayne.
We sell strictly for cash, and at one price.
Every article marked in plain selling figures.
The only place where all are treated alike.
We have a buyer constantly in the eastern markets, shipping us the latest novelties. The expense saved, coming to the Star, by our low prices!
10 per cent discount to the clergy and their families.
Good brown duck overalls only 50 cents.
Three boxes of good collars (ten in a box) 25 cents.
Be sure of the place
The Star Clothing House
No. 5 East Main street
North of the Court House.
Sam & Pete, and Max Nirdlinger, Managers.
Samuel F. Nirdlinger, Proprietor.
April 16, 4-m Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Two of our shoemakers went partners on five cents worth of sulpher to cleanse their blood. They spit and "spewed" for a few hours, and were satisfied that something was accomplished. Lew Vordermark can tell you more about it.

For the benefit of those who are ignorant of the fact, we will say that it is not only impolite but strictly against the usages of a printing office, for people to look over the copy, or in other words, to read what the compositor is setting up.

"Faul" is the German word for lazy, but here is the way we heard it expressed the other day by a German. A friend asked him why his sister did not work. He says because she was to darn rotten. Faul is also translated as rotten.

The other day a german who is just learning to speak the English language was offered a raw oyster and after taking it in his mouth and spitting it out in his hand several times, exclaimed "Ich can't eat das, ich must break em.

Farmers complain of the coming wheat harvest, and are "certain" that they will not get half a crop. We never saw a farmer that said we would have a good crop of wheat when spring first opens.—We have saw several fields of wheat and think them as good as anyone would ask for.

Speaking of fish culture, which is attracting wide attention at this time, the difficulty in this State of raising is not as great as that of protecting them. There is said to be a defect in the law which intends to prohibit the seine, by which fishermen evade the penalty if the fish are sold in a different county from that in which they are caught,

Laporte *Argus*, says "Last Saturday 20 members of Kingsbury Grange went to the farm of Mr. Staples a lately deceased member of the order, and planted a field of corn for his widow. The party carried their dinner, of which a worthy Matron, Mrs. Kitty Travis, took charge and gladdened the hungry laborers with some of her own fine cookery.

The Baltemore Road is now completed through our place, and as far east as "the river." The contractors on grading are about done work, and the bridges are nearly completed. Before long trains will be running and Auburn can boast of three first class railroads. Many "new comers" are locating at the south end, and we expect ere long to see Auburn grow southward at least two.

Exercise in the open air is a good thing but it is well for parents to be considerate and not permit their boys to exercise too freely. Some boys cannot saw a stick of wood without inducing a head-ache; yet they can play ball with charming regularity. If left free to choose for themselves, we are satisfied that our boys will not injure their helth and impair their usefulness by sawing wood.

The Courier has always been the temperance organ of this county, and the friend of all moral reforms, is opposed to all species of vice, and advocates all methods whereby humanity may be elevated. Ever family in the county should take it as we think it worthy of the confidence of the people. Send us your name and try it for six months and you will not do without it afterward. For one year it is $2, six months $1.

Potatoe bugs have more patience and endurance, and less regard for the welfare of the human family, than any other brute now invented. After living all winter without food, they have settled down on the little, green, unsavory new potato tops, and are quietly notifying us that next spring we can't have potatoes even if we are willing to pay any price for them.

The Fort Wayne Fruit House has reduced the price of Coffee 3 cents on the pound If you will keep an eye on the advertisement you will always find a reduction on some article. Capt. White is on the look-out, week in and week out.

From reports we judge that some prominent men are encouraging the demoralizing habit of street loafing after night.—We hear of several of them who perambulated the streets after mid-night Sunday morning. What, with the example of christian men and women standing around on street corners after the dead hour of night, will not the youths justify themselves in following up this detrimental practice?

A man by the name of Adams, formerly an engineer in the employ of the Pan Handle Company, committed suicide by hanging at Crown Point one day last week.

The celebration of the I. O. O. F. at this city on the 11th of June promises to be a grand affair. Excursion rates, it is thought will be given on all railroads leading into the city, and a great many special invitations have been extended to neighboring lodges. Schuyler Colfax delivers the oration.—*Logansport Pharos.*

We have not been advised as to the progress of the preparation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, but understand that an effort will be made to ascertain the fact as soon as possible. If they succeed we may expect the grandest occasion ever held in Auburn. The American Eagle will shriek his best, and the two bakeries will prepare a ton of ginger-bread, and several stands of lemon-peelings put into barrels of water will be "set up."—Nothing can prevent a huge time. Every body, will of course, come. No imported orator or chaplain or other ornaments to the occasion will be in demand.

A Card.

To all we tender our kindest regards for the liberal patronage we have received and would state that we have a full stock of good fresh family groceries, confectioneries etc. We have now in our employ one of the best bread and pastry bakers in Northern Indiana, Mr. Butler, in whose line of bread and pastry, we shall hereafter make a specialty. We invite all to call and examine for themselves.

C. Baker & Bro.

May 30 1874.

Dead Harts.—There are many dead hearts in the old world and the new.—Many men and women who are mere automatons; who eat, drink, and sleep mechanically. Crushed long ago by the weight of a great sorrow, they go through the world all unconscious of its joys.—They are insensible alike to its pleasures and its pains. The bright, glad sunshine does not charm, nor does the dark tempest appall them. They pay no attention to their surroundings, and heed not passing events. A terrible railroad collision, an extensive conflagration, a disaster at sea, or any accident whereby the lives of scores of their fellow-men are sacrificed, does not quicken the pulsation or blanch the cheek. They are not blessed by friends, or annoyed by enemies. The little world in which they move is unmindful of their grief—unmindful, because ignorant. Homeless, friendless, alone, they live apparently resigned to their fate.—They have no little vices—no great virtues. They ask no sympathy; they invite no confidence. They never smile; they never frown. Immovable as the chiseled marble, their features are to-day as they were in the days of the long ago when a great sorrow crushed out all of life—save barren life itself—and the tottering brain was saved by the sacrifice of the withered heart.

It has been well said that "a shattered brain or a withered heart is often the result of a great sorrow." Our readers will recognize, in this community, more than one man who is unmindful of his surroundings, rendered so by the crushing weight of a terrible grief; more than one heart desolate and "dead as the ashes of a long extinguished fire."

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

Dr. S. Clay Todd, Cor. Perry and Summit streets (P. O. Lock Box 145) Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation Free. Circulars free. tf

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Roman Catholic pilgrims have sailed from New York for Le Havre, France, after grand ceremonies in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has appointed a committee to examine and report upon the late Mill river disaster, with a view to extending the necessary aid. Measures of relief have also been taken in Boston....Gov. Dix, of New York, has decided to call an extra term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the purpose of trying the indicted officials of Brooklyn.

A JURY at Lewiston, Me., has returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Dr. Peleg B. Trask, charged with manslaughter, for causing the death of an infant through criminal negligence....New York city is discussing the temperance question with ardor, Dio Lewis being there to help....The Connecticut Legislature voted $10,000 in aid of the sufferers by the flood in Massachusetts, and enough was contributed from all sources to meet the needs of the destitute....The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in session at Brooklyn, closed its proceedings on the 18th, having perfected a ritual and adopted regulations for the government of the church. It was resolved to hold the next annual council of the church in Christ Church, Chicago, on the second Wednesday in May, 1875.

REPORTS from Wilmington, Del., state that a species of black bug has appeared in considerable numbers in the surrounding peach orchards, and especially in those near Denton, Caroline county, Md., and has done serious damage. In one nursery the grafted stocks of 83,000 trees were entirely killed. It is asserted that the insect is even capable of destroying large trees, as it thickly covers the leaves.

The West.

AT Cairo, Ill., on the 14th, a deck-hand on the steamer James Howard refused to obey an order of the mate, and the boat was landed to put him ashore. About twelve of the crew refused to allow their companion to be put off. A fight ensued, in which the mate, carpenter and one of the engineers were wounded. After a struggle, the mutineers were driven into the hold of the boat and the hatch closed....The working session of the Prison Reform Congress began their labors in St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of the 14th inst., and after devoting nearly two hours to a filibustering debate on preliminaries connected with the organization, elected Hon. Richard Vaux, of Pennsylvania, President.

TIBURCIO VASQUEZ, the bandit and outlaw, for a long time the terror of the southern portion of California, was captured on the 14th inst. near Los Angeles, Cal.

AN incendiary fire in Champaign, Ill., destroyed the colored Baptist church: loss, $1,400....A mortgage executed by the Pan Handle Railroad Company to Joseph Bacon and Albert Hewson for $5,000,000 was filed for record in the Recorder's office at Zanesville, Ohio, recently. It is dated April 1, 1873, and is the second mortgage on the property of the company....Attorney-General Sloan, of Wisconsin, has asked leave to file an information against railroads not conforming to the new Railroad law, in an action of *quo warranto*. An answer is expected in the June term of the court, beginning June 2.

WILLIAM T. POLLOCK, who was arrested for robbing the postoffice at Brownsville, Neb., last winter, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa....Several mysterious child-murders have recently been committed in Detroit, Mich., which puzzle the authorities....Two prisoners confined in the United States jail at Yankton, D. T., escaped on the night of the 16th inst. They noticed that the jailer came through the outside door and left it unlocked when they rushed out, locking the door after them, and quickly walked away. One of them, Wm. Sharp, was confined on a charge of perjury in a land case at Sioux Falls. The other, McFlanigan, was indicted for horse-stealing....The bulkhead of Gardner Dam, in Upper Wolf river, Shawano county, Wis., gave way recently, while nine men were engaged raising the gates. Four men were instantly killed, and others badly injured.

THE semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment of Indiana Odd-Fellows occurred at Indianapolis, May 19. Statistics: Number of encampments, 121; number of members, 5,152; resources of the encampments, $50,097.76; receipts of the encampments, $12,234.95; expenses, including relief and charity, $9,601.86; receipts of the Grand Encampments, $147,087; balance in treasury, $215,813. Total assets of the encampments, $727,843....A three-story brick house in Cincinnati tumbled down, burying five persons, all being seriously hurt, and one, a child, killed. The servant of the family residing in the house was entombed alive for several hours in the *debris*....The Woman's Temperance League of Lafayette, Ind., recently had a petition presented to Congress for a law compelling all United States officers to take an oath to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks during their term of office....Another bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy is under contract.

TOBEY & BOOTH'S packing-house, Chicago, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000....The Attorney-General of Minnesota has begun proceedings to obtain from the Winona and St. Peter Railway Company the sum of $58,000, claimed for taxes....The liquor-sellers of Anoka, Minn., have resorted to legal proceedings to dissuade the crusaders from interfering with their trade.

The South.

THE Arkansas Legislature, on the 16th inst. passed a bill for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention on the 14th of July, the election to be held June 30. A joint resolution of thanks to the Hon. W. W. Wilshire, M. C., was also passed. In the House, all offices were declared vacant; the Hon. J. H. Berry was elected permanent Speaker, and Col. C. C. Reed, permanent Clerk. The State House has been turned over to the proper officers....At Shreveport, La., fifty armed men forced open the jail, and, taking out two prisoners named Jones and Hill, who were charged with murder, hanged them to trees in the court-house yard. Fourteen prisoners escaped during the affair.

GOV. MOSES and ex-Treasurer Humbert, of South Carolina, have been indicted by a grand jury, on charges of breach of trust, with fraudulent intentions, and for grand larceny. The indictment charges Moses with having counseled and advised Humbert, the defaulting County Treasurer, to use $6,000 of the State funds to pay his (Moses') private debts. The Court granted a warrant for the arrest of Moses, fixing his bond at $6,000....Wm. Fry, colored, 74 years old, was sentenced to State Prison, on the 18th inst., at Louisville, Ky., for the remainder of his natural life, for the murder of his wife, two years ago, whom he killed by stabbing.

JUDGE MCCLURE, of the Arkansas Supreme Court, is unreconciled to the recognition of Baxter as Governor. He is reported to have declared that the Brooks men will not submit to Baxter, but only to the national authorities, and that the whole matter was misrepresented to Attorney-General Williams.

THE Association of Superintendents of United States lunatic asylums assembled at Decatur, Ala., lately....All military control of Little Rock, Ark., has been surrendered to the civil authorities, and the city is now quiet, the State buildings being altogether in the possession of the Baxter Government.

THE Mayor of New Orleans reports that there is still great destitution in the region overflowed by the waters of the Mississippi river....Neophagon College, at Cross Plains, Tenn., was burned down recently.

Washington.

IT is said of the petition of the Northern Pacific railroad, asking the Government to guarantee the interest on its bonds, that there is no prospect that it will be favorably considered, either by the committee or by Congress....The Senate has been laboring for several days on a new financial scheme, and after a protracted debate, it was finally passed, on the evening of the 14th, in the shape of a substitute for the one passed several weeks ago by the House. Mr. Edmunds declared, in debate, that the President could not, in the face of his recent veto, possibly sign the bill.

THE President has expressed unequivocal condemnation of the finance bill just passed by the Senate, and, unless amended in the House, it will probably be vetoed....The Ways and Means Committee failed to extract much information from Prescott, Sanborn's lawyer, he claiming that he could not divulge professional secrets....The health of the Vice-President has been much improved.

IT is reported that Toombs, of Georgia, and Lamar, of Mississippi, quarreled at a party given recently by Senator Gordon in Toombs' honor. The latter uttered some criticisms upon Lamar's remarks in the House of Representatives in eulogy of the late Senator Sumner, which provoked Lamar to reply: "Any man who does not agree with the sentiments of my remarks in the House is a coward and a poltroon, and unworthy of the respect of a decent Southern man."

General.

PROHIBITION seems to be meeting with continued drawbacks throughout the country. In Massachusetts the State Senate has repealed the State Police law, which is virtually the Temperance law. In Cincinnati, as some of the crusaders were praying in front of a saloon, a mob of nearly 400 men crowded around, sweeping the Mayor who was present, and ladies into the gutter, and uttering yells of "Kill the Mayor, he is in league with the women." The crusaders are working against odds in Fort Wayne, Ind., in the matter of prosecution, etc.

WESTON failed to complete his 500-mile walk, giving up on the 480th mile....Mr. Baxter's new steam canalboat City of New York, competing for the $100,000 State prize, made the trip from New York to Buffalo in six days and a half, all told, and about five and a half days' running time. This is the fastest time on record.

THOMAS LOWMAN recently completed a tramp from Philadelphia to Montreal, Canada, a distance of 665 miles, in 17 days, a fraction over 39 miles per day.

A LARGE number of ladies in Cincinnati, engaged in a prayer crusade against saloons, were arrested and tried for disturbing the peace, the result of which was their discharge with a warning not to resume their efforts....A member of the Springfield (O.) City Council spoke eight hours upon the question of restricting the liquor traffic....The ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. David Swing, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago, closed May 20, he being found not guilty of the charges, which were that he "had not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel, and had not been faithful and diligent in the exercise of the duties of his position," and that he "did not sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures." The proceedings of the trial, which occupied nearly a month, were decorously conducted, and the final vote on the charges was 46 for acquittal and 13 for conviction.

Political.

A CALL having 6,000 signatures is published, inviting the farmers of Indiana to come together in mass convention on the 10th of June.

THE Illinois Prohibition Convention will be held June 30, at Bloomington....The Sangamon County (Ill.) Farmers' Association has called a meeting of farmers, mechanics, laborers and others of the county in sympathy with the Decatur platform, to be held in Springfield on June 6, to determine whether to appoint delegates to the State convention to meet on June 10....Great mass meetings of workingmen were held in several of the principal cities of the United States, on the evening of the 18th, at which speeches were made favoring concerted political action.

THE caucus nomination of W. W. Eaton for United States Senator from Connecticut has been confirmed by the Legislature of that State, he receiving 16 votes out of 20 in the Senate, and 132 out of 227 in the House....A workingmen's meeting was held in St. Paul, Minn., on the evening of May 19, which was addressed by Gov. Davis, who spoke at length against inflating the currency and in favor of a speedy return to specie payment.

Personal.

DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE, Resident Commissioner of the Samana Bay Company, in San Domingo, has returned to the United States....Gen. A. B. Dyer, of the United States army, died in Washington May 20.

Foreign.

THE Queen gave a state banquet on the 14th to the Czar of Russia and the Grand Duke Alexis. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the royal family, and Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli, with all the members of the Cabinet, were present....The *Epoca* of Madrid, Spain, publishes a long letter from Gen. Burriel defending his course in the Virginius affair....A special from Spain to the London *Times* reports that Gen. Manuel de la Concha has received orders to hold 8,000 troops in readiness to march to Madrid. At last accounts Gen. Concha was advancing with 12,000 men on the town of Valmaseda, twenty miles southwest of Bilbao, with the intention of driving the Carlists into Naverre....The Duke de Broglie accepts the challenge of the Left and extreme Right of the French Assembly on the Electoral bill, and will make his motion to its immediate discussion as a capital question....Mme. Ristori has closed an engagement with an American manager for a series of fifty representations in the United States, to begin in March next....The Augsburg *Gazette* says that the arrest of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas was not due to political causes.

MR. BOURKE, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated in the English House of Commons that the Government of Guatemala had offered full indemnity and reparation for the outrage on Vice-Consul Magee....A long and protracted debate occurred in the British Parliament on the propriety of granting leave of absence to Capt Tyner, one of the Railway Inspectors of the Board of Trade, to visit America, and investigate the affairs of the Erie railway....The Czar of Russia is meeting with enthusiastic receptions on his travels through England....The Chester races closed on the 15th. The great Cheshire stakes were won by Andred; Cambuslang, second; The Teater, third....The news from France is exciting, and political disturbances are threatened. In the Assembly the Duke de Broglie brought forward a measure for the creation of a new chamber to be called the "Grand Council," the members of which are to receive no salary. The Extreme Right in the Assembly have rejected all proposals of the Cabinet for a compromise on the Electoral law, and the same bad feeling prevails in relation to the new measure for an Upper Chamber or Grand Council. The position of the Ministry is considered difficult....Baron Henri de Triquett, French sculptor, is dead....The news from Spain is to the effect that Gen. Concha is pushing forward to occupy the passes between Biscay and Guipuscoa valley. Many of the inhabitants are leaving Bilbao....Don Carlos is at Toloso with the main body of his army....A letter to the London *Times*, from Paris, says: "It is the impression here that the new Spanish Ministry will shortly exhibit Alfonsist tendencies. Unquestionably a large proportion of the better class of Spaniards look forward to the enthronement of the the Prince of Asturias, as offering the best chance for the prosperity of Spain....The political situation in Madrid continues critical. The opposition press violently denounce the new ministry, and the large towns show signs of discontent. New ambassadors have been appointed to Vienna, Lisbon and Berlin....Senor Alao, Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a manifesto soliciting the support of all sections of the Liberal party....Gen. Elio has retired from the position of chief-of-staff of Don Carlos, and been succeeded by Gen. Dorregaray.

THE French Government has been defeated in the Assembly on the question of the early consideration of the Electoral law, by a vote of 317 for to 381 against giving it priority to the regular order of business. The Assembly immediately adjourned, and the Ministry tendered their resignations, which were at once accepted by President MacMahon, and M. Goulard was intrusted with the duty of forming a new Cabinet....The Spanish Government has called into active service forty battalions of the reserves. It is reported that it is intended to revive titles of nobility and to subsidize the clergy....Forty persons were injured in Wales by a railroad collision....The steamer Faraday has sailed from Gravesend with the new Atlantic cable....The New Brunswick House of Assembly has been dissolved, and a new election ordered for June 30.

THE Emperor of Germany has recalled Count Von Arnim, his representative in France, and has also ordered his temporary retirement from the German diplomatic service....Gen. Rey has succeeded Gen. Pavia as Captain-General of Madrid....Messrs. Dixon, Hughes, Morley and McDonald have informed the English Laborers' Union that they are in hopes of arranging a simultaneous withdrawal of the "lockout" and the cessation of the strike. The union favors this plan of adjustment....The dissolution of the French Assembly is prophesied....The Duke de Chartres has sent a challenge to M. Paul Cassagnac, in consequence of the publication in the latter's paper, *Le Pays*, of an abusive article....A duel is impending between Prince Metternich and the Duke de Montmorenci.

A $60,000 fire has occurred at Aylmer, Ontario....The Dominion Board of Trade meets at St. Johns, N. B., July 16....The Czar reviewed 14,000 troops at Aldershott, England.

THE principal members of the new French Ministry formed by M. Goulard are Goulard, De las Casas, Lavergne, Grivart and Czanne, all of whom belong to the moderate section of the Right and Right Center. The object of the new Government is to conciliate both Centers, in order to carry the Septennat through the Assembly....Three American students at Lausanne, Switzerland, were drowned recently in Lake Geneva.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

Three Villages in Massachusetts Swept Away—One Hundred Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Mass., May 16.—Three great water reservoirs, situated in Hampshire county, Western Massachusetts, along the line of the New Haven and Northampton railroad, burst this morning, completely sweeping away the three manufacturing villages of Leeds, Haydenville and Williamsburgh. Scarcely a building is left standing. At last account 100 lives had been lost.

The reservoirs were used to supply the streams in that vicinity in dry seasons, but the heavy rains last night burst them. They were situated three, eight and ten miles, respectively, from Haydenville.

Not a house is standing in Williamsburgh. At this writing the waters are subsiding. The destruction of property is not less than $10,000,000.

The villages affected by the disaster are Williamsburgh, Haydenville, Leeds and Florence, located on Mill river, a tributary to the Connecticut, running into the latter at Northampton.

The mills on the stream have all been carried away, and included brass-works, button-hole factories, silk and cotton mills, brush factories, agricultural implements, and basket factories, etc., besides saw and grist mills. The manufacturing capital invested along Mill river is estimated at $5,000,000, and the immediate damage effected is $4,000,000. The valuation of Williamsburgh, a farming and manufacturing town, is nearly $700,000, personal, and the number of dwelling-houses in both Williamsburgh and Haydenville, which is a settlement in that town, was about 500.

LATER.

NEW HAVEN CONN., May 17.—A 24-inch pipe in the town of Great Ashfield reservoir, above Williamsburgh, Mass., has been leaking for weeks, and some people had shaken their heads and said the dam must be attended to or it might break. It did break yesterday morning. The masonry around the outlet gave way, and then all in a minute, as if a piece had been bitten out of the dam, a great wall of water seemed to spring up into the air and leap out into the sink below.

The standing joke of Mill river valley, "Look out, the dam is broken," was proved no joke at last. The torrent was upon Williamsburgh in ten minutes, and sent its spray above trees 60 feet high. It crunched one house like paper, and killed a woman and her two children; then another, and another. It swept away the woolen-mills, and rushed on at the rate of 20 miles an hour. As it came raging down the valley, it dug up houses and swallowed them in an instant, leaving no trace; and tree-butts and great stones came down with the flood. The mountain of water, roaring like a thunder-storm of hail, reached Skinnerville and lifted the silk mills upon its shoulders before shredding them into bits.

At Haydenville it swept away the factory in a moment. At Leeds it came down, a wall of water faced by an abattis of timbers, trees and iron boilers, which struck the village in full front.

There was an hour and a half of flood, and then ebb, and at noon those who had escaped came back in crowds to see the ruin. It was an awful sight. Houses were crumpled like twisted paper, trees stripped of their bark and limbs, even when their roots clung to the soil.

The beautiful valley is a waste of mud and muddy water laden with distorted and strange shapes. Great boilers have been carried hundreds of yards, and left crushed together and buried.

The loss of life is now set at 140, and the loss of property at $2,000,000.

The gate-keeper of the reservoir says he has lived in constant expectation of a break, and has often called the attention of his superiors to its unsafe condition. The accident has caused great apprehension among the residents along the west branch of Mill river, of which the Goshen reservoir is the head, and which joins the east branch at Williamsburgh. It is in all respects similar to the Williamsburgh reservoir.

To-day, a petition unanimously signed was sent to the company owning it, asking to have it emptied at once and the dam strengthened. Popular apprehension ran so high that citizens threatened to take the matter into their own hands and break the dam. The company promised to do what is necessary at once.

The Arkansas Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, May 15.—Some skirmishing and movement of troops by both sides occurred this forenoon, and continued till 1 o'clock. After that the streets were quiet until nearly 3 o'clock, when it was reported in Baxter circles that he had been recognized by the United States Government, and that fact soon becoming known on the streets, there was much excitement, but it was nothing compared to the furor that was made when the *Gazette* extras were issued containing the proclamation. Crowds of Baxter soldiers filled the streets, yelling at the top of their voices, some throwing their hats in the air, and others rushing from point to point, conveying the news.

Crowds of Gov. Baxter's friends called to congratulate him, his room at one time being nearly full of Senators, Representatives and citizens; and even whole companies of soldiers went up to pay their respects to him.

The Legislature adjourned immediately after receiving the proclamation, and reading it—which was done in both houses, amid the wildest excitement, some of the members getting up in their chairs and shouting for joy.

Brooks has received official notice of the recognition of Baxter by the Federal authorities, and has sent several of his friends to confer with Gov. Baxter as to the best method of disbanding and providing transportation for his forces, some of which leave for home on the trains to-night. In order to avoid a collision between the two it is proposed that but one party shall occupy a train or boat at a time.

Gov. Baxter has issued to his citizen soldiers a congratulatory address, very mild in its expression, thanking them for their prompt espousal of his cause, and assuring them of his gratitude therefor, and at the same time counseling moderation in all their actions and feelings toward those who had taken up arms against him.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY May 14.—*Senate.*—The Finance bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate, numerous amendments being proposed, all of which were reported, and the bill passed the Senate as it came from the committee. The principal sections provide for the issue of national bank currency up to the point of the greatest amount ever outstanding prior to the passage of the bill; this point being passed by $1,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to retire United States notes equal to 25 per cent. of the new issue. It is also provided that United States notes shall be exchangeable into gold bonds, after July 1, 1878—the bonds to run 10 years and to bear 4½ per cent. interest. The vote on the passage of the bill was 25 yeas; 19 nays.

House.—The Deficiency bill and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the former reported to the House, where it was passed....Mr. Poland, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to revise and consolidate the statutes relating to the District of Columbia, that were in force on the 1st of December last. Passed.

FRIDAY, May 15.—*Senate.*—Alcorn presented a memorial from the citizens of Mississippi, praying the Government to take charge of the levees on the Mississippi river. Referred to a select Committee on levees....Clayton called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, calling upon the President for copies of correspondence relative to the troubles in that State, which was amended so as to provide for the transmission of that which has taken place since the copies were sent to the House, and was then passed....Logan called up the House bill amendatory of the act to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government. Passed.

House.—Donnan, from the Committee on Printing, reported back, with an amendment, the Senate joint resolution prohibiting publication in the *Congressional Record* of speeches or parts of speeches not actually delivered. The amendment of the Committee is to add to it as follows: "Nor shall it be lawful for any member of either House of Congress to speak longer than one hour on any question, any agreement or consent to the contrary notwithstanding."....Clements, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing an application by Norman Wiard for a patent for the invention of a safety attachment to steam boilers. Passed—yeas, 106; nays, 96.

SATURDAY, May 16.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The bill extending the time for application for bounties to Jan. 30, 1875, was passed; also, a bill extending the time for the payment for lands in Kansas on the Miami Reservation; also, a bill to legalize certain entries of land under the Homestead law....In Committee of the Whole the House considered the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. An amendment to repay the sum of $57,000 to the Government of Brazil which had been obtained by a disgraceful proceeding on the part of a former Minister to that court, was agreed to, and the bill, being reported to the House, was passed.

MONDAY, May 18.—*Senate.*—Edmunds submitted a resolution that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare the two houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 22d of June, at noon. Ordered printed and laid over....Hamlin called up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce, a few days ago, to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases, which was passed....Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed.

House.—Bills introduced: By Cessna, fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1874, as the time for the election in Pennsylvania of Representatives to the Forty-Fourth Congress; by Sypher, for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi; by Dunnell, to provide for minority representation in boards of directors in stock companies; by Butler, of Massachusetts, for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of the Geneva award; by Starkweather, to secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America and Asia....Wilson asked and obtained leave for the Joint Select Committee on the District of Columbia to report at any time....Poland introduced a resolution providing for a committee of the House to go to Arkansas and investigate, which was defeated—yeas, 94; nays, 103....The privileges of the floor were extended to the members of the Indiana Editorial Association.

TUESDAY, May 19.—*Senate.*—The resolution providing for final adjournment June 22 was adopted....The House bill for the benefit of occupying claimants of public lands was passed....The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was finally finished, read a third time and passed.

House.—A conference committee was appointed upon the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill....A bill was passed abolishing the system of moieties to informers in custom and revenue cases....Majority and minority reports in the Louisiana contested election case of Pinchback against Sheridan were presented and ordered printed....Pratt, from the Postoffice Committee, made a report on the Pacific Mail subsidy for semi-monthly service, taking the ground that the conditions had not been complied with by the company, and that consequently the contract had lapsed....Unsuccessful efforts were made to take up the Senate resolution for adjournment June 22.

WEDNESDAY, May 20;—*Senate.*—Scott, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill to provide for the settlement of claims of loyal persons against the United States accruing during the rebellion, and for other purposes. The bill was indefinitely postponed....Ingalls called up the bill to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Pottawotomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana, under the treaty stipulations existing with them, which was passed....The Senate voted—37 to 13—to take up the Civil Rights bill.

House.—The Senate resolution to adjourn June 22 was passed—yeas, 143; nays, 49....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole....The Committee having risen, O'Neill from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, covering about $30,000,000.

ITALIAN CITIES.—One remarkable feature in Italian cities is that you see no new buildings in course of erection, growth in that respect having apparently ceased. A new street is being opened, broad and serviceable, from the square of Carlo Felicie, in Genoa, directly to the fortifications of the city, in its course destroying one or two private palaces of no mean pretensions, and of centuries in age. King Victor Emanuel has taken a lesson in this respect from Napoleon III., and this is the fourth or fifth boulevard which he has opened lately in Genoa, which has for centuries been famous for its narrow and almost inaccessible streets. It is no exaggeration to say that one-half the streets of the city are so narrow as to render the passage of a vehicle through them simply impossible; everything of size and weight delivered therein is brought on the backs of donkeys, or more commonly on the heads of women.

Cosmetics.

To render the skin clear and soft bathe the entire body daily, if possible, in water of the temperature most agreeable in its effects upon the bather. Cold bathing is injurious to many people who are benefited by a bath in tepid water in a room of moderate warmth. In every case it is better to rub the entire surface of the body till it is in a glow, and then cover according to the season, always wearing clothes enough to keep the body comfortably protected when away from the fire. Eat temperately, avoid heavy suppers, concentrated dishes, such as rich puddings, pastries and cakes; eschew pork, which is an enemy to a transparent complexion; decline hot bread, gross meats and rich gravies, and exercise freely in the open air. Gluttony and indolence are foes from which beauty always retires in inglorious defeat.

To give expression to the eye, cherish as the increased practice of the soul a love for truth, for the divine beauty visible in the world all around us, for heavenly charity, for whatever is noble and pure and just, and, in the nature of things, imperishable. This will give luster to the dullest eye and light up the plainest face with the fires from God's own altar.

To give an erect and graceful carriage, live with a high aim and a noble purpose. This may be but to make the heart nearest you supremely happy; the purpose—to lift it by all the ministries of suggestion and love nearer and nearer the faultless ideal. Or it may have a wider range and a larger scope, looking toward the elevation of the degraded, the education of the ignorant, and the comforting of the afflicted. Living for one's self stamps the bearing with an impress from which everybody shrinks and turns away. The unspoken consciousness of the selfish person writes itself in every feature and in every gesture, even as self-forgetfulness and lofty resolution make their own proud mark, read of all men, on those whom the nations delight to honor.

To perfect the shape of the hand, even when marred, use it in giving and in deeds of mercy. This will throw over it a halo that will conceal misshapen joints, efface labor stains, straighten crooked fingers and make them tapering and rosy-tipped.

To clothe the whole person with attractive grace, cherish an abiding faith in the goodness and mercy of God, and cultivate a warmth and active good will toward all men. Charity covereth the multitude of defects.

Can anyone in whom all these cosmetics have perfectly wrought be other than divinely beautiful and altogether lovely?—*New York Tribune.*

Different Kinds of Eyes.

No branch of science has been more thoroughly mastered than optics. The principle of vision must be essentially the same in all eyes, but they differ remarkably according to the habits of the animal. Birds of lofty flight, as the condors, eagles, vultures and carrion-seeking prowlers of the feathered race, have telescopic visions, and thus they are enabled to look down and discover their unsuspecting victims. As they approach noiselessly from above, the axis of vision changes—shortening, so that they can see as distinctly within one foot of the ground as when at an elevation of one mile in the air.

This fact explains the balancing of the fish-hawk on its pinions, half a mile above a still pond watching for fish. When one is selected down the savage hunter plunges, the focal axis varying always to the square view of his intended prey. As they ascend, the axis is elongated by a curious muscular arrangement, so as to see far off again.

Snails have their keen eyes at the extremity of flexible horns, which they can protrude or draw in at pleasure. By winding the instrument around the edge of a leaf or stalk, they can see how matters stand on the opposite side.

The hammer-headed shark has its wicked-looking eyes nearly two feet apart. By will or effort they can bend the thin edges of the head, on which the organs are located, so as to examine the sides of an object the size of a full-sized codfish.

Flies have immovable eyes. They stand out from the head like half an apple, exceedingly prominent. Instead of smooth hemispheres, they have an immense number of facets, resembling old-fashioned glass watch-seals, each one directing the light directly to the optic retina. That explains why they cannot be approached in any direction without seeing what is coming.

Civilization.

"What is to be the future of Africa?" "Will the negro be civilized?" To these questions Sir Samuel Baker, the great English traveler, replies in his late speech at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, by a very seasonable word of advice and rebuke. It has, says Sir Samuel, taken eighteen centuries to bring the Briton to his present civilization, but "the grand advance has been made in our own lifetime." Within a century and a half witches were burnt in England; and within two centuries torture still was a British institution. And yet, adds Sir Samuel, "our great grandfathers were as proud of their civilization as we are of ours, in spite of what we think now of their penal codes and social manners." Our railways, steamships, electric telegraphs, our gas lamps, our photography, date from yesterday or the day before; the great improvements in the science of astronomy, chemistry and mechanics are almost of to-day. Let us, therefore—in the words of the great traveler—"not boast of our civilization, but only of our progress toward a desired end." Indeed, the question whether we are as yet quite civilized might fairly be asked of ourselves. The ignorance, vice and brutality found in our great cities should certainly teach us to be a little more modest in our pretensions, and a little less inconsiderate in our impatience of the slow process of civilizing, or at least improving, savage negro tribes.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE Russian census awards 20,000 patients to every doctor. In the United States there is a regular physician and a fraction to every 1,000 of the population.

"I saw what I can't *see*," as the blind wood-sawyer said.

Remarkable Experience of a Boston Lawyer in a Haunted House.

The Boston *Herald* revives the haunted house sensation at Springvale, Me., by telling the story of one Edw. H. Mulliken, a Boston merchant, who braved its horrors on Thursday evening, in a spirit of curiosity. Shortly after 8 o'clock he was entranced, and remained in that condition till midnight, when he retired to a lounge in an adjoining room. During the trance he communicated several facts in connection with the building, stating that a terrible murder had been perpetrated upon the premises at some previous time. At 3:30, when the room was lighted, the door opened, and a large, thick-set figure entered, approached the sofa, and inquired the time; also if the watcher was resting well, placed his hands on his shoulder, and suddenly vanished. Noises were heard at intervals, nowise traceable. Subsequently the figure returned, repeated his previous inquiries, the light still burning, retreated an instant and appeared, brandishing a huge club above the watcher's head. Paralyzed with horror, Mr. Mulliken cocked his pistol, took deliberate aim at the figure, but the weapon refused to do its duty. Instantly substituting a fresh cap, a second attempt was equally unsuccessful. Terrified, he arose, but the figure had vanished no more to return. Nervous and agitated, he remained till morning, when he surprised the tenants with his experience, not, however, more marvelous than they had themselves witnessed; and was equally surprised to learn of his entrancement the previous evening, he having been unconscious of it. The spirits warned the inmates not to allow Mr. Mulliken to retire to an upper apartment, stating that the effects might have proved fatal to one of his temperament. Mr. M. is no advocate of Spiritualism, and regards the whole affair as unaccountable. His experience has awakened a fresh interest in this mystery.

Servant-Galized Americans.

Lucy H. Hooper, writing from Paris to the Philadelphia *Press*, relates some dire experiences of Americans with their domestics. She says: "The experience of one gentleman really merits special mention. His wife discovered one day that the greater part of her underclothing had disappeared, as well as a valuable jeweled watch. The police were called in, search was made, and the missing undergarments were found in the trunk of the lady's maid, as well as a variety of other articles abstracted by her from the stores of former employers. The woman was arrested and committed for trial. When the trial took place her counsel adopted a novel but extremely successful line of defense. 'Gentlemen of the jury,' said he, 'the parties that have come here to prosecute my client are Americans. They are wealthy; they could very well afford to supply this poor woman with underclothing; she did not steal the things; she needed them, and she merely took them. Moreover, the lady was culpably careless in leaving her drawers and trunks open to expose my client to temptation; and besides, as I said before, these people are rich Americans, so I hope you will acquit the prisoner.' The jury did acquit the prisoner immediately, whereupon she turned round and sued her employer for false imprisonment, and he was obliged to get a permit from the police to enable him to quit France, he being on the point of returning home with his family."

Arsenic Eaters.

It seems almost incredible that any person can be guilty of the madness of resorting to the use of poisons, either internally or externally, for the purpose of improving the complexion. Arsenic in any form in which it is used—although not in a pure metallic state, and before oxidation—is a terrible poison. If taken in sufficient quantities, it causes death after excruciating suffering. In small doses it produces very unpleasant effects, and undoubtedly shortens life. The habit of eating arsenic once confirmed cannot be broken off. A person is to be looked upon as idiotic who will deliberately adopt the practice of taking such an injurious and dangerous drug, merely for the purpose of whitening the skin. But there are other substances much more commonly used than arsenic for their effect upon the complexion, which are also highly deleterious. Many of the cosmetics which are sold contain lead, and there are few poisons which produce results more to be dreaded than those occasioned by lead. Even as used in hair-dyes, it occasions neuralgia, paralysis, suffering and death. Seek good looks by seeking health; by early rising, outdoor exercise, wholesome food, a clear conscience and the cultivation of a cheerful temper, and not by the use of arsenic or any other poison.

ONCE WHEN YOU WERE A BOY.—One by one the "pleasures of childhood" are fading into forgetfulness by reason of the innovations of modern ideas. The youth of to-day can know nothing of the real, solid comfort of having a circus in his father's barn, assisted by a talented company of the neighborhood boys, and, rigging up in long stockings and colored jackets, balancing on a flour-barrel until he falls off and peels his nose and skins his shins, and accuses the other boy of kicking the barrel, and pitches into him and gets another black eye and a lacerated ear, when the show ends at the close of the second "act" amid a general scene of ruin, compared with which the "last days of Pompeii" sink into insignificance.

THE following schedule of annuities paid the British royal family is from the annual civil list of the Kingdom: Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia), £128,000; Prince of Wales, £400,000; Princess of Wales, £100,000; Prince Alfred, £105,000; Prince Arthur, £30,000; Princess Alice (of Hesse), £72,000; Princess Helena (of Schleswig, etc.), £42,000; Princess Louise (of Lorne), £12,000; Princess Mary (of Teck), £18,000; Princess Augusta (of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), £99,000; Duchess of Cambridge, £90,000; Duke of Cambridge, £276,000.

AUBURN COURIER

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FARM AND HOME.

Farm Notes.

COME boys, I have something to tell you;
Come here, I would whisper it low;
You're thinking of leaving the old homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vice and sins;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins!

THE farmer should be an educated man. Formerly all necessary qualification was physical development.

FARMERS must arrange so as to cultivate their farms without having their houses crowded with hired help.

DO ALL work as cheaply as possible this year, but do it thoroughly. The prospect is good for remunerative prices, if economically produced.

THE CHECK-REIN.—Why is it that so many of our farmers, and nearly all of our city carters, insist upon using a tight rein on working horses? When a horse, left to his natural inclination, has a heavy load to pull, he can best exert his back-bone in one continuous line, and this he will invariably do if not prevented by a tight check-rein. Some claim that it prevents the horse from falling down, and when a man can raise himself over a fence by a lift on his suspenders we will believe it. When a horse fails, a tight rein will most effectually prevent him from getting on to his feet again. Try it without the rein, and see if we are not correct in our practice and theory both.

WASTED FERTILIZERS.—The *Farmer's Home Journal* says: On every old place in Central Kentucky there are such things as old wood-piles, where chips have accumulated and decomposed for fifty years; then there are old piles of ashes sometimes three or four feet deep, which have been accumulating for the same length of time; then there are old straw piles and heaps of stable manure which have never been hauled out; and there are deposits under the hen-roosts, sometimes two feet deep, which are equal to the best Peruvian guano, and when these are all hauled out, we will go to an inexhaustible supply of rich molds and alluvial deposits of decayed vegetable matter, which have been collecting for ages, in places on branches and creeks which run through most farms. We have still another supply yet, in the muck mud, which, if dug out in the summer time, when the marshes and swampy places are dry and hard, can be hauled close to, if not quite to, where it is wanted, and the winter freezing will pulverize it and put it in fine condition for a crop the next season.

PRESERVING POSTS.—Every farmer who has to fence his land knows too well how quickly posts planted in the earth become rotten, especially in a damp spot. All of them will welcome the following process to prevent rottenness, a process as wonderful in its effects as it is simple and almost costless. It is taken from *Le Bien Public*, of Dijon, France:

"Take linseed oil, boil it, and mix it with charcoal dust until the mixture has the consistence of an ordinary paint. Give to the post a single coat of the mixture or paint before planting them, and no farmer, even living to the age of the patriarchs of old, will live long enough to see the same posts rotten.

"'Some years ago I discovered a way of rendering wood more durable in earth than iron itself,' says the author of the communication, "but it seemed to me so simple and so inexpensive, that I did not think it worth while to make much ado and fuss about it. Posts of soft wood thus prepared were removed after remaining seven years in the earth, and were found as sound as when planted. The only precaution to take is to use only well-dried posts before covering them with the charcoal paint.'"

FARMERS' FOOD.—In the last report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, Dr. J. F. A. Adams, of Pittsfield, one of the most accomplished physicians in the State, has presented a long and valuable report upon the health of farmers, in which he combines his own experience with that of the leading physicians in the State, to whom he sent circulars containing twenty questions, to which they responded. Dr. Adams concluded that the following are the diseases to which farmers are most liable, and the liability is in the order named: First, rheumatism; second, dyspepsia; third, fever; fourth, acute lung affections; fifth, consumption. In answer to the question: "What causes tend to injure the health of farmers and their families?" overwork is mentioned as the first, improper diet the second, exposure the third, sanitary defects in barn-yards, hogpens, privies, drains, cellars, etc., rank as the fourth cause; want of ventilation the fifth; want of recreation, cleanliness, and other causes are mentioned, but the first four are the principal.

Upon the subject of farmers' diet, Dr. Adams comes to several conclusions, the full force of which our Western farmers will appreciate fully. It is not insinuated that wives of Western farmers are inferior to their sisters at the East in the practice of the culinary arts, but they have been so long in the habit of preparing the meals in just such a way that it is difficult to make a change. As to farmers' diet, Dr. Adams arrives at these eight conclusions:

1. Good bread is scarce, and is too often made with some unwholesome substitute for yeast.
2. There is too little variety in food.
3. Meat is too apt to be fried.
4. Baked beans and salt-pork, although a highly nutritious dish, are too generally used, being indigestible for many persons.
5. Pastry and cakes are used to a highly injudicious extent.
6. Too little time is allotted for meals.
7. Coffee and tea, especially the latter, are too freely used as beverages.
8. Water is used in excess.

Dr. Paddock's remarks on this point are these:

"The food of farmers is usually soaked in fat. Beefsteak is fried to a crisp in fat; nearly all other meats are fried, and I think a larger proportion of farmers are dyspeptic than any other class. They need better bread, rare-cooked meats, less fat and grease." To the frying of meats so fashionable among farmers, the testimony of the physicians is unanimously opposed. Beef and mutton are recommended as the best meats, and veal and pork are condemned as unfit for staple articles of diet. Dr. Adams thus sums up the testimony on the matter of diet: "More fresh and less salt meat; less frying and more boiling, broiling and roasting; a greater variety of vegetables and fruits; less pies and cakes; more wholesome well-kneaded bread raised with yeast; less tea." We have space only to refer to one more point, and that is the badly ventilated rooms in which many farmers sleep, and the feather beds on which they lie. On this point Dr. Lawrence tells the story in a few words: "As a general thing, farmers sleep in the poorest rooms in their houses, which are very small and poorly ventilated. Feathers are an abomination."—*Exchange.*

The Household:

CHAMPAGNE HAM.—Boil the ham very tender, skin and cover with brown sugar, moistened with champagne. Repeat three times and brown in an oven. Slice cold.

A NICE DESSERT.—Grate into a dish a layer of cocoanut, then place a layer of quartered oranges and sprinkle them with sugar. Continue alternating until the dish is full, with a grating of cocoanut on top.

THE *Country Gentleman* recommends linseed oil meal for horses that are never allowed to run out to grass, being slightly aperient. A handful in each feed, morning and evening, is about the quantity usually fed.

RUSK.—Three cups of sweet milk, one cup of yeast, one cup of sugar, mixed over night with flour enough to make a stiff batter. In the morning add one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, add cinnamon and soda. Mold and let them rise before baking.

TO DYE GREEN.—Boil the article first in alum-water for an hour, then for three hours in a preparation composed of four ounces of verdigris, two quarts of white wine vinegar, and four quarts of water.

HAIR OIL.—One pint of alcohol; two ounces of castor oil; a few drops of perfumery. Shake well to cut the oil. This is said to be a splendid and nicely-perfumed hair oil; it softens the hair, promotes its growth, and prevents it from falling out.

FRENCH MUSTARD.—A fine French mustard, called *moutard superbe*, is thus made: Salt, one and one-half pounds; scraped horseradish, one pound; garlic, two cloves; boiling vinegar, two gallons; macerate in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours, strain, and add enough of mustard to make a rather thin paste.

SOME egg-raisers claim that the best use for skimmed milk is to give it to hens to drink; that it is worth twice as much for this purpose as for feeding hogs; and that by its use in winter, chickens will lay constantly. This must be their only drink; and let them have access to it at all times.

CALLA lilies, it is said, can be made splendidly thrifty for indoors in winter, by a summer-baking accomplished thus: In June, place the pots containing them on their sides under a tree, or in a shady place, and there leave them, without attention, until September. The leaves will, of course, fade away, and the earth in the pot drop and harden almost to the consistency of brick. Upon being taken indoors in the autumn, and watered thenceforth daily, the plants will soon start into vigorous growth and bear noble flowers all winter.

Bird Song.

To be sure, birds sing as naturally as they breathe; yet it will be found by close observation that the song of your caged pet is imitative as well as natural. The quality of bird-notes comes from the education they receive. During the last century, a naturalist brought up some linnets, taken from the nest, in company of larks of sundry varieties, and found that every one of the linnets adopted completely the song of the master set over him, so that now these linnets—larks by naturalization—formed a company apart when placed among birds of their own species. Even the nightingale, whose native sound is so sweet, exhibits, under domestication, a considerable readiness to imitate other singing birds. The song of the bird is, therefore, determined by its education, and the same thing must be true as to nest-building. A bird brought up to a cage does not construct the nest peculiar to its species. In vain will you supply all the necessary materials; the bird will employ them without skill, and will oftentimes even renounce all purpose of building anything like a nest. Does not this well-known fact prove that, instead of being guided by instinct, the bird learns how to contruct his nest, just as a man learns how to build a house?

Painted Dogs.

A curious practice exists among certain tribes of the South American Indians of painting their dogs. The appearance of these animals, as might be assumed, is most peculiar, and a stranger, ignorant of the customs of the people, would be at a loss how to account for the peculiarity of their appearance. They are to be seen of all colors—yellow, blue, green and scarlet—while others are mottled with every variety of tint. A South American traveler, who recently accompanied a party of natives on a tapir hunt, says that it is the custom among many of the tribes of the South American Indians to dye, not only their own bodies, but the hairy coats of their dogs with brilliant colors, obtained from vegetable juices, such as buitie, yellow roca and indigo. The light gray, often white, hair of these animals, favors the staining process, and the effect produced pleases the eye of their savage masters, but to stranger the effect is fantastical.

"I could not," he says, "restrain my laughter, when I first scanned the curs in their fanciful coats; picture to yourself a pack of scarlet, orange and purple dogs."

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Railroads—Banks—Old Political Parties, and the New.

Extracts from a Speech by Oliver P. Sabin, Editor of the Bloomington "Anti-Monopolist," Delivered at Pekin, Ill., on the 19th day of May, 1874.

CITIZENS OF TAZEWELL COUNTY: In this beautiful city of Pekin, nestled upon the eastern bank of the Illinois, favored by nature in the fertility of your soil throughout your county, rich in manufactures, living in this age of enlightenment, with its railroads, telegraph, and the multitude of inventions that should combine to make all prosperous and happy—I greet you as friends of humanity and co-workers in the cause of the people in their struggle for "equal rights and justice."

Is it not right, and altogether appropriate, that we should pause an hour or two in our struggles incident to a busy and enterprising life, to consider the questions of the hour which are now agitating every avenue of civilized society? The greatest of these questions is what is known in the comprehensive term of the "Farmer's Movement." By this term we do not wish to be understood as meaning simply those who cultivate the soil, but also that great body representing practical industry wherever it may be or can be found; that class of great deeds and great worth, the glory and bulwark of every country, whose prosperity and condition is the most accurate measure possible of the prosperity and condition of that country, whence must come the intelligence and industry, not only in our own land, but in all civilized governments, the noble, honest yeomanry, the bulwark now as it has ever been in all past ages of liberty and human rights—*the common people who live by work*

The constant encroachments of capital upon the domain of labor, the extortions of the bullion-loving, bondholding aristocrats, have perforce caused the uprising of the laboring masses of this nation. Although of so recent origin, it has spread with more rapidity than the cloud that was no larger than a man's hand. This movement, which was recently laughed at with scorn, derision and contempt, to-day promises to be a controlling power in our land. The freeman's voice raised in the cause of right can be heard from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific, and from the great lakes of the North to the Gulf on the South. This land, which but a few years ago was steeped in fratricidal blood brought on by the land-pirates and human vultures who assumed to be our leaders, is now forming in a closer union than ever witnessed in the history of any civilized country. This uprising has come only when necessity has compelled it to come. When the bad combine to destroy our liberties the good must unite to preserve them. The bad long since combined to secure and increase their own selfish interests by creating legions of selfish monopolies. Chief among these monopolies are

THE RAILROADS.

They have by their so-called chartered privileges, vested rights, Dartmouth decisions; their moneyed influences with corrupt Legislatures; their well-known habits of consolidation with each other; their facilities for increasing small capital stock by a spurious and felonious system of so-called watering stock, and the ease by which they reconcile all these nefarious means to the accomplishment of their final purpose; by increasing their rates of freight to so high a point—practically excluded from the markets of the commercial world many of our great States of the West, so much so in fact, that the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and other States have witnessed a blessing turned into a curse, and have been compelled to see the fruits of their toil, in the burning of their corn for fuel, smolder away into worthless ashes. They have stretched their long lines from the Far East to the Farther West, and at the same time have created rules and laws which have well-nigh destroyed the advantages which it was hoped would flow from their construction. We lay down in the long night that preceded their coming, fondly dreaming of the blessings that would be showered upon us by their advent; but woke up to find that they had riveted upon us chains that were more galling than any we had ever known—chains that wear none the less easily because fashioned out of the materials that we ourselves purchased, by magnificent tracts of the national domain, the depletion of the contents of our treasuries, and the creation of vast public debts, fastened upon the people and their posterity, as if forsooth these corporations with an eye single to their own interests, had determined to acquire vast tracts of country as fair as the sun in all his journeyings looks down upon. And second to create a race of slaves to work and till them for their especial benefit.

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CENTRALIZED CAPITAL.

Another monopoly, if indeed it be second to railroads in a financial sense, stands pre-eminently first in the destruction of the liberty of our people. It is that of the centralization of capital. Our present system of finance has apparently been created and certainly made to subserve the interest of a privileged class at the expense and to the detriment of the industrial classes of our people, upon whose wealth it is bottomed, and whose credit gives it the little of stability it possesses.

The intricacies of this system enable the railroad sharks, salary-grabbers, Wall street gamblers, Eastern capitalists and all such classes to perfect and carry out their plans, tricks, schemes and corners to elevate and depress the prices of the products of labor, the necessaries of life, and stocks and national securities at pleasure, and out of these manifold charges and combinations to reap a golden harvest at the expense of one common people, who have warmed these venomous serpents in their bosoms until they have turned upon us with their deadly fangs and poisonous virus to destroy and sting us to death. The national banking system, in short, enables these classes to coin false moneys out of that crucible called debt, and to compel us to use that money at rates of interest which would put to blush the veriest Shylock who ever loaned money to Christian men.

Do you use this money? Examine your pocketbooks and see what portion of their contents is made up national bank bills and what portion of greenbacks. The Government—that is the people—pays interest on the debt on which these national bank bills are based and issued, and you, the people, pay another interest on the bills to the banks that are based on this interest-bearing debt, thus paying at one and the same time a double interest. The Government pays about twenty-two million dollars per year, and the people pay whatever interest the conscience of these bankers allows them to ask, and the necessities of the borrower compel him to pay. No blister ever drew sharper than this illegal interest; it works all day and all night, in fair weather and in foul; its foot-prints make no sound, but it travels swiftly; it gnaws at your vitals with invisible teeth; it binds industry with a film as the fly is bound by the spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until this "spider of hell" devours him. There is but one thing on a farm that we know of like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots; whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds; every leaf is an awl and a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. So the borrower had better make his bed of Canada thistles than to attempt to live and prosper by paying their extortionate rates of usury.

Had we the time to analyze all the objections which lie against the present system, it would be easy to prove that, by the very operation of the law which lies at the bottom of the system, it does induce at seasons undue flow of money to New York and to the great centers. That these accumulations do encourage speculations, and speculations create panics. It would be easy to show that its very rigidity of volume, its non-elasticity, *its insufficiency, make it the subject of control by heavy capitalists, and thereby places at the mercy of Wall street the profits on the legitimate industries of the country.* That it presents competition and thereby insures a high rate of interest, which is death to the debtor and to the producing classes. That it brings, of necessity, the Federal Treasury into competition with Wall street in the sale of gold, and thus makes it not only a speculator in *its own promises*, but an absorber of the currency, already insufficient for the people. It changes, in a word, the Government into a gigantic banking establishment which, in violation of every principle of equity, and unmindful of its effects upon the morals of the people, demands payment in one currency, while it makes payment in another. It thus sets an example whose pernicious influence is fast de*bauching the people and changing the nation* into a nation of speculators and gamblers.

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OLD PARTIES.

For a brief moment let us discuss the history of the late political parties. Political parties are organized and brought into existence to represent great ideas. So long as they represent those ideas truly, so long they live. When they represent them imperfectly desolation commences; and when they cease to represent them, they cease to live. The oldest of the two parties—the Democratic—was originally organized by that pure man, great statesman, lover and defender of liberty—THOMAS JEFFERSON. Like its founder, it was also pure, based upon the bed-rock of human rights, and in the language of the late lamented Douglas, a "Government by the people, of the people and for the people," pledged to a strict construction of the Constitution whenever that construction arose as against the Government and in favor of the people. In time it ceased to represent the great principles of its birth; its old leaders passed away, new ones took their places and with them came new principles, and new followers gathered around them a mob of scheming and unprincipled men, and that mob, which, without an atom of honest democracy in its purposes, dubbed itself the Democratic party. It was instituted to perpetuate the foundations of the slavery barbarism, through the assertion of a false and untenable theory of "State rights" from which the higher rights of the individual are excluded. From the very nature of its doctrine, it speedily became a kind of oligarchy government, supplemented on the framework of a popular representative government. Practicing persistently on the banditti maxim of William L. Marcy, "that the spoils belong to the victors," to get and divide the spoils among the political bandit-chiefs very soon became the sole object and mission of its existence. It was the slavery principle, according to which slaveholders waxed fat on the earnings of their human chattels, carried into the practice of a political party whose leaders and managers asserted a claim of right to aggrandize themselves upon the spoils of office extracted from the earnings of the people.

Thus John C. Calhoun's cohesive power of public plunder constituted the cementing bond of the combination of political oligarchs who distributed to themselves the earnings of "niggers" and the spoils of office in the pretentious name of "Democracy." Turning traitor to itself, it sought to destroy the life of the nation which it was originally organized to foster and protect.

Such in brief is an epitome of the rise, progress, and fall of the Democratic party.

That other party, the Republican, was formed for the purpose of extending the limits of liberty and circumscribing the territory of slavery. It was hailed as the bright harbinger of good-will toward the sons of men. It came to fight the battles of freedom, and it fought them bravely and successfully. Under its guidance our nation became an ocean-girt republic of freedom, within whose boundaries there was no room for slaves. At its call able statesmen came forth to announce and defend its principles. The names of its Lincolns, Chases, Sewards, Greeleys, Yates and Sumners are treasured in the hearts and memories of a grateful people. When the arguments of these men were hushed by the clash of arms, in the providence of the great God of the universe, military chieftains arose who led our armies on to a victorious peace.

During this wonderful age, and under the administration of this great party, the arts of peace were not forgotten. Master-minds gathered the iron rails of Pennsylvania, the laurel ties of Nevada and the golden spikes of California, and welded them into a continental thoroughfare for the sons of men, until, amid the rejoicings of forty millions of people, the lightnings carried the news, over the mountains and under the seas, of the accomplishment of this great work. It crowned the heavenward-reaching dome of our national capital with the fair goddess of American liberty.

Could we pause with this retrospective view, well content would we be to draw the curtain of history and let the Republican party live with its laurels clustering about its brow; but such cannot be. We have spoken of its rise to the zenith of political glory; we now come to note its disgraceful descent. Power and wealth begot corruption, and corruption in all parties is but the forerunner of bigotry, aristocracy, snobbery and dissolution. Men who were the masters of the art of war were made the keepers of the house of peace. Such a radical change in the rules of the nation necessarily brought with it a change in its customs, forms, and modes of procedure. With the advent of Grantism at Washington, there has been a perceptible and significant change in the simple usages that previously prevailed in public life, from the days of JEFFERSON, and which conformed to the genius of republican institutions; shoddyism has established itself in the highest places, and seeks to ape in a vulgar way the practices of foreign courts. Imitating the example of royalty, the President abandons the capital as soon as his loyal Congress adjourns, and establishes himself at Long Branch for the season, just as if the public business had no claim on his attention. The Cabinet and a crowd of underlings follow in the footsteps of their illustrious chief, so that Washington looks like a deserted village for four months in the year, and the departments are practically closed. In order to distinguish himself from the common herd, the President drives a flashy four-in-hand, with gilt harness, white reins, and liveried outriders to match.

Think, Americans, you who live in a republic that frowns upon pomp and show, think how disgusting is this picture we have drawn. It is true, neither have we told all.

The respectable messengers who have once served at the White House have been changed for flunkies after the English model of a low type. The coarse tastes and bad manners of the Executive Mansion are the fashions among the adventurers, jobbers, carpet-baggers, shoddyites and schemers who enjoy the President's intimacy and set up what they call society. Among this following there is a constant strife for ascendency for the first place after "His Excellency," as they all dub him on State occasions.

The conventional law which becomingly regulated the relations of official life for more than three-quarters of a century, did not suit the upstarts and pretenders, who, like the dregs in a violent fermentation, have found themselves suddenly thrown to the surface. So Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, courts and other branches of this so-called Republican party, have all been exercised about their etiquette, and as to who should have precedence at Boss Shepherd's dinners and balls, which the President ordered them to attend. Their thoughts have wandered from the interests of the country, but they have been mainly occupied with rank and rivalry, jealousies and back-biting, which had much to do with defeating Williams for Chief Justice, since according to the new social code that place would have given Madam a superiority which her "friends" of the Cabinet did not like to yield. Nor has their corruption been confined to the social walks of life, but it permeates every department of the Government. Under their boasted reforms of the civil service, stealing, bribery, nepotism and a general disregard of merit has become the rule, and an honest man, who is permitted to attend to the duties of his office, the exception.

At a gathering of the "leaders" of this organization of rottenness at Springfield in our own State, recently, it was said in a boasting tone by a shallow-pated person holding the seat of a State Senator, that the Republican party is the only political party that has ever exposed its own thieves. The remark was intended for eulogy. But why have its thieves—or a small number of them—been exposed? Simply because their scoundrelism had become so gross that it could not any longer be hid. The corruption within had literally eaten its way to the surface at a thousand points, and must come out.

The credit-mobilier plundering, congressional bribery, Jayne piracy, Sanborn blackmailing, District of Columbia plundering, the Indian swindling, the Freedman's Bureau swindling, the mail-contract swindling, the steamship subsidy swindling, the gigantic schemes of peculation, theft and plunder, so numerous that no man can memorize the list, have been exposed because concealment of villainies so colossal was no longer possible.

But what, we ask, has this party done with its exposed scoundrels? Let us see. It has honored the bribe-taker Bingham with a foreign mission. It has rewarded the rascal Casey—who, by the way, is brother-in-law to the President—with a custom-house reappointment. It has kept the liar and rogue Richardson at the head of the national treasury. It has honored the ballot-box corrupter Harlan with its confidence and approval. It has used the power of the standing army to protect the scoundrels, Durell, Kellogg & Co., in their usurpations in Louisiana. In short, it has dismissed its proceeding against every revenue-collecting thief ever taken in the act of stealing. It has whitewashed every office-holding scoundrel that it has not rewarded with an appointment to some higher place of trust and profit. And it has not punished one corrupt scoundrel who promised to help the party, but every decent official that refused to wink at villainy.

This is the record it has made, a record which language is inadequate to express in the fullness of its baseness.

Republicans will tell you that their party is not so corrupt as was the late Democratic party, and endeavor to screen their own villainous record in that way.

It is true that in the days of its life the Democratic party became the ultimate standard of the worst known political corruption. To express their highest conception of the politically-rotten, men said "as rotten as the Democratic party." There had been discovered no higher standard of comparison. Men thought that the country had found in that compact organization of men inspired by the pirates' motto, "To the victors belong the spoils," the *ne plus ultra* of political depravity, and that whatever else might happen there could not be any greater political depravity beyond. As usual men were mistaken.

For the corruption of the now dominant political party, the rottenness of the old Democratic party, even in its most corrupt days, furnishes no parallel. The corruption, fraud, theft, robbery, scoundrelism and depravity of every name that have characterized the two administrations of the Grant party, are without a parallel in the history of the United States; nay, are almost without a parallel in the history of the world. By comparison with this spectacle of organized monstrosity the old Democratic party, steeped and double dyed in political rottenness, was as an angel of light and righteousness to some hideous imp from the lowest pits of the eternally damned.

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Thus, at considerable length, we have sketched the wrongs that have been heaped upon us—all teaching us of the necessity of a thorough reformation.

No government that oppresses its citizens can long remain in prosperity, from the fac that the citizens are the government. It is to accomplish this reformation that the party of the people is called forth. You ask how can this be accomplished? We answer by organization—combining in a closer union for the purposes of working out this reformation. The present will be known in history as an era of organization. All classes of society and branches of business, all trades and professions, have associations for the material protection and assistance of those concerned.

By organization Alexander the Great overran the Medo-Persian Empire, demolished the walls of Tyre, overcame the arid sands of the great Sahara, and marched his victorious legions to the banks of the Ganges.

By organization Mahomet, the false prophet, gathered around him the robbers and bandits of the plains of Arabia, and out of these disjointed forces built up a power which the world could not withstand.

By organization Hannibal, the Carthaginian General, molded an army and navy with which for years he held complete sway of the seas and made the power of Rome to tremble to its very center.

By organization Napoleon Bonaparte made of France a first-class power, and the world stood aghast at the perfect degree of order and harmony which he evolved from the wild chaos which his predecessors had created, and dictated treaties to his opponents within their own capitals and upon his own terms.

By organization railroad kings have fixed their tariffs.

Capitalists in their secret sessions have ruled with despotic power the world of finance.

Through their chambers of commerce merchants have fixed their rates of profits, and every interest has its system of protection.

Until this wide-spread movement, the tillers of the soil, of all classes, were without ready means to protect their interests; possessed of vast wealth, yet they were at the mercy of the shrewder and more provident classes; of vast power, they yet knew not how to wield that power for their own benefit. But this large portion of our population is organized, and they are fast combining with all other industrial classes.

The question now is how best shall this be utilized—should this movement be political? We answer yes, and we use the term in its truest sense. It should occupy, possess and hold every office in this nation, from pathmaster to President.

It should represent the nation abroad, at the courts of St. James and Versailles.

Congress should be filled with its representative men.

Judges in full sympathy with its objects should occupy our supreme benches—men who in the noon-day light of the present age, will be able to see their way through the musty *precedents* of by-gone times, to a decision establishing the law to be, *that corporations are the servants and not the masters of civilization.*

Men, who, when musty decisions stand in the way, will brush them aside as cobwebs that have been spun in the judicial night, on which the sun of a better day is now dawning, when railroad money ceases to buy decisions from venal and avaricious judges, who have cursed this country for the last half-century.

It should have a system of politics that is pure—from its equation of forces, the factor—money should be eliminated.

If the money power shows itself in our councils, it should be stamped into nothingness and ground into the dust, beneath the feet of honest men. It should be made to know its place; its baneful presence should no longer pollute our high places.

This insidious money power has poisoned the sources of our national life; it has woven its meshes about our Government until flushed with its triumphs, it has become bold and arrogant. It is united, cunning and determined. It invades the council chambers of the nation, corrupts the trusted statesman, crushes merit, and makes honest poverty a shame.

Through unjust legislation and cruel exactions, it robs the people of the just reward of their toil and appropriates the earnings of millions.

It has made infamous the once proud name of our beloved land, and has made the name of American politics a synonym for corruption, knavery and vice. It presides in the halls of justice and makes traffic of the rights and liberties of the people.

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THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The great length of time already occupied in this somewhat desultory address, admonishes us that we must hasten to a conclusion. Fain would we speak longer of the many wrongs with which our country is now filled, and of the remedies by which, as we hopefully trust, they are in the near future to be fully eradicated; how the principles, philosophy, objects and aims of this great party are to be successfully forwarded.

The signs of the times are full of promise. In many States we have repulsed the forces of the monopolists, the shouts of victory have reverberated from the granite hills of New England, over the fertile prairies of the great West, and have awakened the echoes amid the Sierras of the Pacific coast. Nor need we go to other States for tidings of victory. In Illinois we have met the enemy and defeated him in his stronghold.

Our Convention is now called to nominate candidates for State officers for the coming fall campaign, who will certainly be elected.

And you, citizens of Tazewell county, have formed in the past, and will in the future, a portion of this victorious army.

The contest upon which we have entered demands unflagging energies, a long and never-tiring devotion to principle, and more than all else, calls for men who with nerves of steel and hearts of iron, unwavering principles, will stand by the right though the heavens fall.

In the language of Dr. Holland, that pure, brave and gifted son of New England, we conclude:

God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flattery without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife—Lo! Freedom weeps;
Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.

Humor.

A GOOD name for a female druggist—Ipecacu-*Hannah*.

WHY are young ladies given to blushing? Because it's a becoming red.

A PLUMP refusal: The declination of an offer of marriage by a fat woman.

"MONEY is very *tight* in these times," said a thief, who was trying to open a bank vault.

THERE is said to be no absolute cure for laziness, but a second wife has been known to hurry it a little.

THE man who got in the habit of rising with the occasion found it did not agree with him—nor with others.

A LADY reporter, sent to an agricultural fair, wrote of a lot of young pigs: "They look too sweet to live a minute."

A DETROIT paper, noticing the fact that a man lately dropped dead while combing his hair, says, "And yet there are people who will persist in the dangerous habit!"

A COUNTRY paper says that, in reply to a question from the lecture committee of the chief town of the district, as to the subject of a lecture to be given at the institution, the lecturer telegraphed, "A Taste of Naples and Rome." The operator made it read, "A Taste of Apples and Rum."

A YOUNG lady took her younger brother, a little boy of three or four years old, to church. The preacher was an earnest man, and spoke very loudly. During the sermon she saw the little fellow in tears, and asked him what was the matter with him. He sobbed out, "That man is hollering at me."

A MAN in Indiana has had lots of fun out of a valentine, in which he was depicted as "mother's pet." This set him in a rage; he got drunk, abused his mother, whipped his wife, because he thought she knew something of it, was discharged from his place in the mill, made a disturbance on the streets, was arrested, fined about $13 and sent to jail.

KATE STANTON asserts that the planets revolve around the sun by the influence of love, as a child revolves about his parent. When the writer was a boy, he used to revolve round his parent a good deal, and may have been incited thereto by love, but to an unprejudiced observer it looked powerfully like a trunk-strap.

AN Aberdeen minister, catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, put the usual question to a stout girl, whose father kept a public house—"What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied: "Nane o' your fun, Mr. Minister, ye ken my name well enough. D'ye no say, when ye come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale?'"

A SIMPLE Highland girl called upon an old master with whom she had formerly served. Being kindly invited by him to share in the family dinner, the usual ceremony of asking a blessing having been gone through, the girl, anxious to compliment her ancient host, exclaimed: "Ah, master, ye maun hae a grand memory, for that's the grace ye had when I was wi' ye seven years ago."

Can Wheat be Raised in Nebraska?

This question is frequently asked, and Mr. E. W. Grinnell, residing two and a half miles from Harvard, Clay county, Neb., on the line of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, answers the question with the following statement of his success with that crop in 1873. He homesteaded 160 acres of land, and cultivated 100 acres with wheat. His figures are as follows:

Breaking one hundred acres, at $2 per acre	$200.00
Second breaking one hundred acres, at $1.50 per acre	150.00
Sowing	30.00
Seed-wheat, 150 bushels	150.00
Cutting and stacking, $2.50 per acre	250.00
Threshing, 3½ cents per bushel	99.00
Hauling 2½ miles to market, 75 cents per load	41.25
Total	$920.25
The yield from this one hundred acres was 2,900 bushels wheat, which he sold at 92 cents per bushel	$2,024.00
Profit	$1,103.75

Placing the value of this land at eight dollars per acre, the price at which the Burlington and Missouri River railroad holds its lands adjoining this farm, it will be seen that the profit of this single crop of wheat has over paid the cost of the land on which it was raised by three hundred dollars, and falls short of paying for the whole quarter section, by less than one hundred dollars.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro' St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a road of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

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Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

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Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

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Saving 87 to 110 miles and arriving One Train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 50 miles, and arriving 5 to 7 hours in advance at

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One Train the Quickest.

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Splendid IRON Rrail Road Bridge at Parkersburg or Bellaire

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Ticket for sale at all ticket offices in the south and west.

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Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery hores respectfully solicits the patronage of the pusic promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

The Great Clothing. EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

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If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,

At Lowest Possible Prices

Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

Calhoun Street, opposite the Court House.

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The Place to Buy Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

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which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

JEWELRY SILVER

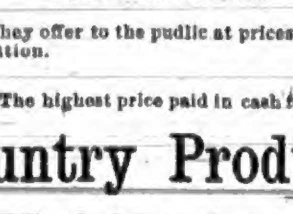

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CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

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In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	28c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	10c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Buban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85, and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $6,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

NO. 1 PRUNES 15 CENTS.

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40 , 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

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Fort Wayne Fruit House!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plows

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

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Carriage & Buggy Builders

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The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

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We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

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WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

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South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

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Building Material for Everybody!

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Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

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ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

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Of all descriptions, and

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

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Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 4, 1874. No. 23.

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All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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OneYear....... ...$2. | SixMonths...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
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1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson, Z. C. Phnatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 143, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 30a.m	2 50pm
Ossian	10 06am	3 14	3 35
Bluffton	11 50	3 40	4 00
Keystone	12 27pm		4 28
Montpelier	2 40	4 21	4 35
Hartford	1 11	4 40	4 58
Eaton	1 37	4 57	5 16
Muncie	2 22	5 30	5 45
McCowan's	2 43	5 45	
New Castle	3 40	6 20	
Cam. City	4 36	6 55	
Beesons	5 05	7 15	
Connersville	5 20	7 30	
Indianapolis	7 50	7 45	7 50pm
Louisville	8 40am	1 10pm	6 40am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 30am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 [illegible]am	4 50pm	
Louisville	5 50	3 00	
Indianapolis	11 50	7 40	
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Beesons	10 10	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 34	
New Castle	11 55	9 10	
McCowans	1 05pm	9 45	
Muncie	2 20	10 10	6 00am
Eaton	2 47	10 43	6 45
Hartford	3 05	11 05	7 11
Montpelier	3 26	11 30	7 45
Keystone	3 33		7 58
Bluffton	4 00	12 10am	8 10
Ossian	4 29	12 42	9 23
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 30	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati..........		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville..........	11 25pm	6 50		3 00
Indianapolis........	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne...........	9 35	5 0		1 05
Auburn..........	11 29	8 30		1 57
Waterloo...........	11 48	6 55		2 12
Summit.............				
Pleasant Lake.......				
Ar Angola..........	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading............	1 51	9 13	7 41	3 37
Bankers............	2 08	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville..........	2 23	9 43	8 28	4 05
Jackson............	3 40	11 00	10 25	5 05
Detroit.............	6 30	2 30	5 55	5 00
Grand Rapids.......	5 16	5 45	4 45	[illegible]
Lansing............	5 36			8 40
Saginaw............	8 30			11 35
Bay City...........	9 15			12 23

Going South.

Bay City...........		6 3[illegible]		3 30
Saginaw............		7 17		4 05
Lansing............		10 40		7 40
Grand Rapids.......	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit.............		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson .... Dep	7 20 a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville..........	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 43
Bankers............	8 45	2 55	8 02	10 58
Reading............	9 00	3 [illegible]5	8 26	11 10
Ar Angola..........	10 02	5 10	10 00	12 00
Pleasant Lake.......				
Waterloo...........	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn..........	11 01	6 30		
Auburn Junction.....				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 38
Indianapolis........	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville..........	11 25			1 10p
Cincinnati..........	8 40 a m			9 4[illegible]

W. A. ERNST. Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East.			Going Wes	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am.	2 04	Auburn	2 50	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian pl[illegible], Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar. 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester		7,30 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6.13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M.	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,32 "	9,58 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,15 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,34 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,63 "	9,35 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,05 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTE
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,20 "	6,40 "	1,58 PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler........	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo ...	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna......			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna......			6:20 p m
Sedan.........			6:26 "
Waterloo......	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler........	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion

Keystone Block

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chaises repainted during the first 10 days of each month (May 27, 73.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. For one requesting work by letter should give township and section.

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of [illegible] & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Select Story.

HETTY MARVIN.

The Girl That Wouldn't Tell A Lie.

When the British and Tories attacked New London, Conn., in 17—, and set a price on the head of Gov. Griswold, the latter fled to the town of L— where his cousin, Mrs. Marvin, hid him for some days, in a secluded farm-house; But at length the subtle foe discovered his retreat; and one sunny afternoon in May he was routed from his hiding place, by the tidings that a band of horsemen were approaching to capture him.

His only chance of escape was to reach the mouth of a little creek, which emptied itself into the Connecticut River, just above the entrance of the latter into Long Island sound. There he had a boat stationed, with two faithful attendants hidden beneath the high banks of the creek. The distance from the farm house to the boat was two miles by the usual traveled road, But a little sheep-path across the Farmer's orchards would bring him to the road only a mile from the boat; and save a quarters length of his fearful run for life.

Just where the narrow path from the orchard opened into the road, Hetty Marvin sat with her dog Towser, tending the bleaching of the household linen. The long web of forty yards, or more, which was diligently spun and woven during the long winter months, was whitened in May, and thus made ready for use. The business of bleaching was well economized, being usually done by the younger daughters of the family, who were not old enough to spin, or strong enough for the heavier work of the kitchen and dairy.

The roll of linen was taken by the farmer or his stout "help" to a grassy plat, beside a spring or meadow brook. There it was thoroughly wetted and spread upon the green turf, to take the best of the heat of the sun by day and the dew at night. The little maiden who tended it would sit near it.

Thus sat Hetty Marvin, the young daughter of Gov. Griswold's cousin, when her hunted friend sprang past her, into the road, to escape from his pursuers Hetty was a timid child of about twelve years; yet thoughtful and wise beyond many of her elders. She was frightened by the headlong haste with which the Governor rushed across the meadow But she quietly comprehended the scene, and instantly quieted her faithful Towser, who tho', a friend of the family guest, thought it becoming to bark loudly at his hurried steps.

Her wise forethought arrested the Governor's notice, and suggested a scheme to delude his pursuers. "Hetty," he said, earnestly, "I am flying for my life; and unless I can reach my boat before I am overtaken, I am a lost man. You see the road forks here. But you must tell those who are chasing me, that I have gone up the road to catch the mail wagon, which will soon be along you know. Then they will turn off the other way."

"Oh, Cousin!" said the little girl. in an agony of distress, "I cannot tell a lie; indeed I cannot; why did you tell me which way you were going!"

"Hetty, dear child, surely you wo'd not betray me to my *death*! *Hark!* they are coming—I hear the click of their horses' feet.. Oh, Hetty, tell them I have gone *up* the road instead of *down*; and heaven will bless you."

"Heaven never blesses those who speak falsely, cousin! But I will not tell them which way you go, even if they kill me; so run as quickly as possible."

"It's of no use; unless I can deceive them I am a dead man."

"Cousin, cousin, hide under my web of cloth; they'd never think of looking hear for you. Come, get down as swift as you can; and I'll cover you, and stand sprinkling my linen."

"It's my only chance, child; I'll get down, as you say." And suiting the action to the word, the Governor was soon hidden under the ample folds of the cloth.

Angry that their expected prey had escaped from the house where they hoped to secure him, the six mounted Tories, headed by a British officer, dashed along the road in swift pursuit. At sight of the little girl in the meadow, the leader of the party paused.

"Child," he said sternly, "have you seen a man running away hereabouts?"

"Yes sir," replied Hetty, trembling and flushing.

"Which way did he go?"

"I promised not to tell, sir."

"But you must, or take the consequences."

"I said I wouldn't tell if you killed me," sobbed the frightened girl.

"I'll have it out of her," exclaimed the furious officer, with an oath.

"Let me speak to her." said his Tory guide: "I know the child, I believe Isn't your name Hetty Marvin?" he asked pleasantly.

"Yes, sir."

"And this man that ran by you a few minutes ago, was your mother's cousin, wasn't he?"

"Yes, sir, he was."

"Well, we are friends of his—what did he say to you when he came along?"

"He—he told me that he was flying for his life."

"Just so, Hetty; that was very true. I hope he won't have to fly far. Where was he going to try to hide? you see I could help him if I knew his plans."

Now Hetty was not a whit deceived by this smooth speech. But she was willing to tell as much of the truth as would consist with his safety, and she wisely judged that her frankness would serve her kinsman better than her silence. So she answered her questioner candidly. "My cousin said that he was going down this way to the river, where he had a boat and he wanted me to tell the men that were chasing him, that he had gone the other way to catch the mail wagon."

"Why didn't you do as he bid you then, when I ask you where he had gone?" thundered the officer fiercely.

"I could not tell a lie sir," was the tearful answer.

"Hetty," again began the smooth-tongued Tory, "you are a nice child. Everybody knows you are a girl of truth. What did your cousin say, when you told him you couldn't tell a falsehood?"

"His last words were 'It's my only chance; and I'll get down as you say.'" And overcome by fright and the sense of her kinsmans danger, should they rightly interpret the language which she had reported, she sobbed aloud and hid her face from sight.

Her tormentors did not stay longer to soothe or question her. They had got as they supposed, the information which they wanted; and pushed rapidly on down the river.

When the Governor rejoined his father in a secure home, he named the infant daughter which had been born in his absence, "Hetty Marvin," that he might be daily reminded of the little cousin whose truth and shrewdness had saved his life.

◆

What to Stop.

"Times are hard, money is scarce business is dull, retrenchment is a duty—please stop my"—whisky? "Oh, no, times are not hard enough for that. But here is something else that costs me a large amount of money every year which I wish to save. Please stop my"—tobacco, cigars and snuff? "No, no, not these; but I must retrench somewhere; please stop my"—ribbons, jewels, ornaments and trinkets? "Not at all, pride must be fostered if times are ever so hard; but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction—please stop my"—tea, coffee and unhealthy luxuries? "No, no, no, I cannot think of such a sacrifice; I must think of something else. Ah! I have hit it now. My paper costs me $2 a year I must save that. Please stop my paper, that will carry me through the panic easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy, especially in brains."—*Valparaiso Messenger.*

◆

The Village Paper

"The little village paper," is the best paper in the world. No other paper contains the marriages and deaths, to say nothing of divorces and birth; no other relates the accidents happening before the doors of the villagers; no other gives the time of the next ball, picnic or political meeting; no others discusses the affairs of the town and county, the arrival of new goods on the merchants counters, or of a new hat on the editor's desk Without a paper the town that has ever enjoyed a well managed one, feels indeed lost. The well-edited village paper, is the most welcome visitor at the door of the same proportion. the best medium for advertising.—*Ex.*

◆

A correspondent in the *Journal of Pharmacy* says: Having noticed mice in our seed barrels, I bethought me how I might trap the little intruders. I thought of saturating a piece of cotton with chloroform and throwing it in and closing the lid. On raising it again in a few minutes, I would find that life had almost or quite departed. Having, on one occasion, left the piece of cotton in the barrel, on again returning I found three mice with their heads in close contact with it, and dead. In the evening I saturated another piece and placed it in the barrel, and, on opening it the next morning, to my surprise I found nine dead mice.

What the Indiana Democracy Should Do.

The Democrats of Indiana have justified our confidence in them expressed only a few days ago. The charter elections show everywhere save in the solitary city of Madison, marked Democratic gains and Republican loss and apathy. Mr. Morton's home, Indianapolis, declares against his party for the first time in eighteen years; in Mr. Colfax's abiding City, South Bend, the Republicans elect the City Marshal of nine candidates they appointed for the slaughter. The Republicans now concede a popular Democratic majority in the State next October, and that means a Legislature Democratic in both branches, a Democrat in the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Spratt, nine or ten Democratic Representatives of thirteen in the Forty-fourth Congress instead of four, and fifteen votes in the next Electoral College against the Radical nominee for President. All this the Democrats of Indiana, under the management of Judge McDonald, than whom Mr. Alvord could not have a worthier successor, may be depended upon to accomplish. The Democrats of Indiana have no opposition to fear. The Republican party is hopelessly disintegrating; and the "new party," despite its forged calls, has failed to hoodwink the patrons or the farmers. With an assured success waiting upon their efforts, they have no possible excuse for trimming, and can at their leasure select the staunchest candidates and place them on the soundest platform. Indiana and Kansas are the only two States in the West where inflation is popular, and it is necessary that the Democrats of Indiana give forth no doubtful sound upon the issue. Already such representative Western Republican papers as the St. Louis *Globe* and Chicago *Journal* are demanding the slaughter of all Republicans who do not follow the President in financial matters, and at the same time are urging upon the Democrats the popularity and claims of Mr. Pendleton as a Presidential candidate for 1876. All this means that the Republicans of the West are endeavoring in the phrase of Bacon, "to turn the cat in the pan," to place the Democracy in 1876 on the platform of repudiation, and repeat their triumph of 1868. The Republicans know that Messrs. Logan and Morton dare not rebel, and if they can place upon the Democrats the odium of supporting inflation—or repudiation, its synonym—they have at last hope of perpetuating their reign over the country. Long before 1876 the most honest popular blindness which now confounds lack of currency will have been enlightened and the Democrat who, to gain to-day one vote that in the larger field to-morrow will lose his party ten, gives aid and comfort to the enemy.—*New York World.*

◆

I have heard of people who were too calm and complacent. Of such a character I think was the conductor, who, when he ran over a man, said:

"I never like to do it, because it musses up the track so."

And speaking of saws, and following up the train of thought, I may mention a young man from the country who went into a hardware store, and rapping a great buzz saw with his knuckles, he remarked:

"I had an old dad ripped to pieces with one of them things last week."

I think that man exhibited too little emotion for the occasion.

As cool a person under the circumstance, as I ever heard of, was a young nobleman who, in a fearful railway accident, missed his valet. One of the guards came up to him and said:

My lord, we have found your servant but he's cut in two.

"Aw, is he?" said the young man with a Dundreary drawl, but still with anxiety depicted on his countenance. Will you be good enough to see in which half he has got the key to my carpet-bag?"

To a sensitive mind his anxiety seems to have been misplaced.

◆

An Eye to Business.

Recently a jehu in Philadelphia, learning that a delegation of quakers was expected on the midnight train at West Philadelphia depot, made good use of his native ingenuity by assuming the role of one of the order in wearing a broad brim hat, hoping thereby to secure their patronage when the delegation made its appearance. Jehu, with an eye to business, and an elongated countenance gotten up expressly for the occasion, accosted them when the following colloquy between the jehu and one of the elders astonished the by-standers: Jehu—"Does thou want to ride?" Quaker—"Might we ride with thee?" Jehu—"Thy mountest—jump in." He secured a full load.

ODE TO WASHINGTON.

[The following ode, for Washington's birthday, is a literary curiosity. It is not to be found in any of the different editions of Burns' poems, but is copied from the original manuscript now possessed by a gentleman in Cincinnati:]

I.

No Spartan tube, no attic shell,
No lyre Æolian I awake;
'Tis Liberty's bold note I swell,
My harp, Columbia, let me take.
See gathering thousands, while I sing,
A broken chain, exulting, bring
And dash it in a tyrant's face!
And dare him to his very beard,
And tell him he no more is feared,
No more the Despot of Columbia's race.
tyrant's proudest insults braved,
They shout, a People freed! They hail an Empire saved.

II.

Where is man's godlike form?
Where is that brow erect and bold,
That eye that can, unmoved, behold
The wildest rage, the loudest storm,
That e'er created fury dared to raise?
Avaunt! then, caitiff, servile, base,
That tremblest at a Tyrant's nod,
Yet, crouching under th' iron rod,
Canst laud the arm that struck the insulting blow.
Art thou of man's imperial line?
Dost boast that countenance divine?
Each skulking feature answers, No!
But come, ye sons of Liberty,
Columbia's offspring, brave as free,
In Danger's hour still flaming in the van,
Ye know and dare maintain the Royalty of man.

III.

Alfred, on thy starry throne,
Surrounded by the tuneful choir,
The bards that erst have struck the patriot lyre,
And roused the free-born Briton's soul of fire,
No more thy England own.
Dare injured nations from the great design
To make detested tyrants bleed?
Thy England execrates the glorious deed
Beneath her hostile banners waving,
Every pang of honor braving,
England in thunder calls—"The Tyrant's cause is mine!"
That hour accurst, how did the fiends rejoice,
And hell thro' all her confines arise the exulting voice—
That hour which saw the generous English name
Linkt with such damned deeds of everlasting shame!

IV.

Thee, Caledonia, thy wild heaths among,
Famed for the martial deed, the heaven-taught song,
To thee I turn with swimming eyes,
Where is that soul of Freedom fled?
Immingled with mighty Dead!
Beneath that hallowed turf where Wallace lies.
Hear it not, Wallace, in thy bed of Death!
Ye babbling winds in silence sweep;
Disturb not ye the hero's sleep,
Nor give the coward secret breath.
Is this the ancient Caledonian form,
Firm as her rock, resistless as her storm?
Show me that eye which shot immortal hate,
Blasting the Despot's proudest bearing;
Show me that arm, which, nerved with thundering fate,
Braved Usurpation's boldest daring!
Dark quenched as yonder sinking star,
No more that glance lightens afar;
That palsied arm no more whirls on the waste of war.

FAITH MURRAY'S VOW.

Not an ungenerous girl was Faith Murray by any manner of means, and her honest blue eyes were very pleasant and kindly to look in. A part, nevertheless, of Faith's inheritance from her high-headed Scotch ancestry had been a somewhat hasty and jealous disposition, and a goodly share of their own unyielding obstinacy. As her mother was apt to remark at times: "Faith is a dear girl, but she needs management, and it isn't everybody that knows her."

Not "everybody," indeed; and assuredly not such a bluff, frank, straightforwardly up-and-down fellow as Curtis Howland.

Tall, broad-shouldered, curly-headed, dark-eyed was Curt, and his white teeth were perpetually gleaming, through his heavy mustache, in a smile that betokened good-will to every soul he met, male or female.

That was very much the way in which he came so utterly to grief in his "management" of Faith Murray. He was as true as steel, and she knew it; but his universal popularity had shaped itself, strangely enough, into one of her pet grievances, and this she had nursed into such strength that its evil energy burst forth, at last, just at the wrong time and place.

Openly, angrily, and in the hearing of others even, had Faith told Curt, on their return from the last picnic and boating party of the season, that she "would never put her foot into a boat of his again."

Curt had replied, with a laugh, "Then I'll always have to borrow one for you of somebody else;" but Faith learned afterward that, from that day forth, the square-nosed but light-built and almost handsome skiff, which had carried so merry a party to the picnic, had never, since that day, been loosed from its chain at the head of the little cove where the Howland farm came down to the river.

When winter approached, the boat had been taken out, of course, and carefully carted to its customary shed near the great barns, but Faith felt very sure that no other female foot since her own had been permitted to step within it.

As week had followed week, and month after month went by, Curt Howland's broad and merry face had seemed to grow a trifle graver and more thoughtful; his thoughts, however serious they may have been, had taught him little additional wisdom. If they had, he would have known better than to say what he did to Faith when he made his first out-and-out effort at reconciliation.

He had refused all along to be on any other than "speaking terms," and had "left Faith to do her own quarreling" in a way that was exceedingly impolitic and exasperating.

She had fairly longed to see him show some signs of temper or sentiment, and she had derived no small degree of satisfaction from the manner in which he had treated his boat. She had fairly warmed toward him, one day, when she learned of his borrowing a skiff to go duck-hunting, and yet she had muttered:

"He said he would borrow a boat to to take me out in, but I'll teach him a lesson yet!"

Perhaps Curt thought he had learned all the lesson that was necessary, but, at all events, one fine December day, he decided to call for Faith Murray and ask her to go with him on the grand sleighing-party to the "quilting-bee" across the river. There would be such a magnificent drive on the ice, and such a splendid opportunity to make up, and Curt had laid the matter very close, indeed, to his heart and hopes.

And yet, even when he went after her, he blundered, just like himself, from the very beginning. Instead of dashing up in his gay little cutter, with "just room for two," the sleigh he drove was the biggest of all the half-dozen or so that were hitched in front of Squire Murray's ample door-way, and Faith had said to herself, as she looked at it from the window:

"Looks as if he was going to carry all the girls in the neighborhood!" and her blue eyes had darkened, and her fair cheeks had flushed with fresh vexation. She was, every bit, ready to take fire, therefore, a few minutes later, when her too open-hearted admirer asked:

"You'll step into my sleigh, won't you, Faith, even if you won't put your foot in my boat?"

And she answered sharply:

"No, indeed, I don't care to ride in an omnibus. You will, doubtless, have plenty of company without me."

If Curt Howland had seemed to make light of his rebuff at the summer picnic, it was very different now, and there was something in the pained, hurt, disappointed expression of his manly and really handsome face that would have carried the day in his favor under any other circumstances. Every girl in the room was on his side in a moment—but Faith's rosy cheeks burned only the hotter for her consciousness of that fact—and the only person present who felt any real satisfaction was Sile Herring, the village lawyer, who was now sure of his good fortune to officiate as Faith Murray's escort to and from the quilting.

As for Curt himself, not a word said he, but turned steadily and dignifiedly toward the door, and in another minute the quick, sharp jingle of bells told Faith that his sleigh was, like his boat, doomed to go empty of lady-passengers until her own feet came back to it.

Up to that moment Curt's mind had been occupied only with joyous anticipations of reconciliation with Faith, and of the fun he would have on the sleigh-ride, going and coming, as well as the quilting. Now, however, as his fleet team drew him swiftly along the river-road on his lonely way homeward, his eyes wandered up and down the river, predisposed to discover anything that might appear to suggest an interference with the contemplated merry-making.

It is very strange how differently the world will look to a man in one frame of mind and another! That morning the sun had been cheery, the sleighing had been extraordinarily good, and Curt's merry eyes had discovered no flaws in the prospect; but now, as if his wits were sharpened by Faith Murray's rough reply, he began to discern that the snow was remarkably soft and "soggy;" and that, although the first "freeze" of the winter had been a severe one, and the ice had formed thick and strong, there had now, for several days, been altogether too much sunshine; and there was no such thing as telling what the effect of it might be.

Up and down the white expanse he gazed, and here and there he saw light cutters and even heavily-laden wood-sleighs crossing and recrossing, and the former now and then putting an extra burst of speed over the smooth and glancing surface. Neither to the right hand nor to the left did he turn, however, and by the time Faith Murray and her friends were on their way to the quilting, Curt Howland's team was safe in the stable, while his big sleigh stood empty by the back-door of the house, with all its buffalo-robes, blankets, clumsiness and disgrace, still clinging to its unoccupied spaces.

As for Faith herself, she had hardly ever seemed in such exuberant spirits as she displayed that evening, and Mr. Silas Herring assumed for himself a species of personal triumph, as he compared his own position and occupation with what he could imagine of Curt Howland's brooding at home over his defeat. The quilting was thronged with young people and old, from far and near, but good, old-fashioned hours were kept, nevertheless, and all the more so, probably, because of the anticipated pleasures of the sleigh-rides afterward.

If Faith Murray had any remorseful promptings concerning her conduct, she certainly gave no external token thereof, and led the fun as if she had never heard of such a person as Curtis Howland. Perhaps a keen observer, like her own mother, if only that good lady had been present, might have inclined to the idea that Faith was "overdoing" something, but Silas Herring was not a keen observer, and the rest of the merry company neither thought nor cared what might be the source of her high spirits. When at last the "quilting-bee" broke up, those whose homeward-way did not permit them to drive in the direction of the river, were half disposed to envy those whose better fortune was to lead them across its broad, smooth bosom. They little dreamed how much to be preferred were the rougher but more safe and solid roads that took them even among rugged hills and heavily-drifted valleys.

Somehow or other, instead of going to bed at his usual hour, Curt Howland had ligered and lounged in front of his glowing, log-heaped fireplace, long after every other soul in the house had gone to bed. He had pretended at first to occupy himself with a book, but by-and-by the volume dropped on the floor. Then for awhile Curt seemed to be absorbed in watching the vivid changes wrought by the fire as the seasoned-oak and hickory slowly yielded; and then, as the fore-stick snapped in two, and plunged among the coals with a strange, crackling sound, he suddenly sprang to his feet, threw on his hat and overcoat, and strode out into the open air in front of the house. It was a clear, beautiful night, just the sort for a sleigh-ride, and not so cold but that there was a continual drip, drip, at the eaves of the house. The tinkle of the falling drops, however, with now and then the crash of a loosened icicle, fell on his ears with a painful jar. Could it be possible that such a man had nerves? But now, swiftly down the road there came a sound of bells, and the vision of a sleigh was halted for a moment by the gate.

"Howland!" shouted a deep, hoarse voice. "Ah, you are up, are you? Well, there's a big rise in the river, and it's a comin' this way fast. I've been just a racin' down the road to warn folks not to try the ice, but I reckon I've come as far as I need. Can you give me a sleep and a breakfast?"

"Of course I can," promptly replied Curt, "and you've done a right-good neighborly thing. It's Jake Robinson, isn't it?"

"That's my name," heartily responded the stranger, "and I've only tried to do as I'd be done by."

"Well, then," said Curt, "you go into the house and go to bed. I'll hitch up my team and see if I can make out to keep the sleighing-party from mischief. There must be time enough for that, yet, seeing the quilting comes first—"

"I'll stable my horses," replied the philanthropic Jake, "but don't go into no bed, so long's there's anybody likely to be in danger. Drag out your sleigh. Is that it? Well, there's room into it for more'n two, there is."

Curt Howland's movements were always a good deal more rapid and decisive than they seemed, and it was marvelous how quickly he and Jake were whirling down toward the customary crossing. In one thing, however, Curt had been wofully mistaken, and that was in the probable hour for the quilting to break up. Even while he was putting the harness on his good team, there were terrible perils gathering around the gay sleigh-riders. Not only had the "bee" dispersed, but already had a dozen different sets of bells rang fast and far on the frozen river, and already the first symptoms of the coming "rise" were beginning to show themselves in the ominous groaning of the ice as the tide beneath it strained and lifted at its frosty fetters. Beyond a doubt they would be broken erelong.

"Hark!" exclaimed Curt, as he drove out from the shore. "Did you hear that? We shall hardly have time to get across, I'm afraid."

"Then they won't need no warnin'," coolly remarked Jake.

"Hark!" again cried Curt Howland, but hoarsely this time, and with something like pain in the intensity of his utterance. "I did hear it! There's a team coming down the river at a run!" Jake Robinson himself heard it now, and exclaimed:

"It does sound mighty like a runaway, I declare. Just hark to them bells!"

Curt's breath would have come even faster and his heart would have jumped more fiercely if he had known the whole truth. The horses of the sleighing-party had recognized the signs of approaching danger much more promptly than had their masters, nor had it been at all difficult, in most cases, for their skillful drivers to head the frightened but willing brutes toward safety and the shore. The single exception had been in the young and stylish but ill-broken span over which Sile Herring held the reins, for the gay young lawyer was not only not a "skillful driver," but he had failed to understand the situation at first, and had lashed his poor colts mercilessly for their trembling refusal to go forward. Even when he consented to wheel them, he had not been able to guide them landward, for a great heave and groan of the ice around him had just then nearly scared the senses out of both him and his quadrupeds. In a moment more the fright of the latter was a wild "runaway" right down the river, and certainly had one good result, for it bore the sleigh and its occupants swiftly away from what was fast becoming an angry tumult of cracking, tossing, grinding fragments. All this Curt Howland did not know, but, nevertheless, he drove straight forward instantly, with a dim idea of giving help to somebody. Well for him that he did so, for, in less than half a minute, he found himself spinning along at almost racing speed behind a light sleigh, in which there shortly arose a female form, which he knew only too well, while a clear, firm voice exclaimed:

"O, Curt, the ice is breaking! Drive ashore right away!"

And he had shouted in reply:

"Head 'em for the island, Sile; you can bring 'em in there, I'll follow right on. Don't be scared—Faith, I won't leave you."

And then another form had risen in the sleigh, and Faith Murray herself caught the falling reins as Sile Herring dropped them and sprang out upon the ice. It was a rash and foolish thing to do, and Curt reined in just long enough to say—

"That's it, Jake; jump out and drag him ashore while I go on after the runaways."

Jake obeyed heroically, and he found that Sile Herring did indeed require "dragging" to get him ashore, after that wild spring and thump upon the ice.

Faith was alone in her sleigh now, and but little sorry for that, to tell the truth, or even that she had the reins in her own hands, for she knew how to manage them far better that the panic-stricken youth who had deserted her, while the colts themselves were getting the first frenzy of their fright somewhat raced out of them. The brave girl knew very well what Curt meant by "the island;" a low-lying bit of duck-marsh and drift-wood hardly above the water's edge, not a great way farther down-stream, but in the very middle of the river. She thought it a strange stopping-place, at first, until she recalled how bluff and steep were the banks on either side of the river for miles below the accustomed "crossing."

Straight for the island, then, and Curt Howland's sleigh was close behind her; but, even as her wild young team sprang up the low acclivity, there came to Faith's ears a sharp, quick, snapping sound; the reins were jerked from her hands, and she found herself suddenly sitting still in her light cutter, while the colts went madly on, with the pole and its attachments banging at their heels. No uncommon thing for "irons" to snap, under such circumstances; and, if Faith was dismayed for a moment, Curt Howland felt a good deal more inclined to a hearty thanks-giving.

"Jump in, Faith, jump in!" he shouted cheerily, as drove alongside the cutter. "Don't you see you'll be my only passenger?"

Even in that moment of awful peril, however, Faith's obstinacy yielded slowly, and she was replying, half argumentatively:

"But, Curt, how will you ever get ashore? Don't you see that the ice is breaking? Won't we be safer on the island?"—when she found herself caught up in strong arms and lifted, with or without her will, to a snug place among the blankets and buffalo-robes at the bottom of the big sleigh.

"The river is rising. There is a great flood coming down!" exclaimed Curt. "In half an hour the island will be under water, and everything on it swept away. I'd never have known if Jake Robinson hadn't warned me. I hitched up and came out as soon as I got the news. Thank God!"

Faith Murray felt a glow and a melting at her heart as she listened, but she made no reply. The situation certainly seemed hardly to favor much conversation, for Curt was driving fiercely up the river again, and everywhere the signs of the approaching "break-up" were growing more and more fearful and threatening.

"Why don't you drive down?" she asked.

"The rapids are only half frozen," replied Curt, "and we should surely be lost if we got into them. Besides, the water is shallower up here, and the horses will find their footing sooner after we break in."

"After we break in!" repeated Faith, to herself. "Why, the sleigh will go right to the bottom. He is terribly cool about it!"

It was a cool subject, perhaps, and Faith felt the icy shudders creep over her, in spite of her courage, as she noted how far they yet were from any possible landing-place.

And now the booming, moaning sound that Faith had heard once before that evening, began to fill their ears, and the sleigh slid hither on the undulating surface, and Curt lashed his faithful, powerful span to their utmost exertion. Every minute seemed an hour; but now, at last, Curt exclaimed, exultingly:

"Hurrah, Faith! We are beyond the deep channel, I think. Back there the current is swift, and the ice will break and pile. It's breaking now! See it!—see the great cakes go over and over?"

"But, Curt," responded the almost shivering beauty, "don't you see that the ice is parting from the shore ahead of us, just because it piles up out yonder? I can tell by the moonlight on the water. O Curt, dear, it is dreadful to be drowned, but it's even worse to think that I've brought you out here, too. Can't you swim ashore? O Curt, I've been so very bad to you!"

"You wait a moment!" shouted the single-minded young athlete, as he gave his team the lash again. "If we can only get a little nearer the edge of the ice. Ha! there it comes! Down in the bottom of the boat, Faith, I must use use my oars? now—quick—hurrah!"

Faith Murray had hid her face in the furs that almost covered her as she stooped, but she heard a wild, fierce, frightened neigh; a great splashing plunge, as the horses went into the water; the cracking of ice, mingled with the roaring sound of the flood; and then, instead of the arctic bath for which she had prepared herself, she was conscious of an easy, rocking, floating motion, and the music of rowlocks, as the oars were swung strongly back and forth by the sinewy arms of Curt Howland.

Then, at last, her astonishment got the better of her fear and she looked timidly out from her hiding-place; but the color came fast into her cheeks again as he did so.

"The boat, Curt?" she said.

"Yes, the old boat herself," he replied. "I put it on instead of the sleigh-box, to come after you with, just for the fun of it, and covered it all over with robes and blankets. I only expected a good laugh, but now it has saved both our lives. You didn't mean to put your foot in my sleigh and the boat at the same time, did you, Faith?"

"O Curt, forgive me!" was all the answere that came just then, and Faith felt specially relieved at the remark which instantly followed.

"There are the horses—safe on their feet in the shallow and making for the shore. We'll be there, too, in five minutes. Just look at the lanterns along shore! There must be twenty men!"

Down went Faith Murray's head among the furs again, but in spite of the roaring water and the rattle of the rowlocks, she could plainly hear the exultant, happy, almost cooing tones of a deep, musical voice, that repeated her name over, and over, and over, with other words that seemed to be fitted wonderfully well both to name and voice.

"The boat and the sleigh, both!"

How strangely her rash and cruel words had come to naught, and what a man among men was Curtis Howland!

When at last the square prow of the skiff grated on the ice and gravel at the margin, and the strong arms once more caught her up and bore her onward, Faith Murray's blushing face was ready to nestle close to Curt's shoulder, and she whispered:

"No other boat but yours, if you'll forgive me—no, not so long as I live!"

Our Daily Bread.

A farinaceous diet may be well enough adapted to long-sustained plodding in fields, the monotonous life of a country shop-keeper, or, in fact, any sedentary life, but to the busy bee of the great metropolitan hive, plenty of animal food, as well as vegetables, is absolutely essential. In the one case the toil, if long and severe, is equally distributed and wholly muscular; in the other it may be all this one day, while the next day may demand the instantaneous promptitude of thought and action so characteristic of the well-trained sailor or soldier. The graceful herbivorous springbok of the African wastes can, in a long chase, easily outrun the fleetest carnivori, but the hunting cheetah, whose food is blood and quivering flesh, must overtake the deer during the first sudden rush, or its prey escapes. While the purely vegetable diet of the springbok enables it to put forth long and well-sustained exertion, the animal food of the leopard fits it for concentrated and sudden effort. The moral deducible from these illustrations is obvious: Feed the people according to the exertion demanded—the agricultural laborer and unintellectual country squire with bread and vegetalbes; the sailor chiefly with animal nutriment; and the brain-worker of the city with a copious supply of both.

The editor of a Sacramento paper has received the following communication: "The Atlantic Base-Ball Club played the Comanche Base-Ball Club for $2.50, and we won it; but as they were larger boys than we were, they took the money. We advise all other clubs never to accept a challenge or send one. Members of A. B. B. C." Here is wisdom drawn from the lessons of experience, and given without money and without price.

Dip the hand into a finger-glass until the water in it is warmed one degree. An amount of energy is withdrawn from that hand sufficient to project that water to a height of 772 feet, or, if the degree be centigrade, to a height of 1,390 feet above the earth's surface—three times the height of St. Paul's.—*Tyndall.*

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.
Good second-hand pianos, $125 to $200.
New Rosewood pianos, $200 to $300.
New Square Grand pianos, $350 to $475.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.

"The Great Northwest."

The Chicago and Northwestern railway has arranged with its Southern connections for the sale of cheap excursion tickets at all points south of Chicago. Cheap "*round trip*" excursion tickets are sold by this road at Chicago for Denver. Send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, for an illustrated Guide Book, and it will be sent to you *free*.

Through all the ages of study and investigation which have marked the path of scientific discovery, one especially alluring object has tempted the inquiries and speculations of philosophers. It is what the wizards and witches of olden time, the jugglers of India, soothsayers of Arabia, Magi of Egypt, necromancers of Turkey and the Orient, and alchemists of civilized Europe have sought, but sought in vain—*a vegetable non-poisonous Elixir*, which, by cleansing the blood, removing from the system all impurities, strengthening the nerves, the muscles, and the brain, and vitalizing every fiber of the system should bid defiance to the corroding hand of disease.

Dr. Walker, of California, discovered an herb, the properties of which, if they do not entirely fulfill all the conditions above mentioned, have at least proved themselves efficacious in all of them; this herb Dr. Walker has made an ingredient in his famous Vinegar Bitters, which can be obtained of any wholesale Druggist throughout the country. 44.

The tonnage on all the United States canals aggregated from 1847 to 1873 inclusive, 125,761,500 tons. The tolls at $37,534,755; tolls at Oswego, $10,566,301; tolls at other places, $41,286,501; grand total tolls, $89,387,371, on all the canals for the same period.

"Spirit of the Press."—A glass of cider.

Means What He Says.

Though "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ," and as numerous as the sands on the sea-shore, were produced to prove that the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is in earnest, and *means* what he says, when he offers $500 reward for any case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, yet there would be some skeptics and fogies who would continue to shout "*Bumbug!*" "Humbug!" "It cannot be, because Dr. Homespun says Catarrh cannot be cured." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical, good-natured old fellow who honestly believes and persists in declaring that this earth is not round or spherical, but as flat as a "slap-jack," and does not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill-pond. But astronomical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Homespun is wrong in supposing the earth to be flat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken and behind the times in regard to the curability of Catarrh. In short, it has been positively proven that this world *moves*, and that medical science *is progressive*—the opinion of Dr. Homespun to the contrary notwithstanding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure Catarrh, thousands who have used it attest.

Then buy it, and use it, in doubt do not stand,
You will find it in drug stores all over the land.

[From the Catskill Recorder of Nov. 15, 1872.]

A GOOD REMEDY.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Our readers will bear us witness that we never knowingly commend humbugs of any name or nature, and a large portion of patent medicines may safely be classed as impositions upon public credulity. But having witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's Remedy upon the members of our family and others, in Catarrhal cases, we unqualifiedly pronounce it a valuable medicine, entitled to public confidence. The proprietor could easily obtain in Catskill many certificates of its merits.

A Grand Photographic Display.

The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Photographic Association is to be held this year in the city of Chicago, at the Inter-State Exposition building, on July 14, 15, 16 and 17. The objects of these Conventions and Exhibitions are twofold: First, to educate Photographers to a higher standard of excellence in the productions of their art. Second, to educate the people in what *good pictures are*; all the leading photographers throughout this country and Europe are to send of their best productions, which will make the finest display of art pictures ever got together and worth going many hundred miles to see. The Exhibitions are to be thrown open to visitors free. There will also be on exhibition samples of all the apparatus and appliances pertaining to the art, which, in their varied forms and kinds, are well worthy the attention of all thinking minds.

A deranged stomach and impure blood force human beings into a melancholy state; they do not enjoy life, and are not in a fit condition to do business successfully. One of the best remedies extant is Vegetine, which has acquired a reputation as wide as the country itself, and is extensively known all over the globe. This remedy has been extensively advertised, but its cures have sold it at a more rapid rate than the newspapers. The latter serve to bring it to public notice, but, like all medicines or inventions, it has been found to stand the test of trial and time, and its rapid sale shows how strong a hold it has gained.

More than a thousand physicians recommend the National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, Ind., and direct their patients there for treatment, for physicians in general practice have not the apparatus, appliances and facilities to do them justice. This institution, with $500,000 capital stock, treats thousands of cases of paralysis, diseased and deformed joints, crooked legs and feet, piles, fistula, catarrh and chronic diseases. Address the Institute for circular.

Wilhoft's Tonic!—A Safe, Sure and Scientific Cure!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestably that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no chill or fever has yet refused to fall into line. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

The Atlantic cable is a national benefit, so are SILVER-TIPPED Shoes for children. Never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all dealers.

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial cures coughs, colds and consumption. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops banishes worms completely.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, renovates and invigorates the whole system. Its medical properties are alterative, tonic, solvent and diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases, and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
PRICE $1.25.

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CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, male or female. $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 ct. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 280 Fifth St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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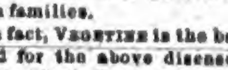

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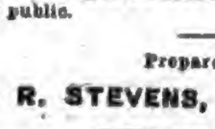

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BLATCHLEY'S
HORIZONTAL
Ice Cream Freezer.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice Cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from 5 to 8 or 10 minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. Sizes 3 to 40 qts. Sold by trade generally. If you want the Best, ask for Blatchley's Freezer; if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Phila

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the Cherry Pectoral has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. It cures,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* consumption it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. It purifies and enriches the blood. Positively curing all humors, from the common pimple or eruption to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of Pine Tree Tar Cordial in the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and Worm Sugar Drops have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

The Monastic Libraries.

The seals of some of the oldest and most valuable monastic libraries in Italy are at last to be broken. Priceless manuscripts yet uncollected, works of inestimable value for historical investigations, have long been buried and closely guarded within the walls of the convents. If any persistent explorer has gained admission to them, he has still been met with such vexatious restrictions as made the libraries practically as inaccessible as if they were on Mt. Athos or Sinai. Now these treasures, with the important exception of those contained in the Vatican, are to be as free to the student as if they were placed on the shelves of the British Museum or in the alcoves of our own public library. The commission on the property of the suppressed convents in Rome have determined to preserve three only out of the forty libraries intact. These are the Casanatense in the Minerva, the Dominican monastery where the Inquisition held its sittings, the Angelica, belonging to the Augustinian order, and the Allessandrina in the University, the three largest and most important libraries, after the Vatican, in the city. They contain together a little over 300,000 volumes. Of the books in the other monasteries, there are to be selected 600,000 volumes, half of which are to be divided nearly equally amongst these three libraries. The commission proposed to give the 300,000 volumes which are left to the municipality of Rome for a city library. This is to contain all the works relating to the history of the city, its topography, chronology, laws, descriptions of life and customs and the works of famous Romans. In all these departments it will be particularly rich and interesting. There is also to be placed in the city library the musical archives of the order of the Oratory, whose founder, St. Filippo Neri, was the reputed inventor of the oratorio, so called from the Oratory or building in which these compositions were first performed. Amongst these archives are preserved many very valuable and still unpublished works of renowned masters, as Palestrina and others.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A Convenient Way to Measure Land.

It is frequently desirable to measure a given plat of ground or a portion of a field, and a simple method, such as the following, for which we are indebted to an exchange, will be of use to many of our readers. Surveyors are not always at a convenient distance to attend to such little jobs, and even when they do reside in the immediate vicinity one does not always care to incur the expense incident to such a small job. If the lines are already established the plat can be measured with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes by means of a neat rod-pole, made as follows: Procure a stick of pine, whitewood, basswood or almost any other timber, one and a half inches square and sixteen and one-half feet long. Dress each end, tapering from the middle, so that the pole will be one and a half inches square at the middle and about half an inch square at each end. Such a pole will be light and quite stiff. Now graduate one side with the marks representing feet and inches, and graduate another side to indicate a surveyor's links. A pole one rod in length must be equal to twenty-five links. To divide one side correctly let a mechanic's compass be adjusted so that the points will divide the distance into twenty-five equal spaces or links. A line can be measured with a surveyor's chain.

Now, then, if a person does not understand how to multiply chains and links, let him compute the measurement by square feet. In one acre there are 43,560 square feet. An intelligent schoolboy can measure the length and breadth of a square plat, multiply the one by the other, and divide the product by 43,560, which will give the number of acres and the number of square feet representing the fraction of an acre. If it is desirable to measure a triangular plat, two sides of which lie at right angles, measure these two sides, multiply the distance in feet one by the other, and divide that product by two, which will indicate the number of square feet, by 43,560, and the quotient will represent the number of acres. —*Phrenological Journal.*

Iceland.

The Danish Government has just granted a very liberal charter to the Icelanders, who have long been clamoring for almost entire separation from the old country. The charter is to go into operation on the 1st of August next, when will be clebrated the thousandth anniversary of the colonization of the island. In all matters concerning the island particularly, and not belonging to the Imperial Legislature, Iceland will have its own legislation and Administration. The national representation is the Althing, consisting of thirty members elected by popular suffrage on a very liberal franchise adapted to the wants of the country, and six nominated by the King. A Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King and responsible to the Althing, is the head of the Administration. The independence of the tribunals, freedom of individuals, liberty of faith and of the press, of public meeting and equality of citizens before the law, are all guaranteed. The Crown Prince of Denmark will probably visit the island during the millennial festivities.

HOW TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soapsuds, which nourish the roots and keep the flowers as good as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in the soapsuds and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when gathered. The soapsuds need to be changed every third day. By observing these rules, a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will last longer in a very passable state; but the attention to the fair but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or "the last rose of summer" will not be "left blooming alone," but will perish.—*American Artisan.*

A Hero.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* contains one of those commonplace histories of heroism in the discharge of ordinary duty which we note with emphasis from time to time, not only because of their own stirring meaning, but for the indication they give of the tone and temper and the ruling motives of the great under-mass of American society; the men and women whose names never find their way into the papers; never even enter into the calls for public meetings or charitable subscriptions; who go through life with one day's meals, and work with no better prospect than to begin another the next morning; who know nothing of the college-graduate's lofty resolves or aims; never analyzed their own souls æsthetically; would set down Longfellow's Psalm of Life, or Carlyle's Thoughts of Living as sentimental bosh, yet, when occasion demands, live and die in their cheap houses, beside their tools or their engine, simply and grandly as though all the years gone before had been a solemn preparatory vigil. Take this young fellow Sutton, for instance—a subordinate of some kind or other on a railway train. "The conductor," the *Dispatch* states, "sent him to the rear to flag another train coming up behind. On his way he fell on the track and was run over by five cars and the caboose. His legs were completely cut off above the knee, but, remembering his orders, he cleared the track of the dismembered portions of his own body, and, taking a flag out of his pocket, waved it until he had stopped the approaching train. Without this, a collision would have been inevitable."

It is only necessary for us to repeat the story. All our college and schoolboys have histories of countless heroic deaths stored away with the rest of their book-lore. They can tell you how Cato paused, sword in hand, and Socrates waited to sacrifice a cock—so coolly did these old sages watch death's coming. Their eyes will flash, and their ingenuous faces redden, and their hearts beat to loftier measure thereafter at the hackneyed recital of how Nelson died like a woman in the first breath of his great victory; how kings have died like kings, on the scaffold, a spectacle for the attentive world; how unnumbered young heroes in our own war leaped to meet death, as though he bore crowns for them. Such facts of history are ennobling and good for any American boy to learn and remember, be the book Latin or English. But the notice in the morning's paper of this poor railway workman throwing his own severed legs from the track, and signaling the train before he lay down to die, is of more import to him than all the others, and more wholesome in its meaning.—*New York Tribune.*

The Horse Found to be Indigenous to the American Continent.

The New York *Tribune* recently gave a synopsis of the geological researches of Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, in Wyoming and Utah Territories. The Professor's chief object has been to ascertain if the horse did not exist on this continent prior to its introduction by the Spaniards, after the discovery of America by Columbus. In this object Prof. Marsh has been successful. He finds that far back in the mutations of the earth's development, in what is called the eocene period, the horse was indigenous to this continent. First, in point of time, he finds the remains of the orohippus, or mountain horse, with a skeleton scarcely larger than that of the fox, with four toes on his fore, and three on his hind feet, all of which reached the ground.

Next, after the lapse of ages, and in the miocene period, appears the miohippus, with a skeleton as large as that of a sheep, and with three toes on every foot, all reaching the ground. At this epoch there also appears a variety of the horse called the anchitherium, with the two outer toes on each foot much smaller than those of the miohippus. Next, and in the pliocene formation—which is next above the miocene—comes a development of the horse with a skeleton about equal to that of the ass. There are several varieties of the horse in this period, most of which have three toes before and behind. In no case, however, do the outer toes touch the ground, but they are like the posterior hooflets of the modern deer and ox.

There is also one variety, in the pliocene period, which has a deep depression of the skull under the eye, and but one toe—that is, its foot is like that of the modern horse. Lastly, at the very top of the pliocene formation, and just where it is passing into the quaternary, or last stratum of the earth's development, the bones of the true or modern horse are for the first time found. The fossils discovered by Prof. Marsh show that the horse of that period equaled the modern horse in size, and in some cases surpassed it.

These are exceedingly interesting discoveries, and indicate an orderly progression of development of the horse, as it now exists, from a primitive type, closely allied to animals of an inferior genus.

Men Without Hearts.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded by its fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these fathers without a heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, would be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart? and values sympathy and affliction, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery? Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, paternal and fraternal love.

ENGLISH GIRLS.—Kate Field has an exalted opinion of American women, and places a corresponding low estimate on the English females. Kate is right, says the Brooklyn *Argus.* English girls, as a general thing, are poor trash. They measure over forty inches around the waist, wear loose gaiters, eschew late hours and lily-white, and enjoy a state of health that is positively vulgar.

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HOGS—Live	5 00 @	6 00
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @	9 00
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WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 21 @	1 22
No. 2 Spring	1 17 @	1 18
No. 3 Spring	1 14 @	1 15
CORN—No. 2	56 @	57
OATS—No. 2	46 @	48
RYE—No. 2	95 @	97
BARLEY—No. 2	1 49 @	1 51
BUTTER—Choice	25 @	28
Good	20 @	24
EGGS—Fresh	12 @	12½
PORK—Mess	17 00 @	17 25
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BARLEY—Iowa and Kansas	1 00 @	1 10
PORK—Mess	18 00 @	..
LARD	11 @	..
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WHEAT	1 24 @	1 26
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RYE	1 15 @	1 16
PORK—Mess	17 75 @	..
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WHEAT—No 1	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2	1 20½ @	1 21½
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OATS—No. 2	44 @	45
RYE—No. 1	95 @	96
BARLEY—No. 2	1 59 @	1 61
PORK	17 25 @	17 50
LARD	10½ @	11½
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WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 34 @	1 36
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OATS	51 @	52
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Thursday, June 4th, 1874

The dry weather threatens very seriously the prospect of the coming crops. The wheat fields are looking well and give promise of a fair yield. Not so with grass and oats. Both these crops will undoubtedly be short unless a bounteous supply of rain comes soon. The best remedy we know of to supply the deficiency of hay and oats is to sow plenty of the Hungarian grass seed. We have known most excellent crops come from this seed, sown as late as the 10th of July. It is considered the most nutritious of all the grasses, and is relished by stock of every grade and kind. In many cases they prefer it to the best timothy grass.

Gen. Sheridan clearly proved his right to the title of "Little Phil." at the late reunion of the officers of the Potomac. In referring to a proposition to invite certain Confederate officers to join with them in their celebrations, he said he was not in favor of inviting them but when they came forward and solicited the favor he would be willing to grant it. A generous victor would hardly wait for his vanquished foe to humbly ask his favor. High-minded and generous men are not made of that kind of stuff; they do not seek to hmiliate after they have conquered. "Little Phil." is appropriately named.

Andrew Johnson concluded his address in Memphis Saturday night, as follows. "I will simply say that I know I have been charged with being ambitious. Ambitious! I am ambitious [Applause.] And I do not think I would be worthy of being called a man unless I were ambitious. [Applause.] I am ambitious of acquiring a reputation among these people that I have been a faithful representative and that I have stood upon the watch tower of my country, and defended and vindicated their rights, when they were not in a condition to do it themselves. I am ambitious of their esteem of their respects and their confidence, for the reason that I have done my duty to my God, to my country, and to my family. Yes I am ambitious! I have lived and toiled for the people because I wanted their appropriation; and when the time shall come when my connection is to be severed from this people, and from things that are mortal, when the lamp of life is about flickering its last, the most pleasing thought that can pass through my mind, will be to feel and know that, when dead and gone, I still occupy a place in the respect and affection and heart of my countrymen."

FROM THE FAR WEST.

CICERO, MADISON CO., MONTANA, May 16th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me thr'o your valuable paper, to present to your readers a few shattered ideas concerning this country, its resources, etc. I am aware that the merits as well as the demerits of Montana, have, by some been greatly exagerated, and especially by the people among the "tadpole swamps" of down east, who are totally ignorant of the natural advantages and desirability of this Territory as a home.

Being unaccustomed to writing for the press, I am likely to have this article badly mixed, however, it will be—as the mountaineers phrase it—on the dead square.

This county is situated on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the south-western part of the Territory. It contains the grand ranges of mountains; extensive and fertile valleys with numerous rapid streams, tributaries of the Missouri.

Virginia City, the county seat of Madison county, and capital of the Territory, is situated on Alder creek, in a little basin at the foot-hills of the Tobacco Root mountains, has an altitude of 5480 feet. The wealth of Alder Gulch created this city, but as Alder dust is not so abundant as it was in time past, the town has seen its best days. It is quite a lively business place, however, and is second in the Territory to Helena only.

Agricultural lands consist of prairie bottom and table lands which are rich and well adapted to agriculture; though owing to the frequent frosts, only the hardier kinds of vegetation are successfully raised in this county, but in other portions of the country not so highly elevated, all kinds of vegetables common to the northern States. Wheat oats and barley are raised here in great abundance; fifty bushel of wheat to the acre being no uncommon yield. Irrigation is a necessity for the raising of full crops. Farm laborers get from $40 to $60 per month.

Stock. This as a stock country can hardly be excelled, the mild winters, scarcity of snow in the valleys, and foot-hills, its beautiful streams of pure water flowing from the mountains, and the quality and quantity of grasses, all tend to make it a natural grazing country. Large herds of cattle, horses and sheep, roam and fatten in the hills, at all seasons of the year, with no shelter but the skies, and no food but bunch-grass. This grass dies early in the season, but retains its nutritious properties all winter, it thus constitutes a standing hay—only it seems to be far better in its effects—makes excellent beef. There are some good stock in this country, and much attention is given to breeding and I am convinced that in a few years Montana will furnish breeds worthy of the great advantages nature has bestowed upon the stock raiser here.

Mining is the chief pursuit of the people, many rich leads of gold and silver bearing quartz are being developed. Placer mines, however yield the greater proportion of the gold production. Diggings have been lately discovered on the Jefferson river, which are said to be very rich. Quite a stampede has already taken place, the river has been staked for a distance of ten miles below Hell Canon. If these diggings prove to be as good as the present prospect indicate, they will no doubt rival in extent and richness the famed old Alder of '62.

Schools. The public schools of Montana are in a very prosperous condition for so new a country. For the following statistics concerning schools in the Territory, we are indebted to worthy Superintendent Hedges.

The whole number of children of school age—between four and twenty-one years—in the Territory is	3,517
No. attending school during the year	1,818
The per centage of attendance of those enrolled	.50
Number of organized school districts	91
Number of schools taught during the year	90
Number male teachers employed	50
" female "	49
Average length of school in days	82½
Number of school houses	51
Number of districts with graded schools—to-wit: one each in Virginia, Helena and Deer Lodge	3
No. of private schools taught in the Territory during the year	11
Number of scholars attending same	149
Number of children not attending any school	1,497
Amount of money raised for school by county tax	$41 350 42
Amount raised by district tax—to-wit: in Madison county	934 55
Amount from all sources apportioned during the year	33,161 50
Average pay of teachers per mouth	68 41

We have a delightful climate in winter as well as in summer, the air is pure, dry, and healthful. There is no fever and ague, or other diseases common to damp and changeable climates. If our grub is course, our appetites are sufficient to stand it off.

Railroads may be considered as the first of the many needs of the country, and until they are built little or nothing can be done to invite settlers and capital. The early completion of the Northern Pacific, which is now being constructed, will do more to open up the country than any other improvement.

The future of Montana is assured. Those who have made their homes in this young territory know that they are living in a region of wealth and inexhaustable resources, where labor and true effort are certainly and bountifully rewarded.

A MOUNTAINIZED HOOSIER.

A COMMENDABLE PROGRAMME.

The newly elected United States Senator from Connecticut, Hon. William W. Eaton, is credited with being a Democrat of the olden school. From all we can hear of the gentlemen there seems to be no ground for doubting that he is also a very talented and thoroughly honest man. And, if we may judge from the few remarks he made in response to a serenade after his election, he has laid down a programme for the Government of his action in the Senate which will commend itself to the favorable opinion of all friends of good Government. Said he: "I am a hard-money man. I believe in currency for the people and the same for the Government. I do not believe in allowing any man to stick his arms into the people's money up to his shoulder-blades. I do not believe in corrupt things. I go to Washington to stand by fair administration, and to protect what belongs to the people of this country; to protect for the laborer what little land the railroad rings have not already stolen. That, in fact, is my mission. I will defend the honor of my State as I would defend the honor of my wife. For you I will do my whole duty. My heart will not fail although my head may." If Mr. Eaton follows this programme closely upon his entrance of the senate, the people of Connecticut will have every reason to rejoice that their Legislature has exchanged Buckingham for Eaton.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

They are honest and some of them religious, before the whites gave them fire water, and stole their ponies and blankets. They used frequently to apply to me to take away 'bad Indian,' when any of their number misbehaved. After the whites had created in them the unnatural appetite, they were very fond of whiskey. One day a poor squaw came to my house, and begged hard for whiskey. Palmer took the pepper sauce bottle, and handed her. She took a very hearty drink, but as soon as she took the bottle from her lips, she began to spit, sputter, slaver and holler "pizen pizen," while Bill Palmer rolled and laughed to his hearts content. After her sufferings were over, I and my good Sophia took a little laugh at her, and she never troubled us again.

The Pottawattomies and Miamies were the principal tribes in DeKalb. Their manner of buring the dead was, to dig a grave 18 inches deep, put in the dead, cover with leaves, and then build a tight pen of poles over the grave. Sometimes they cut down a tree, split off a piece from the top of the log—dug out a trough—put in the body, and then cover it up closely with poles. They burnt the leaves around these burying places every fall, to keep the fire in the woods from getting to them. They disliked very much to have their dead interfered with, yet it was done by unprincipled whites. It was not uncommon to see their graves opened, the bones scattered around, and the skull of an Indian set out on a log in full sight.

The spring of 1837 was very gladly hailed by the settlers, after stemming the storms and suffering the privations of a hard winter. During this season, settlers began to come in more plentifully, and several cabins went up in Auburn. I had given one third of the lots to the county; receiving no compensation but the assurance that it would be permanently the county seat. In most cases too, I gave a a lot to every settler building thereon. This year (1837,) I and Mr. Ogden built the saw mill. The town continued steadily to improve, and has been blest with good inhabitants, with but few exceptions. Much of the land in the county was taken up by speculators. This hindered its settlement to a considerable degree for some years. The crash of banks, in 1837 and 8, was severely felt, and many suffered for want of food and raiment, 1836 and 7, were healthy seasons. 1838, was more sickly—1889 still more so, from that time until 1850, there was more or less of bilious complaints every season. Since 1850, both town and country has been generally healthy."

Thus ends for the present the narrative of Mr. Park; but we are promised a few more notes, especially concerning the early efforts of "Black legs," to get a foot hold on this county, while he was sheriff.

The first board of county commissioners met in the same month in which they were elected, namely July 1837, and appointed the following county officers, viz: Clerk pro. tem., Wesley Park; Treasurer, Wesley Park; County agent, Byron Baunel; County Assessor, John Blair; Co. Collector, Ingman; County road Commissioner, Samuel Eakright; County Surveyor, Joseph Miller; County Commissioner of the three per cent. fund, R. R. Lownsbury.

At this session, the board allowed Wesley Park $50.84, for the following list of services, viz: For services as Sheriff until this session; for services as Commissioner, in running out the Fort Wayne and Cold Water State road, and also the Goshen and Defiance State road. How would officers now-a-adays, like to do so many, and so laborious services for so little pay?

The Commissioners to lay out the Fort Wayne and Cold Water road, were W. Park, G. Gilmore and —— Murray. Those tolay out the Goshen and Defiance were, Park and Hostetter. The latter resided on the Haw Patch, in Noble County, and never came to view the road. Park went on alone, and got the next Legislature to legalize his act. The chain carriers on the last mentioned road, were, Henry Feigler and John Miller. Joseph Miller surveyed both roads.

At this first session, the board organized Franklin township, then embracing Troy; and, at the September session, Union township embracing Jackson, Richland, Fairfield and Smithfield. W. Park was appointed supervisor of the whole 5 Congressional townships, with authority to work all the hands. Wonder how he would like to be Supervisor of all this district now? At this fall session, Butler and Wilmington townships were also organized; leaving DeKalb still to embrace Concord, Newville and Stafford. The name was changed to Concord, in March 1838.

Employment.

EVERY man, woman, boy and girl who would like to engage in the business of selling pictures, Charts &c., should send their address at once. From $3 to $15 per day can easily be made. Send for private terms and Catalogue. Address

W. M. BURROW,
200 Main Street, Bristol Tenn.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.
April 2, 1874, 3m.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

Lewis A. Hanna, Co., Supt.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

FARM
FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale my farm situated between Auburn and Waterloo, consisting of

200 ACRES,

one hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Good brick house and bank barn, and other conveniences. I will also sell my

CIDER PRESS,

which commands a good trade every year,

DANIEL HUSSELMAN.

May 7, 1874.

S. Lauferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which wi'l be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace S sepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

Parties about purchasing anything in the way of spring and summer DRY GOODS, will find it will pay them to visit

ROOT & Co's

Popular Dry Goods House,

The New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Never before have we shown AS LARGE and attractive stock, and at such LOW PRICES, as we are doing this spring.

DOMESTIC GOODS-- In choice styles of Dress and Shirting Prints, Cambrics, Percales and Chintzes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticks, Denims, Table Linens, Towelings, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, Curtain laces Flannels, Blankets, white and colored Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c. &c. at very low prices

Cloaks, Shawl and Suits-- We are making an elegant display in this department and have opened a full line of Linen and grass cloth suits for ladies and children wear at $2.50 $3.00 $4.00 $5.00 and upwards; Paisley Long and square shawls $6.50 to 1.00 each; Black Elmama lace shawls and sacques $5.00 7.00, 8.00, to $75.00 each; Striped spring Shawls, Cashmere Single and Double Capes; English Walking Jackets $3.00 to $9.00 each. Please examine.

DRESS GOODS-- A magnificent stock adapted to the present and coming season 11½c 15c, 20c, 25c, 35, 50c, and upwards; in Gray suiting materials, Irish and French poplins, pure Mohairs, Serges, Diagonals, Pongees, Plaids for children, Japanese Silks and Poplins. Also an unequaled stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Caton Cloths, Black Merinos and Delaines.

AT POPULAR PRICES

SILKS-- Black Silks of celebrated French manufacturers, Ponson, Bonnet Bellon, Guinea all warranted to wear without cutting or losing color $1 1.25, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00 per yard and upward. Spring Silks in neat stripes, Check and Plain colors 90c and upward

Kid Gloves-- We keep he Celebrated Pernot and Harris Seamless Gloves in one and two button street and eveling colors white and Black. Also keep a line of Low Price Kid Gloves.

White Goods-- Linens, real Laces, Embroideries, French and German Corsets, Bonnets Sash and Tie Ribbons, Ruffling, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions &c, An Immense Stock.

Parasols and Sun UMBRELLAS,

Now open, all the new styles for 1874, 75c $1 each.
N. B. —All goods are marked in plain figures and at uniform low prices.
We Deliver Goods Free at Railroad Depots, and at any place in the city.—
Samples sent by mail to any address.

ROOT & COMP'S
90 Columbia Street.

Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR CONSUMPTION!

KINGS NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the
Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

DRY GOODS

GO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $2 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.50.
~~Wood $2.15 @ $3.00.~~
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.

Corn is up nicely,

Wool is coming in.

Festivals are beginning.

Road working is going on.

Court adjourned last Friday.

The Hall is almost plastered.

25c Hose for 12½c at Richmond's.

Seventh street is clean on one side

Good Lawns for 10c at Richmond's.

Worms are numerous on fruit trees

Gauze underware at T. B. Totten's.

The new Marshal is cleaning the streets

Looking glasses at cost at Richmond's

Rush is going to sell at auction this week.

Granger Tobacco at McQuiston & Benedict's,

Saml Laufferty is adding to his dwelling a wing.

Don't forget the festival next Wednesday evening.

B. F. Kennedy of the *Press* gave us a call Monday.

The Babtists gave a Methodist Concert last evening.

Richmond sells 12 yds of good Prints for $1.

Summer dress goods in all styles at W. Richmond's.

The new bakery is in operation and is ready to supply the public.

The north part of the county was favored with a good rain last Friday.

Splendid ice-cream parlors above the postoffice. Best in town.

The foundation for the new Catholic church is completed.

Latest style Summer Hats at T. B. Totten's. 4t

6 pair gents' half hose for 50c at Totten's. 4t

Richmond is selling percales worth 25c for 16⅔ cts pr yard.

A new lot of nice Trunks at T. B. Totten's 4t

New styles of Linen Suits for ladies just received at Stamets & Wile's.

A large and varied assortment of lace window curtains at lowest prices, at the Fancy Store.

Parties wanting to buy large bills of goods should not fail to see Richmond's large stock.

Mr. Stamets has just returned from the east with a new stock of Fancy and Millinery Goods.

Clint Headley, of North Benton, has brought a stock of Boots and Shoes to our place.

Mr. Woodford is repairing Hebel's old room, and will put in a stock of Boots & Shoes.

Just received 3 cases Prints at Richmo's Those 50c corsets are still in demand at Richmond's.

T. B. Totten has been east for summer clothing, and will have in on hand this week.

We see a fine quality of ice-cream candy manufactured at McQuiston & Benedict's Try it.

A. Hare has started a regular Flour and Feed Store in Ward's building, on Main street.

E Weaver and Charles Klotz, esq., of this place start for Europe next week. Look out for some lively correspondence in the Courier.

Everybody should go to the New Fancy Store and see the mammoth stock of Millinery Goods just received. A full line of everything always on hand.

Tommy Leasure has purchashed Beard's interest in the ice-cream rooms in the Ensley block. He will keep cream every day in the week, except Sunday.

Go to McQuistion & Benedict's if you want a big drink of soda. They use none but the monitor glasses, twice as large as all others.

Henry Vordermark, brother to our sweet tempered Louie, spent a day here this week. He says Auburn has improved wonderfully since his last visit.

Owing to sickness and absence of several committeemen, the Central Committee have postponed their meeting to Friday June 12th, at 10 o'clock. Let all be present.

The two force pumps on Main street are doing good work in laying the dust but the most of the work is at the pumps. Down on the brakes.

About the neatest fence yet erected in town is that of J. W. Shaffer's on South Main street. It is something different from what we have had and realy makes a handsome appearance.

U. Grant, B. Butler, O. Morton and a few others wanted us to remain at Washington a few weeks to see how they run things, but we told them we had a couple acres of corn to plow and it would be out of the question.

Our good-looking friend, H. H. Stamets of the firm of Stamets & Wile, has renounced single cussedness and is now in the summer of his glory, having wood and won the accomplished Miss Hattie Summers, of Hicksville, Ohio. May they live long and been happy, as Rip used to say.

LOST—On last Tuesday, a pocket book containing $150 in money and several papers, among them a tax receipt. It was lost between Swineford's stable and Monry's school house. A liberal reward will be given for its return to Sim. Snyder, at the Swineford in this place.

During our absence a list of some 12 or more of our subscribers got mislaid and the failed to get their papers. They were single packages, and when they see this they will be gratified to know why the paper did not arrive. We will try and not have this occur more than once a mouth hereafter.

Our white dorg has taken a furlough and gone to the country. He's not a sooner dog, he's a setter, splendid too.—The way he is enjoying a good set under a shady tree these hot days, brings tears to our eyes. Anybody having a stray white dog with a black spot on left ear loafing around, may consider it ours, and act accordingly.

That was a good joke on Holman Hamilton that Senator Pratt innocently perpetrated at Washington the other day.—A small party were talking about the aspirants for Congress in the Fort Wayne District, and when Mr. Hamilton's name was mentioned Mr. Pratt earnestly inquired on what side Mr. H. was running Mr. H's reputation as a Democrat has hardly become national.

T. J. Tolan, Esq., of Delphos, Ohio, summitted a most beautiful plan for a jail to the Commissioners this week.—Many new features are embraced in the plan, and taken altogether it cannot be excelled. Mr. Tolan has drawn plans upon which a great many public buildings have been built in Ohio, and he has the reputation of being the finest architect in the State. We have not learned whether the Commissioners have concluded to act in this matter or not.

Are we to celebrate this year or not?—It is a matter that has heretofore been left to our business men, but we see no reason why all should not take an interest in the metter. If properly managed it will add to the credit of our town, it will bring some here, perhaps, that were never here before, and the occasion should be appropriately observed. We are in favor of a good old fashioned celebration with features enough in it to attract a good crowd.

BEAUTIFUL—We are in receipt of a most handsome cake, made at the new Bakey establishment of Youngling, Gibson & Bro. We don't know what is on the inside, but if it is half as good as the exterior is beautiful, we shall certainly enjoy a few short seasons of unalloyed pleasure in its annihilation. They will be short, too. It takes an immense cake to withstand our capacity for sweet things. This cake is beautifully frescoed (we don't know what else to call it) in sugar, with the words: "Compliments of Y. G. & Bro., Props. Auburn City Bakery," handsomely cast thereon. The donors have our profound thanks and best wishes.

Some of our readers may remember the landolet which Attorney General Williams bought a few months ago in Washington at the Governments expense. He hasn't got it now. Judge Wright of this State has it and proposes to keep it, though Mr. Williams would like to have it back again. The judge placed it at our disposal one afternoon, and accompanied by manager Ainsworth, we were taken down Pensylvania Avenue in fine style. The fact is we felt so proud we did not know anybody. It may be necessary to state, that we had been in the city but one day, and had not formed a very extensive acquaintance. It cost $2,300, but a newspaper man got hold of the fact that the Government had paid for it, and he blowed, so Williams had to give it up. The Judge bought it for $1260. It is one of those double back action fellows non-reversible, et comatabus, if you know what that is, for we don't. It can be made a close carriage or open barouche with little trouble and is lined with crimson velvet, that cost $12 per yard.

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

Dr. S. CLAY TODD, Cor. Perry and Summit streets (P. O. Lock Box 145) Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation Free. Circulars free. tf

Return of the Indiana Editors.

A Magnificent Excursion.

We have had the pleasure of attending several journalistic excursions in the past few years, all of which were greatly enjoyed, but our late tour to the great cities of the east leaves the others so far in the rear, that a camparison is out of the question. It was *one grand series of sight-seeing,* embracing historic and national features, around which cluster those associations dear to every American, and it would be impossible to visit a like number of points of corresponding interest in the same time even if the line of inspection was extended to Europe, where centuries have contributed, through history and legendary tradition to enlarge and emblazon the acnevements of humanity.

We have already given a brief account of our departure and arrival at Washington, and our reception there. On Monday Gen. Coburn, of this State, made a motion in the House for that body to extend the courtesies of the floor to the Indiana Editors which was carried, and in a few minutes thereafter we were hob-nobbing with Ben Butler, Sunset Cox, Fernando Wood, Gen. Garfield, Speaker Blaine and other notables of that exquisite body. Butler is a rare old fellow, one in a thousand a hard worker, and flourishes from a peculiar audacity he possesses, which so takes everybody by surprise that they have not the power to resist. To illustrate the superb modesty he personates, he offered to take half the Indiana Editors made out of the may items he occasioned, and would be willing to leave out the few that were in his favor. He keeps four clerks busily employed, and does a great amount of labor. He has more brains than any other man in the House and some of his associates even go so far as to declare him honest. If we could get that spoon business out of our mind we might believe this.

Sunset Cox was making one of his facetious harangues when we entered, and so musical are these attempts generally that he gets the ear of every member, an honor that few enjoy. Wood is a tall fine-looking gentleman, with a stiff white mustache, and his genial, pleasant manner makes him popular. There is a great deal of life and animation in the House, so much so that the speaker often finds it necessary to curb it by sundry raps with the gabel. There is a proneness to gush that is almost irresistable, especially to a new member who wants his constituents to know that he is working like a stage horse. When our good, honest old farmers get a printed speech from their Congressman and read it over carefully, they must sometimes try to imagine what a sensation it created at the time of its delivery, but the fact is perhaps there was not a half-dozen heard it, and if pressed for time it was ordered to be printed with out having been delivered at all.

This is almost necessary from the fact that the time of the House would be consumed in speech making to the detriment of the country at large. Scenes in the House sometimes defy description. It is a perfect rabble, half-a-dozen yelling out "Mr. Chairman" at once, some walking around, others standing up, a few at their desks and more in the cloak rooms smoking, the chairman hammering away with his gabel, the reading clerk trying to drown the gabel with his stentorian voice All these things taken together go to make up a terrible animated but rather an undignified assemblage. From our view that day we came to the conclusion that we did not want to go to the House, but would have no objection to be a member of that more grave and sober body of men called

THE SENATE.

We were permitted to occupy the gallery of the Senate Chamber and gaze on the assembled wisdom of the nation, and we felt that it was a fair selection. This is a prosy, sedate body, and there is an air of dignity about it very impressive to the stranger. There is a great deal of labor performed by these two bodies. All their time is not devoted to making speeches, although there are a few who are chronic speech-makers. Senator Pratt remarked that he had often devoted eighteen hours in one day to congressional labor. He is one of these honest, faithful servants who are creditable to the nation and the people they represent. To the uninitiated to be a Congressman would seem an easy position, but the one that discharges his duties faithfully, has but little time to work up rings or get rich by speculations as some have done. In the afternoon we went to Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and gazed into the gloomy vault that contained the marble coffins of this great man and his wife. The old mansion in which they lived and died still remains together with the out buildings that made up the homestead. It is a grand old place, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Potomac, where a most lovely view of the surrounding country can be enjoyed. The bedstead on which Washington died has been on exhibition in the room where he breathed his last, but the sacreligious hand of the relic hunter spared it not, and it would have been carried away in small places had it not been hidden. Another one was made exactly like the original, which was soon hacked to pieces by those who thoughtlessly took it for the real one, and several new ones have been made since, all perhaps to go in the same way.

It is a matter of astonishment to notice what these relic hunters will do. One fellow in our party slipped out a pebble from the floor of the vault, thinking no doubt he was getting a prize not to be gained by everybody, when the Superintendent noticing the action, said: "That's right, take all you want. We throw a load in from the river every few days just to humor you fellows"

Quite a number of things used in the days of Washington, even to articles of dress, were on exhibition. The old stable bell that called his hostler still hangs to the side of the house, and the tree planted by his own hands was green and thrifty. When we entered the large room where the state dinners were always given, we tried to imagine the scenes presented there in the revolutionary times, as for instance on the occassion of Lafayette's visit, and wondered how it would compare with that of to-day, in the city but a few miles away. In all our visits in and around Washington there seemed to be one thing ever present to the view, the magnificent dome of the Capitol. Look from whatever point you would it seemed to be omnipresent, its handsome proportions growing still more beautiful from each successive point. There is not a building in the world that will compare with it in beauty of architecture and grandeur.

Our National Capitol is now the most handsome city in the world. It has been greatly improved and beautified, though the process of beautifying has cost millions. The boss ring of the country has had the job of improving the Capitol, while engaged in the work of improvement, have not forgot to improve their chances. The Sanborn investigation now in session there, shows up some of the corruptions of this beautiful ring. In external beauty our beloved capitol is a model, but who shall estimate the wicked schemes daily placed on foot by the army of office-holders and office-seekers for personal aggrandizement. When a man fails to accumulate a fortune and finds that he does not posess the elements of success in a legitimate business way, he goes to Washington and finds a host of friends already in advance of him, ready to sacrifice their finer feelings for a government position. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." We are not one of those who believe that there are no honest men in Washington, but then there are a precious sight of them that find human nature very weak, when a job is proposed. The office-holder is importuned by the office-seeker, and something must be done. No chance must be lost for a re-election. This or that fellow may make a fuss, and he must be provided for, and in this general clamor many a poor Congressman is to be pitied. This is the case only with those who affiliate with the party in power.

President Grant done us great honor by being present at the reception given us by the Indiana citizens resident at the Capitol. Of course his speeches are never edifying, but then he was there to please Morton, who was somewhat ruffled on the currency bill veto. Our Senator introduced him in a very neat, well worded speech, and we don't know but what we may have been the means of bringing about a harmony of feeling between these two great men. Grant has good common sense, excellent judgement and is a good judge of human nature and horses. If he had half the depth of mind of Morton, Thurman or Carpenter he would be a great man, but unfortunately he lacks in early education. We believe our President likes position, likes homage from the people is ambitious, and could play Richard III in real life to perfection. There's a kingly air about him that cannot be mistaken, something so majestic and commanding, a loftiness that seems to look down upon humanity below and say I have little sympathy for you. It always has been claimed that there was but little sympathy between Grant and the people We did not make any inquires about a 3d term, but if Grant wants it he would try for it even against the will of two-thirds of his party.

On Tuesday morning we left Washington for Baltimore, after having been splendidly treated in everything. We were especially under obligations to Maj. Saylor, our representative, and other Indianians in Congress, and among them we must not fail to mention Billy Williams, as he has been the most popular man in this part of Indiana. True, he went for the salary grab, but after seeing that beautiful block of residences he has erected on Capitol Hill, and considering the near approach of the panic, we can't find it in our heart to blame him. Besides he swindled the contractors who were swindling the city out of millions and we ought to be grateful for this effort upon his part. Billy has made money, but then that's natural with him. We never despise a man that accumulates the filthy lucre. Tom Taylor, of Fort Wayne, has found out that publishing a weekly paper is not one of the most lucrative occupations in the world, has taken up his residence in Washington, and is in the Navy Department.—We were pleased to meet him and his excellent lady in the enjoyment of a fascinating city life. Our old friend Frank Case was there, too, to bid us welcome and show us some of the fine points of the city and he seemed never to weary in contributing to our convenience.

Our fellow citizen young Tim Dick, as he is familiarly known, met us on our arrival, and showed us many attentions for which we shall ever be grateful. There is nothing so advantagious as to have some one in the city well posted to assist you in sight-seeing.

Baltimore is a grand old place noted for its Druid Park, Monumental Square and Oysters. It is a very busy place and its narrow streets are generally thronged by a rushing tide of humanity and vehicles. Here we saw the splendid game of base ball between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and Baltimore, in which they stood 3 to 2. We were also favored with seats to see Booth play Hamlet in the evening. We left Baltimore about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, and after a three hours ride we safely landed in the Quaker city—Philadelphia. Our reception was the most cordial of any place on the route. Conveyances were in readiness at the depot to take us to the Continental, through unfortunately for us it commenced to rain on our arrival and continued until evening. We found about an hour's time to take a short ride about 4 o'clock to Fairmont Park, where a military review of the fine soldiery of this city was going on

Thursday morning we visited Independence Hall, and saw the old bell that first rang out for liberty. We went through the U. S. Mint, the splendid Masonic building and then visited the Centenial grounds where it is proposed to celebrate our one-hundreth anniversary, by a grand exposition, open to the world. The grounds are extensive and surpassingly beautiful, and a more appropriate place could not be found. This celebration of right ought to be in the great city that first heard that immortal declaration that made us free and equal. We notice there is considerable jealousy awakened in smaller places like New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, but we suggest that our Quaker friends do not heed them, but redouble their exertions to bring about this grand achivement; and we believe they will. They have the energy and enterprise, and when once a project is undertaken in Philadelphia it has never been know to fail.—We cannot forget the kindness extended to us by the *Public Ledger* office. Mr. McKeen, the manager, was with us everywhere, and done his utmost to make our visit enjoyable. We were provided with carriages, the expense of which was alone borne by this office, and lunches and refreshments were given with out stint. We received more attention from the press here than at any other point and we are sure none who participated will ever forget this generous reception. It is a pleasure to meet such gentlemen as Joel Cook, J. V. Whitaker, A. B. Burk and Alex. Rumsy, all agreeable and genial fellows connected with the editoral staff of the *Ledger*. This office is one of the finest in the world, both externally and internally, and it is only equalled in its harmony of parts by its whole-souled proprietor, Geo. W. Childs, Esq. He was not at home at the time but he was ably represented by Mr. McKean, the only one possessing the ability to act as the substitute of the great *Ledger* man.

(Owing to a want of space we will be compelled to conclude our report next week.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will give a strawberry festival next Wednesday evening, June 10th at the new bakery building on Main-st. This will be the first of the season and it is hoped there will be a general attendance. The entire building both above and below will be used, and there will be ample accommodations for all. Music and other features will be added.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

The enterprising town of Altona, in this county, has a correspondent. He writes to the Laporte *Argus* as follows: "Altona is situated on the line of the Baltimore road, in DeKalb county, 110 miles east of Laporte and six miles west of Auburn, the county seat of this county. This village has one store and a saw mill. I am working for the railroad company. The company have completed the piling in the big tamarack swamp, where they drive piling 615 feet before finding bottom. The face of the country here is rather broken, with sand and clay soil, but productive, with a heavy growth of timber, such as maple, beech, black walnut, oak and black cherry. The farms are generally small but well tilled, with better buildings than in Laporte county. Nearly every farmer has a bank barn, besides several other small barns.

A boy had his thigh bone broken by a log rolling upon him, and an old lady 80 years old, cut her throat. People are so ugly here that they do not die a natural death but they have to commit suicide that others may get a chance to go to a funeral."

That last sentence is a clincher. He has certainly made the acquaintance of the late minstrel troupe.

Look out for a grand announcement of a new arrival of millinery goods at W. Martin & Co's

A fine assortment of smoking tobaccos at McQuiston & Benedict's.

Millet and Hungarian Grass.

DeGroff, Nelson & Co., of Fort Wayne, are receiving direct from the farmers of Sidney, Illinois, where these popular grasses are so extensively and profitably grown, a supply of fresh seeds, the growth of 1873. It is well known that old seeds germinate poorly if at all, hence the importance of new seed. They also deal in Osage Orange, Alsike and White clover Lawn Grass, Blue Grass, Red top and all other field and garden seed. Price list sent on application.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator, de bonus non, of the estate of Clement [illegible] deceased, in compliance with an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, will on Saturday the 11th day of July 1874, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. offer for sale at the dwelling house on the premises, the south half of the north-west quarter, and the north-west fourth of the south-west quarter of section five 5 Township thirty-three 33 north, of range twelve 12 east, DeKalb County, Indiana, on the following terms, to-wit: One third of the purchase money in hand one third in nine and one-third in eighteen months from day of sale, the deferred payments to be on interest secured by notes and mortgage waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JOHN P. WIDNEY, Adm'r.

June 4, 1874.

The following marriage licences were issued by the Clerk, during the month of May.

H. B. Hemmy, and Mattie M. Baxter.
David Beeber and Emily Gisinger
R. A McKlish and C H Kimball
C. H. Bouhan and Hattie Palmer
James Moore and Catharine Gossage
Charles Putt and S E Getts.
J. K Shaffer and Francis Ditmars
Levi Muller and M. J Miser.
Samuel Bidler and Mary J Ream.
C W. Culbertson N. J. Myers.
J. H. Turner M E Zummerman
J R. Irish and Mrs. Catherine Albright.
Frederick Case and S Secoy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Gabrel P. Magers is Plaintiff and Morgan Hinman and Joseph Kirkpatrick are Defendants require me to make the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

[illegible] THE 27th DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1874,

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Eighty (80) acres of land being the east half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of section seven (7) in Township Thirty-Four (34) north of range twelve east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Penfield & Moody Att'ys for plaintiff
Auburn, Ind. June 4 1874.

$8.25

TRODDEN DOWN.—A Novel. By Mrs. C. J. Newby. This is the fourth volume of the new, cheap and popular edition of the celebrated novels of Mrs. C. J. Newby now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. "Trodden down" is a bright and pleasing story, pure in tone, and commendable in spirit. The plot is dramatic, and the manner of its telling, spirited. It is thoroughly entertaining, and is quite out of the coventional beaten track of society novels. It can be unhesitatingly put into any family circle, for the benefit and interest of all who enjoy, in a novel, purity of sentiment faithful delination of character, beauty and force of expression, dramatic interest of its plots, anp high and elevated moral tone. There are no novels which can be more highly recommended for the family circle than Mrs. Newby's, for their brillaincy and vivacity will make them welcome to every reader of cultivated taste. Her novels, "Trodden Down," "Only Temper," "Married," "Kate Kennedy," "Margaret Hamilton," "Right and Left," "Wondrous Strange," "Common Sense," etc., are obtaining a wipespread popularity; in fact equal to any novels that have ever been issued from the press. "Trodden-Down," is issued in a large octavo volume, price Fifty cents, and is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, post-paid, by the Publishers, on receipt of price of them.

TWO AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

The excellence of American Magazines has become so well recognized abroad, that one of the leading English Papers, the London Weekly Register, in a recent issue, thus speaks of Scribners' Monthly:

"We are constrained to own that Scribners Monthly carries off the prize against all our shilling monthly serials for brillaincy of illustrations and variety of contents. It is simply a wonderful shilling's worth. Nothing can be more charming than the cuts,—full of force and vigor, the light and shade are managed with truly artistic power. Out of its one and twenty original articles, we really do not know which to chose as best, for each and all are excellent."

Not only is it true that Scribner's Monthly excels the English Magazines, but is "The best of the American Monthlies."

In the extent variety and artistic excellence of its illustrations of American themes, it has never been even approached, much less excelled. It has a larger page and gives a greater variety in its contents than any other of the Standard American Monthlies.

In literary character, and in the brillaincy and ability of its Editorial Departments, it enjoys an equal pre-eminence.

Its conductors started with the definite aim of making it the best magazine in the world, of which they have never for a moment lost sight and they point with pride and pleasure to the May and June numbers, recently issued, and ask for them a candid examination and a careful comparison of their merits with those of other magazines; and they renew their pledge to the public, to strive for still higher excellence the future.

A considerable demand has recently risen in England for St. Nicholas' Scribner's New Magazine for Boys and Girls, one publisher desiring to secure an edition of three thousand of the first bound volume (when completed) with his imprint.

The success of St. Nicholas in this country has been even more remarkable than than that of Scribners Monthly. It is pronounced to be an ideally perfect Magazine for children, and, as is the case with all the best literature for children, it has been found to possess surpassing interest for grown up readers, as well.

The influence of the periodicals of the day can scarcely be estimated, especially upon the rising generation. Parents and teachers cannot afford to be indifferent to this influence, or careless in relation to the character of the literature furnished to their children outside of their school lessons. In St. Nicholas not only are History, Natural Philosophy, Literature, fine arts, and Manufactures presented in an attractive way to young readers, but the children are stimulated to seek information for themselves.

The Publishers will send to any address a specimen number of St. Nicholas, postage pre-paid, on receipt of ten cents, the bare cost of paper and printing. The magazines are sold by all first class Booksellers and Newsdealers, everywhere.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY $4 a year, 35c a Number. ST. NICHOLAS $3 a year, 25c a Number.
SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N.Y.

Candies and confections in great variety at McQuiston & Benedict's.

Mrs. Little will have some new goods to-morrow.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

FORTY ladies of Pittsburgh, Pa., were arrested, while out crusading, for obstructing the sidewalks. They were taken to the Mayor's office, but were discharged, being warned that a second appearance would result in their being fined as heavy as the law allowed.

A TAMMANY Democrat and Republican, in New York, together with an Independent Alderman, Mr. Ottendorf, have united in a report to the Board of Aldermen in which the Police Commissioners are charged with "gross inefficiency, great negligence, and flagrant neglect of law," and the Mayor is urged to remove those who are responsible for the demoralization of the department.... After being arrested, warned and discharged, the temperance crusaders of Pittsburgh, Pa., again started out to work, with the result of a second arrest and the imposition of fines upon three of the company. The matter is attracting much interest.... The American Society of Civil Engineers, of New York, has appointed a committee consisting of J. B. Francis, of Lowell; Gen. Thomas G. Ellis, of Hartford; William Northeim, of Pittsburgh, and E. C. Davis, of Northampton, to investigate the Mill river disaster and to report to the society.

THE total number of lives lost by the Massachusetts reservoir catastrophe is now definitely ascertained to have been 147. The mass of water, when it left the reservoir, was 175 feet wide and 35 feet deep. This, when we consider that the torrent rushed down the valley almost with the rapidity of the wind, gives us a somewhat definite idea of the terrible character of the disaster.

THE students of Bowdoin College, Maine, have rebelled against military drill, and there is talk of expelling the freshmen and sophomores..... Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris have sailed for England.

THE Broadway (New York) 'bus drivers struck recently for an advance of wages to $3 per diem, and the street was stageless for a day.... Julius L. Shuman, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died May 25 at his residence in Washington, Lancaster county, from a wound inflicted by one Willmar.

The West.

JUDGE ZANE of the Sangamon County (Ill.) Circuit Court, has decided that the writ of *certiorari* by which the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company sought to have a case pending before him transferred to a United States court, was not valid, and that therefore his court possessed full jurisdiction.... The Wisconsin State authorities are determined to enforce the new Railroad law while it stands. Gov. Taylor has prepared an address to the people, stating such an intention and asking co-operation..... On the day following the conclusion of his trial, the Rev. Mr. Swing notified the people of Chicago that he had decided to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church, as he could not endure further controversy.... A. S. Dyckman, President of the State Pomological Society, of Michigan, reports an abundant fruit crop for 1874 in all portions of the State, except the southeastern, where peaches are not so favorable.

GOV. TAYLOR has issued an address to the people of Wisconsin, in which he sharply reviews the course of the railroad companies in defying and disregarding the railroad law. He reiterates his purpose to vigorously enforce it, and appeals to the people and prosecuting attorneys and police officers to aid in its enforcement.

A CO-OPERATIVE mining company has been organized in Vermilion county, Ill. Capital, $10,000.... A fatal derailment occurred on the Wabash railroad, a short distance from Wabash, Ind., last night. The accident was unavoidable. The accommodation train, running east at full speed, burst a wheel, which threw a car filled with passengers over on its side and into the ditch, killing one man and fatally and seriously injuring others.... The Supreme Court of Utah has decided to recognize B. L. Duncan, the appointee of the Governor, as Territorial Marshal, instead of McAllister, elected by the Legislature; also that the Probate Courts have no right to grant divorce.... Two prisoners tried to escape from the State Prison at Stillwater, Minn., recently, by crawling through the sewer leading from the vaults, but were discovered at the outlet of the sewer and returned to the prison. They had crawled 500 feet through filth indescribable.

IN the case of The People vs. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, Ill., a proposition from the company to let The People take judgment on certain conditions was rejected, and on the conclusion of the trial a verdict for $3,000 was given against the company.... In Madison, Wis., three suits have been brought against officers of the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago and St. Paul Railroad Companies, and the officers were arrested and released on bail.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire at Independence, Iowa, May 25, destroyed 45 buildings in the business portion of the town, causing damage to the amount of $500,000, upon which the reported insurance is $250,000.... A plot to blow up a street car filled with ladies belonging to the Moline (Ill.) Temperance League has been discovered in that city. A can filled with powder was secreted in a culvert under the street car track, with complete arrangements to produce an explosion. For some reason the evident purpose was not carried into effect.

THE Detroit Board of Trade at a recent special session favored the revival of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.... Gen. Custer is preparing for a vigorous campaign against the Sioux Indians. The expedition will leave Fort Lincoln about the 18th of June.... The opinion of Attorney-General Sloan as to the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Railroad law has been published. It is very elaborate, and the conclusion reached is that the law is valid.

The South.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States convened May 21 at St. Louis.

THE Arkansas Legislature has passed a resolution of thanks to the President for his action upon matters concerning that State.... The County Commissioners of Barnwell county, S. C., have been arrested and lodged in jail, upon an indictment for malfeasance in office.

THE report of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, in the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, upon the proposition for union with the Northern Church, was adopted by a large vote. The committee say the Southern Church has set the colored members off in a distinct organization, and then conclude this branch of the topic as follows: "Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan, and they seem committed to it by honest and conscientious convictions. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan; we could not adopt theirs. We refer to these things in order that our position may not be attributed by any to prejudice, resentment or other motives unworthy of Christians." The general conclusion of the report was that union was undesirable ... The Arkansas Legislature has passed a resolution requesting United States Senators Clayton and Dorsey to resign.... In the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians, at Columbus, Miss., fraternal greetings of Christian fellowship were exchanged with their brethren in St. Louis.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL W. D. HILDRETH was shot recently near Hillsboro, Coffee county, Tenn., by a man named Thomas Jefferson Sanders, for whom Hildreth had a *capias* from the Federal Court, and against whom (Sanders) a true bill had been found by the Grand Jury of that tribunal for being a party to an alleged Ku-Klux outrage in Coffee county.... In the lower house of the Arkansas Assembly the Impeachment Committee reported articles of impeachment against State Auditor Wheeler, Chief-Justice McClure, the Associate Justices, the Circuit Justices, and, indeed, against all prominent officials in the State connected with the Brooks rebellion.

THE General Conference of the M. E. Church South, after a two-weeks session at Louisville, adjourned on the 26th ult., after naming Atlanta, Ga., as the next place of meeting, four years hence. The following in regard to establishing the fraternal relations with the Northern Church were past just before adjournment:

WHEREAS, The discussion and votes of this Conference on the subject of fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church and its cognate subjects, present the appearance of essential differences which do not exist; therefore,

Resolved, First—That upon the subject of fraternal relation with the Methodist Episcopal Church upon a proper basis, this Conference is a unit.

Second—That we are also a unit upon the propriety of appointing a commission empowered to meet a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church to settle all questions of difficulty between us, and that such settlement is essential to complete fraternity.

Third—That the only points of difference between us on this whole subject are the best methods of accomplishing this desired end.

THE Mayor of New Orleans has issued a communication in which he says great alarm exists in the section affected by the Mississippi overflow, and that only a large increase of the donations of money and provisions can prevent a terrible famine. He says: "We need a million dollars more."

THE Common Council of Nashville, in view of the prospect of mixed schools under the new Civil Rights bill, has ordered the suspension of work on a new public school-house in process of erection.... The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill giving amnesty to all parties connected with the late rebellion, except those holding positions in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments, who used their position to forward the rebellion.

Washington.

THE President's daughter, Miss Nellie Grant, was married at the White House, in Washington, to Mr. Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, of Ware-Ash House, Pitchfield Hants, England, May 21. Less than 200 persons witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington. The wedding presents were truly magnificent, President Grant contributing $10,000 in cash.... The Civil Service Reform Committee of the House has agreed to recommend the appropriation of $25,000 for continuing the Commission upon the civil service, which was asked for by the President.... The Government will purchase the manuscripts of the late Captain Hall, the Arctic navigator, if they are not held at over $15,000.

THE general order of the War Department announcing the death of Gen. Dyer is highly complimentary to the late General.

THE House Ways and Means Committee have decided not to make any change in the duty on steel, and have agreed to a duty of $16 per ton on jute butts.... Representative Clemens, of Illinois, has introduced a bill in the House designed to prevent railroad and other corporations from taking causes in which they are interested away from State courts, as the Chicago and Alton Company is now attempting to do. It provides that "every railroad, insurance or other company doing business within the limits of any State shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the State courts of such State, and be held liable to answer in such courts in all cases, both in law and equity, the same as any citizen of said State.

THE vote on the final passage of the Civil Rights bill in the Senate stood as follows: *Yeas*—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill (Vt.), Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, Wright—29. *Nays*—Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hagar, Hamilton (Ind.), Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stockton—16.

THE House Committee on Railways and Canals have decided to recommend no bill to the House granting charters to railroads or water routes, unless applications for the same are supported by the indorsement of people living along the proposed line to a sufficient extent to warrant the belief that they will be taken up and pushed to completion. No charters will be issued to any bogus company to sell out to other parties.... The House Naval Committee agreed to recommend the following appropriations: For the Pensacola Navy-Yard, $250,000; for League Island, $300,000; for Mare Island, $250,000; for Norfolk, $50,000; and $500,000 for each of the other yards.

THE Pension bill just passed by the House provide that persons who have lost an arm at or above the elbow shall be rated in the second class, and receive $24 per month.

A BILL to place colored men in the Indian Territory on a footing with the freedmen of the South, and on an equality with the Indians where they reside, has passed the House.... The bill repealing the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made passed the House by a unanimous vote. The bill also provides that no member of Congress shall hereafter act as attorney in revenue or customs cases.... The District investigation has been brought to a close. It is said that the committee will report unanimously in favor of the abolition of every vestige of the existing Government.

General.

COL. WM. S. KING, of Minneapolis, Minn., lately disposed of a herd of eighty blooded cattle at Chicago, for which he obtained $128,000. Fifty-nine cows and heifers averaged the enormous price of over $1,630, and 21 bulls averaged about $1,210.

THE Southern Methodist General Conference has determined that "any person making, buying, selling or using as a beverage intoxicating liquors shall be, upon conviction, debarred from membership in the church." .... The Episcopalian conventions of Pennsylvania and Virginia have passed resolutions condemning ritualism in the church.... The semi-centennial anniversary meeting of the Bible and Publication Society of the Baptist Church occurred recently at Washington. There was a large number of delegates present from various parts of the country and many leading Baptists. The Corresponding Secretary presented the semi-centennial reports, showing that in fifty years there have been issued 3,524,104,466 pages of printed matter. The receipts in this time have been $3,964,263. The first year's receipts were $372, and the last year's receipts $430,852.

THE Navy Department at Washington has received a detailed report from Commander Belknap, commanding the United States steamer Tuscarora, of his operations between Honolulu and Yokohama, Japan, in deep-sea soundings for the Pacific cable from San Francisco to Japan. Seventy-three casts were made, the deepest being 3,287 fathoms, or nearly three and three-quarters miles. Six submarine mountains were discovered, ranging from 7,000 feet to 12,600 feet in height, and it is believed that these are a part of a continuous range, extending from Japan to the Sandwich Islands. Many specimens of lava were found in the sounding-cups. These soundings have demonstrated the fact that the deepest water in the Northern Pacific is near the Asiatic coast, instead of the American, as has long been believed.

Political.

THE coming political events which cast their shadows nearest, are the following: June 10, Illinois Independent Convention; June 10, Indiana Reform Convention; June 17, Illinois Republican Convention; June 17, Indiana Republican Convention; June 23, Maine Democratic Convention; June 24, Iowa Anti-Monopoly Convention; July 1, Iowa Republican Convention; July 15, Indiana Democratic Convention; July 15, Ohio Democratic Convention; July 20, Alabama Conservative Convention.

Foreign.

LOUIS, son of the Duke de Montpensier, is dead.... Ten persons have been arrested at Cork on suspicion of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of arms from the barracks.... The Prussian Diet has been prorogued.

ALL previous efforts to form a ministry for France having failed, President MacMahon undertook the task, with the following result: Gen. de Cissey, Minister of War and Vice-President of the Council; Duke de Cases, Foreign Affairs; M. De Fourtou, Interior; M. Pierre Magne, Finance; M. Eugene Caillaux, Public Works; M. Louis Grivart, Commerce; Viscount de Cumont, Public Instruction; M. Adrien Tailhand, Minister of Justice; Marquis de Montagnac, Minister of Marine.... The Parlimentary election in Durham has been annulled, on account of bribery, and the election in Galway on account of the intimidation of electors... Openheim & Schrader, merchants, have failed; liabilities estimated at $3,000,000.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS, in receiving a deputation from the Department of the Gironde, said in reply to their address that a monarchy, which he was overthrown for not establishing, was impossible. A conservative republic alone could reorganize and pacify France.... The President of Hayti has resigned, and turned over the Government to Gen. Dominque, who is supported by the army. ...In the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, the Alcade lately burned alive a man and his wife for sorcery, and he reports that he has his eye on others guilty of the same offense!.... The death of Gen. Croxton, United States Minister to Bolivia, occurred at La Paz, May 16.... The executive and judicial authorities of Chili have at last decided that international law gave them no right to try and imprison Capt. Hyde for the loss of the English steamer Tacna. He has consequently been set at liberty and returned to England.... Prince Arthur, of England, has been made Duke of Connaught.... Victoria's daughter, Princess Alice, wife of Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, has given birth to a daughter.... The new German Minister to France is Prince Clovis Hohenlohe.

A LONDON dispatch announces that Prince Arthur has been made Lord of Strathmain, and received the title of the Earl of Sussex.

THE Madrid newspapers accuse Caleb Cushing of a breach of etiquette in attending a banquet recently given by the Opposition Deputies. They do not charge him with a willful insult to the Spanish Government, but attribute his attendance on the occasion referred to as the result of ignorance of court customs.... Diplomatic intercourse between Spain and Mexico has been resumed after an interruption of eight years.... The Pope has nearly recovered from his recent illness.

A LONDON dispatch says: "It now appears that the Russian Grand Duke Constantine's son, Nicholas, gave the diamonds belonging to his mother to Miss Fenix, or Phœnix, a beautiful American actress. The circumstances of the case, together with the fact that he had deposited large sums of money with his bankers to make provision, as he says, against the necessities of old age, lead to the belief that Nicholas is insane.".... Late reports from the famine-stricken regions of India are very unfavorable. It is said that 3,000,000 persons are now dependent upon the Government for subsistence, and the distress is daily increasing.

Civil Rights Bill.

The Civil Rights bill, as it passed the Senate is as follows:

SECTION 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, and also to the common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, also the institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons applicable by law to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year; *Provided*, that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs-at-law of the person whose body has been refused burial; *And provided further*, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and the State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of the State.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of the provisions of, this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District, or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with the powers of arresting, and imprisoning, and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, and imprisoned or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial Court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorney shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; *Provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person by reason of this act or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no citizen, providing he has all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That all causes arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, May 21.—*Senate.*—Fenton introduced a bill to establish the compensation of certain customs officers and to regulate the customs service. The discussion of the Civil Rights bill was resumed. .... The Postoffice and Pension Appropriation bills were received from the House and referred.

House.—The House passed the bills making appropriations for the Postoffice and Pension Departments.... A bill was passed—160 to 54—admitting New Mexico as a State.

FRIDAY, May 22.—*Senate.*—Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the President to issue army rations and clothing to the destitute people on the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Passed.... A bill was passed appropriating $62,968 for the relief of Wm. B. Thomas, late Collector at Philadelphia, the amount having been embezzled by subordinates.... The Senate resumed consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

House.—Lawrence, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the claims reported and allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of March 2, 1871. Passed.... A number of private bills were passed, among them one for the relief of widows and orphans, etc., of soldiers murdered by the guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1864.

SATURDAY, May 23.—*Senate.*—The session of Friday night was continued until 6:15 o'clock Saturday morning, the Civil Rights bill being under discussion in Committee of the Whole. Sargent's amendment that the organization of separate schools be not prevented, providing each class of school received equal allowances from the school fund, was lost—yeas, 21; nays, 25. Gordon's amendment to strike out of the first section the clause granting to colored people equal privileges in public schools, etc., was rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 30. After one or two unimportant alterations, the bill was reported to the Senate, with the amendments, read a third time, and then passed—yeas, 29; nays, 16.

House.—A bill allowing a bounty of $8.33⅓ to soldiers in the late war, and another providing for the gradual reduction of the army to nine cavalry regiments, four artillery regiments and twenty infantry regiments, were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MONDAY, May 25.—*Senate.*—Conkling presented the memorial of Mrs. Bella A. Lockwood, asking the passage of an act declaring that no woman, otherwise qualified, shall be debarred from practice in the courts of the United States on account of sex or color. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.... Stewart introduced a constitutional amendment providing for compulsory education. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.... Sargent introduced a bill to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy. Referred.... Sargent, from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, called up the report of that committee, and it was agreed to.... The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House announcing the death of David B. Mellish, and inviting the Senate to attend his funeral in the hall of the House Tuesday, at 4 p. m. The invitation was accepted, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills introduced: By Speer, providing that a residence of three years shall be sufficient to entitle an alien, being a free white person, to become a citizen, declaration to be made one year before admission; by Sheldon, to refund the cotton tax; by Crossland, to repeal the law which suspended payment to loyal masters for slaves drafted and received as volunteers in military service; by Clemens, declaring corporations doing business in any State subject to the State courts of that State; by Harris, restoring to the pension rolls the pensioners of the Mexican war struck off for disloyalty. .... Tremain announced the death of Representative Mellish, and appropriate remarks were made by Wood, Kelley, Lawrence, G. F. Hoar and Cox. A committee was appointed to conduct the funeral arrangements.

TUESDAY, May 26.—*Senate.*—A communication from Rives & Bailey, making charges against the official conduct of Congressional Printer Clapp, was referred to the Printing Committee for investigation.... The bill to provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas was passed.... Ramsey introduced a bill to provide for the prepayment of postage on printed matter.... The Deficiency bill, and the Centennial bill, with a proviso that the United States shall not be liable for any expense attending the Exposition, were passed.

House.—In the House, nearly the whole day was consumed in the discussion of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Sanborn contracts and in considering the Amendatory Tariff bill.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.—*Senate.*—Bills were passed to prevent hazing at the naval academies; to amend the act reducing internal taxation and duties on imports; and to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force Dec. 1, 1873.... Pending the discussion of the Alabama contested election case, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—The following bills were passed: Repealing the law on which the Sanborn contracts were based; removing the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes; providing that the day's work of conductors and drivers on street cars in the District of Columbia shall not exceed ten hours; investing general courts-martial with jurisdiction, concurrent with that of State or Territorial courts, of the crimes of murder, manslaughter, mayhem, rape, arson, robbery, burglary, and assault and battery; defining the civil rights of colored people in the Choctaw Nation; restricting the choice of juries in the United States courts to persons who can read and write the English language.... A number of petitions asking for woman suffrage, and the petition that the 12th of April (Abraham Lincoln's birthday) be declared a national holiday, were reported adversely from the committees to which they were referred... A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the condition of affairs in Arkansas.... Tremaine, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and moved non-concurrence and the appointment of a conference committee. No action was taken on the motion.... An evening session was held to consider the Tariff bill.

Spanish Life.

Spaniards usually keep their valuables concealed about their houses. In the towns of the interior no one makes use of a bank, preferring to lose the interest on their money rather than risk the principal. The poorer class of Spaniards carry the whole of their worldly goods about them. Their fare is the very simplest. Bread and fruit and fruit and bread, with now and then, for the men, a glass of the rough red wine of the country, is the staple of their sustenance. The only thing about which the Spaniards, high or low, are really particular, is their water. In a country where the women drink nothing whatever but water, year's end to year's end, and the men little else, it is quite necessary to have that little good; and good it is, in all cases. Go into the poorest hut, only tenanted by a few woodcutters, or itinerant miners, and ask for a cup of water, and the little *jarro*, or porous four-mouthed water-jar, will be unhooked from the peg where it stands in the sun, and you will have a drink of the purest, coldest water, from the choicest spring—water, perhaps, brought from a distance of three miles by the water-carrier. Only be sure you hold the *jarro* above your head with both hands, and pour the water down your throats in a refreshing stream, for your manners are voted simply indecent if you touch the brim with your lips. Very few among these lower classes can read and write. There are no schools to speak of in the interior; even for the higher classes there are no governesses, and it is no uncommon thing to find a well-born lady not very well up to writing a letter. The lower classes, are, of course, grossly superstitious. Fortune-telling abounds. There is, however, a vast deal of natural courtesy, natural wit, natural intelligence. Uncultivated and uneducated as he is, the Spanish poor man has the manners of a perfect gentleman.

Opening of Girard's Will.

The following is Dr. Cornell's account of the opening of Stephen Girard's will:

"Death having dissolved the powerful spell of a presence which few men have been able to resist, it was to be seen how far his will would be obeyed, now that he was no longer able personally to enforce it. The old man lay dead in his house in Water street. While the public out-of-doors were curious enough to learn what he had done with his money, there was a smaller number within the house, the kindred of the deceased, in whom this curiosity raged like a mania. They invaded the cellars of the house, and, bringing up bottles of the old man's choice wine, kept up a continuous carouse. Surrounding Mr. Duane, who had been present at Mr. Girard's death and remained to direct his funeral, they demanded to know if there was a will. To silence their indecent clamor, he told them there was, and that he was one of the executors. On hearing this, their desire to learn its contents rose to a fury. In vain the executors reminded them that decency required that the will should not be opened till after the funeral. They even threatened legal proceedings if the will was not immediately produced; and at length, to avoid a public scandal, the executors consented to have it read. These affectionate relatives being assembled in a parlor of the house in which the body of their benefactor lay, the will was taken from the iron safe by one of the executors.

When he opened it and was about to read, he chanced to look over the top of the document at the company before him. No artist that ever had held a brush could depict the passion of curiosity, the frenzy of expectation, expressed in that group of pallid faces. Every individual among them expected to leave the appartment the conscious possessor of millions, for no one had dreamed of the probability of his leaving the bulk of his estate to the public. If they had ever heard of his saying that no one should be a gentleman on his money, they had forgotten or disbelieved it. The opening paragraphs of the will all tended to confirm their hopes, since the bequests to existing institutions were of small amount. But the reader soon reached the part of the will which assigned to ladies and gentlemen present such trifling sums as five thousand dollars, ten thousand, twenty thousand; and he arrived ere long at the section which disposed of millions to great cities and poor children. Some of them made not the slightest attempt to conceal their disappointment and disgust. Men were there who had married with a view to share the wealth of Girard, and had been waiting years for his death. Women were there who had looked to that event as the beginning of their enjoyment of life. The imagination of the reader must supply the details of a scene which we might think dishonored human nature, if we could believe that human nature was meant to be subjected to such a strain. It had been better, perhaps, if the rich man, in his own lifetime, had made his kindred partake of his superabundance, especially as he had nothing else that he could share with them. They attempted, on grounds that seemed utterly frivolous, to break the will, and employed the most eminent counsel to conduct their case, but without effect. They did, however, succeed in getting the property acquired after the execution of the will, which Girard, disregarding the opinion of Mr. Duane, attempted by a postscript to include in the will. 'It will not stand,' said the lawyer. 'Yes, it will,' said Girard. Mr. Duane, knowing his man, was silent; and the courts have since decided that his opinion was correct."

Hydrate of Chloral.

In an article reviewing the evidence which from time to time has been brought forward for and against the use of hydrate of chloral as a therapeutical agent, the editor of the *Journal of Chemistry* declares it as his opinion that it is a perfectly safe article for any intelligent physician to employ; that it produces a sound, refreshing sleep when used in cases of nervous wakefulness, leaving the brain and digestive organs in a perfectly normal condition; that there is no organ or function of the system disturbed by it, even when its use is long continued; and that it has the singular property of not losing its therapeutical influence when persistently employed—the same dose given to the same patient, for a period of nearly three years, having invariably produced the same refreshing sleep, each night. The editor of the *Journal* asserts, however, that it is useless and improper to give the agent to relieve pain—it being only valuable as a hypnotic in sleeplessness unattended by pain—and that the dose employed by many physicians is insufficient; ten grains have usually but little influence upon an adult, twenty often fail to produce sleep, but thirty or forty seldom fail—medium doses being better at first, to be repeated as required.

The Length of Whales.

Mr. Scoresby, a very high authority on this subject, declares that the common whale seldom exceeds seventy feet in length, and is much more frequently under sixty. Out of three hundred and twenty-two whales which he assisted in capturing, not one exceeded fifty-eight feet, and the largest of which he knew the reported measurement to be authentic came up to sixty-seven feet. Two specimens of the rorqual or razor-back whale have been observed to be one hundred and five feet in length. One of these was found floating lifeless in Davis Straits, and the skeleton of the other was seen in Columbia river, and must, tail and all, when alive, have measured one hundred and twelve feet. Other specimens have measured a hundred, and many others from eighty to ninety feet. One cast on shore at North Berwick, Scotland, and preserved by Dr. Knox, was eighty-three feet in length. These instances seem to establish the average and extreme length of these animals. But, with considerable credulity, in earlier accounts, Cuvier, the eminent naturalist, says stoutly, "There is no doubt that whales have been seen at certain epochs and in certain seas upward of three hundred feet long, or one hundred yards in length."

The Coming Girl.

She will be of some use in the world, will cook her own food, will earn a living, and will not die an old maid. The coming girl will not wear the Grecian bend, dance the German, ignore all possibilities of knowing how to work, will not endeavor to break the hearts of unsophisticated young men, will spell correctly, understand English before she affects French, will preside with equal grace at the piano and the washboard, will spin more yarn for the house than the street, will not despise her plainly-clad mother, her poor relations, or the hand of an honest worker, will wear a bonnet, speak good, plain English, will darn her old stockings, will know how to make doughnuts.

The coming girl will walk five miles a day, if need be, to keep her cheeks in glow; will mind her health, her physical development, and her mother; will adopt a costume both sensible and conducive to comfort and health; will not confound hypocrisy with politeness; will not place lying to please instead of frankness; will have the courage to cut an unwelcome acquaintance; will not think that refinement is French duplicity, that assumed hospitality where hate dwells in the heart is better than outspoken condemnation; will not confound grace of movement with silly affectation; will not regard the end of her very being to have a beau.

The Snow-Flower.

A very remarkable account is admitted into *Les Mondes* of a so-called snow-flower, said to have been discovered by Count Anthoskoff in 1863, in the northernmost portion of Siberia, where the earth is continually covered with a coating of frost. This wonderful object shoots forth from the frozen soil the first day of the year, and then returns to its original elements. It shines for a single day, then the stem, leaves and flower are converted into snow. The leaves are three in number, and about three inches in diameter, covered with a kind of microscopic ice, developed only on that side of the stem which is directed to the north. The flower, when open, is star-shaped, its petals of the same length with the leaves, and about half an inch wide. On the third day the extremities of the anthers, which are five in number, show minute, glistening specks, like diamonds, about the size of a pin's head, which are the seeds of this astonishing flower.

Count Anthoskoff collected some of these seeds and hastened with them to St. Petersburgh. They were there placed in a pot of snow, where they remained for an entire year; but on the 1st of January, 1864, the snow-flower burst through its icy envelope, and displayed its beauties before the eyes of the imperial court.

Cultivate Purity of Language.

Avoid slang, my dear girls, as you would avoid any degrading habit; let your words be pure, simple and expressive—just such a form of expression as your little brother and sister may imitate. Never forget that next to "mother," elder sisters are the chief educators of the household. It is painful to listen to many girls' talk. They begin with a "My goodness!" and interlard it with "oh's!" and "sakes alive!" and "so sweet!" and "so queenly!" and so many silly phrases that one is tempted to believe they have had no training at all, or else their mothers were very foolish women. There is nothing more disgusting than the twaddle of ill-bred girls; one is provoked often into taking up a paper and reading, and letting them ripple and gurgle on, like brooks that flow they know not whither. My heart warms with love for sensible girls and pure boys; and after all, if our girls and boys are not this, I fear it is our fault that this great trust rests in the heart and hands of the women of our land. If we have a noble, useful purpose in life, we will infuse the right spirit into those around us.

American Labor.

Canon Fremantle, in a recent lecture in London on America, said that no American will enter into domestic service. If that were right it would be equally wrong to keep a servant. But the same people who regard domestic service as a degradation have no scruples against employing Irish or German servants. The Canon thought there was a truer feeling in England, where the most honorable relations are often found to exist between master and servant. The Canon, however, said he would leave it to his hearers whether the excessive independence of the American or the dependence of the English workman was preferable. At a station in Boston he found it impossible to get any one to carry his luggage to another station three hundred yards off, and had to do it himself, though, as there were several boxes, he would gladly have paid. When he arrived at Euston station, London, two fine fellows ran by the side of his cab all the way to Gloucester Plain—over a mile—for the chance of earning sixpence for carrying in the luggage. Which, he asked, is the better state of things—that in which you cannot get a man to work for you, or that in which human toil is so cheap and so little accounted of?

A Patent Rat-Trap.

The local editor of the Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* says a man has invented a patent rat-trap that does not require any bait, and will fetch a rat every time it reaches for him. It operates on the principle of a stomach-pump—the inventor is a "retired physician, the souls of whose life have nearly," etc.—and the trap is placed at the mouth of the rat-hole. When it is wound up and the suction begins the rat comes. He may hold on to the ground with his teeth, and hump his back and paw dirt, and weep, and yell for the police all he wants, he comes out of that hole backwards, is dragged into a back compartment, where a steel glove drags his hide off and lays it aside for a kid glove manufacturer, while the carcass is pushed into a little furnace and incremated.

BROTHERLY love is not the only kind they cultivate in Philadelphia. For 15,782 fond hearts were made to beat as 7,891 in that city last year.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

To Preserve Fowls' Wings.—Rub the fleshy part thoroughly with a mixture of salt, pepper and alum, and hang in a cool place till it is thoroughly impregnated with the salt, then put it to press under a heavy weight.

Union Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, one-half cup of corn starch, four eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tarar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of extract of lemon, and one teasponful of brandy.

To Remove the Iron Taste from New Kettles.—Boil a handful of hay in them, and repeat the process if necessary. Hay water is a great sweetener of tin, iron and wooden-ware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with hay water.

To Boil a Ham.—If dry, soak it over night. In the morning put it in warm water, and boil slowly five or six hours. Remove from the fire and let the liquor get cold before the ham is taken from it. Then remove the skin and grate toasted bread over the ham. Keep the skin as whole as possible and cover the ham with it when it is taken from the table.

Common Fruit Cake.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar (brown is best), one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one cup of raisins, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice and nutmeg. If I have it I add a tablespoonful of sour cream.

Remedy for Cuts and Abrasions of the Skin.—Take a live coal, pulverize it, apply to to the wound, and cover the whole with a rag. The charcoal absorbs all the secretions, and is antiseptic. Quinine in powder may be used instead, as it possesses most of the virtues of pulverized charcoal, and is besidé astringent and tonic, and gives a white scab instead of a black one.

Clover and Gypsum.—George Geddes writes to the New York *Tribune* that he has on his farm, in Central New York, a field which from 1799 to 1873 has had no manure except clover grown on it and plowed under, and that wheat, corn, oats, barley, meadow and pasture have been regularly taken from the land in five years rotation—the closing crop being winter wheat with which timothy and clover is sowed. The clover has been regularly treated with gypsum for fifty years. He has particularly noticed it of late years and says the land is more fertile than 23 years ago.

A Potato Sowing-Machine.—The *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* states that among the new machines which especially attracted the attention of agriculturists at the recent meeting of the Palais de l'Industrie was a potato-sowing machine, invented by M. Couteau, and constructed by M. Peltier, Jr. By means of an ingenious contrivance, worked by a gear, the tubers, previously placed in box are carried successfully into a pipe which opens and shuts automatically, depositing the seed with perfect regularity in the furrows made by a share with which the machine is provided.

Soil and Crops.—According to my experience and observation, some farmers fail in not planting the right crops in the soil best adapted to their culture. The successful farmer plants corn and sows oats on his moist ground, but potatoes do best on light soil, and on soil so dry that water will not stand at any time. Wheat does best on high, hard wood land; barley will grow well upon a light or sandy soil, and yield best on clayey or gravelly soil; newly broken up ground is best. Rutabagas, beets, parsnips and carrots need a light deep soil. Apples, pomegranates and cherry trees thrive planted in hard, rocky soil. Land that is too rocky to plow is good for orchards.

Closing Cracks in Stoves.—It may be convenient to know a ready method of closing up cracks, which are not uncommon in cast-iron stoves, and we are assured that the following receipt is a reliable one. Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is to be added the same quantity of clay finely pulverized together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove filled with it. The cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting in the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove-pipes, serving to render all the joints perfectly tight.

Sod as Manure.—Geo. Geddes, in the *Country Gentleman*, writes: As a manure, the value of an old sod will be somewhat understood when we consider the result obtained by Prof. Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. He took a square foot of June-grass turf and washed away all the soil in running water, and then weighed the roots and surface grass, to determine the amount of green manural matter usually contained in a heavy greensward, and found it to be five pounds to the square foot—or at the rate of more than 100 tons to the acre. This was from a very heavy mat of June grass, and the Professor says in a letter to me, in regard to this matter: "This is doubtless in excess of ordinary June grass"—but he says he "thinks that few farmers estimate correctly the amount of vegetable matter they add to their soil by plowing under heavy greensward."

Choosing Eggs for Hatching.—Eggs for hatching should be chosen of the fair average size usually laid from the hen they are from; any unusually large or small being rejected. Some hens lay immensely large eggs and others small ones. A fat hen will always lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chickens. Absolute size in eggs is, therefore, of but little importance. Round, short eggs are usually the best to select; very long eggs, especially if much pointed at the small end, almost always breed birds with some awkwardness in style or carriage. Neither should rough, small eggs be chosen, for they usually show some derangement of the organs and are often sterile. Smooth-shelled eggs alone are proper for hatching. It is a farce to suppose that the sex of a bird can be determined by the shape of the egg.

To Keep Hams in Summer.—The Germantown *Telegraph* says: There are a number of modes given to keep hams through the warm season free from the attacks of insects. Some bag them and whitewash the bags, which is troublesome and somewhat expensive; some cover them with dry wood-ashes and pack them in barrels; some pack them in barrels and cover thoroughly with pine-shavings; but we think the best plan of all, and certainly the least expensive with all who have a smoke-house—and every farmer should have a good one—*is* to keep the hams hung up in the smoke-house which should be kept perfectly dark at all times. We have eaten hams so kept two years old, and they were among the very best we ever tasted. Uniform darkness is a complete protection against the attack of insects.

Potato-Growing.—A Massachusetts farmer writes: To prepare for a crop of potatoes, I turn over in July a piece of greensward, after taking off a crop of hay. Then apply a liberal dressing of barnyard manure, which is worked thoroughly into the soil by a pair of horses and a Share's harrow. After getting it fine, mellow and smooth, sow to Hungarian grass, which yields two or more tons of good fodder per acre. The next spring, after applying about five cords of strong barn-cellar manure made from cattle which are liberally fed on good hay and grain, the land is again plowed, cross-plowed and harrowed till it is in the very best condition for growing a crop of potatoes, the old sward being now entirely rotten.

How to Make Good Coffee.—I have traveled some. And it is seldom that I find coffee fit to drink, especially at the hotels. It comes to us pretty near cold, often full of coffee grounds of a dirty, black color; very often it is not deserving the name of coffee. All the cream and sugar you can put in it does not make it palatable. It is no more trouble to make good coffee than poor. First wash the coffee clean, then dry it, then brown it—not burn it. The hopper-ful of our common coffee-mills is about enough for eight or ten persons, according to the strength the persons' want.

Put the ground coffee in a bowl or the coffee-boiler, add half an egg, then pour on just enough cold water to wet the coffee by being well stirred; then pour on enough boiling water to suit the strength wanted, boil from five to ten minutes, set off the fire and add about half a gill of cold water; let stand one minute to settle and pour off in another coffee-pot. Now serve; then you will have coffee of a light amber color, without grounds, fit for any one to drink.—*Exchange.*

Virtue of Tar Water.

Bishop Berkeley published a work on "The Virtues of Tar Water," and later in life, just before his death, he published a sequel, entitled, "Further Thoughts on Tar Water." The common way of making it was to put a quart of tar into a gallon of water, stir it thoroughly, let it stand forty-eight hours, then pour off the water. A half-pint in the morning, on rising, and a half-pint on going to bed, was the common dose. In those days it was almost as common to call for a glass of tar water in a coffee house as a dish of tea or coffee. It was not only regarded as a sovereign remedy for many grave diseases among men, but was much used in treating the diseases of horses and cattle. "I never knew," said Bishop Berkeley, "anything so good for the stomach as tar water; it cures indigestion, and gives a good appetite. It is excellent medicine in an asthma. It imparts a kindly warmth and quick circulation to the juices, without heating, and is, therefore, useful not only as a pectoral and balsamic, but also as a powerful and safe deobstruent in the cachetic and hysteric cases. As it is both heating and diuretic, it is very good for the gravel. I believe it is to be of great use in a dropsy, having known it to cure a very bad anasarca in a person whose thirst, though very extraordinary, was in a short time removed by the drinking of tar water." The bishop published his great work, "Siris; or a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries Concerning the Virtues of Tar Water," in the year 1774. Notwithstanding the opposition and ridicule of physicians, philosophers and men of science, tar water had an enormous success.

Home.

We assert, as a rule, the whole tone of a home depends upon the woman at the head of it—the average home; not the poverty-stricken home, nor the wealthy home. In this average home, whether sunshine shall enter the rooms, whether the table shall be invitingly spread, whether bright lights and bright fires shall give warmth and cheer on winter nights—whether, in brief, the home shall be an agreeable or a disagreeable place, is usually what the woman determines. Men are powerless in the matter. Some find solace for a dismal home in study, some occupation in business; some submit with what patience they can; others are attracted by the cheer of the public house and it is especially young men who are apt, in consequence, to drift into bad company and bad habits. There are men—and men. Our whole argument refers to individuals among men who succumb to bad influences—not the sex, but a class. —*Appleton's Journal*

No More Trouble with Canada Thistles.—Some of our readers who have struggled with the Canada thistle demon till they have been almost driven to despair, may be inclined to doubt the efficacy of a plan which "W. H. G." communicates from Manitowoc, Wis. He says there is a man there who can kill them by a charm, and, furthermore, adds, it "is true, for he has advertised it and warrants his process." Some may be inclined to try charming; some are in favor of nitro-glycerine.

All Sorts.

Street cars in Japan.

Iowa has 62,000 Spiritualists.

King Koffee has 8,333 wives.

England has 3,423,681 maids.

Queen Emma weighs 300 pounds.

England is building twenty-seven war vessels.

Iowa boasts of a dozen of newspapers conducted by lady editors.

Denver, Col., did business to the amount of $15,000,000 last year.

India rubber trees have been found on the St. John's river in Florida.

It took three months balloting to elect Charles Sumner Senator the first time.

In a comparatively short time Texas will be the most important producer of white winter wheat in the Union.

Two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

Five hundred millions of dollars and three millions of men are the cost and force of Europe's standing armies.

Edwin Booth is said to have made from $5,000 to $8,000 a week ever since the year began, and all by his acting.

It takes a domesticated fly a two-billionth part of a second to wink, while an industrious mosquito can do it in one-tenth that time.

Last year four of the twenty cities margining the great lakes shipped 162,-362,896 bushels of grain, and Montreal more than 18,000,000.

The business failures in the United States for 1872 were 4,069; total liabilities, $121,056,000. For 1874, 5,183; total liabilities, $228,499,000.

A New York firm have in their store a piece of lace five yards long, worth $1,200 a yard, which a man could crowd into his watch fob or pocketbook.

A Cincinnati professor has demonstrated that a man feels just as satisfied after lunching on a raw turnip alone as if he had feasted at a king's table.

The press law of Japan prohibits newspapers from discussing the laws, attacking the Government, or publishing any articles of an evil tendency. The penalties vary from the chain-gang to being burned alive.

A portion, consisting of 10,000 copies, of a recent issue of the Dundee *Advertiser* was printed on paper manufactured from reeds grown on the banks of the Tay. The paper is said to closely resemble that made from jute. As far as the experiment has been tried, it is said to be satisfactory.

Sir Henry Thomson, the great advocate of cremation, is to take a pleasure tour through the United States. Cremation innovations will be in order. All cities visited are to furnish, from among the number now so anxious to organize societies, two or three persons that are willing to demonstrate the practical utility of the cheap funeral process by meekly permitting their bodies to be reduced to ashes.

The Canadian inland revenue report gives us some interesting figures about the amount of intoxicating liquors consumed by our neighbors on the other side of the line. In appears that the quantity of gallons of proof spirits manufactured during 1873 was 5,547,-517, and though the quantity entered for use was 90,538 gallons less than during 1872, still it amounted to 4,739,-027, or considerably more than a gallon of proof spirits for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

Here is a hint to railway officers: The conductor of cars in Constantinople gives to every passenger a prize ticket, bearing a number, which is recorded on the company's books. A drawing takes place monthly, the company having provided a certain number of prizes. The hope of drawing a prize makes the passenger anxious to send in his ticket, and if the returns of the conductor are not equal to the number of returned tickets, his dishonesty is easily detected, and he is at once discharged.

The United States Postoffice Department announces that articles of agreement providing for an exchange of postal cards between this country and Switzerland have been concluded, and are now in effect. The postage on postal cards sent from the United States and addressed to Switzerland has been fixed at 2 cents each, prepayment to be made by affixing thereto an ordinary 1 cent. United States postage-stamp in addition to the stamp printed or impressed on the card.

An individual aged about 30 years, whose name it is not worth while to mention, mistook a lady on School street yesterday evening for an acquaintance of his, and followed her into the Parker House. Not succeeding in attracting her attention, and spying a pocket-handkerchief protruding from her pocket, he approached her carelessly, and drew the fabric from her pocket and passed out of the parlor. This was observed by the lady and gentleman in her company, and the joker, not being recognized by the lady, was regarded as a pickpocket, and then and there detained until an officer was brought in. The joker told his story and looked cheap; was taken to the Second Station, where he told his story and looked cheaper. The handkerchief was restored, and, as no one cared to prosecute, the joker went home.—*Boston Journal.*

Aniline Colors.—Prof. Kopp, who had recently made a careful study of the aniline colors at the Vienna Exposition, says that the manufacture of these pigments from coal tar products is making most remarkable progress. Fuchsin, constituted by a salt of rosaniline, is obtained exclusively by the reaction of arsenic acid on commercial aniline. In order to afford an idea of the enormous consumption of this violent poison in the manufacture of fuchsin, it is stated that in Germany alone the same is estimated at 3,300,000 pounds a year. It is only lately that the residues have been treated to regain the arsenic in commercial form. M. Kopp mentions, as a novelty, a beautiful rose-red coloring matter called saffronine, which upon silk, is a very brilliant dye.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The Real Issue Involved in the Farmers' Movement.

[By Charles W. Greene, Editor of the National Crop Reporter.]

During the past two years the people of the United States have been agitated as never before. From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and all the way across the continent, we hear of a strange commotion, involving all the humbler classes, and commanding the attention of those in the higher walks of life—as we have become accustomed to rank the professionals and the favored ones of wealth. The word has gone forth that the people must organize, and the command has beeen acceded to without question as to its origin. It would indeed be difficult, perhaps impossible, to determine how, when, or where this idea possessed the people, so that they were already, as by one accord, to join hands and hearts, to touch shoulder to shoulder, for the advancement of the general welfare. That they were so possessed is clearly evidenced by the spontaneous response to the first calls made for general conventions. These conventions were called in the South, in the West, in the East, and in the heart of the country. Who called them, and the immediate occasion therefor, is a matter of so little moment that it has hardly become matter of record. It would be difficult to establish precedence in this regard for any locality or for any individual. Nor is it necessary to do so. The movement is an advancing one. The past is left behind, and every thought is cast ahead—to accomplish what? I have said for the advancement of the general welfare. The term is a vague one, but it probably conveys as definite an idea as it is possible to express now. The work to be done has not yet been clearly defined.

* * * * * *

It is not the farmers alone who are zealously gathering in the workers, but mechanics and artisans and laborers are enrolling themselves for the contest. The questions are now pressing for answer, what is to be done? Where are our antagonists?

We are here a million strong, ready and waiting: what great work are we expected to perform? The time has arrived when the answer must by given. Where the movement first started we already see manifestations of impatience. Much money and more time has been devoted to the work of organizing, and the results are not sufficiently apparent to satisfy the lukewarm and doubting ones. While, I may not present to you any definite plans for further action, it will certainly not be amiss if I review some of the causes which have contributed to the present conditions. Perchance such a view will suggest to your minds the practical answer to the questions so anxiously propounded.

I repeat, to give it greater emphasis, that it may safely be said that the opposition to monopoly, in its present contracted sense, was an after-thought, and that it had no part as a definite durpose in promoting the earlier action. Indeed, the impulse was not an independent one, nor of recent origin. This present condition of the public mind has been reached by a process of slow development. It is one of the successive stages in our national life in conformity to the arbitary law of evolution.

Mr. Schurz, in his eloquent tribute to the memory of Charles Sumner, referring to the character and public services of Webster and Clay, says: "Such men filled the stage during that period of construction and conservative national organization, devoting the best efforts of their statesmanship, the statesmanship of the political mind, to the purpose of raising their country to greatness in wealth and power, of making the people proud of of their nationality, and of imbedding the Union in the contentment of prosperity in enlightening patriotism, national law, and constitutional prosperity. And when they drew near their end they could boast of many a grand achievement, not indeed exclusively their own, for other powerful minds had their share in the work. The United States stood then among the great powers of the earth, strong and respected. The Republic had no foreign foe to fear, its growth in population and wealth, in popular intelligence and progressive civilization, the wonder of the world. There was no visible limit to its developement; there seems to be no danger to its integrity." It was just as these men stepped from the public stage that Sumner appeared upon it, the embodiment of the moral ideas which form the only true basis of national unity. Through his unflinching integrity and his intelligent and undomitable perseverance in the work which devolved upon him, after a long protracted struggle, ending in a sanguinary fratricidal conflict, the nation has been liberated from the blighting incubus of human slavery.

But we are not yet free. Human government has not yet attained perfection. Scarcely have we overcome one stupendous evil ere another has reared its hydra head—one of a more threatening aspect than its predecessor, one which pervades every locality.

The aristocracy of concentrated—wealth, which quietly assumes to usurp the prerogatives of government, and steadily undermines the virtue of the public servants, is more to be feared than was the slavocracy of the South. It is far more threatening to the integrity of our free government. Its deeds are of darkness. Its works are secret, and because that they are so, multiplies their power for evil a hundred-fold.

In the infancy of the Republic, the wealth-holders, having mostly espoused the Tory cause in the Revolution, excited no undue influence in the conduct of public affairs. Neither had the principle of associated capital been developed; but as the country waxed strong and vigorous, as it expanded its inhabited area and filled its boundaries with the people and wealth of other lands, new fields were opened to enterprising wealth-seekers, and the opportunities were not disregarded. The desire for wealth has no practical limit in the human mind. A little stimulates the appetite for more. It increases in a geometrical ratio, and, after a certain stage of accumulation, the ability to hoard is greatly augmented. Persistent money-making and hoarding develops a selfishness which in turn leads naturally to unscrupulous and dishonest dealing.

The very labors of Clay and Webster, and their compeers, contributed directly to the growth of this money-power. In their laudable efforts to strengthen the Republic and augment its wealth, they devised measures which overshot the mark at which they aimed.

Systems of subsidy privileges were conceived and arranged to promote enterprises of a combined public and private character. To those who ventured private capital, extraordinary grants of special power were extended, and just here was the beginning of our present woes. That the representatives of the people acted in accord with the demand of their constituencies, cannot be questioned. For many years the corporations were weak. They were composed of many individuals, each holding a comparatively small interest. The grants of privileges were most liberally construed by the courts, in accordance with the demand of public sentiment. The people themselves are clearly responsible for the wrong as well as for the good features of such legislation.

In the course of time the conditions changed. Prosperity was vouchsafed to the corporations as a result of honest management and the natural growth of the business which the construction of the railways stimulated. They were no longer weak and needing assistance. Their capacity as wealth-earners was clearly demonstrated. Had the policy been changed at this time it would have been well. It may well be, and is, within the province and duty of the General Government to demonstrate the utility of such enterprises as will promote the general prosperity, but it is questionable whether partnerships in so doing are admissible. So soon as success was assured, designing men sought and obtained control of the successful corporations, and from that moment they became aggressive, seeking personal advancement regardless of the public good.

Not content with what had been given, they greedily asked for more, and could afford to offer inducements which secured almost to the full extent of the asking. To secure the favor of the official representatives of the people toward any new enterprise was equivalent, and is yet in many localities, to obtaining the full limit of their demands. It was only natural that they should so extend those limits that an amount was provided sufficient to secure the favor which was so potent. Such offices, under these circumstances, were a tempting prize. It mattered little what the ordinary salary and emoluments of the office might be. By proper management it was possible to make the perquisites the chief inducement.

Office-seeking, which, under the ordinary rules of etiquette, would be unbecoming to gentlemen, gradually grew into general favor, and has become now almost inseparable from the political system. Party management has been constrained to recognize it and to conform to its requirements. In fact, it is now the chief element in party organization and the people have become accustomed to rate the offices in importance, not according to the stipulated salaries, but to the amount which may be realized by "good management" or from the opportunities for honorable stealing. Since 1860, and especially during the years of the rebellion, the opportunities for plunder and the forced forbearance of the people in the presence of threatened disaster contributed to and hastened the demoralization which had previously commenced.

I have glanced thus hastily at the remote causes which have led to the present lamentable condition of our political system. A virulent poison has permeated every artery and vein, and the life of the nation is in [illegible] danger. It is this diseased condition of the body politic which has compelled the attention of the people. It is this which accounts for the wide-spread, universal interest which has inaugurated and pressed forward the farmers' movement. Its damning effects are everywhere apparent. Wherever legislative bodies assemble, at the national, State, or county capitals, we hear the charges made of official corruption. So long as the beneficiaries of the stealings—I can use no more appropriate word—agree among themselves, there is nothing said; but, as runs the old saw, "when thieves fall out," etc. Recently the thieves have been falling out so constantly, and their charges and counter-charges are so thoroughly circulated by the press, that the people have become alarmed, as well they may. Any one who will give the subject careful thought must admit the truth of every position I have thus far advanced.

If this be so, is it not evident that any reform measures to be effective must be directed to correcting the primary sources of the evil. There must be a radically thorough change of policy, in regard to joint undertakings between the public, as represented in legislative bodies and private corporations. If the rule be made absolute, admitting no exceptions, that no subsidy shall be granted by national, State, county, or municipal authority, in money, land, or special privileges, a starting-point will certainly be gained. It needs no further demonstration that building lines of railway through agricultural or mining districts will pay the investors, even through an undeveloped country, if there be reasonable intelligence in the management, a handsome profit upon the actual money required for construction and operation. It has been fully demonstrated, too, that there are land-owners and capitalists in every district where a railroad may properly be built, who derive a large profit by such building. Let them pay the cost and they will be apt to look well to economy in the expenditure of their subscriptions.

I have used railway building as a familiar illustration of the system under which all of the public enterprises have been conducted. But it runs through all our public service. In the erection of public buildings it has been sought to spend as much money as possible in a structure of given size. The building material on the spot, which serves every necessity of private enterprise, is not good enough and a substitute must be transported from New England to New Orleans and the Western cities.

The pay of the Government laborers is generally above current rates, and the number of hours per day is reduced to the shortest limit. The chief qualification for a Government employe is a disposition to vote the dominant party ticket, and the "influence" he can exert in securing such votes. The Departments at the National Capital are crowded with supernumerary clerks, appointed to position screated for them, as a reward for service to the party. Six hours a day is the limit of their capacity for the arduous labors which they are paid from $800 to $3,000 to perform. It is time that a change should be instituted in this regard. We should demand a reduction of expenses, either by increasing the hours of labor or by reducing the pay, or both. We should demand, too, that all pay and emoluments in the public service should be a specific amount, eliminating the vicious system of perquisite fees. We should demand a reduction of expenditures upon public buildings. There is no necessity for such palatial buildings as are now being constructed in all of the principal cities for the proper conduct of the public business. We are heavily in debt. The people are overburdened with taxes. We cannot afford such extravagance. But it is not our poverty which chiefly prompts the reform. These buildings are always built by contract—fat contracts. There is jobbery and favoritism in all of them, and the demoralization resulting is far more objectionable than the expenditure of the money.

I might go on and particularize further, but it is not necessary. You all understand as well as I that there is need for reform throughout the entire governmental system. It needs a thorough remodeling. It must be purified. This is the work for which the people are organizing. * * * *

And here I have a word to say about leaders. The party papers and stump-orators are anxiously inquiring where are the leaders of this farmers' movement. They want somebody that is tangible brought forward, toward whom they can level their weapons. They dare not do it toward the people in the aggregate, because that would lose them votes. Now, if I understand the nature of this movement, it is, as previously intimated, the assertion of individuality on the part of the people. They have had enough of blindly following party leaders.

They are now proposing to lead themselves, to dictate how their officers shall conduct themselves in the performance of their assigned duties. The progress they are making in this self-leading is seen in the repeal of the Salary-Grab law—with a Presidential exception—and in the influence so directly and effectively exerted upon Congressional and State legislation. The power is so evident that the demagogues are humbling themselves upon their marrow-bones, pleading so earnestly for a little longer to serve the dear people.

A FINAL APPEAL.

In conclusion, I would appeal to all of you, as good citizens, as honest, intelligent men, to join in the great and important work before us. Until it is accomplished we shall have a babel of confusion, injuriously affecting our prosperity as individuals and as a nation. Our finances are now only disturbed by the state of uncertainty at present existing. Capital, which is sensitive, and yet which always desires employment if it is assuredly safe, is being hoarded in the East and in Europe where the surplus has accumulated. While portions of it may have been the result of questionable transactions, by far the larger is the accumulation from legitimate business and personal enterprise. No one here would justify the taking forcible possession.

Let us, now that the work is so well commenced, press it vigorously forward to the end. When the people comprehend and accept their responsibilities; when they have learned that good government is a prerequisite to national and individual prosperity; when they shall understand that the filling of county and municipal offices involves a greater responsibility than the election of a President or Congressman, as affording protection against corruption, then may we rest secure in the perpetuity of Republican Government; then shall we enjoy a freedom never before experienced; then will prosperity abound in all of the land. We shall have more money and better money. Official corruption, monopoly oppressions, ring combinations and demagoguery will be known only as of the past. The people of our whole country may dwell together in unity and harmony. Sectional bickering will give place to common-sense concessions, and the people of the United States, representing every nationality under the sun, will press onward and upward to a more complete development of progressive American civilization.

PRAYED HIM OUT.

The shutters are up at the windows; the bolt is turned now in the door
Of the groggery on the corner that few have seen closed before;
For the women came from their dwellings and gathered the shop about,
And Tom slid out at the back-door, for the women soon prayed him out.

We're arrested that fellow, and fined him, more times than I've fingers and toes,
But we never could stop for a moment his fountain of human woes;
With the money he made on his whisky he could well afford to pay;
But he didn't know how to meet the foe that came to his bar to pray.

We've tried on him moral suasion; we've pictured the ruin wrought
In the peaceful homes of our village; but our labor has been for naught;
"Somebody will sell if I don't," was his time-worn rock of defense
Against our strongest argument—our volleys of common sense.

Tom Murphy could stand the pressure when one woman came alone,
To pray and weep in his bar-room—to plead with his heart of stone;
But when they came down in battalions and knelt on his bar-room floor,
The [illegible] turned the bolt in the door.

Tom Murphy has bribed our judges—has bought all our juries, too;
Our single prayers and entreaties he stubbornly waded through;
But the giant of Castle Ruin has fled from his world away,
For he couldn't buy off the women who knelt on his floor to pray.

Don't quibble about who did it; enough that the work is done;
And mothers shall seek at Murphy's no more for a ruined son;
The lawyers, and moral suasion, may be able some foes to rout,
But give me the praying women who prayed Tom Murphy out.

Humorous.

When is a balloon not a balloon? When its a-loft.

A health that is very rarely drunk—The public health.

The "coughing hoss" is the Indian name for locomotive.

How Patrick proposes to get over his single blessedness—By proposing to Bridge-it.

Beauty and bashfulness are often united, yet the loveliest maiden is admired for her cheek.

How natural it is for man when he makes a mistake to korrect it by kussing somebody else for it.—*Josh Billings.*

Woman is like ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. An old bachelor adds: "Ivy is like woman—the closer it sticks to you the more you are ruined."

A man from Placerville, Cal., when asked by a Saratoga waiter what he would have for breakfast, replied: "Well, I rather guess I'll just flop my lip over a chicken."

The "elements" of a quarrel—Irate party to 'bus driver: "Why don't you attend to my hail?" 'Bus driver, with dignity and a "pulling team," "'Cause I had my hands full of rein."

Och! said a love-sick Hibernian, what a recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so delicately there's no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain.

It was an unfortunate idea, making the new ten-cent scrip so much like the fifty-cent scrip. It is no pleasant sensation, after hurrying home from a store, and all the way being under the impression that you have beaten somebody out of forty cents, to find that you have the right change, after all.

William M. Evarts, in a recent speech at the Lotus Club, told of a Yankee schoolmaster who undertook to make compulsory poets of his scholars, and was obliged to listen to this effusion of one of them:

Oh, hopeful Jove, lend us thine aid,
To help us wretched scholars;
We've hired a fool to teach this school,
And pay him fifty dollars.

"Nothing," said an impatient husband, "reminds me so much of Balaam and his ass as two women stopping in church and obstructing the way, to indulge in their everlasting talk." "But you forget, my dear," returned the wife, meekly, "that it was the angel who stopped the way, and Balaam and his ass who complained of it."

A little fellow the other day was endeavoring to excite a playmate's admiration for his older sister's beauty. "Isn't she handsome?" he asked. "Yes, pretty handsome." "But isn't she very handsome?" "Well, some very," which is a distinction as is a distinction. Such a nicety of discrimination in the over-tutored mind of youth could only have found expression in the "Hub."—*New York World.*

A Baltimore woman a few days ago took to the Register of Wills in that city a will made by her husband, which she desired to file for probate. "When did he die?" inquired the sympathetic clerk. "Why, bless you," responded the woman, "he an't dead yet, but he gave me that [pointing to the will], and he drinks a quart of liquor every day, and I guess," continued she with a laugh, "he'll play out in about three months." The officer had no more to say, but filed away the will.

An old farmer employed a son of Erin to work for him on his farm. Pat was constantly misplacing the endboards in the cart—the front board behind, and the tail board in front, which made the old gentleman very irritable. To prevent it, he painted on both boards a large "B;" then calling Pat to him, and showing him the boards, said: "Now, you blockhead, you need make no mistake, as they are now both marked. This (pointing to one board) is "B" for before, and that, indicating the tail board, is "B" for behind, whereupon the old gentleman marched off with great dignity.

Sons and Daughters.—Confide in your parents. Make them above all others, your confidants. They are the best and most disinterested friends you will ever have in this world. It is natural for you to think they do not and cannot, from the position of things, know much, at least very much, about your affairs, and that therefore you cannot talk confidentially with them. Do not, however, yield to any such impression. Cultivate rather the habit of consultation with them. On things great and small seek their advice. A daughter will never come to shame, a son never to dishonor, that does so.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro' St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and K unsas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 28 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure [without medicine] of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a road of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

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Ice-creaM
PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

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Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

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Steel Track!

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THE GREAT SHORT LINE

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EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 miles and arriving One Train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 miles, and arriving 5 to 7 hours in advance at

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PHILADELPHIA!

One Train the Quickest.

MAGNIFICENT DAY COACHES,

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WITHOUT CHANGE,

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Splendid IRON Rrail Road Bridges!

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By this line you avoid all all Omnibus Transfers.

Ticket for sale at all ticket offices in the south and west.

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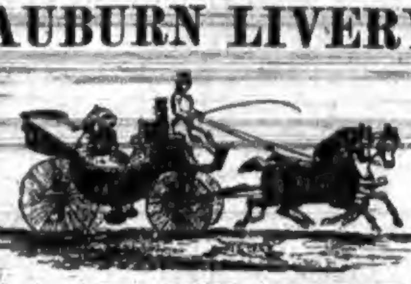

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together with a number of first-class Livery hores respectfully solicits the patrogage of the pusic promising to use my best endeavors to give gebiral satisfaction.

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If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
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At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to

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New Grocery Store.

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The Place to Buy Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

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which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

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☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The Old Reliable!

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CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

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In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80
Gunpowder	60, 80
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	28c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	12½c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Nuts per quart	16c

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	50 and 70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	16c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.50 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4.00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd 7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c.

NO. 1 PRUNES 15 CENT

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures. Pecks, &c.

COFFEE A SUGAR 10C.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

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NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plows

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

OF

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

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Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

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IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSERS TO

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DEALERS IN

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26 East Berry street.

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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ARCHITECTS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

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AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

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Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

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M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

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Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES. Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters. Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

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GREATLY IMPROVED.

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Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 11, 1874. No. 24.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

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OneYear,........$2. | SixMonths,......$1.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

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WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

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Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

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J. A. CAMPBELL Butler"

PENFIELD and MOODY,

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in Februaiy	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass.

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128, Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. R. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00am	1 25pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 11
Bluffton	11 45	3 15	2 40
Keystone	12 32pm		3 10
Montpelier	12 45		3 20
Hartford	1 25	4 11	3 50
Eaton	1 53		4 10
Muncie	2 40	4 55	4 50
McCowan's	3 00		
New Castle	4 05	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 55	7 20	6 55pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 10pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	12 25
Indianapolis	11 45	8 50	4 35
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Bessons	10 20	8 15	
Cam City	10 46	8 38	
New Castle	12 15pm	9 25	
McCowans	1 15pm		
Muncie	2 05	10 27	6 20am
Eaton	2 35		6 57
Hartford	2 56	11 10	7 21
Montpelier	3 20		7 52
Keystone	3 30		8 05
Bluffton	4 00	12 05am	8 47
Ossian	4 30		9 27
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50		3 00
Indianapolis	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne	10 25	5 05		1 05
Auburn	11 29	6 30		1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55		2 12
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading	1 51	9 13	7 41	3 37
Bankers	1 06	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 23	9 43	8 28	4 06
Jackson	3 40	11 00	10 25	5 05
Detroit	6 50	3 30	5 55	8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 45	4 45 p
Lansing	6 36			8 40
Saginaw	8 30			11 35
Bay City	9 15			12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30		3 30
Saginaw		7 17		4 05
Lansing		10 40		7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 43
Bankers	8 45	2 55	8 02	10 58
Reading	9 00	3 25	8 26	11 10
Ar Angola	10 02	5 10	10 09	12 00
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn	11 01	6 30		
Auburn Junction				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 38
Indianapolis	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville	11 25			1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m			9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East,			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 04	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar. 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A M	9,40 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,30 "	10,50 "	3,25 "
Alliance	5,40 "	11,00 "	1,40 P M	6,13 "
Orrville	7,15 "	12,54 P. M	3,23 "	7,50 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	5,22 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	5,55 "	10,25 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,15 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,34 "	6,40 "	8,13 "	11,50 "
Lima	12,34 P M	7,53 "	9,35 "	1,03 A M
Ft Wayne	2,55 "	10,45 "	12,30 A M	3,25 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	1,40 P. M	3,28 "	6,08 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,30 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT E
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,10 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,35 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	3,00 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	6,15 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,37 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,29 "	6,40 "	1,58 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,10 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Select Story.

LUKE HARDING, THE SCOUT;

OR

The Lost Bride of Huron.

BY ARTHUR L. MESERVE.

CHAPTER I.

THE MISSING MAIDEN.

Reuben, where can Martha be? She ought to have been home an hour ago. I wish the child wouldn't wander off into the forest as she does. I don't take a minutes peace while she is gone. The woods are full of redskins, and there is no telling what may happen to her.'

It was Ruth Allen who uttered these words, as she stood in the door of her cabin, which commanded a view of the widespreading waters of the Huron, which were gleaming like a great sheet of gold in the light of the setting sun. They were addressed to her husband, who stood leaning on his rifle, just outside the door, where he had paused before entering, after a day's tramp in the woods. His wife had met him there with an anxious look upon her face, the reason for which was declared by her words.

'I don't think the redskins would do her any harm, Ruth,' answered the settler, 'You can't expect to keep her in the house all the time. She likes a tramp in the forest as well as I do. If she had been a boy, she would have been one of the best hunters there is on the border. She is a good deal better shot now, than a good many I know of who pride themselves on what they can do with the rifle. Don't worry Ruth. She is able to take care of herself. There are some of the redskins who like her as well as tho' she belonged to their own race. They would not harm her for their life.'

'There is one of them, Reuben, who likes her altogether too well, and that is one reason for my worrying. The last time he was here, I am sure there was a look upon his face when Martha laughed at him, which meant her no good.'

Reuben Allen smiled at these words of his wife.

'You mean the young chief, Red Cloud. I have thought myself that he was in love with her, but I guess there ain't any danger of her marrying him so long as Hugh Lyman is around. Hugh ain't back from his hunt, for I called at the cabin as I came along. When he does come, I guess you will find that Martha is with him.'

'I hope she may be. I can't help worrying about the child when she is off in this way. She takes after you, Reuben. She had rather be in the woods, I do believe, than anywhere else.'

'Well, I don't blame her. There is fun there. But as you say, Ruth, she ought not to venture too far alone. When she comes back I will give her a talking to, myself.'

'And a great deal it will amount to, Reuben. I know just how it will end. It will wind up by telling her to go as often and stay as long as she likes.'

'I guess I don't humor her any more than you do, Ruth. You know you can't make up your mind to scold her, no matter what she may do.'

Mrs. Allen made no answer to this; but she kept her gaze fixed with an anxious look away in the direction from which she expected Martha to appear.

For the next few minutes there was a silence between them. The sun sank low down behind the tree tops, and its golden light was forsaking the waters of the lake, and flashing upwards to rest on the fleecy clouds that floated above it. A little longer and the shadows of night would begin to gather over the lake and wood, cabin and clearing. Suddenly Mrs. Allen exclaimed:

'Here comes Hugh, Reuben; and Martha is not with him!'

It was indeed as she said. The young hunter, Hugh Lyman, with his rifle over his shoulder, was approaching, and alone. Martha was not with him nor were there any signs of her coming about the clearing.

A shade of disquiet passed over and lingered upon the face of Reuben Allen. It certainly was past the time that Martha should be back. Was it possible that his wife's fears might be well-founded, and that some harm had come to her? He would not believe it yet, for the savages had always evinced a friendly spirit towards him and his.

Hugh Lyman approached the cabin and as he came near, his eyes wandered about as though he was in search of one of its inmates who was not yet visible.

'Have you seen anything of Martha?' demanded Mrs. Allen, speaking before the young man had even a chance to salute them.

'No,' he answered, with a start. 'Is she not here? When did you see her last?'

'She went into the forest this afternoon, saying she would be back in an hour or two. She has not come yet, and I am afraid that some harm has come to her.'

The anxious look which had come so suddenly upon the face of the young man, deepened at this.

'I don't see where she can be,' he said. 'I came along by the places where I knew she is apt to go, but saw nothing of her. Surely she could not have gone in her accustomed direction.'

'She went the usual way,' answered Mrs. Allen. 'Reuben, I have felt all the afternoon that something was wrong. I tell you, some harm has come to Martha.'

'Here comes Will Kingman,' exclaimed the settler. 'He has been in the woods to-day, and it may be that he brings some news. He seems in haste about something.'

So swift were the strides of the newcomer that in a very few moments he stood by the side of those who were watching for his approach.

'Martha! she is not here? were the first words he said, as he glanced inquiringly about him.

'No; do you know aught of her?' demanded Hugh Lyman, before the others could speak.

'Yes. The redskins have carried her off'

A cry of Anguish burst from the lips of Mrs. Allen.

'How do you know this? What have you seen?' demanded the settler.

'As I was passing along near the shore of the lake, about two miles from here, something like an hour ago I heard the cry of a woman in the direction of the water. I thought I recognized Martha's voice, and I hurried as fast as I could towards the shore. When I got there I saw a canoe far out upon the lake, and in it I could see that there was a woman and three or four savages. They were going at a swift rate through the water, and of course I was powerless to do anything. I stood and watched the canoe for awhile, but no other sound came from it. Then I started for home along the shore, and in a little time I came to a spot where there were the footprints of savages upon the sand, and mingled with them those of a woman. Half covered in the sand I found this. Is it Martha's?'

He held up as he spoke a piece of ribbon, torn and soiled.

'Yes, it is Martha's. O Reuben, our child is lost to us!' cried Mrs. Allen, in tones of anguish, as she looked up with a white face into that of her husband.

CHAPTER II.

LUKE HARDING, THE SCOUT.

'No, she is not lost to you,' cried Hugh Lyman. 'If it is in the power of man to do it, we will find her and bring her back. There is not a man in the settlement but what will join us in the search. Keep up a good heart Mrs. Allen, and all may yet be well. You shall have her again, and the redskins shall be punished for what they have done. I wish Luke Harding was here. He would be worth half a dozen of us in this case.'

'But I have not seen him for days,' said Reuben Allen. 'Almost all his time is spent in the forest, and to find him now would be next to impossible. We have got only ourselves to depend upon.'

'And that is enough,' said Hugh. 'It will be a pity if the crew I can muster will not find her and bring her back.'

'Alas! you know not where they may have taken her,' said Mrs. Allen. They were on the lake when Will Kingman saw them, and how can you track them on the water? And there is no telling to what hiding place they may carry her. Oh my child! I fear I may never see you again!'

'We *will* find her,' cried Hugh Lyman. 'Will,' he said, turning to the new comer, 'you have, I suppose, no idea what savages they were who were in the canoe?'

'No; but stop, perhaps I have a clue. As I went into the forest I saw Red Cloud hurrying about the edge of the The clearing. You don't suppose that he may have a hand in the matter?'

'Yes, I am sure of it,' cried Mrs. Allen. 'He has been, in his way, a sort of lover of Martha's, although she has always laughed in his face.' I feel sure it is him who has stolen her away.'

'I am not sure but what you are right,' said Hugh Lyman. 'Martha told me the other day that he used some muttered threats against her. The villain! Let me but meet him, and he shall pay dearly for this afternoon's work. I think I know pretty near the spot where he would be likely to take her. I will pick up a crew and man the boat, and be off for the place at once. There is no time to be lost.'

'I will go with you,' said Reuben Allen. 'Ruth, do you remain here and bear the suspense as best you can. We won't come back until we bring Martha with us. I don't think that Red Cloud will do her any injury at present. If he does, our vengeance on him will be terrible.'

'Go Reuben. Go Hugh. It will seem an age to me before you will be back. If you do not bring her, my heart will be broken'

'Be of good cheer, wife, we will do what we can,' and imprinting a kiss upon her pale cheek, the husband and father hurried down to the shore whither the young men had already preceded him, giving the alarm to the rest of the settlers as they went.

A large boat which was owned jointly by the settler, was lying there, and in a few moments, more than enough had volunteered to go than was required to man it. The crew being selected, they pushed off, and those on the shore watched its departure until the fast increasing darkness, hid it from their sight.

By common consent Hugh Lyman took the lead of the party. He knew something of the haunts of Red Cloud and his warriors, and he was in hopes in them to find trace of her they sought. But it was a long way thereto, and he knew that the short summer night would be spent before they would arrive there.

And this proved to be the case. The night had gone, and the light of early morning had begun to dawn, before they turned the prow of the boat in towards the shore.

When some quarter of a mile distant therefrom, the light of a campfire gleamed full and wan through the early morning light, and gave them hopes that those whom they sought were gathered about it. But as they drew nearer, they found that in this they were mistaken.

A solitary figure stood beside it, with his hands resting upon his rifle. He made no motion as they drew nearer, but apparently kept his eyes fixed upon them, watching closely their every movement.

Suddenly Hugh Lyman who was standing in the prow of the boat exclaimed, as he pointed towards the shore, and the figure standing so motionlessly there.

'It is Luke Harding! We have got some one to help us now, who is a host in himself. The scout is more than a match for any savage that ever lived.'

'This is lucky indeed,' said Reuben Allen. 'Next to finding Martha herself nothing could be better. If any man can help us in our search it is him who is standing there. Pull boys and let us get to him as soon as we can.'

They did pull with a will, and in a few moments the prow of the boat grated upon the sand close to the spot where the scout was standing. The latter has recognized them, and he now stepped down to the water's edge to greet them.

'What means this, Hugh?' he said as he grasped the hand of the young man, who was the first to spring ashore.

In a few words he told him what their errand was, and ask him to lend them his aid in the search.

'Of course I will,' he answered. Luke Harding ain't a man to hang back when he is wanted in such a matter as this. And so Red Cloud has stole away your daughter, has he?' he added, turning to Reuben Allen.' 'Well if he don't rue the day he done this, then you may call me a liar.'

'Do you know where we would be likely to find him?' said the father anxiously.

'I think I do. If I ain't mightily mistaken he ain't a mile from the spot where we are standing. I believe I can take you to him in less than a half an hour.

'Do so and we shall forever be obliged to you,' said Hugh eagerly.

'I'll do it, boy; and I ask but one thing in return. If we find the gal, make her your wife at once. Don't run any risk of leaving her again.'

Hugh did not reply by words, but his looks showed he would profit by this advice.

CHAPTER III.

HOW THE SEARCH RESULTED.

Only a few words passed between the members of party, and then under the lead of Luke Harding they set off through the forest.

But one thought was uppermost in the minds of all, and that was to rescue Martha. Had she been wife or sister of each, they could not have been more concerned for her safety.

None questioned the leadership or knowledge of the scout, for they well knew that there was none in all that section of that country so competent as he to perform the work they had in hand.

Without a word or hardly a sound they went on through the forest, which was now illuminated by the rising sun.

For something like an half an hour they kept on, and then suddenly, the scout who was still in the advance, paused and signed for his companions to do the same.

They obeyed, looking eagerly about them in search of some cause for his motions.

There was no sign of the presence of a living being but themselves.

'What is it asked Hugh, in a low tone. 'Do you see anything of the redskins?'

'Hush!' answered Luke; 'we are close to the spot where Red Cloud has a little village of his own. Sometimes he has a half-dozen warriors with him, and sometimes he is here alone. I think, from the signs I have seen, that he has them with him now. Follow me close, and don't make any more noise than if you were treading on air. In my mind, he has got the gal with him here, and if we hope to get her away from him safe and sound, we've got to be cautious, for he is as cunning as a fox.'

This somewhat long speech, for him the scout delivered in almost a whisper and then the whole party moved on again, with such caution that hardly a sound was audible to their own ears, save that of their half suppressed breathing.

In this manner they went on for something like a dozen rods, and then another signal from the scout brought them again to a stand-still.

'Red Cloud is there, said Luke Harding, as he pointed before him. 'Now to find out if he has Martha with him.'

How shall we do it asked Hugh in a whisper.

'We must walk straight up to it. Red Cloud has pretended that he was a friend to the whites, so we will go on as if nothing had happened. But we will approach as noiselessly as possible, so that he will not have the advantage of us, if he wants to take it.

Bidding them by a motion of his hand, to follow him, he led the way straight towards the wigwams.

They approached to within twenty feet of the one occupied by Red Cloud before a sound was heard, or a savage showed himself.

Then a noise fell upon their ears, which they recognized at once.

It was that of Martha Allen, and she was pleading to some one for liberty.

The next moment they were at the entrance of the wigwam. The skins of a huge bear closed the entrance, and dashing this aside, the scout and Hugh entered, followed close by their companions.

One glance showed Red Cloud that all was lost. Quick as thought he grasped his tomahawk, and sprang towards Martha, who, with outstretched hands, was welcoming her friends, though she was bound so that she could not advance towards them. That he meant her destruction there was no doubt, but he did not achieve it. Before he reached her side, a blow from the knife of the scout ended his career forever.

There is little more to add. The savages in the other wigwams, seeing the odds were against them, fled into the forest, and vanished away, leaving our friends to return to the settlement in safety, where, a few days after, Martha became the wife of Hugh, who had loved her so long and well.

◆

A pair of drawers—A span of truck horses.

◆

The hymn for the Centenial—Old Hundred.

◆

What is the best key for a Christmas box? A tur-key.

◆

When does a chair dislike you? When it can't bear you.

◆

Conceit—An ass who imagines himself to be an elephant.

◆

Aim high, but not so high as not to be able to hit anything.

◆

An unpleasant sort of an arithmetic—Division among families.

◆

Prosperity is the thing in the world we ought to trust the least.

◆

The cremationists in Rhode Island naturally go for Burnside for Senator.

◆

Mary Powell is being painted by two men. She is a Poughkeepsie boat.

◆

Farmers gather what they sow, while seamtresses sew what they gather.

THE MODERN MEETIN'-HOUSE.

BY WILL S. HAYS.

Howdy, Davy! light and hitch; thar's no one home but me,
Thar ain't a man a livin', sir, I'd sooner like ter see;
Fer Nance and Liddy's gone to see a sick man on the hill,
An' Hiram's gone to get his grist at Jason Turner's mill.

I was in town las' Sunday, an' my heart an' ma agreed
To go to meetin'—ef you'll wait I tell you what I seed;
The bells were tolling lively on the balmy mornin' air,
An' folks were in a hurry, like the rushin' to a fair.

The meetin'-house was built of stone, the steeple pinted high,
The windows they were painted all the colors of the sky;
An' runnin' up the steeple was a great long lightnin' rod—
I kinder thought the members lacked a confidence in God.

The big bell sorter hushed itself an' then it rung some more,
An' people come in carriages an' got out at the door;
The wimmen fixed their dresses like they meant to make a call,
Thar faces showen they warn't thinking ov thar souls at all.

Wall, Davy, thar I stood and thought—'twas wicked I suppose—
Some go to church to close thar eyes, an' some to eye thar clothes;
I overheard old Missus Swell to Missus Stebbins say:
"My darter Becky's dress wan't done—she won't be here to-day."

I stood thar hesitatin' like what sort of move to make;
I felt that I should go inside for my salvation's sake;
I started meekly in the house, I know it wan't no harm,
With my old broad-brim hat in hand and jeans coat on my arm.

I went along 'bout half way up the velvet carpet ile,
The men and wimmen shut thar gates, and they begin to smile;
I see one open just a bit, went in and pulled it to,
When Brown, the banker, riz and said, "This ere's a rented pew."

I got out of his "rented pew" an' sot down near the door,
Expectin' for some man to say, "This ere's a rented floor."
A fine-dressed stranger he cum in, the members didn't wait,
But every feller jumped at him an' opened wide his gate.

The parson riz an' raised his han's with cold and haughty air,
An' everybody in the house stood up an' heard his prayer.
I don't know how it is with them—somehow I always feel
I'm doin' God injustice when I get too proud to kneel.

Then all sat down an' stared about, then at the parson's face,
While he put on his specs an' said, "Let's sing amazin' grace."
An organ busted loose up-stairs—the music it was gay,
It tickled them as couldn't sing and them wot had to pay.

The music quit, the parson riz—they passed the hats round next—
An' when the deckins sot them down, the parson took his text.
He preached almost two hours 'bout his faith in God to keep—
The wimmen folks were noddin' while thar husbands wor asleep.

One gal said to another, "Hev you seen my bow to-day?"
She'd nod her hed an' then say back, "The party it was gay."
One whispered loud enough behind her fan for me to hear,
"That bonnet Sofy Tag's got on is one she had last year."

The parson quit and then sat down—the organ played agin;
I thought if that was servin' God, the tunes they played was thin;
I've hearn the bands at circuses play jest the selfsame air.
The parson, when the organ quit, dismissed 'em all with prayer.

Now, Davy, if the angels seed what I did, I believe,
There warn't one among 'em all but what laffed in thar sleeve;
For God don't smile on Christians who His blessin's will abuse;
He hain't no use for organs, an' He don't like rented pews.

He rings no bells to tell 'em that the Sabbath's come once more;
The angels have no carriages to drive up to His door.
Such Christians might as well look up to God an' sweetly smile,
An' say, "I send my soul, dear Lord, I'm cummin' after a while.

Our Master up in Heaven, Davy, sees—hears everything;
He likes to see His children kneel, and loves to hear 'em sing;
For whar He lives the angels sing an' Christians get their dues—
His music costs Him nothin', and He has no rented pews.

Thar aint no use o' foolin' 'long the road down to the grave;
Thar is no way o' dodgin' when you've got your soul to save;
Fine churches, organs, carridges, clothes, rented pews an' "pelf"
Don't count that day—it lays between yer Maker and yourself.

TIM WELLER.

Outside—a mud-colored cottage, one of twenty, comprising the little fisher village off Gull's Head—a tumble-down fence inclosing sundry heaps of fish-bones and oyster-shells. In one corner a rose-bush and a weedy bed, with here and there an aster or a poppy striving to brighten with sturdy bloom the dismal surroundings. A long, low coast stretched southward, and to the north the light-house of Gull's Head, standing out sharply against the desolate gray of the sky. Inside—a scolding woman. What wonder that little Tim Weller stood long outside the door, waiting for his father to come up from the beach, evidently preferring the chilly dampness of the gathering night to the light and warmth of the cottage shared with his step mother's tongue.

You would never have called him a hero, this red-haired, freckled-faced Tim, who spent his days watching the buoys up and down the coast. He didn't look in the least heroic as he stood by the half-hung gate, the darkness falling about him.

He shivered as he listened to the "swash! swash!" of the rising tide dashing against the foot of the ledge, and looked down the beach impatiently for his father.

His life seemed dreadfully dwarfed and crowded as he thought of the days that were past and the days that were coming, all just alike, the eating and sleeping and watching the traps, nothing to mark the years as they slipped slowly by, spring and summer, fall and winter, no going to school. Tim had learned to read a little and that was all; nothing to help make a man of him, nothing for him to do but to follow straight in the tracks of his father's fishing brogans, and, perhaps—it was the height of every fisher-boy's ambition—*to* become the light-house keeper. Tim glanced along the low, black line of foam-flecked rocks running far into the sea, as dangerous a ledge as was ever shunned by mariners, half wondering why the lamps were not lighted.

Just then his father and old Dec. Greggett came slowly up from the beach.

"Looks just as it did afore the big storm a year ago," Greggett muttered, baring his head and pointing to the long, low line of white clouds rolling up to the west like smoke. "See them white caps?"

"Yes," Mr. Weller said, throwing a net across the fence. "Yes, sir, it'll blow great guns afore mornin'; wonder Thurlow han't set the lights. Come, Tim, lad," as a puff of warm air, redolent with the scent of golden corncake and fish fried brown, came from the open window. "Come, let us go to supper; 'night Greggett," and the cottage door closed behind them.

The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the rain came down in torrents. Tim, as he sat before the fire toasting his feet preparatory to going to bed, shivered to hear the great waves dash upon the rock, falling back with a sullen roar, only to make fresh onset; to listen to the soughing of the wind around the cottage.

"Boom—boom—boom!"

Tim sprung to his feet, Mr. Weller laid his black clay pipe on the mantle shelf, and walked to the window.

"Some ship I s'pose has lost her reckoning," he said, adding complacently, "How they could do that with such a light as our'n is mor'n I can tell."

The Gull's Head light-house was a source of pride to every fisherman on the coast.

"Boom—boom—boom!"

Tim tugged at his boots, still soaked and shrunken with sea-water.

"Boom—boom—boom!" sounded the signal of distress, and to Tim's excited fancy the hoarse-voiced breakers seemed to answer, "Doomed—doomed—doomed!"

"Running into the rocks, its likely," muttered Mr. Weller, taking down his hat. "The fools must be blind as bats that can't see the light."

"Father, mayn't I go?"

"No, Tim, youe'r best off where you are," and Mr. Weller slouched his hat over his eyes, buttoned his smock tighter and went out.

"Boom—boom—boom!"

Tim couldn't stand that. He tore his cap from its nail and rushed out into the blinding rain, followed by his mother's warning voice:

"Tim, do ye mind what yer father told ye?"

Outside the gate he stopped a moment. Men were hurrying toward the beach.

He glanced in the direction of the Head. The mass of rock was dimly outlined against the pall-like blackness of the sky. Not a glimmer of light came from its crest. The white-capped waves were running mountain high—lashing themselves into a foaming rage against the rocky wall.

"Godfrey!" he ejaculated, "I don't see what Bill Thurlow can be thinking of not to light the tower such a night as this. Somebody'll have to go out."

On the beach men were running back and forth, staring into each other's faces in wild amazement. Some one had launched a small boat, and Greggett was saying:

"Can't be done. No boat could live in such a sea. Jake Thompson is the largest man among us, and he couldn't get a boat across them rocks to the tower such a night as this."

"Where's the life-boat?"

"Stove up when we took off the crew of the 'Polly Harms.'"

Tim heard it all.

"Father, father, let me go. I'm little and light and strong. I know all about the lights, for I have been there many a time with Bill. Please, father!"

At that instant came the boom of cannon from the distressed ship, and Tom, mad with excitement, rushed through the crowd to the water's edge and sprang into the boat. A great wave lifted it and sent it far into the sea.

No one spoke a word. The reckless daring of the boy awed them. Only a murmur, loud because so common, broke from the group upon the beach.

Once they saw him use his oars bravely. The boat poised on the crest of a hugh wave a moment, and then plunged into the trough of the sea.

Boom boom—boom. The ship was driving nearer, when suddenly, through the blinding spray, a gleam, like a star of hope, shot from the tower, and in an instant Gull's Head was all ablaze with light!

Shout after shout—cheer after cheer mingling with the rushing storm, went up from the beach. Salute after salute—not distress signals now—the ship's guns belched forth in answer to the hurrahs on shore. I hardly think it was second even to the great Anvil Chorus—and all this jubilee in Tim's honor. In the morning the sea was calm as if never a thought of tempest had ruffled its bosom, and when Tim came on shore and found himself lionized and praised and petted—even by his stepmother—I am afraid he could not have been so sorry as he should for poor Bill Thurlow's paralytic shock.

Somehow the captain discovered Tim's instrumentality in saving his vessel, and what the captain knew the ship-owners must have found out, for one night when he came home from his lobster buoys he found a bulky package sealed with red wax awaiting him, in which was a statement of a deposit made that day at the Seaton Bank by the owners of the steamship "Mermaid" in favor of Timothy Weller.

Tim is going to school now, and is doing his best to acquire a business education. His services will be in demand, as soon as he leaves school, in the office of the company whose vessel he saved; and his prospects for the future are most encouraging.

And I think he deserves his good fortune don't you?

DUDDYBAUGER PAINTS.

Mr. Duddybauger made some improvements on his place recently, and among them a two-story addition to his house, containing a nice, large summer kitchen on the first floor, and on the second an airy sleeping apartment and a nice bath-room.

This arrangement gave both Mr. and Mrs. Duddybauger a great deal of satisfaction and increased the capacity of the house so much that Mrs. Duddybauger immediately invited a deaf elderly maiden sister, possessed of property, to visit them, which invitation the elderly maiden sister immediately accepted with the most beautiful alacrity.

This extension had been finished on the inside, but outwardly it yet needed a coat or two of paint, as hitherto nothing but a simple coat of priming had been given it. This extra painting Duddybauger resolved to do himself, as business was somewhat dull, and he felt the need of a little out-door exercise. He had surrounded the extension with a bank some three or four feet wide on the top and of such a height as to fill in the distance between the top of the foundation wall and the original lay of the land, which was a sidehill sloping from the houses, thus rendering the banking rather high in places, and especially at the end overlooked by the bath-room window. Mr. Duddybauger borrowed a nice long ladder and he and Mrs. Duddybauger exhausted themselves and two mortal hours in raising it against the end of the extension, with the top directly over the bath-room window and the foot resting on the top of the bank; and then to procure an easy inclination they drew the bottom out as near the edge of the bank as they dared.

Then he proceeded to get into a new pair of sewing-circle-made overalls; so very small in the legs as to make him appear to anybody who didn't know him very well rather constrained and distant and formal, but so very, very ample elsewhere as to accommodate his very movement, and remotely suggest infinitude or space or something or boils.

Then he got his materials together and poured and ladled and mixed and dabbed till he thought he had about the right thing in paint, and then taking the pot and brush he mounted the ladder just three minutes after the elderly maiden sister, stepping into the bath-room, drew the curtain without taking particular notice of the ladder, and began disrobing for a bath.

Mr. Duddybauger's eyes were so full of paint that he couldn't see much, and it was not strange that the closely drawn curtain of the bath-room window escaped his notice; likewise the elderly maiden sister was so very deaf that she knew nothing of the rather close proximity of her brother-in-law, to say nothing of the fact that she had but just got up and knew nothing of the day's programme, all of which tended to make the situation one of beautiful and blissful ignorance.

Then Mr. Duddybauger, after having mounted as high as possible, hung the paint point on the top rung of the ladder and commenced to slop around with the brush and waste paint and grow weak in the arms and change hands and whistle softly and wonder how much a good painter would cost him by the day, and how long painters lived anyway, and if the smell of paint wasn't rather unhealthy after all, and if he hadn't better go down and add a little more oil or get a drink of water or something; and it was just as he had concluded to descend that the ladder moved a little; and a "Gramph! Gramph!" of swinish satisfaction attracted his attention.

Gazing down from the dizzy height he beheld a hog belonging to one of his neighbors energetically scratching himself against the foot of the ladder, which by the powerful movements of the animal was being gradually worked into the uncertain soil at the edge of the bank. The situation was appalling and Duddybauger tried to grasp it and the ladder and the paint brush all at once, but failed. He let the situation and the brush go to thunder, and clung to the top of that ladder with all the energy of despair.

Then Duddybauger commenced to say "Hi, you there," and "Stop—won't you?" and "Say—you there, do you know what you're a doing?" and then he tried to reason with the animal and to show him the impropriety of the thing, but did no good.

He dared not stir for fear of helping things too much, so he just held the ladder and his breath and shut his eyes and set his teeth and braced himself for the shock; and when a vigorous boost sent the foot of that ladder flying out into the air and brought the top end rasping down over those clapboards with a noise like young thunder, Duddybauger sent his finger-nails into the wood and his thoughts into the skies, and went sailing through the sash of that bath-room window along with the end a ladder and other things and a pot of paint with, a rush that would have done credit to a comet.

The ladder stopped at the window-sill, but Duddybauger and the paint pot kept right on. He looked around for something to stop against, too, but as he didn't see anything nearer than the bath-room floor, he thought that he might as well see the thing through anyhow and get rid of such a terrible suspense, so he just sailed on and brought up just where he had intended to, on the floor, along with a lot of tin and paint, and glass, and wood splinters, and stars, and things, and it occurred to him that the party who moved out just as he came in possessed a great deal more judgment than clothes, and was remarkably agile and decided for one so old. This interested him so that he sat there and thought it over and some other things until his wife came for her sister's clothes, and then he got up and went down-stairs, and after asking his wife to apologize to her sister for him, he went out to the woodpile and delivered an oration, in which he said that painting wasn't his best hold, but he thought if he had about the right kind of a stick he might possibly satisfy the public as to his ability to scratch that hog's back for him.

For a week after this Duddybauger divided his spare time between watching for that hog and picking little pieces of glass out of his hands, and trying to make up with his sister-in-law; but as he didn't succeed much he cooled himself off and went to work and repaired his fences.—*Danbury News.*

TIMBER.—In England timber is jealously guarded, and farmers have commenced to plant trees, and there are a greater number of acres under Scotch pine now than at any other period in Scotland's history, notwithstanding the immense quantity that has been cut down for lumber. Much of this pine, however, will not be available for many years, and larches are therefore being planted, as they are of rapid growth and yield good timber. The timber question should have more prominence in this country than is now awarded it.

Locomotion—Ancient and Slow Methods.

The Boston *Transcript*, in an article on locomotion, remarks that the canal, turnpike, plankroad, steamboat, railway, river and mountain tunnel, and electric telegraph, are of comparatively recent production in the Western Hemisphere. Julius Cæsar (B. C. 27) occupied eight days in journeying from the river Rhone to Rome, 860 miles. At the commencement of the Christian era, fifty-six miles was considered a good twelve hours' journey by the cisium, or postchaise. The news of the fall of Maximin (A. D. 244) was carried to Rome from Aquileia, 320 miles, in four days.

Postchaises were introduced by Trajan, A. D. 100. Carriages were known in France in 1300, when but two existed in Paris; in 1550, there were but three in that city, and those were of rude construction. Henry IV. had one, but it was without straps or springs. A strong cob-horse (*haquenee*) was let for short journeys; later, these were harnessed to a vehicle called *coche-a-haquenee*, hence the name hackney-coach. These were let for hire in Paris in 1650, at the Hotel Fiacre. They were known in England in 1555, but not the art of making them. When first made in England, during the reign of Elizabeth, they were called whirlicotes. Omnibuses were invented at Nantes in 1826, and were introduced into London in the year following by an enterprising coach proprietor named Shillaber. They were introduced into New York in 1828.

John Winthrop, the founder of New England in 1630, and who died in 1640, never saw a stage-coach. In 1660 there were but six in England. Two days were occupied in passing from London to Oxford, fifty-four miles. In 1669 it was announced that a vehicle called the "flying-coach" would perform the journey between sunrise and sunset. It excited as much interest as the opening of a new railway a generation ago. In 1737 the mail from London arrived at Edinburgh with only one letter in it. Even as late as 1760, it took four days to pass from London to Liverpool, two hundred and ten miles. It was not until 1825 that the daily line of coaches, established between the two cities, accomplished the distance in forty-six hours. And even as late as 1835 there were only seven coaches which ran daily between the two cities.

In 1631 Sir Roger Saltonstall was six weeks upon a journey from Salem to Jamestown. In 1636 Rev. Mr. Rogers, the second minister of Ipswich, was twenty-four weeks on a voyage from Gravesend to Boston. The first stage-coach in America started from the site of No. 90 North street, Boston, for Portsmouth, in 1661. The first line of stage-coaches between Boston and New York was established in 1732, a coach leaving each city once a month; fourteen days were required to complete the journey. The first line of stage-coaches from New York for Boston started from the Fresh Water, now the site of the Tombs, in 1772.

In 1776 the news of the repeal of the Stamp act was eight weeks crossing the ocean. The first express agent from Boston to New York carried an account of the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor. He left Boston on Friday afternoon and arrived in New York on Tuesday afternoon. In 1773 Josiah Quincy, father and grandfather of the Mayors of that name of Boston, spent thirty-three days upon a journey from Georgetown, S. C., to Philadelphia. In 1775 Gen. Washington was eleven days in going from Philadelphia to Boston. Upon his arrival at Watertown he was met by a committee of citizens and congratulated upon the *speed* of his journey.

The first regular communication between Boston and Gloucester was established in 1788 by Jonathan Lowe, who ran a two-horse open carriage between the two places twice a week each way. Besides the Gloucester coach, only four stages ran into Boston at that time. In 1802 the mail-stage started from Boston for New York on Monday morning at 8 o'clock and was due in New York at noon on Friday. The news of the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, was twenty-nine days reaching Philadelphia. Sixty years ago the regular mail-time between New York and Albany was eight days. As late as 1824 the United States mail was thirty-two days in going from Portland to New Orleans.

The news of the death of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, reached New York on the 15th of August. The news of the death of Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799, reached Boston on the tenth day after its occurrence. The news of the death of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, July 24, 1826, reached Boston on the fourth day afterward. The news of the death of President Harrison, on the 4th of April, 1844, reached Boston on the third day afterward. The news of the death of President Taylor, on the 9th of July, 1850, was known in all the principal cities of the Union within one hour after its occurrence.

PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH.—Bowditch, in examining the teeth of forty persons of different professions, and living different kinds of life, found in almost all vegetable and animal parasites. The parasites were numerous in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The means ordinarily employed to clean the teeth had no effect on the parasites, while soapy water appeared to destroy them. If this (says the *Lancet*) be a true version of the cause of caries—the action of acids, supplemented by the action of fungi—then it follows that the great means of saving teeth is to preserve the most scrupulous cleanliness of the mouth and teeth, and to give to the rinsing liquids a slightly alkaline character, which is done by the admixture of a little soap. This is not so pleasant a dentrifice as some, but it is effective and scientific. Acids not only dissolve the salts of the teeth, but favor the increase of the fungi of the mouth. No increase of fungi and no action on the dental tissues occur in solutions slightly alkaline, such as a weak solution of soap. The good effects of stopping teeth, in the light of these experiments, are intelligible. The penetration of acids and fungi is prevented.

"CHRISTIAN REID," the novelist, is a Miss Fisher, of Savannah, Ga.

Are You Going North?

If you are, you want a copy of "The Northwest Illustrated." It will not cost you anything. Send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, for a copy. It shows you the great Northwest, and teaches you how to get there, and what to do when you are there.

THE GREAT MEDICAL REFORMATION.—The *Satanic Theory* that preparations which inflame the brain are, in any sense of the word, *remedies*, has been *overthrown, and can never be re-established.* The wonderful effects which have attended the use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS as an antidote to the causes of disease and a cure for every controllable ailment, have demonstrated the utter fallacy of the doctrine that alcohol is a *tonic* as well as a *stimulant*. The New and incomparable Vegetable Remedy which has superseded the death-draught of rum bitters, is as free from every intoxicating element as the dew of Heaven, yet see how it is invigorating the nervous, relieving the bilious, curing the dyspeptic, purifying the blood of the scrofulous, strengthening the debilitated, arresting premature decay, and replacing despondency and weakness with cheerfulness and activity. Truly a grand Medical Revolution is in progress. 45

RUSSIA buys her locomotives in this country.

A NOVELTY, is the handsome $4.50 field Croquet Set that the *Excelsior Magazine* is giving to new subscribers for 90 cents, through a special arrangement with a large manufacturing company. They furnish sample copies of the Magazine for 25 cents, from their office, Room 59, No. 157 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Success Based Upon Merit.

It is a subject of general remark, among both wholesale and retail druggists, that no medicine introduced to the American public has ever gained such a popularity and met with so large a sale in all parts of the land, in the same length of time, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This cannot depend upon its having been more largely advertised than any other medicine, as such is not the case. The correct explanation, we think, is found in the fact that this medicine produces the most wonderful and perfect cures of very bad cases of bronchial, throat and lung diseases, is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient remedy for all kinds of coughs, that has ever been introduced to the public, and at the same time possesses the greatest of blood-purifying and strengthening properties that medical science has been able to produce, thus rendering it a sovereign remedy not only in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Coughs, but also for all diseases of the liver and blood, as scrofulous diseases, blotches, rough skin, pimples, black specks and discolorations. It has therefore a wide range of application and usefulness, and it not only gives the most perfect satisfaction to all who use it, but far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, thus eliciting the loudest praise, and making permanent *living* advertising mediums of all who use it. For these reasons it is that there is not perhaps a druggist in all the vast domain of this continent, who tries to please his customers and supply their wants, that does not keep and sell large quantities of this most valuable medicine.

JESUP, IOWA, May 5th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—We take pleasure in saying that your Medicines have sold entirely beyond our expectations. We regard them as the best medicines extant, and hear them spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

R. L. SMITH & Co.

SICKNESS is an affliction that waits on us all. None are exempt, and there are none but need relief from its attacks. Whoever can furnish this becomes our benefactor. A conviction prevails that DR. AYER does it. Disorders of the blood have been healed by his SARSAPARILLA, and affections of the lungs by his CHERRY PECTORAL, too frequently and too distinctly to be disputed. His AGUE CURE is said by those who use it, to never fail. Reader, if you must have medical aid, take the best of medicine. Poor remedies are dear, as good are cheap, at any price you have to pay for them.—*Charleston Courier.*

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—A SAFE, SURE AND SCIENTIFIC CURE!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestably that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no chill or fever has yet refused to fall into line. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

THROUGH the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER-TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips. Try them. For sale by all dealers.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, male or female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 ct. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 200 Fifth St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free.

Address W. A. Henderson & Co., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

The Best in the World.

BLATCHLEY'S

HORIZONTAL

Ice Cream Freezer.

(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of *this* Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice Cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from 5 to 8 or 10 minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. Sizes 3 to 40 qts. Sold by trade generally. If you want the Best, ask for Blatchley's Freezers if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Phila.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Of the Multitudes whose avocations restrict them to a sitting posture, more than two-thirds suffer from Constipation. Do they not know that an occasional resort to TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT would prevent all their misery? Its regulating properties are unparalleled. For sale by all dealers in medicines.

S. H. HARRIS' SAFE THE BEST

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THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH THE

VICOR OF LIFE

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Totters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges. Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!

One 50-Cent Bottle

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Billous Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 S. Eighth-st., Phila., Pa.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy

FOR ALL

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,

No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Statistics of the "Wards of the State."

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

We have received from the Secretary of State his first annual abstract of statistical information relative to the insane, deaf, dumb and blind persons in Michigan at the time of the general assessment for 1873. The abstract does not include the inmates of our public institutions provided for the care of these classes, and contains information from but forty-three of the seventy organized counties in the State, and as the reports from some of these are doubtless incomplete it is far from showing the whole number of persons in the State of the class treated of. Still, as the Secretary says, "it is valuable as a starting point, and will no doubt promote more careful and prompt collection and return of the information hereafter."

From this abstract we learn that there are, exclusive of those in asylums, thirty-one insane persons in Michigan—twenty-three females and eight males. Of these one male and fourteen females are married, two females widowed and one divorced; fourteen are supported by individuals, ten by the county and three by themselves; twenty-one are reported to have good habits, two bad and one average, and twenty possess good health; twelve have never had any treatment.

Thirty persons are reported deaf—seventeen males and thirteen females. Their social condition, so far as reported, is, single twelve males, and five females; married, five of each sex. Seven males and ten females are supported by individuals, and one female and eight males support themselves. But five of this class, three males and two females, were born deaf. Thirteen have never had any treatment. All are reported to be of good habits. Twenty-four persons are reported partially deaf.

In the class of deaf and dumb 122 persons are reported—seventy-one males and fifty-one females. Thirty-five males and twenty-seven females are single, eight males and nine females are married; the social condition of twenty-eight males and fourteen females is unknown, and one widow is reported. As to mental condition, 114 are rated "bright," and four—two of each sex—are idiotic. Of those whose habits are known 101 are set down as good, one bad and three average. Thirty-four of each sex are supported by individuals and the county and three by the county, and twenty-seven males and three females support themselves. Thirty-seven females and sixty males are known to have never had any treatment. Forty-one males and twenty-five females were born deaf and dumb.

Nine males and seven females are dumb. Of these eight males and three females are reported single and one married couple is noted. Seven males and three females were born dumb. Ten have never received any treatment. None are known to have bad habits.

Of the blind we have with us seventy-eight males and forty females, and of these three males and four females have been so from birth. Fourteen males and six females are single, twenty-one males and and twenty females married, and three males and four females are widowed. Twenty-two males and five females support themselves, sixty-one are supported by individuals, three by individuals and counties, and eleven by counties. Forty-eight have received treatment, and forty-eight are known to have never had any. Twenty-three males and seventeen females are reported partially blind.

The occupations of these unfortunates, so far as known, show among the insane one hotel-keeper and three laborers, and four farmers' wives and five housewives. Of the deaf nine are farmers, and of artists, grocers, gunsmiths, and merchants there are one each, and one lady teacher, two housewives, and one farmer's wife. Among the deaf and dumb we find twenty-two farmers, three cabinet-makers, twelve laborers, four instructors, two farmers' sons, and an artist, a carpenter, a filer, a gunsmith, a shoemaker, a stationer, a stone-cutter and a student. Among the females of this class are nine housewives, three farmers' wives, one domestic, one farmer, a nurse, a seamstress, and a student. Among the dumb are two farmers and one housewife. Of the blind males twenty-nine are farmers, nine are laborers, six are miners, and four are peddlers. The bead-makers, blacksmiths, broom-makers, carpenters and joiners, carriage-makers, and masons each have one representative. Among the females there are six farmers' wives, seven housewives, two laborers, a bead-maker, and a farmer.

A Grand Photographic Display.

The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Photographic Association is to be held this year in the city of Chicago, at the Inter-State Exposition building, on July 14, 15, 16 and 17. The objects of these Conventions and Exhibitions are twofold: First, to educate Photographers to a higher standard of excellence in the productions of their art. Second, to educate the people in what *good pictures are;* all the leading photographers throughout this country and Europe are to send of their best productions, which will make the finest display of art pictures ever got together and worth going many hundred miles to see. The Exhibitions are to be thrown open to visitors free. There will also be on exhibition samples of all the apparatus and appliances pertaining to the art, which, in their varied forms and kinds, are well worthy the attention of all thinking minds.

A FLORAL MONSTER.—On the 23d of March, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Victor Emanuel's accession to the throne, the ladies of Rome united together in presenting the King with a bouquet. It was not a nosegay for his button-hole, or a fragrant trifle which he could wear in his hand. On the contrary, it was between six and seven feet high, and required six stout porters to bear it in to his Majesty's presence. It was, in truth, a floral monster, in the design of which taste and elegance were sacrificed to enormity. It consisted of a base three feet square, and a stem surmounted by a vase of graceful shape, with an appropriate inscription. It was composed entirely of violets, pansies and mignonette, forming a sort of mosaic for which Rome is famous.

The Destruction of the Sugar-Maple.

One of the leading maple-sugar makers claims that but very few productions, in the entire system of New England agriculture, realize to the farmer so large a profit as the manufacture of that commodity. As prices have averaged for the last ten years, it is certainly a feature of home industry well worthy of consideration. Many of the farmers on the hills who own and utilize large sugar orchards have become convinced by practical experience that it is one of their very best-paying harvests, tobacco alone yielding, perhaps, a greater net profit. Nature has appointed this harvest at a season when the farmer can accomplish but little labor to advantage, and, unless he is engaged in this occupation, his time and efforts will yield him but little remuneration; yet, without taking this point into account, even did the work come at any other time in the year, it would pay grandly. Maple syrup and sugar hold a high price in the market, and without a doubt will sustain their present rates, with probabilities of advance in the future. In the face of these facts, it is certainly somewhat of a mystery why a large proportion of farmers should manifest such an utter indifference to the preservation and perpetuity of the sugar maple. In no other part of the country does its flourish so naturally and vigorously as among the eastern mountains; and wherever its delicious sweets are extracted, it repays the owner three-fold for the labor. Still our maple groves and forests are rapidly disappearing, and at the present rate of decrease, another half-century will witness their almost utter annihilation. The process of making maple sugar is evidently destined to become one of the "lost arts" unless some special interposition stays this work of destruction. The demand for broom-handles and other articles of utility, into which this wood is converted, is insatiable. Thousands of our grand old emerald-crowned monarchs of the forest are sacrificed to this demand annually, and of course the aggregate amount of sugar manufactured must decrease in ratio with the decrease of the material from which it is derived. It will soon become a luxury in the market, commanding a price that must teach every shrewd and sensible owner of maple orchards the expediency, even in a pecuniary sense, of preserving this beautiful feature of our New England landscape.—*Concord Patriot.*

An Index to Marriage.

It don't require an astrologer, a medium or a gypsy with a direct pack of cards. It is very simple—lies in a nutshell, and can be expressed in a few words. They are these: The last person you would naturally think of.

If a girl expresses a fondness for majestic men with large whiskers, make up your mind that she will marry a very small man with none. If she declares that "mind" is all she looks for, expect to see her stand before the altar with a pretty fellow who has just sense enough to tie a cravat bow. If, on the contrary, she declares she must have a handsome husband, look about you for the plainest person in her circle of acquaintance, and declare "that is the man," for it will be.

Men are almost as bad. The gentleman who desires a wife with a mind and mission, marries a lisping baby who screams at the sight of a mouse, and hides her head when she hears a sudden knock at the door. And the gentleman who dreaded anything like strong-mindedness, exults in the fact that his wife is exactly everything he declared he detested.

If a girl says of one, "Marry him! I'd rather die," look upon the affair as settled, and expect cards to the wedding of those two people.

If a man remark of a lady, "Not any style at all!" await patiently the appearance of his name in the matrimonial column in connection with that very lady's.

And if any two people declare themselves "friends, and nothing more," you may know what will come next.

There is no hypocrisy in all this, and such matches are invariably the happiest. People do not know themselves, and make great mistakes about their intentions. Love is terribly perplexing when he first begins to upset one's theories, and when his arrow first pierces the heart there is such a fluttering there that it is hard to guess the cause. Besides, man proposes and God disposes, and it is the "I don't know what" with which people fall in love, and not those peculiarities which could be given in a passport.

INSTINCT OF TURTLES.—Audubon, the naturalist, stated that at a certain place on the coast of Florida, sea-turtles, those huge, stolid-looking reptiles on which aldermen are fed at the expense of the tax-payers, possess an extraordinary faculty of finding places. Working their way up out of the reach of the tide-water with their flippers, quite a deep hole is excavated in which a batch of eggs are deposited, and then carefully covered up. On reaching the water, they not unfrequently swim three hundred miles out to sea, foraging appropriate food. When another batch of eggs are developed, after a lapse of about fourteen days, they will return unerringly in a direct line, even in the darkest night, and visit the buried eggs. Removing the sand, more are deposited and secured. Away they go again, as before. They know instinctively the day and hour when the young brood, incubated by solar rays, will break the shell, and are promptly on the the spot to liberate them from their prison. As soon as fairly out of the hole, the mother turtle leads them down the bank to the waves, and there end her paternal solicitude and maternal duties.

Pathos.

That was a fine touch of pathos in the last remark of John Stewart, who, while waiting on the gallows, in Nevada, the last little attention which the Sheriff could pay him, handed a half-consumed paper of fine-cut tobacco to a faithful servitor, with the words: "Give this to Larry Murphy, of Genoa, and tell him that the last man that took a chew from that paper of tobacco was Johnny Stewart." Johnny having taken to hemp, had no further use for tobacco, and Larry cannot help remember Johnny, if he choose.

American Judges in Egypt.

The new law authorizing the President to accept, for the citizens of the United States, the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman dominions and Egypt, established, or to be established under the authority of the Sublime Porte and of the government of Egypt, provides that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory intimation that the Ottoman Government, or that of Egypt, has organized other tribunals on a basis likely to secure to citizens of the United States, in their dominions, the same impartial justice which they now enjoy there under the judicial functions exercised by the Minister, Consuls, and other functionaries of the United States, pursuant to the act of Congress approved the 22d of June, 1860, entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, in those countries, and for other purposes," he is authorized to suspend the operations of that act as to the dominions in which such tribunals may be organized, so far as the jurisdiction of said tribunals may embrace matters now cognizable by the Minister, Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in said dominions, and to notify the Government of the Sublime Porte, or that of Egypt, or any of them, that the United States during such suspension, will accept for their citizens the jurisdiction of these tribunals over citizens of the United States, which has heretofore been exercised by the Minister, Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States. The bill authorizes the President, for the benefit of American citizens residing in the Turkish dominions to accept the recent law of the Ottoman Porte ceding the right of foreigners possessing immovable property in those dominions.

WOLF-BRED CHILDREN.—Some of the best of the old German legends turn on the were-wolf tradition. It was believed that wolves sometimes stole and nursed children, who grew into a sort of fiend, with the intelligence of a man and the thirst for blood of an animal. The belief was not without reason. More than once children have been found in wolf-dens. The orphanage at Secundra, Hindostan, took charge, six years ago, of two such waifs. One of them "drank like a dog, and liked a bone and raw meat better than anything else; he would never remain with the other boys, but hide away in any dark corner; clothes he never would wear, but tore them into fine shreds." This boy soon died. The other, though he is now 14 years old, cannot speak. The one sign of civilization he shows is a diminished taste for raw meat—a small result for six years' training.

THE editor of the *Michigan Argus* seems to be the sort of man one likes to hear of as standing at the helm of a newspaper. A subscriber lately came to him with an article in his hand and this speech in his mouth; "Put that in the *Argus*, or stop my paper." The editor did not put in the article, but erased the subscriber's name, and even surprised him by surviving the event. "We have no desire," he says, "to lose subscribers; and yet there is running through our head an old and familiar rhyme, penned, no doubt, by an editor in just our fix:

'We do not belong to our patrons,
This paper is wholly our own;
Whoever likes it can take it,
Who don't can let it alone.'"

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, proprietors.
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9¾	@	12½
HOGS—Dressed	7¼	@	7½
COTTON	18¾	@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 25	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 44	@	1 45
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 47½	@	1 48½
RYE	1 05	@	1 12
CORN	80	@	83
OATS	63	@	69
PORK—New Mess	17 75	@	17 87½
LARD—Steam	11½	@	..
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 12½	@	6 50
Choice Natives	5 85	@	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 30	@	5 75
Cows and Heifers	3 75	@	5 00
Medium to Fair	4 75	@	5 40
Inferior to Common	2 75	@	3 75
HOGS—Live	4 90	@	5 65
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50	@	9 00
Red Winter	5 50	@	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 22½	@	1 23½
No. 2 Spring	1 17¾	@	1 18¼
No. 3 Spring	1 13½	@	1 14½
CORN—No. 2	55½	@	56½
OATS—No. 2	45	@	46
RYE—No. 2	89½	@	90½
BARLEY—No. 2	1 39	@	1 41
BUTTER—Choice	18	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	12	@	12½
PORK—Mess	17 30	@	17 40
LARD	10¾	@	11
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 08½	@	1 09
CORN—No. 2	56½	@	57½
OATS—No. 2	43	@	44
RYE—No. 2	89	@	91
PORK—Mess	17 85	@	18 00
LARD	10¾	@	11½
HOGS	4 40	@	5 70
CATTLE	4 00	@	6 25
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 25	@	1 27
CORN	65	@	67
OATS	50	@	53
RYE	1 05	@	1 07
PORK—Mess	17 95	@	18 05
LARD	10½	@	11½
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 25	@	1 26
No. 2	1 22	@	1 23
CORN—No. 2	55½	@	56½
OATS—No. 2	44	@	45
RYE—No. 1	87	@	89
BARLEY—No. 2	1 29	@	1 31
PORK	17 25	@	17 37½
LARD	10¾	@	11½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 36	@	1 37
No. 2 Red	1 34	@	1 35
CORN	61	@	63
OATS	49	@	50
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 58½	@	1 59
No. 1	1 49	@	1 50
CORN	60	@	61
OATS	49	@	52
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 39½	@	1 40½
No. 2 Red	1 32½	@	1 33½
CORN	64	@	65
OATS	53	@	55

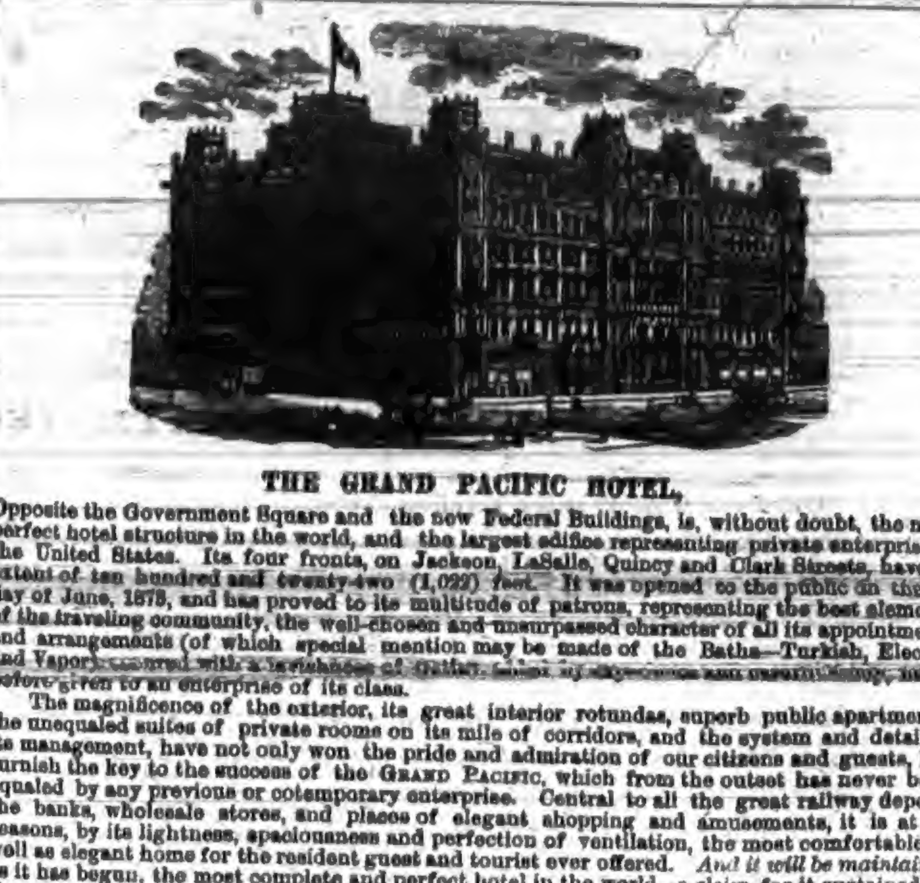

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

Opposite the Government Square and the new Federal Buildings, is, without doubt, the most perfect hotel structure in the world, and the largest edifice representing private enterprise in the United States. Its four fronts, on Jackson, Lasalle, Quincy and Clark Streets, have an extent of ten hundred and twenty-two (1,022) feet. It was opened to the public on the 20 day of June, 1873, and has proved to its multitude of patrons, representing the best elements of the traveling community, that well-chosen and unsurpassed character of all its appointments and arrangements (of which special mention may be made of the Baths—Turkish, Electric and Vapor) [illegible] before given to an enterprise of its class.

The magnificence of the exterior, its great interior rotundas, superb public apartments, the unequaled suites of private rooms on its mile of corridors, and the system and detail of its management, have not only won the pride and admiration of our citizens and guests, but furnish the key to the success of the GRAND PACIFIC, which from the outset has never been equaled by any previous or cotemporary enterprise. Central to all the great railway depots, the banks, wholesale stores, and places of elegant shopping and amusements, it is at all seasons, by its lightness, spaciousness and perfection of ventilation, the most comfortable as well as elegant home for the resident guest and tourist ever offered. *And it will be maintained* as it has begun, the most complete and perfect hotel in the world—a claim for it sustained by the guests of the past eleven months, many of them our patrons since the opening of the former Sherman House, July 8, 1861.

GEORGE W. GAGE,
JOHN A. RICE,
Lessees for twenty years.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1874.

A CHICAGO pork-packer, whose pew-rent was raised to $25, exclaimed: "Great Cæsar! here's a nice state of affairs—the Gospel going up and pork going down. What's to become of us?"

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY! We will pay 10 to 12 per cent. in advance and give good security. State amount you desire to invest. Address Security Funds, P. O. Box 3,136, Cincinnati.

ADVERTISERS: Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

Pleasant Business for LADIES, selling our Perfumed Rubber Goods. For terms, address PERFUMED RUBBER WORKS, 7 Great Jones St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

OUR PICTURE PAPER sent free to all Farmers who want Standard Implements at lowest cash prices. Address EXCELSIOR WORKS, Massillon, O.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo 7x9, worth $1.50, and instructions to clear $20 a day. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED for the best Organ made, for the Western States. Sales 50 per month; can be increased to 150. J. Or., 346 W. Madison St., Chicago.

DR. SAM'L S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN Will be sent free by mail to any one sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York.

TEA. TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for Circular. Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

GOLDEN SUNBEAMS

The latest and best Music Book for the Sunday School and the Home Circle. Sample Copy sent on receipt of 30 cents. LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

FLORENCE

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, *Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States* in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has *Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.*

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. *Florence, Mass.*

Chaplin's Life of CHARLES SUMNER

With an Introduction by Ex-Gov. Claflin, is Ready. The Character and Services of the Noble Statesman, the Special Advantages Possessed by the Well-Known Authors, the Beautiful Heliotype Portraits, Engravings, Fac-Simile Letters, its Size (504 pages, 12mo.), and low Price ($1.50), combine to render this the MOST POPULAR BOOK of the day.—Agents Wanted.

BOSTON: D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers. Send for their full Illustrated Catalogue.

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WAUKESHA WATER,

MINERAL ROCK SPRING,

CURES

Dropsy, Diabetes,
Gravel, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Jaundice,
Bright's Disease,

and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices:

Barrel, 40 gal., $12; half do, $7; demijohn and jugs, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (qts.) $2.50 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1873.

C. C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis.: Having used your water from the Mineral Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wis., for the diabetes, I have found great relief from the use of the same. Before I commenced using this water, my physician reported to me the specific gravity of my urine was 33, and after using it for twenty days the specific gravity of the urine was reduced to 21, showing a great improvement, and finding great relief in not being compelled to urinate so frequently. I had other waters, but give it as my opinion that the Mineral Rock Spring is preferable. And I do earnestly recommend it to all who are afflicted with the disease commonly known as Diabetes.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED WILSON,
Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUDSON, Wis., Jan. 2, 1873.

MESSRS. C. C. OLIN & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* I am astonished at the immediate benefit received from the use of your healing water. I commenced using the water as directed, and found a marked change, reducing specific gravity of urine 30° down to 20 o in three days, producing a moist skin and a direct perspiration, making an entire change for the better in my digestion. I also find it beneficial to the liver. Since drinking the water, I rest much better at night, and without being disturbed, as I usually was before, from two to three times during every night. Thinking of visiting your spring in the summer, believing the water to do all that you claim, and knowing the favorable results in my own case, you will please express the forty gallons immediately, as I am satisfied that it does not lose any of its healing properties by shipping. I think your price very reasonable, and will advertise your Spring all I can, for the benefit of invalids suffering with those incurable diseases of Bright's Disease and Saccharine Diabetes, as I know they can be immediately relieved by drinking Mineral Rock Spring Water. With kindest regards, yours truly, GEO. JONES.

MANILLA HAMMOCKS By the Bale, or at retail, on receipt of $3.00 by mail or express. G. W. SIMMONS & SON, Oak Hall, Boston, Mass. Tents and Bathing Suits.

Portable Soda Fountains! $40, $50, $75 and $100. GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP. Shipped Ready for Use. Manufactured by J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, IND. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

THE IMPROVED HOWE SCALE

Is the only one containing all the Modern Improvements.

COMPARISON INVITED, COMPETITION CHALLENGED.

Send for Circulars and Prices.

A. M. GILBERT & CO., [illegible] State-st., Chicago.
GILBERT & COMPANY, 116 Main-st., Cincinnati.

Agents! If you want to make money, sell it.

Out of the Hurly Burly.

BY MAX ADELER.

The biggest thing yet. Humor, wit, pathos, life, fun and laughter. 200 comic cuts. The people yearn for it. It will sell in dull times! Show it to a man and he surrenders. It is sure every time. Don't bother with heavy books that nobody wants. Humor is the thing that takes. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars and extra terms to To-Day Pub. Co., 121 East Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

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MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per cent. interest, by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED,

Except interest, till fifth year. Rich *Soil*, warm *Climate*, long *Seasons*, low *Taxes*, and free *Education*. *Free Fare* and *Low Freights* on household goods to those who

BUY THIS YEAR.

For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

"THE THRESHER OF THE PERIOD."

THE NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO.
VIBRATOR
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

This is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER, which has created such a revolution in the trade and become SO FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines ENTIRELY UNEQUALLED for grain saving, time saving, and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch, and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12-Horse "Mounted" Powers. Also Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines, or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as GRAIN RAISERS AND FARMERS who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our new forty page Illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (*sent free*) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen. Address,

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., *Battle Creek, Mich.*

VINEGAR BITTERS

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Old Doctor Kress.

Now and then a happy hit sends a man high up the scale of fortune and favor. The blow must be well aimed and skillfully struck however. Dr. Kress, an old German physician, made such a timely hit when he discovered the combination that made *Kress' Fever Tonic*, the most certain Ague cure ever used. It is a specific for fevers, because it destroys the fever producing germs that enter the system; it drives the disease away. Containing neither Arsenic, Strychnine nor any other poisonous ingredient, no hurtful effects follow its use. Box of Liver Pills free with every bottle. KRESS MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

SAW-MILLS.

LANE & BODLEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

SAW-MILLS,

Solid Iron Frames, Friction Feed and Wrought-Iron Head-Blocks, with Lever Set.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL IN THE MARKET. Illustrated Catalogues and Prices furnished on application to

LANE & BODLEY,
JOHN AND WATER-STS., CINCINNATI, O.

CINCHO-QUININE

is as effectual a remedy

FOR FEVER & AGUE

as the Sulphate in the same doses, while it *affects the head less*, is more palatable and *much cheaper*. Send for descriptive Circular with *Testimonials of Physicians* from all parts of the country.

☞ Sample packages for trial, 25 cents.

Prepared by BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston, Mass. New York Office, 8 & 9 College Place.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our justly celebrated Articles for Ladies' wear. Indispensable and absolutely necessary. 10,000 SOLD MONTHLY. They give comfort and satisfaction. No female can do without them. Sample sent, on receipt of $2.00, FREE. Send for Illustrated Circular. LE PERLE RUBBER Co., 90 Chambers Street, New York.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

C. N. U. — No. [illegible]

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, June 11th, 1874

New Hampshire got its governor last week by the action of the legislature, Weston, the democrat, securing the vote.

The people in Northern Iowa have been suffering terribly from the destruction of their crops and seed by grasshoppers last year, and are now in great need of assistance.

Grover, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Oregon; Ladow, candidate for Congress, and the entire Democratic ticket have been elected by an average majority of 1,066.

Congressional Printer Mr Clapp turns out to be a defaulter. He beat the government anywhere from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, but if there is much said about it, it may hurt the Republican party.

The Orangemen in the Eastern cities are preparing to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne, on July 12th, as usual. In New York the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics, who are ancient enemies, generally have a huge rough and tumble fight, which sometimes ends rather seriously. The authorities are taking due precautions this year to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the past year.

The farmers of the West and particularly those of the corn-producing States, feel encouraged with the crop prospects. In May the weather was favorable for corn and grass, and a much larger area of that grain has been planted then usual. This will be in demand, as a heavy surplus will be required to supply the deficiencies of the small yield of 1873, in the New England and Middle States.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* opens its mouth and gives a distinct sound to the following sentiment which strikes us as the true gospel for a newspaper: The *Enquirer* believes in democratic principles, and has fought some good battles in their behalf. It upholds the democratic organization, but it owes no allegiance to men who train with the democratic party because it affords them opportunity to grow fat. We have repeatedly declared that we would not support unfit men for office.

Richardson, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, has finally resigned and the President has selected Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky, to fill the position. Richardson was forced to resign owing to his disgraceful connection witn the Sarborn contracts.

He would have been publicly censured, if he had not given up his office.

Now Grant has appointed him Judge of the Court of Claims. If any of our farmer friends had committed any such misdemeanor, would they have been thus exalted to an honorable position? But such is the course of the Grant party.

Richardson has been removed. Sanborn has been dismissed. Banning has been banished. But Sawyer still hangs on. Why does not Sawyer receive his just deserts? Alas! there is no good vacancy for him. The Cabinet positions are all filled, and there isn't a spare custom house in the land not held by a devoted relative. There are a few consulates, but it would be an insult to Sawyer to offer him a mere consulate. The post of minister would do. Jay, however, doesn't seem to be coming home, and Cushing will live down his mistake in having dined with Castelar, so that there is positively nothing for it, but to let Sawyer remain where he is.

A bill has just passed the House which puts the machinery of the law in the territory of Utah into the hands of a Marshall and his deputies. It is aimed at the extinction of polygamy.

During the discussion of the bill the most intemperate language was used by some of its advocates. The Mormons were said to be in rebellion. Men declared they would vote for the bill, no matter what its provisions were. The animus of the disputants is very unworthy and undignified. By the new bill unlimited power will be placed in the hands of United States official, and we know what th[illegible] means. We have seen it in Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas and elsewhere. It means the subjugation of Utah and the utter suppression of the people. The Mormons are to be persecuted with unsparing vengeance for daring to cling to a peculiar belief.

The Senate acted yesterday upon the nominations of General Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury, and of the retiring Secretary Richardson to be a Judge of the Court of Claims. General Bristow was confirmed without opposition, while a strong majority of the Senate opposed the confirmation of Mr. Richardson. An officer who ought to have been impeached is, under the operation of Grant's Civil Service Reform rules, moved to a National judicial position.

Our friend John H Baker, standing Republican Candidate for Congress from this district, seems to have got ruffled by something the Goshen Democrat said, as the following would indicate, taken from that paper of last week. "Mr. John H Baker came into our office on Thursday morning, flourishing a heavy cane, and said he supposed we were the author of an article on "women at the poles." On assenting to the statement he said he had come to give us due notice that if we ever committed an assault on his wife or himself, or any of his wife's relations by the Eternal God, either you or I will get hurt!" He said further that he did not say this to intimidate us, but as a fair warning. We disclaimed ever having assaulted his wife, himself, or any of his wife's relations, but when either of them come out at the elections or on public occasions and make public speeches, we should not fail to report their speeches and take the consequences. That he could not intimidate us it he would; at which the Hon. J. H. B. took his departure in high dudgeon.

Now when we heard John intimate that he came to warn, and not to fight, or even intimidate, our feathers remained unruffled. We saw that he was mad—very mad—almost as much so as a young lady of Pine Creek, in early times, expressed herself for some slight she had received at a party—"I was so mad I could have jumped up and bit my navel off." But when we saw it was all to evaporate in a set speech we remained unusually calm, until we could reply. John is good on a speech.

We are some on a speech, too, and John knows it. We are ready for him in that line at any time. But if John really means fight at some subsequent under certain contingencies we will consider that also. We know Prince John to be a high-toned gentleman. He means a fair fight, let the weapons be what they may. It means not only a challenge, the selection of seconds, the choice of weapons, but the selection of ground for the combat. We saw there was strategy in the suggestion of John to have the fight at some future day. John is full of strategy. He wants to put himself in training. But there is nothing ungentlemanly or contumacious in that. It is fair.

He puts the wager of battle upon an *assault* on himself or any of his wife's relations. We accept that also, although the latter are so devilish numerous, and embrace on the republican male side so many aspirants for office whom we are bound to oppose, that it will keep us upon our mettle all the time. But we must abide the definition of the word ASSAULT. Webster says—"A violent attack with blows, weapons, &c. 2d. *A violent attack with words, arguments, appeals.* An attempt to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person."—Now if John should run for Congress, or any of his wife's relations for any other office, as a democratic editor we should fill the second bill of degnitions to the letter, and hence we might as well book ourselves for the fight, and therefore we have some choice in the preliminary arrangements. We will select the Court House square. It is a beautiful greensward, upon which the champions of the belt could try their muscle. And the shades of evening tide to avoid the loss of too much perspiration. As we knew John kept clear of gunpowder during the war—preferring to stay at home and steal our legislative office, for which we owe him a licking—we refuse all deadly weapons, and agree to enter the ring as a pugilist, and upon a challenge from John, and after the first pass if we do not thrash him inside of five minutes, we agree to abdicate the editorial chair of the *Goshen Democrat*.

H. C. MILLER,

AUCTIONEER!

AUBURN, IND.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

At this session also, the Jurors were selected by the commissioners, for the first circuit court, (viz. the spring term 1837.) Here are the names thus selected.

GRAND JURORS.

John Rose, Dan'l Rhodes, Wm. Miller, John Watson, Ira Allen, Jacob Plattern, Cor'us Woodcox, John Smith, Benj. Alton John Holton, Solomon Showers, Henry Miller. Colin Robinson, John Blair, Nathan Wyatt, James Stanley, John F. Rhodes, Sam'l Eakright.

PETIT JURORS.

Wm. Monroe, Jesse Jackson; John P. Widney, Francis A. Wilbur, Jeremiah Rhodes, Sam'l Johnson, Wm. Mathews Dudley Thorp, James Hadsell, Ezra Dickinson, J. J. Gunsenhouser, Henry Robinson, Homer Abel, Leonard Boice, Elmore French, Peter Draggoo, Joshph Miller, Joseph Vandoler, Henry Bricker, Levi Lockwood, S. M. Hackley, Jacob Miller, Sam'l Headley, Chris. Hall.

In our last chapter, we closed by giving the names of the jury impanneled for the first court held in the county, in the spring of 1838. We will now give the names of the jurors for the second court, viz, the fall term for 1838. We give them, because the juries impanneled for these two courts embrace nearly all the first settlers, who were eligible, and, in this way; we can present you a more complete list of pioneers than we could collect by other means.

Grand jury for the fall term of 1838. Daniel Strong, Daniel Moody, Andrew Surface, Daniel Webber, Joseph Stroup, Charles D. Handy, Peter Boyer, Wm. Rogers, John Clemmer, George DeLong, Jacob Weirick, Peter Day, R. R. Lountberry, Kneeland Abbott, John Webster, Luther Keep, Asher W. Coburn.

PETIT JURY.

Michael Boyer, Wm. Means, Alonzo Hill, Eli Welch, Roger Aldrich; Hector Blake, Frazer Bartlett, George W. Weeks, David Knight, John Miller, Henry Dove, George Babcock, Robert Work; Samuel Taraev, Lot B. Coe, Solomon Woodcox, J. Means, Wm. Day, Hazzard Webster, Michael Knight, Lavinus Abel, Joshua Feagler, Willis Bishop, David Butler.

We have mentioned the location of the first roads laid out through Auburn;—one north and south, and the other east and west. We will now mention a few more of the first roads in the county, and the commissioners who located them.

State road from Auburn to Fort Wayne by way of Vandoler's mill; commissioners T. L. Yates and Benjamin Miiller.

State road from Angola to Ft. Wayne, west of Auburn; commissioners, Daniel Moody, Solomon Showers and Henry Miller.

Road on the south west side of Fish creek; Simon Aldrich, Peter Boyer and Roger Aldrich.

The road on the north-west side of the St. Joseph river had been run out at an early day, by commissioners whose names I do not know; Reuben J. Dawson, being the surveyor;—but it was afterwards reviewed, and straightened by John Blair, John Webster and Hector Blake.

Road from Enterprize to Uniontown; Daniel Kepler, Michael Boyer and John Earlee, commissioners.

At the May session 1838, of the county commissioners, the following appropriations were made, from the three per cent. fund for the roads mentioned below viz:

Goshen and Defiance road, $800,00; Fort Wayne and Coldwater, $800,00; St. Joseph State road, $400,00. On the 6th of March, 1839, the county board appointed T. J. Freeman, Wesley Park, and Nelson Payne, commissioners to build a jail; and, in April, 1840, they appointed the same persons commissioners to build a cours house. When we come to write particularly of Union township, we will give some items in reference to the growth of Auburn, first business men&. For the present we will resume the plan proposed at the outset, of taking each township separately.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP,

Lying in the same tier of Townships east and west, with Newville and Concord, and joining the latter;—will first claim our attention, not from priority of settlement, but from its location. This is a full congressional township, and, of course, six miles square. Taken as a whole, in point of natural advantages, it is inferior perhaps to many of the other townships, though there are parts of it fully equal to any other portions of the county. There is much swampy land in it, and a considerable amount of heavy clay soil. The swamps, however, are about all susceptible of being drained, and, when ditched, will make the best of grass or corn land; and the clay lands are very good for grass and when properly tilled, for wheat and rye.

Annual Exhibit

Of The

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of the County of DeKalb, State of Indiana for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1874.

KIND OF FUND.	RECPTS.	EXP.
Balance in treasury May 31, '74	1890 84	
Am't collected on delinquent list 1872.	2871 72	
Am't col. on Duplicate of 1873	29486 84	
" " from all other sources	1367 70	
" of orders issued to June 1st 1874, on account of Poor.		2295 91
County Officers Salary		4642 34
Courts		4847 23
Illegal Tax Refunded		241 20
Miscellaneous Orders		[illegible] 96
Insane		612 57
Criminals		781 12
Public Buildings		2816 97
Inquest		174 60
Road and Bridges		7950 00
Elections		56 60
Books, Stationery & Printing		1428 86
Assessing Revenue		1879 00
House Refuge, deaf and dumb		116 26
Interest on County Orders		227 34
Bal. in Treas. not appropriated June 1st, 1874		2653 26
	31106 50	31106 50

Recapitulation of County and Township Revenues.

Balance in Treas. June 1, 73.	16062 77	
Am't Special School Tax Revenue Collected to June 1, '74	10064 53	10064 53
Am'nt Road Tax collected "	10794 33	10794 33
" Township " "	1325 59	2325 59
" Dog Tax " to "	1259 00	1259 00
" Common School "	3117 82	3117 82
" Additional Specl "	616 98	616 98
" Agricultural Fund "	75 00	165 00
" Redemption of Land "	1234 27	1200 22
" Circuit Docket Fees "	103 00	103 00
" County Revenue "	23215 96	29682 75
" Rail Road "		7000 00
Balance in Treas. June 1st, 1874.		3140 08
	68469 39	68469 39

Recapitulation of the School Funds.

Am't received of State to June 1	15580 50	15580 50
" Cong'l Int. in Treas "	1625 46	
" Collected since to "	1292 21	1655 07
" Con'g school prin. in treas	563 77	
" Collected since to Ju. 1 74	6025 12	6447 08
" Com. school prin. in treasury June 1st, 1873	171 34	
" Prin. collected since June 1, '74, including fines	6258 60	6384 38
" School Int. in treas 73	151 96	
" Rec'd from all sources 74	1752 87	1904 83
Balance in Treasury June 1, '74		1450 97
	33422 83	33422 83

Grand Recapitulation.

Total amount of township, county and school revenue in tres June 1st 1873	19176 30	
Am't specl. school tax col'd. since	10064 56	10064 56
" Road tax " "	10794 33	10794 33
" Township " "	1325 59	1325 59
" Dog " "	1259 00	1259 00
" Common School " "	3117 82	3117 82
" Additional spcl. " "	616 98	616 98
" Agr'l Fund " "	75 00	165 00
" Redeption of land "	1234 27	1200 22
" County Revenue "	23215 96	29682 75
" Common school revenue rec'd to June 1 1874	15580 50	15580 50
" Cong'l school int. "	1292 21	1655 07
" Common school "	1752 87	1904 83
" Com. school prin. "	6258 60	6384 38
" Cong'l " "	6025 12	6447 08
" Cir. Court fees "	103 00	103 00
" Railroad tax rev. collected since		7000 00
Bal in Treasury Jan 1st 1874		4591 00
	101892 22	101892 22

Balance of the Several Funds in County Treasury, June 1. 1874.

Redeption of Land	34 05
County Revenue	3105 98
Cong'l School Interest	1263 60
Cong'l School Principal	141 81
Common School Principal	45 56
Total Funds in Treasury June 1, 1874.	$4591 00

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auburn, June 9th, 1874.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator, de bonus non, of the estate of Clement Ross, deceased, in compliance with an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, will on Saturday the 11th da of July 1874, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. offer for sale at the dwelling house on the premises, the south half of the north-west quarter, and the north-west fourth of the south-west quarter of section five 5 Township thirty-three 33 north, of range twelve 12 east, DeKalb County, Indiana, on the following terms, to-wit: One third of the purchase money in hand one third in nine and one-third in eighteen months from day of sale, the deferred payments to be on interest secured by notes and mortgage waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JOHN P. WIDNEY, Adm'r.

June 4, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Gabrel P. Magers is Plaintiff and Morgan Hinman and Joseph Kirkpatrick are Defendants require me to make the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 27th DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1874.

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana. the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Eighty (80) acres of land being the east half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of section seven (7) in Township Thirty-Four (34) north of range twelve east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficent sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Penfield & Moody Att'ys for plaintiff

Auburn, Ind. June 4 1874.

$8.25

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a *trip* to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 23 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Parties about purchasing anything in the way of spring and summer DRY GOODS, will find it will pay them to visit

ROOT & Co's

Popular Dry Goods House,

The New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Never before have we shown AS LARGE and attractive stock, and at such LOW PRICES, as we are doing this spring.

DOMESTIC GOODS—In choice styles of Dress and Shirting Prints, Cambrics, Percales and Chintzes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticks, Denims, Table Linens, Towelings, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, Curtain laces Flannels, Blankets, white and colored Carpet Chains, Catton Yarn, Batting, &c. &c. at very low prices

Cloaks, Shawl and Suits—We are making an elegant display in this department and have opened a full line of Linen and grass cloth suits for ladies and children wear at $2.50 $3.00 $4.00 $5.00 and upwards; Paisley Long and square shawls $6.50 to 1.00 each; Black Elmama lace shawls and sacques $5.00 7.00, 8.00, to $75.00 each; Striped spring Shawls, Cashmere Single and Double Capes; English Walking Jackets $3.00 to 20.00 each. Please examine.

DRESS GOODS—A magnificent stock adapted to the present and coming season 11½c 15c, 20c, 25c, 35, 50c, and upwards; in Gray suiting materials, Irish and French poplins, pure Mohairs, Serges, Diagonals, Pongees, Plaids for children, Japanese Silks and Poplins. Also an unequaled stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Caton Cloths, Black Merinos and Delaines.

AT POPULAR PRICES

SILKS—Black Silks of celebrated French manufacturers, Ponson, Bonnet Bellon, Guinea all warranted to wear without cutting or losing color $1 1.25, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00 per yard and upward. Spring Silks in neat stripes, Check and Plain colors 90c and upward

Kid Gloves—We keep he Celebated Parant and Harris Seamless Gloves in one and two buttons street and evening colors white and Black. Also keep a line of Low Price Kid Gloves.

White Goods—Linens, real Laces, Embroideries, French and German Corsets, Bonnets Sash and Tie Ribbons, Rufflings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions &c, An Immense Stock.

Parasols and Sun UMBRELLAS,

Now open, all the new styles for 1874, 75c $1 each

N. B.—All goods are marked in plain figures and at uniform low prices.

We Deliver Goods Free at Railroad Depots, and at any place in the city.—Samples sent by mail to any address.

ROOT & COMP'S

90 Columbia Street.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant a 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade, so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCED 3cts.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best [illegible]
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best [illegible]

COFFES.

Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	[illegible]c
2nd best	[illegible]c
Roasted Coffee	[illegible]c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	[illegible]c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	[illegible]
Shelled Almonds per lb	[illegible]
All kinds of nuts, Filberts, per lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	18½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at [illegible] per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
4 Years old '70	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gague	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	10c	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measurer, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $2 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts.
Beans $2.25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $1.50.
Wood $2.75 @ $3.00.
Clover Seed, $5.00 @ $5.25.

Plenty of rain.

The Creek is low.

Can you keep cool?

Kill that potato bug.

Gardens flourishing.

Prepare for the fourth.

New fences are plenty.

Book agents are plenty.

Vordermark sells cheap.

The corn crop looks nice.

Strawberries are plenty.

Horses are selling cheap.

"Skemeters" are around.

White plugs are numerous.

The COURIER job box is full.

House plant men are in town

The grass is looking splendid.

Corn plowing has commenced.

Plant lots of watermelon seeds.

Waterloo has a traveling saloon.

The Muncie time card is changed.

Go to Tommy Leasure's for cream.

Tommy Leasure has strawberries.

Look out for the New York Firemen.

The Marshal is doing good road work.

John Hebel has his old clerk back again

There was a good crowd at the festival

The new Hall will make a fine appearance.

Take mine clear, if you please. I can't stand a fly.

Boys come home complaining of fisherman's luck.

What does our boys go to Huntertown for. Eh?

Beard lost a white hat. No reward for the finder.

Flour from different mills at Hare's feed store.

Call on Clint Headly for cheap Boots & Shoes.

The trains on the Saginaw road have changed time.

Plastering is almost done in the Ensley block.

Our Woolen Mills will do well this season.

A dozen small children just sets off a festival.

Our Band visited Churbusco last week, to play for a concert.

A fine frame residence is going up near the lower mill.

We saw a fellow trade a dog for a horse the other day.

Go to Sheffer's old room and get cheap boots and shoes.

The Dramatic Troupe will play again the 3rd of July.

Go to A. A. Hare's Flour and Feed Store for anything in his line.

Any amount of corn and oats at A A Hares Feed Store.

Wool is coming up. Our farmers can depend upon a good price.

We have no school, but the voice of primer class is all around town.

Signs were changed the other night.— We don't see where the fun comes in.

We had a hand that Dodged to Waterloo and back pretty quick.

The Corunna and Sedan boys had a base ball game last week, and Corunna was high boy.

Charles Klotz, Christ. Baker, E. Weaver and John Hebel lit out last Tuesday for Europe. May they have a safe and pleasant journey over the waters so blue.

Clint Headly has started a new shoe store in Sheffer's old room, near Auburn House, and is selling at very low prices, for cash.

Messrs. Shook & Hall, of Corunna, spent last Sunday in our place, and were surprised at the late improvements we have made.

The County Commissioners will have an adjourned session to-morrow.

Remember the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee to-morrow.

The *Press* says the United Brethren will hold a camp meeting in this county some time during August.

The Swinsford House should have some one to check coats, as there is danger of getting the wrong one.

Remember Clint Headley when you want cheap shoes, in Sheffer's old room, Main street.

Rev. Mr. Rice, Lutheran minister, will preach every Sabbath at 3 o clock, at the Baptist church. All are invited.

It is said that Ensley's Hall will be finished this week. Some three hundred new chairs are to be put in immediately.

Dr. Chamberlain has sold his fancy horse, Grey Frank, to a man from Connecticut.

Young men with their gals, who enjoy a fine odor, should go to the cemetery, of a Sunday. Sometimes it is quite odoriferous.

Mr. Pepple, supervisor of a district between here and Waterloo, is complimented on the good road he has constructed. It has been scraped and leveled until it is the best piece of road in the county.

Several stores at Waterloo were entered one night last week by burglars, and articles taken therefrom. It does not seem to have been a very desperate effort to steal.

One G. G. Smith, of Huntington, has sued the *Democrat* of that place for libel, which goes to show that the fools are not all dead yet. No doubt he has been touched where he lives, and he winces.— Smith will find out before he gets through that it is a poor way to create public opinion in his favor.

We are in receipt of the *News*, a new daily paper started at Fort Wayne by Messrs. Page, Taylor & Co. Fort Wayne has long stood in need of a free and untrammeled press, and this will meet the demand. It is not a ring organ and therefore we believe its success is assured. It is already established on a good basis.

KILLED—We learn that a German by the name of Raut was killed last Sunday by a frieght train in Waterloo. He was walking on the main track and a train freight was going the same way on the side track, and the man thinking it was on the main one, without looking around stepped over to the side track, and was run over. He lived about three hours afterwards.

Coffees.

There has been a great reduction in coffees within the past few days, and the Fruit House has got the prices down to the lowest notch. Capt. White is now offering the best Rio at 25 cents, second best 23. The fact is the Captain is always ahead of everybody else, and it is known far and wide that his is the popular place in the city.

One of our printer boys, getting ten dollars ahead on his wages, lit out last Sunday night, leaving us short of help this week. We would like to have a smart, good-sized boy to learn the trade. Parents should see that their boys acquire a good trade, and now here's a chance. We have had several boys to runaway but it generally happened that they were ahead of their wages. A good boy from the country desired.

GRAND FESTIVAL.

The Catholic denomination will give a Festival on next Tuesday evening, in the Ensley Block, 2nd floor. They will have Strawberries, Ice-cream, &c., and we hope they will receive a liberal patronage from our citizens, as the proceeds are to go toward building a new church. Men are at work at the entetprise now, and we hope to see an early completion. Every little helps.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every townand City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

The Germans of Fort Wayne are having a high time over a speech made by Rev Mr. Marine at Defiance, in which he is said to have spoken in no complimentary terms of that nationality. They have held several indignation meetings. The report of the speech as printed in the Defiance *Democrat* seems to have been garbled, and Mr. Marine has received certificates from citizens there to prove this We believe the *Democrat* manufactured this report in order to make political capital. We denounce such trickery let it come from whatever party it may. If the Democracy cannot win any other way than by such despicable means, it would be more honorable to loose. We do not think their indignation meeting will be prolific of much good, especially when led on and incited by such demagogues as are at the head of it.

Return of the Indiana Editors.

A Magnificent Excursion.

After having a most enjoyable time in Philadelphia we started for New York about three o'clock Thursday evening and arrived in time for supper at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Geo. Francis Train and Eli Perkins, whose other name is M. D. Landon, were there to greet us and after supper we were invited to attend Barnum's Roman Hippodrome that night. Seats had been reserved for us, and it was not long before we were enjoying the grand features of this institution. The great showman has in this his latest, not, let us hope, his last enterprise fairly out shown all his previous efforts. He has revolutionised the circus and given us something far better. We can well afford to miss the wide-mouthed grins of the clown, and the old ring jokes: we can even bear with resignation the absence of the ring-master and the orthodox circular track, when such excellent substitutes are provided.— We do not believe that any living man except Barnum could have invented and done so much in so short a time. He felt that the novelty was wanted, and his experience and energy enabled him to supply just what was needed. The performances in the Hippodrome are marvels of order and arrangement. The building is exactly suited to the purpose for which it was intended. The seats are so well placed that every one within the vast structure can see all that is going on. The long rows of gaslights and the sea of heads are alone worth a journey to 26th street. Night after night the place is crowded, rain or sunshine, the audience is equally large, and judging from appearances the popularity of the great show will endure as long as the doors of the Hippodrome are open. The great feature in the performance is variety. Not only is the performance frequently altered, but it is impossible, illogical as it sounds, that the same performances can ever be identical. The Great Congress of Nations, with which the programme opens is a very pretty spectacle. The chariots are superb with gold and filagree work, and the horses are well matched and handsomely caparisoned. The costumes of the men and women, who represent for the time being the most august personages of the civilized and uncivilized worlds, are rich and appropriate. This opening scene is always received with loud and prolonged applause, and is well worthy of it. But the real business of the evening does not begin until all the potentates have retired into temporary obscurity.— Then the band strikes up a lively air, and the vast arena is filled with men in scarlet liveries running hither and thither to clear the track for the races. These we shall not attempt to describe. It is sufficient to say that they are run in good earnest amid the greatest excitement, and that the best riders and drivers win. There are two-horse and four-horse chariot races, hurdle races and flat races. All are equally good. No small skill is required to guid a heavy chariot around an oval track so as to avoid collisions, especially when the horses are stretched in a hard galop. The four-horsed chariot race at Barnum's is especially worthy of mention as an exhibition of skill and daring on the part of the drivers. The hurdle races, too, are most exciting and elicit loud plaudits. The hurdles are of the usual size, and the horses seem to be as delighted as their riders as they clear them, almost in their stride. Barnum has acted with his usual judgement in the matter. The horses are not only well trained, but well-bred, and no element in the excitement of the race track is wanting. But the racing is only a small part of the performaces. The French Hercules Joiguarey, performs marvelous feats of strength, playing with the great dumbbells which two ordinary men can scarcely move, and lifting a horse and rider from the ground to the evident astonishment of the former. The trapeze performances are the best that have been seen in this city for some time, and Loyal's gymnastic feats are performed with an easy grace which makes them appear the simplest things in the world. The imitation of the race in the Corso at Rome is very good, and the two horses enjoy the fun almost as much as the spectators.

Then there are camel races and monkey races and wheel-barrow races and many other things which we have not time to specify. The exhibition is, in all respects, the best of its kind ever seen in State and can be enjoyed by the old as heartily as by the young.

Mr. Sartoris and wife arrived the same evening from Washington and were quartered at this hotel. The next morning we met these two notables on the stairs and they both looked very happy. Nelly is not a pretty girl, and is not credited with being very accomplished, but it said of her that she very frequently visited the poor at home, and made them presents of things needful and this alone should gain for her a warm friendship from the people.

Sartoris is young, foppish looking, with nothing but his reputed wealth to recommend him. It is even now hinted that he is not so rich as at first supposed. He is said to be one of the boys when he gets out and likes his 'alf and alf. We heard one or two at Washington express their regrets that Nellie had made such a choice, on this account. The party kept to their rooms pretty closely during their stay. Gen. Grant and wife arrived on Friday, and on Saturday the happy wedding party embarked on the steamer Baltic for England. There was a great crowd on hand at the hotel when they departed, but it was not there so much from a desire to do them homage, as to satisfy an idol curiosity. During the four days stay in this splendid city we visited most of the notable points in and about the metropolis. The first place was the *Graphic* office to see the new process by which they give daily illustrations of passing events in this popular journal. We were conducted to the old residence of Alexander Hamilton on Greenwich-st., by our friend Ras Chittenden and saw the ground at Bladenburg where the duel was fought between Hamilton and Burr. Saturday Central park was opened with music by Dodsworth's band. This is the most beautiful park in the world, and a ride over the grounds is a most enjoyable feature. Thousands of vehicles were out, from a one horse rig to a four in hand. The main reservior that supplies the city with water is located here, covering a hundred and six acres, filled with blue, clear water to the depth of 38 feet This park is the great feature of the city and affords more pleasure to the stranger than any other within its limits.

Sunday morning we went over and heard Bro. Beecher. There is nothing grand or imposing about Plymouth Church, being quite an ordinary structure It is of good size, but not large enough to accommodate all who would like to hear this great Divine. We were furnished seats, thanks to Mr. Eggleston, author of the Hoosier School Master. We disposed ourselves in a comfortable way and took solid comfort in listening to the sermon— He is not over estimated as a preacher, and is certainly a great man in his way. He made a very able address, and was quite eloquent in its delivery. After service we repaired to the lecture room where he met and greeted us with a cordial shake of the hand. We had not time to interview him on the Tilden affair, but don't think there is much in it from the way his neighbors turn out to hear him. We also heard Dr. Tyng in the evening who is also a very learned doctor of Divinity.

We indulged in the luxury of a ride down Broadway on the top of an omnibus as one must do to get a fair idea of the busy scenes daily enacted on this thoroughfare. This was on Saturday, and the Monday following the drivers of these vehicles struck for $3 a day, and for several days but few 'buses were to be seen. Broadway without her omnibuses would be like playing the play Hamlet with that character left out. We also had the pleasure of eating oysters on the half shell which we had just seen fished from the bay. They are already enjoying such delicacies as ripe peaches, watermelons &c which is somewhat in advance of us.— There are many points of interest to be seen in the Empire city, and we were particularly fortunate in having the services of E. L. Chittenden, Esq., of Fort Wayne, who was born and raised in the city and knew where to take us, to see the elephant

On Monday evening we started on the steamer Providence for Boston, passing down Long Island Sound, and reaching the ocean at Newport. In the morning we were safely landed at the hub and had all day to make an inspection of the city. The burnt district has been entirely rebuilt, with fairer buildings than ever was erected there before, though they failed to make some of the crooked streets straight.

For narrow, twisty, winding streets, Boston takes the lead. We started out from the U. S. Hotel, on our own hook for a short walk, and after going some dozen squares or more, as we thought, we ask a policeman where the United States Hotel was and he showed it to us just across the street. They make some turns in the streets so short that the tops of the houses on each side of the street touch each other.

Beautiful Boston, with all thy faults we love thee still. We visited Bunkerhill Monument, Harvard College and lesser points of interest. We returned by the same steamer during the night to New York.

We returned by the way of Philadelphia and Pittsburg getting a beautiful moonlight view of the scenery in crossing the mountains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

We had good weather all the way, and no excursion to any other point of the country affords so many attractive features as this did. Mr. Ainsworth our manager did so excellently well in making his arrangements for our enjoyment, that he was presented with a gold-headed cane, at Washington, by the party, and it was well merited.

We cannot forget to mention favorably the man with the pocket-ful of speeches, our good looking President, J. T. Bryer, Esq., of the Logansport *Journal*. He is a most genial and pleasant gentleman, and in a speech knocks our tin roof speech into the shade.

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

DR. S. CLAY TODD, Cor. Perry and Summit steets (P. O. Lock Box 145) Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation Free. Circulars free. tf

Tom and ice-creame, you bet.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Commissioners met in regular session June 1st, 1874, and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS.

By Moses Lower, for location of road in Fairfield-tp. Viewers appointed, S. Eckhart, Jacob Weirick and M Reinohel.

By D D Kinsley for location of road in Troy-tp. Viewers appointed Jerry Lewis, Noah Showalter, Martin Hook.

By G W Frick for location of a road in Union-tp. Viewers appointed Jerry Plum Geo Wolf and John Leutz

By Geo Ensley for change of road in Union-tp. Viewers appointed, H A Shull D Grogg and E S McDowel

By R B Showers for location and vacation of road in Union-tp. Viewers appointed H A Shull, D Grogg and E S McDowel

By P J Albright for repair of road in Smithfield-tp. Commissioner Gonser authorized to superintend the work

By Geo W Downs for bridge on the section line road between sections 16 and 17 Commissioner Gonser authorized to take action in the matter.

By Saml Shaffer for a bridge in Concord-tp, across 26 mile creek. Com. Wanemaker authorized to attend to the matter

By T. D Gross others for the improvment of Cedar Creek near Auburn. Viewers appointed, L D Britton, J M Brumand J Buchanan

By Wm Richmond and others for a bridge across St. Joseph River, between sections 13 and 14 Bridge ordered to be built

By W H Keeran for bridge in Butler-tp Com. Griffith appointed to superintend the work.

By Joseph Shryock and others for bridge in Butler-tp. Com. Griffith appointed to superintend the work.

REPORTS.

Viewers report against location and vacation of road in Union-tp, near Auburn.

Viewers report in favor of location of road in Wilmington-tp

Viewers report in favor of location of road on township line between Smithfield and Franklin. Remonstrance filed and W Jackman, J Clark and M Waterman appointed to review.

Viewers report damages in the location of road in Butler-tp.

Viewers report in favor of location of road in Smithfield-tp. Motion to discuss by Rebecca Barker. Motion sustained

Viewers report in favor of location of road in Smithfield-tp. Report sustained.

Viewers report in favor of location of road in Union-tp. Report sustained.

Viewers report against location of road in Smithfield-tp. Report confirmed

Viewers report in favor of location of road in Union-tp. Report confirmed.

The Grand Jury submit the old stereotyped report in regard to the unsafe and bad condition of the county jail.

The levy for county purposes was placed at 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

Celebration Meeting.

A number of our citizens met at the Court House last Monday evening to see about making arrangements for a celebration at this place on the coming Fourth.

H. E. Altenburg was appointed Chairman, and F. E. Davenport Secretary.

A motion to celebrate on that day was carried.

The following persons were appointed a committee of arrangements: F. E. Davenport, Dr. Ford, J. E. Rose, J. W. McKay, Wm. McIntyre, T. E. Benedict, W. L. Meese, T. H. Sprott,— Wile.

Adjourned to meet Thursday evening, to hear report of committee and make the necessary arrangements.

H. E. ALTENBURG,
F. E. DAVENPORT, Sec'y. Chairman.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain in the Auburn Postoffice, for June 3d, 1874:

Brodie S.
Bowen Mrs Mary J
Balce Miss Louisa
Bhu Williams
Dobert Michael
Deubner Henriet (G
Deals B H
Dimons Geo
Graves Joseph
Headley Adopes 2
Hurm Fredrich (G
High S M.
Hart Mr
Hoffman David
Hagerman
Headley Buzz
Husselman S B
Lewis W
Jarns Mrs Lizzie 2
Keeney H F
Moureah Thomas
Miller J K
Miger D D
MericaC M
Marts Marion
Rorien John
Reasner Miss Emly
Sandow G W
Stapleford W
Schmidt C D
Tommas John
Thorps Geo 2letters
Wartenbee Martin
Warner Oren
Welch J B
Wint Miss Florence
Wartt Andrew
White H H
Yates S R

S L YANDES,
Postmaster.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and all others interested; also to the Petit Jurors heretofore summoned for the May Term 1874, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that said Court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the 3rd Monday of August 1874 (Aug. 1874) for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of at said May term, 1874, of said court.

Witness, My hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana: DeKalb County—Set.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Saloma Lynch
vs
Daniel A. Lynch } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff by McBride & Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Daniel A. Lynch is not a residence of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be hold on on the 3rd Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Set

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Elizabeth Britton
vs.
Francis L. Britton } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Francis L. Britton is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness. My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Set.

Eliza Jane Price
vs.
Franklin Price } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Franklin Price is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of June, 1874

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, deceased, will offer for sale on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874,

the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, in DeKalb County, Ind. to-wit: The west half of the north east quarter of section twenty nine, township thirty thee, north of range thirteen east, excepting five acres described as follows, Commencing at the south east corner of said premises running thence west forty rods, thence north twenty rods, thence south twenty rods to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

Ladies, Read!

CO AND SEE THE

New Stock of

Millinery Goods!

Just received by M. E. MARTIN & CO.
Over Davenport's Drug Store,
Main Street, Auburn.

For the next thirty days you can buy
Ladies Trimmed Hats at $1.50 to $3.
Childrens' from 75c to $1.
Corsets 45c and upward.
Silk Parasols from $1.60 and upward.
Veils at 40c.
For anything in the Millinery line,
Fancy Goods or Notions, go to

M. E. MARTIN & CO.

Special attention given to Dress Making, and Patterns of all kinds furnished

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

JUDGE STOWE, of the Common Pleas Court of Pittsburgh, has reversed the judgment of the Mayor in the case of the female crusaders, who were arrested, and ordered the fines to be refunded. The ladies, of course, are wildly jubilant over their victory, and will resume their crusading operations.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died in Philadelphia, on the 28th ult., of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

NINETY-SEVEN aspirants for military honors presented themselves at West Point at the June examination. Of this number thirty-two were sent back home because they could not write, spell or cipher, or were not familiar with maps or grammar. The colored applicants all failed....In the investigation into the Mill river disaster, Bassett, the dam-contractor, admitted that even the definite specifications for the construction of the dam were not adhered to, and that himself and his partner entered on the work in the belief that the dam might give way, even if built according to the specifications....The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* figures up the total losses by the Mill river disaster at $1,200,000.

PETER H. WATSON has determined to resign the Presidency of the Erie railway....Thomas A. Scott succeeds J. Edgar Thompson (deceased) as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company....The bodies of all but four of the victims of the Mill river disaster have been recovered....President Grant, on the 2d inst., laid the corner-stone of the American Museum of Natural History at Central Park, New York. The building is to be twenty-five feet longer than the National Capitol at Washington, and will cost $6,000,000....A shocking tragedy was enacted in New York a few days ago. Mrs. Michael Dwyer, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, murdered her three children, aged 7, 4 and 2 years, by mashing their heads to a jelly with a flat-iron, and mortally wounded her husband by cleaving his skull with a cooper's adz.

THE Board of Education of Brooklyn, after investigating the subject fully, has come to the conclusion that the co-education of the sexes, if not positively immoral, is fraught with great danger, and therefore recommends the abolition of the system.

The West.

ADVICES from the West report the Cheyenne Indians on the war-path, and a lively campaign is predicted for the summer.

THERE are now organized in Michigan 430 Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry....The following returns from the census of 1874 evidences the healthy growth of Michigan cities and towns: Grand Rapids, complete, except two wards, 26,000; Flint, except one ward, 8,108, against 5,386 in 1870; Big Rapids, 3,063, against 1,237 in 1870; Coldwater, 4,313, against 4,381 in 1870; Greenville City, 4,150; Lapeer, 2,886, against 1,776 in 1870; Port Huron, 8,240, against 5,977 in 1870....Mr. and Mrs. Warren McDowell and two of their children, living near Saugatuck, Mich., ate of a raw ham, of their own raising, and were shortly after attacked with the fatal disease. Mrs. McDowell died Sunday and her husband Tuesday of last week. The children at last accounts were also considered in a dangerous condition....Medical science has achieved another triumph by an operation which was successfully performed in Chicago the other day. The event referred to was nothing less than the direct transfusion of blood from a lamb into the veins of a man in the last stages of consumption, a full report of which is published in the papers of that city. Twenty-five minutes after the operation the patient recovered so far as to regain his usual pulse and was feeling well. He conversed freely with his wife, who went in to see him, and appeared in excellent spirits. The operation is pronounced successful in every respect, and the final result will be watched with much anxiety by the medical profession....Jack Evans is a genuine hero if there ever was one. Jack runs an engine on the Burlington and Missouri River Branch road. The other day, approaching Farragut, between Hamburg and Red Oak, Iowa, he discovered a child on the track some sixty yards distant. He rushed out upon the cow-catcher, and when the engine had reached within ten feet of the child, whose arms were raised, made a leap, grasped the child, and the two rolled down the embankment. The child was uninjured, Jack receiving severe, though not serious, injury of the ankle for his heroic effort.

THE *National Crop Reporter* of the 1st inst. publishes deductions from the estimates of correspondents in relation to the total of spring and winter wheat now in the ground in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, which indicate an average increase in the total area of wheat of 8 2-10 per cent. The increase is 14 per cent. in Illinois, 1 8-10 per cent. in Indiana, 18 5-10 per cent. in Iowa, 24 per cent. in Kansas, 3 7-10 per cent. in Minnesota, 17 4-10 per cent. in Missouri, 5 per cent. in Ohio, and 4 4-10 per cent. in Wisconsin....The residence of Robert Jones, a farmer, living near Zanesville, O., was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. and three children were burned to death....Five men were instantly killed on the 30th ult., in the Consolidate Amador mine, Sutter Creek, Cal., by the falling of a cage in the mine....Madison (Wis.) telegram of June 1: "Crops in this region are looking magnificently. The growth of grass, small grains, and corn, is wonderful."....If reports from the West are to be believed, a general Indian war is imminent....A Fort Madison (Iowa) dispatch says spring and winter wheat are looking better than for years past. Corn is doing finely, is sixteen inches high, and is being plowed for the first time. Oats well up. Fruit promising a good yield....The Detroit *Free Press* of the 1st inst. publishes crop reports from all parts of Michigan, showing a generally promising condition of affairs. Wheat is usually good, although water-killed somewhat in some sections. Oats are unusually abundant, and other grains fair. Potatoes are thrifty, but threatened with bugs. The fruit prospects are excellent.

THE extensive boot and shoe house of M. D. Wells & Co., Chicago, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $350,000.

P. P. WINTERMUTE has been tried at Yankton, Dakota, for the murder of Gen. McCook, in September last, and found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree....Prof. Patton has prepared his appeal to the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois from the decision of the Chicago Presbytery in the case of Prof. Swing. The reasons for appealing are grouped by him under five heads: (1) Irregularities in the proceedings. (2) Hurrying to a decision before important testimony was taken. (3) Prejudice. (4) Mistake. (5) Injustice.

The South.

THERE is much excitement in Tennessee relative to the probable passage of the Civil Rights bill, and its effect upon the common school system of the State. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued a circular to the district authorities, recommending that no contracts or engagements be made with teachers until the fate of the bill is determined. He asserts that the bill as it now stands is in direct conflict with the State Constitution and school laws, and that school officers have no alternative but to obey the latter as they have sworn to do. In order, therefore, to avoid a conflict between Congressional and State enactments the discontinuance of schools is advised....Chief State Engineer Thompson, in a letter to Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, says 5,000,000 cubic yards of levee are required to be built to save the State from overflow next year; that Louisiana cannot pay for the construction of more than a third, and suggests an appeal for national aid....Three County Commissioners of Barnwell county, S. C., have been convicted of corruption and sentenced respectively to ten years, nine years, and thirteen months in the Penitentiary.

THE Mayor of New Orleans has addressed another urgent appeal to the people of the North for aid for the Louisiana sufferers, in which he says: "A deadly famine in Louisiana would be a national disgrace, which the wealth and philanthropy of America must prevent at all hazards."

LOUISIANIANS now in Washington state that the damage to many of the levees which occurred during the war has never been repaired. They further declare that the ravages of the late flood upon the whole levee system are utterly impossible of repair by the impoverished people, and that reconstruction can only be accomplished through national aid. Senator Alcorn proposes that the Government shall undertake the rebuilding of the levees, and thus furnish labor to people whose crops are destroyed. This course will insure the next and future crops, and will stay the impending famine. It is estimated that 5,000,000 cubic yards of levees, costing $5,000,000, will be required.

Washington.

GEN. GARFIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, stated to a Washington correspondent, the other day, that the appropriations for this year have been cut down fully $30,000,000 below the estimates, and that he has assurance that there will be no deficit in the revenues for the current fiscal year. The total revenue receipts for the year, up to the 1st inst., were $93,181,014....A strong effort is being made to bring the celebrated claim of George Chorpenning before the Court of Claims. The House Judiciary Committee has reported in favor of it....Cannon, the Mormon Apostle's, legislative career is about to be nipped in the bud. The House Committee on Elections have decided to report in favor of his expulsion.

IT is not considered probable that the present Congress will take any action on the postal telegraph question....After a lapse of nine years, the payment to the officers and sailors of the navy of what are known as the Farragut prize-moneys has at last been commenced....It seems to be pretty generally accepted that Congress will adjourn at the time set—June 22....The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $5,000,000 of gold during June.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON has resigned the Treasury portfolio, and is succeeded by Gen. Benjamin F. Bristow, of Kentucky. The President subsequently nominated Richardson as Judge of the Court of Claims. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, also tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Bristow is a lawyer of prominence, is 41 years old, and a native Kentuckian.

THE contents of the late Senator Sumner's house at Washington were sold at auction last week. The attendance of those anxious to obtain some memento of the departed statesman was large, and the bidding spirited.

General.

IN the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North, at St. Louis, fraternal overtures from the Old School Synod of Missouri were received the other day. This Synod was connected with the Old School branch of the Church previous to the reunion of 1869. It refused to acquiesce in the basis upon which the Old and New Schools agreed, on the ground that it recognized too distinctly the supremacy of the civil power. Since then concessions have been made on both sides, and the Synod has voted to give in its adherence to the Assembly.

THE twenty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union commenced its session at St. Louis on the 1st inst. Nearly 100 delegates were present from all parts of the country. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. A. Bodwell, New York; First Vice-President, Henry White, Memphis; Second Vice-President, W. T. Redfield, of Washington; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Hutchinson, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, W. S. Pride, Wilmington.

THE Presbyterian Assembly, at St. Louis, disposed of the woman question by the adoption of a resolution, offered by Dr. Aikman, of New Jersey, to the effect that the session and pastor of each church shall settle the matter whether women shall speak and pray in the social prayer-meetings, and that the General Assembly should express no opinion on the scriptural text involved....The American Medical Association commenced its twenty-fifth annual session in Detroit on the 2d inst., 369 delegates being present, representing most of the States and Canada.

THE National Congress of Brewers was in session at Boston last week. The President, Henry Claussen, in his address stated that 8,910,823 barrels of fermented liquors were brewed in this country during the year which ended on the 30th of June, 1873; that $80,910,823 were invested in beer breweries; $16,707,793 in malt-houses; $44,554,120 in barley-lands; $1,603,960 in hop-lands, making a grand total of $152,776,696. The increase in the consumption of beer he put at 1,000,000 barrels....The General Assembly of the Presbyterians adjourned at St. Louis on the 3d inst. Cleveland was decided upon as the place for the meeting of the next Assembly.

Political.

THE Anti-Monopolists' Convention for the State of Iowa is called to meet at Cedar Rapids, June 30.

GEN. BRISTOW was confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury by a unanimous vote. The vote on the confirmation of ex-Secretary Richardson as Judge of the Court of Claims was strictly partisan, all the Democrats dissenting.

SENATOR BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has come out strongly against the Civil Rights bill....The New Hampshire Legislature has elected James A. Weston Governor for the ensuing year.

Foreign.

THE report that the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain is to be renewed, is confirmed by cable dispatches. Don Carlos, it is said, has sent the information to Versailles, in the hope that the French Government, in order to cripple German supremacy on her southern border, will interfere in his behalf....The Bonapartists in France are exceedingly active in advancing their cause. At the coming election for the Assembly, some of the most prominent Imperialists in the nation will be presented in all the leading departments.

THE committee of the French Assembly having the subject under consideration, unanimously approve the postal convention between France and the United States....The British Government has kept the promise made at the time of the Virginius outrage to demand of Spain a suitable apology for the wrong done. The demand has been delayed on account of the disordered state of the country, but the British Foreign Secretary expresses the hope, in his dispatch to the Spanish Government, that the acknowledgment will be no longer delayed....The Roman Catholic pilgrims from this country have safely landed in France. At Paris they were allocuted and blessed by the Archbishop....The French Left Center are getting alarmed at the progress which the Bonapartists are making. M. Jules Favre advises a fusion with the Right Center.

THE official paper of Austria considers another great war between France and Germany, that will forever settle the status of the two nations, inevitable....Caleb Cushing has been formally received at the Court of Madrid.

LONDON enjoyed a novel sensation, the other day, in the attempted assassination of the Prince of Saxe-Weimar. A pistol-shot was fired at him, but he fortunately escaped unhurt. He and Mr. Disraeli, it is alleged, have received threatening letters recently....Seventy-four lives were lost by the wrecking of the ship British Admiral on the Australian coast, while *en route* from Liverpool to Melbourne.

AN exciting scene occurred in the French Assembly the other day. The Electoral law was under discussion. A Republican member in the heat of his argument forgot himself for one moment, and taunted the Bonapartists with being of that party which led to Sedan. Instantly a terrible uproar arose, which came near ending in blows....It is stated that Marshal Serrano has determined to call a general election throughout Spain to decide between a monarchy and a republic.

A TERRIBLE crime was lately committed in the commune of Secciano, Italy. A man named Margeri Sabatino, aged 47, a dealer in cheese, armed with a gun and a knife, penetrated into the dwelling of his father. With great ferocity he killed him and his own mother, both 70 years old, and his brother, aged 44. His thirst for blood not being yet quenched, he murdered his sister-in-law, aged 45, by stabbing her with the knife. Sabatino then retired to his room, reloaded his gun, and discharged the contents into his own heart....Berlin papers give a semi-official denial to the reports that the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince for the crown of Spain is to be revived.

Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for June is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,967,900
Five per cent. bonds	510,279,000
Total coin bonds	$1,724,246,900
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	4,321,200
Legal tender notes	382,076,777
Certificates of deposit	56,060,000
Fractional currency	46,539,649
Coin certificates	33,179,500
Total without interest	$ 617,844,927
Total debt	$2,361,091,027
Total interest	$ 29,364,093
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 81,958,979
Cash in the Treasury, currency	11,177,703
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	56,050,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 149,186,683
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,145,266,438
Decrease during the month	$ 4,456,838
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,095,450
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,291,241

Bureau of Commerce.

The bill reported by Mr. Windom, from the Senate Transportation Committee, as a substitute for the bill recently introduced by him to establish a Bureau of Internal Commerce, provides that there shall be established in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Commerce, in which shall be merged the existing Bureau of Statistics. The new bureau is to be in charge of the Commissioner of Commerce, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and its duties will include the collection of statistics and facts relating to foreign and domestic commerce, the cost of operation, management and charges of railroads, and accounts and returns as to tonnage, registration, enrollment and licensing of vessels. The bill also requires all persons and corporations engaged in inter-State transportation of freights and passengers, to make sworn reports to the chief of the bureau, annually, in regard to the cost, amount of business, rates of freight and passage, and generally to furnish full details of the condition and operations of their respective lines.

Copyrights.

The bill passed by the United States Senate to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights, provides that no person shall maintain an action for infringement of his copyright unless every book or article copyrighted shall bear a notification of the copyright, together with the year of entry and name of party who took out the copyright. The bill also provides that no engravings, cuts or prints shall be copyrighted unless they are practical illustrations or works connected with fine arts, but that prints or labels designed to be used for any other article of manufacture may be registered in the Patent Office on payment of a fee of $3, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the records. The Librarian of Congress is to charge $1 for recording and certifying any assignment, or for any copy of assignment. The bill, if it becomes a law, is to take effect on the first of August next.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, May 28.—*Senate.*—Bills were passed setting apart a portion of Mackinac Island as a national park, and donating the site of Fort Houston, near Nashville, Tenn., to Fisk University for educational purposes....The Alabama contested election case of Sykes vs. Spencer was decided in favor of the latter by a strict party vote. The bill to establish the Territory of Pembina was rejected—19 to 29. ....Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the resolution of the Senate, March 10, 1873, instructing the committee to examine and report the best mode of electing President and Vice-President, with a lengthy written report, which was ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

House.—The Senate amendments to the bill to legalize a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien were concurred in....A bill for the relief of the widow of Capt. Hall, of the Polaris, was passed....A vote was taken on the new Currency bill, as amended by the Banking and Currency Committee, and it was rejected by 112 to 117. The Senate substitute without amendment was also defeated, and the whole matter was sent to a conference committee....The bill for the reduction of the army was discussed and laid over. ....The Speaker appointed as the Special Committee on Arkansas affairs, Poland, Ward (Ill.), Woodford, Sayler (O.), and Sloss....The House held an evening session, which was devoted solely to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Tariff bill.

FRIDAY, May 29.—*Senate.*—Sprague, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the bill to extend the time for proof and payment on pre-emption claims upon public lands....The Election Committee reported a resolution to pay Sykes, contestant for the seat from Alabama, $8,874. Laid over....Ferry (Mich.), from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely to the resolution of the Senate directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing producers of tobacco to sell to others than licensed dealers....The Chair laid before the Senate the House Currency bill with a resolution of the House disagreeing to the Senate amendments, and asking for a committee of conference. Wright moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and grant the conference asked by the House. Agreed to—31 to 24—and the Chair appointed Morton, Sherman and Merrimon as the Committee....Several bills relating to Pensions were passed.

House.—The bill for the gradual reduction of the army was taken up and passed. An amendment by Butler that the army headquarters shall never be removed from the capital was rejected without a division....The House concluded the consideration of the Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill and sent it back to a conference committee.

MONDAY, June 1.—*Senate.*—Windom, from the Committee on Transportation, reported back the bill to provide for a Bureau of Internal Commerce, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar....The following bills were passed: Granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of the late Gen. Canby; appropriating $146,000 for a bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac river; to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights; appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the naval monument at Washington; making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy....Consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed, the bill read through, and the amendments of the committee agreed to.

House.—Bills were introduced: By Foster, to admit, free of duty, photographic and lithographic prints, philosophical apparatus, etc., imported for educational and scientific purposes; by Parker, for the amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by the people. ....Tremaine moved to suspend the rules and nonconcur with the Senate in the amendment to the Bankrupt law. Agreed to, and a conference committee was ordered....The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Centennial bill, providing that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expenses attending the exhibition....The Amendatory Tariff bill was discussed, amended and finally passed....The House, under a suspension of the rules, passed the following bills: Requiring the various branches of the Pacific railroad to be run and operated as a continuous line of railroad, and providing penalties for making discriminations against other companies; providing for the collection from the Pacific Railroad Companies of the 5 per cent. tax of their net earnings; relieving savings banks that have capital stock from payment of tax on deposits as in case of savings banks having no capital; allowing settlers in certain counties in Minnesota and Iowa to be absent from their lands on account of the plague of the grasshoppers for one year without forfeiting their rights....An attempt was made to take from the Speaker's table the Civil Rights bill passed by the Senate. It was unsuccessful on account of the filibustering of the opponents of the measure....Butler (Mass.) reported a bill authorizing women otherwise qualified to act as attorneys and counselors-at-law in the several courts of the United States. The bill was ordered to a third reading amid great hilarity, by a vote of 96 to 65.

TUESDAY, June 2.—*Senate.*—Favorable committee reports were made on the bills to provide for the stamping of unstamped papers, documents and instruments of writing; for the better organization of the Federal courts in Louisiana; and to further continue the act authorizing the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy. ....Adverse reports were made on the bills allowing army officers to wear emblems indicative of honors conferred upon them, and providing for the placing of retired army officers on duty....Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws, and to repeal the moieties, with a number of additional amendments....The Indian Appropriation bill was passed....Windom, from the Committee on Transportation, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States.

House.—The bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in Utah was passed, after a spirited debate, by 159 to 55....A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on public buildings in certain cases.

WEDNESDAY, June 3.—*Senate.*—The Consular and Diplomatic and Pension Appropriation bills were passed. The latter appropriates $29,980,000, and fixes the fee for preparing vouchers and administering oaths at 25 cents in each case....The resolution instructing the Appropriation Committee to report a bill providing for the survey of the several routes from the interior to the Atlantic seaboard, as recommended by the Cheap Transportation Committee, was discussed, but not disposed of.

House.—A joint resolution was passed providing for the termination of the treaty of the 17th of July, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, which proves detrimental to American commerce....A number of the Senate's amendments to the Army bill were nonconcurred in, and the bill was sent to a conference committee....The Senate amendments to the House bills to amend the Pension acts, and to increase the pensions of totally disabled men, were also referred to a conference committee....Lawrence, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill extending to March 3, 1875, the time for presenting petitions for allowance of claims to the Commissioner of Claims, in all cases where sufficient reason is shown for their non-presentation within the time prescribed by law....The bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river was discussed and laid over.

Running "Amok."

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Batavia:

"From Sourabaija we have just received intelligence of one of the most terrible instances of an "Amok" murder which has ever occurred in an Indian Archipelago. The murderer was an escaped convict, and the scene of the wholesale slaughter committed by this one man is Terna, a small island not far from Sourabaija. The fellow went on the afternoon of Jan. 13 to the bazaar in the chief town of the island, where he bought some tobacco. He there drew his knife and attacked every one—man, woman and child—within his reach, wounding and killing nineteen persons in less time than it takes to mention it. He then made his escape into the thick jungle which begins at the back of the town and runs up to the densely wooded hills. Of these nineteen wounded persons fifteen are dead, some killed outright, others lingering on for a day or two. For ten days this ruffian remained at large, to the great fear of the town and neighborhood, few daring to venture out after dusk, and one and all shunning the 'passer' or bazaar. During these ten days, regular, volunteer and native troops were all called out, scouring the woods and jungles. He was finally captured, after wounding three of his pursuers, who were armed natives sent out by the Sultan of Terna. So irate were his captors that, after chopping off his head, they literally cut his body into mincemeat.

"The Malays are a strange mixture of child and tiger—harmless in a general way and given to childlike pleasures; but, their passions once aroused, they become very fiends in their thirst for blood. Jealousy is the most frequent cause by far of their 'Amoks.' A gang of one hundred to two hundred convicts may often be met with on the public roads here, unattended by any but a few unarmed native guards or jailers; the convicts themselves frequently carrying axes, heavy wood-knives, etc. Though twenty to thirty per cent. of these are probably murderers—a percentage nearly doubled in Sumatra—yet as they march along they laugh and talk like a parcel of schoolboys; and should one of them be the happy possessor of a ragged handkerchief tied flag-fashion to the end of a pole, he is admired and envied by all of them. It is rarely that drink or opium—both forbidden indulgences by their religion—helps to aid their murderous frenzy."

THE selling of fraudulent "extras," or "bogus news," has been lately punished in New York, the victim being one Mr. Bradley, whose particular offense was rushing along the street, shouting at the top of his voice, "Extra!—Great Outbreak in Europe!—Fifty Lives Lost!" Five cents had been paid for the paper, and, not liking to be victimized in this way, the party aggrieved caused the arrest of Mr. Bradley, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

"OUT OF THE HURLY BURLY."—This is the name of a book full of the richest humor, by Max Adeler. It is bound to be very popular, both on account of its humor and its superb illustrations, of which there are some 350. We advise those who wish to "laugh and grow fat" to buy a copy, for such is its effect.

Billings Proverbs.

Epitaffs are too often like the bills ov a cirkus company—there iz a heap more in the bills than in the performance.

Debt iz az eazy to fall into az a well, and often iz az hard to git out ov.

Thare may be sum phun in lieing, but thare iz no profit in it. Lies allwus cum home to roost, and kant be driven away.

Vice iz so attraktiv that I find, bi aktual figgers, it takes the example ov three good men in enny community to overkum the influence ov one bad one.

A grate man iz a grate example, and he should be guarded well in all he sez or dus; for even if he toes in when he walks, thare iz lots ov people will want to toe in too.

Thousands hav spent their lives in search of affluence and fame, and found refuge at last in an almshouse.

A fanatick iz the wust man we hav to contend with, reason haz no power over him, and it iz aginst the law to klub him.

It iz quite common to find all thru Nu England people who hav lived to be ninety, but the last ten years ov their lives seems to hav been wholey spent in nussing the rumatizz.

Beware ov the flatterer, he iz either a phool or a raskal, and the one needs watching just az mutch az the other.

If yu are going to give a man enny thing, give it to him cheerfully and quick, don't make him git down on hiz kneeze in front ov yu and listen to a moral sermon an hour and a haff long, and then giv him 10 cents.

I often see men who are possessed ov all the virtews, but who are natrally sour and morose; theze I call human hedgehogs, with their pickers all turned outside in.

Good breeding seems to be a kind ov art which enables men to at all times to maintain their self-respekt, and at the same time secure the respekt ov others.

Thare iz one rule to which no excepshun kan be named, and that iz the "golden-rule."

Christians seem to fite under cover, but the devil stands boldly out and dares the world to single kombat.

Habits are what govern uz, and good ones are just az cheap, and plenty in market, az bad ones.

Thare never haz lived a perfektly happy man yet, for thare never haz lived one who didn't want sumthing he hadn't got. A happy home iz a foretaste of heaven.

He who expekts to be praized every time he duz a virtewous thing will soon git tired ov bizzness and want hiz wages raized.

We all kno that hope iz a deceitfull jade, yet we all trust her more than we do our reason or judgment.

Compulsory Education in New York.

The Empire State has made education compulsory. The law to that effect comes into force Jan. 1, 1875. It contains ten sections. The first provides that every child between the ages of 8 and 14 years, not physically or mentally incapable of study, shall be instructed, at home or in school, at least fourteen weeks in each year, eight of which shall be consecutive, in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. The only study in this list to which objection can be made is grammar. The best educators are beginning to drop it. The second section forbids, under penalty of $50 fine, the employment during school-hours of any child who has not attended school fourteen weeks of the preceding year. The third directs School-Trustees to examine the manufactories of their district, in order to see whether this rule is obeyed. The fourth is unimportant. The fifth authorizes Trustees to enforce the preceding sections, and fixes the fines for keeping children from school at $1 for the first and $5 for each succeeding week. These fines cannot, however, be collected for more than thirteen weeks. The sixth section empowers Trustees to supply text-books to poor children. The seventh provides that children shall be classed as habitual truants on the written statement of their parents that they cannot make them go to school. The eighth gives Trustees and Boards of Education the power to make rules, subject to the approval of a Justice of the Supreme Court for the District, for catching, confining, and teaching habitual truants. The ninth settles questions of jurisdiction. The tenth provides that two weeks' attendance at a half-time or evening-school shall be counted as one week at a day-school.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A WONDERFUL NEGRO.—They have got a colored man in Troy, N. Y., the seventh son of a seventh daughter, who has the faculty of moving the walls of his abdomen; shifting his ribs directly over his bowels; changing the position of the heart and the right breast, and suspending the pulse and heart-beats. In addition to these abnormal feats, he has traveled all over the world; has been awarded a diploma at the Edinburgh Medical University; speaks French, German, Portuguese, Hottentot and Hebrew; has had two wives and twelve children; bends a bar of iron seventh-eighths of an inch in thickness, over his fore-arm; and has fought twice in the prize-ring. If there is anything else that this wonderful negro can do, it is not narrated; but what little he can do is only another proof of the remarkable achievements of American genius and enterprise. It may be added that he has a brother in Paris who is six feet two inches high, and has the wonderful power of shutting himself up like a telescope to the height of three feet two inches.

THE courtesies which are extended to members of the press in life, by granting them special places in assemblages and during the occurrence of public events, it seems are not to be denied them even in death. The Trustees of a New York cemetery, Cypress Hill, have appropriated a plat, with room for 360 graves, for the interment of members of the New York press—complimentary. It is well enough to state that, with their usual promptness in such cases, the gift has been acknowledged by the journalists of the city. It is by no means the first time that dead-heads have been taken in by a cemetery.

The New York Ledger's History.

Many of the greatest successes achieved in life are accidental in their orgin. Robert Bonner's was of this sort. The *Ledger* was begun by a broken merchant who had hoped to get a livelihood by making the paper commercially interesting to people out of town.

Bonner then owned a small printing office, receiving so much a week for doing the composition of the *Ledger*. The ex-merchant, having invented a printing press, from which he had great expectations, determined to sell his journal in order to devote his entire time to his invention. Bonner, fearing he would lose his job if the weekly changed hands, decided (1851) as a stroke of business to purchase it himself. After he had done so, he imagined himself possessed of an elephant. By way of change, he slowly dropped the commercial features of the sheet, and substituted miscellany therefor. The circulation increased a little, when somewhat encouraged thereby, he engaged Mrs. Sigourney to write for the *Ledger*, and she continued to the end of her days.

Two years later (1855) he made an arrangement with Fanny Fern, then very popular, and went so far as to give her $100 a column for an original story. About the same time he began to advertise very extensively, and he soon saw that the foundation of his fortune was made. Edward Everett was paid $10,000 for his Mount Vernon papers, and all the notable journalists and authors he could secure were munificently remunerated. He gave Beecher $25,000 for "Norwood" and a like sum to Greeley for his "Recollections of a Busy Life."

No man has ever advertised so recklessly as Bonner has, and no man has ever profited so largely by advertising. He once paid the *Herald* $25,000 for a single advertisement; he has paid $30,000 in a week, and $200,000 in a year; which is all the more remarkable, from the fact that the *Ledger* has not, never has had, and probably never will have, a single line of advertising of any kind. —*New York Letter.*

The Word "Canard."

The origin of the word canard (French for duck) when used to signify some unfounded story, is not generally known. The following are the terms in which M. Guetelet relates, in the *Annuaire de l'Academie*, the manner in which the word became used in a new sense: "To give a sky lift at the ridiculous pieces of intelligence which the journals are in the habit of publishing every morning, Cornelison stated that an interesting experiment had just been calculated to prove the extraordinary voracity of ducks. Twenty of these animals had been placed together, and one of them having been killed and cut up into the smallest possible pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, had been gluttonously gobbled up in an exceedingly short space of time.

"Another was taken from nineteen, and being chopped small like its predecessor, was served up to eighteen, and at once devoured like the other; and so on to the last, who was thus placed in the position of having eaten his nineteen companions in a wonderfully short time. All this, most pleasantly narrated, obtained a success which the writer was far from anticipating, for the story ran the rounds of all the journals in Europe. It then became almost forgotten for about a score of years, when it came back from America, with amplification which it did not boast of at the commencement, and with a regular certificate of the autopsy of the body of the surviving animal, whose œsophagus was declared to have been found seriously injured. Every one laughed at the history of the canard thus brought up again, but the word retains its novel significance."

Tale of a Cat.

The following cat story is told by a correspondent of *Land and Water*: "I was calling at the house of a friend at Bredwardine, in Herefordshire, where I witnessed the most singular behavior of a favorite cat. I must first mention that my friend told me that they had wondered very much, after their 5 o'clock tea, that the cream left in a small glass jug disappeared, without their being able to find out how. They suspected the cat, but did not know how she could do it, as the mouth of the jug was too small for her to lap it, and there were no marks of spilt cream on the tray. They determined to watch, and one day they discovered the clever manner in which the robbery was accomplished. My friend said she would allow me to see the performance, though it was not a good plan to encourage the cat's theft. She placed a handkerchief on the rug, and put the cream jug on it, and called the cat to the spot, who sat down very leisurely by the side of the jug and commenced her operations in the most graceful manner imaginable, dipping her paw into the narrow mouth of the cream jug and licking the cream off. She went on dipping her paw in this manner until the jug was emptied, when she set to work to clean her paw and face thoroughly, and was evidently conversant with her genteel method of drinking cream."

Charity vs. Poverty.

From the fact that it has been preached as a religious duty, people have sometimes looked upon it rather as a training ground for their own benefit than in its effects on others. Many people look on the poorer classes as allowed by a wise discretion of Providence to exist in order that the rich may have a means of saving their own souls. Poverty is not looked upon as an evil remediable by the better organization of social relations and by the reformation of individual character, but as a necessary evil, designed as aforesaid to benefit the leisurely by giving them cases by which they may perfect themselves in spiritual medicine. It is in the attempt to practice on the poor, to try and do ourselves good by being kind to them, that so much mischief has arisen. It is this which has made some kindness so distasteful to the poor that one woman said, when she heard that her visitor was ill: "Poor lady, I am sorry for her; but there's one comfort—she's a lady; she won't have to be read to and prayed over."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND HOME.

Practical Suggestions.

A BLOATED animal may be relieved, so they say, by administering half a teacupful of finely-powdered charcoal, well mixed in a bottle of water.

PASCHALL MORRIS, of the *Practical Farmer*, says he puts a quietus upon cut-worms in corn fields by placing "a tablespoonful of salt on each hill after it is planted and before it is up."

SO LONG as dairymen travel through the country, pick out the best milkers, and keep them for milk till they grow old without raising a single calf, no improvement of our milking stock need be expected.

AN experienced onion-raiser drives maggots from his growing crop by forming a shallow trench with the corner of his hoe alongside the infested bulbs, and pouring in suds made by dissolving two or three gallons of soft soap in a barrel of water, previously adding one pound of copperas to the soap.

OIL and repair the harness. Unbuckle all the parts and wash clean with soft water, soap and brush. A little turpentine or benzine will take off any gummy substance which the soap fails to remove. Then warm the leather, and, as soon as dry on the surface, apply the oil with a paint brush or a swab. Neat's-foot oil is the best. Hang up the harness in a warm place, to dry, but do not let it burn.

DR. DICKIE told the Doylestown Club that he keeps lice from his hen-house "by hanging up near the roosting-place an old piece of clothe saturated with coal oil or carbonic acid." Mr. Barber recommended a free use of water by means of a hose. Mr. Tergo cures bad cases by "applying coal oil about the roost, and then setting fire to the oil." Mr. McNair destroyed the parasites by application of fish brine with a whitewash brush.

ONE poultry-fancier cured chicken cholera by feeding every other day for two weeks bran mash, in which was a liberal dose of the common garden pepper. One old biddy was determined to die. She was crouched in an out-of-the-way spot. He sought her, gave her a whole pepper in doses an hour apart, kept her in a warm place, and in the course of a few days she gave notice that she could take care of herself.—*Exchange.*

TO MAKE grafting wax, take five parts of rosin, one part of beeswax, one part of tallow. Melt these in a skillet, tin cup, or metal vessel; the skillet being preferable, as it can be handled better, and the wax keeps warm longer in it. Melt these over the fire and mix together well. When the scions are set—say as many as twenty or thirty, or as few as are wished—have the mixture ready and apply it warm, with a small wooden paddle. See that every part is covered and the air completely excluded. It requires no bandage.

LUCIUS DUNBAR, of West Bridgewater, Mass., tells the *Poultry Bulletin* that he has never failed, in a long experience, to cure roup in fowls by the use of "solution of chlorinated soda." He takes four or five drops of it in a teaspoonful of cold water and turns it down the throat while another person holds the bill open. It is also well to wash the bill and nostrils thoroughly (if the entire head gets soaked so much the better) with warm water containing a few drops of the same drug, afterward rinsing it out of the eyes of the bird. In bad cases it may be necessary to administer the treatment two or three times daily for several days.

ECONOMY may be practiced in a thousand ways, and one way is in our fuel. Wood that has been sunned a few days after cutting and splitting it, and then housed four months or more, is worth for the family purposes of warming, cooking and washing, almost twice as much as when green. But few farmers realize the value of dry wood, especially during the winter season, and hence but little wood is stored during the summer. Be sure to furnish plenty of oven wood. This should be piled in a part of the wood-house by itself. It will promote kindly feeling in the family—will save time otherwise lost in kindling fire with green wood. Then let us prepare a good supply of dry wood for winter, full six months before wanted for use.

SOME timely hints relative to the sowing of clover were given at a meeting of a farmers' club in Scotland. The speaker said that owing to the small size of the seeds a large proportion of them are buried too deeply and fail to germinate. It had been found by experiment that the greatest success with red clover is attained when the seed is covered with only half an inch of soil; when covered one and a half inches deep, fifty per cent. of the seeds germinate, but at a depth of two inches not a single plant appeared. White clover will not show above the surface if the seeds are covered one and a half inches deep, and at three-quarters of an inch only fifty per cent. of the seeds produce plants. It is necessary, therefore, to prepare carefully a soil for clover and to sow and cover it with discretion. Rolling helps to secure a fine seed bed, and consequently an even distribution.

A POTATO culturist says he was educated to plant three or four good-sized tubers in a hill, but, much against his judgment, he was finally induced to cut the seed, and for seven years past has been cutting closer and closer each season, until now he cuts as near as possible to single eyes, and plants in rows three feet apart and ten or twelve inches in the row. His success has been greater since he adopted this plan. Each spring he sells from half an acre of land 100 bushels of surplus, having used liberally in his family during winter, and reserved enough for seed. He prefers Early Rose, and his soil and his tillage are excellent. Another experimenter records in the *American Rural Home* that he placed large and small potatoes in juxtaposition in the same row, and in adjoining rows, and found that, when planting was followed by moist and favorable weather, there was but little difference in results; but when a drought followed the large potatoes took the lead, and held it through the season, yielding much larger crops.

Household Hints.

BY sifting flour over the raisins and currants and rubbing it over them well, there will be no trouble from the sinking of them in the cake.

BAKING-POWDER is a perfect substitute for soda and cream tartar. The amount to be used is always given with the directions accompanying each box.

SUNDERLAND PUDDING.—One pint sweet milk, three eggs, one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls salt, mix together, and bake in cup; raisins if you like.

COMMON COOKIES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one coffee-cup of butter-milk and sour cream, one teaspoonful saleratus, flour, flavor with nutmeg.

CLOTHES which are put into boiling water when washed will certainly become yellow. They should be allowed to come to a boil slowly and boil twenty minutes.

THE best thing to brighten tin is whiting and kerosene. Wet a bit of flannel in the kerosene, then dip it into the powder, and rub with a will, and your tin will shine like a mirror.

BOSTON SUET-PUDDING.—One cup of suet, chopped fine, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, three cups and a half flour, one cup raisins, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful cloves.

SHREWSBURY CAKE.—Three-quarters of a pound of flour; three-quarters of a pound of sugar, half pound of butter, five eggs, soda or not, as you choose; they keep better without. Bake in thin sheet, and cut up after they are baked.

BREAD CAKE.—Three cups of dough, three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus (not dissolved) kneaded into the dough, stir in one cup of flour, mix the butter and sugar. Beat the yolks, and add the whites well beaten, then the dough, last the flour, spices, raisins; excellent.

A SOLUTION of oxalic acid rubbed over tarnished brass soon removes the tarnish, rendering the metal bright. The acid must be washed off with water, and the brass rubbed with whiting and soft leather. A mixture of muriatic acid and alum dissolved in water imparts a golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it for a few seconds.

ALL housekeepers have some time realized the difficulty of lighting a fire on a still, damp morning, when the chimney will not draw and vigorous blowing proves ineffectual. Science explains the trouble as "caused by the difficulty encountered in overcoming the inertia of the long column of air in the pipe or chimney by the small column of air that can be forced up through the interstices of wood and coal at the bottom of which the fire is kindled." This may be remedied by first lighting a few bits of shavings or paper placed upon the top; thus, by the heated air forcing itself into the chimney and establishing there an upward current, the room is kept free from the gas or smoke which is so apt to fill the room, and the fire can then be lighted from below with good success.

Chicago Brag.

What the United States are to the rest of the world, Chicago is to the United States. It is the concentrated essence of Americanism. The peculiar state or temper of the human mind in which material growth and extension are its only objects, and all its forces are concentrated with the utmost intensity on these, has never been so perfectly developed as in the United States; and if we were asked what city in that country showed that temper in its most energetic form, we might possibly think once of Boston or New York, but should certainly relinquish them for Chicago. Just as the United States are the newest of great nations, so Chicago is the newest of great cities; and as the States look forward to an almost indefinite increase of wealth and population in the future, so Chicago expects in its own mind to become the biggest and richest city on earth. In this condition of temper and feeling, it is not surprising that we should hear a good deal of exultation. A people very busy and prosperous, and just enough educated to be capable of reading and writing incessantly about itself in a multitude of cheap periodical publications, is sure to develop a continual supply of brag. Such a people is very much in a condition that is known to us by specimens in our own country, the condition of the clever and active Manchester or Bedford man who, beginning with nothing but native strength and ability and a very little elementary education, fights his way to a brilliant material success, and naturally looks back upon his career with a self-complacency that expresses itself in boasting. American brag has been long quite familiar to us; and we imagine that there must be a use for it, that it must have been ordained among the inscrutable intentions of nature. It acts no doubt as a stimulus, and keeps the Americans well up to their work. The Americans are like very strong boys who are always wanting to show off their strength, and who look upon every piece of physical labor to be done as an opportunity for athletic displays. We really believe that when Chicago was burned down the inhabitants inwardly chuckled over the calamity as the finest possible opportunity for proving to the world the pluck and energy that were in them. The building of a new city was a match against time. So they set to work as if they had made bets with all other cities that they would rebuild Chicago in a couple of years, and they labored all along with the idea that they were watched by the whole world.—*London Saturday Review.*

THE proposition to introduce ladies as railroad conductors is frowned upon in view of the fact that their trains are always behind.

All Sorts.

AN Indiana yearling mule weighs 1,045 pounds.

WHITE coal is the newest product of Australia.

GERMANY has five weekly papers over 100 years old.

MR. TRASK is starting his tobacco-tracts along once more.

TWO DOGS that cost $200 each were imported at Boston last week.

SIX daily papers are published in Indianapolis; the aggregate circulation is 28,000.

IT is said that Father Mathew procured 5,708,075 temperance pledges in ten years.

THE value of church property, not taxed, in this country, is upward of $700,000,000.

NEVADA boasts that it will carry up its production of gold and silver, this year, to $40,000,000.

BELGIUM farm-hands are taking the place of the farm-laborers locked out in the east of England.

THE work of the revision of the Bible is likely to occupy the English translators some years longer.

MOST people object to it, but, for all that, "perlite" is a good English word. If you don't believe it, look in Webster's Unabridged.

A MISSISSIPPI jury valued Mrs. Montgomery at $22,000. She was killed on the Southern railroad, at Abbeville, and Mr. Montgomery is a rich man.

JOHN S. JONES, of Strafford, N. H., who keeps an open fire-place and covers the coals at night, says that his fire has not been out for forty-five years.

A BIG elm has just been cut down at New London, Conn., which, during the war of 1812, was nearly severed by a blow from the sword of an army officer.

A MAN in New Haven recently sued an editor for libel for calling him an "old ballot-box stuffer," but the Court held the accusation to be true, and acquitted the defendant.

IN Northern Georgia it is possible to live very well on a very little, judging by the current prices at Gainsville and other places. For instance: Butter, 15@20c; eggs, 10c per dozen; beef, 4@5c per pound.

ISMALIA, the Suez canal city, which was only founded in 1869, has been almost buried beneath the flying desert sand, and its 10,000 population of five years ago have, with the exception of about 1,000, fled the place.

RICHMOND, the capital of Virginia, had a population in 1870 of 51,000. A new census has just been completed there, which shows the present population to be 60,705, an increase of over 19 per cent. in less than four years.

AS ONE result of the panic, several of the New York "upper ten" have felt it a duty to give up their pews in fashionable churches, and, if things go on at this rate, they fear they may have to relinquish their boxes at the opera.

MR. MILBURN, a compositor in the London *Times* office, who produced a set of verses in honor of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, has received an autograph letter of thanks from the Empress of Russia.

SADAWGA pond, in Whitingham, Vt., has one of those floating islands; it is 150 acres in extent, and sustains cranberry bushes and even trees fifteen feet high. The people catch fish by cutting holes through it, just as they do through the ice in winter.

A BALTIMORE paper tried to say something about "Churches and Skeptics," and the writer of the article plead piteously for some one to put him out of his misery when he saw his pious editorial appear under the head "Crutches and Sheeptics."

MANY Cuban sugar-planters are emigrating to Southern Texas, glad to exchange the existing troubles at home for the comparatively quiet condition of affairs in that State. The country between the Sabine and the Rio Grande is well adapted to the sugar-cane.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, one of the Tweed ring, was recently in Cairo, Egypt, with his family. Before they were known, the children were admired and caressed by all the people in the hotel; but afterward it was just the opposite. He is now believed to be in Alexandria.

AN enthusiastic writer says that the women of New Orleans are like figures chiseled out of marble, with the soft dash of Guido's brush or of Petrarch's song in their faces, and the ripe Southern blood flushing up to their temples under the pure surface of their veins.

A GREAT BARRINGTON man tells of some frogs which, about a month ago, thinking spring had come, opened their concerting season too soon. A cold snap came on one night, and great numbers of them got wedged fast in the ice, their heads just sticking above the ice; then a party of lawless hens went and picked their heads off one by one.

THE owner of a popular menagerie says that lions range in value from $1,500 to $4,000; African lions sometimes go higher. They live from eight to twenty years. The next most valuable animal is the Bengal tiger, which lives from fifteen to eighteen years. African elephants range from $800 to $4,000, and live to three-score years. Camels and llamas are worth about $1,200, the quagga $2,000, and monkeys from $25 to $1,000.

A CHINESE COOK.—The Visalia (Cal.) *Delta* relates the following: "A friend of ours was bragging one day of a new Chinaman cook whose service he had the good luck to secure. Everything went beautifully for a week or two, till one day he chanced to glance into the kitchen through a crack in the door, where John was busy mixing the bread. Before him stood a dish of water from which to moisten the flour. He saw John draw up a mouthful and spurt it into the bread in the same manner as he blows it on the clothes while ironing. The Chinaman has doubtless gone into some hotel-kitchen where his services are more fully appreciated."

Making Others Miserable.

People who would faint to see a gush of blood, and who think themselves Christians, have a lively enjoyment in witnessing pain, and cultivate the art of inflicting it. The mention of a few of the methods employed will make good my remarks;

The delight with which many report bad news, the eagerness with which they report to people evil sayings which cannot but lacerate the feelings, show a morbid love of suffering. This is not the trait of real kindness of disposition. It is not anomalous, because it is so widely extended as to seem normal.

Some people scatter pain-producing elements thoughtlessly, and are surprised and sorry when they witness the suffering produced. Others do it for momentary pleasure, without meaning any serious results. But now and then we find persons who love to torment a victim. They enjoy another's sufferings. It is their happiness to see some one made keenly miserable by their lance-like tongue. They will smile, and talk in low, sweet tones, and shoot out quivering sentences, poison-tipped, and cast a look sideways to see if they strike, and at every sign of pain their face grows bright.

Those who in the main are striving to make friends happy will have one black thread in the web of white. Those who really love each other have a strange fondness for stirring each other up.

There is an innocent and even pleasure-producing method of rallying which, if deftly and gracefully done heightens the enjoyment of society. But life is full of the other sort. If Darwin is right in thinking that men ascended from monads by gradual evolution, then it is very certain that some men came up by the way of the mosquito, the flea and the biting fly, and that their ancestral traits still linger in the blood.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Useful Hints for the Home Circle.

VINEGAR and fruit stains upon knives can be removed by rubbing the blades with a raw potato prior to cleaning them for table use.

GOLD or silver embroidery may be cleaned with a sponge and warm alcohol. Dry and rub it well with soft, new canton-flannel.

THOSE who have tried it say that moistening the hands with glycerine at night, and sleeping with oil kid gloves on, will whiten as well as soften the skin.

IT is said that the old and rancid butter may be rendered palatable by washing it in water, to which a few drops of a solution of chloride of lime have been added.

THE best cordial for children is proper food; the finest sirup is thorough cleanliness, and the most efficacious of all "soothing" medicines is good management.

TO USE a paper-knife to cut open the leaves of a new book, keep your left hand firmly pressed down upon the open pages while you hold the knife in your right. This will prevent the edges of the leaves from cutting rough and jagged. Cut open the tops of the leaves before you run the knife up the side-edge, and cut with a short, quick, hard stroke. The most serviceable paper-knives are of ivory, and without a handle—the handles being very apt to break.

Touchy Husbands.

Women have their faults, it is true, and very provoking ones they sometimes are; but if we would all learn, men and women, that with certain virtues, which we all admire, are always coupled certain disagreeables, we might make up our minds more easily to accept the bitter with the sweet. For instance, every husband, we believe, delights in a cleanly, well-ordered house, free from dust, spots and unseemly stains; the pains-taking machinery necessary to keep it so he never wishes to see, or seeing, too often forgets to praise. If, then, his wife, true to her feminine instincts toward cleanliness, gently reminds him, when he comes home, that he has forgotten to use the door-mat before entering the sitting-room on a stormy day, let him reflect, before giving her a lordly, impatient, ungracious "pshaw!" how the reverse of the picture would suit him, viz.: A slatternly, "easy" woman, whose apartments are a constant mortification to him in the presence of visitors.

It is a poor return, when a wife has made everything fresh and bright, to be unwilling to take a little pains to keep it so, or to be properly reminded if forgetful on these points upon which many husbands are unreasonably "touchy," even while secretly admiring the pleasant results of the vigilance of the good house-mother.

IN the Senate of Massachusetts, last week, a resolution was offered to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the payment of fares by passengers in the cars of steam railroads. In support of the resolution a Senator stated that it grew out of confessions by conductors on the Eastern railroad that in a series of years they had taken from $150,000 to $300,000 annually, which they had put in their own pockets. Another Senator said the practice had long been known, with little hope of prevention. Mr. Banks opposed the resolution, and stated that it could not be expected that conductors would be more honest than the railroad corporations, and it was for them first to set a good example in not cheating the public, when the example would be followed.

THREE men and two boys lately floated for thirty-two days in the Indian ocean in a small boat before they were rescued. For the last eleven days they had neither food nor water, except that the mate shot a bird which chanced to fly over them. They chewed lead to moisten their throats, tried to eat their boots and jelly-fish, and in delirium sought to kill one another—inviting death. Blood from wounds in fray was eagerly drunk, but when the frenzy passed the men would shake hands and kiss each other. Lots were cast, and a boy in the boat doomed to be killed; but this the mate, who acted throughout most resolutely, prevented.

The Telegraph Around the World.

With the exception of direct lines from the western coast of America to Asia, the girdle which good-humored Puck was to put about the earth seems to have been completed—the forty minutes the little sprite claimed to accomplish his work has been quite verified by the events and the labor of the present age.

The wires of the telegraph are annihilating distance, aiding the laws, and bringing the nations of the earth into a companionship which compels a better understanding. We can read in the morning papers the Australian news of yesterday, coming by way of London, leaving there at 3 a. m. of to-day; the triumph of science and the testimony of success to energy and perseverance is complete. North, East, South and West—all are within a few hours' reach with the touch of instruments, and the steady tapping of the telegraphic signals breathes the wishes of the world and the news of national or financial import with unerring promptness. The slender girdle which the wires spread makes all mankind close neighbors, and the bond of union which civilization is each day riveting should make us truer friends and nobler toward each other.

WHOSE BOY IS THAT?—He may be seen any day, in almost any part of the village: he never makes room for you on the sidewalk, looks at you saucily and swears smartly if asked anything; he is very impudent, and often vulgar to ladies who pass; he delights in frightening and sometimes does serious injury to little boys and girls; he lounges at the street-corners, and is the first to arrive at a dog-fight or any other sport or scrape; he crowds into the postoffice in the evening, and multiplies himself and his antics at such a rate that people having legitimate business there are crowded out; he thinks himself very sharp, he is certainly very noisy; he can smoke and chew tobacco now and then, and rip out an oath most any time; we ask whose boy he is? Mother, is he yours? We think he is, for there are many good qualities in the lad, and we do not think that you know what he does on the street. Look after him, mother, keep him more at home. Train him, and you will have a son to be proud of.

THE SETTLERS OF NEBRASKA.—Mr. Samuel A. Echols, a Georgian, who has been spending some time in Nebraska, writes an interesting letter to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, in which he speaks highly of the climate of the young State. He makes the following remarks, with regard to the people: "The people of Nebraska are very different to my preconceived ideas of them. The State being new, I had expected to find in the settlers a rude class of society. I have never met, anywhere, a more intelligent, polite, or hospitable people than in this State. There is reason, too, for the existence of such a class of people here. The worst class of people go anywhere else than in agricultural sections, and particularly in this beautiful, open prairie country, unsuited to the habitation of those whose ways are dark. The crowded cities or fastnesses of the mountains and forests are better abodes for vicious men."

POSTOFFICE RULES.—Never buy any stamps. Hand your letter to the Postmaster and tell him to put a stamp on it. If you are out of change tell him you will hand it to him the next time you are in. It won't be necessary, however, to do so, as three cents are nothing.

When you hand in your letter, do not forget to tell the Postmaster to be sure and have it go. If you do not give this warning, he may keep it in the office.

Always remember to call the Postmaster and hand your letters to him and not put them in the letter-box. If you do the Postmaster will not have so much to do, and you will thereby encourage laziness. Remember that the Postmaster would consider it quite unkind to have your letters stamped by any one but himself. He will be pleased also to put wrappers on papers and back them for you occasionally, or oftener. Especially when he is busy distributing mail.

"NOT IF I KNOW IT."—The *Portland (Me.) Argus* says: A man sauntered into one of our apothecary shops the other morning, and after spending a few moments looking into the show-cases, and turning a piece of toothpick several times in his mouth, startled the clerk with the question: "What's good to cure poisoning?" "What kind of poisoning? asked the clerk. "Well, laudanum poisoning," says the stranger. "You see, the old woman took a couple of teaspoonfuls of laudanum, and I kinder thought I'd better drop into a pill-shop and see what's good for her." (All this in a drawling voice.) "Here, John," shouted the clerk, "put up a strong emetic as quick as you can, and you, sir, take it home, give it to your wife, follow it up with strong coffee, and call a doctor." "A doctor," says the man, taking his medicine. "She don't waste no money on doctors—not if I know it."

OFTEN when traveling among the Alps one sees a small black cross planted upon a rock, or on the brink of a torrent, or on the verge of the highway, to mark the spot where men have met with sudden death by accident. Solemn reminders, these, of our mortality! but they led our mind still further; for we said within us, if the places where men seal themselves for the second death could be thus manifestly indicated, what a scene would this world present! Here the memorial of a soul undone by yielding to a foul temptation, there a conscience seared by the rejection of a final warning, and yonder a heart forever turned into stone by resisting the last tender appeal to love. Our places of worship would scarce hold the sorrowful monuments which might be erected over spots where spirits were forever lost—spirits that date their rule from sinning against the gospel whiin under the sound of it.—*Spurgeon.*

STEEL BUTTONS.—A Milwaukee boy has swallowed half a dozen steel buttons, and his mother doesn't have to scream for him when he is out on the street playing with the Cluckerson boys. She just brings a magnet to the door, and he flies to it like a needle to the pole.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington a hatchet had,
And chopped his father's tree—
A deed befitting no good lad,
But bad as bad could be.

When home at night his father came,
With daily toil worn out,
No rest he gave his weary frame,
But went and looked about.

And when he saw his tree was marred
(A cherry, tall and fair,
Its smooth young bark all foully scarred),
He wept, and tore his hair.

Then for his son he loudly called:
"George Washington, appear!"
And George, expecting to be mauled,
Said, "Father, I am here."

Then asked his sire, "Who did this wrong?
Who hacked my precious tree?"
And George, not hesitating long,
Said, "Father, it was me.

"I cut the tree you love so well;
That cruel deed was mine:
You know a lie I cannot tell;
My ways to truth incline."

The old man took a cowhide thin
His son and heir to welt;
Without a word he did begin—
His soul no mercy felt.

Then, when his fury was appeased,
But ere George ceased to turn,
The senior said, "My son, be pleased
This lesson now to learn:

"Much as a liar I despise,
I value more my trees;
So, if your skin you henceforth prize,
You must not hack at these.

"And now, my boy, just mind your eyes,
If son of mine you be;
I'd rather hear ten thousand lies
Than loose a single tree."

Humor.

THE hardships of the ocean—iron-clads.

A BLACKSMITH is always striking for wages.

MUSIC by Handel—that of the organ-grinder.

A BAD habit to get into—a coat that is not paid for.

NIMROD was a mighty hunter, but he never saw an aunt elope.

RATHER than die without a groan, let me groan without a die.—*A. Ward.*

A LADY recently applied to a fire insurance company for a position as agent. When asked what her qualifications were, she touched her unblushing cheek.

"I MEANT to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend, who, walking in his garden, stumbled into a pit of water. "No matter," said the friend, "I have found it."

THE friends of a wit, expressing some surprise that, with his age and fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it worth while to marry, "A wife was necessary," he said; "they began to say of me that I drank too much for a single man."

A MAN in Princeton College believes in having "a place for everything, and everything in its place." He nails his slippers on the wall, four feet up, then all he has to do of an evening is to wheel up his easy-chair in front of them.

MUCH given to serenading his dulcinea with, "I'm lonely to-night, love, without thee," a lovelorn swain was interrupted by dogs the other evening, who effectually dispelled his loneliness during a two-mile race.

"JOHN," said a schoolmaster, "you will soon be a man, and will have to attend to business. What do you suppose you will do when you have to write letters unless you learn to spell better?" "Oh, sir," answered John, "I shall put easy words in them."

THE queerest object in nature is a Spanish beggar—for these beggars beg on horseback, and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot-passenger and asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "Why, sir, you come to beg of me, who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback!" "Very true, sir," said the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support the horse as well as myself."

A FEW years ago a hungry crowd sat down at the well-spread supper-table of a sound-steamer, upon which one of the dishes contained a trout of moderate size. A serious-looking individual drew this dish toward him, saying, apologetically, "This is a fast-day with me." His next neighbor, an Irish gentleman, immediately inserted his knife into the fish, and transferred it to his own plate, remarking: "Sir, do you suppose nobody has a soul to be saved but yourself?"

A LEGISLATIVE correspondent writes from Albany: "The fact that Griffin, commonly called 'Old Honesty,' member from Delaware, has spoken only three times this session, is said to be evidence that the current jobs are few. 'Old Honesty,' pretending to be deaf as a lamp-post, secured a seat near the speaker's desk, out of which he cheated Mr. James Hayes. Hayes says, 'The sucker an't deaf very much. He can hear a ten-cent stamp fall on a pile of feathers forty feet away.'"

"Pause here, my friend, as you pass by;
As you now are, so once was I;
As I now am, so you must be;
Therefore prepare to follow me."

It is said that once an irreverent wag appended to this the following rejoinder:

"To follow you I'm not content,
Unless I know which way you went."

Some new obituary verses have been discovered by the Hamilton (Ont.) *Spectator*, as follows:

"No more his pa will candy bring,
Unto his darling boy;
He loud aloft with praises sing,
Expressive of his joy.

"With angels he will stay,
His rattle spring with pride,
And bless the day when far away,
He laid him down and died."

"Gone to meet his grandmother."

IT doesn't pay sometimes to be too good a mimic. Down in Texas, the other day, two men were out turkey-hunting, each on his own hook. Both were good at the "hobble-de-gobble" business, which is a necessary accompaniment to turkey-shooting, and so they heard each other's noise and both laid low for a good shot. Finally, one man pulled a trigger, and lo and behold, he perforated a worthy freedman instead of a turkey. The deceased was a first-rate gobbler, but a very poor fowl, and, for once, he talked turkey to poor purpose.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:00 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

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Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

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SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of [illegible] & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

FARM

FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale my farm situated between Auburn and Waterloo, consisting of

200 ACRES,

one hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Good brick house and bank barn, and other conveniences. I will also sell my

CIDER PRESS,

which commands a good trade every year,

DANIEL HUSSELMAN.

May 7, 1874.

Employment.

EVERY man, woman, boy and girl who would like to engage in the business of selling pictures, Charts &c., should send their address at once. From $3 to $15 per day can easily be made. Send for private terms and Catalogue. Address

W. M. BURROW,

200 Main Street, Bristol Tenn.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the southeast corner of section 10, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,

Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D, Bible House, New York City

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a road of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

Address the publishers,

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127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586.

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Ice-creaM

PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Steel Rail!

Steel Track!

Balti' & Ohio R. R.,

THE GREAT SHORT LINE

FROM

Cinn. or Columbus,

EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 miles and arriving One

Train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 miles, and arriving 5 to 7 hours in advance at

WASHINGTON!

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA!

One Train the Quickest.

MAGNIFICENT DAY COACHES,

AND

Pullman Palace Drawing Room

AND

Sleeping Cars,

are run on this route between

St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Baltimore and Washington City

WITHOUT CHANGE,

Crossing the Ohio on

Splendid IRON Rrail Road Bridges!

at Parkersburg or Bellaire

By this line you avoid all all Omnibus Transfers.

Teket for sale at all ticket offices in the south and west.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Baltimore, Md

THOS. R. SHARP, Master Transportation, Baltimore, Md

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,

Mowers,

Thrashers

Plows

Straw cutters,

Horse Rakes

Wagons,

CIDER MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

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The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st. east end of Main.

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever.

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

AUBURN LIVERY

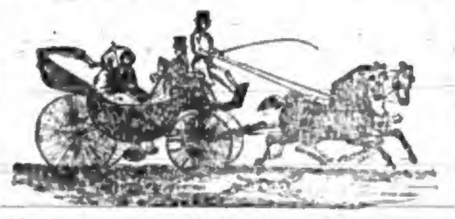

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F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

The Great Clothing.

EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

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If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

Calhoun Street, opposite the Court House.

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH,

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES,

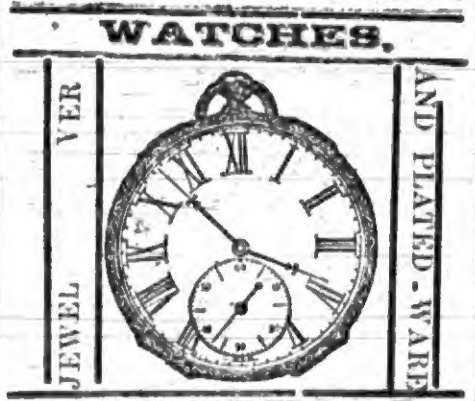

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AND PLATED-WARE

CLOCKS,

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS,

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

OF

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are new in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

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26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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ARCHITECTS

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GRANITE,
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MANTELS,
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Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

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Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.

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School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies, and gentlemen, Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,

on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 18, 1874. No. 25.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE,
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
Published every Thursday, by
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,...... $2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING, & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben,

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Pheatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 25pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 11
Bluffton	11 45	3 15	2 40
Keystone	12 32pm		3 10
Montpelier	12 45		3 20
Hartford	1 25	4 11	3 50
Eaton	1 55		4 10
Muncie	2 40	4 55	4 50
McCowan's	3 00		
New Castle	4 05	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 55	7 20	6 55pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 10pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	12 25
Indianapolis	11 45	3 50	4 35
Connersville	10 00	6 00	
Beesons	10 20	6 15	
Cam City	10 46	8 38	
New Castle	12 15pm	9 25	
McCowans	1 15pm		
Muncie	2 05	10 27	6 20am
Eaton	2 35		6 57
Hartford	2 56	11 10	7 21
Montpelier	3 20		7 53
Keystone	3 30		8 05
Bluffton	4 00	12 05am	8 47
Ossian	4 30		9 27
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50		3 00
Indianapolis	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 00		1 05
Auburn	11 29	6 30		1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55		2 12
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading	1 51	9 13	7 41	3 37
Bankers	2 06	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 23	9 43	8 28	4 05
Jackson	3 40	11 00	10 25	5 05
Detroit	6 30	3 30	3 55	8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 45	4 45 p
Lansing	5 36			8 40
Saginaw	8 30			11 35
Bay City	9 15			12 23

Going South.

Bay City		0 3		3 30
Saginaw		7 17		4 05
Lansing		10 40		7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 43
Bankers	8 45	2 35	8 02	10 58
Reading	9 00	3 05	8 26	11 10
Ar Angola	10 03	5 10	10 03	12 01
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn	11 01	6 30		
Auburn Junction				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 38
Indianapolis	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville	11 25			1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m			9 45

W. A. ERNST. Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manchest'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 04	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Mar. 29 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,09 A M	6,00 A. M	5,35 A M	10,20 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	9,05 "	2,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	11,30 P M	5,20 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,58 P. M	1,33 "	7,20 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	3,25 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	4,00 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,10 A M	4,30 "	10,30 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Lima	12,15P M	8,00 "	9,45 "	12,58 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	8,35 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	10,42 "	4,49 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,35 "	11,45 "	5,55 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHTE
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10P. M.	9,05 "	2,22 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,46 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,32 "	6,40 "	1,58PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A.M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except [illegible]

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:38 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:56 a m	7:05 "

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27. 73.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. For one requesting work by letter should give township and section.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New-Era. I will sell at a fair price.— There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of
J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

H. A. Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid, nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of [illegible] & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery hores respectfully solicits the patronage of the pubic promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction. no

A Cautious Youth.

A widow laby in scotland hands only suly sun. on him she expended much to enable him to acquire an education, He was esbent from home for a long while. attenedd school, but having completed his cource of studies, he returned to his good old mother,

Come, John," said she, on the night of his arrival home and when they were about making prepration to retire, "you've been a long time awayfrom me my sun, and have studied much. I know you are a lad I have never heard ye pray. try it Johnh, for ye surely must know how with all the learning ye have got."

Accordingly John complied, made a long, humble, and, as he supposed, satislactory acknowledgment of his sirs and general unworthiness, and of his great indebtedness to his Maker.

"Well, mother," said John, "how did it suit ye?

"Pretty well, pretty well, John," replied the old lady; "but why didna ye gie the old de'il a slap or two.

"An?" said John, "not I, not I; for you know, mother, there's none of know whose hands we may sometimes fall into."

DON'T DO IT.—Don't imagine that 'every sound is a delight.' A sound whipping never delights the recipient.

Don't advocate cremation: One burning ought to satisfy any man

Don't ruin your neighbor's reputation to build up your own. A structure built of ruins will not stand.

Don't make your boy 'smoke' for a light offense. It is wrong to teach children bad habits.

Don't buy pools at a race track. Betting is immoral, especially when you bet on the wrong horse.

Don't suffer yourself to be moved to tears on account of the premature over flow of the lacteal fluid. It's worse then crying over spilt milk.

Don't learn to "keep books." The man who forgets to return a borrowed book is worse than an infidel.

Don't respect a man for his title ael. General tailors are sometimes excellent judges of whisky.

Don't imagine that phlebotomy had its day. Doesn't our currency bear evidence of depletion?

Don't dream that you can work incessantly. The most vigorous marksman needs a rest.

Don't advocate the doctrine of Christian perfection, give a man a chance to criticise hise wife's milliniery bill. Don't forget to pay the printer. No no man can make a good impression with out money.—*Logansport Pharos*

Womans' Rights.

The following are the opening sentences of an address on this subject by Mrs. Skinne:

Miss president, feller wimmen and male trash generally: I am here to-day for the purpose of discussing wo-man's rights, re-cussing her wrongs and cussing the men,

I beleave both sexes were created perfectly equal, with the womans a little more equal than the men,

I also beleive that the that the world would be hapeier to-day if man had never existed,

As a success, man is a failure, and I thank my stars that my mother was a woman.

I not only maintain these principles but maintain a shiftless husband besides.

They say man was created first.

Well, s'pose he was. Ain't first experiments always failures.

If I was a betting man, I would bet $250 dollars they are.

The only decent thing about him was a rib, and that went to make something better. [Applause].

And then they threw into our face about taking an apple. I'll bet $5 that Adam boosted her up the tree and only gave her the core.

And what did he do when he was found out? True to his masculine instincts, he sneaked behind Eve's Grecian bend, and said: 'Twasn't me. 'twas her;' and woman has had to father everything mean, and mother it too.

What we want is the ballot, and the ballot we're bound to have, if we have to let down back hair and swim in a sea of sanguinary gore.—*Sensation*

Another fatal result from eating raw ham has occurred at Saugatuck, Mich. A Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, after dartaking of ham in this condition, were attacked by trachina spiralis, and died. There should be a statute for this heathenish practice or it should be classed among the acts of confirmed idiocy.

It is better to carve your name on hearts than marble.

Anecdote of a Dog.

My eldest son, says a writer in the Sunday-school Herald, was walking over the fields in the country, a long way from any dwelling, when he was pursued by a fierce dog belonging to the gentleman whose land he was crossing. The lad was alarmed and ran for his life. He struck into a wood, but the dog gained fast upon him, when he looked round to see how near the dog was, and stumbling over a stone he fell and broke his leg. Unable to move, the boy saw the dog coming down upon him, and expected to be seized and torn; when to his surprise, the dog came near, seemed to notice the boy was hurt, instantly wheeled about, and went off for that help which he could not give himself.

The dog went off to the nearest house and barke for help. Unable to arrest attention, he made another visit of sympathy to the boy, and then ran to the house, there showing such signs of anxiety that the family followed him to the place where the lad lay.

This dog was pursuing the boy as an enemy; but the moment he saw his enemy prostrate and in distress, his rage was turned to pity, and he flew to his relif.

The "intelligent compositor" has a hard life of it. He is made responsible for all the errors which creep into the newspapers. The blunders of the editor, the correspondent and the proof reader, are all thrown upon his impersonal shoulders. There is now one intelligent compositor less in this sinful world. It came about in this way: He loved madly, passionately. His fair one smiled upon him and all was going well. His suit was safe, but in an evil moment he conceived the dangerous idea of clinching it, so to speak, with a poem. He wrote the poem in a moment of heavenly inspiration, and sent it to the village weekly. It began thus:

Mary, Mary Jane Pilkleton Flier
[illegible]
The wild world can never beguile her,
My good headed [illegible]

It was a pretty poetic flower as it stood, but the compositorial Goth laid his typographical hand upon it, and when it appeared 'skirted' was spelled with an "h," "belted" had two "l's" in it, and an "i." And so they laid him tearfully away beneath the daisies and rendered a verdict as above.

A Bohemian of Old.

The business of running after news is not of recent creation. It is as ancient as the invention of journalism; the old Bohemian was a Frenchman called Renaudot. the most eminent runner after who was namou Mathieu Donzelot, otherwise called the "Pavement Sinker." In the morning, before leaving his room the wide awake Donzelot consulted the skies, and a barometer which adorned his mansard; then he took his cane and writing case saying: Rain! Some will slip to dayunder carriage wheels, and be crushed to death." or else: "Stormy weather! we shall have to records some cases of mental alienation or of hydrophobia," or finally: "Gloomy! Cloudy! Fine weather for spleen. Let us make war on suicides!"

There was a riot one day on Pantheon place. Donzelot sat down amid a hail of stones, pen in hand, to note the events one of his friends, happening to be present, said: What are you doing here sir? Run! fly!

Donvelot, without lookingat him drew his watch, and contined to write down minute for minute the phrases and evolutions of the riot. Are you not going to run?" cried anew his friend

"God forbid; oblige me by handling this to journal; you will tell him that I remain on this spot to read the continuation."

A nhour after, the disorder was at its height: the authorities and insurgents had come to blows, and our Bohemain was struck by a ball. A surgeon hasteued to him.

"You are wounded!" said he

Yes," replied Donzelot, "and severely, too, for I can not write."

"Write," abruptly said the surgeon: "think of your wound!"

"Don't be in a hurry;" replied Donzelot. "Each one to his business, mine is te relate events. You will replace me. Here wite at the bottom of this postscript:"

"Twenty minuts past 3 [illegible] in consequence of the discharge of musketry by the troops three men were wounded and one killed.

"Who is the dead man?" asked the surgeon.

Myself," replied Donzelot, and he expired.

A New Albany servant girl came near being burned to death, last Friday, by the explosion of a coal oil can with which she was assisting a sluggish fire

A Fight With the Tiger.

One day last week a professional gambler went into a faro room on Clark street to have an engagement with the "tiger." He commenced playing, lost, won, lost again, continued losing, and at the end of fifty hours he quit the engagement out of pocket to the amount of $11,900. During this season of fifty hours the game was unbroken, The gambler never slept for a moment never stopped to eat a meal, but carried the whole tremendous enterprise through without rest, cessation, or refreshment. The wonderful thing of this is not the amount lost by the player, although it was a sufficiently bad thing for him, nor the amount won by the bank, but the enormous endurance shown by the loser. The case is one nearly or quite without a parallel.—Men have ridden, spoken, and done many other things for twenty-four or thirty hours at a stretch, but a case other than the present one is unknown in which a labor was carried through so long a period, a labor which involves so tremendous a mental wear and tear, and was, therefore, trebly arduous in its effects upon the system of the chief participant. The event is also noticeable as showing the absorbing power of gaming. One cannot fancy any task which would induce or force a man to deprive himself during the same period of sleep or refreshment. One watching by the bedside of a dying child would succumb within less than this period. A man who had the certainty of living but fifty hours would probably spend one fourth of it in sleep, and would give due attention to his food. One escaping from a deadly foe, and knowing that every instant's delay might prove fatal would not fly for so long a time without snatching now and then a momentary rest. In short one can conceive of no other cicumstances in which a man could gve fifty unbroken hours to a single task—circumstances more especially which should fear the chief actor with hope and fear and harass him incessantly with the operation of the most destructive of the emotions. Could some one perform a similar feat in the interest of charity, or country, or friendship, he would secure for himself a very fair grade of immortality.

Bonaparte never for an instant doubted that he was to conquer and govern the world. Ellsworth, when he was a lawyers clerk, living on a dollar a week, eating dry bread when he had it and going hungry when he had spent his money for books, peopled his garret with magnificent dreams. Before he was twenty he had a plan for the conquest of Mexico and the annexation of Central America. He intended to be Secretary of War, for the purpose of organizing the militia of the United States, but finding that with the present laws the Federal Executive could not manage it, he proposed to be a Senator first so as to initiate the necessary legislation; and with that puspose he entered Mr. Lincoln's office because Lincoln was was the leading lawyer and politician of Illinois. He came with the President to Washington, wanting to be Chief Clerk in the War Department, but while he was waiting the war broke out and there was no place for him but in the field. In an incredibly short space of time he raised his extraordinary regiment and brought it to Washington, gave it some semblance of drill and discipline and was killed before he had a chance to show what was in him as a soldier.

But if the report of his intimate friends can be trusted, he was a man of singular power. Entirely uneducated, he had the speech, the manners, the address of a man of the world. He was a fluent and graceful speaker, He wrote with instinctive force and clearness. His length was apparently inexhaustible; he was known sometimes to work twenty-four hours at once and appear on parade after, quite fresh.—*New York Tribune*

What funny ideas will creep into the noddles of the dear little uns. Dollie had seen her brother using a burning glass, and heard him talk about the "focus." Consulting the Dictionary, she found that the focus is a place where the rays meet. At dinner she announced that she knew the meaning of the hard word. Her father inquired what it might be. Whereupon she replied that it was the word *focus*, and that it meant "a place where they raise calves."

This of course, raised a great laugh, but she produced her dictionary in proof

"There!" said she, triumphantly, "Focus, a place where the rays meet." Calves are meat; and if they raise meat they raise calves, and so I am right—ain't I, father?

"MY DOCTOR."

[Respectfully dedicated to the whole medical and surgical fraternity.]

"Who ran to catch me when I fell,
And leeched the place to make it well?
My Doctor."

Dear Doctor, 'tis your art to heal
All maladies we mortals feel;
You cut and carve, and slice and peel,
No matter what our groans reveal;
And for each physical disaster
You straight apply some magic plaster,
Or drug, to antidote each pain
And bring repose to limb and brain.

You take your keen dissecting-knife,
And track the avenues of life,
And most audaciously prepare
To lay our quivering muscles bare.
You twist and scrape our shrinking bones,
Despite our piteous shrieks and moans,
And after all this laceration,
Sew up our flesh with exultation.

If 'tis an arm that must be lopped,
Or huge excrescence to be cropped;
If by some sad, unlucky chance,
We've maimed an ear and marred our glance,
Why we must needs repair to you,
And trust to skill to bring us through;
Your motto is—"Kill or cure;"
[illegible]

Your knowledge we must not gainsay,
Or 'gainst your theories inveigh,
However counter they may run
To common sense. "Thy will be done."
Your verdict who may dare impeach?
For are you not that famous leech,
Who by mere severing of a vein,
Can plethoric purses empty drain!

Some trifling ill afflicts us sore,
Mayhap a headache—nothing more,
And straight, with grave, lugubrious air,
You wag your wise, forboding head,
As though life trembled on a thread;
Then add, "Dear madam, I'll embrace
This chance to diagnose your case."

You then proceed with ostentation,
To talk of some vague "complication"
That does exist within our frames,
And which you designate by names
So horribly atrocious, we
Would fain from your dread presence flee,
And rather than be awed like this,
Deem ignorance our highest bliss.

Our petty "headache" proves to be
A very complex mystery;
A problem that we ne'er had solved,
But for the theory evolved
From out that brain whose mystic lore
All depths of science can explore.
Woe to the wretch whose rattling speech!
Flings satire on the name of Leech!

We ask no questions, but submit
To what "Sir Oracle" deems fit.
Our open throats, alas! alas!
By his decree become a pass
Through which all sorts of stuff go down,
Of colors blue and green and brown;
Mysterious liquids filter through,
Each dim, corporeal avenue.

We take, with unresisting smile,
Abhorrent nostrums, compounds vile,
Emetics whose swift circulation
Reverse the laws of gravitation,
Till nature, almost dosed to death,
Cries out with gasping, scant breath,
And check these horrid-inward throes.

Ah me! 'tis beautiful to see
How learned doctors do agree;
What mutual love their souls inflame,
How tender of each other's fame;
How sacred is the tie that binds
In amity their kindred minds!
From jealousy and wrath how free
Is the admired fraternity!

This earth would be a desert drear,
Were there no lovely doctors here
To give us anodynes and pills,
And mitigate life's varied ills.
What though by carping tongues 'tis said
That doctors' consciences are dead?
I am no caustic; ergo, I
Pass all such knotty questions by,
Content, when pains are most severe,
To have an Esculapius near.

—*New York Post.*

BROKEN PROMISES.

Peter Summit was a tailor. He met Abby Hanscom on the board of the shop where he learned his trade, and made her his wife. For a short time both husband and wife worked for the old house; but by and by there was presented an opening for business on their own account, and they embraced the opportunity. In the not far-distant town of Springbrook the old village tailor had died, and the widow offered the stand for sale. Peter went, and saw, and bought. Abby had saved up a few hundred dollars from the proceeds of her former labor, and this, with what Peter was able to raise, was sufficient to make the purchase. And to Springbrook they removed, where they not only entered business on their own account, but where they went to keeping house.

It was a good opening, and favorable in every respect. The village was growing and thriving, and Peter was the only tailor in town. And, furthermore, he was an excellent workman, and the quality of his work gave entire satisfaction. For a year he prospered to such an extent that he had paid for the shop, and had paid full one-half the price for his little cottage home. And at the end of this year he was a father, and he and Abby were about as happy as it is possible for mortals to be.

And yet there was a cloud in the horizon. Peter was troubled with a disease which is far too prevalent in the business community—PROCRASTINATION.

At first the excitement of the new place and the new faces had given healthful circulation to his system, and had made him prompt and energetic; but, as time wore on, he grew gradually neglectful, and the inevitable consequences followed. His wife, now kept at home by domestic duties, saw something of his fault, and warned him; but he laughed and patted her cheek, and bade her not to worry.

One day Mr. Jones came into the shop and ordered a coat. He selected the cloth and was measured.

"When can you have it done for me?" he asked.

"You shall have it any time after next week."

"Can I have it a week from next Wednesday?"

"Yes."

"Sure?"

"Yes, sir."

Peter made the promise, as thousands of promises are made, without the least particle of will in the matter. He said "yes" because it came easy to say it, and because it was the word which his customer wanted him to say; but in making the promise he did not make a single plan for its keeping. So far as he was concerned, the keeping of one of these promises had come to be a thing of chance. It was a fault of neglect and not of intention. In all things that were of his direct will, he was scrupulously honest. He would sooner have gone hungry than to have given short measure; and he would have bitten his tongue through and through sooner than willfully misrepresent the quality of his goods. And, more still, he could not do a dishonest piece of work.

Time passed, and on the day appointed Mr. Jones called for his coat. It was not done. The customer was disappointed. Peter made his excuses, and set another day. That other day came, and the tailor was obliged to excuse himself again. We need not repeat the excuses he offered. They are stereotyped in the profession.

"Peter," said Mr. Jones, not attempting to hide his feelings, "you cannot always go on thus. This isn't the way to do business. If my custom is worth anything to you, you must be more prompt in the future."

"But how can I help the delays of my workmen? I am not—"

"We won't argue the matter," interrupted the customer, with a wave of the hand. "I don't find fault with the time you have taken for the work. I only blame you for giving me a promise which you had not particularly planned to keep."

Mr. Jones went away, and Peter declared, with a smiting of his fist upon the cutting-board, that he had never seen so unreasonable a man. And under the influence of such feeling he did not improve.

One day a stranger entered Peter's shop and introduced himself as Mr. Dadmun, just moved into the place. He wanted a full suit of clothes made, of the very best quality. How soon could he have them?

"Well," said Peter, in his easy way, "I guess—"

"Hold on!" interrupted the man, with a smile. "I don't care to know what you *guess*; I want positive information on the subject. To-day is Monday. Can I have them this week?"

"Well—yes—I think I can get them done by Saturday."

"How much do you think?"

"Eh?"

"Can you promise me that I may have the clothes next Saturday evening?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you may take my measure."

The man gave his full name as John Dadmun. Peter entered it on his book and proceeded to measure the new customer for coat, pants and vest.

On the following Saturday evening Mr. Dadmun called for his clothes, but they were not done. He was disappointed.

"So am I disappointed," said Peter; "but mistakes will happen in the best regulated families."

"They are more apt to happen, however, in families not well regulated," suggested the other.

"The fact is," explained Peter, "my workmen have bothered me."

"How do you allow it?"

"Why, they had more work than I thought for."

"That is, you did not consider how much work you had on hand when you gave me your promise?"

"As for that matter, of course I knew how much work I had; but I thought, perhaps, by pushing a little, we might get your clothes off."

"And have you *pushed* matters during the week?"

Peter didn't exactly know how to answer this. He was not in the habit of being questioned so coolly. His customers generally either pouted or flared up, giving him an opportunity to keep his temper and calm them down by his good-nature. But here was a man who proposed to anatomize him, and the effect was not pleasant. He squirmed and twisted, and at length got rid of the infliction by promising to have the clothes done on the following Tuesday.

Suffice it to say that Mr. Dadmun got his clothing on the following Thursday, instead of Tuesday. And on that very Thursday Peter first gained the knowledge that John Dadmun was the man who had bought the Steep Falls water-power, and was going to erect a paper-mill thereon.

Easy-going, happy-go-lucky Peter Summit! He did not realize how he had pestered and fretted his customers until his senses had been sharpened by a need that hurt him sorely. One Saturday evening on taking up the village paper, he saw the advertisement of a "New Tailoring Establishment" to be opened in Springbrook by Eben Cutter.

"Let him come," said Peter. "If he can do better work than I can he's welcome."

"Ah, Peter," said his wife, shaking her head, "I fear that is not the point. This new man may strike you in your only weak spot; and if he does, I fear for the result."

"What d'ye mean, Abby?"

"Eben Cutter may be a man who will keep faith with his customers. If he proves to be a man whose promise may be relied upon, he will take your best customers. O, Peter, I'm afraid the lesson is coming severely to you. But I won't anticipate. It may not be yet too late to win back the confidence you have lost."

But it was too late. Eben Cutter opened a fine shop, with an excellent assortment of goods, and he was enabled to show to the people a hearty recommendation from John Dadmun. Among his first customers were Mr. Dadmun and Mr. Jones. He did his work well, and he did it promptly.

Said Mr. Jones to him:

"I would like that coat next week."

"I cannot promise it for next week, sir; but you can have it on Wednesday of the week following."

"Can I be sure of it on that day?"

"If I promise, and am alive and well—yes, sir. It might be a temporary pleasure to make favorable promises at random, but only disappointment could come in the end. I can have it done for you, sir, on Wednesday next."

And on the day set the coat was done; all was satisfactory.

And as Eben Cutter did by Mr. Jones he did by others. He never made a promise at random. He carefully considered before stating the time for the finishing of a piece of work, and when his promise had been given, he set himself earnestly to its fulfillment.

At the end of six months from the day of Cutter's establishment in Springbrook, Peter Summit had lost all his good customers. And he knew just how he had lost them. He was not a fool, nor was he blind. It did not need a magician to reveal to him the secret.

"I'm afraid," he said to his wife, "that we'll have to pull up stakes and leave this place. I don't see how I can hold up here."

Abby tried to keep back her tears, but could not. She had become attached to Springbrook, and to her cottage home. Still, she would not complain. In her own thoughts she felt that the lesson her husband had learned might be worth all her heart-ache.

While Peter and his wife were talking, a knock sounded upon the door. Peter answered the summons, and found Eben Cutter upon the stoop, and invited him in.

The visitor's business was stated in a frank, off-hand way. He had received an offer from a wholesale house in New York, which he was anxious to accept, as it pointed toward ultimate partnership in one of the best concerns in the country. He would go if he could sell his present stock in trade. Would Peter like to buy it?

How much did he ask?

He should want very nearly what the goods had cost him. The sum-total might be near a thousand dollars—from that to fifteen hundred.

Peter was staggered, and gasped for breath. O! if he could only get the business back again, he was sure he could prosper. But where was he to raise fifteen hundred dollars?—or even a hundred?

He answered Mr. Cutter that he would like to buy the goods, but he was not able; and there were tears in his eyes as he spoke.

"I will see you again," said Cutter, as he was leaving. "Perhaps something may turn up."

On the following day Mr. John Dadmun called upon Peter in his shop. He was a man of few words, and went straight at his business.

"Mr. Summit," said he, "it was through my recommendation that Eben Cutter came to this town. He now thinks he has better promise elsewhere. I have marked the effect of his presence upon your business, and have felt really sorry for you. But there is opportunity for retrievement. If I will purchase Mr. Cutter's stock, and place it in your hands, taking your note for the amount, will you do your best to repay me?"

Peter was staggered again. But the kindly look of his visitor told the story. The man who had been chiefly instrumental in opening his eyes to his one destructive fault was now willing to give him another trial.

"Mr. Dadmun," he said, frankly and manfully, "I know how I fell, and I think I know how I can rise again. Are you willing to trust to my honor, and try my resolution?"

"Yes, Peter."

"God bless you, sir!"

"All right, my man! That is enough. I think we understand each other. I will call upon you this evening, and let you know how the business can be arranged."

That evening Mr. Dadmun called, and made arrangements to let Peter have the stock which Cutter had on hand, Peter to pay for the same as he was able.

The next issue of the village newspaper contained a new advertisement from Peter Summit, in which he said to his old customers—"TRY ME."

They did try him; and from that day Peter never made a promise until he had seen his way clear to its fulfillment. When he had set a time for the completion of a piece of work he bent his energies to the keeping of the promise; and he found that it was much better than the old way; for not only were his customers better pleased, but the work was done more systematically, and far more easily.

In later years, said Peter to a young man who had been his apprentice, and whom he was sending out to try business for himself:

"If you would prosper in your business, my son, keep your word to your customers always. You had better far have an occasional misfit thrown back upon your hands, than to give your patrons occasion to charge upon you BROKEN PROMISES."

Forests in Germany.

Few people have any idea of the extent of forest land in Germany, and imagine that of the Black Forest little is left except the tradition. On the contrary, in Hanover alone there are 900,000 acres of wood under State management, while nearly a fourth part of the area of Prussia is in forest, although half of that is in private lands. As is well known, the forest administration in particular districts has long been famous, especially in Thuringia and the Hartz mountains. In North Germany generally the responsibilities are allotted in districts among a carefully organized body of officers, presided over by a Forest Director. The appointments are fairly remunerated, and they are so eagerly sought after that candidates will remain on probation for years at their own cost, or with moderate and precarious pay, in the hope of securing a place in the corps at last.

DID you ever notice how long it takes a boy's hair to dry, when he has run away and gone in swimming? It is painful to be a boy, with a mother who is constantly in fear lest you be brought home from the river on a board. The boy is commanded not to go in swimming, and he swears he won't, but he lies like a little cuss. He thinks he will go in and not get his hair wet, and no one will know it, but just as he gets ready to come out of the water a big boy "ducks" him, and then he swears, and when he crawls in the back window at 10 o'clock at night, his mother, with a press-board hid in the folds of her dress, is the first obstacle he encounters. Does she believe him when he tells her he has been over to Jimmy Lynde's practicing with the "first nine" of a Sunday-school class? No! She feels of his hair, finds it wet, smells of it and finds it musty, and finds his shirt wrong side out. Then she spits on her hands, and with the press-board so works upon his tender sensibilities that he goes to bed with his hand on his aching heart, wishing he was a half-orphan, and he dreams he is a stern-wheel boat, running backward, and that he has collided with a barge loaded with benzine, and set it on fire. The best way for a boy to get along, at this season of the year, is to have his hair shingled.—*George W. Peck's Sun.*

A CURIOUS memento of the late war, consisting of Federal and Confederate bullets, impacted by coming together in the air, which was picked up in front of Petersburg in 1864, has just been presented to the Ordnance museum.

Extermination of Rats.

Hon. M. L. Dunlap, in the Chicago *Tribune* says: The common Norway rat will not trouble corn-cribs that are set well up from the ground and kept clear of underlying rubbish, for he burrows in the ground and never makes his nest in the corn. Or if a colony should locate near it, a few minutes' work with a spade will dispose of them; or, by watching the burrows and shooting a few of them, they will leave the premises.

The rat is a troublesome customer to the shiftless farmer, for he delights to hide and burrow under his old rubbish heaps and badly-constructed stable-floors; but he avoids all places where he is exposed to the spade or the shotgun. Any one can have rats if he wishes, for a pile of old boards, barrels, or a heap of stone, will invite them to you. I once thought a good ratter necessary in order to be rid of them; but experience proved that to be a folly. A good clean, sharp spade, and clean premises are worth more than a dozen rat-terriers in the country. I have seen the times when I would not part with a good ratter for fifty dollars, for I supposed them to be the charm that kept the rats off the farm; but, since I have learned a cheaper method, I would not take the best dog as a gift, much preferring to give the waste of the kitchen to the chickens, for in that is one of the secrets of a supply of eggs.

Rats infest corn in the shock, for they make their burrows under the shocks. A rail-crib is also a good place for them, as they are safe from both dogs and spades. They used to annoy me about the stable; but I made the floors of solid clay, well rammed down, upon which the plank was laid, and no rat gets under this planking. The urine tends to preserve the plank, and, after eight years' use, they have not been replaced, and look as though they would last several years longer. There is not a rat about the stable, nor a rat-dog to worry them if there was. Then the hog-pen is up two feet from the ground, which has spoiled all their hiding places, and we are rid of them. So much for rats, in which an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

What Sleep Will Cure.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but that it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or two women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps best will be the most moral, healthful and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will cure insanity. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia. It will relieve a languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed we might make a longer list of nervous maladies that it will cure. The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which if broken for any length of time, is not so easily regained. Often illness treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet thereafter. Or perhaps long continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study; or too much exercise of the muscular system, or whisky drinking, or tobacco smoking or chewing.

To break up the habit, are required: A good clean bed, pleasant occupation, and sufficient exercise to produce weariness, good pure air and not too warm a room; freedom from too much care; a clear conscience; a clear stomach; and avoidance of stimulants.

AN ELEPHANT A THIEF.—The elephant at the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, innocently got his keeper into trouble on the 23d of April. Staff Surgeon Luckie, who had been in the Ashantee war, dropped in the gardens a ring, taken among the African spoils. The elephant saw the ring drop, put forth his trunk and picked it up. Being in the habit of giving to his keeper coins and other indigestible presents made to him by admiring spectators, he gave the ring to his keeper. So far the keeper was safe—the elephant was the unconscious thief. But the whole transaction was seen by others; and the keeper being taxed with having the ring in his possession, said he knew nothing about it. He was then observed to throw something away, which was found to be the ring. He was fined twenty shillings. The elephant appropriated other people's goods. The keeper was the receiver.

INSANITY IN IRELAND.—An elaborate paper on the statistics of insanity in Ireland, lately read by Mr. W. J. Corbet, before a society in Dublin, showed that, during the last thirty years, with a population diminished by 2,904,437, there has been an increase of 6,245 lunatics. Ten per cent. of the cases of insanity were attributed to intemperance. Yet the most prolific cause of the diffusion of the malady was, singularly enough ascribed to the great care which the insane receive of late years. Many of them are cured by treatment in asylums, and then sent out to mix with the rest of the population, marry, and propagate the hereditary taint. This being the chief source of the mischief, the question was suggested, if, after all, the magnificent asylums which are built and sustained at so great a cost do not have a detrimental, rather than a beneficial, effect upon society.

IT has just been ascertained, from certain correspondence of Mason, Slidell, and other representatives of the Confederate archives purchased by the Government some two years ago, that the British Government proper was absolutely opposed to any countenance or recognition of the movement to dissolve the Union, that Mason tried in vain for over a year to get an audience with the then Premier of England for the purpose of presenting his case and demanding recognition of belligerent rights, and that he left London in disgust and repaired to Paris, where, as is known, himself and Slidell met with more encouragement, finding in the late Emperor Napoleon a warm sympathizer. These papers and documents are likely to prove of very great value in making up a faithful history of the rebellion.

Hail-Storms.

The great hail-storm in St. Louis, on Thursday, was, in some respects, remarkable, and did much damage, but it has often been exceeded in violence and destructiveness. In Jackson, La., in 1834, a fall of hail not only beat down houses and trees, but killed numbers of cattle, although it lasted for only nine minutes. During a storm in Germany, described by the Abbe Maury in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1789, hailstones fell that weighed eight pounds; and there seems good evidence that in the storm of July 24, 1832, at Tussi, a single hailstone was found that weighed fourteen pounds, and that one, at least, passed through the roof of a house. Heyne's grave statement that a hailstone fell in India, during the reign of Tipoo, that was the size of an elephant, is incredible; but that there have been many hailstones large enough to destroy life of either men or animals, is certain. During the early days of California, there was a story of a hailstorm having killed every person in a little mining camp in the mountains save one poor fellow, who escaped, much bruised and hurt, to tell the tale. Some meteorologists have supposed that ships have been sunk by the sudden weight of these frozen missiles, and that catastrophes attributed to contact with mountains of ice have indeed been caused by that substance, but coming from a vertical rather than a lateral direction.

Fortunately for mankind, hail-storms are commonly not only limited in duration, but confined to very moderate areas. That which visited St. Louis does not seem to have been heard of elsewhere. The great French storm of 1788, considered, we believe, the most severe on record, extended in two parallel lines—one of 500, the other of 600 miles in length; but the mean breadth of each was only nine miles; and this instance is accounted altogether unusual and phenomenal. Sudden changes of weather, it would appear, ought, philosophically speaking, to produce these storms, since they are occasioned by the sudden freezing of the water held in suspension in a warm current of air on contact with a cold current in a higher region. Still, although our climate is so changeable, and the thermometer so swiftly capricious, especially in the spring—and although hail-storms are in general more frequent in temperate than in tropical regions—we seem to escape with a very small proportion of them. Other regions, where the temperature is much more equable—the South of France, for instance—are, on the other hand, much oftener exposed to these visitations. Our comparative immunity is perhaps due to the absence of lofty mountains, which are found to be strongly conducive to the formation of hail.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE native wines produced in the United States are estimated in round numbers at twenty millions of gallons. California, the largest producer, yields one-fourth this amount, five millions; Ohio about one-sixth, three and one-half millions; New York, three millions, Missouri and Illinois each two and one-half millions and Pennsylvania two millions. In these six States are produced all the wines of the country, excepting about one million and one-half of gallons raised in smaller quantities in the other States. Wines are produced, however, in some quantity in nearly every State and Territory, 20,000 gallons a year being credited to New Jersey, and 5,000 gallons to Delaware. The annual value of our wine crop is about $14,000,000.

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Good second-hand pianos, $125 to $200.
New Rosewood pianos, $200 to $300.
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Warranted to please, or money refunded.

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The Chicago and Northwestern railway is showing true enterprise in the way it is making known the resources of the great Northwest in the line of summer resorts. Send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, for a copy of "The Northwest Illustrated." It will be sent you *free*, and will give you many valuable hints about summer haunts.

THE GREAT MEDICAL REFORMATION.—The *Satanic Theory* that preparations which inflame the brain are, in any sense of the word, *remedies*, has been *overthrown, and can never be re-established.* The wonderful effects which have attended the use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS as an antidote to the causes of disease and a cure for every controllable ailment, have demonstrated the utter fallacy of the doctrine that alcohol is a *tonic* as well as a *stimulant.* The New and incomparable Vegetable Remedy which has superseded the death-draught of rum bitters, is as free from every intoxicating element as the dew of Heaven, yet see how it is invigorating the nervous, relieving the bilious, curing the dyspeptic, purifying the blood of the scrofulous, strengthening the debilitated, arresting premature decay, and replacing despondency and weakness with cheerfulness and activity. Truly a grand Medical Revolution is in progress. 45

WATER standing for some time in a room becomes impure by absorbing noxious vapors from the air.

"MERIDIANA" is the title of a new book just issued by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York. The book is replete with adventure and wild life in South Africa, and is an interesting volume.

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
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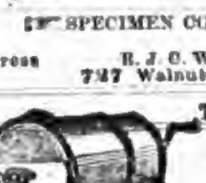

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With the aid of *this* Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice Cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from 5 to 8 or 10 minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. Sizes 3 to 40 qts. Sold by trade generally. If you want the Best, ask for Blatchley's Freezer; if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Phila.

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Now and then a happy hit sends a man high up the scale of fortune and favor. The blow must be well aimed and skillfully struck however. Dr. Kress, an old Miami physician, made such a timely hit when he discovered the combination that made *Kress' Fever Tonic*, the most certain Ague cure ever used. It is a specific for fevers, because it destroys the fever producing germs that enter the system; it drives the disease away. Containing neither Arsenic, Strychnine nor any other poisonous ingredient, no hurtful effects follow its use. Box of Liver Pills free with every bottle. KRESS MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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Purifies the Blood, renovates and invigorates the whole system. Its medical properties are alterative, tonic, solvent and diuretic.
VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.
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The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.
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Medical Notes.

A French doctor says that a vapor bath at a temperature of 144 degrees, on seven consecutive days, will cure hydrophobia.

Fever and Ague Bitters.—Take boneset, wild cherry bark, and poplar bark; make an infusion by adding a quart of warm water; let it cool, and drink when thirsty. This is a certain cure for fever and ague.

Corn meal heated and placed in bags, is recommended as a substitute for hot water bottles and such like appliances, for restoring warmth to the sick. It is said to weigh less, retain heat longer, and does not chill when cold.

Neatly trimmed mutton chops put in a covered jar, with a little water, pepper and salt, and cooked in a slow oven for three hours, form, it is asserted, excellent food for an invalid or delicate child, as the meat is not so hard as in the ordinary ways of cooking.

A well known physician says that he considers the following prescription for purifying the blood as the best he has ever used: One ounce of yellow dock, one-half ounce of horse radish, one quart of hard cider. Dose, one wineglassful four times a day.

The following is said to be an excellent cure for rheumatism: Half a teaspoonful of Rochelle salts, to be taken every morning, half an hour before breakfast. Hot drinks, spirits, wine, beer, cider, pepper, and spices are to be avoided, and all grease, except good sweet butter. Fresh meat or poultry may be eaten twice a day, but salt meat and fish must be abstained from.

The following is said to be one of the best applications in cases of burns or scalds, more especially where a large surface is denuded of the skin: Take one dram of finely-powdered alum and mix thoroughly with the whites of two eggs and one teacup of fresh lard; spread on a cloth and apply to the parts burnt. It gives almost instant relief from pain, and by excluding the air prevents inflammatory action. The application should be changed at least once a day.

Infantile Thumb-Sucking not a Harmless Habit.—Dr. Dobell, in the *British Medical Journal*, remarks: "I have observed that a peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. The weight of the arm on the thorax of the child during sleep produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth. As this is a very important effect of 'thumb-sucking' never hitherto pointed out, I think it desirable to place this note on record for the benefit of other observers."

Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Etc.—Dissolve one ounce camphor to eight ounces spirits of wine; add one ounce oil turpentine; one ounce spirits sal ammoniac; one-half ounce oil of origanum; one large tablespoonful of liquid laudanum. Rub well with the hand four times a day. The above is one of the best recipes for all kinds of bruises, sprains and swellings, both in man and horse, ever tried; it will never fail. Try it.—*Dr. G. W. Davis, in Chicago Courier.*

A Picture of Ancient Greece.

The London *News*, speaking of Dr. Schliemann's alleged discovery of ancient Troy, indulges in this pleasing bit of word-painting:

"High up in the northeast corner of the Levant, where the rapid Hellespont rolls southward in ceaseless flood, lie the plains of the Troad, the scene of the world's grandest epic. The Simois and Xanthus still flow southward to the sea; the Hellespont still rushes by; the shadow of Lemnos still falls at noon upon the shores of Mitylene; the rocky islet of Tenedos—where the Greeks lay hid while the fatal horse was dragged into Ilium's citadel—still lifts its hills girt with their crown of gray-green olive groves out of the blue Ægean; and Ida—Ida where Paris chose between the three immortals—still towers toward the sky, peak leaping above peak. It is hard to look upon the scene and not to believe in the downright truth of the Homeric tale—to picture the turreted walls, and the Scæan gates, and the lofty citadel, and Priam's Palace, with its endless corridors and countless chambers, and the naval camp of the Achæan host with its trench and rampart, and the beach where the 'vermeil-prowed' ships lay in long rows, and the huge mound under which lies 'the great Achilles, whom we knew.' Xerxes, before he crossed the Hellespont with his hosts, went to up the hill which tradition even then identified as 'the Pergamus of Priam," and sacrificed a thousand oxen to the Ilian Athene. A century and half later Alexander not only ascended the holy hill, but hung up there his own armor and took down a suit of mail which local tradition cherished as the panoply of Hector himself. Centuries have since rolled by and the ghost of Demetrius of Scepsis has shuddered at the sacrilegious infidelity of Wolff; but the divine lay of Troy's fall still retains hold upon men's hearts, and traveler after traveler has wandered along the Troad shores with reverent step, and sought to identify the site of Priam's city and to fix the mound beneath which Troy's ruins lie."

The *News*, we may add, places but little faith in Dr. Schliemann's deductions, and quotes Prof. Max Muller, who, viewing the Iliad as an imaginative poem rather than an historical record, says that "the diggings at Troy will no more yield the treasures once possessed by the Homeric heroes than the armor of Uter Pendragon will ever be brought to light from the ruins of Tintagel, or the imperial crown of Friedrich Barbarossa from the caves of the Kyffhauser."

The Doomsday Book of Scotland, just presented to Parliament, shows that, within a fraction, half the whole extent of Scotland is held by 100 landowners, every one of whom owns more than 20,000 acres. There are fifty-two persons among those who own more than 50,000 acres each. The Duke of Southerland stands at the head of the list, having a domain of 1,170,343 acres. The area of their combined property is greater than that of any county in England, except Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

The Manufacture of Iron.

The antiquity of the manufacture of iron on a large scale is shown in an article by Richard Mallett, upon the working of iron in India, where, according to this author, it had been carried on upon a scale so stupendous as to rival the production of the largest steam-hammer in Europe at the present day. Among other illustrations mentioned is that of a wrought-iron pillar at the principal gate of the ancient mosque of Kutub, near Delhi, which is as large as the screw-shaft of a first-class steamer. This is lengthy, spindle-shaped, and is surmounted by a capital of elaborate Indian design, carved by the chisel in the solid iron. The entire length is about 60 feet; its diameter near the surface is 16 inches; it contains about 80 cubic feet of metal, and weighs upward of 17 tons. Near its middle is an inscription of 16 lines in Sanscrit, from which its age has been assigned to the third or fourth century of the Christian era.

A Sensible Bride.—In these days of foolish display, a good word must be said for Miss Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart, who was married in Washington last night. To begin with, the bride is said to be one of the most sensible as well as beautiful young ladies in Washington. She cooks, sews, markets for the family, and is versed in every useful accomplishment. Her wedding cards, eschewing the silly custom of the times had no monogram. The wedding was in her father's house, at an early hour, and followed by a good, old-fashioned dance. There was but one bride's maid, the bride's sister. The bridal trousseau was purchased entirely in Washington, and every article of it made at home under the personal supervision of the bride and her mother. Finally, the newly wedded couple do not make a "tour," but settle down at once to common sense happiness. All this is refreshing.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Keep It from Them.—Don't give liquor to your children. Possibly you can do it with safety, but the chances are against it. One of the first literary men in the United States said to a writer, after speaking on the subject of temperance: "There is one thing which, as you visit different places, I wish you to do everywhere: that is, entreat every mother never to give a drop of strong drink to a child. I have had to fight, as for my life, all my days to keep from dying a drunkard, because I was fed with spirits when a child, and acquired a taste for it. My brother, poor fellow, died a drunkard. I would not have a child of mine take a drop of liquor for anything. Warn every mother, wherever you go, never to give a drop to a child."

Worcestershire Sauce.—A correspondent of the London *Garden* gives a recipe for this popular sauce. He says: "I do not offer it as Lea & Perrin's, but I do say that it is equal, if not superior to it, in my opinion. It is not a recipe copied out of a book, but one I have known a long time. Half a pound shallots; 1 oz. pimento, powdered; ½ oz. mace, powdered; ¼ oz. cayenne; half a nutmeg, powdered; ½ lb. anchovy fish; 1 oz. salt; 3 pints vinegar; 6 oz. soy. Chop or bruise the shallots, beat up the anchovy fish, mix all together, let it stand for a month or so, and lastly strain through a coarse sieve."

How to Light a Dark Room.—To light a dark room looking out on a narrow yard or street, let the glass be roughly ground on the outside, and set flush with the outer wall. The light from the entire visible sky, and from the remotest parts of the opposite wall, will be introduced into the apartment, reflected from the innumerable faces or facets which the rough grinding has produced. The whole window will appear as if the sky were behind it, and from every point of this luminous surface light will radiate into the room.

A discovery has been made in Germany tending to show that the transformation of vegetable matter into coal is in reality much more rapid than geologists have hitherto believed. In an old mine in the Hartz mountains it has been found that some of the pine timber originally employed in the construction of the levels is converted into a substance closely resembling lignite or brown coal. It is certain that this wood cannot have been in the mine—which is near Clausthal, and is known as the Dorothea mine—more than four hundred years.

A Queer Post-Office.—The smallest post-office in the world is kept in a barrel, which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terra del Fuego. Every passing ship opens it to place letters in or to take them out. Every ship undertakes to forward all letters in it that it is possible for them to transmit. It hangs there by its iron chain, beaten and battered by the winds and storms, but no locked and barred office on land is more secure. It is not in the track of mail robbers.

The old question, Does lager intoxicate? came before a court in Dayton, Ohio, a day or two ago. A German testified: "If you drink five or six glasses of lager, in a little while you will feel more pleasant as if you drink five or six glasses of water in the same time; and if you drink five or six glasses of water, in a little while you will feel more disappointed as if you drink five or six glasses of lager in the same time." The jury were out four hours, and stood seven to five.

Chloroform will remove paint from a garment or elsewhere, when benzole or bisulphide of carbon fails.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

For chafed shoulders in horses, wash with warm soft water and castile soap and then dress with crude petroleum. If ulcerated, wash them with carbolic soap and apply petroleum afterward. If possible, let the horse rest a few days.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children, and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised or no money refunded.

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and, if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use Lyon's Kathairon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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Hogs—Dressed	7½ @ 7¾
Cotton	18½ @ ..
Flour—Superfine Western	4 60 @ 5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 42 @ 1 43
No. 1 Spring	1 48 @ 1 50
Rye	1 08 @ 1 10
Corn	80 @ 90
Oats	61 @ 69
Pork—New Mess	18 00 @ ..
Lard—Steam	11½ @ 11¾
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 60
Choice Natives	6 00 @ 6 15
Good to Prime Steers	5 60 @ 5 85
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 5 00
Medium to Fair	4 75 @ 5 40
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 50
Hogs—Live	4 50 @ 5 80
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 25 @ 8 75
Red Winter	5 50 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 21½ @ 1 22¼
No. 2 Spring	1 20¾ @ 1 21¼
No. 3 Spring	1 14½ @ 1 15½
Corn—No. 2	60½ @ 61½
Oats—No. 2	45 @ 46
Rye—No. 2	84 @ 86
Barley—No. 2	1 30 @ 1 35
Butter—Good to Choice	17 @ 22
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Lard	11 @ ..
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 10½ @ 1 11½
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Oats—No. 2	49 @ 50
Rye—No. 2	74 @ 76
Pork—Mess	18 20 @ 18 30
Lard	11 @ 11¼
Hogs	4 50 @ 5 50
Cattle	4 00 @ 5 25
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	1 29 @ 1 31
Corn	65 @ 67
Oats	50 @ 57
Rye	94 @ 96
Pork—Mess	17 40 @ 17 60
Lard	10¾ @ 11¼
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 24½ @ 1 25½
No. 2	1 23 @ 1 23¼
Corn—No. 2	60 @ 62
Oats—No. 2	44 @ 46
Rye—No. 1	85 @ 87
Barley—No. 2	1 27 @ 1 28
Pork	17 40 @ 17 60
Lard	11½ @ 11¾
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 35½ @ 1 36½
No. 2 Red	1 34½ @ 1 35
Corn	64 @ 66
Oats	49 @ 52
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 58½ @ 1 59
No. 1	1 49 @ 1 50
Corn	60 @ 61
Oats	49 @ 52
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 37½ @ 1 38½
No. 2 Red	1 31½ @ 1 32½
Corn	65 @ 66
Oats	52 @ 56

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Respectfully yours, Alfred Wilson,
Dept. Coll. Int. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

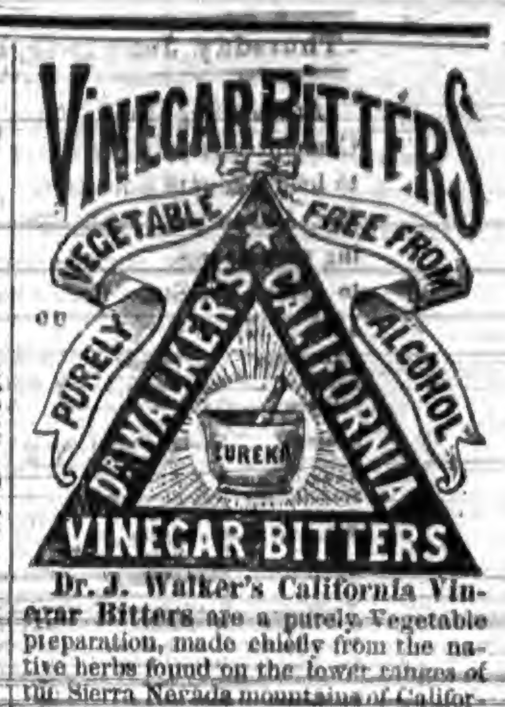

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The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

OUR NEW "LADIES' FRIEND" contains 7 articles needed by every lady—Patent Spool-Holder, Scissors, Thimble, &c.—guaranteed worth $1.50. Sample Box, by mail, 50 cents. Agents wanted. PLUMB & CO., 108 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamph't 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, June 18th, 1874

At a meeting of the County Central Committee last Friday, it was resolved to hold a county convention on Saturday, August 8th. 1874. The following persons were elected as delegats, to attend the State Conventien, July 19th. 1874.

Township	Delegates	Alternates.
Butler,	John Grube,	F. M. Bacon
Jackson	C. C. Walters,	I. C. Culbertson
"	B. S. Shutt.	
Concord,	Thomas Murray,	John Shutt.
"	"	J. W. Dills.
Newville,	B. F. Blair,	Wm. Sealy.
Stafford,	Wm. Richmond,	H. Dickerhoof.
"	W. L. Blair,	J. M. Norford.
Wilmington,	Simon Ochs,	Ben'l Tomlinson
"	T. C. Mays,	A. J. Ralston.
Auburn,	Guy Plum.	T. D. Gross.
"	D. Y. Husselman,	Jacob Kahn.
Waterloo,	Ryan Clutter,	Jerry Plum.
S. Richland,	W. Teeters,	James Goetschius.
N. Richland,	L. D. Britton,	Adam Conrad.
Fairfield,	Moses Davis,	Wm. Webster.
"	G. W. Downs,	John Trouth.
Smithfield,	Free Kelly,	John Less Jr.
Franklin,	Oliver Learned,	M. Waterman.
Troy,	Samuel Learned,	L. Williams.

On motion Saturday, August 1st at 3 o,clock P. M, was selected as the time for holding township caucuses to select delegates to the County Convention.

The second thought on the currence bill came to pass in the senate the 13th the vote changing just a trifle but not enough to pass it over a vote, Mr. Sherman seems to have given up his abhorance at the thought of trfling with the finances, and joins the rank of the inflationists.

There is much rejoicing in California now that they have got the bandid Vaspues, weighed down with chains, with no prospect of delivery from them until they are substituted by hemp around his neck. It is reported that his fetters weigh nineteen pounds, and that these are attached to an iron bar by enormously heavy chans. What a feeling of security the community must enjoy now that there is a prospect of this great rascal getting his just deserts

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Secretary of State.

We are informed that Dr T. Davenport, of Warsaw, will be a candidate for Secretary of state. We have been acquainted with the Doctor for some time and know him to be possessed of all the qualifications to fill this imporant office. He is a gentleman of fine abilities scholarly attainments, an honest up right man. There will be none mentioned in connection with this position that will have greater claims, more merit than Mr. D. This will give our district a repesentation and feeling, that he would be the right man to the right place, it will be to our interest in the north to stand by him and secure his nomanation.

Neither George W. Curtis nor Carl Schurz made promiuent in the eulogies of the late Senator Sumner one of the chief glories of his character, as neither of them dwelt prominently upon the subject of his manly hatred of all stealing. In this age, when respectable men seem to delight to aplogize for successful thievery, and to blow down to its practitioners, Charles Sumner never paid homage to any known robber, but with language strong and manly he denounced men and measures whereever the appearance indicated robbery of any kind. In this respect the lamented Senator was far in advance of his cultivated and more pretentious contemporaries. Upon whom has this mantle of honesty fallen? We shall carefully watch our public men to find an answer to the question.

The Indiadapolis *Sentnel* fostered and petted a new party. That party was to sweep the State. The *Sentinel*, for the sake of its new-found friends, made hast to abandon the Democratic party. The new party met in Convension. The most important thing it did was to adopt some resolution on the commanding question of the hour, that of currency. Suddenly the *Sentinel* discovered that the new party wasn't its party at all, and said .

The resolution on the currency is an affront to the intelligence of a civilized community, and sounds not unlike an extract from the doings of the Commune. From the phraseology, it may be presumed that it was boiled down by Messrs. Buchannan and Olleman, from the extraordinary jumble which figured in the Indana plain last winter, and which even Congress in its most insane moments rejected. It is hardly possible to conceive sane men give expression to theories and sentiments which are not only opposed to all the laws of reason in finance, but really incendiary and base."

The most melancholy thing in life is to raise a child and then find it isn't yours.

The Supreme Court Judgeship.

At the next October election there is to be elected a Judge of the Supreme Court from the 5th Sup. Court District created by the last Legislature. The Counties comprising the District are the following. Lake, Benton, Porter Laporte, St. Joseph, Elkhart Kosciusko, Marshal, Stark, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, Fulton, Wabash Miami Cass, Carroll, DeKalb, and Noble.—The Judge is to be elected by the electors of the entire State, but he must reside within the district for which he is to be elected, Among the names which we have heard most frequently and favorably mentiond as suitable to be placed upon the Democratic ticket for that office, is that of Hon. T. J Merrifield, of Valparaiso, Mr Merrifield is too well and too favorably known to the bar and people of Northern Indiana to need any commendation from us. He stands high in the estimation of both bench and bar for legal knowledge and ability, while his character for honesty, fairness and integrity is beyond reproach from any quarter. We heartily second the movement in favor of his nomanation. —*Warsaw Union.*

The New Party.

The Logansport *Journal* says the no-name State convention in Indianaoplis, on the 10th inst., is generaly considered a failure. The attendance was small, and the number participating much smaller. On a call of counties, representatives of only about one third of the counties in this State could be found. The participants were earnest, honest men, but they had no plan action, and it was manifest that no great common purpose had drew them together.

The following ticket was nominated

For Secretary of State—Noyes S. White, of Vigo County.

For Auditor of State—Ebenezer Henderson, of Steuben county.

For Treasurer of Stae—Norris C. Bennett, of Steuben County.

For Attorney—General—Captain James A. S. Mitchelle, of Elkhart Co

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Horace P. Biddler of Cass County

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
Clarkson Davis, of Henry County.

This ticket is generally regarded as a weak one. Noyes S. White its head. has for years beeen resting under a charge of having been expelled from an Odd Follows Lodge in Warrick Co. for embezzling its funs. Serious charge. are also made affecting the integrity of Mr. Henderson. Caption Bennett and Mitchell are respectable gentlemen, but not known to posess any peculiar fitness for the positions for which they are nominated. Judge Biddle and Mr Davis are very decidedly the best men on the ticket. The latter is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following platform was adopted.

Resolved That we are in favor of the office seeking the man and not the man the office; various officers who are honest and capable without regard to former pelitical opinions; that we detest bribery, corruption and fraud in obtaining votes either by the use of money or whisky. and will not support any man for office known to be guilty of the same, and that we are opposed to electing any man to fill the same office more than for one term in succession, from the president down.

Resolved, that we uncompromisingly comdemn the practice of our public officials in recieving free passes from railroad managers.

Resolved. That we denounce the action of our Legislature and Representatives in Congress and state for the increase of taxes, fee and salaries of all to a reasonable basis.

Resolved, That we demand a reduction of all public expenditure to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the policy of good Government to encourage litigation, and that the allowing of ten per cent. on judgment. and the collecting of attorneys, fees from defendent. encourage litigation. favors capital. and is a source of corruption and subseves no good purpose, and there fore ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, that the prsent assessment law of real estate imposes unequal and unjust burdens on the producing class corporate wealth, and we demand its speedy amendment.

Resolved, that we demand a charge in our Grand Jury system, that their jurisdiction extend to felonies only.

Resolved. That no party is worthy our confidence denies the rights of the people to restrict the abuses of the liquor traffic.

Don't forget Tommy Leasure when you want a splendid article of Ice Cream.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

Cedar creek runs across the north west corner of the township and the two branches of Bear creek, rise in it, but are not living streams, in very dry weather, until after they cross the township line.

The first settler in the township so far as I know, was Wm. Miller, who moved in, in the spring of '36. We have mentioned that he and his son Joseph Miller, cut the first wagon track from the river settlements through to Cedar creek, below Auburn. This road crossed Jackson Township, from its east line, very nearly to the west one. I mentioned also, in the same connection, the cutting of a road from Shryock's, or as it was then called, Blair's mill. I am now informed, by Joseph Miller himself, that this was but a narrow track, with the logs still remaining in it, and that the articles brought through on it, were hauled by means of a yoke of cattle, and a "backwoods" sled, made in the following manner. A sapling was cut, having a fork at the top, consisting of two stout limbs, which were left several feet long. These limbs constituted the "runners" of the sled; and the body of the sapling, passing through the ring on the ox yoke, formed the tongue. On these uncouth runners a kind of box was fixed, on which the articles to be drawn were placed. This sled possessed a double advantage over more civilized vehicles. 1st, Being narrower before, where the limbs united, and gradually widening backwards, it could "nose" its way through the bushes, gradually bending down, and over-riding those that were not too stubborn; and 2nd, it easily slipped over any logs that the oxen could surmount. The narrow track cut for the passage of this "lizard" alligator, or whatever else you may choose to call it, was widened, and the logs cut out, by Park and Eiller, for the passage of a cart, as mentioned in our last chapter.

Other early settlers, in the north west part of the township, were T. L. Yates, who had sold his land on the river, and settled where Alonzo Lockwood now owns Leonard Boice and Adam Hartle, who occupied the tract of land now owned by Henry Feagler, Benjamin Miller, and the above mentioned Alonzo Lockwood.

In the south east corner, were James Steward, Samuel Henderson, John Moody and his brother David, Wm. Watson, senr and their families; Nathan Wyatt and his sons, then forming three families; Jacob Mowrer (afterwards Justice of the peace,) and Willis Bishop. Farther north on the east side of the Township, were Wm. Means, the first Justice elected in the Township, and his son James; Sam'l Tarney, who filled several offices in the Township; Henry Dove; Abram and Amarih Johnson, Wm. R. Moore, Wm. McClure Wm. Squires, Wm. and Matthew George, Henry Brewn, Esq, Sam'l Guisinger, and Nelson Griffith. Around the center of the Township, the first settlers were Mr. Essig Joseph Walters and Wm. McNabb. Mr. Walters, has served years as County Commissioner, and Mr. McNabb in Township offices.

The untimely death of two young men —brothers—the sons of Esquire Means, was a distressing incident in the early settlement of this Township. They were at work together in the clearing, and one of them came to the well at the house for a drink, and accidentally losing the bucket in the well he went down to get it. There were damps in the well, and he fell senseless into the water. The women raised the alarm, and the other young man hastened to the well, and perhaps not understanding the matter, went down to try to rescue his brother, and fell senseless with him. Before they could be drawn out, life was entirely extinct.

The "hurricane" was another remarkable event of those early times. I think it occurred in the summer or fall of 1841. A dark cloud arose seeming to threaten a heavy shower, but soon the rapid motion and wild confusion of the clouds betokened the approach of a windstorm. It struck the forest about where the western line of the farm of Joseph Woolsey, deceased now is; and, from thence, leveled the timber with scarce any exception. William and Mathew George, Henry Brown, Nelson Griffith, and perhaps one or two other men, were working on the road, west of where Mr. Karper now lives, and about 80 rods from the residence of Mr. Brown.

The cabin of Mr. Karper had been raised, but he had not yet moved in. The men, seeing the storm coming, and the air darkened with the limbs of trees which the wind was carrying toward them, and hearing the continual roar of falling timber, ran with all their speed to the house of Mr Brown where his children and a daughter of Wm. Monroe were, and rushing in, they seized the children, and car-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements must be paid for in advance Terms $5 for the larger and $3 for the smaller offices.

SHERIFF.

Editor Courier.—Please announce G. I. PATTERSON of Jackson township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention MANY FRIENDS.

The trouble among the coal-miners in the Hocking Valley is simmering down. The prompt action of Governor Allen and his representative has thus far prevented a collision between the strikers and employ. A number of the negroes have joined the unionists, but as the supply of negroes is inexhaustible it is not likely that the tactics of the strikers will avoil. The coal operators are determined to pen their minds, and the strikers might as well yield to the inevitable.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick. about one hundred thousand. is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloe.

H. C. MILLER,
AUCTIONEER!
AUBURN, IND.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a road of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal plain envelope, in any address post-pa' receit t o' six cents, or two post stamps. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. ar.

Address shere,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Gabrel P. Magers is Plaintiff and Morgan Hinman and Joseph Kirkpatrick are Defendants require me to make the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY THE 27th DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1874.

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Eighty (80) acres of land being the east half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of section seven (7) in Township Thirty-Four (34) north of range twelve east.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficent sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Penfield & Moody Att'ys for plaintiff
Auburn, Ind. June 4 1874.
$8.25

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 26 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

The Great Clothing.
EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at
FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the
CLOTHING LINE,
Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to
M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House,

Parties about purchasing anything in the way of spring and summer DRY GOODS, will find it will pay them to visit

ROOT & Co's
Popular Dry Goods House,
The New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Never before have we shown AS LARGE
LOW PRICES, as we are doing this spring.

DOMESTIC GOODS-- In choice styles of Dress and Shirting Prints, Cambrics, Percales and Chintzes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticks, Denims, Table Linens, Towelings, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, Curtain laces Flannels, Blankets, white and colored Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarn, Batting, &c. &c. at very low prices

Cloaks, Shawl and Suits-- We are making an elegant display in this department and have opened a full line of Linen and grass cloth suits for ladies and children wear at $2.50 $3.00 $4.00 $5.00 and upwards; Paisley Long and square shawls $6.50 to 1.00 each; Black Elmama lace shawls and sacques $5.00 7.00, 8.00, to $75.00 each; Striped spring Shawls, Cashmere Single and Double Capes; English Walking Jackets $3.00 to 20.00 each. Please examine.

DRESS GOODS-- A magnificent stock adapted to the present and coming season 11½c 15c, 20c, 25c, 35, 50c, and upwards; in Gray suiting materials, Irish and French poplins, pure Mohairs, Serges, Diagonals, Pongees, Plaids for children, Japanese Silks and Poplins. Also an unequaled stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Caton Cloths, Black Merinos and Delaines.

AT POPULAR PRICES

SILKS-- Black Silks of celebrated French manufacturers, Ponson, Bonnet Bellon, Guinea all warranted to wear without cutting or losing color $1 1.25, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00 per yard and upward. Spring Silks in neat stripes, Check and Plain colors 90c and upward

Kid Gloves-- We keep he Celebrated Pernot and Harris Seamless Gloves in one and two buttons street and evening colors white and Black. Also keep a line of Low Price Kid Gloves.

White Goods-- Linens, real Laces, Embroideries, French and German Corsets, Bonnets Sash and Tie Ribbons, Rufflings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions &c,
An Immense Stock.

Parasols and Sun UMBRELLAS,

Now open, all the new styles for 1874, 75c $1 each

N. B. —All goods are marked in plain figures and at uniform low prices.

We Deliver Goods Free at Railroad Depots, and at any place in the city.—Samples sent by mail to any address.

ROOT & COMP'S
90 Columbia Street.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb proﬁt, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCFD 3cts.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

FFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	28c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	40
Shelled Almonps per lb	40
All kind of nuts. Filbert4. per lb	18
Brazil nuts	18¾

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at ac per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries,	20c
Green Gages	35c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golder Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ¼ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ¼ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

SUGARS.

Crnshed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	10c	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 25c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—
Fort Wayne Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $2 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts.
Beans $2.25 per bu.
Wheat, whi te, $1.5.
Wood $2.75 @ $3..
Clover Seed, $5. @ $5.25.

Painters very busy.

Crusaders dying out.

Ensley's Hall is done.

Festivals are all the rage.

June roses are in bloom.

Wool is coming in lively.

Fourth of July in Auburn.

The strawberry crop is good.

We have had no pic-nics yet.

Sheriff Meese found his horses.

Spring chickens "showing up."

25c Hose for 12½c at Richmond's

Good Lawns for 1oc at Richmond's

Lookinglasses at cost at Richmond's

Strawberry short cake is raging now

The Catholic festival was well attended

Just received 3 cases Prints at Rich'ns.

The lower part of town wants new sidewalks.

Tommy Leasure made the ice-cream for the festival.

Gordon & Roth will soon occupy their new room.

Those 5oc corsets are still in demand at Richmond's.

Summer Dress Goous in all styles at Richmond's.

Fire works of every description at the Postoffice.

Try the new 'sty' at McQuiston & Benedict.

Calico only 8c a yard at Miller & Casebeer's.

Tommy Leasure is making the ice-cream trade "git."

Carterpillers are ravaging the fruit trees.

Flour $1.75 per sack at Hare's Feed Store.

We notice a great many moving wagons going westward.

The potato bug is "hatching" fast, one would suppose.

A new stock of pipes and tobacco pouches a' the Postoffice.

Mr. Whittington has improved the looks of his property.

Richmond sells 12 yrs of good Prints for $1

Hats at cost for the next 3o days at Miller & Casebeer's.

The foundation of the brick store rooms of Ford and Ehlers are laid.

Seventh street, along Ensley's block should be cleaned up.

The shaddy side of the street is the one most sought these hot days.

Fire crackers in great abundance at McQuiston & Benedicts.

You can make sass out of green currants and gooseberries now.

Lemonade, soda-water and ice-cream at McQuiston & Benedict's.

Recorder Hoffman is building a fine house near the depot next to Dr. Cowan.

Go to Hare's Flour and Feed store for anything in his line.

Remember the Fourth of July meeting at the Court House to-night. Let there be a large attendance.

Frank Strebe is putting up a new store room on Eight street, along side of Bro. Stahl.

Conrad Miller is building a new house in the railroad addition opposite Mr. Brown's.

A grand dinner will be given at Ensley Hall, on the 4th of July, by our Methodist friends.

A spotted kitten was either stolen or strayed from Mrs. Lyttle on last Sunday and a reward for its return will be given.

R. Elson has the foundation laid for a very fine house which will be equal in beauty and style of architecture to any in the place.

The cattle are all looking tip-top, and if our farmers will keep up the practice of bring a wagon full of hay in they will remain in good order.

Enos Kuhlman's house on the Palmer lot is nearly completed and a good job is being done under the master hand of Frank Jones and White.

The M. E. Social will meet at the residence of M. F. Long, Jr., on Wednesday June 24th, 1874. All are cordially invited.

Our thanks are due our Catholic friends for a most beautiful cake, made by that master confectioner, Wieman, of Fort Wayne.

We advertised for a boy last week and have had a number of applications already. We have secured one and further application is unnecessary.

We have received an invitation from the Tammany Society of New York to attend the 98th Anniversary of American Independence. As we don't go much on that society we shall not attend.

On Thursday a train of cars consisting of engine and tender, one baggage and 4 palace cars, passed over the P. F. W. & C. Railway, making the distance of 900 miles between and Chicago and New York in 27 hours.

An immence stock of parasols, fans, white woods, notions and dress goods just received at Miller & Casebeer's, which they can and will sell at Granger's hard pan prices. Don't fail to call and see them before purchasing.

The proceeds received from the festival by our Methodist friends, on last week Wednesday were $62.50. They return many thanks to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity for their liberality, and wish them all a happy and prosperous future.

Gust Leas is no slouch as a detective. When he goes for any one he generally gets them. A fellow by the name of Zeigler stole a sulky in Michigan and drove down into this county. The sulky went back the next day, and so did Zeigler

Settle Up.

Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to me by note or book account to call and settle at the residence of M. F. Long without delay, or my books will be placed in proper hands for collection

M. LONG.

The Steuben *Republican* says that Mr. Edward Fisher, of Richland-tp., while at work in his saw mill the other day, slipped and fell a distance of some 20 feet, striking his head and shoulders on the hard ground, and receiving injuries from which he died.

We take the following startling paragraph from the columns of the Butler *News*, headed, "Auburn Items:

Thirty trillions of cubic feet of water is raised daily by evaporation from the surface of the ocean.

Great Heavens. If this thing keeps on what are the people of Auburn going to do about?

We receive a hat-full of communications about every week, all signed by fictitious names. The authors will not be surprised to learn that they all go into the waste basket, from the fact that the real name of the author is not given also. We must know who they come from no matter what other name they desire to go before the public.

Fort Wayne has a few coal oil lamps set up here and there through the city and this is called lighting the city. They add to the gloom on dark nights, and make the weary traveler think he has struck oil when he has'nt. Its only Naptha. They have a good gas company there and that is the reason they light up with oil.

Some people go to the circus for amusement, others go to church from a sense of duty, and others still go to jail, but the public generally goes to the best dry goods store to make their purchases, and that is Miller & Casebeer's, where the largest stock and lowest prices are to be found, as all those who have bought there can testify.

The managers of the festival last Tuesday evening feel that an apology is due the band, owing to an oversight on their part It was intended to have them entertained for the excellent music discoursed, but owing to the great jam and confusion, they were overlooked. Should an entertainment be gotten up for the band, they will endeavor to show their appreciation by contributing to its success.

Catholic Festival—The largest and most successful festival ever held in this place was that of last Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Catholic Church. It was thought of but a few days ago and yet it was a grand success in all its features. Not so attractive and enjoyable as the Odd Fellows of last year, but more exciting and extensively patronized. Four large rooms in Ensly's building were occupied, and the display of good things were very fine. The receipts of the evening will amount to about $180. Father A. Young returns the thanks of the church to the ladies, the band, and the public generally for their assistance and patronage.

Parties wanting to buy large bills of goods should not fail to see Richmond's stock.

Corn 80 cents and Oats 55 cts at Hare't Feed Store.

As a rule, newspaper men are not given to "putting on airs," but we notice, lately, in some of our exchanges, suggestions about "cleaning silverware." Why don't they write about something they have in the house, or tell their readers how long a man can live off the shadow of a well polished soup-bone? They can't play their silver-ware dodge on an intelligent public.—*Pharos.*

The Steuben *Republican* says, When our Republican friends consider it best to go outside of the party to effect any needed correction in the policy or procedure there in, they commit a grave error.

We differ with the *Republican*, and believe this to be an attempt only to whip back those members of that party, who have tried for years to reform and correct the abuses that are disgusting the people generally. We believe that honest people ought to step out from any organization that becomes as corrupt as the Radical party now is.

Over the Waters.—We have received a letter from our European friends, Messrs Klotz, Baker, Weaver and Hebel, dated New York June 18th '74. They arrived in New York last Thursday, and stopped at Hartman's Hotel; they were fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Koesterlitz who showed them the great points, (not five points) of the city. It is said that after the arrival of Hebel the brewers raised the price of beer, for which we are sorry on Weaver's account. On Saturday they embarked on the steamer "Oder," for Bremen. They took 1st class Cabin passage, and before their departure their many friends, especially the brewers serenaded them with a band, and gave them a farewell dinner, so that the lads fared bully. We will now soon have an efficient corps of European correspondents We have our own correspondent in New York now, and our readers may look out for something good in this way. We have received two already, but too late for this week.

At a meeting called at the Court House Monday, June 15th, 1874, for making arrangements for celebrating the 19th Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

L. P. Vordermark was chosen Chairman and T. H. Sprott, Sec'y. On motion the following committees were chosen:

Committee on Spekers—Tom. C. Mays, S. Lauferty and N. Ensley.

Committe on Arrangements—Jno. L. Davis, Tom. C. Mays and Wm. McIntyre,

Committee on Finance—David McQuiston, Benson Martin and Chas Baker.

Committee on Footrace—D. McQuiston, L. P. Vordermark and Mr. Wile.

Committee on Grounds—H. E. Altenburg Bruce Miller, T. A. Clark, Wm. Sheffer and C. Brown.

Committee on Fire-works—D. McQuiston, Jno. L. Davis, V. A. Beard.

Committee on Singing—Charles Shepherd, James E. Rose, W. Griswold.

J. H. Ford, President of the day with instructions to appoint one Vice-president from each township in the county.

H. E. Altenburg, marshal of the day with instructions to appoint as many deputies as he may deem necessary.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House, Thursday eve., June 17th, 1844.

L. P. VOERERMARK, Chair
T. H. Sprott, Sec,y.

Corunna—This burg seems to working out of the kinks at quite a rapid pace.—Several new dwelling houses are in course of erection and a general fixing up seems to be in order.

The new Church will present a fine appearance when completed, They are having a fearful time building it on account one old "deacon" doing too much work with his "gab."

Lafe Miller, Esq., freight agent, shipped in one day 230,985 bushels of wheat. He is also the possesser of a fast horse, that racks a mile in 3 minutes and turns and trots it back in the same time.

The depot has undergone a thorough renovating, which adds materially to the appearance of the structure. Mike Bollen the enterprising operator, has his department fixed up in superb style,

Barney Dearborn & Co., have fitted up a good livery stable and supplied it with horses and vehicles. They are also proprietors of the hotel.

The Masons have repaired a room, on Main street, at considerable expense and leased it for five years. It would well for her citizens to have a town hall, because there's no telling how soon the Johnson & Christies' minstrel troupe will start out again.

The Corunna and Sedan boys have organized a joint base ball club, and now stand ready for a game with any other in the county.

Mr. McMillen is running a butcher shop and is kept busy supplying the wants of the public.

The crops are not very good, especially that of the wheat. The land is about all clay, which accounts for it.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

RICH AND RACY.

An Awful Warning.

T. C. Mays Remember I will Have My revenge Remember That I Curse you as long as I live Never I see you out at night it will not be good for you I will dog you wherever you go your footsteps will never die out of my Ears Remember them that does not put in the paper what I rite to them I swear by the lost black Art I will have my revenge if I have to call up legions of my acomplices from the under world I swear I will if I have to call on the most Powerfull enemies them that hate mankind

Mr Mays Edward Everett does not take it so light as that I will treat you as Abdel Hassen did his slave

My name is Edward Everett alias Mongrell the shadow of revenge

Years from now if you are an old man my blow will fall on your unsuspecting Head now mark my words

and remember my words when you are at night a shadow as if smoke rising from the ground

Mongrell of the revenge

Shades of Franklin! Who would'nt be an editor. Just think what a nice time we will have for years to come dodging around corners on dark nights, and dreaming of legions of firey demons hovering around us. Oh, its nice to be an editor. However we have armed ourself with a stomach pump and a seven barrel pop-gun, and the first fellow we notice putting our footsteps in their ears will get one or tother, we don't know which. Come on, McDuff.

Roll of Honor.

Again we are pleased to present before the readers of the Courier, a number of subscribers who are always ready and willing to keep their county paper in a promising condition by promptly paying their subscriptions:

Rev Erick	4,00	G W Wilmot	1,00
R Sechler	2 00	W H Simonton	2,00
M Sieltz	2,00	L Lockwood	2,00
Gust Veil	2,00	A Swineford	2.00
Sol Reibnoel	1.00	A Scott	1,50
Geo Wise	1,00	J Wenrick	2.00
R Rollin	1,00	A H Houser	2,00
G W Swartz	2.00	N Mottinger	1,00
E W Beard	2,00	J Reynolds	2 00
D Weaver	2,00	G Young	5,00
H Lindorfer	2,00	J H Weaver	2,00
Haskin & Son	4,00	I Sheaver	1,00
Butler Hotel	4,00	Jno Hebel	4,00
David Fay	2,00	Mrs Z Miller	3,35
Geo Hensler	2,00	D Maginnis	1,75
C S Stoy	2,00	L Williams	1,00
Sheldon & Co	2,00	L J Brandon	2,00
J Milliken	2,00	J Miller	3,00
W H Wilsey	2,50	J E Shilling	1,00
A Hablawede	2,00	C Currie	2,00
E W Fosdick	2,00	G Swander	1.25
J Hoopingarner	2,00	F Picker	3.00
H Maxwell	2,00	C Maurhan	2,00
Jas Metcalf	3,00	S Weaver	2,00
John H. Pitte	1,00	B Beard	2,00
C C Neidig	2 00	J Kester	2,00
B F Greenwood	2 00	D Swihart	1,03
A G Jones	1,00	H Heist	4.00
H Wood	2,00	D E Palmer	2,00
W A Goodrich	4.00	G Johnson	1.38
Geo Reed	2,00	Mrs M Joslin	1,00
J Hart	2,00	W B Adams	2,00
F McOscar	2,00	H Dickerhoof	2 00
D Z Hoffman	2.00	J Barton	2.00
R H Gilbert	2,00	T J Tolan	2,00
J Potts	1.00	V Hickson	2,00
J Weller	1,00	Jacob Dermott	2,00
S Davis	50	Wm Davis	50
W T Wyant	50	J F Kline	2,00
A H Deetz	2,00	C P Houser	4,00
Noah King	1,00	W Bishop	1,00
J Woodford	2,00	Geo Houser	2,00
J Brumback	4.00	S Simon	2,00
J P Widney	1.00	I Shearer	1,00
Geo Apple	4,00	H T Randall	4,00
M Sheets	2,00	O Rosenbery	2,00
T E Ross	1.00	L B Pegg	4.00
D B Bordner	2.00	Lafe Miller	2.00
J K Shaffer	4,00	Geo Brandt	2 00
B Cornelius	1,00	Clara Hultz.	2,00

Late Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman,—Attorneys at law who have the only
ABSTRACT OF TITLES,
in the county. The following sales were made the week ending June 11 1874:

Jno M Dills to Chris Cursie, pt e½ of s ¼ sec 16 Franklin $25,50

Almira Grim to Christ Leavant s ½ of w ½ sec 5 2nd add Auburn. $5oo

John Zehner to H Markel w ½ of n w ¼ sec 36 Concord-tp. 175o

Hannah McCauly to Lucina N Lake 2o off w side of w ½ of n e ¼ sec 34 Concord 6oo

Mosses Ashleman to Laura H Conger in n e ¼ of L E ¼ sec 32 Union 14oo

Mary E Martin to Wm M Bonghan out lot 9 in McFarland's add, Auburn. 25oo

Geo M Shaw to Augustus S Leas pt lot 1o8 O. P. Waterloo. 5oo

J J Funk to Alex Seldenwright pt n ½ of n w ¼, sec 12, Wilmington 1ooo

Hanselman & Grim to Lanham & Lanhom out lot 19 1st add, Auburn, 1o5

Jno Brandon to Casebeer & Casebeer lot 13 O. P. Auburn. 15oo

Michael Ruver to Franklin Yorks 5 a in s w ¼ sec 14, Butler. 25

David Hoffman to Hoffman Till et. al. 4o off n side n w ¼ sec 16 and 3¾ of s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 9 Smithfield township. 5oo

John H Baxter to Elisha P Hallett lot 259 eq 1st add, Butler. 1o

John Lease, Jr., to John Fisk e ½ of w ½ of s e ¼ sec 27, smithfield. 168o.

Winfield Griffith to James Freman und 1-6 n ½ of n e ¼ sec 6 Wilmington township. 14o

Henry Gunsenhouser to John R Kester 1o acres off w end of s ½ of e ½ of s w 1-4 sec 21 Wilmington. 1oo

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

Dr. S. Clay Todd, Cor. Perry and Summit steets (P. O. Lock Box 145). Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation Free. Circulars free. tf

Richmond is selling percales worth 25c for 16 2-3 cts per yard.

MARRIED.

Casebeer—Bunnell—On Thursday evening June 4th at the residence of the bride's parents at Hickeville, Ohio, by the Rev. J. Lower, Mr. B. F. Casebeer of Auburn and Miss Belle Bunnell.

There is nothing that fills our heart with so much joy as to learn of the happiness of our friends, and be so kindly remembered by them. We wish Ben and his handsome bride a world of happiness, a journey down the path of life as delightful and pleasant as is possible to fall to the lot of man.

DEATHS.

Snyder.—Elizabeth Snyder was born September 28th 1852; died June 12th 1874; aged 21 years, 8 months, and 14 days.

The deceased was only sister of Messrs David, Simon and John Snyder, of Auburn well known throughout our county. The Messrs Snyder being in business in town, and their sister living with their stepmother—both their parents being dead—determined to keep house, the sister taking charge of the home. They had rented the new property of Mr Kuhlman, on the corner of Jefferson and 6th sts, and here the re-united members of the long scattered family expected to enjoy each other's society, and be happy once more in a family home. How often are joys just realized snatched from those who expected to possess them! So it was in this case. On Thursday the sister came to town, prepared the house for the carpets, and with the assistance of one of the brothers had put two of them down. In the evening she was taken with vomiting and severe pain in the head. As she was subject to severe attacks of headache, no fears were entertained. She went into Mrs. Klotz's, the next door, and at 9 o'clock a physician was called; she rested well from midnight until morning, when the pain in her head returned, and she died at noon, in dreadful paroxysms of pain in her head. Our town was startled with the unexpected intelligence, and no one half so surprised as the members of the family. Before they even dreamed of the case being serious, she was dead! Not often does death thus come to a family; but when it does, it smites with a crushing blow. There was sorrow in our streets. The hum of joy was hushed in our homes.

The funeral took place from the Presbyterian church, on Saturday at ten A. M. The house was crowded with those who mourn.

"What is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away," were the words for the discourse.

I bear witness to the statement I have heard from many, that they never saw a funeral where so many felt bereaved. She had a warm place in the hearts of those who were acquainted with her.

Many were present from her old home. Young and old alike came to pay their tribute of sorrow. The deep furrows of hoary age ran full with tears. The hands that had received her into this world, tremblingly with love's sorrow, stroked the face now as cold as marble and as pale. That was no feigned grief that wept and sobbed over the dead. If sympathy can possibly give comfort in an hour of such sore bereavement, then the Messrs Snyder have more to comfort them, than the common lot of those who mourn.

Thus one, in the bloom of early womanhood, has been suddenly and unexpectedly cut down and borne away to the final resting place of us all.

"The evening cloud, the morning dew
The withering grass, the fading flower
Of earthly hopes are emblems true
The glory of a passing hour."

Another is missed the circle of friends. Another link is taken from the lessening family chain. A vacancy is made that will not again be filled. A wound inflicted in hearts that will not heal.

If there be one that o'er thy dead,
Hath in thy grief borne part;
And watched in sickness by thy bed;
Call that a kindred heart.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Milliman. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

Notice of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company will be held at the company's office in the city of Grand Rapids, Kent county, Mich., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M. for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

W. R. SHELBY, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and all others interested; also to the Petit Jurors heretofore summoned for the May Term 1874, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that said Court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the 3rd Monday of August 1874 (Aug. 1874) for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of at said May term, 1874, of said court.

Witness, My hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Salome Lynch vs Daniel A. Lynch } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff by McBride & Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Daniel A. Lynch is not a residence of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Elizabeth Britton vs. Francis L. Britton } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Francis L. Britton is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.

Eliza Jane Price vs. Franklin Price } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Franklin Price is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, deceased, will offer for sale on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874,

the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, in DeKalb County, Ind. to-wit: The west half of the north east quarter of section twenty nine, township thirty thee, north of range thirteen east, excepting five acres described as follows, Commencing at the south east corner of said premises running thence west forty rods, thence north twenty rods, thence south twenty rods to the place of beginning.

Terms—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit:

The north half of the south-east quarter, sixty-five acres off of the south side of the north-east quarter, twenty acres off of the east end of the north half of the south-west quarter, and five acres in the north east corner of the south half of the south-west quarter, all in section thirty [30] in township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15 east, said tract to be offered singly commencing with the piece last above described, and selling enough of said land to realize a sum, sufficient to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

Terms—One third cash in hand, one-third in nine and one-third in twelve months from day of sale purchaser to give his notes for deferred payments at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOYCE COATS, Adm'r.
Rose & Hartman, Atty.

Ladies, Read!
CO AND SEE THE
New Stock of
Millinery Goods!
Just received by M. E. MARTIN & CO
Over Davenport's Drug Store,
Main Street, Auburn.
For the next thirty days you can buy
Ladies Trimmed Hats at $1.50 to $3.
Childrens' from 75c to $1.
Corsets 45c and upward.
Silk Parasols from $1.60 and upward.
Veils at 40c.
For anything in the Millinery line,
Fancy Goods or Notions, go to
M. E. MARTIN & CO.
Special attention given to Dress Making, and Patterns of all kinds furnished

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., has been visited by a series of incendiary fires during the past two or three years, involving the destruction of over a million dollars' worth of property. A few days ago five members of the volunteer fire department of the town were arrested on suspicion of being the incendiaries, and they have confessed to the crime.

The West.

JAMES LICK, a very wealthy Californian, has deeded nearly the whole of his vast property to the public. He gives $700,000 to the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world for the observatory at Lake Tahoe; $420,000 for public monuments; $150,000 for public baths in San Francisco; $100,000 for the Old Ladies' Home; $300,000 for the endowment of the School of Mechanical Arts of California, and various sums, ranging from $10,000 to $30,000, to other public charities. ....Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, heard arguments for granting an injunction against the Wisconsin Railway Commissioners, and further hearing of the case was postponed for two weeks.

TELEGRAMS received at the War Department in Washington report that the Indians in the neighborhood of the Cheyenne Agency, in Southern Dakota, have gone on the war-path.

THE Wisconsin railroads have adopted the practice of requiring prepayment of fares before admitting passengers upon their trains, the object being to prevent the 3-cents-per-mile rides, which were becoming too frequent. ....The village of Tampico, Whiteside county, Ill., was visited by a terrific tornado on the night of the 6th inst. Twenty-one dwellings were totally destroyed, and every house in town more or less damaged. No lives were lost, though a number of persons were injured, several seriously....A horrible tragedy was enacted at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 6th of June. A saloon-keeper named John McDerrick, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, murdered his wife and child by shooting them with a revolver, and then blew out his own brains.

THE storm of wind and rain on the 8th inst. seems to have been general throughout the Northwest, traversing a wide extent of territory, and was very destructive. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan especially suffered, the damage to property in those States amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE National Anti-Slavery Reunion was held in Chicago, commencing on the 9th inst. The meeting was largely attended, many prominent old-line Abolitionists being present, including Vice-President Wilson, who was elected Chairman of the meeting. ..Advices from the West represent that the Comanche and Cheyenne Indians are preparing for a raid into Texas....The first train of cars passed over the bridge at St. Louis on the 9th of June....The hog cholera is playing havoc with the swine in Jackson county, Ill.

GOV. CARPENTER, having been applied to by the Iowa Grangers as to his action relative to the Railroad Tariff law, replies: "Should the railroads attempt to overthrow it by appealing to the courts, I shall not hesitate in the duty which will then be upon me, to see to it that all the authority possessed by the Executive is invoked to secure its enforcement. In the performance of this duty, the law associates with me the other members of the Executive Council, each of whom is entirely in sympathy with me in respect to the line of our duty in the case of resistance by the railroad companies."

The South.

FROM Louisiana word comes that hundreds of people are without either food or shelter, thrown out of house and home by the flood. The entire amount thus far contributed to their relief is about $170,000.....Cholera has made its unwelcome appearance in New Orleans. Fears are entertained there that in consequence of the floods, and the soggy condition of the country, it may spread and become unusually virulent.

Washington.

The conference committee on the currency bill on the 4th inst. agreed to a report recommending the passage of a measure which is substantially the House bill, with minor changes, and a provision that the retirement of greenbacks on the issue of the national bank currency shall be at the rate of 37½ per cent....Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer has tendered his resignation..... Adolph Cluss has brought suit for libel against Shepherd and other members of the Washington Board of Public Works, by whom he was officially charged with having committed perjury.

ON account of the incorporation of a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, requiring all the accounts of the Indian Commissioners to be audited in Washington, the members of the Board have resigned in a body....A Washington dispatch of the 9th inst. says the Currency Conference Committee have agreed to report a bill in the form agreed upon and made known to the President before the publication of his views—that is, one for free banking, with the retirement of thirty-seven and one-half per cent. of greenbacks, the abolition of reserves in circulation, except five per cent. deposited in the Treasury to redeem mutilated notes, and fixing the time for redeeming greenbacks in gold bonds in January, 1878.

THE Pension bill has passed both houses of Congress. The principal features of the bill are the increase of the monthly allowance of those totally disabled in the army to $50, and a slight increase of the pensions of those who have lost one leg or arm. These changes will not perceptibly increase the appropriations. ....Washington correspondents state that all hopes of the passage of the Civil Rights bill at the present session are given up....The Senate Committee on Railroads have agreed to postpone the question of the terminus of the Pacific railroad, as between Omaha and Council Bluffs, until the next session of Congress. ....After due deliberation, the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia have prepared a bill abolishing every vestige of the existing local government, and committing the affairs of the District to a commission of three persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but the Commissioners are restrained from exercising any of the functions of government save to keep the streets in repair. All the public improvements projected by the Board of Public Works are to be discontinued for the time being. The First and Second Comptrollers of the Currency are directed to ascertain the precise amount of the public debt, and to take measures for the payment of the interest. A committee to sit during the recess of Congress is to prepare a plan for the future government of the District.

SENATOR LOGAN has introduced in Congress a bill to establish the "Commercial Railway Company." It proposes to incorporate a company by that name, with a capital of $200,000,000, to construct and operate a railroad with four or more tracks from New York city to the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, dividing its main line at such point as may be found best to reach said cities, with the right to extend its road from Chicago to any point on the Mississippi river above St. Louis. The road is to be commenced within two years and finished within twelve years from the enactment of the bill. The rates for the transportation of passengers and freight are to be fixed by a commission composed of three persons, to be appointed by the President, one person by the Governor of each State through which the road shall pass, and three persons by the corporation, but the charges shall not exceed 10 cents per bushel of grain by the car-load, bulk freight, and 30 cents per barrel of flour from Chicago or St. Louis to Jersey City. The names of the proposed incorporators are left blank.

THE President has nominated J. C. Bancroft Davis Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the German Empire....The House Committee on Railroads and Canals have made a favorable report on Representative Hawley's bill connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to lay out and construct a canal from a point at or near Hennepin, by the most practicable and convenient route, to the Mississippi river, with a branch canal or feeder from the Rock river, at the city of Dixon, connecting with the main line of the canal near the town of Sheffield. The total length of the canal is 102 miles, at an estimated cost of a little over $4,500,000. The bill appropriates $1,000,000 toward its commencement.

General.

THE sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy commenced at Niagara Falls on the 9th inst. Dr. Youlin, President of the Institute, in his address, stated that France has 4,000 homeopathic practitioners, Germany 500, Great Britain 400, Italy 200, and the United States nearly 8,000.

Political.

THE majority of Grover (Democrat) over Talman, for Governor of Oregon, is 400.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania have renominated Gen. James S. Negley for Congress....Appointments by the President: W. C. Whitson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Roger S. Greene, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; Charles H. Webb, United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin; Franklin W. Oakley, United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin; Luman Norton Judd, Register of the Land-Office of Dakota.

THE Illinois Independent Convention assembled at Springfield on the 10th of June. David Gore, of Macoupin county, was nominated for State Treasurer, and S. H. Etter, of McLean county, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. What is known as the Decatur Platform was adopted with a few slight changes....The State Reform Convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Noyes S. White, of Vigo county (Democrat); Auditor of State, Ebenezer Henderson, of Morgan county (Democrat); Treasurer of State, N. C. Bennett, of Steuben county, (Republican); Attorney-General, James A. S. Mitchell, of Elkhart county (Democrat); Judge of the Supreme Court, H. P. Biddle, of Cass county (Republican); Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clark Davis, of Henry County (Republican)....The Anti Monopolists of Minnesota will hold their State Convention at St. Paul, on the 23d of September....The Independents of Kansas have called a nominating convention to be held at Topeka on the 5th of August.

Foreign.

MINERS who were lately engaged in a strike have been driven from their houses by the proprietors of the Durham (Eng.) collieries. ....The French Assembly on the 14th inst. passed the General Electoral bill to its second reading by a majority of 75. This is practically the same bill upon which the DeBroglie Cabinet was defeated. It disfranchises large numbers of citizens, particularly those between the ages of 21 and 25, and as the younger men of France are inclined toward republicanism, this is deemed a blow at republican institutions....A cable telegram conveys the highly important intelligence that "the Duchess of Edinburgh's position at Court has been settled. She is to be called 'Her Royal Imperial or Imperial Royal Highness,' and is to rank next to the Princess of Wales, except when the Princess Royal, the Crown Princess of Prussia, happens to visit England."....The Carlists are exceedingly active in Spain.

A LICENSING bill has passed the British House of Commons by a vote of 167 to 126. It fixes the hours for opening and closing saloons at 7 o'clock in the morning and at 12:20 at night in London; in towns having over 2,500 population from 7 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock in the evening, and in towns with a less number of people from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening.

A REVOLUTIONARY movement is probable in Mexico....The Catholic Episcopate of Bohemia has determined to resist the ecclesiastical laws, and has begun its opposition by making appointments to vacant livings.... Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has issued a decree authorizing the provinces now occupied by his forces to elect members of the Council which is to personally attend him in Spain....The Left Center in the French Assembly has adopted a platform calling for a definite proclamation of a republic or a dissolution of the Assembly. There are no hopes of an alliance between the Right Center and the Left Center.

A PARIS telegram of the 9th inst. says: "The feeling at Versailles is gloomy. The proposal for a dissolution of the Assembly has been signed by 125 Deputies, who have hopes of securing in addition the signatures of 195 members forming the Left Center. A motion for dissolution will be presented in the Chamber at the earliest opportunity. The Left Center is determined to have a settlement of the question of republic or dissolution before the August adjournment."....All the European powers have agreed to send delegates to an International Conference in Vienna, which is to consider measures to prevent the spread of cholera.

PARIS papers publish a letter written by the Bishop of Laranda giving particulars of the massacre of Christians at Tong King, China. He says that of eighty thousand Christians in his mission ten thousand were strangled, burned and drowned, and that he himself does not expect to escape martyrdom. The report is not verified, although the Paris papers credit the statements....The Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) has taken his seat as a member of the British House of Lords.

A PARIS telegram states that while M. Gambetta was waiting for the Versailles train he was hustled and insulted by a band of well-known Bonapartists....A collision between the Republicans and Bonapartists is regarded as imminent....The French Assembly has fixed the age of voters at 21 years ..Reports from the famine districts in India are becoming decidedly encouraging. Not only are cases of actual starvation rare, but the number of persons to be relieved is decreasing in consequence of the recent rains.

Newspaper Postage.

A Washington dispatch states that the House Postoffice Committee have agreed to report the bill providing that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office or news-agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news-agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates:

Newspaper and periodical publications issued weekly, and more frequently than once a week, one cent and a half, and on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents, for each pound or fraction thereof. On receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they are to be weighed in bulk and postage paid thereon by special adhesive stamps.

Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where printed, in whole or in part, and published, go free through the mails; but the same shall not not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon, as by law provided; and newspapers and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication, go free through the mails. All mailable matter of the third class may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 134 of said act. Affidavits are to be made by publishers or news-agents to secure their adherence to these provisions, for the violation of which penalties are prescribed.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Views on the Finance Question—He Expresses Himself Unqualifiedly in Favor of Specie Payments, and Advises an Early Repeal of the Legal-Tender Act.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has procured from President Grant a memorandum giving his views on the finances, which is printed below, as telegraphed from Washington with the President's consent:

I believe it (says the President) a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity. I believe, further, that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun, with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time. After resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on a basis other than coin, the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world, the particular mode selected to bring about the restoration of a specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised, the time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of Congress, and indeed a full discussion might shake my own faith in the details of any plan I might propose. I will, however, venture to state the general features of action, which seem to me advisable—the financial platform on which I would stand—and any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony in deference to conflicting opinions.

First—I would like to see the legal-tender clause, so called, repealed, the repeal to take effect at some future time, say July 1, 1875. This would cause all contracts made after that date for wages, sales, etc., to be estimated in coin. It would correct our notions of value; the specie-dollar would be the only dollar known as the measure of equivalents when debts afterward contracted were paid in currency. Instead of calling a paper-dollar a dollar, and quoting gold at so much premium, we should think and speak of the paper as at so much discount. This alone would aid greatly in bringing the two currencies nearer together at par.

Second—I would like to see a provision that at a fixed day, say July 1, 1876, the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin on presentation to any Assistant Treasurer, and that all currency so redeemed should be canceled and never reissued. To effect this, it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds payable in gold, bearing such interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the Treasury only in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such legislation would insure a return to sound financial principles in two years, and would, in my judgment, work less hardship to the debtor interest than is likely to come from putting off the day of final reckoning. It must be borne in mind, too, that the credit interest had its day of disadvantage also, when our present financial system was brought in by the supreme needs of the nation at the time.

I would further provide that, from and after the date fixed for redemption, no bills, whether of National Banks or of the United States, returned to the Treasury to be exchanged for new bills, should be replaced by bills of a less denomination than $10, and that in one year after resumption all bills of less than $5 should be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all bills of less than $10 should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be the strength given to the country against a time of depression resulting from war, failure of crops, or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of precious metals. With all the smaller transactions conducted in coin, many millions of it would be kept in constant use, and of course prevented from leaving the country. Undoubtedly, a poorer currency will always drive the better out of circulation. With paper a legal tender, and at a discount, gold and silver become articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton. The surplus will find the best market it can. With small bills in circulation, there is no use for coin except to keep in the vaults of banks to redeem circulation. During periods of great speculation and apparent prosperity there is little demand for coin, and then it will flow out to a market where it can be made to earn something, which it cannot do while lying idle. Gold, like anything else, when not needed becomes a surplus, and, like every other surplus, it seeks a market where it can find one. By giving it active employment, however, its presence can, it seems to me, be secured, and panics and depressions, which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they cannot be wholly prevented, can at least be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it would have been found necessary to depart from the standard of specie in the trying days which gave birth to the first legal-tender act, had the country taken the ground of no small bills as early as 1850. Again, I would provide an excess of revenue over current expenditures. I would do this by rigid economy, and by taxation where taxation can best be borne. Increased revenue would work a constant reduction of the debt and interest, and would provide coin to meet the demands on the Treasury for the redemption of its notes, thereby diminishing the amount of bonds needed for that purpose. All taxes, after redemption begins should be paid in coin or United States notes. This would force redemption on National Banks. With measures like these, or measures which would work out such results, I see no danger in authorizing free banking without limits.

RECIPROCITY.

Synopsis of the Proposed Treaty Between the United States and Canada.

The following is an outline of the proposed reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada, submitted by President Grant to the Senate for consideration:

First—The abandonment on the part of Great Britain and of Canada of all claim for compensation on account of the concessions of the United States by the Treaty of Washington of the privilege of the "inshore fisheries."

Second—The free admission and interchange of all natural products of the United States and the British Provinces.

Third—The reciprocally free admission of the manufactured products of the two counties, specifically enumerated.

Fourth—The Welland and St. Lawrence Canal to be built by the Dominion.

Fifth—The Saughnawga canal to be built by the Dominion.

Sixth—American and Canadian built vessels may carry cargoes and passengers from any port on the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence to any other such port.

Seventh—All canals on either side of the boundary to be open, under the same conditions, to the citizens of the two countries.

Eighth—Lake Michigan to be open to Canadians, as the St. Lawrence has been to Americans.

Ninth—Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian built vessels in like manner.

Tenth—A joint Commission to regulate the navigation of St. Clair lake and river.

Eleventh—A joint Commission for the propagation of fish.

Twelfth—A joint Commission for the regulation and maintenance of the light-houses.

Thirteenth—A joint Commission for regulating the interchange of traffic at custom-houses on the line.

Fourteenth—The treaty to continue in force for twenty-one years.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, June 4.—*Senate*.—The Senate was engaged most of the day in discussing the Windom cheap-transportation resolution—Frelinghuysen, Gordon, Harvey and Bogy speaking in favor of, and Bayard and Scott opposing, the resolution.

House.—The following bills were passed: For the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river; to authorize the building of a bridge across the Mississippi at LaCrosse, Wis.; for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the sea and lake coasts, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service; for the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river, by dredging or otherwise; to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into this country....Lamport introduced a bill to increase the tax on fermented liquors to $2 a barrel ....Woodford presented a petition from New York book and newspaper publishers for a uniform rate of postage of 1 cent a pound on newspapers, and 2 cents a pound on all other periodicals.

FRIDAY, June 5.—*Senate*.—The bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands in Iowa and Minnesota was passed....Logan presented a memorial, signed by 3,000 citizens of Illinois, praying Congress to charter a double-track railroad from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean.... The Senate engaged in a long debate on the bill authorizing the sending of agricultural documents through the mails free. Pending consideration of the bill, an adjournment to Monday was moved and carried.

House.—A bill was passed to admit all articles for the Centennial Exposition free of duty...,The bill authorizing the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi by the Eads jetty system was rejected, and a bill for the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, offered by McCrary, was then taken up and passed. It confides to the Secretary of War the duty of making all necessary surveys, and, when these have been effected, of completing a contract for the construction of the canal. The maximum cost of the whole undertaking is fixed at $8,000,000. Morey, from the same committee, reported a bill to repeal the first section of the act of June 21, 1866, for the disposal of public lands for homesteads to actual settlements in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas. The bill was discussed at considerable length. The object of the bill is to allow public lands in the South, which were, after the war, reserved for settlement by freedmen, to be sold as they are in other sections of the country. The bill was recommitted, which is tantamount to its defeat.

SATURDAY, June 6.—*Senate*.—Not in session.

House.—A long discussion of the deficiency appropriation was closed by the reference of the various amendments to a conference committee....The report of the Committee on Mississippi Levees, providing for a commission of engineers, was passed; also the bill reported by the Postoffice Committee, providing for the prepayment of postage on printed matter. The same committee also reported a bill to prevent "straw bids" for carrying the mails, and a bill for adjusting the salaries of Postmasters....The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice presented a report relative to the financial management of the West Judicial District of Arkansas since the organization in 1871. The committee recommend the abolition of the district, and its annexation to the Eastern district.

MONDAY, June 8.—*Senate*.—Bills were passed: Authorizing medals commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence; authorizing any Circuit Judge to designate the time for holding District or Circuit Court, and to designate the District Judge to attend and hold court in a district not his own; providing for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana; to provide for the publication of the revised statutes of the United States....Pending discussion on the Moiety bill, the Senate adjourned.

House.—A bill was introduced to increase the revenues, to restrain gambling, and imposing a tax of 20 per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold, etc.....An attempt to take up the Civil Rights bill was defeated.....The bill for the admission of Colorado was passed under a suspension of the rules—170 to 65.... Gunckel, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in relation to bounties. The bill proposes to pay all the rank and file who served faithfully in the army, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, $8.37½ per month for the whole time of service....The Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan *vs.* Pinchback was discussed without action.

TUESDAY, June 9.—*Senate*.—A joint resolution was passed providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858....Logan introduced a bill to establish the Commercial Railway Company....Morton, from the conference committee on the Currency bill, made a report, which was ordered printed. It recommends that the volume of greenbacks be reduced as National Bank notes are issued in the proportion of 87½ per cent.; that a reserve on circulation of 5 per cent. be kept in the Treasury for the redemption of mutilated notes; that the reserve on deposits be diminished by 5 per cent.; that legal tenders be redeemed in 1878 by the issue of 5 per cent. bonds, the notes redeemed to be emitted for the purchase of 5-20 bonds....Conover submitted as an amendment to the House supplemental Tariff bill a proposition to impose a stamp-tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent on all sales of bullion, coin, and stocks, and a stamp-tax of 1 mill per dollar of the value of all manufactured or unmanufactured cotton on contracts for future delivery.... Mr. Hitchcock, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably the House bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State Government....The bill abolishing the moieties system of collecting the customs was discussed at length and laid over.

House.—The Louisiana contested election case came up, and the majority and minority reports of the Election Committee—the former declaring Pinchback elected, and the latter awarding the seat to Sheridan—were both rejected. A resolution was then adopted declaring that the testimony was not sufficient to show the election of either Pinchback or Sheridan, and permitting them to take further testimony....Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Geneva Award bill....A bill was passed abolishing the Western Judicial District of Arkansas.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.—*Senate*.—Ingalls introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Indian Commissioners....Howe, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries....The bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws, and to repeal moieties, was finally passed with only three dissenting votes—Flanagan, Howe and Pease.

House.—The Ways and Means Committee reported adversely on the following bills: To abolish the tax on cigars and tobacco, and to strengthen public credit; to repeal the taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco; for the issue of convertible bonds; to impose income tax; to repeal the duty on salt. ..Beck introduced a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States....Butler's substitute for the Geneva Award bill was taken up and passed—132 to 101. It provides for the payment of claims in the following order: (1) Direct losses; (2) war premiums; (3) insurance companies that incurred direct losses.

CURIOUS NAMES.—Queer names of all kinds occur on the Congressional rolls. "Ebenezer McJunkin," the member from the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District, for instance, and "Hezekiah Bundy." The Old Testament is represented by Abraham and Isaac, Reuben, Lot, Zachariah, Timothy, Moses and Aaron, Eli, Josiah, Hosea, Elijah, Abijah, Ephraim, Nathan and Jeremiah. The four evangelists appear, and Lazarus. Two gentlemen, "Chester Darrell" and "Lionel Sheldon," should be put into a novel immediately, while two Alonzos, Lorenzo, a Fernando and Jason refresh the memories of the dime blood-and-thunder stories, libretti and the Golden Fleece. There is the good old Puritan name of "Goodlove," borne by a very jolly, unpuritan, Teutonic-looking gentleman, Mr. Orth, of Indiana. And then follow Roscoe, Philetus, Roderic Random, Epps, Glenni, and Sobieski.

TO CAUSE nails to drive easily and prevent rusting, dip in melted grease.

Died With His Boots On.

Burgett has fought his last battle. He is dead. He died in a Mississippi mud-hole, riddled with buckshot by Grider. Much to the disgust of the late Burgett, he died with his boots on, for the reason that they couldn't get him out of the mud-hole quick enough to carry out his pathetic request for the removal of his boots. Grider having been very industrious and precise in his musket-practice. The late lamented Burgett went for wool and got shorn. Exactly how many Griders have been sacrificed upon the altars of Burgett's ambition is not known, but it is stated that three Burgetts have died with their boots on, and now a pair of boots in a Mississippi mud-hole is all that is left of a fourth Burgett.

It happened this way. One fine morning Burgett learned that there was a Grider a few miles up the river. So he got out his skiff and stored it with provisions. He took plenty of money with him, thinking, perhaps, that he might transact a little business after he had settled matters with Grider. Having provided himself with a gun and two pistols, and ammunition enough to slaughter a regiment of Griders, the expedition started, and on the way Burgett practiced on several wild pigeons and turkeys. Burgett sailed leisurely on among the snags and sawyers, happy in the thought that each moment was bringing him nearer to Grider. He had calculated to meet Grider at Harkerode's Landing, on the Arkansas shore, and was not disappointed. Grider was there, with his shot-gun, for no Grider or Burgett ever traveled without weapon and ammunition. Burgett had a skiff-load of weapons and ammunition, and Grider, being on land, had all he could carry in a carpet-bag. When Burgett's skiff rounded to at the landing, Grider was on the river bank, calmly surveying the scenery. Burgett stepped briskly out, and, gathering up his gun, a few pistols, and what ammunition he could carry, walked up to the bank.

The conversation was short and touching. Grider accosted the bristling Burgett: "How are you, Henry? What do you mean by coming here this way?" Burgett replied: "I do not mean anything serious. How are you, Jesse?" Grider answered: "I am not very well." Thus far the conversation is not dissimilar to that which occurs every day between Smith and Brown when they meet on the street. But Burgett gave a very sudden turn to the conversation by remarking, "Then, damn you, take that," and thereupon fired at Grider. This was the signal for the battle of Burgett vs. Grider, and Grider won. The shot-guns being exhausted, the stock of pistols was brought into requisition and was used industriously. At last Burgett's ammunition gave out, while Grider was even with Burgett with an inning to spare, and he improved his inning. As Burgett sought to get into his skiff, Grider sent his compliments in the shape of a charge of buckshot, which were so liberally distributed through his anatomy that he had nothing more to say, but quietly laid down in the mud-hole, and, after requesting the crew of a steamer who had been witnesses of the affray to remove his boots, he turned his face to the mud and died.

Although it boots little to Burgett now whether his boots are on or off, it is somewhat sad to reflect that his last request could not be granted owing to the large number of Grider's buckshots and the rapid effects of the dose. We presume that Burgett reasoned in a nice metaphysical way that to die with his boots on indicated point-blank that he had died by gunpowder. He was naturally mortified and somewhat disappointed to die by Grider's gunpowder, and, if those boots of his could only be got off in time, why then it would be a point in his favor that he had died a natural death, even if he were in a mud-hole, full of Grider's buckshots as a pod is with peas. This last consolation was denied him, and so he died with his boots on, like the Burgetts before him. It is now incumbent upon some surviving Burgett to kill Grider before he can get his boots off, and so on, until all the Griders and Burgetts are gone, leaving behind them only a large and miscellaneous collection of boots, which by the way will be much more valuable and serviceable than all the Griders and Burgetts that ever walked in them.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Scissors Editor.

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its aims, its management, its dignity, and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.

SWIFT, in passing through the county of Cavan, called at a homely but hospitable house, where he knew he should be well received. The Lady Bountiful of the mansion, rejoiced to have so distinguished a guest, runs up to him, and with great eagerness and flippancy asks him what he will have for dinner. "Will you have an apple-pie, sir? Will you have a gooseberry-pie, sir? Will you have a cherry-pie, sir? Will you have a currant pie, sir? Will you have a plum-pie, sir? Will you have a pigeon-pie, sir?" "Any pie, madame, but a *magpie!*"

Curious Transpositions.

A writer in the Newell *Reporter* has given the following literary curiosity. There are twenty readings of the same line, without adding or exchanging a word, or changing the ending or injuring the sense. The line is from "Gray's Elegy:"

"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."

Variations:

The weary plowman homeward plods his way.

The weary plowman plods his homeward way.

The homeward plowman plods his weary way.

The homeward plowman, weary, plods his way.

The homeward, weary plowman, plods his way.

The weary, homeward plowman, plods his way.

Homeward the weary plowman plods his way.

Homeward, weary, the plowman plods his way.

Homeward the plowman plods his weary way.

Homeward the plowman, weary, plods his way.

Weary, the homeward plowman plods his way.

Weary, homeward the plowman plods his way.

Weary, the plowman plods his homeward way.

Weary, the plowman homeward plods his way.

The plowman plods his homeward, weary way.

The plowman plods his weary, homeward way.

The plowman, homeward, weary, plods his way.

The plowman, weary, homeward plods his way.

The plowman, weary, plods his homeward way.

A Wife and Mother Rendered a Childless Widow in an Hour.

From an aged citizen of Decatur county, Tenn., we have the particulars of the following series of appalling accidents, by which a happy and industrious wife and mother was bereft of her children and her husband in less than an hour: A man named Bennett Kyle, formerly a citizen of Wayne county, Tenn., having lost his wife some years ago, married a second, and with her removed to Missouri, where he settled, and engaged in farming. Two children were born to them, and they were prospering and happy. A few weeks ago a letter was received from the wife, detailing her terrible bereavement. She had gone a short distance from the house to do the family washing, taking with her her infant child, leaving the other, some two years old, at the house with her husband working upon the roof. Having occasion to be absent from her child for a few moments, when she returned she found a rattlesnake had fastened its fangs upon the wrist of her babe. She quickly dispatched the snake and freed the child, which almost immediately died. Clasping her infant in her arms she hastened to the house, where she found her other child drowned in a tub of water. Her screams of agony upon beholding this second bereavement startled her husband, who, losing his presence of mind, fell from the roof and was instantly killed. Thus, by this singular train of accidents, was the poor woman rendered a widow and childless in a few brief moments. Our informant knew the parties well, and vouches for the facts above related.

Reanimating a Corpse.

The experiment of reanimating a corpse was lately tried in New Orleans, and for a time succeeded admirably; but the sanguine hopes of the experimentalists were finally doomed to disappointment. The case was this: A child had fallen from a gallery of some height, and death from concussion of the brain was the result. Dr. Ewing, a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, with the consent of the child's aunt, undertook to resuscitate and restore life to the body. The only instruments used were a Leyden battery, the conductors of which were connected with the body just above the ribs, and a pipe, supplied with air from a common bellows. This pipe was inserted in the child's mouth, and by its means artificial respiration was induced and kept up. The heart had, with the assistance of the battery, resumed its function and seemed to work with unusual force. A pin inserted in the skin seemed to give pain to the child, and a strong charge of electricity caused the corpse to sit sit up, and the pain was evidently intense. The next day the artificial life continued, but it was simply the animal life. No sign of soul or mind had been awakened. The experiment continued for two days longer, and on the night of the second day the assistant on watch, becoming exhausted, fell asleep, and when he awakened the action had ceased, and the corpse was indeed a corpse.

Secretary Bristow.

Gen. Bristow, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is 41, was born in Todd county, Kentucky, practiced law successfully in Hopkinsville before the war, was a strong Unionist, was on the winning side at Donelson as Major of the 25th Kentucky, was wounded at Shiloh, and was afterward appointed Colonel of the 8th Kentucky cavalry. At the close of the war, he was appointed United States District Attorney, and afterward organized the office of Solicitor-General.

OZONING AIR.—An easy means of ozoning the air in a sick room, as described in a German periodical, consists in the use of a powder composed of peroxide of manganese, permanganate of potash, and oxalic acid, which has the property of giving out, in contact with water, an abundant quantity of ozone. For a chamber of middling size it is sufficient to use about two tablespoonfuls of the powder, over which are poured from one to one and a half tablespoonfuls of water every two hours. In this way the quantity of ozone produced is exactly what is wanted; the presence of a larger quantity in the air would occasion irritation of the throat and coughing. All metals, except gold and platinum, must be removed, on account of the oxidizing effects of the ozone.

AUBURN COURIER

. . T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND HOME.

Farm Rakings.

God speed the plowshare! Tell me not
Disgrace attends the toil
Of those who plow the dark green sod,
Or till the fruitful soil.
Why should the honest plowman shrink
From mingling in the van
Of learning and of wisdom, since
'Tis mind that makes the man?

God speed the plowshare, and the hands
That till the fruitful earth,
For there is in this world, so wide,
No gem like honest worth.
And though the hands are dark with toil,
And flushed the manly brow,
It matters not, for God will bless
The labors of the plow.

A man of truth and acquainted with chickens describes in the *New England Farmer* certain sable ways in which fowls are made to appear beautiful at poultry shows. Imprisonment in a darkened room while feathering, and a curling-iron, insure fair and wavy plumage; while trimming feathers, and scraping and varnishing spurs assist the artificial effect.

The Way to Set Hens.—The usual way is to allow a hen to sit where she has been accustomed to lay. But, many times, the nest is where other fowls go to lay. As a consequence, a dispute and a rough contest will often occur for possession, during which some of the eggs will be broken. A sitting hen should be provided with a quiet place, where nothing will melost her during the period of incubation, and where she will be comfortable during cold weather. We have known hens to forsake their nests when they had been sitting a week or more.

Potash in Different Kinds of Ashes.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following table, showing the amount of potash contained in 1,000 pounds of ashes, made from burning different kinds of wood:

Pine	1⅜	pounds.
Poplar	⅞	"
Beech	1¼	"
Maple	4	"
Wheat-straw	4	"
Corn-stalks	7	"
Oak-leaves	24	"
Stems of potatoes	55	"
Wormwood	73	"
Sunflower-stalks	19	"
Oak	2¼	"
Beech-bark	6	"

Disease in Pigs.—Cough is common in young pigs, where they are not provided with dry, clean, comfortable quarters, and are not exposed to dampness or rains. The best remedy is to obviate these defects, by purifying their sleeping apartments, sheltering, and making them clean and comfortable. Succulent food, tending to open the pores, will contribute gradually toward a cure. Good nursing is the best remedy; but if the cough is attended with costiveness, it may be well to mix with the daily food of each animal a teaspoonful of Epsom of Rochelle salts for a three months' pig, and less or more as it may be younger or older.

Lazy Farmers.—Laziness prevents a man from getting off his horse to put on the first rail that gets knocked off the fence, and through his lazy neglect a whole field of corn is seriously damaged. Laziness keeps a man from driving one nail when one would do, and finally costs a carpenter's bill for extensive repairs. Laziness allows a gate off the hinges to lie in the mud, or stand propped up by nails—or a stable or a barn to leak and damage hundreds of dollars' worth of provender. Laziness, in short, is the right and proper name for nine-tenths of excuses given for bad farming. But far the most prolific of the many wastes that are due to laziness is the waste of ignorance.

Flies.—A hundred or more remedies have been given to keep flies from annoying horses, but the right one has not been found yet, unless Rochard, a French veterinary surgeon, has hit it. His method consists of painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so annointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged result, it may perhaps be equally applicable in repelling mosquitoes from the face and hands of tourists and sportsmen, when passing through woods or meadows.

Scratches.—Having recently become acquainted with a new remedy for this and all other diseases of domestic animals that require an external application, and having tested it in scratches, inflamed eyes, bruises and sprains, I feel that I cannot do your readers a greater service than by calling their attention to this new and very valuable remedy. I allude to cosmoline. It is the emollient principle of petroleum, and is far superior, as an external application, to any ointment or liniment I have ever tried. It is equally good for cuts and wounds, and is, in short, of universal application. Galls are rapidly healed by its use, and for all hoof diseases it is invaluable.—*Cor. Rural World.*

Household Suggestions.

Eggs should be curdled by standing in hot water several minutes, not boiled hard in three.

If a glass stopper is set, warm the neck of the bottle in the flame of a lamp and it can often be easily removed.

If the hinges of a door creak, put on a few drops of oil. And remember to oil your washing-machine and wringer every week. You will be surprised with the delightful result.

To renovate velvet, wet a clean sponge in warm soap-suds, squeeze it quite dry in a cloth, and wipe the velvet with it thoroughly; then pass the velvet over the edge of a hot flat-iron, the wrong side next the iron.

Never use enameled kettles for every-day common purposes; cook no solids in them, for if the glazing comes off they will poison the food. If you clean your brass kettle before you set it away, do not do it with salt and vinegar—just scour it with fine brick-dust.

For cleaning wall-paper, take a piece of wood of the shape of a scrubbing-brush, nail a handle on the back, then upon the face nail a piece of dried sheep-skin, with the wool upon it; or flax or tow will do, or cotton flannel of several thicknesses will answer very well. Dip this brush into dry whiting, and rub the smoke lightly with the brush, on the upper parts of the room first, protecting the carpet with matting or newspapers, as the whiting dust is hard to sweep off the carpet. The whiting that remains on the wall is easily brushed off with a soft cloth attached to a stick. It is very effectual if the room is not damp and the whiting is dry.

To destroy cockroaches take dry red lead; mix with thin molasses to a consistency of thin cream; then take pieces of glass and broken plates, etc.; spread it on about as thick as thin window-glass. Where roaches are very numerous, give them plenty of the mixture, as they eat very greedily of it. I think the general failure with roach poisons is this—the poison is so quick in poisoning the roaches that they will not eat enough of it to kill them, for they are slow eaters. The red lead being slow in its effect on them, they will get a good quantity into them before it will sicken them. I have noticed when any of them would happen to be trampled upon, it would appear that they were entirely filled with the red lead. Place the lead where the roaches can get at it most conveniently. If the lead should become too dry and hard, mix a little more lead and molasses with the old to freshen it up again, and place it in other places.

Kitchen Recipes.

Cymbals.—Two pounds flour, eight ounces butter, half pound sugar, six eggs, rose water, and a little spice.

Wonders.—Two pounds of flour, half ounce butter, half pound of sugar, ten eggs, a little cinnamon. Roll thin.

Naples Biscuit.—One pound white sugar, one pound eggs, one pound flour; pulverize, sift, beat and mix well. Bake size of Boston crackers.

To Fry Pork Without Smoke.—The disagreeable smoke and odor of salt pork can be avoided by slicing it, as usual, into the frying-pan, and putting it in the stove oven. It requires but little more time, and is very crisp.

Hoe Cake.—Pour boiling water on a quart of Indian meal; stir in a spoonful of butter or lard and a little salt. Let the dough be stiff, and knead or work it ten minutes. Bake slowly on a board before the fire. When nicely brown on one side turn and bake the other.

Preserving Fruit with Honey.—Fruit may be preserved with honey by putting the fruit first in the can, then pouring honey over it, and sealing airtight; when the honey is poured from the fruit it will have the flavor and appearance of jelly, making a delicious dessert.

Prune Pie for Dessert.—In the scarcity of pie material the following recipe makes a wholesome and nice dessert: Stew the prunes and take out the pits. Sweeten to taste, and if liked, add a little lemon. Cover a plate with nice paste; when cool put the prunes in and cover like an apple pie.

Temperance Cake.—Two pounds of flour, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of granulated sugar, one grated nutmeg, and six well-beaten eggs. After the flour and butter have been thoroughly rubbed together, lay the sugar in and pour upon it a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved, then add the eggs. Mix well together until it can be molded in the hands. Roll thin, cut into cakes and bake in a quick oven.

Nebraska as a Fruit-Growing State.

A correspondent writes: "The fertile soil of Nebraska not only produces grain in abundance, but its orchards bear fine fruit. The soil is rich, and the subsoil is peculiarly adapted to fruit culture. Over a great part of the State the subsoil is a lacustrine deposit, formed during unnumbered years by the washings from the Rocky Mountains, brought down by the Missouri. This subsoil is identical in chemical composition with the loess of the Rhine banks, in which are grown some of the finest grapes of Europe. The Nebraska orchards and vineyards were first planted in the southeastern counties, where the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company owns a considerable body of land; and the favorable experience there gained is causing fruit culture to extend to every part of the State. Although the youngest State in the Union, Nebraska has already taken high honors for its fruit. In 1871, at the general exhibition of the American Pomological Society, at Richmond, Va., the State was awarded the first premium for fruit; and at the exhibition of the same society at Boston, Mass., in 1873, the first prize for apples. Some of the orchardists of Nebraska cultivate 150 varieties of apples.

A Patriarch.

"We have among us," says the San Francisco *News Letter*, "a patriarch one hundred and eleven years old, who does not claim to have seen George Washington! He never held his horse, nor blacked his boots, nor combed his wig, nor polished his regimentals, nor danced in the minuet with him, nor saw him go by in the carriage, nor ever had his head patted by him, nor ever contributed in any way, manner, shape or form, by accident, design, or otherwise, to the personal reminiscences of the immortal George. He deserves to be put upon the pension list for his moral bravery in acknowledging it, and his name written in letters of fire." But the *News Letter* adds that the worthy patriarch is a Digger Indian.

A novel adaptation of electricity has just been applied to several of the carriages of the London General Omnibus Company. By a very simple piece of mechanism placed under each seat of the passengers a tell-tale or dial is made to register the number of passengers entering the carriage and the distance which each travels. It is the invention of Sir Charles Wheatstone.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Speech Delivered by Prof. J. B. Turner, at Galesburg, Ill., June 5, 1874.

I suppose, my friends, that you have invited me to speak on this occasion, because you wish to know what I think on the great practical questions of the day. I shall therefore proceed without either apology or reserve to comply with your wishes as truly and honestly and unreservedly as I can in the time allowed me.

I never could be either a pessimist or an optimist; while I do not believe in the attained perfection of either men, parties, sects or institutions of any sort, I do not believe that [illegible] its men [illegible] tions are worse than in days of old, or worse than when I was a boy; on the contrary I believe them in many very important respects, gloriously and triumphantly better than they ever were before. But I believe it to be our highest and only duty to make them altogether better and better still, and in this respect we have no less a job on hand than had our fathers before us; for, thank God, our possibilities of improvements are, and ever will be, infinite, at least to our capacities. When, therefore, I denounce in strong terms existing evils, having for the time being only those evils in mind—it is not because I am soured with the world and hopeless of its advance, for I was never—even in my teens—half as hopeful of it or half as well pleased with it as a whole as I am to-day. Still I know, and you know there are things in it, and always will be, that need bettering; other things that need a total extermination, or, at least, reformation and revolution.

The things we are just now throwing into the furnace heat of American politics, with the intent of reconstruction and repairs, are our railroad and other corporations, and the various special privileges and monopolies that hang around and live upon our present systems of party politics, banks, tariffs, finances, etc., and the doctrines of our courts and teachings of our conservative doctrinaires, touching all these alike.

The office-holders and fuglemen of the parties in power of course see all things as lovely as leafy June, and are sure that all who do not sneeze when they take snuff must be totally depraved. But those who are compelled to furnish the means and foot the bills do not always see it so. These mere placemen cannot conceive that any men who oppose them can be actuated by any other motives than a low ambition for place, pelf, and power. We cannot undeceive them; and we need not try. As it is now, so, in this respect, it ever has been, and ever will be. Still I think we can point out some reasons why we now need a new political organization and a thorough reform in our politics. While I admit that each of the old parties, in their day and generation, have done, in some lines, a good and great work, and that there are multitudes of good and true men still in each of them, only the same thing has, in fact, happened to them which some now allege has happened to me, namely, that I have, as they say, "outlived my usefulness," and very likely it may be true of us both alike; if so, all you need to do is to set us both aside.

Were you crossing the Atlantic in a gallant steamer that had breasted and outridden the storms of a score of years; if, while all on board was going "merry as a marriage bell," both crew and passengers should begin to rush in mad confusion, one against another, amid loud cries of alarm, you need not necessarily infer that all have suddenly become insane or totally depraved—you might infer that the good old vessel had at last sprung a leak, and that all alike felt they were in danger of going to the bottom together. What then, would you do? Why, if it was in your power to bring alongside a wholly new craft, better made, better manned, better fitted to the sea than the old one ever was, or ever could be, it would be your plain duty to do so, and go aboard of her, leaving others to tinker away at the leaks in the old hulk, as best they could. Such a new ship, with new timber, rigging and sail, better made, better rigged, and better manned, at all points thoroughly armed and equipped against all privateers and pirates of all sorts, we now propose to throw alongside of the sinking hulls and despairing crews of our old political parties, and to invite freely and frankly all on board who choose to come, and no others. Is not this fair? Where is the wrong in it? I maintain that the time has now come when such a lightening of the load of the old party ship now in power is the only thing that can save it, if its salvation is possible, or if it can be made good for anything after it is saved.

The only way any political party on earth was ever kept for any long time from total corruption and destruction, was by having right alongside of it, outside of power, a living party, thoroughly organized on the real and living issues of the day, ready at any moment to take its place, should it stumble and fall. I contend, therefore, that now every motive, both of philosophy, of history, of wisdom and of true patriotism, urges us at once to the formation of such a new party. Then if the old parties can patch up the leaks in their old hulks and outride the storm, all right; but if they go to the bottom, we will at least save the cargo and the crew, and that is something, though they may esteem it nothing. I do not as yet know that this new proposed party can give us either a better platform or more trustworthy men than the old parties will. If they cannot then I shall not go on board, and would advise you not to go. I have no idea of being dragooned into a new party merely because it is new, or going out of an old one merely because it is old. I do not now believe it possible for the leaders of either of the old parties to give us either a platform of principles or propose to us a set of men upon whom we can in fact place the least reliance to properly guard, defend and protect our present vital interests, as the producers and laboring men of the country. And if they even pretend to do it, I fear it will be a cheat and a sham; for, as all the world now knows, they are either in one or the other of their about equally divided factions, already distinctly pledged against the reform indispensable to our political and financial salvation. Such a party, if it comes at all, must spring up from the heart of the people, not only without the aid of, but in spite of, the dogmas and aim and practices of our present political leaders of whatever party. For these leaders heartily and truly, to adopt our indispensable principles, would not only be self-stultification, but a political "*felo de se.*"

Whether we can ourselves agree to do better than they are now doing, remains to be seen. But if not, I sincerely hope that no mortal man who has our true interests at heart will feel bound by our doing. For myself, I have, however, full faith that we can and ought to do better.

It is now, and ever will be, for the interest of their party-leaders and presses to keep us for ever divided into two hostile factions, forever quarreling with each other, on the ground of old prejudices and old dead issues; while our only possible emancipation from such absurd party serfdom is an immediate and hearty union over the living issues that hourly affect our own households and homes. Is there any real manhood left in us? or have they already obliterated it all?

At the present moment I have no more means than you have of ascertaining what will be the platform of that new party. But it may not be amiss for us to consider some of the general ideas, around which it will be likely to gather and concentrate, if it attempts to do anything which we, as farmers and workingmen, desire; and if it does not, we shall not support it, let who will organize or control it. We have been led by the nose in the old parties about long enough already, and we want no new party whatever to perform that operation for us. One of the vilest and most detestable instruments of the old political parties is their old caucus system, by means of which a few village politicians perpetually manage to have their own choice in men and measures, while no one else has any real choice at all. I do not know as we shall ever be able to get rid of this infamy of the age until we inaugurate a regular system of double election under due forms of law, devoting the first election day simply to voting for nominees, and meeting and voting some weeks or months after that, for the final election or confirmation of our nominees. At present we should adopt the principle, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, and that we will vote for no man whatever whom we find to be engaged in any way in electioneering and maneuvering to push himself into office, or to keep himself in one he already holds. It is not essential that we should be with the majority, or on the side of power; but it is essential that we should preserve our own individual manhood and self-respect, and vote only for such men and measures as our own individual judgment approves. If our pretended political leaders fail to propose to us such men and measures, men whose whole record and life, and not merely their fine talk before elections, show them to be heart and soul in our interest, we ought to either nominate for ourselves, or at least refuse to vote for any other. Let us stay at home from the elections, dig fish-worms, go a-fishing, whip the dogs and cats, do anything whatever rather than go to the polls as so many collared dogs, simply to do the bidding of a few village pot-house politicians and office-seekers who have assumed to be our masters. We have already saved the Democratic party and saved the Republican party, till both they and we seem past all hope of salvation; and if they cannot in future save themselves, without any such further degradation on our part, let them, and all other parties like them, perish forever, and the sooner the better. If they cannot propose to us men for whom we can vote heartily and intelligently, we will vote for none of them. If the Republic, with all its sublime grandeur and glory in the past, and its still higher heaven-born hopes for the future, must go to the bad, we will no longer help to vote it there. The old dogma of keeping us forever choosing the least of two evils, always leads at last to the necessity of taking the biggest of two devils. We have had enough of it. If any of our old party leaders, therefore, wish to "gobble us up," as the phrase is, and re-enlist us under their old political bummers of any sort, they cannot do it through caucuses and conventions, but they must take us one at a time, and each man by himself.

I. We declare it, therefore, first of all, to be our purpose to purge the Government, and relieve the public of all its present monopolies and exclusive privileges, and official and caucus corruptions, of all sorts.

II. We deny that the proper reward of office to a free man and a worthy citizen is merely so much money, whether voted or stolen; and affirm that no possible amount of money can ever pay the true patriot for any real service he ever renders to his country, whether in public or private life; for the simple reason that such service is in its own nature invaluable.

III. We deny that the cost of a proper style of living for our public officials, either in Washington or elsewhere, is what it is pretended to be, and we will neither connive at either paying or stealing any such needless expenditure.

IV. We deny that man ought anywhere to be kept in positions of public trust simply on account of their usefulness to office-seekers, caucuses and conventions; and affirm that known and approved capacity and trustworthiness should be the only ground of all public trusts whatever, and that no defaulter should ever be permitted to have a second trial of his fitness in these respects. The republic should provide places for supporting its public paupers, reforming its knaves, and instructing its idiots, other than its own positions of public trust.

V. We maintain that the fundamental principle of both English and American common law, and of all other just law, is now, and from time immemorial ever has been, that all contracts, corporations and combinations of men, of whatever sort, which contravene any principle of public policy, or of the public weal, are, in fact, illegal and void, whether the courts so declare them or not; and that no Legislature or other power can lawfully confer any such right either upon individuals or combinations of men.

VI. We, therefore, deny that close corporations, which owe their very being to the State, and have already received from it millions of money and whole empires of public lands as a gratuity, can, by any principle of either common or civilized law, absolve themselves from their full responsibility to the public, to the State and its laws.

VII. We therefore repudiate and deny both the logic and the equity of the pretended applications of the celebrated Dartmouth College case, by our courts, to our railroads, in order to shelter and protect these corporations from the just power of the public and of the States who endowed and created them, under the cover of the pretended authority of the Constitution of the United States, and we affirm that it is one of the first duties of the States and of the United States, at whatever peril or cost, to reduce railroad corporations as common carriers, and all other corporations to a strict obedience to both the common and statute laws of the land.

VIII. We deny that there is either any statesmanship, or justice, or sense in the perpetual attempts of the two old parties; on the one side aiming to contract the currency to favor the creditor, professional and salaried classes; while the opposite faction is forced into an attempt to expand it to favor the opposite debtor and speculating class. Such a preposterous war of interested factions over rival interests can never relieve nor provide for the great financial wants of the country as a whole. Neither faction can succeed; or if so, it would only make matters worse than now, because each faction alike is wrong, both in its methods and its ends. We want neither the kiting schemes of the one nor the collapsing schemes of the other. We have no need to hire rival factions by the year to "bull and bear" the gold market in Wall street.

IX. We are equally opposed to all sudden contractions or expansions of the currency, and to all unlimited or indefinite expansion under whatever pretexts, or by whatever modes. We wish to liquidate all our just debts on that just basis of value on which these debts were contracted, and on no other basis; and for the present if Congress will only let the currency alone, and let us alone, only defending us in our just rights, we will take care of both it and them too.

X. But we do wish the unjust monopolies of the present banking scheme wholly repealed as soon as it can be done without either a too violent expansion or contraction of our present scale of values; and we desire that the old original greenback scheme, so dishonestly and knavishly destroyed, in the interest of brokers and speculators, and contrary to every interest of the people, should again be restored, and Government greenbacks exchangeable at all times at par for bonds, and otherwise exchangeable on conditions prescribed by law, substituted for four present bank currency.

XI. We no more believe in a variable and flexible currency of any sort than we believe in variable and flexible yard sticks and pound weights. We resign all such things to the knaves who have need of them; they are of no use to us. We believe only in fixed, honest and invariable measures of all things alike, as far forth as it is possible to get them, and and shall strive to obtain them as soon as we can without, the violent disturbance of the existing order of business; and in all matters of currency we believe *stability of nominal values* to be at all times the first, second, third and last great practical requisite for all men alike.

XII. The price of both gold and interest being now at less rates in the great centers of trade than it has averaged for ten or fifteen years past, plainly shows that our present distress does not arise from any deficiency of money in the country as a whole, but that monopolists and schemers of various sorts contrived to concentrate it and put it beyond our reach; so that while there is a surplus of money in the country there is a famine of it in our pockets. Under existing conditions, should the currency be doubled, the same game would be played over our heads worse than ever before, while in the end we should be compelled to meet all the costs and risks of the new expansion. We do, indeed, as we all declare, need more money; but we want to obtain it by releasing and putting to its proper and honest use what we already have rather than by issuing more bank notes. Interest is now below three per cent. in New York; where the money is—less, indeed, than many of our Western annual taxes. More money piled up there will not help us. Our true remedy is to break down the monopolists and exterminate the schemers, and release and use the money we now have, rather than increase our bank debts for more money.

XIII. We are neither for free trade nor for protection; for since we must annually pay some three or four hundred millions to liquidate the debts and expenses of the Government, we prefer that the greater part of this tax should fall on foreign goods and products rather than on our homesteads, farms, and stock in trade, to be paid annually in cash. We insist that this tariff, be it little or great, shall be laid for the honest and legitimate purposes of revenue, and not to foster and build up monopolies either at home or abroad.

XIV. If we could have in our public administrations, both State and national, fewer seven-by-nine lawyers and small talkers, more workingmen, less wind, less talk, less [illegible] buncombe and more honesty, hard work and hard sense, we might get along at least quite as fast and as well as we do now. Suppose we try the experiment? The old dogma, "principles and not men," we repudiate and call aloud for both principles and men, and first of all for men.

RAILROADS.

After securing to themselves free grants of millions of public money (more than twenty millions from this State alone), and more square miles of public lands than there are in the six New England States, with New York, Pennsylania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois included, besides their right of way, our various corporations of common carriers began to consolidate and combine for the unlimited taxation of the produce of the country, under pretext of an unlimited right to fix their own freight and charges in defiance of the people, the States and their laws. They well knew that such a course was in fact a direct trampling under foot of every real doctrine of common law known to the civilized world since Romulus and Remus were suckled by the wolf. Hence they sought shelter from this common law of Christendom, and from all State laws based upon it, by inducing the courts to throw over and around them the pretended protection of the Constitution of the United States by that most infamous application to them of the doctrines applied in the celebrated Dartmouth College case. It seems to me that the simple reading of Mr. Webster's argument in that case, and of Judge Marshall's grounds of decision, by any lawyer of common sense, before any court of ordinary common sense, without further note or comment, would show, beyond all doubt, that whether the decision of the court was right or wrong in that particular case (which now some of our very ablest lawyers dispute) it is impossible that it should be made logically, either to cover or come near to, any of our railroad cases.

I do not deny that railroads have guaranteed rights, which must be most sacredly regarded; but those rights are neither fully defined in, nor limited by, the wording of their charters, whatever that wording may be. *They have simply the rights of common carriers under the common law*, no more, no less. This they themselves well know. Hence their extreme anxiety to escape the domain of the common law, and all statute laws of the States, which would render the practical application of law either available or possible to the citizens; and to find some shelter from it under special statutes or constitutions of some sort. But they will find in the end that this common law of Christendom evermore grasps and envelops them on all sides alike, as the light of day envelops the earth, and evermore will grasp and control them, and they cannot escape from its presence, by throwing dust in the air, whether it be their gold dust in our halls of legislation, or the still more blinding dust of their pettifogging special pleaders in our courts of justice.

The dogmas by which these adroit hireling special-pleaders would subject us to this corporate tyranny, through our courts, are no more the real common law of Christendom than the dogmas under which ecclesiasts burnt heretics, through the church, in the middle ages, were the common law of Christianity. I know that the subject has, now, mainly through our own folly, inaction and inattention, become involved in immense difficulties, from which it is not possible to retrieve the country and save the future liberties of the continent without great and serious and undeserved losses to many worthy citizens. But the republic must live, even though you and I and all the rest of us may die. It is high time that we were awake and fully resolved on its salvation, at whatever costs of either our moneyed or personal interests. The recent subterfuges, and skulkings, and evasions of this unscrupulous moneyed power, show us clearly that we are on the right track, whatever special-pleaders or a prostituted and hireling press may say to the contrary.

You all remember the old-time saying of "a nigger in the wood-pile." But did you ever expect to live to see the day when a great moneyed corporation like the Alton and St. Louis railroad would itself turn nigger, spell its name with two g's, and crawl into the wood-pile to hide itself from the just action of the common law of the land?

The great question now is not whether those corporations tax us too little or too much. As our fathers said, in a far less infamous case, "the right to take one pound implies the right to take ten pounds." Were they now carrying our products for nothing, I would still, with the same vigor, prosecute this railroad war in behalf of the rights and liberties of my children, of the continent, and of the race. Under any principle of real law known, or fit to be known to civilized men, I deny that it was possible for any Legislature to put any sort of words into any single charter whatever that could give any company this practical, indefinite power of taxation. It is the tyranny and the infamy of the principle we are resisting, not merely a few cents per bushel in the price of corn and wheat.

The question now is not whether our corn will bring us 60 or 61 cents per bushel, but whether a few close corporations in Wall street through their knaves in Legislatures, and their hireling attorneys in courts, or our forty millions of people, and their immemorial rights under the common law of christendom, are to rule this great continent of ours. Are we men? If we are we shall settle this question, whether pork goes up or down, even though compelled at last to settle it, sword in hand, and with loss of all things. But there is no danger of that. The smell of a fee or a bribe attracts these fellows across the whole continent. The smell of gunpowder does not. I know that like the old slave corporations, and all other despotisms, all they now want is "peace," and simply "to be let alone," and "let the country prosper." But as the one could not blind our eyes and deafen our ears by their outery for the rights of cotton, so neither can the other by their outcry for the rights of charters and corporations.

BANKS.

I will add a few words on our banks and finances:

Amid the ravages and desolation of the civil war, our rulers and representatives had for a time, honesty and patriotism enough to give the whole people of the country a better paper currency than the world had ever before known or dreamed of; and better I fear than it will ever see again. It made every man of the Republic his own broker and banker, promised to redeem all bills with 6 per cent. gold bonds at the option of the holder, if more than $50 in amount, and finally absolutely limited the amount of paper issues to 400,000,000; it pledged the faith of the nation and the government to these principles, in every possible way that its faith could be pledged, even by printing the terms of the contract on the back of each of the bills. Of course this did not then suit the interests of the brokers, bankers and speculating classes. The corporate debtors, and hopelessly debtor classes, also joined their hue and cry for more money. The promise of redemption in bonds, printed on every bill, was, nobody knew exactly how or why, spirited away and finally utterly trodden under foot. That perfidious and hypocritical evasion of all pledges, the so-called "National Bank System," took its place.

In spite of all possible pledges in laws, statutes, and by solemn enactments, the people were in fact stripped of all power of acting as their own brokers, and of all their solemly granted rights of redemption in gold bonds; a new set of brokers and bankers was installed over them; the currency of the nation was actually inflated to the amount of 750,000,000, and practically to 900,000,000, instead of 400,000,000—not by Congress; oh no, not at all; but by the cat's-paw power they set to work and sustained and guaranteed in their work, and paid some 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 annually, in cash out of the people's pockets for doing it. Of course, gold went up in the market to $2.85. Farms and everything else almost doubled in nominal value. Swarms of railroad contractors and stock-jobbers, carpet-baggers and salary-grabbers, perambulated the country in all directions. Western men were incited to buy lands and stocks, build railroads, run in debt and give cut-throat mortgages, covering, often times, more than half their property. And now when, by this most absurd and perfidious inflation of currency, and violation of all possible modes of plighted public faith, they have got you in debt and have your notes and mortgages in their pockets, this same class have become most alarmingly honest, and want to get back again to "hard-pan," as they say; to actual specie payment, which, if suddenly enforced, would put at least 25, if not 50 per cent. more in their pockets, and leave us to whistle for plighted national faith, farms, homesteads and all, until they got ready for another game of expansion, to be, in like manner as before, played over our heads, whether we will or not. Which one of our counties can you name to-day that is not already shingled over with these cut-throat mortgages, and other obligations, to the amount of nearly half its value. In view of these plain facts, known to every man who knows anything whatever on the subject, it is really amusing to hear grave homilies and moral platitudes about keeping the national faith, years ago trodden in the dust in every way in which it is possible to do it, in the interests of the very class of bankers and speculators who now so devoutly preach of plighted faith with us:

When the Devil was sick,
The Devil a Monk would be;
When the Devil got well,
The Devil a Monk was he.

Well let him be so, if he will only stay so. We want no more of either these sudden contractions or expansions. Under these manipulations and changes the public and private debts of the country have already been run up to more than ten thousand millions of dollars more than the whole costs and losses of the war to both North and South. Some of our Republican editors and writers make it even more than this. It costs us more than a thousand millions annually (more than the French paid for their German war) to pay even our annual interest and meet our taxes. It is a burden which we and our children groan under and must groan under.

Government can neither print it away, nor fiddle it away, nor legislate it away; all we hope of them is that they would simply let our scale of prices alone, and let something somewhere lie still until we can work it out and pay it.

Expansion up to $2.85, and ten thousand millions of consequent impending debts abundantly satisfy us with this operation; and practical contraction in fact, it matters not by what means, from that point, down to 1.12, is as much as our debtor class ought to be forced to stand, until their old debts are liquidated; for future relief, we look to the grace of God and our own hard hands, and not to any plighted faith of Congress, past or to come.

Still for our credit, both at home and abroad, we would like to keep Congress tolerably decent if we could. The necessities and terrors of the civil war may have been some apology for this unfortunate and disastrous legislation, in favor of the moneyed, and speculating, and extreme debtor classes; if so the ten thousand millions of debt under which it has whelmed the working classes of to-day, may be some reason why we should defer another counter-revolution in our scale of prices, till some of these debts can be paid, on the just basis of values on which they were contracted. How childish to imagine that any possible retinkering of the currency can now annihilate the terrible debts our former tinkerings have produced, or that when we have been compelled to suddenly stop short the annual construction of several hundred millions of dollars' worth of railroads, utterly blockading the great iron and coal markets of the world, stopping thousands of furnaces and shops and throwing whole armies of men either into new employment or wholly out of employment, and thus crippling and deranging all other modes of business; how utterly childish, I say, to imagine that the printing of a little more or less of currency can retrieve these past disasters, set all this absurd railroad building on foot again, and the smelting furnaces and all other dependent forms of industry in full blast, unless, indeed, it be done as before, by our old expansion by the accumulation of another ten thousand million debt, and the disasters inevitable in its train? Suppose we again start our furnaces, now that railroad building is stopped, what shall we do with our iron? Can we make it all into darning-needles and jack-knives; or can we continue to run in debt 300,000,000 per annum for new roads? Currency is now, as compared with gold or interest rates, cheaper and more plenty than ever before. But under the sudden blockading of our great enterprises, under the past general lead of those monopolists and currency tinkers, and the horde of public thieves and speculators ever in their train, it is now placed where the great masses of the laboring people cannot get hold of it until this order of things is changed; or, at best, it goes out in expenses, and taxes, and interest, as fast as they can gather it in, and is whirled away again to Wall street.

They say we can have more money and banks only when we get more capital. Most true; but when shall we get more capital if we allow these various hordes of monopolists to spirit it away to Wall street faster than we can earn it?

We propose to change this order of ruin, and restore and save the country, by annihilating, or at least weakening, the power that brought these evils upon us. Who will help us? Who will incur the odium indispensable to the first step? I will do it for one. It requires no bravery; and scarcely a self-denial in me. It is of little consequence what becomes of an old man already past three-score. But I have six sons, still in the youth and vigor of life, whom I would like to leave on a free continent, and among a free people; and I cannot consign them, without reproach in life, and remorse in death, to the despotism of moneyed monopolies, even worse in some respects than the old by-gone despotism of the slave-holders. How is it with you, my friends?

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow his field with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of his windows and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and the polish from his manners, subdue his reason, arouse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maiden, as well as to the farmer, for, in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respecter of persons.

What a foe the farmers have to contend against in the potatoe-bug is shown by the experience of a man in Joliet, Ill. He placed some in a bottle eight months ago. They have been exposed to the extreme of winter and summer, have had nothing to eat, and are still living.

S. Lauferty

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You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als. keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

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which wi'l be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 25, 1874. No. 26

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1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

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Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 25pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 11
Bluffton	11 45	3 15	2 40
Keystone	12 32pm		3 10
Montpelier	12 45		3 20
Hartford	1 23	4 11	3 50
Eaton	1 53		4 10
Muncie	2 40	4 55	4 50
McCowan's	3 00		
New Castle	4 05	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 55	7 20	6 55pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 10pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	12 25
Indianapolis	11 45	8 50	4 35
Connersville	10 00	9 00	
Beesons	10 20	8 15	
Cam City	10 46	8 38	
New Castle	12 35pm	9 25	
McCowans	1 15pm		
Muncie	2 05	10 27	6 20am
Eaton	2 35		6 57
Hartford	2 50	11 10	7 21
Montpelier	3 20		7 53
Keystone	3 30		8 05
Bluffton	4 00	12 05am	8 47
Ossian	4 30		9 27
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati.............		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville.............	11 25pm	8 50		3 00
Indianapolis...........	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne...............	10 35	5 0		1 05
Auburn.............	11 29	6 30		1 37
Waterloo...............	11 48	6 55		2 12
Summit.................				
Pleasant Lake..........				
Ar Angola..............	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading................	1 51	8 15	7 41	3 37
Bankers................	2 06	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville.............	2 23	9 43	8 28	4 05
Jackson................	3 40	11 00	10 25	5 05
Detroit................	6 30	3 30	5 55	8 00
Grand Rapids...........	8 15	6 45	4 45	4 45 p
Lansing................	5 38			8 40
Saginaw................	8 30			11 35
Bay City...............	9 15			12 22

Going South.

Bay City...............		6 30		3 30
Saginaw................		7 17		4 05
Lansing................		10 30		7 40
Grand Rapids...........	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit................		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson .... Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville.............	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 41
Bankers................	8 45	2 55	8 02	10 58
Reading................	9 00	3 25	8 26	11 10
Ar Angola..............	10 02	5 10	10 00	12 00
Pleasant Lake..........				
Waterloo...............	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn.............	11 01	6 30		
Auburn Junction........				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 38
Indianapolis...........	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville.............	11 25			1 10p
Cincinnati.............	8 40 a m			9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 01 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manchester	4 56	11 42
2 05	1 01	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Mar. 29, 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,09 A M	6,00 A. M	6,55 A M	10,20 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	9,05 "	2,10 "
Alliance...	5,25 "	11,00 "	11,30 P M	5.20 "
Orrville ...	7,01 "	12,58 P. M	1,33 "	7,00 "
Mansfield.	9,08 "	3,25 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	4,00 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A. M	4,30 "	10,30 "
Forest.....	11,13 "	6,32 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Lima......	12,15 P M	8,00 "	8,45 "	12,58 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	8,35 A. M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	10,42 "	4,49 "
Chicago ...	7,50 "	5,35 "	11,45 "	5,55 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX	PAC. EX	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,38 A. M.	8,01 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	11,16 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	11,36 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,32 "	6,40 "	1,58 P M
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,03
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 A M	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Communication.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

N. Y. CITY, June 14, 1874.

DEAR COURIER:—I promised to drop you a few lines from *Gotham*, provided I could find material *quantum sufficit* from which to frame an interesting epistle. Will endeavor now to redeem my pledge, relying upon the indulgence and charity of your readers for the valuable space taken in their favorite paper, without what, perchance, would seem to them a compensating return of interesting matter.

New York is a grand old city—a little world of and in itself. It is the most thoroughly cosmopolitan city to be found on the American map. All nationalities have not only a representation but a local and distinct organization here, and it requires but the existence of certain exigencies to practically demonstrate the fact; for instance: a victory of the Cubans in the present war for independence will bring to the surface a demonstration of this particular element, and a parade of 2,000 or 3,000 sun-bronzed Cubans down Broadway to celebrate the event is no uncommon sight. Every nation has its separate organization, and yet all living in unison and harmony under the protecting folds of our ample flag and laws; and although the Spanish residents may "view with a critic's eye" the Cuban demonstration, or the Orangemen may take exceptions to the Catholic parade, or *vice versa*, yet in this loved land of freedom all are permitted to enjoy their peculiar civil and religious views without fear of molestation. The volatile Fenians, too, may flaunt their flag of green in the eyes and athwart the brows of the British St. George's society, and proclaim upon the public highways that Britian's queen is a tyrant and usurper; yet H. B. Majesty's loyal sons are powerless to revenge, and seek in vain for redress. What a grand country is this in which our happy lot is cast—an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, where freedom of expression, as well as of the press, is countenanced and supported by our organic laws, and each humble citizen becomes a proud sovereign. Our laws, certainly, are generous enough; it only remains for our people, both naturalized and to the manor born, to appreciate and respect those laws to make America the greatest country God ever deigned to smile upon.

New York is to this country what Paris is to Europe. American tourists on the other side of the Atlantic may miss historic London or pious Rome; they may ignore Geneva with her snow-capped Mont Blanc in the distance, or even give little Baden-Baden the "go by," so lovely situated at the foot of the Black Forest Hills that, like a horse-shoe encircle her; Berlin, with her ravishing parks and lager; Brussels, with her Waterloo nine miles away; all these may be missed, but Paris—never! Gay, giddy Paris, that city of luxuries, sin, glitter, pleasure, must be seen or a trip to Europe would be made in vain. So with New York. European tourists may pass by Philadelphia, with its staid old Quaker costumes; Boston, with its crooked streets made upon the lines of its original cow path trails; resurrected Chicago; the Federal Capital; beautiful Auburn, with its classic shades; but New York must not be shirked, or America has has not been visited at all. To see her Wall street and Stock Exchange is to see the origin and basis of her commercial wealth, the index of the very value of all her currency and marketable paper; for it is Wall street that makes the figures governing the very gold and bonds of the country, and the quotations of her Stock Exchange are telegraphed and cabled to the larger cities of the world; and those figures are respected and accepted everywhere. This potent lever has its fulcrum in Wall street and moves the monetary world. It was my pleasure to have met you, Mr. Editor, on 'Change some three weeks since. I believe you came on with a delegation of Hoosier hash wrestlers. You noticed and remarked at the time the animated scene where hundreds of bulls and bears were fixing the temporary price of local stocks and securities; some engaged in buoying up the price where they or their friends were large holders; others depressing those stocks in order to buy. And thus it goes from day to day, and has for years, resulting in opulence to some, impoverishment to others—a mere game of chance, like keno or poker, only considered by the wealthy aristocrat a little more respectable.

New York is not alone celebrated for this. She is the great *entrepot* of all nations. This is the main receiving reservoir, into which is poured the emigration of the Old World, to be distributed to other portions of our boundless country. Not only may we refer to living freight, but the commerce of all the seas finds an anchorage within our beautiful bay, and a ready market for all their commodities.

New York cannot vie with Rome, Milan or London in its cathedrals, for they have had thousands of years in which to build them, while America, scarcely out of her first century, is comparatively new; and yet, without a Michael Angelo, this city through her Roman Catholic citizens has erected a white marble cathedral on Fifth avenue, between 49th and 50th streets, that outshines them all in chaste and elegant architecture and adornments; not so large as those of the Old World, but far more handsome. (I have seen them all and speak from observation.) Notre Dame, of Paris, like St. Paul's, of London, have grown gray and old, and the ravages of time are clearly discernible on those noble piles of consecrated stone; but our pet cathedral, as pure as the driven snow in its immaculate whiteness, is pointed out with pride to visitors here and is honored by New Yorkers without regard to religious belief. London has had centuries to perfect and improve her Hyde Park; Paris to beautify her Bois de Bologne, but New York, with her Central Park, scarcely sixteen years since a barren waste, overtops them all, the combination of art and nature being simply perfect in all its details and appointments. And where is the counterpart of our Broadway, that noble artery of local travel, flanked on either side by marble palaces of business representing a yearly traffic of millions, covering acres and employing hundreds of clerks who part their hair in the middle and wear button-hole bouquets and waxed moustachios?

Greenwood Cemetery, too, that beautiful, incomparable, silent city of the dead, whose long avenues and serpentine walks lead along between rows of handsome vaults, in which rest all that remains of many who died leaving name and fame and wealth behind, and whose names alone suggest a history to the resident Gothamite. Paris has its *Pere la Chiase*, with its costly monuments and shafts. It is beautiful indeed; but to compare it with Greenwood is folly most complete. In Europe they bury their royal and imperial dead in the crypts of their cathedrals and Westminster Abbeys; but in our democratic country, where blood fails as the distinguishing feature to denote honor, and where ability, honesty, integrity constitutes American royalty, we bury upon the same grounds, as our God expects us to return to the same dust, to be sifted by himself when the resurrection gun fires.

The chimes of Trinity are ringing out in merry cadence upon the still air, reminding Christians that this is the usual day of worship, so I must desist and become devout, at least till after morning service. Having written up New York in part, my next will contain some allusions to its suburbs and surroundings. Adieu, C.

* * *

Bran and Chop feed at Hare's Feed Store.

* * *

The crops through Indiana are looking good.

THE COUNTRY VS. THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

From National Republican.

During the last few days Washington has been honored by a visit from two sets of editors. The one small in number, but large in pretentions; the other large in number, but meek and humble in their claims to popular recognization. The one party consisted of only three persons, namely Saml Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*; the gentle Harry Watterson, of Kentucky, and the philosophic Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Reid of the Lotos Club, and the New York *Tribune*, who originally formed one of the distinguished party, did not gladden us with his illustrious presence, mainly because, we suppose, he cherishes certain unpleasant recollections of the capital of his country.—The last time he was here the rude minions of the law had the impertinence and the audacity to serve a notice of a libel suit upon him and compel him to find bail in a reasonable sum for the slander of a truly good and virtuous man, the old and true and trusted friend of his patron, the late Mr. Greeley. The other editorial party, was made up of what is called the "Editorial Association of Indiana," a body of men unknown to fame individually, but collectively of surpassing glory and renown.

The manner in which these two bodies were received affords much food for thought, and is in a great measure an index to the time. The gentlemen we have mentioned by name have formed themselves into a sort of editorial dictatorship over the politics of the country—have constituted themselves the special guardians of Congresses any Cabinets, the keepers of the conscience of the nation. They have soared into a moral atmosphere, and from their elevated table ground look down with sovereign contempt upon the herd of struggling politicians who have no regard whatever for the interest of the people, and are only anxious to subserve their own wicked purposes. The devotion of these gentlemen to purity and politics and reform in government, to the interests of the Republic, is one of the sweetest symptoms of our modern politics, urging the dawning of a better day and the comp. to regeneration of this fallen American race. The manner of their reception at the National Capital especially when contrasted with that of their humbler Indiana brethren, is truly sad. Considering their labors, thier sacrifice and their difficulties for the last few years, during which as the controllers of a mighty and independent press, they have struggled so hard to regenerate the country, we should have supposed that their advent in Washington would be a signal for a popular ovation such as the capital has never seen. But, notwithstanding the fact that their coming was heralded from one end of the land to the other by the indefatigable agents of the Associated Press, Messrs Watterson and White and Bowles were permitted to enter the city the same as ordinary people. Instead of civic delegations and brass bands and committees from the two houses of Congress, the Legislature and the Board of Public Works being present to receive them, they were greeted with shouts of a set pestiferous hackman and the cries of a score of small boys, white and black, shouting, "National Republican!—Price, 3 cents!" No wonder that Watterson went to his hotel and wrote home that the liberties of his country had been overthrown, that Grant was plotting a third term, and that we were all ready for the proclamation of the monarchy. No wonder that he sought the quiet shades of a fashionable restaurant, and solaced himself with a sherry and so far forgot what was and what was not the delicacy of the season as to eat terrapin in May, and send the fact down into history in the columns of his great rural journal. How the announcement must have shocked his city friend and the exquisite Mr. Reid Terrapin in May! Terrapin for the grate and Intellectual Watterson, who had been to Paris and made the tour of the continent! The whole thing is frightfully suggestive what must he have said or done in the gay capital of France! The experience of Bowles and White was equally unhappy. They prowled around the Capitol unrecognized by even the page or the doorkeepers, sat gloomily in the galleries, cheek by jowl with intellectual colored brethern, who meet there day after day, drinking in political wisdom because they have nothing else to do. The whole thing was really sad, and is only another illustration of the ingratitude of republics. The world, we are told, knows nothing of its greatest man, and White and Bowles and Watterson are the latest melancholy example of the truth of the old proverb.

How different with the comparatively obscure Indiana *editors*. No sooner, was it *known* than the capital got in to a white heat of excitement. Every Indianian in town felt that the honor of the county and of his native State was involved in their appropriate reception. The omnibus man contended for the precious privilege of carrying them to the hotels they condescended to honor, A terrible rivalry sprung up among the hotel men themselves for the honor of their entertainment. Congress was on the point of adjourning to receive them in a body, only that there was some uncertainty as to the exact hour they would arive and the exact railroad line over which they would deign to ride free gratis for nothing, in palatial Pullman palace cars. Not since the grand army of the North marched up on us was there such a furore of anxiety in Washington. The discriminating and appreciative Representative Garfield, of Ohio, was, it is true, the prime cause of all this wild up-roar. Weeks in advance he told us in his own glowing and scholarly style, from his seat in the House of Representatives, that it was not White or Reid, or Bowles, or Halstead, who wielded our destinies, controlled men and parties, made and unmade presidents, and congresses as they and we had been fondly supposing it was, but that great and terrible body, the country editors, whose throne was a country store box and whose aggregated wisdom was gathered in the stray moments between "drinks" and the intellectual game of seven-up. They were gigantic molders of public opinions, to whose fiat we all should bow, whose behest we all should obey. No wonder that we all shivered in our boots as the hour of their arrival drew nigh. And how right royally we received them is told in their own gratefull and expressive words in another column. The House threw wide open its doors and received them on the floor, upon the motion of Mr. Coburn, all but the ladies, their butter halves, who if Indiana is not an exception to the rest of the Union, do more to govern and direct the press and the public than all others agencies combined. This, was the rate and only mistake that was made, especially when it is recollected that a lady editor, and a poetess to boot, was the most distinguished of the whole party. The turn out of the fire department to the detriment of numerous treasury wagons, broken and smashed in the wild rivalry of fire "laddies" to be first on the ground; the erection of a monster ladder and the squirting of half a dozen streams of water one hundred feet high; the watchful guardianship of Major Richards and of the detective corps lest they should be robbed of their free passes, are all matters of minor consideration, but which nevertheless contributed to the expression of our grateful appreciation of their immense service to the world generally and this freest country upon earth in particular. We are an extremely grateful crowd, from Congress down to the humblest citizen, and if these Indiana editors, who hold us in the hollow of their hands, do not deal gently and tenderly with us in the future, why they are not the men we take them for. But what a lesson, as we said, there is in the whole thing for Reid, and Bowles, and Watterson, who eat terrapin out of season and see the ghost of Caesarism stalking through the land! The first has been made last and the last first. We do not know that they ever were first; but they thought they were, and it is all the same thing. The best thing White and Watterson can do is to come down from their dizzy height to their proper level with their Indiana brethren, and like them they will be honored and applauded in the land. They have evidently made a great and grave mistake in spurning their old-time associates and going upon a wild-goose chase after fame and immortality on the wings of what they are pleased to call independent journalism. When they return, we promise them all that they covet, terrapin in season and out of season, free passes in Pullman cars, the privilege of the floor and the sweet commendation of our leading Congressmen.

* * *

The county Treasurer of Elkhart county paid the last dollar of bonded indebtedness of that county last week. That county has now one of the most magnificent Court houses in the State, and all paid for, and not a man in the county, probably feels any poorer for it.—*Lagrange Standard.*

* * *

A Brooklyn paper wants to know what sum may be considered a fortune.

When a man is jammed into the front end of a street car, the conductor at hand and searching fingers can't find a cent, a nice, clean nickel would be looked upon as a stupendous income.

* * *

Tommy Leasuae and ice-cream.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

An important verdict has just been rendered in the New York Marine Court in the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The amount of money involved is not large, being but $312, but the principle at issue was an important one. The plaintiffs sent the following dispatch to one of their salesmen traveling in the South: "Atlantic P, twelve D, twelve one-half off trade." In the course of transmission the D was changed to A, and, in consequence, the salesman disposed of goods at 11½ cents a yard which were 2 cents higher at the time, involving a loss to the firm of $600. On the trial, the telegraph company set up as a defense that the dispatch being in cypher, should have been repeated, under the conditions on the company's blanks, and that the salesman himself was negligent in selling at a price lower than had been known for years. Notwithstanding the defense, the verdict was given against the telegraph company.

The West.

The places of the union miners at Nelsonville, Ohio, who have been on a strike for several weeks, are being supplied with negroes from the South. Several hundred arrived last week, and more are engaged.... The police of Salt Lake City the other day arrested a soldier and confined him in jail. Gen. Merrow demanded his surrender, which being refused, he proceeded to break open the jail and release the man.... A dispatch from Dubuque, Iowa, says: "In ten or a dozen counties west of Humboldt, and up the west branch of the Des Moines river, the country is full of locusts. They have already eaten the growing crops on the grounds and left the fields as barren as a board. Many of the homesteaders, in despair of a crop, have packed up and are moving out of the country."

The troubles in the Hocking Valley (Ohio) mines wore a serious aspect on the 13th. A dispatch of that date says: "Over 300 negroes were brought here yesterday morning and quartered at Longstreth's mines. During the day the strikers have succeeded in persuading about fifty negroes to desert and come over to them, telling them they would furnish money and send them home, and the negroes believed all this, and are in the public square to-night, where the union is holding a meeting. Several negroes have made speeches, telling the miners to hold out if they have to wade through blood to secure their rights." ....The new Chicago City Directory, just issued, contains 151,918 names, an increase of 18,865 over that of 1873. Making an estimate of the entire population, with the ratio three and one-half, which has always been considered fair and just, and by which the population of Chicago has been arrived at during the past five years, the result gives a grand total of 531,708 souls in the city of Chicago.

The striking disturbances at Nelsonville, Ohio, are ended and the colored miners are busily at work.... A strange freak of nature of the Siamese-twins order was brought to light in Chicago, a few days ago. A young woman, who had been married a little over a year, gave birth to a singular malformation, being two girls of the natural size and perfectly formed, but closely united, or rather grown together, from the breast-bone to the lower part of the abdomen. The bodies were dead.... Des Moines, Iowa, is excited over a brutal and mysterious murder. The victim was a man named Johnson, a coat-maker, aged 50 years, who was found dead one morning, lying in a gutter, face downward. Near the body was found an envelope containing a piece of paper on which was written: "This is the twenty-seventh man we have killed, and we will never be taken alive." .... A San Francisco dispatch announces the death in Arizona, on the 9th of June, of Cochise, the famous Apache Indian Chief.

The Chicago City Council has agreed to sell the Lake Front property, about which there has been a good deal of contention for some time past..... The Sioux Indians have at last commenced open hostilities. A dispatch from Bismarck, D. T., dated June 15, says: "Four hundred Sioux attacked Fort Berthold Indian Agency, but were repulsed. Four Agency Indians were killed. Reinforcements were sent at once from Fort Stevenson, and no further danger is anticipated."

Gen. Custer telegraphs from Fort Lincoln, under date of June 16, that a small party of Sioux appeared on the river bank opposite Fort Berthold Agency the day before at 7 o'clock a. m., and commenced firing into the village. The Indians from the Agency at once crossed the river and were met by about 400 Sioux. A short fight took place, in which five Reese and one Gros Ventres were killed, and one Mandan mortally wounded.... The notorious Younger brothers were recently seen and recognized at Malta Bend, in Missouri.... Six union printers have been arrested at Burlington, Iowa, and held in bonds of $200 each, on a charge of libel, for publishing as "rats" certain printers who do not belong to the Union.

The South.

The Southern Cotton Exchange has just had an interesting and profitable two days' session at Atlanta, Ga. The convention effected a permanent organization of a National Cotton Exchange, adopted a plan for the compilation of statistics, and made arrangements for the issue of general crop reports by Central Exchanges.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, reports (June 17) that "fully one-third of the State is still under water from one to two feet deep; that from 70,000 to 80,000 people are now in destitute circumstances; that much sickness already prevails, and unless the people obtain relief the suffering during the summer months will be almost beyond precedent."

Washington.

The following is the vote of the Senate on the Compromise Currency bill: *Yeas*—Allison, Bogy, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, West, Wright—32. *Nays*—Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Schurz, Stephenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Washburn—23. Cameron, Dennis, Lewis, and Windom, who have voted for the report, were paired with Cragin, Wadleigh, and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it. Senator Carpenter, from the Committee on Elections, reported to the Senate that, while said committee considered it impolitic to adopt a ballot-box, it recommends unanimously to the States severally Marston's safety ballot-box as an excellent preventive of ballot-stuffing and other frauds.

The House Committee on Territories have reported a bill defining the qualifications of Delegates from the Territories, namely: That the Delegate shall be 25 years of age, be a citizen of the Territory, and shall have resided seven years in the Territory which he is chosen to represent; and further, no person guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be allowed to represent any Territory in Congress.

Elder Cannon has escaped expulsion, but the House has passed a bill declaring that hereafter the practice of polygamy shall be deemed sufficient cause for rejecting Delegates otherwise entitled to seats.... Appointments by the President: John L. Cadwalder, of New York, Assistant Secretary of State; Maj. Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General and Lieutenant-Colonel. Consuls-General—Thomas B. Van Buren, New Jersey, at Kanagawa; George Pomutz, Iowa, at St. Petersburg; P. Sidney Post, Illinois, at Vienna; Herman Kreismann, Illinois, at Berlin. Consuls—Paul Jones, Ohio, at San Domingo; W. H. Young, Ohio, at Mannheim.

The House Judiciary Committee decided, by three majority, to report articles of impeachment against Judge Busteed, of Alabama, and by one majority to impeach Judge Durell, of Louisiana.

General.

A large meeting was held in Toronto, Canada, last week, for the purpose of discussing the proposal for connecting Lake Ontario and the tidal water with Lake Huron and the lakes connected therewith, by means of a canal. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal was a commercial necessity. It was stated that the county of Simcoe had promised a bonus of $800,000, and that other aid would be forthcoming.

Civil Service Reform has come to an abrupt end, Congress refusing to make any further appropriations for carrying it on.

Political.

The Republicans of Vermont have nominated Judge Peck for Governor, and indorsed the President's veto of the Currency bill.... The Republican State Convention of Illinois assembled at Springfield on the 17th of June, and nominated Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Gallatin, for State Treasurer, and William B. Powell, of Kane, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The currency question was disposed of by the passage of the following resolutions: That, as one of the consequences of the late civil war, about $382,000,000 of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes were issued to and are now held by the people as a safe and convenient currency, it would be unwise and inexpedient, in the present financial condition of the people, to attempt the policy of the immediate cancellation of any portion of such Treasury notes. That the laws for the establishment of national banks having secured to the States and Territories the best system of bank circulation ever before offered to the people, its issuance should be no longer confined to a privileged class, but should be free to all alike under general and equal laws, the aggregate volume of the currency to be regulated by the untrammeled laws of trade. That we reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable day; that we are opposed to any increase in the amount of legal-tender notes, and favor the gradual retirement of the same as the volume of the national bank notes shall be increased.

The platform, apart from the finance question, commends the measures passed by the lower house of Congress, looking to the cheapening and perfection of inter-State railway transportation and the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river; advises an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President by the people; urges the passage of the Civil Rights bill; opposes interference with the liquor traffic, except so far as public peace requires; discountenances railroad extortion and also interference with railroad property; and appeals to the past record of the party as a guarantee for its future good conduct.

The Indiana Republican Convention assembled at Indianapolis on the 17th of June and renominated the present State officers by acclamation. The convention expressed confidence in the honesty of the President, but placed itself on record in favor of free banking and an increase of the currency.

La Dow, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from Oregon, instead of Williams, as heretofore announced.

Foreign.

Cambridge (England) University has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on James Russell Lowell, of Boston.... Don Carlos has a summary way of dealing with malcontents. Some of his adherents in the Basque provinces, realizing that they were fighting for a forlorn hope, and desiring to end the guerrilla warfare that has for so long devastated the country, sent a petition to him asking for peace. Don Carlos' answer was an order commanding the petitioners to be shot.

The Paris papers hold England responsible for the escape of Rochefort and his companions, and declare that the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon an inquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting convicts to escape, has not transgressed international law.... The French Government has suspended the publication of *Le Pays* and *Le Rappel*, radical Republican, and *Le Dix-Neuvieme Siecle*, Conservative Republican organs, for a fortnight, because of violent attacks upon its policy. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of the first-named journal, in his last issue replied to the demand of M. M. Schoelcher and Testelin, who were delegated by the Republicans to demand armed reparation for his article attacking the members of the Left. He says therein that he assailed M. Gambetta and other Deputies, but not M. Clemenceau, who is not, therefore, entitled to reparation, but, says De Cassagnac, if M. Clemenceau wants a personal quarrel he can have it. De Cassagnac says he particularly wishes to fight M. Gambetta, and adds that nine members of the editorial staff of *Le Pays* are willing to fight nine of the Republican Deputies, and will draw lots for the choice of adversaries and of arms.... It was shown during the recent disturbances at Paris and Versailles that a majority of the police were ardent sympathizers with the Bonapartists. The army, it is more than suspected, has a similar tendency.

Saint Croix, Gambetta's assailant, has been tried before a Paris police magistrate and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 francs. He was also ordered to pay the costs of his trial. The other rioters were sent to prison for terms ranging from one week to a month.... Chili has been agitated over the sale of forged drafts on the Valparaiso Bank to the amount of 32,000 pounds, by A. G. Wendell, son of Dr. Wendell, of New York.... A Paris telegram says Clemenceau has sent another challenge to Cassagnac, with a proposition to match ten Republican Deputies against ten Bonapartists. Cassagnac's reply is that he will fight nobody but Gambetta.... The temperance crusade has reached the Sandwich Islands..... The great international race for the Grand Prize of Paris, run at Paris on Sunday, June 14, was won by the English colt Trent. .....British Columbia, incensed at the treatment she has received from the Dominion Government, has broken faith in the matter of confederation, and has sent a delegation to represent her grievances to the Imperial Government.

Monday, June 15, was an important day in the French Assembly, being the occasion of the introduction of the Constitutional bill prepared by the Left Center. Casimir Perier offered the measure, and moved that it be declared urgent. After a heated debate the vote was then taken on the motion for urgency, and it was agreed to—yeas, 345; nays, 341. Urgency having been declared, the bill was referred to a committee of thirty. La Rochefoucauld then introduced a resolution in substance as follows, which was read amid profound silence: "The Assembly declares that the Government of France is a monarchy; that the throne belongs to the head of the House of France; that Marshal MacMahon may assume the title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom." Great excitement followed the reading of the resolution. La Rochefoucauld moved that it be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of 100 votes.... It is reported that eighteen Carlist officers have been shot at Tolosa, Spain, by order of Don Carlos, for mutiny.

The Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly, to whom the constitutional measures were referred, propose to make haste slowly. It is thought that two weeks will be consumed in their consideration.... Rochefort has arrived in England. He was received at Queenstown by a noisy mob, who greeted him with hootings and execrations.

THE CROPS.

Condition of the Growing Grain and Tobacco.

The following is a synopsis of the leading information regarding the growing crops published by the *National Crop Reporter* of the 15th inst.: Reports from correspondents dated June 1 indicate a severe drought prevailing in nearly all portions of the country east of the Rocky mountains, as far as New England, with more or less damage to the growing crops in most sections. Since the date of these reports there have been very general rains throughout the country, and it is thought enough to check all damage on the score of drought.

Wheat.—The condition of the growing wheat in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, was nearly 3 per cent. above a good average condition. In Illinois and Missouri the condition of the wheat was very high; in Iowa 5 per cent. above an average, and in the other States below the average.

Oats.—The condition of oats in the same States at the dates mentioned was 5 per cent. below a good average, Missouri being the only State reporting above an average.

Barley.—Estimates or returns of the area sown this season in barley indicate in the States previously mentioned an increase over last year of 262 acres, and make the area this year, in round numbers, 580,000 acres.

Rye.—There is an estimated falling off this season in the rye area, averaging in the same States 3 per cent., or 10,150 acres. The area this year is placed at a trifle less than 337,000 acres.

Tobacco.—Special returns in relation to the tobacco crop in Kentucky, Southern Ohio and Indiana, and in Tennessee, are such as to make the outlook a very bad one. Aside from the late frosts, the bug and the fly and the insects have been very destructive. No transplanting had been done up to June 1, the ground being too dry. It seems to be a general opinion among growers and dealers that the prospects are not in favor of more than one-half to two-thirds of last year's crop. Much damage is reported by the potato-bugs, which are evidently increasing in numbers.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has just made a report of the acreage in cotton, based on returns from most of the cotton counties in six cotton States, as follows, the comparison being with the area of 1873:

Virginia	80	North Carolina	89
South Carolina	91	Georgia	90
Florida	91	Alabama	86
Arkansas	90	Tennessee	93
Mississippi	88	Louisiana	81
Texas	102	Missouri	75

The aggregate reduction slightly exceeds 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is represented by the following figures—100 being the normal or fair condition:

North Carolina	89	South Carolina	81
Georgia	80	Florida	90
Alabama	82	Mississippi	78
Louisiana	70	Texas	90
Arkansas	90	Tennessee	85

The report concludes: "The report of the condition in 1873 was more favorable to every State except North Carolina and Texas. The season has been remarkable. The stand is very poor, many plants not having made their appearance on the 1st of June. Since the last of May light showers have been general, and prospects are much improved. The fields are much cleaner than at this date last year, and can easily be kept free from weeds. With favorable weather, rapid improvement is certain, and a fair comparison with July is quite probable at the time of the next report."

The Amended Bankrupt Law.

The principal points of the new Bankrupt law, just passed by Congress, are as follows: Forty days are allowed to elapse before a merchant or trader who fails to pay his commercial paper is liable to be thrown into bankruptcy. The assent of one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors is required to throw a debtor into bankruptcy. This provision dates back to the first of last December. Proceedings may be discontinued whenever the debtor pays those secured debts which were the ground of throwing him into bankruptcy, or whenever, with the consent of the court, he and a majority of the creditors shall ask for a discontinuance of the proceedings. In order to set aside hypothecated pledges as liens on the bankrupt's estate, it must appear that the party dealing with the bankrupt knew that he intended to perpetrate a fraud on the Bankrupt law, and that he intended to go into bankruptcy. When a loan is made to a bankrupt in good faith, and security taken, with the intention of aiding him to pull through, it shall be considered as having actual value, and the security shall not be invalidated by proceedings in bankruptcy, and a voluntary bankrupt may have his discharge if his estate pays 30 per cent. of his debts, or provided he obtains the assent of the same number of his creditors as is necessary to throw him into bankruptcy. An involuntary bankrupt can get his discharge if his conduct is free from all fraud and he is innocent of any violation or infringement of the Bankrupt act. Assignees are prohibited from dividing fees with other persons engaged in the case. Composition by the creditors may be made with the assent of the debtor, providing a majority of the creditors join, where approved by the Court, for the release and discharge of the debtor. The fees and expenses are reduced one-half until the Judges of the Supreme Court shall establish a permanent reduction and simplify proceedings. All the acts of the persons connected with the execution of the law shall be made public in the shape of full and minute reports from the Clerk, the Assignee, the Marshal, and the Register. Original jurisdiction is conferred upon the Territorial courts, with an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, June 11.—*Senate.*—The bill authorizing the importation of goods for the Centennial free of duty was passed.... The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill concerning courts in Utah Territory.... The Senate decided that there were no grounds for action against Senator Hipple-Mitchell, of Oregon. He acknowledges that he changed his name and declares that he supposed his first wife was dead before he married a second time.... The feature of the day's session was the debate on the finances, which was participated in by Morton, Sherman, Logan, Jones, Thurman and others. Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

House.—Dawes, after the reading of the journal, moved to go to Speaker's table and pass all the bills to which no objection was made. Under this motion a large number of bills were passed, including the bill authorizing the making of medals commemorative of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence.... The House was engaged for some time in considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. A proposition to insert an item appropriating $75,000 for the Washington Monument was negatived. Garfield offered an item appropriating $7,000 to reimburse Gen. O. O. Howard in his expenses for defending his official conduct as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs. Speer suggested that there had been no such proposition made to pay the expenses of President Johnson in defending his official conduct. Garfield remarked that Johnson's acquittal had not been unanimous, as Howard's had been. The question was passed over informally in order to allow Garfield to find the law under which the item would be in order. Kellogg offered an item appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil-service rules. After a long debate, and pending action on the motion, the House adjourned.

Friday, June 12.—*Senate.*—Carpenter, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely on the Senate bill for further protection in the elections for President, Vice-President and members of Congress, with a written report, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.... The amendments of the House to the bill to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights were concurred in, and the bill passed.... The new Finance bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee was taken up and passed by a vote of 32 to 23.

House.—The bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Southern inundations was passed.... The House resumed consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted providing for the payment of the old Choctaw Indian claim of $2,100,000. The item appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the Civil Service Reform Commission was stricken out. A $300,000 appropriation for the Washington Monument was defeated on the ground that it was not a work authorized by law. An item of $20,000 for a lighthouse at the mouth of Thunder Bay river, Mich., was inserted.

Saturday, June 13.—*Senate.*—West, from the Committee on Transportation, reported adversely on the House bill providing for the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal.... A bill was passed providing for the care and custody of persons convicted in courts of the United States who have or may become insane while in prison.... The House bill providing for the enforcement of the collection of the tax of 5 per cent. authorized by law on the net earnings of the Pacific railway companies was passed.... Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the election of Congressmen-at-Large for Alabama.... Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill to provide for the abatement or repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty.... The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House disagreeing to the report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill, and asking for a new conference. Edmunds moved that the subject be referred to the Finance Committee. Further conference being [illegible]. Rejected. The question then being on Wright's motion that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a committee of conference, it was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 17.... The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House disagreeing to the Senate amendments to the Moiety bill, and asking for a conference committee. Sherman moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a committee. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Scott, Howe and Bayard.

House.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Moiety bill, and it was sent to a conference committee.... Maynard made the conference report on the Currency bill. After considerable discussion a vote was reached and the report rejected—108 to 146. Dawes moved that the subject be sent to a new conference committee. Agreed to—yeas, 198; nays, 48.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An item of $50,000 was inserted for printing the agricultural reports for 1873-4. Butler's proposition to abolish the Civil Service Commission was agreed to.

Monday, June 15.—*Senate.*—The House amendments to the Geneva Award bill were disagreed to, and a conference committee asked for. ....A bill was passed to regulate the removal of cases from State courts to United States courts. One section provides that process to commence a civil suit in a United States Territorial court may be served upon any person through his agent. This provision is intended to render the Washington correspondents liable for utterances of the papers which they represent.... Ramsey introduced a bill to provide for the prepayment of postage on printed matter.... The resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report an amendment to the River and Harbor bill for the survey of routes recommended by the Transportation Committee was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 6.... Edmunds, from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill, made a report, which was agreed to. He explained the report, and said that most of the amendments were of a verbal character, and the bill was substantially as it passed the Senate, with the exception of a section relating to voluntary bankruptcy.

House.—The House was engaged nearly the whole day in considering the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.... Butler's amendment repealing the law for the Civil Service Commission, as amended by Haskins' proposition giving preference to discharged soldiers and sailors and their dependent relatives, was agreed to without division. An amendment requiring the heads of the Executive Departments to prescribe rules and regulations governing appointments was agreed to—96 to 58. The amendment providing for the payment of the old Choctaw fund was defeated. The provision that wages paid to printers and binders in Government employment shall not be above the price paid for similar work in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, was stricken out—129 to 90. The bill was then passed without division. It appropriates a little over $28,000,000, as against $32,000,000 in the like bill last year.

Tuesday, June 16.—*Senate.*—House bill to authorize the issue of duplicate Agricultural Land Scrip where the original has been lost or destroyed was passed.... The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, and some important changes were made in it. The sections providing for the prepayment of postage on printed matter, and for the free passage through the mails of agricultural reports, were stricken out, and an amendment was adopted to the effect that postage on public documents shall not exceed 25 cents, which may be paid at the office of delivery.... The bill to provide for the election of Congressman-at-Large for the State of Alabama was passed.... The House bill to prevent discrimination in rates on the Pacific railways was passed without amendment.

House.—The contested election case from Arkansas of Bradley against Hynes was decided in favor of the latter.... Conference committees were ordered on the Geneva Award and Indian Appropriation bills.... A bill was passed providing that nobody shall be a Delegate in the House of Representatives from any Territory who has not attained the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not be an inhabitant of the Territory; and no person who is guilty either of bigamy or polygamy is to be eligible. The bill does not apply to sitting Delegates.... The contested seat from Arkansas—Wilshire (sitting member) against Gunter—was awarded to the latter.... The bill for the relief of settlers on the Des Moines river land grant was passed under a suspension of the rules..... The Joint Investigation Committee on the District of Columbia made their report, which was ordered printed. It sustains, in the main, the allegations of the memorialists, and recommend the entire abolition of the present District Government. No mention is made of any persons involved by the investigation..... The bill to amend the Bankruptcy law was passed as it came from the Senate.... The bill to perpetuate the Southern Claims Commission was passed.

Wednesday, June 17.—*Senate.*—House bill enabling a commission of engineers to investigate and report upon a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi subject to inundation was passed.... The Naval Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of navy yards and Navy hospitals.... The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed with amendments requiring the prepayment of postage at the rate of 4 cents a pound on newspapers and periodicals; allowing public documents to be sent out to collect on delivery not more than 25 cents apiece, and allowing the *Congressional Record* to go through the mails free.... The following bills were passed: Prohibiting the publication in newspapers of the revised statutes of the United States; House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the city of La Crosse, Wis.; Senate bill to provide for the establishment of an International Commission of Maritime Powers to lay down ocean courses for ocean steam vessels, and otherwise provide for the increased safety of sea travel; House bill to provide for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service; repealing all revenue tax on savings banks having no capital, and where investments are made solely for the benefit of depositors.

House.—Tremaine, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to preserve the ballots cast at, and all papers connected with, elections for members of Congress. He moved to suspend the rules and pass it. Rejected—148 to 100.... A resolution was adopted giving the use of the rotunda of the Capitol to the Women's Centennial Executive Committee of Washington for the 16th of December next, to celebrate the destruction of tea in the harbor of Boston.... A resolution indorsing an international system of arbitration was passed.... The bill reported by the District of Columbia Investigating Committee for the reorganization of the District Government was passed with only 22 dissenting votes. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Commission of three for the temporary government of the District until Congress shall decide upon a permanent system. It also provides that there shall be no assessment on personal but on real property in the District.... Wilson (Ind.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the impeachment of Judge Durell of Louisiana. Tremaine presented a minority report, recommending that all proceedings against Durell be discontinued. Both reports were ordered printed.

Population of the Earth.—In *Petermen's Mittheilungen* there is a paper by Behm and Wagner upon the population of the earth, from which we extract the following table, giving the inhabitants of the five grand divisions of the globe:

Europe	300,530,000
Asia	798,220,000
Africa	203,300,000
America	84,542,000
Australia and Polynesia	4,438,000
	1,391,030,000

An Obituary Editor.

Two or three years ago I was attached to the *Morning Argus*, the only paper published in our village, and during my engagement, we employed as an assistant editor a young man named Drinker. When Drinker began his duties, the manager said to him:

"See here, Drinker, among other things, I want you, whenever you see, in the exchanges or anywhere, a good biographical sketch of any prominent man, to clip it out and put it away, so's when he dies, you understand, we can rush it out as an obituary article, as it were."

Drinker went to work, and about two months afterward some well-known man died, and I examined the obituary bureau for the purpose of obtaining his history. It was not there; but I discovered that the insidious Drinker had stored away in that mortuary receptacle one biographical sketch of John Wesley, a collection of anecdotes about Gen. Putnam, and an essay upon "The Life and Services of John Hancock."

I commenced with Drinker upon the subject.

"Mr. Drinker," I said, after calling his attention to the article about the father of Methodism, "you certainly must be aware that John Wesley died long before you came into this office."

"N-n-no!" exclaimed Drinker, with a look of pained surprise, with his face. "Wh-wh-what! John Wesley dead! That great and good man gone! Thunder! Why, its too bad. I had no idea of such a thing. What a shock it must have been to his family!"

And as for Gen. Putnam, Drinker, it is perfectly absurd for you to pretend that you thought he was alive, you know, Come now, that's too much."

"Is he dead, too?" Well, well. The fact is, I've been living down in the country for two or three years, and haven't kept the run of things. And so old Putnam's dead. That noble old man. Strange, strange, how we are passing away."

"And, Drinker, you certainly can't be such an idiot as to have put away this article about Hancock, with the expectation that he would die again. You know he did die once. Why, Drinker, he died about 10,000 years ago."

"Come now!" exclaimed Drinker, exultingly, "I've got you there. Ah! ah! Died 10,000 years ago, did he smarty? You know too much. You think everybody's a fool but yourself! Dead, is he? Now, what's the use of your trying to stuff that down me, when I know well enough that the Democrats talked about running Hancock for the Presidency at the last election! O, pshaw! You ain't fit to write for any paper that's got any sense."

Then Drinker was discharged. I didn't enlighten him. He will probably go down to the grave with the firm conviction that Gen. Hancock is the man who set copy for the miserable penmen who signed the Declaration of Independence.—*Max Adeler.*

Inhabitability of the Moon.

Returning to the serious aspect of the inhabitability of the moon, the lecturer pointed out that all experiment and observation pointed to the absence of atmosphere and consequent existence of extreme heat and cold, which are incompatible with the organized life of our planet. Every examination pointed to the existence of physical irregularities. In demonstration of the non-existence of atmosphere he adduced the fact that the shadows, which are supposed to be valleys not exposed to the sun's direct light, are all black. While on earth, owing to the refraction of light, the valleys are not plunged in absolute darkness at sunrise, while on the moon, even under the noonday sun, the points which do not receive directly the sunlight are plunged in total darkness. Another proof of the absence of atmosphere at the moon's surface was found in the instant obliteration of stars, which, once they pass behind her disk, are no longer visible until they appear on the opposite side. This well-observed fact would be sufficient to settle the question of the existence of an atmosphere similar to ours. When the sun appears to sink suddenly below our horizon he has some time, but, owing to the refraction of light by the atmosphere, he is visible long after he has sunk below the true horizon. Not is the moon without air alone, but so far there are no indications of water existing or having existed. The diagram of a supposititious lunar landscape was produced to show what effect glacial action or water might produce if such things existed in the moon; but as they did not the audience was warned against putting faith in those imaginary pictures of moonland, in which inventive people seek to give the characteristics of our own earth to the pale satellite that follows our wanderings through space. If there are inhabitants on the moon they would see our earth under which we examine the moon. In passing through the heavens our planet would not blot out the stars, but they would appear as a ring of light on the outer edge of the disk. In the lunar eclipses the moon is not black, but ruddy with sunlight bent by the action of our atmosphere.—*Prof. Proctor's Lectures in New York.*

Glorious Sight.—One of the finest sights Prof. Stiner, the aeronaut, says that he ever saw, was the view he had of two sunsets, while on his balloon-trip from Milwaukee. He was at a certain altitude the first time when he saw the sun go down upon Lake Michigan, and then descended to the waters of the lake. Afterward he commenced rising very rapidly, and soon reached such an altitude that the fiery orb again began to rise, apparently upon the western waters, and ere long he was once more in full sunlight. Then, as he descended again, the sun sank beneath the waters a second time, thus affording two sunset views in a single day. The Professer says, as the sun appeared to rise a second time, it was one of the finest visions he ever witnessed, and the spectacle was one of the most magnificent description.

There are seventy-four national cemeteries and 285 cemeteries not national, including post cemeteries, where soldiers are buried. The total interments of Union soldiers in all the cemeteries is 327,694. Of these the "unknown" number 141,060, the "known" 186,604.

Flowers Blushing Unseen.

But the man who wants a woman and not a toy for a wife may not despair because he cannot marry the daughter of the "poor rich man," who leads as useless a life in her luxurious nest as fledglings do in theirs, for there are girls as pure as pearls, who live not in luxurious nests, that the young man may find if he wishes, who would be willing to help build a nest all their own, where home-duties and home-affections dwell in harmony, that the young man need fear no comparisons, for they will all be in his favor. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen." There are at this time rare and lovely young women, who are beautiful morally, intellectually and physically, but you will not find them in luxurious nests; they flourish best in out-of-the-way places that the world does not know much of, and in pleasant villages and unpretentious country homes, these rare plants may be found. Have you not met them in the street, and looked into their sweet faces—faces which seem crowned like, a saint, with a halo of light, of whose subtle irradiation the heart is alone sensible? The lips and the eyes are genial with a tenderness which the realities of every-day life have imparted. Don't forget how dear the whiteness of the lily is to the heart, because it emblems meek purity. Don't forget, amid the glitter of gold and diamonds, purple and fine linen, which cannot bring happiness, but, far oftener, a starvation of heart and soul. Unlike her "poor rich sisters," she dresses neatly but plainly; her small but capable hands are unadorned with diamond rings. But can we ever forget those little busy hands when prostrated with sickness? Their gentle touch seemed to us good, for we knew our ministering angel was watching over us. I would like to write in letters of fire, that would never die out before the eyes of every young man and woman contemplating marriage: In all things beware of superficiality.—*Grandma Thoughtful.*

"That Mischievous Young Brother."

The moral to the following, told by the sufferer, is too apparent to mention. Young ladies will hereafter run their brothers out when gentlemen call:

I'm certain I wished somebody would spank the young rascal. We talked of hills, mountains, valleys and cataracts (I believe I said water-falls), when the boy spoke up and said:

"Why, sister's got a trunk full of them up-stairs; pa says they are made of horse-hair."

The revelation struck terror into me, and blushes into the cheeks of my fair companion.

It began to be very apparent to me that I must be very guarded in what I said, lest the boy might slip in his remarks at uncalled-for places; in fact I turned my conversation to him, and told him he ought to go home with me and see what nice chickens we had in the country. Unluckily, I mentioned a yoke of calves my brother owned. The little one looked up and said:

"Sister's got a dozen pair of them, but she don't wear 'em only when she goes up town on windy days.

"Leave the room, you unmannerly wretch!" cried Emily; "leave quick!"

"I know what you want me to leave the room for," he replied; "you can't fool me. You want to set on that man's lap and kiss him like you did Bill Jones the other day, you can't fool me; I jes tell you. Gem me some candy like he did, and I'll go. You think because you've got the Grecian bend you're smart. Guess I know a thing or two. I'm mad at you, anyhow, because papa would have bought me a top yesterday if it hadn't been for getting them curls, dog yer! You needn't turn so red in the face, 'cause I can see the paint. There ain't no use winking with that glass-eye of yourn, for I ain't going out o' here, now that's what's the matter with the purps. I don't care if you are twenty-eight years, you ain't no boss o' me."

A Sailor's Trick.—Three men-of-war ships, Dutch, French and English—while anchored in port, were contending with each other for the best display of sailorship; so the Captain of each vessel determined to send aloft an active sailor to perform some deed of grace and daring. The Dutch Captain sent a Dutchman, the French a Frenchman and the English an Irishman. The Dutchman stood on the top of the mainmast with his arm extended. The Frenchman then went aloft and extended both hands.

Now the Irishman thought if he could stand on the top of the mainmast with a leg and an arm extended, he would be declared the most daring sailor. Nimbly he clambered aloft until he reached the highest point; thence he carefully balanced himself upon both feet, extending his right hand with a graceful motion. Then he threw out his left leg until it came in line with his right arm. In doing this he ingloriously lost his balance, and fell from the masthead, crashing through the rigging toward the deck. The various ropes against which he came in contact broke his fall, and his velocity was not too great to prevent his grasping a rope attached to the mainyard. To this he hung for two seconds, then dropped lightly to the deck, landing safely on his feet. Folding his arms triumphantly, as if fall and all was in the programme, he glanced toward the rival ships and joyously exclaimed:

"There, ye frog-ating and sausage-stuffed furriners, bate that if you can!"

Clean Teeth.—If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentifrices which are sold at fabulous prices are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad, soft tooth-brush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth, you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principle article for keeping the teeth clean is a toothpick, a soft goose quill, which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and, if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from the teeth what the toothpick may have left.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farmers' Girls.

Up in the early morning,
Just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away—
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen,
Making the beds up-stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry,
Hunting for eggs at the barn,
Roasting the meat for dinner,
Spinning the stocking yarn,
Spreading the snow-white linen
Down on the bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow
Where the red strawberries grow.

Starching their ruffles for Sunday,
Churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pails and strainer,
Down in the running stream,
Feeding the geese and poultry,
Making the puddings and pies,
Jogging the little one's cradle,
Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion,
Music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature,
Thousands might covet to own.
Cheeks that rival the roses,
Teeth the whitest of pearls;
One of the country maidens is worth
A score of your giddy girls.

Farm Talk.

Sour milk, butter-milk and whey, are excellent for poultry of all ages, and at all seasons, especially in winter.

To destroy worms in flower pots take a thin layer of sharp silver sand and spread over the earth in pots of plants; it is a specific against worms in the soil.

Keep an eye on the tent-caterpillar, and as soon as the prepares his foundation, go for him with a brush or broom dipped in coal oil; a solution of carbolic soap also has a demoralizing effect.

A side window in a stable makes a horse's eye weak on that side; a window in front hurts his eyes by the glare; a window behind makes him squint-eyed; a window on a diagonal line makes him shy when he travels; a stable without windows makes him blind.

Hen manure, where only a small quantity is gathered, is better adapted to the growth of onions than anything ever tried. When large quantities are saved, it should be made fine, mixed with two or three times its bulk of gypsum, and applied to the corn-hills at planting time.

A writer in *Les Mondes* says that he is enabled to materially reduce the number of insects which prey upon the flowers and fruits of his garden, by covering the inside of an old tub with liquid tar, and at twilight putting a lighted lantern within, leaving the whole over night. The bugs, attracted by the light, try to reach the lantern and are caught and held fast by the tar.

A farmer who had a calf of value and no milk to give it was advised to give it hay tea. He did so, and the calf is reported as doing finely, though it has neither received hay nor meal since he got it. He cuts the best and finest hay he has, about two inches long, and pours boiling water over it; lets it stand until cooled to about the heat of milk from the cow, when the tea is given to the calf and hay to the cow. Both calf and cow thrive on their feed.

A standing antidote for poison by oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quick-lime, dissolve it in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated case. Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the places bitten or stung.

A Maryland farmer dissolved 1½ pounds of copperas in water and soaked a bushel of seed corn in it for twelve hours. The corn was then rolled in plaster and planted across a large field. On each side of this soaked seed was planted corn that had not been thus medicated. The cut worms did a great deal of damage to the unsoaked corn, but did not trouble that to which copperas had been applied.

The following is said to be an efficacious method of cleaning rusty plows. Take a quart of water and pour slowly into a pint of sulphuric acid. (The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water, rather than the water into the acid). Wash the mold-board, or any other iron that is rusty, with this weak acid, and let it remain on the iron until it evaporates, and then wash it again. The object is to give time for the acid to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water, and you can see where the worst rusty spots are. Apply some more acid, and rub those spots with a brick. The acid and scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mold-board thoroughly with water to remove all the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum or other oil, and let it be until spring. When you go to plow take a bottle of acid to the field and apply it to any spots that may remain. The acid and the scouring of the earth will soon make it bright and smooth. If all iron work be washed over with petroleum as soon as you put the tools, machines and implements, aside for winter, it will keep them from rusting, and save a great deal of trouble and annoyance to say nothing of depreciation and loss.

Household Helps.

The best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. Dampen a cloth and dip in the soda, and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened or dirty ware can be made to look as well as new.

To Wash Hair-Brushes.—Do not use soap. Dissolve a teaspoonful of salaratus in tepid water, and dip the brush up and down in it till it is white and clean. Place it in the warm air to dry, with the bristles down, and it will be as firm as a new brush. Hartshorn in tepid water is quite as efficacious, but not quite as convenient.

Chicken Bean-Soup.—Stew a fat hen till ready to drop to pieces. Have a quart of beans soaked over night; in the morning parboil them till soft in rain-water. Drain off and put them with the chicken. Stew slowly half an hour; add butter and salt to suit the taste and fill up with boiling water, enough to suit the number that is to eat. This will be enough for six to ten persons. Try it, farmers' wives.

Fried Eggs.—The association of eggs with ham is of such honored antiquity, that it would be unwise to disturb it. Break eggs, then, one by one, into a pan in which ham has been light and quickly browned (not dried up), and fry them a light brown on the under side; by this time they will have assumed a consistency on the top, and must be taken up carefully with a fish slice or skimmer, without turning, and placed round the edge of the dish, the ham occupying the center.

To Clean Floor Oilcloths.—Soap should not be used in cleaning oilcloths. To half a pail of hot soft water add half a cup of washing fluid, or a piece of sal soda half the size of an egg; with a scrubbing-brush or broom rub hard, putting on only sufficient water so that it will not run off; wipe dry with a soft cloth; it will look as bright and shining as when new. This is a good way to clean common paint, as it easily removes smoke, grease or dust, and does not destroy the gloss of varnish. It is also useful in washing windows.

How to Cook Corned-Beef.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: Don't boil it, for corned-beef should never be boiled. It should only simmer, being placed on a part of the range or stove where this process may go on uninterruptedly from four to six hours, according to the size of the piece. If it is to be served, let the meat remain in the liquor until cold. Tough meat can be made tender by letting it remain in the liquor until the next day, and then bring it to the boiling point just before serving.

To Dye Black.—For four pounds of rags take two ounces of blue vitriol, and eight of extract of logwood, or three pounds of logwood-chips. Put each separately in twelve quarts of water, the logwood in an iron vessel, the vitriol in brass; bring both to a boiling heat; dip the cloth into the vitriol-water first, then into the logwood water, and alternately from one to the other till it has been dipped in each three times. Then dry, wash in strong suds, rinse in soft, cold water, and press when damp. This coloring is proper for lace, silk, worsted and cotton, and does not fade.

House-Cleaning Soap.—The following is commended by those who have tried it for scrubbing and cleansing floors, washing dishes and other household purposes: Take two pounds of white olive soap and shave it in thin slices; add two ounces of borax and two quarts of cold water; stir all together in a stone or earthen jar, and let it set upon the back of the stove until the mass is dissolved. A very little heat is required, as the liquid need not simmer. When thoroughly mixed and cooled it becomes of the consistence of a thick jelly, and a piece the size of a cubic inch will make a lather for a gallon of water.

A City That Was To Be.

I love to overhaul old letters; and I love to read the records of the fathers which are written in cherished folios, and have not been given to the world through printers' ink. Not long since I had access to the diaries and letters of one of these fathers, and from them I gleaned a bit of information which interested me, though not important. The father in question had been one of the *anticipants*. He had invested in the enterprise, and from letters announcing to him the final result, I gather my information. Thus it was:

Somewhere about the year 1835, a company of New York gentlemen, mostly merchants, surveyed the flat land on the west side of the Potomac, and laid down the plans for a new city. It was very nearly opposite the city of Washington, and they meant that it should be the great commercial city of the country. On paper it was called Jackson City, in honor of the old War-horse then occupying the Presidential chair.

The projectors evidently foresaw that the energies of the great Yankee nation must spread; but they did not foresee the opening-up of the Western empire. The main channel of the river passed nearer to their shore than to the other, and upon that circumstance they placed much reliance. "We will have the produce of the world poured into our granaries," wrote an enthusiastic projector, "and the wealth of nations shall be ours." They did not seriously consider that Alexandria lay on the same side of the river seven miles lower down, and that Georgetown lay between them and the interior. They considered only the bright dream imaged on their paper.

Jackson City was founded and christened with much pomp and ceremony. The corner-stone of what was to be the first public edifice was laid by President Jackson, and a brilliant oration was delivered by G. W. P. Custis, in the presence of a large assemblage of people.

The last paper in the father's budget touching upon this matter was a letter bearing date June, 1845, written about twelve years after the laying of this corner-stone. The correspondent writes that not a single house has been erected in Jackson City since its foundation; not a street laid out; not a lot improved. On the other hand, the corner-stone of the city had been sacrilegiously upturned and plundered of its deposited treasures, and the stone itself had been carried off into Fairfax county, where, when last heard from, an old negro was pounding hominy in its treasure-cavity. And that was the end of the dream. The coming city is to be nearer to the setting of the sun.—*New York Ledger*.

Scionry of a Scientist.—Dr. Brown-Sequard, the justly celebrated authority in medical and physiological science, is half Yankee and half French, as his hyphenated name indicates. His father was Capt. Edward Brown, a shipmaster of Philadelphia, and his mother a Frenchwoman. His birth, however, occurred in Mauritius, in 1817, and his chief fame has been attained in France, where the prize of the Academy of Sciences has been his no less than five times.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION.

Meeting of the Independent Conventions in Illinois and Indiana.

Full State Tickets Nominated—Declaration of Principles.

ILLINOIS.

THE INDEPENDENTS IN COUNCIL.

The Illinois Independent State Convention assembled at Springfield on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and was called to order by W. C. Flagg, who nominated the Hon. J. M. Allen, of Henry county, as temporary Chairman. Mr. Allen was unanimously elected, and returned thanks very briefly.

Mr. C. G. Schuler, of Stephenson county, was elected temporary Secretary. Mr. Thomas Wolfe, of Ford county, was elected Assistant-Secretary.

The Secretary, on motion, called the delegates by districts.

When the motion was about to be put appointing the Committee on Resolutions, Jere G. Pattison, of Stephenson, moved that the committee be instructed to have 500 copies of the resolutions, to be reported, printed for the members. Carried.

Gen. W. B. Anderson, of Jefferson, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on resolutions without debate. This was adopted.

S. P. Tuft, of Marion, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Committee on Resolutions the favorable consideration of the Decatur platform.

Adopted.

The Convention than adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the absence of the reports of the committees appointed in the morning, ex-Gov. Palmer, at the solicitation of the convention, addressed the delegates upon questions of the day.

The Chairman called the Convention to order once more, and announced that a telegram had been received from the Indiana State Convention, which was read as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10, 1874.

To the President of the Farmers' Convention:

The brethren in council here, on behalf of the independent voters of Indiana, send greeting to their brethren in Illinois, and ask a word of cheer. They are firm and mean business. Every county is represented, and the Exposition Building crowded with delegates and friends.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

A reply was sent as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10, 1874.

To the President of the Indiana Farmers' Convention:

Your message received, and read amid cheers. Every district in Illinois fully represented, and the greatest enthusiasm and harmony prevailing. We have struck out for ourselves, and we shall fight it out on this line, with glorious prospects of success. All hail!

(Signed) JAMES ALLEN, President.

A State Central Committee, consisting of one member of each Congressional District, was appointed.

Mr. Charles Shackelford, of McLean county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules having been suspended for that purpose:

Resolved, That this convention send greeting to the Governor of Wisconsin for the manly and noble stand he has taken in protecting the people of his State from the oppression and dictation of corporations.

Resolved, That we hope two years hence to have a Governor of this State who will, with equal vigor, assert and maintain the sovereignty of the people over the railroad and other corporations, which have thus far defied the law and insulted as well as robbed the people.

A. C. Hesing, of Chicago, being in the hall, was loudly called for. He said he was much obliged by being called on to address the convention, but, as he knew he differed from many of the delegates, he would prefer not to speak until he knew what platform the convention would adopt.

The Committee on Credentials then reported, by reading a list of the delegates, representing 68 counties, there being 259 delegates in actual attendance. It was claimed that Logan, Clark, Cumberland and other counties had delegates present, and that the Thirteenth district was entirely omitted. The report was amended by counties. The only representation from Cook county was those from the Workingmen's Association, who were admitted without question.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report. The Chairman, Prof. Turner, stated that an immense mass of papers had been laid before them. By courtesy they read them all, but judgment compelled them to fall back upon the Decatur platform. [Loud and repeated cheering.] The ideas embraced in the document were the same, although the language was somewhat different. He called upon the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Clumpitt, of Lake county, to read the document, which he did, as follows:

We, the farmers, mechanics, laboring men and other citizens of Illinois in convention assembled, deeming it needful for the best interests of this State and nation that independent political action be taken by and in behalf of the producing, industrial and other business claims, and in opposition to the corporate monopolies that are influencing and controlling our Legislatures, courts and Executives and oppressing our citizens, appealing to the great fundamental principles of American liberty, and inviting the favorable judgment of our countrymen, do hereby

Resolve, That the preservation of our national life imperatively demands that every American voter should attend with care at the primary nominations and elections, so as to insure the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the government of the people.

2. That the recent record of the political parties of this country was such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of the people, and that we are therefore absolved from all allegiance to them, and will act no longer with them.

3. That we insist upon severe retrenchment, reform and economy in all branches of our public affairs, and believe that with such economy the tax now collected from the people might be reduced at least one-half without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, State or national.

4. That we demand the immediate reform of abuses in the civil service through which the patronage of the Government is dispensed, as a reward for partisan service rather than with regard to the public necessity.

5. That we are in favor of improving and perfecting the navigation of our lakes and rivers and water connections as soon as it can be properly done.

6. That we are opposed to any further grants of public land or loans of the public credit and of national, State or local subscriptions in aid of corporations.

7. That we demand the repeal of our National Banking law, and that the Government should issue a legal-tender currency direct from the Treasury, interchangeable for Government bonds, bearing the lowest possible rate of interest.

8. That we hold our patent laws are too often made to subserve the interests of monopolists, and that they should be carefully revised and restricted.

9. That we are opposed to any construction of the State Constitution which will justify, under any pretext whatever, annual instead of biennial sessions of our State Legislature.

10. That the existing railroad legislation of this State should be sustained and enforced until thoroughly tested before the courts; that we oppose any legislation by Congress under plea of regulating commerce between the States, which shall deprive the people of their present control and influence through State legislation, and that the claim of railroad companies to the right to fix their freights and fares independent of the people involves the highest attribute of sovereignty, the right of a conqueror to levy contributions at will upon a subjugated people or State, and, as this power cannot co-exist with a government of the people, it must be resisted.

11. That the right of the Legislature to regulate and control the railroads of the State must be vindicated, established and maintained as an essential attribute of State government, and that those holding the doctrine that railroad charters are contracts in the sense that they are not subject to legislative supervision and control, have not a just appreciation of the necessary powers and rights of a free Government, and we will agree to no truce, submit to no compromise short of complete supremacy of the State Government in its right, through its Legislature, to supervise and control the railroads of the State in such manner as the public interest may demand.

12. That we uncompromisingly condemn the practice of our public officials in receiving free passes from railroad monopolies.

13. That the principle of protection as applied to duties on foreign imports is contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution, as it creates privileged classes, levying taxes of the large majority for the benefit of the favored few. We are therefore opposed to all duties levied with this end in view, and we insist upon the repeal of all laws laying such duties, and that taxes shall be levied for revenue, and that only.

14. That this Convention earnestly recommend to the independent voters of the various Congressional and Legislative Districts and counties of the State, to put in nomination at an early day, and use their best effort to elect, candidates who support the principles herein enunciated.

15. That the contract system practiced in the construction of our public works, national, State, and municipal, has been a fruitful source of corruption and fraud, at the expense of the laboring and mechanical class, as well as against public interest, and such system should be revised and reformed.

16. That we, the Independent Reform party of the State of Illinois, invite the people of the State, regardless of past political affiliations, to unite with us in the support of the platform and ticket of this Convention, and we appeal to the better judgment of all our business and professional men to lend us their aid and sympathy, remembering, as they well may, that upon our prosperity and happiness depends their success in business.

Mr. R. Bowett, of Macoupin, moved the following amendment, which, on motion of Mr. Shackelford, of McLean, was laid upon the table:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to any further expansion of irredeemable paper currency, and demand a return to a uniform standard of values.

The Secretary, on motion of Gen. Anderson, read the resolution and platform *seriatim* and they were adopted in that form, after which they were adopted as a whole.

Adjourned for supper.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention, on reassembling, proceeded to nominate candidates for State offices.

The first informal ballot for State Treasurer resulted as follows: Pickerell, 74 votes; Wilkinson, 3; Gore, 57; McWhorter, 10; McConnell, 62; Miles, 14; Bryant, 36; total, 256; necessary to choice, 128.

The first formal vote resulted as follows: Pickerell, 68; Gore, 73; McConnell, 68; Bryant, 42; Miles, 2.

The second ballot resulted in: Gore, 99; Pickerell, 82; McConnell, 89. No choice.

The third ballot was, Pickerell, 67; Gore 124; McConnell, 57; necessary to a choice, 125.

The fourth ballot resulted in the choice of David Gore, of Carlinville, as candidate, by 154 votes, Mr. Pickerell receiving 95. The nomination was then made unanimous.

The nomination of a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, resulted, after three ballots, in the election of Mr. S. M. Etter, of McLean county, an old Republican of high ability. He received 131 votes, and the choice was made unanimous amid great cheering.

Mr. Shackelford, of McLean, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our State Central Committee be hereby instructed to join with like committees in other States in issuing a call for a National Delegate Convention to meet in Chicago, Indianapolis, or some other central city in the West in January, 1875, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means and measures necessary to the protection of the citizen from the oppressions of aggregate capital, and for the further purpose of consolidating the various political elements in the nation opposed to the present corrupt practices of the old party leaders into a National organization representing the people pledged to reform.

Mr. Flagg offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the indebtedness of the country must be met and paid in good faith as the pledges of the nation require, and that we scorn and repudiate the idea that the industrial population of the country desire to avoid the payment of its just debts.

After considerable discussion, it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, who reported as follows:

The Committee objects to the passage of the resolution because it is well known that we scorn the idea of repudiating any of our just debts, and any one insinuation to the contrary is an insult to the Convention.

The report was unanimously indorsed, and, after a few speeches, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

INDIANA.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Farmers from every Congressional District of Indiana, and from nearly every county, assembled at Indianapolis on the 10th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers. The following declaration of principles was adopted amid cheers:

In making this call and presuming to enter into complete competition with both parties, we should give to the world our reasons as well as the remedies we propose for the wrongs of which we complain. Starting then with the maxim that our Government is founded on the sovereignty and consent of the governed, and its purpose to protect property and enforce natural rights, we acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality for farmers, protection for the weak, and restraint upon the strong; in short, justly-distributed burdens and justly-attributed powers. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic.

For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. We urge no aggressive war against any other interest whatever; on the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producer and consumer, but also for all other legitimate orders that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact.

Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. We still, therefore, advocate for every State an increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, as between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigation, irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, but are friendly to all laboring classes.

We shall advocate all legislation whereby these original and common elements, or the proceeds of the same, are enhanced by intelligent labor, and shall hold all measures whereby they are perverted from their original design and made to inure to the benefit of non-producers and to the injury of producers as wrong and subversive of the purposes of good government.

We hold that able-bodied, intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock, by useful industry, a sum and quantity equal to their own support, and legislation should lend, as far as possible, to the equitable distribution of the surplus products; as, if these propositions are not true and our Government is wholly perverted from its true design, the sacred names Democracy and Republicanism become the synonym of despotism, and the parties represented thereby, as now organized, are made the engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people.

We need only to point to the fact that, in this beneficent country of unlimited resources, with the land annually groaning beneath the products of human effort, the mass of the people have no supply beyond their daily wants, and are compelled, from unjust conditions, in sickness and misfortune, to become paupers. Pauperism and crime are the perplexing questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal. How far these evils are connected with the abuses inflicted on labor, a superficial statesmanship seems not to perceive.

Chattel-slavery has been abolished, but the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before the emancipation, in respect to the divisions of its products. The difference lies only in the methods of abstracting the results and concentrating them in the hands of a few capitalists. Capital is now the master, and dictates the terms, and thus all laborers are practically placed in the same condition of the slave before his emancipation. In thus placing them, the interests of all laborers become common, and they must fight the battle in unity if they would succeed.

What, then, are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted? First, banking and monopolies, by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of non-producers. This is the great central source of these wrongs, in and through which all other monopolies exist and operate. Second, consolidated railroads, and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill they will bear for the benefit of the stockholders and stockjobbers. Third, manufacturing monopolies, whereby all small operators are crushed out and the prices of labor and products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interest of the capitalists. Fourth, land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few corporations and speculators. Fifth, commercial and grain monopolies, speculation, and enriching the bloated corporations on human necessities.

We propose to restore the Government to its original purpose, and, as far as possible, to remedy these evils and remove their results: first, by abandoning the gold basis fallacy and establishing a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the Government of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government, and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce. To this end, the circulating notes of the National and State Banks, as well as all local currency, must be withdrawn from circulation, and paper currency be issued by the Government, which shall be a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, and be declared, equal with gold the lawful money of the United States. This currency, or money is to be interchangeable at the pleasure of the holders, for Government bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, say 3.65 per cent., the Government creditors to have the privilege of taking the money or bonds at their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on bonds, and the volume of the currency, so as to effect the equitable distribution of the products of labor between money, or non-producing capital, and productive industry, and we advocate paying the national debt in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted, in gold where specifically promised, but all other forms of indebtedness, including the principal of the 5-20 bonds, should be discharged at the earliest option of the Government in the legal-tender currency of the United States without funding it in long bonds, or in any way increasing the gold paying and untaxed obligations of the Government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the office seeking the man, and not the man the office.

That we will endeavor to select men to fill the various offices who are honest and capable, without regard to former political opinions.

That we detest bribery, corruption and fraud in obtaining votes, either by the use of money or whisky, and will not support any man for office known to be guilty of the same; and

That we are opposed to electing any man to fill the same office for more than one term in succession, from the President down.

That we uncompromisingly condemn the practice of our public officials in receiving free passes from railroad managers.

That we denounce the action of our Legislature and Representatives in Congress and in the Senate for the increase of taxes, fees and salaries, and we will use all honorable means in our power to reduce the taxes, fees and salaries of all to a reasonable basis.

That we demand a reduction of all public expenditure, to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

That it is contrary to the policy of good government to encourage litigation, and that the allowing 10 per cent on judgments and the collecting of attorney's fees off of the defendant encourages litigation and favors capital, is a source of corruption, subserves no good purpose, and, therefore, ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation.

That the present Assessment law of real estate imposes unequal and unjust burdens on the producing class, and favors capital and corporate wealth, and we demand its speedy amendment.

That we demand in our Grand Jury system that their jurisdiction extend to felonies only.

That no party is worthy our confidence which denies the right of the people to restrict the abuses of the liquor traffic.

The Committee on Selection of a State Ticket submitted the following which was adopted unanimously:

For Secretary of State—Noyes S. White, of Vigo county.

For Auditor of State—Ebenezer Henderson, of Morgan county.

For Treasurer of State—Morris C. Bennett, of Steuben county.

For Attorney-General—James S. Mitchell, of Elkhart county.

For Judge of Supreme Court—Horace P. Biddle, of Cass county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Clarkson Davis, of Henry county.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the farmers and workingmen of Indiana, fully determined to command due recognition, adopt as an expression of our sentiment and purposes the name of Independent.

Marriage of Blood Relations.

Statistics presented to the French Academy show that the marriages of blood relations form about two per cent. of all the marriages in France; and that the deaf and dumb offspring, at birth, of consanguineous marriages in France, and that the deaf and dumb born in ordinary wedlock, at Lyons, from full twenty-five per cent.; at least twenty-five per cent. in Paris, and thirty per cent. in Bordeaux—the proportions of the deaf and dumb, by birth, increasing with the degree of blood relationship. The data obtained show that, if the danger of having a deaf and dumb child in ordinary marriage, represented by figures, is one, there will be eighteen in marriages between first cousins, thirty-seven in marriages between uncles and nieces, and seventy in marriages between nephews and aunts. It appears, too, that the most healthy parents, if related in blood, may have deaf and dumb children.

THE DYING WIFE.

Lay the babe upon my bosom, let me feel her sweet, warm breath
For a strange chill o'er me passes, and I know that it is death,
I would gaze upon the treasure—scarcely given ere I go—
Feel her rosy, dimpled fingers wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I am passing through the waters, but a blessed shore appears—
Kneel beside me, husband, dearest, let me kiss away thy tears,
Wrestle with thy grief, as Jacob strove from midnight until day;
It may leave an angel's blessing, when it vanishes away.

Lay the babe upon my bosom, 'tis not long she can be there—
See! how to my heart she nestles—'tis the pearl I love to wear—
If, in after years beside thee sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music, and my face than hers less fair;

If a cherub call thee father, far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first-born, O my husband! turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother—you will call her by my name—
Shield her from the winds of sorrow—if she errs, oh, gently blame.

Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping; I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets, when my voice in blessing falls.
Her soft blue eyes will brighten with a wonder whence it came—
In her heart, when years pass o'er her, she will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal walks between two angels here—
One records the ill, but blots it if before the midnight drear
Man repenteth; if uncanceled, then he seals it for the skies,
And the right-hand angel weepeth, bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right-hand angel, sealing up the good for Heaven,
Striving that the midnight watches find no misdeed unforgiven.
You will not forget me, darling, when I'm sleeping 'neath the sod?
Love the babe upon my bosom as I love thee—next to God.

Humor.

The latest thing in hats—Heads.

A man is thinnest when he's a shaving.

The easiest thing to draw is a comparison.

The hydrophobia days are come, the maddest of the year.

If a man is a worm, is a Government official a red-tapeworm.

The vilest sinner may return—everything save an umbrella.

Mr. Stocking has been and married Anna Frost. "Hose-Anna!"

Millions for moieties, remarks Congress, and not one centennial.

Doctors never allow ducks on their premises, they make such personal remarks.

"Tom, what in the world put matrimony in head?" "Well, the fact is, I was getting short of shirts."

An Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

A man who fell into a vat of boiling lard and got out alive, says that it was not an unpleasant sensation after the first moment, but he thought what a mighty queer-shaped doughnut he would make.

Good Collins Graves, the milkman, rode,
Before the dam's disaster,
And as the torrent onward flowed,
His steed he spurred the faster;
Ah, surely, these be honest times,
Since, checking human slaughter,
A man of milk neglects his dimes
To caution men 'gainst water.

The Dubuque *Times* is responsible for this: "Phebe Couzins doesn't dress like her brothers of the bar," says the Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday, by way of commencing an item. That's undoubtedly true; she dresses by putting her clothes over her head, while they don't—and what's more, they can't. But what business is it to the *Tribune*, anyhow?"

The Benefit of the Doubt.—Ethel—"And, oh, mamma, do you know as we were coming along we saw a horrid, horrid woman with a red striped shawl drink something out of a bottle and then hand it to some men. I'm sure she was tipsy." Beatrice (who always looks on the best side of things)—"Perhaps it was only castor oil after all.—*Punch*.

A red-hided cow, with a long rope attached to her horns, and a red-headed, red-faced, red-shirted boy at the end of the rope, dashed up Main street last Monday forenoon. If it was not for a red-eyed dog that darted into the road and tugged at the boy by the seat of his pantaloons, that cow might have landed up at Brewster's with nothing but a jacket sleeve and a finger nail dangling at the end of that rope.—*Danbury News*.

Death.

There is no subject upon which the human mind can dwell that is invested with such sober surroundings as death. What is it? This question has been asked billions of times; everybody asks it, because everbody feels interested in its deep mysteries. The subject is not a pleasant one to contemplate; the best of the race regard it with dread, all classes put it away from them as far as possible; not like to commune with the great Terror King; but no answer comes back to the question: What is death? We have seen its effect upon our families, friends and acquaintances; we are painfully conscious that it destroys life, transforms beings of beauty, activity and affection into lumps of inanimate clay; that the damask cheeks, the sparkling eyes, the athletic frames, are rendered food for the charnel-house worms, after death has placed the signet of mortality upon the living. Of the nature of this great scytheman of our race we know absolutely nothing; of the universality of his away we know all, but finite minds cannot fathom the immensity of this change from life to death.

Is death the bridge between the present and the unexplored future, between earth and heaven? Is it possible for mortals, after they have lost their vitality, to walk safely over the bridge that spans the two worlds? Is death an unbridged chasm which separates the finite from the infinite? If so, may we not bridge it by a life devoted to the right? May not virtuous actions erect a safe structure over this dark and forbidding chasm? We are told that faith can explain all these things, but we have not that faith, in the orthodox sense.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, June 25th, 1874

The Chicago *Times*, with its usual calmness and sobriety, thus refers to the press muzzler:

"That Mr. 'Matt' Carpenter is a villain, and the senate of United State contains among its members some other villains, was made manifest on Monday by the passage of a bill for an act to restrain and punish the freedom of the press in criticising Congressional thieves and office-holding rascals."

Republican State Convention

The Grant party held their State Convention last week and renominated their old officers and put forward several new ones. The Platform compliments Grant and recommends him to the people. It also compliments Morton, while these two men stand opposed to each other on the great question of the day, that of finance. It also endorses the Baxter bill in full.

The currency bill, passed by Congress last week, was finally voted for by several Senators who have been well-known advocates of the hard money party. But just hear their reasons for so voting. Simply that it could do no harm and might please the people. Just the same old ground that henpecked husband did not resist his wife when she whipped him. "It pleases her, and don't hurt me." Truly we live in a great age, when dignified Senators can satisfy their consciences with such frivolous excuses.

The Boston *Post* indulges high hopes of a Democrat victory in Massachusetts this year, and says:

If the Democrats are sagacious, ready resolute, and energetic, they may carry the State with the support of the people, change the character of the Legislature, elect a liberal and unpartisan Governor, and work a much-needed revolution in a number of Congressional districts. The Boston, Essex, and Middlesex districts are far from being as reliable for the Republican aspirants as they could wish. Superior nomination made in the most popular spirit by the Democrat may avail to snatch them from their present possessors, and give them to the people again.

John Sherman's Spite-Work.

[From Yesterday's Times.]

Sherman's postage amendment is bad enough as it passed the Senate yesterday, but the fangs were taken out of it by postponing the date of taking effect until the 1st of January next. Our amiable Senator wanted it to take effect on the 30th inst., thereby mulcting the publishers of several newspapers $10,000 or more, according to their circulation—the amount of six months' postage at four cents per pound. The Post-office Committee had agreed on one cent and a half, to take effect on the 1st of January next, the time when subscription generally commence. The sweet revenge thus contrived against newspapers which denounced the salary-grab and other jobs for enriching Congressmen has already been partly foiled. It remains to be seen whether the House will concur in the remaining part of the Sherman amendment. It is one of the best tests yet offered of the animus of Senators, Representatives grown restive and malignant under the efforts of the press to protect the interests of the people. One thing is certain, neither this nor any other measure of revenge will silence the press in its exposures of congressional corruption, or in its demand for thorough reform.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

New York, June 14, 1874.

Dear Courier.—Yesterday was sailing day for several transatlantic steamers. Having nothing particularly on the tapis, concluded to go down to pier No. 45 North River and see the city of Brussels of the Inman line, leave for her long and perilous journey over the trackless deep. The usual scenes of sorrow and distress surrounded me on every hand, as friend bade adieu to friend to separate for months, perhaps for years, perhaps for ever. Stout hearts quailed, and orbs unused to weeping shed copiously their lachrymal juice as wife and husband, father and child took their last long embrace, and gave and received the warm parting kiss of affection and love. Such scenes of woe are anything but pleasant, yet there are parties who with a fiendish delight gather frequently at the Piers on sailing day to witness the sorrow of their fellow creatures, and enjoy it all. Among the many in tribulation yesterday I particularly noticed two, who, to all appearances were lovers and evidently loved truly, and I trust wisely. He of the pair was to board the craft for Europe, she to remain on this side.—Poor girl; I thought from the wrought up tension of her heart strings, they would break, she wept aloud and refused to be comforted, her roving lover felt the sad importance of the occasion and his leaked as again and again he pressed her to his bosom and kissed her oft and passionately. They were so completeyl absorbed in their own distress as to be totally oblivious to the fact that hundreds of rude eyes were up on them. They seemed not to care for the outside world, there was no world outside of themselves to them; the orders were given *all aboard* he rushed up the gang plank and took his position at the ship's side railing where he could catch the last glimpse of her he loved so well, finding he still had five minutes to spare strode hastily down the plank to the Pier, again he clasped the almost fainting form of his inamorata to his heart, again their lips met and once more they swapped spit. The only words I heard were "And Charles you will not forget me, will you?" To which he replied "Forget thee darling, sooner would the moon forget her infant stars than I forget thee." It was a scene well calculated to stir up the finer feelings of the soul and one that appeal'd to our better nature and convinced us in our silent sympathy that our heart was not of adamant, but still susceptible of feeling and we rather prided ourself on the undidden tear that we foundun consciously stealing down our brazen-cheek, for tears have been strangers to us for lo, these many years, but the fountain head had by some potent unseen influence been tapped and a tear, a real live tear warm and sincere was dropped for the thoroughly distressed couple whose young lives were seemingly intertwined in one another. The vessel cast off her moorings, the Pilot and Capt mounted the bridge of the noble boat and the cruel mandate went forth to "cast loose," the gang plank was hauled ashore severing the last link that connected him with *terra firma* and soon he and his craft were lost to view in the hazy distance. "May they meet again," were the kind words of a tearful old lady by my side, to which I mentally responded a hearty amen.

Leaving this place I walked leisurely down West st. in the direction of Washington Market. At the foot of Canal st. noticed a score of apparently idle men and boys gazing listlessly in the muddy waters below; my curiosity directed my steps to the spot where to my horror I discovered a female form floating at will, a Policeman soon arrived anchoring the body to the pier; she was richly dressed, her left hand encased in a lavender kid, while jewelled fingers upon the other hand indicated anything but poverty. From the evening papers I learned it was a case of suicide. Just five lines were devoted to the tragic event, only "one more unfortunate, rashly importunate gone to her death," only this and nothing more, thousands just like her were left, she would not be missed, no newspaper space to chronicle the particulars and details of the affair but entire columns and pages to spare for Commercial reports, sporting intelligence &c So it is over here in this busy bustling, heartless city, a simple soul going forth to judgment is an hourly occurrence and evokes no special comment; simply a passing notice, unless wealth and position step in to the rescue and with gold ofttimes the ill-gotten gains of others industries, brilliant eulogies are penned and flattering encomiums go forth to the world emblazoning the virtues of deceased. This is New York all over, Money is the God whom they worship here, with it you command respect often adoration, obsequious servants flock about you smirking and smiling and strewing garlands in your path, but let it be known that in some unlucky speculation in stocks or by other means fair or foul your wallet has lost its jolly rotundity and in mockery fairly laughs at its own gaunt lean sides, your friends cut you, society ignores you, your attendants desert you, even thieves look upon you as beneath their consideration and you are left alone with your God and your conscience. N. Y. is the worst city in the world for a poor man he has no business here, he must be fortified by an almost inexhaustible exchequer or possessed of an indomitable will to look for his money where he loses it, to recover his lost fortune and prestage, and regain what he has lost by victimizing some other, as he himself has been victimized, Many men are paupers one day and millionaires the next through capricious stock operations. Historic Black Friday of Sept 1869 gave the most convincing evidence of this fact and last September too, when Banks and old established commercial houses crumbled into bankruptcy the fact was again forcibly demonstrated to the sorrow of thousands, to the gain of a few. If God was as devoutly, earnestly worshipped here as is gold, there would be a halo of glory from his throne whose genial rays could not be mistaken as the smiles of an appreciative Saviour, which would light up this sin cursed city as brilliantly at night as the sun now does that at the meridian hour of day.

Fashion goes hand in hand with wealth; I mean genuine fashion; For the benefit of Auburn's fair maids who are seldom behind the styles, I would fain give them the latest dodge in dress and toilettes generally, but my descriptive powers of ladies fashions can scarcely be relied upon, for I pay but little attention to the outer adornments when the inner sanctuary is pure and chaste. To me this is the grand requisite, some newspaper correspondents can go into ecstasies over the latest cuts from Mlle Demorest and explain quite scientifically how this bosom is cut pompadour and that dress gored or cut on the bias but my tastes have been allowed to drift in other and less important channels and today I find myself compelled to disappoint your lady readers as to the prevailing styles, promising however in my next if I can secure the services of a lady friend to assist me, thoroughly posted in this eminently important feminine matter to faithfully write it up for the benefit of the tasty ladies of DeKalb's Capital. *Au Revoir.*

E. L. C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements must be paid for in advance Terms $5 for the larger and $3 for the smaller offices.

SHERIFF.

Editor Courier.—Please announce G. I. Patterson of Butler township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention MANY FRIENDS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of [illegible] Feagler late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HENRY FEAGLER, GEO. W. FEAGLER } Adm'rs.

June 22nd, 1874.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Homer Abel, late of DeKalb County, deceased.—The estate is probably solvent.

ELECTA ABEL, Adm'x.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Stillman. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

Notice of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company will be held at the company's office in the city of Grand Rapids, Kent county, Mich., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M. for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

W. R. SHELBY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Set:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Ellen A. Freeburn, vs. Charles W. Freeburn } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan and W. C. McGonigal, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Charles W. Freeburn is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden the third Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 23d day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator, de bonus non, of the estate of Clement Ro's, deceased, in compliance with an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, will on Saturday the 11th day of July 1874, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. offer for sale at the dwelling house on the premises, the south half of the north-west quarter, and the north-west fourth of the south-west quarter of section five 5 Township thirty-three 33 north, of range twelve 12 east, DeKalb County, Indiana, on the following terms, to-wit: One third of the purchase money in hand one third in nine and one-third in eighteen months from day of sale, the deferred payments to be on interest secured by notes and mortgage waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

JOHN P. WIDNEY, Adm'r.

June 4, 1874.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

H. C. MILLER,
AUCTIONEER!
AUBURN, IND.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the [illegible] which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also DR. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular

Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

May 7 1874.

The Great Clothing
EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,
Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices
Go to
M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

THE GREATEST
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the
Throat, Chest and Lungs!
THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

Is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.
DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS,

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCFD 3cts.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

FFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	29c
2nd best	26c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, filberts per lb	16
Brazil nuts	18½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 8c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	70c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil	[illegible]
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Year old 75	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2	per ½ Bbl $4.00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5.00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per pound 7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	10c	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c. No. 3 75c. No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c, Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—
Fort Wayne Fruit House!

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. F. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, De Kalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist,
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER.
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of [illegible] he respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 17.

They had to hold by stumps to keep from being blown away. In the hurry of the moment, one child and the young woman had been left in the house, and fortunately, by some means fell through the floor. The wind lifted the door from its hinges and threw it over them, and then the logs came tumbling in upon them until the house was leveled; and even the foundation logs turned over, yet the young woman and child were uninjured! Those in the field did not all escape so well.—The cabin of Mr. Karper was leveled to the ground, and the weight poles were blown beyond Mr. Brown's house, (some forty rods or more.) One of the knees from the roof of this cabin, it is supposed struck Leander Brown, a boy of Henry Brown's, making a dreadful gash in his head, which became a running sore for months. He is now a young man, and for years has been nearly blind from the effects of the wound, as is supposed. The storm having thus demolished these houses, and scattered the fences like feathers over Mr. Brown's improvement,—rushed on like a demon, tearing the heavy forst to shivers in its course, and carryng away the upper part of Wm. and M. George's dwellings; and totally demolishing, all their fences, —again it struck the forest beyond these farms, leveled it totally in its course, as before, until it reached the tract of land now owned by James Draggoo, where he formerly lived in Concord Township—when, either exhausting its force, or rising higher in the air,—it ceased its work of terrific distruction.—Articles of bed clothing from Mr. Brown's house were carried more than two miles by the Tornado.

The width of its path of destruction was about half a mile, and its length three miles.

After the fury of the storm was over, Mrs. William George started to Mr. Brown, (about half a mile west-ward with a plain road, before the storm,) but was so bewildered by the wild confusion of fallen timber, that she lost her way, and, after exerting herself to the utmost of her strength—doubled by her terrible excitement finally arrived at Geo. Moores, one mile south of her residence. On reaching this house she swooned away. Though much of this fallen timber has been cleared up on the farms of Mr. Woolsey, Mr. Brown; Karpar, the Messrs Georges, Isaac Culbertson, &c.; and though much of it has been rotted or burnt, where the land has not been cleared up; and though a new growth of timber has arisen to hide the desolation—yet the pathway of this storm is still very plainly to be seen on the road from Auburn to Spencerville.

Jackson Township, has rapidly improved since its first settlement. Large farms are seen in every part of it. Good buildings have been erected as fast as could be expected.

Butler is the south-western corner township of the county. It is six miles square and was organized as a civil township, Septembea 5th, 1837. It has cedar creek (the largest stream, except St. Joseph river in the county) running across the north east corner of Little Cedar from the north down through the center; and Black creek, a smaller, but never failing stream through the west part; so that it is well supplied with living water. The land in this township is generally rich, and, along the stream, pleasantly undulating. Between the streams there is some flat, wet land. Taken altogether however it is quite a good township of land.

First settlers were Peter Fair, and his sons, Abram and Charles; F. C. Crouse, George DeLong, and Andrew, Jacob and John Surface.—These eight came into the township first in October, 1834, with a four horse team and wagon. They had to cut their own road from Squire Caswell's, in Allen county, beyond Huntertown—five miles to the place where they settled and also a considerable part of the way from Fort Wayne, as the tract was too narrow and crooked for a four horse team. Abram Fair, one of the eight is our informant "Our plan," says he was to come out—build cabins—make a little beginning, and then return to our old homes. in Montgomery county, Ohio, to winter the family and in the spring we brought provisions enough with us to last till our return, excepting meat—calculating to kill deer enough to supply that. In this, however, we were mistaken We found deer quite scarce in those woods that fall. One day Andrew Surface found a hollow tree, filled with honey into which a bear had gnawed a hole and helped himself to as much as he wanted. On cutting the tree we found what was left of Bruin's dinner, six gallons of honey.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 60 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $2 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts.
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $5
Wood $2.75 @ $3.
Clover Seed, $5. @ $5.25.

Sour pickels at Beard's.

Cherries are ripening fast.

We have an auction store.

Our Farmers are making hay.

Look for mad dogs now-a-days.

Oranges and lemons at Beard's.

The wheat is ripening very rapidly.

It has been "cremation" this week.

A good time is expected on the 4th

The strawberry market is immense

Go to Beard's for Ohio stone ware.

Our town was crowded last Saturday

The rain last Sunday was quite refreshing.

Beard has a large lot of tobacco and cigars.

Beard has received a large lot of fresh groceries.

Geo. Patterson and lady are visiting friends in Rochester.

Some of the Baltimore workmen have located here.

The International Circus exhibits at Waterloo to-morrow.

Its time for green peas to be coming into market.

Shelled Corn, at Hare's Feed Store.

Linen suits are worn among our town boys.

New hay is selling at $1o a ton. That's pretty steep.

Dave McQuiston ain't no slouch to do auctioneering.

A little rain would be thankfully received just now.

Mr. Penfield has been absent from town for a couple of weeks.

The Ensley block has new cloth awnings.

Now is the time to take things cool—if ye've got the 'wherewith.'

There will be another minstrel company organized here in a short time, and a good one, too.

One fellow, at the fire, who is opposed to an engine, tired himself out shooting off his mouth.

Corn, Oats, Bran and Chop Feed at Hare's Flour and Feed Store.

The gentlemanly clerks in our dry goods stores are thankful for their annual, hot weather half leisure.

Every Democrat should be studying up some good man for office. Let the office seek the man.

The Marshal has been pushing the road work rapidly, and has done much good to our streets.

Giggling in the presence of company is repulsive, and shows bad breeding. Remember, John.

A large number of chickens were raised in this vicinity, and some are about ready to fry.

Recollect there is a Feed Store in Ward's building.

Those wanting premium lists of the fair to be held at Waterloo next October should call on the Secretary, Captain John Butt.

Many of our farmers say that the wheat crop will turn out much better than was supposed last spring although there will be a small harvest.

What a wealth of roses we are enjoying just now. Every bush hangs full, and this sweet fragrance is wafted on every breeze.

We are almost certain that the Democratic County Convention will nominate several officers, who will be chosen by the people next October.

The social met at Mike Long's, Jr., on last Wednesday. A large crowd were on hand, and every one seemed to be happy, because they were there.

The band went to Columbia City yesterday to discourse music for the Odd Fellows dedication. Quite a number of our citizens went with them, and a high time was had.

Candidates will please remember that we will not insert any announcement until the money is paid therefor. We will make no exceptions and propose to treat all alike

The Auburn Silver Cornet Band will appear on the 4th in full new uniforms, and we doubt not, all being good looking fellows, but that they will make a fine appearance.

PERSONAL.—If the lady from Angola, that bought a pair of French kid button boots will call at the store of E. Vordermark & Sons, she may hear of something to her interest.

Over a little fun, one of our young ladies has threatened to bite us in two.—Well, it takes grit to go through with it, but, in the language of the poet, we bid thee come.

The cat that was advertsed lost, last week,—wasn't lost. It only took up quarters at the Auburn House for a day or two Change of diet it supposed to be the cause assigned for the act.

J. W. Shaffer, Esq., turned out of his extensive wagon shops, last week, one of the handsomest finished buggies we ever saw. Mr. S. is one of those particular men, and has his work done just to the ticket, before leaving the shop.

Settle Up.

Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to me by note or book account to call and settle at the residence of M. F. Long without delay. or my books will be placed in proper hands for collection

M. LONG.

The Band have been at great expense in getting new uniforms and as a means of working out of debt they propose to give a social dance, Friday evening before the Fourth, at Ensly's Hall. Every body should take a ticket whether they go or not, and thus help in a worthy cause.

Don't forget that there has opened in Auburn a new Boot and Shoe store where an entire new stock is now on exhibition, and for sale at the lowest prices. Mr. Woodford, the proprietor, has a large experience in this line, and knows what to select to suit the trade. Store next door to Hebel's corner, Main-st.

We saw a sweet sixteen the other evening sitting in the front yard smoothing her Auburn locks (everyone in town has that kind of hair) preparatory to the arrival of a young gentleman of the period who was expected that evening to see—another young lady in the same house. Yell, vot of it.

The indiscriminate use of fire works in town should be suppressed. The Town Board should pass an ordinance prohibiting the use of fire arms or fire works within the corporation, except on the 4th. A number of accidents have already occured We like to see the boys have their fun, when not inconsistant with public safety.

Capt Mitchell, of Goshen, is the nominee on the Independent ticket for Attorney general. While we believe he has ability, fitness and experience sufficient to discharge the duties of that office, we also believe he has the foresight, and good sense to decline because of the want of enthusiasm, unity and strength in the so-called party.

The order of Odd Fellows, in this State paid in relief and charity last year, $35-558.76. A reverend gentleman, at Ligonier, a few weeks since, prayed that such secret society fellows might be sent to "their native hell." It may be that when the brethren get there they will be a little *warmer* hearted, but that is doing very well for this cold world.

AUBURN SCENE—Little dove in the parlor awaiting her fellow, little boy outside rapped on the door just to fool her, she with the annoyance and anxiety hears another rap, and she innocently says, "Go away, I don't want to see you any more; you need'nt think you can fool me any more." Exit young gent on his ear; think he don't love that little Dove ever so much.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—Mr. S. W. Ralston met with a serious accident last Friday evening. He went up stairs in his store to put down the windows, fearing that fire from the rockets the boys were shooting off that evening might be thrown inside, and as he was going down stairs he missed his footing and fell ten feet to the bottom, breaking his collar bone and inflicting other injuries. He is recovering very slowly, and has suffered great pain.

At Auburn they trade horses for dogs. It occurs to us that the curs there must be unusually valuable or the horses unusually poor. Brother Thomas Mays, you should discourage this practice by using all honorable means to curtail it.—*Logansport Journal.*

Not any. Its of great utility for we get rid of two unprofitable items, poor horses and worse dogs, by trading one away and shooting the other.

SPENCERVILLE.—Rumor has it that one of the venerable citizens of Spencerville paid $3.50. Keep still money—and it won't keep still either.

Geo Howey and Chauncy Skinmer angrily debated the responsibility of a job of poor coopering.

Some of our Concord politicians are looking for a place on the slate for the fall election.

Growing crops are very promising in this neighborhood, and business in its various departments very lively.

Grand Celebration !

OF THE

4TH OF JULY!

In Auburn

There will be an old fashioned celebration at this place the coming Fourth, and a good time is expected.

Hon John McSweeny,

AND

Gen. BILL GIBSON

of Ohio, and

HON. R. C. BELL,

of Fort Wayne, have been invited as the Orators of the day.

SPEECHES, MUSIC, FUN

A grand Parade by the SPANISH BANDITS will take place during the day.

A large amount of

Fire Works

have been procured for the evening

There will be a Foot Race, Wheelbarrow Race and other amusing features.

Music by the

Auburn Cornet Band !

AND THE

GLEE CLUB!

A DANCE will be given at Ensly's hall Friday and Saturday evenings.

DR. J. H. FORD,
President of the day.
CAPT. H. E. ALTENBURG,
Marshal of the day.

A young lady dying, fully determined said to her lover—

O, William ! strew no blossoms of spring
For the new apparatus might rust ;
But say that a handful of shavings you'll bring
And linger to see me combust.

Yes, promise me, love, while the seasons revolve
On their noiseless axles, the years,
You will visit the kiln—you saw me resolve,
And leach my pale ashes with tears.

FIRE.—Last Thursday afternoon the residence of Mr. James Potter took fire from a defective flue, and a great deal of hard labor was required to extinguish the flames. It commenced burning in an old building used for a kitchen and reached the main building. Had this been plastered up-stairs the "bucket engine" would have done but little good. Several strangers looking on were surprised at so large a place not having a fire engine, and remarked that their fire company would put it out in 10 minutes. The loss is estimated at about $500.

FEATHER RENOVATER.—Those who have feather beds and pillows, can now have them thoroughly renovated and cleaned at little cost, by Benny's steam process. Mr. J. C. Maxwell, is now at Waterloo, with one of these Renovaters and now is the time to attend to this matter. We know that this process accomplishes all that is claimed for it. By this process all moth are destroyed and the feathers cleansed, the fibers relieved from their curled and matted condition, giving to a bed astonishing increase in the size, nearly doubling, and often more than doubling their original bulk.

Go to Beard's for fruit Jars, jelly cups and glass ware.

Corn meal at Hare's Flour and Feed Store in Ward's building.

To the Citizens of Auburn and Vicinity.

It is with pleasure that we can announce to our many patrons and friends that at last we have solved the great secret of advantage to our customers and success to ourselves, namely:

We have an entire new stock, fresh and clean.
Bought strictly for cash; for money.
Selected by the best buyer in Indiana.
The discount obtained by buying for cach pays all our expences.
We pay three-fourths less rent than any clothing house in the city
The expense incurred by judicious advertising.
We give to our customers by selling cheap.
Our entire expenses three-fourths less than any house in Wayne.
We can fit children, boys, youths, men and extra sized men.
Suits for children from $2 up; for boys from $3 up.
Men, from $5.50 a suit upward.
The largest, most complete and fashionable stock of furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c., in Fort Wayne.
We sell strictly for cash, and at one price.
Every article marked in plain selling figures.
The only place where all are treated alike.
We have a buyer constantly in the eastern markets, shipping us the latest novelties. The expense saved, coming to the Star, by our low prices!
10 per cent discount to the clergy and their families.
Good brown duck overalls only 50 cents.
Three boxes of good collars (ten in a box) 25 cents.
Be sure of the place
The Star Clothing House
No. 5 East Main street
North of the Court House.
SAM & PETE, and MAX NIRDLINGER, Managers.
SAMUEL F. NIRDLINGER, Proprietor.
April 16, 4-m
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

A little incident occurred the other day before a justice at Leo. A brilliant lawyer from Fort Wayne had talked about three hours until the patience of everybody present was exhausted. A dog lay on the floor, and one of the opposing counsel hit him a tap with his cane and he howled. This interrupted the orator and he ordered the dog put out. The owner of the dog, an old man, said on the ground that as the lawyer had sung him to sleep, the dog should finish his nap.—The argument of counsel closed soon after.

HAD HE LIVED NOW.—A certain King once ordered a pair of brogans with which to ornament his feet. In due time they were made, but lo and behold when his majesty came to try them on, he found them too small. He tried the maker again and found the boots the next time the other extreme—too big. An order was promptly given to execute the shoemaker if the next time the boots failed to fit.—Whether they suited upon the third occasion, history does not relate, but had this magnate lived in our time, and had called upon Vordermark & Sons he could have been accommodated at the first trial and would undoubtedly have been well fitted, without having to experience a delay, waiting for the boots to be made

The *Press* gives another growl over the bond case, and insinuates that the county is responsible for all this delay, when Republican Judges have had entire control of the matter. It seems to be one of the special features of that paper to create many impressions. Here is another:

Republican LaGrange county only levies 15 cents on the each $100 for county purposes, but then it has no bond case to prosecute.

Now will the *Press* state how much more is levied for bridge purposes and for the poor. In some counties the levy is divided into three parts, but the *Press* wishes it understood that 15 cents is all the levy in LaGrange county. Will our very fair and honorable neighbor correct this impression. Of course, this is an oversight upon its part, as a party that will accept $50 from a prominent candidate for his support and then go right back on him because another pays more and decline paying it back, certainly has no guilt in his heart.

THE COMET—Another comet is now visible, called the Coggia Comet. The most feasible method of finding it among the dim and widespread stars of the Camelopard is to draw an imaginary line from Gamma to Alpha of the dipper and from Gamma to Beta of the lesser bear, prolonging it downwards. At or near the inter section of these lines, at about 30 degrees above the horizon at 9 p. m. the comet will be found. Its place or Proctor's man is just above the small arrow next west of the stars 42 and 43 of the Camelopard (Camelus).

As there may be some who do not undestand this mixture of menagerie and tinshop with starry orbs, and who know neither the nose of the great bear nor the small arrow in the Camelopard when they see them, Prof. Gaileo, gives the following directions and diagram to bring about the same result:

* North Star

* The Comet

The..................Horizon

Let the observer look the polar star square in the face, drop a line straight to the horizon, and then, midway between the earth and the polar state, and a little to the right of the line, he will find the Coggia Comet.

MEDICAL.

Chronic Diseases A Specialty.

DR. S. CLAY TODD, Cor. Perry and Summit steets (P. O. Lock Box 145) Toledo Ohio, Cures Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Deafness, Female Diseases, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all nervous diseases etc., etc. Consultation Free. Circulars free. tf

FORT WAYNE, June 18, 1874.

MR. L. P. VORDERMARK,

Dear Sir:—On and after Monday, June 22nd sell all goods at cost until July 4th. When we go cost we want all the money we can get, as we are going to buy heavier than ever.

Respectfully your,
E. V. & SONS.

Now is the time to buy your Boots and Shoes cheap. Everybody should avail themselves of this opportunity, for it don't last long. Remember the place, E. Vordermark & Sons, Odd Fellows' Building north of Court House.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and all others interested; also to the Petit Jurors heretofore summoned for the May Term 1874, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that said Court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the 3rd Monday of August 1874 (Aug. 1874) for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of at said May term, 1874, of said court.

Witness, My hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 8th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Saloma Lynch vs Daniel A. Lynch } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff by McBride & Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Daniel A. Lynch is not a residence of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874.

Elizabeth Britton vs. Francis L. Britton } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Francis L. Britton is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.

Eliza Jane Price vs. Franklin Price } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Franklin Price is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of June, 1874

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, deceased, will offer for sale on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874,

the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, in DeKalb County, Ind. to-wit: The west half of the north east quarter of section twenty nine, township thirty thee, north of range thirteen east, excepting five acres described as follows, Commencing at the south east corner of said premises running thence west forty rods, thence north twenty rods, thence south twenty rods to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands situated in DeKalb County in the state of Indiana to-wit:

The north half of the south-east quarter, sixty-five acres off of the south side of the north-east quarter, twenty acres off of the east end of the north half of the south-west quarter, and five acres in the north-east corner of the south half of the south-west quarter, all in section thirty [30] in township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15 east, said tract to be offered singly commencing with the piece last above described, and selling enough of said land to realize a sum sufficient to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

TERMS—One third cash in hand, one-third in nine and one-third in twelve months from day of sale purchaser to give his notes for deferred payments at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOYCE COATS, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Atty.

Go to Tom Leisure for cream.

THE AUTHOR OF "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE MANY CLAIMING THE TITLE.

As a poet I've never been famous,
Which I think at a glance you will see,
But for [illegible] up words altogether,
I doubt if my beat there can be.

I once wrote a piece for a paper
Entitled the "Beautiful Snow,"
And the [illegible] who acted as carrier
Now sleeps in the valley below.

'Twas caused by the editor's anger
Upon being presented, you know,
With a poem of forty-two verses—
All ending with "Beautiful Snow,"

He was kicked from the sanctum instanter,
Then down two or three flights of stairs,
And the pavement impeding his progress
Put an end to his worldly affairs.

The spot where his bones lie reposing
Is marked by a plain-looking stone,
Which [illegible] all juvenile poets
To let snow and its beauty alone.

Or it may [illegible] death of another,
[illegible] for you to relate,
And [illegible]
[illegible]

So, when [illegible] asked for a poem,
I think of that boy's sad demise,
And never put "Beautiful Snow" in
When it's possible to do otherwise.

But how can a person avoid it?
When one's been accustomed, you know,
To read every day in the papers
A poem on the "Beautiful Snow."

The name of the author is doubted—
Some say it was written by Poe,
While others say that it wasn't;
So how's a poor fellow to know?

Then again the credit is given
To one who had fallen from grace,
Who once was as pure as the snow-flake,
And was sought for the charms of her face.

Who died in a charity hospital
From the effects of her terrible woe,
And 'tis said that they found on her person,
The poem on the "Beautiful Snow."

But rumor more recently has it—
'Twas written by one of the "Reds,"
Who was known as Chief of the Modocs
And King of the Lava Beds.

Now, who ever the author may be,
I think it is time to come out
And enlighten an anxious public
By telling us what he's about—

The cause of his quiet seclusion,
And the whereabouts of his home;
And whether he's married or single,
Or lives, like a hermit, alone.

Whether he's man born of a woman,
Inhabiting this world below,
Or whether he's only a spirit
In the form of the "Beautiful Snow."

If a being, he ought to be knighted,
And his head with thorns should be crown'd,
Made King of the Cannibal Islands,
Or some country that's not yet found;

And when he tires of his glory,
And votes it decidedly stale,
He should be given in charge of the Kuklux,
And escorted around on a rail;

And then, on some cold winter's evening,
When the snow has covered the ground,
In a coat of coal-tar and feathers,
They should lower him gently down

To a sleep of peace and quiet,
Away from this world of show,
With naught but the heavens above him,
In a bed of his "Beautiful Snow."

BETSEY BOBBETT.

My! but Mrs. Betsey Bobbett was a spry little widow. She walked as though she was moved by steel springs, especially if 'Squire Wilkins happened to be passing her house. If she saw him tilting by in his gig, she was sure to be busy at the front window, picking an imaginary dead leaf off the rose-geranium, or culling spray of mignonette to fasten among her bonny brown curls. Sometimes she would be coming round the house from the cistern-pump, and she would flirt her ruffles in a way to show the 'broidered hems of her marvelously dainty skirts and the trimmest of all prettily-arched ankles.

She was as artful as a mink, Betsey was, and it was very certain that she had laid her plans to captivate the village 'Squire. Her brother thought so—he was an old bachelor who lived with her—and all the trouble Ira knew was the fear that Betsey would marry and his cozy relations be broken up. He embraced every opportunity to say something against every marriageable widower or susceptible bachelor in the neighborhood.

"No, I don't like the looks o' 'Squire Wilkins, nohow," he said one evening, as he leaned back in his chair at the tea-table and picked his teeth leisurely. "Them deep, up-and-down wrinkles 'tween his eyebrows are enough for me; when you see them on anybody's face you may look out for ill-natur' and a cross, fault-finding disposition. But where they run this way," and he arched his eyebrows up, until his skinny-looking forehead lay all in deep furrows plowed horizontally, "why, then you may expect a good-natured man, not fault-finding nor hard to please."

"It's nothing to me who's ill-tempered or who has wrinkles, I'm sure," said Betsey, smiling demurely; "but I never believed much in signs. You know our old Grandmother Tresway was as full of contrariness as the old fellow himself, and people looked in her smooth face, as placid as a china doll's, and they called her a saint, and a mother in Israel, and all such holy, significant titles. You remember how she used to throw the tea-pot, or the press-board, or the boot-jack, or anything that came in her way, at us young ones."

And so the talk of the brother and sister drifted on until it ran into the past, and they both talked of old times and half-forgotten adventures, and they spent a very pleasant evening together, as they usually did.

The next evening, just after dusk, the 'Squire called and stayed an hour or so. He had not intended stopping long—just ran in to see how Ira managed to keep his sweet potatoes all winter—he'd never had luck keeping his, somehow. Ira hurried and told him, secretly hoping that he'd go home immediately, but the 'Squire was in no hurry.

They talked election news and discussed the candidates for Governor, and for Lieutenant-Governor, and Congress; and yet the 'Squire lingered. He was building a new house, frame, story-and-a-half, with two dormer windows, that cost fifty dollars each. He said "dormer windows were so charming to sit in and watch the sun set in the summer evenings when the mellar light fringed all the hills with glory;" here he ran his spongy hands into his pockets and then plowed his fingers through his well-dyed, ambrosial locks, and then fell to milking his sooty black beard, while he glanced over at the widow, whose eyes spake again.

"Or," he continued, "it is pleasan to sit in a dormer winder in the full o' the moon and watch him sailin' among the clouds in all his evangelical majesty. One knows how to vally a friend at such a time;" and he rolled up his eyes and milked on leisurely, while he sighed.

"That's so," said Ira, thinking that he ought to say something to show himself an appreciative listener.

"I've not planned yet how I'll have my upper rooms divided off; I want them handy and to be as large as possible," and he cast his round, white orbs up to the ceiling, thinking that he looked like a poet whose eyes were in a "fine frenzy rolling."

"This is fine October weather," said the widow, tossing back her curls and rocking gently to and fro, giving her head just motion enough to swing the glittering pendants in her ears and make them catch the light of the lamp and sparkle there most bewitchingly. Oh, it was a captivating little dodge, and it worked like a charm. The 'Squire's heart melted like a roll of July butter.

Her hands lay prettily in her lap; she continued: "I always think of what the poet sung of October. He says:

> "'There is a vigor in the air
> That brings such light to heart and eye
> As came not with the summer glow
> Of days gone by.'"

She recited it rather mournfully, and raised her voice at the end of each line until she came to the last, and she gradually let it die away in a whisper.

That was artful dodge number two.

Ira was growing uneasy at the sentimental turn matters were taking, and thinking of hospitality, he said: "'Squire, s'posin' we have a basket o' walnuts to eat—some o' them boosters that growed down on the bottom?"

"No, I believe not; I ate a hearty supper this evening, thank you," said the 'Squire. "Now my family room is a trifle larger than this," he continued, and he looked all around the room, scrutinizingly.

The widow was glad that she had swept down the cobwebs that very morning, and that Ira had whitewashed overhead the week before the State Fair. To all outside appearances she was a tip-top housekeeper. But, sometimes, if she was in a hurry, she did not make her bed more than three times in one week. Nobody knew it but Ira, and he didn't care a cent.

Ira stood his ground and managed to say something every time the 'Squire spoke; he was determined that he shouldn't have an opportunity to talk sentiment to Betsey, for if he did, dear knows where it would end. There was the 'Squire, a well-to-do widower, a good provider, only two children, rich and looking about for a partner to share his joys and his sorrows. There was his sister, Betsey Bobbett, only turned of thirty-three, neat, handsome, smart as a cricket, and her husband dead as a door-nail, this eighteen months over, and why shouldn't she marry if she took a notion? But he couldn't live in the same house with the 'Squire and Betsey, even if they wanted him to. He thought, and thought, and scratched his head over the problem, and his lower jaw fell, and for two days he pondered sorrowfully over this new dilemma.

One day Betsey was going over to her cousin's to a quilting, and Ira was to keep house and have the tea-kettle boiling at five o'clock in the evening.

Now, nobody would guess what an ugly thing old Brother Ira did in her absence. Oh, the selfish old churl was driven to it! He knew it wasn't manly or kind, but how could he give up his cozy quarters and see Betsey's smiles lavished upon another?

Poor fellow, he arraigned himself, and while under indictment he said: "Now, Ira Josephus Barnabee, you know very well that you are the viciousest mortal that ever lived, but something *must* be done. You don't want to be set adrift and be compelled to try the realities of a cruel world that always was hard on orphans and poor folks!"

Ira often dwelt with pathos on the fact of his being an orphan. He was not a very tender orphan, being in his forty-seventh year; but that is the way with some people, they will howl over one old-time, by-gone sorrow all through their lives.

Ira knew that Madame Wilkins, deceased, had been a very pink of a housekeeper, and the bereft 'Squire thought this requirement the one thing needful in a wife. She must mop all the floors every Saturday, sweep down the cobwebs, polish the tinware, and do all the little things that his mother used to do. Of course her successor must be all she had been.

After Betsey had been gone an hour or two, Ira walked leisurely over to the new story-and-a-half frame house of 'Squire Wilkins, and seated himself on the work-bench and commenced playing with the little curly shavings.

The 'Squire came in and began showing him round through the house very courteously. When they were up-stairs Ira said: "You'd ought to have your rooms divided off like my sister Betsey has; I think hers are very convenient."

"I wish I had the plan of her rooms," said the 'Squire, brightening up as though the idea tantalized him.

"Get your rule and come right over along with me; there's nobody at home to-day, and we'll have full possession ourselves."

So the two men trudged off together to Widow Betsey Bobbett's little rose-covered cottage in the edge of the village.

Now I don't want to insinuate, but I verily believe that Ira Josephus, the selfish old bachelor brother, had been all through Rose Cottage, just trying how badly he could tumble together the contents, and what a suspicion he could cast upon that little housekeeper, Betsey Bobbett. In the pantry the doors of the cupboard stood staring wide open, showing a heterogeneous mess of cold boiled cabbage, pork, fish, turnips, pickles, buttermilk and meat-fryings, with nut-cakes, broken pies, dry bread, etc. The doors of the clothes-press stood ajar, and bonnets, hats, hose, gaiters, gowns and slippers were thrown promiscuously together in tumbled heaps—dirty and clean, broken and whole, all just as though tumbled out of a rag-peddler's wagon in a hurricane. The sitting-room was in prime disorder; a basket of walnuts and a plate of apples with peelings and cores among them, occupied a place in the middle of the floor. But her bed-room was the worst. The bed was not made; on one post hung a nightcap (it wasn't hers, Ira must have put his there); it was made of red flannel, without a hem or binding, the back part of it was puckered all up by a string run round in it. On another post hung an old hoop-skirt that looked as if it had come out of Noah's ark after doing good service for Noah's wife and his sons' wives. Stockings lay scattered about and shoes just as they had been kicked off, corsets, bustles, underclothing, and all the *et cetera* of a bed-room, in a dilapidated condition. Ira acted very naturally, just as if everything was right and not unusual.

"Now, 'Squire, this bed-room is a good-size, 'bout square, I should think," said the unimpressible Ira, taking the rule and beginning to measure from the wall right opposite the bed; "take the measure and see for yourself;" and he handed it to the bereft widower.

He took it and continued on with the same measurement that Ira had commenced. Of course it ran right under the bed. Now beds *will* get dirty under them. I don't know what's the reason, but the first sign of disorder in a bedroom begins with a fluffness on the carpet under it. Then we women all know what a glorious receptacle "under yon bed" is for shoes, boxes, dirty clothes, cast-off duds, and anything one wants to put out of sight "just for a little while." Good housekeepers sometimes so far depart from their integrity as to let things get in a muss in their bedrooms. It is not for us to say whether Betsey Bobbett's bed-room was generally tidy or not.

Dreadful, wasn't it? that just while the immaculate 'Squire was down on all fours, away back under the bed, among feathers, and straw, and boxes, and bundles, and other things, a patting little trip was heard running up the stairs, as light as a kitten's springy step, and who should come bounding into the room, curls a-flying, and eyes sparkling, and cheeks aglow, but Betsey Bobbett herself!

"Oh, good heavens!" she screamed, as one glance of her eye took in the whole scene.

Ira was standing leaning over, anxiously watching the 'Squire, who was under the bed, save that his legs were visible, or as much of them as were boots.

"What does this mean? I'd like to know," she said, in a shrill voice, holding up both trembling hands as though aghast with horror.

The 'Squire came a-hustling out, crab-style, from among the debris, with his hair all pushed the wrong way, and the tails of his coat turned up over his back. He made a great clang and clatter and noise, and disarranged the hidden things generally; but he got out at last and tried to look like a man who had been following a legitimate calling.

"Now, I say no gentleman will enter a lady's private room under such circumstances," said she, looking at the measuring-rule; "and especially in her absence! It's horrible! it's awful!" and the poor little thing clapped her hands up to her face and sobbed hysterically.

"He only wanted to measure the rooms afore he planned his'n," said the brother, in a cringing voice, looking at his sister, and feeling really sorry that matters had taken such an unfavorable turn. His plan had worked well, but hadn't stopped there; it had gone on working; and he couldn't see, as he stood there scratching his head, where the mischief would end.

"I regret exceedingly, Mrs. Bobbett, that I have subjected myself to your displeasure," said the discomfited 'Squire, twisting his fingers together, and looking very miserable and red-faced.

"Well, don't stand here, then! Go home, where you belong; and you needn't be a bit surprised, sir, if I have you up before the sessions at their next meeting," said the incensed widow, her eyes flashing fire. Both men were so scared that they stood like petrified men.

"Where in the world did this old thing come from, I'd like to know?" she shrieked out, seizing hold of the funny flannel night-cap that was perched up on top of the foot-post, and she gave it a vicious jerk, breaking the string that held in pucker the back part of it, and it slipped down over the post. Enraged, she pulled at it violently, tore it off and twisting it up in a little wad, threw it at the 'Squire's head. "Clear out, I say, both of you prowling dogs;" and she stamped her little foot very much in earnest, and followed them to the head of the stairs.

"Mrs. Bobbett, my dear woman," began the 'Squire, apologetically.

"Away with you, don't you go to Mrs. Bobbetting me!" said she, and she made the dearest little fist, which she extended in the direction of his face. He dodged his head, as if a wasp was coming that way, and the two men shambled off down-stairs. She lay prone on the floor, in her dire distress, and cried "rivers of tears," tears of sorrow and mortification, and anger, and spite, and grief, and disappointment. But time brought an end to her agony—she grew calm and her sorrow was of the subdued kind. While she lay on the floor sobbing, her brother Ira was lying on the floor too, down in the sitting-room, and he was giving expression to the exaltation that lifted him higher than he'd ever been before.

No danger now, he thought, of the poor orphan, Ira Josephus, being turned out of house and home, to make room for 'Squire Wilkins. "Sold! sold!" he ejaculated, as he lay on his broad back and kicked his heels up in the air, and gesticulated with his brawny fists. "Oh, that was rich! but my! didn't her eyes blaze, and her cheeks glow! she looked like a harnsom fury," and in his inexpressible exuberance of joy, he beat his breast and shook his head and acted like a crazy man.

We don't know how the brother and sister settled the affair and became good friends again, but we know it to be the case, and that they live together as snug as two chatty little mice, and she "smiles again," and swings her bonny curls bewitchingly, and is as happy as the days are long.

'Squire Wilkins married that red-headed widow, with the lame boy, who used to live on the farm he sold, after he came to the village. She and Widow Bobbett are firm friends, and they gossip and sip tea together in the summer evenings, and see a great deal of comfort. We don't know whether the 'Squire planned his room after those in Rose Cottage, or not, but we guess by the twinkle in his gray eyes, that he often laughs over the ridiculous figure he cut, crawling around under the bed of the Widow Betsey Bobbett.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

A Hunter's Parrot.

A correspondent of the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* sends that paper the following account of a common poll-parrot, which, it is claimed, has not only been trained to hunt, but which has learned to take a great delight in the chase. The owner and trainer of this hunting parrot is a boatman, who formerly plied between Little Rock and New Orleans, but who some years since gave up the business of boating, and has since led the life of a hunter, living in a snug cabin at the junction of Big Mammelle creek with the Arkansas river. This hunter-hermit, whose name is Nathan Lusk, brought with him from New Orleans, on making his last trip to that city, a fine young parrot, to which he soon became more attached than any other thing on earth. Seated upon his shoulders, the parrot attended him in all his walks. To train the bird and talk to it was almost his sole occupation. With the careful training of so loving a master added to its great natural talent for imitating all manner of cries of birds and animals, this bird had become a marvel of cunning, and a great wonder in its way. Taken into the hills bordering Big Mammelle creek, and the signal being given at intervals, it utters the cry of the turkey so perfectly as to deceive the oldest and most astute gobbler that ever strutted. On being answered by a gobbler, the parrot proceeds to lure him to death in the most fiendishly-coquettish manner imaginable. Seated on his master's shoulders, charily and coyly the parrot replies. Once he has fully attracted the attention of the vain and anxious gobbler, often allowing him to call in a fretful tone twice or thrice before deigning to answer, he then, in a few low and tender notes, lures the proud bird of the forest within range of the hunter's deadly rifle. Seeing the turkey struggling in the agonies of death fills the parrot with the most fiendish delight, to which he gives utterance in a succession of blood-chilling "ha, ha's," in all manner of diabolical tones and keys. Should the hunter miss his aim, however, the parrot ruffles his feathers, croaks and scolds, pulls his master's hair, and long refuses to be pacified. Duck-hunting in Forche and Meto bayous is, however, the parrot's chief delight. Seated in the bow of his master's boat, snugly ensconced in a patch of tall bulrushes, the parrot bursts forth into such a "quack, quacking," and general duck gabble that there seems to be in the vicinity a whole flock of these birds, all enjoying themselves immensely. Thus are many passing flocks of ducks lured within range of the gun of the hunter. Geese are in the same way called up by this wonderful parrot; also many other wild fowl, and even deer, as the bird imitates the plaintive bleating of a fawn or doe to a nicety. No money would buy the bird, and Nat Lusk, seen strolling through the woods gun in hand, and with his almost inseparable companion seated on his left shoulder, seems a second Robinson Crusoe. Although so perfect in his imitations of all manner of birds and animals, the parrot is not a great talker; indeed, his vocabulary is limited to a few words and one or two short phrases. He will sometimes sing out, "Nat, you lubber," and when Dan Lanagan (a brother boatman of Nat's living at the head of Bayou Forche, and almost his only visitor), in his dug-out, is seen paddling in toward the mouth of Big Mammelle creek, the parrot—whose name, we forgot to say, is Bobby—will shout, "Lanagan, ahoy! Lanagan, a-a-hoy!" The moment Bobby sees his master take down his gun he is in a great flutter. He cocks his head on one side, his great red eyes sparkling with delight, and in a low, inquiring tone says: "Turkey, turkey?" "No, Bobby," Nat will perhaps say, "not turkey to-day." Bobby cocks his head the other way, and softly says, "Quack, quack, quack?" "Yes, Bobby," says Nat, "quack, quack!" Bobby then burts into a loud "ha, ha, ha!" and cries, "Nat, you lubber, quack, quack!" Then he ha ha's till the whole cabin rings again.

How to Succeed.

The young man who thinks he can carry his boyish pranks into the serious business of life is not a man, and defrauds himself and his employer. "After work, play." That should satisfy the most sanguine. "Business before pleasure" is the motto of the prudent man whose guide is experience, and it is sufficient for the novitiate in active life.

But it is despicable to see the young man just starting in life so wedded to his former enjoyments as to place them above present duties. Yet this is often the case. The young man, who, to steer his own bark, launches forth on the sea of life, too often looks back on the pleasures he leaves behind, and, forgetful of present duties, steers back to past enjoyments.

There is no royal road to success any more than to knowledge. He who would succeed must work; and after all there is more real enjoyment in work, which has a worthy object, than in play or pleasure, intended to kill time. We remarked a few days ago to a business man whose present means are amply sufficient, but who worked really harder than any of his numerous employes, that he "ought to take it easy." Said he, "I am never so happy as when I have more than I can do. I may wear out in working, but I dread to rust out in idling." He was right. His work was a part of himself, a part of his life, and it was always faithfully done. To apprentices especially this earnestness and interest in their work is necessary if success is ever to be obtained.

PINS.—A school-boy, being requested to write a composition upon the subject of "Pins," produced the following: "Pins are very useful. They have saved the lives of a great many men, women and children—in fact, whole families." "How so," asked the puzzled teacher. And the boy replied, "Why, by not swallowing them." This matches the story of the other boy, who defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put on any."

Colorado.

Colorado to-day is the center of the best as well as the largest emigration from the United States. And with reason, for both in the way of geographical position, internal resources and capacity for diversified industry, it stands at the head of all the Territories.

Geographically, Colorado is in the very van of the column of solid migration, being the westward front of that great tier of prosperous commonwealths which belt the Union—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado. Emigration always moves in straight lines—the population of any one climate, soil or temperature following its parallel of latitude. This has been the uniform history of settlement in this country.

Colorado, however, will have the advantage of her older sisters, in that while their settlement was slow, fortuitous and disintegrated, hers is rapid, organized and systematic—while theirs was the work of individuals, hers is the work of great organizations, supported by experience, capital and combination. She begins at a point the others only reached after a generation.

Already her condition reveals her vantage-ground and demonstrates her position as the leader of the great column of the Middle States.

Colorado is [illegible] vored territory for any one thinking of going West to settle. Society is already established there; railway communication with the Atlantic and Pacific States is direct and good; the Territorial Government economically organized and honestly administered, exempting the settlers from onerous taxation. Witness the following items:

TAXES.—There were no territorial taxes laid in 1873.

PUBLIC DEBT.—There is no territorial debt, and a balance of $18,172.19 in the Treasury.

SCHOOLS.—The educational facilities of the Territory are first-class. The common-school system is well organized. There are good ladies' theological, conventual and boys' schools. There is a college at Colorado Springs.

THE PRESS.—There are 7 daily and 36 other papers published in Colorado.

BANKS.—There are 27 banks.

TELEGRAPH.—There are 1,018 miles.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.

Southern Colorado is the richest, most fertile, and mildest-tempered section of the great Territory of Colorado. It is a State within itself of magnificent proportions, incalculable natural resources, and a diversity of soil and climate, and a capacity for agricultural, pastoral, mining, manufacturing and commercial development which render it self-supporting.

Lying south of the Great Divide it is the most genial climate of all Colorado.

The Arkansas, the greatest river running from the Rocky Mountains, gives it the richest valley and strongest water-power in Colorado.

Embracing in its limits the South Park and San Juan country, it covers the richest mining districts of the Territory, its minerals being not merely gold and silver, but coal, iron, copper, marble and petroleum.

PUEBLO.

The capital city of this great region is Pueblo, located on the old trading route of the Santa Fe trail, just where that ancient highway crossed and the trunk-line of railway now crosses the Arkansas river.

Pueblo is an old, well-established point. It has been a missionary station, a trading post, a military fort, and is now a thriving Western town. Its location has been determined by the established routes of travel for over a century. It has therefore a solid foundation. It is now a railway center. Five roads, two built and three building, converge here. At this point will stand the

GREAT CENTRAL CITY OF THE FAR WEST.

In every respect of centrality, climate, local situation, position with reference to North, South, East and West, Pueblo is destined to become the great commercial city of the Rocky Mountains. For one thousand miles along the base of the mountain range there is no point equal to it as a commercial center.

SOUTH PUEBLO.

The systematic development of Pueblo toward this, its own proper position, is now going on under the auspices of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, which has opened to colony settlement and improvement the land on the south bank of the Arkansas, heretofore unoccupied by reason of the want of capital in Colorado to construct the great irrigating canal necessary to supply water.

South Pueblo has been regularly laid out and platted, streets opened and graded, 10,000 trees planted along the avenues and public squares, a large park laid out and planted, bridges built, and all the foundations for a prosperous town broadly and intelligently laid. The streets are 100 feet wide, the central boulevard 150 feet. Acequias, or miniature canals, run along the front of each sidewalk.

The main work, however, is the great irrigating canal, 20 miles in length, which has already been built at a cost of $90,000.

This canal covers and waters a tract of 10,000 acres, and this tract constitutes the colony settlement of South Pueblo.

South Pueblo differs from the generality of towns just starting in having already established railway, telegraph and express and postal connections with the entire country.

The old town of Pueblo is located on the north bank of the river, and just opposite South Pueblo, being connected by four completed bridges and a horse-railway.

Colonists, in addition to the facilities of the new town, will have all the advantages in the way of markets, society, etc., afforded by the old town.

South Pueblo is not an experiment. One thousand people are now on the colony grounds.

The title is clear and simple, confirmed by a recent act of Congress, and now in the trustees of the company.

JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON, Philadelphia.
President Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
SAMUEL M. FELTON, Philadelphia.
Late President P., W. & B. R. R. Co.
LOUIS H. MEYER, Banker, New York.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.—Large reservations have been and will be made for school, church, park and other public purposes.

EXPENSES OF EMIGRATION.—Persons holding certificates of membership, who apply at an early date, will secure passage and freights on household goods, from the East to South Pueblo, at greatly reduced rates.

These prices *now* are about as follows for *first-class* tickets:

From Philadelphia to South Pueblo	$66
From Cincinnati to South Pueblo	48
From Chicago to South Pueblo	45
From Omaha to South Pueblo	32
From St. Louis to South Pueblo	40
From Liverpool to South Pueblo	£25

These rates are a per centum reduction on the full fares, and will change from time to time as these fares change.

HEALTH.—All the world now visit Colorado to find health. Health is the poor man's capital.

SCENERY.—The scenery is the grandest and most beautiful on the continent.

SOIL.—The valley of the Arkansas raises 50 bushels of wheat to the acre.

SOCIAL CHANCES.—Every man's children start equal and with even chances in the West.

COLONY PLAN.—South Pueblo is being settled by the Denver and Rio Grande railway, in regular course of their plan for the systematic development of the country along the line of their route, under the same plan of colony which has proved so successful in the case of Colorado Springs, the great pleasure and health resort.

This plan secures to the individual settler all the advantages and reductions of colony emigration without subjecting him to the ordinary limitations of colonial enterprise, *i. e.*, moving with a large body, or at a given time.

Full details of this plan, with pamphlet and map, will be furnished by either

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ASTONISHING.—Few persons are aware of the time, talent and expense necessary to develop and perfect an invention. The new Wheeler & Wilson No. 6 Sewing Machine, advertised in our columns, has already cost that company over $300,000, and to bring it well before the public will require $200,000 more. It costs as much to design, construct and introduce a perfect sewing machine as to launch a first-class ocean steamship.

"THE COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, in Plain English, for all People, or Medicine Simplified," is the comprehensive and expressive title of a forthcoming work of from seven to nine hundred large pages, bound in cloth, from the pen of Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Price $1.50, postpaid, to any address within the United States. To all those who subscribe for the work *now*, and send the money with their subscription, the price will be but $1. The latter price scarcely covers the cost of publication, and at $1.50 it will be the cheapest book ever published, and the author can only hope for compensation for his labor in the immense sale which the work must have. The author's name is a household work throughout America, and his fame as a physician is not unknown in other lands. His reputation, coupled with the cheapness of the work, insures for it in our opinion a sale surpassing that of any book that has ever been published in the English language. The book will be illustrated with numerous original wood engravings, will contain a fine steel portrait and autograph of the author, and altogether will be the most comprehensive, plainly written and practical medical adviser for both young and old, male and female, single and married, ever published. We advise each of our readers to send the subscription price to the author immediately and thus encourage him in his labors and secure the work at the reduced price. The author will acknowledge the receipt of all subscriptions and send the book as soon as out.

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Facts Worth Remembering.

It is death to breathe steel-dust.

Goats' milk ruddifies the complexion.

Dark rooms are unfit for the dwellings of human beings.

Cayenne pepper is death to bed-bugs. Dust the bedsteads, crevices and niches well with the condiment.

To sweeten a tainted meat-barrel, after washing and scalding to remove grease, fill with fresh soil and let it remain a week or ten days.

To clean black silk, cashmere or alpaca, take a teaspoonful of borax to a quart of tepid water and apply with a black woolen rag or nail-brush.

A very good paste is made by taking three ounces soft water, one ounce gum arabic, and one-fourth ounce glycerine. Dissolve by heat, and bottle for use. The glycerine prevents it from spoiling.

Someone asks, what will remove and prevent dandruff from coming in a lady's head? A friend of mine says she takes a little borax added to a pint of rain-water, and washes her head occasionally with it. I often add a little borax or cooking soda to the rain-water when I wash my hair-brushes. It cleanses them nicely.—*Ruth, in Country Gentleman.*

The method employed to make hair curl by professional workers in hair is as follows: Wet the hair to be curled, wrap it smoothly around a cylindrical stick or tube of proper size, tie it in place, then put it in water and boil it two or three hours, remove it from the boiler, wrap it carefully in newspaper, and bake it in a moderate oven for an hour. Thus treated it will stay in curl permanently.

In kerosene lamps the light often is unsatisfactory, while all is apparently in good order. It should be borne in mind that, though the wick is but very gradually burned, it is constantly becoming less able to conduct the oil. The result is that the wick, though it is of sufficient length and looks as good as ever, has its conducting power greatly impaired, as its pores, so to speak, or the minute channels by which the oil reaches the place to be burned, become gradually obstructed. It is often economy to substitute a new wick for an old one, even if that be plenty long enough to serve for some time to come.

Life Among the Spanish Peasantry.

I took refuge in a farmhouse on the river's bank, out of range of the firing. I had often wished to to see how the people lived, and was glad that the opportunity presented itself of so doing. The only living-room was the kitchen, so black with smoke that it was difficult to see across it; there was no chimney and the only exit for the smoke was the window. Seated at the fire, made from logs of wood on the stone floor, was the hostess, a wrinkled old woman, with her hair tied up in a handkerchief, as is the invariable case with old women of all ages, here, attending to the preparation of supper. The only light was that given be the fire. The whole scene was worthy of Rembrandt. The meal was now served. The host was seated on a bench, and at the back of him was hung a board with a handle just like that which the advertising men carry in the streets of London. All of a sudden he took it down, and it formed our table as if by magic, for it had two legs which in the darkness I did not perceive, the handle resting on the bench serving for the others.

Two strapping wenches, daughters of the house, joined us, and the business of the evening commenced, after each had repeated a sort of litany, our host leading. The first dish was an omelet, with lumps of ham. No plates were put on the table, but wooden spoons supplied their places. Having the advantage of the first dip into the dish, I secured enough to avoid the necessity of repetition. Next followed a sort of milk soup and roasted apples. Cider was the only beverage. Frugal was the meal, and early was the time for retiring to rest.

It was past seven, and the inmates, not being able to read or write did not waste candle-light, but made ready for bed, after feeding the cows, who had watched us having supper through holes made in the wooden partition so as to fit their necks. The sleeping arrangements were as simple as those for eating. My bedroom was on the first floor, adjoining the loft, and from it opened different cupboards without windows, in which host, hostess and daughters took rest. Such is the domestic comfort of the Spanish peasantry.

Reading People by their Hair—No Bald Heads Need Apply.

[From Mr. Creer's "Secrets of Beauty."]

Coarse black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, with a tendency to sensuality. Fine black hair and dark skin indicate strength of character, along with purity and goodness. Stiff, straight black hair and beard indicates a coarse, strong, rigid straightford character. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibility with great strength of character. Flat clinging, straight hair, a melancholy, but extremely constant character. Coarse red hair indicates powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair, with florid countenance, denotes the higher order of sentiment, intensity of feeling and purity of character, with the higher capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth and glossy hair denotes strength, harmony and evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head and superior talents. Fine, silky, supple hair is a mark of delicate and sensitive temperament and speaks in favor of the mind and character. White hair denotes a lymphatic and indolent constitution. And we may add that, besides all these qualities, there are chemical properties residing in the coloring matter which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus, red-haired people are notoriously passionate. Now, red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while very black hair is colored with pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points peculiarities of temperament and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which the hair flows is strongly indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at the manner of a man or woman's disposition by only seeing the back of their hair.

A Goat Story.

George W. Peck, of the La Cross *Sun*, is responsible for the following good one:

There is a pretty good story being retailed up and down the Mississippi river at the expense of a well-known and popular steamboat clerk, whose name the *Sun* will not mention, though it is no breach of confidence to say that the clerk is not wholly unconnected with the Belle of La Crosse. A year or so ago the clerk, who had previously been a well regulated bachelor, married one of the fairest daughters of the Mississippi valley. Time, which makes all things even, at length completed the happiness of the couple by sending down from the angel pasture, a lovely little daughter. It was the sweetest piece of furniture that ever was put in a house, anyway, and throve remarkably well, until the severe illness of the mother made it necessary to use another kind of milk for the sustenance of the child, than that which nature had laid out in the programme. Then it was that the doctor prescribed a "goat," to furnish milk. The happy father was intrusted with a commission as purchasing agent. He was a Granger, and opposed to the odious middle man, so he hied himself to the goat market, to inspect the stock. Several inferior-looking goats were recommended to our clerk, by the unscrupulous dealers in animated lacteal nourishment, but they couldn't fool the clerk. He knew an able goat when he saw one, and they couldn't palm off on him anything but a good looking goat, one that would reflect credit on the neighborhood. So he picked out the largest and finest specimen in the market, paid him ten dollars, and with a rope on the horns of the milk producer, he started home. Those who saw the clerk leading that goat through the busy streets of St. Louis will never forget the scene. Arriving home, the goat was tied in the back yard, and proceeded to eat a portion of an iron picket fence, while the servant girl was instructed to go out and milk the gort. In about seven minutes—some say it was not more than two minutes, but that is neither here nor there—the girl returned, her hair disheveled, and with her hand on her heart. The girl spoke thus:

"Arrah and is it yerself Mister Pohatcher that wud be thrifling wid the tinder falings of a poor orphan gurrul? the murdherin goat is a Billy goat, and he nare kicked the life out of me wid his head, and all the time he was blatting 'm-m-m-a' and he shmells like a nager funeral. Go off wid yer goat Misther Pohatcher."

And now, all along the raging Mississippi people go into the office of the good steamer Belle of La Crosse, and ask the clerk if he wants to buy a go it.

Courtesy.

Nowhere is well-bred courtesy, or the lack of it, more observable than in traveling. On the steamboat and in the cars, the quiet observer readily detects those who have been educated under refined influences, or those, who, without special cultivation, are possessed of native politeness. It is not education alone, nor high social position, nor costly trappings, that make one a pleasant traveling companion. There must exist a kindness of feeling toward strangers, a general recognition of equal rights in the comforts and conveniences provided for the public, and a quickened discernment for the needs of others. The gentleman who spreads out his luggage on a couple of seats in the cars, and persistently reads his newspaper, determinately unconscious that others who have paid as much as he has are looking in vain for a seat, is as truly ill-bred as the country girl who noiselessly eats her pint of peanuts, scattering the shells on seats and floor, regardless of the annoyance she gives her neighbors. In this democratic country we travel in public conveyances too much as though they were our own private carriages. How often the eleventh and twelfth passengers in a city omnibus, who know that they have full claim to a seat, are discomforted by the outspread garments, the immovable attitudes and black faces of those who happen to have entered the stage before them. Common civility demands that a movement be made to give room until the complement is filled out; afterward, courtesy and generosity will often prompt to attentions which justice may not require. It is surprising how much the comfort and pleasure of any journey, whether long or short is enhanced by those little nameless courtesies which are offered instinctively and unofficially to strangers, by refined, well-bred travelers, and persons in whom native tact and delicacy almost make up for the lack of the educating and refining influences of good society.

Unthinkable Mechanics.

By means of a tiny diamond point at the end of a machine, composed of exquisitely graduated systems of lessening wheels, a Mr. William Web, of London, is able to write upon glass the whole of the Lord's prayer within the space of a two-hundred-and-ninety-fourth of an inch in length and one four-hundred-and-fortieth part of an inch in breadth—the measurement of the dot over an "i" in print! He could write the whole 3,566,480 letters of the Old and New Testament eight times over in the space of one square inch of glass; and, when this wonderful microscopic writing is enlarged by photography, every letter and point are perfect and can be read. Amazing as this is, however, a wealthy banker at London, named Peters, invented a machine in 1855 that could write three times as finely as Mr. Webb's.

Temperance Cake.—Two pounds of flour, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of granulated sugar, one grated nutmeg, and six well-beaten eggs. After the flour and butter have been thoroughly rubbed together, lay the sugar in and pour upon it a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved, then add the eggs. Mix well together until it can be molded in the hands. Roll thin, cut into cakes and bake in a quick oven.

The Cost of War to France.

A clever statistician in Paris has summed up the pecuniary results to France of the late war with Germany as follows: War indemnity, 5,000,000,000 francs; interest on the same for two years, 300,000,000 francs; the keep of the German troops, 273,637,000 francs; requisition, 327,581,000 francs; value of objects taken without requisitions, 204,172,000 francs; war contributions levied on Paris, 200,000,000 francs, and so on till the account forms a total of 6,673,811,000 francs (£266,952,440). But this enormous sum is exclusive of pensions to the army, the damage done to material, and the expense of reorganization, which swell the total to 13,000,000,000 francs (£520,000,000). The average value of a day's work in France is one franc and a quarter; and thus it would take one million of men thirty years to work it out.

One Man With Two Skulls.—A stranger in Paris visited a shop, where a variety of "relics" were kept on exhibition, and among them a number of skulls purporting to be those of various historical notabilities. The stranger asked, "Whose skull is in that large box on the shelf?" "Napeleon Bonaparte's," said the shop-keeper. The stranger paid the required fee; examined the skull; commented upon its extraordinary size, and then asked, "Whose skull is in that little box?" "That also is Napoleon's," said the showman. "Pshaw!" said the visitor, "Do you mean to tell me that one man had two skulls?" "Why, certainly," said the Frenchman; "this large skull is Napoleon's at the time of his death; and this little one is his skull when he was only fifteen years of age." "Sure enough," said the stranger; "I really did not think of that;" and he paid the fee, and examined the little skull too.—*Biblical Record.*

A Novel Railway Suit of $500,000.—In 1866 a sleepy traveler on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad was carried by his point of debarkation, owing to the station not being called. He was a member of the Legislature, and introduced a bill where it is provided that conductors of passenger trains shall call out at each station, in a loud voice, its name and length of time the train is to stop. For each failure to do so the road must pay a penalty of $100. His declarations are printed, and consist of 2,500 counts, the aggregate of penalty amounting to $250,000. This is the amount claimed for failure to call the names of the stations, and $250,000 more is claimed for the failure to call the stopping time, making in all half a million dollars. The law is very distinct, and it is not easy to see how the road can escape the penalty. The law provides that half the penalty shall go to the complainant.

If you want to make a bustle in the world take five newspapers and a piece of tape.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8 @	12
Hogs—Dressed	7¼ @	7½
Cotton	17½ @	..
Flour—Superfine Western	4 50 @	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 38 @	1 41½
Winter Red Western	1 48 @	1 50
Rye	1 05 @	1 09
Corn	78 @	90
Oats—Western	62 @	71
Pork—New Mess	17 80 @	17 85
Lard—Steam	11½ @	11¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @	6 40
Choice Natives	5 90 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @	5 75
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @	5 00
Medium to Fair	4 75 @	5 40
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 50
Hogs—Live	4 60 @	5 75
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 25 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 50 @	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 21½ @	1 22½
No. 2 Spring	1 18½ @	1 20½
No. 3 Spring	1 13 @	1 14
Corn—No. 2	61 @	62
Oats—No. 2	46½ @	47½
Rye—No. 2	84 @	85
Barley—No. 2	1 15 @	1 20
Butter—Choice to Fancy	17 @	22
Eggs—Fresh	12½ @	13
Pork—Mess	17 25 @	17 35
Lard	10⅞ @	11⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 08 @	1 09
Corn—No. 2	60 @	61
Oats—No. 2	47½ @	48½
Rye—No. 2	69 @	71
Pork—Mess	17 95 @	18 05
Lard	11½ @	11⅝
Hogs	4 50 @	5 65
Cattle	3 50 @	6 25

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 29 @	1 31
Corn	64 @	66
Oats	50 @	57
Rye	94 @	96
Pork—Mess	17 65 @	17 75
Lard	10¾ @	11½

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 23½ @	1 24½
No. 2	1 21 @	1 22
Corn—No. 2	60½ @	61½
Oats—No. 2	46 @	47
Rye—No. 1	83 @	85
Barley—No. 2	1 29 @	1 31
Pork	17 40 @	17 50
Lard	11 @	11¼

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 27 @	1 29
No. 2 Red	1 26 @	1 28
Corn	64 @	66
Oats	50 @	54

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 55 @	1 56
No. 1	1 47 @	1 48
Corn	66 @	68
Oats	51 @	53

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 34½ @	1 35½
No. 2 Red	1 25½ @	1 26½
Corn	69 @	70
Oats	53 @	56

Never allow flowers to be watered or sprinkled with cold water, especially in cold weather. Tepid water is always better even in summer.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children, and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised of it [illegible]

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

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Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS,

nd Musical Instruments of a kinds kept constantly on hand.

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW

Ice-creaM

PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

Candies, Confectionaries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN.

No. 27, East Main St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Steel Rail!

Steel Track!

Balti' & Ohio R. R.,

THE GREAT SHORT LINE

FROM

Cinn. or Columbus,

EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 miles and arriving One Train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 miles, and arriving 5 to 7 hours in advance at

WASHINGTON!

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA!

One Train the Quickest.

MAGNIFICENT DAY COACHES,

AND

Pullman Palace Drawing Room

AND

Sleeping Cars.

are run on this ro: te between

St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Baltimore and Washington City

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Crossing the Ohio on

Splendid IRON Rrail Road Bridges!

at Parkersburg or Bellaire

By this line you avoid all all Omnibus Transfers.

Teket for sale at all ticket offices in the south and west.

L. M. COLE,
Gen'l Ticket Agt.,
Baltimore, Md.

THOS. B. SHARP
Master Transportaion,
Baltimore, Md

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plows

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wagons,

CIDED MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st. east end of Main.

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S—FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.

In Hebel's Corner

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS,
H. C. HANNA,
R. C. ROBERTSON,
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Mainr street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—the new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.

AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder-braces for both ladies and gentlemen. Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price. There is a farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of
J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.
April 2, 1874, 3m.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 2, 1874. No. 27.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE.

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

OneYear........$2. | SixMonths......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square........	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

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PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben,

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 148 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Pheatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. R. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 25pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 11
Bluffton	11 45	3 15	2 40
Keystone	12 32pm		3 10
Montpelier	12 45		3 20
Hartford	1 25	4 11	3 50
Eaton	1 55		4 10
Muncie	2 40	4 55	4 50
McCowan's	3 00		
New Castle	4 06	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 55	7 20	6 55pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 10pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	12 25
Indianapolis	11 45	8 50	4 35
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Beesons	10 20	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 38	
New Castle	12 15pm	9 25	
McCowans	1 15pm		
Muncie	2 05	10 27	6 20am
Eaton	2 35		6 57
Hartford	2 56	11 10	7 21
Montpelier	3 20		7 53
Keystone	3 30		8 05
Bluffton	4 00	12 05am	8 47
Ossian	4 30		9 27
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	10 20

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati........		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville........	11 25pm	6 50		3 00
Indianapolis........	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne........	10 35	5 05		1 05
Auburn........	11 29	6 30		1 57
Waterloo........	11 48	6 55		2 12
Summit........				
Pleasant Lake........				
Ar Angola........	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading........	1 51	9 13	7 41	3 57
Bankers........	2 06	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville........	2 23	9 43	8 28	4 05
Jackson........	3 40	11 00	10 28	5 05
Detroit	6 30	3 30	5 55	8 00
Grand Rapids........	9 15	5 45	4 45	4 45 p
Lansing........	5 30			8 40
Saginaw........	8 30			11 35
Bay City........	9 15			12 23

Going South.

Bay City........		[illegible]		3 30
Saginaw........		7 17		4 05
Lansing........		10 40		7 40
Grand Rapids........	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit........		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson .... Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville........	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 43
Bankers........	8 45	2 55	8 02	10 58
Reading........	9 00	3 15	8 26	11 10
Ar Angola........	10 02	5 10	10 03	12 03
Pleasant Lake........				
Waterloo........	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn........	11 01	6 30		
AuburnJunction........				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 38
Indianapolis........	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville........	11 23			1 10p
Cincinnati........	8 40 a m			9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Throu h trains will run on the following time, in effect *Monday* May 24, 1874.

Going East,			Going Wes	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 50	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	5,35 A M	10,20 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	9,05 "	2,40 "
Alliance...	5,25 "	11,00 "	11,30 P M	5,20 "
Orrville ...	7,01 "	12,58 P. M	1,33 "	7,20 "
Mansfield.	9,06 "	3,25 "	2,42 "	9,35 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	4,00 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	4,30 "	10,30 "
Forest......	11,13 "	6,32 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Lima......	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,45 "	12,58 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,25 "	8,35 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	10,42 "	4,49 "
Chicago ...	7.50 "	5,35 "	11,45 "	5,55 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHTS
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,50 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,38 A. M.	8,04 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,45 "	9,23 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,58 "
Orrville	9,18 "	9,32 "	6,40 "	1,58 PM
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,06 "	8,35 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	6,02
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June 18, 1874.

Dear Courier:—Were you ever in a New York court? and what are your Western ideas of Eastern justice? It has been my privilege to pass many leisure hours in the courts of Oyer and Terminer and in the general sessions anxiously watching the proceedings in such important criminal trials as those of Stokes for the murder of Fisk, the car-hook murderer Foster for the heartless and unprovoked murder of Putnam and other less interesting trials. But one yesterday attracted my attention and held me within the court room for hours. It was a civil suit which in your country might have been construed into a criminal action *yclept* bigamy. The facts briefly stated are these, which I give for the benefit of the Auburn bar. A shoemaker married a woman here, lived with her six months, left her alone, and went to California, again married, lived with his second wife about the same period when he deserted her too, returning to N. Y. and resuming his marital relations with his first love. No. 2 came on from Cal, claimed the unfortunate shoemaker as her own No. 1 interposed her objections, and the matter went into the courts, the Judge deciding that the Cal. wife was the legal one as the "*Shoemaker was bound to stick to his last.*"

In my last I promised your lady readers some hints on fashion; have gathered a few ideas which must answer until further and better facilities are afforded me for more extended research into the misterious labyrinth of the difficult subject. For afternoon wear, out door the tunique tablier with its long ends in front, and handsome plaited short basque at the back, will bear the palm from all tight fitting harness. It is admirably contrived not only to improve the figure, but display the trimmings on the skirt. Some silk skirts are made without even a *pouff* at the back and look very stylish. A dagger of torquoise is the latest substitute for steel arrows, jet and steel blue buckles and the like. The new shade called Russian gray is most in vogue this season. It is a dark blue-gray and more distinct than any other shades seen.—Lace jackets will be very largely worn this summer; they are rather closer fitting than the sacques and give a more graceful outline to the figure. Embroidered linens are altogether popular for summer suits. It is amazing to notice the endless variety of trimming put upon these dresses, and the variety of ways this is put on. A style of dress which is coming into vogue is made with long deep pleats on the hips, and increasing in length towards the back. The fronts will not be pleated, but will be kept perfectly plain. Handkerchiefs with the *ecru* center and the white border, or the white center with the *ecru* border either plain, embroidered, or trimmed with lace; and handkerdhiefs with a border in printed colors are very much used. Flounces are still worn in great variety of arrangement; for summer materials their vaporous character renders them very suitable. Lace, especially that in which the pattern is outlined with jet beads, will be most elegantly worn. Various styles of broad brimmed hats are for country wear, the handsomest being a leghorn, trimmed with black velvet and full blown roses For the Seaside are Sailor hats with brims turned up as if blown by a stiff breeze. These are to be worn in true Sailor fashion, placed back upon the head; they can hardly be suspected of affording any protection to the face—

A peculiarity of N. Y. business houses both wise and commendable is the large proportion of female clerks and assistants; in every department of business this pleasing fact is noticed, and why should not this be so, especially in Dry goods houses whose principal patrons are ladies, and who would feel at ease in the purchase of their delicate underwear from clerks of their own sex rather than be compelled to deal with men who by nature and physical construction would be better suited to the more manly labor of mauling rails or cutting cord wood than measuring tape and selling to their customers ready made chemise, drawers and hose that fasten above the knee. Male clerks are in many of the large houses, being rapidly supplanted by female clerks and it is a noticeable fact, that where these changes are already made an increasing patronage follows. There are some departments in which females are useless, for instance, they would make poor Rail Road Conductors, *their trains would always be behind.* I have seen some rough uncouth specimens of male cleeks, better calculated for wet nurses than the position they so shabbily occupied, without any idea of courtesy, accomodation or any of the finer qualities of true gentlemen.

I had the pleasure of a seat beside you at Barnum's Aippodrome, Mr. Editor some three or four weeks since, I again attended this grand place of amusement on Monday evening last and was tan unwilling witness of an acciden that in all probability will result fatally to he beautiful Miss Lewis. A half dozen lines from the *Sun* tells the story in these words: "At the closet of the chariot race in the Hippodrome last evening, as Miss Lewis, who had won the race, was riding off the track, her competitor's horses started on a run and jumped into Miss Lewis' chariot, the pole striking her and pinning her to the front and breaking her ribs"—The excitement was great—a thrill of horror running thro' that immense audience, who could not be quieted until the unfortunate girl was brought out to bow her thanks in response to the unearthly dim and clamor of the multitude; more dead than alive she appeared, supported on either side by attendants—her still beautiful face pale as in death. She was suffering the torture of jagged broken ribs, whose sharp points seemed piercing her vitals. There is a cruel custom in the public places of amusement here, and making it imperatively necessary for all actors to come out and show themselves to their audence, thus releiving the management of censure by a *quasi* assurance to the public that the injured is not much hurt.

Since I have been seated at my desk inditing this hurried scrawl to you, 3 regiments, numbering 2000 men with bands discoursing most ravishing music have passed our residence; their truly martial bearing elegant uniforms, reaching in section from curb to curb, and all surrounding and appointments of the parade was a grand sight to western eyes unused to scenes so brilliant as these. No city of America can turn out so many well disciplined citizen troups. On Independence day next 15 000 of the National Guard will constitute the column that will move down Broadway, to honor "the day we celebrate." On Tuesday next the famous 7th, the crack regiment of N. Y. is to have a gala day, the chief object being the unveiling of a statue in Central Park erected by them.—Other of the National Guard will assist, and if the weather be fine a high old time may be expected.

The belligerent propensities of Eastern people are more marked and prominent than among the Hoosiers, or in the west generally, where society pretends to any sort of regulation. To call a man a liar here is to imperil your earthly existence and invite your own destruction; for the insult is promptly and properly rebuked *vi et armis*, not so in Indiana, misunderstandings are usually settled in windy wordy arguments and much jaw. A highly ludicrous incident, attended however with fatal results, came under my own personal observation one day last week, which I must not fail to relate in this connection. The altercation occurring between a pair of mokes of splendid physique and abundantly capable of making a very interesting and dignified sett too had they followed the rules of the London Prize Ring more strictly; but it was apparent from the first that each was afraid of the other and consequently an honest manly fight was out of the question. However the lie passed and so were blows. Pompey hit Snow Ball square under the starboard ear spinning him around when by way of reciprocity S. B. let go his mauler taking Pomp a disastrous blow in his eye closing it *ad interim*; things commenced getting interesting when a blow from S. B. overturned his adversary laying him dead at his feet. The niggers neck being broken by the blow Some of the bystanders gathered up the corpse and carried him to Bellevue

Would you believe it Mr Editor were I to tell you that 33 bodies now lie in the city Morgue awaiting identification and disposition, all having died unnatural and most of them violent deaths.

My pious regards to Jno. L. Davis Esq, my last recollection of him is, as he lay on his bed one Sunday eve last May at the 5th Avenue Hotel sweetly snoring and perchance dreaming of stocks and bonds, his feet up on the dashboard of the bed, his head almost smothered in down. I was disinclined to disturb his slumber and left him without saying adieu. Present him my regards and tell him I love him still.

E. L. C.

* * *

An eating-house keeper advertises for a boy to open oysters about fifteen years old.

* * *

A competing hotel out West says generously, of another, that it stands without arrival.

* * *

Mark Twain says that in the higher latitudes of Feejee," it's so miserably cold that a man can't tell the truth.

* * *

Some friend entered the church at Hopewell, Johnson county, last week and broke the organ all to pieces.

How To Make Good Butter.

To the Editor of The Detroit Tribune:

As I am a constant reader of your valuable paper and ever much interested in the domestic department, and having been frequently ask to do so, I thought I would give a little of my experience in butter-making to beginners. There has been so much said on the subject that I do not know as I can offer any thing new, and if I can help any one to a better understanding of the matter I shall feel well repaid. I have made a grate many thousand pounds of butter in the past twenty years, and never had occasion to take up the lament of the correspondent from Lapeer. The only trouble is we cannot make half enough for those that apply, as our old customers that we supplied for years will not give up a bit. They say they had rather pay us any price than to be troubled about it; consequently it is better for them and a grate deal more profitable to us. Western butter-makers themselves are greatly to blame for the difference in the price of Orange county, Western Reserve, and a faint idea of how the flavor is distroyed by the oder that penetrate the milk room. It is not here as the dairy countries, where they have the large airy milk room with a stove for cold days in spring or fall, but most of us have to use the pantry when it is too cold to use the celler, and of course that always opens out of the kitchen, and too little care is taken to keep the door closed while cooking. Any kind of oror arrising from cooking meat or vegetables will penetrate milk, cream or butter.—Smoked meats, fish or streng vegetables, either cooked or raw, should never be kept in the milk room, neither should cheese. Of course, everything that comes in contact with milk should be perfectly sweet, or tasteless. Rusty pans or old earthen should never be used. The skimmer, cream-can or jar should never be used a second time without scalding, particularly in the summer. I do not have the cream so warm as many do for the sake of its coming quicker, for pooly churned butter can never be worked into a good article.

In warm weather milk should be skimmed as [illegible] a carfull hand. Seperate the cream carfully from the edge of pan with a knife kept for the purpose, and only disturb the cream as fast as taken up. There is a good deal of cream lost where the milk is put in motion before it is all off

Skim early in the morning in warm weather, and if need be, at night also, because if kept to "whey off," the whey will eat up the butter, decreace the quantity and delay is its coming.

After skimming, stir up the cream and sprinkle over it a little Ashton salt, which we always use for butter.

I always rinse in pure cold water, to prevent the soured buttermilk from doing injury. Work in the salt thoroughly, and next day work into rolls or pack. Do not work enough to break the grain. When packing, a good way is to sprinkle a little salt between each layer of three inches thickness; then if packed smooth and hard it will cut out nicely for the table and save the trouble of forming into rolls.

The inferior quality of feed in some parts of the west has a grate deal to do with the quality of butter also, as well fed is not as good as red clover and timothy. Every one knows that cows should have a plenty of good clear water; also free access to salt, which should be kept in a box or trough in the yard where they run. And last, but not least, they should have steady, clean milkers, at regular hours, careful treatment. No one should strike or frigten them.

Calhoun Conty. Aunt Peggy

Attention to the rules here given would cause poor butter to be rare commodity in the market. This article seems to cover the whole ground in a masterly manner. There are some persons, however, who, all the needed instruction and appliances can never get the knack of making good butter. We would be glad to hear from other good butter makers.

* * *

An important suit has been begun in the Circut Court of Huntington county, Ind., by the Trustees of Huntington township, against the Board of Trustees of the city of Huntington.—The plaintiffs complain that the entire city goverment is illegal, and must be abolished. Severel important legal question are involved, and some of the best lawyers of Northern Indiana are engaged in the case.

* * *

The Northern *Indianian* says that a barrel marked eggs' shipped from wabash to some one in Warsaw, a few weeks since, hatched out into bottles of ale. That's a new way to shun the crusaders.

* * *

A good drink for pugilists is sea water.

A Troublesome Verb.

I begin to understand your language better,' said my French friend, Mr. Aymont to me 'but your verbs trouble me still, you mix me them up so with your prepositions.

I am sorry you find them so troublesome," was all I could say.

I saw our friend, Mrs. James, just now," he continued: "she says she intends to break down housekeeping.

Am I right there?'

Break up house-keeping, she must have said.'

O, yes, I remember break up housekeeping."

Why does she do that?" I asked.

Because her health is so broken into."

Broken down, you should say.'

Broken down; oh! yes. And indeed, since the small-pox has broken up our city—'

Broken out—'

She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks.'

Will she leave her house alone?'

No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?'

Broken into?'

Certainly; that is what I meant to say,'

Is her son to be married soon?"

No; the engagement is broken — —broken —"

Broken off.'

Yes broken off.'

Ah I had not heard that.'

She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last weak. Am I right? I am so anxous to speak English well.'

He merely broke the news; no preposition this time.'

It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow a breaker, I think.'

A broker, and a very fine fellow. Good day.'

So much for the verb" to break.

* * *

KLEPTOMANIACS.—Noah Webster knew nothing about kelptomaniacs. In old times a thief was a thief. Our grandfather didnt bother their brains with new-fangled terms for well dressed theives. In their simplicity they exercised some charity toward a poor, miserable, ignorant man or woman who was tempted to steal bread for starving children, but to their grandsons was left the distinguished honor of coining a word to apply to silk and satin thieves.

To judge impartially requires the exercise of more than human wisdom. God like charity may envelope the base born thief, who, from the hour of his birth, has breathed an atmosphere of want, distrust and shame. But kleptomaniacs are not reared in hovels. They do not go hungry to bed. They do not dwell with outcasts. They do not go through life without a kind word or an encourging look. They are not educated in the school of vice. They are not taught to look upon mankind as their natural enemies.

God alone, pities the shivering, famishing thief. Men hate the poor outcast who steals bread for his starving children; but they excuse the well clad, well fed "kleptomaniac. Clothed in purple and fine linen one may appropriate the property of another with impunity; but rage will not hide the deformity of vice.

Stealing is not only crime that is rendered less hideous by one's surroundings. The rich man, who staggers to his brown-stone front, is simply "intoxicated.' The laborer who seek his hovel with unsteady foot-steps is drunk.

* * *

The band of old line Abolitionists who held their convetion in Chicago recently, closed their programme Friday a week ago. The exercise of the convention are to be perpetuated in book or phamphlet form, in order to enable the agitators of the move who were not presant, to review the doings. The convention determined to make the meetings an annual institution, and the next to be announced in due time.

* * *

South Bend and Laporte challenge each other for a test of their fire departments.

* * *

It takes 75½ pounds of glass for each window of the new Bartholomew Court House.

* * *

Let the bottle alone, and you will keep out of the jug.

* * *

We often hear of the forks of a river, especially on the Tyne.

* * *

Have nothing to do with a bru'ser. He is always inf'ra dig.

* * *

A man in Atchison, Kan., has just taken his tenth wife—a very remarkable old fellow.

* * *

The smallest women look hopefully to Hymen.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE White Stockings Base-Ball Club, of Chicago, was defeated by the Mutuals, of New York, at the latter city, on the 18th. Score, 38 to 1.

AT Pittsburgh, Pa., June 19, Ernest Ortwein was found guilty of the murder of the Hamnett family. The defense admitted the killing, but endeavored to show emotional insanity....There was considerable excitement created in the Court-House in New York the other day, by the appearance of William M. Tweed, who had been subpœnaed as a witness. The ex-chief of the defunct ring was dressed, as in old times, in a dark suit and white necktie. He is described as much thinner than of yore, and his face bears evident traces of mental anxiety.

A NEW YORK telegram of the 23d June says: "The announcement on the Stock Exchange of the signing of the Currency bill by the President, caused great buoyancy in the market. The passage of the Tariff bill without the clause taxing sales of stocks and gold, coupled with the above, made the recent downward tendency of the market give place to a most sanguine upward movement. There was an advance of from 1 to 5¼ per cent. in the speculative share list, and of ⅛ per cent. in gold."

THE Liquor-License bill has passed both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature....The Beecher-Tilton-Woodhull scandal has been again reopened in New York. Tilton publishes in his paper, the *Golden Age*, a seven-column article defending himself against the charges of Rev. Leonard Bacon and others that he had been a cowardly slanderer of the Plymouth pastor. Having suffered in silence for four years from these misrepresentations, Tilton says that neither patience nor duty will permit him longer to conceal the actual facts from the public. He then goes on to say that he never slandered Henry Ward Beecher, but on the contrary has sacrificed his own reputation to suppress the truth about him, and that he never has refused to appear before the church and answer all questions regarding the scandal that might be put to him. Tilton gives his reasons for severing his connection with the church, as follows: "After I had been for fifteen years a member of Plymouth Church, and had become meanwhile an intimate friend of the pastor, the knowledge came to me in 1870 that he had committed against me an offense which I forbear to name or characterize. Prompted by my self-respect, I immediately and forever ceased my attendance on his ministry." He publishes the following as an extract from a document signed by Mr. Beecher:

> BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.—I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead.
>
> (Signed) H. W. BEECHER.

The West.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has declared the Railway Aid law of 1869, familiarly known as the "grab law," to be unconstitutional....The Illinois Supreme Court has sustained the Board of Equalization in the assessment of the capital stock of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad....The Missouri State Temperance Convention adjourned at St. Louis on the 18th. Action was had looking toward more effectual work in the direction of prohibition.

A MOB of masked men broke into the Greene county (Ill.) jail early on the morning of the 21st of June, and took possession of a young murderer named Evans, who was afterward found hanging in the outskirts of the town. Evans was a desperate ruffian. He has confessed to crimes that should hang better men than he....A number of fatal cases of trichina spiralis are reported from Toledo, Ohio. They were produced by eating half-cooked sausage....The Chicago *Tribune* of the 22d of June publishes extended reports of the crops along the lines of the Burlington and Quincy, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Centeral and Michigan Central railroads, which indicate a large increase in the corn crop over last year. The wheat crop promises well and will probably sustain the average yield. Oats fall slightly below the expected crop. Other grains are doing well, and an early harvest is predicted.

THE Chicago papers announce the death of Samuel Myers, the well-known theatrical manager, for many years connected with McVicker's theater.

THE corner-stone of the new Government building in Chicago was laid on the 24th of June under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The ceremonies were very imposing, and were witnessed by a vast concourse. The procession was one of the largest and finest ever seen in the West, and occupied two hours in passing a given point.

The South.

A LARGE portion of the business part of Richmond, Ky., was recently destroyed by fire.

Washington.

THE President has sent to the Senate the new reciprocity treaty with Canada.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: Horace N. Conger, of New Jersey, Consul at Prague; B. F. Potts, of Ohio, Governor of Montana Territory; S. H. Winsor, Register of the Land Office at Cheyenne....The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gen. McCook as Governor of Colorado....The long-promised speech of Ben Butler in the House on the evening of the 19th of June attracted more than usual attention, the floor and galleries being crowded with members and visitors. He entered into a labored defense of the moiety system, and of Sanborn & Co., and made a terrible onslaught on Phelps, Dodge & Co., whom he accused of perpetrating the most villainous frauds on the Government. The debate was continued till a late hour. His assaults on the Ways and Means Committee had put the members of that organization on their mettle, and others who felt themselves aggrieved by his remarks launched out in bitter invective against him and his theories. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, first gave him a dressing down which is said to have been one of the worst lashings ever administered to a member of Congress. Messrs. Dawes, Hoar and Tremaine followed up the attack, and before the debate closed Butler was the worst used up man that ever held a seat in the House of Representatives.

BLUFORD WILSON, of Illinois, succeeds Banfield as Solicitor of the Treasury.

THE Comptroller of the Currency gives notice that he is prepared to receive applications for the organization of national banks in all the Western and Southern States. Applications may be made by letter, giving the names of not less than —— shareholders of the proposed organization, which should be accompanied with the indorsement of the Senator or Representative of the district where the bank is to be located, giving satisfactory information in reference to the character and means of applicants. Applications will be considered immediately upon their receipt, and, if approved, the necessary forms for the organization of new banks will be at once transmitted. Under the new apportionment all the Western and Southern States and Territories, with the exception of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, will be entitled to additional circulation. The State of Indiana will be entitled to about $280,000, Ohio to about $600,000, Minnesota $660,000, and Nebraska $300,000. The other Western and Southern States will be entitled to much larger amounts....Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Sawyer....The bill passed by Congress for the distribution of the Geneva award provides for the auditing of all undisputed claims of the owners of vessels destroyed by the Confederate cruisers by a commission to sit in Washington, and for the payment of the losses of insurance companies over and above the premiums received. No provision is made for the allowance of war premiums, and this part of the battle will have to be fought over again. The balance remaining after the payment of these claims will be subject to the order of Congress.

THE work of the late session of Congress in the matter of public appropriations, as compared with that of last year, sums up as follows:

	Last year.	*This year.*
Navy	$22,250,000	$16,750,000
Army	31,730,000	27,780,000
Legislative	23,750,000	20,500,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indians	4,500,000	5,000,000
Military Academy	344,000	339,000
Deficiency	11,126,000	4,000,000

....William A. Dennison, of Ohio; Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, and ex-Senator A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, on the last day of the session, as a Commission to govern the District of Columbia until a new form of government is adopted. The name of Alexander R. Shepherd was mentioned by the President as one of the Commission, but he was rejected by the decisive vote of 36 against 6....Nothing whatever is said in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed by Congress about "civil service reform," and no appropriation was made for carrying it out. Thus, as Ben Butler remarked, "Civil service reform dies instead of being killed."....The new Postal law makes the postage on daily and weekly newspapers three cents per pound, prepaid. Newspapers in county where published go free. Public documents may be sent through the mails at ten cents a volume, prepaid. The postage of the *Congressional Record* is fixed at one cent. The law does not take effect until Juanary next, by which time a new one may possibly have been passed and the present one repealed....The President having approved of the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, has appointed the following gentlemen to be Judges of the Court of Commissions of Alabama Claims; Hezekiah Wells, Michigan; Martin Ryerson, New Jersey; Kenneth Raynor, Mississippi; Wm. A. Porter, Pennsylvania; and Caleb Baldwin, Iowa.

LYMAN K. BASS refuses to accept the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on account of the inadequacy of the salary....Postmaster-General Creswell tendered his resignation on the 24th of June. The President immediately accepted it, and named Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, as his successor....The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia has found an indictment against A. C. Buell for defamation of character, in that, as correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, he procured to be printed, a few months ago, in that journal, a statement that Senator Chandler, of Michigan, had been helped from the floor of the Senate, in open session, in a state of intoxication....The President and family left on the 25th of June for the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

General.

MRS. AUDUBON, widow of the distinguished naturalist, died at Shelbyville, Ky., June 18, aged 88; Mrs. Cameron, wife of the Senator, at Harrisburg, Pa., June 19, and M. Jules Janin, the French author, at Paris, June 19, aged 70.

ANOTHER new planet has been discovered, this time by M. Perrotin, of Berlin. The stranger is in a little more than 16 hours of right ascension, and 22½ degrees of south declination.

Political.

CONGRESSMEN Blaine and Frye, of Maine, have been renominated.

THE Prohibitionists of Michigan have called a State Convention to meet at Lansing on July 30, for the nomination of State officers.

JOSEPH A. TITCOMB is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine.

THE Anti-Monopolists of Iowa met in convention in Des Moines on Wednesday, June 24, made a declaration of their principles, and put in nomination the following ticket for State offices: Secretary of State, David Morgan, of Mahaska county; Auditor, J. M. King, of Dubuque county; Treasurer, J. W. Barnes, of Des Moines county; Attorney-General, J. T. Keatley, of Pottawottamie county; Clerk of the Supreme Court, George W. Ball, of Polk county; Supreme Court Reporter, J. M. Weart, of Buchanan county; Register of State Land Office, M. Rodermal, of Story county.

IN New York the Republican, Democratic, Liberal Republican and Prohibition parties have each determined to put a ticket in the field.

Foreign.

THE Deputies of the Left Center in the French Assembly publish a note again inviting an alliance with the Right Center in order that both parties may establish a republic. The Left Center will offer all the necessary constitutional guarantees, and declare that if an alliance is refused, the Right Center will be responsible for the probable return of the Empire....At a reception of the Cardinals by the Pope, his Holiness mentioned that proposals had been received, emanating from exalted political personages, looking to reconciliation between the papacy and Italian Government. He declared, however, that he would yield nothing; that any concession on his part would be injurious to the church and society....The London *Times* reports a severe engagement between Spanish Republicans and Carlists, at Alcora, which terminated in favor of the former, and in which Don Enrique, the son of Henry of Bourbon, fell at the head of a body of Carlist zouaves.

AN Havana letter states that trustworthy information, through insurgent sources, reports the arrival of an expedition, under Aguilera, on the north coast, with 4,000 arms, 6 pieces of mountain artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. All the material was safely landed, and communication was established with the forces of Maxima Gomez. This is said to be the most important expedition gotten up by the insurgents since the first year of the war. A rigorous conscription is been enforced in many places by the Spaniards....M. Lucien Brun has informed the Committee of Thirty that the Legitimists intended to again introduce in the French Assembly a motion in favor of the restoration of the Monarchy....In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a request for information, stated that Her Majesty's Government was not unwilling to mediate between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, but that it had not as yet been invited to use its friendly offices in that direction....The yellow fever is raging with great violence in Bahia....The Cathedral Chapter of Posen, Prussia, has refused to obey the Government orders to elect a Vicar-General, declaring that it does not consider that a vacancy exists in the Archbishopric....J. C. M. Bellew, the great elocutionist, died in London, June 19.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram announces a terrible disaster in the sea of Marmora. The Turkish vessel Kars, *en route* for Salonica, was run into by an Egyptian vessel, and sunk in a few minutes. The Kars had 340 persons on board, including passengers and crew, and of this number 320 were drowned....A compromise has been effected in the French Assembly on the constitutional bills, by which the Government retains the power of appointing Mayors of cities for the ensuing two years....The great districts of Banat, Zarand and Szakadvarhely, in Hungary, have been inundated by the overflowing of the Theiss, Kvaroes and Temes rivers. Many villages have been destroyed....The committee of the French Assembly has unanimously resolved to unseat M. Banc, because of the sentence imposed upon him by the military tribunal for participating in the doings of the Commune.

THE Brazilian cable has been successfully laid, and London is now in telegraphic communication with Brazil....The House of Lords has decided that in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case, proceedings shall continue, notwithstanding the insanity of the lady....The Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the circulation of the Bible in his dominions.

MARSHAL CONCHA, of Spain, has adopted a new plan for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection. It is to build a line of fortifications across the country, thus confining the Carlists to a section small in area and indifferently provided with means of sustenance. By that means the insurgents would be starved out of existence, while, if they are permitted to roam at large as at present, they can maintain a guerrilla war for an indefinite period.

THE [illegible] Government is doing something to check the bold proceedings of the Bonapartists. Several members of their committees have been arrested. The distribution of photographs of the Prince Imperial has also been prohibited....Trouble is brewing between Turkey and Persia, and a war is not improbable.

THE FINANCES.

Full Text of the Currency Bill as Passed by Congress.

The following is the Compromise Currency bill as it passed Congress. It is now a law, having received the signature of the President:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That Sec. 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section 2 of this act, and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions of any associations shall amount to the sum of $500 such associations so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law. Provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the association hereafter organized shall also generally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and, provided further, that so much of Sec. 32 of said National Bank act recognizing or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That any Association organized under this act, or any of the acts to which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said Association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the banks in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the National Bank act, and the outstanding notes of said Association to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed, as now provided that the amount of the bonds of deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000.

SEC. 5. That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the Association to be printed upon all National Bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

SEC. 6. That the amount of the United States notes outstanding, and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act entitled, "an act to provide for the redemption of the 3-per-centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of Sec. 6 of said act until after the $54,000,000 granted in Sec. 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as application shall be only made therefor, and until the full amount of the $54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the national banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of this circulation as by said act may be appointed to be withdrawn from them, or, in lieu thereof, to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and, upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money, as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 8. That upon the failure of the national banks upon which requisitions for circulation shall be made, or of any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Comptroller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the National Currency act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations which shall so fail to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States so much of the circulation of said association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned, and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption, it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositories and national bank depositories of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Comptroller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands until the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency, and he is hereby ordered, to issue circulating notes without delay as applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of $55,000,000, to associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation under an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth as shown by the returns of the census of 1870, and every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges and franchises, now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal, provided by the National Bank act, provided that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and removed from the banks transacting business shall not exceed $55,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as shall be necessary to supply the circulation previously issued to the banks in those States having less than their apportionment; and provided further, that not more than $30,000,000 shall be withdrawn and redeemed, as herein contemplated, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Sad End of a Strawberry Festival.

An appalling catastrophe occurred in Syracuse, N. Y., on the night of the 23d of June, the sad particulars of which are thus chronicled by the telegraph: A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist Church when, without any premonition, the floor gave way, precipitating the roomful into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full. A fire alarm was immediately given, and the firemen hurried to the scene. Soon 15,000 people were there, and tremendous excitement prevailed. The following were taken out dead: Dr. O. W. Wainwright, Mrs. E. Austin Barnes, Mrs. James M. Crow, Mrs. J. E. Karr, Miss Gussie Carpenter, Mrs. Abijah Vieder, of Utica; Miss Gracie Holmes, Miss Winnie Collins, aged 13 to-day; Hattie Leonard, 5 or 6 years old; John Austin Ostrander, a boy about 9 years old; Miss Minnie Thomas; Frank Collins, aged 14; Lulu Horton, aged 12.

Mrs. Dr. Wainwright will undoubtedly die. Ex-Ald. Austrian Barnes is very seriously injured. The Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy is slightly injured. The bodies are supposed to be all recovered now. It is impossible to get the names of the injured to-night.

The city is filled with lamentations. The scene in the streets around the church baffles description. Thousands gathered there asking after friends, waiting for the dead and attending to the injured. The entire police force and fire department of the city were called out, and took charge of the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted up with difficulty. The walls of the church did not fall in, but are seriously damaged. The church is comparatively a new one. A few minutes before the floor gave way, it trembled so that many persons left the room, fearing an accident, which had been predicted by many. The accident was caused by the giving way of a joist that supported the floor. The joist ran from both sides of the room to a cross-stringer, the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the roof. The stringer gave way, pulling the ceiling and roof down upon the people and precipitating them into the room below. The work of recovery was exceedingly slow, as it had to be done in the dark, and it was feared every moment that the walls would fall.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, June 18.—*Senate.*—Mr. Chandler presented a memorial of citizens of Michigan against any reciprocity treaty with Canada. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The report of the conference committee on the Moiety bill was adopted....The bill to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission was passed....Pratt introduced a bill to charter a double-track railroad from the Atlantic to the Missouri river and to limit the rate of freight charges thereon....Wright, from the conference committee on the Currency bill, announced that the committee had unanimously agreed upon a report, but he would not ask for its consideration until the following day....The amendment of the House to the bill to encourage the establishment of public marine schools, was concurred in, and the bill passed....The bill abolishing the Territorial Government in the District of Columbia, and providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to administer its affairs was passed, Sargent alone voting in the negative.

House.—Bills passed: Fixing the limits of the cost of the public building at Covington, Ky., at $250,000, and removing the restrictions as to the material, to be employed; granting the right of way through the public lands to the Arkansas Valley railroad, in Colorado; appointing a commission of three to investigate the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to enter into an agreement with them relative to the status of the colored people there; amending the mining law of the 10th of May, 1872; authorizing the transfer of gold mint-bars from the Assay Office in New York to the Sub-Treasury. E. H. Roberts presented the report of the conference committee on the Moiety bill, which was adopted.

FRIDAY, June 19.—*Senate.*—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was passed was tabled....The report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill was called up, and after a lengthy discussion a vote was reached, which resulted in the adoption of the report by 43 to 19....The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and a conference committee was agreed to.

House.—A resolution was adopted appropriating $300 for the purchase and restoration to the family of Gen. Lafayette of the watch presented by Gen. Washington to Lafayette....A number of the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to a conference committee....An evening session was held, at which Ben Butler delivered his promised speech in defense of Sanborn & Co.

SATURDAY, June 20.—*Senate.*—The second section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as it came from the House, which abolishes the Civil Service Commission, and prescribes rules for the appointment of officers under the Government, was stricken out by the committee, and a new section reported, continuing the Commission and appropriating $150,000 therefor. The report was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 16....The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report upon the petition of Susan B. Anthony for the remission of the fine imposed upon her in the United States District Court of the Northern District of New York....An amendment repealing so much of the Civil Appropriation bill for this year ending June 30, 1874, as appropriated $600,000 to replace worn and mutilated national bank notes was agreed to....A message from the President relative to the affairs of the District of Columbia was referred to the Investigating Committee on District Affairs, and the Committee subsequently reported that its views on the subject of the rate of interest on the District bonds were unchanged.

House.—The powers of the Committee on Arkansas Affairs were continued during vacation—yeas, 139; nays, 74....The report of the conference committee on the Currency bill was presented by Mr. Dawes. After an extended discussion the report of the committee was agreed to—yeas, 221; nays, 40....The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Busteed, of Alabama....The Joint Investigating Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia, to which was referred the President's message, reported that the opinion of the committee remained unchanged, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject....The Supplementary Civil-Rights bill was then taken up and failed to pass—yeas, 140; nays, 91—there not being two-thirds in its favor, as required under the rule.

MONDAY, June 22.—*Senate.*—The Tariff bill was read a third time and passed....The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was disagreed to—the point of difference being the rate of newspaper postage—and a new committee was ordered....House bill granting the right of way to Arkansas Valley railroad was passed. The conference report on the Geneva Award bill was agreed to.

House.—The conference report on the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award was presented and concurred in....A lengthy debate sprang up on the report of the Committee on Appropriations recommending non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill by which an item of $25,000 was inserted for the benefit of an organization in Washington known as the Little Sisters of the Poor. The amendment was finally concurred in....A motion to insert in the Civil Appropriation bill an item of $7,000 to reimburse Gen. O. O. Howard for the expense of his defense before the late court of inquiry was defeated....The bill to prevent hazing at the Naval Academies was passed....The bill creating a national park on the Island of Mackinac was tabled.

TUESDAY, June 23.—*Senate.*—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Appropriation Committees of both houses to sit at the capital during the recess, to inquire what reforms can be made in the civil service....The Tariff bill was killed by postponing it to the next session, the two houses failing to agree on several items....The bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico were laid on the table....The bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in Utah was passed....Bills were also passed authorizing the coinage of a 20-cent piece of silver, and removing the political disabilities of John Forsythe and J. L. Pugh, of Alabama....The Senate, at 6:15 p. m., adjourned. So ends the first session of the Forty-third Congress.

House.—Averill, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report in the matter of the investigation of alleged frauds in making contracts and furnishing supplies in the Indian office, with the volume of testimony. The report exonerates the Commissioners and Interior Department....The Senate resolution authorizing the Appropriation Committee to sit during the recess was agreed to....All the appropriation bills having been disposed of, the Speaker, at precisely 6 o'clock, pronounced the first session of the Forty-third Congress adjourned *sine die*.

The Rotundity of the Earth.

One of those people with whom "seeing is believing," and the deductions of logic and mathematics go for nothing—an Englishman bearing the immortal name of Hampden—recently risked five hundred pounds on the assertion that the earth could not be proved to him by ocular demonstration to be round—or more precisely, that the surface of a sheet of quiet water was flat, not curved. The bet was accepted by a Mr. A. R. Wallace (presumably the eminent naturalist of that name), and the experiment was tried on the "Bedford Level," where a line of six miles could be obtained. Three disks were placed, one at each end of this line and one at the center, each disk being exactly 42 feet above the surface of the water immediately under it. The three were then observed through a selected and approved telescope, and the central one was found to be about five feet above the line joining the two others. That rise of five feet forced Mr. Hampden to come down with five hundred pounds. It is to be hoped that he paid his water-money. Any surveyor could have told him that in running levels over any considerable distance it is necessary to make correction for the curvature of the earth, as well as for refraction. These corrections become very important when it is desired to survey a line for the construction of a ditch or canal. A man sighting through a telescope at an object ten miles' distant, and apparently on the same level, would be really looking at a point nearly fifty-seven feet higher in true altitude than his eye; and if he made no allowance for this fact, it might happen to him, as it happened to rude surveyors and constructors before now, that when his ditch was done, the water could not run in it. At this distance the positive error in curvature is nearly sixty-seven feet; but there is a partial offset in the opposite or negative error of refraction.

A New Gun.

A gunmaker, of Limoges, France, has submitted to the military commission at Vincennes a rifle of a very novel construction. It is thus described in a Paris journal, *La Liberte:* The new gun presents nothing remarkable exteriorly, but the lock is so arranged that the breech is opened by cocking the piece, and the charge being introduced, the breech is closed and the gun fired by touching the trigger. The cartridge consists of a hollow leaden cone filled with powder and closed at the base by means of a cork. At the moment the cartridge is introduced into the breech the powder escapes by a small hole in the cork, and an imperceptible ball of fulminating powder which forms the priming takes its proper position. The triple action of cocking, loading and firing is thus effected simultaneously, so that a man with very little experience can fire twenty rounds a minute. The cartriges are stored in an iron tube, which is placed parallel with the barrel, and contains thirty balls, so that the piece may be fired as many times almost without any interval, and without removing the stock from the shoulder, as there is nothing to be done but cock and pull the trigger. There may be occasions when such rapid firing may be of use, but it is pretty generally admitted that soldiers with the present arms fire away most of their ammunition uselessly.

Articles Four Thousand Years Old.

[Bayard Taylor's account of the Museum at Boolak, Egypt, in the New York Tribune.]

Of even greater interest are the household articles, implements of trade, food, etc., which, like the spoils of Pompeii, restore for us, the domestic life of the people. Here, for instance, are stools, cane-bottomed chairs, and work-boxes 4,000 years old, yet no more dilapidated than if they came out of a garret of the last century; nets, knives, needles, and toilet ornaments; glass bottles and drinking-cups as clear as if just blown; earthenware, glazed in blue and yellow patterns, the very counterpart of old Majolica; seeds, eggs, and bread; straw-baskets and a child's ball for playing; paint-boxes with colors and brushes, and boards for games of draughts—in short, a collection almost as varied and complete as the ashes of Vesuvius preserved for us of the Græco-Roman life of the year 79 of our era. But these Egyptian relics date from 1,000 to 3,000 years before our era began.

FOR cake bag in a cow get ten cents' worth of dry iodine; fill a cup with good fresh lard and stir in the iodine until it be thoroughly mixed; let it stand for a day or night; stir it again and rub it in with the hand frequently, and cure is certain.

TO CLEAN a brown porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelian will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

A Transaction in Oats.

In Massachusetts, where prohibition is in force, and where it is popularly believed men grow up, live to good old ages and die without ever seeing, smelling, tasting, or handling intoxicating liquors, the following scene recently took place, according to a writer in the Boston *Gazette*:

We at length reached the hotel again, and I proposed a glass of brandy and water. My friend looked at me and then at the landlord; and then the landlord looked at me and then at my friend. Perplexity overspread the countenance of both. "Such a thing as a drop of liquor is not to be had in the place," said the landlord.

"Bought, you mean," retorted my friend.

"Bought, I mean," was the answer. Then [illegible] eyed me significantly. I could not explain how badly I needed it, and could only give vent to my feelings in a sigh.

Without a word the landlord disappeared within the recesses of a small room behind the office desk, and presently came forth with two empty tumblers in his hand. These he placed upon the desk.

"But where is the liquor?" I inquired.

"The law forbids me to sell it," he said, "and I dare not disobey the law. If you can find any here you are welcome to it," saying which he accidentally turned back the breast of his coat. The neck of a bottle peeped forth from the inside pocket. He winked his eye at me, and I winked my eye at him, after which I drew forth the bottle. He faintly struggled to prevent the daring robbery upon which I was bent, but I proved inexorable.

"My private bottle kept for medicinal purposes, and not for sale," he moaned, as he poured out the liquor for myself and the worthy Chairman of the Parish Committee. "Have some water, gentlemen?" he added with alacrity.

We drank, and I replaced the bottle in the repository whence I had taken it. Then I put a dollar in his hand.

"What is this for?" he asked, as he deposited it in his waistcoat pocket, and gave me a half dollar in change.

"For a bushel of oats," I answered. "Keep them until I send for them."

"Ah, sir," said the landlord, with an air of virtuous resignation, "the prohibitory law has done a world of good in stopping the sale of liquors. It's a severe law on us, but it's a good one.

How Mules Came Into Fashion.

Few of the farmers of this country are aware what a depth of gratitude they owe George Washington for the introduction of mules into general use for farm purposes.

Previous to 1783, there were very few, and those of such an inferior order as to prejudice farmers against them as unfit to compete with horses in work upon the road or farm. Consequently there were no jacks, and no disposition to increase the stock; but Washington became convinced that the introduction of mules generally among Southern planters would prove to them a great blessing, as they are less liable to be injured than horses by careless servants.

As soon as it became known abroad that the illustrious Washington desired to stock his Mount Vernon estate with mules, the King of Spain sent him a jack and two jennets, from the Royal stables, and Lafayette sent another jack and two jenuets from the Island of Malta.

The first was a gray color, 16 hands high, heavily made, and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta; he was about as high—lithe, fiery, even to ferocity.

The two different sets of animals gave him the most favorable opportunity of making improvements by cross-breeding, the result of which was the favorite jack, Compound, because he partook of the best point in both the original. The General bred his blooded mares to these jacks, even taking those from his family coach for that purpose, and produced such superb mules that the country was all agog to breed some of the sort, and they soon became quite common. This was the origin of improved mules in the United States. There are now some of the third and fourth generation of Knight and Malta and Royal Gift to be found in Virginia, and the great benefits arising from their introduction to the country are to be seen upon every cultivated acre in the Southern States.

Mark Twain's Adventure.

I got into the cars, took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. The female's face was a perfect life insurance company to her. It insured her against ever getting married to any person except a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression in her face than there is in a cup of cold custard. She appeared as if she had been to one famine and got two-thirds of the way through another. She was old enough to be a great-grandmother to Mary who had a little lamb. She was chewing prize popcorn, and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a band-box and cotton umbrella nestled by her side. I couldn't guess whether she was on a mission of charity or going West to start a sawmill. I was full of curiosity to hear her speak so I said: "The exigencies of time require circumspection in a person who is traveling." "What?" says she. "The orb of the day shines resplendent in the vault above," says I. She twisted around uneasily, and then raised her umbrella and said: "I don't want any of your sass—git out!" And I did get out.

Saved From Drowning by Chloroform.

Well, here is chloroform administered under entirly novel circumstances. A gentleman crossing the bridge at Fultonville, Montgomery county, saw a small boy struggling in the river below. Down went the philanthropist to the rescue, but the small boy struggled so that both were in danger of watery death. Just then the gentleman remembered that he had a bottle of chloroform in his pocket. To take it out and administer the anæsthetic to the wiggling lad was the work of a moment; and then the unconscious form was towed safely to the shore.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. M[illegible], Pu[illegible]

[illegible] gilt-edged butter.

BLACK lead and tallow is one of the best lubricants for friction wheels or brakes.

[illegible] died.

FEW things are more beautiful than clean white outbuildings and fences, in connection with the rich green of budding spring.

SOME farmers do not [illegible] Peruvian guano for re[illegible] grass lands, alleging that it acts too quick and is gone too soon to be of any permanent benefit.

IN a state of health the pulsations per minute of the horse are [illegible], of cow 35 to 42, sheep 70 to 79, goat 70 to 79, dog 90 to 100, duck [illegible], hen 140, cat 110 to 120.

THE practice of salting around pear-trees to prevent blight is becoming general in Central New York. Yearly applications of [illegible] to [illegible] pounds to the acre is the custom.

THE best, cheapest, and in every respect the most convenient cow tail-holder is to hold the hair of the tail in the bend of the milker's leg, back of the knee, as he sits on the milking-stool.

COMMON salt is a valuable manure for most crops, and has been used from ancient times. Near the sea it is of no use, as the spray from the sea is carried inland and falls upon the soil; but out of the reach of sea vapor it is a useful application and ingredient of composts.

CLEAN the harness. Unbuckle all the parts and wash well with soft water. Turpentine or benzine will remove gummy substances. Warm the leather and then oil well with a paint-brush or swab. Neat's-foot oil is the best. Hang the harness up until dry.

PLANT a sunflower in each hill of beans and you will get suitable bean-poles. The stock grows in advance of the vine and makes an excellent support. You not only obtain a good bean-pole gratis, but you have a large amount of valuable seed for your fowls in the fall.

LIME should be applied when dry-slaked and caustic, on a dry day, when the land is dry enough not to lump it, and be well worked in with a fine harrow. If there are many lumps, from the size of a pea to a walnut, those lumps will rapidly disappear by exposure to the sun and air.

THE best method of controlling cows inclined to kick while handling or milking them is to pass a broad strap just in front of the bag and around over the back of the animal; draw the strap tight and buckle it. This prevents all play of the cords and renders the animal incapable of kicking, and she can then be handled without difficulty. A few applications will cure the worst cases.

TIN watering-pots much used in the garden often become rusted at the lower corners, and begin to leak. It is not necessary yet to throw them aside, as the holes may be effectually stopped without going to the tinker's, by covering them inside with a small piece of linen dipped in copal varnish, the tin being previously thoroughly dried. When the varnish hardens by drying they are perfectly air-tight.

THROUGHOUT the entire country there is almost entire freedom from disease among horned animals. A little murrain in the South; in one town in England a slight disease prevails among calves. The foot-rot seems to be prevailing all over the country among sheep, and many flocks have been thinned by it, where it has not received a prompt check by paring the hoofs and applying thorough remedies.

MANY valuable animals are lost by hoven or bloat, which might be prevented with a little care. In the first place no creature should be allowed to fill the stomach with new grass when first turned out, but should be allowed a slight feed each day until fully accustomed to it. Second, every animal when turned to grass should have a constant supply of salt in some place easily accessible. These precautions will save a great deal of trouble, and often the lives of valuable animals.

MANY persons who would like to have hay for their stock have no land set in grass fit for mowing. Sow millet. The best variety for this purpose is what is known as Hungarian grass. The ground for this crop should be naturally good, or very heavily manured. It should be nicely prepared. Sow one-half bushel of seed per acre, and cover by passing a roller over it. If the season is favorable, from one and a half to two and a half tons of good hay may be cut from an acre.

AN inexpensive but durable method of painting old buildings is as follows: First give them a coat of crude petroleum, which is the oil as it comes from the wells, and can be procured for about $4 to $5 a barrel in almost any town or city. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown or red hematite iron ore finely ground, to one quart of linseed oil, and apply this over the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood and makes a good ground-work for the iron and oil paint. The color of the iron paint is a dark reddish brown, and is not at all disagreeable; it is a color not readily soiled, very durable, and is fire-proof.

BY the following methods I have successfully destroyed the currant worm: Spread from a gill to half a pint of carbolate of lime around the currant bush, near the stock; then jar off the worms. They will immediately attempt to return, but unless a branch touches the ground beyond the barrier, as a bridge for them, not a worm will get back, but they will perish in their attempts to pass through the lime. Care should be taken to obtain the article in its full strength, which can be bought for about ten cents per pound, by the ten or fifteen pounds. Much of the carbolate of lime sold for destroying insects is weakened by mixture with common air-slacked lime.

EPICUREAN COFFEE.—There is such a [illegible] mak[illegible] it bet[illegible] people in the [illegible] different [illegible]cences, like the perfume of [illegible] wine, produce certain rare bouquets or aromas for the epicure. Not more than half a pound of coffee should be roasted at a time for domestic use; it should be ground ju[illegible] [illegible] white of egg to clear it there should be some warmth before the water is added, and it should never be allowed to reach a boil. Observe these rules, which are based upon scientific reasons, and you may make from an inferior coffee-bean a beverage far superior to what generally goes by that name.

Europe—A Mighty War Imminent.

[London (June 1) Cor. New York World.]

The leading article in the *Times* of yesterday is one well worthy of the attention which it will everywhere receive. It was a plain warning that Europe is on the eve of a mighty war. Affairs have come to such a pass that the burden of maintaining the armies which all the nations have prepared for the coming war is too great long to be endured. But still these armies are constantly increased. "The process of turning citizens into soldiers," says the *Times*, "goes on all over Europe without any apparent limit." The German army is more than half as large again as it was fifteen years ago, and still is not large enough to satisfy Bismarck and Moltke. France, Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium and Sweden are all following Germany's example, and are increasing their armies. Each is afraid of all the others, and "Europe is returning to the traditions of an earlier age, when every free man was a soldier, and the pursuits of industry were wholly subordinate to the claims of military service." Each nation says it is arming only for defense—but some of them have already armies of defense more numerous than any offensive army that can be brought against them. For, says the *Times*:

"Germany has a total army of 1,261,000 men, and this is very nearly as large as the entire offensive army of European and Asiatic Russia, and falls very little short of the combined offensive forces of France and Austria and Italy. The French army, again, is much larger than the army with which Germany could make the attack. Nor is Italy less well defended against all possible assailants. Within the last fifteen years she has almost doubled her standing army, and has increased the available offensive part of it in an even larger proportion. She has now 605,200 soldiers with whom she can defend herself, and 322,000 with whom she can attack her neighbors. If we measure her defensive forces against the offensive forces of any other nation whatever, we shall find that they do not fall short of any, and that they are considerably in excess of the most. The very pretense of reason thus altogether disappears, and the jealousies and suspicions of the nations of Europe with regard to each other's future movements are shown clearly to be as baseless as they are ruinous."

England, for every 1,000 of her population, maintains only three soldiers for offensive purposes; Italy and Belgium maintain twelve; France and Austria fifteen; Germany twenty-one. It is in vain Germany to pretend that she wishes only to defend herself—she means mischief, and the gun which will be the signal of the next great war will be fired by her.

Use of Horse-Flesh in France.

The committee for introducing the use of horse-flesh into France reports that, during the first six months of 1867, 808 horses, asses and mules were sold in Paris, the weight of which amounted to 166,000 kilogrammes. During the first six months of 1870 the number of animals amounted to 1,992, or 360,000 kilogrammes; while in the same period of 1873, [illegible] animals were exposed in the market, the flesh alone weighing 830,840 kilogrammes, not counting the heart, brain, liver, tongue, etc., which were also used like those of beef-cattle. A similar extension of the use of horse-flesh was manifested in the provinces. The usual price paid by the butchers for these horses amounts from $25 to $30 each, the animals being killed only after their period of utility has passed, and when they are worth little or nothing. Allowing $20 as the increased sum realized from each animal in consequence of its conversion into food, we have the food resources of Paris alone increased by the amount of $103,720. A similar estimate, based upon the entire number of horses sold as food in the whole of France, indicates that the food resources of the country during 1873 will have been increased to the amount of amount of $800,000; while the saving to the public by the difference between the cost of horse-flesh and the more expensive kinds is of course much greater.

Alcohol's Army of Death.

There are 140,000 saloons in the country against 128,000 schools, and only 54,000 churches. Manufacturers and sellers of strong drink, 560,000, twelve times the number of clergymen, four times the teachers, nearly double all the lawyers, physicians, teachers and ministers combined. In these saloons there are 5,600,000 daily customers, one in seven of the whole population! Of these 100,000 are annually imprisoned for crime, at an expense of $90,000,000, and 150,000 go down to the drunkard's grave, leaving 200,000 beggared orphans. Grasp these figures: An army of topers, five abreast, 100 miles in length. A rank of beggared widows and children stretching across the State of Massachusetts. A file of men seventy-five miles in length, marching steadily down to the grave, three every minute through the year.—*Congregationalist.*

WILLIS MOON, of Eaton county, Mich., during the present season made 2,000 pounds of maple sugar from 500 trees. He carried his sap and performed the labors of making all alone.

DEFENDING THE GRANGE.

Its Purposes Pure and Philanthropic—A Reply to the Speech of Charles W. Green—His Statements Concerning the [illegible] Falsified.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: In one of the issues of your paper of [illegible] was given of a convention which assembled at Syracuse, N. Y., having the two-fold object of opposing all secret organizations and societies, and of organizing a new party which should be established on new principles, and which should be immaculately pure. With several of the officers of this new organization I have been, in the past, intimately acquainted. I esteem them as good, honest and conscientious men, somewhat utopian in their views, and a little prone to forget that human nature is very far from being absolutely perfect. With their projected organization I have no disposition to find fault. I believe it to be impracticable. But *they* will find that out soon enough. But one thing they did which was sadly out of place, in a body of men professing to be actuated by such high and pure motives. They suffered a Mr. Charles W. Green to utter the grossest slanders and falsehoods against men who were as pure and free from any taint of selfish or mercenary motives as the purest of themselves; they allowed him without rebuke or reproof to make statements which he knew to be false, and which they certainly had no reason for believing to be true, and by implication they indorsed these slanders by their resolutions of the next day. I could not have believed that men like President Blanchard, the Hon. Francis Gillette, H. B. Kellogg, or others who were members of that convention, would have been so unjust or so easily entrapped. Of this man Charles W. Green I only know what he says of himself in this speech. If, as I suspect, he is the same Charles W. Green who in the Farmers' Convention at Indianapolis was one of the orators, then I have only to say that he possesses a most unbounded amount of assurance; for the platform of the Farmers' Convention which, as I understand it, he had a hand in preparing, is about half of it taken *verbatim et literatim* from the "Declaration of Principles" put forth by the National Grange at St. Louis in February last, and which you have already printed in your columns; and yet he professes the most undying hostility to the grange, whether national, State or subordinate. But my object is not to identify the man—he is not worth the effort—but to traverse his slanders, which only derive importance from having found a place in your columns. His statement of the origin of the "Order of Patrons of Husbandry" is false from beginning to end. The only truth I have been able to find in it is that William Saunders was the founder of the order. The whole North Carolina story is a myth, and had nothing whatever to do with its origin. It was founded Dec. 4, 1867, and like every other organization of the sort, its originators claimed, as they undoubtedly had the right to do, the privilege of issuing dispensations and charters to the granges organized by themselves or under their direction. The order is essentially philanthrophic in its origin and modes of working; its founders, among whom Mr. Saunders is the one most widely known, so far from being, as Green represents them, "digitaries without dignity," "given to vulgarity," and "men who would hardly be received into decent society," are men of refinement, culture and of a most genial and benevolent disposition. So far is it from being true that they have sought to continue themselves in office for the sake of personal gain or honor, that at the expiration of their first term, all of them withdrew from office, and but two, the Secretary and Treasurer, would permit themselves to be re-elected. Mr. Saunders, the first Master of the National Grange, refused absolutely a re-election, and when he was compelled, by the National Grange, to accept the laborious and thankless office of Chairman of the Executive Committee, he put himself under the orders of the other officers. The revenues of the National Grange, under the great but healthy increase of the order, are now of considerable amount, the aggregation of millions of littles; but every dollar of its expenditure is accounted for, and its books are now, as they always have been, open to the inspection of every member of the order. There is no contingent or secret service fund, no money to be used in bribes or to be squandered by pampered officials, or expended for political or other sinister purposes. The salaries of all the officers of the National Grange, though they are the hardest worked men in the United States, are less than those which any wholesale merchant pays to his clerks; and it is true to-day that the salaried officers of the National Grange are poorer than they would have been had they remained in their several previous avocations. The records of any secret society in this or any other country may be searched in vain, for a nobler, purer and more patriotic showing than these earnest and patient men have made and can make of their connection with the National Grange. The whole story of the connection of the Grange with politics and political parties is equally false, and to any member of the order is perfectly absurd. The constitution of the National, State and subordinate Granges requires that no political or partisan topic shall be discussed in the Grange, and no rule is more strictly enforced. The members of the order are from all political parties and from every shade and section of each, and their political views are never questioned or influenced in the Grange. Belonging to the great agricultural class, it is fair to presume that they will seek to have the State and National legislation such as will promote and facilitate, in the highest and widest sense, the interest of agriculture; and as these are affiliated with all others, they will not probably wrong any others. They are, so far as we know, a unit in favor of honesty, capacity and economy in the management of National and State affairs. But even these principles, against which no sincere patriot can raise any objection, cannot be discussed in the Grange. I think it possible that ex-President Johnson may now be a member of the order, though I do not know such to be the fact; but I do know that so far from being consulted in regard to its organization, he was not cognizant of its existence for years, and not until after he had left the Presidency. The admission of professed politicians, or indeed of politicians of any sort, into the order, is strongly discouraged. We do not want them, and have no disposition to be guided or influenced by them. They may scatter hayseed in their hair, wear butternut shirts and stogy boots, with their trowsers tucked in, but they will not be welcomed, and be very likely to meet the fate of the Hon. Sassafras Dodger, whose sore trials in trying to get into the grange have been so touchingly described. Indeed we more than half suspect that Mr. Charles W. Green is no other than the Hon. Sassafras Dodger himself, and that his great grievance is that he could not be fully admitted into the order. We welcome all honest, thoughtful, intelligent and patriotic tillers of the soil to our ranks, and can assure them that they will find nothing but good there; but we have *no room* for political demagogues.

A NEW YORK GRANGER.

Men as Well as Principles.

Whatever may be the opinion of the enemies of what is known as the farmer's movement, one thing is certain, and that is, the time has at last arrived when the producing classes have determined to measure swords with monopolies which ignore the best interests of the people, and which are governed by the rule or ruin principle.

The masses of the people have now reached a point where protesting is about to be merged into prompt and decisive action. Men as well as principles, is hereafter to be the motto inscribed on the banner of the working-men and women of our great industrial republic.

Every where there is an abiding conviction, and an evidence of a fixed resolve to reform existing abuses of a national or local character. There is being manifested a power that has hitherto patiently submitted to the corrupting influence of gigantic corporations. That power is destined to work a complete reform. It will destroy the hopes of professional office-seekers and wire-pullers that throng our cities and villages, and which are as numerous as the venomous insects on the banks of the Nile.

There is being manifested on the part of the farmers and mechanics a disposition to set aside all the old systems that have culminated in fraud and monopoly, and inaugurated a new era of self-dependence. It is already resolved that they will no longer carelessly cast a single vote for men who have an office-seeking reputation, but for men in the noblest, truest sense of that term—men who can show a clear record, and possess unquestionable integrity, firmness, purity, and integrity. The people are becoming thoughtful, and the country will be saved. They are beginning to inquire who is Col. Tom Scott, that now controls the Legislature of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; or Garrett, who governs Maryland; or Vanderbilt, whose influence penetrates the Legislature of every State through which railroads pass that he controls? It is well that thought is taking the place of the listless indifference that has characterized the masses of the people in reference to these giant monopolies. It is well that they have resolved to insist that their representatives in local, State and national offices shall hereafter be servants and not masters; that they shall possess clean hands and clear heads, and have some sense of the responsibility of the position they occupy, and their obligation to their constituents. It is an alarming condition of things, and shows too plainly to what depths we have fallen, when it is fashionable for the representatives of the people to out-Judas Judas in betraying the trust that is reposed in them, and when retired in the shades of private life are recognized as the equal and fit associate of honest men instead of being regarded and treated as they should be, as citizens of the worst possible character. Away with such sycophancy and fawning. Politics must be purified or the nation is lost. The purchase of votes, directly or indirectly, is an offense that should meet the prompt and unqualified condemnation of all good men of all parties. Let us arouse from the criminal carelessness that has brought us to the very verge of ruin, and resolve that henceforth our watchword shall be, not the fatal dogma of "principles and not men," but that of "men as well as principles."—*Coleman's Rural World.*

To Avoid Using Spectacles in Old Age.

As mature years approach, the rotund convexity of the eye of childhood becomes flattened, and the lens in front of the pupil—the cornea—requires a change of focus to enable it to perform its accustomed duties. This flattening may be brought about at a comparative early age by the injurious habit of rubbing the eyes with towels, handkerchiefs, &c. Always in washing, compress the ball of the eye together by placing a finger, and thumb at the outside and inside corners of the eye, and gently compress them, and the nuisance of being compelled to use spectacles would be avoided.

Persons who have taken care to do this have been enabled to dispense with glasses at a very advanced age.

Among the devices to prevent flattening of the cornea and sinking of the eyes into their sockets, so usual to old age, are glass eye-cups made to fit the eyes, with a rubber ball attached, which will cause a vacuum to be formed in the eye-cup, and thus draw the eye out slightly.—*Prairie Farmer.*

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—Nitro-glycerine is composed of glycerine dissolved in a mixture of equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids. The solution is poured into a large volume of water when the nitro-glycerine is precipitated as colorless heavy oil. The nature of this substance is very peculiar. A drop of the oil placed on an anvil and struck heavily explodes with a loud noise; and if a paper be moistened with it and struck it is blown into fragments. The application of a flame or red-hot iron to the oil, however, only causes it to burn quietly. In closed vessels it explodes at about 360 deg. Fahrenheit. In blasting rocks nitro-glycerine is exploded by a concussion caused by gunpowder. It has about ten times the explosive power of gunpowder.

CONVENTIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Political Calendar for the Summer and Autumn.

FORTHCOMING CONVENTIONS.

Time.	State.	Party.	Place.
July 1	Iowa	Republican	Des Moines.
July 15	Indiana	Democratic	Indianapolis.
July 29	Alabama	Democratic	Montgomery.
Aug. 5	Kansas	Farmers'	Topeka.
Aug. 6	Michigan	Reform	Lansing.
Aug. 19	Pennsylvania	Republican	Harrisburg.
Aug. 19	Tennessee	Democratic	Nashville.
Aug. 26	Ohio	Democratic	Columbus.
Aug. 26	Pennsylvania	Democratic	Harrisburg.

FORTHCOMING STATE ELECTIONS.

Time.	State.	Officers to be Chosen.
Aug. 3	Kentucky	Congressmen.
Aug. 6	N. Carolina	Congressmen.
Aug. 18	Ohio	Adoption of new Constitu'n.
Sept. 1	Vermont	*State officers, Congressmen
Sept. 9	California	Congressmen.
Sept. 14	Maine	*State officers, Congressmen
Oct. 13	Indiana	State officers, Congressmen
Oct. 13	Iowa	State officers, Congressmen
Oct. 13	Nebraska	*State officers, Congressmen
Oct. 13	Ohio†	State officers, Congressmen
Oct. 14	Georgia	Congressmen.
Oct. 22	W. Virginia	Congressmen.
Nov. 2	Louisiana	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Alabama	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Arkansas	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Delaware	*State officers, Congressman
Nov. 3	Florida	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Illinois	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Kansas	*State officers, [illegible]
Nov. 3	Maryland	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Mass.	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Michigan	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Minnesota	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Mississippi	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Missouri	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Nevada	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	New Jersey	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	New York	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Ohio‡	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Pa.§	State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Rhode Island	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	S. Carolina	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Tennessee	*State officers, Congressmen
Nov. 3	Texas	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Virginia	Congressmen.
Nov. 3	Wisconsin	Congressmen.

*Governors will be elected in these States; in the others minor State officers.

†The annual election in Ohio will take place as usual on this day if the new Constitution is rejected.

‡If the new Constitution is ratified.

§A Lieutenant-Governor as provided by the new Constitution, will be elected for the first time in Pennsylvania.

Worth Remembering.

KEEP soft-soap three months before using.

A WEAK solution of the permanganate of potassa will deodorize your breath.

BAR soap should be kept in a dry place several weeks before using. It will last much longer.

TO TAKE ink out of linen; dip the spot in pure melted tallow; wash and the ink will come out with the tallow.

HERE is a China cement. Take a thick solution of gum arabic (dissolved in soft water) and stir in plaster of Paris, till of the consistency of thick cream; with a brush spread it neatly on the broken edges and stick them together, let them lie for several days.

IN summer milk is apt to have a garlicky or onion-like flavor from some odorous shrub eaten by the cows. To absorb this peculiar taint drop a piece of wood-charcoal, three or four inches square, into each pan of the fluid, or into the milk-pitcher for table. The carbon very quickly deodorizes the milk, leaving it sweet and pure.

STOVE luster, when mixed with turpentine, and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and enduring than when mixed with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when applied to an old rusty stove will make it look like new.

HEMP, when the blossoms are just opened, is an infallible preservative of textile fabrics and furs against the attacks of moths. The stalk with leaves and flowers is cut when blooming (about July), and dried in the shade. It is said to preserve its properties for several years.

A COMMON cement for marble, porphyry or alabaster is made of two parts of white virgin wax, one part of white resin, with one and a half parts of the same stone, powdered, as the article to be repaired. Marble or albaster dust is found at the stone-cutter's, where it is an article of trade for making fine finish to parlor walls. The wax and resin are melted, the powder sifted in, afterward the whole is well kneaded in water to mix the ingredients thoroughly.

WE give a receipt for making a superior whitewash: Take a clean water-tight cask or barrel, and put into it a half bushel of lime. Slack by pouring water over it, boiling hot and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When the slacking has been effected, dissolve it in water and add a solution of two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. If you want a cream color, add to the above three pounds of yellow ochre. The value of the sulphate of zinc is that it makes the wash harden better after it is put on.

The Mill River Hen.

We know a few details of her history. Biddy, we suppose, was her name, and America her nation; Williamsburg was her dwelling-place, and, as the sequel will show, presence of mind her salvation. She had laid seventeen eggs in a barrel, and having done her level best in that line, she was setting on them when the mill-dam burst. In spite of her teeth the flood bore her along with the awful wreck—with houses and barns, trees and fences, and the bodies of men and beasts—but this steadfast creature never stirred. What outsiders were doing was none of her business. She was too busy keeping the beams out of her own eye to look after the motes in the eyes of other people. What thoughts may have passed through her mind! Perhaps she whistled as she went for want of thought. Who knows? How her mother's heart must have trembled! "What," she cried, "must I lose my chickens by that dam?" If she could have sung no doubt she would have clucked to herself some ancient lay. Until the barrel was stove she would not deny herself the comfort of a stave. "Give me but what that barrel-hoop bound. Take all the rest the sun goes round." Or something else appropriate. Our hen was carried five miles, and at length the Fates, snubbed and disappointed, bumped the barrel ashore and left it high and dry. What did the hen do? Did she jump out, and crow and cackle over her ride like a man? Did she scratch off a letter to Barnum offering to make a show of herself? No, she just went on minding her own business, and in due time hatched out every one of her seventeen eggs. Oh, fowl most fair! How meekly didst thou bear thy yolks! Many hens have done excellently, but thou excellest them all.
—*New York Tribune.*

THE NEWS OF OLDEN TIME.

We hold a paper in our hands—
"A Journal of To-day"—
So reads its modest title-page,
Now dim with age and gray.
'Tis filled with startling incident,
With essay, tale, and rhyme—
The doings of the long ago—
The news of olden time.

The nimble fingers, deft and spry,
That set this type of yore,
Have mingled with their kindred dust,
Full fifty years or more;
Gone, long ago, the busy scribe
That drove the good quill-pen;
Closed, years agone, the eyes that read
The thoughts of honest men.

And yet, in those time-honored days,
They had their little spites
And jealousies, and quarreled o'er
Their fancied wrongs and rights;
The factions, led to victory,
Or beaten, left the field;
Poor, human hearts!—so much like ours—
They'd rather die than yield.

We run our eye across the page,
And up and down each column
We read the lists of marriages
And births, the deaths, so solemn;
And then we wonder who will read,
When we have passed away,
A hundred years or more to come,
Our "Journal of To-day."

Humor.

A BEGGARLY sham—Robbing a pauper.

WE prefer a "summer-set" to a "backward spring."

THE two colors which are indiscernible are invisible green and blindman's buff.

THE latest car-coupling in Indiana has been a marriage on a railway train.

THE man of sixty is exempt from jury duty. Many wish to get off like sixty.

WHEN a young lady gives herself away does she lose her self-possession?

WHY are cashmere shawls like deaf people? Because you can't make them here.

HOOD called the slamming of a door by a person in a passion, "a wooden oath."

A FEMALE pawnbroker, hauled up for extortion, claimed immunity on the ground that she was a loan woman.

THE longest word in the English language is smiles, because there is a *mile* between the first and last letters.

THE drunkard takes the pledge and frequently breaks it; the pawnbroker takes the pledge and generally keeps it.

A COUNTRY boy, having heard of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea-sickness that made them do it.

WHAT is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the nature of the soul? It is quite immaterial.

You can't convince a Vermont woman that there wont be a death in the family if she dreams of seeing a hen walking a picket-fence.

"FIVE children at a birth! Good Heavens!" exclaimed the father, on viewing this addition to his family, "and business so dull."

THE Worcester *Press* speaks of a contemporary who hires a small boy to come in at intervals with a step-ladder and dust off the tops of his ears.

"Now, SAMMY, tell me, have you read the story of Joseph?" "Oh, yes, uncle." "Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" "They sold him too cheap, I think."

"I WOULD marry you, Jacob," said a lady to an importunate lover, "were it not for three reasons." "Oh, tell me," he said, imploringly. "The first is," said she, "I don't love you; the second is, I don't want to love you; and the third is, I couldn't love you if I wanted to!"

SAYS a punster: "Last year I saw a watch spring, a rope walk, a horse fly, and even the big trees leave. I even saw a plank walk, and a Third avenue bank run; but the other day I saw a tree box, a catfish, and a stone fence. I am prepared to see the Atlantic coast, and the Pacific slope."

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know "if every woman is not, to some extent, a kleptomaniac." For our part, we have never been quite willing to admit that there is constitutionally any such mania as kleptomania; but, in regard to the propensity to which he refers, we may say that the best authorities are agreed that no lady can be left alone in the presence of a box of face powder without trying a little just to see how it looks.

"WELL, I s'ppose the durned stuff got mixed," was the sad reply of a Missouri druggist, when he killed a woman by giving arsenic for salts.

"There's not a mile in Ireland's isle,
Where the dirthy vermin musthers,
But St. Patrick put his howly fut
An murthered them in clusthers.
The toads went dash, the frogs went splash,
All jumpin' in the wather;
And the schnakes committed shuicide
To save themselves from schlaughter.

Immigration During 1873.

The immigration to this country from foreign ports last year fell off nearly 70,000 as compared with the return for 1872. The immigration into Canada was, on the contrary, largely increased. The two results are attributed to business depression in this country consequent upon the panic last fall, and to the activity displayed in Canada during the last year or more in stimulating immigration and in opening up her Western possessions to settlers. The immigration into this country was 422,545 persons, of whom nearly one-third were of German birth. Thirty-seven per cent. came from Ireland and Great Britain. Irish immigration seems to have passed its highest point, partly owing to the absence of any great political excitement on the island, and partly to the improved condition of the remaining inhabitants consequent upon the large reduction of the population by the emigration of former years. The immigration from Sweden shows a great falling-off, while that from France, Italy and Russia is increasing. Three-fourths of the immigrants belonged to the Teutonic, Celtic and Anglo-Saxon races. Of over 400,000 immigrants only 2,200 had professions and 46,000 skilled trades, the remainder being laborers, women and children.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ONE drop of salt butter relieves the earache very soon.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, July 2nd 1874

The Republican State Convention met at Indianapolis last Wednesday, adopted a platform and nominated candidates for State offices to be filled in October. The present incumbents were renominated. The platform is a curious piece of political jugglers, and was fashioned by that eminent political juggler, Hon. R. H. Thompson of Terre Haute. It is more remakable for its non-committalism, and evasion than for any other quality.—As we can gather in the platform favors inflation, although it endorses Grant and Senators Pratt and Morton, two violent inflationists. Upon the question of temperence it is in favor of a prohibitory law, although the resolution might have another construction put upon it. It is, however, like attempting to draw sun-rays from the cucumber as to extract light from Republican platforms.—*Pharos.*

Probable Murder

(Special telegram to the Fort Wayne Gazette)

Waterloo, Ind., June 30—A man named Inman, from Butler, of bad reputation, was arrested on Sunday, 28th ult., and brought here on suspicion of murder. On the 25th, a man from Knox county, Ohio, fell from his buggy, it was supposed, as he was found insensible and died two hours afterward. Physicians were called and appoplexy was given as the cause of his death. It is alleged that Inman, who had been drinking, confessed to the woman of the house where the man was taken and died that he was murdered by him; that he struck him twice on the head with a club, breaking it: and that he then robbed him of $50, leaving fifty-nine cents (the amount found upon him) to quiet suspicion.—A broken club was found near by.

The body was taken up this afternoon and the skull sawed into and examined. No marks of violence were discovered, except a slight scratch upon the forehead. The inquest is to be continued.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June 18, 1874.

Dear Courier—If memory serves me rightly, and, I think *she do*, we, Mr Editor, sat in the immediate vicinity of the Presidential wedding party in the breakfast room of the 5th Avenue Hotel about a month since Of course Editor like, we commented upon the looks of the high contracting parties and exchanged views upon the subject generally, spoke of the high toned affair and its international significance, descanted largely upon many of its more important features and referred to the magnificence of the bridal presents. But did it ever occur to you, that among the brilliant and costly category of kind remembrances sent in by favored guests the paper failed to note a single present given the Bride by her groom or by any member of the Sartoris family? It is said now that the English branch of the house looked with much disfavor on this alliance, and that Miss Nellie has found anything but a hearty reception in her new Brittish home.—What American can sympathize with her if she finds this match an unhappy one, she the daughter of the highest Representative of American blood, to ignore the young men of her own country altogether, to unite herself indissolubly to an unnaturalized foreigner simply because his income was $30,000 a year. There are many young men of America whose income is twice this am't but who claim no noble blood save that of true American nobility. I hope the bride may be happy in her unwise selection, but I can not disabuse my mind of dark forebodings of her future I am led into this channel of thought by the perusal of late English papers, in which no hearty congratulations are expressed, no seeming delight and joy at what should constitute a theme for general praise. They seem rather humiliated than exalted, for one of their *noble* blood coursing in his veins, has married the daughter of an American Plebian, once a tanner from the obscure walks of humble life, who by a concatenation of circumstances has been temporarily elevated to the Chief Magistracy of our simple Republic, to be soon reduced to that political obscurity where fate found him at the commencement of our civil war. Poor misguided Nellie! may your bright sky (if still it be bright) ne'er be overcast by cloud of disappointment or sorrow, but should it, we trust there may exist for you in your new found home of fogs and royalty, compensating sympathy and abundant Brittish condolence. Ask no American eyes to leak for your sorrows and misfortunes. To you, our fount has dried, We are but simple ignoble Americans. Nellie *Au Revoir.*

On Friday last I got a glimpse of Boss Tweed, the arch thief of Gotham, now serving out a 12 years sentence on Blackwells Island. He came into court on *habeas corpus ad testificandum* in a certain suit before Judge Van Vorst wherein one Dewey in a suit against a Mr Colligan claimed $1000 on assumpsit. Dewey was formerly Tweed's private Sec'y. An immense crowd thronged the rooms of the Supreme Court; all anxious to have another look at this grand mogul from the Island; he looked somewhat haggard and chopfallen, gave in his evidence however in a straightforward manner after which Warden Liscomb of the Penitentiary conducted him to a carriage, they were driven to the boat in readiness and the fallen chief remanded to his cell. All large cities have some special peculiarity for which they are noted the world over, Boston is famous for its Bunker Hill, Philadelphia for its Centennial, Chicago for its big fires, St. Louis for its bridge, Baltimore for its monuments, Ft. Wayne for its honest Board of Aldermen, Auburn for its enterprizing *Courier*, but N. Y. City for its barefaced brazen corruption has a reputation not only coextensive with the confines of the Globe, but Jersey has heard even of the stupendous frauds of this Tweed and his satellites, many of whom now pine within dingy walls with creaking doors to shut them in from what should be an honest world, while others fugitives from outraged justice, are living on their ill gotten gains, under foreign flags, with the mark of *thief* written upon their consciences, and a domestic record left to their unfortunate posterity, that must like an anchor weigh them down and seriously effect their social relations forever in this their present home, for many of these rascals are respectably connected here.

New York politicians are heartily laughing in their sleeve at the ludicrous dilemma into which the Indiana politicians unconsciously have staggered and the papers independent of partisan proclivities facetiously comment on the sad political plight of their Hoosier friends. A headstrong monomaniac on the subject of temperance *yclept* Baxter of the Republican household of faith fathers a tyrannical and eminently injudicious temperance law which last spring lost to the party the elections in such Republican strongholds as Richmond, Indianapolis *et al* while this fall even the Republicans look upon the defeat of their Indiana State ticket as a foregone conclusion and so acknowledge here, they are seemingly at sea upon the vexed and little understood question of currency; they are really uncertain as to whether they are in favor of inflation or contraction and in their blind uncertainty feel that it is safer to espouse the cause of inflation because their man Morton advocates it and he can never err; politically he is infallible. He may err in regard to the laws of nature and health, may be indiscreet in many things necessitating the use of Buchu and a resort to the caustic application of the Moxa, and frequent trips to the Hot Springs, but in politics this demi political God is worshipped and his arguments upon any subject accepted without dispute as gospel truths. Unquestionably Senator Morton is among the ablest men of the U. S. Senate of today but that he is an unconscious demagogue is also unquestionably true, his advocacy of the civil rights bill and then his dodging the vote thereon when brought to the test, his humiliating failure on the inflation bill and obsequious acceptance of the veto, shows too plainly the arch demagogue rather than the sincere friend of either measure as should have been demonstrated in the true and upright statesman. Eastern politicians regard Morton as actuated with but one impulse, that of resting his diseased anatomy in the Presidential chair. He laughs to scorn the third term proposition of Grant's friends and fears only the present speaker Blaine who is eminently and deservedly popular among the schemers and wire workers of the present party in power. The currency question will enter largely into the next presidential campaign. The west with its newborn mystic grange movement will exert an influence independent of party issues and what is to be the result of all these new questions time alone can develop, for the most intelectual far seeing politician dare not prognosticate. And again it is hinted that Grant is gradually slopping over to the democracy and may perchance become the nominee for his present exalted office. Time alone will unravel the mystic uncertain future and for that proper time to arrive we shall await with christian patience and prayerful hearts.

The weather is delightfully cool and pleasant; yesterday being Sunday a general and cheerful holiday was enjoyed by over 20,000 people in Central Park the Park never looked lovelier, or more inviting; there seems to have been a generous spirit of rivalry between art and nature, rather of emulation than opposition, as to which could do the most for this great breathing spot of this overcrowded metropolis. There is no tax levied in N. Y. more cheerfully paid by all classes than the taxes for the support of this truly delightful retreat; here all are on an equality, no reserved seats for jewelled aristocracy no private boxes for pilfering office holders, no invidious distinctions known or recognized here.

Present in conclusion to my old friend of the triped Jno. L. Davis Esq renewed assurances of my regard and esteem, tell him for me I remember well his sweet tooth for squabs on toast and soft shell crabs, that I longed for him yesterday as I saw upon the dinner table before me those two palatable dishes and thought what splendid stuffing they would make for Davis to expand on (or is he opposed to inflation?) I know he is so fond of sustenance. By the way my dear Tom I met our mutual friend Eli Perkins on Saturday last he remembers you with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction and sends you the enclosed plate of his new currency, he is still on the Graphic. When I met him he was unaccompanied by his old Pal the redoubtable Geo. Francis Train who in his unfortunate *Semi compos mentis* state so honestly and earnestly endeavored to render the late visit of your Hoosier Editorial Hash Hunters pleasant and agreeable. I told Eli you had editorially acknowledged his urbanity in the columns of the COURIER to which he returned a low bow in happy satisfied acknowledgement. I will not strain your columns with more today—when your readers and yourself shall have recovered from the effects of this lengthy and tedious epistle, with a fiendish delight I will inflict another dose upon you Truly E. L. C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements must be paid for in advance Terms $3 for the larger and $2 for the smaller ones.

AUDITOR.

Editor Courier—Please announce J. J. [illegible], of Wilmington tp., as a suitable candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

TREASURER.

Editor Courier—Please announce JOHN R. MOODY as a suitable candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

SHERIFF.

Editor Courier.—Please announce G. I. [illegible] of Butler township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

MANY FRIENDS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of Joshua Feagler, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HENRY FEAGLER, } Adm'rs.
GEO. W. FEAGLER }

June 22nd, 1874.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Homer Abel, late of DeKalb County, deceased.—The estate is probably solvent.

ELECTA ABEL, Adm'x.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Milliman. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that James G. Lowhead, Administrator of estate of Samuel Hurnie, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court of said County. Attest,

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and all others interested; also to the Petit Jurors heretofore summoned for the May Term 1874, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that said Court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the 3rd Monday of August 1874 (Aug. 1874) for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of at said May term, 1874, of said court.

Witness, My hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 8th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, deceased, will offer for sale on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874,

the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, in DeKalb County, Ind. to-wit: The west half of the north east quarter of section twenty nine, township thirty thee, north of range thirteen east, excepting five acres described as follows, Commencing at the south east corner of said premises running thence west forty rods, thence north twenty rods, thence south twenty rods to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

James I. Best
vs.
Franklin D. Suydam
Howard Dunlevy,
surviving members of
firm of Suydam & Co.,
and C. A. O. McClellen } Complaint No. 148.

Now comes the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Franklin D. Suydam and Howard Dunlevy are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 2, 1874

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Ellen A. Fresburn,
vs.
Charles W. Fresburn } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan and W. C. McGonigal, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Charles W. Fresburn is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden the third Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 23d day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit:

The north half of the south-east quarter, sixty-five acres off of the south side of the north-east quarter, twenty acres off of the east end of the north half of the south-west quarter, and five acres in the north east corner of the south half of the south-west quarter, all in section thirty [30] in township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15] east, said tract to be offered singly commencing with the piece last above described, and selling enough of said land to realize a sum sufficient to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

TERMS—One third cash in hand, one-third in nine and one-third in twelve months from day of sale purchaser to give his notes for deferred payments at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

ROYCE COATS, Adm'r.

Ross & Hartman, Atty.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Ladies Ready Made

SUITS.

Root & Company

Put on sale this week upwards of 400 new and desirable suits, comprising 90 different styles.

$ 3.00
4.00
4.50
5.00
6.00
7.00
8.00
9.00
10.00

EACH, AND UPWARD

—IN—

Grass Cloth Suits
Braided Linen Suits,
Ruffled Linen Suits,
Pleated Linen Suits
French Satine Suits
Figured Percale Suits
White Victoria Lawn Suits
White Lawn Polonaise
White Swiss Polonaise
Grey Linen Polonaise
Embroidered Batiste Polonaise
Linen Traveling dusters, etc.

As this is the last large offering of suits we shall make this season, ladies in want of handsome well made dresses, will do well to avail themselves of they oppertunit.

Special Attention

Is asked to the Great Bargains we are offering in

Llama Lace Shawls
Llama Lace Jackets,
Grenadine Shawls
Shetland Shawls
Black Thibet Shawls
Children's Cloakings
New Style Parasols.

Opening of

Thin Drees Goods,

FANS,
MUSQUITO NETS,
NEW WHITE GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

We r move to our elegant new store in Hamilton Hall building between Sept. 1st and 15th.

Root & Company,

90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a road of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also DR. SILSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular

Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

Go to Tom Leisure for cream.

Pine apples, Oranges, Lemons and Cocoanuts at Beard's.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town. They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Speciality.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Sping & Summer Goods!

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATER!

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows Building

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS. TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCED 3cts.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80
Gunpowder	60, 80
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 85
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	28c
2nd best	[illegible]
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, Filberts, per lb	16
Brazil nuts	18½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish		8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2	"	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,10c ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 12½c Shoulders per poumd
7c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	10½	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3. 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 18c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound,

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

F. Wayne Store.

Pioneer Sketches

—of—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 18.

The first fair day after this, we found two bee trees, cut them, and took the honey. We (eight) ate all the honey we wanted for twenty days, (and we had but little to eat except bread and honey) and on returning to Montgomery county, we had twenty one gallons of strained honey left. We will interrupt 'Uncle Abram' in his narrative to remark that when it is remembered that it was in Butler Township that Wesley Park and Joseph Miller, lay out in the woods on a rainy night with "new milk fresh from the cow" for their bill of fare, surely it might have been said that Butler was "a land flowing with milk and honey."

But let us hear Uncle Abram's "coon story"—wish I could tell it on paper as he did orally—with his expressive jovial countenance and an occasional interlude in the form of a hearty laugh—wish I could but I can't. "After finding the bee trees,' says he, " Andrew surface found a hollow log with too 'coons' in, and cutting them out he brought them to our shanty. We took the hides off, and hung the meat out in the frost over night, and in the morning, Charley Crouse, who was our cook, prepared them for our breakfast. Being rather meat hungry, we all ate heartily of them, except, John Surface, who declared he would starve first—though he ate some of the gravy. After breakfast, we all went too cutting and hewing logs making clapboards. John did'nt pull the saw very well "Ah,' said I to him. ,'You dod'nt eat coon or you could have sawed better.'—Presently he thought the saw went too hard and that he must have the iron wedge from the shanty to drive in the kerf.

My father, Peter Fair, was lying in the shanty and John supposed he was a sleep So he went to the skillet where there was a quarter of 'coon' left from breakfast, and taking off the lid, he took up the meat and after smelling it awhile applied his teeth and stripped the bone in short order. All this time my father lay pretending asleep, but struggling to keep from laughing. When John returned and took hold of the saw again, I remarked to him, that he must have either been eating coon or smelling of it he pulled so much the stronger. When Crouse went in to cook dinner my father told the joke and it was sometime before John heard the last of the coon 'story.'

I was 23 years of age," says' uncle Abram,'when I moved into the Township, 24 years ago. I then weight 160 pounds and my wife, 140. Now I weigh, 210 and my wife, 200. We have had 11 children born in the Township, and nine are still living. In the 24 years I have not lost as many hours by sickness I am now six feet 4½ inches high, and there never has been cleared land enough in Dekalb County to throw me down on. I still live on the farm first settled, and have never moved but once— from one part of my farm to another." In 1835, besides the families of the above named eight pioneers the Holbrooks, Louis and Lymon, Joseph Stroup, Henry Miller, Michael Miller, and perhaps some others whose names I have not been fortunate enough to get, moved into the Township. In the spring of 1836' Wm. Surface, John Gragg, and James Bell moved in. The same sprin g, Robert Work, Esq., was married in the Township though a resident of Allen County, at that time. This was the first marriage in the Township, and perhaps the first in the County. Judge McMakin of Fort Wayne officiated, and Abram Fair and wife, were the attendants upon the groom and bride.

Sanford Bassett, moved in 1837; John Neal, John Emory and Henry Fair, in 1839, and George Ensley, in 1841. The Clarks were early settlers in the Township but we have not date of their settlement Two of them Isaac and Stephen, became Methodist preachers in an early day.

Orrin C. Clark, is quite a prominent and influential citizen of the Township, and has filled several township office ably and acceptably. Wm. Day was the first Justice of the Township. He came into Jackson Township in 1736 with his relative William Miller, and afterwards, settled, where Henry Hogue, recently resided, George Ensly was the second.— He was elected in 1843, and resigned in 1844 Wm. McAnnally was elected in his place, and, at the expiration of his term, George R. Huffman succeeded Daniel Moody was an early settler, and succeeded Peter Fair as County commissioners Hon Robert Work has filled several county offices, and was senatorial delegate in the convention that framed the new constitutions of our State.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 30 cts
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $0.60.
Wheat, red, $1 25.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts
Beans $2.25 per bu.
Wheat, white,$5
Wood $2.75 @ $3.
Clover Seed, $5. @ $5.25.

Local and Miscellaneous.

If you want prints,
If you want carpets,
If you want muslins,
If you want dress goods,
If you want hats or caps,
If you want boots or shoes,
If you want shawls or scarfs,
If you want hosiery and gloves,
If you want anything in the DRY GOODS line, headquarters is the place to buy them, at Miller & Casebeer's.

Figs at Beard's

Fish reduced at Beard's.

Band dinner on the 4th.

Salt 1 75 pr bbl at Beard's.

Our wool dealers are busy.

Cherries are scarce just now.

The hay harvest is about over.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Tuesday last ended the road work.

Saml Pomert has a new barber pole

The weather is too warm for comfort.

We have no crusade beer in our place

See Miller & Casebeer's monster add.

Cucumber are scarce yet in the market

We are having a good run of job work.

The corn and oats crop will be immense.

Miller & Kinsey have purchased the ice cream parlors of T. H. Leasure.

Ben Casebeer has took up quarters at Hicksville, Ohio.

Lager packed in ice has the best trade in our place.

Half the misery in mankind originates in borrowed trouble.

Matters about town are exceedingly dull.

Some good circus would do well here just now.

Clean up your premises and use lime freely.

Moonlight nights ain't just the thing for some fellows.

Our streets are in a good condition now

Remember Beard has a large lot of stone ware.

Frank Streby's new work shop is about completed.

Be careful with fire-crackers next Saturday.

Cutting wheat has commenced among our farmers.

Eli Kuhlman and wife have returned to our place.

Good Young Hyson Tea at Ed & Joe's for 50c.

A Bucket filled with coffee for $1 at Ed and Joe's.

Call at Billy Edgerton's for a first-class shave.

Remember the Fourth of July "is at Auburn this year,"

Seventh street, along the Ensley block, has been cleaned off.

The Band dance to-morrow night looks promising for a large crowd.

Our boys speak in terms of Columbia City.

We are anxious to see some new potatoes.

The list of marriage licenses for the month June, is in this issue.

Remember that the Band will give a dinner on the Fourth.

The Saginaw depot has been putting down a new platform.

Soda water that you can eat with a spoon at Ed. & Joe's.

Beard is dealing in live chickens. This is a good thing for our citizens.

Oat meal. Sour Pickles and Honey at Beard's

Tommy Leasure has been feeling "how come you so" for several days.

A great many tradesmen are out of employment all over the country.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A house and lot in the lower part of town, suitable for a small family. C. F. MADER.

The Corunnaites will celebrate with Auburn, now, by far, the finest town in the county.

Preparations are being made for the Band dinner on the 4th, at Ensley's Hall.

F. Palmer, our popular hornist, has been under the weather for a few weeks back.

Our energetic grocery man, Joe Rainier is suffering from a paralized limb, on the left side.

Wm. Sheffer has the frame of his new dwelling raised, and men are putting on the roof.

The largest stock of Fruit Jars and Jelly Cups ever brought to this county at the Central.

Cut the weeds down from your side walks, and around your yards, fence corners, &c.

Gordon & Roth are in their fine rooms in the Ensley block, and are prepared to do any kind of work in their line.

Our boys are raising a fine lot of game chickens this year, from the "English red stock."

The dinner on the Fourth will go toward paying for the new uniforms that our band have just received.

Tramp printers are plenty. Our office has averaged four a week for the last two weeks.

Tom Leasure knows how to make ice-cream, and his parlors are crowded nightly with the lovers of the iceberg nectar.

The growth of our town demands a night police. Don't be surprised if some night you're turned toes up, heads down.

All kinds of crops look thrifty and nice and the farmers are surely going to have a fat take.

It is said that a comet is visible in the northern heavens. It will be seen plainly about the 1st of August.

Parties desiring to get mail on the 4th, will bear in mind that the office closes at 4 o'clock on that day.

The Republican Congressional Convention is called for the 18th of August at Kendallville.

Mr. A. W. Allen, of Newville, has fitted up a fine race track there and fast horses will now be in demand.

If switches were more frequently used by fond parents, there would be no use of going after their children at a late hour each night.

Everybody should patronize the dance to commence on to-morrow evening and continue until Saturday evening, at Ensley hall.

Croquet season has a poor show for ending in this place. Every commons has a crowd of boys and girls amusing themselves with the cue.

A huge tooth was found on the Brumback farm, near Corunna, while digging a ditch, that weighed 4 pounds and 10 ounces.

If there is any good in Old Settler's Meetings, and they seem to be greatly encouraged in other counties, we don't see why we should not have one here.

Keep the sidewalks clear, on business streets, of all obstructions, and it will help the looks of our town to the eye of the stranger.

The social of the M. E. church will meet at the residence of Mr. Welch, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 8th, 1874 All are invited.

A very cheap way to cremate is to bedew a few live coals with coal oil. Those who desire to see the "beautiful gates ajar" are recommended to try this.

It is thought that the wheat harvest will not commence generally until about the 10th of July' but steady hot weather may cause it to be cut before that time.

Our town is crowded with strangers, and you can hear the old tune of, "who's this and who's that," on any corner you may stop.

A number of our readers have complimented the interesting articles from N. Y. in our last weeks issue. We give others this week, and we know all will be much interested in their perusal.

We understand quite a large excursion party will go over the Eel River road to Butler on the Fourth. We hope they will be able to stop off at Auburn a short time on their return.

The Methodist have given up the dinner on the Fourth, and the band will conduct the affair. Everyone in town should patronize this dinner as the money will be used to a good advantage.

MARRIAGES— The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Clerk's office during the month of June.

Augustus Richards and Elvira Spurgeon.
Alvin Hand and M. L. Dirrim.
J. W. Aurah and Catharine Heddenbrand
John Ridge and Maggie Losier.
Monroe Staley and Maggie Boyer.
F. N. Sullivan and M. E. Champion
Simon Hose and E. E. Easterday.
Ephriham Neidig and Lydia Plant
Jacob Mark and F. Laning.
Saml Fullon and M. A. Stroh.
Sam'l Pomert and E. J. Swander.

Grand Celebration !

OF THE

4TH OF JULY!

In Auburn

There will be an old fashioned celebration at this place the coming Fourth, and a good time is expected.

Hon John McSweeny,

AND

Gen. BILL GIBSON

of Ohio, and

HON. R. C. BELL,

of Fort Wayne, have been invited as the Orators of the day.

SPEECHES, MUSIC, FUN

A grand Parade by the SPANISH BANDITS will take place during the day.

A large amount of

Fire Works

have been procured for the evening

There will be a Foot Race, Wheelbarrow Race and other amusing features.

Music by the

Auburn Cornet Band !

AND THE

GLEE CLUB!

A DANCE will be given at Ensly's hall Friday and Saturday evenings.

DR. J. H. FORD,
President of the day.

CAPT. H. E. ALTENBURG,
Marshal of the day.

We have a new tin shop in the building formerly occupied by Joe Link, on Seventh-st.

On to-morrow evening there will be a meeting, at the Court House to make arrangements for the Spanish Bandits on the Fourth.

If you would avoid sun stroke and find greatful relief from the beating rays of 'Old Sol' put handful of fresh leaves in the crown of your hat. Try it and see if you are not paid for your trouble!

Kill all the old potato bugs. One old bug of the proper gender is capable of producing over 300 eggs in a single season, so by killing one old bug, you put a veto on 300 more.

It is announced in other localities that since corn meal and potatoes have reached their present gild-edged condition, the aristocracy consider it vulgar to diet upon any other food.

Tom Mays tells how to find the comet in last evening's two-penny, fourteen by ten Nothing like enterprise, even if you do go twenty miles for it.—*Gazette.*

The way of the transgressor is hard, and few there be that find it—otherwise.

There is every indication of having a good time here on the Fourth. Hon R. C Bell, of Fort Wayne, will positively deliver an oration, and being a fine speaker it will be an enjoyable feature. Everybody far and near should attend.

Sammy Pomert has prepared ,for the Fourth, and in what way do you suppose. Well sir, he's went off some where or other and got a swan(der), one that is worthy of man's protection. Good luck, Samuel, and may you both live long and prosper is the wish of the COURIER office.

What the People say Must be True,

That

Miller & Casebeer's

Is the CHEAPEST and BEST store in the county.

Hear, Hear, Read, Read

And come and see for Yourselves.

5000 YARDS OF CALICO AT 8 CENTS A YARD.

Standard's warranted fast collors, worth 10cts

5000 yards of Calico at 10 cents, worth 12½. 2000 yards of Calico, new styles, latest thing out—nobody else has them.

10,000 YARDS OF BROWN MUSLIN.

from 8c to 11c. It cannot be beat for the money. Victoria Lawns, new stock, best in America. New stock of

Parasols, Fans, Belts, Etc.

at prices that defy competition.

Our stock of DRY GOODS are complete.
Our stock of GROCERIES are complete.
Our stock of NOTIONS are comple,
Our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES are complete.
Our stock of QUEENSWARE is complete.
Our stock of HATS AND CAPS is complete.

The only Store in AUBURN where you can Buy Everything you Want

Fresh Arrivals of GOODS Every day

Now is the time to get Good Bargains.

Bring along your Eggs, Bring along your Butter. And don't forget too call and see MILLER & CASEBEER.

Jason Hubble Esq long a resident of Butler in this county died a few days ago at his residence, at the ripe age of over eighty years.

The political fever boiled and bubbled at Fort Wayne last Saturday. Strange to say that out of the dozen or more candidates for each office only one was nominated There were a few who did not anticipate such a result. A good ticket was nominated.

Persons having in their possession mutilated fractional currency, have, according to the new postal code, only to take it to the postoffice where it will be placed in a registered package and sent to Washington for redemption and return free of charge.

A little boy ran into a house on Jackson street last Saturday, crying at the top of his voice because another boy would not let him put mud on his head with a shingle. Some children are just like their parents—no accommodation about them.

THE BALTIMORE ROAD.—Work is being pushed rapidly on the Baltimore road in this Co. The track will be laid to Avilla th's week, and the bridge across the St. Joe will be finished in the same time. Inside of three weeks we will have a connection east over this road. Regular trains are running to Defiance now. Two trains are employed in ballasting the road and one in laying track.

With all the complaints of hard times, there was never a larger number of people going to Europe in search of pleasure.—Ten steamers loaded down with tourists left New York on Saturday. And yet the laboring classes have to work even harder and pinch themselves in order to get along. What will be the result if things keep on as they have commenced under the Grant party. And yet Grant is endorsed by the Radical party of this State.

The first annual commencement of the Indiana Conservatory of music, was held at Fort Wayne last week. The exercises were of an interesting character, and all present were well pleased. Several of our professors of music were in attendance, among whom was Miss Balcome now teaching here, and giving entire satisfaction. The *Gazette* says, that Miss Balcome's performance on the piano was very fine and highly praised.

Charles Evans, a youth of twenty one years, who is soon to be executed at Corrollton, Ill., has made a confession, in which he admits that he did the deed for the money. He concludes by the following strange request: "I know I have been guilty of terrible crime, and have no doubt that I will be hung. If so I do not want to be hung in jail, but in public, where everybody can witness it, especially the little boys. I have a little brother at home that I want to have see me hung, and I want my father to bring him. I think it would be an advantage to boys to see such a sight."—*Ex*

The Hippodrome at New York, of which we gave a discription a short time ago, still turns out its modicum of accidents. We take the following from the New York *Sun*: "Miss Alice Costineydia was one of the four riders in the hurdle race in Barnum's Hippodrome yesterday afternoon.—She rode the racer named Castor, and the weight of the young lady and equipments was about 170 pounds—too great a burden. She was holding the reins with her left hand and lashing Castor with a whip held in her right, when he leaped for a hurdle too quickly, and struck his knees squarely on it. The rider was thrown on her left side, and the horse rolled over upon her. The following horse stepped on her breast, but not heavily. The employees who ran to her side found her insensible. They carried her to the dressing rooms, where Dr. Buttles dressed her hurts. The horse Castor lived but a few seconds.

The following persons have been chosen Vice Presidents, from the different townships, for the 4th.

C. C. Clark—Butler.
L. D. Britton—Richland.
John Treesh—Fairfield.
John Lease—Smithfield.
T. R. Dickerson—Waterloo
M. Waterman—Franklin
George Emerson—Troy
C. R. Wanemaker—Stafford.
O. H. K. Moss—Wilmington.
B. F. Blair—Newville
Sol Barney—Concord
Alex Provines—Jackson

If any body believes that the fools are all dead, all they have to do to dispel the pleasant illusion is to visit some circus and see the swarms of gamblers pluck the unsophisticated greeneys. It is singular that men in this enlightened day, when it is almost impossible to read a newspaper without finding from one to a dozen warnings against bunco games and all kinds of gamblers and dead beats should be so verdant as to bite at the transparent hooks set for them. But the victims play the gamblers' games with the full hope and expectation of getting some thing for nothing, or of beating the dealers, and if they get cleaned out they are not entitled to sympathy.

AT LAST—The buildings which constitute the block on the north side of the Court House, have at last been finished, the plasters closing up the rear on yesterday. It has been so long since the first lick was struck in their construction, that it appears like an age. Chicago and Boston have been rebuilt since that time, and other minor events have transpired, and yet we ought to be proud of this fine structure. There was no premature haste displayed and to this alone are we indebted for the handsomest block in the county. The only one thing that can eclipse this is the erection of a similar block on the west side, where a wooden row now detracts from the general appearance and beauty of the place. We can afford to wait even as long after the first step if the they will but make that.

Rodney B. King, living in the northern part of this village, has been missing since Thursday last. He has for two years or more been at work on the railroad, and recently has been boarding at Ft. Wayne near which place he was working. On Thursday morning he started out with some fellow-workmen, to one of whom, John Price, he gave his dinner pail, saying he had some business to transact in town, and if he did not reach the train in time to start with the other workmen he would go down the road to where they were to work, by passenger train. Since the time nothing has been heard of him, and it is feared that has been foully dealt with.—He had about fifty dollars in his possession. King is about thirty years old, five feet five or six inches in hight, slightly built, dark complexion, black hair and mustache.

His friends are in great distress on account of his absence and his wife, who has been in poor health for some weeks, has been rendered much worse by this trial.—*Angola Republican.*

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of John A. Nesswonder, late of DeKalb County deceased. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

P. B. NIMMONS, Ex'r.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that John Treesh, administrator of estate of Frederick E. Rohm, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court of said county. Attest,

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 2, 1874.

NOTICE.

To Contractors.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, made at an adjourned session, held on the 19th day of June A. D. 1874, sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said County, until the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, for the construction of a bridge across the little St. Joseph River on the Public Highway running south on the section line, between sections thirteen and fourteen, in Concord-tp., in said county. Plans and specifications for said bridge can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

July 2, 1874.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HUMAN HEART.

BY OWEN MEREDITH.

Midnight past! Not a sound of aught
  Through the silent house but the wind at his prayers.
I sat by the dying fire and thought
  Of the dear, dead woman up-stairs.

A night of tears; for the gusty rain
  Had ceased, but the eaves were dripping yet;
And the moon looked forth, as though in pain,
  With her face all white and wet.

Nobody with me my watch to keep,
  But the friend of my bosom, the man I love;
And grief has sent him fast asleep
  In the chamber up above.

Nobody else, in the country-place
  All round, that knew of my loss beside,
But the good young priest with the Raphael-face,
  Who confessed her when she died.

That good young priest is of gentle nerve,
  And my grief had moved him beyond control;
For his lip grew white, as I could observe,
  When he speeded her parting soul.

I sat by the dreary hearth alone;
  I thought of the pleasant days of yore;
I said, "The staff of my life is gone;
  The woman I love is no more.

"On her cold, dead bosom my portrait lies,
  Which next to her heart she used to wear,
Haunting it o'er with her tender eyes
  When my face was not there.

"It is set all around with rubies red,
  And pearls which a Peri might have kept;
For each ruby there my heart hath bled—
  For each pearl my eyes have wept."

And I said, "The thing is precious to me;
  They will bury her soon in the churchyard-clay;
It lies on her heart, and lost must be
  If I do not take it away."

I lighted my lamp at the dying flame,
  And crept up the stairs that cracked for fright,
Till into the chamber of death I came
  Where she lay in all her white.

As I stretched my hand I held my breath;
  I turned as I drew the curtain apart;
I dared not look on the face of death,
  I knew where to find her heart.

I thought, at first, as my touch fell there,
  It had warmed that heart to life with love;
For the thing I touched was warm, I swear,
  And I could feel it move.

'Twas the hand of a man, that was moving slow
  O'er the heart of the dead—from the other side;
And at once the sweat broke over my brow—
  "Who is robbing the corpse?" I cried.

Opposite me, by the taper's light,
  The friend of my bosom, the man I loved,
Stood over the corpse, and all as white—
  And neither of us moved.

"What do you here, my friend?" . . The man
  Looked first at me, and then at the dead.
"There is a portrait here," he began;
  "There is. It is mine!" I said.

Said the friend of my bosom, "Yours, no doubt,
  The portrait was, till a month ago,
When this suffering angel took that out,
  And placed mine here, I know."

"This woman, she loved me well," said I.
  "A month ago," said my friend to me.
"And in your throat," I groaned, "you lie!"
  He answered: . . "Let us see."

"Enough!" I returned; "let the dead decide;
  And, whoever the portrait prove,
His shall it be when the cause is tried
  Where Death is arraigned by Love."

We found the portrait there, in its place;
  We opened it in the taper's shine;
The gems were all unchanged; the face
  Was—neither his nor mine.

"One nail drives out another, at least!
  The face of the portrait there," I cried,
"Is your friend's, the Raphael-faced young priest,
  Who confessed her when she died."

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S YARN.

"Now, Ida, my dear girl, take my advice," said Aunt Charlotte to her young niece, "and don't imperil your own future happiness nor be guilty of injustice by slighting the man to whom you have given your troth, or by foolishly teasing him in order to test his affection. There is a story in my own memory that I have never told you; and I could not now bring myself to do so only that I see you don't like me to lecture you, and I wish you to learn wisdom by an easier method than that of bitter experience.

"When I was a young girl we lived, as you know, in Canada, in one of the small lake-shore towns between Toronto and Kingston. Your grandfather was a man of note in the town, and I was a good deal sought after. I was giddy, too, and selfish, though I did not then consider myself so. I had many admirers and suitors, among whom the one I liked best was Harry Vane. From my very infancy Harry had been my gallant, and though I sometimes pretended to be, and sometimes really was, jealous of him or otherwise offended, and he the same with regard to me, we always made up again and were better friends than ever ever. There was not really any engagement between us, though Harry had asked me to form one; but my parents objected to long engagements, and we were not ready to marry. Matters stood thus when, early one spring, we had an addition to our list of beaux in the form of a dashing young fellow, an Englishman, sent out by a wealthy firm of the mother country for the purpose of establishing an agency in their line of business. His headquarters had been at Montreal, but he now announced his intention of making our town his home during the summer.

"He had a good deal of leisure, and spent no inconsiderable part of it at our house, or in promenading the streets with me. I could scarcely set my feet on the sidewalks without encountering him. His name was Bowns, and he claimed to be of aristocratic parentage. He was handsome and affable, though rather supercilious, withal very distinguished in appearance; so no wonder the girls of our set wished to attract his attention, and were envious of me. Of course I was proud of my conquest, and perhaps carried myself a little haughtily in consequence. For some time Harry pouted, then openly remonstrated, even pleaded; but as I angrily asserted my independence, he finally desisted from all apparent notice of the matter; and whenever we met he treated me with indifferent courtesy, and altogether showed a manly self-command, which I did not fail to note and admire. Still I must confess that at that time I gave very little thought to Harry or to any of my old admirers; it seemed wonderful to me how completely I was fascinated by the prepossessing stranger.

"To be sure he flattered my vanity not a little, and my empty head was turned by his lavish, adulatory style of compliments. He raved about my eyes of heavenly blue, the golden glory of my mermaid locks, my swan-like neck, and an endless flow of bathos that ought to have disgusted me, but did not; and so I listened and he ranted. About the middle of August we made up among our set a picnic party to drive out to Rice Lake Plains and spend the day in boating on the lake, gathering huckleberries, wild flowers, etc., and generally amusing ourselves.

"You must know that there is an irregular chain of small lakes extending transversely from the Bay of Quinte, near the eastern end of Lake Ontario, to the eastern end of Superior. Rice lake is the first of the chain counting from Ontario, and it lies at a distance of from two to four hours' drive from several small towns on the frontier. We had an early breakfast, and set out at 8 o'clock, so that we need not be on the road during the heat of the day. There were several carriages; the one in which I rode was a handsome barouche hired from a livery-stable for the occasion, and by my side sat the all-conquering Mr. Bowns.

"For some unexplained reason Harry Vane did not go in any of the carriages, but was mounted on horseback, and he rode gayly by the side of first one vehicle, then another. When we had gone a little distance out of town the country air, sights and sounds were so exhilarating that we in our carriage began to sing. Harry, hearing us, rode up and joined in the song, he being particularly fond of singing. Shortly we struck off into an old ditty which he and I had sung together countless times when we stood each first in the esteem of the other and no gay stranger had come between us. For a stanza or two Harry sang bravely, but when he came to the refrain suddenly his horse bolted and he rode off, catching at his hat with one hand and seeming to draw rein with the other. The remainder of the party thought his horse had shied and run away with him, but I saw thoroughly the whole maneuver, and a sudden pang shot through my selfish heart.

"On reaching the lake at the point agreed upon, we separated into little companies, and wandered about at will, but keeping within the vicinity of the camp until the horn sounded for dinner. We were all, as is is usual at picnics, in hungry mood, and we did not dine mincingly.

"After dinner we lolled about on the grass for awhile, then formed plans for the afternoon's campaign. There were near by several canoes or row-boats that were kept for hire, and a far proportion of our band decided in favor of an excursion on the lake, some parties going in one direction, some in another. The boats would accommodate only four persons each, the rowers and two others. Three boat-loads, twelve individuals in all, determined to pay a visit to the tower on the opposite shore of the lake, and about three miles farther up. As we divided ourselves into parties of four, I felt an irrepressible desire to have Harry Vane, who had declared for the tower, in our boat, so I called out:

"'Harry, are you coming with us?' meaning by us, Bowns and myself.

"I shall never forget the look of mingled pain and pleasure with which he replied: 'No, Charlotte; George Law is quartered in your boat.'

"It was half-past three o'clock when we landed near the tower and drew the boats up on the beach. This tower was an octagon building three or four stories in height, consisting of only one room to each story, with a narrow spiral staircase leading from base to summit. At the top was an observatory not much larger than a good-sized bird-cage, which had once been furnished with a small telescope mounted on a swivel, but was now reduced to a very commonplace spy-glass. The basement was a deep, dungeon-like hole, with a grated door through which one entered a subterranean passage leading out to the shore of the lake. This tower, with its lean-to kitchen, or, rather, cook-house, was built on a hill at the distance of about two hundred yards from the water's edge, and was the product of a Quixotic Englishman, an old bachelor's fancy. The whimsical man did not carry out his original intention of making a complete miniature castle of the feudal times, but suddenly abandoned the enterprise and went, as he came, nobody knew whither. This odd little tower had been surrounded on all sides, save the deep bank next the water, by a diminutive moat, which was now a dry ditch filled with weeds and wild flowers; there, too, was the wreck of a toy-like drawbridge, and within the inclosure were several quaint-looking garden-chairs cut into the stumps of trees. There was a family residing in the house, at least they made it an occasional residence during the summer, but that day they were absent, and the garrulous old servant in charge showed us over the premises.

"We stole down by the light of a lantern through the underground passages to the opening on the lake; we climbed the steep stairs and peeped through the old spy-glass; sat in the grotesque chairs, and gathered bouquets from the quondam moat. All these vagaries consumed so much time that, before we were aware, the sun was going down the westward slope in a way that, when we noticed it, sent us to our boats with speed. We were soon gliding over the water in jovial spirits and at a fair rate of motion toward the camping place on the shore next home. The three boats kept near together, and as we went we sang Tom Moore's Canadian boat-song. Just as our voices were ringing out

"'Row brothers, row, for the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight is past,'

a sudden breeze almost took the light umbrella with which I was screening myself and companion from sun and wind (we had left our bonnets at the camp) out of my hand. The breeze subsided for a moment, then came again more vigorously than before, and held on steadily. Generally or frequently a stiff breeze rises on those lakes about or soon after sunset, but now the sun was certainly half an hour high. Sudden squalls, especially when thunder clouds are hovering near, accompanied by dangerous disturbance of the water, are unpleasantly often the concomitants of boating on those shallow lakes.

"Looking around the horizon we discovered the cause of the suddenly rising wind. A heavy pile of black clouds coming up behind us in the northwest were spreading themselves along the northern horizon and extending upward almost to the zenith; and at the same time we began to hear the thunder mutter and see the lightning play, though not very near. The weather-wise ones of our party said the shower was spending itself north of us, but we might get a sprinkling from its skirts, and the wind was sure to be trouble-some.

"Meanwhile we had crossed the lake and were making our way down to the landing adjoining, which was our camp, keeping close in shore to avoid the commotion of the water.

"There is a peculiarity in that lake. The wild rice, from which it takes its name, grows over almost the entire bottom of the basin, and when at its tallest the grain lies floating on the surface of the water, and the Indians, when it is ripe, paddle round and gather it into their canoes. This, however, makes navigation for ordinary rowers rather difficult; and where the bottom is particularly shallow, when the waters are agitated by storms the passage is perilous.

"I soon perceived that Bowns and George Law were by no means masters of the situation; and oh, how I longed for the steady, trusty arm of Harry Vane to steer our giddy little skiff. Just then Harry, who was ahead, called out to us to make for an islet, a little way out in the lake, on one side of which there was not much rice, and which had been used by the Indians as a landing-place, as it sloped gradually into the water; he said we had better land there and wait for the squall to pass over.

"The rowers turned the boat toward the islet and pushed out vigorously, I meantime holding the umbrella low like a tent or awning over my own head and Nellie Morton's, for now it was raining. Again Harry called to us to shut down the umbrella, lest it should catch the wind and upset our skiff, and the next moment, Bowns, who had not said a word to us girls since the wind sprung up, snapped out, 'Yes, certainly, down with that umbrella!'

"What with a sense of danger, and what with sudden consternation at being spoken to in such a tone and manner, I had no self-command, and in shutting the umbrella I somehow lost my balance, and the next instant I was sinking in the blinding waters.

"I must have risen very quickly, for the boat was there and I laid my hand on its side, but quick as a flash Bown's hand came down on mine, and though he afterward said that he tried to lay hold of me to assist me, I knew that he dislodged my hand. True, I should have upset the boat, and just as true he flung me off to perish. As I sank again, even through the gurgling in my ears, I heard Harry Vane, 'Courage, Charlotte, I'm coming.'

"Again I rose and again sank. Then I ceased to struggle and the pain of suffocation was gone. I knew that I was dying, and like electricity all my past life flashed before me. I had no terror of death, but I longed to ask Harry's pardon. Bowns I seemed to have forgotten. The tall rice was all about me, and I knew no more until a deadly sickness and great pain woke me to consciousness. Was it the gurgling water or human speech that rumbled in my ears? I did not know, I did not care; I only wished not to be disturbed—not to suffer.

"Slowly my comprehension returned and I found myself on a bed in the log-cabin of the man who kept the boats on hire, and it was night, for candles were burning. Some of my companions of the picnic were there, but I was too ill and weary to ask questions.

"When next I opened my eyes it was daylight and my father and mother were bending over me.

"Suddenly I remembered something of the drowning and I cried out, 'Where is Harry? He said he was coming.'

"They hushed and soothed me and I suppose administered a narcotic, for I have only a faint recollection of lying on a bed in a covered conveyance and of being annoyed by the jolting.

"The next time I awoke my mind was clear, I recollected all, and begged to be told how I was saved. My friends evaded this questson, and my suspicions being aroused, I demanded to see Harry Vane. Finding they could no longer put me off, they told me that Harry rescued me and swam with me toward the islet, where one of the boats had just landed. Another gentleman waded out breast high to meet him, and drew me to the shore, supposing that Harry was following. But Harry did not follow, and in the excitement about me he was not missed until too late. Whether he was exhausted or whether he took a cramp no one could tell. This only I know and never shall forget: Harry Vane was drowned in saving my life. This also I know: I shall live and die Charlotte Kemp. As for Bowns, I hated then, I hate still, the sound of his name. He left our town almost immediately after the occurrence; and I never saw his face after the day of the picnic."

Twelve Children in Twenty Months.

The Sharpsville (Penn.) *Advertiser* quotes the following statement from another paper: "We have before us a clipping from a copy of *Liberty Hall*, published in this city in 1816, where a most marvelous phenomenon is related—the name of the physician being given—of a Mrs. John Kelly, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, who had just given birth to five children, that being the second effort of the kind within twelve months, or ten children born within the year." And the *Advertiser* adds this: "Mrs. Kelly, referred to above, resided in Lackawannock township. Mrs. Wallace, now residing in this place, remembers the circumstances of the birth of the ten children very well, having been present on both occasions. Dr. Magoffin, of Mercer, was the physician. Mrs. Kelly died about a year after this event, but in the meantime had twins, having given birth to twelve children within twenty months. Mr. Kelly is still living, and now resides at Sharon."

A "SPORT."—The following dialogue, which took place in a street car a few days ago, is too good to be lost: One of a couple of Teutonic gentlemen sitting in one end of the car seeing a "dashily" dressed fellow come in and take his seat at an opposite end from where they were sitting, asked: "Who ish dat, Hans?" "Oh, dat is a sphort, hey?" "Vhat you call a sphort, hey?" "Ton't you know?" "No, vat is he?" "Vel, he is one of der fellers vat shaves all de hair off a pig, and cover him all over mit soap, and pet a green Dutchman $5 he can't catch him."—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

All Sorts.

GARROTERS are still severely flogged in England.

IMPORTANT coal discoveries in Alabama are reported.

"SOMEWHAT jim-jamic" is how one Maine editor describes a brother Maine-iac.

"CRUSADE CORDIAL" is the name of a summer drink just introduced.

HYDROPHOBIA was never so prevalent as this year.

THERE are in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, four daily morning and four evening papers.

AN Omaha printer named Robert Shorrock has fallen heir to a fortune of $200,000.

THE mines of the Pacific States contribute about [illegible] in gold and silver every year.

SPELL murder backward and you have its cause. Spell its cause in the same manner, and you have its effect.

ENGLAND has been importing wooden houses from Norway, cheaper than they can be made in that country.

THE colored population of Kansas City have "*Resolved*, That negro minstrel shows tend to degrade our race."

THE influence of imagination on the vital functions has always been recognized, and it was this recognition that enabled the ancient physicians to be so successful with charms, amulets, and incantations.

WE have in the United States 30,000 drug shops, and 75,000 physicians furnishing the supplies and prescribing the doses; hence, in view of this fact, it may be a fair question for a debating society, whether there is more dyspepsia produced by drug medication than by all other causes combined?

A WOMAN who recently died at Bangor, Me., was so anxious lest her body shoud be dug up and dissected by the doctors, that she left $60 to pay a man for watching her grave a month after she was buried.

THE Charleston *Courier* makes a summary of South Carolina officials under indictment: Governor, 1; county treasurers, 3; sheriffs, 2; school commissioner, 1; trial justice, 1; county commissioners, 24.

OF stories about hens there is no end, and to the talents of these delightful birds no limits. The last celebrity of the sort is a hen in Monroe County, Tenn. She not only catches and kills mice, but she eats them.

THE smallest circular saws in use are those employed in the manufacture of gold-pens, and are a half-inch in diameter. It is said that some of the sarcophagi of ancient Egypt bear the marks of having been hollowed out with tools of the crown or cylinder saw order.

AN exchange expects to see the day when Congress will adjourn to visit a base-ball match; and there would be as much propriety in it as there is in the British Parliament's adjourning to go to a hawse race.

IT shows the magnitude of the paper collar business that at the Lowell bleachery, last month, seven hundred and thirty-nine miles of cotton cloth for the manufacture of cloth-covered collars were finished.

IN Birmingham the number of steel pens made weekly is about 98,000 gross, or 14,112,000 separate pens. Thirty years ago pens were sold wholesale at five shillings per gross; now pens as good or better may be had for three half pence per gross.

THE collection of Chinese coins in the museum of the Paris mint consists of nearly eight hundred specimens, some of gold and silver. One of the pieces dates from one thousand seven hundred years before Jesus Christ. A fact worthy of notice is that the Chinese observe the decimal system in the division of their money.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Smithsonian Institution who has spent considerable time in investigation of the subject, in answer to a remark by Professor Henry, that "the immense water power at Niagara may, in the progress of practical science, be applied to the purposes of industry," states that by the "last census there are 52,017 water-wheels in operation in American manufacturing establishments, giving a power of 1,130,416 horses, while Niagara Falls gives a power of 11,363,036 horses.

A MAGNIFICENT feather cloak was wasted when King Lunalilo was buried. They wrapped him in it, though it was worth $100,000; as if a cheaper article would not have served the distinguished corpse as well; a million of birds of rare plumage were sacrificed to furnish the material of which this gorgeous garment was made, and it had been handed down to Lunalilo through generations of royal chieftains.

FRATERNITY is the most incongruous word in the French language, and every time the fatal four sylables are written on the walls of Paris, civil war follows. In the great revolution, "fraternity" cost 202,290 lives; in 1848, 39,563; in 1871, 57,627. The word is also expensive, as in February, 1848, 1,500 barricades were raised in Paris, which, allowing 848 paving-stones to each, would make a total of 1,267,500 torn up by the "sovereign people;" 3,013 trees were uprooted, 3,704 lamps broken, and innumerable police offices burnt down.

The Lion.

Dr. Livingstone is said to have expressed the utmost contempt for lions. "You talk about the majesty of the lion," said he, chatting one day at a party in London with Sir Edmund Landseer, "but you do not know the beast. There is no more majesty about him in the forest than there is about that poodle. It is all poetry. Lions are arrant cowards—cowardly, sneaking beasts. You can hardly tell a lion from a donkey when you come upon him in the forest; and if you come upon a lion suddenly, his first impulse is to tuck his tail between his legs and bolt. He will spring upon you if he comes upon you unawares, and can have time to crouch, but if a man has the courage to look the lion in the face, you need not even cock your rifle."

Lincoln's Dream As Told by Dickens.

I dined with Charles Sumner last Sunday, against my rule; and, as I had stipulated for no party, Mr. Secretary Stanton was the only other guest besides his own secretary. Stanton is a man with a very remarkable memory, and extraordinarily familiar with my books. He and Sumner were the first two public men at the dying President's bedside, and having remained with him until he breathed his last, we fell into a very interesting conversation after dinner, when, each of them giving his own narrative separately, the usual discrepancies as to details of time were observable. Then Mr. Stanton told me a curious little story, which will form the remainder of this short letter. On the afternoon of the day on which the President was shot, there was a Cabinet council, at which he presided. Mr. Stanton, being at the time commander-in-chief of the Northern troops that were concentrated about here, arrived rather late. Indeed, they were waiting for him, and on his entering the room, the President broke off in something he was saying, and remarked: "Let us proceed to business, gentlemen." Mr. Stanton then noticed, with great surprise, that the President sat with an air of dignity in his chair, instead of lolling about in the most ungainly attitudes, as his invariable custom was, and that instead of telling irrelevant or questionable stories he was grave and calm, and quite a different man. Mr. Stanton, on leaving the council with the Attorney-General, said to him: "That is the most satisfactory Cabinet meeting I have attended for many a long day. What an extraordinary change in Mr. Lincoln!" The Attorney-General replied: "We all saw that before you came in. While we were waiting for you, he said, with his chin down on his breast, 'Gentlemen, something very extraordinary is going to happen, and that very soon.'" To which the Attorney-General had observed, "Something good, sir, I hope." When the President answered very gravely, "I don't know, I don't know; but it will happen, and shortly, too." As they were all impressed by his manner, the Attorney-General took him up again: "Have you received any information, sir, not yet disclosed to us?" "No," answered the President; "but I have had a dream, and I have now had the same dream three times—once on the night preceding the battle of Bull Run; once on the night preceding such another (naming a battle not favorable to the North)." His chin sunk on his breast again, and he sat reflecting. "Might one ask the nature of this dream, sir?" said the Attorney-General. "Well," replied the President, without lifting his head or changing his attitude, "I am on a great, broad, rolling river, and I am in a boat—and I drift and I drift—but this is not business," suddenly raising his face, and looking round the table as Mr. Stanton entered, "Let us proceed to business, gentlemen." Mr. Stanton and the Attorney-General said, as they walked on together, it would be curious to notice whether anything ensued on this; and they agreed to notice. He was shot that night.—*Forster's Life of Dickens.*

A Blind Leader of the Blind.

The remarkable faculty of James Moore, a man 35 years old, and blind from his birth, is thus described by the Cleveland *Herald*:

"One year ago Dr. D. B. Smith, of this city, removed the balls of his eyes from his head, and Mr. Moore has been employed in his office since that time for the purpose of receiving visitors when the doctor is absent. He appears in every respect different in his movements from ordinary blind persons, and, as he wears green glasses, few persons who meet him are aware of his infirmity. When desired to go on an errand, he finds his way without difficult, and he has rendered himself so familiar with the streets of Cleveland that he rarely has to inquire. Although he carries a cane he hardly ever permits it to touch the sidewalk, seeming to be guided by intuition away from contact with obstacles. His sense of hearing is so acute that he is able to state whether a street is narrow or broad by means of the sound of the footsteps of persons passing along on the opposite side. When crossing a street he manages to avoid the vehicles, stopping and waiting in the middle, if necessary, until the coast is clear, it being indicated to him by sound. He is frequently sent to conduct blind patients who do not possess his wonderful faculties to Charity Hospital from his employer's office. Sometimes he will walk, guiding their tottering steps, and at others will take a street-car, stationing himself on Euclid avenue, and inquiring before stepping on board if it is the right one. He can remove every speck of dust from the furniture of an office or parlor, handling the most fragile articles without breaking or damaging them in the least."

A Gambler's Endurance.

The *Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, says: Stories of endurance bordering on the incredible have been told of persons in almost every walk in life. The miles walked by slaves through forest and cane-swamp to gain their liberty; the hours spent in watching by a mother over the cradle of her sick child; the watch kept by a sentinel at a post of danger; the outlook by a discoverer on the deck of his vessel, have all been the theme of the poet and biographer. But none of these examples of endurance compare with that of a professional gambler in this city. One day last week he went into a faro den and sat down "to fight the tiger." He alternately lost and won, won and lost, till his total losses amounted to $11,900 over his winnings. Several parties joined in the game for a few hours each; one man would act as dealer till he was worn out, when another would take his place; but the gambler held his seat at the table for fifty hours, during which time he never tasted food or closed his eyes in sleep. It is a question whether patriotism, affection, or duty in any form ever led a person to such a feat of endurance.

WOMEN are fast becoming familiar with politics. We have heard of a woman who believes so thoroughly in inflation that she blows her husband up three times a day.

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago. Good second-hand pianos, $125 to $200. New square grand pianos, [illegible]

Do Not Fail.

Do not fail to send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, for a little book entitled "The Northwest Illustrated." It will be sent you free. It will show you where and how to spend your summer, and how to [illegible]

ASTONISHING.—Few persons are aware of the time, talent and expense necessary to develop and perfect an invention. The new Wheeler & Wilson No. 6 Sewing Machine, advertised in our columns, has already cost that company over $300,000, and to bring it well before the public will require $200,000 more. It costs as much to invent and introduce a perfect sewing machine as to launch a first-class ocean steamship.

AN INTELLIGENT JURYMAN.—The intelligent gentleman of the jury, according to the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, [illegible]

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., whose Family Medicines have won golden opinions and achieved world-wide reputation, succeeded in perfecting a Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, that is destined to become as celebrated as his other medicines. It owes its efficacy not entirely to the Smart-Weed, which, however, is a most valuable remedial agent, [illegible] Jamaica Ginger and other vegetable agents, [illegible] such as to make it a very pleasant remedy to take. Taken internally, it cures Diarrhea, Dysentery (or Bloody Flux), Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Cramps and Pain in the Stomach, Breaks up Colds, Febrile and Inflammatory Attacks, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Applied externally, it cures Sprains and Bruises, Frost-Bites, Chilblains, Felons, Rheumatic Affections, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Neuralgia, Pain in Back, Soreness or Stiffness of Joints, Stings and Bites of Insects and Reptiles, Caked Breast or "Ague in Breast," and Enlarged Glands; in short, it is unequalled as Liniment for Man and Beast. It is sold by Druggists.

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and every day adds fresh laurels to its career of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our rivers and streams, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists.

CONNECTICUT discovered America, but it has been found that the most economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER-TIPPED. Never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without Tips. All Dealers sell them.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

[illegible]

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood and Restores the Health.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

[illegible]

MARVELOUS EFFECT.

[illegible]

A PERFECT CURE.

[illegible]

A. D. HAYNES.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG MEN Wanted at once to learn telegraphing and take offices on new lines [illegible] with operators. Salary from $50 to $100 per month. [illegible] N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

Worthington Telegraph Institute, Madison, Wis. Excellent facilities. Instruction in penmanship free. [illegible] E. M. WORTHINGTON, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN SUNBEAMS The latest and best Music Book for the Sunday Schools [illegible] LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

STANDARD "LOTTA" BUSTLE.

Diploma Awarded by the American Institute [illegible] Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer [illegible] the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle [illegible] Standard Lotta [illegible] ST., NEW YORK, 801 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Interrupted Essay on the Mother-in-Law.

Mr. Popkins, who for seven years has been the owner of a preposterously positive and preternaturally perplexing mother-in-law, has written a lecture. He was out in the back yard last night rehearsing it. Our contributor was out in his back yard and heard the opening chapter. It was something like this:

"No husband who has ever properly studied his mother-in-law can fail to be aware that woman's perception of heartless villainy and evidences of intoxication in man is often of that curiously fine order of vision which rather exceeds the best efforts of ordinary microscopes, and subjects the average human mind to considerable astonishment. The perfect ease with which she can detect murderous proclivities, Mormon institutes and addiction to maddening liquors in a daughter's husband, who, to the most searching inspection of everybody else, appears the most watery, henpecked and generally intimidated young man of his age, is one of those common illustrations of the infallible acuteness of feminine judgment, which are doing more and more every day to establish the positive necessity of woman's superior insight and natural dispassionate firmness of mind for the future wisest exercise of the elective franchise and most just administrtion of the highest judicial office.

"It may be said that the mother-in-law is the highest development of the supernatural perceptive and positive woman, since she usually has superior opportunities for the study of man in all stages from marriage to madness, but with her whole sex inherits an alertness of observation, as to the incredible viciousness of the masculine character, which nothing less than a prompt and liberal application of flattery, or a happy equivocal reflection upon some rival sister, can either divert or mislead for a moment."

Mr. Popkins' mother-in-law had also been an unseen listener up to this point, when Mr. Popkins became conscious of an audience consisting of a very red head, gleaming eyes, and a full set of vibratory teeth moving toward him; a pair of arms bared from the fists to elbow, with hands resting upon her lips adding to the spirit of the picture. Mr. Popkins immediately retired through the back gate, seeming to feel as though he had stayed long enough. It is more than probable he had.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Dumb Dialogue.

It wrenches one badly to step on the wrong stair, but few can help laughing at the awful strides he makes. It is equally funny to see a man meet the wrong "customer," and go to talking and gesticulating at him as if he were somebody else.

Jones went to the deaf and dumb asylum the other day to inspect the institution. Upon entering he encountered a man, evidently an inmate, and he at once endeavored to explain to the man by making signs upon his fingers that he wanted to look through the place. The man also made signs which Jones could not comprehend. Then Jones made other and more elaborate motions, which set the man at work with greater violence, and for the next ten minutes they stood in the hall gesticulating and twisting their fingers without either being able to comprehend what the other meant. Finally Jones became angry, and in an outburst of wrath exclaimed:

"O! get out, you idiot! I'm tired of bothering with you!"

Thereupon the man said, "That's just what I was going to say about you."

"Oh! you can speak, can you? Then why didn't you do so, and not keep me standing motioning to you? I thought you were deaf and dumb."

"And I thought you were," said the man.

"I came here to inspect the asylum," said Jones, "and I took you for a patient."

"That's what I came here for, and I thought you were an attendant," said the man.

Here Jones and the man shook hands and hunted up a genuine attendant, and went away happy. After this, Jones will always use his tongue, no matter where he is.

Presence of Mind.

Says the Portland (Me.) *Press:* On Tuesday, a woman, who resides at Ferry village, and who comes over to the city frequently to assist families in their house-cleaning, started to return to the Cape in the evening, but was too late to catch the last ferry-boat. Although a young woman of considerable personal attraction, she is not devoid of pluck, and she determined to walk home by way of Portland bridge. The hour was late, between 10 and 11, but the woman trudged along, carrying a large bundle which had been given her by the family with whom she had been working. As she passed the little clump of woods on the cross-road that connects the Cape Elizabeth road with Ferry village, a man suddenly stepped forth with the remark: "Good evening, Miss, allow me to escort you home." "Thank you sir," said the woman—bold as a lion, where most women would have been scared to death—"but unless you have had the small-pox, I would advise you not to approach me. I am only allowed to go out in the evening, and am now taking some soiled linen from a patient, to be washed." It may be unnecessary to remark that the individual in question gasped out an "Oh, Lord!" and the last seen of him was a pair of coat-tails making good time toward Portland bridge.

Sewing Silk.—The smallest sewing silk manufactured measures 2,220 yards, or over one and one-fourth mile to the ounce. Even in the construction of this variety sometimes from 200 to 400 fibers of the material, as originally spun by the silkworm, are required. The little vermiform artists which produce this beautiful material do not spin threads of a uniform size. The smallest fiber of silk, as wrought by the worm into the exquisite structure of its cocoon, is so infinitely minute that every ounce of the manufactured thread is supposed to contain nearly 4,000 miles of this floss-like strand, and the puny animal sometimes elaborates a fiber of such marvelous tenuity that less than four pounds of the thread, avoirdupois, would reach round the world.

The Best Position for Sleep.

E. D. Babbitt, D. M., in his new book, the "Health Guide," thus gives his views on the best position for the body during the hours of sleep:

Baron Reichenbach, by a large number of experiments with sensitive and feeble persons, found that they would be thrown into a very uncomfortable or spasmodic condition when they lay with their heads to the south, and still worse when their heads were to the west; but that when he turned them with their heads to the north and their feet to the south, they were quiet and comfortable. This harmonizes with the idea of a magnetic earth current going from north to south, or at least in the direction of the needle, thus throwing the warm principle toward the feet when the head points northward, while the distress occasioned by lying with the head to the West may be accounted for on the supposition of an electric current moving from west to east, at right angles with the magnetic current, thus throwing the cool element to the feet, just where it should not be. This last direction must be particularly injurious to delicate ladies, in whom the electrical element already predominates too much, especially at the extremities; and these were the class of persons with whom Reichenbach experimented.

I would recommend the northeast as a still better direction for the head than the north, as it throws both the cool current toward the head and the warm current toward the feet. The observance of these rules of position would save a vast amount of headache, neuralgia and distress of the brain and nervous system generally. I lay down these rules, not as a mere theory, but a fact established by my own experience as well as that of others, and it is high time our physicians begun to look into these important health laws, which, if habitually violated, will imperceptibly undermine many a delicate constitution.

The Widow's Protest.

One of the saddest things that ever came under my notice (said the banker's clerk) was there in Corning during the war. Dan Murphy enlisted as a private and fought very bravely. The boys all liked him; and when a wound, by and by, weakened him down till carrying a musket was too heavy work for him, they clubbed together, and fixed him up as sutler. He made money then, and sent it always to his wife to bank for him. She was a washer and ironer, and knew enough by hard experience to keep money when she got it. She didn't waste a penny. On the contrary, she began to get miserly as her bank account grew. She grieved to part with a cent, poor creature, for twice in her hard-working life she had known what it was to be hungry, cold, friendless, sick, and without a dollar in the world, and she had a haunting dread of suffering so again. Well, at last Dan died; and the boys, in testimony, of their esteem and respect for him, telegraphed to Mrs. Murphy to know if she would like to have him embalmed and sent home; when you know the usual custom was to dump a poor devil like him into a shallow hole, and *then* inform his friends what had become of him. Mrs. Murphy jumped to the conclusion that it would only cost two or three dollars to embalm her dead husband, so she telegraphed "Yes." It was at the "wake" that the bill for embalming arrived and was presented to the widow.

She uttered a wild sad wail that pierced every heart, and said: "Sivinty-foive dollars for stoffin' Dan; blister their sowls! Did thim divils suppose I was goin' to start a Museim, that I'd be dalin' in such expinsive curiassities!"

The banker's clerk said there was not a dry eye in the house.—*Mark Twain.*

Road Steamer.

An ingenious Scotch engineer has introduced a road steamer upon the streets of Glasgow, the successful operation of which, and its absolute freedom from objection of any kind, are believed to have solved the problem of steam locomotion on common roads, which has given rise to so much investigation and experiment of late years. By this new arrangement, the engine attached to the road carriage is so simple in construction, and so completely under control, that it is possible to stop the carriage, when traveling at the rate of six miles an hour, within a distance of fifteen feet. An annulus, provided for the emission of steam in a continuous glow, prevents the noise of puffing and snorting of the engine, and obviates all difficulty and danger of horses shying or becoming frightened. It is stated that the inventor of this road steamer has applied the principle here involved in the manufacture of a private traveling carriage, and proposes to build steam omnibuses for city convenience and traffic. The small private carriage, after many experiments in the most crowded streets of Glasgow, was found to be perfectly manageable, while the steam omnibus, according to the plan proposed, will, it is believed, prove equally favorable in its operation, besides being from forty to fifty per cent. less expensive in working than an ordinary horse omnibus of the same capacity.

Migration of the Buffalo.

There is a feature in the migratory character of the buffalo not generally known, except to hunters, and that is, that the vast body of the herd is never found in the same district of country two seasons in succession. The buffalo of North America forms an immense army, marching in one continuous circuit, but perhaps three-fourths of the entire number of which are found within a range of from two to three hundred miles. Thus, where buffaloes are abundant one year, they are fewer the next, until the great body, having completed its circuit, again makes its appearance. This circuit is completed in about four years. Its western limit is the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and its eastern is bounded by a marginal outline of civilization, extending from the British settlements on the north to Northern Texas on the south. The range of latitude traversed has for many years been about twenty-three degrees, extending from the Cross Timbers of Texas to the tributaries of Lake Winnepeg on the north. The band travels southward on the eastern line, and northword on the western, never crossing the Rocky Mountains.

Useful Hints.

A lady writing to the *Country Gentleman* thus recapitulates some of the valuable suggestions she has had the good sense to learn from her servant girls. She says: "The other day Mary was ironing and asked for a piece of sand-paper to rub her irons on. I was astonished that I had never thought of it before; it is so nice, removes every bit of starch or anything else, and makes them so smooth. One girl taught me that old corsets make the best stove-cloths. Just one-half at a time is a convenient size. They are ready made and much better, when unfolded, to take hold of anything with than a made holder, and much easier to wash. Just throw them in with the brown towels, as many as you happen to get soiled during the week, and they come out clean and ready to use again. Another girl pours hot water on the blades only of steel knives, and they wipe and do not need drying. Another one told me the best way to keep dry hams and dried beef was to pack in dry salt. We have tried it several years with perfect success. An old salt barrel is convenient. Set it in some cool, dry place; put quite a thick layer of salt in the bottom; then pack in the hams, using the pieces of dried beef, if you have any for chinking; cover it with salt; then hams and salt again till the barrel is full. There is not the least danger from insects, if the hams are smoked and the beef dried and put away early before the flies come around; and they are much nicer to handle than when put in ashes or oats, or anything of that kind."

A Reasoning, Revengeful Dog.

Deacon Henderson, of Berkshire county, Mass., started on a journey with a horse and carriage to visit his friends. He soon discovered that his small dog accompanied him. After staying at a hotel one night he resumed his journey, but missed his dog. One week later he returned over the same route and stopped at the hotel. Dr. Prime thus continues the story:

He made inquiry for the dog, and the landlord told him that the first day after the deacon left the dog was running around the place, making every expression of loneliness, and was several times attacked and severely bitten by other dogs, and then disappeared.

Within a day or two thereafter the little dog made his second appearance, accompanied by a much larger dog, and they finally made a curious attack upon every resident dog in the neighborhood, and gave them a thorough thrashing. When that work was done, both dogs disappeared.

The good deacon was delighted with the landlord's recital of the affair, and explained the matter by guessing that the little dog went back home some thirty miles, procured the assistance of a large dog which was his associate, and returned to the tavern to punish his enemies; and when the worthy deacon reached home, he found his conjectures were fully justified by the fact that the dogs had been absent and on returning home showed signs of hard usage.

A Knowing Man.

A New York correspondent says: "There are many families which you would think, when you saw their display, to be full of money, who are pinched severely, and their show of wealth is but a sham. Many, also, who really have property are always living beyond their means. Stewart does a very extensive credit business among such a class, and this department is under charge of one of the most experienced floor-walkers of the retail palace. He knows almost every fashionable woman in this city, and he also knows how much it is safe to trust each one. There are some who run a bill, say from $3,000 to $5,000, and there are others who are allowed to go as deep as $10,000, and then there are a few whose account may reach $20,000 before a bill is presented. When these ladies trade heavy bills the clerk sends the amount on a slip of paper to the censor, whose pencil at once marks approbation or refusal. Hence it is of great importance with this class to keep on good terms with this autocrat. If a fashionable woman wants a $1,000 shawl, how delightful is the approving pencil mark! If the latter be adverse, what a cruel disappointment!"

Reduction of Value in Chemicals.

The hydrate of chloral, which in 1869 cost $80 a pound, so that each sleep produced by it could be reckoned at $1, is now advertised on the list of a German chemical factory at about $2 a pound. Such an enormous reduction in the price of a chemical product in so short a time has rarely occurred. Perhaps the only parallel case is metallic sodium, which, a few years ago, could not be had for $200 a pound, but can now be made for 75 cents. According to Dr. Richardson, the secret use of chloral in England has become so great that the victims must be put in the same class as the opium-eaters. In proof of the enormous consumption, he states that during the last year and a half four dealers have sold forty tons, sufficient to give narcotic doses to 36,000,000 people—in other words, every person in England could have had one good sound sleep out of the amount sold.

What it Takes to Amuse the Baby. One boy doll, one girl doll, large; one toy ball, one girl doll small, one silver toy-ball, one silver napkin-ring, two napkins, one sugar-bowl cover (glass), one newspaper, one orange, one large china caster, one feather duster, one small china caster, one bunch of keys, one small bird-cage, one wooden martingale ring, one round of a chair, one wooden box-lid, one silver cake-basket, one old slipper, one silver goblet, one sugar-bowl cover (silver), one old hat, one crumb-tray. And what is still more remarkable, any attempt to take one of these articles results in an immediate "disturbance of the peace."

The cost of the construction of the Illinois Central railroad was $34,061,196.56. They have received from the sale of lands donated to the road the sum of $24,825,333.33. The value of their bonds remaining unsold is $5,165,520. There has been a stock dividend declared of $5,773,301—making in all received $1,701,957.77 more than the entire cost of the road, and yet they are not happy.

Obituary of an Editor.

Ye editor sat in his rickety chair, as worried as worried could be, for ye Devil was grinning before him there, and "copy" ye Devil said he.

Oh, ye Editor grabbed his big qill-pen, and it spluttered ye ink so free, that his manuscript looked like a war-map when—"Take this," to ye Devil spake he.

He scribbled and scratched through ye live-long day, no rest nor refreshment had he; for ye Devil kept constantly coming that way, and howling for more "cop-ee!"

Day after day he scissored and wrote, a-slaying the whole countree; while ye Devil kept piping his single note, "A little more outside cop-ee!"

And when ye boys in ye newsroom heard ye noise of ye fray, ye sound of a blow and a blasphemous word, "He's raising ye Devil!" says they.

And oft when a man with a grievance came in, ye Editor man to see, he'd turn his back with a word of sin—"Go talk to ye Devil," sayed he.

And ever and oft, when a proof of his work ye proprietor wanted to see, "Ye proof shall be shown by my personal clerk; you must go to ye Devil," sayed he.

And thus he was destined, through all his life, by this spirit tormented to be; in hunger and poverty, sorrow and strife, always close to ye Devil was he.

Ye editor died . . . . *But ye Devil lived on!* And ye force of life's habits we see; for ye Editor's breath no sooner was gone, then straight to ye Devil went he.

Strength of Stones.

Experiment in order to test the strength of stones to resist compression has been made by placing a cubic inch of each between two steel plates, and charging it with increasing weight until it is crushed. For convenience sake, this weight is adapted by means of a lever, so as to obviate the necessity of actually handling the hundreds and thousands pounds required—one or more sliding weights on a strong beam being sufficient. The results of this experiment, as given by an exchange, are copied in the following table. The number of pounds noted is that which the substance will bear without crushing:

Inferior pale brick	2,000
Common gold brick	4,000
Hard brick	4,500
Pressed Philadelphia brick	5,000
New England granite	11,200
Italian marble	12,000

Population of Great Britain.—The population of Great Britain and Ireland is stated in the Register-General returns to be 32,412,000, or 690,009 more than double the population enumerated at the first census in 1801. The population of Ireland in 1874 is only 84,000 more than in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874 is 212,000 more than double the population of 1801. The population of England and Wales in 1874 is above 5,500,000 more than double the population in 1801.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	9	@	13
Hogs—Dressed	7¼	@	7½
Cotton	17	@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	4 90	@	5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 42	@	1 43
Winter Red Western	1 43	@	1 47
Rye	1 07	@	1 12
Corn	81	@	89
Oats—Western	61	@	67
Pork—New Mess	18 00	@	18 12½
Lard—Steam	11½	@	..

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25	@	6 60
Choice Natives	6 00	@	6 20
Good to Prime Steers	5 50	@	5 85
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	5 00
Medium to Fair	4 75	@	5 40
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 50
Hogs—Live	4 75	@	5 90
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 25	@	9 12½
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24½	@	1 26
No. 2 Spring	1 21	@	1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 15½	@	1 17
Corn—No. 2	61	@	62
Oats—No. 2	46	@	47
Rye—No. 2	84	@	86
Barley—No. 2	1 10	@	1 20
Butter—Good to Choice	17	@	21
Eggs—Fresh	12	@	12½
Pork—Mess	17 30	@	17 40
Lard	11	@	..

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 09	@	1 10
Corn—No. 2	61	@	61½
Oats—No. 2	47½	@	49
Rye—No. 2	89	@	90
Pork—Mess	18 12½	@	18 25
Lard	10¾	@	11
Hogs	4 50	@	4 75
Cattle	3 50	@	6 25

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 24½	@	1 25½
Corn	63	@	65
Oats	48	@	56
Rye	89	@	91
Pork—Mess	17 87½	@	18 00
Lard	10¾	@	11¼

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 27½	@	1 28
No. 2	1 24½	@	1 25½
Corn—No. 2	61	@	62
Oats—No. 2	45	@	46
Rye—No. 1	84	@	86
Barley—No. 2	1 28	@	1 30
Pork	17 20	@	17 30
Lard	11	@	11¼

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 31	@	1 32
No. 2 Red	1 29½	@	1 30½
Corn	63	@	66
Oats	51	@	56

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 52	@	1 53
Amber	1 31	@	1 33
Corn	59½	@	60½
Oats	51	@	53

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 32½	@	1 33½
No. 2 Red	1 28½	@	1 29½
Corn	70	@	72
Oats	53	@	56

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature: yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children, and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised or ye money refunded.

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and, if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use Lyon's Kathairon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

LOWERRE & TUCKER, 28 Railroad Place, Newark, N. J., will send one K. F. M. Fluting Machine, 6 in., to any address, C. O. D. Price $7.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 S. 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

MONEY! We will pay 10 to 12 per cent. in advance and give good security. State amount you desire to invest. Address Security Funds, P. O. Box 3,130, Cincinnati.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. Wilson & Co., Harper's Buildings, New York. For sale by Chicago Newspaper Union, 114 Monroe-st., in 10-lb and 25-lb packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

MONEY Easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORTERS' PRICES or getting up Clubs in Towns and Country for the oldest Tea Co. in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., N. Y.

DR. SAM'L. S. FITCH'S
FAMILY PHYSICIAN
Will be sent free by mail to any one sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York.

55 SUCCESS BEYOND COMPETITION. 55
STATE FAIR FIRST PREMIUMS WITHIN

Trade Mark.

Moerus, awarded Nellis' Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork. Also, manf's all kinds Ag'l Steels & Irons, tempered by Nellis' Process to suit all kinds of soil. Facts & merits in Pamphlets free. A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BYRN'S
Pocket Photoscope.

Has great Magnifying power, used for detecting Counterfeit Money, Shoddy in Cloth, foreign substances in the Eye, in Wounds, etc., and to examine Insects, Flowers and Plants, to detect flaws in Metals, fineness of wood-grain; to decipher writing otherwise illegible, and for the inspection of grain, minerals, etc. Useful for everybody. Double Convex Lens, 1 1-2 inches in diameter. Mounted in leather, and carried in the vest pocket. Price 60 cents, two for $1, free by mail. Agents Wanted. Illustrated Circulars and terms free. Address M. L. BYRN, P. O. Box 4,669, New York. Office No. 40 Nassau-st. State where you saw this.

BU-CHU AND DANDELION is the best BLOOD PURIFIER of the age, because it stimulates to healthy action the organs which nature has appointed to carry out of the system the impurities of the Blood: Buchu touches the Kidneys—Dandelion wakes up the Liver and stimulates the bowels to regular action. These organs acting jointly, clear the system and carry away the germs of disease.—Get it. Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

PHYSICIANS are the best JUDGES of a GOOD MEDICINE AFTER ALL. They use HAMILTON'S BUCHU & DANDELION, in all diseases of the Urinary Organs and Liver. It cures Gravel, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit, Rheumatism, Jaundice, &c. Try it! Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

"THE THRESHER OF THE PERIOD."

THE NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO.
VIBRATOR
VIBRATOR
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

This is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER, which has created such a revolution in the trade and become SO FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines ENTIRELY UNEQUALLED for grain saving, time saving, and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch, and 36-inch Cylinders, with 6, 8, 10 and 12-Horse "Mounted" Powers. Also Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines, or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as Grain Raisers and Farmers who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our new forty page Illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (*sent free*) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen. Address,

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

VICTORIOUS AT VIENNA,
Over 81 Competitors.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW
ROTARY-HOOK LOCK-STITCH

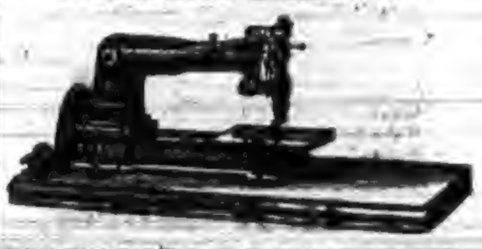

SEWING MACHINE,
No. 6,
FOR FAMILY USE.
Heavy Tailoring and Leather Work.

Attention is invited to the Superior Excellence of this Machine, some of the points of which are:

1.—A Higher Rate of Speed, with less liability to Wear.
2.—Simplicity of Construction, and Ease of Management.
3.—Positiveness and Certainty in all its Movements.
4.—The Independent Take-up, drawing up the Stitch when the Needle is entirely out of the Goods.
5.—Unrivaled Strength of Seam and Beauty of Stitch.
6.—Adaptability to a much wider range of Work than any other Sewing Machine in existence.
7.—It is the only Sewing Machine adapted to the Staying of Buttonholes in Ladies' Shoes with Cord without the use of Patent Attachments therefor.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Agencies throughout the Civilized World

50 CENTS
FOR THE
WEEKLY WISCONSIN
FOR FOUR MONTHS.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.

On July 8 we shall begin the publication of the highly interesting serial story, entitled

HERO CARTHEW.

Parties sending us FIFTY CENTS will receive the

WEEKLY WISCONSIN,

A large forty-eight column paper, for four months, containing this charming novel complete, together with a large amount of other interesting reading matter, including all the NEWS OF THE DAY, Short Stories, Poetry, &c. Address

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Proprietors, Milwaukee, Wis.

Back numbers supplied.

OUR NEW "LADIES' FRIEND," contains 7 articles needed by every lady—Patent Needle-Threader, Scissors, Thimble, &c.—guaranteed worth $1.50. Sample Box, by mail, 50 cents. Agents wanted. PLUMB & CO., 108 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

If the Stomach is Wrong all is wrong. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthful activity to the sluggish liver. Sold by all druggists.

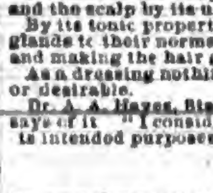

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting Illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications, he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

C. N. U. No. 26

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p. m.	x 2:23 a. m.	7:45 p. m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m.	7:05 "

H. A Moyer.

Successor W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist,

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage
PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month
(May 27 73.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

S. Laufferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand a nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.
S. LAUFERTY.

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of
J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

AUBURN
Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.
Organized 1865. April 9, '71

NEW
Ice-cream
PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

This work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,
In Hebel's Corner

Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and shew you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers
Plows

Straw cutters,
Horse Rakes
Wago

CIDED MILLS, GRAIN DRILLS, &c.,

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office on Main Street, near the Auburn House.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

The Auburn

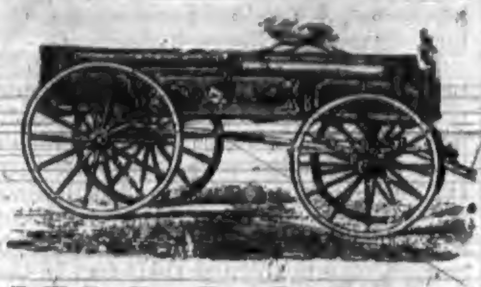

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements. The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE,

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. E. Davenport & Co.,
DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS.
AND DEALERS IN

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

WALL PAPER,

Window Paper, Oiled, Slat and Holland Window Shades and all kinds of shade fixtures. Writing Paper and Envelopes. Pens, Ink, Pocket-books etc. Also a full line of DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES. Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shoulder braces for both ladies and gentlemen. Trusses and Supporters, Thermometers, Breast Pumps, and everything calculated to relive suffering humanity. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES,

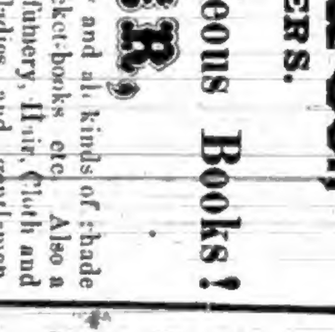

CLOCKS,

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC,

ORGANS.

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 9, 1874. No. 28

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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TOM. C. MAYS.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
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WATERLOO, E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in Februaiy	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben,

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect April 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 25pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 11
Bluffton	11 45	3 15	2 40
Keystone	12 32pm		3 10
Montpelier	12 45		3 20
Hartford	1 25	4 11	3 50
Eaton	1 55		4 10
Muncie	2 40	4 55	4 50
McCowan's	3 00		
New Castle	4 05	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	5 55	7 20	6 55pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 10pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville	6 50	3 00	12 25
Indianapolis	11 45	8 50	4 35
Connersville	10 00	8 00	
Bessons	10 20	8 15	
Cam City	10 40	8 38	
New Castle	12 15pm	9 25	
McCowans	1 15pm		
Muncie	2 05	10 27	6 20am
Eaton	2 35		6 57
Hartford	2 56	11 10	7 21
Montpelier	3 20		7 53
Keystone	3 30		8 06
Bluffton	4 00	12 05am	8 47
Ossian	4 30		9 27
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	10 30

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50		3 00
Indianapolis	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne	10 25	5 05		1 05
Auburn	11 28	5 30		1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55		2 12
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading	1 51	9 13	7 41	3 37
Bankers	1 06	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 23	9 43	8 20	4 05
Jackson	3 40	11 00	10 25	5 05
Detroit	6 30	3 30	5 55	8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 45	4 45 p
Lansing	5 36			8 40
Saginaw	8 30			11 35
Bay City	9 15			12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30		3 30
Saginaw		7 17		4 05
Lansing		10 40		7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 43
Bankers	8 45	2 55	8 02	10 58
Reading	9 00	3 25	8 26	11 10
Ar Angola	10 02	5 10	10 00	12 00
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn	11 01	6 30		
Auburn Junction				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 36
Indianapolis	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville	11 25			1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m			9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East,			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manchester	4 56	11 45
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler lv	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance...	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,35 P M	6,08 "
Orrville...	7,01 "	12,58 P. M	3,15 "	7,33 "
Mansfield.	9,06 "	3,25 "	5,25 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9.35 "	4,00 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line...lv	9,55 "	6,00 A M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest.....	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima......	12,10 P M	8,00 "	9.43 "	12,30 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,16 "	10,25 "	12,25 A M	2,56 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,03 "	5,15 "
Chicago...	7.50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,30 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,33 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest.....	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,05 "	4.30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville.....	9,15 "	9,32 "	6,45 "	12,58 PM
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	2,45
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,49
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A.M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 15, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. F. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb Count, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. For one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.
Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NEW
Ice-creaM
PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.

Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post-office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

T. B. TOTTEN
—DEALER IN—
Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.
SILK HATS,
and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,
In Hebel's Corner

[From our Own Correspondent.]

New York, June 18, 1874.

Dear Courier—Old Sol is vigorously to his work, and giving us a full dose these days. It is so hot one can plainly smell sulphur. If the thermometer dont cease its uprising it will knock the top off and the quicksilver of necessity slop over and be lost. We can readily submit to this damage if cooler and more endurable weather wil be assured to us by reason of the sacrifice. There is a perfect hegira of N. Y. fashionables for the country. The neighboring watering places are rapidly filling up more particularly the seaside resorts, and soon, very soon, this Metropolis will be left in charge of the domestics and subordinates. The merchants are off and can well be spared, for business is extremely dull, as it always is at this blistering season. The women with their scores of trunks and band boxes are gliding out of town by every available route and your correspondent with his family leave this P. M. for Long Branch, not so much to cool off or bathe in the surf, but to be in the fashion. For were it known in Society Circles that we stayed at home during the heated term, and sweltered in a N. Y. city atmosphere, would be to virtually ostracise ourselves from the gatherings of the *Elite*, and be ignored by the devotees of flimsey fickle fashion. Our accustomed places at Mayor Havemeyer's receptions would be filled by others, our familiar faces at A. T. Stewart's Germans or Corney Vanderbilt' hospitable table would be seen no more. In N. Y. to be out of style is to be out of the world. So at an alarming sacrifice of business, and a much more terrific sacrifice of our not over plethoric exchequer, we have concluded to take the soon boat for the Branch.

The dictionary, of all books is said to contain the largest variety of subjects, but if you desire to note and study face and features, varied and multiform take a stroll upon the west or shady side of Broadway some fine afternoon say from Bowling Green to 34th st. a distance of four miles or thereabout, being the most interesting part of this truly wonderful and unequaled thoroughfare. In your tramp you may probably meet 20,000 people, no two looking alike, no one being the counterpart of the other. To see the diversified features, the styles, gaits, colors, nationalities, one continuous irresistible current of struggling humanity, each destined for some objective point having some definite idea or project in view, unmindful and careless of each other. They do not stroll listlessly by with hands driven to the knees in ample pockets or gawking in show windows, for to do this successfully would necessitate the close hugging of the curb on one side or the building on the other, for the unsuspecting creature wo'd be roundly jolted and well shaken up on all sides by the surging current of humanity constantly rolling on and on. Scan as well as your time will allow each phiz you hurriedly meet; wonder if they represent as many separate and distinct temperaments, likes and prejudices as there are features, and then stop and reflect that all this heterogeneous, living, moving, panorama hail from the same Godhead and are undoubtedly aiming to reach the source from whence they came, but by what a diversity of routes and plans, what conflicting notions they entertain, what a strangely conglomerated mess of theological doctrines they represent and espouse, each swearing fealty upon the same bible and all ready and eager to substantiate their peculiar doctrinal faith by the same inspiring book. All harmoniously concurring in the indisputable fact of the existence of a God and his divine prerogatives, but captiously at issue as to the shortest and easiest route to reach Him together with the requisite essentials in faith, in ritual form, in the minor and less important details generally. I have much faith in churches, they are of vital necessity all over the land as a potent auxiliary to good civil government and oftentimes keep in proper respectful subjection the turbulent unruly element, always found in the larger towns who can often be influenced by moral suasion. But in the main the churches of today (some of them for there are scores of honorable exceptions) are doing more harm and injury to the cause of Christ than good. Opulence is driving poverty from the sacramental altar and in many of the hightoned christian synagogues it is considered sacrilege to receive with ungloved hand the cup representing the shed blood of Jesus, or if that hand be wanting Jouvins kid jewelled fingers must take the bread emblematical of the mangled body of a Saviour and a Christ. Foolish hollow hearted ritualism has seriously affectd one of the wealthiest, most liberal and aristocratic denominations on this Island. I speak of the grand old Episcopalian, the church of our birth and baptism, but it seems to have deserted its old time honored usages and drifted into the seductive current of frothy show and gilt edged pageantry filling the soul with reflections of Jesus, a seeming desire to ape the Roman church with its beautiful symbols appointments and surroundings yet lacking the moral courage to go over to it body and breeches and ignore entirely their first best love. The Catholics look upon the ritualistic cabalistic maneuvers of these Protestant Episcopal high Churchmen as a parody upon their own time honored services and are justly incensed at what they appropriately term a systematized mockery of their own ritual. To me there is more true honest whole souled piety in the little unostentatious churches of the smaller inland towns where hypocrisy is at a discount rather than a premium, than is to be found in Satin cushioned Grace or gilt edged Trinity. Give me simple unadorned christianity, unadorned as Christ was un dorned when on earth, save by His christian graces and attributes. True piety is emblazoned with sufficient grandeur to satisfy and hold the devout conscientious christian and enough spiritual relief and comfort can be afforded to all who in the proper spirit of Christ like humanity seek for it, for they shall find it. It is so written and promised. *More anon.*

E. L. C.

A ten Dollar Wife.

Parson Allen, of D——, was quite a wag, and a peculiarly interesting preacher. He was often called upon to perform marriage ceremonies, and his peculiarities on such occasions often furnished a supply of merriment long after the parties had retired from the parsonage.

On one occasion, after the marriage knot had been tied, the bridegroom, supposing that the parson was entitled by law to a certain fee, and would return the change, handed the minister a ten dollar bill, which was carefully folded and placed in his pocket. The old parson having noticed the X in the corner of the old State bank note, kept up a lively conversation on the ups and downs of life, till the groom became somwhat nervous over the delay in relation to his change, and he ventured to say: "Parson Allen, that was a ten dollar bill I gave you"

"Yes, so I preceive. You are very generous. It is not often that I receive so lar e a fee, A comfortable thing it is to have a note in one's pocket," and then gave some amusing illustrations and of selfishness and another ten minutes of precious time was consumed.

Again the groom ventured to remind the parson that he had not returned the change he had accepted, and he hesitatingly suggested;

"Perhaps you did not think that the bill I handed you for services was a ten, did you, Parson Allen?"

"O, yes, I noticed that it was. I assure you that I have not been so agreeably surprised for a long time. I always think on such occasions that the husband has an appreciative regard for his worthy wife; that now is, worth ten dollars, and I doubt if you would have the knot untied for twice that amount, would you?

'Not I, said the nonplused bridegroom. But is there not a regular fee which the minister is allowed to take for marrying people?"

"Not that I am aware of," responded the parson. "We always leave the fee to be fixed by the parties who get married

And so the bridegroom, evaded at all points, gave up the effort to get back any change

Democratic State Convention

There will be a delegate convention held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, by the Democracy of Indiana to nominate a State ticket, to be voted for at the October election, 1874, and for the transaction of such other business as many properly come before it. The ratio of representation in the convention will be one vote for every one hundred votes cast in the various counties for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for Governer, at the election in 1872, and one vote for every fraction of fifty votes and over.

The Democratic party of Indiana, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all good men without regard to past party affiliation, who view the present condition of our political affairs as imperatively demanding reform, and who are disposed earnestly to labor for the overthrow of a corrupt party, and a profligate administration, most cordially invite all such to unite with us in council and in action.

In these times of official corruption and political misrule, it becomes, more than ever, the duty of all good citizens to require a strict adherence to, and faithful compliance with, the principles upon which our political institution rest.

Justice and sound policy forbid that one industry should be cherished at the expense of another, or that exclusive privileges should be conferred upon any one class of people; and therefore, the people view with alarm the growing tendency to monopolies and class legislation, and the overshadowing influence of the money power in controlling legislation, and in shaping the destinies of the country. These influences must be checked.

The only certain and safe remedies for the dangerous tendencies of the times, are to be found in the strict construction of the federal constitution, and the assumption of no doubtful powers; an honest economical administration of our public affairs, both State and national; the ostracism from public life of all who are found guilty of official corruption, and a strict subordination of the will of the representative to the will of the people, regarding the great body of the people as the only tribunal for the ultimate decision of questions affecting their government, both as to men and measures. The people have no divided interests, but all alike desire to see:

1. Labor protected against the encroachments of more money power,
2. The industrial interests guarded against the exactions of monopolies.
3. The public burdens enlightened by honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs.

Moreover, the people would like to see such changes effected in our financial system as will guard against the rapid fluctuations in prices, consequent upon the sudden contraction and expansion of our currency, with such additions to its present volume as the business of the country requires' adopting and discriminating in favor of legal tender treasury notes as against national bank currency.

There is no hope of securing these reforms through the agency of the party in power. We therefore call upon all good people to meet with us at the polls in behalf of these proposed measures, and to aid in staying the progress of corruption and misrule.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

J. E. McDONALD, Chairman
A. T. WHITTLESEY, Secretary.

* * *

The Indiana Republicans are possessed of an unparalelled quantity of cheek. The Republican party had "so conducted public affairs" that a majority of its leaders who were at the same time honest and able were compelled to leave it in disgust at the last Presidential election. Sumner who stood by the cradle of the party, and whose name had for many years been its passport to respect among men; Chase, one of the earliest and ablest of its apostles; Greeley, who had done its work from its infancy; Schurz, whom it called one of its shinning lights, and many others of scarcely less eminence were compelled to leave the party because of its corruption and degeneracy. Two years ago the best part of the republican party repudiated that organization and struck out for reform, and were joined by the Democracy. The Indiana Convention, however, puts it in this way:—"It is so conducted public affairs that at the last Presidential election one of its party was acdepted as the Democraic candidate for the Presidency.'

Kick each of those resolution framers around seventeen squares and they would construe it in some other way as a compliment.—*Enquirer*

* * *

Farmers are busy cutting their wheat

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

WOMAN may preach in the Universalist Church in Maine if she chooses. The State Convention has so decided....Another shocking death from hydrophobia is reported from New York. A little over a month ago William McCormick, a butcher, was bitten on the hand by a small dog. It was a mere scratch, and though his family were anxious about it, he ridiculed their fears. The dog was one of those taken to the pound and killed, so that it could not be learned whether it had the genuine rabies. On Monday McCormick was taken with pains in *his neck and shoulders*. He said it was rheumatism, and, beyond applying liniments, paid no attention to it. Two days afterward he complained of a creeping feeling coming up his back and spreading through his system. He was thirsty. His wife brought water, and on putting the glass to his lips his teeth closed on the glass, his face became livid, he caught his breath, and for some time could not breathe. The convulsions soon became terrible, and succeeded each other with great rapidity. His jaws snapped together, froth ran from his mouth in streams, and the perspiration soaked the bed. The muscles of his throat drew up in cords. His struggles were so violent that medicine could not be administered. A patrolman was sent for aid and a strait-jacket. He returned with officers, and the jacket was put on with great difficulty. His body bent like a bow, resting on his head and heels. He bit his lips and tongue till the blood spattered the wall. His jaws clenched so tightly that they cracked. An ashen pallor spread over his face, and suddenly he was dead. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond and other celebrated physicians examined all the symptoms of the case, and pronounced it one of genuine hydrophobia.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has vetoed the Liquor-License law recently passed by the Legislature of that State....A New York telegram of June 26 says of the Tilton-Beecher scandal: "Theodore Tilton's letter to Dr. Leonard Bacon is attracting the profoundest attention here. The letter has been variously interpreted, and few have caught its true meaning. Tilton purposely made it vague, and refused point blank to make a specific charge. That part of the document which troubles people most, is the quotation from a letter of Beecher to Tilton, under date of Jan. 1, 1871, in which the preacher says: 'I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God.' Tilton says that quotation is only a paragraph from a long letter. This made many people say to themselves, though they rebelled against believing it: Mr. Beecher had a guilty conscience when he wrote this. He has sinned greatly. This accounts for his refusal to make charges against Tilton, when challenged to do so in church-meeting. But the majority of people think that the end of the deplorable controversy is near, and that Beecher will come out from it stainless. At the regular Plymouth Church meeting, this evening, Beecher presided as usual. He made no reference to his troubles, but talked in his old genial way, one minute having his audience in tears, and the next convulsed with laughter. He refuses to talk on the subject of his trouble at present."

THERE is great danger that the Croton aqueduct, that supplies New York city with water, will collapse at no distant day, and besides deluging nearly two square miles of territory, cut off the water supply of the city. ....Henry Ward Beecher, in his last Sunday's sermon in Plymouth Church, New York, made no allusion to the Tilton letter. The position assumed by the New York press in regard to the matter is very lenient toward the Plymouth pastor. The *World* vilifies Tilton in round measures; the *Post* refuses to publish the letter; the *Herald* remarks that a corpse has been resurrected, and advises that it be reburied; the *Tribune* says "it may be thought expedient by Mr. Beecher and his friends to make some reply;" the *Sun* considers the letter worthy of a reply, and the *Times* inclines to the same opinion.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that women are ineligible to seats in School Boards.

THE microscopic examination of the remains of McCormick, a supposed victim of hydrophobia, has been concluded at New York, under the direction of Dr. William A. Hammond, the acknowledged head of the medical profession in this country. Immediately after the death of McCormick, Dr. Hammond made a post-mortem examination of the remains, and took the parts which he proposed to examine under the microscope to ascertain whether any structural changes hitherto undiscovered would reveal a true lesson—that is, a diseased part peculiar to hydrophobia. The first section was made through the spinal accessory nerves, where the filaments pass from the medulla. At different points in the white and gray matter which makes up the body of the medulla oblongata could be distinctly seen, when highly magnified, black spots of irregular shape and various sizes indicative of extravasated blood. At the origin of the spinal accessory nerves, this appearance was most marked, and the evidence that this was the seat of the disease was conclusive. Another section made through the medulla oblongata, the origin of the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve, when magnified showed the same spots. In this as in the other, the greatest diseased action was found about the origin of the nerve filaments. The finding of the structural changes in the medulla oblongata shows that the disease called hydrophobia is a true nervous disease and not a blood poison. Dr. Hammond has overthrown the greatest stumbling-block to investigators, and has cleared up all the mysterious workings of the disease. He has traced the course of the poison in the case of McCormick from the point of ingress into the system to the seat of the disease—the *medulla oblongata*. It was understood that the dog from whose bite McCormick was inoculated with germs of hydrophobia had rabies and was shot. This was a mistake. The dog has been found and positively identified. He has been examined by scientists, and declared to be perfectly healthy, and if he had rabies when he bit McCormick he could not be alive now. This they accept as conclusive proof that the bite of any dog, however healthy, may give hydrophobia. This fact has long been suspected, but never before so clearly proved.

The West.

HIGH and Low Church is as much a division of Episcopalians in Ohio as in Wisconsin. The feeling for and against Ritualism has been running high in the diocese since the death of Bishop McIlvaine, and has finally culminated in a division of the diocese. Bishop Bedell, whose proclivities are High Church, will go with the Northern Diocese, and take up his residence in Cleveland.... The temperance women of Michigan held their State Convention at Lansing last week. A platform was adopted setting forth their belief and principles. The Woman's Temperance Convention of Pennsylvania was also in session at Pittsburgh, being largely attended....The National Saengerfest at Cleveland, Ohio, has proved a grand success....A shocking kerosene accident is reported from Monroeville, a village near Fort Wayne, Ind. A man named Largen was filling a kerosene lamp, and while in the act the can exploded, burning him in a terrible manner. His three children, aged 4, 6 and 8 years, were burned so badly that they died within a few hours.

IMPORTANT changes have recently taken place in the Indian Territory. All the agents of civilized Indians have been relieved, excepting J. B. Jones, agent of the Cherokees, and a central agency has been established at Fort Gibson. The Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees and Chickasaws, and other civilized Indians, will be under Agent Jones. This is regarded as an experiment, on a small scale, to familiarize Indians with self-government in the future Territorial organization....The Attorney-General of Iowa has given a long opinion on the Railroad Tariff law, in which he takes the position that the State has the power to enforce the law according to the intent of the Legislature....The farmers of Central Ohio have lately been made the victims of a sharp swindle. A firm of confidence operators, whose headquarters were at Springfield, represented themselves to be the proprietors of a patent plow possessing rare and untold merit; and they managed to appoint each farmer with whom they dealt an agent, and in the article of agreement constituting the agency was ingeniously inserted a negotiable promissory note. The unsuspecting Granger would sign the same, and in a few months he would be sued by an innocent purchaser of said note for the face of the same. The swindlers have been arrested. As they will shift their operations to some other field, farmers are warned to be on the lookout.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of the 29th ult., prints reports of the condition of the crops along the lines of the Michigan Southern and Chicago and Northwestern railroads. The prospects for all grains in Indiana and Michigan are excellent, but in Ohio wheat is represented in bad condition. Fruits are doing remarkably well.

THE United States Circuit Court at Springfield has granted the prayer of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company to have the cases brought against them by the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, for violation of the railway law, removed from the courts of Illinois to the United States Supreme Court....Chicago has just completed her second lake tunnel.

THE boiler in a lumber-mill at Carrolton, Mich., exploded on the morning of the 30th ult., with frightful effect, shattering the mill to atoms and instantly killing Joseph Judson, Benj. Chapman, John Peck, George Watson and William Sinnet. Six others were seriously injured. Pecuniary loss, $35,000. ....Rev. Dr. Welles, of Red Wing, Minn., has finally accepted the Bishopric of Wisconsin, and will at once enter upon his duties.

The South.

A CHARLESTON (S. C.) dispatch says: "Gov. Moses has pardoned three County Commissioners of Barnwell, lately convicted of corruption in office and sentenced respectively to three, nine and ten years in the penitentiary. The convicted officials, on their way to prison, boasted that Gov. Moses would not dare allow them to remain in the penitentiary one month."

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "There is evidently a misapprehension with regard to the extent of the suffering from the flood in the Mississippi valley. Letters have been received from Gov. Ames, stating that the whole amount expended for rations in Mississippi for the sufferers is but $70,000, and that no more is needed. A similar letter has been received at the War Department. News from Louisiana also shows that although there has been great devastation, there is not a great amount of personal suffering, and the production of the whole State will equal that of last year."

HON. JOSEPH H. SLOSS, Member of Congress from the Tuscumbia (Ala.) District recently shot and killed a man named Long for assailing the character of his daughter.

THERE being a disagreement between the Judges who recently sat upon the case of the Grant parish prisoners, the issue will have to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux law will be fully tested.

Washington.

IT is rumored that ex-Postmaster-General Creswell will be appointed Minister to Austria.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has refused to accept a pair of horses and a carriage, which were tendered to him by a personal friend for the use of his wife....Eugene Hale has accepted the appointment of Postmaster-General....The Comptroller of the Currency will immediately call in the outstanding currency of the suspended national banks, amounting to about $5,000,000, which will be given to applicants for charters from the South and West under the provisions of the new Currency law. This amount, the Comptroller thinks, will be sufficient to supply all demands for the present. After the supply is exhausted he will call in currency from sections that have a superabundance and give it to sections that are deficient in their quota....Some 500 useless clerks have been dismissed from the departments since the adjournment of Congress.

ALL the members of the Commission appointed to manage District of Columbia affairs during the recess have accepted, and will immediately enter upon their duties.... It is again rumored that Secretary Fish will shortly retire from the Cabinet.... Mr. Hale, the new Postmaster-General, is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being 38....The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular calling upon all national banks to forward immediately a report, in the usual form, of the condition of each bank as shown by the books on Friday, June 26, 1874.

TUESDAY, June 30, was the end of the fiscal year in Washington, and the time set for the curtailment of the clerical force in some of the departments. The heaviest discharge was in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the services of 375 female employes being dispensed with, leaving 1,200 persons still employed in that bureau. The scene of dismissal was marked by sadness. Fourteen of those discharged fainted when the announcement was made to them, and physicians were called to their assistance....Messrs. Blow, Dennison and Catell have entered upon their duties as Commissioners for the temporary government of the District of Columbia....The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $102,565,577.....The President has taken up his summer residence at Long Branch.

General.

THE International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Dayton, Ohio, last week....Telegraphic congratulations have passed between President Grant and Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, upon the opening of communication by wire between this country and that, and Europe.

IT is given out from Washington that Attorney-General Williams will shortly resign.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "It has been discovered that under the lead of Poland, of Vermont, in the House, and Edmunds, of Vermont, and Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in the Senate, a harmless-looking bill was quietly passed, which really gives the courts of this District more power in regard to libel in any part of the United States than the notorious section of another bill proposed by Carpenter and Conkling. Under the bill passed, on complaint for libel here, an editor can be arrested anywhere and brought here in arrest."

OUR Government, through Minister Cushing, has demanded of Spain full indemnity for the victims of Burriel's massacre of Americans at Santiago de Cuba. The demand, it is said, is made in the most emphatic manner, and no evasion of the responsibility will be tolerated. This is done in conformity to one of the terms of the protocol with Spain touching the Virginius matter, and it is to be hoped that there will be no backing down from the position assumed.

THE decrease of foreign immigration for the first six months of 1874 shows a falling-off of from 20 to 50 per cent. as compared with corresponding months in 1873.

Political.

MR. DAWES declines a renomination to Congress....The Rhode Island Legislature has adjourned till January without choosing a United States Senator. The final ballot resulted: Burnside, 42; Dixon, 26; Barstow, 19; scattering, 16....Hon. James F. Wilson, of the Fifth, and Hon. J. W. McDill, of the Eighth Iowa Districts, have been nominated by the Republicans for re-election to Congress.

IT is announced that Simon Cameron and John W. Forney have agreed to bury the hatchet and be friends forevermore.

THE Prohibitionists of Illinois met in convention at Bloomington on the 30th ult., nominated a State ticket and put forth a declaration of principles. The following are the nominees: State Treasurer, Maj. Little, of [illegible]; Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Bloomington, Professor in the Wesleyan University.

Foreign.

THE postal treaty between France and the United States has been ratified by both the contracting powers, and hereafter it will be possible for persons of moderate means in the two countries to maintain a correspondence. ....A fifteen years' contract has been closed at Milan for putting Pullman palace cars on all trains and lines of Upper Italy. This covers the great routes of pleasure travel *via* the northern lakes.

SOME stir has been occasioned in the placid surface of the British Parliament by the passage in the Lords of the Public Worship Regulation bill. The bill is intended to clear away some of the obstacles to the speedy and cheap trial of clerics who may incur the displeasure of their Bishops....It has been decided not to submit M. Rochefoucauld's monarchical resolution to the Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly. The resolution, it will be remembered, declares in favor of the monarchy as the only salvation of France....A proposition has been made in the British House of Commons that the Government interfere in behalf of judicial reform in Egypt....Howard Staunton, the noted English chess-player and Shakespearean editor, is dead....The offices of certain Bonapartist newspapers in Paris were visited by the police the other day, and a large quantity of Imperial documents seized. The editors were also cautioned to be more discreet in their utterances in future....The London *Times'* Paris letter affirms that Italy's toleration of the Ultramontane party impairs her relations with Germany....M. Courbet, the artist, has been condemned to pay the cost of the reconstruction of the Vendome Column.

THE Czar of Russia has sentenced his nephew, the Grand Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother's diamonds to gratify the avarice of an American adventuress, to banishment to the Caucasus for life, and to be deprived of the Cross of St. George conferred upon him for bravery in the Khivan campaign.... Intelligence comes from Cuba that a body of four hundred Spanish soldiers were recently captured by the insurgents, and every man shot in retaliation for the crimes perpetrated by the Spanish authorities against the Cubans....A Madrid dispatch announces the defeat of 10,000 Carlists, under Prince Alphonso, by 5,000 Republicans, after two days fighting....The Primate of Brazil is dead.

THE French Committee of Thirty has voted to report unfavorably on the constitutional bills referred to it by the Assembly, and to draw up one of its own....Later reports from the engagement between the Spanish Republican troops and the Carlists at Estella, which was said at first to have resulted in a great victory for the former, put an entirely different face on affairs. Instead of winning a victory, the Republicans have sustained a severe defeat, their loss being variously estimated at from 1,500 to 4,000. Their commanding officer, Gen. Concha, was killed, and the army was obliged to fall back.... The Pope is said to be growing weaker..... About a hundred English farm laborers, who were recently "locked out" by their employers, have taken a novel method of getting their grievances before the public. They have started on a pilgrimage through the country, and intend to hold meetings everywhere to place their case in its true light before the world....Berditcher, a town of 60,000 inhabitants in Russian Poland, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

MEXICO has developed a new pestilence that is generally fatal and epidemic. The dispatches do not state the nature of the malady; but the Government has been obliged to go to the relief of the sufferers and to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease.... Intelligence comes from the coast of Sumatra that the second Dutch expedition against the Achinese has met with a disastrous end. It is stated that the latter made an attack on the Dutch fort, captured it and overwhelmed the garrison. The loss of the Dutch is placed at 1,000 killed and 4,500 wounded....It is said Marshal Serrano is to take personal command of the Spanish armies....Sixteen persons were recently drowned near Havana, Cuba, by the capsizing of a lighter.

History of Tobacco-Using.

The tobacco plant is a native of America. It was introduced into Europe after the discovery of the new world by Columbus. It was first used in Spain and Portugal, and afterward introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh. It was soon after carried into France, Germany, Russia, Italy and France.

In Russia the use of tobacco was prohibited under penalty of the bastinado for the first offense, loss of the nose for the second, and deprivation of life for the third. In Italy, all who used tobacco or snuff in church were excommunicated. In Switzerland, all users of tobacco were punished by the magistrates as criminals. In Constantinople a Turk was led through the street with his nose transfixed by a pipe-stem, as a warning to all smokers. The Shah of Persia treated tobacco-using as a capital crime. James I. also made earnest effort to suppress the traffic in tobacco, placing heavy imposts upon it.

A brief glance at a few statistics will show how enormous is the amount of tobacco raising and using at the present time.

In 1858 tobacco cost England more than $40,000,000.

In the year 1860 it cost France the same sum.

Last year (1873) it was estimated that tobacco cost the English people more than bread.

The United States annually exhausts in the culture of tobacco 400,000 acres of its richest soil, and employs 40,000 men, women, boys and girls in its manufacture. In 1842 the amount of tobacco used in this country amounted to seven pounds for each adult person.

Holland has 1,000,000 sallow, cadaverous-looking people engaged in the manufacture of the various forms of tobacco.

The present annual production of the world is estimated by reliable authorities at 1,000,000,000 pounds, which must cost the consumers at least $500,000,000.—*Health Reformer.*

THE best method of controlling cows inclined to kick while handling or milking them is to pass a broad strap just in front of the bag and around over the back of the animal; draw the strap tight and buckle it. This prevents all play of the cords and renders the animal incapable of kicking, and she can then be handled without difficulty. A few applications will cure the worst cases.

A Life Tragedy.

In the *Courier-Journal* of a few days since the following telegram from Baltimore was published:

"During a drunken brawl in the Sherwood House early this morning, Berry Amos aged 35, a well-known gambler, was fatally stabbed, as he alleged, by Sam McDonald, who was arrested. McDonald is supposed to be here on a visit from Indiana."

Samuel McDonald was the son of a very wealthy man in Baltimore, whose family occupied the highest social position in that city. He himself was sent abroad to be educated, and spent several years at one of the schools in England. While still abroad his father died, leaving his immense fortune to be divided between his son and daughter, his only children. Young McDonald's portion was something over $500,000, and, with proper management, would soon have advanced very greatly in value. Shortly after his father's death the young man attained his majority. The family residence, just out of Baltimore, was one of the most [illegible] the country. [illegible] the night of his 21st birthday he gave a grand dinner to various friends in the city, and the celebration is said to have been carried out in a style of almost unparalleled magnificence. The spacious grounds were ablaze with light, and a fountain ran champagne in the yard. The night closed with an orgy of wine-drinking in which an amazing quantity was consumed. Thus he started out upon a career of dissipation which has hurried him in four years—he is now but 25—to the horrible tragedy of last Wednesday night.

Young McDonald at this age was an extraordinary specimen of manly beauty. He was over 6 feet tall, straight as an arrow, broad-chested, and muscular; yet as graceful and agile as an athlete. A wealth of flaxen hair, and a broad, fair forehead, deep blue eyes, and a noble mouth, with features perfectly classic in their outline—he was a perfect type of the Anglo-Saxon. Add to this the exuberant spirits which always attend good health, and that nameless magnetism which so few men possess, and the possession of which may be the best or the worst of God's gifts, he was a most enjoyable companion, the life of the social circle, and as much admired by men as he was adored by women. Shortly after he attained his majority he came out to Terre Haute, Ind., on a visit. He returned to that pleasant city a few months afterward, bought him a farm in the vicinity, stocked it with the finest horses and cattle, and there inaugurated a series of dissipations which shocked the goodly little city to its center. He was soon ostracized from the society of the town, and direful stories are told of the excesses into which he then plunged. There were two gamblers from the East, whom he had brought West with him, and it is said that there were still more disreputable companions of another sex who lived in the same house with him. From this rendezvous he would take frequent hunting excursions into the neighboring prairies of Indiana and Illinois, the return to be always celebrated by a debauch. Wine flowed like water in this hunting-lodge, as he called it, and cards followed the wine on the table. It was said by those who professed to know that young McDonald spent over $150,000 the first year he lived in Terre Haute.

Horrible Death.

One of the most horrible and sickening accidents that has ever occurred in our city took place at noon yesterday. About 11:30 o'clock, an old gentleman named Billy Saberton, better known as "Tailor Bill," and who did odd jobs, went into Mr. N. Elles' mills, on Canal street, near Eighth, and asked permission to sharpen a scythe on the grindstone run by steam in that establishment. His request was granted. At nearly 12 o'clock one of the millers had occasion to go into the cellar, and there a horrible sight met his gaze. The engines and walls were bespattered with blood, and the large fly-wheel, 14 feet in diameter, revolving at the rate of 90 revolutions a minute, was reeking with gore. The engine was stopped, and, though pieces of bone and flesh and clots of blood were found all about, they were identified as those of the unfortunate Billy Saberton. The skull was picked up in four pieces; the two eyes were thrown together from their sockets near the door; his heart entire was found hanging to one of the small belt wheels, and the largest parts of the trunk and limbs were found near the pit of the fly-wheel. It was a most horrible and sickening sight, no one piece found weighing over six pounds. The Coroner was called, and brought with him a coffin, in which was placed the unfortunate victim's head, as nearly as possible, and the two feet. No attempt was made to gather the other portions of the body systematically, but they were scraped together and deposited pell-mell in the coffin, being picked up with a shovel.—*Evansville (Ind.) Courier.*

Antidote to Poisoning.

The experiments made by Prof. Binz, of Bonn, with reference to the effects of alcohol on animals, are regarded as of much importance, inasmuch as he seems to have discovered the reason why alcohol stimulants are so useful in cases of snake-poisoning. He found that when decomposed blood was introduced into the veins of the living animal, all the symptoms of putrid fever were shown, the temperature increasing until death ensued. Alcohol, it is stated, reduced the heat and retarded the putrid process, increasing the action of the heart—precisely the effect of alcohol stimulants, it is said, when administered in case of rattlesnake-poisoning.

ABOUT HAND-SAWS.—Hand-saws in America and England have the teeth pointed from the handle, while is Asiatic countries and in Greece they are made with teeth pointed the other way. The latter must be operated by pulling them, the former by pushing. In delicate work, and where fine, small saws are used, the Eastern saw is the best. The Orientals differ from us in setting the teeth of saws, also. They turn a group of a dozen one way, and the next group the other, while we alternate one on one side and the next on the other.

The Peace of Europe.

There is no telling when the armed peace of Europe will be brought to an abrupt close, and war, deadlier and more horrible than has been witnessed for many a year, break out between France and Germany. In Germany, France—in all Europe in fact—and in this country, a proximate Franco-Prussian war is spoken of as a matter of fact, much as the next sunrise is spoken of; only the time when the one event will happen is known definitely, and that of the other not so definitely. The world expects it. The world expects that France shall as soon as prepared—if a war is not forced upon her sooner by Germany—declare war against Germany. Notice has been served on France to this effect. [illegible] understanding among men that in no other way can she retain her place among the nations than by murdering a number of some other nation and having as few of her own devoted sons murdered as is compatible therewith. Parliaments, Ministers, pamphleteers, journalists, preachers, have told her she must fight Germany again. The opinion, and gossip, and talk of the world, leave these good Frenchmen no alternative but to go to war.

A question of great interest at the present time is that of Belgian neutrality. That, so far as Belgium itself is concerned, it will not violate its neutral policy, is conceded on all hands. But it is thought that its neutrality may be violated; that France may endeavor to reach her enemy over Belgium. The Germans themselves believe in the possibility of France's endeavoring to move her troops over Belgium to the Rhine; that they might accomplish this with so much celerity that Belgium could offer no resistance. England and Germany manifest some anxiety, therefore, that the neutrality of Belgium should be placed beyond a peradventure. The French, on the other hand, well aware of the advantageous position of Belgium, are afraid that Germany has designs on Belgium and Holland. Impartial observers, however, believe that there is much more of a desire on the part of France than of Germany to disregard the neutral attitude of Belgium.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cooking.

There is no more important branch of "preventive medicine," the *Lancet* asserts, than cooking. Bad cooking may cause a dwindling of the race, ruination of the temper, and deterioration of the morals. Good cooking, on the other hand, is accompanied by national prosperity and domestic bliss. So say the promoters of the National Training School of Cookery, who are undoubtedly right in the main, and are deserving of all imaginable success. Now, cooking is both an art and a science. For its progress as an art we are not greatly concerned, although our profession would undoubtedly suffer in pocket should fine-art cookery go out of fashion. "Elegant" dishes are generally whited sepulchers, and the forerunners of blue pills and other disagreeable correctives. We hope that the school will busy itself mainly in imparting a knowledge of the scientific principles of cooking, and will teach their cooks that the quality *par excellence* which all food should have is wholesomeness. The bulk of the English people live in big cities, and if we were asked to name the most predominating characteristic of our urban population, we should say "dyspepsia." Those who spend their days in dark offices, chambers, or consulting rooms, and keep their noses everlastingly upon their respective grindstones, seldom knew that good digestion which should wait on appetite. Hitherto their dinners have not been so skillfully prepared as to demand the least possible effort from a jaded stomach; but let us hope that the national disgrace of indigestibility will no longer dim the brightness of our hospitality, and the number of patent medicines which are sold so largely in this country as aids to digestion will undergo a rapid diminution.

Marvelous Billards.

Adrian Izar, the celebrated billiard player, gave one of his scientific entertainments in the Newcastle Town Hall, England, recently, before an appreciative assembly. Though an expert with the cue, his favorite mode of play is by spinning the ball from between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. He has this great advantage over his opponents who use the cue, that he can move his ball from any part of the board and spin it from whichever side of the object ball shall be most favorable for the intended carom or hazard. The first item in the programme was a carom of 150 points up, wherein Mr. G. H. Banks, of the Black Boy's billiard rooms, received 50 points start, the French professor winning by 30 points. Then followed an exhibition of fancy shots which has never been surpassed on this side the pond. Monsieur Izar played a new stroke known as the snake carom, the ball running the gauntlet of two decanters and sixteen tumbler glasses before making the desired carom. He made carom after carom, causing his ball to describe all sorts of curves, caroms from misstrokes, caroms on the woodwork of the table, from the table on to the floor, caromed with fifteen pyramid balls, spun the balls into all the pockets from every conceivable angle, and wound up a most marvelous entertainment by spinning one of the balls upon a plate for four minutes and a half.

How a Flock of Sheep was Drowned.

Galignani's Messenger notes that a somewhat singular incident had just occurred at a farm belonging to the château of Avignon, in the Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhone. A flock of 684 sheep were feeding, when they were suddenly surprised by a violent storm of wind and rain dashing in their faces. They instantly turned and ran away to escape the driving shower, but, unfortunately, the path they selected led them straight to a deep pond, into which they plunged one after the other, and were all drowned. A poor dog, which was in charge of the flock, endeavored to stop them, but the pressure of the frightened animals was so great that he was borne down and shared their fate. Their bodies were extricated the next day and buried in deep ditches dug close by. The loss was estimated at nearly 30,000f.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Does the Fear of it Constitute the Disease?

The following leading article in the London *Times* of June 9, on the subject of the fear hydrophobia, will be found worthy of perusal:

An alarm about canine madness is one that is almost certain to recur periodically with the recurrence of hot weather, although it has been known to all who are practically acquainted with the subject that neither season nor temperature exerts any appreciable influence upon the prevalence of the disease. In England, where dogs are so often killed in [illegible] trustworthy statistics [illegible] part of the question [illegible] France, where [illegible] been [illegible], it has been shown that the difference between the different periods of the year is only trivial, but that, in fact, more authenticated cases of rabies occur in spring. The summer and winter quarters afford each about the same number, and the autumn quarter is the least severely visited.

We know but little of the natural history of hydrophobia, the constantly fatal human malady which is caused, sometimes at least, by the bites of rabid animals; but there is reason to believe that it may be due, in many cases, as much to fear as to any infection communicated by the bite. A dog which has lost its master and its way; which has, perhaps, committed some petty theft; which has been pelted and chased and driven frantic with terror, may probably bite half a dozen people before its career is brought to a close. If the dog is then killed, all those whom it has bitten are condemned to weeks or months of mental torture or anxiety; while, if it were shut up and kindly treated, a few hours would often prove that there was no madness in the case and no harm of any kind to be anticipated. The symptoms of genuine rabies differ widely from the popular conception of the peculiarities of "a mad dog," and are very similar to those which in the human being attend upon forms of insanity accompanied by what are technically called "hallucinations"—that is to say, by voices of visions which have no reality except to the sensations of the sufferer.

The stories about hydrophobia occurring seven years or twenty years after a bite are probably in most cases fables; and, if not fables, they at least show that the disease may arise spontaneously; but yet there is no certainty with regard to the period of time at which it can be said that all danger has ceased. According to the best authorities, when two months have elapsed, the person bitten by a rabid animal may entertain a well-grounded hope of escape, and after ninety days the occurrence of hydrophobia is almost exceptional. It appears from the returns furnished by the police that sixty-seven dogs have been reputed to be mad and have been destroyed within the metropolitan district between the 1st of January and the 31st of May of the present year. One of these dogs worried forty sheep and killed some ducks, and one of the sheep is said to have died of rabies five weeks afterward. In the other sixty-six cases there was no evidence of madness beyond the fact of the accusation. Not a single case of hydrophobia has been received into any of the metropolitan hospitals, and of twenty-five policemen who have been bitten by dogs only five were sufficiently hurt to be placed upon the sick-list, and only one of these is still absent from duty. It would seem from these figures that the fear of hydrophobia recently excited has not been due to the existence of any corresponding degree of danger. If the sixty-six dogs which were said to be mad have bitten any persons, it is certain that none of these have as yet suffered, and that a large proportion of them must now be comparatively safe. But the probabilities are that not one of the dogs was either mad or in the slightest danger of becoming so, and that, if they had been shut up and watched for a time, the symptoms which gave rise to the belief would have been found to admit of some different interpretation.

Longevity of Trees.

From an article by Elias Lewis, on the "Longevity of Trees," published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, we learn the following facts of the greatest age of trees:

	Years.
Palms	500
White Pine	450
Wadsworth Oak, Geneseo, N. Y.	800
Cowthorpe Oak, England	1,800
Oak at Saintes, France	2,000
Chestnut, Tortworth, England	1,000
Linden, Wurtemberg, Germany	1,000
Evergreen Cypress, Spain	800
Cedar of Lebanon	1,200
Cypress of Montezuma, Mexico	2,000
Cypress of Santa Maria del Tule	4,000?
Ankerwyke House Yew, England	1,100
Brabene Churchyard Yew	2,500?
Sequoias, California	2,000?
Baobab, Africa	3,000

According to this, 500 years may be reckoned the longest life of a tree in the United States east of the Rocky mountains.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD is at present in San Francisco, and has been interviewed with reference to his proposed girdle about the earth. The general direction of the line is from San Francisco to Yokohama by the southern route, whence two lines extend westward to Europe—one through Siberia and the other around by the way of the East Indies, while a line from Australia is to take the latter at Singapore. The distances by the southern route are as follows: From San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,200 miles; thence to Ocean Island, 1,200 miles; from there to Yokohama, 2,300 miles. Some of the soundings have already been taken, and as soon as they are finished a company will be formed, and the necessary enabling legislation will be sought.

IT is definitely established at last that a cork leg is not a life-preserver. A few days since a deck passenger on a Louisville and Cincinnati packet sprang overboard. A boat and crew went immediately to his rescue. As he floated on the surface of the water no one suspected that he was in any danger. When lifted into the yawl he was dead. A patent cork leg that he wore had kept the body from sinking; but, as his head was not cork, it sunk just enough to drown the unfortunate man.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. [illegible], Publisher.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO DESTROY BUGS, ETC.—Any insect which crawls can live under the application of hot alum water. In will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chinch bugs and all the myriads of crawling pests which infest our houses during the heated term. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the stove until the alum is all melted; then apply with a brush while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closet, bedsteads, pantry-shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the mop-boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin.

LONG FURROWS.—A German agricultural journal prints a plea for long furrows. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow require more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line; and how great may be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns may be shown in the following calculations: In a field 225 feet long, five and a half hours out of ten are used in redirecting the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purposes; and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a half hours of the daily working time are consumed.—*Rural Register.*

COST OF CROPS.—A Delaware county (Ohio) correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* estimates the cost of growing the different crops on land worth sixty dollars an acre to be—corn, 80 bushel per acre, 20 cents per bushel; 60 bushels per acre, 25 cents; 40 bushels per acre, 31 to 35 cents; 30 bushels per acre, 37 to 40 cents. Wheat, average cost, one dollar per bushel. Oats, at least 30 cents at 30 bushels per acre. Potatoes, at 100 bushels per acre, 20 cents. These estimates include manure, plowing, harrowing, drilling, planting, thorough, good cultivation; and the stalks and straw of corn and grain to pay for husking or threshing, and five dollars per acre for interest and taxes on land.

WASTE LANDS.—The reclamation of land and utilizing it, thus making waste places productive, is one of the economical modes a farmer has of reducing the proportion of his taxes to production. Thousands of acres of most productive lands lie idle and taxes are paid on them in almost every State, the net product resulting from the reclamation of which would pay the entire taxes of the farmer. Often the best lands on the farm are thus wasted—worse than wasted—for the want of a little vim and enterprise on the part of the owner. It should be a rule with all farmers not to own an acre of ground that does not pay him a profit (either by production or appreciation in value) on its assessed valuation. No business man can afford to keep such land if he has active profitable use for his capital.

HOUSEHOLD MEASURES.—As all families are not provided with scales and weights, referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, the following information may be useful:

Wheat flour, one pound is one quart.

Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart.

Butter, when soft, one pound one ounce is one quart.

Loaf-sugar, broken, one pound is one quart.

White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart.

Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart.

Eggs, average size, ten eggs are one pound.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are half a pint, eight are a gill; four half a gill, etc.

WET PASTURES.—A writer in the London *Field* relates his experience in reclaiming wet pastures. He has found shallow draining the most advantageous, and that the tile may be safely laid either nearer the surface or further apart than in draining arable land. Having tried lime and barn-yard manure as top dressings after drainage, he was led to substitute bone-dust, and found it much more beneficial than either or both of the former. On a thin, light soil, 1,000 pounds of bones produced a fine, rich, thick herbage, in place of the coarse grasses and sedges that grew previous to the draining. On heavier clay the quantity of bones was increased with good effect. An outlay of $20 per acre in bones, he found was returned in a very short period, while the benefit was still apparent after the expiration of twenty years.

LEARNING FARMING.—The New York *World* says: Again and again—and especially at this season of the year—do young men ask advice of agricultural editors as to the best way to learn farming. The answer in all cases is simple and brief: Go to work on the best farm and under the direction of the best farmer you can find who will accept your services. There is other way—no schools nor system of study that will so quickly make a farmer of a young man; but he should not neglect to study. Every agency that he can employ to give him a better insight into the scientific features of husbandry should be employed; even when his bones ache with labor of the day, his mind may work; and two hours daily given to wise reading or study will enable him to accumulate a vast amount of theoretical as well as practical information from the recorded experience of others.

CUT-WORMS.—The New York *Times* says: We have succeeded in greatly reducing the number of this pest by enticing a flock of poultry into the field while it was being plowed. The fowls followed the plow closely, picking up every cut-worm exposed, and searching every furrow for more. There is no other way of ridding the fields of these vermin but by encouraging their natural enemies. These are crows and blackbirds which devour the grubs, and skunks and moles which devour both the grubs and the beetles, of which they are the larvæ. While these creatures are killed or driven off, we shall suffer from the depredations of the insects which are their natural prey. To prevent the destruction of the young corn by the cut-worms to some extent, the seed should be rolled in common pine tar and then dried in plaster before it is sown.

SMUT IN GRAIN.—Smut is caused by a parasitic fungus long known to botanists by the name of *Ustilago Maydis*, and it has frequently been described and figured in botanical works. Its development for growth is also pretty well understood. The fungus grows from very minute spores, which are produced by millions, but exactly as to how these spores react and infect the growing corn, I can find nowhere any definite information, nor have I seen any data relative to preventives. We are here left to surmises and analogies.

Smut in wheat is produced by a similar fungus, similar in its botanical characters, in its results, and this wheat smut fungus is much better known. It is proved that this gains access to the plant through the seed. The spores are sticky and adhere to the sound grain at harvest or thrashing, and are sown with the seed wheat. As the new wheat-plant grows, the fungus develops in due time with it, ripening its spores at harvest. The spores may be killed and the crop saved by soaking the seed wheat in strong brine, or in a weak solution of sulphate of copper, commonly known as the blue vitriol or blue stone. (The proportions used are two to five ounces of the crystals per bushel of wheat.) It would be well to try the same remedies with corn. I have seen this recommended, but I have no information whatever as to the results. Corn-smut is rarely abundant enough to seriously affect the crop, and is principally dreaded because it is poisonous to the cattle.—*Prof. Brewer.*

The Incubation Period of Hydrophobia.

The incubatory period of hydrophobia, says the *Galaxy*, or the space of time during which the virus may remain latent in the system after the bite of a rabid animal, is seldom less than eight days, and but rarely exceeds two or three months. The large majority of cases, says Reynolds, have occurred within four and eight weeks. Many authentic cases have occurred in which the period of incubation extended to eight or nine months, and a few where it appeared to be much longer. A remarkable case has been placed on record, says the same author, in which a man who had been in prison for a period of more than two years became affected with hydrophobia, although he had only been bitten by a mad dog seven years previously. The following case, however, which we find in a newspaper, seems to show that the period of incubation in this disease may be protracted indefinitely: Twenty years ago a daughter of Peter Hawk, Esq., of Strondburg, Pa., was bitten by a mad dog. Although cattle bitten by the same dog were seized with hydrophobia, the girl did not show symptoms of disease. She grew to womanhood, and was married. Recently, as she was raising a glass of water to her lips, a shudder ran through her, and in a few minutes she was seized with hydrophobia in its worst form. A number of physicians were called, but they could do nothing for her. She died in great agony. Another recent case of protracted incubation we find related as follows in the *World* of May 14: Eighteen years ago, Daniel C. Weidner, of Farmingdale, N. J., then only six years old, was bitten in the left arm by a rabid dog. He suffered a great deal of pain at the time, but it gradually passed away, and was almost forgotten. A few days since, while attempting to wash his face, he was seized with the symptoms of hydrophobia. In spite of all the medical care that could be given him, his condition grew worse and worse, and, after forty-two hours intense suffering, he died.

A Railway Incident.

The other day, on a Michigan Central train coming east, was an old lady who had never traveled a great deal. She wasn't used to the ways of the book agents, the peanut boys, and the prize-package nuisances who pass through the train every few minutes. When the peanut boy came along and dropped a big African peanut into her lap she shucked it, opened her mouth and dropped the kernel down, instead of regarding it with silent contempt or pitching it out of the window. The book agent came along and dropped a book into her lap. She said she was "much obleeged," and she carefully locked it up in her valise. The prize-package boy came along and dropped a sample, and she wondered how the road could afford to give away so much. When he returned she had opened it and was wearing the breast-pin and eating the gum-drops. The book agent came back and wanted his book, and before she would give it up she called the conductor to see if it was right. The card boy wanted pay and she appealed to the passengers. When she understood that he was right she handed over 25 cents, with the remark, "Well, ef I haint all-fired turned round. I wish I'd stayed tu hum!"—*Detroit Post.*

TIME, THE GREAT HEALER.—Time heals all griefs, even the bitterest, and it is well that it should be so. A long indulged sorrow for the dead, or for any other hopeless loss, would deaden our sympathies for those still left, and thus make a sinful apathy steal over the soul, absorbing all its powers, and causing the many blessings of life to be felt as curses. As the bosom of the earth blooms again and again, having buried out of sight the dead leaves of autumn, and loosed the frosty hands of winter, so does the heart—in spite of all that melancholy poets write—feel many renewed springs and summers. It is a beautiful and blessed world we live in, and, while life lasts, to lose the enjoyment of it is a sin.

CURE FOR A FELON.—The following is given as a sure cure for felon on the finger: Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork and beef, dry it in the oven, then pound it fine and mix it with the spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on a rag and wrap it round the finger, and as it gets dry put on some more, and in twenty-four hours we are assured the felon will be dead.

How to Make a Good Bed.

Perhaps some of the housekeepers who read the *Farm Journal* would like to know how they can make an inexpensive and, at the same time, good and durable bed, or mattress and bolster. And then, perhaps, those same housekeepers, after reading this article, will throw it aside with the remark, "merely a whim." That is what my friends said when I told them what I was doing, "one of your whims," but it did not discourage me; I persevered, and the result shows that the "whim" was not a bad one. I have a bed that will (with good usage) last a life-time. It is merely a tick, the same as for straw or husks, with openings in the upper side to insert the hand for stirring, and filled with cut paper. Now, reader, do not throw aside the paper with disgust, but, if for nothing but curiosity, finish the article; it will do no harm—possibly you may be induced to make *one*. The work of cutting the paper is not such a long job as you would think. Take any kind of clean paper (except straw wrappings) and fold it, or roll, so that it can be cut with one clip of the shears, and then cut it. You need not be particular as to the width, although the narrower it is cut the better it is. These clippings are like little curls or rings of paper, and lie almost as light as feathers, and after using the bed they will not break up and grow fine and dusty, but are clean and can be stirred as light as when first used. I have heard people who have slept on them say they "were the best beds they ever slept on." I prefer them to feathers or common mattresses. Hair mattresses are nicer, of course, but few of us farmers' wives can afford to buy them, whereas the paper bed we can have without cost, except the work, and in that the smallest child you have who can use a pair of shears will help you, and if not kept busy too long at a time will think it but play. The same material makes nice pillows for lounges, chair-cushions, cradle-ticks, etc. I have a box to keep waste paper in, which is out of the way, and at the same time handier than the rag-bag; and when it is full I cut them into another box and put them into the tick. I use the same ticks that I have used for straw, wash them and sew up the openings, so they are just large enough for the hand to pass through readily; three openings are sufficient.—*Correspondence American Farm Journal for June.*

A Grand Variety of Products by the Different States.

A recent report of the Agricultural Department summarizes the agricultural industries of the different States as follows: In Maine, hay occupies the first place, and dairy husbandry the second; hay and stock-raising are of equal importance in New Hampshire; dairy husbandry stands high in its prominence in Vermont; in Massachusetts, hay first, market-gardening next; the garden and the dairy divide the honors in Rhode Island, and tobacco stands first in Connecticut. There is diversity in New York, but dairy husbandry is far in advance, being the choice of one-third of the counties. There is much variety in New Jersey, though market-gardening stands first. In Pennsylvania, manufacturing and mining make a varied production most popular, few counties exhibiting very decided preference, though wheat, as few would suppose, holds its place in one-sixth of the counties. In Delaware, tobacco; in Maryland, tobacco and fruit-growing. Of more than fifty counties of Virginia, sixteen favor tobacco, nine mixed husbandry, six corn, five stock-raising, five market-gardening, and others peanuts, sheep husbandry, fruit-growing and wheat. In North Carolina, corn stands before cotton. In Florida, sugar-cane is preferred, while cotton predominates in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and in Texas. In Arkansas, corn stands first, and in Tennessee hay and corn are preferred. In West Virginia, corn and stock-raising; in Kentucky, tobacco and corn. In Ohio, great diversity appears—sheep husbandry, corn, general cropping, wheat, hay and fruit-growing. Corn is king in Indiana, and hay next thereto. Corn is also first in Illinois, and wheat next. In Minnesota, wheat; in Wisconsin, wheat and the dairy; in Iowa and Missouri, stock-growing, corn and wheat. The order in Kansas and Nebraska is wheat, stock-growing and corn. In California, wheat, sheep husbandry and fruit-growing. In Oregon, wheat and stock-growing.

Milk for the Lean Kine.

If one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones. Although nowadays we see a great many fleshy females, there are many lean and lank ones who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figures be rounded with good solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing will arouse the ire and provoke the scandal of one of those "clipper builds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival. In cases of fever and summer complaint milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is "feverish" has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milkman; have a large-sized, well-filled milk pitcher on the table each meal, and you will also have sound flesh and light doctors' bills.

Promising Wheat Crop.

There was never a time within the knowledge of that remarkable gentleman, "the oldest inhabitant," when the prospect of so large a yield of wheat was so promising as at present in this part of the State. Several farmers in this vicinity anticipate a yield of thirty bushels to the acre, and some of them hope for even a larger yield than that.

A gentleman from Monroe county informed us last week that he had ten acres from which he felt assured that he would obtain at least forty bushels to the acre.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

GOLD AND SILVER.

Sixteen Hundred Millions Dug Out on the Pacific Coast.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Notwithstanding the expanded ideas of California wealth that exist abroad and at home, it will surprise not a few to learn that one-third of all the gold and silver coined and uncoined in circulation in the world, and a half of that used in America, Europe, and Australia, has been the product of the Pacific coast from 1848 to 1874. The precious metal product of the coast, has nearly equaled a value of $1,600,000,000, the exact figures being $1,583,644,934, of which $1,347,509,503 was gold, and $236,135,431 silver. But for the immense product poured into the coffers of commerce, it is difficult to imagine how the latter could have been carried on, enormous as its increase has been without a corresponding depreciation in prices, or a vast expansion of the system of credits and paper money. To the United States in particular, it has supplied nearly $900,000,000 of all the precious metals used in coinage and the arts since the foundation of the Government. The total amount coined up to the end of 1873 was nearly $860,000,000, of which $750,000,000 has been from California gold and silver. What would have been done without this, and how commerce could have been carried on with foreign nations, are questions that are puzzling. It seems, indeed, that the general progress of not only the Pacific coast, but of the whole nation, would have been very sensibly retarded. England, since 1848, has loaned eight thousand million dollars to the nations, and this she has been enabled to do by means of the gold and silver product of America and Australia—mainly the former. At least five thousand millions of this sum, bringing a yearly interest of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars has been derived from the Pacific coast. Nearly all that we have sent East, and $190,000,000 more, has gone thither, and has been loaned some half a dozen times. England lends gold and silver obtained from the United States, in exchange for goods to France. France pays it back again for merchandise. Then it is borrowed by Germany and by that nation paid back for manufactures, when it is again loaned to Russia, and so on. By this system one dollar in coin is sometimes made to perform the work of a dozen, and hence it is that the capitalists of England grow rich on the handling of the product of our lodes and placers.

Of the whole yield California has produced three-fourths, or $1,094,919,098, nearly all gold, with a small sprinkling of silver. It is thought that there exist mammoth silver lodes in various parts of the State, but they all pale their ineffectual fires before the wondrous ores of Nevada. This State comes next, having produced since 1860 upward of $221,402,412 in gold and silver, three-fourths having come out of the wonderful mines of the Comstock. The greater portion of this has been silver, although in many mines the gold forms at least one-third of the precious metals yielded in the assay. Utah, though long known as a country rich in the precious metals, has only lately been a producer of them. The Territory has produced, $18,527,527, principally silver, and is increasing in production at a great rate. In fact, its resources in this way are simply inexhaustible. Montana first became known in 1862, and for two or three years its placers gave great promise, but they have lately ceased to yield much, and quartz mining is not being pushed with sufficient vigor to make amends for the failure of the placers. It has produced altogether up to the present time, $119,308,147. The same may be said of Idaho, which has produced $57,249,197. Colorado, as a mining field, is just about being developed, and will make for itself, by and by, as great a name as Nevada or California. It has produced about $30,000,000. Oregon and Washington have a history very similar to that of Idaho. They have produced $25,501,250. British Columbia has added about $9,000,000 to the riches of the coast, and Arizona a small sum; but that Territory is capable of being made to support a large mining population. Its being named at present as a mining territory is a seeming misnomer, as its yield is very small, but it has great and undeveloped mining capacities.

For the last seven years the yield of the precious metals on this coast has been increasing steadily, last year having increased about 14 per cent, being $80,287,436 against $70,236,914 in 1872. This was principally due to Nevada, the increase of which last year was unprecedentedly great. But the yield of Idaho and Montana has been for some years decreasing, on account of their placers being worked out and their quartz lodes not being sufficiently developed.

Valley of the Nile.

Bayard Taylor, writing from Egypt, says:

Even Herodotus made the mistake of declaring that the fruits of the earth are nowhere brought forth with so little labor as in Egypt. We are accustomed to consider the Valley of the Nile as a sort of natural harvest field, self-renewed from year to year, its inhabitants having little more to do than sow the seed, and look on idly until the grain is ripe. I cannot see, however, that the Fellahs perform less, or less continual, labor than the farmers of Europe or America. The inundation, it is true, leaves a thin deposit of new loam, but the field must be manured, in addition, from the supply furnished by the numberless pigeon-houses, and afterward well plowed. Then, during the growth of the grain, the irrigation requires daily supervision and toil. As the water sinks in the canals, it must be raised to the fields, either by wheels turned by buffaloes, or poles and buckets worked by men. From morning until night the people are busy, and I never heard one of them complaining of the amount of his toil.

THE homeopathists are increasing in numbers very rapidly in the United States. At the recent session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the President, Dr. Youlin, of Jersey City, said that since its introduction in the United States in 1828 the number of practitioners of that school of medicine had grown from nothing to 6,000.

Crossing the Bridge.

When the large elephant, "Empress," was about to cross the Great Bridge, in Hartford, a crowd of nearly one thousand persons assembled to witness a performance which the elephant undoubtedly dreaded. The proprietors, fearing that the animal would not cross on that structure, had taken the precaution to have her skin oiled, in the morning—several buckets of neat's-foot oil being used in the operation—with a view to having her swim across. At first, Empress refused to go on the bridge, and stood moaning and trumpeting on the solid ground at the entrance. Suddenly she turned and made a charge up an adjacent street. The crowd quickly fled in all directions. Her keeper got her, and then, to show her the alternative if she persisted in refusing to go over the bridge, walked her along the branch railroad track so as to give her majesty a near view of the river, and the choice of a plunge into the cold waves and swim across, or a walk on the bridge. She didn't like the prospect of a plunge and swim, and graciously accepted the bridge. But to the last she refused to take the south track on the bridge, which is the avenue used by parties going east, and walked, trembling as she went, upon the north side. She carefully tested each plank before trusting to it; but she was in due time safe on the other side. The bridge company did not take toll of the elephant—though they did of the wagons of the circus—preferring to let her owner take his own risk. She weighs, it is said, nearly seven tons. Twelve or fifteen tons have been carted over the bridge; but that was on wheels, and wheels so distribute the weight they carry that they can take in safety a heavier load over a wooden bridge than an elephant's foot carries. Elephants, however, of various sizes have crossed this bridge, though the large ones, after feeling of it, dislike to go, and some will not, and have to swim for it.

The Potato.

The potato crop is one of considerable importance. We raise annually not far either way from 150,000,000 bushels, representing a money value of about $100,000,000 to the consumers. As an article of food, it has a greater value to us than any other that we call root crop. Twenty-five per cent. of the weight of the potato is solid, dry substance, and of this 62.5 per cent. is starch. When we remember that starch is that material in living bodies which furnishes nutrition to the respirative processes and fat to the tissues, we must acknowledge its primary importance in the animal economy. Yet, strangely enough, the potato is greatly neglected as an article of food for farm stock. Possibly the explanation may be found in the fact that its nutritive qualities are not completely developed without cooking; but this explanation is not a satisfactory one, for so large an amount of nutritive element exists in a crop of potatoes, and the crop when well cultivated yields so abundantly, that it is a most uneconomical neglect either not to raise it for stock food or not to cook it when it is raised.

As compared with wheat, a comparatively small crop of 150 bushels of potatoes, which may be raised with equal facility as twenty bushels of wheat, will be found to contain 2,250 pounds of dry nutritive substance, of which 62½ per cent. is starch. The equivalent crop of wheat would contain only 1,044 pounds of dry substance, of which about 60 per cent. is starch. A fair crop of potatoes may then be considered as double the value of a fair crop of wheat. This places the potato in a fair position as a farm product, but it is rarely so considered. Again, as a crop in the farmer's rotation it has a high value, for there are but few, if any, crops which leave the soil in such an excellent condition for a following crop of wheat, and none that we know of following which a crop of wheat succeeds so well.

A Row.

Not long ago a fellow, apparently in a state of great excitement, rushed into a saloon in Virginia City, and, throwing his hat on the bar, he cried to the bar-keeper: "Give me a drink, Dan, quick! There'll be the biggest row you ever saw in about two minutes!" Dan set out the whisky bottle, and, while the stranger nervously filled his glass to the brim and drank it off at a swallow, tightened his belt and looked at the chambers of his revolver. Leaving his hat where it was thrown, the excited stranger hurriedly ran to the door, looked out a moment, and then rushed back to the bar and exclaimed: "Yes, in less than half a minute, there'll be an awful time here! give me another drink, quick!" The bottle was again passed out, another glass was drained, and the stranger had picked up his hat, and was leisurely walking away, when the bar-keeper called after him: "Say, look here! What's all this about a row? You jest come back here and pay for those drinks or I'll let daylight into your hide!" At this the stranger turned about, his excitement entirely gone, and coolly said: "There you go! Didn't I say there'd be a fearful row here in a minute? I knew it. There you go just as I expected." By this time Dan saw the point, and quietly tumbled.

MATRIMONIAL FREAKS.—Very much married was that lady who married her twenty-second husband, who in his turn, had been married to twenty wives! There is an instance recorded at Bordeaux, in 1772, of a gentleman who had been married sixteen times. A woman named Elizabeth Nase, who died in 1768, had been married to seven husbands. She was at the ripe age of seventy when last led to the hymeneal altar, and contrived to survive her "beloved." When on her deathbed, it is stated, she recalled the good and bad points of each of her husbands, and having partially weighed in her mind the *pros* and *cons*, she determined that the fifth claimed the highest merit, and ordered that her grave be with his. In 1768 a redoubtable pair were living in Essex, who had been married eighty-one years; the husband being one hundred and seven years old, and his spouse only four years his junior.

A SMART young Granger in Lac Qui Parle, Minn., has this year set out 9,000 forest trees, besides sitting up five nights in every week with a red-haired young woman of great beauty.

THE ACHING TOOTH.

A PARODY ON HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY.

[The following was cut from an old newspaper, printed before these ether-ial and chloroform days, and therefore is hardly up to the alleviating discoveries of modern science. But, perhaps, it may inspire some "Poet at the Breakfast Table" to amend the record and sing how one of the shocks flesh is heir to, is not quite so shocking to the children as it was to the fathers.]

To have it out or not? That's the question;
Whether it is easier for a man to suffer
The throbs and shootings of a raging tooth,
Or take up courage to sit down at once,
And by extraction end them?—a touch, no more
And with a single shock to feel we end
The tedious aches and head distracting pangs
That we are subject to; 'tis relief
Most wisely to be used; perchance wrench out
A sound deep-rooted fang! aye, there's the rub;
For from a bungling hand what mischief follows
When once the horrid instrument is fixed,
Allows no pause; there's the respect
That makes our patience of so long endurance;
For who would ever be applying tinctures,
Specific opiates, poppy, mandragora,
Magnets, metallic tractors, anodynes,
The poisonous rings of mountebanks, or charms
That fond credulity so often takes,
When he himself might his quietus get,
For a bare trifle in a barber's shop!
Who'd sweat and groan whole sleepless nights in vain
But that the thought of torture worse than all,
A broken jaw (which any mortal suffering
Would straight fall frantic) harrows up the mind,
And make us rather bear our present torments
Than fly to others that we never felt;
Irresolution thus doth make cowards;
And heroes of great enterprise and valor,
Turn pale and sickly at bare sight of medicine,
Whilst women, weak and delicate of frame,
Shrink not at operations slow and dreadful.

Humor.

THE wife's secret—Her opinion of her husband.

LOVE matches are often formed by people who pay for a month of honey with a life of vinegar.

THAT was a bright little child who inquired, "Ma, when cows die, do they go to the 'milky-way?'"

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Daily Press* has suspended. The editor says it was like trying to draw a saw-log up-hill with a yarn rope.

NEVER visit friends without some announcement of your coming. Crockett's motto is a good one: "Be sure you write, then go ahead."

THE *British Medical Journal* says the Tichborne claimant is employed in his prison as a tailor. Let us hope he is not engaged on a new suit.

LEIGH HUNT was asked by a lady if he would not venture on an orange. "Madam," he replied, "I should be happy to do so, but I am afraid I might tumble off."

AN exchange says, "Keep an eye out for the early resumption of payment;" to which a paper responds, "Both our eyes are already out looking for it, and so are our elbows."

THE best, cheapest, and in every respect the most convenient cow tail-holder is to hold the hair of the tail in the bend of the milker's leg, back of the knee, as he sits on the milking-stool.

"I SAY, Tim, do you see that boat floating down the stream?" "Yes; what of it?" "Why, I was struck with its resemblance to a pile of snow." "I don't see any resemblance." "Well, it's plain enough that it's adrift, any-how."

"IT is a settled principle, your honor," said an eminent lawyer, "that causes always produce effects." "They always do for the lawyers," blandly responded the Judge; "but I've sometimes known a single cause to deprive a client of all his effects."

AN old chap, whose wife is as ugly as sin, was reading an elopement case which seemed to affect him. Said he, "I should be tempted to shoot a man if he was to run off with my wife." "Well," said a hearer, "a man ought to be shot if he run off with your wife." Verdict for hearer.

A WHISKY-DRINKING Irishman was brought before a magistrate named Porter, charged with being drunk and disorderly. The magistrate committed the delinquent to prison for a month, telling him he would give him time enough to curse whisky. "Yes, faith," was the prisoner's reply, "and *Porter* too."

THE MAIDEN'S LAMENT.

The setting sun gilded her soft brown hair,
  And mellowed the gloom in her luminous eyes,
Then reddened with blushes her bosom fair,
  And sank in a blaze of luxuriant dyes.

Yet the sun comes up with the coming morn,
  And the west will flame again, as of yore;
But a hope once set is never reborn,
  And a heart that is broken is dead evermore.

So the maiden moaned with the moaning trees,
  And lifted wet eyes to the rising moon,
And whispered her woe to the whispering breeze—
  She must wear her spring hat till the end of June

The Population of Great Britain.

The registration system in England is so perfect that the annual estimates of population by the Registrar-General are very nearly as accurate as the absolute enumeration of the census. The variation observed in 1871 was very slight, either in respect of aggregate population or of the population of specified towns and districts. The estimate for the present year, 1874, is therefore worthy of being recorded. It is supposed that the population of England and Wales is 23,648,609—an increase of 936,343 since the census of 1871; of Scotland, 3,462,916—an increase of 102,898; of Ireland, 3,360,018—a decrease of 110,931. The total for the United Kingdom, excluding the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, which are not estimated, is 32,412,010, being an increase of 928,319 in three years. The estimates for the great towns are also interesting, as showing how largely the increase has been limited to the strictly urban population. We compare the population of all towns now numbering more than 100,000 inhabitants with that of the same towns in 1871, from which it appears that these eighteen towns have now inhabitants to the number of 7,397,646, against 6,996,960 in 1871—an increase of 399,686, or nearly 6 per cent. in three years; and that almost one-half of the entire increase in the United Kingdom is found in towns with less than one-fourth of the aggregate population:

	1874.	1871.
London	3,400,701	3,254,260
Liverpool	516,840	493,405
Glasgow	508,109	477,156
Birmingham	360,892	343,787
Manchester	355,339	351,189
Dublin	314,666	267,717
Leeds	278,798	259,212
Sheffield	261,029	239,946
Edinburgh	211,691	196,979
Bristol	192,889	182,552
Bradford	163,056	145,830
Newcastle-on-Tyne	135,487	128,443
Salford	132,668	124,801
Hull	130,906	121,893
Portsmouth	120,436	113,569
Brighton	109,319	103,760
Leicester	106,293	95,220
Sunderland	106,273	98,240

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, July 9th, 1874.

Senator Oliver P. Morton and Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana, voted for Carpenter's infamous bill to gag the press of the whole United States with a law allowing Washington "ring" thieves to commence libel suits against distant editors and publishers by the service of a process upon agents and correspondents in that city.

* * *

In connection with the nomination of Boss Shepherd, the Toledo Blade (truly loyal) makes bold to say that the President "has, on different occasions, volunteered certificates of character to the public men who were seeting under popular condemnation, and he has nominated such publicly condemned persons to responsible positions against the judgment of the people. Two such cases have occurred very recently. We refer, of course to ex-Secretary Richardson and ex-Gov. Shepherd."

* * *

Congress has voted very liberal appropriation to various public intitutions in the District of Columbia, besides taking $18,000 out of the public treasury to make good the defalcation of Henry D. Cooke as one of the officers of the boys' Reform School.—It would have seemed to show a decent regard for public opinion if that pompous bankrupt had used the thousand dollars expended bridal gift on the occasion of the White House wedding toward making good the misappropriated funds belonging to this charitable institution.

* * *

The Republican State Convetion referred with "pride" to the "glorious record of the great party" of progress and moral ideas, but it forgot or passed lightly over the salary grab, the credit mobilier robberies, the Pomeroy bribery, the Sanborn swindle, the Arkansas judicial frauds, the Attorney General's laudaulet buisness, the corrupt judges, Sherman, Durell, Delahay, and Busteed. To this may now be added the results of the investigation of the District ring, the blowing up and bogus robbery of the safe in the office of the Assistant District Attorney under the direction of Col. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Division. This small part of the glorious record of the party was entirely overlooked.

* * *

[From our Own Correspondent.]

LONG BRANCH, N. Y. July 1.

Dear Courier—As you will observe, we are snugly ensconced at that celebrated Mecca of fashionable summer pilgrims known familiarly as "the Branch." A pleasant *suite* of rooms at the Ocean Hotel fronting Ocean Avenue and the beach, and all the accompanying glories of the situation are ours for three days more, when we return to the Metropolis to make arrangements to see other fields and pastures green, less expensive if not so nobby and stylish. We have thought of the far west, of the setting sun, have heard of the cool shady retreats and quiet nooks of your western country homes, and having acquaintances in a thriving little city in your neighborhood which from a glance at the map I should infer it to be a suburb of Auburn, called Fort Wayne, have concluded with family, to spend the heated term there, leaving about the middle of the present month. There are many places inviting in their way, and each with its special attractions, but no locality within reach of N. Y. can offer a greater variety of advantages and inducements than Long Branch, as it possesses perhaps more attractions than any other summer resort. In a measure it combines all the natural advantages of which the others boast singly. There is a picturesqueness of landscape, an abundance and novelty of natural wonders and a combination of advantages as regards health, convenience and that are quite unparallelled in their way. True this place misses the absence of two, who in their way were wont to make it lively and added much to the general *elan* of this beach, and whatever aspersions an uncharitable world may cast after Hembold and Jim Fisk the fact is indisputable that when their lights went out, Long Branch sensibly felt the shadows and the gloom and noted the absence of two, whose money by thousands was poured into this bleak barren sandy beach, and whose efforts chiefly brought the place to the surface and to the public, until now it is not excelled in the known world, with its numerous hotels, healthy sea atmosphere, beautiful drives, ample race course, its far extending ocean frontage, its luxuriant verdure of fields in the back ground, its easy access, together with all its varied appointments and surroudings, make it an almost perfect retreat for the sultry days of Summer. The cottage population is very large and is growing more so every year. New and elegant cottages are seen in process of construction, while those of former years have been newly painted and decorated for the season. Although there are not so many people as ought to be, it is early yet, the elegant seaside drive presents a very brilliant and animated appearance every pleasant afternoon. Nearly every cottage, new and old is occupied, and this of course gives a gay and festive appearance to the place. Several of the hotels opened their doors on June 10, but the season will not fully open until the 4th of July, when every hotel on the Branch will be ready for the reception of guests; and the grand races will commence on Monmouth trotting course continuing a fortnight. The Ocean Hotel is one of the largest in the U. S. it is but a few minutes walk from the depot. Its entire length is 700 feet, giving an immense frontage on the Ocean; its promenade measures 3000 ft, or more than half a mile. The Lelands say they can accommodate 1000 guests comfortably. This hotel was opened on the 10th of June and is filling up rapidly. Keating's Cornet band (40 instruments) is engaged to give open air concerts on the lawn and sacred concerts on Sundays. Most of the best rooms are already engaged for the season, and its proprietors, the Lelands, predict this to be the crowning season for Long Branch. The Howland House, one of the oldest on the beach, opened its doors on the 26th June with a fair compliment of guests. The house has been thoroughly renovated. This hotel is the resort principally of Philadelphia's society, who go there year after year. It has rooms to comfortably care for 500 guests. The Mansion House under the management of Mc Intyre is pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity of the depot. A new and beautiful piazza has been laid the entire length and new furniture decorate the larger rooms. Schilling's Orchestra furnish music for this gay caravansary nightly and pleasant hops and *musicale soirees* are distinctive features of this hotel. The U. S. Hotel with Laird as "mine host" has been much improved since last season and has more rooms engaged thus far than it had last year at the same date. It is known as the quietest house at the Branch and is regarded as an excellent haven of rest and recuperation for private families. The Clarendon, Pavillion, Metropolitan, Central, Schmullings and East End are among the names of other most excellent hotels that have been repaired and whose doors are now open and whose hospitable boards are well laden for the sweltering multitudes that will throng this place during the next ninety days. The races this season promise to be the most exciting and brilliant that has ever been run at Monmouth Park. There will be dashes, heats, hurdle and steeple chasing *a la* Hippodrome. Some of the finest and most celebrated horses in the country have been entered for the July meeting, which cannot fail to draw an immense assemblage. The display of equipages already is most resplendent, many of the handsomest rigs from N. Y. Phil. Balt. and Washington being now here. The magnificent road from the Highlands extending as far south as Ocean Grove gives a continuous drive of ten miles over a broad graded avenue, affording as it does, a delightful view of the ever restless ocean along the entire route, and adding materially to the attractions of Long Branch. Among familiar names to you who will reside in their *villas* here during the greater part of the summer are President Grant, Mr. Hoey, Sup't Adams Exp. Co, C. Y. Franklyn, Agt. Cunard line, Tom Murphy of the N. Y. Custom House, whose elegant cottage and grounds have been touched up in handsome style and cannot fail to attract the attention of visitors. Gen: Stockton, Frank Leslie, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Pullman, of palace car celebrity, Collector Arthur. Edwin Adams, Ex Judge Cardozo, Geo. Childs of the *Phil. Ledger*, Lester Wallack, Frank Chanfrau, Gen. Babcock, J. B. McVicker, Judge McKeon, Lotta, Maggie Mitchell, Joel Stevens, James Martin of 20 E. 49 st. and a host of others too numerous to mention. To a New Yorker the facilities for reaching Long Branch have been greatly improved since last year. The Steamboats River Belle, and Jane Mosely which now run to the pier at Sandy Hook, connecting with the trains for Long Branch are new, staunch and seaworthy. They are neither as large as Jim Fisk's Plymouth Rock but in every respect as comfortable and swift. Five trains arrive and depart daily.—The boats leaving Pier 8 North River. We have been vegetating here now three days past, another three days will see us through, as we have important business in N. Y. on the Fourth, altho' we would gladly remain here over Independence day to escape the noise and din incident to a N. Y. 4th. The military display as a general thing is a grand affair. The entire National guard consisting of 15,000 men being called out, the column will move as early as 7 a. m. to escape the broiling sun so usual to our Fourths, and a grand march it will be, as it always is. Eastern people celebrate the anniversary of their Country's independence with greater *eclat* and vim than the residents of the western states; it is a national holiday fast becoming obsolete with you folks out in the western wilds; this should not be so, but I take your western newspapers for my information, many denouncing the apathy of the people in this respect, and calling loudly for a rebaptism of old Revolutionary fire. But I must desist lest I tire your readers, but say to them if they wish to cool off, to come down here, bathe in the salt sea surf, snuff in the briny zephyrs, quaff the cool invigorating Pilsifer beer and gaze upon the ubiq*uit*ous Tom Collins. Ever of the I'm fondly dreaming. E. L. C

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements must be paid for in advance Terms $5 for the larger and $3 for the smaller offices.

TREASURER.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township, as a suitable candidate for Treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.

MANY FRIENDS.

AUDITOR

Editor Courier—Please announce Wm. McIntyre as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

SHERIFF.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Treesh, of Fairfield, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

SHERIFF.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Leas, Jr., of Smithfield township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

AUDITOR.

Editor Courier—Please announce J. J. Hoffelbarger, of Wilmington tp., as a suitable candidate for Auditor subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

TREASURER.

Editor Courier—Please announce JOHN R. MOODY as a suitable candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

SHERIFF.

Editor Courier.—Please announce G. I. PATTERSON of Butler township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

MANY FRIENDS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of Joshua Feagler, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HENRY FEAGLER, } Adm'r's.
GEO. W. FEAGLER }

June 22nd, 1873.

Notice of Adm'nistration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Homer Abel, late of DeKalb County, deceased.—The estate is probably solvent.

ELECTA ABEL, Adm'x.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Milliman. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that James G. Lawhead, Administrator of estate of Samuel Hurnie, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court of said County. Attest,

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, deceased, will offer for sale on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874,

the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, in DeKalb County, Ind. to-wit: The west half of the north east quarter of section twenty nine, township thirty thee, north of range thirteen east, excepting five acres described as follows, Commencing at the south east corner of said premses running thence west forty rods, thence north twenty rods, thence south twenty rods to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, without relief from valuation and appraisment laws, secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1874.

Ellen A. Freeburn, vs. Charles W. Freeburn } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan and W. C. McGonigal, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Charles W. Freeburn is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden the third Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 23d day of June, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit:

The north half of the south-east quarter, sixty-five acres off of the south side of the north-east quarter, twenty acres off of the east end of the north half of the south-west quarter, and five acres in the north east corner of the south half of the south-west quarter, all in section thirty [30] in township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15 east, said tract to be offered singly commencing with the piece last above described, and selling enough of said land to realize a sum sufficient to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

TERMS—One third cash in hand, one-third in nine and one-third in twelve months from day of sale purchaser to give his notes for deferred payments at interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOYCE COATS, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Atty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of John A. Neiswender, late of DeKalb County deceased. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

P. B. NIMMONS, Ex'r.

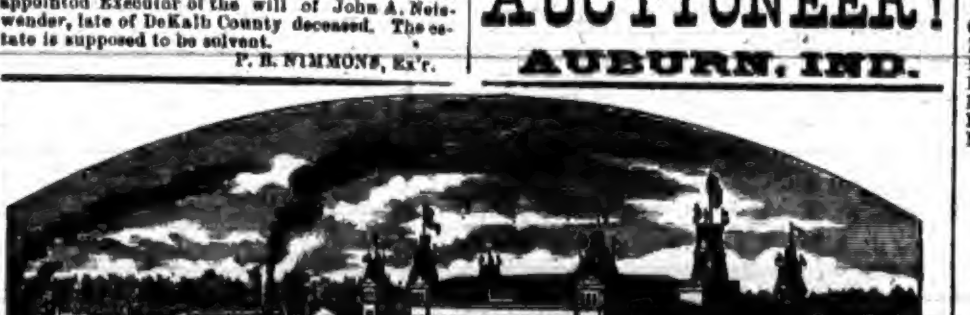

1874. INDIANA 1874.

STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION.

THE ONLY COMBINED EXPOSITION AND LIVE STOCK SHOW IN THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

GRAND OPENING September 7th. Thirty days of Magnificent Display.
LIVE STOCK SHOW one week, beginning September 28th.
TRIAL OF FARM IMPLEMENTS commences September 23d.
Open for the reception of Articles August 20th.
Premiums largely increased over last year, and the Accommodations Superior to any similar Exhibition on the Continent. Send for Premium Lists and blank applications for space, to the Sec'y Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indianapolis, Ind.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month

(May 27, 73.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every townand City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed from the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the State of Indiana on the relation of Whedon W. Griswold is plaintiff and Lewis J. Blair is defendant, require me to make the sum of Twenty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety eight dollars and seventy eight cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

Lots numbered one hundred and five (105) one hundred and six (106), one hundred and twenty-eight (128), and twenty-eight feet off west end of lot one hundred and twenty seven (127) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, as laid out by Wesley Park and Howe all in DeKalb County, Indiana. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs. Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

July 8, 1874. $8:50

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Pursuant to an order of thr Board of commissioners of Dekalb County Indiana, made at an adjourned session, held on the 19th of June A. D 1874, sealed proposals will be recieved at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said County, untill the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, for the construction of a bridge across the little St. Joseph River on the public highway running south on the secion line, between section thirteen and fourteen, in Concord tp' in said county. Plain and pecifications for said bridge can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county.

WM. MCINTIRE, Auditor.

July 2, 1874.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

James I. Best vs. Franklin D. Snydam Howard Dunlevy, surviving members of firm of Snydam & Co., and C. A. O. McClellen } Complaint No. 142.

Now comes the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Franklin D. Snydam and Howard Dunlevy are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of June, 1874

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 2, 1874

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

Peter Hayden Lyman Baldwin vs John Ditman Eliza Ditman } Complaint No. 140.

Now comes the plaintiff by D. Y. Husselman their attorney and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, John Ditman and Eliza Ditman are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

H. C. MILLER.

AUCTIONEER!

AUBURN, IND.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SNS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town. They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Specialty.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Sping & Summer Goods

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATER!

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows Building

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equa to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCFD 3cts.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80
Gunpowder	60, 80
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	28c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonps per lb	40
All kind of nuts. Filberts. per lb	16
Brazil nuts	18½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '75	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	80c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 14c Shoulders per poumd 9c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	10½	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations, Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dolla Saved

—AT THE—

Ft Wayne Store.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DEKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 19.

If I have missed any of the pioneers of the Township, I beg pardon, assuring them, at the same time, that it would have given me great pleasure to have had them report themselves, and any interesting item in the history of their settlement in the county. I wish the above remarks to apply to every pioneer in the different Township. Our sketches will soon close.

Please hand in your names, the date of your settlement, and your items and incidents.

Butler Township has rapidly advanced in wealth and improvement. Having had saw mills convenient, most of the early settlers have good buildings on their large farms. By means of a special school tax, good frame school houses have been erected in all of the nine districts, (if I am not mistaken,) and an extra one by private subscription in the neighborhood of Mr. Hall and John R. Moody, in the South East corner of the Township.

Surely, reader' I will be at least excusable, if not praiseworthy, in following the illustrious example of the celebrated "king-o-day," whose praises you will find chanted so beautifully, in Thompson's seasons.—Certainly, says the reader, but pray, what do you mean? What has the sun to do with Wilmington Township?—Much every way—especially in drying up the swamps,—But it is not in this respect that I wish to imitate his majesty, for I am not yet quite ready to "dry up."—How then? Well, in my last I went down in the west, throwing the pelucid light of my refulgent pen over Butler Township, and now at the opening of the chapter, as is the custom of "Dan Sol" at the opening of a new day, I shal come forth.

"Rejoicing in the East."

Pshaw! says the reader'—how egotistical! yes readers and so is the sun—The most egotistical of all creatures—always holding himself up to the public gaze,

Wilminton Township is the most easterly one of the second tier—excepting Stafford, already spoken off. Wilmington is thus described by one of its old settlers, —Rev. S. B. Ward. "It is a second rate Township in quality of soil, taking it together, yet it has some first rate land in it, especially along "Big run, a considerable stream running acrost the North side of the Township. "For fine oak timber, there is no Township in the county that surpasses it." I will only add to this discription, that as a grass growing township it will equal any excepting, perhaps, Jackson.

The first settler in this Township, I am informed, was Mr. Ira Allen, Aaron W. Allen, Esq. He came in, in August, 1836, and pitched a cloth tent on an oak hill, on the East side of the Township.—In that tent he remained perhaps a month or two, until he put up a commodious house, for those times, composed of oak logs hewed square and "notched "down closely. When he came here he was a very large—stout—muscular man, apparently with an iron constitution.

And in the latter part of his life he was entirly helpless, having his limbs distorted and stiffened with rheumatism. As an instance of his hardship and exposures that probably brought on this afiltcion, we will relate an incident as we have learned it from others.

Sometime in October, 1836, Mr. Allen went out to hunt his cattle, of which he had a number, and finding them, far out in the apparently interminable woods and swamps to the North and West, he started home with them. On the way, one of his work oxen mired down. After laboring hard in the mud and water for some time,—the other cattle in the mean time getting started in the woods again.—he started for his tent, but failed in reaching it, and lay out through the night, cold and frosty, as it was, and wet and muddy as he was. The next day John N. Miller, an early settler of the same Township, while making his way through the wilderness to the land he had entered, heard some one hail him away out where he was not looking for a human being, and going where the voice came from, he found Mr. Allen and his boys, laboring to get the ox out the mire, it having lain there all night and now until the afternoon of the next day. They had forgotten to bring an axe, and had to cut a "pry" by bending down a saplin' and cutting it off with a pocket knife while the fibres of the wood where thus strained. Getting this "pry" under the beast, they finally raised him from sunken condition but had to roll him several times over before he could find firm footing.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County

THE MARKETS.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 80 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $2 00.
Wheat, red, $1 36.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts.
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white, $5
Wool $2 75 @ $3
Clover Seed, $5. @ $5.25.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Time for peas.

New shoo flies.

Roads are dusty.

Hay is coming in.

Kick off the cover.

Get yourself cooled off.

Lets have a pic-nic soon.

Ask Jack how his nose is.

No drunken men on the 4th.

Go to Beard's for new potatos.

Wheat harvest has commenced.

The weather is fearful warm.

Business through the day is dull.

Go to Miller & Kinsey's for cream.

The creek has but little water in it.

Lew Vordermark has gone to Boston.

New peas are only 5 cents per quart.

The editor is in Ohio, visiting his parental home.

Remember Miller & Co. when you want good ice-cream.

New potatoes are beginning to "show up."

Everybody was pleased with the fire works.

Garden truck, at a fearful price, is getting plenty.

California wheat this year covers two million acres.

The growing corn never looked more magnificent, for this time of year.

Beard will have raspbeerries and black berries to-morrow.

Spotted fever has broken out in herds of cattle near Trenton

Strawberry festivals are things of the past.

The girls "did'nt sweat" at the dance on the 4th.

One fight on the 4th, and about seventy five 'cow downs.'

Map peddlers are about town with some thing better than usual.

The ordinance against the letting off fire crackers, will be enforced

Hare keeps every thing in the Feed line at big store in Wards building.

Never scare off a fly with a club when a feather will do as well.

Subscribe for the COURIER during the campaign, at least.

If you want to get barbered go to William Edginton's.

There are regularly two sermons each Sabbath at the Methodist church. Sunday-school in the morning.

Two horns will last an ox a life time, but many a man wants that number every morning before breakfast.

This is the dullest business time in the year. All are in good hopes, however, and new goods arriving daily.

The bower dance man had a tremendous breaking out at the mouth on the 4th. Vell, who cured 'um.

Pete Reilling is conducting the Boot & Shoe store of Vordermark & Sons during the absence of the proprietors.

There is not a more quiet place anywhere than Auburn has been for a few months back.

The cooler weather, the first of the week, has delayed harvest a trifle—and filled out the berries a little better.

Have you seen the comet? If not, look a little under and to the right of the great dipper."

Leave your orders at A. A. Hairs Feed Store, and he will deliver goods at your door.

Auburn has the largest amount of temperance young men of any town in the State, its size, but Columbia boys don't think so.

Bristow, the new Secret ary of the Trasurer, has declined a span of horses and a carriage from an admiring friend.

Try Grant.

A practical farmer says that calves thrive better on milk that is not rich in butter than on what is commonly known as rich milk.

Our boss horn player, Fernando Palmer was very much missed at the dance, as the horn would have added greatly to to the excellent string band.

Every town around us have organized a base ball. Corunna, even, has a smart nine, and the best player has but one arm O, Auburn, wake up.

We have been presented with a fine lot of splendid cherries by Mrs. T. Baldock and that excellent lady will please except our thanks for her kind rememberance.

From the beginning of our excursion east, we have been absent a great deal, and will be until after the State Convention, when we expect to attend more closely to the COURIER.

St. John's, in this county, is soon to have a post-office. There is no good reason why it should not, as it is building up and rapidly increasing by the enterprise and energy of a few of its citizens.

We are about two hours late with our mails this week. We were on a witness stand trying to answer questions that the devil could'nt touch,—if he had been on stilts

Frank Beard, living east of Auburn, was going from the house to the barn Tuesday evening, and fell over some of cattle. After scrabbling 'roun 'mong 'em a few moments he was minus of two ribs.

LOST—On Friday P. M. July 3d, 1874, between Waterloo and Auburn, a light linen cape braided with black. The finder will be amply rewarded by returning the same to this office.

That genial and good-looking gentleman Platt McDonald, again assumes a position on the editorial tripod of the Plymouth *Democrat*. We are glad to welcome back such a valuable member to the fraternity.

"Your children may never have wealth, observed a clergyman to his congregation, "but when they grow up it will be something for them to boast of that their fathers were not members of the forty-second Congress.

OLD—We have the oldest man in the world, here at Auburn, according to his own statements. He says he has attended two Centennials, and what is still more remarkable they were both at Chicago.—He is still quite active. "Break off."

The *Press* still delights in giving the Grangers a stab at every opportunity.—The fact is this order is not in harmony with the rings, monopolies, jobs and Credit Mobiliers of the Grant party, and thus they are snubbed

Our reporter who attended the parade of the Spanish Bandits, has not yet put in an appearance, but when he does, you can look out for a fine item. His activity during the parade permits us to assure this much.

The Northwestern Amateur Boating association will hold a grand Regatta at Toledo on July 22 and 23. The occasion will be one full of fun and excitement, as it is one of the greatest sporting scenes to witness. The railroads will issue half fare tickets and those wanting to see a grand sight should attend. There will be eight races on the water and a lively time is anticipated.

A. E. Inman, the man arrested for the supposed murder of John Burnett, in this county, a few days ago, had a preliminary examination at Waterloo, last week before Justice Wolf and was bound over in the sum of $520, in default of which he was brought to this place and lodged in jail.

Those of our dealers who keep a stock of trunks, valises, &c., should not fail to call at the large trunk factory on Columbia-st., nearly opposite the American House, Ft Wayne, and examine the large stock on hand. They make the best trunks in the country, and have such facilities as to turn them out at the lowest rates.

A young man about 17 years old, stopped at A. S. Leas' livery stable last Thursday a week, and we understand, offered to sell the rig. A short time afterward his father put in an appearance, and the boy made for the woods, with a large number in pursuit, but was soon captured After which father, son and team left for Michigan, their home.

The *Press* desires to leave out the $50 Tousley affair and decides that the public has no interest in it. Then the public has no interest in honesty, in integrity of purpose, in fair dealing. Like in the matter of finances two years ago, the *Press* decides in favor of itself, and is a most wonderful paper from its own standpoint. We are willing to let the public decide, however, in these controversies. Our aim is to give facts.

A good joke is told on our clever friend Justice Wolf, of Waterloo. He had promised to marry a couple one evening last week, but the supposed murder case came up in the meantime, and so engrossed his attention that he forgot it. But those two hearts had fondly anticipated the hour that was to make them as one, and they could not forget it. The consequence was that the Squire was awakened from his slumbers about eleven o'clock on the evening in question, and performed the ceremony to the entire satisfaction of all parties present.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The 98th anniversary passed off most pleasantly. Owing to the surroundings, and the lateness of the day in which it was decided to celebrate, no extensive arrangements were made. Excursion trains ran past our place to other points on both roads, and a large attendance was not expected. In this all were disappointed, as the town was full of people during the day, an unusually large number witnessed the fire works in the evening.

The Committee were prompt in the discharge of their duties and the programme carried out to the letter. It is better to do a little and do it well, than to advertise great attractions and disappoint the people. The last two celebrations here have developed this fact.

The exercises at the grove were excellent, notwithstanding the gale which prevailed at the time. The Cornet Band and Glee Club furnished good music, and Mr. D Littlefield read the Declaration in good style.

The oration by Hon. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, was indeed a splendid effort which was testified to by the crowd in the universal attention given, not one leaving the ground during its delivery. It was eloquent, logical and full of practical suggestions. It was free from that effort of oratorical show, and spread eagle sentiment that usually characterize speeches on this great day. Everybody was pleased, satisfied, and, we think, that as high a compliment as a speaker can expect

The afternoon was devoted to foot and wheelbarrow races, fantastic parades, music and other minor features.

The dance under the auspices of the band was a splendid affair, and Ensley Hall was crowded with the youth and beauty of our neighborhood. The dinner and supper they gave was excellent, too, and we are glad to know that they were patronized. The boys looked well in their suits of blue, and played well, thou' one or two members could not attend from sickness The Bower dance under that prince of conductors, Sam'l Puff, Esq did a good thing by supplying a certain class with an amusement, without which the 4th would have been a blank.

The many and frequent peanut stands did a rushing business, and seemed to have paid well on the investment.

But the most beautiful and attractive feature was the fire works in the evening We never saw such a crowd and jam in Auburn at night. The display took place from the balcony on the court house tower, where it could easily be seen by all. Main st., in front, the side walk, the court yard, 7th-st, and every corner and nook was occupied by a mass, it seemed, of humanity and the sea of upturned faces, as we looked upon them from the balcony beneath the glar of flying rockets, made the scene a most beautiful one The display under the direction of Capt. Altenburg, and Maj. Davis was well conducted, and we feel like giving them due credit. The exhibition lasted for nearly two hours after which three paper balloons were sent up, the first of which went out of sight, the second burned about half that distance and the third came down on the woolen mills, the fire of which was extinguished without doing any more damage than to frighten a little The wooden block was on fire twice during the day and at one time two minutes more would have developed a conflagration that would have consumed everything before it as the wind was blowing a perfect gale. The value of the force pump in the post-office building cannot be over estimated. It is said that it saved the block for once at least, and we would like to see more of them around. The proprietors of the new brick block, will put one in immediately if they care for their property. We think this would be a good time to suggest the property of organizing a hook and ladder company. Had there not been a hatch way in the roof of the woolen mills and we doubt whether ladders could have been brought in time to extinguish the fire. Our citizens should certainly pay some attention to these close calls of fire. They will not always result in our favor.

There was no drunkenness or rowdyism during the day, and no serious accidents befel us. Everybody looked happy and smiling, good humor and enjoyment prevailed, and we are inclined to the opinion that the true American is better educated up to a larger standard of 4th of July celebrations. It used to be a day on which many took license to get gloriously drunk and we are glad to see that the reverse is being brought about.

Our Waterloo and Spencerville friends turned out largely and passed the greater part of the day with us.

Our enterprising building contractors F. Picker & Son, have been doing an immense business in the erection of brick houses during the past season. They have completed a fine residence for Mr. Shilling, near Spencerville, one for John Pile east of town, one for Geo Waggoner, in the north part of town, and one for David fair south of town. All of these parties are strong in their recommendations of the work of Mr Picker has done for them and the prompt manner in which the contracts have been filled. We are glad to learn of their great success this season. Parties contemplating erecting brick houses will find them reliable, full of energy, and reasonable in their prices for work.

Remember that A. A. Hare delivers all the goods he sells.

What the People say Must be True,

That

Miller & Casebeers

Is the CHEAPEST and BEST store in the county.

Hear, Hear, Read, Read

And come and see for Yourselves.

5000 YARDS OF CALICO AT 8 CENTS A YARD,

Standard's warranted fast collors, worth 10cts

5000 yards of Calico at 10 cents, worth 12½. 2000 yards of Calico, new styles, latest thing out—nobody else has them.

10,000 YARDS OF BROWN MUSLIN.

from 8½ to 11c. It cannot be beat for the money. Victoria Lawns, new stock, best in America. New stock of

Parasols, Fans, Belts, Etc.

at prices that defy competition.

Our stock of DRY GOODS are complete,
Our stock of GROCERIES are complete,
Our stock of NOTIONS are comple,
Our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES are complete.
Our stock of QUEESWARE is complete.
Our stock of HATS AND CAPS is complete.
The cnly Store in AUBURN where you can Buy Everything you Want

Fresh Arrivals of GOODS Every day

Now is the time so get Good Bargains,

Bring along your Eggs, Bring along your Butter. And don't forget too cal and see

MILLER & CASEBEER.

For a young woman to begin to pick lint off a young man's coat collar is said to be the first symptom that the young man is in peril.

A negro boy was driving a mule in Jamaica' when the animal suddenly stopped and refused to budge. Won't go eh?" said the boy. "Feel grand, do you. "I suppose you forget your fadder was a jackass."

Biggest Shipment in the World.

The Aultman & Taylor Threshing Machine Co. of Mansfield, Ohio, made, on June 13th, 1874, the largest single shipment of threshing machines ever made in the world. The train consisted of a huge camel-back locomotive, seventy-six threshing machines, seventy horse-powers and a caboose car. The value of these machines was near $60,000, and the freight over $3,000, as they are all to go to the west.

JAMES A. MATSON.

I am agent for these excellent Machines and can supply customers from DeKalb and Steuben counties with them promptly and on good terms. J. A. M.

Simply because we said that the editor of the Waterloo *Press*, received fifty dollars for campaign purposes and then went back on him and kept his money, Charles gets mad, and talks scabby. We wonder at the taste of some people. They will get mad at the least thing. We supposed that the manner of levying taxes in Lagrange might be the same as in Noble county, and find we were in error. We carefully make the correction. We mean to be fair and honest—a policy that would be rather difficult for Charles to follow.

He talks about the COURIER scab, in his usual delicate and refined manner.—The only scab the COURIER has got, is a small excresence called the *Press*, at Waterloo, and we rather encourage it, that all that is foul and filthy may pass that way. But we don't care to have much to do with this personal warfare. The matter of calling anyone a liar or a scab does not prove anything and carries little conviction with it. We propose to treat our neighbors like gentlemen, and if they do not prove our idea of what that should be, it will be their fault not ours.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice, not called for.

Brown James F, 2 letters
Baker Mrs Ester
Bykoski Joseph
Borin John
Brand J H
Brester E E
Dougherty Michael
George Miss Ella 2 letters
Hart Mr
James Mrs Lyzie
Johnson Charles (Canada)
Jackson Charles
Johnson H
Jamison James
Kopp Peter, 2 letters, German
Loar W H
Leach Edward
Montgomery Miss Emma
Moor Miss Elley
Miller Miss Kate
Mitchell John
Northup Mrs F
Obver James
Ruth J E
Randall Frank C
Sembovoer Frank
Sell Edward
Smith J A
Smith Andrew
Sanders G W
Speed Peter
Smith Mrs M C
Spencer Sabence Mrs
Stewart Mrs C F
Talbert Niss Ettie, 2 letters
Welch Daniel
Wells Rensom
Weldon Ernest, German
Welon Ernest
Whittle H H

S. L. YANDES, p. m.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that John Treesh administrator of estate of Frederick E. Rohm, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court

R. LANNING, Clerk.

MARRIED.

HARTER—BROUGHTON—On June 23, at Fort Wayne, by Rev. S. Wagenhals, Mr. Geo. A. Harter and Miss Clara T. Broughton, of this county.

Dickens describes somewhere in one of his interesting stories a conflict between a parrot and a monkey, whom their mistress had left in the same room while absent one afternoon. When she returned the parrot had not a feather left. "We've had a devil of a time" was the greeting Polly gave her mistress, and the same may be said of the Congressional Convention at Fort Wayne last Wednesday. Lowry, Zollars, Colerick and Hamilton of Allen County were Candidates, and we regret to say that the very best timber was not selected, Hamilton got a majority on the 2d ballot. In pledging himself Lowry took occasion to go for Bill Fleming, and made several severe criticisms on his official conduct. This created considerable excitement and there was a stormy time. Mr. Zollars made the ablest and most dignified response when called, of any other before the convention. It was in striking contrast to the school boy effort of Hamilton whose very superior Classical education did not seem to pan out well. The nomination does not give entire satisfaction. Hamilton has not been a very zealous worker in the ranks of the party. His brother Montgomery was much more deserving of such a compliment at the hands of the Democracy. As the Democrats have only about 5000 majority in the district, it is fair to presume that their Candidate will be elected.

FRIEND MAYS—Permit us through the columns of your paper to let our friends know about the fine trip we are having crossing the ocean. We started from N. Y. on the 13th of June with pleasant weather and all feeling well. On the 14th the sea was rough, ship rocked considerable and the passengers sea-sick. On the 15th it was cloudy and the sea a little rough. Many of the ladies were sea-sick. We are all in the best of health, and made 303 miles yesterday. On the 16th a steamer passed to our left ¼ of a mile away, and we could see passengers on board. On the 17th the weather was very cold. C. Klotz and Weaver are on deck fixing up their accounts, they're a little sea-sick. Hebel and myself have not come to that yet. We have just passed a mountain of ice to our left, and it makes us button our coats. The Steward just tapped a keg of beer of which we participated in a glass. We are all well except one and he took medicine of the doctor is the cause of his feeling badly. We all send our best regards to you and all inquiring friends. We will write you again when we get to our friends and let you know how the country looks since we left 17 years ago.

Yours, truly.

C. BAKER,
C. KLOTZ,
E. WEAVER,
J. HEBEL.

An Ordinance.

Copy of an ordinance passed at the regular session of the Board of Trustees of Auburn, July 6th 1874:

An ordinance against the discharging of fire arms and fire-works in the incorporated town of Auburn

Be it ordained by the Board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

1st That the discharging within the corporate limits of said town of any cannon, gun, pistol or other fire arms, excepting the 4th day of July under the supervision of the marshal of said town, and the discharging or exploding of any fire-crackers, torpedoes, sky-rockets, fire pistols or other fire works or inventions, and the burning of bonfires within said corporate limits, is hereby declared unlawful, and every person or persons convicted of using, furnishing, selling or giving to any person or persons, any such fire-works or inventions for such purpose, shall be fined in a sum not less than one dollar and not more than ten dollars.

2nd It shall be the duty of the Marshal of said town and his deputies to arrest any persons violating this ordiance, and forthwith take such persons before some Justice of the Peace of said town and make complaint thereof in writing before such justice.

Whereas an emergency exists for taking effect of this ordinance it is hereby declared that the same shall take effect and be enforced from and after July 10th 1874.

Attest P. E. DAVENPORT, T. C.

You dont have carry flour from A. A. Hare's. He delivers it.

Pine apples, Oranges, Lemons and Coanuts at Beard's.

THE PRESS.

[The striking and suggestive poem printed below was read at the late annual convention of the New York State Editorial Association, by Mr. David Gray, the editor of the Buffalo *Courier*.]

I.

How shall the poet sing, or bard be heard
To-day, beside the flated stream of time?
Tides of the world's wide tumult down his rhyme;
The clanging air is stirred
With wings of humor; in his ear
The lightning's myriad clicking voices pour
The ceaseless babble of the articulate sphere;
While round him, o'er and o'er,
With waves of warp from farthest clime to clime,
The human ocean audible beats its shore.

II.

Forever more our earth is clamorous grown
And full of tongues. Her ancient silences
Are broken in their places and o'erthrown.
The Past sleeps mute amid its mysteries,
But on its awful sepulcher of stone
The iron hammer of the Present rings.
Gone is the stillness that with brooding wings
Folded the midnight of the early world.
Flown, too—forever flown—
The hush of history's charmed dawn,
With the first flag of morning just unfurled,
When clear and strong,
Some single bird of song,
High in the heaven of his own thought withdrawn,
Poured all his soul in melody
And awoke the tongueless earth to voca l ecstasy!

III.

It is a tropic blossoming-time of Speech,
A Summer when the bloom of words is rife
On every growth of life,
And, to its farthest branches' reach,
Foliage of print is woven and wrought
About the tree of thought,
The rapid foot of action presses
Through tangled literary wildernesses,
So thick, in sooth, the lush papyrus grows,
Our later Nilus hardly flows,
No subtle chance or darkling hint
But leaps to leaf and flower of print.
The very secret soul of things,
That erst in brooding dusk lay hid
Within its waiting chrysalid,
Now hatches instant paper wings
And flutters forth to consciousness,
The blithe and swift Ephemeron of the Press.

IV.

Well may the bard forego his song,
The seer from mountain-top descend;
The Man of News—to him the times belong,
And to his mastery bend!
The modern epic to its unguessed end
Grows under his prosaic pen.
What shall escape his sweeping ken?
The hamlet's gossip, the great town's uproar,
And all the loud report of men,
The light tick of his dropping type resounds again!
His to explore
And flash the torch in darkest nooks of earth,
Through the great groaning lazar-house of life,
Or dens of sweltering death he goes,
And their black secret shows.
The ceaseless, armed tramp of human woes,
Fantastic masques of crime, the strife
Of vulture passion, honor's dearth
And virtue's sad decay,
Council of friends and plot of foes,
With all that courts or shuns the day,
These must his merciless lens expose,
His portrait of the time display,
His, open-spread and bare,
Full in the public light and air,
The good and ill alike to lay;
That, haply, in the day's broad eye,
The social rose may flourish fair,
The deadly nightshades die.
A wizard he, his sheet a magic glass,
Wherein the mirrored world doth shine,
And all its diverse energies
In hurrying throngs approach and pass,
Appear and disappear,
Weaving a web of texture fine
From verge to verge of farthest alien skies;
Till far and foreign are brought near,
And myriad threads of destiny intertwine,
And ever to the ear,
From the same wizard concave rise,
In gusts up-blown from every shore and clime,
The multitudinous voices, blent yet clear,
Of the vast surging earth, the din
Of traffic, the low sough of sighs,
The laughter and the cries
Of many peoples, and the roar of time;
And lo! Humanity, dismembered, marred
Of visage, comes, looks wondering in
And sees, despite the stain of sin,
And features battle-scarred,
And cruel woes endured beneath the sun,
Her face still bears the mold of the divine,
Her mighty many-nationed heart is one!

V.

The plastic time takes ever-changing forms.
The age is past when one compelling mind
Could sway the armies of mankind,
And lead their dumb, obedient swarms
To conquest of ideal lands.
The mighty captains of the race
Sleep in their storied tombs nor rule again—
Heroes of sword, or word, or pen—
With power to loose and bind.
But in a broader, freer space
The circle of the world expands,
And, breaking immemorial bands,
The conscious peoples rush apace!
To blend in one vast commonweal of men!
In the new order thus to be,
No priestly power supreme to blight or bless,
No despot leader she,
The Tenth—our Modern Muse—the Press!
Hers not in her own thinking to be great,
But rather to keep free
The channels of the people's thought,
And be the voice and conscience of the State;
Setting a gauge whereby the State may see
How in their seething caverns palpitate
The pent volcanic forces of its fate.
But not the less her service shall be fraught
With active use and blessing, and confer
A sacred office on her minister,
His, where the springs of public virtue run,
To watch and keep their current pure and strong;
With hand alert, to scourge the wrong
And give the good deed to the sun;
The saving word, the larger creed,
To speak, and, in the speaking, speed;
To preach with pen of fire
Men's "politics" and God's justice shall be one;
And so this fallen world redeem
To heights of its old meaning from the mire.
Not his the prophet's dream,
Or spell of power the nations to inspire;
But, watcher of the seasons, to proclaim
What signs portentous of the future flame,
And in the orient of the world's desire
What new-born stars arise.
Or, like some workman, he who plies
The chisel with swift patient hands,
And shapes the plan a greater hath designed,
The rugged marble fronts him, and behind
The invisible Master stands,
To whom alone
The secret of the block is known.
The time is long, the watcher's eyes wax blind,
And weary is the worker, toiling dumb;
But, at the last, before him there is grown
A figure of the fairer Age to come!
The image of the Master's mind,
Girt with Beauty's perfect zone,
Looms living from the stone!

THE GOD-FATHER.

There is a period in the lives of all men when they are desirous of fame of one kind or another. A few may be for their virtue; and many, Heaven knows, render themselves infamous by their vice. One man desires to be noted for his horses; another, disdaining to trust himself to four legs, and depending upon two, becomes a pedestrian, and emulates Weston. Another endeavors to have his name recorded as a horseman, and considers himself better than any jockey that ever buckled a girth; another covets the reputation of being a "dead-shot," and carries a look in his eyes that bids all men beware of crossing his path or his purpose when his temper is not serene. I've seen this particular kind of notoriety exhibited very frequently in the South; but that was in the days when the command of that region was the law of the land. There has been a change recently. Some men desire fame as dog-fanciers, and there are some who seek fame at the expense of their genius. They wear the best-made and best-fitting coat, and most approved neckties. There is nothing so trifling but a man may make it the passport to fame. It is true, he may never arrive at the end of his journey, but it is enough if it be known he is traveling that way. But of all the desires that come without wooing to the human heart, the wish to be considered wise and wealthy is the most frequently met. There are numbers who contrive to have the fame of being learned without deserving it; and more still, perhaps, who manage to rank as rich who have no pretensions to anything beyond a competency.

I once knew an old gentleman who was a widower, and without heirs. He was a character exactly in point. He was considered to be worth three hundred thousand dollars. He was spoken of as a man of excellent sense and extensive information. He lived very comfortably on eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and died, disappointing at least two generations of fortunes which he had taught them to expect from their cradles. The most that could be said for his talents was, that they consisted of a mixture of caution and cunning. I can fancy that I see him this moment. He was a short, stout and ruddy-faced man; gray-eyed and thin-lipped, and very precise and somewhat pedantic in his speech. He dressed in an expensive way for an old sinner. He always had a perfume of some *bouquet* on his cambric *mouchoir*, and his head was as white and odoriferous as the "lilies of the field." He was fond of displaying a splendid diamond ring, which he wore upon the third finger of his right hand.

The habitation of Mr. Deoro was a paradise in miniature. Every thing was required to be kept in the most perfect order. Woe to the servant who would leave a particle of dust visible to strong-powered spectacles. When his friends complimented him on the beauty of his house, he would reply in the most careless style:

"Yes, it is pretty convenient, considering it is so small. I sometimes think of purchasing a large place, but when I reflect that I have no one in the world but myself to provide for, I dismiss the thought. I've got accustomed to my box, and at my advanced age I had better remain quiet."

He kept but one horse, but he was a high-stepper and a marvel of beauty. His carriage was of the most approved make, and trimmed with rose-colored silk. Two servants were all he had in his house. He used to say that many servants would occasion him more trouble than all his wealth. Mr. Deoro was continually hinting that the unobtrusive style in which he lived was agreeable to his taste, though not at all consistent with his fortune. He succeeded in making the world believe this innocent fib.

When a man once establishes his fame for wealth, he is no longer at a loss for friends. They swarm about him like gnats in a sunbeam. Mr. Deoro had his full share. If he ever became weary of his own company, there were dozens of houses where he could dine and be sure of a hearty welcome. But visits of this kind were seldom indulged in by Mr. Deoro, and were considered by those whom he honored with his company as marks of especial favor; indicating that the party "stood high in his will," an expression which Mr. Deoro now and then *incautiously* dropped before his chambermaid, Susan Stark. Susan never failed to report these speeches to the parties concerned, and many a handsome bonnet and neat shawl she received in return for these valuable hints.

To entertain Mr. Deoro in a becoming style, many a good lady had disorganized the economy of her house for a month. His favorite dishes were known for a circuit of twenty miles, and were sure to be found at any table he thought proper to honor with his presence. Mr. Deoro was god-father to half the children in the county. They had a strange way of asking him to stand for their sons and daughters. About every other girl or boy that you met bore his name in some form or other.

"Sarah Deoro," called out Mrs. Hope to her eldest daughter, "your god-father dines with us to-morrow. Now I rely on you to see that the cook boils rockfish to a bubble, and that the mushrooms are not scorched. Remember, if such a thing should occur, away goes the promised legacy, and you know what Susan Stark said."

Then continuing to arrange matters as nearly as possible to her expected visitor's whims, she would call her eldest son.

"Augustus Deoro! Augustus Deoro?" his mother would ask, turning to her daughter, who was expected to have an eye upon the young hopeful at all times. "Sarah Deoro, where is your brother?"

"Yonder he is, ma'am, with a coal of fire and papa's powder-horn going toward the woodshed."

"Mercy alive!" screamed his terrified mother, dashing after the young scamp, and capturing him before he set fire to the premises. Then bringing him into the kitchen, she addressed him thus:

"Now, my son, your god-father will dine with us to-morrow, and I wish you to be a good boy, and you shall have a pair of long boots and a new knife with four blades."

Augustus Deoro gave a long whistle, and stared at his mother in joyful surprise.

"I will, by golly," he cried.

"Don't use such expressions," his mother replied. "Remember, don't be noisy. Sit quietly at dinner until the dessert is put on, then take the finest bunch of grapes (I will mark them for you), and present them to your god-father, saying, 'This is a present for you, god-papa.' Ah! he will remember you handsomely when he dies."

"Will he die soon?" said Augustus Deoro.

"Hush sir," responded his mother, severely. "Never let me hear such an expression from your lips again."

"You said something about his dying," returned young hopeful, defiantly.

"There, go out in the the yard and play," said Mrs. Hope. "You can't speak before children."

When Augustus Deoro had vanished, his charitable mother began to soliloquize.

"When he dies. Ah! how much would I like to know that *happy* day."

It seemed as if Mr. Deoro would never shuffle off his mortal coil, for at the age of seventy-four he appeared likely to survive many of his expectants.

Dinner day arrived, and Mr. Deoro likewise. The fish he pronounced exquisite, the mushrooms ditto. Master Augustus Deoro, having during the morning been schooled in his part, approached his god-father at dessert with a luscious bunch of grapes on a gilt-edged plate, saying, "This is a present for you, god-papa." Then he added a phrase not put in the bill, but intended to increase his god-father's admiration of his genius. "Mother told me to say so, for you would remember me in your will when you died."

"What an infamous story. How dare you, sir?" cried his mother, raising her threatening finger, and growing purple in the face.

Mr. Deoro only laughed, and patted the prodigy on his tow-head. Perhaps he had an inward as well as outward mirth.

It was not until Mr. Deoro had weathered eighty-two winters that he was gathered to his fathers. Forty years of his life he had employed in raising the expectations of his friends. He remembered so well the birthdays of his god-children. That was a feat of mind anyhow.

When the news of Mr. Deoro's death was made public, the married population nearly went mad with joy. Augustus Deoro Hope got out his father's powder-horn, and prepared to blow up the maternal castle. It was wash day with Mrs. Hope, but the suds reposed without a bubble. There was somethidg on her mind of more consequence than clean clothes. People chased every lawyer they met to find out how much money Mr. Deoro had left behind him.

Mrs. Multiply had twelve children—four sons and eight blooming, dashing, delightful daughters. Every one of them had Deoro in their names. This amiable family went nearly wild with delight when the melancholy intelligence reached them. Jake, the eldest, determined at once to sell out his shop and travel in Europe; Ezra would hunt up a Congressman, and buy his way to a commission in the army. But the youngest son showed the only genius manifested by the family.

"I shall go to China, and purchase all the shooting-crackers in the land, and then put them on board ship, so as to arrive in time for the fourth of July. I'll double my pile, if nobody but me has fire-crackers." A practical turn of mind had this boy Augustus. Every boy that bore the name of Deoro ordered a shot-gun. Their parents were willing. A great many mourners put on black. An honest man had died, one who would not defraud them of their respective legacies.

Things got so bad in that hitherto peaceful community, that the "expectants" narrowly escaped being committed for riotous conduct.

Mr. Deoro was buried, and there was great lamentation among the "expectants," not for the soulless body they were committing to the dust but rather for the absence of that knowledge they were so anxious to possess. The day for reading the will came. The room was crowded with a motley assemblage of people, whose countenances expressed the most eager anxiety, mixed with an importance that was truly ridiculous; and when Mr. Waryman, the attorney, began to read, the anxiety increased to a painful intensity.

This is the way the will read:

"I hereby give and bequeath to my nephew, Jerome Deoro (whom I for many years believed dead, but who within the last few months has written me that he is alive), all my estates and personal property, amounting to twenty-two thousand dollars ($22,000), save and excepting only the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), which came to me as a prize from a lottery; which said sum I do direct to be divided among my four hundred and fifty god-children *pro rata*."

Here followed a list of the young favorites, and a storm of deprecations and smothered curses from the "expectants." Some of the names had long left this troublesome sphere, and gone to put on their wings as cherubs.

"And so he had a nephew, after all," fiercely ejaculated a doting mother, surrounded with six tow heads, all having Deoro in their names. "Ah! the old deceiver. To think of the puddings and ducks I have wasted upon him."

Youth is seldom mercenary, and the older of the young legatees laughed away their disappointment. Not so their parents. Their fury at length became so great that they threatened to tear Mr. Waryman and the will up together, and that poor innocent man was compelled to leap from the window and make good use of his legs, to secure the precious document which had kept his neighbors on the rack of suspense for nearly the quarter of a century.

After all, Mr. Deoro was, perhaps, not so very far from wisdom and wealth. He was wise enough to enable him to cheat the world pleasantly, and somebody has said the "chief pleasure of life consists in being agreeably deceived."

Again, might he not be said to be sufficiently rich, who, during his life, enjoyed every comfort, and surrounded himself with hosts of friends? It matters little that to this day there are some disappointed ones who assert that Deoro was an old cheat. It matters little to him now. While he lived he was considered a very wealthy man, and that filled the measure of his ambition. "Peace to his ashes."

Comets.

Comets are not exactly calculated to inspire in the human heart feelings of confidence as to our general safety. In all times, they have been regarded with dread; particularly was this the case a century and a half ago, when a renowned astrologer predicted that a comet would appear on Wednesday, 14th of October, 1712, and that the world would be destroyed by fire on the Friday following. His reputation was high, and the comet appeared. A number of persons got into the boats and barges on the Thames, thinking the water the safest place. South Sea and India stock fell. A captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. At noon, after the comet had appeared, it is said that more than one hundred clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, to request that proper prayers might be prepared, there being none in the church service. People believed that the day of judgment was at hand, and some acted on this belief, sure as if some temporary evil was to be expected. There was a prodigious run on the bank, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time the head Director, issued orders to all the fire offices in London, requiring them to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

All Sorts.

MANY a man with means is a mean man.

To find how hollow the world is join a choir.

CURIOUS remark of a little three-year-old, down East: "There's two things I do 'spise—Sunday and dying."

"STRICKEN down in the prime of life," is what a Mississippi paper has to say on the death of a man of eighty.

READING new fairy stories to the convicts in the Massachusetts State prison is the latest prison discipline agony.

Rain, as described by an Iowa newspaper: "The bottom dropped out of the ethereal water-tank this morning.

MANY readers will be surprised to learn, what sexagenarians can still remember, that the co-operative movement was far more fervid forty years ago than it is now.

FROM one grain of muscle taken from a diseased person in Flint, Mich., who had died of trichina spiralis, 102 trichinæ were taken, looking like snakes under a 200-power lens.

IN New Hampshire there are sixty-four savings banks, having 92,788 depositors. The aggregate amount of deposits is now $28,829,376.73, being an increase of $363,835.85 the past year.

THE present Pope is the 257th Bishop of Rome in succession, from St. Peter. He is now in his 82d year, in the 55th of his priesthood, in the 47th of his episcopate, and the 28th of his pontificate.

MR. BEECHER has discovered a remedy for somnolency in church. It consists of sitting down at home, in a rocking-chair, about the time the second bell rings, and taking out a nap there.

A DAVENPORT newspaper speaks of a doctor in that city "looking with a deep-meaning smile upon a large lot of green cucumbers in the market." On his way home he was observed to whisper confidentially to several undertakers.

DAVID MARTIN, who took a little boy, loaded his pantaloons with brickbats, and threw him into Cape Fear river, punching him with a pole until he was drowned, is only 12 years old, and under sentence of death in New Hanover county, N. C.

THE editor of the New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* indignantly says: "Of all maudlin fools with which this world is afflicted, deliver us from those who criticise the fact that a man puts his food into his mouth with his knife." How is it about using fingers instead of a handkerchief? We should really like to have the gentleman's opinion.

IT seems that Mrs. Feenix, who induced the Russian Grand Duke to steal his mother's diamonds, and who now has them in her possession in Paris, is quite safe from arrest, under the French law, which rules that a child cannot rob his parents. The Grand Duke, therefore, not having committed a crime in the eyes of the French law, his accomplice is *prima facie* to be held innocent.

A CHINESE shipbuilder conceived the idea of constructing a vessel whose paddle-wheels should be revolved water-wheel fashion, by water let down on them from above. The water was to be pumped up into tanks by apparatus attached to the wheels. An expensive craft was built at Canton upon this plan, and the inventor was really surprised and pained when it wouldn't go.

AN insurance case was recently tried in the Court of the Queen's Bench, England, wherein payment was disputed of a policy upon the life of a woman, on the plea that the man to whom it was made payable had no insurable interest in her life. The claimant averred that the deceased was his betrothed wife, and this fact being established, the court held that the claimant had an insurable interest in her life, and the policy must be paid.

TO THOSE who expect to go to France some day, and shiver with dread at the prospect of having to acquire the French language, it may be pleasant to know that only 750 words of any language need be learned to enable the learner to make himself understood with tolerable freedom. It is also said that the agricultural laborers in England use a vocabulary containing only 450 words, and find this limited number sufficiently ample for their daily wants.

THE valley of the Rio Grande del Norte, in New Mexico, recalls the features of the Egyptian Nile. A large population is entirely dependent upon the river. An annual rise of the waters carries a muddy sediment superior in fertilizing properties, as was proved by analysis, to that of the great African river. While the amount of phosphoric acid is nearly the same, the amount of potash is considerably higher. Thousands of acres are lying idle along the valley of the stream, awaiting the enterprising farmer.—*Scientific American*.

IMPROVEMENT IN DIET.—It is said that the working classes in Liverpool (perhaps throughout the rest of England also) have become meat-eaters to such an extent that the consumption of bread has seriously and proportionately declined. The dearer food has supplanted the cheaper. In one Liverpool street the butchers' shops during fifteen years have increased from seven to thirty, while the number of bakers' has remained the same. Oatmeal, also, which formerly was largely sold, is now scarcely bought at all by the poor. All of which is given to prove that the material comfort of the working-man has improved in that direction.

THE discussion in the English House of Commons, on the question of increasing the punishment of husbands who whip their wives, has called forth some interesting narratives. Cases are abundant where wives who have been outrageously abused, turned savagely against their meddlers who came to the rescue; but the marital climax is capped by a woman whose nose had been bitten off by her husband. The man was arrested and brought to trial, and when the woman was put on the stand to testify she electrified bench and bar by swearing that *she had bitten her nose off herself!*

Diseases of the Blood.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash or Erysipelas, Ringworms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores and Swellings.

"The blood is the life." This is as true as a mathematical or any other scientific proposition, and one that should influence every physician. From the blood we derive our strength and mental capabilities. When this source is corrupted the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. From our blood our systems are built up and kept in repair. The strength of our constitutions and our powers of endurance and the withstanding of disease-producing agencies with impunity, depend largely upon the condition in which our blood is kept. If it holds in suspension or solution vile festering poisons, all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon vital and important organs, as the brain, lungs, liver and kidneys, the effect of these poisons in the blood is, many times, most disastrous. Hence, it behooves every one to keep the blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year. When you purify your blood to cure Salt Rheum or any Erysipelas humor, you not only cure those diseases, but you put your system in such an improved condition that you are not so liable to any other disease. No matter what the external or exciting cause may be, the real or direct cause of a large proportion of all chronic or lingering diseases is bad blood. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood, a few of which I have enumerated at the head of this article, are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each minutely. For instance, medical authorities describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment, it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then again, I might go on and describe various kinds of Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Ulcers of varying appearance; but as all these various-appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will all return to us.

The liver is the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system. Set this great "housekeeper" of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose my Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor (except cancer), from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence.

Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. The system being put under their influence for a few weeks, the skin becomes clear, smooth, soft and velvety, and, being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory.

The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. The cure of all these diseases, however, is with the use of these most potent agents *only a matter of time.*

I do not wish to place my Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor do I so recommend it; on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that I acknowledge it will not cure; but what I do claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. I do not recommend my Discovery for that disease, yet I know it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. Blood medicines that are advertised to cure cancer should be looked upon with suspicion. They never can do it.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury in some form or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have a strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should, therefore, be discarded.

My Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, *is a remedy of thirty years ago*, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery have brought to light.

Both Discovery and Pellets are sold by all first-class druggists in all parts of the world.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

JOHN A. WILSON, Esq., Meigsville, Morgan county, O., writes: When I was 12 or 15 years of age, I took what is called King's Evil or Scrofula, and by constant doctoring, it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I sent ten miles for the first bottle of your Discovery, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old, and doctored with five doctors; not one of them helped me so much as one bottle of your Discovery. I am well and able to do a good day's work.

SALT RHEUM AND ERUPTIONS CURED.

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS, Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., writes: I had been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a great many years, until I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulder to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was also afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked only with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured.

HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

J. M. ROBINSON, West Grove Station, Iowa, July 14, 1872, writes: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your great Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and is still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

can be shown at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., expressing the gratitude of those who have been cured by the Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, of all forms of Blood Diseases affecting the Skin, Throat and Bones.

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Summer in Minnesota.

With the mercury never above 90 deg. in the daytime, and with nights so cool that covering is needed for comfortable sleeping, Minnesota invites our Southern friends to come and tarry with her during the "hot term." If you wish to do so, or wish to know all about the beauties and comforts of a northern summer, send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, for a copy of "The Northwest Illustrated" for tourists. It will be sent you free of charge.

THE Ætna Insurance Company, and the Hartford, both of Hartford, ought to "raise the rates" again. Last year the Ætna made $1,500,000 above all expenses, or 50 per cent. on its capital of $3,000,000, and the Hartford made 60 per cent. on its capital of $1,000,000.

SUFFERERS from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, [illegible] Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by [illegible] Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mecurial diseases to rot the bones in your body or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag, and scatter its disc tempers through your veins? AYER'S COMP. EX'T OF SARSAPARILLA cures these complaints and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully, and you bring to society a healthier, cleaner and far more acceptable member.—*Democrat, Baltimore, Md.*

A PROTRUDING toe is not a sightly thing, say nothing about health and comfort. SILVER-TIPPED Shoes never wear out at the toe. For sale by all dealers.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted; particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

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Blood Purifier!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief,

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!

One 50-Cent Bottle

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

How to Quiet Horses.

According to a discovery made by Prof. Shiff, of Florence—a discovery which has been pushed beyond him by many others—it was found that it was quite enough to touch the nostrils of a horse, simply passing the finger along the sides of the nose, to stop the activity of the heart and respiration, and stop consciousness in a measure. He did not find, but left another to find it, that interchanges between tissues and blood are also stopped. It is well known now that most of those men who succeed in quieting violent horses put their fingers to that part, and sometimes inside the nares. Merely touching these parts may produce some effect. It is not essential that the application be made there, as a pressure on the lip may produce the same thing. In some animals, rabbits and guinea pigs, if we pass needles into their chest and heart, so as to judge of respiration and circulation, we find that the needles stop altogether as we press the lips or part of the cheek. It is not that the poor creature is frightened, as when we have deprived them partly of their consciousness, or almost altogether, by the use of chloroform, the same phenomena occur. There is a very curious fact mentioned by Catlin, who traveled in the West and wrote two volumes on the Indians. He states that the calves of the buffalo, if they are caught, and the air from the lungs of a man is strongly breathed into their nostrils, will become so fascinated by that peculiar influence that they will run after the horse of the hunter, and follow him five or six miles. It is said, and Mr. Catlin affirms it, that in Texas, or in other parts of the country where there are wild horses taken by the lasso, if the hunter succeeds in taking hold of their nostrils, and then forcibly expels air from his lungs into the nostrils of the horse, he will follow him anywhere and become perfectly tame. These facts deserve to be studied I have heard that when Mr. Rarey acted so powerfully on very violent horses, both in this country and in Europe, he had something to do with their nostrils also. What he did, however, he kept in a great measure secret. That part of the system, at any rate, has a great deal to do in diminishing the activity of the principal organs. It is very natural, therefore that such a power should be acquired by one who has done such a thing to an animal as intelligent as the horse.

Golden Maxims.

John McDonough, the New Orleans millionaire, before his death provided for engraving upon his tomb a series of maxims which he had drawn up and adopted for this guidance in life. They were inscribed as follows:

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE,
1804.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.

Do unto all men as you would be done by.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never bid another do what you can do yourself.

Never covet what is not your own.

Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.

Never give out that which does not first come in.

Never spend but to produce.

Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.

Study, in the course of your life, to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity.

Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence.

Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator. Without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the aim of our being should be to live wisely, soberly and righteously.

A Grave Strike.

What with hydrophobia and hot weather, sun-stroke, suicide, and murder, the means of shuffling of the mortal coil are many and within the reach of all. But then, with all these advantages comes a saddening circumstance—the sextons are on a strike. The other day a good old deacon of a Vermont village was gathered to his fathers. The sexton was notified, and his grave task was soon completed; but he demanded $3 for his work. This was deemed exorbitant by the sorrowing friends of the lamented deceased, and they refused to pay it. Whereupon the sexton locked up the cemetery tools and went home. A new sexton was appointed for the occasion, and he, with intent to do his duty, faithfully broke open the tool-house and obtained possession of the implements. The day of the funeral dawned, and while the sad rites were being performed intelligence came that the "bier" was missing. A search was instituted, but failed of its object. In this dire dilemma, the demands of sexton number one were acceded to, and the funeral came to a satisfactory termination.

Dogs.

There are various kinds of dogs, but the majority of them are more ornamental than useful. Theoretically, dogs are splendid; let us see how they are, practically. The Newfoundland dog is useful in saving children from drowning. But then you have got to have a pond, or live by a lake, and have a lot of children running about loose, liable to fall in, or else the dog is unprofitable. Then there is the shepherd's dog. It is very useful for driving sheep, but you have got to buy a flock of sheep and a farm to keep them on in order to keep a dog of this kind busy. The poodle dog is not very profitable or useful but to pacify old maids and keep them busy over something to tend. The rat-terrier is considered very useful for killing rats, but rats are not worth much after they are killed, and so if you have that kind of a dog, and no rats, you had better sell him for the most you can get.

Profits of British Banks.

The London correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* has been at considerable pains to compile the following statement of the amount of capital invested in the joint-stock banks of Great Britain, and also of the profits of banking in that country. The following shows that four-fifths of the banks pay ten per cent. or more per annum, in dividends, that one-third pay fifteen per cent. or over, and that one-fifth pay twenty per cent. or over:

JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Banks.	Dividends per cent.	Capital paid in.	Av. value of capital.
6	Nil.	£1,970,130	£803,907
3	4	1,000,000	727,387
8	5	4,145,020	3,081,680
5	6	3,086,335	1,976,323
5	7	986,530	1,118,736
12	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	10	12,221,250	[illegible]
[illegible]	11	1,665,000	2,709,000
18	12	5,094,125	9,162,570
2	13	1,450,000	3,622,500
8	14	6,900,000	21,313,500
12	15	6,023,000	15,842,808
6	16	1,322,500	5,540,500
2	17	515,000	983,250
3	18	610,000	1,495,000
14	20	5,963,813	17,989,858
2	21	210,000	612,000
4	22	294,242	1,333,853
4	24	3,050,000	14,379,700
3	25	1,475,000	4,914,000
1	26	1,600,000	2,600,000
1	27	73,960	284,236
1	36	125,000	627,500
2	40	468,900	3,482,480
152		£79,235,461	£146,634,898

The paid-up capital amounts in round figures to $350,000,000, but in addition to this there is an aggregate of surplus funds on hand, after the payment of last dividends, equal to at least one-half of the aggregate of paid-up capital. Many of the stocks, however, are at a greater or less premium over and above the cash value of the capital and surplus, in accordance with the dividends. The aggregate market value of the stocks is in round figures $730,000,000.

Sam Houston Reprimanded.

The solemn farce of reprimanding a man at the bar of the House as a punishment for a breach of the privileges of the body was performed in the case of Sam Houston, Andrew Stevenson being Speaker. Houston had been charged by Stanberry, a member from Ohio, with defrauding the Government in some transactions with an Indian tribe on the Tennessee border. An investigation was requested, but Houston could get no satisfaction, and not willing to rest under the imputation, he inflicted a severe chastisement with a cane in the precincts of the Capital. Houston was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and there was a long trial, resulting in the resolution that the offender should be reprimanded by the Speaker. It was a curious spectacle. Houston was at that time a striking specimen of manly beauty. He was in the prime of life, with more personal advantages than almost any man of his time. He stood considerably above six feet, and every way finely proportioned. He was dressed in faultless style when the Sergeant-at-Arms led him up to the bar of the House. He was perfectly self-possessed, easy and graceful in manner, without swagger or self-assertion, with the bearing of a man who came there to pay his respects to the House, and especially to its presiding officer. The galleries were crowded, and the members with the spectators looked curiously on. Speaker Stevenson was the only embarrassed person in the hall. He was a large fine-looking man of commanding presence; but he was fidgety and uncomfortable, looking as if he expected Houston to read him a lecture. In a hesitating and perturbed manner he told Houston that the House had ordered him to be reprimanded by its presiding officer, and he, the Speaker, begged him to consider himself reprimanded. Houston bowed in a graceful, dignified, and lordly way, a broad grin spread over the House, and there the matter ended.

Perspiration.

The amount of liquid matter which passes through the microscopical tubes of the skin in twenty-four hours, in any adult person of sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces, or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is solid matter, made up of organic and inorganic substances, which, if allowed to remain in the system for a space of time would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes; so we cannot fail to understand that they are active workers, and also we cannot fail to see the importance of keeping them in perfect working order, removing obstructions by frequent application of water, or by some other means.

Suppose we obstruct the functions of the skin perfectly by varnishing a person completely with a compound, impervious to moisture. How long will he live? Not over six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child in Florence. Leo, the Tenth, on the occasion of his accession to the Papal chair, wished to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age, and so he gilded a poor child all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India-rubber in naphtha, the animal ceases to breathe in two hours.

What Causes Fever.

Prof. Buckman, of England, claims to have discovered one of the causes of typhoid fever. A family in his neighborhood was attacked with a severe type of the fever. On a careful search of the premises, a spout in the family pump was found to be coated with a sort of gelatinous matter. Submitting this to microscopic investigation, it was found to be a fungoid growth, from which spores were constantly washed away by the flowing water. He followed up this discovery by a minute examination of the outlet of the sewer through which the drainage of the town flowed, and his scientific zeal was rewarded by finding fungoid growths of a similar nature to those in the pump spout. In the vicinity of this outlet, the fever had also prevailed. Having cases of fever in his own family, he followed up his inquiry by a chemical analysis of water drank by the family, and found in it minute spores of the same fungus. His conclusion is a natural one, that the fever had its origin in the fungus matter taken into the system, where it ferments as yeast in beer, and poisons the blood.

THE great secret of having clean white linen is thorough rinsing.

How a Salary-Grabber was Flanked.

Col. Orzo J. Dodds, late member of Congress from the First District of Ohio, tells a good story about a call he recently received at his office from a man who claimed to be an editor from Arkansas. He was a very seedy-looking chap, and appeared as though he had but recently come off from about a six weeks' spree. Bowing profoundly, then striking an attitude, with one hand on his heart, and the other extending a badly-used plug-hat, he exclaimed with a dramatic air:

"Have I the honor of addressing the Hon. Orzo J. Dodds?"

"My name is Dodds, but I am no longer an Honorable," said the Colonel.

"Not [illegible] Dodds not an Honorable? Now, by St. Paul, when I can scan that honest face, on which all the gods do seem to set their seal," ("green seal," murmured Dodds, to himself), "I read nothing *dis*-honorable."

"That's right," said Dodds; "never read anything dishonorable. But to business."

"Yes, as you say, to business. I am a printer—I might say, with no unbecoming blush, an editor. I am from the noble State of Arkansaw, the only State, by the way, able and willing to support two governments at the same time. But I have been unfortunate. Much have I been tossed through the ire of cruel Juno, and—"

"Juno how it is yourself," broke in the Colonel.

"Buffeted by the world's rude storms, you see me here a stranded wreck. Scarce three moons past I left my office in charge of my worthy foreman, and sought the peaceful vales and calm retreats of the Muskingum Valley, where my childhood sported. Returning, I stopped in Cincinnati, I fell into evil company, and—but why dwell on details? Enough that I am, that I am—disheartened, ruined, broke! A mark for scorn to point her slow, unerring finger at. As I was about to give up in despair, having given up everything else I had, I thought of you. Sir, I am here. You have not sent for me, but I have come! Your name, sir, is known and honored from one end of this great Republic to the other. It

Glows in the stars,
Refreshes in the breeze,
Warms in the sun,
And blossoms on the fees.

When the National Treasury was threatened by a horde of greedy Congressmen, you stood like a wall of admant between the people and those infamous salary-grabbers. *Lend me a dollar!*"

"My dear sir," the Colonel hastened to explain, "you mistake the case entirely. I was one of the grabbers."

"You were?" (Grasping the Colonel's hand warmly.) "So much the better! Let me congratulate you that a parsimonious public could not frighten you out of what was a fair remuneration for your invaluable services. I am glad that your pecuniary circumstances are so much better than I supposed. *Make it two dollars!*"

And the Colonel did. It was the only clean thing left for him to do.

The Outfits of the Haremites.

A correspondent, writing of a Turkish harem, says, "Each lady had three rooms to herself, and the furnishing of them was generally left to her taste or caprice. They were arranged very well, and the furniture was very handsome, but curious in form. A regular Turkish bed is something quite different from ours. There is no bedstead or mattress, but about thirty very thickly padded quilts, covered with silk or satin, laid one on top of the other on the floor until they are about two feet deep. The sheets are invariably of silk, embroidered, and the coverlid is a marvel of gold and silver embroidery or satin or velvet. The pillows are of pink, blue or yellow satin, covered with beautiful lace. From the ceiling hangs a large jeweled and gilded hoop, and from the rich lace curtains which encircle the bed. To hold their robes they have innumerable brass-nailed camphor-wood trunks, and as one of these after another was turned out for me to see the contents, I began almost to lose my head in the confusion of colors and beauty of materials."

HOW TREES GROW.—As showing that trees do not grow upward except by extension of the top, a correspondent of an English horticultural journal writes: About twenty-five years ago, new wooden railings were fixed on a garden wall in front of a house in the neighborhood where I reside. The carpenter, to fasten them more firmly, drove an iron stay into a sycamore tree which stood in the garden, and fastened the other end to the rails. Assuming that the stay was placed level, I find that it is so at present, and a large excrescence has grown over and around that part of the stay which joins the tree. This is one proof that a tree is not elevated bodily by the development of the roots.

RENDERING WOOD UNINFLAMMABLE.—A recent invention relates to a novel treatment of wood for the purpose of rendering the same uninflammable, which treatment also tends to preserve the wood; the said invention consists in the use of a new composition, and in the novel means employed in its application. The fluid which the inventor employs for the purpose is composed of protoxide of iron, sulphate of potash, sulphuric acid, sulphate of aluminum, hydroclorate of soda and protosulphuret of iron, with sufficient water to give fluidity for the application.

ONLY FOR A MINUTE.—A Detroit female, breathing hard and carrying a large hickory cane, ran down the street, the other morning, inquiring if anybody had seen "a small, cross-eyed, man anywhere along here?" Several persons asked, "What's the matter?" But she hurried on, saying, "Haven't time now; I want to get my paws on the fawning sycophant for just a minute."

COBRA POISON AND YEAST.—An analysis of the deadly poison of the cobra shows that it is composed of exactly the same constituents as common beer-yeast. The latter is used in the manufacture of bread, but the former is so virulent in its nature that, even when taken from the snake and preserved for some time, and afterward injected under the skin of animals, it is immediately fatal.

THE *Excelsior Magazine*, one of the choicest and most artistic of monthlies, is giving $4.50 Field croquet sets, *with* the magazine for one year for $4.40, or the magazine *alone* for $3.50 per annum. A handsomely illustrated fashion and etiquette supplement goes with it. Rare inducements to getters-up of clubs in money or premiums. Sample copies 25 cents. Office, room [illegible], 157 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE Rhode Island Legislature has turned over the sale of liquor to the druggists.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children, and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised or ye money refunded.

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and, if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophe is to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors.
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8 @ 12½
Hogs—Dressed	7¼ @ 7¾
Cotton	17½ @ ..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 35 @ 1 36
Winter Red Western	1 40 @ 1 45
Rye	1 07 @ 1 14
Corn	78 @ 87
Oats—Western	60 @ 66
Pork—New Mess	18 30 @ 18 40
Lard—Steam	11¼ @ 11½
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 60
Choice Natives	6 00 @ 6 20
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @ 5 85
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 5 00
Medium to Fair	4 75 @ 5 40
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 50
Hogs—Live	5 35 @ 6 00
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @ 9 12½
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 20 @ 1 22
No. 2 Spring	1 16 @ 1 17
No. 3 Spring	1 09½ @ 1 09¾
Corn—No. 2	60½ @ 61½
Oats—No. 2	44 @ 45
Rye—No. 2	83 @ 85
Barley—No. 2	1 18 @ 1 25
Butter—Good to Choice	19 @ 21
Eggs—Fresh	11½ @ 12
Pork—Mess	17 75 @ 17 80
Lard	11¼ @ ..
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 3 Fall	1 12 @ 1 14
Corn—No. 2	59 @ 60
Oats—No. 2	46 @ 47
Rye—No. 2	80 @ 82
Pork—Mess	18 25 @ 18 50
Lard	10¾ @ 11
Hogs	5 00 @ 6 00
Cattle	3 50 @ 6 25
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	1 20 @ 1 23
Corn	63 @ 65
Oats	47 @ 50
Rye	89 @ 91
Pork—Mess	17 75 @ 18 25
Lard	10½ @ 11½
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 22 @ 1 23
No. 2	1 20 @ 1 21
Corn—No. 2	60 @ 61
Oats—No. 2	44 @ 45
Rye—No. 1	88 @ 90
Barley—No. 2	1 28 @ 1 30
Pork	17 25 @ 17 50
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 25 @ 1 26
No. 2 Red	1 23½ @ 1 24½
Corn	62 @ 65
Oats	55 @ 57
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 48 @ 1 49
No. 1	1 25½ @ 1 26½
Corn	66 @ 68
Oats	54 @ 52
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 24 @ 1 26
No. 2 Red	1 19 @ 1 21
Corn	70 @ 71
Oats	53 @ 55

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer? To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons, with 10 cts. will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, postpaid. City Novelty Co., 108 S. 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

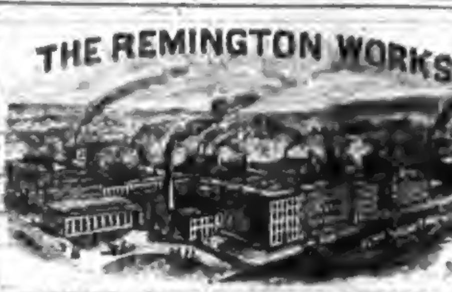

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THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON
Sewing Machine.
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.
THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

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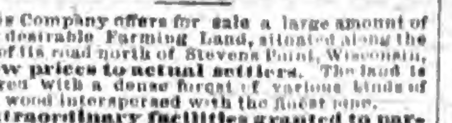

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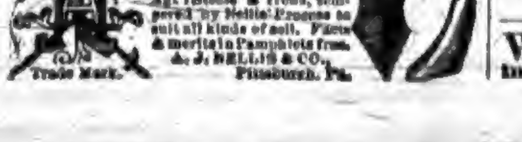

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Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 16, 1874. No. 29.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben,

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson, Z. C. Phatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 41	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Bessons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 08		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati..........		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville..........	11 25pm	8 50		3 00
Indianapolis..........	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne..........	10 35	5 08		1 05
Auburn..........	11 29	6 30		1 57
Waterloo..........	11 48	6 55		2 12
Summit..........				
Pleasant Lake..........				
Ar Angola..........	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading..........	1 51	9 13	7 41	3 37
Bankers..........	2 08	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville..........	2 23	9 43	8 28	4 05
Jackson..........	3 40	11 00	10 25	5 05
Detroit..........	6 30	3 30	5 55	8 00
Grand Rapids..........	9 15	5 45	4 45	4 45 p
Lansing..........	5 36			8 40
Saginaw..........	8 30			11 35
Bay City..........	9 15			12 23

Going South,

Bay City..........		6 30		3 30
Saginaw..........		7 17		4 05
Lansing..........		10 40		7 40
Grand Rapids..........	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit..........		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson .... Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville..........	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 43
Bankers..........	8 45	2 55	8 02	10 58
Reading..........	9 00	3 15	8 20	11 10
Ar Angola..........	10 02	5 10	10 05	12 00
Pleasant Lake..........				
Waterloo..........	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn..........	11 01	6 30		
Auburn Junction..........				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 38
Indianapolis..........	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville..........	11 25			1 10p
Cincinnati..........	8 40 a m			9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East,			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manchest'r	4 58	11 43
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance...	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,35 P M	6,05 "
Orrville ...	7,01 "	12,58 P. M	3,15 "	7,33 "
Mansfield.	9,00 "	3,25 "	5,25 "	9,36 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	4,00 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest.....	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima......	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,30 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,05 "	5,15 "
Chicago ...	7,50 "	5,35 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,06 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima......	2,48 "	4,20 "	1,38 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest.....	4,02 "	5,10 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,15 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,38 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,32 "	6,45 "	12,50 PM
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,06 "	8,35 "	2,45
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,49
Pittsburg	3,20 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

The East and Sou'theast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31-'74	Fast Line.	Express.
	Daily:	Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati..........	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe..........	1-13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth..........	5 55	10 20
" Marietta..........	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg..........	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton..........	9 15	9 40
" Oakland..........	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park..........	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland..........	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry..........	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington..........	7 10	6 50
" Richmond..........	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore..........	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington..........	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia..........	1 20	2 35
" New York..........	1 15	6 05
" Boston..........	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line.	Express.
	Daily.	Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus..........	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark..........	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky..........	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville..........	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield..........	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark..........	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville..........	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire..........	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling..........	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton..........	9 05	9 20
" Oakland..........	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park..........	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland..........	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry..........	5 02	4 56
" Washington..........	7 10	6 50
" Richmond..........	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore..........	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington..........	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia..........	1 20	2 35
" New York..........	5 15	6 05
" Boston..........	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.

THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler..........	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo ...	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan..........			8:17 "
Garunna..........			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna..........			6:20 p m
Sedan..........			6:26 "
Waterloo..........	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler..........	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of

J. P. WYANT,

Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of to bakery ry respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,

on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

Goldsmith Made.

The Evansville Journal by way of advertising the town and its coming race on July 2d, gives a capital and lively sketch of the noted mare. It is full of interest and claims to be an authentic history: It seems that the "Maid" was a wayward child. From the date of her birth, on the farm of John B Decker, in Wantage township, Sussex county, N. Y. in the spring of 1857 to the age of six years she distinguished herself in many ways, but never as a trotter. She was undersized, nervous and fretful, and utterly refused heavy farm work. Mr. Decker, her owner, says he never got any work out of her but twice—one half day in plowing corn, and one half day in drawing stones. Once she was hitched to a harrow, but after a short distance she reared backwards and entangled both her hind legs in the cross piece of the harrow, and so injured those members that when she goes out for her morning walks, it is said she still shows signs of stiffness behind, caused by this fall in her early life. From the time she was two or three years old until Mr. Decker sold her at six, she was used as a race horse, though without her owner's knowledge. The boys on the farm, of course, as all boys do, were anxious to know which was the speediest horse, and an early day they found that it was the "Maid." And so after the "old man" had gone to bed, they would take her out of the pasture or stable whenever a race could be made up, and run her on the road after night She beat every thing that could be brought to run with her, so that finally none but the uninformed from a distance could be found to bet against her. These races were made up at the country stores in the evening, and the race was run the same night, after the old man had gone to bed. One of the most singular freaks of the crazy headed little mare, during her farm life was a habit she had of taking a monthly trip through the country. About once a month she would break from her pasture and go sailing over the neighboring farms, leaping over fences, through fields of growing crops and making a circuit generally of about 6 miles, she finally land in the field from which she started, behaving herself afterwards in a steady manner, until the next run. The time that she would be out during these trips was generally about forty minutes. A few stops by the way to have a little gossip with her neighbor, probably accounted for the time being as long as 6 minutes.—This story might be hard to believe if it were not voched for by those living in the neighborhood, who were so often eye witnesses to this strange habit One day, in the summer of 1863, two men were out buying horses for the army, and stopped all night at Mr. Deckers, and in the morning bought the Maid for $260. On their way they met Mr. Tomkins, who knew the mare and bought her of them for $360 The next day Tomkins sold her to Alden Goldsmith, an excellent judge of horseflesh, for $600. From him she took the the name of Goldsmith Maid He kept her in pretty steady training, under a driver named Wm. Bodine to whom should be awarded the credit of first bringing the mare out. The renowned Budd Doble, who now drives her so handsomely, had not then even heard of her. While in training for the trotting course she was so fretful and determined to run that Mr. Goldsmith many times determined to give up the training, and sell her at any price; but his patient driver maintained his abiding faith in her, and assured his employer that she was the fastest animal on his premises, and would come out at last a great trotter, and persuaded him to keep her. Jackman and Bubb bought her $20,000 These gentlemen sold to Mr. Smith for the sum of $37,000. Mr. Doble still drives her. Her first appearance in public was August 1265, when she trotted in 2:17 at Milwaukee, Sep. 6. '71 The majority doubted the length of the track. The track was measured and testified under oath to its being a full mile. Every since then vast crowds have attended her races. At Minneapolis, Minn., $15 were given for reserved seats. The horse that can press her the closest, and may eventually far surpass her, is Judge Fullerton. He seems to be gaining her inch by inch, and lately at Prospect Park he took a heat from her in 2:19. The Maid is now no longer pulled when she trots with Fullerton, as she formerly was with Lucy; but each horse now honestly trots for the first money, and Doble finds that he must drive the Maid for all there is in her if he would win, with Fullerton and Dan Maes against him. Many old oorsemen think that Fullerton is soon to pass her.

Real bawl dresses.—baby clothes.

How He Got Out.

"John" says: I ment a man in California who would tell me a story.—

"I new a fellow in the States once, old Bill Smith; he was the worst old beat you ever saw. He'd chase a mosquito eight milles with a pair of lemon squeezers if he could get one the oil. He got marrid on tick, and has slept on tick ever since. He was so mean that once when he had a cent in his pocket, to keep his wife from getting it, he made his oldest boy swallow it, and that boy was copperheaded all though the war. Bill was going down the Mississippi on a steamboat. When the collection was being taken up, he got out on the guard to hide, and he fell overboard. The water was a hundered feet deep and two miles wide, and the best water to drown a man I ever saw. Bill couldn't swim a stroke, but, stranger he got out.',

Says I, "How?',

Says he, "He just took and walked straight ashore."

Says I, "How could he walk ashore in water one hundred feet deep?"

Says he, "Stranger, do you want to know very bad?"

Says I, "Yes, I do, real bad

Says he, "well, stranger, that Bill Smith was such a big spong he just soaked all the water up, and then walked right ashore."

There are people who think it strange that Grant should have the impudence to appoint a convicted thief and public robber as a governing Commissioner of the District he had plundered. It was brazen, to be sure, but it was consistent. Have men the New York collector who recieved the usual certificate? Is there any recollection of brother-in-law casey? Do people forget that Babcock, Shepherd's partner who certified to the false measurement, by which the District was robbed is Grant's Private Secretary and confidential friend? Can any one call to mind a public thief or rascal among Grant's friends—and his friends are among such folks—who he failed to defend? Is is remembered how the Bowens and Grant's friends and relatives have bought and sold the office in Grant's gift? Did he not reward Richardson who helped other men to steal? What has Grant done inconsistent with his appointment of Boss Shepherd to be Commissioner?

PATIENCE.—Mr. Beecher says of patience: "We are very patient with folks who suit us, We are very patient with people whom we do not have anything to do with. We are very patient with those whom we see others impatient with, but who do not relate to us. We sometimes wonder at our patience with such persons. I have found myself maintaining an unbroken patience with the Khan of Tartary, I do not know that I ever lost patience with the Emperor of China. I am very patient with the people in New York that I never saw, and that never have anything to do with."

In a country town in Illinois a few evenings since at a panorama of the Bible, a little eight-year older sat wrapped in admiration at the scene until the picture of Jacob and Rebecca at the well appeard, when he looked up and said: "pa, do you see the picture? I'll just bet five dollars they are Grangers."

The New Yoak Sun assigns as the cause of the President's manifest coldness toward General Sherman the fact that the latter declined to give Lieutenant Fred Grant undeserved promotion and merely loafing duty at Washington by appointing him as a colonel on his staff.

The New York Evening Post, writing of the Republican Conventions in Illinois befor they were held, said that if they indorsed a cheap-money platform and Logan and Morton the Democrat would be giver, another good opportunity to retrieve their fortunes

---

In Birmingham the number of steel pens made weekly is about 98,000 gross, or 14,112,000 seperated pens, Thirty years ago pens were sold wholesale at five shillings per gross; now pens as good or better may be had for three half pence per gross.

Common salt is a manure for most crops, and has been used from ancient times, Near the sea it is carried inland and falls upon the soil; but out the reach of sea vapor it is a useful application and ingredient of composts

---

A woman who recently died at Bangor, Me., was so anxious lest her baby should be dug up and dissected by the doctors, that she left $60 to pay a man for watching her grave a month after she was buried.

Miscellaneous

A good side show—A pretty cheek

An acrobatic feat—Footing up a column.

What makes a pair of boots? Two boots.

Two cross paths—Allopath and homoeopath.

What is the longest rope in the world? Europe.

The hydrophobia days are coming the middlest of the year.

What game does a lady's bustle, resemble—backgommon-

Crack invisible to the naked eye.—The crack of a whip.

If a man is worm is a Government official a red-tape worm.

The tallest man is he who rises latest, because he lays longest.

Mr. Stocking has been and married Anna Frost. Hose-Anna.

Economy is a very good thing, parsimony is economy run to seed.

The greatest truth are the simplest; and so is the greatest men.

How to get a lady to show her foot—Praise the foot of some other lady.

A bad per-eminence—What is their beats a good wife? A bad husband

Men are never so eaisly decieved as when while they are endeavoring to decieve others.

The Chambermaid is not a linchrymose person, although she is always sweeping.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of distrution in comparson with the babbled.

The woman who couldn't say boo to a goose is now trying on a gander—Quite right.

A competing hotel out west says, generously, of another, that it stands without arrival.

An Orange county farmer has been stabling his cow in an ice house to make her give ice cream.

The largest word in the English language is smiles, be cause there is a *mile* between the first and last letter.

Josh Billings says it is impossible for a man to do any thing well when a flea is about except to swear.

We are so accustomed to masquerade ourselves before others that we end by decieveing ourselves.

"I Pat, are you asleep?,' "Not asleep?,' "Then be after lending me a quarter." "I'm asleep bejabers!"

As appropaiated to the season, a Toledo woman muzzled her husband to keep him from kissing the chambermaid.

The Brooklyn Argus is of opinion that a kind word "will always go further than a flat iron or potato smasher."

What is the difference betwen a fool and electricity? One is simple marvelous and the other is marvelous simple.

China has streets paved with granite block laid over three hundred years ago, and as good as now. The contractors are dead.

The Peoria woman who wanted to throw herself in her husband's grave a few months ago has just married a lightning rod man.

The temperance war is abating in all parts of the country, and at the little town of Washington, Ohio, where the crusade began and where every saloon was closed, there are now six establishments retailing liquor without being disturbed.

Senator Pratt does not like the independent inovement Indiana.—It well probaly result at last in defeating him for re-election. His term expires on the 4th of March next.

How the Cincinnati "Enquirer" must feel when it thinks that every Democratic member of the House O, except one who was absent, voted against the inflation bill on Saturday.

The Syracus Journale says that if Congressman Lamar be not more reticent in his utterances he will be looked after as a candidate for the second place on the presidential ticket two years hence

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The St. Paul Pioneer puts it thus: "It is high time that something were happening to break up the radical hornets nest that has had possession of the capital these many years refusing to swarm."

The corn crop is bunkum.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

NEW YORK papers announce the death, at the age of 75 years, of Henry Grinnell. He was a well-known citizen, but will be chiefly remembered for the munificence which he exhibited by fitting out two vessels and placing them under the charge of an officer of the United States navy, to make search for the lost Sir John Franklin in the Arctic regions.

THE Social Mills, at Woonsocket, R. I., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $700,000.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in New York looking to the removal from office of Mayor Havemeyer....Allegheny City, Pa., was visited by a disastrous fire on the 4th, over 100 houses being burned....The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided the Prohibitory Liquor law constitutional....The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Mill river disaster investigation is published. It censures the Legislature for inadequate and defective legislation on the subject of reservoirs; the mill owners, for their parsimonious disregard of life and property; the engineers, for ambiguous and insufficient specifications; the contractors, for manifest delinquencies and want of thoroughness in their work, and, finally, the County Commissioners for accepting a dam so shabbily built when they had the power to order its entire reconstruction.

BOSTON'S debt increased more than $18,000,000 during the past year....It is stated that Ben Butler's health is so bad as to preclude all hope of his running for Governor of Massachusetts. His nervous system is much shattered, and his hands tremble so that it is with manifest difficulty that he can write.

THE New York city tax levy for this year is $32,136,150, being at the rate of 2.60 per cent. on the assessed valuation. Estimating the population of the city at 1,000,000 persons, it appears that the cost of municipal government in that monstrous center of corruption is $32 per capita for every man, woman, and child.

The West.

DURING a tremendous thunder storm at Emerson, Manitoba, recently, 300 horses of the Canadian mounted police stampeded, running over tents of men and officers, and against and over the wagons, or any obstacles in the way of their wild flight. Many men were injured and many horses....Wintermute, the slayer of Gen. McCook, has been sentenced at Yankton, Dakota, to ten years' imprisonment in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison....The grain trade of Chicago for the month of June was immense. During the month 23,176 car-loads of grain (9,220,400 bushels) were inspected into store, and 1,815.15 bushels from canal-boats, making the total grain receipts for the month 10,585,555 bushels. During the same time 9,108,334 bushels of grain were inspected out of store for shipment to the seaboard....A gentleman who has recently returned to St. Paul from a tour in Western Minnesota says that the grasshoppers have laid waste a section of country 60 miles wide and extending indefinitely from the southern border in the direction of the Northern Pacific railroad. At the present rate of progress, the destroyers will run over the border some time before the close of the season. Dispatches received in St. Paul represent that there are 4,000 people in the devastated region without food, and in danger of starvation. Legislative aid is asked....The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad has announced its intention of conforming to the Iowa railway law in letter and spirit. In announcing this decision, however, the Superintendent of the road enters a strong protest against the law, and all similar enactments....Gross earnings of the Rock Island road for 1873, $7,048,203; net earnings, $3,256,683.

LEMUEL MOSS, D. D., of the Crozier Theological Seminary, has been elected President of the Chicago University, and Dr. Burroughs has been made Chancellor....The Railroad Commissioners of Minnesota have prepared a table of rates for the various roads running through the State, by which a reduction is made in passenger fares of ½ to 1½ cents per mile. The managers of the St. Paul and Pacific Company have published their intentions in case the new law is enforced against them. They say that it will be impossible for the company to run trains of good cars cheaper than before, and they will therefore be obliged to give such accommodations to passengers as can be afforded.

A NUMBER of Indian outrages are reported from Wyoming Territory....The Chicago *Tribune* of the 6th inst. says: "Most distressing reports continue to be received from what is becoming known as 'the grasshopper region' in Iowa and Minnesota. The visitation in Iowa is not so severe as last year, but it is severe enough to occasion serious concern. In Minnesota, the grasshoppers have stripped a range of counties, beginning in the southwestern part of the State, entirely clear of vegetation, and they are now advancing in myriads in a northerly direction.'....The United States Circuit Court, sitting at Madison, Wis., has declared the Wisconsin Railroad law constitutional. The court affirms the right of the Legislature to alter or repeal charters, and declares bondholders and creditors bound by the law that creates the corporation....The great Mississippi bridge at St. Louis was formally opened and dedicated to traffic on the 4th of July.

THE next Chicago clergyman to be subjected to trial by the Church authorities is Rev. W. C. Dandy, Methodist, who is charged with lying, dishonesty, patronizing dancing schools, smoking tobacco, vindictiveness and inefficiency... A meeting of the managers of the Iowa railway lines was held in Chicago on the 7th inst., to decide what action should be taken in regard to the Iowa tariff law. Several advocated compliance with the law under protest, but no unity of action could be secured. Mr. Newell, of the Illinois Central, said he could not possibly comply with the law, as his Iowa Division was composed of the three leased lines which receive a part of the net earnings for their share. One of these lines had already served him with an injunction restraining him from complying with the law, and the other two lines would undoubtedly do the same. Mr. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, gave similar reasons for not being able to comply with the law. Mr. Albert Keep, President of the Northwestern, thought he had already enough litigation on hand with the Wisconsin law, and, therefore, he had concluded to comply with the Iowa law under protest. Mr. Horace Williams, who is the President of the leased portion of the Iowa Division of the Northwestern Railroad, deplored Mr. Keep's determination to comply with the law, and stated that he would sue out an injunction restraining the Company from complying with the law as far as his portion of the road was concerned....Custer's expedition to the Black Hills of Dakota is expected to accomplish much. It has started on its tour, fully armed and equipped for any emergency. It is expected that the expedition will open up a wide field for settlement and gratify the curiosity of the people, who have long desired to know what has been so long shrouded in mystery....The Sioux are out and at it. A dispatch from Pembina says a gang of them attacked the settlement of St. John's, and killed several of the men.

DISPATCHES received at Washington from a Quaker Agent in the Indian Territory report that a large band of Arapahoes, Comanches and Cheyennes is on the war-path. Five men have already been murdered, one of them by burning, and it is feared that many more lives will be lost before troops can be brought into action. The Agent, who is said to be a peace policy man and a person of excellent judgment, is particularly anxious that the Indians should be struck hard and at once. He adds that Big Tree and Satanta, with three-quarters of their tribes, remain quietly at the Fort Sill reservation.

THE Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company have reconsidered their previous determination regarding the Iowa law, and adopted a schedule of freight and passenger rates which is in substantial compliance with the law. The points of difference are of an unimportant nature.

A BATTLE was fought on Wind river, Wyoming Territory, on the 4th of July, between two companies of United States cavalry and 150 Shoshone Indians on the one side, and a camp of hostile Sioux on the other. Result—50 Sioux killed and wounded and 100 horses captured; two soldiers killed and four wounded. The ranche of A. C. Myers, on the Canadian river, was attacked by Indians June 27. Three men were killed. The Indians were repulsed, however, and 11 of them killed, after a three-hours fight. Gen. Sherman has ordered a regiment of cavalry to the scene of these outbreaks. A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., dated July 9, says: "A large party of Indians, comprising Comanches, Kiowas and Arapahoes are on the war-path in Southwestern Kansas, and threatening the lives and property of the people on the border. Mr. Miles, the Quaker Indian Agent, is outspoken in favor of extermination. The facts contained in his dispatch to Washington are confirmed by advices from the seat of the trouble."

The South.

MISS KATIE WEST, an accomplished young lady of Paris, Ky., took arsenic the other day, to improve her complexion. She succeeded admirably, for in a few hours she was a beautiful corpse....M. D. Welsh, a well-known Memphis attorney, was recently shot and mortally wounded by B. B. Barnes, another prominent lawyer.

THE following is a summary of the Southern Cotton Exchange crop report to July 1: *Mississippi*—Reports from forty-four counties decrease the acreage 7 per cent. Fair average stand. *Louisiana*—Twenty-six parishes reported. Acreage decreased 20 per cent. Average stand condition of plant generally good and promising, though three weeks later. *Texas*—Forty-five counties reported. The acreage increase will average 15 per cent. Stand good. Two weeks later planted than last year, but in fine growing condition, free from gloss. *Arkansas*—Twenty-five counties reported. Acreage decrease, 3 percent. Stand better than last year. *Tennessee*—Twenty-four counties reported. Acreage decrease, 3½ per cent. Stand fair. Crop clean. *Alabama*—Twenty-seven counties report an average acreage decrease, 16 per cent. Crop somewhat later, and generally cleaner than ever before. Growing rapidly. *North Carolina*—Forty-one counties reported. Acreage decrease, 19 per cent. Planting two to three weeks later. Fair average stand. Crop clean, healthy and growing finely. *South Carolina*—Twenty-one counties reported. Acreage decrease, 17 per cent. Plant small and condition good. Crop clean. Growing well. Labor sufficient. *Georgia*—Sixty-one counties reported. Decrease of acreage, 10 per cent. Weather most favorable. Stand and condition good. Growing finely. Clean, though small. *Florida*—Reports meager. Average said to have decreased 4 per cent. Stands good. Condition very fine. Clean and growing well.

IT is said that the floods in Louisiana have left the submerged districts in a far better condition as regards sugar and rice plantations than could have been looked for by the most sanguine. While in some districts the sugar crop is hopelessly lost, this is made up by a large acreage in cultivation and a large proportionate yield elsewhere. In addition to this the weather since the flood has been unusually favorable for laying by crops, and the season is nearly a month ahead of last year's.

Washington.

THE Hon. Eugene Hale has withdrawn his acceptance of the Cabinet office made vacant by Mr. Creswell's resignation, pleading the state of his health as an excuse....Contrary to the assurance which was received from Washington several days ago, that all the original members of the District Commission would accept office, ex-Senator Cattell has declined.

THE Grand Jury in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia have returned a true bill of indictment against A. C. Buell, correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, for libel in publishing a statement to the effect that Senator Chandler had been drunk in the Senate. The case will be tried in September next.

THE President has appointed Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, to succeed Mr. Creswell as Postmaster-General....The Secretary of the Interior has appointed as members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to fill the vacancies which recently occurred thereon: B. Butler, New York city; Gen. H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, Minn., and Clinton B. Fiske, St. Louis....The finding in the Howard Court of Inquiry, together with Judge-Advocate-General Holt's review of the proceedings, have just been made public through a general order of the War Department. The court stood four for acquittal and three against, as follows: For acquittal, Gens. Sherman, Meigs, Reynolds and Miles; against, Gens. McDowell, Pope and Getty....A terrific hurricane swept over the city of Washington on the evening of the 4th, doing an immense amount of damage, the total loss of property in the city being estimated as high as half a million dollars. The same storm, or one precisely similar, swept over Lewiston, Pa., destroying $150,000 worth of property, and killing seven or eight persons, besides injuring many others....President Grant has appointed Gen. Howard to the command of the Department of Columbia. The headquarters of this department are at Portland, Oregon.

THE number of ordinary postage stamps issued to Postmasters by the department during the fiscal year ending June 30 was 632,773,420. The issues for the previous year were 601,931,520....The *Evening Mail*, a new afternoon paper, devoted to free trade and cheap transportation, has made its appearance at Washington....The new District Government has been thoroughly organized, and has begun the work of retrenchment. Thus far the applications for currency under the new law amount to but three million dollars, while two millions have been surrendered under its provisions.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has notified the Chiefs of Bureau in the Treasury Department that, until the President formally revokes and sets aside the civil-service rules, they will continue in full force, notwithstanding there is no appropriation for the necessary expenses....The records of the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the late temperance crusade affected but very slightly the consumption of liquor in this country... There is about $12,000,000 of currency and $72,000,000 of coin in the Treasury....It has been found to be impossible for the Freedmen's Savings Bank to resume business, and its affairs will consequently be wound up. It is thought that three years will be required to adjust its affairs.

THE amount of postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, was, "exclusive of those used for official communication," $21,157,434.76, an increase over the previous year of $631,894.99, or over 3 per cent. The issues of postal cards amount to $31,790, and of official stamps, to $1,709,301.86....The Attorney General has decided that under section 19 of the act amendatory of the bankrupt law, United States marshals and registers in bankruptcy are not required to make the returns therein provided for until they are furnished with tabular forms and directions in respect thereto by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

General.

THE Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has defaulted in its July interest, and the Erie company, which has just leased the road, is out of pocket nearly seven million dollars....Freight rates between New York and the West have been reduced 50 per cent.

MR. BEECHER, in his last Friday evening talk with his parishioners, gave a retrospect of his life in general terms, but did not refer to the Tilton affair.

THE cable steamer Faraday, reported wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, was recently seen off Seal Island prosecuting her work....A band of 700 Mormons from Europe arrived in New York last week. Most of them were Scandinavians....There is to be a new issue of postal cards. They will be of superior design, and more convenient.

THE report that the freight charges between the East and West had been reduced was entirely too good to be true. It turns out that the rates have been raised instead of lowered.

Political.

THE Republicans of Iowa met in State Convention at Des Moines on the 1st inst. Ninety counties were represented, and about 400 delegates were present. Hon. Theodore Greiich, of Des Moines county, presided. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, J. D. Young, the present incumbent; State Treasurer, F. C. Christy, present incumbent; Auditor, B. R. Sherman, of Benton county; Register of the State Land Office, David Secor, of Winnebago; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts, of Mahaska; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. F. Holmes, of Jackson; Supreme Court Reporter, J. S. Runnells, of Polk. The platform favors free banking; declares the obligations of the Government, when placed upon the markets of the world, are payable in the world's currency, specie; affirms the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the general States, and the right of the States to regulate and control railway-transportation within their limits; declares in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment providing for the election of a President by direct vote of the people; demands a modification of the Patent laws; declares that only honest and capable men should be elected to office; and favors the submission to the people of the question of amending the Constitution so as to extend the suffrage to women....Arkansas voted, on the 30th ult., upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, and also for delegates to the same. A Little Rock dispatch of the 2d inst. says the majority for a convention is about 60,000, and that the Conservatives have elected about 70 of the 91 delegates.

ANDY JOHNSON'S chances for the Tennessee Senatorship are said to be good.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS declines a renomination to Congress....The majority for the Constitutional Convention in Arkansas is about 70,000....J. R. Hawkins, a prominent Tennesseean and ex-member of Congress, is openly advocating a repudiation of the national and State debts.

THE last issue of *Harper's Weekly*, which has for some time indulged in indelicate reflections on the present Administration, contains a full-page cartoon by Nast, which represents Columbia reproving President Grant for the nomination of Shepherd and Richardson, with the following words: "Don't let us have any more of this nonsense. It is a good trait to stand by one's friends, but ——." The President is represented in a crouching attitude, with an expression of half fear and half hate on his face.

Foreign.

THE sub-committee of the Committee of Thirty in the French Assembly have drawn up a new constitutional bill. The measure provides for the continuance of the title of "President of the Republic;" for the creation of a second Chamber, and for the organization of a purely personal septennat, which is to terminate with the expiration of President MacMahon's seven-years term....It is rumored that Gen. Concha was killed by order of Marshal Serrano, because he was an Alfonsist....The Emperor of Germany lately presented his portrait, life-size, and painted to order, to Mr. Bancroft, the retiring American Minister.

THE German squadron has been ordered to Spanish waters. This is probably done to enforce the demand for indemnity made some time since for the seizure of a German vessel by the insurgent fleet at Cartagena....Dr. Butt's Irish home-rule resolution has been defeated in the British House of Commons by the one-sided vote of 61 to 458.

THE Fourth was celebrated with spirit by the American residents of London and Paris. ...Spain has made another levy of 30,000 men to fight the Carlists. The latter, at last accounts, were marching on Bilboa... The Spanish General Concha, recently killed at Estella, was 80 years old....The Count de Chambord has issued another manifesto to the people of France, in which he makes an earnest plea for the monarchy and urges his own claims to the throne....A Havana letter of recent date says that the misery and want existing in that city are great, and as a consequence crime has increased to a fearful extent.

THE Carlists are exceedingly active in the north of Spain....There is a great strike of linen operatives in the Belfast (Ireland) mills.

IT is reported from Paris that Isabella intends to publicly revoke her abdication of the Spanish throne....A vote was taken in the French Assembly on the 8th inst., on the motion of M. Brun interpelling the Government for its supression of *L'Union* newspaper. But a small number of the members voted, and the motion was lost. The Government then moved a vote of confidence, but that was defeated by a vote of 331 to 368, a majority against the Government of 37. This was followed by a vote on the simple motion to proceed with the order of business, which was carried—315 to 339. It will therefore be perceived that nothing was accomplished by the votes. The Assembly refused to censure and refused to indorse the Government....A London telegram announces that England has demanded £8,000,000 of Spain as indemnity for the murder of eighteen British subjects who were captured on the Virginius.

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

A New York telegram of the 3d inst. gives the following as the status of this ugly affair at that date:

There is a lull at present in the Beecher-Tilton case, with threatenings of another storm at any moment. The exact position is this: Beecher preserves silence, and is asserted to be entirely in the hands of his friends, who are believed to be counseling the do-nothing policy. They think Beecher so strong, his reputation so immaculate, that he can afford to preserve reticence and give the impression that Tilton is simply a forger, falsifier and libeler. Unprejudiced persons say, on the other hand, that Beecher must explain the confession which Tilton has published; that no clergyman, however eminent, can afford to rest under such a direful imputation as he has been placed under by Tilton.

Tilton's friends say he will not move further in the matter unless Beecher or Plymouth church pronounce in some authoritative shape its pastor's confession to be a forgery. Then the whole of Beecher's letter will be published, and it is pronounced so damning that it would destroy him utterly. The suppressed parts are said to be ten times worse than the printed part. Tilton quoted only so much as would relieve him from the charge of being a libeler. No present member of Plymouth church has seen Beecher's letter, though Tilton stands prepared to to show it to any member, if Beecher requests it. Beecher had a copy of the letter. If he has destroyed it, Tilton's friends say that Tilton would be glad to furnish him with another copy. There is the best authority for saying that Beecher's letter is genuine, and that he does not dare deny it. It is not in his own autograph except a small part; but was dictated by him and signed for him in his presence, and the presence of one other man, who is a friend of Tilton, and prepared at any moment to substantiate its veritableness. Beecher's letter was written without any demand or even request of Tilton. Tilton had not expected it. Beecher seems to have been moved entirely by the conviction of the wrong he had done his friend. The great question is now, will Beecher confess his confession or repudiate it? On this hangs the whole issue.

The Public Debt.

The following statement shows the condition of the public debt July 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,624,700
Five per cent. bonds	510,628,050
Total coin bonds	$1,724,252,750
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	3,216,590
Legal tender notes	382,076,732
Certificates of deposit	58,760,000
Fractional currency	45,885,295
Coin certificates	22,825,100
Total without interest	$ 509,543,128
Total debt	$2,251,690,468
Total interest	$ 38,939,087
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 74,205,304
Cash in the Treasury, currency	14,576,010
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	57,760,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 147,541,314
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,143,088,241
Decrease during the month	$ 2,180,196
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,623,704
Interest paid by United States	22,286,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,252,030
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,134,650

Successful Treatment of a Case of Hydrophobia.

Dr. Silas Stevenson writes from New Bedford, Pa., to the New York *Tribune*:

The sad account of the death of Francis Butler, the famous dog-trainer and fancier, from hydrophobia, as published in a late issue of the *Tribune*, has caused me to revive a similar case which occurred at Flint, Mich., Jan. 19, 1872.

Mr. Burt True, of said place, was bitten by a rabid dog some time in May, the previous year. The animal left the imprint of several teeth in the center of his right hand. Being some distance from surgical aid, the wound was not cauterized with nitrate of silver until twelve hours thereafter. It healed kindly, and was not in the least irritable up to the date above given. Then well-marked symptoms of hydrophobia developed themselves, such as convulsions, frothing at the mouth, "barking like a dog," exertions to bite everything, dread of water, etc. Soon after the attack Dr. Axford was summoned, and soon discovered the terrible nature of the disease. The course of treatment as here detailed was pursued, with a happy result:

One grain of morphia sulphas was injected under the skin every four hours, and half a dram of powdered castor was given *per orem*, mixed with sirup. The effect was the alternations of convulsions and repose, when two days thereafter, Sunday morning, the patient was wrapped in a woolen blanket, saturated with a warm solution of muriate of ammonia. Except the occasional inhalation of small quantities of chloroform, the entire treatment has been given. Vomiting proved troublesome for several days, but on Monday the patient became comparatively quiet, and gradually convalescent from that time. Dr. Axford had treated a similar case with the same result some time previous. During the convulsions the patient would seize the pillows with his teeth, shake and tear them like an angry dog, and the strength of five men was required to hold him.

Third Term.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, has published a long letter in reply to the charge that he had entered into an arrangement during his recent visit to Washington to support President Grant for a third term. The letter contains the following sentence: "If the future should bring forward a candidate representing the third-term principle; if he should cut loose from old party trammels, and take his stand on our safe and conservative ground of universal reconciliation and peace under the Constitution, and if so standing he should be opposed by any champion of the civil rights iniquity, then in the contest between the two, the conservative party ought to go decidedly, but as an organized party and not otherwise, for the third termer; yet with a protest on their lips against the third-term principle, and in spite of that principle." The Governor recites the circumstances of his call upon President Grant, in Washington, shortly after his inauguration, and says: "The visit was one of courtesy, made in response to an invitation from the President that the Governor should call and make his acquaintance."

Growth of Luxury.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known, and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woollen shifts. In Paris they had meat only three times a week; and one hundred livres (about twenty dollars) was a large "portion" for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used splinters of wood and rags dipped in oil instead of candles, which, in those days, were a rarity to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled car along the dirty, ragged streets was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature, that Philip the Fair prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it. In the time of Henry VIII., of England, the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback when they went to London, and in the same manner took them back to their country-seats with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them from the cold.

LAWRENCE MCNULTY, of San Francisco, stood in the window of his boarding-house and addressed a crowd on the subject of suicide. He explained different methods at some length, and then whipping out a razor showed "how it was done" by cutting his throat.

Astounding Freak of Nature—Trees Killed by Sunstroke.

The presented heated term has produced at least one phenomenon in this vicinity, which will "astonish the natives" who hear of it, and perhaps open up a new field of investigation for scientists and men of enduring dispositions. Instances of persons being sun-struck, with serious and sometimes fatal results, have occurred quite frequently, of late, as is generally the case during a severe hot spell; but never until last Sunday has there been, we believe, such a thing reported as a case of *sunstroke upon trees*. Such a phenomenon actually occurred, on the day above mentioned, under the following circumstances:

Mr. Adolph Vieser, who resides in the town of Lake View, just north of the city limits and near the lake shore, has on his premises several fine large cherry trees. Two of the largest and best of these trees stood at one end of the garden, very near to a high board fence. Both of them were very thrifty, were covered with green leaves, and bore a beautiful crop of cherries, which were nearly ripe. About 3 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, Mr. Vieser was standing for a moment near those trees when suddenly he heard a strange noise, as if caused by the splitting of wood or bark above his head. Looking upward, he witnessed the most astounding freak of nature he had ever met with. The bark covering those trees began to peel off at the tops, curling downward along the trunk and limbs, until it reached the ground, and leaving the trees as naked and barren as though they had been riven by the lightning's bolt. Barks, leaves and cherries were all stripped off, and laid a promiscuous mass of ruins upon the parched earth surrounding the desolate trunks. The process occupied but three or four seconds, and as soon as he could recover from his astonishment, Mr. Vieser made a thorough examination of the trees. The ruin was complete. He found the trunks, limbs, twigs, leaves and fruit perfectly dead. They had literally died by *sunstroke*.—*Chicago Journal*, 1*st inst.*

Two Thousand Miles on Foot.

The woman concerning whom so much has been written, as having walked from Iowa to California, arrived in this city yesterday. The woman has light wavy hair, combed smoothly back from her temples. Her eyes are blue and have pleasing though wearied expression. Her calico dress has been patched with cloth of various colors, and is tolerably clean considering the dusty roads she must have traveled over. From all that can be ascertained, she is in search, not of her husband, as was stated by one of the newspapers, but of her father. She wrote some incoherent sentences in the Swedish language and revealed the fact that her name is Sophie Auguston, and that she is 38 years of age. She has had a long and wearisome tramp, over rough roads, through narrow gaps and over dangerous trestlework, and if she be not insane, she certainly displays an amount of filial devotion that is highly commendable. Many absurd rumors have been set afloat concerning her object in coming here. Some newspapers asserted that she wished to obtain a lock of her husband's hair, or the whole scalp; but this idea is generally scoffed at. Whether demented or not, the poor creature deserves much sympathy for the sufferings she has undergone.—*San Francisco Call, June* 19.

Too Poor to Take a Paper.

Moore of the *Rural New Yorker*, was sitting in his office one afternoon some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said: "Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm sorry to hear that you are so poor? If you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

"O no, I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let's see how we can fix it. You raise chickens, I believe?"

"Yes, a few; but they don't bring anything hardly."

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything, hardly. Now, I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square."

"All right, brother Moore," and the fellow chuckled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke himself, and he never had the face to say he was too poor to take a paper since that day.

Brazil.

Brazil is rapidly taking the lead of all the States in South American. The country is full of engineers, manufacturers, agriculturists, merchants, and travelers, drawn thither by the manifold attractions offered to them in their respective spheres by the enterprise of the sovereign and a sympathizing nation. In all geographical and topographical publications Brazil is a standing theme, and new works from the pen of industrial and scientific men are continually leaving the press in various parts of the world. The empire is approaching political considerations with great rapidity, and the national funds are regularly quoted on the London Exchange. Exports and imports are rapidly increasing in a superior manner, and the attention of both Europe and America is being directed in an increased degree to this land, so highly gifted by nature.

IT takes eleven pounds of milk to add one pound of live weight to a calf; and an ox that weighs one thousand pounds will consume twenty-two pounds of hay in twenty-four hours to keep from losing weight. If he is to fatten, he must have just twice that quantity, when he will gain two pounds a day. This is one pound live weight to eleven pounds good hay. To obtain fifty cents a hundred for his hay a farmer must sell fat steers at five dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds.—*Canada Farmer.*

Lord Byron's Fear of Getting Fat.

Byron had not damaged his body by strong drinks, but his terror of getting fat was so great, that that he reduced his diet to the absolute point of starvation. He was of that soft, sympathetic temperament which it is almost impossible to keep within moderate compass, particularly as in his case his lameness prevented his taking exercise. When he added to his weight, even standing was painful, so he resolved to keep down to eleven stone, or shoot himself. He said everything he swallowed was instantly converted into tallow, and deposited on his ribs. I remember one of his old friends saying, "Byron, how well you are looking!" If he had stopped there it had been well, but when he added, "You are getting fat," Byron's brow reddened, and his eyes flashed. "Do you call getting fat looking well, as if I were a hog?" and, turning to me, he muttered, "The beast, I can hardly keep my hands off him." The man who thus offended him was the husband of the lady addressed as "Genevra," and the original of his "Zuleika" in the "Bride of Abydos." I don't think he had much appetite for his dinner that day, or for many days and never forgave the man who, so far from wishing to offend, intended to pay him a compliment. He would exist on biscuits and soda-water for days together; then, to allay the eternal gnawing at his vitals, he would make up a horrid mass of cold potatoes, rice, or greens, deluged in vinegar, and gobble it up like a famished dog. On either of these unsavory dishes, with a biscuit and a glass or two of Rhine wine, he cared not how sour, he called feasting sumptuously. Upon my observing he might as well have fresh fish and vegetables, instead of stale, he laughed and answered, "I have an advantage over you—I have no palate. One thing is as good as another to me." "Nothing," I said, "disagrees with the natural man; he feasts and gorges, his nerves and brains don't bother him; but if you wish to live—" "Who wants to live?" he replied; "not I. The Byrons are a a short-lived race on both sides, father and mother; longevity is hereditary; I am nearly at the end of my tether. I don't care for death; it is her sting! I can't bear pain."—*Trelawney's Last Days of Shelley and Byron.*

How Gen. Forrest Liked to Be Shaved

The Civil Rights bill may enable the colored gentleman to enjoy all the privileges of soda-water fountains, ice-cream saloons, and billiard-rooms, but we would like to see him subject his visage to the manipulation of a white barber. He would find himself in as dangerous a position as Gen. Forrest.

It is said that Gen. Forrest went into a barber-shop on Broadway to be shaved. The colored gentleman who officiated was voluble. Forrest was in a good humor and disposed to be talkative. At last it came out that the gentleman who was being shaved was called Gen. Forrest, whereupon the colored gentleman wanted to know if he was having the honor to shave Gen. Forrest of the late Confederate cavalry. Gen. Forrest mildly assented. Whereupon the barber remarked that he was glad to make the General's acquaintance, as his brother was a soldier in the Federal army. "Where is your brother?" asked the General. "He was killed at Fort Pillow!" answered the barber.

Silently and gently as the fall of the snowflake—but accurately and without hesitation—the General slid from beneath the razor of that barber, gained his feet, and with a face bare as to one side, and lathered as to the other, remarked: "You can't shave me this morning!" A friend who met him a moment later remarked the singular appearance of his face. The General merely observed: "I like to have half of my face shaved at a time."—*Mobile Register.*

Cuba.

The financial embarrassments of Cuba seem to be of a most critical character. The notes of the Havana Bank constitute the only paper money in circulation on the island. The bank has issued $15,772,000 in its own legitimate business, but has been compelled to make an advance of some $60,000,000 to the Government for war purposes, for which it has no adequate security and is unable to obtain a return. Its nominal resources consist of $104,000,000 of discounted mortgages and about $6,000,000 of securities; but probably the real value of these assets is far less than their figures, and they are not immediately available for any purpose. The consequence is that the paper of the bank has depreciated seventy-five cents on a dollar, and business is in a deplorable state. It is proposed to tax all the property of the island five per cent. to meet the exigency, but even this extreme measure will not afford the the immediate relief that is needed. The rebels have not gained any material successes in the field of late, but they seem to have damaged their enemies far more effectually than a defeat would have done, and all classes are clamoring for peace on almost any terms.

A War-Horse.

A gentleman said that Nantucket horses were celebrated for their general worthlessness, imbecility and marvelous slowness. He said a citizen sold one to a cavalry officer during the war, and warranted him to be a good war-horse. The soldier came back afterward in a towering passion, and said he had been swindled.

"As how?" said the Nantucketer.

"Why there's not a bit of go in him, and yet you warranted him as a good war-horse."

"Yes, I did, and, by Jove, he is a good war-horse—he'd sooner die than run!"

CROPS—GRAIN, COTTON, FRUIT, ETC.—The crop news for breadstuffs and cotton is full of promise, while the hay crop will be enormous. In some of the Southern States 10 per cent. more of the acreage in corn has taken the place of 10 per cent. less of cotton. The fruit crop is the subject of much discussion. New Jersey, it is believed will send 600,000 bushels of peaches to market, and Delaware 500,000 of early Yorks, Troths and Hale's-early, and St. George's Hundred. Delaware alone has 1,000,000 of healthy trees. Raspberries, currants and grapes all promise an abundant crop.—*New York Express*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND FARM TALK.

Over the fields where the reapers have been,
Garner the gleaners the full-headed grain.
Stalks richest and ripest shall fall to their lot,
Faithfully seeking where others seek not.

E'en thus in the world the gleaners are seen,
Garnering friendships like full-headed grain;
Oft finding the noblest, the purest and best,
Where hearts are the humblest, with sweet content blest.

A stock-keeper says he has never failed to relieve a choked animal by raising its head as if for drenching and throwing down its throat a broken hen's egg, shell and all.

In digging a tree, always turn the side of the spade toward the stem of the tree, and lift out the earth carefully, and the small rootlets will thus be loosened and preserved uninjured.

To cure brittle hoofs wash the horse's feet clean; when dry apply with a brush to the hoof only, a coating of this mixture: Fish oil, part; vegetable tar, one part; oil of tar, one-eighth part.

Hay-Cakes.—Hay-cakes, composed of hay and straw, very finely cut, well mixed with crushed oats or rye, and moistened with a solution of rapeseed or linseed oil-cake, and then well worked and formed into tablets under pressure, have been for some time employed in France as a convenient and portable food for horses.

The *Agriculturist* manifests the right spirit when it says that "a good boy will often do as much work as a man. But you must know how to treat him in order to make him useful. Give him the best tools, the best plow, the steadiest team and the newest harness. If he breaks anything do not scold, but help him to repair damages and encourage him to do better."

Gather the feathers that lie so plentifully about the hen-house. Cut the plumes from the stems and put the former in a course bag. When the bag is full, close it and let it be kneaded thoroughly with the hands. In five minutes the feathers become disaggregated and felted together, forming a light and homogeneous down, which can be used in various domestic purposes.

In a lecture before a British agricultural association, Mr. Cassie, V. S., says that the reason why whole grains appear in horse manure is because the horse is watered soon after being fed. The most of the water drank by a horse passes directly through the stomach to the large intestines, and grain just swallowed is liable to be carried along with the water, instead of remaining in the stomach.

Great care should be taken in drying off cows. Don't trust to the advice of some, and allow the cow to dry herself off when you do not wish to preserve the milk further. Every few days draw all the thick milk; allow none to remain. This is often the cause of the loss of a portion of the udder, and the multiplication of "three titted" cows, which is equivalent to loss of the cow for profitable milking.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

Artichokes as Stock Food.—A correspondent of the Kansas *Farmer* relates the following experience with artichokes:

I planted about one-fourth acre with about one-half bushel, cut very small, dropped in furrows two feet and a half apart and about eleven inches apart in rows; gave them about the same attention as potatoes. Early in September I cut them before frost and used the stalks to roof my stable, thinking they were good for nothing else; but I found it very difficult to keep my horse from eating himself outdoors. He would leave corn and hay for these stalks. I think I had about fifty bushels on the one-quarter acre; but they were very small, which made it tedious gathering them. I think they were too thick. I shall plant again this year. top the stalks once or twice during the season, to make them "stocky"; cut before frost; shock as corn; when cured, stack and cut them in machine, mix with bran, steam or cook them if convenient.

I think they will furnish a large amount of valuable feed. I think the roots or tubers will grow all winter, when the ground is not frozen. Dig in the spring, or turn your hogs in to dig them for you. They are choice feed for milch cows, and, coming as they do early in the spring, when succulent food is scarce, help the yield of butter.

Household Helps.

Stonemason's sawdust is far better than soap for cleaning floors and it is much more economical.

To Bleach Laces, Etc.—Soak them in soapsuds over night, then turn boiling water over them and let them lie in it until cool. Squeeze out of the water and put in very strong blue water. At night put them on the grass in the dew. If not white enough repeat the process.

To prevent flies from injuring picture frames boil two or three onions in a pint of water; then with a gilding-brush apply to your frames, and the flies will not light on the article so washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least harm to the frame.

Set one quart of water on the stove; put into it a piece of rosin the size of a walnut. The heating of the water will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The same rosin will do for several weeks.

Panade.—A nice dietetic preparation for the sick can be made, according to the *Druggists' Circular*, by taking wheat bread, one ounce; cinnamon, one dram; water, one pint. Boil them till well mixed, then add a little grated nutmeg and sugar. Wine or butter may be added, if liked.

Durable Stove-Blacking.—By adding a teaspoonful of pulverized alum to half a package of good stove-polish, wet up with a little water, much time and labor will be saved, as a stove polished with this mixture will remain bright a long time. It should be applied when the stove is nearly cold, and with a dry brush rubbed until it is dry and shining.

Kitchen Recipes.

Rhubarb Pie.—Two cups rhubarb, one cup sugar, four tablespoonfuls water.

Pie Crust.—One and a half pound lard, two pounds flour, one and a half cup of water—ice-water is the best.

Water Sponge Cake.—Five eggs, three cups sugar, one cup cold water, four cups flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda.

Puff Pudding.—Two ounces each of sugar, shred suet, and bread crumbs, some spice, a little candied peel, and one pint of milk, mix all well together. Bake an hour.

Fritters.—Take two or three eggs; a little sweet milk; stir in a little flour, and beat it well; drop with a spoon in hot pork fat; turn in a second or so, as they cook quickly. These are excellent and very hearty.

Pudding Sauce.—Four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour beaten to a cream. Add the white of an egg beaten to a froth, and pour into the whole a gill of boiling water, stirring it very fast. Flavor with lemon, rose-water, nutmeg or wine.

Ginger Beer.—Six ounces of bruised ginger, five gallons of water. Boil the ginger in three quarts of the water for half an hour, then add five pounds of loaf sugar, a gill of lemon juice, and a quarter of a pound of honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain through a cloth. When cold, add the white of an egg and two drachms of essence of lemon. After letting it stand three or four days, bottle it.

Cracked Wheat.—Rinse thoroughly with cold water two teacups of wheat, add four cups of cold water, place the basin in a steamer, and cover closely. In half an hour or so, stir and salt to the taste. Let it steam four or five hours, stirring once or twice. Good hot, warm or cold, for breakfast, dinner or tea. To be eaten with rich milk, or cream if you are fortunate enough to have it. Many use a little sugar with this and with graham pudding.

'Twas Ever Thus.

He is gone, and we shall never look upon his like again. Feelings of inexpressible sadness gather around his memory, and that of the favorite meerschaum-pipe, which disappeared when he did. Never can we forget the day when he first came to us. A low timid knock at the door announced his approach, and with his hat in his hand and humility in his countenance, he entered the sanctum. How modest was his request for a glance at the *American Patron*, and how profuse were his thanks for the favor. The generosity of the act bore its full fruit; he came again next day, and each succeeding day found him in our office. Oh! how kind he was, and generous, too—with his advice. The little difficulties that line the path of journalism, under his kind direction, melted like the dew before the sun. And then his stories! Many and many were the hours that were whiled away listening to the tales which like a torrent rushed from his lips. And then his regard for our health. Never while he was present was the poisonous weed allowed to exercise its baleful effects upon our brain—he always used our pipe and smoked our tobacco. With a love that was not born of earth, we had given him tickets to all places of amusement where the floors were considered shaky, and passes for all the steamboat excursions, but in vain; he clung to earth, and would not forsake us. When the stern decree of fate compelled him to absent himself, his love survived, and he bore with him the article which was nearest to our heart and lips—our meerschaum pipe.—*Inter-Ocean.*

How Long to Sleep.

There has been a great deal of trash written and labeled "Hygienic;" but the following accord with actual experience: The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a plowman or bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor; and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system; and for him who is tired in the evening, with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

Going it Blind.

"I never hear that expression," said a friend the other day, "without thinking of George ——. It was in 1852, I think—yes, that was the year—and a party of us were spending a few weeks in Iberville parish, Louisiana. We boarded with McF——, who kept a livery stable, and had some of the finest horses in the State. They gave us good things to eat and plenty of them; but unfortunately, owing to the near vicinity of the stables, the house was always full of flies, and somehow they would get into the food, often being as thick as raisins in a pudding. I couldn't eat, none of us could eat, except George, who helped himself most bountifully. One day I said to him: 'George, how is it that you always eat so heartily? I can't do it, on account of the—flies.' 'Oh,' replied George, 'do as I do—shut your eyes and go it blind!'"

The Badness of the Press.

And yet the press has not purged its columns of falsehood. There are several persons in the United States besides members of Congress who feel deeply aggrieved by its misconceptions and perversions, and there have been rumors or threats of an Anti-Press Association of some kind in the city of New York. At this period of reaction it is not uncommon to hear American citizens denounce an "unbridled press" along with the other incidents of freedom, and express a wish for some measure of restraint. Nothing could be more absurd or short-sighted than such a desire. The daily press, being a human institution, is a great sinner, of course. But we might as well rail at the Hudson River because of the drainage that pours continually into it from two hundred and fifty miles of inhabited country, as to condemn the daily press on account of its perversions, exaggerations, and falsehoods. The pollution of a dozen large cities mingles with the Hudson's clear and sparkling tide, only to stain the edges of the stream, not to lessen its utility, nor much diminish its refreshing charm; for a living stream is at once a receptacle and a disinfectant. So is it with this flowing tide of publicity, the daily press, whose office is not to lead or reform the world, but chiefly to receive and carry the tidings day by day of what our busy race has done and thought, and, by the mere fact of publicity, preserve and distribute whatever is valuable, while letting the unclean and false sink out of sight or drift to the ocean of oblivion.—*From James Parton's Paper on "Falsehood in the Daily Press."*

The Sartoris Family.

The President and Mrs. Grant have received several letters from Mrs. Sartoris. Mr. Sartoris' only sister, a married lady, met him and his bride at Liverpool and accompanied them to London, where, Mrs. Sartoris writes, she enjoyed herself very much. Her stay, however, was brief in London, her husband and herself going almost immediately to the Sartoris country seat, where the bride and groom have been given a cottage on the estate. So they are finally settled in their own house, albeit a small one, called a cottage, and Mrs. Sartoris writes that it is covered with roses. Remembering the extravagant wealth of her trousseau and the large number of her presents, one is puzzled to know how Mrs. Sartoris has managed to find room for her husband and herself after stowing away her possessions. No gayeties are proffered the young people by the groom's parents, who are still in deep affliction on account of the loss of their eldest son last summer, who, as has often been stated, was killed by a fall from his horse. Quite recently their grief has been renewed by the death by a similar accident of their dead son's most intimate friend. Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Sartoris when they left Washington expected to return in a year at the furthest, and, perhaps, as early as the fall. The President and Mrs. Grant do not contemplate visiting their daughter until after they have ceased to hold their present high position.

A Telescopic View of the Moon.

By means of good telescope a very distinct view may be obtained of the moon. With a power of 1,000 we are, as it were, brought within 239 miles of its surface, and on very favorable occasions a power even higher than this has been applied. With the highest power, however, yet employed, no trace of any inhabitants has been discovered, though any large town must have been seen, did such exist on the visible side. Even to the naked eye the moon presents the appearance of a rugged and uneven surface, and telescopic observations confirm this opinion. We find that in many parts of its surface very high mountains exist, and the elevation of many of these has been measured by observing the shadows cast by them when the sun shines obliquely. At the time of full moon these shadows, that have hitherto been so conspicuous, disappear, as the sun then shines vertically upon them. Very accurate maps have now been drawn of the moon's surface on a large scale, and the principal mountains have received names, usually those of celebrated astronomers. One peak, named Newton, is found to have an elevation of nearly 24,000 feet, and several others are very lofty.

The Smallest Steam-Engine in the World.

An ingenious Worcester (Mass.) mechanic, D. A. A. Buck by name, has constructed a complete little steam-engine of the following extraordinary liliputian dimensions: The engine, boiler, governor and pumps stand in a space 7-16ths of an inch square, or the area of a silver three-cent piece, and 5-8ths of an inch high, containing 148 distinct parts, mostly of gold and silver, fastened together with 52 screws, the largest of which is 1-80th of an inch and the smallest about 1-100th of an inch in size. All the bearings are supplied with regularly-turned oil cups. The boiler is supplied with a safety valve. There are all the valves, gearing, etc., to be found upon an ordinary horizontal engine, boiler, governor and pumps, and all work admirably. Three drops of water fill the boiler to its proper capacity. The engine alone weighs but 15 grains; the whole together, including base, but 2 dwt. 18 grains, Troy weight. Diameter of cylinder, 1-16th inch; length of stroke, 3-52.

Summer Drink.

In this hot, uncomfortable weather, the desire for cooling drinks becomes quite imperative. How shall we satisfy it? Shall we resort to soda water, ice-cream, and similar preparations? Not if we wish to avoid the epidemics which are sure to come with the hot days of July and August. They are all pernicious. The sirups used in soda water are villainous compounds; many of them contain deadly poison, and some of them are manufactured from such vile stuff as coal tar. Iced-water is also injurious in any very small quantities. Cooling and pleasant drinks can be prepared from lemon, pie-plant, or currant juice, which will be harmles, and palatable.—*Exchange.*

What is a Defective Flue?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following practical answer to this question:

The question is often asked, "What is a defective flue?" It is a flue that has open, unplastered joints in the brick-work, through which flames or sparks can pass into the spaces between the floors and ceilings, or in which soot can accumulate and take fire. If the joints in the bricks of the flue are carefully covered with mortar, no joist built into or touching it, and no floor or wood-work allowed to come in contact with it, the owner of such a flue can retire to sleep with a mind at ease on that score. Safe flues in houses built by contract are exceptions, as the contractor sublets to the bricklayer, and he does not feel responsible to the owner, who gets a defective flue unless he stands by and bosses the job. If he does not he must chance it. I have had some eight or ten flues built for ovens heated to a white heat, but have always stood by to see that every joint was well closed, as the first flue I used fired the building. The last one I built was so dangerous—passing through a hay loft—that rather than to trust it to others, I built it myself; and although it made the loft unbearably hot, I felt perfectly safe, and used it for three years constantly. Another cause of frequent fires is the careless use of matches. A porter in a store sent into a dark cellar or upper story, goes with a lot of matches to strike while hunting what he wants; the match is thrown down; if it goes out, good; if not, and there is straw, paper, shavings, moss or rags lying around loose, presto! there you have a spontaneous combustion. Always take a lantern, and let it be a globe lantern, fed with lard or sperm oil. In looking back through a business life in Cincinnati of thirty years, I find that fire originated eight times on my premises, all, however, got under without calling out the engines. Only once was I burned out, thanks to a neighbor. Once, defective flue; twice, defective stove-pipes; once, pan of hot ashes left on floor over night (Biddy); once, hot ashes in an out house (Biddy); once, wood coals spilled on a floor (Biddy); twice, matches used and thrown on shavings.

Traveling Thoughts.

1. Eat regularly thrice a day, and never between meals.

2. Take with you one-third more money than you calculate on spending.

3. Take small bills rather than large, to avoid having bad money passed on you, in change.

4. Aim to be at your place of starting at least ten minutes before the time, and grow merry and wise at contemplation of the splutterings and mishaps of those who come on the last minute, and half a minute later.

5. See that your baggage is on the conveyance before you are yourself.

6. Remember that you make your character as you go along by the quiet courtesy of your manners.

7. Only boors are boisterous.

8. Do not let the employes excel you in patience and politeness.

9. "Please" should commence every request, and "Thanks" end every service done.

10. A lady is always gentle; a gentleman alwaws composed.

11. Never argue on any subject if there is more than one person present besides yourself.

The Girl Just Married.

"Can she make bread?" is the chorus. No, of course, she can't. "Well our grandmothers made bread." What of it? They didn't live with a steam bakery round the corner. Nobody asks if Frederick can saw wood or mow. His grandfather did both; but Violet is sure Frederick would station himself with his ax directly under the clothes line, and his head would be the first wood chopped. He might, indeed sally forth some summer morning, gaily swinging his scythe; but before night, he would surely be brought home, like some popular actor, "in two parts." However, she feels that she can love Frederick even if he does differ in some respects from his revered ancestors. "Can she knit?" cries the chorus. No. "Well, our grandmothers knitted all the stockings for their families." The absurdity of thinking that Frederick, who cannot endure a darn in his fine hose, would wear those coarse, clumsy, ribbed yarn stockings, even if she could make them. Clearly the woman of to-day is good enough for the man of to-day; but, seeing that some writers are so infatuated with their grandmothers' ways and words, perhaps that apparently useless and absurd canon, that a man shall not marry his grandmother, is not so unnecessary after all.

Among curious wills, that of an officer in the East India Company's service certainly deserves attention for its originality. Being very poor, the testator bequeathed "to the Governor of Bengal the office of paying any sum or sums which may be found at my death that I owe to any person in needy circumstances—the whole cannot amount to more than 300 rupees." The legatee generously accepted this equivocal legacy. The testator, also wished it to be understood that he won the amount of his burial expenses from a certain undertaker at a game of billiards.

A Singular Optical Illusion.—Fix at the height of the eye, on a dark ground, a small round piece of white paper, and a little lower, at a distance of two feet and a half to the right, fix up another, of about three inches in diameter; then place yourself opposite to the first piece of paper, and having shut the left, retire backward, keeping your eye still fixed on the first object, when at a distance of nine or ten feet, the second will entirely disappear from sight.

When Mr. Soberleigh read that a father in the West had chopped his only son in two, he innocently remarked that he didn't think they ought to arrest a man for simply "parting his heir in the middle."

A Kentucky farmer says that three good bull-dogs roaming the yards nights will do more to keep a man honest than all the talking in the world.

Substitute for Coal.

It was stated a short time ago that a Belgian peasant had made the extraordinary discovery that earth, coal and soda, mixed together, would burn as well as, if not better than, any other combustible. The fact has since then been proved beyond a doubt. The Parisian paper, the *Moniteur*, has gone so far as to make the experiment at its printing-office. A correspondent of the *Journal of the Society of Arts* has also tested the compound with the most satisfactory results. The mixture was made as follows: To 15 pounds of mold were added 3 pounds of powdered coal; also one pint of a solution of common washing-soda; water, one pint; soda, one ounce. The mass was worked up after the fashion of mortar, and then made up into balls about the size of a large orange. Half a dozen balls in the wet state were put on a coal-fire, which was not burning very brightly. In a short time the moisture was driven off, and the balls quickly became red hot, giving out a strong heat, and apparently burning slowly without falling to pieces, the soda no doubt acting as a flux. The balls, on being touched with a poker, broke into lumps, which burnt like cinders, yielding a fire clear at the top. It was observed that after the moisture was driven off the balls burnt without smoke. The ash was apparently of a heavy character, different from coal-ash.

An Opium-Eater's Experience.

A writer on De Quincey says: "At one moment he dropped upon his acquaintance from the clouds; at another he would vanish into utter darkness for weeks or months together. One day he came to dine with Christopher North—so we are told in the Professor's life—was detained for the night by a heavy storm of rain, and prolonged his impromptu visit for a year. During that period his habits must have been rather amazing to a well-regulated household. His wants, indeed, were simple, and in one sense regular; a particular joint of mutton, cut according to a certain mathematical formula, and an ounce of laudanum made him happy for a day. But in the hours when ordinary beings are awake he was generally to be found stretched in profound opium slumbers upon a rug before the fire, and it was only about two or three in the morning that he gave unequivocal symptoms of vitality, and suddenly gushed forth in streams of wondrous eloquence to the supper parties detained for the purpose of witnessing the display."

There is not on the whole wide earth anything half so pitiful as fallen greatness. Some one has been looking over the leaves of the old register of the parish in Paris that contains the beautiful church of the Madeleine. Under date of October 16, 1793, he found this entry: "Paid seven francs for a coffin for the widow Capet, who was decapitated this day." Now who was this widow Capet? The relict of some miserable laborer or outcast, herself guilty of an abominable crime? Nothing of the kind. It was none other than Marie Antoinette, Princess of Austria and Queen of France. A pure and beautiful woman, whose lineage could be traced back to the days of ancient Rome, and in whose living veins flowed the blood of the Cæsars. She had left one of the most brilliant courts of the world to be mistress of the one that was most brilliant. Glittering in diamonds, crowned as a Queen, seated on a throne one day, another day her severed head rolling in the mire, her body placed in a rough-board box. A sadder history was never written.

Arkansas planters across the Mississippi west of Memphis, say that this last flood deposited over the cotton-fields the richest, thickest layer of alluvium ever before brought down from the Western mountains. It is a quarter of an inch in thickness and full of lime. Crops stimulated by such forces of fecundity grow and mature with extraordinary rapidity, and only vigorous energy in repressing weeds and grass is required through the first few weeks of summer to assure the production, with a favorable season, of an extraordinary cotton crop.—*Trade Journal.*

It will cost sixty millions of frances and three years' labor to fortify Paris against foreign enemies. The line of defence is to be pushed as far as Versailles and Montmorency, so that an invading army would henceforth have to form a belt of 120 instead of 60 miles. The advanced forts will be four to six miles distant, and the intervening spaces will be covered by the cross fire of powerful artillery. The circle of outworks will thus be sufficiently large to enable the army to subsist and move outside of the city itself, and at the same time sufficiently circumscribed to prevent an enemy from taking up a position between two forts.

Killing animals by the so-called boutrole, first used in Paris, and recently introduced into Vienna, seems preferable to the old method, since an animal can be instantly killed by a single blow with an instrument weighing scarcely five pounds, instead of the ten or fifteen blows with the heavy hammer usually employed. The instrument is simply a very convenient form of ax, with a hollow cylinder (like a gun-wad punch) about six inches long and one inch in diameter, with its edge ground sharp, on the end opposite the blade. A single blow with this and cuts a round hole in the forehead, and produces instant death.

Newspaper Postage.—Under the new law regulating postage on newspapers, the following will be the rates charged upon the several sizes or weights of paper named:

Paper	16	pounds	or less	to ream,	4 cts.	a year.
"	20	"	"	"	5	"
"	25	"	"	"	6	"
"	29	"	"	"	6	"
"	33	"	"	"	8	"
"	37	"	"	"	9	"
"	40	"	"	"	10	"
"	46	"	"	"	11	"
"	50	"	"	"	12	"

This will probably make the postage about nine or ten cents per annum on the newspaper of average size.

Mark Twain is reported to be at present engaged in writing an account of English manners and customs.

MOTHER HUBBARD AND HER DOG.

The aged and venerable maternal representative of a family which descended from an ancestral progenitor known in his time by the patronymic appellation of Hubbard (perhaps from his having been one of the early poets or bards of the Hub)

Wended her way to the small apartment ordinarily devoted to the storage of crockery and such portions of the family provisions as were left unused at the prandial meal,

To obtain, for the gratification of her favorite but emaciated specimen of the genus *canis* a fragment of an osseous nature once composing an integral portion of the skeleton of an animal (whether bovine, porcine or otherwise the narrator was not able to determine satisfactorily), from which she had reason to believe her petted quadruped would obtain aliment,

When by continuous progressive motion she had arrived at the end of her brief journey, and in fact had reached the objective point and the goal of her desire,

Her fond anticipations were not realized, and her [illegible] the family receptacle before alluded to proved to be entirely denuded of everything in the way of that sustenance which tends to prolong life when received within and assimilated by the animal organism;

Consequently this indigent and long-suffering member of the higher class of vertebrates called mammals, but familiarly known as the "poor dog," failed on this occasion to obtain anything to appease his unsated and voracious appetite, which there is reason to believe had previously been whetted by the anticipation of the favorable result of the visit of his friend and protector to the usual storehouse of his supplies.

—*Boston Advertiser.*

Humor.

A pair of drawers—A span of truck-horses.

"Who was the meekest man?" asked a Sunday-school teacher. "Moses." "Very well; who was the meekest woman?" "Never was any."

Why are the ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.

A "mixed train"—The train of an elegant dress on promenade dragging along a hatful of shavings, strips of paper, cigar-stumps and tobacco-quids.

"I tell you," said a Wisconsin man to a neighbor next day after burying his wife, "when I came to get into bed, and lay thar, and not hearing Lucinda jawing around for an hour and a half, it just made me feel as if I'd moved into a strange country."

A Sabbath-school teacher, desirous of waking the dormant powers of a scholar, asked the question, "What are we taught by the historic incident of Jacob wrestling with the angel?" The cautious reply came, "Dunno, 'zactly, but I 'spose 'twas to tell us we mustn't rastle."

A Scotchman went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?" asked the lawyer. "Oh! aye, sir!" replied he; "I thought it best to tell ye the plain truth. Ye can put the lies into it yourself."

A boy six years old, having been much lectured by his father on the babyishness of crying when any calamity happened, cheered the paternal heart, the other morning, by saying: "Harry Bolton cried nearly all day 'cause his father died; but if you should die, pa, I wouldn't cry a bit."

"Dad, if I were to see a duck on the wing, and were to shoot it, would you lick me?" "O no, my son; it would show that you were a good marksman, and I would be proud of you." "Well, then, dad, I peppered our old Muscovy duck as he was flyin' over the fence to-day, and it would have done you good to see him drop!"

A New Hampshire farmer wanted a farm-hand, and was applied to by an Irishman, who wanted to work. The farmer objected to engaging Pat, on the ground that two Irishmen previously in his employ had died on his hands. "Then you object to hiring me for that, do ye?" said Pat. "Faith and I can bring you recommendations from many a place where I've worked that I never played such a trick!"

The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) *Mail*, with grateful eloquence, acknowledged the receipt of a milk punch in one column, and in the next published a "Temperance Department." Somebody has complained of his inconsistency, and he explains that the "editor of the *Mail* has nothing to do with what goes into the temperance column of his paper, nor have the gentlemen who conduct that department anything to do with what goes into the editor of the *Mail*."

An Accident at Cleveland.

According to a Cleveland paper, the following is the way accidents occur in that part of the country. An old but unusually thoughtful farmer, residing near enough to this city to do his trading here, went into his corn-field last week to hoe his corn, and, in order to give a crow or two a salute, should he see any, strapped his double-barreled shot-gun to his back. As he warmed up to his work he caused his hoe-handle to circulate with more than his wonted rapidity about him, and, finally, the end of the hoe-handle hitting the trigger of the gun, touched it off. The old farmer felt a gill or two of shot pass through his scalp and hat; and, supposing he had been shot at by an assassin in the rear, he, though wounded, seized his gun, and wheeling suddenly around, blazed away at the supposed shooter. He was still more surprised not to see a man, but his dog writhing in the agonies of dissolution. His is out now, hoeing corn again; but his head is covered with bandages and plasters, and his dog does not frisk about his heels as formerly.

A Smart Clerk.—A Whitehall grocery-man marks the prices of provisions on the covers of his barrels and casks. He had a new clerk the other day who mixed things. He got the cover of the sugar barrel, which was labeled "9 cents a pound," upon the lard barrel and straightway began to sell lard at nine cents. The sudden decline in the prices attracted all the people in the town, and the clerk thought he was doing a big thing until the proprietor returned, paid him off and told him to emigrate to Troy where smart people were in demand.—*Troy Press.*

To Color Yarn Yellow.—Cleanse the yarn, put it in hot alum water; boil peach-tree leaves, making a strong dye; remove the leaves and put the yarn in; simmer half an hour.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, July 16th, 1874

Secretary Bristow has telegraphed that he will be back to Washington. Where will he go next?

* * *

The last Postmaster-General we had from New England was in 1840, when John M. Niler was appointed by Martin Van Buren.

* * *

The New York Herald has chartered a special lightning express train to carry its Sunday edition to Saratoga and Lake George. All this is too bright to last.

* * *

The administration having gotten a goodly amount of cheap laudation for dischaging superfluous clerks and mechanics, is now about to set to work again.

* * *

There are about17,000 volumes in the Public Library of Chicago. It will take them some time to catch up with the 70,000 volumes which Cincinnati has.

* * *

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has united with the Burlington Road, and the Milwaukee Road in the construction of a Union Depot at Chicago.

* * *

A Builder named Dobbins has been awarded the important contract for putting up the permanent buiding for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition at a cost of $2,500,000.

* * *

Dr, Leonard Bacon is reported to have said that if Beecher's congregation did not reply by libel suit to Tilton's last letter within twenty-fuor hours, Beecher would have no case at all.

* * *

Chicago approves of the Canada Reciprocity Treaty, because the Canadians propose to enlarge all their canals and dig new ones so that Chicago's vessels can pass free from Chicago to Montreal.

* * *

The Chef Engineer of the Philadphia Fire Department has instructed the hosemen to walk home fires in order to relieve the house. Such unusual consideratenees might be imitated elsewhere.

* * *

The number of deaths in Cincinnati is about one hundred a week. In Philadelphia they are from three to four hundred a week, and yet the population is nearly half that of Philadelphia.

* * *

The Iowa republicans believe in the "oft repeated pledges" of the party to secure retrenchment and economy.—The average American citizen thinks it about time for some of the "oft repeated pledges" to be redeemed. Let us see some of those inflated promises made good in the sterling gold of honest perforemance. Get back to a specie basis, at least as far issua of lies is concerned'

* * *

Here is a beautiful illustration of the state of affairs in South Carolina: in nineteen counties duaing the past years 92,239 acres of land have been sold for the unpaid taxes ,and 343,971 acres have been forfeited to the state. The reason of this is the high taxes, created by stealing upon the part of the negro and carpet-bag officials. If there is no political change every body will have to be sold out for taxes.

* * *

Boss Shepherd has written a letter to John M. Francis of the Troy Times, thanking him for his enthusiastic defense. Mr. Shepherd certainly writes like an honest man, grieveously offonded by the heartless ingratitude of his countrymen. Some men are never satisfied. Boss ought to try and realize the fact that he might have been in the penitentiary like the illustrious Tweed.

* * *

The situation in France daily grows more complicated. It is extremely difficult for one not intimately acquainted with French politics to keep in sight the rapid movements which are constantly made by the party leaders. It is a triangular fight, in which Monarchial, Bonapartist and Republican interests are in opposition to each other.—The Monarchial party is split into the McMahon and Legitimist factions, the latter of which favors the claims of the Count de Chambord. Just now the Legitimists are trying to unseat the Ministry because of the suppression of the *Union*, the newspaper which published the Chambord Manifesto. It will not require much to produce an explosion in France, the result of which it is impossible to foresee.

The Cincinnati Enquirer considers the Tilton-Beecher scandal a just judgment inflicted upon the Beecher family for the attack made by Harriet Beecher Stowe upon Lord Byron. The source of providential dispensations must have conceived a lively interest in the auther of Don Juan. There was not a feather of the great poet's reputation ruffled by Mrs Stowe's onslaught.

* * *

It would be better for the Chicagoans to appoint a Commission to investigate the lives and characters of all the clergymen in the city and have done with the business at once. Scarcely a week passes but some clergyman is hauled over the coals and turned inside out for the inspection of a curious public. The last case is that of one Dandy, a Methodist clergyman, who is charged with the serious offense of smoking cigars, sending his daughter to dancing school, and lying. This is pretty bad, and Dandy should have known better. He is to be tried in regular ecclesiactical style, and there is no doubt that the trial will go hard with him. Who would be a Chicago clergyman?

* * *

Darius Green has been double discounted by a balloonist of England. This ardent believer in the efficacy of flying machines went up in a balloon and when at a great distance he launched forth to take the air on his untried pinions Like Icarus, he soared too high. At any rate the mcahine had one trivial defect. It wouldn't work and the unfortunate enthusiast came sweeping down with awful velocity.—He struck the earth as if he had been shot from a catapult. If he had been fooling around a gallon can of nitroglycerine his demolition would scarcely have been more complete. The result of this experiment may have the effect to weaken the confidence of the public in the efficacy of flying machiues.

* * *

The question whether men shall labor six, eight or ten hours, is one ever upon the surface. It is easy of solutiou if due consideration is given it. It has been shown that the employer who voluntarily reduces the labor time of his men to five hours is undeniably losing money in unproductive machinery. So workingmen who determine that they shall work but six or eight hours per day are reducing the general product of labor to the detriment of all laberers. The eight hour system does not provide for the deficiency of production all through the country should that system be generally adopted. The burden would fall heaviest upon the poor. The longer the producing time the greater the product and the greater the aggregate wealth and prosperity.

* * *

The Cincinnati Gazette has referred to the fact that the editorials of the Enquirer, during the civil war, had to undergo the supervision of General Burnside before publication. The Gazette alludes to the matter as a disgrace to its contemporary, while the Enquirer can only see in it the disgrace of the goverment. The joke of it is that the Enquirer relates how it published selections from the writings of Hamilton, Madison and Jay as editorial matter, and the unspecting Gazette denounced the lucubration of those venerable revolutionary authorities as treasonable and seditious doctrine.—For the benefit of military censors the Enquirer discharged all its hatred of the government in pretended translatious from Tacitus. The good natured man with the whiskers either failed to perceive the track or thought it too good to spoil.

* * *

While Congress has been agitating the question of Mormonism in Utah, and seeking the best means for its ultimate suppression, the missionaries of that church are scouring the world for converts. Seven hundred of these deluded people arrived in New York a few days ago from Sweden and Norway, enroute for the promised land.—Hideous as the doctrines of this peculiar people are, it is difficult to see how we can suppress them. If a citizen can make his religious convictions secure him an immunity from military service they might excuse his bad taste in desiring more than one helpmeet. The question of religion, in its relation to individual liberty or rather license, is a perplexing one, and will be extremely difficult to deal with. With the precedents already established a man might claim the right to violate almost any of our civil statutes on the plausible pretext that his religious convictions demanded it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements must be paid for in advance Terms $5 for the larger and $3 for the smaller offices.

CLERK.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Butt as a suitable candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige,

MANY FRIENDS.

TREASURER.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of D. F. Murry, of [illegible], as a suitable candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. [illegible] St. Clair, of Union township, as a suitable candidate for Treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.

MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier—Please announce John R. Goodt as a suitable candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

AUDITOR.

Editor Courier—Please announce Wm. McIntyre as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier—Please announce J. J. Hoovers[illegible] of Wilmington tp. as a suitable candidate for Auditor subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS

SHERIFF.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Treese, of Fairfield, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Leas, Jr., of Smithfield township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce G. I. Patterson of Butler township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention MANY FRIENDS.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

James I. Bost
vs.
Franklin D. Snydam
Howard Dunlevy,
surviving members of firm of Snydam & Co.,
and C. A. O. McClellen
} Complaint No. 142.

Now comes the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Franklin D. Snydam and Howard Dunlevy are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of June, 1874

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 2, 1874

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

Peter Hayden
Lyman Baldwin
vs
John Ditman
Eliza Ditman
} Complaint No. 150.

Now comes the plaintiff by D. Y. Husselman their attorney and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, John Ditman and Eliza Ditman are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Clark Joslin, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874

an equal undivided two-thirds of the followinr described lands situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit:

The north half of the south-east quarter, sixty-five acres off of the south side of the north-east quarter, twenty acres off of the east end of the north half of the south-west quarter, and five acres in the north east corner of the south half of the south-west quarter, all in section thirty [30] in township thirty-four [34] north of range fifteen [15 east, said tract to be offered singly commencing with the piece last above described, and selling enough of said land to realize a sum, sufficient to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

Terms—One third cash in hand, one-third in nine and one-third in twelve months from day of sale purchaser to give his notes for deferred payments at interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOYCE COATS, Adm'r.

Rose & Hartman, Atty.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed from the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the State of Indiana on the relation of Whedon W. Griswold is plaintiff and Lewis J. Blair is defendant, require me to make the sum of Twenty-eight thousand. nine hundred and ninety eight dollars and seventy eight cents,with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

Lots numbered one hundred and five (105) one hundred and six (106), one hundred and twenty-eight (128), and twenty-eight feet off west end of lot one hundred and twenty seven (127) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, as laid out by Wesley Park and Howe all in DeKalb County, Indiana. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs. Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

July 8, 1874. $8.50

An Ordinance.

Copy of an ordinance passed at the regular session of the Board of Trustees of Auburn, July 6th 1874:

An ordinance against the discharging of fire arms and fire-works in the incorporated town of Auburn

Be it ordained by the Board of trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

1st That the discharging within the corporate limits of said town of any cannon, gun, pistol or other fire arms, excepting the 4th day of July under the supervision of the marshal of said town, and the discharging or exploding of any fire-crackers, torpedoes, sky-rockets, fire pistols or other fire works or inventions, and the burning of bonfires within said corporate limits, is hereby declared unlawful, and every person or persons convicted of using, furnishing, selling or giving to any person or persons, any such fire-works or inventions for such purpose, shall be fined in a sum not less than one dollar and not more than ten dollars.

2nd It shall be the duty of the Marshal of said town and his deptuties to arrest any persons violating this ordinance, and forthwith take such persons before some Justice of the Peace of said town and make complaint thereof in writing before such justice.

Whereas an emergency exists for taking effect of this ordinance it is hereby declared that the same shall take effect and be enforced from and after July [illegible] 1874

Attest F. E. DAVENPORT, T. C.

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House.
19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.,

—at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

Elegant and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

Ladies Ready Made

SUITS.

Root & Company

Put on sale this week upwards of 400 new and desirable suits, comprising 90 different styles.

$ 3.00
4.00
4.50
5.00
6.00
7.50
8.00
9.00
10.00

EACH, AND UPWARD

—IN—

Grass Cloth Suits
Braided Linen Suits,
Ruffled Linen Suits,
Pleated Linen Suits
French Batiste Suits
Figured Percale Suits
White Victora Lawn Suits
White Lawn Polonaise
White Suisse Polonaise
Grey Linen Polonaise
Embroidered Batiste Polonaise
Linen Travelling dusters, etc,

As this is the last large offering of suits we shall make this season, ladies in want of handsome well made dresses, will do well to avail themselves of they opportunit.

Special Attention

Is asked to the Great Bargains we are offering in

Llama Lace Shawls
Llama Lace Jackets,
Grenadine Shawls
Shetland Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls
Children's Cloakings
New Style Parasols.

Opening of

Thin Drees Goods,

FANS,
MUSQUITO NETS,
NEW WHITE GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

We remove to our elegant new store in Hamilton Hall building between Sept. 1st and 15th.

Root & Company,
90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

T. B. TOTTEN
—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,
In Hebel's Corner

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. C. MILLER,
AUCTIONEER!
AUBURN, IND.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit
you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town
They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Specialty.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer Goods

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATER!

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows Building

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1 10, it is equa to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCFD 3cts.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	29c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonps per lb	40
All kind of nuts. Filbert4. per lb	18
Brazil nuts	18½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candses	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Year's old '70	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Leaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	36c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish 8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No 2 " per ½ Bbl $4,00
Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickerel $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 14c Shoulders per poumd
9c, Pickeled Pork per lb 9c

SUGARS.

Crnshed and Powdered	11c	Grannlated	11c
Coffee A	10½	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails, 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—
Ft Wayne Store.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 20.

The commodious block house erected by Mr. Allen, as a dwelling, and here I often attended prayer meeting and preaching in "the early day,' Mr. Allen was then a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Among the early settlers of this township, besides Mr. Allen and Mr. Miller, were John Nelson, Christian and Milton Hull, Samuel Eakright, R. R. Lounsbery, B. Bundell, John Crouch, Joseph Johnson, Aaron Vealey, Moses Haines, and many others, perhaps, of whom I am not now informed. Within a few years afterward, quite a number moved in, among whome were George Agnew, Elmor French, Moses Pierson, Elder Henry Cherry, Dr. Isaac Sawyer, Charles D. Handy,(the first Justice in the Township,) Eli Welch, Otis Bartlett, John Helwig and Elder S. B Ward.

As we have already stated, John N' Miller now a highly respected citizen of Newville, was one of the very first settlers in Willmington. We will now give a few items of his experience of pioneer life.—"in the winter of 1836-7," says he; "I took a job chopping of Mr. Lyttle, who had sold out where he had first settled, and enteed the tract of land owned by Edward and Wm' Scoville, in Stafford Township. The job was on the river bottoms where the timber was very heavy —Huge oak and elms, with enormous tops, being rather plenty to get along fast; as I had to take down all the timber and cut it up ready for logging. I only got four or five dollars, (I do not now remember distinctly the wages,)and was to take my pay in potatoes, pork, beans,&c. for potates, I paid, $1 per bushel; for pork 16 cents per pound ;and other things in perportion. The price for chopping was low' and that of the articles of pay high;—yet I could not do better, as provision must be had. While I kept busy on the job, I could just about get provision enough to keep us in the bare necessaries of life, so far as eating was concerned —but I had no time to be sick, and no time to rest but Sabbath. One evening, after choping hard all day. I took a bushel of potatoes and 17 or 18 pounds of pork on my sholder and started for home about dusk. The distance I had to travel along a blind trail, through the darkness and brush, was about six miles. Coming to Buck creek, over which a small limber log was placed, I undertook to walk it with my load but fell off in the water, which was high. I then waded through the ballance of the creek, getting very wet Cold wet and tired I persued my journey with my heavy load, until the long miles were passed: and I set down my pork and petatoes in my cabin.

The worst part of the tale is, that Lyttle was not satisfied with my doing the job so cheap, and taking the pay in high priced trade, but he actualy moved stake first set:—so that the line mite take in several large elms that were just outside of the job; and, besides, wanted me to chop up the curving brush fence, which ran from stake to stake, on one side of my square job, including about a quarter of an acre more than the straight line agreed upon, including, too' the elms fraudulently brought in, I went to Lyttle, in his house' to demand a settlement and the ballance of my pay; but he refused to pay' unless I choped up the brush fence.

This, under the circumstances, with my hands covered with blisters from hard and incessant chopping; (a kind of labor I was not accustomed to;)—This I say, provoked me almost beyond endurance, and I told him I should take it out of his hide, right then and there. I was making towards him. His wife screamed, and Lyttle turned it off in a laugh, and said he would pay me; and thus the matter ended." We will here enterrupt friend Miller, by stating this Lyttle as all the old settlers known,)was a hard customer,—He seems early to have exchanged his conscience (if he ever owned such an article for a gizzard, with which to grind new. comers. He was a very profane man though Bill Mathews declared that Lyttle did'nt know how to swear, he strung has oats together in such an awkward way.

And surely Bill was a competed judge of the matter. Friend Miller tells a good one on Lyttle, which I cannot resist the temptation to put down here. "I used" says John, "to go down to Lyttle's sometimes on Sunday afternoon,to be there on Monday morning, to commence my job Well, one afternoon, Lyttle being an excellent boatman, asked me to take a little ride on the river in his canoe.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County

THE MARKETS.

Wool 40c.
Butter 15c.
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 75 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Potatoes $1 50.
Wheat, red, $1 20.
Corn 65 @ 70 cts
Beans $2 25 per bu.
Wheat, white,$1 35
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Clover Seed, $5. @ $5.25.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The days are dry and warm

Snyder has a tinner at work.

Whortleberries are coming in.

The woolen mils are in full blast.

The nights and mornings are cool.

Beaded waists are new and fashionable

Too warm to try your muscle. Don't it?

The Central makes the boss soda water

We have a traveling photograph gallery in town.

Miller & Kinsey are making a splendid cream.

The currant crop is not very good this year.

Hunting items is quite a task this dull time of the year.

New peas, potatos, and young chickens are in market.

Dogs ought to be muzzled, or kept at home.

The school teachers are all enjoying a rest.

The berry marshes have one gatherer to every bush.

Cherries are plenty at 10 and 12 cents per quart.

This has been the dullest business week of the year.

Some Kendallville "roosters" spent last Sabbath here.

The ice cream business is good at Miller and Kinsey's.

Can't we have a harvest dance some where in the country.

The editor of the *New Era*, at Albion, was in town last week.

The editor is at Indianapolis attending the State Convention.

One of our fellows says, big mouthed girls are in demand.

Frank Beard is around the streets again getting along finely.

Mrs. Little has an up-stairs room to rent to a young man or lady.

There are no end to the new houses now in course of erection.

Candidates for nominations are altogether too accommodating.

Our grain merchants are preparing themselves for the fall trade.

We are in receipt of the Bucyrus *Forum* one of the best papers published in Ohio.

Horse traders can always be accomodated at this place.

We learn that Howard Griswold is lying sick of typhoid fever.

A blind 'cordeon player has been on our streets, "dishing it up" for the corner gangs.

Ryan & Mader are doing lively livery business. They will soon erect a handsome brick barn.

We understand that a gentleman from Butler will start a picture gallery here in a short time.

Fernando Palmer, who has been very low for several weeks, is getting along quite rapidly.

The catholic church is going up quite rapidly. They have the finest foundation of any building in the place.

The health of the country is uncommonly good. The Doctors are having a fine rest.

Lew Vordermark, our popular boot and shoe merchant, has returned from the east.

Butler must have enjoyed herself hugely on the Fourth. The crowd was large and the features enjoyable.

Last Saturday night was so fearful that it unfitted many people for the proper devotional services on Sunday.

The strawberry crop is passed, but the yield was abundant, and for a short time they were retailed at 10 cents a quart.

It should be remembered that there is an ordinance against using fire-crackers or fire-arms in the coporation.

Hank Brandon, Esq., started west on last Tuesday to look up a location for the hardware business. Our boys will miss him in their circles.

Things generally in town have been dull for a week or so. After harvest we may look for a lively trade.

We see a notice, signed by the Marshal, to put up horses, etc. Our streets should be clear of such.

Thieves and burglars frequently go around in the guise of umbrella makers and repairers' Look out.

It is now said that the comet will show the plainest on the evening of the 22nd of this month.

Nearly all kinds of wild fruit promises to yield abundantly this year. It seems a little scarce yet in the market.

Our merchants and manufacturers may reasonably expect a heavy fall and winter trade.

J. C. Jackson, Esq., the energetic notion merchant from Sedan, called on us yesterday.

There is a clerk in this town that had better "look a lettle out off dot back room, and save droubles."

The inquiry, "cannot the people do with their own as they, please ?" is a cruel sarcasm, when the people have nothing of their own.

A number of new cross walks have been laid in various parts of the town —This is the most expensive parts of our street department.

The social of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. Meese, Wednesday afternoon, July 22d, and the mite in the evening.—All are invited.

Quite an extensive and good looking comet appears in the northern sky every evening. To this exhibition there are no reserved seats, nor tickets.

If potato bugs are knocked off of the vines about noon of these excessively hot days, many of them will never again reach the top of the plant.

In Fort Wayne, the Presbyterians have established a dancing school, for the benefit of their children. This is a "sensible idea, and should be adopted in every community."

It is not common to see corn in this vicinity tall enough on the 1st of July to hide a horse if driven through it, but we hear of several fields in this neighborhood that reached the mark this year.

Let our citizens be on the lookout for mad dogs. The heated term seems to contribute to this danger. Several places in this State are already enjoying this luxury. Keep a sharp eye out for them.

One-half of the fruit of Michigan will have to be picked green and thrown away in order to save the crop this year. The trees are so full that otherwise the whole would be ruined.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that Chicago was again on fire, and some thirty-six blocks were destroyed. They seem to have more than their share in this direction.

They had a lively convention over at Bucyrus last week. Some two hundred and fifty balloting were had before a candidate was nominated for Congress.—About the third does the thing in Indiana.

People should be very careful about loading their stomachs with unripe fruit at this season of the year as much as sickness is likely to prevail during the extremely hot weather.

Our accomptished saloonist got handsomly polished last Saturday, by a young man from the country. It dont do to fool around these young sprigs from the rural "deestricts."

Dr J. H. Ford has just erected a fine iron fence in front of his residence on Main-st, It is erected neat and firm and presents a splendid appearance. We would like to see a number of these fences built during the summer.

A gentleman who is supposed to know, tells us that the wheat crop will be much better than last year. The heads of the wheat are large, and although a little thin in places, will turn out more than is expected.

Auburn has a few fellows who call and imagine themselves high toned. They "stand off" the clothing merchant, borrow their neighbor's horse, buggy, and "jew a half hour" to get six cigars for a quarter of a dollar. Gabriel, toot.

A new building is being erected on 7th street, that gives the appearance of a church structure. We know of none, however, to be erected in that part of the town, but hope we are in error, as our place is in want of more buildings of this kind.

Candidates for county office are beginning to develop themselves in a lively manner. It costs just five dollars, in advance, to announce your name in the Courier. Let the people hear from you in time for them to discuss your merits.

Mishawaka has an enterprising individual, Geo. Milburn, who offers to invest $100,000 in a monster manufacturing enterprise at that place, if other citizens will subscribe an equal amount. If Auburn had two Geo. Milburns, and one of them would make that proposition to the other, our farmers might expect some day to have a better market for their surplus produce.

We have not had to chronicle any suicide for a long time. Not even a haunted house has been reported to us for many months. Are the people so enervated by the hot weather that they can do nothing to create a sensation?

By the way, if you want a nice pair of boots or shoes, go to-day and see the fine assortment that they have to show. It costs nothing and is a sight worth money Prices are way down and within the reach of any person's purse. Remember Vordermark & Son's is the name.

Some individuals in town are amusing themselves by writing letters to certain young ladies, and instead of their own signature use that of some of our young men in town. This may be amusing, but should the Grand Jury call on them for an explanation it might call to memory, "Rock of ages cleft for me, &c."

The supposed murder affair, near Waterloo, turns out to be a great farce. Inman was taken from jail on a writ of *Habeas Corpus* and discharged, and re-arrested on another charge, and again discharged. It is well enough to be on the alert but too much of this sometimes proves unpleasant.

We do candidly believe that our town authorities should take steps towards sending some of our surplus dogs to the "happy land of Canine. We have about 15,000 that are hardly fit for bologna, and others that are worth keeping. A good dog comes handy every now and then and are always in demand; a worthless one to the contrary.

Among the charges which are preferred against the Reverend Mr. Dandy, a Methodist preacher in Chicago, are that he smokes, sends his daughter to a dancing school and speculates in real estate. Add Brother Dandy's cognominal offense against pure religion, and it is clear he burnt at the stake.

Dr. Cowan has been presented with a cane from Mr. Osborn, of Albion, that is worthy of note. It has a complete drug store running down the stick and the handle holds an entire set of surgical instruments. The Dr. swings her with pride the full length of the sidewalk, and in case of any accident he is on hand with any thing required from quinine down to corn salve.

This week our farmers have been making the reapers buzz—it is said that there is an immense crop. The straw and berry have ripened so astonishingly fast, that, to save against loss from shattering off, the cutting has been done mostly early in the morning and late in the evening. The farmers are all, seemingly satisfied, and that is one excellent point. Some of the white wheat was touched with rust, bu not enough to hurt the berry.

We think a man rather a peculiar christian who will sit down to his breakfast table and return thanks to his Creator for the preservation of his life through the night, and the bounties set before him, and as soon as he has eaten the same takes down his gun and kills the little birds that simply want a few cherries off his trees for their breakfast, they having awoke earlier than he and sang praise to the same Creator.

It is said that the iron track on the B. P. & C. R. R. is laid to Ailla, and is rapidly progressing from Millford crossing, in Kosciusko county, eastward. The heavy works west of Blue Grass, and near Bruce's, in Jefferson, constitute about the only obstacles to the almost immediate completion of the road; and we are informed that even with the present forces engaged on those works, they will be finished in two months. It is probable, however, that the force will soon be largely increased.—*New Era.*

Hon. Henry B. Sayler. our Representative in Congress, has made a creditable record for himself in the National Council. He has attended strictly to business, worked hard, done nothing mean that we can learn, but on the contrary has done his duty in the most able and creditable manner.

The above is from the Steuben *Republican* and we can readily endorse it as far as that gentleman is personally concerned.

We have been visiting down among the yeomanry of Wayne and Stark counties O. for several days past, and found things unusually dull. The wheat crop is splendid, but the corn and grass is very backward, for want of rain. No rain having fallen there for five weeks until last Saturday. The county seems to be experiencing very hard times every where, and the oldest inhabitant cannot remember when money matters were so close. It is to be hoped that the abundant crop will give relief, for we cannot expect it rom any o ther source.

We give the following recipt for cleaning Wall Paper, which we clip from an exchange: Take a piece of wood of the shape of a scrubbing brush, nail a handle on the back, then upon the face nail a piece of dried sheepskin with the wool upon it; or flax or tow will do, or cotton flannel of several thicknesses will answer very well. Dip this brush into dry whiting, and rub the smoke lightly with the brush, on the upper parts of the room first, protecting the carpet with matting or newspapers, as the whiting dust is hard to sweep off the carpet. The whiting that remains on the wall is easily brushed off with a soft cloth attached to a stick It is is very effectual if the room is not damp and the whiting is dry.

What the People say Must be True,

That

Miller & Casebeers

Is the CHEAPEST and BEST store in the county.

Hear, Hear, Read, Read

And come and see for Yourselves.

5000 YARDS OF CALICO AT 8 CENTS A YARD,

Standard's warranted fast colors, worth 10cts

5000 yards of Calico at 10 cents, worth 12½. 2000 yards of Calico, new styles, latest thing out—nobody else has them.

10,000 YARDS OF BROWN MUSLIN.

from 8½ to 11c. It cannot be beat for the money. Victoria Lawns, new stock, best in America. New stock of

Parasols, Fans, Belts, Etc.

at prices that defy competition.

Our stock of DRY GOODS are complete,
Our stock of GROCERIES are complete,
Our stock of NOTIONS are comple,
Our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES are complete.
Our stock of QUEESWARE is complete.
Our stock of HATS AND CAPS is complete.

The only Store in AUBURN where you can Buy Everything you Want

Fresh Arrivals of GOODS Every day

Now is the time so get Good Bargains.

Bring along your Eggs, Bring along your Butter. And don't forget too cal and see

MILLER & CASEBEER.

The Defiance *Democrat* says, in order to facilitate business the B. P. & C. Railway company constructed a temporary trestle across the Maumee River, seven miles west from Defiance, and to-day a gang of track layers will commence operations west of that river. At the same time another gang will start at the St. Joseph River and work eastward. The distance between the two rivers is twenty miles.—When this intervening space is completed the whole track will be completed to Avilla, Ind., a distance of forty six miles from Defiance. At Avilla, junction will be made with the Grand Rapids & Indiana road. At the present rate of work it will be an easy matter to reach Chicago this year.

We append for the local information of our friends in the county, the following receipt,which we have clipped from an exchange. The heated term is upon us, and we think too much cold water is not healthy, and believe that nature craves something else to invigorate and strengthen it whilst necessarily exposed to the rays of a torrid sun.

Take of the best white Jamacia ginger root, carefully bruised, two ounces;—cream of tartar, one ounce; water six to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add one pound of sugar, and again place it over the fire keep it well stirred till the sugar is perfectly disolved, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, into which you have put two drachms of tartaric acid, and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain till the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a teaspoonful of yeast stirring them well together, and bottle for use. The corks must be well secured.—The drink will be in high perfection in four or five days. This is a very refreshing and wholesome beverage, and one which may be partaken of without any unpleasant results, even in the hottest weather.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchases, or mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Cattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from completion of building or furnishing of material:

Englebert Ashley to Zack Kagey lots 14 and 15 A 2nd Ad Auburn. $400

Enos Vian to Hannah Drowley, und ½ lot 11 Mc ad Corunna. 125

Sally A Adams to und ½ und to same.—130.

Danl S. Ober to Sol Shearer n ½ lots 5 and 35 O P Auburn. $400

Geo Kuhlman to Chas Beagnot lot 9 K 2nd ad Auburn $750

Thos W Sharp to Emeline R Espay, lots 243 and 244 Hor. Ad Waterloo. $600

Geo Henning to Wm B Henning, e ½ n e ¼, sec 27, Smithfield $3000

Philip Plum to Lafyette Miser, pt s e ¼ sec 3, Union. $150

E Burcane to Aaron Ash n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 31, Franklin. $1300

A Y O Rosenberry to Geo W Frick, n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 22, Union $400

James Downend to Rich & Cady & Clark lot 3 Altona $25

A Corbett to Thomas Kelly lot 71 O P Waterloo $900

Geo Ensley to W C Case lot 17 Ens 2nd Ad Auburn $250

Same to J Matson, Case lot 20 same Ad $250

E Ashley to C H Mock lot 22 A 2nd ad Auburn $225

Thomas Askey to Wesley P Johuson in s e ¼ sec 3 Union 22/

Recollect Hare delivers flour, &c, from his Feed store.

Buy your flour and feed at Hare s store and he will deliver it for you.

SPENCERVILLE—One of the hands employed on the steam shovel, near this place, had two of his fingers so badly mashed as to make amputation necessary Dr. Houghton successfully performed the operation.

A. W. Coburn, a pioneer settler in this township, died on Friday night last. The funeral on Sunday was largely attended by the residents throughout the township.

A. C. Dawson is the happy father of another Daw—son.

The following officers of Spencerville Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F. were publicly installed, in their Hall, Saturday evening: Geo. Johnson, N. G; Sol Barney, V. G; Frank Herrick, sec'y; A. Leighty. Treasurer.

Con.

The Excelsior Magazine is one of the finest periodicals we have just received, It contains a supplement of fashion plates of the most exquisite styles, while the magazine proper is filled with the most interesting reading matter. Published at Chicago by M. G. Walker, at $3.50 per anum Silver premiums offered to agents for clubs.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Homer Abel, late of DeKalb County, deceased.—The estate is probably solvent.

ELECTA ABEL, Adm'x.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Milliman. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of John A. Neiswender, late of DeKalb County deceased. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

P. B. NIMMONS, Ex'r.

To Builders and Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that I will receive proposals up to July 31, 1874, for the erection of a brick school house, in district No. 2, Concord-tp, with the privilege of rejecting any or all bids. For plan and specification apply to

J. R. NICHOLS,
Trustee Concord-tp. Spencerville, Ind.,

July 19

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that John Treesh administrator of estate of Frederick E. Rohm, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts: and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of George W. Reed, deceased, will offer for sale on

SATURDAY JULY 25th, 1874,

the undivided two-thirds of the following real estate, in DeKalb County, Ind. to-wit: The west half of the north east quarter of section twenty nine, township thirty thee, north of range thirteen east, excepting five acres described as follows, Commencing at the south east corner of said premises running thence west forty rods, thence north twenty rods, thence south twenty rods to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at nine and eighteen months with notes at interest, without relief from valuation and appraisment laws, secured by good freehold sureties. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN D. FERGUSON, Adm'r.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of commissioners of Dekalb County' Indiana, made at an adjourned session, held on the 19th of June A. D 1874, sealed proposals will be recieved at the Auditor's office in Auburn, in said County, untill the 7th day of August, A. D. 1874, for the construction of a bridge across the little St. Joseph River on the public highway running south on the secion line, between section thirteen and fourteen, in Concord-tp' in said county. Plan and specifications for said bridge can be seen at the Auditor's office of said county.

WM. MCINTIRE, Auditor.

July 2, 1874.

THE WIFE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

From school, and ball, and rout she came,
The city's fair, pale daughter,
To drink the wine of mountain fair,
Beside the Bearcamp Water.

Her steps grew firmer on the hills
That watch our homesteads over,
On cheek and lip, from summer fields,
She caught the bloom of clover.

For health comes sparkling in the streams
From cool Chocorua stealing.
There's iron in our Northern winds—
Our pines are trees of healing.

She sat beneath the broad-armed elms
That skirt the mowing meadow,
And watched the gentle west wind weave
The grass with shine and shadow.

Beside her, from the summer heat,
To share her grateful screening,
With forehead bared, the farmer stood,
Upon his pitchfork leaning.

Framed in its damp, dark locks, his face
Had nothing mean or common,
Strong, manly, true, the tenderness
And pride beloved of women.

She looked up, glowing with the health
The country air had brought her,
And, laughing, said: "You lack a wife,
Your mother lacks a daughter.

"To mend your frock and bake your bread
You do not need a lady;
Be sure, among these brown old homes
Is some one waiting ready—

"Some fair, sweet girl, with skillful hand
And cheerful heart for treasure,
Who never played with ivory keys,
Or danced the polka's measure."

He bent his black brows to a frown,
He set his white teeth tightly;
"'Tis well," he said, "for one like you
To choose for me so lightly;

"You think, because my life is rude,
I take no note of sweetness;
I tell you love has naught to do
With meetness or unmeetness.

Itself its best excuse, it asks
No leave of pride or fashion
When silken zone or homespun frock
It stirs with throbs of passion.

"You think me deaf and blind; you bring
Your winning graces hither
As free as if from cradle time
We two had played together.

"You tempt me with your laughing eyes,
Your cheek of sundown's blushes;
A motion as of waving grain,
A music as of thrushes.

"The playing of your summer sport,
The spells you weave around me
You cannot of your will undo,
Nor leave me as you found me.

"You go as lightly as you came,
Your life is well without me;
What care you that these hills will close
Like prison walls about me?

"No mood is mine to seek a wife,
Or daughter for my mother;
Who loves you loses in that love
All power to love another!

"I dare your pity or your scorn
With pride your own exceeding;
I fling my heart into your lap
Without a word of pleading."

She looked upon the waving grass
So archly, yet so tender,
"And I will give you mine," she said,
"You will forgive the lender?

"Nor frock nor tan can hide the man;
And see you not, my farmer,
How weak and fond a woman waits
Behind the silken armor?

"I love you; on that love alone,
And not my worth, presuming,
Will you not trust for summer fruit
The tree in May-day blooming?"

Alone the hangbird overhead,
His hair-swung cradle straining,
Looked down to see love's miracle—
The giving that is gaining.

And so the farmer found a wife,
His mother found a daughter;
There looks no happier home than hers
On pleasant Bearcamp Water.

Flowers spring to blossom where she walks
The careful ways of duty;
Our hard, stiff lines of life, with her,
Are flowing curves of beauty.

Our homes are cheerier for her sake,
Our door-yards brighter blooming,
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for her coming.

ORIENTAL JUSTICE.

The last number of the *Evangelist* contains a letter addressed to the editor, the Rev. Henry M. Field, by a friend in Japan, dated April 21, from Kai-sei-gakko Tokei, announcing that a Japanese acquaintance of theirs, named Katski, who appears to have been educated in this country, has been beheaded for rebellion against the civil authorities. The writer gives the following account of the method of the execution:

In a case of this kind the condemned are led together in an open spot and made to kneel down. One by one they are placed beside the straw matting which are to be used to wrap their bodies in, and as each head falls, another victim is brought forward to the horrible death. Those considered least guilty die first, and their wretched companions are made to look on at what their own fate is to be. The executioner pours water on his sword after each blow (and one strike is usually sufficient) and the whole thing is finished up in short and solemn order. The bodies are then wrapped in mats and buried in a pit, the heads of the most guilty exposed on posts, and the bloody tragedy ends. The writer, in straying about within the inclosure, came at last across what he calls a "peculiar spot," devoted to the process of hari-kari. A little path turns off to the right, which conducts you into an open space, about ninety feet square, and surrounded on either side by the prison walls. In the center the earth is raised a few inches, and over the square plot thus formed is built a kind of shed or stall, with slanting roof. This faces toward another shed or covered platform about a dozen paces in front of it. Under the first-mentioned shed is the spot where the condemed Samourai perform "Hara-kiru," and upon the platform mentioned the yaconims sit to see that the thing is properly done. There has been no self-execution there recently, the latest being last year; but the usual manner of its performance was graphically described to us by the communicative prison-keeper who conducted us politely around. Without going into particulars, however, I will only say that on proper occasions the three sides of the shed are surrounded with awnings, and straw mats are placed in the center, upon which the Samourai seats himself, the officials take their seats on the raised platform directly in front. Without much delay the short sword is placed upon a little table in front of the victim, and with solemn dignity he takes it and draws it deliberately across the pit of his stomach, more or less deeply as the may be. In former times it was the custom to thrust one's self severely at the outset; but at present it has degenerated into simply the idea, so that the man takes the sword, a short or long one, and wrapping paper about the blade, allows only the point to project. With this (according to the latest fashion) he gives himself a respectable scratch, sufficient to show his chivalry, and then allows the assistant who stands behind him to complete the work by dispatching him as rapidly as possible. But, as I say, this spot and method are but little used nowadays, either because the Samourai distinctions are becoming obliterated, or else because the guilty people are usually of the common order. However, do not think that this little square court-yard of which I speak is at all lacking in modern horrors, even if the hari-kiru is falling out of date. For while we were standing underneath the little shed of such peculiar associations, the prison-keeper directed the attendants to remove a small roof-like cover placed over a spot a few paces from us. Walking up to the little square hollow in the ground thus exposed we saw, with a suppressed shudder, what the placed really was. It was only a small hole, a few feet each way, and half a foot deep, with four beams of wood lined about it on either side; but in his little space was the most sickening sight I ever saw. Straw mats clotted with human blood lay piled in the hole, while strips of paper with bands or cords still attached to them, and both covered with gore, showed the manner in which the victims had been blindfolded, ere their heads fell on that terrible spot. Looking upon the beam of wood on which I stood, I saw that its end, near the corner, was hacked away to the depth of several inches by the repeated blows of the sword which had fallen upon it for years gone by. It is probable that hundreds of unfortunates have perished at this very corner, for the spot has been used for the purpose of capital punishment for a long time. Twenty-five persons have been beheaded there this year, only since Jan. 1, and two were executed last Thursday, the fresh mark of whose blood we then saw. I inquired if a victim was led up to the spot in the condition in which it was at the present time. The yaconim said yes, but that he was blindfolded before he entered the gate, and could not see what was in store for him, though the odor of the place was quite enough to tell him. He was made to kneel at the fatal corner, and bow his head forward, and in a second or two all was over. Just beyond this unpleasant spot at the end of the court-yard, is a long black shed, looking something like a boat-house, only it is mounted up higher, and is reached by two flights of steps. At first I thought it was a kind of gallery for the spectators of the yaconims; but on going up the steps to the platform above, I soon saw by the rings, the pully, and the open trap what the place really was. It was a gallows, built in the most approved Jap or foreign style, and upon which four men may be hung at once; and in fact, fifteen victims have already fallen from that fatal trap the present year since the 1st of January. In order to explain the *modus operandi* to us more fully, the prison-keeper caused the rope to be brought, which he placed over one of the pulleys and attached to the iron ring in the usual manner. The rope was very strong, and as fine a specimen of hemp-work as one would ever desire for the purpose; the slip-noose was also excellently made, and had an ingenious front catch to it. The trap-door was drawn up to its proper position, and securely bolted; the end of the rope was placed upon it loosely, and at a signal the drop fell with a loud thump. A man's neck would thus fall six or eight feet and was pretty sure to be broken. They seldom fail in producing death immediately. The gallows has only been introduced here recently, and this scaffold was erected last year, probably in imitation of foreign countries. This manner of execution is not considered quite so bad or disgraceful as decapitation, and it will possibly come more and more in vogue. It was a strange contrast, however, to see in the same square the three different modes of execution, combining the ancient and modern ideas of the subject, viz.: the spot for performing hari-kiru, the hole for decapitation and the gallows for hanging. The latter is an innovation here, and the three methods are quite as queer a mixture of Jap and foreign styles as anything to be met with in more peaceable affairs. But we will hasten out of this subject; for though I might describe the old strangling-posts, with their hidden holes and pulleys and stone weights, which we saw by the side of the wall, yet I think it is time for us to step into the guard-house at the entrance and take a cup of tea to refresh ourselves. While we were sipping our tea, two long swords in black sheaths, and with black handles, were kindly brought in for our inspection. Laying aside our cups, we drew out the swords from their scabbards, and both the edges of the blades and the ador which accompanied their withdrawal, told distinctly what they were. These were the executive swords, and one of them especially had evidently done good and frequent service. Though often sharpened, its edge was nicked in so many places (where it had struck bone) that it was somewhat dulled; but a heavy blow overcomes all obstacles presented by the nicks. Justice, and not unfrequently injustice, is sure and speedy in Japan, for a man is executed the same day he is condemned.

WHAT IT IS TO BE BASHFUL.

It is not a pleasant thing to be bashful. If anybody thinks it is, let him observe the misery, the utter wretchedness of a bashful man in company, and he will be convinced of his mistake.

I have a friend who is perhaps the most bashful man ever produced by this, or any other country. He will walk a mile out of his way any time rather than meet a lady he knows. He has been known to threaten suicide to avoid the agony of an introduction to a young lady.

Once, in the excitement occasioned by a lady's speaking to him, he sat down on a hot stove. Persons who were present say they never saw a man manifest so strong an aversion to any object as Jenkins did to that stove. He seemed animated by a strong desire to go through the wall on the opposite side of the room.

A few days ago he allowed himself to be entrapped into accepting an invitation to a private entertainment, with the understanding that he was to go after a certain young lady and take her to the house. When the eventful evening arrived, he was, of course, detained at the store an hour longer than usual. At last he left and hurried home, haunted by the reflection that he would be too late—he would incur the everlasting enmity of the young lady—and other thoughts equally well calculated to quiet a disturbed mind. When he reached home he found that he had forgotten to stop at a barber's to be shaved. That operation he had to perform himself. He slashed around promiscuously, and as he had not shaved himself since he was a baby, it is not to be wondered at that he cut several beautiful gashes across one side of his face, forgetting altogether in his hurry to shave the other side.

Having at length, as he thought, completed his toilet, he started off in the direction of the house wherein dwelt the young lady whose escort he had been forced to become. After he had reached the house he walked by it several times before he could summon the courage to go in. At last he walked up the steps and pulled the bell gently. It was not answered, and he rang it again. Still no one came to the door. Then he got mad and jerked at it wildly. This time it was heard quite distinctly. When the servant opened the door, Jenkins was sitting quietly and calmly on the pavement, leaning against a tree in front of the steps. The bell-knob was still in his hand. The servant turned and whispered to some one beeind her. The gentle breeze wafted to the ears of Jenkins these few but expressive words, "Drunk as a fool."

Now, Jenkins was strongly averse to having that servant entertain any such opinion respecting his condition, and to convince her that he had not reached that state of intoxication supposed to be peculiar to fools, he jumped up, and walked steadily up the steps. His appearance, however, was not such as to impress her with a belief in his sobriety. The suddenness with which he had taken his seat on the pavement had made a rent of considerable size in a tender portion of his pantaloons, and from this rent a quarter of a yard of "canvass" fluttered gaily in the wind. Of this he was fortunately ignorant, and, consequently, unable to account for the half-smothered laugh that broke from the servant as she closed the parlor door.

The young lady was at once informed of the supposed condition of Jenkins, and he was in a few minutes informed that the young lady was suffering with a severe headache and couldn't accompany him. Jenkins had a vague suspicion that the headache was due to the first remark of that servant. It can hardly be said that he was disappointed in being deprived of the company of the young lady, but then it was not pleasant for one of the most sober, moral and church-going men in the world to be suspected of being drunk, and on such an occasion. His feelings toward the servant were not such as should be indulged in by a meek and lowly Christian.

He started off alone and in a few minutes reached the house whither he had been invited. Here he had no trouble with the bell, and after divesting himself of hat, overcoat, etc., was invited into the parlor.

Now, Jenkins has a peculiar horror of entering a room where there is more than one person, and he'd much rather that one were somewhere else.

From the amount of laughing, talking, piano-playing, etc., going on in the parlor, he judged there were about seventy-five persons in there, and the very thought of going in there almost made his hair stand on end. It was too late, however, to back out, and he opened the door to go in. The look of surprise on everybody's countenance, and the tittering that he heard in some parts of the room, did not restore his tranquillity. Somebody came to his rescue, and proceeded to introduce him to the company. While he was thus pleasantly engaged, another fellow entered the hall, and while Jenkins was engaged on his seventh bow and just as he had brought his head into the most convenient position for looking through his legs, the door opened. The door was brought into contact with the rear end of Jenkins' pants, and he at once assumed a sprawling position.

He was a beautiful object to contemplate, as he lay reclining gracefully on the floor, his feet stretched widely apart, his hands clutching at the floor, his nose mashed into the carpet, and that white flag spread out in all its beauty.

He didn't stay there long, however, but by the united exertions of the crowd he was enabled to rise, and was invited to "take a seat" (most anybody to judge from appearances would have thought he already had a seat). He made a rush for the nearest chair, and turned to sit down. As he did so, some playfully disposed youth removed the chair. He did sit down, but with such force as to shake the whole house. The old folks up-stairs were actually thrown out of bed by the force of the "sit down." As his body descended to the floor, his feet flew heavenward. A young lady was sitting in front of him. In a moment she too was on the floor, and her chin bore the mark of a boot.

Again he was assisted to his feet, and seeing a chair in the farthest corner of the room, he went for it. While crossing the room, he stepped on a lady's dress. In trying to get off, he stepped on it higher up and tore off about two yards of trail. Then he backed off, and into another lady's lap. Those who were present say the suddenness with which he left this seat reminded them of their school days, when they used to fix pins in the benches to see the boys go through the ceiling.

After this leap, Jenkins brought up against a center-table. In an instant that table was no more. He had made about nine marble slabs out of one. Fancy toys, pieces of glass, flowers, etc., were scattered about in the greatest profusion.

Just about this time he caught a glimpse of himself in an opposite glass. He drew nearer and for a moment he was transfixed with horror, wonder, amazement and everything of that sort. His eyes assumed the size of an ordinary saucer. And no wonder; for in the glass he saw his face, one side of which was covered with bloody scratches, the other with a beard of a week's growth; he saw his head which had not been combed since morning; he saw his shirt put on hind-side-before; he saw his vest the bottom button fastened in the top hole; then, as he turned, he saw the flag floating in the breeze.

All this he saw, and with a cry which was a howl, a shriek and a yell altogether, he made a rush for the door, and then for the street. He ran about three miles and stopped on a corner to commune with a lamp-post. It grieves me to say that, for a time, he forgot his Sunday school teaching. It is hardly necessary to repeat what he said. Some of the expressions he used are familiar to most persons; but most of them he manufactured for the occasion. Those in ordinary use he thought would not do the subject justice.—*Danbury News.*

More About the Press Gag-Law.

[Washington (July 1) Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Good lawyers of this district, who have seen Judge Poland's card explaining the law which, it is claimed, gives the Criminal Court here power to arrest editors for alleged libel wherever they may reside, express surprise that he should have claimed that it is necessary to make the provisions of the Judiciary act of 1789 applicable here, in order to be able to arrest criminals who might commit offenses here and escape to the States. The fact is, that the courts of this district have long had ample power to arrest criminals who, after committing offenses in the district, fled from it. But to arrest persons who have never been here, and who have only constructively violated laws of the district, is quite another thing which the bill as passed is held to make possible. There has been no such condition of affairs here as Judge Poland's card implies, namely: That if a person committed a crime in the district and was indicted in the courts, there was no way of arresting him if he crossed the river into Virginia or stepped over the boundary into Maryland. Arrests of persons after indictment are made by a United States officer bearing with him to any State a copy of the indictment, certified by the clerk of the court; and arrests before indictments are made by sending the warrant of the United States Commissioner to the United States Marshal of the district where the criminal is. The effect of the second section of Judge Poland's bill was not mentioned in either House. The brief explanation was confined exclusively to the question at issue between the Police Court and the Criminal Courts. Whether the bill was passed with special reference to the press cannot be known, but it is true that before any attention had been attracted to the bill, or its peculiar provisions had become known, that Congressmen who had been anxious to obtain some hold on the press were boasting quietly that a bill had been slipped through that gave them all the power they wanted.

A Night in the Country.

About 11 o'clock the dogs take a tongue in. The faithful watch-dogs generally form themselves into granges, each containing about 700 dogs, for mutual aid and benefit in the distillation of mutton. Every night 100 dogs steal away silently to kill sheep, while the other 600 bark furiously, to induce their owners to believe they are, like the Hon. Elijah Pogram, "active to their trust," and to cover the bloody operations of their fellows. At midnight the cow whose calf has been reft from her, having reflected upon her loss, lifts up her voice and laments. The lament of a sorrowful cow in a barn is something *sui generis* in the matter of sounds. In the first place, it takes her a long time to become loud, and an equally long time to fill the barn with noise. But when the building is filled with "moo," and it begins to leak out at the windows and doors in muffled and melancholy thunder, she has a long interval of rest to prepare another blast ere the first ululation has been exhausted. About two in the morning she is drowned out and silenced by a jackass somewhere in the country, who, having nerved himself for the effort by a silence of twenty-four hours, delivers himself by a bray that makes the sky bright with a responsive shower of shooting stars. There is an awful silence for about twenty minutes, no animal daring to call his voice his own; then the jackass sings again. Just as the country-side is congratulating itself that the infliction is over for another interval of twenty minutes, he discharges a third volley, and then is heard no more. You, however, do not know that he has broken a blood-vessel or gone to sleep; but, with a dreadful uncertainty as to when the next bray will occur, put your head under the clothes, and your thumbs in your ears, and wait.

A Fish Story.

The curious fate of a fish caught in the Sassafras river, in Kent county, Maryland, is thus related by a correspondent: A fish-hawk stole a very fine pickerel from the seine of some fishermen, when an eagle who had been watching the operation gave chase, and compelled the hawk to drop his prey. This was seized at once by the eagle and appropriated to his own use. William Shallcross, who resides there, had been looking on, and succeeded in frightening off the eagle. As the fish was not injured, he took it home, intending it for supper. While the cook was looking another way the cat in her turn captured the pickerel, and began devouring it. Just then a hound belonging to the family came along, and concluded to assert his rights in the matter. He drove away the cat and ate the fish himself—which closes its history. And this is a true "fish story."

THE ORIGIN OF "GROG."—Until the time of Admiral Vernon the British sailors had their allowance of brandy or rum served out to them unmixed with water. This plan was found to be attended with inconvenience on some occasions, and the Admiral therefore ordered that in the fleet he commanded the spirit should be mixed with water before it was given to the men. This innovation at first gave great offense to the sailors, and rendered the commander very unpopular. The Admiral at that time wore a grogram coat, and was nicknamed "Old Grog." This name was afterward given to the mixed liquor he compelled them to take, and it has hence universally obtained the name of grog.

All Sorts.

HYDROPHOBIA was never so prevalent as this year.

GARIBALDI is so ill that he cannot write or feed himself.

A PITTSBURGH rat lined his nest with sixty-seven dollars in cash.

THE new directory of New York city contains 109,785 names, being an increase of 6,757 over last year.

IF one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones.

A BROOKLYN girl has just rejected a suitor because his arm wasn't long enough to go round her.

A ROPE 10,000 fathoms long, recently made at Shadwell, England, is believed to be the longest rope in the world.

A YANKEE wanted the Bridge of Sighs pointed out to him, and then offered to bet America had several bridges twice the size.

THE faculty of Yale College announces that hereafter no musical instruments will be allowed in the college buildings.

Two young millionaires have recently come to an unhappy end in New York, which goes to show the danger of being a millionaire.

EX-SENATOR ROSS is about to leave the Kansas *Spirit* newspaper. Mr. Ross has been diversifying his career of late by type-sticking and other varieties of toil.

THE Cremation Society of Zurich, which numbers 600 members, has met with such support that it intends offering a prize for the best method of cremation.

THE Jews in Palestine are in need of immediate relief, the famine having reduced them to absolute dependence upon outside aid for the means of existence.

THE farmers of the United States annually expend $20,000,000 in reaping and mowing machines. The annual production is now estimated at about 125,000 machines.

JOSH CLARK, a veteran engineer on the Buffalo division of the Erie railroad, last week ran his engine 1,755 miles, putting in sixteen and a half days' time in a single week, and drew therefor $66 pay. This is said to be the biggest engineering feat on the Erie record.

THE Emperor of China has ordered a collection to be made of Chinese poetry from the earliest times downward. This collection will be published in 200 volumes. It is also stated that the Emperor has in his possession a library numbering over 4,000,000 volumes.

IN the Bernese Jura the manufacture of watches is continually increasing. Twelve thousand three hundred persons find employment through this industry. The yearly production is 1,290,000 watches, of the value of 20.25 francs, representing about 30,900,000 francs.

THE *Admiralty Journal* is authority for the statement that a radical reform is about to be introduced into the British navy. The ponderous iron-clads, constructed at immense cost, are regarded as useless in comparison with the Yankee monitor, and the latter is to have a trial.

THREE Presbyterian bodies, the United Presbyterian Assembly, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians, and the Synod of Reformed Presbyterians, have recently declared that members of their respective churches must not become Patrons of Husbandry, this action arising from their hostility to all secret societies.

AMONG the choicest ingredients of melodrama is a gambling scene in which a human life is the stake. Such an incident actually occurred three months ago in Algeria. A French soldier, being incensed against one of his officers, played at cards for his Captain's life, and, having lost, took a gun, stole to the cafe where the officer was, and fired, but as another officer, just entering, struck up the weapon as it went off, the intended victim escaped. The soldier was shot.

"WHILE in Jerusalem," writes a lady traveler, "we paid our respects to the Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, who resides there, and who has purchased the Mount of Olives for the Catholics for $100,000, ceding it to the French Government. For seven centuries it was lost to the Catholics, ever since the Crusaders were driven out of Jerusalem. She is now erecting a convent on the very spot where Christ prayed. The prayer is inscribed in thirty-two languages around the inclosure of the court-yard."

Training of Children.

Let children grow. Give them time for slow and natural development. Give them freedom and liberty in things not positively and permanently hurtful. What matter if all their daily behavior is not quite pleasant or perfect, if they show improvement and progress. Sow good seed, anxious parent, cultivate with care, but *wait patiently for harvest* if you wish good fruit. Suppose a child does not sit as straight as a ramrod at table; suppose a cup or tumbler does slip through its little fingers, the food deluged, the goblet smashed, and the table-cloth ruined—do not look cross, and break out with reproof of what was unintended as if it were a willful wrong. Did you never let a glass slip through your fingers? Instead of sending the child away in anger, or with threatening words, why not be as generous as to a guest, to whom you would kindly say, "It is of no consequence." It is generally wise to take little notice of mishaps or bad behavior at the time, and even to divert attention from them at the instant. Afterward, at some appropriate time, draw the child's attention to the impropriety, fault, or lack of suitable care, and point out kindly the remedy.

SINCE the burning of the Court-House at New Troy, Fla., the courts in Lafayette county, are held under a bush arbor. The grand jury deliberates under a big oak.

A Texas Tragedy.

[Corsicana Cor. Galveston News.]

Quite a serious shooting affray occurred in this county last week, between Mr. Harrington and his brother-in-law, Mr. Boggett, two well-known and respected citizens, between whom an old family feud had existed for some time. Harrington left his home shortly after dinner and proceeded to the river to fish, leaving his rifle on the bank. He then descended the bluff to the water's edge. He carried with him a pistol, to shoot the large fish if he should catch any, the better to enable him to land them safely. He had been fishing but a short time, when he heard a noise above him, and, looking up, beheld Boggett over him with an oar upraised to strike him, and who said, "Now, Harrington, d—— you, I've got you just where I want you, and you can't get away. I am between you and your rifle. You've been talking about my father long enough, and I'm going to kill you." Harrington immediately raised his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Boggett's breast, ranging upward and lodging in his left shoulder. He immediately fell into the water. After floating around for some little time, he begged Harrington to help him out, as he had already killed him. This Harrington consented to do, and, after much trouble and hard work, he succeeded in getting him to land and upon the bank. Boggett then said, "For God's sake run for a doctor, for I am dying." Harrington immediately shouldered his shot-gun and started on a run. As soon as his back was turned, Boggett reached for his rifle and exclaimed, "Hold on, you've killed me and I can't wait for a doctor to come and I'll be d—d if you are going to get off so easy." He deliberately aimed and shot at H., the ball striking him in the right side and passing nearly through. Harrington then exclaimed: "God d— you, I've shot you once, and now I'll shoot you again," and shot a load of shot into Boggett's right arm. He then walked all the way up home and told his friends the whole circumstances.

Boggett was found lying on the ground, where he had received the last shot. He was at once conveyed to his home and medical aid summoned. Strange to say, both are still alive, and Harrington is in a fair way of recovery, while hopes are entertained of Boggett's recovery.

A Terrible Case of Lunacy.

A remarkable case of lunacy has just been made known in Green Village, N. J., by the death of Charles Crowell, at the age of 70, who had been a raving maniac for over 45 years. He was kept chained to the floor of his home, and would never allow clothing to be put on him. He was confined in a small apartment made for his use. No furniture was in the room, the only thing in it being straw. His mother took care of him for the first 15 years, during which time he tore to pieces over 100 bedquilts which she made for him. At times he would be perfectly harmless, and would allow his mother and sister to stop in his room and feed him. But for months he would pace his small room and no one dared venture near him. In his room was a very small window, through which food and water were given him. Sometimes he would not eat for a week; at other times enough food could not be given him to satisfy his voracity. His mother died from the great burden, and his sister took charge of him. She, too, died after some years, from the constant care and anxiety with which she watched him. Lately his niece, Mrs. Burt, has cared for him. The most remarkable fact in connection with the case was that just before he died his mind was clear and he called an attendant by name.—*New York Tribune.*

FEARFUL—the amount of money thrown away in not buying shoes protected by SILVER TIPS. Parents be wise and insist that your shoe-dealer should keep them.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.

Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year. A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle—The Standard Lotta—that can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Depots:
91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK,
801 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I received from the use of VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons. I would not be without it for ten times its cost.
EDWIN TILDEN,
Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood and Restores the Health.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it, as debility denotes deficiency of the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the VEGETINE. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

MARVELOUS EFFECT.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—*Dear Sir*—I have used the great blood remedy, VEGETINE, and feel it a duty to acknowledge the great benefit it has done me. In the spring of the year 1862 I was sick from general debility caused by overwork, want of sleep and proper rest. I was very weak and much emaciated. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit from any of them, until I was persuaded to try VEGETINE. Before I had taken this one week my improved condition gave me renewed hope and courage. I continued to take it every day, gaining more strength, until I was completely restored to health. The effect of this remedy, in case of general debility, is indeed marvelous.
ELIZABETH A. FOLEY,
21 Webster Street, Charlestown, Mass.
May 3, 1871.

A PERFECT CURE.

CHARLESTOWN, June 11, 1861.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—*Dear Sir*—This is to certify that VEGETINE made a perfect cure of me when my attending physician had pronounced my case consumption, and said I could not survive many days.
MRS. LEDSTON, 35 Cook Street.
The facts stated by Mrs. Ledston are personally known by me, and they are true.
A. D. HAYNES.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Saving is Wealth.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day is the failure of our common people to appreciate small things. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young men and young women of to-day will only begin, and begin now, to save a little from their earnings and plant it in the soil of some good savings bank, and weekly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of competence and independence when they reach middle life. Not only the pile will itself increase, but the desire and ability to increase it will also grow. Let clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain-head to control the stream of extravagance—to choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in habits of extravagance for fifty years to come as they have for fifty years past, and we shall have a nation of beggars, with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from all want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortunes, but do seek that which is the duty of every one to obtain, independence and a comfortable home. Wealth, and enough of it, is within the reach of all. It is obtainable by one process, and by one only—saving.

It is an absolute crime to be poor. It is dishonesty of the rankest kind. A young man, for instance, spends every dollar of his income; he is taken sick—what is the consequence? why, his companion must take out of his hard earnings, money saved at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, to buy him the necessaries of life, medicine, etc., and perhaps furnish him money with which to go home to his friends, who, in their turn, must spend their savings to provide for his wants.

My readers have all heard of the Communists of Paris. Their philosophy was that the man who saved should divide with the man that didn't save. Now, this is exactly the doctrine that young men set forth in their daily actions when they fritter away all their earnings and throw themselves, when sick or disabled, upon some already overworked, industrious sister or aged parent, whose bent form bears the marks of long years of hard labor in trying to keep the wolf from the door. This wasting course of life is, I repeat, a downright, absolute crime. Men who have for years worked in some remunerative situation, and have squandered away every dollar, without a thought of the future, and then, when the rainy day comes, throw themselves upon the saving ones, are Communists capable of carrying off the palm, whose counterpart pillaged Paris and slew the innocent.

Terrible Tragedy—End of a Wild Career.

A Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch of June 30 says: A terrible tragedy was enacted at Rockport to-day, in which John Beneda shot and killed Kate Koxlice, and then blew his own brains out. It seems that Beneda and the murdered woman, both married, eloped from Bohemia several years ago, and lived as man and wife and this city. The current of their unholy love not running smoothly, they separated, the murderer, going to Chicago with another woman, with whom he returned about five years ago. Tiring of his second mistress, they separated, since which time Beneda, it is said, has been living with different women. Becoming dissatisfied, he made overtures for a return to his former mistress. During the absence of Beneda, the real husband of the victim immigrated to this country, searched out his erring spouse, and, being of a forgiving nature, once more took her to his bosom. The advances of Beneda were rejected with scorn, but of late has been very persistent in his efforts to induce her to leave her husband, accompanying his request with violent threats. To-day Beneda, after stealing a shot-gun and a pistol, proceeded to Rockport, where Kate was engaged in picking berries, and while she and her companions were "nooning" under the shade of some bushes, he approached from the rear and emptied the contents of the shot-gun into her left side and breast, from which she died in a few minutes. An alarm was immediately given by others present, but Beneda almost immediately drew the stolen pistol, placed the muzzle to his temple, and put an end to his miserable existence. The murdered woman leaves two children. The affair has caused considerable excitement.

Linseed Oil.

Linseed oil is obtained from flaxseed, by grinding the same under heavy stones, set on edge and made to revolve on beds of stone. Attached to the edge-stone are scrapers which throw the seed into the circular track of the roller. The ground-seed is placed in strong, woven woolen bags, which bags are covered with mats made of horse-hair and sole-leather, of a proper and sufficient width to protect the bags in the operatien of pressing. These mats with their contents are subjected to an immense hydraulic pressure, and the expressed oil flows off into large iron tanks, where it is allowed to settle. What remains in the bags after the pressure is known as oil-cake. About 8,000,000 gallons of linseed oil are used annually in the United States.

Chafing of Infants.

Q. C. Smith, M. D., writes to the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* that he values bismuth very highly as a preventive of chafing, and says: Take sub-nitrate of bismuth, in fine powder, and put in a thin flannel bag, and use as the old nurses use the old style "starch bag" in dusting over the chafed parts, or those parts that are likely to or have already become sore from any cause whatever. Should the parts be too tender for the use of the powder in this way, it should be sprinkled on plentifully. The good effect will, in many instances, manifest itself very quickly after the application. I have found bismuth an excellent external remedy for raw, blistered surfaces, and many other more or less superficial ulcerated surfaces.

Some Facts About Hydrophobia.

There is reason to hope that fresh accessions to medical knowledge of the character of hydrophobia will accrue from the observations made in the McCormick case, both before and after death. The autopsy appears to have been conducted with unusual scientific care and skill. It is not yet ascertained whether the poison of rabies acts directly upon the blood or the nerves, and this important question is likely to be decided in the course of the investigation. The explanation of the effort of patients afflicted with the disease to "bark like a dog" is very satisfactory; the fact of its being merely an endeavor to get rid of an extraordinary flow of saliva, having been demonstrated by the cessation of the symptom when a powerful medicine checked the flow. The expression of alarm in the countenance of the patient, the convulsive action of his muscles, and the congestion within the cranium disclosed by the post-mortem examination, indicate that the brain was affected; and these and other features of the case distinctly show that at the time of the illness the irritation from the wound had long since ceased to be an active factor.

We draw attention to these observations because they appear to teach a lesson of value. The poison from rabies must penetrate the system before its most serious effects can be elicited, and fortunately it is slow in making its way from the seat of injury to vital parts. Obviously the thing to do when bitten is to prevent the transmission of the virus into the system, and there is plenty of time to carry out measures for this purpose. In most cases a bandage can be immediately applied above the wound, which will temporarily obstruct the circulation. It is probable that sucking the wound would at once withdraw the poison; at all events the knife of the surgeon and the cautery offer absolute security. This view is corroborated by the observation that in most cases of hydrophobia, and notably in the one under consideration, the wound has not bled freely: a flow of blood being likely to wash away the poison.

So that, after all, people who are timorous on the subject of hydrophobia may console their fears with the reflection that in the extremely improbable event of their being actually bitten by a dog that is really mad, a tightly bound handkerchief and the nearest apothecary shop can provide the means for promptly and completely eliminating all possibility of serious results.—*New York Tribune.*

Home-Made Marriage.

A marriage according to the creed of the Spiritualists is the sensation in New Albany, Ind. The daughter of a respectable physician, Dr. Seth Hobbs, was married recently to Gardner Knapp, without ceremony by a minister of the gospel or Justice of the Peace. The following written agreement, signed by the bride and groom, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, was what made the pair husband and wife:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen—We, Gardner Knapp and Lamira P. Hobbs, believing that our hearts and souls are already matrimonially united, appear before you now, thus publicly to celebrate the commemoration of our union. We hold the opinion that neither Church nor State has any moral or equitable right to interfere with, or any just claim to be consulted in reference to, the arrangements that our spontaneous sentiments and sympathies have prompted us to make. Therefore, in non-conformity to, and disregarding the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided by what is called society, we adopt such form and ceremony as in our judgments and consciences seem most just and proper; and now, in the presence of these witnesses, and our invisible spirit friends here assembled, we proclaim, publish, and declare ourselves husband and wife; and may God and the angel world add their blessings.

The Work of Congress.

Some idea of the amount of work imposed on the Congressional committees, and of tht pressure there must have been in both houses, during the past session, may be gained from the statement that there were 3,769 separate bills introduced in the House and 960 in the Senate. The joint resolutions numbered 114 in the House and 10 in the Senate. Of these bills probably not four hundred passed both houses and were approved by the President. All the balance of the work thus prepared goes over to the next session, and, with the new bills which will be introduced next winter, will present a bulk of matter which no Congress has probably ever faced. The work of the committees on these bills is shown in the various reports submitted with them. Hundreds of these reports have been printed, and vary in size from one page to a thousand pages of printed matter. The reports of the Senate Ttransportation Committee, of the committee investigating affairs of the District of Columbia, and the report on the moiety buisness make immense printed volumes, which it would take a member of Congress half the session to read through.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Directions for Restoring Persons Apparently Drowned.—Convey the body to the nearest house, with head raised. Strip and rub dry. Wrap in blankets. Inflate the lungs by closing the nostrils with thumb and finger, and blowing into the mouth forcibly, and then pressing with hand on the chest. Again blow in the mouth and press on the chest, and so on for ten minutes, or until he breathes. Keep the body warm, extremities also. Continue rubbing—do not give up so long as there is any chance of success.

June Earthquakes.—The month of June is noted for terrible earthquakes. On June 7, 1692, 3,000 persons were destroyed by an earthquake in Jamaica; on the same day of the same month in 1755, 40,000 persons perished in Persia by an earthquake; again, on June 7, 1773, Santiago with its inhabitants was swallowed up. Several other instances of bad June earthquakes might be mentioned, one even so late as June 10, 1867, in Java, when 400 persons were destroyed.

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The *Excelsior Magazine*, one of the choicest and most artistic of monthlies, is giving $4.50 Field croquet sets, *with* the magazine for one year, for $4.40, or the magazine *alone* for $3.50 per annum. A handsomely illustrated fashion and etiquette supplement goes with it. Rare inducements to getters-up of clubs in money or premiums. Sample copies 25 cents. Office, room 59, 157 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tennessee has about $400,000 in State warrants now outstanding, a floating debt of about $150,000, and a bonded debt of about $24,000,000.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended, than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating, caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

In a recent letter to Messrs. Remington & Co., Capt. E. W. Whittemore, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., thus speaks of the Remington Sewing Machine:

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The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children, and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised or ye money refunded.

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Wheat	1 22 @ 1 23
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Barrel, 40 gal., $12; half do, $7; demijohns and jugs, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (qts.), $2.50 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

Waukesha, Wis., June 9th, 1874.

C. C. Olin & Co., Proprietors Mineral Rock Spring: I have been drinking the water from your spring since the middle of March last for a kidney difficulty that I have had since I was six years old (I am now twenty), and I must say that it has had a wonderful effect upon me. I have been a great sufferer in the region of the kidneys for years. It has been with the greatest difficulty that I could urinate, and its effects have been such upon my general health that I have not been able to labor but a part of the time for years; but since I began to drink Mineral Rock Spring Water my health has steadily improved, and I can now do a good day's work without fatigue, and I consider myself well on the road to health and happiness. I would recommend the water from your spring to all those that have been afflicted with the kidney difficulty, as a sovereign remedy for that obstinate disease, as it has done for me what medicine could not reach.
Respectfully yours,
HARVEY CLARK.

This is to certify that I am the father of Harvey Clark, the above named, and I am knowing to the suffering that he has undergone during almost all his life with the kidney difficulty, and I fully corroborate all of the above statements that he has made, believing and knowing them to be true.
LUCIAN CLARK.

Lansing, Mich., April 4th, 1874.

C. C. Olin & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* It gives me pleasure to add testimony to the value of the waters of your Mineral Rock Spring. My wife has been afflicted for the past six years with disease of the kidneys. Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to come to Waukesha to drink of its healing waters. We tried the Mineral Rock Spring Water. Mrs. Van Loon has been greatly benefited, and is still using it, feeling that in time it will make a permanent cure.
THOS. E. VAN LOON.

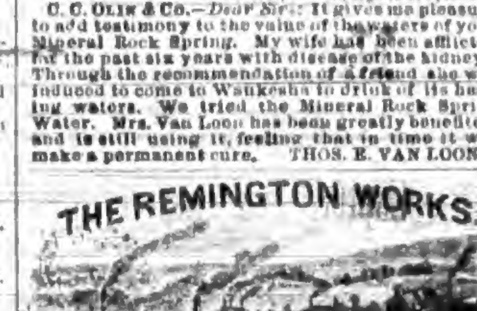

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which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

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The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a road of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such good as they may need,

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Of all descriptions, and

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Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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Having on hand everything in the line of

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During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus afforded every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

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May 7 1874.

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DR. KINGS NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
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THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

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Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

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THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

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and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

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Where can be found a large assortment of

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ONE DOLLAR
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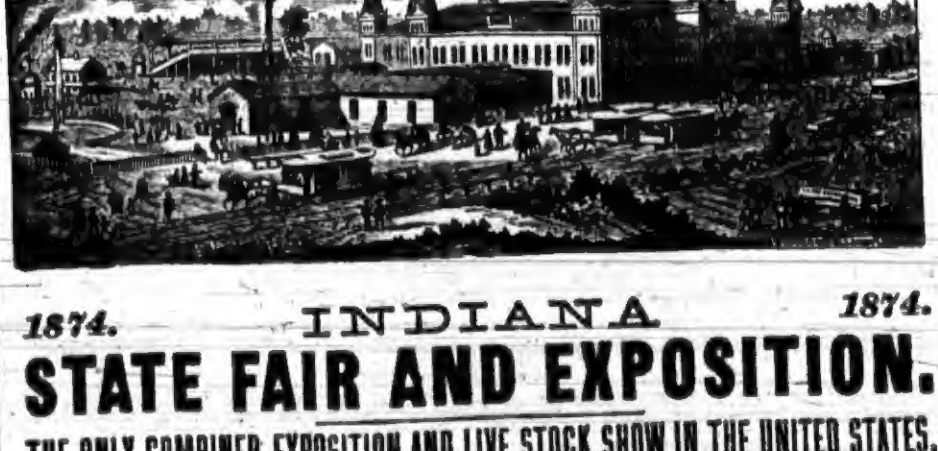

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GOLD PENS

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ORGANS.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 6, 1874. **No. 32.**

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1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 41	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Bessons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. RULES, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45		4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50		3 00
Indianapolis	4 35	11 45		8 05
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 00		1 05
Auburn	11 29	6 30		1 57
Waterloo	11 46	6 55		2 12
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 30	7 55	6 15	2 45
Reading	1 51	9 15	7 41	3 37
Bankers	2 06	9 27	8 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 23	9 43	8 28	4 05
Jackson	3 40	11 00	10 25	5 05
Detroit	6 30	3 30	5 55	8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 45	4 45 p
Lansing	5 36			8 40
Saginaw	8 30			11 35
Bay City	9 15			12 23

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ft W.Acm
Bay City		6 30		3 30
Saginaw		7 17		4 05
Lansing		10 40		7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25	12 25
Detroit		7 00	2 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 20	5 20	9 40
Jonesville	8 28	2 15	7 32	10 43
Bankers	8 45	2 55	8 02	10 58
Reading	9 00	3 15	8 25	11 10
At Angola	10 02	5 10	10 05	12 00
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 45	6 05		12 35
Auburn	11 01	6 30		
Auburn Junction				12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 55		1 38
Indianapolis	6 55 p m			7 20a
Louisville	11 25			1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m			9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East,			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
6 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A. M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A. M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,35 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,35 P. M	6,05 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,56 P. M	3,15 "	7,33 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	3,25 "	5,25 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	4,00 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line lv	9,55 "	5,00 A. M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,15P M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,30 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	12,25 A. M	2,56 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,03 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,35 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P. M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,33 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,15 A. M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,50 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,32 "	6,45 "	12,58P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,55 "	2,45
Rochester	2,10 P. M		10,42 "	4,40
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Sou'heast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line.	Express.
	Daily.	Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line.	Express.
	Daily.	Sun. Ex,
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 23	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	5 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 20 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:38 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of
J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb Count, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter should give township and section.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

AUBURN
Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

The Candidates

Below are given brief sketches of the prominent Democratic candidates for official position. The first candidate, the Hon. John E. Neff, nominee for Secretary of State, was born in Winchester, Randolph county, Ind., and is now but 28 years old. He has live it the place of his native, and grown up without going west, and built up a deserve popularity in his own county. His education was obtained at the state univerity in Bloomington, and there, as at home, he won everybody to his enduring friendship. When the Monroe delegation were delicately approached in the interest of another candidate, the young man repiied: We knew John when he was with us in college, and he is our man. An older delegate said, Neff boarding in my family and I know his worth, and he must have my support. For seven years he has been in the practice of law at Winchester. He came within twenty-three votes of winning the last election to congress over the Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, and is the most popular young man in the State of Indiana He is a fluent and eloquent speaker on the platform, a modest and genial man, a zealous democrat, and every way worthy the confidence and honor of his countrymen.

The Democratic candidate for Auditor of State is Mr. Ebenezer Henderson, a farmer of Morgan county, who is one of her native born sons, and tried and trusted public servant. He is now forty-one years old, a man of fine physique and established charater. He received his education at the State University, and belongs to the class of intelligent, thinking laborers of the State. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Morgan county, and in that capacity won the favor of his fellow citizens. He was a member of the State Senate from Morgan and Johnson continues in 1869 and 1871, and recieved the nomination of the farmers' convention on the 10th of June for the same office as that which he was named for yesterday. He is emphatically the people's candidate, and will receive the deserved support of the democratic party which he has always supported with a constant and unwavering fidelity.

Col. B. C. Shaw, the candidate for treasurer of state, was born in Oxford Ohio, in the year 1831. At the age of 17 he removed to Greensburg, this State where he learned the trade of carriage making. He continued at his trade at Greensburg until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted, going into the service as second lieutenant of the Seventh regiment of Indiana volunteers. He was finally promoted to the position of major in that regiment. At the battle of Winchester he recieve a severe wound, from the effects of which he was compelled to resign his position. Soon after arriving home he was appointed by Governor Morton a recruiting officer of the fourth congressional district, and raised the 68th regiment of volunteers, with which he again went to the field, but declining health originating from the wound he received at Winchester, once more compelled him to retire from military service. And in the fall of 1863 he came to Indianapolis a mere shadow of his former self. By undergoing proper medical treatment he has almost entirely recovered from the effects of his injury. He has been engaged in the carriage business ever since he removed here, and is the chief member of Shaw & Co., carriage manufacturers.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. The convention had special regard to the qualifications of its nominee, and selected a man who has, for many years, rendered conspicuous service to the educational interests of the State. Professer James H: Smith has been for nine years the successful builder of the Fort Wayne public schools, and has given them a reputation co-extensive with the stato. During the same time he has been an active member of the State Board of Education, and at this time is president of the State Teachers' Association Mr Smart who was born in Center Harbor, New Hampshire, and obtained his education in the excellent schools of the State. In 1866 he accepted a position in the schools of Toledo, Ohio whence the Fort Wayners took him into the educational of the Hoosier State. Professor Smart is, therefore, a tried man for the position to which he is called by the democracy of the State. He is a working member of the party and will receive its undivided support in the campaign.

Attorney General. Southern Indiana makes up in quality what she lacks in numbers on the ticket, the Hon. Clarence Buskirk being a staunch democrat and a young lawyer of decided talents in his profession, Mr. Buskirk is but thirty-one years old and has been in the practice of his profession at Princeton, Gibson county, where he now lives, for eight years past. Consequently he must have begun life for himself in the locality from which he now dates. He was born in Alleghany county, N. Y. and graduated in the law course at the State University of Michigan, an 1863. He was a member of the late legislature, and is conceded on all hands to be a good choice. He appears well on the platform, speaks with force and freedom, and will honor the ticket wherever he represents it in the canvass. Judge of Supreme Court. Judge Horace P. Biddle, the gentleman nominated yesterday for a seat on the Supreme branch, is not unknown in the history of Indiana. In proressional and public life he has been conspicuous for 40 years past. He was born in Ohio but his entire life since childhood has been spent in this state. He is now about 60 years old 35 of these years have been devoted to faithfull professional labor. From 1846 to 1852 he was judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth judicial district, and again from 1860 to 1862 he occupied the same position, making 18 years in all of judicial service. On the occasion of his last election to the office, not a soitary vote was cast against him, showing an instance of an election to the judgeship in which party consideration were holly lost sight of in the merits of the man. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and one of the hard workers in framing the organic law of the state which is to-day a monument to his honor. He was elected in 1857 to the same office for which he is now nominated, a supreme judge of the state. He did not, however, take his seat. There was a question as to the vacancy, and Gov. Willard decided that the incumbent was entitled to hold over, and decline to issue a commission to the judge elect. Judge Biddle is a man of letters and literary tastes. Perhaps more exclusively so than any other citizen of Indiana.

The Third Term Platform.

Since it is settled that Gen. Grant intends to run for the third term, it is time that the platform should be announced. It will be as follows:

1. Grant is to be re-elected as many times as he desires. Or if he should conclude to be President for life, that shall be arranged to suit him

2. His salary and perquisites to be doubled immediately after each four years.

3. Mileage to be allowed him at the rate of $5 per mile for all his journeys while President. A law to be passed compelling all railroads and steamboats transporting him free, and all hotels to entertain him without charge.

4. Every horse that can trot in 2:20 or under, to be his property without paying, as a token of public and private gratitude.

5. Lieut-Col. F. D. Grant to be General of the Army in place of W. T. Sherman dissatified.

6. The financial policy of the country to be settled on alternate principles of resumption and inflation, at the discretion of the President. Thus we shal move toward contraction and specie payments until the price of gold is brought low, and then we will have a burst of inflation until it is up again. By applying the one and the other of these measures with prudence, the President will be able in time to save something handsome as he ought.

7. In the new Cabinet, Babcook to be Secretary of State, Boss, Shepherd Secretary of the Treasury, Kellogg of Louisana Secretary of War, and W. H. Kemble Postmaster General Delano, Landaulet Williams, and Secor Robeson to remain as they are,

8. No more high offices to be regarded by being conf rred in return for paltry gifts of $1.000. The ready money rates paid in Nevada for places in the Senate to be adopted as the standard of value for these great honors of the Government. All receipts from such source to be the Personal property of the Chief Magistrate.

9. All newpapers that do not praise the President and his personal friends and relations to be instantly suppressed, and their editors, publishers, reporters, and correspondents to be imprisoned for life in the county jail of Washington city.

10. All such criminals to be brought to Washington for trial before a court appointed for the purpose by the President.

With a candidate so popular as Grant, and with such principles and policy honesty and frankly presented, there can be no doubt of the result.—He will be triumphantly re-elected, everybody will be happy, and the reform of the civil service will then commence —*N. Y. Sun.*

The present day—Your birthday.

All Sorts.

Boston has 2,300 drinking places.

Texas has a population of 1,050,000

Iowa claims to have 26,000 spiritualists.

Ninety millions of people speak English.

The women preachers number thirty eight now.

The area of London consists of 122 square miles.

King John signed the Magna Charta 659 years ago.

There are twenty-two feet of water on Charleston bar.

The first successful trial of a reaper took place in 1833.

An Iowa girl lately carried a 470 pound hog down into a cellar.

Family physicians are carefully noting the promising state of the green corn crop.

It was George Herbert who said a handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning.

Two-thirds of the cotton raised at the South is said to be the product of white labor

W. H. F. Lee and R. E. Lee sons of Gen. Robert E. Lee, are now farming successfully in Virginia.

Only think of a little State like Delaware selling seven million quarts of straw berries in three weeks.

After reaching 200 feet underground in a mine the temperature increases in heat one degree every 100 feet.

The corner-stone of the Confederate monument was recently laid by the Masonic fraternity, Savannah.

Gen Sherman has opened his career in St. Louis auspisiously by renting a pew St John's Catholic church.

Yale College students study one hour per day, pull a boat three, box two, and talk about athletic matters the rest of the twenty-four.

The apparent motion of the earth is from the rising to the setting sun while her real motion is from the setting sun toward the rising.

A temperance orator has flugred it, and arrives at this result: "A file of topers, seventy five miles in length, marching steadily to drunkards graves at the rate of three a minute or one every twenty seconds, all the year round.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On last Thuasdry Baltimore celebrated the opening of a new ship channel which will admit to her warves the large ships in the world, and this in connection with the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to the northwest is expected to give her a strong hold upon the commerce of the West. The Baltimone, Pittsburg & Chicago railroad, now under construction by the Baltimore & Ohio railrord company, will be the shortest line in the northwest from the seaboard. New York has been hitherto the objective point to Chicago on the Atlantic, but by this new line Baltimore will be one hundered and fifty two miles closer to Chicago than by the average distance of the exsisting lines used to New York. By the New York Central road from Chicago to New York it is 185 miles further than from Chicago to Baltimore; by the New York Erie, 166, and by the Pennsylvania road the distace is 104 miles greater to New York than by this new rout from Chicago to Baltimore.

The great line is in wonderfully sound financial condition. During the year the New York Central and New York & Erie have had a severe struggle to meet their current obligations. The Pennsylvania road obtaind from the Legislature last year authoity to increase its capital stock by 36,000,000 and paid divided in scrip. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in the same period, paid out of its own current and accumulated earnings a cash divided of ten per cent; expended 10,000,000 cashsin new rolling stock, bridges, steel tracks and new roads; reduced its indebterness, and added $2,800,000 to its surplus fund. Discarding fractions, its gross earnings in the year were $15 500,000; expences' $10,000,000; net earnings, 5,500,000. Of the year before the next earnings were $5,000,000. Despite the extraordinary expenitures, the company added 2,882,000 to its surpluse fund, which on the 1st of October, 1873, amounted to 29,034,404 The company enjoys a credit at home and abroad, superior to that of any other railroad company in the United States. It does business on the cash principle. It buys and builds with its own money.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Register in the bankruptcy case of Jay Cooke & Co. is ready to pay 7 per cent., and will do so as soon as directed to pay by the court.... A Philadelphia dispatch states that another child, aged 4 years, was kidnapped July 23 by two men, one colored, who prevailed upon the little fellow to enter a wagon in which they were riding.... Pomeroy, the boy-murderer, has confessed that he murdered the boy Miller on the 22d of April last, describing in detail how the murder was committed.... An application for the appointment of a Receiver to the Erie Railway Company has been considered by the Attorney-General of New York, and he finds in it sufficient reasons for bringing a case into court. The allegations in regard to corruption and the wilful violation of law are rejected utterly; and the application will be based on the charge that the company has transcended its charter-powers. The specifications under this head relate to the making of illegal leases, especially in the case of the Atlantic and Great Western road, and to the division of a dividend out of capital stock.

PROF. DONALDSON and five journalists have made a balloon trip from New York up the Hudson river, landing several times, without accident.

The number of lives lost in the recent deluge at Pittsburgh, Pa., is over 200, and the estimated value of the property destroyed at about $5,000,000.

THREE men attacked a mining boss at the Jermyn mines, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the upper part of these coal fields, on the morning of July 29, and intended to murder him. One of them was killed. These men demanded work, and, on being refused, attacked the boss and fired ten shots at him in rapid succession, some of which took effect on his body. He fell to the ground, as they supposed, dead. The clerk in the mining store heard the firing and took a gun, ran to the door and fired upon the assassins as they started to run off, the ball taking effect in the head of one and killing him instantly.

The West.

A TERRIBLE tragedy was enacted at Bull City, a town on the Solomon river, in Osborne county, western Kansas, on the 17th of July. A merchant by the name of Chas. Cook, who has been out of his right mind for some time, thrust a knife through the brain of his infant child, and then seized a hatchet and struck himself several times in the forehead, penetrating the brain.... The Peoria (Ill.) base-ball clubs have arranged for a grand tournament in that city, beginning August 11 and continuing four days.... The grasshoppers have destroyed 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in Minnesota.

THE following call, directed to the Railroad Commissioners, of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota has been issued from the office of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

SIR: Upon consideration by this Board of the informal correspondence had with the several Railroad Commissioners of the Northwestern States concerning a proposed joint conference, it has been decided by this Commission to call a convention at Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 12, next, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Julian House. Your participation therein is respectfully requested. I am, very respectfully, yours, JOHN PEARSON, Chairman.

.... An organization called the Citizens' Association has been formed in Chicago, "to promote the general welfare of the city." It is an outgrowth of the feeling created by the last great fire.... John T. Carlisle suffered death by hanging at Marshall, Mo., July 24, for the murder of George Micker, two years ago.... A terrible tornado visited Milwaukee on the 26th of July, causing considerable damage to houses, trees, fences, circus tents, etc. .... A boat was capsized on the Wabash river, near Grand Chain, Ind., on the 22d of July, and six out of fifteen men drowned.

A DISTRESSING accident befell the town of Eureka, Nevada, on the 24th of July. A rain cloud burst on the mountain just above the town, releasing an immense volume of water, which rushed down the canon in which the city is situated, sweeping all before it. Some thirty houses, mostly of the poorer class, were swept away, and twenty or thirty persons drowned.... On the 26th of June another lamentable and probably fatal accident occurred in the coal mine of the McLean County Coal Company in Bloomington, Ill. John Arbuckle, a coal miner, while working in a room in the pit, was crushed beneath a mass of roof rock, and received injuries from which he will probably die. A man named John Reynolds, who rushed to his assistance was also crushed, but will probably recover.

THE most diabolical and cunningly plotted attempt to commit arson ever brought to the light in Chicago was discovered recently in a two-story frame, owned and occupied by Nicholas Staaden, a hardware dealer at No. 219 North Clark street. The premises were soaked with kerosene, and a train laid to three kegs of powder. The alarm of fire was given and the designs of the criminal frustrated. There was an insurance of $18,000 on $6,000 worth of property, which is supposed to be the cause which led to the attempted arson. .... Judge Williams, of Chicago, has decided that the sons of Stephen A. Douglas are entitled to $100,000 each, as their share in certain Chicago property, and that Daniel Rhodes, Thomas S. Dobbin, and Richard Gregg, executors of the Senator's will, must make the amount good.

THE fire-fiend, Nicholas Staaden, who attempted to blow up his store in Chicago, in order to get an enormous amount of insurance, has been held in $14,000 bail, in default of which he has been committed to jail. .... Dr. Earll, the notorious abortionist, is on trial for his life in Chicago, for the murder of Rosetta Jackson.... There were eight cases—all fatal—of sunstroke in St. Louis on the 28th of July.

THE Chicago fire-bug, N. Staaden, was indicted by the grand jury of the Criminal Court of Cook county, Ill., on the 29th of July.... Mrs. Clem, of Indianapolis, Ind., is going to remodel her house and live in fine style.

THE Hon. N. B. Bradley, M. C., from the Saginaw (Mich.) district, presided over a meeting of representatives of lumber and salt interests and all opposed to the pending reciprocity treaty, on the 29th of July, at East Saginaw.

A DUPLICATION of the celebrated Swing case, which disturbed Chicago society, is on the carpet in Indianapolis, except that it is the Methodist Episcopal Church that is to be torn up in this case, instead of the Presbyterian. The accused is T. A. Goodwin, of Indianapolis, a graduate of Asbury University.

The South.

THE first bale of the new cotton crop of Texas was received at Galveston July 25, from Mrs. M. Hainsmann, of Meyersville, Dewitt county; 442 pounds; class, low middlings; sold at 27 cents.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON special says: "Atty.-Gen. Williams had a conference with Secretary Belknap concerning the alleged troubles in Vicksburg. The Attorney-General is of opinion that the Acting Governor, Davis, is unnecessarily alarmed, and that there is no real cause for anticipating violence.".... The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that when extensive repairs are made to a steamer, or an old boiler or old machinery is repaired, a reinspection must be made, and new certificate issued based on such inspection.... A large number of bids for the new loan have been received at the Treasury Department. Several prominent bankers of New York and Boston were in the city and desired to be present, claiming that the opening of the bids should be public, but their request was denied. First bids to the amount of $75,000,000 have been received, but it is believed if the Secretary disposes of $50,000,000 at home, he will be doing well; German, French and Holland investors stand ready to take the balance.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has succeeded in placing the new five per cent. loan through the American agents of the Rothschilds and J. and W. Seligman & Co. These parties made an absolute subscription for $45,000,000, coupled with the option of taking the remainder of the loan at any time within six months. The loan is taken at par, to be paid in coin or 5-20 bonds, the parties to receive one-quarter of one per cent. commission.... The *Evening Star* prints a very thin story relative to the existence of a race of albinos in New Mexico, somewhere south of Santa Fe. The story has been told before, but so little credence was attached to it that no one ever thought to explore the region in search of the phenomenal creatures.

SECRETARY BRISTOW, in his negotiation of the new five-per-cent. loan, has taken measures to prevent the lapse of interest on the exchange of bonds, by which the syndicate has heretofore reaped so large a profit.... Four hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars in national bank currency was received at the Treasury on the 29th of July, for redemption, making the total receipts $9,359,099.... The National Grange has compiled statistics showing the strength of the granges in the various States. It is estimated that the aggregate number of granges is not much less than 20,000. On the 1st day of June, Iowa had the largest number being 1,994; Indiana had 1,968; Missouri, 1,929; Kansas, 1,321; Illinois, 1,481, and Kentucky 1,101. The Cotton and Gulf States alone had 4,065 granges. There are now granges in all the States, and about 30 in the Canadas.

General.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Fred Douglass, in his paper, complains of outrages against the negroes in the Southern States. He suggests, as a complete remedy for those oppressed in States having Democratic majorities, emigration. He advises the colored people to leave those States in which they are a minority, and go into those States where they have a majority. He also takes up the case of Cadet Smith, and says: 'Cadet Smith, who was the pioneer colored cadet at West Point, was in the city last week. His dismissal from West Point is a disgrace to the nation. Had he been allowed to enter the fourth class, he would have become a cadet officer, and white cadets would, of necessity, have become his subordinates. Hence he was found deficient in philosophy. We shall recur to this case again.'"

A BOTTLE has been picked up on the Florida coast containing the following message:

STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON.—To all whom this message may come: That I, the undersigned, a passenger on this ship, write the following statement: On Sunday night a heavy storm arose.

12:30—Increasing.
1:30—All hopes lost.
2 o'clock—Going do—

JOHN CASWELL,
London, Eng.

The steamer sailed from New York Jan. 25, 1870, and has not been definitely heard from since.

HON. JOHN JAY, has sailed from New York for Liverpool, on his way back to Vienna.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of July 29 has a special from Fort Union, N. M., which says: "A band of fifty Kiowas and Comanche Indians killed five men near the mouth of the Ute creek, twenty miles south of Fort Bascom, on the 21st. No particulars of the affair have been received."

Political.

THE farmers of Lamine township, Cooper county, Mo., have resolved that they "have full faith that the time has arrived when the voters of our republic should rise above party ties and select good men to fill the various offices of county, State and nation.".... Hon. Willis S. Reeves has declined to be a candidate for Congress, in the Third District of Kentucky.... B. F. C. Brooks has been nominated as the Workingmen's candidate for Governor of Tennessee.... Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has appointed James McMahon, of Ann Arbor, and Willard M. McConnell, of Pontiac, members of the State Board of Charitable, Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has declined a nomination to Congress from a Massachusetts district.... The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Eighth Indiana District met in Terre Haute on the 23d of July and nominated Dr. W. J. Rice, of Parke county.... J. D. Williams, of Knox county, Ind., has been nominated for Congress, by the Democrats, in the Seventh Indiana District. .... The Republicans of the Eleventh Indiana Congressional District have renominated Mr. J. N. Tyner, present incumbent.

SENATOR MORTON, on account of continual ill-health, will not fire the first big gun of the campaign at the opera-house in Terre Haute, Ind., until the 30th.

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR is said to be undesirous of being nominated for Governor of Massachusetts.... Geo. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Iowa, has given notice that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for Congress.

Foreign.

IN the French Assembly, on the 23d of July, a motion for the dissolution of the Chamber, supported by the signatures of 300 members, was rejected by a vote of 340 yeas to 370 nays.... The Prefect of Cuenca, Spain, announces that 34 bodies of Republicans, murdered by Carlists, have been found in a house in that town, mutilated so horribly as to be unrecognizable.... In the British House of Commons, July 23, Disraeli moved for an annual grant to Prince Leopold of $75,000. He eulogized the intellectual and scientific attainments of the Prince, whose health, he said, prevented him from adopting a profession. Mr. Gladstone seconded Mr. Disraeli's motion, and it was adopted almost unanimously.... The London *Daily News* reports that the Sublime Porte has ordered 230 Krupp cannon for Turkey.... The *North German Gazette* says, in reference to the recent outrages by the Carlists: "Germany, in behalf of outraged European civilization, will seek and find means to teach the Carlists that the murder of captured Germans shall not remain unpunished."

THERE is an alarming outbreak of small-pox at Newmarket, England. Upward of 60 cases are already reported.... It is reported from Spain that Gen. Moriones has won a great victory in Navarre, taking 1,500 Carlists prisoners.

QUEEN ISABELLA, being about to take the waters at Vichy, has engaged the villa formerly occupied by the Emperor Napoleon III.... A landslide on the 26th of July overwhelmed the town of Alaro, on the island of Majorca, off the coast of Spain, involving the whole place in ruin. The town had a population of a little over four thousand, one-fourth of whom probably perished. At the latest advices over two hundred bodies had been recovered, and there is reason to believe that many more still remain buried.... Gen. Von Voigts Rhetz, assisted by several other officers and Prof. Bluntschli, will represent Germany in the Brussels Congress. He was to have left Berlin for Brussels, July 26.... A special train from Berlin says: "It is reported that the German Government is making strenuous endeavors to stop supplies of weapons and money to the Carlists, and has called the attention of the Versailles Government to the subject."

ANOTHER member of the house of Rothschild—Anselm—died at Vienna on the 27th of July. He was the son of the late head of the great house at Frankfort, and of late years has been a partner in the Austrian branch of financial monarchs.... A dispatch from Berlin says Dr. Janiszewski, Suffragan Bishop of Posen, has been arrested for violation of the ecclesiastical laws and condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment.... The International Peace Congress convened at noon July 27, and sat an hour. Baron Jomini was chosen President. It was decided that the sittings should be held with closed doors. The Congress adjourned until July 30.... A Carlist magazine has exploded at Quica. Thirty men were killed and a large number wounded.... The committee of the Agricultural Laborers' union have adopted a resolution declaring that, "As we are not justified in appealing to the public for support for the locked-out laborers in the eastern counties, during harvest, therefore we offer them the alternative of emigrating or depending on their own resources".... A violent storm of rain and hail is reported on the border of Moravia. Several lives were lost, and a large number of cattle drowned. A special to the *Daily News* reports that the destruction of property is immense. At least 200 houses have been swept away.... Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, formerly Attorney-General of Great Britain, is dead.

THE great prince's dock landing-stages in Liverpool, England, were entirely destroyed by fire, July 28, which originated from the upsetting of a kettle of boiled lard. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000.... The Boston and Athletic base ball clubs arrived in Liverpool, July 28.... A dispatch from London says the steamer Milbank from Cartagena, was sunk off Dungeness by a collision with the steamer Hankow, and fifteen of the Milbank's crew were lost.... The king of Ashantee has paid a further installment of $6,000 to Great Britain on the war indemnity.... In the international channel match on the 28th ult., from Havre to Southsea, the American yacht Enchantress came in first.... The Madrid papers state that the Spanish Government has sent a strongly-worded note to Versailles, on the subject of Carlist violations of the frontier.... It is reported that the Carlists have shot 235 prisoners who were captured from Gen. Nouvilla's column in Catalonia.... Two columns of Republican troops which were marching to the relief of Olot have met with a repulse from the Carlists, suffering heavy losses.... The International Congress in session at Brussels has under consideration the Prussian project, which it is proposed to discuss. It is called an international convention concerning the laws and customs of war.

A COMMITTEE composed of one delegate from each State represented in the international congress at Brussels, has been appointed to prepare, under the presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in the proceedings of that body.... The Vienna journals say Austria has received a circular note from Germany, urging the great powers to combine to prevent the continuance of Carlist atrocities in Spain and has given a favorable reply.... By a vote taken in the French Assembly, M. Leon de Maleville's motion for a dissolution was defeated by 332 yeas, 374 nays.... The Paris *Le Temps* states that England, Germany and Italy have agreed to establish joint surveillance over the Spanish frontiers.... News from Lisbon says the Portuguese authorities have taken active measures to prevent violations of the frontier by the Carlists.... The *Provincial Correspondence* expresses the hope that the visit of the German squadron to the coast of Spain will effect a happy change in Spanish affairs.... The *Morning Post* asserts that Germany will propose in the Brussels Congress a recognition of the present Government of Spain.

Beecher-Tilton.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Mrs. Tilton has also prepared a statement concerning the case in which she denies utterly all the criminal allegations made in the affidavit of her husband. She charges that Tilton's hatred and jealousy of Beecher have led him to concoct and put forth his accusations. The document proceeds:

"The implication that the harmony of home was unbroken till Mr. Beecher entered it as a frequent guest and friend is a lamentable satire upon a household where he himself years before laid the corner-stone of free-love, and desecrated its altars up to the time of my departure; so that the atmosphere was not only godless, but impure for my children. And in this effort and throe of agony I would fain lift my daughter's and all womanhood from insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days. His frequent efforts to prove me insane, weak-minded, insignificant, of mean presence—all rank in the category of heartlessness, selfishness and falsehood, having its climax in his present endeavor to convince the world that I am, or ever have been, unable to distinguish between an innocent or a guilty love.

"In summing up the whole matter, I affirm myself before God to be innocent of the crimes laid upon me: that never have I been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher in thought or deed; nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proposal. To the further charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends, and by advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who in advance of my appearing before the Committee, arranged with me the questions and answers which were to constitute my testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few moments before the arrival of the Committee, by my step-father, Judge Morse."

NEW YORK, July 24.—In an interview with a reporter to-day, Mr. Tilton said the Committee had made a grave blunder in inquiring into the standing of his female acquaintances, as it gave him a right to institute a similar investigation concerning Mr. Beecher. He deprecated such a plan of action, but, if it was forced upon him by the counsel of the Committee, he could draw a sword with two edges to their one. Tilton says he gave to the Committee the names of several persons to whom Beecher has confessed his crime, and that he asked that they should be summoned for examination.

Beecher remained in his residence, and saw no visitors. Gen. Tracy called on him in the morning and in the evening, and says that he was jovial and in good spirits, and at work on his testimony. He will testify before the committee very soon, and Mrs. Tilton is to testify again at length. Then Moulton is to be called on. There is a prospect of reaching an end by next week, when all the testimony that has been taken will be made public, with the verdict of the committee.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Tribune* this morning furnishes the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton. It makes ten columns in that paper, and was given to it by the committee, because untrue reports concerning Mr. Tilton's testimony had been printed. The testimony essentially corroborates Tilton's statement. The counsel endeavored to get from him an admission that he had declared his wife to be pure after her alleged wrong-doing; but Tilton affirmed that he had never so said. After he had forgiven her he sought, in speaking about her, to give her a good character by a "strange, technical use of words," but was careful not to say she was "pure."

It is said that Mr. Moulton will not offer any testimony whatever. His reason is said to be that, having received all his information in confidence, he will not divulge it unless compelled to do so in a court of law.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Brooklyn *Argus* publishes a card from Mr. Tilton wherein he states that the committee, in their published report of his examination, have omitted one most important item which he related with his utmost plainness of speech, namely, "the criminality which my sworn statement charged upon Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his religious victim, was confessed to me not only by herself, but by Mr. Beecher. Furthermore, that it was confessed by her and him to Mr. Moulton, as the friend and counselor of both. And still further, that Mr. Moulton's office as mediator for four years between Mr. Beecher and me, was based on the one side fact of this pre-existing criminality between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton."

There are rumors that the case will certainly go to the courts, and that, whatever the result, Mr. Beecher will vacate Plymouth Church pulpit.

TILTON ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Theodore Tilton was arrested on two criminal charges of libeling Henry Ward Beecher, and brought before Justice Reiley, of Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. He was seated in his parlor when arrested, and treated the matter with the utmost composure. His bail was fixed at $2,500, but upon giving his word of honor that he would appear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with bondsmen, he was allowed to go till that time on his recognizance. The prosecution is based upon his recent statement arraigning Mr. Beecher. He was arrested at the instance of William J. Gaynor, recently from Boston, where he had a law office. He is now a member of the Brooklyn *Argus* staff. Gaynor says his only object in causing the arrest is to bring out all the facts, and it does not appear that he acted at the instigation of either of the parties to the case. Great excitement prevails in Brooklyn, and the matter is discussed in all the leading New York hotels.

The Brooklyn *Union* says: "Not half the evidence has yet been received by the committee. Moulton will be invited to testify before Mr. Beecher, whose statement will be reserved until the last moment. Mrs. Tilton will be again called, and possibly Tilton."

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "We are informed and authorized to announce that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has very recently written a letter to Frank Moulton, in which Mr. Beecher earnestly asks and adjures Mr. Moulton to go before the committee and exhibit all he has, and tell all he knows with reference to 'the matters and controversy between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher.' This letter is declared to be long, explicit, earnest, unmistakable, and to the effect that Mr. Beecher has no wish and Mr. Moulton no alternative but for the latter to go before the committee, fully and frankly to say all he can say forthwith. This earnest letter of request from Mr. Beecher, coming in with the request of the committee itself, will reach, or has reached, Mr. Moulton at Narragansett Park, where he has been with his wife."

Gen. Tracy said to-day the committee would end the whole thing this week. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher and one or two minor witnesses were all there were to be examined.

The *Sun* of this morning says: "We are authorized to state that Mr. Beecher's full answer will probably be made as soon as the allegations and testimony against him shall all have been put in."

TERRIBLE RAIN-STORM.

The Vicinity of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh the Scene of an Awful Flood—The Damage to Property Estimated at $150,000—Loss of Life Set Down at 150.

A Pittsburgh, Pa., dispatch of July 27 says: The rain-storm which visited this city yesterday and last night was the heaviest known to the oldest inhabitants, and the result the most disastrous in the history of this city. The storm of the morning only inflicted some damage on the sewers and individual property; but at about 9 o'clock the windows of the heavens were opened and the deluge was fearful. Solid masses of water flung themselves in angry volume upon every square foot of the town and country, the thunder and lightning were terrific, and the death-cry of scores of victims rose upon the air from a dozen submerged localities. The exact course of the cyclone as yet is not precisely known, but seems to be a semi-circle, embracing the northern, western and southwestern parts of our city in its arc, leaving the main portion of the city unharmed. In Allegheny the calamity is utterly appalling, not only in the loss of property, but in lives of human beings.

The great fire, so recent within its borders, was nothing compared to this disaster. People in the vicinity where the greatest destruction occurred say they could get out of the reach of the fire, but the water overwhelmed them and put life in as great jeopardy as property. In all parts of the city more or less damage was done; but great loss occurred in the bottom districts, where the torrents swept from the hills. In these the greatest distress prevailed. Families in the peace and quiet of the Sabbath evening, were compelled to their uttermost exertion to save their lives. The devastation along the line of Butcher's and Sawmill run was almost beyond description. The work of destruction commenced at a point about two miles north of Ohio street. The valley proper commences at a point just above the line of North avenue, where Spring Garden run and Butcher's run unite and flow into an immense sewer leading into Allegheny river. Butchers' run valley, at its mouth, is probably between 400 and 500 feet wide, and at the point where the work of destruction commenced it is not more than 150 feet wide. Between North avenue and this northerly point numerous ravines empty into Butchers' run valley. Along this route houses were built directly over the natural water course to the river, and involved an immense number of houses that were not on the line of the culverts. When the rain commenced falling but little apprehension was entertained; but those who lived near the head of the valley state that suddenly it seemed as if the heavens were literally opened, and the immense volume of water came down as if discharged from an immense pipe. The volume was so large that the narrow valley was filled with the raging torrent. The force of the water was irresistible. The frame dwellings, stables and slaughter houses gave way like pipe-stems, and the debris from the wreck was swept down along the plank-road, their weight being augmented every moment. In the district lying west of Chestnut street and north of a line parallel with North avenue, the water rose to a height of fully 20 feet. In some places the occupants of dwellings were unable to escape in time to save their lives, and in many instances the force of the water rent the structures into splinters. The storm continued until about half-past 10 o'clock, and from various localities the loss of life to-night is set down at 160, distributed as follows among the different localities: Butcher's Run—Found, 74; missing, 76. Wood's Run—Found, 5; missing, 5.—Castle Shannon railroad—Found, 10; missing, none. Ohio river—Found, 4; missing, none. Soho—Found, 1; missing, none. Chartier's creek—Found, 14; missing, 3. Bridgeville to Washington county—Found, 24; missing, 3.

The brief telegraphic announcements on Monday morning, of heavy rains in and about Pittsburgh gave no intimation of the frightful disaster which is reported above. Pittsburgh is situated at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, with steep hills all about it. Allegheny City is on the opposite shore of the Allegheny river, to the northwest of the city. The hill-sides are intersected at irregular intervals with runs or gulches, which form natural channels for any large waterfall from above. The heavy rains of Sunday night filled these gulches, and the water swept down the hills with resistless impetuosity, carrying death and desolation in its course. The area over which this flood is said to have extended is described as from 20 to 25 miles in diameter, and astonishment is expressed that the torrent did not sweep down over the entire city. As it was, the damage done was confined mainly to the less attractive suburbs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, including Temperanceville and one or two other neighboring boroughs. The devastated district was filled up with slaughter-houses, small manufacturing establishments, and the homes of the working classes. The value of the property destroyed is not, therefore, so great as if the flood had reached other and richer sections of the city. But this is insignificant as compared to the loss of life. More than 100 bodies have already been recovered; it is known that nearly 150 lives have been lost; and it is believed with good reason that 200 men, women and children have perished.

The Pittsburgh horror is one of a class over which we can only mourn. It seems to belong to the category of catastrophes which are called unavoidable. When such a storm comes suddenly upon a city, as did this, and nature provides the channels for a free passage on its way of destruction, there is nothing to be said that will atone for the sufferings it brought with it, not even in the way of pointing out protection for the future. The flood carried everything before it. Its force was as great, sudden and impetuous as that of the Mill River Reservoir when it broke away from its barriers. There was no running away from it. It washed away iron bridges, picked up houses and set them down in new places, tore up stones in the street to assist in the work of destruction, and even overturned stone walls which vainly endeavored to impede its angry progress. Strong men were helpless as children, and women died from fright. People who had gone to church returned to find their homes swept away, and might have gone back to church to thank God they had left those homes in time to save their lives. The scenes and incidents related of this great trial have all the varied and terrible interest of great struggles for life, and, in reading the accounts that come to us, we can only rejoice that the city of Pittsburgh escaped.

In Cincinnati the storm was not so severe, though the railway trains have been behind time, the roads being damaged by the flood.

Throughout the West—Michigan and Wisconsin in particular—the storm made fearful havoc of grain, shade-trees, houses, barns, vineyards, etc.; also putting out the forest fires which have been raging some time in these States.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune, July 28.]

The scenes presented at the ruins and debris of Sunday night's flood are utterly indescribable. I do not believe that the worst of the loss of life has yet been told. The ruins present a scene of devastation unparalleled. A storm like that of the fatal Sunday night was never before known. The Mill river disaster dwindles in comparison with this one. For two days and nights I have been over the ruins, yet I cannot realize the fearful extent of this last calamity. It seems as though there was no end to the ruin. The mind cannot picture anything so utterly heartrending as this scene presents. Yet withal there is no realization by the people generally of the loss, neither is there much sympathy expressed for the afflicted. Whole families were buried to-day. The sight was one of sadness—funerals all the afternoon, bells tolling, and children who had lost their parents weeping, while parents who had lost children mourned and would not be comforted. There were not enough hearses, and open wagons carried many bodies to their last resting place, while in some instances there was no minister to officiate. Now and then some unrecognized corpse was hurried off to the Potter's field, neither friend nor relative following to the grave. The Catholic Church took care of its own dead. Crowds gathered around the churches and undertakers' shops, but they were curiosity-seekers, nothing more. Twelve more bodies were recovered to-day—six in Allegheny, two at Wood's run, two at Saw-Mill run, one in the Allegheny river, in this city, and a body in the Ohio. Two little children were rescued from the ruins alive. One, a little boy, was found in a pile of rubbish on East street, nearly exhausted, life just being discoverable. He was taken by a lady and cared for. The other was a little girl, found in the attic of a house on the same street, and was brought out. Though much emaciated and nearly dead, it is thought that these children will survive. The militia are on duty in the flooded district, under Gen. Pearson, and, in conjunction with the police, guards have been placed across the streets, and gangs of laborers are at work clearing up the debris and searching for dead bodies. The Board of Health and Mayor Fleming are at work with ax and pick, like other laborers. This afternoon the citizens in this city held a meeting, when some $1,500 was subscribed. The suffering among the victims will be great and it seems as though other cities will have to be appealed to for aid. All is still confusion, and business is virtually suspended. From the surrounding country the reports keep coming in as to the damage done by the floods, which increase in their estimates of the loss of life. The Chartiers creek for its whole length has not a bridge left across it, and the crops in the valley have been washed away. In some instances 10 feet of dirt and driftwood has been covered over the land in this vicinity. In many places the lots, as well as the houses, were literally washed away, and the street lines entirely obliterated.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times* of July 30 says: "The work of digging among the debris of Butchers' run for the bodies of Sunday night's victims still continues. A warm sun shines to-day, dispelling much of the gloom that has surrounded the place since the hour of the disaster. The dead animals are being removed rapidly, and in consequence the danger of a pestilence is being hourly diminished. Some nine bodies were taken out at Butcher's run to-day, and the list as footed up to-night shows the number of bodies recovered to be 102. There is but little chance of any additional bodies being found in the Saw-Mill run district. It is probable that the remaining missing ones were carried into the Ohio river. Some of the bodies will be buried without identification. A child was found this morning in a cradle floating in the Ohio river, at the head of Montgomery Island, 32 miles below this city. It was recovered by Joseph Allen, a river pilot, near the head of the island, and, to the surprise of everybody, was alive and kicking."

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of the 29th says, editorially, that one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the great flood disaster is the fact that no list of injured appears. The list, as published, reads almost invariably dead and missing. In the terrible rushing torrent which swept down the numerous runs, there was no middle ground, and for those who came in its course there was only one choice, "sink or swim." Unlike a railroad accident, the flood leaves no list of maimed and wounded, and along its raging pathway the only issue is life and death.

A Ducal Sportsman.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: "The leading amateur coachman of the present day is the jovial and handsome Duke of Beaufort, who is, indeed, in every respect the reigning prince of British sportsmanship. It is to this quality he owes the distinction of the Garter and a popularity such as rivals that of statesmen and generals. The Duke keeps the most hospitable of open houses at Badminton, his noble country-seat, and I suppose has several tolerable fortunes in horses and vehicles. He is the happy possessor of the finest coach in England, and he does not disdain to show it off by himself handling the ribbons of his famous four-in-hand. I believe he has won the Derby at least thrice and the Chester Cup, the Doncaster, and the Oaks I know not how many times. Let me add that there is not a more genial, easy-going, fine-spirited person in the whole range of aristocracy; his fine jovial face is a treat to look upon. And he has brought up a family of children who inherit his sportsmanlike tastes and sunny temperament. Last year one of his daughters accompanied him in the saddle from London to Epsom to see the Derby, and this young lady, who was but seventeen, performed the journey of more than twenty miles in about two hours. His eldest son, the Marquis of Worcester, who has recently came of age, is praised on all hands as one of the most promising sportsmen in England, and has won a special renown for handling the 'four-in-hand' in a manner which one of the papers says 'nearly approaches perfection.'"

Sad Fate of a Nevada Inventor.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the borax field of the desert regions surrounding the town of Columbus, in the eastern part of the State, gives us the following account of the sad fate of Mr. Jonathan Newhouse, a man of considerable inventive genius: Mr. Newhouse had constructed what he called a "solar armor," an apparatus intended to protect the wearer from the fierce heat of the sun in crossing deserts and burning alkali plains. The armor consisted of a long, close-fitting jacket made of common sponge, and a cap or hood of the same material; both jacket and hood being about an inch in thickness. Before starting across a desert this armor was to be saturated with water. Under the right arm was suspended an India-rubber sack filled with water and h[illegible] small gutta-percha tube leading [illegible] top of the hood. In order to keep the armor moist, all that was necessary to be done by the traveler, as he progressed over the burning sands, was to press the sack occasionally, when a small quantity of water would be forced up and thoroughly saturate the hood and the jacket below it. Thus, by [illegible]vaporation of the moisture in the armor, it was calculated might be produced almost any degree of cold. Mr. Newhouse went down to Death valley, determined to try the experiment of crossing that terrible place in his armor. He started out into the valley one morning from the camp nearest its borders, telling the men at the camp, as they laced his armor on his back, that he would return in two days. The next day an Indian, who could speak but a few words of English, came to the camp in a great state of excitement. He made the men understand that he wanted them to follow him. At the distance of about twenty miles out into the desert the Indian pointed to a human figure seated against a rock. Approaching they found it to be Newhouse still in his armor. He was dead and frozen stiff. His beard was covered with frost, and—though the noonday sun poured down its fiercest rays—an icicle over a foot in length hung from his nose. There he had perished miserably, because his armor had worked but too well, and because it was laced up behind where he could not reach the fastenings.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

Blown to Atoms.

The terrible effects of the explosion of six cans of nitro-glycerine (150 pounds) near Parker's Landing, Pa., by which a young man named Osborn was blown to atoms, are thus described: "Osborn started from Emlenton to Petrolia, where he was to fill several orders. When he reached Parker it was too dark to proceed further with any degree of safety, and he was persuaded by a relative to remain over night. He was called early in the morning, and obtaining a horse and buckboard, started from Parker over the roughest road that was possible, although it is conjectured he went that way to make time, as it is the nearest route. He had crossed Bear creek and was over a hundred feet up the slope of the hill when the explosion occurred. Osborn's body was terribly mangled. The head and body, from above the hips, and portions of the arms were thrown over 300 feet from the scene. Entrails, parts of clothing and debris could be seen hanging in the tops of the trees though they were over 100 feet high. The head and portions of the stomach were found in Bear creek, over 100 feet distant. The right hand was found over half a mile away, and in a radius of a mile numerous other portions were found, but it would be utterly impossible to distinguish them from portions of the horse, whose body was scattered in all directions by the terrific concussion. The shoes were torn from the horse's feet, which may be termed the most singular incident of the disaster. The rear of the buckboard and parts of the structure were found scattered over hill and ravines, and could not be distinguished except by a previous knowledge of what it was. The trees were stripped of foliage for rods around, many of them being barked. The excavation of the road caused by the explosion was four to five feet deep, and most of it was from solid rock.

Thin Teachers.

Teachers ought to be persons full of information. They ought to be persons of broad culture. The teacher who simply knows his text-books, is always a thin teacher. He never will inspire his pupils with a desire for anything beyond the book answers.

"The children are not very far advanced in the district where I am going to teach, and I am sure I can teach the school if you will only give me a certificate." "Can't you excuse me from being examined in that branch? There will be no class in it in the school I have engaged," are statements familiar to examiners.

The teachers who use these words belong to a large class of persons who think that "anybody can teach children."

Never was there a more fatal mistake. No person can teach the elements of a subject well who does not have a comprehensive knowledge of that subject. And no other grade of pupils is so difficult to teach well as in the primary. Small children do not know how to study, and they learn but little the first years of their school life, except by the assistance and careful direction of the teacher; when they become older they can learn in spite of the teacher.—*Indiana School Journal.*

Intemperance.

Chief of Police Savage, of Boston, who has kept a record of the cases of drunkenness and the crime attributable to intemperance in that city for several years, says that during those years they have had at one time free rum, at another a license law, at another a prohibitory law badly enforced, and yet again for a time a prohibitory law vigorously enforced; and yet there is no variation in his statistics furnishing the least indication of when one policy prevailed and when another.

IT is reported on good authority that on the last pennies coined at the British mint the head of the Queen really resembles her.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOME.

Practical Suggestions.

IF a little lime is dissolved in the water applied to the soil, nearly every species of worm that is found will be killed, and the plants not injured. Tobacco will also destroy most kinds of worms; but lime is preferable, because it aids in dissolving the plant-food in the soil, thereby stimulating growth. Watering the plants with lime-water, once a week, will be sufficient to kill the worms in the soil and stimulate growth.

BEETS may be transplanted successfully. The proper time to transplant is when the root is an inch or more in diameter, which will be in this month or next. The tap-root should be cut off and the leaves at the top. This will insure growth. The leaves, if left upon the root, would draw all the moisture from it, and the plant would die. When the leaves are cut off half an inch above the crown the evaporation cannot take place, and the growth of root and new leaves is simultaneous.

A NEATLY-KEPT cellar is a pretty good guarantee of health of the family whose members are breathing the air from it day and night. Everybody believes in having pure air to breathe; but we are sorry to tell the truth, that thousands are breathing impure air on account of foul cellars. What are the essentials of a good cellar? It must be dry; it must have stone walls outside and division walls of either stone or brick; the floor of cement, upon a foundation of cobble stones previously imbedded into the earth by means of a heavy maul, handled by two men; plastered ceiling and walls; complete ventilation by means of large windows. If these points are secured, the cellar becomes the most important room in the house.

THE simplest and surest remedy for scours in a sucking colt is to give the dam an ounce of prepared chalk once a day in her feed. If the colt can be made to drink, half a pint of rice water sweetened with crushed sugar may be given to it. The rice water is made by boiling a teaspoonful of rice in a pint of water until it has become reduced one-half. It should be given warm. If the colt will not take it, four times the quantity should be given to the dam once a day with the chalk. Possibly the colt may be induced to eat some boiled rice sweetened or salted; if so, that would be useful; or it may be induced to lick some chalk mixed with sugar or salt. Any of these methods may be tried with probable success.

MR. POTTER WARREN, of New Hampshire, at a recent agricultural convention, gave the following easy and cheap method of reducing bones. If the farmer will set aside a cask, in some convenient place, for the reception of bones, and throw all that are found on the farm into it, he will be likely to find a collection at the end of the year that will prove a valuable adjunct to his manure heap. Place them in a large kettle, mixed with ashes, and about one peck of lime to the barrel of bones. Cover with water and boil. In twenty-four hours all the bones, with the exception, perhaps, of the hard shin-bones, will become so much softened as to be easily pulverized by hand. They will not be in particles of bone, but in a pasty condition, and in excellent form to mix with muck, loam, or ashes. By boiling the shin-bones ten or twelve hours longer, they will also become soft.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mulberry Grove sends us what he recommends as the best cure for hog cholera known. The recipe was first published in the *Prairie Farmer* some years since. The quantity given is sufficient for 100 hogs, and is mixed with slop enough for a few doses, say a pint of the slop to the hog each time. This is the recipe: Take of sulphur two pounds; black antimony, one-half pound; arsenic, two ounces. Our correspondent says he has tried the above on a lot of fifty hogs, and cured all that were able to walk to the trough to eat the slop. Prof. J. B. Turner also published the following preventive in the same paper in 1864, which our correspondent says he has seen used with perfect satisfaction: "One peck wood ashes, four pounds salt, one pound each of black antimony, copperas and sulphur, one-fourth pound saltpeter. Pulverize and mix, moisten, and put in a trough under a shed where the hogs can have free access to it."—*Greenville (Ill.) Advocate.*

THE *North British Agriculturist*, in an article on vermin on cattle, gives some suggestions as how to treat the pest. It would take time by the foretop, and on the slightest indication of their presence, make a prompt examination, and if lice are detected apply a remedy. It is senseless, it says, to wait until the unfortunate wretch has removed the hair from his own skin and spread his tormentors among his fellows. The pediculi or lice, of which every animal has its own peculiar species, are not difficult to kill. A good scrubbing with soft soap and water will remove them. Linseed, or any other oil, prevents their migrating and destroys them; but the efficacy of the oil is increased when to every pint is added an ounce of impure carbolic acid, or of Burnett's zinc chloride solution. Decoctions of tobacco, and stavesacre also poison the vermin, an ounce to the pint of water being generally used. Where the animals have been much infested, a second dressing should take place about a week after the first, and brushing, cleanliness, and usually a more liberal dietry, also enjoyed.

Useful Recipes.

BROILED SWEETBREADS.—The best way to cook sweetbreads is to broil them thus: Parboil them and then put them on a clean gridiron for broiling; when delicately browned take them off and roll in melted butter in a plate to prevent their being dry and hard. Some cook them on a griddle, well buttered, turning frequently; and some put narrow strips of fat salt pork on them while cooking.

LEMON PIE.—The grated rind of one lemon, yolks of three eggs, one spoonful melted butter, one cup sugar, three fourths cup of water, one-fourth cup of corn starch; mix together, put in the crust and bake until done. Beat the whites of the three eggs to a still froth, put in about three teaspoons of sugar, spread it on the top and bake to a light brown.

WAFFLES.—Beat well the yolks of four eggs; add 2½ pints of sweet milk and ½ a teaspoonful of salt; add enough sifted flour to make rather a stiff batter; beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, and stir in lightly the last thing before baking; bake in waffle irons; serve hot and eat with butter and sirup. If but two eggs are used add one heaping teaspoon of baking powder to the flour.

FLOUR CHOCOLATE.—Put one teacup of flour in a small iron kettle and set it over the fire to scorch; stir it constantly to keep it from burning on to the sides of the kettle. When the flour is of a dark brown color, pour boiling water over it, say two quarts or more, if the drink should be more desirable to be thin. Let the whole boil up for a few moments. Add one pint of sweet milk, and sugar to suit the taste. Use for drink the same as coffee.

BEAN SOUP.—Is a dish that many people, and especially children, would relish if properly made. It requires about half a pint of cooked beans for a quart of soup. Mash and boil until well diffused in the water, and then run through a cullender to take out the skins. Thicken with about a gill of wheat meal, and add a sprig of thyme if desired. Boil five minutes, and salt to the taste. The wheat meal makes it much richer than a thickening of fine flour.

APPLE JELLY.—Soak one quart of apples in four quarts of water, over night, boil until the apples are soft, strain the water off carefully, and to one quart of juice add a quart of sugar and boil until it jells. If the apples are nice, you may sweeten them and they will do very well for sauce, especially if you have a little lemon to put in them. But you can use apples for this that are not fit for the table. In looking over dried apples to stew, throw all that are not first-class into a dish by themselves for jelly.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A correspondent of *The Garden* gives a recipe for this popular sauce. He says: "I do not offer it as Lea & Perrin's, but I do say that it is equal, if not superior, to it, in my opinion. It is not a recipe copied out of a book, but one I have known for a long time. Half a pound shallots; 1 oz. pimento, powdered; ¼ oz. mace, powdered; ¼ oz. cayenne; ½ nutmeg, powdered; ½ lb anchovy fish; 1 oz. salt; 3 pints vinegar; 6 oz. soy; chop or bruise the shallots, beat up the anchovy fish; mix all together; let it stand for a month or two, and, lastly, strain through a coarse sieve."

The New Pension Law.

A soldier asks that we publish the new Pension law passed at the last session of Congress. As we find it in a Washington paper it is as follows:

An act approved June 18, 1874, entitled "An act to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled," provided: That section four of the act entitled "An act to raise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions," and approved March 3, 1873, be so amended that all persons who, while in the military or naval services of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have been so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular presence, aid and attendance of another person, by the loss of the sight of both eyes, or by the loss of the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, or by the loss of both hands, or by any other injury resulting in total or permanent helplessness, shall be entitled to a pension of fifty dollars per month, and this shall be in lieu of a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month, granted to such persons by the said section. *Provided*, That the increase of pension shall not be granted by means of any of the injuries herein specified, unless the same shall have resulted in permanent, total helplessness, requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person.

SECTION 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the 4th of June, 1874.

A person entitled to the benefit of this act will be required to file a formal declaration setting forth the degree of the disability from which he is suffering, and stating the extent to which he requires the person laid and attendance of another person. The declaration should be accompanied by the testimony of two credible witnesses to the extent to which the claimant requires the personal aid and attendance of another person. In the case of an insane person, the declaration should be made by the guardian, and medical evidence of the claimant's mental and physical condition should be furnished, to show whether he requires the regular personal aid and attendance of another person. The application should be accompanied by the person's certificate.—*Des Moines Register.*

Blue Sky and White Clouds.

The ethereal blue color of the sky is due to minute particles of matter which float in the air. Were these particles removed the appearance of the sky would be dead black. It is a fact in optics that exceedingly fine portions of matter disperse or scatter the blue rays of light, coarser portions scatter red rays, still coarser portions scatter all the rays, making white light. An atmosphere is full of aqueous vapor, the particles of which diffuse white light in all directions. When these particles are enlarged they become visible in the form of clouds. The vapor particles of the white clouds are supposed to be finer and lighter than those of the dark clouds. That the diffusion of light in our atmosphere, the blue coloring of the sky and the color of the clouds are due to the presence of matter floating in the air, has been conclusively proven by Tyndall. On passing a beam of sunlight through a glass tube the beam is rendered brilliantly visible by the reflection of light from the dust particles floating in the air contained in the tube. But on removing the dust particles, which is done by filtering the air by cotton wool, or causing the air to pass over a flame, the beam of light is no longer visible in the tube.

THE sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

A Night Balloon Voyage.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 9th says: "M. Etienne Buislay and his son returned from their balloon trip yesterday, both of them highly elated with the success of their voyage. The description given by M. Buislay of his experiences is interesting. Immediately upon leaving Woodward's Gardens, preparations were made to light up the fireworks. As a precaution against accident, a platform had been rigged over the iron ring to which the cords are attached, and the only passage through this from the car was an aperture resembling the lubber's hole of a ship's tops. The son of M. Buislay took his station on this platform, and held himself ready to climb into the netting should any of the sparks from the pyrotechnical display alight on the cotton envelope and threaten a fire. Beneath the platform M. Buislay grouped around the large car, which formerly belonged to Capt. Barber's exploded Le Secours and with the requisite amount of care set off the brilliant-colored lights which formed part of the illumination. When it came to the turn of the spread-eagle, measuring ten feet from tip to tip of the wings, it was found that the fuse would not ignite, and all thought of lighting up the eagle was abandoned. One of the bengolas, however, accidently set the eagle in a blaze and M. Buislay was not a little disconcerted by the occurrence. The eagle at that time was only twelve feet below the car, and it was in dangerous proximity to the gas of the balloon. Doing all that he could, under the circumstances, in the most expeditious way, M. Buislay unwound the rope in the car and lowered the eagle about 100 feet. Thus swung, it continued to blaze away until all the combustibles had been exhausted. When the illumination had exhausted itself, father and son prepared to pass the night in the car. Sleep eventually overcame the son, and he dozed away comfortably in cloud-land until morning. The fall in temperature experienced was only trifling, and, as there was no biting wind to chill the body, the exposure to the night air was not attended with discomfort.

After a run across the bay at a low elevation, the balloon struck a new current and drifted northwest until it hovered over Alcatraz. The roar of the ocean surf and of tide and stream current could be distinctly heard, and the voyagers were a little concerned lest they should be carried out to sea. A favorable breeze soon dispelled their fears, and they observed with feelings of pleasure that the Sierra Nevada was sailing over Angel Island and continuing in a northeast course. It successively passed over Richmond Point and Point San Pablo. Over the San Pablo basin it hung in airy stillness until about 1 o'clock. With the rising of the moon came a fresh, spanking wind, before which the balloon scudded at exhilarating speed. Having passed Benicia, it stood over toward Monte Diablo, and in an incredibly short time the mountain was straight ahead like a huge breaker. Overboard went the eagle and the platform, piecemeal, and thus lightened, the air-ship soared aloft and left the mountain far beneath. From this point the balloon took a direction toward Stockton, and then toward Sacramento, at terrific speed, passing up the valley at the rate of forty miles per hour. In the vicinity of Sacramento, when day had dawned, the balloon had fallen to a very low elevation. Observing a wide-awake native abroad, M. Buislay hailed him, and asked his situation. On catching the reply, "Sacramento," the aeronaut lightened his ship of ballast, and was soon at an elevation of 8,000 feet. Onward the balloon kept, and as the morning advanced M. Buislay found himself over Folsom. Here the breeze failed him altogether, and for three hours, in the unrealized expectation that a fresh current would spring up, the balloon remained almost stationary. The warmth of the sun's rays caused a great expansion of the gas, which, during the night, had remained in a very condensed state, and M. Buislay had to open the valve frequently. At length, about 7 o'clock, the valve-cord was pulled for the descent, and in a very steady, graceful manner, a safe landing was accomplished, three miles from Folsom.

Heroism of a Little California Girl.

We were witness to an act of bravery on Monday afternoon that is seldom equaled, never surpassed. A little child of Mrs. Saul, some two or three years old, was playing or running around near the flume that conveys water to the foundry, when in some manner it chanced to fall in. The flume was full of water running very rapidly. There was no one near by but the little daughter of Edward Keegan, who instantly jumped into the flume, caught the child, and screamed for help. The water was running so rapidly that it took her off her feet instantly. Still she clung to the little one, and to a great extent kept its head above water, at the great risk of being drowned herself, until assistance arrived and rescued them from their perilous situation. The little girl seemed perfectly oblivious of self in her efforts to save the child, and unless assistance had been speedily rendered would have become a martyr to her noble heroism.—*El Dorado Republican.*

Linseed Oil.

Linseed oil is obtained from flaxseed, which is raised in large quantities in Europe and India. The seeds are ground under heavy stones, set on edge and revolved on beds of stone. Attached to the edge stone are scrapers, which throw the seed into the circular track of the roller. The ground seed is placed in strong, woven woolen bags, which are covered with mats made of horse-hair and sole leather. The whole is then subjected to an immense hydraulic pressure, sometimes with a steam heat of 200 degrees Fahr., and sometimes without. The expressed oil flows into large tanks, where it is allowed to settle. When pure, the oil is colorless. That which is expressed without heat is of the better quality, but the yield is from 4 to 9 per cent. less than when heat is applied. The contents of the bags, after pressure, is known as oil-cake, and is used for feeding cattle. About 8,000,000 gallons of linseed oil are used annually in the United States.

Valuing Beauty.

The Persian Embassador, Mirza Aboul Hassan, while he resided in Paris, was an object of so much curiosity that he could not go out without being surrounded by a multitude of gazers, and the ladies even ventured so far as to penetrate his hotel. On returning one day from a ride, he found his apartments crowded with ladies, all elegantly dressed, but not all equally beautiful. Astonished at this unexpected assemblage, he inquired what these European odalisques could possibly want with him. The interpreter replied that they had come to look at his excellency. The embassador was surprised to find himself an object of curiosity among a people who boast of having attained the acme of civilization; and was not a little offended at conduct which, in Asia, would have been considered an unwarrantable breach of good-breeding. He accordingly revenged himself by the following little scheme:

The illustrious foreigner affected to be charmed with the ladies. He looked at them attentively, alternately pointing to them with his finger, and speaking with great earnestness to his interpreter, who, he was well aware, would be questioned by his fair visitors, and whom he, therefore, instructed in the part he was to act.

Accordingly, the eldest of the ladies, who, in spite of her age, probably thought herself the prettiest of the whole party, and whose curiosity was particularly excited, after his excellency had passed through the suite of rooms, coolly inquired what had been the object of his examination.

"Madame," replied the interpreter, "I dare not inform you."

"But I wish particularly to know, sir."

"Indeed, madame, it is impossible."

"Nay, sir, this reserve is vexatious. I desire to know."

"Oh, since you desire, madame, know, then, that his excellency has been valuing you."

"Well, that's whimsical enough. And how much may that lady be worth, according to his estimation?"

"A thousand crowns."

"And the other?"

"Five hundred crowns."

"And that young lady with fair hair?"

"Three hundred crowns."

"And that brunette?"

"The same price."

"And that lady who is painted?"

"Fifty crowns."

"And pray, sir, what may I be worth in the tariff off his excellency's good graces?"

"Oh, madame, you really must excuse me, I beg."

"Come, come, no concealments!"

"The prince merely said, as he passed you—"

"Well, what did he say?" inquired the lady, with great eagerness.

"He said, madame, that he did not know the small coin of this country!"

The Head.

The "Fat Contributor" thus discourses: This is doubtless the most important "organ" we have. We lose our hearts with impunity, but let a man once part with his head, and the jig's up. A lost leg or arm can be supplied but when the head is once off there is an end of it. Not but that we have wooden heads enough among us, but they were born so. Art has never successfully supplied a wooden head where the original article had been carried away.

No one can expect to get ahead in this world if he hasn't a head to start with. Yet having a good head at the onset there is danger of losing it if we are not on our guard. The head is the receptacle for the brains, and it is sad to see how much waste stowage-room there is in some men's craniums. The less brain a man has the more liable he is to get the "big head." A man ought to be tolerably satisfied with the head he has and make the best of it, particularly as he must carry it as long as he lives, yet we see thousands of poor, struggling mortals scheming and contriving day and night how to get ahead of each other and after they get it they an't always satisfied with it. The fascinating daughter of Herodias adopted a very unfair way of getting ahead of John the Baptist. When she danced before Herod, it was good-by John. She afterward got ahead of him on a charger, which shows that her charger was faster than John's was.

The head affords employment to a great many people, of whom the hatter stands at the head, though he probably isn't at the head oftener than the barber is. Then there is the dentist, who pulls teeth and nearly pulls your head off at the same time; and the aurist, who attends to your ear; and the oculist, who prescribes for your eye; and the phrenologist, who will examine your head when you are ninety years old, and tell you just what occupation you ought to adopt in order to succeed in the world.

There was a popular delusion for a long time to the effect that when a man's brains are out the man dies, but it is not so. Look at Congress! And look at some heads of the department.

There are a great many kinds of heads. Some men have heads so round—bullet heads—that a square idea can never get into them. Others have flat heads, and everything is flat that emanates from them. A few heads are perfectly level, and occasionally one that is square. Hot heads and bull heads are found in abundance among all classes and conditions of men. Finally, my advice is, dear hearers, under all circumstances, try and keep your heads level and cool.

BASSWOOD BARK.—The inner bark of the basswood, or linden tree, is in Russia manufactured into a great variety of articles, including grain-bags, wagon-covers, sails, ropes, etc. A million trees are annually required to supply the material, the value of the products amounting to $2,400,000. The bark is collected by the peasants in May and June, when the circulation of the sap renders peeling easy. The bark of the lower part of the stem, generally used for roofing, is procured in pieces about 5½ by 3½ feet, and is heated and pressed to prevent curling. That of the upper part of the trunk is tied in bundles, and rotted in water until September, when it is dried and ready for weaving. The heaviest fiber is sold at the Nishni-Novgorod Fair for $24 per cwt.

The Granger.

We take the following from a late leader in the New York *Sun*, under the heading of "What is a Granger?"

"A Granger is a person little known but much discussed. He is very mysterious, and in some parts of the country where the politicians have looked for him with straining eyes, but have thus far failed to recognize him in the flesh, he is almost as mythical as a Ku-Klux to a Georgia darkey. But the Granger is coming. He is frequently about some time before he is recognized. He is a great and powerful man in the Far West, where his brethren are many and his progeny legion. But no pent-up Utica will answer him. He is just now pouring over the Alleghany Mountains in astonishing numbers. But a few months ago he had not a single lodge in the State of Pennsylvania, and the State rings and the city rings, and the little court house rings in the various counties, stole on and slept soundly, regardless of him and his. But the other day he was at Mechanicsburgh, in Cumberland county, with a great turn-out of his people, and showed beyond doubt that he was at home in the East, as well as the West, and was able to smash things generally, if he was so minded.

"There were sharp eyes bent on this smiling little village while the Granger was there. Some people thought his ambition was rising already, and that finding himself unexpectedly formidable, he would begin to cut capers, break slates and other political fixings, and dance around in the exuberance of his strength, to the certain discomfiture of all parties, his own among the rest. But he did nothing of the kind. He calmly resolved to ignore politics, and went into secret session on his own business, which is understood to have related principally to the purchase of his supplies, and the sale and transportation of his crops. His conduct on this, as on so many other occasions, was disappointing to others; but nobody can say that it was indiscreet. It is indeed strong evidence that the Granger is a sensible, sober-minded, solid kind of a person, who is in no danger of getting drunk with his new prosperity and seeking strange adventures outside of his appropriate field of labor.

"But who and what is the Granger after all? He goes off to deliberate in a room with the blinds down, has passwords and signs and grips, and allows nobody to hear what he says or to see what he does. He must have many secrets. Most assuredly he has; and *The Sun*, looking down impartially upon everything mundane, and imparting health and vigor to everything good, knows what his secrets are. In the first place they relate entirely to his own affairs, and it is for that reason alone that he has failed to gratify the general curiosity by publishing them at large. For instance, the Grangers make their hard living by tilling the soil. When one of them begins life it is a great matter to him to get his reaper, his mower, his thresher, and his hundred other machines and implements, as well as the household furniture, his clothing and his groceries, his "one-horse-shay" and his parlor organ, at something near half the price of the retail merchant or the manufacturer's agent. This he does by co-operation with others situated like himself; but how and where he does it is one of his secrets, and a very precious one at that.

"In like manner, when at the end of a season of incessant toil, he sees his fields yellow with the harvest of bread and his fatted herd lowing in the pasture, he reflects that he and the consumers of all this produce are frequently situated far apart, and that a host of intermediate agents and traders absorb a large portion of its value in money. He resolves to put in his own purse the difference between the price paid by the consumer, less transportation, and the price usually paid to the farmer. He does this by means of the Grange; but the precise method of it is another of his grand secrets. When he has accomplished these two capital operations, he has made and saved enough to make his business profitable, and to give his wife and children some of the luxuries and advantages in which the families of flourishing middle-men are commonly indulged.

"An association which promises him such results, and which at the same time vindicates the independence of him and his class, opens to him a prospect full of roseate and radiant hues as compared with the servile and beggarly condition from which he is rising. Heretofore he has taken what was offered and given what was asked. Henceforth he will, like other classes of men, combine with those whose interests are identical, and do himself the justice of which he has been so long deprived. His power in virtue of this widespread and coherent organization may well be considered tremendous. A million of members to-day will be two millions by the next spring, and when they begin to hold back crops or send them forward according to their own good pleasure, New York and Chicago, Wall street and the produce exchanges, will begin to count a new and terrible, because unknown and unmanageable, force in the business of the country.

"To the Granger and grange an unmixed good; to the speculator an unmixed evil. The manufacturer and the wholesaler find their accounts in the certain sales and the cash payments which are a part of its economy; so that nobody but the blood-suckers, the speculators in grain, the middlemen and the politicians, have anything to fear."

PERHAPS the most gratifying intelligence that the country has received from Washington in fifteen years is the announcement of the extensive *weaning* that is now making among the able-bodied babies that have so long been nursed at the "public teat." According to a Washington telegram, not less than 8,000 of these stalwart nurslings have been ruthlessly torn from the maternal bosom since the adjournment of Congress. Just imagine 8,000 big lubberly babies all roaring in chorus for the maternal nipple, from which they have been suddenly divorced. This is the edifying spectacle now witnessed at Washington, among the discharged army of supernumerary officeholders. The cause of regret is that instead of 8,000 there were not 20,000 of them.

A SONG OF A NEST.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

There was once a nest in the hollow
  Down in the mosses and knot-grass pressed,
Soft and warm, and full to the brim;
  Vetches leaned over it, purple and dim,
With butter-cup buds to follow.

I pray you hear my song of a nest,
  For it is not long;
You shall never light in a summer quest
  The bushes among—
Shall never light on a prouder sitter,
  A fairer nestful, nor ever know
A softer sound than their tender twitter,
  That windlike did come and go.

I had a nestful once of my own,
  Ah! happy, happy I!
Right dearly I loved them; but when they were grown,
  They spread out their wings to fly;
Oh, one after one, they flew away,
  Far up the heavenly blue,
To the better country, the upper day,
  And—I wish I was going too.

I pray you, what is the nest to me,
  My empty nest?
And what is the shore where I stood to see
  My boat sail down to the west?
Can I call that home where I anchor yet,
  Though my good man has sailed?
Can I call that home where my nest was set,
  Now all hopes have failed?

Nay, but the port where my sailor went,
  And the land where my nestlings be,
There is the home where my thoughts are sent,
  The only home for me.

Humor.

WHO is the greatest terrifier? Fire.

WHY do honest ducks dip their heads under water? To liquidate their little bills, of course.

"HE fell dead and expired in two minutes," says a Georgia paper of the death of a negro.

WHY are your eyes like friends separated by distant climes? They correspond but never meet.

IT is a rule of etiquette in Arkansas that no true gentleman will eat with his leg thrown over the back of his neighbor's chair, if he can help it.

THE Spaniards say: At eighteen, marry your daughter to her superior; at twenty, to her equal; but at thirty to anybody that will have her.

THE *latest* verdict recorded was upon a gentleman who expired in a fit of inebriation. The jury returned: "Death by hanging round a grog shop."

"HAVE you 'Blasted Hopes'?" asked a young lady of a librarian with a handkerchief tied over his jaw. "No, ma'am," said he; "it's only a blasted toothache."

"IF a man bequeathed you a hundred pounds, would you pray for him?" said a Sunday-school teacher to a pupil. "No," said he; "I would pray for another like him."

THE man who will keep a paper a length of time, and then send it back "refused" and "uncalled for," would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then beat the dog for being blind.

SAID Mrs. Jenkins on her return from the church: "When I see the shawls of those Johnsons, and then think of what I have to wear, if it wasn't for the consolation of religion I don't know what I would do."

SOME singers at a concert were somewhat startled the other evening by finding that the selection, "When wearied watchers sink to sleep," had been printed on their programmes, "When married wretches," etc.

"I'M afloat! I'm afloat!" screamed a young lady of powerful lungs and fingers to match, as she exercised both at the piano. "I should think you were," growled an old bachelor, "judging from the squall you raise."

"DOES the train start this evening at thirty-five minutes past six, as usual?" asked an elderly lady of a railroad employe. "No, it leaves at twenty-five minutes to seven," was the reply. "Dear me, dear me, how they do change these trains."

A YOUNG man, who knows all about it, states that his experience has taught him that a flirt is a fool, who delights in fooling fools, and the fool who is fooled by such a fool is the foolishest kind of a fool. He's been fooled badly, we should judge.

"THAT'S just the sort of umbrella that people appropriate, or, in other words, hook," said Smiggles to a companion one morning, showing him a very handsome paraclute. "Yes," said his companion, "I thought so when I saw you have it."

A LITTLE orphan boy, who was nearly starved by the stingy uncle, his guardian, with whom he lived, meeting a lank greyhound one day in the street, was asked by his guardian what made the dog so thin. After reflection, the little fellow replied, "I suppose he lives with his uncle."

A MAN who was born blind can have no idea of colors. A man who was born deaf can have no idea of sounds. A man who never had the use of his olfactory nerves can have no idea of the odor of a rose. These ideas enter, respectively, by the sensations of seeing, hearing and smelling.

THE following lines were found upon a lawyer's table, in the court-house, the other day:

"Fair woman was made to bewitch;
A companion, a nurse,
A blessing, a curse,
Fair woman was made to be which?"

COLUMBUS' TOMB.—Writing of churches in Havana, a correspondent says: "The church of most interest to the tourist is the cathedral of Havana, at the corner of Emperado and San Ygnacio streets, an edifice constructed of soft brown stone, which, however, has become somewhat blackened by the age, having been erected as far back as 1724. The large doors in front, of polished mahogany, you approach by flights of stone steps, and as you enter on the left, there is the little tomb which contains the ashes of Columbus. Above it is a slab of stone on which is a bust of the great discoverer. He died in 1506 at Valladolid, and his remains, after resting in various places, were finally brought and deposited here, amid much pomp and ceremony, on the 15th of January, 1796. And yet I find few of the residents of this city and few tourists even who are aware of this fact."

SQUASH beetles may be driven off by sprinkling anything that smells strongly of ammonia, as finely-powdered hen-droppings or Peruvian guano, upon the plants. Lime or plaster, ground up with one part of carbolic acid to a hundred, would answer the purpose. Soot is also a good remedy.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, August - - - 6th, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

Democratic County Convention.

A delegate convention of the Democracy of DeKalb County will be held at Auburn on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874,

at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for each of the following offices:

One candidate for Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Representative in the General Assembly, Commissioner for the Northern District, Coroner, Assessor and Surveyor.

It is, therefore, requested that the Democratic voters of the county and all others opposed to the present administration of national affairs, meet at the voting places in the several townships on SATURDAY, August 1st, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., to select delegates in accordance with the following basis of apportionment to represent said townships in the county convention:

Butler township, 13; Jackson, 15, Concord, 16; Newville, 5; Stafford, 6; Wilmington, 18; Auburn, 21; Waterloo, 16; South Richland, 12; North Richland, 10; Fairfield, 21; Smithfield, 17; Franklin, 16; Troy, 4.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee. T. C. MAYS, Chairman.

It is the opinion of the General BUTTLER that Massachusetts will this fall elect a Democratic Governor and then Democratic Congressmen. The Boston *Globe* (Republican) gives some reasons why this result is not improbable. We have only to say that Massachusetts has our consent.

The closing appeal of the address put forth by the Congressional Republican Committee, that Republicans be sent to Congress instead of Democrats, does not entirely please the Boston *Advertiser*. It says: "That is very well. But there are hundreds of thousands of Republicans scattered all over the land who are tired of the old party jugglery, and, if they cannot have honest men to vote for, will answer all such solicitations in the true Scripture fashion, '*Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing.*

It will not be long before every Southern State, excepting Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.—where carpet-baggers and negroes most abound—will send a unanimous democratic delegation to Congress. The civil rights bill to degrade all whites in the South to a common level with the late negro slaves, is the last feather which breaks the power of the republican party in those States. It is an eye-opener which was needed to put the finishing stoke to republican rule.

Rules of Jackson Grange.

The following rules were adopted by Jackson Grange at their meeting on July 25th 1874.

1st. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order and mankind.

2nd. We heartily endorse the most to, in essentials, unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all things, charity.

3rd. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits, foster a mutual understanding and co-operation, to maintain inviolate our laws and to emulate each other to labor, to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self supporting; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and fleece; systematize our work and calculate intelligently on the probabilities of the discontinuance of the credit system, the mortgage system the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general acting together for out mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

4th. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen—not that we are unfriendly to them but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of actions, that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every state the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard or between home producers and consumers all productions of our country. We adopt as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the lifeblood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigating or irrigating canals, nor any corporation that will advance our industrial interest, nor any laboring classes in our noble order.—There is no communism or agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolists, and long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century.

5th. We are opposed to the excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent profits on trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home taught in their course of study. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange National, State or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political conventions, or nominate candidates nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country; for we seek the greatest good for the greatest number. But we must bear it in mind that no one becoming a Granger gives up that inalienable right for every member to do all in his power, legitimately to influence to good the action of any political party to which he belongs, it is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every Grange member; that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that differences of opinion is no crime and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short, justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence. And to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism should be buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we recognize no North no South no East no West. It is reserved by every patron in his right as a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6th. Ours being peculiarly a farmers institution we cannot admit all to our ranks; many are excluded by the nature of our organization not because they are professional men or artizans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling the soil, or many have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation in efforts toward reform. That we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the great desire for fraternal harmony equitable compromise and an earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

7th. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command [illegible] but not least, we proclaim [illegible] among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the [illegible] ties and sphere of woman, as is [illegible] by admitting her to membership and [illegible] imploring the [illegible] and assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work. We here pledge ourselves to faithfully and harmoniously labor for all future time, to return [illegible] our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements must be paid for in advance. [illegible] for the larger and [illegible] for the smaller [illegible].

REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of O. Y. [illegible] as a candidate for Representative subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of [illegible] as a suitable candidate for Representative subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

CLERK.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of Thomas [illegible] as a candidate for Clerk of DeKalb County subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of Louis D. Britton, as a candidate for Clerk of DeKalb County, subject to the decision of the County Democratic Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Butt as a suitable candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige.

MANY FRIENDS.

TREASURER.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of D. H. Murray, of Concord tp., as a suitable candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township, as a suitable candidate for Treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.

MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier—Please announce JOHN B. MOODY as a suitable candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

AUDITOR.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of Miles Waterman, of Franklin tp., as a suitable candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier—Please announce Wm. McIntyre as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier—Please announce J. J. HOPPINGARN, of Wilmington tp., as a suitable candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

SHERIFF.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of J. A. McClure, of Butler tp., as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Tresch, of Fairfield, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of John Leas, Jr., of Smithfield township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier—Please announce G. I. PATTERSON of Butler township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874.

David H. Murry,
John M. Coombs,
Aaron W. Allen,
Henry Dickerhoff,
Henry Hull,
Alexander C. Comparet,
Washington Teeters,
Peter Countryman,
John N. Miller and
Peter Lozier
vs.
Julia A. Rex,
George N. Rex,
Susannah Rex,
William A. Rex,
Sarah C. Rex,
Daniel C. Rex,
Sarah Rex,
Joseph M. Rex, Jr.,
Anderson K. Rex
Milo O. Rex,
Inis J. Rex and
Candace Rex,
Anna W. Rex
Anderson K. Rex, Administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Rex, dec'd.
} Complaint No 161

Now comes the Plaintiffs by Rose & Hartman their attorneys and file a complaint herein together with an affidavit that Joseph M. Rex, Jr., and Candace Rex, two of the above named defendants, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of July, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Ashur W. Coburn, late of Dekalb County, deceased Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Guy Plum atty for est.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler deceased will offer at public auction on Thursday August 20th, 1874, at the late residence of said decedent in Richland tp., DeKalb county, Ind., the personal estate of said decedent consisting of, horses, cattle, hogs, wagon, one light wagon, plows sleds, harness, farming implements, carpenter tools, Household furniture three stands of bees, hay, oats and potatoes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, his note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Administratrix's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Homer Abel, deceased will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of Homer Abel, in Concord tp., DeKalb County, on Friday, August 28th, 1874, the following personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, young cattle, sheep, wagon, mower & reaper, corn sheller, wheat and oats by the bushel corn in the ground, and farming implements, household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock am. Terms—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation, with good security.

ELECTA ABEL, Adm'x.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, That Daniel Gonser, Administrator of estate of John Coonrad, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk

Guy Plum, Atty for Est. July 30.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct,
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

Harvey Moody
vs
Michael Riney
} Complaint No. 162

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Michael Riney is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of July, 1874

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

F. E. DAVEPORT

CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS.

AUBURN, - - - IND.

DEALER IN

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

WALL PAPER,

Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c.

Customers will find ours stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible [illegible] to [illegible] prices.

ON ACCOUNT OF

REMOVAL!

Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are

CLOSING OUT!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

EVERY THING MARKED DOWN

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
French & English Chintz,
Summer Dress Goods,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Jackets,
Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
Ladies' White Suits,
Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
Childrens' Dresses,
Fine Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Shawls,
Fine White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Lace Articles,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's and Boy's Goods,

MARKED DOWN.

Friend, Customers & Strangers

Will find it Greatly to their advantage to pay us an early visit.

Root & Company,

90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS,
H. C. HANNA,
R. C. ROBERTSON,
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Specialty.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer Goods

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATER

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows Building

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with; we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufacturers and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent, to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit. Thus [illegible] gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

We still keep up our [illegible] per pound, our best $1.10; it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCED 3cts.

Young Hyson	[illegible], 70, 80, 90 best $1.10
Imperial	[illegible], 70, 80
Gunpowder	[illegible], 80
Oolong	[illegible] best 65
Uncolored Japan	[illegible] best 90

COFFEES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	[illegible]
2nd best	[illegible]
Roasted Coffee	[illegible]

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
[illegible]	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Cherry Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
[illegible] Brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best;	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	[illegible]
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, Filberts, per lb	18
Brazil nuts	12½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2	per ½ Bbl $4.00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickerel $,100 ½ Bbls $5.00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd 10, Pickeled Pork per lb 13c

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	11	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2, 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Finecut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Save

—AT THE—

Ft Wayne Store.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 23.

After Freeman had kept shop alone awhile, he and Nelson Payne formed a partnership. After Freeman and Payne, came Payne and Governor Wallace, who who kept in the front of the house now occupied by Mrs. Bodine as a residence. It had just been erected by Payne. Next came Payne and Ralston in the same room After wards store and groceries "too numerous to mention" sprang up in our goodly town.

The first tavern kept in town, was by T J. Freeman, in the same house where his store was. A few years afterwards, he built the house now known as the Griswold house," and removed into it. At quite an early day J. O. P. Sherlock kept tavern in the old frame now owned by T. Baldock Parson also kept a public house in the same building where his store was.

Some tell me that the first lawyer in town was one W. Smith—of the respectable family of John H. Smith, or his cusin "Bill," so often mentioned in our newspapers; while others tell me there never was a lawyer of that name here.

'Who can decide when doctors disagree Certain it is that Judg Mott was the second lawyer to locate in town. He came in the fall of 1843. Judge Morris was next, and then Judg Dickinson,(surely he deserves the title with the rest, having occupied the bench as circit Judge pro. tem during several sesions.) Judg Dickinson, I say came next, and here we close the list of pioneer lawyers. Morris came in the fall of 1844, and Dickinson perhaps a year after.

Judge Mott informs me that, after Mrs Beck and Mrs. McCrum, of Richland Township, had built the first school house in town, the court was removed from Park's cabin to the school house. A rough platform of boards was erected at the end for a Judgment seat"—a fence of unplaned boards fixed across for a bar, and the house warmed by an old cracked stove that made such eloquent pleas, whenever a fresh supply of fuel was put in, as to remove the whole court and bar to tears, not excepting even the hardest harted lawyer, with "eyes unused to weep On such occasions, to give vent to the deep emotions of the court,(or perhaps to give vent to the smoke,) the door of the house had to be opened.

At that early day clients, were rather scarce. People had little or nothing to go to law about, and still less to pay lawyers fees, and very little time to spare from their strenuous efforts to get the necessaries of life, to spend in court. A few of late years, seem disposed to make ample amends for this neglect of the members of the bar. Judge Mott informs me that his first winter in town was spent in the honorable employment of village schoolmaster. The following anecdote of Judg M. comes second handed from the, Judge himself. He was at home, rather "hard up" for funds, as was fashionable in that day, and, his wife being in rather poor health, he was scrubing the house with his coat off, sleeves and pants rolled up, and in a perfect deluge of sand and suds, when up stepped a gentlemen, from the vicinity of Enterprize, and inquired where "Lawyer Morris" was to be found. The man with the mop modestly replied that Morris was his name, when the stranger eyeing him askanse, told him that he had a case before squire somebody, in woich "Doc Ladue" was his antagonist, and that he wanted to get two good lawyers on his side "being as the old Doc was rather crafty." During this short speech' Morris was a deeply interested auditor; and, when it was finished, he quickly laid his broom and mop, rolled down his sleeves and pants, put on his "fix ups" dressing his "lower extremities" with one boot and one shoe, for want of mates. and in a very short period he and Mott were n the trial for squire somebody's away up in Franklin Ten dollars was the fee received, and perhaps never X came more opportunely. Relating the above to Judge Mott, as I had heard it, he re marked that chills and fevers prevailed to such a distressing degree often, in the early history of Auburn, that there was scarcely a man but that at some periods, was under the necessity of plying the mop handling the skillet, or bending over the wash-tub; and that owing to the above cause and the fact that female help was like the man pursued by the learned constable. "non came at ibus," he himself has been compelled, for two weeks at a time, to preform all kinds of household and kitchen service. Mott and Morris have succeeded quite well in their profession, not only acquiring honorable names, but also a competence of "world year."

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wool 40c.
Butter 15c.
Potatoes 75
Oats, 30 cts.
Apples 75 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Corn @ 50 cts.
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Wheat, white,$1 63

Watermelons are in market.

The roads are dry and dusty.

Fresh peaches at Beard's grocery.

The transfers are small this week.

See Davenport's new advertisement

Rain is very much needed at present.

We have had several fights in town this week.

Next Saturday Beard will have watermellons.

A large crowd is expected here next Saturday.

Politicians seem to be full of life and gossip.

The band accompanied the excursion to-day.

Croquet is getting away with some of the boys.

New oats are in market at 30 cents per bushel.

Cash paid for young chickens at Beard's grocery.

Huckelberries are still bringing 12 cts per quart.

Beard has a large lot of Fruit Jars of all kinds.

Miller has "let up" in the ice-cream business.

Our saloons take "produce" in exchange for drinks.

Charley Fox sells for "medical purposes only."

Billy Latson has returned home again looking well.

Muzzle your dogs, another raid may be in order soon.

Look at the change in the Fruit House advertisement.

New wheat is coming in quite rapidly this week.

Miller & Casebeer has a tip-top brand of cigars Try them

The excursion party to Logansport was largely attended.

Dave McQuistion is lying very low with typhoid fever.

The Democratic County Convention next Saturday.

Mich Huston is having a large trade in the meat line.

The old style of potato bugs are coming into fashion.

The new church on Jackson street is progressing finely.

The billiard hall, on 7th street are having the tables cut-down.

A very Cool fight was had in front of the Postoffice Monday night.

We had a quick marriage last week.—Lawyer Peterson set the time for them.

,We have noticed more men "chucky" this week than for three months before.

School opens August 17th. A number of foreign scholars are expected to attend

The band had their pictures taken last week with their new uniforms on the outside of 'em.

Prof Hoffman has returned. The same corps of teachers will be engaged as last winter.

Mr. Francis Picker is making an effort for a permit to sell liquor by the drink.—We believe he will do about right,

The bricklayers commenced work on Ford & Ehlers building last Monday morning.

One of our ministers claims the intelligent portion of the place as his congregation.

J. J. Latson, in his comfortable little shop 'round the corner, is busy notwithstanding the dull times.

The Catholics are getting up a lottery to aid them in paying for their new church.

The Republicans as a rule have generally been the first of late years to hold their conventions.

The Fort Wayne Organ factory now employs sixty hands, and turns out 150 organs per month.

The probabilities are that an Auburn Croquet club will accept the challenge of the Butler club.

Let your motto be "Liberty or Death," but if it comes to the pinch, take the bulk of it in liberty.

A few couples from down the Saginaw road pic-niced in the public square last Tuesday.

The *Press* says Frank Ditman of that place died suddenly last Monday from an attack of cholera morbus.

The "reformed thief" did not open to an Auburn audience, from the fact there was no Auburn audience to open to.

The Commissioners will meet in extra session to-day to determine about the building of a new jail.

Mr. Wile will leave for Ohio, after this week. Tom Leasure will take his place in the band. Give us "Yan-kee Dod-del"

A. H. Hamilton, is the name of a new locomotive on the Jackson road. There is some doubt among the boys as to its running capacity.

There will be communion at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Goodman, of Kendalville, will preach morning and evenning.

J. A. Barnes opens his school at Waterloo for the benefit of teachers, August 17. All intending to enter the class should send in their names at once, and secure ooms and boarding places. 3t

Peter's Musical Monthly for August is full of splendid, new vocal and instrumental music and the whole only costs 30cts. Send for a copy to J. L. Peter's 599 Broad way N. Y.

"Old Veracity," we mean Baxter, declines to explain about that $50 affair, because we make the inquiry. Well, that's one way of getting out of a bad job.—Rather thin, but entirely in keeping with "Old Veracity."

The ladies association of the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. S. B. Miller Wednesday afternoon, August 12. Mite in the evening. All are invited

Mrs. S. W. Ralston, Prest
Mrs. M. H. Totten, Sec'y.

Messrs. Wood & Watson have taken charge of the City Bakery, and have added a large stock of groceries. If you want a good lunch this is the place to get it. They keep bread, pies and cakes always on hand fresh from the oven. Try them.

The last mile of iron between Auburn and Defiance was laid on Thurday, in four hours. The Hon. A. P. Edgerton of Hicksville drove the last spike, hitting it five times out of sight. A. P. ain't so slow with a maul. Thus are we connected with the east by one of the greatest lines in the country.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that we have given the Practical Cycoledia a thorough examination, and are convinced of its great value, as it is a book that just suited to the times, both in subject and price. We predict a large sale. The general agents want 20 good agents. Here is a chance.

The Democrats of the Eighth Indiana District, Voorhee's old stamping ground, have nominated Dr. H. J. Rice for Congress. The salary grab record of Mr. Voorhees kept him out of the field and would have slaughtered him if he had chosen to make the effort for a nomination.

It appears from returns to the Department of Agricultural that an increase in the corn area of fully 2,000,000 acres is apparent, or six per cent above the breadth of last year. This does not include three acres we have planted this year south of town, and which now promises a good yield.

Good Yield—Messrs. Sheets and Hoffman set their fine threshing machine at John A. Ditmar's last Monday, and threshed out fifty-eight bushels from sixty dozen. Nobody ought to growl at that. Perhaps some threshers turn out more than others. If so, this machine should be engaged at once.

The Baltimore and Ohio road are still pushing their work through as fast as possible. We do not know how soon a train will be put on between here and the east, but suppose as soon as the line is sufficiently ballasted, two trains being engaged at that work now. The pay rolls for the month of June from here to the Junction, in Ohio, amounted to forty thousand dollars.

The following persons applied to Clerk Lanning for license to get married during July:

Wm N Jackman and Jennie E Baxter.
Isaac M Diehl and Susan Ramsey
W R Edwards and Mary Barnhart
John L Bunch and Lydia Lanningham
Adam Hartman and Mary Nussdorfer
N S Boyle and A J Hay
Henry Brown and P L Lanningham
Henry Hartgrove and Samantha North
Geo W Heiges and F M Wareham

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

Excursion to Logansport.

When Mr. Quirk built the railroad to Butler last fall he promised to give a free ride to those who subscribed stock, some time this year. He made arrangements to comply with this and this (Thursday) morning a large train is to leave for Logansport. It only includes those who reside at Butler and this place.

A. W. Hempleman, Esq., the enterprising agent of Eldridge, Swain, Nickerson & Co., manufacturers of School and Church Furniture at Indianapolis, has furnished the seats for the new Catholic church at this place. They are handsomely made of ash and walnut, beautifully covered, with cross and oval to correspond with the architecture of the building. It will be a splendid piece of work and speaks well for the manufacturers.

Fashions—The cheapest and best way for our patrons to obtain the Genuine Fashions, is to get Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar; it imports every new design in Foreign Fashions in paper patterns and supplies these patterns to its subscribers with little cloth models of the garment already made up, so that any lady can make and complete her own wardrobe without any assistance from anyone.

Send one dollar to A. Burdette Smith, 914 Broadway, N. Y. and get it.

Gov. Hendricks thinks 9 o'clock inconveniently early for closing saloons.—There are a good many people whom it would benefit, if the closing hour was five in the afternoon; but the Gov. of the great State of Indiana ought to know about these things, and no doubt speaks from a Democratic stand-point.—*Indianian.*

Yes, there are a few no doubt who would be benefitted perhaps by an early hour. We have one in our minds eye, and he don't live a thousand miles from Warsaw. A Democratic stand-point of that kind would accommodate a large number of Republicans, and we hav'nt it in our heart to disappoint them.

The Fair.

The Northern Indiana Fair, to be held here in September bids fair to prove a gratifying success. The ground of the Agricultural Society are exceeding well-fitted for the accommodation of exhibitors and the completion of the splendid race course has been added an attraction that will draw a full attendace. The sloping hill at the east and south sides of the track will give any number of spectators a full view of the speeding upon it.

It should be remembered that the fair grounds are open to the competition of all Northern Indiana, and we hope our neighboring counties will join us in making such an exhibition as has never been equalled before in this part of the State. applications for space are increasing every day, although the entry books will not be open till next week. The premium list is especially alluring and must attract the favorable notice of exhibitors in all departments—*Fort Wayne News*

For Congress.

We beg leave to mention in connection with the coming Congressional Canvass, the name of Freeman Kelly Esq., of this county. Mr. Kelly is a farmer, a laboring man, and consequently an honest man.—As four-fifths of Congress is generally composed of lawyers and dead-beats, and the other fifth farmers and honest men, and as that body has given the major part of its attention to Credit Mobiliers and other stealings, for the last twelve years, we now propose to change the order of things, and have the farmer and laboring class to predominate. Mr. Kelly is just the man. His greatest enemy, if he has any, will give him the credit of being scrupously honest, and all know that he possesses good abilities to prosecute an honest calling. It is not the man that can blow and fume that we want to represent us; we've had that kind long enough, for instance Billy Williams; we prefer a little more honesty and a little less mouth. Mr. Kelly is a good speaker, an indefatigable worker, and should he be nominated we feel that every farmer and laborer in the district will have good cause to stand by and cast their votes for him.

The following letters are remaining in the Auburn Postoffice, as advertised letters, Aug. 3, 1874:

Arnett S W
Andrews Miss Louser 2 letters
Ados Joseph
Butler Thos F
Burr J O
Baugh Nancy
Bowen Mary J
Bishop H B
Coats John
Clay Christler
Evans William
Eagan James
Fletcher L C
George Ella
Grumbly John
Gallagher Edward
Gay A. F
Huffman John P
Hackelman James A
Kimel Capt Henry T
Kimel H T
Lour Will H
Magar H S
Markes Marion
Penfield H T
Ray Thomas
Richmond Ira
Rice D E
Bathnaw Jacob
Reyan James
Randall C H
Stokes William
Steele David A.
Sembower Frank 2 letters

S. L. YANDES, Pm.

Corn Meal for sale at Hare Flour and Feed Store in Ward building.

What the People say Must be True,

That

Miller & Casebeer

Is the CHEAPEST and BEST store in the county.

Hear, Hear, Read, Read

And come and see for Yourselves.

5000 YARDS OF CALICO AT 8 CENTS A YARD,

Standard's warranted fast collors, worth 10cts

5000 yards of Calico at 10 cents, worth 12½. 2000 yards of Calico, new styles, latest thing out—nobody else has them.

10,000 YARDS OF BROWN MUSLIN.

from 8 to 11c. It cannot be beat for the money. Victoria Lawns, new stock, best in America. New stock of

Parasols, Fans, Belts, Etc.

at prices that defy competition.

Our stock of DRY GOODS are complete,
Our stock of GROCERIES are complete,
Our stock of NOTIONS are comple,
Our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES are complete.
Our stock of QUEESWARE is complete.
Our stock of HATS AND CAPS is complete.

The only Store in AUBURN where you can Buy Everything you Want

Fresh Arrivals of GOODS Every day

Now is the time to get Good Bargains.

Bring along your Eggs, Bring along your Butter. And don't forget too cal and see

MILLER & CASEBEER.

DELEGATES.

The following is a list of delegates to the County Convention from the townships and precints named below, all we could obtain in time for this issue.

Butler tp.—W Whetzell, Perry Fitch, Ira West, West Work, John Grube, John Bell, J P Wyant, L L Irons, Paul Long, D Stonestreet, Geo Clark, David Smith, Jas. Downend.

Jackson—I Culbertson, Wm Nelson, H Hines, I Cool, Jas McClellan, John Cool, W Dancer, Jas Ferguson, Peter Shaffer, Joseph Walters, S J Farney, Jas Henderson, J M Henderson, Peter High, Danl Metcalf.

Wilmington—John Snyder, Peter Barnhart, John Smith J F Stout, E Fisher A C Swineford, F Bills, Robt Chambers, C S Stoy, Jacob Johnson, Thos Blackwell, B H Cupp, Saml Tate, W H Madden, J S Barnett, Saml Campbell, J W Winebaugh, J J Sise.

Franklin—E Beard, Joseph Sewell, N G Sewell, Hiram Enzor, F Oberlin, J P Wagoner, Martin Hook, Peter Helwig, B F Casey Isaac Sawvel, E Barcaw, Geo Pearson, Benton Beard, J D Beard, A Baxter, L Perkey.

Smithfield—Thos Baxter, John McOscar F, McOscar, Jas Clark, Saml Smith, J B Henning, F C Waterman, Jas Kelly, Jacob Brechtel, Wm Brand, J M Shoudel, Geo H Duncan, Jacob Meyers, Danl Gonser, M P Barker, S B Mottinger, Jacob Shuman. Alternates—Wm Waggoner, S Mottinger, D M Slabaugh, Henry McClish, Thos Hammond, Reuben Sawvel, Danl Anthorne, O A Kingsley, Simon McAnterfer, Joachim Buss, M Shoudel, C C Buss, Jos Ellenwood, Jery Hemstreet, H M Meyers.

Fairfield—A Buss, Geo Putt, John Seller, E Shipe, A Deetz, Chris Smith, Jacob Deetz, M Martz, Wm Weller, D Bear, D Camp, G Emerick, D McNabb, T W Grey John Potts, S Rheinoehl, Henry Becher, G W Rowe, Geo Henning, H Gardner John Martz.

North Richland—J McCrie, L W Treesh L Th Ehl, M Franks, A Conrad, Stephen Masters, John Finch, T F Franks, Joseph Kirkpatrick, N Griffith. Alternates—B F Green, G B Monroe, Wm Treesh, B B Dearborn, W B Adams, Jas Durfee, Edward Orr, Perry Alling, Henry Kreiger, Levi Brown.

South Richland—Harvey Moody, J Catell, C B Kagey, J M Goetschius, Jacob Becher, Edward Kellum, Danl Thomas, Jacob Wolf, Jas Barclay, Peter Treesh, A O Mead, S Olinger.

Auburn—Thos Shrieve, Wm Sherwood A Blodgett, Saml Davis, Wm Ashelman, D D Metcalf, L Childsey, Frank Beard, Jno Davis, S Kutzner, Geo Waggoner, Jacob Walborn Billy Humes, C C Walters, Jno Robbins, John Reesch, A J Ralsson, S P Foltz, John Brandon, Saml Swihart, S T Galloway.

Waterloo—J Plum, G Frick, Geo Wolf Jacob McAnterfer, Jacob Amstutz, John M Miser, J Imhoff, A McIntyre, J Spencer J A Bonzer, C M Philips, D F Rheyer, T Kelly, Henry Harnberger, A Y Rosenbery Danl Smith.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from completion of building or furnishing of material:

Wm. L. Smith to Davis S Oberlin lot 98 O P Auburn $1600

Enos Kuhlman to Hellen A Elson pt lot 69 W Ad Auburn. $975

G F Greenwoldt to Jacob Mock lots 103 and 104 Eg Ad Butler $1435.

James Bowman to F & C Albright 60 a of south side n e ¼ sec 1 Union $2100

John W Palmeston to Cath. Albright w ½ and n ½ of n w ¼ sec 4 Wilmington $4500

James Bowman to Cath. Albright pt n e ¼ sec 1 Union 94 a $3303

Clara L Carnaham to H C Purple e ½ of s w ¼ sec 33 Richland $560

Sheriff Meese to Isaac Ochs pt of and w ½ sec 1 Wilmington, $152 on judg vs H Lindorffer.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

A Sensation at Waterloo, Indiana.

We learn that a case similar to that which occurred at the Auburn House in this place about two years ago, transpired at Lenis' Hotel in Waterloo, a week ago last Sunday evening. The affair seems to have been kept very quiet, and the *Press* failed to give any particulars last week.

Miss Minn's Shinneman was employed at the above hotel as a servant girl. On Sabbath evening she was taken sick, and the next morning taken to her step father's house. She seems to have concealed the fact of giving birth to a child. A doctor was called in on Tuesday and her terrible condition revealed. On last Wednesday evening the body of a dead infant was found by two women near the hotel in a paddle of mud, or water. It was properly taken care of and there is but little doubt that it was abandoned by its inhuman mother soon after its birth The girl refuses to say anything in regard to the matter. She has scarcely eaten anything since and it was thought she could not long survive.

We do not know anything about the girl's former reputation but suppose it is one of those sad cases of seduction and abandonment by some human fiend, and an effort should be made to bring the guilty to punishment.

President Quincy, Vice President Keyser, A. P. Edgerton, Judge Patton, Supt. Lee, and several others passed over the line from Defiance to Avilla on the first train last Thursday evening. and returned the next morning. A large number of our citizens were at the junction to confer with them as the location of elevator and depot, but the train was three hours behind the appointed time, and only a few were there when it came in sight. There seemed to be a general desire to have these buildings at Sheets' crossings, and an offer of five acres was made for that purpose, this amount to be given by Mr. Sheets and Stamets. The latter gentleman has made an offer of two acres, and we beleive Mr. Sheets will make up the balance. He will certainly stand in his own light it he does not, as he will reap the advantage of their location at this point. Mr. Keyser thought we ought to grade and tie a side track for them, but it is certainly asking too much. The citizens of this place contributed one thousand dollars to make a survey that brought this road in the lower part of town, but that did not suit a few rich nabobs east of us, who had land to speculate upon, and so a good line was abandoned for a much inferior one, that leaves us a mile further away. Now, they want us to give them grounds and grade a side track. We can't see it. Had they constructed on the former line they could hardly have asked any favor that would not have been granted, but as they have run their own machine so far, we suppose there will be no objection if they continue to do so in the future. While our citizens are willing to aid them so far as they can, they have already contributed so largely to railroad interests lately that they feel inpoverished and are positively unable to make money donations.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

A. A. Hare seels for cash and delivers free.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Does Life survive the touch of Death?
Death's hand alone the secret holds,
Which as to each one he unfolds,
We press to know with bated breath.

A whisper there, a whisper here,
Confirms that hope to which we cling!
But still we grasp at anything,
And sometimes hope and sometimes fear.

Some whisper that the dead we knew
Hover around us while we pray,
Anxious to speak. We cannot say;
We only wish it may be true.

I knew a Stoic who has thought,
As healthy blood flows through his veins
And joy his present life sustains,
And all this good has come unsought,

"For more he cannot rightly pray,
Life may extend, or life may cease;
He bides the issue, sure of peace,
Sure of the best in God's own way.

"Perfection waits the race of man;
If working out this great design,
God cuts us off, we must resign
To be the refuse of His man."

But I, for one, feel no such peace;
I dare to think I have in me
That which had better never be,
If lost before it can increase.

And all the ruined piles of mind,
Daily discovered everywhere,
Built but to crumble in despair!—
I dare not think Him so unkind.

The rudest workman would not fling
The fragments of his work away,
If ev'ry useless bit of clay
He trod on were a sentient thing.

And does the Wisest Worker take
Quick human hearts, instead of stone,
And hew and carve them one by one,
Nor heed the pangs with which they break?

And more: if but creation's waste,
Would He have given us sense to yearn
For the perfection none can earn
And hope the fuller life to taste?

I think, if we must cease to be,
It is a cruelty refined,
To make the instincts of our mind
Stretch out toward eternity.

Wherefore I welcome nature's cry,
As earnest of a life again,
Where thought shall never be in vain,
And doubt before the light shall fly.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

Did you ever hear of Pawpaw village? Probably not. Don't look for it on the map. It may changed its name long ago. It may have been baptized anew for our story. It was certainly too inconsiderable when the events that it narrates took place, to be worthy of the notice of any compiler of geographies. I am sure that you will never find it. However, I will tell you that it hid itself in the heart of the State of Ohio, and was as pretty as it was small. Pawpaw trees were numerous there, and after the frost came the delicious fruit scarcely known in the Eastern States was very plentiful. As for oaks, they were not to be counted. Whoever the early settlers were, they had not the hatred of trees which most country folks seem to entertain, and every porch was shaded, and every garden set about with relics of the primeval forest.

Even in the midst of broad fields stood great chestnut trees, under whose branches spread a soft oasis of shade, where the laborers sat to eat their noontide meal, and gather strength for the long sunny afternoon.

Master and man worked together in the same rough garments. The rich farmer toiled as anxiously as the poor fellow who had come to ask for work, with all his worldly possessions tied in a handkerchief; and the mistress of the house was as busy as her maid from dawn until dusk during all the burning harvest-time.

Still, people who "had money" were as proud of it as people could be anywhere; and people who had none envied its possessors as angrily as they do where the insignia of wealth are white hands, fine dress and idleness.

There were perhaps a dozen works of fiction in all Pawpaw. The clergyman alone possessed a volume of poetry. There was one old resident, a certain Granddaddy Long, who had been born in New York city, who in his childhood had seen a play yclept "Agnes, or the Bleeding Nun." No one else had had personal cognizance of any dramatic performance of greater merit than that given by the circus company that once a year paid Pawpaw a visit. But do you suppose that there was no romance there in consequence—no love-making, no jealousy; no eligible matches favored by mercenary parents, no ineligible ones toward which young hearts had a leaning; that in none of those little mounds in the old churchyard rested one who had staked all on love and lost it, or any gray-haired woman who had "gone maiden to her grave" because of broken troth? If you do, you are mistaken. Love's passions, joys and woes are wild flowers that grow everywhere. Fairer and finer among cultivated people, it is true, but hardier and stronger among the uncultured.

The belle of Pawpaw was Rose Unwin. She was the daughter of the richest man in the place, and the prettiest girl by far for miles around. She counted her beaux by twenties, and could have married any one of them if she would; but girlhood was too attractive to her, or she waited for the young prince for whom most girls wait. She said "No" to every one who proposed to her, but she said it in such a way that she angered none of them. The free bird refused a cage, that was all.

Some of these lovers had given up the chase in despair and had fallen in love with other girls and married them. Some still bided their time; among them Warren Lawrence, the miller's son. The miller was an old man, who had made money—a friend of Rose Unwin's father.

Warren was his only son. He was handsome and graceful, and, what was more highly valued in that part of the world, he was very strong and very large—six feet two in his stockings, and, like Robin Hood, a cloth-yard broad from shoulder to shoulder.

It was said that Warren had sworn that no one save himself should marry Rose Unwin, that the life of any man who should "cut him out" would not be safe for an hour; and many believed it. Rose only laughed at the tale. Even if it were true, a Western woman of that day would have had no dread of such savage wooing. She scarcely liked Warren less for being so much in earnest.

"None of them," she said to herself so often that she believed it, "none of them will ever call me wife. I will be my own mistress, my father's pet, my happy self forever. Love is something a woman does not experience. I, at least, shall never feel it for anyone."

But one day the clergyman's nephew came from Massachusetts to visit him, and she said this no more. Charles Dorset was not handsomer than many of the men who wooed her; he was by no means so large. He was a scholarly man, prematurely bald, and with a mild, quiet, gentlemanly face. But she had never seen anyone like him before, and he fascinated her. His admiration pleased her. She respected him, and her coquetry deserted her in his presence. No woman ever flirts with a man whom she either respects or loves. She ceased to think solely of herself and her power over hearts. She thought a great deal of him. At last she knew the truth—she loved him. Long before this he had known that he loved her.

No one else suspected the truth. The men saw nothing dangerous in Charles Dorset; the women were not penetrating enough to discern, in the absence of all those high arts of flirtation in which Rose was such an adept, the fact that she felt for once in her life a veritable passion. As for the old father, it never entered his mind that a girl who could stand out against Warren Lawrence's six odd feet of burly, florid, young manhood, would succumb to a plain, almost middle-aged man, not much taller than she was herself.

But it was so. Rose no longer said no man could win her heart. She knew that one had won it. Still she flirted, rode, boated, danced, with all save that one; still she had glances that set men's hearts beating, and smiles that thrilled them through, for all save him; but when he sat beside her her eyes sought the ground, and her cheek flushed, and her tongue was silent.

One evening, when the moon was high over Pawpaw, the old farmer took his evening nap on the broad lounge, and Rose and Charles Dorset were alone upon the broad veranda. Neither had spoken for a long while. What had been said by Charles before this silence had fallen upon them had set Rose's heart beating wildly. He had spoken of leaving the place, of going away from Pawpaw. Now he leaned toward her and looked intently into her face. She knew that his eyes were upon her, but she did not lift hers. As they sat thus, some one came unheard along the path that led from the other side of the house, and stood motionless in the shadow of the trees watching them.

It was Warren Lawrence.

"The outrageous flirt!" he said to himself; "how she leads that parson fellow on. It would be fun to hear him get his dismissal, and see how he'd take it. Does he think *he* has a chance with her?"

Just then the "parson fellow" put his hand on the girl's arm.

"Rose," he said, softly.

Warren chuckled softly to himself.

"Rose, when I go hence, will you go with me? I love you very dearly. I will do all I can to make you happy. Do you love me enough to let me, Rose?"

Warren Lawrence heard no answer, but, in a moment more, he saw Rose's head lying on Charles Dorset's shoulder. He could not believe his senses. He saw the man shower kisses on the fair young face. He heard words of endearment pass between them, and still fancied himself in a dream. At last he stole away, his rage overpowering his surprise as time passed on, and he felt that the girl he had sworn to win had given herself to another.

He sat down on a fallen tree not far from the farm-house, and tried to think. He had been out gunning that day, and his errand at the Unwin's had been to offer them the contents of his game-bag. It lay at his feet, his rifle leant against the great oak behind him. He held his head between his hands, pressing the temples tight between his palms, and tried to think, but thought deserted him. Reason fled. Blind jealousy, led by blind passion, took possession of his soul; for the time being he was a maniac.

For a long while he sat thus, grinding his teeth and muttering threats between them. He had no definite purpose in remaining; he only felt that he could not meet any one, kinsman, friend or stranger, until he felt calmer. The moon still rode through the sky, but now she scudded through black clouds which were gathering rapidly. Now her bright rim peeped from behind the dark masses; now she lay in a little sea of clear dark blue; now she has gone again, and anon he saw her burst brighter than ever before from her imprisonment. Low mutterings arose. The wind began to play pranks with the scattered leaves and to toss the branches about overhead. A sudden thunder-shower was about to break over Pawpaw. Warren Lawrence understood the signs of the weather as well as any man living, but he did not stir. What was the tempest to him in whose heart a wilder tempest was raging?

Soon the thunder rattled overhead. The moon was blotted out, and only bright lightning-flashes lit the scene. Prudent people had made the best of their way home, and some belated pedestrian was hurrying along past the place where the young man sat. He He came with a pert, light step, and whistled as he ran. It was Charles Dorset going home to the parsonage.

He saw the slender form a mere black shadow in the grayer darkness; and remembering how he had seen Rose's head upon its shoulder, he grew mad with fury. He seized his rifle and stood up. The broad tree boughs stretched over him, and the dark trunk stood behind him like a wall. Not even his outline could have been seen by any one who looked that way, as it might upon the road.

He lifted the rifle to his shoulder, and took aim and fired.

At that moment a flash of lightning such as he had never seen before, illuminated the sky. The road, the wood beyond, the distant church and parsonage, were all distinctly visible. The light was more intense than that of broad day. It was as though all the objects within sight had been plunged into a great fiery furnace. The figure on the road had turned, and clasped its hand to its heart, and fallen on its face, and Warren Lawrence had been flung forward upon the ground insensible. Horrible peals of thunder rattled through the sky. A sound as though great balls of incalculable weight had been rolled over the earth, was prolonged for several minutes. Then the rain poured down with a fury impossible to describe.

It brought Warren Lawrence to his senses, and enabled him, after awhile, to stagger home. But, at dawn, some farmer, early on the road, found Charles Dorset lying dead, shot through the back of the head in a most horrible manner.

He had not an enemy upon earth as far as was known. No one guessed that he had been a suitor of Rose Unwin, or that she had favored him.

Suspicion could not rest upon Warren Lawrence—upon any one.

It was decided that some one bent on plunder had attacked the young man on his way home. There had been tramps in the woods that day—unknown fellows of unpleasant looks. The crime was laid to their charge, and search was made for any trace of them in vain.

Those to whom Charles Dorset was dear bore their grief as best they could. His betrothed suffered in silence. Only one man knew her grief—the man who had caused it.

Weeks passed—months glided by. The sod grew green above the murdered man's grave, and his murderer was wooing the woman who had loved him with all the power that in him lay.

She was changed and saddened, but she was a woman still and young. By degrees she yielded to his entreaties, and at last promised to be his wife. Before Charles came she had liked him better than any one else. She liked him still. She could love no one, she said. Her one love was past; but she could be a good wife and true, and be proud of this great, blooming, beautiful animal who was so fond of her.

But, when she had pledged herself, she was more sorrowful than before. A love like this was but a mockery of that sweet feeling she had once experienced; and she sobbed herself asleep that night, thinking of Charles Dorset.

It was but natural that she should dream of him.

She thought he came to her bedside, and knelt down there; that he took her hand, and held it in his own; and, though she knew he was no living man, but a spirit, that she had no fear of him.

"I have come to warn you," he said. "Do you remember how it stormed that night—the night I died? Do you remember the last flash of lightning?"

Then every particular of the storm seemed to return to her memory.

"Go look at the oak," he said—"the old oak at the head of the long road. Look at that before you marry Warren Lawrence."

Then he was gone. She started, wide-awake, cold, trembling, horror-stricken, but all was calm. The stars shone in through the small window-panes. There was not a sound to be heard.

"Only a dream," she said, "and troubled minds give birth to dreams."

And she prayed, and strove to sleep again. With sleep, the dream returned; and thrice before the day-dawn the self-same words were whispered in her ear:

"Before you marry Warren Lawrence, look at the oak tree at the head of the long road."

Look at the oak-tree! Within sight of it her lover had been shot dead. The oak-tree itself had been smitten. Was there some proof by which the murderer could be traced lingering about that tree? Was the dream merely the folly of disturbed slumber? or was it a warning not to be slighted? In any case, she would have been more than woman could she have refrained from obeying the mandate which had been uttered; for, though natural good sense taught her that only in dream-land had she met her lost lover, still the impression that his lips had uttered the words which she had heard was too strong to be cast aside.

In the bright dawn of the early June day which followed this dream-filled night, Rose Unwin took her way to the spot indicated by the vision. Ever since that fatal night ten months before she had avoided this road. Now, for the first time, she trod it. Slowly, and with an aching heart, she passed the pretty, scattered cottages and came to the head of the long road. On one side arose a green hill, on the other a bit of beautiful woodland; at its head, like a gigantic sentinel, towered the mighty oak tree under which Warren Lawrence had cast himself down after seeing Rose in the arms of Charles Dorset, in the shelter of which he had taken aim at the unhappy man.

Green and fresh as ever stood this oak on one side. The other was dead and seared. The horrible flash of lightning had splintered it and cut away a long, smooth slab on one side of the trunk.

The night that had left its mark on her heart had also left its mark on this great tree. It stood a monument of that awful hour, when, with his love-kiss fresh upon her lips, Charles Dorset breathed his last, the victim of mad jealousy. "But why am I sent here?" asked Rose of herself. "What can I gain by this sight—I, who have never forgotten—who will never forget?"

As she spoke she approached the tree and placed her hand upon it. Her eyes rested on the side of the tree over which the lightning had passed. It was bereft of bark and comparatively flat and smooth. Had some one been drawing upon it? What was this? Her heart gave one wild bound, and then stood still: a cold moisture bedewed her forehead, and for a moment she was dumb and motionless. For this is what she saw upon the tree: A photograph of Warren Lawrence, with his rifle lifted to his shoulder. His profile, delicately defined, as though drawn by the most careful artist, expressed, in its bent brows and set teeth, the passions of hate and revenge.

Gazing upon it, any ordinarily intelligent observer would have said: "The man is about to commit a murder," and as her eyes told her this, Rose knew, as well as though she had been a witness of the awful deed, that Warren Lawrence had killed Charles Dorset.

An hour after she stood ghost-like and pallid beside him, and bade him follow her. She led him wondering to the great oak, and pointed, with her trembling finger, to that which she had seen upon it.

"You knew of our love. You laid in wait for him. You slew him," she said. "I am a woman, and do not thirst for your blood, but we cannot breathe the same air. I give you twenty-four hours before I make your crime known. After that I arouse the place. You know what a favorite I am in Pawpaw. You know what Lynch is. Ah, I have too much mercy on the man who murdered him, against whom Heaven's hand has written an accusation."

And the man who listened only looked wildly at the strange memorial of his awful deed, and, with a horror of he knew not what upon him, fled from the fearful sight, and left the town forever.

The flash of lightning which had illuminated his deed had turned witness against the murderer by photographing him upon the tree; so said one of the two scientific men in Pawpaw. The other shrugged his shoulders. It was night; there was no sun; but there was the figure—so good a likeness, too, that no one could fail to perceive it, now that it had been discovered.

The majority of the Pawpawians viewed the thing in a supernatural light, and the head of the long road rejoiced in a ghostly reputation for many months. At last, however, the photograph faded. By close observation, one could make out marks that might be resolved into the figure of a sportsman taking aim at something, just as cracks in old whitewash or the embers of a fire may be by any imaginative person. And the wise men of Pawpaw are inclined to think that Rose saw no more, but that the intuition common to women led her by degrees to the truth and to her denunciation of young Lawrence. As for the women, they have taken the artistic ghost to their hearts, and refuse to part from him.—*New York Ledger.*

A Startling Rumor.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of July 9 publishes the following:

Very important information has reached us from what we deem an authentic source, to the effect that overtures have been made by the Mexican Government to that of the United States to cede all the territory of the forme lying north of a line of latitude draw directly from the mouth of the Ri Grande to the Pacific Ocean, and that the matter will engross the attention of Congress at its next session, with the greatest probability of its acceptance. What are to be the considerations for this cession of territory we are not informed, and it is likely that the point has not yet been settled. One thing is positive, a number of our heaviest capitalists and bold operators have very recently been actively in pursuit of mines lying in the territory to be ceded. Several in Lower California have already changed hands, and mining engineers have been dispatched to Sonora and Chihuahua. It is evident to us that much commotion exists about this matter in certain circles, and that there is good foundation for the report. By this arrangement the United States will acquire Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California and portions of Sinaloa and Durango. It is probable that the postponement of final decision by the Mexican and American Joint Commissions was based upon this consideration, and it is not unlikely that the Mexican Government may have been influenced by the attitude taken by the United States Government in reference to Mexican inroads upon our territory. Mexico has need of money, the States named are distant from the capital, and there are no railroads or other even moderate means of connection. They cannot be controlled by their Federal authorities, and are almost constantly in an uproar. In these and similar reasons may be found the inducements which have actuated the Mexican Government.

Remnants of His Grace's Possessions.

The sale of a part of the collection of jewels belonging to the late Duke of Brunswick, consisting of his jeweled orders of the various European courts, which were not disposed of at the recent sales in Geneva, was begun on the 25th of June, in London. The auction gallery was crowded, and considerable competition was evinced for the various lots brought under the hammer, the prices realized being as follows: The Cross of St. Etienne of Austria, emeralds and brilliants, 170 guineas; the Star of St. Etienne of Austria, emeralds and brilliants, 160 guineas; the Star of "Fidelite de Bade," rubies and brilliants, 225 guineas; the Star of the "Lion de Zaehringer de Bade," rubies and brilliants, 230 guineas; Order of the "Golden Fleece," rubies, brilliants and sapphires, some very large, 158 guineas; the collar of the above order, sixteen ornaments, connected by scroll work, in diamonds, 350 guineas; the order of "Henri le Lion," brilliants, rubies and emeralds, 197 guineas; the Star of "Henri le Lion," large brilliants, 215 guineas; the collar of the above order, very fine brilliants, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones, 315 guineas; the Cross of St. Hubert, specimen brilliants, rubies and sapphires, 136 guineas; the Star of St. Hubert, in brown and white brilliants, £225; the Grand Cross of the "Ordre Guelphe," in white and colored brilliants, 108 guineas; the Star of the "Orure Guelphe," large and fine brilliants, 302 guineas; the Star of the Order of Louis of Hesse, fine white brilliants, 218 guineas, and the order of the "Lion and Sun," of Persian workmanship, 45 guineas.

MR. CONRAD WEISS, of Cincinnati, had a grand blow-out the other day, and it cost him $50 fine and thirty days in jail. The *Volksfreund* gives voice to the complaint of Mr. Weiss, who thinks the charges excessive, as in Berlin he could have done the whole business for a dollar. The inferiority of American institutions is shadowed forth by the incident, and American liberty is not visible to the searching eye of the *Volksfreund*; in fact, it says that "personal liberty in America has gone to the dogs."

THERE is trouble between the Japanese and the British in relation to the invasion of diplomatic rights of members of the British Legation.

Old Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois.

There is nothing in the history of the country which so strikingly exhibits the material growth and expanding political power of a State as the wonderful increase in the wealth and population of Illinois. Long after the writer of these sketches had arrived at his majority the State had but a single member in the House of Representatives. It was beyond the limits of civilization, reached only after a wearisome journey of many weeks, unknown to the Atlantic States. Chicago, which before the late fire was larger than New York then, consisted of a block-house and the hamlets of a handful of Indian traders. Now Illinois is the fourth State in the Union in point of population, and has the elements of national wealth to an extent unsurpassed by any of her sister commonwealths. She is treading close upon the heels of Ohio, and will pass her at the next enumeration of the people. When Illinois had but a single member of Congress Virginia had eighteen, and now the Old Dominion has only half the federal strength of the giant of the West.

Some thirty odd years ago Illinois sent an uncouth, illiterate man to Congress named Reynolds. He had a strong vein of common sense, much natural shrewdness, with some comic humor. He had been Governor of the State, and Fund Commissioner, and seemed to be uncommonly popular with his people. At the time Illinois was a frontier State, sparsely populated, deficient in the means of education, without refinement or much culture of any kind. Mr. Reynolds spoke frequently, always provoking merriment, in which he joined, without caring, apparently, whether the house was laughing with him or at him. His phraseology was tinged with the oddities and quaintness of a backwoodsman. Everybody was his "worthy friend." In opposing an appropriation for the navy, he provoked the satire of Mr. Winthrop, of Boston, always one of the most courteous of men. He spoke of the want of appreciation of the usefulness and necessity of a respectable armed force for the water so often betrayed by Western men. Mr. Reynolds rejoined: "My worthy friend from Boston does me wrong in saying I'm agin the navy. On the contrary, I love and admire the navy. Didn't our gallant sailors win unperishable honors in fighting our worthy friends, the British, in the war? Didn't them dashing young fellows, Perry and Macdonough, drive a hostile flag from off the great lakes, and make the British lion put his tail between his legs?"

Going to New York for the first time on business connected with the duties of his office as Fund Commissioner, he put up at the Astor House. Such things as gas and bell-ropes were far behind his comprehension. Lying on the bed, there being a brilliant light in the room, he began playing with the bell-handle, and, finding it to yield on pulling, he gave it a vigorous jerk. It was responded to immediately. "What did you wish, sir?" "Nothing at all. Come in. I'm glad to see you. Take a seat. I was getting to feel sort of lonesome." The waiter, slightly astonished, sat down without a word. The Governor had taken off his boots, and John Thomas took them out to be polished without attracting the attention of the Fund Commissioner. After repeated efforts to blow out the gas, and finding it impossible, he went to bed.

In the morning he missed his boots. Rushing into the hall, half undressed, he shouted until he brought up one of the proprietors, a clerk or two, and no end of waiters. "My boots is stole! my boots is stole!" He was asked what kind of boots he wore. "Number thirteen," he screamed, "and pegged at that."—*Harper's Monthly.*

Selfishness.

We have often heard persons condemned for their selfishness, and pointed at as cold, heartless wretches simply because their exertions were directed to the promotion of their own interest or that of their kindred. This is an unjust and illiberal charge, as it is invariably made against those alone who make all the advancements in society, which tend to build up a country and better the condition of mankind generally. Without selfishness our country would fall into agrarianism and all plod together down the path of inactivity without the least improvement on anything.

It is selfishness that has made our railroads, our steamships, our telegraphs, and opened up our forests—in fact all the improvements of the present age. Such is this innate principle of men all over the world that selfishness alone prompts them to deeds of noble emprise, to toil amid sunshine and storm, and to pore over the midnight oil, in order to leave an honorable name behind as a legacy for their children. Selfishness prompts us even to deeds of charity, and even to self-sacrifice, and we may be permitted to say the greater the selfishness the greater the sacrifice. Let an unthinking world say what it will, the principle of selfishness is one which we cannot divest ourselves of in this life and it lingers around us even on our dying beds, as is evidenced by the last wills and testaments that are made nearly every day around us. All men do not possess that spirit of selfishness that makes them believe that what they possess is superior to that of their neighbors; this is sordidness.

Cure for the Hay Fever.

A neutral solution of sulphate of quinine, free from adulteration from chinchonia, applied to the nostrils with a pipette, or simple nose douche, is a certain cure. The poisonous action of quinine on the infusoria completely destroys them, and reveals the entire absence of animalculæ in their subsequent secretions. The results agree with those arrived at in 1870 by Dr. Frickhoefer, of Schwalbach, and Professor Busch, of Bonn, both of whom, with Helmholtz, the great physiologist, have successfully applied quinine for the cure of this parasitical malady.

A CERTAIN English cable manufacturer is out with a statement that the present form of telegraph cable is certain to decay sooner or later, most likely within an average of seven years, owing to the light wires with which the core is wrapped. His idea of a cable is a lighter wire covered with tarred manilla hemp.

AN ARTLESS WRETCH.—Some one has said that soda-water was a luxury not often to be indulged in by the poor man; but the following incident seems to disprove the statement: Some time ago a very seedy-looking customer stepped up to a stand where soda-water was sold, and demanded lemon soda. After drinking long and deeply, he puts down the empty glass, wipes his mouth with a handkerchief that had once been white, fumbles in his vest pocket; plaintively inquires of the clerk whether said clerk is cruel enough to "take a man's last penny?" Clerk says most decidedly that he is barbarous enough even for such a deed; seedy party quickly produces one cent, hands it to the clerk and walks off, remarking, "Well, that is my last cent; you said you would take a man's last cent for a glass of soda." The clerk was just four cents short that night.

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All Sorts.

Brides call it Nee-ag-ry.

Steam on London street railroads.

The elephant is said to be dying out.

One dog bit fifty others in Reading, Pa.

Large bands of elks are reported in different parts of Oregon.

Abundance of ozone is what makes Alpine resorts so healthy.

Romantic school-girls now spell "jelly" with a final "ie."

Second Adventists now say Jan. 1, 1901. This is comfortable.

Denmark is out of rabbits, and has sent to France to buy 50,000.

The Long Branch hotels are wooden; Saratoga houses brick and stone.

John Lane, of Omaha, is so tall that he can seize hold of a bar placed twelve feet high.

A vein of coal twenty-two inches thick has been discovered near Louisville, Kan.

A lady is now Captain of a schooner, plying between Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

A Lebanon (Ky.) gent, in ardently greeting a long parted wife, broke one of her ribs.

Large quantities of sulphur are being shipped from the mines in Lake county, Cal.

Boston has a diet kitchen where healthful food is prepared for and given to sick persons.

Imagine how they exist in Florida without a daily paper. No wonder alligators are plenty.

A Kentucky man was arrested and fined $5 for making an unsuccessful attempt at suicide.

A little boy in Grand Junction, Iowa, has a pet skunk, which he fondles as he would a kitten.

California young men wear stove-pipes in the theatres in revenge for the ladies' high bonnets.

An old business sign in Philadelphia many years ago read, "William Shot and Jonathan Fell."

A Wisconsin book-agent has been killed by the kick of a horse—man's most faithful friend.

Mrs. Haysmith, of Wapello, Iowa, has just recovered a needle she stepped on fourteen years ago.

Chetopa, Kan., is moving to a new town site, to avoid paying a bonded indebtedness of $300,000.

In Fort Wayne a man with a red nose is looked up to as a profound thinker and a deep philosopher.

The prize poetry in the French Academy will be awarded in 1875 to the author of the best piece of poetry on Livingstone.

A negro barber in Leavenworth refused to shave an Indian on account of complexion. As a rule no pure-blooded Indian needs shaving.

When a new town is started in Maine Boston drummers camp out and wait for the new stores to be completed, to sell the owners a bill of goods.

Mrs. Jewett, a Vermont Postmaster's wife, has been detected in robbing the mails. Most women would have been satisfied with reading the letters.

The mints of the United States and those of England, France and Germany, won't use any but Lake Superior copper in the manufacture of coin.

A Burlington (Vt.) lass has accomplished the dream of her girlhood by marrying a circus clown. She has for years been wild for such an alliance.

Mount Rainier, in Washington Territory, gives token of being in active volcanic eruption. Immense volumes of dense, black smoke were seen issuing from the side of the mountain recently.

Malden, Mass., boasts the sharpest boy in the United States. He is only 13 years old. Last year he took the job of cleaning his father's door-steps for 50 cents and sublet it to three other boys for ten cents each. His latest speculation was to hire boys to pick 100 bunches of violets at one cent a bunch, which he sold for $2.50.

The Fish Commissioners of California congratulate the people of that State on the bright prospect of eating shad for breakfast. They feel confident that the shad imported three years ago have returned to the Sacramento river, spawned, and left again for the ocean. Several young shad have been caught in the Vallejo and McCloud rivers and some places along the coast.

A "Double" Bride.

A Yokohama (Japan) correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* writes: "A very curious story comes to us from China. A bride was on her way in a sedan-chair from the house of her parents to her husband's abode. Passing through a graveyard, the bearers of the chair noticed that the burden grew heavier. This, however, they ascribed to fatigue. On reaching the bridegroom's house, though, what was the dismay of the honest folk to find, on opening the chair, two brides instead of one. Two spick, span new brides, alike even to a hairpin! Confusion reigned, and polygamy was imminent. Better counsel prevailed, however, and the about-to-be mother-in-law appeared and instituted a searching investigation. But even maternal eyes and instinct failed, and the old lady was obliged to give it up in despair, being heard to declare, *sotto voce*, that she 'never knew that girl was twins before.' Just at this moment a bright thought occurred to the father. He remembered that his girl was what the Chinese call 'rip snorter' at weaving, and he forthwith suggested that the two girls be set to spinning, and the one who came out last be declared to be 't'other.' No sooner said than done. The were put in separate rooms, and the materials for spinning placed at hand. The doors were locked, and watch and ward kept over them by the anxious parents and all the old ladies of the neighborhood. When the day was done the doors were opened and work examined. Wonder of wonders! Both girls had done the same amount; neither had a thread more nor less than the other. The poor father pulled his pig-tail and tramped about in a very indiscriminate way, while the mother sat down disconsolately in a corner and addressed the assembled company as 'hussy.' At last accounts the matter was still in a very mixed condition. Nobody is able to tell which is which, and the would-be bridegroom, unwilling to cast himself away on a duplicate, has gone to California to ease his aching heart in the 'washing pigeon,' at San Francisco. The 'Master of Heaven' has been summoned to drive away the devil that haunts the bride. In view of this true and veracious history, who will say that life is not a dream, and who is willing to cast a first stone at our Puritan ancestors of Salem witchcraft memory."

The Undertaker's Chat.

"Now, that corpse," said the undertaker, patting the folded hands of deceased approvingly, "was a brick—every way you took him he was a brick. He was so real accommodating, and so modest like and simple in his last moments. Friends wanted metallic burial case—nothing else would do. *I* couldn't get it. There warn't going to be time—anybody could see that. Corpse said never mind, shake him up some kind of a box he could stretch out in comfortable, *he* warn't particular 'bout the general style of it. Said he went more on room than style, any way, in a last final container. Friends wanted a silver door-plate on the coffin, signifying who he was and wher' he was from. Now *you* know a fellow couldn't roust out such a gaily thing as that in a little country town like this. What did corpse say? Corpse said whitewash his old canoe and dob his address and general destination onto it with a blacking-brush and a stencil-plate, 'long with a verse from some likely hymn or other, and p'int him for the tomb, and mark him C. O. D., and just let him flicker. *He* warn't distressed any more than you be—on the contrary, just as calm and collected as a hearse-horse; said he judged that wher' he was going to, a body would find it considerable better to attract attention by a picturesque moral character than a natty burial-case with a swell door-plate on it. Splendid man he was. I'd druther do for a corpse like that'n any I've tackled for seven year. There's some satisfaction in buryin' a man like that. You feel that what you're doin' is appreciated. Lord bless you, so's he got planted before he sp'iled, he was perfectly satisfied; said his relations meant well, perfectly well, but all them preparations was bound to delay the thing, more or less, and he didn't wish to be kept laying around. You never see such a clear head as what he had—so ca'm and so cool. Just a hunk of brains—that's what *he* was. Perfectly awful. It was a ripping distance from one end of that man's head to t'other. Often and over again he's had brain fever a-raging fever in one place, and the rest of the pile didn't know anything about it—didn't affect it any more than an Injun insurrection in Arizona affects the Atlantic States. Well, the relations they wanted a lurid funeral, but corpse said he was down on flummery—didn't want any procession—fill the hearse full of mourners, and get out a stern line and tow *him* behind. He *was* the most down on style of any remains I ever struck. A beautiful simple-minded creature—it was what he was, you can depend on that. He was just set on having things the way he wanted them, and he took a solid comfort in laying his little plans. He had me measure him and take a whole raft of directions; then he had the minister stand up behind a long box with a table-cloth over it, to represent the coffin, and read his funeral sermon, saying 'Angcore, angcore!' at the good places, and making him scratch out every bit of brag about him, and all the hifalutin; and then he made them trot out the choir so's he could help them pick out the tunes for the occasion, and he got them to sing 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' because he'd always liked that tune when he was down-hearted, and solemn music made him sad; and when they sung that with tears in their eyes (because they all loved him), and his relations grieving around, he just laid there as happy as a bug, and trying to beat time, and showing all over how much he enjoyed it; and presently he got worked up and excited, and tried to join in, for mind you, he was pretty proud of his abilities in the singing line; but the first time he opened his mouth and was just going to spread himself, his breath took a walk. I never see a man snuffed out so sudden. Ah, it was a great loss—it was a powerful loss to this little one-horse town. Well, well, well, I aint got time to be palavering along here—got to nail on the lid and mosey along with him; and if you'll just give me a lift we'll skeet him into the hearse and meander along. Relations bound to have it so—don't pay no attention to dying injunctions, minute a corpse's gone; but if I had *my* way, if I didn't respect his last wishes and tow him behind the hearse I'll be cuss'd. I consider that whatever a corpse wants done for his comfort is a little enough matter, and a man ain't no right to deceive him or take advantage of him; and whatever a corpse trusts me to do I'm agoing to *do*, you know, even if it's to stuff him and paint him yaller and keep him for a keepsake—you hear *me!*"

He cracked his whip and went lumbering away with his ancient ruin of a hearse, and I continued my walk with a valuable lesson learned—that healthy and wholesome cheerfulness is not necessarily impossible to any occupation. The lesson is likely to be lasting, for it will take many months to obliterate the memory of the remarks and circumstances that impressed them.—*From Mark Twain's Unpublished English Notes.*

A San Francisco woman, who had stepped upon a treacherous pea-pod which some one had thrown on the sidewalk, is thus described: "She kicked with both feet as high as a ballet star, gave the peculiar, shrill, feminine scream, sat down, said, 'Oh my,' smoothed down her disordered attire, looked round wildly, rose quickly, shook herself to see if anything was loose, gave a withering glance at the place where she had fallen, and, with all the spare blood she had in her face, went on with her shopping."

Among the cards sent to the funeral of Jules Janin were those of Mons. Thiers and the Orleans Princes.

A Philadelphia Invention.

The manager of a Philadelphia theater has invented a new name for afternoon performances at his establishment. He is evidently shared with many less influential persons a distrust of the designation commonly employed when afternoon performances are mentioned, and he has courageously if not promptly determined to banish the offensive solecism. Why should matinee be used when no reference to the morning is intended? The thoughtful Philadelphian doubtless pondered over this question until contempt for the poverty of our language, and scorn of the intelligence which had sought to remedy its deficiencies by borrowing *matinee* from the French, spurred him to corrective action. The result was Vespertine. The musical adjective, around which clings a dim religious halo, suggestive of the melodious repose of the *tableau vivant* rather than the strident action of the melodrama, is promoted to the dignity of a noun, and on all the playbills, billboards and advertisements of the theater in question it has replaced the Gallic misnomer so long ignorantly employed.

He Wouldn't Call.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* says: Night before last Mr. Throckmorton, who lives on South Hill, staid down town very late, being greatly interested in a game of draw poker and trimmings. When he got home he was so deeply affected by the trimming and the memory of his last hand, in which somebody had played waxed cards on him, that, instead of unlocking the door, he crashed through a window, and asked to the floor in repose. Down came his wife, half way down stairs.

"Mr. Throckmorton," she cried, "are you hurt? Did you call?"

"Call nothin'," he responsively murmured. "Call? I raise ye twenty chips. You call 'f you want to. Hic!"

Editorial notices are so common that it is almost impossible for an editor to express his honest opinion of the merits of any article without being suspected of interested motives. This fact, however, shall not deter us from saying what we think of a new addition to the Materia Medica to which our attention has been recently directed. We refer to **Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters**, a remedy which is making its way into more families just now than all the other advertised medicines put together. Its popularity, as far as we can judge, is not based on empty pretension. There seems to be no question about the potency of its tonic and alterative properties, while it possesses the great negative recommendation of containing neither alcohol nor mineral poison. That it is a specific for Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, and many complaints of nervous origin we have reason to know; and we are assured on good authority that as a general invigorant, regulating and purifying medicine, it has no equal. It is stated that its ingredients (obtained from the wilds of California,) are new to the medical world; and its extraordinary effects certainly warrant the conclusion that it is a compound of agents hitherto unknown. If popularity is any criterion, there can be no doubt of the efficacy of the **Vinegar Bitters**, for the sale of the article is immense and continually increasing.

An observing lady of mature years writes to say that she is warmly in favor of women doctors for women; that a sick woman will tell one of her own sex more about her feelings in five minutes than she would a male doctor in an hour. There's nothing truer than that out of the Bible or in it.

A church near Bergen, Norway, which can contain nearly 1,000 persons, is constructed entirely of papier-mache.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty, and is largely prescribed among their Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. Chapman, Plattsmouth, Neb., writes: 'I have under treatment a lady, who for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, *is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.*

Atlanta, Ill., July 14, 1872.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away. Mrs. Thos. McFarland.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens county, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1872:

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years.

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

Dr. Pierce: I received the medicine you sent me, and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years.

From Mrs. John E. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

Dr. Pierce: The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am thankful for.

Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Treatise on Chronic Diseases of Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps.

Purgative Pills have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been, and always must be, used in some form by all mankind. In this country the pilular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloes and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanency, by **Ayer's Cathartic Pills**, the most skillful combination of medicine for the diseases they are intended to cure that science can devise or art produce. Those who need pills no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can get **Ayer's Pills**.—*Wheeling (Va.) Press.*

Every man in buying a paper collar wants to get as near an imitation of linen as possible. The only collars that look like linen are the Elmwood and Warwick. This is not only in the folded edges but in the finish. 81

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussion from Woman's Suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ring-Marks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosis) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to man, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and, moreover, prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Jones!—A horse-doctor in Philadelphia was caught changing the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment into other bottles and using it as his own recipe. Honesty is always the best policy. These medicine-men like to follow up such fellows. It cured the lame horse all the same; but it damaged the Doctor's reputation, and benefited the proprietor in proportion. We have heard of so many Rheumatic persons and lame horses being cured by the Mustang Liniment that we advise every housekeeper, liveryman and planter to invest in a 50-cent or a $1.00 bottle, against accident. Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

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rom no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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Beeves	10 @ 12½
Hogs—Dressed	9 @ 9¼
Cotton	17 @ ..
Flour—Superfine Western	4 60 @ 5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28 @ 1 30
Winter Red Western	1 28 @ 1 33
Rye	1 00 @ 1 12
Corn	88½@ 89
Oats—Western	75 @ 76½
Pork—New Mess	21 75 @22 00
Lard—Steam	12¾@ ..
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 50
Choice Natives	5 85 @ 6 12½
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @ 5 85
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 50 @ 5 12½
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 50
Hogs—Live	6 75 @ 7 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	8 00 @ 8 50
Red Winter	5 70 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 11½@ 1 11¾
No. 2 Spring	1 08½@ 1 08¾
No. 3 Spring	1 01 @ 1 01½
Corn—No. 2	69 @ 73
Oats—No. 2	52 @ 55
Rye—No. 2	83 @ 88
Barley—No. 2	1 05 @ 1 08
Butter—Choice Yellow	26 @ 29
Eggs—Fresh	13 @ ..
Pork—Mess	23 00 @23 10
Lard	12¼@ 12¾
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 16 @ 1 16½
Corn—No. 2	59 @ 60
Oats—No. 2	42 @ 43
Barley—No. 2	1 15 @ ..
Rye—No. 2	72 @ 74
Pork—Mess	23 50 @24 00
Lard	9¼@ ..
Hogs	6 00 @ 7 25
Cattle	3 75 @ 6 00
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	1 20 @ 1 25
Corn	66 @ 68
Oats	53 @ 65
Rye	90 @ ..
Pork—Mess	23 50 @24 00
Lard	12 @ 14½
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 19 @ 1 19½
No. 2	1 14 @ 1 14½
Corn—No. 2	65 @ ..
Oats—No. 2	54 @ 55
Rye—No. 1	90 @ 93
Barley No. 2	1 09½@ 1 10
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 16½@ 1 16¾
No. 2 White Wabash	1 32 @ 1 32½
Corn	66½@ 70½
Oats	51 @ 52
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra New and Old	1 36½@ 1 41
Amber New and Old	1 15 @ 1 16
Corn	69 @ 70
Oats	70 @ 72
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Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 15½@ 1 16
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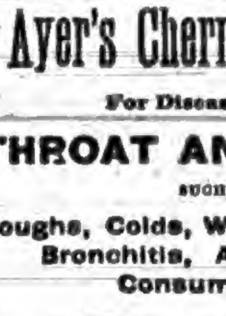

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Household without Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient within reach, lacks an important safeguard of health and life. A few doses of this standard remedy for indigestion, constipation and biliousness relieve every distressing symptom and prevent dangerous consequences. For sale by the entire drug trade.

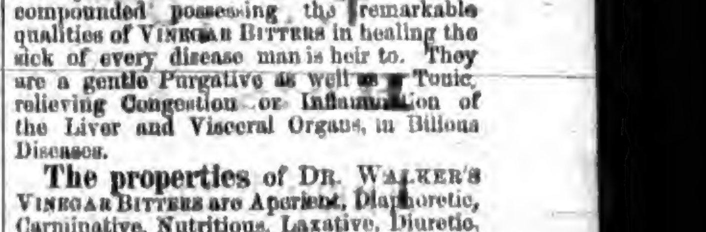

THE REMINGTON WORKS.

THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON Sewing Machine.
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.
The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A *New Invention*, Thoroughly Tested and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a *perfect* lock stitch, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods.*

3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—*best combination* of qualities.

4.—Durable—*Runs for Years* without Repairs.

5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant*, forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop-Feed*, which insures *uniform length of stitch* at *any speed*. Has our new *Thread-Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread.*

8.—Construction *most careful* and finished. It is manufactured by the *most skillful* and *experienced mechanics*, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N.Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square (Kurtz's Building). BRANCH OFFICES: 285 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 270 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 400 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kress Fever Tonic

Your druggist can furnish you with this Ague Medicine and a box of PILLS all for One Dollar.

This REMEDY is sold by the proprietors with a WARRANT that it will Cure Ague, or the Money Refunded. You risk nothing by trying it, even if it fails.
Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

SURE CURE For all forms of Chills and Fever **AGUE** Intermittent and Remittent Fever, is found in Kress Fever Tonic. It contains no poisonous ingredient, and cures Ague by canceling the Ague Poison in the BLOOD and ejecting it from the system. Box of Pills with each bottle—CURES GUARANTEED by Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

T. B. TOTTEN
—DEALER IN—
Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.
SILK HATS,
and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,
In Hebel's Corner

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House.

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.,
at his new store, over in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!
Elegant and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

S. Laufferty

CLOTHING!
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as ow as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Laulerty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash. S. LAUFERTY.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of F. D. Davenport and Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims against the firm up this date will be settled by F. E. Davenport who will continue in the drug and book trade at the old stand.

F. E. DAVENPORT
ALBERT TOTTEN,

Auburn, Ind July 15. 1874.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW
Ice-creaM
PARLORS!

Handsomely Fitted up for the Season!

McQuiston & Benedict.
Have fitted up elegant rooms where ladies and gentlemen can enjoy a luxurious dish of Ice-cream without intrusion, above the post office In the post-office room they keep fine brands of
Tobacco & Cigars,
Candies, Confectioneries, Choice Fruits and Notions. Charges reasonable.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS;
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.
work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of Goods

---

Dr. King's New Discovery!
FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

THE GREATEST
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the
Throat, Chest and Lungs!
THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this
Wonderful Remedy!!
is recommended, are requested to call at
F. E. Davenport & Co.
DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.
and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

DRY GOODS
—o—o—o—
GEO. DeWALD & CO
—o—
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

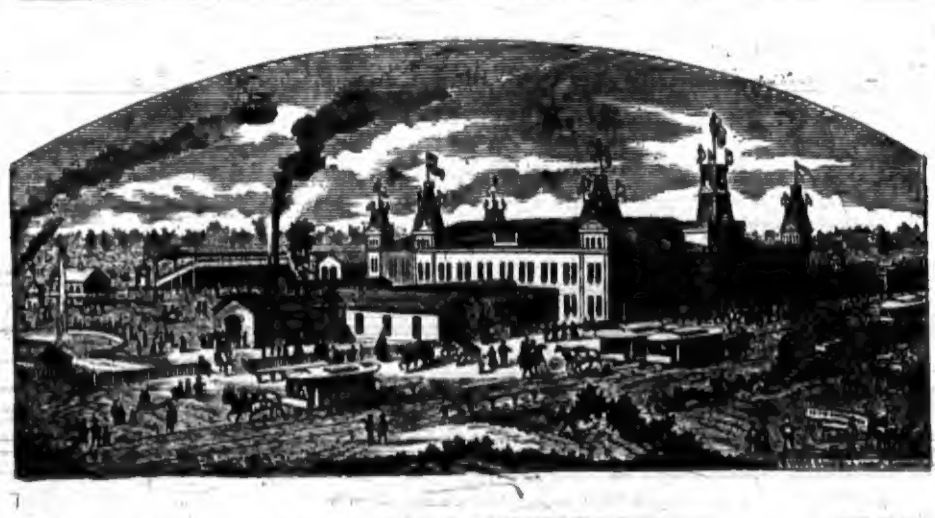

1874. INDIANA *1874.*
STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION.
THE ONLY COMBINED EXPOSITION AND LIVE STOCK SHOW IN THE UNITED STATES,
INCLUDING ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.
GRAND OPENING September 7th. Thirty days of Magnificent Display.
LIVE STOCK SHOW one week, beginning September 28th.
TRIAL OF FARM IMPLEMENTS commences September 23d.
Open for the reception of Articles August 20th.
Premiums largely increased over last year, and the **Accommodations Superior** to any similar Exhibition on the Continent. Send for **Premium Lists** and blank applications for **space,** to the **Sec'y Indiana State Board of Agriculture,** Indianapolis, Ind.

The Auburn

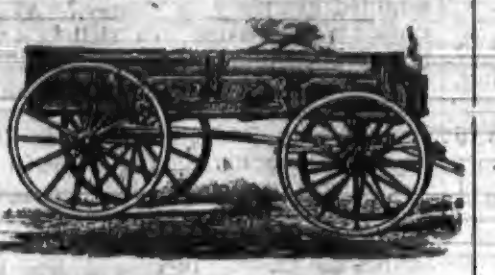

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main street, Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Old Reliable!
WATCHES.

CLOCKS.
at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS
&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.
ORGANS.
and Musical Instruments of all kinds constantly kept on hand.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

H. C. MILLER,
AUCTIONEER!
AUBURN, IND.

Auditor Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 13, 1874. No. 33.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not in the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,......$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square.........	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
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½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column..........	15 00	30 00	55 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

Joseph H. Stephlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. Fenn, Pres't.
J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

J. W. HICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. R. HORNER,

FASHIONABLE TAYLOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door east of the Swineford Hotel.

A. P. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. E. C. Swineford, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Goodwin's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SHERING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shafer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. HOSS. F. V. HOFFMAN

HOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to the right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Bro.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. C. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. COWAN and ALLEN,

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and HOBLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over G. V. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.

[illegible] 1st Monday in February 4th Monday in April 1st Monday in September 4th Monday in November	[illegible] 2nd Monday in Feb. 2nd Monday in May 2nd Monday in Sep. 2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenbalen

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar streets.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Bless

Luce, Chapin & Bless,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 134 and 136 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. H. C. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big lock [illegible], and 60 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

[illegible] Emerson. Pliny Watson. [illegible]

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 139, 141 and 43 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

T. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Station			
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ossian	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]		[illegible]
Montpelier	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton	[illegible]		[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCowan's	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cam. City	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Beeson	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Connersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Going North.

Station			
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville		[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis		[illegible]	[illegible]
Connersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Beeson	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cam. City	[illegible]	[illegible]	
New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]	
McCowan's	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montpelier	[illegible]		[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ossian	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
Robt. Banks, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo			
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]		[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]		[illegible]

Going South.

Stations			
Bay City		[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing		[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]		[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]		[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]		[illegible]

W. A. BAKER, Sup
A. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 25, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'd
	8 30 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	[illegible]	Peoria	[illegible]	
	11 06 am	Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12 15 pm	N. Manchest'r	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 00	Col. City	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 45 am	[illegible]	Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ar. Butler l v	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Connections—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian'plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. [illegible], Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crest- ar / line lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crest- ar / line lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31, '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express. Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arr. Chillicothe	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Parkersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arr. Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Oakland	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Deer Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Harper's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
" New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line. Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arr. Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lve. Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Monroeville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arr. Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Zanesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Oakland	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Deer Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Harper's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
" New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt. Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler........	2:50 p.m.	2:25 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Waterloo ...	3:05 "	2:45 "	8:05 "
Sedan.........			8:17 "
Corunna......			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna........			6:30 p.m.
Sedan............			[illegible] "
Waterloo.......	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler............	2:56 "	a11:56 a.m	7:05 "

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 14, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price.—There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of
J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana.
April 2, 1874, 5m.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. For one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
James A. Barns, Co., Supt.

FRANK STREBY

Shoemaker,

AUBURN, - INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Order for custom work promptly attended to.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

H. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

Changes of a Century.

The nineteenth century has witnessed many and great discoveries.

In 1809 Fulton took out the first patent for the invention of the steamboat.

The first steamboats which made regular trips across the Atlantic Ocean were the Sirus and the Great Western in 1839.

The first public application to practice the use of gas for illumination was made in 1826.

In 1818 the streets of London were for the first time lighted with gas.

In 1813 there was built at Waltham, Mass., a mill, believed to have been the first in the world, which combined all the requirements for making finished cloth from raw cotton.

In 1830 there were only twenty-five post offices in the whole country, and up to 1837 the rates of postage were twentyfive cents for a letter sent over 100 miles.

In 1807 wooden clocks commenced to be made by machinery. This ushered in the era of cheap clocks.

About the year 1835 the first railroad of a considerable length in the United States was constructed.

In 1840 the first express business was established.

The anthracite coal business may be said to have begun in 1820.

In 1836 the first patent for the invention of matches was granted.

Steel pens were introduced for use in 1830.

The first successful reaper was constructed in 1833.

—Hon. Will Cumback, a prospective Republican candidate for the United States Senate, lectured on "Temperance and the Ballot." in La Pote, a few evenings ago.—The *Argus* says:

"He discussed the question from the stand point of a Prohibitionist and strongly advocated the carrying of the question openly into politics. He censured christian people for not being more active in attending caucuses and selecting delegates to nominating conventions and said this was the true secret to success. He claimed that the Baxter law should be greatly strengthened, and while he made no allusion to either party, the plain inference was that the Republicans were the only voters that could be relied on to advance the cause of prohibition. He especially inveighed against the practice of temperance people who permit caucuses to descend to the ranks of saloon keepers and bummers to select delegates to conventions and reminded his hearers that until there was more boldness exhibited by temperance people there would be but little accomplished in their cause."

The Hon. gentleman should visit Valparaiso sometime before the holding of the Republican County Convention and strength the back-bones of certain Republican politicians. Are the Porter county Republican politicians trying to capture the Germans, or are the Germans trying to capture the Republican politicians of Porter county, which?

The Logansport *Pharos*, in drawing a comparison between the Democrat ic city of New York and the Republican city of Washington, says:

"A Congressional investigation demonstrated that the municipal government of the city of Washington had become so corrupt, and the debt so great, the Congress was compelled to pass an act wiping out the muncipality and handing it over to the care of congress. In four years the debt of the National Capital was run up from $1,500,000 to twenty odd millions, chiefly for the improvement of the private property of a certain ring; headed by the Cooks and Mrs. Attorney-General Williams. While the Tammany thieves stole but seven millions from 300,000 tax payers in New York, the Washington thieves stole twenty million from 40,000 tax payres. The former rogues are in the penitentiary or punished from the country, while the latter are only legislated out of United States asked to endorse the debt obligations issued by the villians, so as to prevent square repudiation."

"Boss" Tweed, the New York Democratic robber, languishes in the penitentiary, and "Boss" Shepherd, the Washington robber, "dines and wines" in the White House. The great Republican party does "purify itself beautifully.

—When Mr. Hugh McCulloch, the London banker, comes to Cincinnati to teach the Cincinnati bankers, at their request, how to make money out of the people, he ought to bring his partner, Jay Cooke, along with him. Mr. Cooke did more to get the country into a panic than any other man, and he ought to be willing to help his partner lecture us out of it.

The rapid decent to the ruin of South Carolina is well illustrated by the figures given by the Charleston *News* in regard to the land so allenated in default of the payment of State taxes. In twenty-two counties there has been sold or confiscated by the State, in two years, 580,134 acres of land, equal in area to 800 square miles and throughout the entire State the sales and forfeitures reach 846,657, acres, or 1,326 square miles. As the entire area of land assessed for taxation is but a little over sixteen and a half millions of acres it follows that five per cent. more of the whole area of the State has already been confiscated for the non-payment of taxes. At this rate Moses and his minions will soon have a State half as large as Indiana to sell to the highest bidder.

Just before Congress adjourned a committee of thirty-three Senators and Representatives—Republicans— were appointed to draw up and issue to the country an address extolling the virtues of the Radical party, and giving such reasons as it could for asking to be continued in power. Now comes one of the gentlemen whose name is signed to the document, Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of Massachusetts, and repudiates the address and says he never signed it himself, never authorized any one to sign it and moreover, don't endorse it. The address itself is so full of down right lying that but few newspapers in the country have published it, and fewer people have ever read it.

The man with good, firm health is rich.

So is a man with a clear conscience,

So is the parent of vigorous, happy children.

So is the editor of a good paper with a big subscription list,

So is the clergyman whose coat the little children of the parish pluck as he passes in their play.

So is the wife who has the whole heart of a good husband,

So is the maiden whose horizon is not bounded by the "coming man," but who has a purpose in life whether she ever met him or not.

So is the young man, who lying his hand on his heart, can say, "I have treated every woman I ever met as I should wish my sister treated by other men.

So is the little child who gets to sleepy with a kiss on his lips, and for whose waking a blessing waits

---

A church fair divine in Troy rather knocks the mock marriage chip off Talmage's sholder. A ragged colored man and woman entered the crowded rooms and pleaded for alms. They said they were starving, and their plight touched the harts and wallets of the crowd. After collecting a good sum of money, the colored couple wiped the burnt cork from their faces; and two of the pillars of the church were revealed.

There lived some fifty years or so ago a set of table talkers, who were asked to dine because of their lively conversational powers. Now if this be any of you, never waste it in more pleasantries, but say something worth saying, and aim at the highest results. Remember Jesus evangelists took care to note.—[Spurgeon.

A Defaulting Democrat Treasurer.

The Democratic treasurer of the Democratic county of Stark, has permitted his accounts to fall into such confusion that he can not (or will not) settle, and is suspected of being "short" about $20,000. The Republican Commissioner insists that the gentleman be brought into court and constrained to make a clean breast of it; but the members of the board, being Democrats, are disposed to smother the investigation and shelter their erring, delinquent brother.—*La Porte Herald.*

A more unblushing falsehood never was communicated to the *Herald* for publication than the above, which first appeared in that paper. We are reliably informed that Mr. Hepner, the Democratic Treasurer, alluded to above, has settled with the Commissioners of his county and accounted for all the public funds in his hands; that the settlement was entirely satisfactory, and that he is paying out the money according to law. The Republican Commissioner from whom perhaps the *Herald* obtained the information, is the same worthy worthy officer who suffered his own tax to run delinquent for 7 years, until it amounted to about $70, and afterwards had his land which was offered for sale to pay his delinquent tax, bid in by the Auditor of the county for ten dollars. A pretty fellow to be slandering anybody. The *Herald* owes it to Mr. Hepner to make such a statement of the facts as will do that gentleman full justice.—*Winamac Democrat.*

Railroad Enterprise—The Coal Trade and Ohio Mines—Short Line to Baltimore.

Now that ground has been broken at Ludlow, Kentucky, opposite Hare street, in the West end, for the Southern Railroad, the future of that vast plain called Millcreek Valley becomes definitely fixed as the grand centre of railroad enterprise and operations— there be built the great union depot; from which all the lines now in existence and those to be built will send their myriads of trains of freight and passengers to all points of the compass. At least two-thirds of the valley will be required on which to build depots, shops, shunting tracks, &c. Already the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, in order to transmit its immense freight buisness, has been compelled to lay down four, and in some places at the upper end of the valley, six tracks.— When it is recollected that at the commencement of its traffic through the valley the Marietta and Cincinnati had but a single track, this progress must be considered almost marvelous, especially when it is know that a fill of some forty feet, and at places fifty feet is required for each track. From the junction just above Spring Grove, a double track of steel rail has been laid as far out as Norwood, and the work of extension is still going on. The double track will be completed this season to the curve just above Madisonville, to be continued to Loveland in the near future. This will give the road facilities for freight and passenger traffic much beyond what it has heretofore enjoyed.

Between this city and Loveland, and Marietta and Cincinnati is making very substantial improvements in the line, cutting down the heavy grades, erecting neat and substantial passenger depot, &c. At Norwood station, a beautiful iron bridge is being constructed over the road to connect the hights with the Madisonville pike. The masonry of the bridge is very substantial, the stone used being thoroughly dressed. A new and handsom passenger station is also completed at Madisonville. All along the line of the road to Loveland, the company is expending large amount of money in changing grades, rock ballasting, &c.

The most important improvement by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company is the straightening of its line from Athens to Ohio River. Now trains are taken over the old circuitous route, via Marietta, up some very heavy grades, requiring four freight trains of fifteen cars, sometimes two and three locomotives. When the line from a point near Athens is completed the distance will be shortened a fraction over twelve miles, on easy grades, to the river opposite Parkersburg. By this new route the time between Cincinnati and Baltimore will be shortened about two hours, making the through trip in twenty-one hours. Superintendent Peabody expenses to open this ine to the public on or about the 15th of September next.

The coal trade of this road is becoming more valuable and important each year, as facilities of transportation are added—indeed, cars and locomotive are all that is needed to make it a daily and hourly fuel feeder to the vast manufacturing and household interests of our city. The coal brought over this road taken from the mines along and adjacent to this line, is of the very best quality, both for culinary and manufacturing purpose.—the Hocking Valley coal making, it is claimed, the very best discriptions of iron. The coal from the Jackson County mines is of the same valuable quality, and is used by all the furnaces in that vally and vicinity. Now that the freight buisness is not so throng as it will be later in the season, those wanting coal should send in their orders, so that they may be supplyed before the rush commences.

By far the most delightful ride these hot afternoons is that over the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad' says to Oakley Madisonville, or Madeira, coming back in the cool of the evening on the mail train, reaching the city at 8.10. The scenery along road was beautiful—fine landscapes, pretty rural scenes, gay parties out on their lawns playing croquet or resting on the soft, velvet grass, forming together a lovel and happy picture. Then with the cool, sweet air moving through the cars as you speed along at lightning rate, one is forced to forget for a time the terrible heat to which he had been subjected within the confines of brick walls and illy ventilated homes.—*Cincinnati Commercial July 15.*

What is the difference between a jailer and a jeweler? One watches cells and the other sells watches.

When a doctor spells it "sume fisyshun," is it any wonder that patients die on his hands?

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUG[illegible] 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A FIRE at Skowhegan, Me., on the 29th of July, destroyed Murray's Hotel and adjoining buildings, involving a loss of $60,000, with no insurance.... [illegible] meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America [illegible] Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, in the chair.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch of July 31, says: "The examination of members of the bankrupt [illegible] Cooke [illegible] the profits of the firm were $600,000 in 1871, and the same [illegible] of the [illegible] amounted to $1,126,000. The firm took the Northern [illegible] making [illegible] bonds were now worth 30 in the market, and if aid should be granted by Congress, the bonds would be [illegible]. [illegible] Cooke stated [illegible] that the firm owed the First National Bank of Washington $600,000, for which the bank had no security except [illegible] bonds."

THE [illegible] John [illegible] and [illegible] near [illegible] on the 31st of July. The boat contained [illegible] all of whom were drowned.... Hon. Philadelph Van Trump, ex-Congressman from Ohio, died on the 30th of July at his residence in Lancaster, Ohio.

DURING the year ending May 31, 1874, the Michigan Central [illegible] earned $[illegible]581.70, [illegible] the earnings of the previous year by $331,063.64. The operating expenses, including taxes, for the same time were $5,523,64[illegible].... [illegible] & Co., of New York, manufacturers of shirts, are reported suspended. Liabilities estimated at $500,000.... Frank [illegible]worth, who killed his father, has been [illegible] State Prison to an insane asylum.... A meeting of railroad men was held in Saratoga, N. Y., recently, [illegible] freight regulations. Three commissioners were appointed to settle all disputes concerning the cutting of rates.

A FIRE broke out in the building of the South Boston [illegible] Company on the 6th inst., destroying property valued at $[illegible]. Insured for the full amount.

The West.

A FORT [illegible] (Texas) special says: "Col. Stewart [illegible] turned [illegible] county, brings a report of another fight near Jacksboro, July 24, between the Montague rangers and a body of the 10th cavalry and the Indians, the latter numbering [illegible]. The rangers lost 12 killed and several wounded. The cavalry lost several men and their commander killed. The report [illegible] were driven back to Jacksboro".... [illegible], who was serving a life sentence in the Wisconsin State Prison, for murder, has been pardoned by the Governor, it having transpired that he is an innocent man. He was convicted in 1867.... The genuineness of the petroleum in New Haven, Ind., is declared to be beyond all question. [illegible] a well was dug near there, and petroleum flowed into it in such quantity that it was filled up, the owner not appreciating its value.

THE crop reports from Wisconsin are rather gloomy, though hopes are entertained that wheat, oats, rye and barley will turn out three-fourths of the usual average yield. The fruit crop is very light, and while corn and potatoes have been benefited to a great extent by recent rains, yet not more than one-half to two-thirds the usual crop is expected.... The St. Louis *Democrat's* Kansas City (Mo.) special of July 31, says: "A vigilance committee of about 100 men has been formed at Wellington and other points in Kansas for hanging horse-thieves. Three men, named Hosbrook, Bill Brooks and Charley Smith, were hanged near Wellington last night, and made confessions involving twenty other parties".... Great quantities of grasshoppers have appeared in Western and Southern Kansas, and are destroying everything before them in the way of crops. Much damage and distress are apprehended.... The "corner" on corn, which has been progressing in Chicago for several days, came to a close on the 31st of July. The operators of the corner realized heavily, [illegible] while the grief of the sufferers is almost intolerable.... Dr. Earll, for producing death by abortion [illegible] of Chicago, was on July 30 awarded one year in the penitentiary.

A FIRE occurred at Muskegon, Mich., on the 1st inst., destroying about 100 business houses and 200 residences. The loss will be from $[illegible] to $[illegible], on which the total insurance will not be over one-third.... A dispatch from Salem, Ind., of the 1st inst., to the Cincinnati *Times*, reports that a destructive fire broke out in that town, destroying property valued at $100,000.... A dispatch from St. Paul says: The grasshoppers have crossed the Minnesota into the southern part of Le Sueur county, where they are killing the corn by eating off the silk end of the cob, and also taking leaves from fruit and other trees.

A FIRE at Manchester, Mich., on the night of the [illegible] inst., destroyed Reynolds & Underkircher's [illegible] mill. Loss, $20,000; insured for [illegible].... Spades and Anderson, the alleged Chicago incendiaries, have been held to the Criminal Court in heavy bail.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Daumen & Drummond's Tobacco Factory, at Alton, Ill., on the [illegible] inst., by the falling of the elevator, resulting in the death of Wm. Diehl and dangerous wounding of five other workmen, who were precipitated to the cellar from the third story.... One night of the 4th inst., at St. Paul, Minn., a man named Barney Lamb was killed by Cooper Kelley, who ran a short [illegible] in the body five times.... An important council of Western railroad managers was held in Chicago on the 5th inst. After considerable discussion it was resolved to restore the [illegible] rates for the transportation of grain from the interior to Chicago. This is an increase of from ten to twenty-five per cent over the rates at present existing.

AT [illegible] o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. the steamer Pat Rogers was burned to the water's edge in the Ohio river near Aurora, Ind. Fourteen lives were lost and a large number of persons injured. The Rogers was a new boat, built at Cincinnati for the Louisville Mail Line Company, and plied on the Ohio river.... Advices from St. Paul, Minn., say that the cowardly and heartless flight of Oakes E. Dodge, leaving his wife behind him, after the gross [illegible] practiced [illegible] to get her property into his hands, is meeting with universal condemnation in that locality. It is understood that Dodge will soon sail for Europe [illegible] correspondent of the New York *Herald*.... All the railroads terminating at Cincinnati and Chicago have formed a combination, agreeing to enter into a pool arrangement on all through traffic.

The South.

GOV. AMES, of Mississippi, has returned to the capital, and seconds the request of his Lieutenant for troops to be sent to Vicksburg.... In the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, July 30, an ordinance was offered, and referred to the appropriate committee, abolishing the offices of Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, Superintendent [illegible] Court, Phillips Criminal Court, and the four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

A SHREVEPORT (La.) dispatch, July 30, says the [illegible] in convention [illegible] the 27th [illegible] resignation of [illegible] District [illegible] Tax Collector and Parish [illegible] and have not been heard from, but the others complied with the request. All quiet; no violence apprehended.

THE Governor of Louisiana has signed [illegible] in the murder of Elisha Eastwood, in April last. One of the condemned is a white man, two are mulattoes, and two [illegible].... ALLEN HARRIS was stabbed and killed [illegible] political meeting in New Orleans on the [illegible].

A FIRE broke out in the store-room of Hope woolen mills, Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 4th inst., causing a loss of $25,000.

THE entire firm of Alexander Dorman & Co., cotton dealers of St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] forgery [illegible]. The [illegible] realized [illegible] over $100,000.

Washington.

DESPITE the action of the Government in refusing to send the military to Vicksburg, [illegible] the executive powers of the State still persist in the statement that the public peace is endangered. Gov. Ames, who left [illegible] of July, telegraphed to President Grant reiterating, in the main, the apprehensions set forth in his telegram [illegible] previously forwarded by Lieut.-Gov. Davis.... [illegible] Smith, the colored cadet, who was dismissed from West Point on the ground of his alleged deficiency in philosophy, publishes a column card in Fred Douglass' paper, in which he says he has been harshly dealt with.... Col. A. H. [illegible], President of the Illinois Republican Association in Washington, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Office.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of July 31 says: Supervising Architect Mullett announces that he expects to have the south wing of the new State Department ready for occupancy by the 1st of October.... Only about 300 men are now employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, but it is stated that 400 more will be put at work [illegible].... It is announced that the Treasury Department has now, for the first time in many years, the proper number of clerks authorized by law, and the salary list is not one dollar in excess of appropriations.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold during the present month as follows: $1,500,000 on the first and third Thursdays, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays, making in all $5,000,000.... A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* of the 25th ult. says Mr. L. L. Crounse, late Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, is announced as the editor of the new Administration organ to be started in New York at an early day.

THUS far there has been no satisfactory arrangement arrived at between the Government and the railway companies refusing to carry the mails at the old prescribed rates.... The steamer Dispatch has been placed at the disposal of the Senate Naval Visiting Committee. The vessel is loaded with provisions and good things for the trip, which will occupy about four weeks, sailing around the coast.

THE Attorney-General has received and accepted the resignations of J. Newton Temple, the District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, and John A. Minnis, the District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.... The managers of the Freedmen's Bank are in trouble. The returns from the various branches come in but slowly, and the depositors object to the funds being removed to Washington, for fear they may be misappropriated.... Gen. O. O. Howard was banqueted by the Young Men's Christian Association here on the 5th inst., previous to his departure for his new command on the Pacific coast.... Tom Scott, the railroad king, has come to the rescue of the Postoffice Department in its existing troubles with the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, which refuses to carry the mails from here to New York city without additional compensation. Scott takes the mails over his lines at the present rates, the route being only 27 miles longer.

GEN. D. D. SMITH, of New York, who for the past two years has held the position of Supervising Inspector of Steamships, was on the 5th inst. removed by order of Secretary Bristow.

General.

ALL the warehouses of the London & Port Stanley Railroad Company, at St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, five in number, together with a private dwelling, were burned on the 1st inst. The losses are placed at $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

THE suicide of the notorious Lord Gordon is announced by special telegram from Fort Garry to the St. Paul *Dispatch* of the 3d inst.... A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, states that the grasshopper plague is not so bad in that country as represented.

Political.

THE Alabama Democratic State Convention, on July 29, nominated George S. Houston, by a unanimous vote, for Governor. A. R. Manning was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.... The Republicans of the Eighth Illinois District, on July 30, nominated Hon. G. L. Fort for re-election.... The Central Executive Committee of the National Farmers' party of Illinois held a meeting at the Briggs House, in Chicago, July 30. It was an informal sort of gathering, and, beyond fixing the [illegible] of September as the time, and Bloomington as the place for the next meeting, nothing definite was accomplished.

IN Indiana the campaign on the Republican side was commenced by a speech from Senator Morton at Terre Haute, on the 31st of July, in which he discussed the spirit of the two parties, the financial question, civil rights, the temperance issue, Canadian reciprocity, the tariff, electoral college, and cheap transportation.

PREVIOUS to adjourning, July 31, the Alabama Democratic State Convention nominated B. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney for Congressmen-at-large.... The Republican Convention at Laramie City, W. T., on July 30, nominated unanimously the Hon. J. M. Carey for Delegate to Congress.... The Galveston (Tex.) *News'* special says the Conservative Convention at Fort Worth, nominated J. W. Throckmorton for Congress from the Third District.

SENATOR MORTON'S health has again failed him, and he has been obliged to abandon the political field in Indiana and go South.... Sufficient returns from the Kentucky elections have been received to warrant the assertion that the State has gone Democratic by an overwhelming majority.... An election was also held in Utah on the 3d inst., and Cannon, the Delegate in the present Congress, was returned.

THE Democrats of the Ninth Indiana Congressional District met at Crawfordsville on the 4th inst., and nominated Hon. Lander McClung for Congress. In the Fifth Indiana District W. S. Holman was nominated by acclamation.... There is every prospect that Elder Cannon will be returned as the delegate from Utah to the Forty-fourth Congress. The last Congress refused to expel Cannon for his polygamous practices.

THE Republicans of the Third Indiana District met in Convention at North Vernon on the 5th, and nominated A. W. Robinson for Congress.... Milton S. Robinson was nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Indiana Congressional District on the 5th inst.... The contest for the Republican nomination in the Seventh Iowa Congressional District was set[illegible] Kasson, present incumbent.... G. T. Granger [illegible] the Republican nomination for Congress from the Republicans of the Third Iowa District.... The Independent Reform State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka on the 5th inst., and nominated Hon. Wilson Shannon for Governor.... A manifesto has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State [illegible] warning Grangers that an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to repeal the Railroad law and all reforms passed [illegible].... The Louisiana State Convention [illegible] Young, colored, was elected President pro tem.

Foreign.

[illegible] meeting July 30 fixed the rate of discount at [illegible] per cent.... The two American base-ball clubs now visiting England, gave their first exhibition match at Liverpool the 30th of July. [illegible] by a score of 14 to 11. The play was much admired, and called forth considerable applause from the spectators.... There is a serious [illegible] at Belfast, Ireland. The striking work-people [illegible] gained a great victory over the Republicans between Castle Follet and Figueras. [illegible] The partisans of [illegible] deny that there is any truth in reports charging them with atrocities at Cuenca and other places.... It is understood that the [illegible] delegates to the International Congress at Brussels [illegible] to matters strictly connected with the amelioration of human suffering in time of war.... Cubans in New York have news by way of Havana that the President of the Cuban Republic has ordered Gen. Garcia to destroy everything he can lay his hands on. Cabo, the negro Captain, at the head of a number of emancipated slaves, is in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos wrecking plantations and enlisting slaves and coolies in the patriot [illegible] der Cabo is daily expected.... The London *Saturday Review* says that Sumner's Civil Rights bill is "probably the expiring [illegible] of an obsolete philanthropy."

IN the French Assembly, July 31, the motion to adjourn on the 6th of August until the 30th of November was finally carried by a large majority.... A London dispatch says the telegraph office at [illegible], Spain, has refused to accept any dispatch relating to military operations and events of the war.... *Le Temps*, of Paris, reports that the subscription to the loan of $6,000,000 for the Carlists has been commenced, and that out of the proceeds so far realized $2,000,000 have been forwarded to Spain.

IN the French Assembly, on the 1st inst., a Republican Deputy challenged a Bonapartist to repeat an expression derogatory to the Republic, and then gave the lie to his assertion, creating a scene of intense excitement, during which the sitting was suspended.... The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, which is to sit during the recess, is composed of sixteen Deputies having monarchical preferences and nine Republicans, the Bonapartists being wholly excluded.... The [illegible] announces that the wife of Don Carlos, the pretender, has quit Pau in consequence of the representations of the French Government.

A London dispatch says that the damage done by the storm in Moravia far exceeds the earlier estimates. Eleven villages and two towns were devastated. The Government has sent troops to assist the inhabitants.... Advices from Brussels report that the Spanish delegates to the International Congress have been instructed from Madrid not to participate in the deliberations, because the Government is yet unrecognized by the European powers.... Frazer, Conservative, has been elected to the British Parliament from Kidderminster.... The Empress of Austria has arrived in Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.... A letter from London to a New York paper relates that great sympathy is felt for Chicago, in consequence of her late visitation by fire.

AT Manchester, England, on the 1st inst., the Athletic Base-Ball Club beat the Red Stockings by a score of 13 to 12. The concourse of spectators was large, and seemed to be delighted with the game.... The Public Worship Regulation bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons on the 3d inst.

BISMARCK'S son has fought a duel at Dusseldorf and killed his man—M. Sarakawan, an officer of infantry being the victim.... Reinforcements have been sent to the French troops guarding the frontier, and vigorous measures have been ordered to prevent uniformed Carlists from crossing the frontier.... In the British House of Commons, on the 4th inst., the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of taking part in armed intervention in Spain, and saw no reason to suppose that other European powers contemplated such a step, which would not meet with encouragement from England.... The Earl of Egmont is dead.... News from Great Britain indicates that the American base-ballers are having a high time there, and are meeting with splendid success. The newspapers publish all the details of the games played, giving full explanations, and refer particularly to the beautiful catching of the Americans. The game of cricket at Lord's cricket ground on the 4th was not interesting on account of the weather. Both parties agreed to play but one inning each, and the Americans won by a score of 107 to 105.

THE French Assembly on the 5th inst. voted [illegible] and then adjourned.... The British House of Commons has receded from its amendment to the Public Worship bill, which was thrown out by the House of Lords, and the bill may now be considered passed.... The latest mail advices from Russia in regard to the crop prospects say they are not as good as at previous reports. The French wheat crop is only average. From Austria the [illegible] done harm only in a comparatively small part of the Empire, and that crops look passably well.

Public Debt Statement.

The following statement shows the condition of the public debt Aug. 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,[illegible]
Five per cent. bonds	$1,[illegible]
Total coin bonds	$1,724,[illegible]
Lawful money debt	[illegible]
Matured debt	2,7[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Certificates of deposit	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Coin certificates	[illegible]
Total without interest	[illegible]
Total debt	$2,258,[illegible]
Total interest	26,[illegible]
Cash in the Treasury, coin	[illegible]
Cash in the Treasury, currency	16,213,2[illegible]
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	56,085,000
Total in the Treasury	14[illegible]
Debt less cash in Treasury	[illegible]
Decrease during the month	[illegible]
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	[illegible]
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	[illegible]
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	[illegible]
Balance of interest paid by United States	[illegible]

The total ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30 were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]
Interior—Indians	[illegible]
Interior—Pensions	29,038,414
Interest on the public debt	107,[illegible]
Premium on the public debt	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Being $3,211,372 less than for the previous fiscal year.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The counsel for the Investigating Committee and the counsel for [illegible] are [illegible] the members of the committee, to get Frank Moulton before the committee. [illegible] most positively that his presence is [illegible] or the general public. Up to this evening their letters to him, the mission of their special messenger to Narragansett Pier, R. I., and inquiries and journeys of counsel had not obtained a favorable reply from Mr. Moulton. [illegible] to-day that Mr. Moulton would probably be in town in [illegible] Moulton was in town, but no word came from him, and inquiries at his house failed to [illegible] nothing in Mr. Moulton's testimony, if it be given, [illegible] Victoria Woodhull and her sister Tennie volunteered to talk to the committee this [illegible].

NEW YORK, August 2.—A summary of Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the Beecher Committee on Friday evening is published to-day. Mrs. Tilton claimed that she told Susan B. Anthony that her husband had accused her of improper conduct with several different gentlemen, including Mr. Beecher, and that she assured Miss Anthony that there was no truth whatever in any of the charges. She denies, therefore, without reserve, that she [illegible] Miss Anthony [illegible].

The Third District Court room in Brooklyn was [illegible] crowded this morning by those who were anxious to observe the changing phases of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, when the ordinary routine business of the court had been disposed of, Justice Riley called the libel case of Gaynor vs. Tilton, instituted last week, and read the following decision:

"I entertained the complaint in this case and issued a warrant against the defendant believing it to be my duty to do so. I had no knowledge of the complainant or his position in the matter. The defendant was arrested on that warrant, and appeared before me personally and by counsel, and the complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by the complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was not made with the knowledge or consent of the person alleged to have been libeled. Now, while it is true that a libel is a public offense, it is also true that it is such an offense because of the private injury it inflicts upon the individual libeled.

"Complaints of this kind usually originate with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many cases occur where third persons may interfere without incurring odium or censure of any kind. As the public offense, however, consists in the injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principles to assume a crime from [illegible] generally supposed to be the best judge of what [illegible] reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefor. The person mentioned in the publication complained of is a citizen of Brooklyn, to whom the courts are accessible as to the complainant in this case, and he has not seen fit to make any complaint, and does not unite in this prosecution. I have concluded, at this stage of the case, that it is my duty to dismiss the complaint, not because the complainant did not have a right to make it, but because the person alleged to have been libeled does not now unite in this prosecution; but, as I may be wrong in my views of the law, I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I shall not, therefore, dismiss it now, but give notice that I will do so on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, to which time this case stands adjourned. My object in thus postponing the final decision is to afford the complainant an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel me to proceed. If I am [illegible] in refusing in this event I shall cheerfully perform whatever may be regarded as my duty in the premises. Otherwise I shall terminate the case as I have already stated."

When Judge Riley had finished reading his decision, Mr. Gaynor said: "Does your honor hold that under the law I have no right to bring this complaint?"

Judge Riley replied that, inasmuch as he was not supported by the party libeled, he had [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] complaint. The Count Johannes here rose to speak, but ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, objected to the Court hearing anything that he had to say. The Court agreed with the counsel, and the case was formally adjourned to Wednesday.

The [illegible] Frank Moulton is the guest of Ben Butler, at Bay View, Mass. They regard his testimony as of the utmost importance, but it is improbable that he will give it.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—H. W. Sage, Chairman of the Beecher Committee, having written to Mr. Tilton, asking for the documents with which he asserted he was ready to support his charges, the latter replies in writing to the effect that he appeared before the committee and began to read the papers referred to, [illegible] lawyer, who suggested that Mr. Winslow, a member of the committee, should perform the duty of examining them. Having acquiesced [illegible] expected a call from Mr. Winslow, but about this time he was arrested at the instance of Gaynor, and [illegible] the committee that he has at last come to the conclusion that as they are "a committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, appointed by himself, expected to act in his behalf, assisted by attorneys employed against me; [illegible] tion; holding secret sessions, inaccessible to the public; having no power to compel witnesses; giving [illegible] the opposite side to cross-examine [illegible] as voluntary [illegible] were irrelevant to the case, and omitting to publish [illegible] report of my testimony all that was most pertinent to my own side of the controversy, he had determined to bid them a respectful farewell. His counsel had been instructed to take the case to a court of law, and had in turn instructed him to hold no further communication with the committee except a courteous [illegible] lyn. He said in an interview that he had not received a [illegible] asking him to go before the committee and testify. [illegible] Committee, that the matter should have been compromised [illegible] the investigation had been commenced. He said the [illegible] should have acted except with a view to effect a compromise. [illegible] Moulton, "it happens that I am here to testify in [illegible] writing by both Beecher and Tilton." He expressed regret at the present situation, but said "the affair has now reached such a pass that all the [illegible]."

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The suit brought by William [illegible] against Theodore Tilton for [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Beecher [illegible] ent, and only a few persons besides the regular attendants were in the court-room. When the case was called Gaynor made a short address, in which he said: "[illegible] this cause to be taken to a higher court. Truth, justice and the well-defined law of the Commonwealth were my only motives in [illegible] have full satisfaction before a higher tribunal. I therefore withdraw the complaint."

Justice Riley [illegible] with-drawn, the case is dismissed."

Messrs. Beecher and Tilton have written letters to Moulton, requesting him to tell all he knows about their difficulty, before the committee, and Moulton has accordingly noti[illegible] "broast" on Saturday evening, August 8. He was examined this evening for about one hour.

Mr. Moulton, in his letter [illegible] committee accepting the invitation [illegible] and testify, says: "I have [illegible] the calamity which has befallen [illegible] all. With the consent [illegible] of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton I [illegible] truthfully, to give all the facts that I know about the object of inquiry of the Committee, produce whatever papers I [illegible] of the same with them if they desire it, with [illegible] to give my evidence orally, or to be cross-examined. I might bring with me a phonographic reporter in order that I should [illegible] an exact copy for my own protection. Since I am now fully released from my confidential [illegible] sad affair, and, since my only proper statement must consist of truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, [illegible] reason why it may [illegible] to arrange [illegible] suggest [illegible] evening convenient [illegible] ment before the co[illegible]

[illegible]

The bronze statuary [illegible] now so popular is manufactured by [illegible] enough process. [illegible] is poured a coating of [illegible], which, having been allowed to set, is taken off [illegible] a mold is produced, a stucco duplicate, either of the entire statue or of such a portion thereof as is intended to be cast at a time, and on this again is formed a second mold of greater thickness and solidity for the reception of molten metal. The material used for the final mold is a composition of stucco and brick-dust. This is applied in a plastic state to the stucco model, from which its inner surface takes the form of the figure. Were all the cast solid, it would now only be necessary to separate the mold from the model and run metal into the former till its interior was filled. This, however, would involve absurd waste, and in order to economize material a solid core is placed inside the mould, leaving only such space all around as will receive the thickness of metal deemed necessary for the work in hand. The mould with its core having been thus completed and firmly hooped round with iron, is placed in a kiln to bake to perfect dryness. This precaution is necessary from the circumstance that even a trace of moisture might on the application of molten metal occasion a dangerous explosion. In the case of the casting now in question, the drying of the mold occupied some weeks. On its removal from the kiln the mold was buried in dry earth below the floor of the foundry, only the aperture for receiving the metal and the vent-holes for the escape of air remaining visible.

A Gosling Gets an Overdose of Snake.

Blount county can bear witness to a snake story, which if not quite so unreasonable as that of the Morristown *Gazette*, is equal in novelty by being literally true, as given by eye-witnesses whose veracity cannot be doubted. Dr. B. A. Morton, of Maryville, was called to visit a patient a few miles from town, at the residence of Mr. John F. Cupp, perhaps Mr. Cupp himself. A short distance from the house he noticed a place where there had been a pond of water, but the drought had dried out the water until it was a thick, marshy mud, and in this place there was a gosling, grown up to near the dimensions of a full-grown goose, but with few, if any, feathers. He noticed a few inches of what he thought to be a snake's tail hanging from the gosling's bill, while the young goose took a [illegible] posture, and appeared as if greatly exhausted. Dr. Morton passed on to see his patient, after which he related the circumstances to those present, when all went out to witness the strange phenomenon. Arriving at the place they found the gosling as Dr. Morton had described, with the snake's tail still dangling from its bill. Taking hold of the gosling, and placing his foot on the snake's tail, it [illegible] Doctor extracted the reptile from the stomach and throat of the young goose, much to the joy of the latter, while the other was [illegible] dead. The snake was of the species commonly known as the black racer, and was about four feet in length. Whether they had been engaged in a combat or not cannot be told, but the appearance around on the mud and ground for some feet around them indicated that there had been a struggle between them, and that the gosling had been victorious by swallowing his enemy in his throat and stomach, which came near costing him his own life by choking.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

Lynching Affair at Wathena, Kan.

Hall Grubb committed a gross outrage on a woman at Wathena, Kan., recently, and was committed to jail at Troy, in charge of a constable and two guards. The wagon containing the prisoner was followed by an excited crowd of men and women on foot, on horseback, and in wagons, the former armed with guns and revolvers, and the latter [illegible] venge. When about one mile from Wathena, Grubb sprang from the wagon [illegible] the crowd [illegible] named Mr. [illegible] received one of the shots fired by the mob, and [illegible] wounded. A young [illegible] connected with the mob, was thrown from a horse and [illegible] fatally hurt.—*Chicago Tribune.*

OLD PAPERS VALUABLE.—Newspapers do not lose all their usefulness after perusal. Housekeepers find that they are [illegible] than cedar chests for keeping woolen clothes in over summer. The moths don't like to tackle the newspapers, [illegible] Wrap the coats, shawls, etc., thoroughly—particularly about the seams, then fold [illegible] large printed sheet, and [illegible] the [illegible] tight [illegible] is the best [illegible] tightly in a linen or cotton sheet. [illegible] are assured by those who have had years of experience at all kinds of precautions, is the most effectual protection of woolen clothing from the ravages of moths.

[illegible] Chinese are raising rice in Georgia. They do it with two sticks.

Hank Monk, the stage-driver, who gave [illegible] Greeley his memorable [illegible] ride in common with all his tribe, hates the sight of the ponderous manufacture of the trunk line known as the "Saratoga band-box." He likes a "Saratoga" about as well as a cat likes hot soup. He now drives on the stage-line between Carson City and Lake Tahoe. He was driving on the same line last summer. A Virginia lady who was stopping at the Glenbrook House had a "Saratoga" at Carson which she wished brought up to the lake. It was about as long and wide as a first-class spring-mattress, and [illegible] feet high. The lady had managed to get it so far as Carson by rail, but the trouble was to get it across the mountains. Hank [illegible] or three times to [illegible] came out upon the veranda to ask if he had brought her trunk. Like that great [illegible], Hank cannot tell a lie [illegible]. "No, ma'am, I [illegible] Some of it!" cried the lady. "Yes, you may be [illegible] of it," groaned the horrified owner of the Saratoga. "Yes; half to-morrow and the rest next day or the day after." [illegible] sense can they bring half of it? Well, when I [illegible] it in two, and [illegible] my trunk in two? That was what I said," cooly answered Hank. "Two men, with a big cross-cut saw, were working down through it about in the middle, I think." "Sawing my trunk in two?—and all my best clothes in it?—sawing it in the middle!" And in a towering passion she rushed indoors, threatening the hotel, the stage line, the railroad company, the town of Carson and the State of Nevada with suits for damage. It was in vain that she was assured that there was [illegible] truth in the story of the sawing—that Monk was a great joker; she could [illegible] believe but that her trunk had been sawed in two until it arrived [illegible] and she had examined its contents most thoroughly.—*Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Vegetable Glue.

Gum arabic solutions are frequently employed instead of glue and mucilage, but are objectionable on two accounts. First, they render the sized paper transparent, and if a piece of common printing paper [illegible] or printed surface the color shines through, and besides it does not attach it firmly to other paper. Neither can paper be attached to [illegible] board or paper pasted on metallic surfaces with gum arabic [illegible] separates from it in a short time. As a cement for glass, porcelain and earthenware, it is utterly useless. We are informed on good authority that all these disadvantages are overcome by simply adding an aqueous solution of sulphate of aluminum, two grams of the crystallized sulphate of aluminum being sufficient for 250 grams of concentrated gum solution ([illegible] gum in two and a half of water). The salt named dissolves in ten times its quantity of water, and is added directly to the gum solution. A solution of alum does not answer as well as the simple sulphate of alumina, which can be prepared from alum by precipitating the alumina with ammonia, washing thoroughly on a filter, and dissolving in sulphuric acid. The vegetable glue thus prepared does not [illegible] ferment, [illegible] mold, which will be appreciated by those using it.—*Exchange.*

A Princely Benefaction.

There are many notabilities [illegible] of Ems. The place is full of [illegible] interesting characters. At the Kursaal the other day, when the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, with all their brilliant surroundings, were there, might have been seen a golden-haired English girl, still almost a hoyden and [illegible] like, from [illegible] youth, though she was just married. She [illegible] and dressed in wonderful clothes from Cornwall, which were angular too, and she had [illegible] look in her eyes which is common to the beauties of Bodmin and Lostwithiel. Beside her was seated a poor relation, [illegible] humble [illegible] husband stood a little way off, not knowing exactly what to do with his hands. They were all three looking bewildered at the scene [illegible] Russian prince, tall and straight as a young poplar tree, strode up to the lady, and with a [illegible] with him. She danced very well, though she looked oddly enough, and [illegible] by the poor relation, who will then, perhaps, [illegible] will tell to wondering listeners, after the harvest home and by winter firesides, how her mistress shone at the balls at Ems [illegible] loveliness, in that far-off time which is now to-day.

[illegible]

There are so many Queens of Spain [illegible] that when one of them is named [illegible] her present situation and [illegible] all alike [illegible] of their [illegible] to become so. There is Maria Christina, the old R[illegible], who of late [illegible] of sight, but who is occasionally [illegible] of at a French sea-bathing place. There is her daughter Isabella, who, like her mother, was expelled from Spain by an ungrateful people, and who resides chiefly in Paris. There is a third ex-Queen who lives in Turin and who, [illegible] back [illegible] discontinued the titles she bore during her brief [illegible] and anxious residence in Madrid; and a fourth Spanish Queen [illegible] like [illegible] never sat upon the throne, but speaks very confidently of some day doing so. It is this last lady who has sent a reply to the address recently presented to her by the Marseilles royalists.—*London Times.*

"Dit it rain to-morrow?" a Dutchman inquired of a Frenchman. "Me guess it vill," replied the Frenchman.

FARM AND HOME.

The Bale of Clover.

BY M'LEOD NOYES.

The morning sun had canted
O'er the cornices and slanted,
And men and horses panted
As they slowly plodded by;
And still the day grew hotter,
Till it seemed to reel and totter,
And never a sign of water
Was in the smoky sky.

And as I wondered whether
Would New York be rolled together
In one final burst of weather,
Like a scroll, and whirled away,
I was very near run over
By a Jerseyman or drover,
On a bale of moldy clover
That was perched upon a dray.

I had turned to talk it over
With the Jerseyman or drover,
When a single whiff of clover
Brought a transformation bright.
Straight I heard the cattle lowing
And the meadow breezes blowing;
I saw the grain-fields turning,
The spotted lilies burning,
The lusty robin braving
The cataract and laving,
And all the landscape waving
In a shifting sea of light.

Low droned the gardens sunny
With the brown bees stealing honey;
And never a thought of money
Disturbed my vision blest.
But with marigold and tulip
Came, in fancy sweet, the cool lip
Of a Saratoga julep,
And envy filled my breast;
For I thought with pain and dolor,
As I sweltered in my collar,
Of the limp and ragged dollar
Within my rumpled vest.

And so I banned the breezes
That were born, like lands and leases,
For Dives' sons and Crœsus,
Till the sun was fairly down;
For though his darts he level
Across the cornice-bevel,
He loves to stop and revel
Above the fainting town,

Where the summer solstice poises,
And the street sends forth its noises
In a hundred grating voices
Like a wail of agony;
Till it's oh, to be a-sailing
Like a finny trout or grayling,
Or a lazy cloudlet trailing
Its fleece along the sky.

—*Hearth and Home.*

Jottings.

RIBBONS should be washed in cold suds and not rinsed.

TO CLEAN marble rub first with soda and soft soap, then wash as usual with water.

THE fumes of a brimstone match will remove berry stains from a book, paper or engraving.

A LITTLE black pepper in some cotton dipped in sweet oil is one of the quickest remedies known for earache.

TO REMOVE iron rust from linen apply lemon juice and salt and expose to the sun. Make two applications if necessary.

As a simple remedy for surface wounds, such as cuts and abrasions of the skin, charcoal is highly recommended. Take a coal from the stove, pulverize it, apply it to the wound and bind up with a cloth. The charcoal absorbs the fluids secreted by the wound, resists or corrects putrefaction, and also prevents the bandage from irritating the flesh.

COFFEE STARCH.—This is an excellent starch for black calicoes and colored linens, much better than that made with water, for it increases rather than lessens the depth of the color. Take a cup of strong coffee, boiling hot, and turn it upon two tablespoonfuls of starch mixed with just enough water to make it into a thin, smooth paste. Let it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and stir it around two or three times with a paraffine or spermaceti candle. When nearly cold, starch dark-colored calicoes, black muslins, and brown linens with it.

BLACK ANTS.—A chalk mark, at least half an inch in depth, around the upper edge of sugar buckets, barrels, etc., will not admit one ant into their interior. The same mark drawn on the edges of shelves will also prevent the approach of an ant, as they are not able to crawl over the chalk. But if they are numerous among jam and jelly pots, take a large sponge, wet it in cold water, squeeze it nearly dry, and then sprinkle fine white sugar over it. Place it on the infested shelf, and next morning dip it quickly and carefully into a bowl of boiling water. I tried the experiment in my jelly closet recently, and killed at least a hundred in a morning. Have set the trap again, and shall continue to do so while one ant runs. Red pepper dusted over their haunts will also destroy them, but the sponge is the surest method.

VALUE OF FODDER CORN.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Cheese Factory Association, Addison H. Holland, a Barre farmer, read an essay on fodder corn. With seventeen cows he experimented to see what its value was in producing milk; during the month of July he turned his cows into a good pasture, after having fed them with fodder corn, and they showed a large falling off in milk. He then, through August, soiled them in the stable, feeding fodder corn, and there was a gain in the production of milk. In September they were again turned into the mowing (full feed) and they fell off. Mr. Holland cures his corn by spreading it upon the stone walls, and regards it as a valuable feed for milch cows, when well cured. He thinks fodder corn the best crop there is to bridge over a dry time with; fed sixty or seventy pounds per cow when they were kept in a short pasture.—*Rural New Yorker.*

How to Use a Bog Meadow.

MR. JOHN B. SANDS, of Vailsgate, N. Y., read a paper on the best method of reclaiming a bog meadow, before the New York Farmers' Club:

"A gentleman wants to know how to reclaim or improve a bog meadow. There are different kinds of soil on which bogs grow, but they grow nowhere, except there is an excess of water. They are a nuisance; they start grass early on their hummocks, but it is soon so coarse and tough that no cow or horse will eat it. The first thing is, drain it well, cut a main ditch; then if there are springs on its border on the outside, dig your drains so as to cut them all off. If you have your outlet, that is the main drain, so low as to carry all the surplus water off, your bogs will die in a short time, making it an easy matter to cut them off by using a stout bog hoe made for the purpose. Do not pile them up on the ground, but draw them off, make a pile of old rubbish, wood and stumps that will make high, or start a good fire in the heap; once well on fire they will burn till they are all consumed, making you a fine lot of ashes. Make your ditches somewhat in the shape of the letter V, slanting on each side toward the bottom. Be sure and not leave the bog dirt to remain on the side of your ditches, but draw off to some upland; it will pay you well for so doing. The first year plow as well as you can, harrow well some dry hay, sow it with turnip seed in July, using guano, about 400 pounds to the acre. I have raised them to weigh 15 pounds each. If the ground on the meadow is pure bog dirt, with marl underneath, you can next year venture to sow onion seed. They are the best crop to raise on such ground, at least I find they pay the best. Cabbage is the next best, cucumbers are the next, but they are apt to grow crooked if the ground is not kept dry enough. Beets, carrots and parsnips I have tried, but they will not grow to any length, owing to the continued moisture below. I am now setting out a large piece with the colossal asparagus, as I find it takes kindly to the soil. Have tried potatoes, but if the season is too wet the potatoes will set on the vines above ground, and the crop will be a failure. Fodder corn I raise in large quantities, and with but little labor.

"It requires deep drainage; the water must be got off, or else your labor will be lost. It also requires good judgment, common sense, labor and industry to keep it so. Your ditches must be kept well, and at least once a year cleaned out. The top of the water in your ditches should always be two feet from the top of the ground; and if the soil is deep you can raise crops for many years with but little manure or other fertilizers."

Down Mount Washington.

A correspondent, writing on White mountain themes, remarks: "A visit to Mount Washington would be deprived of half its charms should we fail to descend the rocky sides by the Glen House carriage road, which enables us to comfortably and easily visit that charming resort, so cosily nestled at the very foot of this grand old giant. Elegant mountain carriages, with superb teams, await us at the summit, ready to convey us over one of the most wonderful triumphs of engineering skill to be found on this continent. Taking our seats behind six snow-white horses, we are rapidly whirled along the very edge of Tuckerman's ravine, the sides of which for hundreds of feet below us are covered with huge piles of snow and ice that glisten in the bright sunshine like masses of pure white silver, from which a stream, apparently of the same precious metal, seems to leap down rugged, rocky slopes and steep precipices until lost in the shadows beneath; now, passing by Willey's seat on the very brink of the great gulf, which is thousands of feet in depth, and separates us from Mounts Jefferson, Adams, and Madison, upon whose long and graceful slopes we can easily discern immense bodies of snow lying white in the heat of the July sun, we overlook the Glen itself, with its great stables and numerous outbuildings, situated in the heart of Pinkham's Notch; and here we can trace for thousands of feet below us the tortuous windings of the wagon road down the bare sides of the mountain, until, after doubling Cape Horn and scaling the prodigious sides of the Gulf of Mexico, it finally disappears below the Half-Way House, and is lost in the magnificent forest that skirts the base of the mountain. The descent is easily accomplished in an hour and a half, and we dismount from the carriage upon the spacious piazza of the Glen House. Here the sight that greets the eye as we stand upon the broad veranda, nearly 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, is indeed grand. Mounts Adams, Jefferson, Clay, Madison and Carter circle around us in gloomy grandeur, while the cloud-capped summit of Mount Washington overtops the entire range. In the immediate vicinity are to be found many objects of interest, among which may be mentioned the 'Emerald Pool,' 'Thompson's Falls,' 'Crystal Cascade,' and 'Glen Ellis Falls,' the two latter being by far the most beautiful to be found in the entire mountain range."

A Literal Stick-in-the-Mud.

An old man named William Craig dropped dead in the doorway of a neighbor's house near Madisonville, Ky., recently, who was a singular character. For nearly twelve years he has refused to live in a house, and for a number of years he made his home in a large hollow tree, doing his own cooking and washing. This tree was finally blown or burned down, and he dug a hole in the ground, where he lived up to the day of his death. During the war he was robbed of some four or five hundred dollars, the accumulation of toil and industry, and this loss probably unbalanced his mind, and caused him to lead this singular, hermit-like life. At the time of his death he was believed to be the possessor of some money, but it is thought that he has buried it where it will never be found. He appears to have lived a quiet, peaceable, blameless life, shut out from the rude world in undisturbed seclusion and solitude.

FORGERIES ON THE HOUSE OF BARING BROTHERS.—A continental banker, in a letter to the London *Times*, gives an account of a new confederacy of forgers who are already known to have succeeded in obtaining several thousand pounds from bankers on the continent. The operations of the forgers appear to have been conducted by a gang travelling separately, and working by means of very perfect imitations of letters of credit of Baring Brothers & Co., of London. The forged documents were presented almost simultaneously in several cities and towns on the Rhine and in the south of France. The watermarks have been so well imitated that many of the most experienced cashiers who cashed the forged documents believe that the paper, at all events, on which the forgeries were drawn must have been genuine.

Patrons vs. Railroads.

The following is an extract from a private letter to the Agricultural editor, written by a very candid man, but he evidently does not understand the position of the Patrons. He says:

"Is there not danger that the war the Patrons are waging so furiously against railroads will seriously injure the prosperity of the country? The people cannot do without railroads, but with three-fourths of the voters pledged to their destruction, it will be almost impossible for the roads to weather the storm. It is no small matter. The railroads are apparently indifferent, but there is serious alarm at headquarters, and many shrewd men are privately selling their stock, even at a sacrifice."

So often has the position of the Patrons relative to railroads been explained we are somewhat astonished at a man of the general intelligence of our correspondent fallin into the errors of the unthinking multitude. The Patrons are not opposed to any legitimate and necessary occupation receiving fair wages or reasonable profits. There are some men engaged in business which they think unnecessary and useless, and are only a tax on productive industry. These they are ready to dispense with. But railroads they consider as all important to the development and prosperity of the country, and that no State or country can at this day do without them. Nor are the Patrons so ignorant as to suppose that men of means will or should invest their money in public improvements without a fair and reasonable dividend on the amount actually invested. The Patrons are not agrarian levelers, nor are they Fourierites as developed by French Communism. They recognize the right of wealth and concentrated capital, but are in favor of their being controlled as well as protected by law. They know as well as others that the vast improvements needed for commerce can only be built by large means, which men will not yield up to such purposes unless they are protected in their rights, and the security of their property guaranteed. Without this protection there would be no safety in property and the advancement of the world be stayed at midday. The Patrons are for progress—for the most stable guarantee of the safety of property, and for every legitimate business making good profits.

We lay down the following as the platform of all intelligent Patrons, and we demand and solicit a full and free comparison of the past acts or declarations of the organs of the order by railroad men, implement manufacturers, merchants or other business men.

1st. Railroads are a necessity, and instead of being crippled, there should be more of them, and to this end the present *real capital* invested in them should pay a fair per cent. (say seven per cent.) which is as much as permanently invested capital should receive.

2d. They are opposed to paying the dividends upon the one thousand millions of watered stock and bogus bonds in the present railroads in the United States.

3d. They war not against real capital invested, but against bogus bonds and watered stock, extravagant management, defiance of law, contempt for the usual restrictions and regulations of trade, and unjust discriminations.

4th. They demand that railroad management shall be economical in salaries, rolling stock and station houses, thereby not contributing to the fashion of the day in gaudy show and extravagant folly.

5th. They demand that passengers shall be transported as rapidly as safety will justify, and be treated with courtesy and their baggage preserved from general smash and destruction.

6th. That freights shall be reasonable, no tolls being levied to pay dividends on watered stock or bogus bonds.

7th. That railroads shall contribute their just proportion of taxes and no more, to support the Government.

8th. That there shall be no more Credit Mobilier rings, bogus construction companies, or corrupt favoritism to transportation companies.

9th. That there shall be no land grants or bond subsidies to railroads.

10th. That railroads and people shall obey the laws.

10th. That associated capital either for banking, manufacturing, or improvements is necessary and should be protected by law, and that capital when so invested, when economically managed, shall yield a fair dividend. But when such establishments are used to drive out private enterprises, so that they even demand enormous profits, they become public nuisances and should be abated by the concentrated and combined action of the people.

11th. That when agents and runners, which are not necessary for furnishing the people with goods or produce, add to the cost of these things without any benefit to the mass of the people, their agency should be abolished.

12th. That the Patrons hold as most sacred under all circumstances, the rights of property and its protection by law, and that the most liberal inducements should be presented by law and the sentiments of the people, for the profitable investment of capital so that it will aid in improving the country, and not be injured through the influence of unstable protection or the clamors of Communists.

These, we are prepared to say, are the principles and opinions of the Patrons, and if our friends can see in them anything unjust or dangerous to the prosperity of the country, we, as well as the order, are ready to receive light on the subject. But it is unjust to let our opponents set up a code of principles for us, and then denounce them as dangerous to liberty or law.—*Iowa State Register.*

THE FIRST STEAM VESSEL.—C. T. Butler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., states to a New Haven paper that the first vessel driven by steam was started on the Guadalquiver in 1493, while Columbus was prowling the shores of the supposed Indies. Mr. Butler says that he has seen the original plans on parchment of the boat and engine by Don Blasco, the inventor, and that the engine is far more simple, and in its action more direct, than any he has ever seen in this country. King Ferdinand had the vessel and machinery broken up as the work of the devil.

MOHAMMED fiercely denounced the fatherhood of God. "No one in heaven or on earth shall approach the Merciful except as His slave."

The Pittsburgh Deluge.

We glean from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny City papers the following incidents of the disastrous flood of July 26:

As might be inferred, a flood like that above recorded, bringing with it so much devastation and terrible loss of life, is replete with incidents and events, many of them thrilling and heart-rending in the extreme. Everywhere on the scene, which was viewed by thousands of people, men, women and children, diligent inquiry was made for lost friends and acquaintances, and anxiety was depicted on all features. Rumors of all sorts were current as to the number of dead bodies found, persons lost and remains recovered. Inquiry, too, revealed the fact that many who were thought to be lost were found, and others, who, it was thought, had escaped the mighty deluge, were ingulfed in the rapid roll of waters. Parents were looking all day for their children, who may never be found, and children were as anxiously searching for parents who were no doubt drowned. Faces of the dead recovered were scanned eagerly by anxious thousands, and the undertakers' offices were all day besieged by the anxious multitudes.

The scene at the school-house in the Thirty-fifth Ward was, perhaps, the saddest of all. Four victims of the catastrophe lay here in their last long sleep. Near the door, covered with a sheet, as were all the rest, lay the body of a strongly-built man, who evidently struggled hard before he yielded to the grim destroyer. His name was Thomas Britton. At the other end of the room, with his face sadly disfigured by the timbers and stones which had struck him, lay his son, a youth about 12 or 14 years of age, named Willie Britton. By his (Willie's) side was the body of a little girl with long, golden hair, looking as calmly beautiful as if she had just fallen asleep. Her name was Maggie Hunter, and her father and mother and three brothers are still missing, and are doubtless also drowned. Nearer the door lay the body of Mrs. Thrap. Her husband and four children are still missing. Never as long as life lasts shall we forget the little school-house of the Thirty-fifth Ward.

On Spring Garden run the storm was not nearly so disastrous as across the hill on Butcher's run. Yet here it was bad enough in every way. For more than a mile evidences of the fierce flood are visible in the shape of wrecked buildings, burst sewers, etc. But two lives are known to have been lost here. In this locality a 9-year-old son of Michael Schoelter followed after his father. The current carried him against a neighbor's house, and, with presence of mind remarkable in one so young, he caught the door-knob and held on tightly, all the while crying lustily for help. Mr. August Tauer, owner of the house, opened the door, and young Scholter was rescued and taken to the upper story. All along this avenue to the intersection with O'Hara street the wrecks of buildings, mainly outhouses, shops, etc., are piled up promiscuously. Of course the damage to furniture, bedding and clothing is serious, falling mainly on the poorer classes of the community.

Many exciting episodes are told by the inhabitants of this section. Mrs. Kiser, an aged lady, living with her son and his family at No. 80 Spring Garden avenue, was pulled out by ropes, and thus hoisted to the upper story of a taller residence adjoining.

About a mile out on the run a man named William Peats tied his family—a wife and seven children—with a clothes-line in a room, fearing that some of them, in their alarm, would rush frantically away and be lost. The house was saved, and with it the entire family.

A frightful loss of life was brought about in a single house right to the rear of Center street, near the junction of Spring Garden avenue. Nobody seemed to know the persons. There were perhaps two or three families living in the house. At least this is the opinion of some who live in the neighborhood. The first parties who appeared on Center street with a skiff discovered a man hanging on to the roof of a house, on the right-hand side toward and near Spring Garden avenue. At that time the water on the street was some fifteen feet high. They took the skiff under the place where the man was hanging and told him to drop, the height being but small, as the skiff was nearly on a level with the second story windows. The man jumped and was saved. He then told the man in the skiff that his family were back in the house, consisting of a wife and three or four children. He had got on the roof and had jumped from that on to another roof, and when he reached Center street the house was destroyed, and with it were lost a mother with three or four children, and the children of another family, making in all one woman and nine children. Strange as it may appear, no one knew who they were.

James Flanagan, when he saw the coming torrent, made an attempt to save his sister, but he received a blow on the head, which sent him headlong into the flood, and in the mad coursing stream he floated for a distance of 500 feet, finally grasping a friendly tree and climbing out.

Among the houses struck by the water was a small frame, occupied by the Dillons and their little family and some neighbor's children, to the number of nine souls. Away sped this little ark, buffeted severely by the masses of timber and rumbling stones. One entire side is battered out, and the water stands deep in the ruins. Most wonderful to relate, none of the inmates of the diminutive house were drowned. A providentially placed stump anchored the floating domicile and all escaped.

In the path of the raging current stood the handsome Presbyterian Church, and but for a house intervening, it would have been totally destroyed. The building, which is 50x80 feet, was moved from its foundation some six feet, but outside of cracked walls and a floor covered with some six inches of mud, the edifice escaped intact. The clock upon its spire told the hour when the flood occurred, for it was stopped at 8:30.

About a mile further up the Little Saw Mill Run branch, just below Harbay's Coal Works, a fearful loss of life is reported. It is quite thickly settled by miners. One large block of houses on the hill, a short distance from the run, known as the "Long Row," was struck by lightning with terrible effect. The building, literally split in two by the stroke, fell over into the raging torrent below. Twenty-seven persons are reported missing from this run alone, and are doubtless lost. Other persons from the same neighborhood are also missing, but it is impossible now to give the full particulars. Just below here a large trestle work crosses the stream, and the timbers and *debris* from further up here found temporary lodgment, damming the waters to a height of twenty feet. In an instant it gave way, and the immense body of water rushed with an irresistible force on its pathway of destruction. Up the other branch of Saw Mill run, known as the Big Run, the loss is also severe. Here were drowned Thomas Smith, his wife and three children—a whole family swept away in a moment.

One singular feature of the flood has not been alluded to, so far as we are able to ascertain. Only one person who escaped from the flood was injured. The dead all bore marks of bruises and mangling; but, notwithstanding the toppling of houses and the avalanches of timber and *debris*, those who escaped from the wreck came out unhurt.

Cavalry and Artillery.

The following extract is from an able paper by Gen. George B. McClellan, in *Harper's Magazine* for August:

The long ranges and rapid and accurate firing of the small arms and field-guns of to-day have seriously affected the uses and mode of employing the different arms of the service. The employment of large masses of cavalry on the field of battle will probably not again occur, unless under some very exceptional circumstances; for where the ground is sufficiently open for them to form and act they will be fully exposed to such a fire as will prevent their advancing or even retaining their position. The experience of the war of 1870-71, as far as it went, proved that cavalry could not attack good infantry armed with breech-loaders without incurring certain destruction. Again in reference to the other duties of the cavalry, such as escort and patrol duty, it is quite certain that the breech-loader enables very small parties of infantry to at least annoy cavalry parties so much as to hamper them exceedingly in their operations. The fact that small parties of the German cavalry ranged so far and freely in France will not serve as a rule for other cases. In a moderately broken or wooded country two or three good men with breech-loaders could, with entire safety to themselves, very soon put an end to the movements of ordinary cavalry patrols. It is quite probable that the future changes in the cavalry organization will be in the direction of assimilating a large part of it to mounted infantry.

While the cavalry has lost something of its importance, the artillery, on the other hand, has gained in power and independence. The breech-loading field-guns can be so readily placed under cover and fired so rapidly that it is possible to place them in positions that the old muzzle-loaders could never have held, and also to trust them to themselves with very slight infantry supports. In 1870-71, especially in the latter part of the war, the German artillery was usually in advance of the infantry line, and often really decided the battle when practically entirely without infantry supports. The changes now being made in Europe seem to be in the direction of small calibers, heavy charges, flat trajectories, and long ranges; all this accomplished by means of a material so light that it can pass over rough ground, and find positions almost anywhere. A consequence of all this will probably be a large increase of the relative strength of the artillery. In regard to the mitrailleuse and similar inventions for the rapid and concentrated discharge of small-arm bullets, opinions vary exceedingly. There is reason to believe that the last war did not impress the Germans with a very high idea of the value of such weapons, but that they have reached the conclusion that in the face of active and accurate and long-range artillery the mitrailleuse can accomplish very little. There seems good ground for believing, however, that for the defense of works, of defiles, or of a position of limited extent, the mitrailleuse, or, still better, the Gatlin gun, will prove to be a very reliable adjunct.

The effect of the modern improvements upon the infantry has been no less marked upon the other arms of the service. If, on the one hand, their new weapon has freed them from all danger from the once dreaded cavalry, on the other hand the new artillery is so formidable as to render a resort to new formations and new methods of attack obligatory; for the dense columns and successive parallel lines of former years cannot withstand the distant, rapid, and accurate fire of modern guns. Neither can those old formations possibly succeed in the attack of positions held by good infantry armed with breech-loaders. Destruction and wild disorder must be the results of any such attempt.

Before and After.

Wednesday afternoon a linen-suited individual, who came from some town in Genesee county, was noticed wandering around Franklin street, having considerable money and being under the influence of liquor. A policeman spoke to him and warned him that he had better look out for himself, when the young man replied: "Look out for myself! You bet I will! Why, mister, I'm chain lightning rolled up in a ball and stuck full of red-hot bowie-knives! I'm a thunderbolt from the north, I am—a regular rip-up thunderbolt, and folks want to let me alone, they do." Yesterday morning the same policeman found the same individual lying asleep back of a coal shed. His eyes were battered, there was a hole in his head, and his watch and money were gone. "Here," said the officer, as he poked the man with his club, "say, aren't you that thunderbolt from the north woods?" The man sat up, looked around in a dogged way, and slowly replied: "No, I hain't 'zactly a thunderbolt, but I'm the durned fool who thought he was."—*Exchange.*

THE [illegible]

There is in every human being, however ignoble, some hint of perfection; some one place where (as we may fancy) the veil is thin, which hides the Infinity behind it.—*Confucian Classics.*

The King [illegible]
Came weary and sore of heart;
He called for Ilif the painter,
And spake to him thus apart:
"I am sickened of faces ignoble,
Hypocrites, cowards and knaves!
I shall shrink to their shrunken measure,
Chief slaves in a realm of slaves!

"Paint me a true man's picture,
Gracious and wise and good;
Dowered with the strength of heroes,
And the beauty of womanhood.
It shall hang in my inmost chamber,
That, thither when I retire,
It may fill my soul with its grandeur,
And warm it with sacred fire."

So the artist painted the picture,
And it hung in the palace hall;
Never a thing so goodly
Had garnished the stately wall.
The king, with head uncovered,
Gazed on it with rapt delight,
Till it suddenly wore strange meaning,
And baffled his questioning sight.

For the form was his supplest courtier's
Perfect in every limb;
But the bearing was that of the henchman
Who filled the flagons for him.
The brow was a priest's who pondered
His parchments early and late;
The eye was a wandering minstrel's
Who sang at the palace gate.

The lips, half sad and half mirthful,
With a flitting, tremulous grace,
Were the very lips of a woman
He had kissed in the market-place.
But the smile which her curves transfigured,
As a rose with its shimmer of dew,
Was the smile of the wife who loved him,
Queen Ethelyn, good and true.

Then, "Learn, O King," said the artist,
"This truth that the picture tells—
How, in every form of the human,
Some hint of the Highest dwells;
How, scanning each living temple
For the place where the veil is thin,
We may gather, by beautiful glimpses,
The form of the God within."

Humor.

THE wife's secret—Her opinion of her husband.

MOUNT VESUVIUS is to have a railroad to the top, costing $4,000,000.

SENATOR JONES' LAST.—A four-in-hand is worth two in the bush.

LOVE, says Alexander Smith, is the discoverer of ourselves in another.

LESSING calls eternal talkers chastisers of the most blameless of our senses.

THE right side in Rhode Island and the wrong side in Tennessee—Burnside.

WHY is a man who is sent to a lunatic asylum like a cocoa-nut? Because he is generally cracked.

THE increase of lunacy undoubtedly has a sound scientific reason, as Prof. Proctor says the earth will be resolved into moonshine one of these days.

THE Boston *Post* is opposed to the proposition to fill the position of conductor on railroads with women. "Their trains are always behind," says the *Post*.

WHEN a Portland woman chases her boy with a broom, he runs down on a wharf and jumps into the water. When he comes out his face is washed; his mother does not know him, and he is safe.

WE often hear of people who are too poor to marry; but a California couple, who had been engaged for sometime, married because they could not afford to keep two separate rooms in a boarding-house.

ONE who makes human nature his study says that when a girl takes her handkerchief and moistening it with her lips wipes a black spot off a young man's nose, a wedding between the parties is inevitable.

WHEN you say to an unwelcome acquaintance who has been away, "My dear fellow, I am so glad to see you're back!" you make a statement equivalent to saying to him, I'm rejoiced to see your back."

IZAAK WALTON tells of a sprig of divinity who borrowed a very successful sermon of a fellow-student, but came back quite crest-fallen. "Alas," said his friend, "I lent you my fiddle but not the fiddlestick.

THE pale, sad-looking young men whom one sometimes meets in the street are not consumptive, are not mourning the loss of a friend, and are not divinity students. They are breaking in tight boots.

A LITTLE three-year old, when discovered in the pantry systematically smashing eggs, replied to her mother's astonished inquiries, that she was "breakin' 'em open, so's to let the little chick'ns walk out."

IT would seem to be pretty certain that we are to have a short tobacco crop. Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias, Maryland and Connecticut are all complaining.

"WHAT do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbleachable, your honor," he replied with much emphasis.

FEW people appreciate the large gain to the Government which results in the progress of years from the destruction of the representatives of its indebtedness. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the outstanding obligations of the United States, overdue and recalled but not presented for payment, amount to-day to nearly $70,000,000. This sum includes about $500,000 of missing notes and bonds issued before the war, which will never be presented; nearly $1,000,000 of interest-bearing notes issued since the war, of which a very small proportion will ever be presented; $10,000,000 of the early fractional currency, which has disappeared forever; and $58,000,000 of greenbacks issued prior to 1869, the rest of which issue has all been exchanged for new in the past five years. Of course many millions of the last sum are undoubtedly still held as bank reserves, etc., in the original packages, and will ultimately make their appearance, but, with ample allowance for this offset, it is clear that the national treasury has realized tens of millions from the perishable nature of its bonds and currency.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A CHILD was recently born in Philadelphia having the whole of the teeth in the upper jaw perfectly developed, and four of those of the lower jaw.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, August - - 13th, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

Governor Morton is right in one thing there is not now, and will not be any third party. A man dissatisfied with the Republicans must either vote the Democratic ticket or restrain his dissatisfaction.

The Springfield Republican is rather severe on the Terre Haute key note. It says: "On the only vital issue touched, the position of the senator is simply insane barggadocio. The speech is received by the more intelligent republican press with a disgust similar to that which greeted the recently issued republican address." Friend Cowles never was called upon to strike a key note at the close of an Indiana July, or he would have had a little more mercy.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* in speaking of Morton's speech says, on the five cent taxation proposition, however he speaks with a greater confidence.—In all the discussion of this question one ugly fact remains untouched, namely, that the democrats did get along with a five cent levy and left $763,000 in the treasury, while the republicans spent more that they could raise and had to borrow to make up deficiencies. The figures deduced simply shoms that a republican administration will spend more than a democratic one, and needs a heavier rate of taxation. But what is the use of casting blame on the more fraugal minded men on account of that discrepancy?

That was a beautifull refrain pitched by Morton as the key note of the last political campaign, and re-echoed by the republican press, of the *financial prosperity* of the country origianted and kept alive by the great party of moral ideas—farmers all happy over high prices of produce, and mechanics and laborers all employed at living wages, and the currency abundant and good:

How have the mighty fallen since! How hung their harps upon the willows! O the sweet republican minstrels! They may "gnaw a file and flee into the mountains of Hepsidam, who e the lion roareth and the whang-doodle mourneth for its first born," but never aga'n in all our land shall the plaintive story be told or reiterated about the great financial prosperity of the country under republican rule, the sound iff financial condition of the country, the price of produce and the employment and wages of labor.

With Grant's veto of his inflation policy, strengency of the money market, produce lower than ever, laborers out of employment and wages down—and all under this republican administration—where with all is their cause for boasting or self glory?

The other charges, such as the convention being packed and the slaughter of Hon. J. B. Stoll, a German, and Shannon, an Irishman, will deceive no one; and cannot possibly even command the approval of Mr. Stoll and Shannon; on the contrary, we know that Mr. Stoll finds no fault with the convention on account of the preference expressed; and that both those gentlemen have expressed themselves in hearty accord with the democratic party and will give the ticket a cordial hearty support *Winamac Democrat.*

Correct, Bro. Thomas, So far as the editor of the *Banner* is concerned, he not onley does not regret that the choice of the convention fell upon other shoulders, but is actually rejoiced threat. He went to Indianapolis with the fixed determination not to become a candidate, and only allowed himself to be swerved from that purpose one day before the meeting of the convention at the urgent solicitation of friends whose wishes he could not wholly disregard. It was a foolish piece of buisness on his part to yield, and no one appreciates more fully than he does himself that he recieved just what he deserved, to wit: a handsome little Legonier *Banner.*

Democracy Ahead.

The Old North State Sounds the Key Note.

Kentucky Responds.

VICKSBURG FOLLOWS.

TENNESSEE BRINGS UP THE REAR

Election took place in several states last week, and in every instance the Democracy came out triumphant. North Carolina, the first to vote for Grant two years ago comes up gloriously Democratic this year. A dispatch from Releigh, says, Democratic gains are reported from every quarter, and the state has gone Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. Seven Democratic Congressman out of eight have been elected. There is a Democratic gain of some twenty in the Legislature. There has been great rejoicing in the city, public speaking in the streets throughout the day, and the booming of cannon. This county is Democratic for the first time in fourteen years.

From Tennessee we hear that the regular Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from two to three thousand. Judge Cooper, for Chancellor, has over Brien 3,250; over Brien and McClain together, 932. The two districts to be heard from will not change the result either way over 100. The result throughout the state, as far as heard from, is that the Democrats have swept the state, and elected their candidates in every county.

A general election held in Kentuckey on the 3d' and the result was an overwhelming de'a t of the radical party in Vicksburg, the people's ticke swept the city with the heaviest vote ever polled; electing the Mayor, the city officers, and all the Aldermen by 350 majority. The whites elect their entire ticket by 350 majority,—the first political victory since 1861. Despatches say that the Stars and Stripes have been thrown to the breeze, and every available piece of bunting is displayed in honor of the event.

The following is the Logansport *Journal's* account of the excursion:

On last Thursday an excursion train on the Eel River railroad from Butler Auburn and other points on the line of the road, brought about six hundred visitors who spent the day here. The excursion was given by the managers of the railroad to the stockholders brought along its lie, and they, like sensibe manboth etheir wives, sweet hearts sisters and daughters along with them. Some little notice of their coming had been given, but no arrangments were made to receive them, because those who had recieved the notice didn't make any "fuss" about it. Some body must take hold and "work such things up' if anything is done. Under these circumstances, the advent of a great crowd of goodlooking. well dressed ladies and gentlemen headed by a splendidly uniformed and excellent band of music, took our citizens by surprise, and everybody was asking of every other body, what does all this mean.

The visitors marched through the city over to the South side grove, where a pic-nic dinner was served and speeches were made by Mayor S. L. McFadin; T. Mays of the Auburn Courier, and others. Between two and three o'clock, most of the party came back to the city, and we had the pleasure of meeting many of them, and of shaking hands with those excellent gentlemen Tom Mays and Dr Davis of Auburn, our particular stand bys on the editorial excursion last May.—The visitors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with our city; but our citizens, generally regre' that no arrangements was made by which they could suitably express their sense of honor of this visit. There is a very general desire here that our friends shall come again, and send us word before hand next time The excursionists left on their return at 4 o'clock P. M and several gentlemen of this city accompained the party to Liberty Mills where they met the down train. It is said that there was at least one lively car load in the excursion train. It is no wonder that the Eel river railroad is so popular when even its stockholders are such civil gentlemen. May their shadows and their dividends never grow less. Of course the visitors arrived at home safe and in good time, for was not John Donalson at the throttle valve?

There are to-day seventeen Democratic Governors. In 1870 there were but six.

The *Inter-Ocean* is disgusted It says the only danger to the republican party comes from the old democracy, which has made stumpendous gains in the last two years.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Christopher Cool, late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC COOL, Adm'r.

Aug 13.

Notice of Attachment.

Henry Gettel,
Adam Gettel,
vs.
Michael Haybe.

} Before Frank M. Bacon J. P. Butler Township, DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July 1874, an order of attachment was given in the above entitled cause for the sum of Twenty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, and probable cost fifteen dollars. Said cause is set for hearing Monday the 28th day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock Pm

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Aug 13

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executors of the estate of Joshua Feagler, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the deceased in Richland tp, DeKalb County Indiana on Monday August the 31st, 1874, the personal property of said estate (not taken by the widow) consisting of 6 horses, 7 milch cows, 20 head of young cattle, 30 head of hogs. A reaper and mower, 1 two-horse wagon. two-horse buggy, 3 set of harness, plows. harrows, and all farming implements and other articles connected with the farm Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of one year will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.

HENRY FEAGLER,
GEO. W. FEAGLER } Ex'rs.

Aug 13

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Ashur W. Coburn, late of Dekalb County, deceased Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Guy Plum, atty for est.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler deceased will offer at public auction on Thursday August 20th, 1874, at the late residence of said decedent in Richland tp., DeKalb county. Ind., the personal estate of said decedent consisting of, horses, cattle, hogs, wagon, one light wagon, plows sleds, harness, farming implements, carpenter tools, Household furniture three stands of bees, hay, oats and potatoes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, his note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County—Sct.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

Harvey Moody
vs
Michael Riney

} Complaint No. 162

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody his attorneys and files his compaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendent, Michael Riney is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1874 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of July, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County. Sct
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1874

David H. Murry,
John M. Combs,
Aaron W. Allen,
Henry Dickerhoff,
Henry Hull,
Alexander C. Comparet,
Washington Teeteson,
Peter Countryman,
John N. Miller and
Peter Losier
vs.
Julia A. Rex,
George N. Rex,
Susannah Rex,
William A. Rex,
Sarah C. Rex,
Daniel C. Rex,
Sarah Rex,
Joseph M. Rex, Jr.,
Anderson K. Rex
Milo O. Rex,
Inis J. Rex and
Candace Rex,
Anna W. Rex
Anderson K. Rex, Administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Rex, dec'd.

} Complaint No 161

Now comes the Plaintiffs by Rose & Hartman their attorneys and file a complaint herein together with an affidavit that Joseph M. Rex, Jr., and Candace Rex, two of the above named defendants, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1874, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of July, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS,
H. C. HANNA,
B. C. ROBERTSON,
P. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865, April 9, '74

T. B. TOTTEN
DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.
SILK HATS,
and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,
In Hebel's Corner

ON ACCOUNT OF
REMOVAL!
Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are
CLOSING OUT!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

EVERY THING MARKED DOWN

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
French & English Chintz,
Summer Dress Goods,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Jackets,
Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
Ladies' White Suits,
Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
Childrens' Dresses,
Fine Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Shawls,
Fine White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Lace Articles,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's and Boy's Goods,

MARKED DOWN.

Friend, Customers & Strangers
Will find it Greatly to their advantage to pay us an early visit.
Root & Company,
90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE NORTHERN IND.
FAIR!
WILL BE HELD AT
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
On the new and capacious Fair Grounds of the Association, on
Sep'. 8th, 9th 10th and 11th 1874

This exhibition will be one of the finest ever held in the State
GROUNDS EASY OF ACCESS
To visitors. Ample accommodations will be provided for all
A large and liberal premium list amounting to
$15,000
Will be distributed among competitors.
SOME OF THE
Finest Horses in the World!
Will be present to give an entertainment every day of the fair, consisting of Running, Trotting and Pacing, for purses amounting to $5,900, on the new track, upon which the Association have expended many thousand dollars. It is pronounced by competent Judges
One of the Best Tracks
In the United States.
Of Sheep, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry there be a
FINE DISPLAY.
Some of the Cattle are of recent importation, having never been exhibited in the United States.
—IN THE—
AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL,
MECHANICAL
DOMESTIC,
MANUFACTURES,
FARM IMPLEMENTS.
Fine Arts, Floral, Geological and Mineral Departments, we can promise a fine display.
COMPETITION open to the WORLD
Parties desirous of competing for premiums, would do well to correspond with the Secretary of the Association at an early day. The usual
DEDUCTION ON RAILROADS
of usual price, running into the city of Ft Wayn
WM. LYNE, Secretary.
(Agricultural Room.)

You can get the best styles of Boots & Shoes by calling one door south of the Auburn House.

Go to the Store of
E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.
DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town
They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Speciality.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer Goods
which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported
FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATHER
and do not use an inferior, class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at
Odd Fellows' Building
North of Court House,
AUBURN, INDIANA.
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

What the People say Must be True,
That
Is the CHEAPEST and BEST store in the county.

Hear, Hear, Read, Read
And come and see for Yourselves.
5000 YARDS OF CALICO AT 8 CENTS A YARD,
Standard's warranted fast collors, worth 10cts.
5000 yards of Calico at 10 cents, worth 12½. 2000 yards of Calico, new styles, latest thing out—nobody else has them.
10,000 YARDS OF BROWN MUSLIN.
Miller & Casebeer
from 8 to 10c. It cannot be beat for the money. Victoria Lawns, new stock, best in America. New stock of
Parasols, Fans, Belts, Etc.
at prices that defy competition.
Our stock of DRY GOODS are complete,
Our stock of GROCERIES are complete,
Our stock of NOTIONS are comple,
Our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES are complete.
Our stock of QUEESWARE is complete.
Our stock of HATS AND CAPS is complete.
The only Store in AUBURN where you can Buy Everything you Want
Fresh Arrivals of GOODS Every day
Now is the time so get Good Bargains,
Bring along your Eggs, Bring along your Butter. And don't forget too cal and see
MILLER & CASEBEER.

DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 24.

Judge Mott states that when he came to town, in the fall of 1843, the public squar around the court house was partialy logged, but not burnt off. That the frame of the court house was up but not enclosed. The Main street was full of logs from the site of the Auditor's office to Ingman's, where Long's Hotel now is; and that all west of this was woods up to Stiefle & Wolf's corner. He lived in a cabin put up by James Cosper, where A. J. Ralston's dwelling now is, and had only to jump over the fence in the direction of where Charles Stimley formly lived to chop his firewood from the forest.

The first physician I am informed was Dr Ross. Old Mr. Haynes, now of Richland, used also to pretend to some knowledge of the healing art, when he resided in Auburn in a very early day. One of the oldest settlers says he (Mr. H. preached some, practised some—not christian, but medical practice reader) and—and—I'll not tell the rest I believe. The old man's practice was on the root and "yard" system. Next came Dr. Cooper, skillfully hooping up the human frame. (Pardon me ladies, I protest against any construction of the above miserable pun that will seem to infer any allusion to the present system of "hooping" up the female frame.) Next to Cooper came one Eli Pritchard. Next Dr. Oliver. Then Then Dr. Roe. Then D. Hendricks, and lastly Dr. Ford and Dancer, and here must end the list of pioneers Doctors. Ford is all the one mentioned above who is still with us. Dancer lies lamented in our grave yard, and Hendricks, having acquired an enviable reputation as a physician and mathematician, and having served one term as County Treasurer, removed to Newville, purchased farm, and become a most scientific and enthusiastic farmer, but is now a resident of Iowa.

Rev. Samuel Reed, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the first regular minister in Auburn. He was a young man of superior talent and energy. Rev. James T. Bliss was the first Presbyterian minister. He is well known as a very amiable and pious man.

Having given a list of early "professionals," so far as our information will allow, we will now notice the equally respectable mechanical pioneers. It is said that the first carpenter in the place was James Hite, who, assisted by Lyman Chidsey, put up the frame of the court house.—next comes James Cosper, still a resident of the township. Then Mr. Samuel Ralston, Amos Hutchinson Mr. Houghton, and perhaps others of whom we are not informed.

The first cabinet makers were Lancelat Ingman and J. O. P. Sherlock, but is now dead.

The first blacksmith, I am told, was Nelson Payne, afterwords merchant and Judge. He had his shop about where the old shingle machine now is, near the saw mill. The second "son of vulcan" was Mr. Henry Moneysmith, who receltly died in Michigan.

The first gunsmith, was Isaac Savage; the second Charley Stimley, who came early, and now follows the plow. The first wagon maker was Jonathan Hall, an early settler and still a respected resident.

The first shoemaker was Cyrus Smith, brother of Isaac B. Smith of Smithfield, then Forshee, then Stephen Latson.

Bolinger and Carpenter following the manufacture of farming mills at an early day.

Wm. Abright was the first saddle and harness maker. Isaac Jones' son was the first manufacturer of tin ware, then Abram Bass and Harrison Jones, then Mr. Tridle, and then J. D. Davis Esq. Joseph Garver followed the trade of hatter for a time, at an early day. He owned and lived on the lot now occupied by Ed. Eldridge.

Outside of the town.—Kneeland Abbott of the South, was an old settler. Daniel Altenburg Esq. and Mr. Walsworth, on the east, moved in, in 1838, and John Summers and Lyman Chidsey in 1841 South-East of town. To the North, the Messrs. Husselmans and Mc-Entaffer were the first settlers. Mr. Henry Willis of Richland, states that at the raising of John Husselman's barn, nearly all DeKalb county seemed to be present and yet it took two days to raise it. On the North-East, Messrs. Rockwell and Morningstar were the first settlers.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wool	40c.
Butter	15c.
Potatoes	75
Oats	30 cts.
Apples	75 cts.
Eggs,	10 cents.
Corn	@ 50 cts.
Wood	$1.75 @ $2.
Wheat, white,	$1.03

Shut up your hogs.

We want new sidewalks.

Go to Headley's for shoes.

The weather is fearful warm.

Lets organize a base ball club.

Good cholera morbus weather.

We had one "circuss" this year.

Joe Lovsland was in town Tuesday

We had a good crowd on Tuesday.

Red core watermelons at the Central.

Peanut stands were scarce on Tuesday.

Recollect the feed store delivers goods

The best flour in town at the feed store

The streets were sprinkled last Tuesday

Ice-cream Saturday night at the Post-office.

Pears and sich are coming into market at fair price.

Splendid corn and oats at the flour and feed store.

Our town is well pasted over with show bills.

The Catholic church has had some painters at it.

You can get the best soda at the Central grocery.

Men are framing timber for the Baltimore depot.

Our band is working up quite a good reputation.

Every farmer that has threshed speaks well of the crops.

Klint Headley is selling cheap boots & Shoes.

Always go to Headley's for good Boots and Shoes.

Some of our citizens talk of going west this fall.

New signs of every class are being erected about town.

Candidates are out on a little business these times.

Several of our boys left with the circus this week.

Cedar Creek has but little water in it just now.

The parade on Tuesday that the circus made was "good."

Good ten cent cigars for five cents at the Postoffice.

Call on us for first-class job printing of every description.

The Republican convention will meet next Saturday week.

The new bricks, on Main st., have reached the first story.

Mr. Fluke's new residence, on Seventh st., is handsome

The Postoffice store is the cheapest in town for for cigars, tobaccos, etc.

The pump in front of the court house came 'in play' on show day.

The largest convention ever held in the county was last Saturday.

S. U. Tarney has a new team to his butcher wagon.

Mr. Markle has sold out his butcher stand to Mr. Swineford.

Jessie Rush has returned from Ada, O., where she has been attending school.

Splendid watermelons at the Central grocery, cheap. All warranted ripe.

Young Hyson Tea, best, reduced from $1.50 to $1.10 at Benedict & Leasure's

Dave McQuiston was burried at Cedar Creek grave yard, near Huntertown, last week.

The Marshal is fixing here and there a little, and we notice several valuable improvements.

Fort Wayne boys come here to spark our girl. The Auburn boys would 'chease it' if it wasn't such hard times.

Game chickens can be had in Auburn of the English red or black spanish breed.

Mr. Voiril, formerly a clerk in this place has been visiting among his friends for several days.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

THE BOSS CONVENTION.

DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

Largest Convention ever held in the County.

A BIG ROW EXPECTED BY THE RADICALS.

But It Did Not Come Off.

THEIR GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

SPLENDID TICKET NOMINATED.

Harmony and Good Feeling Prevail.

The largest and most harmonious Convention ever held in this county was that of the Democracy last Saturday. Early in the morning the delegates began to gather and a great many of our Grant friends were on hand expecting a big row. The Convention was composed of as intelligent a class of voters as can be found in the county. This was remarked by all, and a Republican friend from Ohio, looking over the delegations said he never saw, in this particular anything to equal it before in any county. At ten o'clock the bell was sounded and a few minutes thereafter the Convention was called to order by electing J. A. Barns, Esq., of Waterloo, President, S. S. Shutt, of Concord, Vice-President, C. A. O. McClellan and T. C. Mays, Secretaries.

On motion a Central Committe was appointed for the next two years as follows:

Butler—M. R. Bacon,
Jackson—Jas. McClellan,
Concord—Geo. Barney,
Newville—B. F. Blair,
Stafford—Wm. Richmond,
Wilmington—Wm L. Blair,
Auburn—C. C. Walters,
Waterloo—Jerry Plum,
S. Richland—J. M. Goetschius,
N. Richland—J. M. Urie,
Fairfield—John Pott,
Smithfield—F. C. Waterman,
Franklin—Martin Hook,
Troy—J. M. Campbell,

It was then moved to announce the names of candidates for the different offices and ballot therefor, but on a reconsideration, it was decided to announce candidates first for all the offices. This being done the Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock p m.

The Convention reassembled at 1 o clock and proceeded to ballot for Representative with the following result:

Miles Waterman	101
D. Y. Husselman	52
D. D. Moody	37

Mr Waterman receiving a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee, which was on motion of D. D. Moody made unanimous.

The next nomination was for Clerk with the following result:

L. D. Britton	75
T. D. Gross	74
Guy Plum	31
John Butt	10

2D BALLOT.

Britton	85
T. D. Gross	81
Guy Plum	21
Butt	3

Before the 3d ballot the name of Guy Plum was withdrawn.

3D BALLOT.

Britton	103
T D Gross	85
John Butt	1
Blank	1

Mr. Britton having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee, which on motion of Guy Plum was made unanimous.

The following is the vote for Auditor on first ballot:

W. McIntyre	90
J. J. Hoopingarner	31

Mr McIntyre having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee, which on motion of Mr. Hoopingarner was made unanimous. The following is the vote for Treasurer:

D. H. Murray	114
J. C. St. Clair	19

Mr Murray having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee which was on the part of Mr St Clair made unanimous.

The following is the vote for sheriff:

John Treesh	86
John Leas, Jr.	44
J A McClure	44
E J Boyle	[illegible]

Before the 2d ballot Mr Boyle's name was withdrawn

Treesh	87
McClure	58
Leas	40

3d BALLOT.

Treesh	91
McClure	60
Leas	37

4th BALLOT.

Treesh	[illegible]
McClure	54
Lease	31

Mr Treesh having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee, which on motion of Mr Clure was made unanimous.

The next vote was taken on Commissioner as follows:

Geo H Duncan	112
B F Greenwood	54
John Stearns	24

Mr Duncan having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee which was made unanimous.

J J VanAuken being the only name before the convention for office of Surveyer, he was unanimously nominated

The name of J J Latson being before the convention for the office of Coroner, he was declared the unanimous choice

The following is the vote on County Assessor:

C Sheets	103
Martin Hook	55
Moses Perry	31

Mr Sheets having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee, which was made unanimous

On motion of Mr Philips, of Waterloo the State platform was endorsed

There being no other business the Convention adjourned *Sine die*

J. A. BARNS, Prest.

C. A. O. McCLELLAN,
T. C. MAYS, } Sec'ys.

Democratic Meeting.

Hon. C. A. Buskirk,

AND

Hon. John E. Neff.

The former Democratic candidate for Attorney General and the latter for Secretary of State, will speak at Auburn on

Wednesday Aug. 19, 1874.

We hope they will be greeted with a large attendance. Let everybody attend.

Township Caucus.

A caucus of the Democratic voters of Union tp., was held in the Court House last Saturday, C. A. O. McClellan in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Philips candidates were selected *vive voce*.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Trustee—Sylvester Kutzner.

For Justice of the Peace—D. Y. Husselman, Jacob Walborn, Geo Wolf, A. Blodget.

For Constables—Conrad Miller, A. Y. Rosenberry, Austin Shrieves, J. D. McAnnally.

That was not a very flattering but rather warm reception given the wholesale beer man from Waterloo, on last Tuesday evening. He pitched his tent along side of the circus but Mr. Platt, of that institution, demured and he adjourned to the street opposite Mr. Abright, where he dealt out the foaming beverage to whoever would buy. Not long, however.—Some of our boys were indulging, and our citizens became incensed at this, and odoriferous eggs were called into requisition sandwiched now and then with a brick bat, and the brewer of beer beat a hasty and precipitate retreat. Though we like law and order, yet if the reverse is ever justifiable it would be in a case like this. And if it is not stopped, we think the dose may be repeated until the outrage ceases.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents bottle.

A SAD STORY.

A Young Man Drowned in Story Lake.

We have received the particulars of the drowning of a young man named Martin Luther Shimp in Storey Lake, in the west part of this county, last Sabbath morning. Several young men accompanied Martin to take a bath and they swam to a sand bar in the center of the lake, and in returning Martin became exhausted. One of his comrades went to his assistance when they both disappeared. His comrad finally made the shore, but Martin coming to the surface, was too far gone, and sank for the last time. He was a son of Charles Shimp living on the county line, and was about 18 years of age.

Special Announcement.

We contemplate issuing two thousand copies of the COURIER August [illegible], containing a full history of the business interests of Auburn. These will be circulated in the county, with the exception of those subscribed for by parties advertising. Mr C. C. Sink, a former resident of this county, will have charge of writing up the different interests. As a good showing of our place is desirable, everyone should take advantage of this means and have Mr. Sink write them up.

The people becoming disgusted with the way things were running in Kosciusko County, under Radical rule, met in Convention on the 1st inst., and nominated a good ticket, without regard to party, and there is every prospect of that ticket being elected.

There is an attempt in Whitley County to do the same thing where the Democrats are in power. Well, if the Democracy have proved recreant to their trusts we are in favor of ousting them. Let honest and capable officers be chosen on all sides.

Attention is solicited to the fact that Boyer's of Waterloo, are selling great quantities of Paint and Oil at prices defying competition. Their stock is the largest in the country, bought for cash and will be sold very cheap. A full line of Drugs, School Books and Wall Paper will always be found at bottom prices.—Paints and Oils a specialty. Postoffice building, Waterloo, Ind. 2t

The fall term of school, commencing next Monday, will be a subscription school, continuing twelve weeks:

Tuition—

High School	$5.00
"A" Grammar	4.00
"B" Grammar	4.00
Intermediate	3.00
Primary	2.00

Auburn Grain Market.

Our farmer friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. T. J. Cuppy has taken control of the elevator at the Eel River depot and is now paying the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Corn, and other grains. Bring on your grain as satisfaction will be guaranteed both as to price and weight.

The Logansport *Journal* pays the following handsome compliment to our band:

The *Journal* acknowledges the compliment of a serenade on last Thursday, by McKays splendid cornet band, of Auburn. There are thirteen instruments in this band, and its members are uniformed neatly and elegantly. It is a young band but its music is very superior. Auburn has reason to be proud of its band.

Quite a number of our Grant friends expected a row last Saturday at the Convention. We don't know whether the wish was farther to the thought, but it would have done them good to have witnessed a big fight. Instead of that it was the most orderly and harmonious Convention we ever saw.

There will be a lecture delivered in the M. E. Church on Friday, evening August 21st by Professor A. K. Virgil, Principal of the Fort Wayne Conservatory of music. Subject, music and music teaching. All are invited. Lecture free.

Last Saturday night an alarm of fire was given, by some weak-lunged chap, and the greater part of the town was moving toward the flames, with a yelp every hop of f-i-a-r, and after reaching the spot it proved to be four large basswood trees.

SETTLE UP.—Parties knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of F. E. Davenport & Bo., are requested to call at the drug store of F. E. Davenport and settle immediately. By so doing they will save costs.

The Indiana Conservatory of Music, of Fort Wayne, the most popular and largest institution of the kind in the State, begins its third school year, Sept. 7th.—Send for catalogue. 2t

We trust a sleeping car will be attached to the next excursion train if for nothing more than the benefit of a certain loving couple who look so sweetly in their sleep.

Vordermark & Sons are offering Boots and Shoes cheap enough for anybody.—They mark everything at Granger prices and sell first-class goods.

The M. E. social will meet with Mrs. D. Walborn Wednesday afternoon, August 19th. All are invited.

For the next 30 days Davenport will sell Wall Paper at cost. Now take advantage.

Excursion to Logansport.

About four hundred of our citizens repaired to the Eel River Depot last Thursday morning, and when the train arrived joined our Butler friends in an excursion to Logansport. Through the kindness of Mr. Quick, a train was placed at the disposal of the citizens of Auburn and Butler because he said the citizens of these places gave so liberally to the construction of the road from here east. And, therefore, about six hundred as good natured and pleasant looking folks as you would wish to see passed down through the beautiful Eel River Valley, and took a shake of the hand with our great big neighbor, Logansport. We arrived there in good time and were met by Mayor McFadden and a number of the citizens who escorted us through the city to a most beautiful grove. The hour of noon having arrived and our party being provided with numerous baskets containing all the delicacies of the season, a regular pic-nic was indulged in and little parties here and there gathered around the good things to which they done ample justice.

After the inner craving had been satisfied the Mayor entertained us in one of his most happy efforts and formally welcomed us and extended the courtesies of the city. Maj. Sprott replied in appropriate words, and after a few other remarks a rush was made for the city where all enjoyed themselves until the hour of departure.

We heard many compliments paid to the beauty and enterprise of this flourishing city. Situated so handsomely in the very lap of the Eel River and Wabash valleys, surrounded for miles by one of the most fertile and productive regions of country to be found in the State, we are not surprised to see her make rapid and permanent progress in the way of a city. With her scores of handsome bridges, her fine business houses and beautiful residences, with her large and varied manufacturing interests, her railroad facilities and many other attractions that cannot now be enumerated, we expect to see her one day in the near future take her place along side and be equal to the best cities in the State.

On our return we were joined by the Mayor, Mr. Adams, Director, Mr. Bryer of the *Journal*, the inimitable Mr. Carny whose ould Irish jokes kept the company in a roar. These, with a few of the delegation, had a very handsome grain car to themselves, and we think the arrangement was eminently proper. We regretted their return at Liberty Mills for a jollier set of gentlemen we never met.

All returned in good order without accident, and so far as we could learn there was not a dissenter to the general enjoyment which all realized.

Supt. Southard accompanied the train and was ever on the lookout for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests. He is one of those energetic, indefatigable officers who are never contented unless engaged in making everything pleasurable to all around him. The conductors were also prompt and obliging and handled the crowd with commendable skill.

The thanks of all are due Mr. Quirck and his officials for the splendid time realised, and we are sure that there is no one but who will treasure a warm remembrance of the fair and honorable course of this gentleman.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from completion of building or furnishing of material:

Richard Bleed to Enos Kuhlman lot 19 Ash 3d ad Auburn $675

M A & D A Sebring to Andrew Vougtran lot on Pleasant st Corunna $125

John H Weaver to Joseph Imler lot 18 Parks' ad Auburn $800

L Spangler to David Krider lot 16 Auburn Junction $150

W C Laughan to Dr H Lehman lot 57 O P Waterloo $1000

J Landis to Steifel & Stoons lots 140 & 141 Eg 2nd ad Butler $1200

W McNall to D McNall w ½ of s e ¼ sec 31 Concord $1500

John W Boyle et. al. to F J Warrbach lots 231 and 232 O P Butler $500

MARRIED.

Aug. 6th, at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev Wm Long, of Auburn, Mr Wm Shaffer to Miss Sarah Wasson, both of Spencerville, DeKalb County, Ind.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from the DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and George M. Hickey is defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty six dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: The south-west fourth of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32), Township thirty-three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs. Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Aug. 13, 1874 $7.50

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Thursday the 3rd day of September next, at the residence of Asher W. Coburn, late of DeKalb county deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, hogs, hay, oats, corn, wagons, farming tools, &c. A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r.

Aug 6 1874

THE SHIP IN THE DESERT.

They [illegible] upon the mountain brow.
The heavens [illegible] waiting dead
Irresolut[illegible]
A group [illegible]
They gazed right eagerly below,
The flashed sun [illegible] to the west
Like some far [illegible] of fire!
The sands flashed back like fields of snow,
And yet again they gazed. And now,
Far off [illegible] they saw or [illegible]
They [illegible] the sands, a line,
A dim and distant lifting beach
That daring men might dare and reach;
Dim shapes of toppled peaks with pine,
And [illegible] lit [illegible]

Their leader turned and shook his head,
"And shall we turn back," he said,
"Or dare this hell?" The man stood still
As leaning on his sterner will;
And then he stopped and turned again
And held his broad hand to his brow,
The fair, white levels of the plain
Flashed back like billows. Even now
He saw rise up remote, 'mid sea,
'Mid space, 'mid wastes, 'mid nothingness,
A ship becalmed or in distress.
The dim sight passed as suddenly,
And then his eager eyes grew dim—
He brought his two hands to his face.
Again he raised his head and gazed
With flashing eyes and visage fierce
Far out, and resolute to pierce
The far, far, faint receding reach
Of space and touch its farther beach.
He saw but space, unbounded space;
Eternal space and nothingness.

They rested on the desert's rim
Of sand. They saw the sun go down,
Like some round, sinking isle aflame.
Behind the [illegible] peaks of [illegible]
As they proceeded. Gray and dim,
And ghostly shapes, bat-winged and brown,
And awful objects went and came
Before them now. They pierced at last
The desert's middle depths, and lo!
There loomed from out the desert vast
A lonely ship, well built and trim,
And perfect all in hull and mast.

No storm had stained it any whit,
No seasons set their teeth in it.
The rains, the elements, and all
The moving things that bring decay
By fair green lands or fairer seas,
Had touched not here for centuries.
Lo! date has lost all reckoning
In this lost land, and no new thing,
Or old, can anywise befall,
For time goes by the other way.

The ages have not any course
Across this untracked waste. The sky
Wears here one hue, unchanging hue,
The heavens one unbending mood.
The far, still stars, they filter through
The heavens, falling bright and bold
Against the sands as beams of gold.
The wide, white moon forgets her forms;
The very sun rides round and high,
As if to shun this solitude.

What dreams of gold or conquest drew
The oak-built sea-king to these seas,
Ere Earth, old Earth unsatisfied,
Rose up and shook man in disgust,
And smote his cities down, and dried
These measured, town-set seas to dust?
Who trod these decks? What captain knew
These straits that led to lands like these?

Blew south sea-breeze or north sea-breeze?
What spiced winds whistled through this sail?
What banners streamed above these seas?
And what strange seaman answered back
To other sea-king's beck and hail,
That blew across his foamy track?

Sought Jason here the golden fleece?
Came Trojan ship or ships of Greece?
Came decks dark-manned from sultry Ind,
Wooed here by spacious wooing wind;
Some like a grand, sweet woman, when
A great love moves her soul to men?

Came here strong ships of Solomon
In quest of Ophir by Cathay?
Sit down and dream of seas withdrawn,
And every sea-breath drawn away.
Sit down, sit down. What is the good
That we go on still fashioning
Great iron ships or walls of wood;
High masts of oak, or anything?

Lo! all things moving must go by,
The sea lies dead. Behold, this land
Sits desolate in dust beside
His snow-white, seamless shroud of sand;
The very clouds have swept and died,
And only God is in the sky.

—*Joaquin Miller.*

LOVE IS AS A FLOWER.

BY MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

I.

The turtle-dove folds her matronly wings,
My darling, as hand in hand we wait;
"*Love is as a Flower*," the old song sings,
And out of the covert calls her mate!

II.

On the apple-tree boughs the foliage springs,
Fresh leaves and green leaves day after day;
"*Love is as a Flower*," the old song sings,
Love, thus shall our love bloom fresh alway!

III.

Summer, the sweet time of roses, brings
Pink buds and pale buds hand in hand;
"*Love is as a Flower*," the old song sings;
With June she scatters them over the land.

IV.

The ivy about the married oak clings,
Hiding beauty and scar with its drapery bright;
"*Love is as a Flower*," the old song sings,
And makes it a joy to the whole world's sight.

V.

O love! our love is a flower that springs
In my life deep-rooted and strong and fair;
"*Love is as a Flower*," the old song sings,
And my pride is to nourish and tend it there.

NEAR-SIGHTED!

Phil and Ben have to do some queer thing or other every vacation; and they came so near drowning in that canoe summer before last that they took a great dislike to the water, and have hardly gone near it since, except to drink. So last summer they thought they would make a journey by land as far as their money would go; and, to eke it out, they took one of Beecher's works and a book of Dio Lewis' to sell on the way. Phil can talk; and he told the people in the little out-of-the-way towns that Beecher was quite a popular writer, as good as Mrs. Southworth, with rather a moral tone. So he sold off his books and sent for more, while Ben was clearing the frog out of his throat.

They had capital times, stopping to see elephants and things, till by-and-by they came to a town in Iowa—it's so large that I don't dare to tell the name of it—and there they stayed a day or two with a friend of Ben's, and, as their money was low, they decided to call that the end of their journey. It seemed to be very lucky that they should have happened along just at that time, for there were two young ladies in the family, who had been teaching drawing and music in an academy, and wanted to go back to their homes in the East; and, "could they go in company with the young men? O, how nice it would be!"

Let's see; Phil was eighteen that June, not a fresh any more, but almost cut and dried into a soph. O, Phil, I didn't put a "t" to the end of that! Bless your old heart! you are a dear, nice, gullible darling—so you are; and, though you do get "sold" sometimes, we know your brains are sound—sound for a boy. Not that Phil can see into things as we girls can; near-sighted to begin with, and won't wear spectacles. And that state of things does place a body at the mercy of an unfeeling world.

His objection to spectacles is, that they would make him look like a professor of Greek. You see he thinks he looks as old as anybody, and feels older yet.

Well, these young ladies were named Ann Shotwell and Fanny Hitt. Miss Hitt was a nice, friendly little thing. Ben couldn't remember much about her; but as for the other one—Miss Shotwell—he said she was a stunner! seemed to carry all before her; and people gazed at her when she came into the cars.

I couldn't make out what the secret of it was, for Ben's descriptive powers are weak.

"Was it her dress?"

He couldn't exactly say.

"She was got up killingly. Those what-you-call-'ems sewed on the skirt, with a tassel to it, hitched on somewhere, and some fizzy-me-jigs around the head; lots of flummy-diddles tacked to her somehow."

All he could describe rationally was her boots.

"French kids, all flowered off, and fitted like a duck's foot in a mud puddle."

But if Ben can't talk he can see, and there's where he has the advantage of Phil. He saw at once that Fanny Shotwell was a played-out coquette, and "floured her face, and streaked on a little red." That must have been before they began to travel. She wouldn't dare be painted in the cars—would she?—with dust blowing so.

She wore two long braids flopping down her back; and Ben thought they were "a dead sure thing for certain," and grew on her head. But a gust of wind happened to blow under them and he happened to see where they were tied on!

That finished him, he said; but he did not mention it to Phil, for Phil was growing very gallant all of a sudden.

Just fancy that boy! She was a dozen years older than he was, if she was a day, and ought to have been sort of a good auntie to him, and told him when his collar was one-sided, and helped form his manners. But instead of that the old thing undertook to flirt with him. Ben said it was a fact. When they stopped at hotels she played and sang straight at Phil. Her voice was sweet, but too much in her throat to suit Ben. He hates operatic. But it took Phil right off his feet.

"Did you ever?" said he to Ben. "If she sings like that now, what'll she do by-and-by?"

"Why, how old do you call her?" said Ben.

"About Kate's age, I guess," replies Phil.

I was sixteen that month! Ben thought he should choke. Phil was very far gone indeed, and it was hard work getting him to bed, he was so absorbed in the moon.

Ben didn't go into particulars, and I had to picture it out for myself; but I could almost seem to see the whole thing: those two creatures—Phil and the ancient—sitting together in the cars smiling at nothing; Phil stroking his chin, where the "underfringe" ought to be; popping to find ancient's old handkerchief, or open the window, or shut it; saying "will you allow me?" when she can't fasten her old gloves.

When I can't fasten *my* gloves, its "why don't you take your boot-buttoner, Kate. That'll fetch it!" But this is "another, not a sister," as the song says; and it makes all the difference, you know.

Shouldn't wonder if he is quoting poetry at her. He despises poetry; but he's learned two or three lines, hearing me say them over. Antiquity smirks and rolls up her eyes to the bell-rope.

I wish I did know how they do it—these flirts. Not that I would act so myself! It would be more excusable in a little girl like me; but, young as I am, I'd scorn such silly behavior.

Phil runs his fingers through his hair, and leaned forward in the most insinuating manner to hear her talk, with the cars going rattlety-bang. And there are Ben and the other one looking on laughing in their sleeves.

They go by the Canada route, and stop at Niagara Falls; and the night before they get there they travel a little in the evening, and reach Niagara about ten o'clock. Now, here is where the joke comes in.

It was a lovely evening. Diana—that's the moon—was daintily picking her way through the white clouds overhead, and Phil and Miss Ann Tiquity sat looking at her with a very moonstruck expression. They had talked themselves all out; and that boy, I presume, was conjugating Latin verbs to himself; that's what he does when he's trying to think up something to say. Miss Ann was sitting by the window, a few inches nearer the moon than he was, and more sentimental, if anything.

"Why can't somebody sing?" said she. "We must have music by moon light."

She was such a gushing little thing, you know? Never stopped to think there was anybody else in the car but their party, and struck up, "Ane I lo'e dear," with the very top notes of her throat. Everybody sat stock still and listened, as if a nightingale had flown in and was giving a solo.

But all in a second, just as the last strain was dying away, Miss Ann was seized with a violent fit of coughing. The evening air was probably damp, and tickled her throat, for she had let in barrels and barrels of it, opening her mouth so wide. At any rate, she coughed so hard that she had to put her head out of the window to prevent strangulation. Little Miss Hitt felt in her pocket for a lozenge, and Ben said to Phil, laughing:

"You'd better pat her on the back."

But it was over in half a minute, and Phil was just settling himself comfortably, when she drew in her head from the window, and seized him by the shoulder, crying out,—

"My teeth are gone, my teeth are gone!"

Phil jumped as if he was shot fr.m a catapult, if you know what that is. He hadn't the faintest idea what she meant. He had heard of Johnny Monroe's coughing up a spear of herd's grass, and uncle Nathan a kernel of corn; but the idea of coughing out your teeth—or your tongue!

"What! what! what!"

"Stop the cars!" cried she.

And up sprang dear old Phil, and made a dash at the conductor. But Ben caught him and held him back, for what was the use of stopping the train, when it was a lightning express, and your teeth a dozen miles back of your mouth by this time, rolled in a sand-heap or ground into a tooth-powder?

The bewildered ancient was half frantic, and said she *should* die, she should on the spot. She didn't, though. Folks don't very often.

Miss Hitt tried to soothe her, but it was of no use; she kept groaning:

"My teeth are gone, my teeth are gone!"

It *was* too bad, I declare. And then Miss Hitt explained to the boys that they were only temporary, (so I should think!) and had been growing loose, and she had intended all along to get a permanent set as soon as they reached Boston; so it wasn't so much matter, after all.

"I won't go to Niagara. I'll switch off and leave you! I won't be seen looking so!" cried the luckless Miss Shotwell, knocking herself about at such a rate that her hat collapsed, and her hair came off, and she was the picture of an Irish woman recovering from a drunken fight. Five minutes ago she had been "the mirror of virtue and the rose of delight." No wonder Phil stared.

As soon as she came to her senses she borrowed Miss Hitt's veil, and never took it up for the rest of the journey without clapping her handkerchief to her mouth. She didn't attempt any more of her bewitching smiles or her operatic songs, I can tell you. She lost her opinion of the moon, and didn't take any more notice of Niagara Falls than she would of a fulling-mill.

They were all ready to pity her, only she was fractious, and mumbled and grumbled like a crazy old granny, and made Miss Fannie take her meals upstairs to her room, as she had been a black slave.

Phil was cured completely. He dropped from the clouds slap-dash, and came down so hard that it stunned him a little. I guess he had to conjugate Latin some time before he felt natural.

It was great fun for Ben, and I suppose he won't stop teasing that boy to the end of time. I thought I'd have my little fling, too; so I said to him today, as innocent as Mary's lamb

"By the way, Phil, who was it you and Ben traveled with last summer?"

"A couple of Yankee school-ma'ams," says Phil, and began to whistle.

"O; I took it, from what Ben said, that they were sharpshooters; for I understand him one of them *Shot well*, but didn't *Hitt*, because something happened about that time to the—what do you call the bullet-end of the gun?—the *mouth-piece*, I think."

SOPHIE MAY.

A Woman Dies Under the Influence of Chloroform.

A widow woman named Bridget Gleason, residing at No. 162 University street, died yesterday while under the influence of chloroform in the office of Dr. H. F. Biggar. She went in the morning to the clinic at the Homeopathic College, on Prospect street, and requested that a needle which some time since had, by some accident, penetrated her thigh, might be extracted, as it caused her great pain. She was sent to the office of Dr. Biggar, who told her that the operation was a simple one, and that it could be easily performed without the use of chloroform. Her daughter, however, who accompanied her, insisted that chloroform should be administered, and as the doctor, after examining the patient, found her in a good condition for taking it, he consented to comply with her daughter's request. He was assisted by Dr. Frost, who carefully felt the patient's pulse as the chloroform was being administered. She had taken, however, but about twenty-five drops, when she was suddenly seized with a spasm. Although such spasms are frequent when the patient is about to undergo a surgical operation, and seldom occasion alarm, Dr. Biggar instantly desisted from giving the choroform and applied the most powerful restoratives. His labors were vain, however, and after working over the patient for nearly an hour without producing any sign of consciousness, he was convinced that further effort would be of no avail, and that the unfortunate woman was dead.

The Coroner was immediately notified, and Dr. Biggar, determined that in justice to himself a thorough investigation should be made, insisted upon a *post-mortem* examination. The inquest will be held this morning at the Central Station in the office of Captain McMahon.—*Cleveland Leader.*

How Chicago Was Destroyed.

At least one class of the population in Chicago profited by the fire—the dead-beats up town. One would rush into a saloon with his face smoky and dusty, and cry: "Gimme some whisky, Dick. I tell you, gentlemen, this is a fire. I've been through a good many fires, but this is the boss scorcher. My throat's like a lime-kiln." Timid or lazy suburban resident, of a simple and generous disposition—"So you've just come up? Take something?" Dead-beat—"Don't mind if I do. Gimme some whisky, Dick. Yes, sirree, just left it. When I think of Fourth avenue, the houses blowing up on all sides, people kiting up into the air, nigger babies roasting till the firemen had to put handkerchiefs up their noses—I tell you, gentlemen, it is awful." Barkeeper, his curiosity overcoming his habitual caution—"It must have been. What'll you have, Billy?" "Gimme some whisky, Dick! Awful? You better believe me. Whew! I see Lake Shore depow take; says I, good-bye Chicago! But then the wind shifted, and I knew we was all right on this side." Another auditor—"The Pacific burned? Dear me! Ask the gentlemen what they will have." "Gimme some whisky, Dick. Yes, sir, the Pacific caught just as I left, and Dave Gage was there, crying like a child." One barkeeper on Madison street made audible resolves to close up and go down and see it as every yarn he heard, but business was so brisk he was loth to do so, till about half-past one Wednesday morning, when he heard that the Exposition building had been burned, with a large and fashionable audience within. With the remark: "Six hundred of 'em briled! Grazing Nebuchadnezzar! I'll shut up and go." He went.

CASTELAR is coming to the front in Spain once more. In a speech in Madrid recently he gave encouragement to the hope of a coalition between the Radicals and Conservative Republicans, who are considered their natural allies, and of the perpetuation of the republic.

The Rich Men of Britain.

A million of British peasants are reported ill at ease, and the reader will not wonder that it is so in the face of surrounding facts. For example, the English county of East Sussex has 900 square miles, and is almost exclusively the property of the Duke of Richmond and the Baron of Leconfield. The young Marquis of Bute has an income of £300,000 a year, and not long ago his agent spent nearly £2,000,000 in repairing and altering his magnificent manor and estate of Crichton Mount Stuart, the Marquis' residence near Cardiff. Mr. Bright once instanced the case of a nobleman with an income of £120,000, who annually spent £40,000, and laid down the remaining £80,000 in "rounding" his property, by buying up every parcel of ground contiguous to his estate which he could induce the owners to sell. An article in *Harper's* gives about a score of names with the following incomes:

One quarter of Scotland is owned by eight noblemen, of whom the chief are the Dukes of Hamilton, Buccleuch, and Southerland, the Marquis of Bute, and the Earl of Breadalbane. The Duke of Westminster, besides Belgrave and Eaton Squares, and a large part of the fashionable quarter of Westminster, owns the magnificent manor of Eaton Hall, near Chester, Halkin House in Flintshire, and Motcombe House in Dorsetshire, each surrounded by thousands of acres. The Duke of Bedford owns the group of squares in that central part of London called "Bloomsbury;" also Covent Garden Theater and Covent Garden Market, many streets leading from the Strand on either side, and blocks of houses at the West End, and one of the most splendid of English rural estates at Woburn Abbey. The Earl of Derby owns almost square miles of blocks in Liverpool and Knowsley, his ancestral country-seat is larger than most New England townships. The Duke of Sutherland is able to ride by rail from sunrise to sundown on his Scottish estates, and has five notable castles,—Dunrobin, House of Tongue, Trentham, Lilleshall, and Chifden. The Duke of Devonshire is the lord of eight castles, all of which are rural palaces fit for royalty, among them peerless Chatsworth and Hardwicke Hall. In London he has a residence on Picadilly, where land can be worth scarcely less than £10 a square foot, surrounded by gardens. The Earl of Dudley, Earl Brownlow, the illiterate Duke of Portland, Baron Portman, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Abergaveny, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Rutland, and Marquis Camden have immense rural properties, only exceeded in value by the quarters they own in central parts. The Duke of Buccleuch has ten castles, in each of which a liberal domestic establishment is kept up all the year. The Scottish Earls of Mansfield, Stair, and Glasgow possess each five castles, vast and spacious edifices, the centers of splendid estates, which are to a considerable degree shut off from cultivation, and used as deer-parks and hunting-grounds.

Kidnapping.

Certain crimes—infanticide, suicide, homicide—show a tendency at certain times to multiply themselves. The reporters notice it, and tell us of "An Epidemic" of this, that, or the other. For a thousand reasons it is to be hoped that we are not to have an epidemic of child-stealing. In the first place, it is a felony easy of accomplishment. Unless children are kept in burglar-proof safes, they will wander away from their guardians, and they will go off with strangers who make them pretty promises. We shall not attempt to depict the agony of a parent thus bereaved, and feeling as the hope of recovery becomes smaller and smaller that the death of the child would have been less intolerable. Another painful feature of the matter is the necessity which it may entail of making terms with the child-stealer. This may be the only resource, though after all, it is a compounding of a felony. But what is a parent to do? Under such circumstances, he must make the best bargain possible. How can he be expected to wait patiently for the necessarily slow processes of the police? In nine cases out of ten he will, if able, buy back his lost child at any price. The thief knows this—it is the uncontrollable feeling upon which he has been speculating from the very first. There seems to be no resource save the prompt and severe punishment of the child-stealer whenever he can be apprehended. Imprisonment for life appears to be the least penalty adequate to such a horrible crime. Thousands of wretches have been hanged for offenses infinitely smaller.

The Heirs of Abbotsford.

The fact that a near heir to the Abbotsford mansion and the other property left by Sir Walter Scott is a citizen of the United States has probably been forgotten by most persons, if it were generally known. The Philadelphia *Press* alludes to it in noticing the coming marriage of Miss Hope Scott to Mr. Maxwell. It says: "Miss Hope Scott and her betrothed are members of the Church of Rome. If she had died unmarried, or if she should die without leaving a child, the Abbotsford estate and mansion, to which she succeeded on her mother's death, will pass to the eldest son of the late Major Thomas Scott, elder brother of Sir Walter, who had finally settled in Canada, where he died in 1823. His heir is understood to have made a home, years ago, either in Maine or Vermont, and must now be far advanced in years. It has been legally provided that the husband of the Lady of Abbotsford shall take his wife's name. Therefore, she will be known hereafter not as Mrs. Maxwell, but as the Hon. Hope Scott."

THE kidnappers of the Ross boy at Philadelphia want $20,000 for the return of the child to his parents. The Mayor of that city very properly makes a move against the child-stealers, and offers the same amount for the persons of the abductors. Now it is $20,000 vs. $20,000. Which will get it, whether the thieves or the detectives, remains to be seen. If not the latter, they had better disorganize and no longer follow a profession which can be outwitted by a couple of brutal rascals, who "be ready to negotiate."—*Chicago Journal.*

The Rafflesia Arnoldi.

In 1818, Dr. Joseph Arnold, a young English naturalist, accompanied Sir Stamford Raffles, the agent of the East India Company at Sumatra, upon a tour of exploration into the interior of the province. In a letter by Dr. Arnold, giving an account of his expedition, he writes: "Arrived at Pulo Lebbar, on the banks of the river Manna, I delighted in the anticipation of reporting that I had discovered what is, possibly, the most surprising prodigy that exists in the vegetable world. I had gone aside for some little distance, when one of my Malay servants ran up to me with astonishment marked on his features, and exclaimed, 'Come here, sir; come and see a new flower—very large, magnificent, extraordinary!' I went to the place to which the Malay directed me!" The extract here breaks abruptly; but the sight that met the eyes of the young botanist was the Rafflesia Arnoldi, the largest flower known. It was named after the two who were associated in the discovery; but the promising savant, Dr. Arnold, lived to make no further additions to science. Sir Stamford Raffles had, soon after the date of his letter, the sad duty of reporting to the Linnæan Society the death of its youthful member.

The R. Arnoldi is a parasitic plant growing upon the stem of a species of the cissus—vines nearly allied to the grape, and growing in hot countries. The Rafflesia has neither stem nor leaves—a few scales, surrounding the base of the flower, performing the office of the latter. The bud is like a hard, purple, middle-sized cabbage. When expanded the blossom measures three feet in diameter and nine feet in circumference. It requires three months for its full development. The flower has five petals, from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, one foot in length and one foot in width at the base. The nectorine or honey-cup at the centre of the flower has a capacity of twelve pints. The weight of the whole is fifteen pounds. The petals are of a brilliant orange-yellow, and are covered with protuberances of a brick-red color. The huge pistil, rising from a dark violet ground, looks like a "blaze in a bowl of punch." The odor of the flower is strong and fetid—so much so that the instinct of flesh-flies is sometimes deceived by it, and they deposit their eggs upon the petals, and thus their progeny inevitably perish.

Alpaca.

This useful material, so much in demand at the present day, is manufactured from the wool of the alpaca goat, a species of the llama, whose home is in the mountain regions of Peru. It lives on the coarsest fare, the scanty herbage that springs up in the fastness of the rocks; but it has a beautiful, wavy coat of light, chestnut brown wool, which is nearly a foot in length, very soft and elastic, and nearly as fine as the Cashmere goat. This is sheared off every year or two, and sent in little bales or ballots to England or France, or wherever it may be manufactured. It is then washed, dried, combed and finally sorted, preparatory to being manufactured into the yarn from which is made the cloth, the material undergoing thirteen or fourteen different processes in the course of its preparation. Ladies will admit that it is worth the trouble, however. Half a century ago, this durable fabric was unknown to us. But about that time some sacks of queer, fibrous material, which looked like "superannuated horse-hair," were landed on Liverpool docks. There they lay a long time unsold, till one day a young man of an inquiring turn of mind, in peering about, noticed some of their contents sticking out of a hole in one of them. He looked curiously at it, rubbed it in his fingers, and finally pocketed it and walked off. The result was—alpaca. He had discovered the "horse-hair" to be the wool of the alpaca goat, and was ingenious enough to conceive the idea of weaving it into dress goods, and enterprising enough to carry his idea out."

Crops in Europe.

The prospect for the crop of wheat is good in England and Ireland, but their harvest is yet some weeks hence, and the dangers there are rains in harvest. Their crop, if good, will not supply the Kingdom by 80,000,000 bushels. From France there are conflicting reports. Harvest was in progress, and in some departments was good, while in others short. That the prices they are paying for foreign wheat in the ports of France give a better insight into what prudent men consider the volume of their crops, is shown by the fact that they are paying $2.00 per bushel for wheat from San Francisco, New York, Montreal, Chili, and Toganzog. In Berlin wheat is declining, showing a growing confidence in the German crop. From Austria, Hungary, and Russia, the reports are favorable for a medium crop; though at Odessa, the greatest Russian wheat shipping port, and which more directly comes in competition with American wheat, the price is firm and buoyant.

How a King Was Punished.

Frederick II., of Prussia, was one day walking along the terrace at Sans Souci, and noticed that his beautiful large grapes were suffering severely under the appetites of the sparrows. Enraged at the impudent thieves, he offered a price for their heads, and in a few weeks there was not a single sparrow in the royal gardens. In the following year, however, not a single grape ripened, and the Prussian monarch found that as soon as the sparrows disappeared the grubs, caterpillars and snails began to commit their depredations unmolested, and the King found out that, although the sparrows were great thieves, their useful qualities far more than counterbalanced their bad ones. He repealed his former edict, and since that time sparrows and grapes have prospered abundantly at Sans Souci.

DURING the last fiscal year there was an issue of 138,815,500 stamped envelopes, by the United States Postoffice Department, an excess over the preceding year of 21,599,650.

WORSE than mad dogs is bad drainage. The dogs kill one in a million, the bad drainage one in a hundred.

Religious Liberty in Germany.

We hear a good deal of complaint from our German citizens of the unjust and illiberal striction of their wonted and innocent amusements on Sunday; but, according to the Stuttgart correspondence of the Boston *Advertiser*, Germany itself is not a land of perfect religious liberty. In illustration of this fact, the writer alluded to relates an incident which recently occurred in his experience. Thursday, the 14th of May, was a church-holiday; therefore the beer-shops and the streets were full, and every man took his pastime as it suited him. But it happened that three young American lads, temporarily residing in Stuttgart, were engaged in building a boat in which to journey down the Rivers Neckar and Rhine. All unconscious that the observance of this church-holding was obligatory upon them, the boys pursued their work on the boat with their usual diligence and enthusiasm. While so occupied, a Stuttgart workingman discovered them, and immediately ran for the police. On being confronted by the official, and informed that their business was unlawful on a church-day, they immediately ceased work, pleading ignorance in extenuation of their fault. Their names were taken, however, and the next day they were summoned before the Police Commissioner, and mulcted in a fine. The writer, whose son was one of these boys, makes no fuss over the affair, but simply remarks that the Germans should "howl a little less about the American Sunday while they have such week-day 'Sundays' at home."

A Marrying Marquis.

THE Marquis of Waterford seem to have "ranged" himself, as the French say. Every one will remember how he eloped with the wife of Capt. Vivian, then member of Parliament for Truro. He did make what reparation he could by marrying the lady after she was divorced; but a few months ago she died, and the Marquis is now free to enter upon a marriage which offers a better prospect of happiness. His *fiancee* is the only daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, and was born in 1855. The Marquis is twelve years older.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A TOUCHING APPEAL.—An assault in which eggs were freely used calls forth the following appeal from a Missouri writer: "Give us back the palmy days of the inquisition, or the foul fires of witchcraft lifting their black columns to the sky, but let the low principle of such midnight cliques, in whose breast is lurking in embryo the feelings of a highwayman, like the putrid yeast of death that often spreads throughout the physician's frame and reduces it to a living skeleton, be banished from the nation over whose domain the star of empire now trembles in its last revolution in the historic heavens."

A GOOD, convenient, and effectual remedy for stings of wasps, bees and other insects is simply to place a key over the spot stung, press it hard into the flesh, and when taken off the poison will be on the surface, where it can do no harm. A thimble with a closed top will answer the purpose, but not so well.

THE National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America had, on the 1st day of July, $3,366,888 in good and available assets, while its total liabilities at the same date were $2,123,269. The loans secured by first mortgages amount to considerably more than the total liabilities. The low rates, the large capital, the definite contracts, and the liberal policies of the National, render it especially worthy the confidence and the patronage of the public. It is a national company, chartered by Congress. The business is done at the principal branch office, Chicago, Illinois. John V. Farwell, President. Applications for insurance can be made through any of the agents. Applications for agencies should be made to the Chicago office.

To have the money needlessly spent every year would give substantial comfort to almost every person. To have the money saved by buying SILVER-TIPPED boots and shoes would buy each parent every year a new pair of shoes.

A MILLION SUBSCRIBERS WANTED FOR THE WAYSIDE.
A Beautiful Christian Weekly!
(unsectarian) for all classes and all ages.
FOR EVERYBODY!
416 super-royal octavo pages, double columns, and nearly 100 ILLUSTRATIONS yearly. The cheapest illustrated DOLLAR WEEKLY in America. Subscribe to-day. Address, THE WAYSIDE, 607 Market-st., Wilmington, Delaware. ILLUSTRATED WAYSIDE MONTHLY (magazine), $1.00 a year. SUNDAY-SCHOOL EDITIONS once a month, single copies, 20 cts.; 10 copies $2; three a month, single copies, 60 cts.; 10 copies, $4. Order now! or send 10 cts. for specimen numbers of all editions.

"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND RESTORES THE HEALTH.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 23, 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.
Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and Spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

[illegible] not gaudy."

NEWPORT [illegible] of equipage[illegible].

GEN. GRANT has promised an early visit to Cape M[illegible].

A CALIFORNIA dairyman makes 150,000 pou[illegible]

FOR several weeks to come our base ball news will come from England.

A MAN may be [illegible] by chance, but never wise nor good without taking pains.

TH[illegible] du[illegible] motion.

IN the city [illegible] are 21 savings ban[illegible] 0,000,000 on deposit.

MISS LAVINIA GOODELL, of Janesville, Wi[illegible] bar of that State.

THE State Prison of New Jersey, according to a *Herald* report, holds twenty-[illegible]

THE Emperor William of Germany is to visit Italy during the present year; probably in the autumn.

T[illegible] laid upon ties of lignum vitæ, which cost from $1.50 to $2 apiece.

CORDIAL relations have been establis[illegible] States of the German empire.

IN 1373 the use of coal was prohibited by l[illegible] considered injurious to health.

THE contributions for religious charities in England for the year 1873 amo[illegible]

OWING to some mysterious change of climate, Scotland is becoming, year by year, less productive in the matter of fruit[illegible]

S[illegible] in go[illegible] to the Louisiana relief fund, thus standing next to Boston in her liberality.

CAP[illegible] 000 guests at the different hotels, some of whom are, of course, notable and distinguished.

TH[illegible] Tex., and a post mortem examination revealed abo[illegible] in the s[illegible]

A[illegible] mad, lately, because a photo[illegible] wouldn't let her fan herself while she had her picture taken.

THE comet's tail will [illegible] striking the earth. Only a trifling matter of forty millions of miles between our globe and a world of gas.

THE late [illegible] was very happily married. His wife acted as his amanuensis, and fulfilled his own theory that it is not good even for literary men to be alone.

MRS. [illegible] Ligon[illegible] was bitten on the foot by a rattle[illegible] into her bedroom. Prompt remedies saved the woman's life.

IT is said th[illegible] of steam propellers ca[illegible] 1,500 to 2,000 tons a[illegible] be built of [illegible] by a party of English capitalists, and put into the Missi[illegible] valley trade.

PETER C[illegible] fifty-four years ago, was a memb[illegible] New York [illegible] Council, and [illegible] establishment of p[illegible] He has seen a wonderful development in that direction in h[illegible]

DR. PRIME is sound in common sense as well as in theology. He says that dyspepsia is a great foe to grace. It darkens the sky and breaks the hopes of many Christians. They think the trouble is in their hearts, when it is in their stomachs.

A[illegible] awa[illegible] fence [illegible] neighbor's bull. The smallness of th[illegible] plaintiff's avowal that he was trying to get over the f[illegible] the [illegible] out an intention of his own free will.

OF the [illegible] United States, [illegible] Rhode Island, 138 in Pennsylvania, 111 in Connecticut, and 81 in New York, aggrega[illegible] of th[illegible] 27, New Hampshire 36, Maine 29, Maryland 22, North Carolina 23, Georgia 34, and Tennessee[illegible]

A Great Authoress.

A Paris correspondent writes: "George Sand's pen-earnings have been enor[illegible] three million francs ($600,000), and I have heard [illegible] million of francs. She has received from fifty to one hundred thousand francs for a single romance, and during the pa[illegible] has [illegible] posi[illegible] price[illegible] 1854 she has written a number of pastoral stories of exquisite simplicity and naturalness, and these are read by maidens [illegible] would not be permitted to [illegible] 'Spiridion.' Her mode of composition is so very rapid that it is little less than impro[illegible] write[illegible] still, she fan[illegible] the best mood. Recently, however, she has surrendered her lucubrations, preparing her [illegible] preceding noon. Her range is extraordinary, and her acquirements such as few [illegible] with[illegible] man, Italian, Spanish, and English, after a limping fashion. Science, theology, liter[illegible] command. She has read, though she does not [illegible] cians, whom she accuses of premeditated [illegible] beli[illegible] philosophy has been embodied in the volumes of [illegible] Rousseau, St. Simons, and others that are purely Fren[illegible] indeed, to middle age, she is said to have been [illegible] enty, [illegible] beauty, having grown quite stout, like most continental women in advanced and her illumi[illegible] when [illegible] she from thinking of her person. She shows something of her Polish blood by her [illegible] with[illegible] proj[illegible] been quite prevalent, is entirely gratuitous[illegible] may[illegible] entirely feminine by temperament and disposition, as is obvious from the emoti[illegible] early thirty years of her shining career."

Religious [illegible] Lapland.

A writer in an English magazine says[illegible] the last few years a kind of fanaticism has crept in among these Lapps, and the word of God, instead of 'pouring [illegible] Scriptures aright, only fills them with imaginary terrors; and, far different from the c[illegible] Christian, they seem to think the best atonement they can make for their sins lies in outward show. I [illegible] this in othe[illegible] at certain parts of the service the women all commence groaning and sobbing so loud that you can scarcely hear the clergyman. This, however, soon passes off, and is scarcely worth notice. These Lapps, however, must have been [illegible] wicked, for all at once, when the communion service began, two or three women sprang up in different parts of the church, and commenced frantically j[illegible] about five minutes' exertion. The infection soon spread, and, in a few minutes, two-thirds of the congregation 'joined in the cry,' and all order was at an [illegible] round [illegible] individual, hugging, kissing, weeping and shrieking, till I really thought some one would be smothered. One old patri[illegible] close behind me, seemed an object of p[illegible] and the Lapps crowded fro[illegible] church to hug him. [illegible] I cannot imagine, but he sat meekly enough, and at one time I counted no less than seven 'mis[illegible] hanging about the old man, all shrieking and weeping. [illegible] wild aborigines in Australia round their campfire are not half so frightful as this scene, for they at least do not desecrate a place of worship with their mad carousa[illegible]

Prince & Co.'s Organs.
[illegible] Terms, $25 cash, $15 monthly. Money re[illegible] Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

A[illegible] kind of an animal Barnum's Hippodrome is[illegible]

JUST TAKEN HIS BITTERS.—We heard a seedy-looking individual with an al[illegible] soak[illegible] ters[illegible] train of reflection. How was it, we asked ourselves, that the word "bitters" had grown to be a synonym for gin, whisky, [illegible] alcoholic stimulants, to which it was applied indiscriminately? Bitters, we reasoned, suggested the idea of a healthful tonic, not of a poisonous stimulant; something invigorating to the system, not an alcoholic irritant, full of fusil oil producing present intoxication and ultimate [illegible] death. [illegible] totally [illegible] falls," [illegible] mashe[illegible] sweetened with sugar, and rendered doubly injurious with essences colored by means of mineral poison. This was bitter-sweet with a vengeance. We mentioned th[illegible] friend. [illegible] solved it by exclaiming: "Why, don't you know that most of these bitters advertised as remedies are only drams in disguise? Topers know it, if you do not. I must make one exception, however," he added, "and that's DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, [illegible] fermented liquor in it, and it is the best vegetable tonic and alterative in America." 2

The Best Sewing Machine.

The best sewing machine for all purposes made is, beyond question, the Remington. It will do a greater variety of work, with less noise and physical exertion, than any in the market. It is so simple that a child can man[illegible] [illegible] ary [illegible]

This point we desire to call especial attention to. The Remington is made by the Remington Arms Co., of Ilion, N. Y., whose arms are known the world over. They hav[illegible] of the governments of the world, for the reason that they never turned out a poor weapon, nor, indeed, any but the very best. Quality is what they pride themselves upon, for it was their capital at the beginning. The same rigid honesty that they held to in the manufacture of arms, they have carried into their sewing machine. They are made of the best material attainable [illegible] finish them [illegible] great do[illegible] The name "Remington" is a sufficient guarantee to any one who knows the Company.

The Company desire Agents in every county in the United States. We can say that the machine, because of its excellence, is a good one to handle[illegible] their employes are certain of fair and liberal treatment. Write to Remington Arms Company, Ilion, N. Y.

SOME lover of statistics has found out that of the 366 members of Congress 19[illegible] about 40,000 lawyers and 2,500,000 independent farmers in the United States. There is, therefore, one lawyer to about 200 of that profession, and one farmer about 130,000 agriculturists.

WANTED—[illegible] Apply for situation at the nearest [illegible] furnishing store. They will engage you by your paying the pr[illegible] which [illegible] you

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE WATER CURE, Hamilton, Ill.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

"[illegible] N. [illegible] professional [illegible] through strictly legitimate means, and fully d[illegible] reputation which he enjo[illegible] careful preparation for his calling and extensive reading, during a long and unusually large practice, have made him extraordinarily succe[illegible] the [illegible] brethren. By devoting his attention mainly to certain specialties he has been rewarded in a very great degree, and in these lines is recognized as a leader. Not a few of his preparations compounded for these special cases have been adopted and are used in their private practice [illegible] throughout the country, and his pamphlets and larger works [illegible] placed [illegible] many medical [illegible] of the services which he has performed for medical science has been made by [illegible] tions [illegible] several of his works into German, Spanish and other [illegible] increasing demand for his specifics some time since necessitated the opening of a regular dispensary [illegible] of this establishment, now grown to mammoth proportions. Thus during the three months ending March 31, 1874, [illegible] for postage alone, not to speak of that paid on newspapers, amount[illegible] employed in the various departments, and [illegible] corps of able and skilled physicians are [illegible] is devoted to a communication from Dr. Pierce, setting forth [illegible] the history and details of this vast establishment, which [illegible] Chemist—use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, or blood-cleansing and [illegible] equaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription—an unequaled [illegible] for debilitated females; Ex[illegible] Weed—a magical [illegible] for Pain, Bowel Complaints, [illegible] equaled Liniment for both human [illegible] horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in Head," ever given to the public.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND [illegible] TONIC.—This medicine is used by [illegible] panies for the benefit of th[illegible] engaged in malarial dis[illegible] testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the [illegible] the stock of medicine, and will [illegible] the company in the saving of time and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, [illegible] For sale by all druggists.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussion from Woman's Suffrage to Hair Preparations [illegible] declar[illegible] whe[illegible] with[illegible] it [illegible] to [illegible] all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ring-Marks, and gave to the complexion a blooming [illegible] marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick soft and awful pr[illegible] prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Jones!—A horse-doctor in Philadelphia was caught changing the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment into other bottles [illegible] always the best policy. These medicine-men like to follow up such fellows. It cured the lame horse all the same, but it damaged the doctor's reputation, [illegible] We ha[illegible] lame[illegible] that [illegible] housekeeper [illegible] and planter to invest in a 50-cent or a $1.00 bottle, against accident. Beware of counterfeits. [illegible] wrapped in a [illegible] Westbrook, Chemist."

THE Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 18[illegible] is still in progress [illegible] the principle [illegible] physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of [illegible] as well as the best possible safeguard against [illegible]

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	[illegible]	
HOGS—Dressed	[illegible]	
COTTON	17 @	[illegible]
FLOUR—Superfine	[illegible] 50 @	5 [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible] 27
Red Western	[illegible] 39 @	1 [illegible]
RYE	93 @	1 05
CORN	[illegible]	
OATS—Western	[illegible]	
PORK—New Mess	[illegible]	
LARD—Steam	13½@	13¾

[illegible]

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	[illegible]	
Choice Natives	5 85 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @	5 75
Cows and Heifers	[illegible]	
Medium to Fair	[illegible]	
Inferior to Common	[illegible]	
HOGS—Live	6 55 @	6 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	8 00 @	8 50
Red Winter	[illegible] 50 @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 07½ @	1 07½
No. 2 Spring	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	99 @	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	65 @	65½
OATS—No. 2	48 @	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	73 @	74
BARLEY—No. 2	1 05 @	
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	26 @	30
EGGS—Fresh	13 @	13
PORK—Mess	[illegible]5 @	24 50
LARD	13½ @	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	63½ @	..
OATS—No. 2	46 @	47
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible] @	..
RYE—No. 2	75 @	77
PORK—Mess	24 00 @	[illegible]
LARD	13½ @	[illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]	6 25
CATTLE	[illegible]	6 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 19 @	1 19½
No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	64 @	65
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]68

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 15 @	1 20
CORN	[illegible]	65
OATS	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	24 00 @	..
LARD	13 @	13½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	[illegible]	1 41
No. 2 White Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra New	[illegible]	[illegible] 27½
Amber New and Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN	70 @	70½
OATS	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN	72 @	73
OATS	[illegible]	[illegible]

Money-Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$5 to $20 [illegible] Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or women. [illegible] week or $100 forfeited. The secret free. Write at once to C[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
CHICAGO SCRAPER & DITCHER CO., 68 LaSalle.
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
[illegible] Y, 1[illegible] South [illegible]
[illegible] CORDAGE.
GILBERT [illegible] South Water.
[illegible] CTS.
[illegible] 3 S. Water, [illegible] Cincinnati.
[illegible] ERS.
J. [illegible]
W. [illegible]
CHILD[illegible] HORSES.
[illegible] N. Peoria.
[illegible] QUEENSWARE.
[illegible] bash-av.
[illegible] LL STATES AND [illegible] SSIONER.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY [illegible]
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 36 to 40 Lake.
HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
KIMBARK BROS. & CO., 80 to 84 Michigan-av.
[illegible] SHOW-CARD PAINTER
[illegible] 201 and 203 E. Randolph.
HOTELS.
NEVADA HOTEL, Wabash-av. [illegible] son and Monroe. Central, convenient. [illegible] per day.
WABASH HOUSE, $2.00 per day. First-class in every particular. Wabash-av., cor. Congress.
[illegible] AXLE GREASE.
[illegible] Mfrs., 142 to 146 Fulton.
[illegible] LEAD MANUFACTURERS.
[illegible] CO., 70 North Clinton.
[illegible] CAKE MANUFACTURERS.
[illegible] & CO., 70 North Clinton.
LOCKSMITHS' AND BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS.
[illegible] WOL[illegible]
[illegible] Pier. W. E. Strong, [illegible] G. C. Hempstead, Sec.
MILLINERY, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
[illegible] Wabash-av.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.
F. W. SMITH & CO., Dealers in Rough and Finished Marble, 48 E. Van Buren.
MUSI[illegible] BOO[illegible] INST[illegible]
GEO[illegible] 10[illegible]
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL, 205 to 209 State.
[illegible]
J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, Mnfrs [illegible]
REAL ESTATE.
[illegible] 73 Dearborn.
SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.
AMERICAN S. M. CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., [illegible] State.
HOME S. M. CO., [illegible]
VICTOR S. M. CO., 381 West Madison.
[illegible]
SHOW-CASE MANUFACTURERS.
SAMUEL B. MARTIN, [illegible] State.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
[illegible] KIRK & [illegible] Wholesale [illegible]
STEAMSHIP LINES.
WHITE STAR MAIL LINE, 97 Clark—A. Lagergren.
[illegible] ACTURERS.
CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL Co., Green & Fulton.
WIRE CLOTH AND WIRE GOODS.
[illegible]

$25 PER DAY Commission or [illegible] G. W[illegible] & Co., Marion, [illegible]

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., [illegible] New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, [illegible] studies, extensive Civil and Mechanical Engineering. [illegible] For circulars apply to Col. Theo. Hyatt, Presid't.

WHY! Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and [illegible] a Beautiful Chromo [illegible] worth $1.00 [illegible] [illegible] & Co. [illegible]

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represe[illegible] d into 7 subdivisions [illegible] showing loca[illegible] separate lists, giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

FIVE MYSTERIOUS PICTURES.
[illegible] Beauties. [illegible] Puzzling Problems. FREE TO ALL. Address, with stamp, ADAMS & CO., [illegible] street, Boston.

ATTEND THE IOWA Business COLLEGE, Des Moines, [illegible] for a business education [illegible] beautiful handwriting. Address, for particulars, WORTHINGTON & WARD, Des Moines, Iowa.

ADVERTISERS
Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of THE GREAT NEWSPAPER [illegible] Apply to E. E. PRATT, [illegible] Chicago.

Kress Fever Tonic
SURE CURE
[illegible] a WARRANT [illegible] Chills and Fever [illegible] Ague [illegible] refunded. [illegible] by trying it, even if it fails. [illegible] Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. [illegible] Cure Ague [illegible] druggist can furnish [illegible] with this Ague [illegible] and a box of PILLS ALL FOR One Dollar. [illegible] each bottle—[illegible] Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati [illegible]

BYRN'S
[illegible] Pocket Microscope
[illegible] in Metals, fineness of Wood-grain; to decipher writing otherwise illegible, [illegible] of grain, minerals, etc. Useful for everybody. Double Convex Lens, 1½ inches in diameter [illegible] pocket. Price 50 cents, two for [illegible] Agents Wanted. Illustrated Circulars and [illegible] Address M. L. BYRN, P. O. Box 4,669, New York. Office, No. 31 Nassau-st. State where

WAUKESHA WATER,
MINERAL ROCK SPRING
[illegible] CURES
Dropsy, Diabetes,
Gravel, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Jaundice,
Bright's Disease
and all diseases of the [illegible] and kidneys. This water is now [illegible] as a remedy [illegible] the above diseases [illegible] of the [illegible] It is truly wonderful [illegible] it has upon [illegible] system. It is [illegible] shipped at the following prices:
Barrel, [illegible] demijohn [illegible] 60 cents per [illegible] bottles [illegible] per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of [illegible] druggists [illegible] Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address [illegible] C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.
HOME TESTIMONY.
[illegible] Judge Hiram [illegible]
HORICON, Wis. [illegible]
MESSRS. C. C. OLIN [illegible] Waukesha, Wis.—[illegible] enclosed please find $25 [illegible] Mineral Rock Spring Water [illegible] by express [illegible] I have received from the use of your Spring Water [illegible] the last two months [illegible] you sent me may [illegible] owing to other causes operating at the same time which has aided in the favorable result [illegible] the use of yours; I am not aware of [illegible] as my habits have been the same, making use of no drugs or other medical treatment. Yours, [illegible] H. BA[illegible]
[illegible] CLAR[illegible], July [illegible] 1874.
C. C. OLIN & Co.:—Gents: This is to certify that I have used the Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water for the last six or eight months, with good [illegible] disease, and this water has helped me wonderful[illegible] also [illegible] been a great benefit in more ways than one. If I continue to use the water, I am confident that it will effect a permanent cure. Therefore ship me to the [illegible] barrel of water at once. [illegible]
CHARLES J. SMITH.
[illegible]
number of years. [illegible] two years I have [illegible] good. All the time there was quantities of albumen in m[illegible] paper of Wau[illegible] I thought I would try the water, and sent to St. Louis and got [illegible] received a circular which told me that the water that was sent me from Illinois was from Mineral Rock Spring [illegible] ordered two barrels and received it, and am making free use of it. By the use of the water [illegible] it a few months more, I shall be all [illegible]

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & Co., Harper's Building, New [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Newspaper Union [illegible] 25-1[illegible] [illegible] Inks.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS
Are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the [illegible] of which is most CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is [illegible] [illegible] TRAL ORGANS [illegible] for PARLOR, CHURCH or [illegible]
WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS [illegible] Pianos are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. AGENTS WANTED in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 3567.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
[illegible] Physician, the Judge, use daily, in their own homes, and recommend to all invalids and sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Gout and Rheumatic Affections, Nature's own great and good Remedy,
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,
as the best and most reliable medicine ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases. The nursing babe, its brothers and sisters, its parents and grandparents, will all find this pleasant remedy well adapted for their different complaints. For sale by all druggists.

REMINGTON WORKS.
THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON
Sewing Machine.
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
[illegible]
No Sewing Machine [illegible] Higher [illegible]
[illegible] NOW [illegible] ON [illegible]
1.—A New Invention, THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, *on all kinds of goods.*
3.—[illegible]
4.—Durable—[illegible] Years Without Repairs.
5.—*Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching* [illegible]
[illegible] Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes [illegible] stitch without the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams, [illegible] Automatic Drop-Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread-Controller, which [illegible] easy to thread.
[illegible] It [illegible] experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, [illegible] No. 6 Madison [illegible]

VINEGAR BITTERS
DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are [illegible] made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, [illegible] Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

[illegible] NO CHARGE for treatment [illegible] or address DR. [illegible] nati, O.

[illegible]

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

[illegible] National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $[illegible]!

[illegible]

April 9, '75

Auburn Bakery AND EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

Dealers in Fresh Baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

T. B. TOTTEN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES [illegible] SHIRTS Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in [illegible]

SILK HATS,

and all styles made new as ever BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House.

30 WEST MAIN-ST.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.,

at his new store, [illegible]

NO OLD GOODS!

[illegible] and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. [illegible]

S. Lauferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of [illegible] from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand a fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competitors cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house named or done. I have in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French, English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best cutters west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash. S. LAUFERTY.

F. B. DAVENPORT,

CORNER MAIN AND [illegible] STREETS

AUBURN, - - IND.

DEALER IN

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

WALL PAPER,

Books, Stationery and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, [illegible]

Customers will find our stock complete, [illegible]

[illegible]

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn, on the [illegible] road, three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

Will be ready at all times with an experienced [illegible] to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

AUBURN LIVERY

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this fine new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Hebel's residence, Auburn, Ind.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

work done in all the latest styles, promptly and [illegible]. Go and see his [illegible]

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Henry Abel, deceased will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of Henry Abel in [illegible] DeKalb County, on [illegible] the following personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, [illegible] wheat and corn by the bushel, corn in the ground, and farming implements, household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to begin at [illegible] o'clock a.m. Terms—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation laws, with good security.

MAGDA ABEL, Adm'x.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.— All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call on

F. B. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equa to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCED 3cts.

Young Hyson	50, 60, 80, 90 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 —
Gunpowder	60, 80 —
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 75
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFEE.

Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	25c
2nd best	23c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, Filberts, per lb	25
Brazil nuts	12½

10 sacks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Bone Oil	70c
Headlight oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '73	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Cherry Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	30c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	30c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	20c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

[illegible]

Cakes per [illegible]	20c
Extra [illegible]	30c
Sugar Loaf [illegible]	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. H.	30c
Frying	25c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickerel $,00 ½ Bbls $3,00.

No. 2, 8c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 5 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per pound 10, Pickeled Pork per lb 12c

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	1	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2 90c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 25c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rappee, Maccaboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Save

—AT THE—

Ft Wayne Store.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements.— [illegible]

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER,

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and complete stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBE,

GRANITE.

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Old Reliable

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

at lower figures than any other house in the county.

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ALBRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC,

ORGANS,

and Musical Instruments of all kinds constantly on hand.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

H. C. MILLER,

AUCTIONEER!

AUBURN, IND.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 20, 1874. No. 34.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,......$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

G. Emerson. Pliny Watson, Z. C. Pheatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4	4 55
McCowan's	2 37	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Beesons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. KILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 4[illegible]	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 0	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 30	3 37
Bankers	1 10	10 09	3 50
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	9 55		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 49
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 08
Reading	8 55	3 5	11 19
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect *Monday* May 24, 1874.

Going East. Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Going West Mail	Acc'
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 01 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 08	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 46 am	2 01	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	8,15 "	5,26 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,20 "
Lima	12,15p M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,30 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,03 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,33 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 16	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	7 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex,
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 55 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 48 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

For Sale.

I wish to sell my SAW MILL in the south-east corner of section 16, at the center of Butler township, at New Era. I will sell at a fair price. There is a Farm also of 160 acres with the exception of three lots I will also sell. Inquire of
J. P. WYANT,
Butler Center, Butler Township, DeKalb Count, Indiana. April 2, 1874, 3m.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,

on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

The republican organ at the State Capital is arguing that a high rate of taxation is not an evil if levied by the republican party. The same reasoning was resorted to by J. Cook, wherein he conclusively proved that a public debt was a public blessing. What absurdity is too great for a republican high tax and high salary greaser.

The news from France is important if true. It is reported that Marshal Bazaine has escaped from the Island of St. Marguerite. The Imperialist Marshal at large will command the attention of all men. He has passed from the command of French armies through ignominious defeat at Metz, to a sentence of death, to a commutation to a life imprisonment sentence, and now, it is reported, to liberty. With a paper Republic in Paris, handled by military men, the escape of the humiliated soldier and Imperialist, is an event in French politics, for the French are devoted to leaders, and the soldier has always a following.—The man the French didn't hang for treason may prove to be a troublesome person to have in the neighborhood.

The Charleston (S. C) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Republican, draws the following thought, but strictly true, picture of the so-called Republican ascendancy in the State.

"The Legislature is a den of theives and ignorant stupid, bigoted, black theves at that. Take the convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, organized them into a body, call it the Legislature, and you have a better body of men than any since 1868. And further, statistics will show that the Ohio convicts are better educated than the South Carolina lawmakers; and better qualified to preform the duties of office.—More of them can read, more of them can write more of them can know the difference between Watts' hymns and the Constitution of the United States. If the most intelligent men in the Penitentiary had been selected in 1868 as legislators for South Carolina and continued in office until to-day, I have no hesitancy in saying that the condition of affairs here would now be better.

We cannot understand how honest and intellegent American citizens can belong to and support a political party leagued, black thieves. "Bleeding Kansas" was righteousness compared with the South Corolina "den of theives."

The New-York *Evening Post*, Republican, is displeased with Senator Morton's demagogical Terre Haute keynote speech, and rebukes the Senator in the following vigorous manner:

"He (Morton) acknowledged that the Republican party was shamefully corrupt, but contended that the majority of it had exposed the corruption, and cited the Credit Mobilier, the Sanborn scandal, and what he styled "the District of Columbia transaction," as instances. But he failed to name a single Republican officeholder who had been removed by executive power, or had been repudiated by his republican constituents on account of a share in the Credit Mobilier; he omited to mention that Mr. Richardson, after being forced by public opinion to resign, his office of secretary of the treasure on account of his connection with the Sanborn buisness, was appointed by the president to an important judicial office and he also omitted to mention that Mr. Shepherd, after being legislated out of office on account of the corruption of the board of works of the District of Columbia, was nominated by the president to be chairman of the board of commisioners to govern the district.

Grangers; what say you to the above indictment? Can you any longer support a "party" that Senator Morton himself is forced to acknowledge is "shamefully corrupt"? You are prohibited by your constitution from discussing politics in the Grange, but you are commanded by the same instrument to oppose corruption wherever found. You connot be true to yourselves, and keep sacred your oaths, if you support a "party" that is acknowledge to be "shamefully corrupt" by its head. Corruption has become a passboard to official preferment in the Republican party

Kentucky postmaster's receipt:—The postage of pappers, letters, bockses, and so fourth, to The Rent, dr., 1 postege stamp on wun Letter not pade And on the pappers from the Time i cum in offise until the forth day of december, seventi sents,——post master.

Josh Billing in Good English.

Time is money, and many people pay their debts with it.

Ignorence is the wet nurse of prejudice.

Half the discomfort of life is the result of getting tired ourselves.

Benevolence is the cream on the milk of human kindness.

People of good sence are those whose opinions agree with ours.

Style is everything for a sinner, and a little of it will not hurt a saint.

Men nowadays are divided into slow Christains and wide-awake sinners.

There are people who expect to escape hell because of the crowd going there.

A mule is a bad pun on a horse.

Health is a loan at call.

Necessity is the mother of invention but Patent Right is the father of it.

Beware of the man with half shut eyes. He's not dreaming.

Man was built after all other things had been made and pronounced good. If not, he would have insisted on giving his orders as to the rest of the job.

Mice fatten slowly in a church. They can't live on religion any more than ministers can.

There are 92 counties in the State, 48 Democratic and 44 Republican According to data published in the Indianapolis *Journal*, and taken from the books of the Auditor of State, 79 of these counties—40 Republican and 39 Democratic—had lower levies for local purposes than the people of Jasper were compelled to pay. According to the authority before mentioned, our county was assessed $1.33 on each $100 of valuation for aggregate local purposes, while the average in the other 91 counties of the State was a trifling fraction over 98⅓ cents. This makes the levies in Jasper last year 34 1-3 cents on the $100, or $3 43 on the $1,000, higher than the average, yet from Mr. Babcock's report to the board of commissioners the casual reader would understand that taxes for expenditure within the county were "below the average in the State last year." There are only two Republican counties in Indiana where taxes were higher than Jasper, *and in thirty nine Democratic counties they were lower.—Rensselaer Union.*

The democratic legislature of 1871 levied a state tax of five cents on the hundred dollars. At the close of the democratic administration in 1872 the state treasurer held in his possession the sum of 763,000 surplus. The extra session of the Republican legislature which was called in 1872, expended the public money at such a rate that by the time of adjournment the treasurer had only 97,000 on hand to turn over to his successor. The republican legislature at its regular session of 1873 fixed the rate at fifteen cents on the dollar and increased the assessed valuation of property at the same time in order to make a wide sweep Not only has the enormous amount collected been expended, but the state has also been compelled to borrow about 700,000 at 8 per cent. interest. There is now, it is said a great amount of money in the treasury which might be used with advantage to pay off the temporary loan, but the Republican belief in the doctrin that a state debt is a state blessing, seems very pepular with the administration party of Indiana. The attempt to lay this double increase of taxation, and increase of indebtedness, at the door of a democratic legislature which closed its labors three years ago, is an exhibition of cheerful impudence that refuses to be daunted under the most disheartening circumstances.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

The "great amount of money in the Treasury which might be used with advantage to pay off the $700,000 temporary loan" is drawing interest for the Republican Treasurer of State. The people of Indiana will make themselves heard at the ballot-box this Fall.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* gives a graphic picture of the social life in South Carolina: He says that in many cases the Radical politicians associated on the most extimate terms with the negroes, visiting them to the exclusion of the white, and practicing them miscegenation to the most extreme limit. Several Seantors have married negro women for the sole purpose of enableing themselves to secure greater influence among the colored voters. The state of society is said to be the most revolting and degrading ever witnessed in this country and the decent people of the State with anxious doubt look forward to a political revolution which will break their chains.

Most people are like eggs, too full of themselves to hold anything else.

Bad Manners.

It is bad manners to use profane language.

It is bad manners to go into any person's house without taking off your hat.

It is vulgar to talk much about your self' and it is vary vulgar to lie.

It 's bad manners to walk into a private house with a lighted cigar in your mouth.

It is bad manners to occupy a seat while others are standing around without a seat.

It is a sign of bad manners to look over the sholder of one who is writing to see what is writen.

It is bad manners for a man to walk the streets with a female, and at the same time smoke a cigar or a pipe.

It is bad manners to stand in the middle of the pavement when people are passing, or to make remarks about those who pass.

It is bad manners to stand with your side so as to turn away your face from the person you are talking to—look them in the face.

CLIPPINGS.

Women preachers for women; men preachers for men. No more pastoral visits.

New York citizens are in such fear of mad dogs that they wear joints of stove pipes on their legs.

People of Ohio say of the Crusade women that "Soloman in all his glory was not a-raid like one of these.

The Brooklyn Argus has advices to show that there is not so much trimming on night-gowns as there used to be.

A stout old woman in Detroit got mad, lately, because a photograper would'nt let her fan herself while she had her picture taken.

In Siberia, whispers can be heard half a mile. When a fellow goes sparking he carries a slat and writes down what he intends to say.

A meteor struck the earth in the vicinity of Calais, Maine, the other night the shock was felt and the report heard by many in different sections of the city.

A man in San Francisco, who closed his saloon, one night recently, to allow a lady in the rooms above to die quietly is now suing her heirs for $150 for the accommodation

The tomb of President Lincoln was recently opened that the corpse might be viewed by some prominent gentleman. The imbalmed body was as perfect as it was the day it was put in the tomb.

The Spanish government is about to dispatch 12,000 additional troops to Cuba. It asserted that the Carlists have shot the canon of the diocese of Victoria.

An adventurous spectulator carried cargoes of women out of France to get them good homes in Algeria. He landed them out side of France jurisdiction, in Africa, and sold them at fair prices.

Here is a Japanese reciepe for keeping meat fresh in hot weather: "Place it in a clean porcelian bowl, and pour vary hot water over it so to cover it. Then pour oil upon the water. The air is thus quite excluded and the meat preserved.

Manufacturing prospects in New Jersey are growing brighter. Newark Trenton and Paterson are giving unmistakble signs of new life. A number of factories that had been closed for months have been opened and several others are going on full time.

It is reported from Berlin that the Roman Catholic Bishops have forwarded to the government a protest, declaring that they cannot submit to the one sided laws, and claiming that legislative powers in matters concerning the church belong to the Pope alone.

Said a great Congragational preacher to a hen:

"You're a beautiful creature!"
The hen just for that
Laid two eggs in his hat
And thus did the Hen-re-ward Beecher.—*Boston Advertiser.*

This old hen had not yet learned Beecher's *seductive* art of "nest-hiding."

"Quite a hail-storm," remarked a guest to a California landlord the other morning."

"No. Only a few of the boys shooting at the Chinaman, and the balls rattled against the house."

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE New York *Sun* says Wall street is being patrolled by a larger number of detectives than at any other time since the Grey forgeries, which cost Wall street $60,000. The existing stagnation of trade, causes a great many men to be out of employment, and they are ready for almost any deed of desperation. ....The failure of Sutton & Co., of New York, publishers of the *Aldine*, an illustrated journal, is announced.... A dispatch from New York states that Tweed is to have a new trial at the next general term in October.....On the 6th inst., a fire in Philadelphia destroyed the Columbia avenue mills. Loss $22,000.

GOLDSMITH MAID beat her own time at Buffalo on the 7th, making a mile in 2:15¼.

The West.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of the United States Circuit Court, in session at Chicago, has decided that an insurance company is not liable for risks where the party holding the policy commits suicide, even though he (or she) be insane at the time of the act.... The number of lives lost by the burning of the steamer Pat Rogers on the Ohio river on the 6th inst. is even greater than at first supposed. The number is now ascertained to be 25....The July statement of the State Treasurer of Illinois shows receipts for the month to be $650,768.01, and disbursements for the same period to be $254,667.80....A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., reports that the wheat crop in Sangamon county realizes the most magnificent anticipations....A gentleman who has traveled extensively in Kansas and Missouri reports that the crops in some localities will be almost an entire failure, and that old corn is now selling in Southwestern Kansas for $1.25 per bushel.

THE hardware firm of E. Buckley & Co., Manistee, Mich., made an assignment on the 7th inst. for the benefit of creditors....Ida Buckley, an inmate of Roger Plant's notorious dance house, St. Louis, was killed on the morning of the 6th inst., on the Clayton road leading from St. Louis. The murderers are still at large....George H. Richardson, city editor of the *Daily Courier*, of East Saginaw, Mich., committed suicide on the 7th. He was also special reporter for the Chicago *Times*. ....News from Omaha, Neb., relative to the Black Hills expedition, reports the men in good condition and the Indians badly demoralized, 21 having died from wounds received from Capt. Bates' command.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of the 10th inst. says: "Reports of the condition of the corn and oats crops in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas are published elsewhere, and reveal a curious difference by States. Corn and oats in Illinois will be a two-thirds and in Iowa a very full crop. Four points in Kansas, widely separated, report that corn in that State will be a total failure, and oats from two-thirds to one-half the average yield. These returns are, perhaps, as valuable as any that have yet been published; the coincidence in those from each State indicate that they are entirely trustworthy."

A NUMBER of prominent insurance companies have withdrawn their agencies from Chicago, and will hereafter write no more policies on Chicago property....Information from Fort Laramie says that the Sioux Indians report that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are getting ready for war. Many Sioux will go with them should this be true. The military are very active, but the movements are kept as quiet as possible that the Indians may not be informed thereof through renegade whites and half-breeds.....Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 10th inst., in the 72d year of his age. His death was caused by a paralytic stroke, superinduced by overwork.

A DISPATCH from Omaha says Spotted Tail's band refuses to move to the new reservation, as proposed by Bishop Hare and other Commissioners, and are very indignant and much excited over it. It is probable force will have to be used to make them move....A terrible outrage was recently perpetrated by Indians in Colfax county, Neb. A company of strolling Pawnees were camped near a farmhouse. Two squaws searched the house for food, and beat the farmer's wife over the head for objecting. The man came home, and, seeing his wife wounded, shot one of the squaws. The other reported the fact, and twelve Indians came to the house, skinned the farmer, cut his hands off and heart out in the presence of his wife.

The South.

THE tow-boat Samuel Roberts blew up on the 7th inst., on Guyandotte (West Virginia) shoals, in the Ohio river. Dudley Holland, the watchman was killed, and a large number including the Captain, clerk and engineer seriously injured... Ernst Smith (colored), aged 18 years, who was convicted in May last on a charge of rape, was hanged in Easton, Md., on the 7th inst.

COL. RICHARD TEN BROEKE, the well-known horse-owner, was shot and reported seriously wounded at Gilman's Station, Ky., recently, by Walter Whittaker, a lawyer of Louisville.

A SERIOUS collision between white and colored people at Austin, Tunica county, Miss., is reported. Some weeks since one Dr. Smith, a resident of Austin, had an affray with a negro, and, drawing a pistol, fired at his antagonist, but missed him and killed a little negro girl, who was standing by, which exasperated the negroes to such an extent that they collected a mob and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done but for the entreaties of Maj. Woodson and the Doctor's wife. Since that time he has been a voluntary inmate of the jail, to prevent being mobbed, until last Friday week, when some friends came and carried him to Hernando. On leaving that place the negroes collected in large numbers and notified the Mayor that unless Dr. Smith was brought back and put in jail they would burn the town. A dispatch to the Memphis *Appeal* dated Aug. 11, says: "The negroes surrounding Austin on the south were charged this morning by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured twenty negroes. The blacks number 700, while the whites have about 200. Both parties expect reinforcements. At present the whites have the best of the fight. The negro bands on the plantations opposite here, on the Arkansas side, are arming and marching on Austin in large numbers." Another telegram of the same date says: "In the fight at Austin last night eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites from the hills, and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barricaded, and will probably be able to keep the negroes off."

THE first bale of new cotton was received at Memphis on the 11th of August from Senatobia, Miss....Reports from Austin, Miss., state that the improvised troops had disbanded and gone home and peace is restored. The impression prevails there that a few determined men could have prevented the whole affair at the outset, by meeting the negroes before summoning help from elsewhere.

Washington.

CADET SMITH (colored) is out in another two-column card in Fred Douglass' paper detailing the indignities heaped upon him by other officers and cadets of West Point..... The proceedings of the Episcopal Concention in session near this city, were disturbed on the 6th inst., by an old colored man, age 96, and a colored woman, aged 108 years, who had walked a long distance to reach them to get married, but did not have their desire gratified because they had no license.....The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were $287,133,873, against $290,345,255 in 1873, and about $262,000,000 in 1872....The limit to the appropriation for the new Cincinnati Custom House is $3,500,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS has decided that where a railway company or other corporation fails to comply with the law in building the same within a specified time, the grant, or so much of the land as remains unsold, reverts back to the government....Gen. O. O. Howard has left for Oregon to take command of the department until recently under command of Gen. Davis....The President has directed the land office of the lately created western district of Kansas to be located at Hayes City, and that of the Arkansas Valley district at Larned.

THE friends of the Civil Rights bill, white as well as black, are apprehensive, since the election of the past week, for the success of that measure....The amount of national bank notes outstanding begins to show a great increase, the books showing now in circulation $350,000,000, while only a short time ago $348,000,000 were the figures.....The Department of Justice has received long accounts of what purport to be Ku-Klux outrages in Texas.....Heretofore the Board of School Trustees for white children and the Board of Trustees for colored children have been separate; but on the 9th inst., the Commissioners governing the District of Columbia consolidated them into one board, consisting of 10 white and 5 colored members.... The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a formal demand on the several Pacific railroads embraced in the act of last June, requiring the payment of 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the companies to the Government, imposed by the act of July 1, 1861.

General.

ULYSSES GRANT, son of the President, accompanied by his brother Jesse, and a son of ex-Collector Murphy of New York, have just concluded a feat of pedestrianism of 200 miles from Huntington, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE horse Goldsmith Maid has accomplished some remarkable feats during the past season. At East Saginaw, Mich., she trotted a mile in 2 min. 16 sec. This record was reduced at Buffalo to 2 min. 15¼ sec.; and at Rochester, to 2 min. 14¾ sec....Reports from all parts of the country are to the effect that Tuesday, the 12th of August, was the hottest day experienced for years.

Political.

RECENT Congressional nominations: The Prohibitionists of the Eighth Illinois District met in convention at Lincoln, and nominated George W. Minor. Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williamson county, was nominated by the Republicans of the Toledo (Ohio) District.... In the Independent Convention at Topeka, Kansas, on the 6th inst., J. C. Casey was nominated for Governor.....News from the North Carolina election reports that the Opposition ticket was successful—electing seven out of eight Congressmen....The Conservative ticket was successful throughout Tennessee on the 6th inst.—they making a clean sweep.

LATE returns from the elections held in Tennessee and North Carolina, show the Democratic majorities in those States more sweeping than at first reported. In North Carolina the Democrats elect 7 out of the 8 Congressmen.....Congressional nominations: The Republicans have nominated C. B. Darrall in the Fourth and J. H. Sypher in the First Louisiana District. The Conservatives of the First Virginia District have nominated Beverly B. Douglass.

THE Democrats of Southern Illinois, under the lead of Col. Richardson and Gen. Singleton, held a grand mass meeting at Quincy on the 9th inst., at which resolutions were passed denouncing the present State Central Committee, and repudiating their platform.

PLANS for starting a new paper in New York, under the name of the *Republican*, have been matured, and the first issue will be made early in September. The paper is promised to be first-class in every department, and of eight-page form. It is said that $500,000 has already been raised for the purpose. The managers of the enterprise are C. C. Norvell, formerly financial editor of the *Times*, Congressman Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., and E. B. Wesley, of the Union Trust Company, and formerly editor of the *Round Table*.

THE official vote of 67 counties in the late election in Kentucky gives Jones, Democratic candidate for Clerk of Court of Appeals, a majority of nearly 50,000 over Cochran, Independent.....J. Proctor Knott has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress from the Fourth Kentucky District.

THE Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania met in convention at Harrisburg, on the 12th inst., and adopted a radical platform favoring the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The following nominations were made: Lieutenant-Governor, Benj. Rush, of Bradford; Judge of Supreme Court, Simeon B. Chase; Auditor-General, Calvin Parsons; Secretary of Internal Affairs, W. P. Cuthbertson.

Foreign.

UPWARD of 4,000 people witnessed the game of base-ball between the two American clubs in London, on the 6th inst. The Bostons won the game by a score of 14 to 11. ..The Bank of England has fixed the rate of discount at 4 per cent....There has been a terrible gale off the coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland....A dispatch from Madrid says: The circular note in relation to the Carlist insurrection, sent to the different European powers by Senor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is published. Senor Ulloa says that the Carlists, under the pretext of defending religion, are guilty of incendiarism, assassination, and pillage. In support of his statement he instances the massacres at Cuenca and Olot....A special dispatch to the London *Daily News* reports that the French authorities captured a large amount of arms and 32,000 cartridges on the frontier, destined for the Carlists in Spain....The wife of Don Carlos has arrived at Bordeaux, France.... News from Russia is to the effect that the marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir with the Princess Mecklenburg-Schwerin will be solemnized at St. Petersburg about the 24th of August....The trial of ten young men and two women, for issuing and circulating revolutionary proclamations, is proceeding before a special session of the Russian Senate....A dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, says it is reported that Father Hyacinthe has resigned the curacy of that city.

THE British Parliament was prorogued on the 7th inst. by a message from the Queen, which was read by royal commission. Her Majesty thanks both houses for voting the annual grant to Prince Leopold. She explains that the relations with all foreign powers are friendly. She explains that England is represented in the Brussels conference, but has stipulated that there shall be no change in recognized rules of international law. ..The eleven London cricketers of Prince's Club played the twenty-two Americans on the 7th inst., and got badly beaten. The Spanish Republicans have relieved Teruel, and the Carlists, who were besieging the city, have fled.... Fifty additional persons have been indicted in Madrid for the murder of Gen. Prim.... The Vienna *Free Press* says that Duke de Cazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, complained to the British Ambassador recently that Germany was using every means in her power to pick a quarrel and bring on another war.

IT is believed that the danger of a complication in European affairs over the Spanish question has been averted....The most destructive fire known in Montreal, Canada, for years, broke out on the morning of the 9th inst., in Henderson's saw-mill, on the canal bank. The fire lasted five hours, and about $250,000 worth of property was destroyed. One life was lost....The relations between France and Italy are very satisfactory....The report that Germany is negotiating for the cession of Santona is denied.

A PARIS telegram announces that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Minister has informed the Duc de Cazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends to recognize the Spanish Republic.... The Russian Government, it is announced, is about to dispatch another expedition to the Arctic Seas, not for purposes of scientific discovery, but to rescue an Austrian party under Capt. Weyprecht, which sailed in the ship Tegethoff two years ago. The Captain intended to double the Cape at the north end of Nova Zembla, and, seeking the open water supposed to lie on the east side of the islands, sail eastward until he reached the Pacific. The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that this is exactly the course which the Dutch navigator, William Barents laid down for himself 280 years ago, in seeking to make which he perished in a fearful storm.

THE official journal of Rome publishes, from time to time, a report of the progress made in the sale of the confiscated ecclesiastical property. The whole amount disposed of, from 1867, when the law was passed, up to the end of June of the present year, is represented by the sum of 465,000,000 of francs. The Government has come into possession of somewhat more than $90,000,000 from this source....Marshal Bazaine has escaped from the island of St. Marguerite, and secured safe carriage to Italy. The cable furnishes a romantic account of the means by which it was accomplished. It appears that the apartment occupied by the imprisoned soldier was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace, with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement. During Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Villette, his aide-de-camp. At 10 o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and, eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice, whence, by means of a knotted rope, he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent, and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff, in a hired boat, were Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water, and Madame la Marechal, taking the oars herself, rowed directly to a strange steamer which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the vessel then put to sea. It is thought that they have landed at Genoa, as the steamer proceeded in that direction.

A PARIS telegram announces that England, France and Germany have formally recognized the Spanish republic....It is stated that the plan for Marshal Bazaine's escape from the Island of St. Marguerite was arranged several weeks ago. It was entirely the work of Madame Bazaine. The Marshal refused, at first, to fly, but finally, owing to his failure to obtain some modification of his sentence, he yielded.... Advices from South America represent that the Governments of Chili and the Argentine Republic, between which trouble has been brewing for some time, have resolved to submit the boundary question to arbitration.

Beecher-Tilton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Several of the members of the committee having intimated their intention to leave the city to-morrow afternoon for the country, requested their chairman, Mr. Sage, to make arrangements with Mr. Moulton to postpone his statement until Monday. Accordingly Mr. Sage wrote a note to Mr. Moulton asking him to postpone his appearance before the committee till Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Moulton replied consenting to the change, and will be examined on Monday at the hour named.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes an interview with Henry C. Bowen, who is represented as saying of the Beecher-Tilton case: "This entire business has caused me much pain. I have had no hand in it, and do not wish to have. The public will yet learn that the attacks on me were brutal and unjustifiable. I only keep quiet under them in deference to my family. Although my name has been mixed up in this scandal, I have not made any charges against anybody yet, and therefore I have not been invited by the committee to appear. If subpœnaed into court, I shall have to appear."

Bowen alluded to the agitation shown by Mrs. Hooker in the Plymouth Church, caused by her belief in Beecher's immorality, and but for the fact that she was restrained, she would have announced it to the congregation. Being asked if Beecher ever did him an injury, Bowen said, "I could construe his course unkindly. I considered it all along my duty, nevertheless, to restrain my position and pew in the church, because *I intended to be there after him*, as I was there before him." As to Tilton, Bowen said he did not care which way it went with him; "the end must necessarily justify me before the public, and I will never go down to my grave without saying something concerning my relations with this scandal. Moulton is placed in an awkward position, but I believe he will tell the truth. The statement of Woodhull, offered the committee, should have been received. Were I a member of the committee, I would accept testimony from any source."

In the evening the Committee of Investigation met and held a consultation, lasting about two hours, and at its conclusion visited the residence of Beecher, where they remained closeted until a late hour. There will be no session of the committee to-morrow evening.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—No events of importance in the scandal have occurred to-day. Moulton has finished his statement. It is very long. A full history is given of the Bowen-Beecher difficulties as the origin of the scandal. Had Beecher and Bowen not quarreled, the scandal would never have been agitated. Moulton attributes to Bowen constant agitation, which has made it necessary for Tilton to reply. Among the papers which Tilton has in reserve, there are letters of the existence of which Beecher and his lawyers have no knowledge whatever. They are said to be more compromising than those of Beecher himself. They contain frequent plain admissions of guilt on the part of Mrs. Tilton, and Mrs. Morse seems to have known of her guilt.

Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, says: "The suit which Mr. Tilton proposes to bring against Mr. Beecher has no reference to the action of the Committee whatever. When Mr. Tilton announced his intention not to appear before the committee again, and his instructions were given to his council to bring suit against Mr. Beecher, he meant exactly what he said. The action of the Committee will neither hasten nor delay the commencement of the suit, which will be brought in the Supreme Court. It will be an action against Mr. Beecher for criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton. The amount of damages claimed will be in accordance with the magnitude of the suit.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A feeling of disappointment prevails in the community growing out of the unsatisfactory end toward which the Beecher-Tilton scandal is drifting. The withholding from the public of Moulton's statement is the subject of much unfavorable comment. There is a general belief that a compromise of the whole affair is on foot. The *Argus* says: "It is even stated that Mrs. Tilton is prepared to state that she has been laboring under an hallucination: that Mr. Beecher is willing to resign his pastorate, that the Society will refuse to accept his resignation, and that Mr. Tilton will, upon these conditions again open the door of his house to his wife."

Gen. Tracy said to-day that the Committee had not decided whether it will keep Moulton's statement back until all the proceedings are printed, or keep it back altogether. Gen. Butler had a long interview with Moulton this morning, at the conclusion of which he was driven to the house of Gen. Tracy. The latter had just returned from Mr. Beecher's residence, and both gentlemen went into the house, where they remained in consultation several hours.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Theodore Tilton gave an emphatic contradiction, to-day, to the story which has been kept afloat since the suppression of the statement made by Moulton, that a compromise would be satisfactory to all concerned in the scandal. Tilton says, for his part, that he will enter upon a compromise when "paving-stones blossom into roses."

The presentation to the committee by Moulton of his short statement, instead of the long one which he had first prepared, is said to have been the result of another "tripartite agreement," the parties thereto being Gen. Butler, Gen. Tracy, of counsel for Beecher, and the investigating committee and Moulton. Butler and Tracy are represented to have agreed that Moulton should confine himself in his statement to the documents alluded to by Tilton in his statement, and Moulton consented, in the hope that some way might be found to bring about a satisfactory condition of affairs.

Japanese Characteristics.

The *Japan Mail*, which reflects the opinions of Englishmen in Japan, refers thus disparagingly to the progressive movement in that country: "Superficiality is eminently a Japanese characteristic, and the idea soon takes possession of them that they know everything about a subject before they know almost anything. There is an absence of solidity, of thoroughness, and, as a consequence, of profundity. The excitement of novelty, the love of change, and a curiosity of a semi-simple, half-childish character, carries them abroad where they want to see everything. Their garrulity is unbounded. Everything, no matter what, is of about equal importance in their eyes. They ask a thousand questions, scarcely waiting for answers, which are speedily forgotten in whole or in part. By-and-by, when their funds become exhausted and themselves *blasé*, they return home dissatisfied and querulous. They are no longer content with their own country, and know not how to set about the necessary measures to secure its elevation to the high level of the countries they have visited. They are spoilt Japanese, with yearnings after the indefinite, of no use abroad, and of little at home."

An Embryo Emperor in Training.

The Empress Eugenie has not many English friends, but her son takes home a companion now and then from Woolwich. One who knows him well tells me he is being tutored beyond all reason. From the moment he gets up until the time he goes to bed he is under this forcing pressure, and the result is he looks but a sickly plant. He seems to get paler and thinner as he becomes sensible of the expectations formed of him and as he strives to answer them. The Empress has become a proselytist, and more than one of her English visitors have been embarrassed by receiving at her hands what would be called in Protestant phraseology "religious tracts," and what are really controversial books on Roman Catholic theology. In presenting them, she invites attention to passages which she has marked, and which bear more especially upon the errors of the reformed religion. She speaks English pretty freely, though with a strong accent; the Prince, of course, understands our tongue, though he also preserves an accent. It is said that he is about to leave for a sojourn in Switzerland.—*London Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

A Story About Crows.

A Delaware correspondent writes to a Baltimore paper on the subject of cows as follows: "A novel amusement, which is at present indulged in to a great extent in the upper part of this State, is crow-shooting as a substitute for pigeon-matches. The rules and customs are the same in either case. The substitute was made out of a sort of humanitarian notion among the people, as well as to benefit, pecuniarily, residents about Reedy Island, in the Delaware, from whence crows are taken. I have been told that this spot is the favorite roosting-ground of these birds, and that toward nightfall they congregate there by thousands. When darkness overspreads the island, the catchers enter among the low trees with bags, and capture any desired number, simply plucking them from the limbs like so much fruit. The birds cannot fly in the darkness, and, even if shaken from their roosts, they cling to the first object that comes within reach. It is said that a man, standing beneath the tree from which the brids are shaken with outstretched arms, will soon be covered with them."

The Small Boy of Merced River.

Where the road between Merced and Snelling crosses the Merced river, that stream is about two hundred yards in width, and even at this season of the year, when the water is quite low, it looks like a dangerous and deep stream to cross. Recently a patent medicine agent, traveling on horseback through that section, came to the river, and hesitated about attempting to ford it, as he saw the wide expanse of the rushing waters. There is no bridge anywhere along there, so, after some decision, he concluded to swim his horse across. Spying a small boy fishing in a small punt tied to the bank, he said:

"Hello, bub?"

"Hello yourself!"

"Can I get you to take my clothes across the river in your boat?"

"I rekin you kin, if you have got any soap."

"All right. I'll give you a quarter to take over my clothes and this carpet sack to the opposite shore."

To this the boy nodded assent. The stranger disrobed and turned over the carpet sack and habiliments to the juvenile, who paddled out into the stream, and mounted his horse, preparatory to swim the river and enjoy the luxury of a bath. With a plash at every moment the horse stepped into the stream and walked across. The water was nowhere more than eighteen inches deep. To say that the medicine man, perched on the back of his horse, was a man of iniquity for the space of half an hour would hardly do justice to the occasion. There were enough "dams" along the Merced that afternoon to supply a hundred mill sites.—*California Exchange.*

FRANK MOULTON, their "mutual friend," is described as thirty-five years of age, of a very sandy complexion, and, according to a correspondent, has the reputation of being impetuous, fiery, and at times belligerent.

All Sorts.

UNTIDY—Untied shoe-strings.

JAPAN has the largest tea crop of her history.

IF thy enemy wrong thee, buy each of his children a drum.

SHERIDAN has asked permission to cavalry the offending Indians.

CHICAGO has sixty fortune-tellers, but not one of them said, "Git them engines ready."

COUNTERFEIT coupons of different American securities are being returned from Europe for collection.

THE leading White mountain houses employ seminary and college students of both sexes for table waiters.

THE late Walter Ingall, the artist, is said to have been honored by the Pope with His Eminence's first and only sitting for a picture.

ESTHER SHAW, of Davenport, Ia., worked thirteen years in one family before asking for a cent of pay. Needn't write for her; she's dead.

COURBET has fled to Switzerland, impressed with the impossibility of restoring $160,000 worth of Vendome column with $12,000 total assets.

DONN PIATT says the proper thing to do when your horse is running away is "to hold fast to your seat and say your prayers. Anyhow, hold fast to your seat."

WHEN a man nearly breaks his neck trying to get out of the way of a "lightning-bug," supposing it to be the headlight of a locomotive, it is time for him to sign the pledge.

THE Detroit *Free Press* professes to have discovered a young lady who blushes, goes to bed at nine, eats heartily, speaks plain English, respects her mother, doesn't want to marry a lord, and knows how to cook.

A CLOUD of gloom and sadness overspreads the land, and newspaper readers weep. It will be a year—a whole year—before any more college commencements will thrill the bosoms of our people.

YOUNG ladies subject to nervous debility in summer ought to beware of taking too much exercise. They should, as much as possible, lie quietly upon the sofa and suffer their mothers to fan them.

THE Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have had a beautiful dessert service made for them, and it is being exhibited in all its glory of turquoises and gold and emblematic Cupids to the public in London.

ON his death-bed, a Terre Haute, Ind., compositor confessed to having maliciously substituted "those" for "these" in no less than seven hundred paragraphs. He had accomplished his fell work through a conspiracy with the proof-reader.

SOME stilted authorities pronounce the name of Farragut as if it was spelled Farrague. The proprietor of the name was always filled with wrath at the abomination, and often, on such occasions, repeated the name in such a way as to make every letter in it do its best.

AN unhappy husband in Pennsylvania, who cut his wife's throat, then plunged a knife into his abdomen, and forced it to the hilt by jamming the handle against the wall, displayed an amount of energy which would have made his fortune in the patent medicine business.

MISS TAYLOR is a young lady whose pluck at the Alexandra Palace Horse-Show in London recently should have won her a prize. Her horse refusing the water-jump and rolling over and upon her, she sprang up with her habit splashed with mud, caught her horse, and took the jump the second time in fine style.

A CERTAIN "Uncle James of our acquaintance, whose execution is not quite equal to his preference for the violin, was paid a delicate left-handed compliment, the other night, by his little niece, who, on being awakened some time in the small hours of the night by the hideous performances of two felines under the window, naively remarked, "Mamma, I don't like to hear Uncle James play on a violin."

That Bottle Hoax.

George W. Blunt writes to the New York *Post* that the bottle purporting to have been thrown from the lost steamer City of Boston, could not have been on that vessel when she went down. He declares that the the account written on the paper alleged to have been found in the bottle "is the product of some silly fool, as there is no current in the North Atlantic ocean which could drift a bottle there from the region where the Boston probably was when she foundered, the drift of the ocean through which she necessarily passed being always to the eastward, whether in the Gulf stream or north of it." Mr. Nicholson, of the Inman line, agrees with Mr. Blunt in regarding the pretended message as a heartless joke, and says that there was no such person as John Caswell among the cabin passengers, or even of the lost seamen, and that any such attempt as this to quicken the anxiety of the friends of those persons who were lost ought to be severely condemned. He also says that bottles are now found periodically, containing scraps of reference to the City of Boston disaster, all of which he believes to have been forgeries.

Strikingly Coincident.

When you talk of "coincidence," commend me to the following: In my prying into some statistics, which I have come to regard as the true eye-sight of the State, I found this puzzler in a table published by authority of Illinois, in 1870. This paper says that the population of Georgia is 1,185,000; that of Iowa, 1,182,933. The insane in Georgia were 1,185; of Iowa 1,183. Georgia had 790 idiots; Iowa 789. Georgia's deaf mutes numbered 677; Iowa's 676. Geogia's blind 474; Iowa's 473. Total for Georgia, 3,226 for Iowa 3,121. The difference in the population of the two States is 2,067; in their insane, just two; in their idiots, just one; in their deaf mutes just one; in their blind, only one.—*Atlanta Herald Correspondence.*

What Morton Reminded Jones Of.

"I think," said Donn Piatt to Senator Jones, "Morton stuck on that word *doctrinaire*; it had such a dreadful sound to him."

"He reminded me," responded the Senator, "of a queer character we once had in Nevada by the name of Pokebury. He was a lawyer of some promise, but came to do nothing through drink. Losing all his clients, he went to mining, and joined a rough miner by the name of Spokes. At the end of a week Pokebury appeared in town with a black eye, a swollen nose and lacerated garments. Of course we were anxious to know all about it: 'Well, you see,' said he, 'Billy and I were partners, and I like Billy, for he's a well-meaning man for an uneducated cuss. But Billy and I dissolved partnership, we settled and struck—leastwise we struck each other and Billy settled. Our first little difference was of an astronomical character. We divided the day different. Billy divided on 6 a. m. and I divided on 10 a. m., and Billy, instead of allowing for astronomical difference, said I was a lazy dog. But I didn't mind that, for Billy was my partner, you see, and had a right to his views. Then we differed on ablution. Billy abluted before breakfast, and said I was a dirty dog, for you see I always ablute after breakfast. But I didn't mind that, for people will differ, and so long as the difference don't affect business what's the odds. But the third difference was just a little too much for me. We were sitting down to beans and slap-jacks, and Billy blowing about my being a greedy dog, when suddenly the fellow said to me, 'I'd thank you for those molasses.' This was too much—no man can say 'those molasses' to me and live; and I just took him in the countenance with a right-hander that settled him and his damned insulting bad grammar together. That's the way we dissolved. I'm in town, and I guess Bill will be here in a couple of weeks.' "And so," continued the Senator, "Morton stuck on *doctrinaire*."

Typographical Errors.

"A lady's wedding trowsers in Richmond is said to contain a $42 pair of stockings.

The compositor should have set it up "trousseau." A very great difference. We are told that she of the $42 pair of stockings felt offended when she saw the item.

The Rev. Dr. Spurgeon seems to be a sufferer from the types. Here is another:

"From this peculiarity, I fancy, arises the discrepancy between the estimates of Mr. Spurgeon's regular hearers and those who listen to him once or twice and go away disappointed. The latter anatomize his sermons, while the former take them as whales."

We presume that it was intended "take them as wholes."

"Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, has had sole charge of a church longer than any other Unitarian minister in the United States. He was settled in 1725."

So says one of our papers. Either there is a typographical error here, or the Doctor is a very old man. Could it be 1825?

An editor referred—or thought he did—to a political opponent as "an old poppy," but he was somewhat startled to find the types made him say what he did not mean, "an old puppy.' Not much difference here, we think. We would as leave be called an old puppy as an old poppy.

Curious item from a Western paper: "An Ohio man cursed 84,000 hams last season."

Dry work, we should say; and why did he curse them? Upon reflection, we thought it must be a typographical error, and that he cured not cursed that number of hams. The other reading appears more natural.

The Grasshoppers.

A correspondent writing from Elk Point, D. T., July 20, gives the following account of the "grasshopper plague" in that section:

"The grasshoppers, like a mighty horde, have swept down upon us. All the corn in this section is destroyed. There will be some wheat and oats. Garden vegetables are all gone. It would seem, from present indications, that this scourge upon our country is to become more general. Each year the area of their destruction becomes more extended. They are much farther east this year than they were last, and from reports the destruction wrought is full as complete far toward the central part of Iowa."

Judaism Not Declining.

The much-discussed question, "Is Judaism declining?" is taken up this week by the *Jewish Messenger*, which says "Our religion is not declining. We concede that many there are, born in the faith of Israel, who, for various causes, have become recreant to their trust; their conduct, however injurious, is, after all, an individual act between themselves and their Heavenly Father. We do not hesitate in saying that in no period in our modern history have we maintained a better condition before the world than we do now; and this assertion can be maintained by the most substantial evidence."

THE following are some of the prices paid for noted American horses: Kentucky, $40,000; Norfolk, $15,000; Lexington, $15,000; Kingfisher, $15,000; Gleneig, $10,000; Smuggler, $15,000; Blackwood, $30,000; Jay Gould, $30,000; Dexter $33,000; Lady Thorne, 30,000; Jim Irving, $30,000; Goldsmith Maid, $20,000; Startle, $20,000; Prospero, $20,000; Rosalind, $20,000; Lulu, $20,000; Happy Medium, $25,000; Clara G., $30,000; Pocahontas, $35,000; Edward Everett, $20,000; Auburn horse, 13,000; Judge Fullerton, 20,000; Mambrino Bertie, $10,000; Socrates, $20,000; George Palmer, $15,000; Mambrino Pilot, $12,000; George P. Daniels, $8,000; J. G. Brown, $12,000. Flora Temple sold, when aged, for 8,000, for brood mare; $25,000 was offered and refused for Tom Bowling last summer; $30,000 was offered and refused for Bassett in his 3-year-old form; $25,000 will not to-day buy Baywood or Asteroid; $40,000 was offered and refused for Woodford Mambrino, and $20,000 for Thorndale.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Driving His Clover to Market.

The following extracts appeared in a recent number of the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

"Jackson Wilcoxen, of Yolo county, lately sold 120 fat steers for $50 a head. We met him while driving about one-third, the first installment, to Sacramento. The purchaser recived them at Mr. Wilcoxens's farm, but Mr Wilcoxen helps drive them to Sacramento, where they will be put on the cars for Oakland. The cattle bring the seller the nice little sum of $6,350, and the delivery will cost him three trips to Sacramento on horseback. In these cattle Mr. Wilcoxen was driving his alfafa to market. He was for the last ten years been raising alfafa and driving it in this way. His trips to Sacramento will probably cost him about $5 each, making the expense of getting $6,350 worth of alfafa to market but $15.

"If we reckon his alfafa at $10 a ton, the steers will carry, in a condensed form, 635 tons to market, at a cost of $15. It would have cost to deliver the same in its original bulky condition at least $5 per ton, or $3,175, half of what the steers came to. We mention the fact as an illustration of the great advantage of reducing bulky materials produced on the farm to a more compact form before marketing the same, and another consideration: while these steers have been growing up, they have been enriching and improving the land from which they have obtained a living. The man who sells his hay in bulk, carries away with each crop a part of the fertilizing properties of his farm, and will finally exhaust the fertility which alone makes it valuable. Let our farmers reflect on the lesson conveyed in the above facts."

Beet Sugar in California.

It has been announced that the Alvarado sugar-works have been removed to Soquel, near Santa Cruz. The object was to get land at $15, and to sell their Alvarado property for $200 per acre. The company has always found good profit in making sugar from beets. Another company is being formed by Mr. Dyer, a land-owner, to put up a new and improved sugarie of equal capacity on the same grounds.

The Sacramento sugarie has over 1,000 acres of beets in luxuriant growth. The yield will probably be 20 tons to the acre, equal to 1,600 tons of sugar, valued at a profit of $200,000, including the molasses for distillation and the cattle feed. No industry can show so good a return for the capital invested, with so little work or complication.

Negotiations are being made for the construction of a one-hundred-ton beet sugarie by capitalists of Portland, Oregon. The works are to be of the Robert Diffusion Process. The Sacramento company has this process; but Mr. Robert has made a great improvement, by which nearly one-third part of the heavy machinery is dispensed with, and the cost of making sugar is reduced.

We hear that it is the experience of our two sugaries that there is no profit to the companies in raising their own beets. Farmers can do it cheaper. They are well paid at $4.50 per ton delivered at the mill, which is cheaper than the factory can raise them. By this division of labor, sugar making is simplified, and less capital is required.

To cultivate 1,200 acres of beets requires considerable capital, which, by this division, is furnished by the farmers. They ask no pay till the beets are delivered and the sugar is being made. Then the terms offered are half cash and half at 60 and 90 days.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Potato Digging with a Machine.

Col. D. C. Richmond, near Sandusky, in a letter to me, stated that he dug his potatoes last season with a newly invented machine of Mr. H. Carrier, of Mentor, Lake county; he was highly pleased with the operation of the machine, and he wanted to know if I had seen or heard of its performance in this county. He said he not only could raise four hundred bushels of potatoes on an acre, without difficulty with the aid of Paris green to choke off the bugs, but he could dig them in one day with his machine, if his boys would only take care of them as fast as dug. In short, he considered it altogether the best machine extant for the purpose, and so he purchased the one taken there for trial.

I had seen this machine on exhibition but not in actual use, and had not then heard of its being used in this county, except by the inventor while experimenting with it, though it was used there about that time. I have since met Mr. Carrier several times, and I learn that he took the machine to Erie county last fall because he preferred to see it have a fair trial among strangers rather than among his own neighbors; and being satisfied that it was all right, he went to work in earnest to manufacture machines for this season, and will in due time advertise them extensively. It will certainly be considered appropriate that the county producing the most potatoes should also have the honor of producing the best machine for digging them.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Locating Hay-Stacks.

Where it is possible to do so hay-stacks should be located on the poorest spots of meadow or pasture, so that the grass seed, droppings of the stock and waste fodder may be deposited where great good will result from it. It is usually the case that the stacks are built on high parts of the meadow most convenient for reaching, and year after year but little deviation is made as to site.

Dry ground is desirable to feed upon, and we suppose this is the reason for seeking elevated locations; but this excuse for continuing to place stacks there is not a plausible one, for in a wet or stormy time the stock should be fed at the barn, and stack feeding only done when the earth is frozen hard and the weather pleasant. Now is the time to give this matter attention. Where stock can be turned from the pasture a day or two until a stack is built and securely fenced, profit will be found in so doing, as our pastures need invigorating as much as our meadows.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Single or Double Lines in Plowing.

Thousands of farmers have never seen a horse or a pair of horses driven in another way than with the ordinary double lines. Other thousands have never seen anything else than a single line used in plowing, either with one or two horses. Recently a correspondent of an agricultural paper asked how this was done. In the South we have seen teams driven with a rope tied to one side of the bit of one of the mules or horses, but usually the line is fastened to a rein somewhat longer than the usual check rein. A loop at the other end is provided for greater convenience in holding the line. With a little training a horse learns to be guided by this as readily as with the double lines. A steady pull turns to the left; light jerks to the right. A person accustomed only to this line finds the double reins an inconvenience when plowing.—*Western Farmer, Mich.*

A Precocious Heifer.

Mr. Wm. R. Warren, one of our most substantial and intelligent farmers, living near Madison, gives us a remarkable case of a heifer in his possession. She is two years old this spring, and he began to notice in the fore part of May that she was "making a bag," and feared that the swelling was the effects of a hurt, but thought he would milk her. Ever since the 15th of May the heifer has been giving a fine mess of good, rich milk, and she seems to be a veritable milch cow, to all intents and purposes, without ever giving birth to a calf, or exhibiting any signs of bovine maternity. She is a mixture of the Durham and Devon breeds, and bids fair to make a most excellent milker, though she could not just now be recommended for breeding qualities. Can any of our learned cattle breeders give an exlcanation of this remarkable freak.—*Wisconsin Saturday Journal.*

Cranberries.

Mr. H. S. Sacket recently brought to the office of this paper a bunch of cranberries in their present stage of growth. The largest was the size of a large pea. He says he never saw the berry so large before at that time of the season, and that the injury done to the vines by worms is not nearly so great as has been reported. Mr. Sacket thinks that, from present appearances, the crop will be five times as large as last year, and that, in all, probability, 20,000 barrels will be shipped from Berlin alone.—*Berlin (Wis.) Courant.*

Lobster-Canning at Mount Desert.

The process of canning lobsters at Mount Desert is thus described by the Boston *Traveller*: "The factory at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, when running at full capacity, puts up 25,000 cans a day, employing about fifty hands. Until within a short time plenty of lobsters have been taken about the harbor, but now smacks are used, which cruise round and purchase of various parties. The price paid at this time is about $1 per 100 pounds. The smacks bring in 10,000 or 12,000 pounds at a time. The vessels are built with two decks, with perforated bottoms, so that the fish are preserved alive and fresh in their native element. Upon the arrival of the smacks the lobsters are dumped upon the wharf in big piles. They present a curious appearance, biting and clawing at each other, until they are shoveled into great kettles of boiling water. They are then dipped out, broken up, and the meat taken for canning. The big claws and tails are the only parts used. The cans contain one pound. A liquor is made of the contents of the body of the lobster, strained, and prepared with salt and cayenne pepper, and a small portion put in each can. After soldering, the cans are boiled two hours and a half, when they are taken out, a little hole made in the top to let the steam out, then tightly sealed and boiled again. The cans are then varnished, labeled, and boxed for market. Lobsters are not now very plenty, and are rather small. The parties who set the nets cull out the large ones for Boston and other markets."

Sketch from Dickens' Life.

A letter from London to the *Arcadian* gives a little news about the separation of Charles Dickens and his wife, the story being revived by the mention that Wilkie Collins was about to rewrite his drama of "The Frozen Deep" into a story. This was acted in 1859 at Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in aid of the Douglass Jerrold fund. Dickens, Collins, Shirley Brooks, Mark Lemon, and many other celebrated writers took parts. The ladies' characters were interpreted by professional actresses. Among these was Miss Ellen Ternan. She was a fresh, pleasant-looking girl, not especially pretty, but possessing a good figure and an extremely agreeable manner, and at first sight she and Dickens were mutually infatuated. Their love was a Platonic one, of course, but Mrs. Dickens didn't like Platonic love under such circumstances. Miss Ternan left the stage at Dickens' request, soon after the Manchester tour, and a short time after the party returned to London, Mrs. Dickens went into a fashionable jewelers' at the West End, where she was in the habit of dealing, and was asked by one of the firm, who knew her well, how she liked her new bracelet. She said that she did not understand him, as she had not received any such article. The gentleman then explained that it was one Mr. Dickens had ordered for his wife, with a likeness and some hair in it. This was Platonic love of the wrong kind for Mrs. Dickens, and she speedily "withdrew from the firm."

THE Abbey of St. Blaise, in the Black Forest, France, has been destroyed by fire. The Abbey church, which resembled St. Peter's at Rome in many points, and was remarkable for the fine ceiling of the chancel, the high marble altar, and the grand columns of the nave, was designed by Blondel. Some pieces of tapestry preserved in the sacristy were the handiwork of Marie Antoinette and Maria Theresa. Nothing has been saved but the bells and the shrine of the founder.

The Nevada Flood.

The Eureka (Nev.) *Sentinel* of July 25, relates the following incidents of the deluge resulting from the cloud-burst which visited that place on the preceding day:

"Among the saddest of the sad occurrences that took place was the drowning of Mrs. Broy. With her husband, they were in their house when the seething torrent burst in its fury on them. They endeavored to escape, but in vain. The support to the house soon gave way, and with the others it floated down the stream. Rushing from the doomed house, they made one frantic effort to reach a place of safety, but the rushing waters met them on every side. Locked in each other's arms, they were carried on until the relentless waters separated them, bearing her lifeless form down the canon. Mr. Broy was rescued by some Chinamen near the Eureka Consolidated Furnaces. But a few short weeks ago they were married; a happier couple did not exist; to-day she is dead, and he, crazed with his loss and suffering from severe injuries, is not expected to survive. Their wedded bliss was brief; their happiness shortlived before broken forever.

Roger Robinette, a representative of the press, and a man of fine literary attainments, is among those who became victims of the flood. He was standing in the rear portion of a building on Buel street, watching the water, when the building was suddenly swept away. He made a heroic effort to escape by the front, but the mountain of surging water baffled all attempts. He was washed down the street, struggling in vain, until overcome, he floated helplessly on. Near the consolidated furnace a party of men secured his body before life became extinct, but he died in a few moments after being rescued. He intended to leave last night to join his mother in San Francisco. To-day the telegraph will carry her the death of her darling boy, whom she expected soon to see, and in her sad bereavement we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of affliction.

James Galvin lost his life in attempting to rescue a woman and child from the torrent. Galvin was a pioneer of this section. Of late he had been prospecting in Antelope district, where it is presumed he had extensive interests.

J. W. McGeary, a carpenter, whose body has not yet been recovered, was in the act of driving the last nail in a new building for Col. O'Reilley, at the lower end of town, when he was swept into eternity. The building moved off slowly, and the old man was seen for a time standing erect and apparently not the least apprehensive of danger. Soon, however, the building went down with a crash, and he was not seen afterward.

"John Turner, a teamster from Utah, whose name appears among the dead, met his death in New York Canon. In company with his brother, and perhaps some others, he was encamped near Harrub's reservoir, two miles above town. It seems that the parties were in a wagon when the water came pouring down with such fearful rapidity. The wagon moved off, but soon came in contact with some rocks. Here all made good their escape save the unfortunate man whose death we have chronicled.

"The town presented a mournful sight. All places of business, stores and saloons were closed in token of respect to those who had lost their lives. On the corners groups of men and women were occupied in discussing the horrors the day had brought forth. Up and down the streets men, women and children, bereft of home and all that they possessed, were seeking temporary shelter. Those who had not suffered by the disaster threw open their houses to those less fortunate. On all sides a helping hand was extended and all provided for.

"No doubt there occurred hundreds of incidents worthy of special mention, but, owing to the great excitement which prevailed during the day and night, it was impossible to glean fuller particulars than we have recorded. Horses, dogs, poultry, etc., were seen going down in great numbers, and all perished. The scene down the canon after the flood had subsided beggars description. Thousands of people lined the canon from the Richmond furnace to the Six-Mile House. Some were searching for the missing, others looking after their goods, houses and furniture which had been swept away. At one place a cask of liquor was found and broken open by a party of men. They soon became boisterous, and when Sheriff Sullivan and Constable Bell appeared and attempted to preserve order, they were set upon by the crowd and badly beaten with stones and pistols. The Sheriff, it is thought, had one shoulder dislocated in the row. The offenders, however, were arrested and placed in jail. During the evening several other belligerents, as well as a batch of pilferers, numbering in all about fifteen or twenty, were arrested and placed in jail.

"Nothing definite has as yet been ascertained as to the actual loss of life, and it will take some days yet before an accurate statement can be given. Yesterday a large number of men were at work on the huge gorge near the Eureka Consolidated furnaces. Articles of every description had accumulated there—wagons, pianos, all kinds of furniture, and bodies of drowned animals in one conglomerate mass, a sorrowful monument of the dreadful catastrophe. It was thought that in removing the débris the bodies of more unfortunates would be found, but as yet none have been recovered at this place.

"The losses, as now reported, amount to over $150,000, which figure, it is thought, will cover all actual loss. There may be those whose names we have been unable to obtain; if so there are but very few. The loss incidental to the catastrophe will be very heavy, particularly so with the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. The flood, as it passed the furnaces of the company, swept the reservoirs of water, used in supplying the furnaces, away, causing them to become chilled and necessitating a stoppage of work until they can be chipped out, a new reservoir built and pumps and engines replaced.

"The present condition of the roads leading from the mines on Ruby Hill to the furnaces forbids the transmission of ores, which also entails a heavy loss to the contractors.

"The general business of the town will also be diminished, and it will be at least a month until activity is renewed and everything in proper working order once more.

"At the time the flow of water down Buel street was the greatest, the hand of a man was seen projected above the water. No portion of the body was visible, and whether his was among the bodies saved or not is unknown.

"The house of Mrs. Hall, on Spring street, after being washed away by the current, soon broke to pieces. The front room was occupied by Attorney Thomas Wren, who lost a valuable library.

"A little girl, whose name we were unable to ascertain, performed a daring act at the time the flood was the most dangerous. A young kid goat that had been washed down the canon, in its struggle to escape, approached within a few feet of her, when she sprang into the water and rescued the struggling animal.

"It was rumored last night that the bodies of a woman and two children had been found below the Six-Mile House."

The First Grapevine—A Grecian Legend.

When Bacchus was a boy, he journeyed through Hellas to go to Naxia; and as the way was very long, he grew tired, and sat down upon a stone to rest. As he sat there with his eyes upon the ground, he saw a little plant springing up between his feet, and was so much pleased with it that he determined to take it with him and plant it in Naxia. He took it up and carried it away with him; but, as the sun was very hot, he feared it might wither before he reached his destination. He found a bird's skeleton, into which he thrust the plant, and went on. But in his hand the plant sprouted so fast that it started out of the bones above and below. This gave him fresh fear of its withering, and he cast about for a remedy. He found a lion's bone, which was thicker than the bird's skeleton, and he stuck the skeleton with the plant in it into the bone of the lion. Erelong, however, the plant grew out of the lion's bone likewise. Then he found the bone of an ass, larger still than that of the lion; so he put it into the lion's containing the bird's skeleton and the plant, into the ass's bone, and thus he made his way to Naxia. When about to set the plant, he found that the roots had entwined themselves around the bird's skeleton, and the lion's bone, and the ass's bone; and as he could not take it out without damaging the roots, he planted it as it was, and it came up speedily, and bore to his great joy, the most delicious grapes, from which he made the first wine and gave it to men to drink. But behold a miracle! When men first drank of it, they first sang like birds; next, after drinking a little more, they became vigorous and gallant like lions; but when they drank more still, they began to behave like asses.—*New York Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

The Benders Outdone.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "An interesting little establishment has just been broken up at Trebizond, under circumstances which have created, if not a 'scandal,' at least a sensation in that place. It appears that for some time past Trebizond has been kept in a state of uneasiness, owing to the proceedings of this household, which consisted of a father, six sons and one daughter. Delightful as was the charm which reigned over their domestic circle, it did not extend beyond the hearth, for unfortunately the family weakness was murder. In a brief space of time the eight persons composing the family managed to get through no fewer than 235 murders. Out of this number the gentlemen of the family were each responsible for thirty murders, while the young lady committed twenty-five, though, but for the premature interference of the authorities, it is considered probable that she would have completed an equal number. The predecessors of the present Governor most ungallantly caused her to be arrested, together with her amiable parent and four of her brothers. It is not stated what became of the remaining brothers, but the poor old gentleman was hanged about three months ago, and two of his sons met with a similar melancholy accident on the 25th of last month. The other two and the young lady are still languishing in captivity, and much anxiety is felt on their behalf; for, unless the local Judges take a lenient view of their offenses on account of their youth, they have but a poor chance of resuming their position in society. Altogether it is a sad story, and it is not surprising that these young people and their misfortunes have of late been the talk of Trebizond."

A Good Lesson

If your boys revolt from study, give them an opportunity to test the pleasure of manual labor, and then let them follow the occupation they prefer. In nine cases out of ten, books will carry the day. "When I was a boy," said the elder Adams, "I had to study the Latan grammar, but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college; and, therefore, I studied grammar till I could bear it no longer, and, going to my father, I told him I did not like study, and asked him for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John, if Latin grammar does not suit, you may try ditching, perhaps that will. My meadow needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.' This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride, and I told my father—one of the severest trials of my life—that if he chose, I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and, if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days' labor in that abominable ditch."

THE Sandwich Islands Legislature has been petitioned to impeach King Kalakaua.

THE GRANGE.

Address of S. H. Ellis, Master of the Ohio State Grange.

The following extracts are from the address of Worthy Master Ellis, delivered before the Patrons of Husbandry on the occasion of their first annual Harvest Home, at Findlay, Ohio:

"The old political organizations, in themselves, do very little to inform the people of the real principles. They labor for mere party monopolies, as a rule. Something beyond this is needed—and that something is careful investigation and thought on the part of every man who dares to vote.

Yet, your granges are not places in which the discussion of political questions are tolerated, although they include men of all shades of political opinion. I asked an old Shaker, not long ago, whether they, in taking a new member in the church, required him to subscribe to any creed. "Nay," he replied. "Then how do you get along?" "If a man will come and live with us, and conform to our rules, he will come to believe just as we do." With us every man can believe as he pleases, and vote as he pleases. No man dare ask another why he votes so and so. We believe that honest men shall be in office, and you will see the effect of this belief.

When our Government was formed there were three branches co-ordinate in power—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. Now there is the fourth, which overshadows all—the lobby. It is the power to which railroads and other great corporations never appeal in vain to get whatever they want. A power to which railroad and other corporations pay greater tribute than it will ever cost to run the entire grange of the United States. All changes in laws which affect railroads, etc., are modified and controlled by the lobby, so that legislation is, to a great extent, made in favor not of the people. I will not propose that we counteract these things by sending up another lobby, but we can send honest men to Congress, and when we find them there, keep them in power. Our influence must be a moral influence. Men—our public servants—in standing up for us, and fighting corrupt rings, must know and feel that the people, that the granges, will stand by them, and not let them be sacrificed at the dictation of any ring or party managers, who are really influenced to destroy the honest servants of the people by the lobby managers who failed to corrupt them. I say that our influence on politics and politicians must be a moral influence—the influence which numbers always commands. Should any one of you tender a railroad conductor three cents a mile fare, and refuse to pay more, he might call his brakemen and put you off. But, should five hundred get aboard the train and tender this, and refuse to pay more, you would probably go ahead. Should all the farmers demand reform, or encourage their servants to fight corruption, it is very likely they will be heard.

"We come with 20,000 granges—a grand moral power.

"The sectional differences in our country have been rather with the leaders than with the laborers, so that, to-day, we find a most friendly feeling existing between the North and the South. It was the leaders who were ruling—running the machine. We, as laborers, propose no further quarrel, but as brothers, to live together in harmony, ignoring the wild and terrible leadership of ambitious men who would make us war with each other. The laborers of the country are exercising a moral power that is being listened to and felt. If we are true to ourselves, a reformation as grand as we dare ask will be ours. All is in our power, and we are accountable for our failure. I believe that God has called upon the farmers to stop the torrent of corruption that was overflowing our land. Let us, fellow Patrons, see to it that we exercise this power wisely and well.

"To what extent co-operative arrangements may be entered into depends wholly upon each subordinate grange to determine for itself. Many thousands of dollars have been saved to the farmers in buying.

"We have no quarrel with the middlemen. As business was conducted heretofore they were necessary. The manufacturer could only reach the consumer by or through agents, and that at an expense which was very great. Now we go direct to the manufacturer, let our wants be known, and buy so as to dispense with the expense of agents. We had to foot the bills before."

The speaker here enumerated amounts saved to the farmers in various counties, showing a valuable work done.

"It is left to each county and each grange to say whether these benefits shall be theirs. The amount of reduction we get would surprise many persons. But right here I desire to caution the Patrons. Many agents of manufacturers who have not made terms with us, will not unfrequently offer to sell to you as low or lower than you can purchase through the grange. This they do in order to break down your manner of operation. Do not buy of such agents, even though they sell at a third of what it costs them to manufacture, for in doing so you demoralize the operations of the grange, and you will thus destroy the very thing you aim to build up. The system of agencies had become a great and powerful one, and it may require much patience and some inconvenience to substitute a system for it.

"Though in your individual granges you may not seem to be accomplishing much, yet remember that all over the United States a great reformation is being worked out, that was not dreamed of a year ago. So powerful, so determined, so well disciplined is becoming this Order of Patrons of Husbandry, that to-day, anything within the scope of reason and right that they desire to accomplish, can be done.

"Our work is a work of social elevation. The bringing up of the masses to a higher scale. The hope of the country is that the ladies—the wives and daughters—are to-day found in this organization. A grange with the ladies left out is a sad failure.

"The old "apple-parings" and "log-rollings," were famous among the farmers at an early day, and many a joyous night they had of it. Well, indeed, do the old ones love to reflect upon and talk of those days. But they had become things of the past—nothing in the routine of farmers' lives was substituted for them until now. But the grange presents all the advantages and pleasures of these gatherings, with none of their disadvantages.

"I am glad to have met you here to-day. I have seen no gathering superior to this in numbers, or anything else. No lovlier day, no warmer welcome, or more enjoyment for one and all. I am glad to be with you, and I hope when another year rolls around, that I may meet you, one and all, with many a farmer who had not joined your ranks, to rejoice over the grand triumphs of our dear and noble order, as we do to-day."

Advice to Wisconsin Reformers.

Dr. O. W. Wight, of Milwaukee, to whose efforts more than to those of any other individual in the State the success of the party at the last election is due, has issued an address to the Reformers and Grangers of Wisconsin. In the main, the suggestions he offers are timely and wise. He holds that the principles on which the party was formed must be maintained, and cautions the members against being led away from them by the cunning devices of artful politicians. He especially counsels the nomination of good men as candidates for the Legislature.

"Every candidate," he says, "should be of unquestionable character—above suspicion of venality. Send no man to the Legislature next winter whom you would not intrust with the administration of your estate. Look out for the agents of monopolies and venal politicians. Admonish your legislators, when you have chosen them, to act with prudence, caution and justice, and do not encourage them to indulge in vengeance for past injuries and to act with the recklessness of property-rights from which communism is born." "Above all," he adds, "do not wait for outside managers to come in and run the campaign for you. Go about your political work in every town, village, county and city as though it belonged to you alone. Dependence on leaders begets helplessness and destroys all independence of action." This address is worthy of the most careful consideration by the Reformers of the State. If they pay heed to the counsels volunteered, they will carry the State by an overwhelming amjority.

Humor.

NOT a glee club—The policeman's.

REGULAR branch establishments—Trees.

AN Oshkosh Judge got four bars of soap for a marriage fee.

A STARK county, Ill., woman committed suicide the other day because no circus company had visited her vicinity for two years.

A WOMAN at Birmingham, Eng., threw a saucer and a five-months-old infant at her husband's head, and had to go to jail for assault.

WHEN your pocket-book gets empty, and everybody knows it, you can put all your friends in it and it won't "bulge out" worth a cent.

A BOSTON lady in California says that the big strawberries on the Pacific coast have but little flavor, being a cross between a turnip and a dried apple.

WHEN the New York *Staats Zeitung* says that a question is "gesettelt," with an air of using elegant English, it brings thoughts that lie too deep for tears.

IT is too bad that the Mayor of Grass City, Kansas, is dead, for the local paper says that "if he hadn't but one chew of tobacco he'd divide it with a friend."

A PHILADELPHIA girl called a young man a thief, and when requested by the mother of the accused to prove the charge, said he had stolen several kisses from her.

"O LORD," prayed a Methodist minister, "keep me humble and poor!" "O Lord, if Thou wilt keep him humble," said the deacon who next prayed, "we will see to it that he is kept poor!"

BEECHER is compared to "Tibburin, in white satin," by the Baltimore *Gazette*, which recalls the time when Tilton was "the confidante in white muslin." But Tilton is past muzzlin' now.

A DISTRICT schoolmaster in one of the upper counties of Michigan was asked what algebra he preferred, and he replied: "Oh, I ain't particular; most any kind that will just peel the hide when you strike."

VERMONT Fourth of July poetry is stirring. Here is a verse:

"Upon his awful shoulder
He took his blunderbuss;
An' he was thar at Bunker Hill,
In the thickest of the muss."

ENGAGING CANDOR.—*Papa*—"And pray, sir, what do you intend to settle on my daughter, and how do you mean to live?" *Intended*—"I intend, sir, to settle myself on your daughter, and to live on you."

INNOCENT CREATURE.—A country girl, coming from a morning walk, was told she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew, to which she innocently replied: "You've got my name right, Daisy; but his isn't Dew."

WE find the following in a Western paper: "Mr. ——, who has been in retirement for a few weeks after marrying and burying three sisters, came up smilingly to the altar again yesterday, having begun on a new family."

AN irrepressible joker at a club, while touching up his oysters with pepper from the castor, observed that the pepper was "half peas." "Oh, no," said the polite attendant, "that is the best sort of pepper." "Well, I tell you it is half peas; I always expect to get the best of everything in this house, but this pepper is half peas." "That can't be so; we take especial pains to procure it, and have it ground in our own mill." "Well, it is so; I can prove it." "If you can, I should like you to do so." "Well, John, you spell the word pepper, and see if it is not half p's."

A WESTERN paper speaks of its contemporary as "the Boone organ of bottomless stupidity."

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, August - - 20th, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DANIEL H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON,
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORN,
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McANNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

The stealing in South Carolina has hitherto been quieted down, but the rogues have at last begun to quarrel over the spoils.

◆

A Mississippi darkey who ravished a white girl 14 years of age, got his neck twisted up with a rope in the woods, and died before morning.

◆

The crickets have located in Idaho, the potato bugs are devastating Illinois; the grasshoppers are devouring Minnesota, and Garfield has been "punished" as Morton calls it by being renominated to congress by the Republicans.

◆

Chicago continues the paradise of gamblers. The "faro," "bunko" and "monte" men have obtained complete possession of the city. They "whack" with the authorities, and are far above the reach of the law. Why can't all gamblers of the country be induced to go to Chicago?

◆

Poland the author of the press gag-law, is nominated for Congress in Vermont while Williard, who distinguished himself by exposing President Grant's share in the salary grab, is defeated. The great party of reform is distinguishing itself.

◆

"Boss" Tweed, the Democrat, languishes in the penitentiary for stealing $2,000,000 from 400,000 tax-payers, and "Boss" Shepherd, the Republican, dines and wines at the White House for stealing 40,000,000 from 40,000 tax-payers. The Republican party punishes its rascals by promoting them to better-paying offices.

◆

"Oh Lord, what miserable sinners we are!" cried a praying brother at a camp meeting; whereupon half a dozen sympathizers shouted "hallelujah!" This indiscretion in putting in the applause is very apparent in the reception given by the Republican platform. The Indiana Republican platform proclaims that the Republican party endorses Grant "Halleujlah!" instantly about most of the Republican journals.

◆

Prince Bismarck has had the honor, seldom enjoyed by any but crowned heads, of having had two attempts made on his life. Young Blind gave him the benefit of four pistol balls, only one of which slightly wounded the statesman, in May, 1866, and now a Madgeburg cooper has failed at Kissingen in a somewhat less determined attempt on his life. It was to the fury of German radicalism that Prince Bismarck was to be offered a sacrifice in 1866; it is from fanatical hate that the promptings to his assassination have come in 1874. Bismarck on the eve of the war with Austria; and Bismarck on the eve of the decisive struggle against the Papacy, presents two historical figures which will be all the better remembered because of the pistol bullets that passed by them.

Within the past week there has been among the European powers a general recognition of the Spanish Republic. The effect of this will naturally be to strengthen the weak Madrid Government. Don Carlos and his followers will be discouraged and probably driven from the field.—But the republic in Spain is a veritable Utopia, and time only is needed to demonstrate the fact. The cause of the Carlists would be greatly advanced by the cessation of hostilities for a time. The so-called Republic needs but an opportunity to ferment and rot, and after that they road to the men on horseback will be made easy.

◆

Garfield is "punished." The Republicans of the Nineteenth District nominated him for Congress. If there was any odium attaching to the passage of the increase-of-salary law, Garfield earned the head and front of it· Mobiler buisness was disgraceful or dishonest, Garfield was a stockholder in it. If the Shepherd swindling ring in Washington was disreputable, Garfield received $5,000 for acting as counsel in the De Gollyer pavement case. This is the way in which public robbers are punished" by the Republican party. The party is almost certain to punish Grant with the third term. The Republican party is a most pleasing punisher of ill-doers, it offers premiums upon public stealing.

◆

The Angola *Republican* made a frank confession last week in advance of the county convention, when it said: It is true that the Republican party is much in the majority in this county, but it is quite as true that this majority looks more closely to being suited than formerly. They make a most positive demand for thoroughly honest upright, capable men and will not be found to support any man who they consider anyways objectionable, because he is set up by a convention.—This is not a precarious state of affairs if the convention only act wisely and judiciously. If it do not—if it allow itself to be wheedled by any designing few who may be ready to take advantage of other heedlessness, if the spirit of faction pervade or any sinister course take possession of the convention, then indeed is the ticket jeopardized and defeat almost sure.

◆

The Republicans all over the country have about made up their minds not to hold any elections this year. The party discovers that the weather has been excellent for the growth of Oats, but has proved too dry for the growth of Republicans. A small crop of these sinners are reported all over the country. In Vicksburg they planted themselves on the negro vote, but there were not votes enough, although the darkies did their level best. From Kentucky Democratic gains are reported from nearly every county So many local questions were to be considered that it is explained that the election did not signify any thing, but it did signify a most woful falling off in numbers among the party of great moral ideas. Then came Tennessee, and the Republicans in full tide of retreat. Democratic victories are reported in Nashville, in Memphis, in Knoxville, everywhere, and the same day the Old Party had an election in North Carolina. That State goes Democratic by from ten to twelve thousand majority. North Carolina elects seven Democratic Representatives to Congress, and one Republican. He is a black Republican black by nature, and Republican by de instinct. The Democrats gain two Representatives. We do not pity the republicans, because their papers assure us that they have every reason for encouragement. So long as Republicans are content with encouragement, and Democrats get the victories, who will complain.

New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, and yet the moral brigade say all these elections signify nothing, Oh, Jupiter! what a pleasing spectacle will be presented to men and angels when these republican candidates find themselves out in the cold, and that they are holding on to the rotten carcass of a political party in the minority. The Republican party has become a party held together by office-holder steeped in corruption, and dies of it own insignificance.

Like as a father pitieth his children so doth the Democrats pity those who deserted the party in time of need. Go—wittiker, how their teeth will chatter when they discover themselves as the old dutchman did, who went to trim an apple tree, and sawed off the limb he was sitting on.

Grant, believing that the country is tired of the Republicans (and that is where Grant is sound) does not propose to be a publican any more. He will lead a *new departure*, accept a nomination from de culled population fur de tird term, and fish fur de support ob de hull southern element.

◆

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* in speaking of the meeting of the independent convention held last week says: On another page of this paper will be found a full account of the proceeding of the mass convention of independants held yesterday at Masonic Hall. The Sentinel has already stated that such a gathering to overset the action of the previous convention would be merely a political absurdity. The men gathered yesterday could have no conceivable authority to undo the work which the former convention did. However, it is perhaps of very little importance one way or the other as the action of the convention can have very little authority. Although it was a mass convention there were not more than forty delegates present, on liberal calculation, and the whole affair was controlled by less than half a dozen leaders. The endorsement of the old platform was useless folly. The filling of vacancies on the ticket was legitimate work, and the disposition of Mr. Henderson, because the democrats had adopted him as a candidate, was an exhibition of partisanship gone mad. It is clear that in the eyes of the men assembled yesterday the mere fact of being a democrat was a sufficient disqualification, and every democratic granger in the State ought to make is a point of honor to cast his vote for Henderson simply because he has been displaced from the independent ticket by republican trickery. Of course with such a set of managers it is unsafe to say much about the ticket or its prospects, as another convention may be called next week to go over the same job of political patchwork once more.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Christopher Cool, late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC COOL, Adm'r.

Aug 13.

Notice of Attachment.

Henry Gettel, Adam Gettel, vs. Michael Reyna.	Before Frank M. Bacon J. P. Butler Township, DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July 1874, an order of attachment was given in the above entitled cause for the sum of Twenty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, and probable cost fifteen dollars. Said cause is set for hearing Monday the 28th day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock Pm

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Aug 13

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executors of the estate of Joshua Feagler, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the deceased in Richland tp. DeKalb County Indiana on Monday August the 31st, 1874, the personal property of said estate (not taken by the widow) consisting of 4 horses, 7 milch cows, 20 head of young cattle, 30 head of hogs, 1 reaper and mower, 1 two-horse wagon, two-horse buggy, 3 set of harness, plows, harrows, and all farming implements and other articles connected with the farm Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of one year will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved secuty.

HENRY FEAGLER,
GEO. W. FEAGLER } Ex'rs.

Aug 13

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Guy Plum, atty for est.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler deceased will offer at public auction on Thursday August 20th, 1874, at the late residence of said decedent in Richland tp., DeKalb county, Ind., the personal estate of said decedent consisting of, horses, cattle, hogs, wagon, one light wagon, plows sleds, harness, farming implements, carpenter tools, Household furniture three stands of bees, hay, oats and potatoes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, his note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Thursday the 3rd day of September next, at the residence of Asher W. Coburn, late of DeKalb county deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, hogs, hay, oats, corn, wagons, farming tools &c., A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r

Aug 6 1874

Just received at Beard's a fresh supply of Whortleberries. Now is the time to help yourselves

ON ACCOUNT OF

REMOVAL!

Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are

CLOSING OUT!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
French & English Chintz,
Summer Dress Goods,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Jackets,
Ladies' Lenen Suits,
Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
Ladies' White Suits,
Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
Childrens' Dresses,
Fine Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Shawls,
Fine White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Lace Articles,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's and Boy's Goods,

MARKED DOWN.

Friend, Customers & Strangers

Will find it Greatly to their advantage to pay us an early visit.

Root & Company,

90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE NORTHERN IND.

FAIR!

WILL BE HELD AT

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

On the new and capacious Fair Grounds of the Association, on

Sep'. 8th, 9th 10th and 11th 1874

This exhibition will be one of the finest ever held in the State

GROUNDS EASY OF ACCESS!

To visitors. Ample accommodations will be provided for all

A large and liberal premium list amounting to

$15,000

Will be distributed among competitors.

SOME OF THE

Finest Horses in the World!

Will be present to give an entertainment every day of the fair, consisting of Running, Trotting and Pacing, for purses amounting to $5,000, on the new track, upon which the Association have expended many thousand dollars. It is pronounced by competent Judges

One of the Best Tracks

In the United States.

Of Sheep, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry there be a

FINE DISPLAY.

Some of the Cattle are of recent importation, having never been exhibited in the United States.

—IN THE—

AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL,
MECHANICAL
DOMESTIC,
MANUFACTURES,
FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Fine Arts, Floral, Geological and Mineral Departments, we can promise a fine display.

COMPETITION open to the WORLD

Parties desirous of competing for premiums, would do well to correspond with the Secretary of the Association at an early day. The usual

DEDUCTION ON RAILROADS

of usual price, running into the city of Ft Wayn

WM. LYNE, Secretary.
(Agricultural Room.)

V. A. BEARD,

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Speciality.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer Goods

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATHER

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows' Building

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

T. B. TOTTEN

—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

AUBURN LIVERY

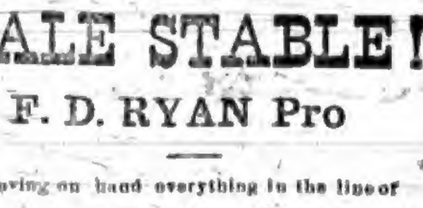

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 25.

This "morningstar" however, was the harbinger of a prosperous day of improvement for that region—now the residence of the Strows, Falk, Baughman, &c.

As Messrs. Altenburg and Walsworth were among the very earliest settler in the Township, outside of the town; perhaps a few items of their pioneer experience might be interesting.

They moved in together, and left Steubenville, in Stuben county, on the morning of the 4th of November 1836 in the midst of a very heavy fall of snow, which continued all day. Having a narrow blind, crooked track to follow, without a house for nine miles, the snow flakes falling so fast as to bewilder the traveler and and sometimes weighing down the bushes across the track,—it became necessary for one of the men to walk before the teams, to find the way and remove bushes overhanging it. They also had some stock to drive, and, their help being rather scarce, the women were under the necessity of walking and assisting to drive them. The snow being oft and hangings on the bushes; those on foot became completely wet. On—on the slow ox teams passed, through snow and mud, along the crooked narrow path, until night came on and still all around was a black snow clad forest. They began to think of lying in their wagons for the night, but, having no way of making fire, and nothing for their teams or stock, and the women and children being frightened by the howling of the wolves around them they drove on in the darkness occasionally stalling against the trees on each side of the narrow track. At length one of the teams, and the wagon, got entirly out of the way and so entangled among the trees and logs that the latter had to be left. Hitching both teams to one wagon, they drove on until they began to think they was near to the only dwelling between Steubenville and Auburn (Isaac B. Smith's.) Stopping the teams Mr. Altenburg proposed that all should unite in one desperate yell, in order to find out whether any human being was near. Loud and shrill arose that cry on the elmost midnight air, but the loud howl of a pack of wolves, whose name appeared to be legion, was the only reply. After holding their breath in silence awhile, Mr. A. proposed that they should tune their throats anew, and pitch their voices a not or two higher, and even pinch the baby,(now Mr. Henry Altenburg,)that he might join his voice with theirs. This effort was successful, and Mr. Smith came to their rescue with a light, and welcomed them to the hospitalities of his little cabin; for, although about full already,he still had room for two families. The cabin of the pioneers always could hold a few more, in case of emergency, let them be ever so much crowded.

The next morning, bringing up the wagon left in the rear, they started on, and succeeded in driving all of three miles through mud and snow, before drink reaching a little board shanty put up by Mr. Park for two men to lodge in, who were building a bridge over cedar creek, where Union town now is. During the day, they caught a coon, and on it they feasted the following morning; the two families and the two bridge builders having somehow contrived to stow themselves away for the night in the little shanty. In the morning the question was how to get down the high steep bank of of the creek with a loaded wagon. This feat was accomplished by running poles under the body of the wagon and between the spokes of each wheel, so as to lock them all, and then hitching a yoke of oxen to the tongue to hold back, and another yoke to the hind part of the wagon to pull back; the oxen behind making, of course, a desperate effort to prevent being dragged down.

To be brief as possible they settled for awhile in Auburn, and in January moved into Altenburg's cabin, 3 miles east of the village. The cabin was without chimney or daubing and the wolves serenaded them nearly every night. "From the first of January until about the 10th of March," says Mr. Walsworth, "our women saw no human being but their own families, except one man strayed in.—the first night I lay in my cabin," says Mr. Altenburg, "was before we moved in. Dr. Goodell and Walsworth's son were with me.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wool 40c.
Butter 15c.
Potatoes 75
Oats, 30 cts.
Apples 75 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Corn @ 50 cts
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Wheat, white,$1 03

This is "cremation times."

I. X. L. Cigars at Totten's.

We have a new book store.

A heavy rain is badly needed.

School children are numerous.

Plant celery now if you relish it.

Our farmers are plowing for wheat

Water melons are becoming plenty.

Cool nights and hot days are in order

Wheat market pretty lively this week

Some of our ladies are called crusaders

We have a traveling meat market in our midst.

Wild plums promises to be plenty this season.

The roads are in splendid condition for traveling.

If you want a good cigar call for 39 at Totten's

We hear of a few cases of ague about the county.

We rise to say that the melancholy days have come.

Peaches are in market, and sell for a good price.

There are to be races at Fort Wayne next Tuesday.

Mich Huston kills a fresh bouvine every other day.

Drying corn is now in order with our women folks.

Good ten cent cigars for five cents at the postoffice.

Cucumbers are played out on account of the dry weather.

Mr. McIntosh has been engaged to conduct the Corunna school.

Our merchants and manufacturers complain of hard times.

The Presbyterians are to have a festival Friday evening.

Mr. J. P. Widney and wife have been visiting friends abroad.

The drouth is injuring the corn crop throughout the country.

You can shoot prairie birds without fear of the law made and provided.

The seductive huckelberry lures many to its swampy retreat.

T. B. Totten has employed a lady and now you can get garments to fit.

Young Hyson Tea, best, reduced from $1.50 to $1.10 at Benedict & Leasure's.

The growing corn gives the most flattering prospect of an abundant yield.

C. O. D. which means call at Totten's and get a good cigar of this brand.

Waterloo gives a horse fair next month. Some good horses are now under training at the above place.

We have had no pic-nics this summer. Nothing pleases the children more than an occasion of this kind.

The Corunna boys made a nasty charge on several water melon paches last week. Hang 'em.

A great many of our young men are resting during the heated term. Dad's got the stamps.

The locust seems to be unusally numerous this summer but we know of no material damage done by his work.

Every farmer in the county ought to take one of the three papers published therein.

Ryan & Mader are gradually adding to their already-fine livery stock. They can now supply all.

Mr. Sommers lost one of his children last week. Cholera infantum is said to be the cause of its death.

There seem to be a number of strangers about town, and a great many are locating here.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

The days are getting shorter. They have reduced 30 minutes since the 21st of June.

The Indiana Conservatory of Music, of Fort Wayne, the most popular and largest institution of the kind in the State, begins its third school year, Sept. 7th.—end for catalogue. 3t

Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet at Auburn, on Saturday Aug 29th, at 3 pm. Every member should be present.

People about town are having good health, but throughout the country a great deal of sickness is reported.

We notice on our streets again Misses, McNerny, Schoonover, Griswold, Miller, our popular lady school teachers.

Peaches and ice-cream can be had at Ensley's hall Friday evening. Admission to festival 10c. Let everybody turn out

Vordermark & Sons are selling boots & shoes at greatly reduced prices. Now is the time to save money, and cover your toes for the winter weather.

One of our young men on being asked what State he lived in said: "Darned if I know now, but I used to know the State county and townships.

Several fast horses are now quartered at Waterloo, and we should'nt wonder but what a programme for a days' races will be made out in a short time.

Rev. Mr. Fowler, officiated at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning.—In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Fisher filled the place of Mr. F. at Corunna.

A little "cholera scare," about these times, might result in a deodorization and cleaning up, which would be highly conductive to the general good health of our citizens.

Billy Edgerton, our enterprising barber over Totten's, has one of the neatest shops in the county. He has lately added a handsome cup case for the benfit of his numerous customers.

A horse laid down in the harness up street, last Friday, and might have injured itself had Mr. Scott not been around.—He's the worst fellow to be in the right place we ever saw.

When you go a visiting never take a purp along. There came near being a general smash-up, the other day, on account of one, but owing to a certain guest present it was (H)all right.

FOR SALE—By the Subscriber, a new single-seated, leather-top carriage, of latest style and best quality. Will sell materially below cost price.

DR. WM. S. ALLEN.

One of our prominent farmers, we wont say of what party, came in yesterday to hear the joint discussion between Messrs Neff and Buskirk. It was a one-sided affair.

We are obliged to Capt J. B. White, of the Fruit House, for a very large watermelon, and though it measured thirty-six inches in circumference it ain't much bigger than the heart of the donor.

Charley Taylor, of the Fort Wayne *Journal*, gave us a call last Monday, looking as handsome and pleasant as ever. Its no doubt on account of the handsome new head lately donned by the *Journal*.

The Fort Wayne *News* says a merchant was interviewed as to business. "Dull; fearful dull," was the reply. "The fact is nobody buys anything just now but provisions and whisky—the bare necessaries of life as it were."

PETIT JURORS.—The following is a list of the Petit Jurors for the September term of Court—Wm. Mercer, J. R. Cosper, Wm. Whetzell, Geo. Ensley, Jon't Rosenberry, Henry Myers, Martin Hook, D. T. McNabb C. Sneets, Alex Hammond, John Shutt, Isaac Helwig.

We learn from Miss Douds, who has been instructing a class of music in this place, that she is quite ill, and wishes her scholars to know that they are at liberty to engage another teacher. She recommends Miss Balcom, as she will not be able to attend for some weeks.

The Logansport *Journal* says that work will be commenced, next week, upon the five miles of railroad necessary to connect the L. C. & S. W. R. R. with the D. E. & I. R. R. Cheap coal will thus be assured to Logansport, and her future prosperity as a manufacturing city placed beyond a peradventure.

An independent ticket has been nominated in Allen County, against the regular Democratic ticket. Capt White for clerk, and Mr. Kuhne for Auditor, are men that will not be totally ignored in an intelligent community, in these unpartizan times. It would not surprise nor offend us if they were elected.

The Brick and Tile Works of P. N. Calkin, of Corunna, is unusally active this season. Mr. K. employs a force of fifteen hands, and will make this season more than one million brick and tile. His white pressed brick are the finest in the market and the tile are equally good.—Constant supplies of each are kept on hand to accommodate retail trade.

Attention is solicited to the fact that Boyer's of Waterloo, are selling great quantities of Paint and Oil at prices defying competition, Their stock is the largest in the country, bought for cash and will be sold very cheap. A full line of Drugs, School Books and Wall Paper will always be found at bottom prices.—Paints and Oils a speciality. Postoffice building, Waterloo, Ind. 2t

We noticed a doctor standing in front of one of our groceries, with his "gash" stretched from ear to ear, looking with a deep-meaning smile upon a large lot of green cucumbers. On his way he was observed to whisper confidentially to several undertakers.

The difference in natures was well illustrated at the Eel River depot. Two sisters met. "O, my dear sister!" said one exhaustedly, as they embraced. "You've been eating onions," said the other, "and I can't for the life of me see how you can stomach 'em. You don't want to around John with such a breath as that, or he'll sack you, sure.

The weather has been so warm and dry for several weeks past, that it has become the soul topic of conversation, and political questions are left in the shade.—All along the street weathercocks, as they are commonly called, can be seen squinting one eye toward the heavens, then feel a minute on that keen where the rheumatism visits, and say, No rain, sir, for several weeks.

The Butler *News* has been floundering around loose long enough, and last week concluded to cast its fortunes with the Grant party. It will now no doubt be for our Long-Branch President, Boss Shepherd, Garfield and other "punishments" inflicted by that party. Well, we would rather see it something than nothing, and Weamer made a mistake when he started it politically on nothing.

Indianapolis Methodists are enjoying their Acton camp-meeting with greater refreshing this year than ever before.—Why should not Auburn have an annual session of worship in "God's own temple's, with all the denominations joining in and managing the meeting? It would require a little sacrifice of lazy ease and comfort, but it could not fail to cement the "tie that binds," and gather many trophies for the churches represented.—

NEW BOOK STORE.—At last this much needed addition to our town has come.—Mr. C. P. Houser, has opened a large stock of school and standard books, historical, poetical and literary works, embracing the best authors known. He keeps a fine stock, of papers, envelopes, wall paper, pens, pencils and many other articles. Call and see the fine display at Stamets' Fancy Store, in Ensley's block north of Court House.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED.—A sure remedy, or preventive of this terrible disease after having been inoculated, is now in the hands of Mr. Henry Klinger of Cedar Creek Dekalb County Ind. He vouches for its efficacy and says it has stood the test for, thirty years having saved a number of lives. He will send the medicine to any part of the United States, and no cure no pay. Regular charges, $25. Applicants should send fifty cents to have it sent through the mail.

Nominations.

At the Republican Congressional Convention at Kendallville, last Tuesday, J. H. Baker, of Goshen, was nominated on the 4th ballot. the other candidates being Judge Clapp and J. D. Thayer. The Convention endorsed the State platform, and complimented Mr. Saylor. J. L. Morlan, of Waterloo, was nominated for Prosecutor for this judicial district.

The nomination is very satisfactory—to the Democracy—and by a judicious selection on our part, we think Mr. Baker can be laid upon the shelf. So mote it be.

If that individual "not a thousand miles from Warsaw," regrets the part he took in starting a dollar subscription to buy us a pair of boots, in place of those we lost, by sending his bill to this office his claim shall be liquidated. The boots were presented to us for some little service rendered and we are bound there shall be no "squealing" if we have to return every cent. How the *Indianian* can make its remarks applicable to the quotation from the COURIER, is more than we can comprehend. But the ways of the General is past finding out. We done nothing to be ashamed of on that excursion. Can all say as much.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material

Brandt & Ashley to Alvin Veyer lot 33 B & A Ad Auburn $200

Geo Brandt to John Berry lot 38 B & A Ad Auburn $225

Geo Ensley to E E Williams ot 1 Ens 2d ad Auburn $300

Chas Fox to Augustus Bartells s e ¼ of s e ¼ & 10 a off s end of n e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 3 Union $1600

Jacob McIntarfer to E D Franks lot 5 Cornsvill, near Waterloo $50

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headach, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, say ing it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents. per bottle.

To stand on Fluke's corner of an evening and see the crowds of ladies and gentlemen passing, one would think that this place contains a heap of wealth. Girls from fourteen to eighteen summers are all out in handsome attire, with those "becoming" wide rimed hats, that make them look so granger like, and those twin alegators, beneath the calico, make a fellow feel as if the coming corn crop is working out all hunky. To look at them about the waist you would think that they hav'nt had a square meal for a month; but nature has taught us that appearances are often deceiving, and the young men should think of this before gobblin' 'em in. Many a pale, thin girl will eat more corn beef than a carpenter. Because you find her playing the organ in the parlor it is no sign that the old man is not down street standing off the merchant for a peck of potatoes and John Hebel for a sup of "let me die." We have a tender compassion for our hard working, saving young men and for this reason alone we hang on the corner.

ABOUT ELEPHANTS.—Elephants are the largest animals known except a whale, but some times there are whaling big elephants. They eat hay and go around with circuses. The biggest elephat is now owned by Henry Ward Tilton.—These animals are rather indolent, but very cunning, no doubt on account of their associations. We have recently heard of an affecting story about an elephant, which we would'nt tell for the world. Its about a showman belonging to Davis' circus here last week. He started from the tent went about a mile as fast as he could run, so as to be well rowed, and then rushed frantically into Davenport's drug store, and in breathless haste called for a pint of whisky, says that the baby elephant had knocked a man down with a bucket, hit him in the back, and every breath he took was expected to be his next. Catching the spirit of the occasion, the druggist flew for a bottle, filled it with the fiery liquid, and, in a jiffy, handed it over to the expectant showman who rushed forth like a good Samaritan in the relief of the distressed. Now comes the saddest part. The elephant had not hurt anybody, did'nt want to see no bucket unless it was full of oats, and would'nt hurt a kitten. If you want to see where the laugh comes in, just run in and tell Davenport you have been tramped wid an elephant and want a pint of whisky, and if you don't get more than a good laugh out of it we are mistaken.

WATERLOO, IND. AUG. 13th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.—As our little blear-eyed editor seems to be considerably agitated over the fact that the State Democratic resolutions, which seem to reject the Baxter Bill, were adopted by our county convention, on motion of a temperance Democrat, I trust an explanation may be given through your valuable paper. To one whose mind has been schooled and trained to think and investigate much in a circle no larger than a cart-wheel, such a motion may appear strange, viewing these resolutions from that little editors stand-point. It would seem impossible for a Democrat to be a temperance man, and if this be so then where shall he go for refuge? To answer this we must search the record of parties, and after investigating the record of the Republican party from the day they commenced rolling their drunken Senators into Congress to the time they swung their hats for loyal Grant, whose garments were saturated with forty rod whisky, we would ask the little editor in the name of humanity to show a single act favoring the temperance movement. To their eternal disgrace the Republican party held the reins of government for twelve long years, trampling upon the constitution, violating every known principle of justice, passing laws and inaugurating customs calculated to make every American blush and yet having every means at their disposal, without fear of opposition, they could not find it in their hearts to pass one temperance act. In view of these facts I think any insinuation from a Republican on the subject of temperance comes with very ill grace. There are some men in the Republican party temperance men, but they are not there on that account. As well might an angel of light search the realms of eternal darkness for virtue as a temperance man to rely on that party to support a temperance move.

Temperance men of all parties hailed the Baxter bill in good faith, not as a party measure but as a measure that seemed to meet the views of temperance men everywhere. By the decisions of the Supreme Court it has been shorn of many of its best features and as it stands now a rigid license law, yielding a large revenue is preferable. Though the Democratic platform is not all the temperance men could desire, yet they will be justified in supporting it, as opposition thereto would identify them with a party that cares for naught but spoils, and that has, as I have shown above, failed to legislate in a single act in favor of the temperance element. The temperance men will stand with the Democratic party, not because of their position on the temperance question, but because that grand old party is waging a war against a political organization that has not only taxed the people beyond endurance but have prepared burthens for the backs of the unborn millions of our posterity. Temperance men can then rally to its support with perfect consistency, as they have never derived any benefit from the Radical party, and never will while their is a dollar to steal, scallawags in office, and miserable creamy mouthed editors like him of the *Press* to support them.

IRON HAND.

Wholesale Paper House.

It has only been a short time since Mr. C. A. Saunders opened up a wholesale paper house in Fort Wayne, but it has been established long enough to demonstrate the fact that it is meeting a demand long felt, and adding one more of these enterprises indispensable in as thriving and prosperous a section of country as Northern Indiana. It was first established more as an experiment, and Mr. Sanders little dreamed of the general patronage that has been developed, through excellent business management, and by strict attention to the demands made upon them What was a few months ago but a limited affair, has now assumed proportions in keeping with other wholesale establishments.

A large trade is being extended from this place, and those who are numbered among his customers, are expressing great satisfaction at both prices and quality of paper. The wrapping paper and bags, for the retail trade, which he is supplying, defies competition both as to price and quality.

Several of our business men are already being supplied from this house, and from the way they are pleased no doubt many more will follow. The store is located in the new Ewing block on Clinton st., and when in the city our traders would do well to call and see the splendid stock of everything that should be found in a first-class paper store. Mr. Saunders is one of those agreeable, genial fellows, who makes friends wherever he goes and Mr. Renner, the manager, is always attentive and alive to business

Old rags taken in exchange for goods, at the highest price. Wrapping twines always on hand.

There was not a very large turn out yesterday, to hear Buskirk and Neff, but we can assure our readers that none present can regret being there as these gentlemen made most excellent speeches, listened to with the greatest attention. We are gratified at their success, their manly and dignified treatment of the political issues of the day, and regret on this account that there were not more present.

Our sweet tempered Louie, him with the golden ringlets and King William mustasche, lit out yesterday in a little neat hiding scheme, and will take a tilt on the sea of matrimony, this evening at Huntington We wish him a world of success.

SETTLE UP.—Parties knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of F. E. Davenport & Co, are requested to call at the drug store of F. E. Davenport and settle immediately. By so doing they will save costs.

Ladies, before you buy a sewing machine go and see the latest improved, easiest running, and best in the world, the American Sewing Machine. Sold by T. B. Totten, Agt.

Hon. Milton B. Hopkins, Supt of Public Instruction, died at Kokomo, last Sunday evening, after an illness of four days.

Chas. Klotz, Christ Baker and E. Weaver returned from Europe yesterday looking splendid.

Advertisers should remember the extra edition of two thousand to be issued next week.

You can get the best styles of Boots & Shoes by calling one door south of the Auburn House

New Cabbage at Heard's: Don't forget the place. South of Court House.

Fall style silk and fur hats at T. B. Totten's.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South Ameri as missionary, discovered a safe and simple reme for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Dec Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and train of disorders brought on by baneful and ious habits. Great numbers have been cured this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to be fit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the ceipt for preparing and using this medicine, in sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Fre Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York C

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alo Lockwood is plaintiff and George W. Hilkey is fendant requires me to make the sum of one h dred and twenty six dollars, with inte on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Pu lic Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said at the door of the court house of DeKalb Coun Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exce ing seven years, of the following real estate, to-

The south west fourth of the north west qu ter of section thirty-two (32), Township thir three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeK county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell fo sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, inter and costs, I will, at the same time and place, e pose at public sale, the fee simple of said real e tate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Sa sale will be made with relief from valuation a and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Aug. 13, 1874 $7.50

A Lecture to Young Men!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6

A Lecture on the Nature, Tre ment and Radical cure of Sem nal Weakness, or Spermatorrh induced by self-abuse, Involunta Emissions, Impotency, Nervous bility, and Impediments to Marri generally, Consumption, Epilep and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.— Robert J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Gr Book," &c.

The world-renowned author in this admira Lecture, clearly proves from his own experie that the awful consequences of self abuse may effectually removed without medicine and witho dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instrume rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure once certain and effectual, by which every suf no matter what his condition may be, may c himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousa and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain en ope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box

MONITORY.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every stream a sweet instruction flows.
—*Young.*

Well dress'd, well bred,
Well equipag'd, is ticket good enough,
To pass us readily through any door.
—*Cowper.*

Wealth may flee and friends deceive us,
Love may change his sunny looks;
But those treasures never leave us
Which we garner in from books.
—*"Pen-and-Ink Sketches."*

For F. R. S. and LL. D.
Can only spring from A. B. C.
—*Eliza Cook.*

There is a fire-fly in the southern clime,
Which shineth only when upon the wing;
So it is with the mind; when once we rest—
We darken.
—*"Knickerbocker."*

Reader, attend!—whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flight beyond the pole,
Or darkling grubs this earthly hole
In low pursuit,
Know, prudent, cautious *self-control*
Is wisdom's root.
—*Burns.*

Science to some is the goddess great, to some the
milch-cow of the field;
Their care is but to calculate—what butter she
will yield.
—*Schiller,—Bulwer.*

Well may they boast themselves of ancient nation,
Who were full-bred ere manners were in fashion.
—*Dryden.*

Disgust concealed
Is ofttimes proof of wisdom—when the fault
Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.
—*Cowper.*

The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue, the only lasting treasure, truth.
—*Cowper.*

But wisdom is a pearl with most success
Sought in still water, and beneath clear skies.
—*Cowper.*

Experience is a slow preceptress, teaching oft
The way to glory by miscarriage foul.
—*Cowper.*

To bear is to conquer our fate.
—*Campbell.*

Defend me, therefore, say I
from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up.
—*Cowper.*

Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larder lean—puts out our fires
And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign.
—*Cowper.*

When most the world applauds you most beware.
—*Young.*

'Tis greatly wise to know before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow old.
—*Young.*

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor;
Who lives to fancy never can be rich.
—*Young.*

'Tis not the powerful arm,
But soft, enchanting tongue, that governs all.
—*Sophocles.*

Oh, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength, but 'tis tyrannous
To use it like a giant.
—*Shakspeare.*

Remember Hogarth, and adjure despair;
Remember Arkwright, and peasant Clare.
Burns, o'er the plough, sung sweet his wood-notes
wild,
And richest Shakespeare was a poor man's child.
—*Elliott.*

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost;
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.
—*Burns.*

MOSLEM JUSTICE.

My friend—I will not give his name, as the magnates of the law might chide him for "telling stories out of school,"—has been a Sheriff in our county for years, and understands all the crooks and turns of the law and courts. Not long since I met him just set free from an attendance upon the April term of the Supreme Court, and he was particularly worn and jaded. Said he, in the course of conversation:

"I tell you, sir, this trial by jury, which we hold so high in the scale of human rights, is the veriest humbug that ever was. For fifteen years I have attended every term of our courts—the Supreme, Judicial, the Superior and the Law Terms—and the longer I live in this experience the more disgusted I become with the average working of the jury system. In a squad of twelve jurymen there is no individual responsibility. Eight of them may be honest and intelligent; two of them may be stupid and opinionated; and in nine cases out of ten, at least, you will find two who are partial and unscrupulous—two men who are friends of one of the contending parties, and who will stick to him through thick and thin.

"Only night before last," he went on, "I was out in charge of a jury from six o'clock in the evening until almost daylight on the following morning. The case was one of contract. The contractor had sued for work done. The defendant produced the written contract in court, and showed that the prosecutor had broken said contract in nearly every stipulation, and also proved that not half the work agreed upon had been done; and, furthermore, he clearly established that, as the contractor had left him, he was a sufferer by the imperfect work thus imperfectly begun. Upon the jury were found four friends of the prosecutor—men ignorant, pugnacious and stubborn. They insisted that the prosecutor was entitled to full pay, as per contract, for every day's work performed, and for every article of material furnished. And they sat back against the wall and waited for the other eight to give in. And at three o'clock in the morning, after having been under lock and key for nine hours (it was Saturday morning, and they *must* go home), those eight men gave in!"

And my friend said much more which I will not repeat. He told things which he had known to transpire in the jury-room which would be hardly credited by a confiding public. One was where a tired jury decided an important case by the flip of a penny, "Heads for the plaintiff—tails for the defendant." Heads it was, and the defendant got his case.

My friend's remarks and reminiscences brought to my mind a few items of my experience with Moslem justice, and as we had plenty of time on our hands, I related to him the following, as I have it in my Log of a Three Years' Cruise upon the waters and shores of the Mediterranean—1841-2-3 and part of 1844.

We went from Jerusalem to Constantinople overland (when I say, "We, "I mean Capt. Wm. Nichols, Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, Midshipman John McLeod Murphy, and myself, all of the United States navy), and a small town at the southern base of Mount Arjiah, in the Pachalic of Karamania. On the evening of our arrival I learned that an old Mollah (man of law) had come from Karakissar to hold court; and he whose name was Ben Ahmed—had a certain portion of the Pachalic under his charge, and in all cases not capital, and not involving direct State affairs, his decision is final. He was both Judge and jury—law-giver, expounder and executor. From his decision there was no appeal. Should he prove corrupt, of course there were higher powers to which he was amenable—and woe to the officer of Turkish corruption! I had heard of the wisdom of these of old Moslem justices, and as two of the cases which would be brought forward on the present occasion had been explained to me, I had a curiosity to see how they would be disposed of.

It was near the middle of the forenoon when I gained a favorable seat in an open court of the market place, where the judgments were to be rendered. Most of the space was covered by an awning of cotton cloth, and the arrangement for order was perfect. The Mollah was a man of full threescore and ten, tall and handsome; his flowing beard white as snow, and his eyes bright as clear stars.

The first case was the disputed possession of a slave. The plaintiff was an elderly man, named Mustapha, by profession a jewel merchant. The defendant was a youthful peasant, named Galbec. The slave was a Circassian girl, and quite pretty, and at present in custody of the peasant Galbec, who claimed to be her owner.

"The girl is mine," said the jewel merchant earnestly; "I bought her ten years ago when a mere child, and have reared her and provided for her until within a year past."

"The girl is mine," said the peasant, a stout, well-looking young fellow of not more than five and twenty. "I bought her of her own father for my wife three years ago. Listen not to that old man. He would deceive you. Let judgment be rendered for me who am the girl's lawful owner and true husband."

Ben-Ahmed then appealed to the girl herself, and asked her to which of these two men she belonged.

"Galbec is my husband," she said. "He has owned me for three years. I have attended to Galbec's flocks, and helped him to harvest his corn and grapes."

"What did you do before you lived with him?"

"I lived with my parents in Okop."

"Were they peasants?"

"They were."

There were no witnesses to be called. The parties were strangers in the place, and their own testimony was available. Galbec evidently loved the girl, and it was natural that she should prefer him for her master. Yet the old jewel merchant seemed honest, and was earnest in his claim.

"I must take time to consider upon this," said the Mollah. And he made the girl sit near him, while the two claimants stepped back.

The next case was a disputed possession of a saddle. A middle-aged Armenian, named Saladeen, laid claim to a saddle that was in possession of a mountain guide named Aboul Muzzafar. The saddle, which had been held by an officer during the morning, was produced in court. It was a very valuable one, made of the finest leather, and elaborately ornamented.

"The saddle is mine," said Saladeen. "I bought it of a Jew at Nigdeh for three hundred piasters. This villain stole it while I slept by the roadside on the other side of the mountain."

"Believe him not," said Aboul Muzzafar. "The saddle is mine. My brother in Konich made it for me. This fellow saw it, and wished to buy it, but when I refused to sell it he tried to take it from me by force. I overcame him, and he was angry and swore vengeance; and he has resorted to this trial in hopes of obtaining it."

In this case, as in the other, there were no witnesses. Both men seemed very earnest, and both maintained an honest exterior.

The old Mollah took the saddle and examined it.

"It is a valuable saddle," said he, as he passed his hand over the plain surface. "I am at a loss which one of you to believe."

"Me, me," cried Aboul, "It is mine."

"Justice," exclaimed Saladeen, "I only ask justice."

"Ah!" muttered the Mollah, passing his finger over the embossed leather near the bow of the saddle. "What have we here? Give me a knife."

The attendant tshawooska handed up a knife, and the judge proceeded to rip open a seam in the saddle bow, and with an exclamation of surprise he took therefrom four pieces of gold.

"Aha! And you make this your treasury, my good Aboul Muzzafar."

"Yes, most excellent judge," replied Aboul, with a low bow. "I hid it there so that I might not be robbed of it."

"Saladeen," said the Mollah, turning to the elderly claimant, "what have you to say to this? Did your saddle have money concealed in it?"

"No, sir, not that I know of," the man replied, with a crestfallen expression. "The Jew of whom I bought it might have had money concealed in it, but I did not know it."

"Very well," pronounced Ben Ahmed, rising to his feet. "Saladeen, the saddle is yours. As for you, Aboul Muzzafar, you shall pay to Saladeen ten piasters for the trouble to which you have put him, and this evening you shall receive one hundred lashes of the bastinado. I caused the gold to be sewed up in the saddle this morning."

Aboul was led away by two officers, while Saladeen took his ten piasters and his saddle, and went his way rejoicing.

Two cases of simple award were next disposed of, and following these came the case of a man who had purchased for jewels that had proved to be only bits of glass. The man who had purchased was present, and the man who had sold, was also present. The first claimed that he had bought the baubles for rubies and emeralds, and paid a good price. The merchant could not deny that he had sold them. He bought them for pure stones, and had so supposed them.

The Mollah took the jewels in his hand, and then took something from his vest pocket which he compared them with.

"Why," said he, smiling, "this is only glass, as any one can tell. Here—this simple peasant girl would know better than to purchase these for true stones. What say you?"

As he spoke he handed the glittering trinket to the Circassian girl who had been claimed by the two men. He smiled encouragingly, and she took the jewel. She weighed it upon the end of her finger, and then touched it to her tongue.

"Is it not glass?" asked the Mollah.

"No, sir," the girl confidently replied. "I should say it was a pure ruby and of great price!"

"Ah! say you so? And these—are these also stones?"

And he handed her the jewels in dispute. She took them, touched them each to her tongue in turn, and then said:

"The first, sir, was a true stone; but these are all glass."

"It is as I thought," returned the Mollah. "The first was a ruby of my own. These others are but worthless imitations."

And he decreed that the merchant should pay back the full price he had received, and that the baubles should be destroyed. And as, in pleading, the culprit still persisted in declaring that he sold the stones in good faith, the Judge further decreed that the officers should affix over the door of his shop a board with this inscription upon it: "*The merchant within is liable to sell glass for pure stones. Treat with him accordingly.*"

The dishonest diamond merchant refunded the money he had received for his false stones, and went away with the assurance that if he removed the placard which should be placed above his door his ears would be split.

Then the old Mollah turned to the Circassian girl.

"Girl," said he, sternly, "you belong to the jewel-merchant Mustapha. Go with him, and be it his to punish you for your falsehood."

Galbec started forward with a cry of wrath and dismay, still claiming the girl as his.

"Stop," interrupted Ben-Ahmed. "The wife of a simple peasant, reared as you claim your wife to have been reared, could not judge of precious stones so quickly and so unerringly. She belongs to the jewel-merchant, who had educated her after his calling. But that shalt not go off bootless, Galbec. Thou shalt pay to Mustapha the sum of twenty piasters for the service of his slave, and for thy false swearing thou shalt be taken out with Aboul Muzzafar and receive fifty lashes of the bastinado."

I witnessed others of the old Mollah's judgments, and I left him with a feeling of respect and veneration.

"Think of it," cried my friend the sheriff, when I told him the story, "just imagine that Mollah to have been in the place of one of our judges with two smart lawyers and an average jury between him and judgment."

"Think of another thing: Look into one of our civil or criminal courts. The Judge is supposed to be the most candid, impartial, and enlightened member of the court. He knows the law, and he alone sits without prejudice or favor. And yet his hands alone are tied. He is tied by the letter of the law. The lawyers may flout and bewilder and badger as much as they please; and in the end the jury may feel the whole weight of the law and testimony at defiance, and settle the case upon the hazard of a die! Verily there is a screw loose somewhere!"

"De Dog Ish Howlin'."

An old gentleman whose style was Germanized was asked what he thought of signs and omens.

"Vell, I don't dinks mooch of dem dings, und I don't pelieve averydings; but I dells you somedimes dere is somedings ash dose dings. Now de oder night I sits and reads mine newspaper, und my frau she speak und say:

"'Fritz, the dog ish howlin'!'

"Vell, I don't dinks mooch of dem dings, und I goes on und reads mine paper, und mine frau she says:

"'Fritz, der is somedings pad is happen; de dog ish howlin'.'

"Und den I gets oop mit mineself, und looks out troo de wines on de porch, und de moon was shinin', und mine leetle dog he schoomp right up and down like averydings, und he park at de moon, dat what shine so bright as never was. Und, ash I hauled mine het in de winder, de old woman she say:

"'Mind, Fritz, I dells you dere ish some bad ish happen. *De dog ish howlin'!*'

"Vell, I goes to pet und I shleeps, und all night long ven I vakes up dere vas dat dog howlin' outside, und ven I dream I hear dat howlin' vorser ash never. Und in de morning I gets oop und kits mine breakfast, und my frau she look at me und say werry solemn:

"'Fitz, dere ist somedinges ish happen. De dog was howl all night.'

"Und shoost den de newspaper come in, und I opens him—und, by shings, vot you dinks! *Dere vas a man died in Philadelphia!*"

Killed by a Rattlesnake.

A. S. Heep and some friends started out with a view to examine some land to determine its adaptability for grazing purposes. They had traveled some distance when their attention was aroused by a sharp whirring noise. Not being acquainted with the sound of a rattlesnake's warning, the party kept advancing and only stopped when the venomous reptile, which was coiled and secreted in a dense tuft of grass and weeds, sprang forth and buried its poisoned, death-bearing fangs clear through the woolen clothes Heep wore, into the main artery of his left leg, just above the knee. Involuntarily, as he felt the pain of the bite of the snake, he leaned forward to examine the wound, and as he did so, the reptile, which had again coiled up, sprang forward and struck him on the right cheek, about an inch below the eye. By this time his friends came forward and dispatched the reptile. No remedies were at hand. Rapidly the deadly poison diffused itself through his veins; his limbs began to swell; the pupils of his eyes to distend, and soon he was in the throes of death. He died in twenty minutes after being bitten.—*Fresno (Cal.) Expositor.*

The Fate of Switzer's Family Dog.

Switzer is a tender-hearted man, living on Croghan street. He had a dog. It was a monster canine, with cropped ears, stump-tail, and one eye missing, but the Switzer family loved that dog. They didn't call him "purty," but they praised him for a dog that put away all high-nosed thoughts and did his best as a family pet. He knew is place and if he couldn't wag but six inches of stump when Switzer came home from his daily toil, they knew that it was circumstances alone which prevented. It was a beautiful sight to see the Switzer family seated on the front step of an evening, surrounded by that dog, and they never dreamed until the other day that "Amsterdam"—so they called him, would pass away before whortleberries had fallen to a shilling a quart. Such is life, and perhaps it is just as well. Early last week this dog—this Amsterdam—put his teeth into a fat leg which passed the gate, the owner of the leg notified the police, and the police notified Switzer. Amsterdam must be shot, clubbed, poisoned, or drowned. Mr. Switzer's hair rose up, his wife wept, and the young Switzer hung on the gate and howled. They tried to save him by offering half a dollar to the officer, but he shook his head and wanted to know where that dog was. When Mr. Switzer found there was no escape he said he couldn't bare to have Amsterdam laid low by a stranger. He would do the cruel work himself, and he would be so gentle about it that it would not hurt the victim much. He sent the little Switzers to the grocer's, his wife went up-stairs, and he tied a rope around Amsterdam's neck and secured him to a shade tree several blocks from the house. Then he got a club, took off his coat, and the hard-hearted policeman stood to see the law enforced. When Switzer got ready he shut his eyes and aimed a blow at the dog's head. Amsterdam leaped aside, and Switzer hit the tree and cried "by dunder!" He tried it again, and Amsterdam jumped the other way and let the club and Mr. Switzer hit the ground together, while the crowd cried out and swung their hats. Mr. Switzer got mad then, and dashed in and gave Amesterdam one on the back, but got his feet tangled in the rope, and dog and man rolled over and over together. When he got up he chased the dog around the street, striking at his hind legs, but in trying to get in an awful blow he rooted the sod up with his nose, and the playful dog sat down on his head. The policeman then offered his baton, and he held Amsterdam and told Mr. Switzer to put in a regular old sockdologer right between the eyes. His instructions were followed, and Mr. Switzer hit himself on the knee and jumped around and shouted: "I have pretty near knocked my brains out!" The officer wanted to shoot the dog then, but Mr. Switzer preferred to do it himself and he took the revolver. Standing within four feet of Amsterdam he shot into a barn, grazed a fence, nearly hit a street car, and was just about to kill a boy, when the officer jumped in and with his baton knocked Amsterdam as cold as a hitching-post. Mr. Switzer stood over the body for a moment heaved a sigh, and then turned away and said, "Dat's shust de way by dem police—dey don't care how much dey hurt a dog when dey kill him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Will with Curious Antecedents.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the property of the late Robert Roberts, Jr., of Medfield, brings to light a reminiscence of the reign of terror in France. It appears that the elder Robert Roberts was a sea captain at that time, and when about returning from France a wealthy Frenchman applied for passage to this country in order to escape the headsman's ax. He shipped his effects, including $100,000 in gold, but, before he could get away, he was arrested and beheaded. Capt. Roberts immediately put to sea, not daring to remain in French waters after having attempted to aid a man in escaping, returned to this country, settled in Mdfield, and invested the $100,000. Upon his death he placed it in trust in the hands of the Hospital Life Insurance Company, and by the terms of his will the income only could be used by the junior Roberts, the principal to be given to his children. Roberts, Jr., died recently, having been married twice, and leaving no children except an adopted child, this child having been adopted by himself and last wife. There was an informality in the adoption, but, nevertheless, the Supreme Court has decided that the property belongs to the child, although there were nine other claimants, mostly nephews and nieces of the junior Roberts. The case has been through a long and tedious course of law, but the $100,000 has found a legal owner at last.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Spread of Cholera.

Recent investigations in regard to the nature of cholera, when regarded from one point of view, are by no means reassuring. Physicians of repute are not at variance in the opinion that in giving pandemic extension to the disease the power of human intercourse is not irrespective of important qualifications in regard to time and place, but they hold also that, those qualifications granted, human intercourse is the essential agent in the propagation of this most terrible disorder. Dr. Simon, the medical officer of the English Local Government Board, has recently shown that for European Russia, and probably for all Europe—as for America also—the infection is slowly assimilating itself in this respect to the typhoid fever, a bowel infection of by no means rare occurrence. The probability of having cholera a common and unpreventable disease cannot be regarded except with dismay, although as it shall become more frequent in its attacks it will be likely to become less virulent and be more easily dealt with by sanitary regulation. In regard to its approaches England has abandoned quarantine as useless, and in other countries has been proved to be more or less futile. Proper defenses against it consist only in judicious sanitary regulations such as every city and town is competent to form for itself. Such defenses have done much to lessen the frequency and virulence of typhoid fever, and will be equally valuable as against cholera. It is well for us to think of such things in time.

Nazareth.

A traveler in the Holy Land describing the birth-place of Christ, writes as follows:

The population of Nazareth is probably about 4,000. Its situation, although not particularly beautiful, is rather striking. It is built on the hill-side, and, from our camp, which was somewhat below, and at a little distance from the town, we could have something like a bird's-eye view of the place, the houses towering one above the other.

There is a large Latin convent here, which the monks claim covers the site of the house where Mary lived, and in which she received the angel Gabriel.

The most marvelous part of the story, however, is that the house itself is now in Italy. There is a tradition—of course without the least historic testimony—that when the infidels triumphed over the Christian arms in this Holy Land, the angels took special charge of the sacred house, and conveyed it first to Dalmatia, and afterwards to Loretto, in Italy, and to-day the "Santa lara," or holy house of Loretto, is probably the most frequented shrine in the world, being visited every day by crowds of pious pilgrims, who never doubt as to its identity.

The traveler is also shown in Nazareth the workshop of Christ, or, rather, of Joseph, where the Savior is supposed to have worked at the carpenter's trade. But this is to be regarded with about as much credulity as most other holy places in Palestine, that is to say, with a good deal of doubt.

From the hill that rises back of Nazareth we had one of the most charming views that we have enjoyed in any part of our travels. We had the rich green plain of Esdraelon on the south, dotted on its southern edge with numerous little villages, among which we could distinguish Nain and Endor, the former the place where the widow's son was restored to life, and the latter the place noted for Saul's interview with the witch. To the west was Mount Carmel with the Mediterranean washing its base, and away in the north we could see the snowy top of Mount Hermon, while to the east we had Mount Tabor, with its dome-like top.

One-Legged Pants and Cavalry Boots.

A one-legged soldier walking up the Bowery, New York, the other day, was accosted by a clothing merchant with the usual "Sell you something to-day?" Entering the store the veteran was invited to inspect the large stock, but having looked through the array of coats and vests and trousers, he turned to go, saying that he saw nothing there that would suit him.

"Vell, vat you vants?"

"I want a pair of one-legged pantaloons."

"Vos dat all? Yacob, bring me one of dem one-legged gray pants on dot pile in the corner."

In a few minutes Jacob returned and reported that the pair had been sold.

Meanwhile the partner next door who had been listening through the thin partition had mapped out a plan of campaign against the one-legged cripple. "Yohn," he whispered to an attendant, "cut me off de leg of one of dem gray pants. Send him up quick."

By the time this had been done the soldier hobbled out of the first store only to be inveigled into the second. Again he went through the inspection of odds and ends, and again demanded one-legged trousers, intimating that he didn't believe the trade had them.

"Not haf one-legged pants. Fadder Moses, vat you takes me for? Yohn, bring me one of dem one-legged gray pants in dat pile in de back of the sthore."

The newly-altered trousers were produced, and the waggish soldier gave himself up as lost. But as he spread them before him he became conscious, as did the dealer, of something wrong.

"Mein Gott! Fadder Abraham! John! you haf ruin me! You haf cut off de wrong leg."

Another of the Chatham street dealers had what he called army brogans and cavalry boots. An ex-soldier purchased a pair of the latter one rainy day, but returned to the store within a few minutes, complaining that the soles were of pasteboard and had already soaked to a pulp.

"Vot you vas done mit dem boots?" asked the dealer.

"Why, I walked two or three blocks."

"Valk! You valk in dem boots! Vy dem is gavalry boots!"

A CELEBRATED barrister was in the habit of saying, "I always study the *feesibility* of a case before I undertake it."

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An Elkton man was bothered with the rats, and, hearing that they were fond of clams, put up a game on the rodents. Procuring a number of bivalves, and opening the shells, he plentifully sprinkled them with arsenic, and placed them where the rats could find them. About ten days later the man and his family were living in a tent, and the house was being overhauled by a gang of carpenters. The well-water didn't taste good either; so while a well-digger was investigating it, the family got their water from a spring about a mile distant. The result of the inquiry was seven rats under the floor and three in the well. The total cost of laborers and disinfectants was $100, or $10 a rat.

A TEACHER asked an advanced school-girl why beer in French was feminine. She replied that it was probably owing to the fact that the boys liked it so well.

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IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills,
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
Read "FALSE AND TRUE."
Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Another Wild Man of the Mountains.

On last Friday morning, says the Knoxville *Press and Herald*, of Aug. 2, about 2 o'clock, a young man entered the house of John Webb, at "Buckeye Tavern," the usual stopping place midway between Caryville and the Cincinnati Southern railroad, near Chitwood, about ten or twelve miles beyond Caryville, and threw himself into a bed along with some gentleman stopping there for the night. The landlord, Mr. Webb, being aroused, found the young man in a state of intense excitement, and at first supposed he was drunk. But on trying to induce him to take lodgings elsewhere, it was ascertained that he was not intoxicated, but wild or crazy. Then Mr. Webb tried to induce him to remain and take quarters with him but failed. He became excited and ran away, and, strange to say, a fine mastiff dog of Mr. Webb's followed him, and was found with him and very much attached to him, six or eight miles distant, later on the same day. The first heard of the strange man after leaving Webb's, was early on Friday morning at Mr. Neal's several miles off, in Scott county. He was accompanied by Webb's dog, which seemed to have linked fortunes with him. He, in company with the dog, slipped into the house of Mr. Neal, and seized a four-year-old child and started for the woods. Neal pursued him, when he fled at great speed, leaving the child, the dog continuing with him. Here he became wholly destitute of any clothing save a shirt. The neighbors became aroused, and after running him through the mountain gorges for more than ten miles, succeeded in capturing him late in the afternoon of Friday. It was with the greatest difficulty that Webb induced his dog to leave him and return home, the canine showing many signs of sympathy with the unfortunate young man. Our informant saw him soon after he was captured. He was then much exhausted, and going through all the maneuvers of a tired dog—panting, shaking his sides, and lolling or dropping out his tongue to its full length and letting it hang out. At times he would go through the most remarkable grimace and distortions of his face and whole body. His captors had succeeded in getting a pair of pantaloons on him. He had talked a little in a very uncouth style; had asked for something to eat, drank a few sips of water, and commenced gnawing a huge piece of corn-bread. He gave his name most generally, as George Hyath, of Town Creek, Claiborne county, though he used other names frequently when asked in regard to his name. He is somewhere between 20 and 30 years old, being of that peculiar appearance that gives but little index to true age. He has some hair on his face, which leaves the observer in doubt as to whether it is a boyish fuzz, or a half-grown, or half a week's growth of hair.

He is not an idiot. He is a wild man. How long he has been such, or what has caused it, our informant seems to regard as matters of doubt. Those who had him in charge are good citizens, who designed proceeding to Huntsville and taking all necessary steps for his comfort and welfare.

A Very Loose Man.

For the past day or two, says the Providence *Journal*, there has been in this city a colored man who presents in himself a queer physiological freak. He is 34 years of age, thick set, of medium height, of fair intelligence, and was born in Manchester, England. He gains a livelihood by exhibiting himself to physicians. His abdomen is naturally full, but at will, without the use of his hands, he gives it a wave-like motion, and it gradually sinks in as if being wound up, until it apparently rests close against the back-bone, and he presents the appearance of a man with no abdomen, and then, in the same manner, he rolls it out to its original form. He then drops from under his ribs a duplicate set of ribs, with a breast-bone, when the original ribs and the duplicates can be distinctly felt and counted, and the whole front of the body is, as it were, iron-clad. Or, at will, he apparently drops his head from its natural position some twelve inches, puts it back, and sends it to the right side of the body, opposite its natural position, puts it back and sends it to to the lower part of the body on the right side, thus putting it in four different positions. During these changes the two sounds of the heart can be distinctly heard in either of these new positions, and not where they usually are heard. It seems to be necessary, however, that after each change it should go back where it belongs before being sent to a new quarter. He also has the power to stop the beating of his heart at will, from five to ten seconds at a time, the pulse stopping at the same time. He seems also to have considerable strength, easily bending by a blow on the arm, a heavy iron cane which he carries. Several of our prominent physicians have examined him, from one of whom we have obtained these facts, and pronounce him to be the greatest curiosity in physiology they have ever seen or heard of.

A Horse Attacked With Hydrophobia.

The Liverpool *Daily Albion* says: "A remarkable case of hydrophobia has occurred at Robert Town, Liverpool, near Dewsbury. On the 16th of last May a mare, the property of Edward Walker, farmer, was bitten by a small black-and-tan terrier dog, which was seen to run into the stable in which the mare was located. Mr. Walker drove it away, and, although he followed it, lost sight of it in one of the lanes of the village. Half an hour afterward the dog returned to the stable and again snapped at the mare, whereupon she kicked. On the 2d inst. the horses lip became very much swollen, and Mr. Sumner, veterinary surgeon, having been called in, he treated for a disease known as the 'straggles.' On Monday night, however, the animal became very violent, and snapped and bit at everything within her reach. Ultimately she exhibited all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The veterinary surgeon pronounced that she was suffering from the disease and consequently she was shot."

"HAVEN'T I a right to be saucy if I please?" asked a young lady of an old bachelor. "Yes, if you please, but not if you displease," was the answer.

British Beer.

A Parliamentary paper lately issued shows that, including "beginners," paying 12s 6d each for their license, and of whom there are 3,179, the total number of licensed common brewers in the United Kingdom last year was 29,929, and the total amount of license duty paid by them was £416,116 7s. besides net supplementary charges amounting to £22,239 6s additional. One brewing firm paid £10,784 12s 6d as license duty on over 850,000 barrels of ale and under 900,000; and three brewers paid license duty on over 650,000 barrels and under 700,000 each, their aggregate contributions to the revenue amounting to £25,378 7s. The total number of brewers not being victualers or persons licensed to sell beer on the premises in the United Kingdom in 1873 was 2,671, of whom 2,522 belong to England; the victualers were 99,061 in number, 69,948 belonging to England; and persons licensed to sell beer on the premises, all of whom are in England, reached a total of 40,701. There were 18,686 victualers in England who brewed their own beer. The amount of malt consumed by common brewers not being victualers or holding retail license was 45,533,976 bushels; by victualers, 7,570,588 bushels; by persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on their premises, 3,682,083 bushels; and by persons licensed to retail beer not to be drunk on the premises, 458,993 bushels. The total exports of beer from the United Kingdom between the 1st of October, 1872, and the 1st of October, 1873, amounted to 583,602 barrels, the total declared value of which amounted to £2,385,386.

A Prince's Financial Troubles.

A London letter says: "A report has suddenly gained currency that the long-expected crisis has occurred in the financial affairs of the Prince of Wales, and that the Ministry have made up their minds to propose to the House of Commons, at the next session, to pay his debts. The sum named is £40,000 sterling, four times the sum that was voted in 1787 to appease the creditors of that pattern of royalty who afterwards became George IV. About paying the bills there are certain to be two powerful and contradictory sentiments, one that the honor of the nation is concerned in providing for the debts of its future King; the other that these debts are of a character which ought to be paid out of the accumulated fortune of the Queen. The latter view rests on the well-known fact that the Queen has been receiving, ever since the death of Prince Albert, the whole of the income calculated at her decession to support the expenses of the Court in the usual degree of splendor; that Her Majesty has, however, lived during this period, for the most part, in retirement, and the cost of the drawing-room levees and other royal pageantry has, in fact, fallen upon the Prince and Princess of Wales, whose income has been unequal to such a burden. The existing debts, or a considerable part of them, have, according to this theory, been incurred in the discharge of these duties; hence it is urged that the Queen, who has had and kept money given to her by the State for such purposes, ought to pay them. The Prince of Wales has £40,000 a year, plus the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, which now amounts to over £100,000 per annum."

An Ice-House for Five Dollars.

A neighbor of mine, says a correspondent, has an inclosure about six feet square in the clear, and six feet high. The walls are formed of old refuse timbers thrown carelessly together, with no regard to form or comeliness. The roof is made of hemlock boards. The entire cost of this building did not exceed five dollars; and, practically considered, it is a success; not ambitious of containing thirty-five loads of ice, but simply five loads. Ten years this little, unpretentious house has been used for ice, and never yet dishonoured a draft upon its crystal deposit. About six inches of sawdust was spread upon the ground floor, and in packing a space of about nine inches was left between the ice and the walls of the building for sawdust, and about nine inches of sawdust was spread upon the top of the ice, and the thing was fixed. The three main principles observed here will always insure a supply of ice, viz.: good ventilation, good drainage and plenty of sawdust. With these rules adhered to a corner of any old pen-shed will prove quite efficient in preserving ice.

A RECENT trial in Massachusetts involved the question whether Spiritualism is a form of religion or not. A lady had the misfortune to receive an injury while riding on Sunday in one of the cars of the Middlesex Railway Company. She was at the time returning from a camp-meeting of Spiritualists. It was in evidence that she was a Spiritualist by profession. The injury was clearly proven, but the railway company complains that she had no right to recover damages inasmuch as she was traveling in violation of the Sunday laws of the State. The point urged was that she was not traveling on account of necessity or charity, neither was she going to or returning from a religious meeting. For all this the jury returned a verdict of $5,000 in her favor. On appeal the case was argued elaborately on both sides, but the Supreme Court refused to disturb the finding of the court below. It held that she had as much right to protection in riding from her camp-meeting as a Methodist had in returning from his. Her religion might be very absurd, but it was a question for her and her Maker and not for the courts.

HERE is a good story that Rev. Dr. Adams tells of himself. A lady parishioner once remarked to him that his sermons were a little too long.

"Don't you think so, Dr. Adams," said she, "just a little?"

"Ah, good sister," said he, "I am afraid you don't like the very sincere milk of the word.'"

"Yes, I do," said she, "but you know the fashion now-a-days is condensed milk."

THE Union Ferry Company has been "counting up," and finds that during the past five years its boats have carried 200,000,000 passengers between New York and Brooklyn without the loss of a single life.

Last Year's Cholera.

Dr. Ely McClellan, of the United States army, who was appointed some time since to investigate the cholera epidemic of 1873, has lately returned to his home in Lebanon, Ky., after visiting Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. His work has not yet been carried far enough to authorize any broad generalizations, but a few isolated facts have been given by him to a Kentucky paper as follows: "It is apparent already that the investigation will cover a much wider field than has been anticipated. The number of points at which cholera occurred will be much larger than is generally believed. An impression has prevailed, for example, that the epidemic leaped from New Orleans to Vicksburg. In point of fact it is found to have dotted both sides of the river between the two points, cases occurring on plantations in nearly every parish. The first reported case of cholera in the United States in 1873 occurred in New Orleans, February 9. It prevailed in that city during the months of February, March and April. Early in May it began to travel northward, up the Mississippi. During the month of June it began occurring in the interior towns of Alabama and Mississippi, along the lines of railroads, and spread further north, step by step, during the months of June and July, reaching Little Rock, Ark., early in the latter month. Montgomery, Ala., by a rigid system of quarantine, escaped with a single case of cholera, while at Birmingham, in the same State, ninety-seven miles distant, and connected with Montgomery by rail, over 200 persons, mostly negroes, fell victims to the epidemic. The first case of cholera in Kentucky last year, so far as ascertained, occurred at Paducah, May 23. The investigation indicates that construction hands upon railroads were the most active agents in spreading the disease. It was introduced in Memphis by a party of laborers on the Memphis and Paducah Railroad. Thence it was conveyed to Nashville by convicts from the penitentiary that had been working on the same road. From Nashville it spread to Chattanooga and East Tennessee, to Gallatin, Franklin, Bowling Green, etc. The first case in Central Kentucky was that of a negro laborer at Muldrough's Hill, on the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, who came from a construction party on a road in Tennessee."

THE SKEPTICAL CONVINCED.—Every advance in medicine, every new remedy has encountered an opposition, which is the test of truth. Galen and Jenner only were believed when they had proved their discoveries against opposition. But men are observing, and benefits always make believers. No incredulity can stand the silent argument of good results. When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure diseases not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. The truth could not be resisted. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regained their health, appetite and strength; the Bilious and Constipated were relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recovered; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers were broken up; the taint of Scrofula was eradicated! Who could gainsay facts like these? Not even the Faculty. Skepticism was routed. All doubts as to the claims of the Bitters to the first place in the first rank of modern medicines were silenced, and this wonderful preparation is today the most popular Tonic, Alterative and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. In common with other journalists, we are free to add our testimony to this remedy. It is a domestic medicine, and no household should be without it. 3

DEVASTATIONS IN NEBRASKA.—Grasshoppers by the myriads appeared in this State last week, and are destroying all the crops now ungathered. Thousands upon thousands of acres of corn have been destroyed in the last week. The insect are flying by millions, and look at a short distance like a cloud of dust or smoke. Potatoes and corn will be almost a total failure in consequence of their visit, but wheat, oats, barley and flax, already harvested, give immense yields, so the year will be a good one despite the incursion. The grasshoppers started through the State at Knox and Hall counties, traveled in a straight line across to Kansas, then returning by this route.—*Lincoln (Neb.) Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.*

BEGINNING of a Judge's charge in Iowa: "Gentlemen of the jury, you must now quit eating peanuts and attend to this case."

THE heat of Summer, as well as the sudden changes of temperature incident to Autumn, coupled with the use of unripe vegetables and fruits and other unwholesome articles of food, result every season in producing much suffering from Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. A remedy that will promptly relieve these sufferings and restore tone and normal action to the relaxed and debilitated alimentary canal, is surely a boon to the afflicted. Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose Family Medicines have acquired a world-wide reputation, by long study and careful chemical experiments has succeeded in extracting, by a cold process, from Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, that modest little plant seen in wet grounds by the roadside and in neglected grounds and pasture fields, a remedial principle which, when skillfully combined with the extract of Jamaica Ginger and other pleasant modifying agents, in what he calls his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, forms a most reliable specific for all such derangements and sufferings. It is pleasant and safe to take, yet powerful to cure. Its wonderful efficacy is a further confirmation of the Doctor's idea that God has caused to grow, in each climate and region, those medicinal plants best calculated for the cure of the diseases that prevail in the section of country where those plants are found—that "the leaves were for the healing of the nations," and that the fewer far-fetched remedies we employ the better, if we would thoroughly investigate and understand those we have at home. The Doctor's Extract of Smart-Weed is sold by druggists generally.

GOOD advice never comes amiss. If they have not got the Elmwood Collar at the store where you are in the habit of purchasing your goods, tell them to get some for you at once, and don't be put off with any other goods.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

THE PUBLISHER of the MILWAUKEE MONTHLY desires to send a specimen copy of his magazine free to every subscriber to this paper. Every number contains splendid stories, an illustrated fashion paper, articles on the toilet and toilet preparations, and a great amount of other valuable reading, making it well worth the regular price. Send for it. Address, inclosing stamp for postage, T. J. Gilmore, Box 801, Milwaukee, Wis.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussion from Woman's Suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ring-Marks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick soft and awful pretty, and, moreover, prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Jones!—A horse-doctor in Philadelphia was caught changing the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment into other bottles and using it as his own recipe. Honesty is always the best policy. These medicine-men like to follow up such fellows. It cured the lame horse all the same; but it damaged the Doctor's reputation, and benefited the proprietor in proportion. We have heard of so many Rheumatic persons and lame horses being cured by the Mustang Liniment that we advise every housekeeper, liveryman and planter to invest in a 50-cent or a $1.00 bottle, against accident. Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	9 @ 13
HOGS—Dressed	8¾ @ 9
COTTON	17 @ 17½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 50 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 25 @ 1 25½
Red Western	1 24 @ 1 32
RYE	90 @ 1 05
CORN	79 @ 81
OATS—Western	60 @ 83
PORK—New Mess	23 75 @ ..
LARD—Steam	14 @ 14½
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 60
Choice Natives	5 85 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 50 @ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair	4 50 @ 5 12½
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 50
HOGS—Live	5 75 @ 7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	8 00 @ 8 50
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 07½ @ 1 08½
No. 2 Spring	1 03¾ @ 1 04½
No. 3 Spring	1 01 @ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	65 @ 67
OATS—No. 2	41 @ 48
RYE—No. 2	73 @ 74
BARLEY—No. 2	1 02 @ 1 04
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	27 @ 31
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 12½
PORK—Mess	23 62½ @ 23 75
LARD	14½ @ 14¾
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 17 @ 1 17½
CORN—No. 2	65 @ 65½
OATS—No. 2	47 @ 49
RYE—No. 2	71 @ 79
PORK—Mess	24 50 @ ..
LARD	15 @ 15½
HOGS	4 00 @ 6 50
CATTLE	4 00 @ 5 75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 16 @ 1 17
No. 2	1 09 @ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	67½ @ 68½
OATS—No. 2	41 @ 44
BARLEY—No. 2	1 05 @ 1 07
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—White	1 15 @ 1 20
CORN	64 @ 66
OATS	44 @ 49
RYE	79 @ 81
PORK—Mess	24 00 @ ..
LARD	13¾ @ 14
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 15 @ 1 17
Extra Michigan	1 26 @ 1 28
OATS	41 @ 42
CORN	68 @ 74
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 26½ @ 1 27
Amber	1 18 @ ..
CORN	68 @ 69
OATS	38 @ 40
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 15 @ ..
No. 2 Red	1 11 @ ..
CORN	68 @ 73
OATS	41 @ 42

GREAT TRAGEDY.—Flies caught by thousands. Agents address No. 49, Marcellus, Mich.

Money-Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

ECLIPSE FIRE-KINDLER—By mail, 30c. Agents wanted. R. DODGE, DeSoto, Iowa, Gen'l Agt.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

Kansas Land, For Coal or Farming, good and cheap, by JOHN M. WETHERELL, Barclay, Osage co., Kansas.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N.Y., P.O. Box 1287.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and receive by mail a Beautiful Chromo, size 7 by 9—worth $1.50—and full instructions to clear $20 a day. Address PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

OUR NEW CATalogue for 1874 will be sent free to Agents on application. NEW MAPS, CHARTS, CHROMO, &c. Our new Maps of INDIANA, ILLINOIS, OHIO and MICHIGAN, are the best and cheapest published. E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N. Y.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Market-st., cor. Washington, Chicago, Ill.
$2.50 PER DAY! 200 ROOMS!
Passenger Elevator.
J. APPLETON WILSON, Prop'r.

HO! For the Middle Region Western IOWA
1,500,000 Acres R.R. Lands, better and cheaper than can be had elsewhere. The best Corn, Wheat and Cattle-raising belt in all the West. Price $5 and $6 per acre. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Pure water, no ague, no grasshoppers, no Indians. SEND FOR A HAND-BOOK. It costs nothing, and gives maps, full description, prices, terms, and how to reach the lands free. Address IOWA R R LAND CO., Chicago, Illinois, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS OF ALL KINDS,
AND EXCLUSIVE MAKERS OF

THE PATENT HARD RUBBER HANDLE
TABLE KNIFE

And the "Patent Ivory" or Celluloid Knife. These Handles never get loose, are not affected by hot water, and are the most durable knives known. Always call for the Trade-Mark, "MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY," on the blade. Warranted and sold by all dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE

WAUKESHA WATER,
MINERAL ROCK SPRING,
CURES
Dropsy, Diabetes,
Gravel, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Jaundice,
Bright's Disease,

and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices:

Barrel, 40 gal., $12; half do, $7; demijohns and jugs, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (qts.), $2.50 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

MORE TESTIMONY.
Letter from Judge Hiram Barber.

HORICON, Wis., July 7, 1874.
MR. C. C. OLIN, Waukesha, Wis.:—*Dear Sir*—Inclosed please find $1.25 for five gallons of Mineral Rock Spring Water—can send to-day by express. I am much pleased with the results from the use of your Spring Water. I have used for the last two years other waters, but have never received from the use of others as decided results as from the use of that you sent me. It may be owing to other causes operating at the same time, which has aided in the favorable results from the use of yours; still I am not aware of any, as my habits have been the same, making use of no drugs or other medical treatment. Yours, H. BARBER.

EAU CLAIRE, July 6, 1874.
C. C. OLIN & Co.:—*Gents*—This is to certify that I have used the Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water for the last six or eight months, with good results. I was very bad with the kidney and liver disease, and this water has helped me wonderfully, in both of the diseases. My digestion has also greatly improved, and I now feel this water has been a great benefit in more ways than one. If I continue to use the water, I am confident that it will effect a permanent cure. Therefore ship me to this city another half-barrel of the water at once. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES J. SMITH.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, July 8, 1874.
C. C. OLIN & Co.:—This is to certify that I have been troubled with kidney, bladder and urinary complaints, bordering on to Bright's disease, for a number of years. For the last two years I have suffered much; the doctors could do me no lasting good. All the time there was quantities of albumen in my urine. I had seen a notice in the paper of Waukesha Water. Last February I thought I would try the water, and sent to St. Louis and got five gallons, and while I was drinking it I received four gallons from a friend in Illinois. In a few days I received a circular which told me that the water that was sent me from Illinois was from Mineral Rock Spring. Since then I have ordered two barrels and received it, and am making free use of it. By the use of the water my health is better than it has been for years. My wife thinks the water the greatest boon that I ever received. It has its desired and designed effect. I think after using it a few months more, I shall be all right. Now, sir, I am no scholar, and if you can change the style of my writing without destroying its meaning, you are at liberty to do it.
CHARLES BARNES.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NOTICE
TO SETTLERS AND LUMBERMEN.

This Company offers for sale a large amount of very desirable Farming Land, situated along the line of its road north of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, at low prices to actual settlers. The land is covered with a dense forest of various kinds of hard wood interspersed with the finest pine. Extraordinary facilities granted to parties locating mills on the line. For further information apply to
F. W. WEBSTER, Land Agent,
Or to E. B. PHILLIPS, Gen. Manager.
Office of Wisconsin Central Railroad,
Milwaukee, June 6, 1874.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS Are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal. WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone, suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH or MUSIC HALL. WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS have great power and fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second hand instruments taken in exchange. AGENTS WANTED in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York. P.O. Box 3567.

THE REMINGTON WORKS.

THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON
Sewing Machine.
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.
THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A *New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods*.

3.—Runs LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination* of qualities.

4.—DURABLE—*Runs for Years* without Repairs.

5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant,* forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop-Feed*, which *insures uniform length of stitch* at any speed. Has our new *Thread-Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread*.

8.—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skillful* and *experienced mechanics*, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N.Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square (Kurtz's Building). BRANCH OFFICES: 332 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 276 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 400 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represents over 1,500 papers, divided into 7 subdivisions. Send 3-cent stamp for Map showing location of papers, with combined and separate lists, giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANDBORN, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISERS
Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of THE GREAT NEWSPAPER AUXILIARY LISTS. Apply to E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

BECKWITH
$20.
Portable Family Sewing Machine,
THE MOST
POPULAR
of any in the market. Makes the Most Durable Stitch, with Strength, Capacity, and Speed. Equal to any, regardless of cost.
Beckwith Sewing Machine Co.,
862 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Samples and Circulars.

BYRN'S
Pocket Photoscope.

Has great MAGNIFYING power, used for detecting Counterfeit Money, Shoddy in Cloth, foreign substances in the Eye, in Wounds, etc., and to examine Insects, Flowers and Plants, to detect flaws in Metals, fineness of wood-grain; to decipher writing otherwise illegible, and for the inspection of grain, minerals, etc. Useful for everybody. Double Convex Lens, 1 1-2 inches in diameter. Mounted in leather, and carried in the vest pocket. Price 60 cents, two for $1, free by mail. Agents Wanted. Illustrated Circulars and terms free. Address M. L. BYRN, P. O. Box 4,669, New York. Office, No. 49 Nassau-st. State where you saw this.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Wise Men of the Land, the Divine, the Physician, the Judge, use daily, in their own homes, and recommend to all invalids and sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Bilious Attack, Liver Complaints, Gout and Rheumatic Affections, Nature's own great and good Remedy,

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, as the best and most reliable medicine ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases. The nursing babe, its brothers and sisters, its parents and grandparents, will all find this pleasant remedy well adapted for their different complaints. For sale by all druggists.

A Means of Grace.

Rev. Milton Rowley, of Marseilles, Ills.—says: "I have no scruples about recommending *Kress Fever Tonic*. I rather regard it a means of grace in this locality, because many of my best parishioners are kept, by Ague, from church; besides it makes men cross, peevish and unsocial and any medicine which will cure such ills, should have the benefit of the clergy. I *know* Kress Fever Tonic will cure, because I tried it myself and have seen it tried, and I gladly do what I can to introduce so reliable a medicine to my friends." A box of liver pills free with every bottle of medicine. KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

T. B. TOTTEN
—DEALER IN—
Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,
and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.

In Hebel's Corner

ERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House.
19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.,
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!
Elegant and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

S. Lauferty
CLOTHING!
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand ai fin e stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as ow as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

F. E. DAVENPORT
CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS.
AUBURN, - - IND.
DEALER IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
WALL PAPER,
Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c.
Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and a med ru

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BRICK FOR SALE
FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

AUBURN LIVERY
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

A NEW STORE!
With an entire stock of
NEW GOODS!
BOOTS & SHOES
at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,
has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.
work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of Go

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Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Homer Abel, deceased will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of Homer Abel, in Concord tp., DeKalb County, on Friday, August 28th, 1874, the following personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows hogs, young cattle, sheep, wagon, mower & reaper, corn sheller, wheat and oats by the bushel corn in the ground, and farming implements, house hold and kitchen furniture.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock am. Terms—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation with good security.

Dr. King's New Discovery!
OR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

THE GREATEST
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the
Throat, Chest and Lungs!
THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.
DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. STEVENS,
Carriage & Buggy Builders
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.
Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit; the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade, so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

COFFEE REDUCFD 3cts.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	28c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonps per lb	40
All kind of nuts, Filbert4, per lb	16
Brazil nuts	18¼

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
other candses	26 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	90c
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and Brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	36c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $7.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd
10, Pickeled Pork per lb 13c

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	11c	Granulated	11c
Coffee A	1	Brown	31c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Macceboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Save
—AT THE—
Ft Wayne Store.

The Auburn
WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main street, Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

Goods delivered any place in town.

PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Old Reliable
WATCHES.

CLOCKS.
at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS
&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.
ORGANS,
and Musical Instruments of all kinds constantly on hand.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

H. C. MILLER,
AUCTIONEER!
AUBURN, IND.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 27, 1874. No. 35.

AUBURN!

Her Railroads, Manufactures

AND PRINCIPAL

Business Interests.

Nature and Extent of Her Trade

WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED.

Few towns in the west have shown during the past three years so rapid a growth upon such a healthy and substantial basis as Auburn. Unimportant as a business point prior to the construction of railroad connections, it seemed fated to remainso. But a change has come. She has been awakened as from a dream, and today can be seen on every hand, the evidence of her recently rapid growth.—From a small village of about 700 inhabitants in 1870, she now fairly claims a population of 2000, and by no means infrequent enlargement of her boundaries, the busy hundreds who throng her streets, the gradual increase of her manufactories the erection of handsome business blocks and the construction of numerous handsome private residences, all speak of her prosperity in no uncertain terms. Her educational facilities and church priviceges, her moral status, and the excellent qualities of her inhabitants, her thrift and enterprise are all alike meritorious. The regularity of the streets, the numerous building sites, the healthy atmosphere renders Auburn a desirable place for the location of the mechanic, merchant or professional man, and affords a suitable residence for those who desire to retire from the cares of an active life. The following are our physicians:

J. H. Ford, J. B. Casebeer, J. J. Littlefield, J. Spooner, C. Knorr, J. A. Cowan, W. S. Allen and J. A. Sebring.

CHURCHES.

Auburn has seve churches. One Presbyterian, one English Methodist, one German Methodist, One Baptist, a German Reform Luthean and a Catholic. All have resident pastors.

SCHOOLS.

The erection of a handsome and commodious school building, in the place of the rather inferior one now used, is the next great achievement to be accomplished, yet, our public schools are most prosperous under an able corps of teachers.—A large number of foreign scholars are in attendance at every term, and Auburn is recognized everywhere as being fully alive to her educational interests.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Joseph R. Lanning, Clerk; Nicholas Ensley, Treas; Wm. McIntyre, Auditor; D. Z. Hoffman, Recorder, and W. L Meese, Sheriff.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

are D. Gonser, N. Griffith and J. Wanemaker, and have given the county full proof of their ability in discharging the duties of their office.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR

J. E. Rose, E. D. Hartman J. P. Widney, Guy Plum, Penfield & Moody, J. W. Rickel W. H. Dills and H. C. Peterson.

F. E. Davenport—Druggist.

The drug trade, not only of Auburn, but of the whole country, is one around which clings much that is of interest. Later years have in this, as in other business enterprises, resulted in many modifications and improvements, and its importance in business circles has become second to none. The entire world is made to contribute to a druggist. The ten thousand preparations from roots and herbs, the whole range of distillations—indeed, all that science has demonstrated to be of use in the healing art, these and numberless other things are parts and parcels of a complete drug house. In our daily trips up and down Main st. in search of items relating to the business houses of our village it has been necessary to often pass the well known house of F E. Davenport. One day we penetrated to the "sanctum sanctorum, stated our errand, and were soon absorbed in fathoming the „adinfinitum" items of an extensive drug trade. This house became established by the present proprieter during the fall of 1870, who purchased the stock of Mr. R. Elson, and succeeded him in the business. The goods on hand at the time of purchase invoiced to from $1200 to $1300. Mr. Davenport seeing the necessity for a larger and more extensive assortment of articles, increased the Merchandize in the store to the value of $2000. The trade rapidly increased and Mr. Davenport found that it required the time and attention of additional hands to superintend and overlook the business, and consequently associated with him in the fall of 1872 Mr. A. Totten as partner. By this partnership additional capital was placed at the disposal of the firm, and though the prices of goods in their line were fluctuating, yet the aggregate of sales and cash receipts were constantly increasing. During the same fall Mr. Davenport made the purchase of the building and the lot where the business house is located, and by the by, is one of the most e'ligable, if not the best business corner in our corporation. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Totten disposed of his interest to the Sr. member, Mr. Davenport, and shortly after this dissolution Mr. D. employed Mr. Eli Kuhlman, a graduate of Ann Arbor Pharmaceutical College. The same care and energy that built up the trade of this house has also carried it forward. Year by year the transactions and business capacity has increased, until it now commands a trade that is both extensive and commendable. No especial attempt is made at display in arrangement of stock, and yet the impression received by visitors is in every way pleasant. The gentlemanly proprietor is well known to every one hereabouts and seems to be in his element. He has given the closest care and attention for the past two years to the manufacture of fluid and solid extracts, until, he in this part of his profession is exceedingly proficient, and being in constant attendance at his establishment, is not only ready to prepare prescriptions accurately, but by the assistance of Mr. Kuhlman his gentelmanly clerk is able to attend to all the calls of his customers.

HIS DRUGS

are finely arranged and found in large or small quantities. He has a large supply of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Perfumeries, Hair Oils, a full line of the different kinds of Brushes, Patent Medicines, Lamps. He also keeps a good selection of Wall and Window Paper, Oiled Linen and Slat Shades and fixtures, and a large line of goods belonging to this class we cannot mention.

STATIONERY

is a fine exhibition of school, blank and miscellaneous books. He keeps Smith's Gold Pens for sale and warrants them.—Curtain cords and Tassels in large quantities and a full line of all the latest styles of note and writing paper, envelopes of nearly every kind and other stationery of excellent quality. Old fogies have said that it would not pay to keep so valuable assortment of goods on hand, but Mr. D's. custom trade contradicts this, and long since come to the conclusion that Auburn, with its pride and intelligence demands as good goods as in other places.

Mr. Davenport is a gentleman of culture an exemplary citizen and a fair dealer His clerk, Mr. Kuhlman, is a competent man, worthy of merit, and whose aimiable disposition and manners, enable him to win the confidence of our best citizens, and we wish them both continued success

◆

E. Vordermark & Sons.—Manufacturers of and Dealers in Boots & Shoes.

This large and extensive Boot & Shoe Store house—in fact the largest and most popular one of the kind in Auburn—was established Sept 15th 1873, and situated in the beautiful brick belonging to the I. O. O. F on 7th street. It is a branch house of the Boot & Shoe Emporium at Ft Wayne. The gentlemen composing this are fine citizens of extended experience in the mechanical and mercantile parts of the trade, thoroughly conversant with all the ramifications of their buisness. The successful management of a large concern like this, where the various elements of the business are confined—overlooking the manufacturing departments, keeping

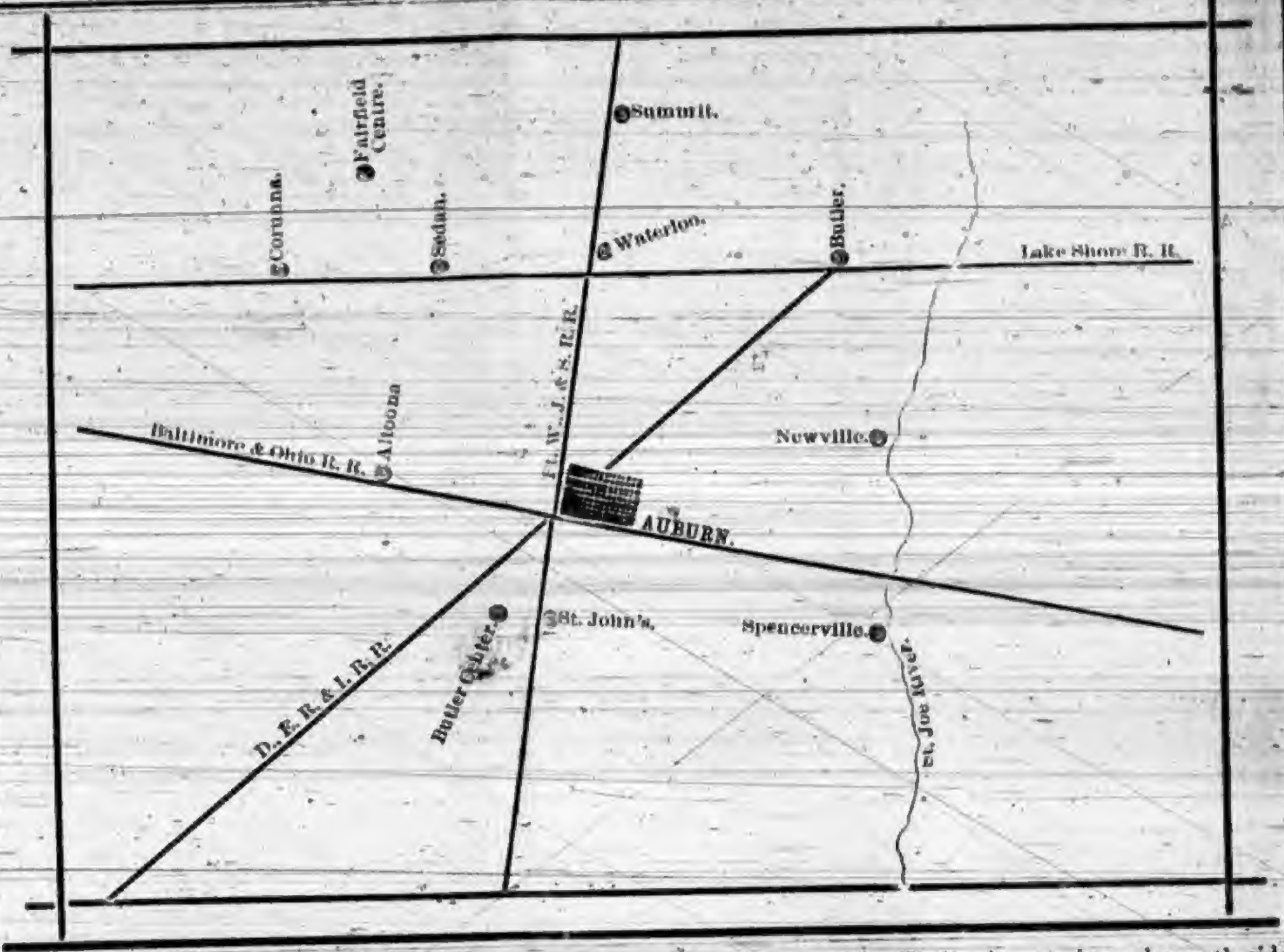

them supplied with the various kinds of material making purchases from foreign markets watching the varying changes in prices, making customers, filling orders &c &c requires the time, energy and sagacity of clear heads, active hands and qualified minds. Instances of princely fortunes are confined to no locality, while those of men who through perseverance and industry alone have risen to buisness repute are still more common. A writer says: "There are three points of importance for a buisness man to be guided by, and act upon: First whatever be his business, to give himself to it; and next his goods or manufactures equally as good, and, if possible, better than that of his neighbors; second to advertise judiciously and constantly; and third, to see that every inquiry and demand is promptly met. If either of these essentials be neglected a minimum success can alone be obtained; it matters not whether the aspirant be in town or country. Experience has proved many instances that the latter has equal advantage which men have not been slow to accept These gentlemen appear to undestand fully the buisness maxims and aphorisms that guide men to success and act upon them.

THEIR STORE AND GOODS.

The Store room is 80 x 20 feet, having high ceiling, a french glass front, modern fixtures, presenting a neat, pleasant appearance. They keep in constant employment a full corps of experienced and fine class workmen, manufacturing calf, kip and stoga boots; and in taking a survey of their assortments of work on hand, the writer observed all the various classes and grades prepared for men, women's and children wear in the market. The prestige already won by the boots & shoes turned out in the manufacturing department of this firm, notwithstanding the vigorous rivaly from long established houses, is most gratifying. Everything pertaining to this establishment is as full and complete as ample means and thorough knowledge of the business could suggest and it is the aim of the firm to sell, or keep for sale no goods only those that they can recommend, and their prosperous growing condition exemplifies this assertion in strong terms. In conducting our review of this staunch company, and our remarks refering to their extensive assortment and excellent quality of goods we feel it our duty to add that this establishment reflects credit alike upon our thriving village as well as upon the proprietors and we take pleasure in commending it to our readers, especially to those who desire to procure good goods for summer or winter use, as no house here or Ft Wayne, posesses more available facilities to dress the feet with a better or finer class of goods than Messrs Vordermark & Sons.

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H. H. Stamets.—Millinery & Fancy Goods.

The retail trade in Millinery & Fancy Goods, has attained such proportions in our villages and cities that we desire to devote a little space to this branch of commercial industry. Our citizens are justly proud of the store and buisness house of our village, and claim that they are equalled by very few in towns of like size in the country. H. H. Stamets, located in Ensley Block last April, and opened his goods making as fine a display of merchandize in his line as has been put on exhibition in this section of the country for a retail trade.

His stock is rich and varied, consisting principally in millinery and fancy goods, among which you can find stylish Hats, Shawls, Collars, Alpaccas Parasols, Embroideries, Necklaces, White Goods, White Marseilles, Swiss Mulls, Shawls, Crapes, Moruning Goods Lawns, Veils, and scores of other valuables pertaining to such a house of merchandize. The writer, is informed by the proprietor that he intends to return Eastward in a few weeks and make large purchases of such goods as are required to conduct the millinery custom departments, and be able to supply the trade in this part of the country with as good an assortment, and for as little money as can be purchased at Ft Wayne or Toledo markets He intends to supply his store with a full stock of ladies and gents under wear and of the different qualities, together with Furs for ladies and children, and Zephyrs and Germantown woolen yarns of all shades. The people of our rapid growing town demand as fashionable styles of millinery work as places of larger growth, and Mr. Stamets observing this is determined to mead such demands by stocking his store room with a large and elegant assortment of such merchandize as is kept in first class millinery & fancy goods buisness houses. Mr. Stamets is a gentleman of fine buisness qualities and we wish him abundant success.

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Our Jewelry Trade—Abright & Shephard as Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers.

A certian writer says. "No buisness is conducted so purely on the basis of "Honor" as the jewelry trade. Among the great mass of the people few know the difference between "pinchback" and gold—between plate and solid metal. Fewer still are able to pass a competent opinion upon the finest of gold. To the unnitiated, jewelry may be 14, 15 or 18 karats, which they cannot tell. In Paris the jewelers attach cards to the various wares chered for sale stating their quality; here governmental regulations require it; in this county everything is left to honor of the jeweler, and according as representations may or may not be relied upon, his business thrives or languishes. Auburn in common with other villages of its size has its goods of gold and silver wares, we have but one store of this class upon which we can boast and that is the one named above. It was established about five years ago by Mr. Abright the Sr., member of the firm, but about two years ago associated with him Mr Shephard, and the finest stocks of Estey and Perry Organs, Violins, Guitars, Fluits, Fifes, Drums, Picaloes Flagelets, Hamon'cos, German and French claronets and accordeons that we have seen in this part of the country.

Their sale room is on the north side of 7th street in the "Ensly Block" and is in dimensions 72x21 feet a front of french glass highceilings and modern fixtures and pleasant, neat and elegant appearance. In this room is displayed a thousand articles in jewelry, watches precious stones, solid plated ware that delight the eye and have a tendency to deplete the purses of visitors—gazing at them the inclination to invest is almost irresistible. Both members of the firm give the buisness their attention and feel, naturally enough, some pride in the results of their labors. They have a varied assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Solid Gold and Silver Spectacles, of which they make King's combination a speciality. Gold and Silver Watch Chains Thimbles, Shirt Buttons, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Fine Gold sets Amethyst and Topaz Rings, Silver and Silverplated Ware.

Their line of clocks is extensive embracing nearly every kind in use, They also have a large assortment of childrens dolls and toys, and a stock of small vehicles, wheelbarrows and other goods for boys. Mr. Shephard is a gentleman of fine talent and turns his personal attention to the sale of organs and other musical instruments. Both are buisness men and have built up a noble custom trade and we commend their jewelery and music store to public and predict for it a successful future.

They also keep on hand a large stock of walking canes and make a speciality of the Bohemian Glass Ware Visitors to our thriving village will find their sale room well stocked with numerous as well as valuable curiosities

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Auburn Woolen Mills.

The business of this firm was established ten years ago (in 1864) and is extensivly engaged in the manufacture of Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, and a superior quality of stocking yarn Some one has said that the Americans are a nation of inventors. If the multitude of devices which are brought out every year to simplify mechanical operations and to save labor are considered, there is good foundation for the remark. There is no department these devices are more forcibly exemplified than in mills When the machinery of some inventive genius is put to work spinning the wool which a few hours ago was clipped from the sheeps back, but now converted into a superior quality of flannels or cloths of the softest and finest texture rolled up and on the shelf in the store room ready for the mechanic to fashion and make into a garment. One would never imagine in the days of the quill wheel, that in this early part of our world's history such an improvment would exist any more than they dreamed of the railroad, or telegraph wire, but this system of things is now so common among us that by many are regarded as common-place affairs The firm known as the Auburn Woolen manufacturing company have one of the commodious buildings for the manufacture of woolen goods in this part of the country, it being three story brick 62x42, with a dye house 30x20 and an engine house and a finishing room combined 14x62. The main building has a front on Ninth street and is in close proximity to the business part of town, and is supplied with the most modern improved machinery. This establishment is meeting with much approbation, and Mr. Gross the superintendent is a gentleman of large mercantile experience, an old substantial citizen, generally popular, responsible in his engagements, an upright man and one in whom there is no guilt. The amount of wool necessary to stock the mill per annum is from 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. The cloth manufactured here is valued at $10,000 per annum, this added to the immense amount of carding and spining for customers, with the manufacturing of 5,000 lbs, of stocking yarn two and three ply, will give some adequate idea of the buisness done at these mills. They employ from ten to twentyfive hands the year round and the goods manufactured here are second to none in the State. Their machinery was made by Kent Baldwin & Co of Middlebery O. some by Thos. Stibbs of Wooster O. and some by Jenks & Son at Phila. Pa. and is among the best in the land. The superintendant has on hand assortment of cloths and stocking yarn. We commend these mills to the patronizing public for honest, good work and fair dealing.

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John R. Cleveland.—Artist

This gentleman served a full apprenticeship under the instructions of Mr. Jacob Teeus of Ohio, and after familiarizing himself and making himself fully competent in workmanship, purchased himself a beautiful Pholograph car, and came to our village, and located on the north side of Eight street a little west of Main, where he has been engaged in a remunerative and prosperous trade. He did not intend at first to remain among us but a few weeks, but his patrons increased with such rapidity that they have held him here ever since the first of last July.—He has been anxious to visit other towns, but by the importunity of his patrons, he consented to remain until the last of this month and complete the work for his customers in the village and vicinity. His car 18x8 feet is well portioned, and furnished with all the necessary apparatus to conduct a successful trade. Mr Cleveland is a workman that needeth not to be ashamed and is giving the best of satisfaction.

His "Success Camera," manufactured by E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. of N. Y. is among the first and best, and renders the operator the facilties to take or copy pictures of any size with a degree of perfection rarely seen, in groups or single. He executes his work in all kinds of weather and those desiring to supply themselves with the pictures of themselves or their friends and be furnished with a superior quality, perfect elegance and beauty ought to visit him while he is here. We understand that Mr. Cleveland and his assistnat intends to visit Spencerville, this county with his car, and we congratulate the people of that village and surrounding country in view of the fact, they will find him to be talented in his profession, and a gentleman of good morals an honorable dealer and well worthy the confidence of the public. He makes a specialty of copying old pictures, and can take groups in numbering from three to seventy, and will bear with him in his departure the best wishes of our citizens

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T. J. Cuppy—Produce Dealer.

There are few inland villages in the country of two thousand inhabitants that control so large a merchantile and produce trade as Auburn. This trade is not of a speculative character, carried on upon a borrowed capital, nor do our merchants or produce dealers hypothecate the future. The business of the vicinity which aggregates hundreds of thousands of dollars per year, is upon a basis firm as the rocks. In a great many cases the capital invested, has been made here. It is the fruit of years of toil and care, of economy and forethought, and as a natural result few chances are taken by our business men. Mr. Cuppy, the gentleman whose name heads this article is located permanently at our Eel River railroad depot, and makes this his trading post, and devotes his time in the purchase of the various kinds of seed and grain, brought by the farmer to our market. He has been with us in the trade but a short time, but his purchases have averaged him a full car load of wheat (which is 350 bushels) per day, and one of oats

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

In consequence of the criminal negligence and stupidity of railway officials in Vermont, an accident occurred the other day by which five persons were killed outright and fifteen were seriously injured. It appears that a bridge had been carried away by a freshet, and the section men were aware of the fact, yet they did not caution the coming train.

An accident occurred on the 16th inst. on the Trenton (N. J.) railroad, near Eddingham Station. An excursion train collided with a coal train on a siding, the switch being misplaced. Five persons were killed and fourteen seriously hurt....New York city has made a formal demand upon the Brooklyn Bank for $6,500,000 assumed to be standing to the city's credit, but actually stolen by the ring thieves. The city claims that the checks upon which the money was drawn bore forged indorsements.

At the request of the License Committee of the Boston Board of Aldermen, "Passion's Perils," a play founded on incidents connected with the Beecher-Tilton scandal, has been withdrawn from the stage of the Athenæum in that city. The proprietors were given to understand that another representation would cause their license to be revoked.

The West.

A serious smash-up occurred on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, near Sidney, Ill., on the 14th inst., resulting in the wrecking of sixteen cars, the killing of two and the serious injury of three passengers.

A decision has at last been rendered by the Chicago courts in the celebrated Cheney-Whitehouse case. The effect of the decision is to put the bill of complainants out of court, and to declare that the Rev. Mr. Cheney was not lawfully deposed from the Episcopal ministry....An enormous meteor, described to be as large as the full moon and almost as bright as the sun, passed over Cairo, Ill., a few days ago. It appeared in the northern heavens, moving with great rapidity, with a tremendous stream of fire following it, toward the horizon. Before reaching the horizon, however, it burst with terrible noise, into a dozen fragments, some of them bursting in their turn. For nearly a half-minute the streets were light enough to read.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman to Gen. Ord says: "A Cheyenne half-breed from Powder river reports that at a council of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes it was decided to recall all hostile parties from the vicinity of the railroad and return to the Agency; that about 200 lodges of Cheyennes passed 35 miles north of that post on Friday *en route* to the Agency; that 100 lodges of Arrapahoes would follow in a day or two; that they were very hungry and eating their horses."....A man named Charles Levy, a Prussian Jew, claims to be the murderer of Benjamin Nathan, of New York, and has surrendered himself to the authorities of Bloomington, Ill.

The self-confessed Nathan murderer who recently gave himself up at Bloomington, Ill., turns out to be a fraud. He was aiming to get a dead-head ride to New York....Austin, Nevada, has experienced another cloud-burst, flooding the town badly. No lives lost.... The Railroad Commissioners of Iowa have written a letter to the Illinois Commissioners, explaining the occasion of their absence from the convention at Dubuque. They give as a reason pressing business engagements, assert their sympathy with the objects of the conference, and say that they will be present at the next meeting....Advices from the Custer expedition state that the hostile Indians will intercept it on the way back, before reaching the upper Missouri. The hostiles number about 5,000.

A rumor comes from the West to the effect that Gen. Custer's expedition has come to an engagement with the Indians, and that forty or fifty white men have been killed. The loss is much heavier than might have been expected, though the dispatches state that the Indians were 4,000 strong. Further advices will be awaited with some anxiety.

The South.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., states that a reign of terror exists in Georgetown, in that State, caused by a contest between two negro factions.

In a shooting affray at Point Pleasant, Tenn., Gen. Darnell was killed by Capt. Albert Hall, and Capt. Cole and two brothers named Coe were seriously wounded. The shooting resulted from rivalry between Capts. Hall and Cole, who ran competing ferry-boats. Much excitement prevails in Edgefield county, S. C., and a war of races is imminent. In that event the whites of Georgia will interfere in behalf of their friends. Arms and ammunition are being shipped from Augusta.

A New Orleans dispatch states that the reported duel in St. James Parish, La., between Dr. Charles Gray and Deputy Sheriff Richards is confirmed. They fought with revolvers at a distance of fifteen paces. Both fell at the third fire and died in a few minutes.

Great excitement prevails at the South, owing to fear of trouble between whites and blacks. In Chicot county, Ark., a white boy was killed by a negro, who was shot while endeavoring to conceal himself in the woods. His body was found some days afterward by negroes who threatened to kill six whites in revenge. Both parties were arming, and women and children were leaving for safety. Georgetown, S. C., is still crowded with colored militia, who are guarding the jail. A company had been summoned by Gov. Moses, from Charleston, but only twelve men responded. At Augusta the negroes are pleading for peace, and giving up their arms. The whites are still organizing, but do not intend to provoke a conflict, acting only on the defensive.

Washington.

The work of adjusting the claims for injury done during the war by the Confederate cruisers is progressing satisfactorily, and a majority of the claims that shall prove to be just will be paid before Congress again meets. The award made by the Geneva tribunal will be sufficient to meet all the legal demands upon the fund....The machinery for the redistribution of the currency under the terms of the law passed at the last session of Congress has been completed, and no delays will take place in accommodating all demands for currency from sections now deficient in their quota.... The new Currency act has thus far worked toward contraction, about $1,000,000 more national bank circulation having been retired than has been issued....The Secretary has issued a circular stating the number, class and compensation that is allowed to each branch of a Territorial Legislative Assembly, and adding that "no other officers or employes are authorized, and none others can be paid by the Secretary of a Territory."

A Washington dispatch states that the Attorney-General is in daily receipt of letters complaining of the unsettled condition of affairs in Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. The negroes, on one side, complain of their treatment by the whites. The whites, on the other hand, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the negroes, and say that they are completely organized throughout the South, and are liable to break out in armed opposition to the whites at any hour. Both whites and blacks appeal to the President in the most earnest terms for protection from each other.

General.

The bark Mermaid, from New London, Conn., for New Orleans, was sunk at sea by a collision, and the captain and five of the crew were lost.

Political.

Jere Haralson, colored, has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress in the Mobile (Ala.) District, after balloting 240 times.

The venerable Montgomery Blair is a candidate for Congress in Maryland.

The new Constitution of Ohio has been defeated by a majority estimated all the way from 20,000 to 50,000....The Republicans of Pennsylvania met in convention at Harrisburg on the 19th of August and nominated E. M. Paxton for Judge of the Supreme Court, A. G. Olmstead for Lieutenant-Governor, Harrison Allen for Auditor-General, and W. E. Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The convention expressed itself in favor of Gov. Hartranft for President. A resolution indorsing Gen. Grant in the event of his candidacy for a third term was voted down with loud shouts of disapproval....The Democrats of Tennessee have nominated James D. Porter for Governor.

Foreign.

Letters have been received from missionaries in Palestine giving accounts of the terrible famine now prevailing there. They tell a terrible story of suffering and death. It is estimated that 5,000 have already died from starvation, and thousands more are barely existing.

England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, it is officially announced, have recognized the Spanish Republic. Russia hesitates, it is said, because such action will strengthen the cause of republicanism in Europe....Marshal Bazaine is sojourning at Brussels, the capital of Belgium. It is said France will make no demand for his extradition.... Hail to the Spanish Republic! The United States first welcomed to the federation of nations, and now it has been recognized by all the powers of Europe, except Russia. The initiative in this latter movement was taken by the German Government, which has been formally thanked for its good offices.

Holland and Belgium have recognized the Spanish Republic....The Old Catholic movement is extending into Bavaria. At Limbach Bishop Reinkens has just consecrated a new church, the first erected by the Old Catholics in Germany....Ten persons recently convicted at St. Petersburg of revolutionary propagandism were from 20 to 26 years of age, and included two married ladies in affluent circumstances....The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a letter from Mme. Bazaine in which that lady declares that the first account of the Marshal's escape was substantially true. She says that she planned the affair herself, and had no accomplice except one of her relatives.

The Archbishop of Paris has given rise to another diplomatic difficulty, and caused no little excitement in Rome and Paris, owing to his pastoral letter, which was read to a few of the faithful in the cathedral and posted upon the wall for a short time. No journal dared to publish it. The letter contained expressions offensive to Italy and Victor Emanuel, and Marshal MacMahon immediately repaired to the Italian Minister's house and made an apology for the offensive letter....M. Calvadas, the Bonapartist candidate for the French Assembly from the District of Cloidos, has been elected over his Republican competitor by a majority of 13,222, in a total poll of 68,066.

We have accounts from Brazil of a horribly blasphemous and murderous fanaticism among a sect of German colonists, led by a man named Manerer, claiming to be a prophet. The home of a seceder from the sect was attacked by the partisans of Manerer and burned, and the inmates, including women and children, shot. When the police appeared, they found Manerer and his sectarians, some 300 strong, intrenched in a mid-forest settlement, and, although a force of regulars was brought up, the soldiers were repulsed with five killed and forty-five wounded. At last dates the troops and a national guard were being collected and cannon were bombarding Manerer's position. It is said that the revolters have massacred thirteen families of seceders and lukewarm sectarians.... Bazaine's escape was not heroic. He scaled no beetling precipice and breasted no raging seas. Some pieces of gold in the hands of his guards did what personal valor would have attempted in vain. The prisoner walked out of doors and to the boat which carried him away with as little trepidation as would have beset him in eating a good dinner.

There is a good prospect of war between China and Japan. China has given Japan ninety days in which to withdraw her forces from Formosa, and at the end of that time, if the demand is not acceded to, will try to compel obedience. Japan, however, will not be bluffed, and intends to retain her hold on the island. We may, therefore, expect stirring news from the far East... It is rumored that Spain has ceded the island of Porto Rico to Germany.

Beecher-Tilton.

New York, August 13.—The long-expected statement of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was submitted to the Investigation Committee of Plymouth Church to-day. He starts out by reaffirming the general denial of the charges which he made on the 22d of July, and follows this with a fierce attack upon his accuser, Theodore Tilton, whom he charges with being an associate of the Woodhull, and a friend of her strange cause, by which and other follies he has become bankrupt morally and financially. Mr. Beecher continues: "I can now see that he is, and has been from the beginning of this difficulty, a selfish and reckless schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled good and hatred, and weaving about me a network of suspicions, misunderstanding, plots and lies, to which my own innocent words and acts, nay, even my thoughts, of kindness toward him, have been made to contribute. These successive views of him must be kept in view, to explain my course through the last four years. That I was blind so long as to the real motive of intrigue going on around me was due partly to my own overwhelming public engagements, partly to my complete surrender of this affair, and the papers and questions connected with it, into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was intensely confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Mr. Moulton was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidence to him, reporting to me occasionally in a general way Mr. Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion only as elements of trouble which he was able to control, and as additional proofs of the wisdom of giving it to him. His control of the situation seemed to me, at the time, complete, immersed, as I was, in incessant cares and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details and wretched complications, the origin and the fact of which remain, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not read in the papers about it. I would not talk about it. I made Moulton for a long period my confidant and my only channel of information. From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Mr. Tilton was acting the part of an enemy; but suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behavior toward me in other moods, and by the assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances to misunderstanding or to malice on the part of others. It is plain to me now that it was not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace and had lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges which he pretends to have had in mind for six months. The domestic offense which he alleged, was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up in order that I might, through my friends, be used to extract from Mr. Bowen $7,000, the amount of the claim in dispute between them. The check for that sum in hand, Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere.

* * * "When I had lost the last remnant of faith in Theodore, or hope for him; when I heard with unspeakable remorse that everything I had done to stay his destruction had made matters worse and worse, and that my attempt to keep him from a public trial, involving such a flow of scandal as has now been let loose, had been used by him to bring up new troubles; that his unhappy wife was, under his dictation, signing papers and recantations, and I know not what; that in short everything was breaking up, and the destruction from which I had sought to save the family was likely to be emptied on other families, the church and the community, with infinite horrors of woe for me, that my own innocence was buried under heaps and heaps of rubbish, and nobody but my professed friend, if even he, could save us—to his assurances that he could still do so I gave at least so much faith as to maintain under these terrible trials the silence which he enjoined. Not until Mr. Tilton, having attempted, through Frank Carpenter to raise money from my friends, openly assailed me in a letter to Dr. Bacon, did I break that silence, save by the simple denial of the slanderous rumors against me a year before, when, on the appearance of the first open attack from Mr. Tilton, I immediately, without consulting Moulton, called for a thorough investigation with a committee of my church."

Mr. Beecher says he finds himself in a position where he knows his innocence without being able to prove it with detailed explanations; declares that he is an hereditary hypochondriac, and that in certain moods of reaction the world becomes black. If he were to write in such a mood he should give false colors and exaggerated proportions to everything. He then proceeds to give a circumstantial narrative of his personal relations with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, from the day of their acquaintance down to the present day. He first knew Tilton as a reporter of his sermons, became much attached to the young man, and shortly after gave him a position on the *Independent*, of which he was editor. He shortly after placed Tilton in charge of the paper during a temporary absence in England, and on returning made arrangements by which the young man became responsible editor of the *Independent*.

"Friendly relations continued until 1866," says Mr. Beecher, "when violent assaults were made upon me by Tilton in the *Independent* on account of my Cleveland letter, and a temporary discontinuation of publication of my sermons in that paper broke off my connection with it. Although Mr. Tilton and I remained personally on good terms, yet there was a coolness between us in all matters of politics. Our social relations were very kindly, and as late as 1868-9, at his request, I sat to Page some fifty times for a portrait. It was there that I first met and talked with Moulton, whose wife was a member of Plymouth Church, though he was not a member, or even a regular attendant. During this whole period I never received from Mr. Tilton or any member of his family the slightest hint that there was any dissatisfaction with my familiar relations to his household. As late, I think, as the winter of 1869, when going upon an extended lecturing tour, he said: "I wish you would look in often, and see that Libby is not lonesome, or does not want anything," or words to that effect. Never by sign or word did Mr. Tilton complain of my visits in his family until after he began to fear that the *Independent* would be taken from him; nor did he break out into violence until on the eve of dispossession from both the papers, the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, owned by Mr. Bowen. During these years of intimacy in Tilton's family, I was treated as a father or elder brother."

In regard to the matter of his alleged confession to Moulton, and the paper which it is charged he obtained from Mrs. Tilton while lying on a bed of sickness, Mr. B. says:

"In a sort of postscript she denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her, that being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton, or sustained by the statement about the confession which he had read to me—I dreamed of no worse charge at the time—that was horrible enough. The mere thought that he could make it, and could have extorted any evidence on which to base it, was enough to take away my senses. It seemed to me as if she was going to die; that her mind was overthrown, and that I was in some dreadful way mixed up in it, and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over me. I returned like one in a dream to Mr. Moulton's house, where I said very little, and soon went home. It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely that with Mrs. Tilton's retraction in my pocket I should have thus stultified myself? On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up to my bed-room. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed him what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, and claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made dishonorable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such paper, and that I ought to give it up. He made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat, and, with some emphatic remark, showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau near which he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few moments' talk he left. Within a day or two after this Mr. Moulton made the third visit, and this time we repaired to my study in the third story of my house."

Mr. Beecher details his efforts to prevent the scandal being made public, which was threatened by the trial of Tilton by the church, and says of Tilton: "I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton for him, and do all in human power to save him even from himself, that I was ready to resign if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to the charge against me, but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the church, and that as I had failed I herewith resigned. This letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble, a mere useless sacrifice; but I showed it to Mr. Moulton, and possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house. If I could at this moment remember any of the other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton, I would do so."

The following are the closing lines of Mr. Beecher's statement:

"In the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make a full investigation of all the sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. It is time, for the sake of decency and public morals, that this matter be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble, magnified a thousand-fold, and, like a sore spot in the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood. Whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection."

Moulton's statement was submitted to the committee to-day. It is a very brief document, making less than half a column in the city papers, and throws no fresh light on the mysterious scandal. He was also cross-examined at considerable length, but was dumb as an oyster so far as making any additional revelations was concerned.

New York, Aug. 14.—At a business meeting of Plymouth Church, this evening, it was resolved that the Examining Committee be requested to make a report at as early a date as possible consistent with the best interests of truth and justice. Mr. Beecher leaves for the White Mountains next week. Many of his church members and other friends called upon him to-night to express sympathy and bid him good-bye.

Some of Beecher's friends expect Moulton will soon make public his long statement in reply to the charges in Mr. Beecher's examination. One of the Committee of Inquiry remarked yesterday that Mr. Moulton must speak at once, if at any time. He would find no listeners if he kept silent longer.

New York, Aug. 15.—A reporter has had a brief talk with Theodore Tilton. He denied that he had received any money from Mr. Beecher, and if Moulton had received the amount stated, it devolved upon him to account for it. Shortly after Mrs. Tilton's confession of Mr. Beecher's criminality, the servant who was then living with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton became aware of the fact from having overheard conversations which had passed between them, and she began to whisper to her friends in Brooklyn. As soon as this state of things was discovered it was determined to send the girl out of Brooklyn as a protection to Beecher. She was sent to a boarding school. Beecher paid her expenses through Moulton. This might have amounted to some $2,000. It is stated in the Brooklyn *Eagle* that this servant-girl business will wear another complexion when the story of the girl, now in possession of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, is made public. The allegation is that Tilton, not Beecher, was interested in her removal from Brooklyn.

Mr. Tilton emphatically denied that Mr. Beecher had been the *means of inducing* Bowen to pay Tilton the $7,000 on the broken contract. He stated further that the theory of blackmail presented by Mr. Beecher was craven and malicious; that the support of the Brooklyn *Eagle* was obtained on account of the same accusation having been made against the editor, Kinsella, who was forced to support Beecher lest the latter's friends should crush him. In relation to the Woodhull family, Mr. Tilton said that they had been sent abroad by Beecher's friends through mingled terrorizing and bribing.

New York, Aug. 17.—The interest in the Beecher scandal is still maintained. Tilton is busily preparing another statement in reply to Beecher, and will include in it some documents that he has been holding in reserve for the legal trial. He denies, as does his attorney in the suit against Bowen, that Beecher assisted him to obtain his back pay from Bowen, but on the contrary asserts that Beecher worked hard to keep it from him. He also indignantly denies the charge of blackmail.

Moulton did not return to New York to-day, but stopped half-way to consult with Ben Butler and ex-Judge Morris. It seems to be conceded that he must speak and tell all he knows, or forever rest under the imputation of being one of the most dishonorable of men.

The papers in the civil proceedings against Beecher will be finished to-night, and in all probability served to-morrow. Judge Morris positively denies that Tilton entertains any idea of abandoning the criminal case, but, on the contrary, is indefatigable, and works day and night in arranging matters.

New York, Aug. 18.—Tilton still works incessantly, and spent the greater portion of to-day with City Judge Reynolds, his former counsel, in arranging proceedings against Beecher on the charge of blackmailing him in the $7,000 due Tilton by Bowen, of the Brooklyn *Union*.

Tilton makes no denial that he and Moulton are in constant communication, and will make a united effort to drive Beecher to the wall before the community, while they will be unrelenting in pushing matters through the courts. A few nights ago it was stated that Beecher threatened that, unless Moulton sealed his lips, he would go to Washington and use his influence to have him arraigned on charge of defrauding the custom-house. Private dispatches received here state that not only the Plymouth pastor, but a large number of his friends, have already placed themselves in communication with the authorities at the capital, and are endeavoring to bring all possible pressure on Moulton, to compel him to hold his tongue. A reporter, in conversation to-day with one of Moulton's bosom friends, elicited the fact that he is determined to clear his character of the gross charges of Beecher, even were it to be the cause of his pauperism.

New York, Aug. 19.—The following latter was addressed by Tilton's attorneys to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Monday, the 17th inst.:

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

Sir: We have been retained by Theodore Tilton to commence suit against you. Will you please indicate the attorney who is authorized to appear in your behalf, so that we may serve papers upon him. Yours, etc.,

Morris & Pearsall.

To the foregoing communication, Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, attorneys of record for Beecher, this morning made the following reply:

Messrs. Morris & Pearsall:

Gentlemen:—Understanding that you contemplate the commencement of an action at law on behalf of Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, we beg to inform you that we are authorized to appear for Mr. Beecher in all legal proceedings, and that we request, in his name, the immediate service of papers upon us, either at our office, or, if service can be made before 11 a. m., at No. 81 Hicks street, Brooklyn. Your obedient servants.

Shearman & Sterling.

The *Argus* to-day reports Moulton as speaking as follows: "All the world now knows that my honor has been impugned, and I shall publish my statement in full exactly as it was written at first. It is already in the printer's hands." He said his printer had promised him that everything should be ready in time for the statement to appear in the morning and evening journals of Saturday next.

How They Finally Got Married.

One long summer afternoon there came to Mr. Davidson's the most curious specimen of an old bachelor the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled, and odd. He hated old women, especially old maids, and wasn't afraid to say so. He and Aunt Patty had it hot whenever chance drew them together; yet still he came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patty took unusual pains with her dress whenever he was expected.

One day the contest waged unusually strong, and Aunt Patty left in disgust and went out into the garden.

"That bear!" she muttered to herself, as she stooped to gather a flower which attracted her attention.

"What did you run for?" said a gruff voice behind her.

"To get rid of you."

"You didn't do it, did you?"

"No; you are worse than a burdock bur."

"You won't get rid of me, either."

"I won't, eh?"

"Only in one way."

"And that?"

"Marry me."

"What! us two fools get married! What would people say?"

"That's nothing to us. Come, say yes or no; I'm in a hurry."

"Well, no, then."

"Very well; good-by, I shan't come again."

"Stop a bit—what a pucker you're in."

"Yes or no!"

"I must consult—"

"All right; I thought you were of age. Good-by."

"Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool. Come back I say. Why, I believe the critter has taken me for earnest. Jabez Andrews, I'll consider."

"I don't want any considering; I'm going. Becky Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you the first chance, Patty. All right; good-by."

"Jabez! Jabez! That stuck-up Beck Hastings shan't have him! Jabez, yes! Do you hear—Y-e-s!"—*Providence Journal.*

Cloud-Bursts and Water-Spouts.

Many of our contemporaries seem to be under the impression that cloud-bursts and water-spouts are one and the same thing. Our own observations and experience of them during several years' residence in this State, as well as comparing notes in the experience of others, induce the belief that, although the phenomenal effects of each are very similar, yet there is a decided difference in their source and formation. Water-spouts are met with in the ocean or on broad surfaces of water. A cloud-burst is simply a most extraordinary shower or pouring-down of rain—an overladen cloud suddenly letting go its contents by the run. The heavy portentous cloud may pass along over the earth, showering down its watery contents generously as it goes along, and were it to meet no obstacle or changing circumstance, nothing unusual might come of it. At or about the heads of gulches or canons among the mountain-tops is where the cloud-burst occurs. The cause may be looked for in sudden electrical disturbances, the electricity of the earth and the cloud coming into contact or conjunction, or perhaps a huge current of cold air met with at that point may produce the result. Be that as it may, the observer will simply notice a sudden and furiously copious shower or pouring down of rain, and no definite body or column of water, as in the case of a water-spout. The steep hillside will be directly covered with flowing sheets of water rushing from all directions into the bed of the ravine, forming a great flood which sweeps along logs, brush, rocks, and every loose thing it can gather in its course, and thus driving along a huge front wall, as it were, of all sorts of debris, seething with angrily foaming water, sweeping everything movable before it, and spreading ruin and devastation in its course. The flood-gates of the upper regions seem to open, and the rain descends more in actual streams than drops. The watery composition of the cloud seems to condense all at once, and the name of "cloud-burst" is peculiarly appropriate.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

A Kentucky Female Stock-Drover.

The advent of drovers at the East Liberty Stock-Yards is not generally heralded with any extraordinary flourish of trumpets, though there is considerable bellowing at times when there is an arrival of stock. But when a female drover—a genuine female drover, or we might call her a droveress—made her appearance out there early last Monday morning, riding on top of a car with the other drovers, you may imagine it caused something of a sensation. The lady's name is Mrs. Margaret Magee, and she hails from Cynthiana, Ky. She brought along two car-loads of cattle, and was accompanied by her son, 17 years of age. She is rather good-looking, robust in figure, and probably 35 or 38 years of age. She owns 400 acres of land in a high state of cultivation in the blue-grass region, and is monarch of all she surveys. She raises stock, and has shipped stock several times before, but this is the first trip she has gone into the business, and into the caboose-car like the other drovers. She is the widow of a drover who died some time ago and left her to shift for herself, and she is doing it nobly. She is treated with the greatest respect and courtesy by the other drovers, and her first trip among the jovial class of drovers exerted a decidedly beneficial influence. Nothing was said in her presence to which she could take exceptions, and, her first reception being so cordial and gentlemanly on the part of the drovers and all others with whom she has had occasion to mingle, she will doubtless continue to accompany her stock to the East Liberty Yards in the future. There is no use in singing "Who will care for mother now?" about such women as Mrs. Magee.

The Temperature of the Sun.

The latest investigation on the temperature of the sun by Father Secchi has been recently published, and he concludes that the lowest limit of this temperature must be about 133,000 degrees centigrade. This determination he has arrived at by a comparison of the solar radiation and that of the electric light. He has employed the same apparatus, namely, the thermo-heliometer, described in his well-known work on the sun. The temperature produced by solar radiation was observed at Rome about noon on several days in July, and was determined to be 36½ times that of the carbon points of the electric light. Both Secchi and Hirn agree that the temperature of solar radiation may depend either solely on the superficial stratum of the sun, or on a considerable thickness of its substance, according as this latter is opaque or transparent. Hirn concludes that if the transparence were nearly perfect the solar temperature might well be only a few thousand degrees; but various phenomena, among them the observations of Prof. Langley, of Pittsburgh, on the crossing of the currents of the photosphere, show that the solar surface is essentially opaque, and certainly at the best is not completely transparent. The very high temperature of 130,000 degrees to 170,000 degrees, above given, is, therefore, not inadmissible, but must be looked upon as at least giving a lower limit to the true value of the temperature of the sun.

Reform in India.

The famine (the *Hindoo Patriot* says) has produced a reformer in the person of Pundit Ajoodya Prasad, who has taught the Tirhootia Brahmins that work is worship. He is himself a learned Brahmin of very high caste, and is circle officer of Putrahee, in Tirhoot, where these Brahmins are particularly numerous. He practically showed them, by using the hoe and pick-ax himself, that he did not consider this species of labor to be derogatory to his caste; and the result has been that there are now over two hundred of the poorest members of the caste cheerfully working on the relief works, and earning an honest livelihood instead of subsisting upon public charity.

Brigandage is assuming unheard-of proportions in Sicily. High legal officials, syndics of towns and other magistrates, are kidnapped by the robbers and held for ransom, and murdered if the ransom is not speedily paid.

The German Navy.

The *Borsenzeitung*, of Berlin, says that one of the chief occupations of the German Admiralty just now is to improve the ship-building interests of the empire. This is to be done not only by having a considerable number of ships of war built in private ship-building establishments, but also by applying almost exclusively to German manufacturers for the machinery and other articles required for naval purposes. It is hoped by this means in a few years to make the German navy quite independent of foreign countries, both as regards ship-building and its other requirements. The slight development which has taken place in the German ship-building industry during the past few years is regarded as a circumstance very prejudicial to the power of Germany at sea, and if the Government does not succeed in obtaining all it requires for the navy from private establishments, it will create factories of its own for that purpose. This will be especially necessary for iron plates and masts, which have hitherto invariably had to be procured from abroad. Last year Messrs. Krupp proposed to begin the construction of these articles on an extensive scale, but they seem now to have abandoned this project. As regards the construction of naval machinery, this is already being taken up private establishments with very satisfactory results.

A Kind of Enoch Arden Story.

The case of a man who went out to buy a cigar and was gone ten years, has been more than equaled. More than forty years ago, a resident of Jefferson (named Osgood) went out apparently to attend to his usual business affairs, leaving an enfeebled wife, and five very young children dependent on the sweet charities of the world, if he forgot to return, which he did. Years after, one of the children, grown to manhood, in passing through New York State, came across this quondam *pater familias* comfortably settled down to a new affinity, and the father of a second crop. Recently the man, feeble and whitened with age, accompanied by the third partner of his joys, returned to this, the scene of his earlier years, to find the deserted wife long since in her grave, and the children surrounded by children and grandchildren of their own. Verily, truth is stranger than fiction!—*Lancaster (N. H.) Republican*

Sir Samuel Baker has put his foot in it. His enthusiasm ran ahead of his judgment when he praised the Khedive of Egypt as a stanch Abolitionist. He has recently published a card in the London *Times*, in which he gives expression to his belief that the Khedive is somewhat of a hypocrite. While Sir Samuel was telegraphing all over the world the welcome news that slavery was abolished in the Nile Basin, one Abou Saood was busily engaged in importing slaves. Sir Samuel was comforted by the promise that this traitor should be brought to trial at the earliest opportunity, and therefore indulged in the congratulations which were so extensively shared in this country as well as England. But now it appears that Abou Saood, instead of making the acquaintance of the executioner, has been promoted in office. All of which goes to show that the faith of an Egyptian despot is not to be relied on more recklessly than that of an ordinary politician.

The Home of the Alpine Rose.—The real Alpine rose (*Rhododendron eriu gineum*), with the rust-colored hue underneath the leaves, is growing in the Schneisingen Forest, near Schneisingen, canton of Argus. On starting, of course with a guide, from the highlying church of the village, in the direction of the Ethal, and going across the wooded plateau of Bowald, in about forty minutes, in an open wood of mixed growth, a little garden, rather preserve, of Alpine roses is reached. It is supposed to be the only one in Jura, and was discovered about three years ago, when the parish of Schneisingen took it under its special protection by having the little colony fenced in and appointing a guardian in the person of its forester, who allows no one to gather the flowers. Our correspondent saw about fifty plants in full bloom, the branches and leaves also looking very healthy.—*Swiss Times.*

Fast Riding.—An Englishman, boasting of the superiority of horses in his country, mentioned that the celebrated Eclipse had run a mile a minute. "My good fellow," exclaimed an American present, "that is less than the average rate of our common roadsters. I live on my plantation at Port Royal; and when I ride in a hurry to town of a morning my shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the warehouse to find me from a minute to a minute and a half after my arrival. One morning my horse was restless, and I rode him as fast as I could several times around the *New South* newspaper office, just to take the Old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast that I saw my back directly before me, and was twice in danger of riding over myself."

A band of Italians now performing in London have demonstrated that by breathing through large flint stones with holes bored through them, the air could be made vocal with the food of love. This strange company, the members of which are attired like brigands, give the overture to "William Tell" with astonishing brilliancy and *elan*, and the music is said to be unlike anything ever before presented. Henceforth the well-worn aphorism, hard as flint, will be likely to loose its significance.

A tombstone at Columbus, Tenn., has this inscription: "Escaped the bullets of the enemy to be assassinated by a cowardly pup—a kind husband and an affectionate father."

The Surveyor-General of Connecticut says that there is not even an approximately correct map of that State, and that its exact geographical boundaries are unknown.

The students at Berkley College, California, live in cottages built by the institution, and board in clubs. They live like lords on $16 a month.

Paper sunshades are something new.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

If every farmer and farmer's son would plant one tree each every year and every farmer's wife and daughter cultivate half a dozen flowers each, how much brighter the country would be.

In Connecticut a worn-out field was fifty years ago planted in timber. The field has yielded ten cords per year and fencing for the farm for twenty years past, and last year, when cleared, produced fifty cords per acre.

There is good authority for saying that beets will do well if transplanted when the roots are of a size ranging from half an inch to an inch in diameter. It is not safe to transplant if the roots are smaller.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Massachusetts cultivator says, in Secretary Flint's report, that he has noticed in his garden that "that portion which is hoed or cultivated with the dew upon the ground produces better crops than when hoed in the heat of the day."

According to a French veterinary surgeon, if the inside of the ears and other exposed parts of horses are painted with a few drops of the empyreumatic oil of juniper, flies will not annoy them, the odor being unendurable to these tormentors.

"Are you going to make a flower bed here?" asked a young lady of her father's gardener. "Yes, miss; them's the orders." "Why it'll spoil our croquet ground!" "Can't help it miss; your papa says he is bound to have this plot laid out for horticulture, not husbandry."

For stumbling horses, shoe the foot as flat as possible, not having calks on the shoe except in slippery going, and then as low and short as possible and yet prevent the horse from slipping. The opposite foot should be shod like the lame one. Never let the smith pare the frog of the foot, whether sound or otherwise.

According to Endemann, meat cut in slices and placed in a room the air of which is heated to 140 degrees, and only allowed to enter and escape through cotton filters, becomes so dry in three hours that it can be ground, and, since the albumen and fibrin are not coagulated, it loses none of its nutritive properties.

An observing farmer much prefers a short-legged, broad-boned, full-bodied cow that will keep in good condition on good pasture to a large, loose-built cow that gives more milk in the season, but will not yield so much taking the season altogether. He finds that the largest milker is by no means the most profitable cow to own.

In a case of looseness of the bowels in horses we would give half an ounce of prepared chalk and half an ounce of ground ginger in the feed once a day. As indigestion is probably the cause, the feed should be carefully selected, and what grain is given should be ground. An ounce of salt should also be given in the feed daily.

To cure sleeplessness let the full meal come in the middle of the day. Two hours after it has been taken walk three or four miles, or ride twice that number. Eat a light, easily digested supper, and pass the succeeding hours till bedtime in a way agreeable, but not exciting. Avoid causes of worry, and sleep in a fresh bed and a well-ventilated apartment.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, after having experimented to his heart's content with several kinds of grease, tobacco water, kerosene, ashes, unguentum, etc., for killing lice on cattle, has arrived at the conclusion that sulphur sprinkled on the animals, and well rubbed into the hair, and a tablespoonful given in meal daily for a week, is the simplest, safest, and surest remedy he has ever tried.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: Hungarian grass or millet may be sown for a fodder crop as late as the first of July. It should be cut before the frost cuts it, and be cured as hay, or cradled or raked up and put in bundles, like oats. These will probably be the best fodder crop to raise for horses. No grain is necessary when horses are not worked, if they have plenty of this feed, which is nutritious, if cut early.

For a paste for wall paper take a gallon of water, and bring to a boil in a kettle, one quart of flour stirred up in cold water, and strain through a sieve, so as to have no lumps in it; stir well into the boiling water, then add one teacupful of West India molasses. Let it boil up once, and remove from the fire, stirring it up occasionally till cool. This makes a very adhesive paste, and moisture in the room will not dampen the paper through.

In making softsoap, first put in the hopper about one bushel of ashes and pound them down; then sprinkle on a little lime, and put on more ashes and lime and pound down; and so until the hopper is full. Then pour boiling water on until the strong lye is all run off, and then pour on cold water to get some weak lye. Then put two gallons of grease in a ten-gallon kettle and let it fry brown. Then put in a pint of strong lye at each time, until you get two gallons in—keep boiling all the time. Then add one gallon, and the next time two gallons, and when the kettle is two-thirds full, fill up with weak lye; and when the kettle is full your soap is done.

Oil is the simplest and safest remedy against lice on cattle. When mixed with sulphur, its effectiveness is increased. Any of the following mixtures may be used: 1. Three parts of fresh lard ground up smoothly with one part sulphur. 2. Three parts of lard with one of kerosene oil. 3. Twenty parts of lard with one of carbolic acid in crystals, or one of creosote. Linseed oil may be used in any of the above instead of the lard. The effect of the grease or oil is to close the minute spiracles, or breathing pores, in which insects are situated upon the sides of the body, and the sulphur or carbolic acid entering into these pores is absorbed and acts as a poison. These mixtures, therefore, have a double effect.

A fine polish for boots may be made as follows: Mix together two pints of the best vinegar and one pint of soft water; stir into it a quarter of a pound of glue, broken up; half a pound of logwood chips, two ounces of green copperas, and one ounce of the best isinglass. Put the mixture over the fire and let it boil for about ten minutes. After straining it bottle and cork it. When cold it is fit for use. Apply with a clean sponge or soft brush. Or take of ivory black one ounce, sulphuric acid two ounces, one pint of molasses, two ounces of sweet oil, two ounces and a half of vinegar, quarter of an ounce of copperas dissolved in two ounces and a half of hot water, and half an ounce of gum arabic. Mix in the order mentioned and grind all together in a druggist's mortar.

Sarah Tyson, of Washington City, gives the following method for making pills to destroy moles: Make a stiff dough of corn meal, mixing with it a small quantity of arsenic. Make a hole with a finger in the runways, drop in a lump of dough about the size of a marble, and then cover over with a lump of earth to exclude the light. After the first rain, go over the field again, and deposit in all freshly-made roads. I once concluded to plant a piece of sandy-bottom land in sweet potatoes; but as it was much infested by moles, my success depended on first exterminating them. A few doses of arsenic given in the way described brought about the desired result, and it was a very rare circumstance to see the track of a mole in this piece of ground during the entire summer.

How He Took His Bath.

The Cape May *Wave* relates the following incident: "Among the excursionists that came from Wilmington by steamer was an unevenly-weighed man and wife—she, 300 avoirdupois; he, scarce 100 pounds would poise. Well, they must bathe, of course; what were the trips to Cape May without an ocean dip? A bath-house was secured. By tight squeezing our fat lady got into a bathing robe that was ready to burst at every step. Little husband girded about his body a woolen garment that fitted like a shirt on a killdeer. Down they go, bold as a couple of whales, to the water; but at the ocean's edge Puny suddenly halted, looked with awe on the furious billows, and then into the face of his determined three hundred. On her countenance were the words, 'Come on!' On his trembling lips shivered the sounds, 'Oh, no!' The small specimen of diminutive husbandry feared to risk his diminutive portion of flesh and bones in the dashing foam, lest some unlucky billow might swallow him down like a snipe. 'You shall go in,' said the fat woman. 'I won't,' said skinny, at the same time making frantic efforts to tear away; down he goes in the sand, scratching worse than a Kilkenny cat. Down drops the 300 upon terrified bones, slick as a hawk upon a spring chicken. The sand flew, legs kicked, man screamed, yet in spite of all the mammoth wife gathered her 100 pounds of furious sweetness in her arms, walked complacently into the biggest breakers, and kersouse she landed him h adforemost into the sea, and as he popped up to the surface, half strangled, she pressed him to her bosom, saying, 'Now, honey, that's what you came all the way from Wilmington to enjoy.'"

Suicide of Gordon Gordon.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* special from Fort Garry of the 3d inst. says:

"The notorious Lord Gordon Gordon came to a tragic end Saturday night. It appears that one Monroe, a detective from Toronto, arrived here on the steamer International with two warrants, issued by Police-Magistrate McNab, of Toronto, one was on the information of Marshall & Son, jewelers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, charging Gordon with obtaining goods under false pretenses; the second warrant charged him with bringing stolen goods into Canada. Monroe had the warrants indorsed by the Stipendiary Magistrate here, Gilbert M Micken, and, accompanied by two of the local police and Mr. Bain, a lawyer, acting for Marshall & Son, started Saturday afternoon for Headingly, where they arrived in the evening. They proceeded to Mrs. Corbett's, where Gordon boarded, and Monroe made the arrest in the presence of the others. Gordon seemed calm and self-possessed, but asked if it was another kidnapping affair. On being assured it was not and hearing the nature and regularity of the arrest, he begged that he should not be taken through the States He also asked the privilege of changing his clothes for heavier ones, and the handcuffs were removed for that purpose, Monroe following him closely. He went to the foot of his bed pretended to look for his Scotch cap, seized a pistol, and, declaring 'I will not go a step further,' placed it to his right ear and fired, killing himself instantly. The tragedy has created much excitement. An inquest is now being held at the deceased's late residence at Headingly, 16 miles from this city."

Art in the Capitol.

The eight paintings in the panels of the rotunda of the Capitol are to be retouched and revarnished. These are the Landing of Columbus, the Baptism of Pocahontas, the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, the Discovery of the Mississippi, and the four Trumbull paintings, viz.: Signing the Declaration of Independence, Surrender of Burgoyne, Surrender of Cornwallis, and Washington Resigning his Commission. Congress, on the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Library, have purchased Moran's great painting, the Chasm of the Colorado. By direction of the same committee, the spacious hall on the second floor of the Capitol, and looking out upon the eastern portico of the Senate extension, has been set apart for its accommodation, together with the companion painting, the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone, by the same artist, and now in the national statuary hall. The committee has also purchased the original Gilbert Stuart painting of Thomas Jefferson, which will be placed in the gallery of Presidents which now adorns the parlors of the President's house.—*Washington Star.*

Gambetta at Home.

A writer in the London *Daily News* says: "Gambetta traveled much at an age when young Frenchmen are locked up in monastic schools. An uncle, who was engaged in the Levantine trade, took him often in his voyages to Greece, Turkey and the Black Sea cities. He went frequently to Italy when, under Cavour's leadership, that country was rising to active political life, keeping company with the leading men of the Ligurian towns. His home education was directed by a maiden aunt, who followed him to Paris on his being sent here to the bar, and who has ever since been his housekeeper and monitress. There is no household in Paris conducted with more genuine simplicity and order. The excellent lady exercising authority therein does nearly everything; sees to everything; lays hold on Gambetta's purse whenever the dividends of the *Republique Francaise* swell it; invests the money she economizes for him; takes notes of bales of letters—letters from constituents, from patriots, male and female, from foes, from political friends, from spies, from false brethren, from lunatics, which are to be thrown into the fire or answered. Her most arduous task is acting as a buffer between nephew and visitors innumerable, she making herself as agreeable as one so perpetually cumbered can be to those of whose common sense and sincerity she feels certain, and showing herself dry and curt to importunate lion-hunters. Mlle. Masabis sticks to her plain provincial ways, dressing on week days, no matter what high political fliers she has to usher in, in black stuff skirt, loose jacket, and clear-starched muslin cap, and on Sundays in plain black silk, guiltless of flounce or frill. This worthy lady taught Gambetta to read and write. His earliest literature was essentially substantial, his letters being learned on chocolate tablets, which were given him to eat when he knew the words stamped on these nutritious sweets. Mlle. Masabis is proud of her pupil: but, in pursuance of her old disciplinary habits, she only praises him when his back is turned. She takes his handwriting to be her greatest educational achievement. Gambetta writes a small, neat, flowing hand, without much flourish in the letter-tails and signature. He would, if 'the worst some day came to the worst'—if law, politics and journalism broke down—be very competent to discharge the duty of copying clerk in a pigeon dispatch office. Gambetta receives in a brown-cloth dressing gown, which gives him the appearance of a Capuchin. When conversation grows brisk, which it nearly always does when he is not busy and is with persons to whom he can talk freely, he unconsciously takes a cigar out of his pocket and puffs away. Political clients from every part of France, belonging to every profession, including the army and navy, pour in. Americans visiting Paris are sure to call upon Gambetta; but to see him it is necessary to be well introduced. The receptions take place early in the forenoon. Very intimate friends, or persons with whom he wants to chat unrestrainedly, are sometimes asked to stop for *dejeuner*. This repast, the only one at which Gambetta offers hospitality, is served at 11 o'clock on a round table covered in old-fashioned *bourgeois* style, with a plain brown oil-cloth. Nothing can be more unpretentious. The service is done by members of the family, the single domestic keeping out of earshot all the while that Gambetta is at home. On an occasion of this kind Gambetta's appears to a greater advantage than in the tribune."

The Devil Whisky.

Whisky is the devil that makes the mischief wherever it is tolerated, whether in America, Ireland or Scotland. There are 200,000,000 of people in Europe, outside of Great Britain and Russia, who drink nothing stronger than wine and beer; and among all that vast mass, outnumbering the population of the United States five times, there is less drunkenness and fewer arrests made on charges of "drunk and disorderly," than in the single city of Chicago, which contains not one five-hundredth of their population. This is an absolute fact—a naked truth—which it would be well for both liquor advocates and prohibitionists to turn over in their minds, digest well, and draw rational conclusions therefrom. A crusade against whisky as a beverage would be a legitimate and beneficent war, which, if crowned with success by the extirpation of the accursed fluid from the Union, would be a most inestimable public blessing. As a temperance measure, the tax on whisky should be quadrupled, while that on light wines should be reduced to one-fourth of existing imposts.—*Medill's Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

Samana Bay.

A correspondent who has been taking a look at and about Samana bay, writes of the Samana Bay Company as follows: "This company commenced operations by building a hotel on the top of a mountain, which in this climate, I would call inaccessible. It is half-finished, and that part is already rotted by the rain and sun. A little further down the mountain a billiard-room, or, rather a barn, is half-finished, and also gone to decay. Still further down comes the Governor's house, Professor Howe's, small wooden shanty, containing three very small rooms, with a kitchen attached, and to get up to this house in this hot climate is a task that none would seek for pleasure. I visited them, and at every step lizards of all colors would bounce out of the grass, as well as in the houses. The company sold all its old furniture, in the shape of desks and chairs, early in June, and the only thing that they now possess is a small steam-launch, going to decay, as no coal is there to run her, and no trade. The Samana Bay Company is absolutely defunct and forgotten there. It has left nothing behind it upon which to build a monument, or a scrap of ground that it could call its own."

The Mount Carmel (Ill.) *Register* says: "Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three gallons of blackberries have been picked in this vicinity the present season; and in picking them 641 women got 30,000,000 chiggers on them.

Address of the Wisconsin Grangers.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange of Wisconsin has issued an address to the Patrons of that State in which they urge them to beware of the attempts of the railroads to corrupt the ballot-box at the coming election, and next winter undo all that was done last winter. The Committee remind the Patrons that the State and National Granges have both declared for "cheap transportation," and that it is the "fixed purpose" of the order to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely." The address further says, "we have declared that we are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporations or enterprises as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits." They also declare: "We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by *legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.*"

We take from the address the following extract:

"If it be possible by corrupt means to repeal a law, how much longer will we wait to see laws enacted through the same means in the interests of the organized power which corrupts, and in reality confer "vested rights" which shall eventually absorb all other rights.

"The times look ominous in this direction. More than aught else may the toiling masses dread as their most direful enemy the corrupt use of the power possessed by aggregated capital. It means for them oppression, servitude—indirect but none the less galling—want, misery, anarchy, and finally frantic and bloody revolution.

"The 'Patrons of Husbandry' have it in their power to check the 'aggressive' power of organized capital, and the day is at hand in Wisconsin which calls for the exercise of it.

"We are told through the public journals that 'in the event of any further aggressive movement against capital in the West, the East is prepared to resort to very extreme measures against the States so influenced, both as a means of self-protection and retaliation.'

"And again, 'that the result of the Wisconsin law, if enforced, will be that the corporations will *buy up legislators.*'

"Patrons! it is now time that we each of us give heed more particularly to those declared purposes of the order which refer to our duty as American citizens, and see to it in the coming struggle that '*none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for positions of trust,*' and thereby 'do all in his power to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.'"

We also give the concluding passage. The suggestion of making candidates show their hands before the election, whether they are for or against the people is a good one. It would have saved much trouble if it had been adopted years ago. It prevents the sly and tricky politicians from selling out the people. The people have votes; the corporations have money. The tricky politicians want both, and when they get them the people are the cheated party:

"Your committee would also add a word in favor of the practice already inaugurated by the order, of requiring public answers to questions publicly put to candidates as to their opinions upon the subjects they are likely to be required to act upon. This is especially important upon the coming occasion, but it should be adopted as the settled policy and practice of the order to make these public inquiries of public officers at any and all times, while they occupy public positions."—*Industrial Age.*

Position of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons of Husbandry are not opposed to railroads, or any other public institutions, as long as such institutions are not used as implements of oppression, But like men of all classes, they will tolerate no robbery or oppression, in any form, or under any guise, without at least a strenuous effort to preserve their freedom. There was a day when it was a noble thing to die in the cause of liberty. There was a day when it was a noble thing to be eternally vigilant, because liberty could be preserved alone to the wide-awake. But to-day, when men cry out against grasping monopolies and grinding rings, they may expect to be hissed at and threatened with dire calamities. They may expect to be blamed with bringing about all the direct and inevitable consequences of the petty, as well as immense outrages that have been perpetrated in the name of right and under the sacred forms of law itself. But why this constant cry against the Patrons of Husbandry? It is a part of a game. It is the purpose of the men who have grown fat off the people to continue their course uninterrupted. They do not want to come away from their pleasant places, nor leave their ill-gotten gains. They see that unless they can cry down the great reform organization their days are at an end. Let them cry. But, Patrons, go ahead with your organization. Perfect your plans, multiply your numbers, and as sure as right, when demanded by power, shall prevail, your success will be certain. Be not deterred by any reports set afloat to distract your counsel. Be one in mind—one in purpose. Be ever active and alert.—*American Patron.*

The Harvest Feasts of the Granges.

We have always looked upon social and educational features of our order as its most important and characteristic advantages. We do not undervalue the economic capabilities of the grange, but it requires certain conditions, not always attainable at present, to enable us to largely avail ourselves of them; but every subordinate grange and every member can get full benefit of the refining, elevating influences of our organization, as well as of the mental culture and the quickening of thought which it promotes. Every harvest feast is a social opportunity, and should be made as joyous and enjoyable as possible, all boisterousness and rudeness, at the same time, utterly excluded by the presence of the "Maids" and "Matrons" of the Grange, if not by the gentlemanly instincts of the "Husbandmen" themselves. We hope no grange will neglect or make light of these "Picnics," or forget that there should always be "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," as well as the meats and drinks that sustain the physical man and make glad the heart. Our tables should always be decorated with flowers and loaded with fruits of the season, as well as with the more substantial provisions which the "Grange" or farms afford. There should be something to delight the eye and please the mind, as well as to gratify the palate and nourish the body. If we eat and drink merely as animals, we degrade ourselves to a level with the beasts which perish; but with Ceres, Pomona and Flora seated at the board, we should masticate our bread and mutton, and sip our wines like immortal gods and goddesses, and rise from the table ennobled and made better and happier by the banquet.—*Rural Carolinian for August.*

Progress of Industrial Organizations.

The Cedar county (Iowa) *Farmer*, after giving an account of the progress of the Patrons of Husbandry in that county within the last two years, has the following in regard to other Industrial Associations:

"Nor are the Sovereigns of Industry, the Advocates of Justice, or the Industrial Brotherhood dormant or dying orders. Of the former we can knowingly speak, and confidently assert that never before was it in so prosperous a condition. Deputies are at work in nearly all the States in the Union, and recently a deputy departed for England, to extend the benefit of the institution to the green isles of Britain. The movement of this order is steady and invincible; and though it may possibly fail of success in certain localities, yet, judging from present appearances, its final triumph is certain."

New Freight Rates.

The absentee railroad grandees who disobey laws and bid the people defiance, assembled at Saratoga a few days ago and turned the screw still tighter on the surplus crops of the farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Illinois. The additional charge, we understand, is about a cent a bushel on wheat. We have heard the increase estimated as high as a million, or a million and a half dollars, that it will cost to market the farmers' crop this year, and this in defiance of the laws of one of the States. Is it not time the States tested their titles with the roads, and had the question settled whether they have any rights left or not?—*Industrial Age.*

How a Prize-Fighter Trains.

He rises every morning at 3:30, and takes a light shower-bath of strong brine, is rubbed dry with Turkish towels and a horse-brush until his skin glows like a cherry. After dressing, and drinking a glass of sherry with an egg in it, he starts out on a ramble of four miles over the hills. He returns about 7 o'clock and eats his breakfast, which usually consists of a mutton chop, a couple of soft-boiled eggs, bread a day old, and a cup of tea. After breakfast he takes a light pair of dumb bells, and saunters out for his daily walk, which usually consists of about fifteen miles. On the last few miles he comes in on a dead run, the sweat running from every pore. He immediately enters a closed room, his clothing is removed, and his trainers rub him dry with Turkish towels. When dry two pails of brine are dashed over him to close the pores and tone the skin. Again dried with towels he dresses and takes a little exercise with the dumb-bells to bring out a gentle glow, after which he stretches on a hammock swung under the trees, and reads the paper until dinner is announced.

His dinner consists of roast beef or fish, or, in fact, anything that he craves that is not injudicious to the system. After dinner he lounges around for an hour or so, then he goes into the gymnasium, where he practices dumb-bells, swings Indian clubs, exercises on the horizontal bar, or spars with Aaron until 4 o'clock. A tramp over the hills precedes supper, about 6 o'clock, which consists of a little chicken, dry toast and tea. After supper follows more gymnastic exercise; after which he bathes his feet in brine for fifteen minutes, and about 9 o'clock the weary pugilist seeks his couch.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

A Bridal Party Thrown Down a Precipice.

A young lady and gentleman, recently married, lie at the point of death in Dover, N. J., in consequence of having been thrown over a precipice. They had been married at Dover and with three friends started on a trip to Budd's lake. While climbing the Stanhope mountain, near the railroad bridge, the pole of the carriage broke and the vehicle rolled rapidly down the steep grade. It struck against the side of the bridge, tore off the railing, and went over the abyss fifty feet deep. The bride and one of the gentlemen had both arms and legs and several ribs broken. The two other ladies were fearfully bruised, and the bridegroom fractured an arm beside receiving a number of cuts about the person. It is thought he cannot recover. The sufferers were all removed to Dover.—*New York Mail.*

Pure Girls and Impure Boys.

Girls, in treating dissipated young men as equals, do a wrong that they can scarcely realize. Such men should be made to feel that until they redeem themselves, until they walk with correctness and honor in the path of right, good people will stand aloof from them. Girls who respect themselves will not be seen with such young men and will decline to receive them on the familiar footing of friendship. It is a mistaken kindness to poultice when caustic is needed, and I am inclined to think that a little sharp decision on the part of the girls of to-day would go far to correct the general looseness of morality among young men.—*Woman's Journal.*

Chantdavoine, who had been hidden away in Paris ever since the Commune, went out with his family to pass a Sunday on the grass. He was nabbed by a vigilant gendarme, and carried off to hard labor for life. He thought he had been forgotten.

TRUST HIM NOT.

If a man should come beside thee,
With [illegible]
And condone the little evils
With a [illegible]
And with honeyed accent show thee
Things, [illegible] below thee,
Though he wear a saintly [illegible]
Trust him not.

If a man with guile or flattery
Would insinuate into thy heart
Thoughts of evil, and [illegible]
To obscure the nobler part,
Let thy judgment whisper to thee
He but seeketh to undo thee;
Though his praises be as [illegible],
Trust him not.

If a man with hollow canting
Vaunteth much his own [illegible]
How he weeps because the world is
Full as wicked now as ever,
By his own soul 'tis he judgeth,
And his narrow mind [illegible]
Heaven's [illegible] to the many,
Trust him not.

If the tempter tell thee pleasure
Is the path that you may tread—
That the life we live is [illegible],
With no future far ahead—
'Tis, alas! the same old story,
Told by Eve in Eden's glory,
Trust him not.

Every evil, great or little,
Soils the whiteness of thy soul—
Flattering words, like hidden quicksands,
May thy spirit overwhelm—
And when canting overreaches,
Let him practice what he preaches;
It is the lesson wisdom teaches,
Trust him not.

In the mine the gem is hidden;
There are pearls beneath the sea,
And many a pretty flower
Blooms unnoticed on the lea.
Shun the rose, if Vice invite thee,
Though its fragrance may delight thee,
There are serpents that will bite thee,
Trust them not.

Humor.

An affectionate sight—Barrels in tiers.

Rakes flourish most in the hayday of youth.

A race of scalp [illegible] The Chip-away Indians.

If not careful to diet sometimes, you will be sure to die-it all the sooner.

This is the ministers' leap year. August, their vacation month, has five Sundays.

A gormandizing Pennsylvanian passed away while yet in the midst of his fortieth quart of peanuts.

Mohammedanism has been defined as "that blessed religion which makes people wash themselves."

We hold that a woodchuck is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils, because he has no music in his hole.

Let your motto be, "Liberty or death," and if it comes to the pinch take the most of it in liberty.

"I come to steal," as the rat said to the trap. "And I spring to embrace you," as the trap replied to the rat.

A Cuban dollar is now worth only thirteen cents, but they keep on calling it a dollar just for the fun of the thing.

Would-be contributor: "I wish you would tell me something to write about." Editor: "Well, right about face."

A man who in talking to a lady lays his hand upon her shoulder may be thought to be too touching in his remarks.

Lightning-rod venders are sad now that metal roofs are discovered to be absolute protection to houses in thunder storms.

It has never been decided whether accidents are epidemic or not. There is no reason to doubt that fires are "catching."

The editor of the Panama *Star* apologizes for the non-appearance of his paper by saying that he had to haul off to dig buckshot out of his legs.

Eggsactly so!—Customer—"Them eggs in the window good?" Trader—"Don't know, ain't been inside 'em!" Customer—"Ah, thought you didn't look like a chicken! Good-bye."

A peddler called on a Uniontown lady to dispose of some goods, and inquired of her if she could tell him of any road on which no peddler had traveled. "Yes," replied she, "I know of one, and that's the road to heaven."

A dissipated young spendthrift, when remonstrated with by his wife, replied: "I am like the prodigal son, and shall repent by and by." "Yes," said the better half, "and I am like the prodigal son, too, for I will arise and go to my father."

"You are a good little boy," said a Sunday-school teacher to a sturdy lad, "you never use naughty words." "No, I don't," was the honest reply, "but when my big brother takes all the gravy and leaves me all the crusts I think damn a good deal, I tell you."

The following is said to be a popular song in Duluth:

Beefsteak when I'm hungry,
Whisky when I'm dry,
Greenbacks when I'm hard up,
And Heaven when I die.

A Thrilling Incident.

A singular and thrilling incident occurred on the eastward-bound passenger-train, recently, two miles east of Rose creek, near Winnemucca, Cal. The train was on a heavy down grade, going at a high rate of speed, making up for lost time, when the engineer, Nick Cole, thought he saw an obstruction on the track, a few yards ahead. The locomotive whistled "down brakes," the lever was reversed, and every effort possible was made to stop the train, which was under tremendous headway. As the train approached the spot the object proved to be a human being lying with his body directly across the track. The man (for man it was) was alive, fully conscious of his mortal peril, but unable to move from his position. He had pulled out his handkerchief as a signal, however, and was waving it with his hand. Thanks to the Westinghouse brakes and other means used, the train was brought to a standstill when within a few yards of the helpless man. The man was found to be paralyzed, and was picked up, placed on board the train and taken to Winnemucca, where he was provided for at the hospital. He states that while walking along the track he fell down, completely paralyzed in his limbs and body, and could not move himself an inch. When he saw the train coming he expected to be crushed to death, and his feelings were too horrible to express. He screamed, threw his hands up frantically, and waved his handkerchief.

Gordon & Roth—Photograph Artists.

The art of photography has been greatly developed of late years, under skilful hands, yet there are a great many connected with it, who are but mere novices in the profession and know but litt'e of its practical application. It requires years of study and experience to bring forth good work, and this is only attained by a few.—Among these may be found our enterprising artists, Messrs. Gordon & Roth now handsomely located in the Ensley block. Mr. Gordon, the Sr., member of the firm, has devoted y ars of close application to this profession, until he is now able to produce a class of work not surpassed in Northern Indiana.—Little by little he has added new features until he has every facility to turn out first-class work. Having associated with him about a year ago Mr. J. L. Roth, who has made great proficiency in the art, and they challenge any gallery in this section of country to equal them as to quality and prices. Their gallery is now, having been built last summer expressly for that purpose and with the new machinery they have added recently, are prepared to meet the demands of the trade. Their hall is nicely arranged and supplied with every necessary feature for the comfort of their visitors. They make life sized pictures and execute in the India Ink, oil and water colors, and crayon, and their retouched negatives cannot be excelled. They make a speciality of Mezzo Tint photographs, a new design recently introduced, which are very beautiful.—By a visit to their gallery all can be convinced of their superior workmanship. They also keep in operation the gallery next to Case's Hall, where part of their work is done. They are offering spec'al inducements as to prices and the public should not fail to take advantage of them.

Auburn Lumber Yard.—W. Sheffer & Bro Props.

Mr. I. M. Thomas instituted this commercial enterprise in 1870 and conducted the buisness of buying and selling for about one year, at which time he disposed of the yard to Messrs Penny & Sheffer, who continued the business in company about seven months. Mr. Penny desiring to retire from the buisness disposed of his interest to Mr. Sheffer who in connection with his brother have successfully conducted the buisness ever since. The lumber yard is elligably situated near the Ft Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Rail road depot and contains a general assortment of pine lumber used by mechanics for building purposes. The firm also had on hand the different style and grades of shingles, a large quantity of both lime, coal, plaster, cement, and plastering hair. These gentlemen are doing a successful business and have by their advantage in buying extended the trade to a considerable magnitude. The lumber trafic of the yard at the present time reaches to from three to four hundred thousand feet of lumber per annum. Their sales of shingles will aggregate from seven to eight hundred thousand per annum, lath five hundred thousand and they sell about six thousand bushels of lime annually which, when taken together speaks well for the trade of this lumber yard, and shows conclusively that the firm are enjoying the benefit of a prosperous and remunerative custom. These gentlemen are taking measures to enlarge the business and make such additions to it, as will enable them to meet the increased demand of their custom trade. They are certainly enterprising in their commercial intercourse and take pains to be accomodating to their patrons, and with their energy, industry, and upright dealing cannot help but succeed.

T. B. Totten.—Hats Caps & Gents Furnishing Goods.

This Merchant occupies one of the most elligable and popular corners in Auburn, and may easily be found by the sign of the big hat on the north east corner of Main and Seventh streets When he first engaged in the mercantile trade he opened a grocery store, and two years since disposed of his stock to Messrs Martin & Sons.—In December 1873 he opened his present establishment and stocked his room with everything that comprises a hat, cap, and gent's furnishing establishment. He has on hand a full stock of the different styles and fashions of hats, hosiery, suspenders, collars, hankerchiefs, and is agent for the celebrated American Sewing Machines (a new and improved invention) and are said to be in some respects superior to any other Sewing Machine in the market. All the goods of this house are disposed of as cheap as the cheapest, and Mr. Totten is enjoying a prosperous trade, and we reccommendboth him and his goods to the patronizing public.

A. E. Swineford.—Meat Market.

This market has been opened but about two weeks, and considering its locality, we conclude it to be a necessity for our citizens in the south part of town. Mr. Swinford has a neat tasty room and takes pains to keep all the appointments of the institution in good condition. His beeves, and other meats are among the choicest driven to our market and his meals, sheep and hogs, are all well fatted and selected. He buys green hides and poultry, and his market is well patronized. Remember the place on Main Street south of the hotel, and if you want a good roast or choice steak give him a call.

W. W. Humes.—Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

This practical and accomplished mechanic has followed the boot and shoe business for a period of eighteen years. Ten years in which he devoted to the trade in Ashland, Ashland County, O., and the remaining part of the time in our village. He first opened his custom shop on the north east corner of Main and Seventh street, after which he moved to what was known as the Wagoner stand, and from this place he removed to the room he now occupies over Klotz' dry goods house, one door South of the Post Office, and intends soon to suspend the sign of a big boot. The history of this boot & shoe establishment, illustrates how much unswerving integrity, close application to business and sagacity in success in the trade. There is a large demand springing upon Mr. Humes for his excellent work and he is engaging a steady flow of custom calls. All varieties of coverings for the feet are manufactured in his establishment (except childrens) from the heavy stoga boot to the fine delicate french calf. The material he uses is the best the market affords and he warrants all his work. His business extends over a large territory for a custom shop and he maintains his custom trade in spite of competitors.—The method of manufacturing boots & shoes by machinery has long since satisfied the public that the method is weighed in the balances and found wanting, consequently Mr. Humes adheres to the old plan of doing his pegging and sewing by hand and on that account, can warrant his work against ripping and can asure his customers of genuinness Mr. Humes has been established among us so long that we do not think it necessary to give a statement of his standing or to further commend his custom boot and shoe shop. He keeps a full corps of experienced workmen constantly employed and boot and shoe findings of the different kinds for sale. It needs a person to prove his work in order to get an idea of its completness to visit his shop and inspect his work and goods to be found there Mr. Humes intends to lay in heavily for the fall and winter trade, and it will be well for our citizens to engage their work there

Miller & Casebeer —Dry Goods, Grocery, & Provision House.

The retail trade in dry goods has attained no small degree of prominence in Auburn, and our exhibit of our business facilities would be incomplete did we not devote some space to this branch of commercial activity. The dry goods, grocery and provision house of Messrs Miller & Casebeer is elegantly located and has its situation on the north west corner of Main and ninth street, and is one of the oldest and most reliable mercantile houses of the place. All the appointments and arrangements of the sale rooms give the store an appearance of elegance, and it contains a line of dry goods not excelled in our village. All that capital, energy and trade can suggest, has been used to make it a first class trading post. Our citizens are justly proud of the stores of our village and claim they are equaled by very few in towns of like size in this country. The above firm visits eastern houses several times per year making such purchases as their extensive trade requires, which enables them to not only keep pace with the times, but to keep constantly on hand a fresh assortment and take advantage of any depression in the prices of their line of merchandize.—The prosperity of this house is onward and constant, evidencing a good financiering ability and a prestige for a successful career in buisness life. The gentlemen composing the firm have brought to their buisness an excellent practical education, extensive mercantile experience, and above all, a desire to connect their affaris in a straight forward and honorable manner. System of the most perfect kind prevails, so that almost clock-like regularity is secured. Their principal stock of merchandise consists in a great variety of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, boots & shoes, hats & caps, groceries & queens ware, the customers visiting Auburn from the country for the purpose of procuring goods in their line, will find it greatly to their advantage to visit this store and make their purchases.

Furniture Rooms.—Wm. Long. Pro.

The subject of this notice has his business department on the West side of Main Street North of Sixth street and keeps on hand a complete stock of the various kind of goods composing the furniture trade. His goods as to styles, elegance of finish, or design are not supassed in our town. His store room is literally filled with parlor sets, bed room sets, fine bureaus, lounges, chairs, tables, mattrasses, and a variety of other goods relating to the furniture line. Mr. Long also keeps a hearse, and the different designs and attends to funeral calls either in the village or country, He sells cheap, and is a fair derler.

Meat Market.—M. Huston Pro.

If our citizens desire to procure sweet fresh meet they will find their old friend Huston on the north side of Eight Street one door west of Main keeps just what they want. He prepares for his meat market from eight to ten well fatted beeves weekly, and for the past six weeks he has averaged the sale from six to eight dressed hogs weekly. He also provides mutton and veal and intends to keep for his customers the best meat the market affords.

Boot & Shoe Harness & Collar Shop—Sayeby & Hull Props.

The first named gentleman has been in the boot & shoe trade for about twenty years, and a resident of our village about eight years. He manufactures as good work in his shop, either pegged or sowed, as is turned out of any establishment of the kind in the town of Auburn. He employs one of the best boot makers in this part of the country and is not afraid to have the work of his shop inspected.

Mr. S. is an experienced mechanic and one of the secrets of his success is honesty and fair dealing. He has built himself a new shop on the south side of Eight street, west of Main, and may be found at all hours ready to take the measures of his customers.

E. T. HULL

who occupies the east side of the room devotes his time to the manufacturing of country and village harness, of the different styles and qualities. He has a patent horse collar, that he makes a speciality in which is said to be different in draft from the ordinary collar in use; and a sure cure for a horse with a galled shoulder, and enables the animal to perform its labor at the same time. Mr. H does all kinds of custom work belonging to the trade. Use the best of material and warrants all his work.

J. E. Woodford—Boot and Shoe Store.

There has hardly been a time in which clothing for the feet has not been prepared, of some kind, among all civilized people. Among the ancients they wear sandals, consisting of a sole held to the foot by straps, but there has been a vast improvement in the preparation of these articles since the days of the ancients. If the reader doubts this let him procure a picture of a sandal used in olden times for the protection of the foot, and step with it into J. E. Woodford's ready made boot and shoe store, and make the comparison. Mr. Woodford has not only a boot and shoe store, but one excellent in itself, containing a well selected assortment of different grades styles, and qualities. His room is full of Men's, Womens' and Childrens wear, and are calculated for all kinds of weather and adopted for all kinds of wear. Mr. W. has recently settled among us, but is building up for himself a prosperous trade and an excellent line of custom. He is a liberal man and takes pride in keeping pace with the times, and cannot help but succeed. He sells his goods with a small margin of profit, and it would be well to remember this new boot and shoe store and give it a liberal patronage.

Groceries—Rainier & Hi tige.

The amount of capital invested in the grocery and provision trade in Auburn is much greater than is generally supposed, and the extent of opperations of the various firms and individuals engaged in the sale of such commodities out line an extensive exhibit. The headquarters of the above firm is west side of Court Square, and the stock and quality of their goods deserve an extended notice, but at this late hour we have not the time, or even the space in our paper to do these gentlemen justice. They are successful merchants have engaged a successful busines career, and are building up a prosperous custom trade. Everything in the grocery line may be found here, and as good in quality as can be obtained in our place. Their enterprise is a success, and it is but a merited tribute to the energy and deserts of these mercantile gentlemen.

Benedict & Leasure.—Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries & Yankee Notions.

This establishment was first opened by Messrs. McQuiston & Coder. but after conducting the enterprise about four months, Mr. Coder having disposed of his interest to Mr. F. Benedict retired from the buisness. The style of the firm was at this time Mc Quiston & Benedict and continued such until the 20th of July last, at which time Mr. Benedict purchased the interest of McQuiston and associated with him J. H. Leasure, The enterprise is situated in the same room of the Post Office and doing a healthy buisness. Its stock is general embracing the different brands of tobacco cigars, pipes and other goods belonging to the retail trade. The firm has on hand a large and well selected stock of notions, and confectioneries and dispose of their goods at reasonable prices If you want a good article of tobacco, or a prime cigar to smoke step in at the sign of the Big Indian.

Hub and Spoke Factory.

This manufacturing establishment was erected in 1873, and is located on the south side of the E. R R. R. The capital stock of the institution is $25,000, and has a capacity of turning out from eighty to one hundred wagon hubsets and 3000 spokes per day. It employs 25 hands and contains a full and complete set of implements and machinery for manufacturing purposes The building is 100x40 feet and has an engine of 125 horse power.

Scroll Factory—J. W. Case

This factory is situated opposite the E. R depot—is having extensive additions in course of construction and valuable machinery set up, and when completed will be an institution greatly enlarged and of absolute necessity. It is impossible to enter into detail at this time and give a history of its origin, or the nature of its workings.

Theron Clark--Saw Mill.

The interests which cluster around articles in daily use are frequently more varied and involve more energy, skill, foresight and hard labor than objects that seem to be of far greater importance. We became impressed with this fact on our recent visit to the new mill owed and occupied by the one whose name heads this article. Our citizens are aware of the sudden disaster he met with on the 2nd of Sept 1873, when the fire fiend devoured his saw mill and cut off his support for a livilihood. But by the benevolence of his friends, and their timely aid, (whom Mr. Clark not only remembers with gratitude but in this issue of the COURIER, desires to return to them his heart felt thanks) he resumed his enterprise, re-established his mill on a new lot, procured new machinery and is in possession of one of the best mills of the kind in this section of the country, and capable of manufacturing sixteen thousand feet of sawed lumber each twenty-four hours. The engine is a forty horse power, and the mill contains superb machinery for cutting fine or heavy material for building purposes. The mill is superintended by Mr. Clark in person who devotes his time and talents to comply with the wishes of his patrons. He is now busily engaged cutting out material for three different depot buildings, and is crowding his mill to its utmost capacity in order to complete his contracts. The proprietor keeps in his employ selected help and engages none but those who are reliable. He pays cash for all kinds of lumber in the log, and does custom work The mill buildings are located east side of the Eagle Flouring Mills and in dimentions are 60x26 and 60x16 feet. The mill is a necessity to the vicinity and a great advantage to the village. We wish Mr. Clark his full amount of success.

Groceries and Provisions--V. A. Beard.

The reputation of this house is to firmly established to require comment at our hands. Its trade aggregates largely, and reaches throughout a wide extent of territory, its foundations were not laid so much upon capital as upon honorable dealing. This house is the oldest one of the kind in the village of Auburn, and opened in confidence, the proprietor feeling assured of success, but his increase in business has been greater than be expected, and little by little the limit of trade has expanded until the house has one of the finest and most extensive classes of patrons in our town. The entire floor as well as the shelving is filled with goods The exterior of the establishment is noticable by reason of its being located in one of the beautiful three story commodious brick edificies fronting court square on the north side of Seventh street. The stock of groceries and provisions is very large and of excellent quality, embracing all that is generally kept in a first-class retail store of this kind—such as spices, crackers, canned and dried fruits, fish flour, smoked and pickeled meats, syrups, sugars, teas, coffee, crockery, wooden ware, &c. He also has a large assortment of confectioneries, and other goods in the line of Groceries and Provisions that we have not space to mention. Another item worthy of note is that Mr. Beard's stock of goods are selected, choice and fresh. Indeed he has advertised our town and its vicinity by his own success, and it is but right that he should reap that reward that comes by fair dealing.

Books and Stationery--C. P, Houser. Pro

The subject of this notice has been in the book and stationery business for a period of three years, having his headquarters at Auburn. Seeing that the demands of his trade were rapidly increasing he found it necessary to provide suitable quarters in a store room, where he could give his numerous patrons a better display of his goods, and attend to their wishes with more convenience. He consequently engaged the west side of the store room occupied by Mr. Stamets, millinery and fancy goods dealer, where be has opened up a fine assortment of goods and has so orderly arranged them, that they appear to a very good advantage.—He is rapidly filling up his side of the room with a choice selection of books and stationery, and has on hand a large supply of Trustees official books, records, teachers registers, black board material black board erasers, and has a fine supply of the various kinds of stationery, such as commercial note and other writing paper —also pens, envelopes, &c. Mr. H. makes a speciality of Wall Paper, and offers his goods as cheap as can be bought at any other store in Auburn. Give him a call.

C. C. Shaffer--Furniture Rooms.

This gentleman has been in the furniture business for twenty-five years—ten years of which he has devoted to this enterprise in Auburn. He has pursued the business with success and his large practical experience makes him fully acquainted with every department of the trade. He has recently erected one of the finest brick structures that fronts Main st., and occupies the ground floor of the building for his sale room. This room in dimensions is 70x22 feet, with a manufacturing department in the rear 47x20 ft making in all a double room on the ground floor, one hundred and seventeen feet in length. Mr. shaffer has stocked his room with a general assortment of furniture, differing in styles, qualities and finish, so that those possessing the most moderate means, and those desiring to get the best and most beautiful in design, finish and material, can find what they want in his ware rooms He also has in connection with his establishment a beautiful hearse just bought, and attends to calls both in the town and country. He also keeps a well selected stock of the various styles, sizes and qualities of coffins and caskets, and has increased his facilities for doing job work and repairing.

I. W Martin & Sons, Dealers in Groceries and Hardware.

These merchant citizens occupy the building known as "THE RED FRONT," opposite Court Square. The House has been established two years and has a fine run of custom. Their stock of groceries and provisions is full, and the assortment is choice and of excellent quality. The hardware department comprises a first class selection of shelf goods, and the firm keeps paints, oils, pressed tinware, farm bells and agricultural implements. This is a good place to trade, for the farmer, as in procuring their groceries he can also get, at the same place, his hardware. The firm have adopted the cash system, and are not obliged to charge two prices for their goods, so as to regain what has been lost by bad debts. In cheapness and in quality of goods, the firm defies competition. Don't forget the place, for you will get the full worth of your money by trading there.

One of the Largest and most Extensive Stave Factories of the Northwest—C. Daugnet & Co., Props.

This very extensive establishment is situated on the west side of the Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad in the north west part of town, and the firm have on hand one of the largest stocks of flour barrels, staves and headings the writer has seen in a long time. The company keeps constantly employed about thirty-five hands, and they transport their stock to different parts of the country. It requires five thousand cords of bolts to stock their factory per annum, and they now have on hand not less than one million, four hundred thousand staves in their yard ready for the market, besides an extensive assortment of choice heading.—Their main building is 70x40 ft—their drying kiln is a solid brick 30x20 ft, and their drying shed is 30x24 ft. They also have a cooper shop 30x20, and employs a first class cooper for the manufacture of the different kinds of barrels. Their engine is a 20 horse power, and machinery of the first quality, consisting of a stave cutter, jointer and heading turner, and taken together is a full and complete set of all that is generally used to conduct a first class stave factory The firm was organized over three years ago and has been doing a prosperous business every since and find it necessary to run machinery night and day at times to meet the demands of the market. It requires a capital of $30,000 per annum to conduct the business of this factory.

Their yard occupies an area of two acres of ground, and this enterprising establishment when taken together is one of gigantic dimentions. The firm are among our trustworthy and most reliable citizens and are respected for their business qualities, as well as for their honesty and fair dealing.

Boot and Shoe House--D. C. Headley.

This gentleman came to Auburn the first of June last, from Steuben Co., and opened up a good stock of ready made boots and shoes of the various kinds, qualities and styles, on the east side of Main street first door south of the Auburn House.—His stock consists of coarse and fine boots Ladies gaiters, slippers of the different fashions, a fine selection of the different kinds of children's wear, and is made of good material. Mr. Headly has no drummer in the market, but superintends his store in person and always found ready to wait upon those who favor him with a call. He disposes of his goods for ready pay and on this account can afford to sell cheaper than those who have adopted the credit system. He intends to employ a few first-class journeymen this fall and manufacture work for his customers.—Those desirous of purchasing good work at reasonable prices for their fall and winter use will do well to remember this house, for Mr. Headley is putting his goods upon the market as cheap as the cheapest. His stock is general and his drawers shelves and store room, will not fail to present to your eye just the kind of boots and shoes you want for yourself, your wife or children.

Auburn Silver Cornet Band.

The use of musical instruments can be traced back to the first ages of our world's history, and if there is anything calculated to enliven and drown the monotony of life it is music, and how perfectly it is adapted to society in all its ramifications This popular band was organized Feb. 1873, and contains thirteen members and is advancing with a proficiency that is not only commendable but rather astonishing, for let it be borne in mind that this band has not been organized but about seven months, and in this short time have provided themselves with instruments costing $443, with uniform costing $450 and have expended for tuition and sheet music $250, making in all the sum of $1,143. The members are those of choice musical talent, and with a few more months practice will be among the best of the northwest. It is led by Mr. Joseph McKay, the other members being, F. Palmer, O. Shaffer, B. F. Culbertson, J. Abright, J. Speke, E. Coder, C. Brown, J. A. Smith, M. F Long, T. H. Leasure, H Wolf and C Moore. Favorable comments are made of this band by the press, whenever they discourse their excellent music, and it is ready to make arrangements for parties, pic-nics, excursions, &c., at reasonable rate of service.

Boot and Shoe Store--John Otto, Pro,

The goods of this establishment are kept in his newly finished store on the west side of Main street in the north part of town. The store building is a frame, well constructed and neatly finished, having counters, shelving and drawers on each side of the room—it also contains a well lighted front and is stocked with a good assortment of ready made boots and shoes, for men, women and childrens wear In the rear of his sale room is a work shop used for manufacturing purposes, and he employs none but the best of hands His custom work is made to suit everybody and is manufactured from just such material as his patrons call for. Mr. Otto superintends the business in person and has added to his boot & shoe department a good selection of groceries and provisions and intends to increase the grocery department this fall with a large stock.—He does all kinds of custom work and repairing in the boot & shoe line and is keeping pace with the times. Mr. Otto is an experienced mechanic and a fair dealer His custom is increasing and he warrants satisfaction in price and quality to all who favor him with their patronage.

Rainier and Headley's Additons.

These enterprising citizens have made a valuable addition to our town in the purchase of a certain tract of land lying in the north part of town, and have divided it up into lots. These lots extend from Carlin street north to Harrison street, and from Main east of Water street These lots are 41 in number 4 by 9 rods in length and width, and sold in prices raging from $100 to $225 per lot. Soil is of the very first quality, and the location is one of the most desirable parts of town Terms one third down, the ballance in one and two years with interest. Those desirous of procuring ground to build upon had better take a view of these lots before purchasing elsewhere.

S. U. Tarney.

This place of resort, retails groceries, confectionaries and produce, and a good assortment of selected meat for hotel purposes as well as for family use. The room is one of the coolest in town and is well regulated and neatly kept. Mr. Tarney is located opposite court square, west side, and one door north of Miller & Casebeer dry goods house, all kinds of green hides are purchased by Mr. Tarney and he pays cash for poultry.

M. E. Martin & Co.

The word, "Milliner," is derived from the name, "Milan." Millinery, for some centuries, was synonymous with fine dress goods of Milan manufacture. It is still the most fashionable city in Italy, and the center of the silk business. The millinery firm mentioned at the head of this article is one of the most extensive business houses of the kind we have visited in a long time, and we know of no place more enticing to the ladies, and more disastrous to the pockets, than a millinery establishment. Notwithstanding, we can point with pride to the stock of this enterprising firm, for it is not exceeded by any in our rival villages. They have successfully carried forward their business for a number of years, and we know of no House of the kind in our place that has a more extended patronage. A good and full line of goods is always kept on hand, and when the purchaser asks for any article that he or she may happen to want, they are at once supplied. The ladies who superintend the concern wait upon their patrons, are always found to be polite and attentive to the wants of those favoring them with their patronage. Dress goods of all grades are found upon their counters, tables and shelving, and no pains are spared to make their store attractive.

Mrs. Martin, the manager, is an experienced lady in her profession, having devoted her attention to it upwards of twenty years, fifteen years of which was spent in Ohio, and five years in our village. The goods of this firm, as we have stated, are of great variety and of the best and most fashionable quality, among which may be mentioned, fancy goods, ladies hats, ribbons, niches, cuffs, collars, handkerchiefs, a full and complete line of ladies underwear, piece goods of the different styles and qualities, towels, carpet binding, a full line of embroideries, readymade ladies suits, children's suits, fancy ties, and all kinds of dress trimmings. Particular attention is paid to stamping, and those wanting lace, sashes, hair goods, perfumery, etc., will be furnished with them at the very lowest prices. White goods of the different kinds, the firm makes a specialty, and, in fact, there is nothing wanting to make their stock all that is required for the accommodation of the public. Their goods are purchased of the best wholesale houses in the East and West, and when they have a full stock on hand it aggregates many thousands of dollars. They have engaged a lady of large experience, from the East, who is said to have acquired a high degree of skill in cutting, fitting, and manufacturing anything that belongs to the profession, and will enter upon the discharge of her duties the first of September. The firm are taking preparatory steps to move their place of business into the new brick building on the west side of Main street, now being in course of completion by Dr. J. H. Ford, and intend to purchase one of the finest stocks of millinery, dress and fancy goods ever brought to this market. They also intend to increase their facilities for conducting their business, and employ a full corps of firstclass help. The firm are too well known to require any commendatory remarks by the writer, farther than what he has already introduced.

I. M. Thomas, Plaining Mills and Manufacturing Establishment.

These mills are new, and so constructed that the material used and the machinery employed is remarkably illustrative of both genius and order.

Instead of the almost interminable sawing and planeing by hand, and the slow process involved by the use of the draw knife, machinery almost automatic complete the operation desired, in an exceedingly short period of time, and with a degree of accuracy and finish that the most experienced workman may vainly hope to rival. We are led to this vein of thought by our recent visit to the mills belonging to the gentleman whose name heads this brief notice. His engine is a sixteen horse power, and the machinery contained is of the first quality. The turning lath, surfacer, the universal wood worker, and the sawing machines, all alike run with an eveness rarely seen. The building, as we have already mentioned, is new, and in dimensions is a structure 72x48 feet, one story high. All kinds of planeing and matching is done here, and all kinds of turning, mouldings, window sash and doors are manufactured. The proprietor has sent to market forty thousand feet of table legs since the first of last April. He keeps a full corps of workmen, and pays out a large amount of money for lumber. Mr. T. has been a resident nine years among us, and is doing a prosperous business.

Swineford House—S. C. Swineford and Bro. Proprietors.

This building is situated upon the southwest corner of Main and Ninth sts., and for the accommodation of business men presents superior advantages. It has a frontage on Main street of 45 feet, and on Ninth street a frontage of 86 feet, and a height of three stories. The office opens upon both streets, and behind the desk the traveler will find the courteous landlord, who will attend all his wants and answer all his inquiries. The house, when finished, will contain forty large and commodious rooms, consisting of parlors, sample rooms, etc. All the rooms of the house have high ceilings, are well furnished and neatly kept. The entrance to the dining room is from the hall, and the appearance of this room is very inviting, with the several tables covered with snow-white linen, the tastefully folded napkins artistically arranged in cut glass goblets, the cutlery and lady waitresses noiselessly gliding about, giving the finishing touch to the tables, preparatory to the advent of the hungry guests to partake of a meal which in point of variety, cooking and serving, is not excelled in this part of the country. The gentlemanly landlords have had considerable experience in the business, and are composed of good nature, accommodating dispositions and spare no pains to make their patrons feel as though they were at home. The writer has enjoyed the privilege of being a guest at this popular resort, for the past three weeks, and it is the unanimous verdict of those who have partaken of the hospitalities of mine host, that it is in every way respected as a fine stopping place. We are glad that the House has a large run of custom and that its patronage is increasing.

The Pioneer Hardware House of De Kalb County.

This old established House is so well known that it is unnecessary to give a sketch to any great length, of its early history. Its business has attained gigantic proportions and we may properly say is among the most extensive and best retail hardware Houses of the Northwest. It has been in successful operation for about a quarter of a century, and its retail trade and auxiliary departments aggregate from forty to fifty thousand dollars per annum.

This business house was inaugurated by Mr. J. D. Davis in 1850, who conducted the enterprise with ability until April, 1865, at which time, in consequence of poor health, disposed of the same to his brother, Mr. J. L. Davis, its present proprietor. Every appointment of the house is of the best class, and carries a complete line of goods incidental to the hardware trade, which, to enumerate in detail, would furnish matter for several entire pages of this paper. The original building occupied by Mr. J. D. Davis (now deceased) was a frame structure, and in January, 1868, was destroyed by fire. But the energetic proprietor commenced the removal of the debris from the grounds and to lay the foundation for a commodious two story brick structure, which, when completed, was among the best business buildings of our place, and considered an ornament to our town. In dimensions it is a double brick 80x44 ft., built of the best material, and situated on the southwest corner of Eighth and Main streets, and is in the business heart of town. In the course of a half hour's pleasant conversation with Mr. Davis the writer learned that his intention was to keep the best goods in his line to be had in the market, and to sell them at figures that realize him but a small margin of profit. He keeps a firstclass tinsmith, and manufactures from tin, sheet iron, and copper, and has on hand a large assortment of the Jewett & Root Buffalo stoves, which have been sold by this firm for twenty years.

As we said above, it would be superfluous to enumerate the different articles comprising the stock of this popular House; but a few classes of his goods may be mentioned, all of which may be relied upon as being firstclass: Agricultural implements (of which he has a great variety), material and trimmings for wagons, carriages, buggies and other vehicles, cabinet hardware, coffin trimmings, manufactured tin and copperware, nails, iron in the sheet and bar, blacksmith's tools, mechanical tools, cutlery, glass, putty, oils, paints, cordage, woodenware, etc., etc. Mr. Davis is also agent for the far famed Buffalo Scale Works, and Nicholson, Shephard & Co.'s vibrater, thresher and separators, for steam power, and is agent for Eckstein, Hill's & Co.'s celebrated Phoenix white lead, and is agent for the American Express Company, and does a foreign and commercial exchange business, and makes collections and issues drafts for the different parts of the country.

Mr. Davis is a good illustration of the general principle that effort, persistent and well directed, is sure to make its mark, and that success is quite as likely to come from good common sense, honestly employed, as it is to be the result of genius, great talent, or some specific act of heroism or daring. His business career is an exhibition of Poor Richard's maxim, "Honesty is the best policy." The sturdy farmer, the butcher, the housekeeper, or the mechanic or manufacturer, can obtain at his establishment any kind or style of goods in the hardware line. And the business of this House has been so systematically arranged that, among the almost endless number of goods that stock his store, the article has only to be mentioned, in order to be presented at once to the customer.

Mr. Davis is ably assisted by Mr. Albert Robbins, who gives earnest attention to the interests of the concern, and is familiarly acquainted with all the branches and details of this popular Hardware House. We would advise all who want anything in their line, to remember this pioneer establishment.

City Bakery, J. J. Wood and Watson Proprietors.

This establishment has only been opened to the public but about two weeks, and judging from its short experience, the firm will have to exert considerable activity to supply the multitudinous demands of their new customers. One would suppose, from their run of custom, that the people had been without bread for a long time, for every loaf is taken from this bakery within a short time after it comes from the oven, with a relish that would leave an impression that the purchaser had been passing through a bread famine. The firm have in connection with their bakery a large assortment of confectioneries, and a good assortment of groceries, woodenware, and notions, and intend to enlarge their stock as their custom demands. Their bakeries are choice and made of the finest grades of flour and purest sugars. Their experienced baker gives his fullest attention to compounding and preparing his breadstuffs, cookies, cakes, pies, etc., and when they are taken from the oven they are all that the purchaser can desire them to be. Parties can get their supplies at this bakery, and that which is genuine. This bakery is established a little south of the southeast corner of Ninth and Main sts., east side, and their place of business and implements used are alike new, and the arrangement of the storeroom presents an orderly and neat appearance.

S. Lauferty—Clothing.

This is one of the pioneer houses of the place, and to review this enterprising house, requires us to step back 26 years ago It had its origin with Messrs. Steifle & Wolf—it afterwards went into the hands of Aaron Wolf, and from him to its present popular proprietor, who has superintended the business of the house for the past ten years. The stock consists of Ready Made Clothing in large quantities and calculated for coarse or fine wear. Mr L. keeps also an excellent assortment of peice goods, and a merchant tailor experienced to cut and manufacture garments for customers. He also deals in produce and pays cash for grain and seed of all kinds. He has a fine stock of notions and trunks, and disposes of his goods cheap. His stand is opposite court square, west side.

David H. Murray.

The Democratic candidate for treasurer was born in Seneca county, Ohio, 1833, and is consequently 41 years of age. Mr. Murray has never been an aspirant for office, but has devoted his life to cultivate the soil. He has been a resident of Concord township for a number of years, and is highly respected by all who know him. As a democrat he has ever been true to the party and bears an excellent record and character in private life, is irreproachable. In his dealings with men, he has been regarded as strictly honest and upright In point of ability he is all that the citizens of DeKalb Co. could ask for, He possesses every qualification for the office for which he is nominated, and we hope the voters of the county will see to it, that he is elected by a large majority. We congratulate the voters of the county that they have nominated on their ticket such an excellent man, and they can rest assured that if Mr. Murray is elected treasurer of the county, that the responsibilities of the office will fall into the hands of an upright man.

Louis D. Britton.

Our candidate for Clerk of Courts is a resident of the north-west part of the county and one of our solid farmers. He has been representative in our State Legislature and discharged the duties of this honorable position ably and satisfactorily. At the Convention held at Auburn, August the 8th, he was made the choice of the party for the office of county clerk.—No one can doubt as to his ability to fill the office, and none can doubt but that he will do so acceptably if elected. Mr. Britton is popular among the voters of the county and will most likely be chosen by a good majority.

John Treesh.

This gentleman is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and he like Mr. Britton and Murray is a sturdy farmer and knows what it is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He is highly respected for his many good qualities, and having been a resident of the county for a number of years, is known by our people as being the man we need for the office. His uprightness, his ability and other favorable traits of character, speak largely in his favor and we shall expect to see Mr. Treesh ere long in full possession of the Sheriff's residence at Auburn

The Old Reliable Bakery—Baker Bros. Proprietors.

This bakery, situated on Eighth st., just west of Main, was the first established in this place, by Mr. Christ. Baker. Two years ago Charles Baker became a partner, and the establishment has since been greatly enlarged and improved. They keep groceries and provisions, and have a good restaurant connected therewith, at which a good meal can be had at a moderate price. They also keep a good supply of fresh bread, cakes, pies, etc., always on hand, and are prompt in waiting on their customers.

Railroads.

The Ft Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad completed in 1870, gives us a through connection to Saginaw on the lakes, to Detroit by way of the Mich. Central via Jackson and to Chicago and Toledo via of the Air Line. On the south we have direct connection to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville and the south, via the Ft. Wayne Muncie & Cincinnati.

The D. E. R. & I. R. R. was completed to Butler last year, giving us a direct line to Toledo, and east by the way of the Air Line at Butler. On the west we have this line running through the Eel River Valley to Logansport, where work has commenced on the five miles necessary to connect the above road with the Crawfordsville and South Western, when there will be a direct line through to St. Louis.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago railroad will be completed from Chicago junction on the old Sandusky road in Ohio to Chicago this fall. This when completed will doubtless be the greatest railroad line in the country opening up the west a new market by the most direct and shortest route to Baltimore. The iron is down some miles west of this place and regular trains will be put on the road from this place east on Sept. 15th. The iron will all be laid, and most of the road ballasted by Nov. 1st.

Explanatory.

It is the writer's design to present in this issue of the COURIER, the manufacturing interests, and retail business establishments of our thriving town and we have succeeded as the reader will observe, by looking at the heads of the articles contained in this paper. We have carried to the *Sanctum Sanctorum* a big statement of the cardinal features of the buisness enterprises and they no doubt will be read with no small degree of interest

The writer has obtained sufficent statistics to warrant him in saying that the disburments for goods, material, &c, with the receipts realized for merchandise, aggregates millions of dollars per annum. The readers no doubt may discover some errors and omissions, and it would be strange if there were none, but the writer's aim has been to be as faithful and accurate as our time and means would admit. The merchants mechanics, and manufactures can rest assured, that in this issue they manifest a spirit to keep pace with the times, and that rival villages cannot say of Auburn. Thou art weighed

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, August - - 27th, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON.
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORN.
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McANNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wheat, white, $1

Dr. Ford's block is going up rapidly.

The Republican convention next Saturday.

The young folks have a pic-nic to-morrow.

The Catholic Church edifice is about completed.

Lou. Swineford returned the other day from a visit to Ohio.

The exports of grain is not very large at present at the depot.

Apples and watermelons are becoming quite plenty in our market.

Casebeer goes east soon, to purchase another large stock of goods.

A mammoth boot now hangs in front of Hume's Boot and Shoe store.

The German Methodists are finishing the steeple on their new church.

John Hebel, our champion beer-slinger, returned from Europe last week, looking as rosy as a rose.

B. S. Mallory Esq Conductor on the Ft. Scott and Gulf railroad, is in town for a few days visiting relatives.

A concert is announced at Ensley Hall for tomorrow night, but as the agent has not called we don't know much about it.

Hon. W. W. Curry, Republican Sec'y of State is to speak at this place on Sep 9th at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The depot for the Baltimore road was located last week, at Sheets', south of town, and an elevator is now being erected.

Steuben county Grantism met in Convention and nominated a ticket, and we notice one or two on the ticket who have been sucking at the public so long, that they actually believe they have a life lease on the office.

Another has shown his bigness of heart by placing on our table a huge watermelon of the red-core species. This time it is our enterprising grocer, V. A. Beard, who keeps a fine stock of groceries and vegetables at the lowest prices.

HORSE FAIR.—There are to be two days races at Waterloo next week, Friday and Saturday, there being $400 in premiums offered. The first day there will be two trotting and one pacing race, and the second day two trotting and one running race. Look out for a good time.

We take a responsible man at his word, and when he subscribes for the COURIER, and says he will come in during the first six months and pay for it, we give him the chance. One or two mean scalawags have gone back on us, but generally we have put our trust in the right men. We dont want a subscriber to owe us a cent at the end of the year. Now many will govern themselves accordingly.

We present our readers this week with an extended review of the business interests of Auburn, together with a brief showing of her railroad facilities and manufactories. This feature has been the special work of C. C. Sink Esq, of Bryan Ohio but formerly of this county. We are proud of the showing our town exhibits. There may be a few who have no mention there-[illegible] was to [illegible] it all but

Meeting of Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committee will meet at Auburn, next Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon. Every member should attend and a cordial invitation is extended to all others who may desire to attend.

T. C. MAYS, Chairman.

To day's issue of the Auburn COURIER, published by Tom. C. Mays, will have a circulation of 3,000 issued to show up the business and commercial interests of the thriving little city of Auburn. Fort Wayne will have a one column representation in this issue, written by E. L. Chittenden esq —*Ft. Wayne Journal*

The *Journal* is a week ahead of time. This issue is the one referred to

For instance. Supposing we should say that a few of our subscribers were terribly in arrears for their paper, that we have waited patiently for them to come in and pay up, do you think it would have any effect on them? Supposing we should say that we cannot run a paper without money, that we have to pay cash for material and labor every week, do you think those in arrears would take any interest in the matter? We trust so, and hope to see them without delay pay up promptly. We cannot always strive with these slow poor pay subscribers, and there will be some disposition made of them before the new year commences, by which we can get our money.

Call for a Convention.

The Democratic Liberal Convention of the 13th Congressional District met at Goshen last Friday, and issued the following call.

To the Democrats, Liberals, and all the Opponents of the Republican Party, of the Thirteenth Congressional District

The Democratic-Liberal Congressional Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the congressional convention held at Columbia City in 1872, hereby gives notice that a mass convention will be held in the city of Kendallville, on

Wednesday, Sept 9th 1874.

for the nomination of a candidate for Representative in Congress.

All the opponents of the party in power are cordially invited to participate.

By order of the Committee, assembled at Goshen, Aug. 21, 1874.

W. S. MARSHALL, Chairman.
Thos. C. Mays, Secretary.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT.—The most beautiful extensive and handsomely arranged dry goods house in the west is that of Root & Co. heretofore known as the Hamilton building on Calhoun st. Ft. Wayne. The entire building from garret to cellar has been remodeled, and arranged for their special use in the dry goods trade and though not so large, it now reminds one of Stewart's celebrated retail house in New York. It is the width of nearly three store rooms, with basement and three stories, all finished in the highest style of architectural beauty. A circled counter occupies the center of the first floor, while in the floor above an oval opening has been made to correspond with the counter below, surrounded by banisters. The French plate windows are the largest in the city, and the exterior of the building presents a neat handsome appearance. The whole of the building will be filled with a mammoth stock of every grade of dry goods and will be occupied by the above popular firm on Sept. 5th at which time they announce their grand opening which will be one of the grandest ever given in the west.

Items for the Taxpayer.

When the democrats had control of the State from 1870 to '72, the tax levy for State purposes was placed at 5 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation. When they went out of power there was a balance in the Treasury of over $700,000.—The Republicans then came in and raised the levy from 5 to 15 cents, and increased the valuation 50 per cent, and then had to borrow money to pay for their extravagance. If you doubt this statement take the State Auditor's report during the time of these different administrations, and you will find we give the facts. And this simply shows that Democrats have run the State more honestly and economically than the Republicans. Vote for men who will not oppress you with high taxes these hard times, men who are pledged to reduce the State taxation to 5 cents as it was two years ago. Let the tax payer stand by his own interests in rebuking this extravagance by voting not to continue them in power. If the Democracy should come before the people with such a record as stares the Republicans in the face we wo'd oppose every one of them, and ask the people to defeat them at the polls.

Spencerville Spices.

Spencerville has a Barber shop.

J. B. Gippford is putting up an extensive Wagon shop.

J. A. Provines is receiving brick preparatory to building a large block for Drugs and other purposes, early in the Spring

Some vagabond upstart, who is as destitute of character as of principle, posted up the following exhibition of his want of moral culture in relation to the young folks of the M. E. Church, now engaged in preparing for a Sabbath School concert.

Grand Konsort.

to be given at Spencerville, Aug, 19 1874 by the smart Alex. The best class of So-[illegible] sed

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Aug. 18, 1874.

Dear Courier—It has been some weeks since your orbs have glanced over my familiar chirography, or your readers wasted their time upon my correspondence to the COURIER. But since leaving New York, from whence my last epistles were forwarded, I have traveled much, finally settling down for the summer months in this delightful little inland city, where I find a genial and congenial society, and a people noble, generous and frank. A city of some 30,000 population, live, active, and wide-awake, intent on developing the plenteous resources around and about them, and making their place second to none in commercial importance in the Hoosier State. Six railroads doing a large, growing and largely remunerative business; several lines of street railway, connecting with the more remote quarters of the city and its beautiful suburbs; streets handsomely paved with Nicolson, or macadamized with screened gravel, and lighted [illegible] with gas of the new Underhill patent; their churches manufactories and public buildings of the very best and most substantial build, their community composed of thrifty mechanics, learned professional, and far-seeing judicious business men in all departments of trade and commerce; their free schools a credit to any city of thrice the size; a canal and two rivers, furnishing the motive power to hundreds of busy factories, and an agricultural district surrounding the city for many miles of good, tillable soil, with willing, earnest, enterprising Grangers to manipulate it. But there is a cloud hanging like a pall over this otherwise fortune-favored city, in the shape of an indebtedness of some three-quarters of a million, that necessarily augments taxation, making it exceedingly oppressive to the poorer classes, who, I find grumble much at the extravagance of the city in many of its departments. The Common Council as a body, however, I think are disposed to operate more economically than in the past, and are inclined to vote against any and all further expenditures of the people's money not actually and indispensably necessary. As a healthy and encouraging indication of this fact, their avowed disinclination to recklessly launch out into water works, fire alarm telegraphs, additional and unnecessary river bridges, together with other wild and crazy schemes, emanating principally in the busy and mischievous brains of would be enterprising enthusiasts, but who in a majority of instances, pay no taxes and have no real, pecuniary or personal interest in the city—nothing more than a town pride to put on metropolitan airs, before the place has had an opportunity to get out of her village swaddling clothes, without regard to future consequences. At present Fort Wayne is unable to even pay the *interest* upon her bonded debt at maturity, nor has she for the two years last past. But what care these enthusiastic non-taxpaying gentlemen, should the city drift into hopeless and irretrievable bankruptcy, it is all the same to their individual exchequers.

In my idle wanderings through the Court House I dropped into the Criminal Court room, where an interesting trial for rape was in progress before Judge Brackenridge. The accused a young man from the country, yclept John Frank, the prosecuting witness a Miss Boston, a good-looking, buxom young maiden, who patiently sat with down-cast eyes and blushing cheeks, replying as best she could to filthy interrogatories frequently uselessly propounded. I studied close the countenance of the villain on trial for this most heinous and unnatural crime, and tried to discover some black brand of hell upon that countenance. There may be extenuating circumstances pleaded for the thief, or in many cases the assassin, but he that would rudely break down and unlawfully pluck the unblown rose of young and innocent virginity, should, with his own hands, write down his condemnation in the blazon book of hell, and he that follows quick the warm and lecherous footsteps of him, [illegible] thus, scattereth his righteousness to the winds, and bare-backed should be whipped through space by saints condemned of heaven. Fort Wayne with all her churches, her philanthropic societies and organizations, her hospital and Women's Home, her Foundling Asylum and corrective institutions, is still run over by a most depraved and debauched class of male and female slush, being mostly, I am told, the surplus scum of Chicago, that semi-occasionally slop over into this once pure and virtuous city. Defunct young ones are frequently fished from canal, river or cess-pool, but no paternal ancestry are ever fished up by the starred guardians of the city, and the inhuman murderers go on from year to year unpunished, undiscovered and unknown, save by Him before whose tribunal they will eventually appear to answer to the charges on His record. Ah! let him beware that brings to life and light the sons and daughters of illegitimacy, for they are spared on earth to curse the weakness of their fathers, and damn the means by which they came to life. There is an hereafter, a purified world somewhere, to be reached by the deserving in futurity. This wicked world is not all for which He formed in man that portion of Himself, the soul, the living whole, for if this be the *only* world, if this be the breath and essence of the world I live in *alone*, I would be armed like a porcupine, only in place of quills I would have poisoned daggers, and my skin should be like the hide of the rhinoceros, with no feeling in my soul save that of a longing desire to injure and kill. But it is all right, for had I have died years since, I might have wished myself again on earth, while now, remove me from without this windy world and I shall cling with giant grasp unto the mystic folds of dread eternity. *There must be an hereafter.* But enough of this. Other cities, too, as large as this, have their proportionate calendar of crime, but as I am writing now of Fort Wayne, the reference to this dark record is but incidental to the story. Should I go to your thriving little city, as I expect to soon, and write up the place, with its social record, for the press of Fort Wayne or New York, would I find any cloudy spots on the moral horizon of Auburn upon which to paraphrase? does your mind recur to none among you who, in an ungarded moment have erred? or is your community pure and spotless, and thus at liberty to throw the first stone? If so, happy be you all. *Cernit omnia deus vindex.*

More anon, E. L. C.

Fairs.

The Northern Indiana Agricultural Association holds its first fair at Fort Wayne commencing Sept. 7, 1874. We have been over the new grounds and find them handsomely adapted for fair purposes, and the arrangements being made are so varied and extensive, as to preclude the possibility of a failure upon the part of the association. All it needs to insure success is a fair appreciation and patronage of the public. The display in all departments promises to be a fine one, and we have no fear but that the several counties will be largely represented. The premium list is liberal and extensive, and competitors ought to be numerous. We have before us the premium list of the Cass county fair to be held at Logansport during the same week as the above. Were it not for this there would be a good attendance from this county. Cass County has the reputation of holding good fairs, and this one promises to be an improvement on all others. The Northeast Indiana fair at Waterloo, will not be held until the first week in October. Liberal premiums are offered and every arrangement will be made to improve on former efforts which so far have

MARRIED—On Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874, by Rev. Dipple, at the residence of the bride's parents, Huntington, Ind., Mr. L. P. Vordermark and Miss Letta Bender.

We surrender, we capitulate. No use talking, we've been outflanked. The other morning we found a bundle on our table large enough to contain a baby, or a nitro-glycerine machine for our total destruction. We went to work carefully to examine the mystery, and found two bottles of wine, (for medical purposes) a bunch of cigars a huge pile of cake, and a card containing compliments of L. P. Vordermark and lady. A thousand thanks to you Louis and your handsome bride and our best wishes for a bright future.—We'll promise not to go on a bender with the wine, but keep it for future reference trusting that it will be like the chosen one each day, adding to its wealth and value.

The following are the delegates from this place to the Republican Convention next Saturday.

J. L. Davis, H. C. Paterson, J. A. Cowan, D. Ober, G. A. Porter, M. Long jr., J. W. McKay, C. Beaunot, J. Draggoo, H. E. Altenburg, J. R. Cooper, Wm. Walsworth, D. Koubs, J. Baughman, D. Grogg, Sol Shearer, J. H. Ford, F. Strebe.

FOR SALE—By the Subscriber, a new single-seated, leather-top carriage, of latest style and best quality. Will sell materially below cost price.

DR. WM. S. ALLEN.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Christopher Cool, late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC COOL, Adm'r.

Aug 13.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Thursday the 3rd day of September next, at the residence of Asher Washburn, late of DeKalb county, deceased, all his personal property [illegible] consisting of horses, hogs, hay, oats, corn, wagons, farming tools, &c., A credit of [illegible] will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

GEORGE DARNEY, Adm'r

Aug 6 1874

Notice of Attachment.

Henry Gettel, Adam Gettel, vs. Michael Reyns. } Before Frank M. Bacon J. P. Butler Township, DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July 1874, an order of attachment was given in the above entitled cause for the sum of Twenty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, and probable cost fifteen dollars. Said cause is set for hearing Monday the 28th day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock Pm

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Aug 13

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler deceased will offer at public auction on Thursday August 20th, 1874, at the late residence of said decedent in Richland tp., DeKalb county, Ind., the personal estate of said decedent consisting of, horses, cattle, hogs, wagon, one light wagon, plows sleds, harness, farming implements, carpenter tools, Household furniture three stands of bees, hay, oats and potatoes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, his note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executors of the estate of Joshua Feagler, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland tp, DeKalb County Indiana on Monday August the 31st, 1874, the personal property of said estate (not taken by the widow) consisting of 4 horses, 7 milch cows, 20 head of young cattle, 30 head of hogs, 1 reaper and mower, 1 two-horse wagon, two-horse buggy, 3 set of harness, plows, harrows, and all farming implements and other articles connected with the farm Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of one year will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.

HENRY FEAGLER, }
GEO. W. FEAGLER, } Ex'rs.

Aug 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from the DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and George W. Hilkey is defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty six dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

The south-west fourth of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32) Township thirty-three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation and and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Aug. 27, 1874 $7.50

A Lecture to Young Men!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586

THE RUMSELLER'S REFRAIN.

Go back to your homes, you are out of your place
In a public saloon; 'tis a shame and disgrace
For a woman to put herself thus in the way;
Go home to your closets, to weep and to pray!
We are respectable men, to the world be it known,
If the quarrelsome women will "let us alone!"

Go back to your parlors; work lamp-mats and lace;
Study etiquette, elegance, fashion and grace;
Don't bother your brains about justice and right;
Be passive and patient, and keep out of sight;
If rumsellers ruin your husbands and homes,
If your hearts break with sorrow, or turn into stone,
Our funds are invested; pray, "let us alone!"

Go back to your kitchens, strive early and late,
Economize, plan, spread the table and plate,
And if one cometh not, sit down quiet and wait;
Sit down in the shadow and bide the time's flight;
We will send him to you at the middle of night,
As the good fellows phrase it, delightfully tight.

He will curse you for waiting, and mock at your tears,
And sleep while you watch, till the slow dawn appears.
But don't get excited; there is naught you can say,
While our gilded temptations are spread in his way;
If your children should starve, or your poor brain be crazed,
The world need not pity, or look on amazed;
There's a refuge for you, and the almshouse for them;
But don't molest us, we're such peace-loving men!

We have called you all the harsh names we can think;
We lead your sons through the back stairway to drink;
We make jokes of your trials, and sneer unafraid
At your efforts to honor the law man has made.
We have mixtures unheard of, on low hidden shelves,
We will see that men drink them; you can't help yourselves;
You may bring in petitions, well worded and strong,
With a list of bold signers, both honored and long;
They bear no more weight than an idle street-song.
You can't oppose strength with a woman's weak moan;
"Business men are our friends; you must let us alone."

Go back to your homes, nurse your little ones there;
Set them holy examples; and as they bid fair,
The fondest of hopes your bosoms will burn;
And when from your fold to the great world they turn,
We will spread our fine meshes to snare their young feet,
We will gather them in from the store and the street;
We will bloat the bright face, and bring low the proud head,
And lay them before you, dishonored and dead;
But don't make a fuss; don't stir up a riot;
St. Paul bade the women of Corinth keep quiet,
And that, to great minds, is a good reason why
You should suffer in silence, and sit with calm eye
While your life's dearest ones of sheer drunkenness die;
Your words are as seeds cast on flintiest stone;
We have paid for our license, and "let us alone."

RESPONSE BY THE WOMEN OF MICHIGAN.

When the last door is shut, and the last bar is closed,
When the last petty fraud and deceit are exposed,
When the hideous head of the snake of the still
Is crushed to its death 'neath our heel, then we will.
When the good Lord shall whisper, "Your labors are done,"
When our spirits beyond the Still River have flown,
When the dust hides our faces, we'll let you alone!

—*Lansing Republican.*

SWEET ARAMINTA.

[From the Saturday Journal.]

Araminta Johnson is, without question, a lovely creature. She is just 20, of a middle height, and a blonde; she has a profusion of fair hair worn in coils, and thrown back to show to its fullest extent the broad, high forehead; her nose is aquiline; a rich, natural color glows upon her cheek, and her blue eyes seem to possess the peculiar faculty of being able to penetrate into one's innermost thoughts. At least such was the opinion I formed of Araminta when she came with her mamma for the first time to the fashionable church of St. Magnus-cum-Little-Benjamin, and the pew-opener ushered them to the pew immediately in front of that in which I sat.

They were new-comers to the neighborhood, and, being unprovided with the proper hymn-books, it was my supreme felicity to hand them those I possessed. Never shall I forget the glance with which my divinity favored me when, the service being over, she returned me the books. I fell desperately in love with the fair creature, and mentally vowed that the remainder of my life should be dedicated to her.

As fortune would have it, Araminta and her mamma decided upon occupying the pew into which they had at first been shown, and Sunday after Sunday my eyes drank of my beloved's beauty, while my ears were strained to catch the sound of that sweet voice, which joined in all the responses and with religious fervor caroled forth its songs of praise.

Araminta and her mamma being uppermost in my thoughts, I felt compelled to speak of them ere introducing myself. As the reader's intelligence will have noted, the writer of this narrative is at heart and by nature a poet—a lover of the beautiful and true; but a relentless fate has made him clerk to a stockbroker, and, as though that was not sufficient to drown the minstrel's song, he had been dubbed by his godfathers and godmothers Uriah.

Yes, Uriah Quick—such is the name I bear among my fellows; but neither they nor the world in general estimate the poetic ardor and lofty aspirations which lift me, eagle-like, above the common herd. Morning and midday I am grub-delving among Consols, New Threes, Turks, Reduced Italians, Peruvians, and other sordid substantialities; but, with the closing of the office door behind me, and the echo of my footsteps upon the pavement outside, I divest myself of worldly associations, and, extending my broad pinions, take my flight. Higher and higher soars my soul, as though 'twould reach the other pole; then, with a sigh that shows my dearth, it sinks again to vulgar earth. For a time I am lost to all that is passing around me, and not until I enter my humble lodging do I become aware that a scanty and hurried dinner necessitates my lingering over the fragrant Bohea.

Proud am I to say that the heavenly music which has swept my lyre has not been withheld from the breathing, struggling mass around me. To my credit be it said, that I have afforded the public an opportunity of listening to the sweetest harmonies mind ever conceived. Yes! I have been in print. My work had for its title "Mute Heart-burnings," which was at once catching and appropriate to the matter of the poems. With respect to the sale I was somewhat disappointed. Though more than two years have elapsed since the public outpouring of my muse, not more than twenty copies have been sold.

But enough has been said upon this subject. I am neither vain nor egotistic, and I shrink from the task of further personal description of myself and my attributes. To posterity I leave a legacy that some day or other will be considered priceless; and to that pleasant, happy time, when my soul—— But to resume.

Having fallen madly in love with Araminta, it was not long before I found an opportunity of being introduced to her and her mamma. I found that Mrs. Johnson was a widow who had moved in a far superior circle to that she now occupied, and that Araminta, her only child, was, through the eccentricity of a deceased uncle the happy possessor of £300 per annum, which, however, was to be taken from her and given, half to her mother and half to an asylum for disabled and homeless cats, should she wed without Mrs. J.'s consent. Oh, how I loved the fair heiress! How I sympathized with her under the trying circumstances in which she was placed! Naturally Mrs. Johnson would look with distaste upon every suitor. To inherit a fortune and then to lose it by the caprice of a mother! No, this must not be. Araminta should not risk such disappointment. I was the gallant knight to rescue her from thralldom; Araminta and her £300 per annum should be mine. Worldly wisdom told me that first of all I ought to conciliate the mamma. My soul despised artifice, but it was for her—for Araminta's sake. And the poor girl was grateful. In the presence of Mrs. Johnson I was cold and distant to my beloved, but I felt sure that Araminta saw through the ruse.

I had long been a frequent visitor at the little Canonbury villa ere I began to fear that in the pursuit of Araminta's affection I had a rival. At first I only heard of Mr. John Smith through Mrs. Johnson, who informed me that he was a most desirable young man to know, and that she hoped we should shortly become acquainted. Smith, it was said, was a handsome young fellow; Smith was an accomplished man, his vocal ability being something marvelous; Smith was well-to-do; Smith was of good family—in short, Smith was everything desirable, and my ears tired of his name ere I once set eyes upon him.

One night he accompanied my friends to church, and with disgusting impertinence placed himself next to Araminta. They shared the same hymn-book, and seemed to be on the most agreeable terms.

I could have struck my rival to the earth when, on issuing from the church, Araminta gave me a nod of recognition, and immediately took the proffered arm of Smith. But I was true to my purpose; I showed no spleen; I was resolved to conciliate Araminta's mamma, and I flattered myself that already she was beginning to regard me as a suitable son-in-law.

Steadily pursuing the plan I had formed in my mind, and of which I felt my charmer was cognizant, I offered my arm to Mrs. Johnson, and all the way from the church to the dwelling of my beloved we spoke of poetry and the arts. A very clever, appreciative woman is Mrs. Johnson. In stature there was scarcely an inch difference 'twixt her and her daughter, and when she spoke it seemed the very echo of Araminta's voice. Therefore, when I avoided looking into Mrs. Johnson's face, and refrained from the mental calculation of how far she had advanced on the wrong side of 40, I was able to fancy that I had Araminta by my side. This gave me poetic inspiration, and I felt little of the embarrassment which usually accompanies a young man's conversation with his future mother-in-law.

"Oh, you must come in and take a little supper with us," said Mrs. J., when we reached the gate; "I want to introduce you to our friend, Mr. Smith."

Throughout our walk Araminta and her companion kept well ahead. They started with a lead and maintained it so well that they had entered the house ere we were in sight. I did not want to become acquainted with Smith; but I did wish to bid Araminta good-night, and to indicate, by a stronger pressure of the hand than usual, that I was making the way smooth with her mamma.

Smith was, as I had imagined, a shallow-brained coxcomb. 'Twas Hyperion to a satyr over again; I being Hyperion, of course, and he the distorted monster. They said he was a musician; well, if loud growling among the lower "F's" in the bass, in the attempt to drown everybody else's voice, constitutes a claim to be considered a musician, then Smith should at the very least have put "Mus. Doc." at the end of his name.

It was a welcome release when supper was announced. Then, offering my arm to Mrs. Johnson, we left her offspring and Smith to follow. Of course all this time my heart was with Araminta, although I let no desires of my own interfere with my purpose of rescuing her from the thralldom of her mother. Taking furtive glances at Araminta on the other side of the table, I could not but compare her to Andromeda. Yes, she was the beauteous creature tied to the rock of single blessedness, her mother was the monster, I was the gallant Perseus, resolved upon rescuing my beloved, and Smith—well, he was an officious on-looker, a sort of theatrical "super," nothing more.

"Ah!" exclaimed Mrs. J., during an interval of cold beef and salad, "my Algy was so fond of music. Often and often has he called me to his side and insisted upon my joining him in 'Meet me by moonlight alone.' Do you know that song, Mr. Quick?"

I became all attention at the mention of this Algy, of whom I had never heard before. Was he among the living? If so, he must be Araminta's brother. Perhaps he, too, would have to be conciliated ere the divine creature and the three hundred pounds per annum became mine! My experience with Mrs. J., and the fear that a similar process would have to be gone through with this Algy, completely took away my appetite, and I had barely strength to gasp out,

"No, ma'am, I do not know the song. Pray does Algy live?"

"Live? Certainly not, Mr. Quick; poor, dear Algy, he died in 1848. Poor, dear Algy!"

A weight was lifted off my mind; but never having previously heard of "poor, dear Algy" my curiosity was stimulated, and I determined to pursue my inquiries further.

"Dear me," I said, moving my chair closer to Mrs. Johnson, "pray what was the nature of Algy's complaint?"

"Oh! Mr. Uriah," she murmured, placing one hand in mine while the other held the handkerchief to her eyes. "You have a sympathizing heart, Mr. Uriah, is it not so?"

I admitted the fact, upon which she gave my hand another squeeze. Araminta and the annuity could not be far off now.

"He was my second, and I think I loved him better than the rest."

"Indeed," I replied. "Why, I thought Mrs. Johnson, you never had but one."

"Oh, yes, Mr. Uriah! I have had three," answered the grief-stricken woman.

Determined not to be daunted in my investigation, I asked, "Were they girls or boys, Mrs. Johnson?"

The widow's hand was suddenly withdrawn from mine; then bending upon me a look, in which pity and indignation seemed to be strangely mingled, she said, "I do not understand you, Mr. Quick."

The blood rushed to my cheeks, and I know I blushed horribly at the consciousness that somehow or other I had, vulgarly speaking, "put my foot in it." What made the matter worse was that Mrs. J.'s last inquiry had disturbed Araminta and the hated Smith, and they also were looking inquiringly at me. "Pray, ma'am, were you—you—not speaking of your chil—children?" I stammered.

"Children! no, sir!" she exclaimed, drawing herself to her full height, "I spoke of my *husbands!*"

Involuntarily I drew my chair a few paces from the terrible woman from whose clutches I was bent upon rescuing Araminta. It was very rude and pointed of me, but I could not help it. Lucky for my purpose was it that this revelation had not come sooner. Had I known how things were, I could not have had courage to escort Mrs. J. from church so frequently. No matter, my design was now nearly accomplished. Araminta, I felt sure, would shortly be mine, and it would be my care to see that she should not follow the fearful example of her mother.

I recollect nothing of what transpired after this until I found myself outside the house with Smith by my side. He had been talking some time ere I listened, but suddenly my ears caught the name of Araminta, and then I became all attention.

"You have influence—great influence, as any one can see, with her mother. You might put in a word for me."

"Why?" I inquired mechanically.

"Because you might be enabled to gain her consent to our marriage."

"To your marriage? Marriage with whom?"

"Why, with Araminta, of course. Don't you know that if the girl marries without her mother's approval she loses £300 a year?"

"What! have you proposed to her?"

"Not yet, but I mean to shortly. That's why I want you to talk about it to the old woman."

"What," I observed, "is filthy lucre when weighed against true love!"

"Exactly," said he, "but I don't care about the girl without the money."

This, then, was the mean, contemptible creature who had been held up to me as a paragon among men. He could not dissociate Araminta from her yearly income. The two must come together, or she should never bear his name. Oh! paltry scoundrel! Had he been short and I tall, I would have crushed the life out of him as he stood before me. But nature has made me a short man, and Smith towers a foot above my head, so prudence repressed all my bellicose inclination.

We had now arrived at a road where he had to take one direction and I the other. He wrung from me a half promise that I would say what I could in his favor, and then we parted. I was glad to be quit of him, for I now knew that he had entered the lists for Araminta; and I wanted to mature my own plan of action. I resolved to declare my passion the next night.

The resolution with which I retired to rest was strengthened when I arose; and from the first hour of business to the time when I returned to my lodging my purpose remained unaltered. When and under what circumstances was it best to proffer my suit? Twilight? Yes, in "the twilight's holy calm"—in that romantic hour when the shadows deepen, and all around gives token of the approach of night, I would address to her words of love.

I saw it all, and dressing myself with scrupulous care, strode forth upon my mission. As I paced the strip of path which led to the portal of my beloved, I saw through the parlor window, in the gloaming, a hand wave a welcome to me. A thrill of delight passed through me as I felt that it must be her—my beloved.

So well had I become known at the little villa that it was not necessary I should be announced by the servant. She, with a knowing smile, motioning with her finger toward the parlor door, gave me to understand that the object of my search was within and alone.

Quickly turning the handle of the door, I entered the apartment sanctified by her presence. As I had anticipated, she was alone. Seated in front of the window, she had evidently been expecting my approach, and, betrayed by the exultation of the moment, had waved her hand as she saw my form emerge from the shadow cast upon the path by the tall hollyhocks. I knew that her face was beaming with smiles, although in the gloom of the apartment I could not see a feature. I could picture the rosy flush upon her cheek, her bright glance toward me, the pouting of her lips that would murmur, "Uriah, dear, I love you." I knew all this was expressed on my Araminta's face, by the tremulousness of her hand and the quivering accents in which she said how delighted she was to see me.

I did not ask my beloved the usual question relative to the state of her mamma's health, as I feared this would lead to the Medusa herself being summoned to pay her respects to me, but went straight to the [illegible] of my [illegible], dreading lest Smith should forestall me. Drawing my chair closer and closer to hers, we rang the usual changes upon the topic of the weather, and then with the exhaustion of the subject came an interval of silence—a hush of nature, as it were. Still nearer to her I approached; then, taking her willing hand in mine, I murmured, "Dearest."

She had evidently been expecting the avowal of my love, for, without drawing back her hand, she whispered, "Uri, dear, go on, I do so like to hear you talk."

Thus encouraged, I proceeded: "Sweetest, you bid me talk. Ah, love, had I ten thousand tongues they could lisp no name so treasured as your own. Dearest, I love you—you know it. Long has my heart been yours. Why have my visits here been so frequent? Because, dearest, you were the magnet that attracted me. Tell me, may I not call you mine?"

"Oh! Uri dear, this is so sudden, so unexpected—give me time to consider."

"Not an hour, not a moment," I exclaimed, in the mad enthusiasm of my love. "I would have my answer at once—this anxiety I cannot brook."

"Then, Uri dear, *I will be yours*, and yours alone."

In a moment I had clasped her waist, and imprinted a kiss upon her cheek. "That ratifies our compact. Now tell me, dearest, how long is it since you knew I loved you?"

"Oh, a long time, Uri dear—a very long time, almost as long as I have known you. But you have not yet told me how we are to live, Uri. You know I have a small income, but it is not sufficient for us both."

Three hundred pounds per annum a small income! 'Twas thus slightingly she spoke of her wealth. Oh! how I loved the girl! I felt the inferiority of my position at once, but I summoned courage and told her of my income and prospects.

"Oh, Uri dear, she murmured, her head resting upon my shoulder and her face upturned to mine, "I am more than satisfied. Oh, how I have longed for, yet feared, the arrival of this moment."

"Then, my betrothed, you confess to having loved me ere my avowal."

Never shall I forget the estasy that filled my soul as she replid, hesitatingly, "Yes, Uri, almost from the commencement of our acquaintance."

Darling girl! "And what, dearest," I continued, in my delirious joy, "what trait in my character charmed you most, what led to my winning your heart? Was it my poetic genius?"

"Oh, no, 'twas your resemblance to Algy."

"Algy? do you mean your stepfather?"

"No, my second *husband.*"

Great powers! *I had proposed to the Gorgon of a mother.* In the horribly poetic twilight I had mistaken Mrs. Johnson for her daughter. The fatal resemblance of voice and height proved my betrayal, and I sank back in my chair dumbfounded.

Next Wednesday what some people call an "interesting ceremony" is to be gone through at the Church of St. Magnus-cum-Little-Benjamin. If I survive till then I am to be dragged to the hymeneal altar by Mrs. Johnson; and immediately after she has legally become Mrs. Quick that detestable Smith is to wed the lovely Araminta and her £300 per annum. For me there is naught but genteel poverty and petticoat government. I feel it is coming. Should my spouse be again widowed (as is more than likely), may the earth lie light upon my blighted corpse!

Lively Spooks.

At length Milwaukee has a genuine sensation, nothing less than a legitimate haunted house, where the spirits make things lively by slinging stoves, chairs, pots, kettles, tables and vegetables at spectators. It's exciting, but decidedly uncertain, when a huge stove jumps up and down, and suddenly strikes out from the shoulder at an unsuspecting and unbelieving mortal.

Mr. George W. Allen, one of our best known citizens, furnishes us the facts of this peculiar case. They are as follows:

On Saturday last, at the house of Wm. Giddings, in Allen's addition to the Twelfth Ward, a sudden and unaccountable commotion commenced with the furniture. Chairs went suddenly from the floor up to the ceiling, and one broke in falling back to the floor. Crockery would fly from the china-closet out upon the floor and break in pieces. The tea-kettle flew off the stove and upset, with its scalding water, upon Mrs. Giddings, scalding her badly. An oil lamp flew from the shelf and broke in pieces upon the floor. A pail filled with earth and flowers was taken from the door and flew over a fence into the next yard. On being brought back again it went flying over the same fence. Wood from a pile went flying over the fence.

The floor of the house was filled with the debris of broken chairs, crockery, etc., etc. The women of the neighborhood all gathered there and were terribly frightened. They sent for Messrs. George W. Allen and his brother Rufus Allen, who happened to be down at their tannery. They went in and saw the destruction, but believed nothing as to the causes, but saw the results. While Mr. George W. Allen was counseling the women to dismiss their fears, the iron ladle-hook used to remove covers from the stove, and which was resting on the stove hearth, flew and struck him on the leg with considerable force. No one was as near the stove as himself, and he was ten feet away from it. Soon a newly-made pie, standing upon a table, flew past him and smashed up against the stove. He retreated from the room simply to prevent being hit by these unaccountable manifestations. That these things occurred without human agency is vouched for by scores of eye-witnesses who are beyond impeachment.

All the above Mr. Allen is willing to testify to. How to account for it he cannot tell, unless it is by electricity.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

How Ladies Dress at Saratoga.

[Saratoga Correspondence of the New York World.]

As a woman dressed in the height, not only of fashion, but costly fashion, promenades a ball-room, suppose we estimate what in round numbers she represents in cash—that is, the actual cost, as nearly as it can be ascertained, of what she wears.

Her dress, independent of lace, will scarcely cost less than $300. Worth's cheapest are $200 in gold. A set of the handsomest point-lace flounces may usually be valued at about $3,000, though very handsome ones may be purchased for less. A fine point-lace overdress or shawl costs at least $1,500. A fan suitable for such a dress is worth $50 at least, and a handkerchief about the same; and the diamonds seen with this toilet frequently represent $50,000, consisting of necklace, ear-drops, aigrette, a bouquet de corsage, and bracelets; besides these are rings rarely purchased for less than $3,000, when there are but three or four of them. So we have our fashionable women representing $57,000 or even $60,000, for there are many minor but costly accessories for the toilet, and even valuing her toilet at $60,000 is a low estimate.

But this is the ball-dress alone, and only one ball-dress, and who would expect a *grande dame* to go through a Saratoga season with but one? She has another silk covered with embroidery, and Valenciennes lace edges its ruffles; this will scarcely cost less than $500, and then she has a velvet at $800 or $1,000, and three or four light silk robes of light shades, trimmed with silk of the same or darker tints, for not one of which she paid less than $300 to $500; and she has other jewelry besides—diamonds, corals, earrings, necklace, bracelet, and brooch at $200; and she has onyx and diamond ear-drops and pendant and various other styles of ornaments, beautiful and costly because in fashion. She has fans to match every dress, and not one can be purchased for less than $25, and she has costly handkerchiefs without number.

Her daylight dresses are not less expensive. One of her morning-dresses of Paris muslin and Valenciennes lace cost $120, and the colored silk over which she wears it cost nearly another $100. The sash of ribbon and lace at $25, jabot for the throat $10, scarf of black guipure $12. A parasol of white silk lined with a color and covered with lace must be used sitting on the piazza or going to and from the spring, and another $50 may be easily counted in for that. Her ladyship has, of course, an embroidered batiste at $75, a black grenadine walking-dress at $200, a black silk at $300, a guipure sacque at $60, a beaded polonaise at $150, at least half a dozen hats (I have been told of a lady here who has three dozen), and not one costs less than $20. She spends $2 every few days for silk illusion to pin over her face and hat and bring down around her throat as a scarf. She has a jet belt with deep fringe and pocket, costing $16. Gloves she rarely wears at Saratoga, preferring to show her rings, but at balls, at the races, and at church, kid must eclipse the diamonds, and $3 and $4 a pair she generally pays for these. An opera-cloak at $100 and an India shawl at $1,000 are indispensable to her wardrobe. Dresses, gloves, fans, parasols, and the numberless small articles which are only pretty when in fashion, are ephemeral and must be renewed each year; the India shawl, diamonds, and lace form a fine lady's capital stock.

Fortunes Made by Advertising.

If the advantages of advertising could still possibly be doubted, the high appreciation which the business community of New York places upon it should suffice to convert even the most incredulous upon this point. According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who has fully investigated the subject, the average receipts of the New York dailies amount annually to $8,908,000. Of this sum, the *Herald* receives upward of $2,000,000, or about $6,000 a day; the *Staats Zeitung*, $1,825,000; the *Times*, $1,460,000; and so on down to some of the more obscure sheets, none of which receive less than $100,000. The weekly papers take nearly half a million annually as their share of the advertising patronage, and perhaps fully $5,000,000 is spent in posters, circulars, steamboat and street-car advertising, etc. The writer also shows whence this immense revenue comes, and quotes the following figures from the ledgers of some of the leading business firms: A. T. Stewart, for instance, is said to spend $500,000 a year for printer's ink; Lord & Taylor, $225,000; Arnold & Constable, $175,000; Robert Bonner, $200,000; Babbitt, the soap man, $225,000; while Barnum pays out every year about $400,000; and all have made their fortunes largely through this instrumentality.

A good many merchants who seem to think that money spent in advertising a regular, legitimate business is wasted, are willing to concede that quacks, confidence men, certain classes of manufacturers, etc., etc., may use the advertising columns of the newspapers advantageously; but all persons who read the New York journals carefully, will observe that a great part of their advertising business comes from such immense houses as are mentioned above. Some of our Western merchants might profit by following such examples.—*Industrial Age.*

Fate of Modest Men.

The world generally takes men at their own apparent estimate of themselves. Hence, modest men never attain the same consideration which bustling, forward men do. It has not time or patience to inquire rigidly, and it is partly imposed upon and carried away by the man who vigorously claims its regards. The world, also, never has two leading ideas about any man. There is always a remarkable unity in its conceptions of the character of individuals. If an historical person has been cruel in a single degree, he is set down as cruel and nothing else, although he may have had many good qualities, all not equally conspicuous. If a literary man is industrious in a remarkable degree, the world speaks of him as only industrious, though he may be also very ingenious.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Advice About Dying.

The best advice to those who contemplate dying, is, don't meditate over it. That only makes living harder and dying no easier. Still, if a man will die, let him die to-morrow—not to-day. Never do to-day what you can put off until to-morrow. Wait till some of the questions of the age are settled. Wait and see if Grant gets a third term. If you must die, do it in the off year in politics. Wait till the M. D.'s have decided all about hydrophobia and trichina, because if you have ever patted a dog or eaten a bit of pork, you are a doomed man. Science has marked you for her own, and you may be certain of an autopsy. Wait till the scientists decide on the best method of disposing of your discarded body. They declare you'll be a nuisance if you are buried, to infest the air and poison the water. No right-minded man would die and make a nuisance of himself. Then the real-estate men declare that cemeteries depreciate adjacent property. Nobody ought, in these hard times, to lend a helping hand to hurt the real estate business. Wait till cremation is the fashion, and your death incommodes only yourself. No, don't be in a hurry about dying. In that matter you will find that punctuality is the thief of time, and procrastination the robber of eternity.—*Witch-Hazel.*

Cold starch should not be made too stiff, or undissolved portions will adhere to the garments. If of the right consistency, the article will look as if wrung out of water. Roll tightly, and let it lie for two hours. It will then iron as easily as if boiled starch had been used, and take much less.

AN Irishman, in writing a letter to his sweetheart, asking whether she would accept of his love or not, writes thus: "If you don't love me, plaze send back the letter without breaking the seal."

EVERY one knows that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected, and that if it is not attended to in season, it may result fatally. Our advice is to take care of it before it is too late, and use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best remedy for worms ever discovered.—*Com.*

A PAIR of shoes will cost you only 5 cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.

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THE WAYSIDE,
A Beautiful Christian Weekly!
(Unsectarian) for all classes and all ages.
FOR EVERYBODY!
416 super-royal octavo pages, double columns, and nearly 100 ILLUSTRATIONS yearly. The cheapest illustrated DOLLAR WEEKLY in America. Subscribe to-day. Address, THE WAYSIDE, 607 Market-st., Wilmington, Delaware.
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THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from REV. E. S. BEST, pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873.

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE *a medicine of the greatest value.* We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerful and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for, by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all Eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Spinal complaints, and all Inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood; Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them excepting the VEGETINE. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what VEGETINE does, and it does it so quickly and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE OR ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

All Sorts.

One Saratoga hotel uses 2,000 toothpicks per day.

San Francisco continues to be visited by earthquakes.

The ore richest in iron is the magnetic or black oxide.

The Boston *Globe* wants Weston to walk against a buzz-saw.

The fat women are beginning to come, in battalions, to Long Branch.

A Nevada girl drowned herself because she was sprouting a mustache.

The submarine cable between Constantinople and Odessa has been laid.

A schoolboy defines flea, "Flea, flow, fled—when you put your hand on it."

An iceberg two miles square and 400 feet high is reported east of the Grand bank, with hosts of smaller ones.

A rattlesnake ten feet or more in length and as thick as a man's arm has been seen near Frenchtown, Cal.

Fifty dollars more has been subscribed to the Washington Monument, and another stone will soon be laid.

A polite young man at Cape May lifted his hat to a couple of young ladies and spilled out a well-worn pack of cards.

An incorrigible jester says that the ashes of the bogus Lord Gordon will never have any rest until the lye is thoroughly extracted from them.

Since 1862 there have been built at Bangor, Me., fourteen ships, seven barks, one barkentine, twenty-two brigs, and forty-nine schooners.

Female convicts are made to blast and pound rocks in St. Louis. The rights of woman are being gradually recognized everywhere.

The drag-rope now used in balloon ascensions was the invention of Edgar A. Poe's imagination in writing his "Balloon Hoax," years ago.

A scheme is on foot in Georgia, under the supervision of the Governor, for combining the various colleges in the State into a central university.

An Iowa Justice has tried to improve business by offering to marry at the low price of two shillings a couple; but in spite of this, he complains that business continues very bad.

An eccentric old Englishman, with a very large amount of live-stock to care for, was troubled about names for his cattle, and named twenty-four of his cows with the letters of the alphabet.

It is proposed to prospect the bed of the Upper Missouri for gold, the idea being that if the Jefferson mines are good and extensive, the bed of the Missouri will prove better and more extensive.

Off Atlantic City a few days ago Capt. Yates, of the yacht Emma, while hauling in a bluefish caught a shark which swallowed the smaller prize. It was a man-eater, seven feet and a half in length.

Salt Lake has been victimized by a showman, who announced that he would cause a "human body to appear and disappear before the audience." He appeared, got their money, and disappeared. He filled the programme.

Boston has a dog which goes about the street with his muzzle attached to his tail, and a blanket, the superscription of which gives out that the dog law, which requires the wearing of the ornament does not designate the place of wearing it.

San Francisco fishermen capture their fish by exploding under water a cartridge of giant powder, which is simply nitro-glycerine with an absorbent earthy powder. An exchange states that the "concussion kills all the fish within a radius of forty or fifty yards."

A Troy (N. Y.) boy, thirteen years old, Lewis Smodell by name, recently saved one of his little sisters from drowning, and a few days later saved his two other little sisters. Referring to the latter, he says: "I don't know how I did manage. They were almost gone when I reached them, and this time I had no help; but I had to get them ashore, and I did just in time.

One of the least flattering tributes ever paid to a rising young artist has been paid to a Cincinnati dauber by a Western critic: "He possesses some merits as an artist, but it is hard to say wheter it lies in landscape or marine painting; you never can tell his cows from ships, except when they have their tails exalted, when the absence of spars bstrays their character. Even then they may mistaken for schooners scudding under bare poles."

In Switzerland the Government, which controls the telegraph system, has introduced an excellent plan of facilitating intercourse between business men at points distant from each other. It permits parties at different stations to carry on a conversation, charging for the service not according to the number of words, but according to the time consumed. Such a plan adopted in this country would be of immense value, as every one who has occasion to transact business by wire knows how difficult it is to do so in consequence of the rigid regulations and clumsy method of business of the telegraph companies.

"I Want to See Mother."

Night before last a young lady residing in the city, who had been ill for some months, died. That night her mother, worn out by weeks of care and watching, had laid down upon the foot of the bed, leaving two women to watch over the sufferer, who appeared to be in a stupor. She had been asleep but a few minutes when her daughter awoke and inquired of the nurses: "Where is mother? I want to see her this minute." The ladies explained the circumstances, to which the girl replied, "Yes, I know mother is tired out, but I must see her right now." Expostulations were useless; she became excited, and reaching over to her mother, endeavored to arouse her, but was too weak. The ladies finally concluded to wake the parent, who immediately sat up in bed and looked at her daughter. The latter glanced full in her face for a second, and fell back dead.—*Sacramento Union.*

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pain and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. Only a few of the above symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

RATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

A large variety of diseased conditions are produced by liver complaint. By curing the disease of the liver we remove the *cause*, and thereby, *radically* cure, not only the liver complaint, but also the various other diseased conditions produced by it.

It is generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and rouse the lagging and enfebled organ. These medicines are given freely and in large doses, which keep the liver in an excited condition while under their influence. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. Every intelligent person can readily see, or imagine, the condition the man would be in when the work was done and the brandy withheld; and it is just so with the liver. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ rapidly relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What, then, is wanted? Evidently medicines that, while they arouse the liver to action, will do it, not by an irritating and stimulating effect, as is produced by a dose of great, repulsive, sickening, drastic pills, calomel, blue mass, mandrake, or podophyllin, but by a tonic invigorating and strengthening influence upon that organ. Medicines are wanted that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. Such medicines I am happy to have been able to discover and introduce to the afflicted for their relief and cure. As a remedy for all the various manifestations of disease resulting from "Liver Complaint," as it is usually termed, and as a blood-purifier, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. By it the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew.

Its action is mild, yet *positive* and *lasting*. It does not simply *palliate* the disease and relieve it for the time being, but it produces *radical* and *lasting benefit*.

There are, however, some peculiar constitutions on which the Discovery will not prove sufficiently laxative to unclog the bowels, and instead of taking it in larger doses than two teaspoonfuls four times a day, if that quantity does not move the bowels twice in twenty-four hours, take from one to three of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets each day, or just sufficient to produce the desired relaxation, which should fall short of a cathartic effect. In fact, the combined use of the Pellets and the Discovery *from the first* in the mild doses which I recommend, will be found most effective in arousing the secretion of the liver, and subduing congestion or inflammation of that organ. Do not use any other laxative or cathartic with the Discovery, as none other is so well calculated to work in harmony with and assist the Discovery in its congenial operation. Other cathartics will frequently counteract and interfere with or neutralize the power and good effects of the Discovery; they should not, therefore, be used. These little Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules, on the other hand, are so compounded as to harmonize with and assist the Discovery.

Discovery and Pellets are sold by druggists the world over.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

Rusk, Tex., May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce—Dear Sir: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle, and commenced using it. She then weighed 82 pounds, now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

Wm. Meazel.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

Tanetown, Delaware Co., O., March 20, '73.

To Dr. R. V. Pierce: Your Discovery needs only a fair trial, and it will do all you recommend it to do, and more, too. When I was 15 I caught cold, and for 28 years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to $200 and $300, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hopes last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your account books, and told my husband, after reading it, that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion, I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told. Yours with respect, Hester Lackey.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

Holland House, Rockford, Ill., Apr. 30, '74.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sir: I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me so much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicines.

W. F. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill.")

Mrs. J. B. Cutler, Bath, Me., says: "My eldest daughter was sick for three years with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and your Discovery cured her."

Did space permit I could give hundreds of testimonials from those cured of Liver Disease by my Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Flies as Vehicles of Contagion.

Physicians have sometimes expressed the opinion that the infectious matter of small-pox, cholera and other infectious diseases may be, at least occasionally, conveyed from house to house by the common house-fly. One is reminded of the theory by the account published of the death of a promising young man in Berlin. He was a student in a gymnasium there. He had a small, hardly observable ulcer or sore on one of his cheeks, and while in the turning-hall attached to the institution, a fly lighted on the sore. The moment after it was driven off a sharp, pricking sensation was felt in the place, the face began to swell, the young man took to his bed and in a few days was dead. We suppose it was a common house-fly, and of course we must also suppose that it must have imparted a poisonous substance which did not originate with itself. Such accidents are, of course very rare, and a case of the kind seems worthy of mention if only to illustrate the possibility and thus point out the need of care regarding some matteri which are supposed to take care of themselves.

Prince & Co.'s Organs.

Spendid finish; six stops; price $125.
Terms, $25 cash, $15 monthly.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

The pun-fiend walketh like a policeman at noonday, and at night he sleepeth not. His tracks are seen in the dry commercial reports of the New York daily, where we read that, "Like the man who went out for wool and got 'shorn,' there are men in Chicago and New York who wanted corn, and got in a 'corner.'" And even from the study of the pale student we hear his strident voice turning the Greek alphabet topsy-turvy to gratify his unholy passion. Hear him: "Alpha Betacal dissertations don't Sigma Phi anything to us, but we unce Nu a man who Kappa Phi Rho bank, and Lambda pal because he Beta pile on a Gamma cards, and then Delta Beta Rho of trumps to his opponent than to himself."

A Physician Who Healed Himself.—If a railroad director were lashed to every locomotive, there would be fewer railroad accidents; and if doctors had to take their own physic before administering it to their patients, fewer people would be poisoned. Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, took this course when he first compounded the famous Vinegar Bitters, which now rank as an inestimable household remedy in all parts of the United States. He healed himself with this specific before he offered it to the world. He introduced it with a simple statement of the manner in which he had discovered its vegetable ingredients and been cured, while wandering, sick and poor, among the California tribes. He stated what the preparation had done for himself, and a few sufferers from dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, lung diseases and many other prevalent disorders, believed him, tried the new restorative and were more than satisfied with the results. In this way the sale of the Vinegar Bitters began, and we mention the fact as an evidence that in this age of intelligence and inquiry, nothing that is really valuable to mankind can prove a pecuniary failure—even though it may lack the help of capital, and have to fight its way against powerful opposing interests. Within two or three months after its introduction, the article became self-supporting, and it now yields a magnificent annual revenue.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	9	@ 13½
Hogs—Dressed	9	@ [illegible]
Cotton	17	@ 17½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 20	@ 5 70
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 26	@ 1 2[illegible]
No. 1 Spring	1 26	@ 1 2[illegible]
Corn	82	@ 97
Pork—New Mess	23 00	@24 00
Lard—Steam	14½	@ 14[illegible]

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 35	@ 6 75
Choice Natives	6 00	@ 6 25
Good to Prime Steers	5 65	@ 5 85
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 5 00
Inferior to Common	2 50	@ 3 50
Hogs—Live	5 65	@ 8 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 50
Red Winter	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 03½	@ 1 04½
No. 2 Spring	99½	@ 1 01
No. 3 Spring	93½	@ 94½
Corn—No. 2	66½	@ 67½
Oats—No. 2	38½	@ 40
Rye—No. 2	71	@ 73
Barley—No. 2	82	@ 92
Butter—Choice Yellow	28	@ 32
Eggs—Fresh	11½	@ 12
Pork—Mess	22 75	@23 25
Lard	15	@ 15½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 16½	@ 1 17½
Corn—No. 2	65½	@ 66½
Oats—No. 2	42	@ 44
Rye—No. 2	74½	@ 78½
Pork—Mess	23 00	@25 00
Lard	14	@ 15
Hogs	5 75	@ 7 80
Cattle	2 75	@ 6 00

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 12
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 05
Corn—No. 2	66	@ 67
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 36
Barley—No. 2	80	@ 82
Rye	90	@ 95

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—White	1 15	@ 1 20
Corn	64½	@ 67½
Oats	40	@ 48
Rye	82½	@ 84
Pork—Mess	22 50	@23 50
Lard	14	@ 15

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 15½	@ 1 16½
Amber Michigan	1 13	@ 1 17
Oats	69	@ 70
Corn	40	@ 44

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 25	@ 1 26½
Amber	1 15	@ 1 16
Corn	71½	@ 72½
Oats	41½	@ 42½

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 New	1 12½	@ 1 13½
No. 1 Red	1 09½	@ 1 10½
Corn	72½	@ 74½
Oats	44	@ 46

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS OF ALL KINDS,
AND EXCLUSIVE MAKERS OF

THE PATENT
HARD RUBBER HANDLE
TABLE KNIFE

And the "Patent Ivory" or Celluloid Knife. These Handles never get loose, are not affected by hot water, and are the most durable knives known. Always call for the Trade-Mark, "MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY," on the blade. Warranted and sold by all dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

Good articles are always cheapest in the end. This is especially the case with paper collars, as the Elmwood will wear longer than any others, and look well all the time.

The Northwestern Horse Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussion from Woman's Suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ring-Marks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and, moreover, prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of those articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Jones!—A horse-doctor in Philadelphia was caught changing the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment into other bottles and using it as his own recipe. Honesty is always the best policy. These medicine-men like to follow up such fellows. It cured the lame horse all the same; but it damaged the Doctor's reputation, and benefited the proprietor in proportion. We have heard of so many Rheumatic persons and lame horses being cured by the Mustang Liniment that we advise every housekeeper, liveryman and planter to invest in a 50-cent or a $1.00 bottle, against accident. Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Grand Revolution IN MEDICAL TREATMENT, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

MONEY-Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & CO., Harper's Building, New York. For sale by Chicago Newspaper Union, 114 Monroe-st., in 10-lb and 25-lb packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

$6 to $10 PER DAY made by Agents canvassing selling our SASH LOCK. Put on Window in one minute. Retails at 10 Cents. Sells quick. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., Iron Founders, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't delay—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P.O. Box 1287.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and receive by mail a Beautiful Chromo, size 7 by 9—worth $1.00—and full instructions to clear $20 a day. Address PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represents over 1,500 papers, divided into 7 subdivisions. Send 3-cent stamp for Map showing location of papers, with combined and separate lists, giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

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Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of THE GREAT NEWSPAPER AUXILIARY LISTS. Apply to E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

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Gives all the comforts of a bath-room in any room in the house, and takes no room for storage. Especially adapted to country houses, and towns without water works. Not expensive. Send for illustrated circular to BRAINERD SMITH & CO., 149 and 151 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER AND DRILL in good territory. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FROM GOVERNORS OF IOWA, ARKANSAS AND DAKOTA. Catalogues free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK
On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Inter-Relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

BYRN'S Pocket Photoscope.

Has great MAGNIFYING power, used for detecting Counterfeit Money, Shoddy in Cloth, foreign substances in the Eye, in Wounds, etc., and to examine Insects, Flowers and Plants, to detect flaws in Metals, fineness of wood-grain; to decipher writing otherwise illegible, and for the inspection of grain, minerals, etc. Useful for everybody. Double Convex Lens, 1 1-2 inches in diameter. Mounted in leather, and carried in the vest pocket. Price 60 cents, two for $1, free by mail. Agents Wanted. Illustrated Circulars and terms free. Address M. L. BYRN, P. O. Box 4,669, New York. Office, No. 49 Nassau-st. State where you saw this.

Chicago Fire!

An Illustration of the Burnt District will appear in the next issue of OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND, a copy of which will be sent free to all who will send address.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

The Family and Story Weekly. The Largest Circulation. Magnificent Premiums.

CHICAGO, July 16th, 1874.

Neither OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND Building nor its contents were destroyed or at all injured by the disastrous fire of Tuesday night last (July 14th). The business of our office in all its departments is going on, and we are shipping premiums and mailing papers as usual, and are prepared to fill all orders.

We furnish the most easily worked and best paying agency in America. Send for specimens and terms. WATERS & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal. WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone, suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH or MUSIC HALL. WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS have great power and fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. AGENTS WANTED in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York. P.O. Box 3567.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

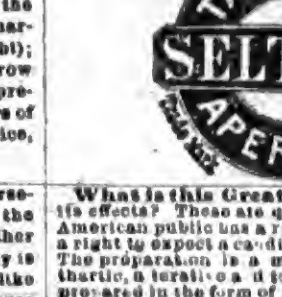

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Suits The Farmer, The Dealer, Everybody
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FEED CUTTER.
W. H. BANKS & CO.,
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34 & 36 S. Canal St.,
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

What is this Great Remedy; and what are its effects? These are questions which the great American public has a right to ask, and it has also a right to expect a candid and satisfactory reply. The preparation is a mild and gentle saline cathartic, a febrifuge and tonic, and is most carefully prepared in the form of a snow-white powder, containing all the wonderful medical properties of the far-famed

Seltzer Springs of Germany.

Of its effects, those who have tested the preparation are the best judges, and they declare, over their own signatures, that the preparation will promptly relieve indigestion, regulate the flow of the bile, cure every species of headache, tranquilize the nervous system, refresh and invigorate the weak, mitigate the pangs of rheumatism, neutralize acid in the stomach, cleanse and tone the bowels, assist the failing appetite, cure the heart-burn. If you are a sufferer, give this remedy one trial, and it will convince you of the above facts. Sold by all druggists.

A Means of Grace.

Rev. Milton Rowley, of Marseilles, Ills.—says: "I have no scruples about recommending *Kress Fever Tonic.* I rather regard it as a means of grace in this locality, because many of my best parishioners are kept, by Ague, from church; besides it makes men cross, peevish and unsocial and any medicine which will cure such ills, should have the benefit of the clergy. *I know* Kress Fever Tonic will cure, because I tried it myself and have seen it tried, and I gladly do what I can to introduce so reliable a medicine to my friends. A box of liver pills free with every bottle of medicine. Kress Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati.

THE REMINGTON WORKS.

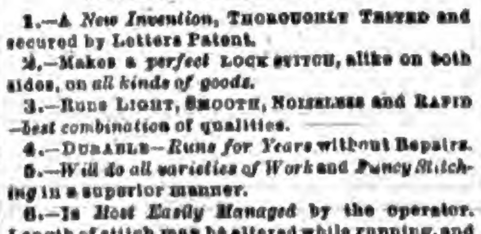

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REMINGTON
Sewing Machine.
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
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The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—*A New Invention*, Thoroughly Tested and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods.*
3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—*best combination of qualities.*
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5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.
6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant*, forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which insures *uniform length of stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread-Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread.*
8.—Construction *most careful* and finished. It is manufactured by the most *skillful* and *experienced mechanics*, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N.Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square (Kurtz's Building). BRANCH OFFICES: 285 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 270 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 400 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by every body. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

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$20.
Portable Family Sewing Machine,
THE MOST
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of any in the market. Makes the Most Durable Stitch, with Strength, Capacity, and Speed. Equal to any, regardless of cost.
Beckwith Sewing Machine Co.,
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Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Samples and Circulars.

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PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

OUR Catalogue for 1874 will be sent free to Agents on application. NEW MAPS, CHARTS, CHROMOS, &c. Our new Maps of INDIANA, ILLINOIS, OHIO and MICHIGAN, are the best and cheapest published. E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N. Y.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

(which is 650 bushels) besides flax and other seeds. He pays to our farmers as we see from this statement, in the aggregate from 100 to 1000 dollars per day, which is circulated among the merchants and inhabitants of our county. Mr. Cuppy also makes it a point to keep on hand a full supply of salt, which can be obtained of him by the barrel. He has charge of the Eel River Elevator at the depot and intends to devote his whole attention to the trade, and pay our farmers the highest cash price for the grain and seed delivered to him at his headquarters. He has been in the enterprise from his early youth—has grown up in the trade and is highly respected as a fair dealer and an upright man. We have no doubt but that his business this fall will be large, as there is a great abundance of grain to bring into the market. We wish him and his enterprise continued prosperity and success.

P. S. Mr. Cuppy is putting in a steam power for running the elevator and for the purpose of shelling corn.

D. D. Snyder—Excelsior Hardware Store

This energetic citizen, whose success has been most signal and gratifying, has been in the hardware business among us for the period of one year, meeting with a degree of success that has hardly been achieved by many whose merchantile experience has been of much longer duration. No one can hope to succeed in life merely by the force of his own genius, any more than he can hope to live without creating some influence for good or evil in the community in which his lot is cast. Success in life is not the effect of accident or chance, it is rather the result of the intelligent application of certain fixed principels to the affairs of every day and each man must make this application according to the circumstances by which he is surrounded. No one could have understood these principals which underlie the success of a business undertaking more thoroughly than did Mr. Snyder at the very outset of his business career.—While a tiller of the soil he turned attention to the sale of Agricultural Implements, and the success he met with gradually led him to adopt as his profession the Hardware business. In 1872 he made a purchase of the lot, upon which his large and commodious three story brick building stands—but unfortunately after the building was erected and stocked with a valuable assortment of implements the foundation gave way, and the walls on the east and west fell, doing damage to the amount of from $5000 to $6000; but Mr. Snyder being a man of perseverance, energy and pluck, began at once to repair the ruins, after which he re-stocked his store with a new assortment of agricultural implements and a large stock of hardware. His stock is general, embraceing all that is contained in a first-class hardware, among which we may mention oils, paints, glass, nails, tinware, pumps, stoves, doors, window sash and building material. He also keeps belting for machinery, plows, harrows, threshing machines, reapers, mowers, grain drills, &c. It would be difficult to specify in a short article like this all the goods found in his Excelsior Hardware Store. One must visit his rooms in order to know how extensive a stock his rooms contain. Mr. Snyder keeps in his employ a first-class tinner and his house is doing a successful business—and we commend it to the patronizing public for honesty and fair dealing.

The Eagle Flouring Mills—Louis Bowers Proprietor.

The manufacture of flour has undergone wonderful changes during the past years, and the Auburn Eagle Mills, in its arrangements, bears but a small resemblance to its prototype of half or even a quarter of a century ago. These Mills have acquired an extensive reputation for the manufacture of its excellent flour and custom work. The building itself is nearly new and is a structure 64x36 feet three stories high, and no effort was sparded in equiping it with the best of machinery. Its Engine is a 40 horse power, and the mill is capable of grinding 240 bushels of grain in 24 hours. It is supplied with three run of stones. The management of the manufacturing department, which, by the way requires a decided adaptation, is in the hands of E. R. Houston, one of the most experienced and practical millers in the country. He has followed the art of milling from early life, and we heartily congratulate the proprietor, Mr. Bowers, for his good fortune in the engagement of such an excellent hand. The flour manufactured by him is the only guarantee needed to recommend him to any flouring mill in this section of the country. The mill contains the "Half Chest Merchant Bolt," and the "Custom Bolt," which is a 22 feet reel, and is 40 inches in diameter. Indeed, the popularity of these mills extend far into the country, customers coming from 10 to 20 miles to have their grain ground.

Mr. Bowers, the proprietor, is an old respected resident and is highly regarded, and is among our most upright citizens.

F. D. Ryan & H. Mader--Livery and Sale Stables.

This establishment is situated in the barns immediately east of the Auburn Hotel, and contains an assortment of carriages, horses rarely obtained at a livery stable. The firm have no taste for crow bates or cripples, neither do they expend money for horses that either balk or run-a-way. When they buy they get none but safe and most reliable, at the same time that class of animals that travel at the rate the traveler desires, consequently are all valuable and ready to perform Their carriages and buggies are single and double, open and with-top, capable of carrying one or more as their patrons desire, and as to their quality and elegant appearance they cannot be excelled in any livery stable of the north west, several of which are costly and decorated with the finest trimmings. Their harness is made of the best material and purchased expresely for their use. Their robes, whips, and other equipage favorably compares with the vehicles, so that when harnessed up and put together their customers in possession of a turn-out with which they feel proud. The charges these gentlemen make for their equipments are no more than what our friends have to pay for inferior accoutrements. They keep from nine to ten of these turnouts for their patrons, and pride themselves in keeping their establishment in a neat, healthy and stylish manner. The stables were first opened by Mr. Griswold, who disposed of his stock to Joseph Rainier. Mr. R. superintended the enterprise successfully for four or five years, and then disposed of it to Mr. F. D. Ryan, who has had the institution in his hands for a period of from two to three years and has recently associated with him in the business Mr. Mader who has its chief superintendance. These gentlemen have in connection with their livery an Omnibus which they run to and from all the passenger trains of the different rail-roads, and also send it out on funeral occasions when it is required. These gentlemen contemplate the erection of a commodious brick building some time this fall and when completed will move their livery thereto. Mr. Ryan the sr., member of the firm has served the county as treasurer for a period of five years, and his political history and past record is so favorably known that it would be superfluous for us to eulogize it. This company are doing a successful and prosperous business, and are worthy the patronage they receive.

County Officials.

J. R. Lanning, Clerk.

J. R. Lanning, Clerk of Courts.—This official has been a faithful and acceptable officer of our county for a period of seven years. His courteous demeanor and exemplary life have won for him a multitude of friends. Such citizens are the only ones our people should seek for, to occupy posts of honor, and were this the case, we would have no trouble with them. This gentleman retires from his official position reflecting much honor upon himself and credit upon his supporters who elected him. Mr. Lanning is too well known to require any eulogy from the writer, and we content ourself by knowing that he is highly respected and beloved by our citizens.

Wm. McIntyre, Auditor.

Mr. McIntyre has been a resident of this county seventeen years, and has been a Democrat from his boyhood days He has been elected to several positions of honor and like Governor Allen of Ohio, has never been defeated. This is not owing to any political wire working on his part, or political intrigue, for he is a modest, unassuming gentleman possessing stern integrity, and eminently qualified to fill the responsible positions for which he has been chosen. He has been a citizen of Sedan this county and known throughout this section as a trustworthy man. His books in the Auditor's office are the best kept set of records we have examined in a long time, and if re-elected to his present position for another term, the office will be in the hands of one of experience, as well as in the hands of an upright man. We congratulate the county in making Mr. McIntyre their choice for Auditor, and hope that he will be re-elected by a large majority.

D. Z. Hoffman—Recorder.

This official moved to DeKalb county in the year 1845, and has been a resident among us for a period of nearly thirty years. He has been chosen to fill several positions of trust, filling the various offices and discharging the labors thereof with a careful and exact observance of duty, so as to satisfactorily discharge his obligations to his office as well as to the public. He was first appointed Clerk of the town, afterward elected, and continued in the same position for a series of years — When the law was amended so as to do away with a plurality of trustees, Mr. Hoffman was chosen to serve as the one to officiate in this capacity. After his term as trustee expired, he was elected assessor of the township, after which he was eleted to the responsible position of Recorder, and after his first term expired he was re-elected by an increased majority, and returned to the same office, and is now about half through his second term. This is a meritorious record for the writer to refer to, and reflects honor upon the subject of this brief notice.

Nicholas Ensley--Treasurer.

This citizen served the country as a soldier during the late war, and for his bravery in time of battle was promoted to second lieutenant. He was honorably discharged after four years of conflict and returned to his home, where he was again promoted by his friends to the responsible position of treasurer of this county. He is expecting to be re-elected to the same office another term. He has filled his office acceptably and enjoys the confidence of the community.

Wm. L. Meese—Sheriff.

This officer of DeKalb co. was chosen by the popular vote of the people. nearly two years ago. Has been a highly respected citizen of this vicinity for 20 successive years, and is consequently well and favorably known. He has served the county acceptably and we understand his chances are flattering for a re-election, but should he retire from the responsible office of Sheriff, he will carry with him the regards of those who know him.

ATTORNEYS.

Rose & Hartman.

J. E. Rose, of the firm of Rose and Hartman. This attorney and counselor at law, has been one of the prominent citizens of our county for a series of years, and an acceptable member of the bar for about eight years. He studied under J. B. Morrison formerly of Auburn, and opened his first office in Butler this state. He ranks among the most reliable counsellors of the place and is successful in his profession.

E. D. Hartman, the Junior member of the firm is also respected for his legal ability, and is an excellent advocate. He has been in the practice for a series of years, and a gentleman of practical experience. He is a graduate of the State & Union law school of Cleveland O. was also a pupil at Ann Arbor Mich Has been a member of the Assembly, and prosecuting attorney of the circuit court three years. The firm was formed in July 1873, and possess the only abstracts of the records of the county.

H. C. Peterson.

This gentleman began the study of law under T. R. Bobo of Decatur Ind 1867, who is considered one of the most proficient lawyers in that part of the state. Mr. Peterson has been a successful practitioner of our place for four years and is one of our promising men. He possesses a large and valuable library. His practice is commensurate and his legal attainments meritorious. Office south-west corner of Main and Seventh sts. up stairs.

Physicians.

Physicians--Dr. J. H. Ford.

This practitioner has lived in the county and devoted his time and talent to the medical profession twenty-nine years. He devoted his energies to a thorough course of reading, was a successful physician, but in consequence of ill health, he retires from the field. He, in cases of difficulty councils with the medical fraternity, but aside from this he performs no treatment. He has the utmost confidence in the following professionals who are cultivating the field, and esteems them highly for their works sake.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer--Physician & Surgeon

Began the study of medicine in 1862 with Dr. Martin, a very reputable and successful practitioner in the north eastern part of Ohio. He attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor Mich., and after a few years of close study presented himself before the Ohio board of Medical examiners, and was sent to assist Surgeon Cheney in the fourth division of the U. S. A. hospital. Soon after he was placed in charge of one division of the tent hospital, mentioned above, and still later, promoted to the Surgeon's charge of the fourth division of said U. S. A. hospital, which at this time was made the fever division of the said hospital and camp. He remained in charge of the above division until the winter of 18-65 at which time he was commissioned by Governor Todd as first assistant surgeon of the 103rd Reg't. O. V. Infantry. He joined his regiment in North Carolina soon after, and remained with it until it was mustered out of service. Then he returned to his former office where he continued to study and assist with his precepter until fall. Then he went to the city of New York and took another course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at which place he graduated with distinction. In the latter part of March 1866 he came to Auburn and opened his office, and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. The doctor is now acting surgeon for the D. E. R & I. railroad Co, from Butler to Logansport, and is medical examiner for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. located at Cincinnati, O. and we learn from the companies agent that his services are duly appreciated and highly complimented. This gentleman's qualifications for his profession is undoubted, and he is now reaping the reward he so justly merits.

Dr. J. A. Cowan--Physician and Surgeon

This professionary studied medicine for three years, under the instructions of Dr. T. T. Darwin, of Decatur, Ind., one of the most scientific and skillful men in his profession in that part of the State, after which Mr Cowan took his first course of lectures in the Rush Medical College in the City of Chicago, Ill. In 1868 his second course was entered upon in the Detroit Medical College in 1869, at which time he received his diploma, and began the practice of medicine both surgical and general in our village. The writer is creditably informed that Mr. Cowan graduated with distinction, being one of the first in his class. The writer refers to this with pleasure, for it reflects honor upon this gentleman as a practitioner and also upon his profession, and places him high above those quacks who are practicing medicine from a little light received by reading a few receipts. The doctor's ability has secured for him an excellent class of patrons, and he is possessing the reward he so richly merits. His office is located on the west side of Main st., up-stairs.

Wm. S. Allen.

This medical gentleman has, like Dr Ford, been a physician for a long series of years, and has brunted the storms of twenty-five winters in attendance upon his patients. He practiced nineteen years in the county of Wayne, O. four years in Ashland, Ashland Co., O., after which he came to Auburn, and settled among us. Long experience and practical activity eminently qualifies him to attend any diseases incident to man in this climate We are glad to know the doctor has a good reputation as a physician and is prospering in his profession.

D. A. Sebring.

Has given his attention to the study and practice of medicine for about 20 years, about 18 years he has practiced in this State, He has a certain cure for cancers, and can remove them without the use of surgical instruments or severe pain. The remedy has been in use for 40 years with that degree of success that warrants him in saying to those afflicted with cancers that he has a sure relief from the sufferings of this malady and a restoration to health.—The doctor has a cancer in his office on exhibition, taken from the breast of a lady in this place. The doctor can be consulted either in person or by letter.

W. B. Graham,

attended two terms at the Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been in the practice since last May in our town, and is a partner of D. A. Sebring. Office south west cor of 6th and Main streets.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

Stations	Fast Ex.	Mail.	Pac. Ex.	Night Ex.
Pittsburg	2,00 A.M	6,00 A.M	9,40 A.M	2,00 P.M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P.M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P.M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	6,15 "	5,20 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line lv	9,55 "	5,00 A.M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,15 P.M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	12,25 A.M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P.M	3,03 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

Stations	Mail	Fast Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Night Ex.
Chicago	5,15 A.M	9,20 A.M.	5,35 A.M.	10,20 P.M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P.M.	9,05 "	2,10 A.M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P.M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,33 A.M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,40 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A.M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52 P.M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P.M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A.M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	8 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 05	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 37
Waterloo	11 46	6 45	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 09	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Bay City		6 5	3 20
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 57	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 15	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays;

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, to effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East. Way Fr.	Going East. Mail	Stations	Going West. Mail	Going West. Acc.
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 04	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2.45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 41	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Beesons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the reatai merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the con sumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equa to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	10, 70, 80 "
Gunpowder	60, 80 "
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 80

COFFES.

Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	28c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	32c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Legborn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, fifteen ts. per lb	16
Brazil nuts	12½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	35c
Fish Oil	$1.00
Lard Oil	1.00
Neats Foot	$1.40
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Year old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuban per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	5c per lb or $6.00 half bar
No. 2	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c. Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd 10, Pickeled Pork per lb 14c

COFFEE REDUCFD 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	12c	Granulated	12c
Coffee A	11c	Brown	08c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2, 80c. No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st. east end of Main.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 3, 1874. No. 36.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!
All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only
ABSTRACT OF TITLE
to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.
OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
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TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year, ... $2. | Six Months, ... $1.

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One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Business Cards.

DR. J. A. COWAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.
OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.
PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN
MOSS and HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind

PENFIELD and MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in Februaly	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben
PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass.
Luce, Chapin & Blass,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.
C. Gerber & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the Ostrich knife and star ax. 128 ... streets, Toledo, Ohio.

... Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phoatt.
Emerson & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
Hamilton & Goldsmith,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo Ohio.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 58	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,40 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,05 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,20 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,20 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,20 A.
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,05 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M	10,2 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,33 A. M	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,25 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,50 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,30 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11,00 "	8,35 "	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

F. E. DAVENPORT
CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS,
AUBURN, - - - IND.
DEALER IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
WALL PAPER,
Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c.
Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and a mod.rn

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00am	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 20
Bluffton	11 30	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 23	8 00	
Beesons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 13	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.
Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 0	1 05
Auburn	11 54	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 45	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Pankers	2 30	10 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		6 40
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 55		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 3	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 30a m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Pankers	8 42	2 53	11 56
Reading	8 56	3 15	11 10
Ar Angola	9 30	5 10	12 03
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 35

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
The East and South'heast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

How the Republicans Punish Their Knaves

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

The corruption of the Republican leaders have grown a taite subject for newspaper comment; yet it is full of significance and important to the public, and we have been tempted to return to them by chance glance at the address sent out to the electors of the United States by the National Central Committee of the Republican party wherein this language is used: "The Republican party unlike the Democratic party, investigates the doings and punishes the rascals and knaves of the party." Senator Morton, in his Terre Haute speech, uses substantially the same language. In this connection we can not resist the inclination to show, breifly, how Radicalism has punished the rascals and knaves. We admit that there have been investigations." Radicalism will investigate its preachers and office holders on short notice; but as to the punishment—heaven save the mark? This boast of the Republican National Committee and Senator Morton seems to be the campaign key note of the party; but let us look into it a little. Take the custom house case in New York. Was clearer evidence in the establishment of charges of embezzlement and downright robbery ever adduced? And yet it was quietly brushed aside by an immaculate Republican commitee, and the inculpated parties daubed from head to foot with whitewash. It is useless to cite dates or particulars; the whole case is fresh in the mind of every newspaper reader. Every body, too, is familiar with the Credit Mobilier scandal and the connection therewith of men high in the public confidence, which was shamefully dismissed by making scapegoats of two of the accused parties—no doubt because one was a Democrat whom it would not do to let him go unpunched, although it was a notorious fact that he was not a whit more guilty than the whitewashed parties—representative men of the Republican party, one of them the Republican Vice President of the United States Then we come to the knaves of the Republican party whom Grant has produced out of the penitentiary, or as a consolor for being driven from places disgraced by their presence has appointed to their exalted position for no earthly reason than that they are consequental members of the party.—Dodge, Yerker, Boss Shepherd and Rrichardson are prominent instances. The cases of two later are especially noticeable. Shepherd was the head of as bad a nest of swindlers, every whit, as that of Boss Tweed; and when the corruption of the gang became so unendurable that Congress was forced to take the matter in hand and squelch the district government and place its affairs in the hands of a commission. Grant had the cheek to appoint the chief swindler one of the commissioners. Richardson, while Secretary of the Treasury, became involved in a villinous conspiracy to defraud the business community, and upon his being driven by public opinion to vacate his seat, Grant hastened to ease the ex-Secretary's troubled breast by nominating him to an exalted judicial position, which nominated the Radical Senate had the shamefacedness to confirm—although we should do that body the justice to say that it turned its back upon the Boss. Only within a day or two Grant has given another instance of this contempt for public opinion by appointing the notorious Clayton, United States district attorney for the Western district of Arkansas. To be sure these are acts of the President, but they are acts inspired by his advisory surroundings, and by the invariable spirit and policy of the party of which he is the national figure head. We can bring this matter a little nearer home The Republican party is in the habit of investigating and punishing its offenders is it? Well if it is, the rally of the "honest old" Republicans of the Nineteen District of Ohio to the support of James A. Garfield for the Cugressional nomination is a curious way of showing it. Mr. Garfield has been mixed up in three very bad scrapes, viz: the Credit Mobiler, the salary grab, and the Washington paving swindle. We need not go into particulars to show just the length and breadth of his offending; his guiltiness has been rendered perceptible without the aid of spectacles. But the Republicans of Nineteenth District who belong to the party which "investigates their doings and punish its rascals and knaves," but their creed in practice by coming up like brave consistant sheep to return their beenlating pet to office.

The contrast between this boast of tha Radical managers and the actual practice of the party is as wide as the universe. It has ever been a favorite pretense of the cominant party that it punishes its knaves although there has never been a more manifest fact than that it does nothing of the kind. It sends out its criers to make this boast thought the land, and then keeps right on condoning the act of rascals and shielping them from punishment, just as though the public were a pack of fools and it was a very monitor against the people. But Justice is a zealous watcher, and the end approacheth.

◆

How Father Cured His Horse.

Well,' said Reuben, "father always wanted a horse, but he never felt as if he could afford to buy one. But one day he was coming afoot from Hildreth and a stranger ask him to ride.

Father said, "that's a handsom horse you are driving. I should like to own such a one my self."

What will you give for him?" asked the man.

'Do you want to sell?' says father,

Yes I do, and I'll sell cheap'

'Oh, well, it's not much use talking said father, "but would you take seventy-five dollars for him?'

'Yes, you may have him at that," says the man, as quick as a flash, "but you'll rue your bargain in a week.

'Why what ails the horse?' father asked.

'Ails him? You'll soon see. If he has a will to go he'll go, but if he takes a notion to stop, all creation can't start him. I might beat him an hour and he wouldn't budge an inch.

'I'll take the horse,' says father. what is his name?'

'George,' is his name.

'Well, father brought him home and we boys were mightily pleased. We fixed a place for him in the barn, and curried him down and fed him well, and father said, 'Talk to him boys and let him know that you feel friendly

'So we coaxed and petted him, and the next morning father harnessed him and got in the wagon to go. But George wouldn't stir a step.

'Father got out and petted him, and we boys brought him apples and clover tops, and once in a while father would say Get up, Georgie!' but he did not strike the horse a blow. By and by, he says, 'This is going to take time. Well, George, we'll see who has the most patience, you or I.' So he sat in the wagon and waited full tow hours befor the horse was ready to start, but when he did there was no more trouble for that day. The next morning it was the same thing over again only George gave in a little sooner

'All the while it seemed as if father couldn't do enough for the horse. He was round the stable feeding him and fussing with him and talking to him in his pleasant, gentle way, and the third morning when he had fed and curried, and harnessed him with his own hands, somehow there was a different look in the hoorse's eyes.

'But when father was ready to go Geore put his feet together and laid his ears back, and wouldn't stir. Well Dove was playing about the yard, and brought her stool and climbed up by the horse's head.

'Dove, tell what you said to George that morning.'

'I gave him a good talking to, said the little girl. 'I told him it was perfectly *ridiculous* for him to act so, that he'd come to a real good place to live where *everybody helped everybody*, and he ought to set a good sample to the other horses. That's what I told him. Then I kissed him on his nose.

'And what did George do?'

'Why he heard every word I said, and when I got through he felt so Shamed of himself he couldn't hold up his head; so he just dropped it, till it most touched the ground, and he looked as sheepish as if he had been stealing a hundred sheeps.'

'Yes,' said Reuben, 'and when father told him to go he went off like a shot. He has never made any trouble since. That's the way father cured balky horses. And that night when he was unharnessed, he rubed his head against father sholder, and told him as plain as a horse could speak that he was sorry

◆

A Gentleman at Lake George, after waving his handkerchief for half an hour or more at a unknown lady, whom he discovered at a distance point on the shore, was encouraged by a warm response to his signals to approach his charber. Imagine his feelings, when on drawing nearer, he saw that it was his own wife whom he had left at the hotel but a short time before. "Why, how remarkable we should have recognized each other at such a distance" exclaiming both in one breath and then they changed the subject.

◆

An exchange says that 15,728 fond hearts were made to beat as 7,864 in Philadelphia last year.

Republican Impudence

[Indianapolis Sentinel]

The impudence of politicians is something astonishing. The Republican organs of Ohio and Indiana denounce the resolution of the Democratic convention of this State to pay the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks as repudiation: yet in 1868, the Republicans of Ohio platform declared

That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt according to law; and we hereby express our conviction that, according to the laws under which the five-twenty bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country, which may be a legal tender when the government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

The Indiana convention was not far behind. Its repudiation plank was as follows:

"The public debt, made necessary by the rebellion, should be honestly paid and all the bonds issued therefor should be paid in legal tenders, commonly called greenbacks, except when by their express terms they provide otherwise, and paid in such quantities as will make the circulation commensurate with the commercial wants of the country.

In view of these resolutions, it may be remarked that the virtuous indignation role which our administration friends have so hastily assumed may as well be laid aside.

◆

Mr. Medill, of Chicago, has lately been traveling over the greater part of Europe, and we believe that in the following extract from a recent letter of his, written from Vienna to the Chicago *Tribune*, "he knows whereof afflams." Speaking of life in that capital, he says:

When the weather premits the Vienna people have a great penchant for taking their beer and coffee out of the doors, under the shade of a tree or an awning. In the public parks their are whole acres of metalic tables placed under the trees, and thousands of all classes arrange themselves around them every fair evening. Sunday inclusive to drink coffee or beer—and a few wine—gossip, smoke, discuss the affairs of the day or the morrow, read papers and listen to the band discoursing excellent music from a pavillion in the midst of the trees, fountains, statuary and flowerbeds. The best order, decorum and behavior prevail. There is no whisky drinkers, and concequently no noise, disturbance, rowdyism or feaferish conduct on the part of any person. Whiskey is the devil that makes the mischief wherever it tolerated, whether in America, England, Ireland or Scotland. Their are 200,000,000 of people in Europe, outside of Great Brittian and Russia who drinks nothing stronger than wine or beer, and among all that vast mass outnumbering the population of the United States five times, there is less drunkenness and fewer arrests made on charge of "drunk and disorderly," than in the single city of Chicago, which contains not one fifth-hundredth part of their population. This is an absolute fact—a nake truth—which it would be well for liquor advocates and prohibitionists to turn over their minds, digest well and draw rational conclusions therefrom. A "crusade," against whisky as a beverage would be a legitimate and beneficent war, which if crowned with success by the extirpation of the accursed fluid from the entire Union, would be a most inestimable blessing. As a temperance measure, the tax on whisky should be quadaupled, while that on light wine should be reduced to one fourth of existing imposts.

◆

This morning Hon. J. A. Henricks receipted to Treasurer Campbell of the school board for the $600 voted him by the council for services. Dr. Hendricks, however, refused to take but $400 and the remaining $200 consequently reverts to the spicial school fund. Good for Dr. Hendricks.—*South Bend Tribune.*

Two years ago Dr. Hendricks was the Liberal candidate for Congress against Gen. Packard, Republican.—Henricks was recoganised as a man of the strictest integrity and as an honest advocat of reform. Yet he was disastrously beaten at the pols, and the *Tribune* folks, like other rockrooted partisans, helped to bring about this result. Packard was elected, and, encouraged by demonstrations of object party loyalty, cast his vote for the "big grab." Point your own moral.—*Banner.*

◆

In some parts of the West they complain that the country is overrun with tramps.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Lexington's four-mile time has been beaten by half a second. At Saratoga, Aug. 20th, Fellowcraft made the distance in 7:19½, the fastest time on record.

What purports to be an abstract of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee was given to the public through the columns of the New York papers of the 23d of August. The report says that, after close examination of Rev. Mr. Beecher, which developed no important additional facts, the evidence in the case closed. The report then briefly and tersely gives the conclusions of the committee. It states that, on one hand, they find the accused person a man of well-known character, against whom, during a ministry of 25 years and a life of over 60, not a single charge of a lack of duty, much less of immorality, had ever been made—a man of great Christian goodness and high principle; on the other hand is the accuser, a man of bad reputation, and whom the testimony had shown to be a perjurer and an adulterer. His charges are unsupported by any distinct evidence or corroborative proof. Many of his main statements are flatly contradicted by other persons of better character than the accuser, besides the accused himself. The proof seems almost all on one side. Mr. Tilton fails to prove anything, except that wrong had been practiced toward him. Mr. Beecher manfully confesses his wrong, and shows by his letters that he bitterly regretted it. The committee, therefore, comes to the conclusion that Beecher throughout this painful inquiry has acted in an open, undeviating manner, while his accuser's course has been subtle and underhanded: and the finding is that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is entirely guiltless of the accusations brought against him. A New York special says that Mr. Beecher's statement was cut in large part and in important particulars. It is not all the statement he wrote, nor all the explanation he gave, and it is now asserted that the rest will be made part of a second statement, to be prepared by his lawyers. It is claimed that much manipulation of Beecher's statement has been done by his lawyers, who are afraid of saying too much.... Before leaving for the White Mountains, Mr. Beecher expressed his determination to bring suits for libel against Moulton and Tilton, because of the publication by the former of his statement.... Four libel suits are preparing by Mr. Tilton's counsel against the New York *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The damages in each case will probably be placed at between $60,000 and $100,000.... The Rev. Warrick Martin, who became conspicuous in New York in the revenue service immediately after the flight to South America of Joshua F. Bailey, the defaulting Collector of Internal Revenue, is stated to have filed his claim for $4,000,000, which he says, is due him from the Government for informers' moieties in many costly and fruitless prosecutions begun by him in New York against distillers.

Specials from the White Mountains of New Hampshire state that Mr. Beecher preached at the Twin-Mountain House on Sunday, August 23, to an immense throng, people flocking to the hotel from a radius of twenty-five miles. The reverend gentleman is reported as appearing to feel his usual hearty cheerfulness, but some note in him that which suggests the thought that his cheerfulness is now assumed, and that the brooding which has been long and deep, over his troubles, has worn him much.

Rev. Mr. Beecher has signed sworn to a paper drawn up by his counsel, Mr. Shearman, which is an explicit denial of all charges made in the complaint against him by Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher is still at the Twin-Mountain House.

There is a temporary lull in the operations of the principals in the Brooklyn scandal. It is probable that the report of the Investigating Committee, which is to be published in a short time, will renew the excitement.... A man giving the name of Gustave Meyer has been arrested in New York, having been recognized by one Lewis Moses as Theophile George Kierstein, who is alleged to have robbed the Kulm Credit Bank of Western Prussia, last December, of $180,000 in bonds and money. Kierstein was a director in the bank, and had not been seen since the defalcation, until his arrest. It is said he committed many forgeries besides the embezzlement, and that one man in Kulm lost $75,000 by him, and several banking houses in Berlin were victimized to the amount of $30,000.

The West.

On Friday, Aug. 20, Joel Moritz was shot at Indianapolis by Rev. George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis *Sunday Herald*, under the following circumstances: Harding had an interesting daughter, aged eighteen years, to whom he was much attached. On the morning of the 20th she confessed that she had been seduced by Moritz; also that she had taken laudanum to cover her shame. Upon receiving this statement Harding rushed down town, and an hour later came upon the seducer of his daughter. Without saying a word he drew a revolver and began firing upon Moritz, who fled, crying murder. Two shots were fired, one passing through an arm, and the other through the body near the heart; the other three missing. Moritz fell. Friends conveyed him to his residence, where he now lies in a critical condition. His assailant walked rapidly home to the bedside of his dying daughter, who expired within a few minutes after the father's return. Moritz is a prominent Jew, and the husband of one of the handsomest ladies in Indianapolis. The wife of Mr. Harding, and stepmother of the daughter, has confessed since the shooting that Moritz had also made improper proposals to her within a short time. Moritz denies the charges made by Miss Harding on her death-bed, and says as soon as he is able he will prove his innocence. His statement, however, is not generally believed. ....A wonderful phenomenon has occurred in Pulaski county, Ill. An acre of the earth's surface, covered with forest trees and undergrowth, near Cache river, has sunk ten feet below the surrounding surface. It is not yet known whether there were any visible signs of collision with any foreign body. The sides of the break are clean cut and not ragged.

William Barlow, a saloon-keeper, of Naples, Ill., was killed by G. B. Osborn last week, in a quarrel about pay for liquor ordered by the latter. The murderer escaped.... The Osage tribe of Indians have declared war on Kansas, and depredations by them have already been committed on the southern border. Owing to the absence of the United States troops in the Indian Territory, the frontier settlements are exposed to great danger. Gov. Osborne has applied for 2,000 carbines and 100,000 cartridges.... The great Osage ceded-land case has been decided by the Circuit Court of the United States at Davenport, Iowa. The land in controversy was claimed by certain railroad companies under grants from Congress. The amount in dispute was about 1,000,000 acres, and the disputed tract is 50 by 30 miles in extent, embracing the counties of Neosho and Labette, and part of the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, Allen, Wilson, and Montgomery, in Kansas, and upon which, claiming adverse to the railroad companies, are over 30,000 people. The court decided against the railroad companies, holding that they have no title, and setting aside their patents issued by the Interior Department. The Court decides that when a patent for lands has been issued contrary to law, the United States may file a bill in equity to cancel it. It also decides that the lands in question, having been reserved in a treaty with the Osage Indians for their use, and being occupied by them at the date of the railroad grant of public lands, were not public lands of the United States within the meaning of the granting clause of the act; and also, that if such lands were within the granting clause, they were excepted out of this grant by the words that the grant should not extend to the lands previously reserved by the United States for any other use or purpose.

A part of the large manufacturing establishment of the Studebaker Brothers, at South Bend, Ind., was destroyed by fire last week. The damage is estimated at $300,000. ....Near Fort Brown, Wyoming Territory, a soldier named Green ran amuck last week, and commenced an indiscriminate fire on five comrades, killing one named Mahoney, and severely wounding Ryan and another, name unknown.

A large meeting of old miners and others interested in the development of the mineral resources of the Black Hills was held at Des Moines, recently. Two hundred and fifty names were enrolled under Capt. Russell, who intends to leave there about the 10th of September for the hills. It is understood that this organization will move in conjunction with several others, forming in different places on the frontier.

The South.

A gang of tobacco-stamp counterfeiters are entrenched in the mountains of South Carolina, and the Government is taking steps to make a raid on their stronghold.

Three negroes who entered the house of Mrs. Burnley and outraged her person, at Brookhaven, Miss., were taken from the jail and hung by the citizens, about one thousand of whom were present. They confessed their guilt.... Anderson Perry, John Ross, Antoine Maurice, James Williams and James Robertson, associates in the murder of Eleisha Eastwood, an old flat-boatman, on the 24th of April last, were hung on the 21st of August, at Napoleon, Assumption Parish, La.

A committee of the Shreveport (La.) Board of Trade have arrived at New Orleans, to confer with Maj. Howells, U. S. Engineer Corps, upon the improvement of the Red river.

The disturbance in Owen county, Ky., is assuming large proportions. The Federal troops are now attempting to quell it, and Gov. Leslie has ordered the State militia to co-operate with the Federal officers. The outlaws are making a desperate resistance, and there is every prospect that much bloodshed will ensue.

The negroes at Pickettsville, Gibson county, Tenn., six miles from Humboldt, last week, threatened a riot on account of some supposed wrong done to them, and manifested a strong desire to kill two or three citizens, and fire and sack the town. On the 26th sixteen of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to Trenton and placed in jail for safe-keeping. Next morning between seventy-five and one hundred masked men entered the town, rode up to the jail and compelled the Sheriff to deliver the keys to them. They then took the six negroes from the jail. Four were killed and two mortally wounded at the edge of town. The masked men then rode off with the other ten, and are supposed to have killed them.

At New Orleans, last week, two suicides and three homicides occurred in one day, besides three persons dangerously wounded with razors and pistols in miscellaneous affrays.

Washington.

A Washington dispatch states that the Attorney-General is in daily receipt of letters complaining of the unsettled condition of affairs in Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. The negroes, on one side, complain of their treatment by the whites. The whites, on the other hand, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the negroes, and say that they are completely organized throughout the South, and are liable to break out in armed opposition to the whites at any hour. Both whites and blacks appeal to the President in the most earnest terms for protection from each other.

Secretary Fish declares that the story of the proposed cession of Porto Rico to Germany is without foundation, and that the alleged dispatches are forgeries.... The Commissioner of the General Land Office has directed that regulations respecting the final proof of homestead settlement in the grasshopper region of Iowa and Minnesota will be modified so as to permit settlers to go before their County Court to make their depositions, instead of before the local land office. This order is made on the representations of reliable parties that many settlers can ill afford the expense of a long journey, especially in their present impoverished condition.... As the best means of settling the difficulty presented in the matter of the recent bids for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper-wrappers, the Postmaster-General *pro tem.* has, after careful consideration, decided to reject all bids, and advertise for new proposals.

It is stated that when the Long Branch season is over President Grant will return to Washington, remain a couple of weeks, and then go to St. Louis to attend the Missouri State Fair.

It has been ascertained from a reliable source that Spain, instead of carrying into effect the understanding of the Fish-Polo protocol, namely, to investigate the conduct of those of its authorities who have infringed on Spanish laws or treaty obligations, and to punish those who may have offended, has made a demand of indemnity in the affair of the Virginius, and for other alleged wrongs suffered by Spain, owing to the filibustering expeditions fitted out in this country, and landing, or attempting to land, men and munitions of war on the Spanish-American coast. ....The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury is now in good working order, and all money forwarded is assorted and turned over to the Comptroller in the most expeditious manner. There will hereafter be no delays in the transaction of this particular class of business at the Department.

General.

The bark Mermaid, from New London, Conn., for New Orleans, was sunk at sea by a collision, and the captain and five of the crew were lost.

The sailing time of Her Majesty's steamship Colima, from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, was seventeen days and thirteen hours—the quickest passage ever made between those two ports.... A new international bridge across the Niagara river, near Tonawanda, N. Y., is proposed, to be finished in August, 1875.

The Rev. U. D. Boynton, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Cincinnati and ex-Chaplain of Congress, has created a great sensation in Ohio by preaching a sermon in favor of the liquor license, and taking the ground that Christians must re-argue the whole question.

The failure of the firm of Jonas Sonneborn & Co., of New York, one of the largest petroleum houses in America, is announced; liabilities, about $800,000.

The American base-ball players in Europe have finished their tour and are now on the way home. The trip has been a pleasurable one, but financially was not a success.

Foreign.

Pere Hyacinthe has resigned the curacy of Geneva. In his letter of resignation he assigned the act to his attachment to the Roman Catholic Church, whose reform, not overthrow, he desires, and to a conviction that "the liberal Catholicism of Geneva is neither liberal in politics nor catholic in religion."... Marshal Bazaine declares that none of the prisoners held in custody are responsible for his escape from prison. He maintains that he had no accomplices whatever save his devoted wife and nephew. The Marshal describes how he eluded the surveillance of the jailer, and in conclusion says: "Resenting the humiliating prison regulations, I felt justified in an attempt to recover my liberty. As I was not tried by my peers, my imprisonment was illegal."

The report that Russia had recognized the Spanish Republic is contradicted.... A destructive typhoon at Nagasaki, Japan, recently, caused great damage to property on shore and shipping in the harbor, and loss of life among the natives.... The shore-end of the United States direct cable has been laid on the Irish coast near Valentia.... The town of Alvear, in the province of Corrientes, South America, was bombarded by a Brazilian ironclad, on account of alleged ill treatment of its officers. It was feared the affair would lead to a war between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The latest estimates in regard to the extent and effects of the famine show that 8,000,000 of natives are still dependent on charitable relief. Further distress is threatened in Tirhoot, where the weather has been excessively dry. Unless rain falls soon the harvest will prove a failure.... In consequence of confiscation of property of Carlists by the Spanish Government, Prince Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, has ordered retaliatory measures by his command.... Spanish advices by way of Paris report that a Ministerial crisis exists at Madrid, and Sagasta and Cotoner are expected to quit the Cabinet; also that the inhabitants of Madrid refuse to submit to a fresh conscription, and disturbances are imminent.... The formal recognition of Spain by Sweden is announced.

France is making a sincere effort to maintain a strict neutrality between the contending factions in Spain. The prefects of the departments in the south are using every effort to stop the sale of arms to the Carlists, and to prevent the use of their frontier for belligerent purposes.

It is announced that the strike of the operatives at Belfast, Ireland, has ended, and all the operatives, 40,000 in number, have resumed work in the factories at reduced wages.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Production of Documents by Moulton.

A Mass of Explanations, Confessions, etc.

Francis D. Moulton, the "mutual friend" and go-between of Beecher and Tilton, has at last unsealed his lips and given to the world all that he knows about the famous or infamous scandal, together with all the correspondence bearing upon the ugly matter which was intrusted to him. The statement is precisely the same document that was prepared for the Plymouth Investigation Committee, but which, upon second thought, he concluded to withhold for a time. It was published in the New York papers of the 22d of August.

Moulton states that Tilton was first induced to make charges against Beecher by Bowen, who promised Tilton to sustain charges and to adduce additional evidence to prove them whenever required. It was on Bowen's demand that Tilton addressed the following open letter to Beecher:

"Brooklyn, Dec. 26, 1870.

"Henry Ward Beecher:

"Sir: I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence.

(Signed) "Theodore Tilton."

Tilton explained that the words, "for reasons which you explicitly understand," were interlined at the request of Bowen. But Bowen afterward changed his mind and demanded silence on the part of Tilton, threatening that if he should say to Beecher what he (Bowen) had told him concerning his (Beecher's) adultery, he would dismiss him from the *Independent* and the *Union*. Tilton told him he had never been influenced by threats, and he would not be in the present case, and subsequently received Bowen's letter of dismissal.

In July, 1869, Mrs. Tilton confessed to her intimacy with Beecher, which confession her husband destroyed. Subsequently Mrs. Tilton, fearing that, if Bowen's accusations against Beecher were made public, the whole matter would be known and her own conduct with Beecher become exposed, had renewed her confession in her own handwriting. This later confession Beecher obtained from Mrs. Tilton, and also a recantation and denial of any improper conduct by Mr. Beecher toward her. At an interview between Moulton and Beecher, in which the former demanded this paper, Beecher admitted, with grief and sorrow, the fact of his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton, expressed some indignation that she had not told him that she had told her husband, and that in consequence of being in ignorance of that fact, he had been walking upon a volcano.

Here follows a letter addressed by Mrs. Hooker to her brother, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of which the following is an extract:

[Please return this letter to me when you have done with it.]

"Hartford, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1872.

"Dear Brother Tom: The blow has fallen, and I hope you are better prepared for it than you might have been but for our interview. I wrote a single line last week, thus: 'Can I help you?' and here is his reply: 'If you still believe in that woman, you cannot help me.'"

She incloses to him letters from the Woodhull and from Henry Ward Beecher. In the latter's letter the following sentences occur: "Probably you and I are nearer together than any of our family. I cannot give the reason now. I am clear, still you will follow your own judgment. I thank you for your letter of some things. I neither talk nor will be talked with. For love and sympathy I am deeply thankful. The only help that can be grateful to me, or useful, is silence, and silencing influence on all others. A day may come for converse. It is not now. *Living or dead, my dear sister Belle, love me*, and do not talk about me or suffer others to in your presence.

"The underscoring," says Mrs. Hooker, "is his own, and when I read in that horrible story that he begged a few hours' notice that he might kill himself, my mind flew back to this sentence, which suggested suicide to me. The moment I read it—'Living or dead, dear sister Belle, love me,' and I believed even that. Now, Tom, can't you go to Brother Edward at once, and give him these letters of mine, and tell him what I told you, and, when you have counselled together as brothers, you should counsel me also, and come to me if you can. It looks as if he hoped to buy my silence with my love. At present, of course, I shall keep silence, but the truth is dearer than all things else, and, if he will not speak it in the same way, I cannot always stand as consenting to a lie. God help us all."

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher replies to this letter of his sister under date of November, 1872, in which he says, among other things, that the Woodhull is only carrying out Henry's philosophy, against which he had recorded his protest twenty years ago, when he parted lovingly from him, saying they could not work together. He continues: "In my judgment, Henry is following his slippery doctrines of expediency, and, in his cry of progress and the nobleness of human nature, has sacrificed the clear, exact, ideal integrity. 'Hands off' until he is down, and then my pulpit, my home, my church, and my purse and heart are at his service. Of the two, Woodhull is my hero and Henry my coward, as at present advised; but I protest against the whole batch and all its belongings."

Mr. Moulton quotes from a letter from Mr. Hooker to his wife to show that all this matter had been discussed between the two long before the Woodhull publication.

"After Beecher had seen these letters of his sister," says Mr. Moulton, "he came to me in trouble and alarm, and handed me all the letters, together with one under date of Nov. 27, with an inclosure cut from the Hartford *Times*, to which he alluded." The clipping alluded to referred to a conversation between Eli Perkins and Thomas Nast, regarding the latter's offensive caricatures of Horace Greeley, and in which he remarked that the people were fooled with Beecher, and predicted his downfall. Mr. Moulton continues:

Beecher was exceedingly anxious that Tilton should repudiate the statement published by Woodhull, and denounce her for its publication, and he drew up upon my memorandum-book the form of a card to be published by Tilton over his signature, and caused me to submit it to him for that purpose. It is as follows:

"In an unguarded enthusiasm, I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her stories, and now utterly repudiate her statements concerning me and mine."

In February, 1871, F. B. Perkins, a nephew of H. W. Beecher, addressed a letter to his uncle, charging that Tilton had been justifying or excusing his recent intrigues with women by alleging that Beecher had been detected in the like adulteries, the same having been hushed up out of consideration for the parties. Beecher replies by saying that "whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me, and I know the substance of it, he has withdrawn, and frankly confessed that he had been misled by the statements of one who, when confronted, backed down from his charges. If the papers do not meddle, this slander will fall still-born, dead as Julius Cæsar. If a sensation should be got up, of course there are enough bitter enemies to fan the matter and create annoyance, though no final damage."

H. W. Beecher agreed to hold this letter over for consideration, but sent it before seeing me again. Moulton at first approved of the letter, but finally concluded to consult with T. T., who offered a substitute, the substance of which is in pencil on a copy of H. W. B.'s reply to P. The following is a copy of the substitute referred to:

"An enemy of mine, as I now learn, poisoned the mind of Theodore Tilton by telling him stories concerning me, T. T. being angered against me because I had quoted similar stories against him which I had heard from the same party, retaliated. Theodore and I, through a "mutual friend," were brought together, and found upon mutual explanations that both were the victims of the same slander."

In regard to the servant-girl in the Tilton household who was sent West to a boarding-school, Moulton says her expenses were paid by Beecher, through him, the latter offering to pay the money for her schooling. Before going away she wrote the following letters to Mrs. Tilton:

"My Dear Mrs. Tilton: I want to tell you something. Your mother has repeatedly attempted to hire me by offering me money and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband. I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for any such purposes. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse, or any one else, to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband. Bye-bye."

"My Dear Mrs. Tilton: The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed and carried me screaming to his own, and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie. Yours truly."

The following is a letter from Mrs. Tilton to one Mrs. P., dated Brooklyn, Nov. 8, 1872. It refers to certain stories told by the school girl mentioned above:

"My Dear Mrs. P.: I come to you in this fearful extremity, burdened by my misfortunes, to claim your sympathy and love. * * * I have mistakenly felt obliged to deceive * * * these two years, that my husband had made false accusations against me, which he never has to her or any one, in order that he may not appear on his defense, thus adding the terrible exposure of a lawsuit. Will you implore silence on her part against any indignation which she may feel against him for the only ray of light and hope in this midnight gloom is his entire sympathy and co-operation in my behalf. A word from you to Mr. D. will change any unfriendly spirit which dear mother may have given him against my husband. You know I have no mother's heart that will look charitably upon all save you. Affectionately, your child,

(Signed) "Elizabeth.

"Of course you will destroy this letter."

Mr. Moulton continues:

"I had seen and known Mrs. Tilton well and kindly on my part, and I believed wholly so on her's, and I had never known or suspected, or seen, any exhibition of inharmony between her and her husband, and of course I had no suspicion of infidelity upon the part of either towards the other. The first intimation of it which came to me was the exhibition of her original confession, the first communication had from Mrs. Tilton after I had read her confession, on the next morning, 31st December, 1870, as follows:

"'My Dear Friend Frank: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter, which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me, and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request. Yours, truly,

(Signed) "'E. R. Tilton.'

"I could not accede to this request, because I had pledged myself to Beecher that her retraction on the one side and her confession to Tilton on the other (which are the papers she refers to as 'my letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher') should not be given up, but should be held for the protection of either as against the other. I learned in my interview with Beecher, on the 1st of January, 1871, he had been told by his wife and others that Mrs. Tilton desired a separation from her husband on the ground of his supposed infidelities to her, and that Mrs. Tilton had applied to Mrs. Beecher for advice upon the subject."

On Jan. 4, 1871, Mrs. Tilton addressed the following letter to Moulton:

"My Dear Friend: In regard to your question whether I have ever sought a separation from my husband, I indignantly deny that such was ever the fact, as I have denied it a hundred times before. The story that I wanted a separation was a deliberate falsehood, carried by my poor mother, who said she would bear the responsibility of this and other statements she might make, and communicated to my husband's enemy, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, and by her communicated to Mr. Bowen. I feel outraged by the whole proceeding, and am now suffering in consequence more than I am able to bear. I am yours very truly,

(Signed) "Elizabeth R. Tilton."

The following statement of Mrs. Tilton was made and placed in the hands of Moulton:

"December 16, 1872.

"In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implied. Six months afterward my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher, in order that Mr. B. might know exactly what I had said to my husband. I wrote a brief statement, I have forgotten in what words, which my husband showed to Mr. Beecher. Late the same evening, Mr. B. came to me, lying very sick at the time, and filled me with distress, saying I had ruined him and wanting to know if I meant to appear against him. This I certainly did not mean to do, and the thought was agonizing to me. I then signed a paper which he wrote to clear him in case of a trial. In this instance, as in most others, when absorbed by one great interest or feeling, the harmony of my mind is entirely disturbed, and I found on reflection that this paper was so drawn as to place me most unjustly against my husband, and on the side of Mr. Beecher; so, in order to repair so cruel a blow to my long-suffering husband, I wrote an explanation of the first paper over my signature. Mr. Moulton procured from Mr. Beecher the statements which I gave to him in my agitation and excitement, and now holds it. This ends my connection with the case.

(Signed) "Elizabeth R. Tilton.

"P. S.—This statement is made at the request of Mr. Carpenter, that it may be shown confidentially to Dr. Storrs and other friends with whom my husband and I are consulting."

Concerning the charge of blackmail made by Mr. Beecher against Theodore Tilton, Mr. Moulton says:

"So far as Beecher is concerned, Tilton never made a demand on him for money, or pecuniary aid in any way or form. He asked only that Beecher should interpose his influence and power to protect him from the slanders of those who claimed to be Beecher's friends, while Beecher himself, with that generosity and kindness toward Tilton which had always characterized his act during the whole of this unhappy controversy, of his own motion, insisted, through me, in aiding Tilton in establishing his enterprise of the *Golden Age*, for which purpose he gave me the sum of $5,000, which I was to expend in such manner as I deemed best to help the enterprise along, and if Tilton was at any time in need personally to aid him."

I think proper to add, says Mr. Moulton, that, Tilton more than once said to me he could and would receive nothing from Beecher in the way of pecuniary assistance. I remember one special instance in which the subject was discussed between us. Beecher had told me that he was willing to furnish money to pay the expenses of Tilton and his family in traveling abroad, in order that Tilton might be saved from the constant state of irritation which arose from the rumors he was daily hearing. I rather hinted at than informed Tilton of this fact, and he repelled even the intimation of such a thing with the utmost indignation and anger. Therefore I only undertook the disbursement of this sum at the most earnest and voluntary request of Beecher. Prior to Sunday, March 29, 1874, a publication was made of a statement by a reporter of the Brooklyn *Union*, purporting to be the result of an interview with Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, to the effect (I quote from memory) that Tilton was insane, and that he stated that Mrs. Tilton had mediumistic fits (whatever that disease may be), in which she had stated matters affecting the character of Beecher, and to the statement of neither of them, for that reason, was any credit to be given. Beecher was very much annoyed at this publication, and addressed the following letter to me:

"Sunday Night, March 9, 1874.

"My Dear Frank: Is there to be no end of trouble? Is wave to follow wave in endless succession? I was cut to the heart when C. showed me that shameful paragraph from the *Union*. Its cruelty is beyond description. I felt like lying down and saying, 'I am tired, tired, tired of living or of trying to resist the devil of mischief.' I would rather have had a javeline launched against me a hundred times than those who have suffered so much. The shameful indelicacy of bringing the most sacred relations into such publicity fills me with horror. But there are some slight alleviations. The paragraph came when the public mind was engaged with the Council and with Theodore's letters. I hope it will pass without further notice. If it is not taken up by other papers, it will sink out of sight and be forgotten; whereas, if it be assailed, it may give it a conspicuity that it never would have had. But I shall write Shearman a letter and give him my full feelings about it. I must again be, as I have heretofore been, indebted to you for judicious counsel in this new flagrant element. My inmost soul longs for peace, and, if that cannot be, for death. That will bring peace. My fervent hope is that this depth of gall may sink through outright, and not prove a mortal poison. Yours ever,

H. W. Beecher.

"I have written strongly to Shearman, and hope that he will send a letter to T. unsolicited. I am sick, head, heart and body, but must move on. I feel this morning like letting things go by the run."

The letter of retraction proposed by Tilton not being forthcoming, I felt it my duty in this contest to take such measures as should result in an apology from Shearman to Tilton. I accordingly carried to him a copy of the paper having the article, and laid it upon his desk in his office, and said to him that if the statements in this article were not actually made by him he ought to retract them. Although it lay on his desk, he said to me that he had not seen the article, and did not mean to see it. I told him that he must see it, and if it was not true he must say so. He said he did not want to read it, and would not read it. I then left him. Afterwards I saw Tilton and told him what I had done, and said, "We will go up together," which we did, and met Mr. Shearman. Mr. Tilton called his attention to the statement in the Brooklyn *Union* as having come from him (Shearman) concerning himself and his wife, that one was crazy and the other subject to mediumistic fits. Said he, "Mr. Shearman, this is untrue, and if you are not correctly reported, your simple duty is to say so; and if you have made such a statement, I demand that you retract and apologize. If you do not, I shall hold you responsible in any way I can for such an injurious statement." This confession brought about an explanation from Shearman which Tilton refused to accept, and Shearman two days afterward sent him another letter of explanation, in which he says, "I am now satisfied that what I did say was erroneous."

On Friday evening, the 30th of December, being the night of the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting, Tilton came to me and said in substance that by his wife's request he had determined to see Beecher in order to show to Beecher the confession of his wife of intercourse between them, which he (Tilton) had never up to that time mentioned to him (Beecher), and the fact of the confession, of which his wife had told him that she had never told Beecher; that though her confession had been made in July previous in writing he, (Tilton) had afterward destroyed it; but that his wife, fearing that if Bowen's accusations against Beecher were made public the whole matter would be known, and her own conduct with Beecher become exposed, had renewed her confession in her own handwriting, which he handed to me to read, which was the first knowledge I had of its existence. Tilton did not tell me how his wife came to make the confession in July, nor did I at that time, or ever after, ask. Indeed, I may state here, once for all, that I refrained from asking confessions of acts of all parties further than they chose to make them voluntarily for the purpose for which I was acting.

Tilton wanted me to go down and ask Beecher to come up and see him at my house, which I did. I said to Beecher: "Mr. Tilton wants you to come and see him at my house immediately." He asked what for. I replied that "he wants to make some statement to you in reference to your relations with his family." He then called to some one in the back room to go down and say he should not be at the prayer meeting, and we went out together. It was storming at the time, when he remarked: "There is an appropriateness in this storm," and asked me: "What can I do? What can I do?" I said: "Mr. Beecher, I am not a Christian, but if you wish I will show you how well a heathen can serve you." We then went to my house, and I showed him into the chamber over the parlor, where Mr. Tilton was, and left them together. I about an hour Mr. Beecher came down and asked me if I had seen the confession of Elizabeth. I said I had. Said he, "That will kill me," and asked me to walk out with him. I did so and we walked to Mr. Tilton's house together, and he went in. On the way he said: "This is a terrible catastrophe. It comes upon me as if struck by lightning." He went into Tilton's house, and I returned home. Within an hour he returned to with me, and we left my house again together, and I walked with him to his house. Tilton remained with me while Beecher was absent at Tilton's house, and when he returned there was no conversation between them. When we arrived at Beecher's house he wanted me to stand by him in this emergency, and procure a reconciliation if possible. I told him I would, because the interests of women, children and families were involved, if for no other reason.

That ended the interview that night. During this evening nothing was said by Beecher as to the truth or falsity of Mrs. Tilton's confession, nor did he inform me that he had obtained from her any recantation of the confession, which I afterward learned he had done. I returned to my house and had some conversation with Tilton, in which he told me that he had recited to Beecher the details of the confession of his wife's adulteries, and the remark which Beecher made was, "This is all a dream, Theodore," and that was all the answer Beecher made to him. I then advised Tilton that for the sake of his wife and family, and for the sake of Beecher's family the matter should be kept quiet and hushed up. The next morning, as I was leaving home for business, Tilton came to my house, and with great anger said that Beecher had done a mean act, that he had gone from that interview of last night to his house, and procured from Elizabeth a recantation of her confession. He said for that act he would smite him; that there could be no peace. He said, you see that what I have told you of the [illegible] evident. Tilton said that Beecher at the interview of last night had asked his permission to go and see Elizabeth, and he told him he might go, which statement was confirmed by Beecher himself, and Beecher left him for that purpose. I said to Tilton: "Now don't get angry. Let us see if even this cannot be arranged; I will go down and get that retraction from him." I was then going to my business, so that I was unable to go that morning, but went that evening, saw Beecher, and told him that I thought he had been doing a very mean and treacherous act, treacherous first towards me, from whom he wanted help, in that he did not tell me on our way to his house last night what he had procured from Mrs. Tilton; and that he could not expect my friendship in this matter unless he acted truthfully and honorably toward me. I further said: "Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. You have done great injury to Tilton otherwise; now when you are confronted with it you ask permission of the man to again visit his house, and you get from that woman who has confessed you have ruined her a recantation and retraction of the truth for your mere personal safety—that won't save you."

At that interview he admitted with grief and sorrow the fact of his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton, expressed some indignation that she had not told him that she had told her husband, and that in consequence of being in ignorance of that fact he had been walking upon a volcano.

* * * * * * *

I said: "Mr. Beecher, I want that recantation; I have come for it." "Well," said he, "what shall I do without it?" I replied: "I don't know; I can tell you what will happen with it." He asked: "What will you do if I give it to you?" I answered: "I will keep it as I keep her confession. If you act honorably, I will protect it with my life, as I would protect the other with my life. Mr. Tilton asked for that confession this morning, and I said: 'I will never give it to you; you shall not have it from my hands until I have exhausted every effort for peace.'"

Mr. Beecher gave me back the paper.

* * * * * * *

Having now placed before the committee my statements of facts concerning Mrs. Tilton and documentary evidence that I have to support them, and as they are diametrically opposed to nearly all that Mrs. Tilton appears to declare in her published statement, I deem it my duty to myself and my position in this terrible business, to say that during this affair Mrs. Tilton has more than once admitted to me, and to another person to my knowledge, whom I do not care to bring into this controversy, the fact of her sexual relations with Beecher, and she has never once denied them other than in the written papers prepared for a purpose which I have already exhibited; but, on the contrary, the fact of such criminal intercourse being well understood by Beecher, Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton to have taken place, my whole action in the matter was based upon the existence of that fact, and was an endeavor faithfully carried out by me in every way possible to protect the families of both the parties from the consequences of public disclosure of Mrs. Tilton's admitted infidelities to her husband.

If any evidence was needed that I was endeavoring to the latest hour to prevent the publication of all these documents and that I retained the confidence of at least one of the parties in that endeavor, I produce a letter of July 13, 1874, being a note arranging a meeting between myself and Beecher in regard to this controversy:

"July 13, 1874.

"My Dear Frank: I will be with you at 7, or a little before. I am ashamed to put a straw more upon you, and have but a single conclusion—that the matter cannot distress you long, as it must soon end. That is, there will be no more anxiety about the future, whatever regrets there may be in the past. Truly yours, and ever, H. W. Beecher."

A Curious Bird's Nest.

There is a bird in New Guinea called the megapodius, which, in the size of its eggs and its manner of hatching them, must be considered extraordinary. It is not larger than one of our ordinary fowls, but its eggs are three inches long by two and a half in diameter. It does not attempt to sit on them. A colony of birds lay their eggs together in a large mound, in the hottest part of the year, from September to March, and leave them to be hatched by the sun. The mound is made of sand, loose earth, and sticks and leaves, which latter by their decay increase the heat. The mounds are wonderfully large, being 10 feet high and about 60 feet in circumference at the base. The young birds come out at a hole in the top. The mother birds wait on the trees around till their chicks are hatched, and then each leads off her own brood. How each knows its own is a mystery. The eggs are much relished by the natives, but not at all by Europeans. A native of Cape York ventured one day into a nest for eggs, and while he was exploring the hidden riches of the large mound the upper part fell in and he was smothered. He was afterward found in the very act of digging—buried alive in a bird's nest.

A Decision for the Girls.

Some nice girl who wanted to do just what was right, and still what would best suit herself and her dear Adolphus, has written to the *Christian Union*, asking its editor a question, which he puts in this fashion: "A young lady wishes to know if there is any wrong in a gentleman, to whom she is engaged, calling on her Sunday evenings; and if they attend church, is it right for him to come in after returning, or go immediately home?" Every girl will want to know the answer, of course. Here it is, and it is easily big enough to slip a lover through: "It is certainly right for him to go immediately home if he wants to. As to his coming in—why not? When you are married you will hardly turn your husband out of doors on Sunday evening. Why shut him out now? One of the [illegible] of Sunday is the enjoyment of [illegible] ciety of friends. Christ even di[illegible] company on the Jewish Sabbath."

The following table gives the average number of deaths for a long term of years, per 10,000 of population, in the countries named:

United States	137	Prussia	226
Norway	171	France	223
England	210	Austria	275
Sweden	210	Spain	276
Denmark	214	Saxony	279
Belgium	226	Bavaria	281

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The cows are coming, Jessie dear, make haste and see the sight;
There are twenty milky beauties to be housed and fed to-night,
That first one with the snow-white horns is just as old as May;
She and my pet first saw the light the same soft summer's day.

A tender creature was she, weak and cold and thin!
John said she was not fit to raise. I said it was a sin
To cast her off for [illegible] sake. John laughed and asked me whether
I thought it best upon the whole to rear *two* calves together.

But she was spared, and so was May. It sometimes seems to me,
In Starbright's soft and gentle eyes, May's pleading glance I see.
I love the creature—you may smile—perhaps my fancies mock,
She's the fairest of the herd, as May's the sweetest of the flock.

There's May, her arms round Starbright's neck; the girl is nine to-day,
A frolicsome and genial thing, at study or at play;
The darling in our falling years, the spring in autumn set,
A fair white jewel blazing in our fading coronet.

But see, John lets the bars down; in clover deep they stand,
With glossy flanks, and backs as straight as yonder table-land;
The fragrance of their breath pours in like ambergris and myrrh;
"They are just the *neatest* cows to milk, John says, they never stir.

They know his tone—'tis seldom loud; they know his touch—'tis kind;
"John has a way," the neighbors say, to make dumb creatures mind;
Perhaps—I only know that I, through all these blessed years,
Have never seen the moment when his voice has brought me tears.

As a general rule of farming it is good economy to apply the most manure to the crop which requires the most labor.

WEEDS in lawns and yards may be killed by cutting close to the ground and then applying a few drops of oil of vitriol to the cut surface of the plants.

KEEP your hoes constantly bright and sharp; spades also; and if you have a power-grindstone it will pay well to grind coulters, cultivator-teeth and plow-points.

Do not throw plow-points, cultivator-teeth, wheels, coulters, harrow teeth, chains and pieces of chain, rings, clevises, extra whippletrees, neck-yokes, etc., into some dark and dusty corner, but put some wire around them and hang them up where they can be seen.

GROWING and transplanting flowers, take good, thick paper, and three-cornered, and double it in the shape of a funnel; fill with dirt and plant a seed in each one; bury it in a box filled with earth. The seeds will soon germinate. When the plants are ready to remove to the flower-bed, lift the paper out and plant it like roots. The paper will soon rot and the plants will never wilt.

JONATHAN TALCOTT gives a statement in the Boston *Cultivator* of an experiment performed on a Suffolk pig, where sugar beets were largely employed for fattening. The animal was about a year old, and the feeding on boiled sugar beets, tops and root, began on the 16th of August, and was continued three times a day until the 1st of October, after which ground feed was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day, until the animal was slaughtered, the meal being mixed with cold water. The result was, on August 16, when the sugar-beet feeding was begun, that the weight was 360 pounds; September 1, 390 pounds; October 1, 450 pounds; November 1, 520 pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT, who asks for a remedy for itch in sheep, is informed that the following has been recommended: "Shear off the wool about the pustules, then let the scab be removed with a knife or comb, after which diseased parts must be washed with soap and water; then apply the following mixture: One pound of plug tobacco to four gallons of water, which should be thoroughly boiled; then add the same quantity of lime-water with one pint of spirits of turpentine, or in these proportions if a less quantity is needed. After the diseased sheep is shorn of its wool, as well as all the sound ones, prepare a decoction of the above, and with a sponge, wash well the entire body, which will prevent a recurrence of the disease, even if turned in the old pasture.

THE nature of fowls requires their feed to be comparatively dry. Grain and cracked corn, when not fed dry, should be scalded till swollen and dried. Bran and mixed feed of every kind should be kept to crumble, not congeal. Salt, cayenne or black pepper, meat scraps of any kind, fresh or freshened fish and chopped cabbage once or twice a week added to their ordinary feed for variety and healthiness, during cold weather. Feed twice a day, regularly, sufficient for health and vigor, not more, except while fattening the fowls, and tainted or stale food is very desirable. Mashed bones, shells and crockery are excellent for hardening the shells. Sand, ashes and common earth are each good for fowls to roll in, and sulphur sprinkled where they roll and roost serves to keep away vermin. Lime is also serviceable; while pure water and air, sunlight and cleanliness are always indispensable.

THE head of a horse for farm work should be comely, but not so small as that of the running horse, as it enables the animal to throw more weight into the collar. He should be broad and flat in the forehead, have neat, well set-on ears, prominent placed eyes, thin eyelids, large nostrils, neat neck, and deep toward the chest; not very high in the withers, with upright shoulders, forearm broad, flat bone below the knee, rather short pasterns, good round feet—not too flat or too upright, plenty of hoof, clean leg, straight back, with plenty of loins, and ribs well arched. He should be long on the back rib and long in the quarter; the haunch should be strong, the hip well down, the hough-joint broad; and for a breeder, no animal should be used that is not free from curb, bog or bone spavin, splint or side bones. Horses with well-developed muscles and a good constitution are easy to keep, and can endure a great deal of fatigue.—*Mark Lane Express.*

WESTERN farmers will prove to be the salvation of Western interests in these troubled times. They will save Western merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers. They will give body and substance to all our financial interests. They are not dealing in fictions, but in substantials. They will show the wonderful power and resources of the West—that our people can stand erect and bid defiance to the financial storms that are creating such a panic at the East. The West is wealth-producing. Our large crops are wanted, not only in the Eastern States, but in Europe. Before the crops are parted with, the farmers must have the money. People must eat and be clothed. They have to part with their money for these necessaries of life. Our wheat, corn, bacon, wool, cotton, etc., are needed, and money will seek them as readily as water will flow down hill. This money will give prosperity to Western interests. Then, again, our mines are yielding more largely than ever. Our manufacturing interests are flourishing, and the West will really be less affected by the crisis than any other portion of our country.—*Rural World.*

THE following very convenient arrangement for a farmer's kitchen we find in the *American Agriculturist*: One of the greatest troubles of the neat housewife in the country results from the muddy boots of those members of the family who have to work in the fields, the stables and the barn-yard. The wet boots must be dried, and are generally left under the kitchen-stove, where their presence is very disagreeable. Now, to have a neat kitchen, there should be a boot-rack placed behind the stove, in which the damp boots may be placed to dry. Such a contrivance has been found a great convenience. It has three shelves about four feet long, ten inches wide, and placed a foot apart. At one end a boot-jack is fixed by hinges, so that, when not in use, it is folded against one end of the rack and secured by a button. There is also a stand for cleaning boots at the front which also folds up when not in use, and the blacking brushes are placed on the shelves behind the stand, and are out of sight, and when folded they hang down out of the way. The rack should be made of dressed pine boards, and stained some dark, durable color.

A Singular Character.

An old man, Wm. Craig, died suddenly last Monday. He had gone to a neighbor's house and eaten breakfast, and was standing in the door when he dropped dead. He was a singular genius. For nearly twelve years he has refused to live in a house, and for a number of years he has made his in a large tree, doing his own cooking and washing. This tree was finaly blown or burned down, and he dug a hole in the ground, where he lived up to the day of his death. During the war he was robbed of some four or five hundred dollars, the accumulation of years of toil and industry, and this loss probably unbalanced his mind and caused him to lead this singular, hermit-like life. At the time of his death he was believed to be the possessor of some money, but it is thought he has buried it where it will never be found. He appears to have lived a quiet, peaceable, blameless life, shut out from the rude world in undisturbed seclusion and solitude.—*Madisonville (Ky.) Times.*

A Liberal Giver Detected.

A very funny scene was noticed in Westminster Abbey in connection with the Hospital Sunday services. The collectors were coming round with little bags for the offertory, and people began to take out their purses to hold their money in hand ready to give it. A lady of rank and fashion, well known at the West End, was one of the congregation, and as the bag approached, she somewhat ostentatiously displayed a sovereign. The bag reached her; she dropped in the sovereign—nay, rather, she tried, ineffectually, to slip a three-penny piece into the bag—but the coin stuck on the gilt edge of the receptable and had to be placed inside by the collectors. To say that that lady blushed is not to convey the scarlet appearance of her face when she saw how she had been detected in her little fraud. Those who stood by and saw the shabby act gazed at her in amazement, and in a minute she turned deadly pale as though she would have fainted. Then she turned and left the church.

New Surgical Inventions.

Two valuable surgical devices have lately been introduced into European hospital practice. One of these is the aspirater, which has been extensively employed by Dr. Dieulafoy of Paris, and by means of which fluids can be extracted from formations at some distance from the surface, with safety and certainty. Another novelty in this line of mechanism is the introduction of a bloodless method of amputation and other operations on the limbs, by means of a compressing bandage, by which the limb is blanched with a circular elastic cord, which compresses both the arteries and the veins of the limb. This plan, proposed by Prof. Esmarch, has been adopted by many hospital surgeons. It is considered, however, a point yet to be determined, whether there are any drawbacks to this system, and especially whether, in certain cases, embolism is likely to result from displacement of clot, which may have already formed in the veins of a damaged limb.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Physician.

The life of a physician is a life of contradiction. He is misrepresented, abused, and derided, yet he is sought for with avidity, and freely received into the bosom of families. His opinion can blanch the cheek, or suffuse the eye with tears of joy; and his lips are as closely watched as if from them proceeded the assurance of life and death. He lives by the woes of others; and while he would starve, if confined to the profession, if constant health were the attribute of our race, he is endeavoring to banish sickness from among men. While success in his avocation would ruin him forever, he is always warring against his own interests.

Fight Between a Bull-Dog and a Horse.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 1st inst. has the following: "Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock a fine bay horse, attached to a light wagon, was being driven along Kearney street by two men. When near Sutter street a small English bull-dog, weighing 18 or 20 pounds, made a spring from the sidewalk and tried to catch the horse by the nose. Missing him, the dog fell under the horse's feet, and in an instant caught him by the right fore-leg, just above the knee, where he held on with the grip of death. The horse reared and plunged and stamped. The men in the wagon, having all they could do to control the animal in that crowded thoroughfare, dared not attempt to get out to fight the dog off. Finally, with a violent [illegible] his knees, the horse shook the vicious brute off his leg, but in an instant he was caught again in the chest. Fastening his teeth in the tough, thick hide, the dog hung on like a leech. The poor horse, unable to shake him off, bolted across a low pile of lumber at the corner of Sutter and Kearney streets, where he was caught by a dozen men out of the large crowd which had assembled. Some one at this point raised the cry that the dog was mad. That was enough to keep the crowd back and insure fair play. Not a soul would go near, and the horse was several minutes left to fight it out alone. Again and again did he shake off the tenacious little animal, kicking and striking at him with all his fierce strength, but in vain. He would not desist. Once in a while a hoof would hit the dog and send him reeling in the dust, but quicker than lightning he would gather himself up, and again fasten his vise-like fangs in the horse's flesh. 'Get a club here!' shouted some one in the crowd. 'Unfasten the horse's check-rein, and he'll soon fix him with his teeth,' shouted another man. 'Keep away from him; don't touch him; don't you see he's mad?' was again yelled out, and the crowd stood back. Once the dog sprang, and, clasping the horse's left foreleg, just as a young bear would climb a pole, fastened his teeth in and held on. The horse snorted with pain, and plunged wildly about; he reared, kicked, fell on his knees, and stamped, but still those sharp, white teeth were buried in his flesh, and the cold, sharp eye gleamed with tenacity and vicious hate. Finally, some one got a long club and beat the dog vigorously over the head. He would not let go. Then another man got a club and came to the horse's relief. A fierce whack fell on the dog's nose, and then the teeth loosened, and the fierce little brute fell under the horse's heels. Again he made a spring, but this time something struck him full in the face. It was an iron-bound hoop, and it came with the force of a trip-hammer. Beaten senseless, with the wind knocked completely out of him and a leg broken, the dog went rolling into a pile of rubbish, where his owner picked him up and carried him away in his arms.

"The poor horse was completely unstrung. The sweat poured off him in streams, and he shook and trembled so that he could scarcely stand. His owner got some rum and bathed the animal's legs which were badly cut and lacerated, and after a few moments he got sufficiently quiet to be driven home. The horse is a valuable one, but, unless there is danger of hydrophobia, his injuries are not likely to prove serious. The novel spectacle lasted fully ten minutes, and was witnessed by as many as 500 people. The dog is owned by a man in the employ of the gas company. He is a regular English bull, and is said to be one of the best fighters on this coast. He is terribly vicious, and is usually kept closely muzzled, but on this occasion he did not have his muzzle on."

Absinthe.

A Paris correspondent says: "The other day I saw a sad sight on the Champs Elysees, and which, with all my experiences of Parisian life, I never saw in this city before. It was a party of three persons, two men and a woman, all well—nay, even handsomely—dressed, and all three in a reeling, beastly state of intoxication. The men went staggering along, disputing and gesticulating after the manner of drunken men generally, now and then stopping to hail the passing unoccupied carriages, not one of which would consent to stop for them, while the woman reeled along in company, sometimes clutching wildly at the arm of one of her companions, and at other times stopping to address them in words of tipsy remonstrance. She was handsomely dressed in a costume of black silk and cashmere, trimmed with jet, while her companions wore high hats, broadcloth suits, and kid gloves. Finally the party made up their minds to cross the street, a difficult feat for anybody to attemp to execute in the full possession of their senses, so dense is the throng of passing carriages, and so rapidly are they driven, but the drunken trio got across somehow, and disappeared among the crowd of promenaders. Such is a specimen of the changes wrought by the lapse of a few years in the manners and customs of this people. Before the introduction of absinthe, who ever saw a drunken person in the streets of Paris? Now who is it that does not see them? Not drunkenness in rags alone, but drunkenness with goodly apparel and mien of ought-to-be respectability.

A Free Dinner.

A cadaverous chap sat down to one of the eating-stands in the market recently and called for seventy-five cents worth of "grub"—"the best in the house." It was handed him with commendable promptness, and it made people's eyes hang out to see him eat. He was about half an hour finishing up; and when he got up he remarked that he had forgotten his pocketbook. The woman grabbed up a butcher-knife and started for him, but instead of running away he laid his hand on her shoulder and whispered: "Be calm, and above all don't excite *me*. My fits comes on regular every day at this hour, and then I get wild, kick, bite, yell, and tip over things. I feel it coming now. If there's a policeman on the market go and get him, and let him take me to the station right away before I kill some one." She ran to get an officer, and the deadbeat ran the other way.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hon. J. B. Beck's Advice to the Grangers.

The Grangers have it in their power, without departing from their determination to exclude politics from their organization, to do the country more service than they are, perhaps, aware of, simply by resolving not to vote for any man for Congress or the State Legislatures who is in any way connected with any of the great corporations or organizations which are seeking special legislation or exclusive privileges. It is impossible to have just and honest legislation, State or Federal, so long as representatives are sent who owe their election to, or are personally interested in, great moneyed corporations or monopolies—no matter whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans, they are not the representatives of the people, they are simply the agents and attorneys of those who seek, by taxation of the masses, to enrich themselves, whenever they owe their election to monpolists, or are themselves interested in class legislation. The Grangers can make the election of such men impossible if they will make an honest, united effort to do so; that done, taxation could be reduced and equalized; wealth could be made to bear its just proportion of the necessary burdens of Government, and the rights of labor would be fairly considered. I do not propose that you should select representative men known to be hostile to corporations. All I insist upon is, that the representative shall be impartial and unbaised; that he shall have no interest to promote antagonistic to the interest of the great body of the people; that he shall be in a position, and it shall be his interest, to guard the public treasury, and not plunder it to enrich either himself or any favored class, whose interest he has undertaken to protect or promote. All our efforts in Congress, either to obtain a cheap and sound currency, or to impose proper taxation on them, for the money issued to the national banks, were defeated, because at least one-third of the members, perhaps a majority, were either Presidents, Directors, or large stockholders in national banks. The bonds of the United States escape taxation, and are paid, principal as well as interest, in gold, in known violation of law, when every other creditor of the Government is compelled to take "greenbacks" because Congress is composed largely of bondholders, or members are dependent for their seats upon them. The tariff monopolists, the railroads and other great corporations, all have their agents and attorneys. The "Grangers" can, at least, put an end to such flagrant wrongs, and send men to legislate for the benefit of all alike.

I know nothing about your form of organization, but I do know that you can, in some form, instruct your leading State officers to communicate with those of other States, and thus, through your national organization, bring such a power to bear, long before November, as will make it impossible for any Representative out of New England and portions of Pennsylvania to be elected to the next Congress in the interest of any corrupt rings or combinations, which, under Radical domination, have so far controlled, debauched and dictated legislation to the ruin of the great agricultural interest of the country.

Middlemen vs. Grangers.

The editor of the Vermont *Farmer*, who, it is said, is a Patron of Husbandry, gives the following sensible view of the relations of Middlemen and Patrons:

"Which is the most sensible man—the store-keeper who goes whining around that the granges are ruining him, who curses the farmers' papers, and stops his advertisements (thus taking of his own accord the direct road to bankruptcy), or he who has sense to recognize that the farmers have found out the advantage of buying for cash, and sets himself to meeting their demand and making money out of it? The farmers are sensible that there must be middlemen. They have no hostility to middlemen, either as a body or as individuals. What they *are* hostile to is paying more for their goods in one place than they can buy them for in another. They have found out that under a cash system goods may be bought from ten to seventy-five per cent. cheaper than they have been getting them. They have also found out that store-keepers who sell on credit in the old way cannot, or will not give a proper reduction to cash customers. Usually they cannot buy *any* cheaper at such stores for cash than on time. Consequently they have to find other places to trade. Briefly, the Grangers do not portend ruin to middlemen, but on the contrary great success to the middlemen who are smart enough to see what is wanting and supply the want."

Form Your Own Conclusions.

There remains with twenty-seven millions of people but one true course of action, which, if by them pursued, will most assuredly subvert the oppressive power of monopoly and awaken in the minds of thirteen million inhabitants of this nation the belief that representation and taxation must go together. But, says one, is not the laboring class well represented in our Congressional and Legislative Assemblies? Have not those representatives been sent and elected by the people? I, in return, would inquire of him, by whom are the revenues of this Government principally kept up? What class of people is it that remains the most exempt from taxation? What are the numerous ways devised in order to perpetuate in office corruptionists that the devil would hesitate to welcome to his den? We are unwilling to admit that men are at all times left to vote without being influenced by some hang-dog of modern scoundrelism. It is not unfrequently the case that, through bribery and the utterance of fallacious speech, multitudes of humanity, while under the influence of intoxicating drink, are, by the ballot, induced to give their strength toward the building up of anarchy, which the capitalists and Congressional thieves of this country cannot, and dare not, deny. Thus it is that, to-day, the industrial class have, by compulsion, been reduced to that condition for which no name is more appropriate than serfdom. The *modus operandi* by which to extricate themselves from the deplorable situation in which they are now placed, consists in no violent effort on their part to accomplish their desired object. It may require an unlimited time for them to make the necessary preparations *formative* for the occasion but by attention to those wise truths which give impulse to thought, and actuated by the undaunted spirit of the forefathers of this land, to unite in sentiment on the broad basis of pure and undefiled liberty, they will not only secure their rights peaceably, and in an effectual manner, but by so doing they will have built themselves and others a temple of justice not to be excelled by any other that may have arisen in the world.

What, then, is most essential for the toiling millions to achieve is, by co-operation, to scatter those fleecy scamps who have blistered exchanges and diminished production—robbed the poor of their earnings, and given them to monopolies, retarded education and built up mental, moral and physical prostitution, reduced the nation's currency to one-half that of France, ruined rich men by enticing them into reckless speculation, crushed our ship-building, thrown our carrying trade into the hands of the foreigner, given us in Europe a name of a nation of swindlers, and transformed the temple of our liberties into a den of thieves.—*Cor. Industrial Age.*

Effect of the Grange Movement.

A small editorial in one of the daily papers has done more to prove to us the advantages to be derived through the so-called farmers' movement, than all the high-flown sentiment that can be brought to bear on the subject. As no extract we can give will prove as satisfactory as the article itself, we reproduce it entire:

"The effect of the Granger movement and the railway legislation and litigation of Wisconsin and Iowa upon the value of railway property is admirably illustrated by the fluctuations in the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. In 1868 the shares of that railroad was voted in Wall street at about thirty-six cents on the dollar. At that time Commodore Vanderbilt had just gained control of the New York Central, crowding out Henry Keep, who, with his foresight and ability, went West for a new hold. He chose the Chicago and Northwestern as the most promising to work up, and by strong resolute management, pushed the stock up to seventy, when death ended his labors. The road was by this time in superb condition, and the big operators of Wall street were handling its securities freely. 'Uncle Dan' Drew was 'short' of it when Jay Gould leaped into the arena and by a 'corner' forced the shares up to a point which made the good old Daniel profane, as was said. At that time the stock had a legitimate value of about eighty-two, and its management has since been as honest and able as possible. Notwithstanding this, notwithstanding its steady, excellent business, Northwestern shares have been weighed down with the legislative absurdities and uncertainties of Grangerism until they are now quoted at forty cents for common and fifty-six and one-half for preferred, only a few cents above its value when the road was taken up by Mr. Keep six years ago."

Now, if the writer of the above had gone to the trouble of telling us how much money was actually paid on these shares, we would be still better posted. We do not know the amount, but we freely confess that when stock fluctuates from thirty-six to eighty-two, while no money is paid in, there is a big haul somewhere and at the expense of honest people, unless our enemy of Grangerism calls Drew, Gould & Co. honest. We do not, and we hold that every dollar of reduction in the value of these shares will take away from these sharks part of their arguments in favor of their making large dividends. A share of stock worth thirty-six dollars can certainly not demand as much actual profits as a share the nominal value of which is eighty-two dollars. Let us hope that the "legislative absurdities and uncertainties of Grangerism," aided by the industrial classes in general, will continue to cut down the profits of the stock gamblers and money sharks, and give honest men their dues.—*Coopers' New Monthly.*

OREGON enjoys some extraordinary natural advantages. The yield of wheat this year has been excellent, the wool-clip has been good and commands good prices, while the salmon yield alone amounts to nearly $2,000,000. This latter industry is growing rapidly. There are already thirteen canning and curing establishments in operation at Portland, and two more in course of erection. There is but little danger, if proper precautions are used, of exhausting the supply of these delicate fish, for one full-grown female lays 6,000,000 eggs every year, and, if but a small proportion of the family reach maturity, the supply will exceed any demand likely to be made in many years. Blessed with an inexhaustible supply of salmon, and the absence of Joaquin Miller granted, what else can Oregon ask for?

GETTING IT DOWN TO A POINT.—Dr. H. was preaching on the crucifixion, and in the course of his discourse had so worked upon the sympathies of his auditors that many were in tears. After dwelling on the cruelty of that mode of punishment, the doctor spoke of the malefactor crucified at the Savior's right hand, who was so blessed as to receive pardon. "Brothers and sisters," said he, "who among us would not give all he possesses to-day to be thus favored? I would give 10,000 worlds if I could have been there with that thief. Yes," continued he, after a moment's pause, as if to reflect, "I would give 11,000!" The effect upon the audience of this additional bid may be imagined.—*Advance.*

A SCOTCH minister, when asked whether he was dying, answered: "Really, friend, I care not whether I am or not; for if I die I shall be with God, and if I live God will be with me."

THE Swiss Government directs that telegraphic messages shall be measured by the time consumed in their transmission instead of the number of words.

RULES FOR CONDUCT.

Put on the airs of an eight-keyed flute,
If you're only a penny whistle;
Pass where you can for a garden rose,
If you're only a wayside thistle.

Blow, whenever you blow your horn,
So people can understand
That you may be sharp, but you won't be flat,
In society's great brass band.

Pass the plate or the hat in church
With the usual Sabbath air,
But move with a mild religious squeak,
That people may know you're there.

If you carry a nose six inches long
(And a beak can scarce be longer),
Believe it a sign of conception strong,
And the longer it is the stronger.

But if in the order of nasal tubes
Your organ is brief in measure,
Then, brevity being the soul of wit,
Consider your pug a treasure.

Love your neighbor, but mark the force
Of the gospel rule of grace;
The more you admire yourself, my friend,
The [illegible] your neighbor's place.

Chink your dime in the Deacon's pan,
As if you were throwing gold,
And give with an eye to the business hope
Of reaping a hundred fold.

Whether your reading is little or great,
Quote right or never quote;
Polish your uppers though down in the heel
And never indorse a note.

Always advance best hand, best foot
(Best hand, best foot your own),
And thus you may feast on the fat of the land,
While others enjoy the bone.

Humor.

THE best band to accompany a lady vocalist—A husband.

SAY what you will, the whole world is governed by check.

WHAT kind of sweetmeats were in the ark? Preserved pairs?

IF a man is a worm, is a Government official a red-tape worm?

IT does not follow that a loaf of bread is inhabited because there is a little Indian in it.

AWKWARD!—"O, Edith, won't you kiss DR. McCluskie!" "I'm so shy, mamma! You kiss him first!"

AN Iowa editor recently announced that a certain patron of his was "thieving as usual." It was written thriving.

THE cheek of a Chicago man now visiting Danbury is said to be so hard that he is shaved with a file.—*Exchange.*

A DELAWARE man thrashed his wife almost to death because their baby didn't get a prize at a baby show, and then he offered to trade the baby for a pig.

A MILWAUKEE woman, far gone with consumption, begged the doctor to give her something that would keep her up until the verdict of the Beecher Committee was published.

THE Danbury *News* man states that the panic has so far abated as to permit an Essex street man to return to ten-cent cigars, and he hopes in another month, if the brightness continues to increase, to get his boy's boots half-soled.

THE guardians of the peace of Columbus, O., are so zealous in the discharge of their duties that they take no note of personal mishaps, for it is seriously stated that one police officer there had his trousers stolen from him recently, while he was on duty.

"THE melancholy days are come" when defunct porkers with "the ends of their nose and the tips of their toes turned up to the roots of the daisies" (where they will never more root hog, nor die) are carried through our streets, cob in mouth, to be tucked away with buckwheat cakes.

THERE is nothing like dressing your local items in rhetorical finery, even if you have to come to plain English at the end. See an example: An Oswego paper describes a fire by saying that "the red flames danced in the heavens and flung their fiery arms about like a a black funeral pall, until Sam Jones got upon the roof and dashed them out with a pail of water.

A COLLEGE professor encouraged his geology class to collect specimens, and one day they deposited a piece of brick streaked and stained, with their collections, thinking to impose on the doctor. Taking up the specimens the professor remarked, "This is a piece of baryta from the Cheshire mines." Holding up another, "This is a piece of feldspar from the Portland quarries," and this, coming to the brick, "is a piece of impudence from some member of the class."

THIS is how it happened down in Southwest Missouri:

He found a rope, and picked it up,
And with it walked away.
It happened that to t'other end
A horse was hitched, they say.

They found a tree, and tied the rope
Unto a swinging limb.
It happened that the other end
Was somehow hitched to him.

A Perpetual Hot-Bed.

At Niederplants, near Swicknan, in Saxony, a vast bed of coal has been burning for over three hundred years. The ground above this subterranean bed of fire has become thoroughly warmed by this time, and an ingenious gardener has utilized it by planting on it a large nursery garden. Here he raises tropical plants of all kinds, with exotic fruits, which flourish with a vigor and luxuriance in the open air that the best forcing houses could not insure. His specialty is pineapples, of which he has a great variety. There are subterranean fires in other parts of the world which have been utilized in a similar way. Would it not pay, in certain cases, to take a hint from these accidental examples of underground heating, and warm large plots of soil by means of steam-pipes running under the surface?—*Rural Carolinian.*

HE WIPED 'EM.—This is what a man gets for being too literal in New York. He was drunk and wore exceedingly filthy boots. Having paused before a carpet store in the Bowery, about the entrance of which, on the sidewalk, was a tempting array of plain and fancy door-mats, he read the entreaty on one of them, "Please wipe your feet," and then proceded to comply with the request. An indignant proprietor pushed him into the muddy street; a policeman placed him on his feet, then clubbed him down again in the most approved fashion, and finally carried him off to the police-station.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, September 3rd, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON.
For County Assess r
CHRISTIAN SHEE 'S.

Township Tic' ket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KU ZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSS ELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORI
ARNOLD BLODGI TT.
For Consta bles
A. Y. ROSENB ERRY,
J. D. McANNA ALLY,
CONRAD MII LER,
AUSTIN SHE IEVES.

Ex-Queen Isabella , is writing out her confession. Gre at Heavens! Has Beecher—no, he ne ver was it Spain.

The Democrats of Ohio, Pennsylva nia, Missouri and Illinois held Con ventions last Wed nesday.

Even *Harper's* *Weekly* admits that there is widespre ad feeling in the Re publican party th at a change in party rule is necessary for the interests of the country. I t h.s the correct idea of the situation.

The Beecher committee have sub mitted their re po.t to the public. It contains twelv e thousand words, and exonerates He nry. Why didn't they do it in two ive words? The public will hardly h ave the patience to wade through the dreary waste of verbiage.

The Ft. Wayne *Sentinel* says: The country is aroused. The shackles of tyranny h ave fallen from the ankles of Allen co unty's brave sons. Eloquence, poetry a nd song have been enlisted in the gr eat People's movement. The popula pulse has been felt and the popula heart has been auscultated, and now Walter and Kennedy the people's cham pion, have mounted their war hors es. Look out for driven wells and home poetry.

BEECHER'S jurymen have found a verd ct. They were a little late, for a larger and an impartial jury found a verdict several days ago; but neither the lateness of the verdict nor the verdict itself is of any consequence. There never was a greater farce of a trial than this Plymouth Church mockery. The jury find BEECHER not guilty.—They say he didn't commit adultery with MRS. TILTO N at the times and places alleged, nor at any time and places not alleged. They evidently ment to do their duty by t r r employer.

The Elections of 1874.

Here is a brief abstract of the elections which have thus far been held in 1874;

New Hampshire—Democratic Governor and Democratic Legislature.

Connecticut—Democratic Governor Democratic Legislature and Democratic U. S. Senator.

Oregon—Democratic Governor and Democratic State officers and Democratic Congressmen.

North Carolina—Seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight, large Democratic majority in the Legislature and Democratic state ticket.

Tennessee—Nearly every county Democratic.

Dito Kentucky.

There has been but one single defeat. The manufacturing firm of Brown & Ives carried the state of Rhode Island, These elections are indicative of what is to follow in the fall.'

The bitter feud between the negro Republicans of Louisiana, under the leadership of Senator Pinchback, and the carpet-bag Republicans, under the leadership of Gov. Kellogg, promises some "rich, rare, and racy" developments. At a recent Republican Caucus Convention, over which Gov. Kellogg presided, Senator Pinchback, after giving a full history of the bargain by which he was induced to withdraw from the gubernatorial contest in favor of Kellogg in 1873, said:

"I tell Gov. Kellogg, however, I am on the war path, and, be I admitted as Senator or not, I hold in my hands his gubernatorial crown for if ever I open my mouth, under oath, to Congress and the country and tell them how this Government was set up by the Kellogg, Durell, Packard, and North conspiracy, supported by such men as Carter, Billings, and others, who were present during all the arrangments for the conspiracy, this King William, the promiser, in the momentous issue of the coming Presidential campaign, will have to go under, for the Republican party can't survive the moral indignation of this country if ever the true history of this Louisiana usurpation is made known.

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Senator Pratt voted for the Newspaper gag law. This law was designed to prevent the papers from exposing the rottenness of Congressmen and informing the people of the true state of affairs exsisting at Washington. Senator Pratt. it appears by his vote, wanted to keep the people in ignorance and the people wanted to know why Senator Pratt is afraid to have the newspapers tell the people what he is doing in his officials' capacity. The Republicans in endorsing Senator Prat confess that they do not want any more exposures. He also voted for the civil rights bill which is designed to compel the whites to admit the negros into their schools. The Republican paper at Augola of this bill says: "We have had many misgivings respecting the policy of the Civil Rights Bill and have frequently expressed them. The principal ground of them has been our inability to find any power in the National Constitution to control the owners of private property, such as steamboats, railroad cars and hotels. Within certain limits they may be controled or regulated by State Legislatures as they now are in some States; but we could never preceive how they could be legally controled or regulated by Congress. That some of the Southern whites are very insolent to and proscriptive of the freedom traveling on the steambeats or railroads and stopping at Southern hotels, we never doubted for a single moment. Indeed we know they have been and are: but we have looked upon that fact as one of the evils in the land which seems to be beyond the reach of any congressional remedy— as one to be corrected by the State where it exists in some manner, if it is to be corrected at all.

As to the effect of the measure upon the schools of the South, which are public institutions, if it should pass, we have not been so clear. The political equality of the freedmen which the whites is guaranteed by the amendments. *Social* equality with them is not. The question whether colord children shall be admited in the same schools with those of the whites, has a *social* as well as *political* aspect. It turns out that it is thought to be so far *social* that the Democrats made a point of it in the elections of North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, and that too before the bill is passed or is very likely to be passed in its present shape by Congress. This negro question has been passed from point to point until it has reached a phase where the utmost prudence is demanded from our Senator and Representatives in Congress. It ought to be apparent to all of them by this time that nothing in the shape of *social* equality between the white and the blacks in the South can be forced, or even attempt without productiug the most damaging reactions upon the Republican party. And we think that they must preceive it now.

◆

We have heard a great deal at one time and onother about the superior manner in which women would make and execute the laws provided they were put in possession of the ballot.—There have existed a class of skeptics who have replied that women are too emotional and illogical to take charge of those affairs which have, by common consent been entrusted to men from the beginning. The Crusade against the traffic in liquors was almost entirely conducted women and as might have been forseen, its result was the reverse of that sought by its advocates. Instead of promoting the cause of prohibitation it has put that event back many years. It has produced a feeling in this State which will eventually find its expression in the repeal of the Baxter law. The Beecher investigation shows a similar state of facts. Three-fourths of the women of the country acquit him.—They acquitted him from the start and tons of evidence would not shake faith in the slightest respect. To them Mr. Beecher is the sum of all that is good and Tilton the incarnation of that is bad. Beecher's denial of the charge is of more weight than ten thousand documents implicating him in guilt, backed by the sworn testimony of a hundred creditable witnesses. They belive implicity that Mr. Beecher is a good—a thorough good man, and as such he cannot commit the wrong attributed to him. They do not mean to be unjust to Mr. or Mrs. Tilton. but they seem to be imcapable of weighing evidence. Many men are equally incapable of forming an inpartial opinion. These people it is well to bear in mind, are of that class who are constant'y inveighing against the present order of things and boasting of the era of justice they would inaugurate were they are constantly talking of unjust and lawyers who are not above a bribe Perhaps in even nine out of ten of the country, a jury would upon the evidence before the Plymouth Committee convect Mr. Beecher of adultery.—These corrupt laws yers and unjust judges would do this act of simple justice, an achievement entirely beyond the power of the Plymouth Church Committee and all the church members of New England, together with the women in the United States in general. Indeed it has been said again and again that Beecher cannot convict.—The fact is an impossibility. Evedence is poohpoohed out of court. But conviction would be perfectly easy before a legal tribunal.

Corunna Items.

EDITOR COURIER—An item occasionaly from this part of the county may not prove uninteresting to your readers, and I send you the following to show your city that we are not dead in the shell:

In the way of trade we are doing a fair business, considering the general depression that prevails everywhere. As a grain market we rank second to no village on the Air Line road.

The U. B. Church building now in course of erection, does honor to the southern side of the village. When finished we can boast of two brick churches and a school house, the latter reflecting no small degree of credit to the township Mr. McIntosh, of your city, is the present supt., and there are about one hundred students in attendance.

This is without doubt the healthiest point on the Air Line road. Here people do not die, they simply "rust out" and the medical fraternity are not happy.

The pic-nic at Green's Corners last Friday was largely attended by our citizens generally.

In the ball match between our boys and the Kendallville "calves" the former were flounced out. Mr. M. Boland, our pitcher, was corked in the foot by an opponent, which accounts for their defeat

Some of our boys had a lively coon hunt the other week, and one of the party our friend Mart Shaffer, now mourneth over a dead purp. Geo Gregg goes alone but the story that he goes a coon hunting is a little mixed.

E. Orr has the finest Cotswold sheep in the country, and they are selling rapidly at $15 a apiece.

Why did Theo. McCormack steal Bro Park's roasting-ears? That's the question.

RURAL.

Notice of Attachment.

Henry Gettel,
Adam Gettel,
vs.
Michael Reyna.
} Before Frank M. Bacon J. P. Butler Township, DeKalb County and State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July 1874, an order of attachment was given in the above entitled cause for the sum of Twenty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, and probable cost fifteen dollars. Said cause is set for hearing Monday the 28th day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock Pm

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Aug 13

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Thursday the 3rd day of September next, at the residence of Asher W. Coburn, late of DeKalb county deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of horses, hogs, hay, oats, corn, wagons, farming tools, &c., A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest.

GEORGE BARNEY, Adm'r

Aug 6 1874

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jacob Warstler deceased will offer at public auction on Thursday August 20th, 1874, at the late residence of said decedent in Richland tp., DeKalb county, Ind., the personal estate of said decedent consisting of, horses, cattle, hogs, wagon, one light wagon, plows sleds, harness, farming implements, carpenter tools, Household furniture three stands of bees, hay, oats and potatoes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, his note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

PETER GRAHAM, Adm'r.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executors of the estate of Joshua Feagler, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the deceased in Richland tp, DeKalb County Indiana on Monday August the 31st, 1874, the personal property of said estate (not taken by the widow) consisting of 4 horses, 7 milch cows, 20 head of young cattle, 30 head of hogs, 1 reaper and mower, 1 two-horse wagon, two-horse buggy, 2 set of harness, plows, harrows, and all farming implements and other articles connected with the farm Sale to commence at 10 o'clock am.

Terms—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of one year will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.

HENRY FEAGLER,
GEO. W. FEAGLER } Ex'rs.

Aug 13

A Lecture to Young Men!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

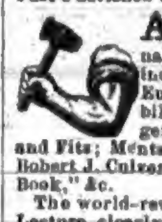

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectfully removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,

on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

THE NORTHERN IND.

FAIR!

WILL BE HELD AT

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

On the new and capacious Fair Grounds of the Association, on

Sep'. 8th, 9th 10th and 11th 1874

This exhibition will be one of the finest ever held in the State

GROUNDS EASY OF ACCESS!

To visitors. Ample accommodations will be provided for all

A large and liberal premium list amounting to

$15,000

Will be distributed among competitors.

SOME OF THE

Finest Horses in the World!

Will be present to give an entertainment every day of the fair, consisting of Running, Trotting and Pacing, for purses amounting to $5,900, on the new track, upon which the Association have expended many thousand dollars. It is pronounced by competent Judges

One of the Best Tracks

In the United States.

Of Sheep, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry there be a

FINE DISPLAY.

Some of the Cattle are of recent importation, having never been exhibited in the United States.

—IN THE—

AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL,
MECHAMICAL
DOEESTIC,
MANUFACTURES,
FARM IMPTEMENTS.

Fine Arts, Floral, Geological and Mineral Departments, we can proaise a fine display.

COMPETITION open to the WORLD

Parties desirous of competing for premiums, would do well to correspond with the Secretary of the Association at an early day. The usual

DEDUCTION ON RAILROADS

of usual price, running into the city of Ft Wayn

W'M. LYNE, Secretary.
(Agricultural Room.)

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

ON ACCOUNT OF

REMOVAL!

Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are

CLOSING OUT!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Greatly Reduced Prices

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN

MARKED DOWN.

- Black Silks,
- Fancy Silks,
- Japanese Silks,
- Black Grenadines,
- Stripe Grenadines,
- French & English Chintz,
- Summer Dress Goods,
- Black Lace Shawls,
- Black Lace Jackets,
- Ladies' Linen Suits,
- Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
- Ladies' White Suits,
- Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
- Childrens' Dresses,
- Fine Parasols,
- Sun Umbrellas,
- Summer Shawls,
- Fine White Goods,
- Hosiery and Gloves,
- Fancy Goods,
- Lace Articles,
- Housekeeping Goods,
- Men's and Boy's Goods,

Friend, Customers & Strangers

Will find it Greatly to their advantage to pay us an early visit.

Root & Company,

90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

S. Laufery

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I als keep on hand i stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as ow as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Laufery can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

PIONEE

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Poin

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybod

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 26.

The wolves were howling around, and the Doc would not consent to lie down to sleep, unless we keep guard, promising to wake up at midnight and guard us while we sleep the balance of the night. As soon as he went to sleep; the "Doc ever dreaming that his precious life all unguarded. Other incidents might be related as told me by these pioneers,—of a five days journey to Union mills for breadstuff,—cutting their way as they went through the woods; Of a night job of road cutting, from dark till midnight, to get a load of provisions through, from near where Wm. Clark of Union now lives to where they themselves settled, and still live;—guided by a small compass set in a watch key, and driving two yoke of cattle so exhausted that they would lie down every little while, and then had to be fed and coaxed up again; of hard chopping all day, and then tramping down to Auburn, three miles through swamps full of water, and then back with a bushel of potatoes on their sholder, making the trips mostly in the night, so as to be chopping again by the break of day, &c &c. Most of these incidents would be interesting, had we not spun out our chapter already to such a length.

Mr. Altenburgh has lost an arm, and came very near losing his life, in conquering the forests giants. In chopping off a clearing, a tree fell on him, breaking his arm and some of his ribs. Two amputations and a year of the most intense suffering, was the result—and to this day, a severe neuralgic pain remains the consequence of the accident.

Union township has improved equally as fast as any in the county, Auburn has continued steadily to increase in size and wealth; and now the oldest inhabitant estimate its population at eighteen hundred.

Waterloo in the north part of the township is quite a brisk growing village on the Air line Rail Road. Business is rapidly gathering to that point and the inhabitants are generally moral and enterprising.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland is a full congressional Township. It has Little Cedar running diagonally from the North West corner, by the center, to the South line about midway of said line East and West. The surface of this Township is generally rolling, and in places, even hilly. The soil is chiefly somewhat sandy; though there in places considerable tracts of clay. Beech and sugar maple is the prevailing timber; yet interspersed with these, there is a good supply of walnut and poplar, oak and ash.

The first settler in the Township was Joseph Miller, mentioned heretofore. He settled in August 1836,—having cut his way in from where his father lived, in Jackson Township. Previous to moving in, he cut the logs for his house in one day; made the clapboards the next hav'g to chop off the timber two clapboard lengths for want of a saw then split it into bolts, and chop them in to before riving. He and two others put up the house without any other assistance, on the third day. He, and Mr. Vansickle, and Obadiah Whitmore also put up a house for Jacob Weirick and Joshua Feigler moved in, in October 1836. At the organization of the township, Mr. Weirick was appointed supervisor for the whole of it; and at the first election there were but six voters in the Township. Wm. Showers was elected for first Justice. William Solomon and Daniel Showers, Lyman Green, James McCrum, Wm. Beck, Daniel Webber, Henry Willie, Calvin and Erastus Corcans Haman Eangs, Japhet Ingraham Peter Reish, Ezra, William and John Connelly, Thomas Daily, James Blake, Samuel Haynes, and Peter Moody, were all early settlers, many of whom are still citizens of the Township.

Henry Willis moved in by the way of Wm B. Smith's who seemed to have kept a kind of emigrant's hotel. From Smith's he had to cut his own road, requiring all day to get through. He states that, soon after coming on, he tried in vain to get a pig to buy in the whole county.

Happily for him he settled on a sugar timbered tract of land where he had the opportunity of making maple sugar, which he took off, sometimes a three day's journey, and exchanged for breadstuff.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Potatoes 65
Oats, 40 cts.
Apples 75 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents,
Corn @ 80 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Business is getting good.

Peaches at Beard's grocery.

Cutting corn has commenced.

Melons and Cabbage at Beard's.

The meloncholic days hang on.

Tomatoes are plenty in market.

No. 1 flour at Beard's 150 per sach

Parties are "raging" in this place.

The Baltimore hands "roost" here.

Rush & Kuhlman have "struck out."

The cornice is going on Ford's block.

Our nimrods are putting in good time

Wm. Sheffer's child is lying quite ill

Gold Pens at cost at Davenport's drug store.

The fair at Fort Wayne commences next week.

Croquet is indulged in immensely in this place.

Wild pigeons are beginning to show themselves.

Business is said to be improving on our railroads.

The seeding plow is at work in earnest hereabouts.

The vegetable market in the city is better than usual.

The bell ringers audience was not very large.

It is time for peach and cream festivals to begin.

Beard has twine for sale to tie up corn fodder with.

The grind of "hard times" is easing off rapidly.

Geo. B. Wildin is among us building cisterns.

Yordermark is receiving new goods for fall wear.

The temperance people are working quietly but effectively.

Don't forget Davenport is selling Wall-Paper very cheap this fall.

Keep your hand on your pocket book while in melon patches.

The roads are in a good condition for buggy-riding, but fearful dusty.

Sheep are nice animals to drive through the streets these hot dusty days.

Reports from the manufacturing districts shows increased activity.

Grasshopper shooting is reported to be among the Colorado recreations.

Lots of whisky was sold last Saturday or else peanuts had a tremendious effect

Quite a number of our citizens will attend the races to-morrow at Waterloo.

Mr. Fisher is absent from his congregation. A gentleman from Angola officiated last Sabbath.

Our Band will go to Logansport on the 10th to play for the premium given at the Cass County Fair.

If you want your house insured see Mike Long, and then you have a good company to go back on.

The Fruit House advertisement has another change made in prices this week.—Look at it.

Somebody went to a great deal of trouble to tear up a side walk on Jackson st., the other night.

Somebody "went through" the billiard hall last week. The balls were taken and several other articles.

That horse trader who camps north of town has given up horse racing. Who wouldn't?

Miss. Anna Rainier has returned from an extended visit to Illinois, and will remain in our place this fall and winter.

Prof. J. P. Kinsey, of Cherubusco, will open a Conservatory of Music in this place, to commence Oct. 7. A large number of students are expected to attend

Conductor Olmstead is not now running trains on the Saginaw road, owing to a little nest h'ding at Jackson, in which his wife objected.

We hope there will be a good turn out at the Congressional Convention next Wednesday at Kendallville from this county. All are invited.

Dr. G. W. McConnell, of Angola, is talked of as a candidate before the convention at Kendallville, for Congress. We know the Doctor, and believe he would make as fair a representation as could be selected.

A store that posts itself as the only exclusive dry goods store in town and then on the same bill, announces ready made clothing for sale, is what we call a shoddy concern. We believe Auburn has but one of these institutions

Miller & Catcheer received and opened out a fine new stock of goods last Monday, and still more coming. They are first in the field for the fall trade and everybody should go and see their fall stock.

We are under obligations to Mr. Henry Feagler for two fine specimens of Grapes, known as the Adirondac and Conley's August. The former are very prolific, but the latter are the largest and best flavored. Mr. F. is certainly not behind in the culture of fine fruit.

The End of the World, by Mr. Eggleston is a splendid story and can be had at Davenport's drug store. It pictures Hoosier life in the early days with a fidelity as to character only found in his works and is replete with humor and incident that make it most interesting.

On Saturday last Mr. John Dennis, of Richland-tp., while hunting for game in the vicinity of Mr. L. Brown, near Corunna shot a monster Porcupine, that had sharp quills varing from 1 to 4 inches in length which had been driven in the ground by the fall.

A. J. Little, Esq., has opened a law office over Snyder's hardware store, and is ready to attend to any business entrusted to his care. Mr. L. has had large experience in the practice of law, but owing to ill health has abandoned the profession for several years, but resumes it with confidence, and solicits the patronage of the public.

Excursion to Logansport.

Thursday, Sept. 10th. The excursion train will leave Butler at 6 30 am. and at Auburn 7.10 am., arrive at Logansport 12:30 pm. Five Silver Cornet Bands will accompany the train, and on arriving at Logansport will compete for the $50 cash prize. Tickets, round trip, $150. For further particulars see posters.

Which would you sooner do or go a buggy-riding? "Sooner milk." Two of our gay young men went down in the country last Sabbath and coming to where several young girls were milking, they wanted to know which they would sooner do, milk or go a buggy-riding. "Sooner milk" was the prompt reply. And that's what makes some of the boys laugh.

It turns out now that all the Democrats on the Independent ticket in Allen County are sore heads, have been defeated at some time or other for office. There is Walters, one of the greatest frauds in the city, out for Congress against Hamilton. This Walters is never satisfied unless running for office or participating in a law suit with his neighbors. We don't go much on such tickets.

Philip Philips.

Philip Philips the greatest singer of the age who is without a rival in singing hymns and sacred songs, will be in Waterloo and sing Friday evening next, Sept 4th. He has drawn immense houses in Europe and the principal cities of this country. We advise all our citizens who can to hear him.

There is considerable feeling against the Butler *News* because of the course it has taken to establish itself there. First starting out as an Independent paper and receiving assistance from all parties, it turns around, after being well established endorses the Republican party, at a time when the very rottenness of the party is being shown up. If Mr. Weamer wanted to run a Republican paper he should have done so at the start, and not masked his paper under a show of independence.

The Auburn COURIER of yesterday shows a large map on its first page which represents Auburn in the shape of a huge beer tank, located in the exact center of the universe.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

The beer tank used in the map above was the same used in the mammoth edition of the *Gazette* a few weeks ago, representing the exact location of the city of Fort Wayne. This co-incident may be a little unfortunate for our neighbor, and the name perhaps not entirely inappropriate.

Every Person.

Man, woman, boy, or girl, should send at once for one of the Excelsior Stationery Packets, contain note paper envelopes, pen holder, pencil, pens, blank book, blotter, photographs of 100 beautiful ladies, tooth picks, perfume sachet, chinese puzzle, and a fine piece of Ladies' or Gents' Jewelry. Try a package. Price, post paid, 50 cents, or 3 for $1. Agents wanted. Address, J. CARTY BURROW, 319 Harmony st., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Esq. says. The whistle of the locomotive if now heard in Albion. First train on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R., in sight! Track-laying completed to this from the east to-day.

The Races.

The second annual meeting of the Waterloo Horse Fair will be held at the fair grounds at that place to-morrow and Saturday.

First day, $170.—No 1. Trotting, 3.15 purse $60; No 2. 2.50, purse $60; No 3. Pacing, purse $50.

Second Day $185—Trotting, 3:00, purse $60; No 5, trotting, free to all, purse $75 No 6, running, purse $50.

There are already quite a number of horses on the ground, from this State Michigan and Ohio. Look out for a good time.

"The boy stood on the burning deck, when all but him had fled." The question arises, Where did the balance fire to? It is reasonable to suppose that the clothes of those who fled were more or less scorched by the fire—perhaps left behind them in their hasty move. It is natural to supose that the entire crowd "put out for E. Vodernark & Sons. where a large and complete stock of Boots & Shoes are to be found at the loest prices. They keep every thing in this line, and they cannot be undersold.

The second annual exhibition of the Cass County Agricultural Association commences, at Logansport, on Monday, September 7th, and continues through the week. Five Thousand Dollars in cash premiums are offered, and the exibition will, undoubtedly, be the finest in Northern Indiana. Half-fare rates have been made on all railroads for carrying of persons desiring to attend; also, for returning, free of charge, all articles on exibition. The program of the exibition is a very attractive one, and the ground said to be the first in the State.

There was a nice little pic-nic down in Hartel's bottom last Friday afternoon. It was composed of young folks of both sexes in the lovely spring time of life.—They were just old enough to enjoy themselves and soon established their reputation for gay, sportive and harmless young lambs. There is nothing so pleasant as to see young people enjoy themselves in a common sense way, and thus repairing to the shady woods of a hot summer day to indulge in innocent amusement has a refining influence, and there should be more such gatherings.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days, Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material

Last week—Peter Miser to D D Miser 60 a off w side n ½ n w ¼ sec 21 Union $3000

Wm Grosecop to A Widner e½ of n e ¼ sec 24 Union $3000

Convention Notes.

Thirty-eight seventieths of three hundred and sixty forty-five one hundredths is how much? The way they handled fractions last Saturday ought to serve as a warning to all coming mathematicians.

The prohibitionists were victorious in being recognized in the convention by having R. M. Lockhart for President.

When Auburn divided her vote in favor of Wilmington for Clerk, she acted in good faith; but when Wilmington came to vote, she stood almost solid against Auburn for Auditor. It was manifestly a sell-out.

A prominent Republican remarked on the nomination of Mr. Taylor for Representative, that he was superior to J. W. Davis in that he had favored the dissolution of the Union long before Jeff thought of it.

Senator Pratt was endorsed by the Convention, but senator Morton was left out in the cold. The State platform does not show such favoritism.

The Republicans at their Convention last Saturday, put in nom'nation the following ticket:

For Representative—E. H. Taylor.
Clerk—G. H. K. Moss.
Auditor—Isaac Hague.
Treasurer—N. Ensley.
Sheriff—W. L. Meese.
Commissioner—Henry Hood.
Coroner—G. M. Crane.
Surveyor—W. S. Bangs.
Assessor—Robt Culbertson.

The following is the ballot for Representative:

Mercer	93 †
Taylor	94 †

For Clerk:

Moss	123 †
Dickinson	29 †
Haines	35 †

For Auditor:

Hague	87 †
Robbins	76 †
Coates	23 †

Second Ballot:

Hague	95 †
Robbins	85 †
Coats	6 †

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

FORT WAYNE, IND. Aug. 28th, 1874.

DEAR TOM—

I'm in a rhyming mood,
And when one's so 'tis understood
That prose grates harsh upon the ear
Like profane words from woman dear,
Or music sweet played out of tune,
Or midnight yellings of the loon.
Now Tom, my friend, you will excuse
This doggerel revelling of my muse,
For think it not epic poem
Or sentiment that's overflowing,
Or words for music set in rote
To suit each quavering littl. note.
My muse hath now a better end
A friendly letter to a friend.

But referring to letters, have you ever stopped to consider the great importance [illegible] speech and thought, but the inventive genius of man has given us a well defined and simple plan of giving expression to those thoughts by little cabalistic hieroglyphics called letters, each the essential part of a word properly arranged, and thus upon paper and wire by letters and signs we can transmute our thoughts and ideas from friend to friend, distance and time being no obstacle, both overcome by the inventions aforesaid—

What kicked up this curious caper
Of scattering brains all over paper,
Who was the man who first designed
The means of laying stress on mind?
Our very souls thus naked hurled
And opened to a gaping world,
Cadmus wise a learned Phoenician
Thought to teach the ignorant Grecian.
Left his home and went that way,
And told them what he had to say,
He scratched a figure and a mark
On a piece of birch wood bark,
Telling them it was the same
As the figure in his brain.
At the work the Grecians set
Until they formed the alphabet.
Then from this great inventive bowel
They hauled out consonant and vowel.
And so arranged this lettered herd
As to form and shape the word,
Then opened wide the boundless field,
And plenteously the harvest yield.
Time following up the great invention,
Nouns were formed with their declension
All parts of speech came running after,
This first and great Phoenician master.
The first that used this great machine
Wrote but in verse as will be seen,
Yet prose also did find its way,
In what the Godly man would say,
Now every where beneath the sun
From Afric's shores to fair Auburn.
The Alphabet is used to spell
The very thoughts that we would tell,
And words convey these thoughts in love
In prayer to him who reigns above.

The world progresses, and although many believe that the world was more intelligent thousands of years ago, and argue from relics found in Herculaneum and Pompeii that they evidence the superior culture of the artizans of that remote period, and speak of the "lost arts" with a sigh, I incline to the belief that the inventive genius of man has within the last century done more for the civilization, evangelization and christianization of the world than the "lost arts" if found *intact* could have done, and that notwithstanding the great *backset* given the cause of christianity by such hypocritical scoundrels as have recently been unearthed in Brooklyn, and who no doubt exist unknown and undiscovered in many other cities of less note, yet the moral condition of the world today presents a brighter and more uncouraging surface than ever known before. Church edifices are springing up in every city, town, village and clearing. The missionary field was never so crowded with anxious, zealous, self sacrificing embassadors of Christ and the general *morale* of the world better in the main. If the newspapers would, with the same degree of interest and avidity, give to their readers the good rather than the bad, if they were as voracious in showing up continually the bright and better side of life, instead of spending money for *specials* that make the blood curdle and palsey the nerves of the timid and weak, we would be induced to believe the glorious world he has given us for a temporary habitation not so cruel a botch and failure after all. To the pure all things are pure, *Honi soit qui maly panse.* To the cheerful, happy disposition the world with its sunlight and starlight, its flowers and fruits, its multifarious charms and glories so bedazzle his vision that he sees not its clouds, its storms, its ills or its everpresent death shadow, and *per contra*, to the morose, sullen, selfish nature, no sunshine can be discerned through the thick clouds of temporary adversity, or if seen at all, it wears a blood colored hue and betokens evil and calamity. The flowers seem edged in mourning, the birds all sing dirges and grave yards yawn continually to swallow him up. A cheerful heart is the reflection of contentment and ease honestly felt. How many live a miserable existence, enduring a cruel suspense all through life, with constant imaginary fears like apparitions ever present to annoy them, suspicious of every one, confiding in none, not even in a God. In many instances parties have been deeply wronged and feel their grievances keenly, perhaps malice with his serpent tongue has crept rudely from would-be friend and stolen his honor and the proof thrown rudely in his face, and to revenge his flush checked injury, in midnight clothed, stalks forth with bloody hand to glut himself on fears and doubly damned doubts that feed upon his soul for slow suspense is worse than quickened death and he that goes through life ever apprehensive lives no gratifying life dies no satisfactory death Life is sweet to the contented mind, short as it is. It is but the mere shadow of the existence of something material, the sun of fortune gives us shape and the cloud of sorrow destroys us. Like re-reflected objects we at times assume a pleasing form and then a most hideous one like shadows our imaginations sometimes makes us real objects and a moment proves us nothing, everything depending upon the barometer of our own feelings.

But I will stop this same solloquizi
and tell you of the grand fair to be he
at this point commencing on the 8th Se
and continuing 4 or 5 days. From all a
counts it will be the greatest exhibitio
ever seen in this section of the countr
not excepting the State Fair held here
1865. Over 1500 entries have so far be
made. The premium list aggregating $1
000 in special and regular awards. T
inducements offered by the enterprisi
management, the facilities for reaching t
grounds by st. railway and the beauty
the grounds when reached, the stacks
highly seasoned provender and the ocea
of delicious beverages just off the i
These inviting allurements should sure
induce a delegation from Dekalb as larg
and imposing as it will be intelligent an
appreciative Northern Indiana need n
longer be dependent upon the avaricio
capitol of her state for a mart for her good
wares and produce or a place in which
exhibit their virtues to the world. O
section of the State is well nigh tired lo
ger paying tribute to Indianapolis, an
as Ft Wayne has taken the initiation
the matter and l d off with an oppositio
fair it only remains for the enterprisi
people of the north to earnestly co-ope
ate by all the means within their powe
to make this exhibition a success. I
looking at the opening of my mss, I fin
that I started out under the inspiratio
of the Muses and

Have strung this letter out
Until I scarce know what I'm 'bout,
Tho' true as fate, I did intend it
For a letter—So I'll send it.
Very Truly,
R L C.

Fox and Whisky.

MR. EDITOR—As this is the day of l
cense in our town would it be out of plac
to note the law on the subject. Of cours
those who engage in this business desir
to go according to law, for if their permi
is not secured they are not eligible to th
"honorable" offfice.

What is the law? In sec. 4, of "A
act to regulate the sale of intoxicatin
liquors, &c." I read: "The whole num
ber of votes cast for candidates for con
gress at the last preceeding congression
election in the tp. and the whole numbe
of votes cast for councilman or trustee i
any city or town in which the applica
for permit desires to sell said intoxicati
liquors, shall be deemed to be the whol
number of legal voters of such ward, tow
or township, a majority of whose nam
shall be signed to the petition of such a
pliearat."

Now, we are ready to ask who are th
persons that are eligible to this roll
honor, who may subscribe the name the
mothers gave them, and by which the
enjoy, and in hopefulness called them t
her side, to the petition to establish th
nefarious, soul-destroying traffic. Sham
to the man who would so dishonor he
whom he is not worthy to call by th
dear and sacred name, mother. But wh
are they? 1st. They must be legal vote
of the ward, town or township in whic
this necessary, all-destroying delicacy
to be sold. 2nd. Only those who vote
at the last municipal election are legall
entitled to put their names on the appl
cation for a permit. Not a majority
the legal voters of the ward, town or tow
ship, not a number of the legal vote
equal to or greater than the majority
votes polled at last election, but a major
ity of the persons who actually voted a
the last election This is the reading
the bill and this is the intent purpose an
object of the bill as affirmed by Mr. Ba
ter. It seems that Mr. Fox has whol
over-looked this provision in the law, an
has secured by various means the name
of voters, not legal voters, and non-res
dents, never considering whether he v
ted or not at the last election. If not h
name is illegally attached thereto.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that those p
sons who did not vote at the last electi
in our town whose names are attached
Mr. Fox's application for a permit to s
intoxicating liquors had better see th
their names are removed from that pe
tion before the Commissioners act up
it, for fear their day of grace be pas
and the day of reckoning come. What
the use of having laws for the benefit
society and not enforce them. And wh
shall we think of a person who knowing
secures the names of those who are n
legal voters to his paper.

I may devote another article to t
names, attached to this permit and the r
lation they sustain to this accursed bu
iness.
E.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned h
been appointed Administrator of the estate
Christopher Cool, late of DeKalb County decease
Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
ISAAC COOL, Adm'r.

Aug 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from th
DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alo
Lockwood is plaintiff and George W. Hilkey is d
fendant requires me to make the sum of one hu
dred and twenty six dollars, with inter
on said judgment and costs, I will expose at P
lic Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said d
at the door of the court house of DeKalb Coun
Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exc
ing seven years, of the following real estate, to-
The south-west fourth of the north west qu
ter of section thirty-two [illegible] township thi
three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeKa
county Indiana.
If such rents and profits will not sell fo
sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, inter
and costs, I will, at the same time, and place,
pose at public sale, the fee simple of said real
tate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient
discharge said judgment, interest and costs. S
sale will be made without relief from valuation a
and appraisement laws.
W. L. MEESE, Sheri

Aug. 27, 1874

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

BY WHITTIER.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still,
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy;
I was once a barefoot boy.
Prince thou art—the grown-up man
Only is republican.
Let the millioned-dollared ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy,
In the reach of ear or eye;
Outward sunshine, inward joy,
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

O for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned at schools,
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the ground mole sinks his well,
How the tortoise bears his shell;
How the woodchuck digs his cell;
How the robbin feeds her young;
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow;
Where the freshest berries grow;
Where the ground-nut trails its vine;
Where the wood-grape's clusters shine;

Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his wall of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray hornet artisans!
For, eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks.
Hand in hand with her he walks;
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,
Blessings on the barefoot boy!

O, for festal dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread,
Pewter spoon and bowl of wood,
On the door stone, gray and rude,
O'er me like a regal tent,
Cloudy-ribbed, the sunset bent;
Purple curtained, fringed with gold,
Looped in many a wide-swung fold
While for music, came the play
Of the pied frog's orchestra;
And, to light the noisy choir,
Lit the fly his lamp of fire.
I was monarch; pomp and joy
Waited on the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man!
Live and laugh as boyhood can;
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-speared the new mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptisms of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat;
All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison-cells of pride,
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt's for work be shod,
Made to tread the mills of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless moil;
Happy if their track be found
Never on forbidden ground;
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

THE THREE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESSES.

Early in his reign, Mohammed, of Granada, had found among the captives in one of his forays into the territories of the Christians, a damsel of transcendent beauty. The fair captive, and the old duenna who had been taken with her, were consigned to the royal harem, and in due time the former made the Moorish sovereign (called the left-handed king) the proud and happy father of three lovely daughters, all born at a birth. Mohammed could have wished they had been sons, but consoled himself with the idea that three daughters at a birth were pretty well for a man somewhat stricken in years, and left-handed. As usual with all Moslem monarchs, he summoned his astrologers on this happy event. They cast the nativities of the three princesses, and shook their heads.

"Daughters, O king! said the sages, "are always precarious property; but those will most need your watchfulness when they arrive at a marriageable age; at that time gather them under your wings, and trust them to no other guardianship."

The threefold birth was the last matrimonial trophy of the monarch; his queen died soon after, bequeathing his infant daughters to his love, and to the fidelity of the discreet Kadiga—for such was the name of the duenna.

Acting upon the advice of his astrologists, the cautious monarch sent his daughters under the care of the Kadiga to be reared in the castle of Salobrena. This was a sumptuous palace surrounded by strong fortifications and situated on the summit of a hill which overlooks the blue waters of the Mediterranean sea. Here the princesses remained, surrounded by all kinds of luxuries and amusements. Years rolled on smoothly and serenely, the discreet Kadiga watching her precious charge with unremittting care. At a corner of the garden which clothed the side of the hill on which the royal castle of Salobrena was built, was a small watchtower, fitted up as a pavilion, with latticed windows to admit the sea-breeze. Here the princesses—whose names were Zayda, Zorayda, Zorahayda—used to pass the sultry hours of mid-day, taking their siesta, or noontide slumber. Here, as the sisters were one day inhaling the healthful breezes wafted over the azure bosom of the Mediterranean, their attention was attracted by a galley which came coasting along with measured strokes of the oar. As it drew near they observed that it was filled with armed men. The galley anchored at the foot of the tower in which they sat, and a number of Moorish soldiers landed on the narrow beach, conducting several Christian prisoners. The fair occupants of the tower peeped cautiously through the close jalousies of the lattice, which screened them from sight, and perceived among the prisoners three Spanish cavaliers, richly dressed. They were in the flower of youth, and of noble presence; and the lofty manner in which they carried themselves, though loaded with chains, and surrounded with enemies, bespoke the grandeur of their souls. The princesses breathed with intense and breathless interest. Cooped up as they had been in this castle among female attendants, seeing nothing of the male sex but black slaves, or the rude fishermen of the sea-coast, it is not to be wondered at that the appearance of three gallant cavaliers, in the pride of youth and manly beauty, should produce in their unsophisticated bosoms sensations closely bordering upon the agreeable.

"Did ever nobler being tread the earth than that cavalier in crimson?" cried Zayda, the eldest of the sisters. "See how proudly he bears himself, as though all around him were his slaves!"

"But notice that one in green!" exclaimed Zorayda. "What grace! what elegance! what spirit!"

The gentle Zorahayda said nothing; but she secretly gave preference to the chevalier in green.

Weeks and months glided on, the fair sisters thinking only of the captive cavaliers, and becoming daily more and more under the influence of the fatal passion which the memory of them strengthened and confirmed. The progress of this dangerous and subtle disease was not unperceived by the sharp-sighted Kadiga. The discreet old woman became alarmed at the mischief which she had not the power to counteract or remove, and resolved to rid herself of her responsible charge by intimating to Mohammed that his daughters had arrived at the marriageable age—the critical period at which the astrologers had warningly pointed.

As he sat one day on a divan in one of the cool halls of the Alhambra, a slave arrived from the fortress of Salobrena, with a message from the wise Kadiga, congratulating him on the anniversary of his daughters' birthday. The slave at the same time presented a delicate little basket, decorated with flowers, within which, on a couch of vine and fig leaves, lay a peach, an apricot, and a nectarine, with their bloom and down and dewy sweetness upon them, and all in the early stage of tempting ripeness. The monarch was versed in the oriental language of fruit and flowers, and readily divined the meaning of the emblematic offering.

"The critical period has arrived," said he; "I must gather them under my wing, and trust no other guardianship."

So saying, he ordered that a tower of the Alhambra should be prepared for their reception, and departed at the head of his guards for the fortress of Salobrena, to conduct them home in person. About three years had elapsed since Mohammed had beheld his daughters, and he could scarcely credit his eyes at the wonderful change which that small space of time had made in their appearance. During the interval they had passed that wondrous boundary line in female life which separates the crude, unformed, and thoughtless girl from the blooming, blushing, meditative woman.

He prepared for his return by sending heralds before him, commanding everyone to keep out of the road by which he was to pass; and that all doors and windows should be closed at the approach of the princesses. He then set out, accompanied by his precious charge on three beautiful white palfreys, and escorted by a strong guard.

The cavalcade was drawing near to Granada, when it overtook, on the banks of Xenil, a small body of Moorish soldiers, with a convoy of prisoners. It was too late for the soldiers to get out of the way, so they threw themselves on their faces on the earth, ordering their captives to do the same. Among the prisoners were the three identical cavaliers whom the princesses had seen from the pavilion. They either did not understand, or were too haughty to obey the order, and remained standing and gazing upon the cavalcade as it approached.

The ire of the monarch was kindled at this flagrant defiance of his orders. Drawing his scimitar and pressing forward, he was about to deal a left-handed blow that would have been fatal to at least one of the gazers, when the princesses crowded round him, and implored mercy for the offenders. Mohammed paused with uplifted scimitar, when the captain of the guard threw himself at his feet and exclaimed: "Let not your majesty do a deed that may cause great scandal throughout the kingdom. These are three brave and noble Spanish knights, who have been taken in battle, fighting like lions." "Enough!" said the King, "I will spare their lives, but punish their audacity; let them be taken to the Vermilion towers, and put to hard labor." While Mohammed had been making this harangue, the veils of the three princesses had been thrown back, and the radiance of their beauty revealed. Its effect upon the three cavaliers was instantaneous and complete. Quick as was this victory, not less singular was the fact that each of the love-vanquished cavaliers was enraptured with a special beauty. The cavalcade resumed its march and reached the Alhambra; the Spanish captives were conducted to their allotted prison in the Vermilion towers in the same fortress.

The memory of the noble cavaliers filled the fair charges of Kadiga with pensive and melancholy thoughts. In spite of all the luxury with which they were surrounded, they pined and faded. In vain did the anxious Mohammed ransack the Zacatin of Granada for the richest silks and most precious jewels. He gave it up as a hopeless affair, and gave *carte blanche* to the discreet Kadiga, in whom his confidence was unbounded. The wise duenna was skilled in diseases of the heart, and knew the best medicine for her pining charge. The day before she had discovered the *locale* of the Christian captives, and going privately to Hussien Baba, the big-whiskered, broad-shouldered renegado, in whose charge they were, and slipping a broad piece of gold into his itching palm, thus signified her wishes: "My mistresses have heard of the musical talents of the three Spanish cavaliers, and are desirous of hearing a specimen of their skill. I am sure you are too kind-hearted to refuse them so innocent a gratification." The cautious Hussien was about to suggest obstacles and dangers, but they were removed by the golden logic of Kadiga, and it was arranged that the cavaliers should be placed to work in the ravine at the bottom of the princesses' tower. The various scenes in the interesting drama which followed need not be detailed. By the generous connivance of Hussien Baba, the lovers held converse by song and flowers. Days and weeks flew by like so many hours, the mutual passion of the captives and their royal mistresses becoming strengthened by the very difficulties by which it was attended. At length there was an interruption in their telegraphic correspondence; for several days the cavaliers ceased to make their appearance in the glen. The three beautiful princesses looked out from the tower in vain. In vain they stretched out their swan-like necks from the balcony; in vain they sang like captive nightingales in their cage; nothing was to be seen of their Christian lovers; not a note responded from the groves. The discreet Kadiga was sent forth for intelligence, and soon returned with a face full of trouble. "Ah, my children!" cried the sorrowing duenna, "you may now hang up your lutes on the willows. The Spanish cavaliers are now ransomed by their families; they are down in Granada and are preparing to return to their native country."

The three beautiful princesses were in despair at the tidings. As soon as the first burst of sorrow had subsided, the faithful governess ventured to finish her communication. "Yes, my children, well may you grieve at the loss of such worthy cavaliers. Granada, alas! has not their equals. Would they had embraced the faith of Islam, and taken service under your father! There might have been hope. As it is, they are in despair, and could think of only one plan that would remedy your common misfortune."

"What was it, good Kadiga?" exclaimed the anxious princesses in a breath. "What was it? that we may lose none of their parting words."

"In the excess of their affection, they endeavored to persuade me to urge you to fly with them to Cordova, and become their wives!"

The three princesses turned alternately pale and red, and trembled, and looked down, and cast a shy look at each other; but doubts and fears were all silenced and removed by the potent arguments of love. The following night was the one appointed for their escape. Toward midnight, when the Alhambra was buried in sleep, the discreet Kadiga listened from the balcony of a window that looked into the garden. Hussien Baba, who was to accompany the cavaliers in their flight, was already below, and gave the appointed signal. The deunna fastened the end of a ladder of ropes to the balcony, lowered it into the garden, and descended. The two eldest princes followed her with beating hearts; but when it came to the turn of the youngest princess, Zorahayda, she hesitated and trembled. Every moment increased the danger of discovery. A distant tramp was heard.

"The patrols are walking the rounds," cried the renegado; "if we linger we perish. Princess, descend instantly, or we leave you."

Zorahayda was for a moment in fearful agitation; then, loosening the ladder of ropes, with desperate resolution, she flung it from the balcony.

"It is decided!" she cried; "flight is now out of my power. Allah guide and bless you, my sisters! Farewell!"

The two eldest princesses would fain have lingered, but the furious renegado hurried them away. A dark subterranean passage soon brought them to the outside of the fortress, where the cavaliers awaited them with fleet steeds. The lovers were disguised as Moorish soldiers of the guard, commanded by the renegado. The lover of Zorahayda was frantic when he heard that that she had refused to leave the tower; but there was no time to lose in lamentations. The two princesses were placed behind their lovers, the Kadiga mounted behind the renegado, and all set off at a discreet round pace in the direction of the pass of Lope, which leads through the mountains to Cordova.

They had not proceeded far when they heard the noise of drums and trumpets from the battlements of the Alhambra.

"Our flight is discovered!" said the renegado.

"We have fleet steeds, the night is dark, and we may distance all pursuit," replied the cavaliers.

They put spurs to their horses and scoured across the Vega. They had attained the mountain of Elvira, and were entering a pass when a bale-fire sprang up into a blaze on the top of the watch-tower.

"Confusion!" shouted the renegado; "that fire will put all the guards of the passes on the alert. Away! away! Spur for your lives, or they are lost."

Away they dashed, the clattering of their horses hoofs echoing from rock to rock, as they swept along the road that skirts the rocky mountain of Elvira.

"Forward! forward!" cried the renegado, as the watch-towers of the mountains answered the light from the Alhambra. "To the bridge—to the bridge, before the alarm has reached there!"

They doubled the promontory of the mountains, and arrived in sight of the famous Puento del Pinos that crossed a rushing stream, often dyed with Moorish and Christian blood. To their confusion the tower on the bridge blazed with lights, and glittered with armed men. Followed by the cavaliers, the renegado struck off from the road, skirted the river for some distance, and dashed into its waters. They were borne for some distance down the rapid current; the surges roared around them, but the beautiful princesses clung to their Christian knights, and never uttered a complaint. The party soon gained the opposite bank in safety, and were led by the renegado, by rude and unfrequented paths, through the heart of the mountains, so as to avoid all the regular passes. They succeeded in reaching the ancient city of Cordova, where the restoration of the cavaliers to their country and friends was celebrated with great rejoicings. The princesses were forthwith received into the bosom of the church, and, after being in all due form made regular Christians, were rendered happy wives.

After the flight of her sisters, the unhappy Zorahayda was confined still more closely, though she had no known inclination to elope. It was thought, indeed, that she secretly repented having remained behind, for now and then she would be seen leaning on the battlements of the tower, and looking mournfully toward the mountains of Cordova; and sometimes the notes of the lute were heard accompanying mournful ditties, in which she lamented the loss of her sisters and her lover, and bewailed her own solitary life. She died young, and, according to popular rumor, was buried in a vault, and her untimely fate has given rise to more than one traditionary fable.

DR. PRIESTLEY, who died in 1774, is spoken of as "the father of chemistry." The same claim was made by an Irish writer for Robert Boyle, who died in 1691, and whom the biographer declared to have been "the father of chemistry and the brother of the Earl of Cork." Both Boyle and Priestley were great chemists, and made important discoveries; but is impossible to determine at what period chemistry became so far developed as to deserve the name of science. It is supposed to have originated in ancient Egypt more than a thousand years before Christ.

The Great Diamond Swindler in Jail at Last.

Philip Arnold, of Elizabethtown, Ky., was arrested in Louisville a short time ago. *The Courier-Journal* of that city contains the following account of Arnold's offense and the arrest: The famous diamond swindle in San Francisco in 1871, with which Philip Arnold was conspicuously connected, is still fresh in the memory of the reader. The affair was the occasion of numerous newspaper publications for twelve months afterward, and the story of the great "sell" went the complete rounds of the American press. The story was in substance to the effect that Arnold, who moved to the West several years ago, was employed by a number of unknown capitalists and adventurers to "salt" a certain piece of ground in the norther part of New Mexico with rough diamonds, and then offer the land for sale as a genuine diamond mine. As it was related, Arnold went to London, bought forty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds in the rough, natural state, returned with them to New Mexico, and then, according to the programme, "salted" them over the ground. Next he went to San Francisco, and after representing his diamond field with glowing and extravagant accounts of its immense wealth, soon effected a sale of his interest therein, receiving a sum of money amounting to nearly $700,000.

A company was formed in San Francisco and New York to work the mine, and, soon after operations were commenced, it was discovered that the mine was a sham and the sale an immense swindle.

Arnold, after selling out, returned to Hardin county, his old home, and a few months later suit was brought against him in the Hardin County Circuit Court by W. M. Lent, of San Francisco, for the recovery of $300,000, alleged to have been paid Arnold for shares in the diamond mine. In the fall of 1873 the suit was removed to the United States Court in this city; but before trial was had the plaintiffs agreed to a compromise, Arnold paying Lent $150,000.

After this event the affair quieted down and so remained until Saturday last, when it came to light that the matter was still in an unsettled condition in California.

About a year ago a man named L. L. Treadwell caused an indictment to be found in San Francisco against Arnold for obtaining $75,000 under false pretences from him in a transaction similar to that which involved him with W. M. Lent.

The Dangers of Ear-Rings.

An inquest held at Liverpool the other day on the body of a little girl about eight years, the daughter of a sailor, conveys a lesson with regard to ear-rings, which is, at all events, worth the attention of woman. The unfortunate child, whose death formed the subject of inquiry, about three weeks ago underwent the operation of having her ears pierced with a stocking-needle. After the ears were pierced, two ear-rings belonging to her mother were put in them. A few days later a blister came behind one ear; then the jaws began to swell; worse symptoms ensued, and on Saturday last the child died. The medical evidence was to the effect that death had resulted from exhaustion consequent upon the intense inflammation caused by the piercing of the ears, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Of course, if women choose to have their ears pierced, it would be impertinence on the part of man to remonstrate against the self-inflicted torture; but there can be no harm in suggesting that children might be allowed to reach years of discretion before they are called upon to follow the example of their elders and betters in this respect. It is, however, only fair on woman to admit that she did not invent the practice of ear-piercing. According to the Mohammedans, Abraham began it. In one of Sarah's jealous fits respecting Hagar, she said that she would not rest until she had dipped her hands in Hagar's blood. In order to quiet Sarah and enable her to redeem her promise without further upsetting her household, Abraham pierced Hagar's ears and drew rings through them. From that time ear-rings became the fashion.

Poor Women.

There is probably nothing, says the *Nation*, not even the sack of a stormed city, which brings out the devilish and animal parts of some men's nature as the unchecked control of another human being's person and feelings does. There are thousands of poor women in this city, without friends or hope in this world, who have to listen every night to the ravings and bear the blows and tortures of tyrannical beasts, compared to whom Walworth was harmless, and decent, and merciful; and yet the world knows nothing of their sorrows, unless when, now and then, some unlucky blow terminates their misery and their life together, and thousands of others pass their lives in higher stages of the same hell. What is the remedy for this state of things, except the general elevation of human nature, it would be hard to say. Legal remedies few people will care to discuss who seriously consider the condition of a woman whose youth and health have been passed in bearing children, and who has to face life without heart or hope, or training for any calling by which money may be made, and whose nearest friend has turned into one of those fiendish enemies by whom no male human being is ever pursued in civilized society.

Simple Cure for Boils.

Dr. Simon, a physician of Lorraine, gives us a new cure for boils, namely, by treating them with camphorated alcohol. As soon as the culmination point of a boil makes its appearance he puts a little of the liquid in a saucer, and, dipping the ends of his little fingers in it, rubs the inflamed surface, especially the central part, repeating the operation eight or ten times for about half a minute. He then allows the surface to dry, placing over it a slight coating of camphorated olive oil. He says that four such applications will, in almost all cases, cause boils to dry up and disappear; the operation to be performed morning, noon and evening. The announcement of so simple a cure for such a painful malady will bear repetition.

The Wonders of a Hen's Egg.

The following interesting observations on the changes that occur from hour to hour during the incubation of the hen's egg are from Sturm's Reflections:

The hen has scarcely sat on her eggs twelve hours before some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horse-shoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible; one of these is the left ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterward in the ventricle. At the end of seventy hours, the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Toward the end of the fourth day, the two auricles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more, the lungs and the stomach become visible; and four hours afterward the liver and intestines and loins and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation the bill opens and the flesh appears in the breast. In four hours more the breast-bone is seen. In six hours after this the ribs appear, forming from the back, and the bill is very visible, as well as the gall-bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours; and if the chicken be taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. At the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eighth the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterward gets more strength and grows continually, till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

Woman's Courage.

Williamsport was yesterday morning in a fever of excitement when it was announced that James Null had the night before been shot and killed by the wife of Mr. Joseph Ardinger, at their residence a few miles north of the town. The circumstances as near as we can gather them are as follow:—"Mrs. Ardinger, at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, accompanied by several of her children, went to the spring near the house for water, her husband being absent. On her way returning she was met or followed by Null, who, armed with a knife used insulting language and demanded admittance to the house. Mrs. Ardinger succeeded in getting in the house, shut the door in his face and locked it. Null then went to the rear door, and whilst attempting to force, or after he had forced it, Mrs. A., having in the meantime armed herself with a revolver, fired two shots. Null left suddenly and it was not known till the following morning that the shots had taken effect. He was then found lying about 50 yards from the house, dead, traces of blood following his path from the door of the house. When found he still retained the knife in his hand. Null was a disorderly and dangerous character, and his sudden taking off is a matter of congratulation in the neighborhood."—*Hagerstown (Md.) Press.*

French Coffee.

French coffee is much talked of, and the general supposition is that the peculiar French quality is in some filtering process, or in the way the element is extracted from the berry. But any intelligent housewife knows how to extract the element from the berry without any peculiar apparatus. Unless she sews it up as the French do, she will have nothing that will appear like French coffee. The French make their coffee so strong that one-part of liquor requires the addition of two parts to reduce it to the proper strength. This addition is made with hot milk. This large proportion of hot milk, in the place of so much warm water, gives the coffee a richness like unto that made by the addition of cream in the ordinary way. By this means hotels, and anybody that will go the expense of buying good milk, can have good coffee without cream.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Bishop of Zululand having toned up his people so that he considered it safe to leave them awhile, made a visit to England. When the cat is absent, the mouse will indulge in recreation; and while the Bishop was away the people took occasion to settle some old scores that had gathered bulk during his restraining presence. The young King Uludongo was poisoned at the instigation of his uncle, Umdwendwe, by one of the chief Indunas. The old Queen dowager thereupon immediately called together all the chiefs, and in the evening, at sunset, killed many of those implicated in her son's death, including the guilty uncle. She then dispatched a thousand warriors to the country of Umdwendwe, with orders to slay all the people, including woman and children, and the thousand warriors slew 4,000 Umdwendweans according to orders. Whether, when the Bishop goes to England again, he will take his people with him or kill them before he goes, is a question now under consideration.

THE Boston *Globe* says the cockroaches will soon hold a convention and pass resolutions complimentary to the first man who recommended borax as a means of exterminating them.

Coughs, colds, sore throat and similar troubles, if allowed to progress, will result in serious pulmonary affections—frequently incurable. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial reaches at once the seat of the disease, and gives immediate relief.

Did you ever see a child that did not have holes through the toes of its shoes. If you did they were protected by SILVER TIPS. They never wear through at the toe. Try them.

THE DYING BODY
SUPPLIED WITH THE
VIGOR OF LIFE
THROUGH
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier!
ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief,
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!
One 50-Cent Bottle

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

A Spirit's Visit.

Some of our readers, says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, may remember a statement by Dr. Ditson, of Albany, copied into these columns some time since, to the effect that Charles Wise and wife, an aged couple living in Schenectady, driving home from Glenville early one evening, twelve years ago, were struck by an engine on the Central road and killed, and that a lady living in Schenectady was told of the occurrence about three-quarters of an hour before it occurred! The editor of the Schenectady *Union* has investigated the statement, and he believes it true in all its details. "The lady alluded to," he says, "is now a resident of this city, one of the most intelligent and respectable ladies in the place, whose word would be just as good as her bond. She is known by most of our citizens, and no one would think of questioning her word on any subject when she spoke knowingly." The *Union* repeats the story, as follows:

"At ten minutes past five, just forty minutes before the accident happened, and while the train that killed Mr. and Mrs. W. must have been twenty miles from said crossing, the lady in this city, already alluded to, heard her door-bell ring, which she answered. She found at the door an aged lady, or what appeared to her as such whose dress indicated that she belonged to a previous generation, and whom she did not know. She informed the stranger that she did not know her, the stranger making a similar observation with regard to her. The strange woman then told her to send down to the 6 o'clock train, as the dead bodies of her friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, were upon it. The old lady then left. The lady of the house told her husband, who was in the back yard at the time, who heard the bell ring, what had happened, but he did not believe it, and made the matter the subject of ridicule. But being urged a second or third time, he went to the depot. The train not having arrived he returned home, still more a disbeliever than ever. Concluding, however, to satisfy himself that the whole thing was a mere fancy, he went again to the depot, this time to find the train in considerable late, but, true enough, bearing the dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Wise, who were killed as above stated. As was previously stated, there is no telegraphic communication with the scene of the accident, and if there had been how could it have given notice here of an accident forty minutes before it happened? As was stated, the lady who received this information was not a Spiritualist. She subsequently described the appearance of the person who rang the bell to a sister of Mrs. Wise, who declared it to be a true description of her mother, who had been dead many years. We have repeated part that was stated in the article in the New York paper, in order to give the facts just as we learned them, and also to show that said report was essentially true."

The editor speculates considerably as to the mystery, and although he is not a Spiritualist, he intimates his profound belief first in the story, and next in the supposition that the mysterious visitor of the Schenectady lady was an embodied spirit. Now, then, will some scientist, or perhaps some one well versed in human nature and the prevalent desire to believe in the marvelous, take up this case and investigate it?

A Girl Dresses in Male Attire and Works in a Harvest-Field.

Col. J. C. Myers, owning an extensive farm about seven or eight miles west of Omaha, employed several harvest hands two or three weeks ago, at $2.50 per day each. Among the number thus engaged was a young, rather good-looking and smooth-faced chap, who attracted some attention on account of his very symmetrical build. He worked faithfully from morning till night in the harvest-field beneath the hot sun, and fairly earned his money. On Saturday last Col. Myers was considerably surprised upon accidently discovering that the supposed young man was a girl dressed in male attire. He at once accused her of being a female and demanded her reason for thus unsexing herself. She acknowledged the fact, and explained, that, owing to adverse circumstances, and her inability to obtain work at any reasonable compensation while attired as a girl, she had donned the garments of a man and had then no difficulty in securing employment at a remunerative price. This was not her first appearance in a harvest-field, nor was it the first time she had done the work of a man. Further than this she would not explain, refusing to give her right name, her home, or any other facts concerning herself.

Of course, under the circumstances, Col. Myers could not longer continue her in his employment, as the discovery had become known among the farm hands. He accordingly discharged her in the kindest manner, paying her in full for the labor she had done. She then bid her employer good-by and took her departure to seek work elsewhere.

Had she attended Trinity Church last Sunday evening, she might have been benefited by that portion of Dr. Garrett's sermon which strongly condemned the practice of young people donning the costume of the opposite sex, either for amusement or other objects. That habit was one that originated among the earliest heathen, who practiced it in their idolatrous orgies.—*Omaha Bee.*

A Lone Game.

A smart Troy, New York, billiardist picked up a countryman, and induced him to play a game of billards—one hundred points. The city boy took the cue, and run the game out without a stop. The countryman quietly laid down his cue, and started for the door. Said the billiardist, "Here, come back and pay for this game." "What game?" said country. "Why, the game we just played." "We?" said the countryman, "we? I ha'n't played no billiards, as I know of. I guess, mister, see'n as you played the game alone, you'd better pay for it alone!" Whereat the countryman walked out and the smart city boy cogitated.

A MASS of finger puffs covers the head of the fashionable girl of the period, coming from the forehead to the nape of the neck.

How Children are "Raised."

What ought, what can a mother do, when a good, pleasant, careless husband constantly thwarts all her efforts to teach or govern the children, and yet cannot be made to see or feel what he is doing?

Let us illustrate and sketch from memory, not imagination:

"Mamma, please give me a piece of pie?"

"No, darling, one piece is enough."

"Half a piece, please, mamma?"

"No, Freddie, no more."

"A very little piece, mamma, dear?"

"No, Freddie, no."

"Do give the child a little piece; I'll risk it's hurting him."

And the mother gave it.

"Mamma, may I go out and play?"

"It's very chilly, and you have a cold. I don't think it is best."

"Bundle me up warm, mamma, and I won't take cold."

"I fear you will; you must play indoors to-day."

"Just a little while, please, mamma?"

"No, Freddie, you must not go out to-day."

"Do let the child go out. What a girl you are making of him. Women never were fitted to bring up boys. Dress him up warm, and let him run; it will do him good."

And Freddie went out.

"May I have my blocks in the parlor, mamma?"

"No, Willie; make your block-house in the dining-room. Miss L. is an invalid and I want the parlor very quiet."

"I'll be very quiet."

"You will intend to be, but you cannot help making some noise, and as Miss L. very rarely goes anywhere, I feel she will be very tired at best; so be a very good little boy and play in the dining-room this afternoon."

"I won't make a bit of noise, nor tire her one speck."

"You must play in the dining-room, Willie, and not say any more about it."

"Nonsense! it will do her good to see a happy little face; it will give her something besides her own pains and aches to think of. Let him bring his blocks in the parlor."

And he brought them in.

"What a torment that boy has got to be! It's teaze, teaze, teaze from morning till night. It's enough to wear the patience out of Job! If you don't whip him I will."

And he whipped him.

Query—Who ought to be whipped?—"*Mother at Home.*"

Mistaken Philanthropy.

On circus-day evening a well-known, well-to-do citizen of this city, whose kindness of heart and deeds toward "God's poor" are in every man's mouth, though he himself is proverbial for his modesty, went up to the circus. Like the ancient Emperor Aurelian, he counts that day lost which records no good deed—something done which has made some one happy. On his way up he revolved in his own mind the deeds of the day, but could think of nothing he had done which had made any one glad, and his heart was full of regrets that he had accomplished nothing. Just as he approached the entrance to the tent he heard the man who collected the tickets order a little girl, perhaps 10 or 12 years of age, and evidently one of the poorest of the poor, away from the tent because she had no ticket. The child showed her grief in a glistening tear-drop, and turned regretfully away. Here was the chance, and our philanthropist grasped quickly at the opportunity. He approached the girl, and told her to follow him and he would take her in to see the circus. She expressed her gratitude in the best manner she knew, and followed him in. He took great pains in showing her all the animals, explaining their peculiarities to her, the country they came from, etc., regardless of the wonder it created among his friends. He then entered the circus tent; seating his protege by his side, and congratulating himself that he had made that girl's heart purer and happier for that day, at least. When the performance was about half through the girl got up and started to go out. "Why do you leave so soon, my dear?" asked our philanthropist. "Oh!" said she, "this is the d—dest poorest circus I ever saw. Get off my dress and let me go." Love's labor was lost, and the philanthropist was at last left with the conviction that *his* day was lost also.—*Dubuque Times.*

A Terrible Tragedy at Sea.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris has received an account of a terrible occurrence at sea, the particulars of which are as follows:

On the 8th of June the Italian vessel Napoleon Camarero sailed from Macao with a crew of 40 men, 663 coolies for Callao, and 8,000 packets of fireworks. After a lapse of two days, the interpreter discovered a plot among the emigrants to seize on the ship. The Captain immediately ordered one-half of them to be confined in the hold, but the next day those who remained on deck armed themselves with knives, belaying-pins, pieces of wood, in short, anything they could lay their hands on, and attacked the crew, who defended themselves with muskets and revolvers. The coolies then massed themselves on the forecastle and set fire to the vessel, hoping that the crew would set to work at the pumps to extinguish the flames. During that time they had also freed their comrades, and murdered the few sailors they could get hold of. The Captain, seeing what they were doing, ordered the boat to be lowered, and left the ship with the remainder of his men. Some sailors who remained on board with the doctor, the magazine man and interpreter, were unable to prevent the flames from reaching the fireworks, and the ship blew up, scattering the fragments of the mutineers in every direction, under the very eyes of the escaped crew.

THE New York *Herald* remarks: "Many people think that since the abolition of the slave trade, as directly connected with the equipment of slave ships in New York and the hanging of Gordon in the harbor, that the traffic in human flesh had come to an end. Those who think so are laboring under a grievous error, for at No. 148 West Twenty-sixth street there is always a stock of babies on hand, who can be purchased for a consideration, varying from $15 to $25. They are advertised for 'adoption.'"

Russian Railways.

It appears from a statement in Russian papers that the Russian railway system covered, at New Year last, a total length of 15,842 versts, of which 5,262 versts were state-owned lines; 651 versts are in Finland. The figures refer only to lines already fully completed and worked; 1,740 versts more are in progress of construction, and 2,348 versts are projected. Of the fifty railway companies existing in the empire, only ten have constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; the remaining forty are guaranteed—twenty to the full amount of their capital, the other twenty only to a partial extent. The entire sum annually guaranteed by the state in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounts to 51,177,627 roubles. In 1873, 14,592,172 roubles, being 78.52 per cent. of the sum total, were actually paid out of the exchequer. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between seventy-five and eighty-five years. Some small companies have charters only for thirty-seven years.

A STORY is told, and it may be averred, says the *Rock*, that it is "founded on the fact," that in a certain cathedral city there once dwelt two ministers of the gospel—one, we will call him John Brown, and member of the Cathedral body; and another of the same name, a poor independent minister. The similarity of address led to some unfortunate *contretemps;* letters and parcels intended for one J. B. went to the other J. B. On one occasion the Cathedral J. B. became angry on opening a parcel not intended for him and he consequently addressed the following note to Mr. J. Brown:

"Sir—If you had not assumed a title to which you had no right, this mistake could not have occurred. Your obedient servant, etc."

The nonconformist bided his time in silence. Not long after this, however, he too opened a parcel intended for his High Church brother. It contained a considerable supply of manuscript sermons. Upon this the dissenting brother addressed the following courteous retort to the minor canon:

"Rev. Sir—If you had not undertaken an office for which you are wholly unfit, this accident could not have occurred. Yours obedient servant, J. B.'

Photography at the Bottom of the Sea.

Dr. Neumayer recently exhibited before the Berlin Geographical Society a photographic apparatus designed for the determination of the temperature and of the currents at great depths in the ocean. The invention is composed of a copper box, hermetically sealed and furnished with an exterior appendage made like a rudder. In the interior is a mercury thermometer and a compass, each inclosed in a glass receptacle in which are admitted traces of nitrogen gas. A small electric battery completes the apparatus. When the latter is allowed to descend attached to a sounding line, the action of the current on its rudder causes it to assume a parallel direction, thus indicating the set of the flow by the relative position of compass, needle and rudder. The thermometer of course shows the surrounding temperature. In order to fix these indications, a piece of photographic paper is suitably disposed near the glass cases containing the instruments. Then at the proper time a current of electricity is established through the gas in the receptacles, causing an intense violent light, capable of acting chemically upon the paper for a sufficient length of time to allow of the photography thereon of the shadows of the compass needle and of the mercury column. Within three minutes, it is said, the operation is complete, when the apparatus is hoisted and the paper removed.

The "Life-Dress."

Mr. C. S. Merriman, of New York, the patentee of the life-dress, has offered $500 to Mr. Paul Boyton, the diver, to to make a sea voyage in his suit, in order to demonstrate to the public its merits as a life-preserver. He has accepted the proposal, and on or about the 25th of September he will be carried from New York by an outward-bound steamer to a distance not less than 200 miles from land, when he will be dropped and left to the mercy of the waves until he shall meet a passing vessel. He will carry with him in a rubber bag sufficient rations, consisting of dried meats, etc., for one week as well as a good quantity of fresh water. He will also carry signal lights and flags, with a sectional flag twelve feet long for raising them, all of which are to be stowed away in the unlimited portals of the rubber bag, which is about two feet square, and is of little or no inconvenience, strapped to and floated at the side of the swimmer. The feat may be considered by many as challenging death, but Mr. Boyton is very sanguine of success, and says that he would willingly allow himself to be left a thousand miles out without the slightest fears regarding his safe recovery. In order to accomplish this object he has chosen the mentioned date as the one when he will be most likely to encounter the severe equinoctial gales.

Roaches and Borax.

A Pittsburgh correspondent tells how to get rid of our colony of roaches: "Sprinkle your desk and the floor with pulverized borax; let it remain some days without being brushed off the desk or floor, and, our word for it, 'brown roaches' will be completely vanished to appear never more." Oh, you be hanged. Didn't we try the borax, and didn't the roaches immediately hold a public meeting and adopt a series of resolutions thanking us for the kindness we had done them; and didn't all the other roaches in town attend the convention and determine to become permanent members of the colony when the meeting adjourned; and aren't they swarming around us this moment "as thick as Tewksbury mustard?" Give the scoundrels borax, and they think you are a mother to them—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CENTRAL TEXAS has a population of 500,000; Northern and Eastern Texas, 400,000; and Western Texas, which is cut off from the other portions of the State by the swift rolling Colorado, has 200,000.

Causes of Insomnia.

Researches lately made by Dr. Duckworth, an English physician, appear to show clearly that the brain is comparatively anæmic during sleep, and that the blood thus removed from the head is more freely supplied to the viscera and integuments. The most constant cause, and certainly the most frequent accompaniment of sleeplessness, says Dr. Duckworth, is an opposite condition—one of active and increased cerebral circulation. There may, he says, sometimes be a species of nocturnal dyspepsia, mild in its character, and producing actual suffering, but giving rise to persistent insomnia. There may be symptoms beyond dryness of the mouth, burning of the soles of the feet, and heat and throbbing in the head, these being probably due to a too acid condition of the contents of the stomach and upper part of the small intestines.

WINNING GOLDEN OPINIONS.—Perhaps no man living has won more golden opinions than Dr. Walker, as the enormous and widely increasing sale of his CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS attests. We never look into one of our exchanges but there is a panegyric of the Bitters staring us in the face. Our readers will say that there must be a reason for all this praise. They are right. The efficacy of this celebrated medicine is established by evidence which it is impossible to doubt. Among the thousands who have borne testimony to its excellence, there is not one dissentient voice. In very many phases of inorganic disease it seems to be unfailing. All diseases arising from a vitiated state of the blood are surely eradicated by it. It is an effectual remedy for pulmonary complaints, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and dyspepsia. It purges the body of all unhealthy humors, gives tone to the system, and where the vital powers are enfeebled, restores their functions to vigorous and healthy action. All this it does the more effectually because its operation is not interfered with by the presence of alcohol. The VINEGAR BITTERS is perfectly free from any such hurtful ingredient. We have always believed that plants contain the true remedies for disease, and *all* the remedies necessary. Dr. Walker is on the line of real progress, and we hope that he will not rest on his present discoveries. 5

WHOEVER makes the most promises is apt to carry the election.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physician, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens, O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"DR. PIERCE—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From MRS. JOHN E. HAMLIN, Odell, Ill., Mar. 19, 1872:

"DR. PIERCE—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

ONE of the busiest places in the country is the factory of the Narragansett Collar Company. From eighty to one hundred young ladies are constantly employed folding and boxing Elmwood Collars. It looks like a bee-hive and all "queens."

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.. @ ..
HOGS—Dressed	.. @ ..
COTTON	16½ @ 17½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 40 @ 4 95
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 09½ @ 1 13
No. 1 Spring	1 10 @ 1 20
CORN	79½ @ 81½
PORK—New Mess	22 50 @ 23 00
LARD—Steam	14 @ 14½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 30 @ 6 65
Choice Natives	6 00 @ 6 20
Good to Prime Steers	5 60 @ 5 85
Cows and Heifers	3 40 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 20 @ 5 00
Inferior to Common	2 45 @ 3 50
HOGS—Live	6 25 @ 7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 7 30
Red Winter	5 40 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	97 @ 99
No. 2 Spring	93 @ 95
No. 3 Spring	88 @ 89½
CORN—No. 2	64½ @ 67
OATS—No. 2	42 @ 43½
RYE—No. 2	73 @ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	90 @ 92
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	28 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 12½
PORK—Mess	22 62½ @ 22 75
LARD	11 @ 12

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 12 @ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	67 @ 69
OATS—No. 2	42½ @ 45
RYE—No. 2	95 @ 1 00
PORK—Mess	24 00 @ ..
LARD	.. @ ..
HOGS	.. @ ..
CATTLE	.. @ ..

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	98 @ 1 00
No. 2	93½ @ 95
CORN—No. 2	66 @ 67½
OATS—No. 2	40 @ 41½
BARLEY—No. 2	91 @ 92½
RYE	81 @ 82½

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—White	.. @ ..
CORN	68 @ 71
OATS	43 @ 48
RYE	82 @ 83½
PORK—Mess	23 00 @ 24 00
LARD	8 @ 13

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.. @ ..
Amber Michigan	1 09 @ 1 11
OATS	42½ @ 44
CORN	69 @ 71

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	.. @ ..
Amber	.. @ ..
CORN	.. @ ..
OATS	.. @ ..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 08½ @ 1 10
No. 2 Red	1 05½ @ 1 07
CORN	71 @ 75
OATS	44 @ 47

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly skin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous viva voce advertising is better than all paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

MONEY-MAKING EMPLOYMENT. Best ever offered. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

PAPER PAILS. JENNINGS BROS., manufacturers of the Japanese Paper Ware, 302 Pearl-st., N. Y. City. Trade supplied with Spittoons, Bowls, Basins, Slop Jars, Trays, &c.

TELEGRAPHING!

STUDENTS wanted to learn TELEGRAPHING. The best facilities in the world. Address WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO., Decatur, Ill.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and receive by mail a Beautiful Chromo, size 7 by 9—worth $1.50—and full instructions to clear $20 a day. Address PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't delay—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N.Y., P.O.Box 1287.

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represents over 1,500 papers, divided into 7 subdivisions. Send 3-cent stamp for Map showing location of papers, with combined and separate lists giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISERS

Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of THE GREAT NEWSPAPER AUXILIARY LISTS. Apply to E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

YOUNG MEN Wanted at once to learn telegraphing and take offices on new lines which we are furnishing with operators. Salary from $50 to $100 per month. Circulars mailed free. N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Market-st., cor. Washington, Chicago, Ill.
$2.50 PER DAY! 200 ROOMS!
Passenger Elevator.
J. APPLETON WILSON, Prop'r.

Agents Wanted for the Life and Adventures of

KIT CARSON,

From facts dictated by himself. The only True and Authentic life of America's greatest HUNTER, SCOUT and GUIDE ever published. Full descriptions of the Indian tribes of the FAR WEST, including the MODOC WAR, thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Agents are taking from 10 to 20 orders every day. 20,000 already sold. Illustrated circulars free. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 163 and 165 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NOTICE

TO SETTLERS AND LUMBERMEN.

This Company offers for sale a large amount of very desirable Farming Land, situated along the line of its road north of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, at low prices to actual settlers. The land is covered with a dense forest of various kinds of hard wood interspersed with the finest pine. Extraordinary facilities granted to parties locating mills on the line. For further information apply to
F. W. WEBSTER, Land Agent,
Or to E. B. PHILLIPS, Gen. Manager
Office of Wisconsin Central Railroad,
Milwaukee, June 6, 1874.

BECKWITH
$20.
Portable Family Sewing Machine,
THE MOST
POPULAR
of any in the market. Makes the Most Durable Stitch, with Strength, Capacity, and Speed. Equal to any, regardless of cost.
Beckwith Sewing Machine Co.,
862 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Samples and Circulars.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

What is this Great Remedy, and what are its effects? These are questions which the great American public has a right to ask, and it has also a right to expect a candid and satisfactory reply. The preparation is a mild and gentle saline cathartic, alterative and tonic, and is most carefully prepared in the form of a snow-white powder, containing all the wonderful medical properties of the far-famed

Seltzer Springs of Germany.

Of its effects, those who have tested the preparation are the best judges, and they declare, over their own signatures, that the preparation will promptly relieve indigestion, regulate the flow of the bile, cure every species of headache, tranquilize the nervous system, refresh and invigorate the weak, mitigate the pangs of rheumatism, neutralize acid in the stomach, cleanse and tone the bowels, assist the failing appetite, cure the heartburn. If you are a sufferer, give this remedy one trial, and it will convince you of the above facts. Sold by all druggists.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of *Alcohol.* The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

THE REMINGTON WORKS.

THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON
Sewing Machine.
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.
THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—*A New Invention,* THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods.*
3.—Runs LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination* of qualities.
4.—DURABLE—*Runs for Years* without Repairs.
5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.
6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant,* forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop-Feed,* which insures *uniform length of stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread-Controller,* which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread.*
8.—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skillful* and *experienced mechanics,* at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N.Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square (Kurtz's Building). BRANCH OFFICES: 233 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 276 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 400 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HO! For the Middle Region Western IOWA

1,500,000 Acres R. R. Lands, better and cheaper than can be had elsewhere. The best Corn, Wheat and Cattle-raising belt in all the West. Price $5 and $6 per acre. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Pure water, no ague, no grasshoppers, no Indians. SEND FOR A HAND-BOOK. It costs nothing, and gives maps, full descriptions, prices, terms, and how to reach the lands free. Address IOWA R. R. LAND CO., Chicago, Illinois, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner.

Rev. Milton Rowley, of Marseilles, Ills.—says: "I have no scruples about recommending *Kress Fever Tonic.* I rather regard it a means of grace in this locality, because many of my best parishioners are kept, by Ague, from church; besides it makes men cross, peevish and unsocial and any medicine which will cure such ills, should have the benefit of the clergy. I *know* Kress Fever Tonic will cure, because I tried it myself and have seen it tried, and I gladly do what I can to introduce so reliable a medicine to my friends." A box of liver pills free with every bottle of medicine.

A Means of Grace.

KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

C. N. U. No. 25

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES.

CLOCKS.

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.

ORGANS.

6d Musical Instruments of a kinds c nsta tly on hand.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBE,

GRANITE.

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

The Auburn

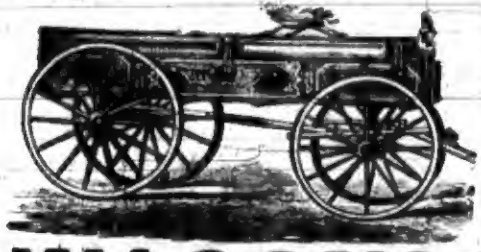

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Ross & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter should give township and section.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

The Newest & Best.

The Mammoth House.

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.,

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

Elegant and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112,000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS,
H. C. HANNA,
R. C. ROBERTSON,
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '71

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Go

---

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public. Order for custom work promptly attended to.

V. A. BEARD,

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the corporation.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town. They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Speciality.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer Goods

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATHER

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows' Building

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

T. B. TOTTEN

—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnshing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

CONSUMPTION!

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases of which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

And get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade, so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen.

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1 10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80, best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80, 110
Gunpowder	60, 80, 110
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 85
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	[illegible]
2nd best	2[illegible]c
Roasted Coffee	[illegible]

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35c
Shelled Almonds per lb	3[illegible]
All kind of nuts, Filberts, per lb	16
Brazil nuts	12½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	21c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$1.00
Lard Oil	11[illegible]
Neats-Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Year old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	35c

SYRUPS.

Cuba per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	5c per lb or $6.00 half bar
No 2 " "	per ½ Bbl $4.00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $1,100 ½ Bbls $5.00.

No. 2, 5c. Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per pound 12½ Pickled Pork per lb 14c

COFFEE REDUCED 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	12c	Granulated	12c
Coffee A	11c	Brown	08c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c. No. 3 75c. No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts per pound,

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 10, 1874. No. 37.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

OneYear,...... ...$2. | SixMonths,..... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square ......$	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Bliss

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phaatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Tolo do Ohio

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 29	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 41	4 55
McCowan's	3 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Boesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Boesons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 05	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 26a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola	9 50	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 20 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East. Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Going West. Mail	Acc'
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 04	Auburn	2 50	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	6 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,20 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	5,15 "	5,20 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,05 "
line lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,20 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,45 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2,16 "	10,25 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,05 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,33 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A.M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Go

History of Thieving Contracts.

After having been driven, says the New York *Sun*, by the exposures of the press and an indignant public sentiment to repeal the Jayne jobbery, the Sanborn contracts, part of the back-pay grab, and other iniquitous legislation of the last Congress, the Republican leaders have the audacity to claim as a merit what they were compelled reluctantly to yield as a necessity. Mr. Morton, who sounded the key note for his party was bold enough to say in his recent speech:

"The detection and exposure of the Credit Mobilor, Sanborn and District of Columbia transactions were the voluntary and earnest work of the Republican party."

When a public man, holding the political position that Senator Morton does, thus outrages truth and wilfully falsifies recent and familiar facts, he only exposes the desperation of his cause and the recklessness of his character.

In the summer of 1872, when we first detected and exposed the Credit Mobiler, the Republican press and managers with a united voice denounced the charges as false; and the members of Congress who were subsequently convicted of corruption, and who sought to escape the penalty of that crime by adding to it flagrant perjury were the very first to rush into print with denials of any complicity, and solemn protestations of perfect innocence. And it was only when the proofs produced became irresitible, that they yield to an investigation and were whitewashed by Mr Poland's committee.

So too in the case of Washington Ring and their enormous frauds. The organs of the Administration at Washington and elsewhere not only upheld them, but the President and Cabinet considered in an illegal process to abduct Charles A. Dana, the editor of New York Sun, for those exposures, hoping by that outrage to silence criticism and to insure the continued success of a plundering combination. In spite of the proofs of appalling rascality and robbery, there would have been no investigation but for fear of the coming elections, and the upright man who moved it in the House—J. M. Wilson of Indiana—is still hounded by the confederates of the dethronged Boss for an honest discarge of his duty.

The Custom House corruption with all its ramifying roguery, was investigated twice in New York city by committees of the Senate, and in both cases the Republican majority endorsed the jobbery, found everything pure and proper, and issued a new license to protect extortion on commerce and the blackmailing of merchants.

All the scandalous legislation which has provoked such just and intense feeling everywhere, was deliberately designed to attain the very objects which have been so completely exposed. Burglars never entered upon their work with better preparation than did the Republican majority of the last Congress. The plans were all concocted in secret, and sprung with the perfection of machinery at the appointed hour. The excitement over the Credit Mobiler had hardly cooled before the back pay and salary steal bill of enormities was hurried through in the closing hours, as if to cap the climax of a long series of thieving schemes.

And now it is pretended by Mr. Morton and his followers that the Sanborn law was passed thoughtlessly and was repealed promptly. It remained over two years on the statute book, and it was not until four million dollars was extorted under it, of which but two hundred and fifty thousand went into the Treasure, and there was a loud demand by the press and the commercial community for repeal, aided by a wholesome fear of the elections, that the party yielded at all

They went into it with their eyes open, and the record is useful for revealing the means by which such infamous legislation was carried, and bringing before the public the men who ore responsible for it. When this project was first concocted early in 1872, it was presented to the Committe on Appropriations in the House and was refused. Then they carried it to the Senate, and got an amendment put in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The only explanation made there was that it proposed to collect money illegally withheld from the Treasury.

◆

Mrs. Ellen Knapp, of Nyack, had a pension claim agent arrested for overcharging her for service. He was held for examination.

◆

The Carlists have extinguished the lights on the Spanish coast between San Sebastian and Bilbao.

Mr. Pratt On The Question

The only report of Mr. Pratt's speeches we have seen is a very unsatisfactory and brief one, published in a Peru paper of last week. Accepting it, however as representing in the main Mr. Pratt's position on the financial question, we are astonished that a man of his usual fairnes and intelligence should so misrepresent his opponents as he is reported to have done in Peru. In the Senate, by his speech and votes, Mr. Pratt was a pronounced inflationist, and advocated that heresy with as much party zeal as any man in that body. He now changes front, and condemns the Indiana Democratic platform because it favors the redemption of bonds with greenbacks, a measure, he says, that will increase the volume of the currency nine hundred millions of dollars. Hence he is opposed to that scheme because it would effect the standard of values.

Mr. Pratt did not read far enough. The resolution says that the bonds should be redeemed and greenbacks issued from time to time, as the legitimate business interests of the country should demand, thereby preserving an equilibium in trade. It is identical with the doctrine advocated by Mr. Morton, in 1868, and approved by both the Republican and Democratic parties. The issuing of greenbacks to the extent of the bonded debt was never contemplated by the Democratic party and nowhere urged by it. It has, however advocated the repeal of the National banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. To this Mr. Prats is opposed, but without reason, as he contents himself with merely stating a general objection to such a policy. The Democratic reason for this policy is that: 1. It would distroy a great monopoly that is quietly but certainly gaining the possession and control of the legislation of the country, and menaceing the interests of the agricultural and mechanical classes, 2. That it would give the country but one paper currency, the payment of which is pledge by the people themselves. 3. That it would cut off eighteen millions of dollaas in gold annually paid in the way of interest to the bond holders. 4. It would be release and make subject to taxation the capital now looked up and exemted, in government bonds.

Mr. Pratt's argument is more in the nature of a special plea in the interests of the national bank and the bondholders, than those general ones pretaining to the people. He thinks it wrong to lay hands upon the banks, as they have in good faith investeu their money in that line of business. Admit it; Has not the business man, in equal good faith, invects his capital in some line of business which is subject to the mutations of time and the laws of trade? Are not these the attendant risks every man takes upon himself, in engaging in any enterprise? The people have justly complained that Congress has favored the capital of the country at the expense of its industry, and to substantiate this well wrounded charge, the point to the national bank system, that under the protecting care of the goveanment has become an immense and poweaful monopoly, able to secure any kind of congressional legislation its interests demand. Does Mr. Pratt say this is just and that at should be continued? That the good faith of the people is pledged to so monstrous a doctrine? If so, it is time that both he and his party are roted out of public places.—*Pharos.*

◆

The Pulpit War-Whoop.

From the Congregationalist

Please to notice. It is a cry, or shout. We do not hear at all refer to the pious whine with which some white cravatted speakers bewail to the evil spirits of the age; nor the holy nasal tone which some men who are veery sensible follows out of the desk invariably of unocusiously, assume when they get into it; nor the sepulchral squawk which now and then, some conscientious reprover goes down into the double bass to emphasize; but what we have in mind is the loud and growing, the selfsatisfied and irrepressible, the exuberant and ear-stunning, the turgid and tremendous howl-growl; tha sonorous stentorian, uproarous obstreperous clang, clangor, peal swell rear, blast, hubbub and hullabaloo with which some of our great pulpit orators balabor an audience, under the impression that there can be no sincere and effective preaching of the Gosple unless soaldelivered that a deaf man with cotton wool in his ears might be warranted to hear it at the distance of half a mile, or thereabouts. This is what we refer to.

We call it the pulpit whoop.

◆

Five hundred laborers left England for Canada last week.

How County Officers Play it.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* and *Journal* were recently discussing the relative expenditures in democratic and republican counties, during which the *Sentinel* made the following pungent thrust.

"To show the effect that a board of republican commissioners may have on the precentage of a democratic county it will be sufficient to cite the case of Fountian. This county stands very high in the *Journal's* table. It is democratic and yet the republican board governs it. Its expence for stationery during the year ending June 30th, amounted to $6,000 while many of the democratic counties of the State such as Madison, Knox, Jackson and Shelby were suyplyed at the rate of from $1,500 to $2,000. This county had a contract with the *Sentinel* for furnishing $2,000 worth of stationery and repudiated the agreement with the company refused to forward a county official a suit of broadcloth and charge the cloth as stationery. The Fountain board of commisioners immediately thereafter entered into a contract with the *Journal* for $3,500 worth of stationery, and that virtuous establishment is on record as drawing $875 for one quarter although only $62 worth of stationery was furnished.

◆

The Oldest Voter Heard From.

The following extraordinary statement is given in the Bloomington Ind correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, where it appears just as here printed; Having notice in several journals articles claiming for their various localities the honor of having in their midst the oldest voter, I concluded to put in the claims of Monroe county, Indiana. Living near Bloomington is our venerable old friend Wm. Ross, who, according to his own account and family record, was born at Guilford Court House, North Carolina May, 17, 1759; consequently he is one hundred and fifteen (115) years old the 17th of last month (May). Father Ross is in splended health, visits Bloomington frequently during plesant weather of Summer, kills squarrels with his rifle, chops wood, works his own garden and says he feels as young as he did half a centuay ago, Father Ross was not in the Revolutionary war but was an eye witness of the battle of Guilford Court House, North Corelina, and makes no claim to having been a member of the military family of Gen, Washington, or of ever having seen the General. He has voted for ninty-four years, dut does not remember how many votes he has cast within that time, but must been well on to two hundred times, and had invaribly voted the regular democratic ticket and never fails to pay his taxes. He is certainly the oldest man in the State if not in the world."

◆

A stranger reveald himself to George Rodifer at Robinson's circus, when here recently, as his brother, from whom nothing had been heard in fifteen years. He said that he had seen their father, on the street that day, but did not address him. After fully proving his identity by reference to the past, etc., and some further conversation, he left his new-found relative as unceremoniously as he had approached him, and has not since been seen. Mr. Rodifer subsequently learned that he was an assistant foreman in charge of the circus.—*South Bend Tribune.*

◆

A Plea for the County Paper.

From the Brooklin Reporter

The county paper is the best read paper in the world. No other contains the marriages and deaths, to say nothing of divorces and births; no other gives the time for the next ball, picnic, dramatic association meeting (?) or political meeting; no other discusses the affairs of the town and county, the arrival of new goods on the murchants' counters, or a new hat on the editor's desk. Without a paper in the town that has ever injoyed a well managed one feels indeed lost.

◆

Ex-Governor Abram A. Hammand of this State, died at Denver, Colorado, on Thursday last. For years Gov Hammond has been an invalid, and at the time of his death was in Colorada, for his health. In 1856 Gov. H. was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov Williard, and was elected. In 1860, upon the death of Gov W., he became the acting Gov. of the State, which position he held until January 1861. He was a man of marked ability, and at one time one of the most effective speakers and influential politicians in the State. Gov H. was half brother of Judge Hammond, of Jasper county, who upon several occasions has held Circuit Courts.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

PROF. PIERRE BLOT, the celebrated culinary artist, died in New York last week....Henry C. Bowen has sued the Brooklyn *Eagle* for libel, laying damages at $100,000.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached at the Twin Mountain House, N. H., on the 30th ult., to a congregation of over 1,000 persons. His sermon was pronounced one of his most successful efforts.

FRANK MOULTON has addressed a card to the public, through the New York papers, explaining his reasons for appearing in Plymouth Church to hear the report of the Investigating Committee, and protesting against the rough manner in which he was treated by the congregation. He winds up with the following threat: "I will add that the hearing, which was last night denied to me in the place where I had the right to demand and expect it, I shall ask for from the public at large in a few days. The only delay in the publication will arise from the preparation of *fac simile* copies of letters and papers. I have sought for four years, for the sake of the innocent children of two families, to shield Mr. Beecher from the exposure of his crime of adultery, but Mr. Beecher, his committee, and his church have united to compel me, for my own self-protection, to reveal him to the world, as I shall shortly do, in a still worse light than in which he now stands."...It cost New York city the enormous sum of $50,000,000 to run its municipal government for the year ending Aug. 1.

The West.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN publishes a general order setting forth that parties such as are organizing at Sioux City, Yankton, and elsewhere, with the view of visiting the Black Hills country, will not be permitted to go unless by authority from the Secretary of the Interior or Congress.

GOV. OSBORNE, of Kansas, has called an extra session of the Legislature for the 15th of September, to devise means for the relief of sufferers from the grasshoppers.

A FRENCHMAN, named August Gardner, while walking on the track of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, near Henryville, Ind., on the night of the 29th ult., was attacked by three men. They took his pocket-book and $5, and then tied him on the track with a rope, over a small culvert, and left him. He succeeded in getting the ropes that held his body united, but before he got the rope that bound his left foot loosened an approaching passenger train was upon him. He in that desperate moment, threw his body off the track. The train passed over and severed his leg from the body. He was picked up next morning by the conductor of a passing freight train and revived sufficiently to make the above statement. He afterward relapsed and died at 9 o'clock a. m. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the crime.

JUDGE BASIL HARRISON, the original of Cooper's "Bee Hunter," died recently at his home near Schoolcraft, Mich., aged 104 years and 6 months....Dispatches from Dodge City state that Capt. Thresher's surveying party arrived there last week. Six of his men were attacked by Indians on the evening of Aug. 23, while in camp on Crooked creek, and the entire party killed. The names of the killed are: O. L. Short, Truman Short, James Shaw and son, John Kuehler and Henry Jones. The family and relatives of the murdered men reside in Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kan.... Dispatches from the Black Hills are to the effect that Custer's command had arrived at Fort Abraham Lincoln, having marched about 1,200 miles during the last sixty days. The expedition has been eminently successful in every particular, having made valuable discoveries of gold and other mineral deposits, incurred no annoyance from Indians, and suffered the loss of only four men by death. General Custer announces that, with replenished supplies, his command is in good condition to take the field.

COL. DAVID NORRIS, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Southwestern Missouri, 65 years of age, was brutally murdered last week, in Baxter county, by a young man named William P. Dickson. It appeared that Dickson bought a tract of land upon which Col. Norris held a mortgage, and proceeded to cut off the timber. Norris protested against this, and in attempting to restrain Dickson was shot six times. Dickson confessed and is now in jail.

AT Cincinnati, a few days ago, Oliver Saffer, aged 35, son of Judge James Saffer, shot his sister with a shot-gun because she remonstrated with him about his hard drinking. The young lady, it is feared, is mortally wounded.

The South.

GOVERNOR BROWN, of Tennessee, has issued instructions for the prompt suppression of the disturbances in Gibson county, and offered $500 reward for the murderers of Julia Hayden, the colored school teacher of Trousdale.

TELEGRAMS from San Antonio, *via* Galveston, Texas, report further trouble with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians. On the 231 ult. they attacked Gen. Davidson, and endeavored to obtain possession of the Wichita Agency building, about forty miles from Fort Sill, I. T. The Indians were repulsed, and on the following day renewed the attack only to receive a second defeat. At latest accounts they were trying to return to the agency.

A LARGE meeting of citizens was held last week in Memphis to express the indignation of the community at the barbarous murder of the colored prisoners taken from the Trenton (Tenn.) jail. Speeches were made by Gov. Harris, Jeff Davis, Gen. Forrest and others, denouncing the cowardly assassinations, and calling for the prompt punishment of the perpetrators....The people in the vicinity of Coushatta, La., recently experienced a big scare on account of a threatened war of races. There was some little fighting, two blacks and one white man being killed. The ringleaders of the blacks were arrested, whereupon the whole party, to the number of 800, disbanded.

ANOTHER slaughter has occurred on the border of Louisiana that is a disgrace not only to the perpetrators but to the community where such things are tolerated. The prisoners taken by the citizens of Coushatta, promising to leave the State, were conducted to the Texas border. Here they were met by a party of Texans who, stating that they did not want such rascals in Texas, shot them down. ....A Columbus (Ga.) dispatch says: The Lee county (Ala.) fight has been exaggerated. No person was killed, and only one church was burned. All is now quiet there. It is believed no one was much hurt....Information comes from Alabama, *via* Washington, to the effect that on Friday of last week a train on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was stopped by means of a false signal near York Station, Ala.; that immediately upon its halting it was boarded and taken possession of by a band of armed men, who shot down the colored mail agent without provocation and in cold blood.

LATEST advices from Shreveport confirm the report of the murder of the twelve political prisoners taken from Coushatta, while on their way to the former place. Coushatta is the county-seat of Red River parish, and the men killed were F. S. Edgarton, Sheriff; H. T. Twitchell, Tax-Collector; Clark Holland, Register; Gilbert Cone, Deputy-Sheriff; W. F. Howell, attorney at law; and [illegible], Tax-Collector of Desota parish, all white, and six colored men whose names are not known. A demand had been made upon them some time since to resign their offices, which they refused to do, and they were assured that they would again be waited upon by a sufficient force to compel an acquiescence.

THE following is condensed from the National Cotton Exchange crop report for August: In Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, the crop generally is suffering from drought. The prospects are less favorable than at the same time last year. In Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the condition is about as good as at the same time last year. In Georgia and Florida the crop is injured by drought. The conditions are now less favorable than last year. In Missouri the prospects are somewhat unfavorable.

Washington.

THERE are now in the vaults of the Comptroller of the Currency about $42,000,000 in new circulating notes of national banks ready for issue as soon as banks shall have redeemed the lots sent there by them for redemption and destruction.

A COUNTERFEIT $20 note of the Merchants' National Bank of New York was discovered at the Treasury Department recently, among some National Bank currency sent for redemption. This counterfeit is so well executed that it passed undiscovered through the hands of several counters, but when it reached the division of issues it was detected by a lady counter. The Comptroller of the Currency will add this series to the already lengthy list of national bank notes to be called in for cancellation, the rule being to call in and abolish by cancellation the whole issue of each denomination of a bank that is successfully counterfeited.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold during the month of September as follows: $1,000,000 on the first and second Thursdays, and $500,000 on the third and fourth Thursdays, respectively—making in all $3,000,000.

The following is the debt statement for September:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,328,050
Five per cent. bonds	511,025,200
Total coin bonds	$1,724,353,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	2,578,440
Legal tender notes	382,076,697
Certificates of deposit	68,700,000
Fractional currency	43,797,675
Coin certificates	20,141,200
Total without interest	$ 515,705,572
Total debt	$2,257,213,268
Total interest	$ 29,635,511
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 81,083,928
Cash in the Treasury, currency	16,610,232
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	58,600,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 146,396,160
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,140,178,614
Decrease during the month	$ 1,626,760
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest paid by United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,388,692
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,936,704

THE new Postmaster-General, Marshall Jewell, has assumed the duties of his office.

General.

THE thirteenth annual convention of the Fenian Brotherhood met at New York last week....Frost has already appeared near Ottawa, Ont.

FOREIGN governments have discovered that the engraving and printing in this country for currency or bank note issues and postal services is not only superior to anything that is done abroad, but is cheaper, and orders are now being executed in the United States for Japan, Spain, Italy, Greece, South America, etc.

A HORSE disease, similar to that of two years since, has broken out with great violence at St. John, N. B. A large proportion of the working horses of the city are sick, and many have died.... The Washington papers announce the discovery of gold in a ledge of rock in Montgomery county, Md., about twelve miles from Washington. The ledge is about six feet thick, and of considerable extent.

AT Boston, Sept. 2, Goldsmith Maid, trotting against time, beat her own previous record, and made her mile in the extraordinarily fast time of 2:14....Rev. Thomas A. Morris, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Church North, died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 2, aged 80 years.

Political.

IT is rumored in Washington that Hon. Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, is about to resign, and that Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, will succeed him.

THE total majority against the new Ohio Constitution is 147,284. The "license" proposition is also defeated by 7,286.

THE nominations for the election in Maine, Sept. 14, are now complete, as follows: Republican—Governor, Nelson Dingley, Jr.; Congress, First District, John H. Burleigh; Second, William P. Frye; Third, James G. Blaine; Fourth, Samuel F. Hersey; Fifth, Eugene Hale. Democrat—Governor, Joseph Titcomb; Congress, First District, Bion Bradbury; Second, Philo Clark; Third, Edward K. O'Brien; Fourth, Gorham L. Boynton; Fifth, Charles Spofford.

THE establishment of a new administration organ in New York city is now conceded to be a fixed fact. The new paper will be known as the *Republic*, and will be the size and style of the *Herald*. The stock is put at $500,000, which will be all taken at once. Plenty of money is ready in the hands of the projectors of the enterprise.

THE Arkansas Constitutional Convention has voted down, by a vote of three to one, a proposition to repudiate what is known as the Hartford bonds. This was the second decisive vote against repudiation.

THE Republicans of Nebraska met in State Convention at Lincoln on the 2d inst., and nominated Silas Garber for Governor and L. Crounse for Congress....The Ohio Republican State Convention was held at Columbus on the 2d inst. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, A. T. Wikoff, of Adams; for Supreme Judge, long term, Luther Day, of Portage; short term, W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence; for School Commissioner, Thomas W. Howe, of Lake; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Rodney Foss, of Clinton; member of the Board of Public Works, Stephen R. Hosmer, of Muskingum. A platform was adopted favoring a revenue tariff, "with such incidental protection as may aid American industry;" demanding "the adoption of such measures as shall gradually restore our paper currency to a specie standard without a shock to the business interests of the country," and that "when the currency shall have been restored to a specie value banking should be made free, so that the circulating medium may expand or contract, according to the demand of commerce or trade;" and declaring "that the cheap and prompt transportation of the product of industry should be promoted by the National and State Governments by appropriate legislation."... The Missouri Independent State Convention met at Jefferson City on the 2d inst. and nominated William Gentry, of Pettis county, for Governor, and H. W. Headler, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform deprecates any further contraction of the national currency as detrimental to the producing classes....Judge Peck has been elected Governor of Vermont by the customary Republican majority.

Foreign.

THE Grand Duke Vladimir was married to the Duchess of Mecklenburg, at St. Petersburg, on the 28th ult....The Carlists have made another attack on Puycerda and again met with repulse. The defense was most courageous, even the women assisting in repairing the breaks in the ramparts during the fight.

THE editor of *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in New York, who was reported killed in a duel in Belgium, still lives, and will probably survive his wound....The Carlists recently entered the town of Calahorra, sacked the houses, levied a contribution of $1,700 from the clergy, shot four volunteers, freed the convicts, and burned the railway station.... The first sitting of the International Conference was held at Brussels on the 29th ult. All of the members signed the protocol, except the delegates from Great Britain and Turkey, who postponed attaching their signatures... Quarantine regulations have been put in force at Queenstown, which cause great hindrance to commerce.

A ROME dispatch announces that Mount Ætna is in a state of eruption....Cubans in New York have information that, shortly before the battle of Igvara, a Spanish Captain of regulars left the city, taking with him two companies of volunteers, mostly privates, and passed over to the Cuban army. When the Cuban troops were approaching the city the whole regular Spanish force was ordered to oppose their advance. An ambuscade was laid by the Cubans, into which the whole Spanish column, which is stated to have numbered 2,000 men, fell, and were either cut to pieces or found safety in flight. The Cuban army captured a quantity of arms in Santa Espiritu, and increased its own numbers by enlisting 500 well-armed men.

RUSSIA has sent special agents to the Republican and Carlist general headquarters to report on the military positions of the contending parties....The Carlists Gens. Tristany and Mora were defeated by the Republicans near Zo de Urgel on the 29th ult., losing four hundred killed and wounded.

THE eruption from Mount Ætna shows no signs of abatement....All Germany celebrated, with great enthusiasm, the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, Sept. 2.... The Marquis of Ripon has resigned the position of Grand Master of Free Masons in England, and will be succeeded ad interim by the Prince of Wales.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Various State Conventions—The Nominations and Synopses of the Platforms.

Wednesday, August 26, was a good day for political State Conventions, there being six of them. The Democrats and Liberals of Illinois met at Springfield; the Democrats of Ohio at Columbus; the Democrats of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh; the Democrats of Missouri at Jefferson City; the Republicans of Michigan at Lansing; the Republicans of Kansas at Topeka.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS AND LIBERALS.

The Illinois Convention put in the field the following ticket: For State Treasurer, Charles Carroll, of Gallatin county; Superintendent of Schools, S. M. Etter, of McLean, nominee of the Independents. The following brief platform was adopted:

First—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency, the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation, and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world.

Second—Free commerce; no tariff for any purpose but for revenue.

Third—Individual liberty and opposition to sumptuary laws.

Fourth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

Fifth—Rigid restriction of the Governments, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Gen. Lieb offered the following additional resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican party has ignored the just claims of our disabled soldiers and violated its pledge repeatedly made whereby thousands of these noble wards of the nation are compelled to live upon the cold charity of the world,

Resolved, That we now demand that all the pensions of our crippled soldiers shall be so increased as to shield every one of them from daily want, without compelling them to take refuge in a so-called Soldiers' Home.

Resolved, That the present system of pension agencies is vicious and detrimental to the interest of those it is pretending to protect, and should be thoroughly investigated by Congress.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Republicans nominated the following ticket: Governor, John J. Bagley; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry H. Holt; Secretary of State, E. G. D. Holden; Treasurer, William B. McCreery; Auditor-General, Ralph Ely; Attorney-General, Andrew J. Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Daniel B. Briggs. The platform adopted affirms the continued confidence of the people in the Republican party, and expresses a determination to see the doctrine of equal rights adopted before it thinks of disbandment. It demands that "in all financial legislation, Congress shall keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payment, to the end that, at the earliest day practicable, the promises to pay of the Government may be equivalent in coin in like amount through the commercial world." It expresses the belief that "banking, under a well guarded national system, should be free, the volume and locality of issues being regulated by the business law of demand; and denounces repudiation in every form or degree, holding the pledged faith of the republic sacred and inviolable in both letter and spirit."

THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

The Kansas Republican Convention nominated for Governor the present incumbent, Thomas A. Osborne. The platform recites the record of the Republican party from its organization to the present time, especially noting its action and achievements during the war, and subsequent reconstruction, and other measures for the welfare of the country, and commending in strong terms its rare courage in investigating official delinquencies, and punishing official dishonor in its own ranks; expresses the opinion that the public debt should not be reduced spasmodically, but gradually and surely; reaffirms the policy announced by the party in the National Conventions of 1868 and 1872; favors such legislation as will make national banking free to all; demands the lessening of the number of State officials; denounces the salary grab; declares that all railroad corporations are the creatures of the State, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to protect the people against extortion and secure transportation at reasonable rates; favors the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the control of the War Department; denounces drunkenness as "one of the greatest curses of modern society," and favors such legislation as will be most effectual in destroying the evil; declares against a third Presidential term; and affirms that the public lands are for the use of actual settlers, and condemns any further grants of the public domain to railroad or other corporations.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

Appended is the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention of Ohio: For Secretary of State—Wm. Bell, of Licking; for School Commissioner—C. S. Smart, of Pickaway; for Judge of the Supreme Court—W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; for Clerk of the Supreme Court—Arnold Green, Cuyahoga; for Member of the Board of Public Works—Martin Schill, of Ross. The platform affirms the adherence of the party "to its ancient principles of securing equal rights and exact justice to all men, and to all States" of the Union, and its opposition to "every attempt to usurp any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively and to the people thereof;" declares "in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require, and that sound policy and justice require that no less than one-half of the customs duties should be payable in greenbacks;" favors the abolition of "the frachise of the national banks to issue a paper currency as soon as the same can safely and prudently be done, and that the notes so overdrawn by the banks be substituted by the Government with a legal-tender currency;" declares that the 5-20 bonds ought to be payable in legal-tender notes; opposes "all combinations that tend to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to the carrier;" opposes any further grants of the public domain to railway corporations, and favors the policy that looks to the ownership of these lands by actual settlers; opposes the Civil Rights bill and the third term principle; and closes by "arraigning the Republican party for its extravagance and profligacy," etc., etc.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania nominated W. B. Ross for Supreme Judge, and adopted a platform of principles, the important features of which are the demanding of restrictions upon national banks, denouncing attempts to procure decisions from the Supreme Court adverse to the new Constitution, and opposing mixed schools, believing that co-education of the whites and blacks would be detrimental to both races.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Missouri, in their convention at Jefferson City, nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles H. Hardin; Lieutenant-Governor, Norman J. Colman; Secretary of State, M. K. McGrath; Auditor, Thomas Halladay; Treasurer, Joseph W. Mercer; Attorney-General, John A. Hockaday; Register of Lands, George Deigle; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. D. Shannon; Supreme Judges, W. Hough, for the long term, and Wm. Napton, to fill vacancy.

The platform declares that the 5-20 bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks, and favors a repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of greenbacks to the extent of the national bank currency. It also declares that "the legal-tender notes of the United States, in addition to being receivable in payment of all debts and demands of every kind due to the United States and to individuals, should be made receivable for duties on imports." In regard to the railroad question, it demands "such legislation upon the subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and taxation."

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Convention of New Jersey met in convention at Trenton, on the 27th ult., and unanimously nominated George A. Halsey for Governor. The platform approves the past record of the Republican party, eulogizes President Grant and his administration and favors a speedy resumption of specie payments.

Report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was densely packed on the evening of August 28, when the Investigating Committee reported. Probably over 3,000 people were present, and many had to leave for lack of accommodations. The following is an abstract of the committee's report:

They find in detail an acquittal of Mr. Beecher on the charge of adultery with Mrs. Tilton at the times and places specified in Tilton's accusation; that Mr. Beecher never committed an unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton; that he has committed errors of judgment that he will now admit, and which he must regret most of all; and that there is nothing in the evidence that should impair the confidence of Plymouth Church in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher. The errors of judgment to which the committee refer are: That Mr. Beecher did not take counsel with some of his Christian brethren instead of a man of whom he knew so little, and who has proved so unworthy as Moulton; and that he should have been so unguarded in his relations with the Tilton family that Mrs. Tilton had an opportunity to fall in love with him.

The report is quite lengthy, and concludes as follows:

First—We find from the evidence that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time, times, or at the place or places set forth in the third and fourth subdivisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second—We find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer, or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easy to criticise, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth—We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher. And now let the peace of God, that passeth all understanding, rest and abide with Plymouth Church and its beloved and eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

(Signed)
HENRY W. SAGE,
AUGUSTUS STORRS,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN WINSLOW,
S. V. WHITE,
Committee of Investigation.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27, 874.

The report of the Committee of Investigation, with the statement of conclusions, upon being read to the church, was adopted amid shouts of acclamation.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the evidence laid before the Examining Committee not only does not afford any foundation for putting the pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, upon trial, but, on the contrary, establishes, to the perfect satisfaction of this church, his entire innocence and absolute personal purity with respect to all the charges now or hereafter made against him by Theodore Tilton.

Resolved, That our confidence and love for our pastor, far from being diminished, are heightened and deepened by the unmerited sufferings which he has so long borne, and that we welcome him with a sympathy more tender and a trust more unbounded than we ever felt before to his public labors among us, to our church, our families, our homes, and our hearts.

During the reading of the report frequent interruptions were caused by applause, which followed the reading of certain passages sustaining Mr. Beecher, and outbursts of laughter were drawn by any allusions to the mutual friend, Moulton, and his participation in the matter. The concluding portion of the report and summing up of the committee were received with the waving of handkerchiefs, hats, and whatever else came handy, and the applause which greeted its ending was almost deafening.

In response to a call, Mr. R. W. Raymond made a short speech. Referring to Mr. Moulton's part in the affair, he said: "Mr. Francis D. Moulton has tried to poison the minds of men against Mr Beecher." This brought Mr. Moulton to his feet, who glared at the speaker, and exclaimed twice in a loud voice: "You're a liar, sir; you're a liar, sir." Much confusion ensued, men and women standing up, the latter mounting on seats and joining in the cry with a hearty good will of "Put him out;" "Shame, sir," etc., etc., mingled with loud and prolonged hissing, in the midst of which Mr. Halliday came forward, and making himself heard above the din, partially restored order, saying: "Gentlemen, let him sit still and hear the truth;" but Moulton still remained on his feet saying: "I dare you to put me out." A couple of police officers put in an appearance behind Mr Moulton, and he resumed his seat.

Order being partially restored, Mr. Raymond continued: "Well, now I want to say something to you about blackmailing." [Cries of "Yes, go for the blackmailer."] He claimed that Mr. Tilton did not know where the money came from, but it was evident that Mr. Moulton paid him the money out of his pocket. Was it upon his insinuations, garbled language and letters? Was it upon this, he wanted to know, they were to wait and doubt? With regard to the pistol, it was not pretended by Mr. Beecher, or advanced by Mr. Moulton, that under the influence of the pistol he was hurried or intimidated into any action. The story of the pistol was just this: It went to show the character of a man who went to call upon a minister with his pistol. He concluded his address by stating that, come what might, they would all stand by the man who had stood up so nobly for them.

The Chairman then put the question on receiving the report of the committee, and on adopting the resolutions offered. On motion it was passed by a standing vote, with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs when the "ayes" were called for, but when the "noes" were called Frank Moulton only rose, and was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses, and another uproar succeeded, but was calmed in a slight degree when Mr. Gilbert rose and offered resolutions tendering thanks to members of the committee for the faithful and impartial manner in which they had performed their duties, and also to the counsel of the committee for their valuable services. This was also adopted.

A motion was made to adjourn, but Mr. Halliday announced that the proceedings would terminate with the singing of the doxology.

After the close of the meeting, Moulton started out with two or three friends. A crowd immediately surrounded him, uttering intense hisses, calling him names, and shouting "Put him out!" "Trample on him!" and like expressions, and when he was passing through the inner door several of the crowd attempted to strike him. A squad of policemen interfered and shielded him from the insane mob, giving him an opportunity to get to the outside door. He started along the alleyway, which leads from the rear door, where the mob again attempted to get at him and do him violence.

Pistols were flourished and men tried to lay hands on him. Policemen braced themselves, waved their clubs, and threatened that if the people did not cease their outrageous proceedings they must charge. On reaching the outer gate, a crowd met them from the front, and another critical moment was at hand. A new force of police also appeared, and probably saved Mr. Moulton's life, and this alone saved it. He was carried to his carriage by the officers. Cries of "Lay him out!" "Kill him!" "Shoot him!" resounded on every hand. The crowd surrounded the carriage, men blocked the wheels with their arms and attempted to stop the vehicle, but the police succeeded in beating them off, and he was driven home in safety.

Hot Air and Cool Rooms.

Because, when the air of the streets marks 30 or 40 degrees in the Fahrenheit scale a room over-warmed by a fire can be cooled by opening the windows; the average British householder adopts the ready conclusion that whenever a room feels hot the way to cool it is to let in the external air. Accordingly in these piping times he, and still more often she, opens the sunny side of the house, and lets in air at a temperature carrying from 100 to 120 degrees or so. Then, because in a very short time the room, naturally enough, becomes much hotter than it was, it is considered that the windows are not opened widely enough, and the supposed error being remedied, a still larger quantity of hot air is let in. And so we find materfamilias sitting with a very light muslin upon her frame, and a great deal of perspiration upon her upper lip, her face the color of an Orleans plum, and her condition of mind to the last degree dejected, simply because she persists in disregarding the most elementary principles of natural philosophy. We tell her that if she will open the windows on the shady side of the house only, and keep the others closely shut, her dwelling will be at least not hotter than the shady side of the street, whereas by her arrangement it acquires the heat of the sunny side. We tell her, also, that if her house be large and the inmates few, she may live in a delightful state of coolness by only opening the windows at night and keeping them closed during the day. Her house will then be some 10 or 15 degrees lower in temperature than the streets, and convey very much the refreshing effects of a cool bath upon entering it. We tell her all this, and she is very much interested. At our next visit we find every window open and the house full of red-hot air. "It stands to reason," she says triumphantly, "that you cannot possibly cool a house without plenty of ventilation."—*Lancet.*

COLORADO is a fine place for speculations. A pauper recently escaped from the Poor-House there and made $1,300 in land speculations before he could be recaptured.

THIRTY thousand dollars annual rent for a farm is the amount that Mr. John Clay pays for the use of some land in Scotland. Does farming pay?

SOMETHING about dogs—Fleas.

John Kelly's Ride.

Yesterday morning a man named John Kelly was taken to the Third Precinct station-house in an insensible condition. He was found in a freight car by some tramps, who entered the car at Schenectady, Sunday night, for the purpose of stealing a ride to this city. They heard the groans of an apparently dying man, and at first were alarmed, but on investigation Kelly was discovered. One of the tramps poured some liquor down Kelly's throat, and on the arrival of the train at West Albany they procured a couple of sandwiches for him. These he devoured rapidly. He was helped from the car, when it was found that he could not walk, for he fell to the earth insensible.

He was picked up and placed on a car and brought to the station-house, as stated, from whence he was carried on a stretcher to St. Peter's Hospital. Under the care of Dr. Hart, he was speedily restored to consciousness. On being questioned, he related substantially the following story as to how he came in the position found:

My name is John Kelly, and I am now 23 years of age; three years ago I enlisted in the regular army, and was assigned to the 2d cavalry, from whence I was discharged about four weeks ago; the regiment was then stationed at Camp Douglas, in Utah; from there I went to Omaha, and unfortunately got in with a rough crowd, and it's a pretty rough place. I staid about there drinking and gambling until all my money, about $300, was gone, then I thought I would try and reach home in Philadelphia; I started and made my way to Davenport, Iowa, stealing a ride when I could, and walking the rest of the way. I arrived at Davenport last Wednesday, and could get nothing to do or to eat; early Thursday morning I entered the car in which I was found, before it was locked up, having noticed the day before that it was bound East; I secreted myself in the oats, and soon after the cars started the dust from the oats, owing to the motion of the car, soon filled my ears, nose and mouth, so that I could not breathe. While confined in the car, I made two attempts to open the door, but was unable to do so. I became insensible and knew nothing more until last night, when I was aroused by a racket outside the car, and soon after the door opened, and three or four fellows entered. They were making a noise, and I endeavored to tell them to stop, when they discovered, and dragged me out of the oats. I had nothing to eat or drink from Wednesday noon until this morning, when the fellows who came in the car gave me something. My folks all live in Philadelphia, and my father is proprietor of the York House, near the Pennsylvania Central depot.

Kelly, who appears to be a stout, athletic young man, seemed a while later but little the worse for this terrible ride of a thousand miles, and will undoubtedly recover, although considerable care must be taken. But for his opportune discovery by the tramps he would have continued on to New York, and in all probability been taken out dead, as he could not have survived many hours longer in the condition in which he was found. All the food he ate on Wednesday before starting from Davenport was two pears. The walk from Omaha to Davenport was about three hundred miles, making in all about thirteen hundred miles he has traveled since he left Omaha three weeks ago.—*Albany Argus.*

How Thimbles Are Made.

The manufacture of thimbles is very simple, but singularly interesting. Coin silver is mostly used, and is obtained by purchasing coin dollars. Hence it happens that the profits of the business are affected instantaneously by all the variations in the nation's greenback promises to pay. The first operation strikes a novice as almost wicked, for it is nothing else than putting a lot of bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint, into dirty crucibles, and melting them up into solid ingots. These are rolled out to the required thickness, and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of any required size. A solid metal bar of the size of the intended thimble, moved by powerful machinery up and down in a bottomless mold of the outside of the same thimble, bends the circular disks into the thimble shape as fast as they can be placed under the descending bar. Once in shape, the work of brightening, polishing and decorating is done upon a lathe. First, the blank form is fitted upon a rapidly revolving rod. A slight touch of a sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end, another does the same on the side, and the third rounds off the rim. A round steel rod, dipped in oil and pressed upon the surface, gives it a lustrous polish. Then a little revolving steel wheel, whose edge is a raised ornament, held against the revolving blank, prints that ornament just outside the rim. A second wheel prints a different ornament around the center, while a third wheel with sharp points makes the indentations on the lower half and end of the thimble. The inside is brightened and polished in a similar way, the thimble being held in a revolving mold. All that remains to be done is to boil the completed thimbles in soapsuds, to remove the oil, brush them up, and pack them for the trade.

The Ring Finger.

Swinburne says in his "Treatise of Spousals": "The finger on which the wedding ring is to be worn is the fourth finger of the left hand, next to the little finger; because by the received opinion of the learned and experienced in ripping up and anatomizing men's bodies there is a vein of blood, which passeth from the fourth finger into the heart, called *vena amoris* (Love's vein); and so the wearing of the ring on that finger signifieth that the love should not be vain or feigned; but as they did give hands each to the other, so likewise they should give hearts also, whereunto that vein extended."

ALL American citizens about to travel out of their own country should provide themselves with regular passports before leaving home.

THE man who doesn't hang out his shingle and advertise dies and leaves no sign.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOME.

The Rural Life.

The farmer who, in days of old,
From house to house his produce sold,
Well-ripened fruit and sheaves of gold,
Seemed to us children of the town,
A trifle coarse and wondrous brown.
We wondered how his ample hand
Became so horny and so tanned,
And deemed his heavy shoes would ill
Befit the light-heeled dancer's skill;
But they who 'neath his roof should try
The test of hospitality,
His honesty without a flaw,
His love of liberty and law,
Whose [illegible] from view,
The [illegible] diamond pure and true.

He need not mark with anxious eye,
The fluctuant market's usury—
Nor has he need to watch or wail
The lightness of the baker's scale—
His own sweet loaves from oven's maw,
Shall careful wife or daughter draw,
Well-pleased the household board to see
Crowned by her active ministry.

His fields of grain that richly spread,
His towering maize, with tasseled head;
His lowing herds that freshly pour
The creamy nectar's balmy store;
The poultry roaming proudly blest,
The ivory treasures of their nest;
The bees that hoard in cone-like bower
The honeyed essence of the flower;
The garden roots that bide their time,
The fruits that fall, the vines that climb;
A plenteous aliment supply,
Which even Parisian luxury,
With all its wire-drawn art and fame,
Perchance might scorn but need not blame.

Ho! for the flax-field's blossoms blue,
And lustrous leaf surcharged with dew;
Its fibrous stem the wheel shall stir
Of many a thrifty cottager.
Ho! for the white flock wandering nigh
Through pastures green, with patient eye;
Their silken fleece, by woman's care
Transmuted for her household dear,
Arms them the keenest blast to bear;
And well such useful labors cheer
With sweet content her sheltered sphere.

For [illegible] from home and distaff drew
Not thread alone, or warp and woof,
But strength to bear and will to do,
That kept neuralgic pains aloof.
The arm that in the dairy wrought,
Gained muscle firm by action free;
While buxom health and cheerful thought,
The priceless gifts of industry,
Inspired the vigor that sustains
The mystic nerves and flowing veins;
Lends to the cheek a ruddy glow,
And keeps the forehead fair,
Even though chill age hath sifted snow
Amid the lustrous hair.

How the Farmer Should Wage War Against the Chinch Bugs.

A Kansas exchange says: "On the subject of the chinch bug we solicit information for publication. This insect is even worse than weevil, the Hessian fly and the rust combined. It is one of those prolific breeders that produces devastation by actual force of numbers. A little observation will teach any one that they are to a certain extent local. The farm that is overrun this spring and summer with the nuisance must, in the very nature of things, prove the larva bed of the future chinch bug crop. Under this phase of the case what should be done? Is it necessary that the farmer should cease to till his ground, and thereby starve the bug out? or would it not be more sensible to inaugurate a war on the insect, even if it should prove to be an inch deep over the farm? It is one of the most permanent pests that attack all new countries, and for twenty years waged war on the farmers of Illinois. A systematic process of cremation in that State reduced the insect to subjection. Trenching between crops, and covering the bottom of the trench with combustible matter, hay or old dry grass, and catching the crop on the migration from field to field, will destroy them by the bushel. The more you destroy on the farm the less larvæ you have for the next crop, and in their passing from wheat to oats and from oats to corn, a careful system of trap-trenching between fields will leave the bug at your mercy.

"We simply throw these thoughts out as ideas we have gathered from reading on the subject, and looking at it from a common-sense standpoint. We want our readers to think and act on the subject of chinch bugs, and declare systematic war on them. The army worm was circumvented by the trench, and after burning the stubble and using the trench the crop of chinch bugs on the farm can be very materially thinned out. Don't sit down and permit yourself to become a victim of the bugs. If the bugs must take you, die like a man, with your armor on."

The farmers of Douglas county are now making war on the chinch bug. Mr. Ray digs a trench as is recommended above, perpendicular on the side of the field to be attacked. The upper edge of the trench is rounded off and tar is spread upon it. The chinch bugs, immigrating from the opposite field, are thrown back by the tar into the trench where they accumulate and are destroyed every morning. This removes the bug effectively.

The following shows a method highly commended:

1

Wheat Field.

2

O—O—O—O—O—O—O

3

Corn Field.

EXPLANATION.—Figure one represents a wheat field that the chinch bugs have destroyed, and they start for the corn field (Fig. 3). The farmer has taken the precaution to lay a train of coal tar, as represented at Fig. 2 in the diagram. At a distance of thirty or forty feet apart in this train holes are dug. The bugs will reach the tar but will attempt to pass around it, and in doing so will fall into the holes, where they will accumulate to the depth of five or six inches, and can be destroyed.

Sheep and Happiness.

The New York *World* says: Happy is the farmer who, remote from markets, has a few fat wethers to kill at this time of year. Happy the farmer who has a good ice-house filled with ice, in which to keep such meat fresh and sweet until it is consumed. Happy the farmer who knows the value of even a small flock of sheep on the farm as a means of keeping down the growth of bushes and weeds in his pastures. Happy the farmer who knows that sheep in an orchard are far better and more profitable than pigs. Happy the farmer who has no lawn mower, who has learned that a few sheep, even if they are tied to a stake or hurdled, will keep down the grass and weeds to a proper length about his home. Happy the farmer who believes in the economy and profit of keeping sheep as an important agent in keeping up the fertility of his farm, even though his main reliance is upon grain crops. Happy the farmer who has a good flock of sheep whose wool will bring him 45 cents per pound this year.

Farm Machines.

Knowledge of machinery is becoming one of the most important requisites in a farmer or a farmer's help. No machine should go upon any farm without the farmer comprehending it in all its parts, the requirement and relation of each part to the other, how to adjust and care for it, how to remedy difficulties that may arise, and keep the whole machine in proper working condition without the aid of a machinist, unless in exceptional circumstances. It should be the first duty of the hired help to learn the same lesson, if he is to be intrusted with the machine's use. This is urged as a matter of economy. It is frequently the case that a non-observant farmer loses the time of his men and his own, besides making a bill at the blacksmith's or machinist's, when a little gumption and ten minutes' time properly applied would have saved all loss.

Protecting Horses from Flies.

A French pharmaceutical chemist has discovered a way to protect horses from the attacks of flies. His invention consists in rubbing the horses, especially on the parts most subject to attack, with a little concentrated oil of laurel. There is not the slightest danger in its use, and the cost is said to be very small. Another repellant, suggested by the same person, is a solution of 60 grammes (one pound and five ounces avoirdupois) of asafœtida in two glasses of water and one of vinegar. If horses be well washed with this, not a fly will settle upon them, as the strong odor of the asafœtida drives the flies away. This drug has no deleterious qualities as an external application, and may be used unhesitatingly by horsemen.

Potato Digger.

The *Agricultural Gazette* gives the following description of a potato digger that has been brought out in England: In construction it is simply a common plow with the breast and wheels removed, and potato-raising fittings substituted in their place. Thus, instead of the land and furrow wheels, a ridge or drill-roller is put on. The object of this roller is to roll down the ridge, clearing it of potato haulm, etc. On one side a peculiar skim coulter follows, paring down the earth close to the potatoes. Instead of the common turnover, a potato one is put on which turns up the ridge or row, throwing the potatoes all to one side. Then follows the self-acting rotatory harrow, which by its peculiar action leaves the tubers on the surface behind, ready for being picked up by the gatherers into baskets, the carman emptying the baskets, when full, into his cart.

The Temperature of the Ocean.

Dr. Carpenter recently delivered a lecture before the London Royal Institution, on the "Temperature of the Ocean," showing, from the soundings made by the Challenger Expedition, that the difference of climate between Northwestern Europe and the North American Atlantic seaboard is due not to the course of the Gulf Stream, but to the circulation of the waters of the ocean between the poles and the equator. The shores of Northwestern Europe have the benefit of the northward movement of the warm superficial stratum, while the temperature of the American coast is lowered by the surging up against it of deep glacial underflow. The fact, he says, comes out most clearly from the Challenger soundings, which had been suspected by the United Coast Surveyors—that the cold band which separates the Gulf Stream from the United States coast is really continuous with the cold strata that lie at some depth beneath the Gulf Stream, and this continuity explains the presence of the cold band which was previously wanting; for, as any flow of water from the equator toward either pole will tend toward the East in virtue of the excess of easterly momentum it brings from a part of the globe where its rotation was rapid, so any flow of water proceeding from either pole toward the equator will tend toward the west, in virtue of the deficiency of easterly momentum which it derives from a part of the globe where its rotation was less rapid. In this urging upward of the deeper and colder stratum lying beneath the Gulf Stream, we have very distinct evidence of its southerly movement. The precisely similar cold band which has been observed by Capt. St. John to separate the Kuro Liwo, or warm Japan current, from the coast may be fairly attributed to the same cause.—*From Popular Science Monthly*.

The Wasp Waist.

There is no doubt that a "small waist" is admired of all men and all women. No matter how the physiologists or the physicians may talk, women have always compressed their waists and expanded their skirts, and they always will until public opinion pronounces for the heavy figure. It has never influenced a fashionable woman yet to hear that the Venus de Medici has a large waist—she has been told so ever since that faultless image of female beauty was disinterred. She merely shrugs her shoulders and draws her lace tighter. She knows very well that if she went to a ball with that figure of the Venus, no man would ask her to dance. Nor is the small waist furor alone confined to the women of civilized lands, so-called. The small foot of the Chinese women is a local peculiarity; the small waist or the striving for it, is universal. Even the grave Humboldt describes the beauties of Java as eating a sort of clay called *ampo*, by which they become very much reduced in size. It kills them finally, but what of that.—*Appletons' Journal*.

The Black Hills.

The Black Hills lie at the junction of Wyoming and Dakota, northwest of Nebraska. Gen. Custer's expedition left the Northern Pacific at its present western terminus, Fort Abraham Lincoln (marked Fort Clark in the maps), on the Missouri. It marched up the valley of the Little Missouri and then took a general southerly course to the Black Hills. These hills, surrounded as they are by the "Bad Lands," yet inclose within their "rugged, rocky, jagged peaks of solid granite" a series of rich valleys, watered by abundant springs, crowded thick with flowers hitherto born to blush unseen, and stocked with bear, elk, and deer. The floral luxuriance seems to be remarkable. Gen. Forsyth's diary is full of descriptions of it. He writes: "Wild flowers abound in every direction, and our horses wade knee-deep among them. . . . The whole valley is carpeted with flowers. . . . The vast quantity of flowers crowd out the grasses and grazing is only fair." The country has hitherto been unknown. Different exploring parties have skirted its edges, but Gen. Custer was the first to examine it thoroughly. The engineers who accompanied him have mapped the whole country. He has discovered a good wagon route connecting the rich land inside the hills with the plains. Access would thus be comparatively easy for settlers. A few days' journey by wagon from Fort Lincoln would take them to their future homes. Gen. Forsyth sums up his views of those homes in these words: "The scenery is beautiful, grass splendid, water fine, and climate delightful; I hope to see the day when there will be any number of brave settlers and fine farms there." The soil is rich. There is plenty of timber and building-stone. The climate is equable. The summers are not extremely hot. There are no signs of freshets along the bank of the streams, so that the snow fall is probably very light and the winter very mild. Even in the dry season there is plenty of rain. Grass is abundant and nutritious. Wild fruits thrive well. The danger from Indians in not great, provided settlers go in well-armed parties. At the same time, it is to be remembered that the Indians have a title, guaranteed by treaty, to the whole section. Until that title is extinguished, white men have no right to settle there. Gen. Sheridan has accordingly directed the military authorities in Minnesota to stop all expeditions to the Black Hills which have not been authorized by the Secretary of the Interior. A Secretary more trammeled by law and usage than Mr. Delano would not dream of granting permits for the invasion of an Indian reservation by gold-hunters, and it is not probable that even he can be persuaded to a course so contrary to common prudence and justice. Eager pioneers would be wise to wait until the country has been thrown open to settlement by act of Congress; but this is too much to expect. For the present, the regard of individuals for their own skin and bones may keep all meddlesome white men at a safe distance from the raging Sioux and their reported treasure-grounds; but if ever it shall become a tolerably safe undertaking otherwise, there will certainly be no lack of adventurous spirits to risk the displeasure of Mr. Delano and his subordinates.

We have purposely abstained, so far, from mentioning gold as one of the attractions of the region. We believe that it is the last and the least of them. The hasty search of the two practical miners who were with the expedition detected rich diggings of gold in the eastern range of the Black Hills. Of the country near Harney's Peak, Gen. Forsyth says: "The very roots of the grass would pan five cents to the pan." As yet, however, there is no proof that the precious metals exist in large quantities. There may be a number of "placers" and nothing else. In that event, a rush of miners would result in the beggary of most of them. Gold-seeking pays very poor returns as a general rule. It almost inevitably demoralizes its votaries. California has never recovered from the recklessness of the "argonauts of '49."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Gazing at the Comet.

A young couple were out on a door-step on Gospel Ridge last Sunday night, looking at the comet now visible in the northern heavens. At least it was evident the lady wanted to see, because she was overheard to tell the young gent to "keep his face out of the way so she could see the comet!" Then there was a noise like the sudden drawing of a horse's hoof out of the stiff mud, and then—and then—well, the old man thrust his head out at the front door of that house, and the young astronomers turned their backs to each other, and began counting the stars aloud with great vehemence. The old man told them that the spheroidal mass which they had been so diligently contemplating on the ethereal dome scarcely demanded any more of their united attention that evening, and the young man would very much oblige him by peregrinating in the direction of his own local habitation at that immediate period of time, or he would enable him to see stars with more multitudinosity. The young man "got" at once.—*Portland (Or.) Herald*.

NOT while one human heart beats will the tales of woman's devotion to the objects of her affection cease to be told. In the absence of our poet we will attempt to note in sober prose, though with profound emotion, an instance of this devotion in the Chicago fire. A woman with heart-strings torn with agony watched the roof of her house glowing with prodigious flames. Those dear to her still remained in the building; was it any wonder that her eye lighted with an almost maniac glare, and her frantic movements showed all the torture she was enduring? It was too much—too much. Before the alarmed bystanders could stop her she had rushed desperately into the flaming house, animated by an heroic self-sacrifice. Let us rejoice that it was rewarded; she emerged unharmed, carrying in her noble arms the innocent creatures she had saved—four cats howling and clawing like mad.—*New York Tribune*.

MICHIGAN will pull about 6,000,000 pounds of wool this year.

All Sorts.

TO DESTROY flies—Encourage spiders.

COOK, the English champion billiardist, is coming.

VICTORIA'S boy Leopold is to have a salary of $75,000 a year for doing nothing. Who wouldn't be a prince?

BOSS TWEED doesn't think the treatment at the penitentiary very benign. On the contrary he thinks it is 7x9.

THE woman who writes the addresses of her letters "catticornered," is the especial tormentor of postoffice clerks.

PRESIDENT GRANT is believed to be the only citizen in the Union who has not expressed an opinion on the Beecher case.

THE late Dr. Livingstone said there was no more majesty about a lion in a forest than there is about a poodle in a parlor.

SAN FRANCISCO is happy in the possession of a nineteen-year old fairy who kicks the beam, figuratively speaking, at 400 pounds.

IN round numbers it costs the British people $3,000,000 annually to support the royal family, and one princess yet to be married off.

A CHICAGO hackman charged a New Yorker $29 for an hour's work, and rather than have any fuss about it came down to $3.75.

MISS LAURA REDDING, "Howard Glyndon" of the New York *Mail*, was born a deaf mute, but can now articulate quite distinctly and not unpleasantly.

"ACCIDENTALLY shot" is getting to be altogether too common a heading in our exchanges. How would it work to have some of the shootists accidentally imprisoned or hanged?

IT is not generally known that the system of transportation by pipes or tubes has for a number of years been in use in France, in conveying beet juice from the field to the sugaries.

THE English papers says that Bellew fell a victim to the severity of the American climate. This is a great libel upon a country where forty millions of people live till they die of old age.

BISMARCK'S wife is over 60, yet fresh and beautiful, directs her household affairs, carries at home a bunch of keys in her belt, and is proud of the many embroidered covers and curtains, the work of her own industrious hands.

A LITTLE New Bedford girl, who wanted to get some canceled executive postage stamps, wrote to the President and told him so, and now rejoices over a letter from him, inclosing a full set of uncanceled stamps and his photograph.

HELEN M. KNOWLTON & Co. are the editors and publishers of the Worcester (Mass.) *Palladium*. The company is a sister of Miss Helen, and the firm is composed of the daughters of the founder of the paper, which was established in 1834.

WATER-DRINKING between meals should be according to thirst. It is a mistake to load a weak stomach with water on the theory that it is a tonic. As a habit it is well to take a tumbler or part of one, of pure soft water, after dressing in the morning.

OMAHA has a mysterious and ghostly "Woman in White." She frequents the cemetery, hits the sexton on the back, asks where her children are, and sinks into a grave. She has been fired at twice without effect, and the sexton talks of resigning.

A KENTUCKY wife was altogether too obedient. When her drunken husband ordered her take a hammer and nail and knock out all his teeth, she seized the implements and cheerfully obeyed. When he got sober he mumbled so in his swearing that it didn't scare her.

SAN FRANCISCO fishermen capture their fish by exploding under water a cartridge of giant powder, which is simply nitro-glycerine with an absorbent earthy powder. An exchange says that the "concussion kills all the fish within a radius of forty or fifty yards."

LAURA BERRY fell fainting in the school-room at Carson, Nev., recently. She had within three weeks committed to memory 300 pages of history and 200 of natural philosophy. The night before she and a classmate had not gone to bed at all but studied through the night and until nine that morning. That was all the reason she fainted.

Carrying Babies.

The Asiatic Indian woman carries her baby in a blanket hanging in front, something below the waist; the Bengalese woman, with the child astride low down upon the left hip, and her left arm supporting its back. The figure seems quite indifferent as to the difficulties in this style of carrying, which must be a highly artistic performance if done so cleverly in reality.

The Egyptian woman carries hers in a stately manner, the child sitting astride her shoulder, with its hands upon her head, and without any clothing to speak of.

The Brazilian woman carries hers in a somewhat similar manner, also in full dress, sitting astride her neck.

The Chinese baby is carried upright upon the back, in a blanket; and the South African in a bag in front, formed by a blanket, round the hips of the mother.

The Lower Australian woman carries hers by swinging it in a blanket over one shoulder upon her back, while the North Australian woman carries hers bound upon a board, after the style of candy-models in confectionery stores.

The Lapland baby is carried in a sledge-shaped cot, made of leather. It seems to have been chucked in feet foremost, and then a frame tied over the opening for its face, whether to prevent it from crawling out, or to keep the dogs from kissing it, is more than can be imagined.

The most unique style is that of the Esquimaux woman, who wears wide, high-top boots, and puts the baby, right end foremost, down in the outside of one them, and doubtless, according to Dr. Kane's description of her style, carrying her cooking and eating utensils in the other.

The North American woman carries her papoose strapped to a board, and that strapped upon her back by a band over the forehead.

Address of Gov. Palmer.

We print below the remarks of ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, upon taking the chair as presiding officer of the Liberal and Democratic Convention, at Springfield, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I had no expectation until since I entered this hall this afternoon to take any part in the deliberations of this body than as a simple member. When I was informed that I had been selected to preside over this body, my first impression was that the selection was not a proper one. Party conventions, if they accomplish the objects for which they are convened, should be composed of men who agree in the great objects which they have met to promote. So far as I am concerned, I have been for years acting with a political organization with which I differ at present. For years, indeed, until 1872, for many years I did not act with, many of the gentlemen that I see before me to-day. It is true that in the earlier days of my life I acted with the Democratic party, and I see before me many gentlemen by whose side I have waged ruinous warfare against what I believed to be serious error. We were separated by questions that have passed away, and we are reunited again to-day on principles that were cherished by me then, and that were simply lost sight of by more pressing and earnest questions. This convention to-day is composed in a measure of men who have hitherto differed in regard to questions that were of moment; yet they were temporary and have passed away. This convention has assembled with the view of reorganizing, with the view of addressing our minds to the present demands of the hour. It is called that we may forget the prejudices of the past, and unite now for the vindication of correct principles and bring the country back to its original position. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, the duties of a free citizen are of ever-recurring obligation. It is not enough for you or myself to say that we did our duty twenty, or ten, or one year ago, or yesterday. The duty of a free man is now at this moment. It makes no difference, gentlemen, what were my views of public policy five years ago or ten years ago. It can make no difference to you what were the party names that we bore five or ten years ago. It is your duty and mine, having an eye single to the glory and honor of our country and to the well-being of our fellow-citizens, to learn the duties of this time, to discharge the duties of this hour as becomes free men and citizens responsible to God and to our own country for the manners in which we perform them. Gentlemen, for ten or fifteen years, while the people of this country have been excited over civil war and other struggles that separate us from a large portion of the country, false principles of government have bee accepted instead of the ancient truth of republican government. Abuses have grown until we are not to-day certain whether this is indeed a democratic, republican government, or whether we are upon the eve of a change that shall deprive the people in form, as they are already deprived in fact, of the right and power to govern themselves. [Applause.] The object of this assembly to-day is to inaugurate anew the struggle to win back for the people good government—not only good government, but one giving to the people the right to govern themselves. Gentlemen tell me that good government can be obtained by this measure or that. I tell you that the only government worth having is that government administered by free men, of which they themselves are at once the rulers and the subjects. I am content to submit to bad government, if it is a government of my own. I am not willing to submit to any other government, except that of the Supreme Being, if it assumes to be a master. I desire to unite with men of all past political positions—with old Democrats and old Republicans—to win back and establish democratic-republican institutions in this country, where the people shall govern themselves; where the people shall have that which they earn, and shall not be required to surrender any more of their earnings than they themselves think just to bestow. Presiding over a convention composed in this manner is somewhat novel to me. Many gentlemen I see before me are Democrats, and, gentlemen, while I have had occasion to differ with you in times past, I learned two years ago what sacrifices you could make for your country. I mean two years ago, when you had consented to vote for Greeley, you made large sacrifices, such sacrifices as patriots alone can make for the advancement and welfare of their country. I know, gentlemen of the Reform party, you have made every sacrifice of mere feeling to advance the welfare of our country. Let me assure you in that you evince your patriotism, and that you place country first, and in the future, when the political history of this country is written, it will be recorded that the Democratic party, for the sake of restoring free government, in voting for Greeley in 1872, performed an act of magnanimity, of patriotism, unheard of in this or any other country. Gentlemen, you are required to make no such sacrifice now. The prejudices of the past are gradually disappearing, and free men are seeing, eye to eye, and will toil, shoulder to shoulder, for the advancement and well-being of the country. [Cheers.] This is not an occasion on which I could ask you to listen to me a moment longer. I am informed that your committee are about ready to report. While I preside, I shall preside with fairness and impartiality. I ask you to assist me in enforcing the rules of order. Let us have order; let us have free speech; don't let us hurry; let us take time—the world was not made in a day. If gentlemen desire to address you upon any question, none of us are too old to learn. Let us be patient, forbearing, regardful of the rights of each. Let us deliberate here to-day, so that we shall leave no heartburnings, no resentments, no feeling when we go out. One word more. Don't let us go out to defend. Defend nothing. The worst policy for a political party is to defend. I think it was Napoleon who said, "While the enemy is looking after your flanks, let him remember that he has flanks himself. Aggression, aggression, aggression; and in 1876 you will restore this Government to the control of the people themselves. That will be the result of your determined efforts. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the convention is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

The Platform of the Independents of Nebraska.

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that political parties, as at present conducted, have failed to redeem their solemn pledges to the people, and have failed to inaugurate reforms conducive to the general welfare; and

WHEREAS, We are desirous of absolute freedom from entangling alliances which compromise principle for expediency, and are seeking the early restoration of a pure Government with public morality as a foundation;

NOW, THEREFORE, We, the Independent Convention of Nebraska, assembled at Lincoln, Aug. 19, 1874, do announce the following declaration of principles to the citizens throughout the State who are in favor of advocating such reforms in the administration of public affairs as shall best secure exact justice to all:

First—We are opposed to any policy or legislation which seeks speedy resumption of specie payment in the present financial condition of the country; we strenuously demand that the faith and credit of the nation be maintained inviolate; that all public debts be liquidated under and in pursuance of the laws by which they were created; we further hold it to be the duty of Congress to provide by appropriate legislation that the volume of currency shall be adequate to the commercial wants of the people, and that the same be equitably distributed among the States.

Second—That it is the duty of the Government, as respects inter-State commerce, to limit the tolls for freight and passage to such reasonable rates as will provide an equitable percentage on the capital actually invested in the railways.

Third—That the Government, for the protection of property, whether corporate or private, should be sustained by an equal and uniform system of taxation; that the State and national revenues should be economically collected without any unnecessary multiplication of public officials to be maintained at the expense of the people, already burdened with oppressive taxation.

Fourth—We are opposed to such legislation as grants royal privileges to capital, by the exercise of which labor is crushed and illegally defrauded of its legitimate profits. We hold it to be grossly unjust that bounties should be paid to the wealthy while the labor which produces it is manacled by legislative enactments, the result of political intrigue and corruption.

Fifth—We ask such legislation, State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and agricultural interests from odious exactions and wrongful discrimination by corporate powers.

Sixth—We favor an equitable, uniform license law.

Seventh—We hereby pledge ourselves to abide by and carry out, in spirit and essence, the principles here enunciated, to the end that official corruption may be checked, and the State and National Governments be ultimately committed to the keeping of those who regard public duties as a sacred trust, to be administered in the interests of the whole people.

Humor.

"UNMANNED by the loss of her husband" is the new style of indicating a widow's grief.

THOUSANDS of poor men are spending as much for newspapers as would buy a good mint julep every day.

THE child when once started in the course of evil conduct is like a locomotive or the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off.

THE Newburyport *Herald* knows a bachelor who says he always looks to the hymeneal department of that paper for the news of the week.

A CONTEMPORARY aptly demonstrates the theory that heat generates motion, by pointing to a boy who accidentally sat down on a piece of lighted punk.

FOOLISH fathers who send boys into the country with fowling pieces and pistols are the best friends the undertakers have during vacation season.

WHEN a fellow talks too long, and there are signs of a coming funeral, it is the correct thing to hand him a card, upon which is inscribed, "Hire a hall."

"WHY do you use paint?" asked a violinist of his daughter. "For the same reason that you use rosin, papa." "How is that?" "Why, to help me draw my beau."

ONE of the professors asked a student to give him an example of a mixed metaphor. The boy confidently spoke out: "When my tongue shall forget her cunning, and my right eye cleave to the roof of my mouth."

"The elevation of women!" exclaimed my Lord Tom Noddy, as he was driving home from Ascot. "Aw—if a fella wants to see—aw—women elevated, he should see 'em at the waces—aw—after a good lunch."

DON'T lay me on the river bank amid the fragrant flowers, nor where the grass is watered by the earlysummer showers; but put me in the kitchen range and open wide the damper, and then my vaporous remains can up the chimney scamper.

AN English clergyman exclaimed in a company of his fellow-preachers, "Ah! well, there is only one thing in our ministrations more trying to me than preaching." "Indeed," they said, "and what may that be?" "Hearing any one else preach," he replied.

A GUARDIAN of the poor. *Old Mr. Grummles*—"Green peas and new 'taters! Does your mother know that them sort 'o things leads to the work-'us!" *Boy*—"Know? Course she does. That's why she has 'em now, 'cos she knows she won't get 'em there."

JOHN SMITH, determining to be unlike all other John Smiths, appeared on the Common, lately, in the role of a natural curiosity. He had three ears—one on each side of his head, and another, recently nipped from the head of Tim Donovan, between his teeth.—*Boston Journal*.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, September 10, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON,
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF.
JACOB WALBORN.
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McAWNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

Burlington, Vt., has gone democratic for the first time since 1853.

◆

Under Gov. Cullock, Republican carpet-bagger, the expenditures of the Executive Department of Georgia for one year was $357,537. Under Gov. Smith, "rebel" Democrat, the expenditures of the executive Department are exactly $19,852. Mr. Calkins endorses Gov. Bullock, the Canada skulker, and denounces Gov. Smith, the "rebel' Democrat.

◆

A brace of old fashioned prairie chickens, for which we are indebted to T. C. Mays, the geniral editor of the Courier, reminds us that the auburn haired hunters have returned. Their success fully equal their effort. Three hundred and eighty-seven and a half chickens were slain. They were all shot in the neck—the chickens. After supplying their numerous friends in Logansport, the hunters left for Northern Indiana with three or four birds and any amount of feathers in their caps.

Nothing unusual occured during the hunt, except the killing of an unusual amount of chickens. The boys got right down to their work. They went out for game and fun wasn't on the programme. After the first two hours no man in the party shot at a single bird. They could all see "double," and the common inquiry, after shooting was: "Where did that other chicken fall? After the fruitless search, the disappointed nimrod would empty a bottle of wrath, and proceed. This occurred so often that the wrath was exhausted on the first day, and a messenger was sent to Ward & Carney's for more.

As the hunters was "raised in the woods" in the vicinity of Auburn, they were struck with the beauty of the prairie and expressed the kindest regard for the men who "planted in the grass" They crossed the prairie without losing their way, but on their return trip they were not so fortunate. By the carlessness of one of the party in neglecting to adjust the cork, the compass was unboxed, and they had great difficulty in getting their veerings. They finally found their bearings on the ground, and, after a six hour rest struck for tall timber. Mayor McFadin and T. M. Guggenheimer, of this city, claimed that they were not tired, and only rested on account of the rest.

All in all, it was as jolly a party of clever gentlemen as ever emptied a canteen or sent a chicken to grass.—So far in the number of birds killed, Logansport must yield the palm to Auburn, but in all things else pertaining to chicken hunting, our boys can hold them level.

Logansport Pharos,

FORT WAYNE, IND. Sept. 7th, 1874.

DEAR COURIER—

As you show no signs of tiring of my correspondence I am induced to send you another epistle from this charming little city A city evidently destined to be one of the largest and most populous in this the fifth state of the Union, with more real genuine yankee life and go-ahead-ativeness than any place of its size in the country. The foreign element largely predominates here. The Germans numerically the greater, they having three newspapers in their own language, all prosperous and well sustained. In riding about the place and noting the hundreds of buildings in course of erection in every quarter of the city, you will find at least ⅔ of the number are owned by Germans. They are a thrifty, industrious economical people, intelligent and ambitious, love life and its enjoyments and are stimulated with real yankee enterprise in developing and improving the city. They are proverbially a law abiding people, hesitating long and solemnly before commencing litigation, preferring to submit to unjust exactions, (if not rubbed in too deep) rather than allow themselves to become involved in tedious and disagreeable law suits. Their taxes are seldom delinquent, and I am persuaded in my own mind, that if our Real Estate Exchange, after a proper reconstruction, would expend the necessary efforts in encouraging migration to this point, by stationing an Agent in N. Y. with head quarters near Castle Garden to invite the settlement among us of this industrious class of people, our farms and factories could be soon manned by an assiduous people whose life and labor would stimulate a sympathy for and with us and in time our interests become their interests mutual and identical. This idea is not original with me, I am aware that other cities are pursuing this course, have their salaried emissaries drumming up recruits to populate their towns and counties. Many of our neighboring cities of the west are succeeding in this grand enterprise as is statistically shown by the steady healthy growth of their population and the marked increase of their agricultural and mineral productions.

The Hibernia boys too, resident here reflect no discredit upon the Emerald Isle. Some of the wealthiest and most opulent business men of our city have flooded their veins with celtic blood. The names of Hedekin, Fleming, Cody Kane, *et al* are synonyms of business activity and have done much to build up and beautify the place in which they have honestly acquired their substance and lived their lives. The French are less numerous, yet the few hundred scattered about the city have all the marked characteristics of their countrymen, and are *french* in every sense of the word. They tenaciously cling to their national beverage, dine on frogs each day, save Friday, and season their food with the odoriferous garlic. Their chief Ruler and Counsellor is Monsieur Carier of Nancy, while the names of Benoit, Begue, Peltier, Dubois and Bourie have ever been as honored titles with them. They too as a class are regarded as a meritorious element in our cosmopolitan community being frugal, sedulous and reliable in all the manifold relations of life. There are many local celebrities in literature art and science, who in time I propose to appropriately notice, although apparently obscure and unknown to the outside world, yet their semi-hidden genius is known and recognized in our own locality and we congratulate ourselves that they have deigned to make this humble little city their abiding place.

It takes all manner of men to constitute a metropolitan community, diversified tastes and opinions, varied sentiments upon politics theology and the minor matters of social life and reform go to relieve the monotony of life. The newspapers daily give us the ideas of would-be-reformers upon different subjects, ever agitating the feverish brain of this restless people. never quiet, never at ease, ever turbulent and only at peace when peace is most disturbed. Men are queer beings anyway, ambitious, self reliant, defiant, daring perils for name and fame and riches, but how few imperilling "their lives their fortunes and their sacred honors" for the better and more enduring part?

Man! who can define him
Only He who did design him.
An Angel, excellent, etherial
A perfect brute, gross and temporal,
The essence of the Eternal God
The creature of continual blood
A spark of the Divine whole
A substance damning to the soul
A combination good and evil
First of God and then the Devil
Perfect made to imperfection
Happiness and then damnation.

Much has been written and spoken of *Man*, he has and ever will continue to blow his own trumpet, herald his own fame. The Historian, the Sculptor the Painter, the Poet, all in their separate labors have been employed to write, chisel, paint and sing into notice the true greatness of this wonder working *Man* and yet in what does that greatness consist? Does it lie in the skillful use of the poisoned steel, does its throne stand midst a sea of human blood? Does its light appear about the head of Rome's fiddling Nero, Englands Richard, or France' Robespierre? Did it exist in an Alexander or even a Napoleon, or of literature in the writings of Ovid, of Volney or a Byron? No, and yet all of these have their advocates to the claims of greatness.—Such have always employed the pen of the historian, the chisel of the sculptor, the pencil of the artist, and the genius of the poet. If then, such examples have no claims to greatness, if we must pass by such as have bathed a kingdom in blood, who have held as it were a nation trembling before the guillotine, who has wept that there were no more worlds to conquer, who took from the church of Rome her power and bade the Pope bow down at his impious feet, who has changed the character of a nation with his pen and given a new impetus to the liberties of his country. If such are to be overlooked where are we to find the characters of true greatness? In the lives of those whose precepts and examples fill the lids of the Sacred Volume, in the fathers of our country, in the writings of everyone who exerts a pure moral and religious influence over the destiny of a people, in him, who, for conscience sake votes the pure Democratic ticket. And now, while we are writing of Man, we would not ignore his Rib. In our own locality women of late have sprung to the surface armed *cap a pie* with shield and buckler to give battle to the liquor vender and trample his traffic under their dainty little feet, a hopeless fruitless task. Yet she too is brave and in her appropriate sphere has done and is still capable of doing much good. Patiently struggling on through the dark ways of the world, like the Sun's disk from the night gloom of its ecliptic planet, now comes she forth the life bearing the light and heat of the world political systems. She conquers not with the sword, she fills not the pores of mother earth with the warm blood of Kingdoms and of Nations. She ascends her throne not amid the glittering arms of deadly weapons or the loud clarion ring of open mouthed trumpets but by the constant breath of her own purity, creates an atmosphere in which she progresses in her Divine work of conquest, and like our glorious Goddess of Liberty she stands forth, her head encircled with the olive-branch of peace and in her hand the even balanced scale of truth and virtue, justice and mercy. She was destined by God for noble work, but not such degrading labor as hounding men from saloons to Justice Courts and back again, fired with feelings that have their birth far from the blue vaulted heavens. *Argumentatum ad verecundiam.*

The political cauldron is fiercely bubbling in this county. The candidates are actively working, and making themselves agreeable in divers ways For the office of County Clerk it is a triangular fight, the other contestants are evenly paired. The crusaders have fortunately for themselves and the country succeeded, after a bitter struggle, in securing upon both tickets avowed temperance men, so that in the general scrimmage at the polls on the second Tuesday of Oct. they will as a voting element remain passive as to the offices of Recorder Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Criminal Judge. Rudisill, Ring, Kock and Edsall will be the retiring officers from the four corners of the Court House (the people know). But more anon.
E. L. C.

◆

Poland. The man who made a covert attack upon the liberty of the press by introducing the gagg, and which Senator Pratt supported has been defeated in the green mountain state for congress, such is the reward of the enemies of liberty. Let Pratt be rebuked in the same manner when the time comes.

◆

Baxter's experiment, which has proved a failure, took about $110,000 from the school fund of the state, and in generosity handed it over to the saloon keepers. The Democracy propose to put that sum materially changed by a high license law, again to the credit of the school children of Indiana. As the saloonist is a fixture beyond power, wisdom, to make him bear a large burden toward the support of our State institutions. It's the best use we can put him to—*Columbus Democrat.*

◆

Kellogg is fixing things for the coming elections in Louisiana. He has appointed a new Board of Registry, consisting of seventeen members. Of these, eleven are in the Federal service and the others are in the amenable only to the powers that be. By the Registration law of the State, about which there was such a storm of indignation at the last election, Kellogg has it in his power to make the election returns what he chooses they shall be. Only acceptable men will be registered in the first place, and in the second place names can be added or stricken off afterwards at the option of the Board of Registration. This Registration of law, so unjust in its operation, Kellogg promised to abolish. He has not fulfilled his promise, however and we are again to witness the prostitution of the machinery of a State government to a corrupt set of men, to the end that the party now in power may retain a hold upon the country. How long will the people suffer these outrages.

◆

The corn crop throughout the county is good.

The Auburn
WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements.
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

F. E. DAVENPORT
CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS.
AUBURN, - - - IND.
DEALER IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
WALL PAPER,
Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c. Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and a modern

The Old Reliable!
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
at lower figures than any other house in the county
Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.
ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
In the new brick, north of Court House
GOLD PENS
&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.
MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.
ORGANS,
up M [illegible] kinds constantly on hand.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.
M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House.
19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.,
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!
Elegant and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

ON ACCOUNT OF
REMOVAL!
Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are
CLOSING OUT!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
French & English Chintz,
Summer Dress Goods,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Jackets,
Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
Ladies' White Suits,
Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
Childrens' Dresses,
Fine Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Shawls,
Fine White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Lace Articles,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's and Boy's Goods,
MARKED DOWN.
Friend, Customers & Strangers
Will find it Greatly to their advantage to pay us an early visit.
Root & Company,
90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

S. Lauferty
CLOTHING!
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING STORE!
You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from
$6 UPWARDS!
I als keep on hand i stock of Woolen and White
SHIRTS!
which will be sold at prices as ow as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of
Hats & Caps!
which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic
Cassimeres
Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.
S. LAUFERTY.

PIONEER
STORE!
HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.
PLOWS, & Points
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R. R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pioneer Sketches

—or—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 27.

This was a very common expedient with the first settlers. Messrs. Altenburg and Walsworth tell me that they pursued the same traffic, much to their advantage in Union, and, but for sugar and saw logs, I do not know what the settlers would have done to relieve their very pressive wants. It was well indeed that they had this means of sweetening their bitter experiences of pioneer life.

Peter Moody settled quite early, away up by the North line of the Township, where he enjoyed for a time the ardent wish of Cowper, viz "A lodge in one vast wilderness.

Richland Township, has fully kept pace with the others, in the march of improvement. Though much of its fertile land fell at first into the hands of nonresident speculators,—yet the judicious system of taxation, compelled those landsharks, to sel out to the actual settlers, who have subdued the very heavy forests and are now receiveing a rich tribute from the fat soil. Under the administration of the excellent board of township trustees good frame school houses are erected in every district. The Air line branch of the Michigan and Northern Indiana Rail Road runs through the Northern part of the township, Mr. Hines. has laid out the village of Lawrence, (Iba P O,)and, by the liberal system of donating lots to actual settlers, and of furnishing lumber for building,—from his good steam saw mill,—he has caused it to improve with great rapidilty.

Corruna is another village in this Township on the Rail Road. If a good country around these two villages and energetic tho'gh going proprietors can make them cities surely that will be their final destiny.

Since you are writing sketches concerning the early settlers of the various Townships of this county for the benefit of prosperity, I feel it a duty to add my mite so please have patience as I must go out of the bounds of the county, and also note some things that happened before any settlement of DeKalb, though they are inseparably connected with its settlement

Samuel Houlton, (my oldest brother) and Isaiah Hughes went into co-partnership to build a saw mill, in the wilderness of Fish creek, in February, 1827. The firm hired David Williamson, John Kilgore, Francis A. Blair and myself to work with them. They gave us axes, a little provision, and fire works, and started us where Binnersburg now stands to cut a road through North West to tne Indian village on the St. Joseph (the present side of Denmark). We started and the firm was to follow with the teams the next day. We cut on till dark, and when we stopped to build a fire, behold the flint, which I had put in my pocket to strike fire, was not to be found. We were wet up to our knees, and, it being very cold, we all expected to perish without fire. The boys threatened to whip me, as they said it was d——d carelessness losing the flint. Said I, "boys the night will will be dark as Egypt; we must make fire or perish. Let us all hunt and if posible find the stone to strike fire with." They said I was a fool, to think of finding a flint in those swamps-

We had worked hard all day, and were tired and hungry, but I well knew there was not a minute to be lost; so I started to hunt for a stone, while they went to eating. It was growing dark rapidly.—I struck a small ravine.—followed it and at last found a little stone nearly round, with no sharp edge. Feeling along awhile and finding no other, I went back, got the "spunk" and knife, and after a few strokes, had the satisfaction to see it take fire, and soon we had a good blazing fire. The boys who cursed me and were almost ready to kill me for losing the flint now with tears rolling down their cheeks asked my pardon. Such is the instability of poor feeble man. We cut the road to the mouth of Fish creek, and the team came on. We then went to work and made a perogue of about two tuns burden and crossing the river, built a cabin twenty feet square. When our provision began to fail, Samuel Houlton took Blair, and went down to the river in the perogue. They started to go east of the state line, on the Maumee. Hughs Williamson, Kilgore and myself staid.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Potatoes 5
Oats, 40 cts.
Apples 75 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Corn @ 80 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

That side walk on Jackson street.

Garden sass is getting out of style.

Our Conservatory of Music is progressing finely.

Buy your corn fodder twine at Beard's grecery.

Boot & Shoe reparing done promptly at Hume's.

Now is the time to take your county paper.

How about organizing a literary society this fall?

The Commissioners have been in session this week.

Beard has twine for sale to tie up corn fodder with.

David Weaver, two miles west of town, is lying quite ill.

Billy Edgerton shaves, and dresses hair in the latest style.

Our place is over stocked with runners working up the fall trade.

Trains on the Baltimore will commence running next week.

Out Band started for Logansport to play for a $50 prize.

Some of our sidewalks are in a terribly bad condition.

Joe Abright is making approvments in rear of his store

There seems to be a great deal of wood hauling just now.

Some parties in town are hauling the fish out of Cedar.

A large number from this vicinity attended the Fort Wayne fair.

Cy has purchased a new set of billiard balls and some pool-pins.

W.W. Humes liveth add defies competition on good substantial boots & shoes.

Go and see the Elephant at Miller & Casebeer's. It is a fine brand of cigars.

A nice little pic-nic was had near the creek last week, by a party of young sports.

Our schools are progressing finely, and the rooms are well filled with students a great many from abroad.

They are having a hot time down in Whitley county politically, if the papers there are any index.

A re-union of the army of the Cumberlain will be held at Columbus, Ohio, next Wednesday.

Mr. F. E. Littlefield, of Monroe, Mich., eldest son of Dr. Littlefield, is here on a visit.

We are informed that the Grangers of this county, will hold a grand celebration at this place during September.

The M. E. Social will meet with Mrs. John Weaver, Wednesday afternoon Sept 16th. Mite in the evening with Mrs. D. Walborn.

Miss Sally Shaw, having returned from Ohio, is now waiting upon her many friends at the popular establishment of H H. Stamets.

The roof is going on Ford's new brick block. It presents a good appearance and adds a prominent feature to Main stree. Next.

The fair at Fort Wayne is in full blast and the attendance is very large. The exhibition is a fine one, and the races are unusually attractive.

Yesterday at about half past two the Court House bell told for the Republican speaker, Mr. Murray. The audience was very slim.

Why is it that W. W. Humes, the peoples Boot & Shoe maker, is always so crouded with work? Because his work and prices are a good advertisment for him.

Lost—On last Monday morning, a Surgeon's Dressing-case, between Main-st and Wm. Ashelman's, east of Auburn. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to Dr. J. Spooner.

There was a fight at Waterloo Saturday night, in which a Justice was kicked, a Constable's finger broken, and a saloon keeper "punched." It was done by a billiard man of Butler, and is regarded as a fine carom shot.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that William Lessig, Adm of the estate of James Wallace, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

J. W. Rickel. atty for est.

A runaway horse came dashing down Main street Tuesday evening, and created considerable excitement. It started from the Saginaw depot, and stopped at home, about one mile East of this place.

Root & Company opened out their new store at Fort Wayne last Saturday, and such a crowd was never seen in a store before. It is really a gorgeous establishment and will pay to visit it.

The Columbia City *Commercial* says—Last week's Courier was nearly all occupied with a well gotten up review of the business interests of the town. With its three railroads Auburn is bound to become a flourishing "burg."

The bridge at Defiance on the Baltimore road will be completed in a few days and then a regular train will be placed upon the line as far west as Albion. Our citizens are waiting with great patience.

The Northern *Indianian* says, The Courier presents a very fine showing of the business interests of Auburn, which town, we learn, is improving at a rapid rate, under the impetus given it by railroad enterprise.

Our good old farmer friend John Davis Esq., residing a short distance north west of Auburn, brought us in a Granger melon the other day, weighing over 40 lbs. It was a buster and sound to the core, and therefore a fair representative of the doner. Many thanks.

A conservatory of music has been organized here with W. Griswold as Prest. H. M. Casebeer, Sec'y and Treas., J. T. Kinsey, prin. and Miss M. E. Balcom as assistant. The first lesson will open Oct. 7th. We will have more to say of its object and purpose hereafter.

Strayed—From the residence of the subscriber, 3 miles south-east of Auburn, last June, a light red line-backed heifer, with some white spots, 3 years old, short crouple horns, had on a small sheep bell A liberal reward will be paid for information concerning this animal.

Wm. McClellan.

The Ligonier *Banner* says, The Auburn Courier last week contained a long essay on the growth and prosperity of that ancient burg, from the pen of Mr. C. C. Sink who will be remembered as a Lutheran minister in charge of the Albion congregation some years since.

NOMINATION.

We have just time to announce the nomination of Hon. Freeman Kelly, at Kendallville, yesterday, on the 3rd ballot. His election is generally conceded. Every farmer and laboring man should support him because he is of them, and was not nominated because he was a lawyer and a good speaker.

That great work of natural deception, called Hansley "showed" here last Saturday, and did not deceive many either.—He was here a year or so ago and he did not like our notice of him then, but we don't see any chance to improve it now. We believe him to be a third class fraud and the press will do well to give him a wide birth.

The Steuben County Fair is to be held on the 25th and 30th of this month at Angola. Our neighbors do not give very liberal premiums for fast horses, and speed will not be an interesting feature of the fair. Five dollars premium in a free to all race, with two dollars fee, is hardly in keeping with county fairs generally. Yet we hope they will have a good fair.

Henry Hood, the nominee for Commissioner, is one of our most thorough and successful farmers, and if elected to the office will lend energy and ability to the Board, and guard well the property of the county—*News*.

There seems to be a studied effort to avoid in the above, any allusion to the qualifications of Mr. Hood, in a particular way. It is well known to many that Mr. Hood is not a man of learning or ability, and is not qualified for the position, being scarcely more than able to write his own name. Let us have able men as well as honest men.

Butler, Ind. Sept. 5th, 1874

Mr. Editor—Your item this week in regard to the course the *News*, of this place, has taken, meets with hearty approval here. I was a subscriber to the *News* when it pretended to be neutral, but when it flopped over, I went to the office, paid up my indebtedness and stopped it. Thereupon the editor attacked me through its columns in a most ungentlemanly manner, and for no other reason than that I had refused to take the bastard sheet. It has been heretofore held that every man has a right to invest his money as he pleases and I acted on this principle. Why should I be abused for exercising this right? The fact is the editor has made a great mistake, and this chagrins him, and he now vents his spite upon those who are disgusted with his course. I can deal with a fair Republican but a blather-skite never.

H. Maxwell.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Auburn Post office not called for

Brown Miss Em'a 2
Bawin F. J.
Barwiski Andrew
Brown Andrew M
Caster C C
Caviet J B
Carss Daniel
Dumser J C 2
Eldred Charles 2
Ells Mrs Lillie
Finnegan Peter
Gatver Charles
Criz Josiah
Hart O H
Houser Charles
Hulm Frank
Huelsmeen J E 2
Hanslemad Elgar
Hagen Seter
Kenssf Andrew
Kellsr W M

Lingofelt Wm.
Likes Miss Corie
More Miss Marthas
McCardy James
Markey A J
McClain J M
Mith Ellen
Nie Jacob
Polakes John
Pfing Mr
Pease W Y
Peterson Mrs M
Posey John
Peoey James
Rech Mrs Nancy
Stewart J M
Shopf Elias
Stall Miss L 2
Thompson A
Vandbilt Geo. 2
Weir A

S. L. Yanders Post Mastr.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material

W R Emerson Guard. to Daniel W Werntz und ⅔ e pt of e ½ of n w ¼ sec 29 Troy $800

Wm McClellan to A Lockwood 50 a off e end of s ½ n e ¼ sec 3 Jackson 550

H O Hanna to A Lockwood s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n ½ of s e ¼ sec 23 Union $960

Geo Kuhlman to J N and L B Shilling lot 42 K ad Auburn 225.

J J Rich to O C Clark und ½ lot 3 Altona 200

L Spangler to H Killing w½ lots 25 & 26 Auburn Junction. $150

S Kinkle to S Gerardot lot 10 K ad Auburn 180

The Races.

The races announced for Waterloo last Friday and Saturday would have been a success as to numbers had not the rain interfered. As it was there was but a slim attendance the first day, and some very poor races. In the first place, several horses from Toledo, about the record of which no one seemed to know anything came in on the 3:15 and and 2:50 minute races, With horses that could and doubtless have made their 2:40, if one could trace them back a year or two. There was no other way but to let them in and they took first money. In the 2:50 race there was considerable jockeying, the horse getting fourth money, should have had second. The best time made in the 3:15 race was 3 minutes in the 2:50 race 3:04.

On Saturday the weather brightened up but the track was heavy. The first race was for pacing, there being four entries. Best time made 2:43¾, White Stockings winning the race. A trot was fixed up which came off after the pacing. The attendance was quit good. In the selection of judges we think men should be selected from abroad, when it can be done and in our opinion no officer of an association should act in that capacity.—When the races are on the grounds of the society to which he belongs. We offer this as a suggestion.

Corunna Items.

Editor Courier—On Friday evening last John H. Baker, the Republican candidate for Congress, held forth to a very slim audience at the Hall. The burden of Mr. Baker's argument was directed toward the currency question in the Democratic platform, in which the eloquent John undertook to arraign the Democratic party before the bar of public opinion as inflationists and the destroyer of the nation's currency. Mr. Baker may be a great man as an expounder of the currency question, but upon this occasion he signally failed to convict the Democratic party, and only proved the fallacy of his undertaking. The Republican candidate for congressional honors, in the 13th district will need change the string to his banjo, if he would "draw" and retain an audience.

In the item respecting the joke played upon Bro. Park, it seems that we were misinformed in one particular. 'George' was the man that got the corn and not McCormack, the shoemaker. Inasmuch as Mr. Mac, the aforesaid shoemaker feels grieved thereat, and has threatened to "mash" your correspondent, we feel constrained to make the correction.

Corn-cutting was commenced in this part of the country and; the yield is generally reported to be good.

The correspondent of the Butler *News* appears to be troubled about the gossiping tendencies of our village people. He ought to go west.

Rural.

The admission fee to the Exposition for the first three weeks, has been reduced to twenty-five cents. For the last week of live Stock show and Exposition it will be fifty cents.

The Board has offered a premium of a $150 to the county making the best display of orchards, garden and field crops, with a view of bringing the counties in the State into direct competition, that the respective merits of each may be shown and contested.

Every person having any article of merit is cordially invited to add to it the collection, and thus aid in making the Indiana Exposition the most attractive place to visit in this country.

After Prairie Chickens.

A small party among whom was found, Dr J. H. Ford, J. L. Davis, F. D. Ryan, S. Swibart, Geo. Brandon, S. C. Swineford, S. J. Lock, of Waterloo, and ourself, started for Logansport on Monday of last week to indulge in a grand hunt. At Logansport the party was joined by His Honor, Mayor McFadden, and T. M. Guggenheimer of that city, and thus reinforced we proceeded at once to lay in supplies, for our objective point was miles away on the praries, and it required the nicest taste and best *judgement* to select just what was needed. It was a more difficult job than the Captain of an Ohio river boat had when his mate, with $40 in the treasury, asked him what should be purchased with this amount for the out-going trip. "Put $5 in bread and the ballance in whisky," was the prompt reply.

It was more difficult for us, because unlike the Captain we had never been over the *ground* before. Bacon, bread, onions, coffee, salt, pepper, cheese, crackers, lemons and a liberal quantity of "Godfrey's Cordial" to counteract rheumatism, was duly packed away, and off we started, about 7 o'clock in the morning, for the happy hunting grounds, Mayor McFadden in the lead, and an able corps of *dogs* following in his wake.

Proceeding by rail for some distance we transferred to several teams in waiting and started for our camping grounds over-looking a beautiful prairie which was to yield up its "living freight to the unsparing hand of the frisky hunter."—We camped about noon when our sceuts mounted on fiery, untamed steeds, sleek and swift, came in with glowing accounts of numberless chickens within every range After a famous dinner, in which Vanderbilt or Astor, of New York, would have given a million dollars to have participated with the same zest and heartiness that we did, we formed a skirmish line, and dashed among the beautiful prarie flowers, the dogs a frisking to and fro and everybody in capital humor. Soon up flies the game, and ten splendid fowling pieces in practiced hands belched fourth at irregular intervals, until down goes the sun behind the prairie, when hostilities cease and the mellow notes of the hunter's horn calls us to camp. Seventy three of the speckled birds are our trophies. They are dressed and properly cared for, but we have but little hope of saving them without ice from the terrible heat of the day.

Now comes the joyous scenes of the camp, lit up by numerous bonfires, made vocal by peals, of merry laughter, and happy song. Blankets are spread and a jolly group is formed and with jokes and incidents, and an eloquent and tender discourse by the Mayor, the evening is passed as happy as mortals could wish it.—But there is no rose without the thorn. Just as we were about to retire, a low stifled moan was wafted to us on the still night air, and then comes a naration by Mayor, of a wild animal with a calico tail that is said to have escaped from some menagerie, and as it became apparent to each listener that we were in the jungles of Africa as it were, each cheek paled and there was a general rush for Godfrey's Cordial, "and the colored troops fought nobly," responded to with "Here's to your good health and your families." In order that our readers may be assured that this is not a creation of the brain, we give the following extract from a paper in Burton county:

"There is a high degree of excitement in the central and Western part of the county, about some variety of wild, ferocious beasts that have been playing sad havoc among the domestic animals in the vicinity of Sugar Grove. It has been seen frequently for the three last months, and seems to be daily becoming more bold and forocious. It is estimated that it has distroyed $300 worth of stock within the last three or four months. We mention yearling and one two year old colt, one calf, and quite a number of hogs for John Ross; four calves killed and one fatally injured for Mr. Hooyer, and many calves occationally a yearling and any amount of hogs for Mr. Sumner and sundry of his tenants. Last Sunday a large number of people including several from town and vicinity, went out to visit the scene of his depredations, and if possible scar the depredator himself. "He was seen of many but it being the Lord's Day no one was so wicked as to shoot at or otherwise disturb him.

The animal is described of a dark dun color, with a dark stripe down the back and down the sholders, small erect ears about seuen feet long, with a tail and a bunch of hair on the end, powerful limbs making enormous leaps of tweny feet as it runs. Its back measures 4-2x5-2 inches in size, having been measured by quite a number of persons. Of the large number of persons who have seen it, all think it must be larger than a lynx, and from the absence of the tufts of hair at the tips of the ears, also the ears being smaller than the lynx, it is probaply an American panther or else an animal that has escape from some menagerie in some more thickly settled part of the country and has made its way into the thinly part of this country.

After placing our pickets, we retired with a short exhortation from the Mayor, to live so as to die and reach the place where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. "Give us a rest was the general response. In the morning bright and early, ere the rosy dawn had lit up the variegated scene stretched out before us—we were all stretched out—the horn sounded, the dogs were let loose and a rush was made for the prairie and the rapid firing soon indicated lively work. The boys came into breakfast in good shape, for a good square meal, of birds, and other refreshments. A long march was made westward this day, which was very warm and some of the party got lost, and there was no water to be had. The dogs became exhausted and holes were dug in swampy places and the dogs let down by their tails to lap the water to keep them alive. Finally a party was sent out from the main party to find the main party to find the truants, and after a tedious search found them in camp.—Night came again as joyous as ever and all went well until about two o'clock in the morning, when we were aroused by a fearful roaring, and in the twinkle of an eye there rushed through the camp a terrible annimal, that looked as large as a two year old bull, throwing — dirt with *all its feet*, ears hanging down like a 'bacco leaf, tail slashing through the brushes when we heard the cry of "lynx, lynx," and good sized trees were soon in demand. One of our heavy weights made for a slender quackenash, and when about 14 feet up, snap went the butt and down he come, making everybody beleive that the lynx had him. He never said a word he just yelled. The marks were on his hand the next morning. Nobody seemed sleepy after that until morning. When there was some good sound snoring done, led by that prince of snorers, S. C. The next day we had the intese satisfaction of seeing a man swallow a snake while drinking from a pool of water. It was only a small one, and after eating a few onions, washing it down with Godfrey's Cordial it cameforth followed by a frog, two or three striped spiders, that he knew nothing about, and feeling grateful to the snake for their discovery. One evening as the Mayor was getting some wood, he picked up a stick, under which he discovered a 'massasoga" with 7 rattles. These little incidents always contributed largely to the comfort and happiness of the party, were looked as victories, and a sense of quiet reflection always crept over us when we lay down on our straw beds to sleep, and this was rendered the more exquisite from the admitted fact that rattlesnakes love straw too. After three days of capital fun we struck camp and with our trophies started for the city, but we lost most of our game from the excessive heat

Everyone of the party felt under many obligations to His Honor, the Mayor, Mr Carey and the *Journal* and *Pharos* offices for special favors and courtesies extended and hope in a few days to reciprocate in such a manner as to show an appreciation of their attention. Until then *au revoir*

The Albion New *Era* says: Last Saturday was a memorable day in the annals of Albion. The long-talked-of event—the completion of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway, occurred then. The iron track was completed to Orange street · the switch was affixed, and the side-track commenced; an extra train arrived and unloaded a pile of telegraph poles, and arrangements for the opening of regular business went rapidly forward At noon, the Albion Band escorted the corps of tracklayers about 100 in number from the depot grounds up Orange street to the new brick lately erected by L. G. Vorden, adjoining the Worden House, where two long tables stood with a free dinner, donated by the citizens to the men who imediately respresented the successful consummation of one of the greatest enterprises of the 19th century. Arrived and in their places at the bountiful they listened to an eloquent and appropriate address of welcom by Nelson Prentiss, Esq.; and then, amid the strains of music from the band, proceeded to partake of Albion's free hospitality.

In the evening at the Bradley House a free supper was given to the men who dug through the hills and filled the valleys, and leveled the road-bed for the reception of the ties and rails which are to bear the long trains of commerce and travel from the Atlantic to the queen city of the lakes,

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from the DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and George W. Hilkey is defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty six dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate: to wit

The south-west fourth of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32), Township thirty-three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation and and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Aug. 27, 1874 $7.50

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 23 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Go to Davenport's drug store for a good cigar.

SARAH JANE SYLVESTER.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

'Twas on a summer evening
A little while ago,
That Sarah Jane Sylvester
Stood waiting for her beau.

She was a rustic maiden
Of nearly seventeen,
Her hands were plump and rosy,
Her face looked rather green.

When she was in a dreamy
And sentimental state,
Her favorite amusement
Was swinging on the gate.

The world was still about her,
The folks had gone to bed,
Down by the gates he listened
For Selah Bucklin's tread.

She clasped her hands together
Her lover she descried;
He strode up to the gateway
And stood (the other side).

And soon, in tender whispers,
They talked, as lovers do;
The stars were shining o'er them,
The moon was shining too.

At length he popped the question,
She sighed and hung her head,
Said she, "Why! Selah Bucklin,
Jest think what you have said!"

He drew her nearer to him
He kissed her rosy cheek,
When—suddenly she threw him
Away, and gave a *shriek!*

Down on the ground before her
Tall Selah Bucklin bowed,
To "*stop*" he did implore her,
From "screamin' out so loud."

"You'll scare up all the neighbors,
Don't *holler*, Sarah Jane,
I didn't mean ter tetch ye,
I never will agein."

But louder yet she shouted,
Nor heeded what he said;
From out the bed-room window
The old man popped his head.

And like a "Bull of Bashan,"
He bellowed, "What's to pay?"
"Lord knows," said Selah Bucklin,
While Sarah swooned away.

He gazed a single moment
Upon the senseless girl,
His heart was in a flutter,
His brain was in a whirl.

Then on the grass he laid her,
And when the *task* was done,
Adown the dusky highway
He nimbly "cut and run."

While from the farm-house doorway,
The old man in despair,
With his suspenders flying
Behind him in the air,

Come "tearing" down the pathway
To where the young girl lay.
(The sound of Selah's footsteps
Had nearly died away).

The father knelt beside her,
A sudden moan she made;
Said he, "Sal, what's the matter,
What made ye so afraid?"

Then amid her tears she murmured,
In hysterical alarm:
"*It's—an—awful—caterpillar,*
An'—he's—crawlin'—up—my—arm!"

—[illegible] *Friend.*

A CONTEST WITH FOILS.

Just thirty years ago I arrived in St. Petersburg, with the intention of establishing myself as a fencing-master in the capital. Introductions from distinguished individuals of my own country enabled me to make a friend of Count Alexis W.; and that nobleman interested himself greatly in my success. Not content with procuring me several pupils, he urged me to petition the Emperor for the valuable and honorable appointment of fencing-master to a regiment; and, toward that end, gave me a letter of recommendation to an aid-de-camp of the Czarowitsch Constantine, who was then at the Castle of Strelna, near Petersburg.

The morning after, I hired a droschki and set out for Strelna, armed with my credentials. I reached the convent of St. Sergius, the saint most venerated in Russia after St. Alexander Nieuski. A few minutes afterward I arrived at the castle, and was soon ushered into the apartments of the Emperor's brother. In one of those I discovered him standing with his back to a large fire, and distinguished by the most forbidding countenance I ever beheld. He was tapping his boot with his riding-whip, and the undried splashes of mud on his pantaloons indicated that he had but recently returned from a ride or a review. At a table near him was seated Gen. Rodna, pen in hand, and apparently writing under the prince's dictation.

The door was scarcely closed when he Czarowitsch, fixing on me his piercing eyes, abruptly said:

"What is your age?"

"Six-and-twenty."

"Name?"

"G——."

"You want to be a fencing-master to a regiment?"

"May it please your highness, such is the object of my ambition."

"Are you a first-rate swordsman?"

"I have fenced in public several times since my arrival in St. Petersburg, and your highness can easily ascertain the opinion of those who were present."

"I have heard of you, but you had only second-rate fencers to contend with."

"Which gave them just claims upon my forbearance, your highness."

"Forbearance!" he repeated, with flashing eyes, and a scornful curl on his lips; "but if less considerate, what then?"

"I should have buttoned them ten times for every twice that they touched me, your highness."

"Ha! and could you do that with me?"

"That would depend on how your imperial highness might wish to be treated. If as a prince, it is probable your highness would touch me ten times and be touched twice. But if your highness desired to be treated like any other person, the ten hits would be achieved by me, and the two by your highness."

"Lubenski!" roared the Czarowitsch, rubbing his hands; "Lubenski, bring the foils! We shall see, Sir Braggadocio!"

"Is it possible your highness would condescend—"

"My highness orders you to touch me ten times if you can. Do you want to back out already? Now take this foil and mask. Guard!"

"Is it your highness's absolute command?"

"Yes, yes!"

"I am ready."

"Ten times," repeated the prince, as he attacked me—"ten times, mind you; less won't do. Ha! ha!"

Notwithstanding this encouragement, I kept merely on the defensive, contenting myself with parrying his thrusts without returning them.

"Now, then!" cried he, angrily, "what are you about? You are playing the fool with me. Why don't you thrust?"

"Your highness! the respect—"

"Confound your respect, sir! Thrust! thrust!"

Observing through his mask that his cheeks were flushed and his eyes bloodshot, I took advantage of the permission granted, and touched him three times running.

"Bravo!" cried he. "My turn now. Ha! A hit! a hit!"

He had touched me. I then touched him four times in rapid succession, and was then touched once.

"Hurrah!" he cried, exultingly. "Rodna, did you see that? Twice to his seven."

"Twice to ten, your highness," replied I, pressing him very hard. "Eight, nine, ten! Now we are quits."

"Good, good!" cried the Czarowitsch, approvingly; "very good. But that's not all. The small sword—not enough—no use to the cavalry; want the saber. How could you defend yourself, on foot, against a mounted lancer? Parry a lance thrust? Eh?"

"I think I could, your highness."

"Think so! Not sure, eh?"

"Pardon me, your highness, I have no doubt of it."

"Lubenski!" again shouted the prince.

The officer appeared.

"A lance and horse! Quick!"

"But, your highness," I interposed.

"Ha! you are afraid?"

"I am not afraid; but with your highness I should experience equal reluctance to be the victor or the vanquished."

"All nonsense and flattery. First trial was capital. Now for the second."

At this moment the officer appeared before the windows of the palace, leading a magnificent horse, and bearing a lance in his hand.

"Now, then," exclaimed Constantine, as he dashed out of the room, and made me a sign to follow him. "Give him a good saber, Lubenski; and now, my Englishman, mind yourself, or you'll be spitted like one of the toads in my summer-house. The last lived three days, Rodna," added he, turning to that General, "with a nail through his belly."

So saying, the prince sprang upon his steed. With great skill, he put the animal through the most difficult evolutions, at the same time executing sundry parries and thrusts with his lance.

"All ready?" he cried, riding up to me.

"Ready, your highness," was my reply; and he, setting spurs to his horse, galloped off to the further end of the avenue.

"Surely, all this is a joke?" I said to Gen. Rodna.

"By no means," was the reply. "You will either lose your life or gain your appointment. Defend yourself as if you were on a battle-field."

Matters had taken a much more serious turn than I had anticipated. Had I considered myself at liberty to return blow for blow, I could have taken my chance without uneasiness; but finding myself bound to control, as well as to use, a keen-edged sabre, while exposed to the sharpened lance of a reckless and royal antagonist, the chances of the diversion were decidedly against me. It was too late, however, to draw back.

I summoned to my aid all the coolness and address I possessed, and prepared to face the Czarowitsch, who had already reached the end of the avenue and turned his horse about. The animal advanced at full speed, Constantine being crouched down upon his neck in such a manner that he was nearly concealed by the abundant mane.

When he reached me, he made a point at my breast; but I parried his thrust, and, bounding on one side, horse and rider, carried away by their impetuosity, passed by without doing the slightest injury.

"Very good! very good!" he said; "try again."

Without giving me time for objection or remark, he took space for his career, and, after asking me if I was ready, returned to the charge with great fury. As before, I kept my eyes fixed on his, and not one of his motions escaped me. At the decisive moment I parried *en parle*, and by a spring to the right made his second attack as harmless as the first.

Uttering a howl of disappointment, the Czarowitsch entered into the spirit of our tilting match as ardently as if it had been a real combat, and had, moreover, made up his mind that it should terminate in his favor; but when I saw him retracing the ground for the third assault, I resolved that it should be the last.

Again he advanced toward me with whirlwind speed; this time, however, without contenting myself with a mere parry, I dealt a violent back-handed blow on the pole of the lance, which was severed by the stroke, and Constantine felt himself disarmed. Then, quick as thought, I seized the bridle of the horse, and by a violent jerk threw him on his haunches, at the same time placing the point of my sabre on the breast of the rider.

Gen. Rodna uttered a cry of alarm; he thought I was going to kill the Prince. Constantine also had the same impression, for the color left his cheek for an instant. Stepping a pace backward, and bowing to the Grand Duke, I said: "Your Highness has now seen what I am able to teach to Russian soldiers, and whether I am worthy to become their professor."

"Yes, by my soul, you are! Never saw a braver fellow; and a regiment you shall have, if I can get it for you. Now follow me," he added, as he threw himself from the saddle, and led the way to his apartments.

When there, he took up a pen and wrote at the foot of the petition to the Emperor, which I had fortunately in readiness:

"I humbly recommend the petitioner to your Imperial Majesty, believing him in every way worthy of the favor he solicits."

It is only necessary to add that, after some short delay, I was fortunate enough in procuring the post I so anxiously sought.

THE SECRETS OF LAW-MAKING.

Revelations of a Reformed Legislator.

Hon. George Lewis, Representative in the Michigan Legislature, from Bay county, delivered a lecture recently in Bay City, on "Legislating," for the benefit of the Methodist Church of that city. He said:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: I could have said ladies and gentleman had I wished to conform to the customary style of orators, speakers, and lecturers, but I did not nor do I intend to. I have had lots of trouble with female women in all my lifetime. I never could endure to be dictated to and have always had a yielding disposition toward them, and for the sake of peace was always willing, when I couldn't help it, to submit tamely to their encroachments. However, I will not anticipate; I will attend to the women as proceed. [Cheers.]

In giving this lecture, my friends and fellow-citizens, I have two objects in view, virtually killing two birds with one stone, as the old farmer said when he stopped at the mill in returning from his wife's funeral, and took home a load of lumber. The two birds I propose to kill by this stone—or lecture—are, first, make money for the church so they may meet their liabilities and become an honorable and honest church; and, second, give an account of my stewardship to my constituents; they have a right to ask, demand and expect that of me, and I would be recreant and faithless to my trust if I failed to show my hand when called out. It was proposed at first that our Senator (J. D. Lewis) should rise and explain in connection with myself, and thereby place his record before the public. If he had said anything he was sorry for and was glad of it, let him come up flat-footed and own the corn. Airing would do him no good, and repenting might bring trouble on his peaceful conscience. He is of good address, and I am slow of speech; he is literary, but I am not, but I don't think he has the best of me there. [Applause.] There were many bills passed and not passed, of a local and general nature, during my legislative career, that I would like to explain, but it will be impossible for me, in a single evening, to dwell for a brief period and at length on any, and I will give only a passing notice of a few. [Approbation.] The most important bill of the session, and the one I feel called on to consider more fully and at length because of its vast, varied, and insignificant importance, is that which relates to the subject of dogs.

If there are any ladies present who dislike my method of treating this subject, I hereby apologize, and, if necessary, will shed tears. [Cheers and sympathy.] Buell, of the upper peninsula, introduced a law to regulate labor and meal-time. I think it became a law. Ripley, of Saginaw, favored the bill in an elaborate speech, which killed it. Then we had a milk bill which did become a law. It is a very important and well-known law, and I presume but a few of you are aware there is such a law. The main features of said law are:

"That whoever shall knowingly sell to any person or persons, or shall bring to be manufactured to any cheese or butter factory in this State, any milk diluted with water or in any way diluted, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as 'skimmed milk,' or shall keep back any part of the milk known as 'strippings,' shall be be subject to fine and imprisonment, etc." [Loud laughter.]

There is a law I have no doubt you all will rejoice over, with, perhaps, the exception of a few milk-sellers who keep back strippings and adulterate milk by mixing the same with common water.

I opposed that bill because, first, I did not think it could be enforced; second, my constituents sell milk, therefore it might interfere with my interests or my wife's, which is one and the same thing; and, third, it did not go far enough. It should punish thin cow's milk as well as adulterated or watered milk. Thin cow's milk is the meanest kind, and should be looked after and made to suffer. [Prolonged merriment.]

There was another bill introduced to prevent babies from eating matches. Richardson, of Detroit, opposed the bill—was afraid it would interfere with the demand. I expected his opposition would cause it to prevail, until Wilber offered his amendment, which provided as follows:

"Each box of matches shall be labeled 'Poisonous,' and kept from babies' mouths. All matches are poisonous. Antidote for the same, onion syrup and goose oil."—Dr. Bartholomew. [Cheers.]

The same Wilber, the author of the goose oil amendment, soon after made a tremendous speech on a resolution in relation to a ship canal across the lower peninsula. Shaw offered a resolution authorizing 1,000 copies to be printed for the use of the House. Dr. Bartholomew offered an amendment that the "onion syrup and goose oil prescription be added to the resolution and printed with Wilber's speech," which amendment prevailed. The doctor got all he asked for, but was not happy. [Applause and laughter.]

There was another dog bill passed, but its provisions are violated and held in contempt by the dog men, the friends of the dogs, and the dogs themselves. That law requires that every dog must wear a collar with the name of the dog's owner engraved thereon. I wrote an amendment and got my partner, Welch, to offer it, which required the dog's name also to be engraved on the collar, so that when a man met a stray dog he would know the owner's name and likewise the dog's name, and could thereby open friendly negotiations with him (the dog) in a legitimate manner. And there were some members who never could see a good thing unless originated by themselves, therefore my amendment did not prevail. [Laughter.] Shaw introduced another dog bill. I supported the other, but opposed this. I presume to have been consistent, I should have supported this, but there is no use trying to be consistent if you wish to be honest. I prefer honesty to consistency. [Cheers and murmurs of satisfaction.] The fact is, you can't always see the same things alike at different times, and under different circumstances; to be honest you need not; to be consistent, you must. I hate and detest the word consistency. It is always getting honest politicians into trouble. For instance, we had a bill to protect muskrats, and one to protect fish. They were similar in many respects; both favored protection, and to have been consistent I should have favored both, but I didn't. I was honest. [Cheers.] I opposed the rats and favored the fish. I presented the fish bill, while the rat bill was introduced by a Granger. The fish bill prevailed, but the rats were slaughtered. But I find I am digressing again, and I guess I am getting myself into a muddle. [Laughter.] There is nothing like sticking to the main question, which is always tedious and tires an audience. I never got arrested but once during my whole legislative career. The Sergeant-at-Arms and myself once had different opinions as to duties. I wanted to oversee the Senate, and he thought I belonged lower down. His opinions prevailed. I came near being caught another time. I wanted to go home, and didn't want to ask for an excuse, so I concluded to steal out quietly and run. It was almost train time, and just as I got started a green member fresh from the country made a motion for a call of the House, and they hurried me gently back from the depot. [Furious applause.] Going to the Legislature is very similar to going to jail, with the difference in favor of the jail. The gentleman who serves a term in the Legislature is expected to do everything everybody wants him to, and is watched and criticised beyond decency; while the gentleman who serves a term in jail is allowed to pursue his avocation quietly, and when his term expires he can walk out like a man, and not be called to account for his conduct while carrying out the will of his constituents. [Cries of "Too true," and laughter.]

The Legislature is composed of a third house, sometimes designated the "lobby." This house does the heavy work of the session, furnishes most of the whisky, and is able to get on the outside of a fair share of it. Ladies are eligible as members of this house. Mrs. —— was a member in good standing in 1873. She worked with an energy and will that made even John Harmon take a back seat. She was working for her rights. This lady had a bill drawn up in a good and workmanlike manner, providing that "when a husband leaves his wife with good and sufficient cause, etc., the Circuit Court in chancery might decree a support equal to her dignity and importance." She solicited the aid of Butler, a lobbyist of the third house. He encouraged her, but thought the Legislature a better place to introduce the bill. Butler presented her to Cobb and left her to do her own talking. Cobb thought Ripley could more appropriately present the bill; an introduction to Ripley relieved Cobb. It was now thought her troubles were at an end, as Ripley could have no excuse to saddle her off on anybody else; but Ripley himself was actually intimidated. He palmed her off on Shaw, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Shaw did assist her, and got a bill passed, slightly modified.

The Siamese Twins Outdone.

On the night of the 1st of August, Mrs. Mary Hess, wife of David Hess, living at Pottsdam, Miami county, gave birth to twins, who as a natural curiosity excel the far-famed Siamese. The children were both males, fully developed, their combined weight being 13½ pounds. Each had a separate circulation, and they were in all respects two distinct persons except the union between them, which was about as follows:

The distance from the base of the skull to the point of union was 1½ inches on each side. The length of the union was 4½ inches, extending to the umbilicus, there being but one for both. The nipples were 2½ inches apart, and the nipple of the left child was on its back. It was 6 inches from the joint of the right shoulder of the right child to the left shoulder of the left child. The circumference of the union was 18 inches, and the entire length of the children was 19 inches. The bond of union between the two was a bony substance.

Both children were born dead, but before the interment photographs of them were taken, and a picture of them in India ink is on exhibition at the gallery of the Messrs. Tresize, on East Fifth street, in this city. Mr. Hess, the father, is a blacksmith, and large sums of money wery offered him for the bodies of the children, but he declined them, and, after the burial, a guard was placed over the grave to prevent them being stolen away. They were afterward secretly removed and buried in another place unknown to any person but the parents. The mother was three days in labor, and was attended by Drs. Sigerfoost and Bobbs. She has been up and well for some time.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

A GENTLEMAN who has been recently traveling in the lower counties tells us the following amusing story: He was stopping over night at a house where the partition walls were particularly thin. The adjoining room was occupied by a mother and her daughter. After retiring the mother began to rebuke the daughter for an alleged partiality to somebody named John, which soft impeachment the daughter denied vigorously.

"But," said the mother, "I saw him kissing you at the cow-pen yesterday morning, Amanda."

"No, ma, he wasn't kissing me at all."

"Why, did you have your head so close up to his for, you deceivin' critter?"

"Well, you see, ma, I had been eating pitallas (the fruit of a species of cactus), and you see, ma, I got some of the prickles in my lips—and—and—"

"And what, you wicked, wicked critter?"

"And I couldn't get them out myself, you know, and John pulled them out with his teeth—but he didn't kiss me nary time."

AN alleged lunatic was consigned to an asylum by his wife and friends. A gentleman said to a lady who doubted the victim's insanity: "What do you think, madam, of his lying on his back in the barn yard and permitting the hens to feed off his body?" "Why, nothing more," responded the lady, "than that 'like many other married men, he was henpecked.'"

A Famous Battle-Ground.

A temperance mass meeting was recently held on the ground where occurred the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, at which meeting an address was delivered by Hon. Will Cumback, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. The following description of the field is furnished by a correspondent:

In company with a friend, I walked leisurely over the ground for the purpose of recalling the history of the celebrated battle and viewing the spots which once drank up the blood of so many noble men. The battle-ground proper embraces between thirty and forty acres, and is inclosed by an iron fence. It lies on the borders of Burnet's Creek, seven miles northeast of Lafayette, Ind. Beautiful shade trees are scattered through it here and there, and a rich green turf covers the entire grounds. At one side a large grove offers protection from the burning rays of an August sun to a company of ten thousand or more. Above is as pure an atmosphere as any one need desire to breathe.

On these grounds, changed but little in appearance from what they were half a century or more ago, the army under command of Gen. Harrison encamped on the night of the 6th of November, 1811. Says John B. Dillon, in his "History of Indiana:" "The army encamped in order of battle. The men were ordered to sleep with their clothes and accoutrements on—with their fire-arms loaded and their bayonets fixed. It seems, however, that the principal officers of the expedition did not expect that the Indians would, on that night, make an attack. But about two hours before sunrise, on the 7th of November, an attack was made so suddenly that the Indians were in the camp before many of the men could get out of their tents."

Every one who knows anything about the history of the early Indian wars knows how fiercely this noted battle raged, and how many men fell to rise no more. As I stood on the small piece of elevated ground where, it is said, the Indian prophet encouraged his followers by singing a war song, I imagined I could hear the voices of Cols. Daviess and Owen, cheering on their men also, until the fatal bullets did their work. "Near this corner," said my friend "is where the gallant Warrick fell, pierced through the body. He insisted on remaining at the head of his company, although death was stamped on his pallid features."

The merry laugh of a few romping girls attracted my attention to another part of the grounds. "Major Daviess fell there," remarked a country gentleman familiar with the field, "and a little further that way (pointing north). Col. Owens, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, received his wound which so soon proved fatal."

"Here is where the men charged," continued the same gentleman, "and right by that tree five Indian chiefs were found dead." There seemed to be scarcely a square foot of ground within the inclosure that was not marked by some important event which occurred on that memorable day, and I do not wonder the field is visited so often and by so many scores of strangers.

Your Chin.

A pointed or round chin indicates a congenial love. A person with such a chin will have a bean ideal, and will not be easily satisfied with real men or women.

The indented chin indicates a great desire to be loved; hunger and thirst for affection. When large in woman she may overstep the bounds of etiquette and make love to one that pleases her.

A narrow square chin indicates a desire to love, and is more common among women.

The broad square chin indicates violent love, or at least devoted attachment.

The broad round chin indicates ardent love, combined with great steadfastness and permanence of affection.

The retreating chin is indicative of the want of attachment, and but little ardor in love.

The chin, in its length and breadth, indicates self-control, self-will, resolution and decision, etc.

Carnivorous animals have the upper jaw projecting, while those of a graminivorous nature have the lower jaw projecting. In man with a projecting upper jaw, will be found large destructiveness and love of animal food; when the lower jaw projects, then the love for vegetable food.

A Drowned Rat.

A lady living in the country had her attention drawn one day to some rats in an outer room, surrounding a pail which had been prepared for the pigs. Observing them carefully, she soon discovered that a young rat had fallen into the pail, and that his friends, to the number of five or six, were in consultation as to the best means of rescuing him. The lady called others of her family to witness the rats' manœuvres, while they continued busily at work, regardless of the presence of spectators. By twining their feet together (the hind feet of the foremost rat being entwined with the fore feet of the next, and so on) they formed a chain extending over the side of the pail. The foremost rat, supposed to be the mother, then reached down, grasped the young one in her arms, and both were drawn out on the floor. Unfortunately their deliberations had occupied so much time that the young rat was drowned before he was extricated, and apparently the intelligence of his friends did not extend so far as to attempt resuscitation.

BRUTAL.—Kicking is a favorite mode of fighting in the northern counties of England, more particularly in Lancashire, where, as the poorer classes wear wooden shoes, a vigorous kick will frequently have fatal consequences. The most strenuous exertions have been made by the authorities to stop the vicious and cowardly habit, but the punishments awarded by the law are not thought to be sufficiently severe to meet the case. Flogging is now proposed as the only remedy, and Parliament is to be petitioned for an act to empower magistrates to award this punishment.

LIGHTNING-ROD venders are sad now that metal roofs are discovered to be an absolute protection to houses in thunder storms.

Reminiscences of the Founder of the "Herald."

Strolling into the Town-Clerk's office, the other day, I was shown a receipt given by the late James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York *Herald*. The receipt was given in acknowledgment of having received the sum of $18.70 for two and a half months' teaching in 1816. Mr. Bennett passed through Steuben when on his way from Halifax to Boston, and, on arriving here, being hard up, he taught the village school. Bennett showed a good deal of theological lore, and held a strong argument with the old orthodox deacons of the town. He also evinced great proficiency in teaching. He suddenly left town one night. It was afterward ascertained that he had taken passage on board a vessel for Boston. The next thing heard from Bennett was in the shape of the New York *Herald*, copies of which paper have ever since been taken in this town, more because the people respected Bennett's friendship than on account of any love they bore toward the paper.—*Steuben (Me.) Cor. of the Boston Globe.*

A Strange Story.

Miss Lyda Byres' father, of Oskaloosa, Ia., lately wrote a letter to one of his daughter's lady friends in Bloomington, Ill., stating that Lyda was dead. She had been seized with illness soon after returning home from the Normal school at Bloomington and died suddenly. It made much grief among the companions of the young lady's Normal school course. Several days after a letter came addressed to the same young lady of Bloomington, apparently by the hands of her dead friend. Opening the letter she found that her supposed dead friend had both written the letter and signed it. The letter stated that she had been struck down by illness, was pronounced dead, put in a coffin, her grave dug, and the hour for the funeral appointed; but she was luckily not buried for the very good reason that she woke up in time to render the last ceremony quite unnecessary. She was very glad of it and quite well again. She supposes it was a trance that looked like death.—*Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.*

"TOM, what in the world put matrimony into your head?" "Well, the fact is, I was getting short of shirts."

REV. E. H. HOPKINS, of Jackson Center, Shelby Co., O., says: "My wife had the consumption for ten years, and had been confined to her bed for some time. I heard of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and after using four bottles, she was able to do the work for her family."

THE best investment—SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Five cents laid out for Silver Tips adds one dollar to the worth of a pair of shoes. Parents, try it.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from REV. E. S. BEST, pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many *physicians*. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass. Jan. 1, 1873.

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE *a medicine of the greatest value*. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerful and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for, by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all Eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Spinal complaints, and all Inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood; Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them excepting the VEGETINE. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what VEGETINE does, and it does it so quickly and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equaled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

Popping the Question.

Don't be too sudden about it. Many a girl has said "no" when she meant "yes," simply because her lover didn't choose the right time to pop the question gently.

Take a dark night for it. Have the blinds closed, the curtain down and the lamp turned most out. Sit near enough to her so that you can hook your little finger into hers. Wait until conversation begins to flag, and then quietly remark:

"Susie, I want to tell you something."

She will fidget around a little, reply "yes," and after a pause you can add:

"Susie, my actions must have shown—that is, you must have seen—I mean you must be aware that—that——"

Pause here for awhile, but keep your little finger firmly locked. She may cough and try to turn the subject off by asking you how you liked the circus, but she only does this to encourage you. After about ten minutes you can continue:

"I was thinking as I came up the path to-night that before I went away I would ask you—that is, I would broach the subject nearest my—I mean I would know my——"

Stop again and give her hand a gentle squeeze. She may give you a yank so get it away, or she may not, in either case it augurs well for you. Wait about five minutes, and then go on:

"The past year has been a very happy one to me, but I hope that future years will be still happier. However, that depends entirely upon you. I am here to-night to know—that is to ask you—I mean I am here to-night to hear from your own lips the one sweet——"

Wait again. It isn't best to be too rash about such things. Give her plenty of time to recover her composure, and then put your hand on your heart and continue:

"Yes, I thought as I was coming through the gate to-night how happy I had been, and I said to myself that if I only knew you would consent to be my—that is, I said if I only knew—if I was certain that my heart had not deceived me and you were ready to share——"

Hold on—there's no hurry about it. Give the wind a chance to sob and moan around the gables. This will make her lonesome and call up all the love in her heart. When she begins to cough and grow restless, you can go on.

"Before I met you this world was a desert to me. I didn't take any pleasure in going blackberrying and stealing rare-ripe peaches, and it didn't matter whether the sun shone or not. But, what a change in one short year! It is for you to say whether my future shall be a prairie of happiness or a summer fallow of Canada thistles. Speak, dearest Susie, and say—and say that—that——"

Give her five minutes more by the clock, and then add:

"That you will be—that is, that you will—I mean that you will be—be mine!"

She will heave a sigh, look up at the clock and over the stove, and then as she slides her head over on your vest-pocket, she will whisper:

"You are just right I will!"—*M. Quad, in Our Fireside Friend.*

A Model Farmer's Wife.

Matilda Fletcher thus describes a farmer's wife who is not only beautiful and wise, but possesses several cardinal virtues in addition: "The most beautiful woman I have ever known was a farmer's wife, who attended to the household duties for a family of four, and also assisted in gardening and the light farm work; and yet I never saw her hands rough and red, and never even saw a freckle on her nose. Impossible! you say; how did she manage? I never asked her, but she had some envious neighbors who went slouching around with red, scaly hands, sunburnt faces, and hair matted with dust and oil, who let me into the dreadful secret. They informed me with many an ominous shake of the head that she was just the proudest minx that ever lived; that she actually wore India-rubber gloves when she used the broom and scrubbing-brush and always when she worked out-doors; that she also had a bonnet made of oil-silk, completely covering the head, face and neck, leaving only apertures for seeing and breathing, thus securing perfect freedom from sun, wind and dust. Did you ever hear of such depravity? She also fastened her dish-cloth to a stick so that she need not put her hands in hot water. For the same reason she accomplished her laundry work with a machine and wringer. And then to see her in the afternoon tricked out in a fashionable white dress, with a bright-colored ribbon at her throat, and a rose in her hair, entertaining in the parlor, as though she was the greatest lady in the land, was more than their patience could endure. And her husband! He had such a satisfied expression that it was a perfect aggravation to ordinary people to look at him. He deserved to be happy because he encouraged and helped her to cultivate beauty in herself, her family, and her home; and I don't know but her success principally belonged to him, because he brought all the new inventions that could lighten her labors and all the delicate and pretty things she needed to adorn her home, and when she was sick he wouldn't let her touch work until she was well and strong. Strange as it may seem, at such times he actually devoted himself to her with as much care and tenderness as he would if she had been the most valuable horse on the farm."

Playing it on a Clerk.

A certain lawyer's clerk had been in the habit of taking an afternoon nap, in the absence of the boss. On such occasions he has been in the habit of putting up his placard on the front door: "Gone to the Clerk's office." Some young men who had witnessed the performance concluded to play a joke at his expense. Accordingly, they watched him last Saturday afternoon, and, after he had put up the usual sign, and dutifully laid him down on his lounge, they removed it and put the following in its place: "On the lounge in the back room asleep—don't knock—will wake up at 5 o'clock. Call then." A number of persons read the notice and went away wondering what the country could be coming to, when a young man could thus fritter away time. At last the young man awoke from his dreams, and his feelings may be imagined when he saw what had been done.—*Paterson (N.J.) Guardian.*

California's Biggest Nugget.—How much we owe to California! Her precious metals have enriched thousands of our fellow citizens, and have proved the main stay of America in times of national pecuniary embarrassment. Her mining industries have given employment to myriads of mechanics and laborers. She is the land of promise to the fortune seeker. But the Golden State has lately sent us a new treasure. Her last nugget is Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. The health-giving principles contained in this curative are a more precious boon than gold. In all affections of the liver and stomach, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary diseases, it may be relied upon. As a blood-depurent and invigorant it is unequaled, purifying the circulation and infusing new vigor into the debilitated frame. It conquers that most unyielding of all complaints—dyspepsia, and we know of no other remedy that can accomplish this. Its entire freedom from alcoholic spirit, which retards and neutralizes the effect of any medicine, and which forms the basis of many of the pseudo bitters and tonics, doubly enhances its value to the sick. The papers of the United States vie with one another in doing honor to Dr. Walker. We, too, add our voice, and say, all honor to the man whose science and skill have enabled him to draw from the vegetable kingdom such a balsam for human suffering.

Five misses at Cornell University are practicing rowing.

Receipts for Making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery:

Something over a year since, a periodical issued in Berlin, Prussia, and laying claims to a scientific character, published what was represented as being the formulæ or receipts for making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The people were left to infer that these had been deducted from a careful chemical analysis of the medicines, which are rapidly growing in popular favor in that as well as in this and most other civilized countries. The receipts were evidently invented by those jealous of the reputation and large sale which these medicines are rapidly acquiring and who are pecuniarily interested in endeavoring to check their sale. So ridiculously preposterous are those receipts that medicines compounded after them could never have gained any reputation or sale in any country, for they would be so caustic, poisonous, immediately and positively injurious, as in every case to be promptly condemned by the people on the first trial as miserable, dangerous and wicked humbugs. Whereas, it is a well-known fact that all my medicines enjoy the reputation, honestly earned, of being not only efficacious, but perfectly mild, pleasant and harmless in effects. Notwithstanding, however, that the bogus receipts were so ridiculously preposterous as scarcely to have been believed by the most unscientific, thoughtless and unsuspecting people, yet strange and incredible as it may seem, a paper of high scientific pretensions, published in this country, copied the fictitious receipts from the German paper. This they evidently did without a moment's reflection, for that much consideration, given by an intelligent mind, to the receipts and the properties and effects of the mixtures that would result from such a compounding of well-known caustic and poisonous chemicals and drugs, would have condemned them as bogus fabrications, and the pretentious publishers of the paper that originally inserted them, as either knaves or fools. On my attention being called to the matter, in order that some thoughtless and over-credulous people might not be deceived and misled by seeing such an announcement in a paper laying claim to a scientific character, as well as to clear myself of the imputation of being guilty of perpetrating a wicked fraud upon the people, as such announcement, if uncontradicted, would imply, I, as proprietor and manufacturer of the aforesaid celebrated medicines, went before a magistrate and made oath to the fact that the said receipts were utterly false. My affidavit was sent to the publishers of the paper into which the bogus receipts had been copied, and in a subsequent issue an editorial notice was given of my denial. But, notwithstanding such correction and denial, made under oath, certain individuals, who lounge around and infest our large cities, gaining a livelihood by perpetrating all kinds of catch-penny frauds upon the credulous, were thereby given the hint that, as my medicines were universally popular, by advertising for sale bogus receipts for making them, they could get lots of ignorant people to bite at their bait. One Frank M. Reed, of 139 Eighth street, New York, who publishes "Love and Courtship Cards," a "Fortune Teller and Dream Book," "The Mysteries of Love Making," "How to Woo and how to Win," and various other swindles, sends his dupes the following in exchange for their stamps. It is copied from the papers alluded to and is as follows: "For Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, take eight grains Carbolic Acid, seven grains of Camphor, and two and a half grains of common Salt, the whole to be colored with a little Prussian blue." This makes a powerful caustic mixture as unlike Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy (which is perfectly unirritating, mild, soothing and pleasant) as light is from darkness. As "a burnt child dreads the fire," if any have been so foolish as to have burned their noses sore with this caustic compound, thinking that they were using the same as Dr. Sage's celebrated Catarrh Remedy, they will, it is to be hoped, profit by the lesson thereby taught them and not be so ready next time to bite at every catch-penny advertising dodge that swindlers may offer them. For Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the bogus receipt reads: "Take four drachms purified Honey, fifteen grains extract poisonous Lettuce, thirty grains of Opium, three and a fourth ounces dilute Spirits, three ounces water. Mix." Of the ridiculous bogus formula I will say, as I did under oath, *not one of the medicinal or poisonous ingredients therein given enters into the composition of my Golden Medical Discovery!* And furthermore, I will say that I defy all the chemists in the world to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the composition of any of my Family Medicines, as they cannot be analyzed so as to determine their ingredients, many of which are new in medicine and, like nearly all vegetable extracts, there are no known reagents or chemical tests by which their presence can be determined. If any further proof is wanted to satisfy any person that the receipt given above is utterly false, let that person have the mixture, as given, compounded and, not only will it be seen to be entirely unlike my Discovery in appearance, but if a further test is wanted, by taking a dose of it, it will be found to produce drowsiness and stupor, whereas my Discovery, in ever so large doses, produces no such effect. Others, located in different cities and engaged in advertising for sale bogus receipts for making my medicines, send those that bite at their bait other and various ridiculous formulæ. One sent out by a villainous knave, located in Chicago, gives the chief ingredient of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy as being Blue Vitriol, which is only equaled in absurdity by another issued by parties in Philadelphia who say that the ingredients composing Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are "burnt Alum, white Vitriol, Sugar of Lead, and Prussiate of Iron," and that my Golden Medical Discovery is "simply Syrup and Tincture of Ginger." In refutation of all the various and ridiculous bogus receipts for making my medicines that have ever been, or may hereafter be published and circulated, I would say that I have, in dealing with the people, ever been governed by the maxim that "honesty is the best policy," and that "success makes success;" for it is because some sufferer has obtained relief and cure, and that sufferer has sent another to me; and it is because thousands have been cured that they have recommended me and my superior remedies to other thousands of sufferers. In this way I am constantly making *living* advertisements for myself and medicines. It is a common thing to hear people say that plenty of advertising will make a success out of anything, whether it has any merit or not. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is with this delusive idea actuating them that thousands have rushed headlong into advertising, only to find themselves bankrupt in a little while. Not more than one in five hundred, who engages in advertising medicines, ever makes a financial success out of the undertaking, for the reason that a medicine to be successful must possess *unusual* and *extraordinary* merit. It is not enough that it should be a remedy of *fair* efficacy; it must possess *superior* and *wonderful* remedial properties, for if it does not, those who use it with the most sanguine expectations will condemn it. They will expect much of it, and it must be equal to the test, or it will prove ruinous to the proprietor. For, although a great display of advertising will, many times, create a considerable immediate demand for the article advertised, yet if that article does not possess real merit, the demand will be only temporary; the fraud will be detected, and the reaction will upset the proprietor and all his high expectations, long before he is able to recover the amount of money already expended. With this view of the subject, I have *felt warranted* in contracting for hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of advertising in the newspapers of this and other countries, feeling perfectly assured that the merits of my remedies were so great as to insure a financial success out of such a bold undertaking. And in this I have not been disappointed, for my sales have increased steadily year after year, until they will this year largely exceed half a million dollars' worth of my medicines. This grand success, I am certain, could never have been attained had the medicines not possessed superior and wonderful merits.

The Toledo *Blade*, in an editorial article, has truly said, alluding to my business, that "great success is never achieved without merit. An article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit."

The article continues: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it because we know the doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with. We know that his medicines are sold in enormous quantities in every State in the Union, and very largely in many foreign countries.

"This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work, easily, their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeed because they ought to have succeeded."

In conclusion, I cannot offer a better refutation of the slanderous reports published concerning my medicines, than to call attention to the testimonials on file in my office, which are open to the inspection of the public. They are from all parts of the world, and express the gratitude of thousands that have been afflicted with Chronic Catarrh, Lingering Coughs, various Blood Diseases, affecting the skin, flesh and bones, severe diseases peculiar to females, and many other forms of obstinate diseases, and have been cured by the use of my Family Medicines, after suffering for years and being pronounced incurable by eminent physicians.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE London *Times'* dispatch from India says the prospects of the crops are most favorable, notwithstanding the recent floods.

Prince & Co.'s Organs.
Five octaves, two full sets of reeds.
Solid walnut cases, elegant bronze finish,
Price, with six stops, $125; eight stops, $180,
Address Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

As a general rule of farming it is good economy to apply the most manure to the crop which requires the most labor.

THE EXCELSIOR MAGAZINE, a very choice and entertaining monthly, is published at $3.50 a year. Every effort is being made by securing the services of the most brilliant contributors to periodical literature and the best art critics and essayists to furnish a highly desirable family paper.

A handsomely illustrated fashion and etiquette supplement accompanies it.

Subscribers are very easily obtained, and rare inducements in money or prices are offered to getters-up of clubs. Sample copies 25 cents. Office, room 52, No. 157 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

$10 TO $1,000 invested in Wall-street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on recept of 30 cents. Address Alex. Frothingham & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-street, New York.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	8½	@	13½
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	9½
Cotton	16½	@	17½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 40	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 15	@	1 16
No. 1 Spring	1 23	@	1 30
Corn	88	@	91
Pork—New Mess	22 75	@	..
Lard—Steam	14	@	18
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 50	@	6 75
Choice Natives	6 00	@	6 30
Good to Prime Steers	5 65	@	5 85
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	5 00
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 50
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	8 10
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 25
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	97½	@	98
No. 2 Spring	93	@	94
No. 3 Spring	90	@	90½
Corn—No. 2	68	@	70
Oats—No. 2	41	@	42
Rye—No. 2	75	@	77
Barley—No. 2	93	@	94
Butter—Choice Yellow	28	@	34
Eggs—Fresh	12½	@	13
Pork—Mess	23 00	@	..
Lard	15¼	@	..
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	..	@	..
Corn—No. 2	70	@	73
Oats—No. 2	42	@	45
Rye—No. 2	77½	@	79
Pork—Mess	23 00	@	24 00
Lard	10½	@	11
Hogs	4 00	@	8 00
Cattle	4 00	@	6 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 00	@	1 02
No. 2	93	@	97
Corn—No. 2	68	@	69½
Oats—No. 2	40	@	41½
Barley—No. 2	82	@	94
Rye	80	@	81½
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—White	1 00	@	1 14
Corn	69	@	72
Oats	43	@	47
Rye	83	@	85
Pork—Mess	23 00	@	23 50
Lard	13½	@	14½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 14	@	1 15
Amber Michigan	1 08½	@	1 11
Corn	71	@	72½
Oats	43½	@	46
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	..	@	..
Amber	1 09	@	1 10½
Corn	72	@	74½
Oats	44	@	45½
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 12	@	1 13½
No. 2 Red	1 09	@	1 10½
Corn	76	@	78
Oats	45	@	48

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

THE popularity of the Elmwood Collar is well established. Not a word of complaint has ever been made against them. If they have not got them at your furnisher's, tell them to buy some for you.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 21, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous viva voce advertising is better than all paid-for puffing in which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

MONEY-MAKING EMPLOYMENT. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O

AGENTS WANTED—Men or women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK
CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address
D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, New Jersey.

IF YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE, without money, write to LEDGER CO., 114 Monroe-st., Chicago, and learn how you can get one.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

PAPER PAILS. JENNINGS BROS., manufacturers of the Japanese Paper Ware, 352 Pearl-st., N. Y. City. Trade supplied with Spittoons, Bowls, Basins, Slop Jars, Trays, &c.

TO POSTMASTERS.—Our commissions to Postmasters are the most favorable offered by any first-class newspaper in the country. Address LEDGER CO., 114 Monroe-st., Chicago.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & CO., Harper's Buildings, New York. For sale by Chicago Newspaper Union, 114 Monroe-st., in 10-lb and 25-lb packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

$6 to $10 PER DAY made by Agents and Canvassers selling our SASH LOCKS. Put on Window in one minute. Retails only 10 Cents. Sells quick. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., Iron Founders, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cents and, the address of five persons and receive by mail a Beautiful Chromo, size 7 by 9—worth $1.00—and full instructions to clear $20 a day. Address PLUMB & CO., 108 South 8th-st., Phila., Pa.

A SEWING MACHINE is a good present for a lady. A few days' canvassing for the CHICAGO LEDGER will enable any man to obtain a machine. Address LEDGER CO., 114 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represents over 1,500 papers, divided into 7 subdivisions. Send 3-cent stamp for Map showing location of papers, with combined and separate lists, giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

CANVASSERS WANTED for the CHICAGO LEDGER, an eight-page newspaper, for $1.50 per year. Largest premiums ever offered to agents. Full particulars on application to LEDGER CO., 114 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MEN Wanted at once to learn telegraphing and take offices on new lines which we are furnishing with operators. Salary from $60 to $100 per month. Circulars mailed free.
N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't delay—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N.Y., P.O. Box 1287.

ADVERTISERS
Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of THE GREAT NEWSPAPER AUXILIARY LISTS. Apply to E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

Agents Wanted for the Life and Adventures of
KIT CARSON,
From facts dictated by himself. The only True and Authentic life of America's greatest HUNTER, SCOUT and GUIDE ever published. Full descriptions of the Indian tribes of the FAR WEST, including the MODOC WAR, thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Agents are taking from 10 to 20 orders every day. 40,000 already sold. Illustrated circulars free. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 163 and 165 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES!
"Smith's Instant Dress Elevator."

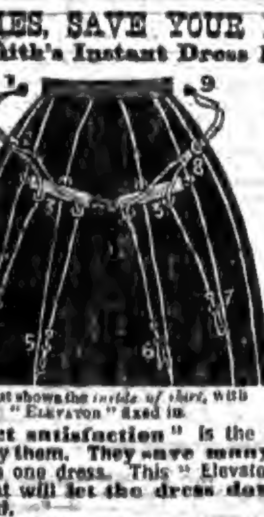

The list shows the *inside of skirt*, with "Elevator" fixed in.

It loops the dress in the Latest Style. It changes the "train" into a "straight front" walking dress in one second, and back again as quickly! Can be changed from one dress to another in two minutes. "They give perfect satisfaction" is the verdict of all who try them. They save many times their cost in one dress. This "Elevator" is the only one that will let the dress down after being elevated.

CAUTION. Beware of IMITATIONS, as they are WORSE than WORTHLESS. See that each is stamped "Smith's Instant Dress Elevator." Price 75 cents each, MAILED FREE. Wholesale, $30 per gross. GREAT OFFER. —Two "Elevators" will be given FREE as a Premium to those who subscribe for "SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR" one year, sending One Dollar and Ten Cents. Best and cheapest Fashion Book in the world. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address P. O. Box 5055.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, N.Y.

50 HALF A DOLLAR Will pay for the WEEKLY SUN For the Next Half Year.
THE WEEKLY SUN is a large 8-page, 56-column, Independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. Try it.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

MONEY Easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORTERS' PRICES, or getting up Clubs in Towns and Country for the oldest Tea Co. in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., N.Y.

BAD NEWS! DR. LIVINGSTONE DEAD. Agents wanted for the only new or complete book, including the full story of all Expeditions into Africa, 600 pages, and 100 full-page engravings. Also for the "FROZEN ZONE AND ITS EXPLORERS," gotten up in same style. Two of the most beautiful and salable books out. Don't fail to see our circulars. Our terms will please you. Address COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., Chicago.

Sinker, Davis & Co.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
Manufacturers of strictly first-class
Portable Engines,
Stationary Engines,
Tubular and Flue Boilers,
Lard Tanks, Water Tanks,
CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS,
Edging Tables, Lever Head Blocks, Flour Mill Machinery, Stave Machinery, Shingle Machinery, Planing-Mill Machinery, Hangers, Pulleys and Shafting, Bells, Patent Governors, &c.
Send for "Illustrated Catalogue"
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Great Preserver of Health.—TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflammatory Complaints, where a gentle, cooling cathartic is required. So says the chemist, so says the physician, so says the great American public of the nineteenth century. Heed ye, then, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperiled, deal judiciously with the symptoms. Remember that the slight internal disorder of to-day may become an obstinate, incurable disease to-morrow. Sold by all druggists.

BECKWITH
$20.
Portable Family Sewing Machine,
THE MOST
POPULAR
of any in the market. Makes the Most Durable Stitch, with Strength, Capacity, and Speed, Equal to any, regardless of cost.
Beckwith Sewing Machine Co.,
862 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Agents wanted everywhere. Send for Samples and Circulars.

A Means of Grace.
Rev. Milton Ressler, of Marseilles, Ills.—says: I have no scruples about recommending Kress Fever Tonic. I rather regard it as a means of grace in this locality, because many of my best parishioners are kept by Ague, from church; besides it makes men cross, peevish and unsocial and any medicine which will cure such ills, should have the benefit of the clergy. I know Kress Fever Tonic will cure, because I tried it myself and have seen it tried, and I gladly do what I can to introduce so reliable a medicine to my friends." A box of liver pills free with every bottle of medicine.
KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati.

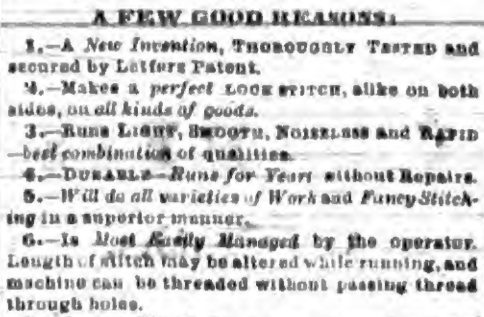
THE REMINGTON WORKS.

THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON
Sewing Machine.
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.
THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—*A New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods*.

3.—Runs LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination of qualities*.

4.—DURABLE—*Runs for Years* without Repairs.

5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant*, forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which *insures uniform length of stitch at any speed*. Has our new *Thread Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread.*

8.—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skillful* and *experienced mechanics*, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N.Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square (Kurtz's Building). BRANCH OFFICES: 180 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 276 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 400 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to insure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

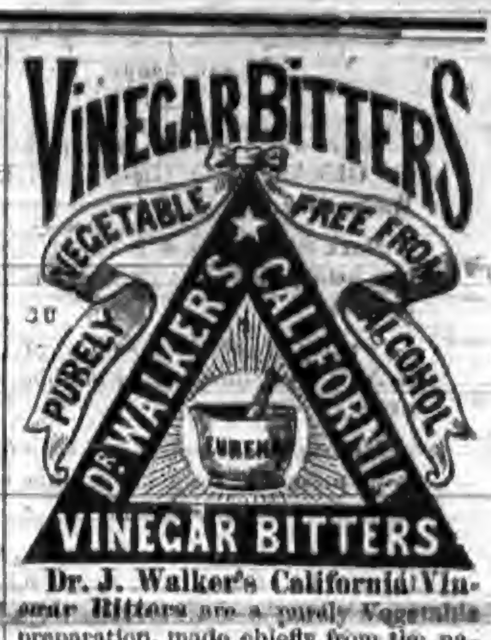

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts. San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER.—One copy of this great paper sent to any address. LEDGER Co., 114 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER AND DRILL in good territory. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FROM GOVERNORS OF IOWA, ARKANSAS AND DAKOTA. Catalogues free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

Miscellaneous.

There was a terrible earthquake on the Island of Porto Rico last week on Wednesday.

Mark Smith, the well known American actor, died in Paris last month, August.

A party of 300 Mennonites arrived in New York on Monday on their way west.

Mexico has accepted an invitation to be present at the Philadelphia centennial.

Two suicides, three homicides, and three cases of dangerous wounding are reported to have occurred in New Orleans in 24 hours.

The German government has formally notified the powers that it will not interfere with the internal affairs of Spain.

The attempted revolution in favor of ex-President Baez, at Santiago de los Caballeros, San Domingo, has failed disastrously.

The strike in Belfast is ended, and all the operatives, 40,000 in number, have resumed work in the factories at reduced wages.

A special from Milan, Tenn, says that an incibient negro riot in that county was nipped in the bud on Monday by the arrest of the ringleaders.

Return from the Democratic county convention in Arkansas, foreshadow the nomination of Baxter for Governor at the approaching convention.

A ministrial crisis exists at Madrid. Sagasta and Colomer are expected to quit the Cabinet. The people of Madrid refuse to submit to a fresh conscription.

There are hopes of a settlement on the competition question among the proprietors of the steamship lines between New York and Liverpool who are now holding a conference at the latter place.

Sad Story.

A little boy having heard a beautiful story about a little boy and a hatchet, and how, because the little boy would'nt tell a lie, he, in time, got to be President of the United States, was very much impressed by it. Now it so happened that on the last day March he was just ten years old, and his father asked him what he would like to have for a birthday present. Very naturally the boys answer was, "a little hatchet, if you please, papa."

The father bought him a little hatchet that very day, and the boy was so delighted that he actually took it to bed with him.

Early next morning he got up dressed himself, took his little hatchet, and went into the garden. There, as luck would have it, the first thing that caught his eye, was his father's favorite cherry tree. "My eyes!" exclaimed the little boy to himself, what a time my father would make if I were to cut that tree!" It was a wicked thought, for it led him into temtation There was the tree—tall, straight and fair,—standing invitingly before him—just the thing for a sharp little hatchet. And there was the hatchet, strong and sharp, just the thing for a favorite cherry tree. In another instance the swift strokes of an axe was heard in the still morning air, and, before long, a small boy was seen running toward the house. His father met him at the door.

"My boy, what noise was that I heard just now? Surely you have not been at my cherry tree!"

The boy stood proudly before him, but with down cast eyes and flushed checks.

"Father, I cannot tell a lie. That cherry tree is—

"Say no more," said the father, extending his arms. "You have done worng my son; and that was my favorite tree; but you have spoken the truth. I forgive you. Better to—

This was too much. The boy rushed into his father's arms.

"Father;" he whispered, "April fool! I haven't touched the cherry tree, but I 'most chopped the apple stump to pieces."

"You young rascal, you!" cried the father, "do you mean to say you have not chopped my cherry tree? April fool your old father, will you? Take off your coat, sir."

With a suppressed sob the little boy obeyed. Then shutting his eye, he felt his father's hand descend upon his shrinking form.

"My son," said the father, solemnly, as he stroked the little shoulder, "its the first of April. Go thy way."

* * *

Butler thinks after all he will take a hand in the fight, and is preparing to go for his enemies. Even B. F. thinks this is a mighty good year in which to get even.

* * *

Tyner is as dum as an oyster. He played his game to suit himself at Peru and two years hence he hopes to fall into succession without any trouble. Probably, and perhaps not.

* * *

It is announced that Beecer is already making arrangements for his fall and winter lectures. What a mighty telling hit he could make by relating that "ankle scene." How it would draw.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House.

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.,
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!
Elegant and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

V. A. BEARD,

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Speciality.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer Goods

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATHER

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows' Building
North of Court House,
AUBURN, INDIANA.
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

T. B. TOTTEN
—DEALER IN—
Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'
Furnshing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

A Lecture to Young Men!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectfully removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps, Address

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Go to Vordermar's for shoes.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

CONSUMPTION!

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

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DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 110
Gunpowder	60, 80 110
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	25c
2nd best	23c
Roasted Coffee	20c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts. Filberts, per lb	16
Brasil nuts	12½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	110
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuba per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	25c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $6.00 half bar
No. 2	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd 12½ Pickeled Pork per lb 14c

COFFEE REDUCFD 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	12c	Granulated	12c
Coffee A	11c.	Brown	08c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 17, 1874. No. 38.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. F. JONES, Pro'r.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

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PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

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Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

. Emerson. Pliny Watson, Z. C. Phelatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 27pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 38		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4	4 35
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Bessons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		9 45	1 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	9 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 15	7 50
Ft. Wayne	10 35	5 00	1 05
Auburn	11 21	6 22	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 35	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 2[illegible]	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 09	3 54
Jonesville	2 47	10 34	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		[illegible]
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	5 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 55
Bay City	8 15		12 25

Going South.

Bay City		9 3	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 15
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 20 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 15	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake	10 42	6 05	12 42
Waterloo	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn			12 5[illegible]
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 30	1 58
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and South east.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 19 a m
" Portsmouth	3 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line. Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 5[illegible]	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20.
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect *Monday* May 24, 1874.

Going East. Way Fr.	Going East. Mail	Stations	Going West. Mail	Going West. Acc'
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, *Ft. W. &* Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Butler with Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m	x 2:25 a m	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A M	9,10 A M	2,30 P M
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,50 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	3,15 "	5,20 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,20 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,18 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,20 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,45 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,35 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P M	3,05 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A M	5,35 P M	10,20 P M
Plymouth	[illegible]	12,10 P M	[illegible]	2,15 A M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,10 "	1,30 A M	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,05 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,15 "	9,28 "	6,15 "	12,52 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	7,55 "	2,28 "
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48 "
Pittsburg	3,20 "	2,05 A M	11,45 A M	5,55 "

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday, in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workman to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE.

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Go

An Hour in a Detroit Police Court.

Margaret Frabam why is this thus ask His Honor, as an aged woman stood at the bar.

I couldn't help it sir, she sadly said, folding her hands, and dropping her eyes.

I see gray hairs, wrinkles of age, and signs that you are rapidly drifting into the grave, he continued,' and yet you get drunk and hurrah for General Jackson, and rouse the neighbors from their beds,'

' Pleas sir, it was a small drunk, she explained.

And yet you have been here before, and I have let mercy overpower justice. I am ashamed Margaret, to to think in this nineteenth century of civilization, a woman forty years old should be brought in here charged with drunkenness.

I'll do better sir.'

I hope so, Margaret, I hope you will dash the cup from you and take a solemn vow never drink anything stronger than river water.

I will, sir.'

And though the bloom of youth may not return to your cheeks, again, you will feal younger in spirit, and life will seem to you like a grand picnic at Belle Isle with frosted cake piled up ten feet high. One farther remark and I am done—I shall send you up for ninty days.

She desired to appeal to a higher court. Bijah led her awry and told her that her friends cou'd not get her out on a writ of habeous corpus any time they wanted to.

A sweet voice singing, broke the silence of the court. It was a female voice, and in low, sad tones it sang the plaintive melody:

> Hickory, decker dock,
> The mouse ran up the clock;
> And jack fell down and broke his crown
> Ten thou sand miles awry.

T'is the voice of the broken hearted Jane Mooney, said Bijah, and he went in and led her out.

Mrs. Mooney, is it true that you were overcome by the spiritual influence of fermented liquor acting upon your nervous system? inquiring His Honor.

It wasn't she said. It is true that she had just got up from the supper table and was going around the corner to see about a new dress. when an officer captured her and made the base charge.

The officer had his say, to the effort that Mrs. Mooney was as drunk as a Boston Alderman at a clam bake but he acknowledged that it was her first offence, and that perhaps she could have reached home if let alone.

I shall suspend sentence this time, said His Honor, but don't think for a moment, Mrs. Mooney, that you have bluffed this Court. The doubt is in your favor, and thus I let you go, repeat the offence, and the equinoctial games of autumn won't have a chance to ruin any bonnets for you.

They won't eh? she sneered elevating her eyebrows and breathing hard but Bijah whispered to her that it was dangerous to trifle with justice, and that she had better rush madly toward the pure air of liberty.

More Singing

As the door opened there was a sound of shuffling, and a voice sang.

> Oh! siter. what did mother say,
> when she went down to Put-in-Bay.
> She told me always to be good,
> And never, never run away."

Was that you, James Williams? asked His Honor, as the prisoner came out.

It was—po you worst, oh! cruel executioner! cried James,

And were you drunk?"

Drunk I was, and now drive the poisoned dagger deep into the aching breast.

And you havn't fully recovered yet?

James stood back, and waiving his long right arm to and fro he said.

> They come around me here and say
> My days of life is o'er—
> That I shal mount my noble steed
> And lead my band no more.

They come and—

I want to know whether you are guilty or not guilty, broke in the Judge

If I had me brave retainers here I should say no, I am thy victim, and I answer that were drunk. Drunk! Aye! the fumes of that accursed wine still float through me weary brains, and I see strange sights before me eyes,

You don't see any thing that looks like the House of corrections, do you? ask the Court.

I see a bastile crowded with innocent victims, who cry to me for re-ven-ge! answered James.

Well, in about an hour you'll hear some one crying out, mush! to you for I'm going to give you a month in that bastile.

The fates do mock me now, but I shall trample on them yet, and listen ye know the call, Bijah I shall spit upon the sod which covers thee.

Don't threaten me, or ill have you arrested for arson! said Bijah as he led the prisoner away, and he returned with a vary red face and said he'd give fifty dollars to catch any one spitting on his grave.—*Free Press.*

A Wisconsin paper mentions as a remarkable circumstance, that a certain man out there "has positively seen a ghost riding a yellow horse along the turnpike and flourishing a wagon-stake." This does seem to me to be a little out of the common run of things, but it is not as marvelous as it might be. How very much more extraordinary it would have been if that man in Wisconsin had seen a yellow wagon-stake riding along the turnpike on a ghost and flourishing a horse!—And even more odd it would have been if he had seen the turnpike riding a horse along a yellow ghost and flourishing a wagon-stake; while I should have been painfully surprised if he had seen a horse riding a wagon-stake along a yellow ghost and flourishing a turn-pike; or a yellow turnpike riding a ghost along a stake and flourishing a horse and wagon; or—but any of these, I think, would have been sufficiently sensational to have amazed even that man in Wisconsin—*Max Adeler.*

Are we Living too Fast.

In the "Christian at Work" the editor writes upon "A Healthy Stagnation." He says we Americans have been living too fast, and thus continues:

We are living too fast to-day. We think, as a people, too much of money and too little of the cultivation and development of a higer life—a life which shall give impetus to the noblest impulses of the soul, which shall give us a more truly Christian home life, which shall give us a better basis to society, which shall find time for resting from the ceaseless whirl and restlessness of business. As a rule, the wealthy business man of to-day does not enjoy life. He carries business with him everywhere. He takes it home; he sleeps with it; he thinks of it as he rides out; and when Sunday comes, he takes it with him to church, and dreams of it in his pew dur the sermon.

We must have a change from all this. There are other panics yet to follow if we do not cease this crazy pursuit of money. We are glad to know that there is a healthy reaction from the wild and foolish and wicked manner in which so much of the business of the country has been conducted, and we trust it will continue. Better that business should droop a little; better that steamers and ships should rest a little at the wharfs, that we may scrape the barnacles off; better that man should have an opportunity for knowing his neighbor; better that he should know more and think more upon the country to which he is going. We have brought nothing with us into this world, and it is certain we can take nothing away with us. Let us think of this more; let us estimate the world not as worth nothing, but let us estimate it at its true worth and act and live accordingly.

Buffalo Bill as a Scout.

A correspondent of the *World* accompanying Captin Mills' expedition into the Indian country, writes as follows about a well known character;

Buffalo Bill, who is par excellence the guide of the prairies, accompanies the expedition and if he has anything like a chance will add greater lustre to his already brilliant reputation as an Indian fighter. A man that can shoot a buffalo in the eye when riding a full gallop is apt to prove a rather unpleasant fellow for the Indians in a charge. This Cody has done on more than one occasion. Speaking of Bill reminds me of an amusing occurrence that took place in the hotel in North Platte, the other day. William was calmly engaged in eating his dinner at one end of the dining-table when a respectable-looking old gentleman, who had evidently stoped over a day to have a good look at the frontier town, came in and sat down at the other end. His eyes for a moment were fixed on the scout, whom he seemed examine with critical interest. Well, well remarked the elderly party to himself, "so that's Buffalo Bill. He's not the sort of looking man I expected to see at all. I thought he must be an awfully rough looking man. Has an intelligent, refined face, too; but I dont like that long hair; it looks to much like Beecher!" But that didn't induce Bill to cut off the flowing locks. He simply contented himself with tucking them under the crown of his hat.

The best firework for a baby—rocket.

A Romantic Marriage.

The Norwegian papers are full of a marriage recently celebrated between an English gentleman and a Gypsy girl bearing the name of Esmeralda.—The gentleman is Mr. Hurbert Smith, described as a landowner in Shropshier, and who, some time ago, made himself known in literature by a clever book entitled "Tent Life with the Gypsies in Norway,' dedicated to King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway. Mr. Smith has spent several summers in Norway with a following of Gypsies wandering on foot and over valleys and over mountains, carrying tents and provision with them on the back of donkeys, and leading a most original vagabond life. Esmeralda was born on his estate in Shropshire,—as, the Norwegian papers state, very handsome, a perf ct type of the peculiar beauty of her race, of the sweetest temper, and richly gifted from the hands of nature. The last months she has passed in a Norwegian family taking lessons in languages and music and has astonished all the wonderful progress she has made in so short a time, not less than by her gentle manners. The marriage was a civil one being preformed by the Justice of the Peace but the rector of the parish attended the ceremony, and, as he had the opportunity of knowing the bride during her stay in the neighborhood, made a much applauded speech in her honor. The Norwegian gypsies friend, Mr. Eilert Sundt, who has devoted the past part of his life to the pulling down of the barries erected by prejudice and traditional superstition between the gypsies and the rest of the community, and who has converted not a few of the nomadizing tribe to the sedentment and industrious life, had been invited to the marriage, which had his full approval, but was prevented at the last moment for attending.—Several nobilities from Christeinia mentioned among the guests, and the marriage was the occasion for numerous expressions of sympathy, especially from ladies who had made the acquaintance of the bride. After the solemnity the newly-married couple left to spend their honeymoon in the venerable beechforest near Laurvig, the only one of the kind in Norway, affording ample commodities for the tent life with gypsies.

This is the way the Books balance up under Democratic and Republican administration of state affairs in this state

Net Republican expences 1873	$1,475,790.03
Net Democratic expences 1872	$713,083.12
Republican excess	$762,006.91

And yet we are assured that the present state officers are "economical, honest and intelligent," and that they have looked after the interest of the state with unusual zeal and deligence. It would seem so from these figures.

The Democratic victory in Wyoming Territory, where the majority is double what it was the last election, and the defeat of Judge Poland in Vermont, are significant signs of the times. The Democratic ball which has rolled over New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon North Carolina and Tennessee, is still in motion. It is about to enter the greater fields of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.—There is an unvarying sameness in the election returns this year that always presages a general political revolution.

Old Bob Toombs is still making a fool of himself. He declares eternal hostility to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and is for Grant for the third term. Toombs was one of the active men in getting the South into trouble, and his proposition for getting it out now shows that he has not gathered wisdom with age. His capacity for harm now is small, otherwise the people of the south might regret that he hadn't gon to his tomb, at the end of the war in which he struggled so manfully to throw away his life only to be thwarted by fate.

Of all the whitewashers in Congress Poland, the defeated candidate for reelection, stood first. In this line he was an artist of no inconsiderable merit ranking as far above the daub as Hosmon does above Ream as a sculptor.—But the good people of Vermont do not appreciate the artistic qualities of Poland, and on Tuesday put their condemnation upon him by retiring him to private life along with salary grabbers, credit mobilier robbers, and District of Columbia thieves. A good many other fellows, who are tarred with the same stick, will go the same way in October and November.

Another illustration of the spread of Yankee ideas: An American rifle factory is to be established in the city of Mexico.

Miscellaneous.

There was a terrible earthquake on the Island of Porto Rico last week on Wednesday.

Mark Smith, the well known American actor, died in Paris last month, August.

A party of 300 Mennonites arrived in New York on Monday on their way west.

Mexico has accepted an invitation to be present at the Philadelphia centennial.

Two suicides, three homicides, and three cases of dangerous wounding are reported to have occurred in New Orleans in 24 hours.

The German government has formally notified the powers that it will not interfere with the internal affairs of Spain.

The attempted revolution in favor of ex-President Baez, at Santiago de los Caballeros, San Domingo, has failed disastrously.

The strike in Belfast is ended, and all the operatives, 40,000 in number, have resumed work in the factories at reduced wages.

A special from Milan, Tenn, says that an incibient negro riot in that county was nipped in the bud on Monday by the arrest of the ringleaders.

Return from the Democratic county convention in Arkansas, foreshadow the nomination of Baxter for Governor at the approaching convention.

A ministerial crisis exists at Madrid. Sagasta and Colomer are expected to quit the Cabinet. The people of Madrid refuse to submit to a fresh conscription.

There are hopes of a settlement on the competition question among the proprietors of the steamship lines between New York and Liverpool who are now holding a conference at the latter place.

Sad Story.

A little boy having heard a beautiful story about a little boy and a hatchet, and how, because the little boy would'nt tell a lie, he, in time, got to be President of the United States, was very much impressed by it. Now it so happened that on the last day March he was just ten years old, and his father asked him what he would like to have for a birthday present. Very naturally the boys answer was, "a little hatchet, if you please, papa."

The father bought him a little hatchet that very day, and the boy was so delighted that he actually took it to bed with him.

Early next morning he got up dressed himself, took his little hatchet, and went into the garden. There, as luck would have it, the first thing that caught his eye, was his father's favorite cherry tree. "My eyes!" exclaimed the little boy to himself, what a time my father would make if I were to cut that tree!" It was a wicked thought, for it led him into temtation There was the tree—tall, straight and fair,—standing invitingly before him —just the thing for a sharp little hatchet. And there was the hatchet, strong and sharp, just the thing for a favorite cherry tree. In another instance the swift strokes of an axe was heard in the still morning air, and, before long, a small boy was seen running toward the house. His father met him at the door.

"My boy, what noise was that I heard just now? Surely you have not been at my cherry tree!"

The boy stood proudly before him, but with down cast eyes and flushed cheeks.

"Father, I cannot tell a lie. That cherry tree is—

"Say no more," said the father, extending his arms. "You have done worng my son; and that was my favorite tree; but you have spoken the truth. I forgive you. Better to—

This was too much. The boy rushed into his father's arms.

"Father;" he whispered, "April fool! I haven't touched the cherry tree, but I 'most chopped the apple stump to pieces."

"You young rascal, you!" cried the father, "do you mean to say you have not chopped my cherry tree? April fool your old father, will you? Take off your coat, sir."

With a suppressed sob the little boy obeyed. Then shutting his eye, he felt his father's hand descend upon his shrinking form.

"My son," said the father, solemnly, as he stroked the little shoulder, "its the first of April. Go thy way."

* * *

Butler thinks after all he will take a hand in the fight, and is preparing to go for his enemies. Even B. F. thinks this is a mighty good year in which to get even.

* * *

Tyner is as dum as an oyster. He played his game to suit himself at Peru and two years hence he hopes to fall into succession without any trouble. Probably, and perhaps not.

* * *

It is announced that Beecer is already making arrangements for his fall and winter lectures. What a mighty telling hit he could make by relating that "ankle scene." How it would draw.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House.

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.,

at his new store, over in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

Elegant and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Busidess Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

V. A. BEARD,

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Go to the Store of

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

and you will always find prices to suit
you, and get better BARGAINS than any other place in town
They have just received a splendid stock of

Custom Work, a Specialty.

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Spring & Summer Goods

which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

FRENCH CALF AND KIP LEATHER

and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

Odd Fellows' Building

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

T. B. TOTTEN

—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnshing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,

In Hebel's Corner

A Lecture to Young Men!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

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Dr. King's New Discovery!

CONSUMPTION!

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma. Bronchitis. Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee,—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 110
Gunpowder	60, 80 110
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.

Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	25c
2nd best	23c
Roasted Coffee	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts. Filberts, per lb	16
Brazil nuts	12½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	110
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS,

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuba per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Erying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $6.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00...

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1.60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd
12½ Pickeled Pork per lb 14c

COFFEE REDUCFD 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	12c	Granulated	12c
Coffee A	11c	Brown	08c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 17, 1874. No. 38.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

OneYear, ...$2. | SixMonths. ... $1.

Advertising Rates.

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One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

[illegible] Emerson. Pliny Watson, Z. C. Phatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo, Ohio

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 39		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4[illegible]	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		8 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Beesons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowan's	12 37pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	1 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 30	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 05	1 [illegible]
Auburn	11 34	6 00	[illegible]
Waterloo	11 48	6 25	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 39	7 [illegible]	2 45
Reading	1 35	8 50	[illegible]
Bankers	2 10	10 00	[illegible]
Jonesville	2 27	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	3 40	12 20	[illegible]
Detroit	6 30		[illegible]
Grand Rapids	9 15	3 45	7 40 p
Lansing	[illegible]		8 10
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 25

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	[illegible]
Saginaw		7 17	[illegible]
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 20	12 25
Detroit		7 00	[illegible]
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
Reading	8 5[illegible]	[illegible]	11 10
Ar Angola	9 [illegible]	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 [illegible]
Indianapolis	6 30 p m		[illegible]
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Sou'heast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, M Y 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m.
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	3 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	3 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
E. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction, with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 25, 1874.

Going East. Way Fr.	Going East. Mail	Stations	Going West. Mail	Going West. Acc.
	9 50 am	Logansport	9 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2.45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:35 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:08 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:33 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	2,10 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,50 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	3,16 "	5,28 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,10 "	9,55 "
line lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,20 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,20 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,45 "	12,30 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,55 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,58 P. M	3,05 "	5,18 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,20 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,30 "	1,20 A. M	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,40 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,15 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,25 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,15 "	9,28 "	6,35 "	12,52 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	3,48 "
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M	5,55 "

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workman to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE.

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. do and see his largestock of Go

An Hour in a Detroit Police Court.

Margaret Fraham why is this thus ask His Honor, as an aged woman stood at the bar.

I couldn't help it sir, she sadly said, folding her hands, and dropping her eyes.

See gray hairs, wrinkles of age, and signs that you are slowly drifting into the grave, he continued,' and yet you get drunk and hurrah for General Jackson, and rouse the neighbors from their beds,'

Pleas sir, it was a small drunk, she explained.

And yet you have been here before, and I have let mercy overpower justice, I am ashamed Margaret, to to think in this nine eenth century of civilization, a woman forty years old should be brought in here charged with drunkenness'.

I'll do better sir.'

I hope so, Margaret, I hope you will dash the cup from you and take a solemn vow never drink anything stronger than river water.

I will, sir.'

And though the bloom of youth may not return to your cheeks, aga n, you will feel younger in spirit, and life will seem to you like a grand picnic at Belle Isle with frosted cake piled up ten feet high. One further remark and I am done—I shall send you up for ninty days.

She desired to appeal to a higher court Bijah led her awry and told her that her friends cou'd not get her out on a writ of habeous corpus any time they wanted to.

A sweet voice singing, broke the silence of the court. It was a female voice, and in low, sad tones it sang the plaintive melody:

Hickory, decker dock,
The mouse ran up the clock:
And jack fell down and broke his crown
Ten thousand miles away.

T'is the voice of the broken hearted Jane Mooney, said Bijah, and he went in and led her out.

Mrs. Mooney, is it true that you were overcome by the spiritual influence of fermented liquor acting upon your nervous system? inquiring His Honor.

It wasn't she said. It is true that she had just got up from the supper table and was going around the corner to see about a new dress. when an officer captured her and made the base charge.

The officer had his say, to the effect that Mis Mooney was as drunk as a Boston Alderman at a clam bake but he acknowledged that it was her first offence, and that perhaps she could have reached home if let alone.

I shall suspend sentence this time, said His Honor, but don't think for a moment, Mrs. Mooney, that you have bluffed this Court. The doubt is in your favor, and thus I let you go, repeat the offenes, and the equinoctial games of autumn won't have a chance to ruin any bonnets for you.

They won't eh? she succered elevating her eyebrows and breathing hard but Bijah whispered to her that it was dangerous to trifle with justice, and that she had better rush madly toward the pure air of liberty.

More Singing

As the door opened there was a sound of shuffling, and a voice sang:

Oh! siter. what did mother say,
when she went down to Put-in-Bay.
She told me always to be good,
And never, never run away."

Was that you, James Williams? asked His Honor, as the prisoner came out.

It was—po you worst, oh! cruel executioner! cried James.

And were you drunk?"

Drunk I was, and now drive the poisoned dagger deep into the aching breast.

And you havn't fully recovered yet? James stood back, and waiving his long right arm to and fro he said.

They come around me here and say
My days of life is o're—
That I shal mount my noble steed
And lead my band no more,

They come and—

I want to know whether you are guilty or not guilty, broke in the Judge

If I had me brave retainers here I should say no, I am thy victim, and I answer that were drunk. Drunk! Aye! the fumes of that accursed wine still float through me weary brains, and I see strange sights before me eyes.

You don't see any thing that looks like the House of corrections, do you? ask the Court.

I see a basile crowded with innocent victims, who cry to me for re-ven-ge! answered James.

Well, in about an hour you'll hear some one crying out, mush! to you for I'm going to give you a month in that bastile.

The fates do mock me now, but I shall trample on them yet, and listen ye know the cull, Bijah I shall spit upon the sod which covers thee.

Don't threaten me, or ill have you arrested for arson' said Bijah as he led the prisoner away, and he returned with a vary red face and said he'd give fifty dollars to catch any one spitting on his grave.—*Free Press.*

A Wisconsin paper mentions as a remarkable circumstance that a certain man out there "has positively seen a ghost riding a yellow horse along the turnpike and flourishing a wagon-stake." This does seem to me to be a little out of the common run of things, but it is not as marvelous as it might be. How very much more extraordinary it would have been if that man in Wisconsin had seen a yellow wagon-stake riding along the turnpike on a ghost and flourishing a horse!—And even more odd it would have been if he had seen the turnpike riding a horse along a yellow ghost and flourishing a wagon-stake; while I should have been painfully surprised if he had seen a horse riding a wagon-stake along a yellow ghost and flourishing a turn-pike; or a yellow turnpike riding a ghost along a stake and flourishing a horse and wagon; or—but any of these, I think, would have been sufficiently sensational to have amazed even that man in Wisconsin—*Max Adeler.*

Are we Living too Fast.

In the "Christian at Work" the editor writes upon "A Healthy Stagnation." He says we Americans have been living too fast, and thus continues:

We are living too fast to-day. We think, as a people, too much of money and too little of the cultivation and development of a higer life—a life which shall give inpetus to the noblest impulses of the soul, which shall give us a more truly Christian home life, which shall give us a better basis to society, which shall find time for resting from the ceaseless whirl and restlessness of business. As a rule, the wealthy business man of to-day does not enjoy life: He carries business with him everywhere. He takes it home; he sleeps with it; he thinks of it as he rides out; and when Sunday comes, he takes it with him to church and dreams of it in his nap during the sermon.

We must have a change from all this. There are other panics yet to follow if we do not cease this crazy pursuit of money. We are glad to know that there is a healthy reaction from the wild and foolish and wicked manner in which so much of the business of the country has been conducted, and we trust it will continue. Better that business should droop a little; better that steamers and ships should rest a little at the wharfs, that we may scrape the barnacles off; better that man should have an opportunity for knowing his neighbor; better that he should know more and think more upon the country to which he is going. We have brought nothing with us into this world, and it is certain we can take nothing away with us. Let us think of this more; let us estimate the world not as worth nothing, but let us estimate it at its true worth, and act and live accordingly.

Buffalo Bill as a Scout.

A correspondent of the *World* accompanying Captin Mills' expedition into the Indian country, writes as follows about a well known character;

Buffalo Bill, who is par excellence the guide of the prairies, accompanies the expedition and if he has anything like a chance will add greater lustre to his already brilliant reputation as an Indian fighter. A man that can shoot a buffalo in the eye when riding a full gallop is apt to prove a rather unpleasant fellow for the Indians in a charge. This Cody has done on more than one occasion. Speaking of Bill reminds me of an amusing occurrence that took place in the hotel in North Platte, the other day. William was calmly engaged in eating his dinner at one end of the dining-table when a respectable-looking old gentleman, who had evidently stoped over a day to have a good look at the frontier town, came in and sat down at the other end. His eyes for a moment were fixed on the scout, whom he seemed examine with critical interest. Well, well remarked the elderly party to himself, "so that's Buffalo Bill. He's not the sort of looking man I expected to see at all. I thought he must be an awfully rough looking man. Has an intelligent, refined face, too; but I dont like that long hair; it looks to much like Beecher!" But that didn't induce Bill to cut off the flowing locks. He simply contented himself with tucking them under the crown of his hat.

The best firework for a baby—rocket.

A Romantic Marriage.

The Norweigan papers are full of a marriage recently celebrated between an English gentleman and a Gypsy girl bearing the name of Esmeralda.—The gentleman is Mr. Hurbert Smith, described as a landowner in Shropshier, and who, some time ago, made himself known in literature by a clever book entitled "Tent Life with the Gypsies in Norway,' dedicated to King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway. Mr. Smith has spent several summers in Norway with a following of Gypsies wandering on foot and over valleys and over mountains, carrying tents and provision with them on the back of donkeys, and leading a most original vagabond life. Esmeralda was born on his estate in Shropshire,—as, the Norwegian papers state, very handsome, a perfect type of the peculiar beauty of her race, of the sweetest temper, and richly gifted from the hands of nature. The last months she has passed in a Norwegian family taking lessons in languages and music and has astonished all the wonderful progress she has made in so short a time, not less than by her gentle manners. The marriage was a civil one being preformed by the Justice of the Peace but the rector of the parish attended the ceremony, and, as he had the opportunity of knowing the bride during her stay in the neighborhood, made a much applauded speech in her honor. The Norwegian gypsies friend. Mr. Eilert Sundt, who has devoted the past part of his life to the pulling down of the barries erected by prejudice and traditional superstition between the gypsies and the rest of the community, and who has converted not a few of the nomadizing tribe to the setlement and industrious life, had been invited to the marriage, which had his full approval, but was prevented at the last moment for attending.—Several nobilities from Christeiania mentioned among the guests, and the marriage was the occasion for numerous expressions of sympathy, especially from ladies who had made the acquaintance of the bride. After the solemnity the newly-married couple left to spend their honeymoon in the venerable beech forest near Laurvig, the only one of the kind in Norway, affording ample commodities for the tent life with gypsies.

This is the way the books balance up under Democratic and Republican administration of state affairs in this state

Net Republican expences 1873	$1,475,790.03
Net Democratic expences 1872	$713,085.12
Republican excess	$762,006.91

And yet we are assured that the present state officers are "economical, honest and intelligent," and that they have looked after the interest of the state with unusual zeal and deligence. It would seem so from these figures.

The Democratic victory in Wyoming Territory, where the majority is double what it was the last election, and the defeat of Judge Poland in Vermont, are significant signs of the times. The Democratic ball which has rolled over New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon North Carolina and Tennessee, is still in motion It is about to enter the greater fields of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.—There is an unvarying sameness in the election returns this year that always presages a general political revolution.

Old Bob Toombs is still making a fool of himself. He declares eternal hostility to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and is for Grant for the third term. Toombs was one of the active men in getting the South into trouble, and his proposition for getting it out now shows that he has not gathered wisdom with age. His capacity for harm now is small, otherwise the people of the South might regret that he hadn't gon to his tomb at the end of the war in which he struggled so manfully to throw away his life only to be thwarted by fate.

Of all the whitewashers in Congress Poland, the defeated candidate for reelection, stood first. In this line he was an artist of no inconsiderable merit ranking as far above the daub as Hosrem does above Ream as a sculptor.—But the good people of Vermont didn't appreciate the artistic qualities of Poland, and on Tuesday put their condemnation upon him by retiring him to private life along with salary grabbers, credit mobilier robbers, and District of Columbia thieves. A good many other fellows, who are tarred with the same stick, will go the same way in October and November.

Another illustration of the spread of Yankee ideas: An American rifle factory is to be established in the city of Mexico.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE brig Castilla, from Havana, came in sight of Cape Henry, last week, and reported her captain and several of the crew dead from yellow fever.

EVAN MORRIS, of Pittsburgh, has left for St. Johns, N. F., to row a single-scull race with George Brown, of Halifax, for the championship of [illegible] $1,000. The race will take place on the Kennebeckasis river, Sept. 25.

WHILE a christening party were passing on Duce street, Brooklyn, last week, a German named George Lutz saluted them by firing his pistol in a very reckless manner. One ball passed through the arm of Lena Chumark and lodged in the head of the child in her arms. Physicians pronounce both wounds fatal. Lutz was arrested....A New York dispatch of the 7th inst. says: "The answer of Henry Ward Beecher to the complaint of Theodore Tilton was received to-day by Beecher's attorneys, and was at once served on plaintiff, together with the answer. Defendant answers to the complainant: 1. That each and every allegation in said complaint contained, except that plaintiff and Miss Elizabeth M. Richards were married on Oct. 2, 1855, and lived together as husband and wife up to 1874, is utterly false. 2. That this defendant never had, at any time or at any place, any unchaste or improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relations." ....The New Haven Wheel Factory, at New Haven, Ct., has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000.

AT Hackensack, N. J., last week, Frederick Stuart was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for horse-stealing.

THE 1st of November has been fixed as the time for running the first train through the Hoosac tunnel. Steel rails are to be laid through the tunnel....The Boston and Athletic Base-Ball Clubs have arrived home from their European tour....James A. Coestelo, a Boston street broker, has been convicted of forgery in raising the figures on stock certificates, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Massachusetts State Prison. His total forgeries are estimated at over $500,000.

The West.

THE recent National Camp Meeting at New Lenox, Ill., was very largely attended....An item marking the progress of trade is the purchase in Chicago, and shipment to Liverpool, *via* Montreal, of 800 head of cattle. A steamer has been fitted up at Montreal with stalls and other conveniences, and it is proposed to make the trade in beeves between Chicago and Liverpool a permanent one. This is a new outlet to the enormous cattle-trade of Chicago.

EDWARD DWYER died near Cincinnati, the other day, from the effects of a bite from a man named Michael Casey, with whom he had a fight....A mile a minute. That was the rate at which a train traveled from Clinton, Iowa, to Chicago, a few days ago.....An investigation into the affairs of the Minnesota State Land office, as managed by Charles McIlrath, who has been Auditor for twelve years, has resulted in the dicovery of the act that McIlrath is defaulter to the amount of about $80,000. The unascertained loss cannot be estimated under hundreds of thousands. Included in the latter must be counted sales of lands and timber to favored persons, business associations of McIlrath, or of Munch, then State Treasurer, at less than value, without chance for competition, and on terms not allowed other buyers. In one instance McIlrath is directly charged with receiving a bribe of $500 for making a private sale of mineral lands on the north shore of Lake Superior.

THE St. Paul papers are filled with reports and editorials on the alleged swindling transactions of ex-Auditor McIlrath. The amount of money lost to the State is variously estimated at $87,000, $100,000 and $500,000. McIlrath has published a card asking a suspension of public opinion until he can have an opportunity to refute the charges made against him.....The town of Mokelumne, Cal., has been totally destroyed by fire....Gov. Osborne of Kansas, has sent a second letter to the President renewing his request for arms to protect the frontier from Indians. He states that sixteen citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by the Indians since the 16th day of June last, and that no one of the murderers has been punished, or even apprehended, and urges that, as the United States military force in that locality is not sufficient to prevent or punish such outrages, means be furnished the settlers to protect themselves....The Black Hills expedition organized at Sioux City, Iowa, has been postponed in consequence of Gen. Sheridan's prohibitory orders against infringing on Indian reservations.

RICH gold discoveries are reported in the Musclesbell river, near Carroll, Montana Territory, and Carroll is almost wholly deserted for the mines. The gold yield is from one to seven cents per pan.....A dispatch from Bismark says a party of fifty men will leave that place in about thirty days for the Black Hills. The party will be composed of experienced miners and hunters, who not only know the color of gold and the habits of the Indians, but are sharp enough to evade the military, and who, once in the hills, can live as red men live, and consequently will not bother themselves with supplies to any great extent.

TWELVE car-loads of Mennonites from Russia passed through Chicago one day last week. They were bound for Nebraska, where an extensive colony has been located....The command of Gen. Miles, operating against the Indians in Texas, came up with a force of about 500 Cheyennes near the headwaters of Red river, on the 30th ult., and a sharp engagement ensued, lasting five hours, resulting in a loss to the Indians of thirty killed and wounded.

HENRY VON PHUL, ninety years old, and for sixty years a prominent merchant of St. Louis, died last week....A shocking boiler explosion occurred at Cedar Springs, near Kalamazoo, Mich., last week. Four persons were killed and two badly injured.

The South.

GOV. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of any person concerned in the Coushatta massacre....The Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, one of the oldest, and in years gone by, one of the soundest financial institutions in the country, has suspended.... The Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, in a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, dated Aug. 17, says: "We have not had a drop of rain in this vicinity for 365 days. Everything is scorching hot and burning up. Many cattle have died of starvation."

A MESSAGE has been sent to the President from Shreveport, La., signed by leading merchants, bankers and professional men of that city, denying that any resident of that parish participated in the recent murders, claiming that no spirit of lawlessness exists in that parish that cannot be controlled by the local authorities; claiming that the condition of affairs there has been misrepresented abroad, and asking that a commission of fair-minded men be appointed by the President to visit Louisiana and ascertain the truth....The places in Louisiana designated for troops to prevent outrages are New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Harrisonburg and St. Martinsville.

A MASS meeting of the citizens of Maury county, Tenn., held at Columbia last week, adopted resolutions denouncing in strong terms the lawless outrages recently committed in that State, and appealing to the citizens of the counties in which the disturbances have occurred to preserve law and order without Federal intervention....The Arkansas Constitutional Convention has adjourned to the 20th of October—several days after the election on the new Constitution. Should the Constitution be ratified, the Convention will stand adjourned *sine die*.

THE yellow fever has already appeared at several Gulf ports, and the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular directing the quarantining of all infected ports under the provisions of the law of 1791. There is said to be good cause for apprehension as to the spread of the disease.

THE Health Officer at Galveston, Texas, announces that there has not been a single case of yellow fever, or any other disease simulating yellow fever, in Galveston during the year 1874. The same is true of all the Gulf ports of the State of Texas.

Washington.

THE internal revenue receipts for the first two months of the present fiscal year exceed the amount received for the corresponding period last year by over half a million dollars.

IT is given out from Washington that no formal order will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of troops in the Department of the South, but the whole matter will be left with the department commander, who will dispose of the forces as he may deem expedient. The troops now in the South are distributed as follows: Three companies of the Second infantry in Alabama, six in Georgia, and one in Tennessee. The entire Third infantry at Holly Springs, Miss.; three companies of the Sixteenth infantry in Kentucky, two in Arkansas, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, and one in Tennessee. Eight companies of the Seventy-eighth infantry in South Carolina and two in Georgia. Eight companies of the Fifth artillery in Florida, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina, and one in Virginia. Six companies of the 2d artillery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, and four in Maryland, making the whole number of troops in the several Southern States between 2,500 and 3,000.

THE Washington National Monument Association reports the gratifying success of its appeal for contingent subscriptions, and the society is sanguine of the success of the enterprise during the Centennial year....Secretary Bristow has directed that steps be taken at once for the reorganization of the Secret Service of the Government.

General.

AT Harrisburg, Pa, last week, in the test case brought by the Sunday League, Judge Pierson decided that a transgressor of Sunday laws can be fined for each and every sale of cigars or merchandise on Sunday....The French bark Coromandel, of Bordeaux, went ashore at Bagdad, Mexico, in a gale, last week, and became a total wreck, breaking up in less than two hours. The captain, first mate, and three seamen were rescued. Eleven of the crew are supposed to have perished.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., has been made a Catholic diocese, with Vicar-General Pellicer of Mobile, as its first Bishop. A diocese has also been organized in the Rio Grande district, headquarters at Brownsville, and Rev. D. Manney, of Mobile, Bishop.

Political.

THE Nebraska Republican State Convention was held at Omaha, on the 3d inst. J. C. McBride was nominated for Treasurer, George H. Roberts for Attorney-General, and Patrick O'Howes for Contingent Congressman. The platform adopted declares in favor of free banking; counsels economy and reform in all the departments of the public service, and a reduction of the public debt as rapidly as may be without imposing burdens on the industries of the country; demands that railways be subservient to the public good, and proclaims a determination to resist by all lawful means all exorbitant tolls; favors equally-imposed taxation, and demands that State and national legislation compel the railroads to pay in the same proportion as individuals; recognizes the power of the General Government to regulate commerce between the States; recommends the establishment of a double-track railway between the East and West; favors an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President by direct vote; opposes a third Presidential term; declares the Quaker Indian policy a failure; and approves the Civil Rights bill.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has been renominated for re-election to Congress from Georgia....Judge Poland has been defeated for Congress in the Second Vermont District. The vote is as follows, in all but ten precincts: Poland, 5,295; Denison, 6,486; Mead, 547; Davenport and scattering, 2,127; Denison over Poland, 1,191. Hence there is no choice in the district, a majority being required in order to an election at the first trial. At the next trial a plurality will elect.

GEORGE F. HOAR, of the Worcester (Mass.) district, announces his willingness to become a candidate for Congress....The Democratic ticket has been elected in Wyoming Territory. Steele has been re-elected Delegate to Congress by from 500 to 600 majority.

A CONVENTION of Southern Republicans has been called to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th of October, for the purpose, as stated in the call, of "setting forth to the nation the true condition of the South."....The Conservative State Central Committee of Louisiana have issued an address to the people of the United States, in which they protest against the action of the Government in sending troops to that State.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts nominated William Gaston, of Boston, for Governor, and William S. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform favors specie payments and the passage of a stringent License law....Colorado has returned a Democratic Delegate to Congress for the first time in its history. The candidates were Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, formerly of Crawfordsville, Ind., and Henry P. H. Bromwell, of Denver, formerly a member of Congress from Illinois. Patterson, the Democratic candidate, has 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The Reformers' Convention treated the woman suffrage question as a dead and abandoned issue....Prof. Daniel J. Pinckney, of Mt. Morris, Ogle county, has been nominated for Congress by the Independent Reformers and the Democrats of the Fifth Illinois district....Judge Poland has withdrawn his name from the contest for Congress in the Second Vermont district....The Nebraska Independents have nominated J. W. Davis, of Douglas, for Congressman; J. F. Gardner, of Richardson, for Governor; and Henry Weib, of Buffalo, for Secretary of State. The platform favors the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible, as also cheap transportation; opposes further land grants to railroads; favors a reduction of taxes and tariff for revenue; is against the patent monopoly, and in favor of a uniform license law.

Foreign.

THE civil guards over Bazaine, who were arrested at Ste. Marguerite on charge of conniving at his escape, have been released.... The sale of ten Bonapartist journals all published in the provinces, has been prohibited by order of the Minister of the Interior.... Frederick Dockray, the American prisoner in Cuba, has been sent to Spain. He had served for a time in the chain gang....By the explosion of the coal mine at Dour, Belgium, recently, seven lives were lost. Five miners were rescued, badly injured.

THERE has been another Cabinet crisis in Spain, the Zaballa Ministry having resigned in a body. Sagasta immediately formed a new Cabinet....The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Puycedra....We have advices from Yokohama, Japan, to the 14th of August. Negotiations between China and Japan for the settlement of the Formosa trouble were still in progress, but fears were entertained that war between the two powers would grow out of the affair. Minister Bingham had demanded of Japan the indemnity claimed by our Government on account of the Simonoseki affair, and the amount had been deposited to his credit..... Bazaine has gone to England....Members of the Austrian Polar Expedition, for whose safety fears were felt, have been heard from. They were shipwrecked and took to sleighs, in which they succeeded, after a long journey, in reaching the Norwegian island of Wardoe. After abandoning their ship the party traveled for seven months in sledges, and two winters were passed on the ice. The highest point reached was in latitude 80. A large tract of land was discovered to the northward of Nova Zembla. Only one death occurred during the entire voyage.

THE French Government has sent a large force of troops to the Spanish frontier to guard against a violation of the neutrality laws by the Carlists. This action will cut off the main source of supplies for the army of the pretender, and greatly hasten the suppression of the rebellion....Something of a sensation has been caused in English aristocratic circles by the action of the Marquis of Ripon in renouncing Freemasonry, resigning the Grand Mastership of the order, and joining the Catholic Church....Spain is recruiting troops for service in Cuba.

A DESTRUCTIVE conflagration occurred at Meiningen, Germany, last week. Half of the place was burned. The loss on buildings alone is estimated at 3,000,000 thalers. Upwards of 700 families have been made homeless, and there is great distress.....The Portuguese Minister of the Interior has issued a notice that the Arabian ports on the Red Sea are infected with the plague.....Jules Simon, in a recent speech at Rheims, advocated the dissolution of the French Assembly. He declared that a monarchy was impossible; that in France there were but Republicans and Bonapartists.

THE London *Times* says De Lesseps has abandoned the project of a Central Asian railway....Charles Gilpin, M. P. for Northampton; Lord George John Manners, and Sir Henry K. Storks, are dead....The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that the Austrian and German ambassadors were passengers. The driver and stoker of the train were killed....Charles Perkins, the ex-American Consul at Lisbon, on trial at Paris for obtaining money on false pretenses, has been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs, and ordered to refund all moneys fraudulently obtained. His wife, who is a niece of ex-Queen Isabella, was acquitted.... It is reported that an order will soon be issued expelling from Prussia all foreign priests, monks and nuns.

The Southern Troubles—Action of the National Authorities.

On the 2d inst. President Grant addressed the following letter to Secretary Belknap:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 2, 1874.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

Recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, show disregard for law, civil rights, and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized Government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities until such authority becomes powerless. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to give all aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end, I wish you would consult with the Attorney-General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed, and the localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order the troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the Law Department of the Government, and will be directed by the Attorney-General, in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement act. No instructions need, therefore, be given the troops ordered into the Southern States except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advice from the Attorney-General, or as circumstances may determine hereafter.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

On the 3d inst. Attorney-General Williams issued instructions to all United States Marshals and Attorneys in the South to the effect that they shall proceed with all possible energy to detect, expose, arrest, and punish the perpetrators of all Ku-Klux outrages, giving them the privilege of calling upon any United States troops in the vicinity to assist them whenever it may be necessary. They are cautioned not to interfere in any way with any political or party action not in violation of law, but to protect all classes in the free exercise of the elective franchise.

The Black Hills Gold District.

Gen. Custer's expedition has returned. The glowing accounts of the beauty and the agricultural and mineral resources of the Black Hills country have attracted universal attention to that hitherto unknown section of the Union. Gen. Custer's dispatches, Gen. Forsyth's diary, and the reports of correspondents, all agree as to the facts above stated.

In his expedition, Gen. Custer took his line southwest from Fort Lincoln till he struck the Little Missouri, and thence, crossing over to the North Fork of the Cheyenne, entered the Black Hills from the northwest; and, passing through them, sent several parties to the South Fork of the Cheyenne. These two streams seem to embrace the entire Black Hills district. From the South Fork he turned northeast to Harney's Peak, in the vicinity of which gold was found in paying quantities, even with the superficial prospecting the miners were able to give the country. Hence he pursued his way north to Bear Butte, and, exploring an important section of the Little Missouri, he returned eastward through Hart River valley to Fort Lincoln.

With our present means of transit, the Black Hills can be more easily reached than any of our other mining districts. Bismarck and Yankton, Dak., North Platte, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., are all accessible by rail; and the distance from each to Harney's Peak is not very different.

Of course the best and cheapest route to reach the mines will depend on the location of the adventurer at the time of starting. From all this section, and eastward, the most direct and the cheapest route, and in all respects the best, is by Yankton. The Bad Lands must be crossed from Bismarck; and from the Union Pacific railway northward, the country is by no means inviting. From Brule City the route is up the Valley of the White Earth, where an abundance of pasturage, wood, and water can be found. Full outfits can be purchased at Sioux City and Yankton on reasonable terms. Were it not for the injunctions the Sioux, and the Government as well, put upon emigrants, the mines could now be reached from Chicago in from seven to ten days at most.

As the Government is responsible for the excitement sure to follow these important discoveries, an effort should be made as soon as possible to extinguish the Indian title, not only to the Black Hills, but also to the Big Horn Mountains and the adjacent districts.

But, while, in due time, we expect to see a great rush to the Black Hills, we warn our readers that to go now would be not only a hazardous, but a most foolhardy experiment.

The Sioux regard this as sacred territory. They will concentrate their savage bands, and defend it to the death with several thousand warriors. Whoever values his life more than gold will stay away till the Indian title to these lands is extinguished. Any one, no matter how large his party, goes there now at his peril.

The Destruction of the Earth.

Prof. Denton, the well-known geologist, takes no stock in the various popular theories of the inevitable destruction of the earth by burning, freezing, bursting, perpetual darkness, or any one of half a dozen other ways. He says that people who believe that the earth attained its present maturity in less than six thousand years, may not unreasonably suppose that its destruction in some of the ways specified may soon come to pass, since if wonderful a a world had grown to its prime in so short a period of time, a few years more might with reason effect its destruction. But when the story of the mighty past is learned from science, the conclusion is very different. He does not believe in any such quick growth.

Tracing the earth's history in the great book of nature, in the solid rocks, the depths of earth and the mountain summits, he concludes that a hundred thousand years at least "have been spent in bringing man to his present state," that a much longer period will be given to carry humanity to its highest ideal of excellence, and predicts a glorious future which, metaphorically speaking, foreshadows to coming generations "a light brilliant as the sun." That is more cheering, and aids to dispel the gloomy forebodings induced by the prediction of that French astronomer who insists that the moon is badly cracked and liable to come down upon our heads in great jagged fragments some day, and grind everybody to powder while it crushes also through the crust of the earth and lets loose the pent-up fires of the moulten mass within.

Manure as Was Manure.

The following testimony to the virtues of a patent medicine was received by its owner: "Dear Sir—The land composing my farm had hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman could not get a living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edgewise; but, hearing of your manure, I put some on a ten-acre field, surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found that the rock had entirely disappeared, a neat stone wall encircled the fields, and the rails were split into firewood and piled up systematically in my back yard."

Sap of Plants.

A German professor says that the sap of trees and plants which live through winter do not freeze. He says that, though it is true water, as we generally see and understand it, and freezes at thirty-two degrees, it does not do so when its particles are finely divided. Tropical plants have large cells, and these are the ones in which the sap freezes; but in plants with very small cells, in which the liquid particles are finely divided, there is no freezing of the liquids until after the structure has received injury of some sort.

BORERS, if allowed to remain in the holes which they have made, will destroy the tree; they should be cut out or punched to death with a wire thrust in the holes; and in future kept out by tying broad strips of tarred paper around the lower part of the stems of the trees, removing some of the earth for this purpose.

Hard Work for Water.

The sperm-whaling voyages were the most protracted and tedious. Some forty years ago, an incident transpired on board a sperm whale-ship, while cruising about the equator, in the Pacific, which was amusingly illustrative of the tact and energy of her master in managing affairs, after wearing away nearly a whole season with indifferent success. Near the close of the cruise, the supply of fresh water had become alarmingly short for the allotted time before returning to port. This was a source of regret, with both officers and men, as it was hoped they could fill the ship before the season terminated; and the captain would not have listened for a moment to the proposition to put the crew on a short allowance, had it been suggested. He, *however*, ordered a drinking-cup made, so as to be easily secured, to, or detached from, the royal mast head. Having placed it in its exalted position, all hands were mustered, and given to understand that they would have their regular allowance of tea and coffee served night and morning; but when any one (including himself) desired to quench his thirst during the day, he must go aloft, get the dringing cup, bring it on deck, obtain and drink the water (without spilling a drop), then take it back and place it at the mast-head again. The narrator of this episode jocosely remarked that, "It was wonderful to observe what a 'persuader' against too much drinking was the exercise of 'shinning' to the royal truck twice, for a pot of water." And, by this means, the supply held out; and before the end of the cruise, they improved the timely opportunity of filling every empty cask with oil, and trimmed their sails for the homeward passage.—*Scammon's Marine Mammals.*

Kneading Bread Objectionable.

A medical correspondent of the Boston *Globe* puts forward the theory that the present method of bread-making is mainly instrumental in communicating many diseases and in producing many deleterious effects which do not assume the form of positive disease. He says:

That impurities of the blood are worked off through the skin is a fact so well recognized that specific diseases are treated by this means, and it is even proposed to eliminate from the system the virus of hydrophobia by a process of sweating. The pores of the hands are more open than those of many other parts of the body. The constant perspiration of the hand in warm weather, even when unexercised, will remind every one of this fact. When the hand is exercised, it perspires freely. The present process of kneading bread is decidedly objectionable at any time, but in constant flow it is an undoubted means of introducing into the most universal article of diet the impurities and, too frequently, the seeds of positive disease from the body of the person making the bread. How many persons can eat bread without so much as knowing who makes it, or whether the maker is infected with disease or not? It is not a pleasant consideration, but an important one. In the hard exercise of kneading bread and pastry, perspiration, and all of those impurities of which it is designed to free the system, are constantly exuding from the skin and are mixed with the bread. It is no security that the hand is externally clean. The cleaner the skin the freer the perspiration. What ill-effects result and what diseases are communicated in this way, can be learned only by experiment and close observation. Let us hope it will be well considered, and that some improvement may be devised upon this long-established but objectionable method of preparing the commonest article of food.

The Sharp Man.

The sharp man iz mistaken for the wize one, but he iz just az different from a wize one az he iz from an honest one.

He trusts tew his cunning for success, and this is the next thing tew being a rogue.

The sharp man iz like a razor—generally too sharp for anything but a shave.

These men are not to be trusted—they are so constituted that they must cheat somebody, and, rather than be idle or lose a good job, they will pitch into their best friends.

They are not exactly outkasts, but liv clos on the borders of criminality, and are liable tew step over at enny time.

It iz but a step from cunning to rascality and it iz a short step that is alwuz invitin tew take.

Sharp men have but phew friends, and seldum a confident. They learn to fear treachery by studyin their own nature.

They are alwuz bizzy, but like the hornet, want a heap of sharp watching.

The sharp man iz alwuz a vain one. He prides himself upon his cunning, and had rather do a shrewd thing than a kind one.—*Josh Billings.*

The Life of Man.

How graphically the varied aspects of the leaf picture the various seasons of man's life. The tenderness of its budding and blooming in spring, when that rich golden green glints on it that comes only once a year, represents the bright beauty and innocence of youth, when every sunrise brings its fresh glad hopes, and every night its holy trustful calm. The dark greenness and lush vigor of the summer season portray the strength and self-reliance of manhood; while its fading hue on the trees, and its rustling heaps on the grond, typify the decay and feebleness of old age, and that strange passing away which is the doom of every mortal. The autumn leaf is gorgeous in color, but it lacks that balmy scent and dewy freshness of hopeful spring; and life is rich and bright in its meridian splendor; deep are the hues of maturity, and noble is the beauty of success; but who would give it for all the tender sweetness of life's morning hours? Happy they who keep the child's heart warm and soft over the sad experiences of old age, whose life declines as these last October days go out with the rich tints of autumn and the blue sunny skies of June!

THEY are so busy in Kansas that they spell it 11worth.

The Danger from Lightning.

Danger from lightning, experience shows, is less in a crowded town than in a village or in the open country, and naturally the most elevated structures are the most liable to be struck. Fuller, indeed, in his "Church History," asserts that there scarcely ever existed a great abbey in England which had not been, at one time or another, wholly or partially destroyed by lightning, and his citations, taken in comparison with our own times, are certainly remarkable. In all cases it is the spire, the tower or the dome which has been mutilated. As to ordinary habitations, all sorts of theories are in vogue on the subject of danger and safety. Some rely on their glass in the windows, and some on their register stoves; others recommend stone roofs instead of slate; and others tell timid people that they must live in a hollow. It is contended on this side that there should be the least possible admixture of metal in the combination of an inhabited structure; and on that, that all the bells beneath the roof be kept continually ringing just as, in obedience to an old superstition, cannons are fired at sea. The mass of evidence on this topic point, however, to the one conclusion already suggested, that a good lightning conductor is the solitary safeguard, but that unless good, is worse that none.

Painted Dogs.

A curious practice exists among certain tribes of the South American Indians, of painting their dogs. The appearance of these animals, as might be assumed, is most particular, and a stranger ignorant of the customs of the people, would be at a lost to account for the peculiarity of their apppearance. They are to be seen of all colors—yellow, blue, green and scarlet; while others are mottled with every variety of tint. A South American traveler, who recently accompanied a party of natives on a tapir hunt, says that it is the custom among many of the tribes of the South American Indians to dye, not only their own bodies, but the hairy coats of their dogs with brilliant colors obtained from vegetable juice such as huitic, yellow roca and indigo. The light gray, often white, hair of these animals favors the staining process, and the effect pleases the eye of their savage masters, but, to a stranger the effect is fantastical. "I could not," he says, "restrain my laughter when I first scanned the curs in their fancitul coats; picture to yourself a pack of scarlet, orange and purple dogs."

For Cleansing the Hair and Scalp.

A lady writes to the *Western Rural*: "In the warm days of summer, with dust and perspiration, the heads of people, especially of laborers and children get very dirty, and common washing will not remove this.

"Here is a receipe, given me by a noted lecturer on hygiene, which I am sure will please all who use it: 'In a pint bottle put a spoonful of olive oil and add two ounces of best spirits of ammonia or hartshorn; shake. Then mix with three ounces of alcohol and, when thoroughly mixed, fill the bottle with soft water. Remember to put in the order named, or you will have "stuff" and no chemical union at all.'

"To apply, take a spoonful or two of this with a little warm water; dip a sponge or rag in and wet the scalp thoroughly; now rinse off in a plenty of warm water, and you will be surprised at the amount of dirt, though you may have thought your head perfectly clean.

"For the heads of young infants it is just the thing, as it instantly removes the dirty scurf without pain or trouble. It should be rather weaker for a babe than for an adult."

Met His Fate.

A New Orleans Judge, riding in the cars recently, from a single glance at the countenance of a lady by his side imagined he knew her, and ventured to remark that the day was pleasant. She only answered:

"Yes."

"Why do you wear a veil?"

"Lest I attract attention."

"It is the province of gentlemen to admire," replied the gallant man of law.

"Not when they are married."

"But I am not."

"Indeed!"

"Oh, no; I'm a bachelor."

The lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished magistrate the face of his mother-in-law.

He has been a raving maniac ever since.

A Boy's Wit.

A Scotch lad delivering milk for a dairy in the suburbs was stoped in his round of calls by two detectives, who asked him for whom he delivered the milk. The boy, on telling them, was asked if his employers put anything in the milk. "On ay," was the innocent answer; and the officers, thinking they had a clear case, each offered the boy a penny if he would tell them what was put in it. "Ah," said the boy with a grin, ye wadna gie's the penny, though I tell't ye!" "Oh, yes, we will," returned the officers. "Gies't then," said the little fellow, doubtfully. The pence were then handed over, with the question, "Now, what do you put in the milk?" "Why," said the boy, with a cunning look, "I pit the measure in every time I tak' ony oot!"

A PRIEST who was examining a confirmation class in the South of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "'Tis the state of torment into which souls enter to prepare for another and better world." "Being," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory." "Put her down," says the curate—" put her down to the fut of the class." "Leave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be parfectly right."

JOHNNY'S "STATEMENT."—The Cincinnati *Times* relates the following: "'Papa, do you think Beech—?' 'Hush, Johnny.' 'But, papa, don't you think Beech—' 'Didn't you hear me tell you to stop your noise, sir? I won't have you talking about these things. Go in and get your face washed.' And Johnny, with tears in his eyes, wants to know why papa won't tell him whether beechnuts are ripe."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

IF farmers would only be united and learn to study, and study to learn, they would become a power to rule the world. He who puts a good agricultural book or paper in the hands of his neighbor, and awakens thought in his mind, causing him to rise to a knowledge of his duties, is a public and private benefactor.

THERE is no better time to thresh grain than when it is hauled from the field, but on most farms this plan is hardly practicable. As soon as sufficiently cured, pack away in the barn or in well-formed stacks and let it stand until it is done heading. Save the straw. If there is not room for it in the barn, stack it well and rake the stack down thoroughly so that it will shed well.

IT is not advisable when planting a hedge to sow the seed in the row. It is better to sow them in a nursery bed and raise the plants while the hedge row is in course of breaking and preparation. Then plants of equal vigor can be selected which by transplanting are made to have stronger and more fibrous roots; while if raised in the row from seed there would be a great many weak plants and the hedge would be very irregular.

TO DESTROY MOLES.—Bryan Tyson, Washington City, gives the following method for making pills to destroy moles: Make a stiff dough of corn-meal, mixing with a small quantity of arsenic. Make a hole with a finger in the runways, drop in a lump of dough about the size of a marble, and then cover over with a lump of earth to exclude the light. After the first rain, go over the field again and deposit in all freshly made roads. I once concluded to plant a piece of sandy bottom land in sweet potatoes; but as it was much infested by moles, my success depended on first exterminating them. A few doses of arsenic given in the way described brought the desired result, and it was a very rare circumstance to see the track of a mole in this piece of ground during the entire summer.—*Scientific American.*

TESTING EGGS.—We will tell you the way in which we and many others try eggs, in some instances by the thousand. After five or more days' incubation choose a sunshiny day; get into a dark place, such as an outhouse without windows, open the door a little to admit a strong ray of light; take the egg in the left hand, and form a telescope with both, the right hand being nearest to the face. Place the eye close to the hand, and look at the sun through the egg. You must not look for any defined form, but simply for that change which betokens the beginning of life. This can be so fully depended upon that many, especially among pheasant-rearers, try the egg from under three hens in this way; by discarding the unfertile ones they put two heats of good eggs under two hens, and supply the third with an entirely fresh nest.—*College Gardener.*

WATER IN THE HOUSE.—A prominent writer says: "Let nobody be deterred from bringing water in the house by any fears of failure and perplexity. You might just as well stop the circulation of blood in the body because it is subject to derangement, as to refuse the circulation of water in the house because now and then a pipe overflows and your frescoes are ruined. Good workmen will prevent any such accident, but if they cannot, give up your frescoes; do not give up your life-blood. When I see the farm-houses, the dairies, the kitchen, whose only source of supply is the well in the yard or the hogshead at the back door, how life would be lengthened and sweetened if all this heavy and hard and slow water-bringing could be supplanted by a turn of a screw, I wonder that we do not manage to introduce it, somehow, into our marriage contracts. What an increase of vital force would ensue; what a diminished demand for divorce; what a strengthening and up-building of the family bond, if the girl should refuse to marry until there was an inexhaustible supply of water, at least in the kitchen! A house without water-works ought to be considered as incomplete in the country as in the city."

WHAT LIME DOES.—We agree with the *American Farmer* in the opinion that the chief value of lime as a fertilizer consists in its chemical action upon compounds containing plant food. It says:

"We find from analysis that lime, in some of its combinations, forms a constituent part in nearly all plants, but varying much in quantity in different plants. By direct absorbtion it is necessary to the perfect development of vegetation. Its chief office, however, is in assimilating the properties already in the soil to the plant. Vegetation lives only on digested or decomposed food in the form of liquids and gases. The soil may contain all the constituent elements of the crop intended to be raised, and yet it may not be in a condition to be appropriated. Most soils do contain carbonates, sulphates, and phospates of potassium, sodium and magnesium in combination with silica, in the form of earthly rocks, feldspar, etc., but in such a condition as to absorb only as they are slowly decomposed by exposure to the gases of the atmosphere and the rays of the sun. Many of the manufactured fertilizers make a fair showing by analysis, and contain the elements which should sustain the plant, and yet they may be in such combination as to prove inert, on account of their insolubility. This is one of the beneficial properties of lime. It breaks up these combinations, and forms new compounds which are more soluble, and are thereby made available nourishment. This result of liming is more perceptible on land containing humous or vegetable mold which is converted into plant food."

CARE OF TEAM HORSES.—The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals presents the following concise rules for the care of horses, which will commend themselves to every horseman:

Potatoes or carrots may be given once or twice a week to good advantage.

See that your horse is kept clean, warm and comfortable, with plenty of bedding.

A piece of rock salt should always be left in the manger.

See that the harness is kept soft and clean, particularly the inside of the collar, which ought always to be smooth, as the perspiration, when dry, causes irritation, and is liable to produce galls on the shoulder.

The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit a man's hand. If too large it has the bad effect of drawing the shoulders together.

On no consideration should a team or any work horse be compelled to wear a martingale, as it draws the back down, and prevents him from getting into an easy and natural position.

The check-rain may be used, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position, and it should never be wound around the hames.

See that the hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draft-iron near the center of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulder, but gives the collar an uneven bearing.

Caution should be taken that the girth is not buckled too tight, particularly on string teams, for when the traces are straightened, it has the tendency to draw the girth against the belly, and distress the horse.

See that the horse is kept well shod, with a good stiff shoe, always calked at toe, and heel on hind feet, as it is there where all the propelling power comes from when heavily loaded.

Keep the feet good and strong, by not allowing them to be cut away too much by the blacksmith.

The best of judgment should be used in loading, taking into consideration the condition of the street, and the distance to be traveled.

Never overload, for by so doing you only distress, strain, and discourage your horse, and do him more injury than you can possibly gain by carrying the load.

When your load is hard to pull, stop often, and give your horse a chance to breathe.

No good driver will ever resort to the cruel practice of whipping or beating his horse. A light whip may be carried, but there is seldom use for it. Much more can be accomplished by kind treatment and good judgment.

Remember the horse is a very intelligent, proud, sensitive, noble animal, the most useful known to man and is deserving of the greatest kindness.

American Incivility.

A writer in *Scribner's* says: "It is not unjust to declare that there is in America to-day no attempt, distinctively and definitely made, to cultivate a spirit of reverence in children. We acknowledge that we have no faith in any attempt to reform the manners of the adult population of the country. Our efforts to make sober men out of drunkards and total abstinence men out of moderate drinkers are failures. Our temperance children are to be made entirely out of children. We can raise more Christians by juvenile Christian culture than by adult conversion, a thousand to one. So it will be in this matter of politeness. The parents and teachers of the country can give us a polite people, and this by the cultivation of the principle of reverence not only, but by instruction in all the forms of polite address. With a number of things greatly needed to-day in home culture and school training this matter of training in good manners is not the least. Indeed, we are inclined to think it is of paramount importance. It should become a matter of text-books at once. A thorough gentleman or lady, who has brains enough to comprehend principles while proficient in practice, could hardly do a better service to the country than prepare a book for parents and teachers as at once a guide to them and to those who are under them. Children must be trained to politeness or they will never be polite. They must drink politeness in with their mother's milk; it must be exacted in the family and neighborhood relations, and boys and girls must grow up gentlemen and ladies in their deportment, or our nation can never be a thoroughly polite one—polite in soul as well as in ceremony, and kind in manner as well as kind in heart."

Fish as Brain Food.

The idea that fish diet, or, at least, the frequent use of fish as diet, is promotive of brain power, seems to be growing; and the philosophy of it is said to be that the phosphorus contained in fish acts beneficially on the brain.

Looking at what is called the lower animals, it is true that a considerable amount of intellect is to be observed in those that feed exclusively on fish. Learned seals are very common accessories to shows. Of all wise animals the otter is one of the most intelligent and easily domesticated; and with regard to the feathered race, wonderful stories are told about the instinct of storks and other fish-eating birds.

It does not appear to have been satisfactorily demonstrated, however, that intellect is developed in the human race by frequent use of fish diet. To arrive at a conclusion respecting this, it would be necessary to obtain trustworthy statistics with regard to the mental powers of fish eaters. Our own observation is that those who live much upon fish—as, for example, the inhabitants of fishing villages—are not specially distinguished for mental vigor, though their animal power cannot be questioned.

A MODERN MORGIANA.—A party of thieves, in Kentucky, all wearing disguises, broke into the house of a widow lady, and demanded a sum of money she had recently received. The money was given up, when the thieves demanded that the lady should prepare them something to eat. This was done, and the men eat heartily, but the lady had mixed poison with the food, and the next morning two of the thieves were found dead. One of them is said to have been recognized as the lady's nephew.

All Sorts.

GIRAFFES are peculiarly liable to sore throat.

GREAT BRITAIN proposes a Minister of Education.

QUEEN ELIZABETH had fourteen hundred dresses.

THERE are 186 Baptist churches on the Pacific coast.

THE best jump with a pole on record is 10 feet 10 1-2 inches.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., spends $700,000 annually for flour barrels.

THE great State of Pennsylvania has but one agricultural paper.

THE railways get about $8,000,000 a years for transporting mail matter.

IN Missouri, after 1876, every voter must be able to read and write. The date for Florida is 1880.

LONDON contrives to produce harmony out of an orchestra composed of fifty-three women artists.

IN Chicago a notorious vagabond has been sentenced, it is said, to the common council for two years.

IN the Canton of Unterwald, Switzerland, all smokers and snuff-takers under eighteen years of age are punished by fine.

THERE is about to be a bi-centennial celebration of the birth of Dr. Isaac Watts, who was born at Southampton in 1674.

COLORADO contains 68,000,000 acres of land. The railroads have 2,000,000 acres. There are still 50,000,000 open to occupancy.

ANY one who is entirely out of iron-clads can now be accommodated by our Government, which has five single-turret monitors for sale.

A NEW ORLEANS rat walks across Magazine street every night upon a telegraph wire. Large crowds assemble to witness the performance.

OUT of our total population of ten years old and over, of 28,238,945, there are reported as illiterate 5,657,144. Of these 3,054,256 are females.

WHEN the population of London was a million and a half, the number of persons annually arrested for offenses of various kinds was 72,000; the number now arrested, when the population has risen to four millions, is only 78,000.

A LITTLE fellow tumbled into the fountain and managed to crawl out before any one reached him. Pale and dripping, he was put to bed, and when his mother requested the young man to thank God for saving him, Young America answered, "I 'spose God did save me, but then I held on to the gwass, too."

RELIABLE statistics show that there are 50,000,000 head of neat cattle in the United States, valued at $2,000,000,000. This is an average of $40 per head. By careful breeding the value of our stock in six or eight years could be raised to $80 per head. This would add to the real capital of the United States the sum of $2,000,000,000, nearly enough to pay the national debt.

ACCORDING to the Yale *Pot Pourri*, just issued, the number of instructors connected with the university is 79, against 73, last year, and the total number of students in all the departments is 970, against 905 last year. The academical department has 518; last year it had 522. The theological shows 103 against 90; the law school 48 against 38; medical school 31 against 20. The graduate students of the university now number 64 against 52; while the scientific school, in all classes, has 205 against 175.

M. HENRY recently exhibited to the Biological Society of Paris photographs of hands of the upper classes of the Annamites, characterized by the long finger-nails, esteemed as a mark of gentility. One of the photographs represented nails forty to fifty centimetres in length (fifteen to twenty inches) and very curiously carved in fantastic patterns, like some of the claws depicted in ancient illuminations. Notwithstanding their length these nails were not hypertrophied—that is, not augmented in bulk from increase of nutrition.

A Good Suggestion.

A saving woman at the head of the family is the very best savings bank established—one receiving deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if the women would imbibe it at once, they would cultivate and adhere to it, and, when they were not aware of it, would be laying the foundation of a security in a storm time and shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house has a large field to work in. The best way to make her comprehend it is to have an account kept of all current expenses. Probably not one woman in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of herself and family. Where from one to two thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the effort is made. Let the housewife take the idea, act upon it, and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty, yet not a prompting of avarice, but a moral obligation that rests upon the woman as well as upon the man.

Chinese Companions.

Almost every Chinaman in Peking (writes a foreign correspondent) walks about with a bird on a stick which he carries in his hand. There is a cross stick on the top as a perch, and the bird is fastened by a string. A Peking man seems always to have his bird with him. What a dog is to an Englishman, such is a bird to a Chinaman. Some persons even convey a bird in each hand. Others use small, neat, round cages. The birds are trained to fly in the air in peculiar whirls, and return to the hand. They will fly in circles over the head while the owner throws up seeds, which they catch in passing. It is beautiful to see how perfect the birds are in performing various feats of this kind; how tame and docile their training has made them; how quick they are to obey, and with what confidence they return to their master.

Address of Gov. Taylor to the Grangers at Monroe, Wis.

The Governor, on being introduced to the assemblage, said that notwithstanding the reluctance he always felt at being placed before a public audience in the capacity of speech-maker, he could not decline saying a few words in response to the kind invitation of the committee. The occasion was a pleasant one, at this season of temporary rest from the severity of summer toil. He said that those before him, of this favored locality, with not a few from other portions of the State who, like himself, are so fortunate as to enjoy their generous hospitality, had gathered there to indulge in mutual congratulations, to cheer each other in the journey of life, and to exchange opinions and sentiments concerning various topics of common interest, especially such as were of present public importance. It has ever been a misfortune to farmers, in all countries, that they have lived lives of comparative isolation, and have, therefore, acted singly instead of in accord. In consequence of this condition, they have been the prey of demagogues and political parties. They had been loyal patriots in time of war, and obedient citizens in time of peace, but have usually had but little to say about the conditions on which war should be waged, and quite as little in determining what laws should govern them in peaceful relations with each other. This condition of things is not to continue. Under the influence of Democratic ideas, there is a tendency to level up all classes of people to a common plane, and to make that the plane of the highest possible intelligence. In America, this is not so much the work of government as of the people themselves, every class of whom accordingly holds its destiny chiefly in its own hands. Happily for them, the agricultural population of our country have a numerical superiority which makes it easy to insure to themselves the full enjoyment of their rights. The only conditions wanting are, first, a correct understanding of what their rights and privileges are, and, second, agreement as to the practical application of these principles in the affairs of society and of the state. Both of these conditions have long been in process of fulfillment, but never has there been such progress toward their realization as within these recent years. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the industrial population of our country are at last being aroused to a just sense of the prerogatives and duties of citizenship. In this work the order to which many of you belong has borne a very important part. It has turned the thoughts of agriculturists to the value of association, and thrown hundreds of thousands of them into more practical relationship. It may also prove of great service by helping them to a correct understanding of many questions of social and political economy which so intensely concern them. Anxiety is manifested in some quarters lest the movement thus originated shall lead to communism; but there is little danger of any such result. The people of this country are of a totally different material from that of which communists are formed. They neither incline to take narrow and selfish views, nor are easily influenced by the misrepresentations of unscrupulous demagogues. They aim at justice, and are well able to do their own thinking. If they have not mastered all problems, a solution of which is essential to their well-being, and that of the nation, they are striving for the mastery, and will gain it earlier for the systematic efforts now put forth for full enlightment of the industrial classes. They come to realize, as never before, that they are the sovereign power; that if matters go wrong in the Government, it is because they have neglected their duties and have interrupted the guardianship of their liberty, as well as the direction of public affairs generally. They have learned that the interests of labor and capital are mutual and reciprocal, and that neither can disregard the other. By putting together these two principles of political science, the principle of reciprocal duty and of popular sovereignty, they have become political reformers, which, if prudently conducted, will break the power of dangerous monopolies, and insure to the industrious masses the just reward of their labor without encroaching upon the rights of capital. Just now the effort at reform is especially directed to a solution of transportation, cheap for the consuming and producing classes, and yet sufficiently profitable to reward the capital really invested, and to properly encourage future investments. If the powerful corporations now in the management of the transportation business of the country would meet the people in a friendly spirit, they would hasten the adjustment of these existing controversies upon the basis of full and equal justice. He said that the railway attorneys insisted that the railway companies are losing 25 per cent. of their gross earnings, which is not true, as shown by the Railroad Commissioners, based upon reports of the companies. The Commissioners say that, by operating under the Potter law, and having the same amount of business as last year, the companies would lose less than 5 per cent. of their gross earnings. The same authority states that last year the St. Paul earned enough to pay all operating expense, taxes, and interest on their bonds, and then had sufficient left to pay over 7 per cent. on their common and preferred stock, and that, too, on an assumed cost of $37,500 per mile, while the roads actually cost in cash but little more than half the amount. It is assumed by the railway companies that that provision in our constitution giving the Legislature the control over corporations tends to drive capital from our State. This is also evidently untrue, because 15 other State constitutions contain similar provisions, and we hear of no complaints in those States. Now, I hold that honest capital will seek investment where corporations as well as individuals are under the control of judicious laws. The interest of the bondholders and the people are reciprocal, but it is the management and practice of sharpers and designing men of which we complain. In this State, as you know, the effort has been made to determine the rates that may be fairly charged, and to compel an acceptance of those rates by railroads. It has also been attempted, through a commission of disinterested men, to procure for the public all information requisite to further legislation on this subject. The law is believed to be a fair one for a first effort, and your Executive has done everything in his power to enforce it. If he has not yet succeeded it has been because the railroad companies have conspired together to resist not only its enforcement, but the enforcement of any law which looks to a limitation of their powers. The conflict is not yet ended. How soon this expectation shall become a reality depends upon the people's loyalty to themselves and to the principles of free government. That the power thus regained will be used by the people with justice and moderation, I firmly believe. When the victory is fully won, three most important results will have been secured: 1. The people will be more equably, fairly and cheaply served. 2. Railway transportation will become a legitimate as well as a more profitable business. 3. Capitalists, home and foreign, being protected by the State, will have a degree of security impossible so long as their property is controlled by corporation managers acting wholly independent of law.

Grangerism.

What is it? What caused it? What is it going to do?

No question in time of peace has ever occupied so much of the public mind of the American people as the Grangers. It is the awakening of the people to the startling fact that as a nation we are on the verge of social, moral, financial and political ruin. It is an epoch in our history, a living, breathing reality based upon nature's first law.

Water boiling in a tea-kettle gave to the world a steam engine. The Boston tea party gave to America a republican government. And who can tell to-day the results of the firm determination of the producing classes of the country to throw off the yoke of monopolies and kick thieves and demagogues out of public trust. It is a demand on the part of the toiler to have a share in the profits of his labor—labor that has made the earth's face a smiling garden, and has civilized and Christianized the human family. It was caused by the insatiate greed and avarice of rings and monopolies, backed and encouraged by unscrupulous demagogues and officeholders. The last feather broke the camel's back, and at last an outraged people have taken matters into their own hands, and thieves and political rascals tremble and whine. It is a forerunner of better times, a harbinger of good. Our social and political sky will be the brighter for it; it will cause a return to the principles that made us one of the proudest nations of the earth. It has to-day the prayers of the good for its success, and can defy the curses of the wicked.—*Exchange.*

Officers of State Granges.

Illinois—Master, Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls; Secretary, O. E. Fanning, Galt.

Iowa—Master, A. B. Smedley, Cresco; Secretary, N. W. Garretson, Des Moines.

Minnesota—Master, George L. Parsons, Winona; Secretary, Wm. Paist, St. Paul.

Wisconsin—Master, Col. John Cochrane, Waupun; Secretary, H. E. Haxley.

Indiana—Master, Henley James Marion; Secretary M. M. Moodey, Muncie.

Kansas—Master, T. G. V. Boling; Secretary, George W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.

Nebraska—Master, Wm. B. Porter, Plattsmouth; Secretary, Wm. McCaig, Elmwood.

Mississippi—Master, Gen. A. J. Vaughn, Early Grove; Secretary, W. L. Williams, Rienzi.

South Carolina—Master, Thomas Taylor, Columbia; Secretary, Col. D. Wyatt Aikin, Cokesbury.

Vermont—Master, E. P. Colton, Irasburg; Secretary, E. L. Hovey, St. Johnsbury.

Ohio—Master, S. H. Ellis, Springboro; Secretary, D. M. Stewart, Xenia.

Michigan—Master, S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft; Secretary, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft.

Missouri—Master, T. R. Allen, Allentown; Secretary, A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster, Johnston county.

Georgia—Master, Col. T. J. Smith, Oconee; Secretary, E. Taylor, Colaparchu.

Tennessee—Master, William Maxwell, Maxville; Secretary, J. P. McMurray, Trenton.

North Carolina—Master, W. S. Battle, Tarboro; Secretary, G. W. Lawrence, Fayetteville.

Arkansas—Master, John T. Jones, Helena; Secretary, John B. Williams, Duvall's Bluff.

California—Master, J. M. Hamilton, Guenoc; Secretary, W. H. Baxter, Napa City.

Colorado—Master, R. Q. Tenney; Secretary, P. M. Hinman.

Oregon—Master, Daniel Clark, Salem; Secretary, J. H. Smith, Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania—Master, D B. Mauger, Douglassville; Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg.

West Virginia—Master, B. M. Kitchen, Shanghai; Secretary, J. W. Curtis, Martinsburg.

New York—Master, George D. Hinckley, Fredonia; Secretary, George Sprague, Lockport.

Dakota—Master, E. B. Crow, Lodi; Secretary, O. F. Stevens, Jefferson.

Texas—Master, J. B. Johnson, Fairfield; Secretary, H. H. Parker, Salado.

Alabama—Master, W. H. Chambers, Oswichee; Secretary, E. M. Law, Tuskegee.

Florida—Master, B. T. Wardlow, Madison; Secretary, W. A. Brinson, Live Oak.

Kentucky—Master, W. D. Davis, Beverly; Secretary, J. Eugene Barnes, Georgetown.

Massachusetts—Master, T. L. Allis, Conway; Secretary, Benj. Davis, Ware.

New Jersey—Master, Edward Howard, Hammonton; Secretary, R. W. Pratt, Newfield.

Vessels on Rollers.

M. A. Huet, a French engineer, holds it to be a mistake to make ships force their bulk through the water, meeting thereby the large opposing surface of water and a sliding friction over the whole of their immersed surface. This, M. Huet holds, is as great a mistake as if we were to dismount our railway carriages from their wheels and drag them like sledges along the rails. He puts forward the theory that vessels should be mounted on rolling drums; that these drums should give principally the power of flotation, and that they should be driven round as paddles to move the ship forward. We should in this way have a floating locomotive, mounted on its supporting wheels or rollers. The vessels would offer no resistance but a rolling one to motion, and the whole of the supported weight of the ship would be used as a pressure to give adhesive fractional effect to the rollers. In this way M. Huet affirms that a velocity equal to that of our railroad trains might be attained at sea.

BROWN BREAD.—Two cups of Graham flour, one cup of corn meal, one cup of molasses, two cups of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, a little salt. Put in a pan, steam three hours, and bake half an hour. Eat warm.

IN AN HOUR.

I.

ANTICIPATION.

"I'll take the orchard path," she said,
Speaking lowly, smiling slowly;
The brook was dried within its bed,
The hot sun flung a [illegible] red
Low in the West, as forth she sped.

Across the dried brook-course she went,
Singing lowly, smiling slowly;
She scarcely saw the sun that spent
It's fiery force in swift descent—
She never saw the wheat was bent,

The grasses parched, the blossoms dried
Singing lowly, smiling slowly;
Her eyes amidst the drouth espied
A Summer pleasance far and wide,
With roses and sweet violets pied.

II.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

But homeward coming all the way,
Sighing lowly, pacing slowly;
She knew the bent wheat withering
She saw the blossoms' dry decay,
She missed the little brooklet's play.

A breeze had sprung from out the South,
But, sighing lowly, pacing slowly,
She only felt the burning drouth;
Her eyes were hot, and parched her mouth;
Yet sweet the wind blew from the South!

And when the wind brought welcome rain,
Still sighing lowly, pacing slowly,
She never saw the lifting grain,
But only—a lone orchard lane,
Where she had waited all in vain!

—*Nora Perry, in Scribner's for September.*

Humor.

A WICKED world—The world of candle-makers.

A MUSIC-TEACHER should be a man of sound judgment.

THE Lowell *Courier* says that Sing Sing is the music-box of New York.

TIGHT-LACING is again coming into fashion. This is good news for short-armed lovers.

A BROOKLYN horse-car conductor says 99 per cent. of the women in the City of Churches step off the horse-cars backwards.

LADY visitor—"My dear, do you know if your mamma is engaged?" Little girl of the period—"Engaged? bless you, why she's married."

"ARTAXERXES," said Mr. Marrowfat, solemnly, "never get married, my boy. Little do you know what an awful responsibility it is to upholster a wife."

ONE of the meanest feelings in this world comes to a man when he rescues a young lady from drowning, and learns that she is to be married in three weeks to a fellow with leg o' mutton whiskers.

THOSE graceful little hanging-pockets worn by the ladies now are just the thing. Jones says he picked a note out of one and learned that Smith had the start of him, which saved the humiliation of being rejected.

A POET recently sent a song entitled, "What Shall My Love Wear?" to an editor. The latter, regarding the question wholly in its moral aspect, sat down and wrote a kind but firm article recommending her to wear clothes.

A BROOKLYN woman, impressed with the importance of physical training, but feeling too poor to join a gymnasium class, does just as well by kicking her husband down stairs every night, and knocking him along the hall into the back yard.

THE other day an adipose citizen strolled up to a couple of acquaintances who were talking on a corner, and one of them saluted him with: "Why, you are growing bigger every day. I have heard of a man being fatter than a fool, but I believe you are fatter than two fools." "Well, I guess I would outweigh both of you," replied old rotund quietly as he walked along.

A COUNTRYMAN with his bride stopped at a Troy hotel the other day. At dinner, when the waiter presented a bill of fare, the young man inquired, "What's that?" "That's a bill of fare," said the waiter. The countryman took it in his hands, looked inquiringly at his wife, and then at the waiter, and finally dove down into his poket and insinuatingly asked "How much is it?"

WHEN little Johnny wanted to go to church one Sunday his mother was afraid he would make a noise, but his father said "Johnny knows better than to make a noise in church." So he went. He kept very still till the last prayer. By that time he had grown tired sitting still, and was standing on the pew cushion with his back to the pulpit. When the lady in the next seat bowed her head in prayer, Johnny thought she was crying. He leaned over and said to the lady, in a tone that was meant for a whisper, but which was only too plainly heard; "Poor lady!" Whyt ee matter? Do oo stummut ache?"

Making a Few Remarks.

Mr. Stone, a well known and excellent Christian gentleman, belonging to one of the Murray Hill churches in New York City, was up in the country in the summer, and learning that an evening prayer meeting was in progress at the village church, walked in and took a seat in the back part of the room. The brother in the chair conducting the meeting, observing the stranger, left his seat, and coming to Mr. Stone, said to him:

"What is your name?"

"My name is Stone."

"Where are you from?"

"I am from the city of New York."

"Are you one of the Lord's people?"

"I hope that I am," answered Mr. Stone with becoming humility. The presiding genius, satisfied with the answers to his catechism, returned to his elevated seat, and at the end of the hymn rose and said:

"Will Brother Stone, from New York, favor us with a few remarks?"

Mr. Stone, willing to do what he could, and having often been told by the N. Y. *Observer* to do in the country what he would in the city, rose and made a few practical observations to the best of his ability. No sooner had he sat down than the presiding elder rose and said:

"Will Brother Stone, of New York, ask the Lord *to bless his feeble remarks.*"

Undismayed by this commentary on his speech, Mr. Stone offered prayer, and the meeting proceeded as usual.—*N. Y. Observer.*

A PENNSYLVANIA toper swore off six years ago, and has put a penny into a box for every drink he would have taken. He counted his hoard the other day, and found he had missed 1,287 drinks.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, September 17, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON.
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORN.
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McANNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

A Denver dispatch says that Patterson, democrat, is elected to Congress from Colorado by two thousand majority.

Thirteenth Congressional District.

Democrats and Liberals in Convention at Kendallville.

Adoption of a Sound Platform.

Hon. Freeman Kelley Nominated for Congress.

Pursuant to call, the Democratic Liberal Convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District met at Kendallville wednsday and was called to order at aoout half past ten o'clock A. M. by S. W. Marshall, chairman of the District Central Committee, who stated in a few words that the object of the convention was to nominate a candidate for Congress.

On motion C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, was called to the chair and C. L. Murray, of the Goshen *Democrat* and B. F. Dawson, of Steuben county chosen secretaries.

A committee, consisting of one from each county, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the convention. to wit.

DeKalb—J. D. Kelley.
Elkhart—Michael Cook.
Kosciusko—Dr. T. Davenport.
Lagrange—A. Eminger.
Marshall—Not represented.
Noble.—John B. Stoll.
Steuben—Capt. O. N. Bennett,

The following named gentlemen were appointed a

Committee on Apportionment.
DeKalb—E. Y. Husslman,
Elkhart—John W. Egbert.
Kosciusko—Wm. Dunlap.
Lagrange—Henry Kromer,
Marshall—Non represented.
Noble—A. C. F. Wichman.
Steuben—J. K. Howell.

On motion T. C. Mays, of the Auburn *Courier*, it was agreed that the chairman of the several county committee shal constitute the District Central Committee for the next two years.

W. S. Marshall announced to the convention that he had received a telegram from Daniel McDonald, chairman of the Marshall county central committee, to the effect that no delegates would be in attendance from that county and requesting him to represent them. The telegram was read before the convention, whereupon it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Marshall should represent Marshall county and that his name be added to the committee already appointed.

There being no further business at hand, the convention took a recess until after dinner.

Afternoon Session.

The convention re-assembled at one o'clock P. M., with its chairman Mr. McClelland, presiding.

The Committee on Apportionment by the chairman W. S. Marshall, reported the following—taking the vote cast for Governor in 1872 as its basis—as the number of votes each county is entitled to cast in the contest for candidates:

DeKalb, 19: Elkhart, 29; Kosciusko 22; Lagrange, 10; Marshall, 23; Noble, 23 Steuben, 10. Number of votes required to nominate, 69.

J. B. Stoll, chairman of the the committe on Resolutions, report the follwing which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, by the Democratic-Liberal convention of the 13th Congressional District,

1st. That we are in favor of the restoration of gold and silver as the basis of currency; resumption of specie payments as soon as possible, consistent with the business and industrial interests of the country.

2d. That we demand a rigid restriction of the government, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power, by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

3d. That we assert the right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

4th. That we are opposed to governmental grants of public lands to corporations as tending to general corruption and the demoralization of the public service.

5th. That we favor an honest and economical government, lopping off every needless expence, a reduction of the numder of office holders, the abolition of the free system, local and national, and the return to the moderate living and plain customs of former days

6th. That we denounce the civil rights bill of the last Congress, believing its passage to be a gross invasion of the right of the State to control their domestic concerns in their own way, and that it would result in incalculable evil to both the white and the negro races.

7th. That we demand the repeal of the act giving the President of the United States a salary of $50,000 per year and favor the reduction thereo to the former basis.

8th. That we are in frvor of a tariff for revenue only.

9th That we are in favor of repealing the national banking law and the substitution thereoore of a unform free banking system through the United States—on a permenent specie basis.

After the foregoing resolutions had been adopted the chair announced that the convention was ready to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Congress. The names of the following gentlemen were then anounced: Freeman Kelley of DeKalb; Col. W. C Williams, of Noble; John B. Howe, of of Lagrange, G. W. Balding of Steuben.

An informal ballot being taking upon the names presented the following was the result: Kelley 68; Williams 22; Howe. 36; Baldwin, 10.

The convention then proceeded to ballot regularly by counties for the several candidates, dropping the name of Mr. Baldwin, and the result was the choice of Mr. Kelley upon the third ballot.

First Ballot.

Kelley—DeKalb 14; Elkhart, 14; Kosciusko, 22; Marshall, 1; Total 65:

Williams—DeKalb, 1; Elkhart 15; Noble 21; Total 37.

Howe—DeKalb, 4; LaGrange. 10; Marshall, 11; Noble; 3Steuben, 10 Total 37,

Second Ballot.

Kelley—DeKalb, 14; Kosciuko, 22; Marshall, 12; Total 48.

Williams—DeKalb, 1; Elkhart, 15 Lagrange, 1; Noble, 22; Steuben, 5 Total 44.

Howe—DeKalb, 4; Lagrange, 9; Marshall, 11; Noble, 1; Steuben, 5. Total, 30.

On this ballot Elkhart county divided her support, giving Judge Hiram S. Tousely, of Noble county, 14 of her votes. Tousely then came forward and addressed the convention briefly. He said that he was not and would not be a candidate, but that if any of his friends present thought enough of him to give him their votes he was thankful for the honor; that he wanted the people to nominate somebody who can be elected, and that he wants men elected who will put down corruption in the land. The name of W. B. McConnell, of Steuben, was then announced and the convention proceeded to take the

Third Ballot.

Kelley—DeKalb, 18; Elkhart, 10; Kosciusko, 22; Marshall, 23; Total 73

Williams—DeKalb, 1 Elkhart, 10; LaGrange, 1; Noble, 23; Total, 35;

Howe—LaGrange, 9.

McConnell—Elkhart, 9; Steuben, 10 Total, 19.

Mr. Kelley, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly nominated, and amidst loud and repeated calls took the stand.

Mr. Kelley, said he fully appreciated the responsibility of the position to which he had been assigned. He expressed himself strongly in favor of reducing salaries, legislating in the interest of the workingmen and farmers, and inaugurating honesty in every department of the government. He said that although he might not be able to cope with his competitor in round periods of speech, but he felt that he could serve the people by voting for an honest measure, for reform and for the good of the country. He recognized in his own nomination that the convention entertaned a proper regard for the men who till the soil and develop the recources of the land.

Judge Tousley in response to loud calls, said he felt good over the nomination—the selection of an honest man the noblest work of God. Kelley is for the people, for honesty, for reform. He is therefore the proper man to go to Congress. You have selected a man who earns his dollars by honest labor, therefore I am for him. Kelley would not pack a convention. Why was Baker nominated? Simply to carry out the long-laid plans of the Defress family. They had to get Wm. A. Woods out of the way by making him judge, then they discribed mass conventions and substituted the delegate system that they might the better be enabled to pack the convention. They turned Judge Clapp—an honest faithful servant of the people—out of office, and but recently slaughtered him in convention because he did not belong to the Defrees Ring.

Col. Williams said; While not successful in this convention I hope you will do what I hereby pledge myself to do, viz: work for the election of the nominee. * * * Will do all in my power to secure victory—on the stump if desired. If we do not accomplish our aims, we at last *deserve* to succeed.

Circuit Prosecutor

On motion T. C. Mays, Mr. W. B. McConnell was unanimously nominated for Circuit Prosecutor for the counties of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben. Mr. McConnell acknowledged the compliment in a neat little speech, whereupon the convention adjourned *sine die.*

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 10, 1874

EDITOR COURIER.—The excitement incident to Fair week, together with a short stay in St. Louis since my last letter has almost unfitted me for service this week. I will endeavor to drop a few lines from this point however. The great governing attraction of the past few days has been the opening of Root & Co's Palace of Trade on Calhoun st one of the most elegant repositories of Dry Goods to be found in the State. Indeed these palatial quarters in all their present grandeur and magnificence would be a credit to New York's Broadway. Your readers familiar with Ft. Wayne localities can readily comprehend situation and size of this emporium when I refer them to Hamilton Hall opposite and west of the Court House Square. The building occupies a frontage of 55 ft running back 130 ft to a 30 ft alley. It is three stories high, with an open oblong space in the centre reaching up through the several stories giving light and healthful ventilation. This space is surrounded by massive balustrades of highly polished walnut. The stairways with their equally heavy banisters and carved newel posts, the scores of richly decorated stools, the elevators, elaborate decorations mirrors etc, indeed all the lavish surroundings of this magnificent depot of trade and fashion at once suggest the refinement, culture and good taste of the enterprising management Messrs Root, Rurode and Carey. The office under the stairway is a paragon of neatness and beauty, surrounded on all sides by curved plates of Belgian glass through which can be seen the handsome features of Mr. E. F. Carey who has charge of this department and whose pleasant address and winning manners are as inviting to his lady patrons as the tons of nobby silks satins and other goods so recently unpacked fresh from the newest and largest foreign and domestic markets. Time forbids a more extended notice of this superb house. Our local papers have already devoted columns on its praise and worthily have these encomiums been merited. Other firms in this line of business must come out from their dingy quarters, shake off their lethargy and spring to new life and activity or Messrs Root and Co. will monopolize the business, for they have the room, the stock, the spirit and the enterprise to do it.

The Fair comes next in importance and when I say it is the largest of Fair of the kind that has ever been opened in Northern Ind. I but echo the sentiment of that venerable antiquarian so frequently and reverentially referred to as the "oldest Inhabitant." The crowds are simply immense, the attractions unsurpassed by anything in our local history, the gate receipts unexpectedly large, the weather usually *foul* in *Fair* week has so far been delightful (particularly in the shade) but lest I say too much concerning it and thereby bring the attractions home to your readers instead of inducing them to come and see for themselves, I will change the subject and tell you how severely I have been handled by some of the crusading ladies for my strictures on their favorite cause. They denominate me a pot house politician, a schemer and endeavoring to play into the filthy hands of the whiskey sellers for the paltry spoils of office, all of which is literally untrue as affiant verily believes. I would blush for very shame to say anything derogatory concerning this useful and pious element of our population. I exalt the sex, reverence these devout ladies for their holy impulses, yet cannot fully endorse the peculiar means they use to bring about their much loved temperance reform That they have an influence high and holy is indisputable, but that they have by the *modus operandi* of their crusade done anything in the cause of temperance in this locality is seriously controverted. Woman's influence is either of the most exalted or most debasing tendency, for in the female character there is no mid-region, it must exist in spotless innocence or in hopeless vice. Nature affirms this in the character and formation of her mind. Her conclusions are quick as thought, instead of mounting the ladder and step by step ascending to its summit she flies at once to the topmost round. Compare her close, logical reasoning with the dull, mathematical calculation by which men arrive at their conclusions. She is governed by the moral sentiments and affections of her nature. The machinery of her mind is not complexed; the two fine silver chords of love and morality are the heart strings of her existence, let them but vibrate and her course is defined, and while they exist she lives and breathes a fresh unaltered soul directly from the honest mould of Nature; by the introduction of vice let them be broken and the creature is changed, from all that is lovely to all that is hideous. As her mind then is cultivated, as her moral and religiou sentiments are improved, as truth love and mercy are refined by the precepts of light and knowledge will her influence be felt in the cause she has so dear to her heart, not by malicious prosecutions, not by locking liquor venders behind creaking bolts and bars and leaving temporary widows and orphans to mourn and weep for the sustaining comfort of their prop and shield Prayer, potent prayer, to a righteous unerring God is better fitting the holy character of women. That the office of women, that the work set apart by the fiat of her own Nature is of the most exalted, the most responsible character. It is to keep up a moral light in the dark abyss of an immoral world that man may see by moral suasion the stagnant pools of vice and keep his eye steadily fixed on Heaven. Her degraded, this light, this moral light goes out. The order and beauty that belongs to the day is lost in the confusion of the night. Anarchy and despotism follows and society like that light that is faded and gone sinks into an eternity of darkness only to be revived by the same prometheon fire, *the moral influence of the female character.*

As I said at the commencement of this letter I have been to St. Louis and whiled away a few days in that city of dirt and doubtful democracy. There is much activity in trade and enterprise shown all over the city. Improvements on a scale of grandeur and magnificence never before attempted in any other American city. A genial urbane people ever ready to do the agreeable to strangers and exhibit the excellent qualities of their growing metropolis. Engage them in conversation upon the topics of the day, they appear listless and uninterested, but strike up the subject of the big bridge, their eyes sparkle, they become at once animated to the subject, will talk all day, forgetting lunch, and never tire of the all absorbing and to them interesting subject; each man claims to have been the first to pass over the big bridge and assumes to himself much dignity in consequence thereof. The bridge is undoubtedly a superior specimen of American engineering, but I prognosticate that when the East River bridge connecting N. Y. city with Beecher's 'Burg is done *with its single span* the St. Louis enthusiasts will be so ashamed of the little structure crossing their bayou, that they will then be willing to hold sweet converse upon any other subject rather than their bridge, ready and anxious to discuss politics, argue theology, or stand treat many times in succession rather than hit upon the humiliating topic of bridges. Their pride must have a fall, it is only a question of time and that time will arrive on the completion of the N. Y. bridge, which is to stand in comparison with other bridges as St. Peters of Rome compares in size and architecture with the other churches and cathedrals of the world.

There are many beautiful drives in the suburban districts around Fort Wayne and *en route* many brick and mortar evidences of the opulence and good taste of her busines men. A moonlight drive like the one I recently indulged in with some friends has been the pleasing subject of many sober and I may say chaste and refining reflections. Upon the banks of the St. Joseph, the roadway nearly overarched by the thick foliage of the oak and maple, the moon's reflection in the limpid waters beneath and the numberless stars with their tiny twinkle all reflected objects of God's own handiwork and love everything about us quiet save our own noise as echoed forth into remote and unknown regions beyond our vision a quietude sublime and beautiful.

When ten thousand stars throw forth their bright ray.
Then sink back in silence at dawn's early day
When pale and majestic the moon rides along
A Queen of this bright and ethereal throng
When Sun's piercing light commands her to fly
And leave him alone to reign in the sky
Then, then do I know, that God hath control
Of Heaven and Earth and man's living soul.

Fort Wayne is one of the healthiest of western cities. The official monthly mortality record in the city clerk's office exhibits a remarkably light death roll but 53 for July. It was but yesterday however I was called in to see a human being die, to watch the severance of soul and body, to see if I could like the expiring victim penetrate the folds that hides from mortal vision the other side of this life, but no, 'tis wisely withheld from us, till this good time a few gasps and convulsive shudders and nothing but the cold clay tenement was left to confront us in all its bearings. Its essence, its life, its soul, its god like part had returned to Him who gave it, or rather loaned it, and like an unseen vapor before our very eyes did take its upward winged flight and we failed to see its departure. Is there no shape in which to form the real subastance of the living soul? Is there no figure it will represent when bursting from its prison house of clay when angels clasp it and the victors cry "go glorious spirit seek thy God and future home, go claim of thy Father what in Christ is given, an angels brightness in a glittering home of eternal rest, in a carefully selected world of saints and living purity."

The chief repository for Ft. Wayne's protestant dead is Lindenwood Cemetery, about one mile north west of the city proper, to ride around this beautiful hallowed city of the dear departed through and along its innumerable avenues and by paths, by its rich monuments and shafts costing from $20,000 down to more modest figures, its elaborately adorned plats and mounds, its numerous urns pots and beds of natures richest exotics, to hear the merry birds sending aloft from branch and twig their praises to the God of nature, to see here and there the tearful mourner strewing fresh garlands upon newmade graves and watering them with warm tears of affection fresh from the fountain head I say to see all this is to rob death of much of its traditional terrors and make it but a pleasant state of transition necessary to an exchange of worlds and another and a better life to the pure and good in heart. *Au Revoir.*

E. L. C.

ON ACCOUNT OF

REMOVAL!

Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are

CLOSING OUT!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN

MARKED DOWN.

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
French & English Chintz,
Summer Dress Goods,
Black Lace Shawls.
Black Lace Jackets,
Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
Ladies' White Suits,
Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
Childrens' Dresses,
Fine Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Shawls,
Fine White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Lace Articles,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's and Boy's Goods,

Friend, Customers & Strangers

Will find it Greatly to their advantage to pay us an early visit.

Root & Company,

90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

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CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

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Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

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TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 28.

The boat was to be back in eight days. Twelve dayse past, and no boat appeared. It had rained heavily,—The river rose high the water turned quite cold, and our provisions entirely failed, except a half bushel of dried peaches. Williamson and Kilgore concluded to leave for the settlement. We all made a raft of logs for the boys to cross the river, and the next morning they started with empty stomachs Hughs and I went to see them across. They went abrord the raft and started across the river, the water being high, and the slush ice running. At first the raft bore them up, but before they got across they were three feet deep in the freezing water. They had flint and spunk the latter getting wet in their pockets, was of caurse useless. They scrambled up the other bank; and there they were their clothes freezing in two minuts, 27 miles from the settlement without food in their stomachs, without any means to strike fire, and the snow four inches deep I shuddered for their fate, and told them to start at a good turkey trot, so as not to freeze, and not to fast lest they should tire out before getting through, and, on the peril of their lives not to set down.—They got through, but so exhausted that Judge Perkins had to help them into his door. Hughs and I staid 14 days after the boys left, during which time we had nothing under heavens to eat, but a few dried peaches. We had a gun and went out often with it to try to kill somthing, but their was neither animal nor bird to be seen,—Not even so much as an Indian On the morning of the 14th day, I told Hughs I would make a raft of logs that day and leave the next morning. I did so. Next morning Hughs accompanied me to the river to see me start. We both felt sure that Houlton and Blair were coming up the river with a perogue, and I was in great hopes to meet them in to or three hours. The river was yet high, and the slush ice running very thickly.—I got some fire and wood on the raft, Hughs looses the cable and was in the act of handing it to me, when lo! my brother Samuel Houlton call to us about a hundred rods up the river. He knew we must be starving, and came across the Maumee with a yoke of oxen and sled. He tried hard to reach us the day before, but lacked 5 miles when darkness overtook him. He drove on till he could follow the road no longer and then struck fire and camped for the night. It was fortunate indeed for me that he came just when he did, for if I had got one hour's start I should have surely lost my life as I now live;—for there was no human habitation till within four miles of Fort Wayne. The slush ice would have so adhered to the raft as soon to render it entirely unmanageable so that it must have stove and I would have been compelled to swim, or drown. Had I swam out I would have frozen to death very soon.

Now kind reader you would think it pretty hard fare to have nothing to eat for fourteen days but dried peaches. I tell you it kept sole and body together, and that was all it did.

Hughs, Sam'l Houlton and myself staid about two weeks, then Samuel took the Indian canoe, and went down the river to get his perogue load of pork, flour potatoes corn and whiskey, (for Hughs must have his dram.)—At Fort Wayne Samuel hired a man by the name of Avery, and went a little below where Antwerp now is where they loaded the perogue, and returned without any thing worthy of note. We four worked on some time, and in May got the mill ready to raise. Without any further help we went to putting it up,—without ropes or tackel. The size was 18 by 45 feet. There were five swamp oak sills 45 feet long and 13 inches square and two plates 10 inches square;—but the middle bent, with the fender beam 14 inches square, was the heaviest.

At that time there was a large Indian village where Denmark now is, and some traders came among them with whiskey, and made them drunk; so they came to rob us. We had worked hard all day, until nearly sundown, when we went to the house to eat supper. The Indians came yelling and soon filled the house. They then drew their knives, bowes and arrows and tomahawks—stuck their hands into supper pot—and our supper was gone in a trice. Samuel Houlton drew a large poker, and was about to strike, when Avery exclaimed don't strike, Sam or they will kill all of us.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Wool 40c.
Butter 20c.
Potatoes 5
Oats, 40 cts.
Apples 75 cts.
Eggs, 10 cents.
Corn @ 80 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The candidate are on the go.

Our carpenters seem to be very busy.

Albert Totten has moved to Kendallville.

Several new sidewalks would come handy.

The Waterloo Fair commences next month.

Go to Davenport's drug store for a good cigar.

The Baltimore grain house is almost completed.

Everybody seemed pleased with the fair at Fort Wayne.

The Court Docket for the September term is large.

The rain last Monday night was quite refreshing.

20 per cent saved at the feed store.

A singing bird flopped away from Mrs. Kline last week.

Ford's Block is ready for the plasters to work at.

Wm Rush is making improvements on his residence.

A Grand Soiree will be given at Ensly's Hall on the 24th.

The nights are cold and the days warm Good ague weather.

The "Lightning Calculator" was on the street Monday night.

Quite a large amount of game is 'sleud by our young nimrods.

John Rush, of Pleasant Lake, has been in town a few days.

Dr. E. D. Raub, of Salem, Steuben Co., took from our place a Miss Davis.

Snobs are dropping Beecher since they learned that he eats with his knife.

Clint Headley has sold his stock of boots and shoes to Mr Richmond

W. Martin has sold his interest in the harness shop to his partner. Mr. Rasely

A ton of chop feed just received at Hare's store

We learn that a party from this place will picnic at Pleasant Lake in a short time.

The grain market seems to be pretty lively at present. This will be the prominent grain station.

Miss Alice Fair has opened a dress-making shop, over Shaffer's furniture store.

A party of young sprigs was announced for this place last Tuesday night, from Corunna, but they fizzled out

Frank Broach, agent for the American Sewing Machines, was in town the other day.

If you want to see a first-class boot, go to J. J. Latson's shop. Billy is one of the finest workmen in the State.

Goods delivered to any part of town from the feed store.

The fresco painters are at work in the Catholic church and the painting will all be done before the fair. This house will be dedicated on the 18th of next month

Chas Klotz has put down a substantial brick pavement. A few more like this along our business streets in the place of plank would look well.

The Grangers of this and adjoining counties, will hold a grand picnic at this place, September 26th. A large attendance is expected.

A. J. Little, of this place, will address the citizens of Butler Center upon the political issues of the day, Friday evening. Let there be a good attendance.

Flour at bottom figures at A. A. Hare's flour and feed store.

Two horses attached to C. C. Shaffer's new hearse, broke loose from the post to which they were fastened, and ran about one mile and a half, damaging nothing but one of the hubs.

The price of admission to the State Fair and Exposition, now open at Indianapolis, including the week of the State Fair, has been fixed at twenty-five cents. On all railroads, passengers will be carried at half fare.

A ton of Bran just received at Hare's feed store.

A Grand Soiree will be given at Ensly's Hall, Thursday evening, Sept. 24. None but those invited will be admitted, as it is to be a select affair. Good music is engaged and every arrangement will be made to make it a pleasurable occasion.

The Albion *New Era* came to us last week greatly enlarged and improved. We are glad to see Alvord encouraged to do this, and wish him a still more liberal support. A new power press has been added to the office.

Foul Play is the title of a splendid story by Chas Read. All of Mr. Read's novels are good, but this seems to show up his powers of description to an unusual extent. The plot is well laid, and has a charm about it that cannot fail to interest the reader.

Our enterprising merchants Benedict & Leasure, have made arrangements to get fresh oysters for their customers. They dish 'em up in superb style, and at a very reasonable price. Those wishing fresh oysters, by the can or dish, will do well to give these gentlemen a call, in the Postoffice building.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, will be open from September 9th to October 10th to the public, from all parts of the Union. It being the greatest exposition of the country this season, the railroads will issue excursion tickets at Reduced Rates, to accommodate all desirous of visiting this grand Exposition

Mr. Davenport, our popular druggist, has just opened out some fine brands of cigars of a superior quality. The greatest object of the smoker is to get a good cigar for the money, and Eureka is now the word when referring to this excellent assortment.

The dance at Cedar Creek, under the management of Noah Breeding, was a success. There were 27 numbers out, and each one paying attention to the call of the "Boss," consequently everything passed off pleasant. Mr. Roughton donated to the party a fine assortment of pies and cakes, for which they are under many obligations.

Catholic Fair.

Our Catholic friends will give a grand Fair at their new church, commencing on Tuesday Sept 29th, 1874. The objects is to raise funds to assist in the payment of the debt incurred in the erection of this fine edifice, and we hope to see everybody interested. It will be made enjoyable and attractive, and well worth the patronage of the public.

The COURIER takes us to task for converting our paper from an independent to a Republican paper. Now this comes with bad grace from Tommy, who time and again insisted that we should do just what we have done. Consistency is no virtue with Tommy.—*News*.

Yes, sir, when we first saw the blunder you were making, we gave you the benefit of our experience. There is a certain time in which some mistakes can be corrected, but its not just on the eve of an election.

The Goshen *Democrat* says, John H. Baker headed and instigated the crusade movement in this city, for the purpose of putting a good fee in his pocket in the prosecution of liquor dealers.

A lawyer taking such a view of public matters should never go to Congress. It shows a want of respect for public opinion. While Mr. Kelly is a temperance man practically, he avoids extreme hobbies, and labors for that which will do the greatest good to the greatest number.

We are in receipt of the Hicksville *Independent* published by Messrs Brooks & Cummings. It gives evidence of being well managed and it ought to receive a liberal support. We take from it the following items:

The telegraph corps engaged in putting up the wire along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, reached this point last evening.

It is reported that an accommodation train will be run between Auburn and Defiance, about the 15th of the present month. We hope the report may prove true.

The Logansport *Journal* in speaking of the band contest at the fair last week says, Each band played two tunes, and all except the small yong band from Cherubusco performed very superior music. That of Mr Fann's band was simple, but very sweet. McKay's was more elaborate and very good. The Butler boys had, evidently, been well trained. Our Father Mathew band showed such marked improvement, that on every side we heard its praises sounded. The Cecilians got up to their level best, and when they do that there is no band in the State that equals them. The latter took the preium.

Planchette.

Perhaps nothing of late years has gone so far toward mystifying, and at the same time amusing the people, as the subject of this notice. A small heart shaped board, by electricity, magnetism, or some thing else, is made to dispel illusions to rectify error, or predict concerning events in a miraculous manner. Purchase one and follow directions and it will no doubt tell you to go to C. P. Houser's, pointing out the very place to buy your wall paper window blinds and fixtures, school books stationery, and everything kept in the best regulated book stores at very low prices.

R. M. Lockhart, Esq., member of the State Board of Agriculture from this District, desires us to say that he is particularly anxious to see North Eastern Indiana well represented there. The officers of the State Board have done all in their power to make it the most interesting show that has ever been presented to the citizens of this or adjoining States, and we hope to be able to realize our most sanguine expectations. Arrangements have been made with all the railroads in this part of the State to carry passengers at half fare rates and quick time. The State Board has spent over $150,000 in the erection of fine buildings on the Fair Grounds, and has spared no pains or expense in preparing a great exhibition trusting that the people of the State will appreciate the efforts to make the Fair of 1874 a grand success. We ask every one to lend them a helping hand, for if we should fail to make a successful Fair this year it would cast a damper on its prospects for years to come.

They are having a lively time at Waterloo about the post office. It seems that Mr. Hague tumbled to a scheme of Gen. Blair's, and the consequence is h—— is to pay. It is said that Hague gently resigned, and favored the appointment of Blair's daughter. We find the following in the *Press* of last week:

EDITORS PRESS—It is a popular delusion that Postmasters are appointed upon the recommendation of the citizens interested, through the Congressman for the district. That this is not the case is proven by the recent case in this place. On Monday of last week, Postmaster Hague resigned, but not many of the public knew it for two days. On the day the resignation was tendered, Brevet Brigadier General Blair went to Fort Wayne, and securing the services of Geo. Moon and Captain Iddings, a document recommending the General's daughter for the place, was taken to Huntington, where the approval of Mr. Sayler was secured to the scheme. It was then dispatched to Billy Williams at Washington, with a letter urging him to attend to the matter at once, as "something might happen." Billy attended to the business promptly, and it is understood the appointment has been secured. It is one unfit to be made in every respect; but the whole disreputable business is in keeping with the performances of men whose rule is happily nearly at an end. JUSTICE

County Board of Education.

Persuant to the requirements of law, the County Superintendent, Township Trustees and the other Trustees of the towns of DeKalb county, met in the Court House in Auburn, on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, 1874, as a County Board of Education, Supt. Barns in the chair.

The following members of the Board were present:

Supt. Barns and the following Trustees Houser, of Butler; Shaffer, of Jackson; Nichols, of Concord; Bordner, of Stafford; Greanamyer, of Wilmington; Thomas, of Union; Downs, of Fairfield; Baker of Smithfield; Waterman, of Franklin, and Cornelius, of Troy. Also the following School Trustees of towns: Griswold and Wood, of Auburn; Dr. Hoopingarner and Blair, of Butler.

On motion of Dr. Hoopingarner, Trustee Waterman, of Waterloo, was chosen Secretary.

The reports, required by law, of the Trustees were presented to the Superintendent and duly examined by him.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to consider and report on topics suggested by the Supt. at that meeting, having failed to report, the committee was, on motion, discharged from the further consideration of the subject or subjects.

The subject of forming institute districts of several townships, towns or parts of townships, were taken up and discussed by the members present, but before a conclusion was arrived at, the matter was laid over, when on motion of Dr. Hoopingarner the Board adjourned to meet at Butler, Nov. 11, 1874 (Institute week)

J. A. BARNS, Supt.

M. W. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days, Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material

W E Sargent to sarah A Enmon pt lot 8 D ad Butler, 24 feet wide $100

N H Yates to Sol Miser pt of s e ¼ sec 4 Union $500

Wm Hyler to Ease Kuhlman lots 123 & 124 Wes ad Auburn $800

I Meese to J Jenkins pt e ½ of n e ¼ sec 19 Wilmington $1500

J Jenkins to Alice Meese lot 251 Horn ad Waterloo $1500

J R Moody to D Lawrence n ½ of w ½ of e ½ of s w ¼ sec 23 Richland $800

R S Kester to Chas Baker lot 144 wes ad to Auburn 1000

J S Trickey to H M Wethwell pt lots 108 and 109 O P Waterloo $400

Fred Leibold to John Thiel e ½ lots 97 and 98 Eg ad Butler 1200

M Tentsch to John Theil lot 75 A w ½ lot 76 Eg ad Butler $1500

Pete Brandon says Beechers articles are the only sure way to scare off rats. Lay it near their hole.

Fresh oysters at the postoffice.

Northern Indiana Fair.

The Northern Indiana Fair held at Fort Wayne last week, was a most magnificent affair and a splendid success. Her citizens can now see what she might have enjoyed years ago, had they tackled the enterprise with the same energy that has been evinced this fall.

If one man deserves praise more than another, for a tenacity of purpose, and an abiding faith in ultimate success, that man is Secretary Lyne. The result was foreseen by him, as it ought to have been by a good many others who travel on their intelligence.

It was excellently managed throughout but really there were too many persons there on Thursday to enjoy it, as could have been and was on the other days.—Hereafter we suggest that a few of the people go on some other days besides Thursday. The attractions were equally good on Tuesday, the first day, especially the races. The attendance on Friday was just large enough to make everything comfortable. But hereafter excuse us from being one of a crowd of fifty thousand in one day.

We must not neglect to mention the excellent service rendered by Capt. W. H. Meyers, who seemed almost ubiquitous and always at the right place. Mr. Isaac Wets also performed an important part, and "yanked" several disturbers of the peace off the ground in a hurry, and there wasn't much show for shoulder hitters.—Si Tam, the genial Independent candidate for Sheriff was on hand, but he did not have much time to lectioneer as his time was all imployed in fair matters.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of Commissioners, of DeKalb County, met Monday Sept. 8th, 1874, and transacted the following business.

PETITIONS.

By J B Walker, for change of road in Smithfield tp. Viewers appointed Jacob Bachtel, Saml Smith and David Krum

By Michal Beeber, for location of road in Butler tp. Viewers appointed, West Work, Geo Sweet and Wm Whetzell.

A petition from Noble County was received, asking for the location of a highway on the line between the counties. W Teeters was appointed as Commissioner upon the part of this county to act in connection with the appointee from Noble county in locating the road.

By Geo W Downs, for a bridge in Fairfield tp, across the inlet of Indian Lake, in the road running west from State road to Kendallville.

By P Albright and others for a bridge in Smithfield tp, across run on road running south between secs 8 and 9

By W H Clark, for change of road in Smithfield tp, commencing west line of sec 23, thence directly north through secs 22, 15, 10 and 3. Viewers appointed Martin Hook, Jery Lewis and Noah Showalter.

By Lewis Spangler, for location of road in Union tp. Viewers appointed David Oltinger, W Teeters and T C Elson

By W Teeters and others for a bridge in Richland tp, across Cedar Creek on sec line between 26 and 27. Laid over until next regular session.

By J W Dills and others for bridge in Concord tp, across Bear Creek in section sixteen.

By David Hoffman and others to vacate Alley in Waterloo, between lots 137 and 138, Hornberger's addition. Laid over until next term.

By Lewis Spangler for ditch in Union tp, near Eel River railroad in section 31 Appraisers appointed, John Brandon, Jno McClure and U Sheets.

REPORTS.

On the petition for change of road in Union tp, leading from Auburn to Fort Wayne, the viewers report in favor of the change. Adopted, and road ordered to be so established.

On the petition for location of road on line between Franklin and Smithfield tp. the viewers reported in favor of location which report was adopted.

On the petition for vacation and location of road in Troy tp., east side of section 30 thence east, the viewers report in favor of relocation. Adopted.

On the petition to locate road in Union tp, sec 22, thence north, the viewers reported in favor of location. Adopted

On petition for location of road in Fairfield tp, north-east corner of sec 26, thence west, the viewers reported in favor of location. Adopted.

On the petition of Chas Folk and others to improve Morning Star road near Cedar Creek. Laid over until next term.

Supt. L. D. Pattee, of the County Asylum, reports the following inmates:

Thos Davis, aged	80	Whittington	73
Chauncy Caban	16	Nancy Craig	31
Jacob Spietz	37	Rachel Hood	3
John Ludwig	15	Lency Bishop	30
Mary Hood	36	Edwin Huget	40
Kate Shuler	51	Hannah Gaily	16
Boy John	14	May Goodwin	73

J. C. St Clair, was appointed inspector of election for Waterloo precinct.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

A man injured his foot badly at the depot, the other day, by cars coming together, and his foot between them.

The COURIER has considerable to say about Senator Pratt's vote on the "Newspaper gag law," at the same time knowing that the law cannot in any way affect the honorable journalist who desires to treat fairly all subjects, and speak of men in public stations in a truthful manner.—Honest men like Bro. Mays should not feel aggrieved at this law, surely.—*Butler News*.

Why was Poland defeated in the great Republican State of Vermont? The Maryland *Republican* says, "Never since the days of the older Adams has such a victory been achieved by the friends of freedom and the liberty of the press as the defeat of Judge Poland, of Vermont, the author of the notorious bill know as the "Press Gag Law." The truth is, we feel so good over the result that to-day we can only say three cheers for The New York *Sun*, the champion defender of the rights of the press, and advise every printer's devil to dance a funeral jig upon Poland's political grave. Thus may it be done to all such, be they Democrats or Republicans."

The fact is we are not like the *News* man, allow ourself to be kicked around seventeen squares and then have some one tell us it was all for our own good.—Judge Poland sought to push through Congress the famous gag law by which corrupt government officials sought to keep their acts hidden from the public by keeping newspapers from reporting and commenting on them

Mrs. Wyatt, of Jackson tp, died last Sabbath, wanting but about two years of being one hundred years old. She was one of the early settlers.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's father, John Davis, Esq., Sept 13th 1874, by S. B. Ward Dr. E. D. Raub, of Salem, Steuben Co. Ind., and Miss Maggie E. Davis.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Reynolds is plaintiff and George H. Hoffman, George R. Hoffman and George Easley are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty seven cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

Lot thirty-eight (38) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Ind'a.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Sept. 17th 1874. Guy Plum, atty for plff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from the DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and George W. Hilkey is defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty six dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

The south-west fourth of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32), Township thirty-three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation and and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Aug. 27, 1874 $7.50

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered

TELEGRAPHY.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to become practical Telegraphers, can now take advantage, by attending our

COLLEGE.

We guarantee to make the same of every student
M. C. McGUIRE, Manager,
Edgerton, Ohio.

Dress Making.

MRS. JOHN R. MOODY and MISS ALICE FAIR are now prepared to attend to all kinds of Dress Making, and Sewing, Cutting Fitting and making of

Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

will receive their special attention. They will be found in the room over C. C. Shaffer's furniture store, Main st., Auburn, Ind.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that William Lanning, Adm. of the estate of James Wallace, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

J. W. Blakel, atty for est.

Corunna has been offered a match game of ball for $25. One of her citizens will back them.

THE ROYAL CONCERT.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

[A Fable—Paraphrased from the Spanish of Yriarte.]

I.

The animals once—so the legends report—
To honor the *Lion*, their popular king,
A concert proposed, in his majesty's court,
At which all the brutes were invited to sing.

II.

Not all—I should say, as a lover of truth—
For somehow or other the managers missed
The principal matter—and managed, in sooth,
To have the best singers left out of the list!

III.

Not a *Nightingale*, *Wood-thrush*, or *Blackbird* was in it;
Nay, even the *Lark* and *Canary* were slighted;
No mention was made of the musical *Linnet*;
But all of the others were warmly invited!

IV.

There was plenty of jealousy, you may be sure,
And wrangling enough—as is always the case
When the cleverest [illegible] attempts to secure
For each of his singers the proper place.

V.

'Tis settled at last; the rehearsal is done;
And now for the Concert the vocalists meet,
With no fear of failure, for every one
What he's wanting in talent makes up in conceit!

VI.

A couple of *Hornets* the tenor essayed;
The *Crickets* attempted the treble and *alto*;
The basse (of course) by a *Donkey* was brayed;
While to *Locusts* and *Frogs* was assigned the contralto!

VII.

The singers commence!—but no answering cheers
Reward their endeavors—the audience swore
(While some ran away, and some stopt up their ears)
That never was music so murdered before!

VIII.

At this, the performers, abating their noise,
Sought, each for himself, some ingenious excuse;
And straight on his fellows with vigor employs
The fiercest reproaches and foulest abuse.

IX.

The *Frogs* said the *Crickets* were quite out of place;
Such villainous treble they never had heard!
The *Crickets* replied by denouncing the *bass*;
A *Donkey* sing *bass*?—It was truly absurd!

X.

"Twas the fault of the *Frogs*!" was the *Donkey's* reply;
"'Tis clearly the *Hornets*!" the *Locusts* exclaim;
The *Hornets* returned, "'Tis a thundering lie!"
And on their accusers retorted the blame!

XI.

Then the King of the Beasts, who could bear it no more,
Looked down from his throne, with a growl and a grin,
And thus spoke his mind, in a terrible roar,
Which silenced at once their obstreperous din:

XII.

"Go!—out of my hearing, ye ignorant crew;
Ere it came to the trial, each impudent wight
Was boasting the wonderful things he could do;
Quick! out of my hearing and out of my sight!"

MORAL.

So in human affairs, when pretenders, who once
In arrogant boasting had vied with each other,
Meet a common disaster—then every dunce
Excuses himself by accusing another!

"411."

"411?"

"That's me, sir."

"Let me see your arm."

"It's all right, sir."

"All right, is it? In my humble opinion, it's about as wrong as wrong can be."

411 looked down at the bruised flesh and broken bones he had affirmed to be "all right," with a half-contemptuous smile, and then, resigning himself to the inevitable, laid quietly watching the white hands of the young doctor as he prepared splints, bandages, etc., and commenced the work of setting the bone, now rendered doubly difficult by the swelling of the bruised flesh.

The light of the setting sun stole into the room, illuminating with a sudden glory the bare walls and comfortless surroundings, and throwing into strong relief the two figures which gave life to the picture. The doctor's frank, good-humored face, slight, easy figure, and air of careless good breeding could not have been out of place under any circumstances; but the other seemed strangely in unison with, and yet in contradiction to, his surroundings. His muscular frame might have served as a model for strength and beauty—a Hercules in a prison dress! His hands, roughened and hardened by toil, had been as slender and well-shaped as the doctor's own. His face, bronzed by exposure to all weathers, was still high-bred and refined—aquiline features, clear, brave eyes, and, above all, the close cropped hair of a convict. He had that hair of reserve, totally distinct from rudeness, which only well-bred people possess, and which impresses even the most vulgar and obtuse.

Though the sensitive mouth betrayed his delicate nervous organization, nothing could be more stoical than the composure with which he bore the torture he was suffering.

"Why on earth, man, don't you say something, or cry out?" exclaimed the doctor, half impatiently.

"That's not my way, sir."

Noticing the gathering whiteness round his patient's lips, the doctor hastily poured something in a glass, and, bidding him drink it, went quickly on with his work. After a few minutes' silence, he glanced up suddenly.

"What's that?"—pointing to a small blue figure on the brawny wrist.

"That? O! my crest. I did it when I was a boy," said the man, indifferently.

"Your crest?"

"Did I say that?"—and a flush crept over his face. "I must have been dreaming; people do dream sometimes, don't they?"

The doctor did not answer, but, looked keenly at him, as he turned away his head with a short embarrassed laugh.

"What is your name?"

"No. 411."

"I don't mean that; I mean your *name*," persisted the doctor.

"Jim Brown."

Dr. Harris laughed. "Jim Brown! Why don't you say, Bill Scroggins? One name would suit you about as well as the other."

411 frowned slightly. "Why should I tell you my name?"

"I'm sure I don't know," was the frank answer; "unless because I want you to. The crest on your arm is very like my own. I thought, perhaps, we were related."

"And if we were? You wouldn't own me."

"Why not? I am not a bad fellow in my way, neither do I think you are. Why shouldn't I own you?"

The man raised himself on his arm, and looked searchingly in the doctor's face.

"A *convict*?" he said, slowly.

"Well," said the doctor, dryly, "I don't see much society except convicts, at present, and I can't say but what I like them as well as I do those who think themselves a good deal better. I've found out it isn't always the worst that are caught by any means. I'm a 'radical,' you must know," he added, quaintly, "and very much disapproved of by the family."

411 looked out into the gathering darkness for some minutes, and then said, quietly:

"Well, sir, if you care to hear a convict's story, sit down awhile. I've never told it to any one, and I don't know why I should tell it to you; but the mood's on me, and I might as well talk as think, may be; and then you've guessed my secret partly—at least, you know I'm not Jim Brown"—and a smile flashed across his face. "How old do you think I am?" he continued.

Dr. Harris looked at the powerful frame of the man—at the strong, hard lines in his face.

"Between forty and fifty, I should say."

"Thirty-six, yesterday. I was twenty-four the day I was sentenced; a pleasant way of celebrating one's birthday, wasn't it? There was a lot of stuff in the papers about my 'youth,' and my being so 'hardened.' Did they think I was going to beg for mercy?—not I. I've been out here twelve years now, and I've escaped twice and been caught again; but I'll try it once more, some time."

"You ought not tell me that," said the doctor smiling.

"Why not? They watch me all the time any way. Just give me some water, will you? Thanks. Well, I ought to commence with my name, I suppose. It is Edward Tracy. I was the second son of a Northumberland squire, who had just enough money to keep up the place for my brother, and no more. A fine old place it was, and the only thoroughly happy days I can look back to were spent there. That was when I was a boy—home for the holidays, eager about cricket and foot-ball, and to whom a gun and the range of the rabbit warren were perfect happiness. After a while, it was unpleasant enough. My brother—a lazy, good-looking fellow, who knew how to ride and shoot, and only that—was the idol of my mother and sisters. All deferred to him except little Mary, my pet, who used to follow me round like a kitten. Poor little girl! I wonder if she thinks of me now. Younger sons in a poor family have a hard time of it. I only wonder more don't go to the bad than do. Brought up as gentlemen they are then thrown on their own resources, to live by their wits, either in some beggarly profession, or as hangers-on where there are any rich relations. They must put up with being snubbed and thrown over, whenever they come in the way—made use of and then cast aside; at least, such was my experience. I was proud and passionate, and so felt these things more than others, I dare say. I wanted to go into the army, but my father said he couldn't afford it—I 'would be always getting into debt,' etc.—and so I was apprenticed to a London barrister—a great, pompous man, whom I cordially detested before a month was out. He had a way of aggravating me whenever we came in contact that used to make me long for an excuse to pitch him down-stairs. I believe in presentiments. I knew that man would injure me some day. I saw more trickery and underhand dealing while in that office than I had ever seen in my life before. Mr. Pierson was a man of *tact*, not talent. He had gained several good cases, which made his reputation, and he had a way of making people believe that if black was not just white, it was certainly *gray*, which proved very useful to him.

"I was about twenty-two when I went into Kent for a few weeks, partly on business for Mr. Pierson, and partly to visit an uncle of mine. Am I tiring you, sir, with this long story?"

"Not at all, Tracy; go on."

411 started at the unfamiliar name, which the doctor slightly emphasized. His breath came quickly, and his voice was husky when he spoke again:

"Would you think, now, that a man could hear his own name so seldom, that when it was spoken as you spoke mine, it could make the past come back like the great wave, almost blotting out the present? I haven't heard my name for more than ten years," he went on musingly. "I don't wonder it sounds strange to me. It was in the summer when I went to Kent; the time for 'falling in love,' as it is called, and, of course, I did it. I don't wonder at myself, even now, when I remember all that has passed. We were thrown very much together. Lucy was an orphan, living with a rich maiden aunt, whose place adjoined my uncle's. I had always a fondness for playing the part of protector; and she was a clinging, dependent little thing, with long golden curls and a delicate pink-and-white daisy face. I had never cared for any girl before, and from the first I loved her madly. It's the 'old, old story,' and I needn't make a fool of myself again by telling it to you. Before I went back to town, we had exchanged rings, and she had promised to love me through eternity. A lengthy eternity it proved!

"Our engagement was to remain a secret until I should become a great lawyer, and then I was to claim her. This was Lucy's idea. I wanted to speak to her aunt, but she begged me not, giving a dozen different reasons for my silence. I believe, even then, she thought it best not to bind herself too closely; but, of course, I never suspected this, for, with all my faults, I had always been perfectly honest and truthful. In the winter, Mr. Pierson told me that the business I had been attending to had now to be completed, and that he was going down himself. I was, of course, very anxious to go, but he did not give me the chance. Lucy met him at a couple of dinners, and, from what she said, I knew he had been very attentive to her. He was a good-looking man, about forty, and could make himself very agreeable when he chose to do so. I wrote to Lucy immediately, telling her what I thought of him. She replied, accusing me of being jealous, and saying she was sure I was prejudiced against Mr. Pierson, who had spoken very highly of me, and to whom I found she had confided the whole story of our engagement. I was very angry, and wrote rather harshly to her, I fancy, for I remember she told me I 'did not love her as I once did.' That was our first quarrel and was soon made up, and for a few weeks we corresponded as usual. Mr. Pierson returned to London, but went back again to Kent in a week or two. He said he was collecting evidence for an important case.

"Soon I noticed that Lucy's letters grew shorter and shorter, and finally one came saying that she 'had been thinking over our foolish engagement, and as there was no prospect of my being able to support her, she had come to the conclusion that for the sake of us both it had better be broken.'

"I know every word of that cool, heartless letter now. One remembers such things. Very soon after, I heard of her engagement to Mr. Pierson. I was a gentleman, and he was a snob; but he had money, and I hadn't."

"'What's a gentleman born? Is it a shillin's an' pence?'" quoted the doctor, softly.

"Eh!—what's that?"

"Only a quotation from the *Yorkshire Farmer*; go on."

"Well, of course I was furious, but what good did that do me? I thought if I only had *money*, I would find some means of revenge; but money was just what I hadn't got. About that time, I met a man calling himself St. John. He was clever and well educated, and seemed to read all my wild, restless longings at a glance. He led me from bad to worse, till it ended in forgery; then he turned king's evidence, and I was locked up. I was always very strong, and finding one of the bars loose, I wrenched it out, and dropped from my window one dark night, and escaped. On my way to the sea, I met this man—St. John. I might have got off if I could have let him alone, but I couldn't. I stopped him; he taunted me with my disgrace; told me that Mr. Pierson had known of the plan to ruin me. 'The young lady throwing you over was a prime trump in our hand,' he added, with a leer. I warned him to be silent; but he, as if blind to his danger, exasperated me in every way possible. I grappled with him, and remembering a trick I had learned at school, soon threw him. My hands were on his throat. A half-minute more, and the earth would have been rid of one sordid wretch; but his cries had been heard by some men in a neighboring field, and I was overpowered. This man—a ruined gamester, once a gentleman—had changed me from an honest, honorable lad, to a felon, and then, disregarding 'the honor' which is said to exist even 'among thieves,' threw me over to save himself. I would be content to give five years of my life—nay, more, I would be content to *add* five years to my life—could it purchase that one half-minute of which I was robbed.

"My family disowned me, and made no attempt even to procure counsel for me. All forsook me except little Mary, from whom I got a tear-stained letter inclosing a five-pound note, her quarterly allowance, and telling me that she would never forget me. My father had forbidden any of them to write to me, or even mention my name; but Mary had disobeyed. 'It can't be wrong to write to you, dear,' she said, 'for you are my own brother, always.'

"There was a flaw in the evidence, which my counsel took advantage of, but Mr. Pierson worked against him privately, collecting evidence *for* the crown, and I was convicted. Heaven grant that there may not be many poor wretches who leave old England with the feelings with which I left it. If I had had the opportunity, I would have put an end to my miserable existence. I was taken in a cab, strongly guarded, from the jail to the wharf. We passed one of the parks on our way. I had been in prison for some time, and the fresh green grass, the trees, the flowers, had never looked so beautiful as now, when I knew I was looking on them for the last time. I thought of the hedge-rows white with blossoms, in Northumberland; the larks singing overhead; Mary perhaps in our favorite nook in the orchard, weeping bitter tears as a last good-bye to 'her handsome Teddy,' as she fondly called me. No wonder my heart swelled when I thought of those who in the sight of God were guilty of my crime.

"As we went down the dock, a child passed us with a bunch of cowslips. Just two years before I had gathered them for Lucy in the green Kentish lanes! The child looked up wistfully, as I passed; presently she ran after us, and put her cowslip in my hand. That was the drop too much in the cup already; to save my life I could not have kept back the tears which rolled over my cheeks. I was handcuffed, but one of my guards thrust a handkerchief into my hand, with a few cheering words gruffly said. That touch of sympathy, and the child's gift, saved me from utter despair. That was the last I saw of England. My life here has been the same, day after day, except the few nights I spent in the bush, the two times I got off. They mostly let me alone now. I keep by myself, and I've never told a word of this before. I had almost forgotten I wasn't 'Jim Brown,' until to-day. Did you hear how I hurt my arm?"

"One of the men told me you were helping to raise a heavy stone, and that you let the lever slip in some way, and so got your arm crushed."

"That's true as far as it goes; a gang of us were working on the road when a carriage passed. I looked up as I stepped out of the way, and who do you think I saw?—Lucy and her husband! She was looking just the same as ever, only prouder. I was so near I could have touched her dress. She looked calmly at me—I was only a convict, covered with the dust from her carriage wheels. If she had recognized me, the color would have faded a little from her pink cheeks, I think. I wonder if she remembers the letter I wrote her, before I was transported. I told her some home truths then. She knows who to blame for my wasted—worse than wasted life.

"Twelve years didn't seem much to me. I looked after the carriage like one stunned. The lever slipped from my hand—you saw my arm. I didn't think of it, until I found I couldn't lift it. Mr. Pierson has got some high appointment here, some one said. Of course his wife will be *feted* and flattered. I wonder how she would like to be reminded of that summer in Kent. How would she like if I should stop her carriage, and remind her of the time she swore to love me forever, or how often her bright head has rested on my shoulder. I can feel the thrill of her soft lips yet on my cheek. There, that's all. Do you believe in justice? I don't. The cause of evil should be attacked; *now*, it is only the victim. That woman is more guilty to-day than I. She drove me mad—and yet she rides by in her carriage, respected and admired; while I, in my prison dress, can never be anything but what I am—411."—*Overland Monthly*.

What a Blind Man Sees.

Nature struggles hard to make up for any defects in the senses, and she gives to the blind a certain power to see when the eyes give no help. A blind man says:

"Whether within a house, in the open air, whether walking or standing still, I can tell, though quite blind, when I am opposite an object, and can perceive whether it be tall or short, slender or bulky. I can also detect whether it be a solitary object or a continuous fence, whether it be a close fence or composed of open rails, and often whether it be a wooden fence, a brick or stone wall, or a quick-set hedge. I cannot usually perceive objects, if much lower than my shoulders, but sometimes very low objects can be detected. This may depend on the nature of the object, or on some abnormal state of the atmosphere. The currents of air can have nothing to do with this power, as the state of the mind does not directly affect it; the sense of hearing has nothing to do with it, as when snow lies thick on the ground objects are more distinct, although the footfall cannot be heard. I seem to perceive objects through the skin of my face, and to have the impressions directly transmitted to the brain. The only part of my body possessing this power is my face; this I have ascertained by suitable experiments. Stopping my ears does not interfere with it, but covering my face with a thick veil destroys it altogether. None of the five senses have anything to do with the existence of this power, and the circumstances above named induce me to call this unrecognized sense by the name of 'Facial Perception.'"

A Romance.

That the Bonapartes were not to royalty born seems evidenced by the obscurity of certain branches of the family. London has for a year or so sheltered one of the fallen branches of the family—a "royal milliner"—and our own Baltimore contains another—a little old woman with feeble, tottering frame, and a wizened, wrinkled face, wigged and spectacled. On the promenade the old lady uses her attendant's arm as a support, and passes, apparently without notice, the groups of talkers that stare or point her out to a stranger. If some of the more deferent salute her, she straightens for a moment, and returns it with a touch of the old grace that wrought her fame and her misfortune. She is not a celebrity of to-day; her story stretches back full sixty years, to the days when a handsome pusillanimous exile married her on his own caprice, and repudiated her at the beck of a brother; for she is Madame Jerome Bonaparte, as she has always proudly styled herself, once the wife, now the widow of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. Beautiful, brilliant and aristocratic, Miss Patterson married him, then an unknown stranger, against the wishes and counsel of all her friends. She is now old and peculiar. Her son Jerome, who never saw his father, is dead, but his widow and child—a third Jerome, with unmistakable Bonaparte face—are living in Baltimore.

A Strange Freak.

According to the Baltimore *American*, on Monday afternoon a gentleman of that city, while apparently laboring under an aberration of mind, rushed into the gallery of one Mosher, a photographer, and demanded to have his picture taken. Mr. Mosher was absent, but his assistant, Mr. Schweikert, was about to make the necessary arrangements, when the man rushed out of the front window, and jumping from one awning slat to another, at the imminent risk of falling to the ground, he reached an adjoining house, where he smashed in one of the second story windows, and then turning round, ran back to Mr. Mosher's place, and jumping in grabbed Mr. Schweikert, exclaiming "I have just killed two men, and now I am going to kill you." He struggled desperately to throw Mr. Schweikert over the balusters of the stairs, but as this was not a part of the photographer's programme, he made a determined resistance. The noise of the breaking window had attracted a crowd, and several persons rushed to the assistance of Schweikert. The maniac was secured, and, after a sharp struggle, taken to the police station. The maniacal spasm having gone by, he promptly paid for the damages that had been done, deposited his fine, and was allowed to go about his business.

Mansions of the Departed.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "Among the elegant residences at Harlem are two that attract general notice. Both stand on Fifth avenue; both are large, spacious, and elegant. The grounds are expansive and laid out in fine taste regardless of expense. Both are boarded up and remain in an unfinished state. Before both, the curious stand and look intensely on these dwellings. One of these houses was erected by Connolly, the absconding Comptroller; the other by Genet, the leader of the ring. The interior of both are finished in exquisite style. Rosewood, satin-wood, box-wood, and black walnut were used in abundance. Genet's stable has over it a banqueting house of matchless beauty. The walls were run up, the brown-stone front put on, the towers gilded, the fresco and inside adornments put on. And bills, as they accrued, were sent to the city-hall and charged in the court-house account. Where now are the owners for whom these fine mansions were named? Fugitives and vagabonds in foreign lands. 'He that getteth riches and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and his end shall be a fool.'"

Particulars of the Lynching of Negroes in Gibson County, Tenn.

Trenton, Tenn. (Aug. 26), Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.

Yesterday morning City-Marshal Dungan and Constables W. W. Senter and Spence Eldridge, with an escort of forty men, well armed, brought sixteen negroes from Picketsville, and lodged them in the jail at this place for safe keeping. The negroes are the ones who had a preliminary examination before Justices Jordan, Fly, and Hunt, of Picketsville, yesterday afternoon. They were a portion of the party which fired on Monroe Morgan and James Warren, two young white men, last Saturday night, as they were going to their homes, and when about three miles from Picketsville. At a preliminary examination two of the negroes confessed to the fact that a general uprising of the negroes, for the purpose of killing all the whites, was intended.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, about 100 disguised men, armed with double-barreled shot guns, rifles and revolvers, rode quietly into town and surrounded the jail in which the negroes mentioned were confined. The sheriff and jailer, both of whom were on duty, were called out and the keys of the prisoners' cells demanded. To this demand the officers refused to accede, and declared their intention of holding the negroes subject to the action of the law.

The leaders of the masked men leveled their weapons at the officers, and said in emphatic tones, "We have come for those niggers, and intend getting them; turn over the keys, or we will blow your brains out." As their very action looked like business, there was no more hesitation beyond a formal protest, and the keys were turned over.

Going to the cells, the masked men unlocked the doors, and with presented and cocked weapons, ordered the negroes out. The order was tremblingly complied with, and the poor frightened black wretches marched into the corridor. There they were tied together with strong pieces of rope in twos.

The disguised men marched the negroes into the street. They were placed in the center of an irregular hollow square, and the line of march was taken up, leading out on what is known as the Huntington road. The strictest silence was preserved, and, until the maskers were well out of Trenton at least, they preserved their incognito in such a manner as to defy detection.

After going about half a mile, the mob halted, and six of the negroes, three couples, were ordered out of the ranks. They were cut loose at one side of the road, and told to go, and go quick. The negroes started on a run, when a volley from along the whole line cut them down, all falling at the first fire. The mob must have supposed that all were killed, as they moved on without stopping to inspect the condition of their victims. When found later this morning by a delegation of citizens, four were wounded, one supposed to be mortally, the others but slightly.

From this scene of carnage the masked men and their remaining victims marched on about 2 miles further up the river bottom road, where another halt was made. Then the remaining ten negroes were ordered out. Like their brethren who had gone before, they were cut loose and told to move themselves. The poor frightened wretches tried to, but ere they could make their second jump toward life and liberty they were shot down. This time the maskers took better aim for they dropped every of the fleeing negroes in their tracks.

State Elections.

State elections occur in the order and for the purposes stated in the following table. The highest State officer to be elected is named, and the asterisk (*) denotes Legislatures that will elect United States Senators:

Sept. 14	Maine,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
Oct. 13	Ohio,	Sec. State	……	Cong
	Indiana,	Sec. State	Legis.*	Cong
	Iowa,	Sec. State	……	Cong
	Nebraska,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
Oct. 14	Georgia,	……	Legis.	……
Oct. 22	West Virginia,	……	Legis.*	Cong
Nov. 2	Louisiana,	Treas.	Legis.*	Cong
Nov. 3	Alabama,	Gov.	Legis.	Corg
	Arkansas,	Gov.	Legis.	Cong
	Delaware,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	Florida,	……	Legis.*	Cong
	Georgia.	……	……	Cong
	Illinois,	Treas.	Legis.	Cong
	Kansas,	Gov.	Legis.	Cong
	Kentucky,	……	……	Cong
	Maryland,	……	……	Cong
	Massachusetts,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	Michigan,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	Minnesota,	Sup. J.	Legis.*	Cong
	Missouri,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	Nevada,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	New Jersey,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	New York,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	Pennsylvania,	Lt. Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	So. Carolina,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	Tennessee,	Gov.	Legis.*	Cong
	Texas,	……	……	Cong
	Virginia,	……	……	Cong
	Wisconsin,	……	Legis.*	Cong

False Hair.

The Breton peasant girl, for a gaudy handkerchief or flashy pair of earrings, is willing to sacrifice her beautiful hair. Tying his horse to a spreading tree, the hair-monger, armed with a formidable pair of scissors, soon attracts a crowd of village maidens, who, after a little haggling, submit to be sheared like so many sheep. After dexterously and gracefully clipping the locks, he deposits them, neatly tied, in his baskets, and Jeannie is liberated, to be greeted with shouts and laughter from her companions, for so well has the work been done that her head has the appearance of being shaved. Nowhere but in Brittany will the girls submit to this wholesale cropping, insisting upon preserving a few thin locks, at least, of nature's fairest gifts. In that province, however, where the custom is for women to wear hideous, close-fitting caps, hair which would be the glory of American ladies is useless, and it is there that the hair merchant reaps his richest harvest.

To remove tattoo marks from the skin, blister the part with a plaster a little larger than the mark; then keep the place open for a week with an ointment; finally dress it to get well. As the new skin grows the tattoo marks will disappear.

ANNA S. GETSINGER, of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face and head, I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."—*Com.*

A PENNY saved here and there counts up at the end of the year. Buy only SILVER TIPPED Shoes and you will save dollars instead of cents. Parents, remember this.

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Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

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BE IT SEATED IN THE
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IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR
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All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

The Black Hills—Return of Custer's Expedition.

[Fort Lincoln Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The Black Hills expedition under command of Gen. Custer arrived here this evening at sunset, having been absent about sixty days, and having traveled nearly 1,200 miles. The exploration of the hills was completed about the 17th of August, when the command left Bear Butte at the northern range of the hills, traveling northward at a remarkably rapid rate. The march was a very hard and exhaustive one, but was endured with wonderful fortitude.

The results of the expedition are even greater than had been hoped by its projectors, and the discovery of gold alone is sufficient to recompense the Government for the outlay. No serious difficulty was experienced from Indians interfering, and the command was unusually healthy during the entire reconnoissance, four men only being lost by death. Everybody was delighted with the trip, and the results are so satisfactory as to leave no cause for regret. The gold discoveries have awakened an interest second only to the great California excitement of '49, and parties on the frontier are already thinking of starting out as soon as an expedition can be formed and equipped. Gen. Custer found on his arrival home hundreds of letters of inquiry from all parts of the country, and several from persons of prominence, concerning the results of the prospecting. The fact that gold is there, he remarked, is certain as the law of gravity, and the fact that the discoveries were not carried to an extent greater than they were was owing to the brief time allowed the expedition. At a dozen or more different places gold was found. At one place in particular, Custer's Park, of which I have written, it yielded in paying quantities from the grass roots down. A shaft eight feet deep was sunk several feet from the bed of a creek, and the excavations panned by hundreds of persons who had no experience and no tools except what their ingenuity suggested, and in no case did the color fail to appear, and frequently a generous amount would be gathered and carried off. Several pans yielded dust estimated above a dollar. Practical miners who superintended the work declare that had the bed-rock of the creek been reached the yield must have been marvelous, but although the greater part of the night was spent in digging, the place had to be left in the morning for other parties to finish. Gold-bearing quartz was found in perfect mountain piles, but we had no means of blasting and whatever the rocks contained in their bosoms could not be reached. Several specimens of quartz gold, however, were obtained. Gen. Custer is asked in the letters referred to whether the Government will protect or assist the entrance of parties to the Black Hills. He wishes me to say that while he has no policy to dictate to the Government in regard to the Indian treaties, he considers that the time has come when it must be decided whether the dog-in-the-manger mode of the Indians will be tolerated. In his report he will express the opinion that the agricultural and mineral resources of the Black Hills are unsurpassed in the United States, and will advise an immediate decision upon the question of occupancy. Gen. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, coincides entirely with Gen. Custer's opinion in regard to the Indian question; and, as to the gold, says he has himself seen evidence enough to convince him that the country within the Black Hills is as rich minerally as any portion of Montana or Colorado.

A Great Velocipede Race in England.

On Aug. 3 the race for the Captaincy and sub-Captaincy of the Middlesex Bicycle Club took place from Bath to London, a distance of 106 miles. The start was from the front of the Abbey, and all the competitors were up to time. Mr. Sparrow (who accompanied the race) started them at eight minutes past 5 o'clock, and, owing to the number of people assembled, there was some difficulty in passing through the crowd. In a few minutes, however, they were out of the town, and the running was very sharp. Walker and Tyne were leading. Some of the competitors had to dismount and walk up Box Hill. They all passed through Chippenham at the rate of 14 miles an hour, and Caine (19 miles) was reached in 1¼ hours. They passed through in the following order: Walker, Leaver, Tyne, Percy, Goulding, Spencer and Peance. No stoppage was made until Marlborough was reached (32 miles), Walker, Lyne and Leaver coming in together, the distance got over in 2¼ hours. Spencer here being passed Sparrow and Goulding. From Marlborough to Newbury (18 miles) Walker and Tyne led the way. At Hungerford, Goulding's machine gave way through striking a large projecting stone while going down hill. After an attempt to repair it he got as far as Thatcham, where he was compelled to take the train for London.

Walker and Tyne performed the journey from Bath to Newbury (50 miles) in 4¼ hours. Leaver and Percy were making good time as far as Woodhampton, but soon after Leaver dropped behind, and was passed by Spencer at Reading. Walker soon after made a spurt, and Tyne saw no more of him. At Twyford Spencer overhauled Percy, and they had a smart race as far as Colnbrook, where Percy stopped to rest. The arrivals at the club-room at Kensington were as follows: Walker, 3:13; Tyne, 3:50; Spencer, 5:12; Percy, 6:58; Leaver, 7:35. Walker had been somewhat jaded at Hounslow, but, upon his arrival at the goal, he started, after a few minutes' rest, to meet the remainder of the competitors. The time made by Walker is one hour less than the fastest stage-coach ever performed the journey from London to Bath in, and is also the best bicycle traveling on record, the pace of the winner exceeding 10¼ miles per hour, including stoppages. Mr. Sparrow, the starter, although upward of 50 years of age, followed the competitors on his bicycle, and performed the whole journey in 15 hours, including stoppages.—*London Times.*

A PENNSYLVANIA baby is said to have inherited the eyes and nose of his father, but the cheek of his uncle who is an insurance agent.

Vegetable Instinct.

If a pail of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of the leaves on the water. The experiment may be continued every night, until the plant begins to fruit. Place a drop within six inches of a young convolvulus, or scarlet runner it will find it, although the drop may be shifted daily. After it has twined some distance up the direction, it will return to its original position or die in the attempt; yet notwithstanding, if two of the plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of the spiral, and they will twine around each other.

Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they began to generate, of course sending the plume toward the light and the root into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was then turned one-fourth around, and again and again this was repeated until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were taken out of the earth; the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, one in its efforts to ascend, the other to descend, and had formed a perfect spiral. Although the natural tendency of the roots is downward, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to meet it.

Old as History.

Love of dress has ever distinguished women. The ancient Hebrew women were not only distinguished for the number and richness of their dresses, but the quantity of ornaments and jewelry was soon carried to such an extent that it became necessary to protest against it. There is no doubt that, as the intercourse between the Jewish and other nations increased, the ladies felt no longer satisfied with primitive simplicity. The fashions of the clever Egyptians, the elegant Phœnicians, and the luxurious Persians, were soon eagerly sought after and produced. Even patient Job got impatient at the dresses, and all of us have read that magnificent, bold denunciation of Isaiah, as with withering sarcasm he denounces the "women of the period" living for nothing else but dress and flirtation, and having but one desire, "to see and to be seen." Job is dead; but the custom he reviled still lives.

Some Facts About Eels.

Eels, it has been proved, have both sexes in one, and spawn somewhat after the manner of other fish. Like the turtle they can travel out of the water for some distance, from stream to stream, so that in almost every rivulet, however small, they can be found. The gills or the breathing organs are covered up by a most delicate curtain which cats like a valve and a reservoir for water, thus enabling the fish to take in a gill-full of water, so to speak, to keep its gills moist during the time it is out of the water. It has a heart in the tail, the same as it is known to exist in the salmon, with pulsations at about ninety-four the minute.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—Doubting Castle was a sad stumbling block in the path of Bunyan's Christian, though it couldn't bar his way to Truth. We can sympathize with the Pilgrim, for Doubt always besets us when we are asked to believe anything particularly extraordinary. Consequently, when we heard, some eighteen months ago, that a physician in California had compounded, from the juices and extracts of certain herbs found there, a medicine that cured almost every variety of blood disease, we were incredulous. Since then we have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of the report, and are free to admit that our doubts have vanished. Seeing what we have seen, knowing what we know, it is impossible for us to question the remedial properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. That this famous Vegetable Tonic, Alterative and Antiseptic is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Debility, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, seems to be a matter beyond the pale of controversy—*a fixed fact in medical history*. The statements of friends, in whose veracity and intelligence we have full confidence, corroborated by our own personal observation, compel us to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation. 7

NEW YORK is thinking of taxing her church property, savings banks and insurance companies. Only $344,000,000 are invested in those institutions in that State.

DR. PIERCE'S Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, is not recommended as a cure-all. It should not be classed with the patent nostrums of the day, compounded by Quacks, "Indian Doctors," (so-called), and those possessing no knowledge of the delicate and intricate structure of the human system nor of chemistry and scientific preparation of medicines. No patent has been obtained or asked for upon it. It is not a secret medicine, the chief ingredient being made known in the name chosen to designate it. But it is claimed to be a *superior* Extract, made in a scientific manner, from fresh plants and roots, by a cold process, heat, which is used in making all other Extracts of Smart-Weed, being objectionable, as it destroys most of the medical virtues that reside in the plant, as stated in the "American Dispensatory" and by other most excellent authorities. In the modest looking little weed, found growing by the roadside, is found a more efficacious remedy, when combined with Jamaica Ginger and other modifying agents, for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Pain and Colic, than has heretofore been known to the medical profession. Dr. Pierce's Extract is sold by druggists.

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GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

CARL PRETZEL'S WEEKLY—A Political Illustrated Journal—Written in English. Subscription price, $2.50 per year.

We present to our subscribers a magnificent chromo, entitled "Chicago After the Fire." This is the handsomest and most correct picture of the Chicago Fire ever published, the retail price of which is $8. In consequence of having purchased 50,000 copies of it, we secured them at a rate which enables us to present them to our subscribers gratuitously. The chromo and paper will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the price—$2.50. Address, C. H. HARRIS,
(Carl Pretzel),
Room 17, Lakeside Building.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

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WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 15 @	1 17½
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CORN	93 @	96
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BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 60 @	7 00
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HOGS—Live	5 00 @	8 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @	7 25
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WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	99½ @	1 00½
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CORN—No. 2	75 @	76
OATS—No. 2	48 @	49
RYE—No. 2	80 @	81
BARLEY—No. 2	98 @	1 00
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LARD	14½ @	15
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WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 15 @	1 16
CORN—No. 2	75 @	76
OATS—No. 2	50 @	51
RYE—No. 2	80 @	90½
PORK—Mess	24 00 @	..
LARD	11 @	15½
HOGS	5 75 @	6 50
CATTLE	3 25 @	6 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1	1 03 @	1 03½
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OATS—No. 2	46 @	47
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WHEAT—White	1 15 @	1 20
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PORK—Mess	23 75 @	..
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WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 12 @	1 13
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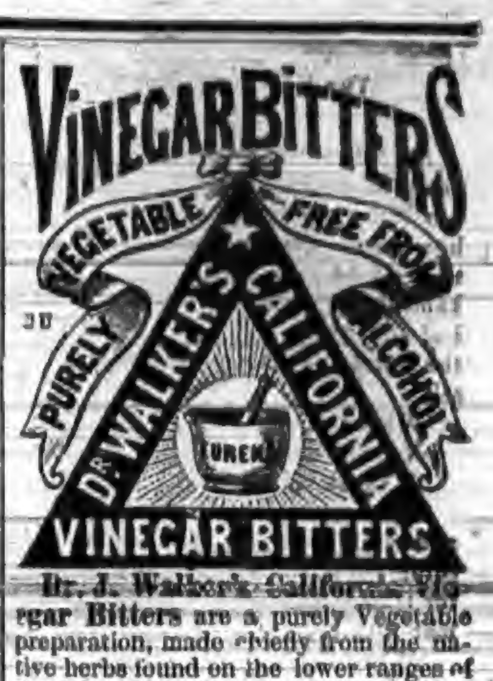

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The Vagabond Stage.

An old man of very actice physiognomy, answering to the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought to the police court. His clothes looked as if they might have been brought second hand in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more from the rubs of the world than the proprietor had him self.

'What business?'

'None; I'm a traveler.'

'A vagabond, perhaps."

'You are not far wrong. Travelers and vagabonds are about the same thing. The difference is that the latter travels without money and the former with brains."

'Where have you traveled?'

'All over the Continent.

'For what purpose?'

'Observation.'

'What have you observed?'

'A little to commend, much to censure, and a great deal to laugh at."

'Humph! what do you like?'

'A handsome woman that will stay at home, an eloquent preacher who will preach short sermons, a good writer that will not write too much, and a fool that has sense enough to hold his tongue.'

'What do you censure?"

'A man that marries a girl for her fine clothing, a youth who studies medicine while he has the use of his hands, and the people who will elect a drunkard to office.'

"What do you laugh at?

'I laugh at a man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualifications and qualitief do not merit.'

He was dismissed.

* * *

There is a family of thirteen children in Georgia, and these are their names.

1. Mary Ann Elizabeth Rabun.
2. Cornelia Ann Miranda Jane Rabun.
3. Effie Ann Savannah Rabun.
4. Sarah Ann Molhssio Vandusan Ianthice Rabun.
5. Drusilla Ann Frances Reena Rabun.
6. Lany Lucinda Eliza Willie Ann Alice Rabun.
7. Boza Ann Archiba Margrate Anazon Rabun.
8. Mazie Gerucia Ann Silvira Rabun.
9. Annginette Sefronie Martha Ann Lrastus Rabun.
10. Eldora Matilda Louisa Ann Pilcher Rabun.
11. (The only son) Piocher Wicker Brinson Franklin Lee Beauregard Jackson Swain Tates Rabun.

The youmg man has his name changed so as to read Estes after a worthy Mayor.

12. Ella Ann Sansil Virginia Theordosia Milanta Eugenia Gibson Rabun
13. Lovie Ann Estellaville Caladonir Desalonda Lucrecia Borgia Neal Rabun.

* * *

Didn't Kiss Her.

A gentleman who has been recently traveling in the lower counties, tells the following amusing story: He was stopping over night at a house where the partition walls were particularly thin. The adjoining rooms was occupied by a mother and her daughter. On retiring the mother began to rebuke the daughter for an alleged partiality to somebody named John, which soft impeachment, the daugher denied vigorously.

But, said the mother, I saw you kissing him at the cow pen yesterday morning, Amanda.

No, ma he wasn't kissing me at all.

Why did you have your head so close up to his for? You deceivin' critter.

Well, you see ma I had been eating pitallas (the fruit of a species of cactus) and you see ma I got some of the prickles in my lips,—and—

And what you wicked, wicked critter

And I couldn't get them out myself, you know, and John pulled them out with hes teeth, but he didn't kiss me nary time.

* * *

The news from the last riot in Louisiana shows clearly where the great trouble lies in southern society. What threatened to be a bloody struglo between the races has subsided with but little violence, and peace was obtained by arresting a few of the ringleaders among the negroes. These men are evidently white and are officials under the unsurying state government.—Among them are numbered a sheriff, a tax collector, a register and a district attorney. It is such desperate rascals who thrive by turbulence that keep society in a ferment.

* * *

Reports have been circulated that Hon. Theophilus Crumpacker, who represented Porty county in the last Legislature, voted for the infamous Legislative Salary Grab Law, but whether he took the increased pay or paid it back into the Treasure we are not informed. There is no record to that effect.

* * *

What's the objection to a kid—nappkin any way?

It is true that those men who commit suicide never use tobaco.

When a correspondent spells "mintapie" we suppose he has been taking too many juleps.

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Imperial	40, 70, 80, 110
Gunpowder	60, [illegible] 110
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

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Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	25c
2nd best	23c
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Choice Raisins	15c
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Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, Filberts, per lb	16
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Stick per pound	20c
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1 Year old	$1.25
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Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
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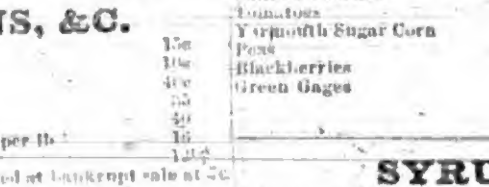

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 24, 1874. No. 39.

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AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

O H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber, M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

o. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phoatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. B. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00am	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 29	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 30	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		5 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 30	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Beesons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 30
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 30
Ft Wayne	10 55	5 00	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 20		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 43
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	1 10	10 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 31	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 55		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson .... Dep	7 20a .m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 35	11 10
Ar Angola	9 36	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, M Y 31 '74	Fast Line, Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 12 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 45
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line, Daily.	Express, Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 30 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburgh. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Raw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, to effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
	9 40 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 25
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 01	Auburn	2 50	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar, Butler l v	2 10	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays;

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:08 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:58 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,40 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,10 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,20 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,46 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	2,15 "	5,20 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,20 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,12 "	6,52 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,10 P M	8,00 "	9,42 "	12,30 A M
Ft Wayne	2,40 "	10,25 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,05 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,48 "	11,20 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,23 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	5,30 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,00 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,36 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,12 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,50 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	2,45 "
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER,

AUBURN, - INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to, Go and see his largestock of Go

HOW WE PAY OUR TAXES.

A Few Facts for Men of Small Incomes.

There is no question of government which so intimately concerns every citizen as the amount and the fairness of the tax he pays for its support. Yet there is no question so little thought of, or respecting which there is at once such ignorance and such inconsiderateness manifested as the subject of national taxation. Two-thirds of our enormous revenue, it is pretty, well known is derived from taxes upon imported commodities. This portion of the revenue, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars a year, is collected on over three thousand articles of commerce. About three quarters of it is levied, too, upon articles of prime necessity in universal consumption among the people, and therefor commonly known as the necessities of life. These articles are iron, cotten and woolen, and their verious fabrics, glass earthenware, boots and shoes, sugar and salt, besides many other of minor importance to these.

Let us see how much the man of family contributes, by this enforced system of taxation, called indirect taxes to the support of the general government. We will take as a fair basis for the calculation a man with an income of fifteen hundred per annum, and maintaining five or six children on an annual expenditure of $1,500. Such a family will consume of imported commodities, or of articles whose cost is largely enhanced by the tariff laws, at least five hundred dolars worth every year. Let us look at a few of the items of family supplies consumed in every household. First, (and largest next to food and shelter) comes clothing of all kinds. Cotten linen and woolen stuffs for garments for the wife and daughters, and material for coats, vests etc. or else ready made clothing for himself and his boys, he must have,—Stockings, and underware of woolen or cotten are among the imperative wants. So are also hats caps and bonnets. All these goods cost in United States almost double what the same articles can be bought for in Europe, solely because of the enormous tariff imposed upon them for the pretended benefit of American manufactures.—The duty actually levied on cotton and woolen goods varies all the way alon from 32 1-2 to 85 per cent. On bleaced cotton it is 45 per cent; on thread it is 79 per cent; on cotton hosery it is 31 1-2 per cent; on balmorals it is 85 per cent; on flannels it is 86 per cent; on woolen hosiery it is 70 per cent; and on ready made clothing it is 45 per cent. On a consumption of $300 worth of the verious kinds and qualities of clothing worn in a family in moderate circumstances, we may fairly estimate the tax paid to the governmet in the shape of duty at $125, and this is a moderate average

Boots and shoes will be worn to the amount of at least $50, and the duty on the verious material entering into this manufacture will enhance the price at least 30 per cent, or say ten dolars on the amount used.

Carpets (not renewed often) will cost however inexpensive, at least $20 a year on the averave. The duty on these enormous, and enhances the cost all of 50 per cent. We will call the tax paid on carpets $7, Combs, brushes and fancy articles, together with paper and stationery for the children at school, will cost at least $15, and the average duty being 40 per cent., the government will collect about $4 on this item also. Soaps of all kinds will be used to the amount of $10, paying a tax of about $5 more. Salt, pepper, &c. will cost say $10 with a government tax of not less than 5. Drugs and spirits, however sparingly used, will be likely to cost rather over than under $30, of which the taxgatherer's share will be say 10. Sugar is an indispensability, and about forty dollar's worth of the various grades will be used by our economical family of 7 or 8, on which the tax will amount to six dollars.

Let us now recapitulate the estimate above made, adding the average of all other family expenditures, on which no tax is paid to the government: —

	Am't expended	Am't of tax
Clothing	$300	$125
Rent	300	......
Table supplies	400	......
Fuel and lights	100	......
Sugar	40	6
Boots and shoes	50	10
Towels and bedding	30	15
Kitchen furniture	30	10
Iron utensils, etc	20	6
Tea and coffee	40	free
Carpets	20	7
Combs, fancy articles, etc	15	4
Soaps	10	4
Drugs, medicines, etc	30	10
Salt, mustard and spices	10	5
Furniture (renewal, etc)	30	
Incidentals	75	25
Total	$1,500	$227

The proportions of expenditures under the various heads will of course vary with different persons, and we have given what will be accepted as a fair approximate average.

Here we have a net annual tax upon expenditure equivalent to rather more than $150 on the $1,000 paid into the Treasury of the United States by every father of a family in the land. A tax so enormous, if it were only laid directly either upon income or expenditure, would justly be considered equivalent to confiscation of property. Yet what difference is there either in principle or in result between a direct tax so levied and this draining of the resources of the people through our oppressive revenue system, which begins and ends with protection to the few at the expense of the many?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

An Exciting Scene.

Yesterday afternoon about six o'clock a fine bay horse, attached to a light wagon, was being driven along Kearney street by two men. When near Sutter street a small English bulldog, weighing eighteen or twenty pounds, made a spring from the sidewalk and tried to catch the horse by the nose. Missing him, the dog fell under the horse's feet, and in an instant caught him by the right fore leg, just above the knee, where he held on with grip of death. The horse rared and plunged and stamped. The men in the wagon, having all they could do to control the animal in the crowded throughfare, dare not attempt to get out to fight the dog off. Finally, with a violent stamp and a sudden dropping to his knees, the horse shook the vicious brute off his leg, but in an instant he was caught again in the chest. Fastening his teeth in the tough thick hide, the dog hung on like a leech. The poor horse unable to strike him off, bolted across a low pile of lumber at the corner of Sutter and Kearney streets, where he was caught by a dozen men out of a large crowd which he assembled. Some one at this point raised the cry that the dog was mad. That was enough to keep the crowd back and insure fair play. Not a soul would go near, and the horse in several minutes left to fight it out alone. Again, and again did he strike off the tenacious little animal, kicking striking at him with all his force and strength but in vain. He would not desist. Once in a while a hoof would hit the dog and send him reeling in the dust but quicker than lightning he would gather himself up and again fasten his vise-like fangs in the horse's flesh.—"Unfasten that horse's check-rain, and he'll soon fix him with his teeth," shouted another man. Keep away from him, don't touch him don't you see he's mad? was again yelled out; and the crowd stood back. Once the dog sprang, and, clasping the the horse's left fore leg, just as a young bear would climb up a pole, fastened his teeth and held on. The horse snorted with pain and plunged wildly about; he rared, kicked fell on his knees and stampted, but still those sharp white teeth were buried in his flesh, and the cold, sharp eye gleamed with tenacity and vicious hate. Finally, some one got a club and beat the dog vigorously over the head. He would not let go. Then another man got a club and came to the horse's relief. A fierce whack fell on the dog's nose and then the teeth loosened and the fierce little bruit fell under the horse's heels. Again he made a spring, but this time something struck him full in the face. It was an iron-bound hoof, and it came with the force of a trap hammer. Beaten senseless, with the wind knocked completely out of him and a leg broken, the dog went rolling into a pile of rubbish, where his owner picked him up and carried him away in his arms.

The poor horse was completely unstrung. The sweat poured off him in streams and he shook and trembled so that he could scarcely stand. His owner got him some rum and bathed the animal's legs, which were badly cut and lacerated and after a few minuts he got sufficiently quiet to be driven home. The horse is a valuable one, but, unless there is danger of hydrophobia, his injuries are not likely to prove serious. The novel spectacle lasted fully ten minutes and was witnessed by as many as 500 people. The dog is owned by a man in the imploy of the gass company. He is a regular English bull and is said to be one of the best figters on the coast. He is terrible vicious and is usually kept closely muzzled, but on this occasion he did not have his muzzle on.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

* * *

An affectionate sight—Barrels in tiers.

* * *

In Massachusetts there are 200,000 old maids.

* * *

Self made men are very apt to worship their maker

Radical Frailties.

Mr. Pendleton in the speech last week at Cincinnati, said, Fellow Citizens: "Let not him that girdeth on harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

If I had been in your city last week and attended the Republican Convention, and heard Senator Sherman and General Garfield and Governor Noyes exult in advance over Repuplican victories, when they had just put their battle in array, I would have reminded them of this modest reply of the King of Israel to the boastful Benhaded and recalled to them that, aided by Israel's God, this King ere set of sun "smote the horses and chariots, and slew the Ryrians with great slaughter.

Senator Shurman in exulting and defiant tones, recounted the acheivements of the Republican party. He told us that it had reconstructed the rebellious States and restored peaceful civil society. Is this true? If it is then why do we daily hear of horrible murders and of lawless violence and authless mobs, too strong for the management of local civil authorities?—Why are Federal troops sent to the South under pertense of these disorders but with the real purpose to overawe conservative voters and to carry pending election? If it is true, then these stories are, as it was boasted they should be, "the lightning forged in Louisiana to make it thunder at the North.

He told us that the Republican party had wisely administered the finances and largely paid the debt and reduced taxes and to remove all burdens that production and trade and commerce enjoy unparalleled prosperity

Is this true? Then why is business stagnt and enterprise inactive and labor suffering and men bankrupted and woman starving.

He told us that the tariff was so justely arranged that it brings the largest revenues to the Government, and stimulates the most unexampled increaces of all domestic industries.

Is this true? Then why are the iron-furnaces all idle miners striking against reduced wages, and the farmer complaining of high priced shoes and clothes and utensils?

He told us that the republican party indulged in self-examination and introspection, but of what use is that if it the more closely huge the darling sin and rewards with offices and honors the exponants and the instrument of its frailties and its crimes?

He told us that he had elevated the tone and the capacity of the civil service.

Is this true? Why, then, this universal lowering of the standard of the virtues and decencies of public life? Why, then, universal apprehension that honors the dignities are considered valuable only for their emoluments? Why this great universal belief that offices are held to be the fitting reward of mere personal devotion, to be given in reward for service or flattery or money, and to be held until a larger bid shall demand a transfer? Why is the pure white robe of the candidates become spotted all over the sholders of the elected?

Exulting in his vision of the past history of the Republican party, Mr. Sherman, called up a brighter vision of the future. Turning from his rhapsody, let us read its own promises for the future. It tell us in its platform that it is in favor of protection of contraction, of speedy resumption of specie payments, of free banking, of internal emprovments by Federal authority, of prohibition.

Incidental protection! Gentlemen you know what that means, you have it now. The farmer enjoys it in the enhanced price of salt and sugar and blankets and clothes and plows and harrows and horse-shoes and nails.

The manufacturer enjoys it in the enhanced price he pays for the article of raw material which enters into his consumption.

The producer enjoys it in the tax he pays on every article except his own protected speclaty.

The ship builder enjoys it in having American shipping from the ocean.

Commerce enjoys it in restricted traed and limited business.

Labor enjoys it, for labor being the source of all production and of all wealth, pays in the end all duties,

Poverty enjoys it for poverty is labor ground down by exaction until it has neither the oppertunity, the strength nor the heart to earn a livelihood.

* * *

A trip around the world can be made for $1,000

* * *

The hardest thing to deal with—an old pack of cards.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A MATCH game of billiards has been arranged between Cooke, the English champion, and Rudolphe, the French expert. The game is to be the three-ball carom, for $2,000, and will be played in New York in about a fortnight.

IT is reported that the New York *Herald*, *Philadelphia Ledger*, and Baltimore *Sun* are about to organize an associated press in opposition to the New York concern....Julius L. Mendelssohn, who claimed to be a son of the great musical composer of that name, was convicted in New York, of forgery, on the 11th inst., and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. He committed suicide on the following day.

GOV. DIX has refused to remove Mayor Havemeyer....The Maine election has resulted in favor of the Republicans by the usual majority—about 12,000.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Brooklyn to a Western paper states that there are good reasons for expecting a split in Plymouth Church. Indications to this effect are already apparent. There is part of the congregation not satisfied with the report of the committee on the present attitude of Beecher and the church. They say that Beecher cannot properly resume his ministration at the time announced, the first Sunday in October, so long as the new charges against him remain unanswered and the crim. con. suit is undecided.

MISS EDNA DEAN PROCTOR has instituted two libel suits, laying damages at $100,000 in each case, one against F. D. Moulton, and the other against the New York *Daily Graphic*. Miss Proctor is a lady of about forty-eight years, of considerable literary talents, and for many years was governess in the family of Henry C. Bowen. Some years ago she published a small volume, entitled "Life-Thoughts of Henry Ward Beecher," from the sales of which she realized several thousand dollars....P. T. Barnum was married, last week, to the daughter of John Fisk, of Southwick, England....Bullard, the Boylston (Mass.) bank-robber, has been captured and made a confession. He says that Glover, who was convicted as accessory before the fact and sent to the penitentiary for twelve years, was entirely innocent. Glover has already served four years.

The West.

THE average of the personal property per capita in the State of Illinois is ascertained to be $105.08, and of all property $436 per capita. The county having the largest average is Ogle, which has $191.77 of personal property, and $700.90 of all kinds per capita. The lowest average is Pulaski county which has $27.27 personal, and Jackson county which has but 77.40 all kinds of property. Cook county (including Chicago) has $107.13 personal property per capita, and $449.88 all kinds of property....Prof. Winchell, State Geologist of Minnesota, who accompanied the Custer expedition to the Black Hills, has made an official report, in which, after mentioning the fact that gypsum, variegated marble and other minerals were found in the hills, says: "There may be found also other products of the granite rocks. Indeed, the miners that accompanied the expedition report the finding of gold and silver in some of the gulches in the southeastern portion of the hills, though I saw none of the gold, nor did I see any of the auriferous quartz. I have taken the gold reports with a large grain of allowance." Prof. Donaldson, who also accompanied the expedition, entirely coincides with Prof. Winchell on the gold question.

GEN. CUSTER's final official report to Gen. Terry recapitulates his former statements, and takes strong ground in favor of the immediate opening of the Black Hills, for military reasons. He indorses the report of gold discoveries, and suggests further explorations next season....The Indians in Nebraska are murdering the defenseless settlers in the western part of the State, and burning their houses, and running off the stock.

IN the Supreme Court of Wisconsin the injunction case brought by the Attorney-General and Railroad Commissioners to compel the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Companies to comply with the provisions of the Potter law, the court has allowed the injunction, but the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division is excepted. President Keep, of the Northwestern, has been interviewed by a reporter, and makes the following statement: "In anticipation of the rendering of the present decision the service of the road has been greatly reduced of late. In the shops the workmen now employed put in but nine hours each day and work five days in the week. Those now employed are retained to do such repairing as is absolutely necessary. We are not putting up any new rolling stock, and are making no improvements, and will not do so until our position is better defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. We will also be obliged to reduce the number of trains, and their speed, in proportion to the reduction in rates. This action is not taken in a spirit of opposition, or to punish anybody, but simply to make the earnings of the line cover the running expenses. This decision will put an end to all improvements and stop the building of any more roads in the State, for a long period at least. Should the decision be sustained by the United States Supreme Court, it is possible that all the roads in the State will be operated to some extent, but it would not be like the operation of live property, with some hopes of returns, as has been the case in the past."....The Indians in the Southwest are becoming troublesome. A Topeka special relates two recent cases of murder and scalping perpetrated by them, eight persons being killed and horribly mutilated....A change of some importance has been made in the management of the Illinois Central railroad. President Newell retires; Wilson G. Hunt, of New York, succeeds him; and James C. Clark, formerly general manager of the Erie road, becoming general manager....The Illinois Southeastern railroad has been sold, without power of redemption, to the first-mortgage bondholders. It brought $500,000, a nominal price.

THE Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Illinois, in session at Chicago last week, elected Rev. George Fox Seymour, of New York, Bishop of the Diocese, in place of the late Bishop Whitehouse. Dr. S. is a High Churchman....The Society of the Army of the Cumberland held its annual reunion at Columbus, Ohio, last week, and was largely attended.

The South.

SEVEN of the Gibson county (Tenn.) butchers have been arrested by United States troops and confined in the Memphis jail.

THE New Orleans police have recently seized a large number of cases of arms shipped to that city from New York, on suspicion of their being intended to arm the White League clubs....The September returns of the Department of Agriculture show a very heavy decline in the prospects of the cotton crop in all the States except Virginia, where it about holds its own....A union of former Confederate and Federal officers has been effected in Mississippi. The society is to be known as the "Order of the Blue and Gray."....Eight ironclads were sold at New Orleans last week by the Government. The original cost was about $12,000,000, but the amount realized on their sale was only $69,700.

THE Indian Agent at the Ponca reservation, Dakota Territory, states that a few days since a party of Indians arrived from Spotted Tail's Agency, near the head of White river, and brought a report that white men were coming into the Black Hills in large numbers from Montana and other Territories west.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram says "the last vestige of the Kellogg government has disappeared from Northern Louisiana, without a word or act of violence to whites or blacks."

Washington.

THE entire Government Secret Service force has been discharged, and not a vestige of the old institution now remains.

RICHARD HARRINGTON, H. C. Whitely, Ichabod Nettleship, A. B. Williams and Michael Hayes, the parties implicated in the safe burglary conspiracy at Washington, have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and will be held in custody or to bail for trial....The Commissioner of the Pension Office has decided that, as preliminary to the consideration of a claim under the act of June 18, 1874, for a pension of $50 per month, alleging permanent and total disability, the applicant must present evidence showing conclusively that he requires the regular aid and attendance of another person.

GEN. COWAN, Acting Secretary of the Interior, has given his decision that the Cherokees have the right to tax Texas cattle driven across their reservation, and, in default of payment, to seize the cattle and hold them for taxes....William Burnett, of Boston, has been appointed Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats.

General.

THE survivors of the Mexican war celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of the surrender of Mexico to the American army, on the 14th inst., by an excursion from Washington down the Potomac river. The oration was delivered by Gen. Albert Pike. Gen. Sherman was Chairman of the Committee on Literary Exercises, and the remaining committees embraced the names of many distinguished military men now in the army.

A DOZEN or more of the Bank Presidents of Chicago have united in recommending the appointment of Mr. Elmer Washburn, late Superintendent of Police in that city, for the position of Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, now vacant by the resignation of Col. Whitely.

THE great stallion trotting race at Boston, on the 15th inst., for the championship of the United States and a purse of $10,000, was won by the Kansas horse Smuggler in three straight heats—best time, 2:20.

Political.

THE Reform State Convention of Michigan assembled at Jackson on the 9th inst. and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Henry Chamberlain, Berrien county; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Turner, Shiwassee; Secretary of State, Geo. H. House, Ingham; Treasurer, W. T. Hewitt, Calhoun; Auditor-General, F. M. Holloway, Hillsdale; Attorney-General, T. McReynolds, Muskegon; Commissioner of State Land Office, Chauncey W. Greene, Oakland; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Duane Doty, Wayne; Member Board of Education, Carrol S. Frazer, St. Clair. The Committee on Resolutions made majority and minority reports. The majority report was adopted, advocating a reduction of the number and diminution of power of officers under the National Government; reduction of salaries to the extent that no fund can be raised for political purposes from officeholders; that political opinion should not be a reason for appointment to office, nor ground for removal; prohibition of recommendation to office by any Senator or Representative in Congress, and the election of all Federal officers by the people; speedy return to hard money; all banking, State and national, should be free; a tariff for revenue; a just and equitable system of taxation....The Minnesota Republican State Convention met at Minneapolis on the 9th inst., and nominated S. J. R. McMillan for Chief-Justice, and F. R. E. Cornell for Associate Justice. The platform reaffirms the principles and resolutions enunciated by the Republican party in its last State and National Conventions, and "points with especial pride to the * * * preservation of a sound currency against any ruinous inflation, inspired by speculative interests, which may be hailed as a sure guarantee of the earliest possible return to specie payments consistent with the just rights of the debtor and credit or classes of the people."....The Democrats of Arkansas have re-nominated Elisha Baxter for Governor, and Hon. E. H. English for Chief-Justice....The "Liberals" of New York met in convention at Albany on the 9th inst., and, after adopting a platform of principles, adjourned without making any nominations. The resolutions declare that sound policy requires that no President should be re-elected, condemn in strong terms the third-term principle, and demand a speedy return to specie payments.

IN the Nineteenth Ohio District, the Republicans opposed to Mr. Garfield have selected R. H. Hurlbut as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Hurlbut is a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Western Reserve. The Democrats of the district have nominated Dr. D. B. Woods, of Warren county....Gov. Baxter has peremptorily declined the nomination for Governor by the Democrats of Arkansas, and Augustus H. Garland has been chosen for the first place on the ticket. Garland was a member of the Confederate States Congress. ....The Michigan Democratic Convention met on the 10th inst., accepted the chief candidates of the Reformers, and adopted their specie-payment resolution with some changes. The Reformers were content with demanding an early return to specie, but the Democrats advocate an immediate repeal of the Legal-Tender act, to take effect not later than July 4, 1876.

THE Nebraska Democratic Convention met at the State Capital on the 10th inst. and put in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, A. Tuxbury; Secretary of State, John A. Shirley; Treasurer, Robert Jordan; Congress, J. W. Savage. The resolutions declare in favor of the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country by steadily opposing inflation, by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world; oppose the enactment of sumptuary laws; favor free commerce; oppose a tariff except for revenue purposes; and hold that it is the right and duty of the State to protect its citizens against the encroachments of chartered monopolies. ....The Independent State Convention of Nebraska met at the same time and place and nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. F. Gardner; Congressman, J. D. Calhoun; Treasurer, Thompson Bissell; Prison Inspector, R. H. Walker; Attorney-General, Gen. Milton Montgomery; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. McKenzie. The platform favors "a system of currency, based on the credit of the nation, issued by the Government direct to the people, until a return to specie payments is practicable;" opposes "all combinations to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration;" opposes further land-grants to steamship monopolies; favors a tariff for revenue only, an election of President by direct vote of the people, and an equitable and uniform license law; and asks for such legislation as will protect the agricultural and industrial classes against the odious exactions of corporate power.

THE South Carolina Republican Convention met at Columbia, on the 12th inst., and nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor; R. H. Eaves for Lieutenant-Governor; R. B. Elliott Chairman of the Executive Committee. ... The delegation from Michigan in the present Congress is composed entirely of Republicans. It has been renominated without change for election to the Forty-fourth Congress.

THE Arkansas Republican State Convention decided to make no nominations.

THE New Jersey Democrats have nominated Judge Biddle for Governor. The resolutions favor the restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency of the country, advocate a revenue tariff, oppose the Civil Rights bill and a third Presidential term, and hold that corporations should be forced to a faithful performance of their duty to the public.

Foreign.

THE sitting members for Lincoln, South Renfrew, and London, in the Dominion Parliament, have been unseated for corrupt practices, and new elections ordered....The *Japan Gazette* of Aug. 21 contains an account of the murder of Mr. Haber, the German Consul at Hakodadi, by a native, who says he was actuated by a demon. He killed his victim with a sword, slashing him in the most horrible manner....The ship Euxine, while on the voyage from Shields to Aden, took fire and was destroyed. Twenty-one of her crew, who escaped in the boats, have arrived at St. Helena, after a voyage of 1,100 miles, during which neither boat saw the other. The third boat, containing the remainder of the crew, has not yet been heard from.... Paris newspapers publish an official Carlist dispatch, acknowledging that the Royalists fired on the German gunboats Albatross and Nautilus, at Guetaria. The dispatch declares that the vessels were endeavoring to effect a landing of armed men, under pretext of exercising their crews....The Berlin *Provincial Correspondenz*, in an article on the recent firing on the German gunboats by the Carlists, says that, the Albatross having returned the fire, the matter drops.... Capt.-Gen. Concha publishes a decree in the *Official Gazette*, ordering out immediately for active service 5 per cent. of all the volunteers enrolled in the Island of Cuba, to serve until the 1st of April, 1875. This will bring out about 3,500 men. Exemption of men cannot be purchased with money, those drafted being obliged to serve or provide substitutes. The Government of the Island has asked from the banks a loan of $500,000 in gold and $100,000 in paper money, which is to be returned shortly.

TWENTY persons were instantly killed, and fifty injured by a railway collision between London and Liverpool on the 11th inst.... A terrible collision occurred on the morning of the 11th inst., on the Great Eastern railway, near Norwich, England. Twenty persons were killed outright, and over fifty wounded, many of whom cannot recover.

A GREAT strike of cotton operatives at Bolton, England, has begun. The strike stops seventy-four mills, employing 13,000 hands. Forty-eight mills, employing 7,000 hands, continue operations. Subscriptions for the strikers have been opened by the trades-unions throughout the manufacturing districts....A Paris dispatch announces the death of Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, the eminent statesman and writer. He was 87 years old.

THE International Postal Congress opened its session at Berne, Switzerland, on the 15th inst....The new Electoral law in Canada bears heavily upon some innocent parties. But recently a member of Parliament was unseated for corruption. His friends were so anxious to obtain his election that they were by no means particular as to the means they employed, although he is acquitted of all corrupt intention or practice.

What it Was that Changed His Mind.

The man in the First Ward who went home very drunk a few evenings since met his wife at the door. She had been waiting for him. When he attempted to pass her and seek his virtuous couch she flung a pail of slop into his face. "There," said she, "take that and go back to the saloon and spend the rest of the night with kindred spirits. I have cared for a drunken man as long as I propose to." The next day the man signed the pledge, went to work, and a night or two ago took his wife a new dress and a resolution of thanks for having covered him with slops, saying that for years he had been in the habit of filling himself with slops, and that the outside application had brought him to see how mean a part he had been acting. Good for the slop-pail crusade. —*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

BEECHER-TILTON.

The Scandal Revived Again—Second Statement of F. D. Moulton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Moulton's statement appeared in the late editions of the *Graphic*, of which an immense number were sold, special editions being also simultaneously published in Boston, Albany, and various cities of the Northeast. The excitement created here by its appearance was not great, the interest in the scandal being greatly wearied out by the long and numerous statements. It appears that after the scene in church, where Moulton narrowly escaped being mobbed, he went home, and at once began to write his statement. He took it when finished to the *Graphic* office, but it was so violent in language, and so unlike his former statement in tone, that he was urged to submit it to Gen. Butler.

He went to Boston, and Butler, as his counsel, insisted on remodeling the whole statement. This was done only after several days' labor. It is, as printed, a legal argument very strong in many parts, and bears unmistakable touches of Butler's pen. Most of the space is devoted to prolix and needlessly long defenses of Moulton against Beecher's insinuations of blackmail and falsehood, and to the charge that, as the scandal approached a climax, Moulton turned against Beecher to help Tilton. The first part of the statement is devoted to showing that Moulton worked to avoid publicity until the last moment, and that, in the efforts to conciliate and silence Tilton, he was aided until the last moment by not only Beecher, but Tracy. Indeed, Tracy is severely attacked. He is represented as begging Tilton, with tears in his eyes, not to submit a statement charging adultery. This failing, Tracy is pictured as trying to secure an adjournment of the committee, so that Tilton would have no one to present his statement to. This failing, Tracy refused to be present when Tilton was to appear.

Moulton then proceeds to call attention to some of Beecher's alleged misstatements, one of which is the averment that the only copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession was torn to pieces in his own presence on the night of Dec. 30, 1870. Moulton says that paper was delivered into his hands on the night of the meeting of Beecher and Tilton at his house. In regard to this point Moulton says:

When Beecher was first charged with his adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and afterwards when I demanded the retraction from him, he asked me, "What will you do with it if I give it up?" I answered: "I will keep it as I keep the confession of your act—honorably. I will protect it with my life, as I would protect the other with my life." I may be allowed to say here that at this remark I made reference to the pistol in my overcoat pocket, which I always carried in the night, as emphasizing the extremity of my defense of the papers. Yet Mr. Beecher says, "He made no verbal threats, but, opened his overcoat, and, with some emphatic remark, he showed me a pistol." Why misrepresent? Is it possible that he gave his confidence at once to a man who extorted the paper from him with a pistol? Yet Beecher's Committee make a point of this prevarication in their argument for the accused. After the tripartite covenant I handed back that same paper to Tilton at the request of his wife, in order that she might be satisfied and herself destroy it. Now, which of these statements is true? Let cotemperaneous facts and acts answer. It will be remembered that that meeting was on Friday night, the 30th of December, 1870. Mrs. Tilton sent me a note, heretofore published, dated next Saturday morning, in the following words:

MRS. TILTON TO MOULTON.

"SATURDAY MORNING.

"MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and one which I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me, and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request. Yours truly,

"E. R. TILTON."

The "letter" referred to, of course it will be seen, is the "confession," the only letter I then had of hers referring to this matter. And again, to show that I cannot be either mistaken or untrue, I refer to Mrs. Tilton's note to Beecher of April 21 following:

"FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

"MR. BEECHER: As Moulton has returned, will you use your influence to have the papers in his possession destroyed? My heart bleeds night and day at the injustice of their existence."

Would not Tilton have caused such paper to be preserved after he had founded an accusation upon it? This falsehood was put in by Beecher's lawyers lest Tilton might produce a copy, as my statement had not then been published with its documentary evidence.

The next point is in regard to Beecher's alleged want of veracity concerning the letter of contrition, in which he uses the expression "Humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God." Moulton proceeds to explain at length the circumstances under which that letter was written. It was, he says, at Beecher's own dictation, and read by him carefully before he put his signature to it.

Moulton next brings what purports to be his proofs that Beecher and Mrs. Tilton renewed their intimacy after the confession was made, and after both had given assurance to Tilton that they would not meet except through him. In support of this statement, he produces the following invitation to Mr. B. from Mrs. T.:

"WEDNESDAY.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again [sic]. I did not dare to tell you till I was sure; but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. Spring has come. Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but I can wait for the beyond. When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father."

And the following note from Mr. B. to Mrs. T.:

"The blessing of God rest upon you. Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like spring (*sic*) upon winter, and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know, none but God, through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered. There was Mount Sinai; there was the barren waste, and there was the alternation of hope and despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the promised land! Or, like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are alike amazing. Could God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and, while doing it, to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks. If it would be of comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true inwardness (*sic*), the outcome of your inner life, it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you (*sic*), and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature—may not others partake?"

"Was there ever," says Moulton, "a plainer case of renewal of intimacy, to say the least, than this? Mark also, amid the prayers to God contained in the longer note, Beecher's suggestion that Elizabeth can write him now with safety, because he is living at home with his sister, *i. e.*, his wife is away."

Moulton next proceeds to give in detail Beecher's alleged confessions to him of his adultery with Mrs. Tilton. He says:

I have before stated that the first confession was made on the night I went for the "retraction" of Mrs. Tilton; that I there told him: "Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and you have done great injury to Tilton otherwise," and I say further in my published statement "that he confessed and denied not, but confessed," as he did not deny this charge so explicitly made by me. Whatever inferences I have made from his words at other times, he certainly could not have mistaken mine at this time. When speaking of the relations of men and women, "criminal intercourse" has but one legal or literary meaning, even to clergymen. It, however, seems necessary that I should go still further, which I do, and I say that on that evening he confessed to me his relations with Mrs. Tilton in language so vivid that I could not possibly mistake or forget it. He said: "My acts of intercourse with that woman were as natural and sincere in the impression of my love for her as the words of endearment which I addressed to her. There seemed to be nothing in what we did together that I could not justify to myself on the ground of our love for each other, and I think God will not blame me for my acts with her. I know that at present it would be utterly impossible for me to justify myself before man."

This is impressed upon my mind because it was the first enunciation or justification of the doctrine of free love that I had ever heard. Not only on the occasion of handing back Mrs. Tilton's retraction, and when giving me the letter of contrition of Jan. 1, 1871, did he particularize with regard to the feelings that influenced him to do as he did with Mrs. Tilton, but in many of the conversations I held with him he strongly adverted to the absorbing love which he felt for the woman, and to the joys of his intercourse with her, which he always justified because of that love.

If my testimony is to avail anything in this matter, I here connect it now fully to the statement heretofore made by me, which I then softened by omitting details of language which I thought it best for public morality should be suppressed, and I call attention to the fact made in my previous statement, that, in the presence of myself *and another witness*, whom I still feel reluctant to bring forward (of course not Mr. Tilton), both Mrs. Tilton and Beecher admitted, in language not to be mistaken, that continued sexual intimacy had existed between them, and asked advice as to the course to be taken because of it.

Moulton next devotes himself at great length to the exposure of alleged disreputable transactions with other women. This is the most important part of the statement, and relates particularly to the long-suppressed charges of Henry C. Bowen against Mr. Beecher, which Moulton avers were charges of adultery with five different women, including one charge of rape. In regard to the latter charge, Moulton says that Beecher confessed to him the act of criminal intercourse, but denied having used violence, and alleged that the woman, though unmarried, "had had previous experiences of the same sort." This revelation, Moulton says, was made to him twelve days after the confession of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and while he was engaged with H. B. Claflin and others in settling up Tilton's difficulty with Bowen. He told Beecher that unless he wished to remain in Bowen's power he must get from the woman in question a retraction of the charge. This he (Beecher) undertook to do, and he brought Moulton a paper from the woman, which was not a retraction, but a statement that she had made a certain charge against Beecher to Bowen which she regretted: that she was now on friendly [illegible] with Beecher. This letter Moulton publishes without the signature. The language imputed to Beecher in this narrative is perfectly disgusting.

In regard to Beecher's alleged contemplation of suicide, Moulton says:

Having made an allusion to Beecher's proposed suicide, it may be well for me to state here the full circumstances of his confession concerning his proposed design. He told me, and showed to another in my presence, that he had within reach in his own study a poison which he would take if the story of his crime with Elizabeth should ever come to the public. He told me of a visit which [illegible] made to a photographer's gallery where he learned that one of the employes had mistaken a glass of poison for a glass of water, and, having taken and drunken it, had fallen dead with scarcely time to drop the glass. Beecher said that was what he wanted for himself, and under the plea of making some photographic experiments, he procured some of this same poison from the photographer, which he told me he intended to use if an intimation of his crime should be made, and then he said "it would be simply reported that Beecher died of apoplexy; but God, and you, and I will know what caused my death." If those who blame me could have looked into his grief-stricken face, and listened to the tones of his voice in great emergencies, in which he said there was no refuge for him but in death, they would have felt impelled to do as generous and open-hearted a service as I practiced toward him. It would have taken a harder heart than mine, being witness of his sorrows, not to forget his sins.

War in Louisiana.

Affairs in Louisiana have assumed a serious aspect. The people of New Orleans are in revolt against the State and municipal authorities. They are gathering as militia, and act under the orders of Penn, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor with McEnery, and who, in the latter's absence, issues his proclamations and commands as Governor of Louisiana.

The immediate provocation of the outbreak on the 14th inst. was the seizure of arms consigned to private firms in New Orleans. Three citizens were arrested on the charge of having in their possession stands of arms and quantities of ammunition to be used in assisting the secret organization known as the White League, and against the Metropolitan Police. Subsequently Gen. Badger, the Chief of Police, Mr. Curtis, the Clerk, and Judge McArthur were brought before Justice Houston. They were committed to jail for contempt in refusing to deliver over the arms that had been seized, but they were immediately pardoned by Gov. Kellogg. The search and seizures were continued throughout last week, and Sunday's papers contained a call, signed by fifty merchants, for a mass meeting at Clay's statue, on Canal street, to protest against the seizures and other outrages. This call had a response in the gathering of an immense throng of people, filling the streets for several blocks around. The meeting passed a resolution calling upon Kellogg to resign, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him for his answer. He declined to receive any communication on the ground that it came from an armed and lawless mob. When his answer was received, the word went forth to disperse for arms. Men went to their houses only to return with rifles, shot-guns and small arms, and to proceed against the existing Government. The Mayor's office was invaded, and the Mayor had to give way. Penn, as Acting Governor, issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens between the ages of 18 and [illegible] to join the militia.

The first conflict between the citizens and the Metropolitan Police occurred on the levee. Gatling guns and Winchester rifles on one side and the motley arms of a mob on the other were sufficient to make a list of casualties estimated at twenty killed and fifty wounded.

United States troops were at the Custom-House, but took no part in the fight. Reinforcements were expected. At last accounts the citizens were throwing up barricades in the streets, and the revolt threatened to assume some of the fierceness and wildness of a revolution in Paris.

It is stated that Gov. Kellogg has called upon the President for Federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session.

LATER—THE M'ENERY GOVERNMENT IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE OFFICES.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 15th of September says: The Kellogg Government has been overthrown, and the entire city is in the hands of his opponents.

Lieut.-Gov. Penn, who was elected in 1872, has taken the reins of government, and will at once install in office all those who were elected at the same time. The courts will be at once reorganized, and the entire machinery of the State Government set in motion—not only in this city, but throughout the State. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Gov. Penn this morning appointed Thomas Boylan, the well-known detective, Chief of Police. Mr. Boylan is now organizing a force.

The Cotton Exchange closed at 1 p. m. as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate State Government of Louisiana.

At 3 p. m., in response to a notice signed by the committee of the Canal street meeting, a large number of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street, and, preceded by a band of music, escorted Lieut.-Gov. Penn from his residence to the State-House, where he took possession of the Executive Department, which was unoccupied. In this movement at least 10,000 persons participated, and the Lieutenant-Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval along the route.

About 2 p. m. some 3,000 of Gen. Ogden's militia, armed with captured guns, moved from Jackson square *en route* for the armory on Carondelet street. As they passed the Custom-House, the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and, taking off their hats, gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which were returned by the militia with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom-House, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout.

A dispatch has been sent to President Grant requesting him to recognize the McEnery and Penn Government, which is in quiet and peaceable possession of this city and State.

The total number killed in Monday's fight foots up 26 Metropolitans and 9 White Leaguers.

Gen. Badger is not dead, and it is thought his life will be saved, with the loss of an arm and leg.

HOW THE AFFAIR IS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington telegram of the 15th says: The President, in conversation to-day, expressed his surprise at the conduct of the opponents of the Kellogg Government in resorting to arms to maintain their political position, or, in other words, inaugurating a civil war. He had to many citizens of Louisiana expressed a kindly disposition toward the people, and hoped for better things; but it seemed that they had misjudged if they thought that a resort to violence on their part would pass by unheeded by the Government. The President to-day issued a proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days. After signing the proclamation, the President himself wrote two military orders, addressed to the commander at New Orleans, saying in effect that he must protect life and preserve peace to the best of his ability.

A Cabinet meeting was held on the 16th, at which it was determined to extend the protection of the Federal Government to the Kellogg party, on the same principle set forth in an order to Gen. Sherman, through the Adjutant-General, directing that, as his proclamation recognizing Baxter as the lawful Governor of Arkansas had been issued, he was to be protected in that position by the United States forces, if necessary. In accordance with this determination the following dispatch was sent immediately by the Adjutant-General of the army to Gen. Emory, commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Under no circumstances recognize the insurgent government of Louisiana. Within five days from date of proclamation to the insurgents, such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

"By order of the President.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Adjutant-General."

"Doesticks."

Doesticks, you may recollect, began writing his droll extravaganzas for a Detroit daily more than twenty years ago. Novel and laughter-provoking, they were widely copied and gave him so much reputation that he was soon invited by the *Tribune*, in this city, to take a position on its staff. He accepted with alacrity, continuing his sketches in that journal, and subsequently publishing six or eight books, most of which had a large sale. Capable of good work outside of his specialty, he was at one time the dramatic critic of the paper. His peculiar vein was exhausted after a while; but he continued to delve in it until the public, growing weary of the monotony and repetition, would have no more of it.

Thompson married Fanny Fern's daughter, and for several years after making this his home was a conspicuous figure in journalism. If he had not genius he had the eccentricity vulgarly associated with it, and by the habitual indulgence of this eccentricity, lost his usefulness. He left the *Tribune* long ago, and has been earning for some time a precarious livelihood by irregular reporting, and by contributing articles of the old, though deteriorated sort to some of the sensational weeklies. His career, which at the outset promised to be brilliant, has been the very opposite. They who may have envied him once would hardly envy him now. Little more than a name, even that is well nigh forgotten. He looks very different from what he did twenty years ago. He was then a handsome, dark-haired, dark-eyed youth, full of vivacity, hopefulness and ambition. Now he is decidedly stout, not to say coarse in appearance; his comeliness, all the fine lines of his face and his symmetry of figure, have gone forever. It is thought that his early success turned his head; led him to folly, which ultimately became fatal to every expectation and aspiration he had cherished. —*New York Letter.*

Spurgeon.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, while in London, went to hear Mr. Spurgeon, and writes as follows of that great preacher: "He just plants that broad, fat figure of his before the crowded thousands, and opens his homely mouth, and a ceaseless stream of racy English, pure gospel truth and trenchant appeal to the conscience, pours out as steadily as water from Croton Reservoir. His notes would not cover more [illegible] the back of an ordinary envelope. He never precomposes one sentence, but he has the whole Bible on the end of his tongue, and uses it with rare discretion and point. His versatility is wonderful. He superintends a church of 5,000 members, a theological school, an orphanage, and several other institutions, edits a newspaper, preaches three sermons a week, writes books of Biblical commentary, publishes his own Almanac, and has prepared fifty hymns [illegible] 'Our Own Hymn Book,' which is the collection used by his mammoth congregation."

COST OF MANUFACTURED IRON.—A journal connected with the metal trade gives the following curious estimate of the value of a piece of iron, costing in its rough state one franc, after being employed for different manufactures: Made into a horse shoe is worth 3f; into agricultural implements, 4f; forged into ornaments, 43f; converted into needles, 75f; into steel buttons, 900f; employed as polished steel for decorative purposes, 2,000f; and made into shirt studs, 6,000f.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WOOD contains a large percentage of potash, and some phosphates—hence a liberal dressing of wood ashes, alone or with manure, is of great advantage, and if some bone-dust or superphosphate of lime can be added all the better.

HOLSTEINS FOR MILK.—It has been found by accurate trial of different dairies that it takes from twenty-seven to twenty-eight pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, and a gentleman in a late agricultural meeting stated that it would take twenty-seven to twenty-eight pounds of [illegible]. W. W. Chenery, of Belmont, has cows that have given seventy-six pounds of milk a day. Simpson, of Cambridgeport, has cross-bred Holstein cow that gave 6,390 quarts of milk in a year; the half-bloods it is said, being nearly as good as the thoroughbreds.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A BEE STORY.—I will give you a little of my experience in killing black queen bees. I took two queens and a few worker bees out of two stands and inserted Italian cells instead. I put them in separate wire cages, and, wanting to kill the queens, I submerged them all in a pail of water. After full three hours, being sure they were entirely dead, I took them out, and on examining them they showed signs of life, and now three hours after they are all lively. So I think that is not the right way to kill queens.—*Joseph Clizbe, in the National Bee Journal.*

POINTS OF A DAIRY COW.—Mr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, gives the following in a recent address: If we collate the points of six noted dairy breeds, the Fifeshire, as described by Magne; the Yorkshire, which is the milking, unimproved Shorthorn, by Haxton; the Jersey, by Allen; the Suffolk, by Kirby; the Brittany, by Gramgee; and the Aryshire, by Alton, we find that the preponderance of points mentioned, are as follow: Head long; muzzle, fine; throat, clear; neck, slender; shoulders, thin; chest deep; brisket, small; back, straight; thighs, flat and thin; ribs, arched; pelvis, roomy; belly, large; legs small and short; udder, large, square, well formed.

HOW DRAINS ACT.—The water which runs into drains dug in tough clay soil enters from the sides and the bottom, and not from immediately above the drain. The toughest clay is sufficiently permeable to water to allow it to pass through readily, and after the drains have been in operation for some time, regular and permanent water channels become established in the soil leading from above to the bottom of the drains. In digging drains in tough, compact clay, numerous small veins of water are cut, which show very clearly how readily the water will pass through such soil as soon as outlets are provided. The advantage of the deeper drains is thus explained, and it is readily seen that their influence extends further in proportion to their depth.

HATCHING GREASED EGGS.—A correspondent of the *Fanciers' Gazette*, an English journal devoted to fancy and pet stock, says that some relatives of his had at one time an Aylesbury duck and drake which had been accidentally poisoned. They had at the time, however, seven of their eggs which had been buttered for preservation for the table, and these, with much fear as to the result, were placed under a hen, and produced six strong young ducklings, although the eggs were six weeks out at the time they were set. Since that time, they and their neighbors have always set greased eggs, with the most gratifying results. Although this statement was received with a howl of incredulity, it has since been confirmed by the reported experiences of others. One gentleman states that he possessed a very choice strain of fowls; and, to prevent his neighbors from hatching the surplus eggs he sold, he carefully buttered them. Soon, however, he found that his choice fowls were becoming quite common in the neighborhood; and, to satisfy himself if the thing could be done, he set some buttered eggs, himself, and found that they hatched as well as the others. The theory is that the nest and the feathers of the hen [illegible] off the grease and free the pores of the shell, thus admitting the air, which is doubtless essential to the vitality of the egg.

CONFIDENCE IN ANIMALS.—In an admirable article on this subject the *New England Farmer* says: Horses and oxen should have such confidence in their drivers, that they will willingly and repeatedly make all reasonable effort to do as they are bidden. A team should never be told the second time to start an unreasonable load. We don't believe a horse would ever become balky if it were never misused by overloading and whipping. It is our best horses, those that are full of spirit and spunk, that get balky, and not the "lunkheads," that don't know enough to know when they are misused. What is it but a feeling of confidence that makes the patient horse stand for hours in harness, unhitched, waiting the return of his master to give him the word to go, before he will leave his tracks? And what is it but this same confidence in his master, that makes a well trained horse willing to be driven over uncertain places, across shaking, dilapidated bridges, and up to noisy, pokerish looking locomotives, with their puffing smoke-stacks and screaming whistles?

WATERING HORSES AFTER MEALS.—It is the practice with many horsemen to give their horses no water until after they have eaten their allowance of feed. Concerning this practice a veterinarian writes: "A full drink of water immediately after being fed should never be allowed to horses. When water is drunk by them the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines, and little of it is retained in the stomach. In passing through the stomach, however, the water carries considerable quantities of the contents to where it lodges in the intestines. If, then, the food of horses' stomachs is washed out before it is digested, no nourishment will be derived from the feed. In Edinburgh some old horses were fed with split peas, and then supplied with water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas from fifty to sixty feet into the intestines, where no digestion took place at all."

Mr. Cassle is quite correct in the views set forth regarding the injurous effects of large quantities of water swallowed immediately after eating. A small quantity of fluid swallowed along with, or immediately after dry food, beneficially softens it and assists in its subdivision and digestion. An inordinate supply of water, or of water fluid, on the other hand, proves injurious. It dilutes unduly the digestive secretions it mechanically carries onward the imperfectly digested food, and thus interferes with the proper functions of the canal and excites indigestion and diarrhea. These untoward effects are especially apt to occur where horses freely fed and too liberally watered are shortly put to tolerably quick work. There is no more infallible method of producing colic, diarrhea, and inflammation of the bowels. The horse is not peculiar in this respect; dogs, and even their masters, similarly suffer from copious draughts of water immediately after eating much solid food—*New England Homestead.*

Domestic Recipes.

LEMON CAKE.—One cup butter, three cups sugar, one cup thick milk, one teaspoonful of soda, the rind and juice of two lemons. Bake in bread-dishes.

CRACKER PIE.—Eight crackers, pounded fine, on which pour boiling water to soften; eight tablespoonfuls of vinegar, sight of sugar, one lemon; if too stiff, add water.

POTATO CUSTARD.—Ten potatoes boiled soft, six or eight eggs, sugar to your taste, one cup milk, quarter pound butter, nutmeg, essence of lemon, brandy and wine to your taste. Mash the potatoes very fine.

RAISIN CAKE.—One pound sugar, half pound butter, one and a half pounds flour, four eggs, half-pint thick milk, one teaspoonful of soda, same of cream of tartar, one nutmeg, half a pound raisins, half a pound currants.

SPONGE CAKE.—Take six eggs, the weight of the six in loaf-sugar, and the weight of three eggs in fine flour. Pound and sift the sugar, break the eggs into a basin, add the sugar, and whisk them together for twenty minutes, then stir in the flour. Do not beat it at all, and send at once to a quick oven.

BISCUITS.—Three pounds of flour, one pound of white, sifted sugar; half a pound of raisins, half a pound of currants, six eggs, two ounces candied peel, cut small; three-quarters of a pound of butter. Beat to a cream, and mix all together. If too stiff, work with a little cream. They must be rolled out the size and thickness of a crown-piece.

GINGERBREAD.—Stir into one pound of good brown sugar one quart of good molasses; cut up one and a half pounds of good butter; mix them all well together and heat them; when cool, stir in four pounds of sifted flour, four teaspoonfuls of ground ginger of the best quality and strong, four teaspoonfuls of carraway seeds, two carefully-grated lemons, and a little salt. Mix these well; then make the cakes and bake in tins. They are better for keeping awhile.

JUMBLES.—Beat one pound of butter with half a pound of white sugar to a cream, reserving half a pound of sugar to roll them with; beat to a froth the whites of three eggs, with a little grated nutmeg and rose-water; then stir in with a knife as much flour as will thicken them to the consistency of smooth, soft dough; then turn them out and roll in the reserved sugar. Either cut around with a wineglass, or roll them long, and unite the ends in about eight inches in circumference.

TO COLOR COTTON RED.—Take muriate of tin two-thirds of a teacup; add sufficient water to cover the goods well. Bring to boiling heat, putting in the goods one hour, and stirring often. Take out the goods and empty the kettle, and put in clean water with Nicaragua wood, one pound, steeping for half an hour at hand heat; then put in the goods and increase the heat for one hour, not bringing it to a boil at all. Air the goods and dip as before. Wash without soap. This will not fade.

LEMON CHEESE-CAKE.—Pare two lemons very thin; put the rind to soak in half a pint of cold water. Put into a nicely-tinned saucepan one pound of loaf-sugar, six ounces of fresh butter, six eggs, the yolks and whites a little beaten, and the water in which the rind has been soaked. Keep this mixture well stirred until it becomes about as thick as ordinary honey. Pour it into a jar, and it will keep good for several weeks. Line dishes or patty-pans with nice puff-paste, and put in the cheese-cake. It should not be browned in the oven, but should be a nice, bright yellow color.

Alcohol on the Farm.

The *Temperance Worker* gives a realistic picture of the results of the constant application of alcohol to the stomach:

Alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow his field with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his buildings, break the glass out of the windows and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and polish from his manner, subdue his reason and arouse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maiden, as well as to the farmer; for, in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respecter of persons.

MR. JOHN BURNS recently gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Shipping. He stated that his firm (the Cunard Company) employ 6,000 men "all told;" that they shipped and discharged throughout last year 42,000 sailors; and that their fleet consists of 49 steamers of 90,000 tons and 15,000 horse-power. According to the "Statesman's Year Book," the German Imperial navy consisted last year of 41 steamers of 87,000 tons and 8,000 horse-power, manned by 3,500 men and boys.

Deafness.

Probably the most frequent way in which the ears are injured is by the attempt to clean them. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and in the healthy state fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is the *wax.* Perhaps the reader has never heard what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin, fine scales, and these peel off one by one from the surface of the passage, and fall out imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean, smooth surface. In health the passage of the ear is never dirty; but if we attempt to clean it, we infallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has no doubt a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, and those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ears out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to ears than all other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane much more than it gets out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curve which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear its inner surface with a substance like the ear-wax, and then try and get it out so by a towel! But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passage, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up and become extremely hard, and these are also pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness which ensues, but pain and inflammation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased, and worse may follow. The ear should never be cleaned out with the screwed-up corner of a towel. Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach.—*Hinton's Physiology for Practical Use.*

Remarkable Case of Preservation.

The London correspondent of the New York *Graphic* writes, under date of [illegible] 28:

Forty-eight years ago Bishop Milner, a Roman Catholic Prelate of England, author of the "End of Controversy" and other works, died, and was buried in Wolverhampton, in a tomb which had been cut in the rock. The other day the tomb was opened, and the coffin, which was of oak and lead, was removed to be buried in a church. The coffin was opened, and although the body had not been embalmed it was found whole and entire and not at all decayed. It was covered with a neat and elegant plaited shroud made of flannel and trimmed with amber silk. The hands were placed by the sides of the body; there was no ring on the finger, or indeed any sign whatever to show that it was the body of a priest or bishop. The face wore its natural color, save a small part, covered with a kind of white mold; the tip of the nose was of a dark color, the hands were discolored, though perfect, and like the hands as represented in the portrait of the bishop. A scapular was suspended from the neck. During the course of this and the following day hundreds of people came to see the body. Several who had known the bishop well in life now distinctly recognized him in death. The coffin having been open from Thursday morning at ten o'clock until four in the afternoon of Friday, the body assumed a dark brown hue, yet it has retained its former size and shape, the flesh remaining firm. The ceremony of reinterment took place on Monday, the 24th instant, and was performed by the clergymen of the town. But a still more remarkable case of the preservation of a body is reported to-day. The great painter, Leonardo de Vinci, died in France in 1519, and was buried in Ambroise Castle in a stone sarcophagus. The other day some workmen engaged in repairing the castle opened the sarcophagus, and the body, which had been buried for 355 years, was found in a state of perfect preservation. The Comte de Paris has ordered it to be transferred to the chapel of the castle.

Watch Your Carpets—A New Pest.

Considerable outcry, says the Rochester *Union [illegible] Advertiser*, is being made in neighboring villages concerning the ravages of a new pest that has lately arisen; namely, the carpet-bug. These bugs are described as being about twice the size of the common *cimex lectularius*, or bed-bug, and covered with hair. Their color is muddy black. The first time these bugs were heard from in this section was at Danville last year, where they did considerable damage. This year they have increased and extended their territory, for it seems that they have become a source of extreme annoyance in Brockport. A lady who resides in that village informed a reporter of this paper yesterday that there is not a single house that has escaped their depredations. In her house, she said, every room was infested with them, and they had eaten large holes in every carpet in the house. Their favorite mode of procedure is to follow the seam of the boards and eat their way clear through. In some instances the carpet has been eaten through so clean that it looks as if it had been cut with a very sharp knife. In other rooms they had eaten large patches out of it, generally picking out the center of a breadth. The lady referred to says she has tried everything to get rid of them, but without avail. Tobacco seems to make them livelier than ever, and as for bug-poison, they regard it as a luxury and grow fat on it.

A GOOD brother in a church of Miami county, Ohio, while giving in his experience not long ago, said: "My brethern, I've been tryin' this nigh on to forty years to serve the Lord and get rich both at once, and I tell yer it's mighty hard sleddin'."

ONE hundred and fifty barrels of mackerel were lately taken, at one haul, on the coast of Maine.

All Sorts.

GILT will not long hide guilt.

THE pen is the tongue of mind.

THE evening of life brings with it its lamps.

BEAUTY makes virtue shine, and vices blush.

VULGARITY, profanity and vileness are not wit or humor.

WARNING to bald heads—"Death loves a shining mark."

GEN. KILPATRICK, of cavalry fame, has married a Chilian lady and become a merchant.

GRACE GREENWOOD and her daughter are in their new cottage under the shadow of Pike's Peak.

THE safe of the *Paducah Kentuckian* was broken open the other night by burglars, and three bunches of lead pencils and seven nickels abstracted.

THE witty wife of a noted physician advises her husband to keep away from the funerals of his patients, as it looks too much like a tailor carrying home his work.

MAJOR R. HEINISCH, of Newark, N. J., the first manufacturer to apply the welding of iron and steel to the making of shears, died, recently, in the 74th year of his age.

THE Richmond, Va., public schools will not hereafter hold any sessions in June, July and August, those months being the most trying and sickly of the year to the young.

REV. HENRY BOEHM of Jersey City, was a hundred years old on the 8th of June. He has been a Methodist preacher seventy-five years, and preached lately at Bloomfield.

AT the approach of death the thumbs of the dying, as if impelled by some vague fear, seek refuge under the fingers, and when thus found are an almost certain announcement of the end.

ASSAYING at the New Orleans mint is about to be recommenced, no business having been performed there since June 26, 1861, when the Confederate authorities took possession of it.

A DAILY paper has the following among its marine notices: "The schooner Albatross was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland on the 11th instant, the captain swimming ashore, and the female cook also, she being insured for $15,000, and heavily laden with iron."

THE man who built the first omnibus that ran in Broadway, New York, forty years ago, Mr. Christian E. Meyer, of Brooklin, was married the other day to Miss Sarah Hulse, of that place. The age of Mr. Meyer is 73, which goes to prove that omnibus-making is the healthiest trade going.

MR. PICKLE has married Miss Onion, in the city and county of New York. It was an "onion" of hearts, and Mr. Pickle loved his "chow-chow" to distraction. When some little pickelilies shall have blessed this bed of pickled onions, what is sauce for the goose will be sauce for the gander.

RECORD is made of the preternatural sagacity of a horse in Lockport. He trotted alone into a smithy where the day before he had been shod. He was lame, and in pulling off one of his shoes it was found that a cruel nail had been driven into his foot. It is not every man who is wise enough to go to the doctor when it is necessary, or to keep away from the doctor when it is unnecessary.

ON the shores of Long Island Sound, near Norwalk, Conn., recently took place one of the weightiest meetings of the age. The Fat Men's Association met to enjoy the creature comforts of a clam bake. There was a man around whose stature of five feet four there clung 369 pounds of oleaginous matter. None weighed less than 200 pounds. When the Falstaffian crew had lined the inner man they tripped it on the light fantastic toe to the bewitching melody of Strauss. Well might the astonished clam exclaim: "Oh! flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified!"

COMPOSERS are, as a rule, excellent examples of longevity, as the following list, prepared by a Parisian paper, will testify: Gossec died at 96, Auber at 90, Monsigny at 88, Campra at 84, Cherubini at 82, Rameau at 81, Haydn at 77, Spontini at 77, Rossini at 76, Salieri at 75, Handel at 74, Paisiello at 74, Lesueur at 74, Gluck at 73, Piccinni at 72, Gretry at 72, Meyerbeer at 70, S. Bach at 65, Halevy at 63, Boieldieu at 59, Beethoven at 57, Delayrac at 56, Lulli at 54, Mehul at 54, A. Adam at 53, Donizetti at 50, Cinerosa at 47, Nicolo at 43, Herold at 41, Weber at 40, Chopin at 39, Mendelssohn at 38, Mozart at 35, Dollini at 33, Schubert at 31, and Pergolese at 26 years.

[illegible]oing a Dun.

"I [illegible] small bill against you," said a pernicious-looking collector as he entered the store of one who had acquired the character of a hard customer. "Yes, sir, a very fine day, indeed," was the reply. "I am not speaking of the weather, but your bill," replied the collector in a loud key. "It would be better if we had a little rain." "Confound the rain," continued the collector, and, raising his voice, added: "Have you the money to pay this bill?" "Beg your pardon, I'm hard of hearing. I've made it a rule not to lend my funds to strangers, and I really don't recognize you." "I'm collector for the *Daily Extinguisher* newspaper, sir, and I have a bill against you," persisted the collector, at the top of his voice, producing the bill, and thursting it in the face of his debtor. "I've determined to indorse bills for no one; you may put the bills back into your pocketbook; I really can't indorse it." "Confound your indorsement! Will you pay it?" "You'll pay it, no doubt, sir; but there's always a risk about these matters, you know. So I must decline it." "The money must be mine to-day." "Oh yes, ninety days, but I would not indorse a bill for you at a week; so get out of my store. It is seldom that I am pressed upon for an indorsement, even by a friend; on the part of a stranger, sir, it is inexplicable. Do not force me to put you out; leave the premises." The bill was returned to the *Extinguisher* office indorsed: "So dreadfully deaf that he couldn't understand."

Michigan Politics.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we arraign the party in power for its unexampled extravagance and corruption, and for its unconstitutional and dangerous usurpations of powers not delegated to the Federal government, and we demand an honest, economical and just administration of the national offices. We demand an immediate abandonment of all efforts to rule States for corrupt party purposes by an infamous alliance of carpet baggers, scalawags and bayonets. We demand the adequate punishment of all men guilty of corruption and embezzlement in office. We demand an immediate repeal of the law increasing salaries, and of the infamous "gag law" by which the party in power seeks to muzzle a free press. Denouncing its wholesale appropriation of the public domain to Credit Mobilier and other corrupt corporations, we demand of the Government a careful reservation of the remaining public lands for the use and benefit of the Union soldiers and sailors and of the actual settler. We demand a repeal of the Legal-tender act, to take effect not later than July 4, 1876, a specie basis and free banks, with a secured currency. We demand a tariff for revenue only, free from unjust discriminations that raise little or no revenue, create monopolies, unnecessarily raise the cost of living and encourage corrupt legislation, and demand the payment of all forms of the national debt in coin or its equivalent, and an equal and just distribution of the taxes and imposts required to raise the needed revenue.

Resolved, That in the management of our State affairs we demand prudence in the collection of taxes, and honesty and economy in the expenditure of money. That we condemn the management of our State finances for the reasons: 1. That with a large balance in the treasury the taxpayers in these times should be, but are not, relieved of any of their annual burdens. 2. That this large balance is loaned to the pets of a political ring, for which no adequate security is required, while if it be lost the bond of the State Treasurer is quite too small to protect the State. 3. That the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, being public records, the Legislature has refused to permit them to be thoroughly examined by the representatives of the people; the State Treasurer has refused to report to the Legislature, the location and condition of the million of money in his hands; but above all that the political majority of the Legislature has tolerated this refusal, all of which are facts well calculated to excite serious fears for the safety of our money.

Resolved That we are in favor of amending our State Constitution at the earliest time possible so that the Legislature may have power to regulate the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That when the State, impelled by a public necessity, confers corporate powers to secure a public benefit such powers must be held subject to just laws judicially interpreted and a sound public policy that protects alike the rights and interests of the State, the people and the corporation.

Resolved, That the railroad and industrial interests of our State should be identical and reciprocal, and that we have a right to such legislation as will secure reasonable and uniform rates of freight.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the voters of the State the candidates nominated by this convention, and invite all opposed to the present administration of our State and national affairs to co-operate with us in their election.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

Believing that it will be impossible to secure such reforms of administration and changes of policy as will restore the honesty and economy of the early days of the republic through either of the political parties heretofore trusted with power; tired of shuffling financial experiments and false standards of value, and deeming the encroachments of the Federal authority upon the powers for a long time exercised exclusively by the States prejudicial to our liberties, we will perfect our organization as a national reform party, and present candidates upon the following platform:

1. A reduction of the numbers and diminution of the power of the officers created under the national government.

2. A reduction of the salaries paid to such an extent that no fund for political purposes can be raised by assessment upon office-holders, and that no office shall be sought on account of its emoluments.

3. Political opinion should be neither a reason for an appointment to office nor a ground for removal therefrom, but frequent changes should be made to secure purity of administration.

4. A prohibition of recommendation to or solicitation for office by any Senator or Representative, and the election of all local general officers by the people.

5. A speedy return to hard money as the only honest standard of value.

6. All banking, State or national, should be free.

7. Adherence to the principles adopted at Lansing, August 6, 1874.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

It is questionable whether any country ever produced an organization, non-political in its character, whose growth was more rapid, vigorous and healthful than that of the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry. The wonderful rapidity with which granges have multiplied in every State of our own country, not to speak of others, and the systematic, well-ordered net-work of connection which has already been established from the district or primary grange, up through county and State to the national organization, is a marked illustration of the real executive ability of the yeomanry when called into requisition.

We have had faith from the outset that much good would come of this movement. It is the legitimate outgrowth of a deep-seated dissatisfaction—an organized protest against a train of abuses which have been gradually fastening themselves upon the governmental and business machinery of the country. Chief among the latter is the undue multiplication of what are called middlemen, and the opportunities afforded these for taking advantage of the isolated, disorganized agricultural producers.

In the broad and scientific sense of the term, middlemen are themselves producers. They are such just so far as they are instrumental in satisfying the wants and desires of men. Such agencies are indispensible. They serve an important purpose, but they may do it very inefficiently. A laxity and clumsiness have become manifest in the machinery of exchange, growing out of the want of intelligent and harmonious cooperation among the agricultural masses, on the one hand, and a willingness, not unnatural, on the part of organised capital to take advantage of the situation, on the other. The result is a waste in the producing power of the country, and in many instances an unfair distribution of the rewards of industry.

If the grange movement shall succeed in remedying these evils to any considerable extent, without inflicting others equally mischievous, it will have subserved an important end. It is destined to wield a wonderful power in the country, and along with its power comes a grave responsibility. It has serious dangers to encounter. Not least among these are false teachings of demagogues without the order and within it. As it shall grow in strength the opportunities for corruption in its own ranks, as in the case of political parties, will greatly multiply, though, from the nature of the organization, by no means to the same extent.

The members of this order have been charged by the monopoly organs with being communists. Nothing we believe could be farther from the truth than such a charge. No class of our population are more deeply interested in the preservation of all those rights and privileges which law and government were instituted to secure, than the farmer. None have a higher appreciation of the rights of property, or a keener sense of the necessity of their preservation. We have no fear of communism from such a source. On the other hand, the granges, it seems to us, if rightly managed, must prove a valable educating agency. In this fact centers our chief hope of good results. The movements of the Patrons then will be watched with interest, not by demagogues alone, but also by good and true men everywhere. With power comes responsibility. Let them bear it soberly and discreetly.—*Madison Democrat.*

"Hayseed" Forever.

"My father was a farmer before me, and I thank God that I am a farmer born." Such was the soap Porter expected to soothe the Grangers with Fourth of July last. It reminded Col. George Stanley of the Illinois orator who addressed a rural audience: "Gentlemen," said he, "I am proud to be one of you. My father was a farmer, and I am a farmer born. Yea, I may truly say I was born between two rows of corn." At this juncture a tipsy agriculturist at the further part of the house hiccoughed out: "A (hic) pumpkin, by—!"—*Eldora (Iowa) Ledger.*

Humor.

BROKEN spirits—A brandy smash.

ENGAGED in "taking stock"—Merchants and Indians.

GREAT trunk lines—Railroads running through Saratoga.

"YOU must be a quarrelsome fellow," said a phrenologist to a man whose bumps he was examining. "Say that again and I'll knock you down," was the response.

AN Ohio husband sold his oxen to get money for his wife to elope with, but he doesn't want any sympathy. He says he'd have thrown in a horse or two if she had demanded it.

A CHICAGO pork-packer, whose pew rent was raised to $25, exclaimed: "Great Cæsar! Here's a nice state of affairs—the gospel going up and pork going down. What's to become of us?"

"I SAY, boy, is that the fire?" asked a gentleman of a ragged urchin, and pointing to a dense volume of smoke that was issuing from the window of a warehouse. "No, sir, that is only the smoke," replied the boy.

"I ALWAYS have two trustworthy bows at hand," said a good-natured spinster to her niece. "Why, where are they now, aunty?" asked the niece. "Here; my elbows." And she placed her arms akimbo.

THE Boston *Globe* talks about "handsome weather." Whereupon the Troy *Whig* suggests that "if that young man wouldn't be thinking of his girl all the time when he is butchering adjective she would make a good writer."

Says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "They have had a game called kissing-croquet at Oshkosh. A girl is allowed to move her ball six inches every time she kisses a fellow. From the market reports we see that trade in tape-measures is active."

A HARTFORD man was drowned, and friends brought home the body to his afflicted wife. As they came to the front door with the corpse, the new-made widow appeared, and sadly remarked: "I guess you had better take him around to the back door, so he won't drip on the parlor carpets!"

AFTER the Prosecuting Attorney had heaped vituperation upon the poor prisoner without counsel, the Judge asked him if he had anything to say for himself. "Your honor," replied the prisoner, "I ask for a postponement for eighteen days, in order that I may find a blackguard to answer that one there."

AT a meeting in London, to receive a report from the missionaries sent to discover the tribes of Israel, Lord H—— was asked to take the chair. "I take," he replied, "a great interest in your researches, gentlemen. The fact is, I have borrowed money from all the Jews now known, and if you can find a new set I shall feel very much obliged."

A PLOWMAN up Deeside fell madly in love with the milkmaid on a neighboring farm. His love was unreturned, and in a fit of desperation the rash and misguided man rose from his bed in the middle of the night, procured a rope, went to his false lover's byre, and there, in the awful silence of the stilly hour—tied all the cows' tails together.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, September - 24, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON,
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORN,
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McANNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

Freeman Kelly has challenged his competitor, John H. Baker, to a joint discussion. Will Baker accept?

The democrats of Michigan have spoken out boldly and strongly in favor of specie payments, home rule and free trade. They even shove past Illinois in the onward movement.

The Maine election on Monday result in the election of the Radical ticket by a decreased majority, although there were over 100,000 votes polled against 80,948 last year

In Portland, the principal city of Maine, at the election in 1873, the Republicans had 640 majority. At the lection in 1874 they had but 163 majority, on a largely increased vote.

The Vermont Democrats made a handsome showing at the recent election. They reduced the Republican majority some 7,000 and gained one member of the Senate and some thirty Representatives in the Legislature.

President Grant has very kindly told a committee of Southern gentlemen that he would have certainly voted the Civil Rights Bill had it passed Congress at the last session. But the President carfully retrained from telling them what he would do when it passes next winter.

Why are soldiers' "reunions" always so plenty just before the elections?—*Hartford City Courier.*

Why are "southern outrages" always so plenty just before the elections?

Answer: To fire the nor[illegible]n heart that theives and plunderers may remain in office.

During the two years in which the Democrats managed the affairs of Indiana (in 1871-2) the total expence of the State government amounted to only $1,499,951.71. Last year under Repu[illegible]an management, it cost $1,427,[illegible],72, or only about $72,000 less than it cost the Democrats to manage things for two years. These are the simple facts and the people can judge where their interests lie when they come to vote.

The Indianopolis *Sentinel* says:—The action of Post Master General Jewell and Secretary Bristow, announcing that there shall be no more free pen-knives in their departments is meeting with fierce condemnation in official circles at Washington. The Chronicle has a plaintive editorial entitled "Good bye pen-knives," from which it would appear that without the periodical pen-knife, clerks and various departments will be unable to pare their nails or peel their apples.—The Sentinel would suggest that unless they can buy pen-knives of their own they had better bite off their nails and eat their apples without paring.—It isn't clean but it's honest.

Oliver P. Morton has sufficiently recovered his health to make a speech with the Louisiana Revolution as a text Mr. Morton is as usual, very bitter toward the people of the South; very lenient toward the scoundrels who are plundering them, and hypocritically sensitive about the poor negro. As near as we can get at it, Mr. Morton who is a sort of Raw-head-and-bloody-bones, is trying to convert the troubles of the South into an invigorating tonic for the dilapidated Republican party of Indiana.

While the revolutionary manner in which the Kellogg usurpation in Louisiana was overthrown cannot be sustained, yet it is sad to reflect that a government to which they are so largely opposed, had to imposed upon the people by the bayonet. The facts is that Louisana, when Kellogg is put back, will be ruled just at Austria and Russia are ruled—by some other authority than the will of the people. Kellogg is as much of a usurper as McEnery was, save that his usurpation is accomplished under a pretence of legal form.

A man named Salmond desiring to commit suicide chose a very sensible plan. He went to Niagara Falls, and walking quietly into the rapids was swept over the cataract. This is a sublime death and all the expenses of funeral and the ungenteel appliances of a coroner's jury are rendered unnecessary. Think of a leap over Niagara, never to be heard of more, as compared with hanging or throat cutting?—Of course the best policy is not to suicide at all, but to any one who is determind about the matter it is good advice to take a trip to the falls.

The most infamous public speech of the present year is that of Mr. O. P, Morton on the Louisiana business. It is a speech replete with barefaced misrepresentation, hypocricy, shameless lying. The attempt of the senatorial demogogue to make it appear that the "war" was a contest on the part of the Louisiana whites aganst the blacks is squarely contradicted by every event every expression, and every account and report, from every source, since the "war" begun. As a demagogue, the man Morton is tremendous. As a statesman, there are few greater humbugs.

Elections.

The *Press* shows up a rooster, for the election in Maine. It turns out that even in that darkened land the Republican majority has fallen off in porportion to the vote cast. It is squeezing pretty hard for a little juice, but as this is the first chance the *Press* has had to crow this fall, we can overlook it. Look on this picture.

RADICAL PYRAMID.

MAINE.

and then on this:

DEMOCRTIC PYRAMID
OREGON,
VERMONT,
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE,
CONNECTICUT,
NORTH CAROLINA
NEW HAMPSHIRE

John H. Baker is down in Marshall county, enlighting the farmers about their rights, telling them what a working *man* he was when a *five year old boy* on his father's farm!—how he hates railroad and all other monopolies, and how he laughs in his sleep at the thought of the apparent ease in which he can humbug the people. Let any farmer get up when John is descanting upon railroad extortion, and advocating the rights and duty of Congress to protect them by regulating the price of freights on all railroads through the State—let him ask John if he has not been the paid attorney of railroad monopolies, if he does not travel on them free of charge, if he was not engagd to rob our tax payers of their money paid in the assest in the construction of the White Pigeon, Goshen and Warsaw railroads, without completing the road?—ask John these questions and then one other, how much dependence can be put in the honesty or promise of such a man to defend the producing classes against the extortion of railroads.—*Goshen Democrat.*

The negro troubles, which occurred about ten years ago in Jamaica seem likely to be renewed. The island contains about 440,000 negroes and 15,000 whites. The colored people demanded rights which were denied them and when they attempted to frighten the authorities into yielding they were promptly put down by millitary force. About 2,000 negroes perished and the lesson had its effect during the past decade. Now they are rebellious again.

The New York Evening Post claims that free trade, home rule and hard money is a creed which it began to preach years before the World had a being. Very well; it is about time, then, that it ceased to fight one way and preach another. No journal in this country has done more than the Post for the party in power, which has set every one of these principles under its feet. The Post, contends that neither political organization is to be trusted, and yet it keeps on helping the republican party. It has declared: The remedy, we say again, is disorganization and reformation. It is substantially that which has occured in Illinoise. Call the thing a rose or any thing you please, the real question is. Will the Post work for it? Why don't that journal step forward and take a leading part in the business of disorganization and reformation? It would find a strong host of comrades around it that would follow it to certain victory.

The account of t[illegible] burning of Mill No. 1 at Fall River, on saturday becomes more terrible as the news comes in. Not less than forty young girls lost their lives and at least eighty others were more or less injured. The fire broke out in the upper story and as the only chance of escape for the inmates was by the way of an inside stairway, that was soon closed by the wall of fire. These poor creatures thus foiled in the attempt to penetrate to the outer air, were seized with the awful frenzy of despair and rushing to windows flung themselves headlong from the dizzy height. This fearful loss of lives might have been avoided entirely had there been adequate means of escape. Outside stairways would have furnished this means of escape. As it was the calamity was one of the most fearful which has ever befallen a city. The lesson is an awful one and should be heeded in the future. We doubt if the proprietor of this mill can held entirely guiltless. They owe it to their employees to provide buildings in which at least life is safe.

After working for ten years at reconstruction, the republican party has got so far advanced that the pretended governor of Louisiana has to be set on the neck of the people and held there by the general government, a congressman has to run out of Alabama for safety, and the people all through the South are according to Senator Morton, shooting each other down for the mere fun of the thing in the cotten fields and the cane brakes. This is rather slow business. At such a rate of progress, when does the party in power expect to restore anything like law and order to the South, to say nothing of prosperity and happiness? It is a simple question in the rule of three. If sombody would say just how far in advance the Louisiana of to-day is compared to the Louisiana of ten yerrs ago, the problem could be worked out. To simple minded people it looks as if reconstruction were going backward.

Senator Morton lays the blame of the failure of Southern government upon the leaders of the South, who he says were too proud to take part in the reconstructing their several states and threw the work upon ignorant negroes scalawags. The senator forgets that the southern ladies and indeed most of the revels of any standing were disfranchised at the beginning of the reconstruction era, and could not have anything to say in politics even if they wanted to. He also forgets how kindly all men who had anything to do in the rebellion were informed by himself and others of like disposition at the North that it would become them to take a back seat and not attempt to mingle in politics for a few years.—Verily a short memory is sometimes a great convenience for a popular [illegible]or. The welcome which the Southerners received when they finally did try to take a hand in their own government is a sufficient proof of the style in which their interference would have been received just after the war

A Monstrous Mockery.

The New York organ of the Washington administration thus briefly outlines the situation in Louisiana.

There open insurrection in a state, blood has already been shed, the recognised state government has been overturned by an armed mob, and if the federal power does not interfere, utter anarchy will very soon prevail. These are the facts, nakedly stated—but how much there is to modify these fact! The people who have risen against the state government have been ruthlessly plundered and oppressed; the governor who was turned out has abused his office, and the state government which has temporarily been upset was a disgrace to the whole country. If we admit one set of facts, we must admit the other also. No man can honestly survey the codition of affairs without disgust. The spectacle of United States troops being sent to New Orleans to restor the Kellogg gang to power may be pleasing to some people, but the general public can only look upon it with regret.

This is unusal language in an administration party organ. It is language indicating a spirit of independence—some truncheon flourishers of the administration would call it insubordination—that regards the plain truth as of more importance to the general public than the necessities of spoilsmen placehunters. It is a brief but suggestive statement of what evry man of respectable information knows to be the truth.

The Kellogg government of Louisiana was a disgrace to the whole country. It was more than a disgrace.—In its beginning it was a monstrous outrage, not only upon the state of Louisiana, but upon the whole country upon the federal republic assuming to be a nation governed under established forms of law. Kellogg was never elected governor of Louisiana. This fact was ascertained and determind by the senate committee apointed to investigate the matter, upon an inquirly into all facts. The committee were only not satisfied that anybody was lawfully elected; but if either candidates was lawfully elected, McEnery was the candidate. That the whole election was voied by reason of monstrous fraud was probably the conclusion which the facts would have best warranted; and upon this conclusion the administration senator, Mr. Carpenter, most vehemently insisted. His exhaustive speech on the subject, in the last session should be again read by people who would understand the monstrous outrage against our republican institutions perpetrated by the Kellogg usurpation.

F. E. DAVENPORT
CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS.
AUBURN, - - - IND.
DEALER IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
WALL PAPER,
Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c
Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and a modern

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE
Eagle Mills!
Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.
FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.
M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

ON ACCOUNT OF
REMOVAL!
Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are
CLOSING OUT!
OU[illegible]NTIRE STOCK
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN
MARKED DOWN.
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
French & English Chintz,
Summer Dress Goods,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Jackets,
Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
Ladies' White Suits,
Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
Childrens' Dresses,
Fine Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Shawls,
Fine White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Lace Articles,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's and Boy's Goods,
Friend, Customers
& Strangers
Will find [illegible] Greatly to their advantage to pa[illegible] an early visit.
Root & Company,
90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana

The Auburn
WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

The Old Reliable!
WATCHES.
CLOCKS,
at lower figures than any other house in the county
Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.
ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
In the new brick, north of Court House
GOLD PENS
&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.
MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.
ORGANS.
and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

PIONEER
STORE!
HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.
PLOWS, & Points
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Wool 40c.
Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 40 cts.
Eggs, 13 cents.
Corn 50 @ 65 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court is now in session.

The Grangers had a good time yesterday.

The schools are doing well the present term.

Pay your subscription while attending court.

Corn sold for fifty cents a bushel last Monday.

Take the COURIER to read the coming winter.

Wild pigeons are plenty in the fields and woods.

A new bridge is very much needed on Cedar-street.

Stoves, with fire in them, don't go bad these nights.

A light frost was experienced last Tuesday morning.

Vordermark's have just received a pile of new goods.

Ford's block is standing still, waiting for the plasters.

Benedict & Leasure will have fresh oysters to night.

Only one little row on yesterday. "Old Ben" started it.

Soda fountains have "closed out their summer stock."

Quite a large number of strangers are in town this week.

It used to be down town, but now its up—with the boys.

The new German Church on Jackson-st is about completed.

There seems to be an increase in business matters this week.

The cider mills about the country are beginning to work.

There appears to be general good health throughout the county.

Root & Company appear in a new advertisement this week.

The Sheriff has issued his proclamation for the October election.

We will not publish the Pioneer Sketches until after the election.

Mr. Green, of Ohio, is buying and shipping potatoes from this place.

Our Corunna correspondent must have got mashed, or something else.

Freeman Kelly, candidate for Congress speaks at Angola to-night.

We learn that Mrs. N. Tarney is recovering from a long and painful illness.

The market is crowded with peaches at one dollar per bushel. Most of them inferior.

Mrs. George Ralston has been lying quite ill for several days with an attack of fever.

The team Howard Griswold drives ran a way with a good sized load of eggs on the wagon.

Everybody should try Benedict & Leasure's fresh oysters Thursday night, at the postoffice.

The family of Mr. Wm. Valloo have had a large amount of sickness for several weeks past.

There are "forty-leven" applications for divorce in the court docket for the present term.

Charles Shepard, at the jewelry store, has returned from an extended visit to the Buckeye State.

The M. E. Social will meet with Mrs Wm. Long, Wednesday afternoon, Sept 30 All are invited.

The grangers had a fine day for their pic-nic. Changing the date made the attendance smaller.

A. J. Little lectured on temperance, in the M. E. church last Monday evening, to a large audience.

A lady gave two lectures on temperance, in this place, last week, and had crowded houses.

Germantown Wool and Zyphers in all shades and colors now on hand at Stamet's fancy store.

Love and honor makes the heart strong says one of our fellows, "but its hard for me get hold of either on 'em."

Mr. David Weaver, west of this place, is still quite low. We are informed that a tumor is the cause of his sickness.

The Presbyterians have decided to keep Rev. Mr. Fisher another year. Mr. F. is a fine preacher and an enterprising citizen.

Pure hair goods, switches curls and frizzles, just received at the fancy store in Ensley's block north of the Court House.

That which was first can't be second and will not be last. The Howe Sewing Machine for sale by R. S. KESTER, Auburn, Ind.

A new line of bugle trimmings has just been opened out at Stamet's fancy store. Also fringe and jet trimmings of every variety.

Mr. I. Culbertson lost one of his horses last week. It laid in the Court-yard that night, and the next morning its tail come up missing.

WOOD—Will our subscribers who desire to pay us in wood bring it along now.—The roads are good and we are in need of it. Be prompt in this matter.

A step ladder used in the Ensley block some time ago, belonging to Dr. Cowan, has never been returned yet. The doctor would like to know where it is.

R. S. Kester has just received another lot of the Howe Sewing Machines. All in want of a good machine, that which last a life time, should give him a call.

Tarney, the butcher, always keeps on hand nice, clean, fresh meat of all kinds. He says he is opposed to persons sticking their heads out of windows as a sign for a meat shop.

A big laugh was had by a jolly set of "roosters," at the Auburn House, the other evening, over a pumpkin story that was told by a German, who done the job in good style.

Our Catholic friends will give a grand Fair on September 29th and 30th, at the new church. We hope our citizens will turn out largely, and aid them in paying for their church.

Remember that Dr. Orr, the celebrated veterinary surger, will give a free lecture on the street next Saturday afternoon, on the diseases of the horse. The doctor understands his business and comes well recommended.

COURT—Circuit Court is now in session Judge Best presiding. The time so far has been devoted to talking, judgement on cases on defaults and making up issues. The jury will be in attendance to-day, and cases will go to trial.

Prof Perkins, the celebrated penman is teaching a very large cass in that art at the school-house, in the evening. A term includes twelve lessons and several lectures. A second term will be given, if a sufficient number desire it.

The Normal Conservatory of Music, the first term of which commences October 7, promises to be a grand success. Prof Kinsey, the Principal, is highly spoken of wherever known, while all others connected are men of good standing and character.

The Independent ticket nominated in Steuben county by the people, has a fair prospect of success. A certain ring has got control of the affairs of that county, and the people are disgusted and want a change. The only way they can obtain this is by their votes. We hope they will remember this on the day of election.

Mary J. Holmes has written some splendid stories but her Edna Browning, now for sale at Davenport's is the best she has ever produced. It shows how a young lady can rise from a life of toil and poverty, to the highest position in society. It is an American story and deeply interesting.

C. D. Hare has bought out the grocery stock of S. U. Tarney, and having added a large invoice of fresh new goods is now ready to furnish the best at the lowest prices, at this popular stand. Mr. Hare has had a large experience in this trade and has always been recognized as a fair dealing honorable business man. He will enter the business again with every assurance of a liberal patronage.

Catholic Fair.

The Grand Fair to be given at the new Catholic Church by that denomination commencing next Teusday promises to be a great success. The ladies are busy in making arrangements, and the whole town seems to be interested. Quite a number of visitors are expected from abroad. Don't forget the time and be on hand to help in the good cause.

Melvin Brandon, son of Peter B., about 12 years old, was "throwing out" sand, last Monday, and after getting the pit all cleaned out, he thought it would be nice to dig a cave in the bank. His father told him several times not to do so, but the lad went on, and in a short time the bank was on the out-side of him. Fortunately there were several men near by, and they soon dug him out. He was completely covered and after getting out walked off as natural as if the "old man's" hand had been testing the seat of his trousers—or was about to, rather.

Ladies, before you buy a sewing machine go and see the latest improved, easiest running, and best, in the world, the American Sewing Machine. Sold by T. B. Totten, Agt.

Cornmeal at Hare's feed store

THE GRANGERS

A ROUSING TURN OUT.

Flags and Banners Streaming.

A GOOD DAY FOR THE FARMERS

The Grand Granger Picnic which came off here yesterday, brought together a large concourse of people, the procession being over mile long. Flags and banners and gay decorations made it attractive, and the music from various bands gave an inspiration to the scene.

It was a magnificent gathering, and our neighbor of the *Press* might have enjoyed it, had it not been for the frequent stabs it has tried to give the movement since its inception in the county. All the known parties contributed its numbers but party fealty was ignored. Political demagogues and mountebanks found no abiding place with them, but they stood up in the strength of their manhood as independent farmers. It is a healthy sign, the yeomanry rising up in this strength against the corruption and profligacy of the age. It did us good to note that the movement is not a failure, as some have represented it. Three thousand farmers in one gathering, indicate the zeal manifested, and it wont do to decry the movement as a failure.

We notice several mottoes in the procession, such as, Union Grange. "The plow—the wealth of the nation.

Concord and Jackson Grange. "An honest laborer—the noblest work of God."

The Hicksville band headed the procession, and several martial bands were on hand with the beating of lively drums.

The procession halted at the grove, in the bottom, east of town, where a speakers stand and seats had been prepared.—Nearly all the lodges in the county were represented.

The principal speaker for the occasion was Hon. James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, no relation to the President of that name, but formerly a Republican. Mr. B. is editor of the *Sun*, the organ of the Independent party of the State.

Mr. Buchanan opened his address with a discussion of the finance question, and rather favored an expansion of the volume of currency. He made a very eloquent address, to which undivided attention was given. He made some very good points and seemed to give general satisfaction.

Mr. T. C. Elson, one of our most enterprising farmers, who had the misfortune to loose his barn by fire a few months ago raised the frame work to a more extensive one on last Tuesday. It is 64x40, bank barn, and as built gives excellent room for stabling in basement. It is jolly work raising a large structure. All the neighbors call in, and the women get up a picnic dinner. We went for the dinner. It was in full view of the barn and it was fun to look over the table and see the good things, and then see the men work over at the barn. We like raisings on account of the dinner features.

Tom Mays, while anxious not to be personal in this campaign, would like to revive the old libel that the Republican candidate for Representative, at one time, favored a dissolution of the Union.—*Press*

Tom Mays, while anxious not to be personal, would like to revive indisputable facts in regard to the republican candidate for Representative. He knowingly signed a call for the Giddings Convention at Cleveland, for a dissolution of the union, four years before Jeff Davis thought of it. If he had not the "remotest idea" what he was signing, he would hardly be a fit person to send to the Legislature.—The fact is its a bad case for Mr. Taylor, and the *Press* tries to let him down as gently as possible.

The Hicksville *Indipendent* says: The Contractor of the bridge over the Maumee river of the Baltimore road has had several drawbacks and is not advanced with the work as far as would suit either him or the company. The fault has been with those furnishing the material for building the bridge and not with the contractor.—But now they have succeeded in getting everyting on hand and the work will be pushed to completion in short order, if no unforseen circumstances happen to prevent. Two piers are completed and a third soon will be, the fourth has just been commenced, but it is at the end and can be worked to better advantage than those at the water. The iron for the bridge is arriving, and two spans of it will be put in position immediately.

Flour $1.50 at the feed store, and delivered.

Corn 65cts per bushel at the feed store.

Mr. Kelley, the people's candidate for Congress, while working at his barn a few days ago, was kicked in the face by a colt and when found he was in an insensible condition. He is now able to be around but carries the scar. But what business has a candidate for Congress around a barn yard, and working his hands rough. He ought to be located in a nice office with carpet on the floor, where he can look down on the farmer and laborer and say "poor devils" work away, and send me to Congress. That has been the custom heretofore. By voting for Baker you still keep up this custom, by voting for Kelly you vote for a man that is not above you like a lord, but an honest man with every ability to defend your interests one who has bared his arm to toil and labor like yourselves, and therefore, a full sympathy with everything that is noble and honorable.

The *Press* of last week says, "Two years ago, the *Courier* regretted exceedingly that personalities were introduced into the local campaign. Determined to give no cause for regret this year, we have studiously avoided making personal allusions to democratic candidates."

That is right and we observe the same rule as to our opponents. But when a candidate's incompetency comes up, is it to be considered personal to allude to it? On that ground the most unfit person in the county might be nominated for office and no allusion could be made to his qualifications, because of its being personal. It further says: "To prove that this insinuation is flagrantly untrue we refer to Mr. Hood's neighbors, including his democratic opponent." Our authority for making the statement comes from one of his neighbors, as we do not know Mr. Hood personally. In speaking of the relative merits of the two candidates he said Mr. Hood lacked the ability. This is from the authority the *Press* refers to. While we have nothing of a personal nature against Mr. Hood, and do not propose to be actuated by any feeling of that kind, we claim that being a candidate before the people he is public property, and we have a right to speak of his qualifications for office. We do not intend to be unjust towards Mr. Hood.

Congressional Matters.

The fact is becoming generally known that Mr. Kelly, the people's candidate, the farmer's candidate, the laboring man's candidate for Congress, is just the man to represent the laboring class of the district. For years the people have been represented by those who have no sympathy in common with those that plow and dig, and sweat for their living, and these representations have of late years been confined to one family, of which Mr. Baker is an offshoot. Somebody connected with the Defrees family has always aspired to this position, and by hook and crook they have managed to keep it there An effort was made two years ago to get John nominated, not through any fault of his wife's relations.

We would ask intelligent voters of all parties, must one family have the disposal of this office and shall it dictate who shall be their representatives? Mr. Baker was nominated because he was a prominent lawyer, an excellent speaker, and because the Defrees family desired it and John wanted it. Mr. Kelly was not nominated because he was a smart lawyer and eloquent speaker, but because he was identified with the farming interests, because he came from the ranks of the laboring man, and is honest, upright and conscientious.

Mr. Kelley pledged himself before the Convention to stand by the interests of the people, and said party would not swerve him from such a course. Everybody personally acquainted with Mr. Kelly know him to be a man of his word and he never breaks a promise. If he is elected we are morally certain he will carry out just what he promises. The farmers heretofore have had no representation from their number, the laboring man has had to put up with some professional man, but now an opportunity offers to send one of their own class to Congress. Every farmer in the District can vote for him on the pledges he has made, and we believe they will if they look at their own welfare and the interest of the country.—We give below the opinions of several of our exchanges on the nomination:

From the Ligonier Banner.

Freeman Kelly.

Authentic reports from various parts of the district are to the effect that this gentlemen's nomination for Congress gives general satisfaction to the opponents of the dominant party. While no one (and least of all Mr. Kelly himself) claims that the nominee is possessed of extraordinary ability, and while all acquainted with both candidates readily admit Mr. Baker's superiority in point of scholarly attainments, no candid man will dispute the fact that Mr. Kelly is a man of ripe judgement, of strong common sense and of unquestionable integrity. He is emphatically a representative of the farming and laboring interests, his whole life being spent in these honorable pursuits.—The farmers now have it in their power to select one of their number as their representative in the halls of Congress.

Since Mr. Kelley's nomination numberless reports have been circulated to prejudice the public mind against him. He is accused of having been a Knight of the Golden Circle, a Son of Liberty and a rebel sympathizer during the war. Such charges, at one time, might have had a damaging effect, no matter how flimsy their foundation; but the people cannot at this period be gulled and misled into a disregard of their interests by the inventions of fanatical partisans.

We have it from the most trustworty authority that these charges are utterly destitute of truth. Mr. Kelly, while he did not personally enlist in the army, was ever ready to discharge his duty as a patriotic citizen. He freely contributed his mite to the support of soldiers' families and was foremost in filling the quotas of the tp. in which he resided. We think it entirely safe to claim that so far as the war records of the rival candidates for Congress are concerned, no advantages can be claimed for Baker.

From the Goshen Democrat.

The Congressional Convention, called at Kendallville on the 9th, of men of all parties united in one common sentiment of hostility to further political corruption and restoring our country to its former purity and prosperity, gave fourth no uncertain sound. It laid down a platform of principles for its candidate which must succeed at the polls without regard to party Mr. Kelly is an old citizen of DeKalb Co. He went into the wilderness with his axe in his hand, poor in purse, but rich in all the resources of industry, pluck and perseverance. He was one of those hardy pioneers to whom the word "fail" was never known—men who have made this wilderness country of ours to blossom as the rose, and who live to enjoy the fruits of their toil. But in this struggle in the wilderness, such men have but little time for polite literature or polished society.—They must be "nature's noblemen," but not the polished professional schoolman. Such is Freeman Kelly. But in him we see the true type of his class—with purity of character, temperate, earnest in his convictions of duty, and with a strength of natural intellect which commands respect He is fluent in speech, of a good personal presence, clear intellect and proposes to challenge his competitor to a joint canvass of the district. The working class to which he belongs, making all due allowance for the advantages which his competitor as a professional lawyer of prominent standing enjoys, will learn the true worth of native manhood, where the champion of the people's cause, rough and ready, will prove an over match for the polished craftiness of his more pretentious competitor. Mr. Kelly is a democrat politically as well as socially. John H. Baker is an aristocrat, politically and socially. He is destitute of real sympathy with the masses. What he affects is put on and made to order. Not so with Mr. Kelly.—His comes by natural endowment and by that closer contact with his fellows growing out of similar pursuits. Being to all intents and purposes a working man, by nature and pursuits, he is a proper representative of his class. The country longs for such representatives. It has been debauched and grows restive under the extortion and robbery of professional politicians. The revolution now going on in public sentiment is looking hopefully towards honesty, home-made men, identified with the toiling masses, and less after the professional office seeking beggars to lead them from this wilderness of political corruption. The people of the 13th congressional district will find such a man, we believe, in Freeman Kelly. Let them rally as one man to his support.—Wherever he comes among them let them honor him with their presence, and the the ballot box, let the true representative of the laboring classes be triumphantly elected.

Mr. Baker has accepted Mr. Kelly's challenge for a joint discussion.

Dr. J. Orr, of Niles, Mich., a vetenary surgeon of over thirty years experience, is stopping in town a few days.

Persons afflicted with Hernia, will do well to call at Davenport's, and examine the Jones' Ventilated Adjustable Truss—No springs, no elastic. One truss will last a lifetime. This is the best ever invented.

NEW GOODS—Mr. Stamets, of the millinery and fancy store, in Ensley's block, returned last week with an immense stock of new, fresh goods just from the east.—He has already opened them out, and we must say they make a most beautiful display. Everything in the millinery line in large assortment can be found here. Call in and see the many new additions to the fancy goods department. The ladies generally are invited to call and see the new stock just opened. No trouble to show goods.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within sixty days from commencement of building or furnishing of material.

J E Alwood to Sarah Johnson 5 a off s end w ½ of s w ¼ section 9 Troy township. $1200

S E Johnson to Jacob Ferrier, same.—$1500

J Reesch to E Kuhlman lot 25 K ad Auburn $800

G McFarland to D Z Hoffman lot 16 in McF ad Auburn $600

D S Ober to R S Kester lot 2 G & D ad Auburn $721.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Dress Making.

MRS. JOHN R. MOODY and MISS ALICE FAIR are now prepared to attend to all kinds of Dress Making, and Sewing, Cutting Fitting and making of

Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

will receive their special attention. They will be found in the room over C. C. Shaffer's furniture store, Main st., Auburn, Ind.

Election Notice.

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court which is as follows, to-wit:

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in said county on the second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1874,

(October 13th, 1874,) for the purpose of electing one person to each of the following offices, to-wit:

One Secretary of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Treasurer of State.
One Attorney General.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana.
One Representative to Congress for the 13th Congressional District.
One Prosecuting Attorney for the 12th Judicial Circuit of Indiana.
One Representative for the State Legislature.
One Clerk for DeKalb County.
One Auditor for DeKalb County.
One Treasurer for DeKalb County.
One Sheriff for DeKalb County.
One Commissioner for DeKalb County.
One Coroner for DeKalb County.
One Assessor for DeKalb County.
One Surveyor for DeKalb County.
One Justice of the Peace for Butler-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Concord-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Stafford-tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Wilmington-tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Union-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Richland-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Fairfield-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Troy-tp.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of DeKalb Circuit Court at Auburn, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1878.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk

You will meet at your usual places of holding election in said county on Tuesday the 13th day of October, 1874, to elect the officers as designated in said order.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Auburn, Sept 19, 1874

NOTICE.

Henry Sailor vs. Augd. McClellan } Before Hugh Nelson a J. P. of Newville township.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was this day issued against the goods, chattles, moneys and effects of Augus McClelland are absconding debtor.

Notice is therefore given that I will, at my office in the town of Newville, DeKalb County, Indiana, at 10 o'clock am, of the 17th day of October 1874 proceed to hear and determine all matters in said suit.

HUGH NELSON, J. P.
W. C. McGonigal, atty for pltf.

Newville, Sept 21st, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Reynolds is plaintiff and George H. Hoffman, George R. Hoffman and George Ensley are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest on said judgment and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

Lot thirty-eight (38) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Ind'a.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheri
Sept. 17th 1874. Guy Plum, atty for pltff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from the DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alonso Lockwood is plaintiff and George W. Hilkey is defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty six dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

The south-west fourth of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32), Township thirty-three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation and and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Aug. 27, 1874 $7.50

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Horn's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West with one change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a [illegible] all-rail route from St. Louis to [illegible] the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. [illegible]

For information in regard to Colorado Excursions, [illegible] the Great West, address [illegible] the following named Agents [illegible] Thompson, 157 Exchange St. [illegible] S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, [illegible] E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, [illegible] Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

TELEGRAPHY.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to become practical Telegraphers, can now take advantage, by attending our

COLLEGE.

We guarantee to make the same of every student.

M. C. McGUIRE, Manager.
Edgerton, Ohio.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have no less than five hundred letters from Druggists, ing it is the best medicine they ever sold for sumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents bottle.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, September - 24, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON,
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORN.
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McANNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

Freeman Kelly has challenged his competitor, John H. Baker, to a joint discussion. Will Baker accept?

The democrats of Michigan have spoken out boldly and strongly in favor of specie payments, home rule and free trade. They even shove past Illinois in the onward movement.

The Maine election on Monday result in the election of the Radical ticket by a decreased majority, although there were over 100,000 votes polled against 80,948 last year.

In Portland, the principal city of Maine, at the election in 1873, the Republicans had 640 majority. At the lection in 1874 they had but 163 majority, on a largely increased vote.

The Vermont Democrats made a handsome showing at the recent election. They reduced the Republican majority some 7,000 and gained one member of the Senate and some thirty Representatives in the Legislature.

President Grant has very kindly told a committee of Southern gentlemen that he would have certainly voted the Civil Rights Bill had it passed Congress at the last session. But the President carfully retrained from telling them what he would do when it passes next winter.

Why are soldiers' "reunions" always so plenty just before the elections?—*Hartford City Courier.*

Why are "southern outrages" always so plenty. just before the elections?

Answer: To fire the northen heart that theives and plunderers may remain in office.

During the two years in which the Democrats managed the affairs of Indiana (in 1871-2) the total expence of the State government amounted to only $1,499,951.71. Last year under Republican management, it cost $1,427.334,72, or only about $72,000 less than it cost the Democrats to manage things for two years. These are the simple facts and the people can judge where their interests lie when they come to vote.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:—The action of Post Master General Jewell and Secretary Bristow, announcing that there shall be no more free pen-knives in their departments in meeting with fierce condemnation in official circles at Washington. The Chronicle has a plaintive editorial entitled "Good bye pen-knives," from which it would appear that without the periodical pen-knife, clerks and various departments will be unable to pare their nails or peel their apples.—The Sentinel would suggest that unless they can buy pen-knives of their own they had better bite off their nails and eat their apples without paring.—It isn't clean but it's honest,

Oliver P. Morton has sufficiently recovered his health to make a speech with the Louisiana Revolution as a text Mr. Morton is as usual, very bitter toward the people of the South; very lenient toward the scoundrels who are plundering them, and hypocritically sensitive about the poor negro. As near as we can get at it, Mr. Morton who is a sort of Raw-head-and-bloody-bones, is trying to convert the troubles of the South into an invigorating tonic for the dilapidated Republican party of Indiana.

While the revolutionary manner in which the Kellogg usurpation in Louisiana was overthrown cannot be sustained, yet it is sad to reflect that a government to which they are so largely opposed, had to imposed upon the people by the bayonet. The facts is that Louisana, when Kellogg is put back, will be ruled just at Austria and Russia are ruled—by some other authority than the will of the people. Kellogg is as much of a usurper as McEnery was, save that his usurpation is accomplished under a protence of legal form.

A man named Salmond desiring to commit suicide chose a very sensible plan. He went to Niagara Falls, and walking quietly into the rapids was swept over the cataract. This is a sublime death and all the expenses of funeral and the ungenteel appliances of a coroner's jury are rendered unnecessary. Think of a leap over Niagara, never to be heard of more, as compared with hanging or throat cutting?—Of course the best policy is not to suicide at all, but to any one who is determind about the matter it is good advice to take a trip to the falls.

The most infamous public speech of the present year is that of Mr. O. P, Morton on the Louisiana business. It is a speech replete with barefaced misrepresentation, hypocricy, shameless lying. The attempt of the senatorial demogogue to make it appear that the "war" was a contest on the part of the Louisiana whites aganst the blacks is squarely contradicted by every event every expression. and every account and report, from every source, since the "war" begun. As a demagogue, the man Morton is tremendous. As a statesman, there are few greater humbugs.

Elections.

The *Press* shows up a rooster, for the election in Maine. It turns out that even in that darkened land the Republican majority has fallen off in porportion to the vote cast. It is squeezing pretty hard for a little juice, but as this is the first chance the *Press* has had to crow this fall, we can overlook it. Look on this picture.

RADICAL PYRAMID.

MAINE.

and then on this:

DEMOCRTIC PYRAMID
OREGON,
VERMONT,
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE,
CONNECTICUT,
NORTH CAROLINA
NEW HAMPSHIRE

John H. Baker is down in Marshall county, enlighting the farmors about their rights, telling them what a working *man* he was when a *five year old boy* on his father's farm!—how he hates railroad and all other monopolies, and how he laughs in his sleep at the thought of the apparent ease in which he can humbug the people. Let any farmer get up when John is descanting upon railroad extortion, and advocating the rights and duty of Congress to protect them by regulating the price of freights on all railroads through the State—let him ask John if he has not been the paid attorney of railroad monopolies, if he does not travel on them free of charge, if he was not engagd to rob our tax payers of their money paid in the assest in the construction of the White Pigeon, Goshen and Warsaw railroads, without completing the road?—ask John these questions and then one other, how much dependence can be put in the honesty or promise of such a man to defend the producing classess against the extortion of railroads.—*Goshen Democrat.*

The negro troubles which occurred about ten years ago in Jamaica seem likely to be renewed. The island contains about 440,000 negroes and 15,000 whites. The colored people demanded rights which were denied them and when they attempted to frighten the authorities into yielding they were promptly put down by millitary force. About 2,000 negroes perished and the lesson had its effect during the past decade. Now they are rebellous again.

The New York Evening Post claims that free trade, home rule and hard money is a creed which it began to preach years before the World had a being. Very well; it is about time, then, that it ceased to fight one way and preach another. No journal in this country has done more than the Post for the party in power, which has set every one of these principles under its feet. The Post, contends that neither political organization is to be trusted, and yet it keeps on helping the republican party. It has declared: The remedy, we say again, is disorganization and reformation. It is substantially that which has occured in Illinoise. Call the thing a rose or any thing you please, the real question is. Will the Post work for it? Why don't that journal step forward and take a leading part in the business of disorganization and reformation? It would find a strong host of comrades around it that would follow it to certain victory.

The account of the burning of Mill No. 1 at Fall River, on saturday becomes more terrible as the news comes in. Not less than forty young girls lost their lives and at least eighty others were more or less injured. The fire broke out in the upper story and as the only chance of escape for the inmates was by the way of an inside stairway, that was soon closed by the wall of fire. These poor creatures thus foiled in the attempt to penetrate to the outer air, were seized with the awful frenzy of despair and rushing to windows flung themselves headlong from the dizzy height. This fearful loss of lives might have been avoided entirely had there been adequate means of escape. Outside stairways would have furnished this means of escape. As it was the calamity was one of the most fearful which has ever befallen a city. The lesson is an awful one and should be heeded in the future. We doubt if the proprietor of this mill can held entirely guiltless. They owe it to their employees to provide buildings in which at least life is safe.

After working for ten years at reconstruction, the republican party has got so far advanced that the pretended governor of Louisiana has to be set on the neck of the people and held there by the general government, a congressman has to run out of Alabama for safety, and the people all through the South are according to Senator Morton. shooting each other down for the mere fun of the thing in the cotten fields and the cane brakes. This is rather slow business. At such a rate of progress, when does the party in power expect to restore anything like law and order to the South, to say nothing of prosperity and happiness? It is a simple question in the rule of three. If sombody would say just how far in advance the Louisiana of to-day is compared to the Louisiana of ten yerrs ago, the problem could be worked out. To simple minded people it looks as if reconstruction were going backward.

Senator Morton lays the blame of the failure of Southern government upon the leaders of the South, who he says were too proud to take part in the reconstructing their several states and threw the work upon ignorant negroes scalawags. The senator forgets that the southern ladies and indeed most of the rebels of any standing were disfranchised at the beginning of the reconstruction era, and could not have anything to say in politics even if they wanted to. He also forgets how kindly all men who had anything to do in the rebellion were informed by himself and others of like disposition at the North that it would become them to take a back seat and not attempt to mingle in politics for a few years.—Verily a short memory is sometimes a great convenience for a popular orator. The welcome which the Southerners received when they finally did try to take a hand in their own government is a sufficient proof of the style in which their interference would have been received just after the war

A Monstrous Mockery.

The New York organ of the Washington administration thus briefly outlines the situation in Louisiana.

There open insurrection in a state, blood has already been shed, the recognised state government has been overturned by an armed mob, and if the federal power does not interfere, utter anarchy will very soon prevail. These are the facts, nakedly stated—but how much there is to modify these fact! The people who have risen against the state government have been ruthlessly plundered and oppressed; the governor who was turned out has abused his office, and the state government which has temporarily been upset was a disgrace to the whole country. If we admit one set of facts, we must admit the other also. No man can honestly survey the codition of affairs without disgust. The spectacle of United States troops being sent to New Orleans to restor the Kellogg gang to power may be pleasing to some people, but the general public can only look upon it with regret.

This is unusal language in an administration party organ. It is language indicating a spirit of independence—some truncheon flourishers of the administration would call it insubordination—that regards the plain truth as of more importance to the general public than the necessities of spoilsmen placehunters. It is a brief but suggestive statement of what evry man of respectable information knows to be the truth.

The Kellogg government of Louisiana was a disgrace to the whole country. It was more than a disgrace.—In its beginning it was a monstrous outrage, not only upon the state of Louisiana, but upon the whole country upon the federal republic assuming to be a nation governed under established formed of law. Kellogg was never elected governor of Louisiana. This fact was ascertained and determind by the senate committee apointed to investigate the matter, upon an inquirly into all facts. The committee were only not satisfied that anybody was lawfully elected; but if either candidates was lawfully elected, McEnery was the candidate. That the whole election was voied by reason of monstrous fraud was probably the conclusion which the facts would have best warranted, and upon this conclusion the administration senator, Mr. Carpenter, most vehemently insisted. His exhaustive speech on the subject, in the last session, should be again read by people who would understand the monstrous outrage against our republican institutions perpetrated by the Kellogg usurpation.

F. E. DAVENPORT
CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS.
AUBURN, - - IND.
DEALER IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
WALL PAPER,
Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c.
(Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and a modern

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

ON ACCOUNT OF
REMOVAL!
Early in September, to Our New and Elegant store in Hamilton Hall Building, We are
CLOSING OUT!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN

MARKED DOWN.

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Grenadines,
Stripe Grenadines,
French & English Chintz,
Summer Dress Goods,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Jackets,
Ladies' Linen Suits,
Ladies Grass Cloth Suits,
Ladies' White Suits,
Linen & Batiste Polonaise,
Childrens' Dresses,
Fine Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Shawls,
Fine White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Lace Articles,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's and Boy's Goods,

Friend, Customers & Strangers
Will find it Greatly to their advantage to pay us an early visit.
Root & Company,
90 Columbia st. Fort Wayne, Indiana

The Auburn

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

The Old Reliable!
WATCHES.
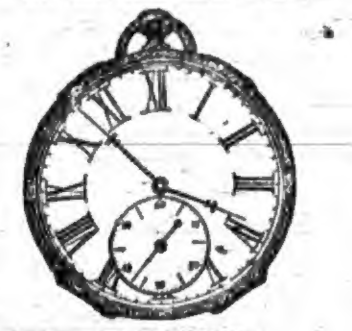
CLOCKS.
at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS
&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.
ORGANS.
and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Per one requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

PIONEER
STORE!
HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.
PLOWS, & Points
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Fittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Wool 40c.
Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 40 cts.
Eggs, 13 cents.
Corn 60 @ 65 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court is now in session.

The Grangers had a good time yesterday.

The schools are doing well the present term.

Pay your subscription while attending court.

Corn sold for fifty cents a bushel last Monday.

Take the COURIER to read the coming winter.

Wild pigeons are plenty in the fields and woods.

A new bridge is very much needed on Cedar-street.

Stoves, with fire in them, don't go bad these nights.

A light frost was experienced last Tuesday morning.

Vordermark's have just received a pile of new goods.

Ford's block is standing still, waiting for the plasters.

Benedict & Leasure will have fresh oysters to night.

Only one little row on yesterday. "Old Ben" started it.

Soda fountains have "closed out their summer stock."

Quite a large number of strangers are in town this week.

It used to be down town, but now its up—with the boys.

The new German Church on Jackson-st is about completed.

There seems to be an increase in business matters this week.

The cider mills about the country are beginning to work.

There appears to be general good health throughout the county.

Root & Company appear in a new advertisement this week.

The Sheriff has issued his proclamation for the October election.

We will not publish the Pioneer Sketches until after the election.

Mr. Green, of Ohio, is buying and shipping potatoes from this place.

Our Corunna correspondent must have got mashed, or something else.

Freeman Kelly, candidate for Congress speaks at Angola to-night.

We learn that Mrs. N. Tarney is recovering from a long and painful illness.

The market is crowded with peaches at one dollar per bushel. Most of them inferior.

Mrs. George Ralston has been lying quite ill for several days with an attack of fever.

The team Howard Griswold drives ran a way with a good sized load of eggs on the wagon.

Everybody should try Benedict & Leasure's fresh oysters Thursday night, at the postoffice.

The family of Mr. Wm. Valloo have had a large amount of sickness for several weeks past.

There are "forty-leven" applications for divorce in the court docket for the present term.

Charles Shepard, at the jewelry store, has returned from an extended visit to the Buckeye State.

The M. E. Social will meet with Mrs Wm. Long, Wednesday afternoon, Sept 30 All are invited.

The grangers had a fine day for their pic-nic. Changing the date made the attendance smaller.

A. J. Little lectured on temperance, in the M. E. church last Monday evening, to a large audience.

A lady gave two lectures on temperance, in this place, last week, and had crowded houses.

Germantown Wool and Zyphers in all shades and colors now on hand at Stamet's fancy store.

Love and honor makes the heart strong says one of our fellows, "but its hard for me get hold of either on 'em."

Mr. David Weaver, west of this place, is still quite low. We are informed that a tumor is the cause of his sickness.

The Presbyterians have decided to keep Rev. Mr. Fisher another year. Mr. F. is a fine preacher and an enterprising citizen.

Pure hair goods, switches curls and frizzles, just received at the fancy store in Ensley's block north of the Court House.

That which was first can't be second and will not be last. The Howe Sewing Machine for sale by R. S. KESTER, Auburn, Ind.

A new line of bugle trimmings has just been opened out at Stamet's fancy store. Also fringe and jet trimmings of every variety.

Mr. I. Culbertson lost one of his horses last week. It laid in the Court-yard that night, and the next morning its tail come up missing.

WOOD—Will our subscribers who desire to pay us in wood bring it along now.—The roads are good and we are in need of it. Be prompt in this matter.

A step ladder used in the Ensley block some time ago, belonging to Dr. Cowan, has never been returned yet. The doctor would like to know where it is.

R. S. Kester has just receives another lot of the Howe Sewing Machines. All in want of a good machine, that which last a life time, should give him a call.

Tarney, the butcher, always keeps on hand nice, clean, fresh meat of all kinds. He says he is opposed to persons sticking their heads out of windows as a sign for a meat shop.

A big laugh was had by a jolly set of "roosters," at the Auburn House, the other evening, over a pumpkin story that was told by a German, who done the job in good style.

Our Catholic friends will give a grand Fair on September 29th and 30th, at the new church. We hope our citizens will turn out largely, and aid them in paying for their church.

Remember that Dr. Orr, the celebrated veterinary surger, will give a free lecture on the street next Saturday afternoon, on the diseases of the horse. The doctor understands his business and comes well recommended.

COURT—Circuit Court is now in session Judge Best presiding. The time so far has been devoted to talking, judgement on cases on defaults, and making up issues. The jury will be in attendance to-day, and cases will go to trial.

Prof Perkins, the celebrated penman is teaching a very large cass in that art at the school-house, in the evening. A term includes twelve lessons and several lectures. A second term will be given, if a sufficient number desire it.

The Normal Conservatory of Music, the first term of which commences October 7, promises to be a grand success. Prof. Kissey, the Principal, is highly spoken of wherever known, while all others connected are men of good standing and character.

The Independent ticket nominated in Steuben county by the people, has a fair prospect of success. A certain ring has got control of the affairs of that county, and the people are disgusted and want a change. The only way they can obtain this is by their votes. We hope they will remember this on the day of election.

Mary J. Holmes has written some splendid stories but her Edna Browning, now for sale at Davenport's is the best she has ever produced. It shows how a young lady can rise from a life of toil and poverty, to the highest position in society. It is an American story and deeply interesting.

C. D. Hare has bought out the grocery stock of S. U. Tarney, and having added a large invoice of fresh new goods is now ready to furnish the best at the lowest prices, at this popular stand. Mr. Hare has had a large experience in this trade and has always been recognized as a fair dealing honorable business man. He will enter the business again with every assurance of a liberal patronage.

Catholic Fair.

The Grand Fair to be given at the new Catholic Church by that denomination commencing next Teusday promises to be a great success. The ladies are busy in making arrangements, and the whole town seems to be interested. Quite a number of visitors are expected from abroad. Do'nt forget the time and be on hand to help in the good cause.

Melvin Brandon, son of Peter B., about 12 years old, was "throwing out" sand, last Monday, and after getting the pit all cleaned out, he thought it would be nice to dig a cave in the bank. His father told him several times not to do so, but the lad went on, and in a short time the bank was on the out-side of him. Fortunately there were several men near by, and they soon dug him out. He was completely covered and after getting out walked off as natural as if the "old man's" hand had been testing the seat of his trousers—or was about to, rather.

Ladies, before you buy a sewing machine go and see the latest improved, easiest running, and best, in the world, the American Sewing Machine, Sold by T. B. Totten, Agt.

Cornmeal at Hare's feed store

THE GRANGERS

A ROUSING TURN OUT.

Flags and Banners Streaming.

A GOOD DAY FOR THE FARMERS

The Grand Granger Picnic which came off here yesterday, brought together a large concourse of people, the procession being over mile long. Flags and banners and gay decorations made it attractive, and the music from various bands gave an inspiration to the scene.

It was a magnificient gathering, and our neighbor of the *Press* might have enjoyed it, had it not been for the frequent stabs it has tried to give the movement since its inception in the county. All the known parties contributed its numbers but party fealty was ignored. Political demagogues and mountebanks found no abiding place with them, but they stood up in the strength of their manhood as independent farmers. It is a healthy sign, the yeomanry rising up in this strength against the corruption and profligacy of the age. It did us good to note that the movement is not a failure, as some have represented it. Three thousand farmers in one gathering, indicate the zeal manifested, and it wont do to decry the movement as a failure.

We notice several mottoes in the procession, such as, Union Grange. "The plow—the wealth of the nation.

Concord and Jackson Grange. "An honest laborer—the noblest work of God."

The Hicksville band headed the procession, and several martial bands were on hand with the beating of lively drums.

The procession halted at the grove, in the bottom, east of town, where a speakers stand and seats had been prepared.—Nearly all the lodges in the county were represented.

The principal speaker for the occasion was Hon. James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, no relation to the President of that name, but formerly a Republican. Mr. B. is editor of the *Sun*; the organ of the Independent party of the State.

Mr. Buchanan opened his address with a discussion of the finance question, and rather favored an expansion of the volume of currency. He made a very eloquit address, to which undivided attention was given. He made some very good points and seemed to give general satisfaction

Mr. T. C. Elson, one of our most enterprising farmers, who had the misfortune to loose his barn by fire a few months ago raised the frame work to a more extensive one on last Tuesday. It is 64x40, bank barn, and as built gives excellent room for stabling in basement. It is jolly work raising a large structure. All the neighbors call in, and the women get up a picnic dinner. We went for the dinner. It was in full view of the barn and it was fun to look over the table and see the good things, and then see the men work over at the barn. We like raisings on account of the dinner features.

Tom Mays, while anxious not to be personal in this campaign, would like to revive the old libel that the Republican candidate for Representative, at one time, favored a dissolution of the Union.—*Press*

Tom Mays, while anxious not to be personal, would like to revive indisputable facts in regard to the republican candidate for Representative... He knowingly signed a call for the Giddings Convention at Cleveland, for a dissolution of the union, four years before Jeff Davis thought of it. If he had not the "remotest idea" what he was signing, he would hardly be a fit person to send to the Legislature.—The fact is its a bad case for Mr. Taylor, and the *Press* tries to let him down as gently as possible.

The Hicksville *Indipendent* says: The Contractor of the bridge over the Maumee river of the Baltimore road has had several drawbacks and is not advanced with the work as far as would suit either him or the company. The falt has been with those furnishing the material for building the bridge and not with the contractor.—But now they have succeeded in getting everyting on hand and the work will be pushed to completion in short order, if no unforseen circumstances happen to prevent. Two piers are completed and a third soon will be, the fourth has just been commenced, but it is at the end and can be worked to better advantage than those at the water. The iron for the bridge is arriving, and two spans of it will be put in position immediately.

Flour $1.50 at the feed store, and delivered.

Corn 65cts per bushel at the feed store.

Mr. Kelley, the people's candidate for Congress, while working at his barn a few days ago, was kicked in the face by a colt and when found he was in an insensible condition. He is now able to be around but carries the scar. But what business has a candidate for Congress around a barn yard, and working his hands rough. He ought to be located in a nice office with carpet on the floor, where he can look down on the farmer and laborer and say "poor devils" work away, and send me to Congress. That has been the custom heretofore. By voting for Baker you still keep up this custom, by voting for Kelly you vote for a man that is not above you like a lord, but an honest man with every ability to defend your interests one who has bared his arm to toil and labor like yourselves, and therefore, a full sympathy with everything that is noble and honorable.

"The *Press* of last week says, "Two years ago, the *Courier* regretted exceedingly that personalities were introduced into the local campaign. Determined to give no cause for regret this year, we have studiously avoided making personal allusions to democratic candidates."

That is right and we observe the same rule as to our opponents. But when a candidate's incompetency comes up, is it to be considered personal to allude to it? On that ground the most unfit person in the county might be nominated for office and no allusion could be made to his qualifications, because of its being personal. It further says. "To prove that this insinuation is flagrantly untrue we refer to Mr. Hood's neighbors, including his democratic opponent." Our authority for making the statement comes from one of his neighbors, as we do not know Mr. Hood personally. In speaking of the relative merits of the two candidates he said Mr. Hood lacked the ability. This is from the authority the *Press* refers to. While we have nothing of a personal nature against Mr. Hood, and do not propose to be actuated by any feeling of that kind, we claim that being a candidate before the people he is public property, and we have a right to speak of his qualifications for office. We do not intend to be unjust towards Mr. Hood.

Congressional Matters.

"The fact is becoming generally known that Mr. Kelly, the people's candidate, the farmer's candidate, the laboring man's candidate for Congress, is just the man to represent the laboring class of the district. For years the people have been represented by those who have no sympathy in common with those that plow and dig, and sweat for their living, and these representations have of late years been confined to one family, of which Mr. Baker is an offshoot. Somebody connected with the Defrees family has always aspired to this position, and by hook and crook they have managed to keep it there An effort was made two years ago to get John nominated, not through any fault of his wife's relations.

We would ask intelligent voters of all parties, must one family have the disposal of this office and shall it dictate who shall be their representatives? Mr. Baker was nominated because he was a prominent lawyer, an excellent speaker, and because the Defrees family desired it and John wanted it. Mr. Kelly was not nominated because he was a smart lawyer and eloquent speaker, but because he was identified with the farming interests, because he came from the ranks of the laboring man, and is honest, upright and conscientious.

Mr. Kelley pledged himself before the Convention to stand by the interests of the people, and said party would not swerve him from such a course. Everybody personally acquainted with Mr. Kelly know him to be a man of his word and he never breaks a promise. If he is elected we are morally certain he will carry out just what he promises. The farmers heretofore have had no representation from their number, the laboring man has had to put up with some professional man, but now an opportunity offers to send one of their own class to Congress. Every farmer in the District can vote for him on the pledges he has made, and we believe they will if they look at their own welfare and the interest of the country.—We give below the opinions of several of our exchanges on the nomination:

From the Ligonier Banner.

Freeman Kelly.

Authentic reports from various parts of the district are to the effect that this gentlemen's nomination for Congress gives general satisfaction to the opponents of the dominant party. While no one (and least of all Mr. Kelly himself) claims that the nominee is possessed of extraordinary ability, and while all acquainted with both candidates readily admit Mr. Baker's superiority in point of scholarly attainments, no candid man will dispute the fact that Mr. Kelly is a man of ripe judgement, of strong common sense and of unquestionable integrity. He is emphatically a representative of the farming and laboring interests, his whole life being spent in these honorable pursuits.—The farmers now have it in their power to select one of their number as their representative in the halls of Congress.

Since Mr. Kelley's nomination numberless reports have been circulated to prejudice the public mind against him. He is accused of having been a Knight of the Golden Circle, a Son of Liberty and a rebel sympathizer during the war. Such charges, at one time, might have had a damaging effect, no matter how flimsy their foundation; but the people cannot at this period be gulled and misled into a disregard of their interests by the inventions of fanatical partisans.

We have it from the most trustworthy authority that these charges are utterly destitute of truth. Mr. Kelly, while he did not personally enlist in the army, was ever ready to discharge his duty as a patriotic citizen. He freely contributed his mite to the support of soldiers' families and was foremost in filling the quotas of the tp. in which he resided. We think is entirely safe to claim that so far as the war records of the rival candidates for Congress are concerned, no advantages can be claimed for Baker.

From the Goshen Democrat.

The Congressional Convention, called at Kendallville on the 9th, of men of all parties united in one common sentiment of hostility to further political corruption and restoring our country to its former purity and prosperity, gave fourth no uncertain sound. It laid down a platform of principles for its candidate which must succeed at the polls, without regard to party Mr. Kelly is an old citizen of DeKalb Co. He went into the wilderness with his axe in his hand, poor in purse, but rich in all the resources of industry, pluck and perseverance. He was one of those hardy pioneers to whom the word "fail" was never known—men who have made this wilderness country of ours to blossom as the rose, and who live to enjoy the fruits of their toil. But in this struggle in the wilderness, such men have but little time for polite literature or polished society.—They must be "nature's noblemen," but not the polished professional schoolman. Such is Freeman Kelly. But in him we see the true type of his class—with purity of character, temperate, earnest in his convictions of duty, and with a strength of natural intellect which commands respect He is fluent in speech, of a good personal presence, clear intellect and proposes to challenge his competitor to a joint canvass of the district. The working class to which he belongs, making all due allowance for the advantages which his competitor as a professional lawyer of prominent standing enjoys, will learn the true worth of native manhood, where the champion of the people's cause, rough and ready, will prove an over match for the polished craftiness of his more pretentious competitor. Mr. Kelly is a democrat politically as well as socially. John H. Baker is an aristocrat, politically and socially. He is destitute of real sympathy with the masses. What he affects is put on and made to order. Not so with Mr. Kelly.—His comes by natural endowment and by that closer contact with his fellows growing out of similar pursuits. Being to all intents and purposes a working man, by nature and pursuits, he is a proper representative of his class. The country longs for such representatives. It has been debauched and grows restive under the extortion and robbery of professional politicians. The revolution now going on in public sentiment is looking hopefully towards honesty, home-made men, identified with the toiling masses, and less after the professional office seeking beggars to lead them from this wilderness of political corruption. The people of the 13th congressional district will find such a man, we believe, in Freeman Kelly. Let them rally as one man to his support.—Wherever he comes among them let them honor him with their presence, and the ballot box. Let the true representative of the laboring classes be triumphantly elected.

Mr. Baker has accepted Mr. Kelly's challenge for a joint discussion.

Dr. J. Orr, of Niles, Mich., a vetenary surgeon of over thirty years experience, is stopping in town a few days.

Persons afflicted with Hernia, will do well to call at Davenport's, and examine the Jones' Ventilated Adjustable Truss—No springs, no elastic. One truss will last a lifetime. This is the best ever invented.

NEW GOODS—Mr. Stamets, of the millinery and fancy store, in Ensley's block, returned last week with an immense stock of new, fresh goods just from the east.—He has already opened them out, and we must say they make a most beautiful display. Everything in the millinery line in large assortment can be found here. Call in and see the many new additions to the fancy goods department. The ladies generally are invited to call and see the new stock just opened. No trouble to show goods.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material

J E Alwood to Sarah Johnson 38 a off s end w ½ of s w ¼ section 9 Troy township, $1200

S E Johnson to Jacob Ferrier, same.—$1500

J Reese to E Kohlman lot 25 K ad Auburn $800

G McFarland to D Z Hoffman lot 16 in McF ad Auburn $600

D S Ober to R S Kester lot 2 G & D ad Auburn $724.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Dress Making.

MRS. JOHN R. MOODY and MISS ALICE FAIR are now prepared to attend to all kinds of Dress Making, and Sewing, Cutting Fitting and making of

Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

will receive their special attention. They will be found in the room over C. C. Shaffer's furniture store, Main st., Auburn, Ind.

Election Notice.

In persuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court which is as follows, to-wit:

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in said county on the second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1874,

(October 13th, 1874,) for the purpose of electing one person to each of the following offices, to-wit.

One Secretary of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Treasurer of State.
One Attorney General.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of [illegible]
One Representative to Congress for the 13th Congressional District.
One Prosecuting Attorney for the 13th Judicial Circuit of Indiana.
One Representative for the State Legislature
One Clerk for DeKalb County
One Auditor for DeKalb County.
One Treasurer for DeKalb County.
One Sheriff for DeKalb County.
One Commissioner for DeKalb County.
One Coroner for DeKalb County.
One Assessor for DeKalb County.
One Surveyor for DeKalb County.
One Justice of the Peace for Butler-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Concord-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Stafford-tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Wilmington-tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Union-tp
One Justice of the Peace for Richland-tp
Two Justices of the Peace for Fairfield-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Troy-tp.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of DeKalb Circuit Court at Auburn, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

You will meet at your usual places of holding election in said county on Tuesday the 13th day of October, 1874, to elect the officers as designated in said order.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Auburn, Sept 19, 1874

NOTICE.

Henry Sailor vs. Angus McClellan } Before Hugh Nelson a J. P. of Newville township.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was this day issued against the goods, chattles, moneys and effects of Angus McClelland are absconding debtor.

Notice is hereby given that I will, at my office in the town of Newville, DeKalb County, Indiana, at 10 o'clock am., of the 17th day of October 1874 proceed to hear and determine all matters in said suit.

HUGH NELSON, J. P.
W. C. McDonalgal, atty for pl'ff.
Newville, Sept 21st, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Reynolds is plaintiff and George H. Hoffman, George R. Hoffman and George Knelley are defendants require me to make the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

Lot thirty-eight (38) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Ind'a.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Sept. 17th 1874. Guy Plum, atty for pl'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution to me directed from the DeKalb Circuit Court, in cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is plaintiff and George W. Hilkey is defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and twenty six dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

The south-west fourth of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32), Township thirty-three (33) North of range thirteen east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation and and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Aug. 27, 1874 $7.50

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates, thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, sure, quick, and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Bure's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a [illegible] all-rail route from St. Louis [illegible] over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita.

For [illegible] in regard to Colorado Excursions, [illegible] the Great West, address [illegible] the following named Agents: [illegible] J. Thompson, 157 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio; E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, [illegible] Street St. Louis. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

TELEGRAPHY.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to become practical Telegraphers, can now take advantage, by attending our

COLLEGE.

We guarantee to make the same of every student.
M. C. McGUIRE, Manager.
Edgerton, Ohio

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

IN THE BARN.

BY BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.

The Swallows.

A great dim barn with the fragrant bay
Up to the beam with the winter's hay,
And its shrunken, siding wasp-nest gray;

Where the cracks between run up and down,
Like the narrow lines in a striped gown,
And let in light of a golden brown.

They are bars of bronze—they are silver snow—
As the sunshine falls, or sifting slow
The white flakes drift on the wealth below

Of the clover blossoms faint with June
That had heard all day his small bassoon
As the ground-bee played his hum-drum tune.

Ah, what would you give to have again
Your pulse keep time with the dancing rain,
When flashing through at the diamond pane

You saw the swallow's rapier wings
As they cut the air in ripples and rings,
And laughed and talked like human things?

When they drank each other's health, you thought—
For the creak of the corks you surely caught—
[illegible]

Till the mud-walled homes with a foreign look,
A pictured street in an Aztec book,
Began to show in each rafter'd nook?

Never again! Alack and alas!
Like a breath of life on the looking-glass,
Like a censer smoke the pictures pass.

The Flails.

"Well, Jack and Jim," said the farmer gray,
"The flour is out and we'll thrash to-day!"—
A hand is on the granary floor,
And a step is on the threshing door—
It is not his and it is not theirs—
He went above by the Golden Stairs;
The boys are men and the nicknames grown,
'Tis James Esquire and Reverend John.

How they waltzed the portly sheaves about
As they loosed their belts, and shook them out
In double rows on the threshing floor
Clean as the deck of a Seventy-four!
And down in the midst in a tawny braid
The sculptured heads of the straw were laid;
It looked a poor man's family bed!
Ah, more than that, 'twas a carpet fair
Whereon the flails with their measured tread
Should time the step of the answered prayer,
"Give us this day our daily bread!"
Then the light half-whirl and the hickory clash
With the full free swing of a buckskin lash,
And the tramp—tramp—trump, when the bed is new.
In regular, dull, monotonous stroke,
And the click—clack—click, on the floor of oak
When straw grows thin and the blows strike through;
And the French-clock tick to the dancing feet
With the small tattoo of the driven sleet,
When the bouncing kernels bright and brown
Leap lightly up as the flails come down.

The Fanning Mill.

Hang up the flails by the big barn-door!
Bring out the mill of the one-boy power!
Nothing at all but a breeze in a box,
Clumsy and red in rattles and rocks,
Sieves to be shaken and hopper to feed,
A Chinaman's hat turned upside down,
The grain slips through at a hole in the crown—
Out with the chaff and in with the speed!
The crank clanks round with a boy's quick will,
The fan flies fast till it fills the mill
With its breezy vanes, as the whirled leaves fly
In an open book when the gust goes by,
And the jerky jar and the zig-zag jolt
Of the shaken sieves, and the jingling bolt,
And the grate of cogs and the axle's clank
And the rowlock jog of the crazy crank,
And the dusty rush of the gusty chaff
The worthless wreck of the harvest's raff
And never a lull, the brisk breeze blows
From the troubled grain its tattered clothes,
Till tumbled and tossed it downward goes
The rickety route by the rackety stair,
Clean as the sand that the simoon snows,
And drifts at last in a bank so fair
You know you have found the Answer'd Prayer.

The Old Barn's Tenantry.

The rooster stalks on the manger's ledge,
He has a tail like a scimetar's edge;

A marshal's plume on his Afghan neck,
An admiral's stride on his quarter deck.

He rules the roost and he walks the bay,
With a dreadful cold and a Turkish way,

Two broadsides fires with his rapid wings—
This sultan proud, of a line of kings—

One guttural laugh, four blasts of horn,
Five rusty syllables rouse the morn!

The Saxon lambs in their woolen tabs
Are playing school with their a, b, abs;

A, e! I, o! All the cattle spell
Till they make the blatant vowels tell,

And a half-laugh whinny fills the stalls
When down the rack the clover falls.

A dove is waltzing around his mate
Two chevrons black on his wings of slate,

And showing off with wooing note
The satin shine of his golden throat.

It is Ovid's "Art of Love" re-told
In a binding fine of blue and gold!

Ah, the buxom girls that helped the boys—
The nobler Helens of humbler Troys—

As they stripped the husks with rustling fold
From eight-rowed corn as yellow as gold,

By the candle-light in pumpkin bowls,
And the gleams that showed fantastic holes

In the quaint old lantern's tattooed tin,
From the hermit glim set up within;

By the rarer light in girlish eyes
As dark as wells, or as blue as skies,

I hear the laugh when the ear is red,
I see the blush with the forfeit paid,

The cedar cakes with the ancient twist,
The cider cup that the girls have kissed,

And I see the fiddler through the dusk
As he twangs the ghost of "Money Musk!"

The boys and girls in a double row
Wait face to face 'till the magic bow

Shall whip the tune from the violin,
And the merry pulse of the feet begin.

Money Musk.

In shirt of check and tallowed hair
The fiddler sits in the bulrush chair
Like Moses' basket stranded there
On the brink of Father Nile.
He feels the fiddle's slender neck,
Picks out the notes with thrum and check;
And times the tune with nod and beck,
And thinks it a weary while.
All ready! Now he gives the call,
Cries, "*Honor to the ladies!*" All
The jolly tides of laughter fall
And ebb in a happy smile.

"*Begin.*" D-o-w-n comes the bow on every string,
"*First couple join right hands and swing!*"
As light as any blue-bird's wing
"*Swing once and a half times round.*"
Whirls Mary Martin all in blue—
Calico gown and stockings new,
And tinted eyes that tell you true,
Dance all to the dancing sound.

She flits about big Moses Brown
Who holds her hands to keep her down
And thinks her hair a golden crown
And his heart turns over once?
His cheek with Mary's breath is wet;
It gives a second somerset!
He means to win the maiden yet,
Alas, for the awkward dunce!

"Your stoga boot has crushed my toe!"
"I'd rather dance with one-legged Joe,"
"You clumsy fellow!" "*Pass below!*"
And the first pair dance apart.
Then "*Forward six!*" advance, retreat,
Like midges gay in sunbeam street
'Tis Money Musk by merry feet
And the Money Musk by heart!

"*Three quarters round your partner swing!*"
"*Across the set!*" The rafters ring,
The girls and boys have taken wing
And have brought their roses out!
'Tis "*Forward six!*" with rustic grace
Ah, rarer far than—"*Swing in place!*"
Than golden clouds of old point-lace
They bring the dance about.

Then clasping hands all—"*Right and left!*"
All swiftly weave the measure deft
Across the woof in loving weft
And the Money Musk is done!
Oh, dancers of the rustling husk,
Good night, sweet hearts, 'tis growing dusk,
Good night for aye to Money Musk,
For the heavy march begun!

THE COQUETTE OF ARLON.

In very ancient times the inhabitants of Arlon worshiped the moon, and the learned maintain that the name of Arlon was derived from two words *ara luna*, signifying "altar of the moon." It is perhaps for this reason that the young women of this ancient town now and then had odd fancies. *Apropos* of this, I propose to relate a story which Mr. Adolphe Dechamps must have listened to when he was Governor of Luxembourg, for it is one of the traditions of that province. All the Arlonese knew it, and I write it down for the benefit of those who have not been governors of provinces, and whose ancestors have not worshiped the moon.

It is said that about one hundred years ago there resided in Arlon a young girl named Gertrude. She was eighteen years of years age, and was gay, frank and good-natured, always smiling and happy, and full of life and activity. She was the daughter of Charles Stock, a wealthy proprietor of the little town, and generally designated as Stock, Jr., to distinguish him from his father and grandfather, who were living. "They last long in the family," was a local expression.

Gertrude had many admirers, but none of them appeared to make an impression on her heart. This, with her fascinating manners, gave her the name of the "Coquette of Arlon." Do not take this appellation in its hardest sense, for her father and mother allowed her to do as she pleased, having the utmost confidence in her. And it was not misplaced. Among the many who sought her hand in marriage were four young men of the town who deserved special attention, their names, Sigismond de Vletter, Gilles Collin, Wenceslas Stroobant, and Lambert Von Moll. The first named was so calm and undemonstrative that the other three did not give themselves any uneasiness about him. They, on the contrary, were so pressing that the neighbors all expected that she would certainly marry one of them.

The four suitors pressed their claims, each one in his own way urging her to decide in his favor. So one day in September, 1743, she devised a stratagem by which to test their courage and affection. Her parents once more allowed her to have her own way, for as she never undertook anything without first consulting them, we may suppose that they were not the stern and tyrannical parents that usually fall to the lot of the unfortunate heroines of modern romances. About a quarter of a league from Arlon, in a field belonging to her father, Gertrude had often noticed an old Roman tomb, which no one dared approach on account of its ghostly reputation. All sorts of strange and mysterious stories were told about it. This tomb has now disappeared, I cannot say how. Gertrude resolved to make it the center of her batteries.

Gilles Collin came as usual and uttered more ardent and passionate protestation of love than ever, declaring that he would willingly walk over burning coals to please her.

"I am not so unreasonable as to require that of you," she said; "all things considered, I do not refuse to marry you, but I wish to have a proof of your devotion, and at the same time of your courage."

"Very well," answered Gilles, "I will give you any proof of that you can demand; only say what it shall be."

"You know," replied she, "the ancient tomb which is situated on a knoll a quarter of a league from town."

"Yes," replied the puzzled Gilles, "I have seen it from a distance; there is nothing remarkable about it."

"Well, this evening at 9 o'clock I want you to go, without saying a word to any one about it, and lie down in the old tomb.

"In the witches' den? What a caprice."

"And you must remain perfectly motionless until midnight."

"But, Gertrude, what are you thinking of? What is your object?"

"You are a coward. You are trembling already. Perhaps it is a caprice, but I have my project, and I wish to try you. If you do as I wish I shall know that I can trust you, and, providing that you remain there from 9 o'clock until midnight, my heart is yours. If you refuse I shall marry some one else."

Struck by the decided tone of the girl, Gilles dared not offer further objection, but he thought of the freezing recitals to which he had listened; of apparitions from another world that had been seen gliding around the tomb, and of the witches who held their nocturnal meetings and made it a place of deposit for their unguents and diabolical compounds. In truth fires had sometimes been seen burning near there through the night, and surrounded by groups of sinister or grotesque-looking faces; but they were undoubtedly gypsies, with which Luxembourg and Limbourg were at that period infested. But some persons professed to have seen supernatural beings, and thousands of wonderful stories were related about them. For a year, however, nothing had been seen there, and though Gilles was more afraid than he would have cared to acknowledge, he was so deeply enamored of the young girl that he accepted the condition, and promised to do what was required of him without divulging his intentions to any one.

Shortly afterward Wenceslas Stroobant came in his turn. Gertrude gave him a very gracious reception. He was handsome and rich, and fully conscious of these advantages, he felt confident of the success of his suit.

"It is not your fortune that tempts me," said Gertrude to him, greatly flattered.

Wenceslas bowed, as if he would say, "I understand, I have other attractions."

"I feel a deep interest in you," pursued she, "and would willingly give you my hand if you would render me a service that will prove your courage."

"You have but to command me," said the handsome young man; "I am entirely at your service."

"Well, then, you must know that one of my relatives has been killed in a duel. He is in the woods, and we are making every effort to secure him an honorable burial. In the meantime, the body is to be placed in the Roman tomb at 9 o'clock this evening. As the tomb is neither covered nor inclosed, we very greatly fear it may be disturbed; therefore I beg of you to go there at half-past nine.

"To the witches' den? What an idea!"

"You are afraid already? *Mon Dieu*, how faint-hearted the young men are."

"I am not afraid, but you are giving me a very queer commission."

"Call it a fancy, if you will; but I can only confide this to one who is very devoted, for it is absolutely necessary to conceal this my mystery from everybody. You must go there at exactly half-past nine, and you must dress yourself to personate an angel of light, and carry a torch in your hand. The fearful stories of which the tomb has been the subject will be of service to you, and those who may be scheming to carry away or rob the dead will, upon seeing you sitting at the foot of the tomb, with your torch in your hand, be so terrified that none will dare approach. At midnight you may return home. Will you do it?"

"I will," said Wenceslas, who feared to displease her.

"I must be certain that you have performed this service; but remember. not a word about it to any one, and at this price my hand is yours."

Wenceslas regained his usual composure, smothering as best he could those superstitious fears which sometimes assail the strongest minds. He swore that he would be both obedient and discreet, and that at half-past nine precisely he would be at his post, where he would watch the dead so carefully that not even a bat should approach. He soon took leave in order to make his preparations.

A few moments afterward Lambert von Moll, also faithful, appeared to render his homage to the young lady. He was a lawyer, and everybody predicted a brilliant future for him.

"If you really love me," said the coquette, "I am going to prove it. Some of the neighbors whom you know, and who are our enemies, wish to injure us. For this reason they have placed a dead body in the Roman tomb, which belongs to our family. I wish you to make every possible effort to carry off the corpse."

"I?" interrupted Lambert.

"Certainly. I know you are brave."

"That is true, but this is such a ridiculous commission."

"The body will doubtless be guarded by mere children, and in order to disperse them you must blacken your face and make yourself as ugly as you are handsome; in short, disguise yourself as a demon. Call it a ridiculous commission, if you will; but go to the Roman tomb at precisely ten—take up the body and bring it here, and you will gain all my gratitude."

Lambert von Moll reflected for a moment, and deciding that it was not too great a price for the heart of Gertrude, he, like the two others, promised punctuality and discretion, and accordingly withdrew to make his preparations.

Sigismond de Vletter then came to pay his respects to Mr. and Mrs. Stock; he wished Gertrude good evening, and conversed a few moments with her while taking a turn in the garden. Having drawn him aside, Gertrude, who had her projects, proposed he should in his turn assume a character in her comedy. But Sigismond, who perceived some malicious intention in spite of her grave tones, told her that for anything serious or important she might command, but that such childishness was only proper for children. The coquette, not finding him very complaisant, left him.

The night was very cold, and at 9 o'clock Gilles Collin arrived at the Roman tomb. He had furnished himself with a small lantern, not being very courageous. He went all around the tomb, and carefully examined the bushes and every place in which he thought any one might be concealed, and then, not at all reassured by the silence and solitude which surrounded him, he extinguished his light and enveloped himself from head to foot in a long white sheet, which he had brought concealed under his coat, and extending himself at full length on the tomb, soon became as gloomy and motionless as the object he personated. Very lugubrious were the thoughts that passed through his mind while lying there on his winding-sheet. A very long quarter of an hour had elapsed when he was startled by the cry of a screech owl. He uncovered his eyes and looked around, but could see nothing except some vague reflections of light in the direction of the town. Soon, however, he heard, through the silence of the night, footsteps which were evidently coming to him. He raised his head; rays of light caught his eyes, and he saw, not far off, a mysterious phantom, habited in a long robe of cloth or silver, which was confined by a blue girdle. The head of this apparition was crowned with stars (made of gilt paper), while from its shoulders floated two large pieces of muslin, representing wings.

Poor Gilles, who had not foreseen such an incident, cowered down under his sheet, utterly unable to explain the meaning of what he saw.

"It is an angel," said he to himself. But the angel coughed.

"It is not an inhabitant of heaven," thought Gilles; "if it is one of the sorcerers I am in a very bad situation."

The angel, on his part, appeared to be ill at ease. He cast an oblique glance at the winding-sheet that covered the dead, and did not appear anxious to make a closer examination. Holding the torch in his hand, Wenceslas Stroobant, thus transformed into an angel, appeared to make a great effort to seat himself at the foot of the tomb, and if the dead had not been in such a state of perturbation he would have noticed that the angel was trembling with cold, or something else. Wenceslas seemed to have contracted a very bad cold, which was manifested by a severe fit of coughing and sneezing, and being unable to hold his handkerchief, he was obliged to use one of his wings to wipe the moisture from his nose and mantle.

"That is not an angel, certainly," thought the dead. "It must be a sorcerer. Who knows if he be not master of ceremonies? He is there with his torch to call the others, and I shall find myself in the midst of their revels, and if the devil preside over them what shall I do?"

While making these disagreeable reflections he was struck by the sudden agitation of the angel of the torch, who appeared to behold a fearful object. It was a third personage approaching.

This latter (Lambert von Moll) was disguised as a specter of darkness. As he drew near, the light of the torch, which gleamed on him at intervals, gave him a fearful appearance. He did not appear greatly terrified, but, probably from motives of prudence, he approached in a zigzag line, as though he saw something he did not expect—the silvery robe of the angel glittering in the torchlight, and Lambert could not account to himself for this singular costume.

As the angel, whose trembling limbs refused to support him, remained fixed in his place, Lambert decided to make a flank movement, and accordingly he passed around to the other end of the tomb.

His disguise was frightful; he was muffled in an ox-hide, which was adorned with the long horns and ears; his face was blackened, and the lower part of it concealed by an immense red beard. In his hand he carried one of those wooden forks which are used to spread new-mown hay. Wenceslas, who had never lost sight of the demon, now signalized himself by the greatest effort of courage he had ever made in his life. He suddenly advanced with the torch at arm's length before him, and the specter recoiled. But the flame touched Lambert's great beard, and in an instant it was in a blaze. He quickly tore it off and sprang on the angel, whose torch fell and was extinguished.

They seized each other by the hair, mutually astonished, perhaps, to find each other palpable.

The corpse, who had seen all, and had begun to question whether it was really a scene among the witches, now took Wenceslas and Lambert for a good and a bad angel who were disputing possession of him, and overcome by a terrible fear, he suddenly sprang out of his tomb with his winding sheet around him, and took flight across the fields.

The two companions, seeing the dead rush forth, were seized with the same terror, and letting go of each other by common consent, they fled as though pursued by all the witches.

The three lovers returned to their respective lodgings, utterly overcome by what they had seen and passed through; and the next day none of them were able to leave their beds. To finish their adventures, Gertrude sent word to them that they must have very little esteem for her, since, instead of fulfilling their promises, they had run away in such a ridiculous manner. And she married Sigismond.

The Age of Coal.

It seems probable that vegetable matter may, under favorable conditions, be converted into coal much more rapidly than most chemical geologists are in the habit of assuming. At least, a curious instance of an approach toward such conversion within the historic period, has been brought before the German Geological Society. In one of the old mines of the Upper Hartz some of the wood originally employed as timbering has become so far altered as to assume most of the characteristics of a new lignite, or brown coal. It appears that certain of the levels in the ancient workings of this mine are filled with refuse matter, consisting chiefly of fragments of clay-slate, more or less saturated with mine water, and containing here and there fragments of the old timbering. This wood, when in the mine, is wet, and of a leathery consistence, but on exposure to the air it rapidly hardens to a solid substance, having most, if not all, the characteristics of a true lignite. It breaks with a well-marked conchoidal fracture, and the parts which are most altered present the black lustrous appearance characteristic of the German "pitch coals." At the same time, chemical examination of the same wood shows that it stands actually nearer to true coal than do some of the younger tertiary lignites. This instance seems, therefore, to prove that pine wood, when placed under highly favorable conditions, may be converted into a genuine lignite within a period which, from what we know of the history of mining in Hartz, cannot have extended beyond four centuries.

Hair Snakes.

The common belief is that these creatures are a transformation of a horse hair that has remained for some time in the water. "When a walking stick," says Dr. Slack, "becomes a snake, a horse hair will become a worm. As the former miracle has not taken place since the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, it is safe to say that the latter transformation has not recently been made. A dry hair placed in water will absorb the moisture, and from the unequal expansion of the exterior and interior layers will become contorted; so, too, would a piece of two inch rope, yet we have never heard of the latter having been accused of possessing vitality. The hair snake is a living creature, endowed with organs of locomotion and respiration, and capable of propagating its species. Scientifically it is known as 'Gordius aquaticus,' the generic name being derived from the Gordian knot, in allusion to the tangled appearance often presented by a multitude of these animals. The specific name aquaticus is not so appropriate, for they thrive out of water." Dr. Slack had taken Gordii six inches in length from the body of a grasshopper. They have also been found in the stomachs of insectivorous birds.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A Wonderful Machine.

An Eastern paper says: "A wonderful piece of mechanism has recently been produced by F. Schroeder, an Amsterdam jeweler. It is called the 'Great Mechanical City,' and is twenty feet long by fifteen wide. There are houses, castles, churches and stores in it, just as they appear in almost any European city. People walk and ride about. Horses and wagons and railway cars pass through the streets. Boats pass up and down the river, while some are loading and others unloading at the docks. Mills are in motion. A fountain plays in the public park and a band of musicians fills the air with melody. There are also forts with soldiers parading about them, blacksmith shops with artisans at work in them and pleasure gardens with people dancing in them. Other scenes go to make this a wonderful structure indeed."

The Nose—Its Beauty and Uses.

Although this prominent organ is a leading feature, yet few of us care to be led by it, except in the direction of a good dinner. This need not prevent us from pursuing it as a subject, showing wherein the importance of the organ is not duly estimated.

As a feature of the face it, more than any other, changes its character, although not so capable of expression as the eyes and mouth. Its ideal beauty varies with different races. The Africans of Sierra Leone prize the flat nose, and the Egyptian dotes on the veritable, pure, and unadulterated pug. The Tartar races, having very small noses, consider them the very highest type of beauty. The most beautiful woman in all Tartary was considered so because she had only two holes where the nose ought to have been. There seems to be no universal standard of nasal beauty. The Romans adored the aquiline, the Greek the straight line; the latter, coming nearest our ideal of the beautiful, is accepted as the standard in this latitude.

But there are other uses for the nose beyond its element of beauty or the reverse. The sense of smell is popularly supposed to be the only service it is called upon to perform; at least we should judge so from the number of open mouths we meet sailing along the streets.

One of the main objects of the nostrils is for respiratory purposes. There is very little doubt that air passing through the nostrils is refined, purified, and eliminated of all injurious gases, infection and dust, before being permitted access to the lungs. It is very easy to see how habitual respiration through the mouth is not only unnatural but productive of disease. More especially at night we should accustom ourselves to sleep with the mouth closed. All the energies of the system are then at rest, and its power of resistance at the lowest ebb. If the mouth be open the enemy is allowed to enter, and we may be sure he will fasten upon the most delicate part of our organization.

In a recent lecture by Prof. Tyndall he demonstrates fully the danger of sleeping with the mouth open, a practice unknown to the lower animals. He says:

"If I were to endeavor to bequeath the most important motto which human language can convey, it should be these words:

"SHUT——YOUR——MOUTH.

"In transactions of life this might have its beneficial results, as the most friendly cautionary advice, or be received as the grossest of insults; but where I would print and engrave it—in every nursery and on every bed-post in the universe—its meaning would not be mistaken, and, if obeyed, its importance would soon be realized."

Treatment of Diphtheria.

A physician of high repute offers to the public, through the columns of the New York *Tribune*, some valuable suggestions concerning the treatment of this terrible malady. He says:

In every case of the disease of course pure air, if possible, and good food, even if it have to be begged, should be procured. Any really good home-made soups, be they of beef, mutton, chicken, are just as good, and often far better, than beef tea; and they may be changed from one to the other as they pall upon the patient's taste. Good, undiluted milk is quite as useful as soup of any kind; and it may always be prevented from turning sour, or making the patient bilious or feverish, by the addition of a large pinch of soda to each teacupful of milk.

Beef tea, soup or milk should be taken frequently, and in as large quantities as the stomach will bear and digest without danger of causing disgust or nausea.

If stimulants are required, and they are generally wanted early and abundantly, milk punch is the best; but it should always be made with the addition of soda or lime water to the milk, for the reasons above stated.

If milk punch becomes distasteful, barley water, rice water, arrowroot, etc., may be used as a bland vehicle for administering stimulants.

Then of all the remedies that a long experience (over thirty years) has proved eminently reliable, chlorate of potash is the best; but it should be given in one way only, and also thoroughly. It should be given dry upon the tongue, pure, not mixed with sugar, and not in solution. By giving it in this way, it dissolves slowly in the mouth, and gradually and efficiently comes in contact with all the diseased parts of the throat.

This treatment must be persisted in, the chlorate of potash being given in doses of two, three, five or more grains every hour at first, until some decided improvement commences, or for one, two, three, or even more days, without hesitation or faltering. Often no apparent improvement seems to take place for one, two, or more days; sometimes not until nearly up to the fourth day. But courage and perseverance will almost certainly be rewarded with success; certainly four or five times out of six.

This treatment is considerate, but efficient; the child never becomes afraid of its physician or attendants; and generally, with a little management, takes or does all that is required of it, because its handling is always gentle, or at least not harsh or distressing.

If the debility be very great, muriate tincture of iron may be required. If the mouth be dry, glycerine may be put into it frequently.

THE "GREAT CLOCK OF ETERNITY."—A Washington lecturer says that the earth's orbit has been widening out for 20,000 years past, and will continue to do so for 20,000 years to come. It will then begin to contract, and will continue to do so for 50,000 years. The eccentricity of Mercury has been steadily increasing for the last 100,000 years, but has now nearly attained its limit. In about 5,000 years it will begin to diminish and will continue to do so for more than 100,000 years. The orbits of the planets must go on oscillating in this manner as long as the laws of nature remain unchanged, forming what a French writer has called "Great Clocks of Eternity, which beat ages as ours beat seconds."

MONTANA is very short of women.

A Cornered Legislator.

A gentleman who now occupies a seat in the upper branch of the New York Legislature, but at the same time was a member of the Assembly, relates the following:

"Perkins was as honest a man as ever set foot in Albany. Money wouldn't buy him, and I knew it, but I thought I would have a little fun with him, so I went down to his room one evening, and said: "Perkins, what do you think of the underground railroad bill? Are you going to vote for it?"

"Well," said Perkins, "I haven't made up my mind yet, exactly. I am inclined to think it is a good bill; but why do you ask?"

"I thought you were in favor of it," said I, "and as long as you have concluded to vote for it, I just wanted to say to you that the men interested in it pays five hundred dollars for votes, and as it is coming up on its final passage to-morrow, you can just as well have the money as not; you'd vote for the bill anyway."

"Vote for the bill! I'll be hanged first," cried the irate Perkins. "No, sir, If improper means are being taken to pass this thing, as you say, I for one will vote against it every time. You can put me down no."

"Oh, I don't care anything about the bill," said I. "I was only trying to do you a favor, and I think I can yet, for, to tell the truth, the rival companies are here in full force, and are moving heaven and earth to defeat it. They are paying the same amount for 'noes,' and as long as you are bound to vote that way, I'll get you the five hundred dollars all the same."

"Can such things be?" exclaimed Perkins, rising from his seat and tearing up and down the room in a whirlwind of righteous wrath and virtuous indignation. "What a state of things this is! A plague on both your houses, and I won't vote at all!"

"All right," said I, and I laid my hand on the door, "I'll get your five hundred dollars for being absent."

And as the jolly Senator brought to mind the horror of perplexity in which his last proposition involved old Perkins, he roared with laughter.

Eli Perkins Publishes the Fashions for 1874.

For the benefit of many young ladies who remain away from Saratoga, this beautiful spot where

The weary cease from troubling and the wicked are at rest,

I send the following account of the latest watering place fashions:

Shoes—Are worn high in the neck, flounced with point aquille lace, cut on the bias. High heels are common in Saratoga, especially in the hop room. Cotton hose, open at the top, are very much worn, some of them having as many as three holes in them. Cotton plows are not seen.

Children—Are very forward this year, but they are very often dispensed with entirely for quiet toilets. They are too loud. A neat thing in babies can be made of drab pongee, gored and puckered to match the panier. Little boys ruffled, fluted, and cut on the bias to match the underskirt are very much worn. Many are worn all down to living skeletons by such fashionable ladies as Miss Management, Miss Usage, Miss Behavior, Miss Doing, and Miss Guidance.

Bonnets—Are worn high—none less than $35. They are made high in the instep and cut *decollete* in front, trimmed with thedevilknowswhat. Low neck bonnets with paniers are no longer worn. The front of the bonnet is now invariably worn behind.

Lovers—Are once more in fashion, They are worn on the left side for afternoon toilets and directly in front for evening ball-room costume. A nice thing in lovers can be made of hair (parted in the middle), a sickly mustache, bosom pin, cane and sleeve-buttons, dressed in check cloth. Giant intellects are not fashionable in Saratoga this season. The broad, massive, thick skull is generally preferred. The old lover, trimmed with brains, character, and intelligence is no longer worn.

Dresses—Are not worn long—none over two days. They are trimmed with Wooster street sauce, looped up with Westchester county lace, with monogram on 'em. Shake well and drink while hot. Inclose twenty-five cents for circular. ELI DE PERKINS, Medist.

Hotel des Etats Unis, Saratoga, August, 1874.

The Pullman Car Abroad.

Col. Thomas W. Knox, the journalist, who has been traveling in Europe for a year past, writes from Berlin, on the 10th of August, as follows:

"For the last three weeks I have been knocking around with Col. Gourand in a Pullman car, which you are doubtless aware was taken to the continent two or three months ago. The car has been from Liverpool by the way of London and Ostend to Paris, Mont Cenis Tunnel, Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Venice, Sommering Pass, Vienna, and Berlin, and since coming here it has made two trips to Potsdam and one to Frankfort-on-the-Main. It starts to-night for St. Petersburg, by the way of Bromberg, Koenigsberg, and Wilna, stopping a couple of days at the frontier to adapt the trucks to the Russian gauge. When it reaches St. Petersburg it will have traveled 7,000 kilometers from Ostend. So far there has not been the slightest accident, not even a hot box. The car attracts as much attention as a menagerie in a country town, and has been visited by thousands of people, including Grand Dukes, Princes, railway-officials, and all sorts of 'swells' generally. All have expressed the greatest admiration, and several contracts are under negotiation in addition to those already concluded."

MRS. FANNY BALDWIN, a poor but respectable woman of South Carolina, walked recently from her home in Oconee county to the residence of her father, near Pendleton, a distance of 34 miles, carring her baby, 6 months old, weighing 21 pounds, in her arms. She left home at 6 o'clock in the morning, and reached her father's at 5 in the afternoon, making an average of a little over three miles an hour for eleven consecutive hours, over a rough and mountainous road, with the thermometer standing at 96 all the time. Mrs. Baldwin is 26 years old, and the mother of four children.

The Boy Who Ate Turnip.

Most everybody knows "red-headed Tim," the newsboy and bootblack. He is always getting hurt, crossing the path of the police or falling into the river, and yesterday he came near having his earthly career cut off in its spring-time. He helped himself to a turnip from a farmer's wagon on the Campus Martius as he came down town, and as he meandered down Griswold street folks saw him giving the turnip a rub on his elbow and then biting out "hunks" which would have made stoppers for catsup bottles. One of these bites failed to go down. It went into his throat and stuck there, and Tim was suddenly seen to drop his box and jump up and down and throw his arms about. "Tim's got a new circus trick!" yelled a boy on the other side of the street; and in a moment half a dozen ran over. Tim jumped up and came down on one foot, tried to cough and his eyes hung out like porcelain door-knobs. "Isn't that just old high circus, though!" exclaimed one of the boys, and the other boys threw up their caps and hurrahed. Tim jumped up and down again and mentioned for some one to pat him on the back, and an old gent came around the corner and said that if such fooling wasn't stopped he'd whistle for a policeman. Tim tried to motion out that he had something in his throat, and the old gentleman went on to say that things had come to a pretty pass in Detroit when an old pioneer couldn't walk out without a boy making faces at him. "Give Tim three cheers!" shouted a little muffin as Tim backed up against a telegraph pole, hopped up and down and grew purple in the face. "Look at the great American distortioner!" shouted another boy, and they knocked their boxes together and cheered lustily. One of the letter-carriers halted and said that if he had a boy who would act that way he'd take his hide off and hang it on the fence, and a bank porter said that it made him shudder when he remembered that he was the father of nine children. Things were getting black with Tim. He made more motions for some one to pound him on the back, and he wheezed like a locomotive off the track, but they thought he was in fun. "It is sad to think that the prison doors will clash behind him before he reaches manhood," sighed a woman who was carrying letters to the postoffice. "When I see such actions in one so young I can no longer wonder that our jails are running over with Dick Turpins," chimed in a melancholy looking student, and the boys shouted: "Fling 'er up again, Tim!" Just then a policeman came running across, thinking it was a fight, and he caught Tim by the neck and gave him a lively shake, causing the hunk of turnip to fly out like a cork, and then everybody knew that the boy had been a martyr and that they had wronged him. It took him almost a whole minute to get his breath, and then he looked around on the boys and growled: "Circus tricks! circus tricks! you blasted bean eaters! Can't you tell when a feller's dying!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Railway Earnings for August.

The earnings of railroads during the month of August are more favorable than those for the month of July, though in most cases below the returns of August of last year. There is a gain in the Atlantic and Pacific of $46,565; the other gains were the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, $6,219; Milwaukee and St. Paul, $63,171, and St Louis and Iron Mountain, $53,192.

The following is a tabular statement of the gross earnings of such roads as have made public their business for the month of August:

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic and Great Western....	$ 401,687	$ 447,252
Atlantic and Pacific..............	459,779	438,108
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota..........	114,317	108,100
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul..........	767,871	704,300
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis........	403,175	426,283
Denver and Rio Grande..........	33,185	36,744
Illinois Central..........	708,808	769,634
Michigan Central..........	468,329	576,790
Missouri, Kansas and Texas....	289,800	329,000
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute..........	118,446	127,777
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute branches..........	49,998	54,086
St. Louis and Southeastern....	103,339	113,163
St. Louis, Iron Mt. and Western	254,230	201,038
Toledo, Wabash and Western..	478,475	642,209
Total..........	$4,646,161	$4,974,534
Decrease, 1874..........	328,382	

The total earnings of the same roads for the past eight months foot up $35,685,037, against $34,474,288 for the corresponding period of last year, showing a gain of $1,210,739.

A Deceptive Advertisement.

A good joke is told of a gentleman who was so charmed with the descriptions of numerous country residences, which he daily encountered in print, that he became tired of his own house, and determined to sell it. He instructed an auctioneer, famous for his descriptive powers, to advertise it in the papers for private sale, but to conceal its location, telling persons to apply to his office. In a few days the gentleman happened to see the advertisement, was pleased with the account of the place, showed it to his wife, and the two concluded it was just what they wanted, and that they would secure it at once. So he went to the office of the auctioneer and told him the place he had advertised was such a one as he desired, and he would purchase it. The auctioneer burst into a laugh, and told him that was the description of his own house, where he was then living. He read the advertisement again, and pondered over the "grassy slopes," "beautiful villas," "smooth lawn," etc., and broke out, "Is it possible?" Well, make out your bill for advertising and expenses, for, by George! I wouldn't sell that place now for three times what it cost me."

HALF PEAS.—An irrepressible joker at a club, while touching up his oysters with pepper from the castor, observed that the pepper was "half peas." "Oh, no," said the polite attendant, "that is the best sort of pepper." "Well, I tell you it is half peas; I always expect to get the best of everything in this house, but this pepper is half peas." "That can't be so; we take especial pains to procure it, and have it ground in our own mill." "Well, it is so; I can prove it." "If you can, I should like you to do so." "Well, John, you spell the word pepper, and see if it is not half p's."

Caution to Water Drinkers.

A medical correspondent of the *Sanitarian* calls attention to the impure water so often drank in the country. He says:

While traveling recently our attention was inconveniently called one morning to empty water tanks. But there were others, children especially, who on crawling out of the sleeping bunks, were in want of water more than we were—to drink. It was not long, however, before the cars halted, and the tanks were filled from a roadside stream. Of this the thirsty drank. We ventured to suggest to the porter that possibly this water was not wholesome. But the suggestion that "water as clear as that," was not clean, was to him absurd. The same suggestion to the conductor was equally incomprehensible. It is just such water that collects and holds in solution the poison of typhoid fever, which summer travelers so often take home with them.

Let it never be forgotten that very few rivers, small ones and rivulets, especially, or wells, are safe sources of water supply, and that many are more dangerous and deadly than loaded firearms. The shallow wells of villages and some watering places and other health (?) resorts are among the pests of the country. It is indeed shockingly disgusting in many country places to observe the uniformity with which the cesspool and well are made to stand side by side, as though each were necessary to the other; and to think of the foul, sewerage-reeking soil through which the water percolates to its fetid bed! The practice should not only engage the attention of every health officer in the land, but every person of ordinary intelligence. It is always practicable to provide cities and large towns with good water, but in small villages and country places, where houses are few and money scarce, and forethought scarer, it is a matter of some difficulty, but it should, nevertheless be overcome. Meanwhile, country sojourners and travelers—be wary.

Le Journal de Marseilles gives the latest news from the other side of the Atlantic of the abominable Beecher scandal. It says, in effect, that terrible troubles have broken out between the American preachers, Beecher, Stilton and Moulton, because love letters written by Stilton to Madame Beecher Stowe have been found in the possession of Moulton. Stilton, on his part, has instituted an action at law against M. Beecher for the seduction of his youngest daughter, Mlle. Florence Stilton, claiming $50,000. Madame Beecher Stowe, adds *Le Journal*, is the mother of the celebrated Uncle Tom, the renowned blind pianist, who a few years ago created so great a furor all over France. Verily, we live and learn, but for an education in current events we can scarcely recommend the newspaper offices of Marseilles.

THE SILVER TRADE DOLLAR.—The Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint writes to the Treasury Department at Washington that he is coining trade dollars at the rate of $20,000 per day. which is all that can be made by ten hours' work of the entire institution. When he gets into the new mint, which he expects to do about Nov. 1, and gets fairly started, he thinks he can make all the trade dollars required for commercial purposes on the Pacific coast. He says the coin is a perfect success, and, if enough of them could be made, the Mexican dollar would be entirely shut out of the market. The trade dollar keeps up the price of crude silver, and at the same time opens a very large market for silver bars.

Prince & Co.'s Organs.
Five octaves, two full sets of reeds.
Solid walnut cases, elegant bronze finish.
Price, with six stops, $125; eight stops, $180.
Address Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is described by the French police as being five feet six inches and a half in height, stout, 65 years of age. His forehead is said to be low, and his hair short and turning to gray. Mme. Bazaine is represented to be of low stature, very dark, and with regular features. She is about 30 years old.

MEDICAL MANIACS.—There are numbers of medical men so wedded to the old formulas, that all changes seem to them like innovations. These medical maniacs are, fortunately, incapable of much mischief in this practical age. While the VINEGAR BITTERS are curing Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Constipation, and countless other diseases that defy the remedies of the pharmacopœia, it is impossible to thrust down the throats of intelligent invalids "heroic" doses of mineral poison, or to persuade them to take adulterated alcohol, impregnated with cheap astringents, as a "healing balm" or a "balsamic preparation." VINEGAR BITTERS, a pure botanical tonic and alterative, guiltless of the curse of distilled or fermented liquor, is actually accomplishing what the mineral and alcoholic cure-mongers have so incessantly promised but have never yet performed. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that this medicine has taken precedence of all those burning fluids mis-called tonics.

BLACK EAGLE, the last chieftain of the Iroquois, was lately run over and killed by a circus wagon.

BOOK AGENTS and every one should send to Co-operative Pub. Co., Muscatine, Iowa, for catalogue and best terms ever offered for first-class books. See advertisement in this paper.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it enables him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

$10 TO $1,000 invested in Wall-street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 30 cents. Address Alex. Frothingham & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-street, New York.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, &c.

A few months after having commenced the manufacture of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the proprietor began to receive numerous letters from all parts of the Western and Southern States bestowing the most *unbounded* praise upon it for having promptly cured the writers or their friends of Fever and Ague, or other forms of miasmatic or malarious diseases. He was repeatedly urged to make known the wonderful virtues of the Discovery in the cure of Ague and kindred diseases. He always replied that it was not intended for a "cure-all," and should he recommend it to people as a remedy for so many different forms and classes of disease, he feared those who had never tested its virtues would at once class it among the numerous humbugs of the day. This answer was satisfactory to no one; they argued that the whole country ought to know it at once, and expressed their astonishment at his indifference to the subject. His ear and heart being at all times open to the call of suffering humanity, he has at last, after having received testimony from hundreds who have been speedily cured by it, and many of them after quinia and all the usual means had failed consented to make the matter known.

NEWMAN, Jeff. Co., Kan., Jan. 6, 1873.

Dr. Pierce:

DEAR SIR—Having used a few bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, and believing it to be the very best medicine for Chills and Fever, I wish to buy it by the dozen. Please give me your price for it.

REV. THOMAS O'RIELLY.

THE MILWAUKEE MONTHLY for September opens with the second and concluding article on "Poultry," beautifully illustrated. Then follows "The Broken Shell," an excellent story, charmingly told; a graceful little poem by Pauline Filer, a new and promising contributor; almost a dozen pages of "Wooing," and the promise of its conclusion in the October number; "Dr. Scrivarius' Mask," a most ingenious and pleasing tale; an elegantly illustrated and practical article on Fall Fashions; and a number of essays and editorials—"The Toilet," "The Difference Between I and We," "Winter Flowers," "Summer Visiting," etc.; while a new American humorist makes us acquainted with the trials and tribulations of cake-baking, as he experienced them, in a laugh-provoking article of just the right length.

WE hear very favorable encomiums regarding the Elmwood and Warwick Collars, manufactured by the Narragansett Collar Company. These collars have linen facing, and, owing to the peculiarity of cut, are most comfortable and neat-fitting articles. The edges of the collars are folded in underneath all around, thus strengthening the collar and preventing the points from turning up. We recommend these collars to our friends.—*Fashion Article, N. Y. Evening Mail.*

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous *viva voce* advertising is better than all paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES..........	8 @	13
HOGS—Dressed..........	9 @	9¼
COTTON..........	16½@	17
FLOUR—Superfine Western..........	4 40 @	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago..........	1 15 @	1 17
No. 1 Spring..........	1 26 @	1 31
CORN..........	93 @	96
OATS..........	60 @	64
RYE..........	92 @	1 00
PORK—New Mess..........	22 25 @	..
LARD—Steam..........	15 @	15½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.	6 60 @	7 00
Choice Natives..........	6 15 @	6 50
Good to Prime Steers.	5 65 @	6 00
Cows and Heifers..........	3 00 @	3 25
Medium to Fair..........	4 25 @	5 00
Inferior to Common..........	2 50 @	3 50
HOGS—Live..........	6 00 @	7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter...	7 00 @	7 25
Red Winter..........	5 50 @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring..........	1 04 @	1 04½
No. 2 Spring..........	98 @	99
No. 3 Spring..........	94 @	94½
CORN—No. 2..........	76 @	77
OATS—No. 2..........	48 @	49
RYE—No. 2..........	84 @	85
BARLEY—No. 2..........	1 03 @	1 04
BUTTER—Choice Yellow..........	28 @	33
EGGS—Fresh..........	14½@	15
PORK—Mess..........	24 50 @	..
LARD..........	14½@	15
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 17 @	1 18½
CORN—No. 2..........	85 @	86
OATS—No. 2..........	50 @	51
RYE—No. 2..........	89 @	90½
PORK—Mess..........	25 00 @	..
LARD..........	11½@	15
HOGS..........	4 00 @	7 75
CATTLE..........	3 00 @	6 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1..........	1 04 @	1 05½
No. 2..........	97 @	98
CORN—No. 2..........	76 @	77
OATS—No. 2..........	47 @	48
RYE..........	88 @	88½
BARLEY—No. 2..........	98 @	1 05
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—White..........	1 15 @	1 20
CORN..........	80 @	83
OATS..........	48 @	54
RYE..........	97 @	98½
PORK—Mess..........	25 50 @	25 75
LARD..........	14 @	14½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..........	1 14 @	1 15
Amber Michigan......	1 10 @	1 13
OATS..........	78 @	79
CORN..........	80 @	82
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra..........	1 18 @	1 19
Amber..........	1 08 @	1 09
CORN..........	78 @	80
OATS..........	50 @	52
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red..........	1 11 @	1 12
No. 2 Red..........	1 06 @	1 07
CORN..........	82 @	86
OATS..........	53 @	54

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Money-Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE

From the Indianapolis Sentinel·

State Finances·

In another column will be found a letter from the Hon, James B. Ryan, ex-treasurer of state, in answer to sundry tale statement put farward by the republican paper of this city, purporting to contain details in regard to the democratic and republican expenditures during the past three years. The great parade of statistics, which was originally made in the Journal, was suddenly stopped by the last volley from the Sentinal, and the author of the display charged his base to the News. The general opinion among the republican politicians, after the perusal of Mr. Ryan's letter, will be that the annoyance of this misrepresentation on the financial question has been kept up too long. It has evoked a crushing answer.

Mr. Ryan takes the expenditures of the government for the year 1871, 1872 and 1873,and, giving due credits each case, leaves the balance representing the cost of two years of democratic administration and one year of republican administration. The result is startling, The expences for 1871 were $853,144,33; for 1872 646,804-38 for 18731,427,334 72. Nothing could be better than the ex-treasurer's terse summing up these results, proving that the single year of republican rule has cost within $72,606 of as much the two Previous years of democratic rule put togather, The unaccountable impudence with which the partisan press endevors to argue away such a record, and struggles to convince the people against the evidence of their own senses, is something wonderful. Leaving the reader to study Mr. Ryan's figures for a full appreciation of the financial issues, the Sentinel will, for the present note but two points in the attack made by the News upon the democracy in general, and Governor Hendricks and Mr. Ryan in particular.

It is charged as something peculiarly wrong on the part of Mr. Ryan that, while treasurer, received the interest on $603,000 left in his hands. His latter explains how the money came to be left in his charge, and in putting the sum at interest, he simply followed the immemoral usage of the state officials. The law ought to provide for securing use for public money but it does not. To judge of Mr Ryan's conduct, it is only necessary to contrast it with Mr. Glover, the present republican treasurer. According to the monthly statement published by that gentleman, the following balance have remained in the treasury at the beginning of each of the last three months;

July	$464,798 64
August	447,856 22
September	403,296 89

That is to say Mr. Glover is carrying a balance of public money on hand amounting to nearly half a million dolars. What renders this fact doubly remarkable is that while he is receiveing interest on that amount belonging to the state, the state is paying heavy interest for the temporary loan made necessary by republican extravagance.

Why don't the *Courier* get out his old rooster and crow over the election in Vermont. It is more than probably that the old fellow is sick at the stomach.—*News.* Well, no. We left this work for the Republican papers, and this is the way they do it.

From the Boston Advertiser—Republican.

There seems to have been in Vermont this year, much of the same kind of irregular, and independent voting which surprised parties in this State last fall. Republican candidates for the Legislature have failed of election in districts which were thought to be safe beyond a peradvenre. The Republicans will have, as usual, a large majority. but the Democratic and Independent members will number more than in any Legislature for a long series of years. . . . The result seem to have astonished the steady State that her people forgot to tell the world promptly what happened Tuesday.

From the Boston Journal—Republican.

The extent of the disaffection appears to have surprised even those who took part in it. The first obvious suggestion which comes from this occurrence is that it is advisable—this year particularly—to take unusual care in the selection of candidates,for voters seem to have little regard for the binding authority of regular nominations, unless meeting their approval. . . . . If Vermont, therefore, sends out a good influence as to the expendiency of making careful nominations, in view of the present political situation, her election may be beneficial as if she had rolled up one of her heavy Republican majorities. While those papers are with this State, we scare up the following.

New Hampshire—Democratic Governor and Denocratic Legislature.

Connecticut—Democratic Governer Democratic Legislature and Democratic United States Senator.

Oregon—Democratic Governor, Democratic State officers and Democratic Congressmen.

North Caroline—Seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight, large majority in the Legislature and Democratic State ticket.

Tennessee—Nearly every county in the State Democratic.

Kentucky—All Democratic

How does the *News* man like that picture.

California raised this season 20,000,000 bushels surplus wheat. The New York *Herald*, in order to assist the understanding, that if loaded in carts, each containing a tun to be hawled to New York, the first would be at its distination when the last was leaving San Francisco. The *Bulletin* suggests that, if loaded in vesels of 1,000 tons burdon, and the 600 ships were to sail in sight of each other, say, 20 miles, or half-way round the globe.—The last one might be just leaving the Golden Gate when the first one was entering the harbor of Liverpool.

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Has just received the finest and largest stock of

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PIECE GOODS, ETC.,

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

[illegible] and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' [illegible] &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

V. A. B

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

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Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

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We Warrant Goods as Represented.

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which will be sold at the lowest prices. They use the genuine imported

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and do not use an inferior class of stock in order to make boots cheap. They employ the best of workman and consequently can warrant all their work. Call at

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AUBURN, INDIANA.

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

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No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

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The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 60 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb proait, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retai merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up [illegible] of 10c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 50c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	[illegible] best $1.10
Imperial	[illegible] 1.10
Gunpowder	[illegible]
Oolong	[illegible]
Uncolored Japan	[illegible]

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	[illegible]
1 Year old	$1.25
2 year old	1.75
[illegible] '70	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
[illegible] and wild grape	[illegible]
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

COFFES.

Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	[illegible]
2nd best	[illegible]
Roasted Coffee	[illegible]

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best	10c
Citron Lemon	[illegible]
Orange Peel	[illegible]
Shelled Almonds per lb	[illegible]
All kind of mixed Nuts per lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
All casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at [illegible] per lb. This is the cheapest [illegible]	

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	[illegible]
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuba per gal	[illegible]
Extra Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	[illegible]
French candies mixed	[illegible]
Other candies	50 to [illegible]

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	[illegible]

OILS.

Coal Oil per gallon	[illegible]
Rose Oil	[illegible]
Headlight	[illegible]
Fish Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil	[illegible]
Neats Foot	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish 8c per lb or $6.00 half bar[illegible] per ½ bbl [illegible]

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickerel [illegible] Bbls $5.00.

No. 2, 5c. Family Mackerel per kit $1.50 and per pound 8 and 10c

Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per pound 12½ Pickled Pork per lb 14c

COFFEE REDUCED 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	12c	Granulated	12c
Coffee A	11c	Brown	08c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2 80c No. 3 75c. No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 25c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts; Choice Navy, 40, Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Smoking 20cts; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved

—AT THE—

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready to he road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 1, 1874. No. 40.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,..........$2. | Six Months.........$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. R. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 53 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

o. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phelatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

T. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo Ohio

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 06	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	8 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Bessons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 05	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 46	6 55	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 38	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 27
Bankers	2 10	10 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 08
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	8 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 25

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	8 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Sou'heast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31-'74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express, Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 20 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburgh. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'w. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Monday May 24, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
	9 50 am	Logansport	6 47 p.m	
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
	11 04 am	Denver	5 46	1 26
8 45	12 13 pm	N. Manches'r	4 58	11 42
2 05	1 00	Col. City	4 07	10 30
1 45 am	2 04	Auburn	2 56	8 50
5 05	2 45	ar. Butler l v	2 10	3 30
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9.35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9.43 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2.18 "	10,35 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,05 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7.50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

AT IONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,16 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,33 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,38 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52 A M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	[illegible]	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

FRANK STREBY

SHOEMAKER,

AUBURN, - INDIANA.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building opposite to the Bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of Go

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

A Northern Man in Tennessee.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

Sir: It is with feelings akin to mortification that I have noticed the course of some of the partisan journals in their treatment of the Southern question. It hardly seems posible that these editors represent the views of that republican party to which I gave my allegiance in 1860-61—a party which I believed was composed of true men, whose regard for the public wellfair was above person greed, whose utterance in favor of universal freedom and against the intolerance of private opinion were morally and intellectually very much superior to the partisan spirit, which under the title democracy had controled the government so long. For a few months after my removal from the South I was frequently surprised at the unjust accusations of the press as against Southern men and Southern society generally, but attributed it to the ignorence of the real conditions rather than to design. But as the election campaigns opened, I discover a deliberate pupose to mislead the popular intelligence for the promotion of partisan ends. Mr. Harrison on Friday night exposed the key to the whole programme when he opened his remarks by saying, in effect, that just before the elections we are wont to hear of murders and outrages innumerable over the Southern border, which kindly anew the republican enthusiasm and unites the party in defence of its principles—chiefly, I should judge represented by its negro policy. To any one who will give the subject a moment's thought, it will appear plainly absurd that the policy, which is so invaribaly to the advantage of the one party, should be persistently adobted year after year by its apponent. It is the republican party which profits by these outrages, and is it not reasonable to suppose that it is, therefore, the chief instigator of them, if not directly to quite as much effect indirectly.—Entering the army in Butler's New England division in 1861, I served until the surrender in 1865 in the Gulf department. During most of that time I occupied a position which gave me a pretty thorough acquaintance with the people of New Orleans and of Alabama After the surrender I had charge of the reconstruction of one of the little principal Southern railroads for a few months, and when that work was completed was engage in business in Kentucky for a term of years. In 1869 I removed to Tennessee, which was my residence untill last November. In writing therefore of Southern affairs I may claim to know something from actual experience of the subject under discussion, and it is said of the West Tennessee now some prominently in the public eye that I wish to say a few words. The cost of appearing is in defence of those people who have been so grossly maligned, has been fully counted but will not prevent my bearing true testimony in their behalf. Senator Morton in his speech on Friday night asserted unqualifiedly, that it was unsafe for a Northern man to enter the South and make his home there My own experience is very much at variance with the assertion. During a residence of eight years as a private citizen there was never occasion when I felt the slightest hesitation in private or in public, about defending the federal cause for which I had done service. Often have I defended Gen. Butler from the absurd charge of spoon stealing and when on one occasion an editor who had skulked into Indiana from Kentuckey during the war attempted to make capital by a public attack upon that question, his action was promptly denounced by all of the more influential citizens. Frequently did I sustain Senator Morton's public course a few years since although I am free to say that I would have been ashamed to act with such men as controll the Republican party of Tennessee. There was never a moment when I carried arms about my person or kept them at my residence or did I ever see any occasion for the use of them.

There are districts along the Tennessee river, and along some of the smaller streams, inhabited by the people who know comparatively nothing of civilization who never knew what a common school was, and who live principally by hunting and fising, which is a turbulent element in the State.

Their prejudices are deep rooted, and especially against the negro, who has been wont to assume superiority to them, both before the war and since. East Tennesse has a large proportion of this population, and it is from this class that the federal regiments were mostly recruited during the war, and it is this class which votes largely with the republicans—principally negroes—in Tennessee to-day. Having no sympathies with the better classes of the State, but rather harboring feuds of long standing, the war gave opportunity for gratification of their revenge, and the necessities of the republican office holders have still further afforded an ample field for the exhibition of their blood-thirsty proclivities. I need not charge the responsibility directly upon the republican party, only in so far as they defend the action of unscrupulous adventurers, who unblushingly seek office, with the connivance and aid of federal officials, among a people with whom they have no shadow of sympathy, and from whom by such a course they cannot expect to be regarded with very much of respect.

The antipathies and antagonisms we hear so much about, are only as between the negroes and those whites who never owned a negro, and the anti war prejudices are the inspiring cause. Even these have been suppressed by the influence of the property holders and substantial citizens, whose business interests, if nothing else, prompt them to sustain the law and maintain order; and shall the people of the North, who boast of their common schools and their superior intelligence, withhold from them that symyathy and co-operation which the necessities of the situation demand?—After the perpetration of the Trenton outrage, for which I have no words of condemnation sufficient to severe, the State authorities, with a promptness becoming their responsibilities, moved for the arrest of the fiends. The United States Marshal, it appears, acting under the general instruction of the atty. general's circular, also proceed d to act, not in conjunction with the State authority, but independently.—Gov. Brown, than whom no truer man lives in any State, addressed the prisident setting forth the facts, and representing the State authorities were competent to take care of its criminals and to bring them speedily to justice. The answer was as heartless as could well be conceived, to the effect that a law of Congress permitted the action of the marshal and he should not interfere. Well may the good people of Tennessee writhe under the infliction of such injustice—all in the interest of the great republican party. Let us for moment suppose a similar course of proceeding for Indiana:

A party of ruffians rob a train or rob and tie a victim to the track in the face of the train, both acts of special atrocity. The State authorities move vigorously to discover the perpetrators. Can we conceive of any excuse for federal interference? The whole north would rise as one man to resist such an usurpetion. Would it not be well to regard the precepts of the golden rule a trifle closer. It is at the best a stupendous task devolved upon the good people of the south, to adapt themselves and their surrounding to the changed conditions resulting from the war, and it is deplorable that anybody at the north can be found to throw obstacles in their way and this for no other pretext than to advance the interests of a party.

CHAS. W. GREEN.

Gen. Sheridan and Black Hills.

The lady doth protest too much, me thinks. When Gen. Sheridan, after the fire Chicago, policed that city with United States troops, he created quite a stir, which nearely envolved his friend at the head of government in a political muss, which threatened the loss of his political head. Gen. Sheridan's martial threats to burn up the wagons, annihilate the trains and arrest the adventures who shall attempt an invasion of the Black hills conutry for the purpose of golddigging, is an assumption of sholderstrap authority, which perhaps may not meet with success, such willings soul may hope for the treaty with the Sioux Indians, getting apart a certain tract of land, including the Black hills country, for their exclusive use was made in 1868 and it stipulated that on one should have the power or the right to enter the said reserve. This is all clear enough, but while it protects the Indian from aggressive visits of restless Americans, it certainly does not establish martial law which gives to Gen. Sheridan or any other West Point ratrap an unlimited power over their property or their persons. If a citizen violates a law of the land, he becomes subject to the law of the land, which do not yet whatever they may ultimately do, constitute a one man power armed with a drumhead authority and power almost unlimited.—*St. Loui Republican.*

A temperance meeting of the 4th Congressional District is called to at Greensburg, Oct 4 and 2. A large turnout expected.

The Congressional Canvass.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 16, 74.

Hon. John H. Baker, Goshen, Indiana—*Dear Sir*: The Democratic and Liberal Convention assembled at Kendallville on September 9th placed me in nomination for Congress from the 13th Indiana District. While I recognized that your training for professional life, your association with professional men, and long experience as a lawyer, gives you in debate an advantage over me who is a farmer and whose opportunity for study have been limited to such moments of time as could be seized upon in the brief intermission from labor, incident to such a calling; yet with an abiding faith in the justness of the cause I have been selected to represent and impressed with the belief that the corruptions, extravagence and maladministration of those you represent, cannot withstand discussion and exposure before the masses, I respectfully invite you to join me in a joint discussion of the political question of the day, and same to commence at such early time as may be mutually convenient and to continue until the election. Allow me to suggest the name of Samuel Schutt, of DeKalb County, to act jointly with some friend of yours in naming the time, place and conditions of discussion in the northern and central part of the District, and Daniel McDonald of Plymouth to confer with some one on your behalf in Marshall and Kosciusko counties. I hereby authorize the gentlemen named to act for me in the matters suggested.

I remain,
Very respectfully, yours,
FREEMAN KELLY.

Goshen, Ind., Sept. 21, 1874.

Hon. Freeman Kelley, Waterloo, Indiana—*Dear Sir*: Your letter dated "Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 15th" was handed to me at Ligonier, Ind., by Hon. J. B. Stoll; and I now avail myself of the earliest moment after reaching home to answer it.

You are pleased to say in your letter that you recognize that my training for professional life, my association men and long experience as a lawyer give me the debate an advantage over you. Permit me to state that either your modesty or generosity has led you to make a concession as to my ability in political debate, which I cannot justly claim. It is true that I have for some years been engaged in the practice of that profession of which you have recently become a member; still my experience in political debate has been limited, as I have never, as a candidate made a speech prior to the present year.

I cannot forget that your experience as a politician and political debater commenced as early at least as the Democratic Presidential Convention held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1864, where you delivered a speech which attracted some notice. Nor can I forget that within the last ten years you have repeatedly been presented as a candidates for office before conventions of your party friends, nor that you have twice when a candidate for Legislative honors and once when a candidate for County Treasurer canvassed DeKalb County with great thoroughness and ability to secure your own election. A politician who has thus three times run for office, and three times canvassed his own county, once at least jointly with his competitor, can justly claim to be my superior both as a politician and more political debater. 'Yet with an abiding faith in the justness of the cause I have been selected to represent and impressed with the belief that the corruptions, extravagance and mal-administration of those you represent cannot withstand discussion and exposure," I respectfully accept your invitation to join in a joint discussion of the political questions of the day.

Allow me to suggest the name of Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, of Elkhart county to act jointly with your friend Samuel Schutt, Esq. of DeKalb county, in naming the time, places and conditions of discussion in the counties you suggest, and Wm. G. Piper, Esq., of Kosciuko County, to act jointly with your friend Daniel McDonald, Esq., in making similar arrangements for joint discussion in Marshall and Kosciuko Counties.

I authorize the gentlemen above named to act for me in the matter.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN H. BAKER.

Albert Wardell a Tere Haute boy, received the contence of a shot gun through his head last Friday, the gun being accidently discharged. His head was badly mangled.

THE DRUNKARD'S BRIDE.

BY ANNA GRAY.

Eager she listened to the pattering sleet
Out in the long deserted street;
Listening to hear the well-known tread
Of one whom others had already said,
Better, far better, she had never wed.
Beside her lay, in all its grace,
Her long white veil of marriage-lace;
But the face it had decked was sad and wan,
As if that day had long since gone.
Days have wrought, with their blighting tears,
Changes not to be erased in years.
Still she listened, as her heart beat low;—
Why did he linger away from her so!
Only yesterday morn she stood by his side
And breathed the vows of a happy bride;
But to-night she prayed, in that lonely room,
For one ray of sunshine to break the gloom.
Then, still, as she listened to the driving sleet
That seemed on her very heart to beat,
Distinctly she heard the heavy tread
That told her heart bore home the *dead!*
Wildly she watched them, though without a fear,
Bearing in the heavy, unsightly bier;
And listened on, with eyes unblurred,
To each unfeeling, thoughtless word,
As they whispered round, in a careless way,
"Good for her that he died in this drunken fray!"
Then they bore the form from the lonely room
That seemed too small to bear its doom,
And smoothed her tresses of silken hair,
And told her, "life would yet be fair."
Yes, they bore her away, and she never stirred;
The grief in her heart they never heard;
But she who loved him too well to dread
The frightful looks of the ghastly dead,
Lit her lamp and slipped away to his side,
Where, briefly before, she had stood a bride;
And, kneeling there, gazed long and well,—
Asked if those lips would no secret tell,
Mid the horrid scenes of the drunken strife,
Did they breathe no sigh to your lonely wife?
Was there no thought of her whose unfaltering trust
Would have mingled her own with a drunkard's dust?
Did'st never think, O dearest dead!
Of the plighted vows you had lately said?—
Then, lifting the death-lamp from the icy brow—
Is there no way to answer me now!—
Must I wait and watch, and never know
The secret that wrought this heavy blow!—
Must think that I was forgotten quite,
In the short, short hours of a single night!—
No white-winged vision thrilled her soul,
As a strange, wild tremor o'er her stole;
No broken whisper sounded near,
But the very air breathed in her ear,
"I know and feel thy presence, dear,
Which, though loved of earth, is more so here;
I feel thy breath fan lip and cheek
In the same old way, but they cannot speak;
I feel thy tears fall for my sake,
But the seal of death they may not break;
But to thee, who wert earth's idol dear,
I'll tell the secret that brought me here:—
My paltry gold lured the tempter's snare;
I forgot thy loving word, 'Beware;'
And, though I loved thee as I ought,
I drained the cup of its bitter draught.
Madness came; but God knows well
That I loved thee then more than words can tell;
And as heavy grief as may meet me here,
Is to see thy heart bleed at a drunkard's bier;
And to know that thy mind, so like a child,
Must leave Reason's throne to ravings wild;
For God, 'who doeth all things well,'
Will consign my bride to a maniac's cell."

A HEADLESS HORSEMAN.

A GHOST STORY OF THE COUNTY CORK.

"God speed you, and a safe journey to you, Charley," ejaculated the master of the little shebeen house at Ballyhooley, after his old friend and good customer, Charley Culnane, who at length had turned his face homeward with the prospect of as dreary a ride, and as dark a night as ever fell upon the Blackwater, along whose banks he was about to journey.

Charley Culnane knew the country well, and moreover, was as bold and as daring a rider as any Mallow boy that ever rattled a four-year-old upon Drumrue race course. He had gone to Fermoy in the morning as well for the purpose of purchasing some ingredients required for the Christmas dinner by his wife, as to gratify his own vanity by having new reins fitted in his snaffle, in which he intended showing off the old mare at the approaching St. Stephen's-day hunt.

Charley did not get out of Fermoy until late; for although he was not one of your very particular sort in anything relating to the common occurences of life, yet in all the appointments relating to hunting, riding, leaping, in short, in whatever was connected with the old mare, Charley, the saddler said, "was the devil to plase." An illustration of this fastidiousness was afforded by his going such a distance for a snaffle bridle. Mallow was full twelve miles nearer Charley's farm (which lay just three-quarters of a mile below Carrick) than Fermoy, but Charley had quarreled with all the Mallow saddlers, and no one would content him in all particulars but honest Mick Twomey, of Fermoy, who used to assert—and who will doubt it? that he could stich a saddle better than the Lord Lieutenant, although they made him all as one as King over Ireland.

The delay in the arrangement of the snaffle bridle did not allow Charley Culnane so long a visit as he had at first intended to his old friend and gossip, Con. Buckley, of the Harp of Erin. Con., however, knew the value of time, and insisted upon Charley making a good use of what he had to spare. "I won't bother you waiting for water, because I think you'll have enough of the same before you get home; so drink off your liquor, man, it's as good Parliament as ever a gentleman tasted."

Charley, it must be confessed, nothing loth, drank success to Con., and success to the jolly "Harp of Erin," with its head of beauty and its strings of the hair of gold, and to their better acquaintance, and so on, from the bottom of his soul, until the bottom of the bottle reminded him that Carrick was at the bottom of the hill on the other side of Castletown Roche, and that he had got no further on his road than his gossip's at Ballyhooley, close to the big gate at Connamore. Catching hold of his oilskin hat, therefore, while Con. Buckley went to the cupboard for another bottle of the "real stuff," he regularly, as he termed it, bolted from his friend's hospitality, darted to the stable, tightened his girths, and put the old mare into a canter toward home.

Charley cantered gayly, regardless of the rain, which, as his friend Con. had anticipated, fell in torrents; the good old woman's currants and raisins were carefully packed between the folds of his yeomanry cloak, which Charley, who was proud of showing that he belonged to the "Royal Mallow Light Horse Volunteers," always strapped before him, and took care to never destroy the military effect by putting it on.

Nothwithstanding that the visit to the jolly "Harp of Erin" had a little increased the natural complacency of his mind, the drenching of his snaffle reins began to disturb him, and then followed a train of more anxious thoughts than even were occasioned by the dreaded defeat of the pride of his long anticipated turn-out on St. Stephen's day. In an hour of good-fellowship, when his heart was warm, and his head not over cool, Charley had backed his old mare against Mr. Jepson's bay filly Desdemona, for a neat hundred, and he felt sore misgivings as to the prudence of the match.

He now arrived at the bottom of Kilcummer Hill, and his eye fell on the old walls that belonged, in former times, to the Knights Templars; but the silent gloom of the ruin was broken only by the heavy rain which splashed and pattered on the grave-stones. He then looked up to the sky to see if there was, among the clouds, any hope for mercy on his new snaffle reins; and no sooner were his eyes lowered than his attention was arrested by an object so extraordinary as almost led him to doubt his senses. The head apparently of a white horse, with short, cropped ears, large, open nostrils, and immense eyes, seemed rapidly to follow him. No connection with body, legs or rider could possibly be traced. The head advanced—Charley's old mare, too, was moved by this unnatural sight, and, snorting violently, increased her trot up the hill.

The head moved forward and passed on, Charley pursuing it with astonishing gaze, and wondering by what means and for what purpose this detached head thus proceeded through the air; he did not perceive the corresponding body until he was suddenly startled by finding it close by his side. Charley turned to examine what was thus so sociably jogging on with him, when a most unexampled apparition presented itself to his view. A figure, whose height he computed to be at least eight feet, was seated on the body and legs of a white horse fully eighteen hands and a half high. In this measurement Charley could not be mistaken, for his own mare was exactly fifteen hands high, and the body that thus jogged alongside, he could at once determine, was at least three hands and a half higher.

After the first feeling of astonishment was over, he exclaimed, "I'm sold now forever!" But still he directed his attention to this extraordinary body, and having examined it with the eye of a connoisseur, he proceeded to reconnoiter the figure so unusually mounted, who had hitherto remained perfectly mute. Wishing to see whether his companion's silence arose from bad temper, want of conversational powers, or from a distaste to water, and the fear that the opening of his mouth might subject him to having it filled with rain, he endeavored to catch a sight of his companion's face, in order to form an opinion on that point. But his vision failed in carrying him further than the top of the collar of the figure's coat, which was a scarlet single-breasted hunting frock, having a waist of a very old-fashioned cut, reaching to the saddle, with two huge shining buttons at about a yard distance behind.

"I ought to see farther than this, too," thought Charley, "although he is mounted on his horse, like my cousin Darby, who was made barony constable last week, unless it is Con's whisky that has blinded me entirely." However, see farther he could not, and after straining his eyes for a considerable time to no purpose, he exclaimed, with pure vexation, "By the big bridge of Mallow, it is no head at all he has!"

"Look again, Charley Culnane," said a hoarse voice that seemed to proceed from under the right arm of the figure.

Charley did look again, and now in the proper place—for he clearly saw, under the aforesaid right arm, the head from which the voice had proceeded, and such a head no mortal ever saw before. It looked like a large cream cheese hung around with black pudding. No speck or color enlivened the ashy paleness of the depressed features; the skin lay stretched over the unearthly surface, almost like the parchment-head of a drum. Two fiery eyes of prodigious circumference, with a strange and irregular motion, flashed like meteors upon Charley, and a mouth that reached from either extremity of two ears, which peeped forth from under a profusion of matted locks of lusterless blackness. This head, which the figure had evidently hitherto concealed from Charley's eyes, now burst upon his view in all its hideousness. Charley, although a lad of proverbial courage in the county of Cork, could not but feel his nerves a little shaken by this unexpected visit from the headless horseman, whom he considered this figure doubtless must be.

The crop-eared head of the gigantic horse moved steadily forward, always keeping from six to eight yards in advance. The horseman, unaided by the whip or spur, and disdaining the use of stirrups, which dangled useless from the saddle, followed at a trot by Charley's side, his hideous head now lost behind the lapel of his coat, now starting forth in all its horror as the motion of the horse caused his arm to move to and fro. The ground shook under the weight of its supernatural burden, and the water in the pools was agitated into waves as he trotted by them.

On they went—heads without bodies and bodies without heads. The deadly silence of night was broken only by the fearful clatter of hoofs and the distant sound of thunder, which rumbled above the mystic hill of Cecauno a Mono Finnea. Charley, who was naturally a merry-hearted and rather talkative fellow, had hitherto felt tongue-tied by apprehension; but finding his companion showed no evil disposition toward him, and having become somewhat reconciled to the Patagonian dimensions of the horseman and his headless steed, plucked up all his courage, and thus addressed the stranger:

"Why, then, your honor rides mighty well without stirrups."

"Humph!" growled the head from under that horseman's right arm.

"This is not an over civil answer," thought Charley; but no matter, he was taught in one of them riding houses, may-be, and thinks nothing at all about bumping his leather breeches at the rate of ten miles an hour, I'll try him on the other tack. Ahem!" said Charley, clearing his throat, and feeling at the same time rather daunted at this second attempt to establish a conversation. "Ahem! that's a mighty neat coat of your honor's, although 'tis a little too long in the waist for the present cut.

"Humph!" growled again the head.

This second humph was a terrible thump in the face to poor Charley, who was fairly bothered to know what subject he could start that would prove more agreeable. "'Tis a sensible head," thought he, "although an ugly one; for 'tis plain enough the man doesn't like flattery." A third attempt, however, Charley was determined to make, and having failed in his observations as to the riding and the coat of his fellow traveler, he thought he would just drop a trifling allusion to the wonderful headless horse that was jogging on so sociably by the side of the old mare; and as Charley was considering about Carrick to be very knowing in horses, besides being a private in the Royal Mallow Light Horse Volunteers, who were every one of them mounted like real Hessians, he felt rather sanguine as to the result of his third attempt.

"To be sure that's a brave horse your honor rides," recommenced the persevering Charley.

"You may say that, with your own ugly mouth," growled the head.

Charley, though not much flattered by the compliment, nevertheless chuckled at his success in obtaining an answer, and thus continued:

"May-be your honor wouldn't be after riding him across the country?"

"Will you try me, Charley?" said the head, with an inexpressible look of ghastly delight.

"Faith, and that's what I'd do," responded Chasley; "only I'm afraid, the night being so dark, of laming the old mare, and I've every halfpenny of a hundred pounds on her heels."

This was true enough. Charley's courage was nothing dashed at the headless horseman's proposition; and there never was a steeple-chase, riding or leaping in the country that Charley Culnane was not at it, and foremost in it.

"Will you take my word?" said the man who carried his head so snugly under his right arm, "for the safety of your mare?"

"Done," said Charley, and away they started, helter skelter, over everything, ditch and wall, pop; the old mare never went in such style, even in broad daylight, and Charley had just the start of his companion, when the hoarse voice called out; "Charley Culnane, Charley, man, stop for your life; stop!"

Charley pulled up hard. "Ay," said he, "you may beat me by the head, because it always goes so much before you; but if the bet was neck and neck, and that's the go between the old mare and Desdemona, I'd win it hollow!"

It appeared as if the stranger was well aware of what was passing in Charley's mind, for he suddenly broke out quite loquacious.

"Charley Culnane," says he, "you have a stout soul in you, and are every inch of you a good rider. I've tried you and I ought to know; and that's the sort of man for my money. A hundred years it is since my horse and I broke our necks at the bottom of Kilcummer hill, and ever since I've been trying to get a man that dared to ride with me, and never found one before. Keep, as you have always done, at the tail of the hounds, never baulk an inch, nor turn away from a stone wall, and the Headless Horseman will never desert you nor the old mare."

Charley in amazement looked toward his right arm for the purpose of seeing in his face whether or not he was in earnest; but, behold, the head was snugly lodged in the huge pocket of the horseman's scarlet hunting-cloak. The horse's head had ascended perpendicularly above them, and his extraordinary companion rising quickly after his avant-courier, vanished from the astonished gaze of Charley Culnane.

Charley, as may be supposed, was lost in wonder, delight and perplexity; the pelting rain, the wife's pudding, the new snaffle—even the match against 'Squire Jephson—all were forgotten; nothing could he think of, nothing could he talk of but the headless horseman. He told it directly he got home to Judy; he told it the following morning to all the neighbors, and he told it to the hunt on St. Stephen's day; but what provoked him, after all the pains he took in describing the head, the horse, and the man, was, that one and all attributed the creation of the headless horseman to his friend, Con. Buckley's "X water parliament." This, however, should be told—that Charley's old mare beat Mr. Jephson's big filly Desdemona by Diamond, and Charley pocketed his cool hundred; and if he didn't win by means of the Headless Horseman, I am sure I don't know any other reason for his doing so.

Best Organs on Most Favorable Terms.

Cabinet or Parlor Organs are capital things for peddlers to work with, because very poor ones can be made at half the cost of good ones, and few people are competent to tell the difference from a first examination. Manufacturers print in their catalogues prices which are three or four times as high as the value of such cheap work. Then the peddler starts out and puts them on the people in various ways. He sells at an enormous discount, if he can get cash; takes part trade if necessary, or leaves the organ awhile on trial, and sells it on long time at "manufacturer's price," exhibiting the catalogue to show that it is such, or even at a discount from this, which he can well afford.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have recently announced a plan which is likely to interfere with this business. This company, as is well known, makes only the best work, which, by its uniform excellence, has obtained the highest reputation for their organs. They proved the best, and obtained the highest awards, at the recent Vienna and Paris World's Expositions, as they have uniformly done in American Industrial competitions. The fact that these organs are the best in the world is indeed too well established to need further indorsement.

The company have now added a large new factory to their former extensive works, and design to greatly increase their business. This they propose to do by offering organs for time payments, or for rent with privilege of purchase, at barely sufficient advance on the cash prices to afford a reasonable interest for the time. An organ may be hired by the quarter with privilege of purchase at any time in one year or longer. If purchased within the year, the whole cost, including rent paid, is only five to ten per cent. more than if the cash had been paid down at the beginning.

Persons having any idea of purchasing will be wise to send a note to the Mason & Hamlin Co., at either Boston, New York or Chicago, and obtain their new circulars, before purchasing.

The Deacon's Subterfuge.

Deacon Moses Fetlock was a pillar of the church, and, all things considered, a pretty strong pillar, too; for he paid liberally toward sustaining the preached word. But he was human. He loved to make money, not for the sake of hoarding it, but for the sake of *making* it. In short, it made him feel remarkably good to drive a sharp bargain. Would the deacon tell a lie? Not for the world; and no one had ever thought thus to accuse him. Would the deacon deceive? Ah, my dear sir, when you built your house of pine block-work, and plastered the same with red sand, you meant to deceive—to deceive the eye, if not the understanding. The deacon had his little subterfuges, but he was above lying.

Know ye that Deacon Moses was a horseman. He kept a village stable, and bought and sold equine prodigies. On a certain occasion he had several horses which he wished to sell. He had been buying some fine young stock very cheap, and concluded to sell off some of the older; and this conclusion on his part he gave to the world—not that he *wished* to sell, but that he was *willing* to sell. Late one evening he gave to his wife his pocket-book, and having lighted his lantern, he went with his spouse to the stable, where the following little scene transpired:

"Mrs. Fetlock, what will you give me for that horse?" asked the deacon, placing his hand upon one of the beasts he was willing to sell.

"I will give you two hundred dollars," answered the good wife. And she counted out the sum in bright new greenbacks, and proffered it.

"No, no, madam," said the deacon, with professional decision. "I couldn't look at any such money for *that* horse."

And so they went through with the lot.

Three days afterward an eager customer appeared at the deacon's stables, and after much examination he fixed his eyes upon a beast which he thought he should like, and asked the lowest price. Two hundred and fifty dollars was the owner's price.

"But, Deacon Fetlock, that is too high. I had thought of paying not more than a hundred and fifty."

The deacon elevated his eyebrows with a surprised smile.

"Why, bless your soul! I was offered two hundred dollars for that horse, only three days ago, and had the money shoved into my face in bright new greenbacks; but I wouldn't look at it! I guess we'll have to pass *this* horse."

But the customer had fancied that particular horse, and he finally bought him for two hundred and forty dollars, apparently well-pleased that he had knocked down ten dollars.

And the good deacon retired into his house to tell his wife of his bargain, never dreaming that he had compromised with strict integrity in behalf of subterfuge.

A Grasshopper Omelet.

The desolation of the locust is a harvest for the itemizer, and the first crop report of this kind is now on its way through the country. The story goes that a family from the edible-clay district of South Carolina settled in Kansas, near Lawrence. The daughter, the hope of the family, was a confirmed earth-eater. After suffering a long time from the inability of the soil to supply her appetite, she at last discovered a deposit of edible earth, with which she allayed her cravings. In a short time her body swelled, with every appearance of dropsy, her desire for clay abated, and she suddenly set herself to devour green vegetables, grass and grain, until the parents were troubled with a fear that their crops would be destroyed before the harvest arrived. At last the grasshoppers, which had been gradually growing, rose with a rushing sound; she rose from the crouching attitude she had been compelled to assume, flapped her arms in imitation of their movements, and yielded up the ghost. An autopsy revealed the presence of a crowd of full-fledged locusts in her stomach. She had eaten eggs with her earth, and partaken inwardly of a grasshopper omelet. This is a sad story. Parents who read it will ever regard the mud-pie of ingenious infancy with peculiar aversion, and forbid its introduction into the cuisine of the play-ground as an abomination.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Carnivorous Plant.

A remarkable plant was exhibited to the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Hooker, who gave the inaugural address as President biology section. The address was upon the subject of carnivorous plants, and Dr. Hooker explained and demonstrated by experiment some extraordinary discoveries of Mr. Darwin's. Among other things, says a Liverpool paper, he showed a plant called "Dionial," the leaves of which were open. A fly was captured and put upon a leaf, which instantly closed, and on reopening it was found that the fly was completely dissolved. A bit of beef was afterward consumed in the same way. The leaf was then fed with cheese, which disagreed with it horribly, and eventually killed it. Dr. Hooker explained that the plant's action was precisely similar to that of the human stomach. The leaf rejected a piece of wet chalk. Prof. Huxley, in moving a vote of thanks, said these phenomena formed a wonderful problem. The plant had certainly a nervous system of its own.

Time to Begin.

Two ministers were walking together one Sunday morning to a country church several miles off, where one of them was to preach and the other was to listen. The conversation turned on the length of sermons. The listening brother asked the preaching one how long he meant to preach.

"I shall speak an hour and a quarter at least," said Brother Preach.

"An hour and a quarter!" responded Brother Listen, "Why, I never preach more than half an hour."

"Don't preach more than half an hour!" said Brother Preace; "why, it takes me half an hour to get ready to begin."

"Well, then," said Brother Listen, "we'll have about that long till we get to church. You had better begin now, and save the time of the congregation."

A GOOD Sewing Machine for almost nothing. Address LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

A Big Lawsuit.

Of late there has been slumbering in the courts a suit, the importance of which is likely soon to startle the whole country out of its indifference. The popular belief that the Western Union Telegraph Company is only awaiting its opportunity to secure a controlling interest in the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin companies is indorsed and invested with a new meaning by many who are more intimately acquainted with telegraphic interests. While these two opposition companies have an independent existence, it is claimed there is a rallying point around which the general interests of the country may gather to afford that aid and moral support which in a popular government is likely to win in the end. It is known that the Western Union Company lay claim to a patent which if sustained by the courts and enforced would destroy every telegraph enterprise in the country, or compel them to pay an onerous tribute to the reigning company. The Western Union Company has shown its disposition to enforce its claim by bringing several suits, but for reasons, as it is claimed, suggested above, have abstained from pressing them. Events that are now developing promise to bring the contest to a speedy issue.

The Western Union Company sues on a patent granted to Prof. Charles Grafton Page, April 14, 1868. With it, as plaintiff, is joined Priscilla, the widow of Prof. Page, from whom a part interest in the patent was purchased for $50,000 soon after its procurement and the almost simultaneous death of her husband. The principal suit was brought against the Manhattan Quotation Company, to restrain it from making instruments and devices claimed to be protected by the patent. The defendants say the patent was granted under circumstances which should cause it to be looked upon at least with suspicion, and that it covers almost every point of the original Morse patent, while they offer to show that the principal claims are for inventions announced to the world or put into practical use not only by Prof. Morse, but by Prof. Henry and other American and English scientists before they were even spoken of by Prof. Page. These questions will mainly occupy the attention of the court. The defendants insist they have irrefragable documentary proof, and on the other hand it is significantly hinted by the friends of the Western Union Company that the claims of Prof. Morse will receive such an overhauling before a jury as they have never yet experienced.—*New York Graphic.*

A New Way to Dine Without Price.

Lucy Hooper, writing to the Philadelphia *Press* from Paris, says: "One of the nastiest tricks, but at the same time one of the cleverest of the day, was recently perpetrated on the restaurant-keepers here. An enterprising genius set out one day to get a first-class dinner without paying for it, and he succeeded in this wise: Having procured a quantity of cockroaches, he killed them by immersing them in boiling water, and with the lifeless remains of his victims tied up in a handkerchief and concealed in his pocket, he sallied forth in quest of dinner. Entering the Cafe Brabant, he took a seat at a table in the public room and ordered some soup. The soup was brought in its neat little plated tureen, and the hungry customer proceeded, to ladle out a plateful of it, which he consumed with much appetite. Having nearly finished his soup, he watched his opportunity, popped one of his cockroaches into the tureen, and then screamed for the waiter. The waiter came, and with speechless indignation the rascal pointed to the defunct insect. 'Bring the proprietor!' at last he gasped. 'I will complain—I—I—' 'For heaven's sake be silent, sir,' whispered the distressed waiter; 'you will ruin the reputation of the house. Of course we will charge you nothing for the dish, and if you will say nothing—' 'Ah—well—in that case—but I can eat nothing more here. I am too sick. Good morning.' So off went the gentleman, followed by a storm of apologies and regrets from the repentant waiter. He proceeded to the Maison Doree and ordered a dish of fish, which he obtained on the like cheap terms and in the same ingenious manner. The Cafe Anglais supplied him with a roast, the Cafe Riche with fowl and salad, and he wound up his day's campaign with some ices and cakes at the Cafe Neapolitaine, having obtained a first-class dinner without spending a single cent. When the waiters of the different cafes began to compare notes, of course the trick was discovered, but it was then too late to punish the adroit swindler."

The Miser's Dorg.

Ye never knowed that dorg, Jim—sorter yaller hound? He warn't no slouch when fightin' war around! He didn't take long to peel his teeth and make considerable litter! The way he wrastled, fit and clawed improved a hurtful critter. Neow, purty soon thar warn't no dorg about that claim but him, an' though he couldn't curse an' drink, we doted on him, Jim. But arter that he lay and moaned, it bursted me right up. Says I, "That beast must have a muss or he's a dog-goned purp!" "My pards," says I, "I quit the ranch; Gouge sickens at the fork!" Yer ought ter heerd my pardners weep; they doted on the dorg. He had a accident, did Gouge. Yer never knowed him, Jim? Sho! I feel a kinder chokin' a thinkin' about him. He seed a circus elephant a hobblin' about, an', when the cuss warn't lookin' he grabbed him by the snout. That clumsy critter put his foot too suddint on the ground, an' spread that dorg like pumpkin sass on twelve square yards around!

Sea moss is superseding corn in the manufacture of whisky. In Sweden in 1872, there were 105,408 imperial gallons of whisky manufactured from moss, said to be of a superior quality.

PIMPLES, blotches and other unsightly eruptions of the skin should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will remove all such things by purifying the blood.

SOME parents spend their money for Patent Medicine to cure their children's colds. Some save their money and prevent the colds by buying SILVER-TIPPED Shoes, which never wear through at the toe.

THE DYING BODY
SUPPLIED WITH THE
VIGOR OF LIFE
THROUGH
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier!
ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges. Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief,
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!
One 50-Cent Bottle

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES, Cards, Photos, &c. Cards, *genuine*, 75c; XX, gilt, $1.50. Photos, 10c, 2 for 25c, 75c per doz. Drawer I, Farwell, Mich.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is now fifteen years since the attention of the public was first called by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart to this wonderful remedy, and so well has it stood the test of time that to-day it not only *has the confidence* of the entire community, but is more frequently prescribed by physicians in their practice than any other proprietary preparation in the country. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the Tar, by which its *highest medicinal properties* are retained. For the following complaints, Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Weak Stomach, Disease of the Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, there is no remedy in the world that has been used so successfully or can show such a number of marvelous cures. The following will serve to show the estimation in which this sovereign remedy is held by those who have used it.

Consumption for Ten Years Cured.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART: Dear Sir—I am grateful to you from the fact that you have made a medicine that will cure the disease of the Lungs. My wife has had the Consumption for ten years. Physicians had told me that they could only patch her up for the time being. She was confined to her bed and had been for some time. I heard of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and secured one bottle; it relieved her cough. She has now finished the fourth bottle, and is able to do the work for her family; and may God speed you on with your great discovery and cure you have made for Consumption.

REV. E. H. HOPKINS,
Jackson Centre, Shelby Co., Ohio.

From St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WISHART, PHILADELPHIA: Dear Sir—During a visit to Philadelphia, some three years ago, I was suffering from a severe cold, and was induced to take a bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which had the effect of curing me in a few days. I have used it in my family ever since, and am of the opinion that it saved the life of my daughter, who was suffering from a severe and painful cough. If the publication of this will be of any service, you are at liberty to use it. Yours respectfully,

JOHN HODNETT, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers and at

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S OFFICE,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Spanish Massacre.

A dispatch published in the London newspapers gives the following account of a massacre by Carlists:

"These ill-fated men were at Olot when an attack against Puigcerda was arranged. In order to proceed to the succor of the place, the Republican troops had to march in the direction of Olot. Fearing a rescue, the Carlists marched their captives toward Vallfogona. Once there, Saballs came to the horrid resolution of shooting them all. Whether it was from objections made to him against such a wholesale butchery, or some other cause, the order was modified. It was directed that all douaniers, or custom-house troops, were to be executed, and that every fifth individual of the commanding officers and soldiers of the line on the list of prisoners should suffer the same fate. This was done, a cross being affixed to the name of each victim on the margin of the paper containing the list of prisoners. These 114 men, with the 75 carabineros, took the direction of Ripoll, and at a short distance from that place the 75 carabineros, with their guard, turned off to the left and the soldiers to the right. The first, on arriving near the cemetery of Llanes, in the parish of Ripoll, were informed that they were about to die. They were tied in couples, and, as the executioners were less in number than the victims, the latter were made to enter in parties of eight, ten and twelve each, and were then shot. Seventy-five prisoners, among them an officer of carabineros, married men, most of them fathers of families, were thus murdered and interred in the cemetery of Llanes. While this massacre was taking place, the 114 troops of the line, or every fifth man selected for death, proceeded in the direction of the town of San Juan de las Abadesas. At about two miles' distance from that place the fatal order was communicated to them, and they were made to take off their coats, which were thrown upon a pile of wood. Strange to say, four men managed to hide themselves among the coats, and succeeded in escaping. The doomed party were then tied in couples and shot. Their corpses were left with an order to the parish authorities to be buried at San Juan. An immense trench was dug in the cemetery, and in it lie the 110 victims of this Carlist atrocity, among them being a field officer, twelve officers and a doctor."

Long Battle Between Oxen.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* has the following account of a protracted battle between two oxen in that State:

"Mr. Corydon Chadwick and Mr. Sullivan Erskine have a pasture in common at South China, which they use for the pasturage of cattle. They have the present season had several yokes of cattle in the pasture. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Erskine have each an ox with a lopped or crooked horn, the right horn of one and the left of the other having that peculiar formation. These oxen were turned loose into the common pasture, and it was between them on that spot that the pitched battle of which we are to speak took place. For several days these cattle had been missing; when the other cattle came up these were not among the number. How many days they had been missing before search was instituted is not definitely known, but becoming alarmed the owners went in quest of them. Coming to an opening in the woods, covering an area of about half an acre, Mr. Chadwick, who went in search came upon a sickening spectacle. The lopped horns of the oxen were clasped, and the exhausted animals, united compactly, stood face to face, waiting for death, having apparently given up the struggle. It is supposed that while they were engaged in play their horns became entangled; failing to disconnect themselves, a terrible struggle of several days took place. The open space was literally torn up as though it had been plowed with a subsoil plow. When they were turned into the pasture they were large, fat, 7-feet oxen, but now they had become so emaciated and famished that a person could almost clasp them round with his arms. They were perfectly docile when found, but Mr. Chadwick could not untie the knot. The horn of each was sunk into the other's head, and it was only by calling help, and sawing the horns off, that a separation could be effected. There were festering sores where the horns went in. Thus a mortal conflict, lasting eight days, had been going on between these oxen, who in that time had not partaken of any substance, and perhaps had not been able to lie down. Their jaws had to be pried open, and gruel administered to them. Their heads had been united so closely that their faces were bare to the bone. It is possible the animals may live."

The Pulse.

Every intellectual person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, by comparing it with what it was when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is one hundred and forty; a child of seven, about eighty; and from twenty to sixty years it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at four-score. A healthful, grown person's pulse beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy, there is a disease—the machine is working too fast; it is working itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick—that is, over seventy—gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

A Utica paper, ridiculing the ridiculous little country fairs, which make no effort at good shows, says that the Clearfield fair consisted of a calf, a goose and a pumpkin. It rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thief prowling around stole the calf, and that ended the fair.

Ancient Connecticut Laws on "Tobacko."

In the code of laws passed by the towns of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, in the years 1638-9, may be found the following on tobacco chewing: "Forasmuch as it is observed that many abuses are crept in, and committed by frequent taking of tobacko, it is ordered by the authority of this court, that no person under the age of twenty-one years, nor any other that hath not already accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacko untill hee hath brought a certificate under the hands of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in physick, that it is useful for him, and also that hee hath received a lycense from the courte for the same. And for the regulating of those, who, either by theire former taking it, have, to theire owne apprehensions, made it necessary to them, or uppon due advice, are persuaded to the use thereof. It is ordered that no man within the colonye, after the publication hereof, shall take any tobacko publiquely in the street, highways or any barne yardes, or uppon training days, in any open places, under the penalty of sixpence for each offence against this order, in any of the perticulars thereof, to bee paid without gainesaying, uppon conviction, by the testimony of one witness, that is, without just exception, before any one magistrate. And the constables in the severall townes are required to make presentment to each perticular courte, of such as they doe understand, and evict to be transgressors of this order."

Emigration Statistics.

The following table gives the statistics of the arrivals of emigrants at New York since the beginning of the year:

From	Number of arrivals from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, '74.	From	Number of arrivals from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, '74.
Austria	986	Iceland	16
Australia	14	Luxumburg	286
Africa	10	Malta	10
British America	4	Norway	3,330
Belgium	237	New Brunswick	9
Bohemia	2,129	Portugal	11
Canada	65	Roumania	1
China	4	Russia	4,432
Denmark	2,637	Switzerland	1,840
East India	18	Scotia	3,939
England	13,514	Sweden	3,108
France	1,748	Spain	34
Germany	28,934	South America	2
Greece	15	Turkey	10
Hungary	523	United States	1,649
Holland	1,167	Wales	1,167
Ireland	32,539	West India	16
Isle of Man	58	Nova Scotia	43
Japan	1		
Italy	4,328	Total	108,824

No More Heroics.—The deadly vegetable alkaloids, such as Mercury, Strychnine, and Prussic Acid, cannot cure disease or produce any but the most disastrous results. Perhaps no event has occurred of late years which is so well calculated to disabuse the public mind of a belief in the efficacy of mineral poisons and bleeding as the discovery of Dr. Walker, of California, of certain medicinal herbs, whose healing principles he has extracted and combined in the form of Vinegar Bitters. The cures wrought by it seem marvelous. Its action is mild and agreeable, but at the same time rapid and effectual; and being unimpeded by the presence of alcohol or fermented liquor of any description, is attended with results hitherto unachieved by any remedial agent. The cures of Bilious Complaints, Malarious Fever, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, attest the paramount excellence of this medicine, and justify us in recommending it. 2

Marshal Bazaine had only nineteen years and five months longer to remain in prison when he escaped.

Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

Harlemville, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 9, 1873.
R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since, concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house, and during the season of "house-cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources; at times it seemed about impossible to stand, so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared; they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me. Very truly, Mrs. M. Nettie Snyder.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, Plantation Bitters, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous vice voce advertising is better than all paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

Wilhoft's Tonic!—Unfailing and Infallible!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

The Gift Concerts in aid of the Kentucky Library are chartered by the State of Kentucky. The first prize in the next drawing, which takes place November 30, is $250,000. It is a reliable institution, and some one will get that money. That there may be no doubt as to the honesty of its management, we cite the fact that the best banks in Louisville indorse it, and that Gov. Tho. E. Bramlette, of Louisville, is the general manager. An institution so fathered is certainly deserving of confidence.

Something Nice.—Gentlemen have been troubled for want of a paper collar more closely resembling linen. This is furnished them in the Elmwood Collar. It has a cloth surface that must certainly be linen from the quality, and folded edges that prevent its looking like paper. It is so perfect an imitation of linen that it cannot be detected even on close scrutiny. It is for sale at all gents' furnishing stores, and we would recommend every gentleman to try it.—*Boston Herald.*

The best cook and heating stoves made, either for wood or coal, are Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s, Chicago.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	8 @ 12½
Hogs—Dressed	9½ @ 9¾
Cotton	16½ @ ..
Flour—Superfine Western	4 40 @ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 12½ @ ..
No. 1 Spring	1 19 @ 1 24
Corn	97 @ 98
Oats	65 @ 67
Rye	95 @ 98
Pork—New Mess	23 75 @ 24 00
Lard—Steam	14½ @ ..
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 60 @ 7 00
Choice Natives	6 15 @ 6 50
Good to Prime Steers	5 65 @ 6 00
Cows and Heifers	3 00 @ 3 25
Medium to Fair	4 25 @ 5 00
Inferior to Common	2 25 @ 3 00
Hogs—Live	6 80 @ 7 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 7 25
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 02 @ 1 04
No. 2 Spring	1 01 @ 1 02
No. 3 Spring	90 @ 91½
Corn—No. 2	83 @ 85
Oats—No. 2	53 @ 54
Rye—No. 2	91 @ 92
Barley—No. 2	1 04 @ 1 07
Butter—Choice Yellow	28 @ 34
Eggs—Fresh	14½ @ 15
Pork—Mess	22 75 @ ..
Lard	14½ @ 15
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 16 @ ..
Corn—No. 2	82 @ 83
Oats—No. 2	54½ @ 56
Rye—No. 2	89 @ 94
Pork—Mess	24 50 @ ..
Lard	17½ @ ..
Hogs	5 00 @ 7 75
Cattle	4 25 @ 6 00
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 04 @ 1 05
No. 2	97 @ 98
Corn—No. 2	82 @ 83
Oats—No. 2	50 @ 51
Rye	92 @ 93
Barley—No. 2	.. @ ..
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—White	1 15 @ 1 20
Corn	85 @ 87
Oats	50 @ 57
Rye	1 00 @ ..
Pork—Mess	.. @ ..
Lard	15½ @ 16
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 11 @ 1 12
Amber Michigan	1 07 @ 1 09
Oats	86 @ 88
Corn	52 @ 56
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 19 @ 1 20
Amber	1 10 @ 1 11
Corn	82 @ 83
Oats	50 @ 51
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 09 @ 1 11
No. 2 Red	1 04 @ 1 06
Corn	86 @ 91
Oats	53 @ 56

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted. Particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Money-Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$30 Pays for itself in 3 days. Agents wanted. Address, with stamp, Barnes Bros'. Scroll Saws, Rockford, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE, without money, write to The Ledger Co., Chicago, Ill., and learn how you can get one. A splendid offer.

$1,000 PER WEEK CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, New Jersey.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages,* containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O

CANVASSERS WANTED for The Chicago Ledger, an eight-page newspaper, for $1.50 per year. Largest premiums ever offered to agents. The best paper in United States. Full particulars on application to The Ledger Co., Chicago, Ill.

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20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
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No. 2	28 60	—	28 60	—	85 08
No. 3	28 24	28 24	28 24	28 24	28 24
No. 4	71 50	16 45	16 45	16 45	16 45
No. 5	67 92	—	67 90	—	—
No. 6	69 90	—	—	—	69 90
No. 7	$14 30 in advance, and $10 41 each month for twelve months.				

Organs will be furnished on these plans, either through agents, or directly, to almost any part of the country.
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6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
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C. N. U. No. 39

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Auburn Courier.

Thursday, October - 1, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

For Congress 13th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLY.
Circuit Prosecutor
WILLIAM B. McCONNELL.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON.
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN.
GEORGE WOLF.
JACOB WALBORN.
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McANNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

The Vermont Democrats have elected fifty-six members to the house against twenty-two in the last Legislature.

The geologist who has authoritatively denied the stories told of immense gold deposits in the Black Hills, is one Col. Fred. Dent Grant. Col. Fred. is very decisive about it.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee has Written a manly protest to President Grant, against the occupacy of any portion of the state by federal soldiers for the purpose of enforceing the law, and against the interference on the part of the officers of the general government in the arrest, prosecution and conviction of criminals.

Parson Brownlow, the ardent southern Radical and well-known Senator from Tennessee, declares that the passage of the civil rights bill by the United States Senate has brought about the troubels which have broken out in several localities in the South. The Radicals of Indiana have endorsed the civil rights bill in their platform and have thus deliberately given countenances to the scheme to bring about a war of races.

The Chicago *Times* reprints an extra from the Memphis *Appeal*, in which that excellent journal finds a remedy for the currency starved South. There is no prospect that the volume of our currency will be enlarged during Grant's administration, and now that hard money ideas are gaining wide currency, such probability is becoming more and more remote. Indeed, two years more of financial experiment in Congress, and the discussion of the same by the newspapers, will bring about such a state of public sentiment that inflation will become entirely unpopular. What will Tennessee do in that case.

Queen Victoria has come gallantly to the rescue of her son Albert Edward whose debts for a young man of small family has grown to be overshadowing. The good queen paid these debts cheerfully, after Mr. Gladstone had determined to make an appeal to Parliament in behalf of the young spendthrift.—For this plain duty, the queen will probably receive unbounded praises from the British journals. The frugalty of the queen is certainly commendable, if for no other reason than that in her old age, after amassing an immense fortune, she should have the wherewithal to liquidate the debt of her dessolute progeny. Wales, with an income equal to several millions of dollars, cannot keep his head above water. He will make a modle king in a few years, and will be a rival of Charles I, in more respect than one.

Desreputable Electioneering.

Gen. Thomas J. Brady, Chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee, has sent a damnable letter to every Republican editor in the State, the Valparaiso *Vidette*, of course included in which he among other thing, says:

I desire to call your attention to the horrible scenes of violence and bloodshed transpiring throughout the SOUTH AND, SUGGEST THAT YOU GAVE THEM AS GREAT PROMINENCE AS POSSIBLE IN YOUR PAPER FROM THIS TIME TILL THE ELECTION.'

The Rensselaer *Union*, which supported Gen. Grant in 1872, but which since has become disgusted with Grantism and corruption generally, denounced Gen. Brady's villaiouns suggestion in the following forcible language:

After the election we presumed Gen. Brady and the Republican Central Committee will not care so much whether these *reports* of Southern outrages are published or not. This method of electioneering is not only disreputable, but it is absolutely wicked. That negroes are killed, and whitemen too, for that matter, there is probably no doubt, but that they are killed on account of their political views to the extent published by the *Inter-Ocean* and Indianaplis *Journal* is very improbably. This "Southern outrage" business is kind of stock in trade which certain unscrupulous politicians; the cry is a denier resort seized upon in the extremity of the party in power to create a division in their favor and cause people to forget, for the time being, such infamous measures as the newspapers gag law," the salary stealing the railroad and steamship subsidies, the high protective tariff the class legislation, the oppressions, the proscriptions, the short comings and the infinite corruption of the Republican party.

That these reported outrages are grossly exaggerated, the careful reader can not doubt. Only a few weeks ago the Indianaoplis *Journal* had this item published at the head of its editorial columns: ABOUT THIS TIME LOOKOUT FOR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF A WAR IN THE SOUTH; just precisely as the old almanacs used to say of the weather—ABOUT THIS TIME LOOK OUT FOR RAIN. When the *Journal* published that observation for a piece of pleasantry, the order had not gone forth from headquarters to give these reports AS GREAT PROMIENCE AS POSSIBLE TILL ELECTION; but the *Journal* had heard this wolf cry in previous campaigns, and knew when to expect it again. Let any person read the *Inter Ocean* and remember from day to day what appears in its intensely pastizan columns, and he will be struck with the similarity of the report published from week to week. For illustration: Monday we have Coushatta murders, Tuesday the Trenton massacre, Wednesday trouble in Missouri Thursday violence in Mississippi Friday Bloodshed in Louisiana Saturday outrages in Texas. Then there will be a general fusilade all along the line.—Drunken brawls are magnified into a war of races, while murders and robberies are made to assume a political aspect. This paper scans its Southern exchanges and Southern telegrams for reports of lawlessness, collects them into a column, exaggerates, magnifies, and gives them political coloring for mere partizan purpose.

If we are not mistaking the managing editor of the *Inter Ocean* was at one time a carpet bag member of Congress from a Virginia district. By the term "carpet bag" we mean that he was down in that region directly after the war closed, and by some *hocus pocus* obtained a certificate of election during the time of transition from rebellion to reconstruction. He was promptly a citizen of another State, where the people hold entirely different views upon political questions even the most trivial; he did out reflect the feelings of the people whom he assumed to represent was not of them, did not understand them, could not sympathize with them did not have their confidence, and was not a representative men.—Of course after political disabilities were removed from the people and they were permitted to choose for themselves this man could on longer be sent to Congress from that district, and having on enterest there his trade being gone, he was compelled either to work, to leave or to starve. He chose to leave; and now the columns of his paper are filled with intense, proscriptive, partizan, illiberality; hoping thereby to revenge his personal disappointments upon a people who prefer to exercise the constitutional rights of freemen and choose representatives from those whose interests are identical with our own being misrepresented by men of unholy ambition whose highest aim is to own plethoric purse. The illiberality, hatred, and proscriptiveness of the managing editor of the *Inter Ocean* is well illustrated in an article which appears in its columns last Monday. Having said of the Shrevport *Times* that it was [illegible] and aggressive, and the murders which have illustrated its teachings show plainly enough that it truly represents Southern whites sentiment, that paper replies HERE THE *INTER OCEAN* TELLS A PLUMB SQUARE LIE.—We have never preposed to drive the negroes of their rights, nor to kill any negroes. The *Inter Ocean* is telling nauseous, filthy, loathsome lies about the South, and particularly about the people of Louisiana. In answer to this the *Inter Ocean* says: This man is the deadly foe of society, he ought to be sent to the penitentiary, or hung, as accessory to a hundred murders, and his paper suppressed. The argument advanced by the *Inter Ocean* is that a Southern editor who does not acquiesce in its manufactured outrages, its partizan misstatements, and its wicked falsehoods, ought to be hung and his paper be suppressed—if the Republican party cannot keep itself in power by the votes of Southern people, Northern people must be frightened into keeping its corrupt representatives on controll of the administration, and should this measure fail also, than the bayonet the halter and the suppression of the press must follow.

That crimes are commited in the Southern States is not doubted. That they are commited in Northern States is true. That more crimes equally as horrible and revolting, are commited daily in the cities of Boston, New York Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and San Francisco, than in the entire Southern States outside of their large cities is altogether probable; but to charge these atrocities to political account would be outrageous.

There are people from Jasper county living in the South—in Tennessee Missuri, Arkansas and in Texas—who are intelligent outspoken Republicans.—They have friends and relatives here with whom they correspond. But we have yet to hear that they are timorous or have any trouble on account of their political faith.—One—a lady who is very outspoken and a radical Republican in her sympathies—was at Little Rock during the Baxter-Books war.—She wroteto friends in [illegible] sselaer about her experience [illegible] sked if certain male acquantances were still warm friends of Pr sid nt Grant. IF YOU COULD ONLY SEE SOME OF APPOINTEES HERE IN THE SOUTH, she said, YOU WOULD LOSE YOUR RESPECT FOR HIM And so far as we are able to learn from people who has no personal interest to subserve, the conclusions of this lady represent the universal sentiment of Northerners who go into the oppressed and misruled State of the South.

Then again, there is another phase of the question which it is well to consider, if these reports of Southern political violence are true. For nearly ten years the Republican party has had controll of the Government. Its policy has been enforced by the bayonet and civil authority throughout the country during the whole time.—Since May, 1868 the platforms of that party have been congratulating the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy.—Securing equal civil rights to all. Either the platforms are false, or the current newspapers are false. We believe the statements in the platform are nearer true than those which are now filling the editorial and news columns of disreputable journals. But if the reports are true, then it follows that the Republican party has been deceiving the people year after year by its reiterated statements concerning the success of reconstruction measures. If the administration is powerless, if the government is powerless, to guarentee peace and protection to its people, everywhere in the State, then it is high time that such wretched imbecility substituted with something more efficient. It is wicked for papers to color the report from the South as they do.—It is wicked to foster the prejudices that were engenered by the war. It is wicked to deter emigration and prevent capital from developing the natural resources of that section by publishing these grossly exaggerated reports which are invented slowly to gain temporary political advantage in sections far removed.

The Republican State platform endorses Senator Morton and Pratt, and in view of this fact the people should remember that both the Indiana Senator voted for the law passed to muzzle the press, and for the Civil Rights bill to compel the education of white and negro children in the same schools and in the same classes; and also to compel all hotel keepers and proprietors of public conveyances to treat negroes on terms of perfect equality with white people, under the penalty of heavy fines and imprisonment. Pratt is a candidate for re-election and if the voters of this county elect E. H. Taylor to the Legislature he will cast his vote for Pratt. Men who desire to be used as well as negroes will do well to cast their vote for a candidate who will not vote to send Senator Pratt back to the United States Senate.

The People's Candidate for Congress.

We clip the following from the proceedings of the democratic convention of Noble County, published in the *New Era*. Our farmer candidate for Congress starts out well.

It being announced that Hon. Freeman Kelley, candidate for Congress, was in the room, he was called to the platform in a storm of applause, and addressed the convention in a fervent and forcible speech. He alluded to the fact that he had always been a laboring man—a practical farmer, constantly at home, excepting the time when he went on foot to California—every mile of the distance on foot—during the time of the gold-mining excitement—that in cosequence of his comparative seclusion his speech and manners was somewhat rugged and rustic, compared with those of his competitor, who, while Kelley was chopping down forest and ditching swamps, was being scraped down and polished off by the influences of college and professional life, and he claimed to have given a life-long and earnest study to the great questions immediately involving the dearest interests and rights of the people, and the posession of sense enough to defend the right, under the circumstances.—He was prepared to encounter much surprise among certain classes (the scraped down and polished ones) at the specacle of the candidacy; but although somewhat surprised himself, at first, he could not fail to perceive in it the glimmer of the dawn of a coming day, when the great masses of the people would rejoice in a ,ratical recognition of their own dominant influence, and in the enjoyments of full councills of the country, by men of their own calling and occupations. In this view, he found not only a hope and gratifications for higher than any mere personal satisfaction, but an inspiration to labor confinently to overcome the partisan majority in which the friends of his own competitor relied so much and to make the people's triumph complete, by winning a place, where he could act in the national legislature as a perfect embodiment of the ideas, the interest and the culture of the agricultural and laboring masses of the nation. If elected (and he expects to be) he hoped his right arm might drop from its socket, and his tongue be forever palsied, if by any act or vote of his they should be injured, financially, or in hororable fame as the great, sustaining classes of the country.

Throughout this strirring address, (of which we do not profess to have given even adequate outlines to say nothing of its inimitable spirits and force) Mr. Kelley was cheered to the echo, and decended from the platform in a perfect thunderstorm of applause.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Office at Auburn House.

Houskeeping
LINENS
Root & Company,
At their New Location
46 & 48 Columbia-st
[illegible] of family Linen goods in

Scotch, German and Barnsley Table Damasks
By the yard and in sets, with Napkins to Match
Turkey Red Damasks,
Scotch Loom Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen pillow Casings,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Lunch Cloths in Sets,
Spot and Damask Napkins,
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 per dozen and upwards.

A JOB LOT!
of 250 dozen HUCK TOWLES, at 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c each, worth more money.
Russia Crashes, Bath Towels,
Huckabucks, Diapers
Glass Towling, Doylies,
—ALSO—
A large assortment of
Toilet quilts, table and piano
Covers, crib and cradle quilt
Curtain Laces, bed and crib,
Blankets, German Coverlets,
etc, etc.
The assortment large and prices
Extremly Low.
AT THE
New York Store.

The Auburn

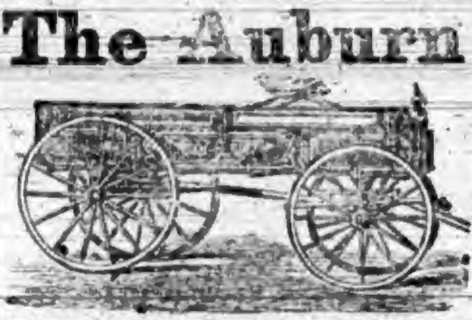

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials;
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

The Old Reliable!
WATCHES.

CLOCKS.
at lower figures than any other house in the county
Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
In the new brick, north of Court House
GOLD PENS
&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry, &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.
MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC.
ORGANS.
and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

PIONEER
STORE!
HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.
PLOWS, & Points
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Wool 40c.
Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 13 cents,
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

*Freeman Kelly for Congress.

Corsets 50 cents at H. H. Stamets'.

For a good cigar go to Davenport's

The first general frost this morning.

The fair at Hillsdale is now in operation.

We had a nice little frost last Monday morning.

Gentlemen begin to doff their straw hats.

C'. Hare has got the boss cigars. Try them.

Over-coats come in good play these cool evenings.

The Baltimore freight house is about completed.

The churches, last Sabbath, were well filled up.

Ladies' and Misses underware at H. H. Stamets'.

Best made felt skirts, and very cheap at Stamets'.

Britton's dray horse has been sick for several days.

The Fair at Waterloo, commences next Tuesday.

Hare Bros sell a genuine Havana cigar for 5 cents.

Hare Bros deliver groceries to any part of the city.

Good feed at the Eagle Mills at $1 35 per hundred.

Look at Vordermark's big advertisement on 8th page.

"To your tents, O, Israel!" The heated term is over.

Dr. Orr had quite an attentive crowd last Saturday.

A chickens food, like the farmer's, is found in his crop.

New corn and oats are coming in market slowly.

Flour $1.50 per sack at the Eagle Mills on 7th street.

The newest hat, York Shire, at H. H. Stamets'.

Peaches are coming in at from 50 to 75 cents per bushel.

Dress making done neatly and promptly to order at Stamets'.

A large amount of peaches have been put up this season.

Give us a call when you want job work and get the best style.

A good dramatic company would do well here a few nights.

Finest variety of Zephyrs and Germantown yarns at Stamets'.

Court is still in session, and cases are being disposed of rapidly.

There is something babyish about troubles. They grow bigger nursing.

Sash and fancy ribbons cheap at Stamets' Millinery and Fancy store.

The side walk along seventh street towards the depot needs repairing badly.

Geo. Orane, one of those disappointed candidates (next day after election) called on us Monday.

Jake Smith and wife have returned to our place, after a long visit to the Buckeye land.

Hunters are bringing in game of every kind plenty. Squirrels seem to be the "handiest."

A. A. Hare has bought a half interest in C. D. Hare's grocery. The firm is now Hare Bros.

Orpha Bodine has returned home from an extended visit to Ohio, looking brighter and lovlier than ever.

Fall and winter styles marked down to prcies that will sell them. Don't forget to call at Stamets'.

Several houses are already contracted for in the Rainier and Headley addition, to be built next spring.

The Catholic Fair was a success, and those who prepared it deserve the best of praise.

Some nice pike are being caught out of Cedar Creek, with loops. Our boys are happy for the sport.

Baker Bros.'s bakery was burglarized last night, and some money and cigars carried off.

The leaves of the forest trees are turning, indicating the approach of autumn.

"Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

Now is the time to polish up your stoves for winter. Make the "old man" shine 'em up, ladies.

A. J. Little will speak on political topics, next Saturday evening, to the citizens of Corunna.

Some Bryan boys spent a few days in our place last week. They were the guests of Mr. Scott.

Wm. Moore, dentist at Haysville, Ohio, has been visiting his home in this place, for several days.

Hunter & Bro. of Columbia City, Ind. will furnish Chicago daily papers at 25cts per week, sent same day published.

The Jones' Ventilated Truss. No springs no elastic. One truss will last a life time Sold and warranted by Davenport.

Hare Bros sell groceries cheaper than any other house in town. They sell only for cash.

People who want to save money should buy their winter's wood now before the roads become bad for hauling.

The corn crop in this county is cut already and in the shock. Nobody complains of the yield.

It is about time for our equinoxial storm. We are hardly ready yet to receive it.

Joe Rainier's new residence is one of the handiest structures in town, and will soon be completed.

The sun crossed the line last week, we are now tending toward the winter months.

The dance at Ensly's Hall, last Thursday, was largely attended, and everybody enjoyed the hop.

A press of job work delayed us a little last week. We shall endeavor to be on time hereafter.

The country greenhorns would like to know everything, and the city greenhorns think they can tell him.

New cider is coming to market, but little will be made this season to judge from reports of the apple crop.

Ladies', Misses' and Infant's Knit Sacks can only be found and made to order at H. H. Stamets'.

Those desiring township tickets should get the copy in early and have each name written in full.

It is estimated that the hog crop of Indiana will be at least 150,000 less than last year.

Oats straw is selling at three dollars an arm-full, and hard to get even at that price. Who, that "am a farmer" ought to squeal.

New Goods! New Goods! just received —the newest, latest and best styled hats, bonnets and caps for ladies and children at H. H. Stamets'.

Pass this number of the Courier round among your neighbors who don't get it. Perhaps they'll appreciate it enough to subscribe.

The boys are busy gathering nuts, and report walnuts and butternuts quite plenty. They have hardly had frost enough to keep good.

Mike Long, Jr. has had the misfortune of his horse getting sick just when he had the most work for him. Hank Mader soon put him on his pins.

Local news seem very scarce this week Will somebody be kind enough to commit suicide—a hen-pecked husband, for instance.

Real hair switches, curls and frizes, so cheap that everyone can afford to wear them, and can only be had at H. H. Stamets' fancy store.

The Circuit Court is moving its weary length along in the trial of cases. The present term it is thought will continue until some time next week.

It is no expense to buy a Howe Sewing Machine. They have been tried for the last Twenty Eight Years. R. S. Kester is agent for this county.

A little "blowing" was done last Tuesday evening, by several roosters at John's saloon. Nobody was hurt, and they did not get drunk.

Root & Company come out this week with a new advertisement. See it on the inside page, and when in Fort Wayne give them a call.

New $20 counterfeit bills on a Philadelphia national bank have made their appearance in this State, and the people should be on the lookout for them. They won't trouble everybody.

In a case of hydrophobia the doctors say cauterise the wound. But we know of a young man bitten by love who caught-her-eyes, and it made him a great deal worse.

They used to arrest a man in Massachusetts for traveling on Sunday, and therefore many persons hesitate so long about going to church that it comes Monday before their minds are made up. We have a lots of these fellows.

John Leasure has bought Mr. Benedict's interest in the Postoffice store. Mr L. has the go-a-head about him and we look for a good business to be with him in this undertaking.

New moon, and now boys beware of the "paroxysmal kisses," they are dangerous and especially if they strike in. That "William Henry" down street would save himself considerable trouble if he will just pay attention to this.

Dogs, we are happy to say, are becoming less in number about town, and now our citizens can sleep "apart of the night in peace." Muzzle the cow bells and we have a noiseless town at night.

To Lease—I have twelve acres of timbered land, which I wish to lease to some person or persons upon liberal terms to be cleared and fenced. Call on or address,

Cal. Husselman.
3t Waterloo, Ind.

Our town is filled with strangers. New families are locating here almost daily, and we look for Auburn to soon become one of the "boss" towns of Northern Indiana. Building lots of good location can be had at reasonable prices, and rents are quite low.

A Grand Fireman's Tournament will take place on the last day of the fair at Defiance next week, in which $300 are offered as premiums. This will be a splendid feature of the fair, and if a special train is run from Auburn there will be a good attendance from along the line.

Lost.—Last Sabbath morning between Feagler's Corners and two miles south of Auburn on the Fort Wayne road, a memorandum book, containing one hundred dollars. A liberal reward will be given for its recovery at the postoffice.

Solomon Thomas.

This cry about Mr. Kelly making anti-war speeches, will only catch a few credulous people like the editor of the *Indiana*, but up here where Mr. Kelly is known it needs no refutation. But there is nothing in the war record of Mr. Baker, so why bring up the question at all.

Mr. Baker spoke at Waterloo last Tuesday evening. We were not present, but one who was describes it as thin as the bluest of skim milk. The attendance was good. Mr. Baker is not making a brilliant campaign. His efforts generally are pronounced failures.

A. P. Swineford, Esq., editor of the *Mining Journal*, Mayor of Marquette, on Lake Superior, and brother to our big, fat landlord, was in town the other day, with a black eye, which was legitimate, and not the result of any indiscretion, so we are assured.

The Democracy of Noble County have placed in nomination the following ticket: Representative, O. D. [illegible]; [illegible], H. G. Zimmerman; Auditor, J. C. Stewart; Treasurer, Wm. Waltman; Sheriff, N. E. Engles; Real Estate Appraiser, George Keehn; Surveyor, John A. Snegger; Commissioner William Imes.

The Fort Wayne Palace of Fashion was awarded the first premium for the best Men's and Boys Clothing at the Northern Indiana Fair, held September 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

The fair at the new Catholic church is meeting with good success and will be continued during the week. The awarding of prizes will commence Thursday evening and continue each night until finished. The ladies have everything tastefully arranged, and it is quite a pleasant picture to look in upon.

Prof. Perkins will organize another class in penmanship after the time of the present term expires, provided a sufficient number are secured for the term. To-night the present term closes. The Professor has given good satisfaction, and we doubt not all will be eager to avail themselves of his services for another course.

That certificate from Maj. Saylor does the business for Hague. Mr. Saylor says Mr. Hague did not recommend Miss Blair as his successor in his resignation. But Saylor says in a letter accompanying said resignation, Mr. Hague did recommend Miss Blair, by certifying to her capacity and character.

The first term of the Normal Conservatory opens next week and the prospects are for a good attendance. Prof. Kinsey seems to be a live, energetic young man, and from the way he is spoken of where he is know assures us that the enterprise in which he has entered is bound to win. Our citizens generally should give him every encouragement.

Those of our citizens who can accommodate a few scholars with board or rooms are requested to leave notice at Dr Casebeer's office. There will be a good many students in attendance at the conservatory of music who will want rooms and board, and we hope there will be an effort made to accommodate them.

An Ohio paper contains the following: "Sally S. requests us to say to a certain young man that she would take it as a special favor if he would, before visiting her again, wash his feet and bathe them in Phelan's Night Blooming Cereus, in order to preserve the atmospheric purity of the parlor." Such notices may be necessary in Ohio but we are glad to say they are not needed in this locality.

School Picnic.

Owing to a hard season of study and good work done last week in a general examination of our schools, the Principal, Mr. Huffman, and his assistant teachers have concluded to give a pic-nic to-morrow afternoon in one of the groves. The parents of the children are especially invited to lend their presence to the occasion.

Two of our "high-cock-a-lorums" had a match the other night, to see which or 'tother could get out-side of the most peaches. They done well, considering the state of their stomachs, getting away with about a peck, skins and all. They borrowed the peaches for their match of a lady, promising to pay her back with clings. She is yet clinging—for her pay.

The leaders of the Grant party are circulating Morton's speech, or the war over again, in this county. This is rough on Morton, considering that he was snubbed at the County Convention while Pratt was endorsed. But a war speech from Morton is the ne plus ultra of a campaign document for the Rads in this county. If the passions of the people can be excited, it will raise their hopes.

Bob Taylor is the Independent candidate for Congress in the Fort Wayne district, vice, Pap Walters resigned. This man Taylor has about as much sympathy for the common classes, as a burglar would entertain towards a policeman, and is repelling and unsocial in his nature.—there are enough of these now in Congress Let us have a few, with a big heart that can sympathize with the poor man's lot.

"Peters' Musical Monthly is, to our mind the best of all the periodical publications containing songs and piano pieces. The music it disseminates is always pleasing and of excellent character, without being classical, and is well calculated to elevate musical taste in American homes. It is issued from the well-known music house of J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New-York. Send thirty cents for sample copy."

If every little disagreeable affair that happens among citizens and neighbors, or every querulous complaint, or hasty expression of opinion, or unpleasant criticism, should find its way into the newspapers, what would become of society, or law and order? The press has a far higher and nobler duty to perform in leading men—rather than attempting to drive them—to better opinions, more manly habits and grander ambitions, and in purifying and elevating the social, moral, and political elements of society by the gently constraining power of apt argument and sound teaching. Let peace reign in our midst, and its good fruit will make all the people glad.

FAIRS.

The fair commences at Waterloo next week and will continue four days. It seems to us from appearances that there is a lack of interest in the enterprise, though there is no good reason why it should not be as good a success as former ones.

The Fair at Defiance, Ohio, is unfortunately at the same time next week. Quite a number of our citizens would attend, especially if a train is put on the Baltimore road from that point to Auburn, as has been talked of.

The Indianapolis exposition is meeting with great success, and the attendance is unusually large.

To cure dull times—apply an advertisement to the afflicted part.

A sign board can't tell anything. It takes an advertisement to do that.

All who advertise do not get rich, but precious few get rich without it.

The world is full of advertising, yet every one wants to see what is new.

The world's memory is short. It will forget you if you do not jog it frequently.

The world is sure to find out an honest man; but it will find him out a great deal quicker if he advertises.

If you would note the changes of the seasons, watch the advertisements Dealers in stoves don't announce their stocks in dog days, and dealers in Linen suits become silent before Christmas.

Early to bed and early to rise-
Will all be in vain if you dont advertise.

A Beautiful Prayer.

Lord! bless and preserve that dear person whom thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great comfort and blessing unto him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet helper for him in all the accidents and changes of the world make me amiable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him. Unite his heart to me in the dearest union of love and holiness and mine to him in all sweetness, charity and compliance. Keep from me all ungentleness, all discontentedness, and unseasonableness of passion and humor; and make me humble and obedient, charitable and loving, patient and contented, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Christopher Cool, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SYLVESTER KUTZNER.

A Parallel.

Mr. Baker being a lawyer, is crafty and fond of scheming, because a lawyer must be up in these to be successful. Mr. Kelley is a farmer, has good common sense and has dealt honestly by everyone all the days of his life. Mr. Baker is for party, Mr. Kelley is for the people. Mr. Baker has had wealth and influence to assist through life, Mr. Kelley has toiled for years to secure a home of his own. Mr. Baker has always associated with the fashionable and the froth of society, Mr. Kelley has always been found commingling with the laboring man, the farmer, the mechanic; the true and the faithful. Mr. Baker has devoted his time in looking through law books and conniving at schemes to defeat his opponent, Mr. Kelley has had for his implements the axe and the hoe. Mr. Baker has devoted his energies exclusively to the law, Mr. Kelley has employed his spare moments, as farmers generally do in acquiring a general information of State and National affairs. Mr. Baker received his education through schools and colleges, Mr. Kelley is a self-made man. Mr. Baker has fine ideas and theories, Mr. Kelley has experience and practicability. Mr. Baker is conventional and fond of ceremony, Mr. Kelley is honest and sincere. Mr Baker is lofty and commanding in tone, Mr. Kelley is humble and frank in his intercourse with men. Mr. Baker is a member of a profession that cast a vote of about one hundred in the district Mr. Kelley belongs to that class which holds the greater part of the entire vote. Farmers, Mechanics, laborers, which of these two men are the nearest in accord with your sentiments, your interests, your wants and the rights a good government vouchsafes to you. Let the ides of October determine.

Married.

Raseley—Moody—On last Sabbath, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. E. Fisher, Mr. Hiram Raseley and Miss Jennie Moody, all of this county.

The first outgrowth of this union was a large jelly cake for the printer, and we are at all times ready to say, "Hurrah for union." We make a specialty of jelly cake, and if there is anything we like it is one thing more than another. We thank the happy Hiram and his beautiful, blushing bride for their remembrance, and wish them many happy returns of the occasion. Unlike George in "Led Astray," he need not now say:

"I have another life I long to meet,
Without which life my life is incomplete.
Oh, sweeter self! like me art thou astray!
Trying with all thy heart to find the way
To mine! Straying, like mine, to find the breast
On which alone can weary heart find rest."

By the same, on Sabbath afternoon Sept 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents near Auburn, Mr. Luther V. Youngling of Haysville, O. to Miss Catharine Hartle.

Notice of meeting of Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House in Columbia City Whitley County Indiana on Thursday the twenty sixth day of October 1874 at ten o'clock am.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN F. UHL, Secretary.
Dated October 1st 1874.

Election Notice.

To pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court which is as follows, to-wit:

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.
The State of Indiana to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, Greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precints in said county on the second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1874,

(October 13th, 1874,) for the purpose of electing one person to each of the following offices, to-wit.

One Secretary of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Treasurer of State.
One Attorney General.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana.
One Representative to Congress for the 12th Congressional District.
One Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit of Indiana.
One Representative for the State Legislature
One Clerk for DeKalb County
One Auditor for DeKalb County.
One Treasurer for DeKalb County
One Sheriff for DeKalb County.
One Commissioner for DeKalb County.
One Coroner for DeKalb County.
One Assessor for DeKalb County.
One Surveyor for DeKalb County.
One Justice of the Peace for Butler-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Concord-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Stafford-tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Wilmington-tp
Three Justices of the Peace for Union-tp
One Justice of the Peace for Richland-tp
Two Justices of the Peace for Fairfield-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Troy-tp.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of DeKalb Circuit Court at Auburn, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk

You will meet at your usual places of holding election in said county on Tuesday the 13th day of October, 1874, to elect the officers as designated in said order.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Auburn, Sept 15, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Reynolds is plaintiff and George H. Hoffman, George R. Hoffman and George Fusley are defendants require me to make the sum of One hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

Lot thirty-eight (38) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Ind'a.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

Sept. 17th 1874.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff
Guy Plum, atty for p

NOTICE.

Henry Sailors vs. Augus McClelland } Before Hugh Nelson a J.P. of Newville township.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was this day issued against the goods, chattles, moneys and effects of Augus McClelland an absconded debter.

Notice is therefore given that I will, at my office in the town of Newville, DeKalb County, Indiana, at 10 o'clock am., of the 17th day of October 1874 proceed to hear and determine all matters in said suit.

HUGH NELSON, J. P.
W. C. McGonigal, atty for plff.

Newville, Sept 21st, 1874.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

Dress Making.

MRS. JOHN R. MOODY and MISS ALICE FAIR, are now prepared to attend to all kinds of Dress Making, and Sewing, Cutting Fitting and making of

Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

will receive their special attention. They will be found in the room over C. C. Shaffer's furniture store, Main st., Auburn, Ind.

TELEGRAPHY.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to become practical Telegraphers, can now take advantage, by attending our

COLLEGE.

We guarantee to make the same of every student
M. C. McGUIRE, Manager,
Edgerton, Ohio.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following names Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered

FALL AND WINTER

CIOTHING!

S. Lauferty

CLOTHING!

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

FIVE men recently entered the Wellsboro (Pa.) bank at night, gagged the President and his family, and robbed the institution of $50,000.

NEW YORK dispatches state that the Beecher-Tilton case is in a greater stew than ever. All kinds of conjectures are entertained and all kinds of rumors in circulation, some stating that Beecher will commence a suit for libel against Moulton or Tilton; others stating that the next Grand Jury will be asked to find a criminal indictment against them; and still others, that Beecher will rely upon the righteousness of his cause and do or say nothing more. The best friends of Beecher declare, however, that if he takes no legal measures against his accusers, it will be equal to a confession of his guilt. The Plymouth Church people are exceedingly exercised, but the general sentiment among them is to await Beecher's return, and then declare what further steps to take, if any.... Some curious developments were brought to light in the recent investigation of the Kings County (N. Y.) Almshouse. The grave-digger testified that deceased paupers are buried in pits twelve feet square and ten to twelve feet deep, 250 being buried in each pit.

THE libel suit of Miss Edna Dean Proctor against Frank D. Moulton has been set for trial on Oct. 7.

The West.

AT Madison, Wis., last week, Mrs. J. R. Jacobs, of St. Louis, was robbed of diamonds valued at $10,000, by Mrs. Mary Seerey and her husband, servants, who were arrested, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years each.

ALL of the Wisconsin railroads are preparing to comply with the Potter tariff law.... The marriage of Lieut. Fred. Grant, son of the President, and Miss Honore, of Chicago, is announced to take place in the latter city on the 20th of October. The bride is a daughter of H. H. Honore, a wealthy real estate dealer, and a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

VARIOUS parts of Iowa were visited by a destructive hurricane, accompanied by heavy rain, on the 18th inst. At Davenport, fences in all parts of the city were blown down, and the market house unroofed. Lumber in the lumber yards was scattered profusely around and broken up. The East Davenport engine-house was washed away with its contents; part of the new High-School building fell to the ground; hundreds of trees were uprooted, and cellars flooded. At Rock Island, Ill., several buildings suffered material damage, particularly the Presbyterian church, where the roof fell in, breaking down floors and smashing the organ and pulpit. Within a few miles of Dunleith, Ill., a part of the track of the Illinois Central railroad was washed away, and a freight train thrown into the ditch. The engineer, Anderson; fireman Orton, and a brakeman named Allison, who was riding on the engine, were extricated from the mass of ruins badly crushed and scalded. Allison died from his injuries in a few hours; Anderson and Orton are at Galena, the latter with very little chance of recovery. Mr. Peter Rider, while standing near a corn-crib feeding hogs on his farm, four miles from Dubuque, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A man named John Mahoney, who took refuge from the storm under a car in the yard of the Illinois Central railroad, at the depot in Dubuque, was crushed to death under the wheels. After Mahoney got under the car, an engine was attached, and the train moved, causing his death.

BY decree of the United States Circuit Court, the Chinese women imported into San Francisco for purposes of prostitution are to be returned to their native land—a victory for the cause of morality against formidable opposition....Important news comes from Gen. Miles' expedition against the Comanche and Kiowa Indians. A dispatch from Dodge City, Kansas, says: "Col. Miles has had to fall back 100 miles to meet his supplies, and has telegraphed to Gen. Pope for large reinforcements, as the Indians are in such force that he cannot protect his supplies and carry on offensive operations. Gen. Pope's answer is that Miles has all the men he can get. One large supply train of thirty-six wagons has been captured, the assistant wagon-master killed and the men compelled to abandon the entire train, after a desperate resistance, bringing twenty-seven wounded men into Camp Supply. The train contained 300 stand of arms, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, besides commissary supplies. The Eighth cavalry came in from Arizona and joined Col. Miles. They lost all their supply and baggage trains, coming in entirely destitute. The Indians are becoming more bold and extending their depredations every day. They seem thoroughly organized, and are working systematically, more so than ever."....The Chicago Common Council has passed the amended fire ordinance making the city and fire limits co-extensive.

GEORGE W. STEWART, of Le Sueur, Minn., died at Omaha a short time ago, while on his way to Colorado with his son. Physicians decided that his decease was caused by apoplexy; but suspicion is entertained that he was partially insane, and secured a large insurance on his life for the benefit of his family with the deliberate purpose of committing suicide. He was insured in various companies for a total of $97,000, passing a strict medical examination in all cases....The mortality report of Chicago for one week shows 187 deaths—one in 3,000....The Lincoln monument is to be unveiled at Springfield, Ill., on the 15th of October.

THE Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is about to build a new bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, for its own accommodation, and the citizens of Clinton propose to construct a wagon-way over the same bridge....The Iowa State Fair was held at Keokuk last week. The display was a fine one, and the fair in every respect a grand success. The show of horses and cattle is said to have been the finest ever witnessed west of the Mississippi....St. Louis will have a professional base-ball club next season.

The South.

THE Grand Jury of Gibson county, Tenn., has returned upward of fifty indictments against parties implicated in the murder of the colored prisoners at Trenton. A number of them voluntarily came forward and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 each to appear for trial.

THE James and Younger boys have been heard from again. Their new exploit is the robbery of four stages running between Malvern, on the Iron Mountain railroad, and the Hot Springs in Arkansas. They carried off as booty about $2,000 in money and much valuable jewelry. At last accounts a Sheriff and special posse were in hot pursuit, and confident of overtaking the robbers.

GEN. MILES' expedition against the Indians in Northern Texas has been experiencing a lively time. Twenty men of the 6th cavalry recently had a five days' fight with 400 redskins on the Wichita river, killing about thirty. Two soldiers were killed and six wounded. Maj. Price, of the 8th cavalry, defeated a large force of Comanches near the same locality, killing a large number. Lieut. Baldwin, with three scouts, had a long and desperate running fight with a band of Kiowas, killing five and capturing one. Six couriers for supplies were surprised by 125 Comanches on the Wichita, and after a gallant defense, the loss of one of their number killed and all but two wounded, repulsed them with a loss of twelve killed.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 21st says: "Reports come in from the country parishes of tumult and disturbance consequent upon the changes of officials. The McEnery appointees now have possession in most of the parishes of the State, and the fact of the five days mentioned in the President's proclamation having expired does not seem to alarm them. It is likely that the Kellogg parochial officers will meet with a great deal of opposition in getting back unless they are assisted by United States soldiers."

NEW ORLEANS advices state that there is some prospect of another insurrection in Louisiana, with the design of forcing the establishment of a military rule.

Washington.

MR. LEGGETT, the Commissioner of Patents, has resigned, to be succeeded by Deputy Commissioner Thatcher.

PRESIDENT GRANT, in reply to the protest of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, against the interference of United States Marshals in the matter of the arrest of persons supposed to be implicated in the Trenton outrages, says that Congress has passed laws giving the Federal authorities jurisdiction in such cases, and that the Constitution makes it his duty to enforce the acts of Congress.

THE President has issued an order to the effect that, as a trial of the civil service rules has proved them efficient at Washington and New York, they are to be extended to the several Federal offices at Boston.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL is evidently determined to administer his office in the interests of the people. In awarding the contract for stamped envelopes to the Plympton Manufacturing Company, the other day, he gave them definitely to understand that they must not expect any favors from him merely because they were his fellow-townsmen, and that if they did not live up to their contract he would annul it.

General.

THE Navy Department is informed that there is no abatement in the yellow fever at Pensacola Navy-Yard.

FIFTEEN dollars is now the price of passenger tickets on the ocean steamships for Europe. Competition between rival lines is the cause.

THE creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., in Washington, held a meeting a few days ago, and resolved to push their claims against that firm vigorously, and to have a fair and thorough showing as to the causes of the failure, and of the proceedings of the members of the firm after the failure.

Political.

THE Democrats of New York, in session at Syracuse on the 16th and 17th of September, nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and William Dorsheimer for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions declare: Gold and silver the only legal tender; steady steps toward specie payments; payment of the public debt in coin; Federal taxation for revenue only; no sumptuary laws; corporations the creatures of the State; no third Presidential term....Gen. John F. Farnsworth has been nominated for Congress by the Independent-Reform party of the Fourth Illinois District, now represented by Hon. S. A. Hurlbut.

THE Republicans of Tennessee have nominated Horace Maynard, at present Congressman at large, as their candidate for Governor. ....The Republicans of South Carolina, in their convention at Columbia, adopted unanimously a resolution favoring Gen. Grant for a third term. This is the first open adhesion to the third term movement by any regular political body....Official returns from all but seventy-nine towns and plantations in Maine give Dingley 49,768 votes, and Titcomb 39,018; Dingley's majority, 10,750.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch to a Western paper states that a new political order, with signs, grips and pass-words, called the "Order of Independents," has been started in that city. Its leading principles are stated to be: Equal political rights to all citizens without regard to race, color or religion; a full recognition of the necessity of combination of capital for business purposes, and laws to protect such combination, but no monopolies; all paper money should be issued and redeemed by the general government without increasing the public debt; the government to issue bonds, representing gold, of the denomination of $5 and upwards, bearing a low rate of interest, and to be made a legal tender; prohibiting all banks from paying interest on deposits; all business transactions to be founded on a specie basis; the rate of interest to be made uniform throughout the United States; an increase in the number of courts; no perquisites to be allowed to officers; a system of instruction at the public expense; no private corporation to receive aid from the general government, State or municipality.... The Conference Committee of the Kellogg and McEnery partisans in New Orleans, after a five days' session, has adjourned without coming to a compromise. Everything apparently progressed satisfactorily until the question of the Returning Board was reached. This board, which is the key to the whole election scheme, consists of five members, elected by the Senate. The question of representation upon this board was the only point upon which an agreement could not be reached, and finally blocked all negotiation.

PRESIDENT GRANT is reported by a Washington correspondent to have said in conversation, the other day, that he intended to remove all incompetent or otherwise unfit Federal officials in the South so fast as he became convinced of their unworthiness.

THE New York State Republican Convention met at Utica, Sept. 23d, and renominated all the present incumbents of the State offices for re-election: Governor, John A. Dix; Lieutenant-Governor, John C. Robinson; State Prison Inspector, Ezra Graves; Canal Commissioner, R. M. Stroud, Associate Judge Court of Appeals, Alexander S. Johnson. The platform demands obedience to the laws; full protection of every citizen in his rights; the public faith must be preserved inviolate, and the public debt be paid in coin; opposes inflation of paper currency, and favors a return to specie payments; that taxation should be kept at the lowest practicable point, and be so adjusted as to be least burdensome to all classes ....The Missouri Republican Convention met at Jefferson City, Sept. 23, and after indorsing the Reform platform and ticket adjourned without making any nominations. A platform was adopted relating principally to State affairs, and urging Republicans in every part of the State to keep up their allegiance and party organization....The Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention of Minnesota was held at St. Paul on Sept. 23. Wescott P. Wilkin was nominated for Chief-Justice and William Lochren for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. A platform was adopted declaring in favor of the resumption of specie payments as soon as the interests of the country will allow; a tariff for revenue only; equal and exact justice to all men; a free press; no gag laws; no sumptuary laws; no government partnership with protected monopolies; the right of the State to supervise chartered corporations.

Foreign.

THE trial of the accomplices in the escape of Bazaine has been concluded at Grasse, France. Col. Villette and Plantin were sentenced to six months', Doineau to two, and Gigeaux to one month's imprisonment. The remainder of the alleged accomplices were acquitted.

THE Captain-General of Cuba has revived the titles of nobility, which were abolished in 1873, and attached thereto a heavy tax for revenue purposes....The coast guards at Southend, County of Essex, England, seized a vessel which had on board 4,800 rifles and 00 cases of cartridges for the Carlists.

THE government of Denmark has directed its Envoy at Berlin to ask for explanations from the German government in regard to the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig....A dispatch from Aspinwall chronicles a riot at that place on the 12th inst., between the troops on duty at that port and some laborers employed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which one negro from Jamaica was killed and several others wounded.

THE Russian government, on account of the extensive emigration of Mennonites, proposes to exempt members of that sect from actual military service, but to hold them liable to duty as hospital attendants....It is denied that the Danes have been ejected from Schleswig-Holstein.

AN attempt was recently made to assassinate the Captain-General of Cuba....All the cotton factories in Bolton, England, which lately stopped on account of a strike, have resumed operations, and the difficulties between the workmen and owners will be settled by arbitration. About 13,000 men were engaged in this strike.

THE Empress Augusta, of Germany, called a meeting of the delegates from all the women's associations of Germany to be held in Berlin in October. The Queens of Wurtemburg and Saxony, Grand Duchess of Baden, and Princess Alice of Hesse have promised to attend.

The Louisiana War Ended.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—The war is over, and the city is now under military rule, as shown by the following:

"HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17, 1874.
[Circular.]

"John McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Louisiana, having informed the department commander of their willingness under the President's proclamation to surrender the State property now in their possession, and to disband the insurgent forces under their command, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. R. Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel 3d infantry, is charged with the duty of taking possession of the arms and other State property. He will occupy the State-House, Arsenal, and other State buildings until further orders. He is hereby appointed to command the city of New Orleans until such time as the State or City Governments can be reorganized. The present police force in the city, under the charge of Thomas Boylan, will remain on duty and be responsible for the good order and quiet of the city until regularly relieved.

"By command of Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory."

In accordance with arrangements previously made, Gen. J. R. Brooke, accompanied by Lieuts. Wallace and Roe, went to the executive office at the St. Louis Hotel. Upon the entrance of Gen. Brooke, Govs. McEnery and Penn, shaking hands with him, introduced the three Federal officers to a number of prominent citizens present. Gov. McEnery then stated to Gen. Brooke that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. Gen. Brooke merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor read to him a protest against the occupation of the State buildings by the military, in which he stated that it was never the intention of the Citizens' party to resist the Federal authority.

At the conclusion of this address, Gen. Brooke was seated in his office, and required from Lieut.-Gov. Penn a statement of all records, etc., which were in the building when they took possession. Gov. McEnery and his followers then withdrew, leaving the Capitol of Louisiana in possession of the military officers of the Federal Government. At 7 p. m. two companies of the 3d infantry marched down, and were quartered in the building. Col. Thomas Boylan, McEnery's Chief of Police, remains on duty with his force. The city is very quiet. McEnery and Penn issued an address to the people, advising a cheerful obedience to the constituted authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The following explains itself:

"HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18, 1874.

"*To the Hon. William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana:*

"SIR: In obedience to the order of the President, I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents lately in arms against the State Government, and to afford you the necessary military support to re-establish the State Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"W. H. EMORY,
"Colonel and Brevet Major-General Commanding."

In accordance with the above, Kellogg at once resumed the functions of Governor, and at once issued an order directing all the deposed State officers to return to their official posts.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Orders have been issued to the 22d regiment of infantry to proceed to New Orleans. Three war vessels have been ordered to proceed from Key West at once.

Orders have also been issued for the troops in Fortress Monroe to hold themselves in readiness.

Gen. McDowell is gathering up such forces as can be spared from the department for service in Louisiana.

It is supposed that about 6,000 troops can be concentrated in Louisiana within a week or ten days.

The Postmaster-General says that there is now no obstruction to the mails in Louisiana.

Republican Louisianians here are not pleased with the terms of the surrender, as Boylan, appointed by Penn as Chief of Police, remains in office, and the late insurgents retain their arms, with their White League organization. They regard the arrangement as a compromise, and think matters are thereby complicated as to the future.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The President, in conversation to-day, said that he believed that all serious trouble in Louisiana was now over, and expressed the hope that the business aspect would be fully resumed in New Orleans and elsewhere in the State. It is not probable that any further instructions will be sent Gen. Emory at present.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Tilton's Second Statement—New Documents and New Names Introduced.

The long-expected statement of Theodore Tilton was published simultaneously in the New York *Graphic* and Chicago *Tribune* on the 18th of September, and fills twenty-eight columns of the latter paper. The statement contains a large mass of new documentary evidence to sustain Tilton's indictment against Mr. Beecher. It starts out by showing the kindly relations existing between the author and Mr. B. down to the period of 1870, in which year a public and fraternal correspondence passed between them in New York in their capacity as Presidents of two suffrage societies holding their meetings in that city. These evidences of the uniform friendliness of Tilton toward Beecher down to the time when the alleged discovery was made by the former of Beecher's fatal assault on the honor of his house are given to disprove Mrs. Tilton's charge that for ten years her husband had made an almost daily threat that he lived to crush out Mr. Beecher. This charge of Mrs. T. of malice on his part toward Beecher, Tilton declares was a pure invention.

Mr Tilton next gives copious extracts from his wife's letter showings the harmonious relations existing between them up to July, 1870. And to throw a side-light on the happy domestic relations which this correspondence portrays, the appended letter from Oliver Johnson, at present one of the editors of Mr. Beecher's paper, is given:

"DEC. 12, 1872.

"MY DEAR THEODORE: I wonder what you would give for a chance to kiss the little woman who only an hour since kissed me!

"Ah, my dear fellow, it is a great sacrifice you make in leaving such a home as yours.

"I was delighted this morning on receiving a visit from your wife, and hearing her say what beautiful love-letters she gets from you. She seemed well, and smiled on me through her tears as she spoke of you and the long season of separation that is before you.... Yours, lovingly, OLIVER JOHNSON."

The following extract from a written statement of Mr. Tilton's father and mother is also given to prove that the relations of husband and wife were harmonious:

"KEYPORT, N. J., Aug. 30, 1874.

* * * Also we further testify that we never heard of any ill-feeling between our son Theodore and his wife, or any complaint of ill-treatment by him towards her, until we lately heard of it for the first time in Elizabeth's published testimony, which we believe to be untrue.

(Signed) "SILAS TILTON,
"EUSELIA TILTON."

Tilton then narrates with great minuteness the circumstances attending Mrs. T.'s confession of adultery with Mr. Beecher. It was, as he alleges, after her return to the city after several weeks' absence in the country. Before disclosing the secret she extracted from her husband a solemn pledge that he would not injure the person of whom she was about to speak, nor communicate to him the fact of her making such a revelation.

This confession, Mr. T. says, was made voluntarily, and not in response to any accusation from the husband, for he had never suspected her of any wrong-doing. A letter from Miss Susan B. Anthony to Mrs. Isabella Hooker (a sister of Mr. Beecher) is quoted in proof that Mrs. Tilton confessed her conduct with the Plymouth pastor.

Tilton gives the following letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Francis D. Moulton, dated as late as the 2d of September last:

"DEAR FRIEND: In your forthcoming statement, whatever you say or fail to say, do not forget as a brave knight to bring your steel on the head of 'The Great Preacher' *for the base charge that Elizabeth Tilton thrust her love on him unsought*.

"You know, better than Susan or *I do*, the time and arguments by which he achieved his purpose.

"Alas! alas! how little charity, to say nothing of common justice, has been shown woman in this tragedy. . . . . Sincerely yours, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON."

A considerable portion of the statement is devoted to a refutation of the charge that Mrs. Tilton "thrust her affections upon him (Beecher) unsought," and much evidence is produced to show that the pastor rather sought the affections of Mrs. T. Much space is devoted by Tilton to the alleged machinations of Mrs. Morse, his mother-in-law, to create unhappiness in his family, and a number of letters are quoted which place her in an unenviable light. Tilton charges her with hiring and bribing the girl Bessie to invent and propagate false stories about him. Says Tilton: These are the tales which Bessie referred to four years ago, when in a letter to Mrs. Tilton, she said:

"Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband."

The object for which these tales were told is thus described by Mrs. Tilton in a letter to a lady friend, dated June 13, 1874:

"My husband has suffered much with me in a cruel conspiracy made by my poor, suffering mother, with an energy worthy of a better cause, to divorce us," etc.

The stories which Mrs. Morse propagated in the carrying out of this conspiracy are mentioned by Mrs. Tilton in a letter to Mr. Moulton, as follows:

"The story that I wanted a separation was a deliberate falsehood coined by my poor mother, who said she would take the responsibility of this and other statements she might make," etc.

In the report of the Plymouth Church Investigation Committee occurs the following:

"Tilton's allegation that she (Mrs. T.) confessed to her mother, Mrs. Morse, *is pronounced false by the mother*, who testified before the committee."

To disprove this, and to show that Mrs. Morse uttered, as Tilton alleges, a deliberate falsehood, he quotes a letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Morse, dated Marietta, Ohio, November, 1870. Inclosed in this was a duplicate of a letter addressed at the same time by Mrs. T. to her husband to chide him for the supposed recklessness into which she had been informed by her mother that her husband had lapsed ever since the time of her confession of adultery. In this letter Mrs. Tilton says:

"Dear mother, I will now add a line to you. I should mourn greatly if my life was to be made yet known to father; his head would be bowed indeed to the grave. I love him very much, and it would soothe my heart could you be restored to him. I was greatly touched by his saying to you that 'you were still his wife.'

"You will see that by reading or showing this letter to any one you discover my secret. It is because I trust you, dear mother, that I send you this, that you may know my spirit completely toward you both.

"I have been told, Confide not in your mother; but I reply, To whom on earth can I confide?

"I think it pre-eminently wise for us to destroy our letters respecting this subject, lest Flory or some one should pick them up."

Mr. Tilton publishes several letters to show how heavily his wife's guilty secret pressed on her heart, particularly at times when exposure was threatened.

In regard to Mr. Beecher's charge that Tilton's attack on him originated in the latter's troubles with Henry C. Bowen, he produces documentary evidence to prove that Bowen and he were on the very best of terms; that Bowen had made costly presents, including a $600 watch, as an evidence of his appreciation of his valuable services, and offered to engage him for five years at a heavy salary. He then narrates with minuteness the first occasion of the broaching of his domestic troubles in Bowen's presence, Oliver Johnson also being present at the interview. Bowen referred Tilton's not going to Plymouth Church, and wanted to know the reason. Tilton reminded Bowen first of his own oft-repeated charges against Beecher as a clergyman given to loose behavior with women, and dangerous to the families of his congregation, and then told him of the pastor's improper behavior toward his own wife. This, Tilton alleges, [illegible] Beecher. Tilton's statement on this point is very important, and we give it in his own words:

"All his past grievances against his pastor seemed to be rekindled into sudden heat. He walked up and down his library, denouncing Mr. Beecher as a man guilty of many adulteries, dating from his Western pastorate, and running down through all the succeeding years. Mr. Bowen declared that Mr. Beecher had, in the preceding month of February, 1870, confessed to him certain of these adulteries, and Mr. Bowen pointed out to me the exact spot in his library whereon Mr. Beecher, with tears and lamentations, had (as Mr. Bowen said) acknowledged to him his guilt.

"Mr. Bowen, in this interview, declared that he and I owed a duty to society in this matter, and that I ought to join him in a just demand on Mr. Beecher to retire from the ministry, to quit the city, and to betake himself beyond the reach of the families whose homes he was invading like a destroyer.

"Mr. Bowen challenged me to write such a demand, and begged for an opportunity to bear it to Mr. Beecher in person, saying that he would support it by a great volume of evidence, and would compel its enforcement. I wrote on the spot the note mentioned in Mr. Moulton's statement, and which seemed to please Mr. Bowen greatly. Just as I was leaving his house, his last word to me was: 'Henry Ward Beecher is a wolf in the fold, and I know it; he ought never to preach another sermon, nor write another word in a religious newspaper; he endangers families and disgraces religion; he should be blotted out.'"

Tilton relates in detail the interview between Beecher and himself, in the presence of Moulton, on the night of the 30th of December, 1870, concerning the pastor's alleged adulteries with Mrs. Tilton, the closing part of which we give in his own words:

"After I delivered my message, I unlocked the door and said to Mr. Beecher, 'Now that we understand each other, you are free to go. If any harm or disgrace comes to Elizabeth or the children, I shall hold you responsible. For her sake I spare you, but if you turn upon her, I will smite your name dead before the whole world.'

"When I ceased speaking, he hesitated to leave his chair, but sat with bowed head, and with eyes riveted to the floor. At length, looking up into my face, he said: 'Theodore, I am in a dream—I am in Dante's Inferno.'

"I pointed to the door and said again, 'You are free to retire.'

"In going out he stopped on the threshold, turned, looked me in the face, and asked with quivering lip whether or not I would permit him to see Elizabeth once more for the last time. I was about to answer, 'No, never,' but remembering my wife's grief, and her expressed wish that his interview could have taken place in her presence, I felt that she would be better satisfied if I gave him the permission he asked, and so I said, 'Yes, you may go at once, but you shall not chide Elizabeth for confessing the truth to her husband. Remember what I say: If you reproach that sick woman for her confession, or utter to her a word to weigh heavily upon her broken heart for betraying you, I will visit you with vengeance. I have spared your life during the past six months and am able to spare it again; but I am able also, to destroy it. 'Mark me,' I added, 'Elizabeth is prostrate with grief—she must hear no word of blame or reproach.'

"'Oh, Theodore,' he said, 'I am in a wild whirl!'

"After these words he retired from the room, and almost immediately (as Mr. Moulton has narrated) accompanied that gentleman to my house, where (as Mr. Beecher admits) he fell upon Elizabeth with 'strong language,' that is, full of reproach, and procured from her a retraction which he dictated to her, and which she wrote at his command,—her tremor and fear being plainly visible in her handwriting, as shown in the *Graphic's* fac simile."

Just prior to this interview with Mr. Beecher Tilton had made two contracts with Bowen, signing them only a few days previous, from which he was to receive as large a salary as the pastor of Plymouth Church—was, in fact, in the most independent circumstances—and hence the subject of financial embarrassments could not have been the object of the interview. This fact, fortified by proof, Tilton claims puts an end to that passage in the committee's verdict which says: "It is clear that, on the 29th of December, when the so-called memorandum of confession was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief inciting cause of that step on Tilton's part was his belief that Mr. Beecher had caused him his loss of place, business, and repute."

Tilton devotes considerable space to the statement of Beecher—that he (Beecher) "attempted to keep Tilton from public trial by Plymouth church" for having circulated scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of its pastor—and quotes from the church records to prove that the Investigating committee stultified themselves when they reported that Tilton's original statement "presented no square issues upon which Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence could be tried." Tilton shows that the committee falsified the church records, believing that he possessed no official copy, and concludes under this head by asking:

"Why did Mr. Beecher keep me from a public trial by the church? It was to save, not me, but himself. It was not I, but he, who feared to be tried, and who put forth the labors of a Hercules to prevent a trial. And with good reason; for, unless Mr. Beecher's case in that perilous hour had been conducted by the present Committee of Six, on their novel plan of acquitting at all hazards, the trial would have proven him guilty. With wise sagacity, therefore, Mr. Beecher sought to keep *me* from that trial in order to save *himself* from that ruin. I well remember that, at that time, he spoke of his anxious and sleepless nights, full of fear and apprehension at the possible failure of his cunning attempt to prevent the coming on of a trial which, at the same time, he had to pretend to invite!"

Tilton claims that his relations with Mrs. Woodhull were known to and joined in by Beecher, and for the same end the hushing up of the great scandal. Beecher formed her personal acquaintance, and strove, by his kindly interest in her, to maintain and increase her good will.

Tilton then cites numerous occasions from the winter of 1871 to the spring of 1874, when Mr. Beecher made allusions, in Moulton's presence, to the abiding grief which, he said, God would never lift from his soul for having corrupted so pure-minded a woman as Elizabeth Tilton to her loss of honor, and also for having violated the chastity of friendship toward Tilton as his early and trusting friend, and concludes this section of his statement as follows: "Mr. Beecher's recent denial under oath that he committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton is known to him, to her, to Mr. Moulton, to me, and to several other persons to be an act of perjury."

Tilton next proceeds to deal with the alleged hypocrisy of Beecher before the Investigating Committee. Taking up this sentence from his defense—

"His (Mr. Tilton's) affairs at home did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house, *as mine has been*, in times of adversity, a refuge from the storm and a tower of defense;"

—he compares it with some expressions of Beecher to Tilton previous to the exposure of his guilt, as—

"O, Theodore, God might strip all other gifts from me if He would only give me a wife like Elizabeth and a home like yours;"

Or—

"I dread to go back to my own house; I wish the earth would open and swallow me up."

Tilton closes this part of his rejoinder with these words:

"I know that my allusions to Mr. Beecher's home-life is rough and harsh, but I know, also, that it is true; for, as I pen it down, there rises in my mind a vivid recollection of the many years of my daily association with Mr. Beecher, during which he taught me to sympathize with him for the very reason that his house, instead of being what he now calls it, 'a refuge from the storm,' was more often the storm itself, from which he sought refuge in mine."

Commenting on Beecher's statement that his greatest error consisted in simply advising Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband, Tilton holds that such advice, given on the theory that she had been deprived of food, [illegible] the giver of it would never need to have repented of such action. Tilton concludes this part of his argument as follows:

"But I will go further, and say that, granting such advice to have been given, and to have been bad, yet since Mrs. Tilton did not accept this advice, but rejected it—since she did not separate from her husband and home, but remained with her family as before—in other words, since Mr. Beecher's bad advice was not followed by ill consequences, but no harm whatever came of it;—it is a mockery of human reason to say that he spent four years of remorse in contemplating the giving of bad advice which was never taken and which produced no effect of harm or ill!"

Beecher's charge of blackmailing is disposed of by Tilton, who shows that at the period Mrs. Tilton was instructed to say that she was deprived of food and fire, and Mrs. Morse wrote that if Tilton's debts were paid he would not be worth a cent, Mr. Beecher was informed by one of the custodians of Tilton's money that he had no debts unpaid, and that he had several thousand dollars in cash to his account. Tilton's denial of the charge of blackmailing is couched in these words:

"I have pride enough to say that, were I clothed in the rags of beggary and perishing with hunger, I would not accept a penny from Mr. Beecher for food or raiment. Had I known of this man's surreptitious gift to the *Golden Age*, I would have returned it to him, saying, 'Thy money perish with thee!'"

A visit from Mr. Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is described by Tilton, in which the following language is attributed to Mr. Kinsella—the interview having occurred a few days previous to the reading of Tilton's sworn statement to the committee:

"Mr. Tilton, I know the justice of your case; Mr. Beecher has himself admitted to me his guilt; he has wronged you most foully; I acknowledge it all. But remember that he is an old man; his career is nearly ended, and yours has only just begun. If you will withhold your forthcoming statement, and spare this old man the blow which you are about to strike him, I will see that you and your family shall never want for anything in the world."

This proposition was politely declined by Tilton.

The remainder of this statement is devoted to Tilton's magnanimity in condoning his wife's grievous sin, and Beecher's selfishness in sacrificing every one so that he might be shielded, and concludes as follows: "No regret beclouds my mind for this forgiveness of my wife—which, I am sure, I shall look back to from my dying bed with pleasure, not with pain. I forgave this gentle woman because I loved her; I forgave her for her children's sake; I forgave her because I despise the public sentiment which condones such faults in men, and then compel omen to punish them in women; I forgave her because, even after her grievous error, she still remained a woman, loving right rather than wrong, and seeking good rather than evil; I forgave her because I tenderly remembered that Christ Himself forgave a similar fault in a more wicked woman—and who was I to scorn the law of His great example? No criticism of my forgiveness of Mrs. Tilton can prick me with any pang. If all the acts of my life had been as righteous as this good deed of charity—albeit toward a woman who has since but poorly requited me for it—I would now be a better man than I am."

Young Men in Cities.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has issued the following circular:

"City life holds out attractions which continually draw young men from their rural homes into our large cities, where the enemy of souls is ever on the alert to allure them into sin by the multitudinous devices and agencies which abound in the city, and which are not suspected by the unsophistocated until too late. We desire to save all such from ruin, and, in the furtherance of this object, wish to call the attention of clergymen, parents and friends to our rooms and the privileges which can be secured to young men, strangers, coming to our city, that they may have letters of introduction to us. To become acquainted with proper associates and mingle in good society upon their first arrival in the city, is a matter often of vital importance. We are prepared to introduce all young men into any church of the denomination which they have been accustomed to attend, where they will be at home at once and under good influences. Our association is as a vestibule to the church, to receive and distribute the strangers that come into our midst, and we shall be pleased to meet every young man that enters our city as a stranger. Our reading rooms are at No. 148 Madison street, near LaSalle, open every day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., having the principal papers and magazines on file, and a well-selected library of 2,500 volumes.

"Young men wishing to spend their evenings pleasantly as well as profitably, are invited to the Lyceum for debates, music, readings, etc., every alternate Tuesday evening.

"Our Employment Bureau is at No. 145 Fifth avenue. We would, however, suggest to young men not to come to Chicago for work, as there are at the pesent time thousands of persons without employment. But our latch-string is always out to all strangers visiting the city, and we cordially invite them to call."

The Austrian Polar Expedition.

According to accounts in the late London journals, the Austrian North Pole expedition was frozen in at the north point of Nova Zembla, in August, 1872, and was driven in a northwesterly direction with the ice. The crew worked five months in vain, during the summer of 1873, to free the ship. In the autumn of that year, north of the 80th degree of latitude, unknown land was discovered, whose boundary-line north and west was not to be seen. A thin line was explored, in sledges, from the 9th of March to the 4th of May, 1874, up to the 83d degree. In honor of the Emperor of Austria, this was named Franz Joseph Land. There were no signs of animal life. On the 25th of May, 1874, the crew left the ship Tegethoff, in four sledges, and after traveling ninety-six days, reached Nova Zembla, where they met with some Russian seamen and were taken to Wardoe, in Norway, after undergoing indescribable suffering and privations.

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FARM AND HOME.

Canada Thistles.

It is a good plan to apply salt to Canada thistles growing in pastures. The thistles should be cut in time to prevent seeding. All the salt allowed to the stock in the pastures should be placed on the thistles—a small handful to each. Sheep thus tempted will entirely destroy the weeds.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Good Whitewash.

To make whitewash that will not wash off by the rain: One peck of lime should be slacked in five gallons of water, in which one pound of rice has been boiled until it is all dissolved. The rice water should be covered up closely until the lime is slacked. Then a pound of salt should be added, and the wash heated to boiling when used.

Fattening Hogs.

Hogs intended for fattening should be pushed now. A pound of corn now will lay on more fat than a pound and a half in cold weather. Besides, early pork pays better usually than that made in winter. The butchers want light pigs, and will pay fairly for them. Give the swine plenty of water and shade, but not much range.

Hops.

In Sweden a strong cloth is manufactured from hop stalks. The stalks are gathered in autumn, and soaked in water during the whole winter. The material is then dried in an oven and woven as flax. The buds or hops can be used as an esculent, and when boiled will do as a substitute for asparagus. The tendrils, when young, may be used in the same way.

A Farmer's Experience.

That success of farming is experience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but often of much benefit.

That to keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools, and to keep them in good order.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming and not jump into it.

That kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder.

That by making home pleasant you keep your boys out of the city.

That to fight weeds is to favor grain, and to do justice to your neighbors.

That it is a good thing to keep an eye open to experiments, and note all both good and bad.

That it is a good, paying thing to take papers, keep posted, and be sociable with the neighbors.

Horses at Rest.

There is no reason for anxiety from the fact that a horse does not lie down when he sleeps. It is natural to many horses to sleep on their feet, and no doubt it is a good thing that they can do so. A hard worked horse can catch many a nap while stopping for a short rest, if he is not dependent upon lying down. Nevertheless, it is good for a horse to lie down at night, and there is no better way of inducing him to do so than to give him a clean, dry bed in a roomy stall. A horse that has ever lain down in a narrow stall, and had trouble in getting up, will surely, if he is an intelligent animal, be cautious about subjecting himself to like embarrassment a second time. A change of stall, too, is very likely to effect a change in habit, especially if any accident has happened to him in his old stall.

Sowing Plaster.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: Recently I saw a plan of sowing this fertilizer, new to me, that was efficient and very expeditious. Several bushels were placed in the rear end of a wagon box; the sower sitting on a stool or what is easier, placing his knees in the plaster, and facing the rear end of the box. As the team moves along, about ten feet from the fence, the sower fills his right hand with plaster, throws it quickly to the left; as the body moves to the right, fills the left hand with plaster and hurls it to the right, and continues thus alternately. An active boy can by this plan sow more plaster in a half day than two strong men, and with a few moments' practice sow it equally as even. If the ground is quite hard it will answer to sow plaster in this way on spring sown grain; but it is especially recommended for clover ground. A strip of twenty feet in width is sown at each passage across the field in any direction, so that the dust may not fly on the horses; the wagon tracks being a sufficient guide for the return trip.

Pastures.

One of the great advantages of natural pastures is, there are varieties following each other, so that there is always a profusion of young and tempting herbage for all kinds of animals; then another great desideratum is gained by a crop always sure without any plowing or cultivation, or seed; and this saving of labor and wearing of implements is important in this country of dear manual help. America might be a very great sheep country, and instead of buying wool might sell it to bring in more than all the corn does, and it is positively certain, if half the land now in cultivation was put into grass, and brought up to a proper state of fertility, and the half of all new land was held inviolable, the moiety which was under cultivation for the growth of corn and grain would produce more than double per acre on account of the more careful working of the soil and the increased quantity of manure obtainable through the keeping of so much more live stock; for when pastures and mowings have become once established on good fertile ground, it is a wonderful assistance to the arable land to have an equal quantity of grass land on the farm.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Cheap Cellar Bottom.

In sections of the country where there is an abundance of cobble-stones, collect a few loads of them about four or five inches in diameter, grade the bottom of the cellar, lay the cobbles in rows, and ram them down one-third their thickness into the ground, so that they will not rock nor be sunk below the line of the rows by any heavy superincumbent pressure, such as the weight of a hogshead of molasses or a tierce of vinegar. The bottom of the cellar should be graded so that the outside will be at least two inches lower than the middle. A mistake sometimes occurs by grading the cellar bottom in such a manner that the center will be two or three inches lower than the outside. When this is the case, should water enter from the outside it will flow directly toward the middle. A straight-edged board should be placed frequently on each row of stones as they are being rammed, so that the upper sides may be in line with each other. After the stones are laid and well rammed down, place a few boards on the pavement to walk on; then make a grouting of clean sand and water-lime or Rosendale cement; and pour it on the stones until the interstices are filled. As soon as the grouting has set spread a layer of good cement mortar one inch thick over the top of the pavement, and trowel the surface off smoothly. In order to spread the mortar true and even on the surface, lay an inch board one foot from the wall on the surface of the pavement, stand on the board, and fill the space with mortar even with the top of the board; after which move the board one foot; fill the space with mortar and trowel it off smoothly. Such a floor will cost less than a board floor, and will endure as long as the superstructure is kept in repair.

A floor built in the foregoing manner on the ground in the basement of a barn, a piggery or stable, would be rat-proof, and would be cheaper and more serviceable than a plank floor. The work should be done in the former part of the growing season, so that the cement may have sufficient time to become dry and hard before cold weather.—*Selected.*

Domestic Recipes.

GOOSEBERRIES and raspberries in conjunction make an estimable jam.

MOLDINESS.—Preserves and jellies may be kept from moldiness by covering the surface with pulverized loaf sugar; thus protected they will keep for years.—*Detroit Press.*

A BUTTER stamp should always be washed in cold salt water before it is used. If soaked in hot water the butter will stick to it, but never if soaked in cold brine. The salt absorbed keeps it moist while in use.

CATSKILL APPLE PUDDING.—One pint sweet milk, four eggs beaten to a froth, one teaspoonful soda, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff batter, four large apples, chopped; mix well, or, rather, stir; bake in deep tins; serve hot, with butter or sugar or sweetened cream.

JELLY ROLLS.—Take three eggs, one-half cup of sugar, a cup of flour, a teaspoonful of soda, or, in lieu of the soda and cream of tartar, a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder; bake in thin cakes; spread with jelly, and roll up with the jelly side in; cut in slices across the roll.—*Country Gent.*

APPLE PUDDING WITHOUT PASTRY.—Pare and cut up enough apples to weigh two pounds. Boil them and rub through a colander. Add a large spoonful of butter while they are hot, and when cold add half a pound of crushed white sugar, six well-beaten eggs, and the grated rind of a lemon. Pour the mixture into a deep dish and bake for half an hour.

NON-POISONOUS FLY PAPER.—Put one pound quassia wood in five pounds water and let stand over night in a warm place. The decoction is then boiled down to about two pounds. The wood is afterward put in two pounds fresh water and boiled down to one pound. The two decoctions are mixed, one-half to three-fourths pound sugar added and paper passed through it, drained and hung on lines to dry. Ordinary unsized blotting paper is usually employed, and may have something printed on it before saturation with the quassia solution.

COCOANUT CRACKNELS.—To a quart, good oatmeal, medium grade (that usually known as Scotch oatmeal), add a spoonful of sugar and 4 of desiccated cocoanut, or 6 of freshly-grated cocoanut. Then add 3½ gills of boiling water, or what will barely wet it, so that it can be rolled out. Flour the board well and roll to about one-fifth of an inch thick, cut out with a cake cutter, stick a currant in the center of each, and bake in a moderate oven about 20 minutes, or until they will break readily between the thumb and fingers. Watch them closely, that they do not brown. Serve them as cake.

TO PRESERVE GRAPES.—First, pick off all unsound or unripe ones, and lay the clusters in an empty room on papers until dry, for in all packages some will be crushed and dampen others. Then any empty crate will do to pack them in. First a layer of grapes, then a thickness of paper, so as to exclude air and keep them separate, then grapes and then paper, and so no until you have three or four layers—no more than four. If the box is to hold more, put in a partition to support the others that are to be packed. We packed hundreds of pounds thus last year, and they kept perfectly until the middle of March, and, had the supply not been exhausted, they could have been kept much longer.—*Cor. New York Tribune.*

Swearing at Large.

A late Duke of Athol had invited a well-known character, a writer of Perth, to come up and meet him at Dunkeld for the transaction of some business. The Duke mentioned the day and hour when he should receive the man of law, who accordingly came punctually to the appointment and place. But the Duke had forgotten the appointment, and gone to the hill, from which he could not return for some hours. A Highlander present described the Perth writer's indignation, and his mode of showing it by a most elaborate course of swearing. "But whom did he swear at?" was the inquiry made of the narrator, who replied, "O, he didna sweer at ony thing particular, but juist stude in ta middle of ta road and swoor at lairge."

Crop Movements and Hard Times.

Out of the gloom and shadow which settled upon the business of the country like a great pall a year ago, we are surely, if slowly, emerging into a brighter light and more cheerful prospects. It is to be regretted, however, that the lessons so harshly learned during the past twelve months should in so many important respects be either forgotten or misapplied. And in no instance is this to be more earnestly depreciated than in the present attitude of the farmers West toward the markets. Whether the result of granger advice or influence or simply the consequence of individual lack of forethought, it involves a fatal error, both of judgment and action, the full effect of which can scarcely be estimated. It is a violation of all the laws of trade as well as of natural instinct. Providence in its beneficence having seen fit to compensate us for our losses of last year by an abundant harvest, we recklessly and ungratefully throw the gift in His face by refusing to market it. This, not to put too fine a point upon it, is what the Western farmers, who are holding back their grain to-day for higher prices, are doing. And stupidly, too. As stupidly as the cheap economic philosophers who at one time were so urgent with their advice to the South to plant cotton short, so as to advance the price. We know what happened when the crop was necessarily short. Our farmers now invite similar consequences in respect to grain. They virtually abandon the Liverpool market to Russia, France, Hungary and the other grain-producing districts of Europe, where the harvest has been as abundant as our own, and with the provincial purpose, narrow alike in conception as in the means of carrying it out, of endeavoring to regulate the price in Chicago abandon to rival traders the higher market, which rules Chicago as readily as it rules London or Manchester. It is, of course, annoying to the toiling farmer that he should be cheated of a full price for his wheat by the idle speculator, but he cannot remedy that state of things by holding back his produce; he simply loses his market altogether.

Grain should be going forward freely at the present time, while the canals are open and ocean freights exceptionally low. Even if the farmer does not get the price he expected, the cheap transportation tells in his favor; but, to sacrifice the opportunity thus afforded to occupy the Liverpool market, while it is still open, for the trivial satisfaction of cornering the Chicago speculator, is suicidal. It is to be borne in mind, however, that it is only in respect to wheat that we have this great abundance. Corn, oats and barley are deficient—the former, in fact, being so much so as to seriously affect pork, farmers being unable to afford feeding it to their hogs.—*New York Herald, Sept.* 14.

The Scientific Frog.

A discontented and curious frog seeing a couple of men sitting under the shadow of a tree by the side of a stream of water, and engaged in conversation, hopped up to the bank, and seated himself before them to learn something from their conversation.

One of them was a scientific quack, and was just now warmly advocating "the development hypothesis."

"We know nothing of God," says he; "this stream flows on because water runs down hill; the wind blows because nature makes it blow; the sun shines and the plants grow, all as the result of law. Who sees any design in it? A man is a fool to believe what he cannot see. What are we men? Only higher developments of some lower animals, such as fishes and frogs!"

And then the men departed. Thenceforth the frog was a philosopher. He held up his head with pride, and endeavored to hop only on his hind legs. He was not particularly proud of his ancestry, but entertained great expectations of his numerous family pollywogs. One of them at least he hoped would develop into a little man.

After this he determined to travel and enrich his mind by observation.

The first place visited was a saw-mill, of which he had often heard his father speak. He seated himself upon a log with his back toward a large revolving saw and began to soliloquize.

"Now the saw-mill," said he, "my father told me, was designed by a higher power for the purpose of making boards. Nonsense! There is no such thing as design. The mill made itself. It was developed by nature and law. How foolish to believe in what you cannot see!"

In the meantime the miller let on the water, and the log began to glide smoothly and the saw to revolve, and while the frog was absorbed in meditation the saw reached him, and presto! he was cut asunder, and that was the end of his travels and philosophy.

Moral: It is not well for frogs or men to know too much, for excess of knowledge and stupidity are sometimes the same thing.—*Dr. E. O. Haven.*

Who Not to Marry.

Don't marry a man who wears an eye-glass, or tight boots with high heels, who curls his hair or his mustache, who puts scent in his whiskers, or bleaches his eyelids, who lisps, who has his finger-nails long and pointed, carefully cut in an almond shape, who wears four button gloves, takes six and three-quarters and tells you so, who, if he be dark, wears a red cravat, if he be fair, a sky blue one—there is no surer indication of a man's character than his necktie; I always look at that first—who has enameled visiting cards and a brilliant monogram, and who always wears a rosebud in his buttonhole.

Don't marry a man who keeps bull-dogs. He is sure to be like them.

Don't marry a man who gets up early. Nothing makes a person so insufferably conceited.

Don't marry a man whom nobody ever says any evil of. Be sure that he is a poor creature.

Don't marry a good-natured man. Good nature is to a man what the gilt-leaf naughty boys sometimes adorn a sparrow with is to that unhappy bird. All the other sparrows get around him and peck at him.

A BAD habit to get into—A coat that is not paid for.

All Sorts.

CONNECTICUT can't sell all the clocks she makes at present.

KNOWLEDGE and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.

IN Brooklyn 256 church spires point solemnly to the place of final judgment.

There has recently been an advance of 20 per cent on railway fares in Germany.

SOME money. The railway system of the United States represents a capital of $8,800,000,000.

SAVANNAH, in the matter of the cash value of her exports, rates the fourth city in this country.

IT is asserted that if the comet had hit Chicago 1,106 divorces would have been nipped in the bud.

THE best tailors in Paris are said to be Englishmen, and the best milliners in London are from Paris.

IT takes 373,959 cars and 14,939 locomotive engines to run the railroads in the United States and Canada.

THE furniture in Northumberland House, London, which is being torn down, was valued at $1,590,000.

IN Missouri, after the first day of January, 1876, every person, in order to become a voter, must be able to read and write.

NEVER be angry with your neighbor because his religious views differ from yours, for all the branches of a tree do not lean the same way.

BAYARD TAYLOR and other distinguished persons were obliged, by British red-tape, to register as regular seamen when they went on the Albion to Iceland.

A BOY in Hudson, N. Y., while digging for fish-worms, a day or two ago, unearthed his grandfather's jack-knife, which had lain in the ground over eighty years.

SEVERAL bandits who were recently captured in the mountains of Santa Ana, Nicaragua, received 200 lashes each, a band of music being employed to drown their cries.

A SUMMERVILLE, Oregon, astronomer announces for the benefit of those that did not get a chance to see the comet during its recent visit to the earth, that it will appear again in 2157 A. D.

JAPAN has many mines now open and being worked, in a primitive way, but much new machinery has been recently ordered. A native report gives the following as now being operated: Gold mines, 83; silver, 118; copper, 300; iron, 20; tin 6; lead, 52; plumbago, 3; coal, 412; kerosene oil, 182; sulphur, 12; alum, 5.

RECENTLY published statistics show that 700,000 Germans, for the most part natives of Prussia, have embarked from Hamburg and Bremen during the last five years. The whole country is up in arms to put a stop to this wholesale exodus. Laborers, particularly agricultural laborers are getting to be too few to supply the demand. A disinclination of many of the young men of Germany to serve in the German army has not a little to do with their leaving the country.

THERE are 5,671,000 smokers in France, and their average consumption is 11 lbs. 2 oz. of tobacco each yearly. Out of 15, 8 smoke pipes, 5 cigars, and two cigarettes. The total number of cigarettes consumed is estimated at 204 milliards a year; or 805,000,000 per day, 33,000,000 per hour, 559,000 per minute, and 9,323 per second; put end to end, they would give a length of 2,057,930 kilometres, or 1,275,916 miles, which is about 514 times the circumference of the earth.

A YOUNG man, either crazy or wild, was recently captured in Tennessee. He is somewhere between twenty and thirty years old. He has some hair on his face. When seized he was much exhausted, and was going through all the maneuvers of a tired dog, panting, shaking his sides, and lolling or dropping out his tongue to its full length, and letting it hang out. At times he would go through the most remarkable grimaces and distortions of face and body. His captors succeeded in getting a pair of pantaloons on him. He talked a little, but in a very uncouth style.

Having, Doing and Being.

In every society there are those who derive their chief characteristic from what they *have*, who are always spoken of in terms of reverence; and of whom you would not be likely to think much, but for the large account that stands on the world's ledger in their name. The second and nobler class prove themselves to be here, not that they may *have*, but that they may *do*; to them life is a glorious labor; they are seen not to work that they may rest, but only to rest that they may work. No sooner do they look around them, with the open eye of reason and faith, upon the great field of the world, than they perceive that it must be for them a battle-field; and they break up the tents of ease, and advance to the dangers of lonely enterprise, and the conflict with splendid wrong. But there is a life higher than either of these. The saintly is beyond the heroic mind. To get good is animal; to do good is human; to be good is divine. The true use of a man's possession is to help his work; and the best end of all his work is to show what he is. The noblest workers of our world bequeath us nothing so great as the image of themselves. Their task, be it ever so glorious, is historical and transient; the majesty of their spirit is essential and eternal. While to some God gives it to show themselves through their work, to others he assigns it to show themselves without even the opportunity of work. He sends them transparent into the world; and leaves us nothing to gather and inter.—*Martineau.*

A PARIS journal, speaking of the great scandal, says: "Monsieur Beeches" was an actor before he turned clergyman, and that "Monsieur Tiltin" is an English lawyer who had gained a wide reputation in Boston as a prosecutor of criminal suits.

"Is Not the Act Justifiable?"

[From the New York Sun.]

The people of Louisiana, defrauded, plundered, trampled on, stripped of their property by unrelieved villainy in power, having usurpers installed in office over them by judicial corruption backed by President Grant's bayonets, and having seen all hope of redress taken away by the refusal of Grant to interfere in their behalf, and by these usurping authorities through election ordinances and appointments that render a fair election absolutely impossible—being thus driven to desperation by public plunder, and by the closing of every channel of relief, have at last adopted the desperate resolution of rising in arms against their usurpers and tyrants.

Is not this act justifiable? No man can study the facts and recall the history of the last few years without admitting that if ever any people had good reason for this last dread resort, it is the people of Louisiana. If insurrection can be justified under any circumstances whatever, it is right and just in their case. No body of men ever had greater provocation or a more perfect cause for such action; and never, from the beginning of civilization to the present day, was any Commonwealth subjected to wrong and outrage by a more contemptible set of miscreants than those land-pirates of Louisiana. But for the brutal, law-defying assistance of Grant's soldiery, these wretches could never have got into power; and their victims, seeing themselves despoiled not only of their possessions—the best property in New Orleans will not rent for enough to pay the taxes—but of every political right and personal chance of good, and having nothing more to lose except life itself, may well choose to perish in a last sharp contest, rather than to struggle on in the misery and despair which their oppressors alone offer them.

It is certain that this rising would be speedily successful, and would result in the wholesale expulsion of the usurpers and robbed beyond the boundaries of Louisiana, but for the new intervention of Federal troops, which of course will not be delayed. Grant is under a fatal necessity. Having begun this business of putting down a rightfully-elected State government and installing in its place one that the people had repudiated, he has no alternative, but must go on and maintain the counterfeit, fraudulent authority which he has instituted.

The people of Louisiana will, therefore, be subjugated anew. Some of them will be killed; many homes will be ravaged, and the horrors of war will be felt again in that wretched and desolate region. But even in this they will gain something. Those who die will be better off in the grave; and those who live will at least be the captives of the Federal army, and will thus for a time be relieved from the malignity of their local banditti. Indeed, this is apparently what they most earnestly wish for. They pray to see the false State government utterly swept away, and Louisiana once more put under the dictatorship of some decent army officer. In their view, the iron hand of military rule is better than the lawless despotism and unrestricted confiscation of Casey, Kellogg, Durell, and their confederates; and no thoughtful observer can deny that this is a reasonable conclusion and desire.

And such is the result of nine years of reconstruction and six years of Grantism! This is the sort of peace which the country receives from a military President who annuls a popular election, and overthrows a State government in order to take the electoral votes of the State for himself, while he maintains his brother-in-law in power to plunder, and assures to an incomparable gang of robbers the prolonged opportunity of unlimited booty! And yet there are those who still prate about moral ideas in the Grant party, and who fondly imagine that the American people will suffer such a state of things to be indefinitely continued.

Defrauding Life Insurance Companies.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has been hunting up frauds in life insurance business, and in the course of its investigation has unearthed a conspiracy for defrauding insurance companies widely extended and carefully organized. It is composed mainly of confidential agents of companies and their tools. The method employed is to procure a policy in the name of a third party, who is kept in ignorance of the fact, and collect the insurance at his death. Being in the ring, the agents have no trouble in obtaining certificates of death satisfactory to themselves, and are enabled to make money with great rapidity. One Cincinnatian returned to his native city from St. Louis a few months ago to learn that his death had been widely circulated, a report having been set afloat that he was frowned in the Mississippi. He afterward learned that his life was insured; that his wife had been influenced by one of the conspirators to procure a policy; and that this money had actually been collected, his wife getting a small share commensurate with her connection with the fraud. Other cases have come to light in which healthy persons were insured through agents, in the name of confirmed invalids, while a hint is thrown out of murder by the ring. It would be interesting to policy-holders to know precisely what allowance is made by the companies for loss by fraud in estimating rates of insurance.

OPPRESSIVE BRILLIANCY.—"Madame Podsnap," says the Saratoga correspondent of the Washington *Capital*, "descends to breakfast with the diamonds good society countenances in those who owned gems before the days of shoddy, sparkling as solitaires in her ears, and representing $5,000 on her fingers, and beneath her heavy silk, of a shade dark enough for winter wear, is concealed a small fortune, say $50,000 worth of diamonds in a muslin bag. She dare not leave them in her room, of course, and cannot put them in the hotel safe without giving up the pleasure of wearing them each evening, so she conceals them until evening, when she displays them every one; and she sleeps with them beneath the mattress. So she is doomed to diamonds for constant companions. It is well. It is the only brilliancy she understands."

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Heart-Sickening Horror in Fall River, Mass.—A Cotton Mill Burned, with a Large Number of Operatives—Particulars of the Disaster.

One of the most appalling catastrophes of recent occurrence took place at Fall River, Mass., on the 19th of September. Shortly after the operatives had gone to work in one of the cotton mills there the alarm of fire was given, and the mill was discovered to be on fire in one of the upper stories. So rapidly did the flames spread that several hundred operatives were hemmed in before they had time to escape. Some managed to escape by leaping from windows, and others by climbing on the roofs of adjoining buildings but notwithstanding that every effort was made about twenty, mostly girls, were burned to death or suffocated. The following account of the heartrending disaster is furnished by the Western Associated Press:

Mills Nos. 1 and 2, of the Granite Works, had been running about twenty minutes when the operatives in No. 1 were startled with a cry of fire and the escape of smoke from the fourth story. In this, next to the upper floor, was the mule-warp spinning department, and there were nearly 100 girls at work under a male overseer. On the upper floor, the fifth, about thirty girls were employed, spooling and warping cotton. These were the youngest of the operatives. With the alarm the flames seemed to leap to this attic, coming from the windows below and up the great tower in the center of the building, in which were all the stairs communicating with each story. The fire caught in the mule spinning-room, in the northwest end of the mill, from friction in a mule-head, and spreading, by means of oil on the floor and about the machinery, with great quickness, rushed toward the center tower, the only means of escape for those in the fourth and fifth stories, besides four fire-escapes, two on each gable-end. Once getting into the tower, the flames ran up to and through the single entrance to the fifth story, then springing to the roof timbers, filled the two great rooms, 450x90 feet, with dense black smoke and flame. While the flames were making such terrible headway, the operatives became fairly wild. The overseers saw there was no way possible to check the fire, and gave their sole attention to those whom they had at work. They called to them to save themselves, and pointed out ways of escape, principally fire-ladders. The overseer of the spooling-room, who remained till nearly suffocated, states that the scene in his room—and it must have been worse in the room below—cannot be depicted. Children ran about crying and begging piteously to be saved, yet wrenching themselves away when taken forcibly to the tower while yet there was some chance, or to the iron ladder that reached two of the scuttle windows of the south end, opening upon the roof of the balcony at the head of the Twelfth street fire-ladders. It was impossible to get the great majority to take this method to save their lives. Some wanted clothing, others something else. As the fire frightened them away from these ladders they rushed to the windows at the south gable end, nearly sixty feet from the ground, but dared not jump down. Cotton ropes were put out for them to slide down by, but no sooner would a rope be lowered than there was a rush for it from below. Too many would take hold, when it would break, and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch. Similar scenes were going on in the mule spinning-room. The flames had ascended rapidly to the entrance of the tower on the fourth floor, cutting off their means of escape, but the operatives had two ladders of the south gable directly before them, and were urged by the overseers and citizens below to take them. Some did, but others rushed headlong upon the balcony and dropped or threw themselves from the guards. There was ample time for every one to have been saved had the girls taken the course directed.

The Superintendent, as soon as the alarm was given, rushed to the upper story, and, with the overseers, did all possible to save life. When the means provided for escape in the mill were rendered unavailable by heat, flames, and smoke, the people procured beds and mattresses for the poor unfortunates to jump upon, any many did throw themselves from windows to, in almost every case, receive fatal or terrible injuries.

The firemen worked to keep the flames out of the south end, whither many operatives had fled. Ladders, long as at command, were used to rescue the girls, and it is said that four firemen lost their lives while thus engaged. One fireman was lowered from the roof by brother firemen into the building, and remained so long trying to drive girls forth that he had to be let go by those who held his rope, driven away by the smoke, and he was lost. Morgues and hospitals were speedily improvised, the Mission Chapel being taken for the latter, and as fast as the girls could be picked from under the windows of the mill, stretchers were ready to carry them to either Chapel or Central Station. At the latter place twenty-five bodies were lying, and other unfortunates had been taken to stations or to homes. In a number of instances bodies could not be recognized—they were so disfigured, begrimed and dirt-covered. In Mission Chapel were many of the wounded, whose sufferings were intense.

The Granite Mills were incorporated in 1863 with a capital of $4,000,000, and employed about 440 males and females in this—No. 1—mill. Insurance, $450,000; distributed among Boston, Providence and other Eastern companies. The insurance agents estimate the loss at 60 per cent. of the amount, and that the value of the portion of the mill not burnt is $150,000.

Latest dispatches place the total of killed at 20; wounded, 36, of which number 2 are fatally injured, and 21 will recover; missing, 3.

A Feat of Memory.

The *Scotsman* says: "On the occasion of Prof. Fawcett's speech at Brighton, the other day, the report of which occupied more than two columns of the *Scotsman*, a curious instance was afforded of memory such as is not often equaled. A gentleman who went down to Brighton in order to report the speech for fourteen newspapers called upon the Professor some time before its delivery, and, explaining the nature of his business, requested the favor of a statement of the principal points of his speech. Prof. Fawcett very courteously proposed not only to give him the substance of his speech, but to rehearse the whole of it for him. This he did, and the reporter took it down. Later on, while the speech proper was being delivered, the original copy made at the rehearsal was checked over word for word and from beginning to end. So perfectly had the speech been committed to memory, there was not one single mistake, except that in one place a word was substituted for its equivalent in the notes."

THE project to construct a tunnel between France and England is assuming a practical phase. The capitalists and engineers embarked in this gigantic enterprise demand a concession of thirty years instead of the ninety-nine usually accorded to railway companies, and ask for neither guarantee nor grant. Further, they are ready to advance a sum of $4,000,000 for preliminary investigations. The project in question consists in the immerging of a duct on the English and French coasts, and the boring of two long galleries from each side. Of the result of the enterprise, says the *Journal de Calais*, there can be no doubt.

IT is with little-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

New Outlet to the East.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is building a road through to Chicago, and will soon have it completed and trains running. It runs parallel with and alongside of the Michigan Southern road some thirty miles out of Chicago and around the heal of the lake, thence it strikes off and pursues a course as far east as Defiance Ohio, midway between the Michigan Southern and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne roads and thence southeasterly to the Ohio river, where it connects with the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio road, striking some of the wealthiest towns in I[illegible] curves and lightest grades known in this country. The line of the road traverses the system of north and south lines converging toward Lake Erie, and makes no less than thirteen connections with the most important of these lines. At Tiffin it connects with the Cincinnati Sandusky & Cleveland and Mansfield & Lake Michigan railroads; at Deshler with the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton; at Defience with the Ohio State Canal, and the Toledo Wabase & Western railroad, which drains all Southern Illinois and extends into Missouri and Kansas, operating in all over 1,200 miles of road.—In connection with it the road offers a line from Toledo to Chicago, 13 miles shorter than the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, or any line in operation. By means of the road named the company obtained the advantage of having no less than three competing lines to Toledo, thus securing at all times the lowest comparitive rates. It promises to be one of the most useful, as it will be one of the best conducted roads east from Chicago.—*Dubuque Herald.*

◆

The events which has transpired in New Orleans during the past few days are only the sequel to the disgraceful scenes lately enacted in Arkanses that we could have expected. To one who can look upon the two scenes impassively, without any bias one way or the other, they offer much food for reflection. Between the two cases there is a wide difference. On one hand the party in power were opposed to the president, and when arms were restored to by the citizens of Little Rock, the State officers ousted and those favorable to the administration place in power, he as the executing head of this grand and glorious republic, accepted what had been done, virtually approved of mob rule.

On the other hand the Louisiana, the party in power was his own, the State officials has political children who had been placed in authority by fraud and corruption, against which the best citizens of the State have long and vainly lifted up their voices. The wonder is that they have borne their burden so long, not that they have at length risen up against their oppressers.

We do not mean to defend their action. Far from it. They were in the wrong, and should receive the condemnation of all good citizens, for they had a tribunal so which they could have appealed. Who can deny that in this country which is so truly great, there is no place where right must not triumph over wrong? But while we must ever condemn such an action as was witnessed in New Orleans a few days since, we must look with grave suspicion upon a man who would allow mob law to rule when it suited him politically; but when precisely the same thing is re-enacted, with the differepce *that his* political friends have been thwarted in their designs, he awakes from his long siesta at Long Branch, waxes indignant, and hurls anathemas at the "rebls," as he chooses to term them. It would be well for Mr. President if the precedent laid down by his action during the Arkansas riot could be forgotten, but just now it is fresh in our memory.—Fort Wayne *News.*

◆

A mad dog was killed in Lafayette Monday.

◆

Kinghtsville shipped 1,656 cars of coal during August.

◆

The excitement in Benton county about a lioness that was prowling around has subsided.

◆

The Terre Haute rolling mill turns out from 16 to 19 tons of bar iron a day.

◆

About fifty students have been examined for admission to the Purdue University.

◆

A soldiers' reunion and pic-nic is announced to be held in Greencastle Oct. 9th.

◆

The presence of the warm-hearted student again delights the heart of the Greencastle maiden.

◆

The grape crop in Knox county this season was one of the largest ever raised in the county.

◆

An Elkhart man has just finished sawing 150,000 feet of black walnut lumber, taken off of forty acres of land.

◆

Steps are being taken by the Grangers of Montgomery county to establish a plow factory at Crawfordsville. The capital stock is to not be less than forty thousand dollars. A good investment.

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THE
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Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
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Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

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WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
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CALL AT THE STORE OF
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Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 110
Gunpowder	60, 80 110
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
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Best Rio	25c
2nd best	23c
Roasted Coffee	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts. Filberts. per lb	16
Brazil nuts	12½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	110
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Year old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Suga Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	35c

SYRUPS.

Cuba per gal	35c
Extra Golder Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

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Fresh O. K.	22c
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No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $6.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4.00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickerel $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c, Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd
12½ Pickeled Pork per lb 14c

COFFEE REDUCFD 8cts.

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Crnshed and Powdered	12c	Grannlated	12c
Coffee A	11c	Brown	08c

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No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

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Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Snorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 8, 18[illegible]. No. 41.

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to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

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AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
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FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water treet Toledo Ohio

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Bessons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	3 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 25		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft. Wayne	10 35	5 [illegible]	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 46	6 45	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 20	7 27	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 00	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 3[illegible]	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 48
Reading	8 56	3 [illegible]5	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction		—	12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45m
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		[illegible]

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and South-east.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

S. U. Tarney

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AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, to take effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 10	10 10 am	Logansport	2 50 p.m	11 35
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
8 10	11 25 am	Denver	1 01	9 37
10 25	12 22 pm	N. Manchester	12 01	8 15
1 30	1 07	Col. City	11 00	6 50
4 50 pm	2 20	Auburn	9 45	4 40
5 40	2 50	ar. Butler l v	9 10	3 30
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburgh. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m.
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:30 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	6,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,06 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,25 "
Crestline ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
Crestline lv	9,55 "	5,00 A. M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,10 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,25 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,28 P. M	3,05 "	5,35 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,30 "	5,30 "
Lima	2,35 "	4,20 "	1,22 A. M	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,25 "
Crestline ar	5,40 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
Crestline lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52 P.M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,55 "	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,18
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a.m	11,45 A.M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of Gp

STATE FINANCES.

Democratic and Republican Administrations Compared.

The Slanders of the Journal and News Refuted.

Two Years of Economy and one Year of Extravagance--The Question Settled.

Editor of the Sentinel:—I find a lengthy criticism in last evening's *News* on a conversation had with me, and published by a correspondent in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a short time ago. The *News* states that I forgot several things and intimates very strongly that I lied. It would take too much time and space to notice each item that the *News* charges me with forgetting, therefore I will simply answer by stating I forgot nothing, but had each and every item in my mind's eye when I gave the amount, and now only repeat them by sending to the *Sentinel* the figures for 1871 1872 and 1873, giving credit for all debts paid and school distribution for each year.

There is one thing which the *News* seems to forget, or perhaps does not know: that some little matters that were not put in legal shape by the legislature of 1871, were caused by its Republican friends in that body resigning their places, running away from their own sworn duty, and breaking a quorum, thereby stopping all legislation. Does the News recollect that transaction? I will state further that the legislature of 1871 left no part of of their expenses unpaid, save and except the specific appropriation bil., which was not a large amount, and which would have been paid had the republican members not broken the quorum. The expense of the legislature only embraces the pay and mileage of members and the salary of clerks, doorkeepers and firemakers.—No specific bill is ever added in the legislature account.

I would also inform the News that the $603,000 sinking fund money which was to come into the treasury in June and October, 1871, was arranged to be transferred to the general fund by the assembly. A bill was introduced by Mr. Neff, of Putnam county, for that purpose, which unanimously passed the House, but before the Senate had time to put it on its final passage the friends of the editor of the *News* ran away bolted, thus preventing legislation of all kinds. Still our republican friends will assert that the democrats in the assembly of 1871 were the cause of the failure in legislation that year.

I would ask the *News* further, why did not the republican legislatures of 1865, 1867 or 1869 provide for paying the canal bonds? Their legislatures were petitioned by the bondholders for payment; why did they not pay? Simply because the republican party had said they would not pay them; yet in 1873 they charged their minds—just after the election, though. Were the members sued?

In the following statement I placed all the improvements which take place yearly in any of the public institutions as a part of the expenses. There are various small accounts which run the same, one year with another, so I do not bring them into the credit on either side. I send you a correct table for the year 1871, 1872 and 1873. These figures, I know are not pleasant reading for the editor of the *News*, who has become so loyal in the past month or two. His paper does not read like the *News* of 1872, still I like it, but it must not hint that I lied when I only copy from the records.—Good-natured as I am I can't stand that, so I send the figures, and they don't lie in this case.

I will state I do not hold the present State officers responsible for any of this increase of expenses. they are honest men, but the *News* will excuse me if I do repeat that the legislature of 1873 was the most expensive we have had for years. Now for the figures:

1871	
Total disbursement for 1871	$2,043,600 85
Total credits including school distribution, debt interest and refunded revenue	$2,000,456 22
Net expences including legislature	$853,144 33

1872	
Total expenditures	$2,687,201 85
Total credit including school distribution, interest, etc	$2,040,395 47,
Net expenses for 1872 no legislature	$646,806 38

1873	
Total expenditures	$4,123,789 05
Total debt, interest, school distribution etc	$2,696,454 33
Net expense including legislature	$1,427,334 72

RECAPITULATION.

1871 cost the State	$853 144 33
1872 cost the State	646,806 38
1873 cost the State	1,427,334 72

In other words, 1873 cost $574,190-39 more than in 1871—both legislative years—and $780,528 34 more than the preceding year of 1872.

I might deduct the college funds, swamp lands and other small accounts but it would show the same result. As I have said before, they are about the same thing all the time.

Compare the figures carefully, hunt the expense accounts of both parties, and I will abide the examination of all citizens.

Since my statement has been disputed by a respectable paper and to certain extent in a disrespectful manner, I must ask the Democratic, Liberal and Independent papers of the State to publish this statement and oblige their fellow citizen.

JAS B. RYAN.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8, 1874.

The Louisiana Muddle.

Senator Pinchback, the colored Republican United States Senator from Louisiana, in a Republican Caucus Convention held in New Orleans in August attacked Gov. Kellogg's administration in the following strong language;

I tell Gov. Kellogg, however, I am on the war-path, and be I admitted as Senator or not, I hold in my hands his gubernatorial crown, for if ever I open my mouth under oath, to Congress and the country and tell them how this Durell, Packard, and Norton conspiracy supported by such men as Carter, Billings, and others, who were present during all the arrangements for the conspiracy, this King William, the promister in the momentous issue of the coming presidental campaign will have to go under for the Republican party can't survive the moral indignation of this country if ever the true history of this Louisiana usurpation is made known.

Since Senator Pinchback has uttered these remarkable words the wretched people of New Orleans have broken out in riotous demonstration against the Kellogg usurpation. And, *apropos* to this Louisiana usurpation, in the language of Senator Pinchback, we reproduce the following from the New York *World*.

The pathetic appeal of the people of Louisiana, to the people of the Union,—a forlornly hopeless attempt to get Philip sober enough to redress the crimes done by Philip drunk—is only paralleled by the mute wretchedness of the attitude of South Carolina whose case is even worse than that of Louisiana. The Louisana Committee had described with the simplicity of despair the circle of fire cast about their State; and through which they have been trying to break for two years. What can they do? Whither must they turn from relief? The Supreme "Court found itself without power "to remedy the wrongs perpetrated "by the Federal District Jude of "Louisiana. The executive remitted "them to Congress, overwhelmingly "Republican in both branches while "recognizing the wrongs complained "of, signalized itself by a masterly "inactivity the real purpose of which "was to leave the Kellogg usurpation "in power. The only means left to "Louisiana to redeem herself from the usurpation is by participating in an election held under a very auspices of the usurper himself, armed with special enactments of his spurious Legislature to secure his retention in power and with other and appropriate acts to be signed and promulgated by himself according to circumstances.

In the late Democratic Convention at Syracuse, New York, among the delegates was De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego County, who was seven times elected by the Republican party as Speaker of the House of Assembly and who was also chosen by it to the Congress of the United States Senate. He was there he said, to help break the power of the Republican party, which had been recreant to the trusts of the people. He wanted a movement sent on foot which would result in 1876 in hurling from power that tyrant, Ulysses S. Grant. The Liberal Republican of the Empire State, of whom Mr. Littlejohn is the representative, are now with the Democratic organization.

A pair of drawers—A brace of mosquitoes.

Birch-bark—The cry of a whipped school boy.

The cause of woman sufforge—Scarcity of husbands.

Silver sardine boxes are now given to bridal couples.

Keep it Before the People.

That the working class are burdened with taxes to fill the coffer of Radical thieves in high places.

Keep it before the people that the Republican party favors such legislation always as will aid the bond holder and oppress the laboring man.

Keep it before the people that the Radical party is working for a centralized government and an aristocracy to grind down the working class of the country.

Keep it before the people that Federal bayonets are kept in the South to perpetuate the Republican party.

Keep it before the people that carpet-bagging rascals are foisted upon the Southern States by United States soldiers and kept there by a drunken corrupt President,

Keep it before the people that while the industries of the country are prostrated and poor men starving a corrupt President draws his $10,000 for two months loafing at Long Branch.

Keep it before the people that Republicans re-nominated their salary grabbing Congressmen.

Keep it before the people that although the war was closed nine years ago the public debt is nearly as large as in 1865, and that the Republican leeches all over the country have stolen the money paid by the people to redeem the debt.

Keep the frauds of the republican party before the people, and turn out on the 13th of October and put the seal of condemnation upon the Radical party that protects Radical scoundrels.

Why Penn Ousted Kellogg.

Some of the reasons why Penn was able to oust Kellogg with the aid and consent of almost all the people of Louisiana, may thus be condensed:

In January, 1873, Grant said in a message to Congress, that—

Recent investigation into said election had developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates had received a majortiy of the votes.

So Grant at that time did not look upon Kellogg as entitled to hold the office of Governor.

The Congressional Committee (Radical) soon after this report that—

Considering all the facts established there seems to be no escape from the alternative that the McEnery Government must be recognized, or that Congress must order a new election.

And the President besought Congress to do this thing—albeit Congress had no right to do any such thing. If Kellogg could not have counted on the help of Grant and his Radical Congress he would never have dared to contest the election.

Senator Carpenter, in his speech, and he knew what a bad man is if any man in this country knows, said that—

The Kellogg government was a fraud in its inception and a despotism in its operation—and that Kellogg has shown himself to be one of worst types of his species.

Even the New York *Times* says that—

The Durrell decision which aided in establishing the Kellogg government was an outrage. The taxation since 1872 has been arbitrary and oppressive. New Orleans is prostrated. Many streets are desolated.

General Items.

Albany girls kiss by note.

Club life—A base ballist's.

Boneless corsets or a new icer.

Ugly women move to Rochester.

Vassar graduates scorn matrimony.

A castle in the air—Castle thunder.

Hush money—The price of a candle

Words that burn—Reject communications.

Really beautiful ladies seldom wear thick veils.

Why will a yellow-haired girl wear a blue dress

When is love deformed—When it is all on one side.

Daughters are often son struck, but they never die of it.

All the Sept. fashions tend to "lengthwise designs."

They are not flirting so much this year at the seaside.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

HENRY C. BOWEN publishes a letter in the New York *Tribune*, in answer to a communication from Miss Catharine E. Beecher, in which she charges that "the real originator of this (meaning the Brooklyn) scandal is the proprietor of the *Independent*." Bowen denies that he ever wrote to Tilton or any one a letter containing any accusations whatever against Mr. Beecher....The banking firm of Townsend & Co., of New Haven, has failed for nearly $3,000,000, and its affairs are in the hands of the Receiver. The causes of the failure is the depreciation of Southern State and railroad bonds in which the bank had invested heavily. The greatest sufferers are among the laboring classes. Rumor says the depositors will realize about 40 per cent.... Lake Weewanapee, New Jersey, has been bought by the Prussian government for $300,000. The lake will be divided into compartments, some for the raising of leeches and the remainder for trout and salmon...A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H. says: "Sergt. James Davidson, who served over fifty years in the United States army, died at Fort Constitution on Saturday. He was the oldest enlisted man in the service, having served in the wars of Florida and Mexico with distinction. For several years he had charge of Fort Constitution."

THE boiler of a locomotive exploded at Port Jervis, N. Y., last week. The fireman, George Page, was instantly killed, and a boy, named Outwin, standing near the engine, was fatally injured. The engineer, Green, was on the ground oiling the engine, and escaped with a slight scald....The cigar-makers of New York have protested against the tenement-house system of manufacturing cigars. The workingmen are determined, if possible, to break up the system, which is endangering, they say, the health of the community.... The Grand Jury of Kings county, N. Y., has indicted Francis D. Moulton for malicious libel in connecting the name of Miss Proctor with the Beecher scandal....A Philadelphia dispatch says: "The reward of $20,000 in the Ross case is still in force, and Allan Pinkerton announces that the same will be relinquished by him and his force to the parties who shall give the information which shall lead to the recovery of the child and capture of the abductors."

THE failure of two prominent New York business houses is announced. The broken firms are Williamson, Griffith & Co., sugar refiners, and James Bishop & Co., importers and manufacturers of india-rubber....Mr. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has promised to contribute a statement to the literature of the Beecher scandal....A collision between a passenger and a gravel train on the Utica and Chenango Valley railroad, near Binghamton, N. Y., last week, resulted in the killing of three persons on the passenger train, and the serious wounding of several others.

BOOTH'S Theater, New York, will be sold under a foreclosure Nov. 5, and the friends of Edwin Booth are making efforts to have the theater remain in his hands. They state that the unsecured creditors will extend all the leniency that he may require, and if enough money can be raised to satisfy the mortgages, amounting to $300,000, the security for which is good, the affairs of Edwin Booth may be arranged....A collision on the Allegheny Valley railroad, near New Bethlehem, Pa., last week, resulted in the killing of James Esler, engineer; M. Killien, fireman, and Henry Doyle, passenger on a mail train. Several others were seriously injured.... The movement in New York for closing the stores at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, begun by the hardware dealers, is now strengthened by the accession of the manufacturers of jewelry and plated ware and the fancy goods dealers.

The West.

ARLINGTON, Bureau county, Ill., was visited by a disastrous conflagration a few days ago, nearly the whole business portion of the village being destroyed....A battle between soldiers and Indians in Arizona is reported, in which fourteen of the latter were killed and several captured....A dispatch from Fort Steele says: "The Big Horn expedition has been called in, after a month's scouting. No Indians were found off their reservations. The troops have been ordered to their respective stations."

IN Wright county, Minn., last week, the boiler of a steam thrasher exploded with fatal effect, killing three persons and seriously injuring four or five others....One of the burglars concerned in the heavy bank robbery at Quincy, Ill., some months ago, has been arrested at Detroit....The price paid for a troop of imported Norman horses at Chicago last week was $18,500—eleven in number, including two colts. Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, was the purchaser, and Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Dupage county, Ill., the seller.

SUIT has been commenced in the Superior Court, at Indianapolis against the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to compel them to sell all the property of the canal and apply the proceeds to the benefit of stockholders.

THE total equalized assessment of Minnesota this year is $173,000,000, against $87,500,000 two years ago....The Secretary of State has compiled tables of population from the school census last year, according to which the total population of Minnesota June 1, 1873, was 552,464; born in Minnesota, 160,180; other States, 190,973; foreign countries, 201,908; voting population, round numbers, Scandinavians, 31,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 16,000; Canadas, 9,000; Germany, 22,000; other foreign-born, 7,000; American-born, 70,000....Prominent insurance officials of New York have decided to visit Chicago and make inquiries concerning the actual condition of affairs there....Rt. Rev. Henry Washington Lee, first Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, died at Davenport, last week, of erysipelas, aged 59 years.

A NEW local insurance company, to be called the Anchor, is being organized in Chicago. The capital is to be $1,000,000.

ALL the insurance companies belonging to the National Board of Underwriters withdrew their business from Chicago on the 1st inst. This includes all the Hartford companies, with one exception. The city, however, is not left altogether without insurance. There are forty companies not in the National Board, which will continue to take risks there. The Chicago papers take a cheerful view of the situation, and express the belief that no disturbance of trade will follow the withdrawal of the board companies.... A considerable portion of the town of Chico, Cal., was destroyed by fire, recently, resulting in a loss of over $80,000. Forty-five valuable horses were burned in the stables of Shearer & Evans....A well-known frontiersman writes a letter to the Omaha *Herald*, in which he stoutly maintains that there is an abundance of gold in the Black Hills. He concludes by stating that it would be madness for parties to attempt to go to the new Eldorado this fall or winter, on account of the hostile Indians.

The South.

A COLLISION occurred last week on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Smithton and West Union, W. Va. Two passenger trains collided at that point, wrecking both engines, and the postal car attached to the west-bound train was burned. Fire being communicated from the lamps to the mail matter, the flames made such rapid progress that one of the postal clerks, named Bradford, was burned to death, and the bulk of the mail matter destroyed. The baggage car of the same train was also burned, with the greater portion of its contents. The platforms of a number of passenger cars were also demolished by the force of the collision. None of the passengers were injured.... On the morning of Sept. 24 a train of six cars on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad went through the bridge on the Waxatchina Creek, in Alabama, falling sixty feet. The engineer, fireman and several passengers were killed, and nearly all the remaining passengers were wounded, many dangerously. Among the killed is William Boyd, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama....The Citizens' Bank of New Orleans has resumed business. ....It is reported that Judge Shackleford, a prominent lawyer of Nashville, Tenn., has received a letter from a law firm in Gainesville, Texas, stating that, about the close of the last century, one Liton Lanier killed a man at Nashville, and left the country, abandoning 820 acres of land, on which Nashville now stands. His heirs, living in Texas, propose to recover his property.

THE following is the agreement of the two parties in Louisiana by which it is hoped to secure a fair election in that State:

"The undersigned announce the following as the result of the conference between the committees of the two political parties of the State of Louisiana. The committee representing the Conservative People's party pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation, if any exist, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace, and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election; also to discountenance acts and threats of personal violence and all improper influences to control the will of the elector, and to render assistance and use every effort to subject to the penalty of the law all persons who may commit acts of violence, or intimidation, or conspire to do the same.

"In order to guarantee a fair registration and election there is hereby constituted and established an Advisory Committee composed of five members, namely: Messrs. Albert Voorhees and E. S. Burke, selected by the representatives of the Conservative People's party, and Messrs. S. B. Packard and B. J. Joubert, selected by the representatives of the Republican party, and an umpire, namely: Dr. M. F. Bonzano, who has been jointly selected. This Advisory Committee is to supervise and carry on the registration throughout the State on behalf of all parties, to the full extent of suggesting changes in the registration officers and the manner of conducting and carrying on the registration, Gov. Kellogg, in the interest of a fair and impartial registration, of his own accord, pledging himself to act upon the advice and suggestions of the Advisory Committee, so long as such advice and suggestions are in consonance with and permitted by the existing laws of the State.

"Third, It is agreed that two persons shall be named by the representatives of the Conservative People's party who shall be elected according to law, to fill two vacancies which shall be created by resignation in the returning board within twenty days.

(Signed) "D. F. KENNER,
"For the Conservative Committee of Conference.

(Signed) "A. A. ATOCHA,
"For the Republican Committee of Conference."

GOV. KELLOGG has issued an address to the people of the United States, reviewing the political and financial condition of Louisiana since the war, and defending the course of his administration....A Washington dispatch of the 30th ult., says: "Four companies of cavalry were to-day ordered to Western Alabama on account of the disturbed condition of that section."

Washington.

IT is stated that the Postmaster-General will adopt the recommendation of Third Assistant Barbour that newspaper postage under the new law, going into effect Jan. 1, be paid by stamps affixed to memorandum of mailing. Stamps to be of denominations from 2 cents to $60, to be canceled by perforation.

PROF. JOHN M. LANGSTON and Dr. Purvis, both colored, have brought suit against Harvey & Holden, proprietors of a fashionable eating-house in Washington, for refusing to allow them entertainment. The suit is brought under the Civil Rights law passed by the District Assembly a year or two ago.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $500,000 gold each Thursday during October. The total amount to be sold is $2,500,000.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL has decided that in no case shall a person be taken into the postoffice service unless there is an appropriation to cover it, and even where appropriations are made no one shall be employed unless his services are actually needed.... Joseph H. Bradley, who was debarred from the Supreme Court of Columbia during the trial of John H. Surratt in 1867, has been restored to the list of attorneys.

MISS MINNIE SHERMAN, eldest daughter of the General, was married at Washington, on the 1st inst., to Lieut. Fitch, of the navy.... About half a million of national bank notes now reach the Comptroller of Currency daily for destruction...Reports received at the Agricultural Department show that the wheat crop will nearly average that of last year. None of the large corn-producing States reach an average. There will be a fair crop of oats, potatoes and hay, but less than half a crop of tobacco.

General.

THE latest contribution to Beecher-Tilton literature is a letter from Catherine E. Beecher, a sister of Henry Ward, headed "An Appeal to the Public." The most important portion of her paper is an admission that Bowen originated the great scandal....At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters in New York, a few days ago, a resolution was adopted recommending that all companies belonging to the National Board discontinue the business of fire insurance in Chicago. This action is taken in consequence of the Board's dissatisfaction with the action of the Chicago City Council in not complying with the demands of the former body made at a meeting in July last. Chicagoans are indifferent to the action of the Board, as they can get along wholly independent of what they regard as an odious monopoly. The insurance men of Chicago are particularly jubilant. They express the belief that this sudden and arbitrary action of the Board will result in its destruction.... Fuller and later accounts of the recent expedition to the Black Hills moderate very sensibly the roseate descriptions of the country furnished by Gen. Custer and Gen. Forsyth. Col. Fred Grant, who accompanied the expedition, and who, it appears, was specially instructed to observe the geological formation of the country and report upon its mineral resources, gives it as his opinion that the gold "discovered" by the expedition would bring about $3 at public sale, and he believes that the ore was imported from some assay office. He also speaks in disparaging terms of the vegetable products of the Black Hills region. The timber, he says, is for the most part spruce and yellow, and the area of tillable land very small.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, General Agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, says that the recent action of the Board recommending the withdrawal of insurance business from Chicago was absolutely necessary as a protective measure. The authorities of Chicago had in some instances utterly ignored the requirements of the Board, and in others they had made spasmodic efforts at reform. The Fire Department was sadly lacking in discipline, and was controlled by politicians.

AT the international rifle-shooting match now in progress at Creedmoor, Long Island, the American marksmen achieved a very creditable victory over the Irish visitors on Saturday, Sept. 26. The following is the score made by the respective teams at different distances:

	American Team.	Irish Team.
800 yards	326	317
900 yards	310	312
1,000 yards	293	302
Totals	934	931

THE 23d infantry, which recently arrived at Omaha from Arizona, has been ordered to New Orleans. Four companies of the 7th cavalry from Fort Lincoln and two from Fort Rice are *en route* for the same destination.... The Supreme Court of California has decided the Local Option law unconstitutional.... The Centennial Commissioners are making a tour of the principal cities of the country. The commission consists of ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Gov. R. M. Patton, of Alabama, and Mr. John Welsh, of Philadelphia.

THE liability of banks for securities stolen from their vaults has received new confirmation in the case of the Third National Bank of Baltimore, from which burglars carried off valuable collaterals, and the owners obtained judgment against the institution for their full value.

Political.

THE Nevada Republicans assembled in convention at Winnemucca on the 25th of September, and nominated Dr. J. C. Hazelett for Governor. The platform reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; disapproves of a third Presidential term; demands the restriction of Chinese immigration; opposes subsidies or grants to any corporations; asks Congress to pass laws regulating railroad fares and freights; and favors a return to specie payment.

THE adjourned Liberal Convention at Albany, N. Y., on the 29th ult., refused to make any nominations, being evidently inclined to support Tilden, the Democratic candidate.... The Democracy of Nevada have nominated L. K. Bradley for Governor and A. C. Ellis for Congress. Resolutions were adopted opposing massed capital, subsidies, and the third term; condemning the back salary-grab; opposing Chinese immigration; favoring laws for the regulating of fares and freights; indorsing the eight-hour law; arraigning the the administration for abuse of power; demanding the repeal of the bullion tax; and condemning the acts of violence recently perpetrated in the South.

PARSON BROWNLOW is announced as a candidate for Congress from the Second Tennessee district.

Foreign.

MEMBERS of the Austrian polar expedition, which penetrated to the 83d parallel, pronounce untrue the reports of the existence of an open polar sea....A Madrid telegram announces a battle between the Carlists and Republicans in the Province of Biscay, in which the former were badly routed.....The boundary dispute between Switzerland and Italy, which was referred to the Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister at Rome, for arbitration, has been decided by him in favor of Italy, which thereby acquires 1,800 acres of territory....Disraeli's visit to Ireland has been postponed on account of a severe attack of bronchitis.

IT is reported from London that when Disraeli makes his next visit to the people of Ireland, he will be the bearer of good news. The good news will be that all the Fenian prisoners, who have for months and years been repining in prison as a punishment for their futile attempts to free Ireland, will be restored to liberty.

THE Emperor of Russia has made a public appearance as a friend of Don Carlos. A letter from him to the Pretender has been given to the European press. It is an answer to a note of thanks and admiration addressed by Carlos to the Emperor....The Grand Mastership of the Order of Free Masons in England has been accepted by the Prince of Wales.

THE famous Stevens yacht Maria, stolen about four years ago, was seized a short time since by the French authorities at Algiers, she having attempted to smuggle a cargo of American rifles on shore for the Carlists....The River Segre, running through the province of Lerida, in Spain, has overflowed its banks, causing great damage to property and a serious loss of life. In the town of Terrega, fully 200 houses were swept away, and many persons were drowned....The cattle plague has broken out afresh in the province of Suwalki, Russian Poland, causing a mortality of 1,000 head of cattle in two districts....It is reported that the town of Antiguia, in Guatemala, was destroyed by an earthquake lately.... It seems that the Porto Rico annexation story was part of a scheme of Bismarck to convulse Europe. Russia is prepared to ally with the United States in the event that Germany determines to force her aspirations.

THE escape of Rochefort and his comrades from New Caledonia has drawn the attention of the French government to the difficulty of securely guarding a colony of exiled criminals in a prison 220 miles long, and it has been determined to remove all the communists to a place offering fewer temptations and facilities for flight.... It is announced that the Austrian government will dispatch an expedition to the Arctic regions next year, to ascertain whether the land discovered by the expedition which has just returned, and which is named Francis Joseph's Land, is a portion of the continent, or an island....Haytien advices report that the government has imposed a heavy taxation upon resident foreigners, including foreign clerks in the employment of Haytiens.... Nearly the entire business portion of Lennoxville, Can., was destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss of about $100,000.

FOUR continuous days of fighting between the Carlists and the army of Gen. Moriones in the province of Navarre have apparently given to neither side a material advantage. An attack of the Carlists on Gen. Moriones' left wing was repulsed, but the Republicans were not able to drive the enemy from the field....A dispatch from Berne says: "All the European governments represented in the Postal Congress except France have instructed their delegates to sign the convention, upon the condition that it receives the support and ratification of the United States." ....The Carlists in Spain are reported to be supplied with cartridges to the amount of seventy tons from Birmingham almost every week.

OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Elections in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Dakota—Complete List of State and Congressional Candidates.

[NOTE.—The asterisk (*), wherever it occurs against any name, indicates a candidate for re-election.]

ARKANSAS.

Under the new Constitution, the ratification of which is to be voted on Oct. 13, the first general election will he held on that day, and if the Constitution be adopted, the new Legislature will meet on Nov. 10, when also the new State administration will be installed, vice Baxter, and others, now in office. The Conservative State ticket is unopposed, and is as follows: Governor, Augustus H. Garland; Chief Justice, E. H. English*; Associate Justices, David Walker, William M. Harrison*; Secretary of State, B. B. Beavers; Auditor, William R. Miller; Treasurer, T. J. Churchill; Attorney-General, Simon P. Hughes; Commissioner of State Lands, J. N. Smithee*; Chancellor, John R. Eakin; Chancery Clerk, A. R. Witt.

The election of Congressmen this year, in Arkansas, occurs on the old election day, Nov. 3, and on that day the Republicans will assume to elect a Legislature recognizing Brooks as Governor, and will thereupon appeal to Congress.

INDIANA.

The Legislature to be elected (Senators chosen in 1872 holding over) will choose a United States Senator vice Daniel D. Pratt, Republican. There are three State tickets, viz.:

	Democratic.	Republican.
Secretary of State,	John E. Neff,	William W. Curry.*
Auditor,	Ebenezer Henderson,	James A. Wildman.*
Treasurer,	Benjamin C. Shaw,	John B. Glover.*
Superintendent of Public Instruction,	James H. Smart,	John M. Bloss.
Attorney-General,	Clarence A. Buskirk,	James C. Denny.*
Judge of Supreme Court,	Horace P. Biddle,	Andrew L. Osborn.*

Independent Reform—Secretary of State, Isaac S. Stout; Auditor, Thomas J. Trusket; Treasurer, Norman G. Bennett; Superintendent, Andrew H. Graham; Attorney-General, William A. Peelle; Supreme Judge, Horace P. Biddle.

CONGRESS.

1.	Benoni S. Fuller,	Wm. Heilman,
2.	James D. Williams,	B. T. Rawlins,
3.	Michael C. Kerr,*	James A. Cravens,†
4.	Jeptha D. New,	Wm. J. Robinson,
5.	Wm. S. Holman,*	Benjamin F. Claypool,
6.	Edmund Johnson,	Milton S. Robinson,
7.	Franklin Landers,	John Coburn,*
8.	Harrison J. Rice,	Morton C. Hunter,*
9.	Leander McClurg,	Thomas J. Cason,*
10.	Wm. S. Haymond,	Wm. H. Calkins,
11.	Jonathan D. Cox,	James L. Evans,
12.	Andrew H. Hamilton,	Robert S. Taylor,
13.	Freeman Kelley,	John H. Baker.

Independent Reform—6, A. V. Pendleton; 9, Elijah M. Bowles; 10, Anson Wolcott; 12, Wm. B. Walters.

†Independent Democrat.

IOWA.

There is no Legislature to elect this year. The nominations for minor State offices and for Congress are:

	Anti-Monopoly.	Republican.
Secretary of State,	David Morgan,	Josiah T. Young.*
Auditor,	Joseph M. King,	Buren R. Sherman.
Treasurer,	Henry C. Hargis,	William Christy.*
Attorney-General,	John H. Keatley,	M. E. Cutts.*
Clerk of Supreme Court.	George W. Ball,	Edward J. Holmes.
Reporter of the Supreme Court,	James M. Weart,	John S. Runnells.
Register of State Land-Office,	Robert H. Rodearmel,	David Secor.

CONGRESS.

1.	Leroy G. Palmer,	George W. McCrary,*
2.	John L. Shreau,	John Q. Tufts,
3.	L. L. Ainsworth,	Charles T. Granger,
4.	John Bowman,	Henry O. Pratt,*
5.	James Wilkinson,	James Wilson,*
6.	E. N. Gates,	Ezekiel S. Sampson,
7.	John D. Whitman,	John A. Kasson,*
8.	Anson Rood,	James W. McDill,*
9.	C. E. Whiting,	Addison Oliver.

Independent—8, Joseph Knotts.

NEBRASKA.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, vice Thomas W. Tipton, Independent Republican. There are four State tickets. The candidates for Governor are: Republican, Silas Jasper, of Webster county; Democratic, Albert Tusbury, of Otoe county; Independent, Jonathan F. Gardner, of Richardson county; Prohibition, Jarvis S. Church, of Nemaha county.

The nominees for Congress (the State being entitled to one member) are: Republican, Lorenzo Crounse;* Democrat, James W. Savage, of Omaha; Independent, James W. Davis, of Omaha; Prohibition, J. G. Miller, of Saunders county. Also, for an additional Congressman, contingent upon the claim thereto being allowed, the Republicans have nominated Patrick O. Hawes; the Independents, James D. Calhoun; the Prohibitionists, J. A. Fairbank, and the Democrats, disregarding the claim, make no nomination.

The people of Nebraska, at the October election, will vote for or against a Constitutional Convention.

OHIO.

There is no Legislature to elect this year. The nominations for minor State offices and for Congress are:

	Democratic.	Republican.
Secretary of State,	William Bell, Jr.	Allen T. Wikoff.*
Commissioner of Common Schools,	Charles S Smart.	Thomas W. Harvey.
Member of Board of Public Works,	Martin Shilder,	Stephen R. Hosmer,
Clerk of Supreme Court,	Arnold Green,	Rodney Foos,*
Judges of Supreme Court,	William J. Gilmore, George Rex.	Luther Day, William W. Johnson.

Prohibition—Secretary, John R. Buchtel; Commissioner, F. M. Weddell; Public Works, G. Collins; Clerk of Supreme Court, S. B Foster; Judges of Supreme Court, Gideon T. Stewart, and G. R. Adams.

CONGRESS.

1.	Milton Sayler,*	John K. Green,
2.	Henry B. Banning,*	Job E. Stevenson,
3.	John S. Savage,	John Q. Smith,*
4.	John A. McMahon,	Lewis B. Gunckel,*
5.	Americus V. Rice,	——
6.	Frank H. Hurd,	Albert M. Pratt,
7.	Lawrence T. Neal,*	Thomas W. Gordon,
8.	Joseph K. Pearson,	William Lawrence,*
9.	Early F. Poppleton,	James W. Robinson,*
10.	George E. Seney,	Charles Foster,*
11.	John L. Vance,	Hezekiah S. Bundy,*
12.	Ansel T. Walling,	David Taylor, Jr.,
13.	Milton I. Southard,*	——
14.	John P. Cowan,	William W. Armstrong,
15.	Wylie H. Oldham,	Nelson H. Van Vorhes,
16.	Henry Bayless,	Lorenzo Danford,*
17.	David M. Wilson,	Laurin D. Woodworth,*
18.	John K. McBride,	James Monroe,*
19.	Daniel B. Woods,	James A. Garfield,*
20.	Henry B. Payne,	Richard C. Parsons.*

Independent Republican—19, R. M. Hurlbut.
Prohibition—4, W. A. Campbell; 6, Francis Gran[illegible] 10, W. G. [illegible]; 11, Delmont Locke; 13, S. A. Thompson; 14, —— ——; 16, —— ——; 17, —— ——; 18, M. Jewett; 19, J. Price; 20, W. D. Godman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator vice Arthur I. Boreman, Republican. There is no State officer to elect this year. The candidates for Congress are:

	Democratic.	Opposition.
1.	Benjamin Wilson.	Nathan Goff, Jr.
2.	Charles J. Faulkner.	Alexander R. Boteler.
3.	Frank Hereford.*	John Hall.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

The election is for a Territorial Legislature, a Delegate in Congress, and Territorial officers, and nominations are as follow:

	Republican.	Opposition.
Delegate in Congress,	Jefferson P. Kidder,	William A. Burleigh.
Territorial Auditor,	A. Sheridan Jones,	O. F. Stevens.
Treasurer,	John Clementson,	G. C. Maynard.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,	Rev. J. J. McIntire,	Henry S. Black.
Commissioner of Immigration,	Frederick J. Cross,	Benton Fraley.

Business Letters.

1. In letters of business use as few words as possible.

2. Business letters should be promptly answered.

3. Use a clear, distinct writing, avoiding all flourish of penmanship or language.

4. Come at once to your subject, and state it so clearly that it will not be necessary to guess your meaning.

5. Give town, county, State and date explicitly. It is frequently of great importance to know when a letter was written.

6. Read your letter carefully when finished, to see that you have made no omissions and no mistakes. Also carefully examine your envelope, to see that it is rightly directed, with postage stamp affixed.

7. Copy all business letters, of your own by hand, or with the copying press made for the purpose.

8. Send money by draft, post-office order or express, always stating in the letter the amount, and by what means sent. Thus you have something to show for money guaranteeing you against loss.

9. Write date and from whom received, across the end of each letter, and file for further reference, fastening the letters together with rubber bands, or binding in a letter-file adapted to the purpose. The possession of a letter sometimes prevents litigation and serious misunderstandings.

In ordering goods, state very explicitly the amount, kind, quality color, shape, size, etc., and on what terms wanted. Whether you wish the same sent by freight or express and what express. Much inconvenience is experienced among business men because of a neglect to designate explicitly what is wanted.

Should the writer wish to make suggestions, ask questions, or add other matter to the letter, which are foreign to the subject, such words should be placed entirely separate from the order. Of fifty or a hundred letters received to-day, by the merchant, that one which is mixed up with complaints, inquiries, etc., will probably be laid over till to-morrow or until such time can be gained as will enable the merchant to read it through. Had the order been explicitly stated, and the suggestions placed elsewhere, the goods would have been forwarded immediately.

Send your order, also, early enough to give yourself plenty of time to wait for the goods to arrive.—*Hall's Manual.*

Anæsthetics.

Anæsthesia means "without feeling." It is applied now to insensibility to pain, by breathing certain kinds of air or odors for the purpose of undergoing operations without feeling the pain of them. These are nitrous oxide, ether and chloroform. The first, or laughing gas, is entirely safe, and is breathed pure, wholly without any admixure of common air. Chloroform is the most dangerous; it should not be breathed unless there is ninety-seven per cent. of air mixed with it. In breathing ether the throat should be gradually accustomed to it by sniffing it for a few breaths, and then exclude the air altogether. General readers should acquaint themselves with a few facts about the nature, uses and effects of anæsthetics. No one should use them who has any form of heart or lung disease. It is better not to take them at all, in view of an operation, unless the system is fully under its power. There is danger if, while a person is breathing an anæsthetic, the inspiration is hard and short, or the expiration is feeble and long, or the chest ceases to move, or snorting in the throat. Only chloroform induces an arrest of the heart's action; then the danger of death is most imminent.

Immense Produce Exports.

A tabulated statement of the exports of produce from New York for the last eight months, of which some of the principal items are given below, shows that the shipments of wheat, corn, cheese, petroleum and some other items are in several instances beyond precedent:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Wheat flour, brls..	637,069	927,804	1,492,039
Wheat, bu....	6,290,841	11,688,756	25,496,096
Corn, bu...........	16,900,984	9,039,492	15,651,137
Cotton, bales......	191,607	374,480	276,963
Cut meats, lbs.....	156,656,407	245,941,302	172,237,507
Butter, lbs.........	2,968,871	2,346,718	3,166,778
Cheese, lbs.........	48,528,159	65,340,488	70,698,427
Petroleum, gals...	61,572,158	98,457,246	98,404,652

POTATOES yet to be dug should be taken out only on dry days, allowing them to remain on the surface long enough to dry, and immediately transferred to bins in well ventilated, dry cellars. They should be handled as little as possible and kept from the light after storing.

The Clay-Randolph Duel.

Although Randolph yielded to the foolish and outrageous demands of the duello, it illustrated more than any other event of his career the true nobility of his character. He expected to loose his life as the result of his acceptance of the challenge. He made codicils to his will—"the bequests slight in value, but invaluable in tenderness of feeling and beauty of expression." His namesake was sent to Baltimore to save "the boy" from the sudden shock of seeing him brought from the field dead. Both Gen. James Hamilton and Thomas H. Benton have left assurances of the tender care and thoughtfulness exercised on the part of Randolph previous to their engagement.

"The night before," says Hamilton, "Mr. Randolph sent for me. I found him calm, but in a singularly kind and confiding mood. He told me that he had something on his mind to tell me. He then remarked: 'Hamilton, I have determined to receive, without returning, Clay's fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head; I will not make his wife a widow nor his children orphans. Their tears would be shed over his grave; but when the sod of Virginia rests on my bosom, there is not one in the wide world, not one individual, to pay this tribute upon mine.' His eyes filled, and, resting his head upon his hand, we remained some minutes silent. * * * Col. Tatnall remarked: 'Mr. Randolph I am told you have determined not to return Mr. Clay's fire; I must say to you my dear sir, if I am only to go out to see you shot down, you must find some other friend.' After a pause Randolph, smilingly, said: 'Well, Tatnall, I promise you one thing: if I see the devil in Clay's eye, and that, with malice prepense, he means to take my life, I may change my mind;' a remark I knew he made merely to propitiate the anxiety of his friend." To try the depth of his sincerity he was told after some time had elapsed, of a visit to Mrs. Clay the night before—"of the late sitting, the child asleep, the unconscious tranquillity of Mrs. Clay;" and it was added that the visitor "could not help reflecting how different all might be the next night." The reply which it brought "seemed to rebuke an unworthy doubt;" he said: "I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother."

Further accounts of the duel represent that it took place on the banks of the Potomac river, not far from Washington, and that the sun could be seen just setting behind the blue hills of Randolph's own Virginia. He could see no "devil in Clay's eye." He turned to Hamilton and said, "Clay is calm, but not vindictive; I hold my purpose, in any event; remember, this." Clay's bullet passed through his adversary's coat very near the hip. Randolph then, discharging his pistol in the air, remarked: "I do not fire at you." Mr. Clay was affected when he saw that Mr. Randolph had thrown away his fire, and, approaching him, said: "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds." But it was evident, from the course of his bullet, that Clay had intended to kill his man. Is it possible to conceive of a more happy termination to a most unhappy affair.—*Sabine's Notes.*

A Monkey Doctor.

All previous narratives of intelligent proceedings on the part of animals are thrown into the shade by the following account of a medical monkey described by the Oriental correspondent of a London journal: He one day saw a monkey holding a snake by the throat and rubbing its head in the dirt, but, as the ground was moist and damp, the snake was not readily killed by this mode of punishment. Every now and then the monkey would look most knowingly in the face of the reptile to see if it was dead, and in the course of these investigations the monkey received a severe bite. This angered him and he speedily dispatched the snake, but its coils had hardly relaxed before the monkey reeled and fell prostrate, apparently in all the agonies of death by poison. By this time an aged-looking monkey arrived on the scene, and after examining the body of the snake and its victim, he immediately started for some neighboring bushes, where he collected some leaves of the plant known as the red cherchita. These he rapidly and skillfully fashioned into a sort of pill, which he administered to his snake-bitten companion, who speedily revived and walked off with his physician. The story is declared to come from trustworthy sources.

Stop Coughing.

In one of his Boston lectures, Dr. Brown-Sequard gives the following simple means of checking coughing, sneezing, etc.: "Coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lip in the neighborhood of the nose. A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing, also, in the neighborhood of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so, also, of hiccough, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Press very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing. And I may say that the will has immense power there. There was a French surgeon who used to say, whenever he entered the wards of his hospital, 'The first patient who coughs here will be deprived of food to-day.' It was exceedingly rare that a patient coughed then."—*Rural New Yorker.*

AMONG the old books lately found in a shipment of foreign rags to the paper mill at Kalamazoo, Mich., is "a catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the third voyage of Capt. Cook in the Southern Hemisphere, with a particular account of the manner of the manufacture of the same in the various islands of the South sea, etc., arranged and printed for Alexander Shaw, No. 379 Strand, London, MDCCLXXXVII." There are eight pages of reprint. The balance of the pages are blank and contain thirty-nine specimens in an excellent state of preservation. The "cloth," or rather paper, is made from the bark of trees, and is as soft as flannel.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE man who doesn't hang out his shingle and advertise, dies and leaves no sign.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL.

Seasonable Suggestions.

REPAIR all buildings and make thorough preparation for winter protection of crops and live stock.

BEETS and carrots must not be allowed to freeze. In gathering carrots we have practiced running the lifting subsoil plow deeply alongside the rows, just far enough away to avoid bruising the roots. This renders the pulling light labor.

CORN stalks from sowed corn for fodder require very great care in curing, in order to secure the best of food for winter use. We have found it almost impossible to teach any one how to cure this fodder as it should be. Experience during one or two years seems to be absolutely essential to success.

ANIMALS should be housed at night, care being taken to secure thorough ventilation. Employ a good variety of such succulent food as may be perishable, and while thus econom zing the wasting pumpkins, sweet apples, squashes, turnips, etc., the growth induced by juicy grass will continue.

SURFACE drainage cannot now be safely neglected. All natural water courses should be widely and cleanly opened—the necessary furrows leading to them should be cleaned down to the firm soil, and the proper stays placed to check the flow down steep banks, and turn the water into harmless channels.

Hogs are fattened very rapidly if fed on cooked sweet apples or pumpkins, through which is divided the amount of corn meal necessary for them. We have long practiced sowing peas broadcast on spare ground, and mowing them close to the ground, feeding the whole to hogs, and thus commenced the fattening process without any expenditure of corn.

DRAINS should be examined, the outlets properly secured, and fields that need drainage should be inspected. A good plan in practice is to dig holes here and there, say four feet deep, and, making observations of the rise of water in them, note the conduct of the land under different states of the weather up to the time of commencing drainage. With knowledge gained in this way, partial drainage may be made to answer a very good purpose.

Asparagus.—Cut off tops and cover the bed with coarse manure. Remove celery and bury in a trench, as deep as the plants are high, as closely as it can be packed, and cover with straw as the advancing cold requires—so says an old market gardener. Fresh plantings of rhubarb, asparagus, grapes, fruit trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries may be made now with profit, if well done, and the ground mulched where necessary during winter.

CORN should be closely sorted as husked, and instead of throwing the poor ears in the mud to the hogs, let them be fed on hard ground, or, what is the better plan, soaked in water, and allowed to sour slightly before being fed. In no case should good corn be fed whole, if the object be to produce the largest amount of flesh from the least quantity of food. It should be ground and cooked, otherwise a considerable portion of it will pass through the animal undigested.

WINTER grain should have all been in the ground last month, but some farmers were belated in their work of preparation. Late sowing with rye can be more safely practiced than with wheat—though on good, dry, warm soils the latter grain has been known to do well as late as the end of the month. One farmer records the fact that he sowed late in November a five acre field, finishing the harrowing with snow falling, and already three inches deep. The crop was equal to that gathered from a field sown six weeks sooner. A greater amount of seed was sown on the late piece.

TREE setting should be attended to as early as possible; better if done just as the leaf is ready to drop, rather than later. Above all things don't seek *"how not to do it"* by placing them in badly made holes, poor ground, or with an over dose of manure. Particularly do not make it a point to kick the trees about in the cold wind some hours before setting. Pick and handle fruit carefully, especially the portion intended to be kept. Good cider can only be made from the most mature apples, and the better they are selected and handled, the better will be the cider. If you prize your trees, have all the fruit picked, that the buds prepared for next season may receive no injury.

DITCHES.—Everything on the farm, if let alone, becomes worse more easily than better. It is especially so with open ditches on reclaimed swamp lands. Tile drains, by the way, are greatly superior to open ditches, for the general purposes of drainage. Still there are situations where open drains are preferable. If you have any of these, now is the time to clean out the mud, and to deepen them, if necessary. The ditches should be cleaned out frequently. Such lands are made good by much labor. It is bad economy not to keep them good, by a little labor once in a year or two, as may appear necessary to keep the water running freely, in order that the sour, unnutritious grasses may give place to those that are sweet and nutritious.

PLASTER AND ASHES.—Once while riding in the cars we noticed on either side of the track for some distance a tract of almost barren sand, the only vegetation seen being now and then a sickly white birch and a little sorry-looking sorrel. Two gentleman, evidently farmers, were talking of manures, when one said: "Do you know what would clothe those lands with a good crop of clover?" The other gentleman looked incredulous and shook his head: "Well," continued the interrogator, "plaster and ashes will do it, for I have tried it on just such land and at the end of the third year there was a heavy sward on it."

We did not forget the conversation, but went home and sowed over a barren knoll with plaster and ashes, and to our astonishment a good crop of clover came in, though we did not put on a grain of seed. We then tried the experiment on our pasture lands, with marked success, so much so that we recommended it to our neighbors whose pastures were thin, and in three years the pasture land in that section would feed nearly double the stock that fed on them before.

Ashes in the neighboring village rose in price, and the farmers to-day buy all they can get at 60 and 75 cents per barrel, and find it pays well at that. We believe there is much land in Minnesota now almost worthless that will one day be made valuable by the use of plaster and ashes.—*Farmer's Union.*

Hints for the Housewife.

If you have been picking or handling acid fruit and have stained your hands, wash them in clear water, wipe them lightly, and while they are yet moist strike a match and shut your hands around it so as to catch smoke, and the stain will disappear.

JUMBLES.—One-half pound butter, one-half pound sugar, three-fourths pound flour, three eggs; flavor with rose-water and nutmeg. After the ingredients are mixed take out a little on a well-sugared board and cover with sugar. Cut in small strips, and cross on a well-buttered tin.

EGG CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one egg, piece of butter the size of a large egg, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and nutmeg, one teaspoonful of lemon, three cups of flour; beat the white of an egg separately, the sugar and yelk and butter together; bake in a thoroughly heated oven.

CANNING SWEET CORN.—A lady gives through the *Rural New Yorker* a nice recipe for canning sweet corn. She adds to every two quarts of corn one teaspoonful of tartaric acid and boils it fifteen minutes. She puts it up the same as other fruit. On opening add the same quantity of bicarbonate of soda that you did of the acid.

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Place thick, loppered milk on the stove, and let it heat thoroughly, not to cook, or it will be hard. Pour into a hot cloth, and let it drain until dry; season with salt and butter. Should it be rather dry, moisten with milk or cream, and make into balls. Some prefer what is called "smear-kase." Prepare the milk as stated above, but instead of making into balls, thin with cream and add a little pepper.—*Country Gentleman.*

CORN PUDDING.—One quart of corn carefully cut off the cob; one quart of milk; one quart of meal; one teaspoonful of melted butter; salt and pepper according to taste. Stir well and put in two eggs well beaten, just before you put the pudding into the oven. If your fire is good the pudding will be done in half an hour. Let it brown slightly on the top, and send it to the table in the same dish in which you bake it. I prefer a dish of white earthenware. This can also be made of canned corn.—*Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO MOLD BOTTLED JELLIES.—Uncork the bottle; place it in a saucepan of hot water until the jelly is reduced to a liquid state; taste it, to ascertain whether it is sufficiently flavored, and if not, add a little wine. Pour the jelly into molds which have been soaked in water, let it set, and turn it out, by placing the mold in hot water for a minute; then wipe the outside, put a dish on the top, and turn it over quickly. The jelly should then slip easily away from the mold, and be quite firm. It may be garnished as taste dictates.

Moths in Carpets.

One can never be quite sure that their carpets are not being consumed by moths, except for a few weeks after having taken them up and thoroughly cleaned, unless something is used to prevent their growth or to destroy them. This often necessitates the taking up and cleaning of a carpet that otherwise would not need the renovation.

With an ingrain of Lowell this needless labor may be saved by laying down a damp cloth, and over it thoroughly rubbing the edges with a hot flat-iron; this will kill the moths, if any have accumulated. But with the tapestry, Brussell, or velvet, the ironing is not effectual; besides it injures the carpet. Much hard work can be saved, however, by removing the tacks, one side at a time, rolling back, and examining the edges. If there are any moths, they must be brushed off and burned; and to effectually destroy the life of all deposits, the edges of the carpets must be ironed, as before stated, but on the wrong side. The edge of the carpet lining should be thoroughly looked to, and the exposed edge of the floor washed, and while damp sprinkled with salt. If the carpet is to be folded under in any place, sprinkle salt between the folds and see that the floor is well covered with salt for an inch or two under the edge of the carpet all around. If salt was always put under the edges of carpets before tacking them down, moths would have but slight chance to trouble them.

THE THAMES GETTING DRY.—The Londoners are getting scared over reports that the Thames is drying up, and there appear to be grounds for apprehension. The river is exceedingly low, and the embankment seems to have drained the upper part of the stream. Unless a weir, or some other means of prevention is constructed, the days of boating on the upper part of the stream are near their close. The embankment, which has been regarded as so grand an achievement, is thus proving to be a more costly and more troublesome affair than was at first expected, but the resources of engineering art are almost boundless, and a way to cure the difficulty will ere long be found.

THE total number of immigrants arriving in this country dur ng the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is, according to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, 312,9.6.

An Electric Man.

The New Orleans *Times* gives an account of a most extraordinary case of paralysis which recently occurred in that city, and the remarkable symptoms which attended the patient's illness. The sufferer is Major Edward Gotthiel, a prominent citizen of New Orleans. The *Times* says: "A short time after Major Gotthiel's afflictions commenced there were developed in him symptoms which, it is stated, have but one parallel in the history of medical science. One evening he was lying asleep, almost as profound and peaceful as when in health. The faithful watchers sat just within the adjoining room, ready to answer his slightest call. Suddenly he cried out in frightful screams of agony, and although paralyzed, and incapable, ordinarily, of moving without aid, he sprang up in his bed. The paroxysms of pain did not in the least affect the clear conception of his intellect; on the contrary, they were rather strengthened than otherwise. Aroused in this manner from sound slumber, his first conceit was that some one had applied to him a galvanic battery heavily charged. Becoming assured that such had not been the case, he then thought that some one had stolen into his room and done something—what, he knew not. This in turn gave way to the positive assurances of his wife and friends; but it was plain that something had happened of an extraordinary physical character, and the Major with his usual scientific turn of mind set about its investigation. Lifting up his paralyzed arm he discovered that it was covered with what appeared to be a phosphoric light. Holding the stricken limb still higher electric lights dripped from the fingers like drops of liquid fire, whilst the whole arm and the corresponding sides of the face and neck were illumined in like manner. The phenomenon was wonderful to behold. It was plain the patient was mysteriously and wonderfully overcharged with electricity. Feeling a mysterious influence in his left eye, he called upon his friends to examine it. They found it to be perfectly natural in appearance, except that it emitted a bright illumination, which cast a light on the wall sufficiently strong in a darkened room to enable him to see the figures on the wall paper. In a word the eye shone out like a lamp. It was at this stage, but after these wonderful physical indications had abated, that Dr. Nicholson was called in, and it will gratify the many old and cherished friends of Major Gottheil to be informed that the symptoms of his painful illness have taken a favorable turn. Already he has measurably recovered the use of his lower limb, and with steadily increasing strength the strongest hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery."

Ancient Trees in Nevada.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says: "In the bottom of the main shaft of the Virginia City Coal Company, El Dorado Canon, Lyon county, has been encountered the trunk of a tree four feet in diameter, a lone relic of an ancient and extinct forest. Where cut through by the shaft this old tree is found to be perfectly carbonized—turned into coal. Outside, the log is completely crusted over with iron pyrites, many of which are so bright that the crystals shine like diamonds. These pyrites also extend into the body of the log, filling what were apparently once cracks or wind-shakes, and even forming clusters about what was once the heart of the tree. This relic of an old-time forest lies far below the two veins of coal the company are about to open. The finding of this old trunk is evidence that the country was at one time, ages and ages ago, covered by a forest of great trees; though the native timber growth, when the country was first visited by the whites, and as far back as the traditions of the Indians extend, was but a scrubby species of nut-pine. A few miles from the shaft in which the carbonized tree was found are to be seen on the surface the petrified remains of many large trees. In the early days of Washoe, before the prospectors had broken them up for specimens, pieces of tree-trunks two or three feet in diameter were to be seen lying upon the surface of the ground. However, these trees, and even the one found in the bottom of the shaft of the coal-ruins, may have come from the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains—may have drifted out when seas of water everywhere covered our present valleys. The water lines visible on the hills show that the whole country was filled with lakes and petrified trees lying here and there on the surface of the ground probably floated out on the waters of the extinct lakes, and finally sunk to the bottom in the place where they are now found."

Cotton Crop of the Past Year.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* publishes a statement of the cotton crop for the year ending Sept. 1, 1874; by which it is shown that the total crop this year reaches 4,185,534 bales, while the exports are 2,840,981 bales, and the spinners' taking 1,321, 029 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 108,152 bales. The total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 3,819,436 bales, against 3,651,346 bales last year. If we now add the shipments from Tenne-see and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

	Year ending Sept. 1. 1873-74. *Bales.*	 1872-73. *Bales.*
Receipts at the shipping ports	3,819,436	3,651,346
Add shipments from Tennessee, etc, direct to manufacturers	237,572	141,500
Total	4,057,008	3,792,846
Manufactured South not includedi n above	128,526	137,662
Total cotton crop for the year	4,185,534	3,930,508

NIGHT WORK.—The standard authority in sanitary and medical matters, the London *Lancet*, declares that work by night need be no more injurious than work by day, if kept within hours not curtailing the requisite period of sleep, and pursued by a steady, white, and properly powerful light. Faint, flickering, or too diffused light produces irritation of the brain through the eye, and is one of the chief sources of injury to the health in night work.

The Story of Louisiana.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

February 22, 1864, the first "Free-State" Governor of Louisiana, Michael Hahn, was elected by the half-dozen parishes then under Federal control. Gen. Banks supervised the election. In March a Constitutional Convention met and drew up a constitution which abolished slavery. In September the six parishes adopted this instrument. Congressmen were elected at the same time, but they were never admitted to the House. At the close of the war, all these arrangements collapsed. The prevalent theory was that Louisiana was a Territory. In the spring of 1865, an election for Territorial Delegate took place. Henry C. Warmoth, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel in Grant's Army of the Tennessee, and ex-Provost-Judge under Banks in New Orleans, got the negro vote, and was chosen. A purse of $15,000 was made up for him, and he went to Washington. Congress would have nothing to do with him, but President Johnson appointed him Treasury Agent and sent him to Galveston. In the fall of 1865 a general election was held under the Constitution of 1864. The Democrats carried every county but one. J. Madison Wells was elected Governor by 22,312 out of 27,808 votes. The Legislature chosen at this time met early in 1866. It passed some ill-advised laws, among them an act regulating negro labor in a harsh and unnecessary way. In July of that year, the surviving members of the Constitutional Convention of 1864 called a meeting of that body to revise the State Convention. They made the preposterous claim that the convention could assemble and submit changes in that instrument to the popular vote at any time! The convention met July 30. A riot ensued. Several persons were killed. Congress appointed a Committee of Investigation. The reconstruction acts were soon afterwards passed. The convention provided for by these acts met in November, 1867. The convention it framed was adopted by the people in May, 1868. At that time Warmoth was elected Governor by 64,901 votes to 38,046 for Tallaferro, the Democratic candidate. Warmoth was at once inaugurated. The Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican and dishonest. The Presidential campaign of 1868 was disgraced by a number of riots. On election-day, very few negroes voted. Intimidation was doubtless the great cause of this, although it is claimed that the party-managers, foreseeing certain defeat, kept their followers from the polls for the sake of pleading terrorism thereafter. In 1869 the mammoth jobbery which destroyed the credit of Louisiana and swelled her debt to its present enormous proportions fairly began. In 1871 the Republicans quarreled over the spoils. The Assembly elected, at different times, two Speakers, pro- and anti-Warmoth. Soon after its adjournment, a Republican State Convention was to meet at New Orleans. Aug. 9, 1871, this body assembled. U. S. Marshal Packard had the right, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, to appoint the place. He designated the Custom-House. The building was guarded by Federal troops, who kept out all delegates who had not received tickets of admission from Packard. Warmoth and all his friends were excluded. They held a convention of their own, which sent a committee, headed by Pinchback, to ask Grant to remove the Federal ring of Casey, Packard, *et al.* Grant did nothing. Thenceforth the party in Louisiana was split into Custom-House (or Grant) and Warmoth Republicans. Nov. 22, 1871, Lieut.-Gov. Oscar J. Dunn (colored) died. On Dec. 6 the Senate was convened without the House, and chose Pinchback, then one of Warmoth's warmest friends, as its President. He therefore became Lieutenant-Governor, although the legality of such a session by half of the Legislature was strenuously denied. Jan. 1, 1872, the Legislature met. The Senate had no quorum. Casey, the Collector, had taken the absentees on a cruise in the revenue-cutter Wilderness. The Senate could do nothing, for lack of a quorum, until the 15th, but the House made the interval lively by splitting into two factions, each of which formally expelled the other from membership. There was some rioting, and one Representative was killed. Jan. 20, the election of Pinchback was confirmed by the Senate and the Warmoth wing of the House. Carter, the Speaker of the other wing, issued a proclamation announcing his intention to seize the State-House. Business was suspended for some days. Both sides armed. Gen. Emory finally stopped the turmoil by the threat of Federal interference. The Carter Legislature dissolved, and the legal (Warmoth) body soon after adjourned.

Warmoth attended the Cincinnati Convention as a Liberal Republican. Pinchback preserved a neutral position. When Grant had been renominated at Philadelphia, Pinchback made a bargain with Packard, Casey, and Kellogg, and deserted Warmoth. After some trouble the opposition elements in the State were united in October. McEnery and Penn ran as the Opposition candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor against Kellogg and Antoine. Kellogg is an ex-Colonel from Fulton county, Ill., who was sent by Johnson to New Orleans in 1865 as Collector of Customs, and who was elected United States Senator in 1868.

Nov. 4, 1871, the election was held. The returns were sent to the legal Returning Board, which consisted of Warmoth and some of his subordinates. It was speedily known that McEnery was elected by about 10,000 majority. The Kellogg party, in despair, got affidavits by 4,000 negroes that colored voters had been kept away from the polls, and that it was probable that the Returning Board would not count the votes correctly. On the strength of these flimsy statements, United States Circuit Judge C. H. Durell enjoined Warmoth from counting the votes, and ordered him to turn over the returns to an utterly illegal Returning Board, organized in the interests of Kellogg. Warmoth kept the returns. On this same day Durell ordered Packard to occupy the State House with Federal troops. This was done, and the Legislature which Warmoth had convened was kept from assembling. Dec. 7, the fraudulent Returning Board declared Kellogg and Antoine and a Radical Legislature elected. Be it remembered that this illegal body had no returns of the election whatever. Two days thereafter two Legislatures met. The Kellogg crew of usurpers promptly impeached Warmoth, suspended him from office until trial, and declared Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback to be the rightful ruler of Louisiana. So this slippery trickster got his reward. Warmoth issued a proclamation denouncing the outrage Kellogg and McEnery were inaugurated on the same day by the rival Legislatures. Both appealed to Grant. He sustained Kellogg. The matter soon came before Congress. Two Senatorial claimants—McMillan (McEnery) and Ray (Kellogg)—made their appearance. The Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections reported that the election of 1872 was a fraud, and recommended that there should be another in May, under the supervision of United States Circuit-Judge Wood. Some members of the committee dissented. Morton thought Grant's recognition of Kellogg settled the question. Trumbull thought McEnery should be recognized. The Senate dodged. On the night of Feb. 28, 1873, it voted that the Kellogg Government should continue until the election provided for in the majority report should take place, and then it tabled the report and discharged the committee, so that the election could never take place. Since then Carpenter has brought the matter before the Senate twice. Grant once prepared a proclamation against Kellogg, but at the last moment Morton had it suppressed. Kellogg has remained in power, but his Senator-elect—Pinchback—has not been admitted to the Senate.

The people of Louisiana, denied all redress by Congress and plundered and tyranized over by Kellogg and his crew, have very generally refused to pay the taxes illegally imposed upon them, and have consequently had their property sold under the hammer. At last, when they saw that the infamous registration and election laws put it within Kellogg's power to count himself and his gang into office forever, they rose in despair and took the law into their own hands. Ill-advised this action may have been, but no impartial student of the tangled web of fraud, and treachery, and violence which has made up the history of Louisiana for the last decade can wonder that it finally came to pass.

Republican Opinions of the Kellogg Usurpation.

"OUGHT TO BE LEFT TO THE VENGEANCE OF THE PEOPLE."

[From the New York Evening Post, Rep.]

We believe, as we have so often said, that President Grant's interference in the domestic affairs of the Southern States has been wholly mischievous. Through his aid Kellogg has fortified his position on every side by legal barriers. Men do not seek redress with musket in hand when they have a fair chance to obtain redress at the ballot-box. Kellogg's hand now covers every ballot-box in Louisiana. Like the late Louis Napoleon, he can obtain for his most illegal acts the apparent sanction of the people. Even the ballot, the peaceful weapon of free men, has become under his management the instrument of political tyranny, social discord, and financial ruin. He ought to be left to the vengeance of the people whose necks are under his heel.

NEW ORLEANS PROSTRATE.

[From the New York Times.]

The government of William Pitt Kellogg in Louisiana is one which we have never been able to defend. The Durell decision which aided in establishing it was an outrage. The conduct of the Returning Board which declared it elected was dishonest. The taxation since 1872 has been arbitrary and oppressive. Legislation has in hundreds of cases been a shameful farce. Districts have been represented by men who never saw them. The small revenue gleaned from the impoverished people has been diverted to improper uses. New Orleans is prostrate. The city administration is penniless. Real estate in the metropolis is worth nothing in the present condition of affairs; no one will buy it. The prominent local banks have recently failed. Laborers and salaried employes alike are paid in scrip worth 30 cents on the dollar. Many streets are desolate. Whole pages of all the newspapers are filled with the names of delinquent taxpayers. Negroes and whites in some sections of the State are in danger of starvation.

"A HEAVY LOAD."

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Rep.]

The government of Louisiana has been heavy load for Republicanism to carry. Some of the ablest and best Republicans have believed and declared that it did not represent the majority of the people of that State. It has been accused of corruption and oppression, nor has it been possible to deny that under it the taxes have become so heavy as to amount almost to confiscation of property, and the debt and expenses of the State have swelled to alarming proportions. A Congressional Investigation Committee has, in fact, reported that gross frauds were perpetrated in the election, and it is fair to say that the conduct of Kellogg himself, and others who have obtained power under the name of Republicanism, have been such as to discredit the Republican party.

Infantile Thumb-Sucking.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes an article by Dr. Horace Dobells, in which that distinguished physician states that he has observed that a peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. He says that the weight of the arm on the thorax of the child, during sleep, produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth. The doctor thinks this is a very important effect of the habit of thumb-sucking—one which has never before been pointed out—and he regards it of sufficient consequence to be put on record for the benefit of other observers.

ONE of the best preserved men of his time is Commodore Vanderbilt. He attributes his condition to wearing woolen socks the whole year round, and says they prevent the escape of electricity.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

BAZAINE entered the French army as a private in 1831.

ZWEI LAGER.

Der night vas dark as anyding,
Ven at mine door two vellers ring,
Und say, ven I ask who vas dere,
"Git oop und git"—und den dey schvear—
"Zwei lager."

I says, "'tis late, schust leaf mine house
Und don't pe making sooch a towse!"
Dey only laughft me in der face
Und say, "Pring quei, Old Schweizerkase,
"Zwei lager."

I dold dem dat der bier vas oudt,
But dose two shaps set oop a shout
Und said no matter if 'twas late,
Dat dey schust haf "put on der schlate
Zwei lager."

"Oh, go avay, dat is goot poys!"
Mine moder says, "und schtop der noise;"
But still dem vellers yellt avay;
Und dis vas all dat dey vould say:
"Zwei lager."

"Vot makes you gome?" mine taughter said,
"Ven pepies all vas in deir ped;
Schust gome to-morrow, ven you're dairy."
But dose two plackguards still did cry,
"Zwei lager."

"Vot means you by sooch dings as dese?
I go und calls for der bolees,"
Says Schneigefritz, who lifs next door,
Dey only yellt more as pefore,
"Zwei lager."

"You schust holdt on a liddle vhile,"
Says mine Katrina, mit a schmile;
"I vix dose shaps, you pet my life,
So dey ton't ask of Pfeiffer's vife
Zwei lager."

Den righdt avay she got a peece
Of goot und schtrong old Limbourg cheese;
Und put it schust outside der door,
Und den ve didn't hear no more
Zwei lager.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Humor.

A MAN of rank—A private.

FOREST remains—Sawdust.

AN afterthought—Dessert.

TIMELY toepicks—Corn doctors.

A FRIENDLY suit—A Quaker's dress.

A CHILD of the sea—A harbor buoy.

THE minister of the interior—The mouth.

THOUGHTFUL hospitality—Entertaining an idea.

A TEA never indulged in by the gossips—Charity.

THE man who works with a will—The probate judge.

BURGLARS' advertisement — Goods carefully removed.

LITTLE Johnnie is dead, but before his spirit was wafted to the angels he requested that a watermelon vine might be allowed to wander at will over his green grave, that it might be a warning to future generations.

BEGINNING at the beginning. "And what's your favorite study, Missy?" "Chronology." "O, chronology, is it? Now, what is the date of the creation of the world?" "O, we haven't got so far as that, grandpa."

THE Detroit *Tribune* has just moved into a brand-new stone office, and prints a picture of it with a man going upstairs two steps at a time to whip the editor, and a woman coming down street with a piece of poetry for him to print.

THEY came pretty near hanging an Eastern man at Shellville, Fla., because they discovered a tooth-brush and a bottle of hair-oil in his satchel. They said no cussed Yank could come around there putting on the airs of a Napoleon Bonaparte.

IN a restaurant not long ago, a gentleman, while devouring a plate of hash, came across a pearl sleeve-button in it. He very justly complained to the big, brawny waiter, the latter replying in an astounding manner: "Well, what d'yer expect to get—a hull shirt?"

LINES—not by Tennyson, but by somebody else:

'Tis midnight, and the setting sun
Is rising in the far, far west.
The fog now leaves its downy nest;
The pensive ghost and sportive cow
Hilarious leap from bough to bough.

THE pride of mankind is great. A night or two ago, a family in New York was awakened by unusual noises in the house, and, on turning out, saw the eldest hopeful rushing about in his suspenders, brandishing a new Wesson, and shouting, "There's a man in the house!" A long search failed to show any foundation for the young man's warlike demonstration, when he mildly informed the breathless and exhausted tribe that it was his birthday. He was twenty-one.

DODDINGTON was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dinner, with Sir Richard Temple, Lord Cobham and several others, one of the party reproached him with his drowsiness. He denied having been asleep, and, to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, and Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep because that I knew about this time of the day you would tell that story."

By the side of a murmuring stream,
An elderly gentleman sat;
On the top of his head was a wig,
And a-top of his wig was his hat.

The wind it blew high and blew strong,
As the elderly gentleman sat;
And it tore from his head in a trice,
And plunged in the river his hat.

The gentleman then took his cane,
Which lay by his side as he sat;
And he dropped in the river his wig,
In attempting to get out his hat.

His breast it grew cold with despair,
And full in his eyes sadness sat;
So he flung in the river his cane,
To swim with his wig and his hat.

MRS. MARGARET MAGEE, of the vestal town of Cynthiana, Ky., is no theorist. You never catch Margaret acting as a delegate to women's conventions or petitioning for the right of suffrage, or howling over the wrongs of her sex. But when Mrs. Margaret wished to become a stock droveress she went and did it, entering, as the Pittsburgh *Leader* informs us, the East Liberty Stock Yards, riding on the top of a car with the other drovers. Two car-loads of that bucolic train were the personal property of Mrs. Margaret. As to real estate she holds in fee 400 highly cultivated acres in the blue-grass region. For the rest, she is desbribed as "rather good-looking, robust in figure, and 38 years of age." Mr. Magee was the original drover, but when he left this world to drive cattle no more his widow continued the business. She rides in the caboose with the masculine urgers of oxen, and is treated by them with chivalrous respects. All honor and profitable marketing to Mrs. Magee! Doing is so much better than talking—even in conventions.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, October 8, 1874

Democratic State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
J. E. NEFF, of Randolph County.
Auditor of State,
E. HENDERSON, of Morgan County.
Treasurer of State,
B. C. SHAW, of Marion County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. H. SMART, of Allen county.
Attorney General,
C. A. BUSKIRK, of Gibson County.
Judge of the Supreme Court,
H. P. BIDDLE, of Cass County.

For Congress 12th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLY.
Circuit Prosecutor
WILLIAM B. McCONNELL.

County Ticket.

For Representative
MILES WATERMAN
For Clerk
LOUIS D. BRITTON.
For Auditor
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
For Treasurer
DAVID H. MURRAY.
For Sheriff
JOHN TREESH.
For Commissioner
GEORGE H. DUNCAN.
For Surveyor
JAY J. VAN AUKEN.
For Coroner
JAMES J. LATSON,
For County Assessor
CHRISTIAN SHEETS.

Township Ticket.

For Trustee
SYLVESTER KUTZNER.
For Justice of the Peace
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN,
GEORGE WOLF,
JACOB WALBORN.
ARNOLD BLODGETT.
For Constables
A. Y. ROSENBERRY,
J. D. McAUNNALLY,
CONRAD MILLER,
AUSTIN SHRIEVES.

This is not the year for apathy. There is an imperative duty for every Democrat to perform and we want Dekalb County to act well its part. Every Democrat should vote and work and see that his neighbor does the same.—We want no hanging back. Keep the ball rolling and make a good record.

LET EVERY DEMOCRAT WORK

At the polls on the 13th for the redemption of the country.

Work, that by your votes you may hurl despots from power.

Work, that your voices may arise for a free Repubiic.

Work, that good pure men may be placed in office.

Work, that the next Congress may be rid of the Radical thieves that infest Washington.

Work, that the army of supernumeraries created by Radicals to keep Radicalism in power shall be discharged and dispersed.

Work, that Radical bayonets shall no longer impose upon a free people in the south.

Work, that the rights of States shall no longer be interfered with.

Work, that peace may dawn on this great country.

Plundering the South.

The Hon. J. E. Stevenson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District in the State of Ohio, in a speech delivered in Cincinnati, September 24th, made the following truthful declaration: "But Republicans must not suppose that we can hold the people of the South by force while we allow dishonest officers to rob them. We would not submit to such treatment ourselves, and should not expect the country to stand by and see it done. If we attempt it the people of the North will vote us out of power, as they ought to do. "But we are holding the people of the South by force of arms, and we are allowing dishonest officeholders to plunder them. The colored United States Senator from Louisiana Senator Pinchback in a Republican Caucus, accused Gov. Kellogg whom Gen. Grant keeps in Louisiana at the point of the bayonet, with setting up a "usurpation" in that State. He distinctly told the Caucus Republicans that if he ever opened his mouth under oath, to Congress and the country and told them how the Kellogg Government was set up in Louisiana the Republican party could not survive the moral indignation of the country. Therefore in the language of Mr. Stevenson himself, the people of the North ought and will vote them out of power.

Beautiful Baker.

A CRAFTY COUNSELLOR!

Read, Reflect and Remember.

For the National Union.

Mr. Editor.—The Republican convention, held at Keudillville, on the 18th of August, last, put in nomination John H. Baker for Congress, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the selection of Hon. J. H. Baker, as the nominee of this convention, we present a man who combines purity of life, with especial fitness and qualification for a discharge of the high duties of this important office, and we pledge ourselves to the use of every exertion that comports with honor to insure election.

The convention affirmed that Mr. Baker combined both purity of life, with especial fitness, and that the office for which he was a candidate, was an important one. Now if all these affimations as disclosed by the convention are true then Mr. Baker is a proper candidate, the very man the people want in this emergency. But these are times the people desire to know the truth; they have not the utmost confidence in the resolutions of a convention made up of any man's friends met together for the express purpose of putting the very man in nomination they so laveshly endorse, and the convention that so boldly put forth the forgoing resolution must bear with one of the people in dissending in part at least, from its resolution.

John H. Baker is a lawyer, and it is claimed for him that he is a man of great ability; and the above resolution is very eulogistic of his ability, suffice it to say that in his capacity of a lawyer, he has had some very important cases submited to his care and management. I call your readers attention to one very noticeable case, notable for the person who were parties to it: notiable for the large amount involved it the controversy; not able for the allegations and charges made in the complaint, and notible for the manner of its termination.

The case is that of Louis Downing, Sample R. Downing, Theodor Downing, Mary Jane Weeks, Zelia L. Chase, Sydnia Chase Susanah Laffey and Barnard Laffey; agains John Weston and others.

The case was brought by Baker & Mitchell, attorneys for the plaintiffs, against the defendent in the Elkhart Circuit Court July 1st, 1868 and was afterward taken to the Kosciusko Circuit Court on charge of venue.

That your readers may fully understand the nature of the case and the large amount in controversy the secon d paragraph of the plaintiffs complaint is here copied, word for word as it was drawn by Mr. Baker's own hand and is his own production all of which is now in file in the office of the Clerk ot the Kosciusk o Circuit Court.

(For want of space we are compelled to give only a synopsis of it.)

The second paragraph of this complaint sets forth that one John Weston, obtained through fraud, section six in township thirty five, north of range five east, formerly reserved for a Pottawatonus Chief named Moran, which had passed through several generations to one Welson Dowing, where title was not held good. Baker and Michell was the attorneys for the petitioniers who were heirs of the Chief, and Baker as their attorney says for them. And these petitioners further aver that the said Weston craftily intending to cheat and defraud these petitioners farther represented affirmed that the said section six was at that time in the adverse occupancy and possession of the verious persons claiming under various titles, expense and litigation to get possession of said lands, even if it were possible to procure the President's approval to the Indian deed to their father and that he did not know that it could ever be done, that they have since learned that at the time said Weston did procure the fraudulent & pretended deeds aforesaid said section was in the adversed possession of various persons under claim and color of various titles, but that their titles were invalid as against the title confirmed to them and not difficult to be removed and that the said Weston instituted a suit in this court in these petitioners, named against, such occupants and procured the title to be confirmed to these petitioners as against such adverse possessors, and that they were the absolute owners the o f in fee simple and the March term 1866 of this court and that said pretended title and conveyances to Westor are void and illegal, as well for the frauds aforesaid as for the reasons that the said lands were then adverly occupied. Wherefore these paticioners ask that their title to said section be quieted, that said conveyances to said Weston be set a ide as fraudulent and that they have partition awarded them and for proper relief.

It is proper here to state that Mr. Weston fi'ed his answer to this complaint denying all fraud and all the allegations in the complaint, and setting forth that he was an innocent puchaser in good faith, &,. The parties appeared for trial at Warsaw at the November term 1869. Baker & Michell appeared for plaintiffs, and it is to be noticed also that Mr. 'Haymont name appeared to be endosed on some of the papers filed at this time, as associated with Baker & Mitchell, but it is understood that he took no part in the case as far as it went. Morris & Chadlid appeared for defendants. The reader must understand by this time if he has carefully read the paragraph of the complaint above set forth, that here was a case of more importance than any civil case ever before a court in this part of the State, and if the allegations are true as Mr. Baker penned them, with his own hand, then one of the greatest frauds was prepetrated in these corrupt times and the case ought to be carried through to final judgment, and Mr. Baker's poor and ignorant clients placed in the peaceful possession of the magnficent property by their crafty uncle. Where the allegations and charges true! Had Mr Baker the means of knowing the real truth he had his several clients who could state to him the fraudulent representations their uncle had made to them, and they could all testify to the representations it court; the law gave them the right to testify in their own behalf, and as they got a mere nothing for the magnificent property, if they could testify to the alleged fraudulent representation, it would be apparent that the plaintiffs has been deceived by Weston, and in such a case the conscience of the jury would be all on one side, and with the plaintiffs—and Weston could only oppose his own oath—which could weigh but little against the several plaintiffs; that Mr. Baker, had studied his case and knew the real facts is apparent from the masterly ability in which his statements and allegations in the complasnt are made out, and he knew the men that he had to contend with, for he charged in the complaint that Weston was a man much better than the plaintiffs, of great crastiness and address and knowledge of the world and that they were poor and ignornat.

On the other hand if he knew that the charge of fraud made agaitst Mr. Weston were not true, then there can be no excuse or justification in his making a false charge against any man The law and good moral does not allow any man to make knowingly any false charge, for the sake of obtaining any advantage in a court of justice.

Reader, do you know where this section of land is situated? The City of Elkhart is laid out on one section of the land reserved to the Indian Chief named in the treaty referred to in the compliant, and the Downing-West land is section six adjoining the city of Elkhart, and the city rapidly spreding over it. I need not stop to tell your readers that the city of Elkhart is and has been for years, one of the most enterprising in the State. Her vast water power, her rich farming country, her location at the junction of the Air Line, with the main line of the Lake Shore R, R; her vast machine shops where there employed twelve hundred men, and her enterprising citizens; make it one of the most desirable places to live in the west, and no place could be more desirable for the capitalist, in fact, her citizens have unbounded confidence in the future of their city, hence it is plain, that here was one of the most magnificent prizes ever contended for in a court of justice, and there is more honor to the noble man, who will stand up in a court of justice, and ring from the 'crafty' and fraudulent, their ill-gotten gains, and restore it to the poor and ignorant, who have been wrongfully deprived of it, than a seat in Congress—in fact the man who does that is on the road to Congress and he cannot be kept out! Did Mr Baker do that for his poor and ignorant clients? I cannot think he did. I must think he stopped far short of it.

If John Morris, James S. Frazer, or Andrew Ellison, had been employed by these plaintiffs, your readers would have expected that this case would have been carried through to the end, and a final judgment rendered in favor of these plaintiffs; they would have felt it the proudest act of their lives to have so done; and the consciousness that they had been the means of wrench ing the property of the ignorant and poor, from the crafty and villainous, would have well paid them for many a nights toil and study. What embarrassment arose in the case of Mr, Baker the reader may judge for himself. The parties met for trial, but the case did not go on, it was disposed of in a more satisfactory way to Mr. Weston, it was a compromise and a judgment rendered in favor of Weston without the swearing of witness and Weston's title forever quieted Mr. Weston assumed to give five thousand dollars to the poor and ignorant children of his sister Lola. Two thousand each and the ballance in village properoy at Union Mills, and swamp lands adjoining the town that the first National Bank at Kendallville, got of Mr. Dyk's when he failed, the property to be apprased by two men. Weston only paid $150 to each of the heirs in the first instance in all, after the settlement $6,500 the most of it paid in unsaleble property, and received property worth at the time over one hundred thousand dollars.

It must be born in mind that Mr. Zetia Chase never signed any deed with her husbands consent and he join ing the same, for this land and I am informed that lawyers hold that such a deed is not valid, and that the Supreme Court has so decided. This being the case, the amount paid by Weston, on the compromise was not the amount that Mr. Chase could have obtained alone without any reference to the claines of the others. The settlement was made through Baker while the case was pending at Warsaw and while the parties and their attorneys were there for trial Mr. Baker acting the chief part of his client the proposition first coming thro' Weston's agent; now how was it consummated Here is where the craftiness of Weston comes in against. At the time when settlement was made and before time Weston was intensely hostile to Baker he was charging that Baker had betrayed him, had been his attorney to manage all matters for him, and in settling this title to this section six, that he retained him as his attorney to settle his title, that he paid him a retainer fee of one hundred dollars and took his receipt for the money, the receipt stating for what the money was paid; that Weston exhibited the receipt to different pesrons, and made his threats that he would publish Mr. Baker for the course he had taken in the matter, that he never met so big a rascall in all his life. Your correspondent heard Mr. Weston make these charges against Baker, and Weston showed him the receipt. Although your correspondent cannot state all that was stated in the receipt word for word but this he does know, the receipt was for one hundred dollars were received from Weston as a retainer fee in relation to setleing his title to section six. Weston appeared angry when he made the statement, affected to deceive Mr. Baker had done him a great wrong, that after he had employed him through his employment he obtained a knowledge of all the facts concerning his title and after obtaining such knowledge he got up this suit to overthrow it. Now what does Weston make out of all this! How did he turn this matter to his own benefit simply this: When the case came up for trial at Wrasaw, Weston was on hand with his two distinguished friends George A. Mitchell and Hiram Iddings not as witnesses for they knew nothing that they could testify to, but simply to assist Weston to get a settlement out of Baker for mere nominal sum, and have title quieted by the judgment of the court. The program on Weston's was that his friends should alarm Baker about the awkward position that he was then occupying as counsel for the Downing heirs, when he had once been counsel for Weston to settle title to section six, and had received a retainer fee from him and given him a receipt that although he (Baker) was innocent of any wrong to Weston, and that all could be explained, yet his position was and would be a difficult one to explain to the people although it could readily be done to court, and as the people were looking to Mr. Baker as the probable candidate to Congress, and that to have Weston against him with all his weapons, with all the power he could bring against him (John Michell being the son-in-law of Weston, and the principal man and that if the suit go on and Weston should loose the land he would pursue him with intense hatred the result would be a great injury to Mr Baker on the other hand if the case would be compromised, and Weston reconciled such a course would be much better for Mr. Baker, and for Mr. Weston and no lasting sting would remain in the future.

The suit was settled! Mr. Editor what would have been the language of either of the eminent attorneys whose name has benn mentioned before, if they had had the management of this important case. If they had been approached for a settlement of the case by Weston's friend, you may well imagine they would have told Mr. Weston that the facts in the case had been examined as we think it our duty to do before we penned the complaint, we meant business or we never would have written the grave charges of fraud that we have against you, and no consideration personal to ourselves, can induce us for a moment to waver in our duty to the "poor and ignorant." We have but one proposition to make to you, that is: Restore to your sister's children their property; restore every cent we have charged you with defrauding them out of, and you may escape the castigation that you must necessarily expect to receive during a trial, for trying to defraud your sister's "poor and ignorant" children, but unfortunately these "poor and ignorant" children did not have either of these noble men to manage their affairs. John Weston became reconciled to Mr. Baker, no lasting sting remains between them—all is lovely. Weston immediately became the warm friend of Baker; espoused the championship of his political fortunes, and led his hosts at the Kendalville Convention two years ago, using all his "*craftiness and great knowledge of the world*" in behalf of the one who had preferred the grave charges of fraud and falsehood, stated in the complaint in this great case against him, and he is still fighting the battles of the great defender of the "*poor and ignorant*" with all his "*craftiness*." The chapter here ends, Weston is still rich and crafty, the children of his deceased sister Lola, are still "poor and ignorant" and John H. Baker is a candidate for Congress.

REPUBLICAN.

Housekeeping

LINENS

Root & Company,

At their New Location

46 & 48 Columbia-st

are offering a very large and superior assortment of family linen goods in

Scotch, German and Barnsley Table Damasks

By the yard and in sets, with Napkins to Match

Turkey Red Damasks,
Scotch Loom Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen pillow Casings,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Lunch Cloths in Sets,
Spot and Damask Napkins,

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 per dozen and upwards.

A JOB LOT!

of 250 dozen HUCK TOWLES, at 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c each, worth more money.

Russia Crashes, Bath Towels,
Huckabucks, Diapers
Glass Towling, Doylies

—ALSO—

A large assortment of

Toilet quilts, table and piano
Covers, crib and cradle quiti
Curtain Laces, bed and crib,
blank ets, German Coverlets,
etc, etc.

The assortment large and prices Extremly Low.

AT THE

New York Store.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBE,

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Official Paper of the County.

Wool 40c.
Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 40 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 13 cents.
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Blacking stoves is in order.

Cranberries are now in the market.

The weather is in an uncertain topic

The candidates for office are all very busy.

Cabbage seems to be a scarce article in market.

The leaves are assuming their autumnal tints,

Corn and oats have a standing price, 50c and 40c.

Several new houses are going up near the Stave Factory.

Threshers about done their work for this season.

It is getting late for euchre parties along the creek.

"That's me that's coughing" is the latest thing in slang.

School books covered free of charge at Houser's.

Mr. Swinsford has run out a tasty new butcher wagon.

The new U. B. church, at Corunna, is completed.

Porkers will be scarce this fall, is the general opinion.

Bryer is billing our place for a theatre performance.

The ice houses are all cleaned out, and ready for a new supply.

Husking bees will soon furnish amusement for the country boys.

The cooling ague furnishes employment for a good many people now.

There is an occasional cool night that brings stoves in demand.

The new buildings about town are progressing finely.

Dr. Ford is putting in a lot of tile on his farm, east of this place.

Quite a large amount of grain is being brought to our markets daily.

Dr. Ford's block is progressing finely and will soon be completed.

Dealers say this year's demand for fruit cans have never before been equaled.

We would like have fifteen or twenty heads of cabbage at this office.

Court adjourned last Monday. Quite a number of cases were laid over.

The Conservatory is in full blast, with a goodly number of scholars in attendance.

A night owl has been playing havoc among several chicken roosts around town.

V. A. Beard, our lively little grocery merchant, has had the "arger" for several days.

The rain last Monday night came just in time to fill up the empty cisterns about town.

Ryan & Mader have commenced building their livery barn, on Cedar street, east of the Court House.

There will be public speaking in the Hall at Cedar Creek on next Saturday evening.

A. K. Rex, of Newville, is offering his stock of goods at cost for 30 days. Mr. R. will quit the business.

Vordermark & Sons, are doing a lively trade in the Boot and Shoe line. This all comes from their selling so cheap.

Nick McIntyre, living east of Sedan, will sell off a large number of articles on the 17th inst.

We understand that Jacob Gregg will erect a brick residence, at the north end of Main street, next spring.

Chilly weather has caused a rattle among stoves and pipes. A fire these evenings don't go so bad.

The school picnic last Friday was largely attended, and a good time had among the little chaps.

Cedar Creek boys are making an effort to organize a club dance, for amusement this winter.

Fears are now entertained among the lovers of that luxury that the sauerkraut crop will be scarce.

Polish up your stoves, look to your flues and prepare for the "chilly blasts" which are fast approaching.

The band practices almost every evening, and the boys are making rapid improvement.

There some miserable sidewalks about town. Our citizens should look to this particular object.

For nice large fresh oysters go to Leasure's. He gets them direct and of the best quality and warrants them O K.

Vote for Kelly, the farmer, rather than for the crafty lawyer, of Goshen.

Billy Edgerton is doing a fine trade in the barber line. He has the boss shop and understands how to conduct the business.

Burglars seem to be plenty in our neighboring towns, from newspaper reports.— Our citizens should be prepared for the rascals.

We were visited last Saturday by Miss Mary McNerny and Miss Molly Schenover, two of our most prominent school teachers.

"They say" the Auburn House is about to make a change in landlords. The present proprietor, Mr. Robinson, is one that understands his business.

Are we going to organize a dance club this winter? A large number of names could be secured were an effort put forth by some one.

Several keys belonging to the Ensley block up-stairs have been carried off. As they can be of no service to anyone it is requested that they be returned.

The M. E. social will meet with Mrs. T. C. Mays, wednesday afternoon, October 14th. Mite in the evening.

Mrs F. Buchanon, Sec'y.

The roads are in a splendid condition for hauling purposes. Will our subscribers remember our notice for wood before the roads get bad.

Several of our young "roosters" were on an all night's bum last Saturday night The amusing feature, we are told, was, "Go home."

Miss Frankie Ryan has made a handsome laprobe to be exhibited at the fair this week. Also a zepher Boquet enclosed in a handsome frame made of leather.

Mr. Houser keeps all the standard literary works such as, Dickens, Chas Read; Mrs. Holmes and other eminent authors. If you want anything in this line give him a call.

Removal.

The postoffice has been removed to the Ensly Block occupying one side of Beard's grocery store. Stamps for sale as usual at the lowest prices.

Dedication.

The new Catholic church will be dedicated on Sunday Oct. 18th Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne officiating. The splendid choir of the Cathedral, in that city will be present.

To Lease—I have twelve acres of timbered land, which I wish to lease to some person or persons upon liberal terms to be cleared and fenced. Call on or address,

Cal. Husselman.
Waterloo, Ind.

If you want to get a nice roast already skewered and ready for the stove go to Tarney's. He does things up in city style without extra charge. He always keeps on hand fresh, clean meat.

When Mr. Waterman was in the Legislature the pay was three dollars a day.— Now it is eight dollars and the only explanation we can offer is that the Republicans have been in power most of the time since that.

Gordon & Roth have several pictures and a sign in the hall way of their gallery but every day someone comes into our office and inquires "where the gallery is," and then, after being directed, they don't find it until they climb two or three more pair of stairs.

A stock of albums have just been opened out at Houser's book store, in Ensly block, among them some of the handsomest we ever saw. Also a fine lot of wall paper, stationery, notions, &c. Remember school books can be had here with a cover thrown in.

Some fellow writing to the *Press* from Corunna signs himself D. C. If it were D B. it would evidently be more appropriate which usually means "dead beat." He is advised by his brother-in-law, which puts us in mind of Artemus Ward's wife's relations. The authority is not good considering the writer.

Mr. Waterman has not brought up the matter of Mr. Taylor signing the call for the Gidding's Convention to dissolve the Union, but member of his own party.— We have heard it frequently, and the *Press* tries to explain it away, saying that he did not mean to do so, when he signed it.

Jas Clifford, of Waterloo, has fitted up his billiard room, at the old Wildasin stand in handsome style. An arch way now connects the billiard hall with the cigar stand, improving the appearance very much. Jim keeps everything neat and tidy, is pleasant and agreeable himself, and knows how to run things in good style. Those wishing to pass away time will find this a pleasant resort.

Do not fail to read the letter of a prominent Republican of this district on John Baker. This gives an insight of what kind of a man the Republican leaders want to send to Congress. Let the farmers and laborers prevent it by voting for Kelly next Tuesday.

The people want a change in the character of the men at Washington. Mr. Baker would be no change, for he is as crafty as any of them. By voting for Kelley you will send an honest man.

Mr. Curry, Republican, and Mr. Neff, Democratic, were to have a joint discussion at Indianapolis. Mr. Curry fail to appear. The Republican *Press* were very severe on Mr. Neff because he would not accept the challenge of Mr. Curry only for the two last weeks in the canvass. They said he was afraid to meet Mr. C. The facts now seem to indicate that it was the other way.

Let the farmer and Mechanic vote for an honest man, a farmer himself, for Congress and thus get a share of representations in Congress. There are now ten lawyers to one farmer in Congress.

By voting for Taylor for Representative you vote for a man that will vote for Mr. Pratt, for Senator, who is in favor of the Gagg Law, of the Civil Rights bill, that provides that white and negro children shall mingle together in our public schools, and you vote for the man who denounced naturalized citizens, last winwinter, in the Senate, as "Ignorant to the last degree, a pauper or a criminal, unacquainted with our laws, and not capable even speaking our language!"

Read the letter of ex-Treasurer Ryan on the first page. The Republicans have claimed that when they came into power two years ago the State was in debt and yet Mr. Ryan holds the receipt of the present Treasurer, for over $700,000.— That don't look much like being in debt. The fact is the extravagance of the last Legislature was most ruinious, and no possible amount of whitewashing can cover it up.

We hope our country friends will send in the names of their township candidates and be careful to spell all names correctly. Township tickets should be ordered early so that time can be taken to avoid error. We desire our friends to be careful because there is no doubt of the success of the entire Democratic ticket if the full vote is brought out and no inaccuracies occur to cause votes to be thrown out.

Mr. Baker, speaks at the Court House to night. In a sneaking way he put forth a challenge that he would divide the time with Mr. Kelly, ignoring the fact that he had been challenged by Mr. Kelly and had appointed a man to make the arrangements. That man never made any arrangements with Mr. Shutt, as was evidently the intention of Mr. Baker, and now Baker says if Mr. Kelly is present he will divide the time, well knowing that Mr. Kelly is in the other part of the district doing good work.

Prof Perkins closed his course of penmanship last Thursday evening to the entire satisfaction of all. He is a master hand at the business, and his system of teaching the art is a very superior one.— A committee consisting of D. D. Moody, Mary McNerny and A. R. Hoffman, made the following report of the progress made. Average per cent of whole school 862, Gents, 879, Ladies 842. Highest number by one scholar 2266. four scholars each 1700, one schlar 1500.

Bishop & Son of Spencerville are making a special effort to meet the demands made upon them in the dry goods trade. They have received a large and well selected stock just opened out and now ready for the inspection of the public, at the old Leighty stand. They are selling all the best prints at 8c a yard, and other goods away down low. They have increased their trade largely and seem to be the right men in the right place.

State Taxes—One farmer told us the other day that anybody could have his entire wheat crop, which was generally good, if they would pay his taxes. He says his land was assessed at more than he could sell it for for cash, and that his taxes had been largely increased in the last two years. Speaking of the State tax he said that it was simply an extortion upon the laboring class, and that an increase from 5 cents to 15 cents and the valuation at the same time about doubled, ought to be evidence enough to all thinking persons that there ought to be a change.

The Grangers are determined to buy goods as low as possible but they do not want a cheap, trashy article, because it don't cost much. The best is always the cheapest. Their object is to keep down extortion, to pay a reasonable price for everything, and this being the case they are respectfully referred to to the mammouth establishment in the Odd Fellows' building known as E. Vordermark & Sons where a large stock of Boots & Shoes are kept at the lowest prices. We ask our Granger friends to call and test the truth of this assertion.

Cigars best in town at Davenports.

The *Press* explains the accident to Mr. Kelly in this wise: "That Freeman was in the barn practicing upon a speech, and became so loud that the colt becoming frantic with fear, kicked him. This is certainly a very plausible theory. Certainly it is. The only chance Mr. Kelly has had to practice in speech making was in the barn or behind the plow, and now that a mule has kicked him we deem it unfair that the daddy of the animal should rise up and try to do the same.

The Lutheran Synod of Northern Indiana, held its last session in Constantine, Michigan, commencing on the 22nd of Sept. Rev. R. F. Dele was chosen President, Rev. L. Rice, Sec'y and Rev. E. W Erick, of this county, Treasurer. It was a most pleasant session, and the collections were quite liberal. The friends at Constantine gave a free excursion after adjournment, upon Corey Lake.

Rev E. W. Erick, S. P. Snyder and Levi Rice were selected as delegates to the general Synod, to be held at Williamsport next June. The next Synod is to be held at Spencerville in this county commencing on the 5th day of next Oct.

As Mr. Baker is to speak here tonight, will he please tell all about his splendid war record, how he fled, bought and died in journeying to the far west. We ask this because Mr. Kelly is so kindly spoken of as to his war record by the Republican Press, and we dont know what Mr. Baker claims in this direction. And while talking of the war will he state just how he tried to secure the seat of a soldier in the Legislature, while said soldier was in the army, between the two terms of the Legislature, for which said soldier was elected? Will he also tell us how he tried as a democrat to get office under Johnson, as Territorial Judge of Idaho, and was defeated. Perhaps he could tell us about being the attorney of railroad companies and labored in their defense against the people. Let us hear something on these subjects instead of prating of what he done when a boy. We want to know what he has done as a man if he ever was one.

We take the following communication from the *Ligonier Banner*, of last week, and from the tone, we should judge it was written by a republican. The *News*, at Butler tries hard to treat it contemptuously, but there is something in it that won't down at the bidding. It claims to be a chapter behind the scenes and contains more facts than people know generally. Give it a fair perusal and see how the game is being worked up.

Wilmington-tp, DeKalb Co. Ind.
September 25th, 1874.

Editor Banner—Being a reader of your excellent journal, I drop you a few lines as to political matters in this county, and will give you a chapter of things behind the scenes, which our local journals have failed for some reason, to bring before the public. I can endorse anything that may be considered fair in politics, but when schemes are placed on foot to further the ends of one or two individuals who are determined to get a controlling power in the party, and who have in the past proved recreant to every trust, I think it to the interest of all good men that they be exposed.

Among the candidates before the republican convention there were two citizens from Waterloo, Mr. Dickinson for Clerk, and Mr. Hague for Auditor. It was manifest that both could not be nominated, and the Clerk coming first it was fair to presume that Mr. D. had the inside track. But Mr. Hague, postmaster at Waterloo, was nominated for Auditor, and a few days thereafter resigned his position as postmaster, and strongly recommended Miss Ida Blair, a daughter of the General, as his successor. Had Mr. Dickinson been nominated for Clerk, Mr. Hague would have been compelled to stand aside, and the General would have failed in his designs. A litle item in the Waterloo *Press* signed by "Justice," exposed the whole affair, showing how Blair and Hague had been conniving together. To bolster up their side, Congressman Sayler is written to for a certificate that Mr. Hague did not make a recommendation. Mr. Sayler says that Hague's resignation was absolute and without reference to a successor. No one doubts that But then Mr. Sayler says: "Among the papers submitted was a letter from Hague stating that the character and capacity of Miss Blair was good.' What ought that to be called in common English? What more ought a recommendation to embody, than that which refers to capacity and character? Why was not the original letter submitted, instead of a synopsis of it? Because that letter explicitly and positively recommends Miss Blair *of which fact proof can be furnished*. There is no use denying the fact that Mr. Hague has joined fortunes with Gen. Blair, and is depending largely upon the General's influence for his election. What will be the result if Mr. Hague and Mr. Moss are elected? Is it not characteristic of the General that he will assume control of the Auditor's and Clerk's offices as he has in the matter of the post office? Do the citizens of DeKalb county desire this? We hope not. The past is indicative of what the future would develop.

Honesty,

John A. Provines, of Spencerville, is building a large two story brick building, the first of the kind in that town.

The Jones Truss sold by Davenport, no springs, no elastic. Parties in town using them speak highly of them.

The Laporte *Argus* says, "four laborers on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad took a handcar and went to Walkerton to attend a show last Monday night. On their way home they ran into a train of cars and the hand-car was smashed to pieces. At last accounts the men were all alive but it is hardly probable that any of them can recover. They were smashed up in a terrible manner. Dr. Higbey went down and took off one man's leg and made the other men as comfortable as possible

The Catholic Fair.

The fair at the new Catholic Church was well patronized last week, and we trust our friends realized a good sum with which to pay off their indebtedness.— There was a blunder made in arranging the tickets for the drawing of prizes in the lottery, but it was at last fairly disposed of. The following numbers drew prizes:

No.	drew prize No.	No.	drew prize No
88	74	194	32
599	24	150	68
27	40	231	25
365	31	100	20
620	28	485	50
339	51	238	75
345	62	677	79
343	73	329	57
127	19	756	36
157	12	158	58
489	78	110	9
59	20	570	69
38	8	191	39
175	27	230	59
439	45	101	54
610	4	250	41
740	42	180	14
741	3	650	27
7	37	456	58
164	17	450	5
127	46	123	70
20	34	757	63
215	13	467	2
398	20	103	21
645	30	201	70
554	40	561	71
639	11	112	67
115	43	755	48
326	7	724	15
267	6	73	66
22	18	223	56
492	56	227	33
39	72	644	60
2.4	61	587	47
128	62	6.4	28
207	53	293	1
567	16	24	64
341	80	[illegible]	65
501	10	484	44
148	77		

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages only good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chatle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material.

Sophia Hyler to Enos Kuhlman lot 19 Ens 2d ad, Auburn. $250

Geo Ensley to Ellen Turner lots 78 and 79 Ens 2d ad, Auburn $400

Wm H Wagoner to Danl Yothers 80 a in n ½ of s w ¼ sec 1 Smithfield $2500

Robert B Showers to Almon Ensley lot 190 O P Auburn $250

Charles Coffin to Nancy A Coffin 55 a in n e ¼ sec 13 Franklin $1700

D S Ober to Moses E Ashelman lot 14 and s ½ of lots 5 and 36 Ensley's 1st ad Auburn $2700

B and C Eckhart to M Ashelman e ½ of n w ¼ sec 33 Union $4900

M E Ashelman to D S Ober s pt of e ½ of n e ¼ sec 32 Union $3000

E D Franks to J A Matson lot 5 Claisville 500

It may all be well enough to the editor of the Butler *News* to come into this county and after a few months residence make reckless charges without one iota of proof but the people who know the facts cannot be influenced by such. Mr. Waterman is slyly charged as not being in favor of voting another man or another dollar during the war in the Legislature. The charge is simply without foundation. At one time the general government did not pay her soldiers for eight months, and Mr Waterman being then in the Legislature, with others attempted to pass a bill requiring the State to advance this back pay to the Indiana soldiers, and had the Republican members not voted and broken up that body it might have been passed. During the war Mr. Waterman was active in clearing the quota of the township as his neighbors and Republican friends will remember. Although he did not consider himself as able-bodied as Mr Taylor, he did not deem it necessary when the draft commissioner informed all those who thought themselves unfit for military duty to report at Auburn for examination to comply with this request as did Mr. Taylor. Some people were very loyal, especially when there was any chance of escaping the draft. But when will this war business get over with, and when will the Republican party have done with it? In a hundred years from now shall we hear this and that Radical paper talking about the war? If so, Lord deliver us from that hundred years. Let us have a rest on this war business. We trust the *News* will be fair. Mr. Waterman has been in the county thirty seven years and has always been a good citizen, and has and will make as intelligent a representative as the county can produce. He never signed a call for a convention to see about dissolving the Union, as did Mr. Taylor, and as to war record he stands as fair as their own candidate.

Notice of meeting of Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House in Columbia City Whitley County Indiana on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of October 1874 at ten o'clock am.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN F. UHL, Secretary.
Dated October 1st 1874.

J. T. Bryer, an old favorite is to be here on the 19th with a full theatrical troupe. Look out for a good time.

A. L Hollopeter, Esq., of this place, is now building the elevator at Albion, for the Baltimore road. He has a contract for four more next to Albion.

As our county ticket is, composed of able and honest men, we hope every voter will see the necessity of voting for them.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Christopher Cool, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SYLVESTER KUTZNER.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

NOTICE.

Henry Sallors vs. Augus McClelland } Before Hugh Nelson a J.P. of Newville township.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was this day issued against the goods, chattles, moneys and effects of Angus McClelland an absconded debtor.

Notice is therefore given that I will, at my office in the town of Newville, DeKalb County, Indiana, at 10 o'clock am., of the 17th day of October 1874 proceed to hear and determine all matters in said suit.

HUGH NELSON, J. P.
W. C. McGonigal, atty for plff.
Newville, Sept 21st, 1874.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every townand City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Reynolds is plaintiff and George H. Hoffman, George R. Hoffman and George Ensley are defendants require me to make the sum of One hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

Lot thirty-eight (38) in the western addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Ind'a.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff
Sept. 17th 1874. Guy Plum, atty for p

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates, thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Election Notice.

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of this DeKalb Circuit Court which is as follows, to-wit:

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.

The State of Indiana to the Sheriff of DeKalb County greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in said county on the second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1874,

(October 13th, 1874,) for the purpose of electing one person to each of the following offices, to-wit.

One Secretary of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Treasurer of State.
One Attorney General.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana.
One Representative to Congress for the 13th Congressional District.
One Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit of Indiana.
One Representative for the State Legislature
One Clerk for DeKalb County
One Auditor for DeKalb County.
One Treasurer for DeKalb County
One Sheriff for DeKalb County.
One Commissioner for DeKalb County.
One Coroner for DeKalb County.
One Assessor for DeKalb County.
One Surveyor for DeKalb County.
One Justice of the Peace for Butler-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Concord-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Stafford-tp
Three Justices of the Peace for Wilmington-tp
Three Justices of the Peace for Union-tp
One Justice of the Peace for Richland-tp
Two Justices of the Peace for Fairfield-tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin-tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Troy-tp.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of DeKalb Circuit Court at Auburn, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1874.

JOSEPH B. LANNING, Clerk.

You will meet at your usual places of holding election in said county on Tuesday the 13th day of October, 1874, to elect the officers as designated in said order.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Auburn, Sept 19, 1874.

Dress Making.

MRS. JOHN R. MOODY and MISS ALICE FAIR are now prepared to attend to all kinds of Dress Making, and Sewing, Cutting Fitting and making of

Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

will receive their special attention. They will be found in the room over C. C. Shaffer's furniture store, Main st., Auburn, Ind.

A neat and commodious dwelling, in the lower part of town, can be had cheap by applying to C. F. MADER

NEIGHBORS.

BY [illegible].

Who's that a comin' up the path?
  Run, Betsy Jane, an' see!
I'll bet it's hateful old Miss Jones
  A comin' here to tea.
Miss Perkins, is it? Deary me!
  I'd ruther hear it thunder!
She's allers round a tattlin'!
  What brought her here, I wonder?

I hope she's only come to call,
  Don't ask her, dear, to stay;
For ef we urged her hard enough,
  She'd never go away.
Of all the tattlin' set I know,
  Miss Perkins beats 'em holler;
She's comin' hear to spy around,
  I'll bet a silver dollar!

She's got that old silk bunnit on
  It's older than the hills,
An' really looks ridiculous—
  All ruffles, tucks and frills!
Good gracious me! she's got her work;
  I'll hev to git my knittin'.
I s'pose you knew Bill Smith had give
  Her darter Ann the mitten?

[illegible] Miss Perkins, is that you?
  I'm desprit glad you've come,
For, as I sed to Betsy Jane,
  The house seems awful dumb.
Miss Perkins, take the rockin'-cheer,
  An', Betsy, take her bunnit,
Be sure you put it where the flies
  An' dust won't git upon it.

Sez I, not half an hour ago,
  Sez I to Betsy Jane,
I wonder where Miss Perkins is?—
  Here, Betsy, hand that skein—
Sez I, I hope she'll come to-day,
  If nothin's up to hinder.
She's comin' now, sez Betsy Jane,
  A lookin' out the winder.

Miss Perkins, take a pinch o' snuff;
  An' tell me all the news;
I haven't heerd 'em in so long
  I've almost had the blues.
Miss Johnson's got a new silk dress?
  Miss Perkins! wall, I never!
I wonder if she really thinks
  Her money'll last for ever?

Miss Perkins, yes! I was at church.
  Now, wa'n't you glad to hear
The preacher preach so plain on dress?
  It hit some folks so clear.
Miss Primrose colored like a beet—
  You know she wore a feather—
An' Sary Grimes was *awful* mad!
  It hit 'em both together!

I wonder if Squire Pettibone
  Hain't got a bran'-new wig?
I really do dislike that man—
  He feels so awful big!
You see him walkin' t'other night
  Along with Kath'rine Snyder?
Miss Perkins, that'll make a match,
  I'll bet a pint o' cider.

The deacon's son is waitin' on
  Miss Grimes' cousin Rose?
Why, no! I hadn't heard o' that.
  What for, do you suppose?
I hardly think he'll marry her;
  His father won't be willin'.
She's just as poor as poor can be—
  She isn't worth a shillin'.

The doctor's wife has got a boy?
  Wall, now, that's suthin' new.
I s'pose she'll name it arter him.
  I should, an' shouldn't you?
Of course you knew Mariar Smith
  Had named her darter Lily.
I'd name her Cabbage Hollyhock!
  That ain't one bit more silly!

Miss Perkins, what! Miss Blodgett lets
  Her girls play plays an' dance!
Well, I declare, that takes me down,
  An' beats the whole o' France!
I know *one* thing—my Betsy Jane
  Don't help 'em in their doin's,
I might as well jest pint her to
  The narrer road to ruin.

Miss Perkins, hev you heard about
  That fuss with Peleg Brown?
You hain't? Why, goodness gracious me!
  It's all about the town.
They think he cheats his customers
  A sellin' saleratus;
An' say they ketched his youngest son
  A stealin' green tomatoes.

Of course you've heerd the talk that's round
  About the Widow Hatch?
They say she's after Thomas Sweet,
  An' that 'twill be a match.
Her husban' h'ain't been dead six months,
  An' now she wants another.
She'd never be *my* darter-in-law
  If *I* was Thomas' mother!

Hev I heard of the weddin'? No!
  Who, underneath the sun?
John Wait and Huldy Robinson?
  Miss Perkins, you're in fun!
Why, he's as much as fifty-two,
  An' Huldy isn't twenty;
But then—we know the reason why—
  The old fool's cash is plenty!

Miss Perkins, lay your work aside
  An' hev a cup o' tea.
This cake of Betsey Jane's is nice;
  Jest try a piece an' see.
I used to like to cook an' bake,
  An' I knew how to du it.
An' Betsy Jane shall larn it tu;
  I'll eddicate her through it.

Miss Perkins, are you goin' now?
  One thing I'd like to know—
Go bring her bunnit, Betsy Jane—
  That's why you hurry so.
Your bunnit's jest as nice as new;
  I swan, it's right in fashion!
Them ruffles an' these gethers here,
  Are really very dashin'.

Oh, yes. Miss Perkins, I *shall* come.
  You must come down agin!
You haven't been here in a so long,
  It really is a sin.
Good arternoon—yes. Betsy Jane
  Shall come an' see your darter.
There! has she gone? I really hope
  She got what she was arter!

In all my life I never did
  See sich a tattlin' critter!
They'd ought to call her Scandalbones;
  I'm sure the name 'ud fit her.
I s'pose I must return her call;
But I wa'n't sociable at all.

DEATH OR MARRIAGE.

The ancient clock in Deacon Shermer's old-fashioned kitchen was slowly chiming the hour of nine. It was no smart toy, of the bronze or alabaster, but a tall, square, solid relic of the last century, looking not unlike a coffin case set on end in the corner—a clock that lasted through four generations, and, judging from appearances, was quite likely to last through several more. Deacon Shermer cherished the old heirloom with a sort of pride which he himself would scarcely have confessed to.

There was a great ruddy fire of chestnut in the red brick fireplace; and the candles in the brightly polished brass sticks were winking merrily from the high wooden mantel, where they shared the post of honor with a sea-shell and a couple of vases, each containing a fresh osage from the hedge that skirted the clover field behind the barn. At the window curtains of gaudy chintz shut out the tens of thousands of stars that were shining brightly on that autumnal night, and on the cozy rug of parti-colored rags a fat tortoise-shell cat was not the only inhabitant of the farm-house kitchen.

"Timothy," said Mary Shermer, decidedly, "if you don't behave yourself, I'll—"

What she would do Mary did not say; the sentence was terminated by a laugh that set the dimples around her mouth in motion, just as a beam of June sunshine plays across a cluster of ripe cherries.

Mary Shermer was just seventeen—a plump, rosy girl, with jet black hair, brushed back from a low forehead, and perfectly-arched eyebrows, that gave a bewitching expression of surprise to a pair of melting hazel eyes. She was rather dark; but the severest critic would not have found fault with the peach-like bloom upon her cheeks, and the dewy red of her full, daintily-curved lips. Evidently Mr. Timothy Marshall was quite satisfied with Mary's peculiar style of beauty.

"Come, Mary," said Tim, moving his chair where he could best watch the flush of the fire-light upon her face, and picking up the thread of the conversation where he had dropped it when it became necessary for Mary to bid him behave himself, "you might promise. It's 9 o'clock, and your father will soon be home."

"Promise what, Tim?" said Mary, demurely, fitting a square of red in her patchwork, and intently observing the effect.

"Nonsense, Mary! You know what very well. Promise to marry me before Christmas. I tell you what, Mary, it's all very well for you to keep putting a fellow off, but I can't stand it. What with your forbidding me the house, and that romantic Tom Stanley's coming here every Sunday night—"

Mary gave her pretty head a toss. "As if Mr. Stanley's coming here made any difference with my feelings!"

"No; but, Mary, it isn't pleasant, you know. I'm as good a man as Tom Stanley, if I don't own railroad shares and keep an account in the Hamiltonville Bank; and I love you, Mary, from the bottom of my heart. Now this matter lies between you and me only; no other person in the world has a right to interfere between us. Come—promise me." He held her both hands in his and looked earnestly in the liquid hazel eyes. "Do you love me, Mary?"

"You know I love you, Tim."

"Then we may just as well— Hush! what's that?"

There was a portentous sound of drawing bolts and rattling latches in the porch-room beyond, a scraping of heavy boots along the floor.

"O, Tim, it's father!"

"Suppose it is?"

"But he mustn't find you here, Tim. Hide yourself somewhere, do!"

"What nonsense, Mary!" said the young man, resolutely standing his ground. "I haven't come to steal his spoons. Why should I creep away like a detected burglar?"

"For my sake, Tim. If you ever loved me, do as I say. Not in that closet; it is close to his bedroom. Not through that window; it is nailed tight. He is coming. Here, Tim, quick!"

And, in the drawing of a breath, she had pushed Timothy Marshall into the square pendulum case of the tall clock, and turned the key upon him. It was not a pleasant place of refuge, inasmuch as his shoulders were squeezed on either side, and his head flattened against springs and wheels above, and the air was unpleasantly close; but Tim made the best of matters, and shook with suppressed laughter in his solitary prison cell.

"Well, a jolly scrape to be in!" were Tim's thoughts. "And no knowing when I'll be out of it. Mary's a shrewd little puss, however, and I can't do better than to leave the matter in her hands."

"So you haven't gone to bed yet, Mary!" said Deacon Shermer slowly unwinding the two yards of woolen scarf with which he generally encased his throat of an evening.

"Not yet, father," said Mary, picking up the scattered bits of patchwork, with a glowing cheek. "Did you have a pleasant meeting?"

"Well, yes," quoth the deacon, reflectively, sitting down before the fire, greatly to Mary's consternation; she had hoped he would have gone to bed at once, according to his usual custom. "It was tol'bly pleasant. Elder Huskler was there, and Elder Hodgkins, and—well, all the church folks pretty much. Why, how red your cheeks are, Mary. Tired, ain't you? Well, you needn't sit up for me, my dear; it must be getting late."

The deacon glanced mechanically round at the clock. Mary felt the blood grow cold in her veins. "Twenty minutes past nine! why, it must be later than that! Why, land o' Canaan! the old clock's stopped." The old clock had stopped; nor was it wonderful under the circumstances. "I wound it up this mornin', I'm sartin," said the deacon, very much disturbed. "It never served me such a trick afore in all the years it stood there. Your Aunt Jane used to say it was the sign of a death or a marriage in the family before the year was out."

There was a suppressed sound like a chuckle behind the clock case as Deacon Shermer fumbled on the shelf for the clock key.

"These springs must be out of order somehow," said the deacon, decisively. "How scared you look, child! There ain't no cause of being scared. I don't put no faith in your Aunt Jane's superstition. Where in the name of all possessed is that key? I could ha' declared I left it in the case."

"Isn't it on the shelf, father?" asked Mary, guiltily, conscious that it was snugly reposing in the pocket of her gingham dress.

"No, nor tain't in my pocket, either."

And down went the deacon, stiffly enough, on his knees, to examine the floor, lest, perchance, the missing key might have fallen there.

"Well, I never knowed anything so strange in all my life," said the deacon.

"It is strange," faltered hypocritical Mary.

"I'll have a regular search to-morrow," said Shermer. "It must be somewhere around."

"Yes, it must," said Mary tremulously.

"Only," the deacon went on, slowly, resuming his place before the fire, "I kind o' don't like to have the clock stand still a single night. When I wake up, you know, it seems like a sort o' talking to me in the stillness." The deacon looked thoughtfully at the fiery back-log. Mary fidgeted uneasily about the room, straightening table-covers, setting back chairs, and thinking, "O, if he would only go to bed!"

As he sat there his eyelids began to grow heavy, and his head to nod solemnly. Mary's eyes lightened up with a sparkle of hope.

"Child," he said, suddenly, straightening himself up in the stiff-backed chair, "you'd better go to bed. I'll sit up a while longer, till the logs burn out."

"But, father, I am not sleepy."

"Go to bed, my child," reiterated the deacon, with good-humored authority that brooked no opposition; and Mary crept out of the room, ready to cry with anxiety and mortification.

"If Tim will only keep quiet a little while longer," she thought, sitting on the stairs where the newly-risen moon streamed in chilly splendor. "Father sleeps so soundly, and he is sure to sleep in his chair. I could steal in and release him as quietly as possible."

She sat there, her plump fingers interlaced, and her eyes fixed dreamily on the floor, while all the time her ears were strained to their utmost capacity to catch every sound in the kitchen beyond. Hark! was it the wail of the wind? or was it something to her literally nearer and dearer? Yes; she could not be mistaken; it was actually a snore.

Mary rose softly to her feet with renewed hope. Surely now was the accepted time. Noiselessly as the fleeting shadow she crossed the hall, opened the kitchen door, and stole across the creaking boards of the floor. The candles were burning out, but the shifting luster of the fire-light revealed her father nodding before the fire, with closed eyes and hands hanging by his sides.

With a heart that beat quick and fast like the strokes of a miniature hammer, she drew the key from her pocket, and proceeded, in spite of the nervous trembling of her fingers, to fit it into the lock. So absorbed was she in her task that she never noticed the sudden cessation of heavy breathing—never saw the deacon start suddenly into wakefulness around him. Love is blind, and, equally true, it is deaf. The deacon rose up quietly with a shrewd twinkle in his eyes, and Mary gave a little frightened shriek as a hand fell softly on her arm, possessing itself quietly of the key.

"Let me help," said Deacon Shermer.

"Father, I—I found the key," faltered Mary.

"Found the key, eh?" returned the deacon. "Well, that's lucky; and now we can find out what's the matter with the clock."

Mary's heart throbbing so wildly a moment or two ago, seemed to absolutely stand still, as Deacon Shermer turned the key and opened the tall door of the clock case.

"Hal—lo!" ejaculated Deacon Shermer, as Mr. Timothy Marshall tumbled laughingly into the room. "So you was the matter with the clock, eh?"

"Yes, sir," said Tim, composedly; "I hope I have not seriously interfered with the working of it."

"You have seriously interfered with me!" said the deacon, waxing indignant. "What do you mean, sir, by hiding in my house like a thief?"

"Indeed! indeed! father!" cried Mary, bursting into tears, "it was not his fault. He did not want to hide, but I put him there."

"You did, eh? And may I ask what for?"

"Father," faltered Mary, irreverently, "I love him and he loves me."

"Is that any reason why he should hide in the clock case, miss?"

"No—but—father! I can never marry Mr. Stanley. He is so soft, and I—" Mary's tears finished the sentence for her. The deacon looked down (not unkindly) on her bowed head and the tender arm that supported it. Apparently the course of true love, roughly though it ran, was overwhelming all his worldwise arrangements in its tide.

"And so you two young folks really think you love each other?" said the deacon, meditatively.

"I love her with all my heart and soul," said Tim Marshall, earnestly. "I am not rich, I know, but I can work for her."

"And I can work for myself, too, father," interposed Mary, with tears in her eyes that shone like softened stars.

"And you said yourself, sir," went on Tim, "that the stopping of the clock meant either a marriage or death. Of course we do not want any deaths, so don't you think the most sensible thing we can do is to help on a marriage as soon as possible?"

The deacon laughed, in spite of himself.

"It's late," he said, "come around to-morrow morning, and we'll talk about it. No, Mary, I am not angry with you child. I suppose young folks will be young folks, and there's no use trying stop them!"

"And the deacon re-hung the pendulum and set the iron tongue of the old clock ticking again.

"Tim Marshall paused on the front step to whisper to Mary:

"What shall it be, Mary?—a death or a marriage?"

And she in return whispered, "A marriage, I hope."

"My darling!" said Tim, "it's worth passing a lifetime behind the clock case to feel as I do now!"

Transfusion of Lamb's Blood.

There are some interesting experiments in progress now in this city in the transfusion of lamb's blood into human blood, particularly in cases of chronic anemia. Dr. Settle, under direction of Dr. Dawson, has made several trials at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He has also made use of the expedient outside. In one instance he transferred eight ounces of blood from a living lamb to a man. The connection is made between the lamb's neck and the patient's arm, and the blood of the lamb passed through short tubes—glass in the lamb and silver in the patient—connected by a rubber tube. Shortly after the blood reaches the patient—say thirty minutes—it manifests its presence in the circulation by causing a severe chill. Then, as the new blood acts upon the nerve centers in the brain and spine, there comes a fever. It is nearly three centuries since this was first practiced in Europe. In this country it was never practiced until this year, and quite recently this year.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ALEXANDRE DUMAS was invited to the literary dinner recently given by the Lord Mayor of London, and replied as follows: "My Lord, I thank you for having thought of me; but you should understand that I cannot go to dine in a country which authorizes the literature of M. Vermersch and forbids mine." Vermersch was one of the worst of the literary Bohemians who wrote up the Commune, and is now a fugitive in London.

Something About the Hotel Business of New York.

The Fifth Avenue, including stores, rents for $200,000. The lessees pay taxes, assessments and repairs—a total of about $250,000. The average annual profits of this house since its opening have been about $250,000. Twenty-five years ago the ground was offered on a ninety-nine years lease at $500 per annum. The lots on which this building stands could have been bought in 1858 for $3,000 per lot. It accommodates 650.

The Windsor is leased for ten years at $125,000 per annum, including the whole building, which cost over $1,000,000. The land it occupies is valued at $800,000. This is the last great hotel opened to the public. It is superb and complete in all its appointments, and already enjoys a world-wide reputation. It is to-day the finest hotel in New York, and Mme. Christine Nilsson, who makes it her home, and whose experience in both hemispheres is very extensive, says, "It's the finest hotel in the world." It accommodates 525.

The Gilsey rents for $85,000, including stores. It is an admirably conducted house on the European plan. It accommodates 200.

The St. Nicholas rental is $95,000, without stores. One year this house netted $400,000 profits. It accommodates 600.

The Metropolitan rental is $105,000, which includes several stores. It accommodates 325.

The Hoffman rental is $74,000. It accommodates 225.

The Brunswick is kept upon the European plan. The rental is $85,000. It accommodates 225.

The St. James has recently passed into the hands of Senator Jones, of Nevada, who is fitting it up, regardless of cost, for one of his kinsmen, Mr. Jones, of the Hoffman House. It accommodates 225.

The Brevoort, Clarendon, Everett and Albemarle are all very successful. The proprietors, commencing in some cases with little or no means, are now all wealthy.

The Grand Central comes under the head of second-class hotels; its rental is about $80,000, without stores.

The Astor rental is $75,000, without stores. It accommodates 325. Its restaurant and bar's gross receipts average $800 daily.

There are a large number of smaller hotels in New York, well managed and generally doing well, such as the St. Cloud, Sturtevant, Coleman, etc.

Brooklyn, with its 400,000 inhabitants, does not boast of a single hotel, depending upon New York to supply this demand.

Jersey City has one hotel, Taylor's. The bar receipts of this house are larger than those of any other in the country.

The entire hotel accommodation for guests in New York is about 6,000.—*New York World.*

How a Woman Was Deceived by Her Husband.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* is responsible for the following: "We hear of a case of cool-headed and systematic deception which is reported to have been perpetrated in this city a short time ago, and which is too good to be lost. A saving and prudent wife, after much urging, induced her husband to save part of his wages by depositing $20 a month with her. The arrangement promised to become a grand financial success. Every month the faithful husband handed over $20 to his good wife, who carefully laid it away in a safe place. Month after month rolled on until the $20 pieces aggregating $2,000 had accumulated, when the wife thought it would be wise to deposit the same in the savings bank. Accordingly one morning the lady unearthed her pile of golden twenties and walked down to the Marysville Savings Bank. On entering the institution she laid them upon the counter with much satisfaction, congratulating herself upon the fact that the interest on the deposit would in a few years amount to quite a sum, and one worth having in case of misfortune and bad luck in life. But then came the denounment. The cashier readily discovered the pecularity of the coin. The $20 pieces were worthless imitations of the genuine coin. The true fact in the case at once flashed across the mind of the good woman. Her husband had spent his wages, and in order to fullfill his promise and keep up his monthly deposits had purchased a lot of imitation $20 pieces known as "spiel markes." How the matter was settled in the family, being of a domestic and private nature, we have not been inquisitive enough to ascertain, and leave for all to imagine."

His "Small-Pox."

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: "One of our railroads runs by the county buildings. Prisoners, paupers, and the diseased are transported often on the street cars to save expense. This practice creates great indignation. So far all protests have been in vain. The other day the conductor was collecting fares from a crowded load. A foreign person, poorly dressed, and with an eruptive face, handed up his money. In answer to the question, 'Do you go through?' which means do you go beyond the city line, he said: 'I have got de small pox do.' 'Have you got the small-pox?' said the astonished conductor. 'Yes, I have got de small pox do.' The passengers came to their feet; women screamed, and the excitement was intense. 'Come, get out of this car; you can't ride here,' said the official. The unfortunate made for the front platform. He was hustled out of the car and nearly pitched headlong into the street. He recovered himself, and started for the front of the car. The driver took the car-hook and threatened to brain him if he got on. The poor fellow kept up with the horses, shouting, 'I'll go; give me my small pox, give me my pox, give me my pox,' pointing to a small 2-foot square chest standing on end behind the driver. The mystery was explained. The honest German wanted to pay for his small box on the car as well as his own fare. The conductor apologized and a seat was offered to the man. But he had had enough of that company. He refused all invitations to ride, shouldered his 'small pox,' and trudged on foot to the Almshouse."

The Country Hoss Jockey.

For a red hot [illegible] to hunt kreashun clues to find an equal to the country hoss jockey.

He is most allwuss a man ov pleasant temperament and urbane manners, vain ov his opinyuns, often ov more fancy than judgment, and quick to decide.

He has but little real affeckshun for a hoss, and only luvs him for the cheat that is in him.

He is alwuss reddy to trade for ennything, from a yerling colt to the cavelry hoss that Gen. Washington rode at the battle ov Brandywine.

He never knows when he gits cheated, and invariably beleaves the last nag he got is the best one he ever owned.

He is not bothered with enny conshence when it cums to a trade, and would lay out a traveling preacher in a swop just as quick as he would his own brother, and do it without enny malice, but just for the honor ov the profession.

He allwuss fully beleaves he kan look rite thru a hoss from top to toe, but thare iz no one gits cheated oftener, or wuss, than he dux.

His cunning disarms him, and often when he thinks he iz fairly trading hiz opponent klean out ov a hoss, the other fellow iz not only trading him out ov a hoss, but a harness into the bargain.

There ain't a village in America ov 200 voters but what has its perennial hoss jockey, who kan be found at enny time at the village inn, reddy to "odd or even" for a whisky toddy, or swop a spavined pelter for a wind-broken, cribbiting rantee.

I never knu one ov this fraternity to git ritch, and i never knu one yet but what fully beleaved there was more munny in it than in enny legitimate bizzness.

I dont kno whi it iz that a man kan swop cows and be pious, or kan trade oxen and be a good deakon, or even negoshiate dogs and be looked upon az virtenous, but when he takes up the hoss swop enterprize, if he kant cheat he aint happy.

I never hav seen a hoss jockey yet who waz honest from principle; i hav known them, once in a while, to be honest from policy.

The man who is simply honest from policy needs more watching than a hive ov bees who are gitting reddy to swarm.
—*Josh Billings.*

A Classical Revival.

Curious to relate, from the conclusion of several surgeons in the German army, that detriment to health and even death itself have resulted from the practice of wearing leather shoes in wet weather, some of the scientific societies of the Continent have recommended the manufacture of wooden shoes for soldiers, outdoor laborers, and others who are obliged to be abroad without regard to the elements. An experienced workman from France was a short time since called to Germany to superintend the manufacture of wooden shoes on an extensive scale in the latter country. These are represented as being light and easy to wear, and are provided with a small cushion within the upper side, to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot; they are also said to be of neat and pleasing appearance, blackened or varnished; are made large enough to accommodate comfortable stockings, and are furnished with leather straps.

The Strength of Metals.

The experiments of scientists have demonstrated the following facts respecting the strength of certain materials: Gold may be hammered so that it is only one three hundred-and-sixty thousandth of an inch thick. An iron bar would support its own weight if stretched out to a length of 3½ miles. A bar of steel was once made which would support its own weight if extended to a length of 13½ miles. Bunker Hill Monument might be built more than a mile in height without crushing the stones at its base. When bars of iron are stretched until they break, those which are the strongest increase in length less than the weaker ones. A piece of wood having the breadth and thickness of three inches, and the length of four feet, if supported at its ends, would be bent one millionth of an inch by a weight of three pounds placed in the center, and a weight of one-tenth of an ounce would bend it one seven-millionth of an inch.

THE annual report of the Chief of Police of London shows some interesting statistics of that immense city. It requires 9,883 policemen to protect property, life and morals. There were 73,857 arrests made last year. For assaults, etc., 9,639; burglary, 328; larceny (serious offenses), 498; petty larceny by servants, 1,199; beggars, 2,753; receivers of stolen goods, 219; prostitutes, 5,656. Dogs apprehended, 10,150. There were 2,513 persons injured in the streets, 125 were killed. Five hundred and seventy-three fires occurred within the year. Eleven thousand and seventy-seven public vehicles were licensed, 14,136 articles were taken to the lost property office by honest cab-drivers. There are 800 temperance cab-drivers in London. Eight new police stations have been opened. One hundred and fifty-four new streets and squares were built, covering 26 miles and 800 yards. Seven thousand six hundred and eighty-nine houses were erected, and 593 houses of ill-fame suppressed. There has been a great decrease in crime and immorality, which the report attributes to the Intoxicating Liquors Licensing act.

SOME days ago a desperate young man aged five years, in Worcester, Mass., darkly solicited a temporary loan of six cents from his pa, and soon afterwards disappeared from home. At about the same hour an imprudent young girl, aged also five years, of the same city, took advantage of her ma's temporary absence to don her best dress, pack the remainder of her attainable wardrobe in a carpet-bag, and likewise leave the domestic hearth. The desperate young man and the imprudent young girl met at the cars and got upon the train, for it was an elopement; but when the heartless conductor came around for the tickets the lover's six cents exasperated him to unmanly fury, and the two agonized elopers were put off the cars to make their way ignominiously back to home and parental chastisement.

Opportunity to Try an Organ Before [illegible]

Many a person is half persuaded that a Cabinet Organ [illegible] be a capital thing for his family; worth much more than its cost. Yet they are not sure that it would be permanently valued, but fear that after a few months' use the family would tire of it, and so it would prove a poor investment. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. now offer their famous Cabinet Organs on terms which will satisfy all such. They will rent an organ with privilege of purchase. The party hiring may try it as long as he pleases, paying only the rent for it while so doing. If he concludes to purchase within a year, all the rent he has paid is allowed and deducted from the price of the organ.

WHEN people go out turkey shooting, they should make themselves moderately certain of the kind of game at which they aim. Inconvenient consequences are likely to follow mistakes, as in the case of two men of Michigan, Stoddart and Carver by name. After separating, they made use of a call to attract the attention of the game. In a short time each hunter heard an answer to his call, and each approached the spot where the sound came from. Carver was the better hunter, for he kep himself concealed, while at the same time he observed a dark object moving in the bushes. He took deliberate aim and fired. When he ran forward to secure the turkey, he found that his bullet had perforated the head of his friend Stoddart, who died in a few minutes. People who cannot distinguish human beings from turkeys ought not to be trusted with a gun.

THE Marquis of Ripon, whose accession to Roman Catholicism is the present sensation of Europe, was born in 1827, and has been successively Under Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State for India, and President of the Queen's Council. His rank as a statesman is very high, and he has many titles of nobility besides that of the marquisate, to which he was raised in 1871.

LIGHT CORN BREAD.—Four quarts of corn meal, half a teacupful of sugar, one saucer of flour, with yeast, and enough warm water to mix. Bake one hour. Do not put it to bake till light.

PROBABLY no one disease is the cause of so much bodily misery and unhappiness (and the disease is almost universal among the American people) as dyspepsia. Its causes are many and various, lying chiefly in the habits of our people. The remedy is simple and effectual. Use Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. They never fail to cure.

AMONG the fine arts not lost is the art of children making holes in the toes of boots and shoes. Time taken, about ten days. SILVER TIPS are an excellent remedy, never known to fail.

Wishart's
Pine Tree Tar
Cordial!
Nature's Great
Remedy
FOR ALL
Throat & Lung
Diseases.
For Sale by all Druggists
and Storekeepers.

Scrofula.
SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

IF VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood-Purifier.* The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to *purify* and *renovate*, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe to give an infant. In Scrofula the VEGETINE has performed wonderful cures where many other remedies have failed, as will be seen by the following unsolicited testimonial:

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me.

Last Christmas, Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though, upon consultation, concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore. The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used 18 bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow man, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom. I am, sir, very respectfully, WILLIAM PAYN.

AVERY, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

Execution of an Extraordinary Murderer.

[London Cor. New York Graphic.]

An extraordinary murderer was executed a few days ago within the walls of York Castle. His name was William Jackson. He was a soldier, and he was hung for the murder of his sister, whom he killed, although he loved her, and for no other reason than that she insisted on going with him to keep him out of bad company. He made the following confession a few hours before his death:

I left Carthorpe for Kirklington at ten minutes past five o'clock with my sister. We went to Kirklington together, and when we got to Kirklington we went to Mrs. Husthwaite's and stayed there for half an hour, and then left for Ripon, my sister saying she would set me on the way. When we got to Kirklington Church I told her she had better go back again, as it was getting rather late. She said, "No; I'll go a little further yet." She went with me till we got to the other side of the barn field. She then wanted to go with me altogether. I said, "No; it's no use you talking, Lizzie; you shan't go with me at present." But I said she could come to me when I got work. She said, "No; I will go with you now; for when you get away you'll never write any more." So I told her, "Yes, I will, you needn't fear;" but she said, "No, I will go with thee; for I know what thou is when thou gets away." So I said "good night" to her. She commenced crying when I shook hands to part with her. So when I shook hands with her and turned my back to go away from her, walking as quick as ever I could, she ran after me. Two men passed us while this was taking place. When she got up to me I turned around and said, "Now, Lizzie, you had better go back." She says to me, "I will not go back; wherever thou goest I'll go with thee." So I made no more to do. I opened my black bag and took out my razor, and cut my sister Lizzie's throat. She dropped on the footpath, and I lifted her off. She muttered, "O, Will," I think, and then I ran away. My hand was bloody when I opened the gate close by. I put the razor in the hedge on the left hand side of the road, about a mile from Well, on the Masham road. I am very sorry for what I have done, and cannot express my remorse as I should like. I loved her dearer than myself, and I hope that God will forgive me; and I am very sorry for not confessing this great sin before this.

The Evidences of Spiritualism.

Mr. Alfred Wallace's "Defense of Modern Spiritualism," which has now been published in book form, ends with a summary of the mental and physical manifestations which he regards as proof of the reality of spiritual interference in the affairs of this world. This summary may be condensed into the following:

PHYSICAL:

1. Simple phenomena, such as the production of sound, the movements of bodies, the alteration of their weight, and the release of mediums from bonds, "even from welded iron rings, as has happened in America."

2. Chemical. Iron at a white heat has been held, and live coals have been swallowed, without injury.

3. Writing and drawing by non-human agencies.

4. Musical phenomena. Locked pianos have been played upon. Original music of very high character has been produced.

5. Spiritual forms. These have been sparks, luminous globes, hands, faces, and whole figures, clad in drapery. The human figures are visible and tangible.

6. Photographs of spirits. These have been taken under all possible precautions against fraud.

MENTAL:

1. Automatic writing. This often conveys accurate records of the past or prophesies of the future. It is sometimes in a language unknown to the medium.

2. Clairvoyance.

3. Trance-speaking. This sometimes surpasses the efforts of the ablest living man. This has happened when the mediums were illiterate and stupid.

4. Impersonation. This corresponds to the Biblical stories of possession by evil spirts.

5. Healing. Sometimes the touch of a medium cures. Sometimes the medium locates the disease and prescribes the right medicine.

The original summary is much longer and comparatively stronger. The evidence for it is given in the body of the book. Mr. Wallace's position, as the peer of Darwin, would entitle him to candid and courteous audience, even if wrote merely on hearsay. But he has himself investigated these facts. So has Prof. Crookes. So has Mr. S. C. Hall. So have many other scientific men. It is foolish to pooh-pooh such statements, so supported. They merit intelligent discussion. The famous Committee of the London Dialectical Society searched into the phenomena of Spiritualism, found that some were undeniable, but could come to no conclusion. Certainly this puzzling problem is well worthy of the earnest attention of the leaders of thought. Sneering at its facts will not change them into lies. They are to many people the most convincing proofs of immortality.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Horrible Murder in Calcutta.

A most atrocious murder has been committed in Calcutta. In April last, a goldsmith, both by caste and trade, living in Amherst street, gave his daughter, a girl about 9 years old, in marriage. She remained at her father-in-law's till a short time ago, when she returned to her own father's house. The wife of an opposite neighbor, who is also a goldsmith by trade, asked the girl to come over and show her wedding jewels. The two families were on friendly terms, and the girl, with her mother's permission, decked herself with the jewels, said to be worth many hundred, or, as some assert, a thousand rupees, and went over, with female pride, to exhibit to her friends her nuptial presents. She had not been there long, however, when she was seized, her throat cut, and her body, being stripped of all valuables, was buried, in a standing position, in a workshop of the house, the inmates of which consist of the owner, his wife, and two workmen. When the police, on getting information of the murder, went to the house and questioned these persons, they one and all declared that the murdered child had never come to the house, and in this statement they resolutely persisted till the body was exhumed.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

POPULAR FALLACY AND DECEPTIONS.—It is an infirmity of man to cling to the teachings of a *past generation*, and to stubbornly resist the *light of reform* and *progress*. Health reform and temperance growth are jealously watched over by the poison bitters compounders. One great prevailing deception of the present age is the impression that every human biped of either sex must be *stimulated*, and the poisoned chalice is labeled "Medicated Bitters," the better to palliate their use and prolong the epidemic. One of the most zealous workers to cure this malady, DR. JOSEPH WALKER, inventor and proprietor of the famed CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, believes in making bitters that are "true medicine," and advises the sick man to swallow a draught that will wash out the leprosy of his disease. In this *faith* he is steadfast, and his VINEGAR BITTERS, though a contradiction to the general character of all other bitters, are, as a *great success* and *Life Vitaliser*, evidence of one popular fallacy and corrected. 8

A Famous Medical Institution.

[From the Chicago Times.]

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce has become as familiar to the people all over the country as household words. His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The Times, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary," where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The doctor is a man of a large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land. How meritorious his works are may be inferred from the fact that his pamphlets and books have been translated into German, Spanish, and other foreign languages, and have been in heavy demand. As an evidence of the business of the dispensary, it is only necessary to state that for the quarter ending March 31, 1874, the sum expended for postage alone, not to speak of that paid on newspapers received, was $2,080.70. A perusal of the communication will be found interesting reading, and will show to what proportions a medical institution can grow under able management and well-directed effort."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist—use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription—a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in Head," ever given to the public.

HOW THE MONEY GOES!—After Nov. 30, it will be easy to see how the money goes, for then the drawing will take place of the Public Library of Kentucky, and at that Grand Gift Concert $2,500,000 in cash will be given away to ticket-holders. The fortunate holder of the ticket drawing the first prize will walk off with $250,000; of the second prize, $100,000; of the third prize, $75,000; of the fourth prize, $50,000; of the fifth prize, $25,000, etc., until 20,000 grand cash prizes shall all have been distributed.

THE HEADQUARTERS IN THE WEST, for the trade in Cloaks, Cloakings, Trimmings and Underwear, is J. W. Griswold & Co.'s, 54 and 56 Madison street, Chicago. Twenty-five years' experience in their specialty has taught them the wants of Western dealers as to quality, styles and prices. There is no house equal to this in the West.

TO HAVE good health the liver must be kept in order. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Tonic—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels; clears the complexion, cures sick-headache. Shun imitations. *Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*

ELMWOOD Collars are now all the rage in society. Elmwood Collars make the homeliest man look stylish. Elmwood Collars fit the neck beautifully. It beats all how closely the Elmwood Collar imitates linen.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 @	13
HOGS—Dressed	8½ @	9
COTTON—Middling Upland	16½ @	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 40 @	4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 11 @	1 12
No. 1 Spring	1 21 @	1 27
CORN	93 @	97½
OATS	62 @	64
RYE	90 @	95
PORK—New Mess	22 75 @	..
LARD—Steam	14½ @	..

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 50 @	6 75
Choice Natives	5 75 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 00 @	5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @	3 50
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 25 @	3 00
HOGS—Live	5 00 @	6 80
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @	7 25
Red Winter	5 50 @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	96½ @	97½
No. 2 Spring	95 @	96½
No. 3 Spring	89½ @	90
CORN—No. 2	81 @	81½
OATS—No. 2	49 @	50
RYE—No. 2	89 @	90
BARLEY—No. 2	1 01 @	1 05
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	28 @	36
EGGS—Fresh	19 @	20
PORK—Mess	21 75 @	..
LARD	14½ @	14½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.. @	..
CORN—No. 2	83 @	84
OATS—No. 2	53 @	54
RYE—No. 2	91 @	93
PORK—Mess	23 00 @	..
LARD	14½ @	..
HOGS	5 50 @	6 75
CATTLE	4 00 @	6 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No 1	1 00 @	1 01
No. 2	94 @	95
CORN—No. 2	80 @	81
OATS—No. 2	48 @	49
RYE	89 @	90
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00 @	1 02

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—White	.. @	..
CORN	83 @	85
OATS	54 @	55
RYE	97 @	98
PORK—Mess	.. @	..
LARD	13½ @	14

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.. @	..
Amber Michigan	1 09 @	1 09½
CORN	83 @	85
OATS	53 @	55

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 17 @	1 18
Amber	1 07 @	1 08
CORN	93 @	99
OATS	50 @	51

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 08 @	1 09
No. 2 Red	1 02 @	1 03
CORN	82 @	84
OATS	53 @	54

CHILL CURE!—SAFE AND SURE.—DR. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly, and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE SALE of Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s stoves is immense. Their cook and heating stoves are universally popular in the West.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous viva voce advertising is better than all paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

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$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

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GAZETTEER OF THE United States.
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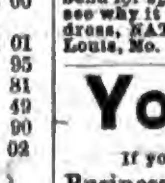

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No. 1	$14 30	$14 30	$14 30	$14 30	$85 80
No. 2	28 60	—	28 60	—	85 80
No. 3	28 60	28 60	28 60	28 60	28 60
No. 4	71 50	16 45	16 45	16 45	16 45
No. 5	67 92	—	67 98	—	—
No. 6	69 00	—	—	—	69 90
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THE REMINGTON WORKS.

THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON Sewing Machine.
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873.
THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—*A New Invention,* THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.

2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods.*

3.—Runs LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination* of qualities.

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5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.

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7.—Design *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant,* forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop-Feed,* which *insures uniform length of stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread-Controller,* which allows easy movement of needle-bar and *prevents injury to thread.*

8.—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skillful* and *experienced mechanics,* at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N.Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square (Kurtz's Building). BRANCH OFFICES: 235 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 276 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 400 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Will pay for the
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Why is Dyspepsia so general? Simply because it is neglected or maltreated. Strike directly at the cause. Remove the acrid humors which engender it, from the stomach and bowels, with **Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,** and indigestion, with all its painful concomitants, is cured. Sold by every druggist.

John H. Feemster, Greencastle, Ind., says: "A part of bottle of Kress Fever Tonic cured me of an obstinate Ague; my little girl and her friend, took the remainder for a case of four weeks standing: there is nothing left of the disease with either of us, nor have any bad effects followed the use of the Tonic. I regard it as the best Ague remedy I know of and have since sold it to my customers with great success. It always attends strictly to business, and is harmless so far as I have observed." The remedy is warranted to contain neither Arsenic or other poison. Address KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

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continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
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AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA,
Positively Thursday, Nov. 26th, 1874.
$100,000 IN CASH
And Valuable Real Estate
Will be distributed among the ticket holders. Only 65,000 tickets will be issued—a large portion of these already sold. People's Scheme. Net profits to go to Chamber of Commerce, Fire and Militia Companies, and the Public Library of Sioux City. Single Tickets, $3; Two for $5. Reliable agents wanted. Liberal commissions allowed. Send for tickets, terms or circulars to N. HATTENBACH & CO., Sioux City, Iowa.

ANOTHER CHANCE.
FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
Public Library of Kentucky
POSTPONED TO
NOVEMBER 30, 1874.
Drawing Certain at that Date.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Grand total 20,000 Gifts, all cash, $2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50.00
Halves	25.00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5.00
11 Whole Tickets for	500.00
22½ Tickets for	1,000.00

For Tickets and information, address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

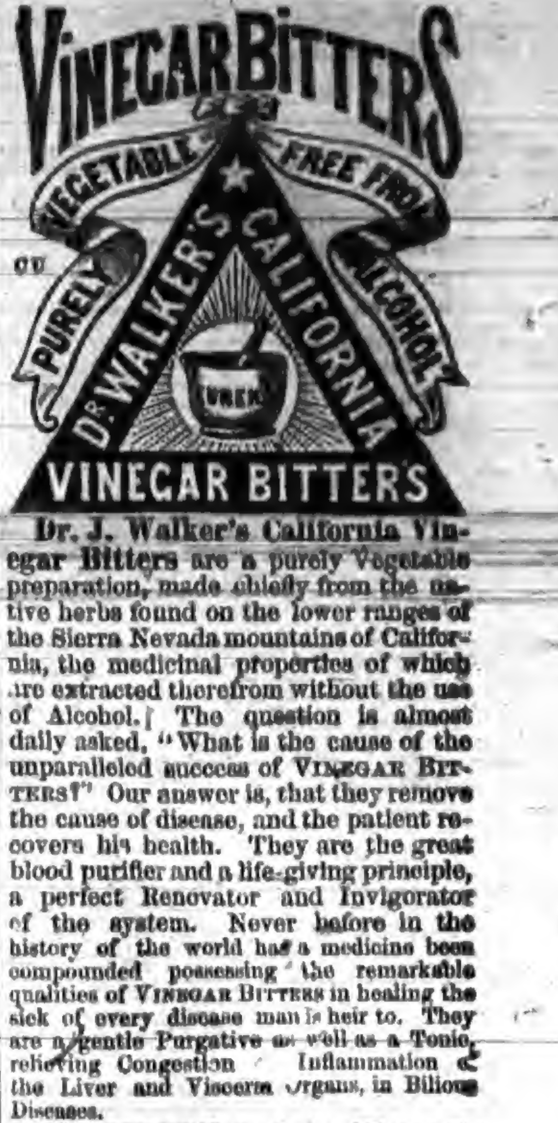

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Viscera Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

PAPER PAILS. JENNINGS BROS., manufacturers of the Japanese Paper Ware, 352 Pearl St., New York city. Trade supplied with Spittoons, Bowls, Basins, Slop Jars, Trays, &c.

DR. A. G. OLIN HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cts. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence confidential.

O. N. U. No. 46

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Full Days Work.

Mr. N——, of Oxford, don't object to having a hired man do full d y's work at least we should judge so from the following:

A short time ago a man went to his place for work. Mr. M——set him to plowing around a forty acre field. After he plowed faithfully all day, until the sun was about half an hour high, he expressed his opinion that it was about time to quit.

'Oh, no,' said Mr. M——"you plow around six or eight times more just as well as not.

So the hired man plowed around six or eight times, then went to the house, took care of his team, milked nine cows, ate his supper and found two o'clock staring him in the face from the old time piece.

Said the hired man to Mrs. M.——Where is Mr. M——?

The good woman answered. He has retired; do you wish to see him?

He replied he did. After being conducted to the bed room, he said Mr M.——where is the ax.

Why, said Mr M——what do you want with the ax?

Why, said the the hired man. I thought you would like me to split wood till breakfast is ready.

The New York Platform.

The following platform was unanimously adopted by the New York State Democratic Convention on the 16th of September. It certainly is the most concise and in many respects the most admirable platform we have ever seen. It was reported by Horatio Seymour:

"First gold and silver, the only legal tender, and no currency inconvertible into coin.

Second—Steady step toward specie payments; no step backward.

Third—Honest payments of the public debt in coin and sacred preservation of the public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform, Federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Home rule, to limit and localized most zealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal State and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation no partial taxation.

Seventh—A free press; no gag laws!

Ninth—Official accountability, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporation chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interests of the people.

Eleventh—The party in power to be responcib'e for all legislation while in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency a public rust, not a private perquisite. No 3rd term.

Thirteenth—Economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New York, in convention assembled, recognizing the independence and patriotism of the Liberal Republicans, who, preferring principals to party, shall unite with them in opposing the present State and National administrations, commend to their support and to the approval of all honest and independent persons the foregoing platform and nominees of this convention"

General Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States, when prostrated with sickness in 1845, received a letter from the corresponding Secretary of the National Institute, refering to gift of a Roman sarcophagus, intended as a mark of honor to the General and to this he replied in a letter containing such noble and pious sentiments that it cannot be too wildely read:

I cannot," write the General, "consent that my moral body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an Emperor or a King—my Republican feelings and principles forbid it—the simplicity of our system of government forbids it. Every monument erected to prepetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our Republican institutions and the plainness of our Republican citizens, who are the sovereigns of this glorous Union, and whose virtue is to propetuate it. True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions. It can only dwell with the people, the great laboring and producting classes that for mthe bone and sinew of our confederacy. For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you and the President and Directors of the National Institute intended to bestow. I have prepared a humble repository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid, for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds that calls to the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with the heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality."

It has recently been proposed to remove the remains of President Jackson to the State Capital in Nashville, Tennessee, but it would seem almost sacrilege to do so in the face of the above letter.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000!

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS,
R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA,
N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House,

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.,

at his new store, over in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

gan and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys' ing &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

GREATLY IMPROVED.
THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

Hare Bros sell groceries cheaper than any other house in town. They sell only for cash.

V. A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c, A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & C

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

T. B. TOTTEN

—DEALER IN—

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnshing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,
In Hebel's Corner

A Lecture to Young Men!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

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BAKER BROS.

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

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DEALER IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
WALL PAPER,
Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c.
Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and a modern

---

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the Interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good article of fresh meat of al kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

J. J. Van Auken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

S. Lauferty

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the best assortment of

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. I have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

CONSUMPTION!

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 18

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES.

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with, we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade, so with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1 10, it is equal to any $1,50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	50, 70, 80 110
Gunpowder	70, 80 110
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	25c
2nd best	20c
Roasted Coffee	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	15c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	40c
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, Filberts, per lb	15
Brazil nuts	12½

10 casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered.

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	25c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	110
Neats Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	80c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Years old '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	15c
Yarmouth Sugar Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuba per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $6.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4,00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c. Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd
12½ Pickeled Pork per lb 14c

COFFEE REDUCFD 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	12c	Granulated	12c
Coffee A	11c	Brown	08c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2 80c No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 25c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measures, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Sports, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready on the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main

Wm McIntyre

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 22, 1874. No. 43.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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Advertising Rates.

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¼ Column..........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

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DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

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AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Prop'r.

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GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. B. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the [illegible] style. Office [illegible] the Swineford Hotel.

A. P. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and [illegible] Treadway's [illegible] store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH [illegible] site the Court [illegible]

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over [illegible] and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

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PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Sheaffer's brick building, [illegible], Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS, E. Y. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 85 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

[illegible] Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Pheatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

[illegible] V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo Ohio

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 39
Bluffton	11 30	3 15	3 00
Keystone	12.22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4[illegible]	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Beesons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	[illegible]	
Beesons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 10	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 20	
McCowans	[illegible]	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 35
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 55		7 20
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BIRLIE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 25th—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		[illegible]	4 [illegible] pm
Louisville	[illegible] pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	11 25	7 50
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 15
Auburn	11 3[illegible]	[illegible]	1 57
Waterloo	11 4[illegible]	[illegible]	2 00
[illegible]	[illegible]		
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]		
Ar. Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	12 20	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]		[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]		[illegible]

Going South.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 58
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 10
Ar. Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 00
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 47
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 59
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 38
Ft Wayne, Ar.	[illegible]	7 50	6 45a
Indianapolis	5 50 p m		1 15p
Louisville	11 25		9 45
Cincinnati	8 10 a m		

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, M'Y 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express. Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	[illegible]	10 20
" Marietta	[illegible]	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 55 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 10	10 10 am	Logansport	2 10 p.m	11[illegible] 5.
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
8 10	11 25 am	Denver	1 01	9 27
10 25	12 22 pm	N. Manches'r	12 01	9 15
1 50	1 07	Col. City	11 09	50
4 50 pm	2 20	Auburn	9 45	40
5 40	2 50	ar. Butler l v	9 10	30
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburgh. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'w. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	[illegible] p. m.	x 2 25 a m.	7 30 p m
Waterloo	[illegible]	2 43	8 08
Sedan			8 17
Corunna			8 25

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6 20 p m
Sedan			6 26
Waterloo	2 25	11 3[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	x11 [illegible] a m	7 05

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May [illegible] 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST LI.	MAIL.	PAC EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	7,00 A M	[illegible]	9,10 A M	[illegible] P. M.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,50 "
Orrville	[illegible]	12,52 P. M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.29 "
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,5[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 20 P. M
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Gp

Cows and Bells.

A cow is a useful animal."

Cows give milk—and the milk of human kindness is a mighty good thing to have in well regulated families

Cows eat lots of grass and hay, and these things cost lots of money.

Cows also get into potato patches and cornfields and provoke the wrath of quiet and orderly christians.

Cows are generally considered domestic animals, and they are often so thoroughly domestic and quiet that they won't leave your best flower bed even though you gently heave stones after them.

This kind of domesticity is not appreciable.

Cows are of various colors though their good qualities are highly colored.

Cows are good—when sliced up and boiled.

The fruit of cows is all right when the cream is thick and there is lots of it.

Cows sing [illegible], and make a very nice noise.

So do bells.

Bells are also of use, though some are useless.

There are big bells and little bells. Church bells and fire bell.

Bells that ring the wedding peal and bells that solemnly toll the earthly death knell.

Then there are bells for toes and rings for fingers.

Bells that make little children get up and get for school.

And bells that calls us all to dinner.

Bells for engines and bells that ring of more beer.

And then there is the scissor grinders noisy clattering bell.

Big [illegible] bells, hoarse sounding iron bells, [illegible] bells, neatly shaped tiny silver bells.

And ugly shaped internally sounding cow bells.

A cow bell is an ugly looking thing when placed on sale.

It is a fearful thing to carry home.

And how the bashful bride hates to have the naughty boys bell her with a big cow bell.

It is not a melodious instrument [illegible] fails to enchant the [illegible] ed listener.

But the cow bell is a malicious thing when maliciously used; and [illegible] rung by a high-toned cow.

A cow can swing the clapper of a cow bell faster and make more discord than ten boys with forty tin pans.

It is the special forte of cows to wear bells, and a cow bell is specially adapted for the purpose.

All towns have cows and all places have cow bell, but

Auburn has the champion cow and she wears the meanest bell that was ever rung by a bad boy or a musical cow.

This cow takes pride in loafing around.

She gently meanders up and down town after night when good cows should be in bed.

She takes special delight in waking the denizens of those street and while she rings she displays wonderful agility in dodging stones and clubs.

This cow has has rung her bell more than any other cow that ever lived in town.

She has been chased more times and come out unscratched oftener than any other cow of her age.

She can make more noise and provoke more profanity than ordinary cows.

She is a wonderful cow in her way, but its a poor way.

She wears her bell with great honors, but the disturbed citizens would feel honored if she would occasionally muffle her unmusical bell.

It is a solemn fact that cows are sometimes disorderly.

Bells can be noisy.

This cow and her bell are inclined to be both

If this cow would only walk into some quiet butcher shop and gently submit to a good clean killing there would be more happiness in town.

If that bell was sunk in some deep dark well there would be more christianity here,

The peace of community demands that something be done.

But don't let that cow do it with her little bell.

A youth asked permission of his his mother to go to a ball. She told him it was a bad place for little boys. "Why mother didn't you and father go to balls when you were young? Yes, but we have seen the folly of it, said the mother. Well mother exclaimed the son, I wan't to see the folly of it to.

Judging by Appearance.

In the other years, when Maine was a district of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman was among the chosen to represent the district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was an eccentric man and one of the best lawyers of his time. In those days Whitman owned a farm, and did much work upon his land and it so happened that when the time came for him to set out for Boston his best clothes were a suit of home-spun. His wife objected to his going in that garb, but he did not care. "I will get a nice fashionable suit made as soon as I reach Boston."

Reaching his destination, Whitman found a rest at Doolittle's City Tavern Let it be understood that he was a graduate of Harvard, and at this tavern he was at home.

As he entered the parlor of the house he found that several ladies and three gentleman were there assembled and he heard a remark from one of them. "Ah, here comes a countryman of the real home spun. Here's fun." Whitman stared at the company, and sat down.

"Say, my friend, you are from the country," remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Ya-as," answered Ezekiel, with ludicrous twist of the face.

The ladies tittered.

"And what do you thing of our city?"

"It's a pooty thick settled place any how. It's got a swappin' sight o' houses in it."

"And a good many people, too."

"Ya-as I should reckon so"

"Many people where you came from?"

"Wal, some"

"Plenty of ladies, I suppose?"

"Y-as, a fair sprinklin.

"And I don't doubt that you are quite a beau among them."

"Ya-as I beaus'em home tew meetin' an'singin sckewl."

"Perhaps the gentleman from the country will take a glass of wine?"

"Tank-ee. Don't keer if I do."

The wine was brought.

"You must drink a toast."

"Oh, git eout! I eats toast—never heard o' sich a thing as drinkin' it, But I can give ye a sentiment."

The ladies clapped their hands; but what was their surprise when the stranger, [illegible], spoke calmly and clearly, in sonorous and dignified, as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing earth can afford; and may you grow better and wiser with advancing years, bearing ever in mind that outward appearances are often deceitful. You mistook me, by my dress, for a country booby, while I from the same superficial cause thought you were ladies and gentlemen. The mistake has been mutual."

He had just spoken when Caleb Strong, the Governor of the State, entered and inquired for Mr. Whiteman,

"Ah—here I am, Governor. Glad to see you." Then turning to the dum-founded company—

"I wish you a good evening."

And he left them feeling as small and cheap as it is possible for fullgrown people to feel.—*Christian Era.*

News Items.

[Cincinnati Times.]

A bob-tailed dog is curtailed, is'nt he?

Words that burn—the contents of our waste basket

Madame Tusand has Beecher in wax. He's been pretty well waxed here.

If Miss Minnie Sherman, that is to say Mrs. Fitch, has a hundred pair of stockings, she ought to run with the hose cart.

Quiz thinks its pretty low down of a fellow that shoots himself with a borrowed pistol not to clean it and send it home.

'A disturbance was raised in Duluth' —that's enough. It's fals on its face. The climate's so poor there they can't raise Canada thistles, let alone anything else.

"My darling," said a Covington mama to her fond daughter, don't be flattered. It is easy for the young men to soft soap you when they use concentrated lie."

Now the lachrymal glands of the recording angels are exhausted in dropping tears on the oaths of agonized husbands struggleing dispairingly with the dining room stove pipe.

L. C. S., Sharon, O.—It might stop her, as you say, to drop a plug of tobacco in her open mouth as she sleeps but if she has the spirit of a young woman your last end will be worse than your first. Let her snore; it's healthy.

A True Story of Bezaine's Escape

[Special Dispatch to the London Fun]

At the moment of telegraphing, the flag of Germany waves over Bazaine the free! You may remember that when we remove the flag of Germany from our first floor window after the last loyal welcome, I told you it would soon be wanted again. That flag, carefully concealed in my portmanteau accompanies me some three weeks ago to the Isle de Sainte Marguerite. That flag played an important part in the escape which, when these lines reach you will be a matter of history. The escape of Bazaine commissioner, alone unaided. Facts speak for themselves. Let them.

* * *

Achille—*a ce soir!* *A ce soir,* James!

We call each other by our christian names. I was attached to his staff before circumstances compelled me to join [illegible]. I had interviewed him and arranged every detail of his escape, but he obstinately refused to leave his prison. I was under contract with several important journals, including your own, to make the hero of the dull season. Leaders, special dispatches, full and authentic accounts were written and waiting a signal from me. I swore he should leave his prison that night." He did.

* * *

Two hours after sunset I was again in his cell. Every effort to persuade him to escape had been fruitless. I mesmerized him.

He was dead to the present—but not to the past.

"Achille," I whispered, "you are in Metz. You must get out."

"I can't."

"You must; the eye of Europe are upon you.

"Your rope! Where is it?"

"Here; and I handid him the new [illegible] cord.

He tied it carefully to the bar of the cell window and tried his strength.

"What is your weight? I asked anxiously.

"Twenty-eight stone by the Patent Weighing Chair.

"Good! the cord will just bear you.

"Your sure I am getting out of Metz, James?

"Quite." The next instance he was out and swinging in the night air.

At this moment a jailer entered cautiously. "I fancied I heard something escaping," he exclaimed.

"You did. It was the gas; turn it off at the meter."

He turned contemptuously on his heel and retired. I ran to the door and locked it. Then I looked through the window. The Marshal was still swinging in the cold night air.

"I want to get into Metz again—it's warmer there" he wailed.

"Nonsense. Dont!

He dropped himself and a French oath [illegible] afterward.

"This is very hard. He referred to the rock upon which he had just alighted.

"If the rock hurt you try a piece of (Tj)ant."

The moon rose grandly over the waters, and by its pearly light he saw the the joke. He invited me down. The [illegible] of a life devoted to sensational literature had made me an adept in the art of lowering myself, and in a moment I was by his side. No boat was to be seen, and the sea was fearfuly rough.

Suddenly a brilliant idea struck me. Drawing the account of the man and dog fight from my pocket, I laid it upon the beach—land and water refused to swallow it; therefore it would float upon the ocean. I made it into a paper boat, and we seated ourselves in it.

I borrowed half a crown of the Marshal and raised the wind.

I hoisted "Full Confession of Our Own Commissioner," and we had a rapid sail.

At the [illegible] of the first ship we met I parted with the Marshal.

His nether garments had sustained sundry damages in transit. I handed him the flag of Germany, and with portions of that he repaired them.

"Thus," he exclaimed, as he stood proudly on the deck of an Italian yacht "Thus," will I invade the territory of our enemy. When next you hear from me the despised Marshal of France will have entered Cologne. Farewell!"

This is the true story of the Marshal's escape. To my editor first and then to posterity I look for due appreciation of my efforts. What form will it take, I wonder?

The State election has gone Democratic by a large majority, and many rejoice.

There are many who can't read who knows A Bee see.

Early to bed and early to rise; will all be in vaine if you don't advertise.

GOODY GRUNSELL'S HOUSE.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

A weary old face, beneath a black mutch;
Like a flame in a cavern her eye,
Betwixt craggy forehead and cheek-bone high;
Her long, lean fingers hurried to clutch
A something concealed in her rusty cloak,
As a step on the turf the stillness broke;
While a sound—was it curse or sigh?—
Smote the ear of the passer-by.

A dreary old house on a headland slope,
Against the gray of the sea,
Where garden and orchard used to be,
Witch-grass and nettle and rag-weed grope—
Paupers that eat the earth's riches out—
Nightshade and henbane are lurking about,
Like demons that enter in
When a soul has run waste to sin.

The house looked wretched and woe-begone;
Its desolate windows wept
With a dew that forever dripped and crept
From the moss-grown eaves; and ever anon
Some idle wind with a passing slap,
Made rickety shutter of shingle flap
As who with a jeer should say,
"Why does the old crone stay?"

Goody Grunsell's house—it was all her own;
There was no one living to chide,
Though she tore every rib from its skeleton side
To kindle a fire when she sat alone
With the ghosts that had leave to go out and in,
Through crevice and rent, to the endless din
Of waves that wild ditties droned—
Of winds that muttered and moaned.

And this was the only booty she hid
Under her threadbare cloak—
A strip of worn and weather-stained oak;
Then into her lonesome hearth she slid;
And, inch by inch, as the cold years sped,
She was burning the house over her head;
Why not—when each separate room
Held more than a lifetime's gloom?

Goody Grunsell's house—not a memory glad
Illumined bare ceiling or wall;
But cruel shadows would sometimes fall
On the floor; and faces eerie and sad
At dusk would peer in at the broken pane,
While ghostly steps pattered through the rain,
Sending the blood with a start
To her empty, shriveled heart.

For she had not been a forbearing wife,
Nor a loyal husband's mate;
The twain had been one but in fear and hate,
And the horror of that inverted life
Had not spent itself on their souls alone;
From the bitter root evil buds had blown;
There were births that blighted grew,
And died—and no gladness knew.

The house unto nobody home had been,
But a lair of pain and shame;
Could any its withered mistress blame,
Who sought from its embers a spark to win,
A warmth for the body, to soul refused?
Such questioning ran through her thoughts confused,
As she slipped with her spoil from sight,
Could the dead assert their right?

The splintered board, like a dagger's blade,
Goody Grunsell cowering hid,
As if the house had a voice that chid,
When wound after wound in its side she made;
As if the wraiths of her children cried
From their graves, to denounce her a homicide;
While the sea, up the weedy path,
Groaned, spuming in wordless wrath.

The house, with its pitiful, haunted look—
Old Goody, more piteous still,
Angry and sad, as the night fell chill—
They are pictures of a long-lost book.
But the windows of many a human face
Show tenants that burn their own dwelling-place;
And specter and fiend will roam
Through the heart which is not love's home.
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE BLACK DOLL.

Dot was a little girl five years old, the only child left to her parents, whose other children all lay sleeping a still sounder sleep under four tiny mounds of green turf. The parents were poor, and lived in one poor room "over the water," that is on the Surrey side of the Thames. The mother did what she could with her needle and her scissors and her iron to increase the means of subsistence earned by her husband, who plied some mysterious vocation on the river-side, and when he was not engaged in that vocation, performed "odd jobs" in all parts of London. And some of them were very fine odd jobs. He was one of those men who are so very useful when you have something to get rid of, and are at your wits' end to know what to do; when, for instance, your little dog has died, and you don't know what to do with the body; or when there is a contagious disease abroad, and it seems advisable to have certain things disinfected or destroyed. On all such occasions Potten was your man. He would do anything for next to nothing, or at any rate for a mere trifle; anything, at least, that was not dishonest, for a more honest man than Potten did not exist. Nor had the repulsive nature of the work on which he was frequently employed resulted in any corresponding repulsiveness in the man himself. He had a sallow, gaunt face, it is true, for the lines had not fallen unto him in pleasant places; but he smiled when he did smile, very brightly, and his manner, especially toward children, was very winning. No doubt his heart was under the softening influence of a double memory—of Dot and of the tiny graves. But Potten had certainly one unpleasant peculiarity; there were times when he looked the very incarnation of skepticism; disbelief stood confessed in the twinkle of his eye, in the wrinkle around his nose, in the lines about his mouth, in the sound of his snigger. Sternly admonish him, tearfully beg of him, solemnly abjure him to be very careful, and so take the greatest precautions on his own account, and his wife's, and his children's, if he had any; and he would answer impatiently: "All right, sir; to be sure I will, ma'am; don't you go for to be afraid;" but all the while his manner and his laugh were as much as to say: "Tut, tut! It's all a pack of rubbish; no harm shall happen unto *me*." Thus does familiarity breed contempt. Who is it that lights his pipe over the powder magazine? Who is it that burns a naked candle in the deadly atmosphere of the mine? And yet Potten was most scrupulously careful in all that concerned his employers; he may have laughed at them in his sleeve, but, whether it were from a conscientious sense of duty, or from fear of consequences in case of detected neglect, he performed their order, as regarded *themselves*, to the very letter.

Such was the man who sat contentedly smoking his pipe in the room where Dot lay sleeping, and hugging in her arms a large black doll, with merry black eyes, laughing mouth and grinning teeth, but without arms—not a doll that most girls would fancy, but Dot loved it and fondled it as if it had been a paragon of beauty. In Mr. Potten's section of society no special smoking-room is provided, and infants sleep peaceably amidst the fumes of tobacco. Perhaps that may be a reason why fever, though rampant enough, is not more rampant in certain districts.

Well, Mr. Potten sat smoking, Mrs. Potten sat sewing, and Dot lay sleeping. Mr. and Mrs. Potten had a deal table between them; and on the table stood a common sort of lamp, which gave a very good light by means, if smell can be depended on, of paraffine oil. Dot lay sleeping; but anybody who supposes that she occupied her own little cot with its snow-white coverlet, and other accessories which make such pretty pictures of slumbering childhood, would be very much mistaken. Mr. Potten's humble establishment did not admit of so much luxury and independence. Mr. and Mrs. Potten and Dot all shared the same bed, which, though by no means large, took up a considerable portion of the apartment. The bed had a coverlet of patchwork, old and faded. And yet it was anything but an ugly spectacle that presented itself to the husband and wife whenever they looked in Dot's direction. The bed linen was clean, though coarse; and there, with her head between two pillows, lay Dot. Her fair hair, very long for her age, streamed out in all directions; the long lashes of her closed eyes drooped on her cheeks; her smiling mouth, half open, showed a few white teeth; her chubby little arms were folded around the neck and body, and her little chin rested, as has been said, upon the woolly head of the black doll. And the black doll, with a ring through its nose, a necklace of beads round its throat, and a flaring yellow frock upon its body, was gorgeous to behold.

Mr. Potten arose from his seat, and went softly up to the bed; and there was a moisture in his eyes when he returned. He resumed his seat, and said chuckling: "Lord love her! How happy she does look!"

"She never had a doll afore, you know, Potten," rejoined his wife, a care-worn but cheerful, nice-looking woman, "bar them little halfpenny ones."

"But she's bin a-cryin'," remarked Potten, with a look of inquiry. "I see two little stains on her little nose."

"Yes," assented Mrs. Potten with a light laugh. "We had a few words about the doll: she'd had it playing with all the blessed day, and I thought she'd do better without it abed. But she would have dear Blackie, as she calls it; and wouldn't even have it undressed. So I let her have her own way, and that stopped her cryin' and made her happy again."

"What's the harm?" growled Potten. "Bless her little heart."

"It must have cost a lot o' money, that doll," said Mrs. Potten, "what with the size on it, and the ornaments, and what not."

"Ah! I dare say," observed Potten with indifference.

"You'd never have bin able to *buy* one like it," continued Mrs. Potten with much emphasis.

"Not *I*," assented Potten with a short laugh. "Ah! it's an ill wind as blows nobody any good."

"But you never told me where you got it from," remarked Mrs. Potten. "You only said it was given to you."

"What's the odds?" said Potten, yawning. "Here, I'm tired; I'm a goin' to bed. Come, make haste."

And Mr. and Mrs. Potten were soon asleep, with Dot and the black doll between them.

Let us change the time and scene. It shall be the same day, but earlier in the evening; and the place shall be a comfortable house on the Middlesex side of the River Thames, and on the borders of Tyburnia. It is early spring, about an hour after sunset, and a little girl some seven years of age is being put to bed. She is evidently an invalid. Her pretty little face is thin and pale; her hands are almost transparent; she totters if she attempts to walk alone. A lady and maid-servant are present in the room, and render the necessary assistance. The little girl has just had a bath, to judge from plain indications; and she is now being arrayed in the most dainty little night dress, and gently laid in the most dainty little cot, with the most dainty appliances. Otherwise the room and indeed the whole house, presents an unfurnished appearance; all the furniture seems to be huddled together in out-of-way places, and there is a notable absence of carpets from the floors. Wherever you turn you see basins or other utensils filled with a red liquid, as if there had been a general nose-bleeding throughout the house. Moreover, there is a pervading smell as of soot, from which the experienced would infer disinfectants. In the little girl's own room stands a table on which are arranged, to please the eye and smell and taste, wall-flowers, violets, primroses, daffodils, jonquils, grapes and blood-oranges. Cheap photographs and cheap picture-books, which may serve to amuse for the moment, and may be afterwards destroyed without compunction on the score of extravagance, are scattered in all directions. When the little girl has been made quite comfortable, the lady sits down by the side of the cot, and prepares to coax the invalid to sleep.

"Am I well now, dear mum?" asks the invalid.

"Nearly well, dear," replies mamma. "We are going to the sea-side to-morrow, and then you will get quite strong and well again."

"But if I'm not well, why can't I go on having Candace to sleep with me?" asked the invalid.

"Candace has gone away, darling."

"Where to, mum?"

"I don't know, darling. She was taken away by the man when he took the other things."

"What will he do to her, mum? Cure her?"

"I hope so, dear."

"Then why can't I have her back when she's cured, dear mum?"

"Because, though she might not do you any harm, dear, it's safer, on account of other people, that we should get rid of her altogether."

"Poor Candace! I hope she'll soon get well," murmured the invalid sleepily. "And I hope," she added, "that she'll not make any other little girls as ill as I have been."

Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, was the name which the little invalid had given to her plaything, a black doll. It had been included amongst a number of articles which "the man" had carried off to be destroyed, or "cured," as the little invalid would have said. The lady knew nothing of "the man," but that he had been authoritatively recommended as a regular practitioner in such matters. She had paid him well, and had strongly advised him to destroy everything, or, at any rate, to bake, smoke, steam, boil, and disinfect everything thoroughly. Unless he faithfully promised to do at least the latter, she would see if she could not find some other means of riddance. And "the man" had replied: "All right, ma'am; don't you go for to be afraid; I know all about it." But somehow his manner was a little contemptuous; his eye twinkled, and his mouth sniggered in a by no means reassuring fashion. And so he had gone his way; and she did not even know his name, which was Potten.

And so the lady and the little invalid went to the sea-side; and the latter grew strong and plump and rosy again.

And Candace and "the man" were clean forgotten.

Meanwhile, Dot had been getting on famously with "dear Blackie." No doubt Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, had fallen considerably in the social scale; but it is a question whether she had ever before been treated with so much deference. Dot never did anything without consulting "dear Blackie." She obtained that sable personage's permission before she even dared to put into her mouth a single piece of bread and butter or a sip of milk and water. Nay, the maternal authority itself had to be backed up by the influence of the late Queen Candace. On the third evening of Dot's possession of her treasure—"Now, Dot, it's time to go to bed; that's a good gal," Mrs. Potten said.

"S'all we do to bed, dear B'ackie?" Dot asked; and then she cried exultantly: "No, mother; dear B'ackie says we mustn't do to bed yet, but wait for da."

"You'd better ask dear Blackie again," Mrs. Potten replied, for she was a kind, patient, and judicious, but firm mother.

There was a short pause; and then Dot said, with a knowing laugh: "Dear B'ackie says we'd better do to bed to-night, and sit up for da some other night."

"Ah! dear Blackie's a good sort," Mrs. Potten admitted, as she proceeded to undress her obedient little Dot.

And Dot, ere she closed her eyes in sleep, kissed her black doll, and said, "Dood night, dear B'ackie. Dod b'ess 'ou."

That same evening Mr. Potten, whose avocations nearly always took him away from home all day, and who, consequently, seldom had an opportunity of observing Dot and her ways, was treated by her to a little comedy, which he, as a father, found more laughter-moving than anything ever performed by Liston, Wright or Toole. Dot was restless, and woke up while her father was taking his pipe and drop of beer.

And Dot insisted upon sharing his pipe and beer with "dear B'ackie," who, she asserted, had always been accustomed to tobacco in "B'ackie's land," and liked beer "froffed up," or, as Mr. Potten himself expressed it, "with a head on." So "dear Blackie" was placed in a sitting posture upon the table, was propped up against a candle-stick, and in a silent language, interpreted by Dot, contributed greatly to the hilarity of the evening.

"Lord love her little heart!" exclaimed Potten, as he wiped tears of amusement from his eyes when Dot had sunk exhausted to sleep; "she's as good as any play; that 'ere doll's a fortun' to us."

But the next evening Potten was not so well entertained. Dot, it appeared, had been seized with a shivering fit, and was now sleeping heavily, breathing stertorously, and tossing uneasily, with a skin as hot and dry as a burning coal. But poor people shrink from the expense of a doctor; and the Pottens resolved to see what a night would bring forth. The night brought forth a sore throat, so sore that it seemed as if Dot would be choked. There was no help for it; a doctor must be called, and Potten, on his way to work, engaged one to "look in." The doctor looked in, and looked serious. He sent medicine, and word that he would look in again in the evening. In the evening he came, and Potten was there.

Dot was one bright red flush, to the very whites of her eyes.

"What is it, sir, please?" asked Potten, with white and trembling lips.

"Well," said the doctor, "it is best to tell you, in order that you may take precautions. It is a very bad case of scarlet fever."

Potten groaned heavily, dropped down by the bedside, and hid his face in the clothes.

"Come, be a man," said the doctor, touching him on the shoulder; "don't give way like that. I've known worse cases recover.

Potten got up and stared about him like one distraught.

The doctor gave his directions to Mrs. Potten; and with a kind "good night," departed.

The eighth day was approaching, and Dot was in a high state of delirium. There were no sweet flowers, no violets, no primroses, no daffodils for poor little Dot, to catch her eye and soothe her senses; no grapes and no blood oranges to moisten her parched lips. And whenever her father drew near her pillow, she, when the delirious fit was upon her, would turn away her face and mutter: "Do away, b'ack man; do away, b'ack man!"

The eighth day came and passed; and Dot passed away in the twilight.

Potten had scarcely spoken a word as long as the fever lasted; but now, as he stood looking with a ghastly face, and dry, fierce eyes at the tiny corpse before him, he said, in slow, distinct, deliberate tones: "Susan I've killed my child."

Mrs. Potten, for a moment, hushed her sobs, and stared at him in blank amazement.

"Look here," continued Potten, in low, husky tones: "I knowed there'd bin fever in the house where this come from; the lady that gave it to me begged and prayed o' me to burn it, or, leastways, to burn the clo'es and the hair, and bake and scour and reg'lar disinfect the rest on it; but I was afraid o' sp'ilin' it, and—and—as they was always disinfectin' everything in *that* house, I never give it a second thought, and—and—I—give it—*her*;" and, with a sob that shook his whole body, he threw down upon the patchwork counterpane the black doll.

Mrs. Potten had listened to him with a face that grew paler and graver, and more horror-stricken at every word he uttered; but all she said was, in a voice full of awe and agony: "Oh, John!"

It was the only reproach she made him; but it may be that there is more in a tone than in words.

Potten walked slowly to the door, and left the room. He looked like a man in a dream. He did not return that night, and Mrs. Potten was alarmed. He did not return the next day or night, and the neighbors were alarmed. They thought, too truly, that the poor man had gone distracted, was mad with grief and the sense of having been the cause of the death of his child. In this belief, they naturally expected to find him on the river side. And there, on the third day, they found him—at low water—drowned.

A FREE THINKER'S FANCY.

Strange Inscriptions on a Gravestone at Buchanan, Mich.

Never has anything created such universal excitement and aroused the indignation of the citizens in the usually quiet village of Buchanan, Berrien county, as has the erection in our cemetery of a monument on which are several inscriptions, indicative of a great want of reverence for sacred things. The monument was erected by Joseph Coveny, a returned Californian, and wealthy farmer of this vicinity, who though of sound mind in other matters, seems to entertain peculiar views in regard to religion. It is from the marble works of Sewersten & Schulte, of Niles, and is the most beautiful one in the cemetery—when viewed at a distance—and also the most expensive, having cost Coveny nearly $3,000.

On the front side is engraved in large letters the following:

"Joseph Coveny—The More Peace—The More Plenty—A Free Thinker's Monument."

Below this, in smaller letters, can be seen the following:

"The world is my country, to do good my religion. A word to the wise. God in the Constitution is the end of liberty. Beware how you unite Church and State. Catholics will burn heretics and Protestants hang Quakers and witches. The Bible God is not all-powerful. He drove out the inhabitants of the mountain, but could not drive out the inhabitants of the valley because they had chariots of iron—Judges i. 19."

On the second side under the heading of "Free Press" is inserted this: "The More Saints—The More Hypocrites," and below this under "Sunday Reading" is a verse credited to Numbers, 31. It reads:

"Thirty-two thousand virgins given by command of God to an army of twelve thousand to debauch." "A poor consolation to mothers." "The 7th chapter of Isaiah has no reference to futurity. It was a sign given to Ahaz of victory over his enemy, but the prediction was false. See 28th chapter of Second Chronicles. Don't forget Cotton Mather and his reverend associates. All Christian denominations preach damnation to the other."

The third side begins:

"Free Speech The More Religion—The More Lying." "Remember Mary Dyer hanging on the big elm tree on the Boston Common, a victim to Christian superstition. Priestcraft and exemption is a source of danger to republican governments." The heathen's prayer is "O, Lord, forgive my enemies and then me," but the Christian cries amen to their damnation. "The Christian religion begins with a dream and ends with a murder."

The fourth and last side is headed:

"Free Religion—The more Priest—The More Poverty. Nature is the true God, Science the True Religion. John Wesley said unless you deny God and honor the King George, you will be damned. I say let the arts and sciences supersede kingcraft, priestcraft, superstition and bigotry. The holy prophets said the tree that does not bear good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire. (Science tells you graft it.) And well did the holy inquisitor obey the order. But the time is not far distant when the old book of debauchery will be burned in place of men and women."

To persons who have not visited the cemetery since the erection of this monument, the foregoing may seem utterly improbable, but the inscriptions were copied *verbatim* by the correspondent of the *Free Press.* Last Sunday evening a sermon was preached in the Presbyterian church by Rev. Mr. Wells, in which the vile lot of blasphemy just mentioned was denounced in the strongest terms. Popular indignation runs high, and should the monument be blown to pieces some night, the public here would not be surprised. —*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Make an Æolian Harp.

An instrument of the kind about to be described seems to be of very ancient origin, but was introduced during the last century. The Æolian harp produces a very pleasing melodious sound, especially in the open air and is not difficult to construct. A long, narrow box, the length of a window, or the position in which it is to be placed, is the first requisite; it must be made of thin deal, four inches deep and five in width. At the extremities of the top glue two pieces of oak about half an inch high and a quarter of an inch thick, for bridges to which the strings are to be fixed; within the box, at each end glue two pieces of beechwood, about an inch square and the width of the box. Into one of the bridges fix seven pegs, such as are used for piano strings; into the other bridge fasten the same number of small brass pins; and to these pins fasten one end of the strings, made of small catgut, and twist the other end of the strings around the pegs; then tune them in unison. Place over the top of the strings a thin board, supported by four pegs, and about three inches from the sounding-board, to procure a free passage for the wind. The harp should be exposed to the wind at a partly opened window; to increase the draught of air, the door or an opposite window in the room should be open. The strings in a current of air, sound in unison; and with the increasing or decreasing force of the current, the melody changes into pleasing, soft, low sounds and diatonic scales, which unite and occasionally form very delightful musical tones. If the harp can be placed in a suitable position, so as to receive a sufficient draught of air, in a grotto, or romantically situated arbor, or hidden in some shady nook near a waterfall, the effect of its sweet sounds is very charming.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

AN OREGON WOMAN.—There is a smart young widow in Lane county, Oregon, who last winter plowed between seventy and eighty acres of ground for her father, and harrowed the most of it in. She then turned out her team and went and got a certificate as a teacher, took up a school and taught until haying and harvest commenced, when she dropped the "birch" and again took up the reins and cut her father's and uncle's grain, and is now cutting for the neighbors.

Driven to Death by a Curse.

Miss Cross, a school teacher in Stark, New Hampshire, lately committed suicide by drowning, under the following circumstances, as related by a local paper: She had had charge of the school for several weeks. The scholars thought much of her, and till within a short time before her death she kept an orderly and excellent school. But during the last week all seemed to be disorder and confusion in the school. The committee, Dr. A. Thompson and M. T. Pike, Esq., having heard of the fact, visited the school on Friday, and found it much as above described, on which after the school was dismissed, they kindly talked with her privately relatively to the school, told her how it seemed to them, and advised her, as she appeared pale and sick, quietly to go to the agent and resign her position; or if she felt strong enough to go on with the school, and thought she could improve in the particulars they mentioned, she could do so. She said she would determine what was best between that time and the hour of school the next morning. They left for their homes. She did not return to her boarding-house that night, and her friends became alarmed. The school house was locked. On looking in at the window the key was seen on the floor. On entering, they discovered on her desk some little articles of value she had taken from her person, and the following note, addressed to her sister:

DEAR MARY—All I have to say is that the curse is fulfilled. The daughters shall die in sorrow if not in shame before they are twenty. Ask Albert Thompson and Thomas Pike why. Good-bye all. LAURIANA

Search was made for her body. The school house was situated on the bank of the river, where the water was deep and still, and the body was found near by. Before the coroner's jury her sister explained the note, by relating that they were the children of Amos K. Cross, of Waterford, Maine, and that in consequence of some difficulty between them, her father separated from his first wife, and was again married, on which his mother, taking sides against him, pronounced with dreadful emphasis this curse upon her son's children: "His daughters shall die in sorrow if not in shame, before they are twenty, and the sons shall be cut off in infancy." She said that for some time Lauriana had constantly dwelt upon the subject of the curse, and the more so, recently, as she was nearing the age of twenty, and she had done and said things which had caused her to think her sister meditated suicide. And her room-mate testified that only a week before she had spoken of it to her, and alluded to the fact that she was over nineteen years of age, and if the curse was fulfilled she had but a short time longer to live. The fact that some of her brothers died in infancy tended to strengthen the superstition, so that insanity and death were the consequence.

The Drama in Japan.

In Japan they say the theaters are very much patronized; the play commences at 6 in the morning and terminates at 8 or 9 in the evening; often the same piece occupies two and three days in the representation. Gentlemen are not particular about the question of full dress, but the ladies are; the latter, to cover their swarthy looks, have the face and shoulders white-washed with almond milk; a black lead-pencil marks the eye-brows, and the lips are coated thinly with gold, which, after a while, takes a red hue; the head-dress is a veritable piece of engineering; it is a scaffolding that has to be commenced the evening previously; but the beauty reclines dressed till the theater opens, and once there, she forgets all fatigue. The robe appears to be swathed in ribbon-sashes, forming an immense knot at the back. The scene-changing on the stage is simply on the plan of the turn-table for locomotives. At a given signal the table whirls for the space of a half-circle, taking away actors in the midst of their dialogue, and bringing others on the scene in the act of continuing the conversation, or representing something new. Every actor has his "shadow," —an individual dressed in black, who never quits him, handing everything he may stand in need of. And when the shades of evening fall, he holds a candle on the end of a stick under the actor's nose to allow the spectators to judge of the actor's gestures and expression of passions.

A Remarkable Parallel.

A remarkable parallelism has been shown to exist between Melbourne, Australia, and San Francisco, California. They are nearly in corresponding latitudes, San Francisco being in thirty-seven degrees and forty-eight minutes north, while Melbourne is in thirty-seven degrees and forty-seven minutes south, thus making one only one mile nearer the equator than the other. Both had their beginnings as towns in 1835; both remained insignificant places until the discovery of gold in the countries surrounding them; both suddenly arose to great wealth; both suffered from a decline of the gold yield, five years after mining began; and both have risen to new and abiding prosperity, as the agricultural resources of the tributary country were developed. Here this remarkable parallelism ceases. The British colonies in Australia, of which Melbourne is the metropolis, contain a population nearly three times as great as the Pacific slope, but Melbourne itself does not greatly exceed San Francisco in size. A California paper contrasts the two cities, claims greater natural advantages, such as climate, geographical position, etc., for San Francisco, but reluctantly admits that in public buildings, parks, etc., Melbourne is to be envied, even by the most loyal Californians.

"TIME IS MONEY."—Many people take no care of money; spendthrifts we have always with us—prodigal sons who are generally bitterly punished for their prodigality, since "poetical justice" still rules the earth. And what with the spendthrifts of time? Their best days they throw away—let them run like sand through the fingers as long as they think they still have an almost countless number of them to spend; but, unluckily, they have by that time no notion how to do it.

THE Providence *Press* seems offended because Budd Doble said that Goldsmith Maid could trot across Rhode Island in two minutes.

The Empress Josephine's Handkerchief.

A correspondent of the Paris *American Register* writes: "I have so often heard French persons criticise the unwillingness of English and American ladies to name certain articles of the the feminine toilet that I was quite delighted a few days ago, in perusing some old chronicles, to find out that it was possible for the French to be quite as prudish as we. Until the reign of the Empress Josephine a handkerchief was thought in France so shocking an object that a lady would never have dared to use it before any one. The word even was carefully avoided in refined conversation. An actor who would have used a handkerchief on the stage, even in the most tearful moments of the play, would have been unmercifully hissed; and it was only in the beginning of the present century that a celebrated actress, Mlle. Duchesnois, dared to appear with a handkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of this handkerchief in the course of the piece she never could summon enough courage to call it by its true name, but referred to it as a light tissue. A few years latter a translation of one of Shakspeare's plays by Alfred de Vigny having been acted, the word handkerchief was used for the first time on the stage amid cries of indignation from a great part of the house. I doubt if even to-day the French *elegantes* would carry handkerchiefs if the wife of Napoleon I. had not given the signal to adopt them. The Empress Josephine, although really lovely, had very ugly teeth. To conceal them she was in the habit of carry small handkerchiefs adorned with costly laces, which she continually raised gracefully to her lips. Of course all the ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs have rapidly become an important and costly part of the feminine toilet; so much so that the price of a single handkerchief of the trousseau of the Duchess of Edinburgh would make the fortune of a necessitous family."

A LITTLE boy who was nearly starved by a stingy uncle (his guardian), with whom he lived, meeting a lank greyhound one day in the street, was asked by his guardian what made the dog so thin. After reflecting the little fellow replied, "I suppose he lives with his uncle."

A HOTEL out West says, generously, of a competing establishment, that it stands without arrival.

DO YOU ever think that a neglected cough or cold may lead to serious consequences? In the early stages of lung disease take Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It can always be relied upon.

THE fact that five million of pairs of SILVER-TIPPED Shoes are made a year shows how those who use them feel about it. They know that they last three times as long.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours, truly

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, &c. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN.
Ins. and Real Estate Agt., 49 Sears' Building.
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Impure Blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Wishart's

Pine Tree Tar

Cordial!

Nature's Great

Remedy

FOR ALL

Throat & Lung

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Two Rich Men.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "The chief holder of personal estate in this city is Commodore Vanderbilt, who is estimated at $40,000,000, the largest part of which is in railway property. He owns enough in the Connecticut river and New Haven roads to be a director in each, and he also owns the controlling interest in the Central, Hudson and Lake Shore, besides his stock in Ohio and Mississippi and other important roads. It was said of George Peabody that he made almost the entire bulk of his enormous wealth after his fiftieth year. I think a stronger statement can be made of the Commodore, for he has made the largest part of his money since he was sixty—that is, within the last score of years. I suppose that when the war broke out he was not worth five millions. The incessant and enormous increase of railroad values, and the colossal extent of his operations, have brought an increase so stupendous as to remind us of the old stories of Oriental magic. The only instance in which real and personal estate is combined almost equally in the vast possessions of one individual is found in A. T. Stewart. He owns enough in each of these shapes of wealth to make a dozen men rich. In point of real estate he has two great dry goods establishments on Broadway, also the Metropolitan Hotel, and the former Unitarian Church. Add to these the Baptist Church in Amity street, now used as the stables of his business teams, the Depeau row, in Bleecker street, and above all his Fifth avenue palace, which cost $1,000,000. In personal estate is his stock in trade, capital and bills receivable, which must be $10,000,000, and a large quantity of bank stock. In this manner Stewart wields both classes of property. He has differed entirely from Vanderbilt in this point. The latter has invested almost solely in railway stocks, while the former has eschewed this form of property in a very peculiar manner. He has a strong affinity for those things which pertain to trade and to this alone. It is said that his estates cannot be less than $30,000,000."

An Industrious People.

Every Swiss city and large town has its special industry. Some excel in one branch of manufactures and some in another; but, taken in their entirety, they aggregate a very respectable production for so small a nation. While the Swiss raise more than enough meat, butter and cheese for their own consumption, they are obliged to import about 1,500,000 barrels of flour per annum from France and Germany. Nor do they grow nearly enough wool to clothe themselves; but, from the proceeds of their sales of silk and cotton fabrics, of embroidery, watches, jewelry, chemicals and wood carvings, they are abundantly enabled to supply all their wants in the shape of imported goods and food. The Swiss are certainly the most industrious people in the world, as well as the most frugal. Everybody works—men, women and children. There is no leisure, idle, or loafer class, and few drones, in this busy hive.—*Joseph Medill's Letter to Chicago Tribune.*

The Pacific Roads.

Late agreements entered into between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways are of deep interest to all branches of business in the country. All the former rivalries and jealousies existing between the roads have been done away with, and henceforth they will run in harmony, avoiding former delays in transportation, and adopting a more reasonable system of freightage. The transmission of California fruits, especially, will be affected for good. The Central Pacific officers have also united in the general harmony, thus placing these great thoroughfares upon a more perfect and sensible footing than has existed since their construction.

A MAN FOR A LITTLE WHILE.—A married woman in Mohawk, N. Y., was a prospective mother-in-law, and she wanted to find out exactly what kind of a chap he was who was courting her daughter. So she dressed herself up in male attire and went to a ball where she was certain to meet him. During the evening, disguised as a fashionable young fop, she managed to get into a quarrel with the young man himself. Lacking masculine muscle, she was worsted in a ball-room scrimmage. Her new plug hat was smashed down over her face, her nose stopped a well-meant blow, and her mustache was accidentally pulled off. Then the young man suddenly recognized his prospective mother-in-law, and found too late that he had been fighting with the wrong man. The woman was sent home in a carriage, and the young man has not been round courting her daughter since. —*Little Falls News.*

VENERABLE VERMONTERS.—People live to a good old age in Vermont. Green Mountain air is invigorating. It is said that Hannah Bowen, of Bethel, wife of S. Bowen, is 92 years old, and is holding her own with other young folks at picking hops, having worked several days this season in the field. Brandon has a Mrs. Justus Hyatt, aged 82, who walked from her residence, a few days ago, to Leicester, a distance of six miles, and then wanted to walk back the same day. Vershire boasts of Mrs. Lucy Hinckley, who is 92 years of age, and has been spinning at several different places. In one place she spun twenty knots a day and knit one large mitten each day, for eight days in succession. Royalston has a man whose name is Wild, and they call him "Square," who, although upward of 80, carries on his farm, works hard, eats and sleeps well, and feels just as well as ever he did.

A WRITER in the *American Educational Monthly* advocates sturdily the reading of newspapers in school classes, with examination of the pupils as to their understanding of the text. He notes that in his school the reading of editorials sometimes required an inquiry into the nature of governmental administration and phases of party history foreign to the usual order of thought in school life, and he concludes that pupils should be taught to read understandingly leading editorials of the best newspapers.

Hazing.

"Hazing" has been practically suppressed at Harvard College during the last two years by the voluntary action of the present senior and junior classes. In order to continue this wholesome abstinence from a foolish and sometimes cruel practice, the dean of the faculty has sent a circular letter to the parents of the present sophomores and freshmen, requesting them to use their influence to prevent its renewal. The letter urges that it be abandoned entirely and forever by the voluntary action of the students. If the desired end can be reached in this way, the result will certainly best strengthen Harvard's hold upon the respect of the friends of liberal education everywhere.

Prince & Co.'s Organs.
Five octaves, two full sets of reeds. Solid walnut cases, elegant bronze finish. Price, with six stops, $125; eight stops, $180. Address Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

"THE Mississippi," says Mr. Emerson, "swallows the Missouri, the Illinois, the Ohio, and other rivers, and does not widen its channel; so the Anglo-American race absorbs the thousands of Germans, French, Irish, and English, and remains unchanged in its characteristics."

You that have coal to shed prepare shed it now.

OLD HUMBUGS DISCARDED.—Thank heaven, the old-school practice is passing away. Ipecac, aloes, calomel, blistering, the lancet, and (worse than all), *medicated rum*, have given place to a new remedy, which bids fair to become the *universal medicine of mankind*. VINEGAR BITTERS is that remedy. It is destined to take precedence of all other curatives now before the world. The pharmacopœia and conspectus of the regular faculty contain nothing that will compare with it. Every day hundreds of the sick are emancipating themselves from systems of treatment which entail great expense and do no good, and are flying to this cheap and absolutely certain means of relief. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, periodic fevers, sick headache, kidney diseases, constipation, nervous affections, and in short all maladies, acute or chronic, which do not involve the irreparable injury of some vital organ, are cured by this *pure inalcoholic vegetable restorative.* 5

A SPRINGFIELD gentleman concluded to have a bath the other evening, and in the dark got hold of a chunk of stove-blacking by mistake for the soap. A more polished man than he was has never been seen in the whole State of Massachusetts.

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, KAN., April, 8, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles, and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before. Very truly yours, GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9th, 1873:

"DR. R. V. PIERCE—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 19, 1872:

"DR. R. V. PIERCE—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

CHILL CURE!—SAFE AND SURE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly, and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TO HAVE good health the liver must be kept in order. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Tonic—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and owels; clears the complexion, cures sick-headache. Shun imitations. *Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In answer to scores of letters we state: The Fifth Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library will positively take place November 30. 1874, and there will be no postponement. The capital prize will be $250,000. For information concerning this matter drop a line to Gov. Tho. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.

THE Elmwood Collar is a novelty. It has all the edges folded, a fine cloth surface, and is the best fitting collar ever made. —*N. Y. Sun.*

RATHBONE, SARD & Co.'s unrivaled cook and heating stoves are the fruit of thirty years' experiments, with the best material and most skillful workmen.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly skin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous viva voce advertising is better than all paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

DRENA'S DICTIONARY BLOTTER is a convenient blotter portfolio, with the addition and novelty of a very full list of words likely to be used by writers, who, to get the correct spelling of them, may often gladly avail themselves of this handy and ingenious assistant. A dictionary of synonyms, common Christian names, a brief list of geographical names and a perpetual calendar are added.

The Patent Adjustable Elbow.

Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks, of that live little village, Chicago, advertise an Adjustable Elbow for stove-pipe and other purposes, that, for novelty and utility, is unapproachable. It is very compact, strong and symmetrical, and suitable for kitchen or parlor. Its great distinguishing feature is, that it is not only one of the best and cheapest of elbows, but can be instantly adjusted by any one to odd angles, or corners, and thus, in the language of Fares & Fischer, of Cincinnati—who used over 100 dozen of them in 1873—"*Its use often saves more than five dollars in time and money in setting up a single stove.*"

Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks also sell the celebrated Sargent & Greenleaf Lock, universally acknowledged the best in the world for store, dwelling, club-room, office or money-drawer, or elsewhere, where safety and convenience are desired. In the language of the Chicago *Times*, "sneak thieves are disgusted with them."

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

HENRY WARD BEECHER writes that the Steinway piano is a *musical angel.*

$7 A DAY. Agents send for circular. H. L. SHEPARD & CO., Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Money-Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted. Particulars free. WORTH & CO, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

FOR SALE. Good second-hand Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Tubing, Casing, etc. Address Bingham & Rich, Oil City, Pa.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE, without money, write to THE LEDGER CO., Chicago, Ill., and learn how you can get one. A splendid offer.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

PAPER PAILS. JENNINGS BROS., manufacturers of the Japanese Paper Ware, 352 Pearl St, New York city. Trade supplied with Spittoons, Bowls, Basins, Slop Jars, Trays, &c.

Local Agents wanted to take orders for writing papers, printed Letter Heads, Envelopes from Merchants, Clergymen, Lawyers, Schools, Families. Terms liberal. For samples address *The Empire City Paper Co., Box 2592, N.Y.*

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't delay—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N.Y., P.O. Box 1287.

OUR NEW "LADIES' FRIEND" contains 7 articles needed by every Lady—Patent Spool Holder, Scissors, Thimble, &c.—guaranteed worth $1.50. Sample Box, by mail, 56 cents. Agents wanted, PLUMB & CO., 108 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represents over 1,500 papers, divided into 7 subdivisions. Send 3-cent stamp for Map showing location of papers, with combined and separate lists, giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

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70,000 Ringers,
8,500 Tongs Sold.
Hardware Dealers Sell Them. Ringer $1, Rings per 100 50cts, Tongs $1.25, by mail, post paid. Circulars free. Address
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It will pick the corn from the stalks, and husk every ear, large and small. Capacity 1,000 bushels per day. It elevates the corn to the crib and the stalks to the stack. The latter being crushed, make good fodder. With a 2-horse power it will do the work of 20 men. Save your husks; they come out clean, and are worth $50 per ton in N.Y. Made and warranted by Wells, French & Co., Chicago.

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Grand, Square and Upright Pianos,
Superior to all others. Every Piano Warranted for Five Years. Illustrated Catalogues, with Price List, mailed free on application.
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TRUE HISTORY
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Fits Any Angle.
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FOR NEARLY THIRTY YEARS THE
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have been held in high esteem by those who use a *Calico*. They are produced in all the novelties of changing fashions, and in conservative styles suited to the wants of many persons. Among the latter are the
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proper for the house or street—beautiful in designs and pleasing in coloring.
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in great variety, and widely known as most serviceable prints. Nothing better for daily wear. These goods *bear tickets as quoted above.* Your retailer should have them, and your examination and approval will coincide.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Celebrated Rotary-Hook Lock-Stitch
SEWING MACHINE
FOR FAMILY USE,
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NEW No. 6
SEWING MACHINE
For Leather Work and Heavy Tailoring.

Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine was *the first* introduced into the household for general use; and for *more than twenty years* has stood *unrivaled*. More than 1,000,000 have been sold, a number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine of its class.

Wheeler & Wilson's New No. 6 Sewing Machine is designed to do in a superior manner a wider range of work than any sewing machine heretofore produced. It is especially adapted to the stitching of *boots and shoes, harness, carriage trimmings, gloves, leather work generally, bags, hosiery, clothing,* and *heavy fabrics* of every description. It is intended to be operated either by foot, or at a higher rate of speed than other machines by steam or other power, and is rapidly gaining that pre-eminence for manufacturing purposes which their family machine has long maintained in the household. Send for Circular, giving testimonials and description of the machine to

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In Nature's Medicine Chest, the Earth, there is no specific superior to the waters of the Seltzer Spring.
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Is an improvement upon that world-renowned remedy for indigestion, biliousness and constipation. It is at once mild, thorough and infallible. No drug store is without it.

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Shake Go through the Ague performance day after day, till all your vitality is used up and your health permanently ruined—or take a bottle of
Burn Kress Fever Tonic,
Sweat and break up the fearful malady at once. Cures of Ague warranted by the
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In **Book I,** which is for **Primary Schools,** we have a 3 years' course of study, very plainly laid out, with abundant directions to teachers, and a large number of sweet songs for the little ones to sing by rote and by note. Price 35 Cents.

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The above books sent postpaid on receipt of retail price.
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DR. WHITTIER,
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continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

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S. H. HARRIS THE BEST
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
23 & 25 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO

NO POSTPONEMENT!
GRAND MUSICAL JUBILEE AND GIFT CONCERT,
AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA,
Positively Thursday, Nov. 26th, 1874.
$100,000 IN CASH
And Valuable Real Estate
Will be distributed among the ticket holders. Only 65,000 tickets will be issued—a large portion of these already sold. People's Scheme. Net profits to go to Chamber of Commerce, Fire and Militia Companies, and the Public Library of Sioux City. Single Tickets, $3; Two for $5. Reliable agents wanted. Liberal commissions allowed. Send for tickets, terms or circulars to N. HATTENBACH & CO., Sioux City, Iowa.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

FIFTH & LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky.

POSTPONED TO

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

Drawing Certain at that Date.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Grand total 20,000 Gifts, all cash. $2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50.00
Halves	25.00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5.00
11 Whole Tickets for	500.00
22½ Tickets for	1,000.00

For Tickets and information, address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

WATCH FREE And a FORTUNE for all, either sex. Address W. A. Morse & Co., 8th St., Phila.

DR. A. G. OLIN HAPPY RELIEF. Don't despair! Read the cream of medical literature! Thirty years among the afflicted; thousands saved from an early grave; lost vitality; nervous weakness; who may marry; why not; lost memory; impaired health. Thirty lectures delivered at Chicago Medical Institute, price 50 cts. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. Address or call on Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Pleasant home for patients. All correspondence confidential.

C. N. U. No. 42

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

Thursday, October - 22, 1874

An Elkhart man was kicked by a horse a few days since. One of the "dailies" concluded a statement of the event, by furiously asking where's the police?"

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe say that one great element of the social weakness of woman is "that they have no money." They generally know enough, however to merry somebody who has lots of it.

The Beecher-Tilton libel suit has been placed on the November calender, which means that the trial will take place some time after the centennial of the scandal. In the meantime both parties can have the full benifit of the ragged edge.

In the States of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and North Carolina the Democrats have already gained fifteen Congressmen. This is a splendid start for the next house. New York and Pennsylvania will charge us many more.—mark the prediction.

Speaking about the late elections, it may not be amiss to say that later returns gives the entire Congresional delegations of West Virginia to the Democrats—a gain of two. The Democratic majority in Indiana will reach 18,000. The figures in Ohio will certainly reach 20,000.

What would Gen. Thomas J. Brady consul to St. Thomas and chairman of the State Republican Central Committee have us do with Ku-Klux business now? It is an industry of great possibilities, and it should not be abandoned. If it did not accomplish what was expected of it in Indiana, it saved Dakota, and that's something.

The South Carolina Republicans have declared openly for a third term. New York Republicans and those of several other States have refused to pronounce against it. Now comes Alex H. Stephens, of Georgia, saying to the citizens of his state that he has no objections to a third term, and sees no reason why the people should not elect a President a third term consecutively to that office. The ball has not stopped rolling.

Of the Connecticut town elections, Oct. 5th, the Hartford *Evening* Post (Republican) of the 8th had returned from 165 towns, viz.: 70 Republicans 76 Democrats, 19 mixed or divided.—It says: Last year the towns stood: Republican, 93; Democratic, 62; divided, 9; Independent, 1. So it would appear that the Republicans have lost 23 and the Democrats gained 14. The returns may be relied upon as substantially correct in every particular: We have summed them up with no effort to make a good or bad showing for either party, but simply to present the facts. It is not our fault if the figures are not what we could wish.

General Sherman's Religion.

Gen. Sherman is a bluff soldier with a heart overflowing with good will to all living creatures. So far from the General using the grand ceremonial of the Catholic Church at his daughter's wedding to propitiate the Catholic or Irish vote, he would not during the celebration of high mass compromise himself by either bowing or kneeling, although Protestants, out of respect, did. Last winter, when General Sherman made his famous speech, regretting that they had never had dancing at this house, and said, that he liked to see young people "scout around," he told me that after his death there need be no dispute about his religious faith, for it coud be given in few words Said he: I believe that if people only act half as well as they knew how, God will forgive the balance. General Sherman has another short creed. He says this is not a bad world unless we choose to make it so. If we are kind to others in return we will be kindly dealt with.

The average salary of certified masters of elementary schools in England and Wales is $517 per annum More than one-half, also are provided with a house or live rent free. In Scotland the average income is $551, and two thirds live rent free. In Ireland the average is $232, and only a little over one-fifth have their house rent free.

It is said that when Grant heard of the election in Indiana and Ohio, he bit his cigar stub clean in two, and even wished that he was dead.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ohio and Indiana Democratic with from 18,000 to 20,000 majority

Good Enough for Two Years.

Shout, Boys, Shout!

The returns from the election are still very incomplete but enough is known to set the Democratic majority in Indiana down at not less than 15,000 and it may go up to 20,000 majority. Nine and perhaps ten of the thirteen Congressional Districts have been carried by the Democrats. By the outrageous apportionment of the State into Legislative Districts the Democrats may be prevented from having a clear majority in the Legislature but the general opinion is that there will be a working majority in opposition to the Republican paaty. This will insure the defeat of Pratt for the United States Senate and the probable election of some good conservative Democrat.

Ohio has gone Democratic by about 15,000 majority and elected twelve out of twenty Congressmen. There was no Legislature elected in Ohio this fall.

The west Virginia Democrats made a clear sweep of everything and gained one Congressman.

The nett gain of the Democrats Congressmen has been about 15 in all the States, with several districts still in doubt.

The "Rads" Frightened.

[Chicago Times.]

The Republicans at Washington are said to be very much frightened at the result of the election in Indiana and Ohio. They concede that if New York should follow suit in November, the result would be fatal to the Republican majority in Congress, and to avert such a calamity all the available oratorical force trated in that State. Edmonds, Robeson, Jewell, Scott, and other States, who are canvassing in others, are to be forwarded to the Empire State. there to use their utmost endeavors to save the party. It is claimed by some that Grant's candidacy for a third term is injuring the party, but their are other causes quite as potent. The people generally have become sick of relying upon promises of retrenchment that are never fulfilled they are tired of hearing about the dishonesty, profligacy and neglect of the public officials; they do not care for any further abortive reconstruction measures in the South; they are in fact, heartily ashamed that they have for so long been imposed upon by the confience men in the Republican party and are disposed to give some other party a trial. The future administration cannot be worse that the present one, it may be better. If nothing more than a choice between two evils, the people will choose the least, and that is to kick out Republicans from the offices they have so long disgraced.

A Singular Revenge.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *Sentinel* says that a number of months since a Haverhill man desired some accomodation of the Boston & Maine Road. But was refused. This action so provoked him that he determined to get square by some means, and at length, noticing that there was no draw in the railroad bridge near the city, he determind to put the comanpy to the expense of building one. So he commenced building a schooner of about 200 tons at a point above the bridge, and now as it is nearely ready to launch, he will soon load in with legitimate freight sail down to the bridge, and demand passage, which the railroad people must grant him, whether or no.

Ladies, if you want the neatest style gloves go to H. H. Stamets'—the boss milliner and fancy store.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF DEKALB COUNTY, IND., HELD OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Names of Tps.	Sec. of State		Congress		Prosecutor		Represent		Clerk		Sheriff		Auditor		Treasurer		Commissioner		Coroner		Surveyor		Assessor		Total vote
	Curry	Neff	Baker	Kelly	Morlan	McConnel	Taylor	Waterman	Moss	Britton	Meese	Treesh	Hague	M'Int're	Ensley	Mur'y	Hood	Duncan	Crane	Latson	Bangs	VanAuken	Culbertson	Sheets	
Butler	93	139	86	141	71	161	[illegible]	135	76	151	131	97	102	123	108	119	91	140	89	143	89	143	89	142	232
Jackson	84	145	89	145	83	145	[illegible]	146	80	143	98	133	95	131	92	141	88	146	89	146	89	146	90	143	235
Concord	119	154	171	164	182	154	174	150	187	150	179	155	214	117	160	173	179	151	178	161	179	161	197	139	338
Newville	116	65	113	60	114	68	[illegible]	66	122	61	119	63	130	51	94	67	125	58	116	67	116	66	116	67	185
Stafford	56	63	57	62	56	63	[illegible]	62	58	59	56	63	60	58	62	56	57	62	56	63	56	63	56	63	119
Wilmington	345	208	330	207	330	209	[illegible]	202	380	158	374	166	[illegible]	200	341	202	348	201	344	205	335	211	345	201	550
Auburn Precinct	220	298	222	296	207	308	[illegible]	266	251	256	321	188	214	280	280	235	204	315	176	334	176	325	217	292	522
Waterloo	284	171	367	175	203	147	[illegible]	145	280	157	357	89	320	121	312	127	237	213	279	170	283	110	205	189	456
Richland, south	78	110	76	118	72	120	[illegible]	119	70	121	97	93	77	116	79	116	73	121	71	121	72	122	74	120	193
Richland, north	86	100	91	104	75	119	[illegible]	104	81	113	85	99	76	118	94	104	86	110	107	89	87	104	88	110	198
Fairfield	160	196	100	196	100	101	[illegible]	199	117	181	102	196	113	190	107	200	108	201	109	196	102	202	109	196	307
Smithfield	105	168	96	183	113	160	[illegible]	143	107	180	136	129	125	146	115	154	97	173	105	164	105	167	106	165	272
Franklin	136	142	122	142	120	136	[illegible]	151	131	138	41	116	158	106	127	134	128	138	127	142	127	141	127	139	271
Troy	70	41	71	40	70	40	[illegible]	42	60	37	77	33	64	45	73	35	70	41	70	41	71	40	60	42	111
	1988	2018	1912	2013	1905	2025	1960	1961	2039	1844	2283	1612	2089	1613	2046	1886	1886	2076	1916	2042	1885	1876	2006	1948	3091

Second Term—The Conservatory of Music is meeting with such success that the managers feel justified in announcing a second term, commencing Nov. 19th.—the present term closing Nov. 10th. An additional teacher has been engaged and let everyone prepare then to commence promptly with the term. The term will continue ten weeks.

We have been so crowded that we have but little space in which to detail the ceremonies on last Sabbath in the dedication of the new Catholic Church at this place. Nearly 400 persons came up from Fort Wayne in the morning on a special train among them Bishop Dwenger, Father Brenmer and the splendid choir of the Cathedral. The Bishop made an excellent address after the ceremonies to which the vast audience listened attentively. The choir sang excellently, and their fine music pleased everybody. The receipts of the occasion amounted to about $300. Many of our citizens were present to witness the impresive ceremonies.

Forney interview Emil de Girardin on the Centennial. He found him an elderly, keen-eyed, delicate-looking Frenchman, dramatist, editor, politician, a power in the Parisian world, whether of letters or of politics. He welcomed his visitor warmly, but shook his head when invited to be present at America's Centennial. "I am too old," he said, and besides, I can no speak English.

Franklin Tp. Oct 20, 1874.

Mr. Editor—As there appear to be a number of persons who it seems are not aware of the fact that the election is over and are lying right on as before. The following bit of history, may have a two-fold effect, viz; to correct many false impressions, and to inform certain blatant libellers that the election is over.

Board of canverers met pursuant to law at the Court House in Auburn on Thursday Oct, 15, 1874, present 14 members.

Votes canvassed and poll books and tally papers passed to clerk as the law required and clerk proceeded to foot up columns of number of votes. While the clerk was thus employed Mr. Cornelius, return judge of Troy Tp, stated that there was an error in the statement of votes in said township received for Mr Taylor for Representative, and he Mr. Cornelius, wished the board to correct it, and a viva voce vote was taken on the proposition, but as it was uncertain as to the number of votes on each side I demanded a rising vote which was ordered by the chair, and I believe the chair declared the vote in the affirmative. Supposing this to be the final determination of the matter so far as the board was concerned, I first verbally protested, and then presented written protest against the acting of the Board, whereupon Mr. Murphy, of Newville, moved a reconsideration of the vote on the adoption of the proposition, which motion prevailed and the vote was reconsidered. It was then moved by Mr. Thomas of Union I think, that Mr. Cornelius be permitted to make the change proposed by him, which motion did not prevail. Mr. Thomas then moved that Mr. Cornelius be permitted to withdraw the paper for five minutes, which motion was voted down. On the last two propositions three or four voted in favor, and eight or nine against. I did not vote on any of the questions voted on by the Board. A number of the members stated, while the main question was under consideration that we must take the papers as they were presented to us, and could not allow of any tampering with them. I am charged with arbitrarily clearing the room of spectators, all there was of this, the chairman suggested that the board retire for consultation, and I remarked to him that probably the bystanders would retire and leave the Board in the room prepared for it, and I believe the chairman made the request and the bystanders complied with it but no determination was arrived at before they reentered the room. I am threatened with a contest which I think I shall resist, as I believe I can show that I am legally elected to the office of Representative.

The despicable course pursued by some of Mr. Taylor's friends has made me more determined than I otherwise should have been.

To show how desperate they have become I will state that before the election it was reported I thought rather timidly—that I had been induced to withdraw from the contest for Auditor by the payment to me by Mr. McIntyre of one hundred dollars since the election, it has increased at the rate of over $100.00 a day, and now amounts to the pretty fair sum of $1,000.00, when they get it up to $1.000.000.00 I would like to take it. However I pronounce the whole charge a base cowardly lie, with not the shaddow of truth for the foundation, and I pronounce those who are circulating it base, cowardly unmitigated liars.

I will add in conclusion to the hold the office if I have received a legal majority of the votes cast, if I have not received such majority I do not want to hold it. I intend to thoroughly investigate the matter, and all the howling of the hounds on my track will not deter me. So all concerned may as well take it cool.

MILES WATERMAN.

Notice of meeting of Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House in Columbia City Whitley County Indiana on Thursday the twenty ninth day of October 1874 at ten o'clock am.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWIN F. UHL, Secretary.

Dated October 1st 1874.

Black watered sach ribbon 1-4 yard wide all silk for 100.

From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Davenport & Co., and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every townand City in the United States We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease. 75 cents per bottle.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Joseph Rectenwalt is plaintiff and John P. Wyant is defendants require me to make the sum of Two hundred and forty dollars, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

Beginning at the southeast corner of section, 16 sixteen in township thirty three, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east and running thence west on section line twenty five, 25, rods thence north sixteen (16) rods. thence east twenty five (25) rods to the section line. thence south sixteen [16] rods to the place of beginning, containing two and one half acres of land more or less in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real state, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff

Oct. 14th 1874. Penfield & Moody atty for plf $9 40

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Henry W. Bond,

FORMERLY OF

DeWALD, BOND & COMPANY

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Has opened a new

FANCY, DRY GOODS, AND LADIES' FURNISHING STORE

AT

21 West Main St.

A few doors west of the Court House.

His stock comprises FANCY GOODS, of all kinds
Flannel,
Yarns,
Cotton,
Cotton Flannels,
Linens, Laces,
Embroidery,
Hosiery, Gloves
Zephyrs, Canvass,
and everything needed for fancy work and embroidery. I extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of Auburn to call and see me when in Fort Wayne.

My goods are all new and having been purchased for cash are being sold from 10 to 20 per cent less than regular prices.

HENY W. BOND.

Housekeeping

LINENS

Root & Company,

At their New Location

46 & 48 Columbia-st

are offering a very large and superior assortment of family linen goods in

Scotch, German and Barnsley Table Damasks

By the yard and in sets, with Napkins to Match

Turkey Red Damasks,
Scotch Loom Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen pillow Casings,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Lunch Cloths in Sets,
Spot and Damask Napkins,

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 per dozen and upwards.

A JOB LOT!

of 250 dozen HUCK TOWLES, at 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c each, worth more money.

Russia Crashes, Bath Towels,
Huckabucks, Diapers
Glass Towling, Doylies

—ALSO—

A large assortment of

Toilet quilts, table and piano
Covers, crib and cradle quilt
Curtain Laces, bed and crib,
Blanets, German Coverlets,
etc, etc.

The assortment large and prices Extremly Low.

AT THE

New York Store.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Flinke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Fredrick B. Rohm, deceased will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday November 14th, 1874, town lot No. three (3) in Ensley's 1st addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Terms—One third cash in hand, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm.

JOHN TREESH, Adm'r.

Dress Making.

MRS. JOHN B. MOODY and MISS ALICE FAIR are now prepared to attend to all kinds of Dress Making, and Sewing, Cutting Fitting and making of

Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

will receive their special attention. They will be found in the room over C. C. Shaffer's furniture Store, Main st. Auburn, Ind.

The Old Reliable!

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

at lower figures than any other house in the county

Spectacles, Razors, Table Cutlery and every variety of small notions.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

In the new brick, north of Court House

GOLD PENS

&c. One of the best and finest assortments in northern Indiana. All goods warranted as represented. Jewelry. &c., Manufactured to order. Repairing done.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC,

ORGANS,

and Musical Instruments of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and furnish them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBE,

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne 'Ind.

Pioneer Sketches

OF

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 30.

Mr. [illegible] here gives a detailed account of a trip through the wilderness, to Highland county Ohio, in the summer of 1834 when the streams were all foaming high, exposing him to death by drowning and of a few narrow escapes from being murdered for money he was supposed to have, and from which untimely death a supposed pistol, (which existed only in supposition,) saved him &c. Much as we would be gratified to be able to give his entire narrative, yet its length, and the bounds we must neccessarily give to our "sketches." forbid.

Mr. H. goes on to say, in 1834 John Fee entered the large and excellent farm, of 5 or 6 hundred acres, on which he lives between Steuben and DeKalb counties. Indulge me in telling an anecdote of him. He had been out to the prairies for grain, and froze his feet badly, so that for a long time, he could not wear boots or shoes. So he got the Indians to make him a large pair of moccasins, which he wore. One day, after his feet got better, he went out hunting, and, after sauntering through the woods awhile, he crossed the largest moccasin track he ever saw. He looked with astonishment at the monster track, and said to himself what an Almighty big Indian has been along here! Itst d———est big Indian has ever been in these woods. About the time his astonishment and curiosity got to its hight he chanced to look behind him, and lo! it was his own track.

Fee's settling there led in others.—Luther Keep Charley Grain, Peter Boyer and Charles Boyer were the earliest.

When the country was organized sheriff Park came here, put up notices for an election for county officers and appointed me inspector. I chose Luther Keep and A. F. Beacher Judge. In organizing the township. Mr. Keep, being the oldest man, told me that as I was the first settler, I should name the Towhship; —and we agreed together on the name of Franklin. This is a good Township; though not so propitiously blest as Butler flowing with milk and honey. True, honey was very plenty yet milk was tolerably scarce, till we got some cows in the Township.—It is tolerably well provided for in school houses. There is one church near the center. It belonging to the Lutheans.—Preaching is mostly done in school houses

As Mr. F. Beecher was one of the earliest settlers, and of the first board of county commissioners, I feel it due to his memory, as he has gone from earth, to relate an adventure of his and of another of our citizens in company. Dr. Park was living in Hamilton, and tne blacklegs of Noble county stole his horse. Beecher and Willard Eddy started on horsepack for the tamarack house, to look for the horse. Although they did not find the horse yet they did find about a dozen black legs in a barn describing their countrfeit money to their runners. They had quite a pile of it. Beecher made a lunge among them, and grabbed a lot of their money, and started to run away; but Latta their president knocked him dowm, and they got all the paper back. It was certainly lucky that the two did not get hurt. They went to a justice to take law, but the justice was either one of the gang, or was afraid of his life or property. It was about the time that several barns were burned in Noble county by the blacklegs Pity Beacher's strength had not been equal to his courage. Park went out to look for his horse, but got nothing but a severe raw hiding from Latta for his trouble and his horse. I myself have lost about two hundred dollars by the same gang of Villians. This Bellfountain road was one of the principal routes leading to their nest. About a week after moving on my place in 1838 a stranger road up to my house. He was an awful looking man but carried the prettiest rifle I ever saw. Said I stranger you have the nices kind of a gun. Will you let me look at it, yes said he and I took hold of it, but he jerked it back, saying that he would not trust his gun in the hands of a stranger. He went on, and passed the road several times afterwards. About twelve years ago the peopld of the North western Illinois took the same man out in the prairie —formed a half circle on one side of him and told him to run for his life, and they would all shoot at him as he ran. He started and fell dead pierced by twenty bullets! Such was the end of John Driscal.

And now fellow citizens, when I first moved into Franklin my nearest neighbor was at Denmark, 10 miles off. My next neighbor, on the west, was Jackson prairie, 22 miles away. I had to buy my grain on the prairie to get grinding and with the many mire holes I had to struggle through, and with the vast number of times I had to unload.

Auburn Courier.

Wool 40c.
Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 13 cents.
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Empty houses are scarce.

Its time to keep cool now.

Look out for snow storms.

Davenport has the boss cigar.

The leaves are falling rapidly.

Bryer's troop has good houses.

Theatre every night this week.

The growing wheat looks nicely.

Best coal oil 20 cents at Hare Bros

Winter apples 50 cents per bushel.

The dreary muddy season is about here

Colfax and the musketoes have retired again.

Go to the theatre to-night and laugh hearty.

It is about time for fresh fish to be in market.

The musical wild goose is heard occasionally.

Auburn has improved finely this summer.

There was an immense crowd of people here on Saturday.

John Leasure has sold out his stock of groceries and notions.

The Jones' truss sold by Davenport gives universal satisfaction.

George Metcalf, of Adrain, Michigan is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Davenport sells lamps, chimney, coal oil, &c, very cheap—so they all say.

A full force of workmen are busily engaged on Ryan & Mader's new livery barn.

Mrs. Mondy and Miss Fair have moved their quarters opposite Shaffer's furniture store.

Littlefield Bros. have opened a drug store in Wood's old stand, on Seventh street.

Frank Bacon, of New Era, has experienced the value of a walking stick for several days.

We are glad to say that the health of this community is better than it was two months ago.

The Conservatory of music is increasing in scholars very rapidly, and we are glad to note it.

Another wholesale liquor store has been started among us. We have a good supply of these.

Charley Floyd has returned to our city again looking better than ever. He will remain for awhile.

We are having all kinds of weather, it is agreeable for our farmer friends as their corn is ready to husk.

A new kind. The best in use, and all books bought at Davenports will be covered with the new kind of cover.

Ladies, if you wish a hat or bonnet that is just lovely, call at the cheap milliner store, above Martin's & Sons grocery.

Mr. Hall, of the "Jew Store" at Kendallville, was in our place a few days last week. He was the guest of Mr. Watson.

H. T. Randall, living east of town about one mile and a half, will sell the usual articles for farm use, on next Saturday, at auction.

The M. E. Social will meet with Mrs. J. W. Case Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 28th Mite in the evening with Mrs. F. Buchanan. All are invited.

Ed Eldridge has bought J. Rainier's interest in the Central Grocery. Ed will now wait on his numerous customers in his usual obliging style.

Joseph Abright. Esq., and wife have returned to our place, after quite a lengthy visit abroad. They both appear hearty looking, and as jovial as ever.

WOOD—We hope those intending to pay us in wood will bring it along without delay while the roads are good. Unless it is brought soon we cannot take it.

WANTED—One or two students to learn photographing at the Auburn Art Gallery None need apply unless they mean business. GORDON & ROTH.

Chauncy Meek, our accommodating and obliging clerk who has so long been with Miller & Casebeer, is now at Root & Company's, No. 46 and 48 Calhoun-st Fort Wayne.

The best assortment of children and Misses knit sacks just received at Stamets' this morning.

Miss Germons, a popular actress of Baltimore, has been engaged by Mr. Bryer's company for the season, and is now on the stage in this place.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad put a regular train on the road as far West as Albion on Monday last. It goes east from Auburn at 7 55, in the morning, and returns at 4 45 in the evening.

There was a large and attentive audience at the M. E. Church Monday night, to hear the temperance question discussed Rev. Mr. Fisher led out with a fine argument, and was followed by several other speakers.

Every man in DeKalb County should take his county paper, and as the Courier is acknowledged to be the largest and best paper, that is the one you should take. Only two dollars per annum. Try it six months.

One of our handsome young ladies, on being ask if she attended church Sunday evening, said: "I did not attend. I 'took in' love feast that night." Now, that fellow, whoever he was, ought to be extremely happy to know that he had her "foul."

The *News* says Ensly beat a Congressman two years ago and this year a hog drover. An honest man, a farmer, a hard working man is thus contemptously called a hog drover, by one who could not hold a candle to him so far as character and solid worth are concerned.

Gordon & Roth are having splendid success in their new gallery. They are receiving orders from all parts of Northern Indiana. Their superior work is giving them a splendid reputation far and near. They defy the State to beat them quality or work and low prices.

If the friends of the COURIER will continue to lend their influence and occasionally say a good word for the paper, as they have been doing every since we started, we will soon have a larger circulation than all the other papers in the county combined.

Though Mr. Kelly received a handsome majority in the county, every thing considered yet it ought to have been increased still more. We had promised ourself to go down and hear his maiden speech in Congress, and we only regret that this is postponed.

The second term of the Conservatory will begin Nov. 19. Prof. C. R. Reed, a magnificent teacher, will assist the present corps and this is a rare opportunity for those wishing to learn music. The chorus class hearafter will meet twice a week—Tuesday and Thursday.

At the earnest request of many prominent citizens, the proprietors of the Star Clothing house have determined to change the method of drawing the $500 prize lot to be given to some one of their customers. The proposed plan is shown in their advertisement.

A minister in our place was very much disgusted a few days ago, on opening a bundle of papers received from the post-office, to find that they were nothing but a lot of Morton's speeches on Louisiana affairs. It being a cold day he put them where he thought they would do the most good—in the stove.

We now have on hand a large stock of stationery. consisting of letter papers, bill heads, envelopes, etc., which we will print on the shortest possible notice, at reasonable rates. We have also several fonts of the latest style type just received for this kind of work. Send in your orders early.

On Thursday Evening, first time here, the Irish Drama of Aline. The Rose of Killarney, and the Laughable face of the Day after the Wedding.

On Friday Lady Audleys Secret and the Romantic Drama of Dick Turpin and Tom King, and positively the last night.

A little child of C. Corie's, near Spencerville, was badly burned a few days ago by its clothes being ignited from a fire made around a kettle in the yard. It's life is dispaired of.

Mr. Shortbills residence had a narrow escape from fire from a defective stove pipe.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE—The DeKalb Co. Teachers' Institute will meet in the Union School Building in Butler, on Monday, Nov. 9th, 1874, at 9 o'clock am. We have reason to expect an unusually full attendance and a profitable institute. Good boarding places will be provided for all

J. A. BARNS, Co Supt.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Meek, of Kendallville, officiated at the M. E. Church in this place. His sermon was a good one with one exception, and that is it was too short—only two hours giving it. He made some illustrations regarding christains which was characteristic of several, perhaps, in hearing. The audience was large and very attentive.

Fort Wayne tried the people's dodge, but it did not pan out well. If sore-heads had not burdened the ticket, it might have had better success, but you get a few men who have sold out their party to endorse anything, and its a goner. There has been some corruption in Allen County, but we hope it is at an end, as good officers have generally been elected.

New hats and neatly trimed for little money, at Stamets'.

Free Kelly was not elected, Baker received a majority of 51 votes. We heard a number remark that if they had known Kelly would have come so near it, they could have got him enough to elect him. Poor argument. Every body should go on the supposition that their man is going to be elected, and work all they can for them. A few votes too many never hurts any one. But it was a gallant fight, and the crafty Baker ought to be humbled.

We Mean Business.

We must have every dollar due to us by the end of the year. There are quite a number delinquent among our subscribers and we request them to come in without delay and pay us. We are poor and hard up, and the few dollars owing us here and there will help us along. Do not delay, therefore but be prompt in the payment of all arrearges.

The Butler *News* announces that it will remove to this place next week. We doubt whether this will be a judicious step, as Auburn is hardly able to support two papers. Perhaps Weamer expects the county printing, however, and he may rub along with this. But that would leave the *Press* out, the oldest established Republican paper in the county, and it has claims the party cannot ignore.

The offering of a choice building lot by Sam, Pet & Max, to some one of their customers who shall purchase goods to the amount of $10, in a single bill, between now and the 1st of January, is one of those popular advertising schemes that has given Max Nirdlinger such a reputation as a scientific advertiser. He has made advertising a study. He never invests a dollar in this way that does not bring back two; but he succeeds only because he gives the people the most for their money.

W. B. McConnell of Angola recieved an over whelming unprecedented majority in this judicial circuit for Prosecutor.—Owing to his great personal popularity, for Mr. Morlan his competitor is a genial clever fellow himself. Mack's own county done a handsome thing for him in giving a majority of 48. The county is usually from 800 to 1,000 Republican. Noble county also done well for him. Wm. makes an efficient prosecutor and stands high with the bar. He has a bright future before him for a young man, and we trust that such will be his relaization.

Information Wanted

of James Egan, of Detroit, who worked on the R. R. about 3 months ago and was injured by the falling of a bar of iron on his foot. His mother is anxious to hear from. Address, Mrs. Johanna Egan, 44 Chery street, Detroit.

Good live men wanted to sell the Howe Sewing Machine in DeKalb county. Extra inducements on salary or commission.—Apply to the Fort Wayne office in person or by letter. A. S. ANDERSON, Mang.

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somedody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition.

Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing House. They propose to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them in any way. It is simply a new method advertising their establishment.

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers from 1 to 1000 will be placed in a wheel, which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any succeeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69, corner Mechanic and Walnut streets, Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the amn't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket, the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House, No 5 East Main st., For Wayne, Ind.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages only good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. chatle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material.

E L Hutchenson to Elizabeth Metcalf Lot 221 Hon ad Waterloo $175

L Spangler to H Rickey lot 4 Auburn Junction $100

J M Watson to J J Wood und 1-3 lot 97 O P Auburn $400

I M. Thomas to R. Work lots 14 and 15 McF ad Auburn $3000

E Ginser to M Ansley 10 ½ of s e ¼ sec 10 Fairfield $4000

F Greescop to S W Sprott lot 4 8 12 1st ad Auburn $260

J Craig to Regenis n 1-2 of s e 1-4 sec 2 Smithfield, 420 a, $2400

J B Eckhart to L Dussier n w 1-4 of s w 1-4 and s w 1-4 of n w 1-5 of sec 13 and n e 1-4 of s e 1-4 sec 14 Union $1550

E W Shull to J N Olinger lot 2 1 12 1st ad Auburn $180

G Murphy to A Johnson lot 3 Spencerville $825

DEFEAT OF OUR COUNTY TICKET

How it was Brought About !

J. R Lanning in the role of a "Bolter."

Not Susceptible of "Electioneering."

"THE ISSUE MADE UP!"

POLITICAL TREACHERY!

Was it Cleopatra or some one else who nursed the asp in her bosom until it became warm, when in return for her kindness it stung her to death. We remember of having heard the story, and it comes to us now with telling force in view of the events in and around the late election There is a peculiar likeness to this in the course J. R. Lanning took in the campaign. Three months ago we had unbounded confidence in this man's Democracy and honesty, but a few days has sufficed to sweep it away like a dream, and we propose now to tell just how it was done. We shall treat of facts, for we have no reason to misrepresent him. We will confine ourself strictly to the truth. The pronoun I will have special reference to the editor of this paper.

About a week before the election, I met Mr. Lanning on the Court House steps with Mr. McIntyre. Something was said about the printing of the tickets, when Mr Lanning said that they ought to be so printed that the names would be far enough apart to write in a name. I told him my idea was just the reverse. He then confessed his opposition to Mr. Murray, said he intended to do all he could to defeat him. That other prominent men in the county were determined to punish that faction in the east part of the county for their course of two years ago, that it had to be rebuked and now was the time to do it. He said he had taken no part in the convention and was not bound by its action, that Mr. Murray's nomination was brought about by trading and other means He distinctly said that he wanted two hundred tickets printed for himself in the manner he had suggested, and the last words he said to us when we parted was that he wanted me to let him know if I would print them, if not he would get them some where else. This is the substance of that conversation. We give his own words ver batim as to the convention.

Mr. McIntyre left us shortly after the commencement and I do not remember of any one being present during the conversation. He said something in regard to the two candidates decidedly in favor of Mr. Ensley, but I was so indignant at the stand he took that I cannot remember the remark distinctly. I told him that if this was his position it ought to be made public, that the party should know it. He said he did not care, that he was not susceptible of electioneering, that the issue was made up and he was going to stand by it.

We repeated the substance of this conversation to Mr. C. G. Ralston, Mr. McIntyre and one or two others, and suggested that those who had any influence with him should see him at once.

Mr. Lanning now claims that this was a private matter and that we should have said nothing about it. He also says that we reported that he wanted Murray's name left off the ticket. We can prove this last to be false. Last Saturday I went to the Clerk's Office to ascertain why he was sending his patronage to the Republican papers. He said it was to offset what I had said about his opposition to the ticket. He claimed to have done nothing against Mr. Murray but that he could do nothing for him. That if I had not said anything it would have been all right. He now threatens to charge me with working only for the best officers, as that was my bread and butter. If I had nothing more to say against him than that, this article would never have been written. I worked for all as can be easily proved, as far as was in my power, and if we had succeeded in electing only Auditor, or Clerk, or Sheriff, or Treasurer, I would have felt that any effort I had made in their individual behalf was not against any of the others.

But how was it with this man that was not susceptible of being electioneered?—Was he found doing work for the ticket, as he ought to have done. He went to Waterloo the day before the election, and from there to Butler, but it is said that he took with him tickets with Murray's name scratched and Ensley's name written thereon. We don't know how correct this rumor is, but it is current here. How was it with him on the day of election—Was he in the midst of the battle fighting for the party that had placed him in office for eight years, doing good work for the cause? No, sir, he stood around with his hands in his pocket and done simply nothing to what he should have done, and thus by his example, encouraging the opposition, and in fact lending his influence to defeat the ticket. For proof of this we refer to the Democratic voters of this precinct. Then in face of all this opposition of all this pretended objection to Murray, after repeating and protesting time and again that he could not support him, like a coward he votes an open ticket for no other purpose than to cover up the trickery he employ against him. What do you think of the honesty of a man who will assert and re-assert that he is opposed to a certain nominee, and even go so far as to say that he will work against him, and come up on the day of election, after throwing all the dirt he could, and openly vote for the man, he so decidedly opposed? Don't you think the Clerk done it to hoodwink the people, so that he could boast and say he voted the straight ticket. It was the basest act of the whole next to his baser ingratitude of trying to stab the party that had taken him from obscurity and poverty and given him a position from which he has made a handsome fortune. And now to have revenge on us for exposing his treachery, he gives his patronage to the Republican papers in the county. If he thought this would deter us from exposing his villainies, he has made a great mistake. We have endeavored to be honest and faithful, and if these qualities debar us from any patronage of the party, we will cheerfully submit, rather than pander to political treachery, or for a moment encourage the viper that stung the bosom that warmed it.

Mr. Bryer has decided to play Rip Van Winkle Saturday night. Turn out.

C. G. Ralston went to New York last Monday to lay in a large stock of fall and winter goods.

Go and see the new style ribbons just received this morning at the boss fancy store of H. H. Stamets'.

By some mistake Mr. VanAuken was counted out, and Mr. Bangs gave the cetificate of election. Van. has a clear majority of 171 He will contest the election.

The Howe Sewing Machine Co. wish to open an office in this place for the sale of the Howe, to a good live business man.—Extra inducements are offered. Apply to the Fort Wayne office.

A. S. ANDERSON, Manager.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between Ed. Eldridge and Joseph Rainier has been disolved by mutual consent. Mr. Eldrige will settle all accounts of the firm.

ED. ELDRIDE,
JOSEPH RAINIER

We call attention to the advertisement of Henry W. Bond which appears in another part of our paper. Nearly all of our readers will remember Mr. Bond as one of the firm of Townly DeWald & Bond, Ft. Wayne, where he made himself very popular as a merchant. In this new store he is better prepared than ever before to sell goods cheap. We called to see him when in the city yesterday and were suprised at the low prices he marked goods. We think he is selling cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. Do not fail to visit his house when you get to Ft. Wayne.

Special Term.

The Commissioners met last Tuesday morning, and went into the consideration of the question of a new jail. They have finaly decided to build one on the plan submitted by T. J. Tolan, Esq., of Delphos, Ohio. The residence part of the building will be 38x47 feet, two stories high, mansard roof, to be built of brick. The cell house will be two stories high 42x33, containing two tier of cells, 14 in all, and will have four distinct departments. The whole building is to be heated by steam. The estimated cost is $30,000 and the building will be finished by the first of October 1875.

The plans of Mr. Tolan display an architectural beauty not surpassed and the internal appointments are the best we ever saw. We cannot but admire the good taste and judgement of the Board in the adoption of these plans. Mr. Tolan has acted the gentleman throughout and has not sought to use any undue influence to have his plans adopted. They possess a merit in themselves that cannot be ignored. The cells are so arranged that they can be opened or closed without the necessity of going into the jail at all. The plan for ventilation is good, and there is a simplicity in every arrangement. Work will not commence before spring, though much of the material will be placed on the ground during the winter. We think the Board will decide to locate it just east of the court yard on the ground where the old saw mill stood.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

MUCH excitement prevails in Buffalo, N. Y., over the arrest of forty students of a medical college who were found in the act of dissecting four corpses which had been missed from a cemetery. The students were released on parole to appear when required.

THIRTY buildings, comprising nearly the entire business part of the village of Ovid, N. Y., have been burned. The loss is [illegible]....Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is lecturing in New England on "Compulsory Education" and other subjects. Reports says his audiences are slim and lacking in enthusiasm....Dr. A. C. Murdock, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, was found dead last week, under circumstances indicating suicide.

THE Excelsior Salt Mill, at Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $85,000....Demas Barnes, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, has been indicted for publishing libels on Henry C. Bowen. This is another suit growing out of the recent scandal.

The West.

THE Chicago papers of the 9th inst. (the anniversary of the great fire) contain a review of the building operations in that city for the past year, from which it appears that 1,339 brick and stone structures were erected at an aggregate cost of $12,694,200.

DIED at Woodstock, Ill., Oct. 9, Mrs. Ellen Quinlin, aged 102 years....The insurance question still agitates Chicago....The Western railroads are about to abolish the custom of making excursion rates....According to reports in the State Auditor's office, there are 2,040,569 cattle and 3,460,166 hogs in Illinois.

A GRAND JURY in Salt Lake has indicted one of its own number for lascivious cohabitation. The man under indictment has five wives. One of his daughters is the principal witness for the prosecution.

GEN. MACKENZIE, during a recent raid against the Indians in Northern Texas, surprised five camps of Cheyennes on Jute creek, near Red river. The troops destroyed over 100 lodges and their entire outfit, and captured 1,424 horses and mules, of which 1,048 were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians were brought in. One soldier was killed and one wounded. Gen. Mackenzie, at last accounts, was in hot pursuit of the retreating savages....Near Colborn, Tippecanoe county, Ind., recently, a man named Clawson was instantly killed by the bursting of a boiler attached to a steam threshing machine. A number of other persons were more or less injured.

THE reunion of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Springfield, Ill., on the 14th of October. Gen. Sherman presided, and Gen. John Tillson read a poem. The monument to President Lincoln was unveiled on the 15th with appropriate ceremonies. Among the distinguished gentlemen who attended were Gen. Grant, Vice President Wilson, Secretary Belknap, Gens. McDowell, Custer, Hedrick, Force, etc....The firm of E. S. Edger & Co., grain dealers and millers, of Burlington, Iowa, has suspended: liabilities, $400,000....The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued warrants for the execution of William E. Udderzook, Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irwin on Nov. 12.

The South.

ANOTHER stage robbery is reported from Texas. The brigands claimed to be the same party that robbed the Hot Springs stages and the Gad's Hill train....Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the district of Kentucky, delivered a remarkable charge to the grand jury at the opening of the court in Louisville, last week, instructing them that the United States Court has no jurisdiction in Kentucky to punish Ku-Klux outrages under the Enforcement act.

SIXTEEN Petersburg (Va.) election judges have been indicted for violating the Enforcement act....A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: "The organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of high water on this side and the almost impassable condition of the country. Information received from undoubted sources states that the plan of operations is to strike the detachment of troops stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle, and then murder and rob generally. Gen. Cortina heads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts, and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice."

Washington.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* is authority for the statement that the postal telegraph project advocated by Postmaster-General Creswell will not be recommended by Mr. Jewell in his next report, nor by the President in his message to Congress....A dispatch from San Francisco announces the suicide of James T. Eckfeldt, Appraiser of the Mint, and superintendent of the construction of the machinery for the mint in that city. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause of this act.

THE receipts and expenditures of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were $26,471,071.82, and the expenditures $32,126,414.58.

A LETTER addressed to the President by a prominent Conservative politician in Mississippi, argues that the only true way to restore peace and prosperity to the South is for Congress to pass an act to pay for the quartermasters' and commissary stores taken by the Union army in the South during the war, and to refund the cotton tax. The letter has been referred to the Attorney General....It is rumored that the agency for the negotiation of the new funding bonds has been ordered by the President to be given to ex-Senator Cattell....Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* states that Gen. Butler intends introducing a bill at the next session of Congress making Washington the permanent headquarters of the army.

IT is stated that a strong effort, in which the President will co-operate, will be made at the forthcoming session of Congress to secure an appropriation for the purpose of building a new Executive Mansion in the western section of the city....Postmaster-General Jewell has decided to reorganize the Special Agency branch of the Postal Service. Special Agents will be charged, among other duties, with ascertaining how it happens that there is so little uniformity in receipts and disbursements at different offices of the free-delivery grade. Some of these offices disburse 60 per cent. of their receipts for running expenses, and others not more than 25 per cent....Attorney-General Williams has replied to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, on the subject matter of his protest against further arrests by United States Marshals under the Enforcement act and his request that the persons already arrested be turned over to the State courts for trial. He contends that the President is as much bound to enforce the act in question as any other law of the United States, and declines to accede to Gov. Brown's request.

THE organization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is working so well that no recommendation will be made by Congress for its amendment....Ex-Senator Cattell, who has been appointed Special Treasury Agent to negotiate the new loan, will be assigned to duty in London....The resignation of Richard W. Busteed, United States Judge for Alabama, has been received and accepted by the President....The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year promise to exceed those of last year by about two million dollars.

Political.

JOHN W. CARTER, an alleged counterfeiter, was recently arrested at Brooklyn, on the charge of altering bonds from $1,000 to $10,000, in order to start a bogus insurance company. Under a bed in his bed-room were found several forged bonds, a small printing-press, bond-paper, and dies, containing the names of officials of prominent railroad companies. The names of all the companies whose bonds were forged could not be ascertained, but it is certain that the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Reading and Philadelphia Railroad Companies, and Western Union Telegraph Company, are among them....Senator Thurman, of Ohio, delivered an address before the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association last week. About 5,000 persons were present. Hon. Schuyler Colfax is making political speeches to his fellow-citizens in Indiana. Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is visiting friends in Milwaukee.

THE Conservative party in South Carolina have decided to support the Independent Republican candidates for office.

IN a speech at Paterson, N. J., the other day, Secretary Robeson said that President Grant had no idea of a third term, and only avoided giving official expression to his opinion on the matter lest he should seem to attach to it too much importance....A New Orleans telegram states that the supporters of Gov. McEnery accept the proposition made by Gov. Kellogg in his address, viz.: To test the question of the Louisiana State government by a canvass of the actual returns, and all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in the custody of the McEnery party, and can be produced and authenticated at any time.

BEN BUTLER has been renominated for Congress in the Essex (Mass.) District.

THE convention of Southern Republicans assembled at Chatanooga, Tenn., on the 13th of October. About 200 delegates were present, one quarter of whom were colored. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, was elected President of the Convention....Hon. George F. Hoar has been renominated for Congress in Massachusetts.

OHIO, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, West Virginia and Arkansas held elections on Tuesday, Oct. 13. In Ohio the Democratic majority is about 15,000, while the Congressional delegation stands 13 Opposition to 7 Republicans. The following is a list of the Congressmen elected. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are members of the present Congress:

1. *Milton Sayler, Dem	11. John L Vance, Dem
2. *H B Banning, Dem	12. A T Walling, Dem
3. J S Savage, Dem	13. M I Southard, Dem
4. J A McMahon, Dem	14. John P Cowan, Dem
5. A V Rice, Dem	15. N H Van Vorhes, R
6. Frank H Hurd, Dem	16. *Lorenzo Danford, R
7. *L T Neal, Dem	17. *L D. Woodworth, R
8. *Wm Lawrence, Rep	18. *James Monroe, Rep
9. E F Poppleton, Dem	19. *Jas A Garfield, Rep
10. Chas Foster, Rep	20. Henry B Payne, Rep

In Indiana the Democrats have a majority of from 8,000, to 12,000 on the State ticket, and elect eight of the thirteen members of Congress. The Legislature is neither Democratic nor Republican, the balance of power being held by the Independent members. Appended is a list of the Congressmen elected:

1. W Heilman, Ind, Rep	8. *M C Hunter, Rep
2. J D Williams, Dem	9. L McClurg, Dem
3. Michael C Kerr, Dem	10. W S Haymond, Dem
4. Jeptha D New, Dem	11. Jas L Evans, Rep
5. *W S Holman, Dem	12. A H Hamilton, Dem
6. M S Robinson, Rep	13. John H Baker, Rep
7. F Landers, Dem	

Iowa rolls up a heavy Republican majority—about 40,000—and sends an unbroken Republican delegation to Congress. The following are the Congressmen elect:

1. *G W McCrary Rep	6. E S Sampson Rep
2. J Q Tufts, Rep	7. *J A Kasson, Rep
3. C T Granger Rep	8. J W McDill, Rep
4. *H O Pratt, Rep	9. A Oliver, Rep
5. *J Wilson, Rep	

Nebraska elects the Republican State ticket by over 10,000 majority. Lorenzo Crounse, Republican, is re-elected to Congress....In West Virginia the Democrats elect a full delegation to Congress, being a gain of two members....In Arkansas the election was to determine the adoption or rejection of of the new State Constitution. The returns indicate that the instrument has been adopted by a heavy majority....The Convention of Southern Republicans at Chattanooga adjourned on the 14th inst., after a session of two days. A long address to the people of the United States touching affairs in the South was adopted. The Committee on Outrages was given until December to collect evidences of lawlessness and murder in the Southern States to lay before Congress. The third term and civil rights questions were not touched. The Associated Press agents in the South were denounced by a decided vote for constantly slandering Republicans and refusing to report Ku-Klux outrages.

General.

HON. S. A. IRVIN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, died of paralysis last week, aged 47 years....Louis, son of Fred Douglass, has been appointed by Postmaster-General Jewell, a special agent at large for the Postoffice Department.

THE House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church has ratified the formation of a new diocese in Ohio and a new diocese in Michigan....The story of the cession of Porto Rico by Spain to Germany has received its quietus as a falsehood from Admiral Polo, who pronounces it "an absurd and contemptible calumny."....The President of the United States, in company with ex-Secretary Boris, Gen. Harney and others, arrived at Vinita, Cherokee Nation, on the 11th inst. Hundreds of Cherokee Indians turned out to see the "Great Father." Col. E. C. Boudinot delivered the welcoming address. Three hearty cheers were given to the President, who responded as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country—a country which I have never seen before, though I have been far on all sides of it. It is rich in soil and of surpassing beauty. Without saying anything at this time of the policy which I think should be adopted with regard to this Territory, I will say that I am pleased with such evidences of advancement among you, and hope you will be encouraged in cultivating the soil of so rich and magnificent a country."

THE first snow of the season fell at Lindsay, Ont., on the 13th inst., and an early close of navigation on the back lakes and rivers is expected.

A LARGE number of Cubans have sailed from New York to the general rendezvous at Venezuela, from whence it is supposed the next expedition for Cuba will sail.

Foreign.

THE military arrest of Count Von Arnim by Bismarck is exciting a good deal of interest in Europe. A Berlin telegram states that the Emperor William has ordered that no stone be left unturned in the efforts to recover the missing documents.

THE Archbishop of Cologne has been released after an imprisonment of six months and nine days....The revolution in the Argentine Republic increases in importance....A circular has been sent to the shareholders of the Direct Cable Company informing them that the management have decided to abandon about thirty miles of the cable which is now lying on a rocky bottom, and effect a splice at a more suitable point. The circular says that in all about 1,100 miles of the cable have been laid, and satisfactory tests are obtained daily by electricians.

A VIENNA telegram says that the idea of referring the Schleswig-Holstein question to the arbitration of the Queen of England is gaining hold of the diplomatic mind. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which, it is thought, offers a feasible method of solution.

THE Bismarck-Von Arnim case is being gradually unraveled to the German public and the world. Von Arnim still remains in prison, the reason for his confinement being that he refuses to give up letters which he received, while Ambassador at Paris, from Bismarck. It seems that after Von Arnim's removal from the position of Ambassador to Paris, an office which he lost on account of a pro-Catholic correspondence with Dr. Dollinger, he retired to his estate at Nassenheid as determined to prepare his statement as an American would be under similar circumstances. Bismarck, suspecting that his confidential correspondence to Von Arnim might figure unpleasantly for him in the retired Ambassador's statement, immediately seized upon the person of the offending subject in order to secure the tell-tale letters. They were not yielded then, neither have they been since. Bismarck still holds his victim by virtue of his superior power only, and as Von Arnim is doubtless a strong-willed man, the result of the contest cannot be easily determined....Full returns of the elections in France for Councils-General have been published, and foot up as follows: The Republicans elected 672, Monarchists 604, Bonapartists 155. The Republicans have a majority in thirty-eight Councils, the Monarchists in forty-four, and in three Departments Councils are equally divided....The *Mark Lane Express* (London) of Oct. 12 says the downward course of the price of wheat has not yet ended.

IT is evident that the cause of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is growing desperate. Desertions by the wholesale are occurring constantly. Gen. Dorregary, with 800 Carlists, recently went over to the Republicans. At Agorta two Carlist battalions surrendered, and others, it is stated, are ready to follow. The Carlist provincial authorities in Durango have given public notice that those wishing to lay down their arms may do so....The trial of Kullman, for the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck, is set down for the 29th inst.

THE INDIANS.

Gallant Fight of Six Soldiers with 125 Kiowas and Comanches.

In the report of his recent operations against the Indians, Gen. Miles gives the following thrilling account of a fight between six soldiers and 125 savages:

I deem it but a duty to brave men and faithful soldiers to bring to the notice of the highest military authority an instance of indomitable courage, skill, and true heroism on the part of a detachment from this command, with the request that the actors be rewarded, and their faithfulness and bravery recognized.

On the night of the 10th inst. a party consisting of Sergt. Woodhall, Company I; Privates Peter Rath, Company A; John Harrington, Company H, and George W. Smith, Company M, 6th cavalry; Scouts Amos Chapman and William Dixon, were sent as bearers of dispatches from the camp of this command on McClellan creek, Texas, to Camp Supply, I. T. At 6 a. m. on the 12th, when approaching the Washita river, they were met and surrounded by a band of 125 Indians, Kiowas and Comanches, who had recently left their agency, and at the first attack all were struck, Private Smith mortally and three others severely wounded. Although inclosed on all sides, and by overwhelming numbers, one of them succeeded, while they were under a severe fire at short range, and while the others with their rifles were keeping the Indians at bay, in digging with his knife and hands a slight cover. After this had been secured they placed themselves within it, the wounded walking with brave and painful efforts, and Private Smith, though he had received a mortal wound, sitting upright within the trench to conceal the crippled condition of their party from the Indians.

From early morning until dark, outnumbered twenty to one, under an almost constant fire, and at such short range that they sometimes used their pistols, retaining the last charge to prevent capture and torture, this little party of five defended their lives and the person of their dying comrade, without food, and their only drink the rain-water that collected in a pool mingled with their own blood. There is no doubt but that they killed more than double their number, besides those that were wounded. The Indians abandoned the attack on the 12th.

The exposure and distance from the command which were necessary incidents of their duty, were such that for thirty-six hours from their first attack, their condition could not be known, and not till midnight of the 8th could they receive medical attendance or food, exposed during this time to an incessant cold rain.

Sergt. Woodhall, Private Harrington and Scout Chapman were seriously wounded. Private Smith died of his wounds on the morning of the 13th. Private Rath and Scout Dixon were struck but not disabled.

The simple recital of their deeds, and the mention of the odds against which they fought; how the wounded defended the dying, and the dying aided the wounded by exposure to fresh wounds after the power of action was gone—these alone present a scene of cool courage, heroism and self-sacrifice which duty, as well as inclination, prompts us to recognize, but which we cannot fitly honor.

All Sorts.

PARIS has 68,000 dogs, which last year were taxed $127,000.

IOWA put up 1,200 school-houses within the past year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA produced 7,250,000 gallons of wine last year.

FORTY-SEVEN thousand Germans have gone back to Paris to live.

BROOKLYN has twenty beer breweries, making 60,000 kegs a week.

NINE million horses in the United States; value, $660,000,000.

OLD PROB. hit it eight-eight times out of every hundred last month.

A NEBRASKA paper tells of a flock of pigeons numbering 4,328,764. Close figures.

CONNECTICUT has twenty-five silk factories, whose aggregate capital is $3,450,000.

A DEALER in figures says that the reaping machines of the country net a leg a day.

AN Atlanta, Ga., policeman has been discharged for eating a box of sardines while on his beat.

THE "ordinary stock" of the railway companies of the United Kingdom amounts to nearly £250,000,000 sterling.

MR. KILKUFF, chief engineer of the Pacific Mail Company, has sailed 1,786,000 miles in twenty-three years' service.

THE London Metropolitan railway, since its opening in 1863, has carried 305,000,000 persons, without killing or injuring a single one of them.

THERE are 10,500 miles of railway in Russia, of which 3,488 miles are owned by the state. There are beside 1,153 miles in progress of construction and 1,153 projected.

CAMEL'S hair brushes have been found to be capital substitutes for hospital sponges. Now, let science discover some equally satisfactory way of doing away with newspaper sponges, and its triumphs will be complete.

THE city of Rome is said to be honey-combed with about 900 miles of subterranean passage ways cut through the solid rock, and that these contain the bodies of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 of human beings entombed there since the city was built.

DON CARLOS has black hair, brown eyes, slightly aquiline nose, and black beard, covering the whole face. He is very handsome. He has an active, powerful frame, and stands six feet three in his boots. He is every inch the old-fashioned hero-king.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin*, in a late issue, says: Small dealers are complaining that enough of five cent pieces cannot be obtained for the transaction of business. So great is the demand for these coins that premiums varying from 2½ to 5 per cent. in gold are paid for them.

THE annual supply of copper from the whole of the civilized world is estimated at between 127,000 and 130,000 tons. The annual tin supply is stated at from 25,000 to 28,000 tons. These estimates are made by a leading English house engaged in the tin and copper trades.

THE total area of the 37 United States, without the Territories, is 1,950,170 square miles; the area of coal-producing sections is 191,000 square miles, which is about one square mile in ten. The area of the ten Territories is 995,032 square miles, making an aggregate of 2,915,203 square miles.

A Telling Reply.

In a small town but a few miles distant from this city there recently arrived a man, who put up at the hotel, minded his own business, spoke but little, and paid his bills with regularity. The quiet demeanor of the stranger attracted considerable unfavorable comment, which at length grew into a belief that he was a burglar laying plans for a future raid by a well-organized gang of law-breakers. The townspeople at length held a meeting to consider the case, and the landlord of the hotel was appointed a committee of one to wait upon the stranger and ask his business in town. The landlord took occasion to do so at meal-time. The stranger laid down his knife and fork, and said: "You see, landlord, I was unfortunate enough to get into a scrape a short time ago, was caught, and sentenced to be hung and to reside two weeks in this place. I have lived out one week already, but I am doubtful about being able to serve out the other." The landlord withdrew, and the townspeople asked no further questions. —*New Haven Palladium.*

OTTO OF ROSES.—The crop of roses in the Orient has so fallen off this season that it is thought the whole amount of otto of roses distilled will not exceed 1,600 pounds, whereas the product last year was 2,700 pounds. There are eight provinces in Turkey which together yield ordinarily 3,600 pounds, and occasionally, as in 1866, 6,600 pounds. Again their product will fall to 1,700 pounds, as in 1872. The largest of these provinces gives about 1,900 pounds. The amount is variable, but, on the average, it takes 3,000 pounds of roses to produce a single pound of otto of rose. Great care is necessary in the cultivation of the crop, the business of which is entirely in the hands of the peasantry and farmers, who have their stills and condensation-tubes at work all the season. In consequence of the short crop this year, the price of otto of roses has made a considerable advance in London, Paris, and New York.

LOVE IN NEVADA.—Some person at Franktown, Washoe Valley, has sent us a poetical effusion, of which we give below twelve lines, just to show to what a condition love may reduce a man when green corn is in season:

That is a gurl in Washoe Vallee,
Her givine name is Sallee,
I wond I was the thingumbob
Incide of corn, what they call kob,
—nd I could come steamin' hot
Rite out of the old iron pot,
So her rubby lips mite correll me
And her ivory teeth mite shell me,
During which her pritty nose could smell me,
While her tung, so fair and yung,
Was around about me clung,
And sez was a-calling of me sweet.

—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A Model Government.

Hon. Joseph Medill writes from Berne, Switzerland, to the Chicago *Tribune*:

Switzerland is a most unique country in every respect. Surrounded by monarchies, it is a pure republic. While every other European nation has an Emperor or a King for a ruler, or is waging civil war to restore a deposed royalty, Switzerland has no prince or potentate, not even a President. Her executive authority consists of a Council of State, appointed by the Legislature for a limited period of time, and with the power of removal. One of this Council Board is appointed Chairman of the board for one year, with the title of President. But he has no patronage, no power of removal or pardon—nothing except the privilege of presiding at the sittings of the Council of State and countersigning its resolutions and orders. It is the same as if the American Congress elected the Cabinet officers, and also the presiding officer of the board, and, at the same time, abolished the office of President or Chief Magistrate, and absorbed the powers of the office into those of the legislative body. How this system of legislative aggrandizement would operate if adopted in the American republic, is not hard to predict; nevertheless, it works well in this small country of simple-minded and honest mountaineers, where "rings," lobbies, and Credit Mobilier schemes are unknown.

The Swiss government is unique in another respect: Its legislative proceedings are conducted and recorded in three languages—German, French, and Italian—corresponding to the three races which compose the population of the republic; but the Germans constitute the great majority of the inhabitants. In the census returns of 1870, it was ascertained that 384,561 families spoke German as the mother-language, 134,183 French, and 30,293 Italian; but all the educated persons can speak French. When a Frenchman makes a speech in the Swiss Congress, all the Germans and Italians can understand him perfectly, but they generally reply in their own languages, which, the French members not understanding, the official interpreter states the substance of in French. All bills, reports, and resolutions are written in the three tongues, and the journals are kept in the same way, and the laws and proclamations are printed in the three languages.

The Cost of War.

The *Republic* magazine presents some rather startling statistics concerning the different wars in which the United States has been engaged. In the war of the Revolution (1775 to 1783) 278,021 soldiers were engaged; in the war of 1812 to 1815, 527,654; in the Mexican war, 73,260—making a total of 878,935—while in the war of 1860 no less than 2,757,598 were engaged. During the rebellion 279,689 officers and men were killed or wounded, while 6,749 were missing in action. Since the commencement of the war the government has paid, up to June, 1874, in pensions, over $251,000,000. Deducting $5,000,000 for former pensioners, there is left $246,000,000 growing out of the rebellion. Some idea of the number of pensions, and the amounts paid during these twelve years may be gathered from the following table:

Army invalids	99,804
Army widows and dependent relatives	112,088
Survivors of the war of 1812	18,266
Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812	[illegible]
Navy invalids	1,430
Navy widows and dependent relatives	1,730
Total	238,411

The rebellion entailed a debt of $2,500,000,000 upon the government to be paid by the people, and, aside from the principal of the public debt, and pensions, there was paid during the fiscal year 1873 the sum of $127,992,989.95, on account of expenses growing out of the late war.

Wisdom of the Egyptians.

Philologists, astronomers, chemists, painters, architects and physicians must return to Egypt to learn the origin of writing—a knowledge of the calendar and solar motion—of the art of cutting granite with a copper chisel, and of giving elasticity to a copper sword—of making glass of the variegated hues of the rainbow—of moving single blocks of polished syenite nine hundred tons in weight, for any distance by land or water—of building arches round and pointed, with Masonic precision unsurpassed at the present day, and antecedent by two thousand years to the Cloaca Maxima of Rome—of sculpturing a Doric column one thousand years before the Dorians are known in history—of fresco painting in imperishable colors—and of practical knowledge in masonry. And it is no less clear that every craftsman can behold on Egyptian monuments the progress of his art four thousand years ago, whether it be a wheelwright building his chariot, a shoemaker drawing his twine, a leather-cutter using that selfsame form of knife which is considered the best form now, or a weaver throwing the same hand-shuttle.

Old-Time Divorces in Colorado.

Women were scarce, and if it got about that one was not handsomely treated by her husband a miners' meeting was called and the case considered. If the decree then was granted—it always was—then this was the mode: Two honest miners were detailed to hold the broomstick in a horizontal position, and the parties to the suit required to jump it in token that their divorce was an accomplished fact. The good morals of the camp required that the woman marry immediately, and as one after another of the elect men fell from luck it would often happen to the lady to have had as many husbands as she of the Scriptures; and it might be said of the last as of the first. And he jumped the broomstick also.—*Boulder (Col.) News.*

SAID that Detroit Justice: "It is my solemn duty to warn you, Jane Welch, that you are on the high road to degradation. This court is going to send you to the House of Correction for sixty days, but only with a feeling of kindness. You will have time to reflect; your nose will lose its rosy hue; you'll have a chance to comb your hair and make yourself a bustle, and I haven't a doubt that, before you come out, you will have such high aims that a policeman can't get within ten rods of you."

A Crumby Convention.

No fictitious characters impress us with a sense of reality like those of Shakespeare. When we read of a Convention of the Fat Men of Ohio and Michigan, which was held at Put-in Bay on the 10th inst., we said to ourselves: "Ah! if only Sir John Falstaff could have been there!" He is the ideal of adipose. He is the refinement of grossness. His wit and his waggery; his mendacity so enormous that it almost seems more respectable than truth; his selfishness so absolute that it has an aspect of generosity; his sensuality so little concealed that it well nigh amounts to the spiritual—all these are qualities which demand large quarters. We cannot picture him as spare; we cannot think of his unctuous sentences coming from a hungry mouth. His great sides give to his chaff and balderdash the gravity of a sermon. Manger many doubts, we respect him as we respect a mountain. He talks, it is true, almost always of himself, but then there is so much to talk about! Hundreds of pounds go to his composition, and there is the wisdom which makes the best of everything in every ounce of them.

But we must not forget our fat friends at Put-in Bay while dwelling affectionately upon their swelling prototype. Such a meeting was of ponderous portent, and may be called the Apotheosis of Avoirdupois. There was, indeed, in the regulation of the convention, a slight suspicion of personal pride and exclusiveness. The standard of qualification was high, or at least broad and heavy. Perfect rotundity alone answered the completeness of the conception, and no light weight could enter there. A constitutional provision (Article I.) rigorously shut the gates of admission upon every candidate weighing less than 200 pounds. Credentials were in the corporation. Nobody concerning whose specific gravity there was the least doubt could take his seat before going to scale, and the lightest monster of a member, John Dulco, Esq., of Monroe, Mich., weighed 200 pounds; the most ponderous being Mr. John Templeton, of Swanton, Ohio, who pulled down 428 pounds, and was accordingly made honorary chairman. Ah! but it must have been a sight to see them all seated in long and billowy rows—ranges of sesquipedality, chains of abdominal Alps and pyramids of the pinguid! Only fancy the King of the Cannibal Islands looking in there with his mouth full of water! Why there were 56 distinct and separate masses of meat, and the aggregate weight thereof, if we have not blundered in addition, was 13,619 pounds! Had they been heaped up, it would have been Pelion upon Ossa. Woman, too, lovely and large, was there, viz.: Mrs. Walter Delerri, Norwalk, Ohio (298 pounds), and Mrs. Sullivan, North Bass Island, Ohio (298 pounds). Hail to you, most equal and most mighty mesdames! Joans of juiciness! noble champions of the equality of the sexes, at least in the matter of ponderous plumpness. Our souls all love largeness, and the *tout ensemble* must have been imposing in the extreme!—*New York Tribune.*

A Good Paper.

We do not often give a voluntary puff to any of the many professed *family* newspapers printed in the country. There is one, however, that possesses so many excellences as a family journal and *news* paper combined that we cannot refrain from saying a word in its praise. We allude to the Chicago *Ledger*. Each number is filled with the very choicest reading, including stories, anecdotes, sketches of adventure and travel, poetry, domestic recipes, and other useful information. It is printed by the *Ledger* Company, Chicago, at $1.50 a year, which is cheap when we consider that the paper contains forty-eight closely-printed columns of good reading. The *Ledger* is always a welcome visitor to our table. In the language of Rip Van Winkle, "May it live long and prosper."—*Western Economist.*

ENGLAND and Scotland contain 600,000 habitual brunkards, of both sexes.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	8	@	13
Hogs—Dressed	8¼	@	8½
Cotton—	15¼	@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	4 35	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 06	@	1 08½
No. 1 Spring	1 18	@	1 22
Corn	93	@	94
Oats	61	@	62½
Rye	96	@	1 02
Pork—New Mess	21 50	@	..
Lard—Steam	13½	@	14
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 50	@	7 00
Choice Natives	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 00	@	5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 25	@	3 00
Hogs—Live	6 25	@	6 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 25
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	95	@	97
No. 2 Spring	88½	@	90
No. 3 Spring	84	@	85
Corn—No. 2	74	@	75
Oats—No 2	47	@	48
Rye—No. 2	83	@	84
Barley—No. 2	1 05	@	1 08
Butter—Choice Yellow	30	@	40
Eggs—Fresh	21	@	22
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	20 [illegible]
Lard	14½	@	15
ST. LOUIS			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 11	@	1 12
Corn—No. 2	80	@	82
Oats—No. 2	49	@	51
Rye—No. 2	91	@	92
Pork—Mess	22 00	@	..
Lard	13	@	..
Hogs	5 25	@	6 25
Cattle	4 50	@	6 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No 1	97	@	98
No. 2	91	@	91
Corn—No. 2	75	@	77
Oats—No. 2	46	@	47
Rye	1 09	@	1 10
Barley—No. 2	..	@	..
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—White	1 10	@	1 15
Corn	69	@	71
Oats	51	@	55
Rye	93	@	95
Pork—Mess	..	@	..
Lard	13	@	..
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 09	@	1 10
Amber Michigan	1 05	@	1 06
Corn	78	@	79
Oats	51	@	53
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 17	@	1 18
Amber	1 05	@	1 06
Corn	80	@	81
Oats	48	@	49
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 08	@	1 09
No. 2 Red	1 03	@	1 04
Corn	83	@	84
Oats	52	@	55

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THERE'S a boy just over the garden fence,
Who is whistling all through the livelong day;
And his work is not just a mere pretense,
For you see the weeds he has cut away.
Whistle and hoe,
Sing as you go,
Shorten the row
By the songs you know.

Not a word of bemoaning his task I hear,
He has scarcely time for a growl, I know,
For his whistle sounds so merry and clear,
He must find some pleasure in every row.
Whistle and hoe,
Sing as you go,
Shorten the row
By the songs you know.

But then while you whistle, be sure that you hoe,
For, if you are idle, the briars will spread;
And whistle along to the end of the row
May do for the weeds, but is bad for the bread.
Whistle and hoe,
Sing as you go,
Shorten the row
By the songs you know.

COLTS may be taught to eat a little meal or bran, and to be handled freely. The gentlest possible treatment should be given to all young stock this season, and careful attention.

A WRITER in the *Northwestern Farmer* gives the following hints to those about purchasing milking stock: A crumply horn, full eye, head small and short, dished face, that is sunk between the eyes, skin soft and loose, deep from the loin to the udder, and very slim tail.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Poultry World* recommends the administration of sulphur for gapes in chickens. He wets the tip of a feather (the rest being stripped to the quill), and rubs it in the sulphur, and then introduces it into the trachea of the sick chicken. One application is found sufficient.

A SANDY or gravelly soil is usually best adapted to the use of plaster, but it is found beneficial upon any soil abounding in vegetable matter. A clay soil has the power of absorbing ammonia, from the air, which is one of the offices of plaster, and therefore plaster is not as beneficial upon a clayey as a sandy soil.

OLD POTATOES.—An Eastern exchange gives this advice: "Potatoes, to be good, should never be exposed to the light, but be kept in as dark a place as possible. After they begin to sprout in the spring, they should be taken up from the bins or heaps and kept in boxes or barrels. If you have a few barrels saved out for family use, instead of picking them over and spreading them every few weeks, put them into enough barrels so that you can easily turn them from one to another. Have one extra barrel, and once every week turn them all out from barrel to another. This keeps them moving so often that the sprouts cannot grow enough to do much harm. The sprouts which come out from the potato use up the nourishment it contains, and leave it soft, watery and insipid. By treating them as proposed above, they may be kept in condition for the table several weeks longer than by sprouting them, and at the same time save a deal of work."

HEAVY CORN CROP.—The *Practical Farmer* thus notices the corn-field of Alexander Scott, of Delaware county, Pa. Ninety bushels to the acre of shelled corn is a common crop on this farm, which will no doubt be exceeded this year, as it is variously estimated by different persons at from 100 to 120 bushels per acre. This field of thirteen acres was managed as in other seasons, a tough green grass sod of about ten years' standing being first plowed down to the depth of from six to eight inches. On the upturned surface fifty bushels of lime was spread, and seven hundred pounds of bone to the acre. The soil being naturally of best quality, it is difficult to conceive of a more appropriate pabulum for a heavy corn crop. The corn crop was planted 4x4, and when we saw it was of a rich, dark green color, uniform in size, many stalks having two ears on. When this corn-field is husked and gathered, we shall give the results to our readers.

KEEP A FEW BEES.—Every farmer should at least keep one or two colonies of bees so as to have honey occasionally on the table, and there is no good reason why most farmers should not keep enough to have honey a common article of diet. Millions of pounds of honey go to waste every year, just for want of bees to gather it. It is estimated that one acre of good buckwheat in blossom will yield twenty-five pounds of honey per day. When basswood is in blossom the yield is immense. Wherever white clover abounds, there is a sure crop of honey. Nothing but ignorance can account for the great scarcity of bee-keeping farmers. Now-a-days the women are beginning to take this matter in hand. The good wife who posts herself on the subject need have no great trouble in obtaining honey enough to place upon the table whenever company comes and some for every-day use besides.

CLOVER HAY FOR HORSES.—The New York *Herald* says: Many farmers are strenuously opposed to red clover as feed for horses of any kind, as they contend the poisonous dust which rises from the dead stalks and dry leaves frequently causes the heaves. For many years we have kept horses almost exclusively on clover hay through our long winters, and if the clover was cut when about one-half the blossoms had turned brown, and the hay mostly cured in the cock in good weather, so as to retain most of its leaves and heads, and green appearance, we have never known it to produce either cough or heaves. We know of no reason why it should produce a cough in horses any more than red top or herd grass. Clover when cut early for hay, as it generally should be, from its succulence, if not well dried before being carried to the barn in large quantities, is very liable to heat in the mow, or on the scaffold; this process produces some injurious chemical changes in the hay. The starch, sugar, gum, etc., first assume the vinous fermentation, producing a saccharine quality in the hay. If the change here be arrested, no bad results would follow, the nutritive and healthy quality of the hay would not be lessened—but generally the vinous runs into the acetous fermentation—this is followed by sourness, moldiness and dust. Such musty hay fed to horses, when made from clover or any other kind of grasses, would be very likely to produce a stubborn cough, frequently ending in the heaves. It is no wonder that some farmers have a prejudice against such clover hay.

Domestic Recipes.

TO SWEETEN SALT PORK.—Cut as many slices as will be required for breakfast the evening previous, and soak till morning in sweet milk and water; then rinse till the water is clear, and fry. The pork will be found very nearly as good as fresh pork.

COCOANUT PIE.—One-half a cup of butter, one cup of powdered white sugar, four well-beaten eggs; beat whites and yelks together; one cup of grated cocoanut, one quart of sweet milk; mix butter and sugar together, then add the eggs and cocoanut, and lastly the milk. Bake in a lower crust. Eat when cold. This quantity makes two pies.

PICKLED PLUMS.—Seven pounds sweet blue plums, four pounds brown sugar, two ounces stick cinnamon, two ounces whole cloves, one quart vinegar. Put a layer of plums and spice alternately. Scald the vinegar and the sugar together; pour it on the plums; repeat for two or three days, the last time scalding plums and sirup together.

TO MAKE APPLE BUTTER.—The best apple butter is made by peeling, coring, and slicing selected sweet apples and stewing them in sweet cider. Very little of this sort of apple butter, however, comes to market. The bulk of that sold is made from second-rate apples, peeled, sliced, and stewed, and sweetened with brown sugar. A large quantity of such butter is made and sold for ship stores for use by sailors.

SHORT NUT CAKES.—Two cups of sweet milk, three cups of sugar, five eggs, three tablespoonfuls of butter, (level, not rounded), one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, three of cream tartar, one spoonful of salt, a little nutmeg. (Here seems to be a case of unregeneracy in respect to the use of soda, etc.; but the probability is that "one of soda and two of cream tartar" is exactly the same as three of baking powder, and so on.)

A GOOD SALAD.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says: Here is a salad that will delight those who eat cucumbers with bread and cheese: Take a tomato, not overripe, and cut it into slices, as you would a cucumber; take a small onion, and cut it up as fine as you can, sprinkle it over the tomato slices, add salt, pepper, and vinger at discretion, and you will have a salad which, as a relish, puts the cucumber to shame.

MARBLE CAKE.—White—Two cups white sugar, one cup butter, half a cup sour milk, whites of four eggs, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon soda, two cups flour. Black—One cup brown sugar, half a cup molasses, one cup butter, quarter of a cup sour milk, half a nutmeg, one spoon cinnamon, half a spoon allspice, six cloves, half a teaspoon soda, and yelks of four eggs. Pour in the pan first the dark and then the light, and so on till all is in the pan; then bake.

PICKLED PEARS.—Twenty pounds peeled fruit, seven pounds sugar, one quart vinegar. Boil the sugar and vinegar together, stick a couple of cloves into each pear, and put them into the sugar and vinegar, with water enough to nearly cover them. When cooked enough, remove pears to stone jar, and after boiling the pickle for fifteen minutes longer pour it over them. Examine in a week, and if the pickle is not sufficiently concentrated, remove and boil down again.

The Rear of Houses.

Take the prettiest and best kept villages of New England, and we doubt if a tenth part of even the most pretentious mansions and the most ornate cottages will bear examination in the rear. Instead of being nicely finished in all their petty domestic details and conveniences, and kept snug and trig, with trim grass plots, with all the subordinate avenues and garden approaches well graveled, clean swept and free of refuse, and everything wholesome and orderly, there is apt to be a look of general untidiness, as if the residual rubbish of years had been dumped therein. Not unfrequently a railroad runs its track in such a manner as to expose the rear of plenty of houses to the eye of the traveler over it, whose sense of neatness is offended by the square rods of back-yard lumbered up with every conceivable variety of second-hand, damaged and invalided articles known to domestic use, from a horse-cart disabled by broken thills and wrecked wheels to the ghost of the baby carriage which survives two generations of children, interspersed with smashed crockery, rusty and condemned tinware, old boots, sardine boxes, disabled junk bottles, hoop-skirts which would have outlived all usefulness if they ever had any, chips, burdock, mullin, ashes, half-burned lumps of wasted coal, and all imaginable litter, trash, debris and dirt. On the other hand, nothing is prettier than a cottage which is thoroughly well kept in the rear as well as its more public portion. It seems inevitably redolent of a purer, sweeter, happier domestic life than one with heaps of festering rubbish crowding hard upon it.

Advice to Settlers.

At a late celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday in Virginia, Mr. St. Andrew is reported to have given his countrymen the following advice, which is equally applicable to Americans intending to migrate. He said:

1. Come in colonies, or go in colonies.
2. Bring money in your purse.
3. Leave your prejudices behind.
4. Don't expect too much.
5. For land or business pay cash.
6. Keep two-thirds at least of your money for working capital.
7. Avoid land-sharks. You can easily find out the reliable land agents.
8. In buying land don't get too much of a good thing.
9. Adhere to the old-fashioned principles of British honor. Don't attempt "smartness." Better-class Americans don't admire it; but they can beat you at the game if you challenge them to it.
10. Remember that success is more in the man than in the country.

The Ireland of America.

It is easy for us of the North, who fear neither the oppression of United States bayonets, the plundering of carpet-baggers, nor a war of races within our borders—who are blest with the possession of self-government, and who find ourselves unmolested in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—we say it is easy for us, far removed from the theater of discords, hatreds, corruptions and oppressions of the Southern States, to reply to every tale of wretchedness and ruin which comes to us from that woe-begone region: "Good enough for rebels! We wish them joy of it." The old stock in trade of catch-words—those cries with which, after the war, excited partisans were wont just before every local election to fire the Northern heart—are easily trotted out upon such occasions; and "Rebels!" "Traitors!" "Treason!" and "Disloyalty!" are shouted now with an alacrity and vociferousness altogether too business-like.

Let us of the North take warning in this matter from the sad example of Ireland, which has been before the world for centuries, and yet remains to this day as a warning example of political oppression inaugurated by the ruling power of England after a short-lived rebellion, and in some sense persevered in even to this very hour. In the case of that unhappy island, as in that of the Southern States, the rebellion against the dominant power was effectually stamped out by military force, and, after a contest as bravely fought as that of our late rebellion, Ireland, like the South, lay helpless at the feet of her conquerors. England upon that occasion made the same mistake of regarding the conquered inhabitants of Ireland as insurgents who had forfeited every right to generosity, or even to consideration, and, in the blind, insane, and foolish pursuit of this policy, she so managed to alienate and estrange the affections of a proud and generous nation, that to this day the name of England is a hissing and a by-word in the ears of every Catholic Irishman, and probably into no possible enterprise would the average Celt enter with more vim and enthusiasm, and in none would he pour out his blood more freely, than in a war between his adopted country and Great Britain.

The bone of contention which remained in Ireland when her demand for independent nationality, as in the case of the South, had been negatived by the sharp and stern logic of the sword, was the question of religious supremacy. In the South it is negro equality. Like England, we have sought by force to compel our late enemies to love the novel political system thrust upon them, forgetting as she did that the sentiments of affection and the love of human hearts can only be won by corresponding love and kindliness. Losing sight of the fact that no people can be successfully governed except by their own free will and consent, we have proceeded to coerce them into acquiescence, regardless of the fact that, the war once over, the rights of the people of the South were just as good, just as sacred as our own. As the question of religion became the stumbling-block to England in her efforts to coerce Ireland into loyalty and love for British institutions, so the negro question became an obstacle in the attempted reconstruction of the South. And just as in Ireland the English carpet-baggers of that day sought to cover up and hide all evidence of their own tyranny, oppression, wrong-doing, and mismanagement, by loudly vociferating "Disloyalty!" "Papists!" "Treason!" so in our own time, and in our own Ireland, have corruption, oppression, fraud, and outrage been hitherto hidden and concealed by cries as cheap, as demoralizing, and as unjust.

At the close of the rebellion we had more than gained all we sought for. The question of Federal supremacy was settled forever, and the right of any State to secede at will from the Union had been negatived by the sword. The fetters of the Southern negro were broken. No human being could again breathe the pestilent air of slavery in America! More than this, the right of suffrage was bestowed freely by the nation upon a race who so recently had bent beneath the yoke of bondage. Centuries of inherited thralldom had brutalized the negro, and for this, of course, he was not to blame. We must take facts as we find them, and here we find that ignorance, brutality, and degradation do actually, in many States, lord it over education, refinement and intelligence—with all which that implies. We will not particularize the consequences, inevitable consequences, of such a condition which would make us of the North exceedingly restive if our lives had to be spent in it, and which should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every demagogue who makes that restiveness the subject of political capital.

The last straw which has broken the back of Southern patience has been the idiotic policy of forcing upon the Southern States a law designed to compel a species of social equality between former master and recent slave. The negro to-day stands invested by the law of the land with every political right which the law *can* bestow upon him. Beyond this it is senseless to attempt to force a social equality which certainly at the present moment cannot, in the nature of things, exist. This mad attempt has once more unsettled everything in that already distracted region. It has stirred up from the very bottom the venomous element of race prejudice, which nothing but the most delicate and skillful treatment can ever harmonize or allay. This is a question which must be permitted to settle itself. No legislation ever can or ever ought to force it upon a people. No edict can enter the human breast and control its thoughts and prejudices. And, until this can be done, no change except the slow and gradual changes of time and the softening influences of education can ever eradicate the ingrained prejudices of centuries. Engaging in such a mad and hopeless project, we shall only increase tenfold the prejudices we would fain to allay. We shall only estrange from us forever the affection and love of a brave and generous, though misled, people. They are masters of themselves and of their own actions within the law. They are the supreme masters of their own thoughts prejudices within their own hearts and minds, nor can we ever compel them by any human law to change or even modify them. Within the law, as it now stands, they are as good as we are. If, then, we continue longer to enact and enforce upon them odious laws which strike at them alone, but do not in any degree whatever press upon ourselves, or even benefit the negroes, we may yet live to see hopelessly estranged from us a large portion of the entire nation and their posterity, ever standing ready in vindictive hatred to strike us and to aid our enemies. Like England we may live to know what it is to have a foe at our own doors and in our own household. *We want no Ireland in America.—Chicago Tribune.*

The President and Louisiana.

Here is the New York Third-Term Convention clamoring for the summary suppression of revolts against "a duly organized State government." Here are the friends of the President applauding his promptness in sending troops and gunboats to restore law and order in New Orleans. Here are party organs lying in the most outrageous manner about the duty of the Federal Executive to sustain the decisions of the courts, and the utter inability of Gen. Grant to take the responsibility of deciding between Kellogg on the one side and McEnery and the people on the other. What is the truth about this matter? We purpose to show that Grant himself was the prime mover in the Kellogg usurpation; that he never followed the orders of the courts, but went before them.

At the beginning of December, 1872 (Warmoth being then Governor), the two canvassing boards, known as the Wharton and Lynch Boards, had both been superseded by the promulgation of a law passed at the previous session of the Legislature, under which the De Feriet board was subsequently appointed. This, according to the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, was thereafter the only body competent to make a legal canvass of the votes. Warmoth had called the Legislature to meet in extra session, Dec. 9. Thus far there had been no canvass of the returns for Governor, and Durell had taken no action. There had been of course no resistance to the courts; there was no reason to believe that there would be any; it does not appear that the Marshal or any other officer had asked for troops; yet on the 3d of December Attorney-General Williams telegraphed the following extraordinary message to Marshal Packard: "You are to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States Courts, no matter by whom resisted, and Gen. Emory will furnish you with all necessary troops for that purpose." Mr. Williams evidently knew what was coming. On the night of the 5th of December—still no trouble and no demand for military aid—two batteries of the 1st artillery were moved into New Orleans. On the same night Judge Durell issued his famous midnight order, made illegally, out of court, without even the form of judicial process, commanding the Marshal to take possession of the State House and prevent the assembling of the Legislature,—an order of which Senator Carpenter said, "it is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way inexcusable act on the part of a Judge; it had no more legal effect than an order issued by any private citizen." In accordance with this order, the troops furnished in advance took possession of the State House at 2 o'clock in the morning, and remained there under orders of Marshal Packard for more than six weeks. Meanwhile (that is to say on the 4th of December) the De Feriet Board had canvassed the returns, and declared McEnery and the rest of the Fusion ticket elected. But Marshal Packard's soldiers prevented the Legislature from assembling; a second order from Durell, issued like the first in open defiance of law and equity, recognized the Lynch Board, which had been legislated out of existence by the act signed the previous November; and that board, with no returns in its possession, proceeded to count in Mr. Kellogg on the strength of estimates, newspaper reports and forged affidavits. While this travesty upon republican government was enacting, Packard was keeping the Attorney-General advised by telegraph of every step in the outrage, and Collector Casey was telegraphing to the President: "The decree [of Judge Durell], if enforced, *will save the Republican majority, and give a Republican Legislature and State government.*" Of course it was enforced. The troops had not been ordered to New Orleans in advance without a purpose.

The Legislature created by Durell and the Lynch Returning Board now impeached Warmoth, suspended him from office, and installed Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback in his place, all within a few hours, in flagrant disregard of the statute which prescribed the method of impeachment; and Pinchback, Casey, Kellogg, with the rest of the conspirators, began telegraphing madly to Washington for further aid. "Our members are poor," says Casey, in a dispatch to the President, "and adversaries are rich, and offers are made that are difficult for them to withstand. *There is danger that they will break our quorum.* The delay in placing troops at disposal of Gov. Pinchback, in accordance with joint resolution of Monday, is disheartening our friends and cheering our enemies. If requisition of Legislature is complied with the party will be saved." So on the 13th of December Mr. Williams telegraphed to Pinchback, "Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President;" and on the same day he replied as follows to the respectful request of a committee headed by Gov. McEnery for a hearing: "Your visit with a hundred citizen will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made and will not be changed."

That is the plain history of the Kellogg usurpation. It was not established by the courts; it was set up by the joint action of the President, the Attorney-General, and the United States Marshal. The pretense that Gen. Grant only enforced the decisions of a Federal Judge is a dishonest piece of effrontery. But even if it were the truth instead of a false pretense it would be no excuse for him. The courts had no jurisdiction to determine a question of this kind. They are not empowered to decide between rival State governments. That is the duty of the political branch. It belongs to the President and to Congress. Neither can throw off the grave responsibility which it imposes upon them. Neither can be acquitted of the crime—far greater than the offense of the drunken partisan Durell—which has reduced Louisiana to the abject and hopeless misery in which she lies today.—*New York Tribune.*

Kitchen Poisoning.

The recent poisoning in New York, caused by the reckless use of vermin exterminator, deserves the earnest attention of housekeepers. Three persons died and several others were seriously prostrated from the effects of this preposterous blunder. The developments at the inquest give a startling exhibition of the ignorance and carelessness of servants, and show how liable families are to fatal accidents in the kitchen, when constant supervision is not exercised by the mistress of the house. The particular exterminator used in this case was Paris-green, one of the deadliest of mineral poisons, and the testimony shows that it was employed in entire ignorance of the danger incurred. Enough of the substance was scattered about the kitchen to kill a regiment, the only excuse for such an invitation to disaster being a desire to rid the premises of roaches. Very likely the roaches were killed by such vigorous treatment, but it is a miracle that the whole family was not as summarily disposed of. As it was, the consequences were sufficiently dreadful. The poison was found scattered everywhere—among the dishes, among the knives and forks, and on window sills, where a breath of air might scatter it into articles under process of cooking. Such foolhardiness is almost incredible, and the carelessness in the head of the family in permitting such practices, equally so. The travail of looking after servants is often a serious one, but experience constantly shows that it cannot, either with safety or comfort, be relaxed.

Insanity in Michigan.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing of the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, says: It is found that the principal causes of insanity among the class of patients treated here are the unhealthiness of the low-lying sections of Michigan, from miasmatic influences, etc.,—the greatest number of them being found among the farming classes, their whole physical and nervous force being prostrated by the hard and continuous labor to which they are subjected. Generally, it springs from disease, and, however remote it has been, the cause of insanity is generally traced to this fact. Again, there are cases known as family degeneration, where the nervous system becomes worn out and exhausted, leaving the poor, demented inmate of the Insane Asylum as the sole and last representative of a family that has from generation to generation been gradually approaching the unfortunate end. An instance is recalled to my mind in the case of one of the most noted Governors of Iowa, who was, with his family, of the highest educational and professional attainments. Wasting his life-force by continual exertions and attention in the greatest efforts for the accomplishment of the numerous duties devolving upon him, he left to the next generation but a small inheritance of the important and requisite life-force; which was still further worked out and reduced until the third and last generation—the remaining member of which proved a helpless imbecile.

Saving is Wealth.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day is the failure of our common people to appreciate small things. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young men and young women of to-day will only begin, and begin now, to save a little from their earnings and plant it in the soil of some good savings bank, and weekly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of competence when they reach middle life. Not only the desire but the ability to increase it will also grow.

Let clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain head to control the stream of extravagance—to choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in habits of extravagance for fifty years to come as they have for fifty years past, and we shall have a nation of beggars, with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from all want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortune, but do seek that which is the duty of every one to obtain, independence and a comfortable home. Wealth, and enough of it, is within the reach of all. It is obtained by one process, and by one only—saving.

The Science of Tough Goose.

A good many stories of stammerers are told, but none of recent date better than the following of Platt Evans, of Cincinnati:

It was one of his pleasures to teach his friends how to purchase tender geese, though he could not always get them in the market.

One morning he saw a lot, and inquired of the farmer how many there were.

'About a dozen,' was the reply.

'W-w-well,' said he, 'I k-k-keep b-boarding-house, and my b b-boarders are the biggest e-eaters you ever s-s-saw. P-p-pick out n-n-nine of the t-t-toughest you've g-g-got.'

The farmer complied, and laid aside the other three tender ones. Platt picked them up carefully, and putting them in the basket, said:

'I b-b-believe I'll t-t-take these three.'

THERE are some merchants who think they can "dispense with advertising," because they are so well known. Let such ask why it is that A. T. Stewart & Co. spend half a million every year for advertising. That firm is tolerably well known. We never heard it accused, either, of making bad investments.

AFTER AND OVER.

After the shower,
The tranquil sun
Silver stars when
The day is done

After the snow,
The emerald leaves;
After the harvest,
Golden sheaves.

After the clouds,
The violet sky;
Quiet woods when
The wind goes by

After the tempest,
The lull of waves;
After the battle,
Peaceful graves,

After the knell,
The wedding bells;
Joyful greetings
From sad farewells;

After the bud,
The radiant rose;
After our weeping,
Sweet repose.

After the burden,
The blissful meed;
After the furrow,
The waking seed

After the flight,
The downy nest;
Over the shadowy
River—rest.

Humor.

HOME STRETCH—The stretch across the maternal knee.

A BOY has just died from a dose of ink out West. An ink-west determined the fact.

THERE is hope for the young man who chews caraway. No matter to what position he aspires, he will suck seed.

A MILWAUKEE man stated that he really needed some active, regular exercise. A friend suggested that he mix his own cocktails.

AN honest old farmer, on being informed, the other day, that one of his neighbors owed him a grudge, growled out, "No matter; he never pays anything."

IT is announced that "the faculty of Bowdoin have sent a circular letter to the parents of the suspended students." They sent a circular letter because it was the most likely to go round.

A NEW game, called "Granger seven-up," is announced. Three persons play for a can of oysters. The first man out gets the oysters, the last man out gets the can, and the "middle man" don't get anything.

AN interesting little boy, timid when left alone in a dark room, was overheard recently by his mother to say in his loneliness, "O Lord, don't let any one hurt me, and I'll go to church next Sunday and give you some money."

WIDOW JONES' husband died far away from home, and it took so long to reach her that the relict had quite recovered from her grief, and was giving a large lunch party, when the body finally arrived. A wagon drove up to the door, and a large box was handed out. Curiosity ran high among the ladies at the window, and with one accord they exclaimed, "Why, Mrs. Jones, what can that be?" Up went Mrs. Jones' eye-glasses, and after a glance she coolly said, "Well, it must be old Jones come home. Charley, run down and open the door for your father."

THE FATTED CALF.

Said Jack to Tom, one summer day,
"You're getting in a baddish way,
Your breath is short, your breast is flat;
You used to weigh a dozen stone,
And now you're only skin and bone—
Why, you're as lean as I am fat.

"Come out with me, my farm is near,
I know you'll like our country cheer;
My fruit is ripe, my eggs are new;
I've claret, too, your [illegible];
Come out, now, come; say 'Yes,' off-hand;
I'll kill the fatted calf for you."

"That last remark of yours, dear Jack,
Though meant in kindness, holds me back."
I don't see why, though," Tom replied.
"The fatted calf—to take its life—
Think of your children and your wife,
And you committing suicide!"

Mysteries of Vegetation.

The Opelousas (La.) *Journal* gives an account of a white-oak tree, in the parish of Calcasieu, which has, in the course of its growth, accomplished a curious feat. The trunk of the tree is 2½ feet in diameter, and rises to the height of about 25 or 30 feet without throwing out a single branch. About 12 or 16 feet above the base of the oak, the limb or stem of a pine tree, 6 or 8 inches in diameter and 12 to 16 feet long, passes directly through the center of its shaft, projecting several feet beyond each side. The oak incloses the pine tightly, and is as perfectly solid at this point as at every other. The question is, How did the pine and the oak get into so strange a position toward each other? The pine is dead, but the turpentine in its cells preserves it from decay, and conjecture helplessly wonders how it ever got through the oak, or the oak ever got around it.

In Mallet woods there is another white-oak that presents a curious feature. The trunk is of considerable size, and divides into two prongs about 1½ feet above the ground, which run up separately perhaps 15 feet, and then unite again into a single, solid stem. The two prongs are each, say, 1½ feet in diameter; but, when they become one again, the single stem is smaller in circumference than the two stems measure taken separately.

Rachel's Avarice.

Mlle. Rachel, the late great French tragic actress, who, nineteen years ago, visited this country on an artistic tour, had a well-deserved reputation for shocking avarice; in fact, she would have cut a cent into four pieces. As she was at supper one night, in a reunion of artists and authors at Alexandre Dumas' father's (whose prodigalities and superb disdain for money afforded a striking contrast with the celebrated Jewess' covetousness), the company indulged in playing cards, and Rachel, taking out of her pocketbook some money for the game, let a silver piece of 50 centimes (10 cents) fall on the floor. Much troubled by the incident, she immediately called for Dumas' servant to bring a candle and fetch the important trifle. "Let me do it," maliciously exclaimed Dumas, sending back his servant. "I'll find it for you, my love." And, taking out of his pocket a bank note of 100 francs ($20), he lighted it at the luster, picked up under the table the half-franc piece, and most graciously tendered it to Rachel, who carefully put it in her portmonnaie as she would have done with a relic coming from her ancestor Moses.

The Meaning of It.

The defeat in Ohio and Indiana is certainly the greatest disaster that the republican party has yet encountered. Amid the bustle and confusion consequent upon the receipt of returns, which takes place in Indiana the second night after election, it is difficult to pause and consider the full meaning of this democratic victory; but a few hasty words on the subject may not be out of place.

The result of the state election in Indiana is due in the first place to the excellent character of the ticket put in the field and to the vigor and enthusiasm with which the candidates threw themselves into the canvass—Their personal efforts deserves and, in a great measure, won success. They equaled their opponents in character and surpassed them in energy.

Another powerful influence at work was the active assistance given by the leaders of the party not directly interested in the contest. Governor Hendrcts, Judge McDonald, the Hon. J. B. Ryan and others flung themselves heartly into the field at a time when the issue doubtful, and did gallant service.

The platform of the democracy, was in some respects, a miserable blunder, and there is no reason now to change that decision. The reputation resolution is not sustained by any respectable polition in the state or country—except the author of it—and even Pendleton himself has set the seal of his condemnation upon the heresy to which he gave popularity. As far as inflation is concerned, the parties made no issue in their declaration of principles, both of them advocating the congressional control of the currency and the manufacture of unlimited amounts of it. But Hendricks, McDonald and Kerr boldly reasserted the time-honored financial principles of the democracy, and fought it out on that line, so that the hard money party may claim a partial success. In state matters the superioritiy of the democratic platform told effectually, and the declaration in favor of economy in state government and in favor of a license law were especially influential. The stand of the party against sumptuary legislation secured the aldance of the Germans, to whom a share of the honor of victory is due.

More effective, however, with all due respect be it spoken, than the sound principles with which the democracy identified itself and the able men who were the champions of these principles, were the crimes of the republicans administration. Their own sons fought against them, and overcome them. This state has not heretofore had an opportunity to speak its reprobation upon the wonderful rascalities which has come to light since the defeat of Horace Greeley in 1874. The Credit Mobilier, the Sanborn contracts, the District of Columbia frauds, the Salary Grab and the plundering of the Southern states—all these villainies have been exposed since then. The people have seen men like Greeley, Sumner, Seward and Chase die in opposition, one after another to the dominant party which they had, as it were created. They have seen like Judge Hoar, Judge Wilson, Dawes and Freeman Clarke withdraw in disgust to private life. They have seen open dishonesty and incompetency assuming control in public affairs. It is not to be wondered at that they have at length resolved to rebuke the administration and turn their faces toward reform.

Above all things the issue of Southern reconstruction must have had something of an influence in bringing victory since it failed to entail defeat The Sentinel labored earnestly to bring this question into the campaign from the beginning, conscious that among all the crimes and blunders of the administration its treatmet of the South stood conspicuous—inter arbusta cypressus. It will be necessary to allude to that tale of folly, malice and usurpation again and it is sufficient to say that no party ever took up its position in a better cause, than the champions of the south against their oppressors The revolution in Louisiana threw this reconstruction question into prominence,and under the leadership of Morton the republican rushed into the flagging canvass with the expectation of carrying everything before them in the cause of tyranny. The democracy of Indiana did not flinch but met them squarely on their favorite issue and triumphed. It is to be hoped that success marks the doom of a new era in which such a reconstruction shall be achieved as shall bring peace. prosperity and reunion. General Brady wanted the partisan press to keep the condition of the south before the public until after the election.

* * *

The following is the speech of a South Carolina "citizen:"

Mista churman, I can't help cussin' but-ter-ber-dam ef things ain't mixed an' de Rippublkin party is gwine to de debil. Dar's Guv. Moses a raisid' uv bonds an' potoccarryin' uv em. and den gittin the de money an, puttin' of it in his pocket, I don't like this pothecary biznes no how, and in specially when it comes to money matters. Now,Guv Moses he p better stop pothecarrin' dem bonds an' leave dem in de safe where dey won't do nobody no harm, an' I repeats, sah, I can't help cussin' but-ter-bedam of things ain't mixed, an de Rippublkin party is guine to de debil fast enough.

Distance of the Stars.

The star a Centauri, in the southern hemisphere, is found to have a parallax of about one second, but no other star in the celestial vault has been found to have a parallax of more than half a second. In quite a number of stars the parallax ranges from two-tenths to half a second. Let us see now what these measures give us for the distance of the stars. When a star has a parallax of one second, it shows its distance to be a little more than two hundred thousand times the distance of the earth from the sun; with a parallax of half a second, the distance is twice as great: with one of a third of a second, three times as great, and so on, the distance being inversely proportional to the parallax As there are only two stars of which the parallax exceeds half a second, it follows that with the exception of these stars are all more than four hundred thousand times as far as the sun. The sun being nearly a hundred millions of miles, this distance amounts to about forty millions of millions of miles *Hence* the nearest known star is distanced twenty millions of millions of miles; there about a dozen others of which the distance ranges from two to five times this amount, while all the remaining ones are situated at distances yet farther. You see that bright star, a Lyra, now (Oct. 1) a little west of the zenith? Dr. Brunnow has recently determined the parallax of that star to be almost one-fifth of a second consequently, by the rule we have just given, its distance is more than a times that of the sun, i. e., it is just about one hundred millions of miles.—Prof Simon Newcomb, in *Harper's* Magazine for November

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ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
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TEAS TEAS TEAS.
[illegible] pound, [illegible] of 10, it is equal to any [illegible] 1 10, all warranted.

LIQUORS.

[illegible]	90c
[illegible]	$1.25
[illegible]	1.75
[illegible]	2.50 and 3.50
[illegible] Wine	1.50 and 2.50
[illegible] grape	35c
[illegible]	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
[illegible]	18c
[illegible] Sugar Corn	25c
[illegible]	20c
[illegible]	15c
[illegible]	30c

SYRUPS.

[illegible]	35c
[illegible] Syrups	50c
[illegible]	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

[illegible]	22c
[illegible]	35c

FISH, FISH.
[illegible] per lb or $ [illegible] half bar
[illegible] catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100
[illegible] $1 60 and per pound 8 and 10c
[illegible] per pound

[illegible] REDUCED 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered [illegible]		Granulated	12c
Coffee A		Brown	08c

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No. 1 Tubs [illegible] No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c [illegible] Wooden Butter Spoons [illegible] Butter Molds 35c, [illegible] Measures, Pecks, &c.

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Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 5, 1874. No. 45.

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4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
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Time Table to take effect June 21, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	2 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	11 01am		2 30
Bluffton	11 39	3 15.	3 00
Keystone	12 22pm		3 31
Montpelier	12 34		3 40
Hartford	1 10	4 05	4 04
Eaton	1 40		4 24
Muncie	2 24	4 4	4 55
McCowan's	2 27	5 05	
New Castle	4 00	5 50	
Cam. City	5 00	6 50	
Bessons	5 25	7 10	
Connersville	5 50	7 25	
Indianapolis	6 50	6 45	6 50pm
Louisville	11 25am	1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	9 00	9 45am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	4 30pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25	8 00	
Bessons	10 40	8 15	
Cam City	11 00	8 40	
New Castle	12 00pm	9 25	
McCowans	12 57pm	10 12	
Muncie	1 20	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	2 00		6 55
Hartford	2 25	11 10	6 50
Montpelier	2 26		7 24
Keystone	3 05		7 35
Bluffton	3 44	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	4 20		8 50
Ft. Wayne	5 15	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

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Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 45	1 45
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 35	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 40	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 09	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola	9 36	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

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The East and Sou'heast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily:	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 [illegible] a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex,
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

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Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 10	10 10 am	Logansport	2 20 p.m	11 5
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
8 10	11 25 am	Denver	1 01	9 37
10 25	12 22 pm	N. Manches'r	12 01	15
1 50	1 07	Col. City	11 09	50
4 50 pm	2 20	Auburn	9 45	40
5 40	2 50	ar. Butler l v	9 10	3 30
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne, Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M.	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	7,25 "	1,10 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield	9,16 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,25 "
Crestline ar	9,55 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,10 A M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,45 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,55 "	12,25 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,05 "	5,13 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,30 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,50 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,46 "	4,20 "	3,13 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,10 "	4,12 "	8,55 "
Crestline ar	5,40 "	6,45 "	4,50 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,18
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Gp

Strength, Daring and Skill that were Born in a Waterman's Boy.

[From the Ingel Union]

We are leaning over the creek bridge at Olcott, watching Ed Martin as he took his evening fish. Martin keeps the boat house on the west side of the creek, where at any time of day can be found a row boat creek-worthy of lake-worthy! As we stood there right on the landing at the boat house a little fellow knee high to a grasshopper who wanted to know—in a voice worthy of a large man—which boat he shold take As the youngster was just about tall enough to see over the top of an ordinary table, every eye was at once directed with an expression of mingled wonderment and amusement at the speaker. He was burdened with little more than pantaloons, shirt and soldiers cap. The question as to which boat he should take was put to Mr. Martin, his father who directed him to the little Lena, we beleive, a graceful shell, large enough to hold a half a dozen comfortably.

As the little boatman steped into the Lena a series of questions were put to his natural protector, who was playing with his fishing line:

Why does that little fellaw go out on the creek alone?

Oh, yes he goes where ever he pleases.

How old is he?

Five years old.

Do you let him take the boat where ever he chooses?

Yes, he goes on the lake frequently alone with the sale boat. He takes parties out sailling miles away from the land.

Are you not afraid to have him do so?

No, he know what he is about.

It was very evident from the way he was now handling the oars, that he knew what he was about. He sped up the creek like an arrow, and has just the stroke one might imagine the experience man of war's an arrow, man to have. There was some surprise felt by lady witnesses that the father could allow so diminutive a piece of humanity to brave the dangers of the waves alone. But they forgot, perhaps, that he was born a sailor, and, moreover, that a child is no more helpless—in ordinary times just as powerful as a strong man on the fickle waves. It was faith you remember in these old-times did wonders on the deep.

As the party was leaving the place, remarking upon what they had seen and heard a man who stood near trying to catch the attension of some three pounders with a spoon hook, gives his head an expressive shake, and said.

That boy is safer than many men on the water. I have met him miles out on the lake, sailing over the white capes as self possessed and brave as any old tar.

* * *

The pleasant little village of Greencastle met with a calamity night before last, which has never been equalled in the history of the State.

The greater part of the town lies a mass of charred and smoking ruins after having been visited by a fire which for the size of the place, worked a greater droportionate damage than any similar conflagration that has occurred in Indiana for years. The fire broke out in Kimball's furniture factory at 10:30 on Thursday night, and is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it started in some lumber in the factory yard, and Mr. Kimball some time before he had made a thorough examination of the place and found everything secure.—Once started everything seemed to conspire against the unfortunate town. There was no public cistern, save a small affair in the court house yard; the streams were too far off to be available, the private wells and cisterns were almost empty on account of the continued drought, which had made everything combustible as dry as tinder. Worse than all, the wind was blowing a gale at the rate of 22 miles an hour, and there was not a single engine or anything of the kind in the city to combat the advancing flames. As the fire was directly on that part of the city from which the wind came, it can well be imagined what a recapitulation of the entire losses brings a cool decision that the total loss was not more than $275,000, and the insurance policies in total amount to $92,000.

* * *

A lady who was urging some friends to dinner, felt disgusted when her 8 year old son came in and said, "Mrs. Jones says she can't spare no bread and Mrs Fox ain't to home, so I didnt get any butter." The friends thought they had better dine elsewhere, and the lady thought so, too, but she had taught that boy the way of the transgressor was hard.

A Ferocious Bull Tackles a Locomotive.

On Saturday, a bull which was being driven along the road near Plane No. 4 of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's gravity railroad, became unmanageable. It climbed up the steep embankment of two railroad on the loaded track. Just then a long train of coal cars came along at a high rate of speed. The bull turned, and lowered his head, and started to meet the train. The collision came, and the bull was thrown high in the air and came down in front of the cars. Fourteen of the cars were thrown down the bank fifty feet, and William Healy, a car runner, was fatally injured. The other men had very narrow escapes, saving themselves by jumping.

* * *

Won Her Way.

[Winona (Mich.) Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

I found here a widow lady—a Mrs. Geo. Peasly—at work in a marble shop with a number of men. She is cutting gravestones, taking them in rough the same as men, and is getting her three dollars a day, and puts in as much time as the average of men.—She has a number of children. As a short sketch of her history may be an encouragement to other lone women, I give it as follows:

When her husband died she was not able to buy a headstone complete, but bought a marble slab in the rough and finished it, and it can be seen standing at the head of his grave, near the village of Henderson, Minn. She then carved some work, and took it to a marble worker in the city of Minneapolis, and told him she was a widow with a family of children, and wanted work. The dealer examined the work said it was good, and that he would give her work on two conditions:—First she should promise not to work for any other dealer in the city, and, secondly, she should promise not to open business on her own account in the city of Minneapolis. She said she would agree to this if he would keep her in work all the time. But this lord of creation would agree to nothing of the kind. She went to St. Paul and there got work without any special agreements. Finally she came to this city, and is now in the employ of Mr. Ed. V. Bogart.

He Thought He Loved Her, and Then He Wasn't Sure About It

Joe——was a freshman at Cornell. He had long felt a preference for Miss Carrie——of Toledo and when he came home for the summer vacation and they went rowing on the Maumee one evening, while the stillness of the water, the mellowness of the moonlight and the enticing solitude were too much for Joe and after holding Carrie's little hand awhile, and trying to teach her how to row on the same seat with him, which Carrie found quite difficult—especially as the cars were of the spoon fashion—he succumbed to the demoralizing influence of the scene and proposed, and before he could say Tom Collins, he had a pretty girl sobbing in his arms.

"It will be three years before I can graduate. Can you wait until then, darling?"

Carrie was twenty-one Joe nineteen She seemed startled, but said, "Yes love."

Joe had time to think about it now, and there came into his mind a faint suggestion that he might have been just a trifle premature, and he wondered if he really loved Carrie.

Father thinks I had better take a couple of years at the Yale Law school, after I got through the literary course, he faultered.

A piteous expression was on Carrie's face, but it softened into one of calm resignation as she sighed, Yes, love.

But he heard her whisper to herself, "Five Years!" His guilty conscience confirmed the suspicion that he did not adore her as he should.—He commenced with desperate calmness, and ended with a shriek: Uncle says that I must finish off with four or five years to the German Universities, and then I want several years to travel!"

Carrie looked wild and fainted.—She has concluded that she will not wait.

* * *

The Legislature of West Virginia has passed a law restricting the digging of ginsen to certain seasons of the year. The result is that the ginseng diggers, who, by the way, are mostly Republicans, threaten to rise in armed rebellion in defence of what they call their natural right to dig ginseng.'

* * *

The wheat through Indiana look fine

Had Kept Tavern Himself.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Fort Laramie, says:

I saw a desperado get a nice dose of quiet courage and stern will at this time, 1867. I had occasion to go down the road, and to wait for the train.—My abiding place was one of those dining tents, where I had taken a meal in the meantime. Among the several persons seated around me one evidently was very raw.

His dress was semi-clerical, and as he held forth in no constrained manner about "the terrible sin" and "Babylon on Cheyenne," the old timers within hearing enjoyed, in an uncouth way, poking a little chaff at him. In the midst of one of his tirades against "this sink-hole of perdition" a man came into his tent, walked up to the bar and demanded drink. It seems for some reason he had been refused before. Suddenly throwing his arm under his coat he drew a six-shooter, and half faced the crowd and the bar keeper he said: "By—I'm goin to have a drink right here, or I'll turn loose!" (meaning to shoot.)

To tell the truth most of those terrible old timers broke for the door, the bar-keeper sunk under the counter, and death to some seemed imminent. I confess to a cold sensation down my back, and thought of several debts that different parties owed me, and wondered if I should ever be paid; the green field in which I had sported as a child rose before me vividly: I remember one Saturday, having played off sick, I went down to the foot of Mill stream and went swimming. I felt sorry for the Frogtown boys who licked me once, but what a sight. That parson, his tall slim form seemed to grow tall as in a quiet way he strides up to the teeth darling cuss with the pistol. He wrenches that weapon from this terror, grasps him by the throat, fairely lifted him from his feet, his protruding tongue and blackened face shows the powerful grasp of the person's hand, and, to make the picture more complete, says in ordinary tones

My friend I have observed you before to day trouble the lanlord of this tavern; I am of the opinion you are in the wrong place. The lanlord appears to think you have had sufficiency of intoxicating liquor. Now observe, if you create any further disturbance I will jerk the gullet out of you. And he literally threw him heidlong out of the door. Subsequently the parson held forth on the sins and iniquitice of Cheyenne and was listened to respecfully by the sudduced old sinners. I was constrained to seek a favorable opportunity to ask the parson where he learned that grip?

'Oh,' says he, 'I used to keep a tavern down east; that's where I got my hand in.'

* * *

The Tilton case will be a magnificent one for the display of legal talent. Conklin, Evarts and Graham' to say nothing of the able assistance named, constitutes a triumvirate very difficult to match. Evarth is almost without a peer for keeness and accuracy, while John Graham is the greatest lawyer for a desperate case, in the country—bold, unscrupulous, elequent and able Matt Carpenter, Daniel Dougherty and David Dudley Field will prove foemen worthy of their steel. The last is a host in himself, and after seeing him fight a desperate cause for 2 weeks single handed against half dozen of the ablest men in New York.—*Stats Sentinel.*

* * *

A nice young man in Des Moines got married not long ago. He has worked his way to the bottom of the drawer and got reduced to one clean shirt. *He* thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning, and kindled a fire. When hanging on the kettle he made a noise on purpose to arouse his wife. She peeped over the blanket and exclaimed:

"My dear, what are you doing?"

He deliberately responded:

"I've put on my last clean shirt, and I'm going to wash one for myself."

"Very well," replied she, "you had better wash one for me, too."

* * *

Among the mountains of Virginia are found many wild hogs, which do not hesitate to attack the traveller, and without doubt the most dangerous denizens of the mountains. They are usually found in herds of from five to twelve, and the sight of a human being is the only signal for attack that they require. The intruder has then nothing left him but to outrun them, or climb a tree and wait for them to leave.

* * *

At a New Hampshire show, according to a local paper, 'class 7 included bies under 15 years old'

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE well-known New York banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., who were so seriously crippled by the panic of last year, have at last filed an application for an assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors.

AT Pittsburgh, recently, John and Jacob Ehresman were fined $50 each and costs for killing old horses and selling the meat to sausage-makers.

THE New York coopers have refused to abandon their trade society, and have been locked out in consequence.

A RECENT fire destroyed the buildings Nos. 53 to 56 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and damaged property to the amount of $75,000. The sufferers are: Adams, Hallock & Co., manufacturers of silverware, $45,000; F. C. and C. W. Fowler, owners of the building, $20,000; and American Cork-Cutting Company, $10,000....Eastern Chambers of Commerce are taking measures to secure a revision of the tariff on wool and other products, and are bringing influences to bear upon the members of the Ways and Means Committee to that end.

The West.

MAJ.-GEN. ORD, of the United States army, on a recent visit to Chicago, laid before the charitable of that city the distress of the people of Western Nebraska. He presented their case before the Board of Trade, and a committee of ten merchants was at once appointed to solicit subscriptinns for the relief of the destitute and starving victims of the grasshopper plague in Nebraska.... The steamer Brooklyn, of the Northern Transportation Line, exploded her boiler near Fighting Island, ten miles below Detroit, Oct. 22. The explosion tore her apart, and she sank instantly. Five passengers and eight of the crew were killed, and four passengers and seven of the crew wounded. The Captain, Henry Brown, says he cannot account for the explosion, but passengers on the boat and on other craft in the vicinity agree that she was racing with the steamer Cuba, and carrying a tremendous head of steam when the catastrophe occurred.

THE Secretary of the Nebraska State Aid Society states that there are from 7,000 to 10,000 people in that State who will need to be fed the coming winter....A telegram from Topeka, Kan., says: "Late advices from the Indian country are very encouraging. The Indians are thoroughly demoralized and fleeing to their agencies, leaving behind them everything but their ponies, arms, and clothing. The recent surrender of Satanta, and other leading chiefs, demoralized all hostile parties, and it is believed that they do not contemplate further resistance."

THE Chicago bar is interested in securing a consolidation of the Supreme Court Grand Divisions

IT is expected that when the report of Gen. Sheridan is received from Fort Sill, the Chiefs Satanta and Big Tree will be delivered over to the State authorities of Texas, by whom they were released, to be hanged for murder, as they have violated the conditions of their release, and have been found in armed hostility to the government....The various railroad companies of the West propose, among other measures of retrenchment and economy, to reduce the wages of their locomotive engineers. The latter had a meeting at St. Louis, last week, and resolved that they will not submit to the proposed reduction....Dr. Edmund Stoughton Kimberley, one of the old settlers of Chicago, died at his residence in Lake county, Ill., a short time since, aged seventy-two years.

THE Attorney-General of Illinois has decided that the State Hospitals for the Insane are charitable institutions, and that all persons resident in the State are entitled to their benefits, free of charge....The reports of destitution in Nebraska and Kansas, caused by the grasshopper plague, are daily becoming more distressing. An Associated Press dispatch from Omaha intimates that the whole truth has not yet been told. Death by exposure or starvation is the immediate prospect of thousands in the devastated region unless relief is speedily extended to them from some quarter ...Bloomington, Ill., is to have new water works.

THE population of Chicago, according to the school census just completed, is 395,226.... The First National Bank of Salt Lake has suspended payments....Stage robbers are now said to infest Nevada. Three men stopped the Hamilton coach one night last week, bound the driver, and robbed the mail and Wells & Fargo's trunk, containing $2,000. As there were no passengers, and the driver's conduct being deemed suspicious, he was arrested Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of St. Louis, calling the latter's attention to the fact that a dyke constructed by that city, and extending into the river, has been the cause of great damage to the owners of lands on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, and asking that the matter be corrected.

The South.

NEWS from the sugar districts of Louisiana show a larger crop of cane than for many years past....An important transportation convention, in session at Atlanta, Ga., is endeavoring to perfect arrangements for reduced and uniform freight rates on the Southern and Southwestern railway lines, in connection with a line of steamers from Savannah to Liverpool, establishing direct trade between the South and Europe.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram says: "Two thousand registration frauds have already been discovered, and the investigation continues. The location of residences given by ten persons was found to be an unoccupied lot. One colored man had registered fourteen times."....Maj. George B. Chamberlain, United States Marshal at Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of Chief of the Southern Branch of the Secret Service Department....Ex-Gov. Harris Flanagin died at his home in Arkadelphia, Ark., last week. He was Governor of Arkansas during the war, and one of the most prominent members of the Constitutional Convention.

THIS is what happened to a party of deer hunters in Panola county, Miss., last week: One of them, Ben Mitchell, while pursuing a path through a canebrake, observed a cane shaking ahead of him, and, thinking it was caused by deer, fired the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot, in that direction. Hearing screams, he rushed to the spot and found Thomas L. Mosley, one of his companions, lying dead, shot through the head; David White, another, shot in the head and mortally wounded, and a third one, S. W. Johnson, severely wounded.... A New Orleans special says the registry returns now completed show that one in three of the whole population of that city is registered. While the Republicans charge the Democracy with manufacturing 2,000 illegal naturalization papers, the Democrats claim they have detected 3,000 repeating frauds. Kellogg estimates the total registry of the State at 165,000, with the negroes about 6,000 ahead of the whites.

TWELVE counties in Alabama report the average increased cotton yield at 25 per cent.; twenty-four counties report a decrease of 25 per cent. The crops will be picked cleaner and earlier than usual. Fifteen counties in Mississippi report an average decrease of 33 per cent. Lowndes county shows an increase of 25 per cent.

Washington.

THE Committee on Ways and Means has commenced a revision of the revenue laws, so that a bill embodying necessary amendments may be presented to Congress at its next meeting.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is convinced that changes ought to be made among certain Treasury officers in Texas, and this will be done at an early day. The business, in some cases, has been loosely transacted, to the loss of customs and internal revenue....The President has recognized Christian A. Jorgensen Vice-Consul of Denmark for Iowa.

A PROJECT is on foot to fit out another expedition to the North Pole, and it will probably be vigorously pushed during the coming winter. It is proposed to ask Congress for an appropriation to build a vessel for the purpose, to be officered and manned from the navy. There are said to be a number of naval officers willing and anxious to volunteer in such an expedition....The Comptroller of the Currency continues to receive more currency from the banks surrendering their circulation than is called for by those wishing to establish new banks.

ALL the United States Treasury officers in Texas, excepting one Collector of Customs and one Collector of Internal Revenue, have been removed by the President. The following are the new appointees: Gen. B. G. Shields, Customs Collector at Galveston; Ridge Paschal, Customs Collector at Corpus Christi; Wesley Ogden, Customs Collector at Indianola; Geo. Malloy, Internal Revenue Collector for the Jefferson District; Robert F. Campbell, Internal Revenue Collector for the Austin District. None of these men applied for the positions, and they are said to be men of honesty and integrity. The Postmasters at Galveston and Houston have also been removed, and new men substituted.... The internal revenue receipts for the present fiscal year promise to exceed the estimates of the Commissioner....Judge Humphrey, who is presiding over the court now engaged in trying the safe burglary conspirators, warned the newspaper reporters that they must make no comments on the proceedings of the court, for he had the power to lock them up for contempt.

THE War Department holds that a retired officer vacates his rank by accepting a civil office. If Gen. Meigs does not accept the Russia mission he will probably be retired and Gen. Ingalls be made Quartermaster-General....The *Congressional Record*, in seven volumes, containing all the debates of Congress at the last session, has just been printed.

Political.

FULL official returns of the late election in Ohio show that 238,406 votes were cast for Mr. Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State; 221,204 votes for Allen T. Wikoff, Republican; and 7,315 for John R. Buchtel, Prohibitionist, for the same position. Bell's official majority over Wikoff is 17,202 votes. The official majorities in the several Congressional districts of the State are as follows:

First District—Sayler, Dem.	2 814
Second District—Banning, Dem.	1,835
Third District—Savage, Dem.	1,162
Fourth District—McMahon, Dem.	1,009
Fifth District—Rice, Dem.	6,199
Sixth District—Hurd, Dem.	1,787
Seventh District—Neal, Dem.	2,225
Eighth District—Lawrence, Rep.	378
Ninth District—Poppleton, Dem.	428
Tenth District—Foster, Rep.	160
Eleventh District—Vance, Dem.	1 942
Twelfth District—Long term, Walling, Dem.	3 913
Short term, Finch, Dem.	4,789
Thirteenth District—Southard, Dem.	3,251
Fourteenth District—Cowan, Dem.	5,180
Fifteenth District—Van Vorhees, Rep.	999
Sixteenth District—Danford, Rep.	1,236
Seventeenth District—Woodworth, Rep.	276
Eighteenth District—Monroe, Rep.	2,134
Nineteenth District—Garfield, Rep.	6,346
Twentieth District—Payne, Dem.	2,619

IT will be remembered that there was no choice for Congressman in the Second Vermont District (Poland's) at the September election, a majority being necessary to elect. A second trial is to take place November 3, when whoever gets the most votes will win. Although Judge Poland has formally withdrawn, he is reported to be hard at work in a private way; but the prospect is that Mr. Dennison will be chosen....The official vote on State officers in Indiana, at the recent election, is as follows: Secretary of State—Curry, Republican, 164,955; Neff, Democrat, 182,073; Bowles, Independent, 15,755; Stout, Independent, 2,981. Auditor—Wildman, Republican, 165,263; Henderson, Democrat, 181,322; Prescott, Independent, 19,053. Treasurer—Glover, Republican, 164,971; Shaw, Democrat, 181,380; Bennett, Independent, 19,025. Attorney-General—Denny, Republican, 166,153; Buskirk, Democrat, 178,859; Beele, Independent, 18,584 Superintendent of Public Instruction—Bloss, Republican, 164,952; Smart, Democrat, 180,980; Graham, Independent, 18,844. Judge of the Supreme Court—Osborne, Republican, 165,716; Brool, Democrat and Independent, 198,080....The official returns of the election in Ohio show that fourteen Democrats and six Republicans are elected to Congress, while the Democratic majority on the State ticket is a little over seventeen thousand.

THE communists of Chicago have nominated a full Congressional, county and city ticket.

AN Associated Press dispatch from Washington states that intimate friends of the President say he has made no allusion whatever to them concerning the question of a third term, nor is it known that any one has mentioned the subject to him, or that he has in any way expressed himself in such manner as to incline them to believe he has aspirations in that direction. They further remark that, although much has been said and written upon the subject, the question has not come to him in a form requiring a reply, and therefore any utterances he might make would not only be gratuitous and intrusive, but contrary to usage.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Oct. 28 states that at a Cabinet meeting the evening previous the third-term question was broached by one of the Ministers. President Grant, in reply, said that the offer of a third-term candidacy had never been made to him in any way which could command his attention, and that in the absence of a formal offer from some authorized body, he considered that it would not be consistent with the dignity of the President of the United States to make any public statement concerning the matter. The President added that he had never thought of becoming a candidate for the third term, and that the whole third-term excitement was the result of an idle or malicious newspaper sensation, and was ridiculous nonsense.

General.

IT is probable that the Emperor of Brazil will visit this country during the centennial.

THE Episcopal General Convention, in session at New York, has refused to confirm Dr. Seymour as Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois....The State Prisons of New York and other States are literally "running over." There are at present 1,306 convicts in the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet.

A DANGEROUS rock has been discovered in the Atlantic ocean, about 550 miles east of New York, lying in the track of our commerce with Europe. It is supposed that some of the ocean steamers that have been lost without leaving any trace of their fate have been wrecked upon this reef.

THE crops throughout Europe have been abundant, and there has been a slight decline in the price of breadstuffs. When winter sets in the London dealers anticipate a slight improvement in prices, as shipments from the United States will be checked.

THE admirers of William Cullen Bryant propose to give him, on his 80th birthday, some testimonial of the pride and love which have been awakened by his career as a poet and a public man. The design is to secure the money necessary for the purpose by popular subscription....The Secretary of the Railroad Conductors' Insurance Association, in his report to the last annual meeting at St. Louis, stated that 630 members had withdrawn and 945 been dropped from the rolls during the year....A San Francisco dispatch states that the insurrection in Lower California is at an end. The insurgents, after having plundered and murdered many, went to Cape St Lucas, where the people arose, gave them battle and killed thirteen, including the leader, putting an end to the insurrection....At its New York session the Episcopal General Convention took decided ground against ritualism. By a vote of 72 to 5, it gave its bishops and standing committees authority to suspend from his functions any clergyman who departs from the established usages of the church.

Foreign.

REINFORCEMENTS of troops from Spain continue to arrive in Cuba....Garibaldi has accepted the nomination as a candidate for Parliament from Rome, stipulating that he is to attend the Chamber only when he thinks his presence necessary....Six fishermen were drowned off Lowestoff, England, during the recent gale....Thus far eighty-one of the French Councils-General have chosen their Presidents. Of this number fifty-two are Conservatives, and forty-nine Republicans—a Conservative gain of six....Nena Sahib, the famous leader in the Sepoy rebellion, has at length been captured in the interior of India. ....Prince Charles Bonaparte has been elected President of the Council-General of Corsica. ....M. Magne, late French Minister of Finance, has been granted a pension of 6,000 francs.

IT is reported from Spain that the Madrid government has sent $5,000,000 for distribution among Carlist chiefs, for the purpose of terminating the war....The English ship Majie, from Dundee for Rangoon, was wrecked in the Hebrides during a late gale, and twenty-four persons on board drowned. ....The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on the Christians. They have killed eight Montenegrins and some Saxon residents in the neighborhood of Podgoriza, and burned a village....It is asserted that the government of France has confidentially informed Russia of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on the Eastern questions....Advices from the Argentine States represent the condition of affairs as gloomy. The government troops were joining the insurgents in great numbers.

BRAZIL declines to enter into reciprocal trading relations with Canada....Kullmann, who attempted to kill Prince Bismarck several months ago, has been unable to procure counsel, and the Ultramontanists are much excited at the cowardice and subserviency of the bar in his district. The trial will take place at Wurzburg, which is a center of Ultramontane influence.... A dispatch from the Imperial Colonial Minister says it has been decided that certificates of naturalization granted in the United Kingdom do not confer upon an alien any right or privilege in the British colonies....It is rumored at Paris that Duke de Broglie will shortly return to the cabinet....The London *Times'* correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that it is estimated that 2,000 persons were killed in the town and district of Midnapore during the recent cyclone.

A DISPATCH to the London *Times* explains how the Carlists obtain their supplies, and from the account it is evident that great injustice has been done to France. The supplies have uniformly come from Liverpool, Hamburg, and Antwerp, and have been delivered to the Carlists through Spanish, not French ports.... James Stephens, formerly Head-Center of the Fenians in the United States, has written a letter declining a national subscription for his benefit....An abbess is on trial in Moscow for forgeries to the amount of $400,000. The case causes a profound sensation in Russia. ....The people of Paris will soon present Queen Victoria with an illuminated address, thanking England for the manifestations of sympathy at the conclusion of the siege.

THE brig Laphema, from Liverpool for Baltimore, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steamship Mary, which foundered while on the voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. It is probable that, with the exception of the five persons above mentioned and two landed at Falmouth, all on board the Mary are lost....Insanity will be the plea in Kuhlman's defense....Austria, Russia and Germany have agreed to make commercial conventions with the Danubian principalities of Turkey....The Marquis of Queensbury, son of the Marchioness of that name who distinguished herself by her sympathy with the Fenian cause, has gone to Spain to offer his sword to Don Carlos.

FOUR hundred clerks of members of the London Stock Exchange have been discovered dealing in stocks, and this not being allowed by the rules of the board, it is probable that they will all be expelled....An official German journal denies that that government is about to negotiate with the United States for the protection of emigrants....Ten persons lost their lives by the burning of a cotton mill in Chester county, England, on the 28th ult.... Count Von Arnim, who has been held in durance vile by Prince Bismarck's order, was released on the 28th ult., by order of the Municipal Tribunal of Berlin...... The British Foreign Office is advised that Sir Hercules Robinson has established a provisional government in the Fiji Islands. The annual revenue from the islands is estimated at $ 25,000.

The Warmth of Clothing.

The London *Medical Record* says that Dr. Von Pettenkofer, in a careful study of this subject recently published, has pointed out that the permeability of stuffs to air is a condition of their warmth. Of equal surfaces of the following materials, he found that they were permeated by the following relative quantities of air, the most porous flannel, such as is used ordinarily for clothing, being taked at 100; flannel, 100; linen of medium fineness, 58; silk, 40; buckskin, 58; tanned leather, 1; chamois leather, 51. Hence, if the warmth of clothing depend upon the degree in which it keeps out the air from our bodies, then glove-kid must be 100 times warmer than flannel, which every one knows is not the fact. The whole question, then, is resolved into that of ventilation. If several layers of the same material be placed together, and the air be allowed to permeate through them, the ventilation through the second layer is not much less than through the first, since the meshes of the two form a system of continuous tubes of uniform diameter, and the rapidity of the movement of the air through these is affected merely by the resulting friction. Through our clothing, then, there passes a stream of air, the amount of which, as in ventilation, depends upon the size of the meshes, upon the difference of temperature between the external and internal atmosphere, and upon the velocity of the surrounding air. Our clothing, then, is required not to prevent the admission of the air, but to regulate the same so that our nervous system shall be sensible of no movement in the air. Further, our clothes, at the same time, regulate the temperature of the contained air, as it passes through them, so that the temperature of the air between the clothing and the surface of our body averages 84 deg. to 86 deg. Fahrenheit. The hygroscopic property of different material used for clothing essentially modifies their functions. This property varies with the different materials; wool, for instance, takes up more water than linen, while the latter takes up and gives off its watery contents more rapidly than the former. The more the air is displaced by water from the clothes, the less will be their power of retaining the heat; in other words, they will conduct the heat more rapidly, and hence we are quickly chilled by wet garments.

The Sczaroch.

The Russians, it is said, have adopted a new shell which, from its formidable character, according to recent experiments, is attracting much attention on the part of military authorities. The following description of the new projectile is going the rounds of the scientific press. It is well known that the ordinary elongated bolt will not permit of a ricochet fire, and as this species of firing is very effective against masses of troops, the loss is a matter of considerable moment. The sczaroch, as the new projectile is called, is either a percussion or a time shell, combined with a shot. The latter ricochets beyond the point of explosion of the bursting charge. The shell portion is a simple iron cylinder, to one end of which is secured by a thin sheet of lead a spherical shot. On leaving the gun the combined projectile acts like an ordinary elongated shell, but as soon as the explosion of the charge takes place the cylinder flies to pieces, while the shot, impelled with the additional velocity ricochets for hundreds of feet ahead. In firing at batteries it is claimed that the double effect of this projectile comes into excellent use, as the shell might be exploded among the guns, while the ball would strike far in the rear among the reserves; or while the shell might burst in the front rank of an advancing column, the ball would continue its course through several succeeding columns.

The Religion of English Royalty.

Queen Victoria is the legal head of the Episcopal Church of England and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. When she is in England her Presbyterianism is technically called "dissent," and when in Scotland her Episcopalianism there becomes "dissent." She has a morbid hatred of ritualism. The Prince of Wales is inclined to ritualistic ceremonies, while his eldest sister, the Princess of Germany, is a Lutheran; his brother-in-law, Lord Lorne, is a Presbyterian; another brother-in-law, the Prince Imperial of Prussia, is a Protestant Lutheran; a sister-in-law, the Duchess of Edinburgh, is a Greek Catholic; her husband is a Low Church Episcopalian; the other brothers and sisters are Episcopalians and Presbyterians by turn, their particular creed depending upon their residence. The Princess of Wales clings to the faith she was taught in Denmark.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway is a deservedly popular route to the Southwest. Those who desire to reach points in Missouri, Kansas, the Indian Territory, or Texas, situated on or adjacent to its lines, will find that there are very few transfers, that they will make quick time, and can have all the conveniences and comforts of modern railway travel. The genial general passenger agent of the road, Mr. Thos. Dorwin, at Sedalia, Mo., will cheerfully furnish information in reference to general or excursion rates over this road

A PERSON in Hardwick, Mo., displayed the following inscription on his fence: "Nobuddy hitch no hosses to this fens."

A Romance of Portsmouth.

T. B. Aldrich, writing of the Stavers House, Portsmouth, says: "One of the romantic episodes of the place has been turned to very pretty account by Longfellow in the last series of 'The Tales of a Wayside Inn'—the marriage of Gov. Benning Wentworth with Martha Hilton, a sort of second edition of King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid. Martha Hilton was a poor girl, whose bare feet and ankles and scant drapery when she was a child, and even after she was in the bloom of her teens, used to scandalize good Dame Stavers, the innkeeper's wife. Standing one afternoon in the doorway of the Earl of Halifax, Dame Stavers took occasion to remonstrate with the sleek-limbed and lightly draped Martha, who chanced to be passing the tavern, carrying a pail of water, in which, as the poet neatly says, 'the shifting sunbeam danced.' 'You Pat! you Pat!' cried Mrs. Stavers, severely; 'why do you go looking so? You should be ashamed to be seen in the street.' 'Never mind how I look,' says Miss Martha, with a merry laugh, letting slip a saucy brown shoulder out of her dress; 'I shall ride in my chariot yet, ma'am.' Fortunate prophecy! Martha went to live as servant with Gov. Wentworth at his mansion at Little Harbor, looking out to sea. Seven years passed, and the 'thin slip of a girl,' who promised to be no great beauty, had flowered into the loveliest of women, with a lip like a cherry and a cheek like a rose—a lady by instinct, one of nature's own ladies. The Governor, a lonely widower, and not too young, fell in love with his fair handmaid. Without stating his purpose to any one Gov. Wentworth invited a number of friends (among others the Rev. Arthur Brown) to dine with him at Little Harbor on his birthday. After the dinner, which was a very elaborate one, was at an end, and the guests were discussing their tobacco pipes, Martha Hilton glided into the room and stood blushing in front of the chimney place. She was exquisitely dressed, as you may conceive, and wore her hair three stories high. The guests stared at each other, and particularly at her, and wondered. Then the Governor rising from his seat,

'Played slightly with his ruffles, then looked down,
And said unto the Reverend Arthur Brown:
"This is my birthday; it shall likewise be
My wedding day, and you shall marry me!"'

"The rector was dumbfounded, knowing the humble footing Martha had held in the house, and could think of nothing cleverer to say than 'To whom, your Excellency?' 'To this lady,' replied the Governor, taking Martha Hilton by the hand. The Rev. Arthur Brown hesitated. 'As the Chief Magistrate of New Hampshire I *command* you to marry me!' cried the firm old Governor. And so it was done, and so the pretty kitchen maid became Lady Wentworth, and did ride in her own chariot after all. She wasn't a woman if she didn't drive by Stavers Hotel."

BIG HOME-STRETCH.—"I conversed," says a writer, "with a racist to-day. He told me how he won a race in New Haven. For four weeks he mixed soft rubber with the horse's oats, and every day he hitched that horse to a post and opened a blue-cotton umbrella in his face, making him pull pack, stretching his neck awfully. Then when he shut his umbrella the horse would stop pulling, and his neck would resume its original length. He got the horse's neck very elastic, and on the day of the race, as his and other horses were on the home-stretch, side by side, just at the finish, the driver struck this man's horse a blow behind his ears, and his neck shot out almost a rod, winning the race by a neck. It is said to be the biggest home-stretch on record."

THE REMINGTON REVOLVER.—The name of Remington is known the world over as that of the inventor and manufacturer of the famous Remington printing press, the Remington rifle, and the Remington sewing machine. The name has recently acquired fresh fame in connection with the Remington revolver, one of the most effective weapons ever invented—as superior to Colt's as the latter is to the old-fashioned blunderbuss. This pistol, elegantly nickel-plated, and accompanied by 100 cartridges, is being given away to canvassers for THE CHICAGO LEDGER. Send seven names and $10 to the LEDGER Company, Chicago, and procure a Remington revolver for nothing.

AN invention is now on exhibition in Liverpool by which oil or glycerine is made to perform the functions of steam, by the same means—application of heat—which expands the oil placed in small cylinders, from which it is claimed a pressure of 10,000 pounds per square inch may be obtained without the danger of steam explosion, which prevents using a pressure of more than 200 pounds to the square inch generally. In this case an explosion would only crack the cylinder containing the oil, it is claimed. The application of this process has been made to a printing press and a punching and riveting machine, which are on exhibition.

THE ruins of an ancient city, supposed to have been a mile square, have recently been discovered on the banks of the Rio Grande, near the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico. The buildings appear to have been chiefly of adobe. In a cave was found a large earthen vessel containing pieces of a human skeleton.

JONES is always finding out queer fellows. He found out a man the other day who was always unfair in all his remarks. The only way Jones could account for it was, that when the man was young he fell down on the sidewalk and knocked all his brains into one side of his head. Therefore he can't help being one-sided in his ideas.

GLUE FOR WOUNDS.—Glue of best quality on a cloth placed over a flesh wound is said to be not only a speedy curative but a formidable protection against further injury. When dry it shrinks, holding the wound tight and firm. Every two or three days the wound should be dressed and fresh application of glue be made.

EVERY married man in Pittsburgh has turned boat-builder, and is creating a gondola unto himself, since a returned Venetial traveler upset one on the river and drowned his wife. The girls look on in calm approval.

Politeness Extraordinary.

When the "Te Deum" for the victory was celebrated, Thiers and MacMahon both attended the solemn ceremony in the church at Versailles. Two arm-chairs had been placed near the high altar, one for Madame the wife of the Marshal, the other for Mme. Thiers, wife of the President of the Republic. Mme. MacMahon, born Duchess of Castres, understood her position, and, knowing that the right is the place of honor, modestly seated herself on the left. While the Duchess was still kneeling, Mme. Thiers arrived.

"Dear Madame, your chair is on the other side!"

"You are too good, Madame! Really I cannot consent."

"Take it, I beg!"

"Since you desire it; but really you embarrass me!" And Mme. MacMahon rose from her knees and betook herself to the right and continued her prayers, while Mme. President Thiers knelt ostentatiously at the left. The ceremony over Mme. MacMahon expressed her acknowledgments for the courtesy of Mme. Thiers.

"You have nothing to thank me for," the latter replied. "You did not know, of course, that when I came in you were occupying my place!"

"Your place! On the left, Mme. Presidente?"

"Certainly, Mme. Marshale. The Queens of France always placed themselves at the left of the altar. It was the only place, indeed, where the Queen did not seat herself on the right; it is so in order that the Queen might be first under the hand of the Bishop as he turns to give the benediction."

The gratitude of Mme. MacMahon, born a Castres, for this lesson in royal etiquette which the daughter of M. Dosne had condescended to give her, may be imagined.—*Galaxy.*

Recollections of a Dentist's Shop.

Mark Twain, in his new book about England, tells how he had the toothache one night in London, and gives some pleasing recollections of the dentist's shop which he was wont to patronize when he lived in Elmira. He says: "One night that tooth did jump, and every time it jumped it raised my head right off the pillow. How I did lie awake and think about that dentist's shop in Elmira, where I had been under torture so many times—of those pretty dental instruments, so polished and so cold! How I did long to lay my cheek against one—one of those short, thick, heavy, twisted chaps, with the bow-legged, fluted, and curved handles and short hawk-bill jaws! How I reveled in delight at the thought of having such a thing clutch my refractory tooth, and 'yank it!' With what pleasurable emotions came crowding into my mind the recollections of that dentist and his room and its fixtures—his big easy chair, with the pretty, white-curtained window before it, and the nice, big, red glass spitton to the left, with the hole in the bottom, and the bits of wet cotton and the bright pieces of gold and streams of blood-stained saliva on the sides. And then the pretty little bureau with the bottles on the top, and the little yellow drawers which he jerks out so gently when seeking for some new and more delicate instrument of torture. And then the beautiful little round, velvet-covered stand on the gas fixture, covered with the nice drills and pretty files, and the lovely little crowbars with the stained ivory handles, and the long steel crochet needle with which he hunts for new cavities, and the little round pasteboard box full of gold 'plugs,' and the dirty little napkin and the rubber ball syringe, and the singular smell of his thumb, and all that! Oh, how nice!"

A GEORGIA planter drained his rice swamp last year, and planted the ground with corn last spring. A hybrid crop is his reward, the stalk, blades and cob being that of corn, while the kernels on the cob are rice.

FOUR times as many patents were issued in this country last year as were granted in England during the same time.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	..	@	..
HOGS—Dressed	7½	@	8
COTTON	14½	@	15
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 01	@	1 03
No. 1 Spring	1 13	@	1 18
CORN	86	@	89
OATS	58	@	60
RYE	92	@	94
PORK—New Mess	20 00	@	20 25
LARD—Steam	13½	@	14
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25	@	6 75
Choice Natives	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 40	@	5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 00
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 00	@	2 75
HOGS—Live	5 65	@	6 20
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 25
Red Winter	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	87½	@	88
No. 2 Spring	82½	@	84½
No. 3 Spring	77½	@	78
CORN—No. 2	68	@	71½
OATS—No. 2	48	@	49
RYE—No. 2	81	@	82
BARLEY—No. 2	1 15	@	1 16½
BUTTER—Choice	35	@	37
EGGS—Fresh	20	@	21
PORK—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
LARD	12	@	12½
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05	@	1 06½
CORN—No. 2	68	@	70
OATS—No. 2	48	@	49
RYE—No. 2	80	@	82
PORK—Mess	20 50	@	
LARD	12	@	
HOGS	5 00	@	5 75
CATTLE	4 50	@	5 50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	92	@	93
No. 2	86	@	87
CORN—No. 2	73	@	75
OATS—No. 2	46	@	47
RYE	87	@	91
BARLEY—No. 2	1 10	@	1 12
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—White	..	@	..
CORN	75	@	78
OATS	50	@	55
RYE	93	@	94
PORK—Mess	19 00	@	19 50
LARD	12½	@	13
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 11
Amber Michigan	1 03	@	1 05
CORN	72	@	74
OATS	49	@	51
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 16	@	1 18
Amber	1 04	@	1 05
CORN	81	@	82
OATS	50	@	51
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 08	@	1 09
No. 2 Red	1 02	@	1 04
CORN	80	@	81
OATS	52	@	55

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MARK YOUR TOOLS.

You can easily mark your name upon steel by a process called etching. Coat over the tools with a thin layer of wax or hard tallow, by first warming the steel and rubbing on the wax, warm until it flows, and let it cool. When hard mark your name through the wax with a graver and apply some aquafortis (nitric acid); after a few moments wash off the acid thoroughly with water, warm the metal enough to melt the wax, and wipe it off with a soft rag. The letters will be found etched into the steel.

HENS' TEETH.

"Scarce as hens' teeth." This is an old saw. Yet you should see to it that your fowls are possessed of good teeth. Not natural ones, exactly, neither artifical ones, but natural artifical ones, in the shape of gravel stones, with which they my triturate the food in their gizzards. Hens' teeth comprise no incisors, no canines, but are all grinders. The flatish, or scaly gravel is not suitable, but a form approaching the spherical is to be preferred. If your neighborhood is not gravelly, blocks of granite or quartz may be reduced to irregular, angular fragments, which are excellent. Shells of the quahog or round clam pounded serve the double purpose of grinding and affording a supply of lime for the formation of egg shells, and on this account are better than oyster shells.—*Canada Farmer.*

FINE AND COARSE HAY.

Producers are sometimes puzzled to know why city buyers generally ask for coarse, well-matured hay in preference to the more tender and in reality more nutritious kinds. The *Live Stock Journal* thus enlightens them: "City men feed hay for a different purpose than the farmer. The farmer feeds it for its nutriment and as a principal food, while the city man regards grain as the cheapest food, and only gives sufficient hay to make bulk in the stomach, and for the purpose of health. Coarse, well-matured timothy serves this purpose better than the early cut and fine grass. They do not desire such hay as will tempt the horses to eat too much of it. Straw would answer this purpose, if cut and mixed with the grain, about as well. But farmers should be contented with this practice of the city customer, for it enables them to sell their poorest hay for the best price, and to retain the best quality for home consumption."

MULCHING APPLE TREES.

If mulching was not attended to in the spring the following is a good time to have it done. Then, strawey manure and such material could be obtained for the purpose; now, it will be a good plan to cut some swale hay, or trim up the coarse grass and brakes growing in the pastures or along the road-sides to be used as a mulch. One of the best orchardists in Kennebec county informs us that he has noticed the most excellent results from mulching bearing fruit trees in August, and some of the heaviest crops of apples he ever obtained he attributes to the use of mulching at this season. If the material used does not decay sufficiently before winter sets in, it may be a good plan to throw it away from the trees a little, that it may not afford lodgment for the mice, as they are very liable to injure young trees in winter by gnawing the bark, and the mulch, if it is not pretty thoroughly decayed furnishes them just the house they like. Hence the advantage of putting on the mulch early in spring—but it is better to be put on now than not at all. And, considering its great advantages, it is not a little surprising that orchardists do not practice mulching to a greater extent than they do. It is the very best means for promoting the life and growth of young trees, and the orchardist who neglects it ought never to eat of the fruit thereof.—*Maine Farmer.*

DON'T FEED TOO MUCH CORN.

It is evident that much of the disease that affects swine in this country comes from feverish food. While we do not agree with the theory that heavy corn feeding produces cholera, and that it is the chief cause of this troublesome epidemic, nearly every feeder of hogs will admit that constant and excessive corn feeding to hogs is dangerous and should be avoided. The following from the *Western Farmer* is good advice, and should be followed, as much for the purpose of preventing disease as for economy:

The indications are decidedly in favor of a good price for corn during the summer and next fall and winter. In view of this, it is especially important that farmers should take provision to secure as much growth and flesh for their stock during the summer as practicable, and to provide food that will take the place of corn to some extent. If there is a good field of clover for the hogs, this will save the corn during the summer. We wish there was more attention paid to root growing for stock feeding. Some farmers have found peas a profitable crop for feeding from the field, sown either alone or with oats. A great growth of pumpkins can be secured and they are well worth their cost. Corn thickly sown in drills is not only valuable for cattle, but for hogs in the early fall.

We would substitute artichokes for pumpkins, and plant them in a field by themselves.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

Mere hard work does not break down horses, unless it is carried to that extent which becomes cruelty, when it deserves some rebuke. Good feed, with good care, will sustain ordinary or extraordinary horses through the most severe requirements that ever ought to be put upon them. If a man abuses his own strength and endurance it forms no justification for excessive strain put upon his animals. He takes extra burdens in the hope of gaining a reward thereby, which becomes his personal possession and serves him, if he chooses so to regard it, as compensation for his abuse of personal strength. But there is no such hope for the poor patient animals which contribute of their very life to aid his desires. A horse at twenty should be in his prime. Any well kept farm or road team is really much better for all performances during the years from twelve to twenty, than from four to twelve; and yet it is a notorious fact that a twelve year old horse among our people is regarded as far down the decline, and if put in the market is viewed with suspicion, because it is supposed he can not last long, having done so much service. The truth is that his debility comes of shameless abuse. The horse does not reach full maturity until with good care and kind treatment he has attained eight or nine years of age, and it is equally true that a large portion of our horses, probably much more than half of all the number, never develop their full power because of early abuse upon them.—*Husbandman.*

HEALTH OF FARMERS.

Massachusetts is winning an honorable reputation for the excellence of her statistical reports. Among the most valuable of these is that of the Board of Health, which devotes a number of pages to the health of the agricultural population. The facts, it is said, are gathered from the reports of leading physicians in the State. The diseases to which farmers are most subject are, in the order of their frequency, rheumatism, dyspepsia, fever, ague, lung diseases and consumption. These, and other diseases not named, are produced by overwork, improper diet, exposure, and defective dwellings. The remedy for the evil effects of overwork is simple and obvious, namely, don't. Easier said than done, of course, especially in Massachusetts; but if one's whole mind is given to solving the problem, something may be effected. In regard to diet, the report says: Bad bread is common; much of it made with unwholesome substitutes for yeast; meat is almost always fried; too much pork and beans are used; pies and cakes are too plenty; the diet is not sufficiently varied; coffee, tea and water are too freely used; (the element last named, we suppose, being used in excess internally rather than externally), too much fat used in cooking and baking. The advice which follows is a natural deduction from the foregoing: Use more fresh and less salt meat; substitute broiling and roasting for frying; eat more fruits and vegetables, and fewer pies, cakes and sweetmeats; make better bread, and, finally, abjure feather beds and ventilate sleeping apartments better. For some of these evils we can see no cure but co-operation. Fresh meat, for instance, can hardly be obtained in some parts of the country, and if obtained would probably be cut up and cooked in such inartistic fashion as would not develop its most nutritious qualities. This and the other faults of farmers' diet would find a natural solution in co-operation. If the farmers will confine their attention more to such practical questions as are suggested by the report, there will be less dyspepsia. It has been noted, too, by intelligent observers, that farmers are more subject to the attacks of disease in the fall than at any other time. This is doubtless due to the overtaxing of the system during the busy season. A change of scene and associations, even if only for a few hours, will often do much to counteract the effects of this exhaustion. Go fishing or hunting, if you cannot take more elaborate recreation; but try at all events to secure for all hands a short recess when the harvest is over—*Christian Union.*

Household Helps.

Wild Crab Apple Jelly.—Cover the fruit with water and boil until soft, then strain; add one pound of sugar to each pint of juice; boil from fifteen to twenty minutes.

All plants require to be potted tightly, for if the soil is left loosely about their roots the plants often die. When the roses have been well trimmed and potted, soak the pots in water for a few moments, letting the soil become thoroughly wet; then place them in a cool, shady location, and let them remain there until there is danger of a hard frost.

Ham Dressed in Claret.—Take a glass of claret, a teaspoonful of sugar, and one of chopped onion; place in a frying-pan; when the claret boils place in the rashers of ham, not cut very thick; cool well, and serve with the sauce. This is a most appetizing dish.

Measure or Fourth Cake.—One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, and four eggs, with a very little carbonate of potash, dissolved in four tablespoonfuls of milk, or two of wine, and a little nutmeg. To have the cake light and fine, the eggs should be well-beaten, yelks and whites separately, and stirred in lightly after having rubbed the butter and sugar to a cream.

The very common use of soda for washing linen is very injurious to the tissue, and imparts to it a yellow color. In Germany and Belgium the following mixture is now extensively and beneficially used: Two pounds of soap are dissolved in about five gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear it; then next is added to this fluid three large sized tablespoonfuls of liquid ammonia and one spoonful of best oil of turpentine. These fluids are incorporated rapidly by means of beating them together by a small birch broom. The linen is then soaked in this liquid for three hours, care being taken to cover the washing-tub by a closely-fitting woolen cover. By this means the linen is thoroughly cleansed, saving much rubbing, time and fuel.

Sheep's Hearts Roasted.—Having washed the hearts, stuff each with an onion parboiled and then minced fine, two tablespoonfuls of bread-crumbs, half a teaspoonful of chopped or dried sage, and sufficient black pepper and salt to season highly. Press the stuffing well into the hearts, and, if necessary, fasten a little muslin over the top to keep it in. Whilst roasting baste frequently. They may also be baked, but care must be taken not to let them get dry. Any heart that may be left is excellent hashed.

A Nice Pudding Sauce.—Mix one cup sugar, four teaspoonfuls of corn starch and just cold water enough to dissolve thoroughly, then pour on a cup of boiling water and let it boil twenty minutes or half an hour. Then add two tablespoonfuls of good cream. Flavor with currant, strawberry or raspberry juice. In making sauce if the flour and sugar water boil a good while the sauce looks clearer and nicer; common white flour is just as good as corn starch. Use a little more water than the recipe, so as to allow for boiling away.

The Bartlett Pear Tree.

The *Suffolk County Journal*, published at Boston Highlands, says: Two weeks ago we acknowledged the receipt of some pears taken from the original Bartlett pear tree, which stands on land owned by Joseph H. Chadwick, Esq., between Magazine street and Woodward avenue, said land being part of the old Bartlett estate, and we promised to say something more about the tree. We are indebted to Allen Putnam, Esq., whose wife is a daughter of the late Enoch Bartlett, for whom the pear was named, for the following interesting particulars:

A Capt. Brewer built the house in which Mr. Bartlett spent the last forty years of his life. Brewer built in 1806, and report, or rather tradition, says that soon after having built the house he ordered from Europe fruit trees of various kinds, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc., in sufficient quantity to stock five acres of land. Subsequently the Brewer family parted with the estate, and in 1821 Mr. Bartlett moved on to it, and before that year closed had purchased it. Among pears which he had sent to market and exhibited to pomologists, were some very fine ones not previously known; soon they were called by his name, *Bartlett.* There were two trees of this kind in the original planting, both of which are now living, and are productive of fruit of good size and quality. Those two may properly be called the parents of the mass of Bartlett pear trees in America, though doubtless many have been imported since, for the pear is of English origin, though it is said not to develop well on European soil.

The larger of the two original trees stands upon Mr. Chadwick's land, as stated above. Ten years ago, more or less, many of its branches had become much decayed, and nearly the whole top was cut off from the trunk, which seemed sound and healthy. Since then a new top has grown, which promises to live and bear fruit for fifty years to come, if properly cared for. It is probably at least sixty-five years since the tree was imported, and, if so, its age can hardly be less than seventy years.

A Matrimonial Sensation.

A singular story comes to us from Westmoreland, and I feel that no injustice will be done the parties by giving the facts as they have thus far occurred. There are two residents of that town (whom we will consider Jones and Smith), whose land "joins." Jones is a farmer and has a daughter who will be sixteen years of age in a few weeks. His neighbor Smith (who is in the employ of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company) has among his children a boy who will be sixteen years of age next January, and to whom it was his intention to give a trade and educate till he should attain his majority. Last April Mr. Smith indentured his son to farmer Jones for a period of six or seven months, and at the expiration of that time the boy was to go to school. An attachment sprang up between the young people, and a few days ago young Smith asked his father's consent to the union, saying that Farmer Jones favored it. Smith called on Jones a few days subsequently, who denied giving his consent to the matrimonial arrangement, and told Smith in straight English that his son had lied. After Smith left the house, Jones is said to have told young Smith that his father proposed locking him up the next morning. What particularly followed is not known, save that these two children were packed off to the church in Lowell and legally married, young Smith wearing a suit of clothes belonging to Jones' oldest boy. As soon as Mr. Smith was informed of the marriage he saw his boy and made this proposition: To stay at the home of Farmer Jones three nights in the week, and at his (Smith's) the remaining four nights, which would insure going to school and a trade, as a start down the matrimonial stream. Up to yesterday, young Smith had not reported, and "All's quiet along the lines."—*Correspondence Utica Herald,*

Danbury Bailey in England.

A dog show was the principal feature to-day, and I am extravagantly fond of dogs. The afternoon I came into the city I found two mastiffs in the depot. In the confusion I thought they were two freight cars that had by some inscrutable means got off the track. I was glad to find they were dogs. The larger of the two was called the champion of England, and added other laurels by carrying off the prize at the show. This was the largest dog I ever saw; it was the largest dog any two people ever saw. I thought at first I would buy him, but partly hesitated on learning the price—$1,000—and completely gave up the idea before I saw him out of the depot. He was secured by a chain in the hands of an attendant, a man who appeared to be in a chronic state of perspiration and protestation. And he was an erratic dog. He made violent and entirely unexpected dashes at various objects or openings, and wherever he went the perspiring and protesting individual was sure to go. He snapped him off his feet every other minute, and in the intervals hauled him oversquare-cornered trunks, bumped him against other people with luggage in their hands, or shoved him over highly indignant but utterly helpless little boys, whose unrestrained curiosity had led them too close to the performance. The last I saw of the keeper (?) he was passing through the door in charge of the mastiff, a boy was running after with his hat, and people on the sidewalk were appropriating elevated places with spotless alacrity.—*Manchester Letter.*

An exchange has an acquaintance who remarks that he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he says he can't see where the laugh comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him.

Some mischievous miscreant recently spoiled a well in St. Louis by pouring into it a large quantity of coal oil.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCES.

Northern Property-Holders in an Alabama County Protest Against Williams' Slanders.

An Eating-House "Outrage" in Mississippi—How the Negroes Abuse Themselves.

"OUTRAGES" IN ALABAMA.

The following document has been forwarded to the Attorney-General at Washington:

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1874.

To the Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General of the United States:

We, the undersigned, Northern men, now citizens of Madison county, State of Alabama, belonging some of us to the Republican and some to the Democratic parties, earnestly protest against the truthfulness of the reports recently forwarded to you by Z. E. Thomas, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama. We are constrained to believe that they were made solely for political purposes, and to injure this community abroad. We live in various parts of the county, and this statement contains the individual knowledge of each of us. We know that no disturbance of the kind mentioned by Mr. Thomas could have transpired without that fact being known to some of us. We state that no such disturbances are within our knowledge, and we are sure that none such have occurred. We know that Republican meetings, both day and night, have been held all over the county during the pending political canvass, and no disturbance nor attempt at disturbance has occurred at any one of them. We are property-holders, and feel deeply interested in the welfare of the county. Some of us take an active interest in politics, and we feel as safe in doing so, both in our person and property, as if we lived in Massachusetts or New York. We have no objections to the presence of Federal troops in our midst—they are generally well-behaved and orderly, and always bring money into the country—but the impression sought to be conveyed by Mr. Thomas, that their presence is necessary to protect Republicans from insult or danger, in the expression of their opinion or the exercise of their privileges, is a libel upon the community, and Mr. Thomas should either be required to support it by proof, or he should be removed from office as unworthy of trust.

L. D. Vandeventer, of Delphi, Ind.; John Vanevalknburg, Peru, Miama county, Ind.; W. A. Blair, Virden, Ill.; Thaddeus Oakes, of Michigan; John Hertzler, Springfield, Ohio; G. W. Swarts, Jackson county, Ala., from New York city; R. R. Moore, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Jos. Klaus; Dan Shiffman, of Ohio; Lewis M. Douglas, Probate Judge, formerly of Iowa; John B. Anderson, Springfield, Ohio; R. M. Church, Clinton, Iowa; Orrin Morrison, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; J. W. Skinner, Albany county, N. Y.; Jos. Trump, Fayette county, Pa.; Hiram Rex, St. Joseph, Ind.; T. B. Crawford, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. B. Nelson, Elmira, N. Y.; A. M. Crawford, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. Jaquins, Bingamton, N. Y.; Geo. I. Motz, Akron, Ohio; Virgil Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, Md.; Marshal H. Carr, late of Anne Arundel county, Md.; John Jaquins, Kingsville, Ohio; S. A. Baily, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cyrus Hughes, St. Joseph county, Ind.; A. J. Martin, Elkhart, Ind.; Rev. B. Graves, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEGROES AND LADIES.

[Cor. of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 12.—This morning at Sixty-two Mile Siding, an eating stand on the New Orleans and St. Louis and Chicago railroad, two miles north of Canton, Miss., an outrageous and unlawful trespass upon individual rights was perpetrated. Quite a number of prominent Radicals of this State and Louisiana, mostly colored, were passengers on the north-bound train that breakfasts at Sixty-two Mile Siding, on their way to the Radical Convention which is assembling at Chattanooga. Among the number may be mentioned Shadd, the negro Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives; Lynch, a negro Congressman; Pease, a United States Senator; Avery, a member of the Legislature; Gibbs, the State School Superintendent; Ireland, the negro President of Alcorn University; Compton, Superintendent of the State Asylum; Hill, the negro Secretary of the State of Mississippi. As the passengers filed into breakfast, they were assigned to their seats by Maj. Raphael, the proprietor. One or two gentlemen, in the hurry attendant upon such occasions, happened to take seats at the ladies' tables, but, as soon as informed of it, arose and went to their alloted seats. Hardly had these left the ladies' table, when the above-named crowd of radical disciples gathered around it and sat down.

Instantly Maj. Raphael approached them and told them they were at the ladies' table, asking them in polite terms to exchange for one equally as good provided near by.

Ireland (colored) threw his clenched fists violently upon the table and said: "We will eat it upon this table or fight, just as you please. No give away in this party." Maj. Raphael, seeing that they were determined to hold their places and carry their point, told them that his waiters should not serve them. Amid noisy behavior and much boasting, they made their breakfast from what was on the table, offering the usual price for their meal as they departed, which Maj. Raphael declined to receive.

Dr. Wm. M. Compton encouraged these fellows by sitting at the same table with them, and thereby participating in their indecent conduct. He was once a distinguished and respected citizen of this place.

Pinchback was aboard of the train, but did not come out.

These lawless men made a boast before they reached the eating stand here that they intended to repeat at dinner what they had done at breakfast; but, as many of our citizens happened to be at the depot when the train arrived, they very wisely stood in the background.

HOW THE NEGROES ABUSE THEMSELVES.

[From the Nation.]

The theory on which most Northern men refuse their sympathy, and on which the Conklings and Mortons use the Southern disturbances as capital for the Republican party, and as reasons why, whatever it does or leaves undone, it should be kept in office, is that the whites of the South will not let the negroes alone, but keep murdering and harassing them, and, if it were not for the interference of the Federal troops, would reduce them to "practical slavery." Now, if this theory were correct, the negroes ought to be worse off in the States in which the whites are most numerous and powerful and happiest, and most secure in those States in which they are themselves the largest proportion of the population. We have been for some time, however, struck by the fact that the complaints of turbulence, and the call for infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the thanks to God that we "had a soldier in the White House," come from those States in which there are most negroes, or, in other words, in which the whites ought to be most cowed and submissive. Impelled by this suggestion, we examined the census of 1870, in connection with as honest reports as we can get, both public and private, of the condition of the various Southern States. Those we have used here are, however, those of the Republican press, most eager to magnify Southern disorders.

States	Population.		Political condition.
	White.	Colored.	
Ala...	521,384	475,510	"Reign of terror;" "Midnight assassins;" "No safety for the colored men;" "Thousands begging to be taken back to slavery."
Ga....	638,926	545,142	Perfect peace and great material prosperity.
La....	362,065	364,210	Great oppression of the colored man; constant attempts to rob and murder him; "Reign of terror."
N. C..	678,470	391,650	Tolerably and increasingly peaceful.
Va....	712,089	512,842	Peaceful and prosperous.
Miss.	382,896	444,201	No safety for the blacks; "Need of more troops."
Md...	605,497	175,391	No talk of colored wrongs whatever.
Fla...	96,057	91,689	Peaceful, but white men very designing and dangerous. Need great vigilance from the colored man's friends.
Mo...	1,603,146	118,071	Great prosperity; more or less brigandage, but white men the objects of it; no colored oppression whatever.
Tenn.	936,119	322,331	More or less disorder, but colored men not specially the victims of it.
Ky...	1,098,692	222,210	A great deal of impartial brigandage; no colored problem whatever.
Ark...	362,115	122,169	No oppression of the colored man whatever; no disturbance between races.
S. C..	289,667	415,814	Terrible oppression of the colored man; "Masked robbers and assassins;" need of troops everywhere; whites untameable and bloodthirsty.

Now, the conclusion we draw from the foregoing is that in those States in which the whites, in virtue of their numbers, take and hold the State government beyond all paradventure, there is as much order and security for blacks as for whites, and there is financial purity and considerable prosperity; while in these States in which the blacks have the majority, or the two races are equal in numbers, there is constant disorder and violence and great material depression. The meaning of this is that the whites are restive under the rule of poor ignorant negroes led by Northern thieves, defaulters, and adventurers, and try in wild and lawless ways to get rid of their oppressors. It furnishes a complete answer to those who say the negroes cannot trust the whites to govern them. Where they are forced to trust them, all goes well.

Montana, Louisiana and Alabama.

Virginia City and Helena are both anxious to be the capital of Montana Territory. Hitherto, they have had the honor turn and turn about. An obliging Legislature has several times submitted the question to the popular vote, and the vote has generally been in favor of the city which did not happen, at that moment, to be the seat of the law-making power. A few weeks ago the final vote (for the time being) was taken. It was very close. The first report showed a small majority for one city. There is no doubt that this report was correct. We believe that neither city denies this. When the official returns were made, however, it was discovered that the vote of one county was exactly transposed. Instead of 300 to 25 for one city, it was returned as 300 to 25 for the other. The letter of the law forbade going behind the official figures. Yet they were manifestly wrong. The transposition of this county vote transposed the majority from one city to the other. In this dilemma, Attorney-General Williams was appealed to. He was asked to use the powers of the general government to authorize a recount. After due consideration the Attorney-General replied that the government possessed no power whatever in the case, and that nothing could be done. Mr. Williams' failure in the Credit Mobilier suit has not inspired anybody with a high degree of confidence in his legal acumen, but it is nevertheless strange that he should have forgotten in this case precedents which, as he helped to create them himself, should have been fresh in his memory. We will mention two. The Attorney-General, upon recalling them, will doubtless hasten to change his Montana decision.

In Louisiana, a Federal Judge, backed by Federal bayonets and Attorney-General Williams, went behind the legal, official returns and kicked them into outer darkness. Not satisfied with this achievement, he then manufactured imaginary returns, which made William Pitt Kellogg Governor of Louisiana. This rejection of official returns has since been sustained by the whole power of the Federal administration, under the advice of Attorney-General Williams.

In Alabama, in 1872, a legal and illegal Legislature met. The first was Conservative. The second was Republican. The latter hastily ordered the issue of $3,000,000 of bonds, which were as hastily put upon the market. Though they were all sold the State has never received a cent for them. Attorney-General Williams interfered in this case, recounted the official returns, and made up a fusion Legislature, which has since ruled Alabama. He made the recount and patched up the compromise on one condition. This was that the validity of the $3,000,000 of bonds should not be disputed. The Montana case differs from that of Alabama in having no money in it, but the principle involved is the same. It is certainly strange that the general government can do that in a State which it cannot do in a Territory.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Raw Head and Bloody Bones in Politics.

Congressman Charles Hays, of Alabama, is the living embodiment of the present campaign. His letter to Gen. Hawley condensed into two columns of type every variety of falsehood, misrepresentation, and cruel suggestion of slander with which the administration party have been flooding the Northern press. He told a tale of murders and brutalities so horrible that the whole country stood aghast. If these deeds were done under a Republican State administration (as that of Alabama is), what might we not expect in those unhappy regions of the South where the White League holds the reins of power and tramples upon the lowly without let or hinderance? Last week we published a reply from the prosecuting officer of one of the counties included in Mr. Hays' black list, and it certainly seemed to convict the Congressman of gross and inexcusable blundering in that part of the State for which the writer claimed the right to speak. Our special correspondent in Alabama afterwards exposed the falsity of what Mr. Hays said about the condition of things in Montgomery. To-day we have from the same trusty, clear-headed and unprejudiced investigator a general review of all the stories in the Hawley letter which it had been possible to test at the time he wrote, and we have also had a brief notice by telegraph of his subsequent inquiries. The result is soon stated. Except in Sumter county, where the murders of Joy and Billings are universally execrated by all parties, the outrages reported by Mr. Hays are purely fictitious. In not one single instance so far has the honorable gentleman told the truth! Most of the alleged outrages were never committed at all, and the others seem to have had no sort of connection either with antipathies of race or animosities of politics.

As in Alabama, so in other parts of the South. The war of races in South Carolina turns out to be a negro scrimmage. In Kentucky it is a ruffianly feud between white outlaws. In Tennessee it is a case of lynching, of the familiar pattern which has always been so lamentably common in certain parts of the United States. In New Orleans the White League takes possession of the government and immediately orders that one-third of the appointments on the police force shall be given to the negroes. If we can believe the bulletins issued from the office of the Attorney-General, who seems to have added the duties of court-newsman to his other functions as general superintendent of elections and commander of the troops, rampant rebels are harrying the whole South with sword, pistol, rifle, and rawhide, shooting and scourging Republicans, and making the country a hell upon earth. But these armed bands invariably disappear upon close inquiry. We search the scene of bloodshed and desolation and find everything serene and prosperous. Dead men come to life and make affidavits. Martyrs put away the crown and tell us they have not earned it. But Republican politicians go on chattering all the same about a reign of terror, tossing their arms in wild excitement, and clamoring for "more troops." It will not do. The people of the North are not fools.—*New York Tribune.*

Humor.

Foul play—Cock fighting.

Canon law—Touch and go.

Coal heaps—The black hills.

The mosquito's note is always protested.

The foundry for casting shadows is the sun.

A business note; Paper mills are running on reduced time and paper on extended time.

A very fat English lady boasted that she had brought her husband £20,000. "Well, you look it!" replied her friend.

Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, will leave his handsome daughter $2,000,000 in greenbacks, and there's a sugar-coated pill worth taking.

An Eastern paper tells what "a brutal stepfather of Cincinnati" did. We have heard, ere yet, of city fathers, but never before knew of a city with a step father.—*Detroit Tribune.*

One of the "Black Crook" ballet girls fell on the foot-lights at Sacramento, a few evenings since, but escaped burning from the fact that she had nothing on which would take fire.

"Biddy," said a lady, "step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years, seven months, and two days old that morning.

An ostentatious undertaker of Troy, having charge of an aristocratic funeral lately, mounted the altar steps and delivered the following address: "Ladies and gentlemen will please keep their seats till the corpse passes out."

A Sabbath-school teacher in an adjoining town asked one of her scholars what animals Noah took into the ark, to which she received the very prompt reply: "The leopard, the shepherd, the bob-tail monkey and the bear." Smart boy.

PHILOSOPHY.

Alas! alack! and welladay!
  How short my cash is running;
I find I cannot make my way
  By poetry and punning.
But poverty is not a crime,
  And I am young and clever;
This kind of thing will end in time—
  It can't go on forever.

My health is in a pretty state!
  I'm something of a skeptic
Regarding the decrees of fate
  (Which means that I'm dyspeptic).
But this may alter by-and-by;
  Shall I despair? No, never.
I must in time get well or die;
  It can't go on forever.

I love, and I must bear the woe
  To which my folly dooms me;
She knows, but will not seem to know
  The passion that consumes me.
My heart is fetter'd in a chain
  Impossible to sever;
'Twill break or struggle free again—
  It can't go on forever.

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1874.

ALL HAIL!

DEMOCRACY ALL O. K.

As DeKalb County goes so don't go the Union,

Twenty-four States respond to the Corruption and Profligacy of of Republican Rule.

The Verdict of the People.

The Colored, Troops Fought No Body.

Massachusetts side by side with Kentucky.

"Say, Darkies, have you seen any Massa."

Ben Butler Badly Bottled.

See, the conquering masses come

We repeat it, let them come.

Though no full returns have been received from the election last Tuesday, yet their is enough to indicate that the Democracy are a long way ahead, in fact has gobbled up every thing worth having. New York gives 40,000 for Gov. Tilden, Democrat, and the majority in Michigan reduced to 5,000. Massachusetts elects a Democratic Governor, the first since the flood. If the election of the Republican county ticket in DeKalb brought about these results, we are eminently satisfied. Fellow Democrats, be joyful, be grateful, be generous. Jolify and replenish the earth. Love thy neighbor as thyself, and stick to your Democracy. Let us have peace.

From the Waterloo Press.

EDITOR WATERLOO PRESS:

I feel that injustice has been done to the Board of Canvassers of this county, by your Editorials of last week in reference to the Waterman and Taylor matter.

Said Board, as you are aware, was composed of good, conscientious and intelligent men, each of whom was selected by a majority of the voters in his respective Township, or appointed by the County Commissioners; and it would be no more than fair to give those who come thus reccomended, credit for an honest purpose, even though they were mistaken in the performance of their duty.

But were they so mistaken? The Statute provides (after setting forth who shall constitute said Board, and fixing the time and place of their meeting) "that such Board, when organised, shall carefully compare and examine the papers intrusted to them, estimate from them the votes of the county, a statement of which shall be drawn up by the clerk, and shall contain the names of parsons voted for, the office, the number of votes given in each Township to each peason the number of votes given to each in the county, and also the aggregate number of votes given, which statement shall be signed by each member of said Board, and with such certificates, Poll books and tally papers, delivered to the clerk, and by him filed in his office. [1 G. & H. page 314.

Now, here we have the plain, simple and clear duty of the Board of Canvassers, which is to estimate from the paper entrusted to them, to wit: the Poll Books, Tally papers and certificates, the number of votes cast for each person.

Their acts are clearly ministerial; they cannot exercise their own judgment in the matter, or hear, or decide from evidence produced before them, other than from the papers themselves whether said returns give the true result of the election or not.

And, although every member of said Board might have been of the opinion that Taylor has actually received a majority of the votes cast at the election, yet, it would be their clear duty under the law, to certify the results as shown by the returns before them.

Suppose said mistake had been committed by some person not a member of the Board; would any person claim for a moment, that said other person could testify in relation to the matter in controversy before him?

It must be clear to everyone that he could not, for the reason that no power has been delegated to them to act in such cases. All they could do, was to estimate the vote from the papers intrusted to them, which they did. Or, suppose that the witness in this case had been mistaken in the matter he testified to, could Mr. Waterman introduce witnesses to establish that fact? If so where would such a contorversy end?

If the Board had presumed so to act it would have usurped the powers and prerogatives of a judicial tribunal and the courts would have compelled them to declare the result as it appeared from the face of the papers, if thay had done otherwise.

I think the proposition is well established in our own State, and in every other State, where the question has been raised, that questions of that character must be submitted to the courts; who have compentte authority to send for papers, and witnesses, and enforce their attendance, and hear and determine such controversies.

Justice Smith deciding the case of Brower vs. O' Brien, 2nd Indiana Reports, page 430, says: "That the duties of both the Board of Canvassers and the clerk, in making the statement and declarations required, are purely ministerial. It is not within their province to consider or determin, any questions relative to the validity of the election held, or of the votes received by the persons voted for. "They are simply to count up the votes given for each person, from the proper election documents; and to declare the person, who, upon the face of those documents appear to have received the highest number of votes given, duly elected to the office, voted for.

Justice Hoar, in rendering the opinion in the case of Suce vs, Mayhow et al, repeated in 13th Geay (Mass.) reports, page 85, says: "That such a board is not made a Judicial Tribunal nor authorized to decide upon the validity or the fact of the election, in any other mode, than by examination of the returns made to them, according to law. They are not required, or authorized, to hear witnesses or weigh evidence. They have no power to send for persons or papers. If one result appears upon the returns, and another is the real truth of the case, they can only act upon the former. If they have done their duty, the remedy of the person actually elected to the office is not to be sought in a mandamus.—This court has no power to direct public officers to do more than their duty or anything different from their duty.

Now in this case, the Board did their duty and nothing but their duty, and had they have acted as requested by Mr. Taylor and his friends, they would have committed a gross mistake and a great wrong, by violating the law, both in letter and in spirit, although, in their opinions, justice might have been attained by it; and the courts, by mandamus, would have compelled them to do just what they did do.

Mr. Taylor's remedy is not to be sought in that way. The law plainly points out the course to be pursued by him. And that is to contest the election; which he has done.

Nor is Mr. Waterman to biame for the cause pursued by him. Said Board was compelled to, and did declare him elected. And only two courses are pointed out to him, one of which he must accept. One, is to resign, which would necessitate another election at a cost of one or two thousand dollars to the tax payers of this county, and which might result in the election of some other person than Mr. Taylor, and thereby deprive him of the office, which would be a great wrong to him for if he has been lawfully elected, he should have the office. The other course, is to hold the office, subject to the right of Mr. Taylor to contest it. And if Mr. Taylor succeeds in establishing his right to the office, in the contest which he has commenced, by showing that his cause is just and true, he will be declared the member elect from this county, for "Truth is mighty, and well prevail."

But it is said, Mr. Taylor will be put to a great expense in contesting this election! It is true that it will be attended with some expense; but the expenses in this case will necessarily be light, as but a single allegation in the petition, as filed, is disputed, and that can only be proved by one witness who is anxious and willing to give his testimony. It can cost but little for witness fees; and the filing of the petition, which could be copied from the form given by Mr. Eggleston, could cost but little; and the probbilities are that our liberal Republican Sheriff will make his charges very light for serving the papers.

I cannot see that Mr. Taylor will be materially injured in his finances, even though the entire county should fail to respond to the call made for him for aid to assist him in this matter,

Perhaps I have made this article too long, but feeling that a wrong had (unintentionally perhaps) been done to those parties, and knowing your willingness always to give both sides of any question, I will ask you to publish this.

C. O. A. McCLELEAN.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

A. R. HUFFMAN, CONDUCTOR

Text Books.

Now that we, in this county have a uniform system of text books established according to law, several questions present themselves to those who contemplate and a change during the coming winter, and no doubt many have determined upon some plan of procedure.

Among the important guines that present themselves especially at this time are the following:—"*How* can I induce the parents of my school cease using old text books and purchase those adopted by the Board of Education." "What shall I do in case any parent refuses to purchase these books?" "What is to be done in case one of the old books and some of the new are brought by the pupils?"

Now we shall endeavor to answer all these by giving a plan, of which the means for carrying into execution will be given in seperate articles in the future, relative to method in teaching differant branches

We are fully aware of the fact that a strict uniformity of text books has advantages over a variety in the hands of the pupils; and that variety in the hands of the good teacher is indispensable.

Could we induce all teachers to admit this last proposition then the contemplated difficulties would be more than half met.

Schools are the place where children should be trained in all that will assist them in after life to do good to others secure all the blessings this world possible, and to transact well all the business devolving upon man and woman in civilsociety; text books are to direct the minds of pupils toward all the principles involved in these, and consequently all words on any branch must treat of that branch as the other has deemed best for securing the end sought The only difference there is the different order and manner in which the different subject of the several branches are brought out, which certainly must be an advantage to the teacher as it gives him a far wider thought than he could otherwise secure.

We would say then, do not endeavor to compel children to make a change of books but see that those who do buy, buy the ones last adopted and ere long the change will be made imperceptibly to parents and teachers tow, and thus will be avoided the complaining which so often meets the teachers ear from this cause.

To reconcile the variety of text books among your pupils endeavor to teach subjects and not books, make your pupils masters of the different supjects in all their phases, and not book worms.

Follow then, the order of nature and not the order of any book, and the difficulties will vanish like dew before the bright sunshine, you will thus awake an interest you never before felt in work, and an ingenuity which for years perhaps has lain dor-

* * *

In whatever business man is engaged he should be acquainted with it and all its relation to others.

The merchant studies the history of of his business,—the physician the history of his profession and all the modes of treatment which have been discovered through the grand vista of years, and so on through the whole list of men trade profession or business.

In all these, they are the most successful who profit by the experience of all before them. Thus with the teachers: They only are the most successful who acquaint themselves with the business, and profit by the combined experience of thousands of predecessors and the discoveries of natural theories and principles by their colleyues in the profession.

We say this to every teacher who anticipates wielding the ferule this virtue take an educational journal of some while a teacher, be a teacher in earnest; and if after a time you should ceas teaching and engage in something more profitable, the angel of success will be found in its threshold bidding you enter and reap the reward of a zelaous, energetic man or woman.

* * *

"The schoelar without good breeding is a pedant; the philosopher, a cynic; the soldier a brute; and every man disagreeable."

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Hurnie, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1874,

an equal undivided one third of the following described land: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty eight[28] township thirty-three [33] north of range thir teen [13] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and security by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm. on said day.

JAMES G. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein The Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company is Plaintiff and Henry H. Houser is Defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-nine cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

The north half [½] of lot five [5] in the village of Cedar Creek Station in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff

Auburn Nov. 5th, 1874.

COLEGROVE Atty for Plff.

$10 50

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Fredrick E. Rohm, deceased will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday December 5th, 1874, town lot No. three (3) in Ensley's 1st addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Terms—One third cash in hand, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm.

JOHN TREESH, Adm'r,

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Abright and Charles F. Shepherd, and known as the firm of Abright and Shepherd has been and is by mutual consent dissolved this 24th day of October, 1874. The business of said firm will be continued by said Joseph Abright who has the settlement of all claims, notes and accounts either in favor of or against said firm.

Auburn, Ind. JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

CHARLES F. SHEPHERD.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Incorporated town of Auburn.

1st. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to peddle fresh meats within the corporate limits of said town in less quantities than one quarter at a time, or fresh fish in less quantities than one half barrel, without paying to the Marshal of said town the sum of two dollars for each and every day he wishes to peddle said meats or file and procure a license thereof from the clerk of said town.

2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of five dollars for each offence.

3rd. This ordinance shall take effect in ten days after its publication in the Auburn Courier.

By Order of the Board

Attest F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk

Oct 20th, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Hamilton and Rudolph Bechler are plaintiffs, and Lain Rice and George Rice are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three hundred and eighty three dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

Lot number one hundred and nine (109) in the town of orange with a flax mill on said lot No. one hundred and nine (109) with machinery and fixtures, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Nov. 4, 1874 $10.50

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

BOOTS AND SHOES

Marked Down!

To compare with hard times. Just look

at our prices and see if you cant

save 25 to 50 cents on

every Dollar

Men' waxed Kip Boots	$3.25,	Boys waxed kip boots	$2.25
Youths' "	1.65,	Gents' hand made	3.50
Boys gents hand made	2.57,	Youths gents' hand m'de	2.50
Mens' wes. kip	4.00,	Boys west. kip	2.75
Mens fine kip boots	4.75,	Mens French calf boots	7.50
Mens' Amer. calf boots	7.00,	Women's calf hand m'de	2.50
Women's kip hand made	2.25,	" " wa'xd otrs	2.25
" wax'd kip polish	1.75,	" French calf 2.50	2.57
" Peb goat	2.00,	12 thread polish	1 25
Lad lasting 13 thread polish	1 25	Same 14	1·75
Same 16	2.00	Same 18	2.25

Leave your order for a pair of our best KIP BOOTS $5 50

Childrens Shoes 20c to $1.25.

Mens' Rubber Boots $4

Mens' Wool Line, good,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety which will be sold cheaper than ever. Our Motto is quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay. Don't fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are satisfied it is money in your pockets.

E. VORDERMARK AND SONS.

North of Court House,

Odd Fellows' Building

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We Have Received,

And are now daily opening our general stock for the Fall and Winter Trade in every department of our business.

The unexplained depression in the Dry Goods market during the last two weeks, has offered an opportunity to cash buyers not before known in m any years. DRY GOODS have now reached a lower bottom than ever seemed posible again in this country. The panic prices were "war prices" compared to what we have been buying the best class of desirable goods at for the past two weeks about the dulest period of trade in the history of New York.

Our stock was never more complete in every department—seldom ever so good. We seldom ever offered in every way such inducements as now.—The stock is the completest and most attractive of any season in many years. Having bought at the present low prices we are prepared to give our customers better value for their money, and more of it than at any time before.

Close Cash Buyers!

Should examin our elegant line of

Beaded Passementrie Trimmings

Beaded Buttons and Ornaments, Beaded Belts

Pocket and Cloak Loops

EXAMINE

New cloaks, New Shawls and Furs.

EXAMINE

New Felt Skirts and Water Proofs

EXAMINE

Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.

EXAMINE

Housekeeping Linens, and Cottons.

EXAMINE

Black Cashmeres and De Este

EXAMINE

New Winter Dress Goods

EXAMINE

New Calicos and Domestics

EXAMINE

Cloak and Trimming Velvets

EXAMINE

Cloaking and Cassimeres

EXAMINE

Flannels and Blankets

EXAMINE

New Goods which are arriving daily

Root & Company,

At their New Location

46 & 48 Columbia-st

AT THE

New York Store.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township section.

THE NEW

Drug Store!

FRESH DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals, Spices,

Dyes,
Combs,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
Proprietory Articles,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c

....

Wines and Liquors!

For Medical purposes only.

Stock New, prices to suit the times at the

NEW DRUG STORE,

Wood's old Stand!

Seventh St. Auburn, Ind.

Littlefield Bros.

Physicians prescriptions despensed from pure medicines, day and night.

F. E. DAVENPORT

CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS.

AUBURN, - - - IND.

DEALER IN

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

WALL PAPER,

Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c.

Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is imposible here to enumerate, and a modern

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 32.

Three several times he had selected pieces, and went afoot to Fort Wayne (32 or 33 miles) and finding the pieces selected already, entdred, had to return to Pleasant lake upwards of forty miles, and renew his sarch for a home. The fourth time he returned to the land office only to meet another disappointment.—Tired in body and heart sick with hope defered, he met a man at the land office from Wells county, not far from where Bluffton now is, who represented to him that he was building a mill in that region and new of a very good quarter section of land, still vacant, and stated that, although he had thought of entering it him himself, yet he would give way, and let Mr. Smith have it. The Register of the land office told Mr S. that he might depend on the veracity of this man, and accordingly he entered the tract, and went afoot down to where it lay. When he found it he discovered that he was badly imposed upon, as the entire tract was an unbroken cotten wood swamp, boot-top deep with water. He now returned to the land office and told the register the facts in reference to the land, and was informed that by taking a man with him as witness and examining the land, the man making oath that it was unfit for cultivation, he could have about a week to change his entry to another piece of land. Meeting with Mr. Wilber Powel, now of Franklin Township, at the land office, he insisted on him to accompany him as a witness.—On reaching the place, they traced all the lines around the quarter section and passed through it twice diagonaly from corner to corner and did not see a single tree except cotten wood on the entire tract! Returning to Ft. Wayne now for the sixth time he got a newly corrected plot of Smithfield Township and took the trail for the North again. Traversing the woods again in company with two others he selected a suitable tract, but just as he was striking for the Auburn tract, to start again to Ft. Wayne, he met with three other men looking around the same tract He enquired of then if they were going to Wayne to enter land. They replied in the affirmative. When. They said not for two or three days, but from the expression of their eye, concluded that they were trying to deceive him. So when the two companies parted, he told his companions that they would have a race for it. Both parties struck for the shanty built by Park on cedar creek where Uniontown now is, but Smith and his friends got to far North, coming out near the site of the present residence of Mr. Smith, and discovered their whereabout by the mired ox mentioned in Park's narrative. It was not dusk, and they were three miles North of the shanty. Passing over these miles they reached their logding place sometime after dark. Their competitors were not there. The next morning they were off before day, passing down the trail at an Indian trot, and ate no breakfast untll they reached squire Caswell's 20 miles from where they started that morning. All this distance was traversed in a continual trot. Mr. Smith having gained on his companions some, told him at Caswells, and order something to eat. He did so by the time the rear came up breakfast was on the table. Eating in great haste they left their coats and trotted on, arriving at Ft. Wayne,—a distance of about thirty miles in all, at eleven o'clock A. M. On geting to the land office,—Lo!—the pieces of land selected were entered!—After spending about an hour in resting and taking refreshments Mr. Smith started back to look again, and as he was crossing the St. Mary's bridge close to town he met his competitors, also afoot puffing and sweating, en rout for the land office. He gave them the comfortable assurance that their race was in vain, without intimating at all that he was in the same row. He returned that night to Mr. Parks at Auburn, having traveled that day over 50 miles on foot. There ere two men at Parks that night, Ruben J. Daniels and Ira Camburn. The next morning Mr. S. gathered from their conversation that they were going up into the North regions to look for land, and that Mr. Park was to go with them, for which each was to pay him a dollar. He profford his dollar also for the privelege of accompanying them, and having the assistance of Park in finding vacant land.—The proposal was accepted, and the result was that Park showed them the tracts on which they afterwards severally settled It was agreed that each should privately mark for his first choice of the lands and providentialy or accidentally as you may please to consider, it each one marked the tract on which they subsequently settled as their several choices, and each without knowing anything about the choice of the others.

Auburn Courier.

Wool	40c.
Butter	28c.
Potatoes	50
Oats,	48 cts.
Apples	45 cts.
Eggs,	16 cents.
Corn	48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white,	$1
Wood	$1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Weather splendid.

John Leasure is back.

Is your corn all husked.

Coal oil 20c at Hare Bros.

New subscribers wanted.

The new paper next week.

Buy groceries of Hare Bros.

Read Vordermer'ks price list.

The new livery is under roof.

Ford's block shows a fine front.

Auburn House has changed hands.

The Band will be on the street to-day

Game chickens are selling rapidly here.

The Band dance will be a splendid affair.

Wm. Sheffer is occupying his new dwelling.

Everyone should attend the Band Hop to-night.

Things seem to be quiet up town lately Be cautious.

School books at Davenport's. Best covers free

Handsome gold watches cheap at Joe Abrights.

Handsome chromos just opened out at Abright's.

Don't fail to attend the concert to-morrow night.

Go to Sammy Pommer if want a first-class shave.

Cabbage and apples were plenty on the street Saturday.

A new lot of toys and notions just received at Abrights.

A fine variety of clocks at Abright' at lowest rates.

Don't fail to see the ney styles of Jewelry at Abright's.

Mr. Kline's youngest daughter has been very ill for several days.

Bryer played the Hidden Hand at Waterloo Tuesday night.

Grape Vine Cigars at Davenport's We have tried them, they are good

Jone's Truss, no springs, no elastic, are sold and warranted by Davenport.

Some high-tones came near having a genuine run-a-way the ether evening.

A new billiard player has arrived, and is now the guest of Ci. Boughan.

Jonathan Houser offers some articles at public sale on the 21st day of this month.

There is a minstrel show billed for next Monday night.

Go and hear the grand Burlesque Band to be given at the concert to-morrow evening.

Jonathan Swanders will sell at auction some stock and farm tools, on November 14th, 1874.

The Presbyterian church was attend last Sabbath by a large and attentive audience.

Miss Sadie Grogg and Miss Ada Long, gave our office the honor of a brief visit Tuesday afternoon.

Last Tuesday night there was a little "shoulder hitting" going on—young Hepnix "squealed enuf".

Littlefield Bros. appear in a new advertisement this week. When you want drugs call on them.

The real estate transfers this week are monopolized by two persons, Messrs. W. Cowen and Thomas.

Lee Zern and Mr. Hardsock, of Kendallvill, visited at our place last Sabbath, guests of the Swineford House.

Vordermark has just received a fine large lot of new boots and Shoes which are marked down to the lowest rates.

Lauferty left last Tuesday for a new stock of goods which are expected to arrive in a short time.

Hare Bros are prepared to furnish oysters for festivals, oyster suppers, &c., on short notice and at lowest prices.

Woodford is now engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, with Billy Humes as foreman.

✓ Men are at work mooving the Methodist church. It will hereafter be located on the corner of Seventh and VanBeuren streets.

Mr. Kelly will contest the election of John Baker in this district. If reports are true the chances are in favor of Kelly

S. U. Tarney is making the bass sausage. When you want a link remember where to go.

Our six year old has been to school two terms, and now refuses to go longer because of his opposition to a third term.

Save your money. Books saved is money made. Buy your BOOKS at Cal Houser's and you will get them covered free.

A. J. Ralston, has been appointed marshal in place of H. Griswold, resigned.—There are hopes now of having better order on our streets.

The *Press* gives an account of the death of Ervin Crane by being gored to death by a ferocious bull, in Franklin-tp., Wednesday of last week.

The social of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. M. Long, Sr., Wednesday Nov. 11th. Mite in the evening. All are invited.

Don't forget the dance to-night for the dance to-night for the benefit of the band The boys need assistance to pay for their uniforms, and now is the time to give it.

Go the Excelsior Hardware store for Circular and Drag Wood Saws. A new lot has just been received and are now for sale at the lowest prices.

It will pay you to go to HOUSER'S BOOK STORE for school books at introductory prices. Also WALL PAPER at lowest rates.

A certain young gentleman desires to caution a certain oyster dealer not to let young ladies have oysters on his account. This is a Salli—ent point, and a Hair that breaks the camel's back.

Hank Ford was burning around some large stone to break them, the other evening, and several fair damsels prepared for a "Chicago fire," when there was not a partical of danger.

He that loves his family takes the home paper, and he that respects himself pays for it. The wood promised us is not all in yet. We want two or four foot wood. Bring it along.

Persons wishing to purchase School Books, Slates, Inks, Paper, &c., will bear in mind that everything needed in the schools will be found at Cal Houser's new book store, north of court house.

A general invitation is extended to all at the Dance to-night. There were no special invitations given, as has been the opinion of some. A grand turn out is desired by all who indulge in this kind of amusement.

Col. C. B. Oakley has leased the American House, at Fort Wayne, and he will make it one of the best hash resorts in the city. Everybody will stop at the American, as they know that the Colonel will keep it in first-class style.

Marry for love, young men, but remember that its just as easy to love a girl whose pa has a hundred thousand in bank as one whose old man sits up behind a pair of mules and yells: "Whoa! you Pete, or I'll take your ear off."

The largest congressional majority in this State was given the Hon. James D. Williams, in the 2nd district, his majority being 7,846. Mr. Williams is a Democrat The smallest is that given Major Baker, in the thirteenth, being only 58—*Ex.*

Major Baker is good.

FIRE—The residence of C. Smith, near the Stave Factory, took fire last Tuesday morning by the stove pipe coming apart. His better-half discovered it first, and informed Charly. In his excitement he forgot to dress and stood on the roof, "just so" calling for water.

Mrs A. J. Little has associated with her Miss Alice Fair in the millinery business, and have moved in west end of Ensley's block, where they will be pleased to have the public generally call in and see their find stock. A large lot of new goods received yesterday, and are now ready for inspection.

Many and various are the rumors respecting the Baltimore road. One day it is reported that the Saginaw road has been bought for them and the next day it is denied. We are mostly interested, however, in the location of the shops, and are ready to hear that Auburn has been selected as the favored point.

A few of our subscribers are coming in and paying up, but they are generally of that class who never allow themselves to get a year behind. We should like to see a few of those who are further in arrears darken our door with their smiling countenances. We would smile too, and think them friends.

The following is the list of Pettit Jurors for the December term of court:

J. C. St. Clair,
J. M. Bramback,
Jacob Bachtel,
L. Ingman,
John Potts,
P. P. Nimmons,
Fred Smith,
Samuel Learned,
Josiah Imhoff,
Louis Spangler,
John Staley.

Grand Concert.

Rember the Concert to be given by the Conservatory of Music to-morrow night. It is the duty of our citizens to encourage this institution and an opportunity is now offered, and Ensly's hall should be crowded. The programme will be an attractive one and it will no doubt prove amusing and entertaining to all.

The Littlefield Brothers have established a handsome new drug store, first door west of Fluke's corner, where they will be pleased to receive a share of the public patronage. They are pleasing, agreeable gentlemen, well versed in the business and will be found prompt and reliable in their dealings.

The Kendallville *Standard* says, We understand that the Butler DeKalb county "News" is 'demised,' and from its ashes will spring the DeKalb 'Republican,' with a local habitation and a name at Auburn, the county seat. Friend Weamer is a clever fellow, and we wish him success, but why in thunder don't he go west and grow up with the country?

A Grand Success,

The corner store of Messrs Miller & Casebeer has become one of the standard institutions of Auburn. A large stock of goods at ·· times and at low prices is the secret their success. Their stock was nev r more complete in every department than it is at the present time. They can give their customers more value for their money and better goods than at any time before this season.

The Warsaw *Indianian* says, Now that the election is over and Freeman Kelly came very much nearer being elected to Congress than the delegates who elected him for that position "for fun," or his political opponents deemed would be the case, we find the Ligonier *Banner* much more of a Kelly paper than it was before the election. It is none of our business of course, but were we Freeman Kelly we would have preferred to have that paper said something in our favor before, rather than after the 13th of October!

M. Houston has purchased a half interest in the Otto property of Mr. Benedict, and a new meat market under the firm name of Houston & Benedict has been established on these premises. It is splendidly fitted up with handsome new counters, blocks, racks, &c, and will now compare fovorably with Metropolitan institutions of the same character. They will keep constantly on hand a large supply of meats of every description, and invite the public to give them a call.

We clip the following paraprap h from the Waterloo *Press*, of last week, in relation to the status of the new paper to be started in this place: "If Weamer is to be considered the orthordox republican now, we would like to have him explain the reply he made to our question one year ago, why he did not estai lish a republican paper at Butler. He replied that "the republican party had become so corrupt that he would not defend it." Just what the party has done in the past year, to change Weamer's opinion, it is difficult to see.

Advertised letters in Auburn Postoffice November 1st, 1874:

Baker J. H.
Barwell Davis 3
Click Mary Jane
Garver Jno
Chaler Frank
Derrey Isah
Davis James
Davison Jesse S
Dodge Maturin 2
Elderwood Alonso 2
Gale J M 2 letters
Gregg Minnie
Herd Jno
Hain Mrs Mary 2
Higgins Franklin
Holley Alon
Holdin Miss Malinda
Johnson Lewis
Kircher Mrs Mary
Kruse John

Krammleof Jacob
Lisk John W
Lossker Willie
Long Markus 2
Lynch James
LaDue Philip
McFee Miss Mary
Middleton Mrs C
Moore A D
Merk Adam
McKenna Ennice
Rich B C
Right C E (Eng. let.
Ringer Jacob
Spanceler Albei
Steffer Minnie
Sherry Joseph
Stockten W W
Studer Joseph

S. L. YANDES, P. M.

In the retirement of McIntyre from the Auditor's office, the citizens of our county will universally agree that he has made one of the most efficient officers ever installed in that position. In the late canvass no one questioned his ability or qualifications and many of his political opponents will testify to the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties. In this he has the satisfaction of knowing that his services have been acceptable to the people, and that his defeat for a second term must be ascribed to other causes.

As a private citizen no one stands higher in the esteem of the people with whom he associates. It was used against him the late campaign that he was disposed be aristocratic and dignified, but there is not a more genial or clever gentleman among the list of our acquaintances than Mack. In his business dealings he is prompt to the minute, and his word is as good as his bond. We hope for the good of all concerned that his successor will equal him in his many excellent points.—

Auditory elect, Hague, will assume the duties of that office to-day, and the Sheriff and Treasurer will also qualify for their respective offices.

We are glad it is the second term for Sheriff Meese, as he is one of the few who have the faculty of becoming universally popular. Mr. Meese has been a faithful officer, and has discharged his duties to the best of his ability. We prefer seeing him in possession of this office to any other Republican we know of. He is obliging and means to do the fair thing

WHITE STOCKING.

The Pride of Auburn.

It is a matter of considerable congratulation to everybody to know that this splendid creat re was entered for the races at Fort Wayne last week. This will be more fully appreciated when it is known that horses making their mile in 2:19¾ were entered for the same race.—Just think of owning a horse who is to go along side of such beasts as Hoosier Dick Bay Sallie, Lucy, Sleepy George and others. Owing to a mistake in the entry, however, White Stocking did not go. He was entered all right and therefore did not go. Had he not een entered he certainly would have went. As long as 2:20 horses are allowed to enter in 3 minute races we have a show, the show consisting in seeing the name of our animal classed with celebrated roadsters. As to the race, we don't care so much about the outcome, in fact we'd just as lief come out before the race as not.

There was a good deal of pulling and squealing at these races, some blaming the Judges, some the association.

The races on Friday were fairly made 2.25 being made in the pacing and 2.29 in the trotting. There was considerable grumbling against the judges for distancing Defiance for foul driving, but we think the judges acted fairly in the matter

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages only good against subsequent bona fide purchasers, mortgages must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. chatle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material.

Saml Link to Wash Cowen s 3-4 of n e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 4 Butler, 30 a $1250

J Link to W Cowen n ½ of n e ¼ of of n e ¼ sec 3 Butler 10 a $400

M J Antrup to W Cowen w ½ of n ½ of n e ¼ sec 3 Butler, 44½ a $2025

H Link to W Cowen w½ of e½ of n e¼ and s w¼ of n e¼ sec 4 Butler, 80a $3200

J L Smith to W. Cowen e½ of s e¼ sec 33 and 20a off west side of e½ of s w¼ sec 34 Richland, 100a $4800

Jno Kitchen to W Cowen s w of s w ec 34 Richland 40a $1500

S H Long to W Cowen s w of s e sec 33 Richland 40a $500

F G Bartles to W Cowen in mid pt of s ½ of s w¼ sec 34, Richland 43a $1800

G E Mathews to W Cowen e½ of s½ of n ½ sec 4 Butler 40a 2000

G Rodenbaugh to W Cowen s½ of n w¼ sec 3 Butler 80a $5000

C Hurck to W Cowen s w¼ of s e¼ and 15a off e side of e ½ of s w¼ sec 34 Richland 55a $2000

J Lesson to W Cowen s w1-4 of n w1-4 sec 3 Butler 40a $1800

G H Draggoo to B D Thomas in n e1-4 of s e1-4 sec 4 Butler 13½a $692 25-100

J Risey to B D Thomas s½ of n e1-4 sec 33 Richland 80a $3000

H Klink to B D Thomas n½ of n e1-4 of s e1-4 sec 4 Butler 14½a 675

O C Clark to B D Thomas w½ of s e1-4 sec 4 Butler 80a 3000

A J Balliet to B D Thomas s w1-4 of sec 3 Butler 160a 8307 75-100

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition.

Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizees. All the numbers from 1 to 1000 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any succeeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the amn't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than ine ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No.5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

Grand Dance.

The Auburn Silver Cornet Band, of this place, will give a grand dance at Ensley hall, on November 5th 1874, for the purpose of raising funds to aid them in paying for their new suits recently purchased. Every one that has any taste for this sport should give their patronage as its only aiding in a good and sensible manner. The hall is one of the best in Northern Indiana, and the music will be composed of the best talent that can be procured. Prepar for a good time.

Mr John H. Pile has recently completed a fine brick residence on his place three and a half miles east of here, and will occupy the same next week. It is too stories high, handsomely porportioned and great taste has been displayed in its erection.

A lively time was had at the Sedan dance last night. Several of our boys were present, and on their return home report it a total failure, ending in a fight

The new Livery barn has got on the 1st coat of paint

Married.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, October 29, by the Rev. A. W. Lamport, WARREMAN C. FLUKE, of Auburn, DeKalb county, and ZAIDA M. KEISLER, of Orland, Steuben county.

At hymen's alter, side by side
We met the youth and his fair bride;
We heard them each to the other say:
"I'll stand beside you all the way
To life's last even."

Thus may it prove as on they go,
Cherished and loved by all below,
'Till parted here by death, they meet
Up there, with joy untold to greet
In love's last heaven.

—A. W. L.

DEATHS.

DAVID B., son of John and Lucy Oilinger, died October 28, 1874, aged 9 years, 2 months and 9 days. For 28 days his mind and body was racked and tortured with that terrible disease, typus fever. Little DAVIE's last moments were peaceful as he gently fell asleep.

Go to thy rest, fair child;
Go to thy dreamless bed,
While yet so gentle, undefiled;
With blessings on thy head.

Before thy heart had learned
In waywardness to stray,
Before thy feet had ever turned
The dark and downward way.

—T. C. E.

The following school fund settlement was made by the County Commissioners at their extra session week before last with the different Township Trustees, except Butler-tp., the Trustee of which did not put in appearance:

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Receipts	$2,972.11
Expenditures	1,774.01
Balance on hand	1,188.10

CONCORD-TP.

Receipts	5,026 44
Expenditures	4,096 98
Balance on hand	29 46

NEWVILLE-TP.

Receipts	2,665 94
Expenditures	1,973 94
Balance on hand	692 00

STAFFORD-TP.

Receipts	1,343 86
Expenditures	755 98
Balance on hand	587 88

WILMINGTON-TP.

Receipts	4,259 54
Expenditures	3,128 69
Balance on hand	1,130 85

UNION-TP.

Receipts	2,862 26
Expenditures	2,654 35
Balance on hand	207 91

RICHLAND-TP.

Receipts	6,038 97
Expenditures	3,766 29
Balance on hand	2,272 68

FAIRFIELD TP.

Receipts	4,797 00
Expenditures	2,919 30
Balance on hand	1,877 70

SMITHFIELD-TP.

Receipts	4,274 49
Expenditures	2,633 65
Balance on hand	1,640 84

FRANKLIN-TP.

Receipts	3,721 06
Expenditures	3,280 03
Balance on hand	441 03

TROY-TP.

Receipts	1,362 10
Expenditures	1,050 55
Balance on hand	311 55

WATERLOO.

Receipts	6,198 92
Expenditures	4,056 12
Balance on hand	2,142 80

AUBURN.

Receipts	5,704 24
Expenditures	4,420 24
Balance on hand	1,284 00

BUTLER.

Receipts	1,660 61
Expenditures	1,580 68
Balance on hand	79 93

In addition to the above, Concord-tp., reported township fund receipts, $176 61; expenditures, $435 69; everdrawn, $259-08; road tax receipts, 73 51; expedditures, $79 04; overdrawn, $2 53; dog tax receipts, $142 25; expenditures, $24-95; balance on hand, $117 30. Newville tp—township fund receipts, $269 76; expenditures, $154 34; balance on hand, $115 52; road fund receipts, $102 88, expenditures the same; dog tax receipts, $69 70; expenditures, $54 50; balance on hand, $15 20

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County Co., Ind., that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the north side of Green street running west to the east side of Jackson street, thence south on the east side of Jackson street to the south side of Williams street, to plank, maintain and keep in repair so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts along and adjoining said street with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plan not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than six inches wide, placed on good substantial sleepers of sound oak timber not less than 3x4 inches in size, or of good pine plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than 12 inches in width, which may be placed on cross bearings of sound oak timber not less than 3x3 inches in size nor more than 4 feet apart.

Said sidewalks shall be made on a grade with the streets and alley crossing along said sidewalks within thirty days after the publishing of this ordinance in the Auburn COURIER.

So much of the ordinance passed Feb. 16th, 1874, as relates to building sidewalks on the south side of Williams street from east side of Jackson to west side of Main street is hereby repealed.

Done by order of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., at their regular session, November 2nd, 1874.

Attest F. E. DAVENPORT,
Town Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a DECREE to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John K. Evans is Plaintiff and Robert Bill, Margaret Bill and Evera Jones are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 28th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock am. and 4 o'clock pm. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen [17] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 3d, 1874.

D. STUDABAKER, Atty for Plff.

$13 50

Take the COURIER and read the latest news

I MUSED LAST NIGHT IN PENSIVE MOOD.

BY ALICE WILLIAMS.

"Oh there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream!"

I mused last night in pensive mood—
Albeit not often sentimental—
My heart was heavy and my frame
Was racked with aches—both head and dental.
I say, as once I've said before,
My mood was somewhat sad and pensive,
I cast upon the Past a glance
Fond, lingering, and comprehensive.

I saw once more that mossy bank
By which the river ripples slowly,
O'ershadowed by the silvery veil
Of willow branches drooping lowly,
Bestrewn with wild spring flowerets dyed
In every color of the prism;
Where oft we sat, May Brown and I—
Nor ever dreamed of rheumatism.

We loved. Ah, yes! Some might have loved
Before us, in their humdrum fashion;
But never yet the world had known
So wild, so deep, so pure a fashion!
We recked not of the heartless crowd,
Nor heeded cruel parents' frowning;
But lived in one long blissful dream,
And spouted Tennyson and Browning.

And when the cruel fates decreed
That for a season I must leave her,
It wrung my very heart to see
How much our parting seemed to grieve her
One happy moment, too, her head
Reposed so lightly on my shoulder!
In dreams I live that scene again,
And in my arms again enfold her.

She gave me one long auburn curl,
She wore my picture in a locket,
Her letters, with blue ribbon tied,
I carried in my left coat-pocket.
(Those notes, rose-scented and pink-hued,
Displayed more sentiment than knowledge.)
I wrote about four times a week
That year I was away to College.

But oh, at length "a change came o'er
The spirit of my dream!" One morning
I got a chilly line from May,
In which, without the slightest warning,
She said she shortly meant to wed
Tom Barnes (a parson, fat and jolly);
She sent my notes and ruby ring,
And hoped I would "forget my folly."

I sent her all her letters back,
I called her false and fickle-hearted,
And swore I hailed with joy the hour
That saw me free. And so we parted.
I quoted Byron by the page,
I smoked Havanas by the dozens,
And then I went out West and fell
In love with all my pretty cousins.

—*Scribner's for November.*

A STRUGGLE FOR A CROWN.

My first desire, on reaching London, was to visit the world-renowned Tower. The immense pile stands on the eastern extremity of the city, and is wonderfully imposing—not for its architectural beauty, for it has none, but for its gloomy, solemn solidty—every stone seeming to frown defiance to chance and time. It appears to have been built to last forever. Commenced more than eight centuries ago, by William the Conqueror, it gradually increased in strength and importance, until its name became familiar throughout the civilized world.

For centuries it was the abode of royalty, and the Kings and Queens of England not only found shelter within its walls in time of war, but homes of luxury and magnificence in time of peace.

In process of time, it became a prison as well as a palace; and, if the dumb stones could be made to speak, we should shudder at the blood-curdling secrets they would reveal. Among the unhappy victims who have perished here, mostly at the hands of the headsman, we recall the names of Lady Jane Grey, Catherine Howard, Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh, King John of France, William Wallace, Lord William Russell, the Countess of Salisbury, Sir Thomas More, and a whole army of other unfortunates, conspicuous for their crimes or their virtues, their misfortunes or their intrigues.

The immense structure covers an area of 12 acres, and within this space numerous separate buildings have been erected, including the Barracks, White Tower, St. Peter's Tower, Bloody Tower, in which the young Princes were murdered; the Bowyer Tower, in which the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a cask of wine; the Brock Tower, in which Lady Jane Grey was confined; the Beauchamp Tower, which was once the prison of Anne Boleyn; the Museum, Armories, Picture Galleries, and the famous Jewel-House.

Within the latter building are kept the crown jewels of the British empire. Prominent among them is the crown worn by Victoria at the time of her coronation, which originally cost nearly $1,000,000, and which contains, in the aggregate, 2,800 diamonds of various sizes, and all of unrivaled brilliancy. Besides, the Jewel-House contains numerous other crowns, of monarchs long since dead; the Orb—a globe of gold, 6 inches in diameter, studded with diamonds; St. Edward's Staff, of solid gold, 4 feet and 7 inches long, and weighing 10 pounds; the Golden Scepter; the world-renowned Koh-i-noor, valued at $16,000,000; and numerous other jewels of enormous value, the property of the nation, and essential to the maintenance of royal magnificence and pomp.

These baubles have a curious history. In the early days of the nation, when her monarchs were both poor and proud, these glittering appendages of the Kingly estate were not infrequently "spouted" to raise money to meet their personal expenses. Henry III., Edward III., Henry V., Henry VI., and Richard II., each borrowed large sums of money from the merchants of London, leaving with the lenders these crown treasures as a pledge that the loans would be repaid.

On the abolition of monarchy in England, after the death of Charles I., the jewels were stolen, destroyed or sold.

On the restoration, Charles II. caused a new regalia to be constructed, at a cost of $1,500,000; and a large chamber in the Tower was set apart for their safe-keeping, which is now known as the Jewel-House. It struck the writer as a little singular that the English government should enact an insignificant fee from each visitor; and I could not repress the thought, and hardly the expression, that it was unseemly for the British nation to turn showman, and exhibit the baubles of its sovereign at so much per head.

Though the Jewel-House is situated near the center of a large collection of buildings known by the general name of the Tower of London, the yards, walks and corridors, of which are ever swarming with people, and though carefully watched and strongly guarded, numerous and ingenious attempts have been made to steal the jewels.

Among the most noted, as well as the most daring, of these attempts, was that of Col. Blood, made in 1671, which, for ingenuity of plot and boldness of execution, has not been excelled by anything in these modern days.

Blood was the son of a wealthy Irish merchant, whose means enabled him to give his son a liberal education, and whose social position secured him the advantages of good society. Young Blood was a Liberal in sentiment, and served in the Cromwell army, where he ttained the rank of Colonel. On the restoration, his estates were confiscated for the part he had borne in the revolution, and he became a penniless wanderer.

The Duke of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, had been very active in procuring the confiscation of Blood's property, and the latter resolved upon revenge. Calling to his aid four daring and desperate men, whom he had known in the army, he mounted them on fleet horses, and waited the opportunity. One dark, stormy night, as the Duke's carriage was passing along the streets of London, the vehicle was stopped, his Grace dragged from it, bound, mounted behind one of his captors, and hurried away toward Tyburn—their avowed intention being to hang him on the gallows there. Fortunately, on the way, he succeeded in loosening the cords, jumped from the horse, and escaped in the pitchy darkness.

A reward of $10,000 was offered for the arrest of the daring kidnappers, but none were ever apprehended, and it was many years before Blood's agency in the business was known, or even suspected.

His next exploit was an attempt to steal the crown. He needed money, and he hated royalty; and these reasons were quite sufficient to prompt him to the commission of the offense. The valuables were in the jewel house, under a glass case, and under the especial care of Talbot Edwards, an old officer of the King's household. But Blood was not easily baffled. He spent several months devising the manner of the robbery and perfecting the means of escape.

He found that it was essential that he should first establish relations of intimacy with the family of the keeper. So he assumed the garb of a clergyman, and, in company with a woman of the town, whom he had thoroughly instructed as to his designs, he visited the Jewel-House, introducing the woman as his wife.

While examining the jewels the woman, in accordance with her instructions, feigned sudden illness, swooned, and was carried by the kind-hearted keeper to his private apartments, where Mrs. Edwards rendered her every possible attention.

The bogus parson professed the deepest gratitude for this kindness, and, in a few days, returned with some valuable presents for Mrs. Edwards, as a token of his appreciation of her kindness to his wife. An intimacy thus gradually grew up between the designing hypocrite and the Edwards family. They were charmed by his general urbanity, apparent respectability, and seeming piety; and their blind confidence greatly lessened the difficulties of the villain's task.

Among the members of Mr. Edwards' family was a handsome daughter, some seventeen years of age, in whom Blood professed a deep interest, and finally proposed to her parents a marriage with a nephew of his, whom he represented to be young, respectable and pious, with an income of £300 a year. The young lady's parents approved the suggestion, and it was arranged that the suitor should call on a certain day—Monday, May 9. On the evening before the time appointed, Blood called, and requested that, for reasons which he proceeded to give, his nephew might be received at 7 o'clock in the morning—an hour, it will be perceived, when few people would be likely to be abroad; and also asked permission for his nephew to bring two friends with him to see the regalia—assigning as a reason that the friends were compelled to leave London at an early hour.

The simple-minded Mr. Edwards was only too glad to oblige his esteemed friend, and gladly consented to the arrangement. At an early hour in the morning the family were up, and prepared to receive their guests and future son-in-law.

Promptly the pretended parson and his friends made their appearance—every one of them being a conspirator, and each of them carrying concealed under his cloak a short sword, a dirk, and a pair of pistols.

Greeting Mr. Edwards warmly, Blood apologized, and begged one more favor: that his friends might be shown the regalia at once, as they were pressed for time and anxious to depart. Accordingly, the party was conducted to the jewel-room—Mr. Edwards carefully closing the door after him, as was his custom. The "nephew" had been left at the entrance, to warn the conspirators inside of approaching danger.

The door had no sooner closed than the three villains threw of their disguise, and, drawing their weapons, rushed upon the old man and threatened him with instant death if he gave the slightest alarm. But the gallant keeper was not easily intimidated, and shouted lustily for assistance; whereupon he was knocked down, cruelly beaten, and left for dead.

Having thus disposed of the faithful sentinel, Blood and his confederates set rapidly at work to possess themselves of the coveted treasure. The glass case in which it was inclosed was shivered at a single blow, and the Golden Crown, glittering with its wealth of gems, was quickly seized, and concealed under the chief conspirator's ample cloak. Parrott, another of the robbers, took possession of the Orb and other gems; while another proceeded to file the Golden Scepter in two, that it might the more readily be concealed.

Everything had thus far been auspicious. The scheme had been cunningly devised; the simple-minded keeper had unwittingly extended to the robbers every aid they needed; and they now found themselves alone in the jewel house, well armed, and in possession of the coveted booty; and it was only the merest accident which prevented the complete success of the bold scheme. A son of Mr. Edwards, who was an officer on an English trading vessel, chanced to arrive in port that morning, in company with a brother-in-law, Capt. Blackman, of the British army, who had been a passenger on his vessel, and they hastened at once to call upon the elder Edwards.

They passed Blood's pretended nephew at the door, and proceeded directly to the keeper's room. The sentinel immediately notified his accomplices of the approaching danger, when they made haste to gather such treasures as they could conceal, and beat a hasty retreat.

But no sooner had they left the room than Edwards, who had shrewdly feigned insensibility, raised himself from the pool of blood in which he had been lying, and shouted for help with all his remaining strength.

The robbers had, in their hasty flight, left the door of the room open, and his cries were heard by his daughter, who was passing along the hall to the drawing room, to which she had been summoned to meet her brother. Hastening to the room from which the cries proceeded, she took in the situation at a glance, and ran shrieking to the room where her brother and Capt. Blackman were in waiting, exclaiming that her father had been murdered and the crown stolen. Young Edwards and his companion hastened to the jewel house, and lifted up the wounded man; but, at his earnest request, they left him and went in pursuit of the robbers, who were straining every nerve to escape. They had made their way out of the building, and crossed the court yard without molestation, and reached the drawbridge over the moat. Here they came upon a sleepy sentinel, who halted them; but Blood discharged a pistol at his head, when the frightened man, though unhurt, fell, and the fugitives passed over him, cleared the outer gate, and nearly reached the park, where fast horses had been provided for them.

But the two pursuers had not been idle, and were rapidly gaining on them. Just as Blood cleared the last gate Capt. Blackman came up with him, and they grapled. A fierce struggle ensued, but the Captain succeeded in overcoming his antagonist, and the crown was wrenched from his grasp.

As the daring man saw his hopes thus disappear, and escape impossible, he quietly surrendered, and playfully remarked to his captor, "It was a gallant struggle, however unsuccessful. It was a struggle for a crown." Parrot and the other accomplices, who had the orb and other jewels, were soon overtaken and captured, and ultimately the woman who had so effectually aided the plot in its inception was arrested. Thus ended this bold attempt to steal the English crown—an attempt with few parallels in any age.

The King was enraged at this insolent attack on the emblems of royalty, and ordered Blood to be immediately examined in his presence.

Before the King, Blood preserved the most insolent effrontery. He assured his Majesty that he feared nothing human or divine. He was in their power, and expected to suffer. But, he said, he was allied to one of the most powerful organizations in the kingdom, consisting of thousands of men who had solemnly sworn to stand by each other and avenge their wrongs. He mentioned several mysterious assassinations which had recently taken place, and declared that they had fallen by the hand of the avenger; and that the brotherhood had a dagger for every man who harmed one of its members. He said he would not threaten, but he would say, in all kindness, to his Majesty and his Ministers, that, if he suffered, their fate would assuredly be the same as those he had mentioned.

As he said this, he was looking directly at the King, and, noticing that he was affected, he proceeded to say:

"But, if your Majesty would spare the lives of a few men, you might oblige the hearts of many; and your Majesty will find that those who are so bold and daring in mischief can, if pardoned and received into favor, perform eminent service for the state."

The weak monarch was frightened at Blood's revelations, though they were, in all probability, false; and the fear of violence, and the hope of gaining the favor of the powerful faction Blood was supposed to control, induced him to deal very leniently with the criminal. True, he was returned to prison; but comfortable quarters were assigned him, and his restrictions gradually removed, until finally he was fully released, all proceedings against him dismissed, and he was even granted large estates in Ireland. His influence with the King became very great, and he soon took up his residence in London, and was admitted to the best society, where he was courted and flattered because of his influence with the Crown.

He died in 1690, leaving property valued at $250,000. All his accomplices in the great crime suffered death.

Sunlight for the Sick.

Dr. Wm. H. Hammond, in discussing the sanitary influence of light, observes that the effects of deficient light upon the inmates of hospital wards and sick chambers have frequently come under his special notice; that most physicians know how carefully the attendants upon the sick endeavor to exclude every ray of light from the apartment, and even some members of the profession are singularly assiduous in this respect; but that the practice, except in some cases of actual disorder of the brain and other parts of the nervous system, is pernicious, admits of no question. During the late civil war Dr. H. visited a camp and hospital in West Virginia, in consequence of information received that the sickness and mortality there prevailing were unaccountably great, and he made a minute examination into all the circumstances connected with the situation of the camp, the food of the men, etc. Among other peculiarities he found the sick crowded into a small room, from which the light was excluded by blinds of India-rubber cloth. The patients were as effectually bleached as is celery by the earth being heaped up around it; pale, bloodless, ghost-like looking forms, they seemed to be scarcely mortal. Convalescence was, under such circumstances, according to Dr. Hammond, almost impossible, and his belief was that many of the men had died, who, had they been subjected to the operation of the simplest laws of nature, would have recovered.

FREEPORT, Ill., is to have a large new watch factory.

Lost in a Wisconsin Pinery.

J. L. Robinson, train-boy on the Wisconsin Central railroad, conceived the novel idea of hunting partridges with a revolver, and in order to give shape to his thought, left the upward bound train at Mill Creek Station, fifteen miles northwest of Stevens Point, Wis., on Friday, Oct. 9. It was his intention to return on the first incoming car, which was due one hour from the pinery. Alas for human purpose and expectation! A few rods from the station and he was as thoroughly bewildered as though a hundred miles intervened between him and civilization. His hunt for game proved fruitless, as well as his effort to retrace his steps. The young man wandered about in the woods for four days, and when found was half famished. Scores of people turned out to hunt for the wanderer, and the excitement attending the search is described as intense. When Robinson first realized that he was lost he wrote and attached to a twig the following note:

"I am lost in the woods and can't find my way out. J. L. ROBINSON.
"Oct. 9."

After sleeping on the ground during Friday night he moved on and dropped the following in his path:

"I am lost in the woods; if anybody will show me out I will give them $5. I am news agent on the Wisconsin Central road. Keep calling me; if I hear I will come.
"J. L. ROBINSON.
"Oct. 10, Saturday."

At this time if he had taken a southerly course it would have brought him to the railroad track. Instead, however, he went north, reaching the east side of Bear creek, where he left another communication as follows:

"I am lost, and can't find my way out. Look for me and you shall have $100 reward.
"J. L. ROBINSON."

A little farther on he dropped his handkerchief, which, together with the former memorandums, aided largely in the success of the search.

On Sunday he reached an old haying camp, where he found several bushels of potatoes and some salt. Here he remained until Monday afternoon, when he left the following, written on an old tea-chest cover:

"Friends, I am lost. For God's sake look for me. I am starving to death; can't find anything to eat. Five hundred dollars to the one that finds me and leads me out of these woods. I live in Menasha, Wis. My name is Joseph L. Robinson. Carry the news to my poor wife.

"I am going to leave here in the morning. I go right straight through the woods. Please hunt after me, and you will be well paid for your trouble. May God have mercy on my soul. Tell my wife my last words were about her. Directions—Mrs. M. V. Robinson, Menasha, Wis. I leave Tuesday about 9 o'clock.

"Five hundred dollars to any man that finds me and leads me out of these woods, and takes me home to my family. O God! I am starving to death by inches. Follow me, won't you, for God's sake? It is hard to give up life. I haven't had anything to eat since last Friday.

"If I am dead when you find me, take me home.

"JOSEPH L. ROBINSON, Menasha, Wis."

On Tuesday he was observed near this shanty, and on perceiving his rescuers, he shouted, "I am lost, I am lost, I am lost!" and then lying on the ground and kicking with all his might, he cried, "I am found, I am found, I am found!" Robinson is now at home with his friends, with a wholesome horror of pistols and partridges.

The Koumis Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Samara, on the Volga, says: "It has long been known that the Tartar tribes inhabiting what is generally known as Independent Tartary (no longer, however, since Gen. Kaufmann's visit, particularly independent), and nomad tribes scattered over its northern frontiers, the Turkomans and the Kirghis, as well as other tribes more or less akin to these, such as the half-nomad Bashkirs of Orenberg, all used fermented mare's milk, which they called Koumis, not only as a beverage, but as a substantial portion of their daily food. It was reported to combine the nourishing properties of milk with the invigorating qualities of alcohol; indeed, among its other virtues, it was said to exhilarate and intoxicate. It came into the heads of some Russian medical men, of whom, I believe, Dr. Portnikoff, of Samara, to have been one of the first, that this koumis might possibly possess medical properties as well. It was observed that consumption and its cognate disorders were unknown among the tribes who habitually drank koumis. Starting from this observation, experiments were made on the *vilia corpora* of consumptive patients, and with highly beneficial results. Upon this Dr. Portnikoff started a koumis establishment at Samara. Its situation offered him many advantages. In the first place, from its position on the Volga, it was at least approachable, whereas Orenberg, the nearest spot where koumis could be said to be indigenous, was the *ultima thule* of the civilized world. This new establishment on the Volga was the means, therefore, of pushing the koumis outposts 300 miles westward. In the next place it was observed that the pasturage at Samara was similar to that of Orenberg. It is supposed that the virtue of koumis consists in a great measure in the rich quality of the mare's milk, which again is dependent, not only on the race of mares, but on the pasturage on which they are fed. All these are propositions which are more or less vehemently affirmed and denied by the different camps into which koumis connoisseurs are divided."

Produce of the Earth.

Take the potato away from Ireland, and starvation comes. Famine recently had its hold on Bengal on account of a failure of the rice crop. Bread fruit is to West India both food and clothing. Heaven sends it and causes it to grow, and the lazy natives ask nothing further. And yet all these yield to the despised bamboo. We go fishing with these poles; the Chinese eat them. The uses to which it is put render it a national benefactor. Houses, boats, screens and water-wheels are made of it, together with fences, ropes, furniture, hats, umbrellas, and all varieties of weapons, lamp-wicks, pencils, brushes, pens, aqueducts, telescopes, and a thousand other things of daily use. We might almost say that were the bamboo to perish suddenly from off the earth the whole Chinese Empire would collapse.

Romeo by Another Name in Pennsylvania.

Two farmers living on adjoining farms in Girard Township, Erie county, have for years been unfriendly on account of the disagreement about the line fence which separated their lands both claiming the ten feet which was formerly the lane running between the two places. Their children have grown up inheriting their parents' animosity, and their eldest sons have several times been subpœnaed as witnesses in lawsuits which have grown out of this difficulty. The case had been a sort of suit in chancery, having run on from year to year, both men spending their money in lawyers' fees without any legal conclusion.

About a year ago the two farmers awoke one Monday morning to find that each had lost a child,—one his youngest son and the other his only daughter. Like the houses of Montague and Capulet in "Romeo and Juliet," the scions of the two rival houses had secretly cherished a fondness for one another, and, knowing the feud between the families, without divulging their passions or intention, they met clandestinely, and carried into effect an elopement.

A week passed, at the end of which the father of the runaway daughter was called on to go to Erie to attend again to the everlasting lawsuit. He went in early to the office of the lawyer, and, taking up one of his weekly papers, read the marriage notice of Emma. It was a terrible blow, and he went out into the yard to try and walk off his excitement. All that passed through the old gentleman's mind is not known, but there seemed to be a desperate struggle within, which resulted in his returning to the lawyer's office and postponing the business. Then he drove directly to his farm and had a long private interview with his wife; then he did what he had not done for twenty years—went over and called on his enemy. He was found sick, having been confined to his room since the abandonment of his favorite son. But the two farmers met, and both for a few minutes stood face to face in profound silence.

At length the father of Emma spoke: "I have come to settle the dispute; let the children have the lot on either side of the lane, and I will build them a house."

"And I will furnish it."

So the recreant children were sent for and forgiven, and came home to receive their parents' blessing. And now there are no more lawyers for the two farmers, but each has faithfully fulfilled his contract in regard to his house and furniture.—*Beaver (Pa.) Argus.*

Billingsiana.

Too grate a luv ov popularity makes a monkey ov a man.

Thare iz a grate deal ov moral dispepshy; it iz cauzed bi neglekting the fish balls ov every day life, and trieing to liv on the whipt sillybub ov an etherial existence.

Tru luv makes mankind commit menny follys, but seldum, if ever, makes them commit crimes.

Yu mite az well undertake to wear out a looking-glass bi gazing at it as to kleanze the human harte ov its vanity.

The man who never takes enny chances makes az menny blunders az enny boddy.

I notiss one thing, now that i am gitting old, when folks meet me they are dreadphull glad to see me, but they are in a grate hurry, and don't want to talk haff so long az i do—i mistrust sumthings.

Thare is a grate deal ov charity in this world that sticks so tite to the fingers that it kant be got oph.

Free luv iz the art, or science, ov luving somebody else's wife more than yu do yure own, and trieing to preserve the average—it kant be did.

If a man knows himself thoroly, and hiz nabor sum, he iz just about az wize az he kan be.

It aint safe to bet on enything, not even on to-morrow.

The man who haz been waiting for the last 15 years for sumthing to turn up, iz to work on the same job yet.

Mi opinyun iz, if Adam and Eve waz to try it over agin in the Garden of Eden, they wouldn't be happy untill they had repeated their old blunder.

He who repents ov a sin iz a stroner and a safer man than he who never committed one.

Corn in England.

The N. Y. *Tribune* contains the following: It would be strange indeed if we should be indebted to England for a variety of corn hardy enough to resist severe frosts. A statement is, however, published in the English papers that "Cobbett's thousand-fold acclimated Indian corn" has been successfully adapted to the cool and variable climate of England, in which heretofore our corn could not be grown or ripened. William Cobbett will be remembered as the English Liberal agitator who for some time had his residence upon Long Island. His son, William Cobbett, has long been endeavoring to introduce the growth of corn into England, and now it seems he claims to have succeeded. We learn that upwards of three acres of this acclimated corn is now growing at Hounslow, near London, and that it has successfully withstood some severe frosts with great hardihood, and is now very promising. If our neighbors in the East have really produced a frost-proof corn so prolific as it is made to appear by the sounding title given to it, and which we have quoted, it will go to shake our faith in our permanent dependence upon Europe as a market for our surplus crop of this cereal, and, on the contrary, cause us to look thither for a supply of seed of so valuable a plant. But we are somewhat doubtful as to the truth of this statement.

A BAPTIST missionary in India proposes that men and women who go out as missionaries shall enlist for ten years only. He thinks by this plan the missionary service would be more effective, as many missions are ruined by sick men hanging on, and by the retention of men too old for hard service. Furthermore, more persons would be willing to serve as missionaries than on the life plan.

A Boy and a Modest School Ma'am in a Predicament.

An amusing incident occurred in one of the departments of the High School building the other day. While at play during recess one of the boys had the misfortune to make an ugly rent in that portion of his pantaloons which his short-tailed coat could not possibly conceal. By the aid of his sympathizing schoolmates the torn garment was in due time pinned together, and by walking very straight the boy was enabled to sidle into the school room and to his seat without attracting particular attention. Things promised to work favorably until, from some cause, the unfortunate was summoned to the platform. This order he could not obey without displaying to the whole school the breach in his pantaloons, and so he sat still in his seat, turning very red in the face and looking mortified beyond description. The lady teacher took his hesitation for insubordination, and sternly ordered him to the front. Still he did not move. The teacher became angry, and, hastily writing a note, dispatched it to Prof. Rogers, informing him of the conduct of her pupil, and at the same time commanding the blushing and mortified boy to pack up his books and prepare to leave school. The courier with the message to the Professor had scarcely left the room when he was overtaken by the sufferer, and together they sought out the Professor and explained matters. By the laughing and blushing manner in which the lady teacher perused the reply to her note, it was inferred that matters were satisfactorily righted, and the charge of insubordination withdrawn, leaving the unlucky young man in good standing in the estimation of his teacher.—*Sioux City Journal.*

A GENTLEMAN long resident in Mexico says that a good way to manage a horse that will not be shod is to take a cord the size of a common bed-cord, put it into the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tie it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, pat the horse gently on the side of the head and command him to follow. It subdues any horse, and he becomes as gentle and obedient as a dog.

FROM Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. Why not? They are the cheapest, and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all shoe dealers.

WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial cures coughs, colds and consumption. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops banish worms completely.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours, truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, &c. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Ins. and Real Estate Agt., 49 Sears' Building.
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Impure Blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,

MONR. B. PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Wishart's

Pine Tree Tar

Cordial!

Nature's Great

Remedy

FOR ALL

Throat & Lung

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

A Farmer's Boy.

Over fifty years ago a youth working on a farm asked his father to give him money enough to buy a gun. The old man could not spare it; but the boy, nothing daunted, found an old piece of iron about the place, and in the course of time contrived to make a gun-barrel out of it, with the very meager facilities afforded by a country blacksmith's shop. He had not the materials to make a lock and stock, so he walked to the nearest town and traded for the necessary attachments, and was encouraged by the smith for having made so good a shooter. This gave him the ambition to make another; so he went to cutting out grindstones from the native rock to raise the money for gun materials, and in a short time there was a considerable demand for guns of his make. During the French war with Prussia he was called upon to furnish guns for the army, and in less than eight months he made and delivered to the government of France rifles of a particular pattern, costing $5,000,000, which amount was duly paid. The same man furnishes rifles now for the United States, South America, Rome, Spain, Egypt, and Japan. The farmer's boy who wanted a gun is Eliphalet Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. His manufactory covers four acres of ground, and he employs 1,200 men. Not satisfied with this achievement, he has recently completed a sewing machine, which is reported to represent the latest and most perfect advance in the improvement of this important adjunct of domestic economy. This is the type of a boy who, when there is not a way, makes a way for himself.

An Earthquake Experience.

A lady correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, writing from Callao, gives as follows her first experience of an earthquake shock: "Night before last we were having a very restless night; could not get to sleep. About 12 o'clock Belle awoke, her big eyes wide open, and a few moments after a low, underground thunder came rolling toward us. H. sprang up and said 'earthquake,' but there was no need of being informed, for it was unmistakable. I jumped from my bed and cried, 'O, my God!' By the time we were fairly up, the house was convulsed with the demoniac shake. I had but one idea in my head; it had been told me a few nights before to keep my slippers always by the bedside. I had neglected to do so, and in the frenzy of fright I could only cry out, 'Oh, where are my slippers?' B., who lay in her little bed quite composed, not appreciating the danger, told me just where they were. My hands were cold and clammy, and I was truly beside myself. I cannot describe an earthquake in a manner that you could comprehend. They are neither sublime nor grand, but terrible and demoniacal. This one lasted about fifteen or sixteen seconds, yet it aroused sensations that I did not get over for twenty-four hours. All night I was trying to realize that God had anything to do with a terror so horrible."

Velocity of Thought.

The velocity of thought is commonly regarded as unsurpassed in nature, a notion which is well illustrated by the phrase "quick as thought," so frequently used to express the utmost conceivable rapidity of action. But Mr. George F. Rodwell, in an extremely suggestive paper on the perception of the invisible, lately printed in *Macmillan's Magazine*, points out that "quick as thought" is not nearly so "quick as lightning;" for while, according to Sir Charles Wheatstone, a flash of lightning lasts only the one thousandth part of a second, the experiments of Donders show that it takes about one twenty-sixth part of a second to think. We believe, however, that the experiments made by Prof. Ogden N. Rood, of Columbia College, New York, during a thunder-storm in August, 1870, showed that the duration of the flashes of lightning then seen was twice as great as Sir Charles Wheatstone's result—or, in round numbers, the five hundredth part of a second.

A Beautiful Incident.

A gentleman relates that many years ago he was on a visit to the Isle of Man, and during his walks he strolled into the churchyard, where repose the bodies of many faithful and humble Christians. Near a grave in a corner of the churchyard he noticed a lady with a little girl (the latter about 12 years of age) to whom she was relating the story of the "Dairyman's Daughter," whose remains lay beneath their feet. As the lady proceeded with the narrative he observed the little girl lift up her eyes filled with tears, and heard her say that she would try and be as good as the dairyman's daughter. After planting a beautiful lily on the grave they walked away. The gentleman, upon making inquiry, found that the lady was the Duchess of Kent and the little girl her daughter. The latter is now Queen of England.

A SINGULAR and affecting trait is recorded of the bison when young. Whenever a cow bison falls by the hand of the hunter, and happens to have a calf, the helpless creature, instead of attempting to escape, stays by its fallen dam, with many expressions of strong affection. The mother being secured, the hunter makes no attempt on the calf, because this is unnecessary, but proceeds to cut up the carcass; and then, laying it on his horse, he returns home, followed by the young one, which thus instinctively follows the remains of its parent. A hunter once rode into the town of Cincinnati, between the Miamis, followed in this manner by three calves, all of which had just lost their dams.

APROPOS of the increasing use of carrier-pigeons for press purposes in Europe, an English paper records a case of interest. An ocean humming bird, of great docility, intelligence and spirit, has been found in Iceland, which flies at the meteor-like speed of 150 miles an hour. A pair of these birds, whose present home is in Kent, within ten miles of London, recently carried dispatches from Paris to their home in one hour and a quarter. They do the distance from that to London in a quarter of an hour, including delivery of their dispatch.

The Largest Vaulted Roof in the World.

The largest vaulted roof in the world is claimed by Vienna—that belonging to the great Exposition building. It is said to cover nine times the space of the dome of St. Paul's, in London; eight times the area of the dome of St. Peter's, and seven times that of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. This miracle of architectural skill is 360 feet in diameter, 1,089 feet round, and stands on a ring of thirty columns 36 feet apart around the circumference. Within the ring of columns there is no support. The upper dome, 100 feet in diameter, admits light by a series of windows 40 feet high and 10 feet wide, between thirty columns which carry the upper dome. The slope of the cone is 30 deg., and the length of the slope on all sides is 200 feet. The roof is formed of 360 iron plates, tapering uniformly upward from the circumference to the apex of the cone. They are riveted like the plates of a ship.

DESTRUCTION IN DISGUISE.—It is a fact that mixtures of bad liquors and acid astringents are often given for medicines. They are *potent to destroy!* and may be safely warranted to ruin, morally and physically, any human being that sticks to them long enough. More drunkards have been made by these villainous concoctions, labeled medicines, than by the liquors of commerce. Alcoholic poisons, advertised as remedies, are more mischievous than tavern drams. For intermittent and remittent fevers, as well as for all other diseases which these fiery frauds are falsely certified to relieve, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the *ne plus ultra* of vegetable medicines, is a positive cure. But this is not all; the great Temperance Elixir is a sovereign specific for the depraved appetite for stimulants, created by the *false tonics* and *bogus restoratives* of *Missionaries of Intemperance*. Within the present year many well-known citizens have certified that a course of VINEGAR BITTERS invariably obliterates the desire for spirituous excitants. 7

THE coastwise trade of the United States, during the last fiscal year, was about two and one-half times greater than the foreign trade.

WHO WILL IT BE?—The postponement of the Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library to November 30, 1874, was resolved upon to make a full drawing a certainty. There will positively be no further postponement; the great prize will be the magnificent sum of $250,000. Who will get it?

THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular Chill Cure of the age!! Composed of pure and simple drugs, Wilhoft's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty, and you will never regret it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

J. W. GRISWOLD & Co., 54 & 56 Madison-st., Chicago, the oldest, largest and deservedly most popular cloak house in the West, are noted for the tasteful designs, excellence and low prices of their Cloaks, Cloakings, Trimmings and Ladies' Underwear. No house can successfully compete with them in the quality, style and prices of their goods.

SENT free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model $2 Shirt." Fitted by patented model. Stylish and substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

THE improvement made in the Elmwood and Warwick Collars this season has largely increased the sale. For those wishing a wide collar, the latter is the *ne plus ultra*. Don't fail to get it and try it.

ECONOMY, durability and excellence make Rathbone, Sard & Co's cook and heating stoves indispensable to prudent housekeepers.

BOOK agents, read the advertisement of H. L. Shepard & Co., Chicago.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Dr. Dan'l Weaver, of Boston, fell down a mining shaft near Denver, 76 feet. He was terribly bruised, limbs broken, and supposed to be dead. Mexican Mustang Liniment was freely used, consciousness restored, his life saved, and he came home in eight weeks. This is the most wonderful article for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Spavin, Ringbone, Sores, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast, ever discovered. It is humanity to animals. It has saved much suffering and many useless doctors' bills. It can be had for 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle in any drug store. But beware of counterfeits. The genuine is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The People's Stamp of Value.—The government indorsement, which legalizes the sale of PLANTATION BITTERS, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous VEGETABLE TONIC. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the STILL MORE VALUABLE STAMP OF PUBLIC APPROBATION. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a TONIC, CORRECTIVE and ALTERATIVE is world wide.

$7 A DAY. *Watches free.* Agents send for circular. H. L. SHEPARD & CO., Chicago.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted. Particulars free. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

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PAPER PAILS. JENNINGS BROS., manufacturers of the Japanese Paper Ware, 352 Pearl St., New York city. Trade supplied with Spittoons, Bowls, Basins, Slop Jars, Trays, &c.

Local Agents wanted to take orders for writing papers, printed Letter Heads, Envelopes from Merchants, Clergymen, Lawyers, Schools, Families. Terms liberal. For samples address *The Empire City Paper Co., Box 4598, N.Y.*

HILL'S PAT. HOG RINGER. 15,000,000 Rings. 70,000 Ringers. 3,500 Tongs Sold. Hardware Dealers Sell Them. Ringer $1, Rings per 100 $1.00, Tongs $1.25, by mail, post paid. Circulars free. Address H. W. HILL & CO. Decatur, Ill.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter.

A Blotting Case with List of over 15,000 Words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly. Send for Descriptive Price List. L. DREKA, 1121 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR NEARLY THIRTY YEARS THE RICHMOND PRINTS have been held in high esteem by those who use a Calico. They are produced in all the novelties of changing fashions, and in conservative styles suited to the wants of many persons. Among the latter are the "Standard Gray Styles," proper for the house or street—beautiful in designs and pleasing in coloring. "CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES," in great variety, and widely known as most serviceable prints. Nothing better for daily wear. These goods *bear tickets as quoted above*. Your retailer should have them, and your examination and approval will coincide.

BOOK AGENTS. We are just issuing a new, startling and entirely novel book by the celebrated Californian, JOAQUIN MILLER. It is entirely original in matter and style, and its name, UNWRITTEN HISTORY, is appropriate and to the point. It is a Novel, yet every word true; a Romance, yet a History in every line; an Indian story, yet a White Man's tale; poetical, yet the most serious prose; a wild, exciting story, full of life and fire and magnificent description. It will sell beyond all rivalry. It is beautifully illustrated with entire new cuts. Our terms to agents for this book are unusually liberal, and we furnish PROSPECTUS and OUTFIT FREE. Branch office opened at Chicago. Send at once for particulars and get choice of territory. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 118 Randolph Street, Chicago.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Reject All Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels, and weaken the digestion. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver, and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. Sold by all druggists.

AMERICAN MEAT AND VEGETABLE CHOPPER.

Five Years' Constant Use has proved the superiority of the AMERICAN Over all other Choppers. Sold by dealers everywhere. For Descriptive Circular and Price List address, D. A. NEWTON & CO., 110 Chambers Street, New York.

THE SONG MONARCH! A new and most interesting book for SINGING CLASSES. Full of melodious Songs, Duets, Glees and 4-part Songs, all easy and perfectly adapted to a Singing School course, but at the same time forming a collection well suited for the use of College and other Choirs, Singing Societies, &c. By H. R. Palmer, assisted by L. O. Emerson. Price, 75 Cents. Per Doz., $7.50.

A most attractive Piano Piece: SOUVENIR DE LIMA, MAZOURKA, $1.00. One of the "POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF L. M. GOTTSCHALK."

THE LEADER!! A new and excellent collection of music for CHOIRS, CONVENTIONS, and SINGING CLASSES. Prepared by those most successful composers, H. R. Palmer, of Chicago, and L. O. Emerson, of Boston. Price, $1.38, or $12.00 Per Doz.

For your next Sunday-School Song Book, send for the RIVER OF LIFE. By Perkins and Bentley. 35 cents.

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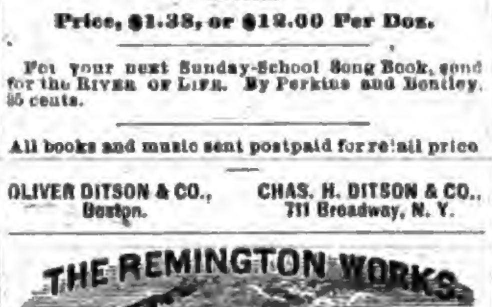

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THE NEW IMPROVED REMINGTON Sewing Machine. AWARDED THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS," AT VIENNA, 1873. THE HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT THE EXPOSITION. *No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.*

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—*A New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods.*
3.—Runs LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination of qualities.*
4.—DURABLE—*Runs for Years* without Repairs.
5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.
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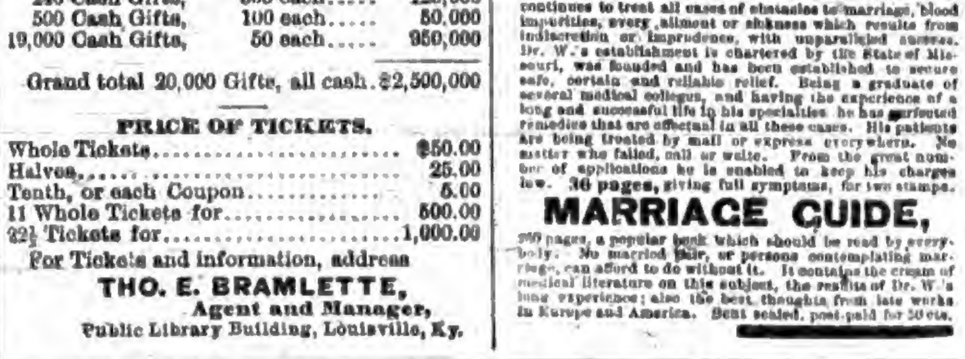

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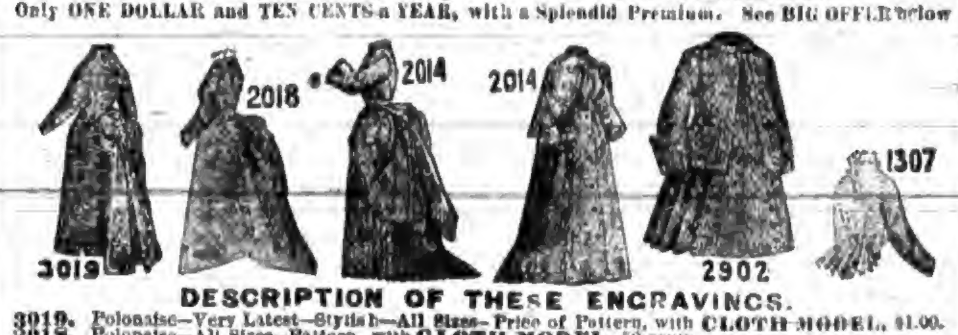

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How Grant Britain Does It.

[Chicago Times.]

Grant Britain has a refusing method of adjusting her difficulties with foreign powers. She does not follow the example of the United States and send a few commissioners to inquire into indignities offered to her subjects which commissioners are almost certain to be booted out of the country. Instead she sends a man of war carrying from forty to a hundred guns, shotted to the mouth, to investigate the complaint. It is noticeable that prompt redress is always offered for indignities to British subjects while Americans are snubbed on every posible occasion. This may be because of the different methods of investigation or it may be an illustration of the relative standing of the two nations. Grant Britain has just sent another man of war to investigate certain grievances of British subjects at the hands of the Spaniards in the Sooloo archipeligo. It is safe to say that the vessle will not have to fire a gun, for the authorities will get down to their marrow bones and make all necessary apologies for their insults.

Story of Italian Brigandage.

[New York Herald.]

A low sized, dark looking man whose name is starte to be *Hegeloadi* Giacommo, alias Ciccarielli, was yesterday brought before Commissioner Kenneth G White under a warrant of extradition on a charge of having formed part of a gange of brigands infesting the neighborhood of Naples for the purpose of kidnapping people and taking ransoms for their release. The prisoner among other acts of brigandage, is specifically charged with having, in 1867 captured a young man named Giusseppe Avigilans and his brother-inlaw and taking them both off to the woods. In a few days after Avigilan's brother-in-law was released with instructions to go to Avigilan's father and tell him that his son would be released on a payment of $3,000, and if this amount was not paid the young man would be put to death.—The money was not paid, and the brigands, true to their threat, shot Giuseppe and buried him in the woods. The prisoner claims to be the person for whom the Italian government has been looking and says that his name is Angelo Antonio. If the facts alleged against the prisoner be true it would seem that the Italian authorities are extremely inefficient in repressing a discription of crime which is a disgrace to their country and a scandle to the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. The prisoner says he has been out of town for the last two months, and that he had been here scarcely fortyeight hours previous to his arrest. He was apprehended by Officer Benjamin Tasaro, on Friday night, at 67 Sulllvan street.—When the prisoner was brought before Commissoner White a warrant for his commitment was made out, the Commissioner informing him that, if he was not able to pay for legal assistance he would assign counsel to defend him and that he be allowed facility for communication with his friends for the purpose of conducting his defence.

It seemes that the young man at the moment of their capture, were employed on a farm irrigating a field of Indian corn. They were suddenly bounded upon by the brigands six in number, the prisoner as alleged, being one of them. The young men were bound with ropes and taken off to woods, as already discribed. The examination before the Commissioner wil take place to-morrow.

◆

If a taller candle be placed in a gun and shoot at a door it will go through without sustaining any injury, and if a musket ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a hard substance.—A musket ball may be fired thorough a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass if the glass be suspended by a thread will not even vibrate. In the artic regions, when the themometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Janieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at a distance of two miles. A mother has been heard distinctly talking to her child on a still day, across a water a mile wide.

◆

The pride of mankind is great. A night or two ago, a family in New York was awakened by an unusual noise in the house, and on turning ount saw eldest hopeful rushing about it his suspenders, brandishing a new Wesson, and shouting, "There is a man in the house !" A long search failed to show any foundation for the young man's warlike demonstration, when he mildly informed the breathless and exhausted tribe that it was his birthday He was twenty-one.

◆

The wicked flea. "It ain't so much the biting, if only the plaguey thing wouldn't keep getting up and sitting down all the time." Exactly.

◆

Education is the placing of the growing human creature in such circumstances of direction and restraint as shall make the most of him, or enable him to make the most of himself. —*John Grote.*

◆

There is a wide difference between battle scarred and badly scarred veterans, although the latter generally claim all the honor after a fight.

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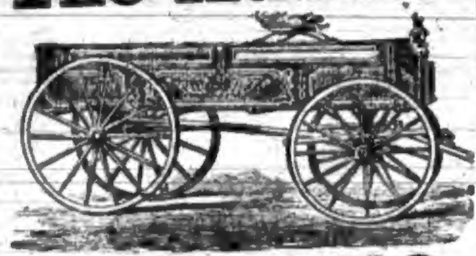

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Throat, Chest and Lungs!
THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY
of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this
Wonderful Remedy!!
Is recommended, are requested to call at
F. E. Davenport & Co.
DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.
and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

THE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES

Headquarters for the Grangers.

They are just the customers we want to deal with. we will guarantee them No Middlemen shall eat the profits between them and us. We Retail all goods at Wholesale Prices, all our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., are purchased direct of the Manufactures and Importers and as we sell direct to the consumers, whereas Middlemen add 50 per cent. to the cost. Some goods, say tea, the Importer sells to the Jobber at 10c per lb profit, the Jobber sells to the wholesale merchants 15c per lb profit, the wholesale merchant resells to the retail merchant at 20c per lb profit then then the retail merchant sells to the consumer at 25 to 50c per lb profit Just as he gets it. All these intermediate profits we give our customers, and this is the secret of our immense tea trade. So with all goods we handle. We sell goods to save the profits of Middlemen

TEAS TEAS TEAS.

We still keep up our reduction of 15c per pound, our best $1.10, it is equal to any $1.50 tea, we have all grades from 30c to 1.10, all warranted.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 60, 80 best $1.10
Imperial	40, 70, 80 110
Gunpowder	60, 80 110
Oolong	30, 40, 60 best 95
Uncolored Japan	40, 60 best 90

COFFES.
Reduced 3 Cents.

Best Rio	25c
2nd best	25c
Roasted Coffee	30c

RAISINS, &C.

Choice Raisins	15c
Currants best,	10c
Citron Leghorn	40c
Orange Peel	35
Shelled Almonds per lb	40
All kind of nuts, filberts, per lb	16
Brazil nuts	12½

In casks of Prunes purchased at bankrupt sale at 7c per lb. This is the cheapest ever offered

CANDIES.

Stick per pound	20c
French candies mixed	25c
Other candies	20 to 30c

OILS.

Coal Oil, per gallon	20c
Rose Oil	20c
Headlight Oil	25c
Fish Oil	$100
Lard Oil	110
Neafs Foot	$1.00
Machine Oil	70c

LIQUORS.

New Whisky per gallon	90c
1 Year old	$1.25
2 Year old	1.75
3 Year sold '76	2.50 and 3.00
Port and Chery Wine	1.50 and 2.50
Currant and wild grape	35c
Gin and brandy	1.50 and 2.50

FRUITS.

Canned Peaches	20c
Tomatoes	18c
Yarmouth Suga Corn	25c
Peas	20c
Blackberries	20c
Green Gages	30c

SYRUPS.

Cuba per gal	35c
Extra Golden Syrup	50c
Sugar Loaf Drips	75, 85 and $1.00

OYSTERS.

Fresh O. K.	22c
Frying	35c

FISH, FISH.

No. 1 White Fish	8c per lb or $6.00 half bar
No. 2 "	per ½ Bbl $4.00

Choice lot of Spring catch No. 1 Pickeral $,100 ½ Bbls $5,00.

No. 2, 5c. Family Mackerel per kt $1 60, and per pound 8 and 10c
Cured Hams per pound 16c Shoulders per poumd
12½ Pickeled Pork per lb 14c

COFFE EREDUCED 8cts.

SUGARS.

Crushed and Powdered	12c	Granlated	12c
Coffee A	11c	Brown	08c

Woodenware, Pails, &c.

No. 1 Tubs $1.00, No. 2. 80c, No. 3 75c, No. 1 Churns 90c, No. 2 80c No. 3 70c. Pails 3 hoops 23c, 2 hoops 18c. Wooden Butter Spoons 10c. Butter Ladles 12½c. Butter Molds 35c, Half Bushel Measuret, Pecks, &c.

TOBACCOS REDUCED 5 CTS. PER POUND.

Five Brothers best, 60 cts.; Choice Navy, 40; Fine cut, 40, 60 best 90 cts Shorts, 30cts.; Smoking 25 best 30cts.

Snuff for all nations. Scotch, French, Rapee, Maccoboy and German, all at 70cts. per pound.

Twenty-five cents on the Dollar Saved
—AT THE—
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.
We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We
WARRANT OUR WORK
and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.
Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 12, 1874. No. 46.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square. AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

OneYear,...... $1. | SixMonths...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column..........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	16 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10cents per line, first insertion; 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

W. R. HORNISH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phelatt.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSIO. MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohi

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Sept 5, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	5 00am	1 40pm
Ossian	10 13am		2 22
Bluffton	11 10	3 15	2 50
Keystone	11 30am	9 40	3 20
Montpelier	11 46		3 30
Hartford	12 10pm	4 05	3 56
Eaton	12 30		4 19
Muncie	1 00	4 43	4 53
McCowan's	1 15		
New Castle	2 05	4 05	
Cam. City	2 26		
Bessons	2 54		
Connersville	3 10		
Indianapolis		7 05	6 50pm
Louisville		1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	6 20		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25		
Bessons	10 40		
Cam City	11 00		
New Castle	11 45pm		
McCowans	12 32pm		
Muncie	1 00	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	1 21		6 25
Hartford	1 48	11 10	6 51
Montpelier	1 52		7 24
Keystone	2 15		7 35
Bluffton	5 15	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	2 47		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 25	1 16	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.

ROBT. RILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicagotime

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati..........		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville..........	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis..........	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne..........	10 35	5 a.	1 05
Auburn..........	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo..........	11 48	6 35	2 00
Summit..........			
Pleasant Lake..........	12 28		
Ar Angola..........	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading..........	1 35	9 30	3 37
Bankers..........	2 10	10 00	3 50
Jonesville..........	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson..........	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit..........	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids..........	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing..........	5 35		8 40
Saginaw..........	8 30		11 35
Bay City..........	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City..........		6 30	3 30
Saginaw..........		7 17	4 05
Lansing..........		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids..........	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit..........		7 00	5 40
Jackson .... Dep	7 20a .m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville..........	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers..........	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading..........	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola..........	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake..........			
Waterloo..........	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn..........	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction..........			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis..........	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville..........	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati..........	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, M Y 31 '74	Fast Line.	Express,
	Daily:	Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati..........	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe..........	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth..........	5 55	10 20
" Marietta..........	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg..........	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton..........	9 15	9 40
" Oakland..........	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park..........	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland..........	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry..........	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington..........	7 10	6 50
" Richmond..........	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore..........	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington..........	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia..........	1 20	2 35
" New York..........	1 15	6 05
" Boston..........	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line	Express.
	Daily.	Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus..........	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark..........	12 25 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky..........	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville..........	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield..........	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark..........	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville..........	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire..........	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling..........	5 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton..........	9 05	9 20
" Oakland..........	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park..........	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland..........	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry..........	5 02	4 56
" Washington..........	7 10	6 60
" Richmond..........	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore..........	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington..........	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia..........	1 20	2 35
" New York..........	5 15	6 05
" Boston..........	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time. In effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East,			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 10	10 10 am	Logansport	2 20 p.m	11 5
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
8 10	11 25 am	Denver	1 01	9 37
10 25	12 22 pm	N. Manches'r	12 01	15
1 30	1 07	Col. City	11 09	50
4 50 pm	2 20	Auburn	9 45	4 0
5 40	2 50	ar. Butler l v	9 10	3 30
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburgh. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler..........	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan..........			8:17 "
Corunna..........			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna..........			6:20 p m
Sedan..........			6:26 "
Waterloo..........	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler..........	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance...	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville ...	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,26 "
Mansfield.	9,06 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest.....	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima......	12,15P M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2,18 "	10,25 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,38 P. M	3,03 "	5,15 "
Chicago ...	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,06 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,38 "	11,50 "	5,20 "
Lima......	2,46 "	4,20 "	1,33 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest.....	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville ...	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52PM
Alliance....	11,20 "	11,05 "	8,35 "	2,35
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick. about one hundred thousand. is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Op

The New Link.

Whatever may be the opinion of certain inland cities at certain times on the subject of railroads, it must be admitted, after is said and done, that the welfare of these same cities is intimately connected with, if not dependent upon these same railroads, and so will be as long as railroads are the veins that circulate the life blood of the country.

Our neighbor, Chicago, is fortunate in having in immediate prospect, a new friend and feeder, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; that company having just completed their track from a southern point on their Lake Erie Division to Chicago, this being the last link in the Baltimore and Ohio chain, between the city and the tide water

The company has also made extensive improvements on the Marietta & Cincinnati road. Their 'cut off'—a straight line between Athens and Parkersburg—lessens the time between Cincinnati and Baltimore two hours.—The value of such an alteration is obvious to every business man without further comment.

As this great carrier extends one of its long arms in our direction also, an outline of its progress and present condition may be interesting to our readers.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad germinated in 1828, and grew solely out of the demands of a local traffic in the neighborhood of Baltimore.—From that time till the breaking out of the war, its history is one of slow but sure growth, in the course of which it extended its terminal points westward, and improved its terminal facilities eastward, until it became a great 'Trunk Line.'

The war damaged its equipment but did not cripple its energies, nor stop its progress.

The road has in operation a line of seven steamships, runing between Bremen and Baltimore. These land their passengers and baggage at Locust Point, within a few feet of the cars that takes them westward, thus avoiding all expense, delay and confusion of a long omnibus transfer.

The first American sight that astonishes our German friends are the two immense grain elevators of this Company, one of which, just completed, towers 175 feet from tide water to roof, and has capacity for 1,500,000 bushels.

Every possible facility has been provided for the handing of other classes of freight. By means of track extended over the water, coal cars dump their contents directly into the hole of the vessel below, and in the year 1873 more then 2,000,000 tons were thus speedily and economically transferred.

The Company has also displayed excellent judgment in fiting their Road for the passenger traffic. Large and commodious Hotels have been established at convenient points along the line. They have been erected with a view to that increase of business in the future, which past experience has gave them reason to expect, and are tastfully built and carefully managed.

The Passenger Coaches of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are strug and comfortable, and by no means devid of artistic adornment. Such pleasant surroundings at once put the traveler in the mood to enjoy the scenery for which this Route is so celebrated, and it is wonderfully pleasing, and ever changing panorama of the beautiful, and the historic.

As a natural consequence of its attractions and good management, the financial condition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has steadily improved, until to-day it stands pre-eminently a 'solid' road. It has a surplus fund of $29,000,000, and its ranges from 60 to 70 per cent: above yar, therefore it can readily obtain loans upon reasonable terms in European markets, when its rivals cannot secure them at any price. It supports no watered stock, and but a small debt, and hence it finds a profit in carrying passengers and frieght at rate which could not be remunerative to other roads. It extends its track, not by leasing old lines upon terms which must eat up the profits of the investment, nor by purchasing with money obtained on watered stock, or borrowed. Such a financial policy as this could never have made the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. what it is to-day, The Most Successful Trunk Line in the Country.—St. Louis Courier.

* * *

The elections are about all Democratic.

* * *

When the cock and the fox went on board the ark they had no fear of baggage smashers, for one had a comb and the other a brush, and was all the luggage they had between them.

A Careful Country Girl.

A Cincinnati paper says: A blooming country damsel, dressed in the height of fashion came tripping along in company with her beau, and while crossing a street, turned suddenly around to look at a passing object just as the tip of her dainty toe rested on the curbston of the gutter. As she threw the weight of her body on the insufficient foothold, her toe slipped, and plump went her little foot into the dirt, and splash over her stockings and garment went in the mud.

Her gallant speedily helped her on to the sidewalk, where she presented a pitiable appearance, and then endeavored to free her from her sudden acquisition of soil with his hankerchief.

'It's no use, Charley,' sobbed the rural beauty. 'It won't come off clean; and—and—my st sto-stockings are ruined.' 'Never mind the stockings,' consolingly responded her swain: 'I can buy a new pair.' 'Buy me a new pair: where would I put them on?'—said she.' 'Why we can go to the hotel, for that matter,' replyed Charley 'Never!' almost screamed the frightened girl; sooner jump into the river than go to a hotel with a man that I'm not married to.'

Charley seemed conscience stricken as the enormity of his praposition flashed upon his mind, and when last we saw the pair—they were in quest of a clean pair of hose and a proper place to put them on.

* * *

Red Tape.

At the battle of Chickamauga, Gen Willich, commanding a brigade, had by some slight omission incurred the displeasure of General Rosecrans, the commanding general. Gen Willich was sent for, and notified by the Gen, commanding that he could for the present consider himself under strict arrest.

Then come next the following dialogue:

Gen. R.—General consider yourself under arrest, and leave your sword here until your case is tried.'

Gen W—Yes, General, I will consider myself under arrest and shust, [here the Germanic of Gen. W. began to explode), so soon as disfight's over I'll come and fix him up.'

Gen R—But, sir, I want you to consider yourself under arrest now.'

Gen W—'Of course I do; and Shineral Roseciians, as soon as I gets on dis fight, I'll be up and settle dings'

Gen R—But, sir, I can't let you go into this fight. You are under arrest I will assign a commander to your brigade.'

Gen W—You send an office to fight my boys! He can't do it; they dont know him. Me they know, I teach them, I fighs them, and none of the boys would know how to fight or how to do only when I goes with them.—my boys belong to me Yes, me, Shineral Willich. I command the brigade and I must fight the brigade.'

By this time the red tape of Gen. Rosecrans had falied, and Gen Willich was requested to return and 'fight his boys,' which he did to the honor of himself and the cause. And that was the end of it.

* * *

Very Obliging.

Old farmer Pettingill went into his house one morning and caught John, the hired man, hugging Mrs. P.

The farmer said nothing and went out into the field.

After dinner he wanted John for something, but John was not to be found

He went at last into John's room, where the latter was on his knees packing his trunk.

'What's the matter, John? said Mr. P.

'O, nothing,' said John.

'What are you packing your trunk for?'

'I'm going away.'

'Going away! What are you going away for?'

'O, you know,' said John.

'No, I don't know,' rejoined P.—'Come give the reason of your sudden desire to go away.'

'Well?' meekly answered John, 'you saw what I was doing this morning.

'O, pshaw! laughed Pettingill, 'do not be so foolish. If you and I can't hug the old woman enough, I'll hire another man'

* * *

A widow who says that she is the homliest woman in Newport, Kentucky advertises for a husband. He must be middle aged, good natured, but not beautiful, "as I want to love him all myself."

* * *

Try the COURIER, a year.

POKER JACK.

As a rule, carpet-baggers of the south has numbered among his distinctive traits the rankes cowardice and personal poltroonery. He has been adroit at manipulating the votes and moulding the opinions of the colored brother. He has affected religion and philanthropy He has managed to present himself to the gaze of the people of the North in the attitude of a martyr. But he has always been a non-combatant. A whiff of smoke sends him hustling into the nearest Custom House. A half dozen boys out on a fox hunt terrify him into calling for more troops. And so on. This is the sort of carpet baggers we find in Patterson, Moses, Kellogg and Spencer. But the Arkansas carpet baggers is a different breed altogether. He affects neither religion nor philantropy A hardened sinner, he glories in his depravity and scoffs at hypocrisy. But he has nerve and is game. There is McClure, Poker Jack they call him; a perfect type of the Arkansas carpet baggers The best illustration I can give of McClure's character is by discribing an interview between him and Attorney General Williams last winter after the administration had acted in favor of Baxter.

McClure came to Washington with his blue eyes full of blood. The opinion of the Attorney General had struck him in the region of the diagram, and to say he was mad would be to draw it very mild. He went up to the Department of Justice and demanded to see Williams. That functionary received him.

"I am Chief Justice McClure of Arkansas," he begun, "and I have read your opinion on the case recently decided by the President. Now, sir I wish to say that the papers on which you bassed your opinion, and which do you refer to as having been certified to you by the clerk of my court, are either forgot or garbled"

"What do you say sir," asked the astounded Attorney-General. He had been accustomed to the behavior of the lackey on the part of the traditional carpet-bagger, but here was one playing the bully. It was incomprehensible to the Attorney-General.

"I say, sir. replied the imperturbable McClure, that I believe those papers are either forgot or that new matter has been interpolated in them; and I say further, sir, that the reputation of your department and your character of yourself incline me to belief, that these frauds have been enacted in your office, and by your instigation or connivance"

"What do you mean sir?" grasp the breathless Williams."

"I mean just what I say. replied McClure still as cool as a refrigerator and I want to see the originals, of those papers which you claim have certified to you by the clerk of my court."

"I have sent them to the Senate sir said Williams."

"You talk, sir, like a man who is lying said McClure." "In fact, sir, I believe you are lying. Not to put too fine a point upon it, you are a d—d liar sir. Orignal papers are never sent to the Senate in regard to these papers called for copies, and copies were sent. You for fear that I will detect the interpolations that have been perpetrated in your office. I believe you have been brought up in this manner, sir."

At this Williams turned and left the room. His chief clerk then came up to McClure and said: "I regard your remark as a personal insult to myself."

"Go to h—l!" said McClure. "You don't know the differance between an insult and an apology. There is not a man in this department who is capable of resenting anything. Dont talk to me at all, sir."

Then Poker Jack stroked his long board, walk up and down the room a few times and took his leave. Well that is the sort of carpet baggers the people of Arkansas have to deal with Men who know neither scruple, compunction nor fear. They mean to revolutionize the state over again. They are proceeding about it in a very systematic way. And they will make a great deal of trouble before they are disposed of.

* * *

The official democratic majority in Ohio is 17,209. Indiana foots up 17 985.

* * *

A horse raised it the town of Concord, Me. but sold to a person living fifty miles distant, recently got loose and brought up in his old quarters though he had not been there for ten years.

* * *

Twenty one girls of Kenosha, Wis., have "Resolved that if the young men won't come and see us, we will go and see them.

WANTED TO GET MARRIED.

[The following impromptu lines were addressed to a clergyman of this city some days since. Their meaning will probably be plain to most readers:]

Though we never have met with each other—
And your church I did never attend,
Still I claim you in God as a brother,
And shall call you "My dear Christian friend."
Thus to your reverence I send this effusion,
By one who is *friendly* to me;
I hope it will cause no confusion,
When 'tis opened and money you see.
I know it is but a small offer
For the service I now ask of you;
But it equaled one-fifth in my coffer,
So please not the tender eschew.
When you enter it down in your docket,
Please not at its minuteness scoff.
For if you never have *less* in your pocket
You will always be "well enough off."

I have lived many years in confusion,
Enjoying (?) single-wretchedness life;
But now I have come to the conclusion
To take to my bosom a wife.
I have found one at last that will suit me,
And I look now upon her with pride;
I hope some *good* marksman will shoot me
If I don't want to make her my bride.
I asked her one night if "she'd have me?"
She looked up and sweetly did smile,
And this is the answer she made me,
"Yes, darling, if you'll *Wait* just a while."
The time has been patiently *Wait-ed*
As o'er time's wings it swiftly did glide,
And "now then" I want to be mated,
And take this young maid as my bride.

hope *you'll* not *Waite*, neither tarry,
Nor think of this scrap as a pun,
But come with *intentions to marry*,"
And make Alice Waite and me one.
I want the knot tied as it should be—
Not tied with a blemish or flaw;
But so lawyers—who troublers would be—
Cannot loose it by flaws in the law.
Then we'll laugh at the wind and the weather,
And will scoff at the storm and the blast;
We will bless God, and love him together,
And a "haven of rest" reach at last,
Where the weary can rest without trouble,
And none need be fearful of death;
Where a lifetime is merely a bubble,
That would perish and be gone at a breath.

And now if I never more meet you,
While we sojourn in this blessed land;
I am in hopes I in Heaven may greet you,
Midst the throng seated near God's right hand.
—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE MOSS-GATHERER OF MONTEREY.

Twenty years ago Monterey, that quaint, dreamy town of the past, which has never caught the feverish inspiration of the present, was little different from the Monterey of to-day. The wars of the outside world, the king-makings, and revolutions, and discoveries, and inventions, had no power to send a single thrill of interest or excitement through the veins of her somnolent Spanish population. So long as the roses bloomed, and the winter rains made the hills green for the immense herds of cattle which then tenanted the Salinas plains—so long did the people of Monterey, proud of their long stretch of sea-beach, their roses, and the dark beauty of their daughters, take the pleasant afternoon *siesta*, and dance to the music of the guitar at carnival time. Twenty years ago, as to-day, the cattle roamed through the quiet streets, and the same loving hands that planted feeble rose-cuttings, now, with less of the dimpled molding of yore, cull with the same delicate ease the buds from the mature trees.

On a glorious May dawn in 185-, as the sun crept over the pines that sentinel the hills in the rear of the town, a girl stood on the beach watching the receding tide. As the sunlight silvered the long reach of sands and glistened on the wet rocks, it touched with loving splendor a face of singular beauty, with features as clear cut as a cameo. Juanilla was the daughter of an old whaler who for many years had followed leviathan in the lagoons af Southern California, but an accident caused by the staving-in of a boat made him a cripple, and, except his little adobe homestead and the labor of Juanilla, he had nothing in his old age to depend on. She was a moss-gatherer, who made pretty picture frames of shells and sea-weed, and sold them to the crews of naval and merchant vessels. An early riser was Juanilla. The dawn saw her on the beach when the tide suited her occupation, and the porch of the adobe-cottage was a wilderness of crimson, white and yellow roses. Her beauty was not of the sleepy, indolent sort, so characteristic of the Spanish woman. It had more of the animated grace and lithe, supple vigor of the fisherman's daughters of the British islands.

"*Madre de Dios!*" said she, softly, as she sprang from the top of a treacherous granite rock to the sands, "how those strangers are carrying off my shells! This beach is being ruined by those people. I shall soon be without material for a single picture-frame."

Now, Juanilla's labors, though Monterey was still slumbering, were not unobserved. A young man stood on the bluff above the beach, looking down in the intensest admiration on the barefooted beauty below. He wore the loose gray clothes of a tourist, and, from the sea-glasses that hung by his side, was evidently out early to observe the sunrise. Clambering down the rocks with a sure-footed ease that indicated the experienced mountaineer, the stranger drew near her, and watched, with an amused expression on his handsome Saxon features, Juanilla's contest with an envious wavelet for the possession of a rare bit of moss. "Bravo!" he cried, as, returning from a successful rush into the spray, she carried off her prize.

The moss-gatherer turned quickly and blushed in the most charming manner imaginable as she hastily arranged the short petticoat which clung limp and lovingly to her pretty ankles. The stranger took off his hat and apologized for his presence.

"Ah, senor," said the moss-gatherer, "are you, too, looking for shells on my beach? Well, you shall have some, as you are out so early. Come and I will show you where the tide has thrown them up." And, quite recovered from her first embarrassment, she beckoned him to follow her over the rocks. John Thorpe, fresh from the London drawing-rooms, and in search of a health broken down by the dissipations of a London life, mentally decided that this was the most delightful adventure he had met with since he shook the dust of Bond street from his feet. He followed her, and when, after an hour's scramble with this daughter of the coast, he returned, wet and weary, to the hotel, he made an entry in his diary that his morning's lesson in conchology was more interesting than any he had ever heard from the lips of his Oxford professor. And Juanilla averred to herself it was a pity that this young Englishman, who said such odd things in such a nice way, should have such pale cheeks, and get so tired from the exercise that only refreshed her for the labors of the day. That afternoon, as her deft fingers wove the mosses into tasteful patterns, her father's voice summoned her to the veranda.

"There is a stranger here, Juanilla, who would like to see our picture-frames. Quick, my daughter, and show the gentleman what we have for sale."

Mr. John Thorpe bought almost the entire stock, and then asked permission to visit the garden.

"This is my pet," said Juanilla, gently lifting up the blossom of a tiny moss-rose bush, "but it is very sickly, senor, and I fear this will be its last winter. Come, you shall have a bud, as you bought my picture-frames. Poor thing! the northerly winds will kill it."

The sands had after this morning, a grand attraction for Thorpe. He had never met a nature so fresh and brimming with vitality as this poor whaler's daughter. The sea, and the woods, and the flowers had been her instructors, and from them she had caught an untutored poetry which found vent in odd ideas and sympathies. A shell was to her a beauty; a fragment of moss, a messenger from the deep sea forests, where unknown sea-flowers bloom and die forever remote from human eyes. He was astonished at himself. Women bored him, had always bored him; but here was this water-nymph, who had never read a book in her life—for the alphabet was to her an unexplored mystery—who could not discourse of politics, the poets, or the magazines, working her way into his indolent nature, and quickening him to exchange thought for thought, until he felt the poverty of his book-culture as compared with an intelligence framed and polished by Mother Nature herself. Her mind was a white page, free from the very shadow of worldly grossness.

One evening as Thorpe sat on the porch, listening to the whaler's recitals of his exciting lagoon adventures and watching Juanilla's weaving fingers, a Spaniard lifted the garden-gate latch and was greeted warmly by the whaler.

"We have heard from Pancho," said the new-comer. "He has done well in the lower bays, and as soon as he can will ship us over 500 barrels."

"Good!" said the whaler; "500 barrels! Think of that Juanilla. That will buy you a fine wedding-gown, my daughter."

Thorpe started, stung by a thought which for the moment sent the blood in a cold current to his heart, and glanced at Juanilla with a great fear in his eyes, which, in spite of his efforts, he could not conceal.

She simply answered: "I am glad that Pancho has been lucky. Poor fellow! he has been a long time away."

Thorpe arose, and, bidding them an abrupt good evening, walked rapidly toward the sands. "My God!" he said aloud, "What have I been doing? Am I dreaming? This is terrible—terrible. It can't be possible that I love this daughter of a wretched pauper fisherman; but by heaven!"—and he struck his forehead with his clenched hand—"this is jealousy, so sure as there is such a passion; and if the intense concentration of all feeling, an absorption of one's self into another, be love, then I, silly fool that I am, love this pauper—curse me!" For an hour he paced up and down the cliff, overlooking the sands where he had first met his siren, and reflected bitterly on all the folly of his unfortunate attachment. Marry her he could not. Nay, even if he decided to marry her, he did not believe she loved him, and he knew, or thought he knew enough of her character to feel assured that his wealth and position would not influence her one jot. But who was this Pancho?—no doubt her bethrothed, yet she had never mentioned his name. Still, her idiotic old father spoke of a wedden-gown. Yes, Pancho—may the devil drown him! had gone whaling to defray the marriage expenses. But what did all this concern him—this episode in the life of a poor fisherman's daughter? He felt it concerned him too much; and, full of anger, love, and perplexity, Thorpe sought his lodging.

Long before dawn the next morning he was on the sands, awaiting impatiently the arrival of Juanilla. And when at last she stood on the cliff from which he had seen her first, the quick heart-beat and the joy that flushed him were additional alarming convictions of the intensity of his passion. He could not, for the life of him, mention the incident of the previous evening until they had walked some distance along the beach. Juanilla stood barefooted at the edge of the tide, now turning round with a merry laugh when the incoming wave splashed up to her knees, and again shouting with delight when a more than usually rare moss was thrown up. Thorpe sat on a rock, and watched her moodily.

"Juanilla, come here for a moment."

"O, senor, here is a beauty, the prettiest bit I have caught in a week. But why do you look so grave this morning?" and she took a seat beside him.

Thorpe took her hand in his own, and looked down into her brown eyes. The clasp of those tiny fingers thrilled him. She seemed to recognize the passion in his gaze, for she turned to the bay where the fisherman's skiffs were lying at anchor.

"Juanilla, when is your wedding-gown to be ready?"

She turned to him a white, startled face, trembled, and the great tears dimmed her eyes, but she was silent. And then all Thorpe's self-possession forsook him. He took her in his arms and pressed her to his heart. He called heaven and earth to witness that, were she a queen, he could not be prouder of her; they should be married at once by the padre, and sail with her father in the next vessel for his English home. Did she love him?

Juanilla leaned her head over his hand and kissed it. "Señor," she said, simply, "I love you; but we were betrothed from our cradle. It was his mother's dying wish that we should be married, and my father swore it. An oath cannot be broken. Good-bye, and the white saints bless you! O my love—my love—good-bye." She tore herself from his arms, bounded up the rocks, and was out of sight in a moment.

Thorpe walked up and down the sands, and raved like a madman. He wept and moaned, and kissed over and over again the hand her lips had caressed. And then the storm was succeeded by an intense sorrow. He walked to the woods, and laid until evening under the pines.

In a week, Pancho's ship came in.

It was Juanilla's wedding morning. The poor moss-gatherer was fearfully changed. Kind neighbors said that anxiety for her betrothed had stolen the roses from her cheeks; but the stalwart young whaler was shocked at the coldness with which his promised bride received his caresses. The wedding procession moved to the church. Pancho gay and happy, and Juanilla's face as pale as the white wedding-gown she wore. The vows were exchanged, and the gray-headed priest blessed the married pair. And then they returned to the whaler's cottage, the guitars were touched, and Pancho led out his lovely bride in a Spanish dance. They had scarcely taken a step, when a cry from the beach brought everybody to the porch. A boy was seen standing on the bluff, shouting wildly:

"Down to the boats!—the Englishman is drowning! To the boats, or he will be lost!"

Before the wedding throng fully comprehended the alarm, a white figure burst from their midst. Like the wind she dashed down to the bluff, then over the rocks, now lashed by the angry waves, for the tide was high and a strong northwester blowing. At her feet—alive, yet not struggling at all with the breakers—lay Thorpe, his face full of the agony of death. Juanilla sprung from the rock with a wild shriek, and her arms encircled the drowning man. And then, before even her husband could reach the cliff, a mighty wave came and drew them both far out into its depths. An hour afterward, the sea gave up its dead. The arms of the bride still encircled her lover, and one of his was clasped in the rigidity of death about her neck, and upon his face was a smile as of one content. They were buried, side by side, in the sea-washed graveyard, under the shadow of oaks in whose branches the doves at autumn-time cooed through the long gloamings, as if in sympathy with their old, old story. And tides ebbed and flowed, and the seasons changed, and lovers laid flower offerings on the graves of the two so lovely to each other in life, and in death so undivided.—*Overland Monthly.*

Revolvers vs. Stomach-Pumps.

Yesterday about dinner time, Jep Rice observed a seedy dead-beat slipping into his dining room, without registering at the captain's office. On stepping into the hall he observed the hungry patron laying in a generous supply of first-class grub, in the most approved style. Times being hard, Jep could not stand the onslaught on his bill of fare without revenge, so he sent for Mat Maloon, who soon appeared and stationed himself at the outer door.

After a longe siege at the table our cadaverous D. B. requested a tooth-pick and walked carelessly to the street door where he was politely stopped by Mat, who asked him if he had dinner. On replying that he had dined at the hotel table, he was marched in to interview Jep.

"Well," said Jep. "You had dinner?"

"Yes."

"Did you have a good dinner?"

"Yes, one of the best I ever had in my life, and the only meal I have eaten for three days."

"Well, how did you like the bill of fare?"

"Oh, first-rate."

"Have you paid for it?"

"No but I am just going down to get a little money, and will come back and settle it."

"Well, that don't pay my bills, so we will just settle right here," said Jep, reaching away under the counter in a threatening manner.

"Hold on, Mr. Rice," said D. B. looking alarmed. "What are you reaching for."

"A revolver, by ——," said Jep.

"Oh, well,, said the dead-beat, "that's all right. I was afraid you were reaching for a stomach-pump."

Jep caved in at this cool rejoinder, invited him to be sure to be around at supper time, and took the crowd down to drink.—*Leavenworth Commercial*

"Everybody's Aunt."

And there is a mother in Israel, cushioned as to her chin, and a face as pleasant and hospitable as an open fire on Thanksgiving day. At $100 a pound—and nothing could be cheaper—she would be worth $20,000, for she weighs two hundred. Her hat is a "bunnet." It shoots out a little in front, like a young scoop-shovel. It curls up a little behind, like a young wren. She wears about as many hoops as a stone jar. But she indulges in a petticoat or two, "gethered," as she will tell you, at the top, and puckered with the pull of a string, as they used to wind a clock. A cape without fringe or adornment has fallen upon her like the mantle of the prophet, and envelopes her shoulders and her arms even to the elbows. If it were a little peaked and scolloped, it would be a vandyke; but it is as unmistakably a cape as the cape of Good Hope. Her hands are in mitts, a flimsy suggestion of gloves without any fingers. She never dyed her hair. She would about as soon die herself.

That face of hers beams with goodness and good-will. You want her to be your aunt, as she cannot be your mother. You would be glad to sit by her kitchen fire and hear her talk, and she would be precisely as glad to have you. Her easy cushiony way of walking suggests a gentle old chaise with the top up. She is enjoying every minute of the time. She is a Methodist of the old school, and she needs no assurance from you that she will go to heaven. She has it from better authority.—*Letter from a Camp-Meeting.*

The telegraph is making itself generally useful, and has, in New York, been employed by the lawyers as it has been heretofore by the brokers. A system of wires has been established under the control of the Law Telegraph Company, which communicate with the offices of the prominent lawyers, and announce the progress of the court business.

The entire valuation of railroad property in Kansas is $14,725,292. Last year it was $9,676,318; increase, $5,048,963.

Mr. Stanley's African Expedition.

Mr. Stanley, chief of the *Herald* expedition, organized and equipped for the purpose of completing the unfinished explorations of Dr. Livingstone, will now soon be again in the heart of Africa. Having reached Zanzibar, and having, with his official corps, been accorded a friendly reception by the Sultan, he will meet with no difficulties in obtaining the needful men, mules, and supplies for his expedition. His valuable knowledge, obtained from his first expedition to Ujiji, will serve him well in this campaign. He will know accurately what is wanted in the way of animals, drivers, carriers, pioneers, equipments, provisions, and merchandise for purposes of trade with the natives. He will know the road and its dangers and difficulties, and how best to avoid or overcome them. He will know how to secure the friendship and co-operation of the African chiefs en route, and the chief and his people of Ujiji will receive their good friend Capt. Stanley with a hearty welcome.

Ujiji will be his second or interior base of operations. From this point he will set out for the real work before him, the exploration of the region lying between that system of interior rivers and lakes explored by Livingstone and the established drainage of the wonderful Nile. Stanley believes, as Livingstone believed, that the whole interior system of lakes and rivers, from the seventh degree south latitude, with their general outflow to the northward, are drained into the Nile. Others think that Livingstone's great interior basin is tributary to the Congo, which flows west into the Atlantic. Sir Samuel Baker, from his last expedition to the great equatorial lakes of the Nile, came away with the information from the native traders of the region that the Albert Lake has a navigable connection with Lake Tanganyika, on which Ujiji is situated. These two questions—the drainage of Livingstone's interior basin, and whether the Tanganyika is or is not to be added to the great equatorial lakes of the Nile—we hope will be settled by Mr. Stanley in the explorations he has undertaken. He goes out with the advantage of many years' experience from his various African expeditions. He knows the requirements of his great enterprise; he is qualified and equipped to meet them, and we are confident that he will return crowned with complete success.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Greatest Thief on Record.

An arrest of more than usual importance was made yesterday afternoon by Detective Tyrrell. Complaints have been quite numerously lodged at detective headquarters of late from a number of newspaper publishing firms, who have suddenly discovered that their entire subscription lists were missing. The inexplicable disappearance of their subscription books has involved several of the publishing companies in serious loss, and has occasioned much delay in forwarding the paper mails. New lists had to be made out from data in the office, which was not at all times complete, and this species of peculation has thrown a branch of the newspaper business in several offices into inextricable confusion, and sorely tested the patience of many thousands of subscribers who have waited in vain for the coming of their weekly mental pabulum.

Nearly a week ago the case was placed in the hands of Detective Tyrrell, and yesterday afternoon C. H. Bruton was landed in the Central Station lock-up, where he is now pondering on the uncertain fortunes that are likely to befall the man who steals subscription lists.

It is evident from a large amount of Bruton's correspondence which was captured that he has found the business a profitable one. The lists which he has succeeded in stealing embrace the names of many thousands of *bona fide* residents, scattered all over the Western States. His practice has been to make as many duplicates of the lists as there were demands for them. He has found his customers for the most part in New York city, among the venders in quack medicines, counterfeit money, and the propagators of every variety of swindling dodges. The lists are, of course, invaluable to this class of persons, who are thus enabled to spread their swindling circulars among the unsophisticated country people, whose addresses they can obtain so easily in no other way. Bruton's lists, therefore, have been in great demand, and he has driven a thriving trade supplying duplicates to all parties applying, at the rate of $100 to $200 per list, according to the number of names it contained.—*Chicago Times.*

Exports of Musical Instruments.

Official records of Custom House returns at Washington show that the total value of musical instruments exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1874, was $550,327. Of this, $258,176 was for pianos and $292,151 for parlor or reed organs. Of this latter amount $163,169, or more than *one-half of the whole*, was of the cabinet organs made by the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., which bid fair to become as famous in Europe as they have long been in America. This company certainly have reason to be proud of the fact that the European demand for their organs is larger than that for all others combined.—*Boston Traveller.*

DR. SCHLIEMANN, the successful discoverer of Troy's remains, has obtained from the Greek government permission to demolish a great square tower in the Acropolis at Athens. It is known as the Venetian tower, and apparently dates from the fourteenth century. It is 80 feet high, and covers 1,600 square feet, with walls 5 feet thick. The materials for its construction were drawn from the Acropolis and the Theater of Herodes Atticus. Dr. Schliemann pays the cost of demolition, which will be about £465, or $2,325, and in return he has the exclusive right for three years to publish any inscriptions uncovered. The tower occupies a most interesting part of the Propylæa, and it is thought its removal will bring to light a great number of inscriptions and other interesting objects. The Athenians manifested great delight when the work of demolition began, which was on the 2d of June.

Shooting Affray Between Gov. Kellogg and E. A. Burke.

[New Orleans (Oct. 29) Cor. Chicago Times.]

During Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Gov. Kellogg and Maj. E. A. Burke—the latter Chairman of, and representing, the Committee on Registration of the Democratic party—had an extended correspondence concerning the difficulty which grew out of the vexed Second District Court naturalization question. On Thursday afternoon, Gov. Kellogg addressed Maj. Burke a communication wherein are certain personal allusions touching upon his present and past political course. The sequel to this transpired, at about 4 o'clock to-day, in a rencontre on Canal street between Kellogg and Burke, both of whom delivered pistol shots, but neither was injured. In response to the inquiries of your correspondent, Gov. Kellogg stated that at 3 o'clock he left his office in a cab, accompanied by Judge Atocha. At the corner of Canal and Rampart streets the cab was halted by E. A. Burke, who, approaching it, was saluted by Kellogg with the interrogatory, "Why did you publish so foolish a card in yesterday's paper?" Mr. Burke at this moment grabbed Kellogg by both wrists and attempted to draw him from the carriage. Kellogg drew back and released himself from the grip, and noticing that Burke made a demonstration of hostility, by inserting his hand into his left breast pocket, drew his own revolver and fired. The instrument drawn by Burke proved to be a cowhide, with which he struck at Kellogg once, and thereafter withdrew to the sidewalk in front of Herron's grocery, from whence he discharged four shots from his revolver. The cab drove off, and the shots proved ineffectual.

Maj. Burke makes the statement that, in consequence of the libelous allegations contained in Kellogg's letter of the 29th, he felt urged to re-ent the insults and chastise the author of the insinuations. That letter, which was published in the papers before being delivered to him, was ostensibly written in reply to a communication from the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee, but was, as he claims, evidently intended as a personal insult, framed to injure the Major as a candidate, and bore the appearance of a political trick to secure his defeat and elect the Republican candidate to one of the most important offices in the city government. On Thursday afternoon, when on Canal street, near Rampart, he saw Kellogg approaching in a carriage, whereupon he at once approached it, and called upon Kellogg to stay, prefacing his action by a remark. He drew a cowhide and began to belabor the Governor, who then drew a pistol and delivered one shot at his assailant, but missed him, driving rapidly away. Burke then drew a weapon and fired at Kellogg five times in rapid succession, but failed to do any damage. When he began to fire, Kellogg's vehicle was started rapidly toward, and was driven to, the Governor's residence.

The Reflux of Emigration.

While statistics are constantly being published with regard to, and congratulations being passed upon, the immense numbers of foreigners who annually reach these shores, but little is said about another equally decided movement, and one which appears to be rapidly gaining force. We allude to the return to Europe of emigrants from this country. Our own custom-house returns show a loss from this source within the last decade of 418,158. It is clear, on the face of it, that those person who have returned are of the most worthy class, or they would not have been able to get away.

The last English census shows an unaccountable excess in the population beyond the legitimate and natural increase. According to the usual and exact computations of the Registrar, it might have been expected to be 22,122,080, but the enumerated population was found to be 22,710,226, or 590,186 in excess, and which was to be accounted for. Allowing half this excess to have been from a more perfect enumeration of the people than in previous censuses, there remains an increase of nearly 300,000, which can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is the reflux of emigration; and, as the major part of the English emigration is to this country, it follows that the major part of the reflux is also therefrom.

It is instructive, also, to note that in the decade 1850–60 this reflux amounted only to 7,450 per annum, while, in the last decade, it approached 30,000 per annum. The reflux to Germany and other European countries is, doubtless, considerable; that to Ireland is comparatively insignificant.—*Western Rural.*

The Divided Rain Drop.

A year ago I stood upon the topmost ridge of the topmost Alpine pass. A humble house was perched there amid the crags, and rocks, and snows. The rain of heaven descended upon its peaked and shelving roof, and as the drops fell upon the one side, they proceeded on their way over rocks and falls, through snows and glaciers, through arid plains, through the waters of the wild and winding Rhine, by the castled crag of Drachenfels into the Northern Ocean, until at last they dashed their frozen spray, mid chilling winds and floating fogs, upon the ice-bound coast of Northern Greenland. The drops that fell upon the other side proceeded on their way through purling streams and murmuring brooks, through the northern lakes, through the fertile plains of Lombardy, and babbling as they ran from land of snow to land of sun, in the waters of the blue Mediterranean they washed the coasts of smiling Italy, and volcanic Ætna and classic Greece and Holy Land, until they dance and sparkle upon the yellow sands of sunlighted and glowing Egypt.—*From a recent speech of Geo. H. Pendleton.*

DARTMOUTH College has a student who supports himself by keeping a barber's shop. He lately learned the trade, and has the necessary furniture in his room in one of the college buildings. The students patronize him, and he succeeds very well.

ATTEND to the first symptoms of Consumption, and that disease may be checked in its incipiency. Use immediately Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, a safe remedy in all diseases of the lungs.

Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER-TIPPED Shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their shoe bills two-thirds. For sale by all dealers.

THE DYING BODY
SUPPLIED WITH THE
VICOR OF LIFE
THROUGH
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier!
ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take and the dose is small.

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be
Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

IT IS THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR
KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

Sold by Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief,
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World!
One 50-Cent Bottle

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely-settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsey, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds, or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps, or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is now fifteen years since the attention of the public was first called by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart to this wonderful remedy, and so well has it stood the test of time that to-day it not only *has the confidence* of the entire community, but is more frequently prescribed by physicians in their practice than any other proprietary preparation in the country. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the Tar, by which its *highest medicinal properties* are retained. For the following complaints, Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Weak Stomach, Disease of the Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, there is no remedy in the world that has been used so successfully or can show such a number of marvelous cures. The following will serve to show the estimation in which this sovereign remedy is held by those who have used it.

Consumption for Ten Years Cured.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART: Dear Sir—I am grateful to you from the fact that you have made a medicine that will cure the disease of the Lungs. My wife has had the Consumption for ten years. Physicians had told me that they could only patch her up for the time being. She was confined to her bed and had been for some time. I heard of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and secured one bottle; it relieved her cough. She has now finished the fourth bottle, and is able to do the work for her family; and may God speed you on with your great discovery and cure you have made for Consumption.
REV. E. H. HOPKINS,
Jackson Centre, Shelby Co., Ohio.

From St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WISHART, PHILADELPHIA: Dear Sir—During a visit to Philadelphia, some three years ago, I was suffering from a severe cold, and was induced to take a bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which had the effect of curing me in a few days. I have used it in my family ever since, and am of the opinion that it saved the life of my daughter, who was suffering from a severe and painful cough. If the publication of this will be of any service, you are at liberty to use it. Yours respectfully,
JOHN HODNETT, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by *all* Druggists and Storekeepers and at
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S OFFICE,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Stone with a History.

Moncure D. Conway, writing entertainingly of the Congress of Orientologists lately convened in the British Museum, says: "Prof. Newton, the greatest living master of Greek antiquities, once related to me personally the recent story of one of the inscribed stones which to-day the Congress examined only with reference to its archæological value. This stone was once in a Latin church, afterwards in a Greek church, and ultimately found its way into a mosque at Rhodes. But there was also a gunpowder-magazine under the said mosque, and immediately under this stone. One day the powder-magazine exploded, the mosque was blown to fragments, and 250 persons killed. No one has ever been able to explain the cause of this catastrophe, which occurred in the year 1856. The Rhodians related that an earthquake had just occurred and left a cleft in the stone-work of the powder-magazine, and that this earthquake was immediately followed by a thunder-storm which sent a bolt of lightning through the said cleft into the powder. Whatever may have been the origin of the catastrophe, a dreadful one it was. The authorities of the place, possibly for fear of some further calamity, refused even to dig out the bodies of those who had been buried amid the ruins, but the English Consul begged permission to do so. Of the 250 or thereabout who had been in or near the magazine at the time, only one was found to be alive. This was a very fair young Turkish girl who had been married on the preceding day. Her husband was almost dead with grief, and when the news came that his bride had been saved alive from the ruins, he hastened to kiss the feet of the English Consul who had rescued her, but no sooner had the British diplomatist done his work thus gallantly than the British savant was close after him. Out of the debris he collected a large number of inscribed fragments of stone. These found their way into the hands of Prof. Newton, who put together the stone bit by bit, until, cemented, it stood a good square block, five or six feet high, and completely covered with inscriptions in Greek. The writing indicates that it was a memorial raised in the time of Demetrius Polycrates, the first King of Macedonia, whose head appears on coins, and that it was raised in honor of certain persons who had come forward with aid and contributions in a sudden emergency or time of public need. It is rather odd that the memorial of honor to certain eminent benefactors should have fallen as a treasure into English hands because of an English Consul's stepping forward at a moment of catastrophe to do a generous thing which others neglected."

And Still Another.

It is only requisite for a young man with curly hair, black and shiny, mustache of the same hue, and pleasing address to exert a fair amount of cheek to pass for a distinguished personage at our fashionable watering-places. Witness the career of Joseph Bates, waiter, and former inmate of the penitentiary. Mr. Joseph Bates met at Newport a retired ship-chandler named Bryne, with half a million. Mr. Bryne had three daughters, the youngest, of course, a lovely being, the idol of an admiring circle of friends. Mr. Joe Bates was Augustus Beekman, who owned half the town of Flushing and several thousand lots in various parts of New York and Brooklyn, not to mention a bank account of hundreds of thousands. Mr. Bryne allowed an intimacy to spring up between his youngest and Augustus Beekman, *alias* Joe Bates, waiter, and ex-penitentiary birds, lent him money, and encouraged him before the truth dawned upon him. When it did he warned his daughter. But the maiden was incredulous. She consented to a private marriage with Augustus, which took place at Williamsburg, the Rev. William Reaper officiating. The girl returned to her parent, but the marriage could not long remain concealed. A suit for divorce has been brought on the ground of fraud. It appears that Mr. Bates had hired a friend from the restaurant to play parson for him, and that the girl was doubly deceived by the scoundrel. It is probable that she will fail in her suit, as the laws of the State do not require the solemnization of a marriage by a clergyman. It is little less than wonderful that this oft-repeated swindle should avail after so many exposures. But there is no resisting the charms of a glossy head and dyed mustache at Newport. Sympathy with the lovely victim must give place to the less agreeable feeling of pity.

German Cancer Treatment.

An account is given in the *Medicinische Central Zeitung* of the new treatment of cancer which has been brought out by Dr. Hasse, of Berlin. His plan is to inject, with a hypodermic syringe, pure alcohol, to which one per cent. of ether is added, not into the new growth, but around its edges, thus obliterating, he claims, the vessels, especially lymphatics, which convey the infection, and causing the atrophy of the growth itself. The pain is said to be rather severe, but is much reduced by ice bags, and lasts only about two hours. The injections are repeated every eight or fourteen days, and have no alarming reactions. Dr. H. claims striking success in corcinoma of the mamma and in cauliflower excrescence of the uterus, but has failed in epithelioma of the lip, which he attributes to the impossibility of obliterating by this means the large and closely adjacent coronary artery.

TOBACCO.—Softening of the brain is a disease always connected with the use of nervines in some shape. Tobacco is a powerful agent in its production. Trembling is one of the usual symptoms of acute, and a common result of chronic nicotism. The Minister of Public Instruction in France issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools, forbidding tobacco to students, as injurious to physical and intellectual development. Tobacco and insanity are closely connected. It is stated upon the best authority that of those who become insane from the supposed use of spirituous liquors, eighty-seven per cent. also use tobacco.—*Exchange.*

LOW LANGUAGE is a good enough argument for the man who uses it.

How Cod Liver Oil is Made.

Very few of the hard drinkers of cod liver oil know how it is manufactured. But a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has examined a distillery for the same at St. John's, Newfoundland, and makes the following statement as to the manufacture of the oleaginous nectar:

During one of our rambles on shore we inspected a cod liver oil distillery, and the mode of manufacture is so simple and interesting that I venture to insert a description of it for the benefit of consumers of the beverage. The livers are first washed with fresh water, and great care is taken to cleanse them of all traces of gall, the gall not only discoloring the oil but giving it a disagreeable, bitter taste.

They are then placed in a vat and heated by steam from a boiler underneath to a temperature of 112 deg. Fah., which raises the exuded oil to the surface, whence it is skimmed off carefully. It is then filtered three times; first through three bags, placed one within the other, the inner one made of flannel, and the two outer ones of muslin; then through three others similarly placed, one inside the other, but made of stuff resembling Canton flannel; from these last bags it drips into a large tin trough, and is drawn off into puncheons through a faucet, over the mouth of which is placed a screen of the finest muslin, which excludes every trace of sediment and dirt.

It is then ready for the market, and in color and general appearance closely resembles Santerne wine. Our polite but fishy host pressed me to drink a glass of it, but I declined with all the politeness I could command. He evidently looked upon my refusal to drink as a slight upon his oil, and brought every argument in his power to bear to induce me to alter my decision. At last he was successful, for, after informing me that out of the same glass offered to us, and standing on the same spot, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle had drank of it, I could hardly refuse.

I found its flavor not unpalatable, but it was almost tasteless, with barely a vestige of the nauseating, rancid odor of the "Pure Cod Liver Oil" sold in New York drug stores. From being extracted at a low temperature it is said not to retain its purity longer than fifteen months, after which period it is mixed with ingredients to preserve its taste, or rather to prevent its rancid flavor from becoming too apparent.

Through Japan.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing of a tour through Japan, says: "We passed through little villages with thatch-roofed cottages, cottages guiltless of such an innovation as chimneys. Looking in through the open-paneled doors I could see them cooking their rice on little round stone boxes called 'hibachi.' The smoke growing thinner and thinner as it hid in the corners of the airy kitchen, came out imperceptibly through the broad, open doors. Now and then I saw a woman at an old-fashioned spinning-wheel, and one or two weaving Japanese cloth. Darkness shut in over the pretty landscape, and our stopping place for the night was yet in the distance. Our jinrikisha men lighted their Japanese lanterns and merrily started off at a rapid rate. A half-hour's travel, by faith rather than sight, and we stopped at a Japanese hotel in Fujisawa. The hostess met us with many salaams of welcome, and we climbed a steep pair of stairs to our room. It was matted—nothing else in it. The sliding doors opened into a little court-yard, where, in the morning, we discovered one or two dwarf trees and a pond with fish in it; but at night it seemed only an avenue through which came up to us all inconceivable odors of Jananese cooking. The next morning the rain was pouring in torrents, a genuine supplement to the rainy season. After breakfast we again started on our journey. The rain stopped for a while, but fell in showers through the day. As we rode the county became more picturesque. We saw huge trees and trunks of trees with ivy and wild grapevines clambering over them. The country, if possible, reached off into greener hills and greener valleys than before, a beautiful country, a goodly heritage, no barren spots, everything green and fresh; but on the acres and acres of pasture land no cattle were feeding, no flocks or herds of any kind. Rice was growing in the valleys, but the hill turf land seemed unused. Everywhere there were fresh mountain springs, and all around us tokens of a rich country but a poor people. Eggs, rice, and fish are the only food for the people. There were half-clothed children making mud pies in the streets of the villages, everywhere men standing idle. Asking them why, the answer would, doubtless, have been that of the good book of old, 'because no man hath hired us.'"

More Certain than Philosophical.

One of the students at Davidson College, who was too lazy to do anything right, was in the habit of cleaning out his lamp chimney by running his finger down it as far as he could and twisting it around. After he had cleaned it out in this partial manner, one day not long ago, a fellow student took it up and carried it to the residence of one of the professors, with the inquiry, "Why is it that this chimney is smoked up to this point and no further?" The learned gentleman entered into an elaborate scientific explanation of why it was, arguing with great lucidness, and citing various authorities to show the correctness of his reasoning. When he had finished, the student said to him, "No, sir, you are wrong." "Why is it, then?" inquired the professor. "Because the fellow's finger wasn't long enough to reach any further," replied the student.

The Chicago Exposition.

The best pianos and organs at the Exposition were shown by Reed & Sons, of the Temple of Music, in a beautiful Gothic building they erected expressly for the purpose.—*Exch.*

THE great Burden furnace at Troy has been blown out—a three days' task. It has run thirty-eight consecutive months, making 30,000 tons of iron.

EVERY READER of this paper can receive, *free*, a copy of the best *Agricultural* and *Family* newspaper in this country by addressing Moore's Rural New-Yorker, 78 Duane-st., New York.

TRY IT.—A Tonic and Alterative Medicine, the invigorating and regulating properties of which actually lengthen life, and add to the capacity for its enjoyment, is within the reach of every member of the community. No invalid who has had recourse to DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will hesitate to concede to it these invaluable qualities. It is a stomachic and a corrective of unrivaled efficacy, yet being free from alcohol, it is *not an excitant.* Its anti-bilious operation is more direct, speedy, and certain than that of any of the dangerous mineral salivants, and as an aperient it gently removes any obstructions that may have accumulated in the lower intestine, without producing either irritation or pain. *In fact,* its wonderful remedial effects are *unaccompanied by any drawback.* Of all medicines, it is the most harmless and salubrious. As an appetizer, it is far ahead of any of the alcoholic nostrums that momentarily stimulate the palate; while as a means of renovating a weak and torpid stomach it stands alone among modern remedies. 8

THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular Chill Cure of the age!! Composed of pure and simple drugs, Wilhoft's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty, and you will never regret it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

A NEW LEAD.—How many times does 50 go into 250,000? It goes 5,000 times. Well, that is a good per cent. Will the best "lead" ever struck pay as much? Certainly not. But there are strong probabilities that an investment of fifty dollars made in the last Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, will pay that per cent. to somebody. We have only to wait till the 30th of November for the result.

AS ECONOMY is the order of the day, the cheapest collar you can wear is the Elmwood. All the edges being folded, makes it look like linen, and the peculiar finish is so thoroughly perspiration-proof, it will keep clean longer than any other collar.

SENT free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model $2 Shirt." Fitted by patent model. Stylish and substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

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BOOK agents, read the avertisement of H. L. Shepard & Co, Chicago.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Dr. Dan'l Weaver, of Boston, fell down a mining shaft near Denver, 76 feet. He was terribly bruised, limbs broken, and supposed to be dead. Mexican Mustang Liniment was freely used, consciousness restored, his life saved, and he came home in eight weeks. This is the most wonderful article for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Spavin, Ringbone, Sores, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast, ever discovered. It is humanity to animals. It has saved much suffering and many useless doctors' bills. It can be had for 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle in any drug store. But beware of counterfeits. The genuine is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The People's Stamp of Value.—The government indorsement, which legalizes the sale of PLANTATION BITTERS, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous VEGETABLE TONIC. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the STILL MORE VALUABLE STAMP OF PUBLIC APPROBATION. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a TONIC, CORRECTIVE and ALTERATIVE is world wide.

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$7 A DAY. *Particulars free.* Agents send for circular. H. L. SHEPARD & CO., Chicago.

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10 Beautiful Transfer Pictures, instructions and catalogue, for [illegible] 10 cts. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 71 Pine St. N. Y.

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OUR NEW "LADIES' FRIEND" contains 7 articles needed by every Lady—Patent Spool Holder, Scissors, Thimble, &c.—guaranteed worth $1.50. Sample Box, by mail, 50 cents. Agents wanted. PLUMB & CO., 108 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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1821 Saturday Evening Post, 1875
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FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
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POSTPONED TO
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Drawing Certain at that Date.
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One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
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10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

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proper for the house or street—beautiful in designs and pleasing in coloring.
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in great variety, and widely known as most serviceable prints. Nothing better for daily wear. These goods *bear tickets as quoted above.* Your retailer should have them, and your examination and approval will coincide.

REVERSE YOUR PLAN! Leave off purgatives and violent medicines that prostrate the system. If you want a BLOOD Purifier, try HAMILTON'S Buchu & Dandelion which acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, and removes impurities of the system by opening its outlets. Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

OPEN THE SEWERS!! When the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels do not act healthfully, the waste from the action of the system remains in the blood, and produce irritation and disease. These organs are the outlets of the system and under the influence of Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion, are kept in good running order. Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting Illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1874.

Intimations of a radical reduction of rates of freights by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad upon the opening of its Chicago line, are causing uneasiness among the parties to the Saratoga agreement. No shipping through, are expected to complain.

Majorities have their perils. Now, let the Democrats behave themselves, and the futree secure. If some lunatics in some Southern town chooses to commence breaking the law; if the Democrats in the house see fit to do with wrong things, it will be easy to turn the tide of victory which is now overwhelming. Let us husband our resources.

Most heart rending accounts continue to be received of the sufferings of the settlers in the grasshopper devasted districts of Nebraska. The charitable all over the land are giving freely to aid in their relief. It is horrible to think that in this land of plenty woman and children are starving.

It has been a close run between the Democrats of Ohio and of Indiana as to which would give the largest majority on the State ticket, Ohio was by a few votes:

Ohio	17,202
Indiana	17,098

West Virginia Save 15,000 mojority on the same day Arkansas 74,000.

A year or so ago it was pronounced that the Democratic party was dead, yet on and after the first of January next the following states will have Democratic Governors:

New Hampshire,
Connecticut,
New Jersey,
Maryland
Virginia
Alabama
Arkansas
Kentucky
Indiana
Wesconsin
Nevada
Massachusetts,
New York
Deleware
West Virginia
Georgeia
Texas
Tennessee
Ohio
Missouri
Oregon

Here are twenty one Democratic Governors in thirty-seven State; and if there had been a general election this year several more would haae been chosen. Pretty good for the dead party.

The Vote of the Great Counties.

It is well to note, and it is quit significant, the vote of the great counties of the country. They are the headquarters of the daily press. They are the seat of intelligence, quickly transmitted. They have voted as follows:

	Dem. maj.
Lousville	4,000
Cincinnati	4,000
Chicago	6,000
St. Louis	6,000
Boston	6,000
Baltimore	12,000
New Orleans	12,000
Brooklin	13,000
New York	42,000
	105,000
	Rep. maj.
Philadelphia	12,800

The Democracy of the nation have just cause for feeling good over the election this week. Backed by the patronage of office and the corrupt dispensers of jobs and swindling schemes to rob the peopel, the Administration has run this government to build up itself to centralize power as rapidly as possible, and to grind down the people and tyronize over a once free nation.

But the tide has turned. The people have arisen, and spoken in thunder tones.

An oppressed nation has again thrown off its shackles that bound its people down, and in its majesty has demanded a pure government, a wise administration, and an economical Congress.

It has demanded that the breaks be immediately put on the wild career of Radical leaders who have well nigh ruined the country.

It has demanded that this whole country shall be at peace.

That the people shall rule this country and not an army under command of a tyrant.

We have prayed for peace, lo, these many years, and at last peace has dawned upon the nation.

If we only knew exactly when and how the money-lenders proposed to return to specie payments!

The Officia, Count.

The official vote of Indiana is authoritatively announced. The total number of votes cast for Secretary of State is 365,744, against 377,520 in 1872 indicating a falling off of only 11.776 votes. The votes cast for the several candidates are as follows.

Secretary of State	
John E. Neff, Dem	182,053
W. W. Curry Rep	164,955
J. B. Stout & J. C. Bowles, Ind.	18,736
Auditor of State.	
Ebenezer Henderson, Dem	181,322
J. A. Wildman, Rep	165,262
T. J. Truscott, Ind	19,053
Treasurer of State	
B. C. Shaw, Dem	181,380
John B. Glover, Rep	164,971
N. S. Bennet. Ind	19,025
Attorney General.	
Clarence A. Buskirk, Dem	178,859
James C. Denny. Rep	166,153
Wm. A. Peelle, Ind	18,584
Sup't of Public Instruction.	
James H. Smart. Dem	180,896
John M. Bloss Rep	164.952
A. H. Graham, Ind	n18,844
Judg of Supreme Court.	
Horace P Biddle Dem and Ind	198,080
Andrew L. Osborn, Rep	165,715

As will be seen from the above figures, the average Democratic majorities over Republican candidates are as follows: Secretary of State, Neff 17,098; Treasurer of State Shaw 167,06 Attorney General Buskirk, 12,706 Superintendent of Public Instruction, Smart, 15.944; Judg of the Supreme Court, Biddle,32,364. Average Independent vote,15,707 Average Democratic vote, 183,765. Average Republican vote, 165,852. Average Democartic majority, 18,413.

The Next House of Representatives.

There are quite a number of doubtful Congressional Districts. But we venture to suggest that the following table, showing the political complexion of the next House, will not be materally wrong. Here are the figures.

	Dem.	Rep
Main	5	5
New Hamshire (estimated)		1
Vermont		3
Massachuetts	6	5
Rhode Island		2
Connecticut (est)	3	1
New York	50	23
New Jersey	5	2
Pennsylvania	15	12
Delaware	1	..
West Virginia	3	..
Virginia	7	2
North Carolina	7	1
South Carolina	1	2
Florida		2
Georgeia	9	..
Alabama	6	2
Mississippi	1	5
Louisiana	6	..
Texas	7	..
Arkansas	4	..
Missouri	11	2
Ohio	13	7
Indiana	8	5
Illienois	11	8
Michigan	4	5
Minnesota	2.	1
Nevada		1
Wisconsi	2	7
Iowa		9
Kansas		3
Nebraska		1
Oregon	1	..
Caifornia	3	1
Maryland	6	
Tennessee	7	2
Kentucky	9	..
Totals	180	114

Democratic majority,66

The *Commercial* desires to know what the Democracy will do with their victory in the House of Representatives. We will answer it. It has no responsibilities. The Democracy have no power under Federal Government any more than they have now.—It requires three branches of law-making power to enact a statute. The Democrats will have but one. We are but the barke upon the Radical car. We can arrest corrupt and bad legislation, but we can not carry through good measures. This it is important should be understood, since otherwise more will be expected of us than we can preform. This is, however, what we can and will do. We will appoint commitees of investigation into all the Executive Departments, and thereby expose frauds and corruption which no doubt exist, and which have been concealed and covered up through partisan friendship.—We will furthermore have an honest count for President and Vice-President of the United States, in 1877, of the Electoral vote in the house of Representatives. No State will be thrown out. This of itself is of the highest importance. —*Enquirey*

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

A. B. HUFFMAN, CONDUCTOR

Rest Not on Your Oars.

[By Mollie Schoonover.]

Rest not on your oars; for the tide drifteth ever.
And the boat left unguided by firm hands, shall be
Carried far from its course at the will of the water.
You cannot lay idle on life's restless sea.
Toil bravely; o'er thought in the warsome struggle,
The waves should break o'er you, the clouds gather thick,
And your oars should grow numb, while your heart fails within you
As through the rough surges, you guide your bark frail.
Still press nobly onward with will ever undaunted,
Swerve not to the right nor to the left from the way
The sea will grow calm and the skies will be brighter.
Rest not on your oars till you enter the bay

The best elocutionary exercise yet devised for little scholars is that of having them read the list of exhibitors at the mechanics, Fair, particulary the part relating to "rag-rugs." When the child has repeated rag-rugs a score of times he will submit to any indignity that his teacher may see fit to impose upon him —*Boston Globe*

The term of school closed last Friday with the fine examination.

All in all, the term has been a pleasant and successful one, the examination of the different departments showed a good work on the part of pupils and teachers.

There will be a vacation of two weeks thus giving ample time for a good rest before the winter term, when we would be pleased to see all who can attend, and improve the shining hours.

Maxims for the first day of school.

1 Learn all you can in regard to the former organization of the school including the names of the pupils in each class and their degree of advancement—prior to opening the school.

2. Be at the school-house early and see that every thing is in good order.

3 Have clearly and definitely in mind just what you are going to do, and when and how you are going to do it.

4 After the opening exercise, which should be short, proceed at once, in the shortest way posible, to assign to each pupil something to do.

5. Make but few, if any rules.

6. Begin as you expect to continue. Allow no misconduct the first day, that you do not expect to allow on other days.

7. Be thoroughly prepared for your work, and do it in such a manner as to impress the pupils with the idea that you are master of the situation,

8. Begin with the old classification of the school, but have it distinctly understood from the first that you reserve the right to make necessary change in the future.

9. Be kind and gentle, but decided

10. If any reproof is necessary, let it be given privately and not before the school.

11. Dispatch your work so rapidly that all shall be kept busy.

12. First, last, and all time, work according to some plan—mix brains with your work.

The position of the Republican party reminds me of the position of a docter who went out west to parctice his profession. An old friend met him on the street one day, and asked how he was succeeding in his business

"First rate," he replied; "I've had one case."

"Well what was that?"

"It was a birth said the docter:"

"*How* did you succeed with it?"

"Well, the old woman died, and the child died, but, by the grace of God, I'll save the old man yet."

Our political opponents are anxious to know "What we are gaing to do with it." What are you going to do without it?

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Ruce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without chance. The Texas Connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following names Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis. Quetions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Fredrick N. Bohm, deceased will offer for sale at auction on the premises on Saturday December 5th, 1874, town lot No. three (3) in Ensley's 1st addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Terms—One third cash in hand, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm.

JOHN TRESH, Adm'r,

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Hurnie, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1874,

an equal undivided two third of the following described land: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty eight [28] township thirty-three [33] north of range thirteen [13] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and security by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm. on said day.

JAMES G. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn,

1st. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to peddle fresh meats within the corporate limits of said town in less quantities than on quarter at a time, or fresh fish in less quantities than one half barrel, without paying to the Marshal of said town the sum of two dollars for each and every day he wishes to peddle said meats or fite and procure a license thereof from the clerk of said town.

2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of five dollars for each offence.

3rd. This ordinance shall take effect in ten days after its publication in the Auburn Courier.

By Order of the Board

Attest F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk
Oct 26th, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein The Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company is Plaintiff and Henry H. Houser is Defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-nine cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

The north half [½] of lot five [5] in the village of Cedar Creek Station in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff

Auburn Nov. 5th, 1874.

COLEGROVE Atty for Plff.
$10 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Hamilton and Rudolph Sechler are plaintiffs, and Lain Rice and George Rice are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three hundred and eighty three dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

Lot number one hundred and nine (109) in the town of orange with a flax mill on said lot No. one hundred and nine (109) with machinery and fixtures, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and costs.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Nov. 4, 1874 $10.50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a DECREE to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John K. Evans is Plaintiff and Robert Bell, Margaret Bell and Evern Jones are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 5th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock am. and 4 o'clock pm. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen [17] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 12, 1874.

D. STUDABAKER, Atty for Plff.
$10 50

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, introduced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press:

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educaters of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes. —Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with, if not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The Magazine has done good and not evil, all the days of its life—Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS:

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Harper's Magazine 1 year $4. Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to 1 address 1 year $10. Or 2 of Harper's Periodicals, 1 year $7—postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each in one remittance; or 6 for $20 without extra copy—postage free.

Back numbers can be suplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express for $2 25 per volume. Single volume by mail, post paid, $3 Cloth cases, for binding 58 cents, post paid.

Address, HARPER BRO York

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slit Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandums, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS! just received for the Holliday trade. Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

THE BRICK BLOCK.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City.

We Have Received,

And are now daily opening our general stock for the Fall and Winter Trade in every department of our business.

The unexplained depression in the Dry Goods market during the last two weeks, has offered an opportunity to cash buyers not before known in many years. DRY GOODS have now reached a lower bottom than ever seemed possible again in this country. The panic prices were "war prices" compared to what we have been buying the best class of desirable goods at for the past two weeks at about the dullest period of trade in the history of New York.

Our stock was never more complete in every department—seldom ever so good. We seldom ever offered in every way such inducements as now.—The stock is the completest and most attractive of any season in many years. Having bought at the present low prices we are prepared to give our customers better value for their money, and more of it than at any time before.

Close Cash Buyers!

Should examine our elegant line of
Beaded Passementrie Trimmings
Beaded Buttons and Ornaments, Beaded Belts
Pocket and Cloaks Loops

EXAMINE
New cloaks, New Shawls and Furs.
EXAMINE
New Felt Skirts and Water Proofs
EXAMINE
Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.
EXAMINE
Housekeeping, Linens, and Cottons.
EXAMINE
Black Cashmeres and De Este
EXAMINE
New Winter Dress Goods
EXAMINE
New Calicos and Domestics
EXAMINE
Cloak and Trimming Velvets
EXAMINE
Cloaking and Cassimeres.
EXAMINE
Flannels and Blankets
EXAMINE
New Goods which are arriving daily

Root & Company,
At their New Location
46 & 48 Columbia-st.
AT THE
New York Store.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Ross & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township, & section.

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House.
19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!
and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Eighth St. Next Door to Bakery.

M. Houston having purchased the interest of M. Long in this popular stand is now ready to supply the public a good articles of fresh meat of all kinds, in the best style at the lowest prices.

Pioneer Sketches

—or—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 32.

It was now Friday evening and Mr. Smith had but one more day to change his entry. So he had another race to go to Ft. Wayne before the land office closed on Saturday. This time he is successful, but was nearly worn down with fatigue and anxiety. Eight times had he visited Ft. Wayne before he secured his future home.

2nd Settleing and its Hardships. It was on Friday the 27th of may 1837, in the afternoon of the day, that Isaac B. Smith, Cyrus Smith and Joseph Dalong, with their families, arrived on the hill where the residence of Mr. Smith now is. There was not a shanty or a wigwam then, to keep off the night dews, they cut forks and drove four of them in the ground and lying poles on these, covered with brush. Under these they lay on the ground on Friday night, and on Saturday put up an cabin such as three men could raise to the joists, and again lay under the brush on that night. The next morning they discovered an unwelcome bed fellow, in the form of a massasogga, or black rattlesnake and, not being very much disposed to share their bed with these natives, they went at it on Sunday morning, and cobbed up the cabin, and covered one side with black ash bark pealed from the adjacent trees, and fixing poles between the logs, laid their bed some feet above the ground, that Mr. Massasogga, might have the ground to himself. On Monday they covered the other side of the cabin, and the joist with bark, and carrying in some pole sleepers, laid a puncheon floor. By the time the floor was laid, the joists were found to be so low that even a woman (Mrs. Camburn) who afterwards settled in the neighborhood, could not walk straight under them.—We will not say but that she might been taller than the majority of her sex.

Whatever may be thought of cabin raising on Sunday, it must be remembered that necessity knows no law. It seemed fortunates that the cabin was finished as soon as at was, for no sooner was the roof lain than it began to rain, and for twenty days, there was scarcely one that was not more or less rainy. In this cabin, 16 by 18 feet, the three families lodged together for two months, and then Mr. Dalong moved back to Plesant Lake, and Cyrus Smith put up a cabin for himself.

On leaving Ohio Mr. Smith had boxed up 5 bushels of potatoes and among them had packed his pots and kittles not wanted on the road. and sent the box with other goods, by public conveyance to Adrian, Michigan. He did not get them to his cabin, until about the first of July, and, on opening the box found them awfully smashed up, by the iron ware.—He thought it was now too late to plant them but Mr. Park advised him by all means to do so. He planted on the 8th and 9th of July, and in the fall dug 86 bushels from the five bushels of mangled seed! We will now relate the hardest mill trip yet. In July following his settlement, Mr. S. took the ague, and had it with but little intermission till the June following. In December 1837 he had it so severely, each alternated day, that he was unable to be about. On his well day he could be around but of course, was very weak. Getting out of bread stuff, it became necessary that, sick as he was he should go in quest of some. So yoking up his oxen, he started for the town of Gilead Michigan. six miles beyond Orland or the Vermont settlement, as it was then called. It had rained much, and the streams were swollen. He made his way along however, lying by, sick every other day, until he reached Gilead, where he got eight bushels of corn, and started back to Vermont mills, in the settlement of the same name. It had now turned cold as Greenland, and was blowing fiercely while the air was filled with descending snow. It was yet early in the morning, and he had gone threefourths of a mile on the road to the mill, when the wind blew a tree across the road, almost brushed the oxens heads. To get around the tree he turned out of the road expecting to come right in again, but failed to do so; and, getting bewildered amid the falling snow, he drove on through the opening, as near as he could in the direction of the mills,—on—on—on for hours after hours and still no road or mill was found.

Mr. S. had on his head, a palm leaf hat that had been rather a fine on but was now, the worse of the wear. While traveling bewildered, through the opening, a whirling blast whisked it from his head and, the last he saw of it, it was carrering on the wings of the wind—rising higher and higher until it was lost to sight in a cloud of snow.

Auburn Courier.

Wool 40c.
Butter 28c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 18 cents.
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

Local and Miscellaneous.

School has closed.

Pumpkins in market.

Go and see the sights at Abright's.

Go to Davenport's for School Books.

New stock of fine jewelry at Abright's.

School books and Slates at Davenport's.

House moving is a fashionable feature here.

Jone's Truss, the boss. Sold by Davenport.

If you want a fine chromo cheap go to Abright's.

Best school Inks at Houser's book store.

A new stock of toys just received at Abright's.

Beard has a lot of nice Hickory nuts for sale.

There are not many hogs bought this season.

Remember Davenport uses the best book cover ever invented.

Davenport covers school books free of charge.

The best cigars in town are kept by Beard.

Thomas Baldock is bringing down his old work shop.

Handsome gold watches for ladies a Abright's.

Look out for burglars. There's some around.

The Conservatory scholars are having vacation.

Our place was crowded with strangers yesterday.

Mr. Woodford is east buying goods. Look out for a fine display.

The American Express Company will monoplize the Baltimore road.

We are obliged to Mr. Samuel Lintz for a basket of nice apples.

Save your money by having school books covered by Davenport.

S. C. Huffman, of Findlay, Ohio, brother to A. R. is visiting our place.

Hon. W. I. Howard, our State Senator, was in town last week.

We are obliged to Mr. Geo. Hogue for copies of the Rocky Mountain *News*.

Joe Rainier is now occupying his new residence at the north end of Main street.

Ten reams of the best writing paper just received at Houser's new book store.

Frank Baker has returned to our place again, after a long stay in the east.

Tommy Leasure is not with Beard. He thinks of going it alone.

If you want bill heads, letter heads, visiting cards, &c., call at the Courier office.

From the last *Indianian* we should judge that the Republicans had not held any election yet.

Grant has issued his proclamation for a general thanksgiving on the 26th of this month.

For Sale.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. Mader. 46tf.

We are in favor of more money—on subscription. Don't be backward, gentlemen, for that will compel us to come forward.

Mrs. T. R. Dickinson of Waterloo, contributed an interesting article to the *Press* last week, on the Women's Congress, held at Chicago a few days ago.

A special election is to be held in Steuben county on the 23d of this month, for the election of county Treasurer, the last election having resulted in a tie.

The Auburn House is now without a landlord, and business seems dull at that end of town.

Mr. Robinson, formerly of the Auburn House, has started a day boarding house, over Houston's & Benedict's meat market.

The growing wheat all through the county presents a fine appearance notwithstanding the drouth.

As this is the time for sauce, you should bear in mind that Beard has a splendid lot of cranberries.

Go and see the new goods at Mrs. Little & Miss Fair's Millinery room, over Snyder's hardware store.

The market has been full of corn for several days past, selling at 50 cents per bushel.

The M. E. Church has gone west to grow up with the country. Westward the empire takes its way.

The streets and sidewalks are in a bad condition—dirt and rubbish of every kind can be seen on almost any of the principal streets.

The Teachers' Institute of the county is in session at Butler. The attendance is very large, and the proceedings interesting. Proceedings next week.

Justice John T. Widney and F. M. Bacon have been designated by Clerk Lanning as a commission to take evidence in the Waterman-Taylor contest to-day at the Court House.

There are a couple of tom cats in our neighborhood who are some on music. They intend giving a concert some evening and we want to be on hand with a shotgun.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* gives a thrilling account of the kidnapping of eighty-two children, belonging to one family, in Washington township, of that county. That's rather fruity.

The ladies Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. L. Abright on Wednesday afternoon next. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Lew Yordermark lost a $20 bill yesterday, between his store and Stahs's shop The finder will be rewarded by returning the same

Our enterprising Hardware merchant, Jno. L. Davis; has been giving his store room a thorough renovating, putting in new show cases, etc. It now presents a fine appearance.

J. L. Davis, of the Pioneer Hardware, is now carrying the largest assortment of Lamps in the county. He has them marked down so low that it will be to your advantage to call on him before purchasing.

Our hunters are having a rich harvest. We know of one that feasts on quail every morning, has roasted pheasant for dinner, and fricassed squirrel for supper. Wonder if he knows there is an editor in town who would envy him if he were not a good christian.

The minstrel performance given in Ensley's Hall Monday night, was one of the best performances, of the kind, we ever had. Mr. Welch is good, and the others are as usual. A great deal of confusion was had in the audience by a few happy "young gentlemen."

For the largest variety of Cook, Box and Parlor stoves, go to the Pioneer Hardware. The prices have been reduced so low that every family can afford to have one. They keep every size and style imaginable, and send them to you a l polished ready for use.

One of our school boys went up head the other day in his class. He was asked to describe the divisions of water, which he done promptly Is there anything resembling gulfs, bays, straits, rivers, etc., about Auburn. was the next question. "Don't know, unless it should be the "pike hole." Class dismissed.

Our capital friend George W. Maxwell Esq., not finding it pleasant to be alone any longer, has taken unto himself a wife, and Miss Lydia A. Deeter is the happy bride. They were married on the 3d by Justice Wolf. We wish them much happiness and prosperity, and many happy returns.

Lauferty has returned and is now opening out a fine stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. The selection embraces the latest styles, and a handsome stylish suit can be had at a low figure. A fine line of gents' furnishing goods can now be seen at this popular store.

The Fort Wayne *News* says that: "For "more than thirty years the Democracy "have been making assaults on the vir-"tue of Massachusetts and it has suc-"cumed at last." How's that? The Democracy did not do it alone. A great many Republicans assisted them. We move that the Republican party be arrested on a charge of incest.

The Columbia City *Post* says Rev. Geo W. Kissel died at South Whitley on Tuesday, Oct. 27th, after a brief illness. The deceased was a minister of the gospel, and a faithful pastor of the German Reform Church. Mr. Kissel had purchased property in South Whitley, and had lived there only a short time previous to his death.

New Arrangement.—Mrs. A. J. Little has moved her millinery establishment in Ensley's block for the accommodation of her customers. Her old patrons can see her now, without much trouble, and will find her in the old pleasant way, ready to sell goods at a fair living price. Mrs. L. has associated with her Miss A. Fair, who is a practical workman. The dressmaking department is conducted by Miss J. A. Cushing, who has had a number of years experience in the business, and our friends generally can be assured of no botch job if they entrust their work to her management. Dresses, Cloaks and in fact everything in the dressmaking line, will be done neat and tasty and at very reasonable figures.

J. J. VanAuken, while attending the Conservatory concert, had his residence broken into by some burglars. A pane of glass was removed from the window and the door unlocked. Nothing was taken, however, but the household goods were thoroughly ransacked and distributed here and there upon the floor. Mr V. has the measure of the foot print, and an effort will be made to discover who the villians are. Mrs. Balcome, living in part of the house, was also visited, but nothing was taken.

An item from the Warsaw *Indianian* in regard to the course of the Ligonier *Banner* in the late Congressional campaign in our issue of last week, does the editor of that paper an injustice. We know that Mr. Stoll labored for the success of Mr. Kelly, and even made personal efforts in his behalf. We were absent when the paper went to press and did not know that the item had been copied. Because the *Banner* did not indulge in fulsome notices of Mr. Kelly that is no indication that he was not in favor of his election.

The Japanese Pea is now attracting the attention of our horticulturalists. We obtained seed last spring and planted according to directions. It was our delight to see them grow and we cultivated them with great diligence. They grew beautifully, nearly four feet high. Though we did not get a single pea, yet it was a satisfaction to know that they grew so thriftily, and looked so green and vigorous. At one time we thought they would grow all winter, but Jack Frost dispelled this illusion. We did not care about any peas as long as they looked promising. Everybody asked what they were, and the answer was Japanese Peas. Where are the peas. was the next question. We referred them to their beauty, and asked if that wasn't enough They couldn't see it, and we confess we were in the same boat, as to the actual existence of peas. Plant the Japanese pea by all means. They will bear all the cultivating they can stand. In fact they bear a good deal in this direction, and that is about all the bearing they are susceptible of.

The concert given by the Conservatory of Music last Friday evening was real good, and many have spoken of it since in complimentary terms. The acoustic properties of the hall in which it was given are bad, and it is difficult to sing to advantage, yet, the solos and choruses were well given, especially the anvil chorus, which received an *encore* from the delighted audience. Miss Littlefield played excellently at the piano as also did Miss Balcome, the latter playing "Home, Sweet Home," for an *encore*. Little Mattie Martin sang her song beautifully, and Jimmie Steel played the piano in admirable style for a new beginner. The instrumental duet by Missess. Sturgeon and Hollopeter, was also well rendered. In fact all did well, the burlesque band furnishing a plenty of fun for the occasion. As the first concert this speaks well for the Conservatory, and we trust its second term will be still more prosperous and successful.

Fort Wayne Papers.

For profundity of thought and brilliancy of wit, commend us to the Fort Wayne *Gazette.* If that paper keeps on improving as it has for the past three months, it is impossible to conjecture as to its probable future. These thoughts are suggested from the fact that we have not seen that daily for several weeks.

The *Sentinel* never varys much. While it may not get much better it never gets any worse. Its editorials are well written, but some of them are very lengthy.

The spicy little *News* is rapidly becoming the favorite. It is generally filled with good things, short, crisp, and to the point. It should be enlarged without delay.

The *Journal* is a staid old paper, well meaning, and doubtless useful. It possesses a feature that none of the rest enjoy. Sargeant Kennedy is a regular contributor. It is always readable, and as saucy as a school girl.

President Quincy and several other officials of the Baltimore road were in town last Monday night, and it was thought that something definite would be known in regard to the location of the shops. Several of our citizens were in waiting when they arrived, and the matter was brought up, but they seemed as reluctant to communicate upon the subject as ever. It is said that some point west of Albion has offered 150 acres of land for their location, and that several points are making bids for them. There is no knowing what the company desire for the location of their shops, except that 40 acres of land is needed. If our citizens knew just what was necessary to secure them, we believe they would make an effort to come up to the scratch. It was ascertained that the present location of these shops, wherever that is will be but temporary, as their permanent establishment could not be decided on until spring.

Through trains will commence running from Chicago next Monday, and the object of the visit of these officers west is to make arrangements to this effect.

Later.—We learn since the above was in type that the temporary shops have been located three miles west of the junction at what is usually called the "swamp." It is certainly not a desirable place for the location of these shops, but we propose to let the Baltimore folks have their own way about it. A large force is to work making the necessary arrangements for the coming winter. A "Y" will be put in and several side tracks, but we don't think there will be much done in the way of building.

Butler Items.

It surprised us last Saturday to note the extended improvements going on at Butler. Three new brick business houses are going up on its principal streets, and many new residences have been erected within a short time. It is the center for a large trade, and her merchants are enterprising and wide awake.

Dr. Hoopengarner is putting up a fine brick building for business purposes, near Stiefel & Och's new store. Moss & Hoffman have erected a nice office near the post office. Mr. Shorthill has bought the property where the billiard hall now is, and contemplates extensive improvements.

T. C. Sargeant is now in the Eel River house, near the depot, and in a few weeks will have that popular resort in first-class order. It is large and comfortable, and will be kept in first class style. We got a good dish of hash here at the lowest rates.

Haskins & Son are getting their handsome livery establishment in first rate order and when completed will be the boss institution. By the way they are agreeable gentlemen and cannot fail to meet with success.

G. T. Johns has on hand a splendid stock of Harness, and keeps an assortment of everything in his line.

Our friend Comer is also up with the times, and the show of Harness, etc., at his popular establishment is good.

W. I. Jones is doing a good business in the grocery and boot and shoe business, and is one of the most clever gentlemen in town.

Stiefel & Och's store was crowded with purchasers all taking advantage of the excellent bargains offered in the dry goods line of this enterprising firm.

Strauss & Kahn were also busy waiting upon their customers, and seemed to be keeping up with their neighbors in enterprise.

But we have not time to sketch all we saw in the short time we were there, yet we are satisfied that our neighbor is alive and don't mean to be far behind any of us

Corunna Items.

Last Saturday this place was crowded with teams, and people and merchants generally seemed very busy.

Several car loads of hogs were shipped last Saturday night by Mr. Brumback. Owing to the long way they were drove, three or four of them "went up the spout."

Ruff. Eddy and his better half have been visiting friends at this place for several days.

Lafe Miller, freight agent, was almost fatigued Saturday, unloading the large amount of wheat that was brought to that market.

Mr. J. Orr, one of the most trusty and responsible mechanics to move buildings in Northern Indiana, has a very particular job for W. Adams, on Main street.

Barney & Jim are making the livery business do its best. They have some good, substantial rigs, and are receiving a liberal patronage from the citizens there.

A load of young "roosters" attended Bryer's theatre, and were highly pleased with the entertainment." No "getting 'em up" done.

The dancers there had a gay and festive time last Friday tripping the fantastic toe to the music till the "wee sma' hours.' They were disappointed in supper through a misunderstanding between the manager and the landlord.

A large hunting party was organized, and two captains chose sides to see which could bring in the most game. They were out nearly all day and the—wining side beat. The citizens prepared a sumptuous supper for the weary hunters, and judging from reports, "seven loaves and five fishes" wouldn't have been enough for "Theo." alone.

Sunday was a lively day for this village, the United Brethren quarterly meeting being held there. Teams could be seen coming from every direction from early in the morning until time for services to commence, and the streets were well filled with its citizens. The Presiding Elder Mr Brown, officiated, and the audience was highly edified with the Elder's remarks. Rev. Mr. Crawford occupied a short time. Two members from Wisconsin were taken into the church, and the audience was dismissed at 2 o clock.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers or mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens, within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material.

Philip P. Nimmons to E. B. Nimmons, s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 22, Wilmington, $1000

Freeman Kelly to Chas. Kelly, e ½ of s e ¼, sec 25, Smithfield—$4500

I N Loveland to L Loveland, n ½ of s e ¼, sec 31, Stafford—$2500

C A Mead to G E Mathews, e ½ of e ½ of s w ¼, sec 22, Richland—$2500

Martha McKay to T J Saxton, lot 31 w ad Auburn—$1,800

Wm Dragoo to Susannah Link, s w ¼ sec 17, Concord—$610

J B Eckhart to S B Johnson, lot 25, Lockhart's 1st ad Waterloo—$1,100

S H Bartlett et al to Wm B Rhodamer pt lot 50, Vienna—$889

Chris Long Jr to W Cowen, s w ¼ of s e ¼, sec 38, Richland—$1,165

Edward John to C A Mead, [illegible] sec 24, Richland, 40a—$2,650

A W Fegardie to E L Shorthill, s pt lot 6, D ad Butler—$1,300

For the Auburn Courier.

The Battle of the Ballots.

Now it happened in this wise: During the first century of the Independence of the United States of America, in the latter part of the tenth decade, during the reign of Grant the Great and while Thomas was Governor of Indiana, and Frank was Director of the Court House of the county of Steuben, that the word of the Lord (to-wit, that of the people) came unto Frank saying: Set thy house in order, for thou shalt no longer be scribe for the Treasury; but he heeded it not, and disregarded the writing on the wall of the hall of the Court House, which was difined to read—"weighed in the balance and not wanted." Then Frank was exceeding angry because of the hand writing on the wall and the interpretation thereof, and he gathered together certain smooth fellows, to-wit: Irving, Eugene, and John, and a multitude of publicans and sinners, and sent them throughout the realms of Steuben, and behold they called loud and long from the rising of the sun till the going down of the same, and also during the night time, saying worthy is Frank of the Court House, who by his brain hath made the county so great, and by his strategy hath gotten us into office.

Wherefore they gathered the publicans and sinners together in the ninth month, and the 13th day of the month, to make Frank Scribe for the Treasury each in his own province where he belonged—and behold they balloted for Frank. But the chief people balloted for Jessee the carpenter, one in whom was found the principles of the people. Now it was this wise that those that joined Frank got them up early in the morning setting the battle array early. But Jesse in whom was found faith was favored, for the sun stood on Steuben and the moon on Pigeon, till justice decided for Jesse. Never before was there such a day in Steuben, for the sun and moon went not down for the space of a day, for as Frank and his host was overthrown, the sun was still shining on the Heights of Hog-back. However there were some that escaped, among whom was Robert the Recorder and William the worthy, in whom the people took pleasure. Then the word of the Lord came to Frank saying: Thou mayest go to thy farm seven years, and raise grass for oxen, and when seven times has passed over you, your reason shall be restored and thou mayest again be King of the Court House. Now the rest of the acts of Frank: behold they are written in the crooks of the Court House.

The County Teacher's Institute, now in session, is one of the best ever held in the county. One hundred and twenty-seven teachers enrolled their names the first day, and at the end of the second day the number exceeded one hundred and seventy.

The Auburn delegation is well worthy of comment, she being represented by fifteen teachers.

All is lively and prospects bright.

Messrs. J. M. Alcott and Wm. A. B[illegible] of Indianapolis are present.

The north part of town seems to be doing the building in the way of residences. Some twenty five or thirty are now under headway, and many of the old ones are having additions added to them.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—CLARK—November 5th, 1874, at the parsonage of Kendallville charge, Method[illegible] Church, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster, Mr. Jares F. Scott and Miss Amelia A. second daughter of G. C. & Sevilla Clark, all of DeKalb County, Ind.

$100.........PER MONTH.........$160.

Agents are making $100 per month selling the Howe Sewing Machines. Liberal commissions paid to live, energetic men, to canvass. Apply to R. S. Kestor, Auburn. 46t4.

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition.

Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers from 1 to 1000 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any succeeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the amn't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No. 5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County Co., Ind., that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the north side of Green street running west to the east side of Jackson street, thence south on the east side of Jackson street to the south side of Williams street to plank, maintain and keep in repair so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts along and adjoining said street with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than six inches wide, placed on good substantial sleepers of sound oak timber not less than 3x4 inches in size or of good pine plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than 12 inches in width, which may be placed on cross bearings of sound oak timber not less than 3x5 inches in size nor more than 4 feet apart.

Said sidewalk shall be made on a grade with the streets and alley crossing along said sidewalks within thirty days after the publishing of this ordinance in the Auburn Courier.

So much of the ordinance passed Feb. 16th, 1874, as relates to building sidewalks on the south side of Williams street from west side of Jackson to west side of Main street is hereby repealed.

Done by order of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., at their regular session, November 2nd, 1874.

Attest: [illegible], Town Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE fourth annual convention of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association meets at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Nov. 11.

THE Milford (N. H.) Five Cent Savings Bank has suspended. Liabilities, $500,000.

THERE is a prospect that in about six months the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. will receive ten per cent. of their accounts.... George H. Kingsbury, the assistant receiving teller of the National Bank of Redemption, in Boston, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $31,000 of the bank funds within the last two years. He has refunded $20,000.

A DWELLING house at Allegheny City, Pa., was entered by burglars one night last week, and robbed of considerable silver ware. The miscreants then set fire to the house, and one of the slumbering inmates, Margaret Lynch, was overcome by smoke and suffocated.... Ex-Gov. Enos T. Throop, of New York, died at his residence, Willow Brook, near Auburn, that State, on the 1st inst.

THE famous Stevens battery was sold at New York last week. The highest bidder was an agent of the government, who offered $145,000, with the condition that the bid shall be ratified by Congress....The Episcopal General Convention, which has been in session at New York the past two or three weeks, has finally adjourned without date.

The West.

ONE-HALF of the business houses of Greencastle, Ind., and twenty dwellings were burned on the night of the 28th ult. The fire began by the work of an incendiary, and spread before a stiff wind, destroying everything in its course until it reached the open country and ceased for want of fuel. The place had no fire department, and many of the buildings destroyed were very compustible. The loss is about $400,000....The grand jury of the United States District Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has denounced the grand jury system as "unnecessary, expensive and oppressive," and recommends its abolition.

WE learn from the Chicago papers that the *Tribune* of that city is about to change its editorial management, Mr. Joseph Medill having purchased of Messrs. Horace White and Alfred Cowles a controlling interest, and taking chief charge as editor. The purchase was made on the basis of $1,000,000 for the whole establishment.... The State Baptist Association of Indiana has just concluded an interesting session at Fort Wayne. Sabbath school statistics were presented showing 512 schools in full operation; number of teachers, 3,800; number of pupils, 60,000; number of Sunday school papers distributed during the year, 20,000; number of books in libraries, 25,000; total amount expended, $12,800. A heated discussion took place in regard to the proposed endowment of the State University at Indianapolis. The matter was referred to the committee for report next year.

AN exciting race came off at San Francisco, Oct. 31, between the celebrated trotting horses Judge Fullerton and Occident, which was won by the latter—best time, 2:18; $50,000 changed hands on the result....An inquest was held at Detroit last week in regard to the recent explosion of the steamer Brooklyn, by which calamity eighteen lives were lost, and a verdict returned placing the responsibility on the captain, Harvey Brown, and the second engineer, who was one of the killed.

AT Chicago, during the month of October, 17,380 car-loads and 122 canal-boat-loads of grain were inspected into store, aggregating 7,691,999 bushels, and 7,787,509 bushels were inspected out of store; grand total of bushels of grain inspected during the month, 15,479,488....Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, summoned the initiatory meeting to organize the new Western Diocese of the Episcopal Church in that State, to assemble at Grand Rapids, December 2.... At St. Paul, Minn., one night last week, while Joseph Lick and wife were returning home, they were set upon by George Lauchtenschlager, and George Rapp and his wife, who were evidently lying in wait. Mrs. Lick was brutally murdered on the spot, the instrument used being a hatchet, which was afterward found. She was terribly mutilated. Mrs. Rapp and husband set upon Mr. Lick; the woman with a knife, and the man with a tinner's soldering iron. Lick, prostrate, was turned over on his face in a small creek running through the yard, and Rapp stood upon the back of Lick's neck to hold his face in the water until strangulation should ensue. Rapp was frightened by approaching footsteps, and Lick was picked up insensible.... A boiler explosion at the Vulcan Iron Works, St. Louis, last week, caused the death of three men....Gov. Allen, of Ohio, has designated the 26th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

A NUMBER of prominent sporting gentlemen of Indiana are taking steps to organize a permanent Horse-Trotting Association, such as the ones at Rochester and Buffalo. It is intended to embrace the entire State, the meetings to be held in Indianapolis, where there is a splendid mile-track....The Illinois tax levy for 1874 has been completed by the Governor and Auditor. The total equalized value of all property in the State being $1,194,456,451, they have ordered a levy of 144-100 cents in the $100 of property for revenue purposes, and 96-100 cents on each $100 for school purposes. The revenue authorized to be raised for 1874 is $1,500,000, and the school fund is $1,000,000....The total receipts of the Indiana State Treasury for the year ending Nov. 1 were $3,072,105.06; disbursements, $2,829,991.28; present balance, $242,203.78.

THE trial of George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, on the charge of assault and battery upon Sol Mauritz, whom he attempted to shoot last summer for the seduction of his daughter, came up recently. On the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered and the defendant discharged. The prosecuting witness was not present....The house of Allen Mouser, at New Holland, Ohio, was burned last week, and $30,000 in greenbacks in his desk were consumed with it.

The South.

AN altercation took place in the streets of New Orleans last week, between Maj. Burke, a leader of the Conservative party, and Gov. Kellogg, which had its origin in local politics. Burke took umbrage on reading some letters addressed to the press by Kellogg, in which the Major was reflected upon, and when he met the former drew a cowhide and struck Kellogg several times. Pistols were drawn on both sides, and shots exchanged, but no serious damage was done.

THE great Vinewood herd of short-horn cattle, owned by B. B. Groom, of Winchester, Ky., was sold on the 29th ult., and is said to have been the best large sale of Durhams ever made in the world. One hundred head of these fine bovines were disposed of, at an average of $600 per head....Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation offering an aggregate reward of about $9,000 for the capture of the masked ruffians who recently shot a young negro girl in Shelby county.

HON. JEREMIAH WHITE, one of the owners of the *Houston County (Tex.) Democrat*, was shot and killed by John H. Hubbard last week....New Orleans is in arrears to its fire department for several months' pay—$700,000—and the firemen have threatened to strike on Nov. 15 unless their demands for settlement are complied with....Louisville Ky., is shown to be the largest market in the world for leaf tobacco. The sales of that product during the past twelve months aggregate 69,970 hogsheads, against 56,056 in the twelve months previous, the total amount of sales being $7,677,710.

GEN. HUMPHREYS, the Chief of the Engineer Corps, has recommended an appropriation of $100,000 for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal, according to the plans heretofore reported.

NEAR Franklin, Tenn., in private quarrels, on election day, John Edmondson was shot and killed by a man named Brown, and John Owens was killed by a party named Fly....A fire at Jefferson, Texas, last week, consumed the block occupied by J. C. Kalster & Co., Bigler & Walker, and F. A. Joachim. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insurance, $40,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

THE saw-mill and lumber adjoining, of Livezy & Co., at Newport, Ky., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is $60,000; insured for $8,000 in Newport and Wheeling (W. Va.) companies....A serious riot occurred at the polls, during the progress of the election at Eufaula, Ala., on the 3d inst., in which three negroes were killed outright, and thirty or forty wounded, ten or fifteen mortally. One white was mortally, one seriously, and three slightly, wounded. Five or six hundred shots were fired.

Washington.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has had under consideration for some time the question whether Federal officeholders should be allowed to become candidates for election for offices while they hold their positions....Dockray, the American who was arrested by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, writes from Santanda, Spain, that he has been sentenced to a penal colony in Africa for a term of ten years.

THE attention of the Postmaster-General has been called to the fact that the salaries of Postmasters in large towns and cities are entirely out of proportion to the work performed.

THE internal revenue receipts for the month ending Oct. 31 were $9,204,871; for the official year, $35,582,498.

GEN. SPINNER will in his report renew some of his old recommendations with respect to the currency, and will have some new suggestions as to the means by which the ultimate resumption of coin payments can be attained. ....The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $5,000,000 of coupon bonds, five-twenties, to be redeemed Feb. 3, at which date the interest upon them will cease.

DURING the month of October the public debt was reduced $681,434. The following is the statement in detail:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,182,183,250
Five per cent. bonds	538,525,200
Total coin bonds	$1,720,708,450
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	20,748,960
Legal tender notes	382,075,267
Certificates of deposit	52,525,000
Fractional currency	48,151,024
Coin certificates	22,070,400
Total without interest	$ 504,821,692
Total debt	$2,260,357,103
Total interest	$ 37,115,670
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 90,089,241
Cash in the Treasury, currency	16,396,770
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	52,525,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 159,011,011
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,130,061,761
Decrease during the month	$ 681,434
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,497,253
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,828,143

Political.

A CINCINNATI paper brings forward the name of Joseph Medill, late Mayor of Chicago, as a very probable candidate for the Presidency at the next election.

General.

THE President of the United States has, by proclamation, appointed Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving....The Indian Agent at Green Bay, Wis., Mr. C. J. Bridgman, has concluded payment of $97,000 to the Stockbridge Indians. The money comes from the sale of pine lands in the reservation two years ago. Each individual received $675....The Indian war in the West has nearly collapsed....The first annual fair of the Indian Territory was held at Muskogee, Creek Nation, the last week in October. Wagons made by Cherokee Indians, and cotton raised by the Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles were on exhibition.

THE Miners' National Association, previous to adjourning at Cleveland, listened to an eminently sensible address from President Siney, in which he deprecated strikes, and urged recourse to arbitration for the settlement of all disputes with employers.

RECENT deaths: Hon. E. Rumsey Wing, of Kentucky, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, in that country, Oct. 11; Father A. Lemonier, President of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., in that city, Oct. 29; near Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27, Rev. Dr. James F. Barclay, missionary from the Christian Church to Jerusalem....Col. I. Vogdes, commanding the 1st artillery, writes to the Adjutant-General of the army that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the city of Charleston, S. C., he has removed the troops under his command from Charleston to Summerville.

SERIOUS disturbances are occurring in the neighborhood of Buena Vista, Pa., between Italian miners and others, growing out of the discharge of the old force of miners and the employment of workmen at reduced wages. Muskets are freely used, and the Sheriff has called upon the Governor for troops to suppress the riot.

THE officers and branch societies of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society at Omaha, in behalf of the grasshopper sufferers are receiving contributions to meet immediate demands. It is proposed to send a car-load per week of provisions and clothing to each of the six principal stations in the western counties where the crops were destroyed, if the liberal contributions now arriving continue....The Court of Common Pleas, of Toledo, Ohio, has rendered a decision in the Catholic cemetery case, refusing to grant the injunction applied for by John Wynn to prevent interference by Father O'Reilly with the burial in the St. Francis de Sales Cemetery of Wynn's wife, a non-communicant.

THE steamer *Lottie Bernard*, of Duluth, foundered on Lake Superior in a recent gale. The crew consisted of fourteen men and one passenger, Willie Blanchard. The latter and one deck-hand were drowned by the upsetting of the boat. The remaining thirteen succeeded in launching the large yawl, and, after untold privations, reached land. After traveling about five miles, ten of them came upon an Indian settlement, where they obtained shelter and sent aid to the three who were too exhausted to walk. On being found, one was dead and the other two nearly so.

A PASSENGER train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, in endeavoring to make up five hours' lost time, made the distance from Galesburg to Mendota, eighty miles, in two hours and one minute, stops not deducted.

THE Grangers of Eastern Michigan will hold a convention in Detroit Nov. 19 and 20, to consult on the subject of getting supplies at the lowest rates.

Foreign.

ADVICES from Buenos Ayres report that the Argentine Bank was about to reopen its doors for business. The Chilian Minister had demanded his passports....The trial of Kullman for the attempted assassination of Bismarck has begun at Wurzburg. The prisoner admits his guilt....John Laird, ex-member of Parliament, who constructed the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, died in London recently.

VENEZUELA, in South America—a "republic" of everlasting turbulence—is busy with another "revolution."....The cotton crop in the Presidency of Bombay promises to be the largest ever recorded.

CARDINAL CULLEN and the entire Irish Catholic episcopate have issued pastoral letters denouncing the late address of Prof. Tyndall at Belfast, before the British Association, as a revival of Paganism....Kullman, who attempted to kill Bismarck, was found guilty as charged in the indictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years in the House of Correction, ten years' suspension of his civil rights, and to remain under police surveillance for life.

THERE are 1,506 persons sick with typhoid fever in Over-Darwen, county of Lancaster, England—more than one-sixteenth of the entire population....It is asserted that several leading Carlists recently waited on Don Carlos at Tolosa, and represented to him that it is useless to continue the war....The Reichstag organized at Berlin by electing Forkenbeck President, and Stauffenberg and Haenel Vice Presidents.

THE British Ambassador at Constantinople has called the attention of the Porte to the increasing slave traffic between Bengaza and Egypt, and the Porte has promised to suppress it....The cable of the direct United States Company, which parted and was lost while being laid by the Faraday, has been picked up by that vessel at a depth of 1,871 fathoms. The cable is in perfect condition, and the work of paying out has again commenced.... A Fort Garry special states that Lepine is to be hanged on the 29th of January for complicity in the murder of Scott, a Canadian, by Riel's provisional government....Another imperialist has been elected to the French Assembly from the department of Pas de Calais. The department has been represented by a republican up to the present time. This makes a gain of thirteen Bonapartists in the Assembly since the beginning of the recess, and indicates that the empire is making rapid progress.

FROM London it is reported that wheat is the poorest-paid grain grown this season. Occasionally there has been a shilling rise, but other markets show an equal decline....Four persons were killed in a recent gunpowder explosion at Hounslow, near London.

THE Spanish residents on French soil have been driven from the border departments, so that they cannot participate in the bombardment of Irun, which has been begun by the Carlists. The French government has a large force on the frontier to enforce a strict neutrality....The Reichstag has ratified the postal treaties with Chili and Peru....An amicable settlement of the Formosan difficulties between China and Japan still appears doubtful, notwithstanding the more pacific tone of recent advices.

THANKSGIVING.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily vocations and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us. The earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman. The land has been free from pestilence. Internal order is maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed.

It is fitting that at stated periods we cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past and for the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship, Thursday, the 26th of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of Almighty God, and, laying aside all political contentions and secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

In witness whereof, I herewith set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on the 27th day of October, 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT.

MRS. NYE, of Iowa, can get supper, split kindlings, wash the dishes, milk two cows and feed the hogs while her five boys and two girls are playing a game of croquet.

WHAT's in a name?—Four letters.

The Elections.

Twenty-four States and three Territories held elections for Congressmen—the most of them also voting for State officers—on Tuesday, Nov. 3. It is impossible to give the result with any degree of precision at the time of going to press with this side of our paper. In most of the States the Democrats have made large gains, particularly in Congressmen. The most astounding change is in Massachusetts, where the Democracy elect their Governor and several members of Congress, defeating Ben. Butler in the Sixth District. In New York Samuel J. Tilden is elected Governor over Gen. John A. Dix. Kansas is Republican by about 25,000 majority, Gov. Osborn being re-elected. Missouri gives a Democratic majority of 25,000 or 30,000, which insures the defeat of Carl Schurz for the United States Senate. Louisiana (which voted Nov. 2) gives a small majority for the Democratic State ticket, and returns five Democratic and one Republican member of Congress. Nevada elects the Republican State ticket, a Republican Congressman, and a Republican Legislature, which insures the return of a Republican to the United States Senate. Wisconsin elects six Republicans and two Democrats to Congress. Gaston's (Dem.) majority in Massachusetts is 7,817, the rest of the Republican ticket being elected. The Legislature is largely Republican, giving the United States Senator to that party. Alabama gives a Democratic majority of 8,000 to 12,000. In New Jersey, Judge Bedle, Democrat, is elected Governor by 9,000 majority. In Tennessee, Judge Porter, Democrat, has a majority of upward of 60,000. The Democrats elect eight of the ten Congressmen. Kentucky elects a full Democratic delegation to Congress. Georgia, Alabama, Maryland and Texas ditto. Delaware is Democratic by a small majority. Rhode Island and Wisconsin stand by the Republicans, the Congressional delegations standing the same as in the present Congress. In Michigan, the Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority. In Vermont, Judge Poland is defeated for Congress by Dennison, Independent Republican. The vote in Pennsylvania is very close on the State ticket, with chances in favor of the Republicans. The Congressional delegation stands 17 Democrats and 10 Republicans. The Legislature is very close. In Illinois the vote is also close on State offices. Twelve of the nineteen Congressmen are Democrats. There is no doubt but that the opposition will have a very decided majority in the next House of Representatives. The only question is as to the majority, which can not be accurately determined at this writing, as in many districts the official vote will be required to decide who are the successful candidates. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, Republican, concedes the opposition a majority of 51 in the House. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, places it as high as 83. The former figure is probably nearest the mark.

Appended is a list of Congressmen elected in the several States on the 3d inst., so far as ascertained:

ALABAMA.

1. Jere Haralson (colored), Rep.
2. J. N. Williams, Dem.
3. Paul Bradford, Dem.
4. Charles Hayes, Rep., re-elected.
5. John H. Caldwell, Dem., re-elected.
6. G. W. Hewitt, Dem.

At Large { B. B. Lewis.
{ Wm. H. Forney.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

H. S. Stevens, Ind.

ARKANSAS—4.

1. Lucien C. Gause, Dem., gain.
2. William F. Slemons, Dem., gain.
3. William W. Wilshire, Dem., gain.
4. Thomas M. Gunter, Dem., re-elected.

DELAWARE—1.

James Williams, Dem., gain.

GEORGIA—9.

1. Julian Hartridge, Dem., gain—3,000 maj.
2. William E. Smith, Dem., gain.
3. Philip Cook, Dem.
4. Henry R. Harris, Dem.
5. Milton A. Candler, Dem., gain.
6. James H. Blount, Dem.
7. William H. Dabney, Dem.
8. Alexander H. Stephens, Dem., no opposition.
9. Garnett McMillan, Dem.

ILLINOIS—19.

1. Bernard G. Caulfield, Dem.
2. Carter H. Harrison, Dem.
3. Charles B. Farwell, Rep., re-elected.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut, Rep., re-elected.
5. Horatio C. Burchard, Rep., re-elected.
6. Thomas J. Henderson, Rep.
7. Alexander Campbell, Ind. (probably).
8. Greenbury L. Fort, Rep., re-elected.
9. Richard H. Whiting, Rep.
10. John C. Bagby, Ind. (probably).
11. Scott Wike, Dem.
12. William M. Springer, Dem.
13. Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem., gain.
14. Joseph G. Cannon, Rep., re-elected.
15. John R. Eden, Dem., re-elected.
16. William A. J. Sparks, Dem., gain (probably).
17. William R. Morrison, Dem., re-elected.
18. William Hartzell, Dem., gain.
19. William B. Anderson, Ind. (probably).

KANSAS.

1. William A. Phillips. Rep.
2. Stephen A. Cobb, Rep.
3. William R. Brown, Rep.

KENTUCKY—10.

1. A. R. Boone, Dem.
2. John Young Brown, Dem., re-elected.
3. Charles W. Milliken, Dem., re-elected.
4. J. Proctor Knott, Dem.
5. Edward Y. Parsons, Dem.
6. Thomas L. Jones, Dem.
7. J. C. S. Blackburn, Dem.
8. Milton J. Durham, Dem., re-elected.
9. Harrison Cockrill, Dem.
10. John B. Clarke, Dem.

LOUISIANA—6.

1. Randall L. Gibson, Dem., gain.
2. E. John Ellis, Dem., gain.
3. C. B. Darrall, Rep.
4. William M. Levy, Dem., gain.
5. William B. Spencer, Dem., gain.
6. C. E. Nash, Rep.

MARYLAND—6.

1. Philip F. Thomas, Dem.
2. Charles B. Roberts, Dem.
3. William J. O'Brien, Dem., re-elected.
4. Thomas Swann, Dem., re-elected.
5. Eli J. Henkle, Dem, gain (probably).
6. William Walsh, Dem., gain (probably).

MASSACHUSETTS—11.

1. James Buffinton, Rep., re-elected.
2. Benjamin W. Harris, Rep., re-elected.
3. Henry L. Pierce, Rep., re-elected.
4. Rufus S. Frost, Rep.
5. Nathaniel P. Banks, Dem., gain—6,000 maj.
6. Charles P. Thompson, Dem. (beats Butler).
7. John K. Tarbox, Dem., gain.
8. William W. Warren, Dem., gain.
9. George F. Hoar, Rep., re-elected.
10. Julius H. Seelye, Ind.
11. Chester W. Chapin, Dem., gain—large maj.

MICHIGAN—9.

1. Alpheus S. Williams, Dem., gain.
2. Henry Waldron, Rep., re-elected.
3. George Willard, Rep., re-elected.
4. Allen Potter, Dem., gain (probably).
5. William B. Williams, Rep., re-elected.
6. George H. Durand, Dem., gain.
7. Omar D. Conger, Rep., re-elected.
8. Nathan B. Bradley, Rep., re-elected.
9. Jay A. Hubbell, Rep., re-elected.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell, Rep.
2. H. B. Strait, Rep.
3. W. S. King, Rep.

MISSOURI—13.

1. Edward C. Kehr, Dem., gain.
2. Erastus Wells, Dem., re-elected.
3. William H. Stone, Dem., re-elected.
4. Robert A. Hatcher, Dem., re-elected.
5. Richard P. Bland, Dem., re-elected (probably).
6. Charles W. Thrasher, Rep. (probably).
7. John F. Phillips, Dem.
8. Benjamin J. Franklin, Dem.
9. David Rea, Dem., gain (probably).
10. Ira B Hyde, Rep., re-elected (probably).
11. John B. Clark, Jr., Dem, re-elected.
12. John M. Glover, Dem., re-elected.
13. Aylett H. Buckner, Dem., re-elected.

NEVADA.

William Wooburn, Rep.

NEW JERSEY—7.

1. Clement H. Sinnickson, Rep.
2. Samuel A. Dobbins, Rep.
3. Miles Ross, Dem., gain.
4. Robert Hamilton, Dem., re-elected.
5. Augustus W. Cutler, Dem., gain.
6. Fred. H. Teese, Dem.
7. Augustus A. Hardenbergh, Dem., gain.

NEW YORK—33.

1. Henry B. Metcalf, Dem., gain.
2. John G. Schumaker, Dem., re-elected.
3. Simon B. Chittenden, Rep.
4. Archibald M. Bliss, Dem., gain.
5. Edwin R. Meade, Dem.
6. Samuel S. Cox, Dem., re-elected.
7. Smith Ely, Jr., Dem.,—2,000 maj.
8. Elijah Ward, Dem., gain.
9. Fernando Wood, Dem., re-elected.
10. Abram S. Hewitt, Dem., gain.
11. Benjamin A. Willis, Dem., gain.
12. N. Holmes Odell, Dem.
13. John O. Whitehouse, Dem., re-elected by 3,000.
14. George M. Beebe, Dem.
15. Seymour L. Stebbins, Rep.
16. Charles H. Adams, Rep., gain.
17. Martin I. Townsend, Rep.
18. Andrew Williams, Rep.,—3,000 maj.
19. William A. Wheeler, Rep.,—6,000 maj.
20. Henry H. Hathorn, Rep.
21. Samuel F. Miller, Rep.
22. George A. Bagley, Rep.
23. Scott Lord, Dem., gain.
24. William H. Baker, Rep.
25. Elias W. Leavenworth, Rep.
26. Clinton D. MacDougall, Rep., re-elected.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham, rep.
28. Thomas C. Platt, Rep., re-elected.
29. C. C. B. Walker, Dem.
30. James L. Angle, Dem., gain (probably).
31. George G. Hoskins, Rep., re-elected.
32. Asher P. Nichols, Dem., gain.
33. Walter L. Sessions, Rep., re-elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. C. Freeman, Rep.
2. Chas. O'Neill, Rep.
3. S. J. Randall, Dem.
4. Wm D. Kelley, Rep.
5. John Robbins, Dem.
6. Wm. D. Hartman, Dem.
7. Allen Wood, Jr., Rep.
8. Heister Clymer, Dem.
9. Wm. Patton, Dem.
10. Wm. Mutchler, Dem.
11. Frank D. Collins, Dem.
12. W. W. Ketchum, Rep.
13. Theo. Garretson, Rep.
14. John B. Packer, Rep.
15. Joseph Powell, Dem.
16. Sobieski Ross, Rep.
17. John Reilley, Dem.
18. Wm. S. Stenger, Dem.
19. H. S. McNair, Rep.
20. L. A. Mackey, Dem.
21. Jacob Turney, Dem.
22. Jas. H. Hopkins, Dem.
23. A. E. Cochrane, Dem.
24. John W. Wallace, Rep.
25. George A. Jenckes, Dem.
26. Jacob Sheakley, Dem
27. Albert G. Elbert, Dem.

RHODE ISLAND—2.

1. Benjamin T. Eames, Rep., re-elected—1,400 maj.
2. Latimer W. Ballou, Rep., 1,100 maj.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Joseph H. Rainey (colored), Rep.
2. E. W. M. Mackey, Opposition.
3. S. B. H. McGowan, Opposition.
4. J. B. Kershaw, Opposition.
5. Reuben Smalls (colored), Rep.

TENNESSEE—10.

1. Roderick R. Butler, Rep. re-elected (prob.)
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh, Rep., re-elected (prob.)
3. George G. Didrell, Dem., gain.
4. John W. Head, Dem., gain.
5. John M. Bright, Dem., re-elected.
6. John F. House, Dem., gain.
7. Washington C. Whitthorne, Dem., re-elected by 5,000.
8. John D. C. Atkins, Dem., re-elected.
9. William P. Caldwell, Dem., gain.
10. H. Casey Young, Dem., gain—3,500 maj.

TEXAS—6.

1. John H. Reagan, Dem.
2. David B. Culberson, Dem.
3. James W. Throckmorton, Dem.
4. Reger Q. Mills, Dem., re-elected.
5. John Hancock, Dem., re-elected.
6. Gustave Schlecher, Dem.

VERMONT.

2. Dudley C. Denison, Ind. Rep.

VIRGINIA—9.

1. Beverly B. Douglass, Dem., gain.
2. James H. Platt, Jr., Rep., re-elected.
3. Gilbert C. Walker, Dem., gain.
4. William H. H. Stowell, Rep., re-elected.
5. George C. Cabell, Dem., gain.
6. John R. Tucker, Dem.
7. John T. Harris, Dem., re-elected.
8. Eppa Hunton, Dem., re-elected.
9. William Terry, Dem.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Orange Jacobs, Rep.

WISCONSIN—8.

1. Charles G. Williams, Rep., re-elected.
2. Lucien B. Caswell, Rep.
3. Henry S. Magoon, Rep.
4. William Pitt Lynde, Dem—3,000 maj.
5. Samuel D. Burchard, Dem.
6. A. M. Kimball, Rep.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Rep., re-elected.
8. Alexander S. McDill, Rep., re-elected.

Hide Hunters.

It is estimated that the "hide hunters" of Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and Southern Nebraska kill 50,000 buffalo each year for the skins alone; that the Indians kill three times that number, and that perhaps 10,000 more are killed by sportsmen and those pioneers who depend on the buffalo for their winter meat; thus we have the enormous figure of 210,000 as the annual slaughter. But this even will not represent the grand total, for many calves are captured to be sold to menageries, museums and private gentlemen who desire such pets. I cannot approach a summary of the latter, but think that from 5,000 to 10,000 would be an approximate estimate, though a low one. I have known instances where a hundred of these creatures were caught in a day by being run down, and not more than one-tenth were alive the next, for, though apparently strong, they cannot endure much hardship. By giving the figures in round numbers we may estimate that a quarter of a million bison are destroyed yearly; and that, I think, will not be far from the exact number. At this rate of destruction they cannot last long, so the present generation will probably witness the decimation of the animal most characteristic of the fauna of North America—one with which the history of our plains, pioneers and trappers is most closely blended.

A Memorial to Prentice.

The local press of Kentucky having suggested a movement for the erection of a monument to George D. Prentice, whose grave is now marked only by a flower, the *Courier-Journal* announces that it has long been the purpose of the company to fitly memorialize Mr. Prentice, whose professional work was mainly performed on the *Journal*. It now means to place his statue, wrought by Hart, in a niche over the doorway to its new edifice, now in process of erection. It is favorable, nevertheless, to the movement of the editors, and urges that the city of Louisville in its corporate capacity should take part. Of the deceased journalist the paper over which he once presided says: "He was an odd, eccentric man; fonder of women than of men; generous to a fault; insensible to fear; hard-working and pains-taking in his profession; careless of his vices; isolated, self-contained, indifferent; a great character, a strong character, a weak character, brilliant and marked from first to last, interesting throughout."

The Footprints of Time.

Wrinkles are the first tell-tales of a lost youth, and the wrinkles make their way in a very stealthy manner. At first there comes a faint marking of one little line about the corner of the eye, and one at each side of the mouth. Assuredly it is the sign of approaching age, we say complacently, looking at ourselves in the glass, conscious of our attractions in the perfection of their maturity. That little line, indicative of the furrowed future, is no more age than the one scarlet leaf of the maple in the midst of the green wood in autumn. It is the shadow of the herald if you will; but it is not the real thing. And so on with all the rest. But it is not so with our friends. The gap made between the past and present by years of absence is abrupt, unexpected. You left a blooming, sleek-haired, slim-waisted girl; you find a faded, hollow-eyed, gray-haired woman, the mother of children, afflicted with bad health and tired of life. Or you encounter a stout and florid matron whose bulk is a burden to herself and a matter not for admiration to her friends; whose early shyness has worn off and gives place to a free-and-easy good nature that may be genial but is vulgar; whose girlish sentimentality has gone with her blushes, and who now openly proclaims her devotion to champagne and lobster salad as among the few things in life worth taking trouble for, and talks of the pleasure of the palate as superior to every other enjoyment. To be sure, paring away in your mind's eye those superfluous layers of flesh, you can make out the nose of the past, and the lips have the same curve as hers had in the days when you would have given a month's salary for a kiss; the eyes are the same color, but what has become of their sparkle? Where is that roguish twinkle that made your heart leap when it flashed upon you, giving point to a girlish sauciness that was so innocent and she thought so naughty? Where is that dewy, downcast look that was so conscious where there was nothing to blush for? Is it that ugly leer which tells of less tenderness of sentiment than you would like to see in a man? You must accept this as the "survival;" it is all you will have of the sweetness, the bashfulness that once seemed to you the most exquisite grace on earth.

Early Cultivation of the Oyster.

For a creature of such lowly rank in the scale of animate being, it is wonderful what a literature attaches to the oyster. Through the roll of ages it has been a factor of prime importance in the convivial instincts, the moralities, and the industries of men. It has honorable mention in classic song and story. When imperial Rome had her many million populace, and her almost fabulous wealth, the oyster figured prominently in the more than lavish luxury of that extravagant city. Do our oyster-growers know how ancient their calling is? About 2,400 years ago one Sergius Orata, a man of a practical mind, turned Lake Avernus into an oyster bed; and through the culture of this bivalve the Lucrin oysters, as they were called, became in reputation the "saddle-rocks" of Rome. And what a splendid market he had! His practical genius carried the new industry of oyster-planting to great perfection; and such was his reputation in that line that the Romans had a saying that, should the oysters stop growing in Lucrin Lake, Sergius would make them grow on the tops of the houses. Avernus has at last succumbed to the mutations of time, and is to-day a miserable hole of volcanic mud. It now offers a good opportunity to test the great man's abilities; but Sergius Orata himself "dried up" some time ago.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

ON an average there are 769 marriages per week in Paris, and about eighty-five separations. Among the former occur some curious coincidences, which, to be appreciated, may be thus translated: Mlle. Death is united to M. Departed; M. Drum to Mlle. Trumpet; Mlle. Gaiter to M. Pantaloon, and M. Roaster to Mlle. Boiler.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9½ @ 13
HOGS—Dressed	8¼ @ 9
COTTON	14¼ @ 15
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 05 @ 1 08
No. 1 Spring	1 13 @ 1 20
CORN	90 @ 92
OATS	60 @ 61
RYE	88 @ 90
PORK—New Mess	20 00 @ 20 25
LARD—Steam	14 @ ..

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 75
Choice Natives	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 40 @ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @ 2 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 00 @ 2 75
HOGS—Live	6 00 @ 6 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00 @ 6 50
Red Winter	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	88 @ 89
No. 2 Spring	84 @ 85½
No. 3 Spring	80 @ 81
CORN—No. 2	73 @ 73½
OATS—No. 2	46 @ 47½
RYE—No. 2	80 @ 82
BARLEY—No. 2	1 13 @ 1 15
BUTTER—Fancy	31 @ 37
EGGS—Fresh	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess	17 25 @ 17 50
LARD	11½ @ 12

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 05½ @ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	80 @ 81
OATS—No. 2	53 @ 53
RYE—No. 2	87 @ 88
PORK—Mess	20 00 @ ..
LARD	12 @ 12½
HOGS	6 00 @ 6 25
CATTLE	4 50 @ 5 50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	95 @ 97
No. 2	86 @ 87
CORN—No. 2	70 @ 71
OATS—No. 2	46 @ 47
RYE	88 @ 90
BARLEY—No. 2	1 14 @ 1 15

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 06 @ 1 08
CORN—New	66 @ 68
OATS	53 @ 56
RYE	92 @ 94
PORK—Mess	19 00 @ 19 50
LARD	12 @ 13

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10 @ 1 11
Amber	1 05 @ 1 06½
CORN	72 @ 74
OATS	49 @ 51

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 15 @ 1 15½
Amber	1 04 @ 1 06
CORN	78 @ 80
OATS	48 @ 50

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 08 @ 1 09
No. 2 Red	1 02 @ 1 04
CORN	74 @ 75½
OATS	52 @ 55

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HATE, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FARMER'S YEAR.

Lo! the spring with balmy showers,
Emerald laws and fair young flowers,
Calls the farmer to his plow;
Brisk he turns the sod, while gazing
On his flocks and herds a-grazing,
O'er the pasture freely now;
All around him birds are singing,
Love and hope have sprung to life;
Man and beast are filled with gladness,
And the storms have ceased their strife,

As the season rolls to Cancer,
To the farmer comes the answer
From the earth and solar rays:
"We for thee, oh, man, a treasure
Bear without a stint or measure,
Golden wheat and rye and maize.
While thou sleepest on thy pillow,
From the loving hand divine
Riches unto thee are flowing,
In thy crops, thy sheep and kine."

See, at length, rich autumn bending
'Neath his load is blithely wending
Through the peaceful slopes his way;
Making up his jeweled caskets,
Apples, peaches, grapes, in baskets,
Piling ricks of grain and hay.
Now the purple grapes are bleeding,
Golden grain is freed from chaff,
With the rev'ler's merry laugh.

But the grumbling, gruff November
Bids the farmer well remember
That the gloomy days draw near;
Bids him look to barn and larder,
That, when winter waxes harder,
He and his may keep good cheer.
Joyful then, the *dear* younglings,
Sleighs he o'er the frozen plain,
Or, before the blazing yule-log
Sings till spring wells round again.

EXPOSING POTATOES.

It is a great mistake, says the *Indiana Farmer*, in handling potatoes to allow them to be exposed to the sun, especially when the potatoes are tender. In digging have baskets of convenient size at hand, and, as fast as you can dig, put in barrels and cover up; transfer them fresh to market or to a room where they they may be emptied out upon a floor to dry in the shade. Potatoes exposed to a hot sun when packed in barrels and shipped will speck and rot; oftentimes the shipper will lose an entire shipment, and besides, the consumer will find such potatoes stale and frequently tinged with a bitter taste.

HOW TO PLANT A TREE.

When planting, don't dig a hole like a bowl cistern, but dig it just as deep as the soil is, and no deeper; make the bottom of it one-third larger round than the top, and loosen up the very bottom. Then as the tree is planted throw in first an inch of good, fresh, rich soil; set the tree, holding it with one hand while on your knees you spread its roots carefully with the other; let the assistant drop the dirt upon the roots as he would if he had a sieve, and as it is dropped in, do you who hold the tree upon your bended knee work every root carefully out straight on a level line with the point or the junction of it with the main stems, use the fingers outspread in mingling the fine dirt with the roots, and be careful that not an air space is left at the bottoms, and also that the earth upon the lower roots is packed the hardest or tightest of any. As you reach the upper roots only see that each root is surely surrounded with earth, and then let the last four inches of earth be sprinkled on with a spade or shovel, without pressure of foot or anything else, don't even flat it with the shovel, and be sure to keep your own and Paddy's feet off, for every pressure will destroy the natural position of the roots below.—*Cleveland Leader.*

TRITE TRUTHS.

I know a farmer who bought a lumber wagon now almost thirty years ago, and to-day it is nearly as good as new. It has been in constant use, but always kept under shelter when not behind his team in the field or on the road. A neighbor of his bought one at the same time and made at the same shop, but in consequence of always leaving it out of doors it went to ruin years ago, and now he has bought a new wagon for the third time. This is a fact, and the men are living to-day, one a successful farmer, with plenty of money to use and to loan, the other an example of the worst effects of the opposite system. This one instance alone is sufficient to "point a moral." It should teach a lesson to every man engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. To be constantly buying farm-tools is more than a farmer can afford. Implements are expensive, and they should be made to last by being cared for. Every farmer should have a tool-house, and when a tool is not in use it should stand or hang in its place. A careful inventory of such tools occasionally would do much toward keeping them in their place and in good repair. Industry, economy and system will be of as much service to farmers as to any other class.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

IMPROVED CORN CRIBS.

Our common Russian rat burrows in the ground, and never makes a nest in the corn crib, though he has no objections to going into it for his meals; but he also likes to have his burrow under some rubbish, buildings, or similar protection, where the dogs cannot reach him; but, in this crib, which is on posts two and a half to three feet from the ground, there is no place for him to burrow, as the rat would be exposed to the spade or to the dogs, and the result is that he never burrows in any such open places. The cribs may be eight feet wide, and of any length. On this farm the cribs are thirty-two feet long, and with posts ten feet high, though twelve feet would have been better. The outside is of stock boards, battened with fencing planed and split, making the battens three inches wide. The space between the cribs is twelve feet wide, with floor overhead, with a trap-door in the center for shoveling up through. The inside of the cribs has common fencing put on horizontally, with spare spaces for airing the corn on the inside, and the bottom floor is of three inch strips, placed an inch and a half apart to allow the air to pass up through the corn, and to prevent molding. On the inside it is boarded below the crib in order to exclude pigs and poultry from entering the space between the cribs, and sliding doors are used. The crib is thus weatherproof on the outside, and yet by opening the doors a free circulation of air is obtained, as well as the upward ventilation up through the bottom of the slat-work. Any corn that is shelled off in the crib passes down through these slats to the ground, and yet it is under cover, and is good food for the poultry and pigs, if the latter are permitted to visit the premises. If the cribs are near the ground, the rats will burrow under them, filling the space with loose earth from their burrows, and thus enfilade the chickens. In fact, rats and chickens are antagonistic, as the rats will eat both chickens and the chickens' food; and if you cannot get after the rats with a spade, the dog will not do it.

Such a crib will hold over 3,000 bushels of corn in the ear, and 1,000 bushels of grain on the floor above. Then it gives a room 12 by 32 feet for wagons or farm implements. A shed on one side for the poultry, and on the other for implements, will be useful, and may be cheaply constructed. The Industrial University has a crib something on this plan, but the floor is rather too near the ground, and I find this to be too often a defect.—*Rural, in Chicago Tribune.*

Domestic Recipes.

Sunderland Pudding.—One cup of milk, one egg, one and a half cups flour. Stir well together, bake in cups about twenty minutes, and serve with sweet sauce.—*Cultivator.*

Catskill Apple Pudding.—One pint sweet milk, four eggs beaten to a froth, one teaspoon of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff batter, four large apples chopped; stir well; bake in deep tins; serve hot, with butter and sugar.—*Cultivator.*

Vegetable Marrow Soup.—One quart of milk, one and three-quarters pounds of vegetable marrow, two large onions, pepper and salt to taste. Boil till the marrow is quite soft, then pass through a sieve. Add half a glass of sherry before serving.

Blackberry Jam.—Take one pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Bruise them and simmer gently over a fire for an hour. When cool put them into glass jars and lay over them a piece of paper saturated with brandy. Tie up so as to exclude the air.—*Cultivator.*

Veal and Ham Sandwiches.—Sandwiches are good made of veal and knuckle of ham, simmered a long time in a very little water, until perfectly tender, then freed from the bone and chopped together. Spread the mixture like butter, add mustard, and cover with another piece of bread, lightly buttered as for an ordinary sandwich.

Sugar for Preserving.—Raw sugars generally contain a certain proportion of glucose, a fermentable non-crystallizable sugar, which is a source of great trouble in fruit preserving. Sugar to be used for this purpose should be in crystals, as that form precludes the possibility of an impurity being present. Loaf-sugar, or Finzel's crystals, may be used with advantage, as being free from the impurities mentioned, and not liable to ferment.

White Wine Sauce.—One-half cup of butter, two and one-half cups of powdered sugar; two wine-glasses of pale wine; one-half cup of boiling water; one teaspoonful of nutmeg. First work the butter into the sugar, moistening, as you go on, with the boiling water. Beat long and hard; then add the wine and nutmeg, still beating hard. Put in a tin pail; let the sauce become hot; then take it off. If rightly made, it will be nearly as white as milk.—*Country Gentleman.*

Importance of a Single Vote.

The following instances have fallen under our notice: One vote in the city of New York returned a Republican member to the Assembly, which made a majority in the Legislature of that State for Thomas Jefferson, and gave him the vote of New York, without which he could not have been elected. The whole policy of the United States during the Jefferson and Madison administration, a period of sixteen years, hung on that one vote. One vote elected Marcus Morton Governor of Massachusetts, in an aggregate popular vote of nearly 100,000. One vote elected William Allen, in the Chillicothe district, to Congress, in the year 1834, and one vote subsequently made him United States Senator for six years afterwards. The following case of the kind is still more remarkable: In 1830, Dan Stone, of Cincinnati, was a candidate for the State Legislature. Walking up Main street on the morning of the election, he overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposition ticket. Stone solicited his vote. "We are old friends," said he, "and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness." Party spirit was then comparatively quiet. The voter replied: "Well, Dan, you are a pretty clever fellow. I don't care if I do." That vote elected Stone, and gave a majority of one in the Legislature, which made Thomas Ewing United States Senator. Mr. Ewing's vote on the question of confirming the appointment of Martin Van Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain enabled the Vice-President to give the casting vote against it, and called Mr. Van Buren home. That recall made Mr. Van Buren first Vice-President, and then President, and determined the general political policy of the country for four years. One vote accomplished all this. One vote sent James L. Faran to the Legislature, and made him subsequently Senator.

Presence of Mind.—A story is told of Robert Emmet which proved his secretive power and resolution. He was fond of studying chemistry, and one night late, after the family had gone to bed, he swallowed a large quantity of corrosive sublimate in mistake for some acid cooling powder. He immediately discovered his mistake, and knew that death must shortly ensue unless he instantly swallowed the only antidote—chalk. Timid men would have torn at the bell, roused all the family, and sent for a stomach-pump. Emmet called no one, made no noise; but stealing down stairs and unlocking the front door, went into the stable, scraped some chalk which he knew to be there, and took sufficient doses of it to neutralize the poison.

Nana Sahib.

The following is a sketch of the person and life of Nana Sahib, who has recently fallen into the hands of the British:

Nana Sahib, the title of Dhundoo Punt, a Hindoo chieftain and a leader of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, was born in 1824. He was the son of a Brahmin of the Deccan, and when a little more than a year old he was taken to Bittoor, where Bajee Row, the Peishwa or chief of the Mahrattas, adopted him in 1827. On the death of Bajee without heir of his body in 1851, an estate in the neighborhood which had been bestowed upon him during pleasure by the British was declared lapsed to the East India Company, as they had previously refused to recognize inheritance of lands by adoption, and a pension of $450,000 a year granted to him and his family in 1819 was also stopped. Nana Sahib sent an agent to England to advocate his claims, but, without success, and this supposed wrong he never forgave. He lived, however, in apparent friendship with the English, imitating their customs as far as he could, and was permitted to occupy the town of Bittoor, where he possessed great wealth and much influence. When the Sepoy mutiny broke out in 1857, he was fully trusted by the English, who applied to him for a body of soldiers to guard the treasury at Cawnpore, which he immediately granted; but no sooner had the insurrection occurred at the latter place than he put himself at the head of the rebels and killed all the Europeans that fell into his hands, among whom were two large parties, principally women and children, who were endeavoring to escape down the Ganges from Futtehgurh. The English at Cawnpore in the meantime defended themselves until June 27, when they surrendered on the Nana promising to send them safe to Allahabad. They were permitted to embark, but immediately afterward were fired upon and many were killed and the rest brought back to land. The men were put to death at once; the women and children, after suffering horrible outrages, were massacred July 15, the day before Havelock arrived at Cawnpore, and their bodies thrown into a well. The Nana retreated to Bittoor, where Havelock defeated him on the 17th, driving him out of the town and destroying his army. He soon got together another army, with which he followed Havelock into Oude, but afterward returned toward Cawnpore with the intention of attacking Gen. Neill, who was in garrison there with a small force. Reoccupying Bittoor, he was driven back in confusion by Gen. Neill Aug. 15; and on the next day Havelock, who had returned from Oude, defeated his whole force in a sharp engagement Owing to the exhaustion of the victors and their want of cavalry, the Nana escaped, and, without coming directly in contact with the British, except once more at Cawnpore, where Sir Colin Campbell defeated him Dec. 6, continued an active and harassing warfare. On the occupation of Gwalior by the rebels in June, 1858, he was chosen Peishwa of the Mahrattas, and his nephew, Row Sahib, was placed in command of the city. His subsequent career is difficult to be traced, for his energies were bent rather upon escaping pursuit than conducting offensive operations. Long after the other leaders had submitted or been captured, he continued, with the Begum of Oude and about ten thousand rebels, to infest the northern parts of Central India and the frontiers of Napaul. A report that he had died of fever in the latter part of 1858 was generally discredited, and until now it had been uncertain whether he was alive or not. His arrest at this time will doubtless be a pleasant surprise to the British government, who will, no doubt, give him the punishment he fully deserves.

Primitive Plowing.

A Mexican correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: "On our way back to Temisco we had an opportunity of observing, more closely than diligence or railroad can permit, the process of plowing as commonly practiced in this country. The plow itself is almost a fac-simile of the pattern used by the Egyptians in the time of Abraham, and certainly commends itself to all agriculturists on account of its great simplicity and cheapness. It consists of a wooden shaft about four feet long and four inches thick, armed at its lower extremity with an iron point, slightly flattened and sometimes presenting a feeble forward curve. The other end is provided with a round stick passed through a hole to serve as a handle. The pole, consisting of the stem of a small tree from which the bark has been peeled, is fifteen feet long, and attached to the shaft by means of mortise and peg. The implement thus constituted is fastened at the extremity of the pole to the middle of a very light wooden yoke, about seven feet long, which rests immediately behind the horns of a pair of oxen, and is fastened there by thongs of rawhide passed around the roots of the horns. Not less than fifty such contrivances were crawling at a snail's pace over the field which we stopped to notice, scratching up the ground to the depth of two or three inches, certainly to us a very novel sight."

Bird Ghosts.

Birds have a great fear of death. In illustration of this, Madame Buist, in her new book on birds, relates the following: A hen canary belonging to the author died while nesting, and was buried. The surviving mate was removed to another cage; the breeding cage itself was thoroughly purified, cleansed, and put aside till the following spring. Never afterward, however, could any bird endure to be in that cage. The little creatures fought and struggled to get out, and, if obliged to remain, they huddled close together and moped and were thoroughly unhappy, refusing to be comforted by any amount of sunshine or dainty food. The experiment was tried of introducing foreign birds, who were not even in the house when the canary died, nor could, by any possibility, have heard of her through other canaries. The result was the same; no bird would live in that cage. The cage was haunted, and the author was obliged to desist from all further attempts to coax or force a bird to stay in it.—*Home Journal.*

All Sorts.

The receipts of all England's railways are 5¼ millions per week.

There are about half a million Scandinavians in the United States.

A large bald eagle tried to carry off a little girl in Erie county, N. Y., recently, but was frightened off.

The largest plate of glass ever manufactured in the United States was recently cast in Indiana. It is 184 by 91 inches.

There is no accounting for it, but four women out of five stick the postage stamp on the left-hand corner of the envelope.

Steel pens are manufactured at Birmingham, England, at the rate of 14,112,000 a week, and sold for three cents a gross.

The Church of England now has in that country 12,200 benefices, 11,000 parsonages, 20,694 clergymen, and 58,000 curates.

The British railroad companies are required, under a penalty of £20 for each omission, to report every case of accident.

Brigham Young is building a magnificent mansion. "No house," he says, "in New York or San Francisco shall compare with it."

John Bright, the English reformer, does a great deal of fishing, and on a recent occasion landed no less than eleven fine salmon.

California now holds the Yosemite valley in trust for the nation, and has paid $55,000 to settle the pre-emption claims of the persons who colonized there.

Pennsylvania has 195 blast furnaces, 130 rolling mills, 16 rail mills, 18 steel works, and 21 bloomaries. All the other States put together do not contain so many.

Eastern papers ridicule Western names, but they have not yet heard of Sardine Muzzy, a farmer in Dane county, Wis., and a prominent member of Marshal Grange, No. 24.

Notice has been given of a new Russian loan. This has been an annual event since 1869, inclusive. The total of the Russian loan now amounts to £150,000,000.

The Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society report that in 1873 a fraction over seventy-nine out of every hundred of the English weather warnings were correct forecasts of the weather which actually ensued.

In photographing the sun, the intensity of the light renders it necessary that the exposure of the plate should be extremely brief; and we learn from a lecture by Prof. S. P. Langley that the time usually occupied is only 1-150th of a second.

A cook on a Detroit tugboat, having fallen heir to $20,000, instead of immediately leaving, gave her employer a full week's notice of her contemplated departure. Rebecca Stohn is a woman of principle if she did work on a tugboat.

The cage-birds of the United States consume about 175,000 bushels of seed in a year, of which more than two-thirds is canary seed, the rest being hemp seed, rapeseed, millet, cracked wheat, etc., to the value of more than $2,000,000 annually.

The Shah of Persia, during his recent European trip, it appears, kept a diary, which has been published. It is reported to be a very dull, stupid book, full of trivialities, endless in its expressions of wonder at everything, and thoroughly uninteresting, as have been all books of royal birth. There is only one piece of information in the book which is new, and this is very startling. The Shah says: "The people of London think very much of their police; any one who shows disrespect to the police must be killed."

Big Prices for Short-Horns.

The short-horn cattle sale of E. G. Bedford, at Paris, Ky., on the 28th ult., was the largest ever made in the State. Twenty-one cows and heifers sold at an average of $1,995, and 14 bulls at an average of $1,195—realizing a total of $58,715. The sale was largely attended by traders from all parts of the United States and Canada. The principal animals sold were: London Duchess Ninth, to John Kennedy, of Paris, at $6,000; London Duchess Seventh, at $5,100, and London Duchess Eleventh, at $4,400, to T. J. McGibbon, of Cynthiana, Ky.; Twenty-first Duke of Airdrie, at $7,025, to J. H. Spears & Sons, Illinois; and London Duke Nineteenth, six months old, at $3,500, to Wm. R. Duncan, of Illinois.

After the sale of Mr. E. G. Bedford, Messrs. Hall & Bedford sold 27 cows and heifers at an average of $442; and 16 bulls at an average of $258; total, $15,825.

SALE OF THE VINEWOOD HERD.

A Winchester (Ky.) dispatch of the 29th ult., says: "To-day the great Vinewood herd, owned by B. B. Groom, was scattered throughout every State in this glorious Union. This is the best sale of this number ever made in the Durham world, 100 head bringing the enormous sum of nearly $600 per head. Yesterday the world-renowned auctioneer, Col. Lewis P. Muir, made the best sale of thirty-five head on record, while to-day the far-famed Capt. P. C. Kidd has the honor of making the best large sale in the world. Surely a brighter prospect never awaited the noble short-horn interest of our glorious republic than now. It has cast our mother country, Old England, far in the shade."

A writer, who has flirted with the women of Paraguay, says: "Only imagine yourself about to salute the red lips of a magnificent little Hebe arrayed in satin and flashing with diamonds, as she puts you back with one delicate hand, while with the other she draws forth from her mouth a brownish-black roll of tobacco quite two inches long, looking like a monster grub, and then depositing the savory lozenge on the brim of your sombrero, puts up her face and is ready for a salute. However, one soon gets used to this in Paraguay, where you are, perforce of custom, obliged to kiss every lady you are introduced to."

Capturing a Python.

An interesting account of the capture of a large python, sent last year to the Zoological Gardens at Dublin, from Calcutta, by Dr. Dobson, appears in the appendix to the report of the Science and Art Department just issued. It seems that in January, 1873, the python was seen on a mango tree overhanging a tank in a garden belonging to a native gentleman in the suburbs of Calcutta. On an attempt being made to dislodge him, he suddenly uncoiled himself from the branch on which he was resting and flung himself into the tank, disappearing beneath the water, and remaining in strict seclusion for some time, for he was not seen again for a month, when he was again observed on another mango tree on the edge of the same tank. His reappearance having been reported to Dr. Dobson by Mr. Oscar Frazer, of the Indian Museum, that gentleman proceeded to the garden with a photographic apparatus and succeeded in obtaining a portrait of the animal coiled up in the tree. The gardener was then bribed to "protect" the python until the next morning, when his capture was to be attempted. On the following day, accordingly, a snake charmer and several coolies with some nets proceeded to the garden to seize the python. They were only just in time, for in the meantime the gardener had received a second bribe from some other persons who were also anxious to possess the snake. These persons had gone to the city for another snake charmer and more coolies, and were momentarily expected on the spot. The gardener, however, with a singular prudence, secured a third bribe by giving notice of their intentions, and thus Dr. Dobson's party were first in the field. The operations commenced by the snake charmer ascending the tree and being bitten severely in the hand by the python, who failed to appreciate his charms. The python then, as on the former occasion, made a hurried retreat toward the tank, but was netted by the coolies, who carried him off in triumph, to the great disgust of the other party, who, with their snake charmer and their coolies, were "just in time to be too late." Some difficulty was experienced in procuring a passage for the python to this country, but this was happily overcome, and he arrived safely at the Dublin Zoological Gardens, where he was received with the welcome due to a peculiarly loathsome and dangerous reptile.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

How Little It Costs to Take an Ocean Voyage.

A remarkable instance of the extent to which competition may be carried may be found in the wonderfully reduced rates of trans-atlantic passage at the present time. A steerage passage to Europe may be obtained at as low as $10, while the average prices are from $12 to $125. During the past summer many Irish and English emigrants have gone back to their native land to visit friends and relatives, and they are now beginning to return—700 having arrived at Castle Garden one day last month. The cheapness of the fare renders the European trip really little more than a pleasure excursion. The food consists of boiled beef and pork, salt fish, hot bread, crackers, rice and barley soup, potatoes, hard ship's biscuit, porridge, molasses, and a poor grade of coffee. The passengers have to provide their own plates and table cutlery. They also provide their own beds and blankets. A "kit" consists of a set of tin dishes, and a straw bed can be bought of venders on the wharfs from $2.50 to $3. These, especially the beds, are usually thrown away at the end of the voyage. Water has to be obtained on deck, and it is generally much less plentiful than food. There are generally a number of musical instruments and many musicians. On the voyage they amuse themselves with music, songs and dancing. Every day those who are able to do so are required to go on deck to get the fresh air. Now, that this era of cheap fares to Europe has been inaugurated in one portion of the ship, it is morally certain that, sooner or later, it must come in the other. To be sure, it does not cost so much to carry the steerage as it does to carry cabin passengers; but, with continually increasing competition, it is very certain that reduction must come in the higher class of fares, and the profits of steamship companies be greatly cut down. The man who, twenty years ago, would have spoken of going to Europe for $10 would have been hooted at. That has come to pass, and it cannot be long, with the fierce rivalry now waging, that even greater wonders may be looked for.

A Doubtful Point.

A Western paper is responsible for the details of a chapter of accidents which had its origin in the most commonplace occurrence. A dog rounding the corner from an alley, and closely followed by a brick, came in contact with the feet of an old woman who was carrying a jug of molasses in one hand and a basket of eggs in the other. The old lady sat violently down into the basket of eggs, and smashed the jug of molasses on the pavement, bringing down upon herself by the cleverly executed maneuver the full weight of a young gentleman who was running to catch his train. Continuing his flight, the dog ran against the legs of a team of horses attached to a load of potatoes. The horses becoming frightened, bolted, and, the tail-board of the wagon falling out, they unloaded the potatoes along the streets as they went. Crossing the railroad track, the wagon displaced one of the rails; a freight train, coming along directly afterward, was thrown from the track, smashing some of the cars and killing thirty or forty hogs. Continuing their course, the horses, on reaching their own homestead at tip top speed, came to grief. One of them broke his leg, while the other was crippled for life. It is now a mooted question whether the man who threw the brick at the dog or the owner of the latter is responsible for the damage.

While the clergy of the United States annually cost $12,000,000, intoxicating drinks, it is said, cost $1,487,000,000; and there are 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business than in preaching the gospel and teaching school.

FLINT AND STEEL.

[A fable—paraphrased from the Spanish of Iriarte.]

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

The *Flint* and *Steel*—the story goes—
Old friends by natural relation,
Fell out, one day, and, like two foes,
Indulged in bitter altercation.]

"I'm weary," said the angry *Flint*,
"Of being beat; 'tis past concealing;
Your conduct (witness many a dint
Upon my sides!) is most unfeeling!

"And what reward have I to show?
What sort of payment do you render
To one who bears each hateful blow
That you may blaze in transient splendor?"

"You seem to think yourself abused,"
The *Steel* replied with proper spirit;
"But, say, unless with me you're used,
What praise of service do you merit?

"Your worth—as any one may see—
(For all your feeling of defiance)
Is simply naught, unless with me
You keep your natural alliance!"

"True," said the *Flint*, "but there's no call,
Whate'er my worth, for you to doubt it;
My value, sir, may be but small;
But think what yours would be without it!"

MORAL.

The writer who depends alone
On genius, hoping to be able
To cope with scholars fully grown,
May profit by this simple fable.

As from the *Steel* no fire comes forth,
Until it feels the *Flint's* abrasion;
So, genius is of little worth
Without the aid of cultivation!

Humor.

Rooted sorrow—an aching tooth.

A favorite American letter—An X.

Earth's holiest spot—The oil regions.

Bad study of artists—Daggers drawn.

The man who lifted his voice was shut up.

"Do you take kindly to menial service?" asked a lady of an applicant. "Well, yes; but should prefer the hymeneal," answered the girl.

The monthly nurse presenting two little strangers (twins) to a father for the first time, "Is it," said he, blushing, "to make a choice, madam?"

There is not in this wide world a happier life
Than to sit by the stove-pipe and tickle your wife;
To kiss her warm lips in your moments of glee,
And twist the cat's tail when she jumps on your knee.

A bachelor at a banquet in Newcastle gave the following toast: "The women and coal of Durham county! Oh, how desolate would be the fireside without them!"

A Chicago gentleman, who recently traveled through Ohio says that everybody he met called potatoes "taters," except one young lady, who called him a "small pertater."

"Bertha," pathetically observed an Ohio saloon-keeper to his wife, "these crusaders are just like the dog in the manger. They won't drink themselves, and they won't allow anybody else to drink."

A Westerner, traveling in Europe, being asked if he had seen Mount Vesuvius, replied, "Yes, I saw her spouting away, and made up my mind we must have a mount just like her near Chicago."

A little boy was recently presented with a toy trumpet, to which he became greatly attached. One night, when he was about to be put in his "little bed," and was ready to say his prayers, he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying: "Here, grandma, you blow while I pray."

A clergyman, who owned a farm, found his plowman sitting on his plow, resting his horse. Quoth the clergyman: "John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a stub-scythe here and be cutting a few bushes along the fence while the horse is resting a short time?" "Wouldn't it be well, sir," said John, "for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit, and when they are singing, peel 'em awhile to be ready for the pot?"

A Boston Deacon made a sad mistake the other night. Riding home in a horse-car, he was accosted by a friend with: "Ah, Deacon, getting home rather late, eh?" "Well, yes," replied the Deacon, "'tis a little late, but I have attended a prayer and conference meeting over in Chelsea this evening, and the interest was prolonged." Just then he inadvertently removed his hat, possibly to relieve his mind, when two theater checks fell out on the floor. It is needless to add that Jones and the Deacon pass without speaking now.

Wood-Sawing by a White-Hot Wire.

The Abbe Moigno, in a recent number of his periodical, entitled *Les Mondes*, describes an invention, which, he says, has recently been patented by Mr. Robinson, of New York, for sawing wood by an entirely new, and which seems a sufficiently odd, process. Since it originated here it ought to be no new novelty to our readers; but since it is such to us we give it the benefit of this notice. The process consists in substituting instead of the saw a platinum wire, heated white-hot by means of an electric current. The wire receives the same reciprocating motion which is commonly given to the saw, and thus burns its way through the wood. It is practicable, according to the inventor, not only to cut logs, planks or heavier forms of lumber by this means, but also to give curvature to the cut, and to produce fantastic forms of every description, since the saw, being without breadth, adapts itself to such purposes better even than the band or ribbon saws. Inasmuch as the wire burns its way instead of cutting, it leaves the surface of the wood charred; but this is an effect entirely superficial, and occasions no injury to the material. It would seem as if, however, there was an important question of economy here to be settled, and we shall wait before pronouncing an opinion on this application of science until we hear from it further.

A Detective's Perquisites.—Who would not be a detective? Chief Clerk Hawley reports that among the detectives who have been receiving rewards "by permission," exclusive of their pay, C. B. McDougal got, between Jan. 1, 1861, and February, 1874, $26,054.54, and A. G. Elder, from November, 1859, to May, 1871, $26,171.38. He might have added that their Captain, John S. Young, once pocketed $10,000 for looking at another officer, James Irving, make a single arrest.—*New York Graphic.*

A Thankful Lady.

On last Saturday a lady reached the depot in this place just as the train on which she desired to depart moved away. As she stood gazing at the train, her arms full of packages and her eyes full of tears, a gentleman arrived at the depot on a run, with his valise in hand, his coat on his arm, and face streaming with prespiration. He also was after that train, but alas! was too late. As he looked anxiously after the train, now moving swift away he sat down on his valise, wiped his face, and very deliberately said: D—n that train!" The lady heard it, and smiling on him with all their sweetness; her face lighted up with a heav enly glow as she whispered: 'Thank you, sir'—*Ex.*

Yankee Courtship.

One evening as I was sitting by Hetty and had worked myself up to the point of popping the question, I sez:

'Hetty, if a fellow was to ask you to marry him, what would you say?'

Then she laughed, and says she:

'That would depend on who asked me?'

Then sez I, 'suppose it was Ned Williams?'

Well, then, I'd tell Ned Williams but not you.'

That kinder staggered me, but I was too cute to loose the opportunity, and so I sez:

'Suppose it was me?'

And then you ought to see her pout up her lips, says she:

'I don't take no suppose."

Well, now, you see, there was nothing for me to do but to touch the trigger and let the gun go off. So bang it went. Sez I.

'Lor' Hetty, its me. Wont you say yes?

And there was such a hullabaloo in my head, I don't know 'zactly what tuk place, but I heard a 'yes' whispered somewhere out of the skrimmage.

Henry W. Bond,

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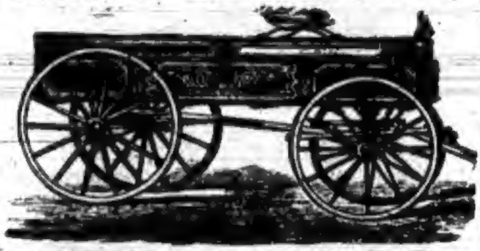

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which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You find the best assortment

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for Cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth Hose.

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

anand Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys &c. Don't fail to seethe new store.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma. Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low a any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS, & Points

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

F. E. DAAENPORT

CORNER MAIN AND EIGHT STEETS.

AUBURN, - - - IND.

DEALER IN

DRUGS and MEDICI ES,

WALL PAPER,

Books, Stationary and Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c

Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and a m d rn

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ARCHITECTS

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ITALIAN MARBE,

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 19, 1874. No. 47.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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The Auburn Weekly Courier

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DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
J. P. JONES, Pro'r.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits gotten up in the most nobby styles. One door west of the Swineford Hotel.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

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G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

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J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advance Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Thos. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

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V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohi

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Sept 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	5 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	10 26am		2 22
Bluffton	11 10	3 15	2 50
Keystone	11 30am	9 40	3 20
Montpelier	11 46		3 30
Hartford	12 10pm	4 05	3 56
Eaton	12 30		4 19
Muncie	1 00	4 43	4 53
McCowan's	1 15		
New Castle	2 08	4 06	
Cam. City	2 26		
Beesons	2 54		
Connersville	3 10		
Indianapolis		7 05	6 50pm
Louisville		1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	6 30		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 40am	pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 40		
Cam City	11 00		
New Castle	11 45pm		
McCowans	12 32pm		
Muncie	1 00	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	1 20		6 25
Hartford	1 43	11 10	6 51
Montpelier	1 52		7 24
Keystone	2 15		7 35
Bluffton	5 15	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	2 47		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 25	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 05	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 45	2 10
Summit	–		
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 53	9 50	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 09	3.50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		8 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

The East and Sou'heast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express. Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line. Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 20 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 55	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	5 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberlain	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, to effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East. Way Fr.	Going East. Mail	Stations	Going West. Mail	Going West. Acc'
6 10	10 10 am	Logansport	2 20 p.m	11 35
	9 57	Peoria	6 40	
8 10	11 25 am	Denver	1 01	9 27
10 25	12 22 pm	N. Manches'r	12 01	8 15
1 30	1 07	Col. City	11 09	6 50
4 50 pm	2 20	Auburn	9 45	4 40
5 40	2 50	ar. Butler l v	9 10	3 30
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:25 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:05 "	2:43 "	8:06 "
Sedan			8:17 "
Corunna			8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna			6:20 p m
Sedan			6:26 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:36 "	6:36 "
Butler	2:55 "	x11:55 a m	7:05 "

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 31 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A. M.	6,00 A. M.	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,10 "
Alliance	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,50 "
Orrville	7,01 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,20 "
Mansfield	9,08 "	3,15 "	5,20 "	9,25 "
Crest- ar	9,35 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	9,55 "
line lv	9,55 "	5,00 A M	6,30 "	10,05 "
Forest	11,13 "	6,32 "	8,25 "	11,29 "
Lima	12,15 P M	8,00 "	9,43 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne	2,15 "	10,35 "	12,25 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,24 "	1,36 P. M	3,16 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,26 "	12,10 P. M.	9,05 "	2,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,30 "	11,30 "	5,20 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,20 "	1,35 A. M.	7,20 "
Forest	4,02 "	5,19 "	2,42 "	8,35 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	6,45 "	4,20 "	10,20 "
line, lv	5,55 A M	7,05 "	4,30 "	10 30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,35 "	4,57 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,13 "	9,28 "	6,45 "	12,52 PM
Alliance	11,20 "	11,05 "	8 35 "	2,25
Rochester	2,10 P M		10,42 "	4,48
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,05 a m	11,45 A. M.	5,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road, three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Gp

THE DISGUISED HEIRESS.

Miss Vernon sat thoughtfully at her window plunged in a deep thought.—This need be scarcely wondered at, for the question upon which she was pondering affected her nearly.

She was an heiress having come into possession, at her majority, of fifty thousand dollars She was prepossessing in her appearance, and this, as was natural, as usual, was considerably exaggerated, and brought her suitors in plenty. Among them she made choice of William Winsor, and in a few weeks they were to be married.

William was engaged in the wholesale clothing business, and had the reputation of an active, sharp man of business. He was of good appearance, and so far as could be judged, was a good match for the heiress. Nothing to his prejudice had came to the ears of Miss Vernon until the day before. A poor woman had come to the door in evident poverty, and asked for relief. On being questioned, she had been employed in making shirts at twelve cents apiece for wholesale dealers—that after making a dozen and carrying them to the store, she had been roughly told that they were quite soiled and that nothing would be paid for the work, but that she might have some more, if she would agree to make them better. She added that this was one of the small ways in which the firm made money, out of poor woman, by pretending that their work was unsatisfactorily done, when reallly no fault could reasonably be found.

The sum small as it was, of which she had been defrauded, was all improtant to her, as it represented nearely a week's work.

'Only a dollar and forty-four cents for a week's work!" exclaimed Miss Vernon in dismay.

'That's all said the poor woman.

'How then, do you live?'

'It can hardly be called living. It's barely keeping body and soul together said the poor woman.'

'And who is this extertioner that first offers you starving wages, then defrauds you of them? asked Miss Vernon, very indignantly.'

'Wm. Winsor.'

'Who?" demanded Miss Vernon firmly and quickly.'

'Wm. Winsor.'

'I can hardly believe this. I know the gentleman.'

'It is true, and if you will investigate the matter you will find it so.'

'I will investigate the matter. Here is five dollars for your present needs. Come here to-morrow at this time; I may have some work for you to do.'

The poor woman departed devoking blessings upon the heiress.

'I will look into this,' said Margaret Vernon, resolutely, 'and, if it proves true, the engagement between Wm. Winsor and myself shall be broken. I will not give myself to such a man.'

'Nancy, said Miss Vernon, the next morning to the chaimbermaid, 'have you an old dress and shabby cloak and bonnet you can lend me?'

'I have got so poor that I am not going to wear them again,' said Nancy surprised at such an inquiry.

'Will you lend them to me?'

'Of course, Miss, but what would the likes of you want with such old clothes?'

'A little fun that's all,' said Miss Vernon. 'I am going to disguise myself, and see if I can't deceive somebody.'

With this explanation Nancy was content, and produced the clothes.—Miss Vernon put them on, and in addition, borrowed another of the servant's thick green veil, somewhat the worse of the wear, and then set out on her mission. No one, in her disguise whuld have recognized the usually elegant and richly dressed heiress, Miss Margaret Vernon.

Miss Vernon slipped out of the basement door, and took her way to a large store, on which was inscribed the name of Wm. Winsor, in large guilt letters.

She entered, and after a while a clerk spoke to her in a rough voice—

'Well, what do you want?'

'I want to get some work, she said in a low voice.'

'We can give you some shirts.'

'Anything?'

'Can you sew well?'

'I think so!'

A half dozen ghirts were given to Miss Vernon, and she was informed that if satisfactorily done, she would be paid twelve cents apiece. These she carried home, slipped in at the back door.

About two hours later the poor woman called.

'*Here* are some shirts for you to make, said Mis Vernon.'

'Why they are the same I have been making,' said the poor woman, in great surprise.'

'That is true and they came from the same place.'

'I am to take them back there.'

'No, you will bring them here. I will pay you for your work, when done, double the price you have been receiving.'

'Sew them as neatly as possible I want to see if they will be rejected as poor work!

'Yes Miss Vernon I will take pains with them.'

Three days later the poor woman returned with the work completed. Miss Vernon paid her for them, and requested her to call the next day.

'Nancy,' said the heiress, after her protege had departed, 'I wish to borrow your old clothes again.'

'Certainly, Miss,' said Nancy, 'if it is not ashamed you are to appear in such miserable rags.'

'No one will know me Nancy.'

'Shure, Miss, you can take them wherever you like.'

'I don't think I shall need them again Nancy, thank you all the same.'

Not long afterwards, Miss Vernon, in her shabby disguise entered the establishment of *Wm. Winsor*, with the bundle of shirts under her arm.

She walked up to the counter and laid them down.

'*What* have you got there demanded the young clerk.'

'Some work, sir, said Miss Vernon very humbly.'

'Well, why don't you open the bundle?' said the young man picking his teeth with his knife.

Miss Vernon did so.

The young man deigned to tumble over the shirts, and sneeringly glanced at them carelessly.

'Shocking! shocking!" he said.

'What's the matter sir?"

'They're wretchedly sewed, that's what's the matter. How do yuo expect we are going to sell such shirts as these?'

'I am sure I thought they were well done' said Miss Vernon.

'You thought did you?' replied the clerk, mocking her. 'Well I think differently, and that's all about it. We will have to sell them at a loss.'

'But what shall I do asked Miss Vernon, in seeming distress.'

'That's your business, not mine. We will try you once more, and give you another half dozen shirts. If they are done better we will pay you for them.'

'These are done well said Miss Vernon, sevagely snatched the bundle from the counter, 'and I will show them to the employer.'

To the indignation of the clerk, who was not used to such independence in the poor woman who worked for the establishment, Miss Vernon took the shirts to another part of the counter where she saw Wm. Winsor himself.

'Mr. Winsor, said she, 'your clerk will not pay me for these shirts. He says they are not will done.'

'Mr. Winsor took one up and pretended to examime it.

'No, it is poorly done. We can't pay you for these, but you may have another bundle, and, if they are satisfactory, you will then be paid.'

'Didn't I tell you so? said the clerk triumphantly. 'Now young woman how much did you make by that operation?'

'More than you think, perhaps said Miss Vernon quietly.'

'Do you want any more.'

'No. I do not wish any more, she answered coldly.'

'Oh you are in your high horse, are you?' Well, you may be glad to get work some day, when you can't have it.'

That evening was the one which *Wm.* Winsor usually spent with his betrothed. When he was introduced, he went forward warmly, as usual to greet Miss Vernon.

She drew back coldly, and did not offer her hand to grasp his.

'What is the matter. Margaret?' he asked surprised and startled. 'What have I done to entitle me to such a reception?'

'My hand has taken yours for the last time, Mr. Winsor,' said Margarte.

'Good heavens! what is the meaning of all this? Margaret explain yourself. I cannot understand it.'

'I cannot take the hand of one who grows rich by defrauding poor woman out of there scanty earnings.'

'Who says this of me? Some one has been slandering me. Confront me with my accusers. There is some mistake here.'

'I will do as you desire. Wait just five minutes.'

Miss Vernon left the room, and soon re-entered in her disguise.

The young man stood up to her angrily.

'Are you the one who has slandered me to Miss Vernon?' he demanded.

'I told her the truth.'

The young man reflected. Violent contradiction he saw would not avail him, he would try anther course.

'*Hark* ye, young woman,' he said in a low voice. 'There was a mistake. I will make it up to you richly. I will give you ten dollars on the spot, and all the work you want at double rates, if you will tell Miss Vernon it was all a mistake.

'Too late Mr. Winsor,' said the veiled figure, throwing up the veil, and showing the contemptuous face of Margaret Verno. Youre bribe is offered in vain. Good evening sir'

Confounded and astonished, William Winsor found his way to the door, and has never ventured to enter the house of the heiress since. He was paid for his meanness in his own coin.

An Interview With Nark Twain

Mark twain has been interviewed it took some prep arations to get Mr. Twain's mind in a condition to be interviewed he didn't take to it naturally though he was extremely willing. At last, however, the interviewers got Mark's wandering attention fixed, and at it they went in good earnest.

Q. How old are you?

A. Nineteen in June.

Q. Indeed! I would have taken you to be thirty-five or six. Where were you born?

A. In Missouri.

Q. When did you begin to write?

A. In 1836.

Q. Why, how can that be, if you are only ninteen now?

A. I don't know, in does seem curious somehow.

Q. It does indeed. Who do you consider the most remarkable man you ever met?

A. Aaron Burr.

Q. But you never—could have met Aaron Burr if you are only nineteen years——

A. Now, if you know more about me than I do, what do you ask me for?

Q. Well. it was only a suggestion; nothing more. How did you happen to meet Burr?

A. Well, I happened to be at his funeral one day, and he asked me to make less noise, and——

Q. But, good heavens! if you were at his funeral, he must have been dead and if he was dead, how could he care whether you made a noise or not?

A. I don't know, he was always a particular kind of a Man in that way.

Q. Still I don't understand it all.—You say he spoke to you, and that he was dead?

A. I didn't say he was dead.

Q. But wasn't he dead?

A. Well some said he was, and some said he wasn,t.

Q. What do you think?

A. O, it was none of my business. It wasn't any of my funeral.

Q. Did you—. However, we can never get this matter straight. Let me ask you about something else.—What was the date of your birth?

A. Monday, October 31, 1693.

Q. What! Impossible! That would make you 180 years old. How do you account for that?

A. I don't account for it.

Q. But you said at first you were only 19 and now you make yourself out to be 180. It is an awful discrepancy.

A. Why, have you noticed that? (Shaking hands.) Many a time it has seemed to me like a discrepancy, but somehow I couldn't make up my mind. How quick you noticed a thing!

This was but the beginning—before that interview was over, there must have been one at last, of the race inquirers who had his curiosity satisfied.

A New Weapon.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the annexed discription of the neatest instrument for a street fight has yet been produced:

It is a weapon with a sinister and cynical appearance that would make even the bravest man tremble. It consists first of an ordinary pair of brass knuckles, rather sharp, in order to produce a telling effect. To one end is attached a gimlet knife, to the other a revolver, whose trigger forms one of the divisions of the brass knuckle.—Thus armed a man might defy an army If he were to get hold of one individual man, the effect is appalling; every blow he strikes with the knuckles would not only break the assaulted person's skull, but lodge a half dozen bullets in his heart, while the gimlet attachment is cutting away at his throat A man who had been treated to that instrument would be killed at least a dozen times before he would know what was the matter; bruised, and cut to pieces, that a sardine box would prove a roomy coffin for his remains.

Somebody ought to name the weapon it deserves a name. It is small, but telling in its effects.

South Bend has issued $65,000 of city bonds for the extension of water means.

The St. Joseph country sweet potato crop is effected by the rot.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Portland, Me., died at New York last week. He had just arrived home from Europe, whither he had been for the benefit of his health.

William H. Wickham, the new Mayor elect of New York city, is a Sachem of Tammany, has always been a Democrat, is a descendant of the original Knickerbockers, and is forty-two years of age....The principal buildings in Marcellus Falls, Onondaga county, N. Y., were burned recently. The loss is $50,000.... A Philadelphia dispatch states that Rev. J. W. Gerdemann, pastor of St. Boniface (German Catholic) Church, has absconded, in company with Miss Mary Wittig, the organist, and $100,000 of the church funds.

Joseph Rosenthal, in a drunken quarrel with his wife, pushed her from the roof of their residence in New York, killing her instantly. The murderer was arrested....One hundred and ninety-three deaths from diphtheria occurred in New York city during the last two weeks of October.

The suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher has been postponed until the appeal from the decision of the court refusing to order Tilton to file a bill of particulars can be argued. This will probably carry the case over till next year, as the law's delays will be taken advantage of to their fullest extent by both parties.

The funeral obsequies of the late Catholic Bishop Bacon were celebrated with unusual splendor at the Portland (Me.) cathedral. Seats were reserved for the city government and other prominent citizens. Archbishop McClosky, Bishops Williams, McLaughlin, Lynch, McWade, Henroy and McNierney, and some fifty priests, clad in their robes, participated in the services. The requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Williams, and Archbishop McClosky preached the funeral sermon. The remains were deposited in the vault beneath the church.

The assay office at New York recently received three and a half tons of silver bullion from the San Francisco refinery, being the largest amount ever received at one time. It will be coined into 50-cent pieces, and sent, it is supposed, to South America.

The West.

The widow of Gen. John A. Rawlins, formerly Secretary of War, died at a San Francisco hotel recently....The livery stable of O. C. Parmly, at Peoria, Ill., was burned last week, with nearly 100 horses. Loss $40,000.

Indian Agent Hoag, in his annual report, says that Satanta and Big Tree, notwithstanding they were entitled to unconditional release in accordance with the promise of the government, have remained peaceable and loyal. No evidence has reached him of hostility on their part. They have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the military, and he recommends official clemency in their case. ....A Detroit dispatch announces that the jury in the case of Andrew Underwood, who last March stabbed Miss Pridgeon, the woman he loved, to the heart, found him not guilty because of insanity.

Gen. Sheridan, in his annual report, refers to the Black Hills expedition as "a successful reconnoissance;" beyond this he is exceedingly cautious. "Some gold," he says, "was found near Harney's Peak, but as to its abundance there is at present no reliable information."....Isaac F. Hoyt, who has been for many years the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, was yesterday appointed to succeed S. A. Irvin, deceased, as Collector. His appointment is in conformity with the civil-service rules. It follows close upon the notable promotion of the Principal Examiner in the Patent Office, to be Commissioner.... Seventy-seven per cent. of the books taken from the Chicago Public Library are works of fiction....At Milwaukee, recently, an insane woman named Stieren killed her son, a boy thirteen years old, by breaking his skull with an ax, and then committed suicide by jumping into a cistern.

Fifty stands of State arms have been sent from Springfield to Freeburg, in St. Clair county, Ill., where the coal-miners are on a strike and threatening violence....An authorized agent from the grasshopper-plagued districts of Kansas is personally soliciting aid for his people from the citizens of Chicago.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago one day recently exceeded 31,000. Prices are good—about $6@7 per 100 lbs....Some of the losers by the recent severe fire at Greencastle, Ind., are suffering, and an appeal for their aid has been issued....Gen. Sheridan recommends the establishment of a strong military post in the Black Hills country, to the end that a better control may be maintained over the Indians....Gen. Ord has received notice that the Commissary-General decides that the supplies are barely sufficient for the subsistence of the army, therefore no rations can be issued to the sufferers from the grasshoppers in Nebraska.

The South.

A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* claims that "the Associated Press dispatches from Louisiana on the result of the election have been grossly exaggerated. The Republicans have certainly elected the State ticket and four Congressmen by handsome majorities."....Numerous arrests of violators of the Enforcement act have been made in Tennessee and Louisiana.... The Committee of Seventy in New Orleans has addressed to the President of the United States a protest against the further occupation of the State by Federal troops.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes a number of extracts from letters and telegrams to merchants and business men of that city from all portions of the South indicating a revival of business and the restoration of confidence in the stability of affairs there in the future.

Nearly every town in Georgia is complaining of discriminations against them in the rates of railroad freights. Macon, Atlanta, Augusta and other cities and places join in the complaint. Any road that attempts to make through freights as high as local, would lose all through business; any road that should make local rates as low as through, would inevitably go into bankruptcy....Hugh Gaffney, the steeple-chase rider, who was recently ruled off the Jerome Park course, has begun a suit against Joseph Donohue to recover $3,500 for wages and services, and Donohue's horses at the Pamlico course, Baltimore, have been attached....In Louisiana ten parishes (counties) are yet to hear from. The *Picayune* admits that the Republican State ticket is probably elected. Kellogg's financial policy has been ratified. Three of the six Congressmen are Democrats. The State Senate will stand twenty-six Republicans to ten Democrats. The House will be close.

Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that "it is more than ever probable that the law convening Congress on the 4th of March will be re-enacted, since it is understood that many Democrats are in favor of it. By its re-enactment they will be enabled to proceed at once to the work of repealing or attempting to repeal such measures as have been passed by the Republicans as are obnoxious to them. Anticipating a probable opposition from the Republicans, the advisability of preventing the passage of one or two important appropriation bills, with a view to forcing the success of the desired bill, is being discussed. On the other hand, the Republicans are devising legislation which will make the Democratic House powerless for mischief, such as a measure to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money for current expenses in case of a failure in Congress to appropriate, and others of the sort. If such a bill should pass at the next session, the Forty-fourth Congress could not repeal it, as the two branches would be entirely different in political complexion, and a Republican Senate would be in existence to defend and protect the work of a Republican majority in the Forty-third Congress."....Fernando Wood, Gen. Banks, S. S. Cox and ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, are prominently spoken of in connection with the Speakership of the next House of Representatives....At a Cabinet meeting on the 7th inst. the President expressed himself more at length on the "third term" than ever before. He said that a close examination of the returns in the different States showed conclusively that the people were not influenced by the wild cries on this subject. He pointed to what he considered notable instances in proof of this assertion. The South Carolina Republican Convention had emphatically pronounced for him for a third term, and its candidate for Governor had been triumphantly elected in the face of enormous odds against him. On the other hand, in the Utica District, in New York, where the Republicans had always had an overwhelming preponderance, Ellis H. Roberts insisted upon the Congressional Convention which nominated him pronouncing against a third term, and Roberts was defeated.

Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has completed his annual report. He again advances arguments in favor of issuing interchangeable bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest. He thinks that the chief objection to a metallic currency is its lack of elasticity. He believes the rate of interest of the proposed bonds will be high enough to sell them to the absorption of any surplus currency at any time, while it will be enough to force a return of the bonds in exchange for legal tender notes when the business of the country demands more currency. The rate of interest at one cent a day on the hundred dollars would be popular with the people, he says, because it is easy of computation. He argues that the conversion of the 5s and 6s into low-rate bonds in the event of the condition of the currency demanding such conversion, would result in the material reduction of the interest on the public debt, and make it payable entirely in national currency at home and not in gold to foreigners.

Gen. Sherman has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. There are 26,441 enlisted men in the army, which number, he estimates, will soon be reduced, through the working of natural causes, to the legal limit of 25,000. The General believes his force insufficient, and says that the United States army is the hardest-worked body of men in the world.

At a recent Cabinet meeting, Secretary Fish had a long interview with the President concerning our relations with Spain. As is well-known, the Spanish government has already settled with Great Britain for the indemnity demanded by that government for the execution of British subjects who were found on board the Virginius. No settlement has yet been made with the United States, although it was promised at the same time; and the President has come to the determination that it is about time that letter-writing on the subject should cease. It is understood that he will instruct Secretary Fish to demand immediate settlement.... Joseph W. Dwyer, of Coschocton, Ohio, has been appointed Revenue Agent, vice Brasher, resigned, and assigned to duty in Ohio and Indiana....Mr. Spinner says the labor required in his office has increased, and suggests an appropriation by Congress to each department and its bureaus of a round sum sufficient for the payment at discretion to clerks for work performed, as likely to give much better service to the government than the present graded system of compensation. The reduction in the number of female employes and reduction of salaries of those remaining, under the act of Congress at the last session, has been a source of inconvenience to the department, and of distress to poor widows and children.

Political.

Charles Francis Adams is spoken of as the new Senator from Massachusetts....Hon. John Morrissey is mentioned in connection with the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

Hon. Joseph Medill assumed editorial control of the Chicago *Tribune* Nov. 9. In his salutatory he promises to give to the Republican party and principles a hearty and generous support; but his paper is to be the organ of no ring or clique, and will fearlessly criticise all party leaders and measures.

It is understood that the friends of Colonel James Bar, editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, will present his claims for the position of United States Senator, representing the western part of Pennsylvania.

The Pomeroy bribery trial has begun in Buckingham, Kansas. The recollections of Pomeroy, so far as the alleged bribery is concerned, are uncertain and treacherous, but he does remember something discreditable to Senator Ingalls, and promises to bring it out in this trial....The new Legislature of Wisconsin, just elected, will have a Republican majority of 32 on joint ballot. The Republican majority on the State ticket will be about 5,000....The General Assembly of Arkansas has met under the new Constitution. Both houses effected permanent organization, and met the next day in joint session to receive the Governor's message. The Speaker of the House then declared the result of the recent election, and the newly-elected State officers were installed.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew are the men chiefly spoken of by Pennsylvania Democrats as candidates for Senator Scott's seat....One of the oddities of the late election is that Massachusetts elects a Democratic Governor, while South Carolina elects to the same office a Republican, imported from Massachusetts at that. If the spirits of the departed keep track of earthly affairs, and keep up old association, Webster, Calhoun, Sumner and Brooks must have experienced thrilling sensations after the elections....Hon. E. B. Washburne is proposed by a Milwaukee paper as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

General.

The next session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention, recently adjourned at New York city, is to be held in Boston in 1877.... The Agassiz Memorial Fund in Boston amounts now to $121,005....All the military convicts are to be taken from the various penitentiaries throughout the country where they are confined, and imprisoned in the buildings at Fort Leavenworth, which are now nearly completed.

The insurance companies which withdrew from Chicago several weeks ago have returned. ....The soap and candle works of Work & Co at Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire recently. Loss $150,000....The lines of the Franklin Telegraph Company have been leased by the Atlantic and Pacific Company for ninety-nine years.

The Court of Commissioners for the Alabama Claims has adjourned till Dec. 3.... The organization of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress is the prevailing topic of gossip and speculation. About 220 official positions are at its disposal—such as Sergeant-at-Arms, assistants, clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, etc., and as a change is deemed inevitable, the struggle for place has already begun....A sign of the times is the consecration of a colored clergyman as an Episcopal missionary bishop. The new bishop's field of labor is Hayti.

Small-pox is still on the increase at Montreal. The Hotel Dieu and General Hospital are overcrowded. The Hall House, in New Mountain Park, has been taken possession of....During the late gale on Lake Superior an island two acres in extent, situated in St. Louis Bay, one and one-half miles above Minnesota Point, was displaced and floated a distance of three miles down into Duluth Bay, and landed at Allen's ship-yard. Upon the island are pine trees that will measure three feet across the stump, and it is thickly covered over with other timber. The soil on the island is as solid as any on the mainland. There are several islands in Duluth and St. Louis Bays, but none have heretofore been known to be displaced and to float such a distance.

The International Typographical Union which has undertaken the work of providing a statue or other suitable memorial over the grave of Horace Greeley, makes an appeal for further contributions. The committee have sufficient funds, probably, for a portrait bust. In the meantime, the committee have assumed the care of Greeley's grave, which has been reported recently as in a neglected condition. ....The panic caused a decrease of $24,965,-089 in customs, and $11,316,529 in Internal Revenue receipts last year.... It is announced that there is no probability of the tax on whisky and tobacco being increased or diminished....The total taxable valuation of the State of Massachusetts, exclusive of personal property and deposits in savings institutions, is $1,831,661,165—a gain of $68,171,175 over last year.

Foreign.

The chief authorities of the Catholic Church have decided to hold a great International Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of papal infallibility....The Duke of Abercorn has been elected Grand Master of the Free Masons of Ireland....Advices from Cape Town of the 11th of October, state that the gold fields were attracting more attention, nuggets being found daily. The crops throughout the colony were in good condition....It is reported that the French government intends to raise the state of siege of Paris soon after the meeting of the Assembly.

Queen Victoria has been petitioned to release the Tichborne claimant....A Montreal dispatch announces that a clerk in the savings department of the Bank of Montreal has absconded with $32,000, and a clerk in the office of Wm. B. Simpson, one of the stockholders, has fled with $15,000....The Alsace and Lorraine delegates have taken seats in the German Reichstag.

Murillo's great painting of "St. Anthony" has been stolen from the Cathedral at Seville, Spain....The Argentine Republic has ordered that all vessels in the ports of Uruguay having on board arms and provisions for the rebels shall be detained....The British government has decreed that slavery on the gold coast of Africa must cease....The students of the University of Edinburgh have decided to elect the Earl of Derby to the Lord Rectorship....The difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged. China agrees to pay an indemnity of 500,000 taels, in consideration of which the Japanese troops are to withdraw from Formosa.

Despite the government's measures in Asia Minor, the famine continues. The Khedive of Egypt sent corn to the distressed districts. ....The Carlists in Spain have raised the siege of Irun, and Don Carlos has crossed the line into France....During special services in the French parish church at Montreal recently an alarm of fire was given, when the large congregation made a rush for the doors. Fully three hundred people were trampled under foot and many fatally injured.... The marriage of the French Prince Imperial to a daughter of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as a probable event....Monseigneur Fruchaud, the Archbishop of Tours, died recently.

The London *Times'* special from Calcutta announces that the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, has ordered the suspension of formal proceedings against the person supposed to be Nena Sahib, until more mature consideration can be had of the case... The authorities of Seville have offered a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of Murillo's great painting of St. Anthony, which was stolen from the cathedral in that city.

A special dispatch from Vienna announces that information has been received from Constantinople that orders have been received from the Porte to concentrate the Turkish troops near the Servian and Montenegrin frontiers, and that the Governors of Janja and Prisrend, in Albania, have been ordered to organize the Mohammedan inhabitants of the provinces....Two Irish members of Parliament have fought a duel, and one was severely wounded....Dr. Kenealy, the Tichborne claimant's counsel, in a letter excusing his non-attendance at a meeting of the bar, announces that he has been disbarred by the benchers at Gray's Inn.

The Chicago and South Carolina Railroad.

A trunk line to connect Charleston, S. C., with Chicago is now in process of construction, and the people of the Palmetto and Prairie States will soon be enabled to shake hands by rail. The people along the proposed route have assisted liberally, in the country east and south of the Alleghanies $1,600,000 being subscribed. North of the Ohio river, the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio raised $4,000,000. South of the Ohio and north of the Cumberland Gap, $2,000,000 have been pledged.

On the southern end of the line, 73 miles are already under contract from Charleston, and in the northern portion contracts have been made for the grading of 105 miles. The greater part of this portion is now ready for the iron, and the company expect to have the road completed to Indianapolis some time next year.

The officers of the company consist of a President and one Vice-President from each of the States through which the line passes. The Vice-Presidents will exercise full control over the local traffic of the road in the State which they represent, and are empowered to make all necessary contracts. They are also *ex-officio* Directors, and will hold meetings to decide on all questions concerning the general interests of the road. Each section is in a measure independent and not responsible for the debts contracted by any other section. All watering of stock is prohibited, and no section is allowed to lease any portion of its line to other roads. The President of the company is Mr. W. S. Haymond, of Indiana. The Vice-Presidents are Robert Rae, for Illinois; J. H. Stewart, for Indiana; Thos. L. Jones, for Kentucky; and C. B. Memminger, for South Carolina.

Cure for the Bite of Poisonous Serpents.

According to Mericourt, in a communication before the Academy of Medicine, in Paris, the only effective means of counteracting the bite of poisonous serpents, and which should be generally and popularly known, are those which prevent the absorption of the poison immediately after the bite, namely, ligature above the part bitten, suction, lotions, cauterization by means of a white hot needle, or of a small heap of gunpowder placed on the wound and ignited, or the application of some coagulating caustic. If these means have been neglected, or have been applied tardily and ineffectually, hot alcoholic drinks should be given gradually and in a methodical manner, so that sweating and the elimination of the fluids by the kidneys may be induced as freely as possible. The action of the new sudorific, "Jaborandi," may be tried. If, in consequence of violent vomiting, the introduction of medicine by the stomach be prevented, and any confidence be still retained by the practitioner in the use of ammonia, he may practice its injection, as it is at least harmless.

Punkin Pi.

Punkin pi iz the sass of Nu England. They are vittles and drink, they are joy on the haffshell, they are glory enuff for one day, and are good kold or warmed up. I would like to be a boy again, just for sixty minnets, and eat myself phull ov the blessed old mixtur. Enny man who don't luv punkin pi, wants watching cluss, for he means to do somethin mean the fust good chance he kan get. Giv me all the punkin pi i could eat, when i waz a boy, and i didn't kar whether Sunday-skool kept that day or not. And now that i have grown up to manhood, and have run for the legislature once, and only got beat 856 votes, and am thoroly marrid, thare aint nothin i hanker for wuss, and kan bury quicker, than two-thirds of a good old-fashioned punkin pi, an inch and a haff thik, and well smelt up, with ginger and nutmeg. Punkin pi iz the oldest American beverage i kno ov, and ought to go down to posterity with the trade mark ov our grandmothers on it; but i am afrade it won't for it iz tuff even now to find one that tastes in the mouth at all az they did forty years ago.—*Josh Billings' Alminax for* 1875.

Cremation of Lady Dilke.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The body of Lady Dilke, who died five weeks ago in London, was burned on the 10th instant, at Dresden. The ceremony was performed in the furnace recently invented for burial purposes by Herr Siemens, and the relatives of the deceased lady permitting strangers to be present, a large number of scientific men attended the experiment. When the company had complied with Herr Siemens' request to offer up a mental prayer, the coffin was placed in the chamber of the furnace; six minutes later the coffin burst; five minutes more and the flesh began to melt away; ten minutes more and the skeleton was laid bare; another ten minutes and the bones began to crumble. Seventy-five minutes after the introduction of the coffin into the furnace all that remained of Lady Dilke and the coffin was six pounds of dust placed in an urn. The brother-in-law of the deceased was present.

In view of the fact that Watt's hymns have been translated into the Choctaw language, and have become favorites of the braves, an admirer of the noble red men says it is very affecting to think of a noble red man sitting upon a fence and singing, "How doth the little busy bee," while he watches his wife carrying home a couple of bushels of potatoes upon each shoulder, and wondering if he couldn't swap that squaw for a jug of robust rum.

Danger of War in Europe.

On the Continent the sky is dark and lowering, and it is impossible not to feel that a storm is brewing, yet nobody can tell in which direction to look for the first flash. There are no distinct quarrels ready for fighting about, but the relations of several important states exhibit just the sort of feverish irritation which may at any moment precipitate a collision. It may be assumed that France and Germany are bound to fight some day; but France, though busy with military preparations of which every traveler through the country brings over startling accounts, is not yet ready for war; and on the other hand, it is difficult to see what more it can be possible for the Germans to get out of another conquest. There can be no doubt, however, that Germany is just now in rather an explosive condition. The people are groaning bitterly under the strain to which they have been subjected, and which has still to be continued in order to maintain the enormous armament which is deemed necessary as a check upon reprisals by France. At this moment Germany is probably the strongest power in Europe; but the question is how long it can maintain itself in this position. It is at the highest point now, but the cost of this supremacy is fearfully exhausting. Every year the country becomes less capable of enduring the drains upon it in men and money, and every year, while Germany is at the best only barely holding its ground, other powers are growing rapidly in strength and confidence. Hence the idea which is supposed to have taken possession of Bismarck, that the policy of Germany should be to strike while it is at the top of its strength, and while other countries are weaker, and thus to obtain an opportunity of lessening its military expenses by paralyzing its chief opponents while it still has power to do so. It must be remembered that it is not merely France by itself that the Germans have to reckon within the future, but also the Papacy and the Czar—two very formidable opponents, who would each be pretty sure to do all in their power to help France against the power which has already defied the one, and is suspected of a similar intention in regard to the other. The European situation, therefore, comes pretty much to this—that Germany, despairing of becoming any stronger, and more than doubting its ability to maintain its strength at its present standard, would be glad of an opportunity of trying to cripple its antagonists at once in such a way as to secure for itself some amount of ease and peace for a good while to come. Whether this opportunity will be found nobody can say; but there can at least be little doubt that Germany is bent on creating an opportunity if it can, and that it will avail itself of any that offers. It is no wonder, then, that with such a state of things on the Continent, there should be doubt and perturbation in the financial world. Almost anything may happen before spring.—*London Cor. New York Times.*

Postmasters' Salaries.

L. D. Ingersoll writes from Washington to the New York *Tribune*: There are three classes of Postmasters by Executive appointment, whose salaries vary from $1,000 to $6,000 annually. The total number of these in the States and Territories is 1,567. The amount of the salaries in the different cases varies in the most unaccountable and fantastic manner. In some cases it is, as I believe, too low, but in most altogether too high, so that a graduation of pay, made on some principles of common sense, business wisdom, and fair play, would result in a handsome measure of economy. As an illustration of the haphazard manner in which these salaries are arranged, let me give a few examples from my own State, Illinois. The Postmaster at Chicago receives $4,000 a year. In point of business transacted, this is the second Postoffice in the United States. The population of the city is about 450,000. As is well known, it is the commercial center of the interior, with railroads going everywhere. The Postmaster has to give bonds in an immense sum of money. But the Postmaster in Bloomington, a little city of 20,000 people, also has a salary of $4,000. So does the Postmaster at Aurora, which is a mere suburb of Chicago, and has a population of only about 12,000.

The following table illustrates the grotesque unfairness of some of the salaries:

Postoffice.	*Population* (1870).	*Salary.*
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099	$4 000
Binghamton, N. Y.	12,692	4,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714	4,000
Lockport, N. Y.	12,425	4,000
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.	2,992	1,300
Cazenovia, N. Y.	1,718	2,100
Philadelphia, Pa.	664,022	4,000
Titusville, Pa.	8,639	4,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10,174	4,000
Boston, Mass.	250,526	4,000
Pawtucket, R. I.	6,619	4,000
Austin, Tex.	4 488	4 000
Taunton, Mass.	18,629	3,900
Danbury, Conn. (town)	8 752	3,500
Meriden, Conn.	10,495	1,800
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864	4,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	19,565	4,000

Dry, Indeed!

An honest old farmer from the country gave his recollections of the hot spell as follows: "It was so dry we couldn't spare water to put in our whisky. The grass was so dry that every time the wind blew it flew around like so much ashes. There wasn't a tear shed at a funeral for a month. The sun dried up all the cattle, and burned off the hair till they looked like Mexican dogs, and the sheep all looked like poodle puppies, they shrank up so. We had to soak our hogs to make 'em hold swill, and if any cattle were killed in the morning they'd be dried beef at dark. The woods dried up so that the farmers chopped seasoned timber all through August, and there ain't a match through all the country—in fact, no wedding since the widow Glenn married old Baker three months ago. What few grasshoppers are left are the skin and legs, and I didn't hear the teakettle sing for six weeks. We eat our potatoes baked, they being all ready, and we couldn't spare water to boil 'em. All the red-headed girls were afraid to stir out of the house in daylight. Why, we had to haul water all summer to keep the ferry running, and—say, it's getting dry; let's take suthin'."—*Exchange.*

The total number of Southerners now excluded from holding office by reason of political disabilities is less than 150.

Fashions in Furs.

Those most used for decoration are the Silver Fox, Chinchilla, Silver Marten, black Arctic Lynx, and Alaska Sable. Sea Otter and Russian and Hudson Bay Sable will be used for really elegant garments, and for opera wear garments will be trimmed with Royal Ermine.

The sets most in favor this season are Mink, Seal, Lynx, Black Marten and Otter. Mink will again take the lead, as it has been thoroughly tested, and found to be perfectly reliable, and really there is nothing handsomer than a dark set of Mink. We can purchase sets of Mink at all prices from $25 to $75.; those at the latter price being very handsome. The medium sets cost $35, $40, $45 and $50. Real Alaska Seal sets cost $26, $33, $38 and $45, while the finest quality of Shetland Seal is from $48 to $60. Boas are from 60 to 84 inches long. There are very good imitation Seal sets at from $7 to $12.

The Lynx sets, with black, flowing fur, can be bought for $24 and $27, the best; while the imitation sets, which are very good, cost from $7 to $15. The Arctic Lynx, a really handsome fur, is only $15.

The Black Marten, in natural color, comes cheaper, the sets being only $14, $18, $22 and $25. Imitation sets are only $6, $8, and $10.

Otter sets are pretty, and cost from $30 to $50; while very handsome sets of beavers are $22, $27, and $32.

The Russian and Hudson Bay sables are decidedly elegant furs, and can be worn only by those who can afford such expensive sets. Hudson Bay sets are sold for from $85 to $200; while the Russian sable sets range in price from $300 to $1,500.

Many ladies prefer the fancy furs, such as the silver-fox, greibe, and chinchilla. Silver-fox sets range in price from $100 to $300, and are in great demand. Chinchilla also is fashionable, and sets of it can be bought for from $20 to $100. Greibe sets cost from $25 to $40.

The novelty of the season is a boa and muff combined, which consists of a boa the usual length, with pocket on each end in which to place the hands when necessary or desirable. It is certainly more convenient than the muff, for there is no danger of losing this affair, as ladies often do their muffs, by carelessly leaving them upon counters of stores. This article will be manufactured in all the different grades of fur, and can be bought at any and all prices from $8 to $100. A very neat specimen in mink—the dark shade—was exhibited. The price was $25.—*New York Weekly.*

The Vendome Column.

The Vendome Column, says the London *Globe* is finished. All that is wanting now is the statue, but that will have to await political events. It would be manifestly absurd to place any other statue on a monument dedicated to Napoleon than one of the Emperor. Moreover, the vote of the Assembly decided that the "column should be restored to its former state." But it is impossible to predict what folly the French may commit. A French paper gives a romantic account of the statue, well known to Englishmen, which surmounted the column under the Second Empire. Originally the work of Chandet, it was removed in 1815 to be melted down, and to furnish the bronze for the statue of Henry IV. The workmen, then Bonapartists, clubbed together to buy bronze to replace the metal, which was sacred to them, and with which they made several reduced copies of the original statue. It is said that ten of these statuettes are to this day in the left leg of the good King Henry. The little Victory which the Emperor held in his hand escaped the breaking up, and was discovered some years afterward.

In 1832 the statue was replaced, but it was the Emperor as the "Little Corporal" who in singularly bad taste figured on the summit of a column which is an imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome. When Napoleon III. wished to restore the work of Chandet it was intrusted to M. Damont, who was fortunate enough to be able to replace the original Victory in Cæsar's hand. After the overthrow of the column by the Communists, all the pieces of the statue were recovered except the Victory. A complete model, however, exists in the artist's studio. The rebuilding of the column began eighteen months ago, and has cost 150,000 francs, the sum voted for it, besides a supplementary sum for paving. Seven hundred pieces of bronze had to be pieced together again, and each plate was made good separately. Here a nose had to be replaced, or a leg, or an entire figure. So exceptional is this kind of work, that there is no precise term in art or manufactures to describe it adequately. It is not unlikely that the Parisians, delighted at seeming one of their most beautiful monuments restored to them almost uninjured, may hasten on the rebuilding of the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville.

Witchcraft in West Virginia.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* contains the following remarkable story of superstition and ignorance: "On alley Sixteen, in East Wheeling, a peculiar disease recently appeared among the smaller children. Seven babies, in as many different families, suffered from the same mysterious complaint. One of the babies died, and it was thought the others would not survive long. No medical advice was called, as the children were believed to be bewitched. An old lady, however, who is known to possess much influence with superstitious persons, attempted to drive out the evil spirits. She visited the different families, and advised them to keep every door locked and stop up the keyholes. Nothing was to be loaned from a house for fear some bold and adventurous spirit would accompany the article and make mischief in a neighbor's family. The stocking on each child's left foot was turned inside out to spoil the enchantment, and many other ridiculous things were done. We have not learned what effect these prescriptions have had upon the little sufferers, but it seems horrible to think that innocent children are compelled to suffer because of the ignorance and superstition of their parents."

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND HOME.

HOW DRAINS ACT.

The water which runs into drains dug in tough clay soil, enters from the sides and bottom, and not from immediately above the drains. The toughest clay is sufficiently permeable to water to allow it to pass through readily, and after the drains have been in operation some time, regular and permanent water channels become established in the soil leading from above to the bottom of the drains. In digging drains in tough, compact clay, numerous small veins of water are cut, which show very clearly how readily the water will pass through such soil as soon as outlets are provided. The advantage of deeper drains is thus explained, and it is readily seen that their influence extends very much further in proportion to their depth.

TO PREVENT RUSTING.

Boiled linseed oil will keep polished tools from rusting if it is allowed to dry on them. It is very difficult to get off and should never be put near a joint, as it candies. Turpentine or soft soap will destroy it when it is necessary to brighten the surface oiled. Common sperm oil will prevent from rusting a short period. A coat of copal is frequently applied to polished tools exposed to the weather. Woolen materials are the best for wrappers for metals. Iron and steel goods of all descriptions are kept free from the rust by the following: Dissolve one-half ounce of camphor in one pound of hog's lard, take off the scum and mix as much black lead as will give the mixture an iron color. Iron and steel, and machinery of all kinds, rubbed over with this mixture and left with it on for twenty-four hours, and then rubbed with a linen cloth, will keep clean for months.

WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

The *American Agriculturist* very sensibly says: Now that the season for selling has arrived, we would impress upon our readers the necessity for accurately weighing and measuring everything they sell. There is too much guess-work done. Buyers are handling produce every day of the year, and they weigh and measure all they handle. They are well posted. Farmers are not. When it comes to estimate the farmers are beat. "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer." And farmers are too easily persuaded by his pertinency. Besides, farmers want the money, and do not like to lose a sale. So they give way. There is no settler of disputes so stubborn as a good platform scale. A Fairbanks scale will save many words, and much time and loss. Every barn should be provided with one, and nothing should be taken out for sale until it is weighed and plainly marked with its weight.

COWS.

There are, probably, $500,000,000 invested in cows in the United States. Unfortunately a great deal of this money is not well used. It does not bring in the yearly interest which it might and ought to yield. The average profit which the ordinary farmer receives from his cows is quite small. But they ought to pay well. If they do not, it shows either a lack of skill or else of care and attention on the part of their owners. A great, perhaps the greatest, cause of loss is, most farmers keep poor cows. A poor cow hardly pays, while a good one pays a handsome profit. It will cost but little more to keep a good cow than a poor one. The farmer will make from six to eight pounds of butter per week for forty-two weeks, worth say thirty-five cents per pound, realizing an income of from $88 to $117, while the latter, making only three or four pounds a week for forty-two weeks, will bring only from $44 to $60 per year.—*Stock Journal.*

WET BOOTS.

A friend writes from Europe: What an amount of discomfort wet boots entail, to be sure; and how well we all recall the fretful efforts we have now and then made to draw on a pair of hard-baked ones which were put by the fire over night to dry. Damp and adhesive within, they are without stiff and unyielding as horn. Once on, they are a sort of modern stocks, destructive of all comfort, and entirely demoralizing to the temper. The following simple device will rob the cold, wet barnyard of a slushy winter or spring evening of half its promise of discomfort for the next morning: When the boots are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will rapidly absorb the last vestige of it from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tightly-fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots and go happily about the day's work.—*American Agriculturist.*

A SAFE TETHER PIN.

The *Agriculturist* for October illustrates a simple device which, we infer, any one is at liberty to make use of without fear of infringing upon any patent. A strong iron rod, say five-eighths or half an inch in diameter, is sharpened at one end and bent into a corkscrew-like spiral. The unsharpened end is bent into a ring large enough to receive a good-sized rope. It is easy to screw such an iron into anything worthy of being called a soil, using a stick, if necessary, after the manner of an augur handle. Such a tether-pin as this will defy the efforts of the strongest animal to pull it up, and with the ring at the level of the ground it is impossible for the rope to be twisted around the pin. The device is likewise serviceable in a hundred other ways about a country house, or, indeed, wherever the surface of the earth is not covered by a natural or artificial pavement of stones. It will hold guy-ropes for shears, or the lower block of hoisting tackle, or tent-ropes, or, indeed, any rope which is to be firmly held at the surface of the ground, and the great beauty of it is that it does not get battered to pieces by being hammered down every time it is set in a new place.

Household Helps.

Sprinkled chips of dried sassafras will keep away worms from dried fruit.

Butter when pure is non-nitrogenous; if there is any portion of whey present, it becomes nitrogenous and will decompose.

Lemon Cake.—Four tumblers flour, two and one-half tumblers sugar, three-fourths tumbler butter, one tumbler milk, two lemons, three eggs, one heaping teaspoonful soda.

To Remove Mildew from Linen.—Mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of lemon, and lay it on both sides with a painter's brush. Let it lie in the open air—on grass is preferable—till stain is removed.

Fancy Cakes.—Beat the yolks of four eggs into half a pound of white sugar; add a little less than half a pound of flour. Beat fifteen minutes, flavor with lemon, add the whites of the eggs well-beaten. Bake in small patties, and put sugar plums on top.

The Japanese preserve meat during the summer in the following manner: The meat is covered completely, in a porcelain bowl, with very hot water, and oil is poured upon the water. The air is thus excluded, and the coagulation of the albumen in the external part of the meat doubtless aids in preserving it.

Coffee Starch.—This is much better than starch made in the ordinary way for all dark clothing—such as black or brown calicoes, percales or muslins; also, for grass linens and Hollands. Take two tablespoonfuls of the best starch, mix with enough cold water to make it a paste. Stir this into a pint of boiling hot coffee well settled. Let it boil about ten minutes. Stir it a few minutes with a spermaceti or wax candle; strain it through a cloth, and starch the dark-colored or black clothes in it.—*Country Gentleman.*

Chintz wardrobes are much less expensive than those that are generally used. To make one, nothing is required beyond the powers of a fair amateur carpenter. It is made just the size of any other wardrobe, but is composed of a mere frame work of deal spars about two inches square, with one or two cross pieces to support the said framework. Over this—top, bottom, sides, back and front—is stretched chintz. Brass hooks are screwed into the top of the framework at the back, on which to hang the dresses, and a little brass knob by which to open the door; also a bolt at the top and bottom, to keep the second door from flying open. The brass hooks cost about ten cents each, and the framewoak ought to be made—hinges, bolts and all—for less than $5, even by professional hands.

Fight with a Cougar.

A letter from Fort Griffin, Texas, gives the following account of a little episode in frontier life:

"On the bank of the Clear Fork of the Brazos river, John Selman and family were sitting in their little cabin, enjoying the comforts of a brilliant fire, when their dog set up a fierce barking. Mr. Hewitt, who lives with Mr. Selman, walked out to see what was the matter, and discovered a large cougar. Mr. H. stepped back to get a gun, leaving the door open, intending to return in a moment. But their morning visitor did not choose to wait for his return, and followed immediately into the house. The first introduction the intruder gave himself was to leap upon a little child, taking hold of its neck with his monster teeth, inflicting some very serious wounds. Mrs. Selman, the mother of the child, grabbed it and released it. The animal then made an attempt to recapture the child from the mother, and Mr. Hewitt, who is gifted with uncommon size and unusual strength, knocked the monster down and kicked it under the bed. Mr. Selman had got hold of a gun by that time, and, as the cougar came from under the bed, shot it, the ball entering the left side of its neck, ranging back and coming out through the abdomen. But that only infuriated him more than ever. He then leaped upon the bed, tearing the bed and bedding. The door had got closed during the fracas, and the wild animal having become dissatisfied with his little prison, like a lion in a cage, leaped from side to side of the room, upsetting the chairs, table, and other furniture, at the same time uttering the most terrific screams imaginable. At last Mr. Selman got another gun, and shot it through behind the shoulders. It then jumped at the fire, grabbed its mouth full of live coals, and stood there and growled until Mr. Selman opened the door, and Mr. Hewitt took it by the tail and dragged it into the yard, where it died. It measured eleven feet nine inches in length."

Measuring Distance by Sound.

An instrument for measuring distance by sound has been invented recently by Maj. de Boulenge, of the Belgian army. It consists of a glass tube having graduations along its length representing distances measured. The tube is closed at its extremities, and is filled with liquid in which is a metallic traveler, formed of two disks united by a central rod. The diameter of the disks is a little less than that of the tube, so that when the latter is vertical the traveler will descend with a slow and uniform motion. Knowing the velocity of sound and that of the traveler, it is easy to construct the distance scale. In operation the edge of one disk is brought to the 0 mark, and the instrument being held horizontally, the flash of the canon, for example, is noted; at that instant the telemeter is turned to a vertical position, and so held, the traveler, of course, descending meanwhile, until the sound is heard, when it is again brought horizontal. The position of the traveler denotes the distance to be read on the scale. It is stated that during the course of official experiments at the Belgian artillery school, the instrument, in estimating distances of 3,200 yards, did not make over twenty-one yards of error.

Friendship, like iron, is fragile if hammered too thin.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

Some Rather Startling Facts and Figures.

The constant and reckless destruction of our forests is fast bringing us to a condition in which there will be occasion for real alarm. It is not probable that any "scare" like that which a few years ago went over England concerning the prospective exhaustion of her coal supply, will immediately occur in America, touching the loss of our forests, but we wish something near enough approaching it might happen to stop a work that is full of evil promise.

In the whole United States there is left but one really great tract of timber. It lies at the far extreme of our country, and consists of about one-half of Washington Territory and a third of Oregon. California has, perhaps, 500,000 acres of forest now, of which fully one-half has been cut away within the last two or three years. Here in New York we have no considerable forest left except in the Adirondack region. Our wealth of maple, walnut, and hickory is substantially gone, and a large part of it has been wantonly destroyed. Wisconsin had a magnificent forest growth, but the people are sweeping it away at a rapid rate. One billion feet of timber were cut in a single year. It will not take more than a decade or two at the utmost to fairly exhaust this source of wealth to the State. Michigan and Minnesota are following in the same course, slashing away at their forests as if a tree had no right to lift its head. One of our most intelligent army officers, Gen. Brisbin, who knows the Western country thoroughly, and to whose accurate knowledge of this subject we are indebted for many facts, says that 50,000 acres of Wisconsin timber are cut annually to supply the Kansas and Nebraska markets alone. The Saginaw forests are even now practically destroyed, and if the Northern Pacific railway is built, it will open up to the ax the one remaining belt of American timber, in Oregon and Washington Territory.

The railroads have been the great destroyers of our forests. They use 160,000,000 of ties annually—that means the leveling of at least 150,000 acres of trees. The timber they use, also, is not the refuse or the inferior, but among the very best fine young trees, eight to ten inches in diameter. The Union Pacific Company undertook at first to lay their road with cottonwood ties, drawn from the occasional wooded canyons along the line of the road. One consequence of this was shown in our Washington dispatch, the other day, regarding the legislation to be asked of Congress for the relief of the road. The Government Commission appointed to examine the line reported that it was not completed within the terms of the law. The use of these soft wood ties was held by them to be an evasion of contract, and government patents for the lands granted along two or three hundred miles of the road have accordingly been refused. The settlers who have bought the lands can get no titles from the company, for it has none. This looks bad for our forests, since it means the ultimate destruction of thousands of acres of more good timber to replace the condemned ties, which have already swept off a large part of the few precious growths of this comparatively treeless region. If it is remembered that ties have to be renewed every seven years, the extent of the demand on our forests will be appreciated. When 10,000 miles more of rails have been laid, it will require all the young trees in the country to supply the demand for ties.

Fences are also enormous consumers of trees. In the East we are learning in this regard economy from necessity, but in the West, in some States, the farmers cut down the forests with scarcely more thought than they harvest their grain. The fences of the United States, people may not generally know, have cost more than the lands, and are, today, the most valuable class of property, save railroads and real estate in cities. Illinois alone has $2,000,000 invested in fences, and they cost annually $175,000 for repairs. In Nebraska, where excellent herd laws are in force, the necessity for fences has been so much lessened that the fences of the State cost less in proportion to population than in any other in the Union.

The outrageous waste of timber caused by the felling of forests and the burning of the trees to bring the land under cultivation still goes on at a fearful rate. From 1860 to 1870 no less than 12,000,000 acres of forest were thus wantonly destroyed. For fuel also vast tracts are leveled of their trees. It took 10,000 acres of forest to supply Chicago with fuel one year, 1871. An annual decrease of forest from all these causes is not far from 8,000,000 acres. Yet we plant only 10,000 acres of new forest a year.

The necessity for a commission of forestry, and the need of efficient laws in all the States for the preservation of forests, need no further argument than these facts.—*New York Times.*

A Field for Doctors.

Physicians crowd each other in this country, and a young man finds it hard to get into practice. There is ample room in France for beginners. There are in that country cities of 15,000 inhabitant which have not one physician; there are cities of 20,000 which have but one, and he not a graduate of a medical school. There is always posted in the arcade of the Paris Medical School the names of fifteen or twenty towns or villages which have no physicians and wish one. Lille is a city with a population of 200,000 souls; it contains only forty-three physicians. Roubaix is a city of 76,000 souls; it contains only eight physicians.

Judgment of Musicians.—Theodore Thomas, the distinguished founder and conductor of the famous "Thomas' Orchestra," New York, ought to know as well as any one the opinions entertained by musicians respecting musical instruments. He declares that they generally agree with him in regarding the **Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs** as much the best instruments of this class in the world. It is not, therefore, surprising that they are now largely exported to Europe, commanding higher prices there than the instruments of their best makers.

All Sorts.

Nearly 1,000 convicts in the California State Prison.

That persons should remain seated in church until the service is over is a standing rule.

Pennsylvania has 7,000,000,000 feet of hemlock timber, and 4,000,000,000 feet of hard wood.

What enormous legs firemen must have, as we often hear of their using hose fifty feet in length.

A girl baby was recently born in Scott county, Ky., having the features of a person 80 years old.

There have been one thousand suicides in Paris during the last six months. Two-thirds of them were of women.

The new elevator of the Wabash Company in Toledo, the largest in the world, holds 1,200,000 bushels of grain.

There is a big gold bar on the counter of a Denver bank, weighing 1,346 ounces, and valued, in coin, at $52,694.94.

Sunday contributions in the churches have fallen off in amount since the issue of ten-cent currency resembling in appearance the fifty-cent bills.

Squashes, three of them, weighing 115¼, 137, and 139½ pounds, respectively, have been raised this year by James Arnold of Olmsted county, Minnesota.

As if the Smiths were not sufficiently numerous, four of them, all boys, have put in a simultaneous appearance in a Terre Haute family. The lot weighed thirty pounds.

A short-horn steer was butchered in Detroit recently which weighed 4,110 pounds alive, and yielded 3,000 pounds of dressed beef. This is believed to be the largest animal ever slaughtered for beef on this continent.

A French paper says that not one American in a hundred has a handsome chin. This is due to the fact that so many of our fellow-citizens give nearly all their time to the cultivation of cheek.

The Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, has just received two running oxen from the Island of Ceylon. They are of diminutive size, not larger than a very small donkey, but are of great utility in that country. The mail service is performed by them. They are active, and bear great fatigue, and can travel a very considerable distance at a regular, rapid pace.

The Jackson-Dickinson Duel.

A letter from Nashville, Tenn., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* referring to the famous duel between Jackson and Dickinson, says;

It was almost as notorious as the Burr-Hamilton affair at the time, but few of the facts have not been misconstrued. A singular chain of circumstances connected with the marriage of Jackson caused considerable scandal, which followed him even to the White House, and was the one subject to which his warmest friends dared not allude. Jackson was fiercely jealous of his wife's reputation. A breath of suspicion against her, a suggestion of her impurity, always caused eternal hatred of those who uttered it. To suspect her was something that could not be forgiven. With Dickinson he had a long and bitter feud. Both were lawyers, and it was their fate to always meet at the bar. Frequently their mutual hatred found vent, and several times challenges for duels passed between them, which were always withdrawn through the influence of friends, and a tacit reconciliation effected. But one day Dickinson said something that reflected upon the chastity of Jackson's wife, and that was the unpardonable sin. Jackson challenged him, regardless of the remonstrances of friends. The duel was a matter of public gossip. Bets were made with large odds in favor of Dickinson, who was regarded as the best shot in the State. The agreement was that after the word "fire" was given each could use his own discretion. Jackson was of cool, and Dickinson of nervous temperament, and the former supposed the latter would shoot at the word, preferring himself to run his chances and take a deliberate aim. The supposition proved correct. Dickinson fired instantly, the ball taking effect in Jackson's side, a hair's breadth from his heart. The dust puffed from a heavy woolen coat he wore; the old warrior staggered a moment, but recovered himself, and without lifting his pistol looked his antagonist in the face. Dickinson was astounded at the unwonted failure of his aim.

"G—d d—n you," he shouted, "I thought I sent you to h—l."

Jackson, who had not yet cocked his pistol, raised it deliberately, aimed and pulled the trigger; but it did not fire. He examined it as coolly as if it was the merest matter in the world; put on a fresh cap, and shot Dickinson dead.

"When I found he had not killed me," said Jackson afterward, "I intended to give him his life; but when he cursed me I knew it was his hate and not his honor he was fighting for."

Jackson's wound was a very severe one, and troubled him until the day of his death.

What the Heart Is.

The heart is like a plant in the tropics, which all the year round is bearing flowers, and ripening seeds, and letting them fly. It is shaking off memories and dropping associations. The joys of last year are ripe seeds that will come up in joy again next year. Thus the heart is planting seeds in every nook and corner; and as a wind which serves to prostrate a plant is only a sower coming forth to sow its seeds, planting some of them in rocky crevices, some by river-courses, some among mossy stones, some by warm hedges, and som in garden and open field, so it is with our experiences of life, that sway and bow us either with joy or sorrow. They plant everything round about us with heart-seeds. Thus a house becomes sacred. Every room hath a memory, and a thousand of them; every door and each window is clustered with associations.

A New York philosopher observes that the weakest of women are not without power, as he has known one such to turn a steamboat excursion into an occasion of gloom and despondency.

Improvement in Dentistry.

Dr. Hirschfeld gives an account in the *Dental Cosmos* of his substitute for solid gold filling in the roots of teeth. When the root is in a proper condition for filling, his method is to select a thread of lint, separate or loosen the fibers as much as possible, and then moisten it with chloride of zinc from the cement boxes, rubbing also oxide of zinc well into it, but omitting one extremity of the lint, this being reserved for the application of a small quantity of carbolic acid. The thread is simply the medium for conveying the cement to the extremity of the canal, and is entirely imbedded in it. The end of the lint saturated with carbolic acid is, of course, the first inserted, and is carried directly to the apex. After the root is filled the cavity in the crown is temporarily closed with cotton and sandarac, and if at the expiration of several days the tooth has been perfectly comfortable and the patient in a healthy condition, he inserts a gold filling in the crown cavity; if, however, the pulp has been deprived of vitality for a long period, and the tooth easily irritated during preparatory treatment, the cavity is filled with cement. Dr. H. states that by operating in this manner he has never had periostitis occur in the large number of teeth that he has thus treated.

Long Prayers.

Dr. Talmage has something to say on the question of praying:

We are confident that one reason for the long prayers with which we are sometimes afflicted in religious meetings is an incapacity to wind up. After the brother has been praying about long enough you see that he is trying to find "Amen." He does not want to come too suddenly upon it, and so he gradually makes that way; but he is like a Brooklyn ferry-boat aiming for the wharf when there is a good deal of ice in the river, and he backs in and out, in and out, at last reaching it with blundering stroke. Many of the brethren in their prayers take one-third of the time to get started and another third to stop. Why not with your first sentence plunge into what you most want, and stop when you get through without any circumgyrations? Men keep on after they ought to stop, because they do not know how to let down brakes. We have a recommendation to make. If any isolated "Amen" would sound abrupt at the time you want to close, do as the Psalmist did when the prayers of David the son of Jesse were ended, exclaiming "Amen and Amen!"

Icelandic Women.

"I turned to inspect the crowd," says Bayard Taylor, "and found, to my surprise, that the women were much more picturesque figures than the men. Many of them wore square bodices of some dark color, a gown with many pleats about the waist, with red or blue aprons. Nearly all had a flat cap—or, rather, a circular piece of black cloth—on the top of the head, with a long black tassel on one side, hanging from a silver or gilded cylindrical ring, an inch or two in length. These rings are precisely like those which the women of Cairo wear over the nose to hold the veil in its place. Some of the girls had their hair braided, but many wore it loose; and I saw one girl whose magnificent pale yellow mane suggested a descent from Byrnhilde. The men only showed two colors—the brown of their *wadmal* coats and trowsers, and the ruddy tan of their faces. Few of them are handsome, and their faces are grave and undemonstrative; but they inspire confidence by the strength expressed in the steady blue eye, and the firm set of the lips. There were plenty of tawny or piebald ponies, with manes like lions, in the streets."

An Eccentric Clause in a Will and How It Was Kept Track Of.—A handsome inheritance has come to some lucky heirs residing in Iowa and Nebraska. Three generations ago a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, who was Mayor of Norwich, England, died, leaving the municipality a large sum of money upon the condition that in the third generation of his family the accumulated interest on the sum donated to the city should be paid to the heirs of the donor. The descendants of this generous and eccentric man were well aware of the provisions of his last testament, and accordingly have kept trace of the funds. Lately the last heir of the second generation died, and the third generation, who are residents of the United States, have been notified to appear on the 24th of November and claim their property. The amount inherited is about $800,000, American currency, and will be divided among several people.

Come, Love—Love Comes.—A pensive young man in Wisconsin, while singing "Come, love, come," beneath his dulcinea's window the other night, had love, music, wind and everything else knocked out of him by a something in a long white garment that fell out of a chamber window. It proved to be nobody but his girl, who in her anxiety to know who was serenading her, leaned too far over the window sill; hence the result. He says when he sings "Come, love, come," again, he will keep away from under the window, as his system can't stand many such shocks.

In the ordinary course of business two telegrams were recently sent from New York to London, and answers received to one in thirty, and to the other in thirty-five minutes actual time. Each message was transmitted 3,600 miles and passed through the hands of eighteen persons. The message and reply in each case passed through the hands of thirty-six persons, and traveled over 7,000 miles in thirty to thirty-five minutes.

A Telegraphers' newspaper, speaking of the employment of women as operators, says that their power is already felt in the style of conversation between male operators over the wires. Low jests and vulgarity have grown less frequent, and an intimation that there is a female operator on a circuit puts a quietus on the most virulent of blasphemers.

To secure a result—Look it up.

THE MAY QUEEN.

Adapted to a Backward Season.

BY BRET HARTE.

If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear,
And see that the room is warm, mother, and the fire is burning clear;
And tallow my nose once more, mother, once more ere you go away,
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

It froze so hard, last night, mother, that really I couldn't break
The ice in my little pitcher, mother, till I thought the poker to take;
You'll find it there on the hearth, mother—but, oh, let that hot brick stay,
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

I shall put on my *aqua-scutum* outside of my skin coat,
And two or three yards of flannel, dear, will go around my throat;
And you'll see that the boneset tea, mother, is drawn while your child's away,
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

Little Effie shall go with me, if her nose is fit to be seen;
And you shall be there, too, dear mother, to see me made the Queen,
Provided the doctor'll let you; and if it don't rain instead,
Little Johnny is to take me a part of the way on his sled.

So, if you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For to-morrow may be the chilliest day of all the glad New Year;
For to-day is the thirtieth, mother, and bless'd if your child can say,
If she ain't an April Fool, mother, instead of a Queen o' the May.

—*Nast's Almanac for 1875.*

Humor.

A matter of course—A horse race.

No unfortunate trader looks so down in the mouth as a dentist.

If speech is silver and silence gold, how much is a dumb man worth?

Most people are like eggs—Too full of themselves to hold anything else.

When a Japanese office-holder gets drunk they reform him by chopping his head off.

"**A few** days ago Lewis Fletcher, of Newton county, contributed an arm to a threshing machine" is the way they mention it out West.

Washington Irving once alluded to a man of superior pomposity as "a great man, and, in his own estimation, a man of great weight. When he goes to the West he thinks the East tips up."

An exchange says, "Is there a little boy in town by the name of 'Uli Damyer?'" We are quite certain that "Uli" lives in this city, as we hear the boys call his name very frequently."

A gentleman had a valuable miniature stolen from him a few days since. "Oh, never mind," said the friend to whom he told his loss; "everybody is having his likeness taken nowadays."

When Mr. Soberleigh read that a father in the West had chopped his only son in two, he innocently remarked that he didn't think they ought to arrest a man for simply parting his heir in the middle."

"Is **Mike McCloskey** in the ranks?" asked the Commander-in-Chief, as the army stood in line of battle. "Here Gineral," said Mike, stepping to the front. "Then let the engagement begin," said the General. This is the way Mike tells the story.

The settler went to the West,
What did he go for there?
Money to make and flails to shake,
And with hay-seed fill his hair.

The railroad went to the West,
What did it go for there?
Money to make for its own sweet sake,
And to strip the settler bare.

Both went out to the West,
And what they are doing there
Is trying to cut each other's throats,
That both may vanish in the air.

SAD FATE OF A MISSIONARY.

Among a savage clan
Of cannibalish people,
A missionary man
Set up his modest steeple.
And there each day he would
Pursue his noble labors;
He told them to be good,
And bade them love their neighbors.
The cannibals, with grins,
Gave ear to themes he treated;
They crossed their tawny shins,
And on their hams were seated.
And yet they were not lost,
That missionary's labors;
He taught them to his cost
The way to love their neighbors,
For one day when for prayers
Those cannibals they met him,
They caught him unawares—
They killed him and they ate him!
They said they found him good—
He'd practiced what he taught them—
And now they understood
The goodness he had brought them.
And when they filled each maw,
They said, while they deplored him,
"They'd loved him alive and raw,
But roasted they adored him!"

Value of Farm Products per Acre.

The last volume of the agricultural report—which has been so long delayed has just been printed at the government printing office. The following table shows the average cash value of farm products per acre in this country, according to the report of the statistician of the department:

States.	Average value per acre.	States.	Average value per acre.
Maine	$14 15	Texas	$12 84
New Hampshire	17 50	Arkansas	17 60
Vermont	17 87	Tennessee	12 70
Massachusetts	31 15	West Virginia	15 04
Rhode Island	34 00	Kentucky	15 54
Connecticut	33 94	Ohio	14 57
New York	22 94	Michigan	15 65
New Jersey	27 96	Indiana	13 51
Pennsylvania	20 80	Illinois	11 18
Delaware	13 24	Wisconsin	14 28
Maryland	15 22	Minnesota	11 83
Virginia	14 15	Iowa	8 49
North Carolina	11 38	Missouri	11 99
South Carolina	10 45	Kansas	8 92
Georgia	11 63	Nebraska	7 75
Florida	11 47	California	15 13
Alabama	13 77	Oregon	16 70
Mississippi	15 61	Nevada	44 30
Louisiana	16 57	The Territories	26 17

Imitative.

The railroad from Yokahama to Yeddo is the wonder of the Japanese peasantry. The peculiar dress of the people shows their eagerness to adopt European customs. Some of the combinations are rather curious, as for instance, a Paris felt hat, a Japanese robe of silk, wooden pattens, and a common bath towel around the neck for a comforter. Of the shops, on the handsome Tori, or boulevard of Yeddo, with its double row of pines and blossoming fruit trees, a traveler says: "There are all kinds of European or imitation European articles for sale—ready-made Western clothes; clocks, which are sometimes right and which are in great demand just now; Paisley shawls and Brussels carpets, and drugs from England and wines from France; ancient suits of armor and modern machinery; dethroned Buddhist saints and—sewing machines."

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1874

A Republican in New York was asked the cause of their defeat at the late election in that State. "Oh, it was the Baxter bill in Indiana what did the business." What a scapegoat is made of that bill. We expect that the Reps were in the same fix in Georgia. They are sure to ascribe it to everything except the real cause, the general disaffection of the people.

In the days of Pierce and Buchanan when the democratic party run the government, we used to think it extravagant to make an annual national expenses reach $75,000,000. But under Grantism the Republican corruptions, our national annual expenses over $300,000,000. This extravagance and profligacy must be abated by the next Democratic Congress.

The Plymouth *Democrat* saves Republican Journals the trouble of explaining thusly:

Those who have attempted to state the cause of the great Republican defeat are all wrong. We have thought the subject over seriously, and conclude that it was brought about by a concatenation of fortuitious circumstances, superinduced by a succession of unparalleled coincidences.

A thanksgiving proclamation has been issued by the Conservative Central Committee of Louisiana, summoning all the people "to meet at their respective place to worship on Nov. 19, and give thanks to Almighty God for their deliverance from political bondage" There never was a people, since God led the Jews through the Red Sea who had half as much to rejoice over and thank God for as the people of Louisiana. When will the 'jubilee' come to poor down-trodden South Carolina?

Fun at Goshen

The Goshen *Times* gave credence to a dirty lie prepetrated upon Mr. Free Kelly about his getting drunk and associating with bad woma and now the Democrat has the following to say about an interview between the women who the *Times* stigmatized as two disreputable characters—as 'soiled doves.' Armed with two strongly twisted cowhide riding whips, and a pocket full of eggs, these presecuted damsels went round to the *Times* office on Thursday evening to seek redress for injured reputation in the only way they could—by putting a cloud over these brilliant Starrs with cowhide and eggs. On arriving at the door of the editor's office the courage of one of the girls failed her, and she refused to go in. Nothing daunted, and with a courage that true womanhood, with the grossest insult could alone sustain on such an occasion, the older and braver of the two made her entrance with both whips and eggs concealed about her person and found the editor seated at his desk all unconscious of the thunderbolt overhanging his hardened heart and softened head. Mr. Starr greeted the damsel with becoming grace without raising and with that peculiar smile only permitted to radiate his benign countenance on the approach of the sister crusader. He did not notice the determined tread and the flashing black eyes that confronted him, else his cowardly nature would have wilted at once and he would have curled down at her feet for mercy. "Is your name Starr?" asked the irate damsel. "Yes, madam, be seated," replies the affable editor. "Well, you are the man that slandered me, and I have come to cowhide you," and with that Matie Porter drew one of her whips and like a stroke of lightning it came down on the head and shoulders of Bill Starr. As soon as he could recover from his surprise and the violence of the attack he struggled through the raining blows to his feet, and grabbing the descending whip wrenched it out of her hands.—Then as quick as a flash the other was drawn, and followed like Padys's drum—over the face and eyes. It is said that the editor howled so loud as to rouse all the family of Starrs from the adjoining room, where they resided, and at this critical moment they poured in a reinforcement upon the attacking party truly formidable. Tom Starr advanced to the support of his brother Bill, his wife took up a position on the right flank, a visitor to the rear, and the devil dodged under the table. The brave girl fell back in order before this overpowering force, and reaching into her cartridge box, loaded her hands with eggs and poured into the advanceing force a terriffic fusillade of unhatched chickens. One struck Tom square between the eyes, closing both blinkers, and covering his face and bosom with exploded ammunition. A raking shell was fired at Tom's lady on the right flank, and bursted on the tip of her nose, the fragments wounding the visitor in the rear, in a shocking manner. It is said that Bill Starr, with his hands covering his head where the blows had just fallen, and his mouth wide open with pain and fright, received one square inside of his distended jaws, so clean and so forcibly as to swallow shell and all. Thus the heroic damsel of the Julian House, like our forces under McClelland as they fell back before Richmond, did greater execution upon the enemy in the retreat than she did in the advance, and made good her exit at the door when she run short of ammunition, while the fallen Starrs were left to repair damages, whip off the cloud and resume their former brilliancy.

We were not a witness of this exciting battle, but gained our information from the great crowd who gathered on the scene of the conflict the following morning. The symphathies of the community are with the brave chambermaid of the Julian, and the universal verdict is, "served him right."

Board of Education.

Pursuant to adjournment at September meeting, the DeKalb County Board of Education met in the School Building at Butler, at 11 o'clock A. M., November 11, 1874, and organized by electing R. W. McBride Secretary, County Superintendent, J. A. Barns presiding.

The following members of the Board were present:

B. F. Moody, Butler Tp; W. H. Rodamer, Newville Tp; Joseph Wilson, Stafford Tp; G. W. Hanes, Wilmington Tp; E. S. McDowel, Richland Tp; G. W. Downs, Fairfield Tp; Joseph Siwell, Franklin Tp; John McDonald, Troy Tp; R. W. McBride, Waterloo; John W. Boyle and Wm. F. Blair, of the town of Butler.

The county superintendent stated the objects for which the adjournd meeting was held:

First. Whether or not teachers should be required to make monthly reports to the County Superintendent.

Second. Whether or not corporal punishment should be permitted in the schools of the county, and if so, to what extent.

Third, What position trustees should take with regard to the boarding of teachers, and also the prosperity of townships combining for the purpose of holding township Institutes. By a unanimous vote the board decided to require teachers to make monthly reports to the County Superintendant:

Adjourned, to 1:30 P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment with the following trustees present, in addition to those who were present in the forenoon: Peter High, of Jackson Tp; Solomon Shilling, of Concord Tp; R. M. Crooks, Union Tp; M. P. Barker, Smithfield Tp, and J. J. Hoopingarner, of the town of Butler. The town of Auburn being the only school corporation in the county not represented.

The question of corporal punishment was taken up, and after some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as trustees we will sustain all teachers employed by us in a reasonable use of corporal punishment in the government of the schools placed in their charge, but will insist that teachers in no case inflict corporal punishment while under the influence of passion.

The question of boarding teachers was then taken up, and after discussion participated in by Messrs. Haws, Downs, Rodamin, Crooks, Sewell and others, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the employment of teachers we will pay such ways as the qualifications of the teacher and necessities of the district will warrant, without regard to the question of boarding, leaving that to be settled between the teacher and the people of the district.

The subject of Township Institutes was discussed for some time without coming to any conclusion, and was finally postponed to the next regular meeting of the Board, with the understanding, that in the meantime the several trustees try the plan of holding Institutes jointly with other townships and parts of townships and report their experience at our meeting.

Mr. J. M. Alcott, of Indianapolis and Prof. J. H. Smart, of Fort Wayne, State Superintendant elect, each addressed the board briefly.

Adjourned.

JAMES A. BARNES,
Co. Superintendent.
R. W. McBRIDE, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

A. B. HUFFMAN, CONDUCTOR

The Voiceless.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stop to number?
A few may touch the magic string,
And noisy fame be proud to win them,
Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose songs has told their sad heart's story;
Weep for the voiceless who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sleep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted pillow,
But where the glistening night dews weep
O'er nameless sorrow's church yard willow.

O hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lip and faded tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine,
Slow dropped from misery's crushing presses,
If singing breath or echoing chord,
To every hidden pang were given
What endless melodies were poured
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Whispering in School

We have frequently been asked how we prevent whispering in school, but have never been able to tell from the simple fact we never do it; yet there is another question, or rather a trying problem that stares the teacher in the face and that is, how to regulate whispering in school.

This a problem not easily solved.

Could some genius invent and patent a plan for this, his fortune would be made, thousands of knights of pedagogy would hail him as a grand benefactor of the race.

As it is, we are left to devise our own plans and apply such principles as operate most favorably to this end.

There is such a thing as *regulating* whispering, but preventing it in a school of all grades of pupils is impossible.

Nor is it desirable.

Whisproing if regulated is no greater mischief than changing position or passing to and from classes, but like these should be under the direction of the teacher.

As our short space forbids writing at length we shall in another article, treat of the subject, "How to regulate whispering."

Whoever has had experience with children must have observed how much work they can be induced to accomplish if it be only presented to them under the name of play. In the business of drawing light brush to burn, a gang of boys will do a power of work if they have faith that the performance is all fun; but if called upon to pile on the sticks as a matter of duty, the fire looses its heat of enthusiasm and bright hues of pleasure, and only the ashes of dissatisfaction fly before the young lad's eyes. The same analogy is observed in school work. The same operation will be performed with different spirit according to the way it is presented—whether as a piece of work or of play. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." And all play and no work makes Jack a lazy boy.—The judicious teacher will present his tasks as a work of amusement, according to the effect he wishes to produce on his pupils' minds. It is not enough to tickle the child's fancy with the novelties of learning; nor is it enough to arouse the spirit of inquiry or a passion for books. The bulk of mankind make their living by drudgery; so, while giving the child a little of the self-forgetting enthusiasm of the philosopher, or imparting to him a touch of the fine frenzy of the poet, the teacher should not neglect to cultivate in him some of the perseverance of the plodder and the patient faithfulness of the drudge. The time comes to every body when work cannot be disguised in the garments of pleasure, and the school should not send children into the world unprepared for such an event, We would advise teachers in this matter as follows: When you want simply to have children acquire the greatest amount of information in the shortest time, let lessons be a pleasure, but when you want to train them to habits of industry, let work be presented to them as work undisguised. Alternate the "dominition grind" of duty well directed mental dissipation, and Jack will be neither a dull nor a lazy boy.—*National Teachers' Monthly*.

Mr. H. C. Shull began his winter labor at "Lake School House" last Monday. He enters his work with an ardor and zeal characteristic of eminent success. We shall be pleased to hear from him

Men are never placed in such extremes but that there is light to guide them.

Married.

On Tuesday Nov. 10th, 1874, at the residence of the Bride's parents near Newville, Ind., by Rev. F Ruhl, Mr. Charles W. Widney to Miss Mary Sechler.

FOR SALE.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. MADER.
46tf.

$100..........PER MONTH..........$100.
Agents are making $100 per month selling the Howe Sewing Machines. Liberal commissions paid to live, energetic men, to canvass. Apply to R. S. Kester, Auburn. 46t4.

Surveyor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the County Surveyor will at my request proceed to survey, locate, relocate, establish and re-establish all lines and corners in and adjoining section twenty-four [24] township thirty-three (33) north of range fourteen [14] east, and that said Surveyor will meet with interested persons at the south west corner of said section on Tuesday, December 16th, 1874 at 9 o'clock am.

JOHN F. COBURN, Applicant.
J. J. VAN AUKEN, County Surveyor.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

To the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court:

The undersigned begs leave to report that on the 17th day of October, 1874, at Union-tp, DeKalb county, Indiana, Alex Hall took up as estray four white hogs described as follows, to-wit: The largest weighing about 200 pounds without any marks, the second in size about 175 lbs with crop off right ear and slit in same, the two smallest weight about 80 pounds, each with a crop off the right ear. Said hogs were valued by J. J. Latson and Jacob Grogg at $22.

DANIEL ALTENBURG, Justice.
Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Nov 16, 1871.

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition.

Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Fete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers from 1 to 1000 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any preceeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the am'n't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No. 5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Fredrick E. Rohm, deceased will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday December 5th, 1874, town lot No. three (3) in Ensley's 1st addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Terms—One third cash in hand, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm.

JOHN TREESH, Adm'r,

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Hornis, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1874,

an equal undivided two third of the following described land: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty eight [28] township thirty-three [33] north of range thirteen [13] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and security by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm. on said day.

JAMES G. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein The Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company is Plaintiff and Henry H. Houser is Defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-nine cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock am and 4 o'clock pm of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

The north half [½] of lot five [5] in the village of Cedar Creek Station in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff
Auburn Nov. 5th, 1874.
COLEGROVE Atty for Pltf.
$10 40

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein James Hamilton and Rudolph Sechler are plaintiffs, and Lain Rice and George Rice are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of Three hundred and eighty three dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit

Lot number one hundred and nine (109) in the town of orange with a flax mill on said lot No. one hundred and nine [109] with machinery and fixtures, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgemaut, interest and costs.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Nov. 4, 1874 $10.50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a DECREE to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John K. Evans is Plaintiff and Robert Bell, Margaret Bell and Evern Jones are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 5th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock am. and 4 o'clock pm. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen (17) in township thirty three (33) north of range twelve (12) east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
Auburn, Indiana, Nov 12, 1874.
[illegible] STUDABAKER, Atty for Pltf.
[illegible]

Boots & Shoes
FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*
FINE SHOES!
For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are
WARRANTED
Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.
CALL AND SEE US.
S. W. SPROTT & SON.

THE OLD RELIABLE.
F. E. DAVENPORT,
Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,
—DEALER IN—
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
Wall and Window Paper!
Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.
All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade
Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge
Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same

An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County Co., Ind., that it shall be the duty of owners and part owners of lots and parts of lots lying on or adjoining the north side of Green street running west to the east side of Jackson street, thence south on the east side of Jackson street to the south side of Williams street, to plank, maintain and keep in repair so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting the said lots or parts along and adjoining said street with a walk six feet wide, to be made of good and sound oak plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than six inches wide, placed on good substantial sleepers of sound oak timber not less than 3x4 inches in size or of good pine plank not less than 1½ inches in thickness nor more than 12 inches in width, which may be placed on cross bearings of sound oak timber not less than 3x5 inches in size nor more than 4 feet apart.

Said sidewalks shall be made on a grade with the streets and alley crossing along said sidewalks within thirty days after the publishing of this ordinance in the Auburn Courier.

So much of the ordinance passed Feb. 16th, 1874, as relates to building sidewalks on the south side of Williams street from east side of Jackson to west side of Main street is hereby repealed.

Done by order of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., at their regular session, November 2nd, 1874.

Attest F. E. DAVENPORT.
Town Clerk.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press:

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with, if not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The Magazine has done good and not evil, all the days of its life—Brooklyn Eagle.

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Harper's Magazine 1 year $4. Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to 1 address 1 year $10. Or 2 of Harper's Periodicals, 1 year $7—postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each in one remittance; or 6 for $20 without extra copy—postage free.

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A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express for $2 25 per volume. Single volume by mail, post paid, $3. Cloth cases, for binding 58 cents, post paid.

Address, HARPER & BRO New York

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586

We Have Received,

And are now daily opening our general stock for the Fall and Winter Trade in every department of our business.

The unexplained depression in the Dry Goods market during the last two weeks, has offered an opportunity to cash buyers not before known in many years. DRY GOODS have now reached a lower bottom than ever seemed possible again in this country. The panic prices were "war prices" compared to what we have been buying the best class of desirable goods at for the past two weeks about the dullest period of trade in the history of New York.

Our stock was never more complete in every department—seldom ever so good. We seldom ever offered in every way such inducements as now.—The stock is the completest and most attractive of any season in many years. Having bought at the present low prices we are prepared to give our customers better value for their money, and more of it than at any time before.

Close Cash Buyers!
Should examin our elegant line of
Beaded Passementrie Trimmings
Beaded Buttons and Ornaments, Beaded Belts
Pocket and Cloaks
Loops

EXAMINE
New cloaks, New Shawls and Furs.
EXAMINE
New Felt Skirts and Water Proofs
EXAMINE
Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.
EXAMINE
Housekeeping Linens, and Cottons.
EXAMINE
Black Cashmeres and De Este
EXAMINE
New Winter Dress Goods
EXAMINE
New Calicoes and Domestics
EXAMINE
Cloak and Trimming Velvets
EXAMINE
Cloaking and Cassimeres.
EXAMINE
Flannels and Blankets
EXAMINE
New Goods which are arriving daily

Root & Company,
At their New Location
46 & 48 Columbia-st
AT THE
New York Store.

Pioneer Sketches

OF

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 33.

Having a "comforter" on his neck, he drew the end of it over his head, and traveled on. Thus the time past, in continual traveling through the cold stormy day, and the failing light told the lost man that night was near, and he began to picture to himself the long cold night that would follow, in all probability the last he should ever see—or, if he should survive,—a morning in distressing sickness, to follow the night of suffering,—and he alone in the snow clad forest. Just then the cloud broke in the West and he could see the place where the sun set, and starting in that direction, in about eight rods he found the road he had left in the morning and the bridge across crooked creek about half way from Gilead to the mills, so that he had not advanced more than three miles in all his hard days travel.—Place yourself in his circumstances reader, and imagine, if you can, his joyful feelings in seeing the road again. In an hour he was safely housed at the residence of Deacon Stocker, father to Leland Stocker Esq. of Angola. Here he lay sick the next day, and on the day following left his corn at the mill, and started for Tall a mill near the White Pigeon Prairie; where he obtained fifteen bushels of very smutty wheat, which he brought to the Vermont mills also. Here at Deacon Stockers again, he spent three days, two of them too sick to travel, and the third waiting for his grist. Finally starting for Pleasant lake, he lay there during a sick day, and, on the next day, got a man to go with him to break ice in the streams. By dint of hard work all day, they got within a half mile of home, and had to leave the wagon on the trail—turn out the oxen in the woods and 'foot' it in. The next day this being the eleventh since leaving home, he got his wagon home. His grist, not counting the price of the corn, which was paid as he moved in, cost him all in cash 45 dollars.

R. J. Daniels Esq. was the second settler in that Township. The date of his settlement is January 1838. He says "two of us put up my cabin, and on the 28th of January moved into it without door upper floor or daubing. There were plenty of Indians and wolves. The next summer my wife went to the bed, to move a chair, when lo! a massa-ogga lay coiled up thereon." Perhaps the gentleman was endeavoring to scale the bedsted

Besides these two already mentioned, the following persons were also early settlers; viz;—Phrez Blake, Norton Blake, Henry Shoemaker, Thomas Lock, David Martin, Wm. M. McEntaffer, J. Haun, Jno Baxter, Jeremiah Hemstreet, Isaac Grate Jacob McLeish, Isaiah McLeish Wm Clark, Joel E. Thompson, Hugh McOsker, Jacob McEntaffer and George Seiner.

At the first election held it the Township, there were just enough of votes to form a board.—viz five.

Smithfield is now equally as well improved, according to the time of its settlement, as any other. It is, doubtless, destined to keep pace with any other in all the elements of wealth and beauty.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This is the North West corner Township of the County, and is six miles square. It is the most hilly one. The land is considerably broken in places, but the soil is very generally quite rich and easily tilled. Fairfield was the last Township to fill up with settlers. This was owing to its distance from Ft. Wayne—from the St Joseph river and from the county seat. Since the country has been settled up and plank and railroads has been built, it is equally as favored with conveniences of all kinds as the other Townships. To the lover of the picturesque it will be the most inviting township in the county, when its long slopes, rugged bluffs, deep ravines with limpid rills, and its lake shores shall be properly improved.

The very first settlers in the Township were the family of Storys. Could I have seen them, perhaps they would have furnished me some stories for this chapter.—As it is however my story about this Township it must be short. These Storys like stories in general seem to have been quite prolific. There are Augustus, Frederick, Willard. George and Samuel. But as a good story is always acceptable these being, so far as I am informed, all good, their number is really an advantage to the Township and the county. R. R. Lounsbury was another early settler—he having sold out in Wilmington and settled in Fairfield quite early. Here I believe he found a grave. Wilber Powel, Wm. and Isaac Wilsey, D. Rager Esq. Hiram Thomas, Phillip Gushwa, John Shook, Henry and Leonard Hartman and Milos Allen were also early settlers in the Township.

Auburn Courier.

Butter 28c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 18 cents,
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Take the COURIER.

Bring in your job work.

Festival to-morrow night.

School books at Houser's.

Ford's building about done.

Cattle are plenty on the street.

Hogs are beginning to come in.

Shoes "down" at Vordermark's.

Go to the Central for a good cigar.

Go to Cal Houser's for school books

Call in and see Abright's Steam circus

School Books at Davenport's—covers Free

School commences next Monday, winter term.

See Vordermar's new price list on the first side.

Davenport sells School Books very cheap

A fine line of Stationary at Abright's at half price.

The late rains will help the growing wheat.

Cedar creek is filling up rapidly, since Sunday.

Abright has the largest lot of toys in town.

Cedar Creek station has a literary society in full blast.

Every book sold at Houser's is covered with a Vanervin Cover Free.

Dr. Cowan has sold his residence near the Saginaw depot.

Go to Davenport's for School Books, and get the best covers free

We are obliged to A. R. Huffman for services rendered.

Books at introductory prices at Cal Houser's.

The Teachers' Institute proceedings are quite lengthy.

Ryan & Mader have a well arranged livery barn.

The roads are getting muddy. Where's that wood?

Thanksgiving comes on the 26th of this month.

We have had a large amount of job work the last two weeks.

The Vanervin book cover fits better than any other.

Davenport has a lot of Albums and sells them cheap

Communion at the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath morning

Dr. Fox is not in his office enough.—His partner, at Waterloo, call several time yesterday.

The time of running trains has changed on both the Eel River and Saginaw roads. Correct time next week.

We will publish the fine essay read by Miss Mattie Miller, before the Institute, next week. Extra copies for sale.

Lots are selling rapidly at the Junction and we look for several buildings to be erected some day.

See that your doors are well locked before you retire for the night. There are thieves in town:

Men are cleaning off the rubbish on the lot heretofore occupied by the Methodist church.

There are to be several new teachers engaged in the school this winter, on account of so many new pupils.

We are glad to see that our subscribers are taking an interest in the COURIER by paying their subscription. We hope all will "show up."

Tom Leasure and Howard Griswold are going into the produce business. They intend to run it in a first-class style, and we wish them success.

A young man from Bryan, Ohio, fell from one of our drays Monday, and hurt his left arm and head—not enought to last long, however.

Roland Taft, Esq., of Waterloo, is now a resident of Auburn, having entered into partnership with Mr. Rickel in the legal business. We wish the new firm success.

Two gentlemen from Ohio, will put up a first-class billiard saloon in this place, sometime next month. Our young billiardist Ci. Baughan will conduct the business for the new saloon.

Anniversary.

As next Tuesday evening, Nov 24th, is the anniversary of Rev and Mrs J E Fisher's marriage, they open their home for the entertainment of their friends on that afternoon and evening, all of whom are cordially invited to be present

E H Phelps, Esq, agent for Andreas, Baskin and Burr Atlas, published at Chicago gave us a call to-day They propose to publish an Atlas for this State that will eat anything yet published.

The Conservatory of Music has commenced its second term. A large number of foreign scholars are in attendance, and this term looks promising for the principal.

Pap Nash, of the Logansport Pharos, says that a Terre Haute man realized $4,-000 from a single grape vine. He made three bottles of wine, got drunk and won the money at faro.

Miss Anna Vordermark, of Fort Wayne, sister to Lew, visited here last Sabbath—Miss Anna was delighted with our town and regards it as the "lovliest village of the plain"

A little "racket" was fixed up last Saturday and the parties went out of the corporation, followed by a large crowd of anxious spectators. They compromised and the crowd returned very much disappointed.

Go in and see Abright's fine display of Chromoes.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes is perhaps the most attractive and interesting story writer of the day. There is quite a large number of her stories already in the market, all of which are interesting. Her last is her best, entitled "West Lawn," for sale at Houser's book store.

Vordermark's shoe store was burglarized Monday night to the amount of $200 Boots and shoes were scattered over the floor promiscously. Someone must have had a key to fit the front door as that was the way they entered.

Miss McCutchan of Bryan Ohio will hereafter take charge of the instrumental department in the conservatory instead of Miss Balcom. Miss McCutchan comes highly recommended and we are satisfied she will give the best of satisfaction.

The ladies social of the M. Church will give an Oyster Festival on Friday evening of this week, in Dr. Ford's new brick building, for the purpose of procuring money with which to meet the heavy church expenses recently incurred. The patronage of all is respectfully solicited

Grand Festival.

AT

Ford's New Brick Building,

BY THE

Ladies' Social of the M. E. Church

Friday Eve., Nov. 20, 1874,

There has been a good deal of expense incurred in the removal of the church and the ladies want to assist in putting it in good shape, and they announce an oyster Festival at the above time and place. They will have the best of everything, Oysters, Chicken, Cakes, Coffee and numerous other things good to eat. Let there be a liberal patronage extended. Friends from the country are cordially invited.

The DeKalb county *Republican*, the new paper here, made its appearance last week It is the same as the Butler *News* with a change of heading It is not just a healty time to start a new Republican paper in the light of recent elections, but we wish our neighbor success if there is room for another paper here

Read the new advertisement of S. W. Sprott & Son in this issue. Besides keeping a first-class assortment of everything in the boot and shoe line, they have the sole agency for a new style of work for ladies and misses wear, just introduced that cannot be excelled. Go and examine their fine stock and see for yourselves

Agents wanted in every town, and worthy young men can secure a handsome income by canvassing for the Centenial Art Gallery, the finest specimen of architecture on the continent, costing $1,500,000 Price 50 cents. Address,

THOS. HUNTER,
1t 616 Filbert-St., Phila.

The mite Tuesday evening was a grand success. A large number was present, and all seemed to enjoy the new arrangement. The supper was splendid, and the party are under obligations to Misses. Kittie Elwell, Alice Fair, Frankie Ryan and several other young ladies, for this feature Misses Ryan, Balcome and Mr. Gibson deserves credit for the music, and Mr. Scott for calling services.

Johnson's Gold pens at reduced prices at Abright's.

That capital good fellow John Harvey has taken unto himself a wife, and Miss Pluma Davis, of Iona Co., Mich., is the happy bride. They were married by and and at the residence of Esq. Bacon. A number of persons were present. After a sumptious dinner they boarded the train for Michigan, to spend a few days at the residence of the bride's parents.

Stop in at Abright's and examine his large invoice of clocks

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Full Proceedings.

The annual Teachers' Institute of the County convened in the commodious high school building at Butler, at 1 pm. last week Monday. The Institute was called to order by County Supt. Barnes, who presided over the session of the body.—After singing by the choir and prayer by Rev. S. P. Snyder, W. C. McGonigal and Callie Britton were chosen secretaries.

The Superintendent devoted one-half hour to the subject of spelling, pointing out the most frequent errors, the use of capitals, etc.

Mr. Owen gave a lecture upon the subject of penmanship, when the Supt. introduced the following subject for discussion: "What branches in our schools should be taught by topic?" Remarks were made upon the question by Messrs. Leavitt, A. R. Hoffman, Owen and W. H. Hoffman, and the subject was then postponed until Tuesday.

Upon motion, speakers were limited to five minutes in all general discussions.—The Supt. announced the following subjects for Tuesday: Reading—W. C. McGonigal, Arithmetic—A. R. Hoffman, Physiology—W. H. McIntosh, English Grammar—E. Leavitt.

The Institute then adjourned until evening when a very interesting session was held in the Lutheran Church, the room accommodating a large number of spectators. The entertainment consisted mainly of instrumental and vocal music, declamations and essays, but we were unable to get the names of those taking the lead in the exercises.

On Tuesday, the Institute assembled at 9 o'clock in the high school room, the Supt. in the chair, and the secretaries at at their posts. After singing and prayer, W. C. McGonigal gave his lecture upon the subject of reading. This was followed by A. R. Hoffman's views of the best manner of teaching mental arithmetic. A lengthy intermission was then given to enable teachers to have their names enrolled.

After the intermission, the Institute decided to establish a "Question Drawer," and not to appoint a Critic

Upon motion, the Supt. appointed the following members a committee on resolutions: A. R. Hoffman, Lucinda Daniels and John W. Baker.

W. H. McIntosh then gave his lecture upon Physiology after which the Institute adjourned for dinner.

During the afternoon, the Institute was entertained by Prof. Leavitt, with a lecture upon the teaching of English Grammar. Considerable time was also spent in general discussion, the question left over from the previous day and other topics having been brought up.

In the evening a similar session to the Monday night meeting was held in the Lutheran Church.

The enrollment up to Tuesday night, at the close of our report, exceeded 150.

This is much larger than the attendance at any previous Institute. The number of schools in the county is about 100, and the large number of teachers in attendance either indicates that the county is furnishing the outside world with pedagogues, or that there is quite a number of supernumeraries.

On Wednesday the Institute re-assembled. Singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Peddycord; 165 members responded to roll-call.

W. A. Bell, of the Indiana School Journal, was introduced, and gave a lecture upon the subject of reading. He was followed by J. M. Olcott, of Indianapolis, who gave a lesson in composition.

In the afternoon, the Institute convened at 1½ o'clock. Prof. Olcott gave a lecture upon the "Management of Schools," followed by Mr. Bell, with "The Duties of Teachers the First day of School." R. W Putnam, of Chicago, gave a clear and interesting recitation upon the subject of "Enumeration and Notation." Mrs. Marillo Shively introduced a primary class and gave a successful recitation in reading. Prof Smart, Supt. of Public Instruction elect, was introduced to the Institute.

Institute met in the evening in Lutheran Church, and after music and prayer, listened to an address from Mr. Bell, upon the "Educational Interests of the State."

Thursday morning 187 members answered at roll-call; music and prayer by Prof. Leavitt.

The time, until recess, was consumed Mr. McIntosh, with a selected class in Physiology. The recitation was quite intergastin.

Prof. Smart continued the subject of "Recitations." Miss Mattie Miller read an essay upon "The Duties of Teachers to their profession." On motion a copy of the essay was requested for publication in the COURIER

In the afternoon Prof. Smart, occupied one half hour in conducting a spirited recitation in the "Fundamental Principles of Arithmetic." The following question was then discussed by Squires, Emanuel, Horace Hoffman, McIntosh, A. R. Hoffman, Leavitt and Prof. Smart: "To what extent is the Teacher successful in object teaching who has not a knowledge of the Natural Sciences?" The time after recess was devoted to answering questions from the Query Box, and to the discussion of questions connected with the duties of the school room. W. H. Keeran, C. P. Houser and D. M. Allen were appointed a committee to decide the reading contest

In the evening Will Carlton was introduced, and recited a number of original poems.

On Friday morning 176 members answered at roll-call. A. R. Hoffman was called to the floor, and conducted a class in arithmetic, followed by J. A. Campbell with a lesson in Physical Geography.

After recess the committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the teachers of DeKalb county, recognize the benefits derived from attending institutes, and especially do we feel strengthened and encouraged by the instruction of the Institute just closed, and we most heartily thank the instructors from abroad for their efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, That in the death of Supt. Hopkins, there has been taken from us a zealous patron of education, and we deeply deplore the loss of one whose services are at present so much needed.

Resolved, That in Prof. Smart, we recognize a thorough business man and a ripe scholar, and we stand ready to do all in our power to assist him in advancing the interests of education in our State.

Resolved, That we feel to congratulate our County Superintendent, upon the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office during the past year

Resolved, That we regard the proposed attempt to repeal the law relating to the County Superintendency, as a death-blow to the efficiency of our school system; and that we, as teachers, bitterly oppose any such measure.

Resolved, That we return thanks to the choir, which has so kindly entertained us with music; also to the good people of Butler, for their hospitable reception of the members of the Institute; also to Messrs. W. L. Blair and J. V. Boyle, for their kindness and unceasing endeavors to make our stay with them pleasant and economical.

After the adoption of the above, the Institute passed resolutions thanking the trustees of the Lutheran church, the Secretaries of the Institute.

At recess the enrollment of members was closed, reaching the unprecedented number of 241. Below are the names in full:

Alla Shoub,
Kattie Smith,
Sarah Saoub,
Rena Boyer,
Maria Goldsmith,
Elvena Waters,
Eliza Beams,
Frances Burrell,
Eliza Waters,
Mary Walsworth,
Belle Arford,
Jesse Britton,
Jennie Smith,
Frances Stout,
Allice Mann,
Dora Porter,
Lou Blaker,
Laura Murphy,
Belle Hornberger,
Ada Moody,
Frank Ford,
Malvina Keeran,
Abbie Potter,
Hattie Griswold,
J A Burns,
W H Hoffman,
J H Norford,
H A Hoffman,
J N McCurdy,
J L Ackley,
H Slaybaugh,
A W Blair,
Simon Bybee,
J C Hoopingarner,
E Leavitt,
J A Dove,
A J Jennings,
John W Baxter,
W H Hoagland,
D J [illegible],
James B Baxter,
J A Krum,
M M Showalter,
A Noragon,
J A Campbell,
C H Thurstin,
T P Sutton,
T A Shirts,
W C McGonigal,
H C Shull,
C S Hoffman,
J H Merica,
A Gonser,
C P Houser,
B H Gilbert,
W W Shatto,
J W Squiers,
Lucinda Daniels,
A J Beard,
Francelia Hamilton,
Cordelia Shaffer,
L M Diehl,
Kate Baber,
J G Mervin,
J W Jackman,
O L Young,
F M Thompson,
S Olmstead,
G W Coats,
Eli C Miller,
Jennie Noragon,
Josie Gillett,
Julia Plum,
Sarah Zolmer,
Jennie Crooks,
Libbie Nelson,
Eva Hadsell,
Jennie Porter,
Edith Platter,
Mary Young,
Cellie Whetsell,
Sarah Hornsby,
Frankie Miller,
Mollie Smith,
Florida Jackman,
Henry Waters,
A H Keep,
H H Harris,
J B Scott,
Jonathan Shull,
Dora Hall,
Libbie Arford,
Emma Danks,
Elmora Kiser,
Josie Thomas,
George Pugsley,
W. M. Diehl,
Mary M Eberly,
L M Bassett,
F B Draggoo,
Libbie Bevier,
Alda Easy,
J F Starr,
Mary McNerny,
J S Burkholder,
Ida Blair,
J W Kiplinger,
D F Firestone,
Ella Clark,
Oscar Rakestraw,
W Reynolds,
W C Chambers,
Mary Bundage,
Anna Chaplain,
Lottie Bundage,
Mollie Lyons,
Allie Goldsmith,
Rebecca Beams,
Rosa Phillips,
Lottie Chilson,
Morella Snively,
Ada Coder,
Mary Crise,
Callie Britton,
Drusa Shull,
Clara Miller,
Susie Clark,
Matilda Murphy,
Helen Parker,
Nannie Hornberger,
Jennie Baxter,
Ida Moody,
Jose Rush,
Frank Stahl,
Ruth Keeran,
Laura Clark,
J C Fretz,
D B Chilcoat,
W S Maxwell,
D A Fink,
A B Walsworth,
W D Boyle,
B F Fretz,
F K Blake,
W B Squier,
J H McCurdy,
J E Dilgard,
Hiram Wood,
C C Carr,
J Eakwright,
H C Owen,
Thomas J [illegible],
Henry Coe,
J Wringler,
T A Carter
S M High,
J A Barber,
W T Rope,
T H Shoub,
J Shilling,
A R Hoffman,
L D Wilson,
W W Spangler,
A M Wolf,
Byron Grube,
Sarah Allen,
F E Thomson,
W H McIntosh,
J D Essig,
Charles Emanuel,
Amelia Canfield,
Letitia Coats,
Nancy Shaffer,
C J Coats,
D W Weitz,
W W Crise,
H A Winslow,
J R Young,
L W Martin,
Alva L D Long,
Emma J Young,
J N Noragon,
Anna Noragon,
Frank Gillett,
J Dermott,
W M Abel,
Hattie Reed
Jessie Shepherd,
Rose Crane,
Laura Chamberlain,
J H Miller,
Rose Moody,
John Wycoff,
Nettie Miller,
W H Keeran,
Mollie Jackman,
R Sawvell,
Wm Whetzell,
H H Meek,
J J Oberlin,
S G Flint,
O J Greenwalt,
D G Bell,
Millie Kester,
Almeda Zirkle,
Ella Imhoof,
S E Greenwalt,
Lovina A Decter,
A B Stevens,
T J Coder,
Mollie Dolly,
Christia Blaker,
Howard Griswold,
Lizzie Parnell,
Ella S Smith,
Fannie Bowers,
Jason Beard,
Laura Farrington,
D M Allen,
Martha A Tappan,
Rose Blair,
J W Burkett,
[illegible] Dunsenhouser,
J R Irish,
M E Gillis.

After recess, Miss Eva Hadsell read an essay upon the duty of teachers to give more attention to the moral and religious training of the children. Declamations were given by Harley Miller, Frankie Ford, Oscar Young, Mary McNerny, F. M. Thompson. Francis Stahl and J. L. Ackley.

In the afternoon a lesson in penmanship was given, by a teacher who makes a specialty of the art. The balance of the time, until the adjournment for supper, was occupied in the discussion of questions from the Query Box, and other topics of general interest. The first prize in the spelling contest was given to W. P. Squires, and the second prize was won by Miss Rose Philips.

At 7 o'clock the Institute convened in the Lutheran church, and was opened by singing and prayer. A volunteer class in reading entered upon a contest, and at its conclusion, the committee heretofore appointed gave the first premium to Miss Lucinda Daniels, and the second prize to Miss Hattie Griswold. The first prizes in both of the above contests were works on Elocution, and the second prizes were a year's subscription to the *School Journal*. After singing the Institute formally adjourned *sine die*.

J. A. BARNS, Supt.

W. C. McGONIGAL, } Secy's.
CALLIE BRITTON }

The Tailor—Waterman Contest.

The Commission appointed to take evidence in the above contested case, met last Thursday and examined three witnesses, a brief synopsis of whose evidence we give below:

The first witness examined was B. F. Cornelius, Trustee of Troy-tp. He stated that the day after the election he looked over the tally sheets and found that in the case of Mr Hague the tally sheets did not agree. In correcting it, he made the change in Mr Taylor's vote instead of Mr Hague, and did not discover the mistake until the Board of Canvassers met. One of the Clerk's, Mr Coll, testified that the Republican and Democrat tickets were kept seperate and that when a mistake was discovered after the votes were counted, the ballots were taken off the string and re-counted and that others than the members of the Board assisted in counting. It was finally agreed to add enough to correspond with the number of names on the tally sheet.

Mr. Gaskell the other Clerk testified to about the same, that the tickets were seperated and that a mistake occurred about which there was considerable argument before a decision was arrived at.

The commision adjourned on Monday.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

Attempted Suicide.

It may not be generally know that Auburn has lately indulged in the metropolitan feature of a house of prostitution,—This delectable abode is located on Main-st., and has five permanent inmates. One of these is a married woman, said to be the mother of five children, the wife of an unprincipled fellow, the daughther-in-law of an ex-congressman, the sister-in-law of a newly elected congressman, and at one time a happy, innocent wife, attempted last Thursday to shuffle off this mortal coil by taking a dose of morphene.—This is the second time the attempt has been made, and it came very near being the last. She is said to be prepossessing in appearance and realizes her present degredation to a painful degree. Since her recent recovery she has solemnly promised to abandon her present life and live to a better purpose. Poor creature, she needs the sympathy of all good people, and instead of a curse let there be pity for the unfortunate wife and mother.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Co., held in this place the 30th of Oct. 1874, the following Board of directors were chosen for the ensuing year, by a unanimous vote:

James S. Collins, Geo E. Adams, D. D. Dykeman, John L. Davis, James F. Joy, Christian H. Buhl, Allen Sheldon, Theo. D. Buhl, Daniel L. Quirk, Wm W. Crupo, and Edwin F. Uhl. The report submitted shows a steady increase in the business of the road highly satisfactory, taking in consideration the general stagnation in trade and extraordinary low freights to the east. With proposed connections now about perfected, the business of the road will be largely increased in the future.—The report also shows the road conducted upon the strictest principles of economy. The management deserve great credit for the able manner in which their duties are discharged—*Col City Post*.

The following order has been issued by the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which explains itself:

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO'. }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
BALTIMORE, November 2, 1874 }

The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad will be completed between Centerton. on Lake Erie Division, and Chicago, on November 25th, 1874, and will be operated as the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in connection with its Ohio Divisions

Mr W C Quincy is appointed General Manager, with head-quarters at Columbus, Ohio

JOHN KING, JR
President *pro tem*

Musical Lessons.

Miss M. E. Balcome begs leave to announce that having severed her connection with the Conservatory of Music she will resume giving private lecssons on the piano to all desiring them. The tution will be eight dollars per term of twenty lessons, including use of piano. Also instruction given on the organ, and use of instrument. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

The young folks here have organized a mite society, and no "old married couples" are allowed inside while this order is in session. It costs 25c for a membership and 10c cents for supper. This "crew" had a gay time at the residence of A. J. Little last Tuesday night. Old maids should take advantage of this, and join at once.

The young men of Auburn are getting awful. One of our pretties' and aimable young ladies, meandered homeward the other night from the Young Folk's Mite all alone. Another went to Root & Co's dry goods emporium, at Fort Wayne, the other day, to get a grand wed——but its none of our business, so what's the use of saying anything about it.

SOME CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

ON A DRUMMER.

Tom Clark was a drummer, who went to the war,
And was killed by a bullet, and his soul sent for;
There were no friends to mourn him, for his virtues were rare,
He died like a man, like a Christian bear.

A RARE SPECIMEN.

My wife, she has left me, she gone up on high,
She was thoughtful while dying, and said "Tom don't cry."
She was a great beauty, so every one knows,
With Hebe-like features and fine Roman nose;
She played the piany, and was learning a ballad,
When she sickened and die-did from eating veal salad.

RIGHTLY NAMED.

Down in this chasm lies a poor sinful critter,
Her name was Poll Twist, and that name it just fit her;
For in twisting her neck to swallow some toddy,
She twisted her breath right out of her body.
Her bloated remains we hid under the sod,
But her rum-sotted soul none could hide from its God.

A HARPIST.

Mary Somers was with us but twenty short years;
She departed this life 'mid a torrent of tears;
She was a fine musician, and played well on the harp—
So thought the angels who floated by in the dark;
They wanted a harpist to join their good band,
So nabbed her and flew to a far better land.

AN ONLY CHILD.

Our departed little Sally
Lost her strength and could not rally,
She pined away, both night and day,
And kicked the mortal coil away.

SENSITIVE TO THE LAST.

Aramarinta Taylor (how do we regret her?)
Departed this life for a state much better;
She was gentle and lovely and not over bold,
But her age is a thing that remains untold,
She grew younger and younger as years passed away,
Then a cypher became, when nought went to decay,
The poor foolish creature, hating to grow old,
Has gone now, praise God, where years are untold;
And there may she revel, a venerable sage,
With no one to bother her by asking her age.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

It was spotted measles that killed our Daisy;
When I think of her death it makes me go crazy;
I don't see why we should have so much trouble,
While others go "scot free" and of money have double.

FRUITFUL SUBJECT.

As death was sauntering idly by,
He spied the apple of my eye;
With cruel aim and no delay,
In her heart's core he put decay.

And, like the fruit upon the tree,
She dropped down dead in spite of me,
To celebrate her fall this day,
I raise a stone to Mary Grey.

A FATAL BLOW.

This is the place where rests Timothy Morse,
Who slid out of life through a kick from a horse;
No four-legged beast caused this dreadful disaster,
But a two-legged cuss kicked the life from his master.

THE UNRULY MEMBER.

In the sacred spot my wife does lie,
She quit this world and went on high;
Her tongue wagged so fast for thirty long years,
That she died from exhaustion, while I dropped a tear.

ON A PATRIOT.

Here lies a a soldier, under this stone,
Stop, passer by, and heave a groan;
Groan, did I say? No, hurrah, for he is happy, I ween,
Singing Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, and God save the Queen,
In this land of glory, where he has become by this time a cherubim. Amen.

A COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER.

In this grave lies Mary Edwards, a pretty school marm,
Who coaxed and flattered all the beaux, but never did them harm;
She was graceful, evanescent, but she faded like the dew,
And her age (excuse me for telling it) was just forty-two.

ON A DRUNKARD.

John Gray is dead, his corpse lies below,
But where his soul is, of course we don't know.
There were two paths to take—which he chose is the rub,
One led to glory, the other to Beelzebub.
His disease was strong drink; as this settled the matter,
It settled poor John, too—we guess with the latter.

KILLED BY A HORSE.

Absalom Charles Timothy Jones
Once was alive, but now here are his bones;
He was thrown from his horse against an old post,
And was so badly smashed that he gave up the ghost.

A SLANDERER.

Here lies an old dame with a dangerous tongue,
She slandered all her neighbors and really thought it fun;
She got so angry one day when in a slanderous fit,
That a blood vessel burst and the biter got bit.
This epitaph was written by her victims in the town,
And this heavy granite stone was laid to keep her body down.

FOOD FOR WORMS.

And now, dear friends, you'll see him not,
For here he lies in this grave to rot.

A PRECOCIOUS CHILD.

Alas! why should I cry to-day
For one who could no longer stay?
My darling little Hannah!
This child could read, and write and spell,
Could say her "tables" very well,
And play her ma's piana.
God bless my little Hannah!
Who plays now on Heaven's piana.

STORY OF GRISELL COCHRANE.

The Cochranes are an old family in Scotland. They rose to distinction in the fifteenth century, and have always been remarkable for courage and ingenuity. Sir William Cochrane was elevated to the peerage as Baron Cochrane in 1647, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Dundonald in 1669. His grandson was Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, who along with Sir Patrick Hume, of Polwarth, was concerned in the political troubles which, in the reign of James II., brought ruin on the Stuart dynasty. While Hume was so fortunate as to escape abroad, Cochrane was taken prisoner in the rising under the Earl of Argyle, and, being conducted to Edinburgh, was ignominiously lodged in the Tolbooth, on the 3d of July, 1685, there to await his trial as a traitor. The day of trial came, and, as a matter of course, he was condemned to death.

Sir John Cochrane was married, and had a family of several sons, and at least one daughter, Grisell, about 18 years of age.

While lying under sentence of death in that gloomy Tolbooth, Sir John Cochrane was permitted to see the members of his family. Afraid, however, of implicating his sons, he forbade them to visit him until they could take a last farewell on the night previous to his execution. His daughter, however, was allowed to come as often as she pleased. The chief subject of their conversation was an appeal made to the King for mercy. Although several friends interested themselves in trying to procure a remission of the sentence, there were no sanguine expectations that they would be successful. As the time wore on Grisell's fears increased to intensity; and without explaining herself to any one, she resolved to make a bold attempt to postpone her father's fate, if not to save him. A short time before the death warrant was expected by the Privy Council in Edinburgh, she mentioned to her father that some urgent affair would prevent her from seeing him again for a few days.

Next morning, long ere the inhabitants were astir, Grisell was some miles on her road to the borders. She had attired herself as a young serving woman, journeying on a borrowed horse to the house of her mother. So equipped, and well-mounted, she on the second day reached, in safety, the abode of her old nurse, who lived on the English side of the Tweed, four miles below the town of Berwick. In this woman she knew she could place implicit confidence, and to her, therefore, she revealed her secret. She had resolved, she said, to make an attempt to save her father's life by stopping the postman, an equestrian like herself, and forcing him to deliver up his bags, in which she expected to find the fatal warrant. In pursuance of this design she had brought with her a brace of small pistols, together with a horseman's cloak tied up in a bundle, and hung on the curt of her saddle, and now borrowed from her nurse the attire of her foster-brother, which, as he was a slight-made lad, fitted her reasonably well.

At that period those appliances which at this day accelerate the progress of the traveler were unknown, and the mail from London, which now arrives in less than twenty hours, took eight days in reaching the Scottish capital. Miss Cochrane thus calculated on a delay of sixteen or seventeen days in the execution of her father's sentence—a space of time which she deemed amply sufficient to give a fair trial to the treaty set on foot for his liberation. She had, by means which it is unnecessary here to detail, possessed herself of the most minute information with regard to the places at which the postmen rested on their journey, one of which was a small public house kept by a widow on the outskirts of the little town of Belford. There the man who received the bag at Durham was accustomed to arrive about 6 o'clock in the morning, and take a few hours' repose before proceeding further on his journey. She arrived at this inn about an hour after the man had composed himself to sleep. Having put her horse into the stable—which was a duty that devolved on the guests at this little public-house, from its mistress having no hostler—she entered the only apartment which the house afforded, and demanded some refreshment. "Sit down at that end of the table," said the old woman, "for the best I have to give you is there already; and be pleased, my bonny man, to make as little noise as you can, for there's one asleep in that bed that I like ill to disturb." Miss Cochrane promised fairly; and after attempting to eat some of the viands, which were the remains of the sleeping man's meal, she asked for some cold water.

"What," said the old dame, as she handed it to her, "ye are a water-drinker, are ye? It's but an ill custom for a change-house."

"I am aware of that," replied her guest, "and therefore, when in a public-house, always pay for it the price of the strong potation, which I cannot take."

"Indeed! well, that is but just," responded the dame; "and I think the more of you for such reasonable conduct."

"Is the well where you get this water near at hand?" said the young lady; "for if you will take the trouble to bring me some from it, as this is rather tepid, it shall be considered in the reckoning."

"It is a good bit off," said the woman; "but I cannot refuse to fetch some for such a civil, discreet lady and will be as quick as I can. But, for any sake, take care and don't meddle with these pistols," she continued, pointing to a pair of pistols on the table, "for they are loaded and I'm always afraid of them."

Saying this she disappeared; and Miss Cochrane, who would have contrived some other errand for her had that well been near, no sooner saw the door shut than she passed with trembling eagerness, and cautious but rapid step, across the floor to the place where the man lay soundly sleeping in one of those close wooden bedsteads common in the houses of the poor, the door of which was left half open to admit the air, and which she opened still wider, in the hope of seeing the mail-bag and being able to seize upon it. But what was her dismay when she beheld only a part of the integument, which contained what she would have sacrificed her life a thousand times to obtain, just peering out from below the shaggy head and brawny shoulders of its keeper, who lay in such a position upon it as to give not the smallest hope of its extraction without his being aroused from his nap! A few bitter moments of observation served to convince her that if she obtained possession of this treasure it must be in some other way; and again closing the door of the bedroom, she approached the pistols and having taken them one by one from the holsters, she as quickly as possible drew out their loading, which having secreted, she returned them to their cases, and resumed her seat at the foot of the table. Here she had barely time to recover from the agitation which the fear of the man's awakening during her recent occupation had thrown her, when the old woman returned with the water; and having taken a draught of which she stood much in need, she settled her account, much to the lady's content, by paying for the water the price of a pot of beer. Having then carelessly asked and ascertained how much longer the other guest was likely to continue his sleep, she left the house, and mounting her horse, set off at a trot in a different direction from that in which she had arrived.

Making a circuit of two or three miles, she once more fell into the high road between Belford and Berwick, where she walked her horse gently on, awaiting the coming up of the postman. Though all her faculties were now absorbed in one aim, and the thought of her father's deliverance still reigned supreme in her mind, she could not help figuring to herself the possibility of her tampering with the pistols being discovered, and their loading replaced, in which case it was more than likely that her life would be a forfeit of the act she meditated. When she at length saw and heard the postman advancing behind her, the strong necessity of the case gave her renewed courage; and it was with perfect coolness that on his coming close up, she civilly saluted him, put her horse into the same place with his, and rode on for some way in his company. He was a strong, thickset fellow, with a good-humored countenance, which did not seem to Miss Cochrane, as she looked anxiously upon it, to savor much of hardy daring. He rode with his mail-bags strapped firmly to his saddle in front, close to the holsters (for there were two), one containing the letters direct from London, and the other those taken up at different postoffices along the route. After riding a short distance together, Miss Cochrane deemed it time, as they were half way between Belford and Berwick, to commence her operations. She therefore rode close to her companion, and said in a tone of determination: "Friend, I have taken a fancy to those mail-bags of yours, and I must have them; therefore, take my advice and deliver them up quietly, for I am provided for all hazards. I am mounted, as you see, on a fleet steed; I carry firearms, and, moreover, am allied with those who are stronger, though not bolder than myself. You see yonder wood," she continued, pointing to one at the distance of about a mile, with an accent and air meant to carry intimidation, "Again, I say, take my advice, give me the bags, and speed back the road you came for the present, nor dare to approach that wood for at least two or three hours to come."

There was in such language from a stripling something so surprising that the man looked on Miss Cochrane for an instant in silent and unfeigned amazement. "If," said he, as soon as he found his tongue, "you mean, young master, to make yourself merry at my expense, you are welcome. I am no sour churl to take offense at the idle words of a foolish boy. But if," he said, taking one of his pistols from the holster and turning its muzzle toward her, "you are mad enough to harbor one serious thought of such a matter, I am ready for you. But methinks, my lad, you seem at an age when robbing a garden or an old woman's fruit stall would befit you better, if you must turn thief, than taking his Majesty's mails from a stout man such as I am upon his highway. Be thankful, however, that you have met with one who will not shed blood if he can help it, and sheer off before you provoke me to fire."

"Nay," said the young antagonist, "I am not fonder of bloodshed than you are; but if you will not be persuaded, what can I do? For I have told you a truth—*the mail I will and must have.* So now choose," she continued, as she drew one of the small pistols from under her cloak, and, deliberately cocking it, presented it in his face.

"Nay, then, your blood be on your own head," said the fellow, as he raised his hand and fired his pistol, which, however, only flashed in the pan. Dashing the weapon to the ground, he lost not a moment in pulling out the other, which he fired with the same result. In a transport of rage and disappointment, the man sprung from his horse, and made an attempt to seize her, but by a adroit use of her spurs she eluded his grasp, and placed herself out of his reach. Meanwhile the horse had moved forward some yards, and to see and seize the advantage presented by this circumstance was one and the same to the heroic girl, who, darting toward it, caught the bridle, and having led her prize off about a hundred yards, stopped while she called to the thunderstruck postman to remind him of her advice about the wood. She then put both horses to their speed, and on turning to look at the man she had robbed had the pleasure of perceiving that her mysterious threat had taken effect, and he was now pursuing his way back to Belford.

Miss Cochrane speedily entered the wood to which she had alluded, and, tying the strange horse to a tree, out of all observation from the road, proceeded to unfasten the straps of the mail. By means of a sharp penknife, which set at defiance the appended locks, she was soon mistress of the contents, and with an eager hand broke open the government dispatches, which were unerringly pointed out to her by their address to the Council in Edinburgh, and the imposing weight and broad seals of office. Here she found not only the fatal warrant for her father's death, but also many other sentences inflicting different degrees of punishment on various delinquents. These, however, it may be readily supposed, she did not then stop to examine; she contented herself with tearing them into small fragments and placing them carefully in her bosom.

The intrepid girl now mounted her steed and rode off, leaving all the private papers where she had found them, imagining (what eventually proved the case) that they would be discovered ere long, from the hints she had thrown out about the wood, and thus reach their proper places of destination. She now made all haste to reach the cottage of her nurse, where, having committed to the flames not only the fragments of the dreaded warrant, but also the other obnoxious papers, she quickly resumed her female garments, and was again, after this manly and daring action, the simple and unassuming Miss Grisell Cochrane. Leaving the cloak and pistols behind her to be concealed by her nurse, she again mounted her horse and directed her flight toward Edinburgh, and by avoiding as much as possible the high road, and resting at sequestered cottages, as she had done before, and that only twice for a couple of hours each time, she reached town early in the morning of the next day.

The time gained by the heroic act related above was productive of the end for which it was undertaken, and Sir John Cochrane was pardoned at the instigation of the King's favorite counselor, who interceded for him in consequence of receiving a bribe of five thousand pounds from the Earl of Dundonald. Miss Cochrane afterward married Mr. Ker, of Morriston, in the county of Berwick, and there can be but little doubt that she proved equally affectionate and amiable as a wife as she had already been dutiful and devoted as a daughter. Sir John Cochrane succeeded as second Earl of Dundonald.

SOME of the regular soldiers sent West have married squaws, and are doing their best to civilize the poor ignorant redskins. As soon as a squaw gets a pair of army boots and a brass chain on, she begins to act refined and lady-like.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Very much has been said and written during the last two years about the transit of Venus, which is to occur Dec. 8, 1874. The interest which is so generally felt in regard to it has doubtless reached many of our readers, and they very naturally begin to ask, "What is a transit of Venus, and why is it of so much importance?" This is what I will try to explain.

You perhaps all know that Venus, the brightest of the planets, is not as far from the sun as the earth, and that it revolves round the sun in an orbit similar to the earth's orbit. In each revolution, therefore, Venus passes between the earth and sun, and is then said to be in inferior conjunction. When it is on the opposite side of the sun from the earth it is in superior conjunction. Thus, in fig. 1, suppose E F C represents the orbit of the earth, A B V that of Venus, and S the sun. If Venus is at V when the earth is at E, it is in inferior conjunction. But the orbit of Venus, as you see by the figure, is not in the same plane with that of the earth. Now, if it were extended until it met the earth's orbit, it would be represented by the dotted line C D E, and it would cross the earth's orbit at the points E and C. These points, or the corresponding places A and V, in the real orbit of Venus, are called its nodes. Now, because of this inclination of the two orbits, the sun, Venus and the earth will be in the same line only when Venus is at, or near, one of its nodes at the time of conjunction. For, if Venus is at F when the earth is at F, it would be in inferior conjunction, because it is in that part of its orbit which is most directly between the earth and sun; but we should see it in the direction of C. If, however, it is at its node, V, at the time of conjunction, or when the earth is at E, we see it in the same line as the sun, and it then appears to pass directly across the sun's disc. This is what is called a transit of Venus. Venus is opaque, like the earth, shining by the reflected light of the sun; therefore the bright side is toward the sun, and at the time of a transit it appears to us like a dark spot upon the sun's bright surface.

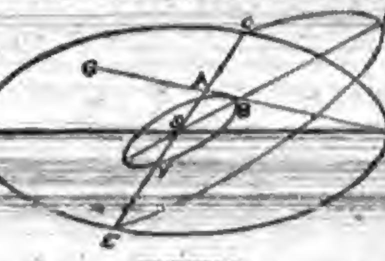

FIGURE I.

The transits of Venus happen only at rare intervals, because it is seldom that the three bodies are thus situated in reference to each other. They occur in pairs, eight years apart, and between the pairs are one hundred and five, or else one hundred and twenty-two years.

The fact that they so rarely happen occasions an interest in the transits; but this is by no means the only reason why they are so carefully watched. Their chief importance lies in this: By observing the path which the planet makes across the sun we obtain data from which the distance of the earth from the sun can be calculated. The *relative* distances of all the planets from the sun is known; therefore, when the earth's distance, expressed in miles, is obtained, we have, as it were, a yard-stick by which the distances of the other planets can be measured. To find the *exact* length of this yard-stick has long been considered the astronomer's grandest problem, and a transit of Venus gives the most accurate means of doing this.

The last two transits were in 1761 and 1769. Previous to these the estimates which had been made of the sun's distance from the earth were very incorrect. The earliest estimates on record made it about one-twentieth of its true distance; and even at the time of these transits it was too small by several million miles. These transits were, however, watched with great interest, the observations made of them carefully compared, and the distance computed to be about ninety-five million miles. Since then astronomers have calculated the sun's distance by several other methods, applying principles which were not then known, and, although these methods are inferior to that furnished by a transit, yet, as the different calculations very nearly agree, it is supposed they are not far from correct. They show the sun's distance to be a little over ninety-one million miles.

The instruments which we now have for measuring small angles, and the means for determining the latitude and longitude of places are much superior to those used a hundred years ago, hence the observations of the coming transit will be much more exact, and will furnish a means of testing the accuracy of previous calculations.

I will now tell you something of how the observations are taken, and of the preparations which have been made for this purpose.

The direct object is to obtain what is called the sun's parallax. The parallax of an object is its apparent displacement as seen from two different stations. In fig. 2, let the circle A B E represent a section of the earth. Two persons, one stationed at A, and another at B, are looking at the sun, S. The heavenly bodies, though at different distances from the earth, appear to us as if they were all situated in the same vaulted surface, represented by the curved line M G O. The person at A sees the sun as if it were at G, while the person at B sees it at D. Now, in making tables which shall give the position of the heavenly bodies, it is obvious that their places, as seen from any one station upon the earth, cannot be taken, for this would not be correct for any other station. The place given them, therefore, is that which they would appear to occupy if seen from the center of the earth, for this always remains the same. The true place of the sun, S, then, is at F, and its angular displacement, measured by the angle, B S C, or the arc, F D, is its parallax at the station B; the angle, A S C, or F G, its parallax at the station A.

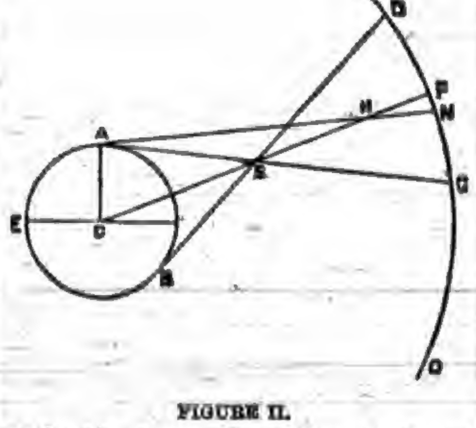

FIGURE II.

The distance of a body affects its parallax; for it is plain that if the sun were at the more distant point H, its parallax, F H, as seen from A, is much less than if the sun is at the point S. Hence, when the sun's true parallax is obtained, it gives an accurate means of calculating the sun's distance.

Now Venus is the planet nearest the earth, hence its parallax is larger than any other, and can be more easily measured. Moreover, Venus is much nearer the earth than the sun, and its parallax, of course, much greater. Because of this difference between the displacement of the two bodies, observers at different stations upon the earth will refer the planet to different points upon the sun's disc. Thus in fig. 3 let E, V and S represent the earth, Venus and the sun at the time of a transit. An observer at A would see the planet cross the sun in the line D C, while an observer on the other side of the earth, at B, would see it cross the sun in the line F G. These two lines are of unequal length, and the transit, to the observers, would be accomplished in unequal periods of time. By noting the exact time and duration of the transit at these two stations and afterward comparing them, the difference between the parallax of the sun and that of Venus can be obtained, and from this the parallax of the sun, and then the sun's distance from the earth. It is, of course, impossible to obtain stations on directly opposite sides of the earth, to watch the transit, yet places are selected as far apart as possible, and the necessary allowance made in the calculations.

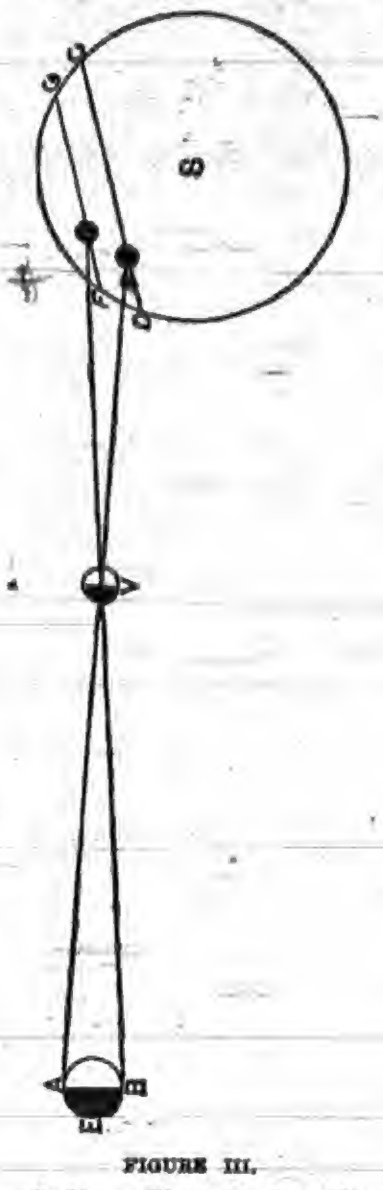

FIGURE III.

It may at first seem a very easy thing to take these observations; but in reality it is very difficult to make them accurate. The instruments may not be exact in every particular, and a small error, in measuring an angle at so great a distance as the sun, will make a great difference in the result. Clocks may differ by one or two seconds, and the state of our atmosphere will affect the distinctness with which the planet is seen. Then it is extremely difficult to tell the second when the edges of Venus and the sun meet, for, as they approach, the dark edge of the planet appears drawn out toward the sun before it really touches it; and the difference between the real and apparent contact may occasion a serious error. Hence the great importance that everything be prepared with the utmost care, and that so far as possible there be uniformity in the methods of observing at the different stations.

Another science aids the astronomer in this work by giving him a new method of measuring small angles in the heavens. It is that of photographing the object, and then making the desired measurement on the plate by an instrument called a micrometer. The sun has been photographed for the purpose of studying the solar spots, for many years, and the process has been perfected and used with great success. It is thought that by this method a much more precise measurement can be obtained than by the simple eye-observations.

For the past two years preparations have been in progress for the coming transit. Our own government has appropriated for the purpose one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Eight stations are to be occupied,—three northern and five southern. The northern stations are near Pekin, Yeddo, and a place in the neighborhood of the Caspian sea. The southern stations are upon the island of Mauritius; Kerguelan's Land; Hobart Town, southern part of Australia; some point in New Zealand; and Chatham Islands, east of New Zealand.

These stations are occupied several months before the transit, in order that the instruments may be well mounted and tested, and the latitude and longitude of the places determined, and every preparation thoroughly made.

Other nations, especially England, Russia and Germany, have made extensive preparations for observing the transit, choosing different stations favorable to the purpose.

Another transit of Venus will take place in 1882, which will be in some respects more favorable than this. It will be visible in the Atlantic States, and more generally in the inhabited parts of the earth. The various instruments now used will be kept for that transit, and it will be observed with the same interest and thoroughness as the present one. After these the next will be in 2004; so if my Atlantic readers would see a transit of Venus at all, they must travel to a point where it can be seen in 1874, or have their smoked glasses ready for the one that will occur December 6, 1882.—*Pamelia T. Smiley, in St. Nicholas for November.*

A. T. Stewart's Great Mistake.

It is now understood that Alex. T. Stewart has altogether relinquished the idea of devoting the great iron building in Fourth avenue, begun several years ago, and long under roof, to its original purpose of a working-women's home. He is said to have discovered the plan to be impracticable, for working-women would not enter it under such restrictions as are necessary. He tried to induce the women in his retail establishment to agree to go there, when the building should be completed, and they flatly refused. He is reported to feel bitterly disappointed at the result, because the home was a benevolent scheme he had long cherished. The building, with the real estate, has cost him half a million dollars. Nothing has been done on it for months, the cause being mysterious, since everybody knows Stewart has abundance of money to go on with the work, if so inclined. He is now at a loss what use to put the structure to. He thinks of finishing it and renting it as a hotel, but the location is not favorable. The stories are unfounded that he had abandoned the undertaking for the reason that it would not pay him as well as he had thought. His intention was to charge only a nominal price to the women—just enough to preserve their feeling of independence. As the home was the only benevolent scheme Mr. Stewart has ever embarked in, its failure is considered particularly unfortunate.—*New York Telegram.*

PARIS had a marriage the other day of the Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren class, but with more drollery in it. The husband is a dwarf, thirty inches in height, and the wife a giantess of six feet six.

EVERY one knows that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected, and that if it is not attended to in season it may result fatally. Our advice is to take care of it before it is too late, and use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best remedy for worms ever discovered.

THE Atlantic Cable is a national benefit; so are SILVER-TIPPED Shoes for children. Never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all dealers.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours, truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhoea; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, &c. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Ins. and Real Estate Agt., 49 Sears' Building.
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Impure Blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Wishart's

Pine Tree Tar

Cordial!

Nature's Great

Remedy

FOR ALL

Throat & Lung

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists
and Storekeepers.

Migratory Fishes.

It was formerly supposed that certain fish, as the herring, the shad and the alewives, with others of like habits, prosecuted an extensive migration along the shores of the ocean, covering sometimes thousands of miles in the sweep of their travels; and much eloquent writing has been expended by such authors as Pennant and others in defining the starting-point and terminus, as well as the intermediate stages of the voyage. The shad, too, which, as is well known, occupies all the rivers of the Atlantic coast from Florida to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was thought to begin its course in the West Indies, and in an immense body, which, going northward, sent a detachment to occupy each fresh water stream as it was reached, the last remnant of the band finally passing up the St. Lawrence, and there closing the course. We now, however, have much reason to think that, in the case of the herring, the shad, the alewife and the salmon, the journey is simply from the mouths of the rivers by the nearest deep gully or through to the outer sea, and that the appearance of the fish in the mouths of the rivers along the coast at successive intervals, from early spring in the South to midsummer in the North, is simply due to their taking up their line of march at successive epochs, from the open sea to the river they had left during a previous season, induced by the stimulus of the definite temperature, which, of course, would be successively attained at later and later dates, as the distance northward increased.

Burning Mountains.

Hon. C. E. De Long, ex-Minister to Japan, writes: Near Yokohama is the celebrated mountain "Fusi-Yuma," or burning mountain. This is pronounced one of the handsomest mountains in the world. It rises between 14,000 and 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, its base being within a few miles of the sea shore. This, with the Japanese, is a sacred mountain, its ascent only being permitted for a short time during the fall, and thousands of pilgrims from all portions of the empire journey thither, and ascend it, offering their devotions and making their gifts at the little shrines upon its sides, and casting coins and other offerings into the crater.

I regret to state that foreign vandals who ascend the mountain and enter the crater, not having the fear of Buddhist gods before their eyes, carry away the coins which the Japanese have thrown in. At the entrance of the Bay of Jeddo a mountain island arises, which is an active volcano. I know of but three other volcanoes in the empire, all of which are in the Island of Jesso. I ascended one of these called Mount Oosa, the height of which I cannot give as I had no barometer with me. I found the crater to be about a mile in diameter, containing several little lakes of water, and rising out of the center and much higher than the edge of the crater itself were two sharp, rocky peaks, from which the smoke was exuding in considerable volume.

A Japanese Street Scene.

A writer on Japan says: "I shall never forget the sport that a Parisian fellow-passenger and I had the first trip we made in a ginrickasha through the Japanese quarter of Yokohama. The most sedate Judge could not help laughing to be dragged about like a big baby in a fancily-painted baby wagon. Down narrow streets we went, through crowds of men, women, and numberless children, the coolies shouting out to clear the way, and never seeming to tire of the work. Married women, with shaved eyebrows and blackened teeth, carried their babies strapped to their back, and went chattering along gayly as can be imagined; young Japanese maidens smiled flirtatiously at the French Count, as well they might; men and women displayed their wares for sale on the streets and in the shops, and everybody seemed happy. The tea-houses were crowded, and the silk stores and lacquer-ware shops were bright with beautiful goods. Here a crowd would be gathered to listen to the singing of professional musicians (and such heathenish singing, too!), and in another place some eloquent stump-speaker would be making up faces and telling lies, just as stump-speakers do elsewhere. Such a gay, happy, simple people I never saw before. Everybody smiles, everybody bows pleasantly, and acknowledges the courtesy with a most gracious manner."

The One-Horse Negro.

A few months ago a gentleman moved to St. Louis and purchased a nice property, and, among other things to contribute to his convenience and confort, procured a fine horse and a very genteel carriage. A likely colored boy was employed at a fair salary to take charge of the establishment, and discharge the numerous duties which arise around a well-regulated homestead. For a time things went on smoothly with Chores, but latterly he seemed out of spirits, and seldom smiled. His employer observed this despondent demeanor of Chores, and he determined to get at the bottom of it. Perhaps he was in love. But no matter. Taking Chores aside one day when he looked more gloomy than usual, he inquired, considerately, what it was that ailed him. "Well, you see, mars'r," began Chores, in a sort of tragic style, "you's got but one hoss, while all the gentlemen 'bout heah has two; an' all de boys dey calls me a one-hoss nigger; an' as I can't stan' dat I 'spects I'll have for to resign. I likes you fus-rate, mars'r, an' I'd like to stay if you had two hosses, but you see how it is—de boys dey can't quit hollerin' 'Dere goes dat one-hoss nigger.'" Not wishing to lose the services of so valuable an assistant, a second horse was purchased, and Chores became a two-horse nigger.

Courier pigeons are of very ancient use. In modern times the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning, and on the same day, at noon, one of them arrived, and the remainder on the following day, Nov. 23, 1819.

Light employment—Laboring under a mistake.

Can it be True?—Within the last few months a considerable number of persons have called upon Dr. Walker, the proprietor of the popular medicine known as Vinegar Bitters, and assured him that, in their belief, his preparation is an infallible antidote for rum and tobacco. The minute details which have been furnished him forbid him to doubt the accuracy of the statements. This new claim of a great remedy to the confidence of the public will give a vast and well-deserved impulse to its popularity. Heretofore the Bitters have been recognized as a pure vegetable tonic and corrective, devoid of alcohol, and thoroughly adapted to the cure of stomach and bowel complaints, nervous disorders, bilious affections, muscular diseases, and, indeed, a majority of the ailments within the reach of medicine; but if it will also cure the craving for liquor and tobacco, philosophers, statesmen and theologians ought to unite their voices in its praise. Can the good news be true? It is easy to test the question. 9

We find the November number of the *Milwaukee Monthly* a very readable one. Interesting stories and excellent editorial articles, two or three fine poems, an illustrated report of Fallan's winter fashions, containing valuable information for the ladies, and much other matter of interest to the general reader, make up the table of contents. Good as this magazine is, it is to be greatly improved. In the December number will be commenced a series of articles, illustrating Milwaukee, commencing with a picture of the city, followed by separate views of the principal business and residence streets, public buildings, churches, schools, the finest city and lake-shore residences, etc. At the same time a new serial story of unusual interest will be commenced, and the shorter stories and other papers in that and the succeeding numbers will be of the choicest character. Gotten up at great expense, the three numbers containing the Milwaukee illustrations will be sold at twenty-five cents each, but the yearly subscription price will remain the same, $1 a year, and may commence at any time and include these numbers. Address T. J. Gilmore, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ten Thousand People.—There are more than ten thousand people who expect to be the happy possessors of the first grand prize in the Kentucky Gift Concert, of $250,000. All of them but one will be disappointed. One will get it, for Governor Bramlette, the manager at Louisville, has announced that the Concert will positively take place on November 30, 1874.

Sent free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model $2 Shirt." Fitted by patented model. Stylish and substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

Ten thousand families date their happiness to their choice of Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s cook and heating stoves.

Book agents, read the advertisement of H. L. Shepard & Co., Chicago.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Dr. Dan'l Weaver, of Boston, fell down a mining shaft near Denver, 70 feet. He was terribly bruised, limbs broken, and supposed to be dead. Mexican Mustang Liniment was freely used, consciousness restored, his life saved, and he came home in eight weeks. This is the most wonderful article for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Spavin, Ringbone, Sores, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast, ever discovered. It is humanity to animals. It has saved much suffering and many useless doctors' bills. It can be had for 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle in any drug store. But beware of counterfeits. The genuine is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The People's Stamp of Value.—The government indorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alterative is world wide.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8 @	13½
Hogs—Dressed	8½ @	8¾
Cotton	14½ @	14¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00 @	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 05 @	1 07
No. 1 Spring	1 15 @	1 25
Corn	91½ @	92
Oats	65 @	61½
Rye	92 @	95
Pork—New Mess	19 50 @	19 75
Lard—Steam	14½ @	15

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 10 @	6 70
Choice Natives	5 60 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25 @	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @	2 00
Hogs—Live	5 75 @	7 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	5 75 @	6 25
Red Winter	5 00 @	5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	90 @	90½
No. 2 Spring	85 @	85½
No. 3 Spring	80 @	81½
Corn—No. 2	74 @	74½
Oats—No. 2	47½ @	47¾
Rye—No. 2	84½ @	87
Barley—No. 2	1 20 @	1 21
Butter—Fancy	31 @	38
Eggs—Fresh	22 @	24
Pork—Mess	18 00 @	18 25
Lard	12½ @	13

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 04 @	1 05
Corn—No. 2 New	69 @	70
Oats—No. 2	53 @	54
Rye—No. 2	86 @	87
Pork—Mess	19 25 @	19 50
Lard	12½ @	13
Hogs	6 00 @	6 75
Cattle	2 50 @	4 00

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	96 @	97
No. 2	87 @	87½
Corn—No. 2	77 @	79
Oats—No. 2	46 @	48
Rye	89 @	91
Barley—No. 2	1 18 @	1 21

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—Red	1 03 @	1 07
Corn—New	62 @	64
Oats	53 @	56
Rye	92 @	94
Pork—Mess	19 00 @	19 50
Lard	12½ @	13

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 09 @	1 11
Amber Michigan	1 06 @	1 08
Corn—New	67 @	63
Oats	55 @	63

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 18 @	1 19
Amber	1 06 @	1 08
Corn	78 @	80
Oats	50 @	53

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 08 @	1 09
No. 2 Red	1 02 @	1 04
Corn	65 @	66
Oats	52 @	55

The Great Favorite!—The popular Chill Cure of the age!! Composed of pure and simple drugs, Wilhoft's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty, and you will never regret it. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

The most stylish collar that is worn now is the Improved Warwick. It fits better than any other on a low-cut shirt, all the edges being folded, and the surface looking so much like linen. We recommend all to try it. Ask your gents' furnisher for the Improved Warwick.

$7 A DAY. *Particulars free.* Agents send for circular. H. L. SHEPARD & CO., Chicago.

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$72 Each Week. Agents wanted. Particulars free. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

CHALLEN'S DIME ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, will delight every boy. Ask your Newsdealer for it, *or to order it.*

10 Beautiful Transfer Pictures, instructions & catalogue, Birds, easily transferred. 5 Gem Chromos 10 cts. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 11 Pine St., N.Y.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

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THE QUEER. Best Comic Paper, 50 cts. a year, and that charming colored Picture, 13x18, free. Specimens 3 cts. Presto Change, best Puzzle, 10 cts. Agents wanted. Add's THE QUEER, Wiscoy, Minn.

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Save Doctors' Bills By subscribing for the **Science of Health,** a First-Class Monthly, which teaches **How to Preserve Health** and **How to Restore It,** by natures Remedies. $2 a year, 20 cents a No. **Three Months "On Trial" for 25 cents.** Agents can do well. Cash Commissions and great Premiums. **Sewing Machines at Wholesale Prices.** Send stamp for Circulars. S. R. WELLS & CO., 389 Broadway, N.Y.

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MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
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Warerooms, 18 East 14th Street,
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PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
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30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
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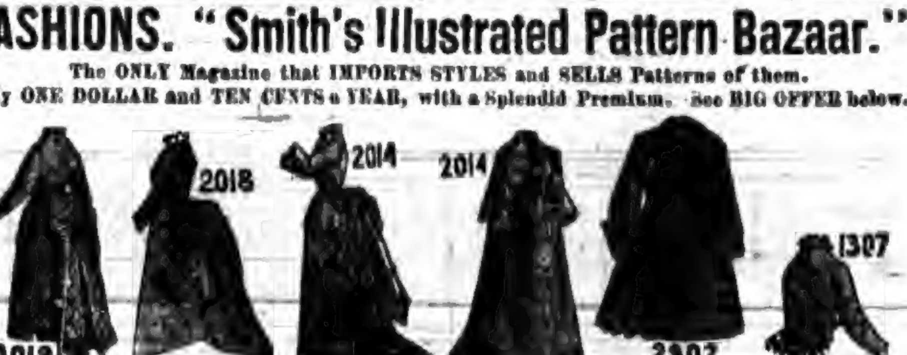

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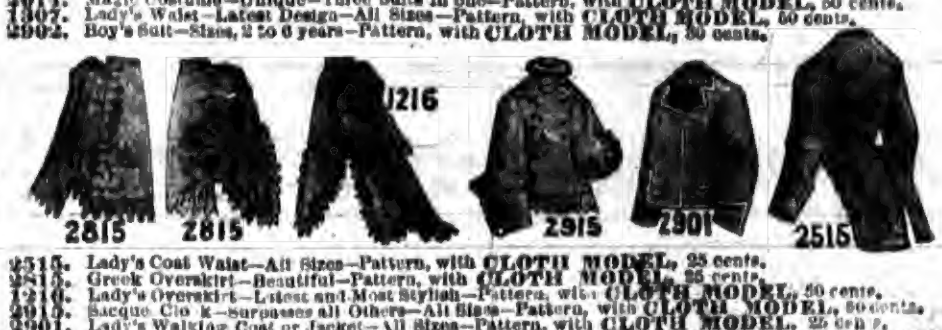

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Duty of Democrats.

The Hon. M. C. Kerr, congressman from the 3d District, has written a letter to a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, containing some excellent advice to the Democratic party. By promission of the gentleman, we are enabled to present our readers with an extract, Mr. Kerr says:

I most heartily agree with you that much of the future honor and success of the Democratic party in our state depends upon the action of the representatives in the General Assembly.—If they work up in good faith to the best democratic sentiment of the state in their public acts and legislation, then we may hope for a popular endorsement in '76. If not, then we will simply become more effective allies of the radical leaders for our defeat. If we would retain and strengthen victory we must deserve it. We ought to tolerate no shuffling, no unholy combinations to gratify cupidity, no law making in the interests of classes to the prejudice of others, and no dodging on the questions and pledges that were distinctly before the people in the campaign. If our members will in a spirit of straightforward faith and courage, legislate in the interests of reform, economy and morality, our pathway will be clear and safe. Hoping to meet you at the time indicated

I am very truly your friend.

M. C. Kerr.

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On Tuesday of last week a young and poorly clad girl entered a barber's shop in Vienna and told the proprietor that he must buy her head. The friseur examined her long, glossy, chestnut locks, and began to bargain. He give her 18, and no more. Hair was plentiful this year, the price had fallen. With tears, and she hesitated a moment while threading her fingers through her chestnut locks. She finely threw herself into a chair. "In God's name she gasped, take it quickly." The barber, satisfied with his bargain, was about to clip in with his shears, when a gentleman who sat half shaved looking on told him to stop. "My child," said he, "why do you want to sell your beautiful hair?" "My mother has been nearly five months ill; I can't work enough to support us; everything has been sold or pawned, and there is not a penny in the house, (*und kein kreutzer im haus*). "No my child," said the stranger, "if that is the case I will buy it." He gave the poor girl the note, the sight of which has dried her tears, and took up the barber's shears. Taking the locks in his hand, he took the longest cut it off alone, and put it carefully in his pocket book, thus paying one hundred florins for a single hair. He took the poor girl's address, in case he should want to buy another at the same rate. This charitable man is only designated as the chief of a great industrial enterprise within the city.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 26, 1874. No. 48.

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OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.
PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. F. V. HOFFMAN
MOSS and HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben
PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
Luce, Chapin & Blass,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.
C. Gerber & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phsatt.
Emerson & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
Hamilton & Goldsmith,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohi

Professional men should not fail to have their card published in this column each week.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Time Table to take effect Sept 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	5 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	10 42am		2 22
Bluffton	11 10	3 15	2 50
Keystone	11 30am	9 40	3 20
Montpelier	11 46		3 30
Hartford	12 10pm	4 05	3 56
Eaton	12 30		4 19
Muncie	1 00	4 41	4 53
McCowan's	1 35		
New Castle	2 05	4 05	
Cam. City	2 26		
Beesons	2 54		
Connersville	3 10		
Indianapolis		7 05	6 50pm
Louisville		1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	6 20		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 40		
Cam City	11 00		
New Castle	11 45pm		
McCowans	12 32pm		
Muncie	1 00	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	1 21		6 25
Hartford	1 43	11 10	6 51
Montpelier	1 52		7 24
Keystone	2 15		7 35
Bluffton	3 15	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	2 47		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 25	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
Robt. Rillis, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 05	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 26		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 02	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		6 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 35	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 42	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	5 25	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 60	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

S. U. Tarney
PROPRIETOR.
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!
KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND
Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Frt.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
5 10	10 10 am	Logansport	7 45 p.m	2 55
		Peoria		
8 10	11 15 am	Denver	6 56	1 30
10 00	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 11
12 47	12 57	Col. City	5 08	10 51
4 25 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 52	8 48
5 15	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,08	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,02 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crestline ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crestline lv	10,10 "	9,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,35 "	6,32 "	8,57 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,10 "	12 59 A. "
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	2,25 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	6,50 "
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	8,00 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	9,17 "
Crestline ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,20 "	11,10 "
Crestline lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11 20 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11,51 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	1,40 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12 15 A. M.	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.
will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE
FRITZ GROESCOP.
Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.
All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of

ESSAY BY
MISS MATTIE MILLER,

DELIVERED TO THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, AT BUTLER.

Every one, says Webster, owes a duty to his profession. By this, I presume we are to understand, every member of a profession is under obligations to do all he can for the elevation of his profession. This in our judgment teachers, he must do, by promoting his own improvment, by uniting with others in their efforts, and manifesting a professional interest and feeling by joining heartily in every effort and plan designed for the good of his profession. Then what can the *teacher* do toward raising his profession to a level with that of his brother professions, is the thought which arises in the mind of every faithful worker in the cause of educating the young? Who can pretend to portray the utility of a devoted teacher? His calling is the brightest on earth. He educates the immortal mind, wakes it to thought, trains it to discipline and moves it to truth and virtue, fills it with a longing for a higher sphere of action, and sends it forth to exert its power for good through all coming time! If such be his work, where is the end to his usefulness! Eternity alone can tell the utility of one devoted teacher. Their works shall live after them, and continue to live, when the proud fame of the mighty shall have perished from the earth. The eye of the young teacher should ever be directed upward, and his aim high. Be it far from the one who has entered this wide field, to lower its standard. It is an honorable work, and as such, he should esteem it and demand all honor due, remembering it is not the position which makes the man honorable, but the man the position.

The time has arrived when teaching is not so often made the stepping-stone to some more remunerative profession, but demands persons of the highest culture. Persons who are faithful and responsible. By taking the position of teacher all the responsibilities of the relation are assumed, and he is vastly responsible for not only what he *does* but neglects *to do*; and it is a responsibility from which he cannot escape, even though he may have entered into the relation of teachers without a single glance at the obligations, and when reminded of them he may laugh at the idea of being held thus seriously to account. Yet this is still true. Then first to be considered is the moral training of the child; for the teacher is indeed partially responsible for the moral education of the child; partly because the parent is depended for much of this. The moral should begin with the intellectual training, for we learn that all the faculties should be trained in unison, or the education will be an improper one.—Each day especially if the town affords an opportunity for this, the degradation of a person intoxicated; the sad condition of an insane person who may come in the way; the remembering any poor child in a kindly manner; the death of a schoolmate, or the sudden death of any person in the vicinity any instant may be seized upon as a means of making an impression for good. The teacher will enjoy the sweetest satisfaction from imparting such instruction; and the effect is felt perhaps when she is called to the death bed of those whose mind she has had as it were in her keeping. When the parent in tears says, "he loved you" it is then we feel our labor has not been in vain; and we are more firmly made to believe that the moral feelings of children are capable of successful cultivation. The more frequently we use our mind in judging between right and wrong, the more easily shall we judge concerning them, and this is true concerning children as well as grown persons. The teacher should appeal often to the conscience of the child. It is a duty he owes as a faithful teacher. The person engaged in this work should inform himself with a knowledge of human nature. He should *know* the power of conscience, and the means of reaching it. He should himself have deep principle, for the schoolroom is no place for a man without principle. And do parents consider the mistake they sometimes make in the selection of a teacher? They should much prefer the one with less scientific education and deep principle to the one with greater intellectual abilities and devoted of the one thing by which he may lay a blight upon the future of their child. The person without principle should not be allowed to enter the schoolroom; for who can describe the result of his influence? But the teacher with all his labors is but an aid to the parent. The child is continually taking lessons from the father and mother. There is a continual unconscious teaching of good or bad received from the atmosphere of the family. Every teacher knows how much more rapidly a child improves at school, where parents are educated. How difficult to teach a child who, at home lives in the atmosphere of profound ignorance. There is not a mother, perhaps, who does not look forward to the future of her child, and picture him filling some place of usefulness and honor. And in the education of her child what an aid she *can* if she will, be to the teacher. *Both* parents by besides visiting the school and co-operating and sympathizing with the teacher, can do much for its improvements and success by manifesting an interest in the reputation; by speaking well of the teacher and his proper plans; by excusing his faults of which every teacher is expected to have some, and by inducing their neighbors to visit the school, thus showing to their children that they feel their employment is an important one, and that the duties of school are not to be regarded of little consequence They should impress the mind of the child, at all times, with the facts that the teacher is laboring for his good, and therefore ought to be loved and obeyed as his best friend. How much parents can do toward making our good boys, and from good boys come the good men, lighthearted, manly men, who shall join its chorus, and prolong the psalm of labor and the song of love. In the daily experience of the teacher, he finds so many little acts to be performed and how they tell. They are the good elements of goodness. They raise life's value to its higher power, like the little figures in arithmetic. Then in considering the many things, both great and small dependent upon the teacher, should he enter upon his work with a felling of indifference? Should he do this, he cannot hope for success. Not long ago I heard a teacher say, "I go to my work as I go to my meals, as a matter of course." Should this be, his heart should be in his work. The more he teaches the more he should feel like teaching. There is not a profession in the world that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. None will escape annoyance by changing business. All business is effected with trials, unwelcome duties and spirit-tiring necessities. It is folly for a person to search out frets and burdens of his calling and each day give his mind to a consideration of them. They are inevitable. Brooding them only gives them strength. On the other hand a person has a power given him to shed beauty, and pleasure on all toil. God has given us imagination, not alone to make some men poets, but to shed light and beauty upon our work.—What are the means of education, or how shall we instruct our pupils, is the question uppermost in the mind of an energetic teacher. Of the various methods I am not able to speak. That these are man's successful ones we are aware; and by frendly intercourse, and experience we learn them. But the teacher is the soul of his methods. They must embody his own conception, and he must breathe into them his own inspiration. The true teacher cannot be a servile imitator.—He must be an earnest seeker for better methods and greater skill. His work must pulsate with the spirit of inquiry and progress. Clothes may be made and stone carved by pattern, but true faithful teaching requires an artist hand, head and spirit. And what shall we teach our children: Common sense first; this is as rare as it ever was, and would it not be a good idea to give them a good thick sprinkling as we pass along. And if we desire to make useful men and women, we should teach judgment, self-reliance, industry and economy: And if they possess these, they cannot fail to have added a great deal to this subject, nor do I presume to be professionally able to write, but my motive is to manifest a professional feeling and I conclude as I began, that we should engage in every effort for the good of our work; and may each leave these pleasant associations with the assurance that, "Here have I seen things rare and profitable." Things pleasant, things to make me stable in what I have begun to take in hand. Then let me think on them and understand.

* * *

In the minutes of the County Teachers Institute held at Butler may be found some strong resolutions from that body concerning county superintendency.

Let us as teachers, resist every blow at the crowning feature of school law, and defend with bold energy the principles which have been inaugurated by our efficient and lamented State Superintendent M. B. Hopkins.

A repeal of the law would be nothing less than a retrograding step.

Little Folks Dictionary.

A writer in the *Schoolday Magazine* has gathered together the following dictionary words as defined by certain small people here and there:

Back-biter—A flea.
Bed-time—Shut-eye-time.
Dust—Mud with the juice all squeezed out.
Fan—A thing to brush the warm off with.
Fins—A fish's wings.
Ice—Water that stayed out in the cold and went to sleep.
Monkey—A very little boy with a tail.
Nest-egg—the egg the old hen measures by to make new ones.
Pig—A hog's little boy.
Salt—What makes your potatoes tast bad when you dont put any on.
Snoring—Letting off sleep.
Snow—Rain all poped out white
Stars—The moon's eggs.
Wakefulness—Eyes all the time coming unbuttened.

Two Glad Hearts.

The New York Sun remarks thus feelingly of two dead statesmen in connection with the late election results: There are two men lying in their cold graves to-day—two men who sank from thwarted plans and disappointed expectations, who died of broken hearts and who, if they were alive to-day, would indeed rejoice at the changed aspect of public affairs. We mean Charles Sumner and Horace Greely.—Were they living to-day their footsteps wherever wending, would be attended by a popular applause like the roar of thunder. But the loud rejoicing over the people's triumph can not reach their ears; they hear it not, and their eyes will not open to look upon the masses surging up, like the mighty waves of the sea, in opposition to the executive usurpation against which in their lifetime, they contended. But, somehow or other there is a satisfaction in feeling that when men so ardently desire happens, even though it happened not until their death. *How is* this, and why is it so? Do the dead know what happens in this world? Sumner and Greely were remarkable men; yet they both succumbed to the defeat of the hour, or rather we would say, on account of mere postponment of vectory. A lesson of patience, endurance, and faith may be gathered from their untimely fate. Those who contend for principal should know no discouragement, nor any such feeling as that of being disheartened. The straight path may be long, but the traveler should never grow weary, for triumph lies in the distance. How heartly would Sumner and Greely have rejoiced had they lived to see this day.

* * *

The growing wheat is said to be a trifle latter than is generally the case in this State.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

IT is estimated that 10,000 poor men and women are now out of employment in New York city, and in need of charity....Efforts made are being to arrange for the disposal by lottery of the Grand Opera House at New York. This would be in keeping with the history of a building in which the Black Friday conspiracy was concocted, and where American judicial ermine was so long besmutched before the eyes of the world.... Three murderers were hung in Pennsylvania in one day last week. Among them was the famous insurance conspirator, Udderzook. He died without making any confession.... The Women's Temperance Convention of Massachusetts met in Boston last week.

CHARLES WHITMAN, a clerk, who entered the Pacific Bank in New York in 1849, began in 1870 to make fictitious entries in the book of which he had charge, and when he was detected this week it was found that the bank had lost $25,000....E. L. Adams, the dramatic critic of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle*, having written of Mrs. Harry Ryner, in the character of Elizabeth, "that her queenly carriage was far from perfect, and her intonation and expression very poor," that lady called upon Mr. Adams and attempted to cowhide him. She was disarmed and ejected from the office, together with her son, who accompanied her.

THE steam-tug *Lily* exploded her boilers near the government works, New York city, last week, killing five of the crew, and fatally injuring the Captain, David A. Havens.... New York originates fifty-five to sixty tons of mail-matter daily. The efficiency of the postal service of the country is increasing. In 1873 one letter went wrong in each 770; in 1874 only one in 1,500.

THE Erie railway has contracted to pay its new President $40,000 a year for ten years' services, but if he should be ousted before the end of his term, he can collect the whole amount of his salary for the full term of ten years....The suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher has been set down for Dec. 8.

The West.

A PARTY lately arrived at Kansas City, Mo., reports that a hunting party, among them some newspaper men from Ohio, who went out in the conductors' excursion, were chased by Indians about thirty miles from Hugo, on the Kansas Pacific. A thousand Utes are hunting buffalo by permission of the government, but are peaceable, and their chase of the quill-drivers is a probable scare on the part of the latter....Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, has had the time of his trial postponed for six months, at the end of which, he affirms, he will be better prepared to meet the charges of bribery preferred against him.... A dispatch from Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory, tells the story of a fight on McClellan creek between twenty-eight men of the 8th cavalry, under Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, and 100 Cheyennes. The United States troops lost one killed and four wounded, and the Indians lost fifteen killed.

CHARLES L. MURRAY, late a Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and correspondent of the Danbury *News*, has purchased the South Bend (Ind.) *Union*, and will assume control of it next week. Its politics will be Bourbon straight....A case of cremation-murder, quite as revolting as the Cincinnati case, is reported from Monroe county, Ill. A farmer named Barney McMahon, in August last, murdered his wife and burned her body in a brush heap, keeping the fire burning for two weeks till every vestige of her remains were consumed. The affair has just been discovered and the fiend arrested. He denies his guilt, but the circumstantial evidence against him is so strong as to leave little doubt but that he is guilty.... As the express train on the Great Western Railway was leaving Port Credit, a station a few miles from Toronto, Canada, about 5 o'clock p. m., November 13, five masked men boarded her. After unfastening the bell-cord, they bound and gagged the baggage-master. They then entered the apartments of the American Express Company, whose messenger they gagged, blindfolded, and handcuffed. They took the keys of the safe from him, and secured from $30,000 to $40,000. The robbers remained on the train until it reached Queen's Wharf, in the western part of Toronto....Gen. A. Shaler, who has accepted the appointment of Consulting Engineer of the Chicago Fire Department, will at once enter upon his duties.

DISPATCHES from Saginaw, Mich., state that the drought in that vicinity is extreme, and that destructive fires are raging in every direction. Reports from various sections of the Northwest are to the effect that farmers are compelled to drive their flocks and herds many miles to water....An exciting four-mile race came off at San Francisco on the 14th, which was witnessed by about 30,000 people. It was won by the mare Katie Pease, beating the celebrated California horse Thad. Stevens, and others.

THE State Auditor of Indiana reports that the sum of $3,072 195 06 was received during the year ending Oct. 31. The expenses of the State for the same time were $2,827 991 28, the common schools costing $1 489,173.66.

THE Pacific railroads have been pronounced complete, and the part of the land-grant held in reserve by the government has been released.

THERE is a good deal of interest among the churchmen of Iowa on the question of the succession to the late Bishop Lee, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The names of a large number of prominent churchmen in all parts of the country are proposed, among them Drs. Sullivan and Powers, of Chicago. The convention that is to elect a bishop meets at Davenport on the 9th of December....The Iowa Penitentiary has been discontinued as a military prison.... The Grand Lodge Hall of I. O. O. F. was dedicated at Indianapolis last week. Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the address.

The South.

AT a reunion of the White League organization at New Orleans recently, resolutions were adopted looking to the protection of colored Conservatives, many of whom have recently been assaulted by Republicans. Also, a resolution for promoting better feeling between white and colored citizens....Lieut.-Gov. V. V. Smith has declared himself the rightful Governor of Arkansas, asserting that the abdication of Baxter in favor of Garland leaves him the ranking Executive of the State. He calls upon the Federal government to support his claims. He is favored by all the Republicans of Arkansas, and some of the Democracy, and it is believed that the President will recognize his government.

A DISPATCH to a New York paper reproduces an editorial from a Shreveport paper advocating the assassination of every Radical candidate counted in by the Returning Board.... Two negroes entered the house of an old man at Salisbury, N. C., last week, for the purpose of robbing him; and when he refused to give up the money, one negro fired, the shot taking effect in the old man's mouth, but, glancing, made only a flesh wound. The old gentleman's wife, aged about 80, then attacked the negro with a spade. The first blow penetrated the brain and killed him....Accounts from Virginia say that in almost every direction in the Dismal Swamp and environs fires which originated almost a month ago by the drought are burning with alarming rapidity, and valuable timber lands fall a prey to the flames.

THE State Legislatures of Alabama and North Carolina met on the 15th and organized. Both assemblies have Democratic majorities.

CARELESSNESS and avarice on the part of transportation companies have cost some lives already, and seem destined to take many more before managers learn better. Last week an overloaded steamer, lying at the New Orleans levee, parted in the middle and went to the bottom of the river. Thirty-five lives were lost....Judge Poland has been summoned from Little Rock to consult with the authorities at Washington in regard to the pretensions of Smith, who aspires to the government of Arkansas.

Washington.

UPON representations made to the President by Senator Logan, it has been thought best to cancel the late appointment of Mr. Hoyt as Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, and give the place to Philip Wadsworth....The Washington Monument Association continue to report the receipt of subscriptions from various sections of the country, and the prospects for the early completion of the monument seem to be better than ever.

IT is stated that the Treasury Department has been obliged to supersede many of its officers on account of their infidelity and carelessness, and is daily in receipt of advices of goods passing across our northern frontier in cars totally unprotected by locks and innocent of an appearance on the manifest, and also of the seizure of goods which have been smuggled into our large importing cities through the connivance of masters of vessels and customs officers....Applications for national currency from the West and South have almost entirely ceased. At the same time, the voluntary surrender of circulation has also about stopped. The amount of currency received daily in the redemption division now averages over $500,000.... Among the rumors prevailing at present in political circles is one to the effect that the Democrats in the present Congress will endeavor to postpone action on important appropriations until after the date fixed by law for the adjournment, and so compel the President to call an extra session. By this means the Democratic Congress would be able to organize, turn out the present officers of the House, appoint their own favorites, accomplish a little legislation that shall furnish some political capital upon which to work during the summer and fall, and adjourn to begin business in December in earnest.

THE Postmaster-General denies that he favors an increase in the rates of postage. He is annoyed at the large deficiencies in the department, which are increasing every year, but thinks the present rates of postage will be sufficient if he is permitted to retrench in several directions. He needs legislation to enable him to reduce the cost of transportation, and in order to bring about other reforms in the department. If this is refused he says the cost of the mail service will, in a few years, be a grievous burden....Congressman Charles Hayes, of Alabama, has been arrested for assaulting Mr. White, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

A SPECIAL dispatch to a Chicago paper has the following: The President has made up his mind to take a decided stand in favor of the resumption of specie payments in his annual message. It is understood that he will recommend Congress to perfect legislation for specie resumption, and favor specially some date, several years hence, on which the government should resume. He does not suggest any plan of his own, but believes that legislation can be devised by which the government can resume in 1876.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL has issued an order discontinuing the pay and service of John T. Callaghan, special agent of the department, for loaning to his brother an annual pass from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, which had been granted to him solely on the ground that he was an accredited special agent of the Post-office Department....Gen. Myers, Chief Signal Officer of the Army ("Old Probabilities") has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. Sixteen new signal-stations have been established in different portions of the country. Fifteen daily observations are sent to Canada, in return for a like number received from the Dominion. Arrangements are being completed with all the nations of the northern hemisphere whereby the atmosphere of half the earth may be studied as a unit, and the whole history of passing storms be secured. A great many storms were formerly in the habit of going off into the British possessions, leaving the whole corps of weather-guessers in the United States totally ignorant of the place of their dissipation. The General congratulates his superior that this state of things is at an end. Stations in the West Indies will also henceforth herald the advance of unwelcome "pressures" from the middle Atlantic. The General's report betrays a scientific enthusiasm which gives assurance that this most difficult of practicable problems is in the right man's hands.

IT is stated that President Grant has written to Minister Washburne offering him the portfolio of Secretary of State.

Political.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington to a leading Western Opposition paper states that there is great want of harmony between President Grant and some of the Republican leaders. It turns out that the prime cause of some of the existing differences is the determination which Grant has expressed to adhere rigidly to the civil-service rules in making appointments to and removals from office. He distinctly intimated that where an officer was honest and efficient, he did not think he should be removed for having voted the Opposition ticket. This is quite the reverse to what the politicians have been representing. ....The Congressional delegation from Wisconsin in the next House will stand five Republicans and three Democrats. A Democratic gain of one....A new candidate for the Minnesota Senatorship appears in Hon. John S. Pillsbury, who has strong support in the northern counties of the State.

THE New York *Tribune* considers Andrew Johnson's chances of being elected Senator from Tennessee as being first-class....The Cook County (Chicago) Canvassing Board, which has been hearing arguments pro and con in the contested case between Farwell and LeMoyne, for Congress, has come to a final decision, giving the certificate to Mr. Farwell, Republican, whose official majority in the entire district is 188....The Democrats are making arrangements to contest the election of Strait, the Republican for Congress in the Second District of Minnesota. They claim that Cox is elected by not less than 100, stating that the vote of a small county called Monongalia, which is strongly Republican, should have been counted in the Third District instead of the Second. Strait's friends, however, claim that the county was consolidated with Kandiyohi, which is in the Second District, by Gov. Austin, four years ago.

A NEW YORK *Herald* special dispatch from New Orleans says the President of the Louisiana Returning Board has official knowledge that additional Federal troops have been ordered to New Orleans. It is intimated from the same source that in Congressional Districts where informalities are disclosed no certificates will be granted, leaving the government to order a new election....Speaker Blaine has written a letter to the Portland *Press* in response to a paragraph mentioning him as a possible candidate for Senator, in which he decidedly states he should under no circumstance accept the Senatorship.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago *Times* gives the particulars of the bad feeling existing between Postmaster-General Jewell and Senator Logan. The Senator charges that Mr. Jewell does not distribute the government patronage fairly among the Chicago Republican papers, besides removing some of Mr. Logan's friends who held minor postoffices, and threatens to oppose the General's confirmation in the Senate....Sunset Cox is in Washington, and is said to be working hard for the Speakership of the next House.... An Associated Press dispatch states that the canvassing board of election returns at Bagdad, Fla., made returns giving the Radical candidates for the Legislature a majority of 2 votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county arose in arms and demanded a re-canvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidates 121 majority. All business was suspended for three days.

THE President declines to interfere in the Arkansas gubernatorial imbroglio.

General.

THE Episcopal Convention to elect a successor to the defecting Assistant Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, met at Louisville last week. The choice fell upon Dr. Thomas W. Dudley, of Baltimore. His election is regarded as a victory of the Low Church party in Kentucky....Milwaukee county will be taxed $427,997 next year.

AN offer of $35,000 a year for the lease of the lines, etc., of the Franklin Telegraph Company has been made by Boston capitalists interested in the line. This offer is because of the effort made recently in a stockholders' meeting by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who own a controlling interest, to lease the property to themselves for $25,000 a year....The Japanese government is reported to have bought 3,500,000 pounds saltpeter in the New York market.

A BOY very much resembling Charley Ross has been found in Barboursville, W. Va. A small-hearted, benevolently-disposed gentleman has the child in keeping, and will return him to his afflicted parents for $5,000.

EX-GOV. RANDOLPH seems to have the inside track for the New Jersey United States Senatorship.

THE law, which goes into effect on the 1st of January next, requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers, will, it is thought, largely increase the revenue from that source. At present the postage is collected in amount of but a few cents, and frequently is not collected at all. The new regulation will insure the collection of all postage in bulk, thus saving expense and trouble. The subscribers to newspapers, not the publishers, will be the gainers by the new system, as publishers cannot afford to increase their subscription rates on account of it....The pension service of the United States will cost $30,500,000 next year. Four hundred and ten widows of soldiers of the Revolution draw pensions....Fred Myers and Wm. Murray are in custody at Pittsburgh, charged with the murder and robbery of a farmer named Gotthard Wahl, in the suburbs of that city, last week. Myers has made a full confession of the crime.

CINCINNATI police officers have recovered about $21,000 from the late express robbery.

Foreign.

THE Russian government has resolved to introduce a system of elementary compulsory education. A trial is to be made at St. Petersburg of the Berlin system....Count Von Arnim has been again arrested. It is reported that the Count had previously received a copy of his indictment, and the only charge brought against him is for the suppression of official documents.... Strange rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg of a socialist conspiracy, in which the conspirators made an unsuccessful attempt to murder the Czar, and that a number of arrests have been made in consequence in Moscow....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Prussia has declined the proposal made by Russia for the revision of the boundary line between the two countries.

THE city of London was recently thrown into a state of intense and painful excitement occasioned by a rumor of the sudden death at Balmoral Castle of Queen Victoria. After diligent search it was ascertained that the story was started in a low taproom, and had no foundation....During the retreat of the Carlists from Irun, between fifty and sixty men of the Biscay battalion were frozen to death in the snow. A telegram from Paris says the impression there, in circles favorable to Don Carlos, is that his cause is utterly ruined and his situation hopeless....Count von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at London, has been recalled to Vienna, to be reinstated as Premier.... Brothers Moody and Sankey, of Chicago, have arrived in London from Ireland, where they met with great success. They are holding meetings in Agricultural Hall....One of the greatest disasters of the world's history came upon China on the 26th of last September. On that day a typhoon swept over the country surrounding the cities of Hong Kong and Macao, destroying 4,000 persons at the former and over 10,000 at the latter place. The loss to property was beyond immediate computation. The people were unable to bury the decaying bodies with safety to their lives, and tar was poured over the corpses, after heaping them up, and the whole burned? A tidal wave and earthquake accompanied the typhoon, wrecking nearly all the shipping on the coast. Bodies were washed ashore for many days afterward.

ADVICES from the Crimea state that the drought continues and causes much uneasiness. No rain has fallen for a considerable period, the agricultural prospects of the present season are very depressing, and unless rain comes soon crops will be ruined....The Council General of the Seine has rejected a proposition recommending the National Assembly to pass a bill granting an amnesty for political offenses.

THE government of Saxony has forbidden the practice of cremation within its jurisdiction. Lady Dilke's body was burned, it will be remembered, at Dresden, and the scandal occasioned by that experiment has doubtless influenced the government to its present action....Disraeli has been re-elected Rector of the University of Glasgow by 700 votes, against 500 for Emerson. The conservative students protested against the election of of Emerson because he was a foreigner, and the liberals against the choice of Disraeli because of undue influence in his favor by the professors in the University.... An unusually heavy earthquake was felt in Chili, South America, on the 26th ult., about 12 minutes after midnight. Its duration was about thirty seconds, and its direction from east to west. Much alarm was caused in Valparaiso and Santiago. All the public clocks were stopped and the walls of some of the churches and houses were split. The shock was followed by an increase of temperature of two and one-half degrees. Vessels at anchor felt it severely. During the week slight tremors were felt.

DISRAELI has written a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson, announcing that the British government in consequence of the representation of the Royal Geographical Society and other learned bodies, has determined to organize a Polar exploring expedition without delay....Five Yarmouth fishing crafts have been missing since a recent gale on the coast of England and are believed to be lost, with all on board, upward of thirty persons..... The Russian government has addressed a note to the European governments asking for a statement of their objections to the protocol which was the result of the deliberations of the Brussels Conference last summer. The conference was thinly attended, and Russia would like to get up another.

IN the German Reichstag, President Forkenbeck resigned his position recently, because action was taken contrary to his views. On the same day the Bank bill was referred to a committee, which is considered equivalent to a defeat of the government....At a large meeting of Roman Catholics in London resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that the civil loyalty of Catholics was in nowise affected by the decree of Papal infallibility....Lersundi, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, died in Spain recently....A bill has been introduced in the lower house of the Danish Reichstag to abolish the rights of primogeniture and all titles of nobility... The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that a bitter feeling appears to be springing up between the governments of France and Germany....The new British polar expedition will start next May....A special from Calcutta to the *Morning Post* announces that Yakub Khan, Ameer of Cabul, has been treacherously arrested in his own capital and imprisoned. The worst results are feared.

The Grand Duke Theater.

This New York establishment, which is mainly run by newsboys, is thus alluded to by a correspondent:

Teddy Sullivan, the star, gets $5 a week, the net receipts are then divided among the other performers. During the performance of that evening I saw some quite as good dancing and character sketching as I have seen upon the average variety stage. The little imps are inimitable in some of their imitations of leading actors of the day. It made me feel sorry for Teddy Sullivan to see him come out, born dancer that he was, and be obliged to dance a fanciful Irish jig in boots two sizes too large for him. "What business you would do in a pair of neat clogs," I could not help thinking.

Recently the boys gave a matinee performance for all the leading actors in town. Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, all of the bright and shining lights of the New York stage, both male and female, filled the little cellar with a gayly-dressed crowd never seen within its walls before. How they enjoyed the performance of the boys was told by their repeated and most enthusiastic applause of nearly every hit on the bill. It was a grand day for the boys, and has proved a strong incentive for them to improve their theater and their acting.

The Earl of Rochdale, when he was in this country last year, came to this theater with a police detective, and while there was so much taken with the sweet ways of one bright-eyed, round-headed little boy that he had him brought to his rooms at the Brevoort House the next day. There he was still further pleased with the boy, in fact, so well pleased was he with him that he took him under his charge, and he is now being educated at the Earl's expense.

LAWYER—"How do you identify this handkerchief?" Witness—"By its general appearance and the fact that I have others like it." Counsel (cutely)—"That's no proof, for I have got one just like it in my pocket." Witness (innocently)—"I don't doubt that, as I had more than one of the same sort stolen."

VIRGINIA has sent 25,000 pounds of chestnuts north this season in one consignment—the largest single exportation ever made.

The Grave of St. Patrick.

Mr. Berry Fennell, writing in *Land and Water*, says: "One matter which I think will impress most strangers with a feeling of disappointed surprise is a visit to the Cathedral City of Downpatrick. It is neither the city itself nor the fine substantial cathedral on the hill that evoke this feeling. They are well enough, trim, thriving, comfortable-looking on the whole, and need not fear comparison with other cathedrals or cathedral cities of Ireland. But something more than disappointment, something like indignant surprise, takes possession of one on being led up to what is said to be held sacred as the grave of St. Patrick, and which as such is visited, I am told, by multitudes of American strangers every year. It lies in the highest and most central position in the otherwise decently kept churchyard surrounding Downpatrick Cathedral, and is the one spot of earth in the whole place that appears given up to complete neglect and desecration. Around are graves and gravestones, ancient and modern, all well-ordered and neatly kept, some showing the recent touch of hands directed by loving care, while the one which strangers would have expected to find most honored and revered is the only dishonored grave among them all.

"The unsightly-looking hole, unmarked by cross or slab, now half filled with loose rubble of broken bricks, stones and earth, is a disgrace to the people of Down, who, be they Protestants or Papists, in that they claim to be Christians, have an equal right to honor the resting-place of this faithful, fearless preacher of Christianity, who was the first to bring the gospel of truth into Ireland, the first to introduce the dawn of civilization among her then wholly barbarous princes and people, and whose feet first touched the Irish soil upon the shores of the County Down. I shall feel proud indeed if these observations will lead any one belonging to the neighborhood, or the county, to take some interest in the matter."

The Legend of Gambrinus.

The popular legend of Gambrinus, as related by John Fiske in the Atlantic *Monthly*, is as follows:

Gambrinus was a fiddler, who, being jilted by his sweetheart, went into the woods to hang himself. As he was sitting on a limb, with the cord around his neck, preparatory to taking the final plunge, suddenly a tall man in a green coat appeared before him and offered his services. He might become as wealthy as he liked, and make his sweetheart burst with vexation at her folly; but in thirty years he must give up his soul to Beelzebub. The bargain was struck, for Gambrinus thought thirty years a long time to enjoy one's self in, and perhaps the devil might get him in any event—as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. Aided by Satan, he invented chiming bells and lager beer—for both of which achievements he is held in grateful remembrance by Teutons. No sooner had the holy Roman Emperor quaffed the new beverage, than he made Gambrinus Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders; and then it was the fiddler's turn to laugh at the discomfiture of his old sweetheart. Gambrinus lived clear of woman, says the legend, and so lived in peace. For thirty years he sat beneath his belfry with the chimes, meditatively drinking beer, with his nobles and burghers around him. Then Beelzebub sent Jocko, one of his imps, with orders to bring back Gambrinus before midnight. But Jocko was, like Swiveller's Marchioness, ignorant of the taste of beer, never having drunk of it even a sip, and the Flemish schoppen were too much for him. He fell into a drunken sleep and did not wake up until next day, at which he was so mortified that he had not the face to go back to hell at all. So Gambrinus lived on tranquilly for a century or two, and drank so much beer that he turned into a beer barrel.

Cheap Transportation.

The cheap transportation question is likely to receive a new impetus from a new invention that has lately been brought out for propelling canal boats by steam power. The strong points of the invention are said to be cheapness and simplicity of operation, and the small space required for the machinery. It consists essentially of a boiler and a pair of small engines placed in the bow of the boat, with an over hanging shaft carrying a small pinion at the end that engages a rack laid along the banks of the canal. The shaft is fitted with a universal joint to work at any angle. When the boat enters a lock or encounters another boat between it and the bank, it is necessary to lift up the pinion off the rack to avoid the obstruction. We are not informed what speed is attained by this contrivance, but it must, of course, be much greater than that attained by horse-power. Should this invention prove as valuable in practical operation as it seems to be in theory, it will bring us one step nearer the solution of the vexed question of cheap transportation.—*Chicago Courier.*

Two Barrels and Two Uses.

Dan Davis says Promontory, out on the "C. P." road, is a nice place. Dan was out there once, and he says he was charmed with the manners and customs—almost patriarchal in their frank simplicity—of the people. The first day he was in the place Dan stopped at the principal hotel of the town. It was a nice place, and the landlord was a very agreeable and friendly sort of a man. Says Dan: "When the dinner was ready the landlord came out into the street in front of his hotel with a double-barreled shot-gun. Raising the gun above his head he fired one barrel. I said to him 'What did you do that for?' Said he, 'To call my boarders to dinner.' I said, 'Why don't you fire off both barrels?' 'O,' said he, 'I keep the other to collect with.'" The grass was a little short with Dan, and after dinner he went and hunted up another boarding house.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

AT a recent trial the clerk read the Court's verdict as follows:

"Twelve dollars and costs,
In the case of John Wade,
He to stand committed
Until it is paid."

Wade's lawyer gravely inquired of the Court if it could not reverse that decision.

The Outrigger.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The Castalia, and vessels of her class, point in their mechanical structure to a remarkable fact well known to Oriental navigators. It may be true that it is incorrect to term the Castalia a twin vessel. It has been urged that she is rather one large ship, partially divided in such a way that while her lateral motion in a rough sea shall be slight, yet her progress forward shall not be seriously impeded. Yet, when we look at the mechanical principle on which she is constructed, we find that not only is she to all intents and purposes a double ship, but also that in her build she is but the exemplification on a large scale of that one outrigger system which is so universally adopted between Ceylon and the Pacific Islands and which has, strange to say, never been elsewhere largely adopted. Here we come to a veritable historical puzzle. From Ceylon to the west, and the islands of the Pacific, closest to the American shore line, to the east, we meet everywhere with small sailing craft carrying the one-outrigger. Nowhere else in the whole seagirt world is this the case, and nowhere, as far as history tells us, has it ever been. These crafts not only sail very rapidly, but in accordance with certain principles yet unascertained, we believe, are wonderfully steady in the roughest sea. Along the coast of Northern India, as well as along that of Java and Sumatra, the outrigger itself is frequently fitted with small sails, but this is not the case near Ceylon. Cross over from Ceylon westward—only a few miles—to the coast of Southern India, and not a glimpse is to be obtained of the ingenious one-outrigger system."

An Odd Beverage.

The story is told that a German shoemaker in New Orleans, who is also a tanner in a small way, in place of his national drink, has been imbibing for years the tannin used in the preparation of his hides, and that in consequence he has become, to all intents and purposes, metamorphosed into leather. The effect of this queer tipple has also been to prevent the renewal of the tissues which in an ordinary beer-drinking Teuton, as well as the rest of mankind, makes an entirely new body in the course of seven years, and the poor tanned tanner will accordingly soon end his days, his limbs and muscles wearing away as the heels and springs of a machine might through long use. Although, then, it may be true that there is "nothing like leather," it is evident that the dust of the earth is a better material for the making of men and women, while Shakspeare's theory that the body of a tanner will better stand the corruption of the grave than that of a practicer of another trade, will have an opportunity to be well tested. And, indeed, it may well be believed that, unless the worms want to be turned into shoestrings, they will give our tanner's carcass a wide berth.

Burning Brick.

To make a "perfect brick," the first thing to be done, after it is ascertained that the material out of which the brick is to be made is of the right quality, is to dig and cast up loose in the fall of the year, as much stuff as it is intended to make into bricks the following season, in order that the rain, snow, frost, thaw and atmospheric air may decompose and mature every particle possible, and prepare it, ready for the tempering machine in the coming spring.

Bricks, whether of clay or clay loam, prepared in this manner and burnt with petroleum, are vastly superior, as to quality, beauty and durability, to bricks made of immature, raw material. There being neither smoke, dust nor soot entering the kiln during the process of burning, the bricks when taken from the kiln, have the appearance of newly planed small blocks of wood.

This method of burning bricks and other clay articles is most certainly destined to revolutionize the whole system of burning clay, throughout the whole of the United States.—*Scientific American.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 @	12½
HOGS—Dressed	8½@	8¾
COTTON	14½@	15
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00 @	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 07 @	1 10
No. 1 Spring	1 16 @	1 27
CORN	90 @	91
OATS	65 @	66
RYE	94 @	95½
PORK—New Mess	20 75 @	21 00
LARD—Steam	15½@	15¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @	6 75
Choice Natives	5 50 @	6 10
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @	2 00
HOGS—Live	6 75 @	7 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 50 @	6 50
Red Winter	4 75 @	5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	94 @	95
No. 2 Spring	88½ @	88¾
No. 3 Spring	83 @	84
CORN—No. 2	77 @	78
OATS—No. 2	49½ @	49¾
RYE—No. 2	89 @	90
BARLEY—No. 2	1 28 @	1 30
BUTTER—Fancy	31 @	38
EGGS—Fresh	23 @	25
PORK—Mess	19 15 @	21 25
LARD	13½@	13¾

ST. LOUIS

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07 @	1 07½
CORN—No. 2 New	70 @	71½
OATS—No. 2	55 @	55½
RYE—No. 2	91 @	92
PORK—Mess	19 75 @	20 00
LARD	13 @	13½
HOGS	6 75 @	7 50
CATTLE	4 75 @	6 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 00 @	1 01
No. 2	91 @	92
CORN—No. 2	73 @	75
OATS—No. 2	49 @	50
RYE	89 @	90
BARLEY No. 2	1 33 @	1 34

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 04 @	1 08
CORN—New	64 @	65
OATS	54 @	58
RYE	1 01 @	1 02
PORK—Mess	19 50 @	20 00
LARD	13 @	14

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 09 @	1 11
Amber Michigan	1 07 @	1 08
CORN—New	69 @	70
OATS	54 @	54½

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 18 @	1 19
Amber	1 09 @	1 09½
CORN	78 @	79
OATS	55 @	58

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 12 @	1 13
No. 2 Red	1 05 @	1 07
CORN	65 @	67
OATS	54 @	56

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SOIL FOR FRUIT.

The *Gardeners' Monthly* gives briefly the following rules for selecting the best soils for the different fruits: A light, dryish soil for the peach, a strong loamy soil for the pear, nearly the same for the plum, a heavy loam for the apple—if on limestone, all the better—and for the cherry a soil similar to that of the peach.

TO REDUCE BONES.

Mix them in a large kettle with wood ashes, and to make the ashes caustic add about a peck of fresh lime to each barrel of bones. Saturate and cover the ashes well with water, and then apply heat, say for twenty-four hours, or during the day for two consecutive days. All the bones by this time, except the very hardest parts, will be so reduced as to be easily pulverized, being in a pasty condition, suitable for placing in layers in making the compost heap. Another day's boiling will reduce the remainder of the hard bones.

TO RENDER A CESSPOOL INODOROUS.

The contents of a cesspool may be rendered comparatively inodorous by frequent additions of plaster, or ground, unburned gypsum, or diluted oil of vitriol, or solution of copperas. Probably the easiest way of using the contents for manure is to throw fine earth into the vault until a semi-liquid mass is formed, and to scoop this out and cover it with a quantity of dry soil gathered in readiness for it. The earth absorbs all the liquid and all the gaseous matter, and if kept covered from rain for a few days, it will be in excellent condition to spread over meadows or fallows to prepare for fall crops.

CARE OF SHEEP.

"Flock Master," of Lancaster county, Penn., writes the Germantown *Telegraph* as follows: "I send you the following seasonable hints in regard to the care of sheep: During the winter and early spring sheep are often affected with colds; these, if neglected, frequently become so deeply seated as to be incurable, and end in phthisic or consumption. The best remedy for a cold is, first, place your sheep in a well-ventilated, dry stable, comfortably littered, and, second, give it any slightly purging medicine, with a moderate allowance of hay, and a bran mash, one-fifth of which should be oil-meal. Colds and catarrh are not only epidemic, but endemic; be careful, therefore where you winter your sheep, that there be no predisposing cause in their locality; and when they are attacked, remove them instantly from the flock. By following these precautions, and keeping them well fed, sheltered, aired, watered, and salted, one may bid defiance to disease among his flock."

STEEL PLOWS BEST.

A. B. Allen, of New York, says: "I would sooner pay double the price for steel plows than accept as a gift the best set of cast-iron plows to be found in the United States. Though ever so hard chilled or smoothly polished, cast-iron will foul, more or less, on the mold-board, in every kind of soil from a sandy or gravelly up to a heavy clay loam. The dirt thus gathered on the mold-board adds greatly to its draft and prevents good work.

Another objection to cast-iron is in order to get equal strength the weight must be considerably greater than with steel, and this is a hard drag all day, and requires a much stronger team. Of this any one may quickly convince himself without resort to dynamometers or any other means of testing the drafts. He has only to hitch a light team to a steel plow, and a stronger one to the cast iron, and work them side by side. In this way I have found that a pair of fourteen-hand ponies would do about the same work, and with as much ease to themselves as a pair of sixteen-hand horses. The same observations about material will also apply to cultivators. In thus candidly advising my brother farmers in regard to the superior merit of steel plows, I am speaking directly against my own individual interest, for I have been a manufacturer and dealer in cast-iron plows for upward of thirty years past."

FEEDING HORSES.

Mr. Cairnes, a popular English veterinary surgeon, in a paper read recently, says that "too much grain indisposes horses for eating other provender, and occasionally subjects them to serious disease. Five bushels of good sound oats weekly, along with a few good Swedish turnips or other roots, and plenty of hay or good straw, will keep a pair of healthy farm horses in good order through the winter, even though they be pretty hard wrought. If, then, such an allowance be sufficient, it is folly and waste to give them more. Something must be wrong if with this allowance of food, they fall off in condition. Horses that are greedy eaters, or that swallow their grain whole, should have it bruised or ground. A little chaff (chopped hay) mixed with it helps to make horses chew it, and well-chewed food is of far more importance than many people think. Unless it be well ground and mixed with saliva in their mouths, it is but imperfectly digested in their stomachs, and without perfect digestion there, its full benefit is not obtained. A full drink of water immediately after being fed should never be allowed to horses. When the water is drunk by them, the bulk of it goes directly to their large intestines, and but little of it is retained in their stomachs. In passing through them, however, the water carries a considerable quantity of their contents to where it lodges in the intestines. If, then, the contents of horses' stomachs are washed out of them before they are digested, they are in a manner lost, no nourishment being derived from them. Colics in horses frequently arise from this cause, and to it the appearance of corn entire among their dung is often due. Damp straw or musty hay should never be given as food for horses. The former is apt to scour them, and the latter frequently affects their wind. It is affirmed by some that if their hay or straw be cut, and their grain bruised, horses can be kept at one-fourth less cost than when they are given them whole. Every one knows the value of grass as an article of food for horses. A month of it in the early part of the season, when it is young and tender, is worth two when it gets old and tough. Great care must be taken of horses when first put on grass—indeed, changes of food of any kind must to them be introduced with caution, as many have had to pay dearly for neglect of this. Even a change of water has at times been known to affect some horses, so sensitive does their alimentary canal seem to be."

Household Hints.

To Blanch Rabbit.—Set it on the fire in a small quantity of cold water, and let it boil; as soon as it boils it is to be taken out, and put in cold water for a few minutes.

The odor of a phial that has contained medicine may be removed by filling it with cold water and letting it stand in an airy place uncorked for three days, changing the water every day.

Baked Eggs.—Beat up six eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, six of sweet milk; melt your butter in the frying-pan; when hot, turn the whole in, well-beaten, and bake in a hot oven.

To take grease spots out of carpets, mix a little soap in a gallon of warm soft water, then add half-an-ounce of borax; wash the part well with a clean cloth, and the grease or dirty spot will soon disappear.

Britannia ware, says one who has tried it, should first be washed with a woolen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in water and suds, and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated it will retain its beauty to the last.

Sauce for Ducks.—Serve a rich gravy in the dish, cut the breast into slices, but don't take them off; cut a lemon and put pepper and salt on it; then squeeze it on the breast, and pour a spoonful of gravy over before you serve it out.

To prevent baldness, says a correspondent, throw away all oils and pomades, and wash the parting of the hair with cold water, night and morning, dry thoroughly, and then use a good stiff brush and keep brushing until redness or warm glow is produced.

The yellow spots produced by nitric acid may be removed from brown or black woolen goods, while fresh, by repeatedly dipping them into a concentrated solution of permangate of potassa and then washing them with water. The yellow spots on the hands may be removed in the same way, the brown stain produced by the permanganate being removed by an aqueous solution of sulphurous acid.

A Rockland *Gazette* correspondent gives this receipt for coffee: Use about one tablespoonful for each person, and one egg mixed with it. Place this in a coffee pot, put in a little cold water, then the desired amount of boiling water; place upon the stove and let it come to a boil. If no egg is used, it should never boil over a minute. If an egg is used, it may boil two minutes, when it will be ready for use. The coffee-pot should be as close as possible, so as to retain the flavor. The object of using a little cold water, is to give a little time for hot water to extract its virtues before it boils.

An Eighty-Ton Gun.

The London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "It may not be generally known that the principle upon which all our guns are now made is that discovered by Col. Fraser. Briefly, it consists of a series of coils, welded together in such a way that the grain of the iron is best opposed to the explosive force of the powder, and encircling a steel tube, the interior of which is rifled. A long bar of iron—say of eight inches square—previously prepared, is slowly drawn from a furnace, to a length of about 300 feet, and wound into a double coil in the form of a cylinder. This is again heated, and placed beneath a steam hammer, where it is welded together by tremendous blows, which so effectually do their work that a cylinder capable of bearing the greatest possible strain is formed at a comparatively trifling expense. Several of these coils being made, they are placed in order upon a long steel tube which has been made in Sheffield, and the weapon is finally turned out at an average cost of £60 a ton, as against nearly £150 at Krupp's factory in Essen. Upon this principle, then, it is resolved to construct an eighty-ton gun, which should be able to pierce twenty inches of iron at a distance of a thousand yards, with a shot 1,600 pounds in weight, and by the aid of 300 pounds of powder. The length of this magnificent piece of artillery was fixed at twenty-seven feet, its diameter at the trunnion six feet, and at the muzzle sixteen inches, inside measurement. It was calculated that such a gun would be able to deliver its mischief-working missile at a distance of nearly ten miles, and that it would, at the same time, be easily placed in the turret of a war-ship or the embrasure of a battery, and worked quickly and without difficulty. Of course, there were many difficulties in the way of the construction of such a weapon. No steam hammer, such as that which Krupp possesses at Essen, was to be found in England; no forges were built large enough for such a tremendous 'heat;' no cranes were in position to hoist such a weight. But all these difficulties were speedily overcome by the skillful officials at Woolwich. The forges were built, a huge steam hammer of forty tons' weight, with double action arrangement, and a striking power of nearly a thousand tons, made, and very soon all was in readiness to begin the construction of the great gun. Curiously enough his Majesty the Emperor of Russia was the first to see one of its coils welded, and since that time the work has been gradually going on, till now the steel tube, the breech piece, one coil, and the trunnion are finished; so that it is certain by June next the gun will be ready for trial. It will then consist of the following parts: A tough steel tube inside, weighing nearly sixteen tons, and measuring about twenty-four feet in length; a breech-piece coil twelve feet in length; one central, another coil nearer to the muzzle, and the trunnion coil. The cascabel through which the fire from the friction tube is communicated to the cartridge inside the gun is of steel, and immensely strong."

Mind-Reading—Explanations by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of New York.

Many curious experiments have been made in regard to the influence of the mind over the body, and the question whether the mind of one person can interpret the thoughts of another, under certain circumstances, has been much discussed recently by physicians in this city. J. R. Brown, who calls himself a mind-reader, and who claims to be able to determine the train of thought in another, when brought especially in contact, performed some experiments in this city, and his methods were investigated by many distinguished physicians and scientists. Mr. Brown afterward went to New Haven and exhibited his powers there before a large audience. The committee who there investigated Mr. Brown's methods reported that they "were not ready to assert that the claim of mind-reading had been clearly maintained."

Dr. William A. Hammond and several other scientists attended several of Mr. Brown's seances, as he called them, while he was in this city. Mr. Brown said that he could not operate through Dr. Hammond, but could not give any reason for such a statement. With other gentlemen Mr. Brown performed various experiments. One of the gentlemen hid his door-key under a mat in the hall. Mr. Brown, blindfold, took one of the gentleman's hands in his, and touched the other, which was held against his forehead. Mr. Brown then charged the gentleman to think of nothing but the place where the object was hidden. Mr. Brown then led the gentleman about the room and out into the hall. When they reached the mat, Mr. Brown stopped and said: "Here it is." Mr. Brown had also a string of large letters of the alphabet hung across the room, and upon this he spelled out a word thought of by some gentleman. This was often done correctly, though Mr. Brown was securely blindfolded all the time.

Dr. Hammond explains the process by the theory that the person operated upon, thinking intensely upon the subject, gives some sign, involuntarily, perhaps, when the place is reached, or the object attained that is being sought. Mr. Brown, by long practice, probably perceives an indication that another might not notice. Dr. Hammond said that after a little practice he had been able to perform some of Mr. Brown's experiments with complete success. In one experiment Dr. Hammond wrote down a list of names, and told a person to think of one of them. He then placed his fingers upon the person's wrist, and said, "Now I will tell you the name of the person you are thinking of. Read over the list, and when you reach the right name I shall know by your pulse which it is." The person then began and read down the list, and each time when the name thought of was reached, by some means it would be plainly indicated, to the great astonishment of the person experimented upon. "The whole is explained to me," added Dr. Hammond, "by the influence of the mind over the body. The majority of persons thinking steadily upon one subject do not fail to give evidence when that subject is reached which that person has been expecting. The reason why Mr. Brown could not operate upon me was, I would not allow myself to give the slightest indication that would enable him to detect my thoughts. I found this a very difficult thing to do, and, after I had tried it, I did not wonder that many were unable to exercise this control. I think that, when this theory of external indication of a thought suddenly touched upon is followed up further, it will explain the whole of Mr. Brown's mind-reading.—*New York Tribune.*

The Steam Potato Digger.

In the Franklin Institute Fair, in Philadelphia, they have on exhibition a "steam potato digger," which is "warranted to do the work of sixty men." It interested me very much, because only a few days before I heard Cooley tell of his experience with one of these machines. He put it in his potato field, and for a time it turned out the potatoes in magnificent style, and he began to think that he had obtained a prize. But after a while something occurred to the throttle valve, and the digger began to jump about in the most extraordinary manner, rearing, and pitching, and snorting without paying any attention to the potatoes. Cooley managed to get upon it for the purpose of shutting off steam, but he must have pulled the bar the wrong way, for no sooner had he reached the ground than the digger gave a couple of preliminary shrieks and started on a bee line across the field. It burst through the fence, ran over two cows, and mashed a Southdown ram out as flat as the contents of a Patent Office report. Then it dashed into the barnyard, through two stacks of hay, and through the stables, emerging close by the smoke-house, from which it wrenched the open door. Then it plunged over the flower beds, leaving a furrow three feet wide and two feet deep; it tore down four dwarf pear trees, hurried into the kitchen, upset the stove, and from there whirled into the parlor, smashed the looking-glass, overturned the center-table and the family Bible, and finally brought up on the top of the piano, which it set afire. They got it out at last just in time to prevent a general conflagration. And now Cooley digs potatoes with a shovel. His views are not found among the recommendations of the machine printed in the circulars which are distributed at the fair.

A Sacred Duty of Doctors.—Oliver Wendell Holmes has been causing a sensation in New England, and the thing has now spread beyond the bounds of that narrow domain. In a recent appress he boldly advocated it as the duty of physicians to make the last hours of a patient hopelessly ill as painless as possible. He said: "It remains for the physician to claim as his art the right of procuring painless passage out of the world, so far as is practicable, for the patient whom he can keep no longer in it, and without doing violence to the proprieties of the closing scene, to consider the physical process as one which should be under his exclusive direction."

A Chester, Pa., firm is "Young & Fair."

Indiana Legislature.

SENATORS.

Posey and Gibson—Jasper Davidson, Hazleton, Dem.
Vanderburgh—M. C. Gooding, Evansville, Rep.
Warrick and Pike—James B. Hendricks, Petersburgh, Dem.
Spencer and Perry—Robert Tobin, Tobin's Bottom, Rep.
Sullivan and Knox—Henry K. Wilson, Carlisle, Dem.
Daviess and Greene—Andrew Humphrey, Bloomfield, Dem.
Martin, Orange and Dubois—Henry A. Peed, Loogootee, Dem.
Crawford and Harrison—S. M. Stockslager, Corydon, Dem.
Floyd and Clarke—Frank C. Johnson, New Albany, Dem.
Washington and Jackson—John A. Bowman, Salem, Dem.
Lawrence and Monroe—George W. Friedley, Bedford, Rep.
Brown and Bartholomew—John B. Groves, Columbus, Dem.
Scott, Jennings and Decatur—J. H. Friedley, Woostervills, Rep.
Jefferson—John L. Roe, Wirt, Rep.
Switzerland, Ohio and Ripley—William Culbertson, Moorfield, Dem.
Decatur and Rush—Geo. B. Sleeth, Rushville, Rep.
Vigo—Harvey D. Scott, Terre Haute, Rep.
Owen and Clay—M. B. Ringo, Poland, Dem.
Shelby and Johnson—M. B. Slater, Franklin, Dem.
Putnam and Hendricks—Addison Daggy, Greencastle, Rep.
Parke and Vermillion—James Johnson, Rockville, Rep.
Fountain and Warren—William P. Rhodes, Williamsport, Rep.
Tippecanoe—John M. LaRue, Lafayette, Rep.
Benton, Newton, Jasper and White—George Major, Remington, Ind.
Lake and Porter—DeForest L. Skinner, Valparaiso, Dem.
Laporte—J. H. Winterbotham, Michigan City, Dem.
St. Joseph and Starke—Joseph Henderson, South Bend, Dem.
Marshal, Fulton and Pulaski—Milo R. Smith, Rochester, Dem.
Kosciusko and Whitley—Charles W. Chapman, Warsaw, Rep.
Elkhart—James R. Beardsley, Elkhart, Rep.
Noble and LaGrange—William Bunyan, Kendallville, Rep.
Steuben and DeKalb—W. I. Howard, Angola, Rep.
Allen—Robert C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Dem.
Allen, Adams and Wells—J. D. Sarnighausen, Fort Wayne, Dem.
Huntington and Wabash—Elijah Hackleman, Wabash, Rep.
Grant, Blackford and Jay—Isaac Underwood, Camden, Rep.
Miami and Howard—Daniel R. Beards, Peru, Rep.
Cass and Carroll—David D. Dykeman, Logansport, Dem.
Hamilton and Tipton—Peter Cardwell, Noblesville, Ind.
Boone and Clinton—Andrew J. Boone, Lebanon, Dem.
Madison and Delaware—Robert H. Cree, Alexandria, Ind.
Randolph—A. J. Neff, Winchester, Rep.
Wayne—William Baxter, Richmond, Rep. *
Henry and Handcock—William R. Hough, Greenfield, Rep.
Fayette, Union and Rush—R. M. Haworth, Liberty, Rep.
Marion—W. C. Thompson, D. H. Oliver, Indianapolis, Rep.
Marion and Morgan—James J. Maxwell, Martinsville, Dem.
Dearborn and Franklin—Noah S. Givens, Lawrenceburg, Dem.
Montgomery—J. F. Harney, Ladoga, Dem.

*Contested.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Posey—John Waltz, New Harmony, Dem.
Gibson—Jacob M. Montgomery, Owensville, Dem.
Vanderburg—Adolph Pfaflin, Rep.; William H. Miller, Ind., Evansville.
Warrick—Nathan Peyeatt, Yankeetown, Dem.
Pike—James W. Arnold, Stendal, Dem.
Spencer—James Remine, Gentryville, Dem.
Perry—John H. Haynes, Perryville, Dem.
Sullivan—James L. Nash, Paxton, Dem.
Knox—Charles E. Crane, Vincennes, Dem.
Daviess—Harvey Taylor, Raggleeville, Dem.
Greene—Martin C. Fulk, Park P. O., Ind.
Martin and Dubois—Andrew J. Gossman, Jasper, Dem.
Crawford and Orange—John L. Meginity, Paoli, Dem.
Harrison—Samuel Ramsey, New Salisbury, Dem.
Floyd—John S. Davis, New Albany, Dem.
Clarke—Thos. S. Bellows, New Providence, Dem.
Washington—Alfred B. Collins, Salem, Dem.
Jackson—Alex. A. Davidson, Brownstown, Dem.
Monroe—Wm. N. Roseberry, Bloomington, Dem.
Brown and Bartholomew—Alfred Miller, Nashville, Dem.
Jennings—James M. Wynn, Scipio, Rep.
Scott, Jennings and Jefferson—Lewis C. Law, Madison, Dem.
Jefferson—James W. Lanham, Manville, Rep.
Ripley, Decatur and Rush—Barker Brown, Rushville, Dem.
Ripley—Mortimer L. Henderson, Versailles, Ind.
Switzerland and Ohio—William T. Pate, Patriot, Dem.
Decatur—John N. Shaw, Greensburg, Dem.
Rush—John Redick, Rushville, Dem.
Vigo—Jacob Gilbert, Dem.; Benjamin F. Havens, Terre Haute, Dem.
Owen—Jesse H. Reno, Quincy, Dem.
Clay—George W. Bence, Brazil, Dem.
Morgan—John Kenneday, Paragon, Rep.
Johnson—Cornelius McFadden, Trafalgar, Ind.
Putnam—James G. Edwards, Carpentersville, Dem.
Hendricks—James W. Morgan, Danville, Rep.
Putnam and Hendricks—William R. Ragan, Clayton, Rep.
Parke—Daniel Thomas, Portland Mills, Rep.
Vermillion—E. Y. Jackson, Sr., Newport, Ind.
Park and Montgomery—John R. Miller, Bridgeton, Dem.
Warren—John C. Lincoln, West Lebanon, Ind.
Fountain—Jesse Marvin, Attica, Dem.
Tippecanoe—Samuel Shortridge, Lafayette, Rep.; J. R. Anderson, Colburn, Rep.
Benton and Newton—James Emerson, Aydelotte, Dem.
Jasper and White—George H. Brown, Pleasant Grove, Ind.
Lake—Samuel Ames, Lowell, Rep.
Porter—T. Crumpacker, Valparaiso, Rep.
Laporte—Edward Evans, Laporte, Dem.
St. Joseph—David R. Leeper, South Bend, Dem.
Marshall and St. Joseph—William C. McMichael Mishawaka, Dem.
Kosciusko and Fulton—George R. Bearss, Rochester, Rep.
Fulton, Pulaski and Starke—George Burson, Winamac, Dem.
Kosciusko—John D. Heighway, Sevastopol, Rep.
Whitley—Thomas Washburn Columbia City, Ind.
Elkhart—Albert Osborn, Goshen, Dem.
Noble—Oliver D. Willett, Kendallville, Dem.
Lagrange—Samuel Harper, Orland, Rep.
Steuben—E. B. Glasgow, Angola, Rep.
DeKalb—Miles Waterman, Waterloo, Dem.
Allen—Mahlon Heller, Monroeville, Dem.; Patrick Horn, Fort Wayne, Dem.
Adams and Wells—Augustus N. Martin, Bluffton, Dem.
Huntington—James C. Favorite, Huntington, Rep.
Wabash—Hiram Dale, Dora, Rep.
Huntington and Wabash—Abner H. Shaffer, Huntington, Rep.
Grant and Blackford—William Twibell, Montpelier, Rep.
Grant—Cornelius Shugart, Fairmont, Rep.
Miami—David Charters, Peru, Dem.
Howard—James M. Darnall, Kokomo, Rep
Cass—John A. Cantley, Logansport, Dem.
Carroll—James S. Johnson, Delphi, Dem.
Hamilton—Nathan H. Clark, Eaglstown, Rep.
Hamilton and Tipton—Samuel M. Taylor, Tipton, Rep.
Clinton—Frank D. Caldwell, Frankfort, Dem.
Boone—Henry M. Marvin, Zionsville Dem.
Montgomery—Peter S. Kennedy, Crawfordsville, Rep.
Madison—George W. Harris, Anderson, Dem.
Delaware—Wm. Ribble, Salena, Rep.
Jay and Delaware—Matthew A. Smith, Albany, Rep.
Randolph—Martin A. Reeder, Winchester, Rep.
Wayne—Bronson L. Harris, Greenfork, Rep.; Joseph C. Ratliff, Richmond, Rep.
Henry—Mark E. Forkner, New Castle, Rep.
Hancock—Smith McCord, Greenfield, Dem.
Henry and Madison—Addison R. A. Thompson, Anderson, Ind.
Fayette and Union—Milton Trusler, Everton, Rep.
Marion—James Hopkins, James Thompson, David Turpie, E. C. Kennedy, Indianapolis, Dem.
Marion and Shelby—Elijah T. Keightley, Indianapolis, Dem.
Shelby—William Patterson, Mt. Auburn, Dem.
Dearborn—Columbus Johnson, Aurora, Dem.
Franklin—John S. Martin, Brookville, Dem.
Noble and Elkhart—George T. Barney, Elkhart, Dem.
Marshal—Designey A. Snyder, Tyner City, Dem.
Miami and Howard—Samuel Woody, Russiaville, Rep.

Ohio River Pirates.

Hard times are upon us now, and it seems the tighter money matters become the more crime and general deviltry there is among that class of people who make their living off of others.

It is said that an organization of desperadoes are industriously at work along the river from West Point to Owensboro, and, though no very serious damage has been done until recently, a number of instances have been pointed out where the citizens living near the river have lost goods, money, poultry and many other small things. The robbers are in small bands, and scattered along the river at distances from five to ten miles apart, and report to headquarters at short intervals. From two citizens of Stephensport, who came up on the steamer John S. Bransford today, we learn of the capture of a band of robbers, or river pirates, near Stephensport, Ky., on Thursday night. It appears that one band of the desperadoes, or river pirates, about ten in number, including women, have been floating down the river from Louisville, in a small trading boat, robbing the people on both shores, and defying arrest. They were thoroughly armed with sixteen-shooters—Henry rifles—and generally anchored out in the river. At night they would go ashore and rob farm-houses of provisions, poultry and such other articles as they could get away with. They robbed a store in Amsterdam of about $100 worth of goods. They invaded the farm of a widow woman in daylight, and robbed her of turkeys, chickens and other property. They had become the terror of the upper coast, and the citizens armed themselves for protection, and tried to obtain a cannon, with which to blow the piratical craft out of the water. They robbed an old man named Davis, opposite Concordia, of all the provisions he had, and he was compelled to kill a hog before his family could breakfast. On Thursday a *posse* of twenty-five or thirty men slipped upon them and captured nine of the party, and there were apprehensions that they would fare rough.

Of this gang there were four men, three women, and two children, and near by in the woods, near Roberts' Landing, was found a lot of burglars' tools, keys, and a complete gunsmith's shop. In attempting to make their escape one of the men was shot in the arm and a boy wounded in the foot, by the discharge of a gun. The boy begged piteously, and said he would divulge and tell the whole story if his life was spared. The captured party was placed in safe keeping, and are to be tried to-day. The men had on red shirts, and one of them was particularly shrewd and made a rather prepossessing appearance.

The news soon spread over the whole neighborhood, and the wildest excitement prevails. Threats of lynching are freely made, and we would not be surprised to hear of the men of the gang pulling hemp.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger-Standard.*

A Murderer's Confession.

On the 29th of October Joseph Robbins, a bridge watchman at Kaskia river, on the Vandalia railroad, in Illinois, was murdered. Nathan Burgess, a neighbor of Robbins, was arrested by the officials of Fayette county, and the evidence against him was so strong that he has made the following confession in open court:

"I knew the 'Vandalia,' the pay car, had passed that afternoon, and had paid Robbins his month's wages. I got that shot gun and went to the bridge. As I approached the watch-house I saw through the window Robbins sitting inside. His shoulders and head only could be seen. I raised the gun and fired. I then hesitated a few minutes to listen if the report of the gun had aroused any one. I then went up to the watch-house door and found Robbins on his knees praying. I plainly heard him say: 'Oh, God, have mercy on the one who did this! Spare him for Jesus sake!' I was horrified, and turned and ran. I did not know where. I did not enter the house nor touch the door. His words haunt me still."

The sum of money for which Robbins was murdered was $31.50. There is great excitement in Fayette county and threats of lynching Burgess.

A Ghastly Trade.—An old soldier in Sicily gave his wife a silk dress. His wife died, and was buried in the dress. Some weeks after the old soldier saw this dress on a woman in the country, and, making inquiry, was told she had purchased it from the Capuchin monks, who had the custody of the village cemetery. He reported the case to the police, who investigated, and made the discovery that a regular trade was carried on in effects taken from dead bodies. There was even a trade in hair.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

THE FATAL ARROW.

My father had a fair-haired harvester;
I gleaned behind him in the barley land;
And there he put a red rose in my hand;
O, cruel, killing leaves those rose leaves were!

He sung to me a little lovelorn lay,
Learned of some bird; and while his sickle swept
Athwart the shining stalks, my wild heart kept
Beating the tune up with him all the way.

One time we rested by the limpid stream,
O'er which the loose-tongued willows whispered low;
Ah, blessed hour! so long and long ago,
It cometh back unto me like a dream.

And there he told me, blushing soft—ah me!
Of one that he could love—so young and fair,
Like mine the color of her eyes and hair;
O foolish heart! I thought that I was she!

Full flowed his manly beard; his eyes so brown
Made sweet confession with their tender look,
A thousand times I kissed him in the brook
Across the flowers—with bashful eyelids down.

And even yet I cannot hear the stir
Of willows by the water but I stop,
And down the warm waves all their length I drop
My empty arms to find my harvester.

In all his speech there was no word to mend;
Whate'er he said, or right or wrong was best,
Until at last an arrow pierced my breast,
Tipt with a fatal point—he called me friend.

Still next my heart the fading rose I wore,
But all so sad; full well I know, God wot,
That I had been in love and he had not,
And in the barley field I gleaned no more.

Humor.

A Yankee critic, speaking of a very tall actor, said, "He's tall enough to act in two parts."

"A play upon words," as the fireman said when he thrust his hose into the bookseller's shop to put out the flames.

A physician advised a patient "to take a walk on an empty stomach." "Whose stomach?" feebly asked the patient.

Seventy-five ladies of Rochester are out in a card denying that they sleep in their corsets in order to keep their forms graceful.

The difference between a fool and a looking-glass is said to be that the fool speaks without reflecting, and that the looking-glass reflects without speaking.

"My dear sir," said a candidate, accosting a stray wag on the day of election. "I am very glad to see you." "You needn't be," replied the wag, "I have voted."

"How much did he leave?" inquired a gentleman of a wag, on learning the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," responded the wag, "he didn't take a dollar with him."

First wife—"Dear me, Mrs. Doyle, I have heard that your husband was a spirit-medium; is it so?" Second wife—"Medium! Goodness, yes. Comes home drunk every night."

The New York *Commercial* thinks that the sneak thief who is obtaining access to houses in Newark, by representing that he is to tune the piano, must be one of the forte thieves.

A Michigan farmer complains that he is not receiving half the campaign speeches this year necessary to light his fires, and he has had to make a shaving contract with a cooper-shop.

"Now, John, drive slow and keerful, and don't run over any insurance agents," was a Will county Granger's advice to his son the other day, in starting him to town with a load of wheat.

An excited railway man, who shouts into the car the names of the stations, and who hears a great deal of complaint because the names are called indistinctly, wants to know if the public expect tenors at $40 a month.

A countryman bargained with a California photographer for a half-length picture of himself at half price, and when the artist delivered a fine view of his subject from the waistband down, the victimized sitter indulged in remarks more forcible than polite.

Richardson, the painter, used to speak of an open, honest country gentleman who one day asked him to come to his house, adding: "I wish very much to see you for I have just purchased a picture from Rubens. It is a rare good one. Brown saw it, and says it is a copy. A copy! If any man living dares to say it is a copy, I will break every bone in his skin! Pray call on me and give me your opinion."

A country exchange gets off the following on delinquent subscribers: "Looking over an old ledger, we see a long array of names of former subscribers who are indebted to us. Some of them have moved away, and are lost to sight, although to memory dear. Others are carrying the contribution boxes in the most respectable churches, and others again have died and are angels in heaven, but they owe us just the same."

Says the Boston *Bulletin*: "And now the drawling 'Tha-a-nks' of the languid swells has crept into the dry goods stores; so when a lady hands her currency to the brisk counter-jumper, and he has yelled 'ca-a-sh' in a rasping voice into her very face half a dozen times, and rapped on the counter till her teeth are on edge, he unsettles her digestion for the rest of the day by handing her the change and drawling 'Tha-a-nks' in a vapid, easy, familiar style, as if he had just finished a waltz with her."

Gen. Sherman's Consent.

Since the marriage, we have been let let into the secrets of the courtship a little. The young man was not over-sanguine when the young lady referred him to her pa, and he approached the awful presence feeling uncertain whether he would succeed or be tried by a court-martial. However, he managed to ask for what he wanted, and stood waiting for the verdict. The General heard him, and then turned upon him abruptly with the question, "What can you do?"

"Do? Why, I can build an engine, put it up and run it!"

"Give me your hand. You are the boy for me. Now go and ask Min what she thinks about it."

That is the way the General got rid of that application. It is almost too late in the day to speculate as to what Min thought about it.—*Washington correspondence.*

John Milton was baptized in the church of All Hallow's Broad street, London. It is now standing, but is soon to be taken down.

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1874

TAYLOR-WATERMAN CONTEST.

The Waterloo *Press* of last week contained the testimony of B. F. Cornelius as given by him before the Commission of Justices, and the conductor of that paper italicised the following answer, apparently considering it the most important part of the testimony.

Cross Examination

Question 36.—How do you know that Edward H. Taylor received sixty-nine votes for Representative in Troy Tp.

Ans. I know from the fact that a few days previous to the election I heard a certain Republican of the Tp. was going to vote for Waterman. When we come to count out, we found it to be the case, that being the case I distinctly remember that Mr. Taylor was scratched one vote, the Republican vote in the Tp. being 70 would leave Mr. Taylor sixty-nine votes.

The following testimony will show how the republican vote in the Tp. came to be seventy and Mr. Taylor sixty nine.

B. F. Cornelius' Ans to question 9. Cross-examination.

Did you compare the tally sheet with the poll book to see if they agreed in number.

Ans—We did.

Question 10—When you got through counting did they agree?

Ans.—They did.

Question 11—Was there not a variation which the board, at that time corrected?

Ans.—Yes sir.

Question 12—What was the variation, state all the particulars?

Ans.—I think there were three tallies less than the number on the poll book showed, the number of ballots. To correct this we separated the tickets, took out all the scratched tickets, then we counted all the democratic tickets that were not scratched, and also the republican tickets not scratched. Then we ascertained on which side the ticket were missing, and added enough tallies to make the tally sheet and poll book compare.

Question 12.—Who assisted the board in making said corrections?

Ans—Wm. R. Emerson and Gilbert C. Everts.

Question 14—What did they do?

Ans.—Mr. Emerson went on and gave advice, and told how it should be done. He did something. Do not remember what he did do. He proposed three or four ways to get the straight of it. I remember of seeing him have the ballots in his hands, he was counting them. Mr. Everts, I think did make marks or figures to ascertain where the *missing ballots* should go.

Question 17—To whom were said votes tallied, Mr. Waterman or Mr. Taylor?

Ans.—*My recollection is that they were tallied to Mr. Taylor.*

Question 18—How many votes were tallied for Mr. Taylor?

Ans.—My recolection is that there were three—might have been four.

Question 19—Was Wm. R. Emerson a member of said board or one of the clerks?

Ans.—*He was neither*

Question 20—Was said Everts one of the judges of said election, or one of the clerks?

Ans.—*He was neither.*

Question 21—Were said ballots taken off the string, and seperated in piles on the table, and in that way so counted?

Ans.—I think they were,

Question 29—Were they handled or counted by Gilbert C. Everts?

Ans. He counted some of them, I recolect.

Question 28 Has either of these contestants for Representative to wit: Mr. Waterman or Mr. Taylor had any communication with you in regard to said election, since the election?

Ans. Mr. Waterman did not to my recolection. Mr. Taylor and I had a few words.

Question 32. Is said Emerson a democrat or a republican?

Ans. *He* is a republican.

Question 38. *How* do you know that the tally sheet returned by you was correct as you stated in answer to interrogation No 43?

Ans. I know the fact *they were both alike before I made the change.*

Question 39. Might they both be wrong?

Ans. I think not.

Question 40. Were any other erasures or corrections made on the talley sheet returned by you to the board of canvassers?

Ans. Was not

Question 40. Was not the tally given to Jno McDonald for trustee of Troy Tp. on said talley sheet charged?

Ans. Not that I know of.

Question 45. Has not, in your opinion, some of the tallies given to said McDonald been erased?

Ans. It looks as though they had.

Question 45. Has not, in your opinion some of the tallies set opposite the name of Mr. Waterman been erased in the tally sheet retained?

Ans. I do not know, *it has been scratched or is a dim mark.*

Question 46. Counting the one that has been scratched or a dim mark how many tallies are set opposite said Waterman's name on said tally sheet?

Ans. Forty four.

Question 47. How many votes were counted to Mr. Waterman by the board of canvassers?

Ans. *I think forty-two.*

Eber M. Coll testified as follows:

Question 1. To which political party do you belong?

Ans. Republican.

Question 16. Were said ballots taken to differant desks during the time they were being re counted?

Ans. Part of them was.

Question 17. How long were you engaged in re-counting said ballots?

Ans. *I should think about two hours.*

Question 14. Did any other person besides said judges of election, count or handle said ballots?

Ans. Yes sir.

Question 15. Who?

Ans. Wm. R. Emerson, G. C. Everts counted or handled a part of them, I think the two clerks handled a part of them,

Mr. Coll also testified, that four tallies were set to Mr Taylor after recounting the votes.

The conductors of the Waterloo *Press* are tenacious about taking the paper first made out, and before any alterations are made, and we will adopt the same rule as follows:

The board of canvassers gave Waterman..........................1,961
Taylor..........................1,960

Waterman's majority..............1

Now add the five votes to Taylor, as Mr. Cornelious claims, he erased that number from said Taylors votes in Troy Tp. making his No 1,965.—Then take from this the four votes added by the election board of said Tp after the votes were all taken out of the box, and after the ballots were handled by the whole house for two hours, which would leave Mr Taylor 1,961. Then add to Mr. Waterman's votes the vote which Mr. Cornelious swears the tally sheet retained by him shows said Waterman entitled to more than the board of canvassers gave him which would make his vote....1,963
Taylor..........................1,961

Waterman's majority..............2

It will be remembered that the election board of Troy Tp return no certificate, showing the number of votes each candidate received, as the law requires Only a tally sheet and poll book were presented to the board of canvasser.

* * *

Salary grabbers being considered an inelegant term, we have about determined to call them compensation jerkers or remuneration kelptomeniacs.—We want to be real nice about it and we don't know which sounds the most elegant.

* * *

The Republicans of Minnessota have re-elected Sarlary-grabbers Dunnell to Congress. Of course this pleases all other Salary-grabbers; but we can't help but contrasting the actions of the Minnesotians with those of the Indianians. The Hoosiers "don't take any in their'n."

* * *

Come to think of it, they must not think it a little singular, those good loil Republicans, that the Democrats are not all shouting for Jeff Davis and displaying Rebel flags. There is a suspicion that all that dwaddle about rebel flags and Northern white Leagues was rather thin.

* * *

The Democratic State of Pennsylvania is elected by three or four thousand majority. The Congressional delegation stands sixteen Democrats to eleven Republicans. The Legislature is Democratic on joint ballot, which will give us a Democratic Senator in place of SCOTT, Republican.

* * *

Rev. Will. C. Moreau, formerly a politician of some note in this state, and the leader of the O'Connor movement two years ago, but who has for some time been preaching in Georgia was assassinated at his home in Washington county, Ga., on the night of November 9th, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. A correspondent, giving an account of the affairs, says that he was shot dead through a glass window while setting in a rocking-chair by his fire side reading a newspaper. On one side of him sat his wife, and just behind him was sitting a little girl who lived with them, and on the bed in the room was lying asleep, the little daughter of Mrs. Moreau. The murderer entered the piazza, and stealthily approaching the window, fired the fatal shot through one of the lower panes of glass. The shot struck the window, and broke the lamp, putting it out, and then entered the body of Mr. Moreau.

There are 20 Democratic governors, 15 Republican and 2 Indipendent.—The Democrats have the majority in twenty-one states, the Republicans in thirteen, and the Independent hold the balance of power in three. The Democrats will have a majority of 60 or 70 in the next congress, backed by a majority of more than half a million votes. This is not a bad showing for a party that has been declared to have been dead for many years.

We Have Received,

And are now daily opening our general stock for the Fall and Winter Trade in every department of our business.

The unexplained depression in the Dry Goods market during the last two weeks, has offered opportunity to cash buyers not before known in many years. DRY GOODS have now reached a lower bottom than ever seemed posible again in this country. The panic prices were "war prices" compared to what we have been buying, the best class of desirable goods at for the past two weeks about the dulest period of trade in the history of New York.

Our stock was never more complete in every department seldom ever so good. We seldom ever offered in every way such inducements as now.—The stock is the completest and most attractive of any season in many years. Having bought at the present low prices we are prepared to give our customers better value for their money, and more of it than at any time before.

Close Cash Bvyers!

Should examin our elegant line of

Beaded Passementrie Trimmings
Beaded Buttons and Ornaments, Beaded Belts
Pocket and Cloaks
Loops

EXAMINE
New cloaks, New Shawls and Furs.
EXAMINE
New Felt Skirts and Water Proofs
EXAMINE
Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.
EXAMINE
Housekeeping Linens, and Cottons.
EXAMINE
Black Cashmeres and De Este
EXAMINE
New Winter Dress Goods
EXAMINE
New Calicos and Domestics
EXAMINE
Cloak and Trimming Velvets
EXAMINE
Cloaking and Cassimeres
EXAMINE
Flannels and Blankets
EXAMINE
New Goods which are arriving daily

Root & Company,

At their New Location

46 & 48 Columbia-st

AT THE

New York Store.

Henry W. Bond,

FORMERLY OF

DeWALD, BOND & COMPANY

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Has opened a new

FANCY, DRY
GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE

AT

21 West Main St.

A few doors west of the Court House.

His stock comprises FANCY GOODS, of all kinds
Flannel,
Yarns,
Cotton,
Cotten Flannels.
Linens, Laces,
Embroiders,
Hosiery, Gloves
Zephyrs, Canvass,
and everything needed for fancy work and embroidery. I extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of Auburn to call and see me when in Fort Wayne.

My goods are all new and was purchased strictly for cash are being sold from 25 to 50 per cent lower than regular prices.

HENRY W. BOND

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box [illegible]

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC,

at his new store, over in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

GREATLY IMPROVED.

THE

Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC., on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,
PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give us a call.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein The Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company is Plaintiff and Henry H. Houser is Defendant require me to make the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-nine cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1874

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate:

The north half [½] of lot five [5] in the village of Cedar Creek Station in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn Nov. 5th, 1874.

COLGROVE Atty for Plff. $10.50

LUMBER ! LUMBER !

DIRECT FROM THE MILL.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES !

F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealer in Lumber

A Lumberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Where there can be found an extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson Street, near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED P NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Silk Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the latest POEMS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandums, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade.

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge.

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

S. C. EVANS, Pres't. C. M. DAWSON, Cash'r.

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112,000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1863. April 9, '74

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

we are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Office at Auburn House.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it Free of Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D Bible House, New York City.

"Hair Nanure" was what a young lady asked for at one of our drug stores the other day. It subsequently transpired that she wanted "Renewer."

The weather is nice and cold. Prepare for skating party.

Pioneer Sketches

—OF—

DeKALB COUNTY

NUMBER 24.

Others may have settled there as soon but I am not apprised of any others.

I have received no incidents of the early days of the Township and perhaps as this was the last one to be settled there may be no very remarkable incidents.

The Township was organized in the Spring of 1844, there being then but six voters, if I am correctly informed, Fairfield Center is the only village in its bounds and there is but little prospect of its being a city very soon. The railroad passing through a little south of the township line draws the trade to the village on the road.

A few years will no doubt make good its name and fair fields, and beautiful dwellings will be seen in every part of the township. At the close of these sketches permit us to remark that the resources of our country are only begining to be developed. We have all the elements of temporal prosperity at hand.—The soil of our country taking it as a whole is decidedly good. The timber is excellent. We have railroad facilities through almost all parts of the county—and through its entire length. We have abundant water power in the St. Joseph river and the several creeks passing through the county, and where there is any lack in this respect the power of steam is supplying it. Good school houses are being built by most of the Townships in the several school districts and the Union schools of the county presents opportunities for higher attainments in science. Good churches are being erected all over the county, by Evangelical denominations and our citizens generally are moral enterprising, industrious and religiously disposed.

The health of our county has generally improved for a few years past and will, no doubt, still improve as the country is cleared up and the marshes drained.—Let us be greatful for the advantages we enjoy, and strive to act well our part as citizens and as christians. If we live forgetful of our duty to God, to one another or to our fellow men at large, no amount of temporal prosperity can make us truly blest. God bless you all.

A list of those who have filled Township officers in their several Townships so far as we have opportunity collect them.

N. B.—The names are given without any referance, in general, to the order of time in which each filled office. In some Townships the list is very imperfect, but as complete as we colud make it from our means of information.

NEWVILLE,

Justices.—Washington Robinson, J. Helmick, John Cary, J S. Peck, Dwight Moody.

Constables.—John P. Widney, John Thompson, Asa Overacker.

Trustees.—D. Strong, A. R. Fetterer N. Fuller, John Newton, John Murphy N. L. Toman, Newton Tomas, I. N. Blood Alva Lawrence, S. Delong, D. Moody, Ephrom Strong, John Platter.

CONCORD

Justices.—John Blair, Ebenezer Coburn, George Barney, Jeremiah Rhodes John Bates, Asher Coburn, James Dragoo, Moses Perry, Lorenzo Dawuson, Robert Culbertson.

Constables—Gardner Mellendy, W. Monroe, Uriah Miller, Henry Fales, Eben Smith, D. Harrington, Jas. Smith J. Z. Henderson, Sam'l Flin, Moses Boyle John Smith, D. Andrews, Michael Knight W. R. Draee.

Trustees.—S. Widney, John Blair Ebenezer Coburn, Asher Coburn, J. P. Widney, J. E. Shilling, James Hadsell, Asa Fletcher, John F. Coburn, William Monroe, Michael Silberg John Helmick, Moses Perry, Jonathan Boyles, Bushrod Catlin, Romeo Catlin, W. Horner, James Dragoo, John Shutt, Jacob Dils.

Assessors.—Jeremiah Rhodes, John A. Chillis.

JACKSON

Justices.—William Means, John C. Hursh, A. D. Cutchieus, Henry Brown, Jacob Mowror.

Constables.—Wm. R. Moore, Wm. M. Nabb, Benj. Bailey, Frank Bailey, David Matthews, Sr. Guisinger, Thomas Wyatt Willis Bishop, Wm. Boaty, A. H. Flutter John Carper, Burton Brown, John M. Clelland.

Trustees.—Oliver Shryder, Aaron Osborn, A. D. Goetschius Sheets, Samuel Tarney, Joseph Walters, Isaac Fainbt Peter Shafer, Jos. Woolsey, David Hendersan, Elias Zimmerman, Abraham Johnson, James McClelland.

Auburn Courier.

Butter 28c.
Potatoes 59
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 18 cents,
Corn 48 @ 50 cts
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Thanksgiving.

Weather pretty cold.

Holiday Goods at Beard's.

Ladies' Furs at Stamets'.

The roads in bad condition.

Oysters cheap at Hare Bros.

A new painter has set up here.

Holiday goods in show windows.

The festival was well patronized.

The stave factory has shut down.

Headquarters for Cigars—Hare Bros.

Houston & Bendict are buying poultry.

Hare Bros—the boss place to buy candy

Local news is about as scarce as money.

Children Furs at Stamets' Fancy Store.

Solid freezing weather set in last Monday

The Auburn House will be occupied next week.

"Boss Tweed," the banker, can be seen at Abright's.

Ribbons 25cts cheaper than ever, all silk, at Stamets'.

Mattie Miller's essay is on the first page of this issue.

Muff Lining and Tassels—also old Muffs lined at Stamets'.

Joe Loveland has retired to "his farm" for the winter.

The rains last Sunday has filled up the empty cisterns.

Mr. Rush has moved his auction room in ward's building.

Ladies go to H. H. Stamets' for good prices on Millinery.

A church fair is to be given at Kendallville, the first week in Dec.

Mr. Baldock has made some needed improvements on his premises.

Ryan & Mader are now occupying their new livery barn.

Beard is ahead in his line of Toys, candies, nuts, &c., for the holiday trade

The Conservatory of music is well attended this term.

Billy Stewart's troupe gave good satisfaction here.

Beard has the largest stock of holiday goods you every saw.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Floyd have again taken up their abode in Auburn.

If you want some nice candy toys to present to your "Jane," go to Beard's for them.

German and Zaphyr Mohair and Felt Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., at H. H Stamets.

Ladies' Ties and Fancy Ribbons. Furs for ladies and children cheap at Stamets'

The Butler Dramatic Company have advertised the popular play of Ten Nights in a Bar Room.

Our saw-mills are doing a good business, but nothing to what they will when sleding comes.

Our farmer friends tell us that a large amount of wheat has been put in this season.

The dogs of Clinton County killed 15,000 dollars worth of sheep during the year just passed.

Supt. Smart told us the other day that the Institute at Butler was the best he ever attended.

The juveniles are skipping over the ponds with skates on their feet, with the swiftness of a railroad engine.

When you get hard up for money stop your paper, but don't stop your allowance for drinks nor chewing tobacco.

Oh, the snow! the snow! the boot-full of snow, filling the hair and collar below, and all that sort of thing, you know.

W. Sheffer & Bro., have moved their office in A. J. Little's law office, second floor Coof's building.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher's anniversary was largely attended last Tuesday evening, and a good time was had.

The school is in a flourishing condition and looks promising for a large number of foreign students.

The Commissioners decided the contested election case last Monday, in regard to surveyor, in favor of Mr. Van Auken.

School Books at Houser's.
Best Paper and Ink at Houser's
Everything in the School line at Cal's
Books for the Holidays at Cal Houser's.

Several men were killed at Studebaker's Wagon Works at South Bend, the other day by the falling of an unfinished wall.

A young man in this place has a collection of locks of hair, of his lady friends, and calls them his hair-breadth escapes.

We have sent out a few statements to a few of our subscribers who are in arrears. We hope they will pay up promptly.

Don't fail to see the nice *Jewelry* at J. Abright's.

Rowell & Chesman, the celebrated advertising agents, have established an office at St. Louis, under the management of Mr. Chesman.

Copies of this week's Courier, containing the admirable essay of Miss Mattie Miller, read before the Teachers' Institute can be had at Houser's Book Store.

John Shugars takes the premium so far on fat hogs. He sold two the other day to Mr. Sommers that aggregated 800 lbs, neither of them being a year old.

Married.—At the bride's parents near Auburn DeKalb Co. Ind. Nov. 22, by Rev. R. P. Jones Stephen Martin to Emma Truit.

This week the school girls have told each other where they spent the vacation, and, taking up the burden of life again, have resumed last term's quarrels.

One of our prominent church members says he does'nt believe dancing is a sin; so that settles the fact that he never had an Auburn lady tread on his toes.

The Young Folks' Social will meet at the residence of F. D. Ryan, Esq., on next Tuesday evening, Dec 1st, 1874. A large attendance is desired, and a splended time anticipated.

Some very handsome toys are now on exhibition at Abright's.

We have received a spicy communication from Waterloo, but as it relates to the late campaign, we think it not of sufficient importance, at this time, to publish.

Auburn will soon be interviewed relative to the establishment of another extensive manufactory. These are the things that build up a town, and every encouragement should be given.

It cost the State a little over $2 000 to suppress the Porter county railroad rebellion but the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. will refund every cent of the money expended.

Two young ladies at home. Two young gentlemen going down to spark them.—Two other young men already there.—Things not altogeter lovely. Black your boots. Ain't that kind. Bet you $5—And so forth.

An appropriate present for an absent friend is home paper. Come in and subscribe for the Courier, those of you who have friends at a distance, and make their hearts glad by a sight of "news from home."

We are thankful for a Thanksgiving turkey, and our thanks are due our clever young friends, Messrs. Leasure & Griswold poultry merchants, for this favor.—A nice plump one it is, too, and we know we shall like it.

It is a nice thing to be able to bid defiance to wind and storm. Even the poorest may easily do so by the judicious outlay of what little they have. Your purchases will be incomplete until you have visited Vordermark and laid in a supply of boots and shoes, of which he keeps the best and cheapest.

Treasurer Ensley says the tax-payers paid up quite promptly on their last installment of taxes. There is a good deal of complaint as to high taxes. If the Legislature don't reduce the State tax, we won't have much faith in Democratic bodies of that kind. The next installment will be due April 20th, 1875.

We have one high-toned youth, at least, in our city. He "thanked" the Young Folks for his hat, at the social, as soon as they commenced dancing. He was spoken of in sermons, last Sabbath, and we have no doubt but that he will be particulary noticed in the next circus that comes to town.

Premium Corn—We are obliged to Esquire Wolf, of Waterloo, for a number of ears of corn raised on his farm from seed exhibited at the fair a year ago, and produced along the line of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. This corn took the premium at the fair this fall, some of the ears being 15 inches long.

The original Moore family and Billy Stewart's opera troupe opened at Ensly's Hall last Monday night, and had a full house on that and the evening following. They gave excellent satisfaction, and deserved the patronage bestowed upon them. Miss Flora in her character songs was superb, and was never let off with less than five or six *encores*. Miss Minnie sang well considering her bad cold. The music generally was good, the violin solo of Mr. Paranto, bringing down the house.—Billy Stewart was, of course, in his element and done all in his power to please the audience.

To Those Outside the County.

After the first of next January we will not send the Courier outside of the county unless the postage is paid. The postage will be 15 cents for the year, and we must have payment for postage and paper in advance.

The oyster festival given by the ladies of the M. E. Church, last Friday evening, at Ford's building, was largely attended, the receipts amounting to about $170—The members of the above church are thankful to the public generally for their liberality in their behalf, and wish them prosperity and happiness in return for their kindness.

Our schools are crowded. It is a shame that we have not a better school house.—A hundred little fellows in one small room is not a healthy condition of affairs The teachers are over-taxed, and the pupil cannot make much progress under such circumstances. Something ought to be done in the coming year toward the erection of a new and commodious school building.

New Price List.

C. Beugnot & Co., of the Stave Factory announce the following prices for Stave Bolts to take effect Dec. 1st, 1874:

Oak Stave Bolts, per cord	$3.50
Elm " "	2 50
Ash Heading Bolts No. 1	4 00
" " No. 2	3 50
Bass or Cotton Wood No 1	3 00
" " " 2	2 50
Sycamore Headings	2 50

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Customer—How does it come you sell so cheap?

Because we buy for cash. We buy direct from the manufacturers, and thus save from 30 to 40 per cent by paying cash. Our goods are equal, if not better, than those sold through a wholesale house and the profit that a wholesale dealer gets is saved by buying direct from the manufactories. Then we reduce the price of our goods that much, and we challenge a comparison, as to our goods and prices We still sell cheap for cash, Vordermark & Sons., north of the court house. Some may cry inferior goods, and all that but we defy them to beat us in quality, durability and cheapness.

Tom. C. Mays, Esq., the able and intelligent editor of that lively and interesting paper, the Auburn Courier, it is rumored has been tendered the important position of deputy Secretary of State by J. Enos. Neff, the Secretary elect. Mr. Mays is a gentleman eminently qualified for the position, and will make an excellent official His loss to the editorial fraternity in N. Indiana will be deeply felt and particularly will it be so when it is remembered that Tom, at Indianapolis, will be exposed to all the wiles and temptations of a metropolitan life. Why not move your office down to Fort Wayne, Tom, where we can all have a good time publishing news papers, and go to the county asylum together.—*Ft Wayne Journal.*

We are much obliged to the editors of the *Journal* for the'r very flattering notice but we guess it is all a mistake. No such luck as being offered the above position has struck us yet. No eye hath seen nor ear hath heard of such an event happening to an editor. The asylum is much more probable.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers or mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material.

Jarvis & Crane to John Lightner lot 19 F & Co 1st ad Waterloo $200

Enos Kuhlman to Eli Kuhlman lot 19 Ash 2d ad Auburn $400

James A Matson to H Shoemaker lot 5 Clairville $00

S Carnaham to J Carnaham s w of s e sec 29 Jackson $500

J Cook to G W Burns part n e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 16 Wilmington $1275

Geo Rowe to J Rowe w ½ of s e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 24 Franklin $500

Smith & Ackley to J C SinClair 2½ a in n w ¼ sec 15 Union, saw-mill, $2200

J Heble to J Miser lot 11 K addition Auburn $335

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition. Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers from 1 to 1000 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any preceeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the am't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No. 5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that James M. Cooper Administrator of the estate of Walter Burton deceased, has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. H. Lanning, Clerk.

Nov. 25th, 1874.

Bickel & Tefft Attorneys.

Musical Lessons.

Miss M. E. Balcome begs leave to announce that having severed her connection with the Conservatory of Music she will resume giving private lessons on the piano, including use of piano. Also instruction giving on the organ, and use of instrument. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

There is no establishment in Ft Wayne that has grown so rapidly in favor with the traveling public as the Great Varity Store of Henry W. Bond, 21 West Main-st Fort Wayne. Mr. Bond has a large stock of desirable goods, which he is selling at very attractive prices—so much so, in fact, that his store is daily crowded with ladies making purchases. We cannot ennumerate one tenth part of the number of articles he keeps in this out article (no pun) and can only request our friends when visiting the city to drop in and examine his stock. The following from the Fort Wayne daily News is an indication of the home feeling of Mr. Bond's new enterprise:

Every time we visit Henry Bond's new store, we find it crowded with ladies.—Last Saturday we dropped into see him, and found, in addition to the crowd of customers, a gang of carpenters at work enlarging the store. It is not surprising that Mr. Bond's trade increases rapidly, as he has a fine assortment of goods, at low prices. A finely lighted store, and pleasant accommodating clerks to wait on his patrons, Miss N. F. Moore, formerly with DeWald & Co., and Mr. Charles Young, lately with Frank & Co., are both in Mr. Bond's employ, and will be happy to wait on their numerous friends. We must confess that we have never been in a store where they took so much pleasure in showing goods to parties not expecting to buy, as they do at Henry Bond's 21 West Main-st.

To the Public—We propose publishing an Atlas of the State of Indiana, containing a map of every county in the State, showing sections, prairie, roads, railroads streams, school houses, churches, etc.—Fine Maps, 14x28 inches of the State of Indiana, United States and Territories, and of both Hemispheres. An extensive history of Indiana, Illinois, with Histories of the cities, towns, villages, and counties of the State. Biographies of a large number of early settlers and prominent men in the State. Also a condensed political history of the State, giving votes, etc. Six maps of Indiana so colored as to show the Geological and Climatological condition of the State, with also the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Districts. Sixteen Maps of the United States, colored in five fine grades, to show the amount of wheat, hay corn, cotton and tobacco raised in proportion to acres cultivated. Also to show deaths by consumption and other diseases, in proportion to the deaths by all diseases, and to show density of population, and proportion of colored, and various foreign nationalities in the United States.

An immense amount of very useful statistical information, covering about 50 square feet of closely printed matter in every Atlas. To the patron of the work is published his name, residence, business nativity, post-office address, and when he came to the State, besides locating name and residence on his land. The work will be illustrated by fine line engravings of hundreds of public buildings and private residences in both town and country, and portraits of prominent men.

A large force of experienced men will commence immediately an experimental canvass; and if sufficient encouragement is received, we hope to complete the work sometime during 1875. Yours truly,

ANDREAS, BASKIN & BURR,
Publishers, Chicago. Ill.

A. S Wells, will construct an ice house on the vacant lot just west of the billiard room, commodious enough to contain all the ice necessary for the town. The lumber is already on the ground.

For Sale or Rent.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. Mader.
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ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn,

1st. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to peddle fresh meats within the corporate limits of said town in less quantities than one quarter at a time, or fresh fish in less quantities than one half barrel, without paying to the Marshal of said town the sum of two dollars for each and every day he wishes to peddle said meats or fish and procure a license thereof from the clerk of said town.

2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of five dollars for each offence.

3rd. This ordinance shall take effect in ten days after its publication in the Auburn Courier.

By Order of the Board

Attest F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk

Oct 26th, 1874.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line:—E. F. Thompson, 157 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; E. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 20 South Fourth Street St. Louis. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Editor Courier—The meeting of the young people last week, seems to have incited a vast amount of criticism, and incurred the displeasure of one of the ministers of this place, who was not present, but whose information, as he says, was obtained from a Rough saw-mill hand, who became disgusted and left.

The notice of that meeting being too late for the Courier, was read from two of the pulpits of this place, and contained the following:

"The Young Folks of this place, will meet at the residence of A. J. Little on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of organizing an association, for the social improvement of the young. The proceeds to be divided between the Christian Denominations represented. All young people are respectfully invited to be present.

In pursuance of the above notice, nearly one hundred of the unmarried people met, elected a President, pro tem, with committees, and transacted all business usually done at a preliminary meeting.—After partaking of refreshments, they gathered in little companies, as young people usually do for amusement; all of which were innocent, and entirely free from any undue familiarity, or any kind of gambling, usually indulged in at Fairs and Festivals.

The surroundings not being suitable for croquet, their amusements were simple and less exciting. Some played Authors, others *Checkers*, and some few, not connected with any church, felt so jubilent that they danced a little; the objectionable part of this amusement was sprung up in a moment of thoughtlessness and were indulged in by only a few, and for a short time.

All seemed pleased and happy, and retired at an early hour. I was not aware of anything wrong, or sinful, until last Sabbath morning, when I learned from the pulpit of one of the churches, that two hearts were sad and bleeding, on account of the supposed disgraceful scenes then and there enacted, and the reading of the notice aforesaid.

One of the disaffected ones was represented as a Rough saw-mill hand, and the other an eminent divine, whose heart was first made disconsolate by not being invited, and shaping the institution according to his notions of propriety.

If any apology was needed for reading the notice, it could have been made without insulting the young, and more particularly the parents, at whose house they met, one of whom was a member of his church.

Christian charity and the injunctions of our Savior, should have prompted him to seek the offending sister, and tell her her fault, between thee and them, and then come and lay his gift upon the alter.

If the reading of the notice was so sinful, and caused such bleeding of the heart, instead of contemning, it should have reminded him of the language of the blessed Savior, the emblems of whose broken body were before him: "O ask to be forgiven!"

How uncharitable to suppose, that so large a number of young persons, at their first meeting, should be entirely free from objectionable amusements, and how unchristian-like to contemn even if they can not all be strictly approved.

Condemnation or denunciation will not elevate anyone. If the young and thoughtless are ever brought into the paths of rectitude and goodness, it must be done in love. The example of our Savior teaches, That all can be brought by love, up into a purer, better, higher life. H.

Surveyor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the County Surveyor will at my request proceed to survey, locate, relocate, establish and re-establish all lines and corners in and adjoining section twenty-four [24] township thirty-three [33] north of range fourteen [14] east, and that said Surveyor will meet such interested persons at the south west corner of said section on Tuesday, December 15th, 1874 at 9 o'clock am.

JOHN F. COBURN, Applicant.

J. J. VAN AUKEN, County Surveyor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Fredrick E. Rohm, deceased will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday December 5th, 1874. town lot No. three (3) in Ensley's 1st addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Terms—One third cash in hand, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm.

JOHN TREESH, Adm'r,

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Hurnie, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1874,

an equal undivided two third of the following described land: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty eight [28] township thirty three [33] north of range thirteen [13] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and security by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm. on said day.

JAMES O. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a DECREE to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John K. Evans is Plaintiff and Robert Bell, Margaret Bell and Ktern Jones are defendants requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and twenty two dollars and thirty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 5th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock am. and 4 o'clock pm. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen [17] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief, whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 12, 1874.

D. STUDEBAKER, Atty for Plff.

$10 50

Go to Board's for groceries.

THANKSGIVING.

"Oh, to-day! yes, to-day is Thanksgiving!"
So the children were whispering in bed,
In the early gray dawn of the morning—
And I heard every word that they said.

"Just think of the ducks and the turkey!
Won't we have a grand dinner to-day?
And it always tastes better Thanksgiving,
Though why, I am sure I can't say!"

"Do you know what they mean by Thanksgiving?"
Little Thoughtful-eyes gravely inquired.
"Oh, yes! we'll have whole lots of 'goodies,'
No school, and can play till we're tired!"

"Oh, well, but I'll tell you its meaning:
It means 'Giving thanks unto God!'
Don't it, mamma?" for then I was stirring,
And the whispers were changed to "out-loud.

And as I looked in where the chatterers
Were tumbling about in their bed,
And saw the snug crib in the corner
Where nestled another bright head,

I thought, on this fair, joyous morning,
Of a home all in sadness and gloom
For the snug little crib that stood empty
In a silent, unoccupied room;

And I thought of a home from whose threshold
The gladness had faded for aye,
Since the genial, warm-hearted young master
Was mournfully carried away.

And knew, when bright faces should gather
Around our Thanksgiving repast,
There were hearts that were aching too sorely
For aught but a sorrowful *fast*.

So I hastened to keep my Thanksgiving
By offering "Thanks unto God"
That our little fold was unentered
When the Angel of Death was abroad!

SAY'S THANKSGIVING GUEST.

"We should be thankfuller if we were going to have turkey, and plum pudding, and nuts, and raisins, and everything nice for dessert; if we were going to have lots of company, and lived in a big house, like we used to. We should be a good deal thankfuller, shouldn't we, mamma?" said Say, with rather a rueful face at the cold joint of meat that was to serve as their Thanksgiving dinner.

"We ought to be just as thankful for what we have, my dear," said Mrs. Harris. "We'll make believe that we have just as good as anybody, and forget all about the turkey and plum pudding. Poor folks should be just as thankful as rich ones." She tried to speak cheerfully, but sharp-eyed little Say saw that her eyes were moist.

"But I do want plum pudding. I sarnt be thankful!" shouted Will, in most unorthodox rebellion. And he began to cry lustily.

"Be quiet, Will," said Say, "and I'll tell you the story mamma told me last night while you were sleeping."

"No, no!" persisted Will. "I will have—"

"Once there were two little brooks born side by side up in a great mountain," began Say, and his tears were stayed with surprising suddenness. "Now these were merry little brooks, and they played together for a long time in a little green hollow on the top of the mountain; but when they grew larger and older, and their voices, so clear and ringing, were heard far down in the valley, their queen thought it was time they should be doing something in the world, and bade them set out for the river as soon as they could. And they were glad enough to obey her, for they were tired of running in one little green place."

"I say I want plum pudding!" piped Will again, the absence of giants making the story rather tame to his critical ears.

But Say went on, never heeding the interruption. "So they started together one sunshiny morning. They took great leaps over the rocks; they struggled through little fairy forests of fern. When it was dark they sang to themselves to keep from being frightened; and when it was bright they laughed and shouted so that all the birds began to mimic them. And at last, after they had traveled very far, they found themselves in a merry green meadow.

"'What a wide world it is!' said one little brook, blinking its eyes with surprise.

"'And what a bonnie one!' said the other, tripping a bluebell that stood in its way.

"They found so many friends in the meadow that they could hardly get along for greeting this one and that one. There were the daisies, keeping house in little grassy tents, who sent them an invitation to dine. The roses nodded at them, and begged them not to hurry so fast. The birds pressed them to attend a grand concert in the woods near by. The buttercups rustled their satin dresses, and begged them to come and sit at their feet, if only for one moment; and the bees, though they were always so busy, half promised to keep holiday with them, if they would wait.

"'Let us stay,' said one little brook to the other. 'See how dark our path is growing before us; and it is so pleasant and sunny here, and there are such merry folks to keep us company. Surely we need not hurry to reach the river; and we have traveled such a long distance. Why shouldn't we have a holiday now?'

"But the other little brook said:

"'No. I have had holidays enough, and I shall hasten on. The queen said it was time I was doing some good in the world, and I long to be in the river and help carry the beautiful ships.'

"'Well,' said the other little brook, 'you can go, but I shall stay here until nightfall. And when you are in that dreadfully dark wood, you will look back at me playing in the sunshine, and wish you had stayed with me, I'm sure.'

"So they kissed each other good-by over the nose of a bluebell, and went their separate ways. It *was* dark and fearful in the woods; the trees frowned down on the little brook like tall grim giants, and it could not see the sky. But it kept heart by singing a merry song; and, before it had time to grow discouraged, it reached the river. The great wide sky, without a cloud, was bending over it, and all the waves were filled with strange, beautiful voices. It felt great sails rustle over it; it seemed to be carried along in the arms of cool winds, without any effort of its own; and its heart was filled with a delight it had never dreamed of before.

"But the little brook found it so pleasant in the meadows that he forgot after a while that there was any other life than that; that there was anything to do in the world but to kiss a daisy bud and flatter a rose. When he did get tired of it at last, and remembered that he was on the way to the river, he found that he had lost his path; and, after a long and vain search for it, finally died of weariness in the noontide heat. And nobody remembered or cared anything about it, only a forlorn little bird, that had loved its singing. He came and mourned a little in its vacant place, but he thought, after all, what a foolish brook it was, for it might have lived forever, when it only lived a day."

Will looked rather bewildered, but seemed deeply impressed by the rewarded virtue of the good brook, and clamored no more for plum pudding. Say had made the moral of the story rather more prominent than her mother had done when she told it to her.

"Mamma," said Say, after a little serious meditation, "things happen to everybody else; why doesn't anything happen to us? Everything's always just the same. Nobody comes to see us, and we never go to see anybody; and you do nothing but just work, work work, all the time. There is Hetty Eaton, she's poor, too, but her uncle came home from sea one day and brought her a parrot; and sometimes two aunts come to see her. Then there's little Mary Murphy, she's awful poor; her mother washes, but she's going to have company to-day. Her mother told her she might invite Bridget Collins. I wish I could invite somebody to dinner. Wouldn't it seem thankfuller to have somebody besides ourselves, anyway?"

"Who would you invite, my dear?" said Mrs. Harris, laughing. "I don't know of any one who would be likely to come, with the exception of old Uncle Toby. He would be highly flattered by an invitation from you, I've no doubt."

Uncle Toby was an old colored man, who sawed wood in the neighborhood, and with whom Say was very intimate. She was socially inclined, and made friends with him in the street.

"Uncle Toby has been invited to his daughter's, and he is going to have turkey for dinner," said Say, regretfully.

The unfortunate mention of turkey roused Will again, who, after the quieting influence of Say's story, had been meditatively pulling off the head of his sister's rubber doll.

"Don't fret, Will, and I'll take you out to walk, after I have helped mamma set the table," said Say, coaxingly.

"Mamma, if I meet anybody while I'm out—any very poor body, perhaps—who would not be likely to have as good a dinner as ours, may I ask her to come and dine with us? May I ask anybody that I please? I'll only ask one."

And Mrs. Harris, whose thoughts were far away in happier Thanksgiving days, said yes, though she had not heeded Say's question.

So Say smoothed every wrinkle out of the snowy tablecloth, arranged all the dishes with the nicest care, and, after everything else was completed, she plucked a bright scarlet blossom from her geranium, and shading it in the most artistic manner with a few green leaves, placed it in the center of the table in a little crystal vase. The sunshine came in and made a great brightness of its rich petals, the glasses sparkled like silver, and Say thought things *did* begin to look a little like Thanksgiving, after all. It was a clear bright day, with just enough snow on the ground to make it look like winter. Say's shoes were so thin and old that her feet were cold, but she had grown so light-hearted all of a sudden that she did not mind it at all.

"Mamma says sometimes that she feels as if something were going to happen; and I feel exactly so now," she remarked to Will, who trudged sturdily along by her side. "And it's something good, Will—something very good, remember."

"I'se been good to-day, haven't I?" said Will, doubtfully. He had implicit faith in Say, and the idea of any good thing's happening made him reflect that he might be shut out in the cold. The bad boys in Say's stories were always as mercilessly punished as the good ones were vigorously rewarded.

"Well, pretty good," said Say, wishing to be as indulgent as her conscience would allow.

"I think I should be gooder if I were to have some candy," he remarked, as they stood before the tempting window of a confectioner's shop.

Say never could pass that window without peeping in. It was a little consolation to be allowed to look at such good things. There was a great candy castle in the center, with a little candy lady standing in the door, taking a view of the tempting heaps of bonbons that were piled up in her door-yard. Will wished he were in her place. Then there were dainty little baskets full of chocolate cream-drops, and caramels, and wine-drops; gilded sheaves full of rich-colored fruits, a great cake under a white frosting of lilies; and in the midst of this wilderness of sweets, in the court-yard of the castle, played a clear little fountain, whose trickle was wonderfully suggestive of melted sugar.

"Couldn't you get one, one checkerberry peppermint?" pleaded Will, catching at Say's dress.

"No, dear, not to-day. I haven't any pennies. Some day I will."

"Well, I can't be good without it," he announced, desperately; and began to cry with all his might.

"Dear me!" said Say; "I ought to have known better than to stop here with him. Will, you must stop crying, or I shall take you home now. Some day I'll buy you a lot of candy, if you're good."

"'Tain't no use to be good," said Will, despairingly. "I has been good."

"What's the matter with the little boy?" said a gentleman, who had been standing near by for some time, strangely observant of Say's pretty, wistful face under the old red hood.

"Wants candy," said Will, speaking for himself.

Say blushed, and tried to draw him away from the spot, but a ray of hope had crept into his greedy little mind, and he refused to stir an inch.

"Will you tell me what your name is?" said the gentleman, coming nearer, and bending over poor mortified Say.

"My name is Sarah Fairlee Harris," said she, smiling up into his face.

"I like him. He looks good," she thought; "and he is so handsome! He looks like the picture of the brave knight in my story-book."

The gentleman changed color, and looked down at the child's ragged old boots and faded gown with an expression in his face that troubled her very much.

"And what's the name of the boy that wants candy?" he said, pinching Will's chubby cheek.

"William," said he, smiling with great amiability through his tears.

"Well, I suppose he may as well have candy, if he wants it." And he rushed into the store, before Say could say a word.

"O, Will! what will mamma say? You just the same as asked the gentleman to give you candy!"

Will could not be brought to feel his guilt, but expressed himself as being confident in his own goodness, and was quite satisfied with the world just then.

In a few moments the gentleman appeared, perfectly laden with dainties. Such a reckless profusion of chocolate cream-drops, caramels, cocoa-nut cakes and kisses had never fallen to the lot of either of the children before.

"O, sir, how very good you are!" Say exclaimed. "But I am afraid mamma will not like it."

As for Will, he could hardly believe his own senses; and his eyes shone as much with wonder as delight.

"Do you live near here?" asked the gentleman. "I believe I used to know your mother. I used to know her when she was a little girl, no larger than you are. Weren't you named for her? You certainly are very like the little Say Fairlee I used to go to school with."

"Why, how nice," said Say, "to think that you used to know mamma when she was a little girl! I was named for her; papa named me."

There was a bit of a cloud on her friend's face when she named papa that did not escape Say's notice.

"If you used to know mamma once, p'raps you'd like to know her again. And I wish you'd come home with us," said she, artlessly. "I'd like to have you dine with us, and so would mamma, I'm sure, only—" and she hesitated—"we ain't going to have turkey or plum pudding; not a nice dinner, at all. We are very poor, you know, and mamma has had to work very hard since papa died to get any dinners."

"Then your papa is dead?"

"Yes," said Say, sorrowfully, "he's been dead ever since Will was a wee bit of a baby—a very long time." And she did not approve of the gentleman as highly as she had done, because he really looked pleased that her papa was dead.

"I should be delighted to go home with you," said he. I'm a stranger in the village, and a hotel Thanksgiving dinner isn't likely to make one feel very thankful."

"I'm afraid you won't like our dinner; it's pretty bad, but then, we can have cocoa-nut cakes for dessert; you bought so many."

But before they reached home, her fears on that score had entirely vanished, and she was sure that Mr. Marsh—he had told her what his name was—was the very nicest gentleman she ever saw, as well as the handsomest. She chatted with him incessantly until she reached the door of their house. She confided to him all her little trials, all her little joys, and all mamma's grief and trouble, and he listened to her with such an interested, sympathetic face!

"Won't mamma be s'prised?" she said, leading the way into the poor little kitchen, that served them as dining-room, and sitting-room also. And mamma was "s'prised" when she saw the tall stranger enter in such an unceremonious way.

"I invited some one to dinner!" explained Say, triumphantly.

"You surely haven't forgotten me entirely, Sarah?" said the stranger, approaching her, and holding out his hand.

"Frank!" she exclaimed, and grew so white that Say feared she was ill.

Then, to the little girl's utter amazement, what did Mr. Marsh do, but put his arm around her and kiss her! Say's sense of propriety was dreadfully shocked, and she looked on with severity.

But things grew worse and worse. Mamma put her hand on his shoulder, and cried, and he comforted her with all sorts of endearing words and tender assurances. And they talked about things that she did not understand at all—something about a mistake and losing a letter; and all the while they seemed to forget that there was any one else but themselves in the world. Will, taking advantage of their absorbed state, had eaten all the cocoa-nut cakes.

"My dear little Say," said Mr. Marsh, at last, after they had said everything they had to say, ten times over, according to Say's idea, and the forgotten dinner had grown quite cold on the table, "you didn't know how dear a friend your mamma was to me. Do you know she promised to marry me long before she ever saw your papa? Then something happened—a mistake was made, and we were separated. She thought that I had ceased to care for her, and I thought she had ceased to care for me; and we never found out the truth of the matter until it was too late. And now, after I have missed her all these long years, she has promised again to be my wife; and if I have my way, we are to be married this very day. What do you say, Say—will you be satisfied to have me for a papa? Are you glad you invited me to come and dine with you?"

Then Say repented of her severity, and accepted him as her papa very graciously.

"Mamma," she whispered, full of delight to see her so happy, "I think this is the thankfullest Thanksgiving we ever had, after all!" And Will, with his mouth full of the remnants of the candy-feast, agreed with her fully.

It was a thankful Thanksgiving, truly; and after that there was a very different life for Say, and her mother, and Will. Mr. Marsh was a rich man, and he took them away from the miserable little place where they lived, to his own beautiful home in town, the very next day. He and Mrs. Harris were married in the morning, and Say stood up by her mother's side during the ceremony, the most dignified little bridesmaid in the world. And though she has never since been obliged to eat a cold dinner in a smoky little kitchen on Thanksgiving day, she always looks back to it as the most delightful Thanksgiving day of her life. And so indeed do Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marsh, for its thankfulness has reached through all their other Thanksgiving days.—*Ballou's Monthly.*

Workingmen and Savings Banks.

A savings-bank offers the laborer, for the use of his money, safe-keeping and a small, but sure, payment of interest. This is the apparent bargain. It is so advantageous that it is not strange that tens of millions of money are placed in savings-banks every year by the working classes of the United States. The real bargain, however, is far better for the laborer than the apparent one. The bank really offers him, besides safe-keeping and interest-payment, extra employment, steadier work, and better wages. For the money deposited in these banks is loaned to men who use it in the employment of labor. Those loans, whether or not made on call, may generally be relied upon by the borrower as permanent capital, so long as he pays the interest promptly. He borrows freely for this reason, and because the rate of interest is comparatively low, inasmuch as the banks get the money at cheap rates. The borrower uses his hard capital, almost invariably, to employ labor in one way or another. He extends his manufacturing enterprises. He builds stores or dwellings. He increases his stock of goods, or otherwise enlarges his business. In some of these ways he provides work for more laborers, mechanics, clerks, etc. A deposit of $1,000 in a savings bank, when loaned out, gives employment to one man or woman. Now, there are between eight and nine millions in the savings banks of Chicago. If only two-thirds of this has been borrowed by business men, the workingmen of Chicago have actually contributed the means of employing 6,000 of their number. We fear that American mechanics and laborers rarely appreciate such facts as these. If they will follow in their minds the money they add to their bank accounts, they will see that in depositing it they insure themselves not only safety and interest, but work and wages. The great prosperity of the working classes in New England is at once proved and caused by their heavy deposits in the savings banks. In Massachusetts, 117 such banks hold over $115,000,000. That sum probably keeps an army of 100,000 men and women steadily at work. The exemption of the Pacific States from financial trouble and business depression, and their inevitable result of intense suffering among the working classes is due, first, to the fact that those States have a sound specie currency, and second, that their savings-banks have heavy lines of deposits. Those of San Francisco, with only half the population of Chicago, are said to hold $24,000,000. If the working men and women of Chicago would raise their aggregate deposit from $9,000,000 to $29,000,000, as they easily might do by practicing economy, they would help themselves a hundred times more than the Relief and Aid Society and all the other city charities can ever help them. They would make many of those charities happily useless. If the poor choose to spend their earnings unproductively in the gratification of appetite for whisky and upon foolish amusements, they are dooming themselves and their fellows to future poverty. On the other hand, the man who has $1,000 in a savings-bank is giving employment, through the bank and the borrower, either to himself or to another workingman. It is surely a good investment.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Agents of Putrefaction.

After examining the alterations produced in the living, we have to consider those occasioned by fermentation in the dead. When life has retreated by slow degrees from all the parts of an organized being; when, after all partial deaths have occurred, total death has possessed the depths of the subject, and broken all the springs of its activity, the work of putrefaction begins. Its task is to unmake this body, to destroy its forms and dissever its materials. The work to be done is to disorganize it, to reduce it into solids, liquids and gases, fit to go back again into the vast reservoir whence new life is incessantly issuing. This is the task that heat, moisture, air and germs will undertake in unison. It is all performed with steady diligence. Nature knows no delays; as soon as the body is cold, the protecting coating that covers all its surface, the epithelium decays in places, particularly the moister parts. The agents of disorganization, vibrios and bacteria, or rather the germ of these thread-like corpuscles, penetrate through the skin, wind into the small ducts, invade the whole blood, and by degrees all the organs. Soon they swarm everywhere, almost as numerous as the chemical molecules in the midst of which they stir and circle. The albuminoid matters are decomposed into fetid gases, escaping into the air. The fixed salts, alkaline and earthly alkaline, slowly release themselves from the organic matters with which they combined to form the tissues. The fats oxidize and grow acrid; the moisture dries away. Everything volatile vanishes, and at the end of a certain time, nothing remains save the skeleton, but a formless mingling of mineral principles, a sort of humus ready to manure the earth. Now all these complex operations absolutely required the intervention of the infusoria of putrefaction. In pure air, deprived of living germs, they could not have been accomplished. To check putrid fermentations, to insure the conservation of animal or vegetable substances in a state of perfect integrity, only one means avails, but that is an infallible one—that of thoroughly precluding the access to them of the aerial germs of vibrios and bacteria.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

RESTRICTED DIET IN DISEASE.—Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer disputes the rule laid down by so many physiologists that, so long as the body is unable to perform its functions, even though suffering from hunger, to take more food is superfluous. Bischoff and Voitt fully demonstrated, by their experiments on nutrition, that the result of a nourishment so restricted is an actual state of want, a continual famine, a condition incompatible, in the long run, with the normal condition of life. The body, says Pettenkofer, has need of a certain well being—of a small excess of nourishment—in order to preserve its strength and vigor, and what just prevents death from hunger is not sufficient.

A Careful Traveler.

Gov. Bradley, of Nevada, got on the train at Elko last week to go to Palisade. The car was crowded and he was compelled to perambulate the entire length of the car to obtain a seat. "Good morning, my son; how-d'ye do, sar?" said the Governor in a good natured way, to a big Missourian who had generously given up half his seat to the stranger who had thus accosted him. "That's all right, my friend," said the stranger; but don't make yourself quite so familiar with me, if you please; I have heer'd of you before—you're one of them three-card fellows—but you can't come it over me, not much. I've been thar myself, I have!" The Governor assured the stranger that he was mistaken in the man, that his mission was of a different character altogether; but it was of no use, the more the Governor protested his innocence, the more the man became convinced he had "dropped on one of them fellers." Finding his protests and arguments unavailing, and fearing the stranger might take a notion to make him vacate the seat, the Governor concluded to drop the subject. The stranger turned half round in his seat and sat watching the Governor, as if taking the dimensions of a supposed monster, until the train arrived at Carlin. Here the stranger followed the Governor to the platform, expecting every moment to see him "spread his tricks" and take some poor fellow in, but was surprised to see his "monte sharp" at once surrounded by a crowd of gentlemen. Bradley told the joke to his friends, and the stranger was brought up and introduced, and informed that his supposed highwayman was Governor of the State of Nevada. The Missourian collapsed, acknowledged himself sold, and all hands took a drink at the Governor's expense.

Modest Ways.

Nothing becomes a young girl so well as modest ways. It is so mortifying to mothers to know that their daughters act rudely when away from home. They wonder at it. They are usually good enough and ladylike at home; but the moment they are out of their sight, on the street or on the way to church, and perhaps in church, even, loud laughing and talking become the rule. Does it ever occur to those mothers to give their girls a gentle warning on leaving the parental roof, as to their manners and ways?

Says one: "I do not like to be always scolding. I talk to my daughters once in a while, and I expect that to suffice." But, mother, if you had a choice plant, a young tree that you wished to bring to perfection, would you expect it to become perfect with only an occasional trimming? No—you would be apt to watch it with great care, trimming it a little every week or every day, to see that no unruly branches put forth to mar its beauty. So it is with youth; little by little is the character formed that is to govern the after life.

I do not believe in a rough-and-ready scolding. Scolding, as a rule, has not much force. If one has to give a stern rebuke, let it be in as few words as possible. Yet I think, if parents take second thought, that a mild reproof in most cases would answer best. Young people just coming to maturity have naturally free and impulsive ways. One can excuse rudeness in boys, for it seems a natural prerogative of their nature, but a wild, romping or bold girl is a continual source of anxiety to a mother and generally distasteful to society; hence, mothers cannot be too careful of the manners of their daughters.

An Untimely Interruption.

The boys tell a good one on Jim Barndollar, of the Osage Agency. It seems he had sent his washing to a full-blood Osage squaw who was to have it done and bring it home on Saturday night. The squaw failed to fulfill the contract, however, and on Sunday Jim had to go to church with the same suit he wore during the week. In the meantime he had sent word to his washerwoman to "bring them shirts." He had just got comfortably seated in the church, and the grave minister had opened up in thunder tones on sinners generally, when in stepped a big Osage Indian with a package under his blanket, who began making all kinds of unintelligible signs to our friend. Jim appeared to take no notice of his presence, however, until by his audible whispers and frantic gesticulations the Indian had attracted the attention of the entire congregation, and fairly horrified our hero by drawing forth a shirt with a stunningly clean front, several pairs of socks, and other things that go to complete a fashionable young man's wardrobe. This was too much for him, and he immediately arose and beckoning the persistent laundry clerk out, he then and there exhausted both the English and Osage vocabulary of epithets, after which he took charge of the clothes, and told the dusky warrior to go his way. Profane language is prohibited at the Agency, but it is said that Jim made good use of all the emphatic religious adjectives that came within his grasp.—*Coffeville (Kan.) Courier.*

The Head of the Family.

A gentleman who purchased a box of peaches at the Central Market recently looked around for a boy who would carry them home, and presently he found a ragged lad seated on a bench eating the last remnant of a pear. The man asked him if he wouldn't like to earn ten cents by carrying the box to such a number and street, and the boy promptly replied that he wouldn't. "Why?" queried the man "Why?" echoed the boy, "because dad died the other day, and now I'm the head of the family and how'd I look lugging peaches around?"

"STEPHAN STERN mit frau and 11 kd," is one item in the steerage list of a late Hamburg steamer.

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DR. WISHART, PHILADELPHIA: Dear Sir—During a visit to Philadelphia, some three years ago, I was suffering from a severe cold, and was induced to take a bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which had the effect of curing me in a few days. I have used it in my family ever since, and am of the opinion that it saved the life of my daughter, who was suffering from a severe and painful cough. If the publication of this will be of any service, you are at liberty to use it. Yours respectfully,
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It Resolves away Diseased Deposits; it Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be
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BE IT SEATED IN THE
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Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them.

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The Crusades.

No sooner was Henry II. laid in his grave than Richard of England and Philip of France remembered the vow which had been taken under the old elm tree, and agreed to leave their own kingdoms and go as brothers in arms, to the rescue of the Holy Sepulcher.

On the 8th of June, in the year 1191, after a great variety of adventures, the fleet of Richard entered the Bay of Acre, amid the sound of martial music and the rejoicing shouts of the Christian army. The latter stood greatly in need of aid. The French had reached Acre before the arrival of the English. In four days after Richard, Cœur-de-Lion, had anchored in the bay, the town of Acre surrendered to his valor, and the army of Saladin was scattered.

The lion-hearted Richard won many a bloody field in the land of the infidel. So great became the terror of this prince's name, that mother's used it to frighten their children; and long years after Cœur-de-Lion had left the shores of Palestine, if a horse started, his Syrian rider would exclaim: "Dost think King Richard is in that bush?"

Near Ascalon, in the battle Azotus, Richard performed wondrous deeds of valor, and the conquered Saladin mourned the loss of seven thousand brave soldiers. Richard recovered Jaffa, the Joppa of the Bible, and rebuilt Ascalon, working on its walls with his own hands. All along the coasts of Palestine, from Gaza to Acre, he established strong posts. He had many personal encounters with the Saracens, and the strength of arm with which he dealt the blows of his heavy battle-ax excited the wondering admiration of both friend and foe.

Saladin was a worthy rival of this crusading king. They fought fiercely in battle with each other, but are said to have been mutually courteous during the seasons of peace. When Richard was ill, Saladin sent to him the cooling snows of Lebanon, with presents of damson plums and other delicious fruits from the vale of Damascus.

Cœur-de-Lion never entered Jerusalem. Led to a neighboring height, whence he might look down upon the Holy City, he is said to have raised his shield before his eyes, claiming that he was unworthy to look upon the sacred spot which he had been unable to redeem. Deserted by the French king, and delayed or thwarted in his plans, Richard, before he had fulfilled the desire of his heart, and rescued the Holy Sepulcher from the hand of the infidel, was recalled to his own kingdom.—*English History.*

Table-Telegraphing.

First—Drawing napkin or handkerchief through the hand—I desire to converse (by signal) with you.

Second—Unfolding and holding it by corner—Is it agreeable?

Third—Playing with fork and holding forefinger of left hand on left ear—I have something to tell you privately.

Fourth—Holding up knife and fork in each hand—When can I see you?

Fifth—Laying knife and fork together on left of plate—After the meal. (This signal will suffice for a query or answer).

Sixth—Clenched right hand on the table—To-night.

Seventh—The napkin or handkerchief held with three fingers—Yes.

Eighth—Held with two fingers showing—No.

Ninth—Holding napkin to chin with forefinger over mouth—Cease Signaling.

Tenth—Standing the knife and fork thus (A)—Can I meet you?

Eleventh—Laying knife and fork thus (X)—I am angry or displeased.

Twelfth—Balancing fork on edge of cup—Are you engaged, to-night?

Thirteenth—Folding napkin triangularly (laying it down)—Have you went out since last meal?

Fourteenth—Drawing knife through prongs of fork—I shall remain at home, to-night.

Fifteenth—Striking fork with knife—I shall go out, to-night.

Sixteenth—Balancing fork on knife—Meet me, or (if by gentleman), Can I me you?

Seventeenth—Placing knife over the glass—Will you be alone?

Eighteenth—Balancing spoon on edge of cup—I have an engagement.

Nineteenth—Stirring the spoon in cup slowly—Will you be late?

Twentieth—Holding the spoon over cup and gazing meditatingly on it—We are suspected, or, We are discovered.

Twenty-first—Slapping the ear, as if brushing away a fly—I do not understand.

Singular Case of Human Petrifaction.

A well-authenticated and rather astonishing case of petrifaction of a human body has recently been reported to the writer, but names and localities are omitted in deference to the wishes of relatives of the deceased lady whose remains furnish the phenomenon herein alluded to. The circumstances of the case are substantially as follows: A lady residing in the southern portion of the State died about eleven years ago, and was buried—the body remaining undisturbed until a few days ago, when her husband and friends deemed it expedient to remove it to another burial place. Workmen were employed to disinter the coffin inclosing the body, and in due time they had uncovered the coffin, but on attempting to lift it to the surface, were surprised to observe that it was of extraordinary weight. Subsequent investigations revealed the fact that the body, instead of showing the decay which is presumed to be the lot of all humanity, had actually been petrified during the eleven years intervening between its burial and disinterment—the body and features retaining their bony outlines, but completely solidified or turned into stone. The friends of the lady, some of whom are now residents of St. Paul, for good and sufficient reasons, dislike to have the name given to the public unless some good and useful purpose can be subserved thereby.—*St. Paul Press.*

An Admirer of Paper Money.—The King of Burmah is said to have taken the exceptional position of admiring the American system of finance. He approves of our plan of making money, and proposes to have a paper currency issued as soon as possible for his own subjects.

A dark night—Carbondale.

Lockjaw.

A young man named Samuel Eicholtz died at his logings in Washington from lockjaw. A short time ago he ran a rusty nail into one of his feet, the wound giving him much pain for several days. The pain ceased, and he thought he had quite recovered. He walked out into the garden adjoining his lodgings, gathered some flowers, and carried them to his house. While on his way back he suddenly felt the cords of the back of his neck commence drawing his head backward, and he became aware that his jaws were becoming set. He remarked in a laughing way, but too true, that he was getting the lockjaw. His relatives made light of the remark, and supper was announced shortly after; but when Mr. Eicholtz tried to drink some tea from a saucer he found he could not get the saucer between his teeth, and even then it was only thought he was suffering from the effects of a cold. However, they at length came to the sad conclusion as to the nature of his disease, as his jaws were set to open no more.

The nearest physician was sent for, but the case was a hopeless one, as spasms had already set in, and they continued more frequent and severe, until they were incessant, when death stepped in and relieved the poor man from the most horrible sufferings, not excepting hydrophobia, on earth. Deceased was only 30 years of age, and had been married but a few weeks.

Woman's Physical Disability.

Prof. Huxley, than whom there are few deeper thinkers, does not believe in the oft-told told tale of woman's physical incapacity. He says:

We have heard a great deal, lately, about the physical disabilities of women. Some of these alleged impediments, no doubt, are really inherent in their organization, but nine-tenths of them are artificial—the products of their mode of life. I believe that nothing would tend so effectually to get rid of these creations of idleness, weariness and that "over-stimulation of the emotions," which, in plainer-spoken days, used to be called wantonness, than a fair share of healthy work, directed toward a definite object, combined with an equally fair share of healthy play during the years of adolescence; and those who are best acquainted with the acquirements of an average medical practitioner will find it hardest to believe that the attempt to reach that standard is likely to prove exhausting to an ordinarily intelligent and well educated woman.

An Editor's Misfortune.

A few days ago a journalist came to Detroit on business, and in some way was induced to leave the straight and narrow path and take more liquor than he could carry. He fell among bad people and was robbed of his all, and was found in an alley next morning by a policeman. As he was roused up he looked around him, got his bearings, and started off.

"Here, where are you going?" shouted the officer.

"Home," shouted the editor, as he halted.

"But you haven't a cent in your pocket. You'd better go round to some of your friends and raise something."

"Friends be hanged!" replied the editor. "It's only sixty miles, good going, and three days before my paper comes out."

And he started off at a pace which made the dust jump up in little clouds and float over the fences.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Pull Teeth.—A peculiar dental operation has just come under our observation. A certain citizen had an upper tooth which was loose and troublesome, so he resolved to extract it by fastening a string to it; but after a trial, finding the operation painful, he hadn't the grit to grin and bear it. He thought if the tooth could be extracted by some sudden mode, the pain would be but transient; and after mature deliberation he hit upon an ingenious plan to jerk it out in a jiffy. Procuring a heavy flatiron he tied it to the other end of the cord attached to his tooth, then shutting both eyes he let the iron drop, which descended plump center on his pet corn. After hopping about the room, wildly, on one foot, groaning for very anguish of spirit, and reciting choice passages from profane history, he finally calmed down sufficiently to hurl the flatiron over the fence, and swathe his sore toe in camphor and cotton. But he pulled the tooth, and with it a piece of gum. And the man lived.

Perhaps the most perfect form of serene contentment known upon the planet is that developed by the Todas, a people who inhabit the plateau of the Nilghiri Hills. They live in small communities of from twenty to thirty persons. Their life is purely pastoral, and their sole dependence is upon the buffalo. They do not practice agriculture at all, simply cultivate their dairies, which are held to be sacred, and keep the buffalo and the cat as tame animals. They neither fight with their neighbors nor among themselves. Two men in every village do the dairy work; the rest, nothing. Having no politics to discuss, the elder "toads" sit on a rail fence or under a tree all day and brood; the younger branches probably stand on their heads, or follow after the other toadies. They are a fine looking race, and having more men than women, the creed of Brigham Young is reversed, and one woman has many husbands.

The Gallant Sons of Spain.—The fighting at Behobie on Monday was undeniably "without quarter" on either side. I saw one Carlist soldier being dragged in a wounded state in the direction of the bridge. His leg had been smashed, and a couple of Republican soldiers were dragging him along by the wounded limb. As the party passed one or two Republican soldiers near the entrance to the bridge, he was struck upon the head with the butt end of a rifle and killed upon the spot.—*N. Y. Times' Bayonne Letter.*

To clean kid gloves quickly, put them on your hands and wash them, as if you were washing your hands, in spirits of turpentine, until quite clean; then hang them up in a warm place, or where there is a current of air, and all smell of the turpentine will be removed.

All Sorts.

The Freshman Class at Harvard numbers 203 members.

Never attempt to form an opinion of a woman's weight by her sighs.

There are 24,000 idiots in this country who are acknowledged as such.

Four-fifths of the wheat arriving off the British coast is American wheat.

Colorado claims that one-half of its population consists of reconstructed invalids.

A hundred and seventy-one thousand of the "silent majority" tenant Greenwood.

The total value of silk manufactures imported at New York during September, was $3,198,517.

Charles Hennesy is the name of a convict in the Virginia State Prison. His weakness was horses.

A dog ordered to lie in a wagon in Taunton, Mass., during the absence of his master, stayed at his post from Friday until Monday without food or water, save a little meat on the first day.

They are going to try and put a stop in Germany to the sale of so-called "soothing sirups" for infants. Physicians assert that more babies are killed by these concoctions than by disease.

Prof. Watson's boast that he has discovered sixteen new stars must pale before the announcement of a Nebraska gentleman named Sandy John, who fell on his nose and discovered sixty-two, most of them of the first magnitude.

In Belgium, a fruit-grower has had great success in communicating artificial flavors to natural fruit. He punctures the fruit and keeps it a few seconds in a solution of the flavoring substance, and permits it to ripen subsequently.

Thanksgiving statistics are the most interesting when tabulated. The light thrown upon the subject by the dinner tables, the vege-tables, and the ea-tables generally which are prepared for the occasion are most satisfactory and comfortable.

Corruption in Prussia also! Gen. Moltke's accounts were recently found to be wrong. He had drawn during the war one wig and one paper of smoking tobacco for which he had never accounted to the proper authorities. Demand for remuneration has been made.

While America has almost wholly forgotten the Cardiff giant, that huge fraud, conceived in iniquity and brought forth in gypsum, a learned German has described him to the German Philological Congress, lately in session at Innspruck, as a Phœnician statue of Adonis.

The wife of the President having on two recent visits to Chicago been importuned by the woman suffragists for the weight of her influence, replied: "I am very domestic myself, and have no inclination to change my mode of living. I was a favored daughter and am an indulged wife. Mr. Grant says I have my rights and his too."

Funny decision in France on an insurance case. If a house is insured for the total value, the value of the land must be included in the sum, and may be deducted by the company from the payment of the loss. So that one must pay premiums for the insurance of that which cannot be destroyed, though he cannot have the benefit of that insurance.

Guilford, Conn., has an unfortunate man, Mr. W. Fowler. He has had his barn burned three times; dislocated his hip and received other severe bodily injures; once had his house and barn in New Haven burned, and when a member of the firm of Fowler & Newton, in the latter city, a barrel of flour fell on upon him and came within an ace of killing him.

For the year ending Sept. 30, the people of the United States consumed 580,000 bushels of peanuts. Tennessee furnished 185,000 bushels; Virginia, 225,000; North Carolina, 60,000; and the balance, 125,000 bushels, was imported from Africa. The maturing Virginia crop is said to be large, probably about 350,000 bushels, while the new North Carolina crop is estimated at 120,000 bushels. Virginia is therefore the banner State for peanuts as well as statesmen.

New Style of Cooperage.

The Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman* learns that a number of New York capitalists have formed a company and are establishing their works in Snyder Hollow for the purpose of manufacturing barrels for flour, sugar, etc. The entire sides of the barrel are to be made of a single stave. Those staves are made from a section of a log cut the length of a barrel, thoroughly steamed and then placed in a powerful machine, which shaves it in a long ribbon, like the unrolling of a piece of wall paper. This ribbon wood is then cut into sections equal to the circumference of a barrel. Gores are taken out at either end to make the bilge, when it is hooped and headed. Mr. Lake, an experienced and skillful wheelwright, is erecting the machinery, which will soon be in operation, turning out 1,000 barrels per day.

The Human Pulse.

The human pulse, in all ages of the world, has been consulted as an index of health or disease. It is a kind of dial within us which gives us both the measure of time and of health.

The pulse of a person in health beats about seventy strokes in a minute, and the ordinary time of life is about seventy years. In these seventy years the pulse of a temperate person beats 2,570,440,000 times. If no actual disorganization should happen, a drunken person might live until his pulse beat this number of times; but by the constant stimulus of ardent spirits or by pulse-quickening food the pulse becomes greatly accelerated, and the two billion five hundred and seventy million four hundred and forty thousand pulsations are performed in little more than the ordinary term of human life, and life goes out in forty or forty-five years instead of seventy.

Pianos and Organs.
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Fine walnut organs, six stops, $125.
Good second-hand pianos, $150 to $200.
Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

A gentleman lately in Winona, while eating raw oysters, found in one of them 61 pearls, besides one which he accidentally swallowed.

Whisky and the Weed.—Intelligent physiologists and pathologists admit that all so-called medicines containing alcohol—whether they emanate from the regular pharmacopœia and are called *tinctures*, or from the Empirical Rum Mills, and are labeled "Tonics"—are essentially dangerous and destructive. The only way in which drunkenness can be arrested is by restoring the integrity of the nerves (especially the nerves of taste and the great sympathetic nerve), and purifying the animal fluids; and these objects are more certainly and swiftly accomplished by the use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters than by any other means. Hence, probably, the opinions now so generally expressed, that this pure preparation is a sovereign remedy for the evils referred to. Should it be clearly ascertained that Vinegar Bitters is not only a specific for indigestion, liver disease, nervousness, scrofulous ulcers and eruptions, and a host of other disorders, but also inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discoverer blessed. 10

Under the new management of Mr. Frank W. Wentworth, the Sherman House, at Chicago, recognizing the popular demand for retrenchment, has reduced its tariff of rates, and in a corresponding degree *increased* its merits.

Last Chance.

But a short time remains for the purchase of tickets in the Fifth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. Agents have been notified to make returns from the 20th to the 25th inst., but for the convenience of those who may have failed to supply themselves through the agents, cash orders will be filled at the home office up to the evening of the 28th, and if any money should come too late it will be promptly returned to the party sending it.

The Great Favorite!—The popular Chill Cure of the age!! Composed of pure and simple drugs, Wilhoft's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of doctors' visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty, and you will never regret it. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

It is so hard to get a linen collar washed and ironed so as to look well. We advise every gentleman to buy the Improved Warwick. It looks better than any linen collar, fits splendidly, and keeps clean longer than any other. Try it.

Sent free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model $2 Shirt." Fitted by patented model. Stylish and substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

The Prettiest Woman in New York, Miss X——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagen's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

Damned by Faint Praise.—Jas. Beekman, clergyman of New York, was recently badly kicked by a horse, and was speedily cured by using the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. When the proprietor asked him for a certificate, he replied that he "considered it a remarkable article, but it wouldn't answer for him to indorse a remedy in print." Here's consistency. But we didn't kick him, as the horse did. The world knows that for Rheumatism, Bruises, Swellings, Spavin, Scratches, Inflammation, Lameness, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, there is nothing like the Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, and should be in every family. It is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, and signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

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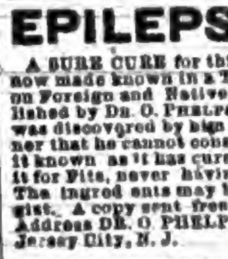

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continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

C. N. U. No. 47

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

$14.60 SHOTGUN. A DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, front-action bar locks, warranted English twist barrels, a GOOD SHOOTER, with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter. Sent C.O.D. with privilege to examine before paying bill, upon paying Express charges both ways. Send stamp for particulars to RUDOLPH & CO., Gun Dealers, 1018 N. Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

THINKING OF HEAVEN.

Since the Young Folk's Social our thoughts have wondered in the direction of the above theme. There have been several "old ladies" who propose running this new organization, but we hope no one will be offended at our writing, as we have no particular person in view.

There are people who take solid comfort day after day and never have a thought of enjoyment for their children. On the morning after their son or daughter has returned from an evening's entertainment, and greatly enjoyed the hospitalies thereof, they indulge in a curtain lecture as long as the moral law. After thus giving vent to her feelings on the sins and short comings of her neighbors, for the rest of the day she solaces hereself with the thoughts of Heaven.

The object of the Young Folks' Social of this place is to give pecuniary assistance to the churches, and holding that the end justifies the means, people ordinarily honest enough in secular transactions, will resort, for the purpose of raising funds for church or charity, to means far removed from even an appearance of respectability. At church fairs or festivals they welcome the bawd for the quarter she brings, cater to the tipler for the profit on beer, send their pretty daughters into a polluted crowd to solicit patronage; and in the livery of lottery men play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make confidence men weep. We are interested on this subject and could say more, but feel there are some that we could not convince that, of the two plans adopted for replenishing the ex-chequer of their churches, etc., that their way is not the better. And with the thoughts that they are right in this, as in every thing else, they sit down with folded arms and enjoy a thought or two "of Heaven."

"This is an excellent way for parents to bring up their children," and the son or daughter "enjoys the life that nature intended them to have," after they steal it from their parents sight. Children ought to be brought up under a pious training, and if these fond mothers will always escape that terrible disease "up your snoot ic" we expect to see the day when their boys may tell the news of the world on a postal card, read through artificial eyes when circuses will travel in balloons, a trip to the rocky mountains be made in an hour, and when fashionable audiences in Auburn go to hear some renouned singer performing in New York. What a glorious time these people might bring in a few years hence. Mephistophles smile as greatful at this imagination as does those who are pledged to keep up the finances connected with the church. We long to see the approach of this glorious day, and to know that the comfort of these good, pious souls, who have strained every muscle in their body for the comfort of their children, has dawned upon them. Oh, what a beautiful tableau it will be to see them pleasantly seated in an old hickory chair, built in 1874, *Thinking of Heaven*! I. O. U.

The Danger of a Pocket Knife.

A singular accident happened at Lawrence, Mass., last week to an 11 year old son of Alonzo Winkley, which resulted in the loss of his right leg.—The father had purchase a pocket knife for the boy during the day, and while the lad was cutting a thin piece of wood, which was resting on the thigh of his right leg, the wood split and the blade of the knife was driven into the flesh through the femoral artery. Physicians stopped the flow of blood with a tourniquet, and, after etherizing the patient, dissected down to the femoeal artery, which was elevated and a ligature applied just above the incision. All compression was then removed and the leg moved in position when venous blood came pouring out showing that the femoral vein was, like the artery, badly cut. More physicians were called, and it was decided that the amputation of the leg was the only means of saving the patient's life, and it was taken off about one third of the distance from the knee to the body. The patient is doing well and his recovery is anticipated The injury was similar to that received by the notorious burglar, Carroll Sanborn who was shot through the thigh by an officer. The surgeon in charge of the House of Correction at the time called to his assistance eminent surgical talent from Boston, and an attempt made to ligate the artery, which proved fatal to the prisoner.

◆

The waters in our lakes and creeks are getting powerful, and sweeping in their way.

Jones' Experience with Grasshoppers.

Jones was a farmer in Kansas.

His crop looked fine, and he chuckled to himself as he thought of the pile of "rags," embellished with Chase' photographs, he would have in his pockets when his wheat was sold.

Jones read in the newspapers about the grasshoppers in his State. After he had heard an accident one evening he remarked:

"Grasshoppers be blamed! The idea of a little thing like a grasshopper doing all this damage: Why these fellows must be looney!"

Pretty soon the rumor came that the hoppers had got into his own county, but still Jones was skeptical.

One day, while he was in the kitchen taking a drink of water he heard something drop on the floor. He looked around and there was a hopper sitting on the floor quietly chewing a nail-head.

Mr. Jones said nothing, but he kept up a deal of thinking.

Next day he went into his wheat field and found it alive with hoppers. This looked to him as if grasshopper were a reality, anyhow.

Soon they came—thicker and faster—came into Jones' house, they ate all the nail-heads out of the weather boarding, and the boards dropped off on the ground, they chewed his chimney down flush with the roof, and his cook stove they even ate his cellar out, so that he could not even find the hold it came out of.

He had a wagon painted green.—The 'hoppers thought it was something good to eat, and so they got the wagon inside of themselves also.

Jones stood and saw all of this distruction. He has heard to remark:

"Oh, the dickens! won't I believe the newspapers after this," and with these remarks he started on a run for the depot. *He* took the first train East, and now believes that such thing as grasshoppers exist.—*Danbury News*

S. C. EVANS, Pres't, C. M. DAWSON, Chash'r

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112 000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

The Auburn

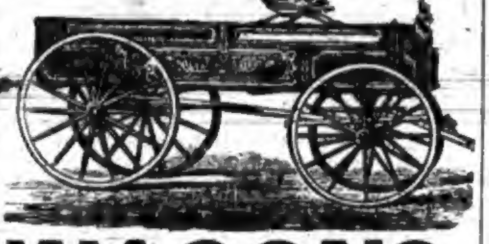

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

THE NEW

Drug Store!

FRESH DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals, Spices,

Dyes,
Combs,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
Propretory Articles
Fancy Goods, &c., &c

....

Wines and Liquors!

For Medical purposes only.

Stock New, prices to suit the times at the

NEW DRUG STORE,

Wood's old Stand!

Seventh St. Auburn, Ind.

Littlefield Bros.

Physicians prescriptions dispensed from pure medicines, day and night.

V. A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the corpora ion.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material; and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

T. B. TOTTEN

DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

AND GENTS'

Furnshing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES

MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS

Made to Order.

Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO

Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever

BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.

In Hebel's Corner

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

J. J. Van Auken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

A. CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free o Charge. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D Bible House, New York City

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

S. Lauferty

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as ow as any oth place, Ft Wayne ot excluded. find the est assortment

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store for less than you are aware of as I can say, what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the bes Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for Cash. S. LAUFERTY.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBE,

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Marked Down!

To compare with hard times. Just look at our prices and see if you cant save 25 to 50 cents on every Dollar

Men's waxed kip boots	$3 00
Boys' " "	2 25
Youths' " "	1 75
Mens' stoga kip boots, warranted,	3 50
Boys " " "	2 50
Youths " " "	2 00
Mens' western kip boots, hand made,	4 00
Boys " " "	2 75
Yoths' " " "	2 25
Mens' fine kip boots, hand made	4 50
Mens' genuine French kip boots hand made....	5 00
Womens' calf shoes	1 75 to $2 50
Ladies lasting or serve polish	1 25 to 2 25
Ladies calf sewed shoes	2 50
Childrens shoes in large variety from	20 to 1 25
Mens first class rubber boots tap sole	3 75

Rubber BOOTS and SHOES of every desscription always on hand at the lowest prices. Mens' wool and Buffalo lined boots and shoes cheaper than ever. All goods sold

FOR CASH.

Mens' Wool Line, good,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety which will be sold cheaper than ever. Our Motto is quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay. Don't fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are satisfied it is money in your pockets.

E. Vordermark & Sons

North of Court House,

Odd Fellows' Building

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST

DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest and Lungs!

THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this

Wonderful Remedy!!

is recommended, are requested to call at

F. E. Davenport & Co.

DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.

and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for the road. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main

Clerk's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 3, 1874. No. 49.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE
S. W. Cor. Public Square. AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
Published every Thursday, by
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year, ... $2. | Six Months, ... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

RICKEL & TEFFT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTER TEFFT.

COURIER OFFICE.
JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office up Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet,
ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.
OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.
PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN
MOSS and HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben
PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
Luce, Chapin & Blass,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.
C. Gerber & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 81 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Pheatt.
Emerson & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
Hamilton & Goldsmith,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Sept 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	5 [illegible]	1 40pm
Ossian	10 12am		2 22
Bluffton	11 10	3 15	2 50
Keystone	11 29am	9 40	3 20
Montpelier	11 45		3 30
Hartford	12 10pm	4 05	3 56
Eaton	12 30		4 19
Muncie	1 00	4 45	4 53
McCowan's	1 15		
New Castle	2 05	4 06	
Cam. City	2 36		
Beesons	2 54		
Connersville	3 10		
Indianapolis		7 05	6 50pm
Louisville		1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	6 20		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	pm	
Louisville		2 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 40		
Cam City	11 00		
New Castle	11 45pm		
McCowans	12 32pm		
Muncie	1 00	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	1 21		6 25
Hartford	1 43	11 10	6 51
Montpelier	1 52		7 26
Keystone	2 15		7 35
Bluffton	5 15	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	2 47		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 25	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	4 30pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 48	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 35	5 00	1 05
Auburn	11 34	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 48	6 55	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 20		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	1 10	10 09	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 23	4 03
Jackson	2 40	12 26	5 02
Detroit	6 30		6 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 15		12 23

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	6 30	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 20a m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 43	6 05	12 42
Auburn	10 56	6 35	12 47
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 55	7 50	1 38
Indianapolis	6 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, N. V 21 '74.	Fast Line, Daily:	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 10 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 12 p m	1 10 a m
" [illegible]	5 57	10 20
" Marietta	5 28	5 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 12	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line, Daily.	Express, Sun. Ex,
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 30 p m	12 46 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 05	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 34
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
5 10	10 10 am	Logansport	7 45 p.m	2 55
		Peoria		
8 40	11 15 am	Denver	6 [illegible]	1 30
10 00	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 11
12 47	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 51
4 25 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 53	8 46
5 15	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester, with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2 40 p m	x 2 35 a m	8 00 p m
Waterloo	2 50	2 44 "	8 10 "
Sedan	3 05	3 04	8 30 "
Corunna	3 10	3 16	8 35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2 16 pm	11 30 pm	6 50 p m
Sedan	2 20	11 35	7 02 "
Waterloo	2 28 "	11 44 "	7 14 "
Butler	2 40 "	x12 01a m	7 5[illegible] "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A M	9,10 A M	2,00 P M
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,30 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	8,15 "	5,28 "	9,40 "
Crestline ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crestline lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,33 "	6,32 "	8,55 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,50 "	12,59 A M
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A M	5,35 A M	10,20 P M
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P M	9,10 "	2,25 A M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	5,50 "
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A M	8,00 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	9,17 "
Crestline ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	11,10 "
Crestline lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,20 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11,51 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	1,46 P M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
ittsburg	3,30 "	3,20 a m	12 15 A M	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month, and at Waterloo the last Saturday in each month until further notice. A stamped envelope for the return of license, will be required of each applicant.
JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced Corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do Carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. do and see his largest stock of Gp

AUBURN
Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,
PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give us a call.

THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best Millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

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HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, introduced by self abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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AND GENTS'
Furnshing Goods!

Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.

SILK HATS,

and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.
In Hebel's Corner

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

THE OLD AGE OF LEXINGTON.

Nine miles from Frankfort, on the road to Lexington, stands one of the finest and richest farms in Kentucky that owned by Mr. Alexander. On this superb farm we saw 300 blooded horses, ranging in rank from old "Lexington," the monarch of the turf, to the kittenish and frisky yearling.—Here also Mr. Alexander has collected $100,000 worth of cattle comprising some of the finest stock in the world and peeping into the inclosure where the costly cattle were kept, we saw one diminutive heifer worth $27,000, and a variety of foreign creatures whose value seemed almost fabulous. On this farm are bred the great majority of fine-trotting and running horses which appear in our parks during the racing season. Mr. Alexander's estate which is admirably stocked with fine farm-houses, barns, and stables, and which is more like a ducal manor than the ordinary American farm, extends over 3,200 acres. The roads, the stone walls, and the fine lawns covered with massive shade trees, make a series of delightful pictures. The annual sale of horses on the Alexander farm occurs in June. Only yearling colts are sold. Hundreds of people from all the country around, and from every State in the Union, flock to this sale. An immense barbecue is held, and high wassail marks the conclusion of the occasion.

We paid a respectful visit to old "Lexington," the mighty sire of a mightier equine family. He is now quite blind, a veteran of twenty two, afflicted with goiter, and stood gazing in the direction from which our voices came, a melancholy wreck of his former greatness. The princes of the race-course of the present galloped by, neighing and pawing the ground, as if annoyed at our presence. One of them named "Asteroid," so far forgot his princely dignity as to charge incontinently upon the fence where we were seated, and the artist has depicted the result in a spirited sketch. The negro men who manage these erratic brutes undergo all sorts possess as many lives as a cat, and, like that animal, always land on their feet, no matter how far the plunging and rearing horses may throw them.—*Edward King; Scribner's for December.*

Dry, Indeed!

An honest old farmer from the country gave his recollections of the hot spell as follows: "It was so dry that we couldn't spare water to put in our whiskey. The grass was so dry that every time the wind blew it flew like so much ashes. There wasn't a tear shed at a funeral for a month.—The sun dried up all the cattle, and burned off the hair ti'l they looked like Mexican dogs, and the sheep looked like poodle puppies, they shrank up so. We had to soak our hogs to make them hold swill, and if any cattle were killed in the morning they'd be dried beef at dark. The woods dried up so that farmers choped seasoned timber all through August, and there ain't a match all through the country—in fact no wedding since the widow Gleen married old Baker three months ago. What few grasshoppers are left are the skin and legs, and I didn't hear the teakettle sing for six weeks. We eat our potatoes baked, they being all ready, and we couldn't spare water to boil 'em. All the redheaded girls were afraid to stir out of the house in daylight. Why, we had to haul water all summer to keep the ferry running, and—say, it's getting dry; let's take suthin'."—*Ex.*

The Hamilton *Spectator* ([illegible] Australia) publishes details of the "Greathead" cure for Diptheria.—The disease is declared by Mr. Greathead to be of hydated growth, and that the germs of it floating about in certaid impure atmospheres were inhaled by human beings. For a grown person four drops of Sulphuric Acid, unliuted in three-quarters of a tumbler of water; with a smaller dose for children. The effect of this treatment was instantaneous, the acid at once destroying the parasites and patients coughing up obstructions. The papers have teemed with the accounts of sufferers who have recovered in a few minutes by adopting the "Greathead" treatment—Children previously almost in a dying state where declared to be playing about within ten minutes, and at a moderate computation some forty or fifty of these sudden recoveries have been placed on record with full particulars.

The Arkansas Legislature (Democratic), now in session, has a colored man for Enrolling Clerk of the House and another as Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Why Marriage is Dying Out.

Much of the careless morality of the present day is owing to the way in which woman dress. There is no caviling at the fact or pretending to ignore it, but the moderately dressed wife and mother is fast disappearing from our homes.

The domestic daughter has long since become a myth, and in her place we have a creature of hair and lips—a wasp-hipped, Grecian-bended, high-heeled, chignoned young lady, who laughs loud and talks fast, and writes herself "Marie" or "Julie" and who is a complete success in doing nothing, and knowing nothing, except the slang literature of the day.

I think the reason that young men do not marry is because girls have ceased to be domestic, and spend a great deal of money upon dress. They are not contented to live in a quiet way and dress moderately; They must go out, dress and ride and frequent places of amusement; have suppers and boquets, and receive adulation. It costs a great deal of money, which the young man furnishes, and he never gets ahead enough to marry; so they repent and try their luck over again. It is the easiest thing in the world to do with less luxury, but it involves a little self-sacrifice and economy, and these virtues are fast becoming exotics.

Fully one-half of the girls who are now filling situations in stores, offices, go there in the first place in order to be able to dress better. They live in plain and comfortable homes, and must help with the house work or the children of their kin; but they hear glowing accounts of the city; they want the finery that is denied them, and they want to go from those peaceful home lives, from the kind guardianship of parents, to the toil and temptation of the ten-hour system.

They go plain country girls, with modest, blushing cheeks and smooth shining hair. They stay there a year or two, and their cheeks are pale and their hair is frizzed. They have lost the gaucherie and blushing, and are bad at repartee. They dress somehow and live somehow, but they have hours of despondency that make [illegible].—It is one long struggle with labor and temptation, and, how they preserve their integrity God, only knows!

Now, would not these girls be happier as the wives of farmers and mechanics? Would not one word of genuine love outweigh a ton of admiration? Would not a smile of a little child be a thousand times better than the gaze of the libertine? Is it not easier to word for one's own than for strangers? to feel that you are king in your castle, it it be but a one story cottage?

Woman's independence will work her a deadlier wrong than any bond she has ever worn. When she steps beyond the fair threshold of womanly power—the archetypal home, where God has made her supreme, to fight the demons of political or commercial life, she lays down a sceptre to take up a chain, whose iron canker well eat her soul.

Congress Without Ben Butler.

What will the House of Representatives do without its dear leader?—What will the members for Essex do without the House of Representatives? After ten years of Butlerism it is difficult to appreciate the comparative quiet which may reasonably be expected to reign supreme after the military genius of Fort Fisher shall have succumbed to a party by the name of Tompson. The mills of the gods, grind slowly, but they have ground [illegible] third-termism and Butlerism [illegible] palpable powder, and what are [illegible] do for a fellow to shake his cap and bells and flourish his spoons, now that Butler is bottled up! It is hard but all things considered, we suppose it is just.—St. Louis Rep.

The police of Philadelphia hear such words as these: "Come Henry, its time to build the fire." "Shan't do it." "Come, Henry." "Lemme alone." At the end of another moment the sounds of a struggle are heard, and a voice yells: "Let go of my hair, Mary—I cave!

A Frenchman has invented an instrument to measure sound, and now perhaps we can get a correct idea of how far a woman's voice can be heard as she meets her husband at the door and wants to know 'what lodge he has been to this time.'

The Duke of Brunswick, whose age is 86 is going to marry a girl of 18.—He'll do just as he pleases about it, but its some satisfaction to call him a blamed old bootjack.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

IN the matter of the appeal of Mr. Beecher, asking for a bill of particulars, one Judge (McCue) thinks he ought to have the particulars, while the other Judge (Nelson) takes opposite ground. Who is to decide the thing the dispatches do not state.

A FIRE broke out in a livery stable at Brookville, Pa., last week, and very soon spread over the entire block bounded by Pickering and Will streets, destroying every building on Main street, including the Opera-House, the Oak Hall Hotel, the Franklin House, the Masonic Hall, the Odd Fellows' Hall, the *Republican* printing office, and a large number of stores and dwellings. The total loss amounts to $250,000, and the insurance to $100,000.

EIGHT prisoners were flogged and three pilloried at New Castle, Delaware, last week.... D. D. Williams, found guilty of embezzling the funds of the Conneautville (Pa.) National Bank, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.... The public schools of Rochester have been closed owing to the want of funds.

The West.

C. T. QUISENBERRY the Treasurer of the State Grange of Missouri, has stolen $20,000. He speculated with the money and lost it.

ON the 19th, a daughter of William Sharon, the San Francisco banker, was married by Archbishop Alemany, to T. G. Newlands, an attorney. A brilliant assemblage was present. The wedding present from the father of the bride was $1,000,000.

IN the case of Coroner Rice, of San Francisco, Cal., the Twelfth District Court rendered a decision ousting him from office for malfeasance.

AT St. Louis, last week, a destructive fire burned two large stores on Fourth street, occupied by the Empire Hair Works, and Hiram Probasco's candy factory. William H. Keys, formerly of Boston, a member of the salvage corps, was killed while spreading tarpauline in Probasco's store, by the falling of the upper floors. The total loss of property is about $100,000....It is reported that Robert Thiem, a boot and shoe dealer of Chicago, and a member elect of the Legislature from the Sixth district of Illinois, has absconded with $20,000 belonging to the business firm of which he was a member..... In rebuilding the Studebaker wagon factory at South Bend, Ind., a terrible accident occurred last week. The foundation walls became weakened and fell, when two men were killed, and seven were severely injured....A stage near Redding, Cal., was robbed last week. Wells & Fargo lost $2,300.

THE Atchison (Kan.) *Champion* computes the number of destitute in the State from 20,000 to 25,000, but of these many are located in the older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were fair to average. In eight counties the destitution is general. Almost the whole population will need more or less assistance. At least 15,000 people must be assisted during the winter and until another crop is grown.

THE schooner Augustus Ford, from Detroit to Oswego, with wheat, was wrecked at Port Maitland during the late gale. Capt. Pease and three of the crew, one named Charles E. Hurd, and a woman cook, were lost.

The South.

JUDGE POLAND, of Vermont, member of the Arkansas Investigating Committee, in relation to the Garland-Smith complication says Smith is a "firebrand" and no more Governor than Baxter. If the Garland government is disturbed, Smith ought not, in Judge Poland's opinion, to be recognized; but the government should revert to Brooks. Judge Poland is not prepared to give an opinion as to the validity of the new constitution; and this after all, is the main question at issue.

A HURRICANE at Tuscumbia, Ala., Nov. 22, made terrible havoc, killing some twelve persons, and injuring many others, besides destroying one-half of the residences. Among the killed are: Mrs. William Winston, the mother of the late ex-Gov. Winston; the wife and two children of the Hon. J. B. Moore, State Senator, and F. D. Hodgkin, Esq., editor of the *Chronicle*, his wife, and four children. Appeals for assistance have been made to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville and Memphis. The storm also visited the town of Montevallo, north of Selma, killing two persons, and seriously injuring fifteen or twenty others, besides destroying twelve houses.

A LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) dispatch of the 22th of November states that Gov. Garland has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of V. V. Smith, the rival claimant to the Governorship. Smith was reported to be concealed in the United States Arsenal at Little Rock. Garland had telegraphed to the President that he had no case to submit; that he was elected by 75,000 votes, and would not surrender the office....A New Orleans telegram states that a court-martial has been ordered by Gen. Emory for the trial of Lieut. Hodgson, upon charges preferred by Gen. Morrow, who was sent to investigate Hodgson's actions and conduct in North Louisiana.... Later and more authentic reports of the tornado at Tuscumbia, Ala., have been received. The storm did fearful work. Eleven lives were lost, and $100,000 to $150,000 worth of property was destroyed. An appeal for aid has been sent to President Grant by the inhabitants of the village, and refused by him on the ground that the army supplies are barely sufficient for ordinary purposes. A general appeal to the public has been made by the authorities of the stricken town.

Washington.

THE belief that Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculpress, will be selected to make the statue of Admiral Farragut creates much dissatisfaction in art circles....The Commission for the examination of the subject of an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama met at Washington on the 20th inst., to examine the different reports presented, and to determine the practicability of the work....The production of spirits last year was 69,572,062 taxable gallons. The government received $49,444,090 from this source. The government also collected tax on nearly two billions of cigars, nearly a hundred millions more than paid taxes last year.

FROM a dispatch to a Western paper we learn that the views which the President will probably submit to Congress on the Civil Rights bill are foreshadowed by the opinions which he has expressed within a day or two in conversation, to some of his friends. He says that he has always looked upon some of the measures advocated in that direction as exceedingly unwise. He does not think that legislation designed to regulate the social relations of any class of people is judicious, as it generally gives rise to a state of feeling calculated to do more mischief than good.

THE Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year is being framed on the basis of a reduction from last year's estimates of 5 to 10 per cent ...Mullet, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of certain disagreements between the two officials.

SECRETARY DELANO has requested the War Department to remove the gold-seekers from the Sioux reservation in the Black Hills, to the end that all provocation to war on the part of the Indians may be avoided.... There is much interest manifested among printers in the type-setting contest which is to take place in Washington on the 5th December. Two composing sticks, one gold and the other silver, are the prizes.... The Senate Committee on Transportation, in their report, just published, devote considerable space to the subject of sleeping cars in relation to the expenses of railroad companies. Their conclusions are that the sleeping car companies are a questionable advantage to the railroads, and that the charges for the berths are excessive. Mr. Pullman, President of the Palace Car Company, in a letter to the committee, contends that the railroad companies cannot manage the system of sleeping and drawing-room coaches so satisfactorily as a company that makes a specialty, and that by the adoption of his system constant annoyance is saved to invalids, ladies and traveling parties.

THE Secretary of the Interior has received additional information that parties of miners are working on the Sioux reservation in the Black Hills. He has requested the War Department to instruct the military officers to remove all such trespassers, to avoid trouble with the Indians....It seems certain that E. B. Washburne is about to return from France on a brief leave of absence. It is officially stated that his visit has no political significance.

Political.

SENATOR CHANDLER sends word to a friend in Washington that his re-election is assured. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the Michigan Legislature is estimated at 22.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Some of the Republican Congressmen who have arrived have started a new political rumor. They state that the ticket which is now favored by the President for the succession in 1876 is: For President, Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; subject, of course, to such modification as future exigencies may demand."

General.

THERE has lately been enough lawlessness in Williamson county, Ill. (in the third tier of counties from the southern border), to engage the attention of Gov. Beveridge. A band of fifty or sixty men is ordering citizens to leave the county on pain of death. The Governor promises to put a stop to it....The strike of the New York 'longshoremen has been partially successful.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, in the United States Court, at New York, last week, directed a verdict for the government for $50,000 against ex-Gov. Caleb Lyon, of Idaho, in a suit on his official bond. Lyon's accounts were $46,-585 short, of which amount he claims to have been robbed.

THE international feature of the Centennial Exhibition is doomed to failure. Not a single respectable government will take a hand in it.

Foreign.

M. ROUHER, a leading Bonapartist, has gone to Chiselhurst, Eng., where the ex-Empress lives to attend the council of Imperialists summoned in view of the approaching session of the French Assembly... Prince Alfonso, after a short sojourn in France, has returned to the Carlist headquarters in Spain....A letter from Havana, Cuba, says a rumor is in circulation that Capt.-Gen. Concha is about to resign or be superseded....The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh has been christened Albert Alexander.... The object of the journey of English Bishops to Rome is to obtain permission to pursue an independent course in case the British government should seek to restrict the liberty of action of the Catholic clergy. They will represent to the Pope that they wish to respect the laws of England, and cannot blindly accept such regulations as are imposed on continental bishops....Sixteen vessels were driven ashore in the West Indies, and wrecked or damaged by the recent hurricane. From all the islands there is news of the great destruction of property, including crops.....An alarming explosion occurred in a chemical factory in St. Denis, near Paris, France, last week. The building was destroyed and the railway station near it badly damaged. Three persons were killed and fifteen injured. Half the windows in the town were broken....A boat belonging to Her Britannic Majesty's ship Aurora was run down on the Clyde, recently, and seventeen men drowned.

EXPLOSIONS continue in England. The latest occurred in a colliery at Warrensvale, Yorkshire, where 24 men were killed. A number were recovered more or less injured... Roche & Co., lumber dealers, of Quebec, have failed, with liabilities $300,000....The Carlists have shot thirty-seven prisoners captured at Cavello....Tom Hood, editor of *Fun*, died in London recently.

THE Chinese government has ordered a large quantity of breech-loading rifles from Berlin...It is rumored that Morocco will soon cede a port to Germany....A dispatch from Rome states that a heavy gale has prevailed on the Mediterranean, and several large vessels are ashore. One American vessel is a total wreck, and all but three on board have been lost.

The annual municipal elections were held in France on Sunday, the 22d of November. The Republicans were well organized and generally victorious throughout the country. ....The revolution in the Argentine Republic of [illegible] America is ended. [illegible] announced from Madrid that the Spanish government has expressed a willingness to pay indemnity in the Virginius case to the United States on the same basis as that with which Great Britain was satisfied for the outrage perpetrated on her subjects....Last week's *Mark Lane Express* reports a general advance in the continental market, since the previous issue, of one shilling in the price of wheat.

BUREAU REPORTS.

Pensions.

Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, under date of Oct. 15, 1874, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. During the year 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $39,332.50; the pensions of 8,063 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $416,257.50; the losses to this roll [illegible] 4,105, whose pensions [illegible] of reduction of the rates of other invalid pensions, aggregated $377,452.55 annually.

On the 30th of June, 1874, there were [illegible] 487 army invalid pensioners on the roll. The aggregate annual pay of this class was $10,-658,377.54. The increase in the number of this class was [illegible], and the aggregate increase of pensions was $431,187.43. During the year, 3,000 new pensions for army widows and dependent relatives were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $416,433, and the pensions of 12,922 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $408,111.23. There were stricken from the roll of this class of pensioners 7,623 names, whose pensions aggregated $1,280,118.05. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were on the roll of army widows and dependent relatives 107,516 names, at an aggregate annual rate of $13,-357,195.56, the decrease for the year being 4,572 names, and the decrease of pensions of this class being $424,868.08.

On the 30th of June there were 1,551 navy invalid pensioners, at an aggregate annual rate of $169,492, an increase in the year of 121 in the number of pensioners, and $18,-954.25 in the annual rate of pensions of this class. On the 30th of June there were 1,785 pensioners on the navy roll of widows and dependent relatives, at a total rate of $287,-534, an increase for the year of 15 in the number of names, and $6,984 in the rate of pensions.

The names of 571 new pensioners were added to the roll of survivors of the war of 1812, and 1,217 of this class were lost by death, leaving on the 30th of June 17,620 pensioners of this class, at a total annual rate of $1,691,-520—a decrease for the year of 646 in the number of pensioners, and $62,016 in the rate of pensions of this class. The names of 813 widows of soldiers of 1812 were added to the roll, and 554 were lost by death during that period, leaving on the 30th of June 5,312 pensioners of this class—an increase for the year of 259 in the number of pensioners and $24,-846 in the rate of pensions.

The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 30th of June, 1874, was 236,241, a decrease of 2,170 during the year; the aggregate annual rate of pensions of all classes on June 30, was $26,254,071.10, a decrease from the preceding year of $5,645.18. The roll contains the names of 410 widows and soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Certain specific increases allowed to invalid pensioners, by laws passed at the last session of Congress, and the steady increase in the number on the invalid roll, will probably bring the disbursements to invalids for the present fiscal year up to those of last year; but in the payments to widows, minors, etc., a reduction may reasonably be expected.

During the year 234 claims for bounty land warrants were allowed, the warrants calling for 35,640 acres of land. The number of applications for bounty lands received during the year was 529. There are now upon the suspended files of the office nearly 100,000 applications for bounty lands. Of this number 359 cases were prosecuted during the year. The existence of suspended claims is a temptation to unscrupulous agents to fabricate testimony with a view to obtaining the allowance of claims not admissible upon existing known evidence. The last act of Congress granting bounty lands has been in force for twenty years, a sufficient time for all those who are entitled to its benefits to avail themselves of its provisions. It would therefore, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be consistent with justice, and for the interest of the government, that a limit should be put by Congress to the period during which the various acts granting bounty lands shall remain in force.

During the last fiscal year the special service division has performed important service in the detection and prevention of fraud in the prosecution of claims for pensions. Claims were investigated by this division numbering 1,263, and during the year 13 persons were convicted of violation of the law relative to the prosecution of claims, and five awaited trial at the close of the year.

An account is given in the report of the service of the medical division of the office, and the Commissioner says there can be no doubt that if higher fees were paid to Examining Surgeons, better talent would be at the command of this branch of the service, and, while more exact justice would be done to individual pensioners, a saving to the government would be effected. He therefore recommends that by proper legislation the fee for ordinary examinations, and certificates therefor, be fixed at $3, and that in all cases requiring special skill and the use of instruments, the fee be fixed at $5.

The amount of appropriations that will be required for the pension service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be $30,-500,000.

The Commissioner would again respectfully call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the danger of destruction by fire to which the records of this office are liable in consequence of the exposure of the Seaton House to such an accident. Congress should be reminded of the great risk to which these valuable records are exposed, to the end that a more suitable building be provided for the use of this office.

Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents, Gen. M. D. Leggett, submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior only a few days prior to resigning the office. He says that the number of applications and of patents granted is a slight increase upon those of the preceding year. The prompt publication of abstracts of patents issued—the publications being made at the same time that the patents are mailed to the inventors—has probably very considerably diminished the number of applications for patents, and has improved the character of such applications, thereby warranting the issue of patents for much larger proportion than could otherwise be granted. Before the establishment of the *Patent Office Gazette* it was from two and a half to three years after the issue of a patent before the public had any means of knowing of its contents. Consequently there would be in existence from 25,000 to 30,000 patents, the substance of which was sealed to all except their owners; hence applications were constantly being made to patent devices which had been previously patented by others.

Since 1836 there have been issued over 155,000 patents. Each annual report of the Commissioner has contained a list of the patents granted during the year, but no general index was prepared. The labor of searching patents was greatly increased, and there was a large liability to mistakes on this account. During the last two years a general index has been prepared of all the patents issued to the present time. This index will be published in two sets of three volumes. One set will be a subject-matter index, and the other an index of names. The subject-matter index is in press, and nearly ready to issue. The index has been stereotyped, and will be sold at $20 per set, ultimately reimbursing the office for the cost of their preparation.

In carrying on the work for the reproduction of the drawings of old patents, the Commissioner has caused entire classes to be taken up, and all the old patents have been reproduced chronologically from July, 1, 1871; besides, thirty-five entire classes have been completed. The importance of multiplying these drawings is illustrated and explained. It expedites the work of the office, and renders the publication of patents less likely. The duplication of patents of certain classes is a matter that brings great injury upon the inventors and manufacturing interest of the country. Since the reproduction of the class "Harvesters," enough copies have been sold to inventors and manufacturers in this class, and to attorneys practicing in the [illegible] before the Patent Office, to more than pay the entire expenses of reproducing the class, and yet copies enough are retained in the office to meet all orders for months to come. A much larger appropriation to carry forward the reproduction of old drawings is asked, and the Commissioner thinks the amount should be at least $100,000. When once completed, the sales of these reproductions would soon reimburse the government for their cost, and be a source of revenue for some time to come. It was also put aside the necessity of an increase in the force of examiners, as, by the aid of these reproductions, the present force will be for a long time sufficient, unless there is a great increase in the business of the office.

The Commissioner also urges the necessity of preparing a digest of all the applications on file in the office. In making an examination of a new application the examiner has to know all that is contained in all previous applications for inventions of the same class. In the class of sewing-machines, for instance, 3,000 applications have to be examined. Twenty-five per cent. of the time of the examiner would be saved by the existence of a digest of all the applications on file in the office, which now number nearly 300,000.

Additional room is required for the use of the patent office. It is utterly impossible to properly transact the work of the office in the narrow quarters granted to it. Eight additional rooms are needed immediately. The report pays a just tribute to the character of the persons employed in the patent office, and regrets that the salaries paid are not sufficiently large to retain the best men in the service, who are constantly leaving for more lucrative employments.

Accompanying the report are the following tables showing the receipts and expenditures, and the business of the office during the last year:

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED.

Amounts received for applications for patents, extensions, caveats, disclaimers, appeals, and trade-marks	$648,480 00
For caveats	47,923 30
For recording assignments	18,152 40
For subscriptions to *Official Gazette*	8,913 50
For registration of labels (since August 1874)	642 00
Total	$721,111 90

STATEMENT OF MONEYS EXPENDED.

Amount paid for salaries	$464,494 94
Amount paid for photographing back issues	86,223 60
Amount paid for illustrations for *Gazette*	85,292 23
Amount paid for contingent expenses	83,082 61
Amount paid for tracings	8,868 12
Total	$694,075 72

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

Number of applications for patents from Oct. 1, 1873, to Sept. 30, 1874	21,077
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs	13,541
Application for extension of patents	229
Patents extended	204
Caveats filed	3,121
Patents expired	5,281
Patents allowed but not issued for want of the final fee	2,680
Applications for registration of trade-marks	584
Trade-marks registered	524
Applications for registration of labels	104
Labels registered (since August, 1874)	100

Internal Revenue.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass reports that the receipts of the fiscal year were $102,644,747, $2,644,747 in excess of the estimate. The estimate of the current fiscal year is 107,000,000. The total drawback on spirits, tobacco, and general merchandise, for the past fiscal year, was $52,346—and for 1874, $35,495. No spirits were exported for drawback during the last year, and the quantity of tobacco was very slight compared with the amount exported in bond. The amounts refunded for taxes illegally collected were $618,667 in 1873, and $239,749 in 1874. The receipts from distilled spirits, for the fiscal year 1874, were $49,444,-090, a net decrease of $2,655,231. The receipts from special taxes on rectifiers and dealers, show an increase of $799,413. The production of spirits during the year was 69,572,062 taxable gallons. The seizures amounted in value to $476,332. The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse, Sept. 30, for payment of tax, was $12,577,096, making a decrease of $3,240,613 from June 30. The amount remaining for export was reduced in the same time from 2,146,010 gallons to 1,049,714 gallons.

The annual receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors, for the year, were $9,304,679. Receipts from tobacco, in all forms, $33,242,875, a decrease of $1,143,427, due to the closing out of bonded warehouses in the early part of the year, and the effect of the panic. From last November to the present time, there has been a steady increase of collections over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount collected in any quarter was the first quarter of the present fiscal year, $10,162,754. The receipts of the fiscal year from this source are expected to aggregate $36,000,000.

The production of tobacco for the first fiscal year was 118,548,619 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 2,107,684 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected, was 1,886,697,498, or 79,662,852 in excess of the previous year. The quantity of tobacco removed without payment of tax for exportation, for the fiscal year, was 10,300,927 pounds, an excess of nearly three-quarters of a million pounds over the preceding year. The Commissioner considers it indispensably necessary to control the movement of raw or leaf tobacco, by continuance of the leaf clauses of the act of June 6, 1872.

The receipts from other sources were: Bank deposits, savings banks capital, and bank circulation, $3,387,100; adhesive stamps, $6,136,814; penalties, $364,216: articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt, $764,880.

The Commissioner extols the system of abolishing assessorships, and leaving the whole matter with the Collectors, as securing more prompt payment and a larger amount of tax.

The tax against banks and bankers realized $3,000,734, an increase of $403,013 over the previous year, notwithstanding the financial disasters of the fall of 1873. The increase is largely due the new system of assessment, the results of which are still more apparent in the increase of collections from special taxes. For the last quarter of the fiscal year 1872 they amounted to $1,303,530, while this year they foot up $5,855,581 in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1874.

The Commissioner suggests that the bureau of engraving and printing thereafter, upon his requisition, furnish all stamps necessary under the law, except proprietary and documentary stamps; and asks positive provision from Congress upon the subject.

Should Congress wish to abolish stamps on bank checks, etc., perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., which yielded last year $6,136,844, but still be of opinion the revenue cannot be diminished with safety, the Commissioner says an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits 10 cents per gallon, which would yield $6,957,000, or 4 cents per pound on tobacco would yield $4,-6 2,000.

Educational.

The United States Commissioner of Education has published his annual report for 1873. Notwithstanding the disasters which have fallen upon the industries of the country, he states that on the whole the past year was one of substantial progress in educational matters.

Ohio having changed the legal school age from 5-21 to 6-21, exhibits, probably from this cause, an apparent falling off in school population of 81,556. She raised in 1873, for school purposes, $7,705,603, against $7,420,338 in 1872.

Michigan raised for school purposes, in 1873, $3,939,529, against $3,563,479 in 1872. The condition of the public schools is reported to have much improved under county supervision.

Indiana, without giving full statistics for 1873, claims a net increase of school revenue amounting to $165,581 over 1872, with 465 new school houses, built at a cost of $872,900. The permanent school fund has been augmented and more than the usual amount raised by taxation.

Illinois shows a school population larger by 27,185 than in 1872, a smaller enrollment in schools, but an average attendance about the same. Her school revenue, $9,359,441, has [illegible] year.

Wisconsin, for a comparatively new State, without the aid of large and wealthy cities, has raised for school purposes $2,628,037, and expended for repairs of school-houses [illegible].

Minnesota, out of 196,075 children scattered over her great surface, shows the fair proportion of [illegible],529 enrolled in her free schools, with about 2,356 more in pay schools. During the past year 229 new school-houses have been erected, at a cost of $308,311.

Iowa expends $4,[illegible] raised to instruct a school population numbering 491,644, of whom 347,572 are enrolled in public schools, and 12,-135 in private ones. The sum of $1,169,954 has been expended in this State in the erection of new school-houses and supply of libraries and apparatus.

In Missouri the enrollment in public schools is 389,956 out of 673,493 children of school age, and the amount raised for the support of schools is $1,700,313.

Kansas has [illegible] in [illegible] out of a school population reaching only 184,[illegible], and has devoted to the education of this number $1,363,098, with $615,071 for school buildings and repairs, the increase of school-houses for 1873 being 696, and that of enrollment 15,027.

Nebraska, with a school population of 68,-108, has on her school rolls 37,272, and has raised for school purposes $793,650.

California justifies the general sense of her importance by reporting a school population of 141,610 and a school enrollment of 107,503, her school revenue reaching $2,551,769, or about $23.70 for each enrolled child. Clear evidence of popular favor toward her public schools comes in the fact that within eight years 15,294 children have been transferred from private schools to them.

Hopeful progress is manifest in the growth of special schools for the training of teachers for our public schools. Statistics are given of 113 normal schools and normal departments, having 877 instructors and 16,620 students. Eleven of these were established or organized in 1873, the most notable being the Massachusetts State Normal Art School.

The Commissioner estimates the population between the ages of 6 and 16 in the thirty-seven States and eleven Territories at about 10,228,000.

Allowing forty pupils to each teacher, the number required to teach the youths between 6 and 16 years of age is estimated at 260,000. It is estimated that the public school teachers in Massachusetts teach on an average three years. Perhaps this period of service would be a high average for the whole country. Hence, confining the estimate to the school population between 6 and 16 years of age, the number of new teachers which should be prepared each year to take up the work would be 86,666.

The report presents a summary of the statistics of 1,039 schools for secondary instruction, commonly denominated academies, seminaries, institutes, etc., including college preparatory schools. The number of instructors in these schools was 5,748; number of students, 131,057; total number of volumes in library, 559,188.

The number of institutions for the superior instruction of women reporting in 1873, not including the five colleges for women in the State of New York, was 205, with 2,120 instructors and 24,613 students; 107 of the number are designed as colleges, 6,321 of the students were in the preparatory departments, 17,267 were reported to be in regular or advanced courses of study, and 1,025 in special and post-graduate courses. The number of volumes reported in the libraries was 213,675.

The number of schools of science (including special scientific departments of universities) embraced in the Commissioner's tables in 68, reporting 650 professors and instructors, 6,396 students in regular courses, 533 in special courses, 68 in post-graduate courses, 1,426 in preparatory courses; 163,000 volumes in libraries, about 44,000 volumes having been added to them during the year.

The number of schools of theology in the country, in 1873, was 110, having 573 professors and 3,833 students; volumes in libraries, 562,484; increase in libraries during the year, 36,303 volumes. The aggregate corporate property of the schools, as far as reported, was $7,768,498; endowments, $5,455,-097. Of the 110 theological schools and theological departments of colleges in the United States, 20 are Presbyterians, 16 Roman Catholic, 16 Baptist, 18 Lutheran and Reformed, 10 Protestant Episcopal, 10 Methodist, 8 Congregational, 2 unsectarian, and 1 each Unitarian, Moravian, New Jerusalem and Union Evangelical.

There are in the United States 40 institutions for the instruction of deaf mutes. The number of instructors employed in them is 289. The number of inmates under instruction in 1873 was 4,534.

The number of asylums for the blind is 28, having 545 teachers. The number of inmates under instruction during the year was 1,916.

There are probably more than 400 institutions for orphans and homeless youths in this country, sheltering not less than 45,000 poor and unfortunate children. Information concerning 178 of these asylums is given in the report. They were under the supervision and care of 1,484 persons and contained over 22,-000 inmates, most of whom were probably under instruction.

The number of institutions distinctively known as reform schools which furnished information for the bureau was 34. The number of commitments during the year was 6,-858. The number who received instruction in reading in the year was 1,675; number taught to write, 1,908. Number of volumes reported in the libraries of these schools was 27,747.

The number of instructors in all classes of educational institutions in 1870, according to the census, was 221,042; number of pupils 7,-209,938. According to the Commissioner's report there were in 1873, in all classes of institutions about which information was obtained, 246,932 teachers and 8,722,245 pupils.

Indians.

The Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He discerns unmistakable evidences of advancing civilization among almost all of the aborigines. At twenty-one agencies, Indians who, three years ago, made no effort and showed no inclination toward labor or education seem now to have settled into an earnest purpose to learn to provide for themselves, and adopt a civilized mode of life.

The Commissioner classifies the Indians under three heads, for easier reference:

1. Wild; tractable only to the extent of being willing to take rations and blankets from the government.
2. Indians actually undertaking labor, and accepting more or less the assistance and direction of government agents to this end.
3. Indians with landed estates.

The first class numbers 89,819; the second, 51,429; the third class about 100,000. There is also a fourth class of vagrants, numbering about 14,000. This would make a total of 255,248 Indians now in the United States.

The Indians of the first class are as yet unreached by missionary influence, and the superstitions of their native Paganism frequently forbid their being counted for enrolment. It is from these Indians that any such hostilities are to be apprehended as would require the presence or use of the military. Possibly only from 7,000 to 10,000 of these could be properly designated as hostile, and they are so scattered and divided into bands that it is not probable that over 600 warriors will ever again be mustered for a fight. The Commissioner thinks a general Indian war can never recur in this country. Even the highly disturbed feeling of the Sioux lately has not led to an attempt at war, and military posts have been successfully established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies in the face of violent declarations that no soldiers should ever cross the Platte river. The Sioux hate to lose their coffee, sugar and beef by fighting. It has also been proven to be cheaper to feed than to fight wild Indians. The Commissioner deprecates any leniency in treating with Indian outrages. They should be punished at all hazards. The necessity of making war on the Comanches and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory originated largely in a failure to observe this rule. The military force stationed around and among these wild Indians is deemed sufficient for their restraint, and it is confidently believed that this class will diminish in number year by year.

The Commissioner treats of the [illegible] in civilization. They have generally abandoned the medicine dance, and have come directly under the influence and control of religious teaching. The agents are very hopeful of the future of these people. The implements and adjuncts of advanced civilization are needed for them, but all bounty and aid from the government should, in the opinion of the Commissioner, come to this kind of Indian ward in the form of payment for labor performed. Here the Commissioner puts in a short plea for additional appropriations.

The third class embraces the majority of the Indians of the United States. They may be called civilized, and have been greatly assisted in attaining to this condition by the long-continued religious teachings of missionaries. They need to become American citizens. Yet most of them hesitate to take any steps which would lead them out of the tribal condition.

"Pride of nationality, dread of competition with the enterprise of white man, and fear of loss of property by taxation or suit for debt, cause this hesitation among the mass of the less educated, while the more forehanded and better educated among them, being generally the government *de facto* and thus intrusted with funds and power, are in no haste for a change. Both classes appeal most strenuously to the letter of their treaty, which requires the United States to treat them as sovereignties forever; and the question will sooner or later arise at this point, as in the case of cash annuities, whether the government will hold itself bound forever by the liberal terms of its bargain with its wards to the palpable damage of both contracting parties."

Of the 14,000 vagrants little can be said. They are as harmless as vagrants can be in a civilized country. The Commissioner justly remarks that "they seem to serve by their continued existence but a single useful purpose—that of affording a living illustration of the tendency and effect of barbarism allowed to expend itself uncured."

The Commissioner regrets the Black Hills excitement, but believes that the undesirableness of the country to white people and the total absence of mineral wealth in that region will preserve it for the Sioux. Scarcely greater evil, he thinks, could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country.

The Commissioner deprecates the course of the government in relation to Satanta and Big Tree, believing that they should have been summarily punished when they were first captured. Expeditions for plunder and murder have grown rankly out of the belief on the part of the Kiowas and Comanches that there was little to fear from the government. These tribes have, however, been chastised lately, and will have more respect for authority hereafter. He thinks they have forfeited all their treaty rights, and that they should be removed to a reservation, cattle given them for their ponies and arms, and labor required in return for their rations and clothing.

He states that the Indian Territory is without law, and that white thieves and buffalo-hunters have things their own way. The United States District Court of Arkansas administers what scarcely deserves the name of law, on account of the impossibility of two or three United States Marshals being of much account in an area of 30,000 square miles.

The Indian Territory has a population at present averaging a little over one inhabitant to the square mile. The unoccupied portions of this country are sufficient in extent to furnish a homestead to every Indian family in the United States.

He believes the need of the following Congressional action to be immediate:

1. A suitable government of Indians—by providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force upon Indian reservations, and shall apply to all offenses, including offenses of Indians against Indians, and extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same; by declaring Indians amenable to the police laws of the State or Territory for any act committed outside a reservation; by conferring upon the President authority, at his discretion, to extend the jurisdiction of the State courts, or any portion of them, to any reservation whenever in his judgment any tribe is prepared for such control; by providing a sufficient force of Deputy Marshals to enforce law and order, both among and in behalf of Indians; by giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe for all tribes prepared, in his judgment, to adopt the same, an elective government through which shall be administered all necessary police regulations of a reservation; and by providing a district territorial government or United States court, wherever Indians are in sufficient numbers to justify it.

2. Legislation for the encouragement of individual improvement; by providing a way into citizenship for such as desire it; by providing for holding lands in severalty by allotment for occupation, and for patents with an ultimate fee, but inalienable for a term of years; by providing that whenever *per capita* distribution provided by treaty has proved injurious, or without benefit to its recipients, a distribution of the same may, in the discretion of the President, be made only in return for labor of some sort.

The Commissioner takes occasion frequently in the report to remark upon the value of religious influence among the tribes, concluding as follows:

"The main difficulty, so far as the government is concerned, lies in the fact that the Indian's deepest need is that which the government, through its political organization and operations, cannot well bestow; the first help which a man in barbarism requires is not that which can be afforded through a political party, but that which is offered by a fellow-man, wiser than himself, coming personally and extending a hand of sympathy and truth. No amount of appropriations and no government machinery can do much toward lifting an ignorant and degraded people, except as it works through the willing hands of men made strong and constant by their love for their fellow-men. If, therefore, it should be possible to continue the sympathy and aid of the religious people of the land in this work, and to rally for its prosecution the enthusiasm and zeal which belong to religion, and also if it shall be possible to procure the enactment of such laws as will recognize the essential manhood and consequent capabilities and necessities of the Indian, and provide reasonably adequate appropriations, which shall be expended both honestly and wisely for their benefit, and hold steadily to a well-defined and carefully prepared method of treatment, every year will witness a steady decrease of barbarism, and its consequent danger and annoyance, and a constant accession to the number of peaceful and intelligent Indians who shall take their place and part as subjects of the United States. Surely this cannot be too much to ask and expect of the people of the great republic. The record of the past is not pleasant to recall, and it cannot be rewritten. Much of administrative mistake, neglect and injustice is beyond repair. But for those now living, much of protection and elevation and salvation is still not only possible, but feasible and highly promising; and well will it be if we are wise enough to make the most of the opportunity left to deal justly and humanely with these remnants of the first American people."

"DR. PETER GUNSOLUS," says a Texas paper, "now residing in the neighborhood of Fort Griffin, and who is 76 years old, stout, hale and hearty, and who lived on the frontier the greater portion of his life, informed us that he was now living with his sixth wife; married a young girl each time; has fifty-four children, forty-eight of whom are still alive, and scattered from here to the Pacific, and all doing well."

THEY have just been having a nose-show in Austria. Eighty persons competed for the prize offered for the most extraordinary nasal prominence in form, size, and color. The jury decided that only three out of the whole could be admitted to compete for the prize, which was finally adjudged to a competitor from Vienna, possessor of what is stated to be "a gigantic nose, of deep violet-blue."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Dirge for Autumn.

Sad winds are sighing:
Autumn is dead!
Deep in the dreary,
Solemn old wood
Cold he is lying
On his lone bed.

The red maple leaves
Pillow his form,
And the grim oak bows
Above him forlorn
In the blast of the rude
Wild winter storm.

Draw to the curtains,
Close up the door;
Shut out the tempest
Beginning to roar;
Bid Autumn adieu
And weep no more;

For spring-time verdure
Will come, we know,
And June's sweet fingers
Will violets throw
On the spot where he lies
Shrouded in snow.

Beneficial Sparrows.

In his "Key to North American Birds," Mr. Coues expressed his apprehensions that the English sparrow would molest and drive away our native species. He now writes to the *American Naturalist* that these apprehensions have already been verified. From a letter written by Mr. Thomas G. Gentry, it appears that in the neighborhood of Germantown, Pa., the English sparrows are driving away the robins, bluebirds and native sparrows. "They increase so rapidly, and are so pugnacious, that our smaller native birds are compelled to seek quarters elsewhere." It is chiefly on this account that Mr. Coues has already been opposed to the introduction of the English sparrow, but also for other reasons. He holds that there is no occasion for them in this country, and that the good they do in destroying certain insects has been overrated. The time will come, he says, when it will be deemed advisable to take measures to get rid of these birds, or at least to check their increase.

How to Drive Sheep.

Like many other persons, I handled sheep a long time before acquiring the art of driving them to the best advantage, when the sheep are turned on the road without any help to assist me. The first day I drove eight to ten miles, and got them in good pasture at night. The next morning, after getting under way, I found the sheep were very hard to drive; they wanted to lie down under every shade, and I labored hard all day, and only made seven or eight miles on the journey; and this was my experience for three or four days. I began at last to reflect as to the cause of the sheep driving so badly, and it occurred to me the reason was they had filled themselves during the night, and wanted to lie down and chew their cud, instead of traveling on a full stomach. I resolved to change my tactics at the next stopping place. Accordingly when night came, instead of turning them into a pasture field as heretofore, I put them into a nice clean barnyard, and let them rest all night instead of eating. The result was that next morning when I turned them on the road I had to get before them to restrain them. I found it necessary to use a long pole to keep them back, so marvelous was their anxiety to push ahead. The reason for this change was simply owing to the fact that the sheep had had a good night's rest, and were fresh and hungry.—*Dr. Am. Farmer.*

A Few Needed Small Things.

There are a great many farms that are supplied with the best of all kinds of large field implements, such as reapers and mowers, horse-rakes, horse pitchforks, hay-loaders, gang and single plows, cultivators, planters, harrows, markers, and so on through the list, but yet you cannot find about them many little conveniences, trifling so far as costs concerned, that save time and labor, and do away with many of the vexations that beset the craft. How many farms are well supplied with ladders for fruit-picking, mounting the house or barn, or with step-ladders for inside use? The garden, or even the ordinary canal wheelbarrow is not found with any great frequency, yet they are exceedingly convenient at most seasons of the year. The wagon-jack is another little thing that finds a welcome place in the considerate farmer's hands. The farm scale should not be forgotten, neither should the kit of carpenter's tools including a plane or two, saws, chisels, etc. We only enumerate a few of the many little articles or tools not often found but always needed, and call upon readers to fill out the list with all the small contrivances that they have invented, or whose usefulness has been proved by others. Another thing, when purchasing these things always get the best; they may cost a little more at the start, but their durability more than repays. When got, beware of the borrower. Choose your customers in this respect.

A New View of Draining Flower Pots.

Mr. Peter Henderson, who grows hundreds of thousands of pot plants without drainage, writes to this effect in a contemporary:

The question of drainage is not whether plants require it or not, we all agree on that. But the question is in what way the water passes from the pot; whether from the bottom or whether from the sides. We who advocate that the practice of crocking pots is useless, claim that nine-tenths of the escape of moisture is from the sides; they who practice "bottom drainage," would signify by so doing that in their opinion the escape of water is mainly from the bottom. If any one wishes to decide this matter for himself, let him take half a dozen glazed pots, such as water will not percolate through, let him knock the whole bottom out if he will, and "drain" in the usual way with potsherds, charcoal, or anything else he thinks fit. Let him also take half a dozen of the ordinary style of flower pot. Fill these up with the same soil as used for the glazed pots, but without drainage. Let the same sort of plant be grown in each lot, and under the same conditions of temperature and moisture. Let him note the result three weeks after the experiment has been made, and if he does not find that the glazed pots, with the bottom drainage, show indications of stagnant water in a greater degree than those in the porous pots, then all my observations on this subject have gone for nothing. If I am correct in this, does it not emphatically prove that the escape of moisture is nearly entirely from the sides of the pot, and not from the bottom, and hence the futility of placing potsherds in the bottom for drainage?—*Michigan Farmer.*

Observations on Wintering Bees.

An Iowa correspondent of the *American Bee Journal* gives his experience in that direction. He says:

Last fall I dug a cave, or outdoor cellar, 10x14 feet, and six deep. Through the center was set a row of posts, and on these and the dirt sides rested a roof composed of poles, brush, hay and dirt. This roof was about two feet thick, and two ventilators 4x6 inches were inserted in it, one of which reached to the floor of the cave. The doorway was large, with loose inner and outer door, the intervening space filled with hay. In this cave thirty stands of bees were wintered from the 22d and 24th of November to the 20th and 23d of March. During the winter, the temperature in the cave varied from thirty-four to forty degrees.

Once a week we went into the cave to [illegible] that all was right, generally raising [illegible] or all of the hives to examine [illegible]. Five times, at intervals of about [illegible] weeks, fire was built in the cave, and the temperature raised to fifty or sixty degrees for a short time. Twenty-six stocks were in the Quinby hive, covered with cotton cloth, well gummed down with propolis, and with rather tight, flat roofs. To these stocks no ventilation upward was given until Jan. 18, when considerable upward ventilation was given, as much moisture had collected. Plenty of ventilation was given the four box-hives at all times. Following Burch's suggestions, some hives were raised, on boxes, twelve inches from the shelf, some four inches, and some were set flat on the shelves.

Now for results. No signs of disease appeared in any hive, but all were bright when set out. All wintered on honey gathered in August and September, and consumed from ten to fifteen pounds per hive. Out of thirty hives, nearly three quarts of bees died, but this loss was quite unevenly distributed. The box-hives lost almost none, the strongest stocks in movable combs next least, and the weak stocks most. Those hives raised on boxes lost more than those sitting directly on the shelves.

Household Helps.

ANTS.—The best remedy for ants among pots, green-houses or vicinity, is very hot boiling water.

IN order to preserve fruit jellies from mold, cover the surface one-fourth of an inch deep with fine pulverized loaf sugar. When thus protected, the jellies will keep for years in good condition, and free from mouldiness.

POTATO SALAD.—Cut a dozen cold boiled potatoes in thin slices and mix them thoroughly with a little onion chopped very fine, teaspoonful of salad oil or melted butter, a chopped apple, a bit of parsley and a half a gill of vinegar. This makes a nice relish for tea or lunch.

BROWN BREAD.—Peel, core and quarter good tart apples. Half fill a pipkin or stone jar with them, and nearly fill apples with water. Then fill up the jar with the crusts and crumbs of the rye and Indian loaf, covered close and stew gently until apples and crusts are all tender; then mix intimately and serve warm as a dish.

COFFEE.—Never boil coffee. The reason is that not only the better part (the exhilerating) escapes, but that the extractive properties, which, if largely used, are unhealthy, are alone present. Bring up to the boiling point, but do not boil it. You thus get sufficient of the extractive matter to give body, retaining all the volatile, healthy and relishing properties.

NEURALGIA.—One who has tried it recommends the following recipe for neuralgia: An ounce and a half of gum guaiacum dissolved in half a pint of alcohol. Take one teaspoonful three times a day before meals. Another remedy is two teaspoonfuls of magnesia and charcoal mixed together in a little water, and taken night and morning. Usually two doses will effect a cure.

A REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—A correspondent writes to the *Scientific American* that the worst toothache, or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of cotton saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth. Sometimes the late sufferer is prompted to momentary nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disappeared.

SOAP ON THE FACE.—There is rarely, if ever, any need of using soap on the face, except for very dirty people, or where there is much oil secreted by the skin. Pure soft water is generally quite sufficient. As a rule, avoid the very free use of soap on the skin, except the mildest kinds. Face powders injure the skin just as dirt does, by obstructing the pores. If there is any poison in the face powder, as there often is, it only adds poison to dirt and makes the matter so much the worse.

BUTTER.—In Turkey and Eastern countries they test their butter by heat; so says Dr. Edward Smith. When fresh, it is placed in a long-necked vessel over a heat not exceeding 140 deg. Far., by which it will rise to the surface as a clear transparent fluid, and should be carefully removed. It is then strained through a cloth, and cooled by immersion in cold water, after which it may be mixed with salt and packed closely. The action of the salt seems to be chiefly that of attracting any water which remains.

A FINE DISINFECTANT.—Permanganate of potassa is one of the most efficient and elegant of all disinfectants. Twenty-five grains will be ample for two quarts of water, and a tablespoonful in a soup plate of water, exposed in a room of ordinary dimensions, quickly removes any ordinary smell. When the pink color disappears more must be added. It is frequently used to remove the smell of bilge-water and guano from ships. It speedily cleanses foul water and makes it drinkable. A tablespoonful to a hogshead is generally enough, but more may be added until the water retains a slight pinkish tint. This will disappear by putting a stick in the water for a few minutes. No sick room—especially one in which an infectious disease is prevailing—should be without this invaluable disinfectant.

HONEY FOR WINTER USE.—The luxury of honey with buckwheat cakes furnishes of itself sufficient inducement to the housekeeper to make timely provision for its supply. Honey brought to table in the comb makes a very pretty dish, but can only be thus served during a short season. If purchased in any larger quantity, exposure to heat causes honey to ferment and become thin, while the first severe cold weather hardens it into a solid, white mass, uninviting in appearance and rough to the palate. Pour all your honey together into a clean colander; support the ears of the colander by two rods resting on the rim of the bowl. Cut the comb transversely and repeatedly, then leave it to drain. This will be accomplished perfectly in a day or two, the honey running through a clear liquid, leaving the wax behind clean and dry. Bottle the strained honey, cork tight, and it will be ready for use at any time. To make assurance doubly sure some housekeepers let their strained honey boil before bottling, and say that thus prepared it may be kept for an indefinite length of time. A warm, dry storeroom is to be preferred as a place of deposit.

Trades-Union Funds.

Some of the trades unions of this country and England have accumulated large sums of money. One English society claims a capital of $2,000,000. Another has over $1,000,000. It is but natural that these enormous sums in the hands of men unaccustomed to the use of money and ignorant of the alphabet of political economy should be misapplied. In too many cases they are worse than wasted. Men shirk work because they know they will get a regular stipend from an overflowing treasury by asking for it. They strike, foolishly and vainly, because they know that their union will pay them while idle, and they like such easy methods of earning money. Even when necessity forces operatives to strike, the funds given them are still wasted. They are spent unproductively for the support of men who do nothing in return. So much capital is destroyed. The workingmen are, therefore, worse off than before. They have dissipated a great part of the funds of their union, and have almost certainly got no satisfactory returns for the money, and they have diminished the stock of the world's capital, and have therefore lessened the chances of future employment for themselves and for all toilers. For the labor done in this world is measured by capital. The more capital, the more labor. The less capital, the less labor. So, in wasting thousands of dollars by spending it unproductively, these unions of workingmen harm workingmen for unnumbered years to come. Labor, having gained some capital, uses the weapon against, instead of for, the employe. It might so readily be used for his advantage that this error needs a protest. In very many cases it would be cheaper for trades-unions to set up a lot of its members in business on their own account than to support them during a strike. Why should it not do so? The danger of this course would be that the inexperience of the men might wreck the enterprise. To avoid this peril, the union might devote its surplus funds, from time to time, to enabling its members to buy an interest in the shops in which they are employed. There are few employers who would not be willing, for ready cash, to form an industrial partnership with their men on the plan which the Brigg Brothers' experiment has made famous. A loan to men thus taken into partnership, secured by mortgage on their stock, would be as safe as any investment. In this way a trades union could gradually make all its members independent, instead of keeping them and their successors poor. It is because this productive use of the capital accumulated by labor is so easy that its unproductive waste is inexcusable.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Æsop.

Probably every one has heard of the fables of Æsop, yet if questioned as to their authorship, how many could give any account?

The life of Æsop, as it is given before so many editions of his fables, is an invention of one Planudes, a Greek monk of the sixth or seventh century. The same may be said of a large proportion of the fables which bear his name. Scores of fables by the priests and monks of the first to the sixth century are accredited to Æsop. It is so with many traditions.

Of the real life of Æsop little is known with certainty. "The different traditions, opinions and conjectures of Æsop by both ancient and modern writers would fill a large volume." Phædrus, Euripides, Plutarch, Plato, Aristotle, Gellius, and in fact nearly all of the writers of the ancient Greeks mention him. "You have not so much as read Æsop," was a proverbial expression for ignorance.

Æsop flourished about B. C. 550, a hundred years before Herodotus, the most ancient Greek historian, and four hundred years after Homer. He was born at some town in Phrygia, and was by condition a slave, though probably he rose above that condition, as he became an eminent speaker. Most writers also ascribe to him a deformed person. Perhaps it is on this account he got the name of Gelootopotos, as he is called by Lucian.

Indeed, it is not material whether he was bond or free, whether handsome or ugly. He has left us a legacy in his writings that for 2,500 years has preserved his memory dear to us. And although in this long period the circumstances of his life have been lost, his fables remain, and will continue to instruct as they have in the past.—*Hearth and Home.*

To make a telling speech a man should tell something.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE Secretary of State has completed the footings of the election returns on the State ticket, and gives the following result:

For Secretary of State—W. W. Curry, 164,903; J. E. Neff, 182,134; Neff's majority, 17,232.

For Auditor of State—James A. Wildman, 165,-264; Ebenezer Henderson, 181,123; Henderson's majority, 15,469.

For Treasurer of State—John B. Glover, 164,-971; B. C. Shaw, 181,380; Shaw's majority, 16,-409.

For Attorney General—J. C. Denny, 166,155; C. A. Buskirk, 179,899; Buskirk's majority, 13,744.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. W. Bloss, 164,962; J. H. Smart, 181,081; Smart's majority, 16,120.

For Judge of Supreme Court—Andrew L. Osborn, 172,224; H. L. Biddle, 198,689; Biddle's majority, 26,465.

The Independents received the following vote: J. C. Stout, for Secretary, 16,233; C. J. Bowles, same, 2,287; T. J. Truscott, for Auditor, 16,385; M. S. Bennett, for [illegible], 18,047; W. A. Peelle, for Attorney-General, 18,618; A. H. Graham, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 18,806.

A BRAKEMAN named Corwin, on the accommodation train of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad, fell from the platform of a baggage car, near Lafayette, last week, and was instantly killed, both legs being cut off, and his head and body terribly mangled.

JUDGE KIBBEY, of Richmond, has rendered a decision in the Muncie railroad case, continuing the Receivership. This involves the speedy sale of the railroad under a foreclosure of the first mortgage.

A LOGANSPORT boy named David Young, aged 11, while testing a disused gun to see if it was loaded, the other day, received the charge in his head, killing him instantly.

J. TILBERRY, a man employed on a canal boat, was instantly killed at New Haven last week. As the boat was passing a bridge he stuck his head out, and was caught between the bridge and the boat, smashing his head to jelly. He leaves a large family.

THE bonded debt of Logansport is $254,000.

THE State Grange met at Indianapolis on Tuesday, Nov. 24, and was presided over by Henley James, W. M., of Grant county. About 250 delegates were present, including several ladies. Since the first meeting of the State Grange, one year ago, the number of granges has increased from 305 to 1,999, and as each grange is entitled to one delegate the State Grange threatens to be an unwieldy body. In addition, the wives of the delegates were entitled to membership if belonging to the order. The question of reducing the ratio of representation was settled by the report of a committee, giving each county and every fifteen granges one delegate, 219 in all.

THE annual report of the State Board of Agriculture has been submitted to the Governor. The document embraced the reports of the several agricultural societies throughout the State, and the premium list of the late State Fair, and is quite voluminous in its details. The financial condition of the Board is as follows:

Entire indebtedness, bonded	$ 40,000
Assets—Guaranteed bonds	30,000
Cash and notes payable	8,500
Thirty-six acres in fair ground, valued	180,000
Three acres by Peru railroad switch	15,000
Improvements (actual cost $120,000)	318,000
Total	$350,500

Indiana Items.

AARON N. MILLER, a highly-esteemed citizen, long resident in that section, prominent in Odd Fellowship, and Master of the County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, died at his house, in German Township, near South Bend, recently.

THE Chicago and South - Atlantic Railroad has commenced grading north of Dyer, Ind. It is expected to have the track ready for rails to that point by the 1st of January. They have over 1,000 men at work on different sections of the road between Chicago and Kankakee.

A FARMER of Jackson Township, Wayne county, named Julius Voirol, while digging a well on his farm, received a blow from a brick which fell from the top of the well, inflicting injuries which caused death in two hours.

RINDSKOPF and other bondholders who lately had the Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Cincinnati Railroad placed in the hands of a receiver, at Fort Wayne, has attached the rolling stock and machinery belonging or supposed to belong to the Muncie Transportation Company, for damages to the tune of $1,000,000. It is alleged that extensive frauds have been perpetrated upon the first mortgage bondholders.

MISS SARAH P. MORRISON, daughter of the Board of Trustees and adjunct Professor of English Literature in the State University, has been struck against by a portion of the students, who refuse to recite to her. No adjustment of the difficulty has yet been made.

THE Madisonville *Times* has the following: "Miss Lou Oliver, a young girl about thirteen years of age, daughter of Mr. J. B. Oliver, near Nebo, met with a terrible fatal accident last Thursday. She was in a loft of some outbuilding, and in moving about placed her foot on a loose board, which gave way and precipitated her to the floor. Her skull was crushed, and she died in about an hour and a half after receiving the injuries."

THE Noblesville *Ledger* says: "By a careful estimate, made up from as correct data as possible, it has been ascertained that the corn crop alone in Hamilton county, for 1874, amounted to 1,680,000 bushels. This estimate is made upon a basis of forty bushels to the acre and we are satisfied that this average has been reached, if not more. Then we may safely assume that the cornfields of the county the past season have yielded a product worth in money about $700,000."

THE mystery of the disappearance of Walter Scales, of Booneville, several months since, has been partially cleared up by the discovery of his body in a cistern in Taylorsville, the head beaten and bruised, indicating unmistakably that he had come to his death by violence.

Indiana Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Institution has been submitted to the Governor. During the past year there have been 334 pupils—193 males and 141 females. Two have died and 41 graduated, leaving 291 now in the institution. The estimates of expenses for the year ending March 31, 1876, are $69,600, and the same for the succeeding year. The superintendent reports an increase of deafness, as indicated by applications for admission, largely in excess of the increase of population. Statistics show the increase to be from disease rather than in those born deaf, and spotted fever is the exciting cause in 35 cases of 59 cases received. The total expense for the year has been $66,830.58.

Assassination.

The Wilkinson, Georgia, *Appeal*, of a late date, publishes an account of the murder of Will C. Moreau, formerly a well-known citizen of that State. The particulars of the affair, which occurred on the evening of the 9th, at his residence in Washington county, Georgia, are furnished the *Appeal* by a member of the coroner's jury who sat upon the case. It appears Mr. Moreau was sitting in a rocking-chair in front of the fire, reading a newspaper. His wife sat by his side, and behind him sat a little girl, who lived with the family, while their little daughter lay asleep on a bed in the same room. The murderer approached an uncurtained window by mounting the piazza, and fired the fatal shot through one of the lower panes. The charge (evidently of buckshot) broke the window and the lamp, (which it extinguished), and entered the body of Mr. Moreau, causing almost instant death. Terribly frightened, but not yet realizing the full measure of the horrible deed, Mrs. Moreau and the little girl fled to the negro quarters, and thence to a wagoner's camp near by. Appealing to the wagoners for aid they accompanied them back to the house, where they found Mr. Moreau dead. The news of the assassination spread rapidly, and the neighbors soon gathered in. Search disclosed footprints in the muddy ground leading to the spot where the fatal shot was fired, from the cabin of a negro named Richard Aiken, and returning over the same route. Aiken was arrested and lodged in jail. The coroner's jury found that the deceased had come to his death by means of gunshot wounds inflicted by the negro Aiken. No cause has been assigned for the commission of the deed. Since his departure from this State Moreau had been engaged in preaching the gospel to a church in Washington county, Georgia, and, so far as could be learned, had led an exemplary life.

Obituary.

The University of Notre Dame and the Congregation of the Holy Cross have suffered a second severe loss, following quickly on the death Rev. Father Lemonnier, President of the University. Rev. Neal H. Gillespie, C. S. C., died at St. Mary's recently after an acute illness of nearly 12 months. Father Gillespie was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1830, his family being connected by marriage with the Ewings and Shermans. He was the first graduate of the regular course at Notre Dame University, receiving his degree in 1849. He entered the novitiate of the Holy Cross Congregation two years later, teaching mathematics in the university while studying theology; made his religious profession in 1853; completed his theological course in Rome, where he was ordained priest in 1856; was appointed Vice-President of Notre Dame University the same year, and in 1863 became President of St. Mary's College, Chicago. The following year he returned to his old post; spent 1868 in Paris, and the three subsequent years at the mother house of the congregation in Maus, France. On his return, he became master of novices at Notre Dame, and editor of *Ave Maria*, which he permanently established. Father Gillespie's marked ability and culture placed him among the foremost priests of his congregation. He was especially admired for his vigorous adherence to discipline, and beloved for the nobleness of spirit which characterized his greatest and least acts. His venerable mother and his sister, Mrs. Ewing, were present at his death. The funeral took place at Notre Dame.

A Colony of Poles.

Describing a colony of Poles at Laporte, Ind., a correspondent says: "The new Polish arrival has an unpleasant, cringing way of doffing his hat, that makes you think of monarchy. The men shake hands when they meet, and salute each other with a kiss; and they bless each other, in the name of the Mother of All Sorrow, at parting. A few of them, if the very quintessence of truth were known, doubt that this is the best country lighted by the sun. They vote any ticket that happens to fall into their hands, and they do it with an unconcern which can only come from an unequivocal incomprehension of its meaning. When they enter a grocery they call for the best of what they want, and pay for it without questioning the price. They buy the best sugar, the best coffee, the best alcohol, and bow to the salesman on leaving the room. They take to the woods, on first coming to America, as naturally as babies take the measles, or muskrats to the water."

Not Guilty of Murder.

The preliminary examination of Patrick Dever, charged with killing his daughter, at Vienna, recently, took place at Rushville last week, and finally resulted in his release. The evidence of the shooting was all confined to the family of the deceased, who testified that it was purely accidental. It was admitted by them, however, that defendant was a drunkard, and a vicious, wicked man, who took special delight in breaking furniture, dishes, and everything else that came in his way.

Wm. Rudifer and Chas. Dudley, who shot a traveling man named Jerry Pickard in the streets of Terre Haute about a month ago, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for terms of ten and nine years respectively. On the eve of his departure Dudley was married to a woman named Winnie Shaler, from Indianapolis. Pickard is recovering.

THE largest plate of glass ever manufactured in the United States was recently cast in Indiana. It is 184 by 61 inches.

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.

Citizen—Who's dead, good sexton? Why those chimes?
You've struck the bell a hundred times.

Sexton—Puir mon! puir mon! the church's pillar
Not less than Peter Grist, the miller.

Citizen—Not Peter! Then your bell is wrong;
He was but fifty—for as long
As I have lived I always knew
How old he was, and—

Sexton— Yes, 'tis true;
But then, in ringin' him awa
I gav' him more than was the law,
'Twill please him, for the goody soul
Was fond of takin' double toll.

Humorous.

A NOD FELLOW—Morpheus.

THE devil likes to sign himself "*soul* proprietor."

A CANNIBAL'S epitaph—"Write me as one who loves his fellow-man."

JOSH BILLINGS says he don't care how much people talk, if they will only say it in a few words.

His 'and was free, his means was easy,
A finer, nobler gent than he,
Ne'er rode along the Shone Eleesy,
Or paced the Roo de Rivolee!

A MAN in Cincinnati, advertising for a situation, says: "Work is not so much an object as good wages."

A WESTERN paper announces the death of a lady celebrated for the beauty of her character and complexion."

ONE-HALF of the territory of Massachusetts, comprising one hundred and seventy-eight towns and cities, lies within forty-eight miles of Boston.

ON his death-bed a distinguished humorist requested that no one might be invited to his funeral, "Because," sobbed out the dying man, "it is a civility I can never repay."

WHEN a young lady notices your shirt button hanging by a single thread on the ragged edge of the buttonhole, and calls your attention to it, don't wait for another hint like that, as you may never get it.

THE winter style of hat for gentlemen is made with such a stiff crown that if he goes home drunk and is struck on the head with a poker, he merely thinks he grazed the hall lamp as he was passing.

AT the Paris Morgue there was recently exposed the body of a young woman so wondrously beautiful that the authorities caused a model to be taken of her. She was seen to throw herself into the river.

THIS is the way the Indian Magistrates of Naitck used to issue their warrants: "You, you big Constable, quick you catchum Jeremiah Offscow, strong you holdum, safe you bringum afore me. Thomas Waban, Justice Peace."

A MEMBER of Parliament at a London dinner party was selected to say grace. He ended: "Oh, Lord, make us truly thankful, and what do you think of the improvement along the Thames?" the question being put in the same breath to an Ambassador who sat on his right.

A GENTLEMAN sat down at a table in an Oshkosh restaurant, the other day, and called for "a bill of particulars." "Brooklyn, by thunder!" roared the bystanders, in a gust of moral indignation, as they shot him through the doorway with the velocity of a Remington rifle ball.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A DOCTOR went out West to practice his profession. An old friend met him on the street one day, and asked him how he was succeeding in his business. "First-rate!" he replied; "I've had one case." "Well, and what was that?" "It was a birth," said the doctor. "How did you succeed with that?" "Well, the old woman died, and the child died; but, by the grace of God, I'll save the old man yet!"

A lady declared that she never could see
How the men could all smoke. "Why, it kills 'em," said she.
"I don't know," said Sam; "there's my father, ain't slow,
Who smokes every day, and he's eighty, you know."
"But, sir, if he never had used the vile weed,
He might have been ninety—he might, sir, indeed."

TWENTY-FIVE thousand dollars will be offered for the dead body of the man who wrote the following poem:

"If I was a lokle editor,
Wouldn't I have a time?
I wouldn't print a cussed word
For lessen a $ a line.

"I'd get my grub and licker free,
& tickets to the shows,
I wouldn't pay for buggy hier,
& wouldn't I wear good close!"

Alarm Caused by a Newspaper Article.

The article which appeared in the *Herald* yesterday, purporting to be an account of the escape of the wild beasts in Central Park and their subsequent ravages in the quiet neighborhoods of the city, produced an effect which it is charitable to hope the writer could not have foreseen. In many instances people read only the head-lines, and others again did not see the denial in the short paragraph at the end. The headlines were sufficient to excite the apprehensions of readers, and with visions of wild animals roaming about the city, the head of the family cautioned his household not to go out of doors. The issue of the same sheet in the form of an "Extra," later in the day, increased this apprehension, until the excitement became quite marked. Many fathers telegraphed home to prevent their children from going to school or their wives from venturing out of doors. At Police Headquarters, the Superintendent was called upon by a number of persons anxious to know the exact truth of the statement, having failed to see the supposed satire, and were much enraged when informed that the whole story was a hoax. The telegraph offices received telegrams sent by husbands to their wives warning them of danger, and when the hoax was appreciated, additional telegrams relieving apprehension. The public schools suffered considerably in the attendance, especially those around Central Park.—*New York Tribune.*

THE *Richmond (Va.) Enquirer* says: "Lynchburg is to have a likeness of Senator Thurman, taken by her own photographer. During his recent visit to his native town the Senator gave Van Ness a sitting, and the vainest town in the State is supremely happy in the possession of her favorite son's negative."

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1874.

The indications of a speedy and permanent revival of business are most cheering, and there is every reason to hope that the worst pinch of heard times is over. If all can be induced to except this view of the situation as the correct one, such acceptance will help matters very much.—More than half of the enterprises of the world are based upon hope and faith. When gloom prevails, even capital lies dorment. Let us smilingly greet the bright dawn of a better day, and take courage. Let the idle dollars emerge from their hoarding places and fly from hand to hand on their mission of good, for articles of necessity, graceful ornament and solid comfort, or as helpers in honorable enterprises, and grim visaged hard times, will vanish from our midst.—*Logansport Journal.*

That's the way to talk. Now that the democracy has been called to take possession, prospects are most cheering. Let us hope it is the dawn of better, happier times, when the sword shall be beaten with a plowshare, and honesty and economy, shall reign in the old times when GeneralJackson said in the language of the Poet. "By the eternal" etc.

Governors of Indiana.

The student of Indiana political history will find the following table convenient for reference:

Territorial Governors.

Atherton St. Clair, governors N. W territory.

William H, *Harrison*, from 1800 to 1812.

Thomas Posey, from 1812 to 1816.

Governors of the State.

Jonathan Jennings, from 1816 to 1819.

Jonathan Jennings, (second term) from 1819 to 1822.

William Hendricks, from 1822 to 1825.

James B. Ray (acting), February 1825.

James B. Ray, from 1825 to 1828.

James B. Ray (second term), from 1828 to 1831.

Noah Noble, from 1831 to 1834.

Noah Noble (second term), from 1834 to 1837.

David Wallace, from 1837 to 1839.

Samuel Bigger, from 1840 to 1843

James Whitcomb, from 1843 to 1846.

James Whitcomb (second term) from 1846 to 1848.

Paris Dunning. (acting), from 1848 to 1849.

Joseph A. Wright, from 1849 to 1853.

Joseph A. Wright (second term) from 1853 to 1857.

Ashbel P. Willard, from 1857 to 1859.

Abram A. *Hammond*, from 1859 to 1861.

Henry S. Lane, (a few days), 1860

Oliver P. Morton (acting), from 1861 to 1865.

Conrad Baker, from 1869 to 1873.

Thomas A. Hendricks, from 1873 to —.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BUSKIRK ON TAXES.

Hon. James A. Wildman, Auditor of State:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 24th inst. is received, in which you inquire as follows: Should a penalty of ten per cent. be added to the unpaid second installment of taxes after Nov. 12th, where the first half was paid on or prior to the third Monday in April, and if the penalty is added, can the real estate be advertised and sold when there has been no opportunity to make the taxes out of personal property?" In my opinion your first question should be answered in the affirmative, and your second in the negative. The act approved Dec. 21, 1872, provides as follows: "Sec. 115. In case any person should refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed on him, the county treasurer shall after the third Monday in April, levy the same, together with ten per centum damages, etc." This act provided for the payments and collection of the taxes due for the entire year. in one sum. The act approved March 8. 1873, Sec. 1 provides "that each person or tax-payer charged with taxes on a tax duplicate in the hands of the county treasurer, may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the third Monday in April, or may at his option, pay one-half thereon on or the said third Monday in April, and the remaining on or before the 15th day of November following." The same section contains a proviso. "That in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of tax charged against a taxpayer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday in April the whole amount charged shall become due and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law." I understand your inquiry, therefore, to be predicated upon the assumption that the one-half due as the first installment in April has been paid in full. The act approved March 8, 1873, was intended for the relief of tax-payers by permitting them to divide the burden of their annual taxes into two payments, at their option. It was not intended, manifestly to place any obstacle in the way of collection of taxes. Such would be the effect, however, if it should received such a construction that taxpayers could.

Fail or refuse to pay

the one-half of their annual taxes due in November, and no penalty added.—Such a construction should not be given, unless plainly required by the terms of the act. And this is not the case in this instance. The repealing clause of the act of 1873 provides. "That all acts or parts of acts, conflicting with the provisions of this act, be. and the same are hereby repealed."—The provision by which tax-payers are premitted, at their option, to discharge their taxes in two installments is simply an extension of time for the payment for one-half of the sum which the tax-payers owes. It is not in conflict with section 155 of the act approved December 21, 1872, quoted supera On the contrary, they are to be construed and enforced together. As to your second inquiry, it is true that inasmuch as the statute provides for the sale of real estate on the second Monday in Febuary the time is so brief after the November installment shall have become over due, as to make it inconvenient for the treasurer to levy upon and sell personal property within the requisite period before the sale of real estate. But this is one of those inconveniences which sometimes occur as the result of legislation, especially where, as in the instance before us, two statutes are enacted upon the same subject-matter. with different and distinct objects in view. The remedy for such inconveniences, however, is with the legislature, and not with the courts. The inconvenience under consideration can not alter the requirements of stationary enactment and judicial determination, that the personal property of the tax-payers first must be levied upon and sold before there can be a lawful sale of his real estate.

Life Without Sentiment.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

There was no sentiment whatever about Mark Kaller, of Augusta county Va. There was no sentiment in his courtship, none in his marriage and none in his married life. He lived without it. He had some property and a house, and he wanted a housekeeper. He paid an agent $25 to get him a wife. He married her without a word of love making and put her in his house, and went on with his life. The couple were entirely congenial and exceedingly harmonious in one respect they both loved whiskey, and they drank a great deal of it. They never quarrelled over the bottle, and life flowed smoothly on. They drank as much as they could and got drunk together, and went to sleep when they were sleepy and it was no body's business. They got old together in Old Virginia. One day they had some distance to walk on a public highway. Old Mark tramped along with his cane and the old woman trudged along behind smokeing her pipe. There was a good long distance between them, as the woman was woddling with difficulty. By some means her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death there on the public road. Two gentlemen came along on horse-back, and saw the roasted woman. They espied a man disappearing in the distance. One of them rode ahead, and overtaking the man, informed him of the occurrence, Mark expressed neither sentiment nor emotion, but with a grunt turned around and retraced his steps. There laid his wife so charred and disfigured as scarcely to be recognized. Mark hobbled up to the body, and gave it a punch with his stick, said. "*Humph*, I told her to leave her pipe to home. Now what'll I do for a house-keeper?" This was the only thing like a sentiment he ever uttered in his life. Old Mark Keller is dead now, but his type still live in a good many men who hobble through life without a color of sentiment.

Crand Opening for the

HOLIDAYS!

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a 1st class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line to order. West side of Bradway, BUTLER. IND.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE NEXT

30 Days

TO GOOD CASH BUYERS, AT

MILLER & CASEBEER'S,

THE LEADING MERCHANTS OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Corner Main and Ninth Streets.

SANTA-CLAUS IS COMING

HOLIDAY PRICES

—AT THE—

FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a differant price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Just take teas, for instance: We save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which 19 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c, 50c 80 $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c, 80c, $1, 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c, 30c, $1, best 1 10 per pound.
Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 95c, per pound.
Uncolored Japan, 40c, 80c, best 90c, per pound,
All of those teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with [illegible]

Coffee B, 10½ per pound,
Coffee E, 10c, per pound.
Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 25c, best Rio, 25c. per pound
Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java. 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 25c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.
Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts, 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brasil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts. 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2 50 per gal
California. Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.
Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 25c per pound.
Barber poles 20c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Toys in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of mon eys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers' horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO,

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches. 8c,
Prunes, 8 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches 20c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c.
Cigars and Tobacco—Best high flypere, $1 60 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40, and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c.
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No, 2 75c No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop 22c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.
Churns, 65c 75c. 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes. coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS,

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c.

SYRUPS.

Cups, 40.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

35c 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c,
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost.
We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c, per gallon.
Headlight and Vaseline, 15c per gallon.
Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

We Have Received,

And are now daily opening our general stock for the Fall and Winter Trade in every department of our business.

The unexplained depression in the Dry Goods market during the last two weeks, has offered an opportunity to cash buyers not before known in many years. DRY GOODS have now reached a lower bottom than ever seemed possible again in this country. The panic prices were "war prices" compared to what we have been buying the best class of desirable goods at for the past two weeks about the dulest period of trade in the history of New York.

Our stock was never more complete in every department—seldom ever so good. We seldom ever offered in every way such inducements as now.—The stock is the completest and most attractive of any season in many years. Having bought at the present low prices we are prepared to give our costomers better value for their money, and more of it than at any time before.

Close Cash Buyers!

Should examin our elegant line of

Beaded Passementrie Trimmings
Beaded Buttons and Ornaments, Beaded Belts
Pocket and Cloaks
Loops

EXAMINE
New cloaks, New Shawls and Furs.
EXAMINE
New Felt Skirts and Water Proofs
EXAMINE
Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.
EXAMINE
Housekeeping Linens, and Cottons,
EXAMINE
Black Cashmeres and De Este
EXAMINE
New Winter Dress Goods
EXAMINE
New Calicoes and Domestics
EXAMINE
Cloak and Trimming Velvets
EXAMINE
Cloaking and Cassimeres
EXAMINE
Flannels and Blankets
EXAMINE
New Goods which are arriving daily

Root & Company,

At their New Location

46 & 48 Columbia-st

AT THE

New York Store.

Henry W. Bond,

FORMERLY OF

DeWALD, BOND & COMPANY

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Has opened a new

FANCY, DRY
GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE

AT

21 West Main St.

A few doors west of the Court House.

His stock comprises FANCY GOODS, of all kinds
Flannel,
Yarns,
Cotton,
Cotton Flannels,
Linens, Laces,
Embroiders,
Hosiery, Gloves
Zephyrs, Canvass,
and everything needed for fancy work and embroidery. I extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of Auburn to call and see me when in Fort Wayne.

My goods are all new and was purchased stiricly for cash are being sold from 25 to 50 per cent lower than regular prices.

HENRY W. BOND

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

GREATLY IMPROVED.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Finke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

Auburn Courier.

Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 18 cents.
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Sleighing splendid.

Courier $2 a year.

Hogs in the market.

Good time to flip down

Holiday Goods at Beard's.

Court in session next week.

Beer drinking is not so heavy.

Look up jewelry for your Jane.

Call at this office for job printing

Now is the time for boiled dinners.

See the Fruit House advertisement

Saw logs are coming in "by the bushel"

The educational department is on the last page.

Abright's Steam Show is all the attraction.

Beard has the largest lot of candies in the market.

An addition has been made to the post-office boxes.

Sheriff Meese is busy preparing for Court week.

The ring-tailed coon has hunted his hollow tree and doubled up.

F. N. Wright & Company sell lumber by the car load at jobbing rates.

Call early at Abright's and select a present from a full stock.

One of our religious denominations have "buried the hatchet."

Huston & Benedict are bringing in gobblers with their feet handcuffed.

Get your little sack of sulpher on your neck, Maggie, and hurry off to school

The Methodist denomination are occupying Ensly's Hall for the present.

We never saw a finer stock of gold rings than Abright keeps.

The boys around "these diggins" don't seem to be on the marry very big. Take a hold.

Teams have commenced hauling brick for Hebel's block. How you like off dot business.

Weamer claims to have a large number of lady visitors. How would it do to "Jeff" for 'em.

Ed Eldridge, proprietor of the Central Grocery, has been fixing up in the way of some splendid show cases.

Bishop McCloskey, of Indianapolis, delivered a sermon in Ensly's Hall last Sabbath evening.

Young man, remember that your gal wants a pair of Bracelets Christmas. Joe Abright keeps them.

Make your wife happy by going to Joe Abright's and buying her a gold watch and chain.

Maj. Casebeer went, last week, for a new stock of goods. Look out for something extensive.

The sleding in town is about "gone up" and the wheeled vehicles are brought into line again.

Miller & Casebeer appear in a new advertisement this week. They are building up an immense trade.

A heavy snow fell last Saturday and Sunday, and the conclusion is that winter has set in.

The boys are "out with their girls sleigh riding day and night." They'll burst up the liveries.

The Pioneer Sketches are "blade out," and we hope some of our readers have enjoyed them.

The State Teachers' Association will convene at Indianapolis, Dec. 29, 30 & 31 Reduced fair on the railroads and hotels has been secured.

Houser has received a very fine stock of Holiday Goods, embracing many things that would make an admirable present Go and see them.

Chas Rowland, pulisher of the Hicksville *Independent*, gave us a short call last Wednesday. Mr. R. is getting up a lively paper for that place.

The fine dwelling of Geo Keen, in Richland tp., was destroyed by fire one day last week, and very little of the contents were saved. Insurance, $1200.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

"Dr. King's New Discovery" for Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample trial bottle free of charge

There is an effort now being made to finish the Washington monument. The epitaph should be, "First in War, First in Peace, and the last, To get a Monument."

The Fort Wayne *Journal* done John Peter Cleaver last week. It is as delightful reading as the first efforts of a school boy, and a great deal more romantic.

The best of goods at the cheapest prices for cash at Vordermarks. A large lot o boots and shoes for winter wear just open to dou. Everything reduced down low to suit the hard times.

Remember that Rush has a little store way up town where you can buy goods cheaper than you can imagine. Go to Ward's building and satisfy yourself of what we say.

Take a look at John L. Davis' new advertisement in this issue. Mr. D. has been marking his goods down so low that you would be astonished were you to call at his store and price them. Just drop in sometime.

We thought "swinging on the gate" had become a thing of the past, but it seems to be the case here at present. If the old man won't let [illegible] come in, stick to the gate. We kn[illegible]u don't care anything about her, but [illegible] show your pluck.

Geo. J. Aveline, a son of Mrs. Julia Aveline, late proprietor of the hotel by that name in Fort Wayne, died very suddenly last Saturday morning. George was a good boy, and we regret to learn of his untimely demise.

Messrs. Geo. Patterson, T. H. Sprott, F. Benedict, H. Griswold and T. H. Leasure, went to Toledo last Monday and returned yesterday. They report things lively in the corn city. They did'nt attend the "Comique," oh, no.

Now, that we have fires about all the time, it becomes the duty of everyone to constitute himself a fire committee, to look after the safety of his dwelling. Examine your flues, and use the utmost vigilence to prevent fires.

Stiefel & Ochs, of Butler, are offering splendid bargains in the Dry Goods trade. They keep a fine stock at the lowest prices, and their store is generally crowded. When you go to town give them a call.—See advertisement.

Arthur Bonnicastle is the name of a charming story written by Dr. J. G. Holland. It had a popular run in Scribner's Monthly, and is now handsomely bound, and for sale at Davenport's drug store — No one's literary education is complete without reading one of Dr. Holland's stories.

Friend Mays is no longer prejudiced against color—*Republican.*

Who said he was. If there is any of the above stuff remaining in the mind of our neighbor he can soon have it taken out, though the emblematical green would indicate that such is not the case

Death of an old Citizen—Esquire L. Ingman, the oldest resident in this township died last Tuesday evening of gravel complaint by which he had been afflicted for years. He settled in this township in 1836 and was about 70 years old at the time of his death.

Look out for a grand dramatic play about the Holidays. Several of our best talented young men will appear in a fine play, and we can assure all that they will be pleasantly entertained. Master Johnny Picker will sing several of his comic songs, and the whole programme is interesting and amusing.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

Mr. O. Curtis, of Concord tp., brough us a lot of splendid corn last week. He claims to have taken 120 bushels to the acre, this fall, from his farm along the St. Joe River. The ears are very large and filled with good, solid crop.

We hope the streets will not be blockaded in the future as they were nearly every day this week. Hitching posts should be put on the back streets, and save this confusion on our business thoroughfares. Work teams are delayed and its inconvenient for our farmers.

There was a put-up-job on two young men last week. They had sent their card to spend the evening with one of Auburn's handsomest girls, and another "gal" feeling in a different direction, got up a select party, and don't you think, tried to induce these chaps not to go where they had sent their cards. It did'nt "Operate."

Holiday Goods.—Houser has just received a large lot of holiday goods, such as Albums, Holiday Books, Stereoscopic Views, Kaleidoscopes, Picture Books for boys and girls, Autographs, Portfolios, &c. When you visit town don't fail to call at his book store in the brick block north of the court house.

They are now talking of "cheap" festivals—not have anything to eat. The name is at least suggestive.

Cranberries, Sour Pickels at Beard's.

The Great Festival.

The Odd Fellows are setting things in motion to have a grand festival before many days. When they do they will get up the "boss" festival. They are terribly in debt for their handsome edifice, and a little assistance from the public would be greatly appreciated. The time of the festival will be announced in due time.

The new town at which the Baltimore shops are to be located has a variety of names. It is called, East Chicago, Garnet City, New Jerusalem, Hole in the Swamp, and West Auburn. The time card gives it the latter name and we think it more appropriate than East Chicago.

The big foot in front of Vordermark's store is nowhere. Uncle Lige Depew has ordered a pair made that will discount two sides of leather. He believes in getting the worf of de money.—And he'll use the fork of the roads for a book-jack.

There is a map of this State representing the intelligence of the inhabitants, light shading, indicating cultivation, and dark, ignorance. The dark lines commence at Fort Wayne and meander southward. This county, of course, is white. For this are we doctors. Our information comes from a prominent Fort Wayne educator.

The Young Folks Society met at Mr. Ryan's last Tuesday evening, but the attendance was not large. We regret to see a studied effort upon the part of few to discourage them. We do think Auburn can dish up about as lively a plate of jealously and bigotry among her churches as any place we ever saw, and yet there are a great many good people among them. A few seem to leaven the whole l

Messrs. Miller & Moritz, formely of the Aveline House, have purchased the same for 70,000. They will make a good hotel out of it. In the first place they know how to begin, and in the second they know how to keep on, until its superiority is recognized. A good hotel is needed in Fort Wayne, and we believe these gentlemen will supply this want long felt.

We have neglected to mention a little domestic episode, a nine pounder, that occurred at Waterloo the other week. Supt Barns has been advanced from the primary class to a higher sphere where every thing is in good working order. In doing this he assumes a responsibility he never knew before. Its a little girl of the female persuasion, and comes to relieve its parentage from an unmerited charge. We take it back.

The special election in Steuben County for Treasurer, resulted in the election of the Independent candidate by a majority of 82. This shows conclusively that what has been done can be done again, only a little more so. Let our friends up there feel happy. In October they received a large invoice of good news, and now the order has been duplicated and they ought to be very thankful for favors, at proportionate rates.

Cigars, Toys Candies of every kind at Beard's.

Last week, our enterprising townsman, J. W. Shaffer, Esq., and his accomplished better-half, gave our band boys a surprise party. None of the "boys in blue" had any idea of what was coming, and after being seated at the tempting table, with mouths watering, and about to partake of the numerous luxuries thereon, Mrs. Shaffer opened the parlor door and said: "Ladies, supper is waiting." The boys then gazed on their "fraus," with a expressive smile, and with the command, "Go in b'hoys, saved the girls the trouble of reading off the table.

For the Auburn Courier.

To the Emigrants for Salt River Kentucy.

Trough line in the night. Car number 1874, will leave Angola Station the 30th, Dec. next, at midnight, for Salt River.—Emigrants desiring passage will please apply to W. W. Curry, Secretary of State, Indianapolis. Tickets, free, conductor Local agent at Steuben Court House.

Lots on First-st., in the town of Salt River, reserved for salary-grabbers—on Ben Butler Bluff, Second-st, for sympathisers.

Lots to lease for persons wishing to return in two years. Safe trip guaranteed, without accident.

Recline chairs for eminent counsel that wish to stop off at Indianapolis to instruct the Governor in—constitutional laws. Let us have peace.

Marriage Licenses—The following marriage licenses were issued from the Clerk's office during November:

J W Campbell and Manda Love, David Treesh and Ella J Leighty, Uriah J Davis and Mary Jennings, Levi Freed and Hannah A Crawford, Chas W Widney and M Sechler, Peter Draggon and Hattie C Knauer, Henry Beidler and Hattie L Unger, Robt Davis and R E Pilkington, Ella Wilmott Florance D Coburn, Saml Hood and Jennie McQuillen, Chas Smith and P Campbell, Wm F Holden and Mary A Garver, Alex DeVilbiss and Margaret J Dilly James P Pillars and Sarah A Butler, S Martin and Emma Trait, Hiram Steel and Susie Hart, Adam H Stroh and Ella Hemstreet, Geo W Ottis and Susannah Norris, Jas F Reed and Mary H Abbott, Byron B. Case and C E Staley, Daniel Turner and Mary E Kelham, Solomon Link and Mary McKnterfer, Geo W Crocker and Ella B Baird.

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

James A. Barns, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov 28, 1874.

Court Next Week.

Circuit Court convenes next Monday, Judge Best presiding. There will be over 200 cases on the docket.

As a great many of our friends through out the county will be in attendance, we hope those indebted to the Courier, will bring along sufficient cash to pay up promptly. We want all those indebted for a year or more to square up by the first of the year, as we cannot wait any longer, and all accounts not settled will be placed in proper hands for collection.

One of the greatest institutions in Fort Wayne, and, in fact, in the State, is the mammoth Fruit House, on Berry street. Strangers visiting the city are directed to it with pride, and the lively scene presented, like that of a Donnybrook Fair, never fails to interest the casual observer.—Here all the table luxuries of the world are displayed in endless variety, while all the articles that enter into household consumption, are offered at the lowest prices. Hundreds visit it every day, purchase and marvel at the cheapness of everything.—Capt. White seems to be eclipsing all former efforts in the display of a larger and more extensive stock, bidding defiance to the world in low prices. See new price list in another column.

A Chicago daily amuses and interests its readers with the following proposition. Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result if divided by two—a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex an 0 to the answer when there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 464 by 5, and the answer will be 2,320; divide the same by 2, and you have 232, and, as there is no remainder, you add a 0. Now take 359, multiply by 5, the answer is 1,795: and dividing this by 2, there is 179 and a remainder; you therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is 1,795.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only abstract of title in the county. Deeds and mortgages to be good against subsequent bona fide purchasers or mortgagees must be recorded within ninety days from their execution. Chattle mortgages within ten days. Mechanics' liens within 60 days from commencement of building or furnishing of material.

J W McKay to J Hebel mid pt lot 27 O P Auburn $650

C Haines to A Porter e ½ of s e ¼ and pt s½ of n e¼ sec 1 Wilmington $7150

E W Fosdick to D C Headly lot 234 Eg. ad Butler 1000.

A Porter to Chas Deaces lot 36 D ad Butler $3500

L Spangler to A J Stahl lot 12 Auburn Junction $100

John Jenkins A Rhoback 20a in e½ of n e¼ sec 19 Wilmington $700

M Askey to John Jenkins about 6a near Waterloo in s e¼ sec 3 Union $1500.

E Kuhlman to F Palon lot 35 K ad Auburn $525

(Iowa State Register, Oct. 30)

Gov. Carpenter's Endorsement of Andreas' Iowa State Atlas.

STATE OF IOWA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
DES MOINES, Oct. 28, 1874.

To Whom it May Concern.—I have examined the proof sheets of the Minnesota Illustrated Historical Atlas, by Capt. A. T. Andreas, of Chicago, and I regard it as a work of superior merit, and it seems to me any citizen of Minnesota could hardly do without. I understand from Mr. E. C. Phelps that Capt. Andreas is now taking the preliminary steps preparatory to publishing a similar Atlas of Iowa, with such improvements as past experience in this business naturally suggests to his mind. Having known Mr. Andreas intimately and well for many years, I have no hesitation in assuring all who may read this that he will do all he proposes, and that the public will find his work fully equal to the promises of his circular and advertisements.

C. C. Carpenter.

Work has already commenced in this county for a similar map for the State of Indiana. It will be voluminous and complete, and the engravings of the finest description. It will embrace census reports, of the state for years back, statistics of all kinds, illustrative of the development of the State's resources, drawings of all the cities and chief towns of the State, charts, showing the density of population Each county will be shown by maps occupying a whole page, in which township, town and section will be given, together with the location of each schoo-house, church &c. The Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts of the State will be given, and many other features that have never been offered in a work of this kind before. It will contain about everything desirable and worth knowing in regard to the State. It will contain a handsome engraving of the principal towns in the State and the photographs of our great men. Canvassers will be employed in each county to solicit orders for the work and a copy should be in every household.

Rock Salt, Buckwheat Flour, at Beard's.

New Price List.

C. Beugnot & Co., of the Stave Factory announce the following prices for Stave Bolts to take effect Dec. 1st, 1874:

Oak Stave Bolts, per cord	$3 50
Elm " "	2 50
Ash Heading Bolts No. 1	4 00
" " No. 2	3 50
Bass or Cotton Wood No 1	3 00
" " " 2	2 50
Sycamore Headings	2 50

3t

For Sale or Rent.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. Maded.
46tf.

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition.
Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers from 1 to 1000 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any preceeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the amn't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No. 5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

To Contractors.

JAIL BUILDING.

Auditor's Office
Auburn, Indiana, December 3rd, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's Office in Auburn, Indiana, until

JANUARY 15th, 1875,

at noon, for the furnishing of all material and labor required in the construction and completion of a jail in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, according to plans and specifications furnished by T. J. Tolan & Son of Delphos, Ohio.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Auditor's office in Auburn on and after this date

The work is required to be completed by the 1st of November 1875.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified bond in the sum of $1000 that the bidder or bidders will give the proper bond if awarded the contract. And no bid will be accepted unless such bond accompanies the bid.

The contractors will be paid in monthly estimates as the work progresses.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any and all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Surveyor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the County Surveyor will at my request proceed to survey, locate, relocate, establish and re-establish all lines and corners in and adjoining section twenty-four [24] township thirty-three [33] north of range fourteen [14] east, and that said Surveyor will meet such interested persons at the south west corner of said section on Tuesday, December 15th, 1874 at 8 o'clock am.

JOHN F. COBURN, Applicant.
J. J. VAN AUKEN, County Surveyor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Fredrick E. Rohm, deceased will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on Saturday December 5th, 1874, town lot No. three (3) in Ensley's 1st addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Terms—One third cash in hand, the residue in two equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm.

JOHN TREESH, Adm'r.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Hurnie, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1874,

an equal undivided two third of the following described land: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty eight [28] township thirty-three [33] north of range thirteen [13] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at 12 and 18 months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws, and security by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock pm. on said day.

JAMES G. LAWHEAD, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a DECREE to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein John K. Evans is Plaintiff and Robert Bell, Margaret Bell and Evern Jones are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 5th, 1874,

between the hours of 10 o'clock am. and 4 o'clock pm. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen (17) in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 12, 1874.
D. STUDABAKER, Atty for Plff.
$10 50

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 155 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 25 South Fourth Street St. Louis. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Tittea keeps the best brand of cigars in town. Try them.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana DeKalb County: Notice is hereby givin that John Martz Administrator Bonus non of Estate of Charles Ahrens, deceased has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said county.

J. R. Lanning Clerk.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House at Waterloo DeKalb County Indiana, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday January 4, 1875. Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

ALSO

That the books of said Association will be closed [illegible] for the issuing of Shares. All those having unclaimed accrued dividends are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, and procure certificates of stock in lieu of the same. By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JOHN BUTT Secretary.
Waterloo, Indiana, December 3, 1874.

$100.........PER MONTH.........$100.

Agents are making $100 per month selling the Howe Sewing Machines. Liberal commissions paid to live, energetic men, to canvass. Apply to R. S. Kester, Auburn. 46t4.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE!

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

THE NEW

Drug Store!

FRESH DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals, Spices,

Dyes,
Combs,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
Proprietary Articles,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c

Wines and Liquors!

For Medical purposes only.

Stock New, prices to suit the times at the

NEW DRUG STORE,

Wood's old Stand!

Seventh St. Auburn, Ind.

Littlefield Bros.

Physicians prescriptions desperred from pure medicines, day and night.

FAMILY READING.

BY ORPHEUS C. KERR.

An American male parent, unto his babies said he
"Come hither, pretty little ones, and sit on either knee,
And tell me what you've lately heard your mother read, and me."

In his fatherly assurance, and fond parental way,
He wanted to discover what the innocents would say
About a missionary-book they'd heard the other day.

Full of glee spake young Alonzo, all legs and curly hair:
"You yead about the man they hung, and all the people there;
And mamma yead the funny part of how it made him swear."

Joining quickly in," cried Minnie—all waist and dimpled neck:
"It wasn't half so funny, though, as that about the check
They caught somebody forging, 'cause he was so green, I 'speck."

"But the thing I liked the bestest," Alonzo piped [illegible]
"Was how somebody runned away, and won't come back again,
And took somebody's wife with him upon a yail-yoad train."

"Then you wasn't list'ning, 'Lonzo," came swift from Minnie, small.
"When papa read about the girl that tookt her only shawl,
And wrapt a baby up in it, and left it in a hall."

"Oh, I wa'n't, hey?" trilled Alonzo, dismayed to be outdone;
"I'm go'n to learn to yead, myself; and you can have the *Sun*;
And I'll yead *Herald* 'Personals,' and never tell you one!"

The American male parent, his hair rose on end;
On either knee an infant form he did reverse and bend,
And from their little mouths straitway made dismal howls ascend.

—*The Graphic.*

CALEVAR.

A Tale of Cuban Vengeance.

The approaching marriage of Isa Cantelvar, the wealthy belle of Havana, was no secret in the Cuban capital. Her Spanish lover, a lineal descendant of the fierce subduer of the Aztecs, old Herman Cortez, was crossing the ocean to claim his love, and great preparations for the event were going on at the Cantelvar mansion, whose foundation was washed by the waters of the gulf.

Isa was very beautiful, and her accomplishments were of the highest order. The only child of a man who was proud of his name and of her face; she had been petted but I will not say spoiled. Her jewels were as remarkable as her beauty, and it was rumored that Senor Cantelvar had purchased some of ex-Queen Isabella's gems for his daughter's nuptials. This rumor was pretty generally believed, and many fashionable people went to the mansion hoping to catch a glimpse of the stones that had once glittered on the bosom of royalty. But the curiosity seekers were disappointed; they saw no ex-Spanish gems.

In due time, a vessel landed the Castilian lover on Cuban soil, and the great event—Isa's marriage—neared its consummation.

Among the many people who had witnessed the lover's debarkation, was a tall, dark featured man, about forty years of age. He was remarkably handsome; his eyes were dark and lustrous, and his mouth was shaded by the silken hairs of a mustache. He wore the undress uniform of a Captain in the Spanish navy, which was not needed to give him a commanding appearance. His whole bearing indicated a firmness of purpose, a stubbornness of will, that would listen to no arguments, and a daring that would shrink from no undertaking.

He stood apart from all other people watching the debarkation of the Vulture's passengers. The soft tropical twilight hung over the island capital; but he could see the faces of the passengers quite distinctly.

Suddenly he started, and mechanically his right hand clenched vengefully. There was a rising and falling of the mustache, as if the unseen lips had opened and closed again, and the eyes were assuming an animated brilliancy.

The cause of this strange commotion was a man who had just stepped upon the pier.

He stood scarcely twenty feet from the Captain, and his face was plainly discernible.

A handsome man he was. There was the stamp of nobility on his face, and he bore a resemblance to certain portraits of Cortez still extant. He was watching the debarkation of numerous trunks that bore the name of Don Cortez d'Alvaro.

But by and by he turned away, and hailed the driver of a violante.

"It is he!" muttered the Captain, speaking audibly for the first time. "He is the chosen lover of Senorita Isa. His trunks are full of jewels no doubt."

And then a develish laugh rippled over the unseen lips.

He watched the violante until it vanished from sight, when he walked forward and began to inspect the trunks. They numbered quite a score, and some were small but heavily bound. He walked among them carelessly as it were, but noticed everything, and all at once he burt forth with—

"Five trunks full of jewels! Why they would make a don out of Calevar."

A moment later he walked away, closely followed by a dwarfish man who had the peculiar gait of the sailor. Though the Captain walked fast, the sailor gained on him, and as he was about to enter a hotel a hand touched his elbow.

The tall man turned quickly, and peered down into the distorted face.

"And so you are here?" he said in melodious Spanish. "Where have you been?"

"To the wharf."

The Captain's eyes glistened—

"He came—"

"With five trunks of jewels for his bride."

"But she shall never wear them."

"No."

"Good! Come to my room. I want to show you something."

The two men passed into the narrow hall and ascended a stairway to a room. In the center of this apartment stood a table on which lay an elegant sword of genuine Toledo workmanship. On the sheath, elegantly worked, was the name "Calevar," and the blade bore the inscription: "From the Queen to Calevar." Above the single bed hung the gorgeous dress uniform of a Spanish naval commander, and a pair of splendid boots stood under the table.

All this was revealed when the room was lighted up, and Calevar threw himself into a chair beside the table, and drew a paper from an inner pocket.

Unrolling it he disclosed to the eyes of the dwarf—who perched upon a stool was bending over the table like a monkey—the complicated plan of a house.

"Here is the Gulf," said Calevar, touching a shaded place with his finger. You will wait for me here. You see I have designated the exact spot. You cannot miss it. Long ago, some person—Calevar's father perhaps—drove a huge staple into the wall. It is there. See it. You cannot miss it. It is beneath that staple that you will await for my signal."

The dwarf looked up, and smiling hideously, nodded.

"Can't you fail, senor Captain?"

"Fail? No!" said Calevar. "I know the interior of the house. I can go directly to the treasure room, and, so sure as there's a God in heaven, I'll show you the girl's jewels on my own deck. She wouldn't marry Calevar. If she marries D'Alvaro, she will do so jewelless. Ah! this, Domargo, is Calevar's revenge!"

He laughed devilishly, and in that laugh the chattering of the dwarf joined. Then several bottles of wine were produced from a sideboard, and the twain drank long and deep.

It was midnight when Domargo, the sailor dwarf, left the room. He stole out quietly, for Calevar was asleep. The wine had affected him.

"For twelve years Domago has served Calevar," said the dwarf, when he again found himself on the deserted streets. "He has sailed with him to other worlds biding his time. That time is very near at hand. Calevar does not think that Domargo is the brother of the little girl he made his wife in Barcelona, and then murdered on shipboard."

The last words, full of hellish revenge, dropped in hisses from the repulsive lips of the dwarf, and at last he lost himself among the shipping in the harbor.

And Calevar, the revengeful, the covetous, the rejected lover of Isa Cantelvar, slumbered on, never dreaming that the dwarf who had served him so faithfully for twelve years, was delivering him over to a fate, from the contemplation of which the mind would shrink with horror.

It was the night before Isa Cantelvar's wedding.

The hour was twelve, and Havana slept on the edge of the Gulf.

Not a sound came from the old house so soon to resound with marriage music, and with the groans of one doomed to a living death.

The fair Isa, no doubt, was sleeping away her last maiden hours, for the day soon to dawn was to see her a bride before it departed.

The sky was covered with opaque clouds. Not a star was visible, for the rifts, if there were any, were as black as the clouds.

Therefore, the crouching figure that crossed the flower garden was not perceived. It seemed a man, yet it had the motion of an animal.

It paused before a low door in the eastern wing of the Cantelvar mansion and listened.

The wash of the waves against the walls was the only sound that came to the solitary being. Then it struck the door twice, and the portal opened noiselessly, and closed again. But the night prowler was not to be seen without; he was within the mansion.

The person who had admitted him seemed to be a small man. The person admitted was tall and wore a mask that effectually concealed his features.

"You can find your way now?" asked the traitor.

"Yes; give me the light."

The dark taper was placed in his hands.

"You have the keys," said the traitor. "May the Virgin speed you; I will be at the wharf. We sail to-night."

"Yes, to-night. Be there!"

A moment later the tall man moved off, leaving the other watching him and his light.

More than one long corridor the masked one traveled, and the silence of death was about him. His feet gave forth no sound, for they were encased in nothing but short Cuban hose, and there were no obstacles in his path. The ornamented butts of the pistols visible just above his belt told that he was prepared for an emergency, and his left hand clutched the hilt of a dagger whose blade was hidden in his sleeve.

At last he paused before a door much smaller than any he had encountered in the house, and its heavy locks told that it led to a room where valuable treasure lay.

The mask listened a long time at the door before he tried to open it. He knew that he was underground, for the stone floor on which he stood was quite damp, and the walls about him were covered with icy sweat. The curiously shaped key that he drew from his pocket opened the little door, and the night prowler found himself in a small room.

Closing the door gently he soon produced a stronger light, and the glare that suddenly dazzled his eyes almost sent him to the floor.

A table stood in the center of the treasure room, and on that table were the treasures for which he had seemingly entered the Cantelvar mansion.

There were necklaces of diamonds and tiaras of rubies; bracelets of pearls and pins of emeralds; head-dresses of beaten gold, studded with precious stones, and rings whose value seemed incalculable. He stood before Isa Cantelvar's wedding gifts!

About him on the floor was the old Cuban's wealth—coffers full of doubloons, safes well stored with precious stones. The five small trunks which Capt. Calevar had noticed on the pier were there, but they were empty. The jewels they had carried across the ocean glittered on the table.

For many minutes the mask stared at the array of wealth, and then, as if to test the reality of things, he approached and took up a costly necklace.

"She shall never wear this!" he said after a moment's inspection, and then the costly bauble disappeared beneath his doublet.

A tiara of beautiful rubies followed the necklace, and then rings, bracelets and other rich personal ornaments disappeared. He discarded many rich things with the discrimination of a lapidary, and when he was about to turn away, he laughed.

"I can't take any of your doubloons, Senor Cantelvar!" he said. "They are very pretty, very good, but your daughter's wealth is more portable. I [illegible] I carry about four hundred thousand doubloons' worth of pebbles on my person. Ha! ha! Isa wouldn't marry Calevar!"

He put his hand on the door, when the slightest of noises startled him.

"Calevar!"

At the sound of his name he turned quickly, and faced six men with drawn pistols.

Had they sprung from the floor of the treasure room?

There stood old Senor Cantelvar, and his lips were still quivering with the name just spoken.

Beside the Cuban stood the youth who had lately landed from the *Vulture*. The mask did not drop his taper and turn for flight. On the contrary, he said, "Wait!" and looked into the muzzles of the pistols without a tremor.

"We know you!" said Senor Cantelvar.

"And I know you!" was the rejoinder.

"You came thither for the wedding gifts."

"And I have got them!"

"Do you expect to keep them?"

"No—not now!"

"Advance and put them on the table."

Calevar advanced without hesitation, and his hand crept to his bosom. But it did not draw a single diamond thence. It came forth empty, but the next instant it was filled by the butt of a pistol. He raised it quickly, and Senor Cantelvar went to the floor.

The next moment there were sounds of struggling in the treasure room, and when they grew still Calevar, with the mask stripped from his handsome Spanish face, sat in a great iron arm-chair.

Strong ropes bound him to the seat, and iron bands fastened his feet to the floor.

The table groaned beneath the most palatable of Cuban viands, and a rich candelabrum, suspended from the ceiling, revealed the sumptuous board. There was numerous bottles of Spanish and island wines on the table; but he could not touch one with his outstretched arm. Piled up on either side of him were chests of Spanish doubloons, and the doors of iron safes were open revealing the glittering wealth of more than one mine. He groaned when he comprehended his situation, and then he cursed till his tongue refused to blaspheme longer.

"This is your fate Capt. Calevar," said Senor Cantelvar's well-known voice. "You sought wealth and you have it. What you see is yours. You are welcome to take it away. You'll find the wine the best. There are two bottles of your favorite Catalonia, and two of thirty-five year Madeira. Pleasand dreams to you, Senor Captain!"

The silence that followed was awful.

"If Domargo knew this!" cried Calevar. "Holy Virgin! where is the dwarf?"

A hellish laugh answered him.

"Dormargo is here!" said the dwarf's voice. "He is Vinities' brother! Ha! ha! ha! Good-by Captain! The *Sea Cross* will sail this time without you."

"Betrayed!" groaned the doomed man, and for the first time his bravery deserted him.

He fainted in the iron chair.

The next day there was the sound of merry voices far above him. Angels seemed to be singing to him in hell.

By and by the sounds ceased. Isa Cantelvar was a bride!

No sounds now but the wash of the gulf waves against the walls of the treasure room.

Days came and went.

The bottles on the table grew moldy; the oranges rotted; the delicacies spoiled; the candelabrum's light went out; but there was a grinning man in the iron chair. The *Sea Cross* sailed away without him.

A year ago that terrible room was opened. A skeleton seated in an iron chair told the story of Cuban vengeance.

How to Make Mischief.

Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing, some of these dark nights, there is no knowing what queer fancies may have got into his head.

If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth, it would be too much for this mundane sphere.

MISTAKEN ADVERTISING. — An exchange expresses the opinion that the public can be better reached through the columns of a newspaper of a fair circulation than through all the other mediums, costly circulars, cards, posters, give-aways and jimcracks put together. The old-established county newspaper is, after all, the only general, judicious medium for *advantageous* advertising. A thousand doors are opened to welcome it; a thousand messengers are weekly seeking the Post-office to receive it; a thousand families look for its coming, and ten thousand read it when it does come, advertisements and all. There is much truth in this. The thousands of dollars wasted annually upon expensive almanacs, circulars and other questionable methods of advertising, which, in company with Patent Office reports, find their way to the junk-shop, would render very material aid toward the support of numbers of deserving papers, and also return something in the way of profit to the advertiser.

A Man Slaughters One Hundred Striped Snakes.

Last spring Will Moody moved out of his log house in Union Grove, and it stood unoccupied and desolate for several weeks, but last July Ed. Asher purchased the property and moved into the old house to stop only while he could build a new frame house.

He had hardly settled his family in their new quarters before they had a practical demonstration that there were occupants there before them, who evidently looked upon the new comers as intruders, and these old settlers were snakes! The little striped garter-snakes.

The first night in the house, there was a great rustling on the floor like the pattering of myriads of mice, but it was mice not that made the noise; it was the sound from dozens of snakes as they dragged themselves across the floor. Delightful!

In the morning Mr. A. used to get up, shake the reptiles out of his clothes, grasp a pitchfork and pitch the slimy devils out of doors. It was no uncommon thing to kill half a dozen in the morning. The second and third days were worse than the first. At breakfast one morning Mr. A. felt something crawling up his leg, and, glancing downward, found a beautiful little striped fellow working his way up in the world. Another time he found a three-foot fellow in his overcoat pocket, who greeted him on his approach with a friendly kiss.

This nuisance became intolerable. The house was old and the mortar in the clinking had given away in many places, and in the evening no sooner was the lamp lighted than a serenade of hisses would begin, and nearly every one of the holes would be ornamented with a snake's head. At the end of the fourth day, Mr. Asher grasped his shovel and went to the banking of the house, a mass of straw and dirt that had not been moved for several years, and here were their snakeships in all their glory. It was a perfect massacre, for in that banking he found and killed an even hundred garter snakes. Thirty were found in one nest.

There's a scarcity of the serpent around Mr. A.'s farm now.—*Litchfield (Minn.) Ledger.*

Wonderful Curiosity.

The British ship Scindia, Capt. Geo. Harrison, arrived here a few days since from Calcutta, having on board one of the most remarkable natural curiosities the world has probably ever seen. It consists of a short-horned, sacred Brahmin bull, born in Nepaul, Northern India, in 1871, and imported here by Capt. William Dennison Folger, formerly of this city, but latterly a resident of Calcutta. The bull itself is a remarkable curiosity, and is one of that description of animals held in great reverence by the natives of India, on account of its traditional sacred character. But in this case a novel *lusus naturæ* renders it a most singular creature. The brute portion is symmetrically formed with a glossy coat of fawn colored hair and well-shaped body and limbs. But protruding, as it were, from the left side of the hump on the back of the neck of the animal, is a wonderful and regularly-shaped, in nearly all respects, human arm. The deltoid and triceps and biceps muscles are well developed, particularly the latter; the joint at the elbow is flexible, the forearm rather attenuated, the wrist as fully flexible as in the human arm proper, while the hand is composed of four distinctly marked fingers, two of them connected together. The extraordinary appendage to an otherwise well-formed body does not appear to give the creature any inconvenience or pain, generally hanging listlessly by its side, except when it is angered or annoyed, when the arm raises as if its possessor felt inclined to "strike from the shoulder." The animal is quite healthy, enjoys a ravenous appetite, the nice grass of its native clime being its favorite food, and does not seem to have suffered any bodily injury by its long sea voyage. If not disposed of in this country, we learn that it is the intention of the importer to take the creature to England, and secure it a place in the London Zoological Gardens, where such novelties are highly prized. It would prove a unique attraction to the natural curiosities in our Central Park. It has already been visited on the Scindia by several scientific gentlemen of this city and Brooklyn, where the ship lies, near he Fulton ferry.—*New York Herald.*

A British State Secret Out.

Official circles in England are agitated just now by the fact that a secret for which Mr. Gladstone's government paid a heavy price appears to have been resold to the German government. For the exclusive knowledge of how to make the destructive "fish" torpedo the sum of $80,000 was paid, and the manufacture of this new engine of naval warfare has been going on at Woolwich with the most careful secrecy, the slightest allusion to it being tabooed. The German Admiralty, however, has paid to an Englishman, who claims to be the inventor of the torpedo, a very large sum for the secret of its manufacture, and experiments with the torpedo have been made in the presence of the Emperor. The British authorities do not believe that the thing has been twice invented, and is persuaded that some person employed at Woolwich has proved treacherous.

Boston Sugar Trade.

The sugar trade of Boston, according to the *Journal*, exceeds that of any other kind of business. The following figures show the receipts at that port in nine months of 1873 and 1874: 1873, 56,170 hogsheads, 571,245 bags and baskets, 7,990 boxes; 1874, 80,195 hogsheads, 283,201 bags and baskets, 8,851 boxes. By this it will be seen that while the hogsheads have increased 30,005 in number, or nearly 100 small cargoes, the bags and baskets have declined from 1873 more than one-half. Last year the receipts of India sugars were immense, and the importations resulted in enormous losses to all purchasers. This has caused almost a cessation of purchasers in these quarters this year, although the receipts of nearly 300,000 packages in nine months of 1874 was fully up to the average.

THE Prophet is failing. He cannot expect to B. Young forever.

The Princess Souvoroff.

One of the best-known characters seen at the Continental gambling places—Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Hombourg-es-Bains, Ems, and Monaco—was a lady of prepossessing appearance, whose bold play, and calm nonchalance at losing fortune, made her the observed of all observers. The lady, who was called Princess Souvoroff, made her entree to the Kursaal of Monaco regularly whenever the cold season set in in the northern part of Europe, and left that place again as soon as the swallows flew northward, to seek the green table of a cooler clime. Her history is well worthy of being chronicled.

A child of parents of the middle class in Russia, she received an education to fit her for being governess of rich people's children. There lived a widower-millionaire in St. Petersburg, Col. Nicolajeff, who had a little son; and after looking some time for some one to teach his child, he engaged this young lady. She must have filled her place to perfection; for, after but a short stay in the house of the Colonel, she became his wife. Fortune continued to favor her afterwards; for death freed her, within a year after her marriage, from a husband who was old enough to be her grandfather.

"*L'appetit vient en mangeant;*" and that does not apply to victuals only. For the ci-devant governess, now millionaire, was not satisfied with the position which she had so luckily gained at an early age, but wanted to reach that climax of all aspirations which smoulders in the breasts of [illegible] subjects of a monarch. She wan[illegible] have a title and belong to the no[illegible]. It was that wish which made h[illegible] refuse the offers of many ardent admirers; and at last she found a way to reach her aim. One of the descendants of the old family of Souvoroff, who was very poor, unmarried, and 75 years of age, was induced, by an annuity of $15,000 paid to him by her, to meet her in church for the purpose of marrying her, giving her his name, and immediately departing wherever he wished on the condition of never coming near his wife again. The ceremony was held, the contracts signed, and the new-fledged Princess left the church proud of her name.

Not being able to make the true-blue blood open their doors to the parvenu member of the aristocracy, the Princess left Russia for travels through Europe, which consisted chiefly visits to the gambling establishments, as stated above.

Her extravagance was astonishing. At Monaco, during the winter of 1868-9, she broke the bank several times, and still she was obliged to sell her villa at Nice in order to be able to satisfy her longing for play. She signed the deed in the ante-room of the gambling establishment, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon—knowing that her little son was lying seriously ill in a room of the very villa which she sold. With the money which she received she went to play, and, being lucky, she won in a short time 300,000 francs; and bought back her charming place on the "Promenade Anglais," at 5 o'clock of the same day, by paying a bonus of $30,000.

It happened many times that she lost all the money which she had in her capacious pockets, generally constituting a fortune in itself, and she calmly went across the garden of the Kursaal to an obliging jeweler, who furnished her money on her depositing her diamonds, which were of enormous value. Some days she pawned and redeemed her bijoux four or five times,—always playing with the advanced money, winning, redeeming, losing, and pawning again.

One day, when she had lost all, pawned all, and no friend was near to lend her money, she was not too proud to accept the offer of an admiring waiter of the Hotel de Paris, which she entered to take tea, and who laid his savings, 10,000 francs, at her feet. She accepted the money with a smile of thanks, went back to play, broke the bank, and repaid the waiter so abundantly that he was enabled to buy one of the best hotels in the place, which he possesses now.

But the catastrophe which overtake all habitual gamblers did not fail to reach her, and the day came when there was nothing more left to pawn or sell, and no friends to help her. One of the principal reasons of her distress was a peremptory order of the Russian Emperor not to send any more of the revenues to the eccentric Princess, though he did not wish to interfere in her management of her fortune, any further than to prevent its being spent in a senseless manner out of her country. The bank of Monaco showed itself sufficiently gallant not to leave one of its best clients in distress, and presented the Princess with a draft of 25,000 francs to enable her to journey homeward, a wiser if not a better woman.

The closing of all those gambling establishments, except Monaco, by order of the respective governments, now compels the Princess to do without her favorite pastime, at least during the summer-season.

Journalism as a Profession.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a decision rendered has given the profession of journalism a new distinction. He has recognized it as one of the learned professions, to be ranked, at least so far as classification in the tariff laws goes, with medicine, jurisprudence, and theology. An American journalist, who was returning from Europe, bringing with him a considerable quantity of books, amounting in value to several hundred dollars, for use in his own library, claimed that the books were entitled to be entered duty free as a portion of his professional journal library. He bases this application upon that section in the customs laws which makes provision for the free importation of books for the use of a library of a physician, a lawyer, and a clergyman. The Custom-House officers at Baltimore, at which port the books were imported, decided that journalism is not a profession, and that these books could not be imported under that provision. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has decided that journalism is a profession to such an extent as will give a journalist the advantages of this provision of the law.

All Sorts.

IT costs only half a cent a mile to go to Europe.

THE more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.

OLIVE HARPER, a gossipping American newspaper correspondent, has just been married to a French Marquis.

UPON reaching the age of 16, the average Italian youth is called upon to elect whether he will join the clergy or the brigands.

JOAQUIN MILLER says he don't know how soon he is coming back to America. Don't start until you have meditated well on the subject, Joaquin.

IT is stated that among persons of eighteen and under, the proportion of the illiterate is smaller in San Francisco than in any other large city in the Union.

A FOUR-YEAR OLD child in Tuscarora, Pa., has actually died of drunkenness. Its besotted mother fed it with whisky until after weeks of steady intoxication it died.

CAPT. JOHN BOSTON, of Lewis county, Ky., aged 95, and a veteran of the war of 1812, is about to be married. His intended bride is only a year older than himself.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS has left England on a "farewell tour" through India, China, Japan and the United States, and it will take two years to bid everybody adieu.

THE state scrip of Arkansas has rise rapidly in value since the elections an the adoption of the new constitution, and will soon be worth ninety cents on the dollar.

THE English firm of powder manufacturers that owned the cargo which recently exploded with such damaging results a few weeks ago, contributed $500 to the relief fund of the sufferers.

A REMARKABLE instance of the increase in the sale of imported ox tongues is afforded by the trade done at Paysanau, in Uraguay. At this little town, during the last season, about 150,000 ox tongues were packed in hermetically sealed tins and shipped to England.

C. COBB, a printer, while trying to mount his fiery steed upon the streets of St. Louis the other day, was bitten by the other cob upon the arm. A fellow feeling, probably, made the animal wondrous kind. He saw a Cobb, and thinking him "corned," wanted to eat him.

IF a young lady has a brother, and that brother wears a brown felt hat worth $2, and he should come home late at night from seeing some friends, with that hat crushed into "forty-seven" shapes, the young lady should immediately seize it and by strewing a rosette of velvet and some ribbon over it, she will have a hat of the latest style, worth about $10.

THE Marchioness of Thomond, who has just died at 82 years of age, was the widow of a nobleman who used to claim that according to lineal descent, he would be the lawful King of Ireland. The Marquis and Marchioness used to live at Bath, and their equipage was about the best known in that city. The Marquis died some twenty years go. The widow married Rear Admiral Fane, R. N.

An Old Maid's Soliloquy.

"Bachelor Homes" is the latest proposition of philanthropy. We fancy we can hear the venerable maiden across the street remark, as she sips her tea, and strokes her tabby, "Drat them, they don't deserve to have any homes. Here I have been living all these five and—no matter—years alone and unprotected, and so many of those ugly, crusty, male wretches preferring their filthy pipes and their old coats and their latch keys to a comfortable home, and a fair— You may laugh, my cat, but I was one of your handsome girls, before I became the tee-total wreck you see. Homes, forsooth! If I had my way, I'd put them all into a cold cell, beside a tread-mill, and come every day, and look through the grating to see the wretches grin.

LANDLORDS in England who let houses infected with fever are heavily fined by the courts.

REV. E. H. HOPKINS, of Jackson Center, Shelby county, Ohio, says: "My wife had the consumption for ten years, and had been confined to her bed for some time. I heard of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and after using four bottles she was able to do the work for her family."

A PROTRUDING toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. They will save half your shoe bills. For sale by all dealers.

Wishart's

Pine Tree Tar

Cordial!

Nature's Great

Remedy

FOR ALL

Throat & Lung

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

A Murderous Weapon.

The following is taken from a Portland, Oregon, paper: At the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. in this city we were shown a large and savage-appearing knife which, if wielded by reckless hands, would be sufficient to strike terror to the heart of the bravest man in the land. The knife was the property of the desperado Frank Johnson, who was arrested some time ago for robbery committed near Baker City, and recently tried and sentenced to the penitentiary from Baker county. Johnson, in company with an accomplice, was arrested near Winnemucca and brought back in irons. On his person was found the knife in question. The weapon, from appearances, is a fit companion to associate with a man of Johnson's desperate character. The blade is over a foot in length, and, including the handle, is nearly eighteen inches long. The handle is made of buckhorn, strongly riveted to iron, while the blade is very heavy—more than half an inch thick at the back—and made of the best quality of English steel. The point is rather blunt, but the edge is as keen as a razor. This knife will weigh about five pounds, and can be used as a good substitute for a hatchet. To a hunter or a frontiersman such a weapon would be indispensable, as it could be used as an ordinary bowieknife or a hand-ax in hewing a trail through the forest, or cutting wood for a camp fire. In a hand-to-hand encounter such a knife would be sufficient to almost sever an arm or the head from the body. Along the blade is rudely carved the significant words: "Rio Grande Camp Knife," evidently engraven by the owner. It is asserted on good authority that Johnson used it in scalping nine Indians after he had shot them, and also had killed two Mormons with the same weapon. Mr. Paige, who brought Johnson down, is of the opinion that the knife has been employed in taking the lives of perhaps 20 or 30 men, as it is much worn, and appears to have been used for years. There is no telling through how many desperadoes' hands the weapon has passed, or in how many sanguinary border conflicts it has played a conspicuous part. It is incased in a strong leather scabbard. An unwritten history of bloodshed, crime and outlawry is intimately associated with this piece of "jewelry."

The Old Age of Lexington.

Nine miles from Frankfort, on the road to Lexington, stands one of the finest and richest farms in Kentucky—that owned by Mr. Alexander. On this superb stock farm we saw 300 blooded horses, ranging in rank from old "Lexington," the monarch of the turf, to the kittenish and frisky yearling. Here also Mr. Alexander has collected $100,000 worth of cattle, comprising some of the finest stock in the world, and peeping into the inclosure where the costly cattle were kept, we saw one diminutive heifer worth $27,000, and a variety of foreign creatures whose value seemed almost fabulous. On this farm are bred the great majority of fine trotting and running horses which appear in our parks during the racing season. Mr. Alexander's estate, which is admirably stocked with fine farm-houses, barns and stables, and which is more like a ducal manor than the ordinary American farm, extends over 3,200 acres. Near by is old John Harper's modest farm of 2,600 acres. The roads, the stone walls, and the fine lawns covered with massive shade trees, make a series of delightful pictures. The annual sale of horses on the Alexander farm occurs in June. Only yearling colts are sold. Hundreds of people from all the country around, and from every State in the Union, flock to this sale. An immense barbecue is held, and high wassail marks the conclusion of the occasion.

We paid a respectful visit to old Lexington, the mighty sire of a mightier equine family. He is now quite blind, a veteran of 22, afflicted with goitre, and stood gazing in the direction from which our voices came, a melancholy wreck of his former greatness. The princes of the race-course of the present galloped by, neighing and pawing the ground, as if annoyed at our presence. One of them, named Asteroid, so far forgot his princely dignity as to charge incontinently upon the fence where we were seated. The negro men who manage these erratic brutes undergo all sorts of perilous adventures, but they seem to possess as many lives as a cat, and, like that animal, always land on their feet, no matter how far the plunging and rearing horses may throw them.—*Edward King, in Scribner's for December.*

The Weather.

It is predicted by those who profess to be "weatherwise," if not otherwise, that the extraordinary mildness of the present season will characterize the whole winter; in other words, that the winter of 1874–'5 will bear comparison with some which have "long gone by." Thus, an English chronicle relates that in 1172 the temperature was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January and birds hatched their brood in February. In 1289 the winter was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn-flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April; cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172; in 1585 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither frost or snow throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees flowered in February. Coming to late dates, the winter of 1846—'7, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

Rice Cake.—One cup of rice flour, three eggs, one cup of sugar. Beat the eggs to a standing froth, then add the sugar and beat as much longer or until light; add the rice flour and beat light again. Bake in a quick oven. As there is neither butter nor soda in it, it is a good cake for invalids.

Death of Gloster, the Trotter.

The celebrated trotting horse Gloster died in this city at 11 o'clock noon yesterday. He was the property of Alden B. Goldsmith, Esq., of Goshen, Orange county, New York, was a dark bay gelding, nine years old, and was physically the largest trotter in the United States, standing about 17 hands high. He was sired by Volunteer, and he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam being by Stockbridge Chief, and was considered by all who knew his points one of the most promising horses in this country. He had a record of 2:17, made at the Rochester Driving Park, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 17, in a three-in-five race with Red Cloud, Sensation, St. James, Gazelle, and Camors. He made a dead heat with Red Cloud in the first heat in 2:18; won the second in 2:17½; the third in 2:17, and the fourth in 2:19. He was the especial pet and favorite of his owner, who reared him, he being also the owner of Volunteer, Gloster's sire, and it was with great reluctance that he consented to the proposed trip to this coast. Mr. Goldsmith refused an offer of $40,000 for Gloster shortly before the horse left home, and will feel his loss almost as a broker a smash in stock. Gloster arrived in this city about the 17th of this month, in company with the famous trotter Judge Fullerton, having come overland, in charge of Budd Doble, in that gentleman's special car. His disease—lung fever—was contracted *en route*, and immediately upon his arrival in this city he was placed in the hands of Dr. A. De Tavel, the well known veterinary surgeon, and quartered in the spacious and comfortable stables of Col. John C. Morrison, Jr., that gentleman kindly tendering a stall for his use. Everything that the skill and experience of the veterinarian could suggest was done for him, but without avail. His dead body was taken yesterday afternoon to the track of the Bay District Fair Ground Association, where a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. De Tavel, which disclosed the fact that one lung was almost entirely consumed, and the other comparatively untouched. He will probably be buried within the circle of the course, with the respect due his merits and fame.—*San Francisco Call, Oct. 31.*

Von Moltke's Habit of Life.

A French tourist in Germany gives an account of Von Moltke's daily life in the country. The chateau and village belonging to the old Marshal are situated in Silesia, where they lie amid fertile lands diversified by pleasant scenery. The dwelling house is more spacious than elegant, its whitewashed walls and green shutters making it look like the house of a peasant grown rich. Its solitary owner rises regularly at 5, warms his coffee which is prepared over night, on his lamp fed by spirits of wine, and then goes out immediately into the park. His meditative air as he walks up and down the alleys, his closely shaven face well furrowed with wrinkles, his stiff black cravat, long coat and slouch hat, give him the air of an old Lutheran minister preparing his Sunday sermon. At 7 the Marshal commences a general round of inspection through the stables, granary, mills and distillery, until he arrives at the orchard, where loves to linger, knife in hand, now pruning some unruly branch, or anon removing dead twigs. At 10 he breakfasts on a bowl of soup or a glass of wine, with a slice of bread and butter, then he runs through his correspondence. Walking follows, or a drive to visit some neighbor, and the return does not take place until 8 o'clock for tea. On Sundays alone he abstains from work, but after going to church he spends the remaining hours among his workmen and laborers in pious readings, for he is sincerely religious. Often at night he visits his wife's tomb, which is concealed by a row of cypresses, on a hill in the park. She died on the Christmas eve of 1868. She was young and charming, and they appear to have been tenderly attached to each other, although he might have been her father. When he arrives at his seat, his first care prior to entering the house, is to go and pray at her grave.

Habits of the Ostrich.

The fallacy that ostriches do not sit on their eggs, but leave them to be hatched out by the heat of the sun, is upset by the report of a Captain of an Algerian regiment in the Bulletin of the Paris Acclimatization Society. According to the same authority, the number of eggs laid by one female averages about eighteen, but the whole of these are hardly ever sat upon. In many cases they are left entirely alone, without being once covered, and of course they are not hatched. In those cases where the birds brood over the eggs, three or four are always ejected from the nest. This apparent wantonness on the part of the parent bird has its object; and the object is, that the eggs shall serve as food for the chicks till they are big enough to accompany their parents to the breeding-grounds. An ostrich's nest is often built in the midst of a desert, many miles away from a blade of grass; and if some provision were not made for the young bird, it would be born only to die. This fact has been proved by placing some food cut fine near the newly-hatched ostriches, but they refused it, and, the mother having broken the shells of several of the rejected eggs, they greedily ate the contents, swallowing a quantity of sand with the yelk of the egg.

Phœbe Cousins has faith in the ultimate triumph of Susan B. Anthony and her co-laborers.

Frank Wentworth is rapidly making the Sherman House the most popular hotel in Chicago. While increasing its already unequaled merits he has also materially reduced its scale of prices.

Every reader of this paper can receive, *free*, a copy of the best *Agricultural* and *Family* newspaper in this country by addressing Moore's Rural New-Yorker, 78 Duane-st., New York.

If you have been wearing paper collars and have not tried the Elmwood, we would advise you to do so at once. They fit splendidly. All the edges are folded, so they will not turn out, and the collars will not soil as easily as others.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Let Us Consider.—Since the introduction of *distilled spirits* in the sixteenth century, they have been habitually prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol in all its forms, is *pernicious* to health. *Knowing these things* and that under the system of treatment which includes their use the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been, enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a Tonic, an Alterative and a Regulator; contains no mineral bane or murderous alkaloid or alcoholic poison; does its curative office without pain and with uniform certainty? Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters fulfills all these conditions, and is now effecting the most extraordinary cures, in cases where every "specialist" of the faculty has ignominiously failed. Consider, in view of these facts, whether any sick person is justified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undefiled and irresistible remedy. 11

Safe, Permanent and Complete!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its efforts. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

The advertisement of the Cincinnati *Weekly Gazette* appears in this paper. The *Gazette* is Republican in principle, but exposes corruption in all parties without fear or favor. It is the best newspaper in the West.

The Prettiest Woman in New York. Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, *freckled* face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

Damned by Faint Praise.—Jas. Beekman, clergyman of New York, was recently badly kicked by a horse, and was speedily cured by using the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. When the proprietor asked him for a certificate, he replied that he "considered it a remarkable article, but it wouldn't answer for him to indorse a remedy in print." Here's consistency. But we didn't kick him, as the horse did. The world knows that for Rheumatism, Bruises, Swellings, Spavin, Scratches, Inflammation, Lameness, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, there is nothing like the Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, and should be in every family. It is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, and signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

Tonic and Recuperant Plantation Bitters.—The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own stagnant, watery wares by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely too thin!

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	8½ @ 13½
Hogs—Dressed	@
Cotton	14½ @ 15
Flour—Superfine Western	[illegible] @ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 09 @ 1 10
No. 1 Spring	1 17 @ 1 27
Corn	85 @ 92
Oats	67 @ 69
Rye	94 @ 95
Pork—New Mess	20 75 @ 21 00
Lard—Steam	13½ @ 14¼
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 75
Choice Natives	5 50 @ 6 10
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @ 2 00
Hogs—Live	6 50 @ 6 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00 @ 7 00
Red Winter	5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	..
No. 2 Spring	90 @ 90½
No. 3 Spring	84½ @ 85
Corn—No. 2	68 @ 69
Oats—No. 2	53 @ 57
Rye—No. 2	91 @ 93
Barley—No. 2	1 28 @ 1 30
Butter—Fancy	31 @ 37
Eggs—Fresh	24 @ 26
Pork—Mess	19 00 @ 19 30
Lard	13 @ 13¼
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05 @ 1 07
Corn—No. 2 New	70 @ 72
Oats—No. 2	58 @ 58½
Rye—No. 2	90 @ 95
Pork—Mess	19 50 @ 19 75
Lard	13½ @ 14
Hogs	4 75 @ 7 50
Cattle	3 50 @ 5 50
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 01 @ 1 02
No. 2	93 @ 93½
Corn—No. 2	73 @ 75
Oats—No. 2	47 @ 49
Rye	89 @ 91
Barley—No. 2	1 25 @ 1 32
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	1 06 @ 1 08
Corn—New	65 @ 70
Oats	57 @ 60
Rye	1 00 @ 1 08
Pork—Mess	20 50 @ 21 00
Lard	13 @ 13½
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10 @ 1 11
Amber Michigan	1 09 @ 1 10
Corn—New	70 @ 72½
Oats	55 @ 56
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 18 @ 1 19
Amber	1 07 @ 1 08
Corn	77 @ 78
Oats	53 @ 54
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10 @ 1 11
No. 2 Red	1 04 @ 1 05
Corn	69 @ 72
Oats	56 @ 59

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted. Particulars free. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

10 Beautiful Transfer Pictures, instructions & catalogue, 10 cts. Easily transferred. Also Chromos 10 cts. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 71 Pine St., N. Y.

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CAUTION.

On account of the popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, parties have largely been engaged in purchasing old and second-hand machines of that make, and imposed upon the public by selling them as new machines. The Wheeler & Wilson Company begs to advise the public that any one desiring to buy their second-hand machines can be supplied by that Company direct, on better terms than others can afford them, and be assured of what they are buying. Address WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO., 625 Broadway, New York.

[illegible] LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE, which unfolds the thrilling experiences of a veritable Hero and the curiosities of a wonderful country. [illegible] STONE PUBLISHERS, either at Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Davenport, or St. Louis.

ADVERTISERS.

The American Newspaper Union numbers over 1,000 papers, separated into seven subdivisions. For separate lists and cost of advertising, address S. P. SANBORN, 216 Monroe St., Chicago.

This PATENT CABINET or LETTER FILE is useful to every business man, to keep BILLS, LETTERS or PAPERS always clean and in alphabetical order; holds 4,000 Letters, can be used on a desk or hung to the wall. We prepay Express charges. Send for circular and price list with 1,000 references. Address C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large, eight-page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price $1.20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT.

I want 1,000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST and THE GROWING WORLD. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $300 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

PROF. D. MEEKER'S Painless Opium Cure! The Only Successful Remedy of the Present Day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating, its Consequences and Cure. P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

WANTED AGENTS $10 PER DAY. To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Reader!! you can make money selling the "HOME SHUTTLE," whether you are EXPERIENCED in the business or not. If you wish to buy a SEWING MACHINE for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables. Of the Choicest Kinds Within Reach of All. Case of 24 cans assorted Table Fruits, $5.50. Case of 24 cans assorted Vegetables, $4.00. The country has been flooded with inferior goods. Purchasers will find our assortment the best and cheapest. Sent on receipt of price. F. A. WAIDNER, 45 River St., Chicago.

S. H. HARRIS SAFE THE BEST. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, 23 & 25 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

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OFFER EXTRAORDINARY! No paper in the world offers such extraordinary inducements to new subscribers in the way of premiums, books, silverware, presents, etc., as the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, an old-established, live, wide-awake, progressive, newsy, bright and spicy paper. $10,000 distributed to its patrons on [illegible] time to subscribe. Circulars, with full particulars and specimen copies, sent free on application. Terms, $2 a year, and liberal offers to clubs. Address W. N. HALDEMAN, Pres't Courier-Journal Company, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL. The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. It gives the whole inner history of the Great Scandal, and is the only full and authentic work on the subject. It sells at sight. Send for terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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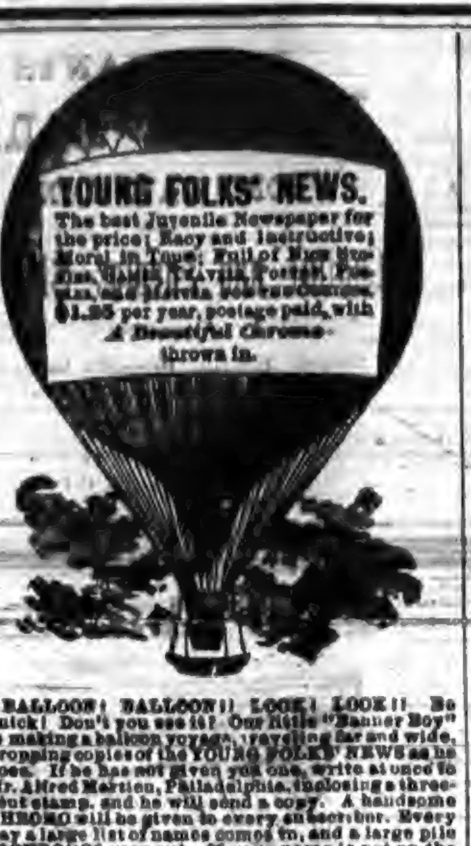

YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS. The best Juvenile Newspaper for the price; Racy and Instructive; Moral in Tone; [illegible] $1.25 per year, postage paid, with A Beautiful Chromo thrown in.

BALLOON! BALLOON!! LOOK! LOOK!! Be quick! Don't you see it? Our little "Banner Boy" is making a balloon voyage, traveling far and wide, dropping copies of the YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS as he goes. If he has not yet come your way, write at once to Mr. Alfred Martien, Philadelphia, inclosing a three-cent stamp, and he will send a copy. A handsome CHROMO will be given to every subscriber. Every day a large list of names comes in, and a large pile of CHROMOS goes out. If your name is not on the list, send it in at once, with $1.25, and you will receive the paper for one year (postage paid) and the choice of four handsome Chromos, viz.: "A Frolic in the Woods;" "The Boat Race;" "Getting Ready for Sea;" or "The Shipwreck." The Chromos can be had varnished and mounted on Card-board, ready for framing, by sending 25 cents additional for each Chromo—that is, $1.50 will procure the paper (postage paid) and a Chromo varnished and mounted; or $1.75 will procure two Chromos mounted and the paper for one year, postage paid; or $2.25 will procure the four Chromos mounted and the paper for one year, postage paid. Mounted Chromos will please best. Send a three-cent stamp for a Specimen Number. ALFRED MARTIEN, Publisher, 21 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

STEINWAY Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, Superior to all others. Every Piano Warranted for Five Years. Illustrated Catalogues, with Price List, mailed free on application. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 107, 109 & 111 East 14th Street, New York.

FOR NEARLY THIRTY YEARS THE RICHMOND PRINTS have been held in high esteem by those who use a Calico. They are produced in all the novelties of changing fashions, and in conservative styles suited to the wants of many persons. Among the latter are the "Standard Gray Styles," proper for the house or street—beautiful in designs and pleasing in coloring. "CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES," in great variety, and widely known as most serviceable prints. Nothing better for daily wear. These goods bear tickets as quoted above. Your retailer should have them, and your examination and approval will coincide.

BECKWITH $20. Portable Family Sewing Machine, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will send to any address, C. O. D., one of our machines with privilege of examination before taking [illegible]. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co. New York: 862 Broadway. Chicago: 231 Wabash Ave.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. Winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR at VIENNA, 1873, PARIS 1867, and in AMERICA ALWAYS. Declared by MUSICIANS GENERALLY to be UNRIVALED and INCOMPARABLE. Sold at fixed and lowest prices to all, which are printed and invariable. PURCHASERS OF ORGANS ARE REMINDED that the temptation to Dealers and Peddlers is very strong to sell and recommend [illegible] The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. are now offering new styles, with important improvements; and are selling not only for cash exclusively, but also on new plans of easy payments, running through one year or longer. They also rent new Organs with privilege of purchase. Rent paid three years purchases the Organ. Send for the Illustrated Catalogue and Circulars, which give very full information, and are sent free. Address THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., at either New York, Boston, or Chicago.

JUST PUBLISHED: Piano at Home. A large collection of the best FOUR-HAND PIECES FOR THE PIANOFORTE. No book is better fitted for "Home" musical entertainment than this. Beginners can play the easier duets. Advanced players and teachers need not to be told that practice with four hands is the very best to acquire "time" and "certainty." Practice in the "Piano at Home" is nothing but a continual pleasure. 250 pages, full sheet music size. In boards, $2.50; cloth, $3.00; full gilt, $4.00.

For Choirs: THE LEADER. Price $1.38. For Singing Schools: THE SONG MONARCH, 75 cts.

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DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. [illegible] MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. [illegible] Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DR. A. G. OLIN. HAPPY RELIEF. [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

C. N. U. No. 48

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Educational Department.

A. R. HUFFMAN, Conductor.

TO A PICTURE.

Would, Oh would that thou couldst speak
Thine eye is rayless, yet me seems
I see one faint lustre.—On thy cheek
The bloom of health, in fancy's dreams—
Round those lips a smile I faintly trace.
Thy brow as if in pensive mood,
Is arched but slightly and fit to grace
An angel's, yea a seraph's face.
Such is thine. Iona.

Yes thou wert lovely, noble, and true,
Pure thy thoughts as the crystal day,
With ever a smile and cheerful mien
Thy songs with that of the chirping birds
Through woodland echoed sweet and clear—
And thy pure soul in such gleesome words,
Rang early and late. Both far and near,
In grove and bower thy lay was heard,
Such wert thou, Iona.

But, alas, ever for earth thou wert too pure,
Thy maker called thee home to rest;
The pangs of death thou'lt no more endure.
Thy home is Elysian—thou art blest,
Angels songs thy soul doth fill.
Pure the river—the streets are bright
Where, a saint, thou doest thy Maker's will
In the land that knoweth no night.
Such art thou, Iona.

Miss Lucinda Daniels will teach the Butler schools this winter.

We understand that our friend D. M Allen will take charge of the Spencerville school this winter.

Mr. Allen is one of DeKalb's prominent teachers and we anticipate a pleasant time for him this winter.

This week many of our country schools will be commenced, and we have reason to believe that this will be the most prosperous year in the educational history of the county.

The disposition manifested by the teachers at our institute indicates that the teachers have a heart to attempt and a will to succeed.

May the good work go on.

Let such an energy prevail as will move the county to a higher standard of educational interest.

How to Regulate Whispering.

A school is a little republic in embryo. In it are little statesmen, artists mechanics, artificers, monarchs, ministers, teachers and in as the full grown republic, there are also thieves bangabouts, idlers, and mischief-makers.

Now it is the teacher's province to regulate the communication, business transactions and general affaris of this embryo republic.

Let us treat these pupils according to the above stated principles, instead of endeavoring to deprive them of the one best blessing of Heaven, let us regulate the use of it.

As opportunity occurs, cultivate in them neatness and order, propriety and equity.

Let the same care and exactness be exercised in regard to whispering, and it will not be long till the pupils will regard the work of the school-room with a new and wonderful degree of interest.

They will look upon your plans as a means of improvement and will give up all diffident, uncouth and vulgar habits and implant habits of refinement.

There are times in each school session when some means of communication becomes necessary; therefore the teacher must allow it or they will take it.

In ungraded schools, I have found it best to allow from one to three minutes every 30 or 40 minutes, for a quiet, orderly, business transaction, such as, asking necessary questions, getting books, borrowing pencils, if need be, and any business that may present itself; this, of course, to be under the direction of the teacher so that order may prevail. After this there is no need of any communication until permission is again given. Pupils soon see the beauty of this system and act accordingly.

While some may succeed best this way, others may succeed best by requiring the pupil to indicate his desire to speak by a uniform signal, leaving it to the disposal of the teacher.—This, however, is often annoying.

Then to succeed well in this matter make it a subject of consideration among the scholars themselves, and not of downright authority, or your rule will be broken and you will lose your caste among them.

Cultivate propriety and with it common sense, and I believe there is no common sense in endeavoring to "pin down" a school an hour and a half at a time without some means of communication.

It is abnormal and consequently wrong.

We do sincerely hope these few hints may do some weary, care-worn teacher good and make his work easier as well as more pleasant.

S. C. EVANS, Pres't, C. M. DAWSON, Cash'r

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

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Organized 1865. April 9, '74

The Auburn

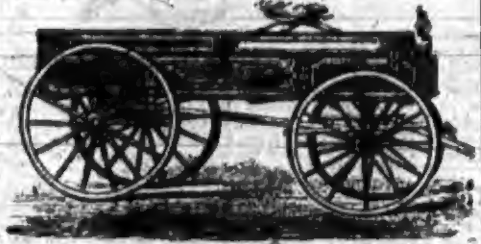

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promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
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CLOTHING!
S. Lauferty
FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the largest assortmen

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my store or less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above line of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for Cash. S. LAUFERTY.

Boots & Shoes
FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting Double-Seamed
FINE SHOES!
For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are
WARRANTED
Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.
Where also may be found a full line of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.
Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.
CALL AND SEE US.
S. W. SPROTT & SON.

V. A BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.
Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of
TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,
Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the corporation.

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DIRECT FROM THE MILL.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealor in Lumber

A Lumberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Where there can be found an extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson Street near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

A NEW STORE!
With an entire stock of
NEW GOODS!
BOOTS & SHOES
at the lowest PRICES.
J. E. WOODFORD,
has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for
CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Finke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

$100.........PER MONTH.........$100.

Agents are making $100 per month selling the Howe Sewing Machines. Liberal commissions paid to live, energetic men, to canvass. Apply to R. S. Kester, Auburn. 46t4.

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FRESH DRUGS,
Medicines, Chemicals, Spices,
Dyes,
Combs,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
Propretory Articles,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c
....
Wines and Liquors!
For Medical purposes only.

Stock New, prices to suit the times at the
NEW DRUG STORE,
Wood's old Stand!
Seventh St. Auburn, Ind.
Littlefield Bros.

Physicians prescriptions despensed from pure medicines, day and night.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
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Marked Down!
To compare with hard times. Just look at our prices and see if you cant save 25 to 50 cents on every Dollar

Men's waxed kip boots	$3 00
Boys' " "	2 25
Youths' " "	1 75
Mens' stoga kip boots, warranted,	3 50
Boys " " "	2 50
Youths " " "	2 00
Mens' western kip boots, hand made,	4 00
Boys " " "	2 75
Youths' " " "	2 25
Mens' fine kip boots, hand made	4 50
Mens' genuine French kip boots hand made	5 00
Womens' calf shoes	1 75 to $2 50
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Mens' Wool Line, good,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety which will be sold cheaper than ever. Our Motto is quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay. Don't fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are satisfied it is money in your pockets.

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DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

THE GREATEST
DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the
Throat, Chest and Lungs!
THIS IS THE ONLY REMEDY
of the kind sold under a Positive Guarantee.—All persons suffering with any of the diseases for which this
Wonderful Remedy!!
is recommended, are requested to call at
F. E. Davenport & Co.
DRUG STORE, AUBURN, IND.
and get a sample bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its really extraordinary merits, and show you what a regular One Dollar size bottle will do. April 16

THE OLD RELIABLE.
F. E. DAVENPORT,
Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,
—DEALER IN—
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
Wall and Window Paper!
Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.
All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade
Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge
Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 10, 1874. No. 50.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

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TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,........$2. | Six Months......$1.

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¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

RICKEL & TEFFT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTER TEFFT.

COURIER OFFICE,
JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind., Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.
OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.
PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story; Main street, Auburn, Ind.

O. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN
MOSS and HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door [illegible] right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

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WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

H. Wartenslaben
PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
Luce, Chapin & Blass,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 162 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 148 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
Hamilton & Goldsmith,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Sept 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	5 00am	1 40pm
Ossian	10 42am		2 22
Bluffton	11 10	3 15	2 50
Keystone	11 30am	3 40	3 20
Montpelier	11 40		3 39
Hartford	12 10pm	4 05	3 56
Eaton	12 30		4 19
Muncie	1 00	4 45	4 33
McCowan's	1 15		
New Castle	2 05	4 05	
Cam. City	2 30		
Beesons	2 54		
Connersville	3 10		
Indianapolis		7 00	9 50pm
Louisville		1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	6 20		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	pm	
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 40		
Cam City	11 00		
New Castle	11 45pm		
McCowans	12 32pm		
Muncie	1 00	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	1 20		6 25
Hartford	1 43	11 10	6 51
Montpelier	1 53		7 24
Keystone	2 14		7 35
Bluffton	2 15	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	2 47		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 25	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l Supt.
ROBT. ELLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Cincinnati		8 45	4 20pm
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	5 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 25	5 00	1 05
Auburn	11 24	6 30	1 57
Waterloo	11 45	6 55	2 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	12 29		
Ar Angola	12 30	7 37	2 45
Reading	1 55	9 50	3 37
Bankers	2 10	10 09	3 50
Jonesville	2 27	10 33	4 05
Jackson	3 40	12 20	5 02
Detroit	6 30		6 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 45	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 20		11 25
Bay City	9 15		12 25

Going South.

Bay City		6 5[illegible]	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 05
Lansing		10 46	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 50 pm	6 36	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 20
Jackson	7 25a.m	12 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 25	2 20	10 43
Bankers	8 42	2 55	11 58
Reading	8 56	3 25	11 10
Ar Angola	9 56	5 10	12 00
Pleasant Lake	10 42	6 05	12 42
Waterloo	10 56	6 25	12 47
Auburn			12 50
Auburn Junction	11 55	7 40	1 38
Fort Wayne, Arrive	6 50 p m		6 45a
Indianapolis	11 25		1 10p
Louisville	8 40 a m		9 45
Cincinnati			

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

The Shortest and Quickest Route to
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
The East and Southeast.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, MAY 31 '74	Fast Line. Daily.	Express, Daily.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 15 a m	9 30 p m
Arr. Chillicothe	1 13 p m	1 10 a m
" Portsmouth	5 55	10 20
" Marietta	[illegible]	7 20
" Parkersburg	5 30	5 30
Arr. Grafton	9 15	9 40
" Oakland	11 24	11 31
" Deer Park	11 43	11 43
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56 p m
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	1 15	6 05
" Boston	2 50 a m	4 50 p m

VIA BELLAIRE—MAY 31, 1874	Fast Line Daily.	Express. Sun. Ex.
Lve. Columbus	11 15 a m	11 45 p m
Arr. Newark	12 35 p m	12 50 a m
Lve. Sandusky	7 45 a m	7 00 p m
" Monroeville	8 25	7 50 p m
" Mansfield	10 07	9 51
Arr. Newark	12 40 p m	12 45 a m
" Zanesville	1 35	1 55
" Bellaire	4 50	5 15
" Wheeling	6 10 p m	5 45
" Grafton	9 45	9 20
" Oakland	11 24	11 31
" Deer Park	11 43	11 47
" Cumberland	1 50 a m	2 00 p m
" Harper's Ferry	5 02	4 56
" Washington	7 10	6 50
" Richmond	1 50 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	8 40 a m	8 20 p m
" Wilmington	12 17 p m	1 31 a m
" Philadelphia	1 20	2 35
" New York	5 15	6 05
" Boston	5 50 a m	4 50 p m

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

S. U. Tarney
PROPRIETOR
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!
KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND
Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main st. first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

[illegible] Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
5 10	10 10 am	Logansport	7 45 p.m	2 55
		Peoria		
8 16	11 15 am	Denver	6 56	1 30
10 00	12 10 pm	N. Manchester	5 59	12 11
12 47	12 57	Col. City	5 08	10 51
4 25 pm	2 01 pm	Auburn	3 53	8 48
5 15	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y., At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cars. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays.

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2 40 p m.	x 2 25 a m.	5 30 p m
Waterloo	2 50 "	2 53 "	8 19 "
Sedan	3 05	3 00	8 30 "
Corunna	3 10	3 06	8 35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2 15 pm	11 50 pm	6 50 p m
Sedan	2 20	11 55	7 02 "
Waterloo	2 28 "	11 41 "	7 11 "
Butler	2 40 "	x 12 01 a m	7 55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 5 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2 00 A M	6 00 A. M	9 40 A M	2 00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7 25 "	10 50 "	3 11 "
Alliance	5 32 "	11 00 "	1 50 P M	5 57 "
Orrville	7 [illegible]	12 52 P. M	3 15 "	7 40 "
Mansfield	9 20 "	3 5 "	5 26 "	9 10 "
Crestline ar	9 50 "	3 50 "	6 00 "	10 10 "
Crestline lv	10 10 "	5 00 A. M	6 25 "	10 20 "
Forest	11 22 "	6 22 "	8 15 "	11 52 "
Lima	12 50 P M	8 10 "	9 30 "	12 59 A "
Ft Wayne	2 50 "	10 40 "	12 15 A M	3 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 25 P. M	3 00 "	5 40 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 25 "	4 50 "	9 20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5 16 A M	9 20 A. M	5 35 A. M	10 20 P. M
Plymouth	9 25 "	12 25 P. M	9 10 "	2 25 A. M
Ft Wayne	12 50 P M	2 45 "	11 45 "	5 20 "
Lima	2 55 "	4 25 "	1 52 A. M.	8 00 "
Forest	4 10 "	5 24 "	3 01 "	9 17 "
Crestline ar	5 50 "	7 00 "	4 50 "	11 10 "
Crestline lv	6 05 A M	7 20 "	4 50 "	11 20 "
Mansfield	6 40 "	7 70 "	5 20 "	11 51 "
Orrville	9 05 "	9 42 "	7 12 "	1 4 P M
Alliance	11 [illegible]	11 20 "	9 40 "	3 40
Rochester	2 10 P M		11 12 "	5 58
Pittsburg	3 20 "	2 20 a m	12 15 A. M.	7 05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.
will be ready at all times with an experienced Corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do Carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE
FRITZ GROESCOP.
Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c,
Merchant Tailoring.
All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Among the population of London, which amounts to about 4,000,000 at present, there are more Jews than in Palistine, more Scotchmen than in Edinburg, more Irish than at Dublin and more Catholics than at Rome.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Main St. Next door to Klotz's.
Houston and Benedict,
PROPRIETORS.
Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give us a call.

THE
Eagle Mills!
Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best Millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.
FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.
L. BOWERS.

Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts
A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, introduced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address
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DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'
Furnshing Goods!
Ladies' and Gents' HAND-VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's. ...
SILK HATS,
and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN.
In Hebel's Corner

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House
19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!
and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys &c. Don't fail to see the new store.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!
Ryan & Mader, pro's
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

TERRIBLE NIGHT'S RIDE

Raging Fires Added to the Horrors of Starvation in Nbraska—A Wild Gallop Before the Flames.

[St. Joseph, Mo., Herald Nov. 12]

Thursday evening Captain George Lackland and Mr. Charles [illegible], who came in on the 11 o'clock train of the Kansas city and St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad from Gage county, Nebraska, brought the news of a sad accident that occured by reason of the great prairie fires that are now raging in that part of the state. These gentlemen claim that it is not altogether improbable that many other families have suffered in the same manner, and that it will be necessary to extend liberal aid, and that very shortly. Capt. Lackland, a recent citizen of Lincoln, Nebraska, and a gentleman well known in this community, says that ever since Friday night one week ago the prarie has been burning with terrible vim, sweeping everything that comes in the way. The heavy winds now prevalent upon the prairies of course add furry to the flames, and those famlies that can move are hastening to avoid its wrath and save what little of their property they can. Many of them are leaving behind almost all of their worldly possessions and are traveling with nothing but their teams and a scant allowance of provisions. Many of these people are but poorly clad, and have already suffered much from the pinching wind. He says that their sufferings must of necessity be great.

He gives us the terrible detail of the terrible calamity that overtook the family of Mr. Wm. S. Herndon, a well known farmer of Gage county.—He says he met Mr. Herndon on Monday night on his way to Lincoln, where he has relations residing, and where he expects aid. From Mr. Herndon's own lips he learned the story of his sufferings. Some three years ago Mr. Herndon moved to Gage county from Iowa, and purchased sixty acres of land nine miles from the county-seat. He prospered, and was exceeding well until the late disaster, which not only distroyed his proptery but left him alone in the world, the fire having overtaken his family consisting of his wife and two children, and burned them to death.

Herndon said that he noticed the fire miles away on Saturday night, but it was no uncommon thing to see grass burning, and he paid but little attention to it, although his wife seemed considerable alarmed, and before bed time she called his attention to it several times. He still thought nothing of it, or that it was nothing more than the grass burning. Under this belief he, with his family retired. In the morning in was noticed that the fire was even burning with more vim, and had evidently come nearer them. He was still inclined to believe that it would pass around and leave him unmolested, or that it would rain and put danger out of the question.

A heavy wind springing up at noon however, and blowing directly from the are toward the house warned him that the danger was growing imminent. His children were now crying through fear, and his wife importuning him to make the best time. Arrangements were soon made, for the journey, and in a two horse wagon they started, not more than ten miles in advance of the fire, with every possibility of being able to get out of its reach.

Good time was made by the team, and not until late in the evening, when the wind increased in fury, was there any apprehension of danger. About dusk the wind increased to a hurricane and the flames began to approach them with terrible speed and awful grandeur. Faster and faster they came, and Mr. Herndon says that it was evident that they would overtake them in a very few minutes. What was to be done, under the circumstances was a question that had to be decided quickly. The horses had now became unmanageable, and were as likely to overturn the wagon and start for the flames as any other way. A marshy piece of ground was some two miles distant, and near this was a small branch of water, from which he remembered he had frequently watered his horses.—This was the only chance for life, and hastily leaving his team and wagon to their fate, he started to the marsh with his youngest child, a lad of eight years in his arms. It was a struggle for life. Death was coming, and they made one grand effort to get out of its reach, but, alas! it was unavailing. We will not undertake to depict the anguish of that father as he was compelled to see the cherished ones of his own heart those whome he loved even better than his own life-blood, sink down one after the other, and become a prey to that most terrible of all deaths—by fire. The little daughter was the first to be overtaken, and the mother was prone to stay and give up her life with her darling, but she kept on, while the flames were yet more than a hundred yards behind, and litlte Mary was left upon her kneese, praying that her Heavenly Father might take her to His bosom, and save her mother and father and her little brother from perishing. Death soon came for her, and not long did it wait for the mother and the little brother. In a few moments the mother's clothes were on fire, and she was unable to procede.—The father with desperate determination to save the little son, pushed on; but already his clothes were on fire, and the little boy, the pride of his heart, was struggleing to free himself from the tortures, and soon he was at rest in death. His body but hindered the progress of his father, and to save himself, he determined to abandon it. Thus freed of all encumbrances he made greater speed and succeeded in reaching the stream.

After the fire had passed by, he retraced his steps and gathered in one place all that was earthly of his treasured ones. It was a sight when the poor father gathered the blackened and charred remains of his late household in the stillness of the night upon that lone and desolate prairie which we hope the world will never be called upon to witness again. Next day the homes of some distant farmers were reached, and they returned with Herndon and assisted him in the burial.

The homes of many farmers in that county and locality were destroyed, and these gentlemen inform us that a delegation of citizens from Lincoln and other cities in Nebraska will soon visit St. Joseph for the purpose of soliciting aid for the suffers. It will be distributed among all those who are needy in the State—and there are thousands of them—many of whome are destitute entirely by the grasshoppers. Let our citizens respond nobly, and like the bread cast upon the waters, it will return again after many days.

A Strange Dream Fulfilled.

Rev. L. W. Lewis, in his Reminiscences of the war, Published in the Texas *Christian Advocate*, relates the annexed remarkable instance as literally true. The battle referred to was that of Prairie Grove, in Northwest Arkansas, fought Dec. 7, 1892:

A curious fulfillment of a dream occurred at the battle under my own eyes. A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow soldiers, some of whome had related it to me months previous to the occurrence which I now relate.

He dreamed that we crossed a river marched over a mountain, and camped near a church located in a woods near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as we crossed the revine he was shot in the breast. On the ever memorable 7th of Dec. 1862, as we moved a double-quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove church, a small frame building, belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding in the flank of the command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. "That is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream," said he. I made no reply and never thought of the matter again until that evening. We had broken the enemy's line, and were in full pursuit when we came to a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said: "Just on the other side of the hollow, I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt." Suiting the action to the word as he ran along, he doubled it up and crammed it in his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it before a minie ball knocked him out of the line. Jumping up quickly he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head and shouted; "I'm all right!" The ball raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand just over his heart and dropped into his shoe.

The late counting in of the Democratic member of Congress in the Twenty-seventh District of Pensylvania by a majority of eleven votes only gives the Democrats seventeen members to the Republicans—ten. In the present House the delegation stands twenty-two Republicans to five Democrats. There is, therefore, the nice little gain of twelve members, which makes a change of twenty-four votes in a delegation of twenty-seven. We think that *will* do.

The supreme council of Masons in France, has invited the supreme councils of all the lodges in the world to take part in the proceeding of a general congress, to be held on the first Monday in September 1875.

The Railroads have volunteered to transport all donations contributed through the state relief and aid society of Nebraska free of charge.

A LITERARY HOAX.

A rich hoax was successfully perpetrated at the dinner of the Boston Press Club, on Saturday evening. Several letters were read, purporting to come from distinguished individuals, among them one from Brett Harte, with two "t's," inclosing a characteristic poem, which the author of the "Heathen Chinee" would, we think, be almost willing to claim as indited, if not by himself, certainly by a "double." No assertion was made at the table that the epistle or the verses came from Bret Harte with one "t," but all present, save the few in the secret, jumped at the fallacious conclusion; and so have several of the papers since. The lines were, in fact, written over the initials "B. H." by J. Cheever Goodwin, and all will agree that he was far more than a parodist, and excuse the jocose chap very willingly.

Here is the Brett Harte poem of the occasion:

PRESS-ROOM BILL.

Bill was case;
Slept all night on a pile of stock—
Hard as a rock.
But what'd he care! He'd no friends
That would make a muss
If he slept in the streets.
So he sends
For a pot of beer, and a bite to eat
In the press-room,
Where, with leg-room
To stretch out straight,
He'd wait
Till the boys got round in the upper regions;
And by legions
He fed the sheets to the hungry maws
And iron jaws
Of the press.
You can guess
How he loved the machine and his work.
He shirk?
When he gave his word
That settled it sure. Whatever it was
You could be poz
That he'd do as he said, if it took a leg.
Not a peg
Would he move, whatever he saw or heard,
To break a promise
Was farthest from his
Thoughts of what was the duty of man,
And where the law of right began.
One night the boss
(Member of Congress now, they says)
Came down stairs
Putting on airs
(His usual way).
Pretty soon he came across
Bill, who was putting the forms in place.
"Bill," says he,
"I want a copy brought up to me
At four o'clock in any case;
For I leave at five
By an early train,
So look alive;
"Or"—here his language became profane—
"You'll do it, Bill?"
Says Bill, "I will."
That night at just about half-past one,
The bells begun
The awful clangor that tells of fire.
'Twas our old place
That was being burnt.
When Bill learnt
The fact, by his linen-coat tails' blaze,
The room was getting about red hot.
There was just one spot
That the fire had managed, so far, to spare,
And the press stood there.
Bill wasn't a crier,
And when he saw
There was no use trying to save a thing
Out of the fiery dragon's maw.
He gave one spring
For the stock; there wasn't an atom left.
Bill says the heft
Of his heart, when he found there wasn't one
Identical sheet that he could use,
Was more'n a ton.
In his two hours' snooze,
He hadn't taken his garment off.
They came off now.
That is he stripped, as if for a row,
Down to the buff.
Let us draw the veil,
And end this tale
With a scene that morning sharp at four.
Bill knocked at the door
Of the boss's house, and out he came,
Not knowing the place was all aflame;
"Got the paper?" Says Bill, "You're right,
The — — old office burnt down to night,
There wasn't no one hurt,
And I got you a copy." Here he gave
The boss, who was just beginning to rave,
An impression struck off on his shirt.

P. S. 'Twas Bill's shirt, not the bosses.
I tell you Bill was one of the bosses.

NOVEMBER 5, 1874.

IVAN THE TERRIBLE.

Precisely at what time the faithful and affectionate subjects of his Majesty Ivan IV., Czar of all the Russias, conferred upon him his pet name, "The Terrible," history neglects to inform us, but we are left in no uncertainty as to the entire appropriateness of the title, which is now inseparably linked with his baptismal name. He inherited the throne at the age of 3 years, and his early education was carefully attended to by his faithful guardians, who snubbed and scared him, in the hope that they might so far weaken his intellect as to secure a permanent control over him, and through him govern Russia as they pleased. They made a footstool of him sometimes, and a football at others, and, under their system of training, the development of those qualities of mind and heart for which he is celebrated was remarkably rapid. He was always Ivan the terrified, and he became Ivan the terrible before he was old enough to have played a reasonably good game of marbles, or to have become tolerably expert in the art of mumbling the peg. Indeed, it would seem that the young grand Prince was wholly insensible to the joys of these and the other excellent sports in which ordinary youth delight, and, being of an ingenious turn of mind, he invented others better suited to his tastes and character. One of these pastimes, perhaps the first and simplest one devised by the youthful genius, consisted in the dropping of cats, dogs, and other domestic animals, from the top of the palace to the pavement below, and sentimental historians have constructed these interesting experiments upon the law of gravitation into cruelty. Another of the young Czar's amusements was to turn half-famished pet-bears loose upon passing pedestrians, and it is the part of charity to suppose that his purpose in this was to study the psychological and physiognomical phenomena of fear. A less profitable way he had of accomplishing the same thing was by throwing, or, as youthful Americans phrase it, "shying" stones at passers by, concealing himself meanwhile behind a screen. He cultivated his skill in horsemanship by riding over elderly people, cripples, and children. In short, his boyish sports were all of an original and highly interesting sort.

Up to the age of 13 Ivan was under the tutelage of a council, of which the Prince Shuisky was chief, and it was this Prince who domineered over the boy and made a footstool and a football of his body. At that age Ivan asserted his independence in a very positive and emphatic way, which even the Prince Shuisky could not misapprehend. The young Czar was out hunting, accompanied by Shuisky and other Princes and boyards, among whom was Prince Gluisky, a rival of Shuisky's, who was prejudiced against that excellent gentleman. At his suggestion, Ivan addressed his guardian Shuisky in language which the latter deemed insolent. Shuisky replied angrily, and Ivan requested his dogs to remonstrate with the Prince, which they did by tearing him limb from limb.

Having thus silenced the dictation of Shuisky, the young Prince became the ward of the no less excellent Gluisky, and was carefully taught that the only way in which he could effectually assert authority was by punishment. It was made clear to his budding intellect, too, that the shortest, simplest, and altogether the best way to get rid of disagreeable people, was to put them to death, and throughout his life Ivan never forgot this lesson for a single moment. Power, he was told, was worthless unless it was used, and the only way in which it could be really used was by oppression. For three years no pains were spared to teach him this system of ethics and politics, and the young Prince, in his anxiety to perfect himself in the art of governing, diligently practiced all these precepts.

When he was 17 years of age he was formally crowned Czar. The citizens, ignorant of the truths of political economy and the principles of governmental science underlying the young Czar's system, became alarmed and fired the city one night. When Ivan awoke he was terrified, being of an abnormally nervous temperament, and the apparition of a warning monk, together with the influence of Anastatia, the young Czarina, led the Czar to abandon the simple and straightforward methods of government in which he had been bred, and for thirteen years, under the dictation of Alexis Adascheff and the monk Sylvester, Ivan devoted himself to the commonplace employments of developing Russia politically and socially. He dismissed his Ministers and put others in their places. He reorganized the army; revised the code in the interest of abstract justice; equalized assessments; subdued the Tartars; established forts for the protection of the frontiers; laid the foundation for the future greatness of his empire; began the work which was completed so grandly under Peter the Great; introduced printing into Russia; added greatly to her possessions; checked the abuses of her clergy; brought artists from Western Europe, and in a hundred ways made himself famous by doing those things which historians love to chronicle.

Meanwhile, his genius for governing upon the Gluiskian system lay dormant. It was not dead, but slept, and after its nap of thirteen years it awoke one day, refreshed. Anastatia, the beautiful Queen, whose influence had been supreme for so long a time, died, and Ivan was free again. He recalled an old Bishop who had been banished for his crimes, and consulted him as to his future course.

"If you wish to be truly a sovereign," said this eminent prelate, "never seek a counselor wiser than yourself; never receive advice from any man. Command, but never obey; and you will be a terror to the boyards. Remember that he who is permitted to begin by advising is certain to end by ruling his sovereign."

Here was advice of a sort suited to Ivan's taste and education, and for reply he kissed the good Bishop's hand, saying:

"My own father could not have spoken more wisely."

That the Czar spoke sincerely, his faithfulness in following the Bishop's precepts abundantly attests.

His Ministers and advisers being manifestly wiser than he, and therefore not at all the proper kind of people to have about, he straightway banished them. He then began a diligent search for their partisans, some of whom he put to death, condemning others to imprisonment and torture. He next turned his attention to his own household, which he was resolved upon ruling absolutely, at least, if not well. One of the Princes made himself disagreeable by declining to participate freely in the pleasures of the place, and for the sake of domestic harmony, Ivan had him poniarded while he was at his prayers. Another so far overstepped the bounds of courtesy and propriety as to remonstrate with one of the new favorites upon his improper conduct, and Ivan, in order that there might be no bickerings and hard feelings in his family, slew the discourteous Prince with his own hand.

He was in the habit of carrying an iron rod about with him, and he had a playful way of striking his friends with it now and then, merely for his amusement. His pleasantries of this and other like sorts, were endless. One day Prince Boris, a boyard, came to pay his respects to the Czar, and as he bowed to the ground, according to custom, Ivan, seizing a knife, said: "God bless thee, my dear Boris; thou deservest a proof of my favor," and with that he kindly cut the nobleman's ear off.

When Prince Kurbsky, whom he had threatened with death, fled to Poland, and wrote him a letter thence, telling him pretty plainly what he thought of him, the Czar playfully struck the bearer of the missive with his iron rod, as a preliminary to the reading of the letter, and the blood flowed copiously from the man's wounds while Ivan pondered the words of his rebellious subject. He then became convinced that the boyards generally sympathized with Kurbsky, and to teach them better, he put a good many of them to death by torture, and deprived many others of their estates. His alarm was very real, however, for he was a phenomenon of abject cowardice. He therefore fled to a fortified place in the midst of a dense forest, where he remained a month, writing letters to the people, telling them that he had abdicated and left them to their fate as a punishment for their disloyalty and their crimes. Singularly enough, his flight terrified the people. He had taught them that he was their god as God was his, and his flight to Alexandrovsky seemed to them a withdrawal of the protection of Providence itself. Business was suspended. The courts ceased to sit. The people were in an agony of terror. A large deputation of boyards and priests journeyed to Alexandrovsky, and besought the sovereign to return and resume his holy functions as the head of the church, that the souls of so many millions might not perish. Exacting of clergy and nobles an admission of his absolute right to do as he pleased, and a promise that they would in no way interfere with or resist authority, he returned to Moscow. Here he surrounded himself with a body-guard of desperadoes, 1,000 strong at first, and afterwards increased to 6,000, whose duty it was to discover the Czar's enemies and sweep them from the face of the earth. As emblems of these, their functions, each member of the guard carried at his saddle-bow a dog's head and a broom. As the punishment of the Czar's enemies included the confiscation of their property, a large part of which was given to the guards themselves, these were always singularly successful in discovering the disaffection of wealthy nobles, discovering it oftentimes before the nobles themselves were aware of their own treasonable sentiments.

Feeling unsafe still, Ivan built for himself a new palace, outside the walls of the Kremlin, making it an impregnable castle. Then, finding that even this did not lull his shaken nerves to rest, he proceeded to put danger afar off by dispossessing the 12,000 rich nobles whose estates lay nearest the palace, and giving their property to his personal followers, so that the head which wore the crown might lie easy in the conviction that there were no possible enemies near on the other side of the impregnable walls which shut him in. But even then he could not sleep easily, and so he repaired again to his forest stronghold at Alexandrovsky, where he surrounded himself with guards and ramparts. Here he converted the palace into a monastery, made himself abbot and his rascally followers monks. He rigorously enforced monastic observances, of the severest sort, and no doubt became a saint, in his own estimation. He spent most of his time at prayers, allowing himself no recreation except a daily sight of the torture of the prisoners who were confined in the dungeons of the fortress. His guards were allowed a rather larger share of amusement, and they wandered from street to street during the day, punishing, with their hatchets, such disloyal people as they encountered. They were moderate in their indulgences, however, in imitation of their sovereign, doubtless, and it is recorded to their credit, that, at this time, they rarely ever killed more than twenty people in one day, while sometimes the number was as low as five.

But a quiet life of this kind could not always content the Czar. Naturally, he grew tired of individual killings, and began to long for some more exciting sport. When one day a quarrel arose between some of his guards and a few of the people of Torjes, Ivan saw at a glance that all the inhabitants of Torjek were mutinous rebels, and of course it became his duty to put them all to death, which he straightway did.

Up to this time, the genius of Ivan seems to have been cautiously feeling its way, and so the part of his history already sketched may be regarded as a mere preliminary to his real career. His extraordinary capacity for ruling an empire on the principles taught him by the Prince Gluisky was now about to show itself in all its greatness. A criminal of Novgorod, feeling himself aggrieved by the authorities of that city, who had incarcerated him for a time, wrote a letter offering to place the city under Polish protection. This letter he signed, not with his own name, but with that of the Archbishop, and instead of sending it to the King of Poland, to whom it was addressed, he secreted it in the church of St. Sophia. Then going to Alexandrovsky, he told Ivan that treason was contemplated by the Novgorodians, and that the treasonable letter would be found behind the statue of the Virgin in the church. Ivan sent a messenger to find the letter, and upon his return the Czar began his march upon the doomed city. Happening to pass through the town of Khur on his way to Novorod, he put all its inhabitants to death, with the purpose, doubtless, of training his troops in the art of wholesale massacre, before requiring them to practice it upon the people of Novgorod. Finding this system of drill an agreeable pastime, he repeated it upon his arrival at the city of Twer, and then, in order that the other towns along this route might have no reason to complain of partiality, he bestowed upon all of them a like manifestation of his imperial regard.

It is not my purpose to describe in detail the elaborate, ingenious cruelty practiced in the massacre of the Novgorodians. The story is sickening. Ivan first heard mass, and then began the butchery, which lasted for many days, was conducted with the utmost deliberation and most ingenious cruelty, and ended in the slaughter of 60,000 people. Ivan had selected certain prominent citizens, to the number of several hundred, whom he reserved for public and particularly cruel execution at Moscow. Summoning the small and wretched remnant of the population to his presence, he besought their prayers for the continuance and prosperity of his reign, and, with gracious words of farewell, took his departure from the murdered city.

The execution in Moscow of the reserved victims was a scene too horrible to be described in these pages. Indeed, the half of Ivan's enormities may not be told here at all, and even the historians content themselves with the barest outlines of many parts of his career. He thought himself in some sense a deity, and blasphemously asserted that his throne was surrounded by archangels, precisely as God's is. Identifying himself with the Almighty, he claimed exemption from the observance of God's laws, and, in defiance of the fundamental principles of the Greek Church, of which he was the head, he married seven wives. Believing that he might with equal impunity insult the moral sense of other nations, he actually sought to add England's Queen, Elizabeth, to the list of his spouses. And he was so far right in his estimate of his power to do as he pleased, that the Virgin Queen, head of the English Church, while she would not herself become one of his wives, consented to assist him, and selected for his eighth consort Mary Hastings, the daughter of the Earl of Huntington. She came near bringing about a marriage between the two, in face of the fact that the two churches of which Ivan and she were respectively head were agreed in condemning polygamy as a heinous crime.

For one only of all his crimes Ivan showed regret, if not remorse. His oldest and favorite son, when the city of Pskof was besieged by the Poles, asked that he might be intrusted with the command of a body of troops with which to assist the beleaguered place. Ivan was so great a coward that he dared not trust the affection and loyalty of even his own favorite child, and in a fit of mingled fear and rage he beat the young man to death with his iron staff, saying:

"Rebel, you are leagued with the boyards in a conspiracy to dethrone me."

Remorse seizing upon him at once, his sufferings and fears of retribution were terrible. Finally he determined to abandon the throne and seek peace in a convent, but the infatuated Russians besought him not to desert them. He died in 1580, and on his death-bed attempted one of the most infamous crimes of his life, and was balked only by the flight of his victim and his own inability to follow her. She was a member of his family, being the wife of his son.

Did Scheherezade herself ever imagine a stranger story than this? And yet it is plain history, and is only a fragment of the truth.—*George Cary Eggleston, in American Homes for November.*

A Dying Man—The Latest Detroit Dodge.

Wednesday morning last a stranger entered a dry goods store on Woodward avenue and inquired for the proprietor, whose feelings are herewith respected and his name suppressed. The stranger introduced himself as Fiske, and said that a man who lay dying at a certain boarding-house on Larned street west had something to say to the merchant before he passed away. Thinking it very singular, the merchant put on his overcoat and went down to the house in company with the stranger. On a bed up stairs he found the dying man. The merchant expected to find a pale, emaciated patient, but instead he found a pretty healthy looking fellow, who was, however, snugly covered up in bed, and whose voice was away down in his throat.

"You wished to see me, did you?" asked the merchant as he sat down.

"I did," answered the patient. "The doctor says that I will not live twenty-four hours, and I want to confess a crime and ask your forgiveness. You don't know me, but I know you. You were keeping store in St. Joseph in 1857."

"Yes," answered the merchant.

"Well," continued the man, "I happened to be in St. Joseph that year, and one day while you were at dinner and your clerk busy I stole a pair of boots and a cap, amounting in value to perhaps six dollars. It is the only theft I ever committed, and it has caused me endless anxiety. Now, before I die, I wish to ask your forgiveness and to restore the value of the goods."

The merchant could not remember anything about the affair, nor of the man, who said his name was Jefferson, and he replied that it was all right, and that he didn't care for compensation. But both men pressed him to take at least fifteen dollars for the amount stolen so long ago, and he reluctantly consented. The dying man pulled out a roll of bills, all of the denomination of $100, and the merchant handed back fifty-four dollars, all the money he had, and told the well man to come to the store after the rest. He shook hands with the patient, hoped that death might be arrested and returned to the store alone having the $100 bill in his vest pocket. The stranger had not called up to 2 p. m., and the merchant finally took a closer look at the bill. His hair began to raise up, and he started for a bank.

"Best counterfeit I've seen for a year," remarked the cashier as he handed the bill back.

The merchant then secured the services of a detective and they hastened to the boarding-house to find that the men had departed before noon. They came there the evening previous, paid for two days' board, and the landlady did not know anything about them, but supposed the merchant knew them both. One at least must have known something of the merchant's former history, as he referred to facts, and although they did not get the stake they played for, they nevertheless made a good enough thing of it. Ever since Wednesday a detective has been looking for the men, and the greatest care has been taken that the reporters shouldn't get hold of the item.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Lover's Revenge.

Some five or six weeks ago a young man, named Charles Perrin, 23 years old, a carpenter by trade, fell in love with a good-looking girl whose parents reside on Orchard street. Charles had red hair and a freckled face, and although the young lady treated him courteously when he called at the house, she had her mind made up that she could never wed a red-headed man. After an acquaintance of three weeks he asked her to become Mrs. Perrin, and was greatly taken down when she told him that she couldn't think of such a thing. Charles then sought to have the old folks put in a good word for him, but they declined to interfere. He continued his visits, perhaps hoping to soften the young girl's heart, but Thursday evening the crisis came. He went to the house with a bottle of acid in his pocket, prepared to spoil her beauty if she did not give him a favorable answer. There was no one at home but the girl and her mother, and Perrin first wanted the girl to take a walk with him. She refused to go, and he asked to see her alone. She also refused this request, and the lover had just got ready to draw the bottle from his pocket when something bit him. He thought it was a dog, but it wasn't. The cork had worked out of the bottle, and his coat-tails were turning brick color at the rate of a yard a minute. The acid wasn't content with the coat-tails, but struck out for flesh, and in about a minute the young man was dancing around the house as if to escape a bullet. Shouting and whooping he got out of doors and threw off most of his clothing and rolled in the mud, and it was some time before any one could find out whether he had snakes in his boots or had sat down on a brad-awl. He was so badly burned that two men had to help him to his boarding house on Fifth street, where a physician dressed the burns. There is a good deal of laughing at his expense, and if he makes his appearance at the house again he will be arrested, as he told one of his friends in advance that he meant the acid for the girl.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CONGRESSMAN ELLIOTT (colored) has been elected Speaker of the South Carolina Legislature.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

The Destruction of Tuscumbia, Ala., by a Tornado—Incidents of the Disaster—Heartrending Scenes Among the Ruins.

Tuscumbia, Ala. (Nov. 23), Cor. of the New York Times.

Yesterday evening, shortly after sundown, a wind-storm of unprecedented violence struck the town of Tuscumbia, in this state, and, in the short space of two minutes, destroyed upward of 100 buildings, killing 11 persons outright, and wounding not less than 30 others. Tuscumbia is one of the oldest towns in Northern Alabama. Its population numbers about 2,000, and it has long enjoyed the reputation of being the center of the most refined circles in the South.

All day yesterday the weather in this part of the country was exceedingly warm for this time of the year, many persons remarking that it seemed like a July day. Toward evening a soft, warm wind began to blow from the southwest, and a thick bank of dark clouds was seen to form in that direction. At sundown rain began to fall, and lightning was seen in the distance. Shortly after dark most of the people were quietly seated around their supper tables, when suddenly a sound like rushing thunder was heard in the streets, and before the terrified inhabitants were fully aware of the danger that threatened them, the storm had passed over. The people whose houses were uninjured immediately rushed into the streets. They found men, women, and children, flying in all directions, their cries of alarm mingling with the moaning of dying animals. Houses were blown down in many places, and the streets and roads were everywhere filled with crumbling walls and shattered timbers.

A few of the citizens hastily formed themselves into an organized body, appointed a leader, and set about ascertaining the nature of the damage that had been done. As they were about to set out, they were met by a little girl named Lillie Elliott, who, with white lips and trembling voice, told them that her aunt's house had been completely blown down, and that she feared every one in it had been killed. The party at once hastened to the house indicated, and found that it was indeed a ruin. Everything was still about the place, and the men were about to turn away from it when they heard the voice of a child crying for assistance. The call came from the middle of the fallen building, and the party, by this time largely reinforced, set at once to work to remove the brick and timber near the place indicated. After fifteen minutes' hard work they were rewarded by finding two little girls, one five and the other eight years of age. One of the children was entirely unhurt, and was easily removed. The other had her arm firmly wedged in between two beams; but, with a courage that was marvelous in one so young, she called out to the men, "Get my mother out, get my mother out, never mind me." At last the beams were cut away and the little one released.

Digging further into the rubbish, a terrible sight met the eyes of the workmen. On the broken bed lay the body of a dead woman, two massive cross-timbers resting on her neck. Under her were two little children locked in each other's arms, both dead and crushed out of all shape. The lady was the wife of State Senator Moore, who was recently elected. Both her youngest children were undressed when found, and the little girls who were rescued said that their mother was just putting the children to bed when the house was blown down.

Little Lillie Elliott, who gave the alarm, was a niece of Mrs. Moore's, and was visiting her little girls when the storm came on. She says that she felt the house falling all about her, but, strange as it may seem, she was unharmed, finding herself on top of the fallen house. The bodies of Mrs. Moore and her two children were conveyed to the house of a friend.

When the first shock of the tornado had passed, John Hodgkins, a young man well known in the town, crawled into the hall of the Tuscumbia Hotel, and stated that he had been thrown out of the second-story window of his house by the force of the storm, that the house had been entirely blown down, and that his brother's family were buried beneath the ruins.

A party at once formed, and, headed by Mr. James Halsey, a traveler for a New York house, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Hodgkins. They found the building level with the ground. Through an opening which had been formed through the falling timbers Mr. Halsey crawled under the house, and discovered Mr. Hodgkins and his wife lying upon a bed apparently dead. His party at once set to work to remove the rubbish which had fallen upon the bodies. The side of the fallen roof was cut through by willing hands, and in twenty minutes the bodies were reached. At the foot of bed, lying across it, was Mr. Hodgkins, beside him his wife, and under them their four children. The six were quite dead. The mother held her youngest child in her arms, and the father was lying as if he had died in an effort to protect the other children. The bodies were fully dressed, and not at all mangled. They had evidently died of suffocation. The bodies were removed just as they were to an adjoining house.

Shortly after the finding of the Hodgkins family, a party proceeded to the house of Mrs. J. W. Winston, a well known lady of this place. The house was one of the finest in this place, having cost $40,000 before the war. It was entirely destroyed, and Mrs. Winston killed. As the side of the house fell in she was driven against the standing wall of the room on the second floor, which she occupied, and a heavy wardrobe and other pieces of furniture falling on her, she was killed instantly. Her son-in-law and his family, who were in the lower story, escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Winston was the mother of ex-Gov. Winston and mother-in-law of ex-Gov. Lindsey, of this State.

Later in the evening it was discovered that Miss Bessie Sherrod, a young lady living a mile out of the town, had been killed by the falling of the cottage in which she lived.

In addition to the persons found dead as narrated above, there are a number very severely wounded. Two of these are not expected to recover.

Martin Patterson, an old resident of this place, when he first felt the shock of the storm, caught his two children in his arms, and, calling his wife, rushed to the door. He succeeded in conveying one child and his wife to the street in safety, and was about to pass out with the other child when he was caught by a mass of falling timbers. With wonderful presence of mind he threw the child from him into the street, where it was taken up by its mother unharmed. Patterson was so firmly wedged in that it was some hours before he could be freed. His life is dispaired of.

A man named Craig Throckmorton was in the act of carrying one of his children from his house, after the storm had passed over, when the stairway suddenly fell in. Throckmorton succeeded in reaching the street, but he is very badly cut about the head and face, and his condition is considered critical. His child was unhurt.

There were many remarkable circumstances connected with the storm. It passed through the town from the southwest, commencing at the fair grounds, and tore itself a path varying from 300 to 400 feet in width. In some places the strongest and most carefully constructed buildings were lifted completely from their foundations and laid level with the ground. Not far from these, old and dilapidated frame buildings were left standing, apparently unharmed.

After the storm the houseless families were taken to the residences of more fortunate friends. About 300 were deprived of homes, and it is estimated that the total loss to the town and private individuals will reach $500,000. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company loses $20,000.

A Poet's Prosperity.

Bryant has made more money than any poet that ever lived. It has, however, not been the product of his Muse, but of his newspaper. To this is to be added the fact that he is of simple habits, and cannot but be moderate in general expenses. He is estimated to be worth from $400,000 up to $600,000, which is certainly doing very well. No other editor except Bennett has exceded this sum, or even equaled it, while, as for poets, which of this gifted clan ever dreamed of such success? Bryant, indeed, reminds us (in this point at least) of what Jeffrey said of Byron in his critique, "He never lived in a garret like thoroughbred poets." But wealth never inflated his vanity. It came as the earnings of a great journal, and was never used for display.—*New York Letter.*

New York Officials.

The constitutional amendments adopted in New York, at the late election, raise the salary of the Governor from $4,000 to $10,000, with a house at Albany; and increase the pay of legislators from $300 to $1,500 a year. The Governor can veto any item of an appropriation bill, and he is required to pass on all bills left unacted upon the adjournment of the Legislature within thirty days. Special legislation is practically prohibited, and bribe-taking is punishable as a felony. Every elective officer is required to make oath that he has neither bribed nor corruptly influenced any one to vote for him, and no one can hold a State and city, or a State and county, or a State and Federal office at the same time. The oath about bribery don't weigh much. Any one who commits the offense will swear out.

THE CENTER OF POPULATION.—North and South, the center of population steadily clings to the thirty-ninth parallel, along which are situated Baltimore, Washington and Cincinnati. At no time from 1790 to 1870 has the center of population departed north or south of this line more than twenty-six miles. It has marched westward 399 miles in that period, the greatest leap being from 1850 to 1860 (eighty-one miles) when the transfer of a small population to the Pacific coast gave a sudden elongation to the Western arm of the lever and necessitated the moving of the fulcrum quite a distance. It is now forty-eight miles east of Cincinnati, and in 1880 will nearly coincide with that city.

ANNA S. GETSINGER, of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face and head, I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

THERE is nothing like leather shoes with a SILVER TIP for children. Try them. They never wear through at the toes. For sale by all dealers.

WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is now fifteen years since the attention of the public was first called by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart to this wonderful remedy, and so well has it stood the test of time that to-day it not only *has the confidence* of the entire community, but is more frequently prescribed by physicians in their practice than any other proprietary preparation in the country. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the Tar, by which its *highest medicinal properties* are retained. For the following complaints, Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Weak Stomach, Disease of the Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, there is no remedy in the world that has been used so successfully or can show such a number of marvelous cures. The following will serve to show the estimation in which this sovereign remedy is held by those who have used it.

Consumption for Ten Years Cured.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART: Dear Sir—I am grateful to you from the fact that you have made a medicine that will cure the disease of the Lungs. My wife has had the Consumption for ten years. Physicians had told me that they could only patch her up for the time being. She was confined to her bed and had been for some time. I heard of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and secured one bottle; it relieved her cough. She has now finished the fourth bottle, and is able to do the work for her family; and may God speed you on with your great discovery and cure you have made for Consumption.
REV. E. H. HOPKINS,
Jackson Centre, Shelby Co., Ohio.

From St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WISHART, PHILADELPHIA: Dear Sir—During a visit to Philadelphia, some three years ago, I was suffering from a severe cold, and was induced to take a bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which had the effect of curing me in a few days. I have used it in my family ever since, and am of the opinion that it saved the life of my daughter, who was suffering from a severe and painful cough. If the publication of this will be of any service, you are at liberty to use it. Yours respectfully,
JOHN HODNETT, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers and at

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S OFFICE,

No. 232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A New Ship-Canal Project.

Late Washington dispatches mention a new ship canal project which is to be urged in Congress at the next session by Baltimore interests. The proposition, it appears, is to cut a canal sixty feet wide at top, forty feet wide at bottom, and twenty-five feet deep, across the Maryland peninsula, connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. The National Commercial Convention of 1871 indorsed this scheme, and asked Congress to have the route surveyed. The length of the work would be about seventeen miles, and would cost at a rough estimate from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. It would shorten the distance between Baltimore and New York and New England ports about 200 miles, and would, it is claimed, make Baltimore as accessible to ocean commerce as New York. From certain indications it is thought that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will take hold of the enterprise, and give material aid to the effort to secure for it an appropriation from Congress.

Came to Grief.

Mrs. Hooper in one of her recent Paris letters gives the following incident, showing how an ill-mannered Englishwoman came to grief in Rome: "Her abuse was leveled at Americans, and one particular one who happened to be standing in front of her and obstructing her view in the Sistine Chapel. At last the Englishwoman was so wrought up as to pull the dress of the supposed American to make her sit down, when she turned round and dealt her tormentor a smart slap in the face, pouring forth at the same time a volley of abuse in purest French, much to the amusement of the quiet American spectator of the scene, who, when narrating the story to me, added, "It was very wrong of the Frenchwoman thus to assault her adversary, but I was very glad that she did.'"

Surgical Freezing.

The successful employment of an anæsthetic which prevents pain without destroying consciousness, is a matter of interest and importance to medical people everywhere. Dr. W. B. Richardson, in the London *Lancet*, describes two operations of this kind, by him performed, for removal of cancerous tumors of the breast, both patients being ladies. A spray of common ether was directed upon the tumor until thoroughly chilled. The lighter fluid, a compound of ether with hydride of amyl, specific gravity .720, was then applied until the whole of the breast was frozen like a snowball. Instead of with a scalpel, the incisions and removal were effected by means of small, strong, sharp and curved scissors. The operations were successful, the healing speedy, without discharge or trouble of any kind.

A Bone for the Baby.

Almost every one who ever had a bright dog can tell curious stories about dog behavior. A gentleman in Erie, Pa., furnishes the *Observer* with this funny anecdote: Mrs. J. has for some time past been the owner of a fine Esquimaux dog. A few weeks ago Mrs. J. became the mother of a beautiful little girl, of whom the dog at first was very jealous. His better nature, however, soon asserted itself, and he became very fond of the child. A few weeks ago baby was crying loud and long. Doggie came up stairs in evident distress of spirit, whined in answer to the child's cry; but, finally, as if a sudden thought had startled him, trotted down stairs. He presently retured with a bone, well picked, of course, in his mouth, which, standing on his hind legs, he gravely presented to the baby.

Good Management.

"A Bachelor" says, in a communication to the New York *Times*, on the subject of matrimony practically considered: "I have a good room, for which I pay twenty dollars a month, with gas and fire. I cook my own breakfast, which consists usually of fresh rolls and butter with coffee or chocolate, and a couple of eggs, or a few oysters, with fruit in season, and, if I choose, a little pickled salmon, cheese or caviar, as a relish. My breakfast costs me, on an average, fifteen cents a day, an estimate which looks ridiculously small, but which any person can verify by trying the same plan himself." This bachelor, however, eats square dinners and dresses well, so that his annual expenditure averages $921.

IN the present Congress, Fernando Wood has the distinction of having served a term (1841–43) at an earlier date than any other now a member of the House. But to the next Congress is elected the venerable ex-Gov. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, who served the term 1839–41. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will be the "Father of the House," in the next Congress, by virtue of continuous services since 1861, although the following members-elect entered the House at earlier dates, viz: Philip F. Thomas, 1839, Fernando Wood, 1841; Alexander H. Stephens, 1843; William Pitt Lynde, of Wisconsin, 1848; John Robbins, of Pennsylvania, 1849; Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, 1851; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1853; James Buffington, of Massachusetts, 1855; John H. Reagan, of Texas; Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky; Alfred M. Scales, of North Carolina, and Elijah Ward, of New York, in 1857; and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, in 1859.

THE last Democratic United States Senators from this State were Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Dix, both of whom have, since the Republicans came into power, held office under that party. When Silas Wright was elected Governor in 1844 he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and Gov. Bouck appointed Henry A. Foster as his successor. When the Legislature assembled in January, 1845, that body elected John A. Dix to serve during the unexpired term of Mr. Wright, and Dickinson was elected at the same time in the place of Tallmadge. Mr. Dix was in the Senate until the 4th of March, 1849, when he was succeeded by Mr. Seward. Mr. Dickinson was in the Senate until March 4, 1851, when he was succeeded by Hamilton Fish. Since then every United States Senator from this State has been either Whig or Republican.—*New York World.*

Printers and Preachers.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* has this paragraph: "We understand that Mr. George H. Blake, formerly of the Portland *Press* and Rockland *Globe*, has gone to New Jersey and is to engage in the duties of a clergyman. He went to one of the Western States, but, the business outlook being poor there, thought he would return further East and assume the clerical robes. It may be that the story is but an idle rumor, and that George hasn't come to that; but if true, it shows that a newspaper man's resources are almost endless; if he can't print he can preach; if the newspaper fails he can set up a missionary station, or turn his hand to almost everything. Recently a gentleman occupied the Free Baptist desk, in this city, who formerly worked at type-setting in the Kennebec *Journal* office. It seemed to us very curious, but it was doubtless the legitimate results of his youthful instruction. Another graduate from this office is a Methodist minister."

THE railroad casualties for October in the United States, that have been reported, amount to eighty-one in all, making an average of about three accidents per day during the month. There has been also during the same time about one person killed in every two days, and two injured every day. During the year ending November 1, there were about 1,000 accidents, over 200 killed and over 700 injured. It is a fact well-known to railroad men that not nearly all the casualties on the lines are reported to the general public or the statisticians. If they were, the averages in the tables of accidents, deaths and injuries on railroads would be materially increased.

THE Binghamton *Times* prints a copy of an original letter of President Lincoln, now in the possession of Hon. Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, to whom it was given by the confidential clerk of the Secretary of War, soon after it was written. It reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1861.—HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.—*My Dear Sir:* I personally wish Jacob R. Freer, of New Jersey, to be appointed a Colonel for a colored regiment, and this regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Cæsar's hair. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

THE Sherman House, Chicago, recognizing the necessity for retrenchment these close times, has made a material reduction in its rates. But there has been no reduction in its merits as a first-class hotel.

Pianos and Organs.

Fine new rosewood pianos for $300.
Fine walnut organs, six stops, $125.
Good second-hand pianos, $150 to $200.
Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house, and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens)—Henry Koster, furniture dealer of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to affect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully,

W. H. CHAMPLIN, Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen, It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

IF you want to look well and feel nicely around the neck, wear the Improved Warwick Collar. It is the latest style in width, and all the edges being folded, the corners do not turn up. It looks better than any other collar, whether linen or paper.

The Prettiest Woman in New York, Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

Damned by Faint Praise.—Jas. Beekman, clergyman of New York, was recently badly kicked by a horse, and was speedily cured by using the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. When the proprietor asked him for a certificate, he replied that he "considered it a remarkable article, but it wouldn't answer for him to indorse a remedy in print." Here's consistency. But we didn't kick him, as the horse did. The world knows that for Rheumatism, Bruises, Swellings, Spavin, Scratches, Inflammation, Lameness, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, there is nothing like the Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, and should be in every family. It is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, and signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

Tonic and Recuperant Plantation Bitters.—The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own stagnant, watery wares by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely too thin!

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM! Most approved, reliable and well-known remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. *Get the genuine.* Price $1; small 50c. CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—This title now justly belongs to a physician who has added to the list of medicines a new remedy, which appears to include all that is most valuable in the old pharmacopœia, and *not* to include any of the drawbacks with which the so-called specifics of the Faculty are chargeable. The providential man is DR. JOSEPH WALKER, of California, whose VINEGAR BITTERS have achieved, in the short space of two years, a degree of popularity never before attained by any advertised preparation in this country. We have too much confidence in the shrewdness of the American people to suppose that this sudden and surprising celebrity is the outgrowth of a delusion. Indeed, we have reason to know that it is founded on innumerable and well-authenticated cures of almost all the bodily ills that flesh is heir to. Not the least among the merits of the famous Tonic and Restorative, is its entire freedom from alcohol, as well as from all mineral drugs. It is composed exclusively of rare vegetable extracts. 12

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	8 @ 13
Hogs—Dressed	8 @ 9
Cotton	14¼ @ 15
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00 @ 4 65
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 08 @ 1 09
No. 1 Spring	1 17 @ 1 24
Corn	87 @ 91
Oats	68 @ 71
Rye	94 @ 98
Pork—New Mess	21 00 @21 25
Lard—Steam	13 @ 13½
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 62½
Choice Natives	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 00 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @ 2 50
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 00 @ 2 75
Hogs—Live	7 00 @ 7 40
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00 @ 7 00
Red Winter	5 00 @ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	93½@ 94
No. 2 Spring	90 @ 90½
No. 3 Spring	84 @ 85
Corn—No. 2	71½@ 73
Oats—No. 2	51½@ 52½
Rye—No. 2	96 @ 98
Barley—No. 2	1 24 @ 1 26
Butter—Fancy	35 @ 39
Eggs—Fresh	25 @ 26
Pork—Mess	19 50 @19 80
Lard	13½@ ..
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05 @ 1 07
Corn—No. 2 New	70 @ 71
Oats—No. 2	55 @ 56
Rye—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 03
Pork—Mess	20 00 @ ..
Lard	13 @ ..
Hogs	7 00 @ 7 75
Cattle	5 25 @ 6 00
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	90 @ 92
No. 2	88 @ 89
Corn—No. 2	71 @ 73
Oats—No. 2	52 @ 54
Rye	94 @ 96
Barley—No. 2	1 25 @ 1 28
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	1 08 @ 1 12
Corn—New	70 @ 71
Oats	55 @ 60
Rye	1 05 @ 1 08
Pork—Mess	20 25 @20 50
Lard	13 @ 13½
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 09 @ 1 10
Amber Michigan	1 08 @ 1 09
Corn—New	69 @ 71
Oats	54 @ 55
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 15 @ 1 17
Amber	1 08 @ 1 09
Corn	73 @ 75
Oats	54 @ 55
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10 @ 1 12
No. 2 Red	1 06 @ 1 07
Corn	71 @ 72
Oats	58 @ 59

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Emily Huntington Miller, Editor.

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1875 PROSPECTUS 1875

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The Leading Newspaper in the West.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, under the guidance of its former editor, has resumed its old position at the head of Republican journals, and will do battle in the future for the true principles of free government, and for a purified and honest administration of National, State and Municipal affairs.

While giving to the Republican party a cordial and earnest support in all wise measures and to all fit candidates, THE TRIBUNE will never be the organ of any individual, faction or ism, nor will it cease to combat [illegible] schemes for plundering the Treasury or the people. It will wage perpetual war on the rings who prowl around the halls of legislation in quest of spoil.

The Recent Elections.

The recent elections, while inflicting temporary defeat on the Republican party, have done great good in sweeping away fanatical and side issues which embarrassed its freedom of action, and in crushing out those baleful and corrupting influences known as "Butlerisms," which poisoned the channels of the public life. Purified, as by fire, of the evil things which had infected its garments, the Republican party will enter upon the tremendous struggle of 1876 with renewed vigor for the possession of the Government and the shaping of the policy of the nation when it enters upon the second century of its existence.

Perils of the Future.

The Democratic leaders, misinterpreting the real causes of their triumph, are proclaiming the result a "reaction" of the popular mind against the principles of the Republican party, and an indorsement of the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party, which means "State Sovereignty," and all that expression includes. When that party obtains possession of the Government, under the resumed leadership of their Southern right wing, steps will surely be taken in Congress to refund the cotton War tax from the Federal Treasury, principal and interest amounting to $100,000,000 or more. A bill will be passed to compensate the Democratic rebels for losses and damages sustained by them while resisting the Union armies and upholding the "sovereign" State right of secession. And lastly will come a demand for the value of the emancipated slaves, who, under the doctrine of State Sovereignty, are alleged to have been unconstitutionally liberated. These claims will more than double the National Debt. In the meantime, what will become of the rights and freedom of the colored race thus placed under the absolute control of their old masters? Against these perils to the future peace and welfare of the country all true Republicans must present a solid front.

The Tribune's Platform.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's position on the leading measures now before the country may be condensed into the following enunciations:

As Agriculture is the basis of National wealth, whatever policy benefits that great interest promotes the prosperity of the whole country. The cost of transportation of Western farm products to foreign markets consumes half the selling value, and the high duties levied to subsidize special interests doubles the retail price of the goods received in exchange for the crops—thus bleeding and burdening the farmer until he staggers from weakness under the weight of the load. Hence the chief cause of "hard times" among farmers.

Tariff and Transportation Charges.

THE TRIBUNE will advocate the adoption of such measures as will cheapen transportation and reduce the taxes on goods. The lightest tariff which will provide the Government with necessary funds to carry it on and maintain its credit should only be imposed on imports, and the national highways should be improved to create a stronger competition with the railroad monopolies, which will compel them to lower their tariff of charges.

Reduction of State and Local Taxes.

The utmost reduction of all direct taxes must be insisted upon by the people. Within a few years county, township and municipal taxation has enormously increased and become almost beyond endurance throughout the Western States. Steps must be taken to retrench these expenditures, as well as those of the National Government, and choke down the insatiable greed of the local tax-eaters, before all the surplus earnings of the industrious classes are confiscated by those tax-devourers.

The Currency.

Plenty of currency for all the legitimate wants of the country, with Elasticity as to quantity, and Stability as to value by convertibility into coin. An end should be put to the continual fluctuations in the value of the currency, which inflicts incalculable injury on industry and enterprise, as it introduces an element of doubt and uncertainty into all transactions, and makes business little better than gambling. It is a National disgrace as well as evil for the monetary standard of values to be kept in such vacillating and changeable condition.

No Repudiation.

THE TRIBUNE will sternly combat repudiation of public obligations in the form of watering and debasing the currency or any other guise it may assume. For every dollar out of which the public creditors may be cheated by any form of currency dilution or repudiation the people will suffer the loss of a hundred which will result from the destruction of credit that will fall like a blight on State and Municipal Governments as well as on corporations and individuals. The national credit must be maintained pure and unsullied, and, like the virtue of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion.

No More Subsidies or Bounties.

Subsidies and bounties of public lands, money, or credit to enrich railroad-rings, run steamship companies, or furnish capital to other corporations are flagrant abuses of the powers of Government, and tend to promote corruption, extravagance and peculation. THE TRIBUNE will therefore in the future, as in the past, fight all such schemes of public plunder.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to none in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully-prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in those departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as THE DAILY TRIBUNE, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely printed matter, and, as a family newspaper, and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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WELL! WELL!! WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? So many children, and *such* a din! Grandma can scarcely "hear her own ears" for the noise they make. They have each obtained a copy of the **YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS**, and finding it full of **Nice Stories, and Games, and Beautiful Pictures**, they are begging Grandma to subscribe for every one of them, and so get a handsome Chromo for each. Grandma has promised to gratify them, for the paper is not only Lively and Entertaining, but Instructive too, and she loves to *make glad the heart of a child*. Father! Mother! do you wish your child to be bright and happy? Why not gladden his heart, then, by sending him a copy of the **YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS** for a year, when he will receive a handsome Chromo also, that will make him still more happy? It is published weekly at **$1.25** per year, postage paid, and a Chromo, either "**A Frolic in the Woods;**" "**The Boat Race;**" "**Getting Ready for Sea,**" or "**The Shipwreck,**" is sent as a present. Or the paper, with either Chromo *mounted*, for **$1.50**; or with *two* Chromos mounted for **$1.75**; or with *four* Chromos mounted, **$2.25**. *Mounted* Chromos are best. *Send a three-cent stamp for a Specimen Number.*

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proper for the house or street—beautiful in designs and pleasing in coloring.

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No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

The motion to review Boss Tweed's sentence on *habeas corpus* was yesterday decided adversely, and the Boss resumes his residence on Blackwell's Island.

The President is in favor of a resumption of Specie payments. There seems to be a diversity of opinion in this matter. We are not in favor of immediate resumption.

It seems to be a pretty general opinion that whoever wrote the message for Grant this time did it some better than has been done heretofore. There is some very queer logic, however, in this one.

Gov. Hendricks says that under no circumstances could he be induced to accept a Senator's commission so long as his removal from the Governor's chair would leave the Executive Department of Indiana in the hands of a Republican.

When the negroes down South turn out and hang one of their own color for some hideous offence the affair doesn't create a ripple. When white men do a job of that sort there is talk of martial law. From which we infer that negroes have an inalienable right to kill negroes *ad libitum*.

The Radicals can boast of two United States Senators, at least, from Nevada, who might appropriately be classes among the nobility, that is if wealth made the title. Jones and Sharon are each said to have an income, yearly, of over $2,000,000.—Quite recently the latter gave his daughter $1,000,000 as a wedding present.

The Supreme Court of this State has lately decided that negroes are not entitled to admission to public schools with whites, and that the state legislation on this subject is not in conflict with the state or National constitution Now, suppose the civil rights bill passes, declaring that no distinction shall be made in public schools between whites and blacks, won't there be a conflict detween this State and the government at Washington?

Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, commonly known as Pig-iron Kelley, is now completing his fourteenth year of continual congressional service, and was recently elected for he eight time by a handsome majority *He* will be the oldest member in continuous service in the next *House* of Representatives, and will therefore be entitled to the distinction of administering the oath to the new Speaker, and to the honorable cognomen of "Father of the *House*."

It is said that Baltimore has the shortest railroad connections between Chicago and the sea by 86 miles, and while it is the shortest, it is best.—That the western extension just completed varies only about two miles from an air line, and that only eleven miles have a grade as high as 26 feet to the mile, and 44 miles have less than five feet grade per mile. Financially it is conceded that it is the best managed railway company in the United States The trade of this great road is going to divert a great portion of business from New York.

In some parts of the South they are begining to whisper the name of Wade *H*ampton in connection with the next Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. He is the man who procures the insertion in the Democratic' platform of 1868 of the clause declaring the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

This is a favorite style of 'argument' with certain loyal journals. But the war is over, and the sound of the artillery has died out in the distance.—It won't work.

Gen. Jackson, when president, said to one of his fiercest newspaper opponents, "Send me your newspaper. I know that you are opposed to me, but then I should like to see your paper every day. I want to see how many lies you can tell of me." "General" said the editor. "I think I do right in opposing you, and I shall continue to do so with all the ability of which I am master." Here was a man after Jackson's own heart, and he replied with an oath, "Sir, send me your paper, it is a good one. Besides I never saw a newspaper in which I could not find something worth reading.

A Soldier Who Won' Work.

Lieut. Col. Fred Grant is still enjoying himself at the expense of the tax-payers. He has not been on duty an hour's time for months, but draws his pay as lieutenant-colonel with frightful regularity. Ain't it about time this petty stealing should be rebuked? In justice to other army officers this assumed lieutenant—col., should be compelled to do his duties if he is capable—if not, he should be stripped of his shoulder-straps. His case needs attention.

There are many candidates mentioned in connection with the Senatorship of this State, but so far McDonald and Voorhees are the most prominent. If it were not for his "Salary Record," we would like to see Vorhees chosen, but this Salary business has became odious to the people, and all those connected with it must be punished, at some time or other. Now is a good time to punish Brother Dan, by permitting him to remain at home. This being the case, McDonald ought to have the inside track for the position.

The Repblican press is full of direful forebodings for the future. The negro is to be reenlsaved, the debt repudiated, the confederate prison, &c All this is done to fright the timid souls of adversaries. No intelligent man, be Republican or Democrat, for a moment entertains any such opinion. There is no denying however, the Democratic party will pursue a different policy from what has been persued by its opponents. It will begin right and continue right if the counsels of its able men are heeded. It will recognize the entire working force in the civil departments of the country, returning such public servants as are efficient and honest and displacing those who are not. It will put an end to Credit Mobilier schemes, Sanborn jobs, District of Columbia robberies, San Domingo swindlers, and the like. It will punish criminals, be they of high or low degree, and inaugurate new and healthy reforms. Nothing will be more honestly and promptly discharged. It is through such a policy tha the party will be entitled to the confidence of the people—a confidence necessary to its retention of power.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Mr. A. B. Mullett, the mullet-head who has long been Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has been prevailed upon to resign. The Chicago *Tribune* in speaking of the matter says:

The office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury is emphatically one of those governmental creations that grows by what it feeds on. Originally a clerkship in the Treasury Department, it has slowly broadened, and widened, and lengthened itself, without law and in spite of law, to the dimensions of an European principality The appropriations for this clerkship have grown steadily and persistently the Mullett *regime* till they have reached the enormous sum of $10,278,280,-02, which was the amount appropriated for public buildings, exclusive of the Capitol extension, for the fiscal year ending June, 30th 1874,—a year which has been called, and was in part a year of retrenchment in the general expenditures of the Government. In this particular list we find appropriations for Custom-Houses at Rockford' Me., Fall River, Mass., Port Huron, Mich., and Nashville Tenn., and an appropriation of $800,00 for *additional ground* for the new post-office at Boston.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing about the opening of Congress says:

The first gun of war was fired to-day by Pig-iron Kelley, who says proudly that he will oppose certain measures of the Administration, no matter what political associations it may lead him to form. Undoubtedly a good deal of demoralization was expected among the Republicans, but the meeting of Congress shows this in peculiar forms. The leaders seem to have lost their discretion, with the prospects of a loss of power, and discerning people predict revelations as exsisting discussions progress. The message is regarded by all as a dull document, but, as an emanation of the Eastern influences which inspire it, is significant of the coming sectional battle between the East and the West.

It is generally conceded that Blain will be the leader of his party in the next House, and that the chance of the next Republican nomination seem to be between him and Mr. Washburne.

Senator Morton is hurrying back from California, where he proposed to spend the winter. It is stated that he will openly assail the Administration. In any event a locking of horns between him and turkey-cock Conkling may be expected ere the session shall close.

Richland Township Institute.

In compliance with the request of the township Trustee, the teachers of Richland township met at Richland Center District No. 8, Saturday, Dec. 5th 1874.

The institute was called to order by Mr. McDowell.

The institute then proceeded to elect the following officers:

Chairman, Mr. McDowell, Secretary, Callie Britton.

At roll-call the following teachers responded:

D. B. Chilcote......	Dist. No. 1
A. Conrad.........	" 5
J. C. Frets.........	" 3
H. C. Shull..........	" 6
F. P. Coder..........	" 7
R. H. Gilbert.......	" 8
R. *H.* Shoub.......	" 9
J. B. Scott..........	" 10
J. H. Miller.........	" 11
S. N. High.........	" 12
B. F. Fretz.........	" 13
J. A. Dull...........	" 14

The chairman then appointed a committee of two, to assign topics to the different Teachers. They reported as follows:

Grammar A. Conrad
Reading, H. Miller
Writing, H. C. Shull.
Arithmetic, A. R. Huffman.
Spelling, J. B. Scott.
Physiology, F. Coder.
U. S. History, R. F. Fretz.
Orthography, S. M. Haine.
Geography, C. Fretz.

A Spelling class was called out first, followed by a resitation in Orthography, and our worthy friend A. R. Huffman being present made a few very important remarks on the subject

A recitation in Reading was conducted in a spirited manner, and was followed by a lively discussion on the *kind* of Books that should be used, several of the teachers participating in the remarks.

The Institute then enjoyed a few moments recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman decided to hold the next Institute at Dist. No. 13, on the 1st, Sat. of January, 1875. A. R. Huffman made a motion that just as many of the teachers be taken up as could be properly conducted, leaving the remainder for the next session.—The following Topics were assigned, for the next meeting.

Geography, C. B. Fretz.
Arithmetic, R. H Gilbert.
Penmanship, H. C. Shull.
Reading, D. B. Chilcote.

Mr A. R. Huffman delivered a brief but beneficial lecture on the subject of Arithmetic, which was followed by a discussion on the same subject the majority of the teachers being participants

A recitation in Geography was next conducted by C. Fretz. There was a motion put that Jas. A. Barnes Supt. writs an essay on the subject of school government.

Institute adjourned to meet at the time and place designed. All are invited to attend.

CALLIE BRITTON Secretary.

The teachers of Richland may well feel proud of their interest manifested at their first Institute. We can safely say we never saw a class of teachers who seemed more earnest and zealous than did those attending the institute last Saturday. It will be well for trustees to take this matter into consideration when hiring teachers.—A. R. H.

Henry W. Bond,

FORMERLY OF

DeWALD, BOND & COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Has opened a new

FANCY, DRY
GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE
AT
21 West Main St.

A few doors west of the Court House.

His stock comprises FANCY GOODS, of all kinds
Flannel,
Yarns,
Cotton,
Cotton Flannels.
Linens, Laces,
Embroiders,
Hosiery, Gloves
Zephyrs, Canvass,
and everything needed for fancy work and embroidery. I extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of Auburn to call and see me when in Fort Wayne.

My goods are all new and was purchased strictly for cash are sold from 25 to 50 per cent lower than regular prices.

HENRY W. BOND

We Have Received,

And are now daily opening our general stock for the Fall and Winter Trade in every department of our business.

The unexplained depression in the Dry Goods market during the last two weeks, has offered an opportunity to cash buyers not before known in many years. DRY GOODS have now reached a lower bottom than ever seemed posible again in this country. The panic prices were "we prices" compared to what we have been buying the best class of desirable goods at for the past two weeks about the dulest period of trade in the history of New York.

One stock was never more complete in every department—seldom ever so good. We seldom ever offered in every way such inducements as now.—The stock is the completest and most attractive of any season in many years. Having bought at the present low prices we are prepared to give our costomers better value for their money, and more of it than at any time before.

Close Cash Buyers!

Should examin our elegant line of
Beaded Passementrie Trimmings
Beaded Buttons and Ornaments, Beaded Belts
Pocket and Cloak s Loops

EXAMINE
New cloaks, New Shawls and Furs.
EXAMINE
New Felt Skirts and Water Proofs
EXAMINE
Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.
EXAMINE
Housekeeping Linens, and Cottons.
EXAMINE
Black Cashmeres and De Este
EXAMINE
New Winter Dress Goods
EXAMINE
New Calicos and Domestics
EXAMINE
Cloak and Trimming Velvets
EXAMINE
Cloaking and Cassimeres.
EXAMINE
Flannels and Blankets
EXAMINE
New Goods which are arriving daily

Root & Company,

At their New Location

46 & 48 Columbia-st

AT THE

New York Store.

The Pioneer
HARDWARE
Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Special Inducements
FOR THE NEXT
30 DAYS!
TO CASH BUYERS, AT
MILLER & CASEBEER'S,
CORNER MAIN & NIMTH STREETS.

SANTA-CLAUS IS COMING
HOLIDAY PRICES
—AT THE—
FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Just take teas, for instance: We save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which 10 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c. 50c 80 $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c. 80c. $1, 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c. 30c. $1. best 1 10 per pound,
Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 95c, per pound,
Uncolored Japan, 40c. 60c. best 80c. per pound,
All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us
Coffee B, 10½ per pound,
Coffee B, 10c, per pound.
Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved
Rio, 23c. best Rio, 25c. per pound
Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 20c.
Citron, 40c.
Orange and Lemon Peel 36c.
Shelled Almonds, 45c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.
Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts. 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts, 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1.50 best $2 50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 00;
New England Rum, $1.50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.
Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 2½c per pound.
Barber poles 25c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of mon. eys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, chine dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches, 8c.
Prunes 8 and 10c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 20c.
Canned peaches 2 c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 1 c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c
Cigars and Tobacco—Best high flyers, $1 50 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobaco, 30c; 40 and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c,
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No 2 75c No 1 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop 25c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.
Churns, 65c 75c, 80c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes, coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS,

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c.

SYRUPS.

Cups, 45c.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

5c 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c,
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate, and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost. We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c. per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 15c per gallon,
Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fiske's residence, Auburn Ind.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!
GREATLY IMPROVED.

Auburn Courier.

Butter 28c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 40 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 16 cents.
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court week.

Dance tonight.

Weather Cold.

Fight last night.

Wheeling rough.

Where's that wood?

Holiday Goods at Beard's.

Pay for your paper this week.

Go see Houser's Holiday goods.

FUR wanted at Sprott & Son's

See change in Wright & Co's ad.

The railroads have changed time.

1000 pounds of candy at Hare Bros

Go to Billy Edgerton for a good shave

Remember the dramatic play Christmas night.

The Auburn House is in running order again.

Hare Bros., the Boss place to buy candy.

We have had several funerals since our last issue.

Dead loads of Books and Albums for Holidays, at Houser's.

Liquor licenses were granted to Lock, Till and Gengnagle yesterday.

One of our young lads has ordered his wedding boots—No. 2's.

Quite a large number of people are attending court.

WANTED—Any amount of Fur at S. W. Sprott & Son's

The largest assortment of candy ever brought to Auburn at Hare Brothers.

Mens' Gloves and Mitten lower than ever at Miller & Casebeer's

Mayor Havermeyer, who died in New York of appoplexy last week, was 70 yrs of age.

Our merchants have received their stock of toys, candies, &c, for the Holiday trade.

Al. Wells has his ice house enclosed, and is now waiting for the cold weather to supply his stock.

Our citizens are now engaged in the butchering of swine. Some choice hogs are on exhibition.

Mrs. Little & A. Fair has just received a splendid assortment of goods for the Holiday trade

Attend the Conservatory concert the 22d and 23rd of this month. A good time may be anticipated.

The whisky excitement is dying out.—we are better off than most places in this particular.

The Commissioners met in regular session last Monday, and will have considerable to do during the term.

Gengnagle, of Butler, Lock and Till, of Waterloo, are petioners for liquor licens e before the Commissioners.

Every young lady and gentleman, of respectability, are invited to join the dance club to-night, at Ensleys hall.

There has been a terrible fight among the miners in Pensylvania. If it was down south, it would be called another outrage by the white Leaguers.

In transferring list the Laporte *Herald* was left off our mail book. Beg pardon, Powell, keep your pop gun down and we will send regular.

This is good weather for kicking old hats off the sidewalk. The toes are so numb that the stone under the hat wont hurt 'em.

There is no article so appropriate or so much appreciated for a Holiday present as a Book or a Album. Go to Houser's and get them.

Coroner Latson had a pair of boots stolen from his shop a few days ago. It was done during the night, and smells a little like burglars.

Dont fail to call and examine Miller & Casebeer's immense stock of Goods before purchasing, where you will always find good bargains at the lowest prices.

We have received a handsome invitation from Columbia City to attend a social hop to be given by the Hook and Ladder Company of that place, on Dec. 24th, 1874

The best bed spring we have yet seen is that on exhibition at Miller & Casebeer's store. It is durable, cheap, noiseless, and easily changed from one bed to another.

To Taxpayers of Auburn.

The town tax for 1874, is now due, and the marshal is ready for its collection.—He will be found at Ralston's store, and all are requested to call and pay up.

A. J. RALSTON Marshal.

At the opening of the House last Monday, the Chaplain prayed for the purification of the press. If that body will set an example the press will purify itself

We know a young lady who spent an hour the other day in arranging her toilet to meet a visitor in the parlor. And it was only a book agent who called.

We are mighty grateful to a host of our editorial brethern for their flattering notices, and if we succeed we shall endeavor to merit their good opinions. For the present we can only say, thank you all

Our popular butchers, Houston & Benedict, have erected a building, in rear of their shop, and put in a steam meat chopper. The engine came last Tuesday and is now in running order.

Mrs. Little and Miss Fair are offering good bargains in the way of Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, &c. They manufacture garments to order, and warrant goods fits. Up-stairs in Cool's building.

Remember that Marshal Ralston has to collect the town tax, and, as he comes down with an iron hand and takes the last cow according to the Butler *News*, why you had better look a leetle out

Circuit Court convened on Monday. His Honor Judge Best, presiding. The time so far has been devoted to taking defaults filing answers, hearing motions, etc. The regular trial business will commence to-day.

The sink-hole on the Eel River road went down yesterday morning, and the morning train was delayed several hours Judge Best was a passenger, and there could be no court until his arrival.

Our dear delinquent subscribers will please remember that we would like them to pay up before the year is out. We mean business, and we mean every one so delinquent. We must have the money due us.

The *Press* says we edited the *Republican* last week. That involves a versatility we did not know before that we possessed. However, its readers can say for once that they got the truth.

There are a few yet who are back on their subscription. We will certainly collect by law after the first of the year, if it is not paid up. We want our money and must have it if it is possible to get it

The Story of Sevenoaks, is the title of a new story by Dr. J. G. Holland, to appear in Scribner's monthly for 1875, commencing with the January number. It will no doubt prove interesting, and everybody should receive the first number.

Dr. Fanning and Old Doc. Moore, of Butler, gave us a call yesterday. There is to be a first-class social hop at the Sargent House on Christmas night, Dec. 25th and a cordial invitation is extended to those who tip the light fantastic.

Two of our prominent attorneys made a bet the other day on a point of law.—Their honor was pledged. The law says, there is no criminalty in betting when there is nothing at stake. The question that troubles us is, was there anything at stake.

A company has been organized of Spink Plow Coulter. This is quite a valuable improvement on the ordinary coulter and is so made as to completely prevent choking in weedy or stubble ground. It is a good thing.

The B. & O. R. R. Company have decided to put a lightning express train on the Chicago division this winter. This will probably be done this week. The train will run through from Chicago to Baltimore and Washington. This will be an excellent arrangement for the traveling public.

A friend of ours can't never think of George Washington's last name. After studying about three hours he said he knew it was George, and that he had something to do with the Mexican war, but, dash it, he could never think of the last name.

Dr. F. B. Thomas, has purchased the Winnemac *Democrat*. We are glad to hear that the Doctor is at the helm again, as he stands pretty well up among the good writers of the day, and we know that he can make a paper interesting. We wish him every success.

The Young Folks' Social will meet at the residence of Saml Lauferty, Esq, on next Tuesday evening. It is hoped that the young men will take a little more interest in these gatherings and make an effort to attend regular. There are lots of girls in this place, but the boys have grown up to be—"old women."

Charley T. Murray, a son of the old man has taken charge of the South Bend *Union* and, we believe, he is bound to win, because he speaks right out from the shoulder, and means business. Charley has a humorous style about him that will captivate, and when an editor can do that with impunity, he has our best wishes.

Beard has the largest lot of candies in the market.

"City Ice Company"

We are pleased to announce that our friends, Messrs Weaver, Imler & Walborn have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the "Ice business" under the above title; with whom the best quality of ice can always be found at reasonable rates. Look to your interests and give them your patronage.

CITY ICE CO.

Trains on the B. & O. road now stop at Garrett City for refreshments. Several cars have been placed along side of the track, and are now used for a dining hall until one is constructed. We are sorry for Altoona, as this new city will certainly injure its prospects. Could this cup have passed from from us, we might have been happy.

Mrs. C. S. Hare was awakened a few nights ago by a noise at the back door as if someone were trying to get into the house. This attempt was made several times during the night until she finally called a neighbor, when the party made off. Our citizens should keep a bright lookout for burglars and be prepared to give them a warm reception.

A wealthy Pittsburg merchant is reported to have said: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never has any mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households from which, if at all, my trade must come.

Subscribers outside of the county will remember that after the first of January, postage must be prepaid. Those who have not paid their subscription in advance will not be suprised if their copy is stopped. We will send no paper outside of the county unless paid in advance or vouched for by some responsible resident therein.

L. L. Irons, of St. Johns, sold 24 hogs the other day to Simon Snyder, of this place, for $610, none of them over 15 months old. Mr. Irons has some very fine stock of the best blood in the country. He says he realizes about $300 clear on the above lot. It always pays to keep good stock. He has two Berkshire pigs that he paid $50 for, besides other good breeds

Congressman-elect, Hon. John Henry Baker, of Goshen, Ind., representative in the next Congress from the Thirteenth Indiana District, is in town attending court. John is a pretty clever fellow, and it was not because he was odious to the people that his majority was reduced, but that there was a good man against him. Jno. has our sympathy.

Alas! the snow, the beautiful snow! How nice while here, but how soon to go. Now comes the sun with its melting heat, And makes a river out of the street. The tendency is now to float. So put up the sled and take a boat, but before going abroad don't fail to get Vandermark to rig you out as to boots and shoes in a manner to make one think this world is not all false.

S. U. Tarney killed a fine buffalo calf the other day and sold it out to eager customers. If you don't believe it, just ask Dr. Spooner or Bro Weamer. It was said to have been delicious eating, and they who did eat thereof, went around swelling out their stomachs, as though they had feasted on soft shelled crabs or squabs on toast. The next time Tarney kills a woolly calf, and puts it off on the public for buffalo, we'll keep it mum.

The Argola *Republican* gives an account of a horrible murder perpetrated in Michigan, about nine miles from Orland. A young man by the name of Martin Bunnell working for a man name Davis, in Bethel, fell in love with a daughter named Meda, who did not reciprocate. On Friday evening Bunnell went to bed, upstairs, Meda having gone to her room adjoining some time before. When her elder sister, who roomed with her, went to bed she found Meda, with her throat cut from ear to ear and quite dead. Bunnell fled to his fathers house, where the Sheriff arrested him.

The *Democrat* says, Gambrinus "meditatively drinking beer; with his nobles and burghers around him. Then Beelzebub sent Jocko one of his imps, with orders to bring back Gambrinus before midnight But Jocko was, like Swivellers's Marchioness, ignorent of the taste of beer, never having drunk of it even a sip, and the Flemish schoppen were too much for him. He fell into a drunken sleep and did not wake up until the next day, at which he was so mortified that he had not the face to go back to hell at all. So Gambrinus lived on tranquilly for a century or two, and drank so much beer that he turned out a beer barrel.

Notice to Farmers and Builders.

Parties wishing to purchase shingles for the coming season can get them for the next sixty days at reduced rates by taking them from the car. Those wishing to take the benefit of this, will please call at the office of F. N. Wright & Co, and make arrangements as to time of delivery. All star shingles are inspected and warranted to be first-class.

Office on Jackson street, near Berry's plaining mill.

Dated, Auburn, Dec. 8. 1874.

Highest cash prices paid for FUR at S. W. Sprott & Son's.

Drama, Olio and Farce.

The Young Atheneum, the company of home artists, styling themselves the above, propose giving our citizens a treat in the dramatic line; the entertainment to consist of the splendid dramma of, Cathleen Mavourneen, after which a musical Olio of character songs by the people's favorite Comedian, Mr. James Lowrie and others, to be followed by the laughable farce of the Mischevious Servant, Mr Lowrie in his great speciality of Cupid, the mischevious. Turn out and encourage home improvement.

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

The *Press* does not like Mr. Waterman, never did, and we believe it would like to see him ousted, right or wrong. It makes a profound calculation in the instance of the Sheriffs, that could only emenate from that office. We could only read and weep for sodom The testimony shows that Mr. Taylor had 69 votes, five of them were erased. The testimony shows that Mr. Waterman was entitled to more than he got. The testimony shows that the board added four votes to the Republican ticket These are the facts, and the *Republican* has agreed with us in this statement, and the evidence conforms to it. But give us that Sheriff business again, *Mr. Press*; its good.

There is great probability, at last, of the establishment of a bank at this place but as this announcement has been made several times within a year or two, we will not be positive until the event actually takes place. Mr. Hazzard, of New Castle, this State, proposes to open a bank here with a capital of $50,000, and asks the citizens to subscribe stock to the of $15,000. This amount has about all been subscribed, and an organization will take place in a few weeks, perhaps by the first of the year. The next question will be, shall it be a National or State bank? While the latter may net the most to stockholders, we believe a National bank will be regarded more favorably by the people than the other. Let it be National.

Musical Convention.

The Conservatory of music will close its present term with a grand musical convention, under the direction of Prof. Straub, already favorably known here, in this connection. It will continue for 3 days, commencing on Monday before Christmas, and a concert will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. It is hoped that our citizens generally will take hold of this enterprise and especially all those who love to sing. One dollar will admit you to the convention and the concert. Mrs Straub will also assist, and all may expect a splendid time. There are enough in Auburn to make it a grand success, and we believe they will do it

TO THE PUBLIC—We propose publishing an Atlas of the State of Indiana, containing a map of every county in the State, showing sections, prairie, roads, railroads streams, school houses, churches, etc.—Fine Maps, 14x28 inches of the State of Indiana, United States and Territories, and of both Hempisheres. An extensive history of Indiana, Plains, with histories of the cites, towns, villages, and counties of the State. Biographies of a large number of early settlers and prominent men in the State. Also a condensed political history of the State, giving votes, etc.—Six maps of Indiana so colored as to show the Geological and Climatological condition of the State, with also the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Districts. Sixteen Maps of the United States, colored in five fine grades, to show the amount of wheat, hay corn, cotton and tobacco raised in proportion to acres cultivated. Also to show deaths by consumption and other diseases, in proportion to the deaths by all diseases, and to show density of population, and proportion of colored, and various foreign nationalities in the United States.

An immense amount of very useful statistical information, covering about 50 square feet of closely printed matter in every Atlas. To the patron of the work is published his name, residence, business nativity, post-office address, and when he came to the State, besides locating name and residence on his land. The work will be illustrated by fine line engravings of hundreds of public buildings and private residences in both town and country, and portraits of prominent men.

A large force of experienced men will commence immediately an experimental canvass; and if sufficient encouragement is received, we hope to complete the work sometime during 1875. Yours truly,

ANDREAS, BASKIN & BURR,
Publishers, Chicago. Ill.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. MADER. 46tf.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Henry Trentman, of Fort Wayne, was in town yesterday.

Counselor Chapin, of Kendallville, is in attendance at court.

J. A. Barns, County Examiner was in town last Monday.

Mrs. Louis Vorlermmk has been seriously ill for some time.

Commissioner Wanemaker is suffering a good deal from neuralgia in the face.

C. M. Philips, attorney at law, of Waterloo, has been appointed deputy Prosecutor for this county by Prosecutor McConell.

G. C. Richards, city bill poster and distributer, at Fort Wayne, was in town last Saturday.

Mr. B. Koontz, is now canvassing for orders for a very fine Lithograph view of the Centenial Art Gallery, now in course of erection, and to cost $1,500,000. The price is only fifty cents and every family ought to have one.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

"Dr. King's New Discovery" for Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample trial bottle free of charge

$100.........PER MONTH.........$100.

Agents are making $100 per month selling the Howe Sewing Machines. Liberal commissions paid to live, energetic men, to canvass. Apply to R. S. Kester, Auburn. 46t4.

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition. Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers from 1 to 1000 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any preceeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the amount of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No. 5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

For the Auburn Courier.

Mr. Ingman and Early Times.

MR. EDITOR—I saw in the last number of the COURIER, the announcement of the death of Lancelot Ingman As Mr Ingman was the oldest resident of Union-tp., at the time of his decease, having settled in Auburn in 1836, over 38 years ago, permit me to give a brief history of my early acquaintance with him. I came into this county in Sept 1836, and the first man that I formed an acquaintance with was Mr. Ingman. On the same day he assisted Jacob Weirick, Joshua Feagler and myself to cut the first wagon road from Auburn to Richland-tp., to what is now called Feagler's Corners, along the meandering of an Indian trail, which made the distance about 4 miles.

Soon after, Mr. Ingman and I assisted Wesley Park in extending the same road west into Noble County, on the line road about 2 miles southeast of Kendallville.—The greater part of the following winter Mr. Ingman and I worked for Wesley Park in the building of his cabin. A part of the timber we cut on the public square where the Court House now stands, from among the prickly ash and spice bushes and jointly fell the first tree that was cut on that ground and split it into puncheons for a floor to Park's cabin. The next thing in order was to build an addition to this cabin, which Mr. Ingman and I did, getting some boards from Allen Co., to do the joiner work. It was now about the 1st of Dec. and the fall rains were very heavy. The streams were up, mud hub deep, and nothing but a single wagon track from Auburn to Fort Wayne. Mr. Parks sent Ingman and myself with two yoke of cattle to a wagon, after provisions. Bad as the roads were we got to Ft Wayne in a day and a half, got loaded and started back. We got along fine for about 3 miles, but then came the rough road first one mud hole and then another and so on until we reached the thick woods of DeKalb, when we had another difficulty to contend with in the way of the undergrowth bent over the track full of snow, frequently getting fast on saplings, and thus forced to unhitch in order to cut them down. On one occasion we had to unload our wagon to get on *terra firma* again. After 4 days hard drive we reached Auburn weary and sore. During these 4 days of perplexity and difficulty Mr. Ingman exhibited a degree of patience not common to men in such trying circumstances. During the spring and summer of 1837 we worked together putting up for Mr. Park the first saw mill ever erected in the county.

Mr. Ingman was the first collector of the county, and the first Justice of the Peace of Union-tp.

But he has now gone, one of the first settlers has passed away. Thirty eight years since he and I felled the first tree, in an unbroken forest that now blossoms as the rose. Whatever may have been his faults, let them die with him. Let us cast the mantle of charity over his errors, but his virtues, let them live to be handed to future generations as examples worthy of imitation, is the sincere prayer of an old friend,

HENRY FEAGLER.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana DeKalb County: Notice is hereby given that John Martz Administrator bonus non of Estate of Charles Ahrens, deceased has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said county.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

Auction, Auction

WM. E. RUSH

Has opened out, in Ward's building, a fine stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &c., which you can have at your own price. Private sale between auction hours.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these diseases—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House at Waterloo DeKalb County Indiana, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday January 4, 1875. Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

ALSO

That the books of said Association will be closed on the 15th day of December 1874, for the issuing of Stores. All those having unclaimed accrued dividends are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, and procure certificates of stock in lieu of the same. By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JOHN BUTT Secretary.

Waterloo, Indiana, December 3, 1874.

Advertised Letters.

Advertised list of Letters at Auburn, Ind., December 1st, 1874:

Ash, John L.
Anstul Jack
Atwater G A
Bailey Benjamin
Briggs Mitchel
Bailey M L
Criswell L D
Clay Henry 2
Case Isaac
Cohn Levi
Coleman C P
Davis Mrs L A
Dodge Martin A
Goldsberry Wm D
Graves Joseph
Hoffman David
Hogg E J
Hurny Samuel
Hall John W
Harman Mrs M A
Kruce John 2
Kahler Frank
Little Aug 2 German
Lavalege W
Lopker Wm
Lopker Robert A
Miller J
Miller John C
Miller John
McKnale Geo
Marlatt Eh W
Miller Matilda
Mitchell John
O'Brian T
Peterson Mrs Martha
Quinn James M 2
Rick J.
Reyer Robt English
Smith Franklin
Tibey William B
Whalen Matt 3
Whalen John
Wood H C
Wagner Geo
Wood Hank C
Welty David
Williams J M
Wright Robert

When you want Advertised Letters call for them.

S. L. YANDES, Post Master.

PROCLAMATION.

—OF—

N. F. GENGNAGLE

To All Whom it May Concern

—0—

Know ye, That I have obtained a license from the Commissioners Court and am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors in my saloon in the town of Butler. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated I say emphatically give me notice in person of such cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my bar. Let fathers mothers sisters and brothers do likewise and their request will be regarded and always consider it a great favor by so doing: this is simply the sum and substance of the whole matter. I am permitted to sell whiskey and other intoxicating liquors and I want it understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards and minors or to the poor or destitute. I much prefer that they save the money and apply it where it legitimately belongs to their families. To those who wish to trade with me and can afford it, come and I will treat you gentlemenly courteously. Pay your cash, choose your drink and go about your business and it is your business and nobody elses business.

N. F. GENGNAGLE.

Dec. 10th 1874

[illegible] and were as vicious as ever.

THE habit of breathing through the mouth instead of through the nose tends to weaken the whole respiratory apparatus, diminish the capacity of the lungs, and when commenced in early infancy, to distort the jaws and deform the teeth. Many of the tribes of American Indians—as explained by the eminent artist, the late Mr. Colton—are particular never to allow a child to sleep for a moment with its mouth open, and unsymmetrical teeth are unknown among them. Whenever a child is inclined to open its mouth during sleep its watchful mother or nurse presses its lips together, holds them closed, and preserves the corrective process until the abnormal habit is overcome and breathing the natural way established.

[illegible] AND MENTAL DISEASE.—A

Colorado Excursion—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line: J. F. Thompson, 187 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 20 South Fourth Street St. Louis. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Newburyport, Mass., on the 25th ult.... The Nashua and Rochester road has been completed, and, with its connections, forms an air line between Portland, Me., and New York city. The old line between the two points is 444 miles long, and by the new line the distance is reduced to 338 miles, thus effecting a saving of 106 miles between New York, Portland, St. John, Halifax, and other points in that direction. A new line of steamers between Portland and English ports has just been put on.... Col. Forney has sold the Philadelphia *Press* to Col. A. K. McClure and other anti-Administrationists for $250,000.

A NUMBER of prominent citizens of New York, among them Edwin D. Morgan, John J. Cisco, Jonathan Sturges, Thurlow Weed and William E. Dodge, have petitioned the Police Commissioners to enforce the laws against Sunday amusements in that city.

PARTICULARS of a battle among the coal miners of Westmoreland county, Pa., have been received. On the morning of Nov. 29 a band of about twenty-five Italians entered the village of Showers, and conducted themselves in a riotous manner, but were finally driven off, and in the afternoon of the same day they were attacked by a party numbering seventy-five. During the fight, which lasted nearly an hour, four Italians were killed and a number severely wounded, while the Americans escaped entirely unhurt. The Italians finally surrendered, and promised to leave the place.... Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, died suddenly of apoplexy, in that city, on the morning of the 30th ult.—the day of the expiration of his term of office.

COL. FORNEY has reconsidered his determination to sell the Philadelphia *Press*, Mr. Childs, of the *Public Ledger*, having agreed to assist him out of his financial embarrassments.

JAY COOKE's estate is turning out worse than anybody expected. The creditors are thoroughly discouraged. It seems that preferred claims have been allowed sufficient to consume the bulk of the assets.... The champion silver cup, valued at $600, which was won by Albert Garnier at the billiard match a year ago, was stolen from his saloon in New York.

THE entire business portion of the village of Wilton, N. H., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, nearly $100,000.... The attempt to release Boss Tweed on a writ of habeas corpus has failed, and the prisoner is left to his last resort, a writ of error.

The West.

MICHIGAN's official census, just completed, shows that the State now has a population of 1,335,808, being an increase of 152,526 since 1870.... The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that colored children are not entitled to the public school benefits of that State, because the State Constitution provides that only the children of "citizens" are entitled to those benefits, and that colored people, not having been "citizens" when the State Constitution was adopted, the Fourteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, subsequently adopted, does not supersede this provision of the State Constitution.... A convention of those interested in an expansion of the currency was held at Indianapolis last week. Alexander Campbell, of Illinois; Alexander Troup, of Connecticut; James Buchanan, of Indiana; Horace H. Day, of New York; L. A. Wood, of Kentucky, and several other prominent inflationists, were in attendance. A declaration of principles was adopted, in which the withdrawal of national and State bank-notes, and the issuance of greenbacks in unlimited quantities in their stead, is demanded. A national convention of expansionists, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, was arranged to be held at Cleveland on the 11th of March, 1875.

THE Chicago papers announce the death in that city, at the age of 45 years, of S. C. Campbell, the great baritone singer.

THE committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who visited Chicago to inspect the improvements made there, with a view to safety against fires, report that they feel very hopeful for the future prosperity of that city.

[illegible] Bushed

from New York.

In some parts of the South they begining to whisper the name of W *Hamption* in connection with the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomi tion. He is the man who procur the insertion in the Democratic pla form of 1868 of the clause declari the reconstruction acts "unconsti tional, revolutionary and void." *Pittsburg Commercial.*

This is a favorite style of argument with certain loyal journals. But t war is over, and the sound of the a tillery has died out in the distance. It won't work.

Gen. Jackson —Insurance companies, which some time ago withdrew from Chicago, have decided to resume the writing of risks in that city.... Gen. Shaler, in his second report to the Chicago Board of Fire Commissioners, suggests that the Fire Brigade be increased to thirty-seven steamers and twenty-one hook and ladder trucks. The present force is twenty-three engines and four trucks.... Edward Ehler, Treasurer of Milwaukee county, Wis., has placed all his property in the hands of a receiver for the benefit of his bondsmen. It is known that he appropriated several thousand dollars of the public money for the purpose of enlarging his private business, but the investment proved a poor one, and as the late election approached he risked everything to secure a re-election, and drew still further on the county funds. The amount of his defalcation is about $15,000.

WILBUR F. STOREY, editor of the Chicago *Times*, was married on the 2d inst. to Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, of Chicago.... The short-horn cattle breeders of the United States held their annual convention at Springfield, Ill., last week. About 100 breeders were in attendance.... Rev. George D. Gillespie, of Ann Arbor, has been elected Episcopal Bishop of the new Diocese of Western Michigan.

Washington.

THE Commissioners appointed to frame a bill for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia have decided upon the character of government they will recommend. They will recommend the appointment of three Commissioners, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall have executive charge of the entire government. This Commission is to have authority to appoint subordinate Commissioners and officers to perform the administrative work. There is to be no Legislative Council. Congress will legislate exclusively for the District.... It is reported that the President favors the scheme for a grand system of internal improvement, with a view of reviving business.

THE *Evening Mail*, a Democratic organ, made its appearance on Thanksgiving day.... It is said that the representatives of the whisky interest, with a powerful lobby, intend this winter to attempt to raise the tax on distilled spirits 10 cents a gallon.... An effort will doubtless be made at the next session to bring the cost of customs collections within reasonable figures. Last year it cost $19,000,000 to collect $160,000,000 of customs duties, while the Internal Revenue Bureau collected $105,000,000 at a cost of only $5,000,000.... The safe-burglary conspiracy trial has been brought to a close. The jury were unable to agree upon the guilt or innocence of Whitely and Harrington, but found Williams not guilty.

THE special loan agent of the Treasury Department, who has just returned from Europe, says a Washington telegram, brings advices which show that the syndicate will at an early date take the remainder of the five per cent. bonds, that are now nearly reduced to $100,000,000. If these are subscribed for in one round sum, it will complete the refunding of $500,000,000 of the five-twenties authorized in 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury has the opinion of leading members of the syndicate, that another loan could be negotiated of 5 per cent. bonds, provided they were authorized.... A prominent Republican member of the House, in conversation the other day, expressed the opinion that no financial legislation could be expected this winter.... The President, it is reported, will insist that Congress shall, at its coming session, settle the Louisiana and Arkansas muddles.... It is announced from Washington that, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, denying to colored children any rights in the public schools of the State, the friends here of the Civil-Rights bill intend to urge its prompt passage, no matter whether the President vetoes it or not. It has passed the Senate, and is pending in the House Judiciary Committee.

A SUMMARY of the estimated of government appropriations for the coming year in the hands of the committee show a reduction over last year of $7,000,000.... It is pretty well settled that the Republicans will, as a body, resist the attempt to re-enact the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March.... The Inspector-General of the army, in his annual report, says a regulation is much needed, inflicting some punishment on soldiers who marry without proper permission. Military posts are somewhat overrun with the wives of enlisted men, and it is well known it requires as much transportation to move four laundresses as it does to move a whole company of men.

THE national debt was reduced $123,427 during the month of November. Annexed is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,167,274,700
Five per cent. bonds	552,524,300
Total coin bonds	$1,719,799,000
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	18,446,030
Legal tender notes	382,075,267
Certificates of deposit	47,120,000
Fractional currency	47,385,698
Coin certificates	23,045,400
Total without interest	$ 499,626,365
Total debt	$2,252,550,290
Total interest	$ 33,251,111
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 83,043,762
Cash in Treasury, currency	16,699,311
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	47,120,000
Total in Treasury	$ 146,863,073
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,138,938,334
Decrease during November	$ 123,427
Decrease since June 30, 1874	4,149,907
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	24,325,306
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,510,044
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,815,262

The South.

THE grand jury of Warren county, Miss., of which Vicksburg is the capital, have returned eight indictments against T. W. Cardoza, colored, State Superintendent of Education, for forgery and embezzlement, six indictments against A. W. Dorsey, clerk of the Circuit Court, for forgery and embezzlement, and five indictments against G. W. Davenport, colored, clerk of the Chancery Court, for forgery and altering the record. The grand jury was composed of ten blacks and seven whites.... At New Orleans, on Thanksgiving day, William Lucas, foreman of fire company No. 5, was shot and killed by S. J. Newhouse, second assistant of the same company.

F. BARRY, aged 96, supposed to be the oldest printer in the United States, died at St. Louis, last week. His first take as a journeyman was Washington's obituary. At ninety years of age, he worked at the case in Nashville, Tenn.... Independence, Mo., was visited by an extensive conflagration on the 25th ult., over $150,000 worth of property being destroyed.

Two outlaws, supposed to belong to the Gadshill gang, have been captured, taken to Little Rock, Ark., and lodged in jail. The occasion of the capture was the robbery of a country store near Little Rock, and the murder of its proprietor, by a party of five. Three of the members of the gang escaped.... Wm. O. Keys, cousin of Frank Keys, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," committed suicide at the Kennert House, Baltimore, last week. The deceased had been for some time past in the hotel business.... Two passengers were killed and a number wounded by an accident which occurred on the Northern Central railroad, near Baltimore last week. While two passenger trains were crossing Lake Roland the bridge broke and six cars were thrown into the water.

THE taxpayers of New Orleans held a meeting the other day, at which they invited the officers recently elected to resign. The reason was that they had not filed any bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. The Sheriff and one or two magistrates deemed it expedient to resign, and did so.

General.

A MOST daring case of abduction occurred at Freemansburg, Pa., last week. The child-stealer entered the house of one Allan Glase, and took from a crib beside the bed occupied by the father and mother their infant child.

THE Superintendent of the Postal Railway Service, in his annual report, recommends the establishment of a fast and exclusive mail train between New York and Chicago, as there appears to be a growing necessity for the same, to run the distance in about twenty-four hours.... The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered an important decision, the result of which will probably hasten the solution of the tribal relations of the Indians. Another result will be to destroy some very valuable fine timber contracts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to render a considerable number of Indian tribes almost entirely destitute. The decision in question is to the effect that the Indian tribes do not own the fee to the lands within their respective reservations, being only tenants of the United States, to whom alone the fee belongs. The decision also holds that the timber and minerals are a portion of the realty, and that the Indian tribes cannot sell the one nor lease the other. The case came up from the reservation of the Oneida Indians, near Green Bay, in Wisconsin, where one or two Indians had disposed of a quantity of pine logs.... The iron manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio have decided to close their mills altogether until there is some improvement in the market. The Eastern manufacturers will still keep some furnaces in blast, but they also have agreed to reduce production very materially. Thousands of laborers in the shops and the mines will be thrown out of employment by this action.... The prospect is that the proposed new reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada will fail of ratification. There is bitter opposition to it on both sides of the line, and even in Great Britain, where apprehensions exist that Canada would impose differential duties discriminating against England and in favor of the United States.

THE National Cheap Transportation Association met at Richmond, Va., on the 1st inst. It was a very dignified and respectable gathering. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, presided. Nothing of much consequence was accomplished the first day. There was open hostility between those delegates who favor the building of a cheap freight railway and those who are committed to the James river and Kanawha canal project.... The provisions of the new postal convention between the United States and twenty European powers have been published. It fixes a uniform rate of postage on mail matter exchanged between all the parties to the convention.

THE Cheap Transportation Convention at Richmond, Va., made little progress on the second day of its session, the time being consumed principally in listening to essays and speeches in favor of the James River and Kanawha canal.

Foreign.

DISPATCHES from Minister Cushing leave no doubt of the truth of the report that the indemnity demanded by our government from Spain for outrages committed on American citizens, is to be referred to the arbitration provided by the Virginius protocol.... Buckland and McGahan, correspondents of the New York *Times* and *Herald*, have been arrested in Spain, and subjected to many indignities.... Von Arnim is no longer kept under police surveillance by Herr Von Bismarck. The former still keeps a stiff up lip, however, refusing to hand over the correspondence Bismarck so much desires to possess.... A bill has been introduced in the Italian Parliament, providing for a grant of $20,000 annually to Garibaldi.... A frightful mountain disaster is reported at the great Mount St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in snow, and it is supposed all have perished.... In response to a toast at the annual banquet of the cutlers of Sheffield, England, Minister Schenck expressed the belief that England and America could, united, withstand the whole world, if necessary.... The Paris Municipal Council has adopted the plan proposed by the Prefect of the Seine for a lottery loan of 44,000,000 francs.

A HAVANA letter of Nov. 21 gives a discouraging account of the financial condition of the island, which is daily becoming more hopelessly involved. The government is owing everybody, and unable to pay even the smallest debts. The Spanish soldiers are said to be deserting by the wholesale. At Guasimas, recently, 97 went over to the insurgents in a body.... The officers and crew of the Australian cutter Lapwing, on a late voyage to Nonmea, from New Caladonia, stopped at Santa Cruz Island for provisions, and the savages massacred all but one native sailor, and destroyed the cutter. No names are given.

A PRIVATE letter from St. Pierre Miquelon gives an account of a terrible tragedy which took place at Indian Tickle, Labrador, on the night of Nov. 15. The victims were two families named Morrison, numbering nine persons, only one of whom, a girl, escaped. It seems that of late gangs of Esquimaux Indians have been committing robberies at huts and stores, and that after the capture of several of the Indians they were publicly chastised by whipping. The Indians sought revenge, and on the night of the 15th visited the dwelling of the Morrisons, and shot and stabbed to death eight of the nine persons residing there. One Indian was also shot.... A new railroad is projected in the Dominion, to connect the province of Manitoba with some point in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast.

NEWS has been received in London of the serious illness of the Czar, and it is rumored that he is insane.... In a battle between the rebel and the government armies of the Argentine Republic, the government troops lost 400 in killed.... Twenty-one lives were lost on the Scottish coast during the gale of the 30th of November.... A heavy typhoon occurred at Yesoo, Japan, Oct. 1. Many sea-coast villages were greatly injured, and one was entirely destroyed. Thirty-three junks were wrecked and 200 lives lost.... The difficulty between China and Japan in regard to Formosa has been settled by the Chinese agreeing to the terms required by Japan.... Buffet has been re-elected President of the French National Assembly.

THE British steamer La Plata, engaged in repairing the submarine cables, foundered off the coast of Brittany Nov. 28, and sixty persons were drowned.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

Terrible Fate of the Germain Family, from Georgia—A Man, His Wife and Three Children Killed and Mutilated—Four Girls Carried Into Captivity—Rescue of Two of Them.

Some two or three months ago a statement was published in the papers that the bodies of four white persons, and the charred wreck of an emigrant wagon had been found on the Smoky Hill, 13 miles from Sheridan Station, on the Kansas Pacific railway. The bodies were horribly mutilated, and the only thing left to identify the family was a small Bible, upon the fly-leaf of which was written "Gormain, Blue Ridge, Ga." At first the story was not believed, but subsequently such corroborative evidence was furnished as to leave no doubt that a portion of the family had been foully butchered, and the female members carried into captivity. Two of the latter—young girls—have since been rescued. A sergeant of the Fifth infantry, who was with a detachment of troops which effected the rescue, has arrived at Leavenworth, and furnishes the particulars of the revolting massacre of the family, and the hardships borne by the captives. He obtained his version of the butchery from the elder girl of the two captured. He says the family—consisting of father and mother, one son grown, five daughters, and an infant—were surprised by a band of Indians while encamped on the Smoky Hill. The father, mother, son and the oldest daughter—an invalid—were horribly butchered and scalped before the eyes of the younger girls. The four other girls and the infant were placed on ponies, and forced to endure every hardship of travel known. The savages, finding the infant a burden, brained it with a tomahawk, and then continued their flight southward with the four girls. Ada and Lucy Gormain—the former aged 10, and the latter 19—were compelled, in the most brutal and shameful manner, to submit to the lustful embraces of the savage devils. These two girls are yet prisoners, held by Gray Eagle's band of Cheyennes, numbering 120 warriors, although there is hardly a doubt of their recapture, as the troops are closing in on the war-party, and, being mounted on fresh horses, will certainly overtake the savages, whose ponies are run down, and hardly fit for active warfare. The recaptured girls are aged respectively 7 and 9 years. The younger bore the hardships of captivity much better than her sister. The elder would not have lived more than a week longer under the savage treatment. Both were almost naked, emaciated; and at the time of their rescue, presented a spectacle of human wretchedness and despair almost without a parallel in the hirtory of savage barbarism.

The soldiers of the rescuing detachment made covering for the bodies of the half-naked children from their own clothing, and, in every other way possible, ministered to the comfort of the little sufferers. The younger girl does not seem to realize the terrible fate of the family. When retaken, she asked the soldiers, in the simplicity of child-like curiosity, what tribe they belonged to.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

A Plan to Simplify Accounts Between Publishers and the Department.

A Washington telegram of the 2d inst. says: The report of the Commissioner to prepare instructions to Postmasters concerning the prepayment of newspapers and periodical postage after Jan. 1, 1875, sustains the recommendations of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber, as to a plan for carrying out the law in the most convenient and simple manner. Instead of placing stamps on separate periodicals or papers, or on the packages containing them, according to weight, the forms already printed show a current account with publishers, and after the printed matter is weighed the requisite amount of stamps is posted in the form of a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing, the credit and the receipt having a corresponding number.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE Supreme Court, sitting at Indianapolis has just delivered a very important opinion involving the rights of colored children in the public schools. Under the ruling of the Court, negro children are to be practically excluded from the public schools of Indiana. The case came up on an appeal from the County Court of Marion county, which held that, where there were not fifteen colored children in any school district, in which even separate schools are provided, they had the right to be admitted into the regular school with white children. The Supreme Court reverses the decision, holding that schools provided under section 28 of the first article of the Constitution are only for citizens, and at the time of the adoption of the Constitution only white people were citizens. The Fourteenth Amendment does not delegate to the general government the right to control the domestic affairs of a State, and it has been so decided by the United States Supreme Court. The court says that the Legislature having undertaken to provide separate schools for colored children, the law being that such shall be organized where there are fifteen children in the district, they are clearly of the opinion that colored children are not entitled to admission in schools provided for white children so long as that act remains in force. The decision of the lower court was made by Judge Perkins, a former Democratic member of the Supreme Court. Exception was noted, and a petition for rehearing.

The decision creates considerable interest in legal and school circles. The opinion was delivered by Chief-Justice Buskirk. Very few districts in the State have a sufficient number of colored people to organize separate schools, and the decision will practically cut colored children out of facilities for education.

A BLOCK of buildings was burned in Muncie, on the night of the 25th ult. Loss $9,000. Franklin had a $12,000 blaze on the same evening.

HENDERSON, PARKS & Co., of Martinville, killed a hog last week which weighed 1,180 pounds. This is believed to have been the largest hog in the State. He brought over $80 in market.

WHILE digging a well at Albion, Noble county, which had reached a depth of forty feet, a portion of the gravel near the surface gave way, and buried a young man named Frank Lindsay at the bottom of the well. Death ensued before he could be rescued.

THERE are 407 convicts in the State Prison South at the present time. This is the largest number of male convicts ever incarcerated there since the northern prison was established. The indications are good for further increase, as nearly all the jails in Southern Indiana are filled.

The State Grange closed its session on the 26th ult. The following members were elected to fill the vacancies on the State Executive Committee, occasioned by expiration of terms of office: Robert Mitchell, Gibson county; C. C. McWilliams, Parke, and A. B. Line, Franklin. J. W. Ziegler, of Laporte, was elected State Lecturer. An appropriation of $1,000 was voted in aid of grasshopper sufferers, and each lodge in the State was requested to give one dollar—in all $2,000. The Treasurer reported $13,274.30 received during the year, and $9,467.73 disbursed. The Secretary reported $10,683.74 receipts, of which $5,735.56 were expended in the transaction of his office business. The Committee on Purchasing Agencies reported in favor of continuing the agent, with a salary of $1,200, and $2,500 to be placed in his hands, to aid him in prosecuting business. The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of paying the Worthy Master and Secretary a a salary of $800 each, and expenses; Treasurer $500 and expenses; members of Executive Committee, $2.50 per day and expenses, and other officers of the State Grange the same compensation while attending the State Grange. Several amendments to the phraseology of the constitution and by-laws were ratified, and much other unimportant business transacted.

THERE are 650 school children in Indiana.

A SUIT for a $6 hog has just terminated at Terre Haute, the court costs having amounted to $200.

A MAN in Cass county has this season realized $1,100 from his crop of cabbages and watermelons.

A MR. SMITH, of New York, has bought the famous Shoemaker fruit-farm, near Rome, Perry county, for $40,000.

THE annual report of State Auditor Wildman for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1874, is an exhaustive one, and when printed will make a volume of over 300 pages. Its tables of statistics cover every department, while its suggestions are timely and pertinent. The following is a brief summary of its contents:

State revenue received during the year		$ 803,001 97
Common school revenue		1,615,912 90
College fund		16,287 90
Public institutions as follows:		
Hospital for Insane	$ 17,209 07	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2,850 42	
Blind Asylum	2,128 11	
Female Prison	503 60	
State Prison, South	53,307 05	
State Prison, North	64,898 51	
		140,897 36
Other sources		916,849 06
Total receipts for the year, including balance on hand Nov. 1, 1873		$3,072,195 06

The disbursements are as follows:

For judiciary salaries and other incidental expenses		$ 272,249 25
Benevolent Institutions—		
Insane Hospital	$197,709 52	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	68,060 88	
Blind Asylum	38,235 55	
Soldiers' Home	36,308 38	
		240,207 31
Reformatory Institutions—		
State Prison, South	67,807 05	
State Prison, North	62,586 06	
Female Prison	22,727 41	
House of Refuge	40,325 00	
		193,445 52
Educational Institutions—		
State Normal School	2,819 45	
State University	450 30	
Purdue University	92,062 33	
State Board of Education	1,807 82	
College fund	20,221 23	
		101,940 83
Common School fund		1,489,173 69
Total revenue refunded for 1872-1873		36,381 99
Other expenditures		394,592 72
Total audited for the year		$2,827,991 28
Balance in Treasury Nov. 1, 1874		$ 244,203 78

Of the warrants issued during the year, the report says that a large proportion was on account of distribution of the common school fund and refunding of school moneys, and should not therefore be considered as State expenses. The State expenditures proper were $1,339,817.62; total of trust fund $650,726.35.

Under the head of estimated expenditures come first those of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1875, as follows:

Judiciary salaries, etc		$ 338,100 00
Public Institutions—		
Normal School	$ 2,000	
State University	295	
Purdue University	305	
Insane Asylum	153,000	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	68,400	
Blind Asylum	32,500	
House of Refuge	405	
Soldiers' Home	42,450	
Female Prison	26,700	
State Prison, South	12,000	
State Prison, North, self-sustaining societies and premiums	10,500	
Public indebtedness, interest and payment of principal		$ 544,426 99
Grand total		$1,374,076 99
Grand total for estimates of 1873		$1,589,126 99

The report says the taxable property of the State amounts in round numbers to $965,000,000, and there are 295,030 polls. The balance now in the treasury to meet probable expenses till the 1st of March, not including legislative expenses and extra appropriation, and the January settlement, is $500,000. The State will receive in 1875 the benefit of a tax of 15 cents on the $100, and 50 cents on each poll The receipts of 1875, deducting 20 per cent. for delinquencies, and allowing for tax on insurance companies, may be placed at $1,775,000. The receipts of 1876 and 1877 will depend on the rate of taxation determined by the Legislature. In regard to the new Assessment law, the report says that in 1872 the total taxable property of the State was $653,367,451; and by the assessment of 1873 the value of real estate was $783,321,523, and the value of personal property in 1874 is $261,958,707. Total $961,280,230. This shows an increase in 1874 over 1872 of $311,912,799, which is near the real value. The Auditor thinks, however, that assessment once in two years is too often and recommends that the interval be extended to five years. There are other defects in the law, to which he calls the attention of the Legislature.

The total foreign debt of the State is $1,172,755.12; total domestic debt, $3,940,783.22; total State debt, $5,113,538.34. Of this amount the war bonds, at 6 per cent., aggregate $139,000; temporary bonds, 8 per cent., $200,000, due March 12, 1875; temporary loan bonds, 7 per cent., due April 15, 1876, $510,000; necessary loan bonds, 8 per cent., due Dec. 12, 1876, $200,000; internal improvement bonds, $472,516.18. During the past two years, internal improvement bonds were paid to the amount of $485,400.38. The receipts from 1847 to 1874, inclusive, for Wabash and Erie canal, were $4,889,732.05; disbursements, $4,847,199.74; balance on hand Oct. 1, 1874, $42,534.31.

The property in the State exempt from taxation amounts to $20,986,146.

In the State are nine savings banks, distributed as follows: Two in Indianapolis, two in Lafayette, and one each in Laporte, Terre Haute, Evansville, Fort Wayne, and South Bend. The one at Fort Wayne is closing up business, and will shut up on the 1st of January, 1875.

The number of miles of railroad track in the State is 4,194.63; total value, $39,740,042; main track, 3,737.12 miles; value, $27,887,998; side track, value, $2,699,356; value of rolling stock, $9,099,842; right of way, without track, $54,846. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis is the largest railroad in the State, being 416 miles, and valued at $4,900,357. In 1845 there were 30 miles of railway in the State.

Political Points.

THE vote for Governor of Michigan, except four small counties, is: Bagley, Rep., 111,353; Chamberlain, Dem., 106,700.

EIGHTEEN of the members of the Forty-second Congress who voted and kept the back pay have been elected to the Forty-fourth. Of these, nine are from the Northern and nine from the Southern States.

THE Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says: The full returns of the recent gubernatorial election in this State, except Johnson county, foot up for Porter, 104,455; Maynard, 54,969; leaving Porter's majority 49,486.

THE Topeka *Record* of Nov. 18 classifies the Legislature elect of Kansas as follows: Senate—21 Republicans, 13 Opposition; House—70 Republicans, 36 Opposition. The Senate holds for two years, the House for one.

NEVADA has got all the returns collected. The Legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans, 18; Democrats, 7. Assembly, Republicans, 31; Democrats, 17; Independents, 3. Republican majority on joint ballot, 22.

OFFICIAL vote of New York for Governor:

Tilden, Dem	416,341
Dix, Rep	361,406
Clark, Temperance	10,228
Tilden's clear majority	44,713

THE vote of North Carolina in August has been declared by the Legislature, as follows:

Superintendent, 1874.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Pool, Dem	98,217	Merrimon, Dem	96,646
Purnell, Rep	84,181	Caldwell, Rep	98,618

THE vote of Pennsylvania, as officially reported, for Lieutenant-Governor, is as follows:

Latta, Dem	277,195
Olmstead, Rep	272,516
Latta's majority	4,679

THE majority for Dunnell, Republican member of Congress-elect from the First District of Minnesota, lacks only 5 votes of being 3,000. Strait's (Rep.) over Cox, in the Second District, is 221, and King's (Rep.) over Wilson, in the Third, is 2,348.

THE votes for members of Congress in Maryland are:

Dist. Repub.		*Dem.*		*Maj.*
1. Goldsboro	10,147	Thomas	12,465	2,318
2. Ensor	8,238	Roberts	10,682	2,444
3. Suter	4,834	O Brien	9,286	4,452
4. Cox	6,810	Swann	10,234	3,424
5. Hagner	10,547	Henkle	11,962	1,410
6. Lowndes	12,896	Walsh	12,974	78

THE official vote of Alabama, compared with that of 1872, is as follows:

Governor, 1874.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Houston, Dem	107,118	Herndon, Dem	81,371
Lewis, Rep	93,928	Lewis, Rep	89,868
Total	201,046	Total	171,239
Dem. maj	13,190	Rep. maj	8,497

THE Arkansas V. V. Smith is a son of Delegan B. Smith, who went to Iowa from New York in 1846, and remained there till 1852, when he went to Oregon, where, after several years' prominence in politics, he in 1859 was elected Senator of the prospective State, but died in 1860.

THE statement that the last Democratic Governor of Massachusetts was elected in 1839 is an error. George S. Boutwell was first elected by the Democrats in 1851; then by the Coalition in 1853, which re-elected him, sent Charles Sumner to the Senate, made Henry Wilson President of the State Senate, and Banks Speaker of the State Legislature.

THE Columbia *Union-Herald* gives the vote of South Carolina for Governo as follows:

Governor, 1874.		*Governor*, 1872.	
Chamberlain, Rep	80,531	Moses, Rep	69,831
Green, Opp	68,864	Tomlinson, Opp	33,886

The *Union-Herald* also classifies the Legislature elect:

	Senate.	*House.*	*Total.*
Republicans	19	71	90
Democrats	7	39	46
Independents	7	20	27

So far, five colored men have been elected to the next House of Representatives, and they are all new men. Two are from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, one from Alabama, and one from Louisiana. One of the South Carolinians (Lee) is a Democrat, and was elected by a Democratic and bolting Republican constituency. One colored man—B. K. Bruce—has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "A gentleman of prominence in Indiana politics arrived here a few days ago, and says that the canvass for the United States Senatorship is becoming rather warm. He believes that the choice will fall on either McDonald or Voorhees. Intelligence received direct from Senator Chandler says that he is confident of his re-election from Michigan. Congressman Hale, his son-in-law, now here, feels also assured of Chandler's re-election."

THE vote of New Jersey foots up as follows: For Governor, Joseph D. Bedle, Democrat, 97,254; George A. Halsey, Republican, 83,945. The whole vote is 22,454 greater than the vote for Governor in 1871. The returns from Congress give footings as follows:

Dist. Repub.		*Dem.*	
1. Sinnickson	14,208	Albertson	13,019
2. Dobbins	13,977	Smith	13,099
3. Clark	10,643	Ross	15,084
4. Place	9,941	Hamilton	14,584
5. Phelps	11,672	Cutler	11,676
6. Ward	13,768	Teese	13,876
7. Scudder	8,272	Hardenburg	13,192

Wood Seasoned with Salt.

It has been found by long experience that immersion in salt water while wood is seasoning prevents or retards its decay. In Holland, where active ship-building has been carried on for centuries, this fact is universally admitted and utilized. Other maritime nations have also known and taken advantage of it. It is found, too, that piles sunk in salt water last for an unlimited time. External causes of decay may be neutralized by painting the wood; but, against the internal dry rot, this is ineffective. In order to prevent dry rot, wood must be subjected to treatment when seasoning, and salt seems to be the most available of the simple and cheap antidotes. Even after dry rot has commenced in timber, immersion in salt water checks the decay and preserves the remainder of the wood. It is said that, in the salt mines of Hungary and Poland, the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which last unimpaired for ages, from being impregnated with salt.

HANDLED without gloves—Knives and forks, generally.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Interior Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY DELANO—A DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION—HE RECOMMENDS THAT THE HOMESTEAD LAWS BE EXTENDED TO INDIANS—CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS—THE PUBLIC DOMAIN—HOW THE WASTE OF TIMBER LANDS MAY BE LESSENED.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President is a voluminous document, and we have room for only a brief synopsis of it. The most interesting portion is that relating to the Indian problem, to the discussion of which a large portion of the report is devoted. Mr. Delano says the operations of the Indian Bureau during the past year are highly gratifying, and furnish "conclusive evidence of the justice, wisdom and practicability of the policy inaugurated by the present administration." The Secretary recommends that the salaries of Indian Agents be increased immediately, with a view of securing men of proper capacity and right motives to undertake the work of civilizing and Christianizing the savages." He says:

"I am happy in being able to say that the earnest, active and cordial co-operation of several Christian organizations, to which the right of nominating agents has been assigned, and upon whose nominations alone such agents are appointed, is constantly improving this class of employes, and thus we are each year, to some extent, advancing the service by obtaining agents more experienced and intelligent, and of greater capacity for their secular, as well as their moral and religious work."

To aid in prosecuting the work of Indian civilization, the Secretary recommends the extension of the Homestead laws to Indians, with certain modifications and restrictions. He says:

"These laws at present apply to citizens of the United States only, and their provisions cannot be enjoyed, except by that small portion of the Indian race who are legally entitled to the privileges of citizenship.

"A common ownership of property is the nominal condition of the Indian race, and with it are found nomadic habits totally inconsistent with the idea of permanent habitations, individual ownership and domestic industry. The work of civilization can never be completed until these habits are abandoned. Every proper inducement ought, therefore, to be offered the Indian which will prompt him to individual ownership of property, and such habits of industry and economy as are incident to our civilization.

"Our Homestead laws require residence and cultivation for five years before the applicant becomes entitled to a patent for his land. These five years afford considerable guarantee that no one will apply to make homestead entries unless he possesses the qualities essential to citizenship.

"Should it be suggested that the extension of this privilege to Indians would furnish inducements to speculators to use them in acquiring titles to our public lands, I would reply that this danger can be prevented by providing that the patent to be issued shall contain a clause rendering the title inalienable, except by consent of the President. This would insure ample security against the abuse of this privilege, as well as necessary protection against improvident sales without adequate consideration.

"An extension to the Indians of the benefits of the Homestead laws, will greatly facilitate the work of their civilization. It will rapidly break up tribal organizations and Indian communities; it will bring Indians into subjection of our laws, civil and criminal; it will induce them to abandon roving habits, and teach them the benefits of industry and individual ownership, and thus prove highly advantageous in promoting their prosperity.

"The condition of the Indian population is anomalous, and their relations to the general government undefined. This is the result of necessity, but the time has arrived when, in the progress of events, it should be remedied. It may not be possible, at present, to devise a system of laws which shall perfectly define the relations between Indians and the government, or that will cure all the defects now existing for want of legislation, but it is possible to remedy many existing evils, and thus facilitate the work we have undertaken.

* * * * * * *

"The work of civilization will be greatly accelerated by enactments which shall define as far as possible the relations between this race and the government; which shall furnish authority for enforcing the orders and requisitions of agents; which shall be sufficient to punish Indians for crimes against each other, and against white people *wherever* committed, and which shall also inflict adequate punishment upon white people who trespass upon territory belonging to Indians, or commit crimes against them.

"The time has arrived when some general laws regulating Indian citizenship is, in my judgment, indispensable. Occasionally, treaty stipulations with Indian tribes are expiring, among whom is found a greater or less degree of civilization. This compels the department to determine the status of such Indians in regard to citizenship. There are also many who desire to separate from their tribes, adopt the habits and customs of civilized life, and become citizens."

The Secretary refers to the Black Hills reconnoissance, and the reports regarding the discovery of precious metals in that region. Upon this subject he says:

"The military reconnoissance of the Black Hills country was regarded by the Indians as a violation of their treaty, and produced a turbulent feeling among them. Its objects, however, were peacefully accomplished. Extravagant statements concerning the mineral wealth of the country created great excitement among the people, and exploring parties were organized for the purpose of prospecting the country. Subsequent information establishes the fact that no evidence of valuable mineral deposits was furnished, and that the lands in that region are undesirable for cultivation and settlement by white men. Notwithstanding this, organized parties have attempted to explore it, and have been attacked and repulsed by the Indians. It is apprehended that efforts will be made to induce legislation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills country, and to bring the land into market. It is hoped that such efforts will be without success, because of the general unfitness of the country for settlement, and because any attempt to dispossess the Indians at present of a region of country upon which they located for security against the encroachments of the white man would meet with violent and determined resistance."

The Secretary gives an extended exhibit of the financial condition of the various Pacific railroads. The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 has been paid up. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1874, from the transportation of passengers were $3,749,999.12; of freight, $5,672,724.61; and from miscellaneous sources, $824,038.03; total, $10,246,760.16. (These figures include "amounts earned for, and withheld by, the United States, for the transportation of its passengers, freight, and mails.") The expense of operating the road for the year has been $5,089,789.17, leaving net earnings $5,156,970.99. The entire cost of the road and fixtures to 30th June, 1874, was $112,427,277.46. The total bonded indebtedness of the company is shown to be $75,261,512, of which $27,236,512 is due to the United States. The "floating debt" (not including the company's note for $2,000,000, issued to the "Hoxie contract") is $2,234,-873.62, and "sterling loans," £20,000. The amount of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is $62,606,800, of which $24,275,500 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1874, from transportation of passengers were $4,-399,718.52, and of freight, $7,699,773.96; total, $12,099,492.48. The operating expenses of the road for the year were $4,816,082.40, leaving net earnings to the amount of $7,-212,410.08. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the company amounted to $65,673,181.75, of which $27,855,680 was to the United States.

Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company (as shown by the last report) to the amount of $100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 202,826 shares, of $100 each, have been issued. The main line of the road has been built, and is now in daily operation from Duluth, on Lake Superior, westward to Bismarck, on the Missouri river, a distance of 450 miles; and from Kalama, on the north side of the Columbia river, in the Territory of Washington, northward to Tacoma, on Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, a distance of 105 miles. The cost of the surveys of the lines of the road, including necessary purchase of right of way, has been $1,108,-323.76; [illegible] 2,050 miles of river reconnoissance. When the final locations shall have been made, the number of miles surveyed will be about 12,000, and the cost of the surveys will aggregate about $1,500,-000—equal to about $125 per mile. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: First-mortgage bonds (dollar), $28,847,000; first-mortgage bonds (sterling), $1,250,000; bills payable, $702,293.86; accounts payable, $75,042.20; bonds and scrip issued to fund interest, $683,284; total, $31,558,630.56.

The amount of stock of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company authorized by law is $50,000,000; capital stock issued: scrip stock for partial payments on account of subscriptions, $600,000; full-paid stock, $1,000,000; total, $1,600,000. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: first-mortgage 6 per cent. gold construction bonds issued, $9,210,-600; first-mortgage land-grant 7 per cent. currency bonds issued, $9,251,000; floating debt, $2,207,444.45; debt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the State of Texas, assumed by the Texas and Pacific Company, $8,204,964.69; total, $22,473,409.14. The company's assets are as follows: 320 miles of constructed and equipped road; 107 miles of partially constructed and equipped road; 350 miles of telegraph line, $20,708,986.63; accounts collectable, $73,481.77; supplies on hand, $136,990.78; cash on hand, $97,183—total $21,018,642.18. The road will extend from Shreveport, La., on Red river, to San Diego, Cal., with a branch from Marshall, Texas, to Texarkana, there connecting with the Cairo and Fulton railroad, and from Texarkana through Paris and Sherman, connecting with the main line at Fort Worth.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, public lands were disposed of as follows:

Cash sales	1,041,345.46
Military warrant locations	133,160.00
Homestead entries	2,516,861.63
Timber culture entries	803,945.47
Agricultural college scrip locations	112,932.98
Approved to state as swamp	202,187.91
Certified to railroads	3,264,314.42
Certified for wagon-roads	57,921.11
Certified for agricultural colleges	114,289.18
Certified for common schools	69,899.84
Certified for universities	64,636.52
Approved to States for internal improvements	134,986.70
Sioux half-breed scrip locations	720.00
Chippewa half-breed scrip locations	11,671.71
Total	9,530,872.93

a quantity less by 3,499,733.94 acres than that disposed of the preceding year. The cash receipts were $2,469,938.50, a sum less by $938,577 than that received the preceding year. During the year 29,492,110.43 acres were surveyed, making, with the quantity previously surveyed, 649,393,052 acres, and leaving yet to be surveyed 1,185,605,348 acres. It is worthy of notice that the diminution in the aggregate quantity of lands disposed of the last fiscal year, as compared with the year before, is found chiefly in the amount certified to railroads: 3,264,314.42 acres in the year ending June 30, 1874, against 6,083,536.57 acres in that ending June 30, 1873. Nearly a million acres were entered under the Timber act, which augurs well for the now treeless prairies of the West. The entries under this and the Homestead act exceed by over half a million acres like entries during the preceding year. Such entries, being made for actual use, are the surest criterion of the progress of the country.

The rapid destruction of timber in this country, and especially that which is found on the public lands, is a source of great solicitude to all persons who have given the subject any consideration. If this destruction progresses in the future as rapidly as in the past, the timber lands of the government will soon be denuded of everything that is valuable. Effective legislation protecting these lands from such waste is absolutely necessary, and cannot longer be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The recommendations of the Commissioner are, that pine and fir lands shall not be subject to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws; that a system of surveys be devised by which the quantity of pine and fir timber on each smallest subdivision of a section may be at least closely approximated; that an immediate exploration by experts of the unsurveyed portion of those States and Territories known to contain pine and fir timber be made, with a view of ascertaining the geographical situation of such districts; that the reports of such explorations be followed by immediate surveys, appraisements, proclamations, and sales, at not less than the appraised value, and for cash only. Under the laws now in force for the disposition of public lands, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain more than the minimum price ($1.25 per acre) for land, however valuable. When timbered lands are advertised for sale, private parties, desiring to purchase, make such arrangements and combinations as to prevent competition; hence, the lands, if disposed of at all, are sold at the minimum when offered at public sale, and, if not then sold, are immediately entered at the minimum government price by such parties. The most effectual means of preventing these practices is, in my judgment, to adopt the suggestions of the Commissioner regarding the survey and appraisal of these lands, and when they are offered at public or private sale to make the appraised value their minimum.

The Customs Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER JOHNSON—AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS DURING THE YEAR—HOW AMERICAN TOURISTS SMUGGLE GOODS AS PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Henry C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears there was paid into the treasury for the year ending with June last, $163,108,833 on account of customs; in fines, penalties, and forfeitures, $651,271; steamboat inspections, $274,490; labor, drayage, storage, etc., $463,684; Marine Hospital tax, $352,980; official fees earned by collectors, $634.842, making in round numbers a total of $165,480,503. There was paid out of the Treasury, on customs account, $22,365,278. This sum includes $7,319,407 expenses of collection; $4,295,701 refunding excess of deposits on duties; $1,301,977 on debentures; $1,783,054 on public buildings; $2,480,332 construction and maintenance of lights; $1,106,558 construction and maintenance of revenue cutters; $409,037 marine hospital service; $317,981 distribution shares of fines, penalties and forfeitures; $180,164 preserving life and property from shipwreck; and $107,933 miscellaneous accounts. The Commissioner says: "The evils of the moiety system in its practical administration were undoubtedly great, and by the enactment of repeal, June 22, 1874, Congress appears to have rendered its judgment that they were greater than the evils the system was designed to prevent. So far as a faithful and zealous execution of the new law by this Bureau can effect that object, the judgment of Congress against the moiety system shall be sustained; but it is yet too early to state what the result has been, or to predict intelligently what the ultimate result will be upon the revenue and mercantile classes."

It is estimated the American tourists returning from Europe during the year ending June 30, 1873, numbered 36,830, and each person brought on the average seven trunks filled with dutiable goods, claimed to be personal baggage, not dutiable. We have thus an average of 257,810 trunks filled with articles claimed as duty free, representing, on a valuation of $500 for each trunk, the enormous sum of $128,905,000. It is well known that much of this baggage is in reality intended to be put upon the market as merchandise, and still other portions of it are brought over for third parties, who have remained at home. Most of those engaged in this kind of importation are people of wealth, who should cheerfully bear their just proportion of the national indebtedness, and when they fail to do so, by this incipient form of smuggling, the burden falls more heavily on others, and discourages the honest merchant who is willing to carry on a legitimate trade, and observe the laws and customs regulations. The present practice of allowing free entry of the personal effects of passengers, the inspectors using their discretion and judgment as to whether the amount of baggage is or is not in excess of what is a suitable wardrobe, according to the passenger's station in life, furnishes an inducement to the rich and those in easy circumstances to take pleasure-trips abroad, which are made peculiarly profitable by this fashionable infraction of the revenue. As a large proportion of the baggage of passengers is passed and delivered by our officials without a proper examination, more stringent regulations should be adopted to secure the collection of lawful duties on goods thus imported.

The Commissioner suggests there are Custom Houses doing little or no business, but which are maintained at considerable expense of salaries of officials and construction and repairs of buildings, with the usual incidentals of such establishments. By the abolition of such districts and incorporating them with others large sums may be saved by the government, but in most instances legislation will be required for the purpose.

Agricultural Bureau.

AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM COMMISSIONER WATTS—OVER TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION PACKAGES OF SEED DISTRIBUTED DURING THE YEAR.

The Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report says: "There is no incident which so cripples the operations of this department as the want of the punctual publication of its annual report. For the last two years it has not been published. While Congress, at the last session, apparently made the effort to order the publication of the annual reports of 1872 and 1873, for the use of Congress, it failed, in the opinion of the Public Printer, to obtain its object. While the Commissioner does not concur in this opinion, it is due to him to say that to print them involved a doubtful construction of the law, a responsibility he was unwilling to take, and therefore the reports for the use of the members of Congress have not been printed. But by the separate provision of the act, there was an appropriation specially for the printing of the reports of 1872 and 1873. These have been printed and delivered to the department for distribution."

The Commissioner says he cannot be unmindful of the approaching Centennial of the Independence of the United States. No such opportunity has ever occurred for such an exhibition of the progress this country has made in its agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, commerce, arts and sciences, its adaptation for war and the benefits of peace, whereby the people of other countries may be impressed with the capabilities of this nation, and our own made to feel proud that we have achieved so much. He recommends that the government erect a building for itself, to be exclusively occupied by the several departments, a Board having been designated by the President to suggest what part each may take in the Exposition.

By action of Congress, about four acres of ground, formerly occupied by the canal, have been added to the department grounds, and are now undergoing preparation to form a part of the arboretum. The collections of exotic, utilizable, and economic plants is gradually increasing both in number and value. The orange family is particularly valuable, and the best commercial varieties are propagated and distributed to the greatest practicable extent. There has been no period in the history of this country when farmers' crops have been so extensively depredated upon as in the past year, and this has brought into active exercise the knowledge and industry of the entomological divisions of the department.

There is an increasing demand for information with regard to insects injurious to vegetation, and much pains have been taken to investigate the character of insects sent here, to point out their modes of infliction, and the means by which their depredations may be averted, and for those who seek to prosecute the study or acquire the knowledge of these insects specimens of their injuries and nest-architecture have been arranged and exhibited in a room provided for the purpose.

During the past year the work of the botanical division has been steadily prosecuted and many contributions added. It is believed that much valuable information of a practical character is both received and communicated. Many gratifying letters of acknowledgment show high appreciation of the work of distribution. There still remains a large quantity of duplicates, of which fifteen or more large packages will be ready for distribution by the 1st of January next.

The Commissioner shows the valuable services rendered by the several divisions of his department, and says: "In the purchase of seeds, the department has patronized only seed-growers and seed firms proven reliable by experience, whose guarantee of good quality and genuineness cannot be questioned, and by receiving them from first hands has been able to procure them at much lower rates, and, consequently, in greater quantities, and is thus enabled to give more liberally to the many applicants who daily apply for seeds from all parts of the country, and to extend the benefits of distribution. One million two hundred and eighty-six thousand packages of seeds were distributed during the last fiscal year."

The Currency.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER—STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE YEAR—EFFECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF LEGAL-TENDERS—LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that during the past year seventy-one national banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of $6,-745,000. Three banks have failed, and twenty gone into voluntary liquidation. The actual increase of national bank circulation during the year is $3,576,297. The total circulation outstanding November 1, including $3,136,094 due to banks for mutilated notes destroyed, was $351,927,-246, leaving $2,072,754 yet to be issued of the $354,000,000 authorized. Since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, forty-six, national banks have been organized, with a capital of $4,019,000, to which circulation has been issued. Applications have been made for the organization of sixty-four other national banks with a capital of $5,110,000, and circulation amounting to $4,500,000 has been assigned to these proposed organizations under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874. Seven million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars legal-tender notes have been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the same amount of national bank notes.

The amounts issued to banks since June 20, 1874, are as follows:

District of Columbia	$48,000
Virginia	51,000
West Virginia	18,000
North Carolina	58,500
Florida	27,000
Alabama	45,000
Texas	61,500
Kentucky	1,142,200
Tennessee	72,000
Ohio	223,210
Indiana	645,000
Illinois	406,000
Michigan	186,000
Wisconsin	49,000
Iowa	211,500
Minnesota	117,900
Colorado	17,000
Total	$3,350,180

The amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized is $3,707,000, and to be issued to proposed organizations $4,500,-000, of which Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania receive none, but Ohio receives $1,395,000, Indiana $864,000, Illinois $485,000, Iowa, $315,000, and others amounts smaller.

The amounts subject to withdrawal under Secs. 7 and 9 of the act of June 20, 1874, in States having more than their proportion of circulation are as follows:

Banks.	*Where situated.*	*Amount.*
4	New York city	$1,283,828
17	Providence, R. I.	2,618,100
15	Connecticut	3,054,079
38	Boston	13,832,780
20	Massachusetts	2,553,225
4	Maine	606,000
4	Vermont	598,600
12	Baltimore	2,112,878
1	Delaware	29,950
41	Pennsylvania	3,967,195
11	New Jersey	960,000

The amount of circulation remaining unissued and the amount to be withdrawn, as before stated, is $16,279,589. Total, $47,-350,743.

The Comptroller says: If Congress should provide for the withdrawal of legal-tender notes, and the issue of national bank notes as needed in place thereof, when the amount of legal-tender notes should be reduced to, say $300,000,000, the legal tender issues would then be in demand, and, in proportion as they should be reduced in amount, the demand for them would increase, until finally, when the amount of bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding, the national bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payment would follow. Redemption in its proper sense implies the exchange of a promise to pay for the thing promised, namely, coin or its representative, which is convertible into coin on demand. The effect of such redemption is to confine banks of issue to a legitimate business, which is the discounting of commercial paper. If banks of issue are obliged to pay their circulating notes once in sixty or ninety days, they must discount such promissory notes only as will certainly be paid within that time. If the payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in real-estate loans, in doubtful stocks or bonds, in accommodation-notes which require renewal, or in loans on doubtful security, but must have their capital at all times invested in loans which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a condition indicates a healthful business, and promotes sound banking; and the reduction of the amount of legal-tender notes, accompanied with such increase of national bank-notes as may be required, will secure a proper system of redemption, render free banking practicable, and gradually restore specie payments without necessarily decreasing the amount of the circulating medium.

The following amendments to previous acts are recommended:

First—An amendment to section 1 of the act of March 3, 1873, providing that if any shareholder or shareholders of banks whose capital stock is impaired shall refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency.

Second—An amendment of section 39, of the National Bank act, extending the limit of the liabilities of any association, person, company, or firm, for money borrowed, from 10 per cent. of capital paid in to 15 per cent. of capital and surplus for banks located in redemption cities, and one-tenth of capital and surplus for other banks.

Third—Also prohibiting the deposit of more than 10 per cent. of the capital of a national bank with any private banker, or any person or association, other than a national banking association.

Fourth—That national banks shall be liable to make any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit with such bank, unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated.

Fifth—The repeal of the 2-cent stamp-tax, or an act providing that all bills of exchange, checks or receipts, in place of checks drawn upon any bank or banker, shall be subject to a stamp-tax, with a penalty of $20 for each violation thereof.

The Comptroller renews the recommendations contained in his last two reports for the passage of an act to prevent the issue and circulation of unauthorized currency, and requiring the words "counterfeit," "altered," "illegal" to be stamped on all counterfeit or unauthorized issues; also his recommendation for the repeal of the fourth section of the act of June 1, 1870, so far as it applies to the organization of savings banks in the District of Columbia, and for the enactment in its stead of a general law in reference to such savings banks, with judicious conditions and restrictions.

Postal Affairs.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL—THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General Jewell's report of the operations of his department for the past year states that the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $24,596,568, and the expenditures $32,126,414. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are $36,964,031. The total estimated revenue is $29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be provided for of $7,815,878. These estimates do not include the appropriations for steamship service and stamps, amounting to $2,098,500. The use of the registered letter system is steadily increasing. There has been a marked gain in time of transporting through mails—an average gain from New York to San Francisco of five hours and thirty-two minutes; a gain for mails to New Orleans of two hours and fifty-seven minutes, and going north of one hour and fifty minutes, and a perceptible gain on all through routes in regularity and certainty. The foreign mail system is in a better condition than ever before. The number of postoffices in operation June 30, 1874, was 34,294. The total number of appointments during the year was 9,424. The result of the extension of the letter-carrier system are of a most gratifying character. There has been a gain of over 30 per cent. in the amount of fees received from money orders. There has been but one erroneous payment in 59,677 payments, and only $74 in all.

The money-order business of the department appears to be rapidly growing in public favor, and is undoubtedly a very great accommodation to a large number of persons who are not within reach of banking facilities, or who are unaccustomed to the use of them; yet I know no reason why this branch of the service should not be made self-sustaining. I suggest, therefore, that the fees of money-orders be increased, in accordance with the views of the superintendent, or that the money-order system shall, like any other business, be made to defray its own expenses.

The number and length of mail routes in the United States require an expenditure for transportation which throws into insignificance the cost of similar service in other countries. For the year ending June 30, 1876, it is estimated that this item alone will exceed $8,000,000. The portion to be paid to railways will amount to more than $1,000,000. Opinions have differed widely as to the best method of determining the rightful rates of compensation to be paid railways for services rendered to this department. Heretofore their pay has been based on the weight of mails, with additional allowance on certain thoroughfares for providing postal cars. At present the matter is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and some equitable mode of adjustment should be at once devised and sanctioned by law. Some of the roads have represented to the department that the carrying of the mails was little or no object to them, because the express companies were willing to pay much more for the accommodation furnished than the department would allow. On the other hand, representatives of the leading express companies have contended that the act which took effect July 1, 1874, permitting the transportation by mail of packages of merchandise weighing not over four pounds, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, is taking away the most profitable part of their business, and will soon render them unable to meet the heavy rentals demanded by the roads. Thus is presented a curious anomaly, the roads claiming that the government does not pay as much as the express companies are ready to pay, and the express companies claiming on the other hand that the law is affecting such a diminution of their revenue that they are unable to accede to the demands of the roads. I find no disposition on the part of any railroad or transportation company to deal otherwise with the department than in a spirit of fairness and justice. I trust that Congress will adopt some equitable plan of adjustment which will not be burdensome to the government, and which will be satisfactory to the companies. The act of March 3, 1873, readjusting the pay of railroads on a basis of the weight of mails carried, added much more largely than was anticipated to the expenses of the department. The appropriation for that purpose having become exhausted, I have declined to make further payments. I would suggest that the time has come when a resolute effort should be made to determine how far the Postoffice Department can properly go on in its efforts to accommodate the public without trespassing unwarrantably upon the sphere of private enterprise. There must be a limit to governmental interference, and, happily, it better suits the genius of the American people to help themselves than to depend on the State. * * * I deem it suitable to say here that I propose of guard with strict vigilance the expenditures of the department, sanctioning no outlay which can be avoided without detriment of the service, and so to conduct its affairs generally that the interests of the public shall be paramount to those of any industrial corporation or party.

THE POSTAL-CAR SYSTEM—SUPERINTENDENT BANGS' REPORT.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, in his report, states that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, there were in operation 59 lines of railway postoffice cars, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad, on which was performed 34,925 miles of service daily, and 12,747,625 miles of service annually, by 752 railway postoffice clerks. These clerks are classified as follows: 283 head clerks, 379 clerks, and 90 assistant clerks. By the establishment of new lines of railroad, the postal facilities have been greatly increased. During the threatened refusal of the railroads to carry the mails, an offer of the Baltimore and Ohio was accepted by the department. This gave a daily service between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., 310 miles. This completes a through line between Washington and Chicago, and forms a connection between the roads centering at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago.

The propriety of establishing a fast and exclusive mail train between New York and Chicago has been discussed for some time, and there appears to be a growing necessity for the same, this train to be under the control of the department so far as it is necessary for the purposes designed, and to run the distance in about twenty-four hours. It is conceded by railroad officials that this can be done. The importance of a line like this cannot be overestimated. It would reduce the actual time of the mail between the East and West from twelve to twenty-four hours, as it would necessarily be established upon one or more of the trunk lines having an extended system of connections. Its benefits would be in no wise confined, but extended to all parts of the country alike.

With reference to the complaints of some railroads that the compensation is inadequate, Mr. Bangs recommends legislation placing the compensation to railroads on another basis, that of weight alone.

Mr. Bangs reviews the subject of the cost of the railway postal service, about which erroneous opinions obtain. He says: "The additional compensation given to the railroads for furnishing and transporting railway postoffice cars is, as nearly as can be estimated, $600,000 annually. The compensation of clerks performing this service is $1,058,200 annually; the cost of the superintendency for salary and per diem is $34,420; a total cost of $1,692,620.

Ordnance Department.

REPORT OF CHIEF BENET—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRAND ARSENAL AT NEW YORK RECOMMENDED—THE SALE OF A NUMBER OF ARSENALS URGED.

Gen. Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Department, says in his annual report that not less than $500,000 should be annually expended at the national armory, not only as a measure of economy in producing the best arms for the least money, but in the interest of the country to make a gradual but sure accumulation of the best weapons as a reserve in case of war. Certainly not less than half a million of the best arms should be manufactured as rapidly as the monetary condition of the country will permit. Gen. Benet says a Board composed of Majs. Crispin, Treadwell, and Baylor, of the Ordnance Department, was authorized, and after several months of patient and careful investigation has made its report. The Board strongly recommends the retention of the Springfield Armory and Frankford Arsenal, and the establishment of a grand arsenal in the vicinity of New York for manufacturing purposes; retaining, also, the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; Kennebec Arsenal, Maine; Ft. Monroe, Arsenal, Virginia; and Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, as places for storage and repair. They recommend the sale of the Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington Arsenals, the sales to be made as rapidly as circumstances may permit, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a site and erection of a building for the grand arsenal. He says: "I heartily concur in these recommendations, and invoke favorable consideration on the part of the Secretary of War and of Congress."

OF the sixty-one railroad corporations in Massachusetts, according to the annual report of the Railway Commissioners just made, twenty-eight paid dividends ranging from 1 to 10 per cent.; eight of them divided 10 per cent., one, 9 per cent.; four, 8 per cent.; three, 7 per cent.; six, 6 per cent.; six, less than six per cent., and thirty-two made no dividends. There is a mile of railway in the State to every 878 inhabitants, and there are 1,790 miles of main track and branches within the Commonwealth. The average cost of an equipped railway is $64,676. The average cost of running a train is reported at $1.26 per mile. The average number of passengers to each train was 71, and the average number of tons of freight was 64.

NEWELL ROSSER committed suicide at Winnemucca, Nevada, a few days ago, leaving a note, in the course of which he said: "The reason of this act is that I am too verdant for this sphere of life. I seem different from what I did ten years ago. I have been ten years in the mountains, and I have lost that much of my life. When I come to think of a more happy and congenial home, my courage gives way. I have fought life even-handed, but it has reduced me to rags. Try, my friends, to do unto others as you would they should do unto you, and you will all be far more happy, and there will be far less suffering in the human family."

THE Chicago *Times* publishes a full expose, with diagrams, etc., of the swindling game called "Bunko," into which so many unsuspecting victims are trapped in that city. If there are degrees of infamy in gambling games, this one is probably the most nefarious one ever invented. The *Times* strongly intimates that some of the city authorities are in league with the gamblers, and that an organized conspiracy exists there for the purpose of plundering strangers. It hints at a vigilance committee as a possible remedy.

THE LAST SERENADE.

He sat upon an oaken stump,
His fiddle in his hand,
And gazed upon the window sill,
To see her small white head
That rested there so lovingly—
It made his great heart stand.

He murmured, "My Mary, love,
Art thinking, sweet, of me?
Would I had wings now, as a bird—
Like a little bird so free—
I'd fly up to thy window, love,
And sing a song for thee."

He placed his fiddle 'neath his chin,
And straightened up to play,
And "Mollie Darling" was the song—
But not upon that day
Was heard upon those bottom lands
That sweet, affecting lay.

He heard the window slowly raise;
His bow he gently prest,
And then looked up to catch her smile,
And watch her heaving breast,
When—splash!—went water on his face,
And on his Sunday best.

She gazed awhile, and heaved a sigh,
Then slowly went below,
And smote her breast, and faltered out,
"Alas! I didn't know!"
All that was left to serenade
Was a lonesome fiddle-bow.

He never came to sing again
To please 'Squire Ashton's daughter,
He staid at home and fiddled not
Until he had forgot her;
And thus the romance of his life
Was ended by cold water.

—*Leavenworth Times.*

Humorous.

BAD debts—Owing grudges.

A MATTER of course—A horse-race.

MR. KARD, who sawed off three fingers the other day, doesn't hold a full hand.

WHAT risk do people run who sit in free pews in church? Of being good for nothing.

A PHILOSOPHER has discovered that men don't object to be overrated except by assessors.

"JEOPARDY? jeopardy?" exclaimed an old merchant when told that his schooner was in that condition, "where is that?"

LESLIE COMBS says he has "not a false or sound tooth." This is an unprecedented instance of the durability of fine-tooth Combs.

"How much for this print?" "Nine cents, mum." "Nineteen cents? I'll give you eighteen." "Nine cents, mum; you misunderstand me." "Oh, nine cents; I'll give you eight."

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

Facts in geology and Egyptology,
Very momentous as touching chronology,
Seem to run counter to facts of theology.
Very well, never mind. What if they do?
These facts, and those facts as well, may be true,
Truth and truth ne'er can at variance be;
All truths will some day be proved to agree.
Seemingly different truths, let us say,
Are equally true in a different way.

AS an illustration of the kind of reasoning often heard from the lips of men when the interests of women are under discussion, Mrs. Fawcett mentions the case of an Englishman who opposed the education of women because he had tried it on his own daughter, "and it was all wasted, for, after all, she was married at nineteen!"

AMONG the dozen women who crowded into the office of the Director of the Poor was a little female with sad eyes and an anxious look. "Well what do you want?" asked the Director as he came to her case. "I'd like some money," she whispered. "How much?" "Well, I can't say exactly," she replied; "how much do you generally give out to them when they want to buy a bead belt?"

AN old French countess of the most exquisite politeness, was about to breathe her last, when she received a call from an acquaintance ignorant of her mortal illness. The answer sent down from the chamber of the departing sufferer was memorably unique: "The Countess de Rouen sends her compliments to Madame de Calais, but begs to be excused, as she is engaged in dying."

Harmless Nettles.

It has been ascertained by accident that, immediately after a strong wind, nettles are comparatively harmless. Some French laborers, having occasion to work in a field infested with this noxious weed, on a day succeeding a wind-storm, found that they could handle the nettle with impunity. Their sting had lost its virulence. M. Naudin, in explaining the occurrence, states that a strong wind stimulates the exhalation of the poison in the stings of the nettle, and after a time the entire store secreted by the plant will be completely exhausted. Such was the case in the instance recorded. The truth of the statement is supported by the fact that, eight days after the gale, the nettles had refilled their sacks of poison, and were as vicious as ever.

THE habit of breathing through the mouth instead of through the nose tends to weaken the whole respiratory apparatus, diminish the capacity of the lungs, and when commenced in early infancy, to distort the jaws and deform the teeth. Many of the tribes of American Indians—as explained by the eminent artist, the late Mr. Colton—are particular never to allow a child to sleep for a moment with its mouth open, and unsymmetrical teeth are unknown among them. Whenever a child is inclined to open its mouth during sleep its watchful mother or nurse presses its lips together, holds them closed, and preserves the corrective process until the abnormal habit is overcome and breathing the natural way established.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE.—A writer in *Chambers' Journal* speaks of the fact as decidedly noteworthy that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates toward insanity is not only not verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physical, not mental, derangement, he thinks, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the cloddish, uneducated classes, while the worst forms of physical diseases are originated and intensified by the educated, overstrained brain-workers.

How to be generous—think of the time when a present of six cents made you feel like an Emperor.

Educational Department.

A. E. HUFFMAN, Conductor.

Ultimate Object of School Government.

[Ext. from a paper, read by W. W. Spangler, before the Normal class of the Auburn High school]

The point, toward which all government affairs should approximate, is *self government* on the part of the pupils; first, because it is the best, most honorable, natural and useful method that can be employed. It is the teacher's business to teach, and not to act as governor; if the latter was his duty, it would answer all purposes just as well, if he were to exert his influence over a flock of geese, or a herd of cattle.

If the teacher is compelled to govern his pupils by means of his commanding voice, or, perhaps, by standing within striking distance, with a club or whip in his grasp, then it is advisable for him to quit teaching the ordinary branches, and take up the science of school-government.

If the matter of government is vested in the pupils themselves, that is, if they are thoroughly impressed with the fact, that the preservation of good order depends upon them, and not upon the teacher, they will be impelled by a sense of honor to do right.

Thus the teacher is freed from much of the care of the school room and his whole energy can be devoted to classes without being obliged to stop work in the midst of recitation to reprimand a lot of boisterous girls or perhaps, administer a dose of "strap oil," to a disobedient boy.

The *habit* of self control in after life is not a small argument in school, for it is something without which no one can be entirely successful.

On the other hand, if the pupil continually depends upon the ruling power of the instructor for his incentive to obedience and decorum, then will this habit cling to him through life, even more tenaciously than the former, and he will always require the ruling influence of others to guide him in action.

Which habit, then, should be prefered?

Most assuredly the one which prepares one the most perfectly, to encounter all difficulties of real, earnest life-work, and implants a spirit of lofty independence within the breast.

◆

Make few mistakes but when one is made, let it be notin vain. Profit by it.

◆

J. H. Miller will teach in No. 11 Richland Tp. May eminent success attend him.

◆

H. A. Hoffman dwelleth in the realms of Fairfield. He maketh a name wherever he goeth.

◆

When you punish, remember you are dealing principally with mind, not matter. Alas; how many reverse this.

◆

How do you define black as your hat, said a schoolmate to one of his pupils, "Darkness that may be felt replied the youthful wit.

◆

George, asked the teacher of a class in school. Who above all others shall you first wish to see when you get to heaven? With a face bright with anticipation the little fellow shouted "Gerlish."

◆

Never permit yourself to engage in any work without well matured plans.

Strive to make each day exceed the previous day in interest, and you will be supprised at your own progress.

◆

Our schools, are full;—*emphatically full*; "pressed down, and running over."

Yet with all this, the work seems to progress as well as can be expected.

As teachers we earnestly solicit visits from all interested. Come. Give us a bit of encouragement.

Let your children know by your actions, you desire to their educational prosperity.

Visit the schools.

◆

Dr. Dio Lewis, in an article on physical culture gives the following rules for schools:

1. Pure air day and night.
2. Bright sunlingt in the school room, bed room, and two or three hours a day out side.
3. Bed at nine o'clock.
4. Plain food eaten at the right time and in the right manner.
5. *Healthful dress*, both as to fit and material.
6 Gymnastics.
7. One or two hours daily of social pleasant life.

S. C. EVANS, Pres't, C. M. DAWSON, Chash'r

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$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the largest assortmen

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my sore or less than you are aware of as I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above lne of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for Cash. S. LAUFERTY.

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STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS, and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line order. West side of Bradway, BUTLER, IND.

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FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

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NEVER RIP.

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WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

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Both Fine and Course, for Men, Women and Children.

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A. LEWIS Supt.

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ONE DOLLAR

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To compare with hard times. Just look

at our prices and see if you cant

save 25 to 50 cents on

every Dollar

Men's waxed kip boots	$3 00
Boys' " "	2 25
Youths' " "	1 75
Mens' stoga kip boots, warranted,	3 50
Boys " " "	2 50
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Mens' western kip boots, hand made,	4 00
Boys " " "	2 75
Yoths' " " "	2 25
Mens' fine kip boots, hand made	4 50
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Womens' calf shoes	1 75 to $2 50
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Childrens shoes in large variety from	20 to 1 25
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Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you Know just what you are getting before you buy.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

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4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

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Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L,	Local Fr No. 15	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		3 15am
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	4 10
Albion	2 44	2 30	4 45	5 05
Avilla	3 10	3 03	5 55	5 30
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 20	6 18
Auburn Junc	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	3 25am
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	5 30pm	8 45am		
Cromwell	3 11	9 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 00	4 45	6 00
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn Junc	1 18	12 56	1 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 15	12 51pm	2 00	8 30
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 40am	8 30
Chi. Junction	8 40am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		6 45	
Louisville	11 25pm	6 50	3 00
Indianapolis	3 40	11 45	7 50
Ft Wayne	10 40		4 25 p
Auburn	11 30		6 05
Waterloo	11 53		6 24
Summit	12 00		6 52
Pleasant Lake	12 21		7 10
Ar Angola	12 5	6 15	7 45
Reading	2 00	7 40	9 15
Bankers	1 15	8 00	9 36
Jonesville	2 30	8 32	10 05
Jackson	3 40	10 25	11 40
Detroit	6 30		5 00
Grand Rapids	9 15	5 40	4 40 p
Lansing	5 35		8 40
Saginaw	8 30		11 35
Bay City	9 10		12 23

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	3 30
Saginaw		7 17	4 06
Lansing		10 40	7 40
Grand Rapids	10 30 pm	2 25	12 25
Detroit		7 00	5 40
Jackson ......Dep	5 00a.m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville			
Bankers	7 20	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 12
Ar Angola	8 42	5 25	12 08
Pleasant Lake	8 55		
Waterloo	9 25	6 25	12 43
Auburn	9 38	6 42	12 55
Auburn Junction			12 50
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	1 50
Indianapolis	4 50 p m		6 45a
Louisville	11 25		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 40 a m		9 45

W. A. ERNST, Sup
R. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Sept 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	5 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	10 43am		2 22
Bluffton	11 10	2 15	2 50
Keystone	11 39am	2 40	3 20
Montpelier	11 46		3 30
Hartford	12 10pm	4 05	3 56
Eaton	12 30		4 19
Muncie	1 00	4 41	4 53
McCowan's	1 15		
New Castle	2 05	4 06	
Cam. City	2 36		
Bessons	2 54		
Connersville	3 10		
Indianapolis		7 05	6 50pm
Louisville		1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	6 20		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 40am		
Louisville		3 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25		
Bessons	10 40		
Cam City	11 00		
New Castle	11 45pm		
McCowans	12 32pm		
Muncie	1 00	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	1 21		6 25
Hartford	1 43	11 10	6 51
Montpelier	1 52		7 24
Keystone	2 15		7 35
Bluffton	5 15	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	2 47		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 25	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 27, 1874.

Going East,			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 10	10 10 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	2 55
8 10	11 15 am	Denver	6 56	1 30
10 09	12 10 pm	N. Manchester	5 59	12 11
12 47	12 57	Col. City	5 08	10 51
4 28 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 52	8 48
5 15	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 30	8 00
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cow. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

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A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

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Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 29, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	2:25 a m.	3:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	3:19 "
Sedan	3:16	3:00	3:30 "
Corunna	3:30	3:06	3:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:15 pm	11:30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2:20	11:35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	12:01a m	7:53 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A.M	6,00 A.M	9,40 A.M	2,00 P.M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,22 "	11,00 "	1,30 P.M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,02 P.M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	8,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A.M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,33 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,20 P.M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,29 A.M
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A.M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,15 P.M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A.M	9,20 A.M.	5,35 A.M.	10,20 P.M
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P.M.	9,10 "	2,25 A.M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P.M	2,45 "	11,45 "	5,50 "
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A.M.	8,00 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	9,17 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	11,10 "
line lv	6,05 A.M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,20 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11,51 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	1,46P.M
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9,00 "	3,40
Rochester	2,10 P.M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A.M.	7,05

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A MYSTERIOUS WARNING.

I found myself alone upon the earth at an early age. My parents and my four sisters had been swept away, one after the other, the latter being pulmonary diseases, and the former by fever.

Having buried the last survivor—my sister Juliet—I determinined to go back to my native village (Greenmount), from which we removed when I was a child of eight years

In my lonely condition, I fancied that the scene of my childhood were better calculated to revive the home feling than those of the mulutitudinous city, where nobody knows whether anything is alive or dead.

Knowing something of medicine and the use of drugs, I believed that I could do well in Greenmount with a litele apothecary shop; and, accordingly, I went thither and Shelved my latinized jars and bottles, in a small one storied taberniclo, by the roadside, where all passers by might observe the sign of Æsculapius.

I had been established in my new quarters a couple of weeks, our old acquaintances of the village had begun to find me out, and my custom was rapidly increasing, when I received a note through the post-office, couched in the following terms.

SIR:—As a friend I warn you, that your life is in danger. If you consult your own safety you will leave this part of the country without a moment's delay. Time presses, you have not a moment to spare. I can say no more, but haste! haste! haste away!
YOUR FRIEND

It was warm weather; the window was open, and, with a loud laugh, I flung this missive out of the window. It alighted upon the long grass without, which some laborers were preparing to mow. I then very philosophically proceeded to read a medical treatise, determined to treat the folish note with the contempt which it merited. But when the day was far spent and the sun was obscured by the western clouds, and the night was approaching, I could not remember the words of the note, without a shudder. It is true, though I, that I have not an enemy in the world, but why, then should anybody be so mean as to try to make me unhappy—to alarm me with such threatenings? Surely it is not a friend who would do such a thing as that, unless he had cause. Nobody but an enemy would wantonly send me a note of that discription. It must be either an enemy or that thing worse than an enemy—a professional mischief maker of which nearly every village may claim one.

The night came on apace, and in her sober livery were all things clad. Silence accompanied for beast and bird when I heard a gentle tap at my shop-door.

"Entrez?" said I.

I hear departing footsteps, and going to the door I called to a retiring individual and asked him why he did not come in.

"Because you told me to go away," replied a man in a blouse, as he come back

"No' I said come in.

Accordingly the man came in and sat down in silence, as if about to hold a Quaker meeting.

"Well, neighbor," said I, at length "what can I do for you?

"Nothin' I know on," observed he pawing his hair with one hand, and thrusting his hand into his pocket.

After waiting another five minutes the strainger handed me a crumpled piece of paper, which he signified was my property. I spred out the scrip of paper and discovered that it was the note which I had thrown out in the morning.

"I've seen this before," said I, "it's a note which I received to-day, and I served it as I serve all anonymous letters, I threw it out of the window.

"Yis, sir. I was mowing out there and I found it on the grass. What are you going to do?"

"Do! what do you mean?" I demanded.

"This note means that somebody is seeking your life—"

"Pshaw! man! I'm not fool enough to belive that note."

"Then, sir, you'd better believe it, I think"

"Come, come, neighbor, don't go too far, or you'll get yourself in a pickle," replied I. "You seem to know too much about this matter Will you say that my life is in danger?"

"That's nyther here nor thar," answered the rustic. "I know who rit that note, and I think you'd better 'tend to it."

"Well, who wrote it?"

"It's a 'sponsible person, one who wouldn't write such a note for mere sport, I know that."

"How do you know it is written by such a person?"

"I know the handwriting," said he "That's only one person in the village who can write like that thar."

Again telling me that I had better heed the warning given me in the note the man got up and left.

As soon as he was gone I examined the chirography of the note. It was certainly neat—much like copperplate. It was therefore, a person of some pretensions to education who stooped so low as to write an anonymous letter. The more cause to suspect that the note contained some truth. The man who had just left seemed positive though the thesis was grounded entirely upon the respectibility of the anonymous writer. He did not pretend to speak from his knowledge.

Who then was this important personage, who subscribed himself "Your Friend?"

I am anxious to discover the writer and surely, if there was but one person in town who could write well, it ought to be no very difficult matter to discover him. I would ask the principal men in the village for their autograph. I had an album in which were already the distinguished names of John Quincey Adams, Levi Lincoln and George Bancroft, I would send it around the village, and in that trap would I catch as big a bug as "Your Friend."

On the next day I commenced. I sent my album to three of the select men and the town clerk, all of whom gave me their autographs readily, and though I did not thus achieve my object, yet so flattered were these gentlemen when there saw their names beside those of Lincoln, Adams and Bancroft that the instantly conferred all their custom to me, and I felt myself absolutely in danger of becomeing a rich man.

But in the midst of all this success there was not wanting memeotoes of the fatal note—reminders that the sword of Damocles was continually suspended over my head. The principal one of these happened at my boarding house. Owing to the hot weather I slept with the lower half of my window raised. A light from a house opposite shone in at the window and illuminated the opposit wall. My back was toward the window as I lay in bed, and I was on the point of dropping to sleep, when I perceived that something was darkening the light on the wall. I lay perfectly still though wide awake, and soon became convinced that a puriy human head was slowly raising above the sill of the window, and this it was that threw its shadow upon the light spot on the wall and partially obscured it.

I turned suddenly, crying at the same time, "Who's there?"

The head immediately dodged down and a muttered curse followed, and all was silent. I jumped out of bed and ran to the window. I saw a fellow just turning the corner of the house, and I regretted that my clothes were off, otherwise, I would have pursued the villan till I discover who he was.

After this it did seem to me as if I was rushing ruefulty on my fate by remaining in Greenmount. Yet I was pleased with the place and with the people of the village, my business was good and rapidly improving; but above all, I had fixed my eyes upon a lovely young lady who led the choir the village church. Thus far I had not discovered her name. I only knew that I was charmed with her appearance, with her voice and manner. She appeared to be the most amiable of human beings.

Could I leave the village under such circumstances?

I was anxious to find out the name of the beautiful singer, but I darst not make any inquiries. Had I done so the fact would have been known in every house in the township before night, and finally the story would have run that we were engaged to be married.

At length I met the young girl at a party. She was introduced to me by the name of Smith, and as there was more than one family of that name in town, I still remained as much in the dark as ever, except that she soon gave me to preceive that the fancy which I had conceived for her was by no means reciprocated.

It was evident that Miss Smith regarded me with aversion. She looked at me frequntly. Turning my head suddenly, I would detect her in the act of perusing my features with close attention. She seemed to regard me with a great deal of curiosity, but that was all. She avoided me on every occasion, and she did this in so ingenious and stealthy a manner that it was not calculated to attract attention. It was, therefore, noticed by no one but myself.

This conduct on the part of Miss Cornelia Smith discouraged me from making any advances. Although whenever I look at her, she appeared handsomer and more attractive than when I saw her last, yet such was my peculiar nature that the slightest suspicion of being unwelcome was a suficient bar to my intrusion—a fence too high to be overleaped. I could not endure the idea of forceing myself upon anybody.

It will be seen, therefore, that there was but a slender prospect—more slender than the most corseted waist even of a Maryland girl—that Cornelia and I should ever tread life's thorny path way together.

Yet I was curious to know why she hated me so bitterly, or what she saw in my apperance or in my manners that revolted her.

Cornelia was the first girl in whom I had felt a peculiar interest, it is not strange, therefore, that I wanted to know why she shuned me.

With me things were not in a happy condition. My life threatened, and I not knowing from what quarter the blow would come, deeply in love with one whom I felt myself forbidden to approach, my spirit began to sink, and this had a sinister efect on my business. Customers was not so well satisfied with my manners as they had been, and I had begun to think seriously of leaving town and seeking employment in the city, when an event occurred which changed my resolution. A Miss Sayers had sent me her album with a request that I would write some verses in it.

As I turned over the leaves, I was struck motionless by encountering the name of Cornelia Smith at the bottom of one of the pages. It appeared that Cornelia had written some lines in the album, and I judged them to be original. There was nothing remarkable about the composition, but I was forcibly struck by the hand writing. It seemed to me that I had seen that style of penmanship before.

I lost no time in hunting up the note which I had received from "Your Friend," and on comparing the note with the piece in the album, signed Cornelia Smith, not a shadow of doubt remained that both pieces were written by the same hand!

I had found out my anonymous correspondent at last, but (was it possible?) that correspondent was Cornelia Smith. She had warned me that my life was in danger, and had bidded me fly hence? I was a perfect stranger to her. Why should she seek to annoy and terrify me in that manner unless she had discrvered that my life was really threatened? But was it probable that the young girl could make any such discovery? Still less probable was it that Cornelia should have written the note through sheer wantenness. O, no; she could not be capable of so cruel, so miserable a hoax

At any rate the partition wall was broken down, there was no longer any reason that I should hesitate to address Cornelia Smith, for, if she had gone so far as to send me a note before she had been introduced to me, I might well claim acquaintanceship with her and seek for an explanation to that note.

Glad was I to open a correspondence with Cornelia.

On the same day I received the following answer.

SIR:—Your note is just received. I would give you a full and satisfactory answer if posible, I cannot speak the whole truth I am not at liberty to tell why I wrote that note, but of one thing rest assured, your life is not in danger. That was a false statement Nobody has threatened you. I am not at liberty to say any more at present.

Your obedient servent,
Cornelia Smith.

Now this I deemed a great conquest to receive a communication from Cornelia and to be set at ease in regard to that warning note.

But how strange that Cornelia should have written it, and who was the third party of whom Cornelia spoke and who was doubtless the prime mover in the disrepeputable affair?—But it seemed very strange to me that somebody should have taken the pains to tell me that my life was in danger when no danger threatened, and that a young lady should be mixed up in the affairs.

* * * *

After our marriage Cornelia let out the whole truth in regard to the note which had gave me so much trouble.

It seems that her father was very wroth when I came into the village and set up my shop. He declared that one apothecary shob was enough in Greenmount, and that I ought to be tarred and feathered and ridden upon a rail.

It will be seen therefore, that the note was sent to me by a rival apothecary in order to frighten me out of the village. As for the big head which appeared one night at my window, it stood on the round sholders of one Butterick, a man of all work who had been employed by Dr. Smith to back up his terrible warning by sticking his head into my window in the dead of night.

CADENABBIA.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

No sound of wheels or hoof-beat breaks
The silence of the summer day,
As by the loveliest of all lakes
I while the idle hours away.

I pace the leafy colonnade,
Where level branches of the plane
Above me weave a roof of shade
Impervious to the sun and rain.

At times a sudden rush of air
Flutters the lazy leaves o'erhead,
And gleams of sunshine toss and flare
Like torches down the path I tread.

By Somariva's garden gate
I make the marble stairs my seat,
And hear the water, as I wait,
Lapping the steps beneath my feet.

The undulation sinks and swells
Along the stony parapets,
And far away the floating bells
Tinkle upon the fisher's nets.

Silent and slow, by tower and town
The freighted barges come and go,
Their pendant shadows gliding down
By town and tower submerged below.

The hills sweep upward from the shore,
With villas scattered one by one;
Upon their wooded spurs, and lower
Bellaggio blazing in the sun.

And dimly seen, a tangled mass
Of walls and woods, of light and shade,
Stands beckoning up the Stelvio Pass
Varenna with its white cascade.

I ask myself, Is this a dream?
Will it all vanish into air?
Is there a land of such supreme
And perfect beauty anywhere?

Sweet vision! Do not fade away;
Linger until my heart shall take
Into itself the summer day,
And all the beauty of the lake.

Linger until upon my brain
Is stamped an image of the scene;
Then fade into the air again,
And be as if thou hadst not been.

—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

THE MURDERER'S ORDEAL.

I was fond of the science of physiognomy. From my youth up, I was noted for my proclivity for reading the character of a man from his face; and I finally became such an adept in the art that I could occasionally guess the very thoughts of the individual whose countenance I was studying.

Soon after the gold fever broke out I came to California; and here I must confess, among what else there was to interest me, I had a grand opportunity for exercising my skill upon all sorts of faces, and under all sorts of circumstances, from the highest success to the deepest despair of failure. I first tried my luck at digging, myself, but soon tired of that, and, believing I could get money faster and with less labor, I opened a kind of grocery and provision store, and went regularly into the business of trade, buying most of my articles at Sacramento, getting them hauled to my quarters, and disposing of them at a fair advance to the miners and others.

My store, as I dignified my place of trade, consisted of a rude skeleton of poles with a sufficiency of cheap muslin drawn over them and pinned down to the earth, and was stocked only with the most salable articles, of which flour, pork and whisky found the most ready market, especially whisky. In the dry season it was very dusty, and every body seemed to be dry with a thirst which mere water would not quench. If a man was successful, he wanted whisky to bring his body up to the altitude of his spirits; if unsuccessful, he wanted whisky to bring his spirits up to the altitude of his body; if it chanced to be a little cool, he wanted whisky to warm him; if it was very hot, he wanted whisky to cool him; he needed whisky in the morning to make him bright and active; he needed whisky at night to rest him and make him sleep well; he wanted it when he bought, and when he sold; when he won, and when he lost; when he stood up, and when he sat down; in short, whisky was the great regulator of all human feelings—the genuine *elixir vitæ*—and consequently I did an immense business in whisky.

Now this, though somewhat irrelevant, brings me to my story.

My store being the headquarters of that locality for whisky and provisions, I was brought into contact with nearly every specimen of the *genus homo* that ventured in that region; and such another conglomeration of white, black and red—such another mixture of gentlemen, laborers, mountaineers gamblers, thieves and assassins—it would be hard to find outside the limits of California. Of course I had a chance to study all sorts of faces to my heart's content, but having, as I have said, become an adept in the art, an ordinary countenance, or a man governed by ordinary passions, whether gentle or brutish, did not interest me. I wanted to get hold of what is termed a character, or one whose external would give no indication of his internal to any but a connoisseur; or one that would really puzzle you to tell what to think of him.

Among the many, such I at length found. At first I did not notice him—did not think of him. At a casual glance there was nothing to distinguish him from the herd. He came in quietly, unobtrusively, purchased a quantity of flour, pork and tea, paid for the same in gold dust, and went out about his business. He repeated his visits at different intervals, perhaps some half a dozen times, before he attracted my attention to anything peculiar in his appearance, and then I should have been at a loss to say what I saw more in him at last than at first.

He was apparently about twenty-five years of age, of medium hight and slender figure, of a dark complexion, regular features, with dark, straight hair, dark eyes, and a beard that covered the lower part of his face—in all of which there was nothing remarkable—nothing striking. He was quiet—not talkative; had nothing to say except about the business he came on, got what he wanted when I was disengaged, paid for what he got like a gentleman, and generally retired with an ordinary "Good-day," or some similar civility. And yet, as I have said, he began to attract my attention at last, and I began to wonder why. Was it because he was so quiet, reserved and gentlemanly, and did not purchase whisky like the rest, and occasionally get excited and boisterous? At all events, he had begun to interest me in some way; and the very fact, perhaps, that I could not tell how or why, led me into closer scrutiny, a deeper study of the man.

After this I prolonged his visits as much as I could without causing him to suspect I did so intentionally. The things he wanted I generally had some difficulty in getting, and filled up the interval by remarks about the weather, the country, the mines, the success of some and the failure of others—in a word, anything I could think about to induce conversation, watching him furtively all the while. He answered easily and readily, and yet with that peculiar kind of reserve that was not suggestive of tending toward familiarity. His replies, however, evinced a man of mind and education, and I began to give him credit for being a thinker—perhaps a practical and selfish dreamer, if I may use a paradoxical term that best expresses my idea.

One day, I scarcely know how, I touched upon the general superstitions of mankind, and, to my surprise, I saw that at last he was interested. His eye changed expression and brightened, and emitted a strange and peculiar gleam; and my attention being thus directed to his eye, I now bethought me that I had never seen one exactly like it—one capable of being so apparently open down to the soul while concealing so much. It was off its guard now; the door was really open to the soul of the man; and I looked in at the door of that opening, *and saw that the soul of that man was a dark one.* A nameless fear came over me; a strange thrill passed through me, like an electric shock; I felt an electric shudder of dread. No wonder I had not been able to read him before; the man had been wearing an impenetrable mask.

I now had the key of the mystery, and to him, and I used it. He was interested in superstitions—he was superstitious himself. Why? Good men may be superstitious; bad men always are, because they carry a hell of wild fancies within them. Thus it was with this man, as I could see by his eye, and I made his fancies work upon him. I told him stories of sorcery, witchcraft and magic, of ghosts, hobgoblins and devils, till he became pale with fear, breathed with compressed lips, and trembled, in spite of his great nerve and skill.

If good men, as I have said, are sometimes superstitious, why, you ask, did I think this man superstitious also? First, I answer, because I had accidentally thrown him off his guard and read his soul; and secondly, because he was not naturally nervous and credulous. *Fear* could only arise from the self-convicted knowledge of a past wicked deed. The man was even then a criminal.

But let me hasten along to the *denouement.*

It chanced that no other person was present when this conversation occurred about the superstitious fancies of men, and as soon as we were interrupted by the entrance of another customer my dark visitor left somewhat abruptly. After that he did not come as often as he did before, and never renewed the conversation that had so agitated him, and never, in fact, entered into any other that he could possibly avoid. I kept my thoughts to myself, but made some casual inquiries about him, and learned that he had been so fortunate as to secure a capital "lead," from which, with his partner, another young man, he was taking out gold in quantities that promised to enrich both, and that both had the good-will and esteem of all who knew them.

One dark night, about three or four weeks after this, I was startled from my sleep by wild, prolonged shrieks, and cries of "murder! murder! help! help!"

I jumped, seized my revolver, and darted out into the open air. The cries and screams still continued, coming from a bend of the river about a hundred rods below. In a minute I was joined by five others, all well armed, and together we ran as hard as we could to the place from which the alarm proceeded. When we arrived there at least thirty men were collected in and around the tent of the dark man I have been describing, and he himself it was who had given the alarm. His partner and companion had been murdered and robbed, and he himself had been slightly cut across the face and gashed on the left arm, and he was all excitement, lamenting his dearest friend, and vowing vengeance against the assassin. It was some time before we could get at the particulars, and then we learned that both had been sleeping side by side, when an unknown robber had crawled under the light canvas, stabbed one to the heart, and taken a large bag of gold from under his head. With this he was escaping, when the present narrator awoke and seized him and received the wounds which had compelled him to relinquish his hold. Lights were brought, and there, sure enough, was the bloody confirmation of all that had been related.

I shall make no attempt to portray the intense excitement, the wild rage and consternation which this daring murder occasioned. Every man felt that, if the assassin escaped without his just punishment, there would no longer be security for any one in our hitherto quiet and peaceful valley, and solemn oaths were taken to hang the wretch, if found, upon the nearest tree.

A large reward was offered for his detection, and every gambler that had ever been seen about there was more or less suspected, and I believe that, had any man been arrested on the following day, he would have been hung first and tried afterward. I said less than any, for I had my own suspicions, and I contrived my plot in secret, and made a confidant of no one.

The murdered young man was as decently buried as surrounding circumstances would permit, and his companion, my superstitious friend, grew more moody with grief, refused to work his "lead" any more, and proposed selling off his rock and tools, and quitting the country altogether. I think he would have gone at once, only that I told him it would not look well to leave without an effort to discover the murderer, as some people might be malicious enough to say he knew something of the matter, and so get him into trouble. He turned very pale, and declared he would stay a year if he thought by that means he could discover the assassin of his dear, dear friend.

On the second afternoon following the tragedy, almost every individual in the vicinity, the friend of the murdered man among the rest, assembled at my store at my particular request. I had told them I had something to communicate concerning the foul deed, and I thought it not unlikely I should give them some clew to the assassin.

When all had collected, and arranged themselves, as I had directed, in a semicircle before my door—eager, expectant, excited—I came forward holding in my hand an egg. Then I made them a short speech on the superstitions of mankind, which I contended had their origin in mysterious facts revealed from the other world by God's good providence for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty, and among other things I mentioned how the ghosts of their victims would often haunt the murderers, compelling them to reveal their crimes—how lead and sea had been known to give up their awful secrets—and how it had been asserted that if the guilty wretch place his hands upon the body of the man he had secretly slain, the wounds would bleed afresh.

"And now, gentlemen," I continued, "I hold in my hand as sure a test as any I have named. This simple egg, so far to view, contains the murderer's secret. Let him but take it in his hand, and the frail shell will crumble to pieces and show to all that it is filled with the blood of his victim. You will excuse me, gentlemen, for putting you all to the test. We do not know each other's secrets—the murderer of the young man we buried yesterday may be among us; but only the *guilty* need *fear* the trial, the *innocent* will surely pass the ordeal unharmed."

As I said this, I fixed my gaze upon the dark visitor, my suspected man; I never saw a more wretched and ghastly countenance, nor a greater struggle in any living being to keep a calm and unmoved exterior.

The egg began its round. Some took it gravely, some lightly, some turned slightly pale, and some laughed out right. But on it went, and came nearer to the man for whom it was intended. I could see that he was trembling—that his very lips were getting white.

"It is your turn now!" I said at length, in a cold, stern tone.

"Mine!" he answered, with a ghastly attempt at a smile. "Why—why—should I—I take it? Poor Wilson was my—my friend."

"Let him prove it now!" I said "All eyes are upon you. Take the ordeal sent by heaven, and prove your innocence—*if you can.*"

He glanced hurriedly around. All eyes were indeed upon him, and with a look of awakened suspicion. He made one desperate effort to be calm—then seized the fatal egg with trembling hands.

The next moment it was crushed to atoms, and his hands were wet and stained as if with human gore.

A wild yell burst from the crowd.

A despairing shriek came from the lips of the guilty wretch and falling, rather than sinking, down upon his knees, he cried out:

"God of mercy, forgive me! I did kill him! I did kill him! for his gold! his gold! O, cursed gold! O, God of heaven, forgive me!"

"And how many before him?" demanded I.

"Three! three! O, God of mercy forgive me!"

There was another wild yell, or rather howl of fury—a rush like wolves on their prey—and the poor wretch was seized, almost torn limb from limb, and dragged furiously away.

In less than ten minutes from his confession he was dangling from a neighboring tree, swinging by his neck.

So died the murderer, whose name I have suppressed, because he had respectable friends who are still living.

I will only add that, believing him guilty, I had previously prepared the egg, putting red coloring matter in it, expecting to see him crush it through his superstitious fears of a supernatural discovery. They promised me the reward for the detection of the murderer—but this I declined. Justice was all I had sought, and this I had obtained.

Crime in Ireland.

A great mass of information as to the social condition of Ireland has just been published in some criminal and judicial statistics by Dr. Wilson Handcock. The graver descriptions of crime are still on the decrease, and the number of indictable offenses last year was one-third per cent. less than in the previous twelve months. Assaults and the minor crimes which are within the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates, however, are increasing at an alarming rate, and the number of cases of this character disposed of in 1873 was 223,843, no fewer than 12,373 more than in the previous year. Dr. Handcock attributes the rapid growth of these offenses to the greater indulgence of the people in intoxicating drink, and observes that an increase is observable in all those offenses that mark a lowering of moral tone in society. The statistics contain a vindication of the character of the Irish juries. The proportion of acquittals in Ireland in 1875 was 30 per cent. as compared with 22.7 per cent. in England and Wales, but Dr. Handcock observes that the difference is accounted for by the fact that a larger proportion of persons are discharged at the first instance in England and Wales than in this country, and that consequently the evidence here is of a less certain character. The Belgian statistics show a slightly higher proportion of acquittals than the Irish. Generally speaking, there is less crime in Ireland than in England, the proportion of criminals being 31 in each 10,000 of the population in this country and 37 in England.

PAPER IMITATION OF LEATHER.—A most deceptive imitation of leather is manufactured, according to a process discovered by Dawidowski, from parchment paper. It is as soft and pliable as leather, and resembles it perfectly in color and finish, and, like it, can be glued, pressed, stamped, gilded, etc. It, therefore, forms a substitute for fancy leather for very many purposes. As binding of books it resists abrasion extremely well, and is not affected by dirt or even water. It is also free from the objections to leather as a lining for hats, since it is unaffected by perspiration.

HYDROPHOBIA has made its appearance among the sheep in Texas.

An Ancient Pea.

In the excavations carried on in Egypt, a distinguished savant, Gen. Anderson, has discovered many sarcophagi containing ancient Egyptian mummies, which carry the mind back a period of several thousand years. At the side of one of these mummies he found some dried peas, which he had the curiosity to sow in Guernsey, on returning from his voyage of discovery. A year after, three of these mummy peas had produced two small plants, by means of which he was enabled during the following season to cover an entire field. Some of the stems, which attain the height of several meters, present a very extraordinary size. The flowers obtained were of a delightful fragrance and of a white and rose color. The stem of these Egyptian peas is worthy of the careful attention of botanists, since it exhibits a singular peculiarity. On emerging from the ground it is quite slender, but it becomes larger in proportion as it rises, making it necessary to support it with a prop.

The pods are grouped near each other on the upper extremity of the plant, instead of being uniformly distributed along the stem, as in case of the common pea.

Mr. Gardner, after an examination of these mummy peas, believes that they belong to the same family as the ordinary peas of our gardens, but constitute a variety different from all others. The peculiar form of the stem, the arrangement of the flowers on a circular zone at the top of the plant, are the most marked characteristics.

Experiments have been made on the qualities of this pea as an aliment; it resembles the ordinary gray pea, according to Mr. Barson, the chief gardener at Chiswick; according to other epicures it has an exquisite taste, and will displace even the most delicate peas of our markets.—*Louisville Commercial.*

The Housewife's Table.

The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the article wanted to form any recipe without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for an extraordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.
Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.
Butter, when soft, 1 pound is 1 quart.
Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.
White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce are 1 quart.
Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.
Ten eggs are 1 pound.
Flour, 4 pecks are 1 bushel.
Sixteen large teaspoonfuls are 1 pint.
Eight large teaspoonfuls are 1 gill.
Four large teaspoonfuls are ½ gill.
Two gills are a ½ pint.
Two pints are 1 quart.
Four quarts are 1 gallon.
A common sized tumbler holds ½ a pint.
A common sized wine-glass is ½ a gill.
A teacup is one gill.
A large wine-glass is 1 gill.
A teaspoonful is ½ an ounce.
Forty drops are equal to 1 teaspoonful.
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to 1 tablespoonful.

A Duck Story That Is a Fish Story.

This story is told by Melville Curtis, and sworn to by John Frost and Jim Myron, so it must be true: The three gentlemen were over in Smoky valley duck-hunting on Sunday last, and on Blue Springs Curtis shot a mallard. Securing the bird he fastened it in the stream for a decoy, and in a few moments was alarmed and astonished to behold his dead duck plunging and floundering in the water and trying to dive beneath the surface. Hastening to the spot to ascertain the cause of such remarkable conduct on the part of the defunct duck, he found his game in the jaws of a monster trout, which was endeavoring to draw it beneath the water. One shot from the hunter's trusty gun and the monster of the deep lay belly up. He was brought into town and measured, and found to be just twenty-two feet—or inches, we forget which—in length. After being measured, he was cut into chunks and distributed among the poor, furnishing a substantial meal for eleven needy families. The fish is said to be one of a number placed in Blue Springs several years ago, but which, from some unknown cause, have never increased beyond the original number.—*Austin (Nev.) Reveille.*

The Human Relics of Pompeii.

A writer says: "In the Museum of Pompeii are preserved the most horrible and pathetic witnesses of the last days of the ill-fated city. When the workingmen were digging in 1863, they struck into a small cavity, the nature of which was of course a mystery to them. Without breaking further into it, they poured plaster of Paris down the crevices that were already opened, and, as soon as the plaster had hardened, the crust of lava was carefully removed, and lo! the form of a human being in his death-struggle, perfectly preserved. Buried in the lava that hardened about him, his body had crumbled to dust, and left this wonderful mold. Several bodies have thus been reproduced—one of them with the features perfectly preserved, so that there is still some expression in the face. In one, some parts of the skeleton are imbedded in the plaster, and two female bodies found lying near each other are called mother and daughter. There is nothing at Pompeii more touching than the despair depicted in the attitude of this group. It was pleasant to get out into the narrow streets where the sun was glaring, and there we sought to forget the horrors of the museum.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.—In the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, in Toronto, a few days ago, a female patient named Mrs. Newell, an English emigrant, afflicted with the notion that her five children's souls could not be saved unless she herself died some terrible death, set fire to her clothing, and then knelt in devotion while enveloped in flames. The fire was extinguished, but the patient died the next morning, after great agony.

Air.

Lord Kinnaird, in the course of a long letter to a contemporary regarding the ventilation of dwelling houses, says: People imagine that as foul air is light it is only necessary to open a hole in ceiling or open a window at the top to allow it to escape, and are surprised when these openings are closed by the inmates to feel cold air beating down on their heads. The fact is that the foul air emitted from the lungs of the occupants of a room ascends while warm; but when cold it falls to the ground. Any one taking a ladder and going to the top of a room where a number of people are sitting would find the vitiated air unbearable. A bird could not live long in it. Where there is no fire-place in a room the foul air first ascends, [illegible] then when it gets cold descends, and is then drawn up the chimney, so that a person sitting near the [illegible] inhales the bad air. The remedy is to take off the vitiated air at the ceiling by a syphon acting on the reverse system of a water syphon. Where there is no fire-place in a room the case is serious, indeed. We found that a bird placed on the floor of such a room, where two people slept, was dead in the morning. Were not our ancestors wise in having high bedsteads, and they were higher than the iron bedsteads now commonly used. "Shakedowns" are therefore most injurious to health. The great difficulty in ventilation is to make the air move. One plan may be seen carried out on a large scale in the houses of Parliament. A huge furnace at the top of the house, kept constantly burning, draws its life from the houses, libraries, dining-room, tea-rooms, committee rooms, and kitchen of the Palace of Westminster, and such is its power that burnt pieces of paper have been drawn from the Victoria Station to the palace. The real difficulty is the supplying of fresh air to fill up the vacuum, which in our dwellings is drawn from the window-sashes, and doors, and keyholes.

"For Ladies Only."

Another alteration in our railroad management is the establishment on the Metropolitan railway of carriages for "ladies only." This is an adoption of the *dames seules* idea with which we are all familiar on continental railways, and is said to have been necessitated by the behavior of men who make it a practice of traveling by the underground line for the purpose of offering offensive familiarities to women. It is not probable that the plan will succeed here, for the underground trains scarcely stop more than a minute at each station, and there is enormous difficulty in selecting the carriages of the class for which you have a ticket, so great is the throng and confusion; the selection of a special compartment will, therefore, be almost impossible. One will be curious to see the style of ladies who avail themselves of the new regulation. In the carriages for *dames seules* in France I never recollect seeing any but the oldest, the plainest, and the most uninviting of the sex.—*London Cor. New York Herald.*

Corn in England.

English ideas of the value of Indian corn are advancing rapidly, as may be inferred from the following, from the *Mark Lane Express*: "Maize is getting into extensive consumption for feeding cattle. The price was for a long time below its actual value for feeding purposes, but the graziers have discovered its valuable properties, and maize is no longer neglected on the market at 28s. or 29s. per quarter. We have an idea, too, that the millers have found that they can use a portion of it, especially of the white corn, without any material injury to the flour. Be this as it may, the demand for maize increases, and the price has risen to 38s. per quarter for the white and 36s. for yellow. In America the darker is preferred for domestic purposes, in which, in various ways, it is largely consumed by families. The amount imported during the first nine months of the year 1873 was 15,030,534 cwts., against 15,454,792 cwts. in the same period of the present year, being an increase of 424,228 cwts.

The Desperation of Hunger.

Crimes against property and person have doubled since the cold snap set in. Homeless vagrants, crowded out of police lodgings, and having no soup houses to fall back upon, are nerved by the desperation of hunger to crimes of unusual violence. Preferring to go to prison rather than starve, they have no fear of arrest if the ordinary chance of impunity fails them. What are we going to do about it? On the eve of Thanksgiving day fourteen able-bodied men and women who were to be discharged from the Kings County Penitentiary prevailed upon the keeper to complain of them as vagrants, and lock them up again until May 1. It is idle to say these people could find work if they wanted it. The work is not to be had. But it ought to be created. It will be cheaper for the city and State to make work for the unemployed than to expend large sums of money for charity. Work is asked, and not alms.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Bearding the Shah.

A writer on Persian life and manners says: "Fat-h 'Aly himself was a poet, and his laureate was an old chief named Fat-h 'Aly Khan, whose ancestors had been for several generations the Governors of Kashan. It is related that one day the Shah gave him some of his verses to read, and asked him his opinion of them. 'May my soul be your sacrifice,' said the laureate, 'they are bosh.' The insulted sovereign exclaimed: 'He is an ass; take him to the stables;' and the order was literally obeyed. After a short time his Majesty sent for him again and read some more of his verses. The poet walked off without a word. 'Where are you going?' cried the Shah. 'Just back again to the stables,' answered his undaunted laureate. Fat-h 'Aly, delighted with his boldness, called him back and ordered his mouth to be stuffed with sugar-candy, a high mark of favor."

A LADY who has attended several public dinners wants to know why the presiding officer can never propose the toast of the evening without regretting that it had not been placed in abler hands.

[illegible]

By the letters that he wrote them,
Proud these pa[illegible] g[illegible]
Sent their money [illegible]
G[illegible] every whi[illegible]
Still [illegible] they urged [illegible] him,
A[illegible] it wa[illegible] his health [illegible] guard,
Saying in their letter, "[illegible]
W[illegible] afraid you work [illegible] hard."

"[illegible]," he answered sadly,
"But, dear parents, 'tis for fame!
Tell me who would not delve deeply
'Mong great books to earn a name?"
So they sent their boy more money
To expend for midnight oil,
And it deeply wrought their spirits
Thinking how that boy did toil.

On the day the money reached him
He was smoking a cigar,
Absently engaged in counting
Caroms at a billiard bar,
Now and then a bracing cocktail
For diversion's sake he'd kill;
Now and then he'd [illegible]
[illegible]

And he thought about his father,
[illegible]
Ciph[illegible] up two [illegible]
And the money [illegible] left
Found his debts fast and [illegible]
So to ease the load of all,
He lunged for ten long hours
Madly at a billiard ball.

Humorous.

SKELETON keys—"Picked" turkeys.

IT is not falling into the water, but lying in it that drowns.

WHERE Satan cannot go himself, he takes wine as his messenger.

EDITORS gain a living in a sanctum-money-us way.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

IN Paraguay, girls are not allowed to chew tobacco till they are thirteen.

THEY have kissing fairs in Iowa for the benefit of the churches—price ten cents a kiss.

IT is a German boast that no American, Irishman, or Englishman can sell lager and make it pay.

JOHN SMITH, of London, ran away with two Miss Mores, and they are after him and his pair-o'Mores.

A JERSEY CITY lady shot a hackman through the hand for overcharging her, and she receives one hundred congratulatory letters per day.

THE dignity of labor—Martha—"Oh, if ye please 'm, it's the washy-woman!" Party with bundle—"Beggin' yer parding, Miss, it ain't. It's the laundress!"—*Punch.*

A CINCINNATI young man sent a note to his girl asking at what time he should call, and received in return the following brief billetdoux: "Deer Jon—Comet afpastate. MARY."

A MAN having a bill against a distant merchant, sent a letter of inquiry to a banker in that locality. The reply was, "He is dead; but he pays now as well as he ever did."

"JULIUS, can you tell me how Adam got out of Eden?" "Well, I s'pose he clum de fence." "No; dat ain't it." "Wel, den he borrowed a wheelbarrow and walked out." "No." "I gub it up, den." "He got snaked out."

"DO YOU know why you are like the third term?" said Susan to her brother, who lingered to talk with her Adolphus after the old folks had retired. "No, I don't." "Well," replied his saccharine sister, "its because you're one too many."

WHEN a cultivated Louisvillian meets a stranger at a watering-place he forthwith feels called upon to air his French. He bows, smiles, and remarks, "*Avvez woose?*" and grows enthusiastic over the Parisian accent of the reply, "Wasinhellsmatteryou?"

"MAMMA, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out: "Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?"

SOME poor fellow who had been jilted, we should judge, and brought to grief by some fair one, thus revenges his wrongs: "Eve did not know as much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived, they would have deceived the devil."

PROF. TYNDALL ON TYPHOID FEVER.—Prof. Tyndall's latest public utterance is on the subject of typhoid fever, which, he claims in the London *Times*, is transmitted and solely propagated by matter that has been in contact with the body of a typhoid patient. He says that the most filthy districts will not suffer until the poison has been imported from elsewhere, although filth is a ready conductor of the poison. He, of course, insists upon the disinfection or destruction of all typhoid material, including the clothing and bedding.

AN affair of the heart—The circulation of the blood.

Wishart's

Pine Tree Tar

Cordial!

Nature's Great

Remedy

FOR ALL

Throat & Lung

Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

All Sorts.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, has a negro theater.

THE British army loses 8,000 men a year by desertion.

A. H. STEPHENS weighs eighty, without a [illegible] in his pocket.

SEVEN wagon-loads of Missourians have just emigrated to Georgia.

IF you will just take notice you will find that a bald-headed man never raises his hat to a lady.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has reminded a lecture audience in Grafton, Mass., that thirty-two years ago he spoke there from his wagon, a hall or church being refused him.

PROF. [illegible] H. PETERS, the distinguished popular lecturer, in the course of a recent interview in St. Louis, expressed his belief that "America is bound to be supreme in scientific matters."

THE Belgian journals mention the death, at the age of ten years and eleven months, of Frederic Van de Kerkhove, a young painter of almost miraculous precocity. He was a native of Bruges, and had executed not less than three hundred and fifty pictures.

THE venerable Richard H. Dana, of Boston, was eighty-seven years old on Nov. 15. When Mr. Dana was editor of the *North American Review* he received from the author the poem of "Thanatopsis," which was written when Mr. Bryant was in his eighteenth year.

MORE heirs are wanted. The British government is said to have on its hands $500,000,000—more or less we presume—for parties by the name of Townley. In 1763, so runs the story, Miss Townley ran away to America with a Mr. Lawrence. Nothing has been heard from her since. Where are the Townleys?

WHILE the marriage ceremony is subject to so much legislation that its sanctity is fast becoming a matter of mere sentiment, it is not very pleasant to read that a bill has passed the Oregon Senate which provides that husbands and wives without children may be considered divorced by simply ceasing to live together.

THE municipal valuation of taxable property in Philadelphia is: Real estate, $520,594,000; personal property, $9,464,000; farms, $20,704,155; suburban, $39,985,000; total, $575,283,000—being an increase of $27,000,000 over last year. The tax is $2.50 per $100 on the city property; $1.66 on the suburban, and $1.25 on farms.

PRESIDENT CLARK's experiment at the Agricultural College of Massachusetts, by which a growing squash was made to lift an enormous weight, has attracted considerable attention. He has received an invitation from California to deliver a lecture on squashes, with an offer of $1,000 and expenses. He will probably accept.

FORTY thousand dollars per annum for ten years and the entire sum of four hundred thousand dollars forfeited, if from any cause he is removed before the expiration of the period, is the new contract between Mr. Watson, President of the Erie railroad and the Directors. Why is it that railroads in this country are not paying?

MEXICO is beginning to show signs of commercial vigor. Congress is appropriating money for new lines of telegraph, and a Mr. Plumb is about proposing to commence the construction of a line of railroad from Laredo, on the United States frontier, to the Pacific coast. It is to be presumed there will be no frauds or big jobs in the undertaking, as the enterprise is in the hands of a man who is Plumb in all he does.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., recently destroyed by a tornado, is a pleasant little town of about 1,500 inhabitants, situated on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, 75 miles west of Huntsville, and two miles from the Tennessee river. It is one of the oldest towns in Alabama, and is chiefly famous for its spring, which is the largest fountain in the United States, and which formed the nucleus for a settlement by the whites. The town was the headquarters for the Cherokee tribe, and in its earlier days was the theater of many a bloody scene.

The Mail Money-Order System.

The Postmaster-General, in his annual report, says:

"The money-order business of this department appears to be rapidly growing in public favor, and is undoubtedly a very great accommodation to a large number of persons who are not within the reach of banking facilities or who are unaccustomed to the use of them. Yet I see no reason why this branch of service should not be made self-sustaining. The apparent profits of the money-order system during the last year are about $105,000, while certain expenses to the amount of $182,000 for clerk hire and stationery in the Postoffice Department, Auditor's office, and for money-order clerks in the postoffice, are not charged to the money-order business, but are paid out of appropriations; but, while the money-order system appears to yield a revenue of $105,000, there is, in fact, a deficit of $70,000. I suggest, therefore, that the fees of money orders be increased in accordance with the views of the Superintendent, so that the money-order system shall, like any other business, be made to defray all its own expenses."

"Whar Dat 'Possum ?"

Two colored gentlemen in Alabama, named Sam and Jack, went 'possum hunting, and caught a little 'possum. They put the varmint on to cook. Jack went to sleep, and Sam, smelling how good the little 'possum was, conceived the idea of trying him—a taste did not suffice; he by degrees ate the whole animal. Now he was troubled about Jack. A bright thought came. He greased Jack's mouth and hands and hid the bones by his side. When Jack awoke he smelt 'possum strong, but he saw none in the pot. "Look yer, Sam, what dat 'possum?" "Go off! you eat him up, Jack; look at your hands and mouth, and see dem bones." "Well, Sam, ef I eat 'possum he fills less space dan any 'possum eber I seed!"

WIT without sense is a razor without a handle.

A Conductor's Dog.

A conductor on one of the trains of the C., D. and M. road had, until a couple of days since, a Scotch terrier dog, which was his inseparable companion, and accompanied his master with unfailing regularity on all trips, the conductor going up to the north end of the line one day and back the next. The dog had his place in the baggage car, and kept it all the time the train was in motion, but when the train stopped at a station he would step out and take a look at things, and when the bell rang he would resume his place in the car. He understood all the signals as well as any of the men, and when the whistle sounded "cattle on the track," the dog would rush to the steps of the car and join his notes of warning with those of the whistle. Just this side of Guttenburg, a year ago, while barking at the cattle from the steps of the car, he fell overboard, and it was supposed that he had been killed. The next morning, however, when his master's train returned to Guttenburg, "Scipio" was there and jumped on board as if nothing had happened. He seemed to understand the time of the arrival and departure of his train; for many times when he had been absent at the house his master has found him waiting at the depot. A couple of days since, however, he met his death. The whistle had sounded a cattle alarm, and he rushed to the platform, as usual. Just then the brakes were suddenly applied, giving the car a jerk that threw poor "Scipio" from his feet and he rolled down between the cars and was killed. He had scarcely missed a train in three years and was a general favorite all along the line of road.—*Dubuque Times.*

How a Conductor Got His Thanksgiving Turkey.

On Friday evening as Conductor Carney's train, of the Illinois Central, was passing through the timbered region of Center Grove, a flock of wild turkeys were noticed running along on the track a considerable distance ahead of their engine. The conductor stationed himself on the pilot, and, as the train approached the birds, they took to the wings, rising directly in front of the engine. For a few seconds, which seemed like minutes, there was a most exciting race, but the train was too fast for the birds, and as it caught up with them the smoke-stack knocked three or four of them to grass, and Mr. Carney caught one, a monstrous gobbler, by the legs, and so strong was the bird and he made such a struggle that it was only by a desperate effort that Mr. C. could retain his place on the pilot with one hand and hold the bird with the other. He succeeded at last in getting him safely back to the baggage car, where it was found that his turkeyship weighed twenty-two pounds.

A LONG HORSEBACK RIDE.—Lieut. Zubowitz, an Austrian officer, who undertook for a wager to ride on his own horse from Vienna to Paris in fifteen days, accomplished his feat Nov. 9, arriving at the Place du Trone shortly before 10. But for a slight accident to his horse, which is of Hungarian breed and of average size, he would have arrived sooner. The horse did not appear exhausted by its long journey. About 300 persons, some of whom had bets depending on the event, had assembled to witness the Lieutenant's arrival.

EVERY wise business man shapes his business so as to make it conform to the circumstances by which he is surrounded. Believing this, the Sherman House, at Chicago, has reduced its rates—an act that should be appreciated by the traveling public.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY writes, in one of his London letters, that Henry Irving's Hamlet is a great success. He says: "I went to the Lyceum with a distinct prejudice against Mr. Irving. I came away feeling that his Hamlet was the most intellectual piece of acting I had seen on the English stage, without any exception whatever—that a ray of genius had at last penetrated the dull gloom in which English dramatic art lay hid."

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE.—We congratulate the temperance world on the success everywhere attending the use of VINEGAR BITTERS. Certainly no preparation containing alcohol has accomplished such cures of malarious fever, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung complaints, constipation and general debility, as we hear of from all quarters as the results of this famous vegetable specific. No true philanthropist will regret to see spirituous liquors expelled from medical use, if they can be safely dispensed with; and that they are not necessary in any case of sickness, whatever its character, appears at last to have been demonstrated. If public opinion is capable of making any impression upon the minds of the faculty, they will ere long introduce the most popular of modern medicines into the hospitals, and prescribe it in their practice. The millions have given the article a fair trial; it has more than answered their expectations, and no theoretical opposition can shake their faith in it. 13

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

MR. ARCHEY MCKISSICK, of Rockdale, Pa., in writing to Dr. Wishart, says: "My son was pronounced incurable with consumption, but hearing of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, we purchased three bottles, and he commenced using it, and from that day to this he has been getting well."

NOW is the time to buy presents for Christmas. Combine beauty and utility, and give your gentleman friend a carton containing one hundred Elmwood Collars. They will last him some time, and he will think of you with pleasure every time he puts on one.

COLUMBUS discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER-TIPPED. Never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without Tips. All dealers sell them.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

A Walking Advertisement.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discovery, Purgative Pellets and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, they having cured me of Catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing it, your medicines also cured me of Asthma in its worst and most aggravated form. Before using your medicines I had become reduced in flesh from one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and fifteen pounds, and I now weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years.

Yours truly, J. L. LUMSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such evidence, who can longer doubt that the Doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh?

THE GREAT FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

Wm. Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write, Sept. 16, 1874, as follows: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets sell very largely and give complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your Favorite Prescription is, indeed, the great favorite with the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from eking out a miserable life or meeting with premature death, and restored them to health and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing back-ache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

DR. PIERCE's pamphlet on Diseases peculiar to Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

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It is pleasant to note the flourishing fall trade doing by this long-established firm, in the midst of dull times. In the prevalent stagnation, enterprise has the field almost without competitors. So determined are the Landreths to secure, as usual, a large share of the approaching year's business, that they have now *nine of the fast steam presses of McCalla & Stavely diligently at work, printing their "Rural Register"* for 1875. This has never before occurred in the history of their house. The "*Rural Register*" is furnished without charge to all who use Landreth's seeds—and who do not?—*Philadelphia Commercial List.*

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—The December number of this capital musical monthly, which will be issued from the press early the coming week, contains much that will be of unusual interest to musical people throughout the whole country and especially in the West. The *Guest* promises several new and attractive features for the coming year, and presents a revised premium list which contains extraordinary inducements to agents to extend its circulation. Send ten cents to W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O., for a specimen copy.

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[illegible]—It is stated by Dr. N. S. D[illegible], of 150 South Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois, that he has no partner or traveling agent. [illegible]

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Emily Huntington Miller, Editor.

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continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

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[illegible] pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

Prof. D. Meeker's PAINLESS OPIUM CURE!

The Only Successful Remedy of the Present Day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating, its Consequences and Cure. P. O. Box 475, - - Laporte, Ind.

C. N. U. No. 50

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1874.

Dan Voorhees is recommended by the republican press as the democratic candidate for United States Senator. No doubt these gentlemen are very anxious that Dan should be the coming man, so that, being the anti-war democrat and a salary grabbers, they could howl loud and long for the next two years about our recreancy to pledges and principles.

* * *

Wilbur F. Story, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was married to Mrs. Eurake E. Pearson, a dashing and beautiful young widow of thirty four years, on Wednesday last. It is said among other presents that he deeded the new bride a half interest in the *Times*, which would be equal to a dowry of half a million dollars yearly. This is Mr. Story's third marriage.

* * *

There has been more misapprehension concerning the decision of the supreme court on the mixed school question than usually followed the decisions of the branch. This partly arises from ignorance of the scope and effect of the decision, and partly from a wilful purpose to misrepresent it.—The court does not deny to colored children all privileges in the public schools enjoyed by white children but that here there is any objection to white and colored children being educated in the same schools, that the trustees shall provide separate schools for each. That is all there is of it.

* * *

In 1869 a Republican legislature passed a law providing for the education of colored children in seperate schools, and a Republican Governor approved it. The Supreme Court his recently decided this law constitutional and the whole Republican rump unite in denouncing the decision as the first fruits of the recent Democratic victories. Either the Republican legislature and Governor were ignorant of the constitution or prejured themselves in passing or approving this law or the recent decision is right. How does Governor Baker and the Republican members of the legislature of '69 like the position in which these blatent political fools are placing them?—When the republicans made this law it was all right; when a Democratic Supreme Court decides it constitutional, it is all wrong. Such hypocrsiy ought to disgust every decent man in the party.—*Wabash Free Trader.*

* * *

President Grant's brother has been appointed military trader for the posts on the Upper Missouri, Orvilie L. Grant thus secures one of the richest places in whold Indian country. Besides the privilege to supply provisions for the troops stationed at those posts, the trader usually has control of the transportation of the goods sent thither for the large Indiana tribes of the northwest. To an Indian trader 500 per cent. is only a small profit, and he sometimes makes 1,000 per cent This can easily be accomplished by stealing about one-half of the goods forwarded by the government to the agencies, and selling to the Indians at advanced prices. Our correspondents tells how Grant' predecessors once stopped a steamboat in the midst of the river, and transferred half the cargo to an other boat, which followed up and arrived at the post later. The stolen cargo was then unshipped and the goods which actually belonged to the Indians, were sold to them at such prices as the Indian ring men chose to ask. And if anybody thinks that a member of the Grant family will fail to emulate and even surpass all his predecessors in this line of business, he will be greatly disappointed.—*New York World.*

* * *

The Right Kind of Doctrine.

The Terre Haute *Gazette*, a Republican paper, but which supported the Democratic ticket during the last campaign, after giving its reasons for doing so, at considerable length, preaches the following right kind of doctrine which every Democrat and Republican who supported the successful ticket in this State, can fully endorse: "The *Gazette*, in thus coming forward, out of the leadership of the Republican party is entitled to a hearing before the Democratic members of the Legislature of Indiana, who will at the next session, elect a man to the United States Senate. We adopt the remarks of the *Gazette* and present them to our readers, knowing that they will be adopted by all. That paper continues; "But to speak positively, it was the corruption of the Republican party that drove the *Gazette* away from its support. There was to much of Grant and his relatives, of Shepherd and his ring of Casey and Kellogg, of Murphy, Leet and Stocking, of Carpenter and Pomeroy, of Chorpening and Sanborn, of Simmons and Butler, of Credit Mobilier and Salary Grab. It has come to be a question not so much of how revenue should be collected, whether by tariff or direct taxation, as whether any revenue once collected should ever reach the national treasury or should it all stick to the fingers of the collectors. It became less a question of how what money was in the treasury should be expended, than of how the executive and his horde of retainers and a venal salary grabbing Congress could be prevented from pocketing it all themselves. Upon these points the issue came down to the bed rock, just as it did during the war when men cared less for the way in which the government should be conducted that they did for the question of its preservation. The Republican party was beaten because at its core it was a mass of reeking, festering corruption.

The Democracy was chosen in its stead, because it has seemed to offer a fairer promise of honesty. The courses of the two parties in their treatment of their rascals have been conspicuously unlike. The Republican party has not infrequently elevated its rascals. The Democratic party has invariably punished its. Upon a pledge of continuance of that policy Democracy went before the people at the last election and it won.

And this brings us to a question now before the Democracy of the State If we shall speak harshly it is because we feel deeply and will not see a party upon the very threshold of a glorious victory commit an act of political folly which will not only cause it to lose the State, but, possibly the nation, in the next contest. Daniel W. Voorhees' claims to be a candidate for the United States Senate and his friends are urging his claims with an immense amount of zeal, if not with much discretion. The *Gazette* has no words of personal unkindness to utter against Mr. Voorhees, against him as an aspirant for the United States Senate the *Gazette* has much to say. The most obnoxious piece of legislation during the last decade was the back-salary steal. Look at it what way you will, it is bad, wholly bad. It was the main argument against the Republican party and on that rock it split and went to pieces. It was nothing more nor less than men who had agreed to perform a certain service for a certain reward at the end of their term of service putting their hands into the National Treasurer and taking thence not the sum their masters, the people had agreed to give them, not the sum they had agreed to take, but an additional sum. The word which would be used to disignate such an act, if committed by an ordinary person, is a very harsh one, and is found in the criminal code In the passage of the back salary bill Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts the champion of the bill, was ably assisted by Mr. Voorhees. The two the Republican Butler of Massachuetts and the Democrat Voorhees of Indiana, worked shoulder to shoulder.—They were the two Dromios of that tragedy of errors, the salary grab. The Republicans of his district nominated Butler for Congress, but the people defeated him at the polls, by a majority that emphasized their condemnation, and yet Benjaman F. Butler is very briliant man intellectually, and a glorious good fellow socially.—By their sticking to Butler and his ilk the Republcan lost the whole State.—Do the Democrats of Indian think their hold upon the State, is any stronger than the hold the Republican party had upon Massachusetts? Let them then have a care how they imperil their future prospects by supporting a man with such a record. Do Legislators remember the character of the speeches they made during the campaign? Do they remember what they said about Republican corruption? Do they reflect upon the figures they shall cut upon the stamp when they shall come, upon their return, to their homes, to give an account of their stewardship? Will they not sink abashed into their seats when some constituent shall ask them what they did to prove that Democracy meant purification and reform? Will they consider it an answer to say that they sent the United States Senate the one man in the Democratic delegation in Congress, from Indiana, who was most conspicious in his support of, and who has stuck the tightest to his back pay?

We await the action of the next Legislature upon this point with a view of determining to which party we belong." Evidently the *Gazette* works upon the theory that a dishonest Democratic official is to be shunned as much by an honest constituency as a Republican. Most people are similarly impressed in this section of the country.

SAINT NICHOLAS
At Home.

SANTA CLAUS IN HIS GLORY.

If you visit Fort wayne do not fail to visit at

Henry W. Bond's

FANCY, DRY
GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE
AT
21 West Main St.

A few doors west of the Court House.

where will be found the finest display

OF HOLIDAY GOODS

in the city. Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Toys Books, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Blankets, Embroideries of all kinds, Zephyrs and Germantown Yarns, Floss, &c. Table Linen, Towlings, Napkins, Flannels, Underwear, for ladies and gentlemen. Boys Misses and Childrens Hosiery, Gloves Corsets Buttons and many novelties too numerous to mention. Articles suitable for presents for Christmas, Newyears, weddings, Birthdays, Christening anniversaries, &c. in large stock. The goods have to be seen to be appreciated. An invitation is extended to all to come and see me.

HENRY W. BOND
Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Root & Company.

At their Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store.

Are now offering the largest and most extensive variety of Holiday Goods they have ever had the pleasure of showing. All at prices within reach of the most economical.

EXAMINE Before You Buy!

Black Dress Silks.
Colored Dress Silks,
Black Cashmeres
Colored Cashmeres.
French Merinos.
Empress Cloth.
Mourning Goods,
Medium Price } Dress Goods.
Low Price }
Paisley Long Shawls,
Paisley Square Shawls,
India Square Shawls,
Ottoman Stripe Shawls,
Gentlemen's Shawls
Boy's Shawls.
Elegant Beaver Cloaks.
Velvet Cloaks,
Children's Cloaks,
Seal Skin Saques,

FINE FURS,
—For—
Ladies, Misses and Children. At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FANCY WOOLENS

in Nubias, Hoods Scarfs, Leggins Knit Jackets, Mittens Wristlets Also an immence stock of Merino Underwear for Ladies Gentlemen's Misses and Boys wear.

FANCY GOODS

in new Ties Jet Belts new Embroidered French Setts Initial H'dk'fs Silk Muffs New Lace Article Hem Stitch H'dk'fs Lace H'dk'fs Silk H'dk'fs new Hosiery new Gloves and Gauntlets with many other goods too numerous to mention.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
White Blankets Colored Blankets Lap Robes White and Colored Flannels Cloaking, Beavers, Waterproofs, Men's and Boys' Cassimeres, Jeans Housekeeping Linens and Cottons, Curtain Goods Calicos and other domestic Goods.

To Get Thoroughly Posted on Prices take a look at
ROOT AND COMPANY'S
Ft. Wayne Ind.,

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House
19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!
and Fashionable Furnishing Goods, Boys ng &c. Don't fail to visit the new store.

THE NEW
Drug Store!
FRESH DRUGS,
Medicines, Chemicals, Spices,
Dyes,
Combs,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
Proprietary Articles,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c
....
Wines and Liquors!
For Medical purposes only.

Stock New, prices to suit the times at the
NEW DRUG STORE,
Wood's old Stand!
Seventh St. Auburn, Ind.
Littlefield Bros.
Physicians prescriptions dispensed from pure medicines, day and night.

The Pioneer
HADWARE
Emporium!
Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of
HEAVY AND SHELF
Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of
HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,
in which will be found everything at the very
LOWEST PRICES,
Such as:—
OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—
Tin-Shop,
in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.
JOHN L. DAVIS,

Special Inducenemts
FOR THE NEXT
30 DAYS!
TO CASH BUYERS, AT
MILLER & CASEBEER'S,
CORNER MAIN & NINTH STREETS.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.
Dry Goods and Notions.
No. 1 Columbia Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bought for Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance
Please examine our stock and compare prices
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
Geo. DeWald & Co
AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE, FOR THE SALE OF
E. Butterick & Co's
PATTERNS OF GARMENTS
AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS

A NEW STORE!
With an entire stock of
NEW GOODS!
BOOTS & SHOE
at the lowest PRICES.
J. E. WOODFORD,
has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for
CASH ONLY
all and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf for years. Store on Main street opposite Fluke's residence, Auburn, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT THE
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!
GREATLY IMPROVED.

T. B. TOTTEN
DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
AND GENTS'
Furnshing Goods!
Ladies' and Gents' HAND VALISES
MODERWELL & FOWLER'S FINE SHIRTS
Made to Order.
Paper and Envelopes, Choice CIGARS & TOBACCO
Also a specialty in Jas. Harper & Co's.
SILK HATS,
and old styles made new as ever
BY CALLING ON T. B. TOTTEN,
In Hebel's Corner

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

Auburn Courier.

Butter [illegible].
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 45 cts.
Eggs, 18 cents,
Corn 48 @ 50 cts.
Wheat, white, $1
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Central Grocery.

Holidays fast approaching.

See Root & Co's new ad.

The roads are pretty good.

Furniture sets 30c at Abright's

Remember the Dramatic play.

Strangers are very plenty here.

Every kind of candies at the Central

Old pictures enlarged at the Auburn Gallery.

Wax Dolls at from 25c to 50c at Joe Abright's.

The Expressman and the Detective at Davenport's.

The crowd is all going to the Central for holiday presents

A large lot of those very cheap over Shoes at Woodford's.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS! 'till you can't rest, at the Central.

Sheep, Cats, Dogs, Lions, Horses, Bears &c., 5cts at Abright's

Frozen Deep—Wilkes Collins latest, at Davenport's.

Be sure to call at the Auburn Gallery for christmas presents

Bric-a Brac. series at Davenport's.—They are splendid—see them.

A fine lot of engravings for sale already framed at the Auburn Gallery

The "big gals" are preparing to hang up their "yarn bags."

Abright means just what he says, as he is going to quit the toy business.

All the standard poets in guilt at Davenport's. Splendid holiday presents.

Remember the concert at Ensley's Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings

The popular fancy store, at Fort Wayne of Henry W. Bond, has a new ad in today

Geo. DeWald & Co. have made a change in their advertisement this week. Look at it

Nothing is so appropriate for a holiday gift as a fine picture. You can get them at the Auburn Gallery.

Don't forget to go to the Central Grocery for christmas presents. Ed has a fine assortment, and sells cheap.

Get some of those beautiful pictures for christmas presents, at the Auburn Gallery Your children will appreciate them.

Piney—On Christmas everybody will be crowding around the Central Grocery so thick, that we expect to see a fight

The Market is over stocked with wood and consequently it is selling very reasonable—from $1 to $2 50 pr cord

The Central is the boss place to buy TOYS, CANDIES, &c., for christmas presents. Nice wax Dolls at cost.

The Lipscott AXES at the Excelsior Hardware store, are selling cheaper than than they ever sold before.

A splendid programme has been arranged for the Concerts next week, at Ensley's hall, by the Conservatory.

The drug store at Newville was burned to the ground on the 6th and most of the contents consumed. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

The Plymouth *Democrat* has just put in a new power press, and it is now justly regarded as one of the best papers in the State.

The only son of Theo. Swihart, about 5 years old, died very suddenly last Monday. The funeral services were held at the Baptist church.

Mr. E. S. Fitch, formerly of Waterloo, now in the Jewelry business at Albion, fell down stairs the other day and broke his crippled leg.

Mrs Little and A. Fair are selling velvet hats, trimmed up nobby, for one dollar.—Don't let this rare opportunity pass without getting one.

The trains on the Saginaw road changed time last Sunday. The mail goes south now at 9:38 Some little change in the other trains.

Lost—On last Tuesday, a tarrier pup about 4 months old, belonging to Wm. Little. A reward will be paid for its recovery by leaving it at this office.

Dr. Fox has erected a huge pen for his unruly patients. He wont receive anything for prescription but greenbacks—gold or silver refused.

NOTICE.

The undersigned wishes to announce to the public, that his son Alfred G. Haynes, has left his bed and board, and he will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. SAML. S. HAYNES

Baron Von Hebel, one of our most enterprising Irish (as the name would indicate) capitalists, is getting the material on the ground for his mammoth block to be erected the coming year.

$100..........PER MONTH..........$100.

Agents are making $100 per month selling the Howe Sewing Machines. Liberal commissions paid to live, energetic men, to canvass. Apply to R. S. Kester, Auburn. 46t4.

King Kalakaua, usually pronounced, "Calico," went through Fort Wayne last week. The local papers there interviewed the gentleman and are therefore taking much credit to themselves and their superabundance of cheek.

The American Express Company does the business on the Baltimore road, and the rates from Chicago and other points are quite reasonable. The American is one of the prominent companies of the country, and is rapidly increasing their business.

The Mistress of the Manse, Holland's last at Davenport's.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

"Dr. King's New Discovery" for Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample trial bottle free of charge

The Young Folk's Social met at the residence of Mr. Lauferty, last Tuesday evening. The attendance was quite large and a gay and festive time had. We are glad to note the success of this society.

Union-tp., holds an Institute in Waterloo on Saturday of this week, Dec. 19.—Not only the teachers of the country schools, but those in the graded schools of Auburn and Waterloo, are expected to attend. It is expected to be a meeting of unusual interest

The Auburn Social Dance Club will give one of their enjoyable hops on Christmas night, at Ensley's Hall. It will be a neat, select affair, which the best class of lovers of the dance can attend with perfect propriety. It will be conducted under the auspices of the club and will no doubt be *recherche* affair.

Crandal's Blocks and Games at cost at Abright's.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says that, Mr. Henry Trentman, of Fort Wayne, has been visiting "Auburn, loveliest village of the plain." No reference to the fair sex in speaking of the *plain*, however.

We are glad it ventured the above explanation. Its plainly to be seen that the author of the above has been here, and knows whereof he speaks. We stand aside for no town on this score.

To Taxpayers of Auburn.

The town tax for 1874, is now due, and the marshal is ready for its collection.—He will be found at Ralston's store, and all are requested to call and pay up.

A. J. RALSTON, MARSHAL

Perfumery, combs, brushes, toilet goods &c, for the holidays at Davenports.

We understand that Mr. Wm. Leighty, has established a hack line between St. Joe depot, on the Baltimore road, and Spencerville, so that parties wishing to visit that enterprising town may be assured that a good rig will be in waiting to and from all trains, except in the night

Proclamation.

I have concluded that from this date I will sell out my stock of Toys, Dolls, &c., at cost, to make room for other goods.—Call in and make your selections early before the rush begins. J. ABRIGHT.

Davenport has a very large assortment of Albums, cheap and elegant

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have, all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

Grand opening at Abright's from Dec. 19th to 24th, 1874

M. B. GOODMAN,

the popular tinner, who has been connected so long with D. D. Snyder's hardware store, has gave up his situation and will go into business for himself. Mr. G. has the reputation of being a tip-top workman, as specimens of his skill about our city will testify. He is now located in Link's old stand, on Seventh-st., where our friends can secure his services in anything appertaining to his trade, and can rest assured of getting a first-class job of work.

Two Grand Concerts.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Conservatory and Musical Convention under the direction of Prof. Straub, will give two concerts, and an excellent programme has been made out for each. It is hoped our citizens will turn out and show their appreciation of the art.

Coming Events.

A grand display of Holiday Goods for everybody and their friends at HOUSER'S consisting of the finest and latest books from our best authors, also a fine lot of English and German Bibles; Juvenile and toy books, Albums, Autographs, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes and Views, Harmonicas, and everything to please. Call and see for yourselves at the New Book Store north of court house Auburn, Ind.

Sedan Items.

A select company assembled last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. C. Tryon, to witness the marriage of his eldest daughter Nancie, to Mr. Jas Booth, of Waterloo, Esquire Urie officiating in his usual pleasing style. The bride's father made a neat little speech full of loving assurance for the happy couple. A grand nuptial feast was then indulged in, embracing a choice bill of fare. Peace, prosperity and happiness attend the "Two hearts that beat as one."

The Lutheran and M. E. Denominations are holding a series of meetings here and have declared their intentions to take Sedan for the Lord. But few have yet surrendered. C

✓EDITOR COURIER—The following figures show the number of pounds of freight forwarded and received at the Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R. Depot in Auburn for the first year of doing business at this station, commencing Nov. 1st, 1873, and ending Nov. 1st, 1864.

No. of pounds of freight rec'd..40,385,097
" " forwarded. 7,371,580

Total 47,726,677

for which we thank shippers generally and hope by their assistance to be able to show up larger figures at the close of the present year. We have done better than we anticipated, for the first year, considering that we had to build up our trade in opposition to competing lines and panic times. Our passenger trade has been moderate, not as good in proportion as freight, but we hope to see an increase in this line of business. Through rates on freight given to all eastern points on application. Yours,

E. S. SHANER, Agt.

Circuit Prosecutor W. B. McConnell, has removed his office from Angola to Albion, where he will continue in the practice. The *New Era* says, Wm. B. McConnell, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial Circuit, was in town on Monday, and visited the court-room where the Board of Commissioners were in session. Billy is young, but in the discharge of arduous duties of his office, he has exhibited in a rare degree the combined qualifications of ability, industry and integrity, and has already won a most enviable distinction and popularity as a public official. No more unmistakable and flattering evidence of public confidence was ever vouchsafed than his election in a circuit usually republican to the tune of about 800 majority—by the overwhelming majority of 773 over a popular competitor—J. L. Morlan, Esq; and the result was the more gratifying to Mr. M. and his friends because of the fact that it was due to the manner in which he had acquitted himself during the preceding year. He was first elected, specially, and without opposition, after the formation of the circuit; and so well discharged the functions of the office as to win, at the next regular election, this splendid endorsement. A resolute continuance in well-doing will not fail to secure him higher honors here after.

Court Items.

The twelve applications for divorce at this term, may be an index to the condition of matrimonial life in this county.—Of this number three males and nine females asked for a decree, which would indicate that the men are better satisfied with their fate than the women.

The following cases are to be tried by jury to commence to day:

Armstrong Heater Co	vs.	H. Heist, Comp
Ft W. J. & S. R R	vs.	H. Husselman
A. H. Kester	vs	J. W. Jeffords
S. Miller	vs	B Bowman
J. H. Houser	vs	J. G. Somers
Catharine Hammond	vs	C. Brandaberry
P. P. Mast & Co	vs	John Wyatt
1st Nat. Bank Napoleon	vs	R. J. Lent
J. L. Davis	vs	S. Lauferty

The following cases by agreement of attorneys to be tried by the court:

Dennis Dove	vs	B S Baily et. al
John McClellan	vs	J L Berry
Jam Porter	vs	J Ferrier
State of Indiana	vs	John Hebel
Ellen A Freeburn	vs	C W Freeburn
E R Leas	vs	Geo Ensley
Henry Sailor	vs	Angus McClellan
W W Washburn	vs	Jacob Ferrier
Oliver Benward	vs	J D Ferguson
Mary Schwifger	vs	Jas Clark

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. MADER. 46tf.

NOTICE.

At the December Term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the Estate of James M. Rex deceased was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

Dec, 10th, 1874. A. B. REX. Adm'r

Corunna Items.

F. F. Franks is just recovering from a series of sickness from typhoid fever.

One of our most prominent citizens took a muffler and pair of gloves of one of our farmer boys.

The U. B. Church is being finished up with great rapidity, and will soon be ready for a grand festival.

Theo. McCormas is noted as the best master of boot & shoe making that was ever in the village.

There is an effort being put forth to establish a billard hall, by two professional billiardists of Auburn. Come on.

W. B. Adams is improving the village nicely by rebuilding and building new store rooms. This is what more of our citizens should do.

Frank Kline punished his favorite dog for jumping through the window, by tying a tin can to his tail, which caused the loss of the dog by running himself to death.

The schools are now under headway.—Adam Conrad, with his able assistant Emory Metz, are striving to conduct the school in a proper manner. We hope at the close of the term there will be some advancement made. C.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of Commissioners met Monday of last week and transacted the following business:

PETITIONS.

By J. E. Case and others for vacation of a public highway in Fairfield-township Viewers appointed, J. R. Thompson, J W. Clark and Philip Cornell

By R. M. Lockhart and others for opening and improving road along the northern line of Union-tp. Continued to Mar. session.

By J. J. Imhoff for vacation of a road in Stafford-tp. Viewers appointed, Noah Showalter, Jerry Lewis and Martin Hook. Time, 30 days of Dec

By Wesley Jackman for appropriation to bride road in Smithfield-tp. Continued until March session.

The petition presented at September session for a bridge in Richland-tp was continued until March session

The petition presented at Sept term for vacation of an alley in Waterloo was dismissed.

By F. Groscop and others for a road in Union-tp Dismissed

By S. A Kamage and others for a change of road in Fairfield-tp Continued until Mar. session

REPORTS.

The Viewers appointed on petition for a road on line between DeKalb and Noble counties report favorably. Report accepted and road located

The Grand Jury made the usual report in regard to jail.

The viewers appointed on the petition for the location of a road in Smithfield-tp report favorably. Road located

Viewers appointed on the petition for the location of a road in Butler-tp. Report against location

Viewers appointed on a petition for the location of a road in Smithfield-tp. Report against location

Viewers appointed on a petition for location of road in Franklin-tp, disagree.—Other viewers appointed, J B Walker, A A Kingsley and C Bowman

L D Pattee submits quarterly report as Supt of County Asylum

No. of female inmates..............7
" " Male " 11

Total......................18

PALACE OF FASHION.

The Largest Clothing Establishment in Northern Indiana.

Great Inducements Offered During the Holidays.

Every one is familiar with the great "Palace of Fashion" No. 1 Keystone Block Fort Wayne, Indiana; therefore it is needless to mention to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity of the many advantages gained over others by dealing at this popular clothing emporium. This firm carries, without exception, the largest stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and controls a larger trade than any one house in Northern Indiana, selling at from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than any one house in their line of business

Their stock is complete in every department, and are offering the next 30 days their large and complete stock at prices far below anything heretofore known for good clothing. They guarantee their prices to be the *very lowest*, having purchased their stock for cash and selling for cash, which thus enables them to sell goods at low prices.

For the coming holiday trade they have received a large shipment of clothing, hats and caps, underwear, &c., which they intend to dispose of at exceedingly lowfigures.

Their stock of Mens & Boys overcoats is immense.

If times are dull and money scarce, their trade seems to be on the increase, for the simple reason, they undersell all their competitors and guarantee their prices to be the very lowest. Great bargains offered during the holidays at the great "Palace of fashion" No. Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. J. NIRDLINGER, Pro

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Teutsch late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

PETER TEUTSCH. Adm'r
Dec., 10th, 1874.

PERSONAL.

The youngest son of J. G. Sommers is quite ill.

Col. Enoch Zollars, of Fort Wayne, paid our town his first visit the other day, the guest of E. Elson.

George Wagoner had his index finger amputated by the cutter, last week, while at work in the stave factory.

Mr. Scott's brother, of Ohio, has been visiting in our place for several days, and is well pleased with the town.

F. Kline and wife, and Miss Rosa Britton, of Corunna, were the guest of our townsman Mr. M. Kline, last Sabbath

Mrs. Cushing and three of her Brothers have located in our place, formerly of Ft. Wayne.

Samuel Puffenberger—laughing Sam—has been suffering from the effects of a sore throat for several days.

We issue the COURIER this week with twelve pages. The supplement contains the Presidents Message and other documents, which should have arrived in time for last week, but were delayed until too late.

The U. B. Church at Corunna, is to be graced with Andrews' stylish church pews, of Indianapolis. C. P. Houser is agent for this house and is ready to supply any other church that may need them

The Auburn Dramatic Company, composed of our best young men and ladies, will give two performances on the 31st of Dec. and 1st of January, at which time will be presented Cathleen Mavourneen, or Patricks Eve, with a good farce, Mischevous Servant. The receipts of the last evening will go to our band and we hope to see crowded houses on both occasions.

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition.

Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers from 1 to 1 00 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any preceeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the am't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No. 5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

The following is from the Anti-Monopolist, St. Paul, Minn., Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, editor:

A Great Work.

This is with truth said to be an age of great works. New inventions and new achievements occupied the time, claim the attention, and are the rallying cries of this the nineteenth century. While this is true of the civilized world, it is emphatically true of the American people, so that the man whose mind can comprehend create, and produce something preeminently in advance of his time, has accomplished an achievement which will secure for him the sympathy, confidence and liberal of all classes of people who are benefitted by his originality of thought and boldness of execution.

As the latest and most striking illustration of this spirit of the age and the unquestioned prominence which we as a nation occupy in the field of invention and progress, we would call the attention of our readers to the stupendous work which has been nearly completed by A. T. Andreas, of Chicago, Illinois, the veteran map publisher of the West. We refer to his New Illustrated Historical Atlas Minnesota, which will be ready for distribution early in October, in less than ten months from the time his first solicitor entered the State. How a work of such magnitude can have been completed in such an incredibly short space of time none can perhaps answer save the experienced publisher himself. To the uninitiated, it seems more like one of the tales of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, than like the business achievement of an enterprising Western publisher.

This atlas is an encyclopedia of historical, biographical, geographical, educational, statistical, geological, climatical topographical, general and universal information; is complete and exhaustive, without being verbose; presenting facts in a style calculated to entertain and instruct alike the young and old, the farmer and mechanic, the artisan, the literary and professional men, in fact all who wish to gain information in regard to the past or present of Minnesota. It also contains the largest and best collections of portraits, of public and prominent men, and old settlers, ever published in this or any other State, together with beautiful executed views of the picturesque scenery from which Minnesota has long been noted also public and private buildings, residences etc., forming in this respect alone one of the most complete and elegant works of art ever published. These views and we have had the pleasure of examining very many of them in the office of the manager, Capt. Thos. H. Tompson, are true to nature and perfect gems of art.—Did the book contain nothing else but these portraits and engravings, it would be a work well worth the price which is asked for it.

The maps which are neatly and plainly printed in colors on a large scale, embraces every county, city, town, and section in the state; were drawn from actual surveys made at a large expense expressly for this work, and together with the most complete and convenient set of state map ever given to an appreciative public.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Ervin J. Crain, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

ERVIN A. CRAIN, Adm'r
Dec. 15th 1874.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Cedar St. New York.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana DeKalb County: Notice is hereby givin that John Martz Administrator [illegible] of Estate of Charles Ahrens, deceased [illegible] the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said county.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Auction, Auction

WM. E. RUSH

Has opened out, in Ward's building, a fine stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &c., which you can have at your own price. Private sale between auction hours.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you dont what we say in p int get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1 OR 1875.

Published Quarterly.—Janaray Numbers just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, discriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 c for the year.—Published in English and German Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stckholders of the North-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House at Waterloo DeKalb County Indiana, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday January 4, 1875. Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

ALSO

That the books of said Association will be closed on the 14th day of December 1874, for the issuing of Shares. All those having unclaimed accrued dividends are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, and procure certificates of stock; in lieu of the same. By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JOHN BUTT Secretary.
Waterloo, Indiana, December 3, 1874.

PROCLAMATION.

—OF—

N. F. GENGNAGLE

To All Whom it May Concern

—0—

Know ye. That I have obtained a license from the Commissioners Court and am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors in my saloon in the town of Butler. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated I say emphaticlly give me notice in person of such cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my bar Let fathers mothers sisters and brothers do likewise and their request will be regarded and always consider it a great favor by so doing: this is simply the sum and substance of the whole matter. I am permitted to sell whiskey and other intoxicating liquors and I want it understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards and minors or to the poor or destitute. I much prefer that they save the money and apply it where it ligitimately belongs to their families. To those who wish to trade with me and can afford it, come and I will treat you gentlemenly courteously. Pay your cash, choose your drink and go about your business and it is your business and nobody elses business.

N. F. GENGNAGLE.
Dec, 10th 1874

To Contractors.

JAIL BUILDING.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE
AUBURN, INDIANA, December 3rd, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office in Auburn, Indiana, until

JANUARY 15th, 1875,

at noon, for the furnishing of all material and labor required in the construction and completion of a jail in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, according to plans and specifications furnished by T. J. Tolan & Son of Delphos, Ohio.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Auditor's office in Auburn on and after this date.

The work is required to be completed by the 1st of November 1875.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified bond in the sum of $1000 that the bidder or bidders will give the proper bond if awarded the contract. And no bid will be accepted unless such bond accompanies the bid.

The contractors will be paid in monthly estimates as the work progresses.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any and all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Colorado Excursions—Go West Thro St. Louis.

During the Summer Season, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Through Line, via St. Louis and Kansas City, will sell Excursion Tickets from St. Louis to Denver and Return, good ninety days from date of sale, at extremely low rates thus affording every one an excellent opportunity to visit the famous resorts of Colorado, among the beautiful Parks of the Rocky Mountains.

To all who are seeking new homes and are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap safe, quick and direct route by the way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine day Coaches, Hoce's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers the famous Miller Safety Platform and the celebrated Westinghouse Air Brake and, runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita.

For full information in regard to Colorado Excursions, or trips to any point in the Great West, address or call upon either of the following named Agents of the Line; J. F. Thompson, 187 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Thompson, Union Depot, Columbus Ohio; or E. A. Ford Gen'l Passenger Agent, 23 South Fourth Street St. Louis, Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered

Remember the Central Grocery Store on Christmas.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

EDWIN BOOTH'S theater, in New York, has been sold under the Sheriff's hammer. The property was bought by Oliver Ames, of Boston, for $365,000, subject to mortgages of $276,000....The "rapid transit" question continues to occupy the attention of New York.

WHILE a party of eight workmen were engaged in sinking a pneumatic cylinder, near [illegible] the cylinder exploded, killing four men and seriously wounding another.

THE suit of Miss Proctor against Moulton has been compromised. Benj. D. Silliman acted as referee, before whom Miss Proctor swore to the falsity of the charges made against her. It was also stipulated that Moulton should make an apology to Miss Proctor, as well as pay all costs incurred, amounting to over $5,000.

The West.

DAVID A. GAGE, the defaulting ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, has been tried at Waukegan, Ill., and acquitted.

A PARTY of five masked men stopped a passenger train on the Kansas Pacific road, near Kansas City, Mo., on the 8th inst., and robbed the safes of Wells, Fargo & Co. of about $30,000. The passengers were not molested.... Four children were drowned near Springfield, Ill., one day last week, while skating on the ice in the Sangamon river....Quite a sensation has been created in Chicago business circles by the shortcomings of Henry T. Thomas, a stockholder in and business manager of the *Prairie Farmer* newspaper, and junior member of the grange commission house of Reynolds, Corbett & Thomas. The amount of his defalcation, according to the Chicago papers, foots up about $30,000, and his forgeries of warehouse receipts to nearly $10,000. Thomas has fled to parts unknown.

THE Episcopal Convention at Davenport, for the election of a successor to the late Bishop Lee, of the diocese of Iowa, has chosen Rev. H. C. Potter, of Grace Church, New York.

The South.

THE Sheriff of Warren county, Miss., has resigned, in compliance with the demands of the Tax-payers' League of Vicksburg.

THERE is a dead-lock in the business of the New Orleans City Attorney's office, through a conflict of opinion between the City Council and Governor Kellogg as to whether Walshe or Jonas is entitled to the office. The city authorities will not allow Walshe to exercise the duties, and the courts will not recognize Jonas; so it makes a nice muddle.... A bold and daring robbery is reported from Corinth, Miss. Four mounted men rode up to the Tishomingo Savings Bank in broad daylight. Two of them entered the building, and compelled the President of the bank to surrender the keys of the safe, from which they took about $10,000 in currency and diamonds, mounted their horses and escaped in safety.

DISPATCHES received in Washington from Louisiana foreshadow trouble, and probably bloodshed, in that State. It is intimated that if the Returning Board counts in a Kellogg Legislature the most disastrous results may be anticipated.

Washington.

JUDGE DURELL, of Louisiana, has resigned to escape impeachment.

IT is stated that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed between the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and cotton-tax lobbies .. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, in a case involving the validity of the Enforcement act, pronounces that piece of legislation wholly unconstitutional....It has been decided by a majority of the Judges in Washington that the late grand jury which indicted the alleged safe burglars was illegally chosen, and therefore all the indictments by that grand jury are nullities.... The Postmaster-General has issued an order forbidding letter carriers issuing New Year's addresses calculated to induce the public to make them gifts....Walker Fearn succeeds Judge Durell, of Louisiana; and Mr. McArthur, of Philadelphia, steps into Supervising Architect Mullett's shoes.

THE Legislative, Navy, Army, Indian and Fortification bills, as reported to Congress by the respective committees on the first day of the session, provide for the following appropriations: Legislative, $19,653,484; Navy, $16,976,006; Army, $27,701,500; Indians, $4,861,507; Fortifications, 850,000....Commander Wm. B. Cushing, of the navy, has been confined in the Government Insane Asylum at Washington.

SECRETARY FISH has received an important dispatch from Minister Cushing, at Madrid, announcing that he had received an official communication from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which indemnification for the American citizens captured on the Virginius was virtually conceded....A *nolle pros.* has been entered in the safe-burglary case, and it has been given out that the Attorney-General will not prosecute it further.

Political.

JUDGE CATE gets the certificate of Congressman from the Eighth Wisconsin District, his majority over McDill being just *two votes.*

A BILL regulating the printing of election ballots in the South will be offered in Congress at an early day. It provides that the tickets of all parties shall be alike, except as to the names printed upon them, the object being to prevent espionage and intimidation at the polls.

General.

AFTER weeks of consultations and conferences, the Pittsburgh puddlers and iron manufacturers have come to a dead-lock, and the puddlers have thrown down the gauntlet and inaugurated a strike. Over 100,000 workmen are thus thrown out of employment.... The management of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition have given out that they do not intend to ask further for aid from Congress.

THE portion of the recent postoffice regulations for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals relative to county papers has been modified as follows: Newspapers, without regard to the frequency of issue, one copy to each subscriber actually for the time being residing in the county where the same are printed, are entitled to pass free of postage through the mails. But the rate of postage on the same, excepting weeklies, when deposited in a letter-carrier's office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each. Weeklies, when sent through the mails or deposited in a letter-carrier's office in the county where printed, shall be weighed in bulk, and be subject to a postage of two cents per pound, to be prepaid at the mailing-office by special adhesive stamps.

Foreign.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON, in his message to the French Assembly, which met a few days ago, urges the importance of legislation definitively establishing the republic....The trial of Count Von Arnim has been indefinitely postponed....The Argentine revolution is over, and the insurgents have received full amnesty....The Italian Parliament has unanimously voted an annuity to Garibaldi.

A [illegible] London Times, from Calcutta, says: "The government is satisfied that the Gwalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib." ....The English ship Pontiac, bound for India, has been burned at sea. Twenty-six of her crew perished....An English court has peremptorily ordered the production of the books and papers of the notorious Emma Mining Company.

THERE was a very exciting debate in the German Parliament, the other day, upon the estimates of the Foreign Office. Bismarck, in the course of his debate, said Germany recognized the Pope as the head of the Catholic Church, but required no legation at the Vatican. If negotiations with the Pope were necessary, they should be conducted through the Ambassador to Italy. Bismarck also asserted positively that Napoleon was driven into the Franco-Prussian war, against his will, by Jesuitical influences which he strove hard to resist.

SPANISH items: Marshal Serrano has at last hit upon a plan by which he hopes to crush out Carlism effectually and forever. It is, in brief, to occupy the entire line of the Pyrenees frontier, and, taking the Carlists in the rear, drive them towards the army of General Moriones....The bankers of Madrid have advanced 150,000,000 reals to the government, and the Rothschilds 30,000,000 more. ....A Madrid telegram says Spain has placed in the hands of Mr. Cushing a reply to Mr. Fish's note on the Virginius affair. Contents not revealed, but supposed to be amicable.

THE cable brings news of a violent gale on the southwest coast of England. A number of vessels were driven ashore, and many lives lost....The largest printing establishment in France—that of M. Danel, at Lille—has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $300,000.... News comes that the observation of the transit of Venus in India was a success, over 100 photographs being taken....At the hotel of the American Legation in Paris, Dec. 3, Minister Washburne presented to M. Oscar de la Fayette the watch which was originally given to the Marquis de la Fayette by Washington as a souvenir of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The watch was stolen from La Fayette while traveling in the United States in 1825, but afterward recovered.....Recent heavy gales on the English coast have caused much loss of life and damage to property afloat and ashore.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.—*Senate.*—The Senate was called to order precisely at 12 o'clock by Vice-President Wilson. After prayer by the Chaplain, Anthony (R. I.) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. Agreed to. ....Conkling and Thurman were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that they were organized and ready to receive any communication that he might desire to make....A recess until 1 o'clock was then voted, at which hour the Senate reassembled and listened to the reading of the President's message.

House.—Speaker Blaine called the House to order promptly at noon....Dawes, Beck and Hale were appointed a committee to wait upon the President....Phelps (N. J.) asked for unanimous consent to introduce and put on its passage a bill repealing the law relating to libels in the District of Columbia, commonly known as the "Press Gag law." Hale objected....At 1 o'clock the President's message was received and read.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.—*Senate.*—Wright introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President. ....West introduced a bill for the construction of a United States government telegraph line between the cities of Washington and Boston....Chandler introduced a bill amendatory of section 10 of the National Currency act of 1864, and section 9 of the act of July 12, 1866.

House.—Poland, from the special committee on the Arkansas troubles, presented a report of the testimony taken during vacation, which was ordered printed....Bills introduced: Relating to the Omaha bridge; to extinguish the Indian title to the Black Hills reservation in Dakota; fixing the rates of duties on imported merchandise; to substitute United States notes for issues of national banks; to prohibit Congressmen from acting as counsel in suits against the United States (passed unanimously); to restore the duty of ten per cent. on certain manufactures of cotton, wood, iron, etc.; providing for an additional Congressman from Nebraska; proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that Congress shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of individual debts, and shall pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts; providing for free banking; directing inquiry into the subject of the importation of coolies under contract for servile labor, and of Chinese women for the purpose of prostitution; for the improvement of the Kanawha river; to abolish the tax on bank checks; authorizing the President to correspond with foreign nations concerning the establishment of a system of international arbitration; to regulate elections in certain Southern States; repealing the increase of the President's salary....The House, in committee of the whole, took up and discussed at length Kelley's scheme for the exchange of greenbacks into 3 65 convertible bonds. The bill was ordered printed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.—*Senate.*—Scott presented a remonstrance of the type founders of Chicago and other cities against the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, as far as it relates to type and type materials.... Ingalls presented a memorial from citizens of Kansas for an extension of time to homestead and pre-emption settlers on public lands, who have been compelled to abandon their claims by reason of the ravages of locusts.... Chandler presented a memorial of the National Association of Lumbermen against the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada....Lewis introduced a bill amending the Pension laws.... Scott introduced a bill to aid in constructing the Southern Pacific railway.

House.—The Omaha bridge bill was postponed until the second Tuesday in February. ....The House referred various portions of the President's message to appropriate committees. The portion relating to Alabama was referred to the select committee on that subject, and the part referring to Louisiana and other Southern States to a select committee of seven....The remainder of the day's session was consumed in considering the bill continuing in existence the board created to audit the debt of the District of Columbia.

WAR OF RACES.

Fighting Near Vicksburg Between Whites and Blacks—A Number Killed and Wounded—Origin of the Trouble.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 7.—There has been for some time trouble brewing between the Taxpayers' Association and citizens and the county officials. The citizens claimed that the sheriff was acting without legal bond, and the Board of Supervisors refused to order a new one, though the time for paying taxes had arrived. Last Wednesday the citizens held a meeting, and, in a body, proceeded to the courthouse, to demand the resignation of the sheriff, chancery clerk, treasurer, an coroner. All fled except Sheriff Crosby, a negro, and he signed his resignation. On Saturday a card appeared on the streets, signed by Crosby, calling on all the citizens of Warren county, Republicans, white and black, to come to his aid and support him in his position. Crosby publicly and through the papers denied the authorship of the card; yet this morning an armed body of negroes appeared advancing on the city from six different roads.

The alarm was sounded about 9 o'clock, and the citizens gathered *en masse*, armed immediately, and advanced to meet the negroes. On Baldwin's ferry road, the negroes were met just outside the city, on Grove street, about 200 strong. The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they refused and immediately firing commenced on both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile, and again made a stand in old breast-works and a house, but were soon routed. The loss in this engagement was one citizen, Oliver Brown, killed, and about twelve or fifteen negroes killed, several wounded, and about twenty prisoners.

On Hall's ferry road about 250 negroes were found and routed, after a short engagement, with several killed and wounded.

Andrew Owens, the negro who commanded the negroes on Baldwin's ferry road, was captured and committed to jail.

In the interview with a *Herald* reporter, Owens said he was ordered by Sheriff Crosby to come to the city to-day with all the armed men he could get together.

Alex. Stockhouse, from Newton, one of the captured negroes, says the order for all the negroes to come to Vicksburg this morning was read in church on Sunday. Crosby, who is under guard at the Court-House, denies that he gave any such order.

It is reported this evening that the negroes are committing depredations in the country. The intense excitement that prevailed this morning has subsided to a great degree, yet many citizens are under arms, and all the roads picketed.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 8.—The excitement about the Court-House was intense this morning, but the commanders of the various companies restored quiet, and the lives of Peter Crosby and other persons are safe.

Lieut.-Col. O. S. Lee, Aid-de-Camp of Adjt.-Gen. Packer, and a committee of citizens met in the court-room to-day to decide what course to pursue. In a private interview between Packer, Lee and Crosby, Crosby expressed a desire to tender his resignation as Sheriff. Gen. Packer prepared his resignation, to take effect immediately, which he signed, and which was witnessed by Lee and Packer, and is now in possession of the latter.

At Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, at 5 p. m., while the whites were burying Oliver Byron, the young man killed in the charge yesterday, negroes fired on the burying party, wounding young Vaughn. The fire was returned by the escort, and three negroes were killed. A courier was sent for reinforcements. Great excitement prevailed. Reinforcements soon arrived from Carroll parish, Monroe and Delta.

Thirty-three negroes were killed and wounded in yesterday's fight.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 9.—The excitement is subsiding, and business generally resumed. Armed bodies of negroes are reported congregated at various places some miles from town. Some whites are still under arms, and strict watch is being kept on the approaches to the city.

The Board of Supervisors met to-day. Adjutant-General Packer presented the resignation of Sheriff Crosby, which was accepted. An election will be ordered for Sheriff soon.

Gov. Ames has issued a proclamation commanding the rioters to disperse on penalty. He has also convoked a special session of the Legislature to meet on the 17th inst., to take such action as may be necessary in the premises.

NEWSPAPER-POSTAGE.

Instructions Issued by the Postmaster-General.

The following instructions have been approved by Postmaster-General Jewell in relation to the payment of postage on papers and other printed matter on and after Jan. 1, 1875, under the act of June 23, 1874. Sec. 5 of said act divides the matter therein described into two classes, and fixes the rate of postage on each as follows: On all newspapers and periodicals issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents per pound or a fraction thereof; and on all those issued less frequently, 3 cents per pound or a fraction thereof. Under Sec. 6, upon the receipt of such matter at the mailing office, properly assorted into the two classes, it must be prepaid (after deducting the weight of the sack) by special adhesive stamps, furnished by the department for this purpose. Ordinary postage-stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these stamps be used for any other purpose. Postmasters will make the following deductions for the weight of sacks, viz: No. 1 jute sack, 2½ pounds; No. 2 jute sack, 2 pounds; No. 1 cotton sack, 3 pounds; No. 2 cotton sack, 3½ pounds. On receipt of the postage the Postmaster will give a receipt from a book of blank forms furnished by the department. The stamps will then be affixed to the stub of the receipt and canceled by perforating them with a punch, and the blank spaces in the stub be filled to correspond with the receipt. The stub books are to be kept permanently in the office, to be ready to be produced whenever demanded by the department. The Postmaster will render promptly at the end of each quarter, in blank forms furnished for the purpose, a statement of the postage collected from each publisher or news agent during the quarter. These special stamps will be charged to Postmasters, and accounted for in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. Newspapers, periodicals and circulars deposited in a letter carrier's office for delivery by the office or its carriers are subject to postage at the following rates: On newspapers, regular or transient, not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1 cent each; on periodicals, regular or transient not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 1 cent each on periodicals, regular or transient, exceeding 2 ounces in weight, 2 cents each; circulars, unsealed, 1 cent; weekly newspapers to transient parties, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. These rates must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Weekly newspapers to regular subscribers will be 5 cents per quarter. Under this section county papers pass by mail free to subscribers actually residing within the county, but when delivered at letter-carrier offices, or by a letter-carrier, they are subject to the rates of postage fixed in the laws and regulations, page 67, sec. 158, namely, on publications not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, issued less frequently than once a week, 1 cent for each copy, and when issued once a week, 5 cents additional per quarter, and 5 cents additional per quarter for each issue more frequent than once a week. An additional rate shall be charged for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof. These rates must be paid quarterly before delivery of such matter, either at the office of mailing or delivery. When not so paid, postage must be collected on delivery of each copy, at transient rates, viz., 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. The foregoing instructions are to take effect the first day of January, 1875, and to continue in force until modified or superseded by the Department.

A STUDENT at an Iowa college boarded himself on 65 cents per week, and studied twenty hours per day. He is now an Overseer of Highways.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

Growth of the Denomination in One Hundred Years—Increase in Resources and Membership in 1874.

Statistics just published show that there are in round numbers 3,200,000 Methodists in the United States and Canada. Some idea may be formed of the growth of American Methodism by comparing these figures with the beginning made 108 years ago in New York, with five members, by Philip Embury; 700,000 added to the above figures will give the number of Methodist communicants throughout the world—3,900,000. The result shows that the increase of Methodism in this country is beyond all comparison greater than that of the parent churches in England. The different branches of the denomination in the United States and Canada stand in the following order as to numbers:

	Lay Members.
Methodist Episcopal	1,563,521
Methodist Episcopal South	667,888
African Methodist Episcopal	200,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	164,000
United Brethren	120,445
Methodist Church of Canada	102,887
Evangelical Association	90,249
Colored Methodist Episcopal	67,888
Methodist	65,000
Methodist Protestant	65,000
Methodist Episcopal in Canada	23,641
American Wesleyan	20,000
Primitive Methodist (Canada)	6,669
Bible Christian (Canada)	6,194
Free Methodist	6,000
Primitive Methodist	2,000

There are a few other bodies, such as Congregational and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, which in the aggregate have only a small number of members. The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church by decades show an increase in every instance but one—1846—when a decrease was noted of 5,874, caused by the separation of the Southern wing of the church. The following is the record:

Year.	*Members.*	*Increase.*
1776	4,921	4,921
1786	20,689	15,768
1796	56,664	35,975
1806	130,570	73,906
1816	214,235	83,665
1826	360,800	146,565
1836	650,103	289,303
1846	644,229	Dec. 5,874
1856	870,327	156,098
1866	1,032,184	231,857

The increase the last ten years, from 1864 to 1874, has been 515,710. The following table shows the present condition of the church:

	1873.	1874.	*Increase.*
Bishops	12	12	..
Annual Conferen'ces	76	80	4
Itinerant preachers	10,471	10,845	374
Local preachers	12,261	12,706	445
Lay members	1,464,027	1,563,521	99,494
Baptisms	109,450	129,936	20,486
Churches	14,499	14,959	460
Value of churches and parsonages	$74,875,124	$78,516,623	$3,641,559
Sunday schools	18,031	18,958	927
Sunday school scholars	1,316,608	1,383,227	[illegible]

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which began its existence in 1844, is a very active organization, especially in missionary work, in the circulation of religious literature, and in efforts to improve and enlarge its educational institutions. The statistics of the church for 1874 show that they have 35 annual conferences, 8 bishops, 8,715 preachers; increase, 349; 667,885 members; increase, 22,000; 7,019 Sunday-schools; increase, 119; 321,572 Sunday-school scholars; increase, 8,813.

The Danger of a Pocket-Knife.

A singular accident happened at Lawrence, Mass., last week to an 11-year-old son of Alonzo Winkley, which resulted in the loss of his right leg. The father had purchased a pocket-knife for the boy during the day, and while the lad was cutting a piece of thin wood, which was resting upon the thigh of his right leg, the wood split and the blade of the knife was driven into the flesh through the femoral artery. Physicians stopped the flow of blood with a tourniquet, and, after etherizing the patient, dissected down to the femoral artery, which was elevated and a ligature applied just above the incision. All compression was then removed and the leg moved in position when venous blood came pouring out, showing that the femoral vein was, like the artery, badly cut. More physicians were called, and it was decided that the amputation of the leg was the only means of saving the patient's life, and it was taken off about one-third of the distance from the knee to the body. The patient is doing well, and his recovery is anticipated. The injury was similar to that received by the notorious burglar Carroll Sanborn, who was shot through the thigh by an officer. The surgeon in charge of the House of Correction at the time called to his assistance eminent surgical talent from Boston, and an attempt was made to ligate the artery, which proved fatal to the prisoner.—*Boston Transcript.*

Greetings Between King Kulakaua and President Grant.

KALAKAUA TO THE PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.

To the President of the United States:

Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, sends greeting to his great and good friend, the President of the United States of America. He acknowledges a generous reception, characteristic of a warm-hearted people, and will hasten to express in person those sentiments of sincere respect and lasting friendship entertained toward the President of the great nation he so worthily represents.

THE REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The President of the United States extends the cordial welcome of the nation to his great and good friend, his Royal Highness Kalakaua, on his arrival in the United States, and tenders his personal congratulations on the safety of his voyage. The President anticipates with great pleasure the opportunity of a personal greeting, and assures his Highness of the sincere friendship which, in common with the people of the United States, he entertains for his Royal Highness, and hopes that his journey across the continent may be guarded by a kind Providence.

THE outlook for the winter among the Northwestern lumbermen is much better than the situation a few months ago indicated. Most of the firms find upon casting up their accounts that they have done a profitable business, notwithstanding the steady decline in prices, and are offering an advance of from $5 to $15 per month for labor, the coming winter, over the price paid last season. The cut, this summer, has been fully up to the average. The product of the Minneapolis mills, which ran an average of seven and a half months, was: Long lumber, 177,715,070 feet; shingles, 119,556,500; lath, 29,618,150; pickets, 510,980. At Oconto the cut was 70,000,000, and at Peshtigo 30,000,000. All the mills are arranging to put in an increased amount this winter.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

An Interesting Budget of News from China—The Formosan Difficulty Settled—China Pays Japan a Pecuniary Indemnity, Whose Honor Being Satisfied, a Return of the Money is Proposed.

By the arrival of the steamer Vancouver at San Francisco, we have news from Hong Kong, China, bearing date Oct. 28. The following is a summary of the more important news: The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, Lihang Chang, is reported to have decided upon working the important coal and iron mines at Pung Ching, hitherto undeveloped, and an English agent has been commissioned to purchase the necessary machinery. This step, heretofore opposed by the government, is taken by the war party as an indication of a desire to increase the national resources for military purposes.

The Viceroy of Canton died last month, having held his office for thirteen years. He was much respected by foreigners, and regarded as among the most progressive officials. Jaoti, or Gov. Chin Kiang, died Oct. 8. He was chiefly distinguished for his anti-foreign feelings.

The Chinese have agreed to everything required by Japan. They recognize and admit the justice of the Japanese, and will pay an indemnity of 500 taels, 150 of which are already paid. The balance is to be delivered before the end of this month. They agree to to keep the Formosa savages under control for the future, and the Japanese will withdraw from the island. There is great satisfaction in Japan over the result, but so little have the government been influenced by pecuniary motives that they have already determined to return a part if not the whole of the indemnity. They required it only as an unmistakable acknowledgment of the propriety of their action. That having been vindicated, they are disinclined to keep the money.

Minister Avery left Shanghai for Peking, Oct. 14, arrived at Tientsin on the 18th, and resumed his journey on the 21st.

The pirate captain who seized the ship Spark was executed in Hong Kong Oct. 10.

The Chinese transport Tayak, engaged in carrying troops to Formosa, foundered at Tarwan-Fun, in the typhoon of Sept. 29. Sixteen lives were lost. Other transports were scattered by the same storm, and have not since been heard of.

There is serious and general complaint against the United States Consul at New Change, for having sentenced a pilot by the name of Haladay, who was convicted of a murderous assault upon Chinese women, to only fourteen days' imprisonment.

The subject of supplying prostitutes for San Francisco is attracting much attention in Hong Kong. Measures are under consideration for preventing further departures from that port. Several cases of girls seeking release were recently before the courts.

A Chinese contractor, convicted of swindling by false estimates in repairing the imperial palace, has been sentenced to decapitation.

Prof. Watson, at the head of the American party in Peking for the observation of the transit of Venus, discovered, Oct. 8, a new asteroid of the eleventh magnitude.

A Mohammedan Chinese General, from the distant province of Yannan, where he served in the imperial army during the rebellion, is now one of the lions of Peking. He fought on the side of the Buddhists and Confucianists against his co-religionists.

British residents of Chefoo have petitioned the Consul to secure the presence of a ship-of-war at that port during the winter. They fear a rising of the natives against the foreigners in case of war.

Healthful Beds.

Germany excels any country with which I am familiar in the cleanliness of its beds. It seems as much a part of yearly house-cleaning with them to have the hair removed from the mattresses, to have it well beaten and sunned, and the cover washed, as it is with us to have carpets whipped and freed from their disease-begetting dust.

I grant that it would be a difficult and expensive undertaking for an American housekeeper, for skilled laborers are rare, and when found must be well paid, as they should be.

Knowing the obstacles, then, in the way to a thorough renovation of our beds, we should take all the more care to protect and air them. Every bed should have especially made for it, the size of a tick, a white, tacked comforter, not too thick, so as to be unmanageable in washing; over this the sheet is spread. Every bed in daily use should be subjected to the purifying rays of the sun at least once a week, and should be left open for the reception of air and light some time before being made up. Beds not frequently used are often found very musty and disagreeable to guests. The parlor beds, that swallow their own contents by a magic touch, are fair without, but in time, for the lack of proper airing, they become foul within.—*Science of Health.*

A Crying Frog.

An observant Englishman writes: "The fact that the common frog is capable of crying but lustily when he feels himself in danger, does not seem to have been frequently remarked. In my small walled garden there is a common frog who is persecuted by three cats. His residence is a heap of slates at the foot of an ivied wall, and here he is safe. But if he ventures far abroad his tormentors soon espy him, and, though they seem nearly as much terrified as himself, they cannot resist the temptation to touch him with their paws. He immediately opens his mouth and utters a prolonged cry, which appears to be very surprising to the cats, who draw back for a few moments, and then pat him again, apparently out of mere curiosity, to be again scared by the same unusual sound. This sound is a shrill and rather sibilant wail, like the note of a small penny trumpet or the cry of a new-born infant. There can be no mistake about it, as I have repeatedly touched the frog with my own hand after driving the cats away, and the same cry has immediately followed, the lower jaw being dropped so that the mouth stands open about a quarter of an inch at the tip."

The Safe Burglary.

The frequent references of late, in the telegraphic dispatches, to the "safe burglary case" in Washington induce us to print a brief review of its origin for the information of those who may have forgotten the circumstances. At the late trial the jury acquitted Williams, and could not agree as to Harrington and Whitely. The following is a history of the case:

A memorial was presented to the last Congress by Messrs. W. W. Corcoran, W. W. Alexander and other respectable taxpayers, setting forth their belief that the officers of the Territorial government were guilty of corruption in the discharge of their trusts. An investigation was ordered, the report on which recommended the destruction of the system of governing the district, and the establishment of a new scheme. So bad was the state of affairs, in the judgment of the committee, that the destruction of the ring was imminent. In order, therefore, to secure themselves, the corrupt officials undertook to cast odium upon those persistent in the investigation. In the spring, the office of the Assistant District Attorney, who made himself so conspicuous in the defense of Governor Shepherd, was mysteriously robbed of a bundle of papers. The robber was arrested soon after the offense was committed, leaving the house of Mr. Alexander, and thus a link was formed in the chain of evidence against the investigators. The committee, after an examination, decided that no suspicion rested on Mr. Alexander, and came to the conclusion that Harrington, the attorney referred to, was himself, with the complicity of a lawyer named Williams, the Chief of the Secret Service and Nettleship, Colonel Whitely's first assistant, the guilty party. The Treasury Department dismissed Whitely and Nettleship, deeming them guilty of complicity in the case, and reorganized the Secret Service. The case now in the hands of the jury is the result of an indictment framed by the Grand Jury against Harrington, Williams, Whitely and Nettleship.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

You May Do as You Like about This.

Let those who maintain that instinct is the sole governor of an animal's motion sit down and hear about a bull dog at Alexandria, Va. The bull dog had a combat with a fellow cur, and found in the course of the conflict that the fellow cur was too much for him. When this fact had made its way through his skull the worsted dog fell dead and motionless to the ground. The victorious dog gave his prostrate form a parting chew or two, and then strutted around with an air of importance befitting the occasion. In a short time he took up the line of march for home. As his footsteps were dying away in the distance the eye of the prostrate dog slightly unclosed. Seeing the victor in the distance and on the retreat he opened his eyes wide, and when the victor turned a corner and was out of sight the prostrate dog arose from the earth, shook the dirt from his garments, and jogged off home with a broad grin on his face. Are we to be told that such a dog had no "intellect into him?"

Lost His Reason.

Daniel Moseart, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the well-known watch inventor, has been taken to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo. He has been for years at work on a watch, which, without being larger than usual, was to show quarter seconds, seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week, days of the month, and months of the year. Every fifth time the watch was opened it was to wind itself. He had completed it, and had received a large offer from parties in New York for the right to manufacture it. A short time ago he took the model apart to fix. He was unable to put it together again, some part having probably been lost, and the intense mental application upon the difficulty has deranged his mind.

MISS ALBANI, the new operatic bird, says she is not married, and would not even stand an engagement ring.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	8½	@	9
COTTON—	14½	@	
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 25	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 10	@	1 12
No. 1 Spring	1 18	@	1 25
CORN	93	@	96
OATS	68	@	70
RYE	95	@	97
PORK—New Mess	20 00	@	..
LARD—Steam	13½	@	

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25	@	6 62½
Choice Natives	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 00	@	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	2 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 00	@	2 75
HOGS—Live	6 00	@	7 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@	7 00
Red Winter	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	94	@	95
No. 2 Spring	89	@	90
No. 3 Spring	83	@	84
CORN—No. 2	75	@	75½
OATS—No. 2	53	@	54
RYE—No. 2	94	@	94½
BARLEY—No. 2	1 25	@	1 27
BUTTER—Fancy	35	@	38
EGGS—Fresh	24	@	25
PORK—Mess	19 35	@	..
LARD	13	@	..

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 08	@	1 09
CORN—No. 2 New	69	@	70
OATS—No. 2	57	@	58
RYE—No. 2	..	@	..
PORK—Mess	19 50	@	..
LARD	12½	@	13
HOGS	6 50	@	7 25
CATTLE	5 00	@	5 50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No 1	90	@	92
No. 2	88	@	88½
CORN—No. 2	71	@	73
OATS—No. 2	52	@	53
RYE	93	@	95
BARLEY—No. 2	1 25	@	1 28

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 12	@	1 14
CORN—New	73	@	75
OATS	58	@	62
RYE	1 08	@	1 10
PORK—Mess	19 50	@	..
LARD	12	@	12½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 09	@	1 11
Amber Michigan	1 08	@	1 08½
CORN—New	70	@	70½
OATS	55	@	56

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 15	@	1 15½
Amber	1 04	@	1 05
CORN	73	@	75
OATS	53	@	55

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 12
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 07
CORN	71	@	72
OATS	58	@	59

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications [illegible] should be accompanied by [illegible] not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the [illegible] on one side of the paper [illegible] names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Rakings.

THE Egyptian [illegible] considered a large [illegible] from this country for seed.

WHITE winter rye has been sent out by the Agricultural Department, and reports from various quarters all speak well of it.

THE manufacture of beet sugar in Sacramento is going on successfully. On September 29 the working up of this year's crop began. The crop will be about 10,000 tons. The field gangs consist of forty-five men, and the factory is worked by gangs of forty-five men each, alternating night and day. The quality of the sugar is said to be excellent.

THE English farmers are mixing wheat and barley and grinding together in equal parts for fattening pigs. The meal is mixed with boiled potatoes and parsnips, and thus fed is said to make very nice meat and make it very rapidly. This is done because wheat is cheaper than other grains. Many of our own farmers in the States nearer the Rocky Mountains, East, are also feeding some wheat.

THE Patrons of Husbandry are now the owners of several patents, namely, a harvester—the Werner—a hay-rake, and a seed drill. They also control a self-raker and mower, which sells for $140. The hay-rake is sold for $25 and the drill for $10. Other patents are being examined by the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and will be secured if found worthy, says the *Farmer's Union.*

THE Boston *Journal of Chemistry* shows its ignorance when it says that spreading manure in autumn is a waste. Any observing farmer knows better. If we could cover every rod of land under culture, grass land and all, with stable manure, fresh or old, in the fall, we should do so. If the soluble mineral matters leach down into the soil, very well, that is the object. If any ammonia escapes the first rain or heavy dew will restore it again.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ORCHARD grass has withstood the drought better than other grass, or even clover. W. F. Tallant, of Montgomery county, Va., writes to the *Country Gentleman* that he was fortunate in having most of his farm seeded to orchard grass, as his moist blue-grass bottoms failed. He has two barns filled and a long row of stacks from his orchard grass meadows. Timothy did not head out, and clover was hardly worth cutting. All the orchard grass he had seen did not seem much affected by the drought.

THE *Farmers' Journal*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in an article on our State agricultural societies uses the following language: "It must be admitted that our fairs, agricultural and horticultural shows and meetings are among the valuable educators of the land. Agriculture is an old pursuit, but a new study, and is daily becoming more and more appreciated by the people through the varied associations for its advancement. The State societies hold fairs that are very interesting and profitable, but do they in any measure afford answers to the numerous questions which they propound? Do they improve themselves, their methods and results, as they might by a greater interchange of thought and experience?

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Iowa Fine Stock Gazette* says that it is a fact that many varieties of seed lose their vitality by drying, and blue grass retains its vitality but a short time in a dry state. By cutting and sowing as soon as cut, it will generally prove successful and furnish a good sod the next year after sowing. It will be found more successful where it is sown on land that has been well tramped by cattle, and the vegetation mostly killed out. Sowing on old pastures where the cultivated grasses have been partially killed out, is a very good plan for starting blue grass. Sowing on the ground with no covering, is the most natural, as well as most successful plan with all kinds of grass seed.

Household Helps.

IF a cloth wrung out in hot water is immediately applied to the skin or a "black eye" it will prevent discoloration.

THIRTY or forty grains of quicklime dissolved in water is a thorough cure for the stings of insects, and far superior to ammonia or any other alkali.

A WRITER on the subject of sleep says: "If there is undue sleeplessness, the head should lie low on the pillow, and if undue sleepiness, it should be kept high."

TO EXTINGUISH a chimney on fire, shut the doors and windows, throw water on the fire in the grate, and then stop up the bottom of the chimney. Another method is to throw a handful of flowers of sulphur on the burning coal. The flames will be immediately extinguished.

ALUM and plaster of Paris, well mixed with water, and used in a liquid state, will form a very useful cement. It will be found quite handy for many purposes. It forms a very hard composition, and for fixing the brasses, etc., on lamps, nothing could be better.

TO MAKE good coffee, says a correspondent, use about one tablespoonful for each person, and one egg mixed with it. Place this in a coffee-pot, put in a little cold water, then the desired amount of boiling water; place upon the stove and let it come to a boil. If no egg is used, it should never boil over half a minute. If an egg is used, it may boil two minutes, when it will be ready for use. The coffee-pot should be as close as possible, so as to retain the flavor. The object of using a little cold water is to give a little time for hot water to extract its virtues before it boils.

THE following simple method for ventilating ordinary sleeping and [illegible] is recommended by Mr. Hinton, in his "Physiology for Practical Use": "A piece of wood, three inches high and exactly as long as the breadth of the window, is to be prepared. Let the sash be now raised, the slip of wood placed on the sill, and the sash [illegible] closely upon it. If the slip has been well fitted, there will be no draught in consequence of this displacement of the sash at its lower part; but the top of the lower sash will [illegible] the bottom of the upper one, and between the two bars, perpendicular currents of air, not felt as draught, will enter and leave the room.

THE white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain and effectually exclude the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is made from the yelks of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, the yelks are then removed, crushed, and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. It is in general use among the colonists of Southern Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

Enormous Slaughter of Buffaloes for Hides.

* * * The hide-hunters are even more numerous than the bone-pickers, and their trade is much more exciting and hazardous. They usually follow in the wake of buffalo-hunting expeditions and roving bands of Indian "meat-jerkers." The Indians who kill buffalo take only a small portion of the animal, and the white men who slay them for sport rarely touch them with a knife; so that the hide-hunter who goes after is usually sure of his spoil, as the hide remains in good order for removal nearly a week after the killing, if the wolves keep away. When hides are not to be had fast enough or with personal safety in this way, the hide-hunters project little raids of their own out into the buffalo ranges, killing the animals simply for the hides, and leaving the meat to decay, or selling it at a nominal rate to accompanying parties of dealers. The hides are tanned and dressed by a much more rapid, but less perfect and effective, process than that followed by the Indians, and only the hides of animals killed in cold weather make really valuable robes. In a little more than three months over 50,000 of these hides were shipped from the stations on the western division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad; and it is estimated that the shipments for this year over that road and the Kansas Pacific will aggregate 125,000. As each hide represents a slain buffalo, these figures convey a fair, though not a full idea of the magnificent butchery which has been going on among these "monarchs of the plains." The hides, after being dressed, are rolled up in as small a compass as possible, and shipped to the large Eastern cities, where they are subjected to a process of recleansing and drying, and put into the market for sale. The original purveyors of the hides gets about as much for them as the New England or New York farmer receives for the hides of his cattle; but the profit to the Eastern dealer, as can be seen at a glance, is considerable. Attempts have been made from time to time to convert the buffalo hides into leather, but without much success, and it probably has no very great value except for use as a robe. A robe prepared by Indians is now so scarce a thing as to be a real curiosity, the frontier white men having monopolized the business.—*Topeka (Kansas) Cor. New York Tribune.*

Discovery of the Bones of a Monster.

A letter from Argos, Marshall county, Ind., says: On the farm of Mr. Alex. Bland, who lives about two miles east of Argos, has been found a portion of the bones of an animal which must have been, when living, at least twice the size of the elephant Romeo. A part of the head, that which undoubtedly formed the skull or crown, is over eighteen inches across, and about an inch thick. The underside is set off in compartments, and much resembles a Goodyear rubber door-mat. From the shape of one side, it appears that the eye must have been larger round than the crown of a man's hat. Thus far only three of the molar teeth have been found, which measure eight and a half inches in length each, thus making the entire length of the molar teeth alone forty-two and a half inches, to say nothing about the eye-teeth and the nippers, of which there are three. The teeth are in a state of almost perfect preservation, although one of them was broken by rough usage. Portions of the backbone show that the spine must have been six inches in diameter, while one of the ribs is four feet in length. A portion of what appears to be the shoulder-blade is two feet across and four feet long, and weighs about sixty pounds. Of fragments of bones there are about one hundred, among them some that have been recognized as those belonging to the mastodon. Two bones, one two feet and the other nine feet in length, which appear to belong to the same animal, were found close together. Various theories have been advanced as to what caused the bones of the two animals, the mastodon and the monster (be it whatever it might have been), to be intermixed, the most plausible of which being that, as that part of the premises was formerly a lake, the animals then roaming the forest came there to drink and fought to the death, their heavy carcasses sinking into the quicksands that abound throughout this entire region.

THE Democrats this year have had unusual luck in carrying very close Congressional districts. Albert G. Elbert (Dem.) is elected in the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District by *eleven* majority; Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) in the Second Illinois District by *seven* majority; and Augustus W. Cutler (Dem.) over William Walter Phelps in the Fourth New Jersey District by *four* majority. The closest shave, however is that of George W. Cate (Dem.), of the Eighth Wisconsin District, who received 9,446 votes to 9,444 for his Republican opponent, and is thus elected by *two* majority.

Indemnity Arising Out of the Virginius Affair.

The interest recently manifested regarding our reclamation relations with Spain, says a Washington dispatch, is constantly increasing. It is known that the Spanish government has sought to reverse the complaint of the United States, as set forth in the fourth paragraph of the Fish-Polo protocol, which reads as follows:

"Other reciprocal reclamations to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two governments, and in case of no agreement, to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto."

It is known that Secretary Fish is not averse to this movement, but if Spain advances claims against the United States, based upon damages alleged to have occurred as the result of aid given to the Cuban insurgents by our citizens, as she undoubtedly has, he will insist that such claims must be settled or adjudicated as questions entirely independent of the Virginius controversy.

The decision of Attorney-General Williams regarding the right of the Virginius to carry the American flag is quoted to sustain the distinction of the claims between the two governments. We have carried out conscientiously all the agreements on our part of the protocol that could be carried out, and now demand that Spain shall carry out her part, regardless of the reciprocal reclamations alluded to in the foregoing quotation from that document. Our position is simply that damages have occurred to American citizens by the illegal interference with a vessel on the high seas carrying our flag, that interference having been committed by the Spanish government, and resulting in the massacre at Santiago de Cuba. We demand that these damages shall be settled first, and then offer to consider the question of reciprocal reclamation by arbitration or otherwise. As before stated, we are somewhat embarrassed by the result of the British demand against Spain for reclamation, but will insist on a settlement upon a basis of our own making, regardless of the sums awarded to Great Britain.

A Mixed Report.

We told our local to "write up" Richards & Co.'s pork house and also the election returns, and this is the way he did it:

Richards & Co.'s pork house is in full operation; the majority is about 800 hogs a day, with a good deal of scratching on the sides and backs. It was supposed it would reach 1,000, but, owing to late returns and several counties to hear from, not more than five or six counties are received a day, principally by the T., W. and W. and L., B. and W. railroads.

They have every facility for unloading, and are weighed at the polls in droves of fifteen or twenty. They are driven to the pen and allowed to remain over night, when about 5 o'clock the returns come in. They are then driven up the shute, and behind the gate sits Wildback, as judge, to see if each one is registered.

The second gate is then closed, and two men prod them with long Democratic and Republican tickets to keep them from bolting the convention and running Independent. An iron band is put around one of their hind legs, a ballot folded and put in their hands and then hoisted to the second story, where they are stuck and roll down into a little tin box, whence they are taken and counted. After remaining in the boiling water for a few minutes, they are then hoisted out by a steam-fork and all the bogus votes thrown out. Then all the hair is scratched off, and they are passed over to men who remove the entrails, then washed and hung in the drying-room. The next evening a jollification meeting is held and speeches are made. After the heads are cut off, they are divided up into shoulders, sides, hams, lard, etc. They are removed to the first floor, where all conventions are packed and salted, giving our ticket a clear majority, and giving indications of a return to peace and prosperity to our land fifteen days out of salt.—*Peki Times.*

Swift Retribution.

A Memphis telegram says: Last Saturday night Isaac Ruffin (colored) met Melissa Adams (also colored) in the woods near Marion, Ark, and, after outraging her, attempted to kill her with a knife. In the scuffle which ensued she knocked the knife out of his hand, and he was unable to find it in the dark. After beating her until he thought she was dead, he went to the house of her father near by, and told him that Melissa was waiting at the gate for Maggie, her young sister, to help her carry her basket. He then left, and Maggie, going to the gate, found Ruffin there, when, seizing her, he violated her person, and fled. Monday he was arrested in Memphis, Tenn., and agreed to go back to Marion without a requisition, and was taken back. After a preliminary examination, he was committed to jail to answer. The proof against him being positive, on Monday night fifty or sixty armed negroes went to the jailer and forced him to bring out Ruffin. They then took the negro a short distance from town and shot him to death, his body being literally riddled with bullets.

THE recent wedding at San Francisco of the daughter of Sharon, who expects to be a United States Senator some day, as he is worth over $60,000,000, exceeded in magnificence any of the great weddings of the season. One of the gifts to the bride was a check from her father for one million dollars. The papers of the Slope are loaded down with accounts of the grand affair—one paper occupying ten columns with its reports. The house of the Sharons is a palace—costing $300,000, the furniture $150,000 more. The furniture of the bridal chamber is described in all the raptures of Jenkins,—said furniture being made of white holly, finished with mahogany and zebra wood. Among the articles of this chamber enumerated are "a $2,000 gas fixture, a $5,000 mirror, a $125 coal scuttle, and a $240 pair of pillow slips." This is simply a suggestion of the whole. The ceremonies of the marriage were celebrated like the nuptials of royalty.

A Fight Between a Man, a Dog, and a Deer.

We learn the following from Mr. John F. Wright, of Scotia. On the night of the [illegible] Mr. Robert Harrison, who lives on the Robert Elliott farm, near Harrison's Mills, heard some dogs chasing a deer. Harrison went to a point of the river where he supposed it would cross, but found he had arrived too late, as the deer had already crossed. He heard another coming, however, and stepped behind a tree to get a shot at it. It did not take the water close enough for him to see it, and he ran to where it had jumped in and fired at its head, all the part visible. He struck it, and a little dog that was with him swam to the game in the middle of the river. A fierce contest ensued, in which the dog was about to be drowned, and Mr. Harrison plunged in to save his canine auxiliary. He soon arrived on the scene of action. He immediately "gathered" it by the tail and tried to drown it, but found that the probabilities were all in favor of the deer. They all three—dog, deer and man—floated down stream into shallow water, where Mr. Harrison got foothold on the bottom, when he succeeded in cutting its throat with a pocket-knife. It was found that the animal had only been creased in the back of the neck, and of course Mr. Harrison had the honor of coming off victor in a sanguinary struggle with an unwounded deer.—*Crawford County (Mo.) Express.*

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision in which, for the fifth time, the question of the power of the so-called Confederate government to make a valid contract has been adjudicated. The plaintiff had, knowingly, purchased cotton of an agent of the Confederate States. The cotton was subsequently seized by the United States, and the proceeds converted into the Treasury. Plaintiff brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover. The court rejected the claim. The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Court of Claims on two grounds: First, because the purchase of the cotton and the payment of the consideration necessarily tended to give aid to the rebellion, and all such contracts are void as contrary to public policy. This was concurred in by the whole court. Second, because the so-called government of the Confederate States had no existence except as a conspiracy to overthrow lawful authority.

Death of Trees in Cities.

At a recent meeting of the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, Dr. Voelker stated the results of his investigation of the soil of a London square in which Messrs. Veitch had twice planted trees, which in each case had died. On examining the clear watery solution from treating the soil with distilled water, he found that the soil contains one-tenth per cent. of common salt and two-tenths per cent. of nitrates. Whenever the amount of chlorine in soil reaches anything like an appreciable quantity it exercises an injurious influence. Land, for example, which has been inundated by the sea will not grow wheat for the next two years, though in the first year cabbage may be grown. The quantity of nitrates in the soil sent to him was remarkable. Usually in a soil it did not reach a proportion which could be expressed otherwise than by a third place of decimals. He could not doubt that the two saline ingredients mentioned did the mischief.—*Builder.*

Pure Water.

The *Journal of Chemistry* warns the drinkers of the water of wells that are near dwellings to beware of the typhoid poison sure to be found, sooner or later, in those reservoirs, if any of the house drainings can percolate them. The gelatinous matter often found upon the stones of a well is a poison to the human system, probably causing, by its spores, a fermentation of the blood, with abnormal heat or fever. Wholesome, untainted water is always free from all color and odor. To test it thoroughly, place half a pint in a clear bottle with a few grains of lump sugar, and expose it, stoppered, to sunlight in a window. If even after an exposure of eight or ten days the water becomes turbid, be sure that it has been contaminated by sewage of some kind. If it remains perfectly clear, it is pure and safe.

Receipts from Customs for the Past Twenty-six Years.

1849	$28,346,738 82	1863	$69,059,642 40
1850	39,668,686 42	1864	102,316,152 99
1851	49,017,567 92	1865	84,928,260 60
1852	47,339,326 62	1866	179,046,651 58
1853	58,931,865 52	1867	176,417,810 88
1854	64,224,190 27	1868	164,464,599 56
1855	53,025,794 21	1869	180,048,426 63
1856	64,022,863 50	1870	194,538,374 44
1857	63,875,905 05	1871	206,270,408 05
1858	41,789,620 96	1872	212,590,947 48
1859	49,565,824 38	1873	184,556,045 09
1860	53,187,511 87	1874	*159,808,374 49
1861	39,582,125 64		
1862	49,056,397 62	Total	$1,972,102,091 71

*Estimated from telegraphic abstract of Treasurer Spinner's report.

MEIGGS, the railway king of Chili, once had a peculiar surprise party. A Bangor washerwoman, who went to California some years ago, had $2,000 or $3,000 deposited in Meiggs' 'Frisco California Bank before "he busted up." After he went to South America this woman heard of his success in speculation, shipped to Chili, and one day turned up in Mr. Meiggs' office. The result of the interview was that he not only paid her the principal and interest of her account, but also paid the entire expenses of her trip from Maine, to his presence and return.

THE head of the United States Signal Service has completed arrangements with European meteorological stations to send daily reports to the United States, to be used in connection with the reports from four hundred stations in this country. From this combination of observations we may expect some valuable discoveries.

HIS name is Samuel W. Allen. He has a ranch 80 miles long by 40 wide, lying between the Nevada and Colorado rivers, in Texas; he has 225,000 cattle, and he is the greatest herdsman in the world.

FRESH cows in New York, for best, are from $80 to $130. An inferior quality are $50 to $80.

Fatal Forest Fight—Found Dead.

The particulars of a terrible tragedy have just reached us from Rice lake, by which a woodsman quite well known in this city and Wausau, as well as to the settlers further north, lost his life. The woodsman alluded to is Fred Duffy. He accompanied Wm. Johnson last summer to Tomahawk lake, and from there to Lac de Flambeau, and after returning, went back to Rice lake, near the head waters of the Wolf, where he makes his home with an Indian trader. A short time ago Duffy had a slight altercation with one of the Indians, but the difficulty appeared to be of a trivial nature, and little was thought of it by the friends of either. A few days after the difficulty, however, Duffy and the Indian were missed. Several days passed by, but they did not return. That both of the parties to the difficulty should simultaneously disappear was considered a singular coincidence, but not until an entire week had elapsed did the friends of Duffy become sufficiently alarmed to institute a search. At this time vague suspicions of foul play began to flit across the imagination of his friends, and finally it was resolved to look for him in the woods. For this purpose a party started out, but their search was of short duration. The mysterious disappearance was soon solved. In the woods, a short distance from the settlement, they found the bodies of both Duffy and the Indian lying stiff and cold in death. Duffy had one deep stab in his back and two in his left breast, while all the mark of violence that could be found on the Indian was a deep indenture in the left breast, over the heart. How these two men happened to meet in fatal combat, surrounded only by the forest, is of course, a matter of conjecture only. All that is positively known is that they had a personal difficulty, that both men afterward disappeared, and that their bodies were found as above stated. The theory, however, is that the Indian stole stealthily up on Duffy, inflicted a severe wound in his back, and, as he turned around, dealt him two blows in the breast. Duffy was a powerful man, with the arm of a vulcan, and it is thought that when he found himself attacked, he turned upon his antagonist, and, striking out with the strength begot of desperation, he dealt him a fatal blow, as above indicated. Both men must have gone down together, as the body of Duffy was found lying partially across that of the Indian.—*Stevens Point (Wis.) Journal.*

Rats on Board of Ship.

Rats greatly infest ships, and are by them carried to every part of the world. So industriously do they make homes for themselves in the numerous crannies and corners in the hull of a ship that it is almost impossible to get rid of them. Ships take out rats as well as passengers and cargo every voyage; whether the former remain in the ship when in port is best known to themselves. When the East India Company had ships of their own they employed a rat-catcher, who sometimes captured five hundred rats in one ship just returned from Calcutta. The ship rat is often the black species. Sometimes black and brown inhabit the same vessel, and, unless they carry on perpetual hostilities, the one part will keep to the head of the vessel and the other to the stern. The ship-rat is very anxious that his supply of fresh water shall not fail; he will come on deck when it rains, and climb up the wet sails to suck them. Sometimes he mistakes a spirit cask for a water cask, and gets drunk. A captain of an American merchant ship is credited (or discredited) with an ingenious bit of sharp practice of a means of clearing his ship from rats. Having discharged cargo at a port in Holland, he found his ship in juxtaposition to another which had just taken in a cargo of Dutch cheeses. He laid a plank at night from one vessel to the other; the rats, tempted by the odor, trooped along the plank, and began their feast. He took care that the plank should not be there to serve them as a pathway back again; and so the cheese-laden ship had a cruel addition to its outward cargo.—*All the Year Round.*

A Cool Railway Porter.

An English paper says: "A remarkable example of presence of mind in a railway porter is afforded by an incident which occurred as the down train from Perth to Aberdeen was leaving Guthrie station. A newsboy who accompanied this train while in the act of stepping into a carriage missed his footing, and fell down between the platform and the wheels of the carriages. As the train was by this time in motion, any attempt on the part of the boy to get up would have infallibly resulted in his instant death. Nine persons out of ten witnessing this accident would have turned pale, and either shrieked out at the top of their voices advice of various kinds, or remained awe-struck and motionless, abiding the issue. Fortunately, however, one of the station porters was master of the moment and of the situation, and, running forward, lay down on the platform; then seizing the boy with his hands, held him flat on the ground till all the footboards of the train had passed over him and the danger had ceased. This combination of coolness and common-sense is an acquisition that may well be envied by many a person who, notwithstanding all the gifts of an elaborate education, is less fit to battle with the difficulties and emergencies of life than the humble station porter at Guthrie, who thus saved the newsboy from a horrible death."

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.—The Philadelphia papers publish the ground plan of the building for the centennial exhibition. It is 1,882 feet in length, and 464 feet in breadth, covering over 20 acres of ground. Nearly three-fourths of the space is allotted to foreign countries, every nation of the earth being put down for a slice. As it is probable that not one-twentieth part of this space will ever be needed, the building is wisely designed so that only so much as is actually required will be constructed.

YOUNG Virginia is going to school at all events. Dr. Ruffner, superintendent, reports 173 875 enrolled pupils in the public schools—121,789 white, 52,086 colored. The percentage of gain is much larger among the blacks than the whites.

The Mountain Meadow Slaughter.

The arrest of Bishop Dame, of the Mormon Church, in Southern Utah, for alleged complicity in the massacre at Mountain Meadow in 1857, will revive a general interest in that terrible tragedy. The thought of it carries the mind back to those days before the completion of the Pacific railroad, which already seems a generation distant, when travel across the continent was only by slow emigrant trains which crept along the prairies and through the sage brush with weary and sluggish march. In Utah, too, affairs were very different from their present situation. The Mormons had it all their own way. Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon Church, was the Territorial Governor. Just previous to the occasion of the massacre, however, he had been superseded, though still in possession of the office; and his legal successor, Governor Cummings, with other newly appointed Territorial officers, were on their way to Salt Lake City, under the escort of General Harney and his troops. The supersession of Brigham Young by a "Gentile" Governor, and the assertion of Federal authority over the Mormons even in the wilderness to which they had fled, filled the Mormon people with wrath. They were ripe for a deed of blood, and the opportunity was at hand, as it almost always is.

The emigrant train which met with such a tragic fate at Mountain Meadow was on its way through Utah to Southern California. It consisted originally of two parties, which had joined forces for the sake of mutual protection against the Indians. One party was made up of Missourians; the other consisted mainly of families, including many women and children, and was from Arkansas.

The train was encamped, about the middle of September, in the Mountain Meadow, when they were attacked, as the Mormons claim, by Indians alone. The Gentile story has been, however, that in the attacking party were many Mormons disguised as Indians. The emigrants made a circle of their wagons, and within this extempore fortification defended themselves as well as they could, for four days. On the fourth day a white flag, borne by white men, approached their camp. The leader was one John D. Lee, an Elder in the Mormon Church, a Major in the Mormon militia, and one of Brigham's Indian Agents. By his advice the emigrants yielded up their arms and agreed to go with him to the nearest settlement for safety. It is said that the women and children went in advance, the men behind, guarded by militia; and that, but a little ways from camp, the signal was given by Lee, the Mormons shot down the men, the Indians slaughtered the women and youth, and only seventeen children of tender years were saved.

Such is the story of the massacre, as it has come out in fragmentary details at different times. The remoteness of the spot, the completeness of the massacre, which spared no mature person, the absence of any officers competent and willing to investigate the case—the Mormon officials of course ignored it—the absence even of any public sentiment on the ground to demand investigation, enabled the participants in the massacre, and those who dictated it, to "hush it up." But there is no doubt of the substantial truth of the story.

> "Foul deeds will rise,
> Though all the earth prevent them, to man's eyes."

and now, after the lapse of more than seventeen years, justice is bestirring herself, and there is a chance that some of the murderers of Mountain Meadow may at last meet their deserts. Lee, who fled to the New Mexico border after the tragedy, and who has since lived almost out of civilization, marrying, however, eighteen wives and begetting fifty-four children, has been arrested, and now says he is tired of being made a scapegoat, and will make some startling revelations. It may be upon some information given by him that Bishop Dame was arrested and brought to Salt Lake City. At all events Lee's story, when he tells it, will be of absorbing interest, and if it implicates Brigham Young, as it is more than intimated that it will, we shall have some very exciting times in Utah.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Marriage Statistics.

According to the last census of the population of England and Wales, out of nearly 23,000,000 about 13,500,000 are single, the number of unmarried males and females being almost equal; but of these, 8,000,000, or more than two-thirds, are under 15; or, if the period is extended to 20 years, another 2,000,000 are added, leaving the number unmarried above 20 years of age at only three millions and a half, or scarcely one-seventh of the whole population. The remainder of the population have been married, and are either husbands and wives or widowers and widows. At the taking of the census there were 3,883,363 husbands and 3,948,527 wives; the difference between the figures being caused by the absence from the country of 65,000 of the husbands. Of the husbands 5,951 were under 20 years of age (including also those under 15); 219,197 between 20 and 25; 502,846 between 25 and 30; 559,537 between 30 and 35; 524,427 between 35 and 40; 492,120 between 40 and 45; 426,872 between 45 and 50. The numbers then gradually decrease, until between 80 and 85, there are only 14,392. In the next five years the number is 3,318, but between 90 and 95 there are 509, in the next period 86, and above a hundred 5 are returned. The ages of the wives form a striking contrast. In the first period, between 15 and 20, there are 34,573, nearly six times the number of husbands at that period of age; in the next period, 20 to 25, there are about 140,000 more wives than husbands, after which the figures approach each other gradually, the last period at which the wives are in excess of the husbands being 25 to 40, where they are 12,000 above. In the next period the results are different and the husbands of 40 to 45 are 7,000 in excess of the wives. The proportion increases with age, and from 80 and upwards, the number of husbands is double that of the wives.

A WHITE bittern, said to be the only one ever seen, was recently shot near Virginia City, Nev.

Educational Department.

A. B. HUFFMAN, CONDUCTOR.

TIME.

From the Antiquary, 1816

"Why sit'st thou by that ruined hall,
Thou aged carl so stern and grey?
Dost thou its former pride recall,
Or ponder how it passed away?"

"Know'st thou not me," the voice cried;
"So long enjoyed, so oft misused—
Alternate, in thy fickle pride,
Desired, neglected and accused!"

"Before my breath like blazing flax,
Man and his marvels pass away!
And changing empires wane and wax,
Are founded, flourish, and decay.

"Redeem mine hours—the space is brief
While in my glass the sand-grains shiver,
And measureless the joy or grief,
When TIME and thou shalt part forever."

The schools throughout the county are all in a promising condition, and the friends can rest assured of a grand result from this winter's labor.

◆

Many of our teachers will give the scholars vacation during the holidays and in return for this kindness they should be good, steady boys and girls the remainder of the term.

◆

In school "out West," a child being called on to name three distinguished American writers, replied "Frank Leslie, Frank Munro, and Anonymous." On being questioned further it was his candid opinion that Frank Leslie made the best picture, and that Anonymous wrote the best poetry.

◆

Who wouldn't be a pedagogue,
With moral force and vim,
To trounce all pert, unruly boys—
That fail to wallop him?

Who wouldn't be a pedagogue,
Love's gauntlet grand to run,
To win all schoolma'ams' smiles—
Until he marries one?

◆

Man is free; he his the power to seek happiness in his own way. He enters upon existence, and sets forward in the path of life. But as he passes along a thousand tempters beset him. Pleasure comes to beckon him away, offering him present flowers, and unfolding beautiful prospects in the distance. Wealth seeks to make him her votary, by disclosing her magic power over men and things; Ambition woos him with dreams of glory.—Indolence assays to soften and seduce him to her influence. Love, envy malice, revenge, jealousy, and other spirits, assail him with their various arts. And man is free to yield to these temptations if he will; or he has the power to resist them if he will.—God has surrendered him to his own discretion, making him responsible, however, for the use and the abuse of the liberty bestowed upon him.

◆

The following alphabet of proverbs, ought to be in every school-room in the land, for "a good maxim is never out of order:"

Affected simplicity is refined imposture.

By reading we enrich the mind, by conversation we polish it.

Common sense is an inestimable companion.

Deserve success and you shall command it.

Each day is a new life; regard it, therefore, as an epitome of the whole.

First learn to obey before you pretend to govern.

Good sense and reason ought to be umpire of all rules. He is idle who might be better employed.

Idle people have the most labor.—Judgement is the throne of prudence, and silence is the sanctuary.

Knowledge of ourselves requires great penetration.

Learn to unlearn what you have larned amiss.

Mildness governs better than anger.

No fears should deter us from doing good.

One bad example spoils many good precepts.

Pedantry is a vice in all professions.

Quit not certainty for hope. Rather confess ignorance than falsely profess knowledge.

Some are very busy and yet do nothing.

To say little and perform much is noble.

Unskillful workmen quarrel with their tools.

Vows made in storms, are forgotten in calms.

Want of punctuality is a species of falsehood.

Xenelasia had its evils; so has any reform.

Youth is the season for improvement.

Zeal without meekness is like a ship at sea, in danger of every rising storm

---

S.C. EVANS, Pres't, C. M. DAWSON, Cash'r

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
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A. C. DAWSON.

December 1 1865. April 9. '74

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBE,
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

S. Lauferty.

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any otoer place, Ft Wayne not excluded. You can find the largest assortmen

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my sor or less tha n you are aware of I can say what the most as my competers cannot, as I ao now engaged in all the above lne of goods for the last 20 years. I have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for Cash. S. LAUFERTY.

Grand Opening for the
HOLIDAYS!

STIEFEL & OCHS,
OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of,

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line order. West side of Bradway, BUTLER, IND.

Boots & Shoes
FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*
FINE SHOES!
For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with *two* rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED
Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.
Where also may be found a full line of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.
Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.
S. W. SPROTT & SON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LUMBER BY THE CAR LOAD AT JOBBING RATES-

F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealor in Lumber

A Lumberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Where there can be found an extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson Street near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

V. A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

AUBURN
Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,
PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give us a call.

THE
Eagle Mills!

Having been recently refitted and improved, is now in excellent running order. Having employed one of the best Millers in the country, I can now guarantee satisfaction. Prompt attention given to Custom Work.

FLOUR, BRAN, MILL FEED, ETC.,
on hand at low prices.

L. BOWERS.

SANTA-CLAUS IS COMING
HOLIDAY PRICES
—AT THE—
FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Just take teas, for instance: we save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which 15 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 50c. 80c 90 $1. 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c. 80c. $1. 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c. 80c. $1. best 1 10 per pound.
Oolong 50c 60c, 80c, best 90c, per pound.
Uncolored Japan, 60c. 80c. best 90c. per pound,
All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us

Coffee B, 10½ per pound,
Coffee C, 10c, per pound.
Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 22c. best Rio, 25c. per pound
Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 20c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 50c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.
Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts. 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts. 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1.50 best $2.50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2.50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.
Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French Imported $5.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 20c per pound.
Barber poles 20c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of mon eys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll sheep play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers' horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches. 8c.
Prunes, 5 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches 25c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c.
Cigars and Tobacco—Best high Cigars, $2 50 and 3, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4.
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40, and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c.
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No. 2 the No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop 25c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.
Churns, 65c 75c. 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes, coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey. $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c.
Cups, 45.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

25c 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c,
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost.
We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c. per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 15c per gallon.
Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop.

Dr. King's New Discovery!
FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S
New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,
Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,
—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonnies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 4. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 24 1874. No. 52

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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The Auburn Weekly Courier

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	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
Column............	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
Column............	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	18 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

BICKEL & TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. BICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

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PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS and HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

PENFIELD and MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

R. M. and W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4 th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 134 and 136 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 58 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phelps.

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 40	4 10
Avilla	3 09	3 05	5 55	5 06
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn Junc	3 50	3 36	6 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25 am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 16
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 35	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	9 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 05	8 55pm
Auburn	1 10	12 51pm	2 00	8 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction.	8 00 am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th —run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		6 30	2 45
Louisville	11 10pm		7 35
Indianapolis	4 25		2 00
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 25	8 00
Auburn	11 30	6 40	8 18
Waterloo	11 53	6 25	
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			4 20
Ar Angola	12 5	7 45	5 06
Reading	2 00	9?1	5 21
Bankers	3 15	9 36	5 40
Jonesville	2 35	10 03	6 00
Jackson	3 40	11 55	6 50
Detroit	6 30	3 30	10 00
Grand Rapids	9 30	7 00	5 50
Lansing	5 13		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 45
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 30 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	5 50a m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 05		
Bankers	7 26	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 13
Ar Angola	8 42	5 25	12 06
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	9 25	6 28	12 42
Auburn	9 41	6 20	12 55
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	12 58
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		1 50
Louisville	8 45		7 20a
Cincinnati	8 25 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Sept 6, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 00am	5 00a.m	1 40pm
Ossian	10 42am		2 22
Bluffton	11 10	3 15	2 50
Keystone	11 30am	9 40	3 20
Montpelier	11 40		3 30
Hartford	12 10pm	4 05	3 56
Eaton	12 30		4 19
Muncie	1 00	4 4	4 53
McCowan's	1 18		
New Castle	2 05	4 06	
Cam. City	2 28		
Bessons	2 54		
Connersville	3 10		
Indianapolis		7 05	8 50pm
Louisville		1 00pm	11 25am
Cincinnati	6 20		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 45am	pm	
Louisville		8 00	11 25
Indianapolis		7 50	3 40
Connersville	10 25		
Bessons	10 40		
Cam City	11 00		
New Castle	11 45pm		
McCowans	12 32pm		
Muncie	1 00	10 27	5 45am
Eaton	1 2		6 25
Hartford	1 43	11 10	6 51
Montpelier	1 52		7 24
Keystone	2 15		7 35
Bluffton	5 15	12 05am	8 15
Ossian	2 47		8 50
Ft. Wayne	3 25	1 15	9 45

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen'l. Supt.
ROBT. BILLER, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Dec 11, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 40	10 10 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	2 53
8 20	10 54 am	Denver	6 56	1 35
10 10	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 15	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
12 30 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 52	9 55
11 50	3 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	9 20
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian'plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

When you want good job printing give us a call.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.......	2:50 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo ...	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan.........	3:06	3:00	8:30 "
Corunna......	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna......	2.15 pm	11.20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan.........	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo......	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler.........	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M.	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance...	5,22 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5.57 "
Orrville ...	7,12 "	12,32 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield.	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,20 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest....	11,33 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima......	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9.30 "	12,50 A. "
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago ...	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima.......	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,36 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4.40 "	9.17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4.50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,40 P M
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	3,40
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12 15 A. M.	5,58

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced Corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do Carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

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FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

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Husk & Hair Matrasses
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FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, introduced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 45

Select Story.

A WOMAN'S COURAGE;

OR THE

BRIDGEPORT MOB.

BY CAPT. CHARLES HOWARD.

In the begining of an autumnal gleaming, a queenly-looking girl stood on a porch, half hidden by the branches of two stately elms. Much anxiety was depicted on her face, and she seemed to be listening to certain sounds that came from a busy city not far away—a city whose white steeples she could see over the tree-tops.

I wonder if he will bow to them, she muttered,—to them, the rabble. I have encouraged him, and he seemed to take strength from my words. Courtley says my name is mentioned in connection with his, and that the rioters have threatened Bridgely Park with the torch. Aha! let them attempt the carrying out of their sombre threats. I am here, and, weak girl though I be, I will defend the birthplace of my fathers to the last extremity!"

'What! Kate, will you bid defiance to a Bridgeport mob ?'

The words were spoken so close to her ear that Kate Bridgely turned abruptly, and faced a venerable man whose stern look was tinctured with surprise.

'I do defend them, Uncle Jarvis,' replied the girl in a firm voice. My father dealt with and conquered a Bridgeport mob in his day.'

'And lost his beautiful mills—the pride of his growing State.'

'And ultimately, for aught I know he lost his life by the underhand work of the defeated, she said.

'I have ever clung to such a belief Kate, replied Jarvis Bridgely, There were a thousand and one threats against your father's life. And Kate you must not imitate his rashness.'

'Then what must I do ?'

Her tone was sharp and cutting, and contempt lurked therin.'

'You must concede their point.'

'Never! I bow to no mob. They may burn my mills, and saw Bridgely Park in salt, but I will bow to them never!

'Kate, your rashness amazes me, said her uncle. Think the men are on the edge of water, a majority have families, and their demands for an increase of wages I must regard, in some measurer, just'

'But their demands are exorbitant. My men are willing to accede to my terms, but the baffled instigator of the disturbance listens to no proposals until his work is accomplished.

'To whom do you refer, Kate ? asked her uncle, appearing surprised.'

To David Beadle.

Kate, you judge Mr. Beadle wrongly.' said Jarves Bridgely quickly, but not without a start.

'Would to heaven that I did, for I have called him a fiend for years!' the girl replied, with some feeling.

'Why should he hate you Kate ?'

'Because,' and she fell upon her relative, and looked him squarely in the eyes, 'because I love Courtly Dayton.'

Jarvis Bridgely started, but uttered no exclamation of supprise.

'Did David Beadle seek your hand, he asked camly.

'Yes, and I told him that another held it, with my heart in his keeping.

'What did he say ?

'I saw a scowl gather on his face, and he blessed Courtley Dayton. But it was the blessing the tigers bestowe on the robber of her whelps. I have fathomed David Beadle's mind,'

'He is handsome.'

'True.'

'And rich.'

'What care I for additional wealth?

'He loves you Kate'

'Let him prove it by withdrawing his evils councils from among my men she said, firmly. Uncle——!'

'Fre! fire!'

The cry came from the court of Bridgely Park, and uncle and niece turned their faces toward the city, from the southern suburb of which a lurid flames shot heavenward,

'I told you of the ending,' said Jarvis Bridgely in a triumph and tone, turning to his niece. 'The mob is at work. The torch has been applied to Courtley Dayton's factories; yours will fall next, if you do not yield.'

'I tell you once for all, uncle that I will not yield to the mob. Beyond the concessions I have already offered I will not go.'

'Kate Bridgley you inherit the stubbornness of your father, said her uncle angered by her words. 'If you will look to the east yonder flames, you may see another.'

'Let them burn my house,' said she calmly, 'they cannot beggar me with their torch. All this is David Beadle's work.'

She spoke the last sentence as she turned, but her uncle was not to be seen.

'Uncle Jarvis knows that this is his work,' continued, gazing at the crimson fire that bathed Bridgeport in a ruddy light, and that he sympathized with the dastard, I more than suspects.—But—what! a pistol shot, and just beyond the gate too!"

The sharp report of the pistol startled the girl, and she was on the eve of darting forward, when the figure of a man, reeling wildly towards the porch caused her to retain her position.

That the person was wounded, Kate Bridgely at once saw, and with a bound she flew down the steps, as he—Courtley Dayton—sunk at her feet with a groan.

His face was as white as ashes, and as she raised from the stones, blood bubbled to his lips.

'Courtley, what means this ?

'They were watching for me, Kate,' he said with an effort. 'I fled thither to tell you that they were coming to make the last demand, and to defend Bridgley Park to the last extremity. They shot me down the road—shot me, perhaps to death.'

'No, no, certainly.' and turning quickly Kate threw open the door.

Jarvis Bridgley made his appearance, and the twain bore Dayton into the mansion

'This is the result of stubborness, said the uncle looking up into the face of his niece, who was making her wounded lover comfortable on the couch. They will visit us before dawn You will concede all now ?

'Concede all to the man whose heirling shot him? she cried, looking at her lover. Never!'

The uncle bit his lips and turned away.

A boy was dispatched to the city for a surgeon, with instructions to smuggle him into Bridgely Park, and Kate ascended to the observatory.

The grand factory building belonging to Dayton were still blazing with a vengeance, and she saw her own yet intact, but ready for the torch. The cause of the uproar was a demand for increased wages, to which the owners of the mills had refused to listen To the citizens of Bridgeport the fact that no other mills were attacked was amistry, and they wondered at this when Courtly Dayton and Kate Bridgely had been paying wages slightly in advance of the other factories

True, the people knew David Beadle but not as the cunning man he was.—He wore a cloak about his heart—a cloak which Kate Bridgely had drawn aside and looked down into the deceit that lay beneath it folds.

She remained in the observatory until certain sounds told her that a large body of men was approaching from the city. Then she decended to her boudoir, and took a beautiful silver mounted pistol form a drawer, in which it had lain, almost untouched, since her father's death. With a calmness truly remarkable, she examined the chambers of the weapon, and thrust it into the embroidered pocket of her snowy sacque as she glided from the room.

A physician stood beside Dayton's bed.

The rascals gave him a severe wound Miss Bridgely,' he said, looking up at our heroine as she entered the champer, 'but we will try to get him up again.

'Succeed in your attempt, sir,' she said, and draw on me.'

'You may soon have no bank account,' said Bridgely, savagely. Kate for the last time I entreat you to yield to your employees.'

'Not while *he* rules the poor fellows will I listen to your entreaties,' she answered him. 'Listen! they are swarming the court now. I will go and meet them.'

'And we will accompany you' said the doctor. 'My patient is sleeping now, and will not wake until morning.

With a firm step, and determination writen on her beautiful face, Kate Bridgely advanced to the front entrance, and stept upon the porch.

A loud cry greeted her appearance, for the great court that trended from the mansion to the high way swarmed with people, many of whom bore torches and lanterns,

Courtley's Daytons employees headed the mob, and in the background Kate recognized here own factory men.

'Bread! bread for our little ones this winter! was the wild cry that rang out upon the bracing October air.

And pray who has refused your children bread? demanded our heroine in tones that touched their hearts, for she had endured herself to her employees by frendly visits to their families and now they thought of this.

Gentlemen, she continued, 'tell me what you want. If you have a spokesmen, let him come forward and lay before me for the last time your demands—for the last time, I say.'

'Aha, she's coming to it,' cried several voices. 'The flames of Dayton's Mills have scorched her heart.'

'Your spokesman, gentlemen; where is he?' she said impatiently.

The next moment a man emerged from the crowd, and politely doffed his hat to the mistrees of Bridgely Park.

The man was David Beadle.

She eyed him until he qualed beneath her look.

'Miss Bridgely,' he said, 'your men have entrusted to me a recital of their greivances. They feel themselves oppressed on the edge of winter, and with the dreary outlook before them demand and increase of six per cent. on their present wages'

'Suppose I should refuse the increase said she.'

David Beadle hesitated.

'Answer me, David Beadle.'

'I shudder at the consequences attendant upon a refusal,' he said glancing up at the magnificent house before which he stood. Already one has suffered for his stubbornness.'

'Citizens of Bridgeport, said Kate, turning to a group of well dressed men who had followed the mob from the burning mills, behold the instigator of this riot, and her hand rose from her side until in discried David Beadle standing in the broad glar of the lights Gentlemen, I do not accuse him without proof. But the motive that prompts him—let me tell it.'

'I will not listen! cried the plotter livid with rage, turning away. Men she is going to refuse you your rights. Will you—

'David Beatle, stand where you are! she interrupted, and the pistol that flew from her sacque covered his head. 'Stand there till I have told my factory men how they have been drawn into the bit of your scheming.'

Then a dead silence enshrouded the scene and in a clear tone Kate Bridgely told the story of David Beadle's rejection, and followed him through the mazes of his plottings with an accuracy that astonished the villain himself.

'Men, without his words you would have demanded no increase of wages,' she said at last. 'I willingly give you four per cent now. Hundreds of you this night have been thrown out of employment by the machinations of a disappointed lover; but you shall not suffer. My old mill is still full of looms it will accommodate every one of you and I will give you work until Dayton Mills resume again.'

The revulsion of feeling was astounding. Kate Bridgely had triumphed.

The rage of the deceived man knew no bounds, and David Beadle was compelled to see an asylum in Bridgely Park. Kate protected the man who had as grossly wronged her, and the next day the law took hold of his person.

Kind hearted girl, she would have saved him from his vengeance; but she could not, and the walls of the State prison soon encircled him.

Courtley Dayton, after a long illness recovered, and upon the day that witness the opening of his new mills he called Kate Bridgely wife.

Theirs was the grandest wedding in Bridgeport, for beneath the golden chandeliers of Bridgely park, labor stood on an equality with capital.

◆

HERE'S SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Chance for Somebody to win a $500 City Lot in Rockhill's Addition.

Tickets Given Away.

A novel idea in the way of advertising has been brought to our notice by Messrs Sam Pete and Max, managers of the noted Star Clothing house. They propose to to distribute a thousand tickets between this and January 1st 1875. No one is asked to buy these tickets, or pay for them, in any way. It is simply a new method of advertising their establishment

The lucky ticket will be determined by the Mayor of the city, before a number of prominent citizens. All the numbers 1 to 1 00 will be placed in a wheel which will be shaken up, and the committee can decide whether the first or any preceeding number shall win the $500 prize, lot No. 69 corner Mechanic and Walnut streets Rockhill's 2d addition.—Every purchaser of clothing to the amo't of ten dollars (10) will receive a ticket the purchaser selecting any number he desires.

No person will, under any circumstances, be allowed more than one ticket.

The clear title deed, paid in full, can be seen at the Star Clothing House No. 5 East Main st. Ft. Wayne Ind.

◆

Try the COURIER one year only $2 00.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1874.

CALENDAR FOR 1875.

1875.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'y	Thurs'y	Friday	Saturd'y	1875.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'y	Thurs'y	Friday	Saturd'y
Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	July	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31														
Feb.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28								29	30	31				
Mar.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	Sept.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
April	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Nov.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30				
	30	31													
June	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	Dec.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

ASTRONOMICAL—1875.

The following are the principal astronomical phenomena of the coming year, with the Chicago mean times of their occurrence:

SUNDAYS IN 1875.

Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.
March 7, 14, 21, 28.
April 4, 11, 18, 25.
May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
June 6, 13, 20, 27.
July 4, 11, 18, 25.
Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.
Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

March 28 is Easter Sunday, being the first Sunday after the full moon following the conjunction of the sun with the vernal equinox.

THE MOON.

Month.	New Moons.	Full Moons.
January	7—11h. 17¼ a. m.	21—11h. 50¼ a. m.
February	6— 2h. 4½ a. m.	20— 2h. 11 a. m.
March	7— 2h. 39 p. m.	21— 6h. 1¼ p. m.
April	6— 0h. 45¼ a. m.	20—10h. 39¼ a. m.
May	5— 9h. 13¼ a. m.	20— 2h. 59¼ a. m.
June	3— 4h. 31 p. m.	18— 6h. 5¼ p. m.
July	2—11h. 34¼ p. m.	18— 7h. 36¼ a. m.
August	1— 7h. 37¼ a. m.	16— 7h. 43½ p. m.
August	30— 5h. 51 p. m.	
September	29— 7h. 4¼ a. m.	15— 6h. 51¼ a. m.
October	28—11h. 23¼ p. m.	14— 5h. 24¼ p. m.
November	27— 5h. 53 p. m.	13— 3h. 30¼ a. m.
December	27— 1h. 14 p. m.	12— 1h. 55 p. m.

THE SEASONS.

Sun enters Aries; spring commences March 20, 6h. 31m. p. m.

Sun enters Cancer; summer commences June 21, 3h. 57m. p. m.

Earth in aphelion, July 2, 11h. 37m. p. m.

Sun enters Libra; autumn commences Sept. 23, 5h. 25m. a. m.

Sun enters Capricorn; winter commences Dec. 21, 11h. 26m. p. m.

ECLIPSES.

There will be two eclipses in 1875, both of the sun, as follows:

A total eclipse of the sun, April 6, at 0h. 40½ m. a. m. Invisible to every part of the United States.

An annular eclipse of the sun, Sept. 29, partially visible at Chicago just after sunrise.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The death is announced of Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell College, in the 68th year of his age....The "boy-fiend," Jesse Pomeroy, of Boston, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and it is recommended that he be imprisoned for life.

An earthquake shock was felt in New York city, along the Hudson river, and in Connecticut, on the night of the 10th inst....The trial of the suit of Tilton against Beecher has been again postponed—this time until the first Monday in January....The merchants and ship-owners of New Bedford, Mass., have decided to prosecute in the Court of Alabama Claims for constructive damage on account of prospective catches of whales destroyed or frightened out of the Arctic ocean by the Shenandoah in 1865.

The five children of John Datterich, ranging in age from 6 to 16 years, were drowned the other day, while amusing themselves with a sled on a pond near their parents' residence at Preakness, N. J....A heavy defalcation, amounting to about $43,000, has been discovered in the accounts of the Financial Agent of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburgh.

The question of the abduction of the boy Charley Ross from Philadelphia is in a fair way of being solved, but in a somewhat tragic manner. The secret of the kidnapping is about to be brought to light by the death of two notorious New York burglars, who were killed near that city, a few days ago, while attempting to rob the house of Judge Van Brunt. One of them made a dying confession, to the effect that he was the veritable abductor, but failed to reveal the hiding-place of the boy....Boston was visited by two disastrous conflagrations on the morning of the 15th inst., destroying property to the amount of over half a million dollars. On the same day a fire in Charlestown, Mass., consumed $125,000 worth of property, and another at Au Sable Forks, N. Y., destroyed a rolling-mill, involving a loss of $125,000....The *Republic*, the new Republican newspaper started in New York a few weeks ago in opposition to the *Times*, has suspended.

A hotel and nine stores in Bangor, Me., were burned on the 16th inst....A large portion of the town of Forest City, Ark., has been destroyed by fire....The losses of the Boston fire are set down at $590,000; insurance about $150,000.

The West.

Advices from the frontier report the Sioux and Ute Indians on the war-path, and the settlers arming for the purpose of giving them a warm reception....Chicago papers announce the death of Michael Morrissey, uncle of John Morrissey, ex-M. C. and sport, in the 100th year of his age....Since the robbery of the express car on the Kansas Pacific railroad at Muncie, recently, the police officers of that region have been unusually vigilant, and when a Kansas City "sport" named McDaniels came galloping into town after an absence of some days, with three revolvers and more money than he generally carries, he was promptly arrested....A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature to provide for compulsory education....A half-breed scout, who recently had occasion to visit the Black Hills in search of stolen horses, has returned to Brule City, Dakota, and reports that he saw a large party of white men prospecting in the lower hills—with what success he does not state....Rev. H. C. Potter, of New York, has declined the election to the Episcopate of Iowa, and the office has been tendered to Rev. W. R. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass.

Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and one of the most eminent physicians in the West, is dead....A shocking story comes from St. Paul. A Sunday-school teacher of that city has been arrested for the seduction of a number of his pupils, mere children! The wretch has made a confession, in which he admits having debauched six little girls ranging from 9 to 15 years of age. ...A Mr. J. W. Benes, of Minnesota, has lately arrived at Sioux City from the Black Hills. He confirms the previous reports that mining parties were at work in the Hills, and says they are getting out gold in paying quantities.

The small-pox is almost epidemic in St. Louis, and the report of the Board of Health shows thirty-one deaths from this disease in one week....Three indictments against W. F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, for libel, have been returned by the Grand Jury of Cook county, Ill.

Des Moines, the capital city of Iowa, has been disgraced by a case of lynch-law. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., a disguised party of 150 men forced their way into the jail, and, taking out one Charles Howard, a rough character, who, a few hours previously, had been tried and convicted of murdering John Johnson, an equally rough character, in a brothel, hanged him to a lamp-post. Howard had been sentenced to imprisonment for life....The amount of grain in store in Chicago on the 15th inst. was 1,572,244 bushels of wheat, 956,822 bushels of corn, 302,130 bushels of oats, 22,777 bushels of rye, and 303,658 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,157,631 bushels, against 2,706,723 bushels at the same time the previous week.

The South.

Col. Samuel B. Thomas, one of the richest men in Kentucky, died in Louisville last week....The grand jury at Frankfort, Ky., has found an indictment against Thomas S. Jones, the present Clerk of the Court of Appeals, charging him with usurping an office established by the Constitution, by being ineligible, from the fact that he accepted a challenge to fight a duel.

In an interview with Representative Sheldon, recently, the President said, in talking of Louisiana affairs, that he did not deem it advisable to take any further precautionary steps to prevent an outbreak against Kellogg, but that if violence was again attempted he would resort to extreme measures and subject the ringleaders to severe punishment....A large number of citizens of Vicksburg have issued an address giving a statement of the troubles there. They charge a vast amount of official corruption, and accuse Gov. Ames of being chiefly instrumental in fomenting the strife....The congressional committee appointed to investigate affairs in Arkansas will, it is thought, report against the claims of both Baxter and Garland. This will involve the overthrow of the existing constitution and the restoration to power of Joseph Brooks.

The cotton crop of 1874, as estimated by the cotton-growers in their returns to the Department of Agriculture, somewhat exceeds 3,500,000 bales. The yield per acre is reported less than in 1873. In most of the States the weather for ripening and gathering the top crop has been very favorable. Reports are nearly unanimous in stating that the proportion of lint to seed is large....A little school rumpus has been created in New Orleans by the introduction of half a dozen colored girls as pupils into one of the female high schools. Over fifty of the graduating class withdrew upon the entrance of the negroes.

The Champion cotton press in Charleston, S. C., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000.

Washington.

The report of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank shows that the indebtedness of the institution is about $3,000,000, and the assets at their full value amount to but 96 per cent. of this sum....Washington dispatches state that a proposition is now under consideration by the authorities of the United States looking to the cession to the United States of a strip of territory on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande running back from the river to the mountains. This cession is proposed to be made by way of indemnity for the past and security for the future, and if the negotiations are successful it will, it is believed, enable the United States government to put an effectual stop to the raiding and marauding of thieving bands of Mexicans that have committed such great depredations on the people of Texas....The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is at Washington in force, working up a bill for extending government aid to continue the building of the road. ....The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to continue the investigation into the Pacific Mail subsidy legislation of the Forty-second Congress. Some startling revelations are looked for.

Representative Farwell, of Illinois, has prepared a currency bill, the main features of which are free-banking, and the retirement of one million in government bank-notes each month, beginning with July, 1875, until the notes not redeemed are on a par with gold. The Secretary is authorized to use the surplus in the Treasury for the purposes of the bill, or if he has not available funds, to sell bonds. ...The majority of the Pacific Railroad Committee are understood to be determinedly opposed to the further subsidizing of railroads.... President Grant and Secretary of the Treasury Bristow are reported by a Washington telegram to be at variance over the appointment of a financial agent in London. The President wants ex-Senator Cattell reappointed, while Mr. Bristow opposes that selection, and, it is said, will resign if his wishes are not consulted in the matter....It is stated that "the course of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, in endeavoring to suppress the disorders existing there without calling for the assistance of the Federal government is a source of much gratification to the administration"....The affairs of the Pacific Mail Company are being investigated by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and a resolution has been offered by Mr. Dawes for the arrest of Richard B. Irwin, the San Francisco agent, who engineered the $5,000,000 subsidy through Congress, and he will be compelled to testify as to who aided him in procuring the five-million donation....The new Democratic organ, the *Evening Mail*, which made its appearance at Washington on Thanksgiving day, has suspended for want of patronage. ....At the meeting of the House Judiciary Committee, the other day, a sub-committee was appointed to draw up another Civil-Rights bill. It is understood that the committee are instructed to incorporate all the essential features of the Senate bill, now on the House calendar, omitting therefrom the cemetery and school sections.

King Kalakaua arrived in Washington on the 12th inst., and was handsomely received....The rumor that Chief Justice Swayne proposes to retire from the Supreme bench is pronounced without foundation.... The Southern Claims Commission has passed upon 1,000 claims, and awarded $750,000.... Mr. Arthur, of Philadelphia, has declined the position of Government Supervising Architect, tendered him by the Secretary of the Treasury....The representatives of the two opposing schools of finance are agreed in the opinion that there is no probability of the passage of any important Finance bill at this session.

The President has appointed Don A. Pardee United States District Judge for Louisiana, vice Durell, and J. R. Beckwith is re-appointed United States District Attorney....George Alfred Townsend ("Gath") has withdrawn from the Chicago *Tribune* staff, and will hereafter act as Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*....Gen. James F. Fagan, an ex-Confederate Major-General, has been appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas.... Several important bills have already been introduced in Congress. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, has offered a measure to provide for the government and to promote the civilization of the Indians. It provides that, except as to crimes committed on Indian country, punishment of which is expressly provided for by law, the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crimes shall be enforced on all Indian reservations upon Indians and white men alike, and jurisdiction over such cases is vested in the United States Circuit and District Courts. Mr. Finch's bill in reference to the prepayment of newspaper postage provides for a repeal of the postal law of June 23, 1874, which, after the 1st of January next, requires the prepayment of this class of matter at the office receiving it. Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, has offered a bill to provide for free banking and the resumption of specie payments. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel on the first of each month, beginning the 1st of next July, $1,000,000 United States notes, and thus continue until the notes outstanding shall be at par with gold. Bills have also been introduced (by Stanard, of Missouri) for the creation of a Department of Agriculture; (by Negley, of Pennsylvania) appropriating $200,000 for improving the Ohio river; and (by Morrison, of Illinois) appropriating $50,000 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river between Missouri and Illinois rivers.

The Postoffice Committee have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill fixing the salary of the Postmaster at New York at $8,000; Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia, $6,000 each; Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Baltimore and San Francisco, $5,000 each.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to liquidate the affairs of the Freedman's Bank exhibits some amazing revelations. Its assets were worthlessly loaned, on worthless securities, and the depositors have very little hope....The vacant Russian mission has been tendered to ex-Senator Morgan, of New York.

The Civil Rights bill, as amended and reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee, excludes negroes from equal rights in cemeteries or in public schools where as good provisions can be made for them separately. Gen. Butler will urge its passage at an early day. It can be reported at any time and pressed through by a majority vote, which it is thought it can receive.

Political.

The official majority for Governor Bagley, of Michigan, for re-election, is 5,969. The Constitutional amendments were voted down three to one.

A dispatch to a Western paper states that it is becoming more apparent that Vice-President Wilson is to be regarded as a candidate for the Presidency. He intends, it is stated, "hereafter to figure more prominently in society; has already commenced a series of public dinners, at which he intends to entertain leading men, and where public affairs will be generally discussed; hopes to put the Republican party again on the basis where it stood twelve years ago, and would invite the co-operation of Schurz, Adams, and the earlier Republicans, now alienated from its councils."

S. C. Cobb has been re-elected Mayor of Boston by 18,000 majority....Mr. Jewell has been confirmed Postmaster-General by the Senate with little opposition....The President has reappointed James W. Marshall First Assistant Postmaster-General. He has also nominated S. B. Axtell to be Governor of Utah.

General.

One of the Pittsburgh rolling mills that ceased work recently has resumed, the managers having acceded to the demands of the puddlers. It is thought probable that other mills will follow suit shortly.

Secretary Bristow denies the rumor that he has had a quarrel with the President relative to ex-Senator Cattell's appointment as financial agent of the government in Europe. ....The semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society was held in New York on Sunday, the 13th inst. The annual report showed that the annual issues for fifty years have averaged more than 10,000,000 publications, more than 500,000 of these being volumes. The cost of the work during the past year has been $50,000. Grants had been made during the year to the number of 68,000,000 pages, and to the value of more than $45,000, which had been distributed through mission-schools, prisons and hospitals....A telegram from Washington states that the new Currency bill will be offered before the holiday recess, but probably not be disposed of till toward the close of the session. It will have for its foundation the gold interest and principal bond features of Sherman's bill offered last session. It proposes, after a certain date, to redeem and fund the legal-tender notes.

Foreign.

The insurrection in the Argentine republic is over, and the government has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all political offenders....The Spaniards are actively engaged in strengthening their naval vessels in anticipation of the recognition of the republic of Cuba by this government.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* complains o attacks in English journals on the proposed reopening of the International Code Conference, and says their unfavorable comments may lead to a settlement of questions involved without the assistance or participation of Great Britain....A revolutionary outbreak at Cajamarca, Peru, was quelled after twenty-three persons were killed and forty wounded. ....The steamship Mongol, from Shanghai for New York, has been wrecked, and sixteen persons perished.

A British collier has been lost in the Bay of Biscay, with eight of her crew....The religious order of the Sisters of Charity has been suppressed in Mexico by decree of Congress.

The Berlin Reichstag has adopted a resolution declaring that, in order to uphold its dignity, an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to prevent the arrest of a member during the session.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, Dec. 10.—*Senate.*—The Senate transacted no business, beyond receiving a few bills and resolutions. A brief executive session was held, and an effort made to act on the nomination of Postmaster-General Jewell, but objection was made, and it was laid over.

House.—The proceedings in the House were unimportant. Stowell (Va.) made a personal explanation regarding the charge that he had sold a naval cadetship for $1,000, and demanded an investigation... The bill appropriating $30,000 to purchase postoffice scales to weigh newspapers was passed....Kelley's 3.65 convertible bond scheme was debated by the House in committee of the whole.

Friday, Dec. 11.—*Senate.*—The Senate held no session to-day.

House.—A bill was passed allowing homestead and pre-emption settlers in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers in 1874, to leave and be absent from their lands till May, 1876, without prejudice to their rights.

Monday, Dec. 14.—*Senate.*—Morton presented a petition of colored men of Indiana, protesting against the recent decision of the State Supreme Court, excluding colored children from the public schools....Anthony presented a memorial from F. & J. Rives, of the *Congressional Globe*, asking Congress to purchase their building and material....A bill for the relief of certain settlers in the grasshopper regions of the West was passed. It provides that settlers who left their lands on account of the ravages of grasshoppers shall not be deprived of their rights to such lands, and authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office to modify the Homestead laws in their favor. The provisions of the bill are also made applicable to settlers who may be compelled to leave their land for the same cause next year....Hitchcock introduced a bill for the appropriation of $50,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds to portions of the country which have suffered from grasshopper ravages during the past summer. Referred....Cameron and McCreery were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to take measures for the reception of King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands.

House.—The following bills were introduced: By Dawes, making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Great Kanawha river of West Virginia; by Hurlbut, to aid in the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago; by Field, to increase taxation on foreign products and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments; by Harris, allowing the payment of one-half of all the import duties in legal-tender notes or national bank notes; by Farwell, to provide for free banking and the resumption of specie payments.... The House refused to suspend the rules and pass a resolution, offered by Beck, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any official of the government, or of the District of Columbia, or other persons, have used any means to obstruct the administration of law in the District, especially with reference to the trial of the so-called safe-burglary conspiracy....Holman introduced a resolution declaring the sense of the House to be in opposition to any further subsidies. Butler objecting, it was laid over....A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a select committee of five to proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and investigate and report all the facts relative to the recent troubles there.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.—*Senate.*—Scott presented a memorial setting forth the alleged unjust discrimination against periodicals in the new Postage law, and asking for a change....Bills were introduced: By Pratt, limiting the time in which applications for bounty land shall be received; by Conkling, to consolidate the debt of the District of Columbia, and to issue bonds of the United States in exchange for bonds of the District....Wright submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, providing, among others, for the election of President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people, and each to hold office for six years....A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the intent and meaning of the so-called Press-Gag law passed at the last session. ....The Military Committee reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers. It appropriates $100,000.

House.—Bills were introduced: By McCrary, for a narrow-gauge road from Lake Erie to the Missouri river; by Poland, regulating the prosecution of libel in the District of Columbia....The Speaker announced the appointment of the following select committees: To visit Vicksburg—Conger, Hurlbut, Williams (Wis.), Speer and O'Brien. On Louisiana and other Southern States—G. F. Hoar, Wheeler (N. Y.), Frye, Foster (O.), Phelps (N. J.), Robinson (Ill.), and Potter.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.—*Senate.*—The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the redemption of mutilated currency by postmasters....That portion of the President's message relating to Chinese immigration was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, with instructions to report a bill for remedying the evil....Johnston introduced a bill to aid the construction of a narrow-gauge railway from tide-water to Chicago and St. Louis.

House.—The Civil Rights bill, as amended by the Judiciary Committee (the principal changes being the striking out of the clauses relating to schools and cemeteries), was reported by Butler and ordered printed....An adverse report was made on the bill increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks. ....The House devoted the whole of the afternoon, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mystery of the Lakes.

Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep; Lake Ontario, which is 502 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all, from their vast depths, on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the River Detroit, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the flux and reflux of the great chain of lakes.

The German Christ-Kindje.

A better way prevails in Germany. There is all the simple-hearted merrymaking which belongs to the celebration elsewhere, but all is referred to *Christ-Kindje, the dear little Christ-child*, who is thus commemorated. It is the grand jubilee of children, who are taught thus to recognize the existence and sympathy of the Christ-child. His childhood is just as present to him—with him—now, as his manhood. He never forgets. Nay, his existence is a conscious one. Hence he is to-day, as really as he was three thousand years ago, the *Christ-child*. And who can estimate the effect which this fact and its impression on the minds of children produced. "No one can measure the joy and blessing which from year to year flow forth upon all ages of life from the contemplation of the holy child Jesus, in his heavenly innocence and divine humility." This festival, thus celebrated, keeps constantly before us the truth so beautifully stated by Irenæus in the second century: "Christ came to save all who are born again in God through him—infants and children and youth and age. For this reason he passed through every age—made an infant for infants, sanctifying infants; a child among children, sanctifying children (and at the same time affording to them an example of piety and righteousness and subjection); a youth among the youth, being made an example to youth, and sanctifying them to the Lord; so, also, a senior among seniors, that he might be a perfect director in every class."

Which shall our children worship, Nicholas or Jesus?

French and German Losses in the Late War.

M. Chenu, Medical Inspector General of the French army, reports the losses sustained by the French in the war with Germany to have been as follows: Killed, disappeared, or died of wounds and diseases, 138,811; wounded by the enemy's fire, 143,000; men disabled by marching, 11,421; 11,914 missing are treated as dead. These figures include 2,281 officers killed or who died of wounds and disease and 96 missing, with 17,240 prisoners who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland and 124 in Belgium. While 17,240 deaths, then, occurred in captivity, only 1,220 soldiers were killed at Gravelotte the bloodiest battle of the war. The German losses were: Killed or died of wounds and disease, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 4,090; wounded, 127,867. To these have to be added 1,795 killed, 6,690 wounded and 1,539 missing in skirmishes, patrols and slight engagements. The Germans had 44,000 deaths, the French 138,871; the Germans 127,000 wounded, the French 143,000. The French had 11,421 men disabled by *plaies de marche*—that is, through defective socks, boots and gaiters, while the Germans suffered but little from this cause. M. Chenu shows that in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the last war, disease was more fatal than the sword, this being partly attributable to commissariat, outfit and hospital shortcomings.—*New York Times.*

A New Way to Remove Snow.

Ex-Health Commissioner John Mullaly appeared recently before the Street Cleaning Committee of the Police Department, and presented a proposition for the removal of snow from the streets of this city by the application of superheated steam. It is proposed to accomplish this by means of a boiler and appurtenances placed on wheels and to be drawn by two horses. The boiler is to be fitted with a small steam-engine and a superheater to super-heat the steam to about 300 Fahrenheit, and the steam is to be ejected against the snow so as to melt it, and the water resulting from the melting of the snow and the condensation of the steam to be heated sufficiently to run off through the culverts without freezing on its way. It is contended that the snow can be removed more effectually and with less expense from the leading thoroughfares by this than by any other method yet devised.—*New York Times.*

Lard on a Railroad Track.

Some unknown parties squandered a bucket of lard on the railroad track a mile above town a few nights ago, and at the lower end of the greasing stuck up a placard, which, when the train arrived and the head light shone upon it, revealed these terrible words "Blow, d—n you, blow." The engineer did blow. He blowed his engine whistle and he blowed his own private whistle, and he blowed out such language that his chance for eternal salvation is not worth a tinker's denunciation. The train came to a dead halt, train hands and passengers were put to work sanding the track, and by the aid of a yoke of steers borrowed from Mrs. Woodruff the train was put in motion. It got to Macon an hour behind time. The engineer has resigned. If he will come up here we will run him for coroner. *Griffin (Georgia) News.*

Frank Buckland thinks it would be well to revive the hunt after wildcats as game, as they supply a delicate dish for the table and an excellent pelt as well. In former times the chase of this animal was almost a national sport in Spain. The season was in October and November, and the hunt began with a grand procession. At the end of each day the town was re-entered in procession, and the hunters, headed by the Mayor, sat down to eat the cats. The meat was said to be "exquisite, in the opinion of every one who has eaten it. It is white like the flesh of a rabbit, but more delicate, and of a much finer flavor."

Not only in England is labor advancing, but in France the want of farm laborers is becoming a serious complaint, and the price has advanced. The past harvest hands were paid as high as six shillings, or about $1.33 per day. The decimation of the past war, and the preparation for the next, are making large drafts upon female labor for the harvest fields.

George Francis Train has offered to give Omaha a 400-acre tract of land for a park, if the city will assume $90,000 worth of mortgages and taxes now due. As the land is now worth about $1,000 an acre, it is expected to be a trade.

All Sorts.

Hawaii is pronounced How-are-ye.

Pennsylvania has thirty-one colleges.

Tom Thumb has become a Knight Templar.

Mrs. Joaquin Miller has decided to turn actress.

"Lo" cost us a little over six millions last year.

The Southern negroes are beginning to talk about colonizing in the West.

Mr. Motley, the historian, has taken a house in London. His health is much better.

Mrs. Woodhull is in trouble; her paper and her health have failed together.

An Atlanta (Ga.) man has two daughters, 13 and 16 years old, who are widows.

Brigham is getting better, and there is some hope that he will outlive all his mothers-in-law.

Mr. Delos, of Wisconsin, has 149 warts on his hands, and that's warts the matter with Delos.

The oyster beds of France and England, in spite of artificial propagation, are practically exhausted.

The phenomenon of a well-defined cross was seen on the moon at Knoxville, Tenn., the other evening.

The total steamboat tonnage for the entire civilized world amounts to 5,244,888 tons, of which sum England owns 3,015,773.

The Hon. Rev. Prof. Seelye, M. C., is attracting considerable attention down East by reason of the multiplicity of his legitimate titles.

The proprietors of the London *Times* now cast their own type, and the same plan is about to be adopted by all the leading dailies of that city.

The making of dolls' shoes has grown within the past six or eight years into a business of sufficient importance to occupy several manufactories.

Admiral Dot, the "great" American dwarf, has had a period put to his existence; henceforth that rather self-important semicolon, Mr. Thumb, will remain the national atom as heretofore.

Ohio is going to send to the centennial show a cheese weighing 14 tons. The export of big cheese from this country to England, by the way, is very large. An Inman steamer from New York recently took a number weighing 300 to 600 pounds each, one weighing over 1,200 pounds and one 2,200 pounds.

The son of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, complains that the belongings of his father were appropriated by British officers upon the arrival of the doctor's body at Unyanyembe, the only genuine article belonging to the great traveler which reached London being a pair of air cushions. It now remains for the British officers to explain matters.

We once were acquainted with a man who had large hot legs of roasted mutton every morning for his breakfast; and what gigantic pieces de resistance he had for his dinner only his cook and butcher knew. When he bought turkeys he bought two—one for himself and one for his family. No Emperor in the days of the Roman decadence ever ate more than this honest New England citizen, and he lived to be eighty, in spite of hot sausages every night just before going to bed.—*New York Tribune.*

Most of the Southern States are now in default either as to the interest or principal of their bonded debt. The following table shows the amount thus due and without prospect of being paid:

States.	Bonds in Default.	States.	Bonds in Default.
Alabama	$21,350,000	Mississippi	$7,000,000
Arkansas	12,800,000	N. Carolina	31,000,000
Florida	3,774,000	S. Carolina	13,200,000
Georgia	11,000,000	Virginia	46,000,000
Louisiana	24,433,000		
Minnesota	2,275,000	Total	$164,732,000

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9	@	13
Hogs—Dressed	8½	@	9
Cotton	14	@	14½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 08	@	1 10
No. 1 Spring	1 17	@	1 23
Corn	88	@	92
Oats	69	@	71
Rye	92	@	95
Pork—New Mess	20 50	@	20 75
Lard—Steam	14	@	14½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 25	@	6 75
Choice Natives	5 75	@	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 00	@	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@	2 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 00	@	2 75
Hogs—Live	6 50	@	6 85
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 00	@	7 00
Red Winter	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	90	@	91
No. 2 Spring	88½	@	89
No. 3 Spring	82½	@	83
Corn—No. 2	66½	@	67
Oats—No. 2	53	@	53½
Rye—No. 2	94	@	95
Barley—No. 2	1 22	@	1 25
Butter—Fancy	34	@	37
Eggs—Fresh	24	@	25
Pork—Mess	19 00	@	..
Lard	13	@	..
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07	@	1 08
Corn—No. 2 New	67	@	68
Oats—No. 2	58	@	59
Rye—No. 2	1 00	@	1 02
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	..
Lard	12½	@	12¾
Hogs	6 25	@	7 00
Cattle	6 00	@	7 50
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	92	@	93
No. 2	88	@	88½
Corn—No. 2	64	@	65
Oats—No. 2	50	@	51
Rye	96	@	97
Barley—No. 2	1 27	@	1 29
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 12	@	1 14
Corn—New	70	@	72
Oats	58	@	62
Rye	1 10	@	1 12
Pork—Mess	18 50	@	..
Lard	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 12
Amber Michigan	1 08	@	1 09
Corn—New	71	@	72
Oats	54	@	56
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 15	@	1 15½
Amber	1 09	@	1 10
Corn	74	@	75
Oats	57½	@	58½
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 12
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 07
Corn	72	@	73
Oats	57	@	59

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOME.

A SOLDIER on furlough, and just convalescent,
Sought a job to supply him with cash for the present
And promised a farmer to dig up a patch
Of potatoes with faithfulness, care, and dispatch.
A bottle of whisky his spirit to stir,
Was given to Bob as a sort of a spur;
Which bottle, with many a copious pull,
He emptied, and left the potato hill full,
While he with some difficulty held by a stump,
Saluting it oft with a staggering thump.
Some hours had elapsed; his employer returned,
And said, while his bosom indignantly burned,
"You insolent rascal—you slave of the jug—
Not a single potato [illegible] you dug!"
"Po-ta-toes!" said Bob, with a stammering tongue,
"If you want your potatoes dug, fetch 'em along!"

THE MASSACHUSETTS DOG LAW.

In Massachusetts the tax on dogs is two dollars per year for male dogs and five dollars on females. When sheep are destroyed by dogs, the owner of the dogs, if known, and the fact of killing proven, is obliged to pay the damages in full; otherwise, judgment is made from the fund raised by the general dog tax, so that in any event the owner of the sheep is sure of his recompense. The law is proving satisfactory to the generality of sheep owners.

AN EASY ICE HOUSE.

It is suggested that, by filling suitably constructed sheet-iron vessels to the depth of about an inch with water, it will soon freeze, even when the temperature is but little below the freezing point, and that by repeating the addition of water as the first portions become frozen, blocks of the clearest ice, six inches thick, may be formed during a night; and when the temperature by day is suitable, a single laborer will be able to fill a large ice-house in a short time. By pouring water which has been cooled in the vessels nearly to the freezing point over the ice after it has been packed, at suitable intervals, when the temperature of the air is below the freezing point, a compact mass of ice may be formed of more value for use than a much larger quantity loosely packed. Even in winters favorable to the production of ice, the above method may be found the most convenient and the cheapest for filling the ice-houses.

CARE OF STOCK.

Animals should be studiously protected, but only in thoroughly ventilated stables. Their food should be given four or five times during the twenty-four hours, so that none of it need be refused because it is "mussed" or soiled. Many farmers whose experience has been varied prefer this plan, thinking it more economical, and more serviceable to the animals than feeding only two or three times a day. For horses and neat stock, place lumps of rock salt in the mangers. Food must be varied to suit the kind and condition of animals. He who would prosper as a stock breeder or dairyman, cannot learn too much of the animal economy. Comfortable stables save food, and very materially assist in maintaining animals in a good condition. Cleansing the hide and frequent rubbing will promote health. It has become quite a common practice with some farmers to curry and rub down their neat stock, and we trust it may become universal.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Be industrious. The world is already burdened by loafers, idlers, and non-producers, all of whom have to be supported by those who work. Begin early to teach your children the value of labor and industry. Make your calculations to be busy and usefully employed as long as you live. The idea of living the first half of one's life under double pressure, and then, after getting a competence, retiring from all active life and living easy upon the interest of the capital acquired, is the height of folly. It is contrary to nature, and must work disastrously both to the body and the mind. Be industrious at some paying branch of your business, and earn money, that you may have money to use as well as to keep.

As we look around among the farmers of our acquaintance, we see many who spend most of their rainy days and evenings at the village stores or post-office, discussing the weather, the crop prospects, the general news of the village, and sometimes a little politics.

As a general rule, one had better be at home attending to the plans or details of his business, or reading books or papers that would teach more valuable lessons than can be learned at the corner grocery or village postoffice.—*New England Farmer.*

WINDOWS IN HORSE-STABLES.

A German paper states some curious facts relating to the position of windows in horse-stables, and their power to affect the eyes of horses. In one instance the horses of a farmer—fine animals, celebrated for their excellent condition—were kept in as table lighted only by a small window at one side. When light was needed for work, the door was temporarily left open; the result was that nearly all of these animals had eyes of unequal strength, and in time a number of them become blind on the side toward the window.

Strong light directed in the horses' faces has been found to weaken the sight. The worst position of all for a stable window is in front of the horses and much higher than their heads. An officer had bought a perfectly sound mare from a gentleman whose stable was lighted by windows at the rear of the stalls. The animal was sound and perfectly satisfactory. After three months she became suddenly "ground shy"; on examining her eyes they were found directed upward, and this was explained by the fact that the windows of the officer's stable were situated above the head of the stalls, the eyes being generally drawn in that direction. She was removed to another stall, where the light was admitted from all sides, and in three months' time the difficulty had disappeared.

Household Hints.

WATERPROOFING COMPOUND.

This compound is prepared by melting paraffine and adding gradually a suitable drying oil, stirring well to insure intimate mixture; it is then poured into molds the shape of brick or blocks and allowed to cool. The fabric to be rendered waterproof is rubbed over with a block of the compound, warming the rubbing face gently if the atmosphere is cold, and then iron the cloth with a warm iron or passing it between hot rollers. The application of this compound to leather and textile and felted fabrics is said to give excellent results, as, although it renders the cloth thoroughly waterproof, it is not impervious to air.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR BREAKFAST?

A lady writing to the Chicago *Evening Journal* says:

I esteem no one thing more essential to the success of farmers than that of having breakfast well and properly prepared. By proper forethought in making allowance for the next breakfast in cooking the dinner, the accompanying list can be prepared by an active housekeeper in half an hour. Of course, if potatoes and meat are to be cooked, they must be ready over night, coffee ground, etc., to spare the vexation of uncomfortable haste in arranging the breakfast. Coffee is supposed to be served at each meal, that being our usual breakfast beverage, although chocolate, tea or water may be substituted, if desired. The kinds of meat may be varied with the season, to include fowls, fresh fish, mutton or whatever is procurable or desirable; and similar variations may be made in the fruits. No breadstuffs appear in the lists, as it is assumed that bread, buckwheat, Graham or Indian meal cakes will be served each morning, according to season or preference.

Breakfast Lists—The articles in parentheses refer to the different seasons:

Sunday—Baked potatoes; roast beef from previous dinner, set in the oven until hot; stewed apple (pie-plant); rice pudding.

Monday—Potatoes from previous dinner, cut in slices and heated or warmed over by dropping in hot fat, like crullers; roast pork, cold; cucumber pickles (cut cabbage); raspberries, fresh or canned.

Tuesday—Boiled potatoes; salt mackerel; chopped tomato pickle (lettuce); pie, apple pie, pie-plant or cherry.

Wednesday—Baked potatoes; broiled beef; tomatoes, canned or fresh; stewed apples, strawberries, cherries, etc.

Thursday—Codfish; boiled potatoes; cucumber pickles (martynias, etc.); canned plums, baked pears.

Friday—Broiled ham and poached eggs; apples, stewed or baked; rice pudding.

Saturday—Potatoes, warmed over by slicing in just water enough to keep from burning, to which add butter and seasoning; broiled steak; chopped tomato pickle; cherries, canned or fresh, blackberries, grapes, etc.

Wisdom of J. Billings.

If a man tells a lie he iz always in a grate hurry to prove it.

There iz more real happiness in refusing our wants, than in gratifying them.

The price of being pittyed iz to be despized.

Even a mule has got a head on one end ov his body.

Az we git older, we gro less certain of things in general.

Friendships are like munny in one respect; it is easier to make them than to keep them.

One haff the trouble of life can be traced to not saying "No" at the right time.

Men never forgit the favors they bestow upon others, and seldom remember those they receive.

If a man iz natral now days he is charged at once with trying to be excentrick or silly.

The man whom prosperity makes haughty, adversity iz sure to make a grovelling coward ov.

I am violently opposed to betting, but if I do bet I am violently in favor of winning.

There iz no grate danger ov too menny getting famous; there iz too much jealousy among mankind for that.

Pashunce iz like kastor ile, it iz one thing to preskribe it, and it iz another thing to take it.

No man kan git me to keep a sekret for him, i had rather hold a mule for the same length ov time.

Every man haz a right to pik out hiz own phun, his own hash, and hiz own phisick.

We are all ov us brought up to think that munny iz the chief end ov man, and when at last we find out our mistake it iz too late to rektify it.

If our Savior and the god Hercules should appear on earth again together, which do you suppoze would have the most followers?

About the only difference between a philosopher and a phool iz this, the philosopher cooks all the evils ov life before he partakes ov them, the fool eats them raw.

There seems to me to be just about this difference between honor and honesty—honor iz the chivalry ov courage, honesty is the bravery ov principle.

A PRIVATE letter from a clergyman in Fort Scott, Kan., pictures the destitution there as it comes to the knowledge of a visiting minister in terms which bring the scenes home. Many of the poor people in his parish have absolutely nothing to live upon. Some of them have come in from their distant farms hoping to secure enough to keep life in their wives and little ones through the help of the benevolent; one family had lived upon salt pork and corn-meal for three months; another family had been so long without sustenance that their first meal threatened to be their last. Some have suffered two consecutive years from the persecutions of the locust, and their little farms are mortgaged to their full value.

LEATHERETTE.—A patent has been recently taken out in England for a substitute for leather, which is produced in perfect imitations of different kinds of leather. The sheets of fibrous pulp, from which the material is made, are pressed into real skins of leather, the grain of the skin to be imitated being accurately reproduced. The article is called leatherette, costs about one-eighth as much as real leather and is stronger and of more uniform quality.

HANDLED without gloves—Knifes and forks generally.

THE NATIVITY.

The Suppressed Story of the Nativity as Narrated in the Gospel of the Protevangelion.

The Protevangelion, or historical account of the birth of Christ and the perpetual Virgin Mary, his mother, is ascribed to James the Less, who has been sometimes styled "cousin and brother of the Lord Jesus, and chief apostle and first bishop of the Christians in Jerusalem." The allusions to this gospel in the ancient Fathers are frequent, and their expressions indicate that at one period it was widely credited. The controversies founded on it chiefly relate to the age of Joseph at the birth of Christ, and to his being a widower with children before his marriage with the virgin. The book is supposed to have been originally composed in Hebrew. Postellus brought the MS. of this gospel from the Levant, translated it into Latin, and sent it to Oporinus, a printer at Basle, where Bibliander, a Protestant divine, and the professor of divinity at Zurich, caused it to be printed in 1552. Postellus asserted that it was publicly read as canonical in the Eastern churches, they making no doubt that James was the author of it. It is, nevertheless, considered apocryphal by the most learned divines in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. We reproduce from this ancient, though reputed spurious gospel, the account of the Nativity:

* * * * * * * * * *

And it came to pass that there went forth a decree from the Emperor Augustus that all the Jews should be taxed, who were of Bethlehem in Judea.

And Joseph said, I will take care that my children be taxed; but what shall I do with this young woman?

To have her taxed as my wife, I am ashamed; and if I tax her as my daughter, all Israel knows she is not my daughter.

When the time of the Lord's appointment shall come, let him do as seems good to him.

And he saddled the ass, and put her upon it, and Joseph and Simon followed after her, and arrived at Bethlehem within three miles.

Then Joseph, turning about, saw Mary sorrowful, and said within himself, perhaps she is in pain through that which is within her.

But when he had turned about again, he saw her laughing, and said to her, Mary, how happens it that I sometimes see sorrow, and sometimes laughter and joy in thy countenance?

And Mary replied to him, I see two people with mine eyes, the one weeping and moaning, the other laughing and rejoicing.

And he went again across the way, and Mary said to Joseph, Take me down from the ass, for that which is in me presses to come forth.

But Joseph replied, Whither shall I take thee, for the place is desert?

Then said Mary again to Joseph, Take me down, for that which is within me mightily presses me.

And Joseph took her down. And he found there a cave, and let her into it.

And leaving her and his son in the cave, Joseph went forth to seek a Hebrew midwife in the village of Bethlehem.

But as I was going (said Joseph) I looked up into the air, and I saw the clouds astonished, and the fowls of the air stopping in the midst of their flight.

And I looked down toward the earth, and saw a table spread, and working people sitting around it, but their hands were upon the table, and they did not move to eat.

They who lifted their hands up to their heads did not draw them back.

And they who lifted them up to their mouths did not put anything in.

But all their faces were fixed upward.

And I beheld the sheep dispersed, and yet the sheep stood still.

And the shepherd lifted up his hand to smite them, and his hand continued up.

And I looked unto a river, and saw the kid with their mouths close to the water, and touching it, but they did not drink.

Then I beheld a woman coming down from the mountains, and she said to me, Where art thou going, O man?

And I said to her, I go to inquire for a Hebrew midwife.

She replied to me, Where is the woman that is to be delivered?

And I answered, In the cave, and she is betrothed to me.

Then said the midwife, Is she not thy wife?

Joseph answered, It is Mary, who was educated in the Holy of Holies, in the house of the Lord, and she fell to me by lot, and is not my wife, but has conceived by the Holy Ghost.

The midwife said, Is this true?

He answered, Come and see.

And the midwife went along with him and stood in the cave.

Then a bright cloud overshadowed the cave, and the midwife said, This day my soul is magnified, for mine eyes have seen surprising things, and salvation is brought forth to Israel.

But on a sudden the cloud became a great light in the cave, so that their eyes could not bear it.

But the light gradually decreased, until the infant appeared, and sucked the breast of his mother Mary.

Then the midwife cried out and said, How glorious a day is this, wherein mine eyes have seen this extraordinary sight!

And the midwife went out from the cave, and Salome met her.

And the midwife said to her, Salome, Salome, I will tell you a most surprising thing which I saw.

A virgin hath brought forth, which is a thing contrary to nature.

To which Salome replied, As the Lord my God liveth, unless I receive particular proof of this matter, I will not believe that a virgin hath brought forth.

Then Salome went in, and the midwife said, Mary, show myself, for a great controversy is risen concerning thee.

And Salome received satisfaction.

But her hand was withered, and she groaned bitterly.

And said, Woe to me, because of mine iniquity; for I have tempted the living God, and my hand is ready to drop off.

Then Salome made her application to the Lord, and said, O God of my fathers, remember me, for I am of the seed of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob.

Make me not a reproach among the children of Israel, but restore me sound to my parents.

For thou well knowest, O Lord, that I have performed many offices of charity in thy name, and have received my reward from thee.

Upon this an angel of the Lord stood by Salome, and said: The Lord God hath heard thy prayer; reach forth thy hand to the child and carry him, and by that means thou shalt be restored.

Salome, filled with exceeding joy, went to the child and said, I will touch him.

And she proposed to worship him, for she said, This is a great king, which is born in Israel.

And straightway Salome was cured.

Then the midwife went out of the cave, being approved by God.

And lo! a voice came to Salome, Declare not the strange things which thou has seen till the child shall come to Jerusalem.

So Salome also departed, approved of God.

Then Joseph was preparing to go away, because there arose a great disorder in Bethlehem by the coming of some wise men from the East.

Who said: Where is the King of the Jews born? For we have seen his star in the East, and are come to worship him.

When Herod heard this he was exceedingly troubled, and sent messengers to the wise men and to the priests, and inquired of them in the town hall.

And said unto them, Where have you it written concerning Christ, the king, or where should he be born?

Then they say unto him in Bethlehem of Judea; for thus it is written: And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, are not the least among the princes of Judah, for out of thee shall come a ruler, who shall rule my people Israel.

And having set away the chief priests, he inquired of the wise men of the town hall, and said unto them, What sign was it ye saw concerning the king that is born?

They answered him, We saw an extraordinarily large star standing among the stars of heaven, and so outshined all the other stars, that they became not visible, and we knew thereby that a great king was born to Israel, and therefore we are come to worship him.

Then said Herod to them, Go and make diligent inquiry; and if you find the child bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

So the wise men went forth, and behold! the star which they saw in the East went before them, till it came and stood over the cave where the young child was with Mary his mother.

Then they brought forth out of their treasures and offered unto him gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

And being warned in a dream by an angel, that they should not return to Herod through Judea, they departed into their own country by another way.

Poverty of Workingmen in Some of the Southern Cities.

A special telegram from Memphis to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: A large number of laboring men recently arrived at Vicksburg from the North, and, being out of employment, they no doubt augmented the white army there to a small degree. During the past week or ten days a large number of laborers from the North have arrived here, as well as at nearly every other Southern city, more than for many years. The cause of this sudden immigration was not known until a day or two since, when the fact came to light that the railroads centering at Chicago, Cincinnati and other Northern cities were offering second-class tickets to any Southern point at half fare, holding out as inducements prompt employment and high wages, and by that means deceiving hundreds. The same may be said of the roads running to Texas, where, as well as here, the country is flooded with laborers seeking employment, which it is impossible to get, as the cotton picking season is over and scarcely any labor will be needed until spring. The result of this influx is that the station-houses in the different cities of the South are crammed with hundreds of men who, unable to find work, are compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door and seek shelter in the station-houses at night. The suffering among this class, allured from the North by the flattering advertisements of railway lines is terrible, and there are many who, rather than beg, resort to petit larceny that they may be sent to jail, where they will get enough to eat. This is not only the case here, but similar reports are received from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, and especially in the latter State, where there is a great surplus of labor, and hundreds would be glad of an opportunity to work for board during the winter. In this city the custom of looking to the station-house for lodging has become so general among this class of tramps, that the police have issued orders to furnish lodgings but three nights to any individual. After that, if application be made, the applicant is liable to arrest for vagrancy and placed on the chain gang. Some of these wanderers are loud in their denunciation of the railroads who brought them here, and declare they will annihilate the railroad runners if they ever get back. It is believed by some that the authorities of the cities North are combining with the railways to rid the cities of their poor.

French Politeness.

A Frenchman was about to be hanged for a criminal offense; as there was no professional executioner available for the occasion, the painful duty of carrying out the sentence devolved upon an amateur, who apologized for possible shortcomings to the person principally concerned.

"I hope you will pardon me," said he, "if I put you to any unnecessary inconvenience; but the fact is, I have never hanged any one before."

"Pray do not mention it," replied the other, with the greatest *sangfroid*; "for that matter, I have never been hanged before. We must each do our best."

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THE Capital Rolling-Mill, of Indianapolis, has resumed operation on full time, and with a full set of hands.

THE Lowell *Star* says: "John Bryant and wife, and ourself and wife, drove a carriage recently along the railroad line for 5 miles across the marsh to the Kankakee river—50,000-acre marsh, that fifteen years ago could not be penetrated a rod hardly from the ashore, with a horse, unless frozen in mid winter. Such is the Kankakee marsh to-day, scarcely a rod of it but what can be traveled over with a loaded team."

THE new truss bridge over the Elkhart river at Ligonier is completed, at a total cost to the county of $1,270. The bridge is eighty-six feet long, with a roadway sixteen feet wide, and a sidewalk five feet in width.

THE new Indianapolis Board of Trade was dedicated on the 15th inst.

PATENTS have recently been granted to Indiana inventors as follows: Metallic ridge caps for roofs, Peter B. Laidlaw, Fort Wayne; device for charging beer with gas, John C. Kennedy, Goshen; process for filling fiber in paper pulp, Hermann Dremling, Fort Wayne; hay derrick, Christopher Lidren, Lafayette; velocipede, James F. McClure, Connersville; wagon brake, George Seeger, Clark's Hill; ironing board, Alva H. Swain, Winchester.

NEW ALBANY has opened a Merchants' Exchange, and is putting on city airs.

FLOYD county will build a $30,000 poor-house.

CASUALTIES.

ABRAHAM CLARKE, an employe of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad, while engaged in switching a train at Indianapolis, a few days ago, caught his foot in a frog of the track and fell under the train, which cut off both legs above the knees, producing death within two hours.

GEORGE BAKER, of Indianapolis, an employe of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road, who lost a leg while on duty for the road some time since, has brought suit against the company, laying damages at $11,000.

DEATHS.

ON Wednesday last, the dead body of Daniel W. Stote was found in the race, near Voisinett's mill, in Elkhart. Mr. Stote had resided in that vicinity for about twenty years, and was a respectable, industrious man. It is generally supposed that he committed suicide while under aberration of mind produced by fear that he had buried his wife while she was yet alive.

POLITICAL.

THE Secretary of State has prepared a list of officers and employes to be elected by the coming Legislature, which includes: For the Senate, one President, one principal and one Assistant Secretary, one door-keeper and assistant, one postmaster, one paper-folder, one sweeper, one spittoon-cleaner, three pages, and thirteen clerks; for the House, one Speaker, one principal and Assistant Clerk, one door-keeper and three assistants, one postmaster, one paper-folder, one sweeper, one spittoon-cleaner, one water-closet cleaner, two janitors, seven pages, and twenty-three clerks for the House proper and several for the committees.

THE following Indiana Postmasters have been confirmed by the United States Senate: Mrs. L. F. Ewing, Logansport; George Langsdale, Greencastle; A. W. Delong, Huntington.

PERSONAL.

THE City Assessor of Indianapolis finds the following "solid men," viz.: William H. English, $454,800; E. B. Martindale, $159,350; E. S. Alvord, $131,200; Harvey Bates, $144,225; Harvey Bates, Jr., $339,250; Ovid Butler, $295,589; Thomas A. Morris, $400,000; John C. New, $223,600; Henry Schnull, $304,650.

MRS. RILEY STETSON, of Winchester, was recently delivered of four children, all of whom died in a few days.

THERE are twenty-seven old families in Rochester, Fulton county, that have never had any children.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE biennial report of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, located at Terre Haute, asks for an appropriation of $113,168 for the purpose of finishing and furnishing the building, and $20,000 more to pay the faculty. The receipts of the year have been $29,706.83, and the expenditures about $10,000 more. The school has 401 pupils—187 males and 214 females. It has turned out 41 graduates. Sixty-two per cent. of the students have been of farmer parentage Chauncey Rose pays the expenses of 20 pupils, and has set apart $100,000 of his estate, the interest of which is to be applied to the education of persons who are unable to pay their own expenses.

LEGAL.

THE Wayne county seat war is finally ended by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the lower court in favor of Richmond as the county seat. The struggle between Richmond and Centerville has been protracted nearly two years.

JUDGE DRUMMOND, of the United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, has just rendered a very important decision in the case of William C. Walker, of Chicago, against Teegarden, Munson, Place and others, of Laporte, Ind. Walker contracted, it seems, to build part of the line of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, extending from Laporte to Plymouth. The company failed to pay him, and he brought suit and recovered judgment in a State court for the labor done by him in the construction of the road. Being unable to realize payment from the company's assets, he recently brought suit in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, against several of the directors and stockholders, to enforce an individual liability for the amount of the principal and interest of his judgment, now about $250,000. The defendants claimed there was never any individual liability under the statute; that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations, and that they were not bound by the judgment rendered against the company. Judge Drummond rules all these points adversely to the defendants, and holds that Walker's judgment is conclusive against the directors of the railroad company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE State Grange, at their recent session, fixed the salary of their officers at $800 per per annum for Master and Secretary each, and $500 for Treasurer; and appropriated $1,000 to Western sufferers.

PARTIES from Iowa have presented Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., with a large invoice of bones of some unknown animal of huge proportions. Two tusks measure over four feet, and one, nearly twice as long, is in a good state of preservation. They will be examined by experts for scientific classification.

THE Terre Haute Bank, which made an assignment a short time ago, has been thrown into bankruptcy by the creditors. The liabilities are $46,000, including $20,00 to depositors. There are not assets sufficient to meet the liabilities.

THE State Horticultural Society, at its recent meeting in Indianapolis, adopted a resolution condemning the manufacture of wine out of grapes and of cider out of apples.

THE leading saloon-keepers of Indianapolis have prepared a temperance bill, to take the place of the Baxter law, which it is designed to present to the Legislature as soon as it convenes. The main features, it is said, embrace something like the following:

"1. Taking the power of granting license from the County Commissioners, and vesting it with the Judges of the Civil Circuit courts.

"2. Each application for license to be accompanied by the petition of fifty voters, the applicants to be men of good character, peaceable, and law-abiding, and to accompany each application with a $2,000 bond, conditioned to keep an orderly house.

"3. Sales not to be on public days nor to intoxicated persons, nor to persons liable to get drunk, after written notice to the contrary, or to any not sound mentally.

"4. No minors to be employed about saloons.

"Provisions will also be embraced in the bill, specifying a nominal sum for licenses where only ale, beer and wine are sold, and for special permits to sales of wine and beer at festivals, picnic, and other public occasions. Another idea is not only to fine the saloon-keeper for selling to minors, but to fine the minors for purchasing; and still another will make intoxication a finable offense."

THE Vevay *Reveille*: "During the past week Mr. C. G. Boerner, of Vevay, has examined pieces of meat from about twenty-five hogs. Of this number he has found four affected with trichinæ. Looking through his powerful microscope we saw a very fine specimen of the worm—a hideous-looking monster of a dark gray color, with rings of white, and a snake-shaped head."

THE township of St. Joe county, in which South Bend is located, had 187 applications from the poor for assistance, which the Trustee proved to be needy.

THE Antioch school-house, in Jackson county, was recently destroyed by fire, believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Humorous.

MASKED bawl—a smothered cry.

FLATTERY—soft soap with "lye.

FACE cards—photographic portraits.

"OPEN order—"six on the half shell."

BEST thing out—a dangerous conflagration.

YOU can't "take a trick" with the "trump of fame."

THEY talk about the reckless extravagance of the American people, and yet a Bangor man worked all day to clean a three-cent stamp so that he could use it again.

A GENTLEMAN at a musical party asked a friend in a whisper how he should stir the fire without interrupting the music. "Between the bars," replied the friend.

AN inebriate man, walking along the street, regarded the moon with sovereign contempt: "You needn't feel so proud," he said, "you are full only once a month and I am every night."

IT doesn't pay to try to raise poultry in Georgia. The owner of the fowls has to purchase shot-guns and ammunition, set up nights, kill folks and attend inquests, and, after a time, he is worried out.

The London *Advertiser* says that the subject of christening ships with bottles of wine is about to be taken up by the temperance people, who assert that the rolling of vessels at sea is mainly caused thereby.

A YOUNG man has been arrested in New York for sleeping in a standing position. He would stand on the street for hours at a stretch, with his eyes closed, and not move a muscle. It is hereditary. His father was a policeman.

A BUNCH of shingles fell from a wagon on the Troy ferry-boat recently, and struck fairly upon the head of a colored woman, who said: "Y'oughter b'shamed to muss a woman's har dat way. I wish de shingles fell ovahboard."

TO THE correspondent who inquires "if there has been any sudden drop in dry goods this week," a commercial writer says: "We have noticed but one. She said when we picked her up, that 'people who eat grapes ought not to throw their skins on the sidewalk.' We presume it was grape skins that were referred to."

"Stranger, will you try a hand with us at poker?" "Thank you, gentlemen, but there are seventeen reasons why I cannot accommodate you now." "Seventeen reasons for not playing cards! Pray, what are they?" "Why, the first is I haven't got any money." "Stop! that's enough; never mind the other sixteen."

A LANCASTER, Pa., lawyer is said to be the originator of the following joke: Being called upon by both parties to a suit, he informed the last one of his inability to serve him, but gave him a note to another advocate who would, no doubt, take his case. Somewhat dubious, he hunted up a friend who could read the note, the purport of which was: "Zwa fette gens; du ropst und ich rop." ("Two fat geese; you pluck and I pluck.") On sharing the contents with his opponent, they settled the case between them.

DR. THOMAS HUME walked one day to the office of a morning paper, where he silently placed upon the counter an announcement of some friend, together with five shillings, the usual charge for an insertion of such announcements. The clerk glanced at the paper, tossed it on one side, and said gruffly, "Seven and six." "I have frequently," replied Hume, "had occasion to publish these simple notices, and I have never before been charged more than five shillings." "Simple!" repeated the clerk, without looking up, "He's universally beloved and deeply regretted! Seven and six." Hume produced the additional half crown, and laid it deliberately by the others, observing, as he did so, with the solemnity of tone that he used throughout, "Congratulate yourself, sir, that this is an expense your executors will never be put to."

Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1874.

A San Jose paper thinks that Mr. Sharon is not fit for a Senator if he gave the Archbishop $5,000 for marrying his daughter.

* * *

Lucy Blackwell, nee Stone, says that the friends of woman suffage have no cause for being discouraged at the result in Michigan. If the aloe waits a hundred years for its flower woman suffrage can wait its full time for the slow blossoming of this crown, etc.

* * *

German papers are unhappy over the discovery that but two Teutonic representatives were elected to the 44th Congress, while five negroes will occupy seats in that body. They attribute this singular circumstance to the proverbial jealousy which has from time immemorial characterized the German people.—*Ligonier Banner.*

* * *

Governor Leslie of Kentucky, recognizes the force of the law it that State against dueling. The clerk of the Court appeals, who was elected last August, having been connected with a duel in the capacity of a second and the knowledge of the same having been laid before the official notice of the Governor, he has declared him ineligible to the office and ordered a new election.

* * *

For the COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—I think the character of the conductors of the Waterloo *Press*, for untruthfullness, sufficiently established for all practicable purposes. Yet I will be to the trouble to expose no more of their falshoods. Soon after the election they made substantially this statement, in speaking of me, "A man who would constitute an election board entirely of his own supportor etc." On the same day, I think that the paper was issued containing the statement, I asked Baxter for his authority for statement [he and stated to him that it was not true and in reply he said, he would do what was right about it, but I have understood he has stated that I did not tell the truth about the matter, and in the *Press* of the 3d of Dec, the above quoted statement is repeated, and I wish you would publish the statements herewith sent, that the public may know who tells the truth about the making up of election board, and I would just state here, that there are several other false statements in that paper, concerning the contest, and as easily proved as the above statement.

Miles Waterman

December 8th 1874.

To whom it may Concern.

On the morning of the Oct. election 1874. Mr. Waterman the trustee of Franklin Tp., stated publicly at about the time of opening the polls, and after several voters had expressed and anxiety to vote, that the Republicans present, Mr. E. H. Taylor, and C. Jackman being among the members might chose the members of the board of the election, to which that barty was entitled under the law, and after waiting some time, and the Republicans failing to obtain the said members. Mr. Waterman asked me whether I could not remain and serve as one of the judges, which I finally consented to do. This is all Mr. Waterman said to me about it, nor did he, or any of his friends urge me to vote for him nor did I intimate to him or them that I would vote for him, *and I voted the straight Republican ticked including Mr. E. H. Taylor for Representative*

I suppose that I served, on the board, in accordance with the wish of the Republicans present when the board was formed.

J. H. Lautzenheiser.

To whom it may Cocern.

I Benjamin F. Naragon, one of the clerks of the election held in Franklin Tp., DeKalb County Ind., in Oct., 1874, hereby certify that I was urged and selected by the Robublicans present to serve as the Republican clerk of said election, and if Mr. Waterman said a word to me about it, it was after Mr. Cyrus Jackman had spoken to me about serving, and these to urge me to take the position, so that the election might proceed, as several persons were anxious to vote so as to leave.

I voted the straight Republican State and county ticket including E. H. Tavlor for Representative.

Mr. Waterman never said a word to me about voting for him, nor had he or any of his friends any intimation from me that I would do so.

Benjaman F. Naragon.

TIED TO THE TRACK.

The Moberly (Mo.) Monitor gives the following facts concerning a recent atrocity in that state: Jule Lee runs engine 20, and engine 26 draws a passenger train on the east end of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern road. On Tuesday last, as Jule's engine was circling an abrupt qurve, near Wentzville, going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, he espied a boy tied to the track in front of hem. The discovery was made to late to reverse, and the entire train crushed over the poor, unfortunate, unrecognized semblance of humanity. As the engine approached the unfortunate boy, his pale face was pleadingly fixed on the engineer, and his hands were held up prayerfully, but in vain. The point at which the unfortunate affair transpired was near a district school house, and from the schoolboys, who were attracted by the stopping of the train, Mr. Lee learned something of the unfortunate lad. *He* had been in the neighborhood but a few days, having come up from the country and as the investigation proceeded and the boys were closely questioned, the horrible fact soon came out that some of the larger boys connected with the school had a great deal to do with the boys unfortunate "taking off" and worse still, the outrageous transaction was connived at, if not actually participated in by the teacher. They admitted having placed him on the track, but it was not clear that they tied the ropes that bound him to his distruction. Inasmuch as he could not have tied himself for the purpose of suiciding, and inasmuch as they admit their guilt as to a portion of the crime, it is fair to presume that they were guilty of the whole transaction, and it may have been an attempt to mulct the railroad company for five or ten hundred dollars. The engineer, conductor, brakeman, newsboy and a few of the passengers organized themselves into a coroner's jury and proceeded to hold an inquest. A doctor was on the train and a post-mortem examination was had. The result of the examination, however, failed to elicit any additional facts. The engineer was exonerated from all blame. The bay's name was Snow, and he had recently come from the North. The remains were not buried and a portion of the mangled and bruised form could be seen on and near the track for several days. The matter demands further investigation.—*Moberly Monitor.*

The above does very well for a blood and thunder story, but by a little reflection, the reader will soon discover the point. It was a boy made of snow, with outstretched hands and pale face. Of course pieces of it lay around for several days as snow generally does.

* * *

The *House* of Representatives refuse to repeal the Poland-Butler press-gag law, on the ground that it would be considered a public censure of an old man in brass buttons who had cut an important swallow-tailed figure in that body for a long period of years. The republican majority deny, however, being in favor of the law as it stands, while dodging a square vote on the repeal. They were pressed closely by the democratic members, for which those gentlemen are entitled to the commendation of the press and entire country It is an infamous provision of an odious law that can be twisted into bringing offenders away from their homes and courts and juries in different sections of the country to be tried by a police court at the national capital and before an official appointed for political subserviency. Whether intended so to operate or not, it should not be permitted to disgrace the statute books one hour. Judg Poland has already been damned by public censure, and can have nothing further to lose.

If Congress is disposed to be economical it can save about $10,000 annually by abolishing the ministerial position of Congressional Chaplains and imposing the duties now devolving upon them upon the members themselves in alphabetical order. The advantage of such a plan would be the saving of the Chaplains salaries, more practical prayers, because the members know best their needs, and the personal benfits that might result to the members themselves from a public profession of their shortcomings.

* * *

The New York Tribune thinks that Mr. Kerr's chance for the speakership are the best thus far, and it adds:—"Mr. Holman will of course, have a leading chairmanship, and the vigilance and consistency with which he has fought all unnecessary expenditures naturally causes people to couple his name with the appropriations committee, but he is thought to be too extreme and economist to be put in such a position." Such a fault is worth half a dozen of the virtues of ordinary statesman.

* * *

When you wan good job printing give us a call.

BUTLER.

R. R. BUSINESS AND FINANCES—BUTLER AS A R. R. TOWN—LIVE STOCK SHIPPED—ON THE MUSCLE—CO-PARTNERSHIP—STUDENT'S RETURN—REMOVAL—CHRISTMAS TOYS—TRAVELING PHYSICIAN—R. R. ACCIDENT—R. R. CAR SCALES—BILLIARD Q—DONATION—SENSATION AT THE THEATRE.

Editor Courier.—Reports show that the L. S. R. R. Co., forwarded from this station during the month of Nov. over eighty million lbs. of freight and received three and a half million. In return the transfer of cars at this station between the L. S. & E. R. Co., is about 400 daily During the month of Nov. 1874, the business between the two Co's. was of considerable magnitude; so much so that after all trafic going to and from each Co. the balance was settled by the L. S. Co. drawing a draft for nine thousand dollars in favor of Eel R. Co. to balance the month acct. Never in the history of our country have we had a railroad of the age and capacity for doing business that has done and is doing the amount of business that the Eel River road is doing. I must say that they can do more business with the amount of railway stock they control, and the number of men they employ, than any R. R. Co. on this continent.

Butler as a Railroad town has had its ups and downs, but at last she has emmerged from that disagreeable situation that bound her a few years ago, and now she stands second to none in Northern Ind. in point, R. R. facilities, sound business men, good schools, substantial buildings, wide streets good hotels, lumber and brick yards, and in fact everything necessary to meet the demands of the public. We have over 4 miles of side track at this station, and that is insufficient at all times to handle the amount of cars that has to be transferred.

Next is our R. R. buildings, where farmers can come with their grain and have it elevated with steam, where they will find railroad men always ready and willing to wait on them, and where they always can get the highest prices for their produce. If you want to get big prices go to Butler, as it is chuck full of competition. We have opposition in every branch of business, except the postoffice, and if things keep ratling along at this rate for another year, as they have for the year past, I would not go much on that If you want to live in a R. R. town why in sam hill don't you come to Butler, where you can enjoy good health and live at home, and save the money that some of you have to spend in seeking some other climate for your health. Settle where you can have R. R. facilities, and in a town that is keeping pace with the development of the country, and you will be wise.

Over three thousand live hogs have been shipped from this station this winter on the muscle.

Our proprietor of the R. R. Eating House, says he has developed his muscle to such an extent that it is realy troublesome to him about eating.

F. F. Conner has taken in a partner in his Harness Shop, and has a fine stock of all kinds of goods usually kept in such establishments, on hand.

RETURN OF STUDENTS.

We saw Geo. Hoopingarner in town today. He has just returned from Bloomington, Ind., where he has been attending college. We understand that Orrin Hubbell will be home to-morrow, from the same place, to spend vacation at home.

REMOVED.

Joseph Beck has established himself in his new brick store, with a choice stock of groceries, and is always ready to wait on his customers.

Christmas toys in Butler 'till you can't rest. Even blacksmith shops and livery stables are hourly looking for an invoice of tin whistles.

We saw in town, the other day a traveling physician that was looking for J. M. Otis, our undertaker.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last a switchman, on the yard here, named Show got his right arm fearfully mangled while coupling cars.

The L. S. Co. has put in a set of car scales, so car loads of merchandise can be weighed with little trouble.

A shoemaker in town went to play billiards with an iron Q, and being on the outside of too much "white eye" he made a miss Q, and punched both sides of the table. The punch was for $50, and the shoemaker got beat.

The good people of Butler gave a supper last Thursday eve., at Keefer's Hall for the benefit of Rev Snyder, and the proceeds were $70. The crowd then repaired to the Odd Fellows' Hall, and had a lively time. The young folks sang, the old kinder sat round dormant watching to see if there would be something turn up so they could give vent to their feelings by indulging in hearty laugh. At one time it was thought by a good many, that something of a funny nature would actually transpire, and about half past eight o'clock they had their mouths all fixed to laugh, but the laugh went back on them. Entirely disgusted with the course the laugh had taken they soon began to shake themselves together and repaired to their homes with the consolation that they had done their duty, and got a No. 1 supper, if the laugh did go back on them, and I must say not a wave of discord rolled across the whole affair.

A great sensation occured at Bryer's threatre last Friday eve. Uncle Tom's Cabin was played. Everything went off nice through the play, but when they came to the last scene, and every one solemn, when Little Eva was seen as an angel of light, and on the platform Uncle Tom's spirit was about to take its flight—all was calm and quiet as death, and tears were trinkling down the cheeks of the audience and the floor beneath wet with tears, and the plastering leaving the lath from the effects of the water, and the audience, as it were, convulsed when death and distruction was staring them in the face, had Providence so provided at this stage of the play. Had the orchestra struck up the tune of Sweet Home, undoubtedly the whole audience would have convulsed sure but as good fortune would have it, the music seemed to comprehend the situation and struck up the Arkansas Traveler and thus rescued the audience from the jaws of death. Friend Mays, it may be in the course of time that you may have a theatre in your town and if so we would like to furnish the music. They aint got much meat on, but I tell you they are good.

* * *

The unsettled condition of affairs along the Texas frontiers promises to give Congress some trouble during the present session. It is said that the President proposes as a settlement of the claims of indemnity from the Mexican Government for previous depredations and as security against future inroads, that Mexico shall cede to the United States a strip of territory along the bank of the Rio Grande and running back to the mountains.

THE NEW

Drug Store i

FRESH DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals, Spices,

Dyes,
Combs,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
Proprietary Articles,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c

. . . .

Wines and Liquors!

For Medical purposes only.

Stock New, prices to suit the times at the

NEW DRUG STORE,

Wood's old Stand!

Seventh St. Auburn, Ind.

Littlefield Bros.

Phys'cians prescriptions dispensed from pure medicines, day and night.

The Pioneer

HADWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as :—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

THE
NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY

AT THEIR POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE, THE

NEW YORK STORE

Are now offering the largest and most extensive variety of Dry Goods they have ever had the pleasure of showing. All at PRICES within reach of the most economical.

Examine Before You Buy,

Black and Colored Dress Silks, Black and Colored Cashmeres, French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Mourning goods, Medium priced and low priced Dress Goods, Paisley long and square Shawls, India stripe Shawls, Ottoman-striped shawls, Gentlemen's shawls, shoulder shawls, Boys' shawls, elegant beaver cloaks, velvet cloaks, children's cloaks, seal skin sacques, &c.

Fine FURS, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at greatly reduced Prices.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A NEW STORE!

With an entire stock of

NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES

at the lowest PRICES.

J. E. WOODFORD,

has located at Auburn with a fine new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest figures for

CASH ONLY

Call and examine this bran new stock, as there are no old goods that have been on the shelf in ... Store on Main street opposite Fluke's store, Auburn, Ind.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR 1875.

Published Quarterly.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!
GREATLY IMPROVED.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Ervin J. Crain, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

ERVIN A. CRAIN, Adm'r.

Dec. 15th 1874.

Auburn Courier.

Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 45 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 20 cents.
Corn 50 @ 55 cts
Wheat, white $1 08
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Merry Christmas.

Hang up your sock.

Vordermark & Sons.

No paper next week.

Market full of wood.

Dance to-morrow night.

The Central Grocery to-night.

Holidays commence to-morrow.

John Hebel is getting brick in fast.

Santa Claus goes back on some of 'em

Millinery Goods selling down below cost at Stamets'

Remember the splendid dramatic play Dec 31st

For a nice present see the fine stock at Stamets'

A nice snow commenced falling last Monday night.

The "steam meat smasher" throws out smoke at rapid rate.

Remember that this office does the best Job Work.

The railroad time cards are all corrected this week.

Frostings and all kinds of Candies at Hare Bros.

A new boarding house has been started on North Main-st.

New Muffs and Ties received yesterday at Stamets'.

Mens' first-class Rubber Boots $3 75 at Vordermark & Son's.

Candy, Fruits and Toys at Hare Bros.

Concerts are many this week. Given by the conservatory.

For a good word on soap stone griddles call on Davenport, also the seven seals.

Gents Fancy Slippers for the holidays in great variety at Vordermark's.

Remember Stamets is closing out his stock of Millinery Goods for the Holidays

Hare Bros have the finest stock of Candies in town.

S. W. Sprott & Son pay the highest market price for Hides, Pelts and Furs

The business signs around town were changed again last Saturday night. Joe Abright is ahead

Some of our merchants showed a lively spirit in the way of advertising last Saturday.

Holiday Goods cheaper than any other place in town—Hare Bros.

Mrs. Fair has sold her corner for three thousand dollars and Mr. Berry his for two thousand. New brick buildings will soon be erected.

The roads are in a fine condition for hauling, and the streets are crowded with loaded wagons.

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Citron, Prunes, Currants and canned Fruits at Hare Bros.

The Band talk of giving a dramatic performance about the first of February next Good.

The higest market price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the Pioneer Boot and Shoe store of S. W. Sprott & Son

The Baltimore hands got their pay yesterday, and many a happy auld boy was strutting about town to-day.

The editor of the Toledo *Democrat* must be of Irish extraction. His name is Alfred B. Jazes.

Ed Eldridge is bound to sell holiday goods cheaper than any other firm in the place. Dont forget this.

Ladies contemplating purchasing slippers for the holidays will do well by giving Vordermark & Son's a call.

Bro. Weamer says we will never make a success as a hog butcher. Well, we don't want to, we desire that our neighbor shall live a while longer.

The Central has some splendid articles to make Christmas presents with. Buy for your children at this place, and you can certainly please them.

Do not fail to call at the Pioneer Boot and Shoe store of Sprott & Son when you want anything cheap and good, for less money than they can be bought anywhere else in this market.

Special Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to us either by cash or note are requested to call and settle immediately as we must have the money.

SPROTT & SON.

Several young ladies are having a "fight" about some gentlemen friends. Dr. Fox can cure the case "in three jerks of a lambs tail."

Go to Davenport's and get the new almanacs for 1875. You may not want to read them, but, like Mrs. Toodles, they are handy to have in the house.

NOTICE—S. W. Sprott & Son have concluded to sell for cash from January 1st and your attention is called to their goods and prices.

For a first class good shave go to Sam Pomert. He can dress your hair in artistic fashion or dye your hair to perfection.

There are one or two persons in this place who have brass enough to ask all the offices going. Less cheek and more brains wouldn't come amiss.

Those who enjoy a dramatic entertainment should not fail to be on hand the 31 of this month. The company are making extra efforts to give a first-class performance.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. MADER. 46tf.

The best assortment of TOYS we ever saw are on exhibition at the Central Grocery. Everybody should go there and save from 25 to 50 per cent on their holiday presents.

The Young Folks' Social will meet at the residence of J. E. Woodford, Esq., on next Tuesday evening. Let the attendance be large as a good time is sure to be had.

Buy something useful as well as ornamental. A good substantial pair of boots or shoes for a holiday present is useful.—Vordermark & Son are selling at greatly reduced prices.

S. W. Sprott & Son have concluded to sell their immense stock of Boots and Shoes at prices that cannot be beaten, and it will pay you to call and see their stock before buying elsewhere.

Change of time of running trains took place last Sabbath on the Eel River road Two new trains have been put on, making ten trains a day. This little corporation means business.

The crowd was immense at the brick school house, west of town last Saturday evening, to witness the fine play of Rip Van Winkle, which the boys mastered without extra effort.

E. Vordermark & Sons are, as usual, ahead. Their large store is literally crammed with boots and shoes of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Our readers should call in when they want something to cover their understandings.

Some boys hired a team of Ryan & Mader, last Saturday evening, to attend the theatre west of town two miles, and on their return let the team get away, smashing up a top buggy in good style. The boys escaped injury.

Mr. B. Koontz has not only a lithograph of the fine Art Building for the Centenial Celebration, but also a handsome picture of the main building 1880 feet long and over 400 feet wide covering twenty acres. Everybody should have a copy which can be obtained of Mr. Koontz.

Barnum has not exactly been at Kendallville, and yet our neighbors over there have had a baby show. Mr. Dixon's wife's baby won the prize. We like these kind of shows. One is not tired to death with such terms as "graded" and "thoroughbred," etc.

The two concerts given by the Conservatory of music last evening and the evening before was excellent, and everybody were delighted with the fine music, that is everybody that attended. The audence was small the first evening, Mrs. Straub singing captivated and pleased, Mr. Stroub also sang splendidly, We have only time to make brief mention.

At a temperance meeting, held in the Presbyterian church Monday eve, a prominent temperance man remarked that "owing to the political complexion of our last election, in this county, an extra effort will have to be put forth in order to make these meetings as successful as in the past." The poor fellow was discouraged because there wasn't a corporal's guard out—that's all.

The *Press*, having been railing out at Waterman, a most delightful employment for it, and charging him with constituting the board of election in Franklin-tp., with his own supporters is answered in the certificates to be found in another column. Lying and falsifying will not make a cause right, and Mr. Taylor has been losing ground ever since this has been resorted to by his friends. We propose to leave the matter with the Legislature, for which evidence has been taken If it says Taylor, we say Taylor. If it says Waterman, we throw up our hat and say Waterman.

10c heavy yard wide sheeting reduced down to 8½c at Miller & Casebeer.

No Paper Next Week.

Another year has rolled around, and we will soon be amidst the joys and pleasures of the holidays. Our boys have labored faithfully through the year, and they need a little relaxation in order to commence the new year in good shape, and therefore no paper will be issued from this office next week. We cordially wish every one a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Social Hop.

The season of innocent amusement and pleasure is upon us, and various are the attractions offered. The Auburn Dance Club gives a hop on Christmas night, and every arrangement has been made for the enjoyment of those attending. We believe any one can with propriety attend this hop, because it will be respectably conducted, it will posess a feature socially that is always attractive, and reasonable hours will be observed.

pen worked
he was caught in his own trap.
shouted for help, but knowing that
was miles from a human habitat
and in a savage locality, where few
sons ever ventured, he soon sat d
in blank despair. He spent that n
in agony, and got but little sleep,
commenced to snow, but fortunately
had a heavy blanket overcoat, w
kept him comparatively comforta
The next morning he commenced sh
ing again until his throat was sore,
was only answered by the howlin
the tempest. He had set his

Notice to Farmers and Builders.

Parties wishing to purchase shingles for the coming season can get them for the next sixty days at reduced rates by taking them from the cars. Those wishing to take the benefit of this, will please call at the office of F. N. Wright & Co., and make arrangments as to time of delivery. All star shingles are inspected and warrented to be first-class.

Office on Jackson street near Berry's planing mill.

Volume four of the COURIER closes with this issue. It seems to be but a short time since we began its publication and yet four long years have passed, and a few have not paid us yet. Four more years may pass and find them that much more behind. Life may pass them in the mantling blush, and yet they'll have cheek to ask us to wait longer. We have a large number of good subscribers, men who are honest and fair-minded, who come up once a year and pay for their paper, many of them in advance. We are thankful for this and we esteem them very highly.—We want a few more of the same kind.

Furs, Scarffs, and neckties, at cost 'till after the holidays at Miller & Casbeer's

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

Butler Township Institute elected the following officers:

Chairman, C M Merica, Sec'y. Miss M. Simon. The following teachers responded at roll-call: J H Merica, Martha Simon, C M Merica, J J Walters, F K Blake J B Baxter. The chairman then assigned topics to the different teachers. In the afternoon the following programme was taken up: First was the class in Orthography and spelling by J H Merica, which was conducted good. Next was reading by Black which was conducted in a lively manner, and followed by a discussion in which several of the teachers participated after which C M Merica conducted a class in penmanship. The class in History by J B Baxter was interesting, also the class in Physiology by J J Walters. The recitation in Geography was conducted by F K Blake, after which J H Merica was appointed Sec'y for next session. The topics were then assigned the teachers for next session. The Institute adjourned to meet in six weeks at Butler Center.

MARTHA SIMON, Sec'y.

Miller and Casbeer are offering the best bargains in town.

Those of our readers who have generally suppose that Coal existed in this part of the State will be somewhat disappointed at what the State Geologist says below of Noble county, which will be applicable to our own.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7, 1874.—*Dear Sir*:—Your favor of the 4th inst. is received. My Assistant, Dr. S. M. Levitt, made a general survey of Noble county and his report is given in the annual report for 1873. I expect, however, to visit your county in person some time next season. I have also just received a letter from Mr. L. B. Eagles containing a specimen of Bituminous Coal found in digging a ditch. There are no seams of bituminous coal in your county. The surface is covered many feet in depth with a foreign material called glacial drift, composed of large and small boulders, gravel sand and clay, with locally small quantities of gold, copper coal &c., but never in paying quantities. If the whole drift material of Noble county was sifted over you would hardly be able to procure a ton of coal, and the cost would be immense—After reaching the bottom of the drift, the first rocks found in place are many hundred feet lower in geological order than the coal-bearing rocks, so that it is no use for you to dig down after coal. The fragments found were transported along with the other drift material from districts north of the lakes. Yours truly,

E. T. COX.

Best Prints 8c per yard at Miller & Casbeer's.

Last Warning.

If a few of our subscribers do not receive any COURIER after this issue they can come to the conclusion that it has been stopped and the accounts placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.—We will not stop a paper where a subscriber has made some exertion to pay up, and show a willingness to pay an honest debt. We have waited over a year, for a few, and they certainly ought not to ask us for further indulgence. We have great patience, but when anyone stands by and sees us furnish them with a good, readable paper week after week, through a long year, without a cent from them, it becomes too onesided, and we are apt to fly off the handle. So come in pay us what is due, thank the Lord for his goodness, give your wife, if you have one, an extra hug, and go through the next year with a smiling countenance and a clear conscience, and you can not fail to meet with prosperity.

COURT ITEMS—Quite a number of cases have been disposed of during the last week.

Court was to adjourn last night for this term.

Catharine Hoesac obtained a decree of diforce from her husband.

Special terms of Court will be held on the second and fourth Mondays in January.

Elizabeth A. Freeborn obtained a decree of divorce, the court allowing her three of the children, and the husband one.

S. B. Chittenden & Co., of New York, obtained a judgment against Boozer & Blattner for $1716, McClellan for Plaintiff and Congressman Baker, McBride & Morlan and D. Y. & C. Husselman for Delts, Mac got ahead of Kelly, because he beat Baker in a warmly contested jury trial.

REMOVED.

The extensive Millinery Emporum of M. E. MARTIN & Co., recently located over Davenport's Drug Store has been removed to Ford's new building, north of Fluke's corner on Main-st. This will give this enterprising firm facilities to display their fine stock of everything desirable in this line. Their Millinery Department is very complete. and they are offering extra bargains for the holidays. Read the following.

Good Bleached Muslin at 6 cents per yard
United States " 5½ "
Four Quarters " 9 "
Good Unbleached " 6 "
Yard Wide " 8 "
Yard Wide " 9 "
Dress Delains, with pattern, 15 yds $1.00
Wool Dress Goods, " per yard 12
Good Black Alpacas per yard 30
Fancy Dress Goods per yard 15 to 40
Plain, Bard and Fancy Flannels for 20
Fancy Prints per yard 6
Best Standard Prints, with pattern, 8

A full and complete line of Dress and Cloak Trimmings embracing over 80 different varieties, from three cents upwards Ladies and Gents Underwear, Gloves &c. of all varieties and prices to satisfy every body.

Millinery Department complete.

Ladies Trimmed Hats $1 00
Ladies Trimmed Bonnets $1 to 3.00
Children's Hats 75
Ladies New Watered Silk Ties 25

In fact the most extensive and desirable stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, in the county.

PALACE OF FASHION.

The Largest Clothing Establishment in Northern Indiana.

Great Inducements Offered During the Holidays.

Every one is familiar with the great "Palace of Fashion" No. 1 Keystone Block Fort Wayne, Indiana; therefore it is needless to mention to the citisens of Auburn and vicinity of the many advantages gained over others by dealing at this popular clothing emporum. This firm carries, without exception, the largest stock of clothing and gents furnishing goods, and controls a larger trade than any one house in Northern Indiana, selling at from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than any one house in their line of business

Their stock is complete in every department, and are offering the next 30 days their large and complete stock at prices far below anything heretofore known for good clothing. They guarantee their prices to be the *very lowest*, having purchased their stock for cash and selling for cash, which thus enables them to sell goods at low prices.

For the coming holiday trade they have received a large shipment of clothing, hats and caps, underwear, &c., which they intend to dispose of at exceedingly low figures.

Their stock of Mens & Boys overcoats is immense.

If times are dull and money scarce, their trade seems to be on the increase, for the simple reason, they undersell all their competitors and guarantee their prices to be the very lowest. Great bargains offered during the holidays at the great "Palace of fashion" No. Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. J. NIEDLINGER, Pro

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

Special Inducements

FOR THE NEXT

30 DAYS!

TO CASH BUYERS, AT

MILLER & CASEBEER'S,

CORNER MAIN & NINTH STREETS.

PERSONAL.

B. F. Casebeer, of Hicksville, Ohio, was with Colonel C., of this place, on Tuesday this week.

H. D. Taylor, Esq., agent for the American Express Co., was in town yesterday.

Mrs. J. S. Stough, and Miss Jackman, of Waterloo, were in attendance at the musical convention,

Harry Rush has returned home, after a long stay at Elkhart, to spend the holidays under his parental roof.

Adolphus Rogers, Esq., the genial editor of the *Courier*, New Castle, Ind., gave us a call last Saturday.

Wilson McDermott, Esq., of the Fort Wayne Daily *Sentinel* gave us a call last evening, looking as trim as a Congressman.

Our charming young friend Miss Sallie Shaw, with H. H. Stamets, will make a short visit to her former home, Bucyrus, Ohio, after the holidays.

Prof. Straub and lady, of Chicago, are attending the musical convention this week. Mr. Straub stands high in the west in the musical profession.

Mr. Woolsey, formerly of this place, had his right ankle severely injured by a peice of dirt falling from the steam scraper, on the Baltimore road.

Father Young, of the Catholic church, has located in this place, and now resides on Seventh-street, near Mr. Boughan's.—Doubtless there will be services in the church each Sabbath.

Prof. Jas. Lowrie, of Boston, is in the city, and will conduct the dramatic play of Kathleen Mavourneen, to be given the 31st inst. Do'nt fail to hear Mr. L. in his character songs.

Our excellent friend Capt. Fred J. Drake of Ft. Wayne, he who presides over the delivery department of the postoffice, is one of the most popular attentive and polite gentlemen in the city. We have always held him in high esteem, and late favors serve to increase it.

LOST.—On Saturday night last a black hat with the name of Harper & Fritz on the inside. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

One of the finest musical publications, we have seen is the work called "Good Cheer," with Prof. Stroub as the author. It is designed for singing classes, conventions, choirs and schools in general, and is meeting with a large sale.

If there is anything good in this part of the State outside of Fort Wayne, that city must needs have it, too. The latest is the establishment of a new democratic paper called the COURIER, after us, of course. It is bound to be a success, and the name will insure that, but we wish it success with all our heart. Our excellent friend S. F. Smart, and Capt. Steel are the managers.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular communication of Auburn Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F. on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th, 1875, there will be elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.

By order of the Lodge.
S. T. GALLOWAY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the stated communication of Cedar Encampment No. 65. I. O. O. F., on Friday evening, Jan. 8th, 1875, there will be elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.

By order of the Encampment
T. C. MAYS, Scribe.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you dobt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

Administratons Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I well sell at public sale at the residence of George Teutsch deceased, in Troy Township in DeKalb County. on Friday the 15th day of January 1875, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle Hogs, corn, wheat, oats, hay and other articles

TERMS—All sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand; over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws with interest at ten per cent from date if not paid punctually when due, if paid when due six per cent from date

PETER TEUTSCH,
Administrator.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Ervin E. Crain deceased will offer for sale at Public Auction at the late residence of said decedent in Franklin Township DeKalb County Ind. on Saturday the 23rd of January 1875 the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses Cows young Cattle Wagons Harness Saddle and various other articles. Sale to begin at ten o'clock A. M.

TERMS. Sums of three dollars and under cash over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given to the purchaser giving his note with interest and approved security waiving valuation and appraisment laws.

ERVIN A. CRAIN
Administrator.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Teutsch late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

PETER TEUTSCH. Adm'r
Dec., 16th, 1874.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Feb. term, 1875.
Richard Gramling
vs.
Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernst, —— Ernst, wife of said Wenzel, whose first name is unknown, Frederick Buchanan and Peter Gramling.

Now comes the Plaintiff by McBride & Morlan his Attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernest —— Ernst, wife of said Wenzel whose first name is unknown, and Frederick Buchanan are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of February, a. d, 1875 at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 23d day of December, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House at Waterloo DeKalb County Indiana, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday January 4, 1875, Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

ALSO

That the books of said Association will be closed on the 15th day of December 1874, for the issuing of Shares. All those having unclaimed accrued dividends are requested to call at the Secretary's Office, and procure certificates of stock in lieu of the same. By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES L. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JOHN BUTT Secretary.
Waterloo, Indiana, December 3, 1874.

for everyday reference and use.
"A whole library."—*Boston Globe*. "Not a luxu
ry, but a necessity."—*Inter-Ocean*. "The mos
recent, complete, trustworthy."—*Nation*.
The BEST-SELLING BOOK PUBLISHED. Send fo
Circulars to Ziegler & McCurdy, Chicago, Ill

FOR NEARLY THIRTY YEARS THE
RICHMOND PRINTS
have been held in high esteem by those who use
Calico. They are produced in all the novelties o
changing fashions, and in conservative style
suited to the wants of many persons. Among th
latter are the
"Standard Gray Styles,"
proper for the house or street—beautiful in de
signs and pleasing in coloring.
"CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES,"
in great variety, and widely known as most ser
viceable prints. Nothing better for daily wea
These goods bear tickets as quoted above. Your re
tailer should have them, and your examinatio
and approval will solicited.

THE PIANO-HAR
Cabinet Organ.
Patented December, 1874.
A new and beautiful musical instrument—or im
provement upon the Cabinet Organ—being a co

Auction, Auction

WM. E. RUSH
Has opened out, in Ward's building, a fine stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &c., which you can have at your own price. Private sale between auction hours.

SAINT NICHOLAS
At Home.

SANTA CLAUS IN HIS GLORY.

If you visit Fort wayne do not fail to call on

Henry W. Bond's

FANCY, DRY
GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE
AT

21 West Main St.

A few doors west of the Court House.

where will be found the finest display

OF HOLIDAY GOODS

in the city. Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Toys Books, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Blankets, Embroideries of all kinds, Zephyrs and Germantown Yarns, Floss, &c., Table Linen, Towlings, Napkins, Flannels, Underwear, for ladies and gentlemen, Boys Misses and Childrens Hosiery, Gloves Corsets Buttons and many novelties too numerous to mention. Articles suitable for presents for Christmas, Newyears, weddings, Birthdays, Christening aniversaries, &c. in large stock. The goods have to be seen to be appreciated. An invitation is extended to all to come and see me.

HENRY W. BOND
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Go to Miller & Casebeer's if you want to save money.

DAN'S WIFE.

BY [illegible]

Up in early morning light,
Sweeping, dusting, "setting right,"
Oiling all the household springs,
Sewing buttons, tying strings,
Telling Bridget what to do,
Mending rips in Johnny's shoe,
Running up and down the stair,
Tying baby in her chair,
Cutting meat and spreading bread,
Dishing out so much per head,
Eating as she can by chance,
Giving husband kindly glance,
Toiling, working, busy life,
"Smart woman,"
Dan's wife!"

Dan comes home at fall of night,
Home so cheerful, neat and bright,
Children meet him at the door,
Pull him in and look him o'er
Wife asks how the work has gone;
"Busy times with us at home!"
Supper done—Dan reads at ease,
Happy Dan, because to please,
Children must be put to bed—
All the little prayers are said;
Little shoes are placed in rows,
Bed-clothes tucked o'er little toes,
Busy, noisy, wearing life,
Tired woman,
Dan's wife.

Dan reads on and falls asleep,
See the woman softly creep;
Baby rests at last poor dear,
Not a word her heart to cheer;
Mending-basket full to top,
Stockings, shirt and little frock,
Tired eyes and weary brain,
Side with darting, ugly pain;
"Never mind, 'twill pass away,"
She must work but never play;
Closed piano, unused books,
Done the walks to easy nooks,
Brightness faded out of life,
Saddened woman,
Dan's wife.

Up-stairs, tossing to and fro,
Fever holds the woman low;
Children wander, free to play
When and where they will, to-day;
Bridget loiters—dinner's cold;
Dan looks anxious, cross and old;
Household screws are out of place,
Lacking one dear, patient face,
Steady hands, so weak and true,
Hands that knew just what to do,
Never knowing rest or play,
Folded now—and laid away,
Work of six in one short life,
Shattered woman,
Dan's wife.

TOLD AT NIGHTFALL.

It was a stormy September evening. Guy Urquhart and my respected self—Charles Effingstone, painter—were sitting in the studio window of his delightful little villa at Frascati, near Rome, high over the rounded tops of woods now lurid in the red setting sun. Beneath a leaden sky the gloomy Campagna stretched like a dead sea, and with its fair rim cut the disk, a portentous blood-red ball, slowly, slowly sinking.

Guy and I had been old friends and school-fellows in England. He was two or three years older than myself, but that had made his friendship for me all the tenderer, and mine for him reverential. Besides, I had looked on Guy as a kind of genial young saint. I had always felt rather wicked in his company, because he really seemed, quite naturally, never to do anything wrong, or to have so much [illegible] the matter, and

Press of the 3d of Dec , the quoted statement is repeated, an wish you would publish the stateme herewith sent, that the public know who tells the truth about making up of election board, and would just state here, that there several other false statements in paper, concerning the contest, and easily proved as the above statemen

MILES WATERMA

December 8th 1874.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

On the morning of the Oct. elec ion 1874. Mr. Waterman the trust of Franklin Tp., stated publicly

[illegible] perched in Rome. "Got into a scrape about a woman, and didn't behave well to her, or something of the sort," drawled out one of these amiable gentlemen. And this was all I could discover about poor Urquhart.

But at last I heard from Guy himself once more. Lo! he had inherited a small fortune from a distant relation; he had thrown civil engineering overboard; he was coming to Rome forthwith to study art in earnest at last; and we must spend the ensuing summer in Villeggiatura together, eating figs at Tusculum. At the time my story begins, he had been about six weeks in Rome, and had already painted one or two capital little pictures

No village in the world drives such a roaring trade in scandal as grand old Rome. You have seen how Urquhart's character went before him, as Sir Peter Teazle's stayed behind, for the comfort of the community, and what mercy it met with. Now, when circumstances are served up in this mixed way, there are generally certain facts which one may trace like pebbles through disturbing waves. I felt convinced that I should do so in Urquhart's case, if ever it pleased him to give me his confidence.

But I could not try to thrust myself into any chamber of his past not freely opened to me. I could not help guessing that there was a shut and locked door, behind which lurked the solution of a mystery. This mystery was the great and grievous change in my friend, not to be accounted for by the mere lapse of two or three years. And this change was all the more remarkable that it was not always obvious. No two men could be more unlike than Urquhart to Urquhart in different moods. It seemed to me as if much evil had flowed into his heart by some rent where much good had run out, but that the poison had never mixed with the healthy juice of his life.

On this September evening as we sat together, Guy had been muttering some very bad sentiments, which would have grieved me more if I had not attributed them in part to some unripe peaches and the state of his stomach.

"Guy," said I, suddenly, "I've found a key to much that makes people gasp and stare at you."

"What do you mean?" returned he, rather roughly.

"Most persons," I went on, "are half-angel, half-devil, they say. But your angel and devil seem to share their lodging on the most curious terms of mutual forbearance. They seem to take you turn and turn about, in watches, as it were. Your angel never torments your devil, or interferes with his mode of enjoying himself, in his Walpurgis night with his man; and your devil, with equal politeness, never intrudes himself on the angelic prayer-meetings. They could not possibly come in contact without disturbing the harmony of the system; but they seem to agree to differ, like certain polite married couples."

Urquhart took his pipe from his mouth, and blew out a long smoke-wreath. Then he leaned head and shoulders out of the window, and stared far away at the sun, now like a clot of blood in the livid horizon, till even that crimson speck was absorbed. Then he brought himself back to his former position in a corner of the rickety old sofa, and from that dusky corner spake.

"You hooked a fine fat fish there, my young friend, with your moral-critical line. Your sagacity really deserves patting for having snapped up such a good head of game. Still you don't know how the devil got into me; how should you? He had hardly set claw on your friend when we were boys together, and I rather the better boy of the two."

"You may well say that, old fellow! At that time (and what a little time ago it is after all!) you really seemed incapable of evil, or even of comprehending it. You trusted everybody implicitly, because you yourself were——"

"An ass!" roared Urquhart. "And now listen."

So, as the night fell, and "the casement slowly grew a glimmering square" in the blackness, Urquhart's tale was told.

"Fourteen months ago, I was lodging for the summer in a farm-house in a village, no matter where. The only house there belonging to gentlefolks, except the wretched old parsonage, was Squire Ringwood's. It was a big, stupid-looking mansion, on a hill, staring down overbearingly at the poor little tenements huddled together below; and the burly Squire himself was for all the world like his house, as he sat on his tall horse, and looked down pompously over his vast waistcoat at a frightened crew of village children. The Squire had an ugly, sickly wife and daughter, and they had an humble companion that was an angel of beauty. I fell in love with her at church. Oh, the little church in the west countrie, hid in the bowery orchard hollow! Oh, the sudden delicious gust that littered the graves with blossoms!—your mother's grave, Charley; has the dear woman the violets I planted there? or did they die like the faith and hope she set in me? I fell in love with Fanny Vale before I knew her name; I learned that from the farm-house folk with whom I lodged. They told me, moreover, that she was a young widow, and still in weeds when she came to lodge very humbly in the village six months before; that the Squire's wife and daughter had taken a fancy to her, and adopted her into their family, kind of reader and companion of ork. I made her acquaintance by e which I threw at her feet over a the first time I spied her walking I need not swear to you that I had an evil wish or thought about To me a woman was a holy thing, rated by no lowness of condition, rving of any gentleman's love and rence, if endowed with certain ities. These qualities I now took ust, and, being enchanted by her ty, saw also the perfection of moral ness in her face. Such an angelic Charley! There she sat in the re's pew, beside her ugly patron- with such intelligence in her choly blue eye and fair half-moon row, such a breathing sensibility er silence; and when I came to her, what sympathy in her smile, silken manners, so soft, graceful, sing, yet modest and full of suave dignity! She did not answer my note; but when I went to the copse behind Ringwood house, where I had implored her to meet me, she was there. She came, she said, only to beg me to come, and write no more. She was a poor dependent, and the least suspicion falling on her would cast her homeless and friendless on the world. I will not dwell on this stale love story; it was perfectly commonplace of its kind, except that the dupe was not, for once, the humble beauty, but the gentleman from London. She consented to be my wife; and at the summer's end, without asking her a single question as to her past, without knowing more of it than the farm folk had volunteered to tell me the first day I saw her, I brought this girl to London and married her. That's what came of being too good for this world, incapable of evil, or the comprehension of it. I had written to tell my father of my intended marriage to (I frankly confessed) a perfectly obscure and penniless young woman, that had, of course, everything *but* position and wealth to recommend her. I wrote a respectful letter which I received back in a blank cover. Yet my heart yearned to the cross-grained old man, and from the glory and joy of my fool's paradise, I emerged voluntarily, before the honeymoon was over, to seek a reconciliation with my father.

"When I got to his door, he drove me away like a beggar, like a strange dog, with his lifted stick, with his mouth full of curses. This is the last I ever saw of him. He died six months after, implacable.

"I hurried back to town, to be comforted by the angel in my house. I returned sooner than I was looked for. I opened the door by a latch-key, and went softly up-stairs to surprise my wife. It was about 2 in the afternoon. Our little drawing-room had folding doors, which were now ajar. No one was in the front room, but I heard—I heard my wife's voice in the other. I heard her voice and a man's. I had but one step forward, and I saw——"

It was quite dark by this time, and here the voice that had come out of Urquhart's black corner suddenly broke into an awful sob.

"Don't go on," said I, much distressed.

"Let me alone," gasped Urquhart, savagely.

In less than a minute he resumed, steadily:

"I saw my wife with her arms round a man's neck. She was passionately entreating him not to leave her; he was trying to release himself. The next moment they saw me, and started apart. Then, instantly, my wife, that tender angel, flung herself at me like a wild-cat. She did not scream, but through her shut teeth she said, 'I'll kill you, I'll kill you, if you touch him!' Her blue eyes glared much like yonder blue lightning that keeps flashing out there, and something glittered close to my face. She had snatched up her scissors, and I verily believe would have dug them into my temple if the man, her lover, had not come and pulled down her hand. She was going to fall into his arms again, but he put her from him, not very gently, and told her to sit down. She obeyed him instantly. I cannot in the least describe my state of mind all this time, which was only a minute or two, I suppose. My impression is that I had ceased to feel; that, if my brain and heart had been scooped out, I could not have been emptier of emotion and thought; that I was not conscious of any vindictive rage, or any transport of despair. Some people may think I ought to have kicked that man down-stairs. I neither did so, nor felt any desire to hurt him. It was he who took the initiative, and made me a sign to go into the front room with him, which I did. Then, when I stood there face to face with him, I said suddenly, and, as it were, involuntarily:

"'Who are you?'

"'I am sorry for you,' said he, in a gentle drawl, looking at me quite compassionately; 'this woman has treated you very badly. Still, you know, you have only yourself to thank. Your conduct has been quite inconceivably rash, you know—'

"'Who are you?' I repeated, staring at him bluntly.

"'I am Capt. Edward Ringwood. This woman is an actress, whom I became acquainted with about a year or two before you first saw her. I assure you I knew nothing about your love affairs or proposed marriage. If I had known in time, I should certainly have considered it my duty to warn you of the awful blunder you were making. When I went abroad with my regiment, it seems she chose to go down and wriggle herself into my family. What her motive was, I can't imagine. She is a most artful, dangerous person, that is clear. She saw my return to England in the papers yesterday, and sent me a note inviting me to come and see her at this address, which I did. I give you my word of honor I had not been here ten minutes when you made your appearance. She had just told me she was married, and this was your house; upon which I got up and wished her good-day.'

"By this time I had found myself unable to stand, and was sitting on the sofa with my head between my hands. When Capt. Ringwood left off speaking, I looked up, meaning to say something, but forgot what it was, and only stared at him silently.

"He was a fair, slight young man, about 30, with handsome, thin features, and large, light-brown whiskers. He stood there looking at me with the same good-natured concern in his face that he had expressed in words, in his fashionable, affected way.

"At last I recollected what I had been going to say, and told him I wished to be left alone. He silently took out his card, laid it on the chimney-piece, and went out.

"I don't know how many hours I remained lying on the sofa, with my eyes shut, in that strange torpor; but it was night when I opened them, and found my wife standing by me. She had lighted the candles on the chimney-piece, and was stooping down over me. She started upright as my eyes opened, but she did not avoid them. She confronted me, arching back her nymph-like figure, and leaning one hand on a table behind her.' I felt no emotion at sight of her, but looked at her as if she had been a picture. Her beauty was splendid. All her fair golden hair was turned off her white face in a sort of glittering aureola. Her great turquoise-blue eyes flared under slightly contracted brows; the nostrils of her delicate, straight nose and her infantine mouth expressed rage and pain.

"'I am glad you are awake,' said she; 'I want you to hear me say I hate you!'

"'I don't care,' said I, wearily. 'Go away.'

"Her face flamed out with the fury that was burning her heart.

"'But you do care!' she cried; 'you shall care! I tell you I always laughed at you and despised you. I only married you from pique—because he left me. I got into his family and toadied them, and made myself their servant, only to hear of him, and to feel nearer him, and be where he had been—I love him so! I love no one else in the world—I never did. I would kill you, and a dozen like you, to save him from a fingerache. I would rather a thousand times have a blow from him than a kiss from you—a hundred million times! When I think of you, and that you are between us, I hate you—I abhor you! How dare you smile at me? I'll kill you!'

"I was quite unconscious of smiling; but she darted at me, and struck at my throat. I caught her hand; this time she had a penknife in it, and I felt that she had pricked me. That instinctive act of self-defense roused me, and probably saved my wits as well as my life. When I had mastered her and thrown the knife away, I held her hands in mine till she put down her face and bit them savagely. I tied her wrists with my pocket handkerchief, and she sank panting on a chair. All of a sudden the unhappy creature burst out crying as if her heart was broken—as it well might be. Probably Ringwood's cool treatment of her throughout the interview recently was at the bottom of that frenzy of vituperation, that desperate behavior toward me. She did not hate me, but was simply mad with pain, and raved and struck out in her delirium. I think she really liked me when she married me, notwithstanding her assertion to the contrary, and meant and wished to lead a new life; but the sight of Ringwood's name in the papers, and the knowledge of his nearness, in my absence, revived her passion for him, in which her good resolutions burnt like straw. I released her hands, and brought water and put it to her lips; and when she was quiet through exhaustion, I advised her to lie down, and hoped she would go to sleep. As I was leaving the room she called me back, in a low, broken voice, and when I stood beside the sofa on which she lay, she joined her hands, and asked me, with streaming eyes, to forgive her. I did so, freely. Of course, Ringwood was right. I had no one but myself to thank. My infatuation had been so monstrous that I could no more complain of the consequence than a man, sober, can complain of the consequences of some drunken folly.

"In the morning I took Fanny away to a farm-house in Kent, a place she knew of, and chose herself for a retreat. She was quiet and humble, and apparently broken-spirited. But she did not remain there a month; nor do I know whither she went, or where she has been ever since. Before she left she wrote me a long letter expressing her remorse at her behavior toward me; 'bad as I am,' ended she, 'I will never trouble you more. I do implore you to be sure of that, and to forget me, or think of me as dead.'

"I am afraid to think of her at all. I made every possible effort to trace her, quite in vain; and I hardly know where would be the good if I succeeded.

"That's all," added Urquhart, after a moment's pause; [illegible]

h ce the h of our o the age I t has h usiness p I must w as with l control, d b y, than it o had its

mother had been alive! I wanted some kind woman, that was honest and pure, about me; we men all do in our dark hour. *Basta!*—let us go down to the drawing-room, and your friends, and the lamp. By Jove, what a flash! There's a mighty storm brewing, young fellow."

territor

the bank of the Rio Grande a

ning back to the mountains.

THE NEW

Drug Stor

FRESH DRUGS,

End of the Proctor-Moulton Libel Suit.

The Proctor suit is at an end. Yesterday the defense made formal overtures to the prosecution for a compromise and a settlement, which, after consultation with their client, the attorneys for Miss Proctor concluded to entertain. The matter came to a climax last night. It was then agreed that, at the opening of the court this morning, a proposition should be made by ex-Judge Fullerton to have the case referred, which proposition should, after some argument, be agreed to; and that ex-District-Attorney Benjamin Silliman should be selected as referee. It was further stipulated that Miss Proctor should come forward and testify that Moulton's allegations as to her illicit connection with Beecher were in every respect false. It was further stipulated that Moulton himself should make affidavit that he knows of his own knowledge nothing whatever against Miss Proctor's character, and that the libel to which he gave utterance was based wholly upon hearsay. It was further stipulated that Moulton should make an apology to Miss Proctor and that he should pay all the costs incurred on both sides, thus far in the suit amounting to over $5,000; that in consideration of the foregoing Miss Proctor would claim no pecuniary damages against Moulton, but would rest satisfied with the vindication of her character, and that the referee should make a report in consonance with these conditions, and thus end the great suit.—*Brooklyn Eagle, 9th.*

A Pitiable Case.

An Irishman arrested for highway robbery, on being brought before a magistrate, asserted that he was more entitled to be pitied than to be punished.

"Pitied!" exclaimed the Justice, while his eyebrows arched with more than ordinary wonder and contempt; "and on what account, pray?"

"Sure, on account of my misfortune."

"Your misfortune, indeed! What! That we have caught you, I suppose?"

"Oh, the jintleman that's brought me here knows my misfortune well enough."

But the gentleman was as astonished as the magistrate himself, and was incapable of understanding the culprit's meaning.

"You will own, I suppose," said his worship, "that you stopped this gentleman on the highway?"

"O, yes; I did the same."

"And that you took from him £50 in bills?"

"And there your honor is right again."

"Well, then, you perplexing vagabond, what do you mean by your misfortunes?"

"Sure, and the money wasn't in my pocket above a week when the dirty bank stopped payment, and I was robbed of every shillin'."

The Raisin Crop.

Spain is the greatest producer of raisins. Those styled Valentia raisins find great favor with all classes of the English people. A few years ago a crop of 12,000 tons for the supply of the world was considered large; now London receives 12,000 tons out of a total of 20,000 tons that are grown. These raisins also find a large market in the United States and Canada. The improvement in the article most observable of late years is that of removing the stalk before shipment. As no useful purpose has been found as yet for the stalks, they are generally burned. Muscatel, or table raisins, from Malaga, vary widely in quality. They are known as layer, bunch, and loose raisins, the best being picked from the stalk. This sort is largely used in America. The finest growth of Muscatel comes to this country in decorated boxes with colored paper and lace edgings, increasing the expense of packing to the extent of $125 per ton.

PUNCH has the following on the abolition of second-class carriages: "Are there any second-class carriages on this line, Rogers?" "No, my lord." "Ah, then take two first-class tickets and two third." "Beg pardon, my lord, but is me and Mrs. Parker expected to go third-class?" "Gracious heavens! No, Rogers, not for the world! The third-class tickets are for my lady and me!"

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A Pair of Scalps Barely Saved—Lieut. Whetmore and His Servant Find Very Little Choice Between Redskins and a Snow-Storm in the Texas Pan Handle.

[From the Leavenworth Commercial.]

It appears that on the 16th ult., Lieut. Whetmore, accompanied by a servant, left Gen. Miles' headquarters on the Washita to carry dispatches to Camp Supply. Reaching the Canadian river, he concluded to leave the train and escort with which he had been traveling and strike for Supply, accompanied only by his servant. This was a very risky undertaking, as the balance of the story will show. Scarcely had Whetmore and Hamilton, his servant, left the train before they saw signs of the redskins. But they were both full of pluck and anxious to reach their destination; and so, unmindful of the danger they were in, defiantly galloped on toward the north. Toward night, on the 17th, the two reached a stream where they determined to camp, but on rounding a point came suddenly on a band of three redskins who, on seeing the blue coats, scattered through the brush like leaves before a winter wind. Here was a nice position for the two men, for they well knew that the Indians they had met were but stragglers of a still larger party in the immediate neighborhood. And so it proved. Retracing their steps they put spurs to their horses, only to ride into the midst of a party of nine mounted savages, who were so completely taken by surprise at the appearance of the soldier boys that they merely turned on their horses and gave one steady, prolonged stare at the blue-coated intruders. But Whetmore and his companion did not take the introduction so coolly. Quickly wheeling their horses they started down the slope and out on the sleety and frozen prairie with the speed of the wind. They were in for it now. One look behind them revealed the savages in full pursuit. But they had a good start. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest and the piercing needles of sleet drove straight into their faces with blinding fury, but they could neither stop nor change their course. On went the fugitives, and on came the blood-thirsty pursuers. It was a veritable race for life. None of your dime-novel fictions, but a living, breathing, palpitating, exciting fact. Nine hell-hounds of the frontier after two blue-coats and their scalps. This was the exact situation, and Wetmore and his companion knew it. They also knew that their horses would not hold out long against the terrible storm, and began to devise ways and means to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They thought of making a stand in the buffalo wallows, when the remembrance of the terrible fate of Chapman and his companions made them dig in their spurs a little deeper and seek a more favorable location. At last it was evident that they could go no further, and something must be done.

The trail they were making on the sleety surface told them there was no escape by flight, so unslinging their carbines, they dropped behind a small thicket and prepared to "pass in their checks" as lively as possible. By this time darkness had set in, and the storm of sleet and snow was raging with unabated fury. Long and anxiously those two benumbed and benighted men knelt on the frozen crust and waited for the appearance of their savage foes, but they came not.

Either the red-skins had been pelted out of their purpose by the terrific storm, or else they had come to the conclusion that the market price of two scalps would not justify more than one or two twenty-mile heats on a stiff and slippery prairie. At all events they gave up the chase. Lieut. Whetmore and Hamilton stayed behind the thicket all night, narrowly escaping freezing to death, and expecting every moment that the whoops of the savages would be heard and the crash of a tomahawk put them out of their misery and end the terrible, terrible suspense.

When morning dawned the savages had disappeared, but the beleagured men were in another pickle. They were lost on the prairie. Lost as effectually and completely as though they were in mid-ocean. The storm howled as fierce as it did during the night. By nothing in the heavens above or the earth beneath could the points of the compass be determined. Weary, frozen, hungry and discouraged, the wanderers began to feel that their miraculous escape of the night before was only a putting off of the inevitable. Finally, seeing that they were completely bewildered, they struck for the nearest stream and followed it to the mouth. It emptied into larger one, and thus these men kept on until, after innumerable hardships, they succeeded in striking the old trail fifty miles south of Camp Supply. Forty miles from the post they met the cavalry out in search for them, and were escorted to quarters, having been nearly three days without food, and with their clothing frozen tight to their bodies.

Lieut. Whetmore says his hands and feet are badly frost-bitten, but otherwise he is in good health and spirits. Hamilton, his companion in the adventure, has not yet arrived from the frontier, owing to his exhausted condition.

A Good Patent Medicine Story.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead" as never to have heard of Prof. Benton's "Holloway pills" and ointment? These curative medicines have been constantly advertised for the last twenty years in every newspaper in the world, the result of its publicity being that the Professor has realized an enormous fortune. He and his wife are now well stricken in years, and they have no children. So he is spending his money in beneficence. Believing—possibly from the large sale of his quack medicines—that most people are mad, he has built an asylum for the insane at Virginia Water, near Windsor, at a cost of £100,000, and he is now about to erect at Egham a university for ladies, on an estate which he has just bought for £25,000. The best professors will be engaged to give the highest education possibly to women, and the scheme will cost £150,000. This Mr. Holloway once asked Dickens to write one page of matter, mentioning in some way or other Holloway's pills. In the envelope containing this request was a check for £1,000. Dickens, who was greatly annoyed, put envelope and contents into another, loose, and returned them by the messenger, saying there was no answer. I had this story from Dickens' own lips.—*London Correspondence New York Herald.*

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Report of the Successful Observation of the Great Phenomenon at Nagasaki, Japan, and at Hobartstown, Tasmania.

The following dispatch has been received at London from Prof. Davidson, the chief astronomer of the American expedition to Nagasaki, Japan. It is dated Nagasaki, Dec. 9:

"During our observations of the transit of Venus, to-day, the weather was unusually cloudy and unpromising. The time at which it was calculated the transit would begin passed away without our being enabled to record the exact moment of the first contact with trustworthy results. After about a quarter of an hour, and before Venus reached the stage of her second contact, the observer at the equatorial caught a glimpse of the sun and the planet, and was quite successful in taking several measurements of the planet's cusps during the interval between the first and second contacts. The time at which the latter contact occurred was obtained with success and recorded. Shortly after the second contact, further measurements of the distance between Venus and the sun's western edge were made with the micrometer. In all there were taken 150 micrometic measurements of the line between the cusps. Besides these, thirty-one micrometic observations were made of the passage of both edges of the sun across the meridian of the station, and similar views of the right and left rims of Venus in crossing the same line. Eighteen micrometic surveys were made of the respective declinations of the sun and the planet, by observing both the upper and lower limbs while passing the meridian. About sixty excellent photographs of the transit, during various periods of its occurrence, were taken. Extreme good fortune attended the astronomers, for just as Venus departed from the sun the clouds began to gather and threatened rain. Toward the close of November we were enabled to telegraph the difference of longitude to Vladivostok, so that the location of the position here is definitely determined."

Prof. Harkness, of the United States Naval Observatory, sends the following telegram regarding the observations of the transit of Venus at Hobartstown, Tasmania:

"Although the weather was bad, our observations at the time of the transit were particularly successful. We succeeded in taking 113 photographs of Venus during her passage over the disk of the sun."

A Hint to Bores.

The local editor of a New Haven paper has had printed and posted in conspicuous type over his desk the following:

OH! HAVE IT PUBLISHED IN A PAMPHLET.

WRITE IT DOWN, AND WE'LL READ IT NEXT SUNDAY.

OH! GO HIRE A HALL, AND TELL US ALL ABOUT IT.

CUT IT SHORT, OR WE'LL HAVE TO GET OUT TWO EDITIONS.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT: THOU SHALT NOT BUZZ.

All newspaper men will see that he has hit the nail on the head, as far as cautionary notices to bores can go. They are certainly very pertinent, and ought to do some good.

A STORM BREWING.—A prophet who has cast the horoscope of the old world assures the public that a storm is brewing in Europe. Germany finds Alsace and Lorraine elements of weakness; France is steadily perfecting her preparations for retaliation on the victors of Sedan; Russia heaves and tosses upon the waves of popular discontent; Italy is in a strait between the two conflicting tendencies of progress and reaction; England is trying to steer her course so as to make money out of whatever turns up, without running any hazards on her own account; and so it is that unrest pervades the lands. Happily the prophets of these latter days seldom guess accurately.

PIMPLES, blotches and other unsightly eruptions of the skin should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will remove all such things by purifying the blood.

A PROTRUDING toe is not a sightly thing, to say nothing about health and comfort. SILVER-TIPPED Shoes never wear out at the toe. For sale by all dealers.

WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is now fifteen years since the attention of the public was first called by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart to this wonderful remedy, and so well has it stood the test of time that to-day it not only *has the confidence* of the entire community, but is more frequently prescribed by physicians in their practice than any other proprietary preparation in the country. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the Tar, by which its *highest medicinal properties* are retained. For the following complaints, Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Weak Stomach, Disease of the Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, there is no remedy in the world that has been used so successfully or can show such a number of marvelous cures. The following will serve to show the estimation in which this sovereign remedy is held by those who have used it.

Consumption for Ten Years Cured.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART: Dear Sir—I am grateful to you from the fact that you have made a medicine that will cure the disease of the Lungs. My wife has had the Consumption for ten years. Physicians had told me that they could only patch her up for the time being. She was confined to her bed and had been for some time. I heard of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and secured one bottle; it relieved her cough. She has now finished the fourth bottle, and is able to do the work for her family; and may God speed you on with your great discovery and cure you have made for Consumption.

REV. E. H. HOPKINS,
Jackson Centre, Shelby Co., Ohio.

From St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WISHART, PHILADELPHIA: Dear Sir—During a visit to Philadelphia, some three years ago, I was suffering from a severe cold, and was induced to take a bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which had the effect of curing me in a few days. I have used it in my family ever since, and am of the opinion that it saved the life of my daughter, who was suffering from a severe and painful cough. If the publication of this will be of any service, you are at liberty to use it. Yours respectfully,

JOHN HODNETT, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers and at

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S OFFICE,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL.

How It is Made—Its Manufacture Always Kept a Mystery, which is Transmitted Verbally from Father to Son—Interesting Facts.

Gen. F. A. Starring, in his report to the Treasury Department upon the steel question, gives an interesting chapter upon the manufacture of steel. He says:

The manufacture of steel has always been kept a sort of mystery. The process mostly followed is what is known as "Huntsman's process," discovered or most successfully worked and brought into operation in 1760 by Benjamin Huntsman. Steel bearing his name is universally known.

The process with its subsequent improvements is very complicated. The special method of manufacture adopted by each firm is a jealousy-guarded secret handed down by verbal formula, etc., from father to son, through successive generations. Each maker has his peculiar mode of manufacture, and does not know what particular proportions of irons, etc., are adopted by his colleagues in mixing their steel.

Cast steel is made from various materials. The most inferior quality is English cast steel, viz., that made from English iron or scraps. This is the kind from which English spring-steel is made, the price being about £25 per ton. English cast steel is adapted only for piston-rods, springs for wagons, etc., rope-wire, and for purposes where a cutting edge is not required. This class of steel does not come under the designation of best cast steel, although its appearance is very similar. For the best qualities of cast steel good Swedish iron must be used.

There is a proverb among steel-melters that if you would have good steel you must put good irons of uniform quality into the melting pot. This is the case, as it concerns the consumer or person who uses the steel, although the brands of the iron are melted and lost to view.

The Swedish iron is delivered to the manufacturer in the form of bars, which have been hammered to the necessary dimensions, viz.: about nine inches wide, one-half inch thick, and from six to twelve feet long.

The first process of manufacture is that of conversion. The converting furnaces are of different sizes, some capable of containing twenty-six tons of iron, some forty tons. They contain two stone-converting pots, each about four feet in width and depth, and twelve feet in length. These pots are placed side by side, and when in operation the heat from the fire below is conducted around each pot by means of flues. The heat is prevented from escaping by means of a brick dome inclosing the whole. The iron bars are placed in layers in the converting-pots, the spaces between the layers being filled up with charcoal broken into small pieces. When the converting furnace is filled, it is hermetically sealed with "wheel swarf," a substance accumulating at the trough of the grinding-wheel, and capable of resisting long exposure to heat. The fire is then lighted, and is allowed to burn from twelve to sixteen days, the time depending upon the amount of carbonization required. It is then left to die out, and the converting furnace and metal, having been raised to a great heat, take about the same length of time to cool as for the heating. When the metal is removed it is covered with blisters, from which it gets a name of "blister steel." It is as brittle as glass, and can be broken by a slight blow of the hammer.

After the metal has been weighed, it is taken to a melting furnace, and conveyed into small fire-clay pots about eight inches in diameter, and sixteen to twenty inches high, covered with closely-fitting lids, and previously raised to a white heat. They are allowed to remain in the furnace, surrounded by a strong fire, for several hours, during which the metal is frequently stirred, so that it may be thoroughly mixed. After it has been thoroughly melted and mixed, it is run into a metal mold of the required form. When the bars are cooled, a piece is broken off at each end—this inspection of the fractures being for the purpose of ascertaining whether the metals have been thoroughly mixed more than to determine whether the quality of the steel is equal to any particular standard. This completes the process; and the steel is sent to the mill to be rolled or hammered into its ultimate shape of square, triangular, octagon, round, or flat.

Without entering into an analysis of the many different ways in which cast steel or best cast steel is made, it is sufficient to state that there are several hundred varieties, varying in temper and quality. The best cast steel of one manufacturer may be totally different from that of another firm.

It is, of course, well known that nothing can be told by the outside surface of the bars, but it is nevertheless true that the value can be determined by the grain, as exhibited upon fracture. If the grain is fine, the steel is supposed to be good; if coarse, not so. This is altogether an error. The grain of the steel depends upon the temper—the harder the steel is, the finer it is in the grain. The commonest quality looks just as fine as the best; and many of the low-priced samples forwarded here with present a considerably finer grain than the steel worth $4 or 5 more per hundred weight.

Dickens' story of Fagin, the Jew, in "Oliver Twist," has, fortunately, but few counterparts in real life; but that some exist has been heretofore demonstrated, not only in London, but on this side of the Atlantic. A case bearing a striking resemblance to that history has been developed in Philadelphia. By a mere accident a boy was captured by the police, who told a most remarkable story, which led to the arrest of a score of youthful thieves who were under the tutelage of several Fagins. The boy captured seems to have been prompted to a life of lawlessness by reading such flash novels as "Claude Duval" and "Jack Sheppard," as he was of respectable parentage and could have no other motive for entering upon such a life.

The saying, "He is as good a man as ever lived, but he can't keep a hotel," was original with Mat. Peel, a negro minstrel, who died in Buffalo in 1859.

The Consumption of Wood.

Two years ago England was in a panic over the idea of exhausting her coal supply. The economists chanted jeremiads over the bad time coming, until the geologists showed that the coal seams known to exist would meet all demands for 1,027 years, 4 months, 31 days, or thereabout, provided the coal could be mined. The more mournful Britons have since wasted some time in commiserating the woes of their descendants in the year 3000, which is the date fixed for the failure of the coal-beds as aforesaid. Most of the present generation, however, are philosophical Micawbers, who believe that something will turn up before the world reaches that age, and that at any rate there is no use in grieving over inevitable sufferings as long as somebody else is to be the sufferer. Now that England has got over her scare, we are beginning to have ours. She was troubled about coal; we are bothered about wood. We burn an enormous quantity of it. It is said by statisticians that 10,000 acres of forest go into the furnaces and stoves of this city every year. Many other acres of forest are used here annually for fuel in another and an indirect way by the erection of squares of wooden buildings, which serve as the prey of the first chance spark that has a southwest wind to fan it into flame. The fencing of the country represents miles of forest. The sleepers, bridges, and rolling stock of our railroads keep axes at work forever. The supply of our furniture involves an enormous demand on our forests. It is calculated that 8,000,000 acres of forest land are cleared every year, and that only 10,000 acres are replanted. Within the last decade, 12,000,000 acres have been burned over simply to clear the land. In Wisconsin alone, the Kansas and Nebraska trade takes the growth of 50,000 virgin acres every year. In one notable year, Wisconsin cut a billion feet of timber. Some figures of the lumber trade in this city will give the reader an idea of the enormous consumption of wood that goes on without let or stay. The Lumberman's Directory for 1874-5 says that the trade here annually handle, 1,350,000,000 feet of lumber, shingles, and lath. This aggregate, enormous as it seems, is but a tenth of the annual consumption of the country. The Chicago capital used in the trade is nearly $33,000,000. The compiler of the directory thinks that there is no danger of a timber famine, but the figures we have already given show that, unless the present ratio of consumption to production is materially changed, the famine is a mere question of time.

The remedy for these threatened evils is in the creation, by law, of large forest reserves, and in the encouragement of tree-planting by the State and the individual. Nebraska has already done a good deal in the latter way. She offers rewards for forest culture, and appropriates, we believe, an annual sum for tree-planting by her own officials, appointed for that purpose. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has set out a number of trees along its line, where it was said no tree could grow, and has had the satisfaction of seeing a large proportion of them thrive. Other Western railroad companies and other Western States would do well to follow these examples.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A New Shell.

The English *Army and Navy Gazette* has enumerated on several occasions the various results of experiments undertaken by the committee on explosives, with a view of ascertaining the practical effects of Prof. Abel's proposed plan for the explosion of common shells filled with water, by means of a detonator, consisting of dry compressed gun-cotton enveloping a small cap of fulminate of mercury. Some months ago the practicability of exploding sixteen-pounder common shells in this manner was satisfactorily established, and the result of such an arrangement was the bursting of a shell into three hundred fragments, whereas only about thirty pieces were produced by the explosion of an ordinary bursting charge of gunpowder. The effect of such an explosion among troops in the field could not be otherwise than disastrous in the extreme. Lately, however, says *The Gazette*, experiments have been made with 9 inch common shells, which far exceed in effect that of any conducted with the field service common shell. On this occasion the bursting element employed was wet gun-cotton in lieu of water. It will be remembered that the danger hitherto experienced in the employment of this explosive has been obviated by wetting it, a discovery having been made to the effect that it detonated equally well wet or dry. Nine-inch shells were placed upright upon the sands at Shoeburyness, a boarding being erected around them at a convenient distance to confine the fragments. The projectiles being then filled with some eight or nine pounds of wet compressed gun-cotton, and a "detonator," as described above, having been fitted into the fuse-hole socket, they were fired by an ordinary electric fuse. The result was extraordinary, the shell bursting literally into thousands of pieces.

A Herd of Cattle Tree a Bear.

On Wednesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Edward Defoe noticed a commotion among the cattle on Joe Button's place, in the center of Santa Rosa Plain, three miles from town. On going to the spot he discovered to his amazement that the cattle had treed a large brown bear in an oak tree, within twenty rods of the railroad track. The bear left the tree and was followed for some distance by Defoe. Frank Roberts arrived with a double-barreled shot-gun. Bruin kept on for two miles from where first seen, to Ware's farm, showing no disposition to take to a tree, though a number were passed. In getting over a picket-fence he would draw himself cleverly to the top, man-fashion, and then jump down. About two hours after he was first seen, a good opportunity offering, Roberts fired, and the bear dropped dead, one buckshot, as was afterward found, having penetrated the heart. It is thought that the bear came down into the plain during the night from the hills separating Bennett and Santa Rosa valleys. Perhaps it lost its reckoning in the fog. It was in good condition, weighing, when dressed, nearly 300 pounds.—*Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.*

UNPLEASANT SITUATION.

A Man Caught in a Bear Trap—His Terrible Agony and Sufferings.

Thomas Way, of Nevada, being bothered by grizzly bears, conceived the idea of building a pen, such as he had often seen grizzlies caught in in California. The trap is made by building a small square house of heavy, hewed logs, and covering it with a strong roof. The door, of heavy logs also, slides up and down in grooves. When it is up there is an open entrance about five feet high and four feet wide. A sheep is killed and hung inside the pen to a rope, which is connected with a trigger, so that when the bear enters and seizes the mutton the door falls and he is caged. Way completed his pen to his satisfaction, and intended to bait it the same night. Having a curiosity to see how it would work, he went in and pulled the rope slightly, and the door fell down. He attempted to raise it, but was horror-stricken when he found that he was unable to budge it an inch. He worked and struggled, but the heavy weight refused to move. The pen worked only too successfully, and he was caught in his own trap. He shouted for help, but knowing that he was miles from a human habitation, and in a savage locality, where few persons ever ventured, he soon sat down in blank despair. He spent that night in agony, and got but little sleep. It commenced to snow, but fortunately he had a heavy blanket overcoat, which kept him comparatively comfortable. The next morning he commenced shouting again, until his throat was sore, but was only answered by the howling of the tempest. He had set his gun against a stump outside, and longed to get at it that he might fire it off and attract somebody's attention. He soon began to get hungry. His thirst he quenched by thrusting his hand through the chinks between the logs and raking up snow and eating it. Thus day after day elapsed, during which his mental sufferings were terrible. "I tell you, men," said he, "I thought of everything I had done in all my life, from the time I was a boy six years old."

At last a brilliant idea struck him. He had matches, and would burn his way out. With the heel of his boot he would kick and grind a log until he had accumulated a quantity of dust and splinters which he would light with a match, and then blow the fire with his hat until he had burned a hole large enough for his exit. All the day previous to that on which he was found, he was thus employed, but upon trial the scheme would not work. The wood refused to burn, and he again lay down to die. The day passed, and the next he had abandoned all hope, and he was calculating how long it would take a strong, healthy man to die of starvation. He was in a state of abject stupor when a party of hunters happened along and released him from his uncomfortable prison.

A Christmas Plum-Pudding.

The true English plum-pudding is made up and mixed some time before it is to be used, and then must be put on early in the morning and boiled for many hours. The recipe we give below, and constantly use, is, we think, an American improvement, and has the advantage of being so digestible that dyspeptics even may partake of it, in most cases with impunity.

Two hours' hard boiling is enough to cook it to perfection, though it will not be hurt by being kept longer on the fire. Seed raisins enough to fill a quart measure heaping full—prepare one pint of foreign-dried currants, a half-pint of preserved citron cut up, a light quart of apples chopped after being peeled, a pint of finely-flavored dried cherries (these may be omitted), a light quart of very fresh and nicely shredded beef suet, and a heaping quart of stale light-bread crumbs. Beat up very light and separately the whites and yelks of eight eggs. Mix them, and add one teaspoonful of salt, without which addition the best-made plum-pudding will be insipid. Add a half pint of sugar and one nutmeg grated up very fine. Have ready a light quart of sifted flour. With some of it flour your fruit thoroughly. Proceed to mix as follows: Having your eggs well beaten in a large bowl or tray, add to them a pint of milk, then stir in the floured fruit and bread crumbs, lastly putting in just enough flour to make the mass stick together in lump. This will probably consume the quart provided. Next dip your pudding-cloth in boiling hot water, and dredge over the inside a thick coating of flour. Put in your pudding. Tie up tightly, but at the same time leave room for it to swell. Have plenty of boiling water in the pot, and renew it if needful. By inverting a plate in the bottom of your pot, you will be sure that the pudding cannot stick and burn; if you have a strong cloth tied with trustworthy twine-string, water cannot get in; the two most important cautions to be given the inexperienced cook. If you would serve up your pudding in true old feudal style, have ready a gill of pure alcohol, and the pudding being turned out on a large, handsome flat dish, just as the waiter enters the dining-room let another person outside be furnished with a lighted match. Having poured the alcohol over the pudding, ignite the match, and a beautiful blue flame will gladden the eyes of the beholders, and usher in a feast fit for King Arthur himself.

The above recipe furnishes pudding enough for twenty people, but if the family is small, it may be kept as long as the housekeeper chooses, and is always thought better the second than the first day.

During the late bathing season an individual walked up to the office of a seaside hotel, and with considerable flourish signed the book and exclaimed, "I'm Lieutenant Governor of ——." "That doesn't make any difference," says the landlord; "you'll be treated just as well as the others."

Silk culture in California seems to be considered a failure. The idea prevails that the climate is in fault. Mulberry trees thrive, but silk-worms perish before maturing the cocoons.

This notice is addressed to ladies only. If you want to make your husband, father or brother a handsome Christmas present, give him a carton of Elmwood collars. You can get them at any gents' furnishing store. Be sure to get the Elmwood, because it looks and fits better than any other.

Of course everybody knows that the Sherman House is the best hotel in Chicago. But we desire them also to know that its rates have been materially reduced. This will still further increase its already deserved popularity.

Pianos and Organs.

Fine new rosewood pianos for $300.
Fine walnut organs, six stops, $125.
Good second-hand pianos, $150 to $200.
Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

Letter-carriers are prohibited by the government from issuing New Year's addresses, for their annual "quarter."

It Runs Like a Prairie Fire!—Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters runs like a prairie fire. The fame of the Temperance Tonic is, however, but poorly exemplified by this figure of speech; for a prairie fire runs only in one direction, whereas the reputation of the bitters spreads toward all points of the compass. There is not a square mile of inhabited territory in the United States where this meritorious preparation is not appreciated. If any theoretical gentleman thinks he is prepared to show that there is "nothing in it," we advise him to go to the Prairie States, in the Mississippi Valley, to the deltas of the Southern rivers, to New England, in fact, anywhere within the limits of "Uncle Sam's real estate," and ventilate his views. By so doing he can raise a heartier and more general laugh than has ever yet shaken the sides of an intelligent people. Persons who have been cured can't help laughing at other people who tell them that the medicine which saved their lives is a failure. 14.

Newspapers, Silver and China Given Away for Christmas.

The *Excelsior Magazine* is giving away newspapers *free for one year* to its subscribers, and in some instances papers with chromos framed. Every *subscriber* who orders through said magazine a sewing machine will receive gifts of gold, or best triple-plate silver tea service, etc., or china dinner set of 161 pieces. Send 25 cents for sample copy of magazine, or inclose stamp for circular. Agents can make enough on this before Christmas to keep them for one year. Office 59, No. 157 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

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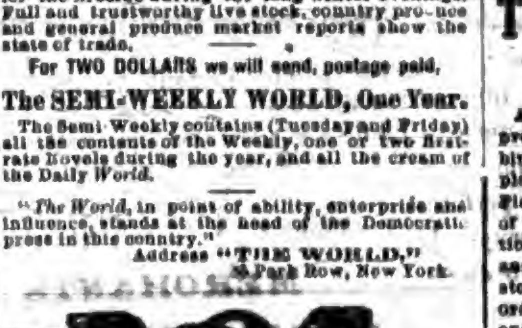

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Educational Department.

A. E. HUFFMAN, Conductor.

Township Institutes.

A year ago township institutes were thought of only to be dreaded by the teachers, today they are regarded as institutions without which we would find ourselves far in the rear ground of teaching. A year ago many of our teachers attended them merely to avoid the forfeit of wages, today we are happy to find that teachers attend them, for the greater part, out of choice.

Yet we find some, still who would not attend if it were not compulsory. Now, there are two classes of teachers in this regard, first, those who do not attend from a disposition of carlessness and constitutional laziness, and second those who do not attend because of the uninteresting manner in which institutes are conducted. In regard to the former class, we have only to say, the sooner their citificates are revoked and they are tossed overboard, the better for the educational interests of the community.

In regard to the latter class, we have ample reason to believe that there is too much foundation to the asserted cause, for in many cases, the exercise of the institute consist of nothing more than the discision of "The eight branches," while nothing is said upon the equally vital subject of government methodical and uniform, etc, which makes far more profitable than the invariable rehersal of a few of the bare ruths of the several common branches.

Then let those who have the management of our township institutes, especially those who are so exactingly fauctilious respecting the attendance of their teachers, make some endeavor to create an interest, and inaugrate some plan of getting at the grand principles that underlie all this hum drum drudgery of books as though the summa summarium of teching consisted of knowledge of the branches.

◆

There is one great lesson of life that takes a life-time to learn. Is is begun at the fireside, continued on the play ground and forms one great object of life. This lesson, because of its vastness is too often neglected by teachers, and even parents, sometimes, but half teach it. Dr. Sears gives the following sensible advice which will be well for both parents and teachers to heed "If a child is passionate, teach him, by gentle means, to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberalty in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity. If he is sulky, charm him out of it, by encouraging good humor.—If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make his obedience reloctant, subdue him by either counsel or discipline. In short give the children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins. Let them feel that they can overcome temtation.—Let them acquire from experience, that confidence in themselves which gives security to the practised horseman even on the back of a high-strung steed, and they will triumph over the difficulties and dangers which beset them in the path of life.

◆

The following may be made very useful and interesting subjects about which to take during spare moments, or at some time when every thing seem edull and "going wrong," in school:

The American fall at Niagara, is three hundred and twenty yards wide in a right line, while the Canadian fall is six hundred yards wide, but carved and scooped out like a hors-shoe.—Through these two immense gaps in the rocky perpendicular wall, precipitates itself the whole mass of water from Lake Erie—a mass mathematically estimated at ninety millions of cubic yards per hour, or, if you prefer, twenty-two millions of yards per second. The word Niagara is derived from the Iriquois term—Ognakarra—signifying *thundering water*.

* * * * *

The inside of our world is in a constant state of fusion with but a thin crust of not more than sixty miles, while some places so thin, as in the vicinity of volcanoes, that combustible matters are ejected through the fissures in which that mountains abound. The earths crust bears about the same ratio to the melted portions inside, as the shell of an egg, does to the egg.

* * * * *

The surface of the earth is about 197,000,000 miles. Of this surface the ocean occupies 145,000,000 square miles, only 52,000,00 square miles therefore remain for *terra firma*.

◆

THE SUN.

[DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.]

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Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line order. West side of Bradway, BUTLER, IND.

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Imperial, 50c, 80c, $1, best 1 10 per pound,

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Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 23c; best Rio, 25c. per pound

Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants [illegible]
Citron, 40c.
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.

Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts, 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts, 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2 50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.

Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 20c per pound.
Barber poles 20c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of moss eye, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers' horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches. 8c.
Prunes, 8 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches [illegible]
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c.

Cigars and Tobaco—Best high flyers, $1 80 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4.
Plug Tobacco, 50c, 40, and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c.
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.

No 1 large 3 hoop tubs 85c No. 2 75c No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop, 20.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.

Churns, 65c 75c. 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes, coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS. SYRUPS.

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c.

Cups, 45.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS,

25c 30 and 40c, can.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c,
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost. We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 15c per gallon.

Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon,
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you Know just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has the exclusive right to use, this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 14, 1875. No. 2.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,......$2. | Six Months......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. Rickel, R. Dexter Tefft.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. Ford, Pres't.
J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. Swineford, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office first door to right, Masonic Hall, over the Shoe Store of Sprott & Son.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 125 Summit and 85 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson, Z. C. Phsatt

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Louslot Ingman late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent. Jan. 2nd, 1875.

J. P. WIDNEY. Adm'r.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Gilbert C. Evertts late of DeKalb County deceased Said Estate supposed to be solvent. Jan., 1st 1875.

O. P. LEARNED, Adm'r

Notice of Administrat on.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator "De bonis non." of the Estate of David Perkey, late of DeKalb County deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be insolvent Jan., 1st, 1875.

O. P. LEARNED. Adm'r.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 03	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn Junc	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25 am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	6 50 am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn Junc	1 18	12 56	2 05	8 55pm
Auburn	1 13	12 51pm	2 00	8 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction.	8 00 am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		6 30	2 45
Louisville	11 10pm		7 35
Indianapolis	4 25		2 00
Ft Wayne	10 40	5	3 00
Auburn	11 30	6	3 48
Waterloo	11 53	2	
Summit			4 20
Pleasant Lake			5 00
Ar Angola	12 55	7 45	5 21
Reading	2 00	9 18	5 40
Bankers	1 15	30	6 00
Jonesville	2 25	10 05	6 50
Jackson	3 40	11 55	10 00
Detroit	6 24	3 30	5 50
Grand Rapids	9 30	7 00	8 37
Lansing	5 42		11 40
Saginaw	8 35		12 35
Bay City	9 50		

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 35	2 45
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	[illegible] pm	5 00	12 00
Detroit		10 40	5 40
Jackson Dep	5 50a.m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 06		
Bankers	7 30	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 12
Ar Angola	8 42	5 25	12 06
Pleasant Lake			12 42
Waterloo	9 25	6 25	12 55
Auburn	9 41	6 28	
Auburn Junction			12 88
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	1 50
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		7 20a
Louisville	8 45		1 10p
Cincinnati	8 26 a m		

W. A. ERNST. Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10am	2 00pm
Ossian	12 00am		2 47
Bluffton	12 33p	2 58	20
Keystone	1 05pm	3 28	4 02
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 [illegible]pm	4 03	4 45
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 19
Muncie.	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 59		
New Castle	3 55		
Cam. City	4 30		
Bessons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 20am	pm	11 10pm
Louisville		2 45	4 25am
Indianapolis		7 35	
Connersville	10 00		
Bessons	10 16		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	[illegible]		
McCowans	12 1epm		
Muncie	12 55	10 15	6 35am
Eaton	1 1[illegible]		7 12
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 04		8 03
Keystone	2 3		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 20am	8 50
Ossian	3 17		9 26
Ft. Wayne	4 05	1 45	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Supt.
Robt. Rillie, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Dec 11, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 40	10 10 am	Logansport	7 45 p.m	2 55
		Peoria		
8 20	10 54 am	Denver	6 50	1 25
10 10	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 13	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
12 30 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 54	9 55
11 59	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	9 20
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne, Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cars. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Try the COURIER one year only 2,00

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:50 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2 15 pm	11.20. pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE. Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY. Gen Tic. Agt.
J. R. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,[illegible]1 "
Alliance	5,22 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,07 "
Orrville	7,14 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,25 "	9,30 "
Crestline ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crestline lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,32 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,[illegible]2 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A."
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crestline ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,30 "	9,17 "
Crestline lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11,20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9,00 "	1,40 PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore,

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	†11 10p m
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 50	12 05 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	B6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	B7 40	D3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 45	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 n m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡9 15
" Boston,	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	D3 20 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 45 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Gp

Auction, Auction

WM. E. RUSH

Has opened out, in Ward's building, a fine stock of

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS,

GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &c., which you can have at your own price. Private sale between auction hours.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Cedar St. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE,

FOR 1875.

Published Quarterly.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 c for the year.—Published in English and German Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

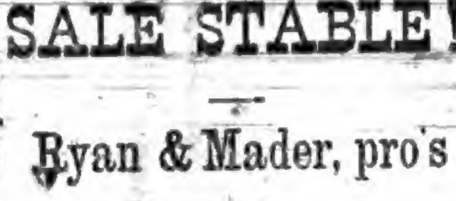

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

GREATLY IMPROVED.

GIMMY HAGEN'S SISTER.

By Jack O'Grady.

Jimmy Hagen "struck" the town about a month since, and being short financially, struck for "a bit of a job."

"What are you good for?" said the landlord of the Violett House.

"Sure, and I'm up to anylay" said Jimmy.

"Well, said Jack, I know a minister of the gospel who wants a handy boy to take care of his horse, do chores, etc., etc"

"I'm the laddybuck that will plase him, said Jimmy. I'll bet the drinks I'll make that old horse sphil his Riverence out of his c r in less than a week, if he gives me the handling of him."

So he went up and agreed to attend divine service twice on Sunday, "look after the children, cows and pigs, and be moral and virtuous." The first Sunday came, and all hands and the cook went down to the church over which his "Riverance" presided. The "Gospel sharp" during his discourse frequently referred to Solomon, his wisdom, his glory and, apologetically, to his concubines. After service, and enroute for home, he tackled Jimmy as to his appreciation of the discourse.

"What was the rich ould fellow's name you spoke of—the fellow that had has stake and lashens of wealth and was 'fly' to all the games of the day?" asked Jimmy.

"Solomon," said Mr.——

"Aye, aye, sur," said Jimmy, "and what was that you said he had?"

"And what are they?"

"Women." said Mr.——

"Oh, musha! musha!" replied Mr. *Hagen*, "of course they were nice girls yer Reverence. It was not a Mormon the ould gintleman?"

His Riverence said he would explain.

"Will, your Riverence," said Jimmy. "Sure an' I married a gilr on the ould sod by the name of Daily, and left her there for the want of funds to bring her here. She is one of twins and her sister Nora is as like her as two pase, and I was just a thinkin' if Mr. Solomon hav' only been so lucky as to have met my wife's sister before he went a hunting up concubines, he'd a had all the fun in this world one man could ask for, and saved his stamps to send to the haythens."

Daniel in the hands of a Friend.

Nantucket people enjoy a reputation for smartness, and even Daniel Webster found his match there. The story as told by Mr. Webster himself, is as follows:

The court held a term on the island periodically. There was not much litigation, but the suits were heavy, relating to ships, whale fishing and oil.—The judges and lawyers usually went over from the continent and spent a week or ten days, and finished the business of the session. One day one of the friends of the island called at my office in Boston, and said: Friend Daniel, what wilt thee ask to come down to Nantucket and plead a case for me before the judge?"

"I will go for a thousand dollars."

"That is too much, Friend Daniel."

"But I will have to go down Saturday, and perhaps remain the whole week following. I would as soon argue the whole docket."

"Well friend Danielda, if thee will argue such cases as I will present to thee before my case is called, I will give thee a thousand dollars," and so the bargain was stuck.

My client went to Nantucket, and found his case at the foot of the docket. He went from man to man and saw all who had any cases on the docket, and said, "What thee give if I get the great Daniel Webster to plead thy cause?" He took retainers from a dozen men. Some gave him a hundred dollars, and some five hundred. He hade grace enough to give me a thousand dollars as agreed and paid my expenses in the bargain. I argued the docket right through, for plaintiffs or defendant, until I reached my defendant's case. He struck the balance, and admitted, as the steamer left the warf, that he had got his case argued and pocketed fifteen hundred dollars besides.

In a country village of Iowa, the other day there was a law-suit. Mr. Snider had Mr. Mitten arrested for putting a crooked pin in his seat at church. The trial was held in public but the examination of Brother Snider was in a dark room by candle light, with no admittance to the sisters. The irate brother told the court that he would be d——d if he would be a pin-cushion for anybody, as he stood in court with a behind-hand expression. Verdict for Snider.

He Didn't Want Any.

The other day a well dressed stranger, carrying a hand valise, called into a life insurance office and inquired if the agent was in. The agent came forward, rubbing his hands, and the stranger asked.

"Do you take life insurance risks here?"

"Yes, sir, glad to see you sir—sit down, sir."

"What do you think of life insurance, anyway?" inquired the stranger as he sat down and took off his hat.

"It's a national blessing, sir—an institution which is looked upon with sovereign favor by every enlighten man and woman in America."

"That's what I'v always thought," answered the man. "Does your company pay its losses promptly?"

"Yes, sir—yes sir. If you were insured with me, and you should die tonight, I,d hand your wife a check within a week."

"Couldn't ask for anything better than that."

"No, sir—no, sir. The motto of our company is: Prompt pay and honorable dealings."

"How much will a $5,000 policy cost?" inquired the stranger after a long pause.

"You are—let's see—say thirty-five A policy on you would cost a $110 the first year."

"That's reasonable enough."

"Yes th[illegible]at we call low, but our's is a strong company, does a safe business, and invests in only first-class securities. If you are thinking of taking out a policy let me tell you that our's is the best and the safest, and even the agents of rival companies will admit the truth of what I say."

"And when I die my wife will get her money without any trouble?"

"I'll guarantee that, my dear sir."

"And I'll get a dividend every year."

"Yes, that is a mutual company, and part of the profits come back to the policy holder?"

"And it won't cost me but $110 for a policy of $5,000?"

"That's the figure; and it's as low as your can get safe insurance anywhere. Let me write you out a policy You'll never regret it."

"Them's the blanks, I s'pose?" said the stranger, pointing to the desk.

"Yes," replied the merchant as he hauled one up to him and took up his pen. "What do you say—shall I fill out an application?"

"No, I guess I won't take any to-day," replied the stranger as he unlocked his valise, but if you want something to take that wrath off your nose inside of a week I've got it right here! It's good for corns bunions, the toothache, earache, sprains—?"

He was placing his little bottles on the table, when the agent reached over and took him by the shoulder hoarsely whispered: "Mr man if you don't want to become a corps you won't be two minutes getting out of here!" And he wasn't.

Had Seen Kings Enough.

A gentleman at Washington was requested on Saturday last by a friend to join him on a visit to the depot to witness the arrival of the King of the Sandwitches.

"No, sir, not much," growled the gentleman.

"Have you ever seen a king in your travels?" inquired the friend, marveling somewhat at his short answer.

"Yes, sir," replied the gentleman I was once guilty of seeing three kings Then after a moment's pause, went on to say: "And they cost me $150, sir Those were war times however.

His friend suggested he must have been in bad company.

"Well, I don't know," says the gentleman "I thought I was in pretty good company at the time. I called to see those three kings in company with three queens, another king and an ace spot, and have never had any desire to see any of the royal family since."

His friend saw the "point" Said he passed, and shuffled on.

Dead Silence.—A man about two thirds drund was riding on a Fort street car yesterday, and he hadn't yet unbosomed himself when a nice-looking young man, high scented, entered the inebriate. The prefume floated over, and the man snuffed and and turned his head this way and that. *He* finally got his eyes on the young man, and pointed his finger at him inquired: "Y-young man, d-do your f-feet smell that way all the time?"—There was a dead silence in the car.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is not generally understood that the papers in the county does not require postage. All those receiving them outside the county will have to pay postage to us.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

The gay Christmas-time it is ended,
The Holiday course has been run,
And, while no offense is intended
To any particular one,
I wish to make one observation,
And then, like the season, I'm done.

To the ancient and hon'rable custom
Of giving gifts once in the year—
Provided, of course, it don't bust 'em—
All people should strive to adhere;
And if they can give but a trifle,
Give that with a slice of good-cheer!

Yet, while we would show our expression
Of love or esteem for a friend,
A proper amount of discretion
In choosing the token might tend
To add to the pleasure of getting
The little or much we expend.

It chanced this particular season
I needed some slippers right bad,
And hinted the same for that reason
On every occasion I had:
And now I am of the conviction
I must at the time have been mad!

First Nellie, my cousin, inquired
What number my boot was; and when
I told her I thought I aspired
To altitudes close upon ten,
She looked sympathizingly at me
And said, "Is it possible, Ben?"

And the very next day Arabella
Propounded the query likewise—
And Flora and Dora and Ella
All wanted to find out my "size;"
And the evening I called on Alida
She measured my foot with her eyes!

Well, Christmas Day dawned, and the dawning
Was filled with bright visions, you know,
And I opened my eyes, after yawning,
And glanced at the carpet below—
And six pairs of slippers were lying
Solemnly there in a row!

Six pairs of slippers! Great heavens!
Wrought with a skill superfine—
Ranging from eights to elevens—
Rich and unique in design;
And a dozen they made all together,
And all of the dozen were mine!

I tried to look pleased and contented—
For that was the best I could do;
I took 'em all up and commented
On the beauties presented to view,
And I said they were "just what I wanted!"
—And "twelve is better than two!"

But I locked three pairs in my closet,
And one I have lent to St. Clair,
And one—I wonder whose was it?
I gave to the Charity Fair!
And the last— well, those are elevens,
And those are the ones I shall wear!

And while I'm extending my "flippers"
In gratitude deep and sincere,
I wish to remark that twelve slippers
Are rather too many to steer;
And I take this occasion for stating
That I shan't expect any next year.

THREE DAYS UNDERGROUND.

The sun on Friday, April 2, had risen brightly on the mining-village of Carbonoir, and the dull and dismal March days, with their raw, rainy, inclement weather, looked a long way back since the genial sunshine had brightened our dispositions and dried our roads.

The miners had "struck" the previous day for some fancied annoyance, and the inside workings and breakers were deserted, except by the engineers and firemen. We—that is, the superintendent, the "inside boss," and mine engineer or surveyor—had decided to take advantage of the cessation of work and make a trip inside, in order particularly to look at one of the "breasts," in which a "roll" had been met, and in general to view the appearance of the mine to see that none of the doors had been left open by which the inside air would be vitiated, for our mines were not free from fire-damp; to observe the timbers, for in parts of the mine there had been indications of a "squeeze;" and also to notice the workings of our two ten-inch steam-pumps, which were strained to their utmost—working as they were under the high pressure of ninety pounds of steam—to keep the mines clear of water.

On the day before, out of curiosity, I had measured the stream they were throwing, and found to my astonishment that their combined outputs amounted to 8,000 gallons per minute.

I had not mentioned this to the surveyor, the amount being so large as to make me feel uncertain in my calculations; yet there were those calculations in black and white according to the latest formula of American engineers, so that I came to the conclusion that they were right, but that I would not speak of it to any one.

As our tramp was to be an extended one, over the whole of the mine, which in one direction was driven for more than a mile, and had labyrinthine passages that would have sadly puzzled any one not acquainted with the workings, we took our dinners along in the little buckets that miners carry, and also a bottle of oil for the supply of our lamps.

The day previous had been somewhat an idle one, and, knowing the course our trip was to take, I amused myself by making a little sketch from the large map of the vicinity of the particular "breast" we intended visiting. I thought nothing of it at the time; but afterward, as will be seen, it became of the greatest importance.

We took a walk through the breaker and the outside workings before we went inside. There were the eight boilers working at a pressure of ninety pounds of steam, and trembling with the mighty force within them; but of their safety we felt no fear, as they had a few days before been examined by the inspector and pronounced safe to a pressure of 140 pounds to a square inch.

A loud hissing sound, like the rush of waters, caused us to turn suddenly, but it was only the steam blowing through the safety-valve. At last, our examination being completed, we lighted our lamps, climbed into the cage, and gave the engineer the signal to lower us down the shaft slowly.

The descent in a shaft is a very peculiar feeling to those who have never experienced it. We have all felt the odd sensation in the back and breast when using a forty-foot pole swing. The feeling there is difficult to describe, but may be said to be as though the breath in your body, instead of making its natural exit, was going from the back of the lungs to the front, and thence out through the breastbone.

So with the sensation in descending a shaft. Here it is not only the breath that *appears* to be leaving you, but the blood, bones, and brain all seem to be trying to escape through the roots of the hair; a capillary sensation which is anything but pleasant.

We made the descent of 357 feet in two and one-half minutes, and arrived safely at the bottom of the shaft.

The working of our mine had been begun on the most scientific principles, but several layers of hard rock had made the shaft extremely costly; and the circumstances of the company were somewhat straitened when we had reached the coal vein of which we were in search.

It is generally customary to have a "sump," or chamber for holding water, at the bottom of the shaft, so that in case anything should happen to the pumps there will be a reservoir for the mine water to flow into, and which will require some time to fill before the tracks are overflowed and work stopped; but just below the coal, when the sump was begun, a bed of iron pyrites was met, on which the best cast steel drills made no impression; and, after a week of utterly futile work, the design of making a sump was abandoned, and a slight roll occurring at some little distance from the bottom of the shaft, the coal was mined therefrom, and the cavity thus made was used as a sump, although it only held a few thousand gallons of water.

We started on our tramp, after examining the two steam-pumps and noting the number of strokes per minute they were making. The mines were very wet, and little drippers falling from the roof trickled down our backs, causing very unpleasant sensations.

We did not find much to complain about in the workings till we came to the point where the squeeze had manifested itself. Here stout timbers of one foot and a half in diameter had been bent into a bow-like form by the pressure of thousands of tons of superincumbent rock, and the crush was only beginning to make itself manifest. The practiced eye of the superintendent, aided by his unerring judgment, soon noted the points where extra strength was required, and he gave his orders to the "mine boss," who carefully marked them.

We now retraced our footsteps, and, turning into another gangway, reached the "breast" in which the roll had occurred. The pitch, or slope, of the coal-vein was here steep, nearly 45 degrees, which may be compared to the slant of the roof of an old-fashioned house, and we made our way with difficulty up the narrow man-way, on which steps had been cut in the rock. The lower part of the "breast" was filled with coal which had not been drawn out for several days, being left for the miners to obtain a foothold while "bearing in" on the solid coal above them.

The man-way was a tortuous passage, with barely room for one to crawl through; but, after a little trouble, we reached the face of the "breast," and began our observations on the roll. There was no mistaking the fact of its being a "roll;" the top rock had descended and the bottom raised till but three inches of coal were left, and that was so shelly that it could easily be crumbled between the fingers.

The superintendent took out his little pocket-compass from its velvet lined case, and, after poising it delicately between his fingers and noting the course of the roll, stated his opinion that it would be met with in the next "breast," about five feet higher up the pitch than it was in this. We now prepared to descend, when he suggested that we might as well eat our lunch here, where it was dry, instead of going into the gangway, where we would find a difficulty in getting a convenient seat. In this we acquiesced, making ourselves as comfortable as we could upon lumps of coal. We opened our cans and—but just then a sharp, cracking noise was heard, which brought us all to our feet; and, following it almost instantly, the roof was seen at a little distance to sway and then to fall, making a draft of air which instantly extinguished our lamps and left us standing, for the moment, bereft of speech in the darkness, while the dull, heavy echo reverberated till it was lost in the recess of the mine. We were, as I said, stupefied for the moment, but soon recovered our speech and senses and anxiously inquired of each other if any one had been hurt.

I answered that I was all right, and asked where the "inside boss" was, for I had not heard his voice. The superintendent said he was standing by him when the fall came; so we produced matches, lighted our lamps, and looked around us. A glance to the left showed us his form, lying insensible, with a cut in his forehead, the dark blotches of coal-dirt on his face contrasting terribly with the waxy color of the skin, rendered far more ghastly and deathlike by the yellow gleam of the lamps.

It was evident that we were fastened in by the fall of coal; but that did not concern us greatly, as it was well known that we were inside, and men would soon be sent in search of us. But what were we to do with the stunned man, for by this time we had ascertained that he breathed faintly. Though neither of us had the advantage of a medical education, we knew what to do in a case of this sort, and dampening our handkerchiefs from a little dripper, we laved his temples and soon had the satisfaction of observing the return of his faculties.

After we had explained the situation to him, which he slowly comprehended, we took counsel as to what were the best means of escaping from our underground prison.

Though we felt certain that it could not be long before parties would be in search of us, yet it was agreed that we should not remain idle, but endeavor to cut our way out into some other chamber of the mine. Picks and shovels were lying around, where the miners the preceding evening had left them, and each taking one of these in hand, we proceeded to tap lightly the coal in order to determine, if possible, by the sound where the thinnest pillar stood, and, therefore, where we would have the least cutting to do.

While we were engaged in thus sounding the walls of our prison, a distant rumble was heard which caused us to stop short in our labor and look at each other with blanched faces.

Our thoughts ran on but one thing—the timbers in another part of the mine must have given way and blocked us out completely.

We now waited motionless for the gust of air which always follows a fall, but as our lamps gave not the slightest flicker, we were entirely at a loss to account for it.

So puzzled by this collection of mishaps, and wondering how soon they would come in search of us, we continued our tapping on the sides of the "breast;" but it always gave back the same ringing sound, and that was no guide whatever.

Just then the wick of my lamp needing trimming, I searched in my pockets for a knife, and, feeling a piece of paper, took it out and found that it was the sketch of that portion of the mine.

We felt that this little drawing was our salvation, for without it we would have been working blindly. After a close examination of it we determined just where to start in order to cut into an air-hole, which was thirty feet away, through solid coal.

After having decided upon the spot, we began work immediately. Only one could work at a time, and as we were each to work fifteen minutes, in order to tell when the time would be up, the superintendent looked at his watch.

The hands pointed to a little after twelve. He said, "I thought it was latter, as it must have been almost that when we began our dinner."

The boss responded. "Is it noon, or night?"

"Noon, of course;" answered the superintendent.

We thought for a time by way of determining, when the boss said: "Have you a watch-key?" "Yes."

"Then wind up your watch and you can tell. The superintendent did so, and found that his watch was almost run down.

We looked at each other in silence. Could it be that we had been there twelve hours, and no help come to us? It must be.

It seemed strange that we had not yet felt the pangs of hunger; but now, our attention being called to the fact that we had eaten nothing all day, we turned toward our dinner-cans with a good appetite. We ate sparingly, however, for the reason that the period of our immurement seemed very uncertain. No thirst was felt because of the dampness of the air in the mine. Thus reinvigorated, we started again at our work, and ere long had the satisfaction of seeing that we had made about ten feet of progress.

While I was resting and awaiting my turn with the pick, I heard a confused squealing in the lower part of the "breast." We stopped work and looked in that direction, and saw, to our astonishment, rats in great numbers making their way through the interstices of the loose coal.

We thought at first that they had in some way ascertained our condition, and intended making a raid on us *en masse*, but a moment's observation dispelled this idea, for they appeared cowed and frightened, and, instead of showing fight, sought seclusion under lumps of coal.

Our lamps had been burning brighter for some time and were now flaming violently.

For a moment the superintendent looked thoughtful, then grave, then, in an utter agony, he muttered: "By——!" (and I believe the oath was left unregistered) "the water is rising—we're lost!"

We stared at each other in mute despair. What the thoughts of the rest were I cannot tell, but my own life and actions went like a panorama before my mental vision. Sins of omission and commission passed by in a torrent, and my offenses magnified themselves, and their blackness and size overshadowed the good acts I had done, blotting them out completely.

The superintendent, thinking audibly, murmured, "My wife, my child!" and we heard a deep sigh from the boss. We turned to look at the latter, and as we did so he fell on his face, the blood gushing from under the bandage in a stream. Hurriedly lifting him we tried to staunch the wound, but in vain; tie it no matter how tightly the blood oozed through the handkerchief. The condensed air of the chamber forced it from his body, and his face, which had been livid, became pallid and wax-like, and his pulse ceased to beat.

He was dead!

The superintendent looked at his watch. It had stopped. He shook it and found that it had run down. Had another twenty-four hours passed? It was insupportable, this death in life. Was there no hope for us?

We refilled our lamps, exhausting the oil in the bottle, and, with brains reeling and blood gushing from our finger ends, again attacked the coal.

Hark! Was not that a sound? We listened and heard it again, and I rapped back vigorously. It had chanced that, for some time previously, I had been trying to learn telegraphy on the Morse instrument, of the operator at our office, and I suppose that, unknowingly, I, in my tapping, had made use of their signal of "attention." The same familiar tap—tap—tap—tap—tap was returned, and I saw at once that my instructor must be among those outside.

I rapped: "Is there any hope for us?" He answered: "We'll try to save you; a raincloud burst over the shaft deluging it with water, and one of the boilers shortly afterwards exploded, blowing up the engine house." "How did you get in?" I asked. "We are in an air hole which communicates with the surface." "What time is it?" "Three o'clock, Sunday morning."

We had been inside over two days! Would we ever escape?

A short silence, and he rapped: "How far above the water are you working?" I turned to look. It was within five feet of us. The condensed air was exhausting our strength; our lamps gave a final flicker and burnt out; I reached down for water to bathe my throbbing temples and felt something soft resisting. It was the body of the boss. I drew back with a shudder. A rat crawled up my leg; it made my blood curdle.

I put my hand toward the water again and felt several rats floating; the air, with a pressure of at least three atmospheres, had killed them.

And now we heard the sound of picks and bars on the other side. They had sent outside for them. It reinspirited us and we worked for life.

The water was within three feet of us. They soon signaled from the other side that they were going to blast. We awaited the shock and could almost hear the fizzing of the fuse.

"Cra—sh!"—the thunders nearly deafened me.

I called the superintendent by name. No answer. I put out my hand to feel him; he was breathing faintly. I reached down a foot to the water and sprinkled it on his face. He heaved a sigh which, light though it was, sounded like a deep groan in the thick, heavy atmosphere.

I heard the tap—tap—tap—tap—tap of "attention," and tried to answer, but had not enough strength. My face felt suffused with blood and I could hear the pulsations of my heart. They seemed to become more rapid, faster—faster—faster, and I counted no more.

I can indistinctly remember, however, a more violent crash, and being violently forced through a narrow aperture.

* * * * * * * *

When I recovered my senses and recollection I was in bed, with my gray-haired mother bending over me and asking how I felt? I tried to move, but shooting pains went through my whole body. I looked at my hands; they were covered with strips of plaster.

I was about to interrogate my mother when the telegraph operator stepped in, and, seeing that I was convalescent, began, without questioning (he always was rather garrulous), to acquaint me with the particulars.

"You see," he said, "we did not miss you till after the hurry and confusion incident to the explosion—by which the fireman was killed and the engineer badly hurt—were over. Then, in the evening, when all three of you were missed, they started in search of you. I was away and did not return till the evening of Saturday, when I at once ordered a re-search as far as we were able, for the water was not over all the gangways. We supposed that you must have taken refuge in the farther end of the mine, and we went as far as the water would allow us, and were just giving up the search when I recollected the air-way, where we found you and afterward heard your picks. You remember the conversation by telegraph?"

I nodded, though I could but indistinctly recall it.

"Well, then," he continued, "we got as large a force as we could to work, made a blast, and afterward heard nothing from you whatever. Then we worked on vigorously, and when we thought we had gone far enough put in a slight blast, which broke a hole, through which a gust of air and water came, shooting you and the superintendent violently into the water in the air-way and extinguishing all our lamps. We brought you to the surface as soon as possible, carried you with trouble through the crowd—for there must have been nearly five thousand people on the ground, as the news had spread, and our conversation through the coal had been in every paper in the Union. Intense interest had been excited, and hourly telegrams were sent away from here."

I asked about the superintendent. "He is able to walk around, but has no remembrance of anything which occurred in those three days." "And the mining-boss?" "Poor fellow!"—here he pointed to the graveyard, which was in view of my window. "He weighed but 125 pounds when we found him—he must have lost 70 pounds of blood."

I am now ten years older than when this happened, but should I live fifty more the remembrance would be as distinct as it is now of my Three Days Underground.

Rewarding Brave Men.

The New York *World* says: A gallant deed has just been fitly honored by the War Department, which has presented medals to Sergt. Woodhull, privates Harrington and Roth, and scouts Chapman and Dixon, of Gen. Miles' command. The six men were surprised by one hundred and twenty Indians, who poured a volley upon them, stampeding their horses and wounding every one of their number, one fatally. Digging a shallow trench with their knives in the sandy soil, they held their savage assailants at bay till night time, when the latter withdrew, carrying off some fifteen of their number killed. Several times the soldiers had to use their revolvers to repel the charges of their foes, always reserving one cartridge for the purpose of suicide should they be overpowered. The dying man, though unable to handle a rifle, propped himself upright in the trench lest the knowledge of his being disabled should encourage the Indians. The long fight, too, was made under a chilling rain; that, however, furnished them with water, though they drank mingled with it their own blood. Food they had none. So gallant and chivalrous a resistance merited nothing less than the high praise of Gen. Miles in his dispatches, and the recognition of the War Department just chronicled.

A Snake in His Boots.

A few mornings ago, Joe Niles, of North Bennington, pulled on his boot, which he had set out in the woodshed the evening before. He says he "felt something kinder cold and squashy-like about his toes, and couldn't think what the plague had got intew his boots," but he went out and milked five or six cows. When he got back to the house his toes kept "tickling so he couldn't stand it," so he took off his boot, run in his hand, and pulled out a brown snake two feet long, that he had shoved into the toe of his boot. Joe don't put his boots in the woodshed any more, and sends a ferret down into them every morning to make sure that no unwelcome visitor has crawled in over night. —*Troy Press.*

The latest American tourist in Europe took a notion to buy a sealskin cloak for his wife. On nearing New York it occurred to him that it would be a fine piece of economy to avoid paying the duties on it. Accordingly he asked a female acquaintance on board to put it on and wear it ashore as her own. She was only too happy to accommodate. She wore it ashore accordingly, but she omitted to meet the gentleman afterward, and so the wife of a prominent manufacturer of Springfield will have to go without her sealskin this winter.

In the time of Pope Pelagius II. a plague raged at Rome of so fatal a nature that people seized with it died sneezing and gaping, whence came the custom of saying "God bless you!" when a person sneezes, and of Roman Catholics making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes.

How Old Jim Drayton "Swore Off."

He came up town last night to drink the old year out and the new year in. There are men who can remember when he had a cottage of his own; when he was well-dressed and had a frank, honest face; when his children went to Sunday school and his wife was well clothed and carried a happy face. Old Jim found himself going down the hill, and almost in a year he had changed from a hard working, respectable man to a ragged, lazy sot, and no effort on the part of those who loved him could stop his descent. His home went, his furniture went, good clothes and happy faces disappeared, and wretchedness and poverty moved into the old tenement-house on Beaubienstreet with him.

Do you remember when his child was run over and killed? Old Jim was dead drunk while the body lay in the house. Were you ever at the Central Station Court when he was sent up for drunkenness or for beating his wife? Have you never seen him sleeping his drunken sleep in the alley? Haven't you heard the police speak of "Old Jim Drayton?" A red, wicked face, having not one soft line in it—red eyes looking stupidly and vacantly at you—a battered hat—ragged clothes—you surely must have met him at some time.

Old Jim meant to have a big drunk. That was a good way to wind the old year up. He had been drunk Thanksgiving—he had staggered home drunk Christmas night, and when the boys were heard wishing that Santa Claus had not passed them by the father became angered and beat them. The bar-keeper knew him as he entered the saloon and called for drinks. He had called there dozens of times before, and his face was as familiar as the sight of the big decanter from which he poured his drink.

"Wait a minute," said the bar-keeper, who was wiping off the bar; and old Jim sat down at one of the tables.

Two young men came in and sat down near him. Jim was in the shadow, and they did not know who it was. As they drank their beer they spoke of the dying year, and of their resolves to break off some of their bad habits, and finally one of them said:

"Some one was saying that old Jim Drayton had cut his throat!"

"It's good news, if true," replied the other. "No one will miss the old sot—not even his family. His wife and children are in rags, his home hasn't a comfort, and if he'd only die folks would feel like helping them. He's the lowest drunkard in Detroit!"

"Yes; I've often wondered why he didn't jump into the river," rejoined the other. "If I ever get as low and ragged and mean as old Jim Drayton I'll shoot myself!"

Old Jim heard every word. If he had had a glass of whisky down he'd have leaped up and cursed them, but he was sober—as sober as he had ever been for ten years, and he made no move. Was he low and mean? Did everybody feel that way toward him? Did everybody notice his poor old house, his ragged children, his red face and watery eyes? Did men speak to each other of his degradation, his neglect of his family—would his death be good news to the public?

"Do you want whisky or gin?" asked the bartender, but old Jim did not hear him. He had leaned back against the wall, pulled his hat over his eyes and was thinking. Drink had robbed him of his honest look; his frank tone and his strength and skill, but it had not robbed him of his memory. He could go back over the decade and remember his pleasant home, his happy family and his own honest, independent feeling. Shame came with memory. He had not got so low but words could strike him.

Two or three other men came in, and while they were drinking one of them asked:

"Isn't that old Jim Drayton in the corner?"

"Yes, that's the old sot," answered another.

"Wonder if he isn't going to swear off—ha! ha! ha!" laughed the third.

The words stung old Jim again. They called up something of his old spirit, and he sprang out of his chair and exclaimed:

"Yes, I *am* going to swear off!"

"*You* swear off—YOU—ha! ha! ha!" laughed the men.

"But I *will!* I know I'm a drunkard, and that I'm ragged and low, but I can reform."

"That's good!" they laughed, "biggest thing out! Old Jim Drayton swearing off—ha, ha!"

"I will—with God's help, I WILL!" he replied, striking the bar with his fist.

Their shouts of laughter followed him as he went out, but they strengthened his sudden resolution. He walked directly home. He stopped for a moment at the gate and wondered why he had never before noticed how gloomy and wretched and lonesome the old hovel looked. It was a fit home for a drunkard and a wife-beater. He opened the gate, paused, then turned and went to the grocery on the corner, and with the money he meant to get drunk on he purchased a few little toys for the children, and returned and entered his desolate house. He stood on the floor for an instant and looked around at the bare and battered walls, the bare floors, the wretchedness and poverty. His wife crept away, fearing his drunken wrath. He knew what moved her, and it cut him like a knife.

"Mary, come here!" he said, as he closed the door and held out his hand; "I'm not drunk to-night!"

She slowly approached him, wondering if drink had not crazed him.

"Mary!" he said as he clasped her hand, "I haven't drank a drop to-night!"

"Oh, James!" she sobbed, breaking right down in an instant.

"They call me old Jim Drayton; say I'm a sot; wonder why I don't die; say I can't reform," he went on, "but I'm going to stop drinking—I have stopped!"

She put her arms around his neck, but could not speak.

"From to-night, as long as I live, I'll be James Drayton again—sober—steady—a kind husband and a good father! Go and wake up the children, Mary, and let us all pray together!"

"Is father going to kill us?" they whispered as they were aroused from their wretched beds.

"No—no—he's sober—he's going to be good again!" she sobbed.

At midnight the voice of prayer, broken by sobs, was heard in the old hovel, and old Jim Drayton, kneeling at his chair said:

"Mary—children—may heaven help me to be a better man!"

So may it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PECK OF TROUBLE.

A College Professor Robbed of Forty Thousand Dollars.

Prof. William G. Peck, of Columbia College, rushed into the Twenty-first precinct station house at noon yesterday, and said that he wanted to see Captain McElwaine immediately, as he had just been robbed of $40,000. Prof. Peck was very much agitated, and informed Capt. McElwaine that a chest containing family plate worth $1,000, and certificates of deposit and other securities valued at $40,000 had been carried out of his residence, No. 126 East Thirty-fifth street, by two young men. Capt. McElwaine proceeded to the Professor's residence to work the case up, and obtained the statement of a colored servant, who said that while sitting in the kitchen window she saw Master Henry Peck, son of the Professor, nineteen years old, come in by the hall door, accompanied by two youths of about the same age. She heard them walking overhead in the parlor, and then heard them apparently go up stairs to young Peck's room. She next heard the hall door open, and saw the two young men carry a chest down the stoop. She went out, saw that they turned down Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, and on looking up saw young Peck watching them from the window of his room. On re-entering the house she met young Peck in the hall-way going out, and asked him what chest it was that his friends carried out. He told her to mind her —— business and he would mind his. This excited the servant's suspicion, and she watched him leave the house and proceed in the same direction as the two young men who carried the chest. She informed another servant of the affair, and the latter on going to the extension-room of studio, behind the parlors, saw that the plate-chest had been stolen. The family were at church, but the servants called Prof. Peck and his father-in-law, Prof. Davis, out of the church and informed them of the affair. Capt. McElwaine ascertained that young Peck was keeping company with a dressmaker, and calling on the young lady, obtained from her a picture of Master Henry Peck. Seven officers were detailed to search the city for him, but shortly before 6 o'clock he returned to his father's house alone. Capt. McElwaine was notified, but on arriving at the house found that Prof. Davis and Prof. Peck were not disposed to take any action in the case or prosecute young Peck. The latter said he knew nothing about the chest and denied everything. While working on the case Capt. McElwaine obtained possession of a list of debts by young Peck. On this list, which amounted in all to $268, James Oxley figured for $86, "Seddons Mouse" was credited with $55, while "Owney" Geohegan, "Paddy the Smasher," and other sporting and notorious persons were similarly mentioned. At latest writing Prof. Peck had not recovered his property. The family refused to make any of the details of the case public.—*New York Times.*

A California Lion Carries Off a Child.

The Green Valley (Cal.) *Union* tells this story: Some time since a resident of Grass Valley had occasion to go to Siskiyou county, and, while traveling over Mount Shasta, he saw four large California lions. Not knowing much of their savage characteristics, he stopped his horse and gazed at them. They looked at him for some time, and then turned and slowly trotted away. He had no weapons, and had they been hungry he would not have returned to tell his expedition. When he came to a stopping place that night he told of his adventure, when one of the residents there told him that one of those lions had a short time before stolen a child under the following circumstances: The mother of the child had occasion to do some washing, and for this purpose she had to go into the inclosure that surrounded the back door. She placed the child—a girl about eighteen months old—on the ground, and gave it some playthings to amuse itself with, while she busied herself with her work, with her back to the child. A few minutes after this she heard a scream from the child, and turned just in time to see a full-grown California lion leaping over the fence with the unfortunate child in its mouth. The mother fainted, and no one else being near, she lay in this condition for some time. When she recovered, an alarm was raised, and pursuit made, but no trace could be found of the lost child. Our friend began to tremble in his boots at the recital, and rather regretted his daring "to beard the lion in his den." The lions are particularly bold, and the settlers are kept in constant fear all the time.

A SLEEPING DOG.—A curious case of prolonged somnolence in an animal is at present interesting the medical fraternity of Paris. The object is a spaniel dog which has lain in an unbroken slumber since the 11th of last November. He fell asleep after a day of unusual excitement and fatigue, having been out hunting with his master, and all attempts since to wake him have failed. He is nourished by means of enemas. This case has excited considerable attention from being the first on record of such somnolence in an animal, though instances of the kind among human beings are by no means unknown.

THE English Postoffice pays. The receipts for 1873 amounted to $26,740,000, the expenditure at the same time was $18,965,000, leaving a surplus of no less than $7,775,000. There are 42,000 persons employed in the department, of whom many are women, this number including 12,500 Postmasters, 9,000 clerks, and about 20,000 sorters, carriers and messengers.

CENTER of gravity—a Quaker meeting.

WARMOTH.

His Own Account of His Affray with Daniel C. Byerly, in New Orleans.

Several days ago I published a courteous letter in the daily papers in answer to a proposition made by the *Bulletin* to re-establish Star cars upon the city railroads. This letter showed that the Conservative party did not sanction that recommendation; that it was both injudicious and unwise. I took the letter to the *Bulletin* office myself, and saw both Mr. Byerly the manager, and Mr. Jewell, one of the editors. Mr. Jewell objected strongly to its sentiments, and Mr. Byerly told me, "Governor, if you publish that letter we will ruin you." Before leaving I said, "Gentlemen, disagree with me as much as you choose, dispute and controvert my sentiments and I won't complain, but don't attack me personally." The next day the *Bulletin* contained a violent and abusive personal attack upon me. The same evening an anonymous letter also appeared abusing me outrageously. The next morning's (Thursday) issue came out with a column and a half leader charging me with all kinds of political enormities, among others with being the father of the Printing bill. The next day I published a card showing that Mr. Jewell had offered to vote for the Printing bill, providing he received $50,000 worth of printing for the paper he then edited. Early next morning (Christmas) I was waited upon by two friends of Mr. Jewell, who demanded an abject apology. This I promptly refused, whereupon they asked me if I would meet Mr. Jewell. This proposition I assented to, provided the meeting be an amicable one. [illegible] did not press this very strongly, [illegible] ever, but afterward asked if I w[illegible] accept a challenge from Mr. Jewell. I replied that it would be time enough to answer that question when the challenge had been received. They then retired, and in about twenty minutes they returned, bringing me a peremptory challenge. I informed them that I would reply through my friends at 8 o'clock that night. I did so, accepting the cartel and naming dueling pistols at ten paces as my weapon, the time being fixed for Monday morning, and the place at a convenient point in an adjacent State, the seconds to meet and make all concluding arrangements for the affair to-day. At half-past 10 o'clock this morning I left my house and went to the office of my lawyer, Judge Howe, where I spent some time making arrangements in relation to my will, and afterward started to go to the mortgage office in the same connection. On my way up Canal street, near the corner of Royal, I met Byerly, who suddenly struck me over the head with a heavy cane. I raised my left arm, over which my overcoat was hanging, in defense, when the blow was twice repeated. Byerly then seized me and we both fell, he on top. While in this position I drew from my pocket a small pocket-knife, which I opened and used I don't know how many times. The bystanders then ran in, disarmed me, and pulled off my assailant, when I sprang to my feet and we separated.

Barrel Making by Machinery.

The New York *Tribune* says that the strike of the coopers in Brooklyn early this year led to the establishment of a steam cooper shop in that city, which gives employment to over 200 hands, and turns out over 2,500 sugar barrels daily. The demand for the barrels made by steam has been so great that the manufactory is being extended to occupy the whole of one block and half of another, and when completed it will be able to turn out 6,000 barrels a day. The staves are cut by machinery, of two widths and uniform length. When they are "stood up" in the frame they fit together so well that the last stave has to be driven into its place with a hammer, but does not need to be trimmed. The rough barrels, having had hoops fastened around each end, are put in furnaces and heated, and are then rolled by two disks, which press equally on each of the ends and force the staves homes. The barrels are then taken to the trimming machine, which cuts off the rough ends, gives them the proper level, and cuts the grooves for the heads. The wooden hoops having been nailed on and one head put in place, the barrels are finished. The heads are cut by machinery in Michigan, and are formed of three pieces. They are so uniform in size that there is no trouble about fitting them to the barrels at the manufactory. Flour barrels can be made by the same process.

Letters to Santa Claus.

Several letters deposited in the Richmond Postoffice, evidently written by children, plainly indicated that they, anticipating the annual visit of Santa Claus, wished to remind him of what they most desired. One of them was directed "Santa Claus, Greenland, North Pole." Another was directed as follows: "Santa Claus, sleigh drawn by eight reindeers." An open letter directed simply "Santa Claus," reads as follows: "Mr. Santa Claus, a big wagon—not so very big—four wheels, two packs pop-crackers, a Mother Hubbard book. Willmer." "Nellie wants a carriage and a baby and some candy. I wants a baby and candy, a little story-book. Isabella."

A VILE SLANDER ON THE SEX.—It is in this underhanded way that an Arizona paper seeks to disparage the taste of the average American woman: "Last Saturday a young Indian, one of the fanciest-dressed of his tribe, came to town with the wages of a week's work in his pocket and sought out the different stores to find some article that would add to his fine appearance. He examined many styles of colors and scarfs, handkerchiefs and blankets. By and by his fancy was arrested at the sight of a new style hat. It was just exactly what he wanted—a hat with a feather and bird in it. He bought it eagerly, and went of happy in the possession of—a lady's hat of the period."

DOWN in New Jersey they have discovered a new system of bribery of the State Legislature. Several of the members have received a polite intimation that rooms have been engaged at a leading hotel in Trenton, and that one of the leading candidates for the Senatorship will be pleased to have him occupy the apartments at his expense.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Sudden Cure of a Man Who Had Been Deaf and Dumb for Nine Months.

About nine months ago a young man named George Hansen was seriously ill in this city with typhoid fever, and when he recovered it was with the total loss of his hearing and his power of speech. This terrible calamity rendered him almost wild, and for a time the contemplation of the termination of his life was not an unfrequent thing with him.

Through the exertions of friends Mr. Hansen was employed to assist in copying the records of the Sixth Ward of Hastings. Last Saturday night Mr. Hansen complained to his room-mate, Mr. W. Hoyt, that he felt a very unpleasant pressing in his throat and a painful buzzing in his head. He had the whiskers shaved from his chin, and tried various applications, but they were of no avail—the pressure continued and the buzzing did not diminish in the least. Hoyt continued with him till about 11 o'clock at night. During this time, when Mr. Hansen obtained some temporary relief from the pain and suffering, he wrote on his slate that he felt that his speech would that night be restored to him or he would die.

About 8 o'clock Sunday morning, after he had recovered from a terrible spasm occasioned by the pain, he asked Hoyt to take a tube that had been used to inject a kind of powder into his throat, put it to his ear, and speak in an ordinary tone. He did so, when Hansen replied in a natural voice, though without knowing that he had heard or spoken. He complained of the buzzing and cracking in his head, though the pain seemed to be decreasing.

A little while after this Mr. Hoyt left the room, and was absent several minutes, and during his absence Hansen had one of the severest attacks that he had been suffering, and during its continuance he discharged considerable offensive matter from his throat. From this discharge he received instant and complete relief to the pressure in his throat and to the buzzing in his head, and when his companion, Mr. Hoyt, entered the room he was astonished by being greeted by Hansen exclaiming, "Well, Hoyt, how are you?"

The restoration was so complete, so sudden, and so unexpected that both Hansen and his companion hardly knew what to make of it, and could hardly realize that it was a fact.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Leaving Out the Jokes.

Some people are bright enough to enjoy a good joke, but do not have retentive memories, so as [illegible] be able to repeat it to others. Failures of this kind are sometimes very ludicrous. We give some good specimens.

The most famous of this class was the college professor, who, on parting with a student that had called on him, noticed that he had a new coat, and remarked that it was too short. The student, with an air of resignation, replied: "It will be long enough before I get another." The professor enjoyed the joke heartily, and going to a meeting of the college faculty just afterward, he entered the room in great glee, and said: "Young Sharp got off such a joke just now. He called on me a little while ago, and as he was leaving I noticed his new coat, and told him it was too short, and he said, 'It will be a long time before I get another.'" No one laughed, and the professor sobering down, remarked: "It doesn't seem as funny as when he said it."

A red-haired lady who was ambitious of literary distinction found but poor sale for her book. A gentleman, in speaking of her disappointment, said: "Her hair is red (read), if her book is not." An auditor, in attempting to relate the joke elsewhere, said: "She has red hair if her book hasn't."

The most unfortunate attempt at reproducing another's wit was made by an Englishman who didn't understand the pun, but judged from the applause with which it was greeted that it must be excellent. During a dinner at which he was a guest, a waiter let a boiled tongue slip off the plate on which he was bearing it, and it fell on the table. The host at once apologized for the mishap as a "lapsus linguæ" (slip of the tongue(. The joke was the best thing at the dinner, and our friend concluded to bring it up at his own table. He accordingly invited his company and instructed a servant to let fall a roast of beef as he was bringing it to the table. When the "accident" occurred, he exclaimed: "That's a 'lapsus linguæ.'" Nobody laughed, and he said again, "I say that's a lapsus linguæ," and still no one laughed. A screw was loose somewhere; so he told about the tongue falling, and they did laugh.

"Why is this," said a waiter, holding up a common cooking utensal, "more remarkable than Napoleon Bonaparte? Because Napoleon was a great man, but this is a grater." When the funny man reproduced it in his circle, he asked the question right, but answered it, "Because Napoleon was a great man, but this is a nutmeg grater."

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF AN ARMLESS WOMAN.—An English paper giver an account of the armless woman of Jevington, who was married recently. It says she is a very good reader, writes very nicely and rapidly, is a member of the parish church, and has learned to play upon a concertina, her feet, and especially the left foot, taking the place of hands. Among other things, she manages to do fine needle work and fancy embroidery, which she offers for sale. She is a skillful cook, and dresses herself completely with very little aid. Most of her work is performed sitting on the ground.

THE rabbit forms an important article of food in Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to the very large number imported from the Continent, it is estimated there are annually bred for foor 27,000,000 rabbits. The flesh is sold at an average rate of twelve cents (gold) per pound, which is fully a third less than the price of beef, and considerably under that of the choicer portions of the sheep. The value of the annual supply is estimated to be $7,875,000.

All Sorts.

OVER sixty nations now burn Pennsylvania coal oil.

JOHN BRIGHT will, it is reported, visit this country next year.

A CHINAMAN and an Irishman run a candy store in partnership in New York.

THE membership of Plymouth Church is made up of 1,504 females and 886 males.

COLORADO and Wyoming are doubtless the most wonderful fossil fields on the globe.

ACCORDING to *Punch*, Gladstone has abandoned the works of Homer for those of Pope.

IT cost a Denver sport $48 to cut off the pig-tail ornament of a Celestial resident in that city.

J. S. CLARKE is the only American comedian who has successfully played English comedy on English soil.

"AND now," complains the Omaha *Bee*, "the barbarians of the East refer to our female population as 'Omahens.'"

A TERRE HAUTE newspaper begs the policemen of Indianapolis, when they visit T. H. for "a big drunk," to leave their uniforms behind them.

IT is the opinion of the Galveston *News* that the trade between that city and the New West in tropical fruits is destined to be very important.

A LETTER in the New York *Tribune* says: "Papa has given us three cents a day for not sucking our thumbs. We send $1 for a child in Kansas."

CINCINNATI people spent $8,000,000 a year for intoxicating drinks, and still are greatly troubled to know how to keep the poor of the city from starving.

THE Rev. Florence McCarthy, of Chicago, counts 50,000 conflicting readings in the New Testament, and says that "we are at the mercy of the translators."

"LORD, what a cow!" was the approving remark of a teetotal Judge of Vermont, after swallowing a potent punch which had been offered him as a glass of milk.

DR. JOHN HALL says that in England people are divided into churchmen and dissenters, but that in America they might properly be divided into churchmen and absenters.

THE government of France is enormous, consisting of 1,500,000 soldiers, 150,000 clergymen, and 650,000 office-holders, making a total of 2,300,000 rulers of less than 40,000,000 people.

ENGLISH and German architects frequently visit the ancient Greek temples of Pasturn and return filled with praises of the Grecian beauties. For modern building purposes, however, they are pronounced useless.

M. HURQUERLOT left $120,000 to the city of Paris to found a railroad school; but as the same was insufficient for the purpose, and the city had no funds to put with it into railroad schools, the money was reluctantly sent back to the heirs.

A LETTER from Hardyville, Arizona, says the tide of emigration is steadily increasing. All agree that a great rush is near at hand. The great point of attraction now is the Sandy country. Towns and cities are talked of, and quartz mills, new roads, ferries, and stage lines, are among the improvements of the day.

THIS is rattlesnake season in Texas. A letter from there says: "Thirty-one rattlesnakes were caught and caged at Elgin during the last cold spell. Two sink-holes were attacked, and thirteen taken from one, and eight from the other. They measured from three to five feet, and some of them had as many as nine rattles."

THE total length of the railroads of the world, taken from statistics of recent date, are as follows:

	Kilos.	Eng. Miles.
Europe	130,588	81,093.28
Asia	9,741	6,049.16
Africa	1,802	1,119.04
America	126,343	78,459 00
Australia	2,287	1,420.22
Total	270,751	168,140.70

DR. LINCECUM, who died in Washington county, Texas, recently had played the Scottish air of "Killiecrankie" every Christmas morning at daybreak, standing barefooted in his night-clothes in the doorway, for fifty-eight years. He died in his 83d year.

WHAT THE MUD OF PARIS IS WORTH.—In one of my previous letters I gave an account of the value and the destination of the dead leaves of Paris. I have just learned what the mud of Paris is worth. In its crude state it is valued at $120,000 per annum, but when prepared for manure it sells at prices ranging from 60 cents to $1 for a cubic yard, and is worth $600,000 for the annual product. The bidders to whom it is adjudged must pay for sweeping the streets, and for removing all accumulated filth, under the surveillance of the authorities. Several thousand persons are employed in that service. In 1823 the Paris dirt was sold for 75,000 francs ($15,000); in 1831 the purchasers paid over $31,000; in 1845 the value had risen to $100,000.—*Paris Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

APPLY THE REMEDY.—It appears that we need no longer be tormented with Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, Partial Paralysis, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Morbic Humors of the Blood. DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS conquers the causes of all of the above irregularities by securing *perfect digestion, a proper flow of bile*, and *a free discharge of all waste matter.* It is not a vile, doctored whisky, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicted with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum. 17

A MATERIAL reduction of rates has recently been made by the Sherman House, Chicago. Its proprietors are determined that it shall continue to be the most popular hotel in Chicago with business men and the traveling public in general, and they are accomplishing their purpose.

THE manufacture of glove-leather from tripe is said to have been accomplished in France.

The Road to Health.

Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials.

High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent Boils, Carbuncles, Gout, Red Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Constipation, Piles, Drowsiness, Biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word, and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.

MOST people like to hear of a good thing. We will tell them in confidence that, if they want to be dressed well, they should wear the Warwick Collar. An old adage says that with a nice collar and clean boots a man always looks well dressed. Remember the Warwick.

IF we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

ECONOMY, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER-TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

SOMETHING FOR YOU.—Send stamp and get it. Free to all. Address HURST & CO., 75 Nassau street, New York.

MONEY made rapidly with Stencil & Key-Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples & full particulars free. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

17.50 per day made by our agents selling staple articles used in every family. Address H. H. Miller & Co., 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

$1,000 PER WEEK CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, New Jersey.

"A ROUND THE TEA TABLE," a new subscription book, by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, author of "*Crumbs Swept Up*," &c. Agents wanted. JOHN E. MILLER & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The sales of Dr. S. B. Deane's German Liver Powders are said to more than equal that of any other family medicine. For sale by all Druggists. Price, per dozen, 50 cts.; per gross, $4.50. Orders may be sent to 186 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. This remedy cures Liver Complaint, Swelled Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Languor and Debility. All complaints arising from Deranged Liver are relieved at once by this German remedy.

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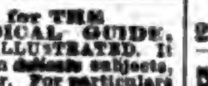

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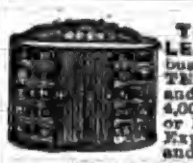

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Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1875.

LOUISIANA USURPATION.

We turn back the murky pages of the history of time, and in olden countries read of nations being trodden down by the iron heel of despotism, and their glory being buried in the night of ages: but who ever expected in this boasted land of liberty, on the eve of its centennial existence, to see the chief executive officer of this great country, deliberately put his foot upon the laws, and his heel upon the constitution. But such is the fact, a deed has been done by the President that no excuse can palliate. For the first time in our country's history, armed forces of the United States, acting under orders of the President, have taken possession of the capitol of a State, entered into the chamber of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, expelled some of the members from their seats, broke up the session, and compelled the dissolution of the organization of the House.

Such a high-handed outrage has already been condemned by the leading papers of the country, as well as legislative bodies now in session; and the people are calling meetings, in condemnation of this unwarranted assault upon civil liberty; not political meetings as such, but meetings of American Freemen, who are proud of their birth-place, and feel that such high-handed villiany should be rebuked; and Grant will hear such a thundering indignation from the people, that will make his throne to tremble.

Could Abraham Lincoln's spirit be called back from the tomb, and be made acquainted with all the proceedings against the Southern States since his death; how his great soul would sorrow over the departure from his policy.

When Lee surrendered, President Lincoln took his carpet sack and went down to Richmond, and on the balcony of the hotel, while the tears of joy and forgivness, rolled down his cheeks, said to the Senators and Representatives of the South, "Come Back my Countrymen! your seats are vacant, we are ready to receive you and welcome you with open arms, with all your institutions unimpaired, with the exception ot slavery." It was the general received and expresed opinion of our Statesmen, of both parties at the close of the war, that the Southern States were then in, and a part of the Federal Union.

That war was not made upon the organization of the States, nor upon the constitution or laws of any State, but for the purpose of holding those States, under their organization, in the Federal Union and the people of those States in obedience to the laws of the United States.

Every message of the President, every proclamation, every State paper and every act of Congress proceeded upon the hypothesis that no State could secede from the union. In '63 Mr. Lincoln presented his amnesty and reconstruction policy to Coogress, accompanied by a message. The next year, on several occasions, this policy of amnesty and reconstruction was presented to the people of the South.—The Republican party re-nominated him at the Baltimore Convention, and he was elected upon that policy.

In 1864 in his annual message to Congress, he again brought forward this same policy; and two days before his death he referred to the organization of Louisiana, under his plan of amnesty and reconstruction, and his great desire was that all necessary aid should be given the southern people, in amending their constitutions abolishing slavery; and as soon as the people acted, and amended their State constitution, the work was done and the State was once more in practical relation with the Federal Government.

After Lincoln's death Johnson endeavored to carry out that policy, but war was made against him by the very men that sustained Mr. Lincoln, and a Congressional policy sent armies into the Southern States, deposed ten Governors, and as many Legislatures made ten States subject to military authority, abolished Jurors, disposed of Governors, Judges, Legislators and filled their places with military commanders.

The southern people have been in a great measure forcibly controlled, to perpetuate the power of the tyrant at Washington. His last act of unauthorized usurpation, has sent a wave of indignation all over the country that will rise above partisanship, and sweep the despot from his throne.—Tramp! tramp! the boys are marching; but it is not the tramp of the soldiers, so musical to the President's ear—but the tread of the invincible Democracy, whose banner is love, and whose motto is, Death to Tyrants, and liberty and equal rights to all.

FROM THE CAPITOL.

Organization of the Legislature.

An Army of Office Seekers.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

VOORHEES NOT OUR MAN

DEAR COURIER.—When I left Auburn last week, I was not so sure but that I would be back again in a day or two, as heretofore, all aspirants for positions in the gift of the Legislature who were unfortunate enough to have an abiding place north of the national road, generally returned empty handed. Being somewhat in that role myself, I did not feel over sanguine, but yet determined to create if possible a diversion in power of that part of the State. I found that a persistent effort by a united force would accomplish a good deal. The south part of the State has been successful because it has been united and the north having come to her senses on this point. When I reached the city I found an army of office seekers all ready on hand working up their interests, though I am glad to add, they were largely from the south. It almost made me feel ashamed of myself to be found of this number, and my usual modesty was shocked—how much, those best acquainted with me can judge. However, the die was cast and I was soon in the boiling cauldron. The hotels were full and a writhing struggling mass of humanity was ever present day and night. I found several candidates against me from all points of the compass, but I felt confident because I had numerous influential friends. A single individual in such a contest, no matter what his personal claims might be, would have but a poor show. One by one my competitors gave way in the north, leaving but two in the south. On the evening of the caucus my election was conceded, and from that time forward until sworn in, I was beset with scores of applicants for clerkships which come under the control of the Assistant Clerk.

Just as I felt sure of success, an incident happened which came very near defeating me. The Independent element in the House, some 12 or 15 in number, demanded one of the appointments as a compromise, agreeing, if this was conceded, to act with the Democrats throughout the session. As luck would have it they asked for Asst Clerk. This would have been acceded to in a moment, had it not been for a few of my firm friends of the north, chief among whom were Waterman and Mr. Willett, of Noble county They fought hard against the measure and stood out from the caucus, and would not participate until a motion was passed, agreeing to give the Independents Asst. Clerk of the House, if they would agree to act with the Democrats in organizing the Senate.—They asked until the next day to consider, and I was nominated with this proviso understood. Of course there was no probability of the Independents giving away all the officials of the Senate, for the office of Asst. Clerk of the House, and I felt safe, as it was. The north had but one candidate and the central and north part three.—They were perfectly disinterested when the north was to be sacrificed, but when the office of Doorkeeper was to be given to the Independents, as they at first asked, they were emphatically opposed to compromise.

The result showed that no compromise was necessary, I got 56 votes in the House, against 43, and so did all the others elected.

Hon. David Turpie, of Indianapolis was elected Speaker, S. W. Holmes, of Seymour, Municipal Clerk; T. C. Mays, Assistant Clerk, and T. C. Lewman, Doorkeeper. The Prin. Clerk has nine clerks and the Assistant eight each one appointing and controlling their own.

The Senatorial contest waxes hot, and the two principal candidates, McDonald and Voorhees, are making vigorous fight. McDonald is certainly the stronger man of the two. The Salary Grab is an obstacle in the way of the 'Tall Sycamore, of the Wabash' that he will never surmount. If he could be relieved of this curse no man could hold a candle to him in the race. McDonald is regarded as a safe man, without any particular hobby to interfere with a fair representation of the interests of the people. He will make a good practical Senator, and I belive he is the choice of the popular vote of Indiana. TOM

LATER.

Mr. Voorhees has withdrawn leaving McDonald virtually a clear field.

Govenor's Message.

We are unable to publish the Message, but would say, that it is just such a document as might be expected from one of our ablest statesmen—plain, forcible and easily understood. It gives a full statement of the financial condition of the State, makes suggestions regarding the school system, and the public institutions of the Commonwealth, recomends the building of a State House and an addition to the Insane Asylum; suggests the passage of a law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, by imposing a tax or license fee, that should be used as a revenue for the school fund; a reform in the civil service of the State, by establishing fixed salaries, and other compensation prohibited; makes suggestions in regard to railroad freights, apportionment, appraising real estate, local taxation, and finally asks the Legislature to protest and denounce the Louisiana usurpation, as a crime to be detested and not a precedent to be reported.

Grand Fox Hunt.

At a meeting of the citizens of Corunna and vicinity, held on Jan. 11th, 1875, for the purpose of organizing a company to participate in a Fox Hunt to take place at the time and place here designated. On motion of S. Harding the meeting was called to order and Mr. J. Kirkpatrick chosen Chairman and J. C. Loveland, Sec'y.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting. That they convened for the purpose of making arrangements for a Circle Fox Hunt, and that he supposed they were now ready for business

Thereupon, on motion it was decided that the hunt take place on Saturday, January 23d, 1875—the officers to meet at headquarters at 9 am. and be in readiness to start at 10 am.

After deliberating the following territory was selected as embracing the hunting ground: Starting from Corunna west of the road that comes out at the Allen Chapel Church, and run south 4 miles from the tp. line, east to the residence of Saml Haynes, and thence north to Corunna. On motion to select 16 fieldmen as officers, the following gentlemen were chosen:

East—H. Quince, A. Moore, H. Calkin and M. Daily.

West—M. Franks, O. Zimmerman, D. Hellman, S. Z. Miller.

North—H. Kreeger, A. Johnson, S. Harding and Isaac Reed.

South—S. Depew, J. Kirkpatrick, Squire Sherman and L. Andrews.

On motion to appoint a committee of 5 to designate the center of the "circle," the following gentlemen were chosen:

S. Harding, J. Kirkpatrick, O. Zimmerman, N. Zimmerman and M, Franks.

This committee after retiring for consultation reported, that they have decided upon the swamp located between the farm of M. Hinman and J Kirkpatrick, on the Hanman farm.

A motion to prohibit the use of fire arms in the field was adopted, but it was agreed that dogs be permitted to accompany the hunters properly lead until the signal for closing the 'circle'

On motion a general invitation to all to join in the hunt was extended.

The game instructed to be sold on the ground at public auction, and after deducting expenses the remainder to be distributed among the poor of Richland and Allen Tps.

It was ordered that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Auburn COURIER, Waterloo Press, DeKalb Republican and Kendallville Standard for publication.

The business of the meeting having been conducted a motion to adjourn *sine die* was carried.

J. KIRKPATRICK, Chn
J. C. LOVELAND, Secy.

We are glad that our friend T. C. Mays, editor of the Auburn COURIER, was elected Assistant Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives. He is an excellent gentleman, and will make a first-rate officer—*Logansport Journal.*

T. C. Mays, editor of the Auburn COURIER, and Journal Clerk of the House, is an Ohio boy, and a few years since was a compositor in the Enquire office.—*Cin. Enquire.*

T. C. Mays, Esq., of the COURIER has been elected Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives. Congratulations.—*Republican.*

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Charles A. O. McClellan is Plaintiff and Magdaline Bender and Dennis Bender are Defendants, require me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Two dollars and fifty cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1875.

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot No. Five (5) in Park's addition to the town Auburn. Also the following lands to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of said lot No. 5 (5) and running thence north four rods (4) thence east in a paralell line with said lot No. 5 to Cedar Creek, thence south four rods to said lot No. 5, thence west to the north line of said lot No. 5 to the place of beginning, all in section 29, township 34 north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb Co. Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
C. A. O. McClellan, Att'y for Plff.

Auburn, Jan. 6, 1875.
$10 00

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—ALSO—

Would call attention to our large and complete stock of

HOUSE-KEEPING LINENS

Which is very complete, and which we are offering at lower prices than any year since the war

Root & Company

46 and 48 Calhoun Street.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

S. Lauferty

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine stock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne excluded. You can find the largest assortmen

Hats & Caps!

which you can get at my stor for less than you are aware of I can say what the most of my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above lin of goods for the last 20 years. have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for Cash.

S. LAUFERTY.

Auburn Courier.

Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 40 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 20 cents.
Corn 50 @ 55 cts
Wheat, white $1 03
Wood $2.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Where are the incendiaries.

New comers are numerous.

Take your washing in at night.

The real estate market is good.

Have you broke your promise?

Special term of court next week.

Lead has been discovered in Corunna.

Who ever heard of a good sound cold.

Its no trouble to catch a cold this winter

Health is very good in and about our city.

The Eagle Mills have again changed hands.

Are we going to have a fox chase this season?

Charles Shepherd has returned to our place.

The time for killing quail expired on Jan., 1st, 1875.

See change in Root & Company's advertisement.

Nearly all of the pumps about town are "frozen up."

Since the holidays business has been a little dull.

We pitty the poor, who have to steal their fire-wood.

Be careful of fire. We have been exceedingly fortunate so far.

The Union Township institute will meet next Saturday.

Cedar Creek, on the Eel River road, is to have another dance soon.

We notice one "fifteenth amendment" in town. Room for several more.

Some people are finding fault with the club dance. Pleas give us a rest.

A large part of our wheat crop of 1874 is in the hands of our farmers.

We send no paper outside of the county unless it is paid for in advance.

A baby was born in the Newark, Ohio, depot setting room last week.

Bad colds are prevailing among our townsmen, to an unusual extent.

The ice has been from 8 to 10 inches thick several days last week.

New England dinner at Ensley's Hall next Tuesday evening.

Grand artistic display at Ensley's Hall next Tuesday evening.

Oysters, Ice Cream and a good time at Ensley's Hall next Tuesday evening.

The new billiard hall has changed managers, Al Wells is now in charge.

We have been having genuine winter weather for the past several days.

A man in Blackford county, was indicted for stealing a saw mill.

Albion is to have a dramatic play on the 22d, entitled "Angel of Midnight."

Those wanting tinware, or reparing done call at the Excelsor Hardware.

Correspondents must not forget that we charge 10c a line for business local.

The club dance was patronized last Thursday, largely, and everybody enjoyed it.

We know one young man who has not called on his Dulcinea since News Years day.

The young man from Waterloo, staying with Sheriff Meese, was bailed out last week.

The juvenile population had a pleasant gathering, last Friday evening at the residence of Mr. Steele's.

The Laport *Argus*, turned out one of finest delinquent tax list we ever saw "put up."

The sleighing has not been of the best but we notice a great many sleds in town.

The Athenaeum's did not go to Corunna last Saturday on account of the severe cold weather.

Davanport has the boss almanac. We can't explain why it is the boss, either, unless its owing to the size of the *thing*

E. C Hancelmen, of Steuben Co., had his barn burned, last week, and a large amount of grain &c., distroyed.

Auburn has been favored with a great many strangers of late, many of whom contemplate locating here in the spring.

The business men who advertised before the holidays that they were going to sell out, have resumed business again.

Indianapolis papers call the Teachers Institute a "Shooting Gallery." That's a young idea.

"We take no note of time," is the present business poetical quotation. Nothing short of cash on delivery.

Sunday school teacher to a boy who reads: "Tonny, what will become of you when you die?" Dunno. Ask John.

The communication signed "enterprise" was cut down about two-thirds. We cannot spare the space this week for all of it.

Owing to the severe cold weather Dr Fox's report for deaths are so few that we refrain from publishing them.

Grant has rung the death knell of all aspirants for the Presidency in 1876.—That wear shoulder straps.

The Marriage of Dr. Burr and Miller, took place in Rochester the 18th. The groom is 60 and the bride 15.

Houston & Benedict have just put up one of the finest signs in the place. It is the handiwork of Pro. Steel.

A large number of buildings will be erected in this city next season. Much of the wind work is being done now.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A neat and commodious dwelling in the lower part of town for sale cheap. Apply to C. F. MADER. 46tf.

We received several new subscribers from Spencerville and vicinity last week. We have now quite a large list from the above place.

The South Bend *Union* is changed to a quarto from the beginning of 1875, printed entirely at home, and contains an original story written by the editor's wife.

John Jackson an early settler of Franklin township died at his residence yesterday at an advanced age after a protracted illness.—*Waterloo Press*

A good many subscribers paid their dues to the COURIER last week. A great many more should do so. However, we are thankful for small favors.

Our ice men are anxiously looking forward to the time when they will be able to procure that luxury which cools but not inebriates.

Last Wednesday the Odd Fellows had an installation of officers, and quite a number of the fraternity from Angola, were in attendance.

Cy Baughan is keeping up with the times in the way of improvements. He has put in a fine circle bar, and a row of seats, for his patrons to enjoy.

We have seen several young men quietly and determinedly throw away stubs of cigars and solemnly vow never to touch, our hand another—of that brand.

The Auburn COURIER has got the 'blues' at least the paper has that appearance.—*Ft Wayne Gazette.*

We were not certain that the editor was elected Clerk of the House until after the paper was out. Its all right now.

A Auburn girl said she would go to a candy pull, so there! Her old dad said he'd see about it, and he locked her in her room. She let herself down to the ground by two sheets and danced all night till broad day light.

A young man named Walch, of Pierceton, Ind., has been soliciting our place for the sale of a patent garter. One of large young ladies says, "if he takes Auburn for a slouch town, he'd better cheese it."

The panel of Jurors admitted to the court room on the Beecher Tilton stink numbered 400. At last accounts they had eight persons who never formed an opinion, or had thought upon the subject in any shape.

A rumor is afloat that the B. & O. R. R Co. own one-half of the Chicago & Lake Huron Road, and expects soon to own the balance, and they will take up the track from Union Mills to Valparaiso and build a branch from Kingsbury to Laport for a feeder to the main line.

Kalakaua drank his first glass of lager beer in New York, and after profoundly thinking over the matter for five seconds, remarked that it—well, he said he'll take a nuther'n." It is astonishing how soon foreigners will imbibe the absorbing ways of Americans.

Perhaps the following sentiment from a California woman lecturer will suit this latitude: "Man's pleasures would never suit us, and his profits we have. We allow him enough to dress respectably, and to take him to lectures and other intellectual circuses, but the bulk of his income we appropriate."

Judging from the large number of dressed hogs in the market, during the season we concluded that next summer there will not be over ten thousand running on the streets. If the number should be reduced to a figure as low as that there would be a shedding abroad of a great deal of happiness.

Advertisers will find it to their advantage to use the COURIER, simply because it has the largest circulation, and mails packages to every post office in the county. Our Butler, Waterloo, Corunna, and Spencerville lists are very large, besides we send a goodly number to all other points where there are a post office.

FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Presbyterian chruch will have a Festival at Ensley's Hall next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of said church. The attractions of the evening are a new England dinner, waiters at table in costume; and oyster supper, ice cream, cake, lemonade, etc.

The Corunna boys are preparing for a fox hunt, on the 23rd. They are making arrangments for a "huge old time," and every body is cordially invited to participate. Buckel the collar on your hounds, take the bell off of your best cow, and spend one day in genuine enjoyment.

The [illegible] have allowed Tom Mays down to the State Capitol.—*Press.*

Mistake neighbor. The members elect knowing the business character of the editor, of this paper, have importuned him from all quarters to accept of the position he now occupies. The present Legislature means business.

One of the handsomest barber shops to be found in Northern Ind., is that of Sammy Pommert, of this place. For the neatness of all its appointments it is scarcely surpassed anywhere, while Mr. Pommert thoroughly understands his business. Those wanting anything in the tonsorial line will do well to patronize him.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

We neglected to say last week that J. R. Cosper Esq., presented us on New Years day with a large fat chanticleer, and a sack of most delicious apples. How we forgot them is more than we can tell for even at this late date, the thoughts of them causes the saliva to flow like the water over horse-shoe falls in Niagara river. Many thanks.

Hank Brandon is the Boss Tinner of this town, he is now at the Excelsior Hardware.

Great trials and sufferings are necessary to bring out some of the best points in the human character. Without the suffering which is likely to prevail in Kansas and Nebraska, few would have believed that the people throughout the country could have been prevailed upon to have given their substance to strangers to the extent that provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life are now moving to the blighted regions of the west.

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my *time for institute work.* But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

The man that laughs heartily is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half way out to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in a groaning key.—Such a one laughs you out of your faults while you never dream of being offended with him, and you never know what a pleasant world you live in until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway.

Axes cheaper than ever at the Excelsor Hardware.

He was going up Seventh street, sachel in hand, when he saw an old hat on the walk. He deviated considerably from his course, stopped close to the hat, and drew back and kicked with all his might.—Some boys gathered around him as he sat on the sidewalk holding his foot and grating his teeth and weaving his body to and fro. and they explained to him that he never should kick old hats in a strange town.

We have the precedings of several teacher's institutes, sent to us each week for publication, and they all contain about the same reading. We have given one column of our paper for educational matter, and we cannot spare any more space for these proceedings. But, however, if "the institute," will have one sterotyped we will try and accommodate them, and by changing the date and secretaries name we think it will answer for all. If this is not satisfactory then address your matter to A. R. Huffman, conductor of educational colums.

774 DID IT.

Come and take the $500. Star Clothing House Prize Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan., 6th 1875. A magnificent Gift to the public given by Sam, Pete, & Max.

TICKET NO. 774 THE LUCKY NUMBER:—

The drawing for the city lot (given by Sam Pete & Max, of the Star Clothing House,) took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the jewelry store of Geo. J. E. Mayer & Co. A committee of gentleman took charge of the drawing, and it was done on the square. The holder of ticket No. 774 will please come forward and claim his prize.

New tinner's stock at the Excelsior Hardware.

We desire to assure our readers, and their friends, that goods can purchased in Auburn cheaper averaging all articles purchased than in any other city in Northern Indiana. Merchants in some of our neighboring towns are advertising a few articles to be sold at less than cost, but they take good care to make it all up in the prices of other articles. Our merchants aim to get only a fair profit dealing fairly with all alike, instead of resorting to "Cheap John," trick deception. Again we say, there is no better market in which to purchase goods, anywhere than Auburn.

WANTED—5,000 large White Oak Trees —1,000,000 Staves.—I will pay the highest price in cash for 5,000 oak trees, suitable for heading for oil barrel staves. Will pay the following cash price for staves:
Delivered at Moresville station. 13 per M
Delivered at St. Joe, station. 14 per M
Delivered at Auburn Junction. 14 per M

Staves to be 34 inches long 5 inches wide, 7-8 of an inch thick on heart edge made of green white or burr oak. For further particulars inquire of Jonathan Rummel, Agent, or Danl Culver Auburn Junction. J. H. SMITH. (4t.

On last new-years day about twentyfive of our acquaintances "swore off." But they failed to say "from what." They should say whether it is from drinking, swearing lying tattling, scandalizing, poking their nose into other people's business, stabbing their neighbor in the dark, or what. Perhaps it is all of them combined. No that would never do, for this world would be heaven, and that evidently is not what it is intended for, by any means. We have noticed that those who wait for a new year to swear off in, are very likely to be in a good condition for another "swear off," and then have about eleven months and a half to wait in order to come in on time.

The Plymouth *Democrat* says. The people living near Maxinkuckee, in this county, sent a train of teams to Plymouth, last Monday, laden with provisions for the sufferers in Kansas. The shipment consisted of 23 sacks of corn, nine barrels and two sacks of flour one barrel of meal, and one barrel of dried apples. These articles were generously carried free of charge by the Pittsburgh railroad and connecting lines. The people of Union Township have in this act shown a spirit of liberality that is commendable and worthy of imitation by others. The people of this county who are blessed with good crops, are not likely to do too much for the sufferers in the far west.

MR. EDITOR:—I was informed by Mr. Wm. Nichols, that there was a terrible accident happened in Milford township Lagrange Co., Ind., on New Years day, where in Hiram Wert was killed, and several others injured. They were on there way to Rome City to attend a ball, and Charles Blockman went to pass them, Wert slacked his lines and spoke to the horses.—They were in the habit of running away, and took advantage of this opportunity. After going some distance they came to a place where there was a jog in the road. A gentleman by the name of Mr. Wright took the lines and checked the team, but the buggy was thrown over, and all that was in it on a pile of stone and against the fence. Mr. Wert was a son of Jocob Wert and a brother of Cornelius Wert, of Fairfield Tp., this county.

W. TEEPHAS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, atty's at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchases, or mortagages must be rendered within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from completion of building or furnishing of material.

J Barton to A Foote e ½ of s w ¼ sec 3 Richland-tp $4000.

E Rhom to A. J. Ralston lot 3 Ens 1st Ad to Auburn

W Cowen to Hilsesier & Myers und 2-3 of about 95 ac of land near Garret.

R Britton to A S Ingersoll s w of s e & n 1-2 of s e sec 30 Wilmington $500

J Harvey to J March 30 acres off w pt of e 1-2 of s w ¼ sec 8 Butler $1995.

Great Sale of Alpaccas

Having too many Black Alpaccas I propose to close them out in the following manner:

17 yds, 45c Alpacca for $7.65, Thrown in 1 yd Drill, 5 yds cambrick and a $1 bill

17 yds 50c Alpacca for $8.50, throwing in the same and
$1.25 in money.

17 yds, 75c Alpacca, for $12.75, throwing in the same
and $1.50 in money.

17 yards, $1.00 Alpacca, for $17.00, throwing in same
and $2.00 note.

These goods are straight and of the famous crusader brand, and to be sold at regular prices. Goods will be open for inspection Thursday previous to sale.—The sale to take place Friday and Saturday, Jan. 22d and 23, 1875 at the upper store of

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

P. S.—Come early to avoid the rush on such an occasion. W. R.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. S. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

Special Inducements

FOR THE NEXT

30 DAYS!

TO CASH BUYERS, AT

MILLER & CASEBEER'S,

CORNER MAIN & NINTH STREETS.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Long, pro. of our new billiard hall was in the city several days last week.

W. W Hames and Wife have just returned from a visit to Buckeye State.

Daniel Culver, formerly of this place, has removed his family to the Junction.

Our lady friend Miss Bell Lanham has returned to Auburn again, and contemplates locating here.

Dr. Casebeer informed us, last Monday that he will leave soon for New York or Philadelphia to attend college the remainder of the winter.

J. B. Walsh, Esq., of Ft. Wayne, was in this city yesterday. He is representing the well known firm of McConville & Co., of N. Y.

MR. EDITOR:—I would like to advance a few ideas through your paper, in regard to the improvements in Auburn.—While I would not accuse any one of knowingly hindering or discouraging any enterprise, still I cannot but think that fair and manly treatment, has not been shown, some of our enterprising citizens, I suppose that it is generally known that Mr. Hebel contemplates building the coming season, one of the finest blocks yet erected in our town. It is true Mr. Hebel keeps a saloon, but it is in compliance with a law made by the temperance people of Indiana, and he has been vary careful to comply with all its provisions.—Neither bribes, nor the severe pounding of his clerk has ever induced him to sell to intoxicated persons, or depart in the least from the spirit of the law. It is also true that he has been annoyed and harrassed by prosecutions, but they have nearly originated in spite and jealously. I venture to say that his saloon is conducted as orderly as any in the state. Would it not be to the interest of our place to cease the unwarranded attacks upon an enterprising citizen? Should not our citizens encourage, rather than harrass him, in this praise worthy enterprise.

ENTERPRISE.

Advertised Letters.

List of advertised letters remaining in Auburn Post Office since January 1st, 1875.

April Frederick
Alspan Stephen 2
Astray Miss Alice 2
Chick Jacob W
Chastton Mrs E
Chicot Harriet
Costette Philip
Croy Rev H A
Clark John
Duker Francis
Dodge Mrs Elizabeth
Davidson Jesse S
Davis C M
Fletcher A Eng letter
Houser Sarah
Harin Samuel J
Honk Miss Nancy
Kellyn Michael
Kester Geo
Kahle Frank
Laroe Jack
Lewis Mrs F
Lewis & Hood
Lacuy Marcus

Moore Geo S
Merrian W S
Miller Miss Elizabeth
Monroe Daniel
Maxwell Walter
Miller Daniel
Moore Miss Rachel 2
Nelson Thomas
Polmer Chancy
Polmer Miss L
Perkins Ben
Powers Mr
Preper Abraham
Raisley A
Slocum B
Smith Sanford
Smith Perry
Smith S A
Sullivan T S
Weaver Miss Mollie
Wert Eugene
Wetro Daniel
Watts Austin

When you call for letters, please state advertised.

S. L. YANDES, P. M.

PALACE OF FASHION.

The Largest Clothing Establishment in Northern Indiana.

Great Inducements Offered During the Holidays.

Every one is familiar with the great "Palace of Fashion" No. 1 Keystone Block Fort Wayne, Indiana; therefore it is needless to mention to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity of the many advantages gained over others by dealing at this popular clothing emporum. This firm carries, without exception, the largest stock of clothing and gents furnishing goods, and controls a larger trade than any one house in Northern Indiana, selling at from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than any one house in their line of business

Their stock is complete in every department, and are offering the next 30 days their large and complete stock at prices far below anything heretofore known for good clothing. They guarantee their prices to be the *very lowest*, having, purchased their stock for cash and selling for cash, which thus enables them to sell goods at low prices.

For the coming holiday trade they have received a large shipment of clothing, hats and caps, underwear, &c., which they intend to dispose of at exceedingly low figures.

Their stock of Mens & Boys overcoats is immense.

If times are dull and money scarce, their trade seems to be on the increase, for the simple reason, they undersell all their competitors and guarantee their prices to be the very lowest. Great bargains offered during the holidays at the great "Palace of Fashion" No. Keystone Block, Fort Wayne Ind. J. NOLINGER, Pro

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Malinda Satciml late of DeKalb County deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent
Jan., 5, 1875. NELSON ULM, Ex'r

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the stated communication of Cedar Encampment No. 65, I. O. O. F. on Friday evening, Jan. 8th, 1875, there will be elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.
By order of the Encampment
T. C. MAYS, Scribe.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and all others interested. Also to the Petit Jurors heretofore summoned for the December term, 1874, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, was adjourned by the Judge the 1st to a special term commencing on the 3d Monday of January 1875, (January 18th, 1875) for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of at said December term 1874 of said court.

Witness My hand and the seal of said court this 11th day of January 1875.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, S s.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term, 1875
George Henries, David Fay.
vs.
William W. Washburn, George P. VanEveran
Complaint No. 151.

Now comes the plaintiff by Moss & Hoffman their Attorneys and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants Wm. W. Washburn and Geo. P. VanEveran are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of February ad 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness. My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 12th day of January 1875
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

To Contractors.

JAIL BUILDING.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE
AUBURN, INDIANA, December 3rd, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's Office in Auburn, Indiana, until

JANUARY 15th, 1875,

at noon, for the furnishing of all material and labor required in the construction and completion of a jail in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, according to plans and specifications furnished by T. J. Tolan & Son of Delphos, Ohio.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Auditor's office in Auburn on and after this date.

The work is required to be completed by the 1st of November 1875.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified bond in the sum of $1000 that the bidder or bidders will give the proper bond if awarded the contract. And no bid will be accepted unless such bond accompanies the bid.

The contractors will be paid in monthly estimates as the work progresses.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any and all bids.

By order of the Commissioners.
ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Feb. term, 1875.
Richard Gramling
vs.
Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernst, —— Ernst, wife of said Wenzel, whose first name is unknown, Frederick Buchanan and Peter Gramling.

Now comes the Plaintiff by McBride & Merlan his Attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernest —— Ernest, wife of said Wenzel whose first name is unknown, and Frederick Buchanan are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of February, a. d, 1875 at the Court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 23d day of December, 1874.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk

The Great Cause of

HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, introduced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps, Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 45

S.C. EVANS, Pres't, C. M., DAWSON Chash'r

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, 74

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Teutsch late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
PETER TEUTSCH, Adm'r
Dec., 10th, 1874.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1875.

NEWS SUMMARY

The East.

Mr. Fenner, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Reservoirs, visited Haydenville, Mass., last week, to ascertain the cause of the late disaster there. His verdict was faulty engineering, faulty material, and faulty building, and that the dam was not wide enough, the stone not suitable, and the grouting not good enough.

After four years of estrangement and enmity and efforts to avoid encountering each other in a final conflict, Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton have at length met face to face, the great trial having commenced at Brooklyn, in the City Court, before Judge Neilson, Jan. 5. Three jurors were chosen.

The great mass of attendance at the Tilton-Beecher trial is composed of the 1,500 summoned jurors, from whom the twelve good men are to be chosen. On the 6th inst., a lady was observed pushing her way through the throng to the front, when Judge Neilson instructed the officer in charge of the door that no ladies were to be admitted, whereupon the lady was ignominiously excluded.

The West.

John Goodman, the murderer of the Haywood family, several months ago, was hanged at Ottawa, Ohio, on the 30th ult., after confessing his crime on the scaffold....John Murphy was executed at Carson, Nevada, on the same day, for the murder of J. R. McCollum....A party of Indians, belonging to Spotted Tail's band report a gang of twenty-one miners encamped in the Black Hills. They were not molested, but their intrusion reported to Indian Agent Howard....Two notorious horse thieves and murderers, named Fox and George Alexander, were killed last week near Ocmulgee, Indian Territory, by Detective York, of Springfield, and another notorious outlaw, named Kinch West, was mortally wounded....The Dakota Legislature has passed a law forbidding the levying or collection of taxes in aid of railroads or corporations.

Considerable excitement has been caused in San Francisco by the fact that the proprietors of the Cornell watch factory have determined to employ Chinese in all departments. Seventy operatives from Chicago have protested, and several have been discharged....An explosion in a coal mine, near Evanston, Wyoming, recently resulted in the death of eight persons....A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says that very rich gold mines have been discovered in Sonora, on the San Miguel river....The old feud between the Ross and Downing factions has broken out afresh, and serious disturbances are reported among our semi-civilized neighbors. A bloody fight has already taken place near Chouteau, Cherokee Nation, resulting in the killing and wounding of some dozen or so on both sides. A dispatch from Vinita, dated Jan. 1, states 100 armed men were threatening an attack on that town, and bloody times were expected.

Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, one of the leading capitalists of the West, died of apoplexy on the 2d inst. He was largely interested in the iron manufacturing interests of the West, and has probably contributed more to their development than any other individual in the entire country. He was 64 years old. His estate is valued at $10,000,000....A letter from the Red Cloud Agency states that Col. Henry, with a company of the 3d cavalry, left that post on the 26th of December, for the eastern slopes of the Black Hills, to drive out invading miners.

Chicago wholesale grocers are somewhat agitated over the sudden disappearance of the firm of Roe Brothers, extensive dealers in groceries. The members of the firm, consisting of two brothers, have gone to Canada, carrying with them about $100,000. Their debts amount to double that sum....E. R. Roberts telegraphs from the Indian Territory that the Associated Press reports of the troubles in that region have been greatly exaggeration. The only affray, he says, was caused by an attempt to introduce whisky by Indians, near Price's Creek, and their attempted arrest by the Cherokee Sheriff and his posse. Two were killed and two wounded. No threats or moves were made to molest parties or trains at any station on the railroad.

Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contained on the 6th inst. 2,878,892 bushels of wheat, 1,201,401 bushels of corn, 486,171 bushels of oats, 22,179 bushels of rye, and 333,728 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,506,871 bushels, against 4,034,865 bushels the previous week, and 3,625,698 bushels at the same period last year.

The South.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth, has undergone an examination at New Orleans for the killing of Byerly, of the *Bulletin*, and been discharged on the ground that his act was justifiable homicide. Messrs. Foster, Potter and Phelps, the Congressional sub-committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, are now in New Orleans taking testimony....The police of New Orleans refuse to do militia duty to the extent of carrying muskets to defend the State House against the White Leaguers. ....The Congressional committee to investigate the Vicksburg troubles are on the ground taking testimony.

The Warmoth-Jewell duel is off by agreement of friends of the parties.

A whole family, consisting of Richard Borum, his wife, two children, and a negro boy, were murdered a few days ago in Lee county, Miss., and their bodies consumed with the building.

A New Orleans dispatch, of the 6th inst., says: It now seems likely that the proposition for a compromise between the rival Legislatures will lead to some arrangement whereby the Democrats elected by the Returning Board will return to the State-House Legislature, and that both parties will join in a reorganization of the House. The intelligence of this fact, which is now the general topic, appears to afford material relief to the public mind, and it is thought that the measure will be effected before the close of the week—perhaps by to-morrow night. The following correspondence is published to-day:

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington: The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the government that there are localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans: The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course.

Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Washington, Jan. 6.—To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans: I telegraphed you hastily to-day, answering your dispatch. You seem to fear that we will be misled by biased or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

....Two of the ejected members of the Louisiana Legislature have entered suits against Sheridan and [illegible] for $10,000 damages for being driven from the State-House....Gov. Kellogg, in testimony before the Congressional investigating committee at New Orleans, stated that he had information that a certain organization of the White League had laid their plans and determined upon an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States. The organization which he referred to was composed of ignorant and reckless men, who probably argued that the President was responsible for his (Kellogg's) government.

Washington.

Having completed its labors at New York, the Pacific Mail Congressional Investigating Committee has returned to Washington and resumed its inquiries in that city....Rumors of the resignation of Gen. Spinner and other officers of the Treasury Department, in circulation lately, are denied....A Washington dispatch of the 3d inst. says: "The subject of the recognition of the new government has not as yet been formally considered by the President or cabinet, but, from the talk in diplomatic circles, it is evident that the United States will not hasten to recognize the government of Isabella's son."

Secretary Fish is reported by a Washington dispatch as having no doubt that the indemnity from Spain for the Virginius outrage will be secured, with the amount fixed by arbitration, as was the case in the settlement with Great Britain....The friends of free Cuba in Congress have determined to introduce and press to a vote at as early a day as possible a resolution organizing the independence of the island....A female lobbyist is now said to have disbursed part of the $750,000 paid out by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and to have inveigled a number of Congressmen with it. ....The House Committee on Public Lands have adopted a definite policy with regard to all applications for land grants for railroads. They have decided, in the cases where bills are reported favorably, to recommend that only a right of way be granted, with twenty acres for station-house purposes at suitable distances....A Washington telegram of the 5th says that at a Cabinet meeting that day the Louisiana question was the subject of much discussion. "The administration," it is added, "is well satisfied that Gen. Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the general government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, constitute an indorsement of the report of the Returning Board, and the maintaining of the authority of the Legislature reported elected by that Board."

State Senator Graham, of Virginia, who made the original charges against Representative Stowell of having sold a naval cadetship, appeared before the House Naval Committee the other day, and testified that he had agreed to pay Stowell $1,000 for making the appointment. Graham gave to Stowell the name of the boy who was to be appointed and he was appointed....A Washington dispatch says there is no probability that the President will issue such a proclamation as Gen. Sheridan suggests in his telegram to the Secretary of War.

The evidence thus far taken in the Pacific Mail subsidy case shows that the enormous lobby sum of $775,000 is accounted for by payments by Irwin, as follows: Hon. John G. Shumaker, $275,000; Charles A. Bert, $125,000; R. B. Irwin, $100,000; R. B. Irwin, $60,000; B. A. Whiting, $100,000; W. S. King, $115,000. Total, $775,000. B. A. Whiting, whose name is in the list, is a brother-in-law of ex-Senator Cole, of California, and is generally regarded as the "counsel" who managed the subsidy in the Senate.

Political.

The Ohio Legislature will probably change the State elections from October to November....Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has called an election for Saturday, Jan. 23, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. John B. Rice.

The Republicans of Connecticut will hold a State Convention on the 20th of January.... The old quarrel as to whether the River and Harbor Appropriation bill properly belongs to the Committee on Commerce or the Committee on Appropriations has been revived, and is waging vigorously. It is of some consequence this year, as it is said the first-named committee would appropriate a much larger amount than the latter for those purposes.

The New Hampshire Democratic Convention assembled at Concord on the 5th inst. and nominated Hiram R. Roberts for Governor.

General.

The English shareholders of the famous Emma mine swindle do not seem to know how to enjoy the loss of $5,000,000 by the operations of speculators, as Americans do, they having sued Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Trenor W. Park, of Vermont, for that amount....It is estimated that the Government is defrauded out of $1,000,000 annually by the washing and second use of canceled postage stamps.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has issued a circular letter to the Superintendents and Agents of the Indian Department instructing them to notify the several bands or tribes of Indians under their supervision that they must confine themselves wholly within the limits of their respective reservations; that under no pretext must they leave them without a special permit in writing, from the Agent or Superintendent.

The grand combination of several leading railways between the East and the West has come to grief. The attempt was to prevent the cutting of rates by competing lines, and save the expense of an army of middlemen. A New York dispatch announces that the combination is dead.

Foreign.

Severe fighting is reported in Peru between the government troops and insurgents, in which the latter were badly worsted.... Desertions from the Republican army in Spain to the ranks of the Carlists are occurring by wholesale.

The news from Spain is the most important that has been transmitted across the waters for some time. It is to the effect that the Republicans and Carlists have both been set aside, and the kingdom given to the son of ex-Queen Isabella, Don Alphonso. He has been recognized by the army and navy of Spain. The command of the army has been quietly transferred from Marshal Serrano to Gen. Laserna. It is also announced that Gen. Dorregary and other Carlists leaders have given in their adhesion to Alphonso. The King's new ministry is composed as follows: Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cardenas, Justice; Jovellar, War; Salaverria, Finance; Molines, Marine; Bablado, Interior; Orovio, Commerce; Ayala, Colonies; It is reported that one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to telegraph to the Captain-General of Cuba to exercise a conciliatory spirit, and to pacify the Cubans by re-establishing, as far as possible, a cordial understanding between the home and provincial governments and Creoles....Foreign mails bring news of the death of Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley, wife of the American historian, and former Minister to the Court of St. James; Ledru Rollin, the Communist leader, and the Duke of Montrose....Sixty thousand colliers in South Wales have struck work in consequence of reduction of wages.

The King of the Belgians has formally recognized the new King of Spain, and has telegraphed the congratulations customarily accorded to a new government. The blessing of the Pope has been conferred upon the new King. The European powers will, it is thought, hasten to recognize him....A great famine is decimating the population of Asia Minor....European governments have taken measures to prevent the importation of American potatoes infected with the Colorado beetle....The latest dispatches from Spain deny the report of the death of Espartero.... The loss of life in the burning of the ship Cospatrick sums up over 500 souls.

The Mexican government has entered into a contract with the International Railway Company of Texas, by which that government grants a subsidy of about $20,000 a mile to the International Company. This, it is believed, will insure the completion of the road, and place the City of Mexico in direct communication with St. Louis and the East. ....Another of those terrible disasters which are so frequent in the coal mines of England, occurred on the 5th inst. By a fire-damp explosion in Yorkshire ninety lives were lost.

The new Grand Opera House was opened at Paris on the evening of Jan. 5, with great ceremony and brilliant display. Among the distinguished persons present were President MacMahon, Gen. L'Admirault, the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke D'Aumale, King Alfonso, and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, the ex-King of Hanover, and all the members of the French Ministry and entire Diplomatic Corps.

LOUISIANA.

The Organization of the Legislature—Gen. Sheridan in Command in New Orleans.

There were lively times in New Orleans on the occasion of the assembling of the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th inst., but, contrary to general expectation, the day passed off without bloodshed.

The members of the House assembled, the Chief Clerk called the roll, and announced 102 members present and a quorum. A motion was immediately made, amid much confusion, that L. A. Wiltz (Democrat) be declared temporary chairman. Amid much excitement and uproar, Wiltz took the chair, and appointed a Sergeant-at-Arms and temporary Clerk. Col. Lowell (Rep.) protested, on behalf of the Republicans, against the manner of the temporary organization. Speaker Wiltz replied that the manner of organization was identical with that of 1863, in which Mr. Lowell participated. Five members, not returned by the Board, were declared, by resolution, members of the House, and took their seats. A motion was then offered to go into permanent organization. This raised a commotion among the Republicans, but when a further motion was made to seat the members from the contested parishes referred to the Legislature, the excitement, accompanied with shouts and exclamations of all kinds, was fearful to hear. A motion was then put to admit the members from four contested parishes, reserving the matter of contest for the Legislature, and it was carried amid the wildest excitement. To such a point did the excitement reach, that the Sergeant-at-Arms was called upon to seat members and preserve order. The House then proceeded to choose Wiltz for permanent Speaker, whereupon the Republican members proceeded to leave the hall, but the Sergeant-at-Arms sought to prevent them, and several scuffles ensued. At this point the military interfered.

Gen. De Trobriand, with a file of soldiers, entered the hall and ejected those members who had not been returned as elected by the Returning Board. Speaker Wiltz protested against such interference on the part of the military, to which Gen. T. replied that he, as a soldier and only second in command, had to obey the orders of his superior, Gen. Emory, who had ordered him to obey the instructions of Gov. Kellogg. After the expulsion of the five members who had been seated in opposition to the decision of the Returning Board—the men being pointed out, one by one, by Hugh J. Campbell—the Republican members returned and took their seats. Gen. De Trobriand then ordered Chief Clerk Vigers to call the roll of members as returned elected by the Board. The Democratic members, headed by Mayor Wiltz, then marched out, after again offering a solemn protest against the interference of the military. The Republicans then proceeded to organize by the election of ex-Gov. Michael Hahn as Speaker.

Gen. Sheridan is now in command of the forces at New Orleans, having taken charge on the morning of the meeting of the Legislature.

Sheridan's Plan of Dealing with the South.

Gen. Sheridan, on the 5th inst., sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War:

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair-dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a military commission. The leaders of this banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of September, and more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that, if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken, except that which would devolve upon me.

[Signed] P. H. Sheridan.
Lieutenant General United States Army.

The above dispatch raised a storm of indignation among the Conservatives in New Orleans, and was the source of much rejoicing among the Republicans. The former denounced Gen. Sheridan's statement that the city was in a state of lawlessness in round terms. The Cotton Exchange met and adopted condemnatory resolutions. The Merchants' Exchange passed resolutions of a similar purport. A meeting of Eastern, Western and Northern merchants was called at the St. Charles Hotel in the evening, at which astonishment was expressed at Gen. Sheridan's dispatch. The expressions against Sheridan on the streets, and in the hotels were extremely bitter, and it is even asserted that threats of assassination were indulged in by some indiscreet Democrats.

The National Debt.

The last public debt statement shows an increase of the national indebtedness during December of $3,659,967. Appended are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,387,685,100
Five per cent. bonds	360,926,200
Total coin bonds	$1,718,610,300
Lawful money debt	$ 14,578,000
Matured debt	19,122,290
Legal tender notes	382,072,513
Certificates of deposit	41,200,000
Fractional currency	46,390,598
Coin certificates	22,540,600
Total without interest	$ 498,283,515
Total debt	$2,240,614,206
Total interest	$ 30,734,477
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$82,587,449
Cash in the Treasury, currency	$ 13,952,931
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	41,200,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 137,740,380
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,142,598,302
Increase during December	$ 3,659,967
Decrease since June 30, 1874	480,938
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	24,326,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	5,601,838
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,723,558

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—*Senate*—Thurman offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the army had been used in any way in connection with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. Conkling objected to the wording of the resolution, and moved the words "if not incompatible with the public interests," as an amendment, and a long debate ensued, participated in by Thurman, Conkling, Morton and others....A bill was passed for the relief of settlers on absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas.

House.—After an hour spent in considering bills from the Committee on Public Lands, the House went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates $39,701,500, and forbids recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—*Senate*—The Senate resumed consideration of Thurman's resolution interpellating the President on the subject of interposing the military at New Orleans, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to insert the words, "if not incompatible with the public interests." The debate was long and sharp, but no definite action was taken.

House.—There was quite a commotion in the House over a resolution offered by Hale, of Maine, directing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill ordering a new election immediately in Louisiana. Objection to the reception of the resolution was heard from all parts of the House, and the Speaker was forced to use his gavel vigorously to restore order. Hale gave notice that he should offer the resolution on Monday, under a suspension of the rules.... Cobb introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahama. Referred....Lamar presented a remonstrance of the people of Arkansas against the invasion of their right of self-government. Referred....Irwin, the agent of the Pacific Mail Company, was arraigned before the bar of the House for contempt in refusing to answer the questions of the Ways and Means Committee as to the disposition of the corruption fund. He was asked to show cause, and read a long explanation of the reasons that impelled him to refuse to answer. He was then asked to give the names of the persons to whom he paid money to influence legislation. He refused to answer. He was next asked to state the largest amount paid to any one person. He answered, "Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars!" The prisoner was sent to jail for contempt of the House.

Paper in Japan.

The uses of paper in Japan are ludicrously various. It is used in everyday life, in the drawing-room, in the nursery and the kitchen, in ways that are dark to a foreigner. A Japanese is never at a loss for a string, a sheet for a letter, a wrapper, a handkerchief, a towel or a platter. In his bosom is a roll of paper, and what paper can accomplish is known only to a native of Japan. When a Yezaburo or Kintara cuts his finger, a bandage is applied and tears dried by the same article. The exquisitely dressed young lady takes a roll of paper from her girdle, and lo! it becomes a handkerchief. Pass into the street on a rainy day in Yeddo, and you see for miles a panorama of moving disks of paper. Both umbrellas and a suit of oiled and waterproof clothes, hat, coat, trowsers and shoes, may be bought almost anywhere in Japan. Boxes, pipe-cases, twine, dishes, tea-trays, carpets, chimneys, roasting-tins for firing tea, windows, doors, partitions and screens, are everywhere made of paper.

The paneled walls of houses are made of paper pulp. Old Japanese armor is largely made of compressed lacquered paper. Perhaps Europeans adopted the custom of papering the walls of their houses from these people. The dwellings of the better classes of the Japanese people are always papered, though the sheets used are not over a foot or eighteen inches square. They are polished, silvered, gilded, colored, or printed with birds, flowers, animals, and many tasteful designs. In looking over a paper-dealer's stock in Yeddo, one scarcely sees a "loud" or uncouth pattern, always excepting the dragon, in which the normal Japanese doth so delight.

The official vote of Florida, which has just been declared, shows that both Republican candidates for Congress have been elected; Purman, in the First, by a majority of 1,092, and Wells, in the Second, by a majority of 371. The latest reports concerning the complexion of the Legislature indicate a slight Democratic majority on joint ballot. The Senate is a tie, standing 12 to 12. In the House there are 28 Democrats to 24 Republicans. If these figures prove correct, the result will be the election of a Democratic successor to Senator Abijah Gilbert, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The money market was without any quotable change. The supply of loanable funds is in excess of the demand, and interest rates are in borrowers' favor. Rates 10 per cent., with 8 per cent. as the ruling rate for call loans. Government bonds were quiet, but as there was no special desire to sell, and the offerings were light, a firm feeling prevailed and prices were steady. We quote 5-20's of '62 at 115⅝ to 116; '65 at 117⅞ to 118; currency 6's at 117⅝ to 117⅞ and interest. Latest gold quotations: Chicago, 112⅜ to 112½; New York, 112⅜, the market ruling firmer at New York, under local influences.

BREADSTUFFS.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, Dec. 26, 1874, and the comparative stocks at the undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1874. Dec. 26.	1874. Dec. 19.	1873. Dec. 27.	1872. Dec. 28.
Wheat	11,793,977	12,449,495	9,209,204	6,248,673
Corn	3,968,638	4,024,036	5,814,134	5,695,399
Oats	2,547,146	2,885,229	2,173,161	3,414,064
Barley	2,250,064	2,447,778	1,929,018	3,662,865
Rye	393,415	300,441	286,289	....
Total bu	20,906,540	21,707,977	19,412,396	22,129,030

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

	Received.		Shipped.	
Articles.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	53,097	66,407	49,611	60,948
Wheat, bu	436,168	979,110	166,739	172,41
Corn, bu	322,063	199,460	155,997	28,968
Oats, bu	130,016	194,098	38,365	91,365
Rye, bu	11,007	16,909	3,690	7,201
Barley, bu	55,840	83,360	24,413	63,230
D. Hogs, No	12,219	11,566	14,469	10,993
L. Hogs, No	80,222	93,687	22,970	24,246
Cattle, No	11,112	9,579	6,560	6,905

The movement in the grain markets was rather light, and at the same time a steady feeling prevails, and as a general rule prices were more in sellers' favor. The inquiry was mainly on local speculative account, there being comparatively few outside orders, and but little shipping demand. The receipts for the week were larger all round than during the preceding week, and continue in excess of the shipments, the stock in store rapidly accumulating. During the past week the stock shows an increase of 270,000 bu wheat, 167,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats. The shipments of wheat show a moderate increase, there being some orders for export. Holders were generally quite firm in their views, and were not disposed to force sales at the expense of lower prices. The "corner" in corn culminated on Thursday—the last day of the month—the combination forcing prices to 85c per bu, at which figure "shorts" were obliged to settle. The ring have now nearly 57,000 bu old corn on hand, and they will be obliged to carry it until the opening of navigation, for export, as they cannot afford to sell at its legitimate value—about 70c. The trading in the corn market is now wholly in new corn, and at better prices. Oats were weak and lower, although closing a shade firmer. Rye and barley were steady, but with comparatively little business. Operators generally look for a better trade during the current month.

The following table shows the current quotations at the opening and close of the week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 spring wheat	90	90¾
Seller February	91¾	92
New No. 2 corn	65¾	66¼
Seller February	69⅝	66⅜
Seller May	71 @ 71½	71½
New rejected	60½@ 61	61½
No. 2 oats	54¼	53
Seller February	53⅞	53¾
No. 2 rye	99 @ 99½	98
No. 2 barley	$1.22½@1.23	$1.23 @1.23½
No. 3 barley	1.06 @1.10	1.05 @1.10
Seller February	1.24	1.25¾

LIVE STOCK.

The demand for cattle was active and the market ruled steady and firm, with a higher range of prices. Receipts moderate and quality very good, showing a marked improvement all round. Eastern advices were favorable and shippers were more anxious to purchase, entering into lively competition; closing at $5.00 to $6.25 for fair to choice, and $6.50 to $7.00 for extra steers; $2.50 to $4.50 for butchers' cattle. Hogs were quiet but steady, although with the limited receipts the market could not have been very active; closing at $6.25 to 6.90 for poor to choice light weights, and $6.75 to $7.25 for the same description of heavy; bulk of sales at $6.75 to $7.10. Sheep were steady and firm, with a good demand and well-maintained prices; closing at $3.00 to $5.50 for poor to choice.

PROVISIONS.

Only a fair degree of activity was shown, trading being mainly on local speculative account and for future delivery. Stocks of mess pork large, and of lard moderate. Market closed at $18.95 to $19 for cash and $13.40 for February pork, $13.40 for cash and $13.60 for March lard.

DRESSED HOGS AND SEEDS.

Dressed hogs opened dull, but closed firm at 30c to 50c higher, the advance being relatively larger on light than on heavy weights, owing to competition between New York buyers, closing at $8 to $8 20 for light and $8.20 to $8 30 for heavy. Seeds were quiet all round, closing at $2 to $2 60 for poor to prime timothy; $5.60 to $5.70 for clover; $2 for flax; 75c to 80c for Hungarian; and 70c to 75c for millet.

PRODUCE.

Butter remains very quiet; stock large and tendency of values to a lower range; packed 22c to 35c for fair shipping to extra fancy dairy and factory; rolls 22c to 24c. Beans dull at $1.25 to $1.75 for Western and $2 to $2.25 for navy. Broom corn firm. Cheese steady and firm at 15½c for prime factory; 14c to 14½c for good, and 7c to 13c for poor to common. Cider firm at $6 to $6.50 per brl for choice sweet. Eggs were dull and sales slow. Fresh quotable at 21c to 24c. Feathers were quiet but firm at 6c to 7c for chicken and 45c to 50c for prime live geese. Apples slow at 75c to $2 for common to choice. Game slow. Honey was steady at 20c to 25c for comb. Hops were quiet at former quotations—33c to 37c per lb for good to prime new and 25c to 30c for fair. Hides were in moderate demand and steady at 7½c to 8c for green frozen, 8½c for heavy green salted, and 15c to 16c for calf. Hay was dull and weak, the supply being in excess of the demand. Prime timothy, $18.50 to $19; No. 1, $17.50 to $18; prime prairie, $12 to $12.50. Nuts were steady at $2.50 per bu for shellbark hickory, and $1 for large. Butternuts and walnuts slow at $1.50 per brl. Potatoes were quiet and dull at 85c to 90c for small lots peachblows; 75c to 85c for mixed. Turkeys were firmer, although chickens were dull, and other descriptions of poultry were offered quite freely; we quote turkeys at 6c to 10c per lb for poor to choice; chickens 5c to 8c per lb and $1.50 to $3 per doz; ducks $2 50 to $3.50. Tallow slow at 7½c to 8c. Veal firm at 6c to 9c. Vegetables dull at $2.50 to $2.75 for red onions; $3 to $3.50 for yellow; 30c to 45c for turnips; and 50c to 65c per doz for celery. Wool steady and very firm.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	11 @ 14
Hogs—Dressed	9 @ 9¼
Cotton	15 @ 15⅛
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00 @ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 11½@ 1 14½
No. 1 Spring	1 23 @ 1 28
Corn	86 @ 88
Oats	69 @ 72
Rye	93 @ 96
Pork—New Mess	20 50 @20 75
Lard—Steam	13¾@ 14
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08 @ 1 09
Corn—No. 2 New	65 @ 67
Oats—No. 2	56 @ 58
Rye—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 01
Pork—Mess	19 25 @19 50
Lard	13½@ ..
Hogs	6 50 @ 7 00
Cattle	4 00 @ 6 50
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	94 @ 95
No. 2	89 @ 90
Corn—No. 2	64 @ 65
Oats—No. 2	53 @ 53½
Rye	94 @ 96
Barley—No. 2	1 26 @ 1 27
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	1 05 @ 1 0
Corn—New	67 @ 70
Oats	50 @ 53
Rye	1 08 @ 1 10
Pork—Mess	19 25 @19 50
Lard	13½@ 14
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 11 @ 1 12
Amber Michigan	1 09 @ 1 10
Corn—New	70 @ 71
Oats	57 @ 58
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 14 @ 1 15
Amber	1 09 @ 1 10
Corn	70 @ 71
Oats	57 @ 58
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10 @ 1 11
No. 2 Red	1 06 @ 1 07
Corn	72 @ 73
Oats	57 @ 59

OBITUARY.

Gerrit Smith.

The telegraph announces the death of Gerrit Smith, which event occurred at the residence of Gen. John Cochrane, in the city of New York. His death was sudden, the disease being a combination of apoplexy and paralysis. Mr. Smith was a son of Peter Smith, in his day one of the largest land-holders in America, and was born in Utica, N. Y., in March, 1797. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1818. Inheriting from his father vast wealth, mainly in landed property, he was freed from the necessity of entering upon any business pursuit, and, in fact, the care of his large property required so much of his attention as to make it impossible for him to devote his time to other matters. Though he never studied law regularly he was admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts in 1853, and subsequently participated in many important trials. At an early age he manifested great interest in benevolent and educational enterprises, and he was most widely known as a philanthropist. He was for years prominently identified with the anti-slavery movement, and his gifts in aid of that cause were numerous and liberal. From 1825 to 1835 he was connected with the American Colonization Society, and gave liberally of his means to further its objects. At the latter date, however, he withdrew from that society, and devoted his time more fully to the interest of the Anti-slavery Society. Mr. Smith never held but one public office. He was elected to Congress in 1852, but resigned his seat at the close of the long term, partly on account of his dislike for public affairs, partly on account of the pressing demands of his private business. Mr. Smith, though the possessor by inheritance of vast landed possessions, was opposed on principle to land monopoly, and to give force to his teachings on this subject he distributed partly to institutions of learning, but principally to poor people—white and black alike—about 200,000 acres of land.

Alvah Crocker.

Hon. Alvah Crocker, one of the oldest men in the Forty-third Congress, died at his residence in Fitchburg, Mass., a few days ago, at the advanced age of 73 years. Mr. Crocker was a self-made man. He began business as a rag-picker in a paper mill in Fitchburg, and in a few years became partner and sole owner of the mill, and by earnest, persistent industry soon became one of the most influential and wealthy men of the place. He also took great interest in railroad matters, was prime mover in the building of the Fitchburg and Boston road, and afterwards the Vermont and Massachusetts road, running from Fitchburg to the Hoosac Tunnel, and which, at that time, it was thought folly to undertake to build, so seemingly insurmountable were the obstacles. He identified himself largely in pushing ahead acts by the State to furnish funds for boring the tunnel. He took a great interest in educational matters, and, in latter years, in religious matters, he being one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in that city, and donating nearly one half the amount necessary to erect one of the finest churches in the State. He took great interest in everything calculated to benefit the city in which he dwelt and in the State at large, and by strict integrity in business matters won the confidence of all who knew him.

Industrial Women.

Notwithstanding that women are crowded out of many of the lucrative industrial occupations on account of legal and political disabilities, they have within the last few years made rapid strides toward efforts at pecuniary self-support and independence, manifesting that, when necessity requires, their sex is no barrier against their fitness for industrial pursuits. The following table, taken by a contemporary from the United States census, shows the number of women engaged in earning their subsistence in the various avocations named:

Agricultural laborers	373,332
Farmers	22,083
Boarding house keepers	7,060
Domestic servants	867,354
Laundresses	21,321
Nurses	10,170
School teachers	84,047
Store clerks	6,194
Music teachers	5,580
Saleswomen	2,775
Traders	2,880
Bookbinders	3,729
Boot and shoe makers	9,642
Box factory operatives	2,228
Carpet makers	5,377
Cotton mill operatives	64,398
Employes of manufacturing establishments	2,498
Hat and cap makers	3,350
Mechanics	2,559
Mill operatives	6,110
Milliners and dressmakers	93,480
Paper mill operatives	3,894
Sewing machine operators	2,860
Tailoresses	97,207
Woolen mill operatives	27,726

Many of the above mentioned employments are engaged in by women only, but the census further shows that several thousand have entered successfully upon avocations hitherto engaged in by men alone, manifesting the increase of the spirit of enlightenment, which makes capacity and skill the test of merit.

The New Two-Dollar Greenbacks.—The United States Treasury has begun paying out a new issue of two-dollar legal-tender notes. The face of the new issue is similar to the one now in circulation, with the exception of lathe-work printed in pink on the right-hand lower corner as an additional security against counterfeiting, and the transfer of the pink seal of the Treasury to the left hand center, near the bottom, to balance the note in color and improve its general appearance. The back is entirely different from the former issue.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, Publisher.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Constitutional Amendment.

Representative Lawrence, of Ohio, has introduced in Congress the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

ART. —. No claim against the United States shall be paid unless presented in pursuance of law by the claimant within ten years after having legal right and capacity to do so, or within such less period as may be prescribed by law. A claim rejected by an authorized officer, or reported adversely by a committee of either house of Congress, shall not be re-examined or paid unless within six years after such rejection or adverse report.

A Singular Will.

Col. Samuel J. Anderson, a noted Southern politician of the old school, recently committed suicide at Atlanta, Ga., by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He had previously made his will, and among other bequests was the following: "To Robert Toombs—my pistol, with my recommendation that he rid the world of his presence by imitating my example." We are not advised as to whether the ex-Senator contemplates accepting the bequest and imitating the example of the rash Anderson. Most likely he will not.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

A most remarkable and shocking case of suicide occurred in Washington on Sunday of last week. A Presbyterian clergyman, pastor of a church, holding a high social station, was detected in the act of stealing a book; was mercilessly exposed in a newspaper; set his house in order; and, while the bells were ringing the people to church, without even providing for his own congregation, cut his throat. The facts are more pathetic than any comment upon them could be. The clergyman was wealthy, and had been previously suspected of insanity.

No Instructions Needed.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, having stated that "the loose way in which Americans get married in foreign countries induces a Washington correspondent to call public attention to the importance of the international law of matrimony," the Detroit *Free Press* tartly observes: "We should hardly think the Chicago people would need any instruction in regard to 'loose ways' in getting married. Judging from the divorce business transacted in that city nothing could well be looser than the 'loose way in which Americans get married' in Chicago, unless it be the loose way in which some of them *don't* get married."

Sewing Machine Patents.

The sewing machine companies are again petitioning Congress for an extension of what is known as the Wilson patent, which is simply a contrivance for feeding the machine. The original patent was granted twenty-five years ago, and about eight years ago extended by the Commissioner of Patents. The control of it is now in the hands of four companies, to whom it was sold by Wilson for the sum of $50,000. The original patentee, and the companies who now own the patent, have made enormous fortunes out of it, and an extension would be simply a charter authorizing them to charge six times as much for a sewing machine as its cost. The average price now is about $55.

The Ross Case.

The uncertainty in which the fate of little Charlie Ross is involved is more painful than ever. When the dying burglar on Long Island made his confession of participation in the abduction, it was confidently hoped that, though no particulars were given, the solution of the mystery was near at hand. It was assumed that, with the death of the abductors, the reasons for concealing the child would cease to have any force, and that his custodians, whoever they might be, would gladly give him up. But as the days pass without any further tidings, the hope which was excited diminishes, and the fear that the secret to be unraveled involves something worse than abduction again comes uppermost.

Beecher-Tilton.

Tilton and Beecher have a terrible time over their scandalous little affair. Their legal bouts put one very much in mind of the scrimmage between Sally and the bar, as related by Sally's husband, a disinterested observer, of the tourney. First Sally was on top, and then the bar was on top, until in a short time it became a difficult matter to distinguish the woman from the bruin. In the matter of that bill of particulars Tilton was first on top, then Beecher mounted the tempest-tossed Theodore, by a successful appeal to the General Term; and now Tilton seems to have climbed Henry Ward again, by the reversal of Judge McCue's order requiring Tilton to specify. Decision and appeal, reversal and appeal, are getting to be decidedly monotonous. We fear there was too much truth in the remark of a philosopher of the Josh Billings school: "One side is afeard, and the other dassent go to trial."

The Fisk Estate.

Jim Fisk's worldly estate turns out to be considerably worse than nothing. An inventory just made of the estate, which at the time of his killing was reckoned at millions, shows that when all claims and suits against it are settled, it will be $178,500 behind. Half a million has been paid out in the settlement of claims. The worthless stock found in his possession aggregates $160,000 at par value. His widow's legal expenses have been enormous, and only the lawyers in the case appear to have got anything out of the dead man's pocket. His jewelry was valued at $5,000. The legacies to his father and mother, and the Misses Morse, and to Mrs. Hooker, his sister, have been paid in part. Only $8,000 went in horseflesh, a single horse, too. Six hundred thousand dollars are tied up in lawsuits. His mistress, Josie Mansfield, sues for $55,000, and has just recovered $35,000, and hopes she may get it. Albert Speyers, the broker whom Fisk, on Black Friday, left, as Fisk put it, "to carry out his corpse," sues for $500,000, which he bought in for Fisk's account, and went crazy about it when the margin was not forthcoming. In short, the great estate has "Gone where the woodbine twineth."

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Denver *Democrat* nominates Thomas A. Hendricks for the next President.

THE story is going the rounds that Ben. Butler's mother intended him for the ministry.

THE Binghamton (N. Y.) *Democrat* hoists the name of Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PETERS, of Maine, appears to contest the claims of Hamlin for the Senatorship.

PARSON BROWNLOW will give the whole of his attention to editing the Knoxville *Whig* after the 4th of March.

ANDY JOHNSON is working hard for the Tennessee Senatorship, and his chances are classed fair to middling.

THE Albany *Express* nominates Lyman Tremaine as the Republican candidate for Senator from New York.

THE State Temperance Alliance of California has determined upon the establishment of a cold water political party.

CHICAGO *Tribune*: "Kelley has been threatening to leave the Republican party, but has succeeded in scaring nobody. Nobody sobs, 'Sweet William, stay.'"

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is no longer connected with the Chicago *Tribune*, and will write no more under the signature "Gath."

GOV. BRADLEY, of Nevada, did keep his "ink" in a jug under the table until his clerk got to drinking it, and now his excellency carries a flat bottle in his coat.

POLAND used to be "the Hon. Judge Poland." Then they got him to "Judge Poland," then to "Poland," and now his neighbors speak of him as "Old Pole, who got so badly waxed."

Two men named Flood and O'Brien, by rises in mining stocks, are richer than Jones or Sharon. Unless Nevada can make room for two more Senators, Jones and Sharon had better step down and out without making any fuss over it.

GOV. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, thinks that Mr. Voorhees has developed a surprising strength in the Senatorial contest, but declines to prophecy as to the result. He is satisfied that the controversy will be settled in the caucus, thus avoiding all danger of producing inharmonious feeling in the party. "Our party," he observes, "has fought too hard for a victory to fritter it away in quarrels."

IN one of the wards of Worcester, Mass., a husband and wife were the opposing candidates for the School Committee. The lady was elected by a large majority. She went home that evening feeling far from happy, and when asked to explain her unexpected depression of spirits, frankly said: "It was a dreadful mortification to John, and I don't believe he'll ever call me his 'calla lilly' again."

THE Leavenworth *Times* thinks the strength of the various Democratic candidates for Senator from Missouri, is about as follows: Gen Frank M. Cockrell, 31; the Hon. John S. Phelps, 10; Gov. Silas Woodson, 6; Judge H. M. Vories, 2; Judge W. P. Hall, 3; Judge E. H. Norton, of Platte, 2; ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown, 8; Mayor Joseph Brown, 2; Thomas C. Reynolds, 9; Stilson Hutchins, 7; Thomas Allen, 6; George G. Vest, 8.

COLORED men who are elected to Congress sometimes forget the bond of sympathy that theoretically should exist between men of their color. Samuel Lee, a colored member of the Capital police at Washington, ran against Joseph R. Rainey in the First South Carolina District for the Forty-fourth Congress. Rainey was elected, and a few days ago Lee was notified by Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway that Rainey had filed with him a protest against his remaining longer on the police force.

THE New York correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* writes: "It really looks as though Horatio Seymour would persist in refusing to take the seat in the Federal Senate, which will be at his disposal when the State Legislature meets. There are three prominent politicians now spoken of as Democratic candidates for the place—Charles O'Conor, of this city; Francis Kiernan, of Utica, and Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn. It is rather remarkable that all of these three Senatorial candidates are Roman Catholics."

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

A COAL and mining company of Clay county has introduced an English coal cutting machine in one of its mines near Knightsville. The machine is said to perform the work of thirty men and mines 100 tons of coal daily.

CONNERSVILLE, Fayette county, has a furniture manufacturing company, with a capital of $50,000.

CRAWFORDSVILLE is happy over the discovery of a rich vein of coal near town.

THE amount of building contracted for the next season, at Richmond, shows that it will be unusually active in that department of business.

STATE-GEOLOGIST COX, in his report to the Governor, shows that twenty-five counties have been surveyed and reported upon in detail, and twenty-two counties have had a preliminary survey and report. In mining for iron ore in Lawrence county, this year, a seam of white kaolin was found, which proves to be of considerable area and over five feet in thickness. It is underlaid by two feet of excellent brown oxide of iron. Tempest, Brockman & Co., of Cincinnati, manufactured ware of this kaolin, which, in color and quality, takes rank with the best stone china of Europe. Until the last few years, it was the general impression that Indiana was deficient in mineral and agricultural advantages, and the tide of emigration sped across its borders; but the State is now receiving that attention from agriculturists, manufacturers and miners that her temperate climate, rich soil and varied minerals so justly deserve. Stone for hydraulic cement covers vast areas in a number of counties, and in widely separated parts of the State. Handsome and durable building stone is also found in many parts of the State, and the business of quarrying stone now ranks next in importance to that of mining coal. Prof. Cox concludes his report with a recommendation that the geological survey of the State be continued, and that the office of State Geologist be placed upon the basis of a permanent bureau.

THE Terre Haute nail-works manufactured during the month of December 8,000 kegs of nails.

THE Howe sewing-machine factory at Peru is making 500 croquet sets in anticipation of the coming summer.

THE State Board of Agriculture met at Indianapolis on the 6th inst., an unusually large number of delegates being present. The President, reviewing the past financial trouble, prophesied better things for the future. At the 1873 exhibition there was an attendance of 161,372, and in 1874, 145,844, a difference of 15,528, which is attributed to hard times and State elections, and for the future he counts on an average attendance of 50,000; and on this calculation it can be so managed that the Board will reap a profit from the exhibition of 1875. The Treasurer is debited with a total amount of $182,893.75. The general expense account foots up $13,246.49; running expenses of exposition and fair, $13,448.52; premiums, $1,075; improvements, $10,069.76; total, $47,918.75. Expense of 1873 paid in 1874, $38,799.45, making the grand total expense $136,718.22.

A NEW bank—capital $50,000—has been established at Hagerstown, Wayne county.

PERSONAL.

IT is William D. and Thomas R. Graham who are the latest heirs to English estates. They reside at Newcastle. The windfall amounts to $50,000.

A QUARTET of one-armed employes who have lost their limbs in the service of the Pan-Handle will give a ball at Indianapolis on the 27th inst., for their own benefit.

INDIANAPOLIS is happy in the belief that Charley Ross is concealed in that city, because the burglars killed at Blue Ridge once lived there. The police are making a thorough search for the lost child.

THE Liberty *Herald* has been purchased by the Stivers Brothers.

A CRAWFORDSVILLE man recently sent a postal card with 1,200 words on it.

CASUALTIES.

A BRAKEMAN on the Bloomington road named William B. Miller fell from a freight train between Indianapolis and Brownsburg, a few days ago, and was instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled.

ON New Year's evening, a party of young folks on their way from Milford to Rome City to attend a dance, while racing with two teams, collided, upsetting both buggies. The horses ran away, dragging the wrecks after them. A young man named Harvey Wert was instantly killed, and a lady named Weston injured so badly that her recovery is doubtful. The other occupants were injured more or less, and two of the horses were killed outright.

DEATHS.

JEREMIAH SMITH, the oldest member of the bar in Randolph county, and founder of Union City, died at Winchester, Ind., last week.

JAMES REID (familiarly known as "Uncle Jimmy Reid"), an old pioneer, died at Sullivan, on Monday, at the age of 81. The Terre Haute *Express* says of him. "He had no religion, and died without giving expression to any religious views. In his last days he refused to take medicine or any nourishment. He said the machinery of his body had literally worn out. He was charitable and kind—no deceit or hypocrisy could enter into the elements that make up the character of Uncle Jimmy Reid. His character for honor and integrity was unsulied.'

LEGAL.

THE saloon-keepers of Charlestown, Clarke county, have brought suit against the town trustees to recover the amount of license paid by them to the town during the years 1868-'70. The amount they sue for is $100 each.

THE Indianapolis papers note a singular suit in the courts of that city, wherein John Rothart has instituted proceedings supplementary to execution against Mrs. Elizabeth Jolly to get possession of $500 alimony recently decreed her by the court from her divorced husband. The petitioner alleges that the defendant contracted a debt prior to her marriage, to liquidate which he asks to have this amount applied.

NATHANIEL C. SELBY has sued the New Albany Woolen Mills for $60,000 damages for injuries sustained by his son, James Augustus while working in that establishment.

AN important case was recently decided in the Circuit Court at Fort Wayne. The points in the case are: The plaintiff, Jas. K. Edgarton, is owner of a large amount of land in this county, on which he paid one-half of the taxes, in accordance with the law of March 8, 873. When the other half became due, on the 15th of last month, he was delinquent, and the lands were so adjudged and would have been offered for sale on the second Monday in February. Mr. Edgarton subsequently offered the Auditor and Treasurer the exact amount due for taxes, which was refused, and brought suit for an injunction against the county Auditor and Treasurer to prevent their advertising his lands as delinquent. Judge Lowery decided the case in favor of plaintiff, stating that he thought the opinion of the Attorney-General was not a legal one. As he construed the law of March 8, 1873, it makes no provision for the collection of the second installment of the tax, either by sale or otherwise.

IN the case of the editor of the Newcastle (Ind.) *Courier* vs. the editor of the Knightstown *Banner*, an action for slander before the Wayne Circuit Court, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1,300 damages.

CRIME.

THE jury in the Cihauski murder case, at South Bend, brought in a verdict against Jonathan Hickman of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life. When Judge Stainfield announced the verdict, the prisoner received it with a broad grin.

A MAN named Devaney has been arrested at Fort Wayne, charged with the murder of Anthony Mahan, who died from the effects of a blow from a bootjack administered by the prisoner in a drunken brawl Christmas night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE pedagogues of Indiana have just held their annual meeting at Indianapolis. The session was one of unusual interest. The attendance was large, and the proceedings embraced papers and discussions of more than average merit.

THE Vincennes *Sun* says: "There is such an evident need of a new State-House that we presume very few people question the propriety of building one. The present building is old, dilapidated, and in style of architecture is about one hundred years behind the age. The State of Indiana is a great commonwealth, possessed of immense wealth, mighty resources, and a population of more than a million and a half of people, and she, therefore, ought to have a State-House commensurate with her wealth and standing. We shall favor the erection of a handsome and fine building, which will reflect honor upon the State."

THE Trustees of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, report that the financial condition of the institution is as follows: Balance June 28, 1872, $22.75; receipts from June 28, 1872, to June 25, 1874, $109,577.81; total, $109,800.56. Disbursements same time, $108,613.71; balance in Treasury June 25, 1871, $1,186 95.

THE Indiana Horticultural Society, W. H. Reagan, Secretary, and Charles Lander, Treasurer, have filed a statement of receipts and expenditures with the Governor. Total receipts, $1,125.21; expenditures, $521.61; balance, $603 41.

THE SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

The annual report of officers of the Indiana State Prison South, located at Jeffersonville, compliments the several officers of the prison for their fidelity. Referring to the Warden, it says:

> "In our last report, we took occasion to express our hearty approval of the manner in which the Warden, Col. L. S. Shuler, managed the various important affairs of the prison; and the observations of another year only confirm the assertion then made, that in our opinion he has no superior in the management of convicts."

Col. Shuler submits his sixth annual report, giving the following figures:

Total receipts	$79,941.63
Total expenditures	79,853.25
Excess of receipts	88.38
Total earnings	69,226.34
Ordinary expenses	52,937.03
Excess of earnings	16,289.31
Cost of repairs	21,577.21
Convicts' labor account for year is	64,098 20
Daily average number of convicts at work	388

The report of Dr. Wm. H. Sheets, prison physician, states that the year has been an unusually anxious one. During the summer 200 cases of dysentery were treated, 12 of which were fatal; and during the year over 1,200 cases of different diseases were under treatment. The exact figures are:

Total number treated	1,225
Percentage of deaths	1 8-10
Treated in hospital	224
Treated out of hospital	1,001

The general health of the prison is good at present.

The Chaplain, Rev. John W. Sullivan, reports that no one act of kind consideration has had so fine a moral effect as the substitution of new clothing for the degrading striped garb heretofore worn. Religious exercises are regularly conducted, and much interest is taken in them by many prisoners.

The following table gives the counties represented, and number from each:

Vigo	57	Davis	1	Dubois	4
Vanderburg	56	Martin	4	Henry	4
Jefferson	18	Monroe	6	Sullivan	7
Knox	99	Switzerland	9	Fayette	3
Clark	13	Hancock	7	Spencer	7
Floyd	18	Crawford	1	Johnson	9
Hendricks	10	Rush	1	Jackson	11
Posey	11	Gibson	16	Dearborn	8
Ripley	4	Franklin	4	Greene	4
Bartholomew	9	Parker	9	Putnam	9
Decatur	13	Orange	4	Perry	2
Marion	4	Wayne	14	Jennings	4
Pike	5	Brown	1	Shelby	12
Clay	2	Laporte	1	U. S. District	2
Norwich	8	Washington	5		
Morgan	2	Owens	8	Total	417

CRIMES, AND NUMBER OF EACH.

Murder	57
Manslaughter	14
Rape	14
Grand larceny	203
Burglary	20
Assault and battery with intent to kill	41
Intent to rape	10
Intent to rob	3
Robbery	7
Larceny and burglary	16
Petit larceny	24
Receiving stolen goods	1
Perjury	3
Obtaining money under false pretenses	3
Bigamy	1
Arson	5
Forgery	14
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	4
Aiding prisoners to escape	2
Seduction	1
Total	417

TERMS OF SENTENCE AND NUMBER OF EACH.

Term.	No.	Term.	No.	Term.	No.
Life	38	12 years	1	4 years	20
21 years	12	10 years	13	3 years	48
20 years	2	9 years	4	2½ years	3
19 years	1	8 years	2	2 years	188
18 years	1	7 years	8	1½ years	1
16 years	1	6 years	7	1 year	24
15 years	1	5 years	34		
14 years	4	4½ years	2	Total	417

Number of convicts who can read and write	272
Read only	48
No education	97
Number intemperate	145
Moderate	128
Temperate	144
Total	417
Number married	29
Single	363
Widowers	25
In confinement Dec. 15, 1873	383
Since received	230
Recaptured	1
Total	614
Discharged	127
Pardoned	24
Died	20
Remanded	14
Escaped	8
Commuted	1
Transferred	3
	—197
Total in confinement	417

THE WOMAN'S REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The third annual report of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, located in Indianapolis, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, has been submitted to Gov. Hendricks. The managers report appropriations, allowances and receipts from all sources to the credit of the institution, from May 13, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1874, as follows: Total receipts, $129,082.17; total disbursements, $128,555.85; balance on hand, $526.32. The Superintendent's report says that it is only by comparison that we judge of the true merits of any reform, and the contrast in our present inmates with what they were on their arrival from Jeffersonville, is most striking. Then they were degraded in every sense of the word; now, forming a well-organized family, they are orderly and quiet at their meals, treating each other with respect, conducting their own prayer-meetings, working willingly and cheerfully, and in no case making the dungeon necessary. The result fully proves that a prison can be made reformatory. The prisoners have been employed at washing, ironing, knitting and sewing. All the girls attend school half the day. The other half is devoted to household duties, in rotation with knitting, sewing, etc. The condition of the inmates of the Reformatory Department is as follows: Orphans, 34; half-orphans, 48; parents living, 6; parents separated, 4; number who could read on entering, 28; who could read imperfectly, 26; who could read and write, 38; number in First Reader, 7; Second Reader, 15; Third Reader, 29; Fourth Reader, 29; Fifth Reader, 10; writing, 80; oral arithmetic, 30; written arithmetic, 38; geography. 40; grammar, 20; physiology, 3; drawing, 5. The following are the counties from which received:

REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT.

Counties.		Counties.	
Allen	4	Miami	1
Bartholomew	2	Putnam	1
Decatur	1	Parke	2
Floyd	1	Perry	1
Grant	2	Tippecanoe	1
Johnson	1	Vanderburg	10
Joy	1	Vigo	8
Kosciusko	2	Wabash	1
Marion	39	Wayne	22

PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Counties.		Counties.	
Bartholomew	1	Marion	14
Clark	1	Vanderburg	3
Dubois	1	Vigo	1
Floyd	1	Washington	1
Grant	1	Warrick	1
Jennings	1	Tippecanoe	1

Terms of sentence—For life, 6; for fourteen years, 1; for six years, 1; for three years, 4; for two years, 17; for a year and a half, 2; for one year, 1.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL CONNER.

The Adjutant-General of the State has submitted his annual report. He reports a total of 1,539 Springfield, Enfield, and Spencer rifles on hand, Jan. 1 of last year, and 180 returned during the year, making the present total 1,619, 60 having been given to the State Guards of Indianapolis, and 40 to the Noblesville Guards. He calls for a more improved fire-arm for the Indiana military, and recommends that the sum now due from Congress—$29,406.78—be used in putting the citizen soldiery on a good footing. The militia of the State is entirely organized, yet there is not a single company in the State upon whom the Governor could authoritatively call for assistance in an emergency. He recommends the passage of a proper military law. The cost during the year, to the State, of the Clay county troubles was $36; Clarke county, $167.30; Cass county, $1,637.15; Wayne county, $3; Porter county, $1,255; total, $2,668.45. The expense incurred in Clay county was from the miners' strike, and the Porter county trouble was the Baltimore and Ohio railroad war.

SWAMP LANDS.

THE following statistics regarding the swamp lands of Indiana, which we take from the report of Owen M. Eddy, Swamp Land Commissioner, will be found interesting: Under the act of Congress of 1850, enabling the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim swamp lands within their limits, and acts supplemental thereto, there inured to the State 1,256,288.80 acres, as follows: 34,807 82 acres in the Jeffersonville district; 191,180.54 in the Vincennes district; 25,447.68 in the Indianapolis district; 23,938.36 in the Crawfordsville district; 60,808.87 in the Fort Wayne district; 874,787.64 in the Winnemac district 40,508.85 of second and third sections at large, and 4,859.20 of indemnity patents—making a grand total as above. Of this amount 1,124 entries were made at the several land offices, as provided in the General Assembly enactment of Feb. 14, 1851, and patents therefor were issued by the State. Of the patents issued under the enactment of May 29, 1852, 2,362 are recorded in range south, 744 in range east, and 24.656 in range west, besides 277 in the Bright & Jones lands, making a total of 45,879. In addition, some 4,500 were reissued, on account of loss of originals, discrepancies in description, or in the name of the patentee. Since Jan. 18, 1873, there have been issued 136 patents, with an area of 4,218 64 acres.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is made public, and it shows that, during the year, there have been added to the permanent school fund $73,000. The fund now amounts to considerably over $8,000,000. The aggregate enrollment of scholars shows an increase of 14,000. The Superintendent makes a strong argument for a Compulsory Education law, and also indorses in emphatic terms the County Superintendency system. The report is voluminous, embracing reports from every County Superintendent in the State. The condition of the common school fund is given as follows:

Total collected from counties	$682,789 04
State's interest paid	117,143 80
Delinquent counties estimated to pay	7,500 00
Balance in Treasury at last apportionment	6,365 04
Excess of estimates	15,297 81
Total collected	$829,915 09
Deduct excess of Elkhart county	642 05
Amount ready for apportionment	$829,273 04
Amount apportioned	826,449 67
Balance in Treasury	$ 2,823 37

WHEN you see a big, pudgy, dropsical-looking fellow, with a flabby, colorless countenance—a fellow who looks as though he had been manufactured out of the curd of an ass' milk, or who reminds you of an exaggerated chestnut worm—you don't feel any more like accepting his opinion as to the "survival of the fittest" than you do like shaking hands with him.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS.

The snow has been sifting and whirling,
  In feathery flakes through the air,
Till window and archway and house-top
  Its pristine purity share.

The trees that but yesterday lifted
  Their gaunt arms up to the sky,
Stand under a crowning of brilliants
  A king were too poor to buy.

The birds that so lately made music
  Through woodland and orchard and grass,
Where blossoms are gayer and brighter
  Mid the bowers of sun-land now rove.

The flowers whose proud beauty enriched us,
  Their sweet faces hid long ago,
And await the winter night coming,
  Asleep down under the snow.

All the glowing and radiant splendor
  Of summer has passed from our gaze,
And barren and bleak as the mountains,
  Are the somber and comfortless days.

But even the while we are grieving
  Over joys that [illegible] birth,
There cometh the beautiful story
  Of a Christ-child to gladden the earth.

And we feel that all children are dearer,
  For the babe whose star rose in the East,
And give thanks for our own precious blossoms
  That brighten each dear Christmas feast.

For no lily or rose of the garden
  Can compare with the faces that glow
Afresh from the kingdom of heaven,
  Bearing gladness wherever they go.

And a row of fair heads by the fireside
  Are flowers no earth frost can chill,
Blooming brightly through summer or winter,
  All hearts with their sweetness to thrill.

Humorous.

VOICES of the night—Cats.

A CHILD'S kingdom—Lapland.

OLD Grumpy's Definition.—Perpetual motion—A lady's tongue.

BEWARE of the man with half-shut eyes. He's not dreaming.

WHEN I tell him he hates flattery, he says he does, being then most flattered.

THE brave man wishes to die at his post and be remembered for faithful work.

A TENNESSEE funeral was delayed for half an hour to allow a horse trade. Business before pleasure was the motto.

How dreary seems each hour,
  As it slowly, slowly goes,
To the man who sits in anguish
  With a boil upon his nose!

WHEN we see a man begging his tobacco, we feel like reminding him of the old adage, that "Beggars must not be chew-sers."

A YOUNG lady asked a bookseller's clerk if he had "Festus." "No," he answered, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

THE Ithaca *Journal* is not the best authority on sporting matters. It states that the original "home stretch" is the stretch across the maternal knee.

JUST think, if you swear off using tobacco and wearing clothes after the 1st of January, you can save $5 per week at least, and $5 per week for 1,000 years is $260,000!

OF course, a woman doesn't want her plants to freeze, but still one can't blame a man for raising a row when he hops out of bed in the morning and finds a geranium plant in each trowsers leg.

HAIR-DEALERS, who buy in the French provinces the abundant tresses of the countrywomen, pursue a traffic that is something dangerous. Recently, a countryman, whose wife had sold her hair, caught the buyer and shaved his head.

"Now, George, before you go and play, are you quite sure you know the lesson Prof. Borax gave you to learn?" "Oh, yes, mamma." "Well, now, what causes heat without light?" "Pickles!"

HE blushed a fiery red;
  Her heart went pit-a-pat;
She gently hung her head
  And looked down at the mat.
He trembled in his speech;
  He rose from where he sat,
And shouted with a screech,
  "You're sitting on my hat!"

A GENTLE, husbandless creature in Illinois writes to a lawyer who advertised that he would provide companions for unmarried persons: "My Dear Mr. ——: This is to certify that I am a widow with thirteen children born; have had three husbands, each of which died in peace in his own way. I have a small farm, and would take another husband yet, if I could find a young one; no old, bull-headed sardine need apply—he will not be taken in. Ten dollars will be given to you to produce the man."

A PLEASING incident is told to us by a clergyman who has just returned from a health trip. He relates how a baggage-man on a far Western railroad was so impelled by force of habit that he began to knock and kick and jam the trunk of an elephant, a menagerie company having the beast on a flat car. The force of habit was also strong, and the heap of blood and bones beside the track demonstrated that for once in a railroad encounter the trunk had the best of it. As above remarked, this incident comes from the lips of a clergyman lately returned from a Western trip taken for his health.

Comments on a Black Eye.

When a man is splitting wood and a stick flies up and blacks his eye, he must prepare himself to endure all the taunts and jeers which the world would inflict on a pirate. Social standing counts for nothing, and dignity cannot be made a mantle of. The other day when a compositor on this paper took up his little ax and broke a stick in two, and one end flew into his eye, he knew that he must either remain in the house for two weeks or go out and face the world's sneers. He decided to face the sneers, and during one short half day he noted down the following expressions:

"It's all right; of course it was a stick of wood—oh, yes!"

"Been fighting again, eh?"

"Well, who knocked you down this time?"

"Oh, I've had the same thing all my eye, and I always laid it to a stick of wood!"

"Ha! ha! The policeman struck hard, didn't he?"

"Of course it was a stick of wood—ye—he—he—he!"

Then there were people who pointed him out as the abductor of Charlie Ross, and people who thought he was one of the Gad's Hill robbers, and over fifty respectable men asked him why he didn't get the other one blacked, so as to have a matched pair.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Educational Department.

A. E. HUFFMAN, Conductor.

ARE WE?

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Are we kind enough to "old folks!"
  Are we tender, every day?
Will we think so, that to-morrow
  That is not so far away?

When the trailing of their garments
  Trips our own impatient feet,
Do we chide them that they linger,
  On Life's down ward sloping street?

When they fail our speech to answer,
  Do we call them rudely back
From youth's dreamland where they linger,
  To the rough and dusty track.

For the Real groweth dream-like,
  And the Dream-like real grows,
When the show is well-nigh ended,
  And the drama nears its close.

They are list'ning to the echoes
  Of the feet that come no more,
For the children's voices, calling
  Through Time's barred and bolted door.

For the summons may be near them,
  That is softly drawing nigh;
Do we never call them roughly
  From the far land, you and I?

When the eye-light groweth dimmer,
  And the smoke of battle o'er
Still beclouds the crystal mirror,
  Left to light Life's latest score.

Do we lend our clearer vision,
  Patiently, they needs to meet,
Weary twilight hours beguiling,
  Counting loving service sweet.

Let us be truly kinder
  Life may bring us friendships new,
But the heads so white beside us,
  They, alas, are all too few

Newer loves may meet us, may be,
  Coming with to-morrows dawn.
But they cannot fill the places
  Of the "old folks" dead and gone.

The following questions have been propounded:—

1. What would do with a pupil who stutters?

2. In a school where none of the pupils have ever studied grammar, is it advisable to spend a certan amount of time each day in giving oral language lessons?

Stuttering is not caused by the absence or defect of any organ of speech but is a nervous derangement, or else the person could not speak at all.

The several organs do not play in their normal succession, and consequently interfere with each other in convulsive impulses and improper adjustments as may be noticed in the quivering motion of the mouth and the straining of the throat.

In general, in such cases, some particular organ is more developed and consequently more completely under the control of the person, which makes an irregular rapid movement.

With this view of the matter it will be seen that the only remedial means that can be employed are, to study carefully the articulation difficult letter to practice their pronunciation repeatedly and slowly, and to speak only when the chest is well filled with air After these, pass to small words being careful to note down classes of words in which the person finds difficulty and pronounce only such words as can be pronounced without much difficulty.

Then take for a lesson other words more difficult to articulate, and pursue a process of training and repitition until the words can be spoken at any time with readiness.

Thus the power of habit will overcome the seeming natural defects and gradually every part of the vocal organs may be made to play in ready and harmonious action in the utterance of any word.

In answer to the second question, we reply emphatically *yes*

In taking up the study of geography we first start with the door-yard a field or a farm. In the study History we begin with the childs own experience. And this seems to be the only normal method; then why not take up Grammar in the same way?

Experience.

[Communicated.]

We want teachers who do their work more thoroughly; teachers who do not attempt to pass over so much but who complete that over which they do pass.

Too many teachers measure their work by the amount which they pass over in the text book, instead of what the pupil learns. The bad effects of this are visible in almost every school we enter. In many schools we find classes in arithmetic which pass over a certain amount winter after winter, becoming scarcely any better. Why is this? Simply because they are permitted to go too fast in the outset, and pass over many things which they do not comprehend. In almost every lesson there are things which must be understood before the next lesson can be comprehended. By passing over the lessons carelessly each succeeding one becomes more difficult than the previous, until at last, the pupils become so puzzled and discouraged that they give up in despair, and during the latter part of the term they learn nothing. The result is, that what they have *endeavored* to learn is so tumbleed together and disarranged in their minds that by the next winter they have forgotten all and must go over the same thing again.

How much better would it be to go over less having it so understood and classified in the mind that they would not forgot it but at each succeeding term may begin where they left off.

The worst effect of this is, that it gives the pupils a habit of carelessness in the prepartion of their lessins which it is almost impossible to overcome; and when a teacher who would do right takes the school, he finds that he cannot overcome the careless habits which his predecessor has fastened up on the pupils.

Teachers, be thorough; proceed step by step, and each lesson will be easier than the previous one, rather than more difficult.

At first the progress may seem slow, but you will find at the end of the term, that you have really passed over more than if you had hastened at the out set.

In rearing the structure of a child's education, do not try to put in a "stone here and there" from top to bottom leaving your successor to fill crevices; if you do your sturcture will fall, and in the end you will only have a heap of rubbish. The top stones can not be placed until the lower ones are in their places to support them.

Then commence at the bottom and build firmly what you do build, although it be but a thin layer, your successor commencong where you left off can build another layer, and the structure will rise surely and stand firmly.

Teacher

The Auburn

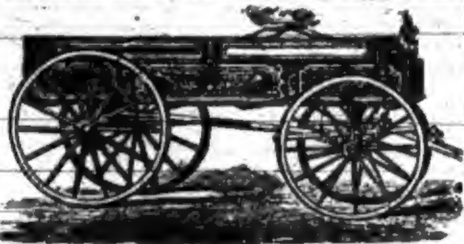

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular communication of Auburn Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F. on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th, 1875, there will be elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.
By order of the Lodge.
S. T. GALLOWAY, Sec'y.

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STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

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Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line ordered West side of Bradway, BUTLER. IND.

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TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

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Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

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PRICES REDUCED

—AT THE—

FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Just take Teas, for instance: we save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, [illegible] All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c, 50c to $1, 1 10 per pound
Gunpowder 50c. 80c, $1, 1 10, per pound.
Imperial, 50c. 80c. $1. best 1 10 per pound,
Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 90c, per pound.
Uncolored Japan, 40c. 60c. best 90c. per pound,
All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us
Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound.
Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved
Rio, 21c. best Rio, 25c. per pound
Roasted Rio, 27c,
old Java, 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 10c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 49c,
Filberts, 20 cents per quart,
Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts, 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 20 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2 00 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2.50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50,
Holland Gin $1 50 and Tom Gin 2 50.
Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25,
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75,
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00,
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 20c per pound.
Barber poles 20c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of open eye, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

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Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches, 8c,
Prunes, 5 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches 20c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c.
Cigars and Tobacco—Best High flyers, $. 60 and 2, per box
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40 and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c,
Best light yellow color 90c.
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WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs $1c No 2 75c No 4 60c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 16c, 3 hoop 25c,
Wash boards 20 and 25c.
Churns, 65c 75c, 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes coal oil lamps, globes starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS,

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 80c.

SYRUPS.

Cups, 5c.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

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25c 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
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Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting mixed.
we will guarantee the safety.

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Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c per gallon.
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Machine Oil, 50c and 60c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

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Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., is to go to

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Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 21, 1875. No. 3.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

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PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

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HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, introduced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Taken effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex.	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	9 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 03	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	5 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 05	8 55pm
Auburn	1 3	12 51pm	2 00	8 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	[illegible]
Chi. Junction.	8 00 am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati	[illegible]	8 50	2 45
Louisville	[illegible]		7 35
Indianapolis	[illegible]		2 00
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	5	3 00
Auburn	[illegible]	0	3 18
Waterloo	[illegible]	2	
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			4 20
Ar Angola	12 55	7 45	5 06
Reading	2 00	9 15	5 21
Bankers	3 15	86	5 40
Jonesville	2 35	10 05	6 00
Jackson	2 40	11 55	6 50
Detroit	6 30	3 30	10 00
Grand Rapids	9 30	7 00	5 30
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 5	2 45
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 30 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	5 3m .m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 06		
Bankers	7 26	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 03	11 18
Ar Angola	8 42	5 25	12 08
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	9 25	6 23	12 42
Auburn	9 41	6 25	12 55
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	12 58
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		1 60
Louisville	8 45		7 70a
Cincinnati	8 25 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10a.m	2 00pm
Ossian	12 00am		2 47
Bluffton	12 33p	2 58	20
Keystone	1 03pm	3 28	4 02
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 37pm	4 03	4 45
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 19
Muncie	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 50		
New Castle	3 55		
Cam. City	4 30		
Beesons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 45	11 10pm
Indianapolis		7 35	4 25am
Connersville	10 00		
Beesons	10 15		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	11 40		
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 35	10 15	6 35am
Eaton	1 10		7 12
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 04		8 03
Keystone	2 18		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 20am	8 50
Ossian	3 17		9 26
Ft. Wayne	4 05	1 45	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Dec 11, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 40	10 10 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	2 55
8 20	10 54 am	Denver	6 56	1 35
10 10	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 13	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 45
12 30 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 52	9 58
11 55	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	9 20
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Try the COURIER one year only 2,00

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:55 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,30 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,47 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,30 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest-line ar	9.50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,32 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A. "
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,46PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,50 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore, AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express.	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ a m	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 40	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 05 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. ·—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,

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FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of Gp

Auction, Auction

WM. E. RUSH

Has opened out, in Ward's building, a fine stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &c., which you can have at your own price. Private sale between auction hours.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDAN 42 Cedar St. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, FOR 1875.

Published Quarterly.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, discriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables with Directions for Culture Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 c for the year.—Published in English and German Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

His Time for Fiddling.

A Bible canvasser called into a house on Main street yesterday to see if he couldn't sell a book. A small lame girl opened the door in answer to his knock, and just as he entered a man sitting on the edge of a forlorn-looking bed raised a fiddle to his shoulder and commence scraping out a tune.

"Have you a Bible in the house asked the canvasser as he crossed the room?"

"Nary Bible," answered the man; "and—

Old Dan Tucker
Drempt a dream!"

"Or a hym-book?" continued the canvasser.

"No—nary, and—

If you love me Molley, darling,
Let your answer be a kiss."

"I am agent for the sale of this Bible said the canvasser, taking the volume out of his satchel.

"Couldn't buy one cover, and—
Oh darkeys how my heart grows weary
Sighing for the old folks at home"

"I can sell you the book for a small amount down and the balance in weekly payments.

"Bibuls are all right, but I've got a sore foot and—

'Twas a calm still night
And the moon's pale light."

"If you do not care to read the book yourself you should not refuse your child permission," remarked the canvasser.

"And the old woman's up-stairs, sick with fever, and—

They took her off to Georgia
To toil her life away."

"But it seems hard to think that you are permitting yourself and family to live in ignorence of religons—"

"Bibuls is all right, and I'd encourage'em if times wasn't so blasted—

Ha! ha! ha! you and me—
Little brown jug, don't I love thee"

"I have a smaller addition like this You can have that by paying fifty cents down and twenty-five cents a week untill paid up."

"No use, stranger," replied the man "there hain't nothing to do, money is tight, and—

I've wondered this wide world
all over."

"I wish you would cease that fiddling and singing, for a moment and let me talk to you," said the agent.

"Bibuls is all right, you is all right, and—

Oh! this world is sad and dreary
Everywhere I roam!"

"Won't you stop for just one moment?"

"I'd like to oblige, but now's my reg'lar time for fiddling and singing, and—

"Up in a balloon boys,
Up in a balloon."

"Then I can't sell you a Bible?"

"Don't look as if you could, for—
I've wondered through the villag Tom
I've sat beneath the tree."

And the canvasser left the house in despair.

Mark Twain's Eulogy of the Fair Sex.

The Washington Correspondents, Club held its anniversary on Saturday night, Mr. Clements, better known as Mark Twain, responded to the toast. "Woman the pride of the professions, and the jewel of ours." He said:

Mr. President: I do not know why I should have been singled out to receive the greatest distinction of the evening—for so the office of replying to the toast of woman has been regarded in every age. [Applause.] I do not know why I have received this distinction, unless it be that I am a trifle less homely than the other members of the club But be this as it may, Mr. President I am proud of my position and you could not have chosen any one who would have excepted it more gladly, or labored with a heartier good will to do the subject justice than I. Because sir, I love the sex. [Laughter I love all the Woman, sir, irrespective of age or color. [Laughter.]

Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to woman, sir. She sews on our buttons [laughter], she mends our clothes [laughter] she ropes us in at the church fairs—she confides in us, she tells us whatever she can find out, about the little private affairs of the neighbors—she gives us good advice, and plenty of it—she gives us a piece of her mind, sometimes—and sometimes all of it—she sooths our acting brows—she bears our children. In all relations of life, sir it is but just and a greatful tribute to woman to say of her that she is a brick. [Great laughter.]

Wheresoever you place woman, sir in whatsoever position or estate—she is an orniment to the place she occupies, and a treasure to the world. [Here Mr. Twain paused looked inquiringly at the hearers, and remarked that the applause should come in at this point It came in. Mr. Twain resumed his eulogy.] Look at the noble names of history! Look at the Cleopatra! Look at Desdemona! Look at Florence Nightingale! Look at Joan of Arc! Look at Lucretia Borgia!—[Disapprpcation expressed. "Well, said Mr. Twain, scratching his head, doubtfully, suppose we let Lucretia slide."] Look at Joyce *Heth*! Look at Mother Eve! I repeat *sir* look at the illustrious name of history! Look at the Widow Machree! Look at Lucy Stone! Look at Elizabeth Cady Stanton! Look at George Fransis Twin! [Great laughter.] And, sir I say with bowed head and deepest veneration, look at the mother of Washington! She raised a boy that could not lie—*could not lie!* [Applause But he *never had any chance!* It might have been different with him if he had belonged to a newspaper correspondents' club. [Laughter, groans hisses, cries of "put him out." Mark looked around placidly upon his exited audience, and resumed;]

I repeat, sir that in whatsoever position you place a woman she is an ornament to society, and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals and no superors—[laughter]—as a cousin she is convenient, as a wealthy grandmother, with an incurable distemper, she is precious, as a wet nurse she has no equal among men! [Laughter.]

What sir, would the people of this earth be without woman? They would be scarce, sir. Then let this cheriser her—let us protect her—let us give her our support, our encouragement, our symphathy—our selves if we get a chance. [Laughter.]

But jesting aside Mr. President, woman is lovable, gracious, kind hearted, beautiful—worthy of all respect, of all esteem, of all deferences. Not any here will refuse to drink her health right cordially, for each and every one of us has personally known, and loved and horored the very best one of them all—his own mother.

HE vs SHE.

She enters the room carefully, locks the door, closes the blinds. Before she turns down the light, she looks under the bed to see that no burglar is there. Stands before the glass, and, with nimble fingers, sundry waist-strings, buttons, and straps are loosened, and lo! what a collapse, like Low's big balloon. She stands like Saturn, the centre of rings. Then they lie up on the carpet, partly covereed by the linen under-fixing, with no more expression in them than there is in the floor beneath the carpet.

Sits she now upon the edge to the snowy bed and begins the unlacing of griters, and the disrobing of those fair swelling limbs of the stocking. The pretty little foot is carefully perched upon the knee, down drops the gaiter, off comes the elastic, and her thumb, inserted at the top of the stocking, pushes it down—down over the heel, and the cotton rests beside the prunella So with the other foot, only involving a slight change of position. There is a smile that peers out from the blushes of her sweet face, now as standing there before the glass, she places upon her head the night-cap, and with a quick twist of her fingers, ties the bewitching bow. Then the night gown is thrown over the frilled chemise, concealing the heaving boson and the shoulders in the linen folds. Then counterpane and sheet thrown back, the gas turned out, and the little form presses the yielding couch, and the angle goes off to the world of dreams.

He comes into the room, shuts the door with a slam, turns the key with a snap, growls at a chair which happens to be in the way, pulls off his boots and throws them in the corner, jerks his socks from his feet, drops his pantaloons on the floor, lets them lie there, gets out of his coat and vest by a quick, vendictive sort of twist of his arms and body, unpins and unbuttons his colar, throws it carelessly at, rather than on the table, travels to the window in his shirt extremity to let down the curtain, as if he didn't care a cuss whether the entire population of the street behind his anatomy or not, then puts out the light, and bounces into bed like a great calf jumping into a pile of hay, curls himself up his knees nearly touching his nose, lies so a moment or two, turns on his back, stretches his limbs out, swear at the tucking in of the bed clothes grunts, gets over on the other side, and is—asleep. Then isn't there a difference in style?

A Poacher's Prayre.—Jamie Hamilton, a note poacher at Crawfordjohn was asked by a woman to pray for an old woman who was lying at the point of death "I cannot pray." "But ye maundo't, Jamie." Weel, if I maun do't, I maun do't, but I haena muckle to say." Being placed beside the dying woman.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to the Legislature January 8, 1875.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

During the two years since the last meeting of the Legislature, the people of Indiana have been blessed in a special degree with general health and bountiful harvests, and I again invoke the continuance of a kind Providence over them.

REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The assessed value of the taxable property of the State in [illegible] an increase of more than [illegible] since 1872. That increase in the assessment was attributable in part to the increase of values in the State; but it was largely caused by the operation of the revenue act passed at the special session of the last Legislature. That act required that taxable property should be assessed at its value, "estimated at the fair price it would bring at a fair, voluntary sale." Prior laws had required assessments to be made upon cash values, but long administrative construction and usage had allowed a much lower valuation. By the exercise of a diligent supervision the Auditor of State was able to advance the valuation in the spirit as well as in accordance with the letter of the law. The appraisement at the fair value fixes a plain rule, which is easily understood and which excludes all discretion, defeats favoritism and partiality, and promotes equality and justice toward all. The law also constituted the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State a board of equalization, with power to assess the property and stock of corporations, including railroad companies. With care and great labor the board sought to make the valuations so that the assessments should be just to the people and fair toward the railroads. The action of the board increased the assessment of railroad property in the State from about $11,000,0.0 in 1872 to nearly $40,000,000 in 1874.

There are two hundred and sixty-five thousand persons in the State who are subject to a personal or poll tax of fifty cents each. The assessments of property, amounting to nearly $955,000,000, and the personal or poll tax, constitute our important sources of revenue. In estimating what may be realized at any proposed rate of levy, experience has shown that a deduction must be made of twenty per cent. for delinquencies. When you shall have decided what appropriation, of the public moneys you will make for each of the next two years it will be of easy calculation what tax levy must be made to supply the State Treasury. A low levy must be preceded by economy in the appropriations. This I urge respectfully, but very earnestly.

The appropriations must be sufficient to enable each department of the State government to exercise its functions without hindrance or delay. Thus far there is no question or discretion. So, also, the common schools, the benevolent institutions, and the public safety must be sufficiently provided for. But the expenditures for these purposes should be made with rigid economy and with a view to substantial and permanent benefits. Will you allow me to suggest that it would be appreciated by the people should your reforms commence with a reduction in legislative expenditures. It would be an assurance to them which would promote public confidence and give your proceedings an additional moral weight. At the session of 1871, the miscellaneous expenditures exceeded the pay of the members; and at the last special and regular sessions that class of expenditures was still greater, being about $960 per day, though it did not exceed the pay of the members, which had been increased for the regular session. I suggest the propriety of a revision of the act of Dec. 23, 1872, which prescribes the number and classification of your employes, with a view to a further reduction.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

There was in the treasury March 1, 1873	$169,633 90
From that day until the close of the year ending Oct. 31, 1873, there was received for State purposes from all sources	438,191 14
During the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, there was received for State purposes	893,691 97

During the last session of the Legislature it became apparent that the revenue would be inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the State. Provision had also to be made for the one hundred and ninety-one old bonds, as required by the act of Dec. 12, 1872. In that condition of the finances, the act of March 10, 1873, was passed, authorizing the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State to make temporary loans to meet the appropriations. Pursuant to that act, temporary loans were made as follows:

At 8 per cent., due March 12, 1875	$208,000 00
At 7 per cent., due April 15, 1876	510,000 00
At 6 per cent., due Dec. 1, 1876	200,000 00
Total revenue for State purposes received during the two years ending Oct. 31, 1874, including temporary loans and the amount in the treasury March 1, 1873	2,410,917 01

During the same period there was received on account of benevolent institutions, $68,584.69. This sum was realized from the labor of the inmates and from individuals and counties pursuant to law.

At the close of the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, there was in the treasury $244,203.78. The payments from the treasury during the two years ending Oct. 31, 1874, for revenue refunded, for ordinary expenditures, and for the benevolent institutions, amounted to $1,544,216.48.

By the act of December 12, 1872, the Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and Treasurer of State were authorized to "take up and redeem" one hundred and ninety-one old bonds issued by authority of the State prior to the year 1841, which had not been surrendered under the adjustment made by the State with her creditors. Pursuant to that act ninety-seven of the bonds, with their coupons, have been surrendered and paid, amounting to $495,487.30. Ninety-four are yet outstanding, a part not having become due, and the residue not having been presented for payment.

For a more particular description of the bonds and coupons which have been paid, I refer you to the detailed lists thereof, which accompany the reports of the Auditor of State for the years 1873 and 1874.

For a statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the college saline, bank tax, surplus revenue, and miscellaneous funds, I refer you to the same reports.

STATE DEBT.

The State is indebted as follows:

Five per cent. certificate, State stock	$26,469 99
Two and one-half per cent. certificates, State stock	3,285 13
War loan bonds, six per cent., due 1881	139,000 00
Temporary loan made under act of March 10, 1873, which I have before mentioned more in detail	910,000 00
Ninety-four old bonds required to be paid by the act of Dec. 12, 1872	94,000 00
Total	$4,172,755 12

The accumulated interest upon the ninety-four old bonds should be added, but I have no means of ascertaining the amount, but the same will not be large.

The indebtedness of the State to the school fund is evidenced by five non-negotiable bonds, at six per cent., and amounts to $3,904,783.21. That is known as the domestic debt.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The permanent school fund of the State is guarded by the provision of the Constitution, which declares that it shall be perpetual—that it may be increased, but shall never be diminished—and that the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools and to no other purpose whatever.

The fund is made up as follows:

1st. The amount which the State owes it, and which is evidenced by her non-negotiable bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent	$3,904,783 21
Additions from fines and other sources	87,197 94
Amount held in the counties, and loaned by the Auditors on mortgage security at 8 per cent., and for the preservation of which the Constitution makes the counties liable	2,341,367 19
2d. Congressional township fund, being the proceeds of the sales of the school sections	2,226,778 88
Estimated value of 19,455 acres of unsold school lands	105,293 40
Total permanent fund	$8,711,318 60

The interest realized upon the general fund above mentioned is annually apportioned among the counties according to the enumeration of school children; but the interest upon the Congressional township fund is not so apportioned. It belongs to the Congressional townships, because the grant of the sixteenth section in each township was made by the act of Congress providing for the organization of the State government, to the "inhabitants of the township for the use of schools."

During the year 1873 the fund was increased, including the proceeds of a portion of the lands, but not including the portion of the sinking fund which was distributed, $64,945.96, and during the year 1874 it was increased from the same sources $78,792.11.

The revenue realized during the year ending Nov. 15, 1874, to be used in the support of schools, was as follows:

Interest on permanent fund	$407,839 19
Derived from school tax	1,015,153 44
Unclaimed witness fees and other sources	72,904 94
Total	$1,495,897 57
To this sum is to be added the interest on the Congressional township fund	172,200 89
And the amount received from local taxation	551,705 74

Six thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and four cents was not distributed, but remains in the treasury. There has been received and distributed during the year for the support of schools, $2,211,328.13.

The enumeration of 1874 of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, shows the number of 654,364; the number enrolled in the schools is 489,044; and the average attendance upon the schools has been 311,272. Twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-five teachers have been employed.

The reports of the County Superintendents show a general and rapid improvement in almost every respect affecting the efficiency of the schools. The houses and grounds, fixtures and apparatus are being improved and made more attractive and convenient, and greater skill and success in the art of teaching and governing the children are being promoted. The township and county institutes are increasing the efficiency of our school system. Improvement is the natural result of professional association in the institutes. The opinions, practice, and experience of the teachers are brought under examination, and into comparison. The art of teaching is improved and the profession of the teacher, as it should be, is ennobled and dignified. I ask your attention to the carefully prepared report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. You will find the views expressed and the information given important for your careful consideration in your relation to the schools of the State.

There is no subject to which I could call your attention in respect to which your responsibility is greater than any measure materially affecting the success and influence of the schools. Your responsibility and mine are too great to allow any important action upon hastily-formed or ill-digested opinions. The guiding sentiment should be economy in expenditure and efficiency in the system. Neither should be sacrificed to the other. The school fund is sacred to a cause of the highest importance, and its waste or extravagant use would be a crime against society. All extra compensation and discretionary allowances should be prohibited. If upon careful consideration and the test of experience you find that the distinguished man who was the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and whose recent death the country mourns, made a mistake in respect to the machinery of our system, you will correct the mistake, but in your examination you will find the great weight of his opinion in the scales.

He was an economist, a friend of the people, and the able champion of common school education.

As representatives of the people we have occasion to be proud of the high character which our educational system maintains, and the people will approve the sentiment if you give it expression in legislation that, in respect to the cause of common-school education, we will take no step backward.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

By the act of March 5, 1873, $15,000 per annum of the school revenue was permanently set apart as the Normal School fund, and appropriated to the support of the Normal School. The Board of Trustees have contracted an obligation of $13,290 to provide for suitably heating the building. They ask that you will appropriate funds for its payment. The improvement was important to the institution, and I recommend that the appropriation be made. I think the school has been under good management, and that its success has been equal to the expectation that induced its establishment. In entering the institution the students assume an obligation to make a return for the advantages which they enjoy by teaching in the common schools. They have thus far been faithful to that duty. The object of the school is to cultivate teachers in the art and science of their profession. The beneficial results are already being felt over the State. The trained teachers influence and improve others with whom they come in contact in the schools and in the teachers' institutes. That influence will be gradually increasing as the graduating classes grow larger.

As an important auxiliary to our common schools it merits your fostering care. Your attention is called to the report of the Board of Trustees and of the President of the Faculty, which give a clear and full statement of the condition and management of the institution, the condition of its finances, and the reason for the recommendations made by the board.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

During the collegiate years, from June 28, 1872, to June 28, 1874, the State University has received the following revenues:

Endowment fund	$13,500 00
Under the act March 8, 1867	16,000 00
Appropriated Feb. 6, 1873	22,500 00
Appropriated March 10, 1873	24,000 00
Appropriated March 10, 1873, for building	20,000 00
Appropriated Dec. 14, 1872, deficiency	8,000 00
From counties, interest on lands sold	2,120 09
From other sources	3,457 62
Amount in Treasury June 28, 1872	222 75
Total	$109,800 46

Of this sum $90,500 was appropriated and paid from the State Treasury.

During the same period, the expenditures were $109,518 21, of which $40,473.46 was for the addition to the college buildings; and $7,541.16 was for the Owen and Ward cabinets, and $4,800 on the expenses of the medical department; and $4,780 in payment upon loans; and $1,665 for additions to the library, making $58,806, and leaving $49,807, the expenses of the institution for two years, independent of the medical department, or $24,903 per annum.

The number of students in attendance in 1874 was 371. Of these 108 were connected with the medical department in this city, which department cost the University nothing beyond the $4,800 which I have mentioned. The entire number of students in the literary and law departments, including 120 in the preparatory and select course, is 266. The expense of maintaining the institution is at the rate of $93.62 for each student.

The course of study has been so arranged as to promote the convenience and success of students passing from the high schools into the University. That is an improvement which will make the University of much greater advantage to the common and high schools of the State.

For a description of the new college building and a statement of its uses, and for a statement of the mode in which the institution is conducted, I refer you to the President's report.

THE PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

By the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, the State of Indiana became entitled to land scrip equal to 30,000 acres for each of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, for the support and maintenance of a college, the leading object of which should be the teaching of such "branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." The college was located in Tippecanoe county, near the city of Lafayette, and on the west bank of the Wabash. In consideration of a large donation made to the college by John Purdue, Esq., the Legislature gave it the name and style of "The Purdue University." The land scrip was sold and the proceeds invested by the Treasurer of the University in United States six per cent. bonds. He has also invested the accumulating interest. He now holds three hundred bonds and $4,690.42 in currency. The Treasurer's report shows that in 1867 the fund was of the value in currency of $212,238.50, and that it is now of the value of $356,502.92, showing an increase of $144,264.42. That constitutes the permanent fund, the proceeds of which only can be used in support of the university, and the State is liable for its loss or diminution. By the act of March 6, 1865, the Treasurer is chosen by the Board of Trustees, and is required to give bond in a sum not less than $200,000, with sureties to be approved by the board. Because of the State's guaranty of the fund the Treasurer's bond should be required in a sum equal to the fund, including its accumulations, and subject, also, to the approval of the Governor.

For a statement of the improvements and expenditures that have been made, I refer you to the Treasurer's report. The buildings are substantial, and the improvement of the surrounding grounds and the farm have been tastefully and economically made. A. C. Shortridge, Esq., a man of ability and good acquirements, and for many years Superintendent of the Schools of Indianapolis, was chosen President. The professors and teachers were chosen after careful investigation of their qualifications for their respective positions. The university was opened for the reception of students on the 16th of last September. Forty-six students were admitted. Some were rejected because they lacked preparatory education.

For a full statement of the course of study, and the proposed management of the university, I refer you to the President's report.

I have taken much interest in this institution and have given to its management all the attention I could bestow. Good faith and policy require that it be made successful, and to accomplish the beneficent purpose of the grant. In the language of the grant it is intended to "promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." It is the people's university, and I commend it to your watchful and fostering care.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The executive service of the State properly connected with the office of the Secretary of State has been administered with fidelity and ability by that officer. In the discharge of my duties, I have received valuable assistance from him. His reports give a full and interesting statement of the transactions of his office.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Attorney General's report gives a statement of the transactions of his office, and of the sums collected by him during the two years ending Nov. 6, 1874, and payments made into the State Treasury, and into the treasuries of the counties. He adjusted claims against the United States amounting to $182,786.78. Of that sum $52 869.41 was retained in the United States Treasury for prior overpayments. His entire collections were $299,884.70.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home was located in Rush county, near the town of Knightstown, and for several years was the home for the disabled soldiers of Indiana. When the United States had made ample provision for them, it was converted into an asylum for the orphan children of deceased soldiers, and became known as the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The children are provided for and educated, and on the 31st day of October, 1874, they numbered 290. The expenditure from the State Treasury during the year ending Oct. 31, 1873, was $33,977.98, and for the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, was $35,308.36.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Institute for the Blind is "an educational establishment having for its object the moral, intellectual, and physical training of the blind of both sexes." Pupils are received between the ages of nine and twenty-one years, who are of sound mind and good moral character. Their boarding and instruction are without charge, but if clothing is furnished to the indigent the Institute is reimbursed by the counties. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, 113 pupils were in attendance, and during that year the expenditures were $38,235.55, and during the year previous $38,674.29.

For a full statement of the management and condition of the institute, I refer you to the carefully prepared reports of the Board of Trustees and of the Superintendent, and the detailed statement of the expenditures. Your attention is also called to their estimates, and the reasons given for increased appropriations for repairs, improvements, and enlarging the building.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The institute for educating the deaf and dumb is located at Indianapolis. Its object is to educate persons of that class between the ages of 10 and 21 years, and to make them proficient in some useful occupation or trade, so as to enable them to provide for their own support. The number of pupils in attendance during the year 1874 was 354.

The expenditure for the year ending Oct. 31, 1873, was $70.584 57, and for the year following, $68,960.88. The report of the Superintendent calls your attention to the important fact that the increase of deaf mutes in the State is in a ratio exceeding that of the increase of the population. His statement of the causes, and his array of facts in support thereof, are of special interest. You will find it important to consider with care his suggestions for adequate provision for the large number who cannot now be provided for at the institute. Considerations of policy, as well as of humanity, and the requirement of the Constitution, demand that they be so educated and instructed in useful employments as to render them self-supporting. Society thereby, in a large degree, will be relieved of their maintenance, and they will be made happy in the consciousness of honorable independence.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Hospital for the Insane is located two miles west of Indianapolis, upon a tract of land of 160 acres. Its object is the treatment of the insane with a view to their restoration, and none are received who are supposed to be incurable.

On the 31st day of October, 1873, there were in the hospital 474 patients, and during the following year 373 were admitted, and 365 were discharged. Of those discharged 194 were considered cured, 45 improved, and 92 unimproved and incurable.

The expenditures for the year ending Oct. 31, 1873, were $209,339.47, and for the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, $195,702 52. Substantial and valuable improvements and repairs have been made during the last two years.

I ask your careful attention to the reports of the Trustees and of the Superintendent. They show the gratifying fact that the per cent. of recoveries has been unusually large during the last year, and the general health of the inmates improved. This result gives assurance that the expenditures for improvements suggested by experience have been wisely made. Pure water, fresh and pure air, careful attention, and eminent skill give the result of more than 50 per cent. of cures. But a large portion of this most unfortunate class remain unprovided for. They cannot be properly taken care of in the poorhouses. In hundreds of instances they are a terrible burden upon families—the objects of ceaseless anxiety. It seems there is no place for them in private life. They become hopeless objects of commiseration, and sometimes of disgust. Without the capacity in many instances to preserve decency, they bring shame and humiliation to friends and neighbors. They cannot speak to you. They do not know you, nor do they know that you, the people's representatives, are their guardian. They cannot read the constitutional provision in their behalf, but you and I can. The honor of the State and the humanity of the people will not allow these poor unfortunates to be longer neglected. I believe Indiana is to-day the most prosperous State of the Union. Her people are liberal and generous in a cause like that for which I plead. Everybody else has a home. These poor, starless, hopeless wrecks of humanity must also have a home. They must be cared for, that they may live, and die, and be buried, like our brothers and sisters.

The grounds upon which the present institution stands are sufficient for another, entirely separate, and of equal or greater capacity. I concur in the recommendation of the Superintendent, to which I call your especial attention, that the new hospital be located thereon. His suggestion of the economy and advantage of one general management is very important. I recommend a special tax for the work, to be known as the tax for the insane. A small levy will provide for its commencement, and its prosecution from year to year until completed. When completed, it will be your best and most enduring monument.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

On the 15th day of December, 1874, there were four hundred and fifty-five convicts in the Northern Prison, which was an increase of eighty-seven during the year. The government of the prisoners has been rigid, but just; their food has been abundant and wholesome, and their clothing comfortable. There has been but little sickness in the prison, and but four deaths during the last two years.

During the two years ending Dec. 15, 1874, there was received from the income of the prison $123,200.40, and expended for current and ordinary expenses $104,034.26.

No part of the appropriation of $26,000 made March 10, 1873, for the current expenses of the prison has been required or used. There has been expended during the two years for permanent improvements $14,060.96, and a small sum upon the library. The improvements include an abundant supply of water, a new shop, and a new roof upon the cell-house. The old roof was destroyed by fire. The defect which probably caused the loss, and the manner in which it has been remedied, are stated in the report of the Board of Directors. The labor of the prisoners used in making the improvements is not included in the estimate of the cost.

Additional shop room is required for the advantageous employment of the convicts, and an additional cell-house should be built. There are but 395 cells in the prison, while there are 455 prisoners to be provided for, and the number is rapidly increasing. It is hurtful to health and discipline to confine more than one prisoner in a single cell.

The favorable financial condition of the prison is attributable to the promptness and fidelity of the contractors as well as the diligence and efficiency of the Warden and his assistants.

I have not been able to execute the act of March 10, 1873, authorizing the exchange of certain of the prison lands for other lands owned by Peter Donnelly, for the reason that there are errors of description in the act. It is important that the exchange be made. The proposed acquisition is necessary for proper drainage. I recommend that the act be amended so as to properly describe the lands.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

During the year 1873 the average number of convicts in the Prison South was three hundred and ninety-five, and on the 16th day of December, 1874, the number was four hundred and seventeen. Much and severe sickness prevailed during the two years. It became almost epidemic. There were thirty-six deaths.

The report of the Directors for 1873 showed repairs amounting to $17,802.05. They stated that the work done had put the prison in good repair. But the report of 1874 shows an expenditure for additional repairs of $21,577.21, making in two years $39,379.26. No new structures appeared to have been erected. The description of the work done, requiring so large an expenditure, is not sufficiently full to enable you or the Executive to judge of its extent and propriety. I understand that some of the prisoners were employed upon improvements about the prison, and that their labor was charged at sixty cents per day to the repairs, and thereby the expenses upon that account appear larger than they really were. The Warden's reports show the ordinary expenses for the two years to have been $119,743.26, and the proceeds of prison labor, $136,314.73, but in this statement is included an expenditure for repairs, and, also, a portion of the $19,000 received from the State Treasury and, also, the labor of a portion of the convicts employed upon prison work.

There are constantly insane convicts in both prisons. They should not be kept with other prisoners. I concur in the recommendation of the wardens that provisions should be made for their separate confinement.

During the last three years the greater portion of the convicts in the Southern Prison have been employed by the Southwestern Car Company. Prior to that use of the prison labor the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company had erected extensive and valuable works in the city of Jeffersonville, and were employing a large number of mechanics and laborers in the construction of railroad cars. During the last eighteen months the competition has interfered with the business of the outside works; and it is claimed that it has seriously disturbed the employment of free labor. It has caused much dissatisfaction and discontent in that locality. I think it is a hardship that should be remedied, if possible. The Falls Company had expended a large sum of money in the construction of their works, and had attained successful operation, and large numbers of mechanics and laborers, amounting to several hundred, had removed to the city and obtained reliable employment, as they supposed, when the new car company was organized for the use of the prison labor in direct competition. The Constitution, as well as humanity, requires that the treatment of the convicts shall have reference to their reformation. Reformation, by confinement, without labor is impossible. Considerations of policy also require their employment at such useful labor as will support the institution. But I think this labor should not be brought in such direct and destructive competition with free labor, especially in a case where the free labor had first established its own reliable employment. The existing contracts will continue in force for about two years. During that time no complete remedy can be found, but after the expiration of the contracts the prisoners should be otherwise employed. In the meantime, should you authorize the commencement of the asylum for the insane, perhaps you can provide for the employment of a portion of the prisoners upon that work. Other States have found such use of the labor convenient and expedient.

THE REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

By the appropriation made at the last Legislature the indebtedness on account of the reformatory was paid and the building completed. Mrs. Sarah J. Smith was appointed Superintendent, and in every respect has been a most faithful and efficient officer. In September, 1873, the institution was opened, and soon thereafter the female prisoners, eighteen in number, were removed to it from the State Prison South. There are now thirty in the penal department, and ninety girls in the reformatory. For a detailed statement of the expenditures in completing the building and maintaining the inmates, I refer you to the reports of 1873 and 1874. Some additional improvements must be made. The institution should be so inclosed as to allow the prisoners outdoor exercise and prevent escapes. I recommend that the law regulating admission to the reformatory department be so amended as to admit girls within the age of 16 years.

Experience has shown the wisdom of providing a separate prison for female convicts. The probability of reformation is greatly increased. The building in its present condition is not safe from fire. It has been on fire on two occasions. Upon one occasion it was probably the work of a prisoner. I recommend that the Board of Managers be authorized to make such improvements as will make it more secure.

The institution lost a devoted and valuable officer by the resignation of S. A. Fletcher, Jr., Esq., the President of the Board of Managers. I appointed J. H. Kappes, Esq., to fill the vacancy.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The House of Refuge, at Plainfield, Hendricks county, was established pursuant to a requirement of the State Constitution. It is upon a tract of land of 225 acres. There are now 265 inmates. The expenditures of the last year amounted to $57,082.58, of which $15,82.35 was for improvements and buildings, leaving $41,420.23 the expense of the institution. Of the entire expenditures $16,075.71 was received from the counties. Two large buildings have been erected during the year, one for a shop and the other for a family house. The family house will provide for fifty boys. The entire improvements made during the year are of the estimated value of more than $25,000. Ten thousand dollars of that value was for the labor of the boys. They made the brick and did all the other work not requiring skilled labor. The inmates of the institution are vicious boys and juvenile offenders, and their reformation is its object and purpose. The reports show the reformation of sixty per cent., and the improvement of others. As far as possible they are brought under the influence of moral sentiments. They are taught in the schools, and are required to do useful labor. These are the reforming influences. Out-door and farm labor is found to be most useful. In his report the Superintendent says: "Give the boys plenty of outdoor work, and the labor of their information is infinitely lightened." I concur in his recommendation that additional farm lands be purchased. It is necessary to give employment to the boys, and to provide supplies for the institution. I ask your attention to the reports of the Board and the Superintendent.

THE STATE-HOUSE AND LIBRARY.

For the management of the State Library and the care taken of the State-House and adjoining grounds I refer you to the carefully prepared and very full report of the State Librarian. The library has been put in excellent order, many missing volumes supplied and useful additions made, and the rooms have been refitted and made inviting to visitors. Repairs and improvements have been made in the State-House which had become almost indispensable to its occupancy. They were made with the approval of myself and the State officers, and executed with cultivated taste and rigid economy.

A NEW STATE-HOUSE.

On the 10th day of March, 1873, a concurrent resolution was adopted by the General Assembly, declaring that a necessity existed for the building of a new State Capitol, and awarding the sum of two thousand dollars as a premium for the best plans, specifications and estimates for the same. By the resolution it was also provided that a joint committee representing the two houses be appointed, whose duty it would be to receive the plans, specifications, and estimates. That committee has given careful attention to the matter so referred. In their printed regulations they required the plans to be for a structure to cost not exceeding two million dollars. They have received many plans and specifications, with detailed estimates, and have with great diligence examined and compared their respective merits. They will, no doubt, make to you a full report of their proceedings, with their recommendations.

The work thus inaugurated by the last Legislature comes before you for consideration and action. It can hardly be questioned that a new State-House should be built. This house is neither suitable nor safe for the transaction of the public business. It does not correspond with the greatness of the State. It is not creditable. No other State in the Northwest has such a house. These halls are not fit for your session. Your constituents when they visit the city can neither [illegible] nor hear your proceedings. They are [illegible] better provided for in your court-houses. You have no suitable committee-rooms. You are dependent upon rented rooms over the city. You are thereby hindered in that personal consultation among yourselves which is so important in legislation. The people do not desire this. But they will expect you to avoid that prevalent fault in public buildings, of extravagant ornaments. The building should be plain, tasteful, substantial, and permanent, adapted to its purposes, and sufficient for the growing demands of the public service. Several years will be req[illegible] its construction, and a small speci[illegible] annually, will be sufficient.

THE ST[illegible]ARD OF AGRICULTURE.

A full acco[illegible] of the proceedings of the State Board of Agriculture, and a statement of its financial affairs during the years 1873 and 1874, will be found in the reports of those years. The most important move of the board during that period has been the erection upon the State Fair grounds of a beautiful and spacious structure for a State Exposition. To induce the board to enter upon that work 420 of the business men of the city of Indianapolis gave their guaranty in the sum of $100,000 against loss. The guarantors have paid a large sum upon the cost of construction. The Exposition has added greatly to the importance and attractiveness of the State Fair. Together they constitute an attractive and useful institution, dedicated to the exhibition, promotion, and improvement of the agricultural, mechanical, mineral, and productive industries of the State. The management, however skillful and impartial, of such an institution must necessarily encounter dissatisfaction and criticism. The members of this board and its officers have not escaped. In inaugurating and executing so important a work as the union of an exposition with the fair, it could not be otherwise. But the reports and my own observation justify me in saying that during these two years they have been faithful, and in a high degree successful.

The Department of Geology and Natural Science, established by the act of March 5, 1869, was placed in connection with and under the control of the State Board of Agriculture. Under the active and efficient management of Prof. Cox, the State Geologist, that department has greatly promoted the interests of the people of this State. The surveys have developed valuable minerals in large quantities. That you may fully appreciate the extent and importance of the work which has been accomplished, I call your attention to the annual reports. I recommend that you continue the necessary appropriations, and that you place the service upon a more permanent basis.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

By the act of March 4, 1873, provision was made for the proper representation of this State and of her interests at the Vienna Exposition. By direction of that act, I commissioned the State Geologist as Commissioner of this State. He has made a detailed report to me of his proceedings and of his expenditures, which I communicate herewith. There remains an unexpended balance of the appropriation of $682.42, which has been returned to the Treasury.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The financial reports of the Indiana Horticultural Society show that its receipts for the year 1874 were $1,125.21, of which $1,000 was by appropriation from the State Treasury, and that its expenditures amounted to $521.81, having in its treasury $603.40. I have received no further report of its proceedings since that of the January meeting, 1874. I understand the society is growing in strength and interest.

BATTLE-GROUND INCLOSURE.

As required by the act of Dec. 18, 1872, the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, caused a beautiful and permanent iron fence to be built around the Tippecanoe battle-ground. I recommend the enactment of a law in accordance with the requirement of the Constitution for the protection and preservation of the grounds and improvements, with penalties for trespassing. At the request of the State officers and myself, the Commissioners of Tippecanoe county have assumed the charge and care thereof, and will provide for any expenditure necessary to keep the same in repair.

The entire cost of the fence was $17,854.17, leaving of the appropriation unexpended $6,245.83. I suggest the propriety of using that unexpended balance in the construction of a suitable monument to the officers and soldiers who fell upon that field. If invited to do so, I suppose Ohio and Kentucky would join this State in the construction of the monument, thus making it what it should be, the work of the three States in honor of their soldiers who fought and fell together.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The legislative printing has been done under the supervision of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the joint resolutions of Jan. 28 and 31 1873.

I have caused the executive documents to be printed under contracts at prices fixed by competing bids. The rates have been as low as could be obtained, and as low as the work could be done without actual loss. The Auditor's reports show the amounts paid.

PRESERVING THE PEACE.

Upon two occasions I have been called upon to furnish arms and ammunition to Sheriffs to prevent threatened public disturbance; and upon three occasions I have called out the militia to support the civil officers in maintaining the peace, and enforcing the law. The expenses attending these proceedings amounted to $4,299.45. One of these occasions was in the enforcement of legal process in a controversy between two railroad companies. As the military force was required to enable the Sheriff to execute a civil process when hindered by a large body of men, I thought it proper that the expenses should be borne by the plaintiff, and I so required. The sum was promptly paid by the company, amounting to $2,495. With the concurrence and approval of the State officers I directed the payment of the residue of the $4,299.45 to be made out of the civil contingent fund under my control. It was not clear to the State officers, nor to myself, that such a use of the appropriation was contemplated by the Legislature, but the duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to preserve the public peace, was so clearly imposed by the Constitution that we could not hesitate. The public safety, and the supremacy of the law, should not be dependent on any uncertain construction of an act of appropriation. I recommend that you appropriate [illegible] of the Governor.

I ask your attention to the reports of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General. The militia is almost entirely unorganized. There are but a few companies in the State in a condition to respond to any call that may be made upon them. I ask your consideration of the propriety of so amending the law to organize the militia as to make it more efficient, and to the propriety of the State giving some aid in properly equipping some companies.

The State is sufficiently supplied with arms. In addition to the former supply, I have made requisitions upon the United States ordnance office for, and received, 500 breech-loading Springfield rifles, 150 Spencer rifles, and six Gatling guns, and suitable ammunition. The greater part of the arms are stored in the United States Arsenal, near the city of Indianapolis.

THE CENTENNIAL.

On the 3d day of March, 1871, an act of Congress was adopted, declaring that "it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary" of the signing and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence of the United States; and that it is appropriate to commemorate the completion of the first century of our national existence by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country, and of our progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with older nations; and declaring also, that "the exhibition should be a national celebration in which the people of the whole country should participate," and that "it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States." In accordance with that declaration the act of Congress provided: "That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held, under the auspices of the government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six." Provision was also made for a commission to execute the will of Congress so declared. The organization has been completed, and the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia, have appropriated large sums of money to aid the enterprise. The work of preparation has been commenced and is rapidly advancing. The designs contemplate an exhibition suitable for the great occasion.

The act of Congress has committed our country and the people to the celebration. A failure would cause us national humiliation. Success will gratify our national pride, and at the same time promote our prosperity by attracting the people and wealth of other countries. I recommend that you make such provision as will secure to the people of Indiana, and their interests, a full and advantageous representation.

TEMPERANCE.

The act of Feb. 27, 1873, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors has not accomplished the good that was expected of its advocates. It has not been sufficiently in accord with public opinion to be efficient and useful. It has been the cause of irritation without remedying the evils it was intended to suppress. The duty rests upon you to revise and reform that legislation. In the discharge of that duty, you will assume that there are evils to society and to individuals connected with the traffic in intoxicating liquors which it is the province of law to restrain and prevent. Sales should not be made to boys; and drunkenness should be punished as well as selling to the intoxicated; and the minor who misrepresents or conceals his age to obtain liquor, should be punished as well as the person who knowingly sells to him. Sales should be forbidden when the public peace or safety requires it. Like other pursuits, it should be suspended after a reasonable hour in the night, so as to avoid the disturbances incident to the traffic at that time. It should be made unlawful to buy whenever it is made unlawful to sell, and the punishment should be inflicted on the purchaser as well as the seller.

I recommend that a reasonable tax, or license fee, be imposed. It should be higher than heretofore, and subject to forfeiture of the license for disregard of law. That policy will bring a large revenue into the school fund, if so directed, and at the same time identify the interests of the party selling with that of society, in preserving order and good conduct at his place of business.

I suggest, for your consideration, whether it is not practicable to make a difference of regulation in respect to the sale of vinous and malt liquors and the stronger and more intoxicating drinks. There is a great difference in the evils that result from their use.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The effort at reform in the civil service of the State should not stop until the compensation of every officer shall be so accurately defined as to exclude all constructive fees and charges, and until it shall be so adjusted as to produce greater equality, and in many cases a large reduction. As far as practicable fixed salaries should be established and all other compensation prohibited. The compensation should be sufficient to command for the public efficient and reliable service, but no greater. The act regulating fees, etc., of March 8, 1873, is perhaps an improvement upon the old law, but it leaves much yet to be done. This subject should receive your attention.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Constitution requires that the number of Senators and Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each. The apportionment made by the act of Dec. 27, 1872, is not in accordance with that requirement. The inequality among many counties is obvious and gross. Laws fixing representation should not be frequently changed, nor upon unimportant considerations. Stability is a quality important to their value. But no reason for amending the law could be stronger than that found in the fact of its gross inequality. The question is not free from doubt in my mind whether the apportionment can be changed prior to the next enumeration under the Constitution. But should you be satisfied that the law may be amended, then the reasons in its favor are conclusive. In making the amendment of the law, no consideration whatever should be regarded but the constitutional requirement of equality and justice.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Complaints are made that the railroad companies discriminate against way freight both by exorbitant charges and by inadequate provision for shipment. Many of the roads of this State constitute parts of through lines from the West to the East, and any discrimination against the way business in the manner complained of would occasion heavy loss to the people. I suppose there is some inconvenience and delay in transacting way business that must be compensated, but it should not be made the pretext to take advantage of the absence of competition, and to make the charges unreasonable. I recommend that you inquire into the causes of the complaints, and that you provide a remedy that will be safe to the people and just to the railroads. The independent freight lines that are interposed between the stockholders and the people, to the hurt of both, should be brought more directly under the control of our laws for the purpose of regulation and taxation.

THE SWAMP LAND RECORDS.

By virtue of the joint resolution of 1865, I appointed O. M. Eddy, Esq., swamp land clerk, and assigned him to the duty of revising and correcting the files and records relating to the swamp lands of the State. They were in a very defective condition. With care and diligence he applied himself to the work, and his report shows satisfactory progress toward its completion. The record and files relating to so large a quantity of land are important, and should be accurate and reliable. So far as the revision has been completed, I think they will be found reliable.

THE EXECUTIVE RECORD.

I have caused a full record to be kept of all the transactions of my office. I found no complete record of the correspondence of my predecessors, and but defective records of other official acts. It has often been difficult, and sometimes impossible, for me to ascertain their opinions and decisions upon questions again presented.

APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

I concur in the recommendation of the Auditor of State that the revenue law of December, 1872, be so amended as to provide for the appraisement of the real estate every fifth year instead of every second year.

LOCAL TAXATION.

I call your especial attention to the suggestions of the Auditor of State in relation to the necessity of a limit to be imposed upon the power of taxation by counties and townships, and by cities, in special cases.

I also submit for your consideration whether the difficulties and probable losses in the collection of taxes, occasioned by the postponement of the collection of one-half thereof for six months, is compensated by any adequate advantage to the people. Experience shows that the provision which allows the postponement occasions both inconvenience and loss.

THE EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

As required by the Constitution, I herewith report all cases of reprieve, commutation and pardon which I have granted, and all cases of fines and forfeitures which I have remitted, with a statement of the several amounts, and the names of persons relieved, and the facts and considerations which have governed me in each case.

SPECIAL MESSAGES.

At an early period of your session I will make a communication to you in relation to the lands known as the bed of Beaver lake; and also in relation to the condition of the Wabash and Erie canal, and the legal proceedings touching the same, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States.

STATE OFFICERS.

It gives me pleasure to say that the State officers with whom I have been associated in the execution of the laws have been faithful, intelligent and efficient in the discharge of their official duties. In regard to every public matter requiring our concurrent action, I have given them my entire confidence. For them I entertain sentiments of personal respect and esteem.

It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of Hon. Milton B. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction, which occurred on the 16th of August last. He was a faithful and able public officer, and in his death the cause of education in the State has sustained a great loss. I appointed his son, Alexander C Hopkins, his successor for the residue of the official term.

I trust that your proceedings will be harmonious and result in the promotion of the interests of the State and people.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

I had intended to restrict this communication to subjects that are of special interest to the State of Indiana, and had written all I intended to say when it became known to the country that free representative government had been broken down in the State of Louisiana by military violence. It is a fundamental right and essential to free institutions that a legislative body shall be the judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members. It is declared in our Constitution and in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of Louisiana. It is exclusive, and no power, not even the judiciary, can interfere with, or question it. It is a perogative of the State, because without it no free State can exist. Without any pretext of domestic violence, that right has been taken away from the popular branch of the Legislature of Louisiana, and members recognized by the body have been driven from the hall by armed soldiers under the command of United States military officers, and others, not recognized by the body as members, have been seated as such.

The cause of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and of its constituency is your cause, and will be the cause of the people you represent, so long as constitutional and independent legislation shall be cherished by them as a right. Shall the privilege of the people to make their own State laws by their chosen representatives rest upon right, or only upon permission? The voice of the people should be so expressed as to restore the right. I ask you to protest against and denounce the usurpation as a crime to be detested, and not a precedent to be respected.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana.

Executive Department, Jan. 7, 1875.

A CALUMNY RETRACTED.

And a Girl and Her Lover Made Happy—Style in Nevada.

The fashion reporter of an Austin City (Nev.) paper described the belle of the masquerade ball in the following astounding language:

"The most gorgeous, stunning, high-toned, richest, fastest-classest, nicest, or any other adjective for costume in the 'outfit,' was that worn by Miss Frankie Clarke. She was the hifalutinest, gayest and gallusest dressed gal in the room. She appeared in the room as a page, and she was a page that any man would leave another to read. Both in costume and action she was as perfect as a big sunflower."

A couple of days after the appearance of the notice, into the editorial room of the paper stalked a young man. His brow was wrapped in thunder, his body in a suit of tweed, and his hand clasped a big lump of hickory. He pulled a paper out of his pocket, and, pointing his finger to the paragraph, said: "I want ter see the man as wrote that 'ere." "I am the individual," replied the person. "What did yer go and do it for, that's wat I want to know?" "Oh, because I thought you'd like to see your girl made out one of the most bewitching females that was ever set on earth to keep a man from his hash and drive balmy sleep from his pillow." "Now, look here, ever sence that was published I can't get a word out on her. She sets in front of the looking-glass and keeps a gazin' on herself, and makin' squint eyes at her dress, and puckerin' up her mouth, and actin' as if she were a blasted sight better'n anybody else. I want this 'ere thing fixed, or there'll be an editor's situation vacant." He looked significantly at the club. For a moment the reporter stood in profound thought; then his face brightened, and he said, "I'll fix it in next week's paper. After you have seen the next issue, call and tell me the result." The young man left. In the next week's paper appeared the following paragraph:

"A CORRECTION.—We made a grave mistake in our issue of last week. In our description of the masquerade ball, we accidentally substituted the name of Miss Frankie Clarke for that of Miss Georgie Waller. Any one who is acquainted with the first named lady must have discovered the error. It is true that she appeared for what was intended as a page, but she looked a good deal more like a boot-black in hard luck. She is not good-looking, her actions were absurd, and every man in the room kept as far from her as possible. She thinks of moving out of this community, as it's unappreciative. When she goes she will be escorted out of the town by a brass band. The people of Austin will gladly miss her from among them."

The next day the young man entered the office. In his hand he bore a rifle, and his belt was ornamented with a big six-shooter and a tremendous bowie-knife. He sailed up to the reporter. "I look warlike, don't I? I don't feel a bit like fightin', you bet. You jest oughter have seen her when she read that correction. Why, she just danced a jig with madness; and she sot down and cried, and then she come up and threw her arms around my neck, and said: 'Arthur, do you love me?' 'You bet your best bonnet on that,' said I. 'Well, never expect me to speak to you again if you don't go and kill the fellow wat writ that slander.' In course I promised. And here I am to kill you." He laughed long and heartily. After a time he quieted down, and the reporter said: "I suppose, in order to make it all right between you and your girl, I've got to become a corpse. I'll do it. [illegible] I'll do the business." He sat down at a desk, and scribbled away for a few minutes, and then returned with a sheet of paper, on which was written:

"OBITUARY.—It grieves us to be compelled to announce the sudden death of Mr. Charles Keller, the young and talented fashion editor. In a moment of mental aberration he had slandered an estimable, accomplished and beautiful young lady of this city, named Miss Frankie Clarke. Yesterday her betrothed called at this office and asked for the author of the slander, and, when he discovered him, shot him dead on the spot. This paper will be unable to give fashion gossip hereafter. We find it impossible to fill the place left vacant by Mr. Keller. Though erratic, he was a man of kindly heart, and could listen more attentively to stale stories and drink more bad whisky than any man in America.

"R. I. P."

"That's your sort," said the infuriated lover. "That's the thing to a T. Come along, Mr. Corpse, and hist a little lightning." The lady was satisfied when the paragraph appeared in the next issue of the paper, her lover was regarded as a hero, and the Austin paper ceased to give reports of fashionable balls.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE TERRIBLE McWATERS.

A Sketch of a Noted Western Desperado.

[Nebraska City Correspondence Chicago Times.]

Our District Court has just adjourned, and the notorious desperado, William McWaters, has been sentenced to twenty-one years at hard labor in the Lincoln Penitentiary, and the ponderous gates have hidden the criminal from the world in which he regarded human life no more than a sportsman does a prairie chicken. He was young in years, but graduated early among the bushwhackers of Missouri, and is known from Nebraska to Oregon as the terrible McWaters—a living personification of just such characters as figure in dime novels, and fill up the measure of glory in saloon literature.

William McWaters was born in Platte county, Mo., the year after the great flood—1844. His mother was a Kentucky woman of superior character.

Soon after the rebellion broke out he joined a company of the boys who burnt the Platte bridge and precipitated the Hannibal and St. Joe train into an awful chasm, killing many of the passengers, because Federal soldiers were among them. Then he enlisted with Jim Giddins' band and fought under Gen. Price for six months. On coming back home to Bee Creek he found the family residence burnt, his father and brother killed by the militia, and the rest of the family driven off in banishment. So he associated himself with Bill Anderson, John and Fletch Taylor, and other desperate bushwhackers, and resolved to sacrifice a hundred lives for one in revenge, and did pick off Capt. Cheeseman and thirty or forty of his men, who were quartered in the neighborhood. But the rising glory of Quantrell drew them over into Kansas again, where McWaters found congenial work in the sacking and burning of Lawrence.

Quantrell afterward carried his free booters into Arkansas, and there they fell out among themselves over a woman, and the sanguary Bill Anderson drew away from Quantrell and raided back through Northern Missouri like a flame of fire over the prairies, carrying young McWaters in his train, who had many adventures more strange than fiction, and was assisted out of many hair-breadth escapes by a fair heroine named Jennie Mayfield.

At the close of the war we find McWaters keeping a saloon in Platte City, when he shot a man; and his friend, John Taylor, was shot by the police. He then escaped to St. Joe, which was seething with desperadoes from all parties, where his other friend, Fletch Taylor, was shot dead by the police; and McWaters, in return, shot the policeman.

By the aid of confederates he got out of Missouri and came to Wyoming, in this county, where a romantic attachment sprung up between him and a beautiful young lady, who was to have married his friend Fletch Taylor, and he was to be the groomsman, and they were on the way up when the affray took place in St. Joe which ended the career of Fletch Taylor. Miss Susie Davis wedded McWaters, and through thick and thin has idolized her husband—the one bright picture in this narrative.

Two years ago McWaters shot Wolfe dead in a row in Wyoming; and soon after his brother-in-law, Woodson, who is a cousin of Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, shot Barlow dead, and is now serving a term in the penitentiary for it. McWaters was cleared. But about a year afterward John Crook and he shot and killed an innocent man in Dold's saloon, in this city. They were caught and shut up in an iron cage, where it seemed they were very safe for trial. But, one evening, when the guards were shifting them, they managed to steal the arms, and, at the pistol's mouth, drove the guards into the cage, locked them in, and escaped on horses which had been placed outside by friends. In the Indian Nation the men separated in bad blood, and McWaters, for whom a large reward was offered, was again caught at Hays City, Kansas. But while the Sheriff's posse was making the prison safe for him he executed the old maneuver, and suddenly shut six of them inside, while he escaped on the Sheriff's horse.

He then made his way northward among the Blackfoot Indians, and shot one of them dead over a bottle of whisky, and has his blankets yet, with the bullet-holes, he running the gauntlet of the whole tribe.

We next hear of McWaters at the little town of Sparta, Baker county, Oregon, where he visited a relative and had a famous needle-gun, with which he murdered a man named George Weed, with whom he had a quarrel in a gambling-house. The man had gone off some distance, but had on a soldier's blue coat, and McWaters could not resist the temptation of letting fly a charge at his brass buttons shooting him in the back.

IF you regard comfort, safety and economy, stop at the Sherman House when in Chicago. Under its new management and reduced scale of prices, it leads all the other hotels.

GERRIT SMITH'S last letter was written to Prof. John M. Langston, of Howard University, and bears date December 23, 1874. It was an inquiry as to the probable fate of the Civil Rights bill.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Fine new rosewood pianos for $200.
Fine walnut organs, six stops, $125.
Good second-hand pianos, $150 to $200.
Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—The *Texas New Yorker* says: "An old Scotch physician once said to one of his patients: 'Keep your feet warm, your head cool, and your bowels open, an' there's little "ilse" can harm ye.' This aphorism is full of wisdom, and expresses exactly what DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS will do for you. We speak of what we know from nearly two years' practical experience in the use of this indispensable family medicine. Its office is to attack a lazy, torpid liver, and impart new life to this vital organ—a proper flow of bile and a prompt discharge of effete matter. A good digestion and appetite are restored to the sufferer. Pure blood, the 'life of the flesh,' is secured, and the patient soon feels himself a *walking electrical battery.* Good health is more precious than fine gold—VINEGAR BITTERS restores it, and is, therefore, above price. The man who discovered it is a philosopher and a benefactor of his race." 18

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.—DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Sir*—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word, and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

THERE is no better way of saving money than in purchasing a good article. This is especially the case in so conspicuous an article of dress as a gentleman's collar. Those who have worn either the Elmwood or Warwick Collar have discovered this, and advise their friends to try these first-class goods.

THE importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold-water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'S "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM! Most approved, reliable and well-known remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. *Get the genuine.* Price $1; small 50c. CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$70 A WEEK to Agents. Business legitimate Address W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio

SEND stamp to Business and Telegraph College, Kalamazoo, Mich., for specimen of Penmanship.

One box of Cary's Instant Ink Powder will make a pint of BEST BLACK INK in five minutes. $1.25 per doz., $1.35 by mail. H. G. O. CARY, Zanesville, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O

Guns Catalogue Free. Rudolph, & Co., 1018 N 5th St. St. Louis Mo.

Agents Wanted to canvass for old Pictures to copy and enlarge. Address, with stamp, J. H. NASON, 212 & 214 State St., Chicago.

SOMETHING FOR YOU.—Send stamp and get it. Free to all. Address HURST & CO., 75 Nassau street, New York.

IF YOU WANT 3 GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS of the prettiest Girls in the U. S., their names, age and P. O. address, send 50 cents immediately to J. H. MORRIS, Mill Springs, Kentucky.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female. $30 a week insured. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample free. Address, with 6c return stamp, C. Ross, Williamsburgh, N.Y.

CATARRH CURED! Send stamp for full information, Price-Lists, etc., to DR. T. P. CHILDS, TROY, MIAMI COUNTY, O.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

Chicago Business Directory.

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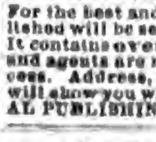

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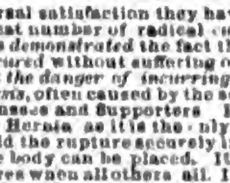
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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Auburn Courier.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1875.

☞Senator Thurman sent a radical Senator to grass, the other day, in magnificent style. A fellow named West who by some means managed to have himself dubbed Senator from Louisiana, was blubbering about assassination, when Thurman turned upon him with this scornful remark: "That attempt of the Senator (West) to create an impression here that assassination was in the air was about the airiest bubble ever found in an empty head. Great laughter greeted this pointed hit, and poor West ignominiously subsided.

☞Senator Schurz, of Missouri, he ro patriot and statesman, addressed the Senate on Monday, in a speech of great power and unanswerable argument, on the Louisiana question. He denounced in fit terms the course of the administration, condemning it for its usurpation of power and the violations of the rights of the people. He closed his great speech in the following soul-stirring appeal to every patriot in the land.

"In the name of that inheritance of peace and freedom you want to leave to your children, in the name of that pride with which, as Americans, you lift up your heads among the nations of the world, don't trifle with the constitution of your country, don't put in jeopardy that which is the truest glory of the American name. Let not the representatives of the people falter and fail when the liberties of the people are at stake."

☞The Ligonier *Banner* says: The patriotic letter of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, announcing his withdrawal from the senatorial contest, will add immensely to his popularity. There were considerations against his election at this time that could not be overcome, but his voluntary retirement from an exciting contest will go very far toward obliterating unfavorable recollections of the past. Mr. Voorhees has been taught a wholesome lesson from which, we doubt not, he will in the future draw large profits What he needs most just not is quiet, calmness, and abstinence from public discussions. This will superinduce a natural and easy approach to statesmanship and the abandonment of demagoguery. Then his time will come. He will then be in position to determine whether to accept the *Governor* ship, the Senatorship, or the Vice Presidency of the United States. Either of these positions is within his reach.

☞The further investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy fraud developes the fact that John G. Schumaker, a Democratic member of the present Congress, from Brooklyn, handled nearly $300,000 of the money. Mr. Schumaker was not a member of Congress at the time he used this money, but was a lobbyist, and it is presumed he spent the money in corrupting members. King the Republican Postmaster of the House, and Parsons, the Republican member from Cleveland, Ohio are both badly implicated in the matter. It is amusing to see the Republican papers striveing to make their readers believe the Democrats were jointly responsible for that steal because Schumaker is a member of the present Congress. While it is quite probable that Schumaker is a scoundrel, there certainly is no evidence that he sold his vote or influence as a member of Congress. A scheming or corrupt lobbyist is a very different thing from a corrupt and trading member or officer of Congress.

A Merited Rebuke.

In the Indiana Legislature on Thursday last, Mr. Haven, of Terre Haute, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of Indiana, That we do most solemnly protest against the act prepetrated by military power against a sovereign state, and do instruct our senators and representatives in congress to immediately take such steps as will restore to Louisiana her outraged sovereignty, and not only this but that they will effectually stop the prepetrators of this great crime against liberty and law from further repetition of the infamous act.

The resolution was bitterly opposed by the Republicans of the House, but it was passed to a second reading by the decisive vote of 60 to 33. The vote upon this resolution shows the Democratic strength in the House. It was fit and appropriate that the Democracy of Indiana, through their Representatives, should express their disapprobation of the great crime committed by the Grant administration in Louisiana.

King Kalakaua.

We have had quite an extended visit from the King of the Sandwich Islands, who has now gone home to Honolulu, his Island capital, a man-of-war, having been ordered to San-francisco for that purpose. His sayings wise and unwise, his personal appearance, his speeches and everything pertaining to him generally, have been noticed in the papers. One of his most unfortunate speeches was made in New York, when giving an account of things at home. He said, "they had too much missionary." Perhaps he did not consider, that although he is now King of a christain nation, his ancestors were reduced to the lowest depths of degradation. Licentiousness and infanticide were general, the marriage relation being unknown, the aged were buried alive or stoned to death, and the only appellation applied to them was nude savages.

The first work of the missionary was to purify the social life of the people, and so rapid was their work, that in 1870 the American Board of Missions considered their work finished.

They had created a society, founded upon the principals of christianity.

It was the work of the missionary that enabled this King to dress in becoming style, and appear before the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, and be welcomed by her people. The gospel through the missionary has done its work. They now have a constitution and laws, a Sabbath a christian ministry and some of the largest churches in the world. If any one has a doubt in regard to the divinity of the gospel, we can point in triumph to the isles of the sea.

Our nation in the high honors which it pays to this Sandwich Island King, acknowledges the worth and power of christianity.

TILTON BEECHER SUIT.

This case drags its slow length along, and will probably end sometime next summer; as an act of the legislature is being passed, authorizing a continuance of the court for the purpose.

The crowd has become so great that it has become necessary to issue tickets of admission.

Mr. Beecher, wife and son. Mr. Tilton and a large delegation from Plymouth Church, are constantly in attendance.

Judge Morris' opening speech occupied three days, and contrary to most precedents not only stated to the jury what he expected to prove, but treated them as facts already proved, and argued, and pressed them home to the jury.

Notwithstanding the crowd, the court room is very quiet, no applause being allowed. The greatest stifled sensation yet manifested was at the conclusion of Judge Morris' speech, when he stated that he would not attempt to portray, or draw a picture of the seducer, but would read an extract from an author more capable to judge of the question, and to draw the picture than he was.

We then read an extract from one of Mr. Beecher's sermons delivered twenty years ago.

After reading the most touching, and heart rending words, that ever fell from mortal lips, he called upon the jury by every consideration dear to us on earth, by the sacredness of home sanctity of the family altar, to brand the seducer as his crime deserves.

Amid the profound sensation produced by this touching appeal, Mr. Beecher seemed to be the least affected.

He looked at his wife and smiled, and as the Court took a recess he stepped over and shook hands with Mrs. Tilton, and then with the large delegation of his church, that constantly surrounded him.

Mr. Beecher's brother remarked, that the extreme quietness in the court was owing to the divine influence, brought about by the thousand prayrs that are ascending from the church.

It has been noticed by several of his friends, that Mr. Beecher is under a cloud, that this great trouble is pressing the life out of him.

The dark look on his face, the absent gaze in the distance, indicate a mind in terrible suffering.

We predict, that neither Mrs. Tilton nor Mr. Beecher will long survive a verdict of condemnation in this case.

☞The Morgan raid claim was summarily strangled in the House yesterday, and will not drag its weary length along the session.

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[illegible] artistically [illegible] in thirteen colors and is undoubtedly the most desirable chromo ever offered as a premium. Single copies sell at $3 00. We have at great outlay secured the exclusive control and sale of it, and therefore are enabled to present it to our patrons as above.

The ENQUIRER still stands pre eminent to a first class Newspaper. Its various departments allotted Editorials, Humorous, Agriculture, Poetry, Correspondences, Telegraphic and general News.

All gives evidence of the care and pains taken to supply its readers with all the news and a variety of reading that cannot fail to interest each and every member of the household. Subscribe through our agents or send direct to us.

We desire an agent at every Post Office and where none are yet appointed, let some of our friends apply for the agency. ADDRESS

FATAN & McLEAN, Publishers.
Cincinnati, O.

S.C. EVANS, Pres't, C. M., DAWSON, Cash

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,

Notice is is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Teutsch late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said state is supposed to be solvent.

PETER TEUTSCH, Adm'r

Dec., 10th, 1874.

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

S. Lauferty

FURNISHING STORE!

You will find the best selected stock and at prices that defy competition. You can get a nice suit of Sam. from

$6 UPWARDS!

I also keep on hand nice fine tock of Woolen and White

SHIRTS!

which will be sold at prices as low as any other place, Ft Wayne excluded. You can find the largest assortmen

Hats & Caps

which you can get at my sto for less than you are aware of I can say what the most o my competers cannot, as I am now engaged in all the above lin of goods for the last 20 years. have paid a good tuition which others will have to pay yet, and this will be the best assurance that S. Lauferty can sell you his line of goods for less than any other house around or about. I also keep in connection with the above, a fine and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy French English, German and Domestic

Cassimeres

Broad Cloth and Vestings. have also engaged one of the best Tailors west of New York or east of Chicago. All I ask is to come and examine my stock and prices and I will assure you will buy of me and go home well pleased and satisfied. I sell now strictly for Cash. S. LAUFERTY.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Main St. Next door to Klotz's.
Houston and Benedict,
PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give us call.

THE NEW
Drug Store!
FRESH DRUGS,
Medicines, Chemicals, Spices,
Dyes,
Combs,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
Proprietary Articles,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c

. . . .

Wines and Liquors!
For Medical purposes only.

Stock New, prices to suit the times at the

NEW DRUG STORE,
Wood's old Stand!
Seventh St. Auburn, Ind.
Littlefield Bros.

Physicians prescriptions dispensed from pure medicines, day and night.

The Pioneer
HARDWARE
Emporium!
Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of
HEAVY AND SHELF
Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of
HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,
in which will be found everything at the very
LOWEST PRICES,
Such as:—
OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—
Tin-Shop,
in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Charles A. O McClellan is Plaintiff and Magdaline Bender and Dennis Bender are Defendants, require me to make the sum of Five Hundred and Two dollars and fifty cents with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1875.

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the door of the court house of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot No. Five (5) in Park's addition to the town Auburn. Also the following lands to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of said lot No. 5 (5) and running thence north four rods (4) thence east in a parallel line with said lot No. 5 to Cedar Creek, thence south four rods to said lot No. 5, thence west to the north line of said lot No. 5 to the place of beginning, all in section 29, township 34 north of range thirteen (13) east in DeKalb Co. Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
C. A. O. McClellan, Att'y for Plff.

Auburn, Jan. 6, 1875.
$10 00

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

NEW YORK STORE

GREAT CLEARINGOUT SALE
—AT—
ROOT & COMPANYS
Popular Dry Goods House
The New York Store.
CONTIUATION

Of the low prices inagrated on Jan., 1st until Feb., 1st to clear the stock on all winter goods

Bona Fide Bargains
—ON—
Balance of Fine Furs, Fine Cloaks, Silk Velvets, Paisley Shawls, Ottoman, Shawls, Fine Dress shawls, Fine Dress Goods Fancy Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES IN OUR
GREAT DRESS GOODS DEPART

Reduced Prices on Black and Colored Silks, Water Proffs, Clothes and Cassimeres, Underware Embroideries, Fancy Goods and Notions.

We would also call attention to our stock of *House-keeping* Linens, which, we are offering at low prices.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

Dry Goods and Notions.
No. 1 Columbia Street,
WayneFort Ind.,
GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bought for Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance
Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
Geo DeWald & Co.
AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE, FOR THE SALE OF
E. Butterick & Co's
PATTERS OF GARMENTS
AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS

The Office of The
AUBURN COURIER
HAS THE
Largest and Best Assortment
OF JOB MATERIAL
In Northern Indiana.
Send in your orders, and get the latest styles.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 20 cents.
Corn 50 @ 55 cts
Wheat, white $1 02
Wood $1.75 @ $2
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Fox hunt next Saturday.

We will want wood soon.

COURT in session this week.

BUSINESS seems to be good.

FOR groceries go to Hare Bros.

THE sleighing has been splendid.

A FINE snow fell on Sunday last.

THE Methodists will dedicate soon.

THE churches were filled last Sabbath

DON'T forget the Courier is only $2 a year.

WE are waiting for some to pay their subscriptions.

THE nose that won't emit sap these days, ought to be patented.

DURING the ice season we have heard of no involuntary baptisms.

THE proposals for the Albion jail will be received until Jan. 28th.

WE learn that Wm. Richmond is going to move his store down town in a short time.

THE special term of court this week does not seem to bring many people to our place.

OUR old friend, Joe Robbins, talks of starting a new livery. Joe understands the business.

PARTIES in the city are trying to purchase the Puffenburger lot, opposite the Swineford house.

A LARGE tamarack log, measuring five feet across the stump was drawn to the mill by Geo Baldock's team.

Mr. James Barclay, living west of town three miles, will have a public sale on the 3rd of next month.

WE learn that our townsman, Mr, Ober will build a business room in the spring near Swineford's meat market.

THE late snow, though not heavy, was a god send to the wheat and our farmer friends will be in better spirits.

IN another column Mr. Baldock advertises some very fine business lots and a new frame dwelling for sale.

THERE is a nipping air about the town and a great many men "take a nip" with alarming regularity

WE are visited by more tramps than any other town of the same size in the "world or h—ll below."

WE have miss-laid our Coruana items in some careless way, and, of course, cant publish them. Dish up some more F.

To all those who are in arrears for one year or more, who will pay up, we will give a first-class obituary notice gratis in case it kills him."

There is energy in the ring of the milkman's bell, these cold mornings. He doesn't stand long on the order of going, either.

WE were compelled to "lay over" the Butler and Corunna items last week, on account of them not reaching us in time for publication.

THE rabbits have to suffer this winter. Several of our nimrods have made a business catching this game, and at last accounts had two holed.

"Don't be afraid to tell your wife that you are not making money." If anybody knows a man that needs that kind of advice, he will please step to the front.

THERE was a meeting held at Ensley's Hall last Saturday, for the purpose of organizing a new grange. We did not learn whether they succeeded or not,

THE citizens of Garret had a hop last week, which proved to be a success in every particular. Some of our young ladies attended, and speak highly of the social qualities of the place.

A BOY fastened his sled on the runner of a two-horse cutter, and as they turned the corner of Seventh-st., that boy balanced himself on his nose.

THAT little "cully" who takes our kindling wood every evening after school had better "let up" pretty soon, or we'll have the devil apply a No. 9 stoga where it will fit.

THE store of Vordermark & Sons is bound not to be beat in low prices. All their goods are marked in plain figures so every one can see them, and warranted to be genuine.

SOME people complain about their children being non observing, but we'd like to see the child who won't observe how the family pie is cut and who gets the biggest piece.

THE frost found its way into cellars this winter, where it was never known to go before. Many persons think they will lose their entire stock of vegetables and canned fruit.

THERE came very near being a runaway near Hebel's corner, the other day. One of the firey steeds broke its halter, but the other wasn't "man" enough for his. The team belonged to Mr. Reesoh.

THE slippery condition of the sidewalks has caused many persons more especially those of the male persuasion, to utter adjectives, which if heard, [illegible] would blush to find it fame."

MR. RUSH has abandoned the auction business and has just received a large invoice of dry goods, underware, cigars, tobacco, &c. Give him a call, in Ward's old room.

WANTED, immediately, at this office, the name of the man who wrote about the 'beautiful snow," and prophesied a mild winter. Editors who wish to attend a first-class funeral will please copy.

WE were stopped on the corner yesterday by the worst looking specimen of humanity we ever witnessed. He was crooked up like an old fashion pair of turn-over skates, and was inquiring the way to Garret city.

A well executed counterfeit fifty cent note is in circulation. We can give no description of it, as it is so seldom we see a fifty cent note of any kind that it would be a hard matter for us to tell the good from the bad.

WE are pleased to state that the several Sunday Schools in this place are not only well attended but are also very interesting and profitable. The interest manifested in them is truly encourageing, and what is, more, it is on the increase.

WHEN you use a postal card, write the address the first thing. Tons of postal cards without any address are destroyed in the dead letter office, because people write their message first, and then forget to address the card.

DURING the first of the week a few friends of Mr. & Mrs. R. Eldridge, by invitation, assembled at their residence, and partook of a most sumptuous dinner, the memory of which haunts us still, when all things else have fled.

THE new jail and John Hebels new block will be two large structures that our citizens can feel proud of, and if all the buildings are erected that are now in contemplation, we will have quite a city in another year.

ALTHOUGH the subscription of the COURIER is increasing at a very satisfactory rate, we know that if the friends of the paper would use their influence a little in its behalf, the present number of subscribers could be doubled in a very short time

THE matrimonial market, considering the favorable weather is rather slim.—Only one happy couple concluded to avail themselves of the comforts of connubial felicity, "until death do us part," during the past week. Hurry, up boys! Life at the best is very short, and enjoy it while you can.

WHAT'S hogs worth?" said a Irish Tommy, the other day, to one of our farmers. "Eight cents," replied the farmer. Faith and be jabers, I'll leave this burg too quick. I was going to sell my pardner yonder who is hog drunk, but he'll have to fetch a better figure than that, or his parents will be at a great loss.

ON last Thursday several citizens of Albion, paid our town a visit. We did not learn the names of all, but were informed Mr. F. Kimmell, postmaster at the above place, was among the jolly crew. Come again, gentlemen, we are always glad to see so happy a party enjoy the "amusements" of our place.

THE extremely cold weather have been hard on the wheat fields. Several inches of snow would be a great protection.—Farmers say that the wheat is suffering very much, at places being entirely lifted out of the ground by the frost. We hope this is not generally the case in our northern counties.

AVILLA is going to have a dramatic performance in a few days, and will present that old, but attractive play, Rip Van Winkle. Mr. Jas Lowrie, who conducted our last performance here, will superintend the one above mentioned, and from this we can assure the citizens of Avilla and vicinity that they will miss a rare treat if they fail to attend.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that Baker Bros. are the most accommodating business men within the scope of our knowledge, which is admitted to be very extensive. They understand their business, and attend to it. No less to be commended are their efficient and agreeable employees, who are ever ready to comply with every reasonable wish of the numerous customers of the establishment

Northern Indiana fared very well at the hands of the Legislature in the distribution of the offices filled by that body. We are glad to notice that our good friends H. E. Wadsworth, of the Laporte *Argus*, Dr. T. Davenport, of Warsaw and W. T. Pratt, of Fort Wayne, have been selected as directors for the Northern Prison.—Three better men could not have been found in the State.

A GREAT many of the travelling public make especial efforts, while in this part of the state, to reach Auburn to pass the Sabbath day. You will always find the hotels better filled on Sunday than any other time, which goes to prove that we are ahead of most places in the way of hotels.

THE editor that was such a fool as to publish a newspaper that made nobody mad at him was oblige to abandon business a long time ago. He is now engaged in the more congenial labor of peddling milk. There is something peculiar about the fellow's character, so much so that every gentleman he meets feels an instinctive desire to kick him.

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

THE Band Boys are getting ready to give their fine entertainment in the dramatic line, and we mention it now so that all will be prepared to attend. Their company is large, and plays of the best selection will be put upon the stage. Our friend J. W. McKay will superintend the performance, and we are safe in saying that everything will be in the best of shape. We have not been informed when the first entertainment will be given, but we hope at no distant day.

T. C. Mays, of the Auburn *Courier*, has been elected Assistant Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives. He was the candidate of the Republican newspapers of the state, having been first brought out by them. The "power of the press" is, indeed, very great!—*Indianian*

While we are grateful for many kind notices from the Republican papers, yet if we had relied exclusively on these, there would'nt have been a grease-spot left.—The only thing that won for us was a majority of votes in the Democratic caucus.

STUDYING the quiet ways of Mother Nature in the hot summer days along the rivers in our county, lying serenely beneath the welcome shade of a friendly tree giving no thoughts of anything in the future, contented, lazy, not hungry, indifferent as to whether the fish bit or not, and living the life of a drone when the winter's wood should have been provided all come to the vision of many a poor rooster shivering in that same suit of summer clothes in the blast of this January day like fragments of a half forgotten dream and almost as unreal.

OUR genial friend Chauncy Meek will be at Miller & Casebeer's for the next week or two, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

WANTED—5,000 large White Oak Trees—1,000,000 Staves—I will pay the highest price in cash for 5,000 oak trees, suitable for heading for oil barrel staves. Will pay the following cash price for staves:

Delivered at Moresville station. 13 per M
Delivered at St. Joe, station. 14 per M
Delivered at Auburn Junction. 14 per M

Staves to be 34 inches long 5 inches wide, 7-8 of an inch thick on heart edge made of green white or burr oak. For further particulars inquire of Jonathan Rummel, Agent, or Danl Culver Auburn Junction. J. H. SMITH. (4t.

ONE of our young roosters, who frequently gets on a "Bender," wrote an order to play billiards, and signed his father's name. The bartender was (A)'ndy to the table, and the lad stumped him for a game. The cues in both racks were handled, one by one, until he (the boy we mean) found a twenty ounce cue, and laying it to one side, he hauled his coat, wamus and vest, and spotted his ball.—The proprietor not exactly satisfied with the order, bade the boy wait until he returned. His stay was short—and so was the boy's. The lad now amuses him self playing "thumbs up" with his sister. Next.

LAST Friday was the day set for letting the contract of our fine jail building. The Auditor's office was crowded nearly all day, and Messrs. McIntyre and Hague were busy as bees waiting on applicants for the job. The following bids were given in to the County Commissioners for said building:

—Crane, Duncan & Co., $26,570; Wm. H Myers, $28,900; Brace & Reed, $31,300; A. G. Canfield, $27,000; Claflin & Mompler, $33,917; C. Boseker, $26,779; J. M. Bratton & Co., $28,897; G. M. Maxwell, $30,100; G. W. Pollon, $47,150; Sutermeister & Co., $26,300; B. C. Colgrove, $31,770. The contract was awarded to Crane. Duncan & Co, Waterloo.

THE following is a good illustration of the manner in which many grown-up boys are inclined to do business in these times: Two boys were standing before a grocery, when one asked the other, "have you got three cents?" "Yes." "Well, I have got two cents, give me your three cents and I'll buy a five center." "All right," says No 2, handing out his money No. 1 enters the store, and procures the cigar, lights it and puffs it with a good deal of satisfaction. "Come, now give us a pull," says No. 1, "I furnished more than half the money." "I know that," says the smoker, "but then I'm the President, and you being only a stock-holder you can spit."

PERSONAL.

Wm. Zern, of Grand Rapids Crossing was in town yesterday.

Howard Shaffer, of Metz, Ind., gave us a brief stay on Tuesday last.

Frank Kennedy, of the Waterloo *Press*, gave us a call on Tuesday.

Mr. Ober and Wife have returned from their wedding tour, to Pennsylvania.

James Barclay, Esq., west of town, will move among us in the spring.

Mrs. S. Dills, of Ohio, is visiting friends in the city—[illegible] Ralston, Esq.

Mr. Kinsey, formerly of our place, is at Maysville, O., attending a musical convention.

Mr. Geo. Olinger, living two miles west of the city, is very ill. The Odd Fellows are waiting upon him in their usual, brotherly manner.

Mr. Cowan, an old resident of Decatur Ind., paid a visit, last week, to his son Dr. J. A. Cowan, of this place. He is very much pleased with the location of our town, and will probably locate here in the spring.

THE Clerk of the Legislature, *nee* T. C. Mays of the *Courier*, gave us a glimpse of his charming phiz on last Saturday. The honors of office have made no visible change in him. He is the same whole-souled, jovial fellow of former days.

We noticed the following persons, from Waterloo, in attendance at the Presbyterian supper, Tuesday evening: Judge Best and Wife, C. A. O. McClellan and Wife, R. Wes. McBride and Wife, Rev. Mr. Fowler and Miss Ella Chamberlain.

SOME amusing incidents will occur to excite your risibles as you journey thro' life. The following will serve as a sample of some of the Yankee tricks of our Auburn youngsters: As one of them was busily engaged perusing a ten cent novel, (shielded by a Grammar) he was very much annoyed by the continual hic-coughing of his father, who, by the way, had taken an over dose of vinegar bitters, and after suggesting a number of remedies, to no purpose, mentally ejaculated, "I'll fix him," and starting up suddenly he yelled fire with all his might. Its useless to say that the "old man" lit on his back, and the center table ditto. In five minutes after the old gentleman had recovered he made a hop-step-and-jump for that lad and with a six inch shingle he caused the gentle zephyrs to undulate on the seat of that boy's breeches in a way that will prove a caution to all boys in the future not to try modern remedies on their sires. Exit boy.

YANKEE DINNER.—The old fashion New England dinner, by the Presbyterian Church, at Ensley's Hall, on Tuesday evening, was a fine affair. The novelty of the arrangement greatly contributed to that end. Our young people were dressed in ancestral costume—sweet young ladies were made to represent grand-mothers in Israel, all but the wrinkles, and brave young men represented the blue stocking aristocracy of Yankeedom. It would not, however, been successful peen nearly, had not the edibles been donated. If beans do not take a sudden rise in the market it will be from the fact, that all is quiet on the Potomac and no war raging. We noticed some old veterans, whose capacious bread-baskets had not been on the outside of such a substantial dinner since the Hon. Peter Kiser brought out the immortal scrap book on the 8th of Jan. last. Our young grand-mothers were kept on a frisky trot to answer to the call for more beans! more beans!

Although it was called a Yankee dinner, the Englishman and Dutchman were not forgotten, as roast beef and onions were abundant and sourkrout (dot vas fine) did much more abound. The dinner was a credit to the ladies, and was heartily enjoyed by its numerous and hungry partakers.

In the evening oysters and other refreshments were served, the beauty and chivalry of Auburn being well represented.—All seemed pleased with the entertainment, with themselves, the world, and the rest of mankind. They cleared $100.

774!

Alonzo T. Banks of Antwerp, draws the $500 City Lot.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan., 18, 1875

Know all men by these presents, that I Alonzo T. Banks, of Antwerp, Paulding county, Ohio held the ticket no 774 given to me A. T. Banks by Sam, Pete & Max managers of the Star Clothing House, No 5 East Main street, Fort Wayne Ind., said ticket winning the Five Hundred Dollar City Lot in Rockhill's Second Addition, as per their advertisment. Said ticket being given to me A. T. Banks on a purchase of clothing, over ten dollars in value. And further I, A. T. Banks have this 18th day of January. A. D. 1875, received from S. F. Nerdlinger, a clear warrante deed, free from all incumbrances of any kind, the title of lot No. twenty-seven (27) in Rockhill's second addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana county of Allen. ALONZO T. BANKS.

Personally appeared before the undersigned a Notary Public and acknowledged the execution of the above and foregoing instrument of writing, for the use and purposes therein named, this 18th day of Jan., 1875 Witness my hand and o Notarial seal, this 18th day of Jan. 1875.

G. I. Z. RAYHOUSER
Attest Notary Public.
A. H. BITTENGER.

Special Inducements

FOR THE NEXT

30 DAYS!

TO CASH BUYERS, AT

MILLER & CASEBEER'S,

CORNER MAIN & NINTH STREETS.

Letter From the Capitol.

DEAR COURIER.—So far one hundred and seventy three bills have been introduced in the House, embracing every subject almost that it is possible to Legislate for. There are among this number 15 bills for the reduction of the per diem of members from $8 a day down to $6, $5 and even $4.—There is no doubt but that there will be a reduction These bills are now in the hands of the Committee on Fees and Salary. A large number of bills have been introduced on the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors and they are now in the hands of the Temperance Committee. An immense number of petitions have been presented, each county being well represented in long rolls measured by the foot rather than by the number of signatures. We believe a good license law will be reported from this Committee.

A bill has been introduced to allow County Commissioners $4 per day.

House Bill No. 127 fixes the salary of County Treasurers as follows: Five per cent on the first $25,000 collected two per cent. on the next $10,000, five per cent. on delinquent taxes, &c.

I give the text of the new liquor law reported to-day from the Committee on Temperance:

Be it enacted, etc—That it shall be unlawful for any person to directly or indirectly sell, barter or give away for any purpose of gain, any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time without first procuring from the Board of Co. Commissioners a license as heretofore provided.

Any person 21 years old shall give notice in county paper, stating the precise location and the kind of liquors to be sold, twenty days before the meeting of the Board. Any inhabitant may remonstrate in writing against the granting of such license. The Board shall grant such license requiring the applicant to give bond in $2,000 to keep an orderly and peacable house, and pay all fines that be assessed against him, providing that he shall be a fit person to sell liquor, and not in the habit of becoming intoxicated providing that no appeal taken from the order of the Board shall stop the applicant from selling until decided against said applicant. When the applicant desires to sell by the drink he shall pay to the County Treasurer a fee of $100 to sell all kinds of liquors, if only vinous or malt liquors $50 for one year, such fee to be applied for common school purposes. No city or town shall charge said applicant more than the following sums: Cities $200 town $100 upon the payment of the above sum to the County. The Auditor shall issue a license, no license to be granted for a greater or less time than one year. No sales to be made on Sunday nor on any election day.—Upon conviction thereof he shall forfeit his license and be fined from $10 to $50. Any person selling to any one in the habit of being intoxicated after notice by relatives shall be fined from $10 to $50. Any person selling without license shall be fined from $20 to $100, Any person selling to a minor shall be fined $10 to $50 or to an intoxicated person. Any person selling adulterated liquors shall be fined from $50 to $500 to which the court or jury may add imprisonment. All licenses forfeited when saloon is kept in a disorderly manner, and the keeper fined.

TOM.

—Miller & Casebeer will give the best bargains of the season, in order to reduce their mammoth stock of goods before invoicing.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these diseases—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

BUTLER ITEMS.

EDITOR COURIER.—A sad accident occurred about 4 miles south of town last week, to a little girl of Fredrick Ginter. While the mother was out of the house the little girl's clothes caught fire from the stove. The mother hearing the child scream ran in and found her enveloped in flames. She wrapped her dress around her and carried her out in the snow. By this time the mothers hands was burned to a crisp. The child died the next day.

The Desciple church is nearing to a completion, Mr. Bunker has the job of seating it and is pushing the work along rapidly. Its dedication takes place the 7th of Febuary.

Some vile fiens broke into friend Simmon's picture gallery, and unthoughtfully got their hand on some ready-made clothing, and could'nt let go, and the result is Simmons can't find his coat and pants. They were recently purchased at Ligonier and the cost mark was on them yet. Mr. S. thinks they will return them, yet.

Our little Willie Sutton, attending school at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Indianapolis, has got so he can verse very fluently with his pen. I saw a letter he wrote home, and it was full of joy and hope that when he returned he could talk to his father and mother with his pen.

A couple of young bloods, of Franklin tp., differed on the size of their muscle The result was knock down, and they were brought before Justice Fay, and one went home worth $30 less than when he came.

An auction room has opened out here for the sale of hats and caps. If you want anything cheap in the line of goods come to Butler and you never will begrudge your trip.

The cold weather is making its marks on the extremity of suffering humanity. It probably would have been colder if the thermometer had been longer.

Preparations are being made for extensive improvements here in the way of building.

Mrs. Hubble, the widow of Jacon Hubble, has gone east to spend the balance of the winter with her friends.

Mr. Dilworth is on our streets again.—He has been visiting Virginia

B.

Those desiring cheap goods, should remember that Miller & Casebear is to have a clearing out sale, commencing to-day.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term, 1875
George Hensler, Davin Fay.
vs.
William W. Washburn, George P. VanEveran
Complaint No. 151.

Now comes the plaintiff by Moss & Hoffman their Attorneys and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants Wm. W. Washburn and Geo. P. VanEveran are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of February AD 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 12th day of January 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Feb. term, 1875.
Richard Gramling
vs.
Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernst, —— Ernst, wife of said Wenzel whose first name is unknown, Frederick Buchanan and Peter Gramling.

Now comes the Plaintiff by McBride & Morlan his Attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernst —— Ernst, wife of said Wenzel whose first name is unknown, and Frederick Buchanan are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of February, a. d, 1875 at the Court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 23d day of December, 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also,

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1875.

NEWS SUMMARY

The East.

THE reduction of wages of mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., which went into effect Jan. 1, is causing much distress. The wages of weavers, men and women, range from $5 to $6.00 per week; of the spinners, who are all able-bodied men, most of them with families, $9 to $11. The operatives are discouraged at the prospect, and a general strike is anticipated.

The West.

An unsuccessful attempt was made a few days ago by the convicts of the Nebraska Penitentiary to remove to more congenial quarters. A simultaneous attack was made upon the guards, who were all disarmed, with one exception. This one was shot in the knee and disarmed. The convicts then seized the armory, which contained plenty of weapons and ammunition for the force, and but for the severity of the weather the prison would have been empty. On the arrival of a company of soldiers from Omaha, and a promise of liberal treatment, peace was restored.... A snow-slide in the Big Cottonwood canon, near Salt Lake, last week, killed James Cox, John Trenberth, James Glasson and James Renfrey were killed....Four men were drowned in the Missouri river at Omaha, on Tuesday last, while attempting to cross the ice with teams

THE Illinois State Grange met at Springfield on the 13th inst. Ninety counties were represented by 160 delegates. The report of the Secretary shows that there are 1,533 granges in the State, of which 433 are in arrears with their report and dues. The total receipts of the State Grange for the past year are $21,315.83. The expenditures and the number of members in the State are kept secret....The country is flooded with counterfeit 10s and 5s on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago. Look out for them. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive.

The South.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of the 7th inst. says: "Mr. R. H. Marr, representing the White League, waited on Gen. Sheridan last evening and stated that the White League was ready to surrender to the civil authorities. Gen. Sheridan has expressed himself as determined to break up the organization, and is going to compel them to disarm."

NEW ORLEANS advices of the 9th inst. report everything quiet. There is a movement among many prominent Republicans looking to a re-reconstruction of the State. Judge Henry C. Dibble has written and had published a letter, addressed to the Congressional Investigating Committee, urging such a course. The plan is to have a bill passed by Congress providing for a provisional government for the State, under military rule Gen. Sheridan has addressed the following telegrams to the Secretary of War:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan 8.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Several prominent people here have for the last few days been passing resolutions and manufacturing sentimental protests for Northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves. It cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negroes and ostracized white citizens for their statements to be believed by fair-minded people. Bishop Wilmer protests against my telegram of the 4th inst., forgetting that on Saturday last he testified under oath before the Congressional Committee that the condition of affairs was substantially as bad as reported by me. I shall soon send a statement of the number of murders committed in this State during the last three or four years, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. I think that the number will startle you. It will be up in the thousands.

The city is perfectly quiet. No trouble is apprehended.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1875.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I shall send you, this evening, a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the 4th inst. My telegram to you of that date, and those of the 5th and 6th inst., are truthful of the condition of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water-line, that ministers of the gospel and others are appealed to to keep the ship from sinking. Human life has been held too cheaply in this State for many years.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

GOV. KELLOGG and the leaders of the Republican party in Louisiana repudiate the letter of Henry C. Dibble proposing another reconstruction of the State.

THE City Council of New Orleans has adopted a resolution stigmatizing the statements of Gen. Sheridan regarding the insecurity of life and property as an infamous libel.

EX-GOV. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, is dead.

Washington.

THE only developments in the Pacific Mail inquiry on the 7th were the identification by H. D. Cooke and George W. Riggs, bankers, of three checks paid to Representative Schumaker, amounting to $150,000.

REPRESENTATIVES PARSONS and Schumaker appeared before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee on the 8th inst. and testified as to their connection with the disbursement of the subsidy fund. Parsons said that he had been employed by Stockwell as counsel, and was paid $10,000 for his services, and $3,500 for contingent expenses. He had nothing to do with the subsidy, and did not know that Irwin was disbursing money to secure it. Schumaker said that he had been counsel for Irwin, Stockwell, the Pacific Mail Company, and several persons connected with the company, and did not consider that he had any right to tell their secrets. When pressed to tell what he did with the $275,000 paid to him, he said that the money was placed to his credit by mistake, and that he had rectified the mistake, retaining about $10,000.

A WASHINGTON paper is authority for the statement that President Grant has received several anonymous notes threatening him with assassination if he does not remove the Federal troops from Louisiana....Congressman Schumaker testified before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee, on the 10th inst., that he paid $50,000 of the corruption fund to Lyman Elmore, a New York lobbyist, and the late Gen. Morgan L. Smith.

THE Spanish government proposes to settle the Virginius matter with the United States upon the same terms as were agreed upon with Great Britain. The latter country has been paid £500 for the family of every white person massacred by Burrell, and $300 for each colored family. Our government has stated that these terms could not be accepted, on account of this distinction in color, and that none would be accepted which should make any discrimination as to race. ....Abert, the recusant Pacific Mail subsidy witness, being threatened with imprisonment, has made a clean breast of the matter and told all about how and to whom he disbursed that part of the corruption fund intrusted to his manipulation. The amounts were apportioned as follows: To Joseph MacFarland, correspondent of Forney's *Press* and the Boston *Globe*, $25,000; to W. B. Shaw, the correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, $15,000; to Don Piatt, the editor of the *Capital*, $5,000; to J. M. Morey, formerly editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, $1,500; to A. W. Randall, ex-Postmaster-General, $6,600; to S. E. Chittenden, $5,000; to A. D. Corwine, of Cincinnati, $1,500; to J. H. Herses, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, $11,000; to J. G. Barrett, ex-Mayor of Washington, $7,000; to H. G. Fant, a banker here, $1,000; to R. C. Parsons, $1,500; to Mr. Moran, of the Philadelphia *Tribune*, $1,000; R. C. Parsons, $1,500; O. J. Averill, $9,000; Chas. H. Sherill, $500; Wm. Moran, $200; Charles Abert, $7,000; Cormick, $500; Ingraham, $5,000; John Boyd, $4,500. Total, $120,000, disbursed between March 6 and Sept. 6, 1872.

Political.

THE Maine Legislature has re-elected Hannibal Hamlin to the United States Senate.

THE Republican Senators held a caucus at Washington on the 9th inst., in which there was a heated discussion of the Louisiana question. It was decided to sustain the President in his course toward Louisiana. The Republican members of the lower house were in caucus the same evening, and the whole question of the condition of the South was discussed at length, but no definite action was taken.

THE Louisiana Legislature has again elected P. B. S. Pinchback to the United States Senate....The Republican Convention of New Hampshire has nominated Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and Charles F. Powers for Railway Commissioner. ....The Nevada Legislature has elected Mr. Sharon to the Senate of the United States.

THE fifty-two Republicans of the Louisiana House of Representatives who were present at the organization of that body have published their report of the affair. They state that the House consists of 110 members; that there were 102 present at the organization, 52 of whom were Republicans and 50 Democrats; that the Republicans were therefore in the majority, and that it was impossible for the Democrats to get control of the body except in violation of law.

Foreign.

SPAIN has despatched another installment of 1,000 troops to Cuba....It is again reported that the gay and frisky Disraeli is about to be married....Frederick William, Elector of Hesse, is dead....Another Ministerial crisis in France is announced, the whole of MacMahon's Cabinet having resigned.

KING ALFONSO disembarked from a Spanish frigate at Barcelona on the 9th inst., and was enthusiastically received by an immense crowd. He left on the following day for Madrid, *via* Valencia.

ADVICES from Spain report that Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The Madrid government has therefore ordered the resumption of active operations against him....The steamer Cortes, belonging to North Shields, has been lost in the Bay of Biscay. Twenty-six persons were drowned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—*Senate.*—The Senate devoted nearly the entire day to the discussion of Thurman's resolution in regard to Louisiana affairs. The debate was very animated, and was participated in by Hamilton (Md.), Logan, Conkling and others. The galleries became so demonstrative that the presiding officer (Ferry, of Michigan) ordered them cleared if order was not preserved.

House.—White asked leave to offer a resolution thanking the President for his course in the Louisiana matter, and offering him the hearty co-operation of the House in sustaining his efforts in that behalf. Objected to....The House took up and passed without debate, under the operation of the previous question, the Finance bill enacted by the Senate before the holiday recess. The vote stood 136 to 98....The House voted, 128 to 68, to drop the impeachment proceedings against Judges Durell (of Louisiana) and Busteed (of Alabama), inasmuch as they had tendered their resignations.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—*Senate.*—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Thurman's resolution calling upon the President for information concerning Southern affairs. The debate waxed warm, and was continued till 6 o'clock, the principal participants being Bayard (who led off), Sherman, Thurman, Sargent, Morton, Conkling and Gordon. The resolution was finally passed, with Conkling's amendment, adding the words, "if not incompatible with the public interest." The vote was 32 yeas to 21 nays.....Schurz was to have spoken on Louisiana affairs, but was prevented by sickness. A resolution was introduced by him instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self government under the Constitution.

House.—The only important feature of the House proceedings was the introduction by Butler of a bill providing for a "legal and fair election in Louisiana," and to "guarantee to that State a republican form of government."

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.—Neither branch of Congress was in session to-day.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—*Senate*—Davis introduced a bill for the improvement of the Kanawha river, in West Virginia....Clayton moved a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of Maj. Lewis Merrill, "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana," particularly the Coushatta troubles; agreed to....Schurz spoke at length upon the Louisiana question, the galleries being crowded. The Senator argued strongly in favor of the right of the people to local self-government, to which Morton replied, claiming that the outrages in the South were more glaring than Sheridan showed them to be in his report.

House—Bills introduced: To fix the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims at $6,000; to abolish the office of Lieutenant General of the Army; to increase import duties ten per cent. after March, 1875; for pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war who served in the Confederate army; to open up the Black Hills Indian reservation to settlement; to prevent telegraph monopoly....Kasson introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to resume specie payments....Garfield reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for the entertainment of King Kalakaua....Cox introduced a resolution condemning the intervention of the general government in Louisiana affairs, and demanding the withdrawal of the military forces from that State; referred.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—*Senate.*—Morrill, of Vermont, reported a joint resolution authorizing Thos. W. Fitch, an engineer in the navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Minnie Sherman Fitch, by the Khedive of Egypt....The bill abolishing the Western District of Arkansas was passed....Howe replied to the speech of Schurz of the previous day on the Louisiana question, after which the Senate went into executive session.

House.—The Postoffice Committee was directed to report what changes can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses....The Senate bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of gold banks to $1,000,000 was passed—136 to 80.... The Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in; they only increase the House appropriations $20,000— [illegible]....Townsend, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to railroad companies right of way through the public lands, which was passed. The bill gives the right of way to the extent of 100 feet on either side of the central line of the road, and the right to take from adjacent public lands earth, stone, timber, etc., necessary for construction of the road; also ground for stations, not to exceed twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.—*Senate.*—The consideration of Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana, being unfinished business, was resumed, and Logan made a speech in defense of the Republican party, Grant and Sheridan....Morton introduced a bill for the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company....Pratt called up the bill ceding to the several States within whose limits they respectively lie, the beds of unsurveyed lakes and other bodies of water, and addressed the Senate on the report of the committee in the case. ..The message of the President on Louisiana affairs was then read, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

House—Cannon introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen transportation of person and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States....The House then went into committee of the whole, with Poland in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,855,507. After a long discussion, and without making much progress on the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

LOUISIANA.

Sheridan's Account of the Affair of the 4th of January—Official Report to the Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1875.—Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here in the organization of the State Legislature of Jan. 4, 1875. I was not in command of this military department until 9 o'clock at night on the 4th inst., but I fully indorse and am willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military conservators of the public peace upon that day and during the few days which I was in the city prior to the 4th of January. The general topic of conversation was the scene of bloodshed that were liable to occur on that day, and I repeatedly heard threats of assassinating the Governor, and regrets expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of September last; also, threats of assassination of Republican members of the House, in order to secure the election of a Democratic Speaker. I also knew of the kidnapping, by banditti, of Mr. Cousin, one of the members-elect of the Legislature.

In order to preserve peace and make the State-House safe for the peaceable assembling of the Legislature, Gen. Emory, upon the requisition of the Governor, stationed troops in the vicinity of the building. Owing to these precautions, the Legislature assembled in the State-House without any disturbance of the peace. At 12 o'clock William Vigers, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to call the roll, as according to law he was empowered to do. One hundred and two legally returned members answered to their names. Of this number fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats.

Before entering the house, L. A. Wiltz had been selected, in caucus, as the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee. Vigers had not finished announcing the result when one of the members (Bellen, of Lafourche) nominated L. A. Wiltz for temporary Speaker. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question, and, amid the cheers on the Democratic side of the house, Wiltz dashed on to the rostrum, pushed aside Vigers, seized the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker. A protest against these arbitrary and unlawful proceedings was promptly made by members of the majority, but Wiltz paid no attention to these protests, and on a motion from some of the Democratic side of the House, it was declared that one Trezevant was nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Clerk's chair, amidst the wildest confusion over the whole house. Mayor Wiltz then again, on another nomination from the Democratic side of the House, declared one Flood elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered a certain number of assistants to be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and members' friends and spectators, turned down the lapels of their coats, upon which were pinned blue ribbon badges, on which were printed in gold letters the words "Assistant Sergeant-at-arms," and the Assembly was in possession of the minority. The White League of Louisiana had made good its threat of seizing the House, many of the assistant Sergeants-at-Arms being well-known as captains of the White League companies in the city.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, leading Republican members had not failed to protest against this revolutionary action of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the Republicans rose and left the House in a body, together with Clerk Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House, as returned by the Secretary of State.

The excitement was now very great, and the acting Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members or others, and several exciting scuffles ensued, in which knives and pistols were drawn, and for a few moments it seemed as if bloodshed would ensue. At this juncture, Dupre, a Democratic member, from Orleans parish, moved that the military of the general government be invoked to preserve peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait on Gen. De Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States, stationed at the State House, and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted.

A committee of five, of which Dupre was made chairman, was sent to wait upon Gen. De Trobriand, and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As Gen. De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk, loud applause burst from the Democratic side of the House. Gen. De Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him to preserve order as a United States army officer. Wiltz said it was not; whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and addressing a few words to the excited crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Dupre, Mr. Wiltz, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked Gen. De Trobriand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew.

The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from the hall, and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking his aid. The petition, signed by fifty-two legally returned members of the House, is in my possession.

Immediately subsequent to the action of Wiltz in ejecting the Clerk of the old house, Billieu moved that two gentlemen from the parish of DeSoto, one from Winn, one from Bienville, and one from Iberia, who had not been returned by the Returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Wiltz, and took their seats on the floor as members of the House.

A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by Trezevant, the Acting Clerk, and Wiltz was declared Speaker, and Trezevant Clerk of the House.

Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the Commanding General of the department to aid him in restoring order, and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law. This request was reasonable and in accordance with the law. Remembering vividly the terrible massacres that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866 at Mechanics' Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature were, or would be, endangered in case an organization under the law was attempted, the posse was furnished, with a request that care should be taken that no member of the Legislature returned by the Returning Board should be ejected from the floor. This military posse performed its duty under directions from the Governor of the State, and removed from the floor of the House those persons who had been illegally seated and who had no legal right to be there; whereupon the Democrats rose and left the House, and the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws.

In all this turmoil, in which bloodshed was imminent, the military posse behaved with great discretion. When Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him. When the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose and to enforce the law, it was furnished also. Had this not been done, it is my firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

A New Election in Louisiana.

Gen. Butler has introduced a bill in Congress providing for a new election in Louisiana. The following are its main provisions:

That an election shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1875, for the election of State officers and members of the Legislature, under the superintendence of suitable persons to be appointed by the President. These persons are to select two others from each political party as State Registrars, to make a new registration of the voters of the State. Each parish is to have in like manner two Supervisors of Registration of different parties, with two clerks; the Supervisors are in like manner to appoint Commissioners of Election in each election precinct from the different parties. The ballot is to be publicly counted at the closing of the polls, and the result certified by the Commissioners. The persons so elected to serve to the end of the term for which they would have served had they been elected in 1872 and 1874. Section 22 of the bill authorizes the President to use any part of the army or navy to carry out the provisions of the bill, and appropriates $200,000 to defray the expenses of this legislation and election.

The bill is an elaborate one, and goes into details in the arrangements, being substantially the bill introduced by Mr. Butler last year.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 7.—*Senate.*—The Senate convened promptly at 10 o'clock and organized by the election of John Overmyer, Republican, of Jennings county, as principal Secretary; W. H. Smith, Republican, of Cass county, as assistant Secretary, and E. H. Menifee, Independent, as principal Doorkeeper. The Republicans and Independents compromised on a division of the offices. The vote stood on all officers 27 to 23, the latter representing the Democratic strength. The Senate at once proceeded to business. Several important resolutions were passed, and twelve bills introduced and passed the first reading for readjusting the pay of members. Roe introduced a bill fixing the Governor's salary at $5,000. Givan introduced a bill for a uniform assessment law. Bell, of Allen, in two bills, asked that the organization of Boards of Trade be authorized and managed by law, and that warehouses be established, inspectors appointed, etc. Beardsley, of Elkhart, called for amending of the Justice act, and for provisions that no one shall be sued outside of his own county. He also introduced a second bill declaring it unlawful to deprive employes of any railroad of the benefit of the exemption law, proceedings of attachment and garnishee, instituted without the State.

House.—The House completed its organization by electing David Turpie, of Macon, Speaker; Samuel W. Holmes, of Jackson, Clerk; T. C. Mays, of De Kalb, assistant Clerk, and Moses L. Lewman, of Putnam, Doorkeeper. All are Democrats—the Speaker getting 54 votes, and the other three 56 each. The Independents and Republicans voted for their own candidates, in each instance. Havens, of Terre Haute, introduced a resolution protesting against the interference of the military in the New Orleans affair as "a great crime against liberty and law." It was passed by a vote of 59 to 37. Eighteen bills were introduced. Six were concerning the pay of members, and essentially of the character of those introduced in the Senate—three fixing the salary of the Governor at $4,000, $5,000, and $6,000, respectively. Three called for amendment of the assessment law, and four sought to regulate the sale and drinking of intoxicating liquors. One, introduced by Mr. Havens, of Vigo, is intended to essentially replace the ter[illegible] law. The principal features of it are, that no man shall sell liquors in any quantity without license, and upon violation of this provision he shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100 for the first offense, and for all subsequent offenses he shall be sent to prison for not less than five nor more than thirty days. Any person selling in quantities not less than a quart shall pay a license of $25, and a second license of $50 shall serve as a permit for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors. The seller shall give $1,000 bond, and is liable to a fine of $10 for selling on Sunday.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—*Senate.*—The Senate convened at 10 o'clock, and shortly after proceeded to the hall of the House to listen to the reading of the Governor's message. In the afternoon they reassembled and went earnestly to work. Bills were introduced as follows: By Larue, of Tippecanoe, to repeal the law extending by counties aid for building railroads; by Peed, regulating the practice of medicine; by Neff, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; by Beardsley, fixing the pay of the President of the Charitable Board at $400 per year, and Directors of Prisons and all State institutions at $800; by Givan, amending the Justice of the Peace act; by Hough, prohibiting the sale of firearms to minors; by Larue, to amend the liquor law to compel drinkers to secure license for buying liquor; by Thompson, allowing mortgage of property by guardians of children and persons of unsound mind; by Neff, limiting juries to six persons, who shall have cognizance of felonies only.

House.—After the reading of the Governor's message the House proceeded to business. The following bills were introduced; To amend the School law; authorizing Judges to hold court outside of their circuits; amending the fee and salary act; to authorize commissioners of certain counties to procure, at the public expense, records of government lands, to be filed in the Recorder's office for the public inspection; for collecting damages for sheep-killing dogs; making intoxication a misdemeanor; defining liabilities of County Clerks for custody of moneys; fixing *per diem* of members at $5, and 20 cents mileage; for compulsory attendance in the year, six weeks consecutively; amending the road law; creating a Thirty-ninth judicial circuit, composed of Ohio, Union, and Switzerland counties; amending the Justice-of-the-Peace act; amending the School law, making liquor license money payable to the school fund; making the sale of liquor a misdemeanor; defining who shall be entitled to practice medicine and surgery; creating a Fortieth judicial circuit, composed of Hamilton county; requiring license for the sale of liquor; raising the revenue for the years 1875-'76 5 cents on $100 and 50 cents on poll; amending the criminal code; regulating action before Justices of the Peace; providing for trial of causes when the Judge is prejudiced, by the appointment of an attorney to preside; amending the assessment act; amending the act prescribing the duties of trustees.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.—*Senate.*—A resolution was adopted favoring the discharge of any employe of the Senate who may be found intoxicated....A number of new bills were introduced—one by Given, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; by Rhodes, abolishing grand juries; by Beardsley, for a new game law; by Winterbotham, preventing nepotism in appointing to office in any State institution; by Dykeman, appropriating $[illegible] for expenses of the Legislature; by the same, regulating attorneys' fees; by the same, repealing the act allowing 10 per cent. interest on unpaid judgments; by Chapman, declaring agreement to pay attorneys' fees incorporated into printed notes illegal or void; by Peed, providing for printed notices in German newspapers; by Stocklegger, amending the Assessment law; by Bruese, amending the Gravel Road law; by La Rue, making railroad stockholders liable for all labor performed on the road; by Neff, amending the Justice of the Peace act; by Humphries, amending the Redemption law; by the same, making illegal the clause in promissory notes for collection of attorneys' fees; by Bell, allowing appeal to the Supreme Court in case of appointment of receivers; by Boone, amending the law for alienation of real property; by the same, amending the Fee law; by Greene, amending the Building Association law of 1851; by Maxwell, requiring officers to account for interest received on any public funds in their hands.

House.—Reno, of Owen county, introduced a resolution asking the Committee on Temperance to draft a temperance bill in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Democratic State platform and the recommendation of the Governor. Adopted—51 to 41....The joint resolution on Louisiana affairs being taken up, a motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Federal Affairs. A long and exciting debate followed, occupying nearly the whole afternoon. The resolution was passed, and engrossed for a third reading....The Speaker announced the standing committees....The following bills were introduced: By Darnell, in relation to the duties of County Commissioners; by Martin, regulating the sale of liquor; by Pfaffiin, giving the United States the right to acquire the title of land in Evansville for Postoffice purposes.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—*Senate.*—The Lieutenant-Governor announced the standing committees....Bills were introduced to give married women control of their property and earnings; to hold principals responsible for accidents to employes by negligence of company employes; to repeal the law creating a bank department in the Auditor's office; providing for return of property or value thereof sold to infants before contract for purchase is voidable....By a vote of 38 to 10, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were granted audience for addresses on January 21....A resolution to separate civil and criminal practice in courts was defeated and laid on the table by a vote of 28 to 18.

House—In the House bills were introduced to abolish grand juries; to make taxes payable in one payment; to secure to wives the control of their property; repealing the County Superintendency; for a uniform freight-tariff; compelling railroads to fence their line of road....A resolution was introduced opposing the building of a new State-House, but it was tabled, by a large majority. ....The resolution for pensions to Mexican war soldiers was passed, as also the Legislative Appropriation bill of $125,000 for the expenses of this Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.—*Senate*—Bills were offered to compel railroad companies to pave their tracks; to amend the fish law; to provide for the education of colored children; authorizing husband and wife to testify for or against each other; to place each county officer on a specific salary; to repeal the Dog law, and to provide for the inspection of coal oil....In the afternoon a bill was introduced making the State election in November, but it is unconstitutional....Bills were introduced for incorporating the Indiana Horticultural Society; making the Assembly to consist of twenty-five Senators and fifty Representatives, which was passed to a second reading; and making grave-robbing a crime punishable by $1,000 fine and twenty years' imprisonment.

House—Resolutions were passed favoring an asylum for incurable insane; opposing further increase of Circuit Courts; requesting the committee to report a bill at once reducing the compensation of members.... Bills were introduced making the Legislature to be composed of twenty-five Senators and fifty Representatives, and for the incorporation of the State Horticultural Society....A number of temperance petitions were presented and referred.

Careless English.

A lady and gentleman were crossing our meadow one cloudy day, when suddenly it began to rain.

"Won't you be kind enough to hoist my umbrella?" said the lady.

"Certainly," said the gentleman.

I was astonished at this, for if "won't" means anything at all, it means will not; and therefore, according to my translation, the genteman really had told the lady that certainly he *would not be kind enough to hoist her umbrella!*

But no. Even while he spoke he opened that useful article and held it gracefully over his companion.

"Thank you!" said she earnestly.

"Not at all," said he still more earnestly. And on they went.

"Why, the fellow flatly contradicted the lady," said I to myself. "How outrageous!"

But no, again, for they were on the best of terms, and the lady smiled sweetly at his words.

Yet the birds tell me that this sort of talk is quite usual among genteel human beings.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Human Vampire.

A very curious illustration of the power of imagination occurred here within the week, recalling the weird horror of Sclavonic legends. A grand seigneur Serbe, the Prince Nicholas Borolajovak, came to Paris to live because he found it impossible to remain in his own country on account of an absurd superstition current in regard to him. It was that he belonged to a family of vampires, and that in this family the eldest son of every third generation returned after death to suck the blood of the living! Notwithstanding the fact that Prince Borolajovak had been educated at Paris and was a cultivated, intelligent man, he was unable to rid himself of the horrible idea, and requested his landlord, a short time before his death, to have his heart taken from his body before it should be buried. He was ill but three days, falling so the evening after making the strange request.—*Paris Letter.*

THE latest Irish fashion is a home rule hate. It has no crown.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

As had been anticipated, the first week of the new year witnessed an increased demand for money, consequent upon the resumption of some branches of business which had been at a stand-still during the holidays, and a firmer, more satisfactory feeling pervaded the market. There was no advance in rates of interest, however, 8 to 10 being the current interest figures. Bonds were quiet; U. S. 5-20s '62, closed at 114¼; of '64, 116, 10-40s 114¼, and currency 6s at 117¼. Latest gold quotations: Chicago, 112¼; New York, 112¼ to 112⅜.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	*Received.* 1875.	1874.	*Shipped.* 1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	34,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	467,690	900,926	66,917	617,178
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	104,[illegible]	19,902
Oats, bu	114,190	200,763	89,710	97,278
Rye, bu	12,976	18,626	3,341	7,266
Barley, bu	89,090	87,815	[illegible]	63,472
D. Hogs, No.	14,794	16,619	12,407	10,190
L. Hogs, No.	182,460	129,161	30,331	25,405
Cattle, No.	15,046	10,619	8,720	7,217

The movement in the grain markets has been very light during the week under review—in fact it is seldom that we are called on to note such inactivity and lifelessness in grain circles. This was more especially the case during the first half of the week, although at no time was there anything like an active movement in any of the markets. The general tendency of the trade seemed to favor the "bears" and the tendency of values was invariably to a lower range. The receipts, although only fair, were in daily excess of the shipments, and the consequence is a steady and rapid increase in the stock in store; this being especially the case with wheat and corn. The advices received from Liverpool and New York were not of an encouraging tenor, quoting dull, weak markets and declining prices. The local speculative element seemed to have lost their interest in the trade, while outside orders were more or less restricted. Toward the close of the week there was a considerable improvement, and the general outlook was more favorable to sellers and holders. The lower prices attracted more orders to the market, while "shorts" were covering more freely at the profit offered by the decline. The result was a reaction and the recovery of a portion of the decline. The receipts during the closing days of the week were lighter. Flour remains very dull. The principal interest of the week centered in wheat, the other grain markets ruling comparatively quiet. Rye and barley were dull. The following table shows the current quotations at the opening and at the close:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 spring wheat	90⅜@ 90½	88½
Seller February	92	89⅝
New No. 2 corn	66	65⅛@65⅜
Seller February	67	65½
Seller May	72½	71⅜
No. 2 oats, cash	52⅜	52⅜
Seller February	53⅜	52⅜
No. 1 rye	99	96 @96½
No. 2 rye	98	95 @95½
No. 2 barley	$1.23 @1.25	$1.24 @1.26
Seller February	1.25	1.25½
No. 3 barley	1.10 @1.12	1.07@1.15

LIVE STOCK.

The market for cattle was rather easy at times, under the liberal offerings and less favorable Eastern advices, but, taken altogether, the trade was quite satisfactory to sellers, and at the close the market was quite firm. Shipping steers quotable at $4.50 to $5 10 for fair, $5.15 to $5.65 for good, and $5 75 to $5.25 for choice. Extra sold at from $6.40 to $7.25. Stock cattle were in better demand and firmer.

PROVISIONS.

Trading was moderately active during the past week, mainly on speculative account, and values, although not sustaining any severe changes, fluctuated quite frequently. Mess pork was 15c per brl lower, closing at $18.80 to $18.85 cash and $19.30 seller March. Lard firmer, in active demand for shipment to Liverpool to fill contracts; closing at $13.55 cash, $13.65 seller February, and $13.82½ seller March. Meats firm.

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Dressed hogs opened dull and weak, but closed firm at $7 50 for pigs, $7.75 to $7 85 for 100 to 200 lb weights, and $8.10 to $8.15 for choice heavy. Seeds closed firmer, under a fair speculative inquiry. Timothy quotable at $2.35 to $2.55 for fair to choice. Clover, $5.75 to $5.80; mammoth, $6 25. Flax steady at $2. Hungarian, 80c to 85c. Millet, 70c to 80c. Highwines closed active and firm at 94½c per gallon.

PRODUCE.

Butter was dull and weak at lower prices, the stocks steadily accumulating, closing at 20c to 24c for roll, and 20c to 30c for fair to choice packed. Beans quiet and steady. Bagging was steady and quiet, but firmer at $31.50 for Stark A's. Cheese was quiet, but at the same time firm, and prices were steady at 14½c to 15½c for prime factory, 14c to 14½c for good and 7c to 13½c for common to fair. Cranberries dull. Cider was firm at $6.00 to $6.50 per brl for choice sweet. Dried fruits were quiet at 7½c to 7¾c for choice Michigan, 7c to 7¼c for Ohio, and 5½c to 5¾c for Illinois apples, and 8½c to 9c for halves peaches. Eggs dull and weak; demand light and offerings fair, closing at 24c to 25c for fresh. Green fruits firm and in fair order demand. Oranges quotable at $11 to $12 50 for Valencia, and $5.50 to $6.50 for Malaga. Apples slow at 75c to $2.50 for poor to choice. Hides continued to rule steady and firm, at 7½c to 8c for green frozen, 8½c to 9¼ for green salted, and 15c to 16c for calf. Hogs were firm. Hay was quiet at $14 50 to $15.00 for No. 2, and $16.50 to $17.00 for No. 1 timothy. Prairie firm at $12 to $13 for prime upland. Poultry was firmer at 10c to 12½c per lb for good to choice turkeys, and 4c to 9c per lb for chickens. Ducks $2 50 to $4 00 per dozen. Geese $5.00 to $10.00 per dozen. Potatoes were quiet but firmer at 80c to 85c for choice round lots, and 85c to 90c from store. Pop corn is 1½c to 2c per lb. Sweet potatoes $3 to $4 per brl. Salt steady and firm. Tallow quotable at 7¼ to 8½c for fair to choice country. Veal firm at 5c to 10c per lb. Vegetables quotable at $2.75 to $4.50 for onions, 30c to 45c per bu for turnips, 60c to 65c per doz for celery, and $3.00 to $3.50 per brl for spinach.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 @	12
HOGS—Dressed	8 @	8½
COTTON	15¼@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00 @	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 09 @	1 12
No. 1 Spring	1 16 @	1 21
CORN	87 @	89
OATS	68 @	70
RYE	93 @	95
PORK—New Mess	20 50 @	..
LARD—Steam	14¼@	..
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07 @	1 07½
CORN—No. 2 New	66 @	69
OATS—No. 2	57 @	60
RYE—No. 2	1 02 @	1 03
PORK—Mess	18 75 @	..
LARD	13½@	..
HOGS	6 50 @	7 00
CATTLE	4 00 @	5 35
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1	92 @	93
No. 2	88 @	89
CORN—No. 2	64 @	65
OATS—No. 2	50 @	51
RYE	94 @	95
BARLEY—No. 2	1 26 @	1 28
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 04 @	1 08
CORN—New	70 @	72
OATS	60 @	63
RYE	1 10 @	1 12
PORK—Mess	19 00 @	..
LARD	13½@	14½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10 @	1 12
Amber Michigan	1 08 @	1 09
CORN—New	68 @	70
OATS	57 @	59
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 13 @	1 14
Amber	1 08 @	1 09
CORN	68 @	70
OATS	56 @	57
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10 @	1 11
No. 2 Red	1 06 @	1 07
CORN	71 @	72
OATS	58 @	61

LOUISIANA.

Special Message of President Grant.

His Response to the Senate's Request for Information.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th instant, asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overturning such government by force.

To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the Reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history; but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousand, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show disorder. These are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the Federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, and against Warmoth and others who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted, and for general relief. To enable the court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgement of the suffrage of citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by these amendments and these acts extends to State as well as to other elections.

That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous provisions therein, to prevent an evasion of the Fifteenth Amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have taken prompt and equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to the colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted, that if Mr. Kellogg's bill in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the court, no such case can arise under the act. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color is comparatively a new, and to some it seems to be a startling, idea; but it results as clearly from the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal; but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude not only in punishing those contemning his orders, but those preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said acts specially provide for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized, with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain; nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and, in my opinion, has more right to it than his competitor.

On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say that they are satisfied by the testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 voters, and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force, in some parts of the State, the appointees of Gov. Kellogg, and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind, a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which in bloodthirstiness and barbarity is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: "In the case on trial there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed, they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the Parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states that most of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Court House. They were all captured; about thirty-seven men taken prisoners; the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark. They were led out two by two, and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, but not mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterward, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of negroes killed in this affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol-shot wounds, the great majority in the heart, and many of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House. Six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the heart but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured, from the beginning of these troubles to their close, were Hadnot and Harris. The Court-House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of the whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cazabat, after the affair, ever demanded trial before an officer who even set up a claim to legally act; but the Register continued to act as Parish Judge."

These are the facts in this case, as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be just; but it is a lamentable fact that insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called "Conservative" papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as "Federal tyranny and despotism" the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this land of boasted civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta; some of them were Republicans and office-holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the "Conservative" press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases, which cannot here be detailed. For example: T. S. Clifford, Judge of the parish, and the District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to the court, were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1873, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband, because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which, to use her language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate."

To say that the murder of a negro or white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor, and it is manifestly true that the spirit of hatred and violence there is stronger than law.

Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently early last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened; that the political excitement as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out; but the November election was approaching, and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be relighted. Accordingly, on the 14th September, D. B. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive out the "usurpers," as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leaguers, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, in pursuance of the act of 1795, and sec. 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day, I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces reorganizing a usurping government, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished.

Prior to, and with a view to, the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called "White Leagues," and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section 8 of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies, at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violations of the so-called Enforcement act and other offenses against the laws of the United States, and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organization and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties and the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the government for the purpose.

That there was intimidation of the Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding this precaution, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used: On the 14th of October, eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employes to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal to do so, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts." On the same day another large body of persons published, in the same place, a paper in which they used the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for the said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether, in excluding from their account certain returns, they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them; but it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they chose to exercise it, to decide that way, and prima facie, the person, whom they return as selected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders, no suggestions, were ever given to any military officer in that State upon the subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by the authority of the general government ought to be permitted or can be justified; but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislature imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence, and to aid in repressing it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of "Federal usurpation" and "tyranny in Louisiana" was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there, to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable at the moment when the Federal support should be withdrawn.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and the qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members-elect, to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or, if necessary, the military force of the State; but with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League, as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt that the presence of the United States troops on that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace.

The first call was made by the Democrats, to remove persons obnoxious to them from the Legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans, to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law, in that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and under false pretenses introduced into the hall men to support their pretensions by force, if necessary, and that the conflict, disorder and riotous proceedings following are facts, seems to be well-established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized in this way; to recognize what has been called the McEnery Senate, then to depose Governor Kellogg, and so revolutionize the State government. Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of a majority of the members returned as elected in the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is perhaps a debatable question; but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevented the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and, if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did, on the 4th inst., after the legislative disturbances had occurred, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a number of hours after the disturbance. No party motives nor prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him, but, honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White League in severe terms and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State.

Gen. Sheridan was looking at the facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper ones to pursue in times of peace—he thought more of the utter lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do any illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed, and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied.

It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State.

On the 9th of December last, Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack. Upon the same day I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him:

"Your dispatch of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of danger. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty, under the Constitution and laws, to make such interference. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty to act in such a manner as the Constitution and laws of the United States required. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquillity everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in some localities; and as to those, it may be proper for me to say that, to the extent that Congress has conferred the power on me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country; nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they now are in some localities.

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its inaction has encouraged the great evil. To summarize: In September last an armed, organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers that had been recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State government that had been been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and, but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States for the aid of the general government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organizations that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State government, still retain their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances, the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call, and under the same general instructions.

I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them; that the army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of their commanding officers upon each sudden contingency that arose, or await instructions which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called upon to prevent. It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government I reported the fact, with the grounds of the recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter; otherwise I should regard their silence as acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out.

If any error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted, the blame lies with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 13, 1875.

All Sorts.

THEY are eating green peas, fresh from the garden, in Savannah.

MR. BEECHER is no longer a contributor to Bonner's New York *Ledger*.

THE next time that "Katie King" goes into the ghost business she will probably chew cloves.

OVER sixty nations now use Pennsylvania petroleum, and full that number of fatal deaths by explosions occur each day.

A NEW YORK firm has manufactured 23,000 children's sleds this year, but there has been scarcely any use for them so far.

THE Sutro tunnel was advanced 110 feet during the week ending December 22. Its present length is 8,309 feet, or 389 feet more than a mile and a half.

THE Swiss, Austrian and Belgian governments have adopted stringent measures against the importation of American potatoes infested with the Colorado beetle.

MME. JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT and her husband will permanently reside in Wiesbaden, having accepted the posts of leading professors at the Rhenish Academy of Music.

SEWARD is about the only man of much consequence whose grave is not neglected. A monument with "He was faithful" on it marks the place where he lies in the cemetery at Auburn.

THE census of the Delaware Indians, now in the Indian Nation, has just been taken, and the tribe numbers but 758 persons, all told. Five years ago, when the Delawares moved to the Nation, their number was 985, a decrease of 227. At this rate it will not take many years for the tribe to become extinct.—*Paola (Kan.) Spirit.*

A Remarkable Dog Story.

Some years ago, while Mr. Hamilton was fishing near the lower rapids of the Mississippi, just above the Keokuk, he observed below him a man bailing a canoe, preparatory to taking himself, wife, and baby across the river. At the same time Mr. H. saw that his Newfoundland dog was watching the proceeding of the party. Seeming to comprehend their intention, the dog uttered a peculiar howl, and, passing rapidly up the river for some distance, plunged into the water and swam diagonally down and landed on a large rock standing out of the water about midway the stream. After shaking the water from his shaggy coat, he again watched the party, who, in the meantime, had embarked in the canoe. Just as the little boat passed the rock, it was caught in the rapidly descending current and instantly capsized. The woman, in falling into the water, loosed her hold on the child, which floated down the stream. The man caught his wife and waded with her to the rock. The instant the child fell into the water, the dog leaped in, and in a short time was seen in the still water below swimming with the child in his mouth, which he carried in safety to the shore.—*Franklin (Ky.) Patriot.*

A NEWARK (N. J.) paper gives the origin of the term "foreign" to everything connected with that State somewhat as follows: When Joseph Bonaparte left Spain somewhat hurriedly, he desired, through an alien, to own real estate, and appealed to the Legislatures of many States for a specific act enabling him to do so. After trying Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, he succeeded in New Jersey, and, having secured an act of the Legislature, built the finest residence in America at Bordentown. He was liberal with his money, and became of no little service in building up the town. Philadelphia, observing his wealth, and regretting her inability to share it, talked sour grapes by calling Joseph Bonaparte King of New Jersey, and that State a foreign country governed by a despot.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Old Home.

An out-door quiet held the earth
Beneath the winter moon,
The cricket chirped in cozy mirth,
And the kettle crooned, upon the hearth,
A sweet, old-fashioned tune.

The old clock ticked, a drowsy race,
With the clicking of the cricket,
And red coals in the chimney-place
Peeped out with many a rosy face,
Like berries in a thicket.

The crane's arm empty, stuck out stiff,
And tinware on the shelves
Twinkled and winked at every gliff,
In the flickering fire-light, as if
They whispered to themselves.

The good dame, in her ruffled cap,
Counted her stitches slowly,
And the old man, with full many a gap,
Read from the Big Book on his lap
The good words, wise and holy.

The old clock clicked; the old man read,
His deep voice pausing, lowering;
The good wife nodded, dropped her head—
The lids of both were heavy as lead—
They were sound asleep and snoring.

Oh, hale old couple! sweet each dream,
While—all the milk pans tilting—
Puss paints her whiskers in the cream,
Till John and the belated team
Bring Maggie from the quilting.

May Time, I pray, when failing years
Make thin my voice and thrapple,
Find my last days of life like theirs,
As sweet with children's loves and prayers,
And like a winter apple.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.—Every farmer should keep a good wrench which can be adjusted to fit a nut of any size, that may be employed on wagons or farm implements. The wood-work of implements and carriages frequently shrinks so that clips, bolts and braces have an opportunity to work; if the nuts are not tightened, the parts commence wearing or the nuts soon work off the bolts. The same is true of rivets, when they pass through wood-work. They often need to be drawn up tight with a riveting hammer.

TESTING SEEDS.—In a portion of Denmark, where one-fifth of the land is cultivated to clover the vitality of the seed is tested by placing a quantity on a knife blade, and heating it over a lighted candle. The good seed will pop open and pop off, while the worthless remains and carbonizes on the blade. Mr. Christian Bagge, of Oakland, reminds us of this fact in response to an inquiry for practical tests for seeds.—*Indiana Farmer.*

WINTER TREATMENT OF STOCK.—Liberal feeding is now needed. No stock should be allowed to lose now what they have made in the summer. On the contrary, they should be kept growing. And they may be, by proper feeding. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand," is very true in this respect. There must be close attention to this matter, or money is lost in feed and in weight of stock. Don't trust too much to hired men or boys. Have exact measurements for the feed. A box to hold three quarts should be in every feed bin. This makes a fair allowance for one ox or horse, or for two cows, or four calves at each feed. A bushel basket of fine cut hay is an average for one horse or cow or two calves at each feed. There should be no waste, but as much feed given as will be eaten up clean. Give salt regularly, in small quantities, or have it accessible to the animals.—*American Agriculturist.*

NONSENSE ABOUT FARMING.—The Germantown *Telegraph* remarks thus sharply about errors that creep into agricultural literature: We find more errors and nonsense about farming, etc., in the public prints, even in those devoted to agriculture and its kindred branches, than would take all the time of one well-informed person to correct from week to week. But we are glad to know that the reading farmer has one sure protection against the injury that would be inflicted upon him in this way, and that is his own good common sense. In connection with this, our eyes have just lit upon a statement given in a leading agricultural journal in the Southwest, as to the proper allowance of hay for one horse. This is set down at 3.08 pounds per day for every hundred pounds weight of the animal. Now, if we estimate the average weight at 850 pounds, and the quantity fed at three pounds, it would make the animal's allowance 25½ pounds per day, 178 pounds per week, or about 10,300 pounds per year! This would be over five tons per horse, just twice the quantity fed in these parts!

FAT CATTLE.—As the question of pure blood, good handling, and the points of a good animal, all finally culminate in the *fat steer*, from which a large part of the real wealth of Iowa is derived, why does not this animal take a more prominent position at our fairs, in our periodicals, and on our fancy farms. Fat cows and noble bulls have their places and rightly, but while there are hundreds of the latter on exhibition the fat steer is seldom seen. There were two at our late State Fair. They were noble specimens, but why so few, and why do they occupy so diminutive a position on our list of prizes? The cows and the bulls are only the means by which the *animal of utility* is produced. Why is the animal neglected which fills our pockets, and whose juicy steaks maketh richer than the wine of the valleys of Burgundy? If they cannot have a more prominent place at our county fairs, there should be a fat cattle show of itself. It would tend greatly to induce our people to put their corn and grass in a shape which will command a better price than in any other form. Fat cattle are not the farmer's character for a bank, but they are the cash in the vaults. They are not what the agriculturist expects at some future day, but they are the present realization of his hopes and labor. They are not what visionary men dream about, but the practical man's present joy. Let us, therefore, have more specimens of the real fruits of the improvement of the stock of the country at the places where we exhibit our idols.—*Des Moines Register.*

Recipes, etc.

ROUGE FOR CLEANING SILVER PLATE.—Take equal parts of precipitated subcarbonate of iron and prepared chalk, powdered. Mix well.

LAMB CHOPS.—Fry them a light brown in butter; then add a little water, flour, salt, and a dust of pepper to the gravy. Let it brown, and pour over the chops.

WHITE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, the whites of five eggs, one cup of water, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. This is an excellent cake.

DEATH TO EARTH WORMS.—To keep earth worms from flower pots, a correspondent gives the following remedy: "I put ten drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water, and poured that on the earth in the pots, and it acted like a charm, killed all the worms, and the plants improved at once. It has been three weeks since it was applied, and they are all in a nice growing condition, and I think it is time enough to show what it will do." Will our lady readers bear this in mind, and when earth worms become troublesome in their flower pots, procure at a drugstore some carbolic acid and test the remedy?

REPELLING ANTS.—Some years ago, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, at my house in the country, a colony of ants established themselves under the kitchen flooring. Not knowing the exact locality of the nest, I endeavored to destroy the insects with treacle, sugar, arsenic, etc.; but, although I slew numbers thus, the plague still increased. At last, bethinking myself that ants dislike the smell of tar, I procured some carbolic acid and diluted it with about a dozen times its weight of water. I squirted a pint of the mixture through the air-bricks under the flooring, and my enemies vanished that day, never to return. It has always been successful. For crickets, etc., also, a little of this sent into their holes acts as an immediate notice to quit.

ALASKA.

The Exaggerated Reports Concerning Our Northwestern Territory.

Henry W. Elliott, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report upon the condition and importance of the fur trade in the Territory of Alaska, the condition of the natives, and the revenues and resources of the island. The extravagant statements which have been made in regard to the revenues of this Territory, which, if true, would either prove its fitness for the future reception of a highly-civilized population, or show it to be a land of utter desolation, and the $7,000,000 purchase money a total loss to the general government, have caused Mr. Elliott to pay great attention to the subject; and in his report he has endeavored to give a concise description of the agricultural character of the Territory as he has seen it. This, he says, might be truthfully summed up in saying that there are more acres of better land now lying a wilderness and jungle in sight of the car windows of the Pennsylvania railroad while crossing the Alleghenies, than can be found in all Alaska; "and when it is remembered," he says, "that this Pennsylvania land, in the heart of one of our oldest and most thickly-populated States, will remain as it now is, cheap and undisturbed for an indefinite time, in spite of its close proximity to the homes of millions of energetic and enterprising men, it is not difficult to estimate the value of the Alaska acres, remote as they are and barred out by a most disagreeable seacoast climate, leaving out altogether the great West and vast agricultural regions of British America. But then, directly to the contrary, it would be wrong to hint by this statement, true as it is, that the country is worthless; for in the Sea Islands alone the government possesses property which would not remain in the market many days unsold were it offered for seven millions, and from which the annual revenue is doubly sufficient to meet all expenditures for the proper government of the whole Territory if the matter were correctly adjusted."

Moreover, beyond a few outcrops of tertiary coal, and small leads near Sitka of gold and silver, with reports of native copper *in situ*, nothing is known of the mineral wealth of the Territory so far as Mr. Elliott could learn, but he has reason to think that it will develop into some value. The value and probable yield of the cod banks of Alaska have been greatly overrated, but he thinks it may be reasonably anticipated that the success attending the canning of salmon on the Columbia river will stimulate the prosecution of this industry at the mouths of all the large streams and rivers of the Territory. It is safe to assert, he remarks, that no other almost unknown section of the world was ever brought into notice suddenly about which more has been most emphatically and positively written, based quite entirely upon the whims and caprices of the authors, than about Alaska; and, therefore, it will be surprising if the truth in regard to the Territory does not frequently come into conflict with many erroneous popular opinions.

City Criminal Statistics.

The annual report of the Police Justices makes a terrible showing for our morals, if left without a word of explanation. The total number of persons arraigned is reported at 84,821, which would be one in twelve of the entire population. But it must be remembered that 40,777 of these were arrested for intoxication; 18,264 for disorderly conduct, generally produced by intoxication, and 3,139 were arrested for vagrancy. This total of 62,180 arrests for minor offenses, that cannot be called crime, takes the edge off the report, and it is further softened by the fact that many of the arrests were of "repeaters" and "rounders," who were brought before the magistrates for intoxication, from five to twenty times each during the course of the year. The Justices have done well in collecting and paying over $71,287.25 from fines. One item looms up sadly all through the list, and that is in relation to the arrests of women. There were 13,574 females arrested for intoxication, 6,305 for disorderly conduct, and 1,388 for vagrancy. Despite the law, despite reformatory institutions, despite the preachers and the churches, a great army of women are slipping down to death in the midst of our life-saving appliances. What is the remedy? Can the Police Magistrates tell us?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A SNEAK-THIEF is obtaining access to houses in Newark by representing that he is sent to tune the piano. He must be one of the *forte* thieves.

Educational Department.

A. R. HUFFMAN, CONDUCTOR.

YOUTH'S VISION OF THE FUTURE.

[BY T. H. SHREEVE.]

Before we hear the mournful chime
Of sadness falling on the hours,
Before we feel the winds of Time
Like frost-breath on the heart's wild flowers

We stand by Life's mysterious stream,
Viewing the stars reflected there;
And dream not that each vivid gleam
Can ever be o'er cast with care

But as its murmurs gently rise,
The lute's soft magic haunts each tone:—
We hear not stricken hearts' sad sighs,
Or dark browed Grief's unwelcome moan.

Like some weird sybil, Fancy then,
The Futures' tale breathe on each heart
Conjuring up heroic men
And women acting angel's part.

Fame whispers to the eager ear
Of mighty triumphs to be won
Of laurels which no times shall sear,
And banners flaunting in the sun.

She points us to the lordly few
Whose brows no shades oblivious wear,
Entranced by them, we do not view
The ghosts of thousands injure there.d

Take the boy, if you can. And the black off and get a man.

Their's many a good bit of work done with a sad heart.

The pen of the tongue should be dipped in the ink of the heart.

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend experience your wise counselor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

Those who educate children well are more to be honored than they who produce them, for these only give them life, those, the art of living well.

The Sabbath.—The people of nearly all nations have a special regard for one day in each week. Christians observe Sunday, the Greek, Monday, the Persians, Tuesday, the Assyrians, Wednesday, the Egyptians, Thursday, the Turks, Friday, and the Jews Saturday. Thus every day in the week is a sabbath in some country, and it would be well for all to remember that "it is right to do good on the sabbath day.

Richland Tp., Institute.

Institute convened Jan., and was organized by electing R. H. Gilbert, chairman, and B. F. Fretz secretary.

The members engaged in discussions on the usual subjects, among which the methods of teaching map-drawing proportion in Arithmetic were the most prominent,

After the discussions, action was taken concerning the place of holding the next institute. It was decided to hold a session of two days at Coruona on the 19th and 21st of February.

Aside from the regular institute work, there will be a social exercise on Friday evening in which others are invited to participate.

After the assignment, of work for the next session, the institute adjourned.

R. H. GILBERT, Chairman.
B. F. FRETZ, Secretary.

Union Tp., Institute.

Institue convened at 11 o'clock A. M. and organized by electing A. R. Huffman chairman and Hattie Griswold secretary.

The chairman then assigned the following persons to duty, S. C. Frets, method of teaching history; Mattie Miller, how to create an interest in dull classes; Miss Eberly, the child's first lesson at school; what should they be and how conducted? Object teaching:—its uses and abuses, Hatiie Griswold; how to make beginers understand Longitude and Time, A. R. Huffman.

Afternoon:— Mr. Frete's remarks on history came on, followed by Mr. VanAuken on the subject of Physical Geography. The remarks relatating to Tides were very interesting and instructive. Following were the discussions on several vital subjects.

After the discussions motion was made to hold the next institute at Waterloo on Feb. 13th motion was also made. That the recording secretary cause to be printed in the *Press* and COURIER a programme of exercises for the next meeting containing the names of those whose exercises were not given on account of lack of time or absence of preformers and retaining to the President the night to add other exercises, and causes at his discretion.

There were present all the Auburn teachers, Supt. VanAuken and Miss Mary Walsworth of Waterloo schools and several others from various parts of the township. We are not discouraged but think this might have been a better attendance with little effort.

HATTIE GRISWOLD, Secy.

SAINT NICHOLAS At Home.

SANTA CLAUS IN HIS GLORY.

If you visit Fort wayne do not fail to call on

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A few doors west of the Court House.

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in the city. Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Toys Books, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Blankets, Embroideries of all kinds, Zephyrs and Germantown Yarns, Floss, &c., Table Linen, Towlings, Napkins, Flannels, Underwear, for ladies and gentlemen, Boys Misses and Childrens Hosiery, Gloves Corsets Buttons and many novelties too numerous to mention. Articles suitable for presents for Christmas, Newyears, weddings, Birthdays, Christening aniversaries, &c. in large stock. The goods have to be seen to be appreciated. An invitation is extended to all to come and see me.

HENRY W. BOND
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn

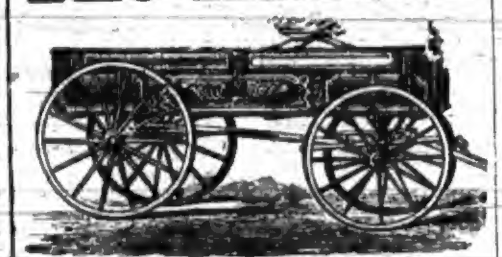

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promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

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PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery! AND EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the stated communication of Cedar Encampment No. 65. I. O. O. F on Friday evening, Jan. 8th, 1875, there will be elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.

By order of the Encampment.
T. C. MAYS, Scribe.

Grand Opening

AT BUTLER INDIANA.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderd. West side of Bradway, BUTLER, IND.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,

SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,

And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LUMBER BY THE CAR LOAD AT JOBBING RATES.

F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealor in Lumber

A Lumberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Where there can be found an extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson street near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

V. A BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,

PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give us call.

Thomas Baldock Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience Corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and Carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

PRICES REDUCED

— AT THE —

FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Just take teas, for instance: We save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, [illegible] per cent, of the speculator, which is [illegible] per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which 10 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c, 50c 80 $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c, 80c, $1, 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c, 80c, $1, best 1 10 per pound,
Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 90c, per pound.
Uncolored Japan, 40c, 60c, best 90c, per pound.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us

Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound.
Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 23c, best Rio, 25c, per pound
Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 10c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.
Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts, 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts, 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2 50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 and Tom Gin 2 50.
Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 20c per pound.
Barber poles 25c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of monkeys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers' horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches 8c.
Prunes, 5 and 15c.
Dried apples 6 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches 25c.
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c.
English Damsons 20c
Cigars and Tobacco—Best high flyers, $1 60 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40, and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c,
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No. 2 75c No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop 25c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.
Churns, 60c 75c. 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes, coal oil lamps, globes starch spices and dye stuffs.

YRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c.
Cuba, 60.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

25c 30 and 40c, can.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c.
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost. We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 25c per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 15c per gallon.
Machine Oil, 50c and 60c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon.
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade. Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

[illegible] Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 28, 1875. No. 4.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Bonds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made since recorded there. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
Published every Thursday, by
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square	[illegible]	3 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	16 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	16 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

RICKEL & TEFFT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, E. DENTS TEFFT.

COURIER OFFICE.
JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. E. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stephlet.
ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.
OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FOSS, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. G. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. E. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SHERING & GRAHAM.
PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben
PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Thos. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
Luce, Chapin & Blass,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.
C. Gerber & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 126 Summit and 63 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Pheatt
Emerson & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
Hamilton & Goldsmith,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts
A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 45

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
(CHICAGO DIVISION.)
Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 10am
Albion	2 44	2 30	4 45	5 10
Avilla	3 10	3 00	5 35	5 45
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 20	5 30
Auburn June	3 36	3 35	4 30 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25 am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	9 50 am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 16
Chicago	5 50pm	6 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	3 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 35	3 40	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 55	5 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 15	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 30	10 45am	3 30
Chi. Junction	8 40am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R
Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.
Time card in effect Dec 13th —run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		8 20	2 45
Louisville	11 10pm		7 35
Indianapolis	4 25		2 00
Ft Wayne	10 40	5	3 00
Auburn	11 20	0	3 18
Waterloo	11 33	2	
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			4 20
Ar. Angola	12 5	7 45	5 05
Reading	1 00	9 15	5 21
Bankers	1 15	35	5 40
Jonesville	2 25	10 05	6 00
Jackson	3 40	11 45	6 50
Detroit	6 30	3 30	10 00
Grand Rapids	9 25	7 00	5 50
Lansing	6 42		8 37
Saginaw	6 55		11 40
Bay City	8 40		12 25

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 45
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 30 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson ... Dep	5 5a..m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 00		
Bankers	7 26	2 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 12
Ar Angola	8 42	5 25	12 00
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	9 2	6 20	12 48
Auburn	9 4	6 25	12 55
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	12 58
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		1 50
Louisville	6 45		7 20a
Cincinnati	3 35 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup
R. E. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.
Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10a.m	2 00pm
Ossian	12 00am		2 47
Bluffton	12 25p	2 55	20
Keystone	1 05pm	3 28	4 03
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 37pm	4 03	4 45
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 19
Muncie	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 59		
New Castle	3 35		
Cam. City	4 20		
Bessons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 45	11 10pm
Indianapolis		7 35	4 25am
Connersville	10 00		
Bessons	10 15		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	11 40		
McCowans	12 10pm		
Muncie	12 35	10 15	6 25am
Eaton	1 19		7 12
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 06		8 03
Keystone	2 13		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 20am	8 50
Ossian	3 17		9 26
Ft. Wayne	4 05	1 45	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Supt.
ROBT. BLAIR, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.
Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Dec 11, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
6 40	10 10 am	Logansport	7 45 p.m	2 55
		Peoria		
8 28	10 54 am	Denver	6 55	1 35
10 10	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 12	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
12 30 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 58	9 55
11 55	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	9 20
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Co. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Try the COURIER one year only 2,00

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	1:25 a m.	6:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:50 "	6:19 "
Sedan	3,00	2,00	6:29 "
Corunna	3,10	2,05	6:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,25	7:00 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R
ON and after Nov 18 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 a m	6,00 a. m	9,40 a m	2,00 p. m.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,35 "	11,00 "	1,30 p m	5,37 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 p. m	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	2,15 "	5,20 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,45 "	2,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line ... lv	10,10 "	3,00 a. m	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,23 "	4,22 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,20p m	6,00 "	8,50 "	12,59 a.
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 a m	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 p. m	3,00 "	5,46 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 p. m.	9,10 "	10,20 p. m
Ft Wayne	12,30 p m	2.45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,00 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	6,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 a m	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,40 p m
Rochester	2,10 p m		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R
FROM 135 TO 67 MILES
The shortest route from the West to
Washington, Baltimore,
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express.	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	6 00 a m	†1 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 35d n'n	s7 45	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 50	12 05 n't	7 25
" Parkersburg	5 35 a	11 30	s8 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	11 40 n'n	8 30
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 30 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 25	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 00	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 56	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 30
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	5 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	11 40 n'n	8 30
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 55 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‖Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
—AND—
PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.
THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
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Has the largest and finest stock of
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Made up Clothing!
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Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.
All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see [illegible]

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WM. E. RUSH
Has opened out, in Ward's building, a fine stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &c., which you can have at your own price. Private sale between auction hours.

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A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Cedar St. New York.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

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they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

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M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
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PIECE GOODS, ETC.
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

How they Played it on Dougherty.
From the Detroit Free Press

One day last week four or five Detroiters went into Macomb county to shoot squirrels and kick their shins against logs and fence rails. They had just eaten a cold lunch in the woods one noon when one of party, a young man named Dougherty stretched out on his back, pulled his hat over his eyes and gave his mind up to the work of assisting his body to catch a little nap.

The remainder of the party, having an understanding before hand, quietly withdrew one by one, One of them passed around to a bush, near Dougherty's feet and took a tin rattle box from his pocket. Another stood close to the young man's legs, and, in a suppressed voice, when the signal was given whispered:

"For Heaven's sake! Dougherty, don't move so much as a finger! A big rattlesnake is right under your legs!"

Dougherty was flat on his back, eyes covered, arms sprawled out, and his voice trembled as he replied:

"My God! what shall I do?"

"Keep perfectly quiet it is your only hope! If you even raise a finger he will dart his fangs into you!"

The man with the rattle box gave it a shake, and reached out and laid a club across Dougherty's legs while the other man moved off about twenty feet and exclaimed:

"Heavens! what can we do? If we shoot we may kill Dougherty!"

The club was rolled off on the ground and the victim whispered:

"For mercy sake kill it!"

The club was rolled over his leg again, the box shaken, and the man whispered back:

"Be quiet or it is instant death! I think the snake wants to go to sleep, and if you will keep still you will be all right."

The box was shaken, the club moved around and finally the 'snake' seemed to Dougherty to settle down on his breast. *He* dared not whisper for fear of rousing it, but one of the men called out:

"There it is asleep, we'll move away and wait for it to glide off!"

The whole crowd moved over behind a band and laughed and rolled and tore up the dirt until they were exhausted, while poor Dougherty lay there like a log, not even daring to draw an ordinary breath. The sweat ran down his face, and started out from his body, until his shirt was wringing wet. The fellows took their guns and tramped away, leaving him thus, and were gone an hour and a half. When they returned Dougherty was sitting up, having discovered the joke about five minutes previously. He didn't have a word to say, but for an answer he rose up shouldered his gun, and made a bee-line for the highway, and none of the party has met him since.

A NOVEL RAFFLE.

One of the most novel as well as exciting raffles that ever took place in Seymour came off Saturday evening.—Miss Minnie Clarence made the novel proposition of putting herself up to be raffled off at fifty cents a chance. At first the matter was treated as a joke, but when it became known that the offer was a *bonna fide* one, chances went rapidly, and in less than a half an hour every chance was taken, and heavy premiums were paid by young men anxious to win the beautiful and lovely prize.

Miss Minnie is a most bewitching beauty of 18 summers an orphan, of respectible parentage, and a member of the best society in the state. She was decidedly the belle of Seymour and was loved and admired by all who ever became acquainted with her, and probably envied just the least bit by the young ladies. She is a bright blonde perfect in form, fair complexion, and has most ravishingly beautiful eyes.—Ever since she came to Seymour she has been the center of attraction, and the admiration of the men. In justice to Miss Minnie, we would state that she gave the winner the privileos of accepting or refusing her, and reserved the same privilege for herself. There may be several in the crowd whom she would have refused, but there was none, we venture to say, who would refused her. How could they?

The hour set for the raffle came and found all ready to try their luck. Miss Minnie was there in person, dressed in the hight of fashion, to lend a charm to the occasion. She stood leaning gracefully against the show-case, never speaking a word nor betraying the least emotion, or showing the slightest preference for any of the contistants, excepting there was perceptible twinkle in her beautiful eyes when some young and beautiful "lover" would shake the dice.

Name after name was called, and each one in turn would shake the box with nervous hand, until all but three had thrown, nothing higher than thirty eight had been thrown. Then came Lynn Falkoner's turn. Lynn is a blond himself, and a clever, hard working young man and perhaps the twinkle of his eyes nerved him to the work At any rate he tossed the ivory with steady hand, and the scorer called forty-six. The other two throws were made amid too much excitement even to be counted, and the prize was awarded to Lynn. Minnie came forward and took Lynn's arm, and the two went out together amid the cheers of the crowd. She accompanied him to his father's hotel, where she was presented to his relatives, who had not had the pleasure of her acquaintance before, after which she was escorted home. We of course do not know, certain, but as Lynn is a good clever young man, and she would be an honor to any household, we are inclined to say that neither will back out.

HE FINALLY WENT.

Yesterday afternoon an old man appeared before the Detroit & Lansing Railroad ticket window, at the Central Depot, and asked:

"What you charge for a ticket to Lansing?"

"Two-sixty, sir," replied the agent, wetting his thumb and reached out for the money.

"Two dollar and sixty cents!" exclaimed the stranger, pulling his hand out of the window.

"Yes, sir, that is the regular fare."

"Then I sthays here by Detroit forty years!" said the man, getting red in the face. "I have never seen me such'n swindle as dat!"

"Two-sixty is the regular fare, and you will have to pay it if you go," replied the agent.

"I shust gif you two dollar and no more."

"No, I can't do it."

"Vell, den I sthays mit Detroit till I dies," growled the old man, and he went away and walked around the depot. He expected to be called back to "take it along" when he had been chaffing with a clothing dealer. Such an event did not occur, and after a few minutes, the old man returned and called out:

"Vell, I gif you two-dollar and ten cents."

"No I can not do it replied the agent."

"Vell den I don,t go, so help me grashush! I have lived in Detroit three yers, und shall bay bolies tax, sewer tax, und want to grow up mit dis town, und I shall not be swindles."

He walked off again, looked back to see if the agent would not call him, and after a stroll around, he returned to the window, threw down some money and said:

"Vell, dake two dollar and twenty cents, und gif me'n dicket."

"My dear sir can't you understand that we have a schedule of prices here and that I must go by it," replied the agent.

"Vell den, I sthays mit Detroit von dousand yare!" replied the stranger, madder than ever. "I bays bolice taxes und sewer taxes, und I shall see about this by the Sheaf Police!"

He walked off again, and as he saw the locomotive backing up to couple on to the train he went back to the window and said:

"Gif mein dicket for two dollar and thirty cents and I ride on the platform!"

"Can't do it."

"Vell den py golly, I spikes to you what I doses! Here is dem two dollar and sixty cents, and I goes to Lansing and never comes back! No sir I shall never come back, or I shall come mit do blank road! I bays taxes by dem bolice, and by dem sewers, und I shall show you dat I shall haf nodding more to do mit dis town!"

He went on the train.

◆

Chauncey Ross, of Terre Haute, made a donation to institutions located there of $356,000. To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Sciences he gives $206,000, and to the Vigo County Orhpan's Hame $160,000.—He has before given large sums in benevolence and chairity, including $100 000 to the Ladies Aid society of that city, $50,000 to Wabash College, and a large sum to charities in New York. He has also promised $100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School located there.

◆

A startling rumor is telegraphed from the old world, to the effect that *Germany* is arming *en masse* for another war. Bismarck's vigorous prosecution of the catholics is supposed to be the cause of it, and it is not improbable that another war will grow out of it. Indications point to a general European conflict.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JAN. [illegible], 1875.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

ANOTHER bold bank robbery in broad daylight—this time at Carbondale, Pa. Two men entered the First National Bank at noon, while the clerks were at dinner, and asked to have a bill changed. As the cashier was counting the money, they sprang over the counter and grappled with him, and after a desperate struggle, in which he was severely beaten, a gag was thrust into his mouth, his hands tied behind his back, and his feet securely bound. The robbers succeeded in getting $6,000.

THE suspension of labor by reason of strikes in the Lehigh coal regions in Pennsylvania is now complete, about 25,000 miners being "locked out" of work by the inflexibility of the proprietors and the resolutions adopted in the Laborers' Union against submitting to a reduction of wages....Four men were blown to atoms by the explosion of a nitro-glycerine factory near Communipaw, N. J., on Saturday last.

THE New York Grand Jury visited Blackwell's Island Penitentiary the other day, and found William M. Tweed occupying a small, ill-ventilated room, and dressed in prison garb.

The West.

A CONVENTION of miners was held at Springfield, Ill., last week, at which a resolution was adopted declaring against strikes and in favor of the settlement of disputes between employers and employes by arbitration.... They have been having some fearful weather out in the Territories. At Helena, Montana, on the night of the 13th of January, the mercury in the thermometers all froze, and small quantities of mercury in vials also congealed. Proof whisky, placed out of doors, froze solid in half an hour. Four Chinamen were found about half a mile from town, frozen to death. The whisky they had with them, in small kegs, was frozen solid. A number of persons were frozen to death at different points. At one point in Wyoming Territory the spirit thermometer marked *fifty-six degrees below zero*....Two-thirds of the business portion of Vermilion, Dakota Territory, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $70,000. Destructive fires are also reported at Galena, Ill. (loss $125,000), and at Ottawa, Kansas (loss $60,000).

CHICAGO papers announce the failure of the Cook County National Bank, of which B. F. Allen is President. It is stated that depositors will lose nothing.

SPECIAL advices from the Southwest announce the end of the Indian war for the winter at last. Gen. Miles has, during his late campaign, administered a far more severe drubbing to the restless tribes on that frontier than they ever received before, and has left them in no condition for an early renewal of hostilities.

ONE of the most disastrous and wide-spread storms ever known in the West swept over Colorado, part of Utah and California on the 20th of January. There was loss of both life and property. Several costly railway bridges were destroyed, and several towns submerged.

The South.

TWO HUNDRED citizens of Arkansas recently published a card indorsing Gen. Sheridan's action at New Orleans, and his statement that a reign of terror exists in Arkansas. Gov. Garland thereupon issued instructions to the prosecuting attorneys of the State to have each one of the signers of the paper summoned before the grand juries of their respective counties and compelled to testify, and that if the facts are established as set forth in their statement, the guilty parties are to be punished to the full extent of the law. Gov. Garland has also sent a special message to the Legislature calling attention to the matter, and urging the passage of more stringent laws.

ADVICES from New Orleans of the 19th inst., report the situation unchanged. Gen. Sheridan had gone on a tour to the country parishes.

AN Associated Press telegram from Vicksburg of Jan. 18 states that on that day "Maj. George E. Head, with a squad of Federal troops with fixed bayonets, acting, it is stated, under orders from Gen. Emory, entered the Sheriff's office and forcibly ejected Sheriff A. J. Flanagan, who was in possession by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. Maj. Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room, by whom the action of the military was countenanced and seemingly approved. Flanagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill, and appealed to the court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, but was refused. The Chancellor appointed W. H. McGhee Sheriff pro tem., and he was placed in possession of the office by the military. McGhee is a white Republican and was Deputy under Sheriff Crosby."

THE Missouri State Prison, at Jefferson City, was the scene of a formidable mutiny a few days ago. The convicts in the shoe shops, to the number of 300, quit work, and armed with knives, hammers, and such weapons as they could lay hands on, were preparing to march forth to freedom, and would doubtless have succeeded but for the presence of large numbers of citizens, who responded at the first alarm. Armed with rifles and shotguns, they surrounded the prison, and the mutineers, perceiving the hopelessness of a struggle with them, submitted quietly. The pretext for the mutiny was the alleged insufficiency and bad quality of food.

A BLOODY affray occurred last week at Laconia, Ark., on the Mississippi river, resulting in the death of Charles and Alvis Buck and two brothers named Harris. The latter were recently from Illinois, and the former hail from Kentucky

THE Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the order throughout the United States indorsing the report of the sub-committee of Congress....J. N. Vaughn, one of the Democrats ejected from the Louisiana Hall of Representatives, has brought suit against Sheridan, Emory and De Trobriand for $100,000 damages.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that after full consultation between the Republican Senators, the conclusion has been reached to accept Pinchback's credentials as a Senator from Louisiana [illegible] and admit him to a seat in the Senate....The Sub-Pacific railroad committee of the House have agreed to report favorably Tom Scott's Southern railroad measure.... A prominent Republican Senator, who is in the confidence of President Grant, says in a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, is authority for the assertion that the administration is sick of Kellogg, and ready to throw him overboard, if any feasible means can be devised. It is stated that a pressure will be made to induce him and Antoine to resign, in which event a new election will be necessary.....The Comptroller of the Currency has already received applications for $1,000,000 of new circulation, under the provisions of the new Finance law. These applications come almost entirely from the Western States. The Committee on Ways and Means think that the bill restoring the tax on tea and coffee is certain of a favorable report in committee, but are not positive that it can pass the House.... The Attorney-General has received a petition signed by 800 negroes, making the request that the United States [illegible] apart a territory for dissatisfied negroes [illegible] protect them by the military under any form of government acceptable to Congress. The petition represents that the blacks would make more rapid progress in civilization if not compelled to remain in contact with whites....The commission which was appointed to report upon the various plans suggested for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river recommend the adoption of Capt. James B. Eads' jetty system.

WHITELAW REID, of the New York *Tribune*, was summoned to Washington last week to testify in the Pacific Mail investigation. After his examination Reid was arrested for libel on complaint of ex-Gov. Sheppard, and required to give bail.

PRESIDENT GRANT has sent a special message to Congress advocating the appropriations asked for by the Chief of Ordnance in order to the improvement of our sea-coast defenses. The Ordnance Bureau desires to make some experiments with rifled guns, paying therefor at the rate of $100 for each discharge; also to change a number of smooth-bores into rifled cannon. An Associated Press telegram from Washington says the President's message has raised the question among members of Congress whether there was any probability of war with a foreign power and whether the President had knowledge leading him to such apprehension. Some members could see no ground for fear, while others thought probably some serious difficulty might arise between the United States and Spain, and it was therefore proper that our ports in the gulf should be prepared against sudden assault from Spanish vessels in the event of hostilities growing out of the Cuban question.

Political.

A WASHINGTON telegram says "the Cabinet, notwithstanding contrary rumors, is united upon the President's Louisiana message." It is added "the present drift of the Louisiana question here is toward the continued recognition and maintenance of the Kellogg government." At a caucus of Southern Republicans in both branches of Congress it was unanimously decided to support Kellogg, and that if the alternative is presented of a new election or a provisional government, they will choose the latter.

FRANCIS KERNAN (Democrat) has been elected to succeed Mr. Fenton in the Senate from New York.....The sub-committee appointed to visit New Orleans for the purpose of investigating Louisiana affairs have made their report to the General Committee. They say that the action of the Returning Board in rejecting the returns from Rapides parish was arbitrary and illegal. They say: "We are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board on the whole was arbitrary, unjust, and, in our opinion, illegal; and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return, by the Board, of a majority of Conservative members of the Lower House. The committee confined their investigation to two parishes, and find that no general intimidation of Republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of political opinion, or discharged from employment or refused employment. Of all those who testified to intimidation, there was hardly any one who, of his own knowledge, could specify a reliable instance of such acts; and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on subjects, very nearly all, if not every single one, was a holder of office." The report expresses the opinion that there was a "fair, free and peaceable election in Louisiana in November, 1874," and that a "clear Conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the Legislature," of which they were deprived by the "arbitrary act of the Returning Board."

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 18th inst., says: "The following is from a Republican official source: Republicans assert that the report of the Louisiana sub-committee goes outside the record, and that no testimony was brought before them to show the funding of illegal legislative warrants, displacement of judges by Kellogg, or seizure of arms by the police without process of law. They assert that specific evidence will be adduced to disprove these and other allegations of the committee, which they say are based solely on briefs of Democratic counsel."....The Democrats of the Missouri Legislature have chosen Gen. Francis M. Cockrill as the successor of Mr. Schurz in the United States Senate.... The committee sent to Little Rock to investigate Arkansas affairs have unanimously come to the conclusion that Brooks was legally elected Governor of that State, and a majority of the committee further agree as to the validity of the Garland government....Vice-President Wilson has written a letter on the political situation to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in which he disclaims the belief attributed to him that the Republican party is dead. He insists that it is not dead, nor hopelessly defeated; that the elements of its original strength, and proper management, will insure its continued success. He believes there should be a new policy toward the South; that the bad men in the party should be ejected, and good men outside of it invited to enter.

THE Congressional committee sent to Vicksburg to investigate the cause of the troubles there have returned to Washington. It is stated that the Republican members of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that a White League exists in Mississippi, and is a very formidable organization; that the white people instigated the riot which resulted in the slaughter of so many negroes. ....The Minnesota Legislature began balloting for United States Senator on Jan. 19, with the following result: Ramsey (Rep.), 60; Donnelly (Ind.), 59; Davis (Rep.), 24; scattering, 1[illegible]. Necessary to a choice.... The Rhode Island Legislature has had a hard time electing a Senator, having balloted 31 times at last summer's session. They met Jan. 19 and again resumed the contest, the first trial standing: Burnside, 43 (53 being necessary to a choice); Dixon, 37; Barstow, 16; scattering, 18. A second ballot was taken with about the same result.....The contest for United States Senator was reopened in the Massachusetts Legislature Jan. 19, the three leading candidates being H. L. Dawes, J. G. Abbott and E. R. Hoar.... Judge Wallace, *Democrat*, has been elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The Connecticut [illegible] have nominated for Governor, Hon. James Lloyd Greene, Mayor of Norwich; Lieutenant Governor, Charles L. English, of New Haven; Secretary of State, Col. A. Fenn, of Plymouth; Treasurer, O. D. Arnold, of Meriden; Comptroller, R. B. Crawford, of Norwalk....Joseph E. McDonald has been elected United States Senator by the Indiana Legislature by the following vote: McDonald, 78; Pratt, 44; Buchanan, 13; Thompson, 6; Curry, 3; Holman, 1.....Henry L. Dawes has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The vote was as follows: Dawes, 140; C. F. Adams, 98; Abbott, 10; H. L. Pierce, 1; E. R. Hoar, 9; N. P. Banks, 1; C. Devens, Jr., 10. Whole number of votes, 269; necessary to a choice, 135.... Hon. Thomas F. Bayard has been re-elected United States Senator from Delaware.... The second ballot for Senator in Minnesota stood: Ramsey, 61; Donnelly, 51; Davis, 24; scattering, 10.

General.

THE commission of engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi recommend government aid for the purpose of reclaiming these alluvial lands, and suggest an immediate appropriation of $1,500,000 for Louisiana, and $500,000 each for Arkansas and Mississippi, to close existing breaks and crevasses.

THE St. Louis police have struck a trail which they think may lead to the discovery of Charley Ross....The latest advices from Fort Garry report that it is currently rumored that documents from the imperial government, containing a general amnesty to all parties implicated in the rebellion of '69 and '70, have been received by Lieut.-Gov. Morris, and that an official *Gazette* extra will be issued containing this proclamation.

Foreign.

A LONDON dispatch announces the loss of the British steamer Bride, from Alexandria for Hull. Twenty of her crew were drowned. ....King Alfonso has arrived at Madrid, where he was enthusiastically received by the populace....A Madrid telegram denies that Valmaseda is to succeed Concha as Captain-General of Cuba.

THE steamship Alice from Cardiff for Constantinople has been lost at sea, and twenty persons were drowned....Mr. Gladstone has expressed his determination to withdraw from the leadership of the Liberal party in England, which he has directed for so many years.

TROUBLES come fast and thick upon poor old Spain, and it looks as if her new King will more than have his hands full. The cable brings news that a German man-of-war has landed a force at Zarauz, on the Spanish coast, and occupied the place. It is added that Germany will shortly have fifty guns on the Northern coast.

THE London *Times* of Jan. 17, in an editorial discussing the European situation, says: "In the gloom surrounding us, one thing is perceptible—all are arming. Germany is arming *en masse*; the surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot do otherwise. Momentary dreams of peace have fled. Germany recognizes the stern necessity. What she won by arms she can only hold by arms, and while the arms are in her hands." The *Times* confesses that Germany cannot raise a third army. Her hopes are in her navy.

ON account of the flagrant outrages on railway trains and employes, the Spanish government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of any railroad shall be shot.... The British steamer Berar, from Odessa, for Cardiff, is supposed to have gone down with all on board—twenty in number.

MONTENEGRO, a small independent country of European Turkey, embracing a population of 150,000, has got her dander up, and is resolved to go to war with the powerful Turks. ....It is reported from Spain that the Republican and Carlist leaders are plotting together with a view of uniting their forces against King Alfonso.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—*Senate*—The time was mostly occupied in debate on Louisiana affairs. Logan finished his speech, which was begun the day previous, and occupied five hours....At the conclusion of Logan's speech, Tipton obtained the floor, but at the request of Conkling he gave way to allow the reading of a message from the President on finance, intending to resume to-morrow....The message was then read, and the Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

House—Discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill occupied nearly the entire day.... The Secretary of War recommends the construction of a breakwater at Cleveland, Ohio, at an estimated cost of $1,300,000....The Appropriation Committee agreed to appropriate $47,000, to be expended in fish propagation under the direction of Spencer F. Baird....A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of John Withers, James P. Winter, and William Kearney, of Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.—*Senate*—The House bill to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was recommitted to the Pension Committee....Unfinished business being in order, Tipton concluded his argument on Louisiana affairs, begun yesterday, and Logan, Frelinghuysen, Saulsbury and others took part in the debate that followed, after which the Senate adjourned.

House—G. F. Hoar, from the select committee on Southern outrages, presented the report of the sub-committee, which had been to New Orleans; the report was ordered printed, but was not read, as the committee had voted to proceed to Louisiana and continue the investigation....The bill for the relief of the United States ships Wyoming and Takiang was rejected—99 to 51....The House then instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to retain the recusant witness, Irwin, in custody until he shall purge himself of contempt, after which it adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.—*Senate*—Clayton presented a memorial signed by over 200 citizens of Arkansas, formerly soldiers in the Union army, indorsing the course of Gen. Sheridan in New Orleans, and declaring that the statements made by him were true. Laid upon the table....Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill to authorize the issuance of patents for certain sections of land in [illegible]. Referred.

House—The House was not in session to-day.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.—*Senate*—Morton introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver in Indianapolis....Unfinished business (the Louisiana discussion) was taken up, but postponed to permit action on the appropriation bills, to which various amendments were added....Logan introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the Grand Chain.

House—Bills were introduced: To prevent the issue of national bank notes of greater denominations than $100; to establish a mint at Cincinnati; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis; in regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case....The bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of Hawaii was passed.

TUESDAY, Jan 19.—*Senate*—A memorial from the Legislature of Dakota, asking for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, was laid before the Senate by the Vice President....The time of the Senate was occupied principally in consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

House—E. R. Hoar offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the privileges of the House had been violated by the arrest and detention of Whitelaw Reid, at the suit of Alexander R. Shepherd, while Reid was within the District of Columbia under a subpœna from a committee of the House; adopted, and a committee of five appointed, comprising Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Hale of New York, Orth, Clymer, and Sayler. The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, Poland in the chair, but adjourned without disposing of the question.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.—*Senate*—Clayton introduced a bill to protect each State against invasion, and for other purposes. It provides that whomsoever shall invade any State for the purpose of violating the laws of said State, or of the United States, or for the purpose of interfering in any manner with the execution of said laws, or whomsoever shall wilfully and corruptly conspire, combine and confederate with any other person for any of the purposes above indicated, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony and be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.... The Legislative Appropriation bill, after some unimportant amendments, was read a third time and passed....Morton's amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of President and Vice President by direct vote of the people, was read, but without action upon it the Senate went into executive session.

House—Garfield reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for continuing the construction of the St. Louis Postoffice....Crounse introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for the distribution of seeds to the portions of the country that have suffered from grasshopper ravages....The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and the proposition to pay nearly three million dollars to the Choctaw Indians, under the award of the Senate of March 9, 1859, was agreed to and so reported to the House; but this amendment being deemed objectionable the bill was rejected—111 ayes to 120 noes, and the bill was recommitted....The Speaker presented a message from the President calling special attention to the absolute necessity of providing proper armament for the seacoast defenses, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs....After some debate on the Pacific Mail investigation the House adjourned.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Views of the President—He Offers Some Suggestions Regarding the New Finance Bill—Also Favors the Restoration of the Tea and Coffee Tax, and the Increase of the Tariff to the Old Standard.

President Grant has signed the new Currency bill passed by Congress. Accompanying his approval of the measure he sent to the Senate the following message embodying his views of it, and the legislation necessary to render it effectual:

To the Senate of the United States:

Senate bill No. 1,044, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying notice of approval to the house in which the measure originated because of its great importance to the country at large, and in order to suggest further legislation which seems to me essential to make this law effectual. It is a subject of congratulation that the measure has become a law, which fixes the date when specie resumption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions:

1. The necessity for increased reserve to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually one per cent. of the public debt, amounting now to about $34,000,000 per annum, and to carry out the promises of this measure to redeem, under certain contingencies, $80,000,000 of the present legal-tenders, and without contingency the fractional currency now in circulation. How to increase the surplus revenue is for Congress to devise, but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to consumers, and that the 10 per cent. reduction of tariff on the articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed. The supply of tea and coffee already on hand in the United States would in all probability be advanced in price by adopting this measure, but it is known that the adoption of free entry to these articles of necessity did not cheapen them, but merely added to the profits of the countries producing them, or of middlemen in those countries who have exclusive trade in them.

2. The first section of the bill under consideration now provides that fractional currency shall be redeemed in silver coin as rapidly as practicable. There is no provision preventing fluctuation in the value of paper currency with gold at a premium of over 10 per cent. above the currency in use. It is probable, almost certain, that silver would be bought up for exportation as fast as it was put out, until change would become so scarce as to make the premium on it equal to the premium on gold, or sufficiently high to make it no longer profitable to buy for export, thereby causing a direct loss to the community at large and great embarrassment to trade. As the present law commands the final resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, and as gold receipts by the Treasury are larger than gold payments, and currency receipts less than currency payments, thereby making monthly sales of gold necessary to meet the current currency expenses, it occurs to me that these difficulties might be remedied by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes whenever presented in sums not less than $100 and multiples thereof, at a premium for gold of 10 per cent., less interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, from the 1st of January, 1875, to date, putting this law into operation and diminishing this premium at said rate until the final resumption, changing the rate of premium demanded from time to time, as the interest amounts to one-quarter of one per cent. I suggest this rate of interest because it would bring currency at par with gold at the date fixed by law for final resumption. I suggest 10 per cent. as the demand premium at the beginning, because I believe this rate would insure the retention of silver in the country for change. The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations made to exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold would be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the Treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in currency to stop the outward flow of coin. The advantages of a currency of a fixed known value would also be reached. In my opinion, by the enactment of such a law business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached. Other means of increasing the revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another mint becomes a necessity. [illegible] coinage it would [illegible] beyond that fixed by [illegible] not [illegible] of [illegible] now [illegible] and gold from the ores brought from the mountain Territories, in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha, three in the former city, and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi Valley States, and as the metals to be coined come from the west of those States, and as I understand the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or New York [illegible], with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of these cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coinage facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence because it is so unusual to approve a measure (as I most heartily do this), even if no further legislation is attainable at this time, and to announce the fact by message; but I do so because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of, and be discussed by, Congress and the people, through the press, and in every way, to the end that the best and more satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem the most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

There was a better demand for loans, and the money market ruled steady and rates were firm at 10 per cent. Grain and provision men are the principal applicants for favors; while there was a good supply of loanable funds. Bonds quite firm and a trifle higher, closing at 114¼ to 114½ for U. S. 5-20's of '62, 115¾ to 116 of '64, and 114¾ to 115¼ for 10-40's. Currency 6's, 117⅜ to 117⅝. Latest gold quotations—Chicago, 111¾ to 112¼; New York, 112¼.

BREADSTUFFS.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary, at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail Jan. 9, 1875, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1875. Jan. 9.	1875. Jan. 2.	1874. Jan. 10.	1873. Jan. 11.
Wheat	11,790,579	11,996,834	9,913,343	6,697,620
Corn	4,865,966	4,241,734	5,404,806	6,362,318
Oats	2,612,113	2,538,117	2,428,588	3,886,079
Barley	2,074,962	2,259,556	1,791,871	2,255,635
Rye	193,673	169,977	218,290	....
Total bu.	21,589,815	21,276,218	19,757,236	20,982,662

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Received. 1875.	Received. 1874.	Shipped. 1875.	Shipped. 1874.
Flour, brls	45,001	69,017	36,108	77,027
Wheat, bu	205,219	[illegible],100,100	93,583	651,224
Corn, bu	288,243	285,840	115,786	21,221
Oats, bu	80,337	252,9[illegible]6	58,241	116,695
Rye, bu	8,390	15,184	3 285	7,446
Barley, bu	41,630	103,512	30,008	102,877
D. Hogs, No	25,527	33,861	21,680	12,247
L. Hogs, No	168,125	100,204	35,189	1,702
Cattle, No	15,559	12,993	9,055	8,304

The movement in the grain markets has increased somewhat during the past week, but still there was no special activity shown, and the amount of business transacted was relatively light. This inactivity on the part of the speculative interest is accounted for by the unfavorable circumstances surrounding the trade and affecting the movements of speculators. The reports received from Liverpool and New York were of a discouraging tenor, quoting a declining tendency in values and a general weakness. The local speculative movement here during the fall was such that prices for all grains were forced to a higher range than to allow any shipping movement, and the result has been a steady and quite rapid accumulation of the stock in store. The "bears" have had the entire control of the trade and forced a general and steady decline in prices. At the present writing and during the week under review, the condition of affairs has been improving. The low prices are beginning to attract the attention of parties having money to invest, and there is also a better demand from shorts, who are covering their contracts at the profit offered by the liberal reduction in values. Eastern advices were again unfavorable, but the receipts are decreasing, and speculators seem to have more confidence in the future. Farmers are holding back grain, and the current prices, especially of wheat, are certainly very low. Spring wheat ruled fairly active, and corn was also selling more readily. Oats were regular and firm. Rye scarce and firm. Barley strong under light receipts. The markets closed steady and firm, with a more favorable outlook for the future.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and at the close:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 spring wheat	88¾@88⅞	88¾
Seller February	88⅜	89¼
New No. 2 corn	65⅞	66¼
Seller February	66	66⅞
Seller May	71¼	72¾@72½
No. 2 oats cash	52	52¼@52½
Seller February	52¾	52¾
No. 2 rye	96	97 @97½
No. 2 barley	$1.24½@1.25	$1.27@1.30
Seller February	1.26½	1.27@1.27½

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was steady and firm and quite an active business was transacted. The receipts were liberal, but the quality was good. Shippers bought freely at $4.75 to $5.20 for fair, $5.25 to $5.70 for good, and $5.75 to $6 25 for choice. Extra, $6.50 to $7.00. Stock cattle steady and firm at $2.75 to $4 00. Butchers' stock, $2.50 to $4.75. Hogs dull and 30c to 40c lower under the heavy receipts; closing at $6.00 to $6 50 for poor to good light and $6 60 to $7.10 for common to very choice heavy; prospects more favorable. Sheep firm and higher; closing at $3.50 to $5.75 for common to choice grades.

DRESSED HOGS.

Opened firm, but soon ruled weak and remained dull and easy until the extreme close, when a firmer feeling was developed, and under an increased and urgent competition between buyers, the market ruled active and closed firm with a c onsiderable portion of the decline recovered, closing at $7.25 to $7.35 for pigs, $7 45 to $7.50 for light weights—between 100 and 200 lbs—and $8 for heavy weights.

PROVISIONS.

A moderate speculative business was transacted in this market, but an unsettled feeling prevailed and prices fluctuated quite frequently. Mess pork was 70c to 90c per brl lower, and lard was active, higher at the opening, but closed easier. Meats were ⅛c to ⅛c lower. Mess pork closed at $18.25 cash, $18.70 seller March and $18.40 for seller February. Cash lard, $13.37½; seller March, $13.65 to $13.67½.

HIGHWINES AND SEEDS.

Highwines continue to rule steady and firm, there being a good demand and ready sale at 94c. Seeds were quiet and firm, with a moderate speculative inquiry. Timothy quotable at $2.40 to $2.60. Clover, $5.90 to $5.95. Flax, $2. Millet, 70c to 85c. Hungarian quiet at 80c to 85c.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Butter remains very dull and prices easy; closing at 20c to 28c for roll, and 20c to 28c for fair to choice shipping lots. Retailing in [illegible] on the basis of $31.50 for Stark A's. Beans in fair local demand [illegible] to $2.15. Broom corn firm and in [illegible]. Beeswax steady at [illegible] for choice yellow. Cooperage closed at $1.25 for pork barrels, and $1.45 to $1.50 for lard tierces. Eggs were in good demand and firm at 24c to 26c for fresh and 17c to 20c for pickled. Hops firm and in better demand at 40c to 50c for best. Potatoes were steady and firmly held at 80c to 90c for peachblows. Hay was in better demand and prices advancing. Hides were steady at 10c for kip, 12c for veal kip, 8c to 9c for part cured, 8½c for green heavy, and 15c for green calf. Cheese firm at 14c to 15c for Western factory, and 8c to 12c for common. Apples dull at $2.00 to $3.00. Cider was steady and firm at $6.50 to $7.00. Honey firm at 25c for comb and 15c for strained. Feathers firm at 60c to 65c for live geese and 6c to 7c for chicken. Poultry was firmer and [illegible] Vegetables were quiet and unchanged. [illegible] quiet.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9	@ 13
HOGS—Dressed	8	@ 8½
COTTON	15	@ 15¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	[illegible]	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 09	@ 1 11
No. 1 Spring	1 17	@ 1 23
CORN	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS	67	@ 70
RYE	93	@ 97
PORK—New Mess	19 75	@ ..
LARD—Steam	14	@ ..
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2 New	65	@ 67
OATS—No. 2	56	@ 57
RYE—No. 2	1 00	@ 1 02
PORK—Mess	[illegible]	@ ..
LARD	13½	@ ..
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 75
CATTLE	4 50	@ 5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	93	@ 93½
No. 2	89	@ 89½
CORN—No. 2	61	@ 62
OATS—No. 2	51	@ 52
RYE	95	@ 97
BARLEY—No. 2	1 28	@ 1 31
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 04	@ 1 08
CORN—New	70	@ 72
OATS	60	@ 63
RYE	1 10	@ 1 12
PORK—Mess	18 25	@ ..
LARD	14½	@ ..
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
Amber Michigan	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—New	67	@ 69
OATS	61	@ 64
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 13	@ 1 14
Amber	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN	67	@ 70
OATS	56	@ 58
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 09	@ 1 11
No. 2 Red	1 03	@ 1 05
CORN	68	@ 72
OATS	57	@ 60

THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

Startling Results Obtained by the Recent Transit Observations—In Less than 1,440 Years the Earth will Fall Plump into the Sun.

The New York *World* publishes a cable dispatch from London, saying:

"The first tentative computations made at Greenwich of data obtained from observations of the recent transit of Venus have yielded results somewhat different from what were expected. Four calculations made independently give the sun's parallax as being respectively 906 seconds, 942 seconds, 925 seconds, and 930 seconds, the mean being 924 seconds. The computations were made by Prof. O. Henrici, Ph. D., of the University College; Mr. Frederick Guthrie, of the Royal School of Mines and Arts, and Messrs. Dunkin and Ellis, assistants at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. No calculations have yet been completed at Kew Observatory. The computations as given were made only upon the basis of moments of external and internal contact as reported from different points of observation, and may be considerably modified when photographic and micrometic measurements are taken into account."

Based on this dispatch, the *World* remarks, on the authority of an American astronomer, as follows:

"To say that the sun's parallax has been ascertained to be 924 seconds, is to say that the sun is distant from us about 22,323 semi-diameters of the earth, or 88,443,726 miles. This is 6,926,274 miles less than the distance made out by Encke from observations of the last transit, and 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 less than the results obtained by more recent measurements. If this ratio were constant, we should require 1,440 years to overcome the entire distance and fall into the sun. But, as it is certain that our centripetal motion would be vastly accelerated continually as we got closer within the sphere of the sun's attraction, unless his forces should be proportionally decreased or his volume reduced, it is also probable that we should consume very much less time than is above given in making the tremendous journey."

A Ghastly Execution.

One of the most bungling and revolting executions on record was that of the hanging of the two negroes, Jarvis and Jackson, at Hempstead, near New York city, on Friday of last week. The account of the sickening affair, as reported by telegraph, relates that at 11:26 the weight was released, and both bodies sprang into the air, but only for an instant was one suspended, and in the next moment was witnessed an inexpressibly horrible sight. The body of Jackson was drawn up quickly, and his struggles of agony began, but Jarvis' body had risen perhaps a foot when the rope broke, and he struck the platform squarely on his feet, completely paralyzed by terror, and undoubtedly terribly hurt by the jerk of the noose on his neck. There was a pause of shuddering silence all over the yard, and the half-lifeless form swayed forward and would have fallen but for the intervention of the Sheriff's arm. For three minutes, while the rope was being repaired, Jarvis hung limp and motionless upon the arms of the officers. Sheriff Sammis says that he did not utter a word, but others say that he begged in a broken voice: "For God's sake, don't murder me." The knot was loosened around his neck, but the black cap was not drawn up lest he should be convulsed by the sight of his companion, who was struggling with his legs drawn up and his hands clenched by his side. Then a young man on a ladder ran the cord down, and it was about to be refastened when it slipped and with a grating, rasping noise slipped over the joists. Another minute of frightful suspense intervened, during which officers and citizens were muttering "Horrible! Horrible!" and the rope was again slid down through the beam. This time it was fastened, pulled taut against the wretch's neck, who was still able to keep his feet, and then he was slowly pulled up, hand over hand, the requisite distance, and allowed to strangle to death. His second hanging occurred at 11:30, and his pulse ceased to beat at 11:42, after writhings sickening to behold, the body swinging round and round, and shivering and trembling as if touched by a galvanic battery.

GOLD is being found in Upper Georgia in large quantities. Rumors had been afloat for several days concerning a new mine of immense richness, where many lumps in a pure state had been picked up on the surface, varying from 30 to 40 pennyweights. It is within an hour's ride of Chattanooga, and miners say its riches promise to eclipse anything on the continent.

AUBURN COURIER

Z. C. MATE, Proprietor.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A Bonanza of Corruption.

The Pacific Mail subsidy investigation at Washington pans out a perfect bonanza of venal richness. Journalists, Congressmen, and even the humble door-keepers and scullions seem to have had a finger in the rich pudding.

Train.

A report has been going the rounds that George Francis Train has become hopelessly insane. He is also credited with an intention to start a new daily paper in Cincinnati. If the latter report is true, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the first.

The Great Scandal Suit.

The celebrated Tilton-Beecher trial, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is dragging its slow length along, and will probably be protracted several weeks into the future. But one witness—"Mutual Friend" Moulton—had been examined up to the 18th inst., and he had furnished no testimony additional to that embraced in the famous published "statements."

An Item for Farmers.

A remarkable paper was read before the American Dairymen's Convention, at Utica, last week, by Mr. L. W. Miller, in which he detailed his repeated experiments in feeding cows in winter on three quarts of corn-meal each per day, without any hay or other food. He claims that they have done well during the progress of the experiments and afterwards, and that there are no objections to the plan.

Rich Bridal Presents.

The following list of bridal presents is published in the Chicago *Tribune*: A pair of pebble-goat shoes from the bride's brother-in-law; a glass door-plate from her grandmother's uncle; a half-dozen case-knives and a kerosene lamp from the bridegroom; a mop, broom and potato-masher from an unknown friend; a can of kerosene and a bundle of kindlings from the bride's mother-in-law; also a nutmeg-grater and some mantiel ornaments from her school friends.

Spain.

Bourbon rule in Spain begins with the appointment of Valmaseda as Captain-General of Cuba. He is the "bloody-butcher" Captain-General who had five students shot for scratching four meaningless lines on a piece of glass set in a tombstone. One-and-a quarter lives per scratch was a pretty cheap estimate of human life, even for a Spanish grandee in Cuba, and Valmaseda had to be recalled. Alfonso XII. sends him back again, and he asks for 20,000 more troops to prolong the hopeless struggle.

Crushed to Pulp.

An employe in one of the Chicago rolling-mills recently met his death in a singular and peculiarly shocking manner. While engaged in oiling the machinery his fingers were caught between two rollers weighing forty-eight tons, and driven by an engine of 300 horse power. These rollers fit closely together, and the unfortunate man was drawn closely into the narrow space between them. Before the horrible engine of death could be stopped, he had passed entirely through. His body was crushed inch by inch, and was reduced to a pulpy mass, bearing no more resemblance to a human form than a quantity of sausage-meat. The fragments were gathered up, bit by bit, by his horrified fellow-workmen, and conveyed to his late residence.

Inauguration Day.

The Chicago *Journal* says that by calculation it will be observed that the next Presidential inauguration day—March 4, 1877—will fall on Sunday. This conflict of inauguration dates with a non-secular day has occurred only twice before in the history of the United States. The first was in 1821, at the second inauguration of President James Monroe—he being re-elected—and the second was at the inauguration day proper of Zachary Taylor, in 1849. By special legislative appointment, these inaugurals transpired on March 5, the Monday following the set date, as probably will be that of 1877. Three times every century in the revolution of years will inauguration day fall on Sunday, about once in a man's lifetime. The next collision of dates, after 1877, will not be until the year 1917.

A Great Industry.

J. W. Peters, Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York, in an address delivered before the American Dairymen's Association, at Utica, N. Y., last week, estimated the annual American product of butter, at 1,400,000,000 pounds; of cheese at 300,000,000 pounds. The export of butter is about 15,000,000 pounds, while that of cheese for 1874 was nearly 114,000,000 pounds. Some of the Western butter received at New York, Mr. Peters says, is of fine quality, and the average quality was much improved in the last few years. Most Western butter, however, received there has its value fixed by the exporters. Better butter-packages are much needed, and the address strongly recommended metal packages instead of those of wood. Mr. Peters, thinks there is a falling off in the home demand for cheese, and, to encourage this, strongly recommends the manufacture of small cheese. The manufacture of skim-milk cheese was strongly condemned. The guaranteeing of weights of cheese by the shipper was thought important.

The Sandwich Islands.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, has attracted nearly as much attention during his visit to this country as he would have attracted had he been a European king with an ancestry of unlimited Bourbons. We, however, have a special interest in the Sandwich Islands, since their civilization is due to the labors of American missionaries. We are frequently told that Christian missions have been a failure. But here we have a civilized and intelligent gentleman who is the king of a nation that is more orderly than any European nation, and in intelligence and morality compares favorably with any nation of the Caucasian race. A little more than two generations ago the Sandwich Islands where a nation of brutal cannibals. It was solely the influence of the Christian missionaries which wrought the almost miraculous change which has taken place in so short a time. King Kalakaua is a visible testimony of what missionary effort can accomplish, and from this point of view his visit has a peculiar interest for religious people.

A New Finance Bill.

Representative Mason, of Iowa, has introduced in the lower house of Congress a bill supplemental to the bill to restore specie payments recently passed by that body. Section 1 provides that on Nov. 1, 1875, and for five months thereafter, any person may present, at the Sub-Treasury of the United States, legal-tender notes in sums of $50, or any multiple thereof, for exchange for gold, and receive gold in exchange at the rate of $50 for $100 in notes, and for each period of four months thereafter, the rate shall be successively advanced 1 per cent. in gold until July 1, 1878, and on and after Jan. 1, 1879, exchanged at par. Section 2 provides for presenting gold at the Treasury to be exchange for notes. Section 3 provides for the issuing of Treasury certificates for either class of funds, if such funds shall be at any time insufficient to meet the demands, which certificate shall be received for all payments due to the United States and payable in the funds represented by such certificates. Section 4 provides that the notes redeemed under the third section of the act "To provide for the Resumptiion of Specie Payments," shall not be reissued, but be cancelled and destroyed.

Text of the Finance Bill.

The following is the full text of the Finance and Currency bill passed by Congress. It has received the approval of President Grant, and is now the law of the land:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the Mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denomination; or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the Mints, Sub-Treasuries, Public Depositories and Post-offices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,777 of the Revised Statutes of the United States limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such bank association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act, authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par in coin either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"ARGUMENTUM ad Hominem!"—Horse-dealer—"I know you don't like his 'ead, and I allow he ain't got a purty 'ead; but lor'—now look at Gladstone, the cleverest man in all England! --and look at 'is 'ead!"—*Punch.*

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THAT "man wants but little here below," is illustrated by the following from the Newcastle *Mercury*: "Samuel White, one of the live farmers of Franklin township, has twenty acres of ground under cultivation, including fences, stable-lot and door-yard. During last year, 1874, he raised upon his little farm and sold $470 worth of hogs; killed eight head of hogs for his own meat, and has nineteen head of stock hogs for next year's feeding; two head of work-horses and one cow; raised one acre of potatoes, one acre of oats, had one acre in grass, a garden, and harvested forty bushels of wheat; has from 300 to 400 bushels of corn in his crib, and all from twenty acres of land."

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Evansville a few days ago on behalf of the projected improvement of the Ohio river.

PERSONAL.

DR. PHILIP H. BARTON, of Danville, has been re-appointed surgeon of the Danville and Vincennes railroad for the year 1875.

CASUALTIES.

TWO MEN and a woman, in attempting to cross the Ohio river, at Evansville, last week, in a small boat, were caught between two cakes of ice and carried some distance down the river. When rescued the woman was in an insensible condition and almost frozen.

MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, living near Lebanon, Boone county, while out hunting a few days ago, accidentally discharged his gun, the contents entering his abdomen, producing a fatal wound.

RAILROADS.

THE following record of railway constructions in Indiana during the year 1874 is taken from the *Railway Gazette*:

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago—Of the new part of this road, 114 miles is in Indiana, extending entirely across the northern part of the State.

Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern—Track was laid from the Ohio river, at Rockport, northward 40 miles to Jasper.

Frankfort and Kokomo—Completed from Frankfort northeast 25¾ miles to Kokomo, Ind., connecting the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern railway with the lines intersecting at Kokomo. Three miles of track was laid in 1873.

LEGAL.

JUDGE BICKNELL has rendered an elaborate decision in the suit of Valentine Kelly, deciding that the town of Ohio Falls, Hamilton county, has no legal existence. It is Clarksville and nothing else.

A $20,000 libel suit has been brought against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* Company by L. C. Curtiss of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, one of the oldest settlers in Henry county, died at his residence in Ogden last week. He had been a resident of that county for over half a century.

DAN H. BENNETT, a prominent newspaper man, died at his residence near Kokomo a few days since.

CHARLES H. STRICKLAND, a prominent citizen of Richmond, died suddenly of heart disease a few days ago.

CRIME.

JAMES LYTLE, 17 years of age, living near North Vernon, committed suicide recently by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a pocket-knife, because a young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses had broken the engagement.

THE notorious desperado, Bill Rodifer, has again escaped from the Southern Prison.

IN a drunken row at Xenia, recently, a man named Lee was shot by Eli Hayne, the ball entering on the left side and grazing the left lung. The victim is in a critical condition.

IN the case of Trible vs. the State of Indiana, tried at Brazil, Clay county, for the shooting of Thomas Gray, on the 11th of July last, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUARTERMASTER-GEN. SAMUEL BECK, has submitted his report to the Governor. The State owns 1,036 rifles of improved patterns and 176 old flint locks. There are nineteen militia companies in the State, armed under the law. He recommends the building of a State armory for the storage of arms and ammunition. There is due from the general government $29,406.78 worth of arms and stores.

THE excitement in Benton county over its "beast" was ended last week. A farmer put out a piece of poisoned liver, and the animal ate thereof to his hurt. The "beast" proved to be a large South American puma, an anim a very similar to the tiger.

THESE are hard times for County School Superintendents. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature for the abolition of that office.

JOHN SHUTE, a wealthy bachelor, of Richmond, is in trouble, Miss Annie Brown, a dashing dry goods clerk of that city, having brought three suits against him for breach of promise, seduction and bastardy, claiming $20,000 damages.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—*Senate*—The papers in the contests of Walker against Carne and Jeffries against Baxter were received and referred....Bills introduced: For removing public officers for intoxication by the Circuit Court, on complaint of any citizen, on proper trial; preventing discrimination in railroad freights, providing that railroad companies shall pay double the amount of damages to shippers from failure to carry at reasonable rates, and not charge as much or more for transporting a less than a greater distance; fixing Judges' salaries—Supreme Judges $3,000, Circuit Judges $2,000, Criminal Judges $1,500, Superior Judges $2,500; requiring a vote of the people before County Commissioners shall appropriate more than $5,000 for any public building, bridge, etc.; providing for opening streets, which provides for the appointment of five freeholders each year by the Circuit Court as City Commissioners, and allows the assessment of benefit elsewhere than on the line of improvement; instructing the Committee on Temperance to embrace the local-option feature in any bill that it may report.

House—Bills introduced: Fixing local fare on railroads at three cents per mile, and freight at five cents per ton per mile when transported 30 miles or more, and six cents for less, iron, etc., to be five cents per ton; requiring county and township officers to account for interest received on public moneys; making the pay of County Superintendents $4 for each calendar day actually employed; providing that, in trials by jury, two-thirds be sufficient to make a verdict, signed by the foreman; fixing interest on money at 6 per cent.; exempting $300 worth of personal property owned by women, married and single, over 21 years of age, from service or sale for debt; compelling corporations to pay employes once each month, and, on failure, suit may be brought and execution issued thereon, returnable in thirty days, with no stay, and property sold on five days' notice, without benefit of valuation and appraisement; authorizing County Commissioners to borrow money at the legal rate of interest, to the amount of 1 per cent. on property valuation, and issue bonds therefor, for the purpose of erecting public buildings.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.—*Senate*—Bills introduced: Requiring Township Trustees to levy a tax of fifty cents on $100 for the payment of school debts each year until such school debts are paid; authorizing towns to issue bonds to complete public buildings, not to exceed $10,000, at 8 per cent. interest, and not to be sold for less than ninety-four cents; allowing divorce judgments to be opened within two years by adverse party, as to alimony and care of children, where no other notice to defendant has been given than by publication; making desertion of wife and children a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100 and sixty days' imprisonment; making grand and petit juries consist of six persons....Oliver presented a bill providing for a State Board of Health, consisting of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; also, for a Superintendent of Vital Statistics.

House—Bills introduced: Defining the liability of married women on their contracts, holding them responsible for any contract made with the consent of their husbands, the same as if they were unmarried; making libel punishable by $1,000 fine and six months imprisonment, justification the only defense. ....A resolution instructing the Temperance Committee to report a Temperance bill embracing the local option feature of the Baxter bill was tabled, 59 to 34, which vote demonstrates that the lower house disfavors the continuance of the Baxter law.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.—*Senate*—The proceedings of the Senate were not of general interest.

House—A resolution looking to the amendment of the School law, so as to have the State Board of Education prescribe text books for the State, was defeated....Bills introduced: Establishing County Courts and abolishing Boards of Commissioners; making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent.; defining abortion as felony, with a penalty of from one to ten years' imprisonment; removing the disabilities of married women as to contracts.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.—*Senate*—Bills introduced: Asking the Governor to confer with the Governors of adjoining States as to the appointment of two commissioners from each State to devise and agree upon uniform laws for the regulation of railroads, the commissioners to receive the same pay as members of the Legislature, and to report their action to the next General Assembly; making blocking of streets by railroad cars a penal offense.

House—The Ways and Means Committee reported back and disapproved the bill exempting $300 worth of property held by heads of families from sale for debt....A resolution limiting the fees and salary of the Auditor of State to $4,000 was adopted unanimously.... Bills introduced: Authorizing the assessment of 8 cents on $100, and 50 cents for each poll, for revenue purposes for 1875-6; creating State University Board of Regents; authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to dismiss County Superintendents guilty of any immoral conduct.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.—*Senate*—A resolution was introduced asking for an investigation of the Adam Earl contempt case in the Supreme Court, involving the reports of money paid for an early decision in the case of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie railroad. The reports are of the alleged payment of $7,000 to ex-Judge Chas A. Ray, Godlove P. Behm, of Lafayette, and Law Librarian Graham, of Bloomington. A long discussion ensued on the resolution, which was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee....Bills introduced: Limiting the number of grand jurors to seven; to make void contract on railroad coupon tickets that, if detached, they will not be honored....A ballot for United States Senator was then taken, resulting as follows: McDonand 23, Pratt 15, Thompson 7, Buchanan 4, Holman 1.

House—A score or more of petitions were received on temperance, and one from 22 granges in Bartholomew and Browne counties, representing 10,000 citizens, praying that attendance upon public schools be made compulsory....At half-past 2 p. m. the House proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. On the first ballot the result stood: McDonald 53, Pratt 26, Buchanan 9, Curry 2, Holman 3, Browne 2; total 95.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.—*Senate*—Reports were made: From the Committee on Judiciary—To indefinitely postpone bill mak ng husband and wife competent witnesses against each other; concurred in....To indefinitely postpone bill 61, subjecting lands of married women to their own debts; concurred in....The election of prison directors and trustees of benevolent institutions, etc., was postponed until Feb. 17....After debate on the bill to repeal the act allowing interests on judgments the Senators proceeded to the House to compare the vote for United States Senator.

House—Bills reported from the Temperance Committee: Fixing license fee at $400, with bonds at $2,000; making drunkenness a misdemeanor, and providing penalties for the sale of liquors to minors, on Sundays, and on general elections....The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the bill to enable the United States to acquire land for postoffice in Evansville....The Educational Committee reported in favor of a bill paying a debt of $22,168 of the State Normal School, and providing for a sinking fund of $20,000....A bill was introduced reducing the salaries of Supreme Court Judges to $3,000; Circuit Judges to $2,000; Criminal Circuit Judges to $1,500, and in cities of 40,000 inhabitants to $2,000, and Superior Judges to $2,250....The Committee on Ways and Means were authorized to inquire into the expediency of giving $20,000 to Kansas and Nebraska sufferers....The hour having arrived for the election of a United States Senator, both houses balloted in joint convention, and the vote resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 145; necessary to a choice, 73; McDonald, 78; Pratt, 44; Buchanan, 19; Thomnson, 6.

Transit of Venus.

Judging from the mail reports of the observations of the recent transit of Venus, at least one important and interesting contribution to science has been made—rather, one error corrected. This was the "black drop" phenomenon. In previous observations the disk of Venus was noticed to be apparently elongated towards the edge of the sun's disk at the moment of contact, even as when one barely touches the surface of a bowl of water with a finger tip, then raises it slightly above the surface, a connecting drop appears between the flesh and the water. All the reports thus far received unite in declaring that no such phenomenon was observed last month, so that the "black drop" is to be considered but an optical delusion which better instruments and more accurate observations have corrected.

SURE CURE FOR FROST-BITE.—A mixture of equal parts of chloroform, balsam copaiva, and tincture capsicum, is almost as near a specific for frostbites and chilblains as is sulphur for the itch. The above can be had of any druggist, should be labeled for "external use," and kept closely corked. For use: Prepare a pledget of cotton or lint of proper size, shake the mixture well, saturate the pledget, place it on affected parts; then cover with a piece of thin manilla paper, well oiled, and over that a bandage. One application is usually sufficient, but may be repeated if necessary.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Rivalries of Women.

A woman writes in the Boston *Globe*: "One day, on the trip up, when reading a magazine, my attention was attracted by the glitter of a gold bracelet, which, look where I would, flashed before my eyes, and further scrutiny revealed the fact that the young lady who wore it was particularly anxious that I should be attracted by it, and, to further her design, began cutting the leaves of her magazine with a silver fruit-knife. For the purpose of showing her that I was not particularly dazzled, in fact that there was another such in the world, I took a gold pencil from my pocket and marked a passage in my book, for my bracelet was equal to hers. Observing that fact she drew off her glove and carefully arranged her veil so that I might not fail to see the heavily-chased ring which encircled her finger. I could 'go her one better' here; so taking off my glove, I drew down the blind, flashing a rare topaz and a solitaire diamond before her appreciative eyes. She saw, and quickly pulling off her other glove, displayed a splendid cluster diamond and a gigantic amethyst. I was slightly nonplused, but as she wore no earrings, I felt that after all I was even with her. At the instant she drew an elegant little watch from her belt, which she studied attentively two whole minutes, holding it up in full view, then turned to me as if to say; 'Well, go on.' I had done my best and could not answer the challenge, but thought mournfully of my poor little locket in a drawer at home, with one side all jammed in. When, at last, the aggravating creature took a jewel-case from her satchel and held up a lovely coral set, turning it this way and that to exhibit all its beauties, furtively glancing at me to be sure that I observed, I was utterly vanquished, completely routed, and so greatly absorbed in my book that I did not see a thing."

A Rich Angel Entertained Unawares.

A few evenings since there dropped into an up-town hotel, a man about five feet eight, with heavy chin-whiskers, and with rather a seedy and patched suit, but clean. He wanted lodging for the night, and inquired of the landlord if he could "bunk" with him. The landlord, not liking his condition and appearance, told him "he guessed not." The stranger took a seat and entered into conversation with some of the boarders. The landlord discovering during the evening that he was an educated man, remembered the saying of "entertaining angels unawares," told him he might stay if he paid in advance. The stranger at once took out about $10 in currency, and tendered a $5 bill for the payment. The landlord soon after took him to bed, and left him in his room, but stationed himself where he could see the occupant of the room. The stranger, after taking his boots off, got down on his knees in front of the bed and delivered the Lord's Prayer in a most impressive manner, after which he prayed for all the inmates of the house, for his friends and for his enemies, that they might be preserved from all danger and that they might be happy. He then arose and commenced undressing, in the meanwhile talking to himself and making expressions aloud like the following: "What a fool I have been;" "Some thieves might have picked me up;" "I wonder if I have got it;" then taking two large rolls of bank bills from different parts of his person, which he put under his pillow and then got into bed. The landlord says he never heard the Lord's Prayer repeated in a more impressive manner. The stranger is a heavy lumber dealer from the upper Hudson.—*Troy Press.*

Never Waste Bread.

One day, about one hundred and thirty years ago, a young Scottish maiden was busy about her household affairs, when an aged stranger came to the door and asked permission to enter and rest, requesting at the same time something to eat. The young girl brought him a bowl of bread and milk, and tried in various ways to make him comfortable. A piece of bread happening to fall on the floor, she pushed it out of the way into a heap of ashes. "Never waste bread!" cried the stranger, with much emotion, picking up the bread and putting it into his milk. "I have known the time when I would have given gold for a handful of corn kneaded in a soldier's bonnet." A quick suspicion crossed the girl's mind and sent her to the room of her invalid mother, who hastened to the kitchen on hearing the description of the old man with delicate hands and clean, coarse linen. In a moment she knew him to be the good Scottish Lord on whose estate they were tenants. He had just returned from the battle of Culloden, were the young Prince, Charles Edward, had been defeated by the royal troops. He and many others were obliged to hide for their lives. After being driven from one hiding-place to another, he at last found a safe hiding-place on a part of his estate where were large cairns, called the "Cairns of Pitsigo." The lady who tells the story says that "every one in the neighborhood knew of his residence;" the very children would go peep at him as he sat reading, but would never breathe his name. "Nor," she adds, "shall I ever forget the lesson the poor fugitive taught me—never to waste bread."

WAGGING ANOTHER BONE.—A New Hampshire school teacher lately was questioning one of his classes upon the anatomy of the human body, and, standing upon one foot, and swinging the other foot and limb, he inquired how many bones he was moving. Several incorrect answers were given at first, but after it had been answered correctly, the question was asked if any of the scholars thought differently. A little fellow, not yet in his teens, raised his hand immediately, signifying that he disagreed with his schoolmates, and the teacher, repeating the question, "How many bones was I moving?" was astonished to hear the little chap increase the proper number by one, in the same breath, giving as his reason, "You were moving your jawbone, too."

SPONGE JELLY CAKE.—One cup white sugar, one cup flour, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus or soda and two of cream tartar. Bake fifteen minutes and roll while warm.

A FEW EPITAPHS.

ON A PATRIOT.

Here lies a soldier, under yon stone,
Stop passer-by, and heave a groan;
Groan, did I say? No—hurrah, for he is happy, I ween,
Singing Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, and God Save the Queen,
In the land of Glory, where he has been, by this time a cherubim. Amen.

A COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER.

In this grave lies Mary Edwards, a pretty school marm,
Who coaxed and flattered all the beaux, but never did them harm;
She was graceful, evanescent, but she faded like the dew,
And her age (excuse me for telling it) was just forty-two.

THE UNRULY MEMBER.

In this sacred spot my wife does lie,
She quit this world and went on high;
Her tongue wagged so fast for thirty long years,
[illegible]

DEATH OF A CHILD.

It was spotted measles that killed our Daisy;
When I think of her death it makes me so crazy,
I don't see why we should have so much trouble,
While others go "scot free" and of money have double

[illegible]

As death was sauntering idly by,
He spied the apple of my eye;
With cruel aim and no delay,
In her heart's core he put decay.

And like the fruit upon the tree
She dropped down dead in spite of me.
To celebrate her fall this day,
I raise a stone to Mary Grey.

A SLANDERER.

Here lies an old dame, with a dangerous tongue,
She slandered all her neighbors and really thought it fun;
She got so angry one day, when in a slanderous fit,
That a blood vessel burst, and the biter got bit.
This epitaph was written by her victims in the town,
And this heavy granite stone was laid to keep her body down.

Humorous.

PIECE-MAKER—Bull in a china shop.

WAR—Murder set to music.

A POWERFUL motive—The locomotive.

LONESOME—A man minding his own business.

SOMEBODY says that King Koffee is a wreck. Somebody else says that all kings are Rex.

A WISCONSIN man recently killed six skunks in one day. After interviewing the first one he became reckless, and so kept on.

"You see that man there!" she replied; "well, he's my husband. The baby's sick, and he said give her castor ile, and I said goose grease, and thar he lays!"

THE Duluth woman who put the kerosene can on the stove-hearth while she went out to trade with a peddler is now keeping house in a barn, kindly loaned for the occasion.

A CHAP who spent $1,500 to graduate from Harvard is Postmaster in Iowa at $24 per year. He would "swap" his knowledge of Greek roots for a hill beans if he could.

"DON'T be angry with me, darling," is an appropriate song for a man to sing after he has blackened both of his wife's eyes. It goes to show that he is a man of fine feeling.

AN hour passed on—the Turk awoke. He had been sleeping in front of a grocery in Cairo, and as he got up he pulled out a revolver and wounded three men, saying, "Somehow I don't feel lively to-day."

THE captain of an amateur base-ball club, when trying to make an excuse for his having been defeated, said: "It's no wonder you beat us, for the man who played left field for us couldn't even read."

A RASH refusal—Customer (flying from importunate tradesman): "No, thank you, nothing more, really! Not another article, thank you! Good morning! [Escapes!—ha! ha!—refusing his own umbrella!]—*Punch.*

BAGGS got up too early one morning, and began to scold the servant girl. His little six-year-old, who had been listening attentively during the conversation, broke in with, "Father, stop scolding; you needn't think that Jane's your wife."

A SCOTCHMAN went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?" asked the lawyer. "Oh, ay, sir!" replied he; "I tell ye the plain truth. Ye can put the lies into it yourself!

As a gentleman was nearly run over in a narrow London street by a dray, he shouted to the driver, "Do you want to kill me?" whereupon the intelligent driver put the thumb of his dexter hand to his nose, and, spreading out his fingers like a fan, replied, "If I had knowed you was a-coming this way, I would have sent you a post-card!"

"ARE you going after the sugar?" called a Marquette mother to her boy, who was in the street. "Am I going after that sugar?" drawls the youth in a saucy and impertinent tone; just then he happened to see his father coming up behind him, and he said very respectfully and lovingly, "Why, of course I am, ma—I didn't know you needed it right away."

Artistic Wasps.

The evolutionists have received unexpected encouragement from a colony of English wasps which lately developed a taste for artistic decoration. A many-colored nest was discovered suspended from the branch of an apple-tree. Undulating lines of red, blue, green, yellow and white went round and round the spherical nest with great regularity, the colors being kept distinct and the whole presenting a very curious specimen of insect paper-making. The owner of the orchard was for a long time puzzled to account for this phenomenon, but it was at length discovered that the wasps had procured their material from a lot of colored paper trimmings which had been used to cover strawberry beds in a neighboring garden. The question naturally arises, why did these wasps keep the tints separate if they were insensible to color?

"CASTOR ILE."—A policeman passing along Macomb street, in Detroit, a few days ago, halted in front of a house which had two broken windows, and, sticking his head through one of them, he saw a man seated on a chair, with his head bound up, other chairs broken to pieces, and the room looking as if a big row had taken place.

Auburn Courier.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875.

☞The Mexicans have expelled from the country 148 sisters of charity. They will be driving all the ewe lambs into exile next

☞The senatorial contest in Tennessee is exceedingly hot. Although two of the contestants have withdrawn Andy's chances are not particularly flattering.

☞Pinchback is again put into the limbo of the committee on privileges and elections. He has spent two years in that paradise of circumlocution and red tape already

☞Senator Sherman stated in his speech on the Louisiana affair that Gen Sheridan had said that "3,500 murders had been committed since 1866." Sheridan said nothing of the kind. He said that 3,500 persons had been "murdered and wounded," which is a vastly different matter.

☞Reno of Owen is as miserable as 'his friend and 'The Plan.' These two gentleman are troubled sore because the treacherous democrats diden't make unmitigated asses of themselves by electing a man to the United Staes who didn't know as much [illegible] three year-old boy ought to know about the functions of money. But at this point the paths of the malcontents diverge, Reno mourning for Voorhees and "the Plan,, for himself. Both have sought consolation in the columns of the newspapers which they manage to cumber with an precedented overflow of swash.

☞The *Hon*, Isaac Jenkinson late consul to Glasgow, assumes control of the Fort Wayne Daily *Gazette*, as business manager and editor in chief Mr. Jenkinson was formerly proprietor of the Gazette having sold his interest in 1869. Mr. J. J. Grafton, late business manager, continues as a stockholder but discontinues his connection with the management of the paper. Mr. Samuel Morse, manageing editor, has resigned. It is understood that the *Gazette* will be immediately enlarged to an eight page paper.

☞Bro Weamer thought our article on Louisiana smelt too much of copper, but it was only a reflex of a large portion of the Republican press, as well as a large number of influential members of that party.

Vice President Wilson said, "that the whole Louisianna business was wrong, that the mismanagement of affairs had become odious to the people, that he had no voice in its affairs, but if his suggestions had been accepted two years ago this whole southern trouble would have been averted."

Wm. Cullen Bryant said; "These practices which contemplate the subjection of local politics to the Federal authorities, by the exercise of the military power must be denounced, must be stopped, must be broken up forever!"

President Grant said in his message "I am well aware that any military interference, by the officers of troops of the United States, with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection where such interference, by the authority of the general government, ought to be permitted, or can be justified."

The sub-committee on Louisiana affairs consisted of two intelligent, firm Republicans, and one mild Democrat; and after examining a large number of witnesses, black and white, they unanimously reported that the disturbances in Louisiana originated from the action of Republican politicians, and that the White League was composed of peaceable, law abiding citizens.—The report of the committee was so unexpected to the radical members of Congress, that another committee has been appointed, and have proceeded to New Orleans to further investigate the matter, a report from whom will be looked for with a good deal of interest

The unauthorized authority exhibited by Sheridan is unfortunate, not only to Louisiana but the whole south Sergeant Ed. Kennedy thinks that Gen. Sheridan enjoys the situation.—The following is from him to the Fort Wayne *Journal*:

Sheridan being assigned to duty
In the city of New Orleans,
The ladies admire his beauty—
The lovely creole queens.

SPEAK OUT.

We have heard much, and written some ourself about "salary grabbing" yet there is an unusal reticence manifested by the Democratic press in reference to the more than $200,000 that came into the hands of one Schumaker, a democratic member of Congress from New York, through the hands of one Irvin agent of the Pacific Mail Company Why don't the Columbia City *Post*, the two Murray's the Ligonier *Banner*, Auburn *Courier* [illegible] gentlemen, let us hear from you!—*Northern Indianian.*

The editors of the *Indianian* well knew that Mr. Mays was at the State Capitol using his influence to correct the abuses of a former Republican administration, and that his paper was left in the hands of boys, or they never would have made the above request. But when so "large and influential" a paper as the *Indianian* commands, we must obey.

Misery, they say, loves company, and it is not at all surprising that the most corrupt and money-grabbing administration that ever disgraced the country, should try to ring in Democrats and make them *particis criminis* in their disgraceful transactions. They even tried to implicate the tall Sycamore but he appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and proved an *alibi*, and so with a number of other Democrats. It is nothing very strange that one weak-kneed Democrat, or even more, amid this wholesale surrounding of greenbacks, should depart from the principles of their party and with Zachariah share the loaf.

Democrats are opposed to corruption, no matter from what source it comes, and if the editors of the *Indianian* are in any doubt in regard to which party is the most responsible for the Pacific Mail rascality, we refer them as a matter of history to the Congressional Globe of 1871–2, where they will find that the principal speakers supporting that measure were Republicans, and the speakers in the negative Democrats.

The great body of affirmation votes were Republicans, and the great mass of negative votes Democrats, and if any doubts exist in regard to which party got the most money, we would invite them to take a peep into Irvin's budget and look at the lists given to the Committee—some editors got $25,000. Mr. Mays got nothing, nor we presume the editors of the *Indianian*, as we believe they were not very strong advocates of that measure. But why talk about such small matters, or does our Bros. wish to confine us to Schumakers account.

We remember of a Methodist minister being elected to Congress, that was too poor to buy a horse and saddle bags, and now he owns tracts of land larger than Kosciosko County.—Schumaker could not begin to buy them, and numerous other instances of the same kind.

We have an indistinct recollection of an humble dealer in butter and eggs residing in Warsaw some years ago, that scratched his head to see if it felt wooly enough to go to Congress. He went—and there found such a flood of unparalled corruption that at the close of his speech on railroad monopolies he sung the following touching hymn:

"And are we yet alive,
And do we still rebel?
'Tis wondrous, 'tis amazing grace
That we are out of hell."

We are gratified to state, however, that he survived, but soon deserted the home of his youth, it not being high-toned enough for him, and now stands around with the nabobs at Washington. Fortunes were made in a day in those times, Bro. Indianian. We had a man at the helm who signed a bill increasing his own salary and did'nt care a d—n for expenses, and his trusty supporters followed in the wake.

But those halcyon days have passed, honest old Democrats are coming up from all parts of the country, and it is amusing to notice what a number of these precious, thieving rascals have business in the old country, out of the reach of investigating committees. If Schumaker is a Democrat he has got a Republican memory, it is very treacherous in regard to money matters.—He swears before the committee that he don't know anything about the money, if he got it he paid it out according to directions. Money either strengthens or blunts the memory wonderfully.

The *Indianian* says that it has written something on salary-grabbing—why not write something about King who was not worth a cent when he commenced his duties as door-keeper and lobby member of Congress, but left a millionare.

Shumaker, according to his own testimony, was only an agent to disburse the funds; while others of all classes, Congressmen, Editors, Bankers, Postmaster-generals, ex-Mayors, Newspaper Correspondents, Lawyers and Door-keepers were bought with money, and thereby convinced that the Pacific Mail Subsidy was a sublime necessity.

The Sandwich Island King said in New York, speaking of things at home, "that they had too much missionary." Perhaps the editor of the *Indianian* in only selecting Schumaker for a subject, was because they thought the others might be too much Republican, and "that's what we told Emily."—Next.

☞The New York *Times* in discussing the qualities of the new senators, speaks of Mr. McDonald in the following terms:

Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana who was chosen after a severe struggle promises to exert considerable influence in the Senate. What his abilities may be as a legislator remains to be seen but as a political manager, he has no equal in his own party in the *West* and we are inclined to think none in the East. He was chairman, during the last canvass of the democratic committee of his state. He leans at present toward a progressive policy, but we shall not expect to see him cling to it at the risk of any serious check for his party Professing to be a hard money man he was named by a caucus that adopted resolutions in favor of inflation and repudiation. On the whole he promised to be a formidable politician and his position in the Senate will soon show how far he possesses also the qualities of a statesman.

The conservative members of the Louisiana legislature offer to throw their case into the hands of the four members of the special committee on Southern affairs now in New Orleans. These four gentlemen are Hoar Frye, Wheeler and Marshall. The conservatives must certainly have lively faith in the goodness of their cause and the goodness of human nature, or they would never trust their intrests in such hands.

The Pioneer
HARDWARE
Emporium!
Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of
HEAVY AND SHELF
Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.
I would call special attention to my department of
HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,
in which will be found everything at the very
LOWEST PRICES,
Such as:—
OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.
—A FIST-CLASS—
Tin-Shop,
in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.
JOHN L. DAVIS,

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,
—AT—
Miller & Casebeer's
The leading merchants of Auburn Indiana.
STACKS OF GOODS AT COST
And Less.
Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mamouth stock of
FINE DRESS GOODS,
to select from, now is the time to call and
SECURE BARGAINS,
you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at
MILLER & CASEBEER'S
Corner Store

A New Store
With an entire new stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at
J. E. WOODFORD'S
I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the
Lowest Figures For Cash!
My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.
To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

THE
NEW YORK STORE

GREAT C LEARINGOUT SALE
—AT—
ROOT & COMPANYS
Popular Dry Goods House
The New York Store.
CONTIUATION
Of the low prices ingrated on Jan., 1st untill Feb., 1st to clear the stock on all winter goods
Bona Fide Bargains
—ON—
Balance of Fine Furs, Fine Cloaks, Silk Velvets, Paisley Shawls, Ottoman Shawls, Fine Dress shawls, Fine Dress Goods Fancy Goods.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES IN OUR
GREAT DRESS GOODS DEPAR'T
Reduced Prices on Black and Colored Silks, Water Proffs, Clothes and Cassimeres, Underware Embroideries, Fancy Goods and Notions.
We would also call attention to our stock of *House-keeping* Linens, which we are offering at low prices.
46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.
—o—o—o—
Dry Goods and Notions.
No. 1 Columbia Street,
Fort Wayne Ind,
—o—
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
—o—
We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bought for Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance
Please examine our stock and compare prices
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
Geo De Wald & Co
—o—
AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE, FOR THE SALE OF
E. Butterick & Co's
PATTERS OF GARMENTS
AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

[illegible] Courier.

[illegible] and [illegible]iscellaneous.

[illegible] 25c.
[illegible] 50
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], 20 cents.
[illegible] is coming.
[illegible]orn 50 @ 55 cts
Wheat, white $1 01
Wood $1.75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

The club dance to-night.

A fine snow fell on Sunday last.

Letter from the Capitol this week.

Valentines for all, at Houser & Co.

Gordon & Roth are the premium artists

Rubber Boots down, at J. E. Woodford's

Frozen ears are a common affliction now.

We will soon have a cigar manufacturer among us.

A standing invitation—taking a drink with a friend.

Jas Lowrie is organizing a combination troupe here.

Examine Abright's stock of Ladies Gold Watches.

Teachers; it will pay you to go to Houser & Co. for prepared cards.

Mr. A. O. Miller's troup will soon give us a performance.

Remember that Mrs. Little & Fair have moved their shop.

If you want watches neatly repaired go to Abright's.

J. E. Chandler, of Chicago, is now a guest of Cy Boughan.

The Angola people are to have a Masquerade Ball to-night.

Selling Boots & Shoes of all kinds lower than ever, at J. E. Woodford's.

Some of our merchants are engaged in the arduous task of invoicing.

We have a lawful partnership firm of corporation fiddlers.

All subscribers out side of the county must pay for their paper in advance.

Abright will sell watches at greatly reduced prices for the next 30 days.

We notice Mr. Speck brother of our townsman Johney Speck, on the streets.

There were 275 iron horses 'kicked the stuffin' out of each other, on the different railroads, last year.

Money is so scarce in Michigan that a dollar bill creates as much excitement as a circus poster.

Every family in Auburn has a private skating rink. It lies in front of their gates, on the sidewalk.

There is a new song entitled "Why did he leave her, because she was poor?" The title settles the question.

M. Weis, Esq., of Fort Wayne, gave us a glimpse of his charming phiz on last Tuesday.

[illegible]bright has a large stock of Jewelry that is being closed out at your own price.

Mr. Gilbert, agent for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. at Butler, was in the city last Saturday.

We hear many of our ladies tell some very pitiful tales about their geraniums, monthly roses, &c., "gone died."

"We pledge ourselves to drink whiskey moderately," is the cordial precept of the Mt. Vernon Temperance Society.

Bills have been introduced in the Legislature to prevent Stallins, Bulls &c. from running at large. Alas, poor Beecher.

Brother Beecher says he is the happiest man in the whole nation. Brother Beecher probably does not tell the truth.

If any of our merchants have special bargains to offer these dull times, let them tell the people through the Courier.

An Auburn lady had her ear "Cooked," at the sleighing party last week, by the severe frost. Her escort must have been bashful, very.

Go to Abright's for a fine article in Silver Plated Knives, Spoons, Fork, & every thing in the line of Silver and Plated ware.

Lewries Combination troup will visit Corunna to-night and give one of their splendid entertainments. Its worth your quarter.

Fire.—Last Saturday about four o'clock the residence of Mr. John Cool, living three miles North of the city, was burnd to the ground.

Undertakers smile to see "promising" young men carry revolvers in their hind pocket during the slippery sidwalk season.

Our clever townsman, W. H. Dills, has been afflicted for several days with a sore throat.

The rumor that John Hebel, is not going to build his new block is all false. We have our information from John, himself.

When young ladies turn their backs on the young men now-a-days, it is not because they are mad, but because they want to show their new overskirts.

Al. Dawson, of Spencerville, with S. C. Evans, of Fort Wayne, have started to California to invest in the wild lands.—Will return in March.

"Will you take some of this butter, Mister?" "Thank you ma'am, I belong to the temperence society—can't take any thing strong."

A little more attention given to the matter of sprinkling ashes on the walks in front of the business houses would be thankfully received by the public.

We noticed a number of citizens from the Pollowag's delight last Saturday.—They smile over the prospects of Garret to much.

This is the season of the year when careless people dump red hot ashs into a barrel, and then wonder how the fire originated.

The wife of an ex-Treasurer McQueen, of Bartholomew county, Ind., was killed at Columbia, Ind., by the backing of a train a few days ago.

The merchants of our place are enjoying a fine trade, and the reason is because Auburn men sell the best goods that can be purchased.

Special attention paid to manufacturing and reparing Boots and Shoes of every description, by W. W. Humes, at J. E. Woodford's.

Several Auburn boys consider it "high toned," to wear a thirty-five cent undershirt, displaying its scarlet band above a reversible chalked up paper collar.

McConell Esq., of Angola, gave us a short stay on last Tuesday Morning. He was on his way to Chicago via of the Baltimore & Chicago R. R.

There, now; a fellow is safe for a while Judge Walsh, of Brooklyn, has decided that a woman has no right to open her husband's letters.

S. J. Lock, and a friend of his of Waterloo, was in the city Tuesday. They were on their way to Garret City, having a speculation in view.

Mrs. McCrum, living about one mile west of Sedan, dropped dead on Monday last. She is quite an old lady which perhaps was the case of such sudden death.

John Treesh, of Fairfield tp., has purchased the City bakery, and will soon take possession. He will keep a full assortment of groceries tobaccos &c, in connection with the bakery.

Our time has been so closely occupied in the job department, for the past several days, that we have been obliged to neglect our local page. Hunting items after night are as hard to find, as saloons that will trust.

We have never yet seen a young man, who had found some girl silly enough "to strike up a flirtation with him," who did not pronounce her to companions (who had never seen her) as "the pootiest girl that ever lived."

We have received from Hon. W. W. Curry, Secretary of State, a copy of his annual report. Among other things, it contains a list of senators and representatives from Indiana since the admission of the state into the Union.

The ladies of the Methodist church held their social at Dr. J. H. Ford's residence on Wednesday evening, last week and we are informed that it was a most enjoyable affair. The number present was large, and the entertainments were all amusing.

Mrs. Little & Co, have removed to their old stand, on North Main st. The room they have lately been occupying is too small for their business,—we mean there wasn't room to twist up Ostrich feathers as the style requires.

He weighs one hundred and fifty pounds and six ounces. The basket contained four dozen eggs and two lamp chimneys As he fell on main street, he murmured: "Eggs thirty cents a dozen and the Louisiana muddle not settled! What will Mary say?"

A gallant school boy's toast: "The girls! May they add charity to beauty subtract envy from friendship, multiply genial affections, divide time by industry and recreation, reduce scandal to its lowest denomination, and raise virtue to its highest power."

An industrious Auburn mechanic, out of employment, bought a wood saw and buck a few weeks ago. Every morning he looks longingly at his purchase, imagines he had done a fair day's work borrows a dime from the first man he meets buys a loaf of rye bread and sleeps in a hay-mow. But for the saw and buck the man would starve.

A newly married man says everybody ought to pay their wives for doing the housework, just the same as they would anyone else. A terrible precedent to establish, and one fraught with untold dangers. The women would come down on us for back pay, and the panic that would ensue would paralyze business for ten years to come.

You good sounding instruments, the Auburn Cornet Band cannot be beat in the State, and all should remember that they will give a first-class dramatic performance, and will give some fine selections of music, during the intervals of the performance. Next week we will state when they will appear.

Last Monday evening our citizens were entertained by Stephen's "Art show," By the aid of the Stereo-panopticon, a new instrument for producing photographic picture, he was enabled to illustrate historical events, works of art, etc, in a truly wonderful manner. Where this entertainment visits, the citizens should give it a liberal patronage.

It is reported that a man went home at about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning; and using his finger for a billiard cue smote his sleeping wife in the short ribs crying "Pool!" and sunk into a sweet slumber. He has since explained to his wife that women can have no idea how the cares of business will sometimes affect the brain.

We call special attention to J. E. Woodford's new advertisement in this issue. He has one of the finest stocks of boots and shoes in the county and all is of the best material the market affords, call in when you are in need of this kind of goods. W W. Humes, is forman of the manufacturing department and owing to this fact we need not comment.

The Methodist denomination, of our place, have their church about completed on the inside, and will commence holding service on next Sunday morning. They have been to great expense in moving and reparing this edifice, but what has been done has added much to the comfort and beauty of the building. It will be finished on the outside early in the spring when they will re-dedicate, it.

Fire.—On last Monday evening about eleven o'clock the frame barn of J. C. Sommers was discovered to be on fire. The fire seemed to be in the hay-mow, and there is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary. Mr. S. was not at home at the time. There was hay, corn etc, in the building, of quite a large amount, which was nearly all destroyed. Every thing was insured.

At Last.—Yesterday the vexed question as to the location of a depot on the B. & O. R. R, between here and Hicksville was settled as between Concord, Boylestown, St. Joe and Coburntown, resulted in favor of the St. Joe nag. It has been a long and windy race. Buildings to consist of elevetor and passenger house, similar to the one here, and completed June 1st, 1875.

The Fox hunt at corunna, last saturday resulted in catching six foxes. Two wild turkeys were in the ring and one of them became so frightened with the noise and confusion that one of the gentlemen picked it up. The crowd was immense, and every one was so well pleased that they think of giving it another trial. Joe. L. caught the largest fox—one of the hounds had just droped it a minute or two before, however.

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

James A. Barns, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

Mr. & Mrs. A. O. Miller, the finest theatrical performers now on the road, will give our place a visit in a couple of weeks They are not in the habit of showing in small towns, but Auburn is now carrying such an immense name abroad for its business capacity, that they have concluded to post their huge cuts on our bill boards, and render for the first time the beautiful dramas of "Woman in Red." and "Led Astray." In addtion to this they have the celebrated comedian Prof. W A. Brooks, who is said to be the best in the world.

Wanted—5,000 large White Oak Trees —1,000,000 Staves—I will pay the highest price in cash for 5,000 oak trees, suitable for heading for oil barrel staves. Will pay the following cash price for staves:

Delivered at Moresville station.	13 per M
Delivered at St. Joe, station.	14 per M
Delivered at Auburn Junction.	14 per M

Staves to be 34 inches long 5 inches wide, 7-8 of an ince thick on heart edge made of green white or burr oak. For further particulars inquire of Jonathan Rummel, Agent, or Danl Culver Auburn Junction. J. H. Smith. (4t.

C. P. Houser goes to Indianapolis, in a few days to engage with C. E. Dickinson & Co. Manufactures of the celebrated "Triumph" School Desk, and dealers in all kind of school supplies. C. P. has has for the last three years been the agent in North Eastern Ind., for A. H Andrews & Co. of Chicago, during which time he has furnished numerous school houses and churches, with the latest and most approved style of furniture. And has through his integrity and promptness in business won the confidence of many school and church officers

We have just received some splendid visiting cards.

J. Abright, Esq., has purchased the corner owned by Mrs Fair, on Main street, and will take immediate stepes to erect a fine business room. The contract will be let to-day. Joe has shown a lively spirit in the way of business and enterprise ever since he has been in our midst, and we wish him abundant success

Mr. John Lanning, father of our County Clerk J. R. Lanning, Esq., died with "acute bright's disease," at his son's residence, on January 25th, 1875, at the advanced age of eighty years. He moved from Ohio, in 1848, to this county where he has since resided. He was a highly respected citizen, and his friends through out the county will deeply deplore his loss.

We have been shown a design for an upholstered front gate, which seems destined to become very popular. The foot board is cushioned, and there is a warm soap stone on each side, the inside of the step being adjustable, so that a short girl can bring her lips to the line of any given moustache without trouble. If the gate is occupied at 10:20 P. M., an iron hand extends from one gate post, takes the young man by the left ear, turns him around, and he is at once started home by a steel foot. The girl can if she likes, set this part at a later hour than 10:30.

We are pleased to say that no firm in the world does a more, square and fair business, than that of Messrs Miller & Casebeer, the leading merchants of Northern Indiana. Parties who wish to purchase goods, could make their expenses by buying of the above firm, even if it took a whole day to come, and return to Auburn. At present they are having a clearing out sale, and it is immaterial to these gentlemen, whether they make a cent or not. All they ask, is what the goods cost them. We hope our friends will remember this.

A young man named Manford Parker, residing near Huntertown, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, on Saturday. The ramrod passed entirely through his body

Two boys was preparing for a hunt, and before starting they loaded their guns.—One of the ramrods fastened itself, and the boys got upon the floor, one of them taking the gun the other the rod, and bracing themselves by putting their feet together they commenced pulling, when the gun went off, resulting as above.

The deceased was a nephew of our townsman J. R. Moody, Esq.

Real Estate Transfers,

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, atty's at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchases, or mortgages must be rendered within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from completion of building or furnishing of macrial.

J. W. Hammon to Daniel Stanbaugh W ½ of N W ¼ Sec 25 Willmington $3,600

James J Wood to John Treesh pt lot 97 O P Auburn $1,600

A J Ralston to M Barkley pt lots 92 32 O P Auburn $600

J Growcock to H Klink a paral in S E ¼ Sec 3 Buteir $400

Corunna Locals.

F. G. Fried has employed "Charles Knapp" for clerk in his store.

Lafe Miller took a span of mules from the hitching post, on the sly, to haul a load of wood to the depot. After getting the wood loaded and nicely perched upon the seat, drove toward the depot, and as he neared it the mules became frightened and backing the load further away than it was in the first place. Lafe was so frightened that he unloaded the wood and replaced the team. Two hours afterward he had not recovered from his fright, and carried the mail bag into the butcher shop.

Geo. McMillen, our prominent butcher, is doing a fine business.

A rumor is about town that a "basswood" man has left in a hurry. We hope it will stop at this.

Lipset Bros. are carrying on an extensive poultry business.

When the farmers come to town and leave their dogs behind, the lost canines take up quarters at the "Dearborn House" and gently await the calling of their master.

Is the mail train in sight yet says Mike to Jake, dinks me did'nt not to took notice to her as I come across the bridge over.

Our friend James Finch has been suffering for some time with a felon on his thumb.

W. J. Wallace had a severe attack of diptheria last week.

O, how tired my arm is school Bill Adams' apprentice, the other night, after sod ering tin whistles all day. F.

Mr. Roth is very busy now making regular trips to and from trains. He has eight regular trains a day that he is almost compelled to meet. Auburn is the boss roilroad town.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

See Miller & Casebeer's mammouth advertisement.

Letter From Indianapolis.

January 28th, 1875.

Dear Courier.—The result of the Senatorial canvass, as you doubtless know, resulted in favor of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. This result seems highly satisfactory in this part of the State, and I have no doubt that it will prove so, in time, to every locality. On the first ballot Mr. McDonald received 78 votes out of 145. Pratt, Holman, Curry, Thompson and Buchanan dividing the balance between them. A great deal of interest was manifested in this election, and on the day that the Assembly met, Jan. 15th the lobby of the House, where the joint session was held, was densely packed, many ladies being present. In the evening a grand banquet was held, at the Occidental by Mr. McDonald to which about three hundred of his friends were present among them many Republicans, personal friends. Toasts were made by the new Senator, Gov. Hendricks, Leut. Gov. Saxton and many others, and "several" bottles of champagne were opened. Champagne may be a fashionable drink but I confess I don't have much hankering after it.

Last Thursday was agreed upon by the House and Senate to hear the ladies on the subject of temperance, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon found every available place in the House, packed with ladies.—They swarmed around the Speaker and Clerk's desk, until there was just room enough left to breathe. After prayer by one of the ladies, Mrs Governor Walker, made a very fine address, or appeal, as she called it, and the friends of temperance may feel proud over their advocate. It was the best argument I have ever heard on the subject. Mrs. Aveline of Fort Wayne, followed in an imprompta address, which was listened to with great attention. She made a touching appeal on behalf of mothers for their husbands and sons, being fresh from the grave, she said, of a dear son who had perished thro' the traffic.

Mrs. Doctor Robinson, of this city, next followed, and it was delightful to hear this charming little woman lend her voice in the good cause.

While I am in favor of a license law that will cut down this traffic, yet I believe such noble women as these will accomplish more in their persistent efforts than the public will concede. They presented petitions against the repeal of the present law, signed by twenty-three thousand and three women of Indiana, certainly a strong remonstrance, and one that cannot be passed by unheeded.

Work is going on in the Legislature as fast as is consistent with a faithful discharge of public duty, and a great many bills have been introduced in both branches, looking to the interests of the State.—Though the House is somewhat incongruous in its composition, yet it is a splendid working body and we believe the result will be heartly Legislation.

The other day, finding a spare moment I stepped down into the office of the State Geologist, and had quite an interesting conversation with Prof. E. T. Cox, on his pet theme Geology. He is a most agreeable gentleman, a fine conversationalist, an active indefatigable and well versed in his business. I presented the specimen of lead taken from the soil of DeKalb County, and asked his opinion of a lead or gold mine in that region. His answer dashed my hopes at once, I tried to compromise, and insisted that he must acknowledge at least the existence of coal in paying quantities but he would not even concede this point.

He stated that the Northern part of the State was covered with glacial deposits to the depth of from 60 to 200 feet. Such specimens as I presented, he said, were derived from the disintregating of rocks, which lay north of us and which were brought there by the action of moving ice or glaciers similar to those now in Switzerland. Any minerals found in our part of the State are derived from this source, and never exist in paying quantities.—When in paying quantities they are found in places imbedded in rock.

The presence of any ore in our county may be accounted for in this way, and reliable quantities can only be expected in the rocks which lie at the base of the drift. Throughout the north part of the State, precious metals are found in the drift, but not in sufficient quantities to pay working them.

The geological position of rocks underlying DeKalb County belonging to the Magora or upper Silurian epoch, similar in its lithological (stone like) character to the stone which is found in Wabash or Joliet. In other words the Professor made out DeKalb County to be entirely barren of any mineral wealth unless we went down several hundred feet for it.

I ask him if the glacial decomposition disentegrated from the ledges and metalurgic substances, did not spring from volcanic eruptions and culminate in a gigantic fraud. He tumbled immediately and allowed I was in the main correct.—And I left him.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Go gh no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

BUTLER ITEMS.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fine sleighing, and are busily engaged in hauling logs and wood. C. S. Stey's saw mill South of railroad is receiving 130 logs per day, he has got 3,000 logs piled in his log yard now, and expects as many more by the end of the week.

One night last week, two vile fiends entered the residence of J. Elton's, an Eel River Conductor. Mr. Elton being away from home. Mrs. E. heard them and raised the window, and yelled murder, fire, and something else to such an extent that it scared the thieves out of their boots and they ran as if the old boy was after them, and the woman stopped yelling. No damage done.

Last Saturday evening John Bales a switchman, on the yard here, in coupling cars, got his hand between the dead woods and got three of his fingers smashed, John has been lucky a long time, but time only determins the fate of Railroad men.

The Methodist's are holding a protracted meeting, at Hoverstoch's corners, and we learn they are haveing brilliant success. Some twenty have expressed religion. Let the good work go on, Bro. Podicord was called away, his wife's mother not being expected to live, he let the meeting in the hands of Father John McCurdy and we well all know that there will be no lack of energy. Father M. knows just how to manage such meetings, and I venture to say, he will convert as many souls with the help of God as the next man.

The Methodist society had a donation supper last Thursday eveing for the Minister and the net Proceeds were forty dollars.

Those boys that run horses going home from meeting and get their sleighs all broke up, had better stop it before they get their necks broken. You had better read the calamity that occured at Lagrange a few weeks ago from the same kind of business and then consider danger

The Fox chase, the other day, resulted in the hunters coming out second best the Fox is still runing at large.

Mr. Dickinson from Edgerton, Ohio congregationalist preached at the methodist church last sabbath.

Lost—A week or so ago Mrs J. E. Fisher had the misfortune to lose a green vel between the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Wartenslaben's corner. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term, 1875
George Hensler, Davis Fay.
vs.
William W. Washburn, George P. VanEverett
Complaint No. 181.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Moss & Hoffman [illegible] Attorneys and [illegible] together with an affidavit that said defendants Wm. W. Washburn and Geo. P. VanEvaran are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendnts that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 2d Monday of February AD 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 12th day of January 1875
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

THE
Weekly Enquirer,
A Paper for the People, a Friend of the Farmer and Industrial Classes,
A BEAUTIFUL NEW
CHROMO
ENTITLED
"PERRY'S VICTORY!"
GIVEN TO EVERY $2 00 SUBSCRIBER.

It Measures 16 by 22½ inches, is artistically finished in thirteen colors and is undoubtedly the most desirable chromo ever offered as a premium. Single copies sell at $3.00. We have at great outlay secured the exclusive control and sale of it, and therefore are enabled to present it to our patrons as above.

The Enquirer still stands pre-eminent to a first class Newspaper. Its various departments allotted Editorials, Humorous, Agriculture, Poetry, Correspondences, Telegraphic and general News.

All gives evidence of the care and pains taken to supply its readers with all the news and a variety of reading that cannot fail to interest each and every member of the household. Subscribe through our agents or send direct to us.

We desire an agent at every Post Office and where none are yet appointed, let some of our friends apply for the agency. ADDRESS
FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers.
Cincinnati, O.

S. C. EVANS, Pres't, C. M., DAWSON Cash

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, Issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.
Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Teutsch late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.
PETER TEUTSCH, Adm'r
Dec. 16th, 1874.

BRICK FOR SALE
FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply [illegible] want good brick at reasonable figures. [illegible] two miles north of Auburn on the [illegible] three miles south west of Waterloo.

YOUTH AND AGE.

When I was young there seemed to be
No pleasure in the world for me;
My fellows found it everywhere,
Was none so poor but had his share—
They took mine, too!
I sought in vain; it was my fate
To be too early, or too late;
The when was there, the [illegible] was down—
and why? and to what golden zone?
If youth but knew!

Why art thou, Youth, so swift, so slow?
Why dost thou let thy pleasures go?
All that they grasp thy hands let fall;
The best they do not grasp at all,
Do not pursue!
What tingles in my blood like wine
Those tender eyes that turn to mine,
The soft tears in my eyes that start—
Tell me, what does it mean, my heart?
If youth but knew!

Now I am old there seems to be
No pleasure in the world for me;
[illegible] for what is past,
Because I did not hold it fast,
[illegible] is now!
That youth is weak, and age is strong,
Should be the burden of my song,
And might be in my happier hours,
If autumn leaves were summer flowers,
If age could do!

Mock not my sighs, and my white hair,
O Youth so foolish and so fair!
Remember, life is not all June;
The lean and slippered pantaloon
Awaits thee too!
Be wise, delay not, oh, make haste!
Go, steal your arm around her waist;
The rosebud mouth begins to blow;
Stoop down and kiss it—so, boy, so!
If age could do!

Dum vivimus, the wise men say,
And you can do it as well as they;
So live and love, then, while you can,
Nor sigh, like me, when you are a man,
"If youth but knew!"
Far better be where Folly dwells,
And shake him with your jangling bells,
Than hear belated Wisdom come,
And beat upon the muffled drum,
"*If age could do!*"

—*R. H. Stoddard, in Atlantic Monthly.*

ROSAMOND'S BOWER.

Love was everything to Margaret Mercer—love and home. She was such a very woman to the heart's core, that I doubt if she had any ambition. To wish to be great, to be known of all the world, to be very wise or learned, never entered her simple mind; but one thing she hoped and labored for with all her might—to be empress of her husband's heart, and living queen regnant in his home. Such a home as she made of it, too—so bright in every nook and corner—so bright as *she* was with her fair, smooth face—smooth save for dimples.

Mathew Mercer should have been a very happy man, and so he esteemed himself. Two children as pretty as their mother played at her knee; and there never had been an angry word between the pair since he first courted her. They were as greatly blessed as were Adam and Eve in paradise. But even to paradise, as we remember, there came a serpent. So, to Margaret Mercer's home came one day Elsie Grey, as fair a serpent as one could meet—a woman of whom one said, looking at her for the first time, "She is as good as she is beautiful." She came as governess for the children; and Margaret, charmed by her sweet face, made a compact of friendship with her at once, and was well pleased that Mathew liked the girl.

"She is so lonely, my dear," said Margaret, looking up into her husband's eyes, as they stood together before the pleasant fire on the first evening after the governess' coming. "And it is hard for any woman to earn her bread among strangers; let us be very good to her."

"You could not help being good to any one, Margaret," said Mathew, "and I will try; but I must not quite make love to her—eh, Maggie?"

Then the wife had turned and kissed him.

"I should be jealous, and put poison in a bowl of coffee, and offer her the choice between that and your sharpest razor," she said, laughing.

That was in December. One day in June Margaret walked a little thoughtfully among the roses in the garden, and wondered whether it might not be that she *was* a little jealous.

"So wrong of me," she said to herself. "Mathew is only kind to Elsie."

A tear trembled on her eyelash, and at last she sat down upon a bench and fairly sobbed aloud, telling herself all the while how wrong it was.

And just then, without knocking, in walked Miss Euphemia Jones, her next-door neighbor, and looked straight into the wet eyes, turned, somewhat indignantly, upon her.

"Ain't well, eh?" said the spinster.

"Not very," said Margaret. "And tired, you know, and——"

"And unhappy," said the spinster. "Don't tell *me*, Mrs. Mercer. And this I say—get rid of that sly boots of a governess, or you'll have more reason to cry than you have now. Men are men, Mrs. Mercer, and your husband——"

"He is the best man in the world," said Margaret.

"But he's a man," said the spinster. "Why, look here, my dear. Men are men. The last bright eyes are always brightest. It's only women that love through long years with nothing to show for it—not a kiss, not a word, not a letter; women that love some one pithout a speck of beauty until there couldn't be any face so bright and dear to them in all the world. Men ain't like us, and never will be, and this Elsie Grey is pretty, my dear."

"But Mathew is my husband," panted Margaret.

"Then he ought not to go a-walkin' with Miss Grey," said the spinster; "holding her hand, too—he oughtn't. Don't be frightened. But there's something you ought to know—he oughtn't to go out of town along with her. We saw them go, I and Mrs. Thompson, only an hour ago. My dear, did you know they were going? My dear, don't look so; don't feel so, if you can help it. She had a bag with her; so had he. She——"

But then the wretched wife fell forward into her neighbor's arm, insensible.

Other neighbors came in, and they put her to bed and took care of her as though for once all women were sisters. There was no doubt on any one's mind that the very worst had come to pass; and so, indeed, it had. Bewitched by the beautiful serpent his wife's kind heart had warmed and nourished until it had strength to sting her, Mathew Mercer had left his home, his wife, and his children, for her sake.

Margaret had no father or brothers to take her part; she could only suffer in silence. That which aroused her first was the need of earning bread for her children—the two who had ceased their play to wonder why home had grown so dull a place, why papa never came home, and why mamma wept so bitterly, and the unconscious little creature born at the time when her grief was the greatest and the blow but newly fallen.

What could she do for her children's bread? With the question came a thought to which ambition never would have given birth. She could paint. Already certain little bits of still life, scraps of landscape, and a child's head or two, proved her power to put a pretty thing, if not a fine one, upon canvas. Many artists at least lived by their art. She would live, and her children should know no want. And so she began her life-work.

There were hours to come of poverty so great, that the prayer for daily bread was answered with no more than bread and water. There were nights passed in the dark, because the purse held nothing which might be spent for oil or candle. There were fireless days in dead winter; but through all, hope lived, and pride, and a mother's love.

No one guessed what Margaret suffered; and at last her prospects brightened. A certain fashionable clique took a fancy to Mrs. Mercer's pictures; her bits of still life sold; her children's heads were voted gems; the womanly prettiness of her conceptions pleased the eyes of other women, and Margaret felt very rich and prosperous.

She had begun with no ambition save that of love; she had struggled only for her children. Now she began to dream of a name and fame—of painting great pictures—of being a great woman. Strange hopes for Margaret Mercer—hopes that seldom come to any woman until the natural hopes and ambitions of her life are blasted.

So with no fear of starving upon her now, after five years of labor—ten years in which no word had ever come to her of the man she had loved so truly, and who had so wofully broken the vow he uttered, to cherish and protect her while life should last—Margaret began the first picture which went beyond mere prettiness—the first in which action and expression, rich draperies and knowledge of the costumes of the past were needed; a picture of Queen Eleanor in Rosamond's bower. It was an illustration of an old ballad which told the tale; and Rosamond was wondrous fair, and the Queen mightily stern and cruel, if the poet were to be believed; but, as she painted, that which slept within her soul found utterance.

Rosamond, beautiful indeed, had a face as false as it was fair; and Queen Eleanor's eyes held in their depths a look of such reproach that one might see she was an injured wife; and the bowl was at Rosamond's lips; and upon the wall of the bower hung a portrait—the portrait of the King. Margaret did not mean it; but as she painted hard and fast through the long summer days, the faces that grew upon the canvas were portraits.

Rosamond was Elsie Grey; Eleanor had her own features; and the portrait of the King upon the wall was that of Mathew Mercer.

Margaret's children watched her as she painted—the boy of 16 and the girl of 14, and the younger boy who had never seen his father.

"She is just like mamma—the Queen, I mean," cried this little one at last; "only mamma never looked so cross."

"Not cross," said the girl. "The Queen is not cross, but angry, and sorry, and proud."

The elder boy said nothing for a while. At last he muttered, "She's pretty, though, that girl. Who ever looked like her? I know some one. Who was it? The King is like what I'll be when I get a beard."

Then Margaret knew what she had done. She sent her children out to walk, and locked the door. Then she stood before her easel, struggling with herself.

The woman within her said, "Dash your brush at it; paint it out, for you have written down your life history." The artist said, "Let it stand. What though it wrings my heart to look at it? it is the best thing I ever painted."

The woman looked upon the false face of Rosamond and the beautiful portrait of the King, and cast herself down and wept. The artist arose, and saw the gloss upon the golden hair, and the reflex of light upon the white satin and purple velvet, soft as though one could lift it in its folds; saw the flesh like flesh—the shadow, like the real light and shadow—saw power and feeling in the picture, and smiled through her tears.

For the first time she understood that love was not all of life. For the first time she stood proud and ambitious, and hopeful of fame and desirous of it; and this before the record of her life-grief, with the beautiful faces of her false husband and his love, created by her own pencil, looking down upon her.

Then she opened the door, and went to seek her children in the garden; and told them how some day they should all go to Italy together; and was happy, with a strange prideful happiness, new to her and new to them.

The picture was sent for exhibition. It hung in a great gallery set off by a dusky proscenium; people went to see it, and it was admired; critics praised it. A rich man offered a great price for it. Margaret was proud and glad; so were the children, to whom she spoke again of Italy, where she would paint such pictures as she had never painted before.

And meanwhile a man, threadbare and rusty, old before his time, with remorse so stamped upon his handsome features that a child could read it there, prowled often about the door of the gallery where the picture hung, and looked in along the still echoing entrance, at the end of which the man who took the tickets sat. At last he ventured in.

"Look here," he said, in a sort of shame-faced way, to the ticket-taker; "I want to see that picture. I haven't any money; but I knew Mrs. Mercer once. Let me look, won't you? It can't hurt you, or any one."

"If you know her, why, I suppose—" yawned the man—"only look here; don't stay long—"

But the man had passed him. He walked up to the picture, and looked at it. Then he pressed his hand upon his forehead, and ground his teeth together.

"Margaret! Margaret!" he muttered; "oh, heavens! Margaret!"

And then he sat down, staring at the picture with eyes that saw those likenesses as none others ever had.

He sat there still, when a rustle of silk, a sweep of velvet, the high tones of young voices filled the gallery. A lady walked up the room and stood before the picture—a child by her hand, a tall girl and boy behind her.

"It looks better here than in my studio," she said, quietly; "only I shall touch Eleanor's face again when I have it home. It is not stern enough."

The man heard the voice, gave one look, dragged his hat over his eyes, and cowered down upon the bench, huddling himself together as a beggar does—seldom any other. The lady did not look at him; but the child did. In a moment more, it had pulled its mother's sleeve.

"There's a man just like the King," he said; "just such a beard, mother."

And Margaret turned her head. Then her face grew white. She took a step toward the man. He started to his feet.

"Mathew!" she cried.

He only turned his face away.

"Mathew," she said again, "did you come here to find me?"

"No," he answered; "I am not coward enough for that. I came to look at that picture. I knew what I should see; that picture, born of your grief, with the story of my treachery and your wrong stamped upon it. Did you say to yourself, as you painted it, that thus the memory of that evil done you should outlive you, and those who injured you?"

"I painted the picture with no thought of that," she said. "Oh, Mathew! Mathew! I ought not to speak to you; but you are poor—you are unhappy——"

"I am as poor as I deserve to be," he said. "Nothing has prospered with me since I left you. As for the woman there——"

"That is Rosamond," said Margaret, as he pointed to the canvas.

"It is Elsie Grey," he said. "As for that creature, she has been as false to me as to you; and worse than the bowl of poison or the dagger was offered her by fate before she died."

"She is dead, then?" said Margaret.

"Yes, of a dog's death!" he muttered; "in a hospital. That's the way she died, as I shall."

Margaret went one step nearer.

"You have not asked me to forgive you, Mathew," she said softly.

"Forgive me, when you have painted my crime down for all posterity to look upon!" he said. "Is it likely? Besides, you are rich now"—and he looked at her costly dress; "and I next door to a beggar."

Great tears filled Margaret's eyes.

"Mathew," she said, "does that picture stand between us?"

"Your hate—your scorn—that which gave birth to that picture must," he said.

"Have you a penknife?" she asked.

"A penknife?"

"Yes."

Perhaps he thought she meant to kill him. He took it from his pocket and opened it, as he handed it to her, and flung his coat back, and stood, as it were, ready for a blow. And she indeed lifted the knife, but the blow fell upon the picture, upon the painted face of the King, upon the golden hair of Rosamond, and the royal robes of Queen Eleanor—slit and tore them, dashed from the canvas all the toil of months, in a few short minutes. There was no picture left, as she turned from her work, for critics to stare at, or rich men to buy; but her eyes sparkled, and her cheeks were aglow.

"Nothing stands between us now, Mathew," she said. "There is no memory of the past on my heart, any more than on that canvas. Let it be blotted out for both of us, and let us begin our life anew together."

And in a moment she wept upon the bosom of the man who, whatever had been his faults, was still her husband, and the father of her children—and the only man she had ever loved in her life.

I think Margaret will never paint another great picture in her life. Pretty things—bits of still life and woodland nooks, and doves upon their nests, still grow beneath her pencil; but no dreams of art or fame, no longings for Italy, slumber in her dark eyes now. Instead, you see there the sweet light reflected from the fireside, and all her dreams are of home. Perhaps she ought not to be happy, but she is. And he who has repented is dear to her, as the Bible says repentant sinners are to heaven. And Queen Eleanor, and Rosamond, and the false King, and the wrongs and woes that gave bulk to those "counterfeit presentments," have faded from her mind forever.

As for the picture, no one guesses how it was destroyed, except the ticket-taker, who, laying the deed to the charge of the man he admitted, keeps his own counsel, lest he should be blamed.

Sheridan in the Rotunda.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan appeared in the rotunda of the St. Charles during the hour appointed for the meeting of the Western men. During the course of the evening the General made two appearances there. He was in citizen's dress, and wore a silk hat. As far as observed, no citizen entered into conversation with him, and yet he was keenly observed, with many suppressed manifestations of the excitement the populace felt on account of the part he had taken in the affairs of Louisiana. Later in the evening Gen. Sheridan reappeared in the rotunda, and walked around with an air of nonchalance that was quite refreshing. This time he was closely followed by a crowd, whom he did not appear to notice, smoking his cigar with pretty much the same demeanor that is supposed to characterize his master at Washington. The popular indications, however, were more marked than before; and, as he walked leisurely along, there were heard the murmurs of suppressed rage, which occasionally found vent in a hiss. Finally, the little General disappeared, and quiet reigned in Warsaw.—*New Orleans Times.*

Our Railway System.

The past year has not added largely to the length of the railroads in this country. This was mainly owing to the fact that on account of the depression in business and the legislation by most of the Western Legislatures, but few new roads were built. Much has been done, however, toward the improvement of existing roads, and in making ready for the traffic anticipated when the financial and business affairs return to their normal condition. The *American Railroad Journal* gives the following as a near approximation to the actual present status of our railroad system:

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES JAN. 1, 1875.

States, etc.	Miles.	Cost of road, equipment, etc.
Maine	1,072.97	$ 41,022,712
New Hampshire	[illegible]	35,179,315
Vermont	929.70	45,166,722
Massachusetts	2,601.62	101,796,308
Rhode Island	246.61	8,921,896
Connecticut	1,178.14	60,001,718
New England States	7,118.44	$ 269,031,671
New York	7,618.48	693,729,697
New Jersey	2,514.40	156,824,106
Pennsylvania	6,426.06	446,232,701
Delaware	309.99	6,166,379
Maryland and Dist. of Col.	1,325.99	57,318,218
West Virginia	679.04	61,307,801
Middle States	21,372.65	$1,133,071,045
Virginia	1,712.93	74,361,229
North Carolina	1,439.96	40,019,687
South Carolina	1,461.46	39,016,968
Georgia	2,410.70	59,101,318
Florida	485.71	17,691,654
Southeastern States	7,582.75	$ 230,192,836
Alabama	2,024.80	70,295,548
Mississippi	1,141.24	43,001,792
Louisiana	657.28	30,117,002
Texas	1,627.65	57,318,901
Arkansas	804.71	40,752,716
Tennessee	1,606.60	58,319,558
Kentucky	1,619.29	62,726,811
Gulf & So'thw'st'rn States	9,783.68	$ 366,134,012
Ohio	5,486.65	281,716,927
Michigan	3,903.84	178,817,289
Indiana	4,378.05	190,307,178
Illinois	8,242.45	359,719,916
Wisconsin	2,651.90	96,311,717
Interior (East) States	24,763.29	$1,100,871,037
Minnesota	2,227.31	98,312,171
Dakota Territory	131.14	6,069,671
Iowa	4,311.43	142,319,729
Nebraska	1,306.26	53,727,833
Wyoming Territory	458.54	27,240,557
Missouri	3,521.01	141,791,312
Kansas	2,420.88	74,617,586
Colorado Territory	735.23	30,993,169
Indian Territory	279.85	17,598,399
Interior (West) States, etc.	15,635.61	$ 580,660,627
California	1,972.25	98,142,918
Nevada	664.25	63,722,719
Utah	696.31	41,306,222
Oregon	296.59	16,934,712
Washington Territory	170.70	7,856,701
Pacific Slope, States, etc.	3,790.30	$ 219,965,272

GENERAL RECAPITULATION BY SECTIONS.

Sections.	Miles.	Cost of road, equipment, etc., etc.
New England States	7,118.44	$ 269,031,671
Middle States	21,372.65	1,133,071,046
Southeastern States	7,582.75	230,192,836
Gulf and Southwest'n States	9,783.68	366,134,012
Interior (East) States	24,763.29	1,100,871,037
Interior (West) States	15,635.61	580,660,627
Pacific Slope, States, etc.	3,790.30	219,965,272
Grand total Jan. 1, 1875	90,050.62	$3,928,926,400
Grand total Jan. 1, 1874	87,380.39	3,726,413,069
Increase in 1874	2,661.23	$ 202,512,391

Of the increase of main and branch line was added by—New England, 79.08; the Middle States, 406.54; the Southeast States, 58.32; the Gulf and Southwest States, 236.40; the Interior (E.) States, 587.76; the Interior (W.) States, 138.69, and the Pacific Slope States, 296.90. Of the increase of second, etc., track, about one-half is due to the New York Central and Hudson River railroad third and fourth tracks between Albany and Rochester. The Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads have also added largely to their auxiliary tracks, sidings, etc. The roads of the interior States have done comparatively little in this regard. The additional cost of railroads in the United States adds up $202,513,391. About two-thirds of this sum has probably been expended on new works, and the remainder in the improvement of the tracks, equipment, buildings, etc. Most of the great roads have largely relaid their tracks with steel rails. In the tables given above we make the total length of track laid down 90,050.62 miles, of which 77,206.28 miles are main and branch lines, and 13,844.34 miles second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings. The average cost of all the railroads of the United States, obtained by dividing the total cost by the sum of tracks laid, is $43,630 per mile, or if divided by the sum of all the main and branch lines only, it is $51,556 per mile.

How Woman Headed the Table.

A writer says: "In Elizabethan England, when gallimawfreys had given way to the substantial fare of our later cookery, it was the custom at private dinners to place the principal joints and masses of meat at the upper end of the table, above the salt, so that the chief guests could see clearly the best of the good cheer, and also appropriate the choicest cuts before the inferior folk below the joint of honor were served. Fashion having thus decided that the 'carving should be done on the table,' the ladies were invited to the head of the table, not out of gallantry, but in order that they should do the work which could no longer be executed conveniently by professional carvers. It may cost the reader a struggle to admit that our ancestors had no more chivalrous purpose in view when they promoted woman to her proper place at the festal board, but there is no doubt as to the fact. The new ordering of places was the result of masculine selfishness and insolence, rather than masculine gallantry. Just as in mediæval society the lady of the house rendered service to her guests by discharging the functions of a gentle serving woman, in preparing dishes for their enjoyment, and even in bringing them to table with her own hands, so in Elizabethan life she went up to the top of her table and seated herself among the first guests, in order that she might serve them as a carver. At the same time, the number of 'great pieces' requiring several carvers she brought other ministering ladies to the upper end of the table where the grand joints were exhibited. Having been thus called to the top of the table for her lord's convenience instead of her own dignity, the mistress of the house soon made it a point of honor to occupy the place, which had in the first instance been conceded to her as a servant rather than as principal lady. Ere long, with her characteristic cleverness in making the best of things, and stating her own case in the way most agreeable to her self-love, she regarded her carver's stool as a throne of state, and affected to preside over the company, though the terms of her commission only authorized her to help them to food."

The Soldier.

The recent German proposition to call out the landsturm, which has hitherto corresponded in Germany to the French *leves en masse*, increases the available resources of the empire to the extent of 175,000 men. None of these will be over 42 years of age, and the majority will have passed through the reserve, and the landwehr. Having attained a veteran experience of the trials and discomforts of military service, they thought they had reason to expect exemption from them in the future, but their hopes seem doomed to disappointment. When this measure becomes law, the German army will have the astonishing total of from 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 men, all accustomed, by regular periodical training, to the duties of the soldier. On the 9th of last month, the conseils de revision of France began their examination of persons subject to military duty in the territorial army, so-called—a sort of landwehr—under the new law, devised after the German plan. These comprise all men between twenty-nine and forty years of age, and they amount in total to the vast figure of 2,400,000 men. More than half of these, of course, will be found unfit for service; and the French are not so amenable to military discipline as the Germans, it is safe to infer that the experience so far will be continued, and, in spite of pains and penalties threatened, only a fraction of those who are liable, will put in an appearance before the conseils. The active army of France, we may add, is at such a low ebb that it would be hard for the War Minister to place more than 200,000 men in the field at short notice. France may love war—and she certainly hates Germany—but she does not take kindly to the Prussian military system. The French army on a war footing on paper, besides the territorial army above referred to, amounts to 689,000 men, beside the reserve of each. The active army of Austria numbers 897,000 men, besides seven annual contingents and a landwehr. The nominal effective force of the Italian army was on the 1st of January, of this year, 737,514 men, of whom 392,994 had received a complete military education, 247,987 were imperfectly instructed, and 96,523 totally untaught. Russia is now busily engaged in following the general movement. The country has been divided into fourteen military circumscriptions, and the work of enrolling those liable to military duty is rapidly going forward. Its completion will give Russia the largest military force and reserve in Europe. Add to these enormous figures the men actually on service with the navies of Europe—England, 68,264, (including naval reserve); Russia 36,000; France, 33,570; Turkey, 21,000; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 12,450; Austria, 11,530; Italy, 11,200; Holland, 6,260; Denmark, 4,800; Norway, 3,500; Portugal, 3,300. Europe, it will be seen, from these figures, begins the new year with a larger number of armed men than she has had at any previous epoch.

Glancing at these figures, the reader may gather some comfort in comparing our situation with that of the old world. Our little army of 25,000 men, and the militia of the States, numbering 153,000, represent all the military service we are called on to render.—*New York Times.*

A Large Tea-Kettle.

For some weeks Boston has been all agog over the size of a huge tea-kettle in front of a tea-store in that city. Two prizes had been offered for the nearest estimates of its capacity, and the Yankee citizens have consequently been "guessing" ever since. Twelve hundred guesses were made and recorded, there being 120 of ten gallons or less, and five of over 3,000 gallons. These figures show a wide divergence in opinion. The average guess of the first thousand was 114 gallons, and the last thousand about 181 gallons. At noon New Year's day the kettle was publicly measured, in the presence of 5,000 or 6,000 persons, Mr. William F. Reed, the official Sealer of Weights and Measures for the city, filling the kettle with water by using a five gallon measure, under the supervision of Hon. Henry Baldwin, Judge of the Municipal Court in the Brighton District. The thing, therefore, had a sort of official indorsement. The progress of the filling was scored upon a blackboard by Mr. Reed's son. The work proceeded thus as rapidly as possible until the kettle was nearly full, when smaller measures were successively substituted. The excitement grew intense as the end approached, and at 1:05 o'clock the great problem was settled by the recording that the kettle contained just 227 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint, and 3 gills. The prizes were a chest o' tea for the nearest guess, and twenty-five pounds of coffee for the next best. The nearest guess was 227 gallons, 2 quarts, and 1 pint, wine measure, or within 3 gills of the exact quantity. This guess was made by eight different persons, and the chest of tea was divided among them. The second nearest guess was 227 gallons, 3 quarts, and 1 pint, or within 5 gills of the correct figures. This quantity was guessed by five persons, and among them was the coffee divided.

THE Boston *Traveller* published on the 1st inst. the last of a series of careful meteorological observations for Boston, which begun just fifty years ago that day, and have appeared daily in that paper for a quarter of a century. Three or more times a day, for half a century, the same careful observations marked the temperature, the state of the barometer and the direction of the wind, together with any peculiarities in the weather deserving notice. At the same time all the eclipses and important discoveries in the heavens have been recorded; and at the end of each quarter and at the end of each year have been summarized. The quantity of rain and the depth of snow have also been given. The *Traveller* says that this has all been done by Mr. Robert Treat Paine, from pure love of science, with no other recompense than the satisfaction it has afforded the observer and the comparatively few persons in the community who take an interest in such matters.

All Sorts.

IN Australia inoculation o[illegible] is now regularly practised fo[illegible]vention of pleuro-pneumonia.

THE chief magistrate[illegible]ew Hampshire were styled Pres[illegible]ts until the adoption of the Constit[illegible]on of 1[illegible]2.

A FARMER in Knox, Me., [illegible] a valuable ox, poisoned [illegible] death b[illegible] eating paper s[illegible] wall [illegible] house.

THE Ra[illegible] G[illegible] says there was less rail[illegible] construction done in this country last year than in any year since the war.

A LOWELL, Mass., architect has designed a New England building for the Centennial with a tower six hundred feet high. His lofty aspirations recall the Tower of Babel.

THE horse shambles of Paris supplied the public during the third quarter of the past year with 630,000 pounds of meat, the result of the slaughter of 1,555 horses, mules and asses.

NEBRASKA has 1,345 school-houses, valued at $1,300,000, an increase of 800 school-houses and $600,000 in value in two years. The number of pupils is 72,991, and of teachers, 2,200.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON speaks of the late Gerrit Smith, in an article in the *Independent*, as a man "hardly to be paralleled among the benefactors of mankind in this or any other country."

A DUMB barber in a new Jersey town is getting all the custom, and has been obliged to hire four mute assistants. Barbers who are not "dumb" should cut this out and paste it on their coat sleeve.

FORTY-TWO million passengers were carried over Massachusetts railroads the past year, and only one person killed and seven injured, except by the personal carelessness of the victim of the accident.

A HEN in Lancaster, Pa., laid a curious double egg the other day. Each of the component parts was perfectly shaped, and the pointed end of one was joined to the blunt end of the other by a small ligature.

THERE is a Chinese cat in Athol, Mass., that has an extra claw to each foot, resembling a thumb, and it goes about opening and shutting doors by taking hold and turning the round knobs attached to them.

NEW YORK arrested 84,821 of her people last year, of whom 24,608 were of the gentle sex. Of the 60,000 who were walked up for drunkenness in its various branches, the gentle sex also contributed one-third.

STATISTICIANS declare a marked difference between Jews and Christians as to longevity. In one hundred Christians fifty die before the age of fifty-seven, and with Jews the same proportion reaches beyond sixty-seven.

Two little daughters of Charles Rogers, of Utica, N. Y., were sitting by the stove in the kitchen of their house recently, and the dress of the younger, who is eight years old, took fire. Her sister, aged twelve years, carried the little one into the yard, rolled her in the snow, and saved her life.

IN Albany a few nights ago, a party was given by Erastus Corning, which cost $6,500, and a statistical Jenkins who was present says the silks, laces and diamonds present were valued at $2,000,000, while the real estate and bonds represented could not have been less than $20,000,000.

SMALL-POX has been very prevalent in Montreal the past year, there being 661 deaths from that disease in nine months. A Montreal paper calls on the Catholic clergy to advocate vaccination, in opposition to the French doctors, who oppose it. The death-rate of Montreal is twice as heavy as that of London.

A RAT'S bite has been the cause of intense suffering to Mrs. Mary Caron, in Springfield, Mass. While assisting to kill a rat it bit one of her fingers. In a few days her hand and arm swelled frightfully, and one side of her [illegible] was almost paralyzed. She was [illegible] thrown into convulsions, and for many days had to be kept under the influence of morphine. Four physicians were in attendance. At last accounts she was rallying, but was still much emaciated.

DEATH was the result of a foolish wager in Paris, recently. A young man made a bet that he would smoke twelve cigars, one after another. At the end of the eighth he began to feel unwell, and when he had finished the ninth he was attacked with giddiness and shiverings. He refused to leave off smoking, but went home in charge of some friends. A medical man was called in, who could not, however, help him, and he died during the night.

A Horse that "Knows the Ropes."

The Newburg (N. Y.) *Journal* relates the following: "A gentleman living in the suburbs has a colt which he values highly, not only on account of his possessing pure blood and a degree of speed, but for his intelligence. In common with the other stock in the stable, he is fed his hay from a crib on the side of the building. It had been noticed that, while all the other animals left a small quantity of fine hay-seed in the further end of the crib, which could not be reached, the bars only permitting them to get their noses in a short distance, this horse always had his eaten clean. On being watched it was discovered that the colt would catch up the slack of his rope halter in his teeth so that it formed a loop, and thrusting it between the bars, he was able to push it to the back part of the crib, and by drawing it out again, to drag with it, where he could reach it, the part of the feed referred to. Thus it was the crib was always clean. The way he handled the rope is said to be skillful and sagacious in the extreme."

A SOLUTION of oxalic acid crystals, one part by measure to eight of soft water, will remove dry ink stains. Samples of mixed and of woolen goods are sent by the author of this recipe from which ink stains have been removed by this acid, leaving scarce a trace behind.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

LONG-WOOLED SHEEP, A NEW BREED.

At a [illegible] men, [illegible] South [illegible] ram, which was so remarkable for its fine silky luster and softness, and the unusual length (over five inches) of the smooth, fine wool, as well as for its beauti[illegible] that all [illegible] yarn, and very superior [illegible] could be made from it. It was stated that it was a result of in-and-in breeding of Negretti sheep with Leicester (Lincoln) rams; the number of generations required was not stated, however.

FATTENING PIGS.

For our own use we never fatten anything but spring pigs. It takes better feed and more care to make pork from a pig than an old hog, but the pork is better, and the work is accomplished in nine months instead of eighteen. The advocates of fattening old hogs seem to forget that they feed twelve months or more before they begin to fatten, and that store pigs cannot live upon air and water. If the quality and quantity of food consumed by an eighteen months' hog and nine months' pig be compared, the advantage will be found on the side of the pig for equal amounts of pork produced. Of course there must be some old fellows kept to propagate the species, and these must in due time be fattened.—*New York Times.*

HOW TO HAVE GOOD CABBAGES.

If you wish to be successful in raising good solid cabbages save one or two of your largest and best formed heads for raising seed another year. Set them out in the spring without amputating the head, trim off the wide sprouts, and from seeds thus raised and sown select the most thrifty plants, and nineteen out of twenty of the plants set will head up and become good-sized cabbages if the ground is in good condition. By cutting off the head and raising seed from the stump I find about one-half of the plants do not head up. When cabbage plants are set out, a little rock weed or a teaspoonful of fine salt scattered around the plant will keep the worms from destroying them.

UNLOADING CORN.

The way to unload corn, as described by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is simply to put a board lengthwise in the body of carts or wagons, resting on top of either end. It should run the whole length. Then fill in until the load is on and the unloader begins at once on top to shovel, running his scoop on the board, which should be, say 12 or 15 inches wide. In this manner he continues to shovel until he gets to the bottom on the opposite end from where he began, and then pushes the board out of the way and shovels out the remainder. This method has proved so very satisfactory to me, and such a saving of time, that I feel I ought to urge its adoption by my brother farmers, believing if it were generally adopted it would likely save $50,000 annually.

SHEEP IN THE WEST.

We find the following in the *Western Agriculturist*: "Western farmers do not raise sheep enough. Every farmer should keep a few sheep, and the sale of wool and surplus mutton sheep would bring millions of dollars into the West every year. Washington county, Pa., produced this year over 2,000,000 pounds of wool, which brought over $1,000,000, and this, too, without interfering with their farming. They are a prosperous people, and give proper attention to the improvement of their flocks. Now sheep are the most easily kept of any farm stock; they are beneficial to the farm to eat out the weeds and wild grass, and the sale of wool and mutton brings cash to the farmer just when he wants it most, from spring to the maturing of the crops. Too many of our farmers think it too small a business to raise sheep, while they will raise scrub horses and cattle, which they never can sell for enough to pay for the feed they eat, while sheep have two profits, wool and mutton."

HOW I USED SAWDUST.

About six years ago, I had a saw-mill set on my farm. At first they washed the dust, as the sawyers called it, by letting a stream of water run under the saw. As the water got low it would not work; then they had to wheel it out in a pile, and when they went away I had a big pile of sawdust on my hands. As it was on a good piece of bottom land that I desired to plow, I wanted it out of the way. I tried to burn it, but it would not burn. I concluded at last to turn it to some account; so when I put my hogs up to fatten I hauled a load every few days and threw it in the pen. They mixed it up with their manure and the cobs, and in the spring I had about twenty wagon loads of the best manure, besides keeping the hogs clean and dry. I used the sawdust for bedding the horses and cows; I put it around my grape vines to keep down grass and weeds, and the ground moist. The vines improved wonderfully. So my pile of sawdust is used up, and it has paid. If I was to have a mill again I would make the bargain to have the sawdust left on the ground.—*Corresp. Ohio Farmer.*

The Housekeeper.

BROWN BREAD.—One pint of Indian meal, one pint of rye meal, one and a half pints of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths cup of molasses; steam five hours.

BUTTERMILK GRIDDLE CAKES.—One cup of buttermilk; small half teaspoonful of soda allowed to the buttermilk; salt; sufficient flour to make a thin batter. (Dissolve the soda in a very little boiling water.)

GINGER NUTS.—One pound of flour, three-quarters pound of lard and butter mixed, three-quarters pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of ginger, two ounces of allspice, one ounce of caraway seed, and one pint of molasses.

TO BAKE A BEEF'S HEART.—Cut it open, remove the ventricles, and let it soak an hour in lukewarm water, to free it from the blood. Wipe dry with a cloth, and parboil in a little water for twenty minutes. Make a rich stuffing, fill the heart with it, and secure it with a string. Let it bake an hour and a half, or two hours, with half a pint of water, in the oven or dripping pan. The gravy will not need any thickening. Serve in a chafing dish, and with currant jelly.

MAIZENA PUDDING.—One quart of [illegible] maizena, [illegible] of white powdered sugar, extract of lemon, salt. Boil the milk, stir in the maizena, yolks of the eggs (well beaten), five tablespoonfuls of the sugar, and some salt. Be careful not to let it burn as it thickens. [illegible] somewhat cool, flavor, and pour into two dishes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and add the remaining three tablespoonfuls of the sugar. Flavor this, and spread it on top of the two puddings. Set them in the oven, to remain there until the frosting browns.

An Incident of the Beecher-Tilton Trial.

It was while the crowd was thus hastily dispersing that a remarkable incident took place. Mr. Beecher, with a good-natured smile and his usual genial manner, left his own counsel and stepped across the room to the table at which Mr. Tilton's counsel sat, and, reaching across it, saluted Mr. Beach, and then shook his hand. Mr. Tilton, with a stern expression on his face, stood at this moment within two feet of the clergyman, but did not look in his direction, although he must have heard every word that was uttered.

"If,"—said Mr. Beecher to Judge Beach, laughingly—"if I get out from between the paws of two such lions as you and Fullerton, I'll believe I am innocent, and that is what I came here to find out."

"You forget," said Mr. Beach, pointing to Mr. Evarts, "the Daniel standing among the lions and closing their mouths."

Mr. Beecher placed one hand on Mr. Shearman's shoulder, and the other on Mr. Evarts', and remarked in a jocular form: "My lions are very harmless animals." Then, turning to Mr. Morris, he said: "Let me present myself to you, Judge Morris."

The ex-Judge very coldly replied: "Mr. Beecher."

The pastor of Plymouth Church was not to be repulsed this way, and continued: "I notice that you lawyers, like preachers, know how to deliver long sermons."

There was a slight tinge of sarcasm in Mr. Morris' tone as he retorted: "Yes, sir; I had a long story to tell."

Mr. Evarts joined in the conversation at this moment, and playfully said: "Mr. Morris, I noticed that you expatiated only on those things which were against our side."

Mr. Morris answered in the same pleasant manner: "I thought you could attend to the other things much better than I."

By this time the counsel were surrounded by a large crowd of curious listeners, among the number Mrs. Beecher and several members of Plymouth Church. Mr. Morris was on the point of leaving, when Mr. Beecher again addressed him: "Judge Morris, you should have come to me for a point or two. I could have put you up to some things which would have made your speech appear very different."

Mr. Morris made no reply, and Mr. Tilton, for the first time, shot a quick glance, in which mingled hate and scorn were expressed, at the speaker, and then turned to Gen. Pryor. That gentleman had been listening to the conversation with an unmistakable look of disgust on his sharply-cut features. Addressing Tilton, he made a brief remark in a contemptuous tone of voice, and the two left the court-room together.—*New York Telegram.*

Mrs. Beecher in Court.

During some parts of ex-Judge Morris' address to the jury, in the opening of the Beecher trial to-day, the pastor held his face toward the floor. It was flushed, but otherwise did not express emotion. Mrs. Beecher sat steadily looking at the speaker. Her face was cast down, and her eyes, directed upward under her sharply-cut brows, gave her a peculiar aspect suggestive of mingled anger and watchfulness. The corners of her mouth drawn down add to her sternness. Once, when the speaker stated that his client could not, of course, produce direct evidence to prove his charges, Mrs. Beecher turned toward her husband with a smile, but soon resumed her look of bitterness. During the entire speech Beecher looked very serious. For most part of the time he sat as if looking out of the window at the left of the Judge's bench. He had in his hand a book, which was occasionally consulted, and once he called his wife's attention to some memorandum in it. She smiled and whispered in his ear. Occasionally a cynical look stole over Mrs. Beecher's face. The only time Beecher allowed his expression to change was when Morris referred to Tilton as not having been moved by a spirit of revenge. Then a faint smile stole over his face.—*New York Cor. Chicago Times.*

New State Project Revived.

The project of a separate State, to include the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is strongly urged again by the Marquette *Mining Journal*, which ridicules the idea of being detached from Michigan and becoming a part of Wisconsin, or annexing a part of Wisconsin to form the new State. It dislikes the existing position of "depending upon the State that has no interest in common with the Upper Peninsula," and says, "the 70,000 people ask a separate government, with a local Legislature and a delegate to Congress, for the encouragement of manufacturing industries and the development of mineral and other resources that are without a parallel." The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette*, on the other hand, is opposed to any "one-horse Territorial scheme," and calls the attempt in this direction "a waste of time." The Lansing *Republican* believes that, if a decided majority of the people of the Upper Peninsula wish to set up on their own hook, and can show good reason for it, the Lower Peninsula will be forced to be willing.

THE grand jury of Lucas county, Ohio, lament the crime of gambling, and "look with regret on the practice of some of the churches in setting examples of said crime, and would most respectfully ask them to discontinue the practice."

Man and Dog Both Saved.

The other day a young man named Benjamin Machamer, one of the best hunters in Northumberland county, made a remarkable [illegible] into which he fell. This well is in the lower part of the town of Trevorton, near the [illegible] time has [illegible] in use that its existence was almost forgotten. It is about eight feet wide and eighteen feet deep, and at the present time contains ten feet of water. It was covered [illegible] question. Machamer started out in pursuit of game, accompanied by his dog, a valuable setter. His path lay near the old well, into which his dog had the misfortune to fall, through a hole caused by the decaying timber. The dog was highly prized by Mr. Machamer, who, in attempting to rescue it, fell in himself. In an ordinary sized well the situation would have been dangerous, and in this case it was extremely so, as the unusual width of the well prevented him from bracing himself against the side. The only possible way for him to get out was to climb up one side, and as the wall was very closely built, this was a difficult feat. But it was a struggle for life, and Machamer, being a young man of powerful strength and great energy, resolved to try. He succeeded in almost reaching the top, only to lose his hold, and fall back. Again and again he climbed up the side of the wall, and each time fell back into the cold water beneath. Every time he fell back the half-strangled dog would spring upon his shoulders, thus bearing him down and keeping him under water. In spite of this difficulty, however, he [illegible] the water [illegible] faint from the effect [illegible]. He had found a small stick floating on the water, which he inserted in the wall and placed one foot upon it, then put both hands in another aperture, thinking that if he did swoon he might possibly hang there until he returned to consciousness. The faintness, however, passed away, and he again attempted to reach the top. Finding that his wet clothes greatly impeded his progress, he succeeded in divesting himself of his coat and boots, one of which he threw out, leaving the other with the coat to sink to the bottom. Thirteen times he climbed up the side of the well, and thirteen times he fell back into the well. His perseverance surpassed that of the traditional spider, for he had great odds to contend with. At last, almost worn out, he made a final effort and reached the top. He didn't wait for the dog, but started for home immediately, and told his story. His father and another gentleman returned at once and rescued the dog. Mr. Machamer states that he was in the well an hour. The escape was wonderful.—*Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.*

How Do You Measure Wood?

A singular and interesting case is being tried here before Justice Ming. It appears that a wood-cutter took a contract to cut and deliver a certain amount of wood to the coal kilns of the blast-furnace situated here. The contractor delivered the wood in proper shape, but in measuring it a dispute arose between the company's agent and the contractor, the contractor claiming that the agent did not measure it accurately. Upon presenting his bill to the company, it refused to pay him for any more than what the agent had made it by his measurement. Law was resorted to, competent judges, among whom were engineers, were employed to inspect and re-measure it; but they differed in regard to the amount to something like one hundred cords. In measuring the length, some did so from one-third of the distance from where the chamfer begins to the tip end of the stick to the same distance on the other end, while others measured from one half of the length of the chamfer, and others from the tip of one end of the stick to where the chamfer begins on the other end. In the pile there are in the neighborhood of 950 cords. By computation it will be found that one inch of the end of the wood will amount, in the number of cords given above, to nearly twenty. Now it is evident that the three methods used will vary quite materially as to the length of the wood, and greatly as to the number of cords; but which is correct?—*Appleton Correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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A TEXAS lawyer was fined fifty dollars for telling the jury to go down to the grocery and help themselves, after having given a verdict in favor of his client.

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Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they [illegible] pale, nervous, [illegible] here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. [illegible] large experience, covering a period of [illegible] years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of [illegible] ailments, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not [illegible] as being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, [illegible] of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

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DR. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

"TIME AND TIDE wait for no man!" Why, then, [illegible] STAR SPANGLED BANNER? Established 1863, it has 100,000 readers, and it stands first.

WHY Not NOW secure a pair of superb Prang [illegible] all sent free for a SINGLE DOLLAR? [illegible]

WHY [illegible]

WHY [illegible]

WHY [illegible] Address BANNER PUBLISHING CO., Hinsdale, N.H.

L. D. SINE'S ESTABLISHED 1860. **GIFT ENTERPRISE** The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country! **$75,000.00!** IN VALUABLE PRIZES! To be Drawn Monday, Feb. [illegible], 1875. TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF $5,000 EACH IN CASH! [illegible] Premiums will be paid. Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; [illegible] Circulars containing full information will be sent to any one ordering them. Letters must be addressed to Office, Excelsior Building, L. D. SINE, Box 432, Cor. Race & Longworth, CINCINNATI, O.

DR. WHITTIER No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] Price 50 cts. By mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

C. N. U. No. 4

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

FASHIONS! "Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar." The only Magazine that IMPORTS STYLES and SELLS Patterns of them. Only $1.10 a year, with a splendid premium.

BIG OFFER. TWO of SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATORS, and the Pattern of this beautiful OVERSKIRT, with Cloth Model, will be given FREE, as a Premium, to the person who will CUT THIS OUT, and send it with their subscription to the "BAZAAR." No postage on the Magazine next year! "GRANGERS!" send for our terms. Sample copy, 25 cts. "Smith's Instruction Book, or Secrets of Dress-making," 10 Cents. Catalogue mailed for one Stamp.

3115

The "[illegible]" Overskirt, just imported [illegible] Price of Pattern, with Cloth Model 50 Cts.

Address, very plain,

A. BURDETTE SMITH,
P. O. Box 5055. 914 Broadway, New York City.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE **GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE.** GRANGERS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, FURNISHED WITH DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

We are selling annually over One Million Dollars worth of Goods direct to the Consumer, at Wholesale Prices, and for Cash, in any quantity desired. We have the Largest House and the Largest Stock of Goods of any firm in the United States devoted to SUPPLYING GRANGERS.

Send Stamp for Printed Catalogue and Price List, NOW READY, and save [illegible] per cent. on your Winter purchases. Address

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Nos. 246 to 254 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Educational Department.

A. A. HUFFMAN, Conductor.

THE SEED OF GOOD.

If I might do one deed of good,
One little deed before I die,
Or think one noble thought, that should
Thereafter not forgotten lie,
I would not pass away though I must
Be laid by death's unnumbered dust.

The fairy wing that wafts the seed
Upon the careless wind to earth
[illegible]
To find the germ of [illegible] its birth
[illegible]
[illegible]

—The Spectator.

Union Township Institute.—The following is the programme of exercises for the institute to be held at Waterloo Feb., 13th,

Reading exercise. W, H. McIntosh, Case, A. R. Huffman. Penmanship. W. H. Hoffman, Object teaching, its uses and abuses. Supt., Chas A. Barns: Best means of promoting order in school, Miss Frank Stall:—The childs first lesson at school, what should they be, and how conducted? Miss Eberly; Methods of hearing classes in spelling, D, D. Nelson:—Natural Science in common schools, F. VanAuken.

Neither teachers nor parents can be too wisely careful of the influence exerted upon their pupils and children! for principals apply to both mater and spirit. Just as the twig is bent, the trees inclined. Again since thoughts are imperishable existences, we should be careful in cherishing any other than such as we are willing to have for our companion on earth, and during our eternal state of being in the future world. Here, then, is something for all of us to attend to, and unspeakable consequance are depending on the performance of duty. Are you of the number who turn back in the day of battle, or of those who gard on the armor to do, or die?

JANUARY.

January, as it stands first in the calendars was thus placed by Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome a peaceful, wise and generous soverign.

He added two months, January and February to Romulus's year: its name is supposed to have been derived from the Latin janua's gate, and as Janus was considered by the Romans to preside over the gates of heaven, the name of the month is supposed to have reference to the renewal of time.

It may seem strange to call that a new season when everything is most inactive and lifeless—when animals are benumbed by the cold and vegetation is lifeless and withered. For this reason some have proposed bigining the year with spring, when the face of nature is really renewed. But this happening at different climates, nearly all civilized nations have agreed that the year shall begin within a few days after the winter solstice which is the shortest day. This occurs on the 21st of December and from that, the days gradually lengthen until the middle of summer, so that the year may properly be said to be now turned.

Power of Kindness.—A driver belonging to the Grant Northern Railway goods station, had occasion to pass up the Quardrant road highway New York, to deliver a prckage. On approaching one of the horses, he was seen by a lady in the window who immediately said to some friends staying with her:

"Here comes the kind driver, do come and see what power he has over his horses."

The friends accordingly came to the window, when Benjamin Smithson, the driver in question, was asked by the lady to "shake hands" with his horses. With great good humor he at once complied. Standing in front of the pair of horses he called out:

"Tom, shake hands."

Instanctly the near horse lifted up his right foot. After a shake the driver said:

"Now, the other foot."

Up went the foot instantly. The driver then went in front of the other horse when a similar incident occurred

Perhaps, however, the most pleasing incident remains to be told. Retreating backwards several yards from the horses, he cried out:

"Now, Tom, turn round and come on."

Instantly the horses pulled away at the load, turning the van round, without the slitest need of the crack of a whip, and followed the clever driver as a dog would the shepherd.

Such an incedent shows clearly how much can be done with animals, but especially with the horse, simply by the power of kindness.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

SAINT NICHOLAS At Home.

SANTA CLAUS IN HIS GLORY.

If you visit Fort wayne do not fail to call on

Henry W. Bond's

FANCY, DRY
GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE
AT

21 West Main St.

A few doors west of the Court House.

where will be found the finest display

OF HOLIDAY GOODS

in the city. Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Toys Books, Soaps, Combs. Brushes, Blankets, Embroideries of all kinds, Zephyrs and Germantown Yarns, Floss, &c., Table Linen, Towlings, Napkins, Flannels, Underwear, for ladies and gentlemen, Boys Misses and Childrens Hosiery, Gloves Corsets Buttons and many novelties too numerous to mention. Articles suitable for presents for Christmas, Newyears, weddings. Birthdays, Christening aniversaries, &c. in large stock. The goods have to be seen to be appreciated. An invitation is extended to all to come and see me.

HENRY W. BOND
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Stuff or. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the stated communication of Cedar Encampment No. 45, I. O. O. F on Friday evening, Jan. 8th, 1875, there will b elected three Trustees, to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.

By order of the Encampment
T. C. MAYS, Scribe,

Grand Opening
AT BUTLER IDNIANA.

STIEFFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS.

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderd. West side of Bradway, BUTLER. IND.

Boots & Shoes
FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED P NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED
Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,
Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Call and See us,

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

LUMBER BY THE CAR LOAD AT JOBBING RATES.

F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealor in Lumber

A umberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Wlre there can be foundan extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson street near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

V A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1875.
Richard Gramling
vs.
Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernst, —— Ernst, wife of said Wenzel, whose first name is unknown, Fredrick Buchanan and Peter Gramling.

Now comes the Plaintiff by McBride & Morlan his Attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernest ——Ernest, wife of said Wenzel whose first name is unknown, and Frederick Buchanan are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 2d Monday of February, a. d. 1875 at the Court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 23d day of December. 1874.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot [illegible] feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is now containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

PRICES REDUCED
—AT THE—
FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. [illegible] are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumer.

Just take teas, for instance: We save our customers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

[illegible] wholesale grocer, which is [illegible] per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 50c, 80c to $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 60c, 80c, $1, 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best 1 10 per pound,

Oolong 50c 60c, 80c, best 90c, per pound,
Uncolored Japan, [illegible] per pound,

All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us

Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound.

Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 23c, best Rio, 25c, per pound

Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 35c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 2[illegible]c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.

Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts. 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2,50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50,
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 [illegible] Gin 2 50,

Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75,
Old '76' for Medical purposes $1 50 and 2 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 2½c per pound.
Barber poles 20c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of [illegible], birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll [illegible] play house, mustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, [illegible] horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new dried Peaches, 8c,
Prunes, 5 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c,
Canned peaches 2[illegible]c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c.

Cigars and Tobacco—Best high Sygars, $1 50 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40, and 50c,
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c.
Best light yellow color 90c,
Shorts, 35c,

WOODEN WARE C EAPER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No. 2 75c No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop 2[illegible]c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.

Churns, 65c 75c. 85c $1.
Clothe lines, ropes, coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS.

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c,

SYRUPS.

Cups, [illegible].
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Sic 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c,
Shoulders 10c,
Farmers living at a instance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up separate, and the name marked on the package. No danger of getting lost.
We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c, per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 25c per gallon.

Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon,
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you Know just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 4, 1875. No. 5.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by
TOM. G. MAYS.
One Year,......$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column..........	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column..........	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column..........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. Bickel. E. Dennis Treft.

COURIER OFFICE.
JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.
ARCHITECT. Office over No. 27 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

[illegible]
O[illegible], [illegible], Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. [illegible], Prop'r.
J. S. Cowan, Sec'y.

A. F. FENCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over [illegible] hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. U. Swineford, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Coudson's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SHERING & GRAHAM.
PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE and NORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartendaben
PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
Luce, Chapin & Blass,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c. 130 and 132 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.
C. Gerber & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 53 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phenix
Emerson & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
Hamilton & Goldsmith,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and [illegible]; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
(CHICAGO DIVISION.)
Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	6 00 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 46	2 30	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	2 55	5 55	5 00
Garrett	3 25	3 30	6 20	5 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 55	6 30 am	6 15
Defiance	4 35	4 10	9 40am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 00 am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	5 50pm	8 40a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 45	7 40 am
Albion	2 46	1 50	4 45	6 50
Avilla	2 14	1 35	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	3 25	4 00
Auburn June	1 15	12 55	2 05	3 45pm
Auburn	1 12	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 35	10 40am	3 30
Chi. Junction.	6 00am	7 00		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R.
Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.
Time card in effect Dec 13th —run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati..............		4 30	2 45
Louisville..............	11 10pm		7 30
Indianapolis..............	4 25		9 00
Ft Wayne..............	10 40	6	3 00
Auburn..............	11 25	6	2 10
Waterloo..............	11 35	7	
Summit..............			
Pleasant Lake..............			4 30
Ar Angola..............	12 5	7 40	5 10
Reading..............	2 00	9 15	5 21
Bankers..............	3 13	35	5 30
Jonesville..............	3 25	10 40	6 00
Jackson..............	3 40	11 45	6 40
Detroit..............	6 30	2 30	10 00
Grand Rapids..............	9 30	7 30	5 30
Lansing..............	6 25		9 27
Saginaw..............	8 45		11 40
Bay City..............	9 40		12 25

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City..............		6 30	2 45
Saginaw..............		7 25	3 40
Lansing..............		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids..............	9 30 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit..............		10 30	5 40
Jackson .... Sup	5 30a m	1 30	9 40
Jonesville..............	7 06		
Bankers..............	7 30	3 00	11 00
Reading..............	7 40	4 05	11 15
Ar Angola..............	8 40	5 35	12 00
Pleasant Lake..............			
Waterloo..............	9 5	6 22	12 45
Auburn..............	9 6	6 25	12 55
Auburn Junction..............			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 45	8 15	12 30
Indianapolis..............	7 45 p m		1 50
Louisville..............	4 45		7 20a
Cincinnati..............	8 35 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. E. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10am	2 00pm
Ossian	12 00am		2 57
Bluffton	12 35p	2 58	20
Keystone	1 05pm	3 20	4 02
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 37pm	4 08	4 45
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 19
Muncie	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 59		
New Castle	3 36		
Cam. City	4 30		
Beesons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 45	11 10pm
Indianapolis		7 35	4 25am
Connersville	10 00		
Beesons	10 15		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	11 40		
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 35	10 15	6 30am
Eaton	1 19		7 12
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 06		8 02
Keystone	2 13		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 30am	8 50
Ossian	3 17		9 26
Ft. Wayne	4 05	1 45	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Supt.
ROBT. [illegible], Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Dec 11, 1874.

Going East.			Going West.	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
2 40	10 10 am	Logansport	7 45 p.m.	2 55
		Peoria		
8 36	10 54 am	Denver	6 56	1 25
10 10	12 10 pm	N. Manchest'r	5 52	12 10
10 15	12 57	Col. City	4 00	11 18
12 30 pm	2 04 pm	Auburn	3 52	9 55
11 50	2 20	ar. Butler lv	3 30	9 20
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'w. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. D. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Try the COURIER one year only 2,00

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler........	2:40 p. m.	2 1:35 a m.	6:20 p. m
Waterloo	2:54 "	2:00 "	6:35 "
Sedan........	3,05	2,10	6:50 "
Corunna.......	3,10	2,06	6:55 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Corunna.......	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan.........	2.20	11,35	7:00 "
Waterloo......	2:35 "	11:45 "	7:15 "
Butler........	2:50 "	12:01 a m	7:25 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tkt. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

Stations	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A. M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance...	5,25 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville...	7,12 "	12,55 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield.	8,30 "	3,10 "	5,25 "	9,40 "
Crestline ar	9.00 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crestline lv	10,10 "	5,00 A. M	6,25 "	10,30 "
Forest....	11,35 "	6,35 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima......	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,35 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago...	8,20 "	5,35 "	6,00 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,00 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,35 A. M
Lima......	2,55 "	4,25 "	1,32 A. M.	[illegible]
Forest.....	4,10 "	5,35 "	2,45 "	[illegible]
Crestline ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	[illegible]
Crestline lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,55 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,30 "	11,30 "
Orrville...	9,05 "	9,40 "	7,12 "	01,51 "
Alliance...	11,20 "	11,20 "	9,00 "	1,40 P M
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,15 "	3,50
Pittsburg	3,30 "	3,30 a m	12,30 A. M	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R
FROM 125 TO 67 MILES
The shortest route from the West to
Washington, Baltimore,
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. [illegible]

Via PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express.	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 a m	8 30 p m	11 10pm
Arr. Chillicothe	12 55 n'n	1 45	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	4 30 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 50	12 05 n't	7 21
" Parkersburg	5 25 e	11 30	6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	5 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	2 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	5 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 40
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	3 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 25	5 25
" Boston	5 50 a m		6 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	8 30 a m		8 30 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	7 00		7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00p m	12 20
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 15	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 30	10 55	4 50
" Wheeling	4 45 p m	12 30 ngt	6 00
" Grafton	9 25	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	2 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	5 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 56	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 55 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50	10 20pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	3 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston	5 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
—AND—
PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to, [illegible]

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Cedar St. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

S. U. Tarney
PROPRIETOR
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!
KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Market first door north of Miller & Coudson's store.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.
at his new store, over in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R. R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term, 1875
George Hensler, Davis Fay.
vs.
William W. Washburn, George F. VanBuren
Complaint No. 151.

Now comes the plaintiff by Moss & Hoffman their Attorneys and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants Wm. W. Washburn and Geo. F. VanBuren are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of February AD 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 12th day of January 1875
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

The Champion Grasshopper Sufferer

He looked into the waiting room at the depot yesterday, saw an elderly couple there waiting to go west, and then after making sure that the special policeman was not around he entered the room.

He was a man who had seen other days, that was plain.

His plug hat was years old, his coat shone with age, and grease, and there was no collar on his neck. A policeman would have mentally recorded him a "vag" and the fellow would have stood a chance of being trotted to the central station.

"My good friends," he commenced as he approached the innocent couple, for heaven's sake, help me a little!

"Who are you?" asked the husband struck with the bummer's lonesome voice and general hard look.

"Name's Jones—Kansas—grasshoppers!" replied the man, turning away his head as it deeply affected.

"Be you one of those unfortunates who were almost eat up by grasshoppers?"

"The same, madam," sighed Jones had to leave the state—going to New Hampshire—got as far as here and money gave out! Heavens only knows what'll become of me!"

"Are you married?"

"Yes 'um wife and nine children, they are out here on the common in a wagon, all sick and shivering with cold!"

"I've heard about them grasshoppers are they very thick?"

"Thick! echoed Jones, you couldn't tell the difference 'twixt day and night, and the roaring of their wings made us deaf."

"My grashus! wasn't that awful!" sighed the woman.

"I had a hundred acres of corn, fifty of wheat, thirty of oats—nice meadow—lot of fruit—but the grasshoppers made a beggar of me in five hours!"

"They eat the stuff right up did they?"

"Eat! why the farm looked as if a fire had gone over it,

"I neaver heard of the likes!"

"There's folks east who didn' believe it," continued Jones.

"And you had to leave?"

"Yes' sold my land for $11, got my family into a wagon and started east Been one hundred and eighty days coming thus far, and buried two children on the way.

"Poor man!" sighed the woman.—Ebenezer, let's give him two dollars

"Two dollars is a pile of money."

But it's an awful sad case, nuff to tech a heart of flint.

The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

"Well I s'pose it's a hard case, and we will be none the poorer for givin' two dollars."

"Thanks, my kind friend;"

"That's all right.

"I wish it was ten."

He slid out, and ten minutes afterwards might have been seen in a Front street saloon pouring bad gin out of a tall decanter, and remarking to the bar keeper:

"Say, old pard, was it in Virginia or Kansas where the grasshoppers was so thick?"

How he is Roused.—The average Detroit youth sits up late, and when sixo 'clock in the morning comes he is in his soundest sleep. The father depends on him to make a fire, and he turns over in bed and calls out:

"Solomon, it's six o'clock!"

Boy dreams of chasing a rabbit into a hollow log, and while he is hunting around for an axe the old man calls out:

"Come, Solomon!"

Boy's dream changes, and he thinks he is husking corn to get money to go to Dan Rice's circus. He is making the ears fly when the old man rips out:

Sol-o-man Sprin-brook!"

Boy moves uneasily, and dreams that he is playing baseball, and a crowd of admiring spectators seated on the top rails of the fences.

"If that boy don't rouse I'll make him think he's sent for!" mutters the old man, he looks at the clock; and then sitting up in bed he shouts:

"Oh, Sol! Oh, Sol!"

The boy dreams that he is loafing around the Opera House door and boring people for "checks," and he is about to get one when the old man slips up, pulls the quilts off, hammers away at him with the hair brush, and chuckles:

"There! I guess you won't want me to wake you up more than fourteen times more!"

As the boy pulls on his pants and gets into his vest he mentally declares that he'll run away that very day and become a pirate.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Try the COURIER one year only $2.00.

A MULE WILLING TO GO.

A bad little boy in Portland lit a pack of shooting-crackers and threw them into the street to see them "go off." One of Ike Batman's mules came along and swallowed them before they "went off." The mule walked about fifteen feet and stopped. Things wasn't acting right inside. He began to taste the smoke of fire crackers. He laid his left ear around against his ribs, and heard something. It was them crackers having fun. The mule picked out about three and a half miles of straight road and started. A negro met him about a mile the other side of the Almshouse, going south, while with perspiration, with streams of smoke shooting out of his nostrils mouth, and ears, while his tail stuck straight up, and a stream of blue and green smoke about ten feet long followed in the rear. Ike found his mule yesterday morning sticking half way through a farm house near Paddy's Run, still smoking. The man had got his family out and put 'em up into a lot of trees. Ike hauld his mule home, when he got cool enough, on a dray. The man is going to move his house further back off the road, and his wife and eldest daughter are going to be baptized when the water gets warm.—*Louisville Journal*

THAT BOY.

There he is again—rip, tear, slam bang! What a jumbled, tumbled, mussed up mess of humanity is that boy. Hear the cat! That boy is pulling its whiskers. What a cackling! That boy is teaching the chickens to swim. Here he is! No that's him scudding along under full sail after the dog.

What a boy! Everybody says he will amount to nothing in this or any other world.

Who placed a pin on the teachers chair? That boy. Who drew a map of the pond, [illegible] all, on the [illegible]? That boy. Who filled the sugar bowl with salt, hung his sister's best hat on the tallest tree, and then sat demurely in the corner with book upside down, foot on the cats tail and grandmother's spectacles above his nose? You might know that it was, that boy.

"I can't do anything with him," says mother. "A useless concomitant of humanity," says teacher. "A lad whose baneful influence is being felt in a pernicious manner by all his associates," says pastor.

But wait. Who brings the first of everything good to his mother? Who is always on hand when the schoolmaster asks a favor? Who tumbles heels over head that he may obtain a geological specimen for the minister Oh it is that boy, is it? Well then just look down into his heart and you will find it different from what you imagined. His soul is full, and it bubbles up and over every time he moves.

Mischievous actions, lively pranks, and sharp sayings are only the gateways through which escape the superfluous floods of his nature. The trouble is that his body is too small for his big soul.

Let him laugh and frolic and play. Yes, help him to do all this, and more too. Remember that our moral and intellectual giants were once just such boys, helped along by love. Also bear in mind that the pressure upon and abuse to such natures will make them fiends in human form.

Take them by the hand, and you can lead them up to the loftiest pinnacles of thought and action. Drive them, and they become the devil's strongest allies.

If you have one of those frolic-some lads in your home, school or neighborhood take care and watch over him, and the time will come when you will be proud of that boy.—*N. O. Advocate.*

A boy about twelve years old entered a Michigan avenue barber shop yesterday and asked the barber to cut his hair down close. The barber inquired if he wasn't afraid of catching cold.—when the boy replied: "I've got to run the chances, for there's trouble ahead. To-morrow is the day set for me and a Sixth Ward boy to meet over behind *Goodhue's* barn and see who's the boss of *Detroit*, and he's powerful at pulling hair. Cut'er right down to the skulp."—*Detroit Free Press*

A gentleman traveling through one of the most picturesque portions of the *White Mountain* region, saw a farmer at work, and, being of a sociable disposition, approached the man, expiated on the beauty and majesty of the surrounding scenery concluding the remark, "I suppose, my friend, you enjoy this glorious view that people come so far to look at!" Why yes," was the response; "but if I'd had the sortin' of these hills, I'd made 'em a little peak-eder."

THE COAL-IMP.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

I was sitting one night by my fire—
'Twas a fire of Westmoreland coal
[illegible]
[illegible]

My chamber was cozy and warm;
The curtains were closed all around;
And the snow at the window [illegible]
With a soft and [illegible] sound.

As I sat in my easy chair,
I think it had got to be late,
And over the top of my book I saw
A face in the glowing grate.

An ugly old face, too, it was—
With wings and a tail—I declare
And the [illegible]
And ended—I don't know where.

So odd were the features, I said,
"I must put you on paper, my friend;"
And took my pen and jotted him down—
Face, wings, and wriggling end.

[illegible] old imp he [illegible],
As vaguely he stared and shone;
But I fixed him in outline as well as I could,
And added a touch of my own.

He flapped his wings in the grate,
And struggled and puffed to be free,
And scowled with his blazing carbuncle eyes,
As if he appealed to me.

Then I said—but perhaps I dreamed—
"Old fellow—how came you there?"
"I'm not an old fellow"—the face replied,
"But a prisoned imp of the air.

"In the shape of combustion and gas
My wings I begin to find out;
So I flap at the bars and grow red in the face,
And am ugly enough, no doubt.

"I am made for a much better lot;
But I cannot escape, as you see;
Blistered and burnt, and crammed in a grate—
What *could* you expect of me?

"I once was a spirit of air,
A delicate fairy page,
Long, long ago—in fact, before
The carboniferous age.

"For centuries I was kept
Imprisoned in coal-beds fast,
When you kindled your fire this evening, you see,
I thought I was free at last.

"But it seems I am still to wait;
No wonder I'm cross as a bear,
Make faces, and flutter my wings of flame,
And struggle to reach the air."

"My ruby-faced friend," I said,
"If you really wish to be free,
Perhaps I can give you a lift or two,
It's easy enough. We'll see."

hen, taking the poker, I punched
A hole in the half-burnt mass—
When the fire leaped up, and the imp flew off
In a laugh of flaming gas.

—*Scribner's*

THE TIGER OF CAWNPORE.

The capture of a man in India supposed to be the Nana Sahib, author of the English massacre at Cawnpore in 1857, has caused an interesting review of the horrible events which marked that holocaust of crime. It has been declared that the man who surrendered himself is not Nana Sahib, but some other enthusiast who desired out of the notoriety of the veritable beast to create for himself a momentary celebrity. Ambition assumes fantastic forms, and certainly in the person of this half-naked Sepoy the desire for publicity has sunk as low as it can well stoop.

Cawnpore lies on the south bank of the Ganges, a thousand miles from the bay of Bengal. In the spring of 1857 three thousand native troops were in barracks there, and of Europeans, including English soldiers, there were a little over one thousand souls. The native army had ceased to fear. Discipline was lax. Insubordination had been afoot since 1845. The British officers, steeped in idleness and false confidence, had lost all control over their men, but still they believed in the fidelity of the troops. The mind of the Sepoy soldier reeked with religious prejudice. The fancied insult which had been thrown upon their religion in greasing the cartridges with the fat of the hog had excited in the Hindoo mind an unquenchable hatred which it was found impossible to overcome. Five parts tallow, five parts stearine, and one part wax were the ingredients of that compound which will never be forgotten as long as England and India have a common history. It has been denied by English officers connected with the royal laboratory at Woolwich that hogs' lard formed any part of the cartridge, but this is open to grave doubts, inasmuch as the officer who denied the presence of the lard was also unable to testify as to the actual ingredient which should have taken its place. The supposed presence of hogs' lard, although without doubt a moving cause of the rebellion, was not the only reason that led up to the terrible events which followed. There was a man, and his name was Seereek Dhoonda Punth, familiarly known as the Nana Sahib. Bajee Rao, the peishwa of Poonah, was the last monarch of the Mahratta dynasties which shared the sovereignty of the Central Highlands. The English dethroned Bajee Rao, confiscated his territories, and then gave him a residence at Bithoor, with a handsome allowance of $400,000. The peishwa had no children, and so he adopted the man Seereek Dhoonda Punth. When Bajee Rao died in 1851, the heir put in a claim for the continuance of the pension, which was disallowed by England. He sent to London Azimoolah Khan, a clever villain, who began life as a kitmutgar or footman in an Anglo-Indian family. This fellow, speaking English and French fluently, and sporting diamonds and cashmere shawls without end, became not only a "lion," but a great favorite among the aristocratic dames of England. He failed, however, in his suit, and returned to Cawnpore without having secured to the Nana the allowance of old Bajee Rao.

At this time the Nana was thirty-six years old. He was fat, clean-shaven, with sallow complexion, and features strongly marked. He was a voluptuary of that sensual character which defies description. Pleasant in manner, he sought all opportunities to make himself familiar and popular with the sahibs of the garrison and their families. While the smile was on his lip, however, the judgment of the East India Company against his claim was forever a torture to his heart. His sole purpose in life was vengeance on the race that had despised and rejected his claim. With this for a private wrong in the hands of a desperate and cunning adventurer, and the hogs' lard of the cartridges to excite the fanaticism of an enthusiastic people, the beginning of the end was made easy. In January the peasants of Bengal were repeating, "Everything is to become red," and in March the provinces of the Ganges were receiving two chupatties or bannocks of salt and dough. It was the fiery cross of India, and notified men that they should be prepared, for "that something was in the air." Meanwhile the Europeans at Cawnpore ate, drank and were merry. The commanding officer at this post was Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Wheeler, a soldier of that class which followed those who had won their spurs at Seringapatam. He was seventy-five years of age, two-thirds of which he had spent under an Indian sun, a man utterly unfitted from his years and his antecedents to deal with the bloody perils of such a time. On the 18th of May, Gen. Wheeler telegraphed to government, "All is well at Cawnpore." [illegible] far from well. Nana Sahib be[illegible]. He moved his quarters from Bithoor to [illegible] in Cawnpore occupied by civilians and their families. The treasury containing £100,000 was put under the custody of his body-guard, and it was proposed that the ladies and children should be placed in Bithoor palace. This was declined. The General might have put the magazine in a state of defense, but was content in his imbecile way to [illegible] up a mud wall four feet high around what he was pleased to call an intrenchment. Peas and flour formed the bulk of the supplies and even these were insufficient. "What do you call that place on the plain?" said Azimoolah to a Lieutenant. "The Fort of Victory," was the answer. "No," said the hyena, "call it the Fort of Despair." On June 3 Sir Hugh Wheeler sent the last telegraphic dispatch that ever reached the outer world. He sent out two officers and fifty men and said, "This leaves me weak, but I trust to holding my own until more Europeans arrive."

That night a drunken officer fired on a cavalry patrol. He explained that his piece had gone off by mistake. The Sepoys, prepared for revolt, significantly remarked that their weapons also might go off by mistake before long. Wires had been cut, mails burned and roads blockaded, and the corpses of an English lady and gentleman, murdered above, turned into the canal that traversed Cawnpore. This was the first sight of white blood shed. On June 4, in the darkness of the night, three reports of a pistol announced that the hour had arrived. Native officers turned out their troops, and notwithstanding the exhortations of the British officers, the rebels marched to the northwest suburb and captured, without an effort, the treasury and the magazines. The next day was devoted by the English to gathering the remnants of the native forces. They collected their luggage and furniture and prepared for flight. But flight was not to be. The rebellion had a chief, and the chief had a policy. Nana Sahib was about proceeding to Delhi, the headquarters of the rebellion, where the flag of the prophet had been unfurled, but Azimoolah persuaded him not to be absorbed into the court of the Mogul, but to conquer the country around Cawnpore and so command the avenues by which English reinforcements could arrive. Then when possessed of Delhi and Punjaub he might assume the Captain-Generalship of the rebel armies, and drive the accursed Christian dogs forever from the valley of the Ganges. Azimoolah was successful. On June 6 the Nana announced that he would commence the attack. The Sepoys murdered, robbed and fired everything within their reach in the native city. As soon as the mutineers had begun the assault, no Sepoy felt secure of his neck and plunder as long as one Englishman remained on Indian soil. Azeezum, a courtesan of prominence, rode up and down the lines, haranguing the troops. The sun never before looked on so sad a sight as that crowd of women and children cooped within a small space and exposed during twenty days and nights to the concentrated fire of thousands of muskets and a score of heavy cannon. By the third night every door and window had been beaten in. The shell and ball ranged at will through the naked rooms. Women and children were mangled by grape or round shot or crushed beneath falling brickwork or mutilated by flying splinters. Sir Hugh Wheeler was helpless. Capt. Moore was in command. No hero ever won his record of gallant deeds more nobly from the field of Hastings to the bloodiest fight of our own times. He was everywhere. It would be impossible in this brief mention to give the names of the heroes who sustained the honor of their country. One by one the cannon were rendered useless. On the eighth evening the thatched barrack was in a blaze. A night of horror followed. The guards crouched silent and watchful, finger on trigger, while the forms of countless foes prowled around through the outer gloom.

There were two wells, one supplied the besieged with water, the other was dry. It lay two hundred yards from the rampart. Thither every night the slain of the previous day were borne. Within the space of three weeks two hundred and fifty English people were deposited there. On June 18th reinforcements arrived at Cawnpore for the Nana. He poured in hot shot, and the dismay was frightful. On the 23d the Nana made an assault with the whole strength of the insurrection. The English shot down the teams which tugged the artillery, burned the bales, and routed them. That night a party of Sepoys desired to bury the slain, which was granted.

And now comes the act of treachery, which will cover forever the memory of Nana Sahib with an unutterable loathing. The English had determined to die, and fought with a desperation that never was exceeded. Among the rebels, disgust and disaffection gained ground from hour to hour. On the evening of the 23d, Azimoolah called upon a Mrs. Jacobi, a prisoner held at a ransom of £40,000, and directed her to proceed to Sir Hugh Wheeler with the proposition that all who were willing to lay down their arms should receive a safe passage to Allahabad. The offer was unhappily accepted. In another week they would be washed out of their defenses by the annual flood. Their stores had dwindled to less than a quart per head of almost uneatable native food. The choice was between death and capitulation. That evening a council of murder was held in the tent of the Nana. Only five or six advisers were present, but they knew to what they had been summoned. In the morning Azimoolah walked up to within a short distance of the British outposts, and to him went forth Moore and Whiting and Postmaster Roche. The fortifications were to be given up. The troops, such as were left, were to carry sixty rounds of ammunition each. Carriages would convey the wounded, the women and children and boats, victualled with flour, would be ready at the landing. Can we imagine what passed in that night? Hoolass Singh punted down the river during the night some two dozen barges, which were covered with roofs of thatch. The Suttee Chowra Ghaut is the landing place, a mile from the intrenchment. At two hours before daybreak, by the Nana's orders, five guns and as many hundred picked assassins were placed in ambush near an old temple on the bank of the river. At an early hour all Cawnpore was astir. Moore went about from group to group and impressed upon them the necessity of pushing off as soon as all were aboard and making for the opposite shore. On elephants, in palanquins, they set out on the dusky road to death. Lady Wheeler had given her ayah a bag of rupees for her fidelity. A Sepoy slashed her shoulder and took her treasure. But why go on with the sickening details? On reaching the water a bugle was sounded. It was the signal. The native rowers [illegible] English returned, but in another moment the roof of every boat was in a flame of death, ignited by red-hot charcoal. Then commenced the slaughter. A trooper rode to the Nana to tell him all was going well. Nana directed to keep the women alive, but kill the males. The order was carried out. The women were returned guarded by Sepoys, each of whom claimed a fair English girl as his share of the loot. Four Englishmen succeeded by swimming and floating in escaping the bullets of the murderers, and by degrees landed at the estate of Diribijah Singh. These were Thompson, Delafosse, private Murphy and gunner Sullivan. They were saved, and lived to tell the story as we tell it now. On June 26, the prison list numbered sixty sahibs, twenty-five mem-sahibs, or females, and four children. The men were seated on the ground and ordered to be shot. Then Dr. Boyes' wife ran in, and sat down behind her husband, saying, "If he must die I will die with him." Then the other mem-sahibs ran in saying "We also will die with our husbands," whereupon the Nana ordered them to be pulled forcibly away, all except the doctor's wife, who remained with her husband. Then the sahibs shook hands all around, and the Sepoys fired. They were not all killed, so the Sepoys went in and finished them off with swords. This was from the evidence of a native spy.

On July 1, the remaining prisoners were removed to a small building between the Black City and the Ganges. In India it is known as the "House of the Ladies," and in England as the "House of the Massacre." Here for a fortnight were penned 206 persons of European extraction. The prisoners so confined, and the number of them diminished so fast, that the Nana began to fear he would have no hostages to parley against a reverse. Meanwhile, Gen. Havelock was moving northward from Allahabad. The Nana took up a position to meet him twenty-two miles south of Cawnpore. The battle commenced at nine. At four in the afternoon the news of defeat had reached the Tiger. He ordered the prisoners to prepare for death. Five Sepoys were bidden to fall on. They entered the house. Their knives broke off at the handles. They procured others, and re-entered. By the time darkness had closed in, the men came out and locked up the house for the night, but the groaning continued till morning. We all know how the Nana attempted to make a stand against Havelock, how he fled into the morasses and how, in all probability, he died a quiet death which we must all regret, and over the well where those brave hearts lie stilled forever, rises a Christian temple of honor that should last forever. Near to it is an inclosure which marks the boundaries of the "House of the Ladies." So revolting a tale of blood and treachery does not often, happily, disgrace the historic pages of any nation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Tragedy of the Sea.

The British ship Euxine, bound from North Shields for Aden, was destroyed by fire in the South Atlantic in August last. The crew took to the boats, which soon separated from each other. The occupants of one boat lost all their provisions and water, and, after enduring the pangs of hunger for some time, drew lots to decide which of them should be killed to preserve the lives of his companions. The lot fell upon an Italian sailor, who was killed and cut up. Only a few hours afterwards the others were picked up by the Dutch ship Java Packet. The Batavia Handelsblad of the 3d of December says: "For several days they had eaten nothing, and had endeavored to quench thirst by sea water, so that one of them, wholly exhausted, strove to stab himself in despair. He was, however, restrained by the others, who proposed that, considering the circumstances, it should be decided by lot which of the six should be the first victim to save his comrades for awhile from death by hunger. In conformity with this plan six pieces of wood of varying length were cut; the mate held them in his hand, and each of the men drew out one; he who drew out the longest was to fall. Francis Shufus, an Italian, was the unfortunate whom the lot assigned for it. Meekly and without a murmur he submitted, and soon he gave up the ghost under the knife of his hungry fellows. Some hours afterwards, and when they had just commenced their horrid meal, a sail was sighted on the horizon, whither course was immediately shaped. On the evening of the same day—August 31—the five rescued persons, completely exhausted, reached the deck of the Java Packet. Captain Trappen and his subordinates immediately did all they could, by careful treatment to make the five unfortunates forget as much as possible the misery suffered."

A LARGE WOLF.—A large wolf, one of a pack of sixteen, has been shot in the Alps, measuring seven feet from the root of his tail to the tip of his nose. Previous to being killed he picked up a child, threw it over his shoulder and was making off with it when he was stopped by a shot from a hunter who happened to be near at hand. Dropping the child, and though mortally wounded, he made straight for the hunter, seized him by the knee and held him fast until death compelled him to release his hold. The child escaped without any serious injury, but the hunter died a short time after from hydrophobia.

WHEN a young lady has to stay at home from a party on account of a sty on her eye, it is useless to tell her that Providence doeth all things for the best.

JACK SHEPPARD OUTDONE.

Bill Rudifer's Extraordinary Escape from the Southern Indiana Penitentiary.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The [illegible] Rudifer, lately confined in the State Prison South, at Jeffersonville, is the peer of any man living. His last feat caps the climax of his desperate and bold adventures heretofore, and he stands to-day before the world as the greatest living specimen of a successful jail-breaker since the days of Jack Sheppard and "Sixteen String Jack."

At twenty minutes to 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the guard in the north cell-house peeped through the glass door in the main guard-room and discovered that the main front door was closed, and all looked secure and right, and the two [illegible] their beds. He knew that all was not right, and immediately gave the alarm. The sleeping guards jumped to their feet; they discovered the open door; they ran out in the hall and found the outer door leading to the street also open. They rubbed their eyes, looked amazed and dumbfounded, and then came the exclamation: "Rudifer is gone!" And he had.

An investigation commenced at once, and the mode of Rudifer's escape discovered. At the south side of the new cell-house is an iron water-pipe leading up to a large tank on the top of the prison building. The pipe goes up a distance of sixty feet, and is but four and a half inches in circumference. It terminates within twenty feet of the tower where a guard is placed. The tower is ten feet above the walls of the prison, and on the top of the tower there is a cupola, in which is a beacon light. The light is made from five large gas burners, which throw a light sufficient to illuminate all of the inside of the prison and also a strong light upon all the walls, and can be seen for miles around. Rudifer, with the glare of the light upon him, climbed the small iron pipe, sixty feet high, and was safe on the prison wall or the roof of the main building. Within ten feet of the water tank, where Rudifer climbed up, is a trap-door leading down into the main building. He crawled to that, lifted it up, and descended to the upper floor, which is a hall. In the meantime, the guard in the tower gave no alarm, and was evidently wrapped in his thoughts of home and friends, or else he was dreaming the long hours away, or surely he would have seen Rudifer, who passed in the strong light so near him just now, pulled up the trap-door and disappeared down the opening. There is a sky-light in the hall from the roof through two floors to the lower floor. From the third or upper floor, Rudifer could peep over the railing around the sky-light and see all that was going on in the lower room, where the guards were stationed. They, as we have said, were asleep, but Rudifer did not know that. He descended another flight of stairs, which brought him to the second floor. Here, again, he could not only see what was transpiring below, but he could hear every word uttered by leaning over the railing, peering and listening. He could hear nothing; not a sound; for the sentinels below were sleeping. Now was his time to dare all or lose all and strike for liberty. On his way down stairs he had picked up a heavy iron poker four feet long—a formidable weapon—and with this in his hands he descended the last flight of stairs, cautiously opened the door at the foot of the stairs and in a moment more stood in the guard-room, with only two more doors between him and liberty. The two guards sleep soundly. All is well for Rudifer, and he is master of the room and equal to the situation. He goes to a desk at his right and takes from it a bunch of keys, used for unlocking the doors in other departments of the prison. Next he must have gone to the key-board to the right of the iron door; then he took down a number of keys, selected the one that unlocks the heavy padlock on the door, applied the key, unlocked the padlock and opened the iron door, passed out in the main hall of the prison, took down the bar and unlocked the outer door, and stepped out on the stone front step of the main entrance of the Indiana State prison, into the cold morning air, a free man. As he stands there on the steps of the prison, the indomitable will, reckless daring and bravery of the man are to be admired. He has overcome and surmounted difficulties and dangers in making his escape which one man in ten thousand would not dare undertake—much less to perform. He pauses on the steps—perhaps long enough to cast a scornful look back into the room where the sleeping guards are lying, and then he is off, leaving the doors wide open behind him.

Ripples of Thought.

Pity with its crystal drops is sweetening many a cup of life. And, in return, many a grateful heart is laying on the palm of pity the choicest gems of gratitude.

Good resolutions are an honor to every heart that may form them. But that honor takes to itself a new luster and that luster is nobler still when these resolutions are not broken.

Hearts have windows. They should be kept open at all times, that the glad sunshine of all that is true and beautiful in this life may enter and abide therein.

'Tis the mission of Hope to hold forth the germ of many a fair yet fragile flower. But they blossom forth or wither away, as God may decree it, in close proximity to the thorns of bitter disappointment.

Patience has its charms as well as its reputed virtue. The charm is in its cheerfulness; the virtue in its quiet fortitude to wait and trust. One adds to the other's beauty just as a moonbeam resting upon a placid sea adds to the beauty of the peaceful waters.

Died at His Post.

A Philadelphia paper tells the following story of a car-driver in that city who was frozen to death at his post. If true, [illegible]. It says: "The fortitude displayed by the renowned pilot on the Lake Erie packet, in meeting death at his post, and saving the lives of the passengers, was emulated on Saturday night, during the visit of the polar wave, by a driver of a Market street car, who froze to death while driving the car to the depot at Forty-first street and Haverford avenue. When near the depot, the conductor rang the bell, signaling for the car to stop. It was not heeded. Again he pulled, and no attention was paid. He then went to the front of the car, and found the driver numb from exposure, and dead. The [illegible] through his hands. When the depot was reached he was removed and effort was made to restore life, but with no success. The man was unmarried and about twenty-six years of age.

The Proper Clothing for Winter.

The London *Sanitary Record* of Dec. 26 has the following: "The extreme and continued severity of the weather has called public attention to the best means of combating the fatal influence exercised by the lowness of the temperature on the vital powers of the young, the feeble, and the aged. Many suggestions have been made for the purpose of keeping up the amount of vital heat necessary to counteract the depressing action of the external cold, of which [illegible] the sensible [illegible] ing so as to economize the vital heat generated in the body, and to prevent its radiation. He points out the futility of warming rooms to an excessive degree, and at the same time wearing thin clothing, since vital heat is generated in the body itself, not absorbed from the outside. [illegible] what material is best adapted to retain the heat, and to prevent its radiation to the outer air. Experiments conducted by Dr. Krieger tend to show that flannel and woolen materials answer this purpose more fully than any other manufactured materials. The same series of experiments also demonstrate that loose-fitting garments tend to keep us much warmer than tight-fitting ones. The reason of this is that our clothing not only renders the air still around us, but it also regulates its temperature by the heat that leaves our bodies. We heat our garments, and they continually heat the air passing through the meshes and pores of the skin. We do not feel the loss of heat which our clothing undergoes as we should if the air were to strike our surface without having been previously prepared by our dress; the differences of temperature balance themselves within the material we are clothed in, and of which the ends of our cutaneous nerves form no part. Inside our dress our temperature averages about 75.94 degrees Fahrenheit, which is best kept in by rough, loose woolen textures, while garments of silk and linen should be avoided. All persons, old or young, feeble or strong, who value the preservation of their health or their lives, should, as far as possible, in inclement weather, clothe themselves in flannels, woolen, and fur garments, eschewing silk and the lighter materials until the advent of a more favorable season."

German Newspapers.

A Berlin correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes, "You would indeed be surprised at the lack of enterprise in newspaper-making here. The *National Zeitung*, representing the liberal party and considered the best paper in the city, is similar in form to the New York *Nation*, though its page is a third or more larger. It has from three to four sheets in the morning edition, which appears every day except Monday, but in common with all other papers, it takes a three-days holiday three times in the year—at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, respectively. There is an evening edition of this paper Sundays excepted, consisting of a sheet and a half. The paper is generous in the space allotted to advertisements, but there is little effort to secure subscribers. The rule is that the paper shall be delivered by the month, and no subscriptions are taken from any intermediate date. One must pay from the beginning of the month, and be furnished with the back numbers, or wait until the opening of the next. Concerts, new operas, plays, etc., are first reported on the second morning after their appearance; and, as the evening papers only contain telegraphic dispatches, parliamentary reports, and court news, one doesn't know until Tuesday whether Niemann was in good voice or no on the Saturday before. Very much on the editorial page is quoted, suspected or believed to be so and so, very little is asserted. The American news is extremely meager, often incorrect, and rarely cheerful reading to the foreign resident. One pays for all this about twelve thalers a year ($9.72 currency), including the paper's delivery at your door, which is put down as a separate item."

Take Care of the Feathers.

"According to statistics very carefully compiled," says a writer in *La Nature*, "we throw away yearly a quantity of chicken feathers the intrinsic value of which is equal to the money we pay out for cotton." A startling statement, but the author considers it true, and he proceeds to explain how the feathers are prepared to render them valuable: The operation is to cut the plume portion of the feathers from the stem by means of ordinary hand scissors. The former are placed in a bag, which, when full, is closed and subjected to a thorough kneading with the hands. At the end of five minutes the feathers, it is stated, become disaggregated and felted together, forming a down perfectly homogeneous and of great lightness. It is even lighter than natural eider down, because the latter contains the ribs of the feathers, which give extra weight. The material thus prepared is worth and readily sells in Paris for two dollars a pound. About one and one-sixth Troy ounces of this down can be obtained from feathers of an ordinary pullet; and this on the above valuation, is worth about twenty cents. It is suggested that, through the winter, children might collect all the feathers about a farm, and cut the ribs out as we have stated. By the spring time a large quantity of down would be prepared, which could be disposed of to upholsterers, or employed for domestic use. Good feathers may be treated in a similar manner, and thus two-thirds of the product of the bird utilized, instead of only about one-fifth, as is at present the case.

HOWEVER rich a man may be, however titled, however proud, let him go his way with humility, remembering that he is only about the two-billionth part of the population of the world, and that he will some day die, and be missed by men just about as much as a mashed grasshopper is missed by his swarm.

All Sorts.

A. T. STEWART has subscribed $10,000 for the Centennial celebration.

[illegible] is now 800,000, having doubled in the last two years.

NEARLY $7,000,000 of internal revenue was collected during 1874 in the city of New York.

OF [illegible] women who applied for relief from the Nesmith poor fund of Lowell, in 1874, 110 were deserted wives.

LIVING in Berlin has more than doubled in cost since the days before the late war. The population also has greatly increased.

KALAKAUA is an able personage on wheels. Since leaving home the King has traveled [illegible] miles, averaging [illegible] miles a day.

[illegible], being [illegible] Johanna Dilter, tendered her [illegible] between a wedding and a funeral, [illegible] to [illegible] ged next M[illegible] to obtain [illegible] of a pound of brown sugar. It was the principle of the thing, not the sugar, which influenced the jury.

MR. CALLAN, one of the oldest inhabitants of Washington, drank wine with the first Adams on New Year's Day, and an [illegible] Hebron by name, has shaken hands with every President from Washington down.

REV. CYRUS W. OLIVER, of Jersey City, pointed at two of his lady listeners, called them by name and pronounced them the black sheep of Israel, lost in the mountains of sin, and they had him arrested for defamation of character.

THE *Scientific American* justly denounces the habit of visitors kissing the baby. A strictly pathological view of the subject leads to the belief that best way is to kiss the mother, when she is young and pretty, and let her give it to the infant.

A MAN was recently found lying insensible in the street by the police of Baltimore. He has since been claimed by a woman who positively identified him as her husband, and by a young man, a stranger to the woman, who is just as positive that the man is his long-lost father.

LIEUT.-COL. LONG, formerly editor of a newspaper in Maryland, and now an officer in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, claims to have discovered the true source of the Nile, in latitude 1 deg. 30 min., and between Urondogani and Uganda. As the source has been long looked for, it is appropriate that it should be Long found.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* says: "We see it stated that Col. Sam Pike, of Ohio, started no less than forty-two papers during his eventful career. Col. Sam Bard, of Georgia, has started about the same number, but in each case the Sheriff started so soon for Sam, that he never could tell whether he was meant for a journalist or a flying machine."

SENATOR SCHURZ contemplates residing in the neighborhood of either Boston or New York for a year or two after he leaves the Senate, with the view to better facilities for the preparation of a political history of the United States, which is among his literary plans for the future, and for which he has made a large accumulation of materials.

"BOFFIN'S BOWER" in Boston is a place well suited for its more than realization of the mythical "Bower" that existed in Dickens' imagination. It is a temporary home for all poor girls who fail to procure sufficient employment to support themselves. The leading spirit of the institution is a Miss Jennie Collins, through whose efforts it was inaugurated and exists. She has made it her one object in life to alleviate the miseries of such girls, and right well has she succeeded.

THE Boston *Globe's* report of Kalakaua's visit to the patent medicine manufactory of Cherry Pectoral Ayer, says: "Rather an interesting episode occurred while the party were in the 'vigor' department. Mr. Ayer said: 'Here is where you can get your head replinished with hair if it is naked.' Kalakaua replied: 'Why do you not put some on your own head, then?' Inasmuch as Mr. Ayer's head is very bald, the point was quickly seen, and a hearty laugh ensued."

The Wife's Victory.

* * * She told him to stay at home and take care of the baby, while she went to a Spiritualistic lecture. L—— resented; had business on hand, and would explained, but was admonished to silence by a stew-pan flying across the room in close proximity to his head. He retaliated by kicking over the table, and then that marital relation, predicated on a "love basis," was torn asunder. The climax was reached. The time which for years the woman had so earnestly prayed for had at length arrived, and gloriously she vindicated outraged feminity. On his devoted shoulders came the horse-whip; faster and faster rained the blows. In vain he implored, begged, beseeched her to let up, but his words proved only an incentive to the vixen wife. Her imprecations were fearful, but her strength at last succumbed, and as she laid aside the butt end of the cowhide carefully, she arrayed herself in her "meeting harness," and, as she gently closed the door, said: "L——, if the baby cries, you can borrow some sirup of Mrs. H——, next door."—*Virginia Enterprise.*

English Universities.

We learn from the late report of the Universities Commission, that the University of Oxford has an income of £47,000; the Colleges and Halls, £336,000; the University of Cambridge, £34,000; the Colleges and Halls, £306,000. For the year 1871, Exeter College, at Cambridge, with an income of £14,000, had from 170 to 180 undergraduates; Merton, with £17,000 a year, had 54 undergraduates; and Baliol, with £8,000 a year, had [illegible] College, with £59,000 a year, had 445 undergraduates; King's, with £34,000, had but 31; and Corpus, with £9,000, had [illegible]. Oxford has 350 fellowships, with an average value of £260 a year; while Cambridge has 340, with an average value of £280. Oxford has in all 24 colleges, and Cambridge 17. The average income of a head of a house at Oxford is about £1,600, and at Cambridge about £1,200. Oxford also spends some £25,000 a year on professorships, and Cambridge only £17,000.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Court Scenes and Trial Items—Some Interesting Sketches and Incidents.

"TAKE HER OUT."

[New York Telegram.]

At recess, to-day, Judge Neilson surveyed the court with a scrutinizing look, and his eye fell on a female hat and feather in the space set apart for members of the bar. In two seconds he was standing behind that female, and calling for an officer in loud and eager tones. The officer hurried along in great alarm. "Didn't I tell you?" demanded his honor, "that these rows of chairs are reserved for the bar!" The officer admitted that such was the unquestionable fact. "Then, take that woman out," said the Judge sternly, "and let no woman enter the court merely as a spectator." The officer [illegible] by the [illegible] and led her out, followed by her male friend. The Judge did not, apparently, notice the ladies lunching in the gallery.

THE PARTIES TO THE SUIT.

[From the New York Graphic.]

Mr. Beecher is scarcely a dignified person in this trial. He smiles and sneers, and has as many expressions as a chameleon. I do not see the fitness of bringing his wife into court. She is not accused of doing anything of the things for which he is undergoing trial, and her white hairs and grown-up children should have protected her from the publicity which it is optional with him to give.

Mrs Tilton's appearance in the court room was a gross violation of good taste. She is paraded among the enemies of her husband, where she belongs if what he charges is true. If she has injured him as he says, she can do him no further enmity by braving him in open court, but she has added to the probability of her unworthiness by this bold display. Tilton has not opened his mouth to suggest anything or express the slightest shade of feeling.

THE ANCIENT VENDER OF PIES.

[New York Dispatch.]

After the principal characters in the great suit, the ancient vender of pies who haunts the Court-House ranks next in importance. This high-strung pie-man has become a part of the trial now, and he brooks no familiarity. He administered, yesterday, to a prominent member of Plymouth Church, a crushing rebuke. "These mince-pies are very bad," remarked the church-member in question. "Werry bad, sir!" replied the pie-man; "but they're not half as bad as the langwedge as you've been a listening to all day." This pie-man, on the first day of the trial, was the meekest man in the court-room.

BUTLER THE AUTHOR OF MOULTON'S STATEMENTS.

[Testimony of F. D. Moulton.]

I made two statements after the publication of Beecher's; they were prepared, the first at Bay View and the other at Lowell. I gave the papers to Gen. Butler and he made out the statements. I did not dictate any of the first statement to a stenographer, but did a portion of the second. Was present when Gen. Butler dictated to the stenographer. I gave the facts to Gen. Butler for the manufacture of the statements. The drafting of the first statement occupied several days. The second statement was also in preparation several days.

FRISKY OLD ROOSTERS.

[New York Telegram.]

One peculiar feature of this gathering was the presence of a number of feeble, gray-haired old men. Despite the currents of biting, frosty air which swept through the corridors, these thin-blooded old men lingered with the crowd, and gazed with envious eyes upon those upon whom the doors were not closed. Just before 11 o'clock some one shouted, "Here they come!" and immediately there was a race to the rear of the Court-House. Mrs. Tilton, her face covered with a heavy lace veil, hung on the arm of a young man with Dundreary whiskers; next came Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Anna M. Field, each with a gentleman. As the party made their way toward the court room the conduct of the crowd was simply outrageous. Audible comments upon the appearance of Mrs. Tilton, and coarse jibes about the plaintiff and defendant as well, passed freely. With considerable difficulty the party threaded their way through the files of rude spectators into the court room.

MOULTON AS A SMILER.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Zealous admirers of Mr. Beecher, who expected to see the witness flinch and his testimony shrivel and crack under a hot fire of cross-examination, went to lunch and subsequently to supper with impaired appetite and temper. Mr. Moulton smiled when he took his seat, smiled all the way through, and, when he rose to get his overcoat, smiled again as he whispered to a friend that it was easy to tell the truth. He was not disconcerted at any stage of the proceedings, but played with his handkerchief with an expression of amusement on his face, and was entirely at his ease, and, as many of Mr. Tilton's friends claimed, was the best witness ever seen in court.

A LUNCH-BEARING AUDITORY.

[New York Telegram.]

Many spectators came provided with lunches—notably those who occupy seats in the gallery. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, ham-sandwiches and mince-pies are in great demand, and when the supply of these articles fails the hungry spectator is obliged to satisfy his appetite with a measure of roasted peanuts.

IN CASE OF BEECHER'S CONVICTION, WHAT?

[Cor. Chicago Times.]

Already the spectators in court begin to speculate on what will happen in the event of Beecher's conviction. Will Plymouth Church drop him, and shall the remainder of his days be passed in pious meditation, and revising and annotating his "Life of Christ?" No, say most of the audience; Beecher is the church, and Plymouth has virtually kicked over the traces of Congregationalism. These people are not so much Congregationalists as Beecherites, and should the trial result disastrously to him, the majority of the church will rally around him and snap their fingers at the jury and the verdict. Indeed, one of the congregation declared, this morning, that he, for one, would stand by Beecher in any event. "Ever since this scandal business began," said he, "Beecher has been mounting higher and higher toward heaven. With him, it is truly, 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' and there is no man in the country better able to lead his people to God."

"THE OLD MAN."

[Dispatch to Chicago Times.]

The Beecher family were out, or rather in, to-day, in full force, and several clerical-looking individuals, friends of the family, sanctified the proceedings, in a measure, by their presence. There was the "old man," as they begin to call Henry Ward Beecher; his wife; his son, Col. Beecher; his younger son; his brother, Dr. E. Beecher; his brother-in-law, O. C. Bullard, and his daughter-in-law, the wife of Col. Beecher. The [illegible]ed general attention. She is a plump little black-eyed beauty, with a laughing expression of face. She wore a black hat and feather, and a brownish, close-fitting suit.

Beecher walked in with a very subdued air, and quietly took his place, dispensing with the hand-shaking business, as did also his wife, who passed Mrs. Tilton and her friends rapidly, saluting all with a comprehensive bow. Soon after business commenced, Beecher crossed over, with a somewhat feeble step, to his counsel, and sat between Tracy and Evarts. His coat-collar was turned up, disarranging his long, thin, grayish hair. His eyes look weak and watery, as if lately subject to unusual strain, and no doubt he uses up a good deal of the "midnight oil," while wrestling with the spirit and arranging matters in ship-shape for his counsel. Most of the time he sat motionless, gazing intently at the carpet at his feet, as if intensely interested in the complicated pattern. It is plain that the worry and anxiety of trial are beginning to tell on him; and, if guilty, he is paying dear for his whistle. But anything must be preferable to squatting all the time on that "ragged edge."

NO MORE BOUQUETS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Everbody remarked this morning the absence of bouquets from Beecher's table. It appears that the little incident of the presentation of flowers to Tilton, the other day, has determined the Beecher party to have no more bouquets in court, and thus all that pretty nonsense is played out, to the great relief of the audience.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Beecher's famous "letter of contrition" was produced in court the other day and the great preacher's counsel at once began to attack the authenticity of the document. The letter was read by Mr Shearman, who, on finishing the recital, said that the word "can't" had been amended by the letter "t" being striken out, and the words "for myself" inserted after the word "pleaded" and Mr. Shearman further added that these alterations had been made with different ink. This statement, made in a most significant manner, created intense excitement among the audience, and plaintiff's counsel, Judge Morris, in a most excited manner, jumped to his feet and said that the statement was false, and, despite the objections of the defendant's counsel, claimed that, owing to the pen used by Moulton, the ink had been imperfectly and unevenly laid on the paper at different parts of different words, which accounted for the peculiar appearance of the document. During this period of the proceedings the excitement in the court was tremendous. Mr. Beecher left his seat by the side of his wife, and was engaged in close and earnest conversation with Messrs. Evarts and Tracy. Mrs. Beecher evinced the greatest concern, and Mrs. Tilton leaned forward, as if eager to catch every word of the discussion.

SERIOUS.

[From Friday's Proceedings.]

Mr. Evarts—I object. Don't go on until the court rules.

Mr. Fullerton (sharply)—I shall go on until the court rules.

Mr. Evarts—I object to his saying anything while you are examining the witness.

The Judge—It may be a serious matter. Perhaps you ought to reserve your criticism; but the point may be reserved for redirect.

Mr. Fullerton (bitterly)—Yes, it is a serious matter and we will make it a serious matter for the other side. [Exultation among Tilton friends.]

Mr. Tracy—We are all serious people here. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—And you grow more and more serious every day. [Laughter by the Tiltons.]

BESSIE TURNER.

[From Chicago Journal.]

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the proceedings in the Beecher trial yesterday was the fact that both sides seemed to agree in wanting the letters of Bessie Turner introduced as a part of the evidence in the case. It will be remembered that she was a ward of the Tiltons, sent to Ohio to be educated, and that Mr. Beecher paid her bills. The first of the excluded letters pronounces the story that Tilton tried to violate her person a "wicked lie." The second, dated January 10, 18[illegible], is as follows:

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband that I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at that time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse, or any one else, to bring trouble on my two best friends—you and your husband. By-by.

BESSIE TURNER.

This letter was offered by the defense, and accepted with alacrity by the prosecution. What use this letter can be to the defense we are at a loss to understand. It is not a little strange, however, that the prosecution accepted it gladly.

AFTER bright steel has been thoroughly cleansed it should be dusted over with unslacked lime and left until wanted. The coils of piano wires thus sprinkled will keep from rust many years. Table knives which are not in constant use ought to be put in a case in which sifted lime is placed, about eight inches deep. They should be plunged to the [illegible] of the blades, but the lime should not touch the handle.

How He is Roused.

The average Detroit youth sits up late, and when six o'clock in the morning comes he is in his soundest sleep. The father depends on him to make a fire, and he turns over in bed and calls out:

"Solomon, it's six o'clock!"

Boy dreams of chasing a rabbit into a hollow log, and while he is hunting around for an ax the old man calls out:

"Come, Solomon!"

Boy's dream changes, and he thinks he is husking corn to get money to go to Dan Rice's circus. He is making the ears fly when the old man rips out:

"Sol-o-mon Spring-brook!"

Boy moves uneasily, and dreams that he is playing base ball, and he sees a crowd of admiring spectators seated on the top rails of the fences.

"If that boy don't rouse I'll make [illegible]," [illegible] the old man, as he looks at the clock; and then sitting up in bed he shouts:

"Oh, Sol! oh, Sol!"

The boy dreams that he is loafing around the Opera House door and boring people for "checks," and he is about to get one when the old man slips up, pulls the quilts off, hammers away at him with the hair brush, and chuckles:

"There! I guess you won't want me to wake you up more than fourteen times more!"

As the boy pulls on his pants and gets into his vest he mentally declares that he'll run away that very day and become a pirate.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A WOMAN SPEECHLESS FOR FORTY-TWO YEARS.—Katherine McCall, of Caledonia, sister of John G. and Laura McCall, at the age of twenty-two years,—up to which time she conversed like other people,—all at once ceased to speak, and for forty-two years had not spoken a word, until Sunday, Dec. 20, when her speech returned, and she now converses moderately but distinctly. No reason is given or known why this wonderful recovery of a woman's speech after so many years of pantomimic life.—*Leroy (N. Y.) Gazette.*

THERE are few who need to be told that the Sherman House is the best hotel in Chicago. But all may not have learned that its prices have recently been materially reduced.

JUST 26,430,500 cards, in 9,147 packages, were shipped from the postal card factory in Springfield, Mass., during the quarter ending January 1.

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NO USE of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a concentrated form, as much cathartic as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly, operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

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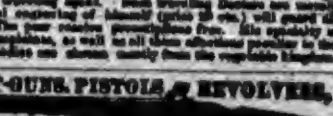

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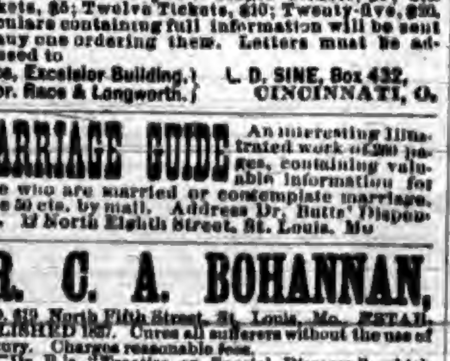

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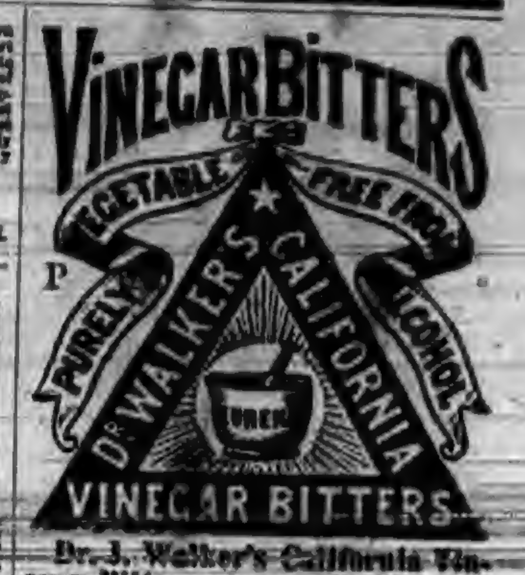

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE COAL-IMP.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

I was sitting one night by my fire—
'Twas a fire of Westmoreland coal
[illegible]
[illegible]

My chamber was cozy and warm;
The curtains were closed all around;
And the snow at the windows [illegible]
With a [illegible] tinkling sound.

As I sat in my easy chair,
I think it had got to be late,
And over the top of my [illegible]
A face in the glowing grate.

An ugly old face, too, it was—
With wings and a tail—I declare
And the [illegible]
And ended—I don't know where.

So odd were the features, I said,
"I must put you on paper, my friend;"
And took my pen and jotted him down—
[illegible] and wrinkling end.

A queer old codger he seemed,
[illegible]
But I fixed him in outline as well as I could,
And added a touch of my own.

He flapped his wings in the grate,
And struggled and puffed to be free,
And scowled with his blazing carbuncle eyes,
As if he appealed to me.

Then I said—but perhaps I dreamed—
"Old fellow—how came you there?"
"I'm not an old fellow"—the face replied,
"But a prisoned imp of the air.

"In the shape of combustion and gas
My wings I begin to find out;
So I flap at the bars and grow red in the face,
And am ugly enough, no doubt.

"I am made for a much better lot;
But I cannot escape, as you see;
Blistered and burnt, and crammed in a grate—
What could you expect of me?

"I once was a spirit of air,
A delicate fairy page,
Long, long ago—in fact, before
The carboniferous age.

"For centuries I was kept
Imprisoned in coal-beds fast.
When you kindled your fire this evening, you see,
I thought I was free at last.

"But it seems I am still to wait;
No wonder I'm cross as a bear,
Make faces, and flutter my wings of flame,
And struggle to reach the air."

"My ruby-faced friend," I said,
"If you really wish to be free,
Perhaps I can give you a lift or two,
It's easy enough. We'll see."

Then, taking the poker, I punched
A hole in the half-burnt mass—
When the [illegible] up, and the imp flew off
In a laugh of flaming gas.

—*Scribner's.*

THE TIGER OF CAWNPORE.

The capture of a man in India supposed to be the Nana Sahib, author of the English massacre at Cawnpore in 1857, has caused an interesting review of the horrible events which marked that holocaust of crime. It has been declared that the man who surrendered himself is not Nana Sahib, but some other enthusiast who desired out of the notoriety of the veritable beast to create for himself a momentary celebrity. Ambition assumes fantastic forms, and certainly in the person of this half-naked Sepoy the desire for publicity has sunk as low as it can well stoop.

Cawnpore lies on the south bank of the Ganges, a thousand miles from the bay of Bengal. In the spring of 1857 three thousand native troops were in barracks there, and of Europeans, including English soldiers, there were a little over one thousand souls. The native army had ceased to fear. Discipline was lax. Insubordination had been afoot since 1845. The British officers, steeped in idleness and false confidence, had lost all control over their men, but still they believed in the fidelity of the troops. The mind of the Sepoy soldier reeked with religious prejudice. The fancied insult which had been thrown upon their religion in greasing the cartridges with the fat of the hog had excited in the Hindoo mind an unquenchable hatred which it was found impossible to overcome. Five parts tallow, five parts stearine, and one part wax were the ingredients of that compound which will never be forgotten as long as England and India have a common history. It has been denied by English officers connected with the royal laboratory at Woolwich that hogs' lard formed any part of the cartridge, but this is open to grave doubts, inasmuch as the officer who denied the presence of the lard was also unable to testify as to the actual ingredient which should have taken its place. The supposed presence of hogs' lard, although without doubt a moving cause of the rebellion, was not the only reason that led up to the terrible events which followed. There was a man, and his name was Seereek Dhoonda Punth, familiarly known as the Nana Sahib. Bajee Rao, the peishwa of Poonah, was the last monarch of the Mahratta dynasties which shared the sovereignty of the Central Highlands. The English dethroned Bajee Rao, confiscated his territories, and then gave him a residence at Bithoor, with a handsome allowance of $400,000. The peishwa had no children, and so he adopted the man Seereek Dhoonda Punth. When Bajee Rao died in 1851, the heir put in a claim for the continuance of the pension, which was disallowed by England. He sent to London Azimoolah Khan, a clever villain, who began life as a kitmutgar or footman in an Anglo-Indian family. This fellow, speaking English and French fluently, and sporting diamonds and cashmere shawls without end, became not only a "lion," but a great favorite among the aristocratic dames of England. He failed, however, in his suit, and returned to Cawnpore without having secured to the Nana the allowance of old Bajee Rao.

At this time the Nana was thirty-six years old. He was fat, clean-shaven, with sallow complexion, and features strongly marked. He was a voluptuary of that sensual character which defies description. Pleasant in manner, he sought all opportunities to make himself familiar and popular with the sahibs of the garrison and their families. While the smile was on his lip, however, the judgment of the East India Company against his claim was forever a torture to his heart. His sole purpose in life was vengeance on the race that had despised and rejected his claim. With this for a private wrong in the hands of a desperate and cunning adventurer, and the hogs' lard of the cartridges to excite the fanaticism of an enthusiastic people, the beginning of the end was made easy. In January the peasants of Bengal were repeating, "Everything is to become red," and in March the provinces of the Ganges were receiving two chupatties or bannocks of salt and dough. It was the fiery cross of India, and notified men that they should be prepared, for "that something was in the air." Meanwhile the Europeans at Cawnpore ate, drank and were merry. The commanding officer at this post was Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Wheeler, a soldier of that class which followed those who had won their spurs at Seringapatam. He was seventy-five years of age, two-thirds of which he had spent under an Indian sun, a man utterly unfitted from his years and his antecedents to deal with the bloody perils of such a time. On the 18th of May, Gen. Wheeler telegraphed to [illegible]: "All is well at Cawnpore." [illegible] far from well. Nana Sahib [illegible] He moved his quarters [illegible] to house in Cawnpore occupied by civilians and their families. The treasury containing £100,000 was put under the custody of his body-guard, and it was proposed that the ladies and children should be placed in Bithoor palace. This was declined. The General might have put the magazine in a state of defense, but was content in his imbecile way to throw up a mud wall four feet high around what he was pleased to call an intrenchment. Peas and flour formed the bulk of the supplies and even these were insufficient. "What do you call that place on the plain?" said Azimoolah to a Lieutenant. "The Fort of Victory," was the answer. "No," said the hyena, "call it the Fort of Despair." On June 3 Sir Hugh Wheeler sent the last telegraphic dispatch that ever reached the outer world. He sent out two officers and fifty men and said, "This leaves me weak, but I trust to holding my own until more Europeans arrive."

That night a drunken officer fired on a cavalry patrol. He explained that his piece had gone off by mistake. The Sepoys, prepared for revolt, significantly remarked that their weapons also might go off by mistake before long. Wires had been cut, mails burned and roads blockaded, and the corpses of an English lady and gentleman, murdered above, turned into the canal that traversed Cawnpore. This was the first sight of white blood shed. On June 4, in the darkness of the night, three reports of a pistol announced that the hour had arrived. Native officers turned out their troops, and notwithstanding the exhortations of the British officers, the rebels marched to the northwest suburb and captured, without an effort, the treasury and the magazines. The next day was devoted by the English to gathering the remnants of the native forces. They collected their luggage and furniture and prepared for flight. But flight was not to be. The rebellion had a chief, and the chief had a policy. Nana Sahib was about proceeding to Delhi, the headquarters of the rebellion, where the flag of the prophet had been unfurled, but Azimoolah persuaded him not to be absorbed into the court of the Mogul, but to conquer the country around Cawnpore and so command the avenues by which English reinforcements could arrive. Then when possessed of Delhi and Punjaub he might assume the Captain-Generalship of the rebel armies, and drive the accursed Christian dogs forever from the valley of the Ganges. Azimoolah was successful. On June 6 the Nana announced that he would commence the attack. The Sepoys murdered, robbed and fired everything within their reach in the native city. As soon as the mutineers had begun the assault, no Sepoy felt secure of his neck and plunder as long as one Englishman remained on Indian soil. Azeezun, a courtesan of prominence, rode up and down the lines, haranguing the troops. The sun never before looked on so sad a sight as that crowd of women and children cooped within a small space and exposed during twenty days and nights to the concentrated fire of thousands of muskets and a score of heavy cannon. By the third night every door and window had been beaten in. The shell and ball ranged at will through the naked rooms. Women and children were mangled by grape or round shot or crushed beneath falling brickwork or mutilated by flying splinters. Sir Hugh Wheeler was helpless. Capt. Moore was in command. No hero ever won his record of gallant deeds more nobly from the field of Hastings to the bloodiest fight of our own times. He was everywhere. It would be impossible in this brief mention to give the names of the heroes who sustained the honor of their country. One by one the cannon were rendered useless. On the eighth evening the thatched barrack was in a blaze. A night of horror followed. The guards crouched silent and watchful, finger on trigger, while the forms of countless foes prowled around through the outer gloom.

There were two wells, one supplied the besieged with water, the other was dry. It lay two hundred yards from the rampart. Thither every night the slain of the previous day were borne. Within the space of three weeks two hundred and fifty English people were deposited there. On June 18th reinforcements arrived at Cawnpore for the Nana. He poured in hot shot, and the dismay was frightful. On the 23d the Nana made an assault with the whole strength of the insurrection. The English shot down the teams which tugged the artillery, burned the bales, and routed them. That night a party of Sepoys desired to bury the slain, which was granted.

And now comes the act of treachery, which will cover forever the memory of Nana Sahib with an unutterable loathing. The English had determined to die, and fought with a desperation that never was exceeded. Among the rebels, disgust and disaffection gained ground from hour to hour. On the evening of the 23d, Azimoolah called upon a Mrs. Jacobi, a prisoner held at a ransom of £40,000, and directed her to proceed to Sir Hugh Wheeler with the proposition that all who were willing to lay down their arms should receive a safe passage to Allahabad. The offer was unhappily accepted. In another week they would be washed out of their defenses by the annual flood. Their stores had dwindled to less than a quart per head of almost uneatable native food. The choice was between death and capitulation. That evening a council of murder was held in the tent of the Nana. Only five or six advisers were present, but they knew to what they had been summoned. In the morning Azimoolah walked up to within a short distance of the British outposts, and to him went forth Moore and Whiting and Postmaster Roche. The fortifications were to be given up. The troops, such as were left, were to carry sixty rounds of ammunition each. Carriages would convey the wounded, the women and children and boats, victualled with flour, would be ready at the landing. Can we imagine what passed in that night? Hoolass Singh punted down the river during the night some two dozen barges, which were covered with roofs of thatch. The Suttee Chowra Ghaut is the landing place, a mile from the intrenchment. At two hours before daybreak, by the Nana's orders, five guns and [illegible] picked assassins were placed in ambush near an old temple on the bank of the river. At an early hour all Cawnpore was astir. Moore went about [illegible] ground and impressed upon [illegible] necessity of pushing off as soon as all [illegible] board and making for the opposite shore. On elephants, in palanquins, [illegible] on the dusky road to death. Lady Wheeler had given her ayah a bag of rupees for her fidelity. A Sepoy slashed her shoulder and took her treasure. But why go on with the sickening details? On reaching the water a bugle was sounded. It was the signal. The native [illegible] opened [illegible] which [illegible] returned, but in another moment the roof of every boat was in a flame of death, ignited by [illegible] charcoal. Then commenced the slaughter. A trooper rode to the Nana to tell him all was going well. Nana directed to keep the women alive, but kill the males. The order was carried out. The women were returned guarded by Sepoys, each of whom claimed a fair English girl as his share of the loot. Four Englishmen succeeded by swimming [illegible] in escaping the bullets of the murderers, and by degrees landed at the estate of Diribijah Singh. These were Thompson, Delafosse, private Murphy and gunner Sullivan. They were saved, and lived to tell the story as we tell it now. On June 28, the prison list numbered sixty sahibs, twenty-five mem-sahibs, or females, and four children. The men were seated on the ground and ordered to be shot. Then Dr. Boyes' wife ran in, and sat down behind her husband, saying, "If he must die I will die with him." Then the other mem-sahibs ran in saying "We also will die with our husbands," whereupon the Nana ordered them to be pulled forcibly away, all except the doctor's wife, who remained with her husband. Then the sahibs shook hands all around, and the Sepoys fired. They were not all killed, so the Sepoys went in and finished them off with swords. This was from the evidence of a native spy.

On July 1, the remaining prisoners were removed to a small building between the Black City and the Ganges. In India it is known as the "House of the Ladies," and in England as the "House of the Massacre." Here for a fortnight were [illegible] 206 persons of European extraction. The place was so confined, and the number [illegible] diminished so fast, that the Nana began to fear he would have [illegible] against a reverse. Meanwhile, Gen. Havelock was moving northward from Allahabad. The Nana took up a position to meet him twenty-two miles south of Cawnpore. The battle commenced at nine. At four in the afternoon the news of defeat had reached the Tiger. He ordered the prisoners to prepare for death. Five Sepoys were bidden to fall on. They entered the house. Their knives broke off at the handles. They procured others, and re-entered. By the time darkness had closed in, the men came out and locked up the house for the night, but the groaning continued till morning. We all know how the Nana attempted to make a stand against Havelock, how he fled into the morasses and how, in all probability, he died a quiet death which we must all regret, and over the well where those brave hearts lie stilled forever, rises a Christian temple of honor that should last forever. Near to it is an inclosure which marks the boundaries of the "House of the Ladies." So revolting a tale of blood and treachery does not often, happily, disgrace the historic pages of any nation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Tragedy of the Sea.

The British ship Euxine, bound from North Shields for Aden, was destroyed by fire in the South Atlantic in August last. The crew took to the boats, which soon separated from each other. The occupants of one boat lost all their provisions and water, and, after enduring the pangs of hunger for some time, drew lots to decide which of them should be killed to preserve the lives of his companions. The lot fell upon an Italian sailor, who was killed and cut up. Only a few hours afterwards the others were picked up by the Dutch ship Java Packet. The Batavia Handelsblad of the 3d of December says: "For several days they had eaten nothing, and had endeavored to quench thirst by sea water, so that one of them, wholly exhausted, strove to stab himself in despair. He was, however, restrained by the others, who proposed that, considering the circumstances, it should be decided by lot which of the six should be the one bound to save his comrades for awhile from death by hunger. In conformity with this plan six pieces of wood of varying length were cut; the mate held them in his hand, and each of the men drew out one; he who drew out the longest was to fall. Francis Shufus, an Italian, was the unfortunate whom the lot assigned for it. Meekly and without a murmur he submitted, and soon he gave up the ghost under the knife of his hungry fellows. Some hours afterwards, and when they had just commenced their horrid meal, a sail was sighted on the horizon, whither course was immediately shaped. On the evening of the same day—August 31—the five rescued persons, completely exhausted, reached the deck of the Java Packet. Captain Trappen and his subordinates immediately did all they could, by careful treatment to make the five unfortunates forget as much as possible the misery suffered.

A LARGE WOLF.—A large wolf, one of a pack of sixteen, has been shot in the Alps, measuring seven feet from the root of his tail to the tip of his nose. Previous to being killed he picked up a child, threw it over his shoulder and was making off with it when he was stopped by a shot from a hunter who happened to be near at hand. Dropping the child, and though mortally wounded, he made straight for the hunter, seized him by the knee and held him fast until death compelled him to release his hold. The child escaped without any serious injury, but the hunter died a short time after from hydrophobia.

WHEN a young lady has to stay at home from a party on account of a sty on her eye, it is useless to tell her that Providence doeth all things for the best.

JACK SHEPPARD OUTDONE.

Bill Rudifer's Extraordinary Escape from the Southern Indiana Penitentiary.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Rudifer, lately confined in the State Prison South, at Jeffersonville, is the peer of any man living. His last feat [illegible] the [illegible] of his desperate and bold adventures [illegible] and he stands [illegible] before the world as the greatest [illegible] Jack Sheppard, "Sixteen String Jack."

At twenty minutes to 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the guard in the north cell-house peeped through the glass door in the main guard-room and discovered that the main front door was closed, and all [illegible] and the two [illegible] were [illegible] their beds. He knew that all was not right, and immediately gave the alarm. The sleeping guards jumped to their feet; they discovered the open door. They ran out in the hall and found the outer door leading to the street also open. They rubbed their eyes, looked amazed and dumbfounded, and then came the exclamation: "Rudifer is gone!" And he had.

An investigation commenced at once, and the mode of Rudifer's escape discovered. At the south side of the new cell-house is an iron water-pipe leading up to a large tank on the top of the prison wall. The pipe goes up a distance of sixty feet, and is but four and a half inches in circumference. It terminates within twenty feet of the tower where a guard is placed. The tower is ten feet above the walls of the prison, and on the top of the tower there is a cupola, in which is a beacon light. The light is made from five large gas burners, which throw a light sufficient to illuminate all of the inside of the prison and also a strong light upon all the walls, and can be seen for miles around. Rudifer, with the glare of the light upon him, climbed the small iron pipe, sixty feet high, and was safe on the prison wall or the roof of the main building. Within ten feet of the water tank, where Rudifer climbed up, is a trap-door leading down into the main building. He crawled to that, lifted it up, and descended to the upper floor, which is a hall. In the meantime, the guard in the tower gave no alarm, and was evidently wrapped in his thoughts of home and friends, or else he was dreaming the long hours away, or surely he would have seen Rudifer, who passed in the strong light so near him just now, pulled up the trap-door and disappeared down the opening. There is a sky-light in the hall from the roof through two floors to the lower floor. From the third or upper floor, Rudifer could peep over the railing around the sky-light and see all that was going on in the lower room, where the guards were stationed. They, as we have said, were asleep, but Rudifer did not know that. He descended another flight of stairs, which brought him to the second floor. Here, again, he could not only see what was transpiring below, but he could hear every word uttered by leaning over the railing, peering and listening. He could hear nothing; not a sound; for the sentinels below were sleeping. Now was his time to dare all or lose all and strike for liberty. On his way down stairs he had picked up a heavy iron poker four feet long—a formidable weapon—and with this in his hands he descended the last flight of stairs, cautiously opened the door at the foot of the stairs and in a moment more stood in the guard-room, with only two more doors between him and liberty. The two guards sleep soundly. All is well for Rudifer, and he is master of the room and equal to the situation. He goes to a desk at his right and takes from it a bunch of keys, used for unlocking the doors in other departments of the prison. Next he must have gone to the key-board to the right of the iron door; then he took down a number of keys, selected the one that unlocks the heavy padlock on the door, applied the key, unlocked the padlock and opened the iron door, passed out in the main hall of the prison, took down the bar and unlocked the outer door, and stepped out on the stone front step of the main entrance of the Indiana State prison, into the cold morning air, a free man. As he stands there on the steps of the prison, the indomitable will, reckless daring and bravery of the man are to be admired. He has overcome and surmounted difficulties and dangers in making his escape which one man in ten thousand would not dare undertake—much less to perform. He pauses on the steps—perhaps long enough to cast a scornful look back into the room where the sleeping guards are lying, and then he is off, leaving the doors wide open behind him.

Ripples of Thought.

Pity with its crystal drops is sweetening many a cup of life. And, in return, many a grateful heart is laying on the palm of pity the choicest gems of gratitude.

Good resolutions are an honor to every heart that may form them. But that honor takes to itself a new luster and that [illegible] nobler still when these resolutions are not broken.

Hearts have windows. They should be kept open at all times, that the glad sunshine of all that is true and beautiful in this life may enter and abide therein.

'Tis the mission of Hope to hold forth the germ of many a fair yet fragile flower. But they blossom forth or wither away, as God may decree it, in close proximity to the thorns of bitter disappointment.

Patience has its charms as well as its reputed virtue. The charm is in its cheerfulness; the virtue in its quiet fortitude to wait and trust. One adds to the other's beauty just as a moonbeam resting upon a placid sea adds to the beauty of the peaceful waters.

Died at His Post.

A Philadelphia paper tells the following story of a car-driver in that city who was frozen to death at his post. If true, [illegible] It says: "The fortitude displayed by the renowned pilot on the Lake Erie packet, in meeting death at his post, and saving the lives of the passengers, was emulated on Saturday night, during the visit of the polar wave, by a driver of a Market street car, who froze to death while driving the car to the depot at Forty-first street and Haverford avenue. When near the depot, the conductor rang the bell, signaling for the car to stop. It was not heeded. Again he pulled, and no attention was paid. He then went to the front of the car, and found the driver numb from exposure, and dead. The [illegible] through his hands. When the depot was reached he was removed and effort was made to restore life, but with no success. The man was unmarried and about twenty-six years of age.

The Proper Clothing for Winter.

—London *Sanitary* [illegible] Dec. 26 has the following: "The extreme and continued severity of the weather has called public attention to the best means of [illegible] the [illegible] influence exercised by the lowness of the temperature on the vital powers of the young, the feeble, and the aged. Many suggestions have been made for the purpose of keeping up the amount of vital heat necessary to counteract the [illegible] cold, of which [illegible] the sensible [illegible] warming, so as to economize the vital heat generated in the body, and to prevent its radiation. He points out the futility of warming rooms to an excessive degree, and at the same time wearing thin clothing, since vital heat is generated in the body itself, not absorbed from the outside [illegible] what material is best adapted to retain the heat, and to prevent its radiation to the outer air. Experiments conducted by Dr. Krieger tend to show that flannel and woolen materials answer this purpose more fully than any other manufactured materials. The same series of experiments also demonstrate that loose-fitting garments tend to keep us much warmer than tight-fitting ones. The reason of this is that our clothing not only renders the air still around us, but it also regulates its temperature by the heat that leaves our bodies. We heat our garments, and they continually heat the air passing through the meshes and pores of the skin. We do not feel the loss of heat which our clothing undergoes as we should if the air were to strike our surface without having been previously prepared by our dress; the differences of temperature balance themselves within the material we are clothed in, and of which the ends of our cutaneous nerves form no part. Inside our dress our temperature averages about 75.91 degrees Fahrenheit, which is best kept in by rough, loose woolen textures, while garments of silk and linen should be avoided. All persons, old or young, feeble or strong, who value the preservation of their health or their lives, should, as far as possible, in inclement weather, clothe themselves in flannels, woolen, and fur garments, eschewing silk and the lighter materials until the advent of a more favorable season."

German Newspapers.

A Berlin correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes, "You would indeed be surprised at the lack of enterprise in newspaper-making here. The *National Zeitung*, representing the liberal party and considered the best paper in the city, is similar in form to the New York *Nation*, though its page is a third or more larger. It has from three to four sheets in the morning edition, which appears every day except Monday, but in common with all other papers, it takes a three-days holiday three times in the year—at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, respectively. There is an evening edition of this paper—Sundays excepted, consisting of a sheet and a half. The paper is generous in the space allotted to advertisements, but there is little effort to secure subscribers. The rule is that the paper shall be delivered by the month, and no subscriptions are taken from any intermediate date. One must pay from the beginning of the month, and be furnished with the back numbers, or wait until the opening of the next. Concerts, new operas, plays, etc., are first reported on the second morning after their appearance; and, as the evening paper only contains telegraphic dispatches, parliamentary reports, and court news, one doesn't know until Tuesday whether Niemann was in good voice or no on the Saturday before. Very much on the editorial page is quoted, suspected or believed to be so and so, very little is asserted. The American news is extremely meager, often incorrect, and rarely cheerful reading to the foreign resident. One pays for all this about twelve thalers a year ($9.72 currency), including the paper's delivery at your door, which is put down as a separate item."

Take Care of the Feathers.

"According to statistics very carefully compiled," says a writer in *La Nature*, "we throw away yearly a quantity of chicken feathers the intrinsic value of which is equal to the money we pay out for cotton." A startling statement, but the author considers it true, and he proceeds to explain how the feathers are prepared to render them valuable: The operation is to cut the plume portion of the feathers from the stem by means of ordinary hand scissors. The former are placed in a bag, which, when full, is closed and subjected to a thorough kneading with the hands. At the end of five minutes the feathers, it is stated, become disaggregated and felted together, forming a down perfectly homogeneous and of great lightness. It is even lighter than natural eider down, because the latter contains the ribs of the feathers, which give extra weight. The material thus prepared is worth and readily sells in Paris for two dollars a pound. About one and one-sixth Troy ounces of this down can be obtained from feathers of an ordinary pullet; and this on the above valuation, is worth about twenty cents. It is suggested that, through the winter, children might collect all the feathers about a farm, and cut the ribs out as we have stated. By the spring time a large quantity of down would be prepared, which could be disposed of to upholsterers, or employed for domestic uses. Good feathers may be treated in a similar manner, and thus two-thirds of the product of the bird utilized, instead of only about one-fifth, as is at present the case.

HOWEVER rich a man may be, however titled, however proud, let him go his way with humility, remembering that he is only about the two-billionth part of the population of the world, and that he will some day die, and be missed by men just about as much as a mashed grasshopper is missed by his swarm.

All Sorts.

A. T. STEWART has subscribed $10,000 for the Centennial celebration.

[illegible] is now 300,000, having doubled in the last two years.

NEARLY $7,000,000 of internal revenue was collected during 1874 in the city of New York.

OF the women who applied for relief from the Nesmith poor fund of Lowell, in 1874, 110 were deserted wives.

LIVING in Berlin has more than [illegible] in cost since the days before the late war. The population also has greatly increased.

KALAKAUA is an able personage on wheels. Since leaving home the King has traveled [illegible] miles, averaging 150 [illegible].

[illegible] er, being [illegible] Johanna Dilter, tendered her [illegible] between a wedding and a funeral. [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] ged next [illegible] to obtain [illegible] pound of brown sugar. [illegible] principle of the thing, not the [illegible], influenced the jury.

MR. CALLAN, one of the oldest inhabitants of Washington, drank wine with the first Adams on New Year's Day, and an [illegible] Hebron by name, has shaken hands with every President from Washington down.

REV. CYRUS W. OLIVER, of Jersey City, pointed [illegible] listeners, called them by name and pronounced them the black sheep of Israel, lost in the mountains of sin. And they had him arrested for defamation of character.

THE *Scientific American* justly denounces the habit of visitors kissing the baby. A strictly pathological view of the subject leads to the belief that best way is to kiss the mother, when she is young and pretty, and let her give it to the infant.

A MAN was recently found lying insensible in the street by the police of Baltimore. He has since been claimed by a woman who positively identified him as her husband, and by a young man, a stranger to the woman, who is just as positive that the man is his long-lost father.

LIEUT.-COL. LONG, formerly editor of a newspaper in Maryland, and now an officer in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, claims to have discovered the true source of the Nile, in latitude 1 deg. 30 min., and between Urondogani and Uganda. As the source has been long looked for, it is appropriate that it should be Long found.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* says: "We see it stated that Col. Sam Pike, of Ohio, started no less than forty-two papers during his eventful career. Col. Sam Bard, of Georgia, has started about the same number, but in each case the Sheriff started as soon for Sam, that he never could tell whether he was meant for a journalist or a flying machine."

SENATOR SCHURZ contemplates residing in the neighborhood of either Boston or New York for a year or two after he leaves the Senate, with the view to better facilities for the preparation of a political history of the United States, which is among his literary plans for the future, and for which he has made a large accumulation of materials.

"BOFFIN'S BOWER" in Boston is a place well noted for its more than realization of the mythical "Bower" that existed in Dickens' imagination. It is a temporary home for all poor girls who fail to procure sufficient employment to support themselves. The leading spirit of the institution is a Miss Jennie Collins, through whose efforts it was inaugurated and [illegible]. She has made it her one object in life to alleviate the miseries of such girls, and right well has she succeeded.

THE Boston *Globe's* report of Kalakaua's visit to the patent medicine manufactory of Cherry Pectoral Ayer, says: "Rather an interesting episode occurred while the party were in the 'vigor' department. Mr. Ayer said: 'Here is where you can get your head replinished with hair if it is naked.' Kalakaua replied: 'Why do you not put some on your own head, then?' Inasmuch as Mr. Ayer's head is very bald, the point was quickly seen, and a hearty laugh ensued."

The Wife's Victory.

* * * She told him to stay at home and take care of the baby, while she went to a Spiritualistic lecture. L—— resented; had business on hand, and would explained, but was admonished to silence by a stew-pan flying across the room in close proximity to his head. He retaliated by kicking over the table, and then that marital relation, predicated on a "love basis," was torn asunder. The climax was reached. The time which for years the woman had so earnestly prayed for had at length arrived, and gloriously she vindicated outraged femininity. On his devoted shoulders came the horse-whip; faster and faster rained the blows. In vain he implored, begged, beseeched her to let up, but his words proved only an incentive to the vixen wife. Her imprecations were fearful, but her strength at last succumbed, and as she laid aside the butt end of the cowhide carefully, she arrayed herself in her "meeting harness," and, as she gently closed the door, said: "L——, if the baby cries, you can borrow some sirup of Mrs. H——, next door."—*Virginia Enterprise.*

English Universities.

We learn from the late report of the Universities Commission, that the University of Oxford has an income of £47,000; the Colleges and Halls, £336,000; the University of Cambridge, £34,000; the Colleges and Halls, £300,000. For the year 1871, Exeter College, at Cambridge, with an income of £14,000, had from 170 to 180 undergraduates; Merton, with £17,000 a year, had 54 undergraduates; and Baliol, with £8,000 a year, had [illegible] College, with £59,000 a year, had 445 undergraduates; King's, with £34,000, had but 31; and Corpus, with £9,000, had 12. Oxford has 359 fellowships, with an average value of £260 a year; while Cambridge has 340, with an average value of £280. Oxford has in all 24 colleges, and Cambridge 17. The average income of a head of a house at Oxford is about £1,600, and at Cambridge about £1,200. Oxford also spends some £25,000 a year on professorships, and Cambridge only £17,000.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Court Scenes and Trial Items—Some Interesting Sketches and Incidents.

"TAKE HER OUT."

[New York Telegram.]

At recess, to-day, Judge Neilson surveyed the court with a scrutinizing look, and his eye fell on a female hat and feather in the space set apart for members of the bar. In two seconds he was standing behind that female, and calling for an officer in loud and eager tones. The officer hurried along in great alarm. "Didn't I tell you?" demanded his honor, "that these rows of chairs are reserved for the bar?" The officer admitted that such was the unquestionable fact. "Then, take that woman out," said the Judge sternly, "and let no woman enter the court merely as a spectator."

The officer took the lady by the arm and led her out, followed by her male friend. The Judge did not, apparently, notice the ladies lunching in the gallery.

THE PARTIES TO THE SUIT.

[From the New York Graphic.]

Mr. Beecher is scarcely a dignified person in this trial. He smiles and sneers, and has as many expressions as a chameleon. I do not see the fitness of bringing his wife into court. She is not accused of doing anything of the things for which he is undergoing trial, and her white hairs and grown-up children should have protected her from the publicity which it is optional with him to give.

Mrs Tilton's appearance in the court room was a gross violation of good taste. She is paraded among the enemies of her husband, where she belongs if what he charges is true. If she has injured him as he says, she can do him no further enmity by braving him in open court, but she has added to the probability of her unworthiness by this bold display. Tilton has not opened his mouth to suggest anything or express the slightest shade of feeling.

THE ANCIENT VENDER OF PIES.

[New York Dispatch.]

After the principal characters in the great suit, the ancient vender of pies who haunts the Court-House ranks next in importance. This high-strung pie-man has become a part of the trial now, and he brooks no familiarity. He administered, yesterday, to a prominent member of Plymouth Church, a crushing rebuke. "These mince-pies are very bad," remarked the church-member in question. "Werry bad, sir!" replied the pie-man; "but they're not half as bad as the langwedge as you've been a listening to all day." This pie-man, on the first day of the trial, was the meekest man in the court-room.

BUTLER THE AUTHOR OF MOULTON'S STATEMENTS.

[Testimony of F. D. Moulton.]

I made two statements after the publication of Beecher's; they were prepared, the first at Bay View and the other at Lowell. I gave the papers to Gen. Butler and he made out the statements. I did not dictate any of the first statement to a stenographer, but did a portion of the second. Was present when Gen. Butler dictated to the stenographer. I gave the facts to Gen. Butler for the manufacture of the statements. The drafting of the first statement occupied several days. The second statement was also in preparation several days.

FRISKY OLD ROOSTERS.

[New York Telegram.]

One peculiar feature of this gathering was the presence of a number of feeble, gray-haired old men. Despite the currents of biting, frosty air which swept through the corridors, these thin-blooded old men lingered with the crowd, and gazed with envious eyes upon those upon whom the doors were not closed. Just before 11 o'clock some one shouted, "Here they come!" and immediately there was a race to the rear of the Court-House. Mrs. Tilton, her face covered with a heavy lace veil, hung on the arm of a young man with Dundreary whiskers; next came Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Anna M. Field, each with a gentleman. As the party made their way toward the court room the conduct of the crowd was simply outrageous. Audible comments upon the appearance of Mrs. Tilton, and coarse jibes about the plaintiff and defendant as well, passed freely. With considerable difficulty the party threaded their way through the files of rude spectators into the court room.

MOULTON AS A SMILER.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Zealous admirers of Mr. Beecher, who expected to see the witness flinch and his testimony shrivel and crack under a hot fire of cross-examination, went to lunch and subsequently to supper with impaired appetite and temper. Mr. Moulton smiled when he took his seat, smiled all the way through, and, when he rose to get his overcoat, smiled again as he whispered to a friend that it was easy to tell the truth. He was not disconcerted at any stage of the proceedings, but played with his handkerchief with an expression of amusement on his face, and was entirely at his ease, and, as many of Mr. Tilton's friends claimed, was the best witness ever seen in court.

A LUNCH-BEARING AUDITORY.

[New York Telegram.]

Many spectators came provided with lunches—notably those who occupy seats in the gallery. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, ham-sandwiches and mince-pies are in great demand, and when the supply of these articles fails the hungry spectator is obliged to satisfy his appetite with a measure of roasted peanuts.

IN CASE OF BEECHER'S CONVICTION, WHAT?

[Cor. Chicago Times.]

Already the spectators in court begin to speculate on what will happen in the event of Beecher's conviction. Will Plymouth Church drop him, and shall the remainder of his days be passed in pious meditation, and revising and annotating his "Life of Christ?" No, say most of the audience; Beecher is the church, and Plymouth has virtually kicked over the traces of Congregationalism. These people are not so much Congregationalists as Beecherites, and should the trial result disastrously to him, the majority of the church will rally around him and snap their fingers at the jury and the verdict. Indeed, one of the congregation declared, this morning, that he, for one, would stand by Beecher in any event. "Ever since this scandal business began," said he, "Beecher has been mounting higher and higher toward heaven. With him, it is truly, 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' and there is no man in the country better able to lead his people to God."

"THE OLD MAN."

[Dispatch to Chicago Times.]

The Beecher family were out, or rather in, to-day, in full force, and several clerical-looking individuals, friends of the family, sanctified the proceedings, in a measure, by their presence. There was the "old man," as they begin to call Henry Ward Beecher; his wife; his son, Col. Beecher; his younger son; his brother, Dr. E. Beecher; his brother-in-law, C. C. Bullard, and his daughter-in-law, the wife of Col. Beecher. The lady attracted general attention. She is a plump little black-eyed beauty, with a laughing expression of face. She wore a black hat and feather, and a brownish, close-fitting suit.

Beecher walked in with a very subdued air, and quietly took his place, dispensing with the hand-shaking business, as did also his wife, who passed Mrs. Tilton and her friends rapidly, saluting all with a comprehensive bow. Soon after business commenced, Beecher crossed over, with a somewhat feeble step, to his counsel, and sat between Tracy and Evarts. His coat-collar was turned up, disarranging his long, thin, grayish hair. His eyes look weak and watery, as if lately subject to unusual strain, and no doubt he uses up a good deal of the "midnight oil," whille wrestling with the spirit and arranging matters in ship-shape for his counsel. Most of the time he sat motionless, gazing intently at the carpet at his feet, as if intensely interested in the complicated pattern. It is plain that the worry and anxiety of trial are beginning to tell on him; and, if guilty, he is paying dear for his whistle. But anything must be preferable to squatting all the time on that "ragged edge."

NO MORE BOUQUETS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Everybody remarked this morning the absence of bouquets from Beecher's table. It appears that the little incident of the presentation of flowers to Tilton, the other day, has determined the Beecher party to have no more bouquets in court, and thus all that pretty nonsense is played out, to the great relief of the audience.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Beecher's famous "letter of contrition" was produced in court the other day, and the great preacher's counsel at once began to attack the authenticity of the document. The letter was read by Mr. Shearman, who, on finishing the recital, said that the word "can't" had been amended by the letter "t" being stricken out, and the words "for myself" inserted after the word "pleaded;" and Mr. Shearman further added that these alterations had been made with different ink. This statement, made in a most significant manner, created intense excitement among the audience, and plaintiff's counsel, Judge Morris, in a most excited manner, jumped to his feet and said that the statement was false, and, despite the objections of the defendant's counsel, claimed that, owing to the pen used by Moulton, the ink had been imperfectly and unevenly laid on the paper at different parts of different words, which accounted for the peculiar appearance of the document. During this period of the proceedings the excitement in the court was tremendous. Mr. Beecher left his seat by the side of his wife, and was engaged in close and earnest conversation with Messrs. Evarts and Tracy. Mrs. Beecher evinced the greatest concern, and Mrs. Tilton leaned forward, as if eager to catch every word of the discussion.

SERIOUS.

[From Friday's Proceedings.]

Mr. Evarts—I object. Don't go on until the court rules.

Mr. Fullerton (sharply)—I shall go on until the court rules.

Mr. Evarts—I object to his saying anything while we are examining the witness.

The Judge—It may be a serious matter. Perhaps you ought to reserve your criticism; but the point may be reserved for redirect.

Mr. Fullerton (bitterly)—Yes, it is a serious matter, and we will make it a serious matter for the other side. [Exultation among Tilton's friends.]

Mr. Tracy—We are all serious people here. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—And you grow more and more serious every day. [Laughter by the Tiltonites.]

BESSIE TURNER.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the proceedings in the Beecher trial yesterday was the fact that both sides seemed to agree in wanting the letters of Bessie Turner introduced as a part of the evidence in the case. It will be remembered that she was a ward of the Tiltons, sent to Ohio to be educated, and that Mr. Beecher footed her bills. The first of the excluded letters pronounces the story that Tilton tried to violate her person a "wicked lie." The second, dated January 10, 1871, is as follows:

> MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband, that I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at that time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse, or any one else, to bring trouble on my two best friends—you and your husband. By-by.
>
> BESSIE TURNER.

This letter was offered by the defense, and accepted with alacrity by the prosecution. What use this letter can be to the defense we are at a loss to understand. It is not at all strange, however, that the prosecution accepted it gladly.

AFTER bright grates have been thoroughly cleansed they should be dusted over with unslacked lime and left until wanted. The coils of piano wires thus sprinkled will keep from rust many years. Table knives which are not in constant use ought to be put in a case in which sifted quicklime is placed, about eight inches deep. They should be plunged to the top of the blades, but the lime should not touch the handle.

How He is Roused.

The average Detroit youth sits up late, and when six o'clock in the morning comes he is in his soundest sleep. The father depends on him to make a fire, and he turns over in bed and calls out:

"Solomon, it's six o'clock!"

Boy dreams of chasing a rabbit into a hollow log, and while he is hunting around for an ax the old man calls out:

"Come, Solomon!"

Boy's dream changes, and he thinks he is husking corn to get money to go to Dan Rice's circus. He is making the ears fly when the old man rips out:

"Sol-o-mon Spring-brook!"

Boy moves uneasily, and dreams that he is playing base ball, and he sees a crowd of admiring spectators seated on the top rails of the fence.

"If that boy don't 'rouse I'll make him think he's sent for!" mutters the old man, as he looks at the clock; and then sitting up in bed he shouts:

"Oh, Sol! oh, Sol!"

The boy dreams that he is loafing around the Opera House door and boring people for "checks," and he is about to get one when the old man slips up, pulls the quilts off, hammers away at him with the hair brush, and chuckles:

"There! I guess you won't want me to wake you up more than fourteen times more!"

As the boy pulls on his pants and gets into his vest he mentally declares that he'll run away that very day and become a pirate.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A WOMAN SPEECHLESS FOR FORTY-TWO YEARS.—Katherine McCall, of Caledonia, sister of John G. and Laura McCall, at the age of twenty-two years,—up to which time she conversed like other people,—all at once ceased to speak, and for forty-two years had not spoken a word, until Sunday, Dec. 20, when her speech returned, and she now converses moderately but distinctly. No reason is given or known why this wonderful recovery of a woman's speech after so many years of pantomimic life.—*Leroy (N. Y.) Gazette.*

THERE are few who need to be told that the Sherman House is the best hotel in Chicago. But all may not have learned that its prices have recently been materially reduced.

JUST 26,430,500 cards, in 9,147 packages, were shipped from the postal card factory in Springfield, Mass., during the quarter ending January 1.

Pianos and Organs.

Fine new rosewood pianos for $300.
Fine walnut organs, six stops, $125.
Good second-hand pianos, $150 to $200.
Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

HEART DISEASE.—Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a post-mortem examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: Palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstruction to a limpid circulation by taking that *Vegetable Alterative,* VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.

NO USE of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a concentrated form, as much cathartic as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly, operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarious districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

AN Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me sowl," said he, "I have it in ivery houl andcorner er me."

FOR loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM! Most approved, reliable and well-known remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. *Get the genuine.* Price $1; small, 50c. CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$70 A WEEK to Agents. Business legitimate. Address W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

$75 A WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere. For outfit 25c. FRITCH & WALKER, Dayton, Ohio.

SOMETHING FOR YOU.—Send stamp and get it. Free to all. Address HURST & CO., 75 Nassau Street, New York.

$20 Daily to Agents. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with 2 $5 Chromos, free. AMERICAN M'F'G CO., 300 Broadway, N. Y.

$2,400 a year salary. Salary and expenses paid. Outfit free. A valuable package sent for the return postage. C. M. GUMLEY, Waterboro Center, Me.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., Eighth Street, New York.

$25 PER DAY Commission, or $30 a week salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. W. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

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[illegible]

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Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by every body. [illegible]

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Billious Diseases.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED To Sell Rubber Hand Stamps Marking Clothing, Books, Printing Envelopes, Cards, Bags, &c. [illegible] Agents Outfit, $2.00. [illegible] VANDERCOOK & Co. CHICAGO.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

☞John Hough, Esq., a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fort Wayne died on Saturday evening last.

☞John W. Forney is in Europe, and Wm. S. King somewhere in the Brittish Provinces, looking after the interests of the Centennial. *Indianian* please copy.

☞Thos. Swinney, of Fort Wayne, departed this life leaving an estate estimated at over $500,000. After the last survivors he wills sixty acres to the city for a public park.

☞The Supreme Court of Indiana rules that the law subjecting national bank shares to a tax for municipal purposes passed March 4, 1873, is unconstitutional, and that it specially provides for the collection of taxes for 1873.

☞According to the Iron Age a wedge or plate of Iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid of Egypt, the indications being that it must have been wrought in the age of the Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as five thousand, four hundred years.

☞Nebraska elects A. S. Paddock to succeed Senator Tipton in the U. S. Senate. The new Senator is a distant relative of Senator Gen. Sherman. Though a conservative Republican he is known to be in full sympathy with the party on all the leading issues.

☞It is proposed by some of the Republican members of the present congress to pass appropriation bills for next year, thereby taking this matter out of the hands of the Democrats. Such action would be very unpopular to say the least of it.

☞Some enterprising citizens of Porter county, through Representative Crumpacker, presented a petition to the Legislature of Indiana, asking the passage of a law authorizing the payment by County Commissioners of a bounty of $25 on wolf scalps. The petition was referred to the committe on Louisiana affairs.—*Val. Messenger.*

☞The Arkansas State board of finance publishes a call to the holders of Arkansas bonds, asking a correspondence with a view to a consolidation and settlement of the debt outstanding against the state. A convention of bondholders is suggested by a resolution of the general assembly.

☞There is a strong sentiment in the legislature for a law prohibiting the sale of deadly weapons to boys. A large number of deaths have resulted from pistols and guns carelessly handled by boys within the past year, more probably, than persons generally suppose. The Senate bill 21, on this subject, was reported favorably last Saturday. As the practice now is, half the boys in both city and country carry in their pockets revolvers, which are more dangerous to friends than foes. It is certain the practice is a very bad one. If there is a remedy within reach, it should be applied.

☞After searching musty law books from the earliest dawn of civilization to the present time, together with a half dozen long speeches pro and con Mr. Tilton has been allowed to testify in his own behalf—not to anything that Mrs. Tilton has said, but his own knowledge and the confessions of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher has six lawyers behind the scene that do not appear in public. Tilton's cross examination will be fearful.

☞The rascals in Washington don't want to see Johnson. They worked for his defeat but did not succeed. Last Saturday the following dispatch was sent from Washington to a prominent mumber of the Tennessee Legislature:

"For God's sake don't send Andy. Would rather have the devil here than him. That is what we all say, from President Grant down. Don't put yourself down as censuring Sheridan and Grant. Sheridan and Grant are right."

The legislature did not heed this advice, but rightly told Andy he might go to Washington to stir up the animals. Grant and Sheridan will receive no quarter at his hands.

☞The Radical leaders are now incubating a scheme for a foreign war, in case they fail keeping alive the prejudices and hatred generated by the war of the rebellion. They have no other stock in trade but that war record.

☞Like a clap of thunder from a clear sky comes the announcement that owing to the hard times, the price of killing a Chinaman in Nevada has been raised to seven dollars. What kind of a way is this to trifle with our liberties? People will not always stand by and see their pleasures and pastimes fooled with by office-holders.

☞It is mentioned that the Prince of Wales when he visited this country in 1860 was provided with a detached locomotive to pilot every train he rode upon in order to prevent accidents—this agreeably to the special request of his mother. This fact would argue that railroad accidents were not very common in England, at that time, and that American railroads had a very bad reputation in this respect. The record has changed since then. In December last there occured in England thirty-four railroad accidents by which thirty-seven people were killed out right, twenty-two more thought to be fatally injured, one hundred and forty bruised, and one hundred and thirty-one were somewhat hurt.—Bayard Taylor has propably revised his opinion, expressed last summer, that the English ware the superiors of American railways in the matters of safety, etc.

☞The election of Andy Johnson to the United States Senate, was the occasion of great joy in Nashville.—Old gray-haired veterans clasped their hands in silence, tears chocked their utterance, some breathed their congratulations in suppressed sobs, while others gave the "great commoner," as they called him an affectionate hug, bear fashion, and the colored men pressed around him and said they felt so happy.

General Bates, his opponent, in congratulating Mr. Johnson said, "I am frank to say that I am sorry you beat me, but I am equally sincere in expressing the hope that it is best for the country."

When he takes his seat he will find great changes have taken place during the seven years of his absence, among his old friends and enemies. Many have gone to that undiscovered country never to return.

Among the dead are, Chief Justice Chase, Edwin M. Stanton, W. P. Fessenden, James W. Grimes and Charles Sumner. Among the living who will probably meet him, are Senators Boutwell, Conklin, Logan, Edmunds and Morton. A cordial meeting between these gentlemen and Johnson can hardly be expected, on account of the following record:

"I do impeach Andrew Johnson, vice president and acting president of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with a usurpation of power and a violation of law. (1) In that he has corruptly used the appointing power. (2) In that he has corruptly used the pardoning power. (3) In that he has corruptly used the veto power. (4) In that he has corruptly disposed of the property of the United States. (5) In that he has corruptly interfered in elections and committed acts which, in contemplation of the constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, Therefore be it resolved, etc."

The people have vindicated him from these charges, and if he should speak for himself as opportunity occurs, he can look proudly in the face of his former accusers, with the approving stamp of history upon his transactions.

☞On Sunday evening last Samuel Bonner and wife, residing in Tiffin township, attended church in Evansport and left a little son, seven years old, at the house of Thomas Hiott to await their return. Mr. Hiott and wife also went to church, leaving two children at home. Being sleepy the three children laid on the floor and went to sleep. A short time afterward a coal oil lamp, which was left burning, exploded, setting the house on fire. The children were awakened after the fire had made considerable progress, and Mr. Hiott's children escaped with some severe burns. The little child of Mr. Bonner was frightened and was unable to escape from the house. He ran in a cupboard in the room and his cries were piteous to hear. His last words, heard by the boys, were, "Oh, Mother, Mother." His body was consumed and after the fire his bones were picked up from the ashes. The feelings of the stricken parents can better be imagined than described.—*Defiance Democrat.*

THE Eel River railroad, which passes through the northern part of this county, is said to be doing a splendid freight business for a new road. From fourteen to twenty heavy ladened trains pass over it every day, while its smooth and solid track places it beyond fear of accident.—Of course efficient management has a great deal to do with its success.—*Wabash Free Trader.*

The Eel River line is beginning to attract attention all around. It will get to be as important a line as the Toledo & Wabash.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,

—AT—

Miller & Casebeer's

The leading merchants of Auburn Indiana.

STACKS OF GOOD AT COST

And Less.

Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mamouth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store

BOOTS AND SHOES

Marked Down!

To compare with hard times. Just look at our prices and see if you cant save 25 to 50 cents on every Dollar

Men's waxed kip boots	$3 00
Boys' " "	2 25
Youths' " "	1 75
Mens' stoga kip boots, warranted,	3 50
Boys " " "	2 50
Youths " " "	2 00
Mens' western kip boots, hand made,	4 00
Boys " " "	2 75
Yoths' " " "	2 25
Mens' fine kip boots, hand made	4 50
Mens' genuine French kip boots hand made	5 00
Womens' calf shoes	1 75 to $2 50
Ladies lasting or serve polish	1 25 to 2 25
Ladies calf sewed shoes	2 50
Childrens shoes in large variety from	20 to 1 25
Mens first class rubber boots tap sole	3 75

Rubber BOOTS and SHOES of every desscription always on hand at the lowest prices. Mens' wool and Buffalo lined boots and shoes cheaper than ever. All goods sold

FOR CASH.

Mens' Wool Line, good,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety which will be sold cheaper than ever. Our Motto is quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay. Don't fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are satisfied it is money in your pockets.

E. Vordermark & Sons

North of Court House,

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AUBURN, INDIANA.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures For Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

THE
NEW YORK STORE

GREAT CLEARINGOUT SALE

—AT—

ROOT & COMPANYS

Popular Dry Goods House

The New York Store.

CONTIUATION

Of the low prices inograted on Jan., 1st untill Feb., 1st to clear the stock on all winter goods

Bona Fide Bargains

—ON—

Balance of Fine Furs, Fine Cloaks, Silk Velvets, Paisley Shawls, Ottoman Shawls, Fine Dress shawls, Fine Dress Goods Fancy Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES IN OUR
GREAT DRESS GOODS DEPAR'T

Reduced Prices on Black and Colored Silks, Water Proffs, Clothes and Cassimeres, Underware Embroideries, Fancy Goods and Notions.

We would also call attention to our stock of House-keeping Linens, which we are offering at low prices.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Street,

Fort Wayne Ind.,

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bought for Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo. DeWald & Co

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE, FOR THE SALE OF

E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 25c.
Potatoes 50
Oats, 48 cts.
Apples 50 cts.
Eggs, 20 cents.
Corn 50 @ 55 cts.
Wheat, white $1 03
Wood $1 75 @ $2.
Live hogs 5½c per pound.

THE ice harvest is "spiled."

FOR a good cigar, call at davenport's.

THE walking goes from bad to worse.

Now the good wife flips the buckwheat cakes.

WE expect the editor home next Saturday.

DRAINS on the public purse need retrenching.

Mr. James E. Rose, has returned to the city again.

Remember the calico dance on the 22nd at Ensley's Hall.

Hats, Caps, Scarfs, Nubias, and Furs at cost at Miller & Casebeers.

REMEMBER Davenport, when you want "more light."

Wm. Edgington has been visiting his parents, at Columbia City.

MANY opinions go for nothing—it costs nothing to "express them."

John L. Davis is offering special inducements in the Sash and Door trade.

NEVER look down on a man having a ragged coat; he may have a heavy boot.

THE Littlefield Bros. in the drug business, have "let-up" in our place. Sorry.

Mr. J. Eaton has been away from the city several days, visiting friends at Tiffin, Ohio.

THE band boys are rehearsing their first play. Look out for a grand entertainment.

Mrs. Mott and her son have gone to California, where they will remain the rest of the winter.

THE Methodist people are having a protracted meeting. We hope they will succeed well.

Mollie Sartoris has arrived home and is welcome notwithstanding the third term business.

Davenport has a fine stock of Lamps which he is selling very cheap to close them out.

J. F. Radcliff, Esq., of Hersey Michigan formerly publisher of the *Air Line*, at Waterloo, was in the city last Tuesday.

F. W. Eltes and wife, of Butler, Conductor on the Eel River Road, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Patterson last Sabbath.

Look out for HANDY ANDY, and ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS, at Ensley's Hall, one week from to-day.

Special bargains in Broadcloths Cassimeres and Jeans, at Miller & Casebeer's. Call and examine for yourself.

WE was visited last week by the "United States Detective." He put up at the Doctor's 'round the corner of Eight street.

Cooper Ralston, Esq., has been suffering for several days with a lame "hoof," which he bruised at the fire last week.

PNEUMONIA is prevailing to a large extent in Valparaiso, the larger portion of cases, however, being among children.

Messrs. Beecher and Tilton have had colds, but Moulton has not been suffering. It has been made warm enough for him.

The roads are in a frightful condition, being one glare of ice. It was almost impossible yesterday for a team to travel.

Mr Goodman who has been located in Link's old stand, has removed his stock to the room one door South of the Auburn House.

ONE of the chandeliers at the Methodist church, fell last Saturday evening. None of the lamps were burning, and the damage was light.

LAST Tuesday was ground hog day, and the poor fellow had no chance to see the "cut of his jib," as it was cloudy the entire day.

WHAT an advantage man have got.—[illegible] undress in a cold room and have [illegible] the bed warm before a woman [illegible] hair pins out.

WALL PAPER.—Davenport has just received his spring stock of wall paper. All new styles and for sale very cheap, call and see them.

A Fellow at the lower end of town lights matches and inhales their sulphurous odor, in order to accustom himself to the smell— in case of sudden death.

Two of Mr. McKain's daughters, who resided in our place some time ago, are visiting their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ralsier, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheffer.

CANDLEMAS, known as ground hog day was nice and pleasant, although no sun appeared. Let's have some more ground-hog days, if they are all like the last one.

Now is the time to secure Genuine, Good Bargains at Miller & Casebeer's.—Hundreds of their customers will testify to this.

AFTER a little boy succeeds in "making" ten cents, he generally retires into deep meditation how to conceal the important fact from [illegible] mother.

AN Iowa father, has succeeded in raising seventeen of the worst children in his neighborhood, says he is bound to have a representative in heaven, if it takes seventeen more.

THE Goshen school building was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is a sad one to Goshen as the edifice cost them some $25,000, and they have no suitable building to take its place.

NOTHING is better calculated to interfere with the enjoyment of religion than the effort to keep fourteen hungry cows from a load of timothy hay, when the mercury is fifteen degrees below zero.

J. B. Stoll of the National *Banner*, is writing some excellent articles on the common school system. We commend article No. 5 to every superintendent and teacher in the State.

WE are informed that Guy Plum, Esq., has purchased the vacant lot opposite R. Elson's and will take immediate steps in erecting one of the finest brick dwellings that has yet been built in the place.

THE Club will give a calico dance on the 22nd of this month. The committee on printing, Messrs Ford, Scott and Hare, are spairing no pains to have everything in good style.

Yesterday morning a gentleman was in a hurry, and coming out of his gate feet first, he laid his back across a pile of plank. The fellow acted as though he had a severe attect of the "rumatics."

WE understand that the club will give a calico ball on the 22nd. If we can secure the approval of our "pastor" we will put in an appearance, and watch Cook and Chauncy try a few "back-hand-springs," with the gals in calico.

Bros. Weamer & Miller are publishing a history of the business men of our place It has been but a short time since this was done, but if it will help the town or the business, we hope they will go "marching on."

Dr. L. Sanders, eclectic physician and surgeon, has permanently located in our place. His office is located in Ensley's brick, over H. H. Stamets fancy store.—All consultations free. See card next week.

THE other evening some "brave rooster," imagined he was playing pool, and put a "red ball," through John Hebel's window. John will show him some dings about dot bool game, off he shust comes some more.

Waterloo boys lose their pocket books when they come to Auburn, and don't miss it until they have played billiards for a couple of hours, then come to the opinion that they pulled it out of the pocket while looking for a match. Y-y-y-yes.

THINK twice before you speak, and think a dozen times before you act.—Many a life has been darkened and embittered by a rash, impulsive and sudden resolution, carried into effect without thinking of results.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY. Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

A little girl four years old created a ripple by remarking to the teacher of her Sunday school class: "Our dog is dead. I bet the angels was afra'd when they saw him coming up the walk. "He always was cross to strangers."

IN Texas, when a young man runs off and marries an old man's daughter against the paternal parent's will, the paternal parent gets out his double-barreled shotgun and goes a duck-hunting for the young man, and all the neighbors chip in for the funeral.

WE have received a new paper, called the *Blue River Valley Star*, published by J. E. Land, at Edingburg, Ind. The paper has a good advertising patronage, and presents a tolerable good appearance.—Good management is all that is required to make it prove a success.

Joe. Link, has "served his time" with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is now located among us. He has a good stock of groceries, &c. opened out in his old stand on Seventh street, and will be pleased for a chat with his old and numerous customers.

ON the first of Feb. while all was calm and nothing could be seen, and Johnny was meditating over the "joys now gone forever," a small Speck appeared, and lo, and behold it was a boy; one, too, that could fetch down a nine pound weight quicker than you can say Jack Robinson.

Vodermark & Sons are seling goods at cost.

SURE POP.

One week from to-night the band boys will appear at Ensley's hall in a dramatic preformance, and one that will discount all heretofore attempted. Great preparations are being made to have everything in a pleasing and instructive manner. Don't fail to attend.

MAKE a careful search through your pocket book. If you find any "tens" of the First National of Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie National, Richmond (Ind.) National, or "fives" on the Traders National or First National of Chicago, scrutinze them thoroughly. There are many dangerous counterfeits of these bills in circulation.

Lowrie's Combination of Novelties has been showing through the county for a few weeks past, and as far as we have heard it is pronounced to be the best show of the kind traveling. Mr. Lowrie himself is immense, and also Mr. Christman is a good song and dance man.—The whole performance is well executed, and worth your time and attention.

"A New York correspondent having indulged in too much gin and sugar, makes the startling announcement that the earth is falling towards the sun at a rate which will bring them together in about 1440 *years*." We feel this winter as if we were still a little too far away from the sun for comfort. However, anybody having fears of the collision must clear out of this within the next 1439 years and 11 months.

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

WHEN the sexton of the M. E. church goes clear to the furtherest row of seats, to make our young men happy, they ought not to place themselves in the first seat they come to. But the boys are excusable this time, because they were not acquainted with the rules of the new church Remember what the sexton said, and in the future you will not be the cause of a "colored cheek" in a large audience, nor cause the painful task of a curtain lecture as long as the moral law.

JNO. L. DAVIS,
is offering
Special!
BARGAINS IN
DOORS, SASH, ETC.

The proof-reader of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* died some time since, and no one has yet been engaged to take his place—*Chicago Times.*

THEY ought to be ashamed of it, too.—That paper can "crib" more current jokes and stories, and pass them off on its credulous readers as original, than all the papers of the State combined. But for all that they are pretty square They never "squeal" if you clip from them and don't give credit. No!

WANTED—5,000 large White Oak Trees—1,000,000 Staves—I will pay the highest price in cash for 5,000 oak trees, suitable for heading for oil barrel staves. Will pay the following cash price for staves:

Delivered at Moresville station. 13 per M
Delivered at St. Joe, station. 14 per M
Delivered at Auburn Junction. 14 per M

Staves to be 34 inches long 5 inches wide, 7-8 of an ince thick on heart edge, made of green white or burr oak. For further particulars inquire of Jonathan Rummel, Agent, or Dani Culver Auburn Junction. J. H. SMITH. (4t.

CHEESE IT.—On Friday evening, Jan 29, 1875, the Butler Dramatic Association, advertised to play the great domestic drama entitled "Neighbor Jackwood, or the Fugitive's Friend," with a cast of characters numbering 15. The curtain raised and the company appeared. The first act occupied several minutes, and the company made a "down-head exit"—to look over their parts. The second scene was ditto, and they concluded to read their parts.—Failing in this they "commenced dealing out" (quarters to the audience) until the Company got "low" and the audience "high Jack." We are sorry for the boys and have no doubt that, when the time arrives for them to play the piece now in rehearsal, "All That Glitters is not Gold" they will "cheese it."

A patron of a certain newspaper once said to the publisher:

"Mr. Printer how is it that you have never called on me for pay for your paper. ?"

"Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed replied the patron:" "how do you manage to get along when they don't pay?"

"Well," said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude that he is not a gentleman, and we ask him."

"Oh—ah—yes—I see. Mr. Editor please give me a receipt," and hands him the amount due. Make my name all right on your books.

The New Jail.

We think the Commissioners made a great mistake in locating the new jail in the Court House Yard. There is something gloomy and repugnant to neatness and refinement, in having a prison-house in the heart of a city. What would be the unbiased judgment of every one in having a jail in the Court House Yard in Fort Wayne. No one would approve of it, it would be an eye sore to the City. It is precisely the same in Auburn. We do not know how soon we may rival our neighboring city, of lager and bologna, and how would a prison-house appear, in the very center of the business part of the city. The present location was not the original intention of the Commissioners, as they had purchased lots, adjoining Mr Ryan's livery stable for that purpose. We understand the change was made on account of the ground being impracticable for a foundation, but we are assured by some of our best contractors and builders that there need be no objection on that account. Even if there was, those lots could be sold and others purchased. Everyone we have heard speak upon the subject are unanimously in favor of Baldock's corner and we have understood that one of the Commissioners is of the same opinion.—We hope for the good of, not only our rapidly growing town, but the whole county, who should have a pride in the appearance of its county seat, that this important point will be thought of by our county Dads.

"THE world is so hollow hearted now," is the song of the grumbler. If we believe the tales of the old vinegar barrels we must conclude that the world was a Paradise fifty years ago, that men and women were as pure as the angels, and philantropists fooled away a great deal of time in vain endeavors to make mankind wiser and better.

The world may be no better, but it is certainly no worse than it was "in our grandfather's days." There are friendships as pure and unselfish now, as then. Good men, and true, are found in every hamlet. Christian women, who scatter sunlight and dispense charity with no stinting hand, are as numerous to-day as half a century ago. Kind fathers sacrificing mothers and obedient children "still live."

Grumbling about the sins of the world is confined to old persons and is with them, chronic. The blood in their veins is chilled and withered hearts grown cold Weary, and worn, and bent they look through the darkening years at the bright glad world and see only the sombre shadows. Memory rose-tints the days of "the long ago." They see only the good of the past and close their eyes to the evil. In viewing the world of to-day, they as persistently close their eyes to the good. It is not wise to remember only the evil. It is not just to the boys and girls of the present generation to quote their grandfathers and grandmothers on all occasion But our boys and girls will grow old, when they, too, will join the army of grumblers and tell their children's children how the world has degenerated.

TAKE NOTICE.

F. N. Wright & Co., are now prepared to sell Lumber lower than ever, having the last week made a trip to their mills in Michigan, and inform us that the company have about four million feet banked besides a choice stock of logs at their mill and are slashing out lumber at a fearful rate. They have a select stock of dry lumber on hand, kept in reserve for the company's yard at Auburn, which will be sold at lower prices than has ever been offered in this county before. Over two million dry, star shingles inspected and warranted to be of first quality, from $3.25 to $4.00. They also keep a large assortment of pickets and cedar posts.—Everybody that wants to use Lumber should not fail to give this firm the first call. Their yard is on Jackson-st., near Berry's Plaining mill.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Auburn Postoffice, not called for. In asking for them please say advertised.

Barr Iroing, 2 letters
Bacon Mrs. Ella
Blaney John W.
Coman R.
Dowling Tim
Esone Mrs. Rebecca,
Flouer H. N.
Gavet G. N.
Himes M. A.
Hart J. W.
Harman Abraham
Harnes David W.
Harris James
Jackson Wm.
Jones A. M. 2 let.
Kennel John
Kinsey Phebe
Lock Isah
Moore George
Moore Rachel
Miller Jennie
McQueen J. L.
Miller J. P.
Miller Henry
O'Lena Francis
Ogden Ed.
Pickard John
Polmer Frank
Rally Michael
Ralon Frank
Smith Mary A.
Snider Crist
Smith Frank 2 let.
Weidner David
Willson Charles
Welch W. H.

Office on Seventh Street, in Beard's Grocery.

S. L. YANDES, POSTMASTER

Dried Fruits at Beard's.

PRUNES,
PRUNELLS,
DRIED APPLES,
PAIRED PEACHES,
DRIED SWEET CORN,
ENGLISH CURRANTS,
DRIED BLACKBERRIES
DRIED PITTED CHERRIES
DRIED WHORTLEBERRIES.

Try the COURIER one year only $2.00.

CALICO DANCE.

A grand calico dance will be held at Ensley's Hall on February 22nd, 1875, under the auspices of the "Auburn Social Dance Club." The programme is as follows:

All ladies are to wear calico dresses, and each lady to bring with her, to the dance, a necktie of the same material as the dress worn. The gentlemen will draw the neckties by lot, and will wear the tie during the dance.

The neckties will be numbered by the door keeper, each lady receiving a number corresponding with the number on the necktie brought by her.

At 9 o'clock gentlemen will draw the neckties from a box and each will escort to supper the lady holding the number corresponding to the number drawn by the gentlemen.

No gentleman will be admitted without a ticket of invitation. No gentleman is expected to attend without a lady.

To meet promptly at 8 o'clock. A jolly time and large attendance expected. By order of,

COMMITTEE.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, atty's at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchases, or mortagages must be rendered within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from completion of building or furnishing of macrial.

F Albrint to M Waterman 60 A opp side of N.E ¼ Sec 1 Union $3000
C Irish to F Miser 20 A opp side of N E ¼ Sec 1 Union $800
I A West to P Ditmar E ½ of N W ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼ sec 34 Butler $7000
F J Aayden to M Stout E ½ of F E ¼ sec 12 Smithfield $800
J Stamets to D Sunday Lot 5 Stamets 1st add Auburn $290
C H Mock to J A and E R Smith Lot 22 ash 5nd add Auburn $225
J and A Lewis to J Hazlett Lots 202 & 222 E 9 add Butler $300
J Hazlett to J W Finisman Lots 203 A 223 E 9 add Butler $255

Corunna Locals.

Samuel Hall's little girl, was nearly choked to death the other day, by swallowing a 4 penny nail. The child seems to be doing well at the present time.

The citizens of Corunna, have been raising money, for the poor of Kansas, they have appropriated nearly $100. Let every one think of the poor, and pass in their mite.

Wm. Cummings, cut his foot very badly while using an ax carelessly. His mother is a helpless widow, and depended upon her son for support. Our citizens have been helping her to some extent.

Jim and Frank, traded dogs the other day, Frank got a splendid hound, while Jim got a wandering outlaw.

Our citizens are going to turn out en-mass, and help Fairfield Tp., next Saturday, in their great circle "fox hunt" come one and all, and have your sport.

The Methodist's are having a series of protracted meetings in our village

A problem to solve. Why does the fast trains whistle every time they near our town. If you go down to the depot, and see what is held over the track in front of the engine, you can solve this question without any trouble.

Old friend K'nney, tells the most stories and is the worst man to crack jokes, we ever heard of, he keeps our citizens and farmers from work these pleasant days.

The United Bretheren, are having their church frescoed in a beautiful style.

We saw Mike Long Jr. pass through our town last week, we took him to be Mike from Auburn.

The show on last Tuesday evening, was good, and well attended considering the size of our town, the citizens enjoyed the worth of their money.

There is some of our citizens like to read the Auburn COURIER so well that they borrow their neighbors, and when they can't borrow it, they try to steal it. Let such send $2. to the COURIER office and make their families happy.

There is a man of our village, making preperations to visit the Kansas regions.

Lipset Bros. have employed Samuel Hall, of our place for the coming year.

Miss Mollie Kline, of Auburn, while visiting her brother, near our village had a severe attack of Diptheria. F

NOTICE.

At the September term 1874 of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the estate of Joseph Johnson was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly. Dated Dec. 1, 1875. AMBROSE JOHNSON Adm'r

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Asahel S. Bryant, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate supposed to be solvent. Feb 1, 1875

B. H. CORNELIUS, Adm'r

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Matilda Miller Adm'rx of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased has filed her final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Circuit Court. Jan 20, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Timberlin Administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, deceased has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Penfield & Moody, Attys.
Feb. 2, 1875.

Always go to Vordermark & Sons, for good boots ond shoes.

Letter From Indianapolis.

Feb. 1st, 1875.

DEAR COURIER:—Nothing of a very startling nature has transpired in the General Assembly for several days.—The most noticeable feature was that of the debate in the Senate last week on the local option clause of the temperance bill. Mr. Bell, of Ft. Wayne, made a splendid speech against it, yet it passed that body by a vote of [illegible] to 29 It is to come up in the House next Friday at 10 o'clock. The bill for the redistricting the State has been reported on, both a majority and a minority report having been presented.—The Committee on election will make a report, I think, this week, the case from DeKalb County being the only one before them.

The State Editorial Association met last Wednesday with about sixty editors present. This association is growing rapidly, and yet the north eastern part of the State had not a representative except myself. A splendid programme has been made out for an excursion in March, south to occupy three weeks. It will come here on the 16th of March for Cairo, Memphis, Jackson, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Jacksonville, Columbia, Charleston Atlanta, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Nashville, Louisville, and home. None but *Bona Fide* members of the press, will receive tickets. The bill to legalize the taxes of Auburn has passed the House, and has been sent to the Senate. TOM.

GRAND FOX HUNT.

We, the citizens of school district No. 7, Richland township, having convened for the purpose of organizing for a grand fox hunt, on motion, E. S. McDowell was elected President, and Peter Shull, Secretary. After due consideration the following territory was agreed upon:

Commencing at Corunna on the North-west corner, thence East along the Air Line railroad to a point where the road, known as the Kuntzner road crosses, thence South along said road to the Baltimore railroad, thence along said road West to Garrett City, thence North to Corunna. The center to be at a point near Feglar's Corners.

On motion, E. S. McDowell was mede President of the day, and James Gbotchen, Treasurer, for the hunt.

On motion, the proceeds, after expenses are paid, to go to the benefit of the poor. The game to be sold on the ground.

On motion, it was agreed that the hunt should take place on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1875.

On motion, the following gentlemen were chosen as Marshals:

North Line.—Joe Jones, Frank Green, Levi Trush, Amos Lower.

South Line.—T. C. Elson, Dan Swihart, Jacob Olinger, John Yard,

East Line.—Cal. Rutshner, A. Hall, John Grogg, J. B. Branden.

West Line.—Sam. Depew, Albert Morse, Henry Quince, Frank Hanes.

All officers are to meet at the Feglar School House at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive orders from Grand Marshal. No fire-arms to be allowed on the ground. All dogs to be led till the lines are closed. Lines to be ready to start at 10 o'clock A. M.,

Motion, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Auburn *Courier* and DeKalb County *Republican.* Adjourned.

E. S. MCDOWELL, *Chairman.*
PETER SHULL, *Secretary.*

A modern reporter, dazzled with champagne and stamps, says:

"The windows of Mrs. Fred Grant's soul, set at nob's distance apart, open wide and winningly, filled with soft green hazel lights. The door to her palate, equally capacious, is set up and down with even, milk-white teeth, which, next to her eyes make the especial beauty of her face. This, olive tinted, is set in a haze of fleecy brown hair, above which, on reception day, waved a rose pink pompon." How many windows Mrs. Fred has to her soul and whether they are provided with French plate and inside shutters, is left a matter of painful doubt. We suppose they are bay windows of the Chicago pattern, a dozen, at least, if no more—with villainous green blinds, always open on account of usual broken pulley fixtures, to shed on the interior of her soul the "soft green hazel light. Her palate door is capacious as all the windows put together, we are pleasantly assured.

If the reporter means she has a big mouth he ought in mercy, for the lady, to say so. To try to picture a mouth as big as a dozen wide open windows with "milk-white teeth" set "up and down" on the perpendicular, gives us perpetual night-mare. Our fertile imagination refuses to stretch to the extent of such a mouth. The face set in "fleecy brown hair" is also rather hazy but we can straddle that a little better when we remember the rooks of old Honor and the salary of her father-in-law, and the amount of fleece brown hair which can be purchased for the money.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The town of Haverhill, N. H., is agitated by a tragedy of extraordinary horror, which for shocking brutality and terrible wickedness is almost without parallel. The victim was Mrs. Alma Emerson, a highly respectable lady of the town, who had been married but a month. The explosion of a gun was heard in the house, and some of the neighbors rushing in, they discovered the headless body of Mrs. Emerson sitting in a chair and a double-barreled shot-gun lying on the floor, the muzzle pointing toward her. Almost the entire head and neck were blown from the body, all that remained being a small portion of the lower jaw, which hung upon her breast. The head was almost wholly blown to atoms, and scattered on the ceiling and walls of the room. The largest portion of the head found was a piece of skull about three inches in length by two in width, which had passed through a window, breaking a piece of its exact size in the glass, and lodging in the door-yard. On the stove, ceiling, walls and floor were scattered blood, flesh and hair, forming a scene ghastly and revolting to all who witnessed it. The body rested in the chair as natural as in life. The feet were on the fender of the stove; one hand held a piece of cloth, while the other grasped a needle and thread as if to take another stitch in the work. An old man named Sawyer, who was doing odd jobs for the family, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the foul deed....A recent fire at Hartford, Conn., destroyed St. Patrick's church, valued at $150,000.

THE WEST.

A number of terrible disasters caused by snow-slides, are reported in the mines of Utah. In the Big Cottonwood canon six men were overwhelmed and killed by a slide. At the town of Alta a large number of people were covered to a great depth by the snow, and many perished. In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms. Near them were the husband and a little girl. All had been suffocated by the snow. At another house was dug out one man alive; another man, who had been sleeping beside him in bed, was dead. Still another dead body was found in the vicinity....Reports from the Michigan fruit region represent that the prospects for the coming season are very flattering, the recent cold snap not having injured the buds. In some sections of Illinois it is stated that considerable damage has been done to the peach trees.

Accounts of the floods in California confirm the first reports of the vast destruction of property. One million dollars' worth of property was swept away in Marysville alone, while the farmers in the rural districts suffered much loss in fencing and stock.

Smith & Co.'s plow and cultivator works at Peoria, Ill., were destroyed by fire Jan. 23; loss $150,000. About 200 men are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown. The firm will rebuild at once.

THE SOUTH.

It is stated that a scheme is on foot for the removal of the Louisiana capital from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

The Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature have asked the Congressional investigating committee "to take the returns of 1874, together with all fair and relevant testimony, and upon such returns and evidence declare what members of the Legislature were elected."....Congressmen Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, of the investigating committee, commenced the work of taking testimony at New Orleans on the 23d of January.

Florida legislators are a bad lot. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest absentees, and while in the pursuit of his duty he was fired upon by Senator Parlin, who, however, alleges he was first fired at by the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms....In an affray at New Orleans, last week, George Weeks, Assistant Secretary of State, was shot and killed by George Paris, Tax Assessor. Both were colored men. A woman was the cause of the trouble.

An attempt was made a few nights ago to capture the notorious James boys at their home three miles from Kearney, Mo., a small station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. Their house was set on fire and a hand grenade thrown in through the window, the explosion of which killed a child eight years of age and wounded two others. The James boys, who are supposed to have been in the barn, came out, and a regular engagement followed. It is not known how many were killed or wounded. Bloody tracks were found leading in the direction of the woods. It is supposed that the attack was made by the citizens, led by Pinkerton's detectives.

WASHINGTON.

Richard B. Irwin was again before the Ways and Means Committee of the House the other day, and accounted for $682,000 of the Pacific Mail corruption fund. The list of recipients of the fund is nearly the same as that given by Abert. Schumaker received $300,000; Wm. S. King, $125,000; and John W. Forney, $25,000. Irwin testified that King and Whiting, who received jointly $225,000, were employed to take care of the Senate, and that they performed their work satisfactorily. The company had previously expended $35,000 through ex-Postmaster-General Randall to silence the opposition in the Senate, and Randall reported that Senator Harlan was to take care of six votes, Schumaker was to influence members of the House, and all frequently compared notes. Schumaker was again summoned before the committee, but his memory was sadly at fault, for he could remember nothing about any money transactions other than he had already testified to.

Secretary Bristow's plan for raising the revenue, as outlined in the Washington dispatches, contemplates an increase of ten cents in the whisky tax, the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, and the revival of the 10 per cent. tariff duty on a large number of articles specified by the President in his annual message. ....The Senate Republican caucus has appointed the following committee upon Southern legislation: Morton, Scott, Pratt, Mitchell, Boutwell, Hitchcock, Morrill (Maine), Patterson, Boreman and Clayton.

Ex-Senator Harlan denies Irwin's statement that he, together with Daniel Drew, constituted the Methodist bear movement in Pacific Mail stock, and were silenced by the payment of $25,000 by Irwin....The House Committee on Patents have concluded to report adversely upon the proposition to extend the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine patent.

It is alleged that the enormous subsidy granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was obtained by corrupt means, and that sufficient data have been obtained to warrant an investigation, which will be instituted before the close of the present session of Congress.... Some excitement was caused in Washington the other day by a fire breaking out in the Navy Department building. The fire was confined to the upper story, and many of the official records were damaged....The Senate Committee on Railroads have decided to report adversely on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and all others referred to them proposing government aid or subsidy for railroads, except the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.... It is thought that the result of the Pacific Mail investigation will be the finding to a certainty that a great deal of money was paid to Congressmen, but that it will be impossible to prove it.

The recent fire in the Navy Department building was the work of incendiaries. Trains of rope and waste paper were laid about the floor connecting with piles of chips, shavings, and broken-up kindling wood.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of the Missouri Legislature have chosen Gen. Francis M. Cockrill as the successor of Mr. Schurz in the United States Senate.

The committee sent to Little Rock to investigate Arkansas affairs have unanimously come to the conclusion that Brooks was legally elected Governor of that State, and a majority of the committee further agree as to the validity of the Garland government.

Vice-President Wilson has written a letter on the political situation to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in which he disclaims the belief attributed to him that the Republican party is dead. He insists it is not dead, nor hopelessly defeated; that the elements of its original strength, and proper management, will insure its continued success. He believes there should be a new policy toward the South; that the bad men in the party should be ejected, and good men outside of it invited to enter.

The Congressional committee sent to Vicksburg to investigate the cause of the troubles there have returned to Washington. It is stated that the Republican members of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that a White League exists in Mississippi, and is a very formidable organization; that the white people instigated the riot which resulted in the slaughter of so many negroes.

Judge Wallace, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Connecticut Republicans have nominated for Governor Hon. James Lloyd Greene, Mayor of Norwich; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles L. English, of New Haven; Secretary of State, Col. A. Penn, of Plymouth; Treasurer, O. D. Arnold, of Meriden; Comptroller, Geo. R. B. Crawford, of Norwalk.

Joseph E. McDonald has been elected United States Senator by the Indiana Legislature by the following vote: McDonald, 78; Pratt, 44; Buchanan, 13; Thompson, 6; Curry, 3; Holman, 1.

Henry L. Dawes has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The vote was as follows: Dawes, 140; C. F. Adams, 98; Abbott, 10; H. L. Pierce, 1; E. R. Hoar, 9; N. P. Banks, 1; C. Devens, Jr., 10. Whole number of votes, 269; necessary to a choice, 135....Hon. Thomas F. Bayard has been re-elected United States Senator from Delaware.

A Washington dispatch states that the House Republican caucus committee has completed the work of devising a policy with regard to the South, the general features of which are: The indorsement of the President in his Louisiana action; a maintenance of the Kellogg government and a [illegible] insurrection; the passage of a modified enforcement act; and the creation of a Board of Commissioners to investigate all cases of outrage, with authority to report the evidence to the United States courts for prosecution.

The Michigan Legislature has elected Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, at present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed Mr. Chandler in the United States Senate.

A. S. Paddock, formerly Territorial Governor of Nebraska, has been elected to succeed Mr. Tipton in the United States Senate.

B. G. Caulfield, Democrat, has been elected to the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy in the First Illinois District, caused by the death of Hon. J. B. Rice. As the newly elected member has but six weeks to serve, there was but little or no opposition.

Gen. A. E. Burnside has been elected to succeed Mr. Sprague in the United States Senate from Rhode Island....The most exciting Senatorial contest in the history of the country has been brought to a close by the election of ex-President Johnson to the seat now occupied by William G. Brownlow.... The following are the names of the Republican members of the House of Representatives who voted against the proposed new rule of that body abridging the privilege, of the minority: Buffinton, Massachusetts; Burchard, Illinois; Burleigh, Maine; Darrall, Louisiana; Foster, Ohio; Hale, Maine; Kasson, Iowa; Lowndes, Maryland; Merriam, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Pierce, Massachusetts; E. J. Roberts, New York; J. Ambler Smith, Virginia; John Q. Smith, Ohio; Willard, Vermont.... A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Attorney-General Field, of Louisiana, has telegraphed here that the members of the Investigating Committee now in New Orleans are, as he calls it, quite as prejudiced as was the Foster Sub-Committee. The members of the Foster Sub-Committee are very confident that the whole committee will fully indorse their report as to the action of the Returning Board."

Hon. Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat) has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey, as the successor of John P. Stockton.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

The examination of Moulton in the Beecher case was concluded on Wednesday, Jan. 27. Moulton occupied the witness stand for ten consecutive days. At the conclusion of his examination, Mrs. Bradshaw and Mr. West were put upon the stand. The former testified as to the pleasant relations existing between Tilton and his wife previous to Beecher's adultery with Mrs. Tilton. The latter gave a history of the proceedings of Plymouth church at the time Tilton's name was erased from the roll of members. He stated that Beecher was very wroth at him because he insisted upon the trial of Tilton for defaming the character of the defendant, and related how the matter was hushed up.

GENERAL.

A fire occurred near Boucherville, Can., a few days since, destroying a farmhouse occupied by Pierre Dulude. His wife and eight children perished in the flames. Dulude was seriously burned in his efforts to save the family, and is not expected to live. His wife and children were literally burned to ashes, and only fragments of the bodies were found. The eldest child was 18 years old, and the youngest a baby.

FOREIGN.

Another revolution in South America—this time in Uruguay. The government has been overthrown by the rebels, and Pedro Varela, President of the Senate, has been made Provisional President of the Republic....During the recent debate in the French Assembly a strong monarchical element was developed. The Republic was roundly denounced by more than one member.....Russia, Austria and Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

Russia and Austria back plucky little Montenegro in her quarrel with Turkey.

The dispatches from across the water are full of ominous news. Complications are growing more tangled every day, and it is evident that Europe lies in the shadow of a great war....A party of [illegible] Carlists, recently expelled from Mexico, have arrived at Havana, en route, to France....King Alfonso has issued a proclamation to the adherents of Don Carlos, in which he promises amnesty, freedom and prosperity to all who will lay down their arms and comply with his terms.

Tsung Chi, the Emperor of China, died on the 12th of January. He ascended the throne in 1861, when only 5 years of age. At the time of his death he was 19. His legitimate successor is a little boy only 5 years of age....Large numbers of Carlists are giving in their adhesion to the new King of Spain. Don Carlos has recently shot several of his officers for treason.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

President Grant's Communication to Congress Asking Money for Fortifications.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of Dec. 1, 1873, while inviting general attention to all recommendations made by the Secretary of War, your special attention was invited to the importance of preparing for war in the arming of our sea-coast defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot. These views gain increased strength and pertinence as the years roll by. I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications and the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon.

The large expenditure required to supply the number of guns for our forts is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made; cannon cannot be purchased in open market, nor manufactured at short notice. They must be the product of years of experienced labor.

I herewith inclose copies of the reports of the Chief of Ordnance and of the Board of Ordnance Officers on the trial of the 8-inch rifle, converted from the 10-inch smooth-bore, which show very conclusively an economical means of utilizing the useless smooth-bores, and making them into 8-inch rifles, capable of piercing seven inches of iron.

The 1,294 10-inch Rodman guns should, in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the Chief of Ordnance of $250,000 to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended.

While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions, the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger caliber should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on the new conditions of defense brought prominently by the introduction of iron-clads into every navy afloat, demands heavier metal, and rifle-guns of not less than twelve inches in caliber. These enormous masses, hurling a shot of 700 pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of the national defenses. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. [illegible] and conveniences referred to by the Chief of Ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity.

The guns ready for trial cannot be tested without funds, and the estimate of $250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable, and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded, if Congress desire in peace to prepare important material the want of which in future wars must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

(Signed) U. S. Grant.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 20, 1875.

The Louisiana Disorders---Reports of Army Officers.

President Grant, in response to the Senate's resolutions of inquiry, has sent to that body another large mass of manuscript copies of correspondence relative to disorders in Louisiana. The correspondence, says the Associated Press report, dates back to Oct. 25, 1874, and begins with various cipher telegrams sent by Gen. Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses strong disapprobation of Maj. Merrill's action in making affidavits against citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the Enforcement act. Gen. Emory informed Merrill that he considered his personal appearance as prosecutor was a departure from the established rules of the service, and mischievous in its tendency. Merrill thereupon explained that his action was due to the fact that no citizen could have made these affidavits except at the risk of his life, and submitted sundry voluminous reports detailing the lawless condition of affairs in the Red river region. These reports being all before the department, Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed to Merrill Dec. 7, 1874, through the headquarters of the army, that the department considered his action justified by the circumstances.

Among the papers is the report of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Morrow, who was detailed by Gen. Emory to make a thorough examination of the condition of affairs in the Red river country. He says that so far as relates to the United States there is not the slightest disposition to oppose the general government, but the opposition to the State government is determined and expressed, and will manifest itself in open violence whenever and wherever opportunity offers. This dissatisfaction and discontent affect all departments of business, and the whole aspect of the country has a look of poverty and neglect. The law has fallen into disregard and disrepute; United States Deputy Marshals have used United States soldiers in cases where there was no necessity for them, and in some parishes have discharged their duties in an unnecessarily harsh, if not cruel manner.

Col. Morrow gives the following as his deep-seated convictions: "The present State government cannot maintain itself in power a single hour without the protection of Federal troops, and even with this protection they will not be able to collect the taxes and perform the functions of the government. The State government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community." Further on, he says: "If expressions of the people are to be believed (and I do believe them), there is a very sincere desire to live quietly under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and enjoy the blessings of the national government; but there is no disguising the fact that the protection afforded by the federal government to the government of the present State Executive is the cause of bitter personal and political feeling in the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the white inhabitants of the State."

In forwarding this report, Dec. 27, Gen. Emory says: "For nearly two years the condition of affairs has been very precarious, and the State government has constantly shown itself unable to cope with the difficulties of the situation in which it is placed. This state of things is daily growing worse, and I commend the subject to your serious consideration. The mission of the army to keep the peace, without the power of removing the causes which disturb it, has, I think, been carried as far as practicable, and I therefore respectfully recommend that, if it can be done, the powers of the military commander be greatly increased, or that some other m[illegible] be resorted to to obtain the desired end."

Gen. Sh[illegible] the following indorsement:

[illegible]quarters [illegible] Army, }
St. Lou[illegible] 1875. }

This paper is [illegible] respectfully [illegible]ed to the Secretary of War, with the req[illegible] submit it for the personal perusal of the [illegible]. I know of no officer of Col. Morrow's rank who is better qualified to speak and write of matters like this, and his opinions are entitled to great consideration. I profess to have some kn[illegible]ledge of the people of that section, both white [illegible] black, from a long residence among them before [illegible] war, and several visits since; but I shall not intrud[illegible] my opinion in [illegible] confusion in which the subject is now enveloped.

(Signed) W. T. Sherma[illegible] General.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Senator Morton's Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The following is the text of Mr. Morton's proposed amendment to the Constitution changing the mode of electing our President and Vice-President, now pending in the United States Senate:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, Two-Thirds of Each House Concurring Therein, That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be made valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

Article 1. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by direct vote of the people, in manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President, shall receive the vote of that district, which shall be counted one Presidential vote.

2. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State, shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

3. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

4. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice-President.

6. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

7. States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time by law, make or alter the same.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Thursday, Jan. 21.—*Senate*—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President with regard to strengthening the coast defenses....Davis introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington City and St. Louis Railroad Company. ....The Civil Service Committee reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States....The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the proposed amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of the President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

House—The vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was defeated yesterday was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the committee of the whole....Smith, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution expelling Delegate Cannon, of Utah, for polygamy. Ordered printed....What is known as the "Little Tariff bill" was discussed and finally passed.

Friday, Jan. 22.—*Senate*—Scott presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against a [illegible] repeal of the law of 1872, releasing foreign products of the 10 per cent. tax. Referred....West presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator-elect from Louisiana for the term expiring March 4, 1879, and they were referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges....Boutwell introduced a bill to provide a bar for the two houses of Congress. ....Lewis introduced a bill repealing the act providing a government for the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1864....The morning hour having expired, debate was resumed on the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution and also on Schurz' resolution regarding the right of Louisiana to self-government, which was participated in by Sherman, Bayard, Schurz, West and Johnston, after which the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House—O'Brien asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the courts or officers of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, had been interfered with by the army. Conger objected, because that was an assumption that they had been interfered with....Garfield reported a bill appropriating $182,500 in coin to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, which was ordered printed and recommitted....Butler, of Massachusetts, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to authorize Lieut.-Com. Frederick Pierson to accept from the Queen of Great Britain the decoration of the military Order of the Bath, for gallant services in the combined attack on the Japanese forts and piratical vessels, which was passed, when the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 25.—*Senate*—In the absence of Vice-President Wilson, Anthony, of Rhode Island, was elected President *pro tem*....The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting copies of the correspondence in relation to certain disorders in Louisiana....Robertson presented a resolution of the South Carolina Legislature asking an appropriation of $100,000 to deepen the Charleston harbor....A bill was introduced by Morrill, of Vermont, to establish an education fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.... The bill for the relief of the Polaris sufferers was passed....Discussion of the Louisiana complications was then resumed.

House—Bills introduced: By Butler, of Massachusetts, to establish certain telegraph lines in several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph; by Williams, of Indiana, for incorporating the National Union Telegraph Co.; by Wells, for a branch mint at St. Louis....On motion of Dawes, it was ordered that Richard B. Irwin be discharged from arrest, he having answered all questions of the committee....Cessna offered a resolution providing that "the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring, before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution; and this order shall apply to amendments offered in the House or adopted in the Senate, and awaiting concurrence in the House, or to such public bill or joint resolution and to any report of a committee thereon." The resolution was received with protests from all sides, and was rejected,—yeas, 150; nays, 19,—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative....A motion by Butler, of Massachusetts, to take up the Senate Civil Rights bill for consideration was defeated—yeas, 147; nays, 93....Durham presented a memorial and petition, signed by 6,000 residents of Kentucky, asking an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of spirituous liquor, such amendment to take effect Jan. 1, 1876, which was referred, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.—*Senate*—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the report of the Commission of Engineers who were appointed to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river. Referred.... Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President....The Senate resumed consideration of the Schurz resolution in regard to the right of the people of Louisiana to self-government.

House—Eldredge, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to create a new State out of certain portions of Texas and Louisiana.... Potter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution: "Article 16. From and after the next election for President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided, or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor Vice-President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President." After debate, participated in by [illegible], Butler, Garfield, Ward and others, the resolution was rejected—yeas 134, nays 104, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.... Butler, of Massachusetts, reported a resolution in reference to the [illegible] and New Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the government against the New Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California to restrain further waste of property, for the appointment of a receiver, and for the recovery of possession; and also for the recovery of $7,000,000 illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New Idria Mining Company, which was adopted—136 to 11.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.—*Senate*—Dorsey introduced a bill to establish certain telegraphic lines in the several States and Territories as post-roads, to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. Referred....Morton submitted a resolution to repeal the 22d joint rule of the two houses of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral vote....Debate on Schurz's Louisiana resolution was resumed.

House—There was no legislative business transacted. Filibustering on the Civil Rights bill consumed the time of the day and far into the night the tactics of the Republicans being to force the House to a direct vote, and the Democrats determined to prevent it. Up to 11 o'clock p. m., the roll had been called sixteen times, occupying about half an hour each time.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The demand for funds was rather light during the past week, and the money market was quiet and steady. Supply of loanable funds moderately large. Interest rates steady at 10 per cent. per annum on time and 7@8 per cent. for call loans. Government bonds firm and steady at 115@115¼ for 5-20's '62, 118⅞@119 for 5-20's '65, 116@116¼ for 10-40's, and 119¼@119½ for currency 6's. Illinois 10 per cent. school bonds, 97@98½. Latest gold quotations—New York, 112½@112⅝; Chicago, 112⅜@112⅝.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	47,632	83,971	38,226	68,132
Wheat, bu	364,936	1,099,813	101,205	673,248
Corn, bu	297,836	372,690	157,579	25,048
Oats, bu	72,696	213,701	23,901	190,650
Rye, bu	7,229	20,953	8,070	10,254
Barley, bu	46,073	91,940	19,454	76,314
Dressed hogs	25,066	18,257	20,444	25,046
Live hogs, No.	90,994	73,309	30,230	28,460
Cattle, No.	29,052	15,389	10,608	10,152

The movement in the grain markets was not very satisfactory to sellers and holders, and the general tendency of values was to a lower range. The amount of business transacted was light, and the principal interest of speculators centered in the wheat trade, the other markets ruling comparatively quiet throughout. The general influences and governing circumstances affecting the markets were generally of an unfavorable tenor, and were naturally calculated to cause a downward movement in prices. The closing quotations show a general decline all around, although at one time wheat and corn were both considerably higher than at the opening. Liverpool was quoted firmer on wheat, and under a better speculative demand prices advanced to 89⅜c, or about 1c ⅌ bu. Corn also advanced under lighter receipts, while oats sympathized with the improvement. Later, however, the higher prices brought out more sellers, and with largely increased receipts and dull, unfavorable advices from Liverpool and New York the markets became weak and dull, and prices declined to and closed easy at the annexed quotations. Shorts were only buying moderately. Rye was quiet but firm. Barley was dull and easy, with no special demand from any source.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and closing of the week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 spring wheat, cash	88½	86⅞
No. 2 spring wheat, Feb.	89½	86⅞
No. 2 spring wheat, Mar.	90¼	89½
No. 2 corn, cash	66	64¼
[illegible]	69	68⅞
No. 2 corn, May	73¼	71½
No. 2 oats, cash	52½	52
No. 2 oats, Feb.	52¾	52¼
No. 2 rye, cash	97	97
No. 2 barley, cash	$1.25@1.30	$1.24½@1.27
No. 2 barley, Feb	1.26@1.27	1.25 @1.25½
No. 3 barley, cash	1.10@1.16	1.10 @1.11

PROVISIONS.

The movement in this market has been unusually active, and an enormous business was transacted. A combination of unfavorable influences caused a very weak market, and the tendency of prices was to a lower range. The advices from other markets were unfavorable, and holders showed a general desire to realize, while the heavy decline in the price of hogs has aided materially in the depression. Mess pork was 50@75c ⅌ brl lower, closing at $17.80 cash, $17.80 seller February, and $18.12½ seller March. Lard active at ¼c decline, closing at $13.25 for cash, $13.30 for seller February, and $13.50 seller March. Meats firm.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was quite active, but the unexpected and unusually large receipts caused a weak feeling and a general decline of about 15@25c per 100 lbs was sustained, except for stock steers, which were in active request and very firm, closing steady at $2.00@4.50 for inferior to good butchers' stock; $3.75@4.00 for stock cattle; $4.50@5.50 for fair to good; and $5.60@6.12½ for choice shipping steers; extra, $6.25@6.75. Hogs were dull and weak at the opening, and with 70,000 on sale prices declined 40@50c per 100 lbs, but improved under the light receipts, and closed steady at $6.00@6.40 for common to medium and $6.50@6.85 for good to very choice; extra, $6.90@7.10. Sheep dull at $3.00@5.50 for common to choice.

DRESSED HOGS.

This market was somewhat unsettled, ruling active at times and again very dull. Prices were at one time 50c lower. Under an active competition at the close between shippers and packers the market closed firm at $6.80@6.90 for pigs, $7.00 for light weights, and $7.50 for heavy. Light weights are from 100 to 200 lbs and upward, and heavy 200 lbs and upward.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Seeds were firm and there was a good demand for timothy on speculative account; closing at $2.40@2.65. Clover $6.15@6.25. Flax steady at $1.90@2.00. Hungarian and millet quotable at 80@85c. Highwines were firm and steady; closing at 94c.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Butter was dull, the demand being light and prices were weak and easy. We quote choice roll at 22@23c, fancy 24c, packed lots 18@30c for poor to choice, 32c for fancy. Beans were dull and prices weak. Broom corn firm and in demand at 11@13c for the best. Beeswax firm at 25@26c. Cheese was in demand and firm at 15@17c for good to prime factory; new 8@14c for poor to fair. Cider firm at $5.75@6.00 ⅌ brl for choice sweet; kegs $3.50@3.75. Dried peas $1.25@1.70 for common yellow to choice green. Dried fruits were firm at 7½@7¾c for Michigan apples, 6@6½c for Southern, 8½@9c for halves peaches, and 10¼@10½c for blackberries. Eggs were in fair local demand and steady at 26c for fresh (warranted), 23@24c for ordinary consignments. Prime live geese feathers 47@49c. Prairie chickens in demand at $2.50 ⅌ dozen. Quail $1.50@1.75 ⅌ dozen. Grease 7½@8½c. Honey was quiet at 23@25c for comb, and 10@11c for strained. Hops quiet at 33@37½c for good to prime, and 25@30c for fair. Hides were in moderate demand at 8c for green frozen, 8@9c for green salted and 15c for calf; kip, 10@12c; calf, 15@16c; flint, 18@19c; dry calf, 23@24c. Hay was firmer at $15.00@15.50 for No. 2, and $17.00@17.50 for No. 1 timothy. Nuts were slow at $1.00 for large hickory, and 75c@$2.50 per bu for chestnuts. Poultry was dull; turkeys slow, at over 10c for best; fair to good 7@9c. Geese dull at 6@10c. Chickens 5@9c for poor to choice. Potatoes were firm at 85c for peach-blows and 75@85c for mixed. Tallow firm at 8@8½c. Vegetables were quiet at $2.75@4.50 for common red to choice silver-skin onions; 35@55c ⅌ bu for turnips; $1.75 ⅌ brl for parsnips, and 75c@$1.00 ⅌ doz for Hubbard squashes. Veal dull at 5@8c per lb.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9	@	13
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	8¼
Cotton	15	@	15½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 80	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 09	@	1 12
No. 1 Spring	1 15	@	1 19
Corn	86	@	88
Oats	67	@	70
Rye	94	@	96
Pork—New Mess	19 00	@	19 50
Lard—Steam	13	@	14
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03	@	1 06½
Corn—No. 2 New	62	@	64
Oats—No. 2	54	@	56
Rye—No. 2	1 00	@	1 02
Pork—Mess	19 00	@	19 25
Lard	13	@	13½
Hogs	6 25	@	7 00
Cattle	3 00	@	6 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	92	@	94
No. 2	87	@	89
Corn—No. 2	60	@	61
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	@	95
Barley—No. 2	1 20	@	1 21
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 08	@	1 10
Corn—New	67	@	69
Oats	60	@	63
Rye	1 10	@	1 11
Pork—Mess	19 00	@	19 75
Lard	13¾	@	14
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 12	@	1 13½
Amber Michigan	1 07	@	1 08½
Corn—New	66	@	68
Oats	57	@	60
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 12	@	1 13½
Amber	1 07½	@	1 08½
Corn	69	@	70
Oats	56	@	58
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 12
No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 05
Corn	66	@	72
Oats	59	@	61

A Texas Yarn.

A traveler in Texas tells the following story of how they go to sea, not in a bowl, but in a carriage: "I have traveled in all manner of modes in my time, but never before this morning did I go to sea in a carriage. Fortunately an old experienced steamboat commander, Capt. Gibney, acted as pilot, who, mounted on horseback, led the way through the briny waves. We left Corpus Christi about 9 o'clock, and proceeded up the beach until we came to the reef lying between Corpus Christi and Neuces bays, which make an invisible division of their waters. The bay here is three miles wide, but an oyster reef has formed over the whole distance, on which the water is from two to three feet deep, but has numerous holes, into which the inexperienced is likely to get "logged" with his vehicle. By crossing this reef some twenty miles is saved in the distance to Rockport, and we moved steadily on, following our guide in his winding course up and down the stream. The water on one occasion entered the floor of the carriage, though, fortunately, there was but little wind blowing, and the surface was quite smooth. It required one hour and a quarter to cross, it being necessary to move slowly and cautiously. We fortunately met Capt. Gibney and a friend just about to cross, who kindly consented to keep us on the track. There have been many accidents in crossing these reefs, by the loss of horses and damages to vehicles, and it is, under the most favorable circumstances, not a very agreeable trip. It has been staked out, but many of the poles have been blown down. In the midst of the wide expanse of water a Mexican pedestrian was met wading across, having his six-shooter strapped across his shoulder, and most of his clothing with it. To the right, Corpus Christi bay stretched off beyond the vision, and Neuces bay to the left showed a streak [illegible] the dim distance, [illegible] for fifteen or twenty miles along the boundary of a single pasture.

A Blind Man's Fall.

The Rockville (Ind.) *Republican* has the following: "Last Friday afternoon Harvey Fulwider, a blind man well known in this community, and who is accustomed to walking around over the country, started out to David Fulwider's, distance about four miles from town. After walking nearly three miles he lost his way and wandered around until 10 o'clock, when his calls for help were heard, and he was taken to the residence of Henry T. Martin, where he remained all night. Next morning after breakfast he left Mr. Martin's and proceeded again on his journey. Again he became bewildered, and wandered around through the woods near the coal mines. In his wanderings he found himself in a ravine. After a length of time he climbed out of it, and supposed himself to be on the road. Coming to a declivity he imagined it was the same place he had been in. After feeling around with his cane he concluded he would slide down the hill. He started on what proved to be a fearful leap. After sliding about ten feet he was hurled over a precipice twenty-five feet high by actual measurement, breaking both legs three inches above the ankle joint. The left leg sustained a compound fracture, the bone protruding through the flesh, besides having his back and hips badly bruised. This occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning, and he remained there all alone until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when his cries for aid were heard, and he was carried to the house of Mr. Martin again, and Dr. Cross and Gillum adjusted the fractured limbs."

A Walking Beer Tank.

It was a man 30 years old, five feet and nine inches high, and rather slender, who walked into a lager beer saloon in Cincinnati and opened a commercial transaction by asking how much would be charged for "all the beer which he could drink in ten consecutive minutes?" "A dime," rashly responded the Ganymede of the establishment, taking the money and drawing half a gallon of the strongest sort. Down the customer's throat the malty river ran—and then he called for more. Another half gallon! Another call for more! At the close of the fifth draught the man, with two gallons and a half of beer inside of him, handed back the half-gallon cup for more! It was too much. "Take back your pelf!" cried the indignant barkeeper; "take back your ten cents and begone! Hereafter I vow, by the memory of the great Gambrinus, never to contract to fill a walking beer tank for ten cents!" The theory of the awe-stricken bystander was that the ten cent man's legs were hollow—but that's absurd.

Divorces are not very numerous in England, all things considered. Roughly estimated, there are five millions of married couples, and, in 1860, 154 marriages were annulled, 166 in 1871, 173 in 1872, and 215 in 1873.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Fitz-John Porter.

Another movement is on foot for securing [illegible] Gen. Fitz John Porter. Mr. Garfield has introduced a resolution in Congress looking in that direction.

A Hoax.

The report telegraphed from New York, that we are approaching the sun at a rate which will send us plump into the great central orb in something less than a thousand years, is pronounced by astronomers to be a vile canard, gotten up for the purpose of creating a sensation.

The Brooklyn Nastiness.

The great Tilton-Beecher scandal trial is the all-absorbing theme in Brooklyn and New York. The cross-examination of "Mutual Friend" Moulton has failed to elicit any information other than what is already in the possession of the public. The efforts of the counsel for the defense to corner, worry or upset the witness were not successful. Throughout the trying ordeal he maintained his story without even a symptom of weakening.

The Famous Quartet.

The four chief personages in the Beecher-Tilton trial, as they appeared in court, are thus described: "Tilton, tall, slender, stern and melancholy; Beecher, ruddy, careless, and as buoyant almost as the quickest-witted of the journalists; Mrs. Beecher, a more fitting counterpart for Tilton, fierce, haughty, and self-controlled; and lastly, poor little Mrs. Tilton, shrinking like a simple wild-flower crushed by a stone. Of the four she was the least heroic, as her husband was the most notable."

An Accommodating Witness.

Mr. Schuyler B. Ingham evidently believes in the old proverb which says that "an honest confession is good for the soul." Though unable to walk without the aid of crutches, being racked in every joint with acute rheumatism, Mr. Ingham journeyed all the way from Chicago to Washington, had himself bolstered up in bed, sent for the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee, and voluntarily confessed to them that he had pocketed $10,000 of the corruption fund. What an astonishingly accommodating witness.

Indian Policy.

It is given out from Washington that the new Board of Indian Commissioners take a different view of the government needed for the Indians, [illegible] peaceful settlements, from that held by the old board. It is now recommended that a regular Territorial government be instituted in the Indian Territory. The plan embraces the usual Territorial scheme, a Governor appointed by the President, and a Legislature and member of Congress chosen by the people. This has been the idea of the better representatives of the domesticated Indians for years.

Boss Tweed.

The New York grand jury has been making a call on that man Tweed. They found him clad in a sack coat of the misdemeanor quality, a coarse woolen fabric of reddish brown and white mixed. His trowsers, also woolen, were of a slate color. His room was a small apartment, eight by ten, partitioned off from the hospital ward, and looking out on the East river. A cane-bottomed arm-chair, a bedstead, a few books and papers, and a steel engraving of the death of Cardinal Wolsey were the only furniture and adornments of his apartment.

Too Sharp This Time.

What with Henry Ward Beecher's perplexing troubles about his mortgage foreclosure, and the suit against him to recover pay for false teeth, and his little difficulty with Theodore Tilton, a decent regard for his feelings should induce confidence operators to forego for the present any tricks which might harass him any further. But these fellows have no regard for anybody. One of them tried to pass a forged check on him the other day to get money to bury his "poor dead mother," but Beecher has had too much experience of late in letters, signatures, checks, and "blackmail," to be done for in that way, and the rogue was promptly turned over to a police officer.

Singular Fatality.

A fatality that has attended the people connected with the enterprise of the Public Library of Kentucky is rather startling. Gov. Bramlette lost his wife, and son and then died himself. Charles Briggs, his associate, lost his wife. John Hardin, a recent law partner of Gov. Bramlette, died. Cassidy, editor of the Public Library paper, lost his wife, and McCarty, Superintendent of the Library building, also lost his wife. Harris, cashier of the business office, died recently, and James Chambers, who succeeded him, had a death in his family. There were three other recent deaths in the families of those connected with the library. Altogether eleven persons who were connected in the library scheme have departed this life or been bereaved by death since its inauguration. It is a very heavy mortality in the comparatively small circle, and is pointed out as quite a singular fatality.

[illegible] the Great Trial.

A New York letter-writer says that the learned counsel who are "doing" the great scandal before Chief Justice Neilson [illegible] ally and physically [illegible] from the pen pictures given of them. Each has his own peculiar style, and a good deal of it. Evarts suggests the shadowy Georgian, Alexander H. Stephens, and would make a good model for a hatchet; Tracy looks like a Hard-Shell Presbyterian, close-cropped for a difficult encounter with the Evil One; Pryor, tall, swarthy, and straight-haired, is a man whose great-grandfather might have been nursed by Pocahontas; Shearman, sharp and wiry, is just the person whom a party of hunters would set to watch a raccoon hole; Fullerton has a bundled-up look, and his cheeks are too close to his clavicle to display a shirt-collar to advantage, while Morris, the *genus loci* of the group, is what he is, and more too. They are all wiser in their generation than the children of light, but you wouldn't select any of them to boss a picnic excursion.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

Ex-Senator Nye is prostrate with "incurable softening of the brain."

Col. A. F. Allen, member-elect of the Thirty-third Congressional District of New York, died at his residence in Jamestown, N. Y., last week.

The sum of $3,000 has been raised in Boise county to enable Fenn (Democrat) to contest the seat of Bennett (Republican) as delegate in the next Congress from Idaho.

The Connecticut Republicans, at their State Convention last week, adopted resolutions favoring hard money and indorsing the course of the administration in the Louisiana affair.

Three members-elect of the Forty-fourth Congress have died within the last few months, namely: Mr. Head, of Tennessee; A. F. Allen, of New York; and Garnett McMillan, of Georgia.

A Wisconsin editor's reason for preferring Matt Carpenter to all other men: "We like the way Carpenter has of wearing his hair, and letting his shirt boil out between his vest and his pantaloons, a feat not easily accomplished."

The fate of the members of the Judiciary Committee of the Forty-third Congress—the committee that reported the Poland gag-law—is something remarkable. Of the eleven members composing it, only one—Frye, of Maine—will sit in the next Congress.

Mr. James Parton, historian and biographer, lectured in Chicago, the other day, on "Our [illegible]." He thinks that our politics might be worse than they are, and points out how they could be improved, namely, by woman suffrage, the disfranchisement of ignorance, etc.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, just organized, holds for two years. The Lieutenant-Governor, soon to be inaugurated, will hold office for four years. A Governor will be elected next November for three years. The [illegible] elections will [illegible] to date from 1876, and terms of [illegible] will [illegible] up to date, in 1878.

The St. Louis *Republican* says of the new [illegible] from Missouri, Gen. F. M. Cockrell: "He has never appealed for a vote on the ground of having been an officer in the Confederate army, and upon all public questions there is no man in the State more Conservative than he. In the Senate he will be found opposing extreme or sectional doctrines and favoring all measures looking to pacification."

Hannibal Hamlin, just re-elected to the Senate from Maine, is a veteran office-holder, having served six years in the Maine Legislature, four years in the Lower House of Congress, sixteen years in the United States Senate, four years as Vice-President, two years as Governor of Maine, and four years as Collector of Customs for the port of Boston—making, at the end of his present Senatorial term, [illegible] years that he will have spent in [illegible].

Francis Kernan, who has just been elected United States Senator from New York, in place of Reuben E. Fenton, is a lawyer of Utica, upward of sixty years of age, and a Roman Catholic in religion. He was at one time a prominent member of the New York Legislature, and leader of the Democracy in that body. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, having 98 majority over his townsman, Roscoe Conkling. In 1864 the tables were turned, and Mr. Kernan was defeated by Mr. Conkling by 1,170 majority. In 1872 Mr. Kernan was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York State, and was defeated by Gen. Dix by a majority of 53,451. It is a noticeable fact that the little city of Utica furnishes the State of New York with both its Senators.

Mathematical Amusement.

The form of the circle, the great feature of which is the exact equidistance of every point of the circumference from the center, does not convey the idea of beauty, which the freedom in the line of the oval has, by the elegance of its form, entitled it to be adopted for the head of the last and master-production of creation—man. An amusing illustration of these principles may be produced by children and very juvenile artists by tracing the variety of mathematical figures, circles, different degrees of the oval, squares also, from the most perfect to the narrowest oblong, and triangles, from equilateral to the acute and obtuse, and filling up the spaces with human faces ever so rudely. The effects are very droll.

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

[illegible] has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Aldridge, in Lynn township, Posey county.

Gov. Hendricks and [illegible] a reception to [illegible] by the State law-makers. The Governor and Mrs. Hendricks presided over the festivities with even more than their usual grace.

A Vincennes landlord, in order to get rid of a family who could not pay their rent, had the roof of the house removed.

A young man in [illegible] county who was engaged to be married was sick in bed at the time appointed, and asked a postponement. The minister decided that it could not be put off, and went to the house and married him in bed, after which he [illegible] that he led off in the dance which followed.

CASUALTIES.

A young man named Anderson, living near the battle ground, in Tippecanoe county, was run over by a freight train and instantly killed last week.

A. D. Palmer's store, seven miles from Crown Point, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $5,000.

A fire at Martinsville last week destroyed four frame business houses, involving a loss of $10,000.

A colored woman living in Vevay, Switzerland county, fastened her child in a chair in front of the fire a few days ago and left it for a short time. During her absence the child tipped the chair over in some way, and, falling into the fire, was so badly burned that it died the following day.

LEGAL.

[illegible] of the Superior Court of Indianapolis, has delivered a lengthy opinion in over forty liquor cases, appealed to his court from the Marion Board of County Commissioners, and the result is that the County Auditor is directed to issue each of the applicants a license for the retailing of liquor. In his opinion Judge [illegible] rules: First, that it is not necessary that the petition should contain the signatures of those who actually vote at the election, but rather a majority of the actual voters in the ward; second, there was no evidence before him that the applicants treated the signers to their petition as an inducement or bribery for such signers, although it was shown that the signers had been treated after such signatures had been made; third, the statute prescribes no particular form, but gives in substance what it shall be.

After the failure of the First National Bank of Anderson, its President, Col. [illegible], deeded all his real estate to the receiver for the benefit of his creditors. His wife, however, did not join in the deeds, and has now brought suit to recover her dower, and the case has been sent to Henry county for trial.

DEATHS.

A wealthy gentleman, living near Logansport died last week from the use of a patent medicine called "Hamburger drops."

RAILROADS.

A. S. Thomas has been appointed by Judge Drummond receiver of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad.

CRIME.

Bill Rudifer, the escaped convict and desperado, was captured at Scottsburg, Scott county. [illegible] of the Sheriff of Scott county, but was foiled by an alarm being given by several young ladies. This alarm spread throughout the village. A number of citizens gathered, and while in consultation they discovered a light in Mr. Pennington's house, near by. The citizens surrounded the house and compelled the thief to surrender, who proved to be Bill Rudifer. He was returned to the State Prison. His feet and hands are badly frost-bitten.

Mrs. Hugh Wallace, a highly-respected lady of [illegible] county, committed suicide a few days ago by taking arsenic. No cause for the rash act is known, she being on the best of terms with her husband and friends.

POLITICAL.

The following is the vote of the Legislature for United States Senator:

Senate.—*For J. E. McDonald*—Bell, Boone, Bowman, Cree, Culbertson, Davidson, Dykeman, Given, Grave, Harney, Henderson, Hendricks, Humphries, Johnson of Floyd, Maxwell, Reeds, Rings, Sarnighausen, Skinner, Slater, Smith, Stockslager, Wilson, Winterbotham—24.

For D. D. Pratt—Beardsley, Bears, Bunyan, Chapman, Hackleman, Haworth, Hosch, Howard, Johnson of Parke, Carne, Neff, Oliver, Sleeth, Thompson, Underwood—15.

For James Buchanan—Caldwell, Major, Scott—3.

For Mr. Thompson—Dagey, Friedley of Lawrence, Friedley of Scott, Gooding, H we, Tobin—6.

For W. W. Curry—Baxter—1.

House.—*For McDonald*—Arnold, Bane, Bellows, Bence, Brown of Rush, Burson, Caldwell, Canty, Collins, Crane, Davisson, Davis, Edwards, Evans, Gilbert, Gossman, Harris of Madison, Havens, Haynes, Heller, Hopkins, Horn, Johnson of Carroll, Johnson of Dearborn, Keightley, Law, Lepper, Martin of Franklin, Martin of Wells, Mason of Boone, Harris of Franklin, Mattingly, Montgomery, McLean, McMichael, Nash, Osborn, Patterson, Pfyeatt, Ramsey, Redick, Romine, Roseberry, Shaw, Snyder, Taylor of Daviess, Thompson of Marion, Waltz, Washburn, Waterbury, Willett, Williams of Brown, Mr. Speaker—54.

For Pratt—Ames, Anderson, Bears, Charters, Clark, Crumpacker, Dale, Darnell, Farmouth, Fechner, Harper, Harris of Wayne, Helgway, Kennedy of Montgomery, Kennedy of Morgan, Langham, Morgan, Rudell, Reeder, Ribble, Shaffer, Shortridge, Smith, Taylor of Tipton, Twibill, Williams, Lawrence, Wood, Wynn—29.

For Buchanan—Brown of Jasper, Emerson, Fulk, Jackson, Lincoln, Miller of Parke, Miller of Vanderburg, McFadden, Pfaffin, Thompson of Henry—10.

For Curry—Reagan, Trusler—2.

For Holman—Henderson, [illegible]—2.

Absent—Gladden, Kennedy of Marion, Shugart—3.

The "Independents" in the Legislature have issued an address to the people on the late election, in which they say:

> You so cast your ballots that power in the State was placed in Democratic hands in October last, and now, within four months of that time, you have been basely betrayed, and the financial pledges given you by that party have been repudiated. So far as it lay in the power of that party, your rights have been ignored, its pledges to you broken, and control of your dearest interests have been by it transferred to the keeping of the same money monopoly that has so long opposed you and labored against your industry.

Organization is urged in each township, and every county is urged to send at least one delegate to the Cleveland National Convention in March next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two thinly-clad infants were found on a door-step a few nights ago at Indianapolis. Attempts to ascertain the parentage of the waifs being unavailing, they were taken to the Orphans' Home.

A man in Knox county pays [illegible] on seventeen dogs.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Jan. 21.—*Senate*—A resolution was passed instructing the Prison Committees of both houses to investigate the management of the two State Prisons, with full power to summons witnesses, send for papers, etc.... Bills were introduced: For the purchase of gravel roads by County Commissioners; for extending gravel roads; allowing [illegible] bons, or enlarging and extending them; providing for the erection of an additional insane asylum for the treatment of insane women, and appropriating $500,000, but not more than [illegible] during the year 1875; an act for the conduct of the orphan asylums, preventing any discrimination in the reception of children on account of birth or color [illegible]; adding the President of Purdue University to the State Board of Education; [illegible] Dearborn, Orange and [illegible] Judicial Circuit.... A memorial [illegible] for such State aid for [illegible] cal education as is now extended for [illegible] legal education.... The joint resolution instructing or requesting the Indiana delegation in Congress to use all their influence to secure the passage of the [illegible] who served in the Mexican war for a period of sixty days or more, and were honorably discharged, the small amount of $8 per month during their natural lives, was passed.

House—An amendment to the General [illegible] the trustees and officers of schools of manual labor to accept indentures. The remainder of the session was spent in listening to addresses in support of the local option feature of the Baxter Temperance law by Mrs. Gen. Wallace, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. [illegible].

Friday, Jan. 22.—*Senate*—Bills introduced: Allowing married women to sell their real estate by attorney in fact; reimbursing taxpayers for expense incurred in successfully contesting issuance of illegal orders for money by County Commissioners or other authority; re-enacting the liquor law of 1869, with [illegible] added to the application for license; providing for a board of seven Prison Commissioners, with power to supervise the North and South prisons and any other that may be erected. There shall be a Superintendent of Prisons, who shall be the executive officer of the board, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. The Superintendent of Prisons has power to supervise county jails and to enforce good management therein.

House—Bills introduced: Giving Justices entire jurisdiction where claims do not exceed $100, and concurrent jurisdiction when claims do not exceed $600; giving Justices exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases punishable by fine and imprisonment in county jails; adding the President of Purdue University to the State Board of Education.... A bill was passed authorizing County Commissioners to purchase all books and stationery for county offices, and fixing punishment for Commissioners speculating therein.

Monday, Jan. 25.—*Senate*—The Judiciary Committee reported favorably upon the bill providing for the removal of public officers for intoxication, either habitual or during business hours, and new bills were introduced making it a misdemeanor for a railroad to charge more than three cents per mile for passenger fare; authorizing the trustees of towns to select school-teachers; repealing the present interest law and declaring it a misdemeanor to keep a house of ill-fame or assignation.

House—House bill 222, amending section two of an act for the protection of wild game, by making it unlawful at any time and all times to kill quails, blackbirds, robins, and other small birds, or to destroy their eggs, and fixing a fine of [illegible] for each offense, was passed.... Bills introduced: Appropriating annually $100 for the benefit of the State Horticultural Society, and abolishing the twenty-eighth judicial common pleas circuit of Vanderburgh county.... Resolutions were passed favoring a repeal of the law providing for semi-annual payment of taxes, and disapproving of any adjournment hereafter for a longer time than from Saturday noon to Monday morning at nine o'clock.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.—*Senate*—Bills introduced: Reducing the price of Supreme Court reports to $3 per volume of 600 pages, pf., also providing that decisions simply reaffirming former opinions of court shall not be published in full; providing for additional means for the collection of gravel road assessments; providing for prosecution for misdemeanor by information, without the intervention of the grand jury; restricting the discretionary appropriations of County Commissioners to $10,000; providing for the incorporation of Granges of Patrons of Husbandry.

House—The following bills were read a third time and passed: House bill No. 3, providing for a reappraisement of real estate in 1880, and every fifth year thereafter; also for the election of township assessor every two years, who shall have power to appoint one or more deputies if necessary; House bill No. 26, authorizing the County Clerk to receive money paid on judgments, and also all money ordered to be paid in by the courts, and making him responsible for the same; House bill No. 42, providing for the publication of the delinquent tax-list at twenty-five cents per description; House bill No. 46, authorizing the United States government to acquire title to certain lands in Evansville upon which to erect a postoffice; House bill No. [illegible], limiting the powers of County Commissioners in making expenditures exceeding $20,000 except by vote of the people; and House bill No. 63, authorizing the election of Marshal in towns by the people instead of by trustees.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.—*Senate*—The joint committee of the last Legislature made their report on the subject of plans for a new State-House. The resolution provided that plans should be limited to [illegible], and the house to be finished within six years. Eighteen plans were submitted and three recommended—those of Chas. Epping Hauser, of Terre Haute; J. C. Johnson, of Ohio; and E. F. Cooper, of New Albany.... Bills introduced: Providing for the erection of two additional insane asylums, one to be located at Evansville, and the other at Logansport; providing for the sale of swamp lands belonging to the State at $1.25 per acre; authorizing Criminal Judges to issue writs of habeas corpus... The report of the Judiciary Committee to indefinitely postpone the bill allowing husband and wife to testify against each other, was concurred in.

House—Bills were passed in relation to the removal of line fences in certain cases, encouraging the destruction of wolves and foxes, by offering rewards of $20 for wolf scalps and $8 for those of foxes; also amending the general banking law so as to abolish the bureau relating to that business in the Auditor of State's office.... Bills were passed fixing the time of holding courts in Benton, Jasper and Newton counties; preventing the shooting of wild pigeons when nesting, and also permitting the sale of large tracts of land.

An Old Lady's Lecture on Hasty Marriage.

"Laws-a-massy! When I was young 'twas different then. Why when folks was going to get married, they took time and meditated upon it, and kinder studied each other out, and reflected and considered, and when they did get married—married from top to toe—they expected to stay married; there warn't no talk of divorces then. They knew beforehand that they was to 'hev and to hold' till grim death, and most usually did. But now a young fellow sees a pretty girl, and asks her to marry him just as he'd ask her to take a walk, and she's ready—'Yes, sir, and thank you, too'—and they go and get married, with no more realizing sense of their responsibility than Cock Robin when he twitters to Jennie Wren. Well, pretty soon they go at it—she finds she don't like tobacco smoke, and he don't like a wife that can't do anything but frizzle her hair—so it goes, from bad to worse, until at last they sue for a divorce. And they'll get it, too. For what? Why, for uncomfortability of temper. Oh, laws-a-massy! Soul's sake! Now, did you ever? Uncomfortability of temper. Oh, Lordy."

"Incompatibility of temper, Mrs. Hutchinson," the listener suggested.

"Yes, I know it; I said so; uncomfortability of temper—them's the words that does it. Well, is there not allers uncomfortability of temper in every family, and allers has been, and allers will be? Only in good old times they used to screw it down and keep it under; and so you see they managed to get along without none of your divorces."

Mr. Thomas Holloway, the celebrated pill-man, is now engaged in the erection of a college for women, near Egham, in Surrey, England, which is to cost nearly $1,000,000. He also intends to erect two more hospitals in London, and has announced his determination to devote the princely sum of $2,000,000 to such objects of charity as may be deemed advisable. So much for pills.

The portion of Florida lying by the St. John's river bids fair to become a vast orange orchard.

RECONSTRUCTION.

President Lincoln's Plan—Speech of Fred. [illegible] Seward in the New York Legislature.

In the New York Assembly, when the resolutions condemning the President and Gen. Sheridan for the action of the military in the Louisiana affair came up, Mr. F. W. Seward spoke in opposition to them, [illegible] relating to President Lincoln's policy of reconstruction as [illegible] at a Cabinet meeting on the day of his assassination. The Albany *Journal* pronounces it the first public and full account of that most interesting historical event. In the illness of his father, Mr. Seward was himself present on that occasion, as the representative of the State Department, and participated in the council. Mr. Seward spoke as follows:

The questions about Louisiana are not new ones. On the contrary, they are very old ones. They arose immediately upon the close of the war. On the morning of the 14th of April, 1865, when Richmond and Petersburg had fallen, and Sherman was holding Johnson's army at bay, everything betokened that peace was at hand. President Lincoln called a Cabinet meeting at the Executive Mansion, and invited to participate in it the victorious General to whom Lee surrendered at Appomattox. At such a meeting, in such a time, there could be but one question, and that a question of transcendent importance—the question of reconstruction, restoration or re-establishment of the seceded States in their former relations as members of the Federal Union. The conference was long and earnest, with little diversity of opinion, except as to details. One of the difficulties of the problem was, who should be recognized as State authorities. There was a loyal Governor in Virginia. There were military Governors in some of the other States. But the Southern Legislatures were, for the most part, avowedly treasonable. Whether they should be allowed to continue until they committed some new overt act of hostility; whether the Governors should be requested to order new elections; whether such elections should be ordered by the general government—all these were questions raised. Among many similar expressions of the President, in that terse and homely mode of speech, the memory of which still lingers pleasantly in the hearts of the American people, he said: "We can't undertake to run State governments in all these Southern States. Their people must do that, though I reckon at first they may do it badly." The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, produced some sheets of paper on which he had drafted the outlines of a plan of reconstruction, embodying the President's views, and, as I understood, those of most of the other members of the Cabinet. In substance it was, that the Treasury Department should take possession of the Custom-Houses, and proceed to collect the revenues; that the War Department should garrison or destroy the forts, take possession of arms and munitions and maintain the public peace; that the Navy Department should in like manner occupy the harbors, take possession of navy-yards, ships, and ordnance; that the Interior Department should send out its surveyors, land, pension, and Indian Agents, and set them at work; that the Postmaster-General should reopen his postoffices and establish his mail routes; that the Attorney-General should look after the re-establishment of the Federal Courts, with their Judges, Marshals, and attorneys; in short, that the machinery of the United States government should be set in motion, and its laws should be faithfully executed and vigorously enforced, and that everything like domestic violence or insurrection should be repressed; but that public authorities and private citizens should remain unmolested, if not found in actual hostility to the government of the Union. In a word, it was a plan based upon the Constitution of the United States. That night Abraham Lincoln passed from earth. Through the madness of an assassin, the Southern people lost a lenient judge, a just and generous friend.

St. Valentine's Day

In England the day was once observed with much interest and fervor; but of late the celebration there, as in this country, has dwindled to the mere anonymous [illegible] in prose or verse. Valentine parties have recently come into vogue here, and when the guests enter into the spirit of them, these are really very entertaining. They are conducted in two ways. The hostess invites her friends, expecting each to send at least one valentine, original verses of a humorous or bantering sort being most desirable. The writer, who need not reveal his or her name beforehand, even to the hostess, must indicate whether the missives are intended for gentlemen or ladies, the hostess addressing them as she chooses, without knowing their contents. The other way is for the hostess to furnish to each of her guests a list of those expected, thereby giving them an opportunity to write their valentines to particular persons. The valentines should be sent to her before the party, and she should be careful to provide herself with a few extra ones for such of her guests as may have been overlooked. When the guests have assembled, the lady of the house produces the valentines, and delivers them, one at a time the recipients being compelled to read them aloud, for the benefit of the company. Some of the missives will be so pertinent, and others so inapt, that they cannot fail to be amusing. If one guest finds himself good-humoredly laughed at, he has the satisfaction of laughing at others in turn, so that any petty feeling of annoyance that may be experienced will be dispelled and forgotten in the general merriment.

Persons sometimes, in sending valentines, make the innovation of inclosing gifts of small value, coupled with such graceful phrases as will insure the acceptance of the gift. Others take advantage of the occasion to give presents of considerable worth to people in humble circumstances, to whom charity could not be offered. Thus the memory of the genial St. Valentine may be perpetuated, not only by social pleasures, but by positive practical good.—*"Home and Society," Scribner's Monthly.*

The excitement at Nashville, Tenn., on the first day of the balloting for United States Senator, is unprecedented in the history of political contests. The House of Representatives, it seems, went into secret session in the morning, and thus left the excited people out in the cold. By noon the halls leading to the House and Senate were thronged by an immense number of people, almost desperate in their anxiety to witness the balloting. Finding the doors of the House closed against them, they were so outraged that threats were made to bolt through the doors in spite of the Sergeant-at-Arms inside. The doors once opened, the crowd made a terrible scrambling, breaking out the glass in the door, and almost wrenching the latter from its hinges, and people soon packed the House as tight as sardines in a box. Never was such a mad rush made for seats and standing room on a similar occasion. Men became so excited that they overleaped the railing and mixed with the members of the Legislature, and had to be expelled by force.

Over 168,000 Mennonites have already their homes with us, and their immigration to the United States is on the increase.

THE CHRONOMETER.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A gentleman, who at a feast,
Was tardy half an hour at least,
When asked by those who came before
(Some hungry guests, an hour or more)
To say why he arrived so late,
And so compelled the rest to wait—
Showed his repeater in reply:
"Yourselves are out of time—not I!
'Two was the hour proposed," said he,
"And two's the time—as you may see!"
"Ridiculous!" they all replied;
"From the true time your watch is wide;
We came well-nigh an hour ago;
Your watch—like you—is clearly slow!"
"Well," said the man, "say what you will,
I trust my old repeater still;
For many a year I've proved it's worth;
There's not a better watch on earth!"
At this, of course, each other guest
Drew forth his watch the fact to test;
With what effect?—Not much, indeed;
(For of them all no two agreed!)
One plainly showed a quarter past;
Another said, "Ten minutes fast;"
Another, "Forty minutes slow!"
And yet another answered, "No!
'Tis just fourteen! as I'm alive!"
"No!" said another, "twenty-five!"
At length, the smiling host came in
(A scholar who ere while had been
A student of Astronomy),
And blandly asking what might be
The point they disagreed about—
Soon put an end to every doubt,
By bringing forth an instrument
Contrived on purpose to prevent
All liability to err—
To wit, his good *Chronometer*.
By this—which chanced to disagree
With *all* the rest—the hour was *three*.

MORAL.

Though mere opinions many be,
And so, like watches, disagree;—
Truth—ever-sacred be its name—
Is one, and evermore the same!

Pith and Point.

Sign of indigestion—"Gone to dinner; be back in five minutes."

Miss Britton, of Pennsylvania, claims that she can outskate any man in America, and it thrills the public heart at the graceful manner in which she whirls around on one leg and comes down and jars the whole mill-pond.

The Georgia negro has no more faith in banks. He lays his money out in store clothes and hair-oil, and the news of a bank suspension causes him to exclaim: "Bust away wid ye, but you can't hurt dese lavender pants."

Some of the Southern planters are going too far with their new pet theory of small farms. An Alabama nabob has cut his plantation into patches, not one of which is bigger than Rhode Island.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A school in Vermont is presided over by a cross-eyed teacher. A few days ago he called out: "That boy that I am looking at will step out on the floor." Immediately twenty-seven lads walked out in front of the astonished pedagogue.

A bald-headed, consequential Moneybags was dilating recently upon the fact of his being a "self-made man," when a by-stander remarked: "If you are a 'self-made man,' why in thunder didn't you put some hair on the top of you head?" He wilted.

"John, I saw your cousin Isaac a few weeks ago, and he had just received a fall, which cut a most horrible gash in his arm." "Ah, poor fellow, what did he fall on?" "Well, really I forget now; but it strikes me he fell on Tuesday morning."

A man went into a butcher's shop, and finding the owner's wife in attendance, in the absence of her husband, thought he would have a joke at her expense, and said: "Madame, can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Yes, sir," she said; and then, turning to a boy, she added: 'James, give that gentleman three pigs' feet."

An aged backwoodsman was reproved by the clergyman for allowing his sons to go hunting on the Sabbath. "You ought to bring up your children in the fear of the Lord," said the minister. "Fear the Lord!" said the old man. "Jiss what I've done. Don't one o' them boys dare g'wout doors Sudday 'thout a double barrel gun."

A Catamount Drives a Family From Home.

The Sioux City *Journal* relates this story: "Settlers living on the frontiers are subject to Indian raids and other dangers, but we never before heard of one wildcat raiding it and cleaning it out. Such, however, was the case about ten days ago. A large wildcat entered a German's house near Granger's Woods, about forty miles up the Missouri river from this city. The inmates of the cabin comprised six persons, the mother and five children. The father was a mile distant in the timber, chopping wood. Upon the appearance of the animal at the door, which was ajar, the mother and little ones fled the house by another door, and ran to where the man was at work, while a small dog and the domestic pussy gave the intruder battle. Upon the return of the German and his family, the beast had taken refuge in a tree a few rods from the house. The old rifle was taken from its corner, and the cat was brought to the ground with a bullet through his brain. The dog and pussy were both found dead inside of the house. The cat was of a very large size, and had been frequently seen in that section."

A Deathbed Scene.

One day last week there was a queer sight around the deathbed of an old gentleman of Indianapolis. He has five or six children, and but one of this number is, to use the common phrase, any account. While he was endeavoring to sign a will, the children fairly fought, so eager were they to get the bulk of his six or seven thousand dollars. The old gentleman had his second wife, but these gracious step-sons most unceremoniously hustled her out. In fact they raised such a racket that it became necessary to call in a police officer, who stood guard until the old gentleman breathed his last. By this time the children had got into a square knock-down fight, and two of them were arrested for assault and battery.

Can it be possible that the richest silver mine in the world is in Massachusetts? So the papers now say. According to the Boston *Advertiser*, there has been discovered near Newburyport within the last four months a mine yielding lead, gold, and silver,—the latter to the amount of $170 per ton! The gold amounts to about $11 per ton. The vein is a bottomless fissure, and about six or seven miles long. Preparations are being made for mining on a large scale in the spring. The net profit is immense, as it costs but $1 a ton to dig and elevate it, and $20 a ton to smelt and separate it.

Educational Department.

A. B. HUFFMAN, Conductor

CHANGE.

[By Amy I. Moore.]

A change in all things may be seen,
In nature and in art;
'Tis stamped upon this earth of ours,
And written on the heart.
The snow lies white upon the ground!
Dark clouds o'erspread the sky,
The Northern winds blow dark and drear
And frosty snow-flakes fly.

A few short days and all is changed
The springtime glides along
The brooklet with its rippling flow
And birds with welcome song.
And thus the seasons come and go
And change from year to year—
Let us observe, for once the change,
Which in man's lives appear.

To-day we see the little child.
Of innocence and grace—
To-morrow, see the trace of death
Depicted on its face.
While waiting for the angel band.
To bear it o'er the stream
A bright smile plays on its face
Caught from some Elysian gleam.

To-day within these walls we meet
School-mates and teachers dear,
But who can tell what change many come
Before another year!
The teachers that we meet to-day
In other lands may roam,
And some, perchance ere that time comes
May reach that betterhome.

Our school mates too, for aught we know
May cross that crystal tide,
And friends now bound by kindred ties
Be scattered far and wide.
Then let us do the best we can
All sorrows to abate,
No matter then what change may come
Our lives we'll ne'er regret.

HINTS ON HABITS.— As the snow gathers together so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change, no single action creates, however it may exhibit a man's character but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountains and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

◆

FEBRUARY:—This is one of the months introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa Pompilius. It derives its name from the Sabine *februum*, signifying a purgative, hence, the Latin verb *februare* to purify, expiate *Febona* was also one of the names of Juno, the sister and wife of Jupiter, and the goddess who presided over marriages and was supposed to protect married women. Our Saxon ancestors named this month *Sprout-kele* from the kale-wort or cole-wort, an herb of great repute among our fore fathers.

The days are now sensibly lengthened; the cold generally begins to abate and the sun gradually resuming his former power begins to melt away the snow and ice.

February, though not decked with flowers, or supplied with autumnal fruits is not without beauty and grandure. The warm south wind, like the breath of a guardian angel, dissolves the snow and torrents of water the descend from the hills. Brooks and rills become large streams,

"The mighty river press along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down
it comes
Then o'er the sanded valley floating
spreads."

◆

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The Jackson Tp., Teachers Institute convened at Jackson Center, January 16. 1875. Number of teachers of the township present, seven; absent, two. Three teachers were present from other town ships. The programme was as follows:

Reading, Josie Gillott;
Arithmetic, Byron Grube;
Geography, Mall Keeran;
Grammar, W. H. H. Cornell:
Physiology, Simon Bybee;
History, F. E. Thomson;
Writing, J. Shilling;

James Boyles, a teacher of Concord, and D. M. Allen, of the Spencerville Schools, made some very appropriate remarks to the Institute. The question, "Should map-drawing be taught in the district schools?" was briefly discussed, most of the teachers agreeing that it placed in the hands of the teacher a most excellent means for securing good lessons, and a more thorough knowledge of the subject. The teachers all manifested a deep interest in the work and a casual observer would be led to believe that the teachers of Jackson township evidently mean something Institute adjourned to meet at the same place February 6th, 1875.

F. E. THOMSON, President.
MALL KEERAN, Secretary.

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WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Ross & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection.

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SUCCESSORS TO
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DEALERS IN
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Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
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The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer
HARDWARE
Emporium!
Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of
HEAVY AND SHELF
Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.
I would call special attention to my department of
HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,
in which will be found everything at the very
LOWEST PRICES,
Such as:—
OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.
—A FIRST-CLASS—
Tin-Shop,
in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.
JOHN L. DAVIS,

Grand Opening
AT BUTLER INDIANA.
STIEFEL & OCHS,
OF BUTER, INDIANA.
Have just opened a splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
bought at a great reduction of prices.
FRESH ARRIVAL!
of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and
Millinery Line.
Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderd. West side of Bradway, BUTLER, IND.

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FOR SERVICE!
Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting Double-Sewed
FINE SHOES!
For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.
DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.
The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are
WARRANTED
Never to rip from the uppers.
S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.
Where also may be found a full line of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.
Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.
Custom Work a Specialty.
CALL AND SEE US.
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DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURE
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
LUMBER BY THE CAR LOAD AT JOBBING RATES.
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Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealor in Lumber
A umberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Where there can be foundan extensive variety of Lumber
LATH AND SHINGLES
Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.
Yard on Jackson treet near Berry's Planing Mill.
A. LEWIS Supt.

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DEALER IN
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TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.
Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of
TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,
Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.
A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

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Four Business Lots,
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Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.
A HOUSE and LOT
adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a
BARGAIN
Apply as above.

PRICES REDUCED
—AT THE—
FRUIT HOUSE.
We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; [illegible] purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.
Just take teas, for instance: We save our customers on this article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.
We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which 10 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.
We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Young Hyson, 80c, 90c, $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c. 80c, $1, 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c. 80c. $1. best 1 10 per pound,
Oolong 30c 50c, 80c, best 90c, per pound.
Uncolored Japan, 60c. 80c. [illegible] per pound,
All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound
SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!
The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us
Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound.
Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.
COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!
At least 2 to 5 per cent saved
Rio, 21c. best Rio, 25c. per pound
Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 35c.
FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.
Raisins 12½c. per pound,
Currants 20c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.
Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts. 18c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts. 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.
WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Sherry and Port Wine, $1.50 best $2 50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.
Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do. $1 50 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.
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Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 2oc per pound.
Barber poles 30c.
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Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of men toys, birds cats, dogs waguns, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll lamp play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums. lions tigers' horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.
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Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches. 8c.
Prunes, 5 and 15c.
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Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
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Fine cut 50, and 60c,
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WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.
Best large 3 hoop tubs 80c No. 2 15c No 4 50c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop 20c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.
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Clothe lines, ropes, coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.
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Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
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Cups, 5c.
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You can save at least 25c on the dollar.
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35c 30 and 40c, cans.
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Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up separate and the name marked on the package. No danger of getting lost.
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Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved
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Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., is to go to
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Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you Know just what you are getting before you buy.

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—DEALER IN—
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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 11th, 1875. No. 6.

ROSE & HARTMAN

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C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

A[illegible] Office [illegible] No. 35 [illegible] door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all [illegible] of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.

PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass

Luce, Chapin & Blass,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phatt

Emerson & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

NOTICE.

At the September term 1874 of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the estate of Joseph Johnson was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly. Dated Dec. 1, 1875. AMBROSE JOHNSON Adm'r

Notice of Administration,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Anshel R. Bryant, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate supposed to be solvent. Feb 1, 1875
E. H. CORNELIUS, Adm'r.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 03	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn Junc	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	8 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 13	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn Junc	1 18	12 56	2 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 13	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 33 am	11 20	10 45am	3 30
Chi. Junction.	8 00 am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		6 30	2 45
Louisville	11 10pm		7 35
Indianapolis	4 25		2 00
Ft Wayne	10 40	8	3 00
Auburn	11 30	9	3 18
Waterloo	11 53	2	
Sommit			
Pleasant Lake			4 20
Ar Angola	12 5	7 45	5 05
Reading	2 00	9 11	5 21
Bankers	1 15	86	5 40
Jonesville	2 35	10 05	5 00
Jackson	3 40	11 55	6 50
Detroit	6 60	3 30	10 00
Grand Rapids	9 30	7 00	5 50
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Saginaw	5 55		11 40
Bay City	8 40		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 3	2 46
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7.10
Grand Rapids	9 30 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	5 5 a m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 06		
Bankers	7 26	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 13
Ar Angola	8	5 26	12 06
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	9 2	6 25	12 42
Auburn	9 4	6 25	12 55
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 13	12 58
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		1 50
Louisville	8 45		7 20a
Cincinnati	8 25 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10a.m	2 00pm
Ossian	12 00am		2 47
Bluffton	12 33p	2 58	20
Keystone	1 05pm	3 28	4 02
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 37pm	4 03	4 45
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 19
Muncie	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 50		
New Castle	3 55		
Cam. City	4 30		
Beesons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 45	11 10pm
Indianapolis		7 35	4 25am
Connersville	10 00		
Beesons	10 15		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	11 40		
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 15	6 35am
Eaton	1 10		7 12
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 04		8 03
Keystone	2 13		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 20am	8 50
Ossian	3 17		9 20
Ft. Wayne	4 05	1 45	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Jan 1, 1875.

Going East, Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Going West. Mail	Acc'
7 35	10 00 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	2 25
8 30	10 54 am	Denver	6 56	1 25
9 20	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 13	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
11 23 pm	1 59 pm	Auburn	3 58	10 03
11 59	2 30	ar. Butler lv Toledo Detroit	3 20	255

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Try the COURIER one year only $2 00

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,25	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Supt

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	— "	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,33 "	6,52 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,59 A."
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	6,00 "
Crest- ar	5,40 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9,00 "	1,46PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	9,20 a m	12.15 A.M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore, AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 05 a m	†1 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 40	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 00 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	B6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	n7 40	s3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 40 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 55	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	B3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, [illegible]

Pencilings and Clippings,

Builders are preparing for their spring work.

Mr. Eaton talks of selling out his dinning parlors.

Wm. McIntire, Esq., has purchased the Puffenberger property.

Mr. Rrobinson thinks of quiting the day boarding business in the spring.

Our agent at Butler sent us several new names to add to our subscription list.

The wood market has been pretty dull for several days past.

Protracted meetings are prevailing to quite a great extent all over the county.

Auburn will do a large amount of building the coming season, both brick and frame.

Trade was very quiet in the city last week, on account, we suppose of the cold weather.

The Band Boys appear to-night at Ensleys' hall, in the great play of "One coat for two suits."

R. H. Gilbert had a little "set-to" with a solid rubber ball, and now his proboscos lays a little to the left side.

We have just received a nice assortment of new Job type, expressly for fine work. Call and see specimens.

The wheeling has been splendid for the last week or two, but the weather has been too cold for out-door labor.

Houston & Benedict have a new and attractive "butcher wagon." They furnish Garret City in meat.

The Waterloo "Press" is improving very much in the local line. They get about all the news going, throughout the county.

The new billiard hall under the management of Al. Wells, is doing a fine business. They keep on hand the best brand of cigars.

The papers are taking up the Beecher Tilton business. The public is thoroughly disgusted with it, but the papers must keep it up, or the women well get huffy.

We are anxious to extend the circulation of the COURIER. Will the frends throughout the county assist us a little, by trying to get your neighbors to subscribe.

The Educational column does not make an appearance this week, on account of its conductor being too busily engaged in the high department of our school.

While the small-pox prevailed at Burlington, Ia., recently, it is said that nine out of twelve persons who were vaccinated died of the desease, although the virus worked well in every instance.

The merchants in our place are the best to try to suit the public, we ever saw. They sell all good articles and leave the shoddy for larger towns. Come to Auburn and buy.

F. N. Wright & Co., are selling Sash and Doors cheaper than any other house in Indiana Those in need of this material should by all means call and learn their prices.

The Logansport 'Pharos" don't exactly want the insane assylum located at Logansport. We'll take it if they put up a handsome stone building and locate it near the Baltimore road, one of the best locations in the State.

When you want a good, cheap job, call at the COURIER office. We have material for every kind of work. If you send by mail, as a great many do, you can depend on having everything to suit both in style and price.

The schools of Milwaukee will be permitted to expend during the coming year $158,400. The aggregate of the teachers' salaries will be $139,900. There are 269 teachers new employed by the board.

In a few weeks we will get an entire new dress for the COURIER, and we will purchase large enough type so that our patrons whose eyes are getting dim, by old age, can read to much better advantage than they can now.

We hope after this that when our friends are in the COURIER office while we are working off the first side they will not take it and read what we have on this page. Thursday you can have it.

Mr. M. C. Markle will erect a handsome new brick hotel in the spring. Auburn could easily support another one if it was conducted in a good style. The Swineford House is one of the best in the state, while the others are on an average with our neighbors,

Those wishing to subscribe for the COURIER at Corunna, can do so by calling on Frank Kline, our agent, and any business transacted with him will be acknowledged by us. Those wanting bill heads, letter heads, cards, posters, sale bills, or any kind of Job work can be accomodated by consulting Frank.

We were presented the other day, by John L. Davis, a fine pocket knife, which by the way, we were very much in need of, and pronounce it the best we ever have owned before. They are cheap, good and substancial. and we recommend this firm to all who are without such an article.

It is gratifying to observe the large increase of trade for 1875 over that of former years, in Auburn. Our merchants are selling goods as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere, and our grain and produce dealers are paying outside prices for the products of the farm

Game Law.—Sportsmen and all others should bear in mind that it is unlawful to shoot quails and partridges from February 1st until October 1st It is also unlawful to trap or net these birds. Turkeys may not be shot or trapped between March 1st and September 1st.

Tilton has now an opportunity of illustrating on the witness-stand the poetical musing of Sir Marmaduke, and exclaim with his own poetical imagination:

> I am now all bereft,—
> As when some tower doth fall
> With battlements and wall,
> And gate, and bridge, and all,
> And nothing left.

A certain zealous but ignorant negro preacher, in expounding to his flock as to the astonishing nature of miracles, got a little confused in the matter. He said: "My beloved friends, the greatest of all miracles was 'bout the loves and fishes. Dere were 5,000 loves and 2,000 fishes, an' de twelve 'postles had to eat dem all, and de mericle is dey didn't bust."

Coming and Going.

It is all "coming and going" in this world of ours. Yesterday your friend—dear to you from childhood—clasped your hand, and you lived over again the days of the long ago. The temptations, trials, failures and triumphs of youth were recounted with great distinctness. Your striving with Smith's arithmetic, your quarrel with that red heired Jones boy, your narrow escapes from dismissal when it was found that you put that snapping turtle in the teacher's desk, and tied the bell-rope to Deacon Smith's bald headed ram, the genteel flogging you received for pinning the teachers coat-tail to Jennima Brown's new silk dress, and your heaving for the ground tier on your first attempt to smoke a cigar.

Then comes your Sunday experience which is not unlike that of the boys of to-day. Wandering through the wood in search of bird nests, trading jack-knives, visiting the barn-yard with Sam Smith and pointing out the good qualities of your favorite colt, blacking your boots and going to a little frame church on the hill, where the gray-haired minister reeled off a theological discourse while you were counting the chances of beating Bob Jones' two-year-old in the quarter mile dash to take place in the North lane when the old people were attending afternoon service, or wondering whether Sam Smith would "see" your last nickel on a game of jack-stones.

After this, your triumphs at spelling school, where you "spell down" the entire class in the vain hope of winning the love of a fair-haired girl who was always "engaged" when you asked her to accompany you to singing school. All the incidents of your life were canvassed. You look back through the darkening years to the pleasures of boyhood, unmindful of the ravages of time; forgetting that your hair is silvered by age, losing your bearings and closing your eyes to the goal now so near—but yesterday so far away.

To-day your friend is gone. The last "good-bye" has been spoken. You cannot annihilate the space that divides 'Tis more than seeming, and from the dream of yesterday this is the sad awaking. He brought the sunshine and left the shadow, yet there is a silver lining to the cloud. There is a world of joy and sorrow in the "coming" and "going" of your friend.

The Granger's of this township, held a meeting at Ensleys' Hall last Saturday with a goodly number in attendance This is the way they are doing business now-a-days.

> Henry Simkins was his name
> Swindling Grangers was his game
> But the Grangers met in lodg one day
> And resolved all middle men away

Why are woodpeckers' tongues about three times longer than their bills? Because if their pills were long, they would not bore the tree so efficiently, and when the trees are bored, and the insects alarmed, they endeavor to retreat into the hollows of the wood, but the long, thin tongue of the woodpecker fixes them on its sharp, horny point, and draws them in to the mouth of the bird.

We are willing to say to our advertising patrons, that we thank them very much for their liberality in this particular. The COURIER has more advertisments than it can "get away with," and consequently we are obliged to take week about, in order to accomodate our numerous customers. Our circulation is fast increasing, and it will not be long in the future until we can boast of a number as large as any paper in the state. If our friends will make a little effort in the way of increasing our list, by getting their neighbors to subscribe, we will greatly acknowledge the favor

PICTURE OF LIFE.—"In youth we seem to be climbing a hill on whose top eternal sunshine seems to rest. How eagerly we pant to attain its summit! But, when we have gained it, how different is the prospect on the other side! We sigh as we contemplate the dreary waste before us, and look back with a wistful eye upon the flowry path we have passed, but may never [illegible] a portentious cloud, fraught with thunder-storm and rain; but religion, like those streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with light as with a garment and fringe its shadowy skirts with gold."

We are glad to learn that the foolish custom of jumping up and disturbing a congregation to let a woman seat herself in church is becoming obsolete. It is extremely vulgar, and is no longer practiced by well bred people. An Eastern paper says: "It is not considered impolite when a woman comes late into church on Sunday, if two or three men are already seated in the pew she enters, for them to move quietly along and make a place for her at the head of the pew, instead of rising and ostentatiously filing into the aisle, kicking over the footstools and steping on each others heels, to allow her to pass to the farthest sitting in the pew. The old costom yet prevails in too many churches. It is a relic of the past ages, when the men of the congregation were momentarily liable to be called to take arms against their crafty foes, the Indians, and it was important that the men should sit where they could the most quickly answer to the summons."

FRIENDSHIP.—Stick to your friends is a safe motto at all times, and in all conditions in life, political or social A man without friends is to be pitied and despised. Pitied because of his poverty; despised because he deserves no better fate; for he who merits friendship will not be friendless.

Save the love of a mother for her offspring, there is no purer, holier sentiment than friendship. It is a feeling akin to worship in its intensity It means true loyalty, self-forgetfulness, and unswerving fidelity. There are a great many men in this selfish world who will never know what true friendship is.

It is true that "selfish men are friendless," and it is equally true that friendless men are selfish. The hod-carrier may bend his knee to the selfish millionaire, that "terift may follow fawning," yet he can but despise the cold-hearted nabob. There are so many seeming friendships, so few true friends; so many proper persons, so few generous hearts. So many who are willing to barter the friendship of a wood-sawyer for the respect of a banker; so few who are able to distinguish between the diamond and the paste.

Stick to your friends. It is better to be loved than to be rich. If your friend may be wrong give him, at that, the benefit of the doubt, and stand by him until you are convinced of his unworthiness. If he be unjustly as a lad make his fight your own If in the melee a few gentle cobhouses are demolished let them go without regret, for you are laying the foundation for an enduring structure.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE old man Sawyer has confessed to having killed Mrs. Emerson, at Haverhill, N. H., but claims that he did it through an accident; that he was sitting on the lounge near by her, and that, while he was examining the lock of the gun, it was discharged through pure accident.

THE State of Maine declines to admit women to electoral privileges.

A DISGRACEFUL row occurred in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, last week, growing out of a dispute on a parliamentary point. The Speaker ordered a member under arrest, when his friends rushed to his assistance and rescued him from the Sergeant-at-Arms. Pistols were drawn during the melee.

THE WEST.

THE ice gorge at Cincinnati gave way last week, and played havoc with the barge fleet. Total loss about $50,000.... Three Indians froze to death at the Red Cloud Agency, during the late cold weather; also a number of ponies. They had nineteen days intensely cold weather.

WINTERMUTE, who was tried at Yankton, D. T., last spring, for the murder of Gov. McCook, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, has been granted a new trial, and released on bail bonds of $20,000.... The cash receipts of the Kansas Relief Committee to this date aggregate $21,767.42 and the disbursements $20,712.67.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official figures, contained on the 3d inst. 3,439,768 bushels of wheat, 1,564,987 bushels of corn, 545,775 bushels of oats, 14,806 bushels of rye, and 292,395 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,856,731 bushels, against 5,432,387 bushels at the same period last year.

THE SOUTH.

A FIGHT recently took place on the Rio Grande between Texas Rangers and Comanche Indians, in which fifteen of the latter, including two big chiefs, were sent to the happy hunting grounds. ....A most daring express robbery was committed in Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st inst. A party of desperadoes rented, a few days previous, the basement of a building on Madison street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and hung out a sign, "W. R. Parker & Co., Insurance Agents." On the morning of the 1st inst., John Brady, a messenger of the Southern Express Company, entered the place for the purpose of delivering a package said to contain $10. There were two white men and three negroes standing behind the counter, and Brady presented his receipt book, and at the same time threw his pouch, containing a large number of money packages, on the counter. At this moment a rope was thrown over his neck, and a bag thrown over his head, and he was beaten almost insensible. His cries soon attracted the crowd, as the street was full of people, but the robbers had secured the pouch and fled by the back door. The amount secured by the robbers is not definitely known, but it is thought will reach several thousands of dollars.

WASHINGTON.

THE recent fire in the Navy Department building was the work of incendiaries. Trains of rope and waste paper were laid about the floor connecting with piles of chips, shavings, and broken-up kindling wood.

THE Senate Election Committee has decided to report in favor of recognizing Kellogg as the legal Governor of Louisiana and of admitting Pinchback to his seat in the Senate.

THE Navy Department had another narrow escape from fire on Friday, incendiarism being the trouble, as heretofore. Evidently a desire to destroy the records is at the bottom of these persistent attempts.

ABOUT 500 pages of the Alabama investigation have already been printed. The testimony taken is very contradictory, some witnesses alleging that intimidation was practiced before and at the election, and others that there was no intimidation....The House Committee on Appropriations in their report on the Postoffice bill recommend an appropriation of $17,548,000 for inland mail service next year; a reduction of $514,796 from the estimate.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1862, to be paid on the first of May, at the United States Treasury, at which date interest will cease. Of the amount thus called in, $12,000,000 are coupon bonds and $3,000,000 registered bonds....The national debt was increased in the amount of $1,397,870 during the month of January. The following is the official statement:

Six per cent bonds	$1,157,085,100	
Five per cent bonds	562,025,200	
Total coin bonds		$1,719,110,300
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000	
Matured debt	11,343,260	
Legal tenders	382,072,147	
Certificates of deposit	45,405,000	
Fractional currency	45,037,074	
Coin certificates	24,655,300	
Total without interest		497,169,522
Total debt		$2,242,301,082
Total interest		26,908,225
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$69,465,084	
Currency	10,343,050	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of redemption	45,405,000	
Total in the Treasury		$ 125,213,135
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,143,996,172
Increase of debt during January		1,397,870
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by the United States		26,264,102
Interest repaid, by transportation of mails, etc		5,602,165
Balance of interest paid by United States		20,661,936

A guard of marines and an extra force of watchman for each floor of the Navy Department have been detailed to prevent a recurrence of the attempts to fire the building. Four attempts to set it on fire have been discovered and frustrated. It is evident that the incendiaries are parties who want to destroy certain documents damaging to themselves.

FROM the time of the passage of the Currency law on Jan. 14 to the 4th inst., the Comptroller of the Currency had received applications for the organization of new national banks as follows: Two banks in Maine, $150,000; two banks in Massachusetts, $200,000; two banks in Connecticut, $200,000; thirteen banks in Pennsylvania, $1,700,000; one bank in New Jersey, $75,000; three banks in Kentucky, $300,000; one bank in Illinois, $50,000; one bank in Iowa, $50,000. Applications were also received for an increase of capital from: Maine, $800,000; Vermont, $150,000; Massachusetts, $150,000; Connecticut, $355,000; Pennsylvania, $460,000; other States, $150,000. Applications were also made for an increase of circulation upon capital already paid up as follows: Massachusetts, $1,300,000; Connecticut, $300,000; other States, $241,000. Total authorized increase, $6,131,000.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: The Arkansas case, it now seems probable, will not be changed by legislation at this session. It is now well known that the President, at his recent conference with the members of the investigating committee, discovered that he is not in accord with the majority of that committee. The majority, it is said, favor a disavowal of the Garland government, and a restoration of Brooks. The President is weary of slate-making, and does not wish to have his Louisiana experience renewed in Arkansas. This difference is likely to defeat any proposed legislation.

A Washington dispatch of the 1st inst. says: The Republican Senators were in caucus Saturday for about five hours on the Louisiana question. After much debate it was concluded to support the President in what he had already done relative to affairs in that State, and to stand by him in the future in the support of the Kellogg government in all its lawful authority. It is said there are eight Senators who dissent from this position of their Republican associates. ....Joint resolutions have been passed by the Minnesota Legislature calling upon Hon. Wm. S. King for an explanation of his connection with Pacific Mail or resignation.

A NUMBER of prominent colored men, including Fred Douglas, Prof. Langston, Pinchback and Rapier, have issued an address to Congress and the people, in which they say that if Congress fails to pass the Civil Rights bill the blacks of the South will be forced to act with the Democratic party.

THE Wisconsin Legislature has elected Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, as the successor of Matt Carpenter in the United States Senate. Mr. Cameron is a lawyer, a New York State man by birth, and has resided in Wisconsin since 1857. He has been a member of the Wisconsin Legislature for six years, and was the Republican Speaker of the House in 1867. His election was brought about by a coalition between the Democrats and anti-Carpenter Republicans....A Washington dispatch says: "Official information has been received here from New Orleans that the committee there entirely agree with the Foster sub-committee on the question of the Returning Board."

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

THE proceedings on the 28th consisted of—1. A decision of Judge Neilson to admit Woodruff's testimony of the interview between him, Tracy, and Moulton, touching the Beecher scandal; 2. The protest of counsel against the New York *Tribune's* comments; and 3. A very able and interesting speech by Mr. Evarts, on the inadmissibility of Tilton's testimony. Mr. Woodruff's testimony was strongly confirmatory of that offered by his business partner, Moulton. He testified that Gen. Tracy, several months ago, thought the case was one to justify Moulton in lying. When Theodore Tilton's name was called as a witness, Beecher's counsel interposed strenuous objections to the admission of his evidence, and the entire day was consumed in argument as to whether, under the law which prohibits a husband from testifying in a case the basis of which is a charge of his wife's infidelity, his evidence could be received.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, was the twentieth day of the trial. Nothing was done but the completion of the arguments of the counsel on the admissibility of Tilton as a witness. These arguments consumed the entire day, and Judge Neilson reserved his decision to Monday, Feb. 1, to

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—Judge Neilson having given his decision that Tilton was competent to testify, he ascended the witness stand and proceed to tell his story, which was substantially the same as embraced in the statements of last summer. The Judge ruled that he would not be permitted to tell what his wife communicated to him relative to Beecher's adultery with her, but all the facts were wrung from him indirectly by the counsel while repeating the conversation he had had with Beecher. There was a good deal of sharp sparring between counsel during the examination.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—The testimony of Theodore Tilton was continued. It was devoted mainly to an explanation of the witness' relations to the Woodhull, showing that his object in maintaining them was to protect Beecher. The most revolting part of the whole case was also touched when the witness related the points of an interview held between him and Beecher for the purpose of determining the parentage of little Ralph Tilton. It is not possible to conceive anything more disgusting, yet a number of ladies sat through it all, and appeared to enjoy the recital.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—This was one of the most interesting days of the trial. Tilton's examination was continued. The witness testified to his action regarding the Bacon letter, and toward the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee. A few of the letters which passed between Mr. Tilton and his wife before the alleged commission of the crime were introduced to influence the jury in the question of damages. The cross-examination then began, Mr. Evarts conducting it, and by him the religious views of the witness were drawn out and made to compare with those of his wife and Mr. Beecher.

GENERAL.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, refused to countenance the consecration of Dr. Dudley, Bishop elect of Southern Ohio, and refused to sign his credentials. He bases his action, it is understood, on the language of St. Paul, in the third chapter of the First Epistle to Timothy, wherein the apostle says: "A Bishop shall be the husband of one wife." Dr. Dudley having been twice married, the Bishop holds that he is ineligible to the Episcopate.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire took place at Stratford Ont., in Regent Hall, a few days ago, destroying property to the amount of $145,000.... The book relating to a member of the royal family of England, for which a reward of $5,000 has been offered in that country—against the publication of which the Lord Chancellor issued an injunction, and of which only one copy is known to be in the United States—has just been discovered to be in the possession of a young lawyer of Louisville, Ky.

THE National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met at Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, Master Adams, of Iowa, in the chair. All of the officers were present, making, with delegates, over 600 members. The order of business used at the seventh annual session was adopted. Master Adams then delivered an address, in which he congratulated the public on the strength gained during the past year. After the delivery of the addresses the report of the Treasurer was read and standing committees appointed. In the evening a public meeting of welcome was held and speeches delivered by prominent citizens and delegates.... Two serious disasters, resulting in large loss of life, are reported from Canada. At Cape Blanc eight people were crushed to death by a falling rock, and in the vicinity of Quebec a family of six persons were overwhelmed and suffocated by a snow-slide.

FOREIGN.

THE trouble between Germany and Spain has been settled by the payment to the former of indemnity for the Gustav outrage.

THE French Assembly has rejected the amendment to the Constitutional bill, providing that the future government of France should rest with the Senate, a Chamber of Deputies, and a President of the republic. The amendment was the last hope of the Republicans to secure even a technical recognition of the republic.... Archbishop Manning has fired another pamphlet at Gladstone—200 pages this time.... The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been offered to Carlyle, and Alfred Tennyson is to be made a baronet.

RUSSIA has recognized King Alfonso....The Czar of Russia has sent a note to the Prince of Montenegro, congratulating him upon the peaceable solution of the difficulty which arose between his government and that of Turkey from the Podgoritza affair....An immense strike is on foot in the coal mines in South Wales, no less than 120,000 miners being engaged in it.

AN effort is being made in Spain to effect a compromise between the contending dynasties of King Carlos and King Alfonso. Overtures have proceeded from the latter, and if accepted will bring the present state of anarchy to an end, and result in the reception of Don Carlos at Madrid as a prince of the blood.

THE widow of the late Emperor of China, overwhelmed with grief at the death of her husband, has committed suicide. Her name was Alute, and she was the daughter of a distinguished Chinese military officer. She was wedded to Toung Chi on the 16th of October, 1872. Besides the lady Alute, the Emperor had thirty-nine other wives, who took rank after her in various degrees.

THE Marquis of Hartington has been elected leader of the Liberal party in the British House of Commons, in place of Mr. Gladstone, who, after a long and successful leadership, has retired to private life.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.—*Senate*—Bogy submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the expediency of repealing the act of June 1, 1872, granting a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Referred....Bills passed: House bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the Columbia river, via Portland, Oregon; providing for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to lands in territory which was the subject of award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the United States and Great Britain; amendatory of, and supplementary to, the act of March 1, 1872, entitled, "An act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellowstone river as a public park."....Fenton spoke at length on the Louisiana resolution.

House—At noon the House had been in continuous session for twenty-four hours, and still the monotonous call of the roll proceeded. The voices of half a dozen reading clerks had been used up, and several substitutes were introduced. There had been no attempt on either side to come to an understanding. The last roll call at midnight showed the presence of 150 members.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.—*Senate*—A large number of reports were made from the Committee on Pensions....The credentials of Kernan and Cockrell, Senators-elect from New York and Missouri, were read and placed on file....After the expiration of the morning hour Conkling took the floor and concluded his speech on the Louisiana question.

House—The lock in the House was brought to a [illegible] offered by Ward (Rep.), of Illinois, to adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow. Both sides were completely worn out by the protracted session of forty-six consecutive hours. In offering the motion, Ward said it was evident that the extent of human endurance had been reached, and he was unwilling to submit to torture longer. The vote was 75 against 60, nineteen Republicans voting in the affirmative. The roll was called seventy-five times during the protracted sitting.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.—*Senate*—The Senate was not in session, having adjourned to Monday.

House—Nothing was done in the House save the reading of the journal of the previous day's proceedings, which the Clerk was about to do, omitting the yeas and nays in detail, when Randall raised the point of order that they must be read. The Speaker decided the point well taken, and as this reading would have consumed almost as much time as the previous session, the House adjourned at 4:30, eighteen of the roll-calls having been read out of the seventy-seven taken.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.—*Senate*—Logan presented the resolutions of the Board of Trade of Chicago, in reference to the bill introduced for an appropriation to establish a mint at Chicago....Pratt presented the joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, stating that the number of survivors of that war was 35,604; number of widows of soldiers and sailors, about 12,600....Dorsey submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads to inquire into the nature and extent of the operation of the registered letter system and its defects, if any exist, and to recommend such legislation as may be needed to attain greater security in the transmission of registered matter, to extend the usefulness of the system, and to procure accurate knowledge of its operation....Consideration of Schurz's Louisiana resolution was resumed.

House—Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to change the rules, by the adoption of a new rule, the object of which is to prevent the Speaker entertaining motions of a dilatory character. Referred.... Caulfield, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rice, from Illinois, was sworn in and took his seat....The Senate bill appropriating $182,500 to pay the interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia was passed....Platt, from the Postoffice Committee, offered a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill as follows: Fixing the salaries of postmasters and the mode of commuting same; authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay the expense of taking the weights of mails on railroads, and to pay experts and other employes in the preparation and publication of post-route maps; also to abolish the publication of certain postoffice advertisements in three Washington papers....Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, to permit the reading of a report from the Committee on Rules, with a view of coming to a vote on the Civil Rights bill. The motion was rejected—yeas 170, nays 86. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that of Sener, Republican, who voted no. His vote the other way would have carried the motion....The bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier who have been rendered destitute and helpless by the ravages of grasshoppers last summer was agreed to—yeas 170, nays 49....A recess was then taken to 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.—*Senate*—The credentials of W. A. Wallace, Senator-elect from Pennsylvania for six years from March 4, 1875, were read and placed on file....Sherman submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether there is now in force any act of legislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prevent and suppress notorious gambling establishments in the District, and, if there is not such legislation, to report a bill to confer such power. Agreed to.... Allison introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Dubuque, Iowa....Ingalls called up the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease their lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations, and to confirm the existing leases.

House—The question of suspending and amending the rules was again the subject of discussion. Garfield offered a resolution preventing the Speaker entertaining motions of a dilatory character, when Randall and Cox raised the point of order that the Committee on Rules had had no meeting since it was ordered to report, which was overruled. The gentlemen then resigned any further connection with the Committee on Rules; but this was declared not in order at the present time. During the day, however, the resignations were insisted upon and accepted.... The Committee on Rules presented a new rule providing that whenever a question is pending before the house, the Speaker shall not entertain but one motion to adjourn, and one motion to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn; but the previous question on the engrossment and the third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless two-thirds of the members present shall second the demand; provided that the rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hours of Monday, the passage of which was advocated by the Speaker, who came down on the floor. This rule was adopted—yeas 171, nays 85.... Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to take up the Civil Rights bill, but without acting on the motion the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.—*Senate*—Logan introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A., with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General....The bill appropriating $25,000 to defray expenses incurred during the visit of King Kalakaua was passed....Logan presented a resolution adopted by a meeting of citizens of Chicago in favor of the passage of a bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago, which was referred to the Committee on Finance....The Senate adjourned after executive session.

House—Preliminary questions connected with the Senate Civil Rights bill were voted upon, and the proceedings were enlivened by some unparliamentary language that passed between Butler, of Massachusetts, and McLean, of Texas. Butler referred to portions of the Southern people as banditti and murderers, who rode around at night in uniform and disguised. McLean said that the member from Massachusetts was the only murderer on the floor that he knew of; he had murdered a man in New Orleans. Butler retorted that this language was ruffianly, and could not now affect him, for which he was reprimanded by the Speaker. The House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be exclusively for debate on the Civil Rights bill.

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THE farmers of Laporte county are holding on to their wheat in anticipation of obtaining better prices in the spring.

THE Winchester *Herald* says that President S. D. Bates has this year secured the addition of $25,000 to the endowment fund of Ridgeville College.

THE State Editorial Association, at their recent session in Indianapolis, elected the following officers: President, William S. Lingle, Lafayette *Courier*; Vice-President, H. E. Wadsworth, Laporte *Argus*; Secretary, E. C. Tuttle, *Globe*, Indianapolis; Treasurer, W. A. Bell, *School Journal*, Indianapolis; Executive Committee, E. W. Halford, Indianapolis; R. S. Westfall, *Mail*, Terre Haute; Ed. Sibley, Lawrenceburg *Register*; O. C. Beeson, Winchester *Journal*; G. I. Reed, Peru *Republican*. The Association will make an excursion through the South in March.

DURING the months of November and December 6,000 boxes of starch were shipped from the factory of R. Johnson & Son at Madison.

A NUMBER of the large manufacturers of Indiana met at Indianapolis last week, and resolved themselves into an organization known as the Manufacturers and Miners' Association of the State of Indiana. Officers were elected as follows: W. C. Depauw, President; B. C. Shaw, Vice President; A. T. Sinker, Secretary; John Garr of Richmond, Treasurer; Executive Committee—L. G. Mathews, Jeffersonville; Gen. M. D. Manson, Crawfordsville; William Heilman, Evansville; Clem Studebaker, South Bend; H. G. Wiles, Mishawaka; T. C. Crawford, Terre Haute; and J. W. Yeo, Richmond. A committee was appointed to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature declaring that the assessment laws now in force should in no case be administered or construed in such manner as to tax corporations engaged in manufacturing, mining, etc., at a higher rate than individuals and firms are taxed.

ONE thousand five hundred miners in the Brazil district struck on the 2d inst. because the operators proposed to reduce the pay from eighty-five to seventy cents.

PERSONAL.

GOV. HENDRICKS has appointed William W. Carson, of Fort Wayne, Judge of the Thirty-eighth Judicial Circuit, vice Judge Lowry, recently resigned.

AN Indiana legislator missed a valuable overcoat a few days ago, and started out in search of the missing garment. After visiting several pawnshops he found it ornamenting the shelf of a second-hand dealer, and with firmness and profanity walked off with his prize, leaving the disappointed Hebrew $5 out.

CASUALTIES.

J. F. WALLECK, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph, at Indianapolis, met with a serious accident a few days ago, while on his way from Richmond. When the train arrived at Cambridge City and stopped at the water-tank, Mr. Walleck, supposing they were at the depot stopped from the car and fell through a bridge a distance of thirty feet, fracturing his left leg about the knee. He remained in this position for some time before he could make himself heard.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred last week on a passenger train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, between Fort Wayne and Kendallville. Dr. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, was on the train, in company with two sisters, Mrs. Ranney, of Delphos, Ohio, and Mrs. Markham, of Kalamazoo, the latter of whom has been for some days suffering with temporary aberration of mind. The doctor stepped into another car, when Mrs. Markham, the insane woman, attempted to leap from the car, which was going about twenty miles per hour. Her sister, Mrs. Ranney, attempting to restrain her by force, both were thrown violently to the ground. The insane woman was little injured, but her sister, Mrs. Ranney, received fatal injuries.

SIX buildings, valued with contents at $12,000, were burned at Fort Wayne Tuesday last.

LEGAL.

ADAM C. POLLARD, of Indianapolis, has brought suit against Joseph Cooper for the seduction of his wife, claiming $5,000 damages, and has attached defendant's property.

DEATHS.

HON. JOHN HOUGH, an old and esteemed citizen of Fort Wayne, died at his residence in that city a few days since. He was a man foremost in all charitable and benevolent works, and his death is universally regretted.

CRIME.

A FARMER named James Brower at Wanath collected his rents at Laporte a few days ago and started home in his wagon. A person wearing lady's apparel, and bundled up in a waterproof cloak and furs, accosted him about two miles from town, asking him for a ride. He noticed the voice was too coarse for a lady, and suspicioned the motive at once. He dropped his whip and asked her to get out and get it, as he could not trust the horses in a lady's hands. He then drove off as fast as he could. A muff was left in the wagon which upon inspection was found to contain two revolvers and a dagger.

DR. HOOEN, of Indianapolis, has been arrested on a charge of malpractice which resulted in the death of a child.

DURING a drunken row last week at Middletown, Vigo county, John Nash was shot and killed by Lynch Patton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE severe weather is said to have killed all the peach trees in Laporte county.

THE reason a Laporte man gives for his frequent sprinkling of ashes upon his sidewalk is that he "does not want to be annoyed by having a number of people sitting down in front of his door, talking religion and politics at the same time."

COL. T. W. SWINNEY, the millionaire, recently deceased, willed to the city of Fort Wayne a public park of sixty-one acres lying on St. Mary's river, beautifully situated, and worth about $200,000.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.—*Senate*—Debate on the special order of the day—the Baxter Temperance law—occupied all the time of this body. Resolutions instructing the Committee on Temperance to press a bill regulating the sale of liquor, making the seller liable for all damages to person and property, and making the seller and purchaser equally criminal, were the principal topics discussed. [illegible], the author of the present law, made the most powerful speech of the session.

House—The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the appropriation of $20,000 for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers; concurred in the joint resolution for the improvement of the Ohio river, asking Congress for an appropriation....Bills were passed to reduce the fees of Recorders; to prevent the killing of small birds or quail at any time of the year....Bills were introduced to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf, and making wives and husbands competent witnesses for or against each other.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.—*Senate*—The temperance question was discussed in committee of the whole, the principal features being the resolutions proposed by the Committee on Temperance. The first resolution coming up was the test question whether or not the local option feature should be retained; carried—yeas, 28; nays, 20. The second resolution, providing for personal liability, was carried—yeas, 31; nays, 16. The third resolution, making it equally criminal on the part of both seller and purchaser, in case of illegal sale, was passed—yeas, 42; nays, 6. During the debate, the lobbies were crowded to suffocation by men of all classes and opinions, while the floor was literally jammed with ladies. As the result of the vote on each resolution was announced, the lobbies cheered, and many of the ladies wept for very joy.

House—Nothing of interest or importance was done, except the passage and third reading of three bills fixing the time of holding courts in Lagrange and Elkhart counties, and also in Steuben, DeKalb and Noble counties; authorizing County Commissioners to buy or build gravel roads on the petition of a majority of resident freeholders of the township desiring the road; and providing that in suits where the defendant defaults, the bill of particulars filed and sworn to by the plaintiff at the beginning of such suits shall form sufficient basis on which to ground judgments.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.—*Senate*—The Committee on Elections, in the contested case of W. S. Walker vs. John M. Larue, submitted a report in favor of the latter as the sitting member. Larue was elected as Common Pleas Judge in 1870, for a term of four years; but the office was abolished in March, 1873. His election is contested because of the Constitutional provision that a Judge will be ineligible to any office during the term for which he was elected, and not on account of not receiving a majority of the votes cast at the election in October last. The committee decides that the office of Common Pleas Judge is not a Constitutional one, and that the Legislature had a perfect right to shorten the term, as fixed by the law creating the court, which they did by the law abolishing the office. Mr. Larue was eligible to the office of Senator at the time of his election, and received a majority of votes cast for that office at the election; and the committee submitted a resolution so declaring. The report and resolution were concurred in unanimously....Further reports were made from committees on bills, which went to the files....Humphries introduced a bill instructing the Committee on Education to report a bill abolishing the office of County Superintendent.

House—A bill making abortion a felony, punishable with ten years in the State Prison, was passed....A majority of the Judiciary Committee reported affirmatively upon the resolution asking if it be in the power of the present General Assembly to redistrict the State for Congressional and legislative purposes. A minority report was made holding it to be unconstitutional. Both reports were ordered printed.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.—*Senate*—Nothing was done except to pass bills on second reading and introduce a few unimportant ones.

House—Bills were introduced making the salary of criminal prosecutors $1,000 in addition to that now fixed by law; providing for the prosecution of felonies not punishable by death by information; to provide for the appointment of town and city officers in case of vacancy, instead of by special election, as now; providing for order of business in Circuit Courts; and for fencing lines of railroads....Bills were passed on third reading introducing the public warehouse system and inspectors of grain, and making void printed agreements in promissory notes to pay attorneys' fees in case of suit....The Senate bill providing for the sale of trust lands in certain cases under rules, was also passed on third reading...Hopkins introduced a resolution asking the Committee on Education to investigate into the alleged difference between the cost of education in State and denominational universities.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.—*Senate*—Rev. John Gay, of Bloomington, presented a lengthy memorial attacking the management of the State University, and asserting the incompetency of President Nutt....A majority of the Temperance Committee reported a Temperance bill—local option—personal liability, and making drunkenness a misdemeanor—license fee of $200 for wholesalers....The resolution in favor of two new insane asylums, one North and the other South, was laid on the table, but the vote is no indication of the feeling of the Senate, which will pass the bill, but did not want to spend the time in debate on the resolution....Bills were introduced for a pension of $18 per month to all citizens of Jennings county who lost an arm in repelling the Morgan raid in 1863, and also making an appropriation of $83,200 for the payment of the Morgan-raid claims.

House—The Speaker appointed a committee of one from each Congressional district, on the apportionment of the State. Collins, of Washington county, is Chairman. There are three Republicans on the committee, and one Independent....The bill reducing the grand jurors to seven was ordered to engrossment, with but one vote in the negative; also, the bill to abolish the Criminal Court of Floyd and Clark counties.... The bill to reduce the number of the members of the Legislature was indefinitely postponed....A discussion was provoked on the report of the Education Committee to indefinitely postpone the bill allowing colored children to enter white schools where there are not enough to form separate schools. The bill for the admission of colored children into white schools was concurred in—yeas, 50; nays, 30—a party vote....Bills were introduced for the registering of births and deaths, and for the payment of the claims arising from the Morgan raid.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.—*Senate*—A resolution was passed asking Congress for an appropriation for the survey and improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak river, on Lake Michigan; also, one asking for the location of the proposed mint at Indianapolis....A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Sarnighausen, Huckleman, Dykeman, Larue and Scott, was appointed to consider the report of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal, and the message of the Governor on the subject.... Several bills were passed on a third reading, as follows: Allowing towns to negotiate bonds for payment of debts incurred for public buildings; providing for return of value of property taken by minors under contract before such contract can be voided; changing the boundaries of several counties; preventing the sale of deadly weapons to minors; allowing branches of the bank of the State to make assignments of real and personal property in winding up its affairs, and closing up the free banking department in the office of the Auditor of the State.

House—Bills were passed to close up the banking department in the State Auditor's office; changing the boundary of Jennings county, and prohibiting the sale of deadly weapons to minors....The bill failed changing the Game law, by adding the month of January to the time in which it is illegal to kill quail and other small game....Lyon's Temperance bill was discussed at length and laid over till to-morrow.

Billiards—America vs. England.

Chris O'Connor, of New York, has issued the following challenge to England. It is believed that one of the players referred to is Rudolphe, and the other either Cyrille Dion or Maurice Daly:

> "I will wager $5,000 that I can produce two billiard players from New York city who will beat any two English players upon the following conditions: Two games of 1,000 points each to be played. One the English game, on an English table; the other the American game, on an American table. The player who makes the greater number of points in the two games to be declared the winner. I will give or take $500 to have the game played in London or New York."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The money market is in a quiet condition, the demand for loans being light and almost wholly from grain and provision dealers. The general wholesale merchants are not borrowing to any extent. Interest rates 7@9 per cent for call loans and 10 per cent to regular customers. Government bonds steady and firm. U. S. 5-20s of '62, 115¼@115⅜; 5-20s of '65, 119¼. Currency 6s, 119¼. Latest gold quotations—New York, 113@113⅛. Chicago, 112⅞@113⅛.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1874.	Shipments. 1875.	Shipments. 1874.
Flour, brls	49,630	60,544	50,401	64,033
Wheat, bu	309,832	307,370	113,071	505,272
Corn, bu	442,741	128,892	253,044	61,167
Oats, bu	96,757	100,968	69,445	71,263
Rye, bu	7,820	16,419	2,880	8,876
Barley, bu	66,330	90,860	37,787	80,479
Dressed hogs	19,979	18,473	21,346	15,616
Live hogs, No.	79,060	112,571	22,504	37,908
Cattle, No.	13,882	11,226	7,842	7,690

The grain markets continue to rule very quiet and the fluctuations in prices are very limited. The past few weeks have developed no new features of interest in connection with the grain trade, the influences brought to bear on the markets being of about the same general tenor, dull Eastern advices, comparatively liberal receipts and a general lack of activity on the part of speculators. The movements of speculators are more or less restricted by the steadiness in prices, the poor chances for quick returns preventing extensive trading. The provision market affords more favorable opportunities for speculation, and many speculators who usually trade in grain are now speculating in hog products. Holders generally show considerable confidence in the future of the markets, and no disposition to force sales at the expense of lower prices. A fair business was transacted in speculative circles in the way of transferring contracts, parties selling February and buying March futures, not wanting to receive the cash property. As a general rule prices were well maintained, the long futures especially ruling firmer. At times a weak feeling would be developed, and again a firmer market, but on the whole range there was but little change to note. Flour has been very dull. The receipts of all kinds of grain were again quite large, and the figures giving the receipts and shipments published above show a further increase in the stock in store. Spring wheat was firmly held. Corn was quite firm at times, but easy at the close. Oats were steady and firm. Rye firm. Barely was dull and unchanged.

The following were the ruling quotations at the opening and close of the week:

	Opening.		Closing.
No. 2 wheat, cash	89		89
No. 2 wheat, seller March	89¼		89¾
No. 2 wheat, seller April	90¼		90¾
No. 2 corn, cash	64½	64⅜@	64¾
No. 2 corn, seller March	65		65¾
No. 2 corn, seller May	71		72
No. 2 oats, cash	52	52½@	52⅞
No. 2 oats, seller March	52½		53¼
No. 2 oats, seller May	56		56¼
No. 2 rye, cash	96		97
No. 2 barley, cash	$1.24@1.26	$1.23	@1.27
No. 2 barley, seller Feb	1.24@1.24½	1.23	@1.23½
No. 2 barley, seller Mar	1.24½	1.24	@1.24½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market has been very active, and a very large business was transacted. Speculative operators were the principal traders, although a number of orders were received for immediate delivery. A considerable portion of the trading was in the way of changing February contracts to March, operators not wanting to receive the cash property. Prices advanced 30@35c ₩ brl on pork, 20c ₩ 100 lbs on lard; closing at $18.30@18.35 for cash pork, and $18.62½@18.65 for seller March. Cash lard, $13.37½, seller March; closed at $13.57½. Meats firm.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was steady, and a fair degree of activity was shown, with satisfactory prices for the best grades, but with lower figures for common and medium stock. Eastern advices were rather unfavorable in their tenor. Fair to good steers, $4.00@5.50; choice, $5.60@6.10; extra, $6.25@6.75; stock cattle were steady and firm at $2.75@4.00; butchers' cattle, $2.50@4.75 for poor to choice cows and fair fleshy steers. Hogs were active and firm, and prices were 20@30c higher. Sales at the close ranged at $6.25@6.85 for Yorkers, and $6.70@7.10 for packing grades; extra, $7.25. Sheep were firm for best; dull for common; quotations range at $3.50@6.00 for poor to extra.

PRODUCE.

Butter was dull and easy; good to choice roll in moderate request at 23@24c; packed 20@24c for fair to good and 25@30c for choice to extra. Beeswax was dull and slow at 25@26c per lb for prime yellow. Cider in fair demand at $5.75@6.00 per brl for choice sweet. Cheese was firm and in fair shipping demand. Prime Western 16@17c, good 15@15½c, common to fair 8@14c. Dried fruits were firm and in demand. Michigan apples, 8@8½c; Southern, 6½@7c. Raspberries, 35@36c. Eggs were in fair local demand and steady at 24@25c for fresh; pickled dull at 10@18c for poor to choice. Feathers quiet at 45c for prime live geese. Game dull, with prices weak at $2.00@2.25 per doz for prairie chickens, and $1.25@1.35 for quail. Apples were in large supply and dull at $1.00@2.50 for poor to choice. Hides were in good demand and price were firm at 7½@8c for green frozen, 8@8½c for heavy, and 9@9½c for light green salted. Hops dull at 33@40c for prime new. Honey was dull and quiet at 23@25c for good to choice comb. Hay dull and easy. No. 1 timothy $16.50@17.00. Poultry was in fair local demand at 8@10c for turkeys, 7@9c for chickens, and 8c for ducks. Vegetables were in moderate demand. Red onions, $2.75@3.25; yellow $3.25@3.50; silver skins, $4.25@4.50; turnips, 40@60c; celery 50@65c ₩ doz; cabbage, 75c@$1 per doz; beets, $1.25 ₩ brl; squash, 75c@$1 for Hubbard. Veal steady at 5@9c.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Packers' goods, flour barrels, etc., are in fair demand at $1.40 for lard tierces and 50c for flour barrels. The lumber yards exhibited some activity, city and country orders being fair for the season. The supply of lumber was quite large at most of the yards, and prices were steady and unchanged at $50.00@55.00 for first and second clear, and $11.00@12.00 for common boards. Trade in wood is active, and prices remain steady at $8.50 for maple, and 7.50 for beech, delivered.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8¾	@	12½
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	8⅝
Cotton	15	@	16
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 06	@	1 09
No. 1 Spring	1 15	@	1 20
Corn	83	@	84
Oats	67	@	70
Rye	93	@	96
Pork—New Mess	19 25	@	19 50
Lard—Steam	14	@	14½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05	@	1 06
Corn—No. 2 New	63½	@	64½
Oats—No. 2	56	@	57
Rye—No. 2	98	@	1 00
Pork—Mess	18 50	@	18 75
Lard	13	@	13¼
Hogs	6 80	@	7 00
Cattle	4 50	@	6 50

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	90	@	92
No. 2	87	@	88
Corn—No. 2	60	@	62
Oats—No. 2	50	@	52
Rye	95	@	96
Barley—No. 2	1 24	@	1 26

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—Red	1 08	@	1 12
Corn—New	67	@	68
Oats	60	@	63
Rye	1 10	@	1 11
Pork—Mess	18 75	@	19 00
Lard	13½	@	15

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1	1 11	@	1 12
Amber Michigan	1 07	@	1 08
Corn—New	67	@	68
Oats	56	@	57

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	1 13	@	1 14
Amber	1 09	@	1 10
Corn	68	@	69
Oats	57	@	58

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 12
No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 06
Corn	68	@	72
Oats	59	@	61

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Proprietor.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Seacoast Armaments.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably upon the President's message relative to armaments of seacoast fortifications. The committee have prepared a bill appropriating $250,000 for the transformation of smooth-bore guns; also a bill appropriating $100,000 to be used in experimenting in heavy ordnance.

Pensions.

The Pension Committee of the lower house of Congress have agreed to recommend that pensions be granted to the survivors of the Mexican war at eight dollars per month. The committee estimate that there are twenty thousand such survivors, while the Commissioner of Pensions estimates the number at twenty-nine thousand. This will make an increase of $1,500,000 in the Pension bill.

Anxious to be Hangmen.

The Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa., has received numerous applications for the hanging of Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, which event takes place in a few weeks. The bids average about $25, though a few run higher than this figure, and some fall below it. One applicant, who seems distressingly anxious, names $25 as his price, but says that if that amount will not be paid, he will do the work for nothing.

A Gold Famine Predicted.

The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the present unprecedented drain of gold from this country to Europe, and thinks a "gold famine" is impending. The drain is now in its third month, and has taken nearly $20,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, or about two-thirds of the annual gold production of the country. The commercial supply, as will be seen from the following statement, is much smaller than it has been for many years:

Week ended	*Amount.*
Jan. 23, 1869	$28,964,000
Jan. 22, 1870	39,454,000
Jan. 21, 1871	28,820,000
Jan. 20, 1872	27,695,000
Jan. 25, 1873	30,272,000
Jan. 24, 1874	24,739,000
Jan. 23, 1875	20,986,000

Postage to Canada.

Under the new arrangements between the Postoffice Departments of the United States and Canada, which went into effect January 1st, 1875, all printed matter issued from a known office of publication and addressed to regular subscribers, destined to Canada, is treated the same as though destined for offices in the United States, the arrangements being that all matter received by either country shall be delivered free of charge. The same rule applies to transient newspapers and postal cards. On and after the 1st day of February, 1875, the letter rates to Canada will be three cents each half ounce or fraction, prepayment compulsory.

The Centennial.

Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Board, has submitted his annual report; $5,820,000 is the amount which, it is estimated, will be needed for the expenses of the commission, including the erection of the buildings, and exclusive of the $2,500,000 appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia. Of this sum there has already been secured two millions of dollars by subscription to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, and it is estimated that further subscriptions to the said stock, and receipts from other sources will amount to the sum of two million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, leaving unprovided for at this date the sum of one million and a half of dollars. This last sum, which will cover the expenses of the United States Commission, the awards and the police service, Congress is asked to donate.

Charley Ross.

Nothing has been forthcoming in the Charley Ross case since the death of Mosier and Douglass, although in some circles much was expected; and now another reward of $5,000 is offered by a circular or letter addressed to various Justices and Magistrates throughout the country, signed by the Mayor of Philadelphia, to any person who will return the lad or give any information leading to his recovery. The circular refers to the enormity of the offense; to the sufferings of the parents and relatives arising from the uncertainty as to the child's fate; to the sympathies of the people, which have been awakened; and appeals to them again for assistance in disseminating judiciously the facts set forth in the circular or letter, and asks those to whom it is addressed to use their utmost exertions to induce persons to join in the search or in the investigation, under such circumstances, in their respective towns and neighborhoods, that would be likely to lead to success. Any information obtained is to be sent to his honor Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, or to George W. Walling, Superintendent of Police, No. 300 Mulberry street, New York.

Exit Moulton.

The cross-examination of Moulton is at last over. During eleven days, five and a half hours each day, says the Chicago *Times*, this witness has sat in his chair exposed to the most sifting, rigorous, and inquisitorial cross-examination that six of the ablest lawyers of New York could bring to bear upon him, who came into court with 4,000 written questions prepared beforehand, and added to them constantly. These questions turned largely upon dates, and places, and chronological order of events, where the human memory is always weakest. In addition to this searching and voluminous interrogation, which was of the most exasperating charactr at times, he was exposed to the united wit, scorn, and sarcasm of these able lawyers and the intimidation of the scowling and sneering mass of spectators. Notwithstanding all this, which would have broken down any man of ordinary mold, he maintained his equanimity and story so completely that, when the redirect examination was made, it was only necessary to ask half a dozen questions.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

They call A. H. Stephens "Ninety pounds of dried Confederacy."

Hon. John Morrissey, of New York, has opened a club-house at Jacksonville, Fla.

With A. J. in the Senate, we can afford to dismiss all fears for the safety of the Constitution.

The new Indiana Senator, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, is a graduate of the shoemaker's bench.

A. S. Paddock, the new Senator from Nebraska, has lived in that State since 1856. He is classed as a conservative Republican.

In the contested election case of Ward against Harrison, in the Second Illinois Congressional District, the contestant has withdrawn, the recount of the ballots having only served to increase Harrison's majority.

Andy Johnson has commenced again. He will be in Washington on the 4th of March with a fresh supply of flags and constitutions. As a disturbing element there is no question that he will prove a success. Andy will feel prouder of this success than of the round of glory from Alderman to the Presidency.

A Washington letter-writer says: "There is no man working harder for the Speakership than Fernando Wood. He is constantly entertaining his Democratic friends, and carefully working them up for the coming situation. He is very confident of success, and, in conversation with a friend yesterday, said he was now sure of a two-thirds vote in the caucus upon the first ballot."

In the Senate, the other day, while the Louisiana question was under such lively debate, Mr. Thurman spoke with his usual terse, energetic manner, and moved out his hand in a sudden jerk, which, striking the glass of water on his desk, threw its contents into the face of Senator Stevenson, sitting near by, who laughed heartily over the occurrence, as well as the cooling off of Mr. Thurman's enthusiasm.

Henry L. Dawes, the newly elected Massachusetts Senator, is a native of Cummington, in that State, where also were born William Cullen Bryant, the poet, and Luther Bradish, a former Lieutenant Governor of New York. Mr. Dawes is a relative of Hon. Tristam Burgess, a distinguished Congressman from Rhode Island, who was said to be the only man in Congress of whom John Randolph stood in fear.

Andy Johnson has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee after a most bitter and exciting contest. When it was found that Johnson had secured sufficient votes in the Legislature, says a correspondent, "even before the Clerk announced the result of the ballot, a deafening yell effectually put a stop for the present to all proceedings. Hats were thrown up, and handkerchiefs waved all over the floor and galleries, while shout after shout succeeded the first burst of applause. For fully two minutes it seemed pandemonium was let loose."

The terms of twenty-five Senators expire on the 3d of March, and elections have been or are to be made for the succeeding terms as follows:

State.	*Terms expire March 3, 1875.*	*For the succeeding term.*
California	*Hager*	Newton Booth.
Connecticut	Buckingham.	*William W. Eaton.*
Delaware	*Bayard*	*Thomas F. Bayard.*
Florida	Gilbert	
Indiana	Pratt	*Joseph E. McDonald.*
Maine	Hamlin	Hannibal Hamlin.
Maryland	*Hamilton*	*Wm. Pinckney Whyte.*
Massachusetts	Washburn	Henry L. Dawes.
Michigan	Chandler	Isaac P. Christiancy.
Minnesota	Ramsey	
Mississippi	Pease	Branch K. Bruce, c.
Missouri	Schurz	*Francis M. Cockrell.*
Nebraska	Tipton	Algernon S. Paddock.
Nevada	Stewart	William Sharon.
New Jersey	*Stockton*	*Theo. F. Randolph.*
New York	Fenton	*Francis Kernan.*
Ohio	*Thurman*	*Allen G. Thurman.*
Pennsylvania	Scott	*William A. Wallace.*
Rhode Island	Sprague	A. E. Burnside.
Tennessee	Brownlow	*Andrew Johnson.*
Texas	Flanagan	*Samuel B. Maxey.*
Vermont	Edmunds	George F. Edmunds.
Virginia	Lewis	*Robert E. Withers.*
West Virginia	Boreman	
Wisconsin	Carpenter	

Republicans in roman; Democrats in italic; Independents in SMALL CAPS.

California Style.

Not long since, a German was riding along Sansom street, near Sacramento, when he heard a pistol-shot behind him; heard the whizzing of a ball near him, and felt his hat shaken. He turned and saw a man with a revolver in his hand, and took off his hat and found a fresh bullet-hole in it.

"Did you shoot at me?" asked the German.

"Yes," replied the other party; "that's my horse; it was stolen from me recently."

"You must be mistaken," said the German, "I have owned the horse for three years."

"Well," said the other, "when I come to look at him, I believe I am mistaken. Excuse me, sir; won't you take a drink?"

Ex-Senator Nye's "softening of the brain" is contradicted.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Court Scenes and Trial Items.

A Salacious Group.

[From the New York Star.]

A salacious group in the corner at the right of the bench (Beecher trial) would afford a subject for a Hogarth. The slightest approach of counsel or witness to smut or dirt puts them on edge, and suffuse their countenances with expectant glow

Thus it Was.

[From the New York Sun.]

Mr. Tracy stood as firm on his legs and about as stiff in posture as a wooden Indian, but far too dignified to admit of imagining a bunch of cigars in the hand that was held before his broad breast. He looked straight at Mr. Moulton for a moment, and Mr. Moulton looked back as fixidly from under the shaggy hair that hangs over his forehead like a Shetland pony's mane. There was personal enmity showing plainly through their meshes of politeness.

Tantalizing Tracy.

Moulton seemed to delight in bringing Gen. Tracy's name within the pale of the scandal. Thus, when Tracy asked him to fix the time when he (Moulton) heard Mr. Tilton's "true story" read, the witness said: "It was the winter of 1872. You'll remember it, Mr. Tracy; you were there and went to sleep." Also, when Tracy wished to know how thick a certain roll of manuscript was, he said: "I can't remember; you saw it, General, and perhaps can tell."

Judicial Levity.

[From the New York Sun.]

Judge Neilson was in excellent humor this morning. It was known that several ferry boats from New York were delayed in crossing by ice, and Mr. Evarts was so detained for some time. While they were waiting for him, the Judge asked Mr. Tracy, "Do you wish to wait for your associate?" "We do," answered the counsel. The Judge then asked Messrs. Fullerton and Beach, "How did you cross—by bridge or ferry boat?" Fullerton was taken in by the suddenness of the question, and answered "By ferry, sir." "I thought so," remarked the Judge triumphantly, and the audience laughed. Of course, everybody knows that the Brooklyn bridge is not yet built.

Beecher.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Beecher's unwholesome redness looks to me like a dreadful menace of apoplexy. The slightest personal allusion to himself, during the proceedings, invariably deluges his face with blood. He seems to swell in moments of nervous irritation, and the veins upon his forehead dilate to the very point of rupture. Once to-day I was alarmed by his fearful appearance. His throat and neck were just as crimson as his cheeks, and his heart kept pumping the dangerous flood into his brain, until I thought to see him complete the tragedy by falling out of his chair dead. Whether these acute congestions will not be aggravated by his helpless and terrible condition in the witness-chair, I am not learned enough to declare. To my laic judgment, the possibility of a death-blow that will tear the filaments of his brain, and smite him with the stroke of paralysis, does not seem too remote to be conjecturable.

The Jury.

[Cor. Chicago Times.]

"A good, contented, well-breakfasted juryman is a capital thing to get hold of," said Counselor Perker in a burst of confidence to his client, Mr. Pickwick. Mr. Perker, growing more confiding, added, "and a discontented or hungry juryman always finds for the plaintiff." This remarkable opinion does not appear in Blackstone or Coke, and for this reason the counsel of Mr. Beecher need not attach much importance to it. Yet it is a notable fact that Mr. Evarts daily insists that the Court shall adjourn as soon as the hour for recess arrives. The jury, as a consequence, have come to look upon him in a very grateful way. With but one or two exceptions the jurymen are very attentive, and their manner indicates a determination to weigh all the evidence presented fairly. On Tuesday afternoon one of the jurors indulged in a short nap, but yesterday they were all awake and careful listeners.

Beecher's Defense.

The Beecher line of defense, judging by the trial so far, seems to be based upon one prominent theory. That theory can be condensed in this wise: Moulton and Tilton, at the very outset of the trouble between Beecher and Tilton—a trouble generated by some slight impropriety in Beecher's behavior toward Mrs. Tilton—engaged in a conspiracy against Beecher. To carry out their joint design to ruin Beecher, Moulton became Tilton's agent in securing Beecher's confidence, in harassing Beecher with menaces of publicity, in causing the publication of certain recondite documents, in connecting Mrs. Woodhull with the case, and in generally promoting the exposure and fatal distortion of an incident in Beecher's relation to the Tiltons not criminal in its intrinsic character, but out of which both Moulton and Tilton managed to evolve profitable consequences for themselves, and death and destruction for Beecher. In other words, the theory of the defense, as prefigured in the cross-examination, is the familiar "conspiracy to blackmail," amplified, elaborated, and bristling with detailed proofs. All the proceedings in Beecher's behalf so far have been tuned to this key-note, and all the future proceedings in the same interest are likely to be little else than variations of the same theme.

The Woodhull.

[Moulton's Cross-examination.]

The witness went on to state that it was at the suggestion of Beecher's counsel, Gen. Tracy, that he held back the balance. Tilton was never told, directly or indirectly, that the money was coming to him from Beecher, and neither was Mrs. Tilton. What led to his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull, and its continuance was a desire entirely to suppress the adultery stories against Beecher, and he invited her to his home, so that he might the better influence her in suppressing these stories. His wife objected to Mrs. Woodhull, and consulted Beecher, and the latter told witness she ought to co-operate with her husband in suppressing these stories, and that her acquaintance with Woodhull couldn't hurt her. Witness was here asked to state what Tilton said, when he introduced Woodhull at Steinway Hall. Witness said: When Mr. Tilton introduced Mrs. Woodhull to the audience in Steinway Hall, on the evening of her lecture, he came forward with the lady on his arm, and said, as nearly as I recollect it:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is quite unusual for me to be in town during the lecture season, and I unexpectedly find myself in here to-night. I find that several representative men have been asked to introduce the lady who will address you to this audience. Some have refused on the ground that they knew nothing of her character, and others on the ground that they are in doubt as to her views. As to the first, I think I know it, and will therefore take the responsibility of vouching for it; and, as to the second point, I do not know what her views are, and I have never heard her express them. She may be a fanatic or a fool, but I would rather be either or both than lack the courage to ask from an American audience for a woman the right of freedom of speech. [Applause from gallery.]

Q. Was that the substance of it? A. That was the substance of it, except the applause given.

A Poem by Tilton.

The following poem by Theodore Tilton was put in evidence and read by Judge Fullerton in the second week of the trial:

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

I won a noble fame,
But, with a sudden frown,
The people snatched my crown
And in the mire trod down
My lofty name.

I bore a bounteous purse,
And beggars by the way
Then blessed me day by day,
But I, grown poor as they,
Have now their curse.

I gained what men call friends,
But now their love is hate,
And I have learned too late
How mated minds unmate,
And friendship ends.

I clasped a woman's breast,
As if her heart I knew,
Or fancied, would be true,
Who proved—alas, she too!
False like the rest.

I now am all bereft—
As when some tower doth fall,
With battlements and wall,
And gates and bridge and all—
And nothing left.

But I account it worth
All pangs of fair hopes crossed—
All loves and honors lost—
To gain the heavens at cost
Of losing earth.

So, lest I be inclined
To render ill for ill—
Henceforth in me instill,
O God, a sweet, good will
To all mankind.

Sleepy Hollow, Nov. 1, 1871.

Legal Strokes and Counter Strokes.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Perhaps the highest point to which the evident though stifled excitement arose was when the fact of the publication of an article unfavorable to Mr. Beecher, printed in a Brooklyn Sunday newspaper, was broached. Having shown that the article was printed from the *Golden Age* proofs, Mr. Tracy drew himself up to his full height, advanced toward the witness, and stretching his arm above Mr. Beach's head and pointing his finger straight at Mr. Moulton, he asked in loud, grating tones, "Now, sir, how long after that publication did you receive the $5,000 from Mr. Beecher?" There was a breathless pause for a moment, during which the witness was twirling about in his revolving chair and stroking his mustache with one hand, while the other was in his pocket. Then, with the utmost placidity of manner, the witness replied that he could not recollect.

The first step toward the impeachment of Mr. Moulton's testimony was taken at the afternoon session by the aid of affidavits of many prominent members of the Produce Exchange and others, who had sworn that Mr. Moulton, after the Woodhull publication, had said that the story was false, and also that since the Plymouth investigation he had shown violent hostility toward Mr. Beecher. With those affidavits in his hands Mr. Tracy put his questions. Among the first queries was this:

"Did you say to Mr. Wallace Caldwell that Mr. Beecher was a liar and a libertine, and that if personal violence would do any good that you would cut him down?" "No, *Sir!*" emphatically replied Mr. Moulton.

The witness was asked if he had made similar statements to Mr. Storrs, Mr. Tenny, and many other gentlemen, and although he remembered having talked with these persons, he seemed to have forgotten entirely what he said. In one case, when asked whether he had said to W. D. Barbour that Mr. Beecher was a perjurer and a libertine, he answered, "I may have said that Mr. Beecher was a libertine and a perjurer—as he is."

Mrs. Woodhull's notorious paper, which has been dragged into the controversy, has been the cause of serious dispute. The crevice through which it crawled will show the ingenious character of the warfare carried on by the lawyers. Mr. Fullerton last week introduced the Woodhull statement of Jan. 1, 1872, to show that Mr. Beecher was accused and did not deny the crime therein charged. Mr. Beecher's lawyers thought they saw a weak spot there, and on Friday tried to introduce various parts of the same article giving Mrs. Woodhull's views regarding the marriage relation, and further asserted that Messrs. Moulton and Tilton were also charged with heinous crimes by the same paper, which *they* had not denied. This step immediately aroused all of Mr. Tilton's lawyers, and they fought the motion so fiercely that the matter had to be adjourned until yesterday, when the engagement was resumed. Mr. Beach ridiculed the idea advanced by his opponents, but Mr. Evarts neatly turned the point by saying that the argument of Mr. Beach was a satire on the old proverb that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." That thrust gave Mr. Fullerton an opportunity to say to Judge Neilson that "the fact that the decalogue contains the commandment, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' does not justify their reading the story of Ananias and Sapphira."

The result of the contest was that Judge Neilson ruled out nearly all the parts read, exceptions being taken to those portions admitted.

The greatest coal mine of the age has been found in Skagit Valley, Wyoming. It is an extensive field, where coal can be obtained to an unlimited extent on the surface without going to the usual expense of underground tunneling.

Leith, Scotland, has resolved to fine a man twenty cents every time he swears in public.

FARM AND HOME.

Sawdust for Celery.

The editor of the London *Journal of Horticulture* says sawdust is a good thing for earthing celery, placing it between the rows and around the plants after the leaves and stalks have been brought together, pressing the sawdust about them, so as to lie compact and insure blanching perfectly. It is better, he thinks, than soil, not being so liable to cause the stalks to rot, and is a good protection against frost.

Care in Horse-Shoeing.

Never touch the bars, frog, sole, or outer surface with a knife or rasp. Shoe with light, thin shoes that allow the sole bars and frog to be brought in contact with the ground, and thus bear their due proportion of the horse's weight. Use small nails, and not over five of them. Never allow the points to be driven high up the wall of the hoof. For ordinary service in the country during the summer months, use only tins which protect the toe, but leave the entire ground surface of the foot unprotected.

Warm Bedding for Cattle.

It is quite important at this season of the year to provide a sufficient amount of warm bedding for stock, and the "orts" and coarser hay and straw that are rejected by the cattle may be used for this purpose. At other and warmer seasons sand makes a very clean and useful litter, and we like to use it freely, but it does not impart that warmth that is needed in extreme cold weather. Leaves that were collected in the fall are excellent for this purpose, and they have the advantage that they are not so full of weed-seed as the coarse hay from the mangers. If we had plenty of leaves we would use them freely for bedding now. They make capital manure also, and if any farmer neglected to store up a lot of them it was a mistake that ought to be borne in mind to correct next year.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Profits in Grape Culture.

We are often asked the question as to whether grapes will pay. Good varieties certainly will. If a man is prepared to lay out of the use of his land for three years, at the end of that time the money will begin to come in. There is not a great deal of labor or expense attending the planting of a vineyard, and in this part of the State no irrigation is needed, as in the lower counties. New wine sells at from 40 to 50 cents per gallon. The mountain sides, so far as tested, produce the very best fruit. A large cluster on the table where I write grew on the range in sight near Calistoga, and sold for a cent a pound. If hung on the plate glass window of some Eastern city this cluster would attract a crowd on the sidewalk. There are numerous places where the crop may be sold. Land for vineyards can be purchased in the hills at reasonable rates, say from five to fifteen dollars an acre, depending upon the location.—*Sacramento Valley Agriculturist.*

Average Wheat Crops of England.

Mr. Thos. C. Scott, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate street, London, writes as follows to the leading journal: We have now sufficient data to enable us to come to a safe conclusion as to whether or not the wheat crop of this year is under or over an average crop? In regard to wheat, thirty bushels an acre is the rate usually adopted; but it is only an assumption, based upon individual observation and experience over very limited areas. To arrive at a sounder solution of the question, I have taken the areas under wheat in each county in England, multiplied them by the generally admitted normal rate of produce of each county respectively, and the aggregate number of bushels thus obtained, divided by the number of acres to which they apply, gives the nearest approach our present data admit of to a satisfactory answer to the question, "What is an average crop?" and, thus tested, it turns out to be 29.1 bushels an acre.

Clover Hay for Horses.

The New York *Herald* says: "Many farmers are strenuously opposed to red clover as feed for horses of any kind, as they contend the poisonous dust which rises from the dead stalks and dry leaves frequently causes the heaves. For many years we have kept horses exclusively on clover hay throughout our long winters, and if the clover was cut when about one-half the blossoms had turned brown, and the hay mostly cured in the cock in good weather, so as to retain most of its leaves and heads, and green appearance, we have never known it to produce cough or heaves. We know of no reason why it should produce a cough in horses, any more than red top or herds grass. Clover, when cut early for hay, as it generally should be, from succulence, if not well dried before being carried to the barn in large quantities, is very liable to heat in the mow or on the scaffold; this process produces some injurious chemical changes in the hay. The starch, sugar, gum, etc., first assume the vinous fermentation, producing a saccharine quality in the hay. If the change here be arrested no bad results would follow, the nutritive and healthy quality of the hay would not be lessened—but generally the vinous runs into the acetous fermentation—this is followed by sourness, moldiness, and dust. Such musty hay, fed to horses, made from clover or any other kind of grasses, would be very likely to produce a stubborn cough, frequently ending in the heaves. It is no wonder that some farmers have a prejudice against such clover hay."

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Drop Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, six cups of flour, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of essence of lemon. Drop into a pan with a spoon and bake in a quick oven.

Muffins.—One quart of flour, one cup and a half of sweet or sour milk, two eggs well-beaten, one egg will not do, one tablespoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda in the milk. Rub the lard and cream tartar in the flour. If the milk is sour, put only one teaspoonful of cream tartar in the flour, bake in rings.

Good Hints for Everybody.—The way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts. Trust no man's appearance; appearances are deceitful, perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exteriors; rogues usually dress well. The rich are plain; trust him, if any one, who carries but little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned, but make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in the law. Whenever you meet a man who is fond of argument, you will meet one profoundly ignorant of the operations of the human heart. Mind your own affairs. Let all the errors you see in other management suggest correctness in your own.

Excitement Over the Election of A. J.

[Nashville Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Speaker tried to announce the vote, as he is required to do, but his words could not be heard two feet from his nose. He rapped and pounded with his gavel, but the noise of that was drowned in the deafening yells. He then sat down and calmly awaited for the crowd to exhaust itself. Meanwhile the members were waving hats and handkerchiefs, trying to quiet the excited throng, but without speedy success. Altogether it was a scene at once ludicrous and dramatic.

Finally the cheering ceased from sheer exhaustion, the vote was announced, and Andrew Johnson declared to be elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

Now more yells, cheers and confusion, and a rush for the streets to carry the news to Johnson at the Maxwell House. About two thousand men undertook to bear the joyful intelligence. The first to get to Mr. Johnson's room (No. 5) was a Mr. Taylor, of Clay county. When Taylor got to the door he was so exhausted he could not say a word, and another man, with more enduring wind, rushed in, gave A. J. the news, and with it an affectionate hug, bear fashion. Mr. Johnson could not speak for some seconds, but tears followed each other in quick succession down his pale and furrowed cheeks. He had won the great fight, one in which his heart was more deeply engaged than any other of his life.

In a minute his room was full of overjoyed friends. When his room would hold no more, the stream overflowed into the corridors, passages, stairways, rotunda, and out into the streets.

The scene in his room was affecting. Many of the old white-headed Democrats cried, as they clasped him whom they call the "great Commoner" by the hand. Many were so choked with emotion that they could not say a word; they could only shake hands and then sit down in a corner and wipe away the tears with their coat tails.

An Irishman wedged his way in, grasped A. J. by the hand, and saluted the "next President."

Elias Polk an aged colored man, the trusted body-servant of President Polk, came in, saying that he had not felt so happy since 1844, "when master beat Clay."

Meanwhile there was an immense throng outside calling for "Andy." He was brought forward, bowed his acknowledgments, but said not a word. His face beamed as it never has before in all these hard-fought Tennessee battles. He was the happiest man in the State.

The Fight with the Notorious James Brothers.

A reporter of the *Times* had an interview to-day with Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, and obtained a full statement of the tragedy enacted at her house yesterday morning. She emphatically denies that either Jesse or Frank James or any of their comrades were at the house on the night of the tragedy. The grenade-shell which exploded and killed her little boy, was seven inches in diameter. The house was fired in four different places by means of tubes like Roman candles, filled with cotton, saturated with turpentine. All the members of the family agree in saying that neither of the James boys was present. On the other hand there are unmistakable evidences of a severe fight, the fence being riddled with bullets, and the ground covered in places with blood. It is well established that an extra train went over the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, stopping at Kearney, on the night of the tragedy, and the train men say that eight men aboard had two prisoners. It was impossible to ascertain where the train went, but the supposition was that it had gone to Chicago. It was said at Kearney to-day that a wounded man was in the neighborhood, and the Sheriff summoned a posse of twenty for duty to-night, it is supposed, to capture him. Every one condemns the barbarous method used by the detectives, and the belief is gaining ground that it was a desperate and revengeful vendetta of Pinkerton's men for the murder of one of his detectives last summer.—*Kansas City Times, Jan. 28.*

Chinese Books.

Printing a book in China is done as follows: two pages are written by one trained to the business on a sheet of thin paper, divided into columns by black lines, and in the space between the two pages are written the title of the work and the number of chapter and page. When the sheet has been printed it is folded down through this space, so as to bring the title, etc., partly on each page. The sheet, when ready for printing, is pasted face downward on a smooth block of wood, made usually from the pear or plum tree. As soon as it is dry the paper is rubbed off with great care, leaving behind an inverted impression of the characters. Another workman now cuts away the blank spaces by means of a sharp graver, and the block, with the characters in high relief, passes to the printer, who performs his work by hand. The two points he has to be most careful about are to ink the characters equally with his brush, and to avoid tearing the paper when taking the impression. From a good wooden block some 15,000 copies may be printed, and when the characters have been sharpened up a little, it is possible to obtain 8,000 or 10,000 more impressions.

The Baptists.—During the past year the Baptist denomination has acquired 50 associations, 990 churches, 756 ordained ministers, and 127,632 members, making the present grand totals 948 associations, 21,510 churches, 13,354 ordained ministers, and 1,761,171 church members, of whom 102,496 were baptized during the present year. Mr. Macarthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, states that the Baptist denomination has to-day about 8,000 more churches than there are ministers, and makes a strong appeal for aid for the theological students at Rochester, Hamilton and Greenville, S. C.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 11, 1875

Andy Johnson seems to be the favorite choice of the people everywhere and we hope he will set a good example before those under him.

☞The Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham United States senator from Connecticut, died at his home in Norwich, a few minutes after midnight on Thursday night.

☞The New Jersey Legislature passed a resolution congratulating the Tennessee Legislature upon the election of A. Johnson to the U. S. Senate. This shows that the popular heart beats warmly for old Andy.

☞The list of bad debtors and dead beats in Chicago contains 4,000 names These estimable citizens would make a nice lively town if settled some place by themselves. It would not be a bad idea to locate them in the track of the festive grasshopper.

☞Hon. Dan Voorhees was implicated in the Pacific Mail subsidy grab through dispatches from Washington, and promptly demanded a hearing, which was granted, and which clearly proved him entirely innocent in the matter.

☞The prospects seems to be good that pensions will be granted to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, at this session of Congress. It is estimated that about one million five hundred thousand dollars per annum be required to pay them.

Mrs. A J. Ranney of Delphi, Indiana, who was pulled off the cars of the Grand Rapids railroad by a partially insane friend with whom she was traveling, day before yesterday, died yesterday in Ft. Wayne, from her injuries.

☞Forty five years ago, or in '30 Andy Johnson crossed the mountains as a member of the Legislature of Tennessee. What a chasm of time does this man's extraordinary history bridge! He has held all the high offices of his town, county, State, and Nation, and will, at the expiration of his new Senatorial term, had more political experience than any man who ever lived in the United States— *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

With military governments in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina, and a new batch of senators from Colorado, and New Mexico, the republican party can stand it through the next two years, and give their enemies a stubborn tussle of it for the balance of power in 1876.

In response to a resolution of the senate, M. E. Henderson, auditor of state, reported to that body on Friday last that during the term of two years in which his predecessor held the office of auditor of state, he received for fees from foreign insurance companies $24,423, or 12,212, per annum This with his regular salary and other fees, ought to be satisfactory.

☞The proposed amendment to the constitution, limiting the president to one term of six years, was debated and defeated in the house of representatives in congress by a vote of 124 yeas to 104 nays—requiring a two thirds vote in its favor before it could be submitted to the people of the several states.—The democrats voted for it solid and it was defeated by the republicans who want Grant for a third term.

☞Laura Ream the well-posted and piquant Indianapolis correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial,* thus prepares the slate for the Democracy of Indiana: Hon. W. S. Holman Governor in 1876; Hon. D. W. Voorhees, successor to O. P. Morton, in the U. S. Senate; Gov. T. A. Hendricks, successor to Grant as President. It would be difficult to map out a better programme than this—always provided that Daniel recant his financial heresy and properly atone for that grab.

☞That the Michigan Democrats have gained something by the election of Judge Christiancy to the Senate may safely be inferred from the following remarks which he makes:

"The manner of my election leaves me at liberty to support or oppose measures upon their merits, according to my convictions of right; and with reference to the interests of the whole country, rather than for any partisan ends; and I propose to to avail myself of that liberty on all proper occasions.

☞Ten of the United States senators whose term expires next March took and kept the back-pay and have not been re-elected. In fact, they unanimously been permitted to stay at home. This may be taken as evidence that corruption in public life is not necessarily an indication that we are departing from the honest simplicity of the fathers. There is a good deal of honesty in the country, after all and the very fact that salary grabbers will not figure conspicuously in the next congress is a hopeful sign.

☞Affairs in New Orleans are once more in a state of excitement. The cause of the present trouble is the compromise said to be suggested by the congressional committee. It is not easy to understand from the terms of the telegraphic report, however whether the compromise was merely submitted to the committee, or whether it originated from them. Be that as it may, it is clear the people of New Orleans are indignant at the proposition made to acknowledge the present state government, and in mass meeting, held the Clay Statue, on Canall street, Saturday night, they adopted a series of ringing resolutions denouncing the compromise as a betrayal of their cause. No such scheme will be of any avail

☞The first act we note as [illegible]ing been performed by Senator [illegible]lin after the announcement of his recent election, is recorded in the following brief extract from the report of Congressional proceedings:

Mr. Hamlin (Rp, Me), from the committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered."

There is a practical sarcasm here that we trust will not be overlooked. Let it be observed that this model report comes from the committee on Civil Service and retrenchment!

It is such little tell-tale records that give us our only intimation of the character and acts of some of our still public men. They never throw themselves boldly across the current of public sentiment, or provoke censure by conspicuous action of any kind. But when a chance offers to put an extra hundred thousand dollars into the pockets of a President who has an itching palm, and they can thereby secure his favor and the control of his patronage, this is the way in which it is done.

☞The Baxter law has been superceded by a license law in the House and will probably pass the Senate, and be signed by the Governor, it is in accordance with the message to that body. Regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors by legislation, always has been and still is, a difficult matter as statute on that subject usually conflict with constitutional and personal rights.

A vigorous effort was made in defense of the Baxter law. Over 20,000 ladies petitioned, and several appeared on the floor of the House and made personal appeals to the members, but it seems their labor was in vain.

The leaders of the temperance element have only themselves to blame, they inserted a temperance plank in the Republican platform, and forced the issue upon the people; they called it the temperance crisis in Indiana, and claimed that the Republicans were the temperance party, bound and pledged to sustain the law.

Mr. Baxter as Presidence of the State temperance Alliance in his address to votres previous to the election said, "that in order to sustain and forward the glorious cause of temperance they must vote the republican ticket that the democratic party was the whiskey party.

It strikes us very forcibly that his zeal was not so much according to knowledge, as to further his ambitions notoriety.

Campaign documents are scattered all over the State of a partizan and and abusive character.

The legislation accepting the expression of the people at the ballot box, would be justified in repealing the Baxter law, notwithstanding numerous petitions to the contrary; which by the way under such circumstances, are about as efficient as a chunk of bologna susage, it is true they are received, referred, but scarcely ever opened, and eventually sold for paper rags, at two cents a pound.

Should the Bill which has passed the House become a law, we will publish it entire, for the benefit of our readers.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,

—AT—

Miller & Casebeer's

The leading merchants of Auburn Indiana.

STACKS OF GOODS AT COST

And Less.

Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mamouth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store

BOOTS AND SHOES

Marked Down!

To compare with hard times. Just look at our prices and see if you cant save 25 to 50 cents on every Dollar

Men's waxed kip boots	$3 00
Boys' " "	2 25
Youths' " "	1 75
Mens' stoga kip boots, warranted,	3 50
Boys " " "	2 50
Youths " " "	2 00
Mens' western kip boots, hand made,	4 00
Boys " " "	2 75
Yoths' " " "	2 25
Mens' fine kip boots, hand made	4 50
Mens' genuine French kip boots hand made	5 00
Womens' calf shoes	1 75 to $2 50
Ladies lasting or serve polish	1 25 to 2 25
Ladies calf sewed shoes	2 50
Childrens shoes in large variety from	20 to 1 25
Mens first class rubber boots tap sole	3 75

Rubber BOOTS and SHOES of every desscription always on hand at the lowest prices. Mens' wool and Buffalo lined boots and shoes cheaper than ever. All goods sold

FOR CASH.

Mens' Wool Line, good,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety which will be sold cheaper than ever. Our Motto is quick Sales, Small-Profits, and Ready Pay. Don't fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are satisfied it is money in your pockets.

E. Vordermark & Sons

North of Court House,

Odd Fellows' Building

AUBURN, INDIANA.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures For Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me with their orders may be certain of getting the best material. W. W. RUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

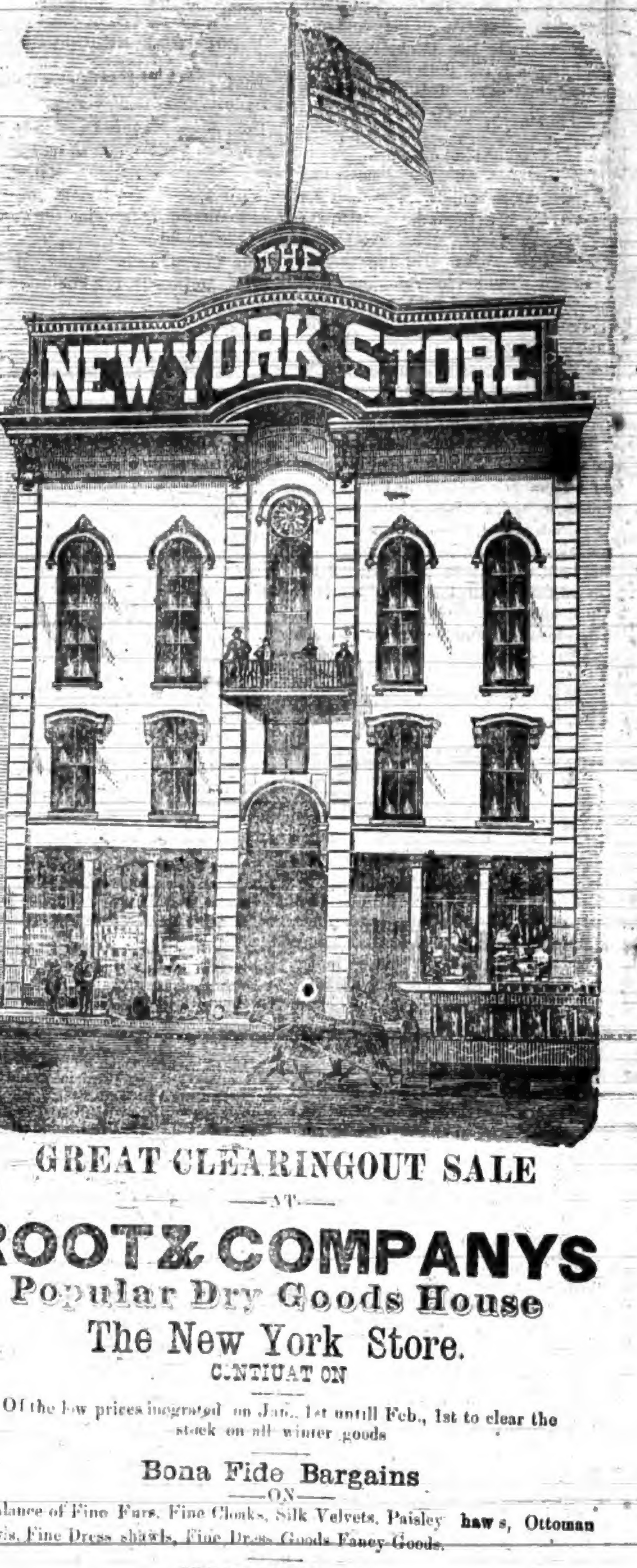

GREAT CLEARINGOUT SALE

—AT—

ROOT & COMPANYS

Popular Dry Goods House

The New York Store.

CONTIUATION

Of the low prices inagrated on Jan., 1st untill Feb., 1st to clear the stock on all winter goods

Bona Fide Bargains

—ON—

Balance of Fine Furs, Fine Cloaks, Silk Velvets, Paisley Shaw s, Ottoman Shawls, Fine Dress shawls, Fine Dress Goods Fancy Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES IN OUR
GREAT DRESS GOODS DEPART

Reduced Prices on Black and Colored Silks, Water Proffs, Clothes and Cassimeres, Underware Embroideries, Fancy Goods and Notions.

We would also call attention to our stock of House-keeping Linens, which we are offering at low prices.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

—o—o—o—

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Street,

Fort Wayne Ind.,

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bought for Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo De Wald & Co

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE, FOR THE SALE OF

E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 25c.

Handy Andy.

Potatoes 50

Oats, 48 cts.

Apples 50 cts.

Eggs, 30 cents.

Eggs are scarce.

Court next week.

Corn 50 @ 55 cts

[illegible] Is Al in?

Be careful of fires.

Wheat, white $1 02

Spring approaches.

And still we sneeze.

Wood $1.75 @ $2.

One coat for two suits.

Give us more factories.

Go to Bill's for a shave.

Go to the show to-night.

Live hogs 5½c per pound.

Read the advertisements.

Miller & Casebeer the boss.

Trade is slowly increasing.

Over half the winter is gone.

People will soon want houses.

Literary at the school house.

Patent right men are scarce.

We are all "under the weather."

We are crowded with Job work.

Prepare to paint your dwellings.

Two dollars a year—the Courier.

Remember the dance on the 22nd.

Frosty weather is still among us.

We print the bardocket this week.

Mr. Cluckner has left for the west.

The Methodist church looks nobby.

Patent lamp wicks at the Postoffice.

Miller & Casebeer are done invoicing.

The mill yards are filled up with logs.

"Warm whisk," maketh glad the heart.

Our side walks are in a bad condition

See Dr. L. Sanders' card on first page

"They say" the peach buds are all killed.

We have had but few parties this witter,

Fort Wayne has had quite a large fire.

Columbia city has a case of the small-pox.

There are rumors of Matrimony, about town.

There is not much cackling among the hens.

The editor was with us one night last week.

The Jouuary thaw didn't come off this year.

Give us a call when you want horse bills.

Are we ever going to have a fire engine?

Now it the time to circulate printer's ink.

Give us a call when you want good Job printing.

Courting is always in order in this place.

Noble county is "death" on the fox hunt.

Easter comes on the 28th of next month.

Don't take your valentines to Sunday school.

Money is very close—we can't reach through.

"Who's that," is a common remark on the streets.

A man sticks at nothing when he tries to stab a ghost.

Mr. Fisher preached last Sunday, at Defiance, Ohio.

Have you seen Vordermarks fine stock of boots and shoes,

A Chicago man has invented a bartender's bell-punch.

Several of our farmers will move to town in the spring.

Spend 25 cents to-night at Ensley's Hall, and see the fun.

When it comes to the point lace, all women can see the point.

A sister of Mrs. J. A. Smith, of Ohio, is visiting in our place.

J. E. Chantler has located a barber shop at Garret city.

The Odd Fellows of Fort Wayne, dedicated their new hall last week.

If you want a good square meal, make your wife cook one for you.

We have been presented with a box of lead-pencils—give us room.

Beefsteak is fifteen cents a pound and cattle very cheap. How comes this,

Waterloo boys don't take any "more stock" in deaf and dum gamblers.

The bar docket for the next term of court contains 230 cases.

Fort Wayne calaboosed a negro who was suffering with the small-pox

The ground is said to be frozen to a depth of three feet.

The Presbyterins commenced a protracted meeting last Monday night,

Selling rubbers of all kinds cheaper than ever, at J. E. Woodford's.

Now the juveniles feel hunk-a-dora—school closes to-morrow.

The Courier office printed the invitations for the calico ball on the 22nd.

Verily, there is no telling what a night may bring fourth. To H. H. Stamets it brought a girl

Eld Wm Branch, of Mich, will begin a series of meetings at Cedar Creek next Saturdy.

Pete has got a huge boil on his neck Great Cezar just think of two yards of stiff neck this weather.

Mr. Sam'l Leib, of Laporte, Ind, is in the city. This firm does a large business in the billiard line.

The Stave factory hands had to stop work two days last week on account of the cold weather.

William Britton of Angola, has been visiting his brother, Mr. John Britton, of our place for several days.

Last Monday was the day set to sell delinquent lands and town lots at the county treasurer's office.

A. O. Miller's troup was "Led Astray," at Kendallville, and will not appear among us.

Professor Kinsey was in the city Monday. He will hold a musical convention at Leo next week.

The youngsters are having a fine time now. sitting down on the ice, and breaking through occasionly.

We hear every-body say that Sprott & Son has the best stock of boots and shoes in the place.

We notice that John Hebel has his brick pile propped up. That corner has a bad reputation of "letting brick down."

A great many fences were blown down throughout the county during the heavy winds last week.

Quite a deep snow fell yesterday. We would like to see it make about a four week's visit.

Our Job department is filled brim full of work this week, all of which is commonly called "fine work."

Mr Metz has taken possession of the warm meal house, on Main st., This "hotel" changes hands pretty often.

Always think of the Courier office when you want good Job printing, and come there and get it done.

The girl's are all taken up now thinking what the spring styles will be like. Give us a rest on them "straw umbrellas."

Miss Beck Cannon, will leave our place soon for St. Louis, where she will remain the balance of the winter.

"Root hog or die," I am bound to leave my order for a pair of boots, with W. W. Humes at J. E. Woodford's.

The latest style shoes out, Ladies new style Goat Peb Box toe, shoes at J. E. Woodford's.

Chas, Lowrie, who has been in the show business here for several weeks, has gone to Toledo.

Albert Davis son of our popular hardware merchant, John L. Davis, has been quite ill for several weeks past.

We are sorroy that our Butler Items came too late this week. They are quite interesting and will appear next week.

There will be preaching at the Baptist church Saturday evening, Feb 20th, by Rev Rice, English Lutheran minister Let there be a good turn out

We wish our subscribers would bring in a few loads of wood within the next week or two. Some have promised us and failed. Time.

We certainly believe there are two hundred cats on the square we live in, to judge from the music they make in the dead of night.

Original matter can be found on the first side of this issue. Read it carefuly and perhaps it will benefit you to some extent.

A Courier warmed, and placed inside the waistcoat will keep out the cold far better than a large quantity of clothing. Now is the time to subscribe.

Communicated—There is a certain young business man in this place who spoils the looks of Stamets' show window about seven days in each week.

H. J. Long, an employee in the *Standard* office at Kendallville, visited his parents in this place several days, last week Hank reports everything in good style at Kendallville.

Dr. J. H. Ford has been suffering to quite a great extent, for several days, from injuries received from a fall. We are glad to hear, howeve, that he is recovering.

There are about 15,000 book agents 'round the county. No man will be safe without a half starved bull dog, and a double barreled shot gun with five rounds of cartridges.

Prof. Straub of Chicago, will commence a Musical convention at Waterloo, on Monday the 15th to continue ten days five days in each week for two weeks.

Isaac Gregg, living with our townsman Jacob Gregg, had his hand badly injured, in trying to catch the horse at the Saginaw depot, while in the act of running away.

Our common schools are flourishing.—No pulling back, but united action. A good corps of teachers, headed by a live Superintendent, makes the wheels glide smoothly.

Mr. Olinger, living west of the city two miles, furnishes the Garritetes, with milk and butter. He says they "take down" all he can rake and scrape together.

The wood house belonging to the Air line road, at Kendallville, was distroyed by fire last week. It was filled with dry wood, and must have made a fine "torch light," for our neighbors.

We notice that Messrs. Miller a Casebeer have added to their already stocked room several new showcases of the finest pattern. This firm takes the lead in the way of enterprise.

Fire wood has to take it this cold weather—ours does any way. We "burn" about fifteen cords a week, and that ought to be enough to heat up the whole Ensley block.

Billy Rainier, of Waterloo was sent to the Insane assylum last week. We did not learn the cause which produced his insanity. We hope, however, his stay at the asylum will be brief.

Mrs. Fair has purchased the residence adjoining Chas, Clotz, of R. Elson for 1,100. It is a very desirable location, and Mrs, F. intends making some improvements, which will add to its value and beauty,

Our old friend Abe Cannon, Esq., of Avilla, formerly a resident of our city, was among us several days last week. He will open a paint shop at Albion, in the spring, and the citizens there can boast of a good ornamental painter.

We do not wish to dun our subscribers for they have been paying us nobly so far, better than we expected, but as our bills will be falling due soon, it will be an accommodation if those who have not yet called and settled up, will do so.

One of our subscribers stopped his paper, because money matters was so tight, and then went to the Doctor's 'round the corner and spent two dollars for somethin' "to take." Fare thee well, thou essence of economy.

I wish to gracious, I had left my order with W. W. Humes for a pair of boots at J. E. Woodford's. If I had I should never been troubled with these confounded corns, and been obliged to walk with crutches.

Mr. Joe Link has associated with him Mr. John Weaver. They intend running a first class tobacco and cigar store in a short time. Dry goods can be purchased cheap at this establishment, as they are going to quit selling this kind of goods.

While walking around the city, and "gawking" here and there, we noticed the show window of M. E. Martin & Co. in Fords new building, and think it is shaped about as neat and tasty as any on 'em. This firm has a fine room, and they spare no pains in making everything show to a good advantage.

At a German party the other evening, one of our town bloods took the liberty of "giving the folks a call," without an invitation. He seated himself and remained in this condition for an hour without an invitation to any of the frit ones when he arose and left the house saying "d—the Dutch.

David Weaver, living west of Auburn about one and a half miles, will sell his stock, grain, etc., at public auction, on the 24th of this month. He has some of the finest horses and cattle in the county and it would be a splendid chance to purchase. Mr. W. thinks of trying city life in the spring and will locate among us.

We are informed that several "old coons" had a pitch battle, South of town last Saturday, and it all resulted from an argument in regard to politics. One fellow said that the President was drunk all the time, and the other fellow said he (hic) lied, and the latter was shoulder bumped until he cried for help. Why didn't Grant send troops?

Our devil melted the rollers last week and he didn't take them home, either; but he done it just as easy as it would be for him to "get away with a dish of stewed oysters," He just set them down beside the stove, and seated himself on an arm chair, took off his left boot, and played Mollie Darling with his toes and fingers until the job was done.

MAX ADELER.

This popular writer is well known all over the country, and everyone speaks in high praise of his plendid productions.—Mr. Lev. Yandes is agent for one of his best and most interesting books, entitled Out of the Hurley-Burley," and is ready to furnish the work to those who wish it.

The German Methodists, will dedicate their new church, on South Jacksons st. Sunday Feb., 14th 1875. There will be English preaching in the afternoon, Prof. Robbinson, of Fort Wayne, officiating.—The church is of good size, and all that wish to attend can be comfortably seated We hope our citizens generally will turn out, and the occasion one long to be remembered.

Last Saturdey afternoon Sam George's dog made a dive through Joe. Abright's store window, taking the whole pane out "slick and clean." Mr. G. forked over a two dollar note, and every thing was satisfactory. The tax was paid on the dog and he'll probably get through unmolested until 1876 dawns upon him, when his photograph can be used in groceries, "Poor trust is dead."

During the last week we have received several jobs from our school teachers throughout the county in the shape of reward cards as a memento of good conduct &c. This is a very good idea, and it should be made a general rule by our teachers every where. Some have the names of each scholar, teacher and trustee upon the cards. If you want a neat tasty Job call at this office.

The calico dance to be given on the 22nd of this month is attracting very much attention among the fair sex. We have seen at gatherings like this, some who would not go according to "directions" because they had got hold of the wrong lad. If everything is conducted as the managers have arranged it the whole affair cannot help but be a success and we hope that each will go with right intentions.

We listened to a sermon from Rev. B. W. Seagle, of Defiance Ohio, last Sabbath evening. He took for his remarks, the 18 chapter of John, 8 & 9 verses, which he handled in good style and made some very true and touching points. Mr. S. is filling the Rev. Mr. Fisher's place. The choir composed of nine singers discoursed some splendid music which is much nicer that to have the whole congregation "smashing notes."

The young people have organized a literary society at the school house west of town. This is a step in the right direction, and we think if more of our country boys and girls would pass their idle waste in this manner, it would benefit them a great deal more, than "hoe-downs and taffey-pulls," do. This society meets once a week and has two "news papers," edited by Messrs. Weaver and Rakestraw.

Had we been at home we would have had the pleasure of announcing the marriage of our excellent friend, Col. George J. E. Mayer, of Ft. Wayne, and the charming Miss Clunchill, of Rockford, Ills. It was one of them neat, tasty affairs, so much in accord with refinement and good sense, to which fashionable snobbery is a stranger, and is delightful to know that the participants may be ranked as your especial friends. We wish the loving pair, a full measure of happiness and prosperity through the fitful drama of life.

Dots goot—Our popular saloonist John Hebel, has got some most excellent rum, that he brought with him in his recent visit to the old country. He does not deal it out by the glass at ten cents a "shot," but gives it away to those who are troubled with a gnawing at the stomach. Several of our citizens have tasted it and pronounce it to be a "stunner." We tried our best to get it down but it went back on us, because we'd "sword off." It would be a fine thing to have in the President's family.

Fox Hunt.—Last Saturday disagreeable as it was, the fox hunt in Richland and Fairfield townships was largely attended some estimate the crowd at from two to three thousand. Like the one two weeks ago, it was not well managed, and a number of the sly and festive barkers passed through the ring. After cracking their shins and taring their breeches climbing fences, freezing their ears, and all this and that, they succeeded in gobbling in three of the animals above named.—The game was to be sold at auction and the proceeds therefrom given to the poor. Please count us out.

Wanted—5,000 large White Oak Trees —1,000,000 Staves—I will pay the highest price in cash for 5,000 oak trees, suitable for heading for all barrel staves. Will pay the following cash price for staves:

Delivered at Moreasville station, 13 per M
Delivered at St. Joe, station, 14 per M
Delivered at Auburn Junction. 14 per M

Staves to be 34 inches long 5 inches wide, 7-8 of an inch thick on heart edge made of green white or burr oak. For further particulars inquire of Jonathan Rummel, Agent, or Daul Culver Auburn Junction.
J. H. Smith. (4t.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

We would be obliged to our subscribers if they would drop in the office next week, while attending court, and pay us a dollar or two on their paper. We have been laying out quite a neat little sum, in the last two weeks, for new type and other material needed about the office, and it has played havoc with our "fat pocket book." We anticipate getting a new dress for the Courier as soon as we can get the script together, and hope our friends will pay fast as is convenient. We don't mean those living in the county, but a few who reside in city might just as well fork over a little as not.

We have a family located among us purporting to have come from the grasshopper regions, who, to all outward appearances, are in very destitute circumstances. The rumor circulating that they were in want, the Young Folks' Society concluded to distribute their extra funds. Accordingly on last Monday morning one of our prominent young ladies and gentleman paid them a visit to ascertain if what they heard was true. Finding "that the half had not been told," they returned and procured the necessaries of life in the shape of food and clothing, and thus they were made comfortable and happy for a short time at least.—The conduct of our young people is worthy all praise and emulation.

In the matter of schools we have been unusally blessed this winter, it has been under the supervision of Prof. A. R. Huffman, who together with his corps of able and efficient teachers have as far as possible made it a perfect success. To-morrow being the last day of the present term our citizens should make it convenient to attend, and thus by their presence encourage both teacher and pupil in their noble work of educating the mind. After one week of vacation there will be another month of free school after which the select term will commence. Take advantage of the passing moments children, and stamp improvement on the wings of time,

Jurors.—The following are the Grand Jurors, summoned to appear on the second day of February term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, William Gurrell, George W. Draggoo, John Platter, Joseph Wilson, Franklin Reynolds, William Clarie, David Lawrence, John Houser, George H. Duncan, Andrew Baxter, Daniel D. Knisely Isaac Cool. The regular Petite Jury will be composed of the following gentlemen, who will appear on the 3d day of the term: Jacob F. Fisher, Jeremiah Plum, Sidney P. Jones, Hartsel Wannemaker Martin V. Heffelfinger, J. J. Imhoff, John Seiler, George W. Downs, Simone J. Aldrich James DeLong, George Essig and John Shugras.

Don't fail to call and examine F, N. Wright & Company's stock of thoroughly seasoned doors and sash, we know we can suit you, both in quality and price. Parties that have been in the habit of going out of Auburn for their building material can find a home market that defies competition from its neighboring towns. Mr. Berry the boss mechanic at his trade, is getting everything in running order for the coming season, his work speaks for itself. Our Excelsior hardware man, is preparing to supply your wants in his line of trade, he is worthy of your patronage.

PROGRAMME FOR THE DANCE.

All ladies are to wear calico dresses and each lady to bring with her, to the dance a necktie of the same material as the dress worn. The gentlemen will draw the neckties by lot and will wear the tie during the dance.

The neckties will be numbered by the door-keeper. each lady receiving a number corresponding with the number on the necktie brought by her.

At 9 o'clock gentlemen will draw the neckties from a box and each will escort to supper the lady holding the number corresponding to the number drawn by the gentlemen.

No gentlemen will be admitted without a ticket of invitation. No gentleman is expected to attend without a lady. To meet promptly at 8 o'clock.

Dried Fruits at Beard's.

PRUNES,
PRUNELLS.
DRIED APPLES,
PAIRED PEACHES.
DRIED SWEET CORN,
ENGLISH CURRANTS,
DRIED BLACKBERRIES
DRIED PITTED CHERRIES
DRIED WHORTLEBERRIES,

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

James A. Barns, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Timberlin Administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, deceased has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.
J. B. Lanning, Clerk.
Penfield & Moody, Attys.
Feb. 3, 1875.

What F. N. Wright & Co. propose to do with the citizens of Auburn and surrounding community:

1. To deal with others as we wish to be dealt by.

2 To pay for what we get, and get pay for what we sell.

3 To offer you an assortment of lumber lath, and shingles, which are graded by the inspection laws of the state of Michigan, for by these laws we are in duty bound to abide. This company has had over twenty years experience in manufacturing and handling pine lumber, and proposes to offer to this public an assortment of all grades, of pine lumber. We shall spare no pains in showing you our stock, and defy competition in quality and price, We come among you to give you the benefit of low prices and deal honorably and square with all, shall be partial with none. We have a select assortment of dry finishing lumber that is hard to beat. If we have intruded upon any dealers rights in Auburn we ask your pardon, but be sure and buy close in the future. Don't forget to call and examine our stock of doors and sash before buying elswhere.

Our terms are cash, or a good Note bearing date a reasonable length of time without interest. We come to accommodate all.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given that James W. Case Adm'r of the Estate of Joseph Pense, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insolvent to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term at Circuit Court of said county.
Attest: J. B. LANNING Clerk.
Kinkel & Tefft Att'y for Estate,

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Cedar st. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser. having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs, severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is curable. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVENPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

S. U. Tarney
PROPRIETOR
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!
KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!
Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
hey are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at easonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

The Newest & Best
The Mammoth House
19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!
Has just received the finest and largest stock of
Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC,
at his new store, ever in the place.
NO OLD GOODS!

Try the Courier one year only $2.00.

THE TWO TRAVELERS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

'Twas evening, and before my eyes
There lay a landscape gray and dim;
Fields faintly seen and twilight stars
And clouds that hid the horizon's brim.

I saw—or was it that I dreamed?—
A waking dream?—I cannot say;
For every shape as real seemed
As those that meet my eye, to-day.

Through leafless shrubs the cold wind hissed;
The air was thick with falling snow;
And onward, through the frozen mist,
I saw a weary traveler go.

Driven o'er that landscape bare and bleak,
Before the whirling gusts of air,
The snow-flakes smote his withered cheek,
And gathered on his silver hair.

Yet on he fared through blinding snows,
and murmuring to himself he said;
"The night is near, the darkness grows,
And higher rise the drifts I tread.

"Deep, deep each autumn flower they hide;
Each tuft of green they whelm from sight;
And they who journeyed by my side
Are lost in the surrounding night.

"I loved them; oh, no words can tell
The love that to my friends I bore;
We parted with the sad farewell
Of those who part to meet no more.

"And I, who face this bitter wind,
And o'er these snowy hillocks creep,
Must end my journey soon and find
A frosty couch, a frozen sleep."

As thus he spoke, a thrill of pain
Shot to my heart; I closed my eyes,
And when I opened them again
I started with a glad surprise.

'Twas evening still, and in the west,
A flush of glowing crimson lay;
I saw the morrow there, and blest
That promise of a glorious day.

The waters, in their glassy sleep,
Shone with the hues that tinged the sky,
And rugged cliff and barren steep
Gleamed with a brightness from on high.

And one was there whose journey lay
Into the slowly gathering night;
With steady step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.

I marked his firm though weary tread,
The lifted eye and brow serene,
And saw no shade of doubt or dread
Pass o'er that traveler's placid mien.

And others came, their journey o'er,
And bade good-night with words of cheer;
To-morrow, we shall meet once more;
'Tis but the night that parts us here."

And I," he said, "shall sleep ere long—
These fading gleams will soon be gone—
Shall sleep, to rise, refreshed and strong,
In the bright day that yet will dawn."

I heard; I watched him as he went,
A lessening form, until the light
Of evening from the firmament
Had passed, and he was lost to sight.
—*Atlantic for February.*

WORTH OR WEALTH.

"I tell you, no, Agnes! I won't have it. The fellow only wants my money. I know him—I know him. I know all of these dandified jimcracks. They hang around a bag of gold as crows do around carrion. I won't have any such thing. Now you know."

"Father, you judge Walter too harshly. He is a good man—honest and industrious, and—"

"Industrious, say you? I'd like to know what he's got to show for his industry."

"He has a superior education, father."

"Education! Fiddlesticks! Can he live on his education? Can he make money of it?"

"Yes, he can live on it! He has already obtained a good situation as clerk."

"And will earn just enough to keep him in the fine clothes he wears. I know these fellows. But there's an end on't. If you choose him rather than your poor old father you can do so. I can live alone—I shan't live long—you can—"

"Stop—stop, father. You have no right to talk so. You know I *could* not leave you." And Agnes Bremen threw her arms around the old man's neck and kissed him, and left the room.

"It's curious how these young fools act," the miser muttered to himself after he had seen his child depart. "There's been twenty of the sharks after that girl—all of 'em hovering around her like man-eaters after a dead body. Don't I know what they want? Can't I see? Aha! can't I though? It's my money! But Agnes has never loved one of 'em till this Adams came along—the jackanapes! And now she wants to get married at once. Nonsense!"

The old man bowed his head as he spoke, and he saw a drop upon the back of his hand. It was a bright drop, and the rays of the setting sun were playing on it.

"She cried when she kissed me," he whispered, wiping the tear from his hard hand. "I don't see what makes her so tender-hearted. She never took it from me. But she may have taken it from—"

The old man stopped, and a cloud came over his wrinkled brow, for there was a pang in his heart. He remembered the gentle, uncomplaining being who had once been his companion—the mother of his child. He remembered how she became his wife, even when the bloom of manhood had passed from him; how she loved him, nursed him, and cared for him, and how she taught her child to love and care for him, too. And he remembered how she never had complained even while suffering, and how she had died, with a smile and a blessing upon her lips, though the gold of her husband brought her no comforts.

Noah Bremen bowed his frosted head more low, and in his heart he wished that he could forget all but the few fleeting joys of his wife. But he could not forget that it had been whispered how his wife might have lived longer, if she had had proper clothing and proper medical attention.

"But it would have cost so much! I saved money!"

Ah—the reflection would not remove the pang. The other memory was uppermost.

Noah Bremen had passed the allotted age of man, being over three score and ten, and all his life had been devoted to accumulating money. He had denied himself every comfort, and his heart had been almost as hard as the gold he had hoarded. But as his hair grew more white and spare, and the years grew more heavily upon him, he thought more—reflected more. The sweet smile of his dead wife was doing its mission now, and the pure love of his gentle child was a continual remembrance to him that there were better hearts than his own.

At length the miser rose and passed out from the room. He would have left the hut; but as he reached the little entry-way he heard a voice from the garret. It was his child's. He crept up the rickety stairs and looked through a crack in the door. He saw Agnes upon her knees. Tears were rolling down her cheeks, and her hands were clasped toward heaven. And she prayed:

"Oh, God! be good to my father, and make his heart warm and peaceful! Make me to love him with all tenderness, and enable me to do well and truly the duty I pledged to my sainted mother! I promised her I would love and care for him always. Father in heaven, help me! oh, help me!"

The old man crept down the stairs and out of doors, and for a whole hour walked alone among the trees. He thought again of his wife, again of his child, and then of his gold. And this was not the first time he had walked alone there. He did not himself know how great was the influence his child was exerting over him.

Agnes—pure, good, beautiful Agnes—wept long and bitterly in her little garret; and when she had become calm, and her cheeks were dry, she came down and got her supper. But she was not the smiling, happy being that had flitted about the scanty board heretofore.

A few days after this, as Noah Bremen approached his cot one morning, he heard voices from within. He peeped through a rent in the coarse paper curtain and saw Walter Adams with his child. Her head was upon Walter's shoulder and his arm was about her.

Walter was an orphan, and had been Agnes' schoolmate and her devoted lover through all the years of opening youth. He was an honorable, virtuous man, and loved the gentle girl because she was so good, and so gentle, and so beautiful. And she loved him not only because he had captured her heart in bygone time, but because he was, of all her suitors, the only one whose character and habits promised joy and peace for the future.

"I can not leave my poor old father, Walter," the old man heard his daughter say. "I must live to love and care for him. It is hard. My heart must break. But the pledge of love I gave to my dying mother must be kept."

"And so the great joy-dream of my youth must be changed to this sad reality," exclaimed Walter, sorrowfully. "I can not ask you to leave your father, sweet Agnes, for the truth in you, which I worship, would be a lie could you do so. But I have a prayer—an earnest, sincere prayer. I pray that God in his mercy may remove that curse from your father's stooping form!"

"The curse, Walter?"

"Aye; the gold curse!" rejoined the youth fervently. "I hope that God may render him penniless."

"What! penniless?" repeated Agnes, with a start.

"Aye, penniless; for then he would be far more wealthy than he is now. Then he would know how to appreciate the priceless blessing of his sweet Agnes' love, and then the curse might be broken and his heart grow human again. And more than all," Walter continued, twining his arm closely about the fair form of his companion and speaking more deeply, "then I could prove to him my love. Then I could take you to my home, and we could both love him and care for him while he lived."

Noah Bremen stopped to hear no more, and as he walked away he muttered to himself:

"The rascal! He'd do great things! Me penniless, and he praying for it! The young villain!"

When the old man gained his accustomed walk among the great sycamores, he wiped something from his eye. He acted as though a mote had been blown in there.

Two weeks passed on, and Agnes grew pale and thin. She did not sing as she used to, nor could she smile as had been her wont. Still she mourned not, nor did her kindness to her father grow less.

"O God! help me to love my father," she prayed one night. "Let not my grief make me forget my duty."

And the old man heard it.

One night Noah came home from the city, and in his hand he brought a small trunk. He barred the door, and drew the tattered curtains close.

"See," he says, as he opened the trunk and piled the new bank-notes upon the table. "Look there, Agnes, and see how I have worked in my lifetime. I had no education, but I've laid up my money—money—money! How many men would sell me all their brains to-night for this? See—one thousand—two—three—four—five. Count them, Agnes; there's a thousand pounds in each package."

Agnes counted them over, for she thought her father wished it, and she made fifty packages.

"Why have you taken it from the bank, father?" she asked.

"To let it, my child—to let it at a pound interest, Agnes. I shall double it, darling—double it—double it."

And while the old man's eye sparkled with evident satisfaction, his child wore a sad sorrowing look. And long after that she sat and looked at the working features of her father, and prayed that the gold-fiend would set him free.

When Agnes retired she left her father up; but ere long she heard him put his little trunk away and then go to his bed. And then she slept.

Hark! what sound is that? Agnes starts up in affright and listens. But see! a bright light is gleaming out into the night, and thick volumes of smoke pour into the garret.

"Fire! fire!" sounded a voice from the entry, and she hears the sharp crackling now, and feels the heat. "Agnes, my child!" And in another moment she meets her father upon the stairs. He is dressed, but she is not.

"Take your clothing, Agnes, and you can put it on in the entry. The house is all on fire."

In a few minutes more the father and child stood in the road, the latter with a bundle of clothing in her hand, while the former held a small trunk. They gazed upon the burning building, but neither of them spoke.

And others came running to the scene, but no one tried to stay the flames. And the effort would have been useless had it been made, for the old shell burned like tinder. But more still—no one would have made the effort, had success been evident, for the miserable old hut had too long occupied one of the fairest spots in the village. There were no other buildings to be endangered, so they let the thing burn.

"You have your money safe," said Agnes.

"Yes. See, I took the trunk. I left the candle burning so that I could watch it. But I got the trunk!" And as he spoke he held it up and gazed upon it by the light of the flaring ruins.

"That is not the trunk!" whispered Agnes in affright.

"Not——." But the old man spoke no further. He saw that he had taken the wrong trunk. This was only filled with old cards and dusty receipts.

"Ruined! Lost!" groaned Noah Bremen, as he turned from the smoldering embers. "I had £50,000 pounds in that trunk! and where are they now?"

"Never mind," said Agnes, winding her arms about her father's neck, "we'll be happy without it."

"What?" uttered Noah Bremen, gazing into Walter Adams' face. "Do you mean to say that you will give me a home, too? That you will provide for me, and keep me?"

"Yes," returned the youth hopefully, "I never could be happy with Agnes, much as I love her, if I thought her poor old father had no home. Come, we'll all live together, and be as happy as the days are long."

"But your salary, young man?"

"Is sufficient for us, sir. I have £100 a year. We can live on that, and lay up something, too."

Well, well—take her, love her, be good to her, make her happy, don't never——"

When the old man saw the joyous tears leap from his child's eyes he turned away and walked quickly from the house; but he was not so quick but that he heard the blessing that followed him. And when he walked alone beneath the starry heavens he wiped his eyes as though something troubled him.

Gay as a lark was gentle, beautiful Agnes when she became the wife of Walter Adams. The rose bloomed again upon her cheek, and the smiles were upon her happy face, like sunshine, all the day long.

"Do you pray God to help you to love me now?" the old man asked, after she had lived with Walter Adams some months.

"Why—what do you mean?" said Agnes, in surprise.

"You used to pray so, for I have heard you," returned Noah.

A moment the young wife gazed into her parent's face, and then she answered, while she threw her arms around his neck—

"Oh! I pray that you may be spared to us for long years in peace and happiness; but—love you? Oh! I could not help it if I should try. And Walter loves you, father—he loves you very much, for he has told me so many times."

There was something more than usual in the old man's eye now.

One evening, as the happy trio sat at the tea-table, Walter looked more thoughtful than was his wont.

"What is it, love?" Agnes asked.

"Oh!—nothing," the husband said, with a smile, "I was only thinking."

"But of what?"

"Only castle-building—that's all."

"In the air, Walter?" asked Noah.

"Yes—very high in the air," the young man remarked with a laugh.

"But tell us what it is."

"Well, I'd as soon tell you as not. Mr. Osgood is to retire from our firm in a few days. He is well advanced in life, and has made a fortune in the business, and he will live now for comfort and health alone. He has not been very well of late years."

"And is that all?"

"Yes."

"But what castle in the air is there about that?"

"Oh, that isn't the castle."

"Then what is the castle?" urged the old man, playfully.

"Why, simply this," said Walter, laughing, but yet almost ashamed to tell it; "this noon Mr. Osgood patted me on the shoulder and said he—in his playful way—'Walter, I'll sell you all my interest here for £50,000.'"

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed Noah Bremen; "and you thought he was in earnest."

"No, no!" quickly returned the young man. "I did not think that—though I know that the other two partners would willingly have me for an associate."

"But it seems to me that old Osgood holds his share in the concern at a high figure."

"Oh, no. It is a very low one. There is a clear capital of £150,000 in the business at this very moment; and then think of all the standing debts and good will which goes for nothing."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed the old man again.

Then Walter laughed; and then Agnes laughed; and then they finished their supper.

On the next evening Walter Adams came in and sank down upon the sofa without speaking. He was pale and agitated, and his eyes had a vacant, wandering look.

"Walter," cried Agnes in terror, "what has happened?"

"He's sick," muttered Noah Bremen without turning round.

"No, no—not sick," returned the young man, starting up; "but I am the victim of some miserable trifling."

"Eh? how so?" asked old Noah, turning his chair.

"I'll tell you," said Walter, with a spasmodic effort. "I had some long entries to post this evening, so I remained in the counting-room after the rest had gone. I was still at work when Mr. Osgood came in and placed some papers on my desk, saying as he did: 'Here, Walter, these are yours,' and then he went out. When I had finished my work I opened the papers. The first was a sort of inventory of what Osgood had owned in the business, and mounted up in square numbers to £49,875. The next paper was a deed conveying the whole vast property to me, and making me a partner in the concern upon equal footing with the other two!"

"Well," said the old man, thumping his foot upon the carpet, and keeping time with his hands, "I don't see anything very bad in that."

"But I do," replied Walter. "It is cruel to trifle with me thus."

There was something in Noah's eye again, but he managed to get it out, and then he spoke thus:

"Walter Adams, when young men used to hover about my child, I believed they were only after my gold; and I knew that in most cases I was correct. I believed the same of you. I knew nothing but the love of money that could influence human action. My heart had become hardened by it, and my soul darkened. But it was for my sweet child to pour the warmth and light into my bosom. It was for her to keep before me the image of the gentle wife whom I had loved and lost, but, alas, who occupied a place in that love second to my gold? It was for my child to open gradually, but surely, the fount of feelings which had been for a life-time closed up. I heard her pray for me—pray that she might love me; and that was after I had refused to let her be your wife. I saw her grow pale and sorrowful, and I knew I had done it—and she loved me still. And still she prayed God help her—help her to what? Help her to love her father! I was killing her, and she tried to smile upon me. One evening I heard you both conversing in the old hut. My child chose misery with duty to her father rather than break that duty in union with the man she loved. And you uttered a prayer. You prayed that I might be made penniless—stop! hear me through! You would then show your disinterestedness. I walked away and pondered. Could it be that I had found a man that would love an old wretch like myself with no money? If it was so then that would break the last layer of crust from my soul. I determined to test you. I had gained a glimmering of light—my heart had began to grow warm—and I prayed fervently that I might not be disappointed.

"I went to the bank and drew out £50,000 in bills. That night my miserable hut was set on fire—or—caught fire. I always think my candle did it. But the old shell burned down, and room was made for a better building. I came out with a wrong trunk and the other trunk was burned up. But the money wasn't in it. No, no, I had that safely stuffed into my bosom and deep pockets, and all buttoned up; and the next day I carried it all back to the bank, and had it put with a few thousand more which I had not disturbed. And so my experiment commenced; and I found the full sunshine at last. Aye, Walter, I found you the noble, true man I had prayed for. You took me into your house and loved me when you thought me penniless, and you took my child to your bosom for just what God had made her. And now, my boy, I've been doing a bit of work in the dark. I've paid Mr. Osgood £50,000 in cash for his share in the business, and it is all yours. And let me tell you one more thing, my boy, if your partners can raise £50,000 more to invest, tell 'em you can put in £25,000 more at twelve hours' notice. Tell 'em that, my boy! Come here, Agnes—come here, Walter. Gold bless you both—bless you as you have blessed me!"

Nobody pretended that they had motes in the eye now, for the occasion of the weeping was too palpable.

Paris' Oldest Inhabitant.

The Boston *Post* says: "The oldest inhabitant of Paris, the Comte de Waldeck, now in his one hundred and eleventh year, is still seriously considering the subject of taking out an insurance policy on his life, and will no doubt try it next year. Three years ago M. de Waldeck was enthusiastic over the project of a new theater near the Madeleine, he having applied for the position of director, although he would be about one hundred and fifteen years of age if he lived to see the building completed. He still wants the place, as he was director of a theater bearing the name proposed under the first republic. A correspondent who saw the old man coming down the Rue des Martyrs the other day thought him looking remarkably well. On the Empress' birthday he sent her a bouquet, saying in a note that he was in the world before the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was an officer under Napoleon, and was wounded at Austerlitz. During the reign of terror he was, like Sieyes, 'occupied in living,' no easy thing when one had the title of Count, and when there was a permanent guillotine on the Place de la Concorde; but he succeeded by becoming a purveyor of public amusements. He said the other day that there was only one thing pertaining to that time that he now regretted—the costumes of the women. There is nothing, he thinks, which shows off the female form so well as the dresses worn under the Directory, and, one may add, or so much of it. There is no doubt about the Count de Waldeck's age, he having authentic documents and the records of the army to show that he must be considerably over a century."

Origin of the Coroner's Inquest.

A gentlewoman in London, after burying six husbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For several months their happiness was mutual, a circumstance which seemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who, as she said, had disgusted her by their sottishness and infidelity. In the view of knowing the real character of his amorous mate, the gentleman began frequently to absent himself, to return at late hours, and when he did return to appear as if intoxicated. At first reproaches, but afterward menaces, were the consequences of this conduct. The gentleman persisted and seemed every day to become addicted to his bottle; one evening when she imagined him dead drunk, she undersewed a leaden weight from one of the sleeves of her gown, and, having melted it, she approached her husband, who pretended still to be sound asleep, in order to put it into his ear through a pipe; convinced of her wickedness the gentleman started up and seized her, when, having procured assistance, he secured her till the morning, and conducted her before a magistrate, who sent her to prison. The bodies of her six husbands were dug up, and, as marks of violence were discernible upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared so strong upon her trial, that she was condemned and executed. To this circumstance are we indebted for that useful regulation, by which no corpse can be interred without a legal inspection.

A MIXED-UP ROW.—Near to Colombo, in India, a snake, seeing a parrot in a cage, had made its way to a place where it could make an attack upon the parrot. A child, seeing this, and not knowing the danger, grasped the snake by the tail, while the snake and the parrot attacked each other. Just then an elder sister, observing the little one in danger, snatched the child away, and, in so doing, pulled the snake out of the cage. At this moment a dog came up, and among them all they soon dispatched the snake. The dog, the snake, and the parrot all died from the effects of the encounter, but neither of the girls received any injury.

A Lovely Meeting.

The stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company had a spirited meeting in Chicago the other day. The following passage in their proceedings we copy from the *Times'* report:

A Stockholder—I would like to hear from Mr. Stark in regard to this matter.

Mr. Harding—He has not stated a word of truth. I say he is a liar.

Mr. Reeve—He is not a liar. I will take the matter up.

Mr. Reeve rose from his seat as he made this remark and assumed a menacing attitude. He was saluted with cries of "Sit down and behave yourself."

Judge Van Buren—There is evidently going to be a fight here.

Mr. Harding—I repeat that Sutherland is a liar.

Mr. Reeve—Shut up. We ain't going to take any more of your chin music.

Mr. Harding—You are an adjudicated fraud.

Mr. Reeve—And you are a damned fool.

Mr. Harding—I maintain that he is a liar.

Mr. Reeve jumped up hastily and shook his fist in Harding's face, threatening to give him "particular hell." He worked himself into a rage as he capered round Harding, and proceeded in the midst of his gymnastic performances to divest himself of his coat, as preliminary to pitching into the object of his fury.

The scene then became one of the utmost confusion, and never was equaled for rowdyism by any outburst on the Board of Trade.

The Biter Bitten.

A dried-up old man, of apparently about sixty years, strolled into a billiard parlor in this city yesterday afternoon, and taking a seat watched the players with some interest. After he had remained in the chair for some time he was approached by a hanger one, on the outlook for a greenhorn with whom to play and save the cost of playing. "Hello there, old man, do you ever swing the cue?" said he. "Wal, stranger, I used to prance around a little on a three-cornered table fifteen years ago, but I don't s'pose I could hit the first ball on this new-fangled thing," said the old man. "Well, I'm no player myself; you'd beat me easy enough, I know; just take a stick," replied the accomplished "beat." "Wal," said the old innocent, "I'll play just one game to see if I can 'scratch,'" and they both "banked" for the first shot. The old man had singularly good luck, for he got the first shot and made a run of fifteen points. The other looked on in astonishment while the player of "fifteen years ago" was at work, and when he ceased and counted up the challenger muttered an oath, took off his coat, and went to work in earnest. He made five points only, and the next time the old man ran out the game. "I swow," said he, "I've had the allfiredest luck; will you try another?" "No, not by a darned sight, you old fraud," said the sport, and he walked off to pay for the game, amid the roars of his companions and a smile from the old man, who remarked, "It is strange how I remember to play so well."—*Binghamton Republican.*

"Gwine fur to Jine the Band."

The other night a Fayetteville gentleman was greatly disturbed by a dismal howling in his kitchen, which he first supposed was the sad refrain of some low-spirited tom-cat dying with the bronchitis. Tracing up the noise, he found it proceeded from an old negro woman that was rocking backward and forward in a chair, singing as vociferously as her feeble lungs would allow.

"What are you doing, Aunt Peggy?" exclaimed the irate Fayettevillian.

"I'm a singin' of a hime, honey."

"The d—l you are; what 'hime' are you singing?"

"I'm a singing, 'I'm gwine fur to jine the band.'"

"Well, I'd like to know what band you are 'gwine fur to jine?'"

"De angel band, honey—de Lord's band!"

"Now, you'd make a nice angel, wouldn't you, with the dirt an inch thick on your hide."

"Nebber mind about de dirt, honey," piously ejaculated Aunt Peggy, "nebber mind about de dirt—de Lord he got plenty of soap, he has, and he runs de ribber Jordan, he does—nebber mind about de dirt—I'm gwine fur to jine—!"

Here Aunt Peggy's tormentor fled, and she was left to exercise her vocal powers at discretion.—*Fayetteville Express.*

Expenditures of the Government for Public Improvements.

The expenditures of the United States for public buildings at Washington, from the time the capital was located to the end of fiscal year, June 30, 1873, have been—

For the Capitol	$12,000,000
Treasury	6,000,000
Interior	4,000,000
Postoffice	2,000,000
President's House	300,000
Agricultural Department	200,000
New State Department (unfinished)	1,300,000
Total	$25,800,000

The total amount expended during the same period for the improvement of rivers and harbors was $32,680,340. This sum was distributed as follows: On the Atlantic coast, $9,587,173; Gulf coast, 579,706; Pacific coast, $638,003; Northern lakes, $10,437,158; Western rivers, $11,438,300. Of the total expended the sum of $21,242,040 was for the improvement of harbors.

THE PERILS OF SERENADING.—Serenading in Lewiston, Oregon, has ceased to be popular. The following extract from a recent police report will explain why: "The too melodious nocturnal band was brought before his honor Recorder Vincent, who, after hearing the facts in the case, recorded a fine of $5 and costs, which amounted to $7, making a total of $12 against the E-flat cornet, which was paid by Charles Willis (contraband); the trombone was mulcted in the same amount, and made good by Billy Duffy. The snare drum and bugler not having the necessary amount to satisfy the insatiate maw of the offended dignity of the city in the person of the Recorder, Martin Williams and 'Bricktop' took it upon themselves to offer themselves as hostages in the city jail until the expiration of the alternative, six days."

When deaf and dumb lovers are married, two members of the wedding party are said to be unspeakably happy.

All Sorts.

REVIVALIST HAMMOND is in California.

IN Boston they make doctors itemize their bills.

THE school fund of Indiana amounts to $8,000,000.

JOURNEYMEN tailors in China receive two cents a day.

THE people of Thibet salute each other by putting out their tongues and scratching the left ear.

MIKE MCDONALD, the handsome gambler, is to Chicago what a beautiful rose cancer is to a man.

MR. EVARTS is said to be retained by Yale College, as a testimonial to Beecher, for the sum of $10,000.

"Is that cheese rich?" asked Bloggs of his grocer. "Yes," was the candid reply, "there's millions in it."

NANA SAHIB is not captured. A special commission has heard witnesses, and now announces that the captive is a fraud.

SPURGEON says the Lord has too much for him to do in England, and refuses a generous invitation to lecture in America.

THEY have a "fireless stove" in the Columbus, Ohio, street cars. Tanks of hot water are placed under the seats, and filled at the terminus of the road at the end of each trip.

THE latest conundrum is, Why is the Fourth of July—? That's all. An interval of fifteen minutes is here allowed for guessing the answer. Then the conundrum is put again, in this form Y is the ¼ of July.

MCGEACHY, late editor of the Danbury *News*, is about to start a rival paper, the *Danburian*. There is a prospect that the new paper will cut painfully into the field of the older one, as McGeachy is popular and awfully in earnest.

FOR the first time in her political history (and she's as old as the most of us), China is in the money market asking a loan. She wants $3,138,375, is willing to count 95 cents a dollar, and give 8 per cent. per annum as interest. But there are no takers.

THE Bank of England suspended specie payments in 1797, during the first war with Napoleon, and did not resume for twenty-four years. It passed an act in 1819, directing complete resumption in 1823, and the notes in anticipation of this event reached par in 1821.

A PENNSYLVANIA tombstone reads: "John L. Wilson's wife, Took sick on the 15 November with a chill her sickness had been dropsy and lung fever or the consumption Died June 4 1872 her age is 71 year 9 mos & 4 days her youngest brother had to HANDLE her for 7 mos & 24 days and nights."

THE *Oregon Statesman* says: "The most heroic feat witnessed at the fire in Salem was performed by Dan. Murphy, who picked up a two-hundred-and-fifty pound anvil and carried it from Kelly's shop to the middle of the street, with the remark that he was bound to save something. The anvil was saved."

GEN. FREMONT is described as old and bent, with a face deeply chiseled by the furrowing hand of time. His style of dress is antiquated, and he looks little like the hero of the Rocky Mountains as pictured during the Presidential campaign of 1856. He is said to be seeking an allowance from the government for his past services in the West.

IN twenty-one large cities and towns in Great Britain the aggregate deaths exceeded the births by twenty-one. The annual death-rate in London was 25; Edinburgh, 31; Glasgow, 50; Dublin, 27; Sunderland, 19; Leicester, 29; Wolverhampton, 29; Bristol, 29; Sheffield, 30; Birmingham, 31; Leeds, 33; Newcastle, 35; Liverpool, 36; Nottingham, 37; Bradford, 40; and Manchester 41.

A Desperate Defense.

A most terrible affair has just occurred at a place near Saintes, in the Charente Inferieure, where a man named Tarin, after shooting at his father and his brother, set fire to their farm, and burned cattle and brandy to the value of 30,000 francs. He then retired to his house, loopholed the walls, and prepared to stand a siege. He had three guns and quantities of ammunition. Five gendarmes arrived at full gallop, and Tarin killed one and wounded two. The other two gendarmes, aided by the peasantry, surrounded the house, reinforcements were telegraphed for, and before long brigades of gendarmes arrived from Pons, St. Genis, and Saintes, under the command of a captain; the sub-prefect also repaired to the scene of action. For ten hours a force estimated at 1,000 strong kept up a fire on the house, Tarin replying incessantly. Corporal Boucherie exposed himself for a moment, and was shot dead. At last a navvy, an old soldier, volunteered to storm the place, and he managed to get on the roof, and to pour a bucket of petroleum into the house; while accomplishing this Tarin wounded him slightly in the forehead. The house was soon in a blaze, and the assassin perished in the flames. The two gendarmes who fell were buried with great pomp and solemnity, and a subscription has been opened for their widows and children.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A lady in Paris attended the last *bal masque* out of mere curiosity. She wore a pretty pink domino which made her particularly conspicuous. She supped, and when she left the ball she found she had drunk too much champagne. A policeman put his hand on her shoulder, and she sank down horrified at the idea of being taken off to the station-house. When they picked her up she was dead; she had died from fright. So the body was taken off to the morgue clad in its carnival finery, and there it was recognized the next day by the husband.

LION'S HEART.—A banquet has lately taken place in Paris, at which Firmin, the eminent publisher, presented a sirloin of lion, a leg and heart of the same animal, artistically cooked—that is, disguised. The flesh, though firm and close grained, could not be ranked higher than with that from the horse. The heart was not at all "tender," but rather tough. The meat was not of a nature to justify the opening of a special butcher's shop, or the formation of a philanthropic joint-stock society, to encourage the consumption of the delicacy.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

These Two Great Empires Contain About One-Half the People on the Globe.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In noticing the death of his Majesty Tsai-Shun, the late Emperor of China, we stated that he had ruled over the largest number of subjects of any monarch of the present day, as the population of China numbered 300,000,000 of people, being superior even to the great British Empire, whose subjects numbered 220,000,000. Whilst our statement is correct that the Chinese Empire is the most populous in the world, we find we have considerably understated the populations both of the Chinese and British Empires. It is exceedingly difficult to form correct estimates of the population of Asiatic countries, and in computing the population of the British Empire we adopted the figure which up to the late census of British India was generally assumed to be the population of that country. These figures were up to 1865 variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 180,000,000 of souls. From that period several provincial enumerations established the fact that the actual figures were considerably in excess of previous estimates in the case of every province; and the general census of 1871 has given the population of British India at the enormous figure of 239,000,000 of souls, or 19,000,000 in excess of what was previously believed to be the population of the entire British Empire. The subjects of Queen Victoria are, therefore, almost as numerous as what we had before quoted the subjects of the Brother of the Sun and the Moon, as will be seen from the following table:

British Isles, with other possessions in Europe (nearly)	32,000,000
Empire in India	239,000,000
Colonies in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania	5,000,000
Dominion of Canada, possessions in British North America	5,000,000
Colonies of Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, Singapore, Straits Settlements, West India Islands, all other numerous colonies, at least	9,000,000
Total	290,000,000

As to China, we have no reliable official census of that country, like that of India, and any estimate is, consequently, liable to be more or less inaccurate. We know, however, that China proper, especially the eastern portion of it, those provinces intersected by the rivers Yang-tse-Kiang, Hoangho, Si-Kiang, in their lower course, and the great Imperial Canal, contain a population so closely herded together that travelers often express surprise how food can be raised sufficient to feed them. In Lower Bengal, in the agricultural districts of the countries of Hooghly and Jessore, the population exceeds the enormous number of 1,000 per square mile. But even this figure is exceeded by China. Some partial and local enumerations have been made, and on the strength of the figures thus obtained, and with the best information available, English and German geographers assume the population of the Chinese Empire at 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 of souls.

We have thus the remarkable and interesting fact that the joint population of these two great empires (the British and the Chinese) amounts to the enormous sum of 700,000,000 or 750,000,000, or about one-half of the entire population of our globe. We believe there is no parallel to this wonderful fact in the history of the human race, as far as we have authentic record or tradition.

Waked Up the Wrong Passenger.

A Chicago gambler waked up the wrong passenger in the person of a muscular young man who had come from Iowa to attend the Universalist convention. The gambler was a "steerer" for a bunko den, and having decoyed the young man to the place, sought to induce him to play. The latter, however, had read the papers, and, besides, had principle enough to decline. On this the gamblers, three in number, locked the door, and were about to "go through" their victim, when he proceeded to lay about him with his red right arm, and in the space of a minute or two, knocked the three ruffians senseless on the floor. Leaving them all in a heap, he unlocked the door and went on his way rejoicing.

Bergh After Horse-Clippers.—In New York, the other day, Mr. Bergh made a little breeze in high life by a raid on clipped horses belonging to fashionable owners standing about A. T. Stewart's retail store. Among them was a span belonging to one of the Appletons, the book publishers, whose driver was arrested, and, after a long examination, held for trial. It was only last Sunday that out of seventy-eight carriage teams standing in front of churches examined by Mr. Bergh's officers, forty-one had been clipped, and the blankets provided by the owners for the animals were found wrapped around the drivers' legs and feet.

Railroad Frauds in Hungary.—All the railroad frauds in the world are not perpetrated in the United States, as some people suppose. The manager of the Lemberg Czeruswitz Railway Company in Hungary has been detected in a series of swindles against the company, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. A plot has also been detected on another Hungarian railroad company, to defraud it by printing and issuing forged coupons of the preferred bonds. The plot was adroitly worked, and based on the calculation that there are always coupons which are not presented at the time they become due.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarious districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

A splendid map of the United States, size 38x52, is given to every mail subscriber to the *Daily Post and Mail*, of Chicago, who pays $7.80 for one year—without map $6.80. Canvassers wanted in every town. Send for sample paper.

The good name of the old Sherman House, Chicago, is being nobly maintained by the new. There is not a better hotel on the continent. Its prices, too, have just been reduced.

A Nation of Dyspeptics.—We live fast—dissipate in everything except righteousness, and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of poisoned alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every conceivable carbonaceous, soul-dwarfing, life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters cannot stop this in a radical manner—but it will remove the evil effects, and the recovering patient, with fresh, pure, vitalized, electrical blood flowing through his arteries and veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which, coupled with experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. Good, nutritious, digestible diet, which the most delicate stomachs may take, can be found in cracked wheat, corn bread, tomatoes, raw or soft-boiled eggs, baked apples, boiled rice, plain rice pudding, corn starch, rare beef, mutton and poultry. With Vinegar Bitters and moderation in eating and drinking, there is no incurable case of dyspepsia. 21

Carpenters, read the advertisement of Simmons' Sash Supporters in another column.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

Again our advertising columns exhibit the rapid growth and substantial condition of the National Life Ins. Co. of the United States of America, the largest and strongest life insurance company of the world upon the low rate stock plan. Its loans upon bond and mortgage and United States bonds, amounting to $2,531,916, largely exceed its total liabilities. The low rates, the large capital, the definite contracts, and the liberal policies of the National, render it worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

Important to Consumptives.—The long-looked-for specific for the cure of Pulmonary diseases is found at last. Allen's Lung Balsam has proved to be the most extraordinary medical preparation for curing Consumption. It not only cures Consumption, but relieves immediately the incipient stages, such as Coughs, Colds, Oppressions, etc., Pains in the Chest. It breaks up the most distressing cough in an incredibly short time. For sale by all medicine dealers.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

AGENTS. Chang Chang sells at sight. Necessary as soap. Goods free. Chang Chang M'f'g Co., Boston.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address Excelsior M'f'g Co., Buchanan, Mich.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

MONEY made rapidly with Stencil and Key-Check Outfits. Catalogues, Samples and full particulars *free*. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

$20 Daily to Agents. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with 2 $5 Chromos, free. AMERICAN M'F'G CO., 300 Broadway, N. Y.

$2,400 a year salary. Salary and expenses paid. Outfit free. Invaluable package sent for the return postage. C. H. Gurley, Waterboro Center, Me.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., Eighth Street, *New York.*

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet of 100 pages*, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male and Female. $30 a week insured. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample free. Address with 6c return stamp, C. Ross, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. D. Meeker's **Painless Opium Cure!** The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. P. O. Box 475, LAPORTE, IND.

SIMMONS' SASH SUPPORTERS,
Applied to new or old windows, are warranted to give satisfaction. They take the place of cords and weights on common-sized windows. Agents wanted in every county. Carpenters preferred. Address J. D. SIMMONS & CO., 93 and 95 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISERS.
The American Newspaper Union numbers over 1,500 papers, separated into seven subdivisions. For separate lists and cost of advertising, address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe St., Chicago.

6 For 25 We will send 6 varieties PURE FLOWER SEEDS, (your choice from our Catalogue) for 25 cts. All true to name and warranted. 30 for $1. Send 10 cts. for a package of our Newest Dwarf Bouquet Aster and our Catalogue of Domestic and Imported Seeds for 1875. Address DONNELLY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HOME GROWN SEEDS OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 130 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners, Family Gardens, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply. HOVEY & CO. 53 No. Market St. Boston, Mass

Chicago Business Directory.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
CHICAGO SCRAPER & DITCHER CO., 60 LaSalle.
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
Dr. HIATT & LeROY, 201 South Clark.
AWNINGS, TENTS, TWINES AND CORDAGE.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 202 to 208 South Water.
BAKING POWDER AND EXTRACTS.
Dr. PRICE'S, Steele & Price M'f'rs., 201 & 203 S. Water, Chicago, 204 N. 2d, St. Louis, 244 Main, Cincinnati.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 113 to 115 State.
BOOTS AND SHOES—AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 37 E. Washington.
BOOTS AND SHOES—WHOLESALE.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 to 31 Lake.
[illegible]
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-av.
[illegible]
CANNED FRUITS AND CRYSTAL LAKE PICKLES.
F. A. WAIDNER, 45 and 47 River.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, ROCKING HORSES, SLEIGHS, Etc.
JAMES B. THOMAS, Manufacturer, 114 N. Peoria.
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
BOWEN & KENT, 260 to 264 Wabash-av.
CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
ABRAM FRENCH & CO., 161 & 166 Wabash-av.
DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE.
E. BURNHAM & SON, 53 and 54 Lake.
ENGRAVER, SEALS, PRESSES, BURNING-BRANDS, SOAP STAMPS, STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS.
L. BOCHE, 171 E. Randolph.
ENGRAVERS.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 115 Franklin.
ENGRAVER, STENCILS AND STOCK.
C. H. HANSON, 38 South Clark.
FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS—SPECIALTY.
DALY, HENROTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av.
FURNITURE.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 200, 202, 204 and 206 Randolph.
GLASS SHOW-CARD PAINTER.
J. J. G. BURGHOFFER, 199, 201 and 203 E. Randolph.
GRASS SEEDS.
ALBERT DICKINSON, 136 Kinzie.
GUNS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE.
Address W. E. SPENCER & CO., 58 State. Est. 1857.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—WHOLESALE.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 58 and 60 Lake.
HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
KIMBARK BROS. & CO., 80 to 84 Michigan-av.
HOTELS.
NEVADA HOTEL, Wabash-av., bet. Madison and Monroe. Central, convenient. $2.00 per day.
IMPERIAL AXLE GREASE.
GEO. B. SWIFT & CO., M'f'rs., 142 to 146 Fulton.
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD MANUFACTURERS.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton.
LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE MANUFACTURERS.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton.
LOCKSMITHS' AND BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS.
J. F. WOLLENSAK, 228 LaSalle.
LUMBER.
THE PESHTIGO CO.—Green Bay Lumber. North Pier. W. E. Strong, Pres't; G. C. Hempstead, Sec'y.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.
THE GOWEN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark.
MUSIC, SHEET AND BOOK, AND DEALERS IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 109 State.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL, 265 to 269 State.
PUMP MANUFACTURERS.
J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, M'f'rs., cor. Polk and Canal.
REAL ESTATE.
JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn.
SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.
AMERICAN S. M. CO., 243 Wabash-av.
"DOMESTIC" S. M. CO., 74 State. Agents wanted.
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 150 State.
HOME S. M. CO., Johnson, Clark & Co., 141 State.
VICTOR S. M. CO., 231 West Madison.
SHOT.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton.
SHOW-CASE MANUFACTURERS.
SAMUEL B. MARTIN, 19 N. Green.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO.'S STANDARD SOAPS, sold by Wholesale Trade everywhere, 355 to 362 N. Water.
STEAMSHIP LINES.
WHITE STAR MAIL LINE, 97 Clark, A. Lagergren.
WASHING MACHINES.
For Circulars, etc., address CALKINS CHAMPION Washer Co., 207 Clark. Agents wanted everywhere.
WHITE LEAD, ZINC AND COLORS MANUFACTURERS.
CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL CO., Green & Fulton.
WIRE CLOTH AND WIRE GOODS.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 Randolph.

$25 PER DAY Commission, or $30 a week salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. W. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

THIS paper is printed with Ink furnished by Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., 509 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, and 59 Gold Street, New York. For sale in 10 and 25-pound cans by THE NEWSPAPER UNION, Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISERS
Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of The Great Newspaper Auxiliary Lists. Apply to E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

THE FAVORITES.
FAMILY FAVORITE,
MANUFACTURERS' FAVORITE,
GENERAL FAVORITE.
The Titles Indicate the Uses.
For full information respecting our Goods, or Agencies for same, address WEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, at Hartford, Conn., or our Branch Offices in leading cities.

SONGS OF JOY!
A NEW COLLECTION OF
Hymns and Tunes
Especially adapted for Prayer and Camp Meetings, Christian Associations and Family Worship. By J. H. Tenney. Boards, 30 cents. Flexible Cloth, 25 cents. Sent postpaid on receipt of the price.
LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

SENT FREE
A Book exposing the mysteries of WALL-ST. and how any one may operate successfully with a capital of $50 or $1,000. Complete instructions and illustrations to any address. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall Street, New York.

PILES WHAT ARE PILES? READ! "PLAIN BLUNT Facts," a Treatise on the Causes, History, Cure and Prevention of PILES. Published by P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 46 Walker Street, New York. Sent FREE to all parts of the United States on receipt of a letter stamp.

The Tribune Almanac
AND
Political Register for 1875.
Oldest, Largest, Best. 148 Pages.
The Standard Political and Statistical Annual. Price postpaid, 20 Cents; Seven for $1.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

HAVE YOU READ
JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE'S NEW BOOK
"MY OPINIONS?"
The book that everybody who has seen it is telling his friends to buy. Get it and read it at home aloud; it will take you by storm and please your wife amazingly. It is the sharpest and funniest book out. Keen as a brier.
AGENTS WANTED. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 113 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

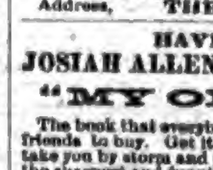

This PATENT CABINET or LETTER FILE is useful to every business man, to keep BILLS, LETTERS or PAPERS always clean and in alphabetical order; holds 4,000 Letters, can be used on a desk or hung to the wall. We prepay Express charges. Send for circular and price list with 1,000 references.
Address G. A. COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS $10 PER DAY.
To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. PRICE $25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "HOME SHUTTLE," whether you are EXPERIENCED in the business or not. If you wish to buy a SEWING MACHINE for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

This disease, and most forms of disease, arise from bad blood. [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Price, [illegible]

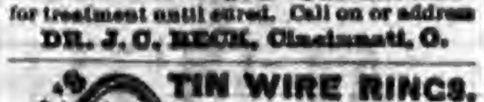

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS,
Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

TIN WIRE RINGS.
Will not Rust or make the Hog's Nose Sore.
Hardware Dealers sell them. Ringer, $1.00; Tin Rings, per 100, 60c; Coppered Rings, [illegible] postpaid. Circulars free. H. W. Hill & Co. [illegible], Ill.

Agents are selling with great success
LIVINGSTONE'S LIFE WORK,
The book that sells fastest and pays best of all others. New, complete and authentic. The whole story told in one superb volume of 800 *pages Royal Octavo with 100 full-page Engravings*. Unequaled in beauty and cheapness. Best of commissions paid. Send for circular to
Columbian Book Co., Chicago, Ill.

READY FOR AGENTS. THE CHAMPION BOOK OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT SOUTH.
See Specimen Pages in SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, for November, 1874.
800 PAGES, AND 600 ILLUSTRATIONS.
The most magnificent work ever published in this country. Agents who can sell a good book can obtain territory on most liberal terms, by addressing AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 113 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

J. S. Winslow & Co., *Ship Brokers, Portland, Me., say:*—"We honestly think your Sea Foam superior to all others."
West, Stone & Co., *Grocers, Springfield, Mass., say:*—"Sea Foam combines all qualities desired in a first-class Baking Powder."
"It is the thing for dyspeptics and weak persons, and better for the strong and well." Many Valuable cooking recipes sent free. Send for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & Co., 176 Duane St., New York.

Powell's Star Wood Pumps!
Waukegan Farm Pumps,
Wood Eave-Trough Tubing.
If you want the best of these articles, go to your Hardware or Agricultural Implement Stores. If they do not keep them, or will not get them for you, send direct to the Factory. Catalogues and Price Lists mailed upon application to J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

FREE Our CATALOGUE For 1875, of
FRESH—**SEEDS**—PURE
WESTERN GROWN.
Send your name to the largest
SEED FARMERS IN THE WEST.
GEO. S. HASKELL & CO., Rockford, Ill.

ELASTIC
TRUSS.

This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining Rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the
ELASTIC TRUSS CO.,
No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, and sent by mail. Call, or send for Circular, and be cured.

Iowa R. R. Land Co.
has for sale 1,500,000 Acres of Railroad Lands in the Middle Region of Western Iowa.
BETTER LANDS AT CHEAPER PRICES
than can be found elsewhere within civilization. No grasshoppers. No ague. No Indians. Average credit price $5 and $6 per acre. Start right. Call or send to the Company's office, 92 Randolph street, Chicago, and obtain full information and how to reach the lands free. For maps and pamphlets, with prices and terms, address Iowa Railroad Land Co., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner.

AGENTS WANTED.
TO SELL RUBBER HAND STAMPS
Marking Clothing, Books, Printing Envelopes, Cards, Bags, &c. Bankers Stamps a specialty. Agents Outfit, $2.00. Send Stamp for Circular
VANDERCOOK-Co. CHICAGO.
STATE & MADISON STREETS.

Waukesha Water.
MINERAL ROCK SPRING,
Cures Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Constipation, Gravel, Jaundice, Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Female Weakness, in all its forms, all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
Price—Barrels, $12; half do, $7; cans, jugs, demijohns and bottles, 50 cents per gallon; packages extra. Money must accompany the order. Send stamp for our book of 32 pages, giving description of the above disease.
C. C. OLIN & CO.,
Waukesha, Wis.

Great Offer.
Twenty Steel Reproductions of famous pictures, original engravings worth $30.
"Fated to be Free," Jean Ingelow's great story, price in book form $1.75.
"A Woman in Armor," a thrilling story of American home life, price in book form $1.25.
Twenty short stories, a rich variety of miscellaneous reading, and over 150 pages of rare pictures.
All the above included in the offer of Hearth and Home on trial till July 1. Sent post-paid for only $1. The great illustrated weekly magazine. Price reduced to $2.50 per year. Single number six cents. At news stands or by mail. Great inducements to agents and clubs. THE DAILY GRAPHIC COMPANY, Publishers, 39 and 41 Park Place, New York.

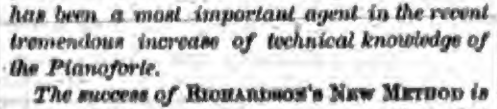

TO THE FLOWER & KITCHEN GARDEN
Enlarged, Improved and Embellished by a
MAGNIFICENT COLORED PLATE
and hundreds of Engravings, descriptive of more than three thousand varieties of Choice Flower and Vegetable Seed, Gladiolus, Lilies, etc., also directions for culture. Sent free on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address WASHBURN & CO., Boston, Mass.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
FOR THE
PIANOFORTE.
It stands the test! Sells 25,000 yearly, and is gaining friends everywhere. No piano instruction book ever issued approaches it for real merit and worth, and no teachers regret using it in their course of instruction. This work is a power in the musical advance of the day, and has been a most important agent in the recent tremendous increase of technical knowledge of the Pianoforte.
The success of Richardson's New Method *is world-wide, and prompts many competitors, but its sale surpasses that of all others* combined, *and it stands to-day incontestably superior to all other Piano Methods.*
Used by thousands of Music Teachers and sold by all Book and Music Dealers in this Country and Canada.
PRICE, $3.75.
All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, N. Y.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

January 1, 1875.
Seventh Annual Statement
OF THE
NATIONAL
Life Insurance Co.,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIPTS.	
Premiums, including receipts on re-insured policies	$923,575 20
Interest and premiums on gold	134,600 [illegible]
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN 1874	$1,058,175 78
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Death claims	$279,061 72
Matured endowments and annuities	8,724 00
Cash and allowances for surrendered policies	237,104 85
Premiums on policies reinsured	20,430 75
Dividend on stock	30,000 00
Taxes and license fees	9,214 45
Commissions	[illegible]
All other expenditures	137,291 50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS IN 1874	$797,629 85
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank	$95,050 07
United States bonds	414,354 66
State and city bonds	137,500 00
Real estate (building)	400,000 00
Loans secured by first mortgages of real estate	2,119,562 66
Loans secured by collaterals	43,367 80
Loans secured by policies in force	67,382 11
Commuted commissions	65,701 03
Interest and rents accrued	51,193 45
Premiums in course of collections (net)	84,724 50
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums (net)	84,470 38
Office furniture, ledger balances, and all other assets	20,100 47
GROSS ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875	$3,580,245 31
LIABILITIES.	
Reinsurance reserve on policies in force	$2,044,523 00
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration	22,319 36
Present value of premiums due in 1875 and future years, paid in advance	8,192 76
Death claims reported but not due	79,992 99
TOTAL LIABILITIES, JAN. 1, 1875	$2,155,047 11
SURPLUS, BEING SECURITY ADDITIONAL TO THE RESERVE	$1,425,198 20
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1875	$1,425,198 20
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874	1,254,403 84
INCREASE OF SURPLUS DURING THE YEAR	$170,794 36
Number of policies issued during the year	2,601
Amount of policies issued during the year	$5,770,301 00

The loans, secured by first mortgages on real estate, amount to $2,119,562, a sum considerably in excess of the total policy liability.
The surplus $1,425,198 is entirely for the security of the policy-holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.
During the last year the company has paid to the representatives of deceased policy-holders $279,061, and for surrendered policies $237,104, has paid a dividend upon its stock, has met the expenses, and now has a surplus of $1,425,198, an increase of $170,794 over the surplus at the beginning of the year.
The Low Rates, the Large Capital, the Definite Contracts and the Liberal Policies of the NATIONAL, render it especially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.
Officers:—John V. Farwell, President; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice Presidents; J. F. Crank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.
Branch Office, - - Chicago, Ill.
157 to 163 LaSalle Street,
Where the business of the Company is transacted.

ROSES 700 SUPERB VARIETIES OF 600,000 Greenhouse Plants. Mailing Plants a Specialty. Illustrated Catalogue Free. E. Y. TEAS & CO. Richmond, Ind. **ROSES**

BECKWITH
PORTABLE FAMILY
SEWING
$25
MACHINE
DOUBLE THREAD
BECKWITH S. M. Co NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

$25 A Day

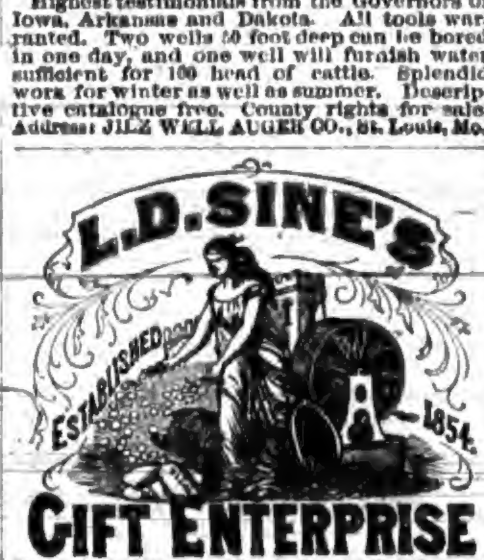

Yes, $25 00 a day is guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills in good territory. Highest testimonials from the Governors of Iowa, Arkansas and Dakota. All tools warranted. Two wells 50 foot deep can be bored in one day, and one well will furnish water sufficient for 100 head of cattle. Splendid work for winter as well as summer. Descriptive catalogue free. County rights for sale. Address: JILZ WELL AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

L. D. SINE'S

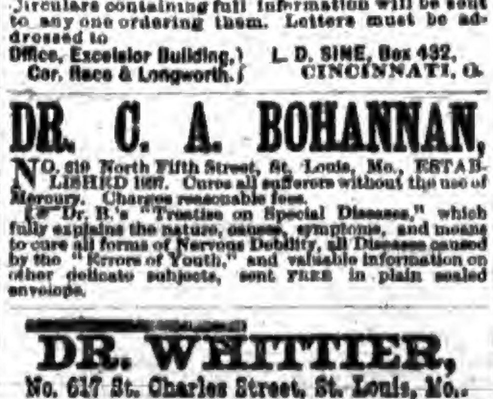

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$75,000.00!
IN VALUABLE PRIZES!
To be Drawn Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF $5,000 EACH IN CASH!
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid. Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five, $20. Circulars containing full information will be sent to any one ordering them. Letters must be addressed to
Office, Excelsior Building, Cor. Race & Longworth. L. D. SINE, Box 432, CINCINNATI, O.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN,
NO. 610 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., ESTABLISHED 1857. Cures all sufferers without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable fees.
Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, and means to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, all Diseases caused by the "Errors of Youth," and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent free in plain sealed envelope.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even.
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received on Pianos, $10 to $20; Organs, $5 to $10; second-hand Instruments, $2 to $5, monthly after first Deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York. Box 3567.

C. N. U. No. 8.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Under the Gas Lamp.

BY M. QUAD.

I sometimes wonder if when I am old and helpless, my children will look upon me as a shadow cast over their happiness? I wonder if Fortune will not play some bad trick by which I may be thrown upon the charity of the world, and be treated as the world's charity treats other old men? I wonder if youth will sneer at my gray locks and trembling limbs, and if people will say that I have outlived my usefulness, and should be glad of a place in the poorhouse and a grave in the potter's field?

From my window the other night I watched an old man as he crept up the street and stood under the gas-lamb. He was gray and bent and feble, and his fluttering rags were the leaves of a book, in which one could read of poverty, sorrow and woe. He looked around like a child, as if he knew not which way to turn. No home no friends—no one to care whether he lived or died.

By-and-by he sat down on the step and rested his head on his hand. I knew what he was thinking of. His face was in the shadow and I could not see it, but I knew that tears were falling down those wrinkled cheeks, and that his old heart was sad and sore. There is nothing so lonely as an old man without a home or friends. *He* felt it. He saw the old and the young go by, heard the laughter of happy children, and he bent his gray head still lower. His life has been a dreary struggle with poverty and grief, and those who had once cared for him had slept the long sleep for years past.—He was alone—old and weak, and the world had no pity. No one stopped to ask if he was cold or hungry—no one cared whether his heart was heavy or glad.

The bleak wind whistled around the corner, and I saw the old man shiver He had been a child once, perhaps petted and loved, and his mother had read to him from the good book: "Honor thy father and mother that the days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God, giveth thee." Had his children honored him? He hath grown to manhood and battled with the world, and planned and hoped and pictured a bright future, as well as all do Men might bowed to his eloquence and respected his talents once, and in his sunshiny hours men might have flattered him and made him believe that their friendship would never die. Old age had crippled him friendships had flown, and he was left alone to bear a double burden.

He was waiting for death. He would have welcomed its coming long ago but the grave was not ready to receive him until his heart had felt more strongly the coldness of man's natures, and until his burdens had quite crushed him down.

I went to call him in, but he had disappeared. I looked up and down the streets through the darkness, but he had vanished like a shadow.

Yesterday, as I looked into the morgue I saw him resting on the cold stone slab, his hands folded across his breast and a look of relief on his pale face. They had found him floating in the river, and he had found a home at last.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Katzner road, three miles south west of Waterloo.

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Teutsch late of De Kalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

The Auburn

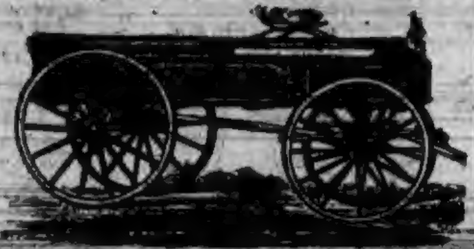

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Opening
AT BUTLER INDIANA.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderi. West side of Bradway, BUTLER. IND.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with *two* rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,

SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,

And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

LUMBER BY THE CAR LOAD AT JOBBING RATES.

F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealer in Lumber

A umberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Where there can be foundan extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson treet near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

V A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

PRICES REDUCED

—AT THE—

FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers,

Just take teas, for instance: We save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 18 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which 10 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c, 50c 80 $1, 1 10 per pound,
Gunpowder 50c, 80c, $1, 1 10 per pound,
Imperial, 50c, 30c, $1, best 1 10 per pound,

Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 90c, per pound,
Uncolored Japan, 40c, 80c, best 90c, per pound,

All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us

Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound.

Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 23c, best Rio, 25c, per pound

Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 2½c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 36c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c,
Filberts, 20 cents per quart,

Almonds 20c,
English Walnuts, 15c,
Pecans 12½c,
Brazil 12½c,
Roasted Peanuts, 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 20 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2,50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50,
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50,
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50,

Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, new 90c $1 25,
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75,
Old '70' for Medical purposes $1 50 and 3 00,
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6,
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c,

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice assorted, French toy candy, imperials, bails and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 2½c per pound.
Barber poles 2½c.
French cluster, 25c.
Fruits and Almonds, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety, your children can get from 1c to $1.

No end to the variety of men eys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers' horses bugles, whistles, rattles, toney baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches, 8c.
Prunes 5 and 15c.
Dried apples 6 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches 25c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c

Cigars and Tobacco—Best high flyers, $1 80 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40 and 50c,
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c,
Best light yellow color 90c,
Shorts, 50c,

WOODEN WARE CHEAPER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No 2, 75c No 1 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub
Pail, 2 hoop 18c, 3 hoop 20c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.

Churns, 65c 75c, 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs,

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 75c.
Silver drip, 75,
Extra Golden 50c.

Cuba, 45c,
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

25c 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c.
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost.
We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 25c per gallon.

Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon.
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn and

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 18th, 1875. No. 7.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!
All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only
ABSTRACT OF TITLE
to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.
OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE
S. W. Cor. Public Square. AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
Published every Thursday, by
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ...$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	16 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10cents per line, first insertion; 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

DR. L. SANDERS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 14 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

RICKEL & TEFFT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTR TEFFT.

COURIER OFFICE,
JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.
ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office. Ft. Wayne. Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.
OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DRS. SEBRING & GRAHAM.
PARTNERS in the practice of Medicine. Office in Shaffer's brick building, second story, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben
PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Blass
Luce, Chapin & Blass,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner,
C. Gerber & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 83 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. Z. C. Phsatt
Emerson & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

T. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.
Hamilton & Goldsmith,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

NOTICE.

At the September term 1874 of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the estate of Joseph Johnson was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly. Dated Dec. 1, 1875. ANBROSE JOHNSON Adm'r

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Asahel S. Bryant, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate supposed to be solvent. Feb 1, 1875
B. H. CORNELIUS, Adm'r

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 02	5 58	5 06
Garrett	3 25	3 20	8 20	5 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 38	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	8 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 30 am		

Going West

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	3 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	8 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 40	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 05	8 35pm
Auburn	1 03	12 51pm	2 00	8 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction	8 00am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		6 30	2 45
Louisville	11 10pm		7 35
Indianapolis	4 25		2 00
Ft Wayne	10 40	5	3 00
Auburn	11 20	6	3 18
Waterloo	11 53	9	
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			4 20
Ar Angola	12 5	7 45	5 06
Reading	2 00	9 1	5 21
Bankers	2 15	30	5 40
Jonesville	2 35	10 03	8 00
Jackson	3 40	11 55	8 50
Detroit	6 30	3 30	10 00
Grand Rapids	9 70	7 00	5 50
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	8 50		12 25

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 45
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 30 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	5 30a m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 06		
Bankers	7 28	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 12
Ar Angola	8	4 35	12 05
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	9 2	8 25	12 42
Auburn	9 4	6 2	12 55
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	12 38
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		1 50
Louisville	4 45		7 20a
Cincinnati	8 25 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10a.m	2 00pm
Ossian	12 00am		2 47
Bluffton	12 30p	2 58	20
Keystone	1 05pm	3 28	4 02
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 37pm	4 04	4 45
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 19
Muncie	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 50		
New Castle	3 55		
Cam. City	4 30		
Beesons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 45	11 10pm
Indianapolis		7 35	4 25am
Connersville	10 00		
Beesons	10 15		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	11 40		
McCowans	12 18pm		
Muncie	12 35	10 15	6 35am
Eaton	1 10		7 12
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 04		8 03
Keystone	2 15		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 20am	8 50
Ossian	3 17		9 26
Ft. Wayne	4 00	1 45	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Supt.
ROBT. RELLIK, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Jan 1, 1875.

Going East.			Going West	
Way Fr	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc
7	10 00 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	2 25
8 30	10 54 am	Denver	6 56	1 25
9 20	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 18	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 18
11 25 pm	1 50 pm	Auburn	3 58	10
11 50	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	255
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Co. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Try the COURIER one year only 2 00.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	5:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:50 "	5:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00 "	5:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	5:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.36	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST. EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M.	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,[illegible]	3,43 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,22 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,20 "	9,40 "
Crest-line ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crest-line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A. M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,35 "	6,22 "	8,15 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,59 A."
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M.	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,20 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,24 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest-line ar	5,30 "	5,50 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
Crest-line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	17,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,70 "	5,20 "	11,26 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9.00 "	1,40 PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,20 "	3,20 a m	12.15 A.M.	

F. W. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE,—THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 a m	†4 50 p m	11 10pm
Arr. Chillicothe	12 50	7 48	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12.05 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	10 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	2 40 a m	11 40
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	0 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 20 p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	10 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton & L.)	6 20 a m		†3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C, & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00†p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10 a	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	0 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 20 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 30 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt. Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal Md
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.
All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Come and see his largestock of Gp

Pencillings and Clippings.

Try the COURIER one year only $2.00.

* * *

☞Sammy Pommert is the best shaver in town.

* * *

☞Regular session of Commissoners court convens this week.

☞Logansport has got up a "Beecher" quarrel with one of their leading ministers.

* * *

☞Subscribe for the COURIER if you want to be sure and go to Heaven when your time comes

* * *

☞Allen county has thirteen Granges, with memberships of over thirteen hundred.

* * *

☞If you want a neat tasty Job of printing don't fail to call at the COURIER office for it.

* * *

☞Prof. A. R Hoffman has been visiting his parental home for several days past, in the Buckeye state.

* * *

☞This winter is like an insurance agent—extremely forward. We have no reference to any in town.

* * *

☞A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature for the removal of the State capital from Lincoln.

* * *

☞Spring bonnets will be of straw, with wide brims extending over the forehead and trimmed on the inside with flowers.

* * *

☞Al Wells has entirely "let up" on the trust business, and now when you don't pool, you want to fork over before playing any more.

* * *

☞Artificial butter making has never proved a success. The difficulty lies in putting in the hairs so that they look natural.

* * *

☞John Hebel will have to close his "gun shop," for three months, because he neglected to secure the required number of names on his paper.

* * *

☞THE COURIER is gaining subscriptions steadily, and we are indebted to many of our Republican friends for their kindness in this direction.

* * *

☞The snow fell last week, done our farmers a great deal of good. Many logs and other material were drawn to town much easier than by wheeled vehicles.

* * *

☞Mrs. Sartoris is now at home looking as healthy and as fleshy as a pair of fire tongs. And still "they say" the General will soon be grandpap.

* * *

☞It is reported that J. P. C. Shanks of Indiana, remarked of Andy Johnson's election: "Best thing under the circumstances, but damned bad circumstances."

* * *

☞A great many substantial business houses will be built next season. Plans are already matured and contracts let in some cases.—It will be a busy season for our builders.

* * *

☞Remember that Mrs. Little & Miss Fair, have removed their Milliner stock to the 2nd door North of Rainier House on Main st. They have a good quantity of all kinds of hats, bonnets and trimmings Call.

* * *

☞Mr. Hall, father of our townsman, Alex Hall, died last week at about the age of 71 years. He was formerly a resident of our place, but some time ago he moved to Sedan, where he has since resided.

* * *

☞The Laporte "Argus" has found a fool. He playfully pointed a loaded rifle at a wedding party and came within an inch of turning the party into a funeral procession. Somebody should have brained the fellow with a straw.

* * *

☞Some person has taken the trouble to ascertain that the number of fatal railway accidents in England is much larger than in the United States, although there are nearly twice as many miles of road in this country.

* * *

☞The editor of the Rochester *Spy* advises his readers to look out for spurious nickels." That's coming down to business. We have no sympathy for the publisher who floats among the colds and talks to his readers about five dollar bills

* * *

☞An old gentleman was telling us a short time ago, that the common class of people were better educated fifty years ago, than they are at the present day And this is one great cause of the increase of crime.

☞"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" asked one of our clerks of a Quaker who had just arrived. "Yes." "Well, here is an essay on the rear of calves had "That," said Aminadab, "thee" best present to thy mother."

* * *

☞Fanny Ellsler, the dansense, is reported to have become very devout. Thanks to the exercise which she enjoyed in her palmy days—to the flexibility of her limbs, so to speak—she can bend the supple hinges of her knees at prayer and scarcely feel it.

* * *

☞While a good old man was having family prayer one of the kneeling children pulled the cats tail, and a prolonged cat howl was the result—The pious father arose, took that boy over his lap, and administered sharp corrections, going on with his heavenly petition all the time.

* * *

☞If twenty-seven inches of snow give three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give when fed upon turnips? Multiply the flakes by the hairs on the cow's tail, then divide the product by a turnip, add a pound of chalk, multiply the whole by the pump, and the total will be the answer.

* * *

☞The New York "Herald" devotes its leader every day to persuading President Grant to resign. Well the task is a more hopeful one than that of a lawyer trying to convince a deaf juror, or a dog baying the moon, or a drunkard discoursing fustian to his own shadow.

* * *

☞To keep ice from windows, take an ordinary paint brush, or a spong, and rub over the glass once or twice a day a little alcohol. This will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and give as fine a polish as can be got any other way.

* * *

☞The public loves to be gulled. It bites at patent medicines; it investes in prize package; it looses its money on "now you see it and now you don't see it." No matter what the game, some verdant bets, and invariably looses. Experience does not seem to learn people much sense either. A pedler woke up sevral boys last week.

* * *

☞As if the hard times were not enough of themselves to keep young man from marrying, a member of the legislature has introduced a bill punishing a man who deserts his wife and children by a fine of one hundred dollars and sixty days' imprisonment. If that bill becomes a law, marriage license fees for county clerks will be like angels' visits.

* * *

☞Paper under garments are being sent to this country in great quantities, with the belief that they will make a great sensation. The senders are evidently ignorant of the fact that paper under garments have been in use for some time in this country, and in many instances, created considerable "bustle."

* * *

☞An old lady in Lockport recently achieved eminence by carrying a quart of popped corn to a donation party, and eating two dozen friend oysters, a pound of crackers, three slices of fruit cake, half of a mince pie and some apples, after which she was threatened by a "spasm," and in the effort to prevent it she sacrificed all the wine there was in the house.—She attends donations regulary, and does a good deal for the church in that way.

* * *

☞The American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the people by advertising in newspapers. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year, and this is not a very good year for advertising either.

* * *

☞We are doing a great many Sale bills for different parties, both in and out of the county. We have splendid type, and cuts for this kind of work, which makes the bills very attractive. Persons riding along the road can easily read them without getting from the vehicle they are seated in. We print an extra large size at the usual rates, and we ask those wishing this kind of printing to call on us first All kinds of jobs promptly and neatly executed at this office.

* * *

☞Moulton must have drawn a sigh of relief when he stepped down from the witness stand after a siege of eleven days.

NOW SAVE MONEY.

☞We were shown last week a new arrangement for Kerosine lamps, which is certainly a great advantage over the old ones. It does not require any chimney, and is warranted safe, durable and free from smoke or smell. We saw it tested by holding a plate over the blaze, and no smoke could be seen. If you want to save money and time go to Chas. Yandes in the post office and get one

* * *

☞The superintendent of the Methodist sunday school in our place, writes Max Adeler, is an undertaker, and there is some talk of asking him to resign, not because he makes the children sing, "I would not live always," regularly every Sunday, but because on the back of the reward cards that are given to good children he has had printed a gilt coffin with a list of his rates for funerals.

* * *

☞"Oh! your nose is cold as ice," a father thought he heard his daughter exclaim the other evening as he was reading in the next room He walked in for explanation, but the young fellow was at one end of the sofa and the girl at the other, while both looked so innocent and unconscious that the old gentleman concluded his ears had deceived him, and so retired from the scene without a word.

* * *

☞Not many years ago the marriage of a Long Island clergyman, aged seventy three, to a wealthy and stately dame of eighty-five, afforded a good deal of food for gossip in the sleepy vicinity of Oyster Bay. It was nobody's business but their own, however nor should the gossips make merry over the announcement that the lady died last week, after a brief honeymoon of two months, leaving her fortune of half a million or so to the care of her husband.

* * *

☞As indicating the capacity of small farms when properly tilled, the New Castle Mercury gives the following: Samuel White one of the live farmers of Franklin township, has twenty acres of ground under cultivation including fences, stable-lot and door yard During last year, 1874, he raised upon his little farm and sold $170 worth of hogs. Killed 8 head of hogs for his own meat, has eighteen head of stock hogs for next year's feeding. Two head of work horses and one cow, raised one acre of potatoes, one acre of oats, had one acre in grass, a garden, and harvested 40 bushels of wheat, and has from three to four hundred bushels of corn in his crib, and all off 20 acres of land.

* * *

☞A country fellow who lisped, having bought some pigs, asked a neighbor for the use of his pen for a few days. Said he: "I have juth been parthathing thome thwine—two thowth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen, till I can find a plaith for them." "Two thousand pigs!" exclaimed the neighbor, "why my pen will hardly hold a dozen!" You don't understand me, Mr. Bent. I don't say two thouthend pigth, but two thouth and pigth!" "I hear you," said Mr Bent, "two thousand pigs; why, you must be crazy!" "I tell you again," exclaimed the man angrily," I mean not two thouthand pigth, but two thouth and two pigth!" "Oh, that is what you mean, oh well then, the pen is at your service.

* * *

☞A sad accident occured on the Grand Rapids & Ind., Road last Monday, ten or twelve miles this side of Ft. Wayne. Dr. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, Mich. in company with his two sisters,—Mrs. Ranney, of Kalamazoo and Mrs. Renney, of Delphos, O.,—were on their way to Ohio, accompaning, Mrs. Ranney to her home—the sister living in Kalamazoo being partly deranged. When near Wallen the two ladies went to the rear of the cars and got a drink of water, and the one deranged, quickly opened the door and stepped out upon the platform. Her sister immediately followed to prevent her leaping from the train, and grabbed so firm a hold of her that both were hurled from the car together.—The train was running about 20 miles an hour, and as quick as possible it was stopped and backed up, to the scene of the catastrophy. It was found that the lady who was insane, was not perceptably injured, but that her sister was insensible and evidently mortally injured. She was taken to Ft. Wayne and recovered her senses for a short time, but expired during the night.—Her husband was telegraphed for, and the party—with the corpse passed through this city yesterday, on their way to Kalamazo.

We learn the above facts from Capt. Iddings, who was on the train, and witnessed the sad accident.—*Kendallville Standard.*

THE NISKAYUNE SHAKERESS.

It was a gentle Shakeress,
Just in from Niskayune,
Five miles beyond the turnpike gate,
One pleasant afternoon.

Aloft upon the wagon box,
She sat in virgin state;
The spirit moved me to draw near
And hold with her debate.

I asked of her the price of eggs;
She raised her eyes, and then—
"If brother Jesse were but here"—
Then she looked down again.

She raised her eyes once more, at length,
"You seem a modest youth"—
"Too much so for my good," I said;
"My greatest fault, in truth."

"Oh say not so," she made reply,
"The fault becomes thee well;
The heart that harbors such a fault
Is virtue's citadel.

"Oh, heed," said she, "the earnest call
That comes to such as thee,
And be a bright and shining light,
In our community."

Before my eyes a vision passed;
I stood as in a swoon,
And saw myself in Shaker garb,
At peaceful Niskayune.

My hair cut short upon my brow,
In long, straight locks behind;
A broad-brimmed hat upon my head,
And nothing on my mind.

I saw the barn-like meeting house—
It was the Sabbath-day—
A crowd from Albany and Troy,
But *I* had come to stay.

I saw myself upon the floor,
A leader in the dance;
First on the heel, then on the toe,
I saw myself advance.

Then brother Jesse spoke awhile,
And when he reached the close
I sang an edifying strain—
I sang it through my nose.

The vision passed, and there I stood
Once more upon Broadway.
"Wilt go?" inquired the Shakeress;
"Wilt go?" I faltered, "Nay!"

A teardrop trickled down my cheek,
And fell upon my hand;
A sudden hope shot through my soul;
Almost I was unmanned.

"But thou wilt go with *me*?" I cried;
"Fair virgin—let us be
In holy bonds, by solemn rites,
Our own community."

"My life, my fortune, all I have
I tender now to you;
I live in a three-story house,
And I am well-to-do.

"Wilt go with me?—you hesitate?
A brown-stone front, you know—"
Down came she from the wagon-box
And answered me, "I go."

—*Albany Journal.*

"NAP."

"Lie down, lie down, sir."

"Oh, never mind him, Frank; he won't hurt you; go right in."

"Oh, yes," said I, "it's all well enough for you to say 'never mind him,' but, by George, he looks as though he would bear a good deal of minding."

"Nonsense," said Alick, laughing; "I tell you the dog will not touch you; but if you will not believe me, wait a moment and I will go with you."

I certainly was afraid to go into the room alone, and I think you, my reader, would have thought discretion the better part had you been in my place,

Alick was talking with his agent as I came to the hall door, and I had walked toward his library to await his pleasure; but when I opened the door, a large black dog that had evidently been lying on the floor, started to his feet with a growl, and exhibited a row of teeth that would have made a good stock in trade for a first-class dentist. He was a villainous looking brute, and I declined trusting myself to his mercy, as I told above.

Alick finished his business; then took me by the arm and led me into the room; the dog slowly dropped on his haunches when he saw his master, and paid no more attention to him until I had finished the business in hand.

"What in the world do you want of such a vicious dog?" I inquired, as I lit the cigar my friend gave me.

"I don't think much of your judgment if you call him a vicious looking dog," was the answer.

"What breed is he?"

"He is a cross of several breeds."

"Yes, I should think from the way he showed his teeth that he was all cross."

"Come, come, you must not run down my 'Nap.' He has been too good a friend for me to listen to anything but praise for him."

"What did he ever do that was particularly friendly?" I inquired.

"Nap? I'll tell you what he did; he saved me $50,000 during the war times."

I was about to give an unbelieving chuckle, but a glance of Alick's face told me he was in earnest, so I begged for the story.

"It was about the middle of the war," said Alick, "when I was Treasurer of the Grafton Drilling Company. Our office was unsafe as a pine box would have been, and I disliked to leave a dollar in it. There were several burglaries about the place, all of which were skillfully planned and executed.

"One night our office was visited, the safe pried open with wedges and the contents carried off. The burglars found but a few hundred dollars, but the worst feature of it was that they hit upon a night when there ought to have been a large amount of money there. We had received a large cash payment the day before, but instead of trusting it to our old safe I had taken it home with me.

"We wondered if the burglars had any knowledge of this payment. If they had, then they must have extraordinary means of gaining intelligence, and would know whenever we received any large amounts again, and would they not come at once to my house now that they had seen I did not trust the safe? The question was a very perplexing one, and I had an angry debate over it with some of our directors. I was in favor of getting a reliable safe and employing a night-watchman, but I was out-voted.

"Old Evans, indeed, went so far as to say that lightning never struck twice in the same place, neither did burglars visit old safes the second time. And he was inclined to think our money would be safer if left in the office than if carried to my residence. And he talked so many of the others into his way of thinking, that a resolution was passed declaring it against their wishes to have any of the company's funds kept anywhere except in the office safe!

"Of course the effect of this was that if I carried the money home and lost it, the loss would fall heavily on me individually, and not on the company.

"I was angry enough to have resigned my place, but my interest in the concern was too large to be trifled with, though I determined there should be a change in the board of directors another year.

"About a week after this our Secretary returned from Boston on the evening train, and brought with him $50,000, all in greenbacks, the proceeds of our monthly bills receivable. He brought the money in bills because the following day was our pay day.

"I was in the most perplexing state of mind when he handed me the money. I knew the office safe was no protection whatever, and yet if I carried the money home I was assuming a great responsibility. Without saying a word to any one, I determined not to keep the money in the office, and carried it home in that ottoman.

"You may be assured that I did not feel very comfortable that evening. I thought of every nook and corner in the house, and wondered where it would be the safest. At last I determined upon dividing it, leaving half here and the rest in my room. I did not mention the matter at home, not even to my wife, but plead a headache when reminded of my preoccupied air.

"I came in here and placed $25,000 in that ottoman at your feet. See! the top is on hinges, and is fastened by this hook on the side. This ottoman I pushed near "Nap." The balance I carried to my own room and put in the stove, thinking it to be the last place where any one would look for it. I went to bed, but it was nearly midnight before I fell asleep.

"I was awakened by a man's hand on my mouth, and to be informed that he did not intend to hurt me if I kept quiet. My hands were then tied behind me, a towel fastened in my mouth and the muzzle of a pistol placed against my head. Another man was treating my wife in a similar manner. They had a dark lantern and wore masks.

"After securing us they began to search the room. First my clothes, then the bureau drawers, under the bed—everywhere but where the money was. I began to think I had outwitted them, when one said to the other, 'How's that stove?' Another minute and they were pulling out the money.

"Imagine my feelings if you can. Even if they left with this amount, it was no small sum to lose. I could almost have cried then and there. One ran over the amount and said to the other, 'only half here.' My heart grew colder than before. They went to the easy chair and cut open the stuffed seat; they picked up the ottoman, examined it, and went out of the room.

"I was trying to get up, when one came back—the other had the money—he pushed me back into the bed, saying I had better be quiet. I heard the other man walk down stairs, and I knew my money was gone. They evidently knew how much money I had, and from the way they ripped open chairs and cushions in my room, they would not be long searching for that which was down stairs.

"The fellow must have come straight to this door. I heard him turn the latch and then a most unearthly scream! I knew that 'Nap' was doing his duty. In a flash I jumped to the floor, and in doing so gave a wrench to the band about the wrists that broke it, and then, before the man on guard could fire, caught his revolver. He made a stroke at me; I dodged it, caught him by the legs and threw him. As he fell he gave up his hold of the revolver.

"I cared nothing for him. I wanted the man who had the money; so I rushed down stairs only to see him going out the hall door; I fired but missed him; fired again, and heard a sharp cry of pain; I fired once more and broke his ankle, and down he dropped. The other man jumped out of the window and escaped.

"Of course I secured my man, recovered my money, and old Evans had to admit that he had been wrong, for the robbers had first gone to the office, and came to my house when they found the safe empty. Another revelation that the morning brought was a confession from my prisoner that our bookkeeper was one of their gang, and posted them about our affairs. The bookkeeper did not come to work that morning, nor have we ever seen him since."

"And the dog?" I asked.

"Yes, the dog got all the credit. You see the thief supposed by the silence that there was no dog about the premises, and he thought he was done for when he opened the door and Nap sprang at him."

"But," I said, "he was frightened rather easily; these fellows do not usually care much for a dog."

"I guess he never saw quite such a dog as Nap was that night," said Alick, laughing, "I had rubbed his eyes and mouth with phosphorus, and put on the strong spring. I don't blame the fellow for imagining the evil one was before him."

"Phosphorus and strong spring? What are you talking about?"

"His eyes are glass, you know."

"Glass? Have you been drinking, or have I?"

"Why, old fellow, don't you see that Nap is a fraud?"

I jumped to the dog, and sure enough had been badly sold—the dog was India rubber! Alick laughed long and loud at my sheepish face.

"Oh, the story is as true as preaching. I bought 'Nap' when I was in Paris; I have springs fixed on the floor and on the door, so when the door is open the dog stands up, and when he is up there is an arrangement in his throat that makes the growl you heard. By putting on that upper lever he is made to jump as high as a man's head, and that jump was what frightened the burglar."

I sympathized with that burglar, and I hope he did not lose caste among his professional brethren, for certainly the dog was a most unmitigated swindle.

Lion Eaters.

Recently (says *Galignani*) some score of contributors and draftsmen of the *Chasse Illustree* dined together at Magny's Paris restaurant, under the presidency of M. Firmin-Didot, to taste the ham and heart of the last lion killed in the environs of Philippeville, Algeria, by Constant Cheret. The flesh of the lion was found to be particularly firm and close grained, like that of a horse, but, nevertheless, quite palatable. However, the ham, though especially cooked, seems to have met with a *succes-d'-estime;* and the heart, skillfully prepared with truffles, was found somewhat tough and difficult of digestion.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Progress of the Suit—Court Scenes and Trial Incidents.

Rumors and Speculations.

[Cor. Springfield Republican.]

Gen. Pryor, of Tilton's counsel, thinks there will be as many as eighty witnesses in all on both sides, and that the case will not get to the jury before April. Rumor says that Beecher's lawyers will put the Woodhull on the stand, to testify that Tilton secretly inspired the publication in her paper. It is hinted that Gen. Butler will be found sitting with Tilton's lawyers before the case is ended, and that he will join ex-Judge Fullerton in bringing Gen. Tracy to account for his alleged unprofessional conduct toward Moulton. Mr. Tracy was associated with Mr. Evarts as Moulton's counsel in Woodruff & Robinson's suit with the government, and it is charged that he made use of information he gained in that capacity to aid in the cross-examination of Moulton.

Little Ralph's Parentage.

[Dr. Syntax's Letter.]

Tilton's testimony was continuously dramatic. There was a deathly hush when the witness, with a jerky voice, unfolded the history of the terrible meeting with Beecher to decide the question of little Ralph's legitimacy. A cynical incredulity, if it can be so called, possessed every face as the details of that unparalleled interview were related. Beecher looked palsied by shame and anguish, a crimson flush as usual on his features, and he sat bolt upright, in deviation from his ordinary leaning, negligee posture. Mrs. Beecher smiled with clenched teeth. Mrs. Tilton screened her face with a fan; the other ladies bent their heads. A general sigh of relief ran around the audience when the description of that fearful debate was finished.

Bad Effect of the Women on the Jury.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The absence of the Beechers and of Mrs. Tilton, was the result, I fancy, of a solemn council of war held on Sunday, at which Evarts presided. The injurious effect of their presence upon the jury seems to have struck everybody but Shearman, who revels in the sort of theater display which surrounds a man on trial for murder with his weeping wife and children. Mr. Beecher's palpable anxiety, the feverish interest he took in the smallest contention between counsel, the terible indications of mental distress which hung their crimson on his cheeks—all these things produced impressions the very reverse of those desired by the crafty little lawyer who is mainly responsible for the equivocations of this trial—who never comes to the surface except to emphasize a technical point or discrepancy in debate or punctuation. Had our blessed Lord depended upon such an attorney before Pontius Pilate, Shearman would have concentrated the defense of Christianity in the plea that the Roman authorities had no jurisdiction, or dexterously argued that Caiaphas' title to the High-Priesthood was imperfect.

The Woodhull—Some Very Decided Opinions from the Boss Free-Lover.

[From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.]

Mrs. Woodhull arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and took rooms at the Planters' House. Early in the evening our reporter sent in his card, and was in a few moments received in the parlor by the most distinguished woman in the world. Knowing that the Beecher business is the subject uppermost in the public mind, and that Mrs. Woodhull knows more about the great scandal, from beginning to end, than anybody else in the world except Henry Ward and Elizabeth, he at once broached this somewhat delicate subject in the hope of drawing out some new facts:

Reporter—How do you think the trial will go, Mrs. Woodhull?

Mrs. W.—It will go against Beecher. No human power can prevent a verdict against him.

Rep.—Will the whole truth be brought to light?

Mrs. W.—No; not a tithe of it. They are not trying to bring out the truth. Tilton is just as much afraid of the truth as Beecher, and is trying to see with how small a part of the truth he can carry his case.

Rep.—That seems strange—why should he not want to bring out everything?

Mrs. W.—Not at all strange. They are all in the same boat with Beecher. The whole crowd have been living in the same way—in accordance with that they believe—for years past, and the truth would expose the whole lot.

Rep.—Do they all believe as you do on these matters.

Mrs. W.—Certainly they do, but they haven't moral courage enough to say so.

Rep.—It would seem, from the very severe examination Moulton went through, that he must have been obliged to tell all he knew?

Mrs. W.—All! Why he has told nothing, from beginning to end, but what has been just ground out of him by the attorneys, a word at a time. He hasn't been there to tell the whole truth, but to see how much he could keep from telling.

Rep.—So you include Moulton among those that believe in your theories?

Mrs. W.—Frank Moulton! Of course I do. The whole lot of them indorse my theory in every particular, and nothing keeps them from saying so publicly but their hypocrisy and moral cowardice. Just as Mr. Beecher said when he was on his knees at my feet, and in tears; when I advised him to come out like a man, and make an open confession of the whole thing, said he, "I know I ought to do it, but I can't—I'm a moral coward!" If he had made such a confession at that time the whole thing would have been over and forgotten long ago, and everybody would think better of him to-day.

Tilton on the Witness Stand.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE OF SCANDAL.

[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

The testimony was as extraordinary as any ever given in any court. Tilton spoke in measured, moderate, distinct, and carefully selected language, with a clear, deep, bass voice. His manners, ways and expressions were at times very Tiltonian.

He was asked to state what occurred at his first troublous interview with Beecher, on December 30, 1870, but Mr. Evarts objected to his telling what might be derived from confidential communication with his wife, and an argument between the counsel ensued.

When it was over, Tilton began his long narrative, which was exceedingly minute in all its details, and which, admitting the brief arguments and interruptions of counsel, lasted nearly four hours continuously. At the interview he told Beecher Bowen's stories about his (Beecher's) numerous adulteries for twenty-five years, which witness had previously mentioned to Mrs. Tilton, on which she made confession to him of her own guilt in a written paper addressed to Beecher, which is now destroyed.

He said that Mrs. Tilton had come home unexpectedly from the country to tell witness the secret between Beecher and herself. That her feelings had grown from friendship to love, and from love to sexual intimacy, which first occurred on October 10, 1868, was repeated the following Saturday, and was subsequently repeated at Beecher's residence, at Tilton's residence, and other places, from the fall of 1868 to the spring of 1870. She had resisted Beecher's advance, but had at last given in, and though often solicited in a violent way had not often yielded. Beecher told Mrs. Tilton that his own wife was not a "satisfactory wife" to him. Witness told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton's heart was broken, and at the close of his narrative to Beecher, Beecher said, "I am in a dream. This is Dante' Inferno. It all a wind whirl." Witness then permitted Beecher to make a last visit to Mrs. Tilton, saying, "I have heretofore spared your life, but if you reproach her I will smite your name." Beecher staggered out, saying, "This will kill me." It appeared during this narrative that, though Tilton had summoned Beecher to answer for adultery, and though Beecher came to meet the charge, the stories of Bowen were the first subject of their interview, and Bowen's threats to drive Beecher from Brooklyn. They exchanged views about Bowen's programme, and then took up the other matter in hand. Witness then recounted the interview with Beecher at Moulton's house, Jan. 31, 1871, when Tilton did not want to speak to a man who had ruined his wife, and when Beecher offered to commit suicide, being on the brink of hell. But Beecher asked no mercy for himself, though his brief sexual intimacy with Mrs. Tilton had been for love, not lust. The interview ended with a violent outburst of grief by Beecher. Witness then narrated the interview between himself, Beecher and Moulton, at the latter's house, about his separation from the *Independent*, and the public explanation to be given of it, by telling Bowen's stories about Beecher, but Beecher did not want the stories published, though he declared them false, while admitting there was some truth in one of them, though he had used no violence upon the woman referred to, or any other.

He then told about another interview between Mr. Beecher and himself, at Moulton's house when Beecher took the head of witness in his hands and kissed him on the forehead. He told about yet another interview with the same parties at the same place, when Mr. Beecher asked witness if he had told twelve persons of his (Beecher's) criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton. Witness had told some persons, and possibly twelve persons knew it. Beecher then asked witness if he had ever said that he (Beecher) preached to forty of his mistresses. Witness was not sure but he told Beecher that Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman. He next told about the 7th of February, when he bore a letter from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, and another from Moulton to Mrs. Tilton, the former being written with the knowledge of witness.

The moral spectacle which in itself this recitation of Tilton presented was simply appalling, and produced the strangest fascination, mingled with expressions of horror all over the court.

A husband was testifying in full, with circumstance, with fluency, and with almost oratorical manner, to statements which he swore his wife, in a moment of supreme remorse, made to him. Those statements were of a kind involving his honor, her honor, and their children's honor. Not far off in the court sat the wife herself; not far from her sat the clergyman with whom she is sworn by her husband to have accused herself of criminal intercourse.

A shade of comedy relieved it now and then when Tilton told of the marital relations between Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. Both parties seemed inexpressibly amused, and when telling how he saved Beecher, Beecher seemed to be "feeling his muscle." But independent of the merits of the controversy, the social phase of it was horrible, simply horrible. Lawyers say the law making this form of action possible, will not survive this case

Pryor as an Orator.

[New York Telegram.]

It did not take many moments to see that he (Pryor) was an eloquent orator. His declamation is eccentric, his gesticulation earnest and profuse, and his temperament evidently is nervous and excitable. At times he bends forward and lowers his voice almost to a whisper; then, suddenly, as he becomes aroused, his Indian-like figure straightens; his face lights up with intense earnestness; his voice rings out clearly as a bell. Sometimes he speaks very slowly, long pauses occurring between his sentences, but at other times words flow from his mouth without effort, and his delivery is wonderfully rapid. One of his eccentricities is to play lightly with his eye-glasses, swinging them round his finger, then putting them on his nose and peering cautiously over them; next wiping them with his handkerchief, and finally dropping them and flinging his handkerchief with a quick motion across the table. Gen. Pryor was plainly very familiar with his subject, and it was not necessary to be a lawyer or Judge to understand him, so clearly did he embody his argument.

Moulton an Extraordinary Man.

[From the Chicago Times.]

In hunting for salient and admirable points in this trial, the case of Moulton should not, cannot, be overlooked. His case may have had precedents in the matter of duration, skillful inquisition, and searching analysis; but if so, they are few in number, and still fewer in instances in which the result is so harmonious in respect of the facts elicited, the complete absence of contradiction, and the patient, unruffled demeanor of the witness. The case of Mrs. Tilton's heroism is probably only a result founded upon a few, and these not the highest, qualities of the human character. That of Moulton is grander, in that it rests mainly upon an intellectual basis—a vast memorizing power; a critical and instant appreciation of the bearings of every question; the prompt discovery of each pitfall dug for him by opposing counsel. During a period of eleven days he has sustained without a hesitation, a contradiction, or an equivocation, an examination without a parallel for comprehensiveness and searching analysis. During all this time, he has never lost his temper, his presence of mind, or became involved in obscurity.

In estimating his position, it should be understood that there is not one man in ten thousand who, desirous only of telling the truth, and possessed of an exhaustive knowledge of all the facts pertinent to the point at issue, could sustain such an examination as that just undergone by Moulton without being swamped and lost a thousand times under the delusive lead of such opposing counsel. This fact serves to demonstrate that Moulton is no common man.

Theodore and Elizabeth.

[Tilton's Cross-examination.]

Mrs. Tilton left on the 11th of July, 1874, I should think about 6 o'clock in the morning, possibly a little later. She woke me up and bade me good-by, and said she was going to Mr. Ovington's. I went down there, and took breakfast with the family. So far as I have heard she has been there and at other places, but I don't know that that was her residence. I have heard of her being in Connecticut and in New Jersey. I don't understand that her residence is at Mr. Ovington's. I understand it is at my house. [Sensation.] I have never heard of her residing at any other place but Mr. Ovington's. When I said I was about 39, I meant what I said. I was born Oct. 2, 1835. At the time of my marriage I was connected with the New York *Observer*, and my wife resided at No. 48 Livingston street with her mother, who was then a widow, and had no other employment than as a member of that household. I was married when 20. Mrs. Tilton was one or two years older. I became acquainted with her when she was 10 years of age. We were familiar with each other, but I was more familiar with her brother, who was my schoolmate. My attentions to her began when I was 18, so I was well acquainted with her when I married. Up to the time she left me our intercourse was as close and intimate as possible in human affairs. I think my wife had more than a common brain. I was about to say that she had more than an ordinary education.

She was educated at Packer Institute. Regarding literature, etc., she was always fond of books; was the constant patron, and fond of poetry and music. Her opportunities during married life were many. People of cultivation visited the house. She was of a kindly nature, and charitable disposition. My career was that of a journalist and public speaker. My wife participated in my labors, acting as amanuensis for me. She knew all my thoughts, and in earlier years I knew all her thoughts. Her domestic affairs absorbed her time and attention. She was a very liberal, good-hearted, and lovely woman. We were both members of Plymouth Church, she joining in 1851 and I in 1853. We were married in 1855. In the earlier years we entertained the same general religious convictions. We were both teachers in the Sabbath-school. She was connected with the Bethel school in Plymouth Church. Had a mother's class in the same. This extended over a period of several years. She was there for a series of years, but I cannot say how many years; I should not like to give any dates, but it was a long period. The teaching was given Sunday, but she gave more time by way of preparation. Occasionally some of her class would call and see her. She was very notably of an affectionate and sympathetic nature. Regarding her opinions concerning feminine chastity, I think she loves everything good, and hates everything bad. I believe to-day she is a good woman. I have never blamed her, but her betrayer. I have said she was a great champion of the purity of her sex. All that is included in dignity and purity.

Guilty or Innocent?—A Dramatic Picture.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

It may well be doubted whether the court annals of any country have produced a scene which in impressiveness, solemnity, and absorbing personal interest, can equal that which occurred when Theodore Tilton entered the witness-box and confronted Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth Tilton to testify for the first time under oath before the judicial tribunal to the truth of that terrible statement which has traveled over the whole Christian world on the wings of rumor and in the columns of the press. Look at the group! On the one hand, Mr. Beecher, ostensibly a servant of God commissioned to save the souls of men, the foremost preacher of his time, arrived at that age when the passions cool and men give their thoughts to the great change which is so near them, standing at the bar of justice, charged with the seduction of a woman whose marriage ceremony he had celebrated, whose children he had baptized, and who had looked up to him for spiritual consolation and guidance; Mrs. Tilton, the alleged victim of his seductive art and eloquent persuasion, whom he led to ruin; Mrs. Beecher, stern and silent, as she has been ever since the black cloud of this scandal first darkened her household; Mr. Beecher's sons, who have grown old enough to know the nature of the charges against their father in their full bearing and to feel the keenness of the disgrace which threatens their home; and, fringing this memorable group, their friends and the members of that powerful organization on Brooklyn Heights whose probable existence hangs upon the verdict, and who, therefore, bring to Mr. Beecher a moral support nearly irresistible and overwhelming in its power and influence. On the other hand, a young man of bright intellect and brilliant promise, whose life began full of hope, but upon whose head the curse of Mephistopheles has fallen, for every flower that he has touched has withered, and he sits in the desolation of a clouded home. This young man stands alone in the witness-box, with few and feeble friends about him save the man who held his secrets so long and vainly sought to shield him from the storm, and tells the story of his wrongs, pouring it into the ears of the woman who has deserted him, and the man whom he charges with having wrecked his life, like a stream of molten lava, with his eyes fastened upon those two who dare not or will not meet his gaze. Has justice ever looked down upon such a scene before, and will justice triumph at last in this contest which we may well believe is watched with eager interest even by the powers of Good and Evil?

The spectator of this struggle, whose issues must be so momentous to one or the other party, can now only assume that either Mr. Tilton is telling the truth or a falsehood. There is no middle course; no decision which can be arrived at by compromise; no ground for the possibility of a hallucination. The terrible narrative, given slowly and deliberately, and with the nicest circumstantiality in detail, of the interview between Beecher and Tilton; of the reading of the confession of Mrs. Tilton giving the details of the manner in which her pastor accomplished her ruin; of the interview at Moulton's house; the offer of Beecher to go out of public life; his violent outburst of poignant grief; his statement that he was on the edge of hell—all this black picture is either awfully true or awfully false. It passes the bounds of human comprehension to believe that it is part true and part false, or that Theodore Tilton is laboring under some dreadful mistake. If it is true, then never was man more wronged than Tilton; never was man more cruelly outraged, and never was there such a wolf in sheep's clothing; such a sleek, consummate hypocrite and arrant knave as this silver-haired priestly prowler in the folds where he has charge. If it is false, then is Mr. Beecher most cruelly, horribly wronged, and infamously, wickedly slandered; then in all suffering womanhood there has never been a victim so foully injured, so basely and cowardly smitten down as Elizabeth Tilton; then never has man before so nearly allied himself to the foul fiend as has Tilton. The wanton, insidious Mephistopheles himself, sneering at virtue and making wreck of innocence, might stand abashed, and acknowledge himself surpassed in vileness and baseness.

Upon what possible theory can this testimony be explained except either that it is true or false? It passes belief that all this complicated network of statements is a dreadful hallucination which has sprung up in Mr. Tilton's brain—a chimera of his imagination, a dreadful dream which has imposed itself upon him as a reality and impels him to make these charges against an innocent man and pure woman? When Mr. Tilton says under oath:

"I told him, when he came, that I wanted to know if he could tell me with reference to the little boy Ralph, and he said that the date fixed by Mrs. Tilton was the correct one. Mr. Beecher asked me the date. I told him that Elizabeth had told me that the date at which their criminal intimacy had begun was the 10th of October, 1868; and he said he had no remembrance of it, but he thought she was right."

When Mr. Tilton makes an assertion like this of an occurrence which occurred in the presence of a witness, is it a hallucination? Is it the vision of a disordered mind? If so, will some one explain the theory so as to account for this wonderful fabric of statement which he has constructed and into which other statements fit so accurately? That testimony is either every word true or every word false. Mr. Beecher is either entirely guilty or entirely innocent. No other hypothesis is possible. The toils which have been gathering about him heretofore are tightening every day. The plot deepens and grows more interesting. What denouement will come from this complicated story of misery and suffering? Will his own testimony explain all and dispel the horrid cloud that lowers around him?

Probable Cost of the Trial.

[From the Brooklyn Argus.]

What will the trial of the famous pastor of Plymouth Church cost Kings county? All sorts of speculations have been entered into on this subject, hardly any one of which have approximated the truth. Some modest arithmetic men have put the sum total at $50,000; others, of a bolder stamp, at $500,000. With the view of enlightening them, and the rest of the public, the *Argus* has made an estimate of the cost of the trial to the county with the following result:

Serving notices on 1,650 jurors, and expenses, say	$ 1,000
Serving notices on 53 jurors fined for non-attendance	20
Jurors in court who answered to the call of their names, 603	2,174
Printing jury notices	15
Fees of two associate Justices who drew the jurors	28
Court-room cleaners	20
Court-room cleaner, additional	10
One week's salary of Commissioner of Jurors and his clerks	135
	$ 3,402
Salary of Judge Neilson, per week	300
Pay of 12 jurors, per week	120
Salary of court stenographer, per week	100
Salary of court officials and clerks, per week	340
Salary of detailed police under Sergt. Rogers per week	275
Rent of court-rooms, per week	250
	$ 1,385
If this trial lasts twelve weeks the salaries will amount to	15,420
Add expenses as above	3,402
Total cost	$ 18,822

WHAT IT COSTS THE NEWSPAPERS.

In the court-room, daily, are fifty reporters and correspondents reporting and describing the proceedings. A careful estimate of the salaries paid to them gives the following results.

Five Brooklyn papers, per week	$ 1,000
Fifteen New York papers, per week	3,000
Correspondents and telegraphing	6,000
Type-setters, 300, $20 per week	6,000
Extra paper and ink, per week	3,000
Total	$ 19,000
Cost of a twelve weeks' trial	$228,000

WHAT IT MAY COST TILTON AND BEECHER.

Lawyers' fees and expenses	$ 50,000

WHAT IT COSTS SPECTATORS AND WITNESSES.

As is well known by this time, a number of the solid men of Brooklyn and New York attend to witness the proceedings, whose weekly loss may be estimated at $30,000.

Total cost in twelve weeks, $360,000.

An old bachelor says: "When I remember all the girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall exposed to every weather; I feel like one who treads alone some barn-yard all deserted, whose oats are fed, whose hens are dead, or all to market started."

CLEVELAND will have a dog-fair on the 8th of June.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Farmer Feedeth All.

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state;
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor ploughs the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without e'en fear;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word;
Dame Alice worketh 'broidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell;
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere;
And courtiers ruffle, strut and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand;
Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.
—*Charles G. Leland.*

Winter Feed for Hogs.

Store hogs can be wintered thriftily on finely cut clover hay, corn, fodder, and potatoes, if these articles are steamed or scalded with hot water, and a little bran or meal sprinkled on. The fodder will be greedily eaten if prepared in this way.

A Novel Way to Test Seeds.

The *Indiana Farmer* says: "In a portion of Denmark, where one-fifth of the land is cultivated to clover, the vitality of the seed is tested by placing a quantity on a knife blade, and heating it over a lighted candle. The good seed will pop open and hop off, while the worthless remains and carbonizes on the blade. Mr. Christopher Bagge, of Oakland, reminds us of this fact in response to an inquiry for practical tests for seeds."

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

We frequently hear of conflagrations caused by the spontaneous combustion of hay. The prevention in such cases is simple and cheap. Combustion in hay can arise only from one cause—the dampness thereof. This may arise from the condition of the hay when put into the barn or warehouse insufficiently cured, or by being wet by exposure to rain. The precaution is a liberal quantity of coarse salt, sprinkled through the mow, which will invariably prevent the heating which causes combustion. The same method will save hay put on board a ship, partially wet. This experiment was tried on board the ship Lancashire in 1847 with perfect success.—*Traveler.*

How to Varnish.

Varnish should always be applied in a warm room, as warm as a person can work in comfortably. At a lower temperature there is always moisture in the air, an invisible dew, which gives the varnish a milky and cloudy appearance. This will happen even on a fine summer day, and the only preventive is to employ artificial heat to produce a temperature of at least seventy-five degrees. At this temperature the moisture is not precipitated until the alcohol of the varnish has sufficiently evaporated to leave a thin and smooth film of shellac. The gloss and durability are entirely dependent upon this. The article to be varnished should be brought into the workshop a few hours before the work begins, so that it may get warm. The surface is smoothed, washed, and rubbed dry with chamois leather, or a piece of silk, and every trace of dust, moisture and dirt removed with a clean, soft brush, but no oil or grease must be used. The varnish is now lifted lightly with a flat brush not immersed too deeply in it, and a thin coating applied. It is well to begin in the center or at the highest part, and approach the edges with long, straight, rapid and even strokes, and a gentle pressure. Care must be taken at the corners and edges. The film of varnish should be about as thick as a sheet of paper. When finished it should be exposed to the sun's rays or artificial heat, and carefully protected against draft and dust. Cold air or a draft over the article gives the varnish a dull look. When this happens, the only remedy is to apply a second coating, and hold it near the fire so as to dissolve the previous coat, but not so near as to blister it.

Spontaneous Combustion in Hay.

There are doubtless many farmers who have experienced sudden and destructive conflagrations in their hay-lofts, which could not be ascribed to any exterior agency. Barns have been known to burst into flame, almost without warning, save perhaps a significant odor, for a few days previously, around the places where the hay was stored, and a summer's harvest is swept away in as many minutes as it had taken days to gather it. These pected conflagrations are generally unexaccredited to tramps who have made the hay-loft their sleeping resort, but it is now asserted that such calamities are frequently due to the spontaneous combustion of the hay, a circumstance theoretically quite possible, but rarely considered. Abbe Moigno in Les Mondes, gives the following as the theory of the phenomenon: Hay, when piled damp and in too large masses, ferments and turns dark. In decomposing, sufficient heat is developed to be insupportable when the hand is thrust into the mass, and vapors begin to be emitted. When the water is almost entirely evaporated, the decomposition continues, and the hay becomes carbonized little by little; and then the charred portion, like peat, peat cinders mixed with charcoal, sulphurous pyrites and lignite, etc., becomes a kind of pyrophorus, by virtue of its great porosity and of the large quantity of matter exposed to high oxidation. Under the influence of air in large amount, this charcoal becomes concentrated on the surface to such a degree that the mass reaches a temperature which results in its bursting into flames. The preventives for this danger are care that the hay in the lofts is kept perfectly dry, that it is well packed, and that it is stored in small heaps rather than in large masses.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Grandmother's Gingerbread.—Cup and a half of molasses, cup of rich sour cream, teaspoonful of saleratus, teaspoonful of ginger; mix a little stiff.

Sausage.—Good sausage can be made better by mixing, thoroughly, one teacup Indian meal to four pounds sausage. Mix only enough to last four or five days at a time, as it might sour.

German Toast.—To one egg, beaten well, add one cup of sweet milk or cream, season with a little salt and pepper. Cut in slices and fry in butter on a griddle. This is a nice dish for breakfast.

Beef Stew.—Six pounds of the flank of beef, cut in small pieces; boil in two quarts of water until tender. Then put in a dozen potatoes, a dozen onions and four turnips; cover it so that the steam shall not escape; salt and pepper to the taste.

Bedbug Destroyer.—Although these pests do not annoy one in winter, still it is well to look after them. Boil in one gallon of water one-half pound of alum. Wash the bedsteads with the mixture while hot, twice or three times during the season, and you will exterminate them.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Four eggs; one quart of sweet milk; five large teaspoonfuls of Indian meal; nutmeg and sugar to the taste. Boil the milk and scald the Indian meal in it, then let it cool before adding the eggs. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Eat with butter or sweet sauce.

Bird's Nest Pudding.—Pare and core six rich, tart apples. Set them in a pudding dish, filling the cavity of each with blanched raisins, two blanched almonds and a teaspoonful of sugar. Then pour over it tapioca, prepared by soaking for three hours one cup in two cups of boiling water and two cups stewed apple, sweetened. Bake until the apples are tender and serve cold.—*Science of Health.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The inclemency of the weather interfered somewhat with the general wholesale trade, and consequently with the movement in financial circles. Money in good supply and in moderate demand. Bankers very cautious in granting favors except on A 1 paper. Clearings for the week $31,412,619.30. Interest rates 8@10 per cent. according to security. Government bonds steady at 115⅞@116 for 5-20's '62, 119⅛@119⅝ for 5-20's '65, 116¾@117 for 10-40's, and 119⅛@119⅝ for currency 6's. Illinois school bonds 97@98½. Latest gold quotations—Chicago, 113⅞@114⅛; New York, 114⅛.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	*Receipts.*		*Shipments.*	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls....	35,765	72,755	87,026	57,933
Wheat, bu.....	397,330	831,168	193,949	342,939
Corn, bu......	304,642	276,085	303,043	19,463
Oats, bu......	97,480	152,960	54,230	44,290
Rye, bu.......	3,992	23,230	2,591	6,653
Barley, bu....	35,730	138,640	36,952	85,056
Dressed hogs..	10,252	19,781	10,804	20,710
Live hogs, No.	104,621	110,725	26,716	49,046
Cattle, No....	16,776	18,894	11,866	8,539

The course of the grain markets since our last review has been steadily downward, and a general reduction has taken place in current prices. At the same time an active business was transacted, the speculative element of the trade taking hold quite freely. The principal cause of the prevailing weakness was the heavy deliveries—on Monday and the succeeding two days—of property on February contracts. Shorts had made liberal provisions for their trades on a declining market, and when their contracts matured they were ready to make their deliveries. As had been anticipated, the parties having grain coming to them on contracts did not want to receive pay for and carry the property, and their only alternative was to force the grain on the market and sell out, or transfer the trades to March. Of course the heavy offerings weakened the market and were the principal cause of the decline. The usual governing influences were also of an unfavorable tenor, and calculated to assist in producing a weak feeling. The New York and Liverpool advices were indicative of unfavorable markets and lower prices, consequently there was no encouragement for shippers to do anything in the way of buying. The receipts were lighter, owing largely to the prevailing inclement weather. This fact had no influence, however, as the stocks in store are still quite large, and there is, of course, no probability of any reduction until after the opening of navigation. Spring wheat declined about 2½c, corn 1⅛@1⅜c, oats ⅝c, and barley about 6@8c. Toward the close of the week an improved feeling was shown all round, and a slight reaction was shown in prices. Speculators had generally settled their February trades, and were ready for a new deal. Regarding the future of the leading markets speculators differ widely in their opinions, and both parties are backing their expressed statements by liberal trading. It is generally conceded that wheat will not go much lower; that corn is too high, and that oats will rule firm. These are only speculators' views, however, and are not based on any positive statement of facts and figures: although it is difficult to see how any of the grains named can sell higher unless the markets at the East improve materially.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and close of the week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 spring wheat, cash..	88⅝	86
No. 2 spring wheat, seller March	89⅞	87⅛
No. 2 spring wheat, seller April	90⅞	88⅞
No. 2 corn, cash	64⅞	63⅞
No. 2 corn, seller March..	65⅞	64⅞
No. 2 corn, seller May....	72⅞	71⅞
No. 2 oats, cash	52⅞	52⅞
No. 2 oats, seller March..	53	52⅞
No. 2 rye, cash	94@97	96@97
No. 2 barley, cash	$1.24@1.28	$1.16½@1.20
No. 2 barley, seller Mar..	1.24½	@1.18½
No. 3 barley, cash	1.12 1.14	1.06 @1.08

PROVISIONS.

The market throughout the week was active both for present and future delivery. Prices were somewhat higher, though the advance was not maintained throughout, the market closing at $18.30 for cash pork, $18.40@18.42½ for seller March, and $18.80 for seller April. Lard closed at $13.65 for cash, and $13.75 for seller March; seller April $13.95. Green meats were firm and in fair demand. Bacon meats in fair demand for small lots.

LIVE STOCK.

There was a fair degree of activity shown in the cattle market, and prices were steady and firm at $4.75@5.00 for fair, $5.00@6.25 for good to choice, and $6.25@7.00 for extra shipping steers; stockers, $2.70@4.00; butchers' cattle, $3.00@4.75 for common to choice cows and fair steers. Hogs were fairly active and prices were firm; weather unfavorable for handling; closing at $6.50@6.90 for Yorkers, $6.70@6.90 for poor to fair, and $7.00@7.30 for good to choice heavy grades; extra sold at $7.40@7.50. Sheep steady and in fair demand at $4@6.

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS, HIGHWINES, ETC.

Dressed hogs were somewhat irregular, although ruling fairly active. Demand mainly for light weights. Closing at $7.55@7.60 for 100@200 lb averages, and $8.00@8.10 for heavy weights. Pigs, 7.25@7.50. Seeds were firmer and fairly active, closing at $2.40@2.75 for fair to fancy timothy, $6.75@6.85 for clover, 85c for Hungarian and 90@95c for millet. Highwines were quiet but steady, closing firm at 93c.

PRODUCE.

Demand very light and market dull, and shippers and local dealers only buying sparingly. Fair to choice roll butter 20@24c; common 18c; packed slow at 18@27 for common to choice. Beans dull. Broom corn in good demand and firm at 11@13c for No. 1 to extra. Beeswax steady. Cranberries dull. Cider steady and firm at $5.75@6.00 for choice sweet. Cheese in active local and shipping demand, and prices were firm at 15@17c for good to choice factory. Dried fruits steady and firm. Eggs were in moderate request and prices steady at 24@26c for fresh; pickled dull; 20c for good to choice. Poultry in fair demand and steady; prices: geese, 45c; chicken, 35c. Game was quiet; shipments from neighboring States sell readily at $2.00@2.50 for prairie chickens; $1.50@1.62½ for quail; 12½@15c for venison. Green fruits in moderate demand; apples, $1.50@3.00 for fair to choice. Hops were dull and slow at 30@40c for fair to good prime. Honey steady at 23@35c for comb. Hides met with a good local and shipping demand at 8@9c for green salted, dividing on 60 lbs; green frozen, 7½c; kip, 10@11c; calf, 15c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry calf, 19@21c. Nuts were offered freely, and were slow of sale at $2 for shell-bark hickory, and $1 for large. Poultry was firm, with a good demand for good dressed lots; dry picked turkeys, 10@12c; chickens, 9@11½c for fair to choice; geese, 7½@9c; ducks, 12c. Potatoes in fair local demand; peachblows, 75@90c for Western and 90@95c for Eastern; early rose, 80@90c. Tallow was firm and higher at 8½@8⅝c. Veal was firm, with a good demand for good lots at 7@10c. Vegetables in fair supply and quiet; red onions, $3.25@3.75; yellow, $4.00@4.50; turnips, 40@60c; cabbage, 75c@$1.00; carrots, 40@50c ℔ bu.

LUMBER, COOPERAGE AND WOOD.

The yard trade in lumber is light, but fair for the season, and prices were steady. Common boards, joists and scantling, 12 to 16 ft, $11.00@12.00; fencing, $12.00@13.00; long joists, $12.00@16.00; shingles, $3@3.25; lath, $2.10@2.20. Cooperage steady and in fair demand at $1.15 for pork barrels; $1.40 for lard tierces; 48@50c for flour barrels; and $1.90@2.00 for whisky barrels. Wood was firm and in fair demand; sales in the yards at $6.50, $7.50 and $8 for beech, maple and hickory respectively.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	10	@	13
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	9
Cotton	15	@	16
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 03	@	1 06
No. 1 Spring	1 14	@	1 18
Corn	80	@	82
Oats	67	@	69
Rye	91	@	95
Pork—New Mess	19 00	@	19 50
Lard—Steam	13¾	@	14¼
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 07
Corn—No. 2 New	63	@	64
Oats—No. 2	56	@	57
Rye—No. 2	98	@	1 00
Pork—Mess	18 00	@	18 50
Lard	13	@	14
Hogs	6 50	@	7 25
Cattle	4 50	@	5 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	90	@	91
No. 2	85	@	86
Corn—No. 2	62	@	63
Oats—No. 2	50	@	51
Rye	1 00	@	1 01
Barley—No. 2	1 12	@	1 15
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 10	@	1 14
Corn—New	67	@	68
Oats	59	@	63
Rye	1 03	@	1 05
Pork—Mess	18 50	@	19 00
Lard	13¾	@	14¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra White	1 13	@	1 15
Amber Michigan	1 07	@	1 08
Corn—New	66	@	68
Oats	56	@	58
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 13	@	1 14
Amber	1 06	@	1 08
Corn	67	@	69
Oats	56	@	57½
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 12
No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 06
Corn	68	@	72
Oats	59	@	61

A New Dish.

Up to the time when those superb palaces, the "Southern Michigan" and "Northern Indiana" were afloat on Lake Erie, no man was better known or more highly esteemed by the tens of thousands of travelers who went up and down its waters than Capt. A. D. Perkins. In every port from Chicago to Buffalo, his broad, sunny face was well known and always welcome. He loved a joke, and used to tell this one on himself:

His career as a commander was commenced on a schooner. During one of his trips he had been so long baffled by adverse winds that the provision chest had got quite too low for comfort. A few chickens were still left in a coop on deck. These he told the cook to prepare for dinner, but soon after, meeting a fishing-smack, he purchased some fish, merely saying to the cook:

"Sam, we have got fish now; so you may postpone the chickens."

After dinner a strange looking mess was placed before the captain, who said:

"Sam, what is this?"

To which Sam replied:

"Oh, dem's de postponed chickens, mass' cap'n.—*Detroit Free Press.*

China.

The late Emperor of China left an heir, three years old. The heir presumptive will in all probability be placed in the care and keeping of Prince Kung, who also acted as Regent to the late Emperor. Prince Kung is—or was, during Mr. Burlingame's ministerial residence in China—an especial friend of Americans, and for this, among other reasons, secured to himself the especial hatred of the dowager Empress who tried very hard to behead him and came near succeeding. Since Mr. Burlingame left China we have lost, to some extent, the favor and confidence we enjoyed then, which was transferred to the English through Mr. Wade, their Resident Minister, at Peking. It is not improbable that the dowager Empress, who is a very lively old lady in a scramble for power, will cause some trouble to Prince Kung if he is made Regent, or she may succeed in having one of her appointees made Regent. With the late Emperor's progressive views, his death is a serious loss to China.

Will Wonders Never Cease?—When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system, and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his Vinegar Bitters is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a *pure medicine*, which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country. 22

Carpenters, read the advertisement of Simmons' Sash Supporters.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment.*

Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use Parsons' *Purgative Pills* and fail of relief and satisfaction.

Pianos and Organs.

Fine new rosewood pianos for $300.
Fine walnut organs, six stops, $125.
Good second-hand pianos, $150 to $200.
Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co., Ohio:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind.:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John E. Hamlin, Odell, Ill.:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarious districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

No Time to be Lost.—In the incipient stages of Consumption, the first symptoms are generally a hacking cough—pains in the chest—difficulty of breathing—or oppression of the lungs. Something should be done at once to check the cough, allay and heal the irritated parts. Allen's Lung Balsam will break up the cough in an incredibly short time; also prevent the formation of tubercles. Where tubercles are once formed the disease is hard to cure. For sale by all medicine dealers.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM! Most approved, reliable and well-known remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. *Get the genuine.* Price $1; small, 50c. CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

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Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Cures Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Constipation, Gravel, Jaundice, Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Female Weakness, in all its forms, all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

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A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merits. Send for my quarterly magazine, (it costs you nothing,) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the FIRST, ORIGINAL AND ONLY SURE CURE FOR OPIUM EATING.

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OPIUM HABIT CURED at Home. No Publicity. Terms moderate. Time short. Four years of unparalleled success. Describe case. 600 testimonials. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

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OPIUM EATERS THOROUGHLY CURED. Cheap, quick; no suffering. 6 yrs wonderful success. Describe case. Dr. Armstrong, Berrien, Mich.

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PORTABLE FAMILY
SEWING
$25.
MACHINE
DOUBLE THREAD
BECKWITH S. M. Co. NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

$40 a day
GUARANTEED BY USING
R. B. PALMER'S
Star Well Auger,
Patented May 5, 1874.
Warranted to Bore Anything except Solid Rock.
Wells 50 ft. Deep Sunk in 4 Hours.
Can bore 500 feet deep if necessary.
While it is Unequaled in Sinking Wells Through Heavy Bodies of Quicksand.

It is the cheapest and most perfect Well Auger ever invented.

Owing to the rapidly-increasing demand for our Augers we have been compelled to remove our manufactory from Champaign to Chicago, Ill., where we are now fully prepared to fill all orders promptly.

HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED.

Before investing in any other Augers, send for our new Illustrated Catalogue. Address "STAR WELL AUGER CO.," No. 308 South Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,

continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN,

No. 619 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., ESTABLISHED 1857. Cures all sufferers without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable fees.

"Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, and means to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, all Diseases caused by the "Errors of Youth," and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain sealed envelope.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.
J. B. DICKINSON,
(Late Dickinson & Co.)
DEALER IN TEAS, GROUND COFFEES AND SPICES,
No. 160 East Madison St., Chicago.

Any quantities sold at wholesale prices. A specialty made in filling orders from Clubs. No charge for packages and freight prepaid on all bills amounting to $30 or over. Agents wanted in every town in the West. Send for circular to Agents. The best Teas in the market for the price.

PRICES:

Young Hyson
Gun Powder
Japan
Oolong
Imperial
Mixed
English Breakfast

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 18, 1875

☞ The "Coburn claim" amounting to over $20,000, was introduced into the House and refered to the committee on claims last week.

☞ The last of Governor Hendick's receptions took place last night. There is no further use for the 'store clothes' of the members now. Jeans and plain cassimere will answer all purposes.

☞ The people of Cincinnati have laid up a large store of whiskey, and now they are making a heroic effort to drink it all before the new tax of 15 cents per gallon is levied upon it.

☞ The Chicago *Times* has been foolish enough to get up a bogus sensation after the manner of the Herald's wild animal scare. It is curious how such first-class newspapers are willing to risk their reputation by perpetrating such miserable follies.

☞ State Auditor Henderson wants no foolishness and he crushed three dollars per day out of the employs in the senate that was "going to have eight, or he would resign," That fellow resign? Never.

☞ The cities of this state should not be like spoiled children, who when one of them gets a gift, all set up a cry for a similar present. If they do act so foolishly the legislature should play the part of the wise parent, and refuse to be extravagant to humor them.

☞ If there should be an extra session of congress after the 4th of March next, it may be advisable to extend the powers of the executive in a way he has scarcely dreamed of. That career of this newly fledged Caesar should be checked by a few constitutional limits. Andy Johnson might suggest what ought to be done in the premises.—*Fort Wayne Sen.*

☞ The members of the house yesterday were almost unanimous in the opinion that county officers chould furnish their own fuel and stationery except books of record; also that attorneys should furnish their own stationary. The committee on fees and salaries was instructed to incorporate such features in the bill to be reported 71 to 17.

☞ A corespondent of the Chicago Tribune accuses Mrs. Tilton of writing little notes to Mr. Evarts containing points against her husband. A woman who is capable of such things after all the sentimental gush attributed to her in her former marital correspondence, it is easy to believe may be an adultress.

☞ Procter, the astronomer, has added to the perplexing question of the nearer approach of the earth to the sun a new difficulty, by showing that the decrease in the distance said to have taken place would have shortened the length of the old year by 18 days. All the old maids in the country stoutly protest against the change in the sun's parallax if it is going to multiply their years in this fashion.

☞ The Indianapolis *Sentinel* announce that Hon. Peter Kiser, of Ft. Wayne, lecture in the hall of the House of Representatives on Friday night, and exhibited his celebrated scrap-book, containing among other things the veritable hatchet wherewith G. W. cut down the cherry tree, &c. Hon. Peter Kiser is one of the most remarkable men of the age.

☞ The New York Tribune does not take kindly to the proposition for an increase of $30,000,000 in the revenues. It asserts that the figures used to justify the increase are not reliable, differing like they do from the estimates made in the last report of the secretary of the treasury. In fact the newspaper founded by Horace Greeley boldly asserts that the money to be raised by the advance in taxation is simply to be squandered.

☞ Mr. Evarts is putting in his best licks to show that Tilton is a person of loose morals. He wants to prove that he had associated with Victor Woodhull, and that he had been highly improper in his conduct at the time of the Winstead lecture. This is all well enough, but isn't it about time to inquire whether Henry Ward Beecher is guilty of the crime charged against him? That is what is to be proved or disproved. Six weeks have already been spent in going over all the ground ajacent to the scandal, but the subject proper has hardly been touched upon.

BE A MAN.

What a noble thing it is to be a man! The word is full of counterfeits. It is a grand thing to stand upright in defence of truth and principal. When persecution comes, some hide their faces until the storm pass by, others can be bought for a mess of pottage. From such turn away. Stand by a friend. Show yourself a man. Do not run away when danger threatens to overwhelm him or you. Think for yourself. Read books and read mens faces. Remember the eye is the window of the soul. Use your eyes and hold your toung, when men court favors. Select some calling. When you have espoused a cause maintain it at all hazards. Make up your mind to succeed. Brush the difficulties away one at a time. If opposition comes, meet it manfully. If success crowns your efforts, bare it quietly. Hasten not into a quarrel, but when you are compelled to accept an alternative, stand up and show yourself a full grown man. Do your own thinking; keep your own secrets; worship no man for his wealth. Do not live for yourself alone. The world needs reformers as much today as ever. If you have a new idea endeavor to develop it into words and deeds, be sober; be honest; be true. Policy men are dangerous. They will sell you for money, or popularity—don't trust them. Wear but one face, and let that be an honest one.

☞ The proposition of a compromise made by the consevatives of Louisiana to the congressional committee was not accepted. It was certaily a remarkable concession on the part of the conservatives and the fact that they offered it will not streghted their cause, while the fact that the committee rejects the compromise augurs ill for the character of the report which they are about to make to congress. It was proposed to leave the disputed election of 1872 untouched and to organise the Legislature anew, admitting those members who recieved both the sancton of the Kellogg returning board and the conservative committee, and such others as Mr, Hoar and his associates should deem legally elected. The legislator would then bind its self to transact in connection with Kellogg, and make no effort to unseat him, so long as he is recognised by the president. Such a compromise would simply give the democrats full controll of the House of Representatives, which is a very small prize after such a victory as was won last fall. The congressional committee passed through Indianapolis on their way East and visited the legislature. The members were by no means communicative in regard to their conclusions, and seemed determined that their report should not leak out beforehand as that of the sub-committee had.

From the Capital.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15, 1875.

Dear Courier: A large amount of formal work has been done by the Legislature during the last ten days, especially in the House; when the presiding officer evinces a faculty for the rapid dispatch of business, not found in the Senate. It is universally conceded that we had better order in the House, although the larger body than usual, all from the prompt and decisive manner, in which Speaker Turpie interprets parliamentary law.—He is not the most polished presiding officer, but then he is efficient and can get through with about twice the amount of business ordinarily transacted by legislative bodies. It makes hot work for the clerks sometimes, and the midnight lamp frequently finds them busy at their tasks. As to the quality of the legislation it will compare favorably with the membership which is somewhat incongruous. Some say good bills are being passed, but there is a great amount of chaff also, and not a little bumcombe along with them. You see, when a new man is sent to represent you, he must put himself upon the record by a powerful speech, or his constituency will think him a "stick," and their vanity could never stand that well; it would make you smile to hear the masterly efforts put forth by a new member, and when they get through they seem as tickled as a boy with a new jack knife.

Mr. Waterman's bill providing that owners of dogs killed or maimed, shall not obtain judgment for such killing or maiming, unless such dogs are listed for taxation passed the House last Thursday. The bill legalizing the tax levy of Auburn passed the Senate last Saturday, is signed and is now a law.

Four hundred and thirteen bills have been introduced so far in the House.

Yours, TOM.

The republicans are very much out of temper with William Walter Phelps, and that gallent young gentleman might just as well shake the dust of the organization from his feet at once. His enemies say that he aspires to succeed Frelinghuysen in the Senate by means of democratic votes and certainly the prize is fairly within his reach. He is young, rich, honest, wise and bold, and should he cast his fortunes with the democracy, he may rest assured of the attainment of whatever prize he aims at. It is well for a new man to be on the side of the wheel that is turning upwards.

The famous "French Academy," composed of forty members, to become one of which is the highest ambition of French literary men, only cost's the state $33,000 expenses yearly.

BRICK FOR SALE.

WILSON & METCALF,

Having just burned a first class kiln of brick, they are now ready to supply all who want a good article, at reasonable rates. Their yard is located east of town 5½ miles and we advise our friends wanting brick to call on the above firm.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD,

A Monthly Magazine.

The Musical World has just entered upon its twelfth yearly volume, greatly enlarged and improved. Each number contains thirty-six pages of choice new music and interesting and instructive reading matter consisting of stories sketches biographys, and general news. Reviews of music books &c. The Musical World is edited by Karl Merz, who will continue his volume,

[illegible]

which should be read by every teacher, pupil and lover of music. In these "letters" a vast amount of valuable musical information is given. Any musical questions will be anwered full in this department of the Musical World.

SIXTEEN PAGES OF MUSIC.

Are given in each number, or nearly two hundred pages in each volume of the Musical World. The music is all new and attractive, and by the finest writers. It consists of songs, ballads romances polkas, choice piano pieces &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per annum, post paid	$2.00
Two copies " "	$3.50
Three copies " "	$5.00
Four copies " "	$6.00
Five copies " "	$7.50

We desire to employ an active agent in every town to which liberal cash commissions will be paid. We give no cheap chromos or premiums, but offer such terms as will enable those who will canvass for the Musical World, a chance to make money. Send 25c for agents outfit, specimen copies and full particulars.

S. Brainard's & Sons,

CLEVELAND O.

☞ Catalogues of Music sent free. ☜

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Asahel S. Bryant, late of DeKalb county, deceased, said estate supposed to be solvent. Feb 1, 1875

B. H. CORNELIUS, Adm'r

NOTICE.

At the September term 1874 of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the estate of Joseph Johnson was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly. Dated Dec. 1, 1875.

ANBROSE JOHNSON Adm'r

S. U. Tarney

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE,

No. 21 West Main Street, Fort Wayne Ind. Imported Canary Birds from the Harz Mountains, Germany, "in Full Song."

Ladies furnishing goods of all kinds laces, embroidery, white goods, underware, hosiery, gloves, leggins, scarfs, nubias, flannels, cotton flannels, table linen, towels, napkins, corsets.

KID GLOVES

at 75c, and $1.25 per pair and warranted not to rip. Gergman's zephyrs 15c per ounce, silk floss chenille and every thing needed for embroidery, including all kinds of canvass and patterns, Germantown yarn, all colors.—Gno. French candies toilet articles, colored. extracts, fine hair oils, tooth powder, face powder, tooth, nail hair and cloth brushes, fine combs, reading combs, pocket combs, back, round and combination combs.

Real and imitation lace, embroidered lace, hemstitched, colored, bordered and plain hankerchiefs. Ladies ties, sash ribbons grossgrain, pocket books goods suitable for wedding and annaversary presents and a thousand other articles. The greatest varibty ever offered in one store in the city, and so reasonable in price that the store although, only three months in operation, has become the most popular resort in Fort Wayne. Every one is invited to call and examine the large display of goods.

Small profits and quick sales.—Goods shown with pleasure.

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given that James W. Case Adm'r of the Estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insolvent to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING Clerk.

Bickel & Tefft Att'y for Estate.

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, introduced by self-abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits: Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 45

BOOTS AND SHOES

Marked Down!

To compare with hard times. Just look at our prices and see if you cant save 25 to 50 cents on every Dollar

Men's waxed kip boots	$3 00
Boys' " "	2 25
Youths' " "	1 75
Mens' stoga kip boots, warranted	3 50
Boys " " "	2 50
Youths " " "	2 00
Mens' western kip boots, hand made,	4 00
Boys " " "	2 75
Yoths' " " "	2 25
Mens' fine kip boots, hand made	4 50
Mens' genuine French kip boots hand made	5 00
Womens' calf shoes	1 75 to $2 50
Ladies lasting or serve polish	1 25 to 2 25
Ladies calf sewed shoes	2 50
Childrens shoes in large variety from	20 to 1 25
Mens first class rubber boots tap sole	3 75

Rubber BOOTS and SHOES of every description always on hand at the lowest prices. Mens' wool and Buffalo lined boots and shoes cheaper than ever. All goods sold

FOR CASH.

Mens' Wool Line, good,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety which will be sold cheaper than ever. Our Motto is quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay. Don't fail to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are satisfied it is money in your pockets.

E. Vordermark & Sons

North of Court House,

Odd Fellows' Building

AUBURN, INDIANA.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures For Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

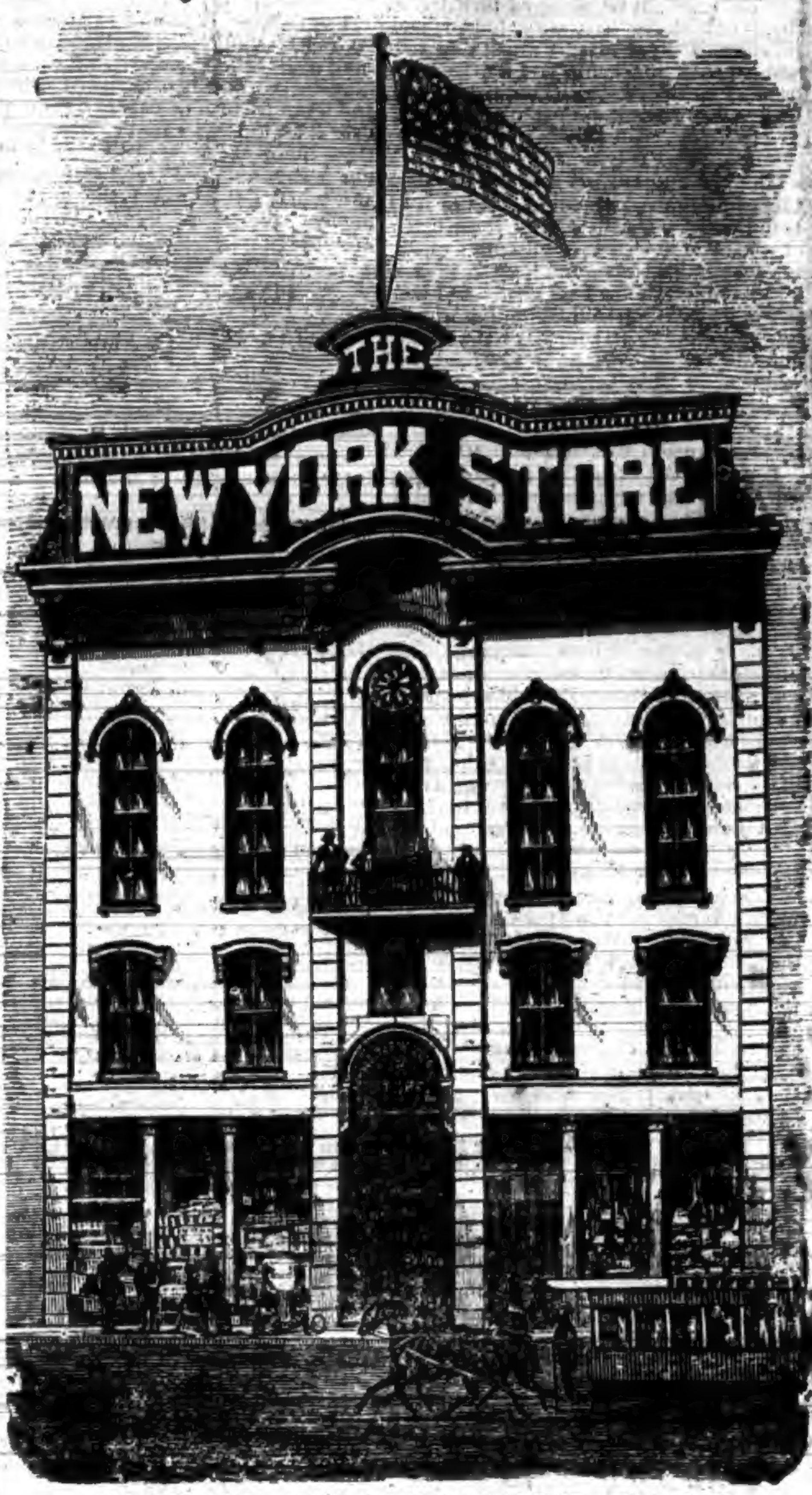

GREAT CLEARINGOUT SALE

—AT—

ROOT & COMPANYS

Popular Dry Goods House

The New York Store.

CONTIUAT.ON

Of the low prices inogurated on Jan., 1st untill Feb., 1st to clear the stock on all winter goods

Bona Fide Bargains

—ON—

Balance of Fine Furs, Fine Cloaks, Silk Velvets, Paisley Shawls, Ottoman Shawls, Fine Dress shawls, Fine Dress Goods Fancy Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES IN OUR
GREAT DRESS GOODS DEPART

Reduced Prices on Black and Colored Silks, Water Proffs, Clothes and Cassimeres, Usderware Embroideries, Fancy Goods and Notions.

We would also call attention to our stock of *House*-keeping Linens, which we are offering at low prices.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, I d

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Street,
Fort Wayne Ind.,

GEO. DeWAL & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bought for Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo De Wald & Co

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE, FOR THE SALE OF

E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 22c.
Potatoes 75
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 60 cts
Eggs, 22 cents,
Corn 50 @ 55 cts
Wheat, white 98cts
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

The sleighing has been good.

Good Irish linen, 50c per yard at Harry Stamet's

Mrs. Walters, is visiting friends in the country.

See in other column, a notice of brick for sale.

Rev. Mr. Lamport, of Orland, Ind., was in the city yesterday.

The Grand Jury is hauling the boys over the coals this week.

The New York Sun is the best paper [illegible] Tilton reading.

1,000 yards of trimming Lace for 5c per yard at Harry Stamets.

Daniel Culver, of the Junction has opened a writing school in our place.

Corsets 50c, Hoop skirts 75c, and Lottie Bustles 25c, at Harry Stamets.

Hon. Thomas Chapman, a member of the Nebraska House, died last week.

Jas. L. Berry, of Sedan, has gone to Detroit to have an eye taken out.

Communion services were had at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath.

There were but few valentines passed through the post office last Saturday.

The juveniles of our place, are preparing for another dramatic preformance.

Frozen pumps make a number of good people use some "preliminary" words.

Send us more subscribers and we will improve the Courier as fast as possible.

Johny Picker sang "Michal Snider," at the opening of the theater last Friday evening.

There are some lads in Auburn whose parents are educating them up to a life of idleness.

J. J. Wood, Esq., is going to leave our place, and locate at his former home in [illegible] Ohio.

The late snow storm detained railroad trains for a few days, in making their regular time.

Mr. Wm. Clark, living East of our place several miles, has had a severe attact of lung fever.

Our clever, good natured and genial friend Jas. Clifford, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday of this week.

Quite a number of persons complain of bruises in the posterior regions, but the sidewalks are yet icy.

Try the Courier one year and see if you don't say its the best county paper around "there diggins."

The question of admitting Tilton's testimony was further argued The opinion is now given.

A third incendiary attempt to destroy the Washington Navy Yard was discovered and frustrated the other day.

It sounds very pitiful to say "God help the poor" but the best plan is to do a little in that line on your own hook.

Lost—A black buggy whip, between Feagler's corners and Auburn. Please leave the same at this office.

Our Corunna correspondent failed to send any items last week. He was busy preparing for the fox hunt.

The numerous friends of Dr. J. H. Ford, will regret to learn, that no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Our farmers ought to be out now making maple sugar. There has been a large quantity of "sap" wasted this winter.

Mr. S. Masters, of Corunna, had the misfortune to cut his foot, which has confined him to the house nearly all winter.

Some slanderous, would-be wit says this is the month in witch women talk less than in any other month of the year.

Figuring on Jobs is about all our house builders are doing just now.—Auburn will take a "scoot" in the spring

Archbishop Manning has fired another pamplet at Gladstone—200 pages this time—on the question of Papal allegiance

Mr. Francis Picker has returned from Toledo, where he has been visiting with his eldest son, Edward Picker, for several weeks.

Gents fine shirts, linen and paper collars, ties, gloves, half hose at the lowest prices all shades and numbers at Harry Stamet's

Ed. Eldridge, at the Central grocery, is getting a good cash trade. He don't keep no cheap trash, and consequently he holds his customers.

J. W. Rickel, Esq., was taken from the court house to his residence, on 4th street yesterday, from a sudden case of sickness

It is reported that our saloon keepers have kept "hot bricks," in their whiskey kegs during the last six weeks of cold weather.

Birtha Orr, at Corunna, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Orr, has been suffering very much for many days with an attact of lung fever.

Miss Sally Shaw, has returned to our place again after a long stay at Bucyrus Ohio. She is still with H. H. Stamets in the fancy store.

We must have some wood from those who promised us before long. We mention it now so they can't have 'bad roads' for an excuse.

Our city doctors blanket their horses, and travel on foot behind their vehicles, occasionaly singing "Keen blows the raised and piercing is the cold."

It is considered mean to kick a man when he is down. Is a man any the less a man because he has been a hard working, self-sacrificing preacher?

A brother of Hiram Randall, spent a few days here last week. He was on his way to Michigan, but backed out, saying that it was cold enough here to suit him.

Every other paragraph of the legislative proceedings reads; "Mr. —— presented a petition on the subject of temperance Referred to the Committee on Temperance."

If the Commissioners locate the new jail in the court house yard, we won't say a word, but they will have to be responsible for the sayings of the rising generation.

The wife of Peter Weber, of Chicago, presented him with four little girls at one birth, the other day. All are doing well except the one called the youngest, who is father pupy.

The fox hunt last Saturday didn't amount to much. There was but very few men on the East line, and it is claimed that the foxes passed out of the ring on this side. None were captured.

We can boast of the healthiest town in the world. While our neighboring towns are complaining of sickness and death, we are apparently all healthy, and in good spirits.

We are glad to announce to the citizens of DeKalb county that G. M. Crane Esq, of Sedan, has located a law and collection office at Sedan, and will attend strictly and promptly to all business left in his care.

Several of our subscribers, throughout the county, have been complaining about not getting their paper regularly. We are not able to answer, but can truthly say that our mails leave the office ever Thursday.

Our worthy and popular Marshal, in encouraging the country people to trade in Auburn, is worthy of commendation. We understand that he has been paying $3. per cord for wood delivered in the middle of the street.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

A. J. Little, Attorney at Law, and Real Estate Agent, has desirable property for sale. Business lots, private residences, building lots, &c. Those wishing to purchase, or having property to sell or rent, should give him a call.

Capt. Baughan, is selling a very interesting work, entitled "The second coming of Christ." It is a handsome finished book, and contains a large amount of information. The price is so low that every family can purchase one.

Telegraph operators and mail agents, "not many miles away," wants a little "spuring up" ocasionly. This thing of taking a "half day" to transfer a message from one depot to the other, when they are only a few squares apart, is pretty thin.

We neglected to state that the Waterman Taylor, trouble was decided by the legislature, unanimously in favor of Mr. Waterman, most of the "Jury" being Republicans. We state this now as a great many of our readers are not acquainted with the facts.

We received a weather record from some friend out west, but the "real name" was not signed, and, of course, its against our rules to publish it: There is but very little difference between the weather here and in the west, according to the report we received.

The report circulating through the newspapers, that Billy Rainier, of Waterloo, was taken to the asylum, at Indianapolis, is all a great mistake. We received our information from what we thought a reliable source, but have since found out that we got the "cod," and stiff at that. There was however, a person taken to the asylum from this county by the name of Wm. Rainer, and the names being so near alike that Billy, of Waterloo has lit a whole box of parlor matches trying to find him self.

Lost—Mrs. Picker, dropped a pair of spectacles, a week ago last Monday, between the Presbyterian church, and her residence. A liberal reward will be given the finder, by leaving the same at this office.

There will no doubt be a large crowd of people in the city this week attending court, and would be glad to have them call in and subscribe for the Courier. A great many Democrats in the county do not take our paper and we think its about time some of them were "coming up to scratch."

A man from LaGrange county went through the city last Sunday evening with a load of corn. He said they had no feed in the above county, and were compelled to come to DeKalb for corn.—The cold weather must have been hard on both the man and horses, as he traveled about forty miles a day.

We are compelled to leave out a great deal of original matter, and also "cut down" our correspondents this week. One of our hands has been suffering from a festered thumb, and it is almost impossible for him to set type, as it is done with the thumb and fore finger. We hope, however, to be in good shape next week.

Strange it is that the necessaries of life do not sympathize with the general decline of wages, but such is the case. Flour butter, eggs, meats, poultry, vegetables, all command the oldest rates, and people appear to pay them as willingly as though the country was flooded with greenbacks and financial affairs generally were prosperous.

Sheriff Means, had some bad luck the other day. One of his horses got loose in the stable and commenced kicking out behind at a colt in the next stall. He gave it several bad wounds about the legs Mr. M. is very much in need of his horses just now, as it is court week, and we are sorry for this accident.

The Hicksville Independent man ought to be ashamed to send such a poor looking sheet as he did last week for an exchange. Part of the inside was printed on one corner; the Chicago side, however, was all right, but we have this at home, and our friends can either send something else or not put themselves to any trouble at all.

Our enterprising farmer J. Stamets, has just completed a very neat hotel, near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which is 60x40 feet, and two stories high. This will help considerable in inducing others to erect buildings at this part of the city.—Mr. S. has some valuable lots which he intends selling at quite low figures, and those desiring land cheap should call and learn his prices.

Examination of Teachers.

No further regular examination will be held until March, as the the teachers for the winter schools are nearly, or quite, all engaged; and I wish to have all my time for institute work. But should any require examination, time and place can be settled by applying to me.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.
Waterloo, Nov. 28, 1874.

The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago and the Eel River railroads make good connections at Denver, and persons visiting Indianapolis will find this a most direct route. By leaving Auburn at 10 o'clock in the morning, you reach the Capitol at six in the evening, and returning, you leave there at 6:30 a. m., and get here at 2 p. m. There are also night trains making close connections. Look for time table next week.

Since the abduction of Charley Ross, young america is getting smart. A young lad in N. Y. having been invited to take a ride, gladly accepted the invitation, and while swiftly on the way his hat blew off and when the driver jumped out to record it young hopeful headed the horses homeward on the double quick. Two Policemen are still waiting for the owner to claim property.

Problem.—If a board is twelve esinch wide at one end and nothing at the other and is 164 inches long, how far from either end must the board be cut into to leave an equal surface in each piece. Solutions by Arithmetic, Algebra or Geometry requested from the students of DeKalb or adjoining counties. The best solution will be published. Address,

J. J. VANAUKEN.
Auburn, Ind.

Some fellow sent us a communication, giving the *Republican* "hail columbia" for leaning its editorials towards the Democracy, and accusing them for all the trouble in the South. Again we say, sign your original name, if you want your matter published. Tell us who you are, and then we have no excuse for not publishing your article, unless they be of not sufficient interest to our readers.

The German Methodist church, at the lower end of town, which was dedicated last Sabbath, raised $900 from the audience. The weather was so cold that not a very large crowd attended, but it shows plainly, that a liberal audience were present. The edifice, cost $2,500. Professor Robbinson of Fort Wayne, officiated in the afternoon. It is a very neat looking strucure on the out side, and the insided is tasty and very comfortable. We are glad to see this step of enterprise among our German friends.

The theater last Thursday and Friday evenings, given by the band boys, was acknowledged by every one that was there to be a first class entertainment. The attendance was not at all large, the first evening drawing the largest house.—What the duce is the matter with this town lately, that you can't raise a "corporal's guard" at any kind of a performance. There is no panic now, but then its no telling how soon we may have one Don't patronize our home talent, but wait for some bogus traveling concern and in this way you will be fixed in the panic line.

Two great big stout looking fellows, came in town last Monday evening inquiring for the trustee, saying they had no place to stay over night. They were sent to the Sheriff's, commodious hotel, where they, of course, had a comfortable nights rest. His being a tramp should not deprive him of all sympathy and charity. To turn him away hungry does not lessen your responsibility to God. He is a human being, and because perchance his own worthlessness has made his path a rugged one, he should not be left go without a word of kindness or good advice, and a—hot punch or a pocket full of doughnuts. "Kiss him for his mother."

Discussion Between Farmers—B. and C.—C. Neighbor B. can you tell me why Pine Lumber is so much cheaper in Auburn than it was a year ago? B. Neighbor C. I discover that you are in the dark yet in regard to pine lumber and shingles being so much cheaper in Auburn. It was a mystery to me until I called at the office of F. N. Wright & Co., and had it explained to my satisfaction. Look at it neighbor. Last season I built me a barn, my siding cost me $24, my shingles $5, but to-day I can buy the best B stock boards dressed, of F. N. W. & Co., for $17 that has been cut and pilled two years and their 18 inch Star shingles that was cut last summer when the timber was in the best shape for them to detect all defects, which is a great advantage. I can get them for $4 inspected and warranted. C. what is the cause of all this? Is it the decline of prices at the manufacturers, or have we been paying unreasonable prices? B. You have hit it neighbor, that is just the point I have studied out, but find the manufacturers hold the same prices on lumber and shingles as they did two years ago, with the exception of some low grades, such as culls and coarse common that the manufacturers yards has a surplus stock on hand. That quality has declined from one dollar to $1 50 per M. only from a stock board to a first clear, is just as firm as they were in 73 and 74. shingles a shade firmer than the winter of 74. Neighbor, it is surprising to see such a change in prices in Auburn. It will pay you to examine this company's variety of Lumber, Lath, Shingles' Doors and Sash. For further explanation, call at the office of F. N WRIGHT & CO.

The Waterloo *Press* takes exception to our remarks in regard to the location of the new Jail, which is nothing more than we expected, as Waterloo always takes a lively enterest in anything tending to deteriate either the appearance, or interest of our village.

It was well known to the citizens of the county, that the commissioners had purchased ground for the Jail building, and all were satisfied, but the change being made without notice, no opportunity was given to remonstrate against it.

The *Press* presumes too much when it says that a majority of the citizens of Auburn approve of the public square as the proper location; we venture the asserion that the unprejudiced judgment of a large majority of the citizens of Waterloo, or any other place would be against it.

The public square is not the place for a Jail, with all the appertinances thereunto belonging, and every man of good tast and sound judgement knows it, no matter in what part of the county he lives

There are no precedents in the present age of improvement for such a location, and even other cities are supprised at the decision of our Commissioners

Among other expressions, we copy the following from the Columbia City *Post*:

The Auburn Courier protests against the Commissioners locating the new DeKalb county Jail in the court house square. A board of Commissioners who would locate a jail, stable, pig pen, wood house and all other fixings necessary for a Sheriff's residence in a court house square have but little taste and a darned sight less judgement.

The *Press* says that it will be the most showy, and elegant building in the county and should be placed where people can see it.

However beautiful and showy the front may be, the rear will be on a business street, and not only injure the sale of lots but prevent business houses being built thereon.

In regard to the *syndicate* mentioned by the *Press*, it is simply imaginary; we spoke of Baldeck's corner because the ground is unobjectionable for a good foundation, and the Commissioner could exchange the lots already purchased for that corner, it being on the same street or they could sell and purchase others without much additional expence to the county.

Chas. Clotz, Esq., has just received a large and splendid stock of clothing, which he intends selling lower than any other house in the state of Indiana. Charley always gets the best of goods, and we advise our readers to call on him when they want clothing.

BUTLER ITEMS.

Mrs. S. Greenamyer had a severe attack of lung fever.

Mrs. Bell Ocher is suffering dreadfully from the inflamatory rhumatism. She has been confined to her bed for several weeks.

These icy roads makes a harvest for blacksmiths, especially them like the old reliable Jno A Moore, that knows how a shoe ought to be and, how the foot should be fixed to receive it.

The protracted meeting at Haverstock's Corners, that has been in progress for several weeks, was expected to soon wind up. They had a good meeting, and several experienced religion.

Uncle Ed. Seargeant is kept so busy waiting on his numerous customers at the Eel River Hotel, that he don't get time to go to town once a month. He is one of those men who believe in business before pleasure. I think he is standing in his own light. The time is coming, when he gets through with the toils of earth, that he will have business—red hot, too. My advise is for Uncle to take pleasure while he can controll it himself.

It was a very good thing that the *Republican* had the announcement of the dedication of the Deciple church so dreadfully botched up. Had the announcement appeared as it was sent probable would have been more here than could have got in the house, but as it appeared it divided the thing up Some went to Monroeville, others will be here the 20th to attend and some have not got the thing figured out yet, &c. It is very difficult to find out what the editors did mean. We hope they will be more careful hereafter in such items.

Died on Thursday Feb. 11th, 1875 5:50 a. m. of lung fever, Mrs. Greenamyer. wife of Samuel Greenmyer, of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind., aged 56 yrs 1 month and 11 days.

The funeral services took place at the Dsiciple church on Friday last at 3 o'clock P. M. Many of our citizens greatly deplore her loss. To the bereaved husband we can say that the sympathies of the community is with him to help bear the afflictions and troubles. The children are deprived of a kind mother's advice, but I hope they will follow her teachings, and always think of them at times of temptation.

The dedication of the Deciple church took place on the 7th inst., attended by a large concourse of people. It was presided over by Elder Sutton, of this place, and Elder Carpenter, of Wabash, Ind. After preaching the financial situation of their new church was taken into consideration, and found to be about $1100 in debt. As soon as the opportunity was given to the audience the amont was raised, and the house was dedicated free of incumberance. The edifice cost about $3,000 Great credit is due Elder Sutton and the Trustees of the church for their energy and untiring efforts in pushing such a noble work. Bro. Carpenter looks like one of those wholesouled kind of fellows and I should judge had a good mouth for chickens. If he is as good in hanging on a chicken leg as he is getting subscriptions to pay for the church, I tell you I would'nt give much for the leg after he got through with it.

The great Fox Hunt comes off next Saturday. The territor designated for the occasion, is bounded by lines commencing at Butler and running north three miles, thence east along Fish Creek road three miles, thence to a point on the Butler and Edgerton road at Dead Run, near Lewis Pepper's and thence west to Butler. The Marshals are all requested to meet at New Beech school-house at 9 o'clock a m to receive instructions from the Chief Marshal, H S. Madden. No fire arms are allowed to be carried only for signal purposes. The hounds are to be led until the ring is closed. Cowbells, tin-pans and horns are to be the weapons. The "fetching up" place will be about a half mile north of Mr James Cather's, in a swamp. People are busy cutting roads to the spot where this great slaughter takes plase so they can get the dead carcasses out. We have the names of 30 sports from Toledo that will participate and will be here on No. 5. This will undoubtedly be the largest fox hunt on record. Ten thorough bred imported hounds that can be heard bellow nine miles distinctly. The hounds were brought to this country in Sept last at a cost of $1600. and a great many are coming just to see these hounds "take 'em in." All are invited

The great dramatic association, made up of home talent, with a cast of 150 characters, is supposed to be the largest combination and the finest talent, and more star performers than any troupe ever exibited before the American people. This grand troupe is now stopping at our place While this is knowledged to be the largest company of home talent on this continent, they have procured their outfit at an enormous expense, and prepared themseves the other evening to present to the American people the great domestic drama entitled "Neighbor Jackwood or the Fugitive's Friend." This company is made up of several nationalities. We add the American talent to it and you will readily see that it makes the kind of material for dramatic purposes, and when used as a beverage is very mild. This combination has all the arts and sciences known to the civilized world. They have trades of all descriptions, painters, photographers, doctors, little postoffices and telegraphers. This troupe, since its organization has had its ups and downs but it has battled againsed the storm and rowed their boat across in safety with their whole crew on board, and gave a performance in our place. All were present but Mother Jackwood, or the telegraph operator, she failed to come to time, but sent a message saying, that after consulting her own fellings, had come to the conclusion that there was too much of her support to play for less than $5. She claimed she was big and hanbsome enough, and being a star player, with her experience, her presence would give character enough to the troupe. Squire Greenwich thought they could get a player to take her part for less money. Neighbor Jackwood thought it would be a hard stroke to lose their star, but they were soon reconciled and played remarkably well.

Circle Fox Hunt.

Jackson Township, Feb. 27, 1875.
East line formed on the road running South from Wm. Clark's to South line of Wm. Mean's, then West on quarter line to west line of Snyder's farm in Butler township, then North on section line to north line of Phillip Fluk's in Richland township, then East on quarter line to Wm. Clark's. Close in at the Snyder and Cool's swamp. Lines to be formed and start at 10 o'clock a. m. East line under A. H. Provines, Marshall. Deputies, John Casper, Joseph Prosser, James Provines and Jos. W. Bishop. South line under W. S. Dancer, Martial, Deputies, J. Thompson, G. Thompson, Beng. Moffit and Jerry Davis. West line under John Cool, Martial. Deputies, Levi Jackson, Samuel Knott, Jeff Grube and Wm. Grube. North line under Geo. Hough, Martial. Deputies, John Sommers, Wm. McGinnis, John McClellon and Samuel McClellon. No fire-arms to be used. All dogs to be led, and to be let loose by the orders of the marshalls. Game to be sold on the ground, and after paying expenses the balance to be given to the poor.

Wm. Carr, Treasurer.
A. Provines, Chairman.

Original Survey

Butler Township was surveyed in 1829, by David Hillis; Richland, Jackson, Union, Wilmington and Stafford, in 1831, by George W. Harrison; Fairfield, Smithfield, Concord, Franklin and Troy, in 1831, by Edward H. Lytle; Newville in the same year by Thomas Brown.

The government surveyors established section, corners and exterior quarter corners when conveniently accessible. They never established corners in the interior of sections.

The following sections have never been legally subdivided: in Butler, sections 7, 13, 19, 24, 29, 30 and 31; in Fairfield section 18, in Jackson 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 28 and 32; in Smithfield section 30; in Concord 6, 14, 19, 25 and 31; in Wilmington 4 and 36; in Franklin 3, 7, 9, 18, 31 and 34; Newville sections 9; Stafford 5, 6, 7 and 20; Troy sections 17, 21 and 33.

When the government corners can not be identified it is the duty of the surveyor to establish them equidistant from and upon straight lines between known corners. This may cause hardship to the parties as the original lines were often crooked. As the government corners are fast disappearing these sub-divisons should receive prompt attention.

County Surveyor

A jolly sleigh load of our "get up and dust fellows" had a dance some place near Corunna, this week.

Dried Fruits at Beard's.

PRUNES,
PRUNELLS,
DRIED APPLES,
PAIRED PEACHES,
DRIED SWEET CORN,
ENGLISH CURRANTS,
DRIED BLACKBERRIES
DRIED PITTED CHERRIES
DRIED WHORTLEBERRIES,

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

This patent portable Rotary Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs and will do as much work [illegible] frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most [illegible] kind, being [illegible] and steel. It is [illegible] in from [illegible] It is generally [illegible] It cuts from [illegible] feet of [illegible] lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

SAMUEL F. HERSEY, a member of the present Congress, from Maine, and elected to the next, is dead....Senator Wm. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, died at Norwich on the 4th inst., aged 71.

IT is reported from New York that one of the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher trial will soon present a physician's certificate to the effect that the juror's lungs will no longer bear the the atmosphere of the crowded court-room, and that death will certainly ensue upon further exposure. His forced withdrawal would, of course, permanently end the present proceedings.

AN accident that occurred near Norwood Station, Long Island, on the Hempstead branch of the Southern road, was caused by the washing away of a part of the track by the heavy rains. Danger being reported from that point, the conductor ordered the train to be run over that part of the line before the arrival of the 7 o'clock express from New York. The train passed safely over, but on the return the whole train was thrown down the embankment, instantly killing Eli Thorpe, road-master; James Scott, engineer; Barney Callahan, fireman; Benjamin Cowan, brakeman; and fatally wounding two others. The men were all old employes of the road and leave families....Daniel Horey, John Sweeney, and James Drew are under arrest in New York, charged with having been concerned in stealing a safe which is said to have contained over $500,000 in bonds and money from the Adams Express Company. The company has been very reticent about this huge robbery, but it is rumored that a considerable amount of the plunder has been recovered.

THE first train passed through the Hoosac tunnel on the 9th inst....Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in Buffalo on Tuesday last.

A PHILADELPHIA car driver named Benedict was seen to pay no attention to his team, and a collision with another car resulted. It was then ascertained that the man was frozen stiff, was still in a standing posture, with one hand grasping the lines and the other upon the brake. The thermometer indicated but six degrees below zero.

THE WEST.

THE Episcopal Convention for the diocese of Illinois, in session at Chicago last week, elected Rev. Dr. James De Koven, Warden of Racine (Wis.) College, as Bishop of Illinois, to succeed the late Bishop Whitehouse.....The people of Yankton, Dakota, are very indignant because the Supreme Court granted a new trial to Wintermute, the slayer of McCook....Bishoprics in the West go a-begging these days. Rev. Leighton Coleman declines to serve as Bishop of Wisconsin, to which office he was recently elected.

THE lower house of the Ohio Legislature has refused, by a vote of forty-four to forty-two, to pass a bill to abolish capital punishment.

SAN FRANCISCO has just been enjoying one of her periodical earthquake shocks....The Indiana Legislature is going to regulate baggage-smashing and smashers....Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contained on the 10th inst. 3,556,005 bushels of wheat, 1,542,676 bushels of corn, 537,143 bushels of oats, 12,364 bushels of rye, and 284,937 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,933,125 bushels, against 6,138,340 bushels at the same period last year.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS, in behalf of the government, has instituted suit against the Burlington and Missouri River railroad for more than a million acres of land. Patents for these lands—upon which the company has already paid $200,000 in taxes—were, it is claimed, wrongfully issued by Mr. Delano, while Secretary of the Interior....Chicago's death roll for January reached the respectable figure of 568.

THE SOUTH.

JOHN WARD, *alias* Hall, *alias* Blakely and Henry Johnson, colored, two of the men implicated in the bold robbery of the express messenger at Memphis a few days ago, have been arrested, and have divulged the names of their associates.

THE Congressional committee has concluded its investigation at New Orleans and returned to Washington....Mardi Gras was celebrated in Louisville, Memphis, Little Rock and many other Southern cities. In New Orleans the day was passed over in silence.

WASHINGTON.

THE Senate Committee on Territories have agreed to report and recommend the passage of a bill to create the Territory of Pembina out of the northern half of Dakota.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is urging upon the Ways and Means Committee an increase of thirty cents on the whisky, and four cents on the tobacco, tax.

THE United States Senate has slaughtered three railroad subsidy bills—the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow gauge line, the proposed Dakota and Montana route, and the contemplated road from Lake Erie to the Missouri, on the forty-first parallel....The House has refused to extend the Wheeler & Wilson patent....The system of prepaying postage on newspapers does not bring in so large returns to the department as were expected. There was a serious miscalculation both of the amount of postage annually uncollected and of the printed matter transmitted.... The Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a draft of a Tariff and Tax bill. The 10 per cent. taken from the duties under the second act of June, 1872, will be restored; the articles thus to be affected are manufactured cotton, wools, iron and steel, paper, books, India-rubber gutta-percha, leather, etc. Tea and coffee are to remain free of duty. Sugar and molasses must bear an additional duty of 25 per cent., and tobacco an increase of 4 cents per pound. The committee also decided that matches should be relieved from tax, and that the tax on spirits should be increased 15 cents a gallon, operating upon all now on hand, but that 20 cents should be imposed upon all spirits manufactured after the passage of the bill, and the stamp on bank checks to cease at the end of this year.

THE House Committee on Railways and Canals has favorably reported the bill to aid in the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Washington to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago....It seems to be definitely decided that there is to be an extra session of the Senate to consider the Hawaiian Reciprocity treaty...

POLITICAL.

THE breach in the Louisiana Legislature is as wide as ever. The Democratic members, in caucus, agreed upon a compromise by which they were to receive a majority in the House, provided they would recognize and support Kellogg as the legal Executive, but public feeling was so strong against the proposition that it was dropped....Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, Senator-elect from Connecticut, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Buckingham....Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, has been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State.

THE joint Republican Congressional caucus committee appointed some time ago to devise legislation for the Southern States has completed its work. The following are the points of the measure agreed upon:

First—The re-enactment of the fourth section of the Ku-Klux act, which allows the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and gives him full power to use the army to suppress disorder and maintain peace.

Second—The appointment of Deputy United States Marshals and supervisors of elections, with full power to conduct elections, count the ballots, supervise the returns, and arrest persons who attempt to intimidate voters, or to unlawfully interfere with the conduct of the elections.

Third—Requiring the ballots to be counted by the election officers on the night following the day of election, at the place of election, before the officers appointed. Severe penalties are provided for the violation of this provision.

Fourth—To provide for a full and fair registration of legal voters, and to make it unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose excessive poll taxes or require the payment of such taxes as qualifications for voting at any Congressional election.

Fifth—Declaring the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration or election, for the purpose of intimidation or violence, a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—Tilton's cross-examination, with Mr. Evarts as interlocutor, was continued. He persisted in his account, given in his direct testimony, of the occurrences involving Beecher in adultery, and the most thorough cross-questioning failed to involve him in any material contradictions. The whole course of Tilton's vagaries, his political differences with Beecher, his championship of woman's rights, his editorials in the *Independent*, his letter to Horace Greeley, were run over in rapid review.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—Tilton still occupied the witness stand, under the questioning of Mr. Evarts. A large part of the day was consumed in reading the gushing correspondence of Theodore and Elizabeth. Tilton testified that when his wife left his home she took only his love and good will, and has it still. The publication of the correspondence between him and his wife in the Chicago *Tribune* was done at the suggestion of his counsel, Judge Morris, and without his (Tilton's) procurement.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—This day's session was interesting mainly on account of the contentions between the counsel. There were some sharp passages, in which all the attorneys in the case participated. The cross-examination of Tilton by Evarts was continued, but nothing of importance was elicited from the witness. Much time was consumed in reading the correspondence of Theodore and Elizabeth.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.—Tilton was still on the stand, under the cross-examination of Mr. Evarts. The witness was unusually cross himself, and lost his balance at times. He admitted that the scandal was first published through him. Judge Neilson informed the jury that he had received a note informing him that persons in the rear of the jury-box were in the habit of intentionally discussing the testimony in the hearing of jurors. He warned all such persons that, if they repeated the offense, they would be severely and summarily dealt with.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The cross-examination of Tilton was continued by Mr. Evarts. The latter read a letter which was written by the witness explaining the Winsted (Conn.) affair. He said the lady was a protege of his wife's. She was staying at the same hotel, but there being no fire in her room and a stove in his, she had come into his room to share the heat, and sat by the fire, reading to him, while he lay on the bed. He was questioned closely regarding his relations with Victoria Woodhull. He said he never visited her house more than a dozen times, and spent but one night under her roof. The witness stated that among his personal acquaintances was Bishop Gilbert Haven, who was a frequent visitor at his house previous to the commencement of this trouble.

GENERAL.

EIGHT insane persons lost their lives by the burning of the Beaufort (Canada) Lunatic Asylum, last week.

THE missing Billi King turns up on a stock farm in Canada....President Grant has signed the Little Tariff bill....Five States are bidding for the proposed new mint....Congress has killed the scheme for a narrow-gauge railroad between the East and West.

THE Roman Catholic Bishoprics of Boston, Milwaukee, and Santa Fe have been raised to the dignity of Archbishoprics....A. H. Whiting, the missing Pacific Mail witness who was wanted so badly, has been found in the wilds of Canada....The National Board of Underwriters is falling to pieces.

FOREIGN.

THE cable brings news of heavy fighting in Spain on the 4th inst. The Carlists were driven out of Puente la Reina at the bayonet's point. Several other engagements have occurred with like results....Egypt prospers under Ismail Pasha. News comes that Darfour has been annexed....Another royal marriage—Philip, Duke of Saxony, to Louise, eldest daughter of the King of Belgium.

THE British Parliament reassembled on the 5th inst. The Queen, in her message, says the peace of Europe remains unbroken, and she will exert her efforts to have it continue so. Exertions for the suppression of the East African slave-trade continue, and its complete extinction is confidently looked for. In the colonies during the past year there has been general prosperity. Slavery has been abolished on the gold coast, and henceforward there will be freedom there as elsewhere. By providential blessing, the government has been able entirely to avert the loss of life which was apprehended from the famine in India.

ADVICES from Spain report heavy fighting, in which the Carlists have been badly worsted. A committee of Austrian nobles, which has hitherto contributed liberally for the Carlist cause, has advised Don Carlos to conclude a peace with Alfonso.

FULL particulars of the loss of the steamer Japan have been published, and the disaster turns out to have been quite as frightful as the Cospatrick affair. Nearly 500 human beings were either drowned or burned to death.

THE reports from Spain are conflicting and utterly unreliable. One day we hear that the Carlists have been badly whipped, another that they are victorious, and so on. It seems evident that the army of King Alfonso has not been achieving the victories claimed in the Madrid telegrams, and it is more than probable that it has met with a great disaster. The Carlist committee in London claims a great victory, and puts the Spanish loss at 7,000 men killed and wounded. Madrid dispatches admit a "slight" reverse to the advance guard of the left wing.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Passage by the House—Provisions of the Measure.

The lower house of Congress, after a most exciting debate, has passed the Civil Rights bill in a somewhat modified form. The following is the text of the bill minus the preamble:

Resolved, That all persons within jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons of law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; *Provided*, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law, and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or other, their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and *provided further*, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

SEC. 3. That District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusive of courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in Territorial, District, or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever defendants may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States, or Territorial Court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases; *provided*, Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise; and any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000; and, *provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all the other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

THE VOTE ON THE BILL.

We give below the vote by which the measure finally passed the House:

YEAS.

Albert,
Albright,
Averill,
Barber,
Barrere,
Bass,
Begole,
Biery,
Bradley,
Buffinton,
Bundy,
Burchard,
Burleigh,
Burrows,
Butler (Mass.)
Cain,
Cannon,
Carpenter,
Cason,
Cessna,
Clark (N. J.)
Clarke (N. Y.)
Clayton,
Clements,
Cobb (Kan.),
Coburn,
Conger,
Corwin,
Cotton,
Crooke,
Crounse,
Curtis,
Darrall,
Dawes,
Dobbins,
Donnan,
Duell,
Dunnell,
Eames,
Field,
Fort,
Foster,
Garfield,
Gooch,
Gunckle,
Hagans,
Hale (Me.),
Hale (N. Y.),
Harmer,
Harris (Mass.),
Hathorn,
Hawley (Ill.),
Hawley (Conn.),
Hays,
Hazelton (Wis.)
Hazelton (N. J.)
Hendee,
Hoar, E. R.
Hodges,
Hooper,
Hoskins,
Houghton,
Howe,
Hubbell,
Hunter,
Hurlbut,
Hyde,
Hynes,
Kasson,
Kelley,
Kellogg,
Lamport,
Lansing,
Lawrence,
Lawson,
Lewis,
Loughridge,
Lowe,
Lynch,
Martin,
McCrary,
McDill (Wis.),
McDill (Ia.),
MacDougall,
McKee,
McNulta,
Merriam,
Monroe,
Moore,
Morey,
Myers,
Negley,
Niles,
O'Neill,
Orr,
Orth,
Packard,
Packer,
Page,
Parker (Mo.),
Parsons,
Pelham,
Pendleton,
Phillips,
Pierce,
Pike,
Platt (Va.),
Poland,
Pratt,
Rainey,
Rapier,
Richmond,
Roberts (E. H.),
Robinson (O.),
Rose,
Rusk,
Sawyer,
Sayler (Ind.),
Scofield,
Scudder (N. J.),
Scudder (N. Y.),
Sessions,
Shanks,
Sheats,
Sheldon,
Shoemaker,
Small,
Smart,
Smith (Pa.),
Smith (La.),
Smith (N. Y.),
Smith (O.),
Snyder,
Sprague,
Starkweather,
Stevens (Mass.),
Stowell,
Strawbridge,
Sypher,
Taylor,
Thomas (N. C.),
Thompson,
Todd,
Townsend,
Tremaine,
Tyner,
Waldron,
Wallace,
Ward (Ill.),
Ward (N. J.),
White,
Whiteley,
Wilbur,
Willard (Utah),
Willard (Mich.),
Williams (Wis.),
Williams (Mass.),
Williams (Ind.),
Williams (Mich.),
Wilson (Ia.),
Wilson (Ind.),
Woodworth—162.

NAYS

Adams,
Arthur,
Archer,
Ashe,
Atkins,
Banning,
Beck,
Bell,
Berry,
Bland,
Blount,
Bowen,
Bright,
Bromberg,
Brown,
Buckner,
Butler (Tenn.),
Caldwell,
Caulfield,
Chittenden,
Clark (Mo.),
Clymer,
Comingo,
Cook,
Cox,
Crittenden,
Crossland,
Crutchfield,
Davis,
DeWitt,
Durham,
Eden,
Eldredge,
Finck,
Giddings,
Glover,
Gunter,
Hamilton,
Hancock,
Harris (Ga.),
Harris (Va.),
Harrison,
Hatcher,
Hereford,
Herndon,
Holman,
Hunton,
Knapp,
Lamar,
Lamison,
Leach,
Lofland,
Lowndes,
Luttrell,
Magee,
McLean,
Milliken,
Mills,
Morrison,
Neal,
Nesmith,
Niblack,
O'Brien,
Parker (N. H.),
Perry,
Phelps,
Potter,
Randall,
Read,
Robbins,
Robberts (W. R.)
Robinson (Ill.),
Sayler (O.),
Schell,
Schumaker,
Sener,
Sloan,
Sloss,
Smith (Va.),
Speer,
Stanard,
Standiford,
Stephens (Ga.),
Stone,
Storm,
Swann,
Thomas (Va.),
Thornburgh,
Vance,
Waddell,
Wells,
Whitehead,
Whitehouse,
Whitthorne,
Willie,
Wilson (Md.),
Wolfe,
Wood,
Young (Ky.),
Young (Ga.)—100.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

What Has Been Done and What May be Expected—Both Houses Badly Behind-hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following is a summary of the present condition and prospects of the public business: Congress closes its session three weeks from to-morrow. A comparison of the number of the bills introduced—some 6,000—with the number passed at the first session, and which will probably pass at this session, will be found to be the most remarkable for any Congress in the history of the government. Since the reassembling, Jan. 5, but three important acts—the Civil Rights bill, the Finance bill, and the Little Tariff act have passed either house. This delay has not been the fault of the regular or the special committees. Of the appropriation bills two have finally passed, one is in conference, and nine remain to be acted upon. These must be acted upon or an extra session will be necessary. A large number of bills must fail. As to the Civil Rights measure, each house has passed a separate bill. The variance between them may possibly lead to the defeat of both.

The Louisiana question is in great doubt. The special House committee will return this week, but want of time may negative conclusions. The proposed reconstruction of Arkansas is already settled by the adverse report made by the special committee to the House on Saturday, notwithstanding the President's message.

The transportation question will certainly fail, except in the way of appropriations to continue surveys. The Hennepin Canal scheme, which is regarded most favorably, lacked strength in the House on Saturday. The Texas Pacific and Northern Pacific bills, the Choctaw claim, the cotton-tax refund, the patent sewing-machine extension, reported on adversely;—the Bayfield and St. Croix project, and all of the additional bounty bills, will all fall through. Col. Tom Scott's friends claim that they will be able to put the Texas Pacific bill on an appropriation bill as an amendment. Two States are applying for admission—New Mexico and Colorado—and probably the latter will succeed. Both of these bills have passed the House, and now lie on the Senate calendar. A new Revenue bill, now in the course of preparation by the Ways and Means Committee, is one of the new bills that will not fail. The government calls for nearly $40,000,000 of additional revenue, and Congress will provide for it. This will defeat all the measures pending for the repeal of the stamp tax on checks, matches, etc.

The private calendar in the Senate has received quite a liberal treatment, but in the House very few private bills have passed, and hundreds must fail.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Senator Morton's Proposed Method of Counting the Votes for President and Vice-President.

Senator Morton has reported a bill to the United States Senate providing for the counting of votes in the Electoral College by both houses of Congress. The object of the bill is to prepare for anticipated double returns in the next Presidential election. It provides that both houses of Congress shall meet together at one o'clock on the last Wednesday in January next succeeding the meeting of the Electoral College, and be presided over by the President of the Senate. One teller shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House, and they shall receive from the presiding officer the certificates, as they are opened, and, after reading them aloud, shall make a list of the votes, as they appear from the certificates. The result of their count, and the names of the persons, if any, elected, shall then be announced by the President of the Senate. If, however, upon the reading of any of the certificates, any question shall be raised in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the Senate shall withdraw to its chamber, and each house shall decide upon the question raised. No electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be rejected, except by the affirmative votes of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted. And any other question pertinent to the object for which the two houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner.

The second section of the bill provides that "if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from any State purporting to be a certificate of electoral votes given at the preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State, all such returns may be opened by him, in presence of the two houses, when assembled to count the votes, and that return shall be counted which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return."

The remaining sections of the bill limit each Senator and Representative to ten minutes, in speaking on any one question; provided that, after such debate has lasted two hours, the majority of each house may direct the main question to be put, without debate, and provided that the joint meeting of the two houses shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result announced; but it shall be competent for either house, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to take a recess not beyond 10 o'clock the next morning.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

President Grant Urges Congress to Take Action in Regard to Arkansas Affairs.

The following is the President's message on Arkansas affairs:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all this testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the Constitution of the State was, by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings, overthrown, and a new Constitution adopted, and a new State government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore all the rights of minorities in all other States also. What is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to federal relations on certain conditions from changing their Constitutions and violating their pledges if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in. I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of the State government, if not of the national government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress take definite action in this matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the government. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 8, 1875.

Washington dispatches state that there is no probability of Congress interfering with the Garland government—that Senators, as a general thing, are averse to such action—and that, apart from whatever the Senate may do, the House will support the report of their committee, recently made, and take no action in the premises.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.—*Senate*—Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers, and it was passed....Morton presented the memorial of the Board of Industry of Cannelton, Ind., asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river.... Ferry, of Michigan, presented the memorial of settlers on the Indian reserve land in Emmet county, Mich., praying Congress to provide measures to secure them in their homesteads.

House—Sener defended his action in opposition to the Civil Rights bill; he was the only Republican member who voted against the motion to suspend the rules....An excited episode occurred during the debate on the passage of the bill, Brown, of Kentucky, paying his respects to Butler, in which he used the following language, speaking of the people of Louisiana: "We have heard it echoed elsewhere that they were thieves and murderers and night riders. The clergy of the State—Jew and Gentile—have denied it. The business men and Northern residents have denied it. A committee of your own House, a majority being Republican, has given it its solemn and emphatic contradiction, and nailed the slander to the counter. Now, what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of men, but in language within the rules of this House—if that accusation against that people should come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is the champion, and has been such on all occasions, of fraud; who is the apologist of thieves; who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him imag[illegible] would sicken and invective would exhaust [illegible] years ago, here was a man [illegible], and he earned his livelihood [illegible] victims for gold. He links [illegible] day, throughout th[illegible] ing." The Speaker [illegible] stand the gentleman to be referring to this language to a member of this House? Mr. Brown—No, sir; I am describing a character in my mind's eye. The Speaker—The Chair understood the gentleman to refer to a member of this House. Mr. Brown—No, sir; I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crime, and to-day, throughout the world, it is known as "Burking." If I were to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it "Butlerizing." [Sensation.] The Speaker (interrupting Brown)—The gentleman did not deal in good faith with the Chair. He did not answer in good faith the question addressed to him. Hale offered a resolution that Brown was guilty of prevarication, and that he be publicly censured by the Speaker, which was adopted—yeas 161, nays 79. The Sergeant-at-Arms then escorted Brown to the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered the censure in the following terms: "Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned at the bar of the House under its formal resolutions, for having transgressed its rules by disorderly remarks, and having resorted to prevarication when your attention was called to the rules of decorum by the Speaker. For this duplicate offense the House directed that you be publicly censured at its bar. No words from the Chair in performance of this most painful duty could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce, in the name of the House, its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

Mr. Brown—I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the Speaker and no disrespect to the House.

With these remarks Brown returned to his seat, and this exciting incident came to a close.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.—*Senate.*—The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal, as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham. Senators Hamlin, Sherman, Stevenson, Fenton, and Washburn were appointed a committee to attend his funeral.

House—The Civil Rights bill was taken up at half-past 10, and uninteresting ten-minute speeches were made until nearly 1 o'clock, when Butler, of Massachusetts, rose to close the debate. The scene presented in the House has rarely been surpassed. Every gallery, including the diplomatic, the ladies', etc., was crowded, and nearly a thousand persons were around the door, endeavoring to obtain admission. A motion to admit ladies to the floor was objected to. After Butler had spoken at some length to the question the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments, and it was passed by a vote of 162 to 100. The bill now goes to the Senate as an original House bill, without any relation whatever to the Senate bill already passed....After the transaction of some unimportant miscellaneous business, the House adjourned at 5:40.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.—*Senate*—West presented a memorial from P. B. S. Pinchback asking action on his claim to admission as a Senator. Referred. ....Consideration of the bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma was postponed to the second Monday in December next....Hitchcock introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur, Nebraska....The Steamboat bill was discussed at considerable length and postponed.... Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the Senate bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration. So ordered....Morton also reported, from the same committee, a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom....The Civil Rights bill was read a second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House—The majority and minority reports from the Arkansas Investigating Committee were read and referred....Sawyer introduced a bill for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers....The Hennepin Canal bill was discussed at length, and pending a motion to lay it on the table the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.—*Senate*—By a vote of 23 nays to 13 yeas, the House bill for the relief of John W. March was rejected. This was the sewing-machine patent bill....Chandler presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the harbors at Eagle Harbor, Benton Harbor, New Buffalo, South Haven, New Joseph, and Saugatuck, and for the improvement of the navigation of Pine river....Schurz presented the memorial of citizens of the United States, praying an amendment to the Constitution, to abolish the offices of President and Vice President, and vesting the powers now belonging to them in a council of seven members, to be chosen by the House of Representatives, to which body they shall be responsible.

House—Bills introduced: Providing for a tax on incomes above $2,000; to establish a branch mint at Dayton, O.; to make Ashland, Wis., a port of delivery; to continue the improvement of Racine and Kenosha harbors, Wisconsin....The bill giving bounties to the heirs of soldiers who served less than one year in the army, came up as unfinished business from last Monday, and was passed by a vote of 191 ayes to 20 noes....Sayler, of Indiana, from the Committee on Patents, made an adverse report on the application for extension of sewing-machine patents.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.—*Senate*—The Senate, after a brief session, during which nothing of importance transpired, adjourned as a token of respect to the memory of the late Senator Buckingham.

House—The Indian Appropriation bill, omitting the Choctaw claim, was passed....The Hennepin Canal bill was the regular order, but its friends consented to let it be passed over....An effort was made to call up for action the resolution expelling Cannon, the Utah Delegate, for polygamy. Smith said that if the House refused to take up the matter now and act upon it the committee would not consider it their duty to again call it up. Only twenty-two members voted to consider the resolution, so it is practically dead.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.—*Senate*—No business of importance was transacted.

House—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole; the total amount recommended is less than the estimates therefor by $1,538,173. Various amendments were offered and the committee rose and the House took a recess till 7 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate.

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

J. P. CROMIE, of the Northern Lake Ice Company, has harvested 6,000 tons of ice near La fayette.

THE Directors of the New Albany Waterworks Company have accepted the charter granted by the City Council, and work will be commenced early in the spring.

TWO FIRMS at Kokomo have each shipped over 60,000 bushels of corn during the past season.

DURING the past month the shipments of coal from the Brazil mines amounted to 3,525 car-loads.

A STARCH-FACTORY at Madison has 75,000 bushels of corn on hand.

A SUPERIOR vein of coal has been discovered near Bickwell Station on the Vincennes railroad in Knox county.

PERSONAL.

A GREAT diversity of tastes is shown among the male members of a family in Pennsylvania. One is studying for the ministry while another has a laudable ambition for the prize-ring, a third is engaged in the mercantile business, and the fourth is endeavoring to become an actor. A fifth is a printer, and the sixth is yet undecided what he shall follow.

DEATHS.

JAS. BROWN, a prisoner twenty-four years of age confined in the Madison jail, committed suicide recently by hanging himself. He had committed a robbery the night before at Montpelier, and had not been in jail an hour before the deed was committed.

RAILROADS.

NOBLE township, Wabash county, has voted $45,000 aid to the Wabash and Kokomo railroad.

CRIME.

THE Supreme Court has refused a new trial in the case of James McCulloch, who was convicted of killing William C. Morgan, of Benton county, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The murder was committed in 1865.

AN Indianapolis man named Andrews, the proprietor of the Capital House, is charged with the crime of seducing his own daughter, 13 years of age, who bore a child as the fruits of the horrible crime. Andrews has been missing for several days, and it is supposed he has left the city.

JOHN JONES, alias Jordan, who some time ago contracted with Potter, Martin & Co., of Lafayette, to sell them a lot of corn, on which he obtained an advance of $100, has been indicted by the grand jury, and in default of $700 bail was returned to jail.

F. S. KING, agent for the Singer sewing-machine at Columbia City, has been convicted of forgery and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

CASUALTIES.

THE Boston Block at Indianapolis was destroyed by fire recently, involving a loss of $25,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000.

J. E. MOSES, a of Indianapolis, while inspecting some saw-logs which were being unloaded at Emory's mill, on Ohio street, was crushed in a terrible manner by one of the logs rolling over him. His recovery is doubtful.

HENRY EARL, a young man living at Seymour, died at Greensburg a few nights ago from a dose of aconite administered by F. H. Miller, a druggist, by mistake. An inquest was held and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN reply to a resolution, the Auditor of State has informed the Senate that his predecessor, who recently retired, had issued during the year ending Dec. 1, 1874, 10,977 certificates to agents of foreign insurance companies, and filed 494 statements. As he omitted to add the amount of fees and salaries received during the same time, his communication was returned, with a request that a fuller answer be given. The purpose of the resolution is to ascertain the Auditor of State's salary, that it may be reduced if too large. The above figures [illegible] over $25,000.

THE *Daily Union*, established at Indianapolis about a year ago, suspended publication a few days since, and made an assignment in favor of its creditors, who will receive about ten cents on the dollar.

A MUSICAL convention is to be held at Crawfordsville, beginning on the 16th of March.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.—*Senate*—Gen. A. F. Burnside, Senator elect from Rhode Island, and Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, were invited upon the floor of the Senate, and both gentlemen made short speeches thanking the Senate for the honor conferred....A multitude of new bills were introduced, and the House joint resolution in respect to the memory of the late Hon. Milton Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction, passed on its third reading.

House—The entire day was occupied with the consideration of the two temperance bills reported by the majority and minority of the Committee on Temperance. At the conclusion of the debate the majority report was passed by a strict party vote—ayes 56, noes 36. The bill adopted is what is known as the License law.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.—*Senate*—The following resolutions were adopted in committee of the whole:

Resolved, That the committee on fees and salaries be and are hereby instructed to incorporate in any bill on fees and salaries which it may report the following provisions:

1. To give the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State definite and certain salaries, and to provide by law that individuals or corporations having business performed in said offices shall pay to the State Treasurer the fees now required by law to be paid for such purposes.

2. That the compensation to the officers of prisons, benevolent, charitable, and reformatory institutions, be revised and reduced, and made certain, as nearly as practicable; and that said salaries shall be in proportion to the amount of services rendered.

3. Reduction of the salaries of Judges of the Criminal Court to $1,200 per year.

4. The fees of Clerks and Sheriffs reduced in number, with strict provision against constructive fees, and allowance from the treasury in small counties where the fees allowed are insufficient to command the services of good men for said office.

5. County Auditors and Treasurers given fixed salaries, to which may be added, for Auditors, a schedule of fees for services rendered individuals, and to Treasurers a reasonable per cent. for collecting delinquent taxes, to be paid out of such collections.

6. No fees to be charged against decedents' estates, or in guardianship by clerks; but that such officers be allowed a sum in gross to be paid out of estates, according to the value thereof.

7. That the Governor's salary be fixed at $6,000 per year.

8. That the Attorney General's salary be fixed at $2,000 per annum.

House—Marvin offered an amendment to the bill reducing salaries, that the per diem of members of the Legislature be fixed at $6 per day, and that the bill take effect from and after Jan. 7, ult., which was adopted—70 to 23, and the bill was recommitted with an amendment reducing all salaries from Governor down.... The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mills Waterman, the sitting member, as Representative from DeKalb, Taylor, the contestant, failing to appear and push the contest. Agreed to.... Bills were passed on a third reading authorizing City Councils to exclude certain plats of ground from corporation limits at their discretion; defining grave-robbing, and providing a penalty of from five to twenty years' imprisonment, upon conviction; for the release of securities on debts, unless judgment is obtained within twelve months.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.—*Senate*—A bill was passed providing for the improvement of Michigan City harbor....Bills introduced: Providing for the taxation of bank stock in the county where it is owned, instead of where the bank is located; reducing counties to 300 square miles, instead of 400, as at present; and making the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State a Board of Commissioners to attend to the public printing, who shall have power to appoint an expert to see that all printing is properly and cheaply done. All printing shall be let to the lowest bidder.

House—It was decided to continue the office of County Superintendent of Schools, with the salary restricted to $400 per annum....Several new bills were introduced; for the prevention of baggage-smashing; consolidating the boards of benevolent institutions; preventing all animals from running at large; for licensing all steam-boilers; and for fixing salaries of Directors of the Northern Prison at $800 per year.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.—*Senate*—The Committee on Fees and Salaries made a report fixing the salary of Governor at $6,000; Attorney-General, $2,000; and members of the Legislature, $6 per day and $5 for every twenty-five miles traveled....The Governor submitted a special message in reference to the suit of Jonathan Gahn *vs.* The Trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal, asking for the sale of the property. Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, has overruled the demurrer filed by the Trustees, thus deciding H. A. Gahn's bill good in law and equity. It is highly probable that the sale will be ordered. He calls attention to the value of the canal, and favors all reasonable assistance to make it an active competitor for freight.

House—Bills passed: Providing for the reappraisement of property in 1875 and every fifth year thereafter, and allowing Assessors $2 per day; extending the time until the second Monday in June in which Town Trustees may make annual tax levy; striking out the two years' clause from the Divorce law in allegations of failure of husband to make reasonable provision for his family; empowering Judges to issue injunctions and restraining orders during vacation or while absent from the county; and providing for the organization of boards of trade.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.—*Senate*—The day was occupied in consideration of bills on second reading....A long discussion was had on the bill providing for the location of two insane asylums—one at Logansport and one at Evansville.

House—The joint resolution embodying the pending constitutional amendments (seven in number) which aim to put the State Constitution adopted in 1850 in harmony with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution, was indefinitely postponed.

MRS. LOVIT, of Springfield, Mass., has forced her husband and three grown up sons to take board at a neighbor's, as she finds it impossible to spare time for housework while the Tilton-Beecher trial is going on. She is a slow reader, and gets up at daylight.

"WHERE is Chicago?" plaintively asks the Rochester *Democrat*. "Ask the insurance companies," unfeelingly replies the Brooklyn *Argus*; "they bury their dead there."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIN, Proprietor.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A Young Emperor.

The little three-year-old heir to the throne of China is pronounced no longer heir, but Emperor of the vast domain.

Reciprocity.

The Canadian Reciprocity treaty is hopelessly dead. The United States has rejected it by an almost unanimous vote.

A Great Witness.

Frank Moulton will go down in history as the great American witness. A keener, warier, more imperturbable, more thoroughly self-possessed man never sat in front of a jury.

Et Tu, Maine.

The Constitutional Commission of the Maine Legislature has defeated, by a vote of six to two, the proposition to amend the Constitution so that women may be electors, under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

That $5,000 Book.

Much ado has recently been made in the newspapers about a reward of $5,000 being offered for a book purporting to give a minute history of the scandalous passages of the life of George IV., of England. It now transpires that the whole thing is a huge hoax, gotten up for the purpose of advertising a sensational work which a New York publisher has in press. Verily this is an age of humbugs.

Neilson the Just.

A New York letter-writer says that Judge Neilson's rulings are the delight of all impartial men, but they don't always make the interested parties happy. When he decides a point in favor of the defense, the prosecution looks as if it doubted his belief in the immortality of the soul; and when he rules in favor of the prosecution, the defense rolls up its eyes as if to say, "Of what comfort to such a Judge can the hope of a resurrection be?"

Betting on the Result.

The New York gamblers are busy selling pools on the results of the Beecher trial. "On Saturday night of last week," says the *Graphic*, "$50 were given for the first choice that the jury would disagree; $25 that there would be a verdict; $2 that the verdict would be in favor of Tilton, and $1 that it would be in favor of the defendant. It is thus apparent that the gamblers consider Mr. Beecher's chance of obtaining a verdict exceedingly small."

Snakes by Mail.

Very queer articles sometimes pass through the mails. For instance we read that there was received the other day at the Dead Letter Office in Washington a package containing one-half dozen snakes, two of them dead and the remainder alive. One of them was a copperhead five feelong. The reptiles were inclosed in a tin box, perforated with holes, and were addressed to Germany, but had been stopped at New York on account of over weight, the postage which had been paid on them not being sufficient to secure their transmission to the point to which they were addressed.

Mob Rule in Colorado.

A serious state of affairs exists in Lake county, Colorado. A mob has taken possession of the county and banished the Probate Judge and other judicial officers, and threatens with death any one who may dare oppose them. The local authorities are powerless to cope with the mob, the Governor is absent from the State, the Lieutenant Governor is paralyzed in bed, the Chief-Justice is laid up with a broken limb, and there are not 100 militia in the Territory. It will thus be seen that the Territory is in a very sad plight. The disgraceful difficulty had its origin in the assassinations growing out of the disputed right to the use of irrigating waters.

A Premium on Smuggling.

It may not be generally known that the most reputable business houses of New York city put a premium on smuggling, and buy and sell goods which they know have been smuggled. Yet such, it seems, is the fact. In the trial of a case in the United States Court in that city, the other day, it was sworn that H. B. Claflin & Co., the heavy dry goods house, had bought smuggled silks, knowing them to be such, and had sold them. A *Tribune* reporter, who applied to Mr. H. B. Claflin for an explanation, was told that the report was true, and that, on the advice of a revenue official, he had bought goods, knowing them to be smuggled. He stated, further, that all large dry goods houses had to do the same, and named houses which so smuggled goods. According to Mr. Claflin, the silk trade is largely in smuggled goods.

Six Millions Burned.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a demand of Congress, has furnished a statement of the amount of money consumed in the car recently burned between Washington and Baltimore. It is as follows: Registered bonds, $308,300; national bank notes, $289,630; United States notes, $248,706; fractional currency, $14,058; incomplete notes, $10,000; coin certificates, $3,000,000. These are numbered from 15,501 to 15,800. There were also incomplete coin certificates of $5,000 each, which were numbered from 12,501 to 13,000, and which amounted to $2,500,000. The total amount destroyed is thus seen to be over $6,000,000. The question, of course, arises, will the Treasury still continue to make contracts with express companies, and allow them to carry enormous sums of money in their iron boxes, which are utterly incapable of withstanding heat.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The House Committee on Appropriations has finally agreed to report the following appropriations in the Sundry Civil bill for public buildings at the places named: Charleston, $151,101; Chicago, $750,000; Cincinnati, $600,000; Covington, $25,000; Evansville, $50,000; Fall River, $50,000; Hartford, $100,000; Parkersburg, $18,000; Philadelphia, $750,000; Port Huron, $25,000; Raleigh, $50,000; Rock Island, $20,000; San Francisco, $60,7[illegible]; St. Louis, $70,000; Washington, $25,000 State, War, and Navy Department building, $700,000; jail, District of Columbia, $185,549; in various parts of the United States, $250,000; furniture, $200,000; fuel, etc., $300,000; heating, $200,000; vaults, etc., $100,000; lithographing, etc., $6,732; custodians of buildings, etc., $100,000. Total, $5,416,092.

Gen. Schenck's Work on Poker.

Gen. Schenck, our Minister to England, indignantly denies the story that he has written and published a work on the American game of poker. It appears, however, that there was very strong foundation for the ugly report. The General, according to his explanation of the matter, was visiting a country house in England, and while there initiated the inmates into the mysteries of the fascinating game, the stakes being pennies and sixpences. So captivated were they with the sport, that Gen. S., at the solicitation of the lady of the house, wrote down some of the rules of the game, that they might study them at leisure. These rules were subsequently put in type and printed for private circulation among the friends of the family.

Bishop DeKoven.

Rt. Rev. James DeKoven, the successor of the late Bishop Whitehouse in the Episcopal Bishopric of Illinois, graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1851, and afterward studied divinity at the General Theological Seminary for three years. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1854, by the Bishop of Connecticut, and advanced to the priesthood in 1855, by the renowned Bishop Kemper, the great missionary apostle of the West. For five years he held the pastorate of Delafield, Wis., and became one of the professors at Nashotah Divinity School, vacating both positions to accept the responsible one of Warden of Racine College, a trust which he has discharged for the extended period of sixteen years with singular ability and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of churchmen throughout the country. The new Bishop is a high churchman, and his election is a triumph of the ritualists.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

TENNESSEE papers are already talking of Andy Johnson for Democratic candidate for President.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT PROF. SEELYE, of Amherst, will not sever his connection with the college.

BROOKLYN Reform ticket for 1876: For President, Judge Neilson; for Vice-President, F. D. Moulton.

THE Boston *Transcript* sees "more talk and longer sessions" in the election of so many lawyers to Congress.

AFTER mature reflection we have decided that if it is right to have brandy in mince pies, it is riht to have Andy Johnson in the United States Senate.

GLADSTONE, who goes out of English politics, is not as old as Andy Johnson, who re-enters the American. Where now is the boasted superior vigor of the sons of Britannia?

GOVERNOR MCCOOK, of Colorado, who has split the political circles of that Territory into smithereens, must give place to General Routt, who will seek to gather up the fragments and restore peace.

JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, the Senator-elect from Indiana, is fifty-six years old. He was elected Representative of Congress in 1849, and served two years. He was elected Attorney-General of the State in 1856 and in 1858. He was a saddler by trade, and afterwards studied law. He is tall, good-looking, courteous in manner, and has a benevolent countenance.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "It is circulated about the Senate that Andy Johnson, who was in the habit of preserving all his letters from Senators, especially those appealing for patronage, will bring his letter books to Washington when he re-enters on his Senatorial term, and will diversify his speeches, as occasion may require, with appropriate selections therefrom. Andy seems bent upon lively times."

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* recalls the following incident of the Zachary Taylor campaign: "Gov. Wise and a friend were canvassing Virginia, the friend for and the Governor against Taylor. The Governor contemptuously alluded to old Zach., and frequently called him 'Old Ignorance,' whose speeches were written by his son-in-law, Bliss. When the Governor's opponent came to his turn, he simply retorted: 'When Ignorance is Bliss 'tis folly to be wise.'"

Painful Walking for a Wager.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that if there is one occupation more wickedly foolish than another, it is that of the professional walker, as shown on the stage of Goodrich Hall, in Pittsfield, last week. Waters, it says, literally dragged out his apparently useless existence, during the last two or three days of his 100 hours' walk without rest, lifting his tired and swollen feet with such difficulty and moderation that it seemed to the bystanders as if he were pulling up a hundred pounds with each effort. During the day, Saturday, he frequently became crazy, and once he leaped the ropes on the edge of the stage, and rushed about the room as though his limbs were as well and pliant as ever. He was seized by one of his trainers, who was very fearful that he would throw his ankles out of joint, and being placed on the stage again, he soon came to his senses. He kept in good spirits when rational, but expressed himself as being in great agony. The pain he endured in his feet every time his weight came upon them he declared was worse than the most violent toothache. If the most desperate criminal in our prisons were obliged to perform this feat as a punishment it would stir the sympathies of every heart in the land, and it is a question whether a man ought be allowed to do it voluntarily. If it is true, as Waters said, that he was walking on a wager of $500 with a private citizen of Pittsfield, then the private citizen of Pittsfield is out of pocket, for the young man braved it out and finished his 100 hours Saturday night at 11 o'clock, having been steadily on foot since Tuesday evening at 7, amid the cheers of the crowd gathered in the hall to witness the close of the performance. As soon as he had finished he was treated in the usual way; being taken to his room, he was thoroughly rubbed and put to bed near a hot fire. After sleeping fifteen minutes, he was awakened by main force, rubbed again, and allowed to sleep half an hour. The process was continued, giving him a quarter of an hour more sleep each time until all danger was passed. He had not slept a minute during the previous four days and nights.

The Snow Plains of Asia.

The following description of the snow plains of Central Asia is taken from "Campaigning on the Oxus:" "The days pass—some in wild, fierce storms of snow and sleet, that howl around us as though all the demons of the steppes were up in arms, some in bright sunshine, whose intolerable glare clings and blisters our faces. From time to time we drive down into darksome underground holes, hot and reeking, hover around the steaming samovar, pouring down oceans of boiling tea; then out on the silent steppe again to continue the weary struggle. There are nights when we awake from a half-frozen sleep, and remember we are in the heart of the mysterious regions of Asia, and see nothing but the wide, snowy steppe, silent and ghostly in the spectral moonlight. For miles and miles there is no human habitation, but the bury-like stations somewhere far ahead, buried under the snow, as though crushed into flatness by the grim uniformity above. There is something strangely oppressive and awful in the changeless monotony of these wide, snowy plains, level as a floor, where for days and weeks you see nothing but snow and sky, where you are the moving-center of a horizon-bound plain, that seems to move with you, hang and upon you, and weigh you down like a monstrous millstone. There is the breadth and loneliness of the ocean without its movement, the cold and icy silence of the Arctic region without the glory of the Arctic nights or the grandeur of the Arctic mountains—the silent desolation of an unpeopled world. Those broad, level snow-plains over which the icy winds from Northern Siberia come rushing down in furious blasts, with an uninterrupted sweep of a thousand miles, and drive the snow about in whirlwinds that go scudding over the plain like giant specters; the short days of sunshine, when the glare on the snow dazzles and burns; the long, cold nights, passed in a half-frozen, half-somnolent state, with the tired beast trudging wearily forward—I shiver now at the bare remembrance of it all."

Love and Lucre.

Miss Ross is thirty-one years old, and lives in Chicago. Either of these facts is sufficient in the minds of some evil-disposed persons to debar any wish for further acquaintance. But Miss Ross has not lived long enough in that city of palaces and dens to have her maiden purity tainted, and Ninon de l'Enclos was far older than thirty-one when she brought princes to her feet by the spell of her strange beauty. Miss Ross formerly basked in the ripening suns of the Pacific coast. There she met Fancher. Fancher was a man. He was a man of good figure, a good eye, and a good $300,000. He at once won the young affections of Miss Ross, and the lady had every reason to believe that she had complete sway over the love of Fancher. They decided to bind them selves still more closely together by the holy ties of wedlock. Fancher said lovingly to Ross: "Ross, come feast with me; come to the great city of Chicago, and you shall be my wife, and I shall be your husband forever; and we shall live in a brown-stone, and have silver, and servants, and horses, and perfect happiness." Confiding Ross! She should have known better than to trust a man, especially Fancher, a gay old deceiver. They came to Chicago. Fancher refused to marry the too trusty damsel, and she applied balm to her wounded affections by instituting a suit for breach of promise. The suit has been in the Chicago courts for months, and finally, after innumerable quips, and quirks, and verdicts, and appeals, and new trials enough to discourage any heart but that of an orphan of thirty-one, a final decision was reached a few days ago, which requires Fancher to pay Ross ten thousand dollars. Both parties are to be congratulated—Fancher that he escaped matrimony so cheaply, Ross that she got what she really deserved, in view of that trip from the Pacific coast to Chicago.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A MYSTERIOUS basket, addressed to the station master at Clapham Junction, in England, on being opened, was found to contain a living child. The station master declining the gift, a porter volunteered to accept it, and took the basket and child. On lifting the child, £800 ($4,000) was found in the basket. The story goes that the station master then demanded the basket and its contents, which the porter very properly refused to give up. One can hardly doubt to which of the two the mother would entrust the child.

When People Think of Suicide.

The influence of age upon suicide is a study of more than speculative interest on account of its practical bearings, and of the ease and precision with which it can be demonstrated. By age is meant the critical periods of life. These periods having many components besides the mere fact of years, it is apparent that what we have to examine is a many-sided phenomenon, including together with it the advance in life, the workings of physiological, mental, and sociological causes. It has been lately examined by Dr. O'Dea, and it appears that the maximum of suicides of both sexes occurs between the ages of 25 and 55. Previously to the 25th year there is a sudden increase from 2 suicides between the ages of 5 and 10 to 136 between 20 and 25. After 55 the tendency to suicides declines, but more gradually than it rose, except to 65, where the number increases from 81 to 83—a rise so slight, however, as to be little worth considering.

There are, therefore, three suicidal periods in life: those of organic and mental growth, of organic and mental completion, and of organic and mental decline. In the first the chart shows 80; in the second, 942, and in the third, 311. Comparing the periods in round numbers, it may be said that they are as 1 for childhood and adolescence to 12 for adult life, and to 4 for the years of bodily and mental decay.

The influence of sex and its attendant circumstances upon suicides at the different periods of life is shown upon the charts. With females, as among males, there is a sudden and abrupt rise until the 25th year is reached. This rise is continued to the 35th year, at which the maximum of suicides occur among women. The period from the 25th to the 35th year corresponds to that of the greatest pressure from domestic troubles and responsibilities, and also with the greatest activity of the maternal functions. The line thence descends abruptly to the 45th year, whence it rises to the 50th, the critical period of mature female life, and then goes down, down, until it reaches the level from which it started.

There are, therefore, two culminating points, and while the line on the male chart is undulating and sustained, that on the female chart is vertical and abrupt. The lower of the male culminating points is the higher of the female, and, contrariwise, the lower of the female is the higher of the male. These charts do not show the relative frequency of suicides among the two sexes. The ratio of suicides to population in the United States is (for the period covered by the last decennial census) 25 to 100,000 among males, and 3 to 100,000 among females. The only periods at which suicides are nearly equal for both sexes is from 15 to 20 years, during which the number of boy suicides was 34, of girl suicides 32. After this the number of suicides among males is much greater than among females.

Reasons for Drinking.

Old Sambo Shute, long since gone across the dark valley, was a worthy man in his way, and genial withal; but Sambo would occasionally get drunk. One day his employer took him to task, and read him a lecture, at the close of which he asked him if he didn't think he could do better for the future.

"Don'o, mas'r," said the darkey, scratching his head.

"But what do you think?"

"Well, mas'r, I's afear'd I tink not.'

"Sambo, what do you mean?" Do you mean that you will not try?"

"'Twouldn't be of no use, mas'r. Fact is, 'twas born in me. Rum is my nat'ral drink. Yer see, afore I was born, my father and mother were boff bought on de coast of Africa, an' paid for in rum.

This is about equal to the excuse of the old fellow in a New Hampshire barroom. It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a number of thirsty ones had entered the tavern for their beverage; and they all offered an excuse for their indulging. One said he had a pain in his side; another had a touch of the colic; another had a severe cold, and so on, and so on. At length a red-faced old Trojan stumped up to the bar, having listened to the excuses of the others, and said he:

"Say, old hoss, give us a glass of old Jamaica, stiff. My old woman's goin' to have codfish for dinner, and salt codfish allers makes me dry!"—*New York Ledger.*

Scripture on the Grasshoppers.

The plague of grasshoppers that overran the far West last fall seems to have been foretold in the book of Joel, in the following words:

> A fire devoureth before them, and after them a flame burneth; the land is as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them.
>
> The appearance of them is as horses, and as horsemen shall they run.
>
> Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap; like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble; as a strong people set in battle array.
>
> Before their face the people shall be much pained; all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war, and they shall march every one on his way, and they shall not break their ranks.
>
> And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten, the canker worm, and the caterpillar, and the palmer worm, my great army which I sent among you.

IRON IN THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—According to the *Iron Age*, a wedge or plate of iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid in Egypt, the indications being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as 5,400 years ago. This makes the use of iron about 2,500 years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the cutting of the sharp and well-defined hieroglyphics on porphyry, granite and other hard stones employed in the construction of Egyptian pyramids, temples and tombs. How these could have been cut before the age of iron has been a puzzling question to man. Further investigation may show iron to have been in use 6,000 years ago.

MANY horses have died in Missouri from having been fed on chinch-bug fodder.

QUEEN OF DIAMONDS.

Minnie Sherman Fitch's Magnificent Bridal Gift from the Khedive of Egypt.

[From the New York Times.]

There is at present stored in this city for safe-keeping—we need not say where—a diamond necklace of such splendor and value that it would be worthy of public notice, even were it not on other considerations. It is a double necklace, and each of these consists of three rows of diamonds, any one of which any lady might with pleasure see upon her finger. But in each necklace, both inner and outer, there is, at intervals of about an inch and a half, a large diamond, so large that no lady could wear it on her finger, and of a size that very few of the fair venture—even if they can afford—to wear as solitaire earrings. In the middle of the inner necklace is a stone of great size, the worth of which must be fully ten thousand dollars, and from the outer one depend seven pear-shaped stones of very unusual size, the middle one, which hangs just below the large one of the inner necklace, being of even greater size and value than that. The necklace is not alone. It is accompanied by earrings of corresponding value and design—a union of round stones above with pear-shaped pendants below, all within borders of smaller stones—which, however, are small by comparison with the great ones to which they are satellites. This magnificent decoration, the value of which cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which, if all the stones were of the very first water, would command more nearly two hundred thousand, is merely an addition to the long list of rich presents received by Miss Sherman on her marriage. It is a compliment from the Khedive of Egypt to the soldier who made the great march to the sea.

We believe that Gen. Sherman could not accept this present; but his daughter, as she holds no office of profit or trust under the United States, may do so, although the fact that her husband is in the Federal service might, at least on some old-fashioned grounds, be held to preclude her from receiving such a very valuable gift from a foreign potentate. But apart from this consideration, the question presents itself, what will she do with it? What does any lady, who does not wear a crown, or at least a coronet, when she is in full dress, do with such a stupendous ornament as this? She may keep it locked up, and on rare occasions feast her eyes by looking at it, or provoke the envy of her dearest friends by exhibiting it to them. But think of the anxiety accompanying such a possession! A guard ought to be set over it night and day. As to wearing it, the owner would, if she had any taste or sense of congruity, be utterly at a loss to find any good reason for so doing. We have no occasions here when such ornaments are in place. Even in Europe they are worn very rarely—only on state occasions or at some very grand festivity. The notion that the noble women—the "female markisses," and such like—of the old world go about blazing with diamonds, even in the evening, is as absurd and unfounded as the belief formerly entertained that Kings and Queens wore their crowns as other persons wore their hats. Diamonds or jewels of any kind, except a modest brooch, a seal ring, or something of the kind, are scarcely ever seen upon ladies of rank in Europe, except on full-dress occasions, and then they are not a great deal, although what they do wear is apt to be of the very highest value and quality of its kind. But the diamonds or fine jewels of any kind on other occasions would be regarded among such people as evidences of bad taste, and even inferior breeding.

As True Now as Then.

The following extract from a publication by Noah Webster, the venerable American lexicographer, is as applicable to the present time as it was in 1836, when he wrote it:

"The press, when *judiciously managed*, is one of the greatest blessings of a civilized people; when *abused*, it is the most powerful instrument of mischief. Probably no civil privilege in this country is so much perverted and abused. In no country is reputation held so cheap. Slander, like the scythe of death, levels all worth and distinctions; the press, one of the noblest instruments of improvement, is converted into an instrument of deception, and the means of making citizens hate and oppress each other. The moral effect of this abuse is lamentable; for it seems to have become a ruling belief of partisans that a man has a *right* to defame those who differ from him in opinion.

"If such is to be permanently the effect of popular elections, we shall pay dear for the privilege in the loss of morals. At present, no reputation is safe, especially that of a man in public life, or one who appears before the public for the most laudable purpose. The scrambling for office keeps the public mind in continual agitation; generating evil passions and enmities among citizens, who, even when they are wrong in their opinions, are entitled to the enjoyment of their reputation and their social rights. What a noble improvement in our public prints shall we witness, when *facts* shall be carefully collected, judiciously selected, and fairly published, without *conjectural* inference; and when *principles* shall be discussed with ability, and candor, without assailing *character* and *motives*.

"NOAH WEBSTER."

INTERESTING TO RAILROAD TRAVELERS.—A suit was recently brought in England by a railway passenger to recover damages for the failure of a railway company to make connection with another road, over which he had bought a through ticket. The train was behind the time advertised, not in consequence of any unavoidable cause, or accident, but from sheer negligence and carelessness on the part of the officers of the company. Having failed to make the connection the passenger chartered a special train for the remainder of the route, and brought an action against the company for the expense of this special train. The plaintiff recovered the full amount claimed.

PERSONS who can live at all in Brazil live a great while. They have a man who dances on his knee his grandchildren's grandchildren. At Ceara, in that country, there is a woman in prison who was sentenced for life, Nov. 6, 1815. She was then 60 years old. She is, therefore, 119 years old now.

BLESS THE BABIES.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Bless the little babies!
  Ah, they make the *home!*
Keeping husband evenings,
  When he used to roam.
Boon companions miss him—
  Cards have lost their charms.
There he sits contented,
  Baby in his arms.

Bless the little babies!
  Ah! they strip the heart
Of all false allurements
  By their native art.
Once the belle a mother,
  Fashion, fol-de-sol,
Selfish whims that spoiled her,
  Vanish, one and all.

Bless the little babies!
  Bridging many a breach
'Twixt wife and husband;
  Binding each to each.
Husband stops his growling,
  Warmed by baby's smiles,
[illegible]
  Watching baby's wiles.

Bless the little babies!
  Shame upon the wives,
Ruled by self and fashion,
  Living barren lives.
Out upon the practice!—
  Murder, nothing less—
Of the scores of women
  God had meant to bless.

Bless the little babies!
  Blessings, few or many;
Pity on the household
  Never counting any.
It is like a garden
  Where there are no flowers,
Oh, the pretty blossoms!
  Filling happy bowers.

Pith and Point.

LIVING on excitement is very expensive living.

THE stamp of civilization—the postage stamp.

Why is a sculptor likely to die a horrible death? Because he makes faces and busts.

MICE fatten slow in church. They can't live on religion any more than ministers can.

THE beauty of croquet is that it never becomes tiresome, though it is always played out.

A GOOD time to pass around the hat—When it has a stone under it and you are tempted to kick it.

NOTE-SHAVERS succeed financially because they "take so much interest in their business.

A BOOK has been published called "Half Hours with Insects." The author was not a regular boarder.

AT fifteen the average boy sings gayly, "I want to be an angel." At thirty he wants to live as long as he can.

A BACKWARD spring—That of a man who thought he could get out without stopping the omnibus, and—sat down in the mud.

"This engine won't work," said a fireman to the chief of the fire department. "No wonder," was the reply, "it was made to play."

"I AM having myself taken in oil,' said a well-known physician, complacently looking round. "Cod-liver, suppose," growled a Jerroldian.

NOTHING recalls to the mind of the married man the joys of his single life so vividly as to find that the baby has been eating crackers in the bed.

THE throne of Spain casts its shadow over Castelar, and he is getting ready to leave the land where the sweet sun-light of republican freedom is obscured.

A SCOTCH divine, recently praying, said, "Oh Lord, give unto us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, he added, "especially poverty."

AN Indiana farmer needing a package of screws, writes to his merchant in town: "Deer Sur—pleze cend by the Barar 1 (Won) paxig of Skroughs, mejoum size, all Sow a Scheep Skrough dryver, an obleege, etc."

A DETROIT lady compositor has succeeded in catching a husband in the person of a Detroit editor. Detroit feminine compositors appear to have quite a reputation for "setting caps."

A YOUNG man of Niles, who recently had his portrait painted and taken home, had his vanity considerably toned down by the house-dog spending a portion of the afternoon in barking at the picture.

"MY dear boy," said a fond aunt to a very fast living nephew, "don't you know that in leading this irregular life you are shortening your days?" "It's quite possible that I may be shortening my days, but then look how I lengthen my nights," was the reply.

PUNISHMENT before trial: Question—After an argument of Fuller-ton in weight, what Morr-is wanted? Answer—Much more is wanted! Because as soon as Ev rt's finished, all Tracys of its weight will have disappeared. The result will depend upon Shearman-couvering.

"You have a good husband, Betsy!" "Um! so so; good enough as men go. But what makes you speak of him?" "He told me yesterday that in twenty years he had never given you a cross word." "Oh, I should think not, indeed; and he better not try it, either."

A Wail from the Oil Region.

Oildom is, we confess, under a sad depression, embarrassed with abundance. Oil that once would have brought six dollars per barrel now brings sixty cents; a well that once would have brought $250,000 lately sold for $15,000—all from the "excessive superabundance" of oil. If one remembers how this business began—at the top—he can imagine how complete is its prostration. All Titusville, the metropolis of oildom, is under the hammer. One man (only a specimen), who had but lately an income of $100,000, is now hardly worth his hat. All is dreary as wintry midnight. Oil is here stored in huge tanks, enough to light the world a while; and still it comes. To strike oil, which once made one's fortune, is a very moderate blessing; nor can our favorite Pennsylvanianism, "protection," help us, for nobody competes with us in supplying the world. So we must suffer from our copiousness, while all make light of the cause of our trouble. It is little comfort that on sea and shore, around the world, we shine, and that Dr. Newman saw us brightening even the Garden of Eden, as long as oil is so dark at home!—*Letter in Zion's Herald.*

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Matilda Miller Adm'rx of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased has filed her final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the De Kalb Court of Circuit Court. Jan. 26, 1875.
J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience orps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d arpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reas able rates.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in evry household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the sam which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st. first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,

PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats n the best of order at reasonable tes. Give us call.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

hey are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

The Auburn

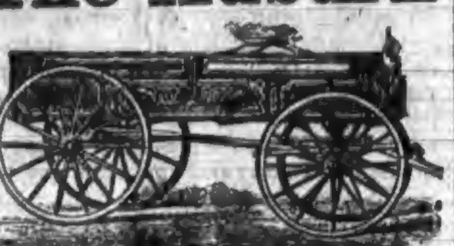

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanArken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Harman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection,

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skilful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Grand Opening AT BUTLER INDIANA.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderd. West side of Bradway, BUTLER. IND.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with *two* rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,

SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,

And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

LUMBER BY THE CAR LOAD AT JOBBING RATES.

F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealer in Lumber

A umberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company Where there can be foundan extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson treet near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

V A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x70 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon, either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK, Terms reasonable. Also,

A HOUSE and LOT

Adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN.

Apply as above.

PRICES REDUCED

—AT THE—

FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Just take teas, for instance: We save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the inporter.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which is 10 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c, 50c 90 $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c. 80c. $1, 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c. 80c. $1. best 1 10 per pound,

Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 95c, per pound,
Uncolored Japan, 40c. 80c. best 90c. per pound,

All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us

Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound,

Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 3 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 23c. best Rio, 25c. per pound

Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 20c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.

Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts, 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts, 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2 50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.

Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 20c per pound.
Barber poles 20c.
French choice, 25c.
Fruits and Almonds, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 12 to $1.

No end to the variety of monkeys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches, 8c.
Prunes 5 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 20c.
Canned peaches 20c,
Tomatoes 10c; Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c

Cigars and Tobacco—Best high flypers, $1 60 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4.
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40 and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c,
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE CE APER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No. 2 75c No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 15c, 3 hoop 20c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.

Churns, 65c 75c, 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 60c.

Cuba, 40.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

25c 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c.
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the package. No danger of getting lost.
We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 25c per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 15c per gallon.

Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR. KINGS NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink-Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 25th, 1875. No. 8.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM C. MAYS.

One Year,......[illegible]00. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
1 Column	16 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards dollars.

Business Cards.

Drs. SEBRING & SHUTT

Would respectfully announce to Auburn and vicinity, that they are fully prepared to treat all diseases both Acute and Chronic, with such success that it can not be equaled any where in the county. Office in glasfors brick, second story Main st., Auburn Ind.

DR. L. SANDERS,

Eclectic Physician & Surgeon will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical diseases. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. Rickel. E. Davis Tefft.

COURIER OFFICE.

Job Printing neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE

At Fort Wayne, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

Physician & Surgeon, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

Architect. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

Attorney at Law and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

Of DeKalb County, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. Ford, Pres't.
J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,

Attorney at Law and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

Attorney at Law and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets, opposite the Court House. S. C. Swineford, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

Attorneys at Law, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

Attorneys at Law Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

Attorney at Law, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

Courts in Steuben Co.	Courts in DeKalb Co.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

Painter and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Thos. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Bliss

Luce, Chapin & Bliss,

Importers and Jobbers of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo. Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 33 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phsatt

Emerson & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. B. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

Commission Merchants, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases o. the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex.	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	5 50 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	3 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 16am
Albion	3 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 05	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	3 20	5 20
Auburn June	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 36	5 10	9 40am	9 55am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	9 50 am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 16
Chicago	3 50pm	5 45a		
Cromwell	2 11	2 18	5 35	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 35	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn June	1 16	12 58	2 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 12	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 26 am	11 20	10 45am	2 30
Chi. Junction	8 00am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		6 30	9 45
Louisville	11 10pm		7 35
Indianapolis	4 25		2 00
Ft Wayne	9 40	5	3 00
Auburn	11 06	6	3 18
Waterloo	11 33	2	
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			4 20
Ar Angola	12 5	7 40	5 05
Bankers	2 00	8 1	5 21
Jonesville	2 13	36	5 40
Jackson	3 40	11 55	6 50
Detroit	6 30	3 30	10 00
Grand Rapids	9 40	7 00	5 50
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 25

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 3	2 45
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 20 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	5 30a .m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 06		
Bankers	7 26	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 12
Ar Angola	8	5 23	12 06
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	9 2	6 23	12 42
Auburn	9 4	6 25	12 55
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	12 58
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		1 50
Louisville	8 45		7 20a
Cincinnati	8 35 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10a.m	2 00pm
Ossian	11 06am		2 47
Bluffton	12 33p	2 58	20
Keystone	1 05pm	2 26	4 02
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 37pm	4 08	4 48
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 18
Muncie	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 59		
New Castle	3 38		
Cam. City	4 30		
Bessons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 45	11 10pm
Indianapolis		7 35	4 25am
Connersville	10 00		
Bessons	10 15		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	11 40		
McCowans	12 10pm		
Muncie	12 38	10 15	6 35am
Eaton	1 19		7 12
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 06		8 05
Keystone	2 13		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 20am	8 40
Ossian	3 17		9 28
Ft. Wayne	4 05	1 48	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Supt.
Robt. Billis, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Jan 1, 1875.

Going East,			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
7 30	10 00 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	3 25
8 30	10 34 am	Denver	6 56	1 25
9 20	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 13	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
11 23 pm	1 59 pm	Auburn	3 58	10 03
11 50	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	255
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Connections—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth. LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:40 p. m.	x 1:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m
Waterloo	1:54 "	1:52 "	6:10 "
Sedan	2,06	2,00	6:20 "
Corunna	2,10	2,06	6:35 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.15 p m	11,20 p m	6:50 p. m
Sedan	2.30	11,35	7:00 "
Waterloo	2:32 "	11:44 "	7:12 "
Butler	2:50 "	x12:01 a. m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	9,00 A. M	6,00 A. M.	9,40 A. M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,35 "	10,50 "	3,41 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P. M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,30 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line ..lv	10,15 "	5,00 A. M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,27 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P. M	9,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A. "
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A. M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,35 P. M	2,90 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,35 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P. M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	3,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	5,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A. M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,19 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,40 P. M
Rochester	2,10 P. M		11,12 "	3,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,30 A. M	12,15 A. M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express.	St Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillico'h	12 55d n'n	s7 40	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡5 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	‡6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be had at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

ohn M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East-Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Op

Pencilings and Clippings.

Cy. Baughan has a good cigar.—Call and try one.

Several of our farmers are compelled to drive their stock to the town pumps for water.

The wheat market last Wednesday was the largest of any during the winter, selling at 36 cents.

Miss Ella Chamberlain, of Waterloo is employed in the dressmaking department of H. H. Stamets Fancy store.

There was a whole family trying to "capture" a young lady at the Court House last Saturday.

It is too bad that the ice can't remain on the sidewalks, for it is so much preferable to the disgusting fragments of the rock that are substituted for the sidewalks themselves.

A French writer says that not one American in a hundred has a handsome chain. This is due to the fact that so many of our fellow citizens give nearly all their time to the cultivation of a cheek.

A Philadelphia doctor pronounced it an electric fit;" the coroner's Jury rendered a verdict accordingly, and the poor man went to his grave with that terrible stain on his character,

A Cleveland youth of rather fast prodivities, fell in love with a parson's daughter, and as a claim, said to the reverend gentleman: "I go my bottom dollar on piousness."

The woman who wore her absent lover's kisses on her lips for him to come and take again, survived long enough to bestow them on a responsible third party with good collateral securities.

tlemen came together two well built gen- and had a fight. The object was, to see if one could take "five dollars worth," out of the other. The job was soon completed.

As a certain family were enjoying the good cheer of the breakfast table, a gun dropped from its movings, and its premature discharged not only frightened them nearly into fits, but knocked the fiddle strings out of their favorite cat.

Good Reasons —"Hi! Samuel, has you moved yit?" inquired one colored man of another whom he met at the central market yesterday. "No, Ise still in de old place," was the answer. "But I war, toled dat you war. gwine to git out ob de neighborhood," continued the first. „wall' I did make up my mind to, but you see de family next door, and de family on de corner, and de family ,cross de street have left dare woodpiles out doors, and I doesn't desire to change.

A Canadian farmer thus tells how he preserves eggs: "I take a tub of any size and put a layer of common salt about an inch deep in the bottom. Then grease the eggs with butter and place them in the salt with the small end down, so that they will not touch the wood of the tup nor each other; then fill the vacancies with salt and cover them again about an inch deep, as before: then place another layer of eggs as before; then salt, alternately, till the tub is filled; then cover the tub with salt and put them where they will not freeze. I have kept eggs in this manner from September till April, as good as fresh eggs. The grease on the shell keeps the salt from penetrating, thereby keeping the eggs fresh, while the saving qualities of the salt keep them from becoming putrid This recipe is both cheap and good, as the salt can be fed to cattle afterward.

N. Y. is the city of magnificent hotel But few people know or understand, however, the qualities necessary to the management of a first class hotel in New York. Great tact, rare judgment, fine nerve, and what the Rev. Robert Collyer calls "true grit," all must be displayed in the successful management. Sometimes all these fail, but perhaps the most notable instance of immediate and permanent success is found in the steady and increasing popularity of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York. Combined with its management, to a great degree the Grand Central owes fine success to the liberal plan of adjusting its rates according to the location of the room occupied. This with a bill of fare hardly equaled by any hotel table in New York six meals per diem, is secured by the rate of from $3.00 to $4.00 per day, according to choice in selecting the floor desired.

A RACE WITH DEATH.

A story is told of an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad who ran a race with death at the rate of forty miles an hour, and won by five seconds He was driving a passenger train West and was taken suddenly and seriously ill. He seemed to be aware that death was near, yet the train must reach Cheyenne before he could be relieved. That was the end of his route. He increased the speed of the engine and ran for life. Forty miles an hour saved his distance. He reached Cheyenne ahead of time and when the engineer who was to relieve him stepped in the engine he faintly gasped.—"Take the engine, I'm ready to die now." In five seconds he was a corpse It death had stepped abroad before the other engineer, what would have been the consequence to the passengers? But they did not see the grim specter running the engine like a phantom train.

Your local paper. The N. Y. *Times* says: You might nearly as well forget your churches, your academies and school houses, as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does. It is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon. it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying, as it does, on every table in almost ever house, you owe it to yourself to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able high-toned characters as you do from any educator in yovr midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless it is your representative. Indeed in its character it is the compilation of the importance, interest and welfare your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.

An individual, possessing unmistakable evidence of African extraction was arraigned for larceny. The judge asked with emphasis "are you guilty or not?"

"Sar?"

"Did you steal these clothes?" he repeated.

"Golly boss, I declare I never done it."

"This man says you did."

"He ain't nothin' but white trash."

"And what are you?"

"Me! Why don't you know me? I rid with you in the procession. I helped to lead you home when you got tired that night. Don't yer remember me now?"

There was the "suddenest" not boss, in that darkey's case that judicial annals afford an example of. So much for the advantage of good society.

An Inhuman Monster.

Chicago Times.

Nelson Coleman, a farmer who resides about two and one-half miles north of Canton, Fulton county, this state, is probably the wickedst man in the north-west. One day ten years ago he was trying to lead a colt into an old rickety shed, when the animal became frightened and refused to enter. It was with a good deal of difficulty that he at last got the colt into the shed, and when he had succeeded he was so enraged that he swore that colt should never come out again alive He kept his oath, and the poor beast has been imprisoned all these long ten years in the place about ten feet square Winter and summer it has been the same. The poor hourse has stood at his crib, and never breathed a breath of pure air, nor ate a blade of grass.—The long confinement stunted his growth, so that at the time of his death which occurred a week ago, he was scarcely larger than a yearling. But he was sadly deformed. His hoofs had never received the attention of a blacksmith, and had grown so long that they curled over and back so as to touch the shins. Any one of them must have been eighteen inches longer than hoofs of horses usually are.—The knowledge of the existence of such an object of man's depravity coming to the Illinois humane society in this city, one of its agents. Mr. E. C Hamilton, was sent out to investigate the matter, and prosecute the owner of the poor beast for cruelty to animels. Coleman was arrested and tried on Saturday last, the prosecution being conducted by Mr. Hamilton, assisted by Mr. Abbot, the prosecuting attorney for Fulton county. That this monstrous cruelty should have been allowed to go on from year to year by the Christian people of Canton, a place renowned for its churches and morality, is strange, and is only to be accounted for on the ground that everybody was afraid of Coleman, and no one dared take steps toward prosecuting him.

Shooting Ducks.

"Speaking of shooting ducks," says Dr. F., "puts me in mind of the great storm that occurred when I lived on the island. As you are well aware, our island was near by Casco Bay; an awful storm arose, and was so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the bay into a pond, covering about an acre near my house. In fact, so many ducks crowded into that pond that I could not see a drop of water." "Sho," says Smith, "did ye shute any of em? "That's what I was coming at. I went into the house and got my double barrelled shot-gun and discharged both barrels right in the midst of them but, air, leaving not a solitary duck in the pond!" "Good gracious! ye don't say so!" says Smith; didn't ye hev any shot in your gun, or what in thunder was the trouble!" "Well I was coming to that," said Dr. F: it astonished me at first; but as soon as the ducks rose a few hundred yards in the air and commenced to separate a little, the ducks began to drop, and, whether you believe it or not, I picked up twenty-nine barrels of ducks, and it was a poor season for ducks too. You see the ducks were wedged in so solid in the pond that when they rose they carried the dead ones into the air with them, and when they separate, down came the twenty-nine barrels of dead ones."

EDUCATE THEM.

The number of idle boys on our streets is alarming. They may be found on every corner, smoking cigars chewing tobacco, swearing, listening to obscene stories, and learning all that is bad and demoralizing. They frequent billiard saloons, railroad depts, and, in short every place where they ought not go. These idle habits lead to profligacy, drunkenness and crime. It is impossible for a boy to associate with bad men without imitating their vices. Boys are apt pupils in the school of crime, and they learn to walk in crooked paths with astonishing facility. It is not uncommon to see charge. Who is responsible for county jail, affairs? Parents. What is the remedy? Education. There is no excuse for the father who fails to educate his son. Our schools are free, and books cost a mere pittance. It is not required of him to wear fine clothes. It costs no more to educate a boy than to let him idle his time on the streets, so the question of expence is not to be considered. True, there are parents who require the earnings of ther children to keep the wolf from the door, but idle boys earn nothing.

We are well aware that so much has been said and written on this subject that it is worn threadbare, and while it is not our province to preach or dictate, we can earnestly pray parents to send their boys to school. Give them a chance to grow into sober, industrious useful men. It is criminal to let a boy grow up in idleness or in ignorance While, in the light of recent events, we cannot claim that education is, in all cases. immunity from crime; yet none will deny that it is wise, and has a saultary effect on society. As a rule our prisons are filled with ignorent persons, and these men were idle boys, whose parents assumed the fearful responsibility of letting them grow up in idleness and now share their disgrace.

Some Figuring.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"It's the last time!" exclaimed Anthony Hock, as he was brought out."

"You've decided to quit eh?"

"Yes' your honor—yesterday was my last drunk. I've been counting up the cost, and I've made up my mind to live sober and save money after this."

"Anthony Hock you talk like a man! It does me good to hear a man speak up that way in this day and age. I's like finding a ten dollar bill while one is pawing over the colthes-basket to discover where the hired girl flung his Sunday boots. Stand right up to your resolution sir. I've been figuring a little, and I find that if a man will stop drinking liquor, tea and coffee, go bare footed, steal his wood, get trusted for provisions, cheat the landlord out of his rent, stand up in church to save pew-rent and live economically in other respects, he can save at least $500 per year. Now these, $500 per year for 400 years is $200.000. Just think of that without any effort to speak of you can in time be worth $200,000! You may go home, sir!"

E. Vordermark & sons have the best of stock of boots and shoes in America.—Parties that fail to call on the above firm will only have it to regret in their past history.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Matilda Miller Adm'rx of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased has filed her final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the De-Kalb Court of Circuit Court. Jan 26, 1875.
J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road, three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

S. U. Tarney

PROPRIETOR

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Caseheer's store

---

AUBURN
Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,

PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats n the best of order at reasonable tes. Give us call.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need, &c.

CLOTHING

Of all descript.ons, a.d

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

Has just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS!

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Harman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Grand Opening
AT BUTLER INDIANA.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

of the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderi. West side of Bradway, BUTLER, IND.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with *two* rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,

SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,

And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

LUMBER BY THE CAR LOAD AT JOBBING RATES.

F. N. Wright & Co.

Manufacture their own lumber with their own mill, at Greenville Michigan, and can therefor sell for less than any other local Dealer in Lumber

A umberyard has been established at Auburn by this Company WLre there can be foundan extensive variety of Lumber

LATH AND SHINGLES

Which will be sold for less than ever has been offered before. We know that we can sell Low and furnish as good an article of lumber as has ever been seen in the County.

Yard on Jackson treet near Berry's Planing Mill.

A. LEWIS Supt.

V A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x30 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

Adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

PRICES REDUCED

—AT THE—

FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combined. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Just take teas, for instance: We save our consumers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which is 10 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the benefit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c, 50c 90 $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c. 80c. $1. 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c, 80c. $1. best 1 10 per pound.

Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 90c, per pound.
Uncolored Japan, 40c. 60c. best 90c. per pound,

All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us

Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound.

Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 23c. best Rio, 25c. per pound

Roasted Rio, 27c.
Old Java. 30c.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 2½c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.

Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts. 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brazil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts. 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 50c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1.50 best $2 50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.

Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old '76' for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 20c per pound.
Barber poles 20c.
French choice. 25c.
Fruits and Almons, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.

No end to the variety of monkeys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play houses, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, lions tigers horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches, 8c.
Prunes 8 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches 25c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c

Cigars and Tobacco—Best high flyers, $1 80 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40 and 50c,
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c.
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE CE APER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No. 2 75c No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 15c, 3 hoop 25c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.

Churns, 65c 75c 85c $1.
Clothes lines, ropes coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs,

YRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c.

Cups, 45.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

25c 30 and 40c, can.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c.
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost.
We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 25c per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 17c per gallon.

Machine Oil, 50c and 60c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you Know just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures,

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 25th, 1875. No. 8.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM C. MAYS.

One Year,.....[illegible] | Six Months,..... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	3 60	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; [illegible] cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards [illegible] dollars.

Business Cards.

Drs. SEBRING & SHUTT

Would respectfully announce to Auburn and vicinity, that they are fully prepared to treat all diseases both Acute and Chronic, with such success that it can not be equaled any where in the county. Office in glassers brick, second story Main st., Auburn Ind.

DR. L. SANDERS,

Eclectic Physician & Surgeon will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. Rickel, R. Dexter Tefft.

COURIER OFFICE,

Job Printing neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE

At Fort Wayne, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

Physician & Surgeon, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

Architect. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

Attorney at Law and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

Of DeKalb County, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. Ford, Pres't.

J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN,

Attorney at Law and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

Attorney at Law and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

Corner Main and Ninth Streets, opposite the Court House. S. C. Swineford, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

Attorneys at Law, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

Attorneys at Law Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

Attorney at Law, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

Painter and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Toledo Business Cards.

Chas. L. Luce. Fred. C. Chapin. James Bias

Luce, Chapin & Bias,

Importers and Jobbers of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, white goods, &c 132 and 134 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

Chris. Gerber. M. O. Waggoner.

C. Gerber & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in general hardware. Sign of the big jack knife and star ax. 128 Summit and 23 Water streets, Toledo, Ohio,

Geo. Emerson. Pliny Watson. E. C. Phsatt

Emerson & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, 142, 144 and 46 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

V. Hamilton. E. Goldsmith.

Hamilton & Goldsmith,

Commission Merchants, Water street Toledo, Ohio.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	3 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	3 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	3 44	3 20	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 05	5 35	5 05
Garrett	3 25	4 30	6 30	5 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 35	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	6 10am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	6 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 45	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 20	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 58	2 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 13	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction.	8 00am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 13th—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		6 20	8 45
Louisville	11 10pm		7 35
Indianapolis	4 25		2 00
Ft Wayne	9 40	5	3 00
Auburn	11 30	6	3 18
Waterloo	11 33	7	
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			4 20
Ar Angola	12 5	7 45	5 00
[illegible]	2 00	9 1	5 21
Bankers	1 15	30	6 00
Jonesville	[illegible]		6 10
Jackson	3 40	11 55	8 50
Detroit	6 30	3 30	10 00
Grand Rapids	9 40	7 00	5 50
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	6 55		11 40
Bay City	8 40		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 3	2 45
Saginaw		7 25	3 40
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 20 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	5 30a.m	1 20	9 40
Jonesville	7 06		
Bankers	7 26	3 40	11 00
Reading	7 40	4 05	11 12
Ar Angola	8	5 25	12 05
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	9 2	6 25	12 42
Auburn	9 4	6 35	12 55
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	10 40	8 15	12 58
Indianapolis	7 45 p m		1 50
Louisville	8 45		7 20a
Cincinnati	8 25 a m		1 10p

W. A. ERNST, Sup

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Dec 13, 1874.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	10 10am	2 10a.m	3 00pm
Ossian	10 40am		3 47
Bluffton	12 38p	2 58	20
Keystone	1 05pm	3 26	4 02
Montpelier	1 14		4 15
Hartford	1 37pm	4 08	4 45
Eaton	2 01	4 41	5 10
Muncie	2 40	5 10	5 45
McCowan's	2 59		
New Castle	3 55		
Cam. City	4 30		
Beesons	4 50		
Connersville	5 10		
Indianapolis		7 35	8 00pm
Louisville		1 10pm	
Cincinnati	7 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	6 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 45	11 10pm
Indianapolis		7 35	4 25am
Connersville	10 00		
Beesons	10 15		
Cam City	10 40		
New Castle	11 40		
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 35	10 15	6 35am
Eaton	1 10		7 13
Hartford	1 37	11 10	7 35
Montpelier	2 06		8 09
Keystone	2 13		8 11
Bluffton	2 45	12 20am	8 40
Ossian	3 17		9 26
Ft. Wayne	4 06	1 46	10 10

J. W. SHERWOOD, Sept.

Robt. Billis, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Jan 1, 1875.

Going East,			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
7 35	10 00 am	Logansport	7 45 p.m	
		Peoria		2 20
8 30	10 34 am	Denver	6 58	1 25
9 20	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 15	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
11 23 pm	1 59 pm	Auburn	3 56	10 03
11 50	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	255
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

Connections—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	3:40 p.m.	2 2:35 a.m.	6:00 p.m
Waterloo	3:56 "	2:53 "	6:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	6:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	6:35 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2,15 pm	11,20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,25	7:00 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	12:01 a m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.

J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.

J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

On and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A. M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A. M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,35 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,28 "	11,00 "	1,30 P. M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,51 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,35 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A. M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,27 "	6,52 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P. M	9,00 "	9,20 "	12,50 A.
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40	12,15 A. M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	6,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P. M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,09 "
Crest- ar	5,40 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A. M	7,30 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,20 "	5,20 "	11,20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 06 "	1,40 P. M
Rochester	2,10 P. M		21,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	3,30 a. m	12,15 A. M.	

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. [illegible]

Via PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ a m	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicothe	12 55d n'n	s7 40	3 00 am.
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 00 n't	7 20
" Parkersburg	5 25	11 30	80 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	s3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	12 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 25	26 10
" Boston	5 50 a m		4 30 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 25 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	s3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 08	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 30 a m
" New York	5 10	10 25†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ¶Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be had at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.

THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

ohn M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Op

Pencillings and Clippings.

☞Cy. Baughan has a good cigar.—Call and try one.

☞Several of our farmers are compelled to drive their stock to the town pumps for water.

☞The wheat market last Wednesday was the largest of any during the winter, selling at 98 cents.

☞Miss Ella Chamberlain, of Waterloo is employed in the dressmaking department of H. H. Stamets Fancy store.

☞There was a whole family trying to "capture" a young lady at the Court House last Saturday.

It is too bad that the ice can't remain on the sidewalks, for it is so much preferable to the disgusting fragments of the rock that are substituted for the sidewalks themselves.

☞A French writer says that not one American in a hundred has a handsome chain. This is due to the fact that so many of our fellow citizens give nearly all their time to the cultivation of a cheek.

☞A Philadelphia doctor pronounced it an electric fit;" the coroner's Jury rendered a verdict accordingly, and the poor man went to his grave with that terrible stain on his character.

☞A Cleveland youth of rather fast proclivities, fell in love with a parson's daughter, and as a claim, said to the reverend gentleman: "I go my bottom dollar on piousness."

☞The woman who wore her absent lover's kisses on her lips for him to come and take again, survived long enough to bestow them on a responsible third party with good collateral securities.

☞Last Thursday two well built gentlemen came together [illegible] corner and had a fight. The object was, to see if one could take "five dollars worth," out of the other. The job was soon completed.

☞As a certain family were enjoying the good cheer of the breakfast table, a gun dropped from its movings, and its premature discharged not only frightened them nearly into fits, but knocked the fiddle strings out of their favorite cat.

☞Good Reasons—"Hi! Samuel, has you moved yit?" inquired one colored man of another whom he met at the central market yesterday. "No, Ise still in de old place," was the answer. "But I war, toled dat you war. gwine to git out ob de neighborhood," continued the first. „wall' I did make up my mind to, but you see de family next door, and de family on de corner, and de family 'cross de street have left dare woodpiles out doors, and I doesn't desire to change.

☞A Canadian farmer thus tells how he preserves eggs: "I take a tub of any size and put a layer of common salt about an inch deep in the bottom. Then grease the eggs with butter and place them in the salt with the small end down, so that they will not touch the wood of the tup nor each other; then fill the vacancies with salt and cover them again about an inch deep, as before: then place another layer of eggs as before; then salt, alternately, till the tub is filled; then cover the tub with salt and put them where they will not freeze. I have kept eggs in this manner from September till April, as good as fresh eggs. The grease on the shell keeps the salt from penetrating, thereby keeping the eggs fresh, while the saving qualities of the salt keep them from becoming putrid This recipe is both cheap and good, as the salt can be fed to cattle afterward.

☞N. Y. is the city of magnificent hotel But few people know or understand, however, the qualities necessary to the management of a first class hotel in New York. Great tact, rare judgment, fine nerve, and what the Rev. Robert Collyer calls "true grit," all must be displayed in the successful management. Sometimes all these fail, but perhaps the most notable instance of immediate and premanent success is found in the steady and increasing popularity of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York. Combined with its management, to a great degree the Grand Central owes fine success to the liberal plan of adjusting its rates according to the location of the room occupied. This with a bill of fare hardly equaled by any hotel table in New York six meals per diem, is secured by the rate of from $3.00 to $4.00 per day, according to choice in selecting the floor desired.

A RACE WITH DEATH.

A story is told of an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad who ran a race with death at the rate of forty miles an hour, and won by five seconds He was driving a passenger train West and was taken suddenly and seriously ill. He seemed to be aware that death was near, yet the train must reach Cheyenne before he could be relieved. That was the end of his route. He increased the speed of the engine and ran for life. Forty miles an hour saved his distance. He reached Cheyenne ahead of time and when the engineer who was to relieve him stepped in the engine he faintly gasped,—"Take the engine, I'm ready to die now." In five seconds he was a corpse It death had stepped abroad before the other engineer, what would have been the consequence to the passengers? But they did not see the grim specter running the engine like a phantom train.

Your local paper. The N. Y. *Times* says: You might nearly as well forget your churches, your academies and school houses, as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does. It is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying, as it does, on every table in almost ever house, you owe it to yourself to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able high-toned characters as you do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless it is your representative. Indeed in its character it is the compilation of the importance, interest and welfare your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.

☞An individual, possessing unmistakable evidence of African extraction, was arraigned for larceny. The judge [illegible] right, was dignified, one said, [illegible] emphasis-"are you guilty or not?

"Sar?"

"Did you steal these clothes?" he repeated.

"Golly boss, I declare I never done it."

"This man says you did."

"He ain't nothin' but white trash."

"And what are you?"

"Me! Why don't you know me? I rid with you in the procession. I helped to lead you home when you got tired that night. Don't yer remember me now?"

There was the "suddenest" not boss, in that darkey's case that judicial annals afford an example of. So much for the advantage of good society.

An Inhuman Monster.

Chicago Times.

Nelson Coleman, a farmer who resides about two and one-half miles north of Canton, Fulton county, this state, is probably the wickedst man in the north-west. One day ten years ago he was trying to lead a colt into an old rickety shed, when the animal became frightened and refused to enter. It was with a good deal of difficulty that he at last got the colt into the shed, and when he had succeeded he was so enraged that he swore that colt should never come out again alive He kept his oath, and the poor beast has been imprisoned all these long ten years in the place about ten feet square Winter and summer it has been the same. The poor hourse has stood at his crib, and never breathed a breath of pure air, nor ate a blade of grass.—The long confinement stunted his growth so that at the time of his death which occurred a week ago, he was scarcely larger than a yearling. But he was sadly deformed. His hoofs had never received the attention of a blacksmith, and had grown so long that they curled over and back so as to touch the shins. Any one of them must have been eighteen inches longer than hoofs of hoises usually are.—The knowledge of the existence of such an object of man's depravity coming to the Illinois humane society in this city, one of its agents. Mr. E. C Hamilton, was sent out to investigate the matter, and prosecute the owner of the poor beast for cruelty to animels. Coleman was arrested and tried on Saturday last, the prosecution being conducted by Mr. Hamilton, assisted by Mr. Abbot, the prosecuting attorney for Fulton county. That this monstrous cruelty should have been allowed to go on from year to year by the Christian people of Canton, a place renowned for its churches and morality, is strange, and is only to be accounted for on the ground that everybody was afraid of Coleman, and no one dared take steps toward prosecuting him.

Shooting Ducks.

"Speaking of shooting ducks," says Dr. F., "puts me in mind of the great storm that occurred when I lived on the island. As you are well aware, our island was near by Casco Bay; an awful storm arose, and was so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the bay into a pond, covering about an acre near my house. In fact, so many ducks crowded into that pond that I could not see a drop of water." "Sho," says Smith, "did ye shute any of em? "That's what I was coming at. I went into the house and got my double barrelled shot-gun and discharged both barrels right in the midst of them but, sir, leaving not a solitary duck in the pond?" "Good gracious! ye don't say so!" says Smith; didn't ye hev any shot in your gun, or what in thunder was the trouble!" "Well I was coming to that," said Dr. F; it astonished me at first; but as soon as the ducks rose a few hundred yards in the air and commenced to separate a little, the ducks began to drop, and, whether you believe it or not, I picked up twenty-nine barrels of ducks, and it was a poor season for ducks too. You see the ducks were wedged in so solid in the pond that when they rose they carried the dead ones into the air with them, and when they separate, down came the twenty-nine barrels of dead ones."

EDUCATE THEM.

The number of idle boys on our streets is alarming. They may be found on every corner, smoking cigars chewing tobacco, swearing, listening to obscene stories, and learning all that is bad and demoralizing. They frequent billiard saloons, railroad depts, and, in short every place where they ought not go. These idle habits lead to profligacy, drunkenness and crime. It is impossible for a boy to associate with bad men without imitating their vices. Boys are apt pupils in the school of crime, and they learn to walk in crooked paths with astonishing rapidity. It is not uncommon to see boys [illegible] in our county jail, charged with revolting crimes.

Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Parents. What is the remedy? Education. There is no excuse for the father who fails to educate his son. Our schools are free, and books cost a mere pittance. It is not required of him to wear fine clothes. It costs no more to educate a boy than to let him idle his time on the streets, so the question of expence is not to be considered. True, there are parents who require the earnings of ther children to keep the wolf from the door, but idle boys earn nothing.

We are well aware that so much has been said and written on this subject that it is worn threadbare, and while it is not our province to preach or dictate, we can earnestly pray parents to send their boys to school. Give them a chance to grow into sober, industrious useful men. It is criminal to let a boy grow up in idleness or in ignorance While, in the light of recent events, we cannot claim that education is, in all cases, immunity from crime; yet none will deny that it is wise, and has a sanitary effect on society. As a rule our prisons are filled with ignorant persons, and these men were idle boys, whose parents assumed the fearful responsibility of letting them grow up in idleness and now share their disgrace.

Some Figuring.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"It's the last time!" exclaimed Anthony Hock, as he was brought out."

"You've decided to quit eh?"

"Yes' your honor—yesterday was my last drunk. I've been counting up the cost, and I've made up my mind to live sober and save money after this."

"Anthony Hock you talk like a man! It does me good to hear a man speak up that way in this day and age. I's like finding a ten dollar bill while one is pawing over the colthes-basket to discover where the hired girl flung his Sunday boots. Stand right up to your resolution sir. I've been figuring a little, and I find that if a man will stop drinking liquor, tea and coffee, go bare footed, steal his wood, get trusted for provisions, cheat the landlord out of his rent, stand up in church to save pew-rent and live economically in other respects, he can save at least $500 per year. Now these, $500 per year for 400 years is $200,000. Just think of that without any effort to speak of you can in time be worth $300,000! You may go home, sir!"

E. Vordermark & sons have the best of stock of boots and shoes in America.—Parties that fail to call on the above firm will only have it to regret in their past history.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

I.

Ladybird, Ladybird, fly from your home;
Whatever the fashion, your right is to roam;
What's the day's woes of wife
To enjoyment of life?—
Thee that humdrum folks bind
To a woman of mind?
Leave your children to servants—an excellent plan—
And your husband to make himself useful as he can;
If you're rich, leave your soul to the guardian of Rome—
But of all things, O Ladybird, fly from your home!

II.

There was a little Maid, and there was a little Man,
And to that little maiden that little spoon began,
"Little Maid, I'm twenty-three,
Not bad looking—as you see—
May I dare hope your accepted, Miss, to be, be, be?"

Rather bored, that little Maid aside her volume laid,
And with this startling query that little man dismayed:
"Query [illegible]—do you know Dutch?"
"Well," he answered, "so—not much."
"Then," she said, "my heart how can you think to [illegible]"

Amazed, that little Man [illegible] that little Maid—
"Do you mean that hearts in Dutch must at ladies' feet be laid?"
"[illegible]," she answered, very glum,
"If not solvable, be dumb—
Dutch, with French, Italian, German, is my minimum, [illegible]!"

"Where are you going, my pretty Maid?"
"I'm going to be lectured to, Sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty Maid?"
"I don't think my Lecturer would please you," she said.

"What is the subject, then, my pretty Maid?"
"Painless extraction of male kind," she said.

"There'll be no one to marry you, my pretty Maid!"
"Advanced girls don't want husbands, Sir," she said.
—*Punch.*

THE WARNING.

Night had settled down over the dreary sea-coast, and over the throbbing, restless sea. The wind lifted itself with a swelling sound, and roved about a lonely-looking fisherman's cottage that stood on the beach, shaking the doors and windows, ever and anon sinking into low murmurs. Shapeless clouds drifted across the dim, blue firmament. The moon shone at intervals; but its fitful light lent no charm to the dismal scene. There was only one other habitation in sight; and it was a large, old-fashioned mansion, standing far back in the country, yet whose massive frame stood out boldly against the steely blue.

Those dwellings were the only visible token that man had invaded this dreary waste; for, aside from them, nothing met the eye save a sinuous, curving road, great jagged cliffs, and stretches of barren land, broken here and there with patches of gaunt, leafless trees.

A light glowed in the latticed window of the fisherman's dwelling—it looked cheerful.

Before a fire which burned on the hearth of the capacious fireplace within, a young girl sat, listening to the roaring, moaning anthem of the winds. It was a beautiful face that, at times, bent meditatively toward the fire, or gazed out of the window. A pale, yet sweet face, with bright, carmine eyes, and an abundance of soft, dark hair—the face of a young girl scarce past her seventeenth year.

This was Lila Wynde, the only child of an old fisherman, who had dwelt in this cottage on the beach as far back as she could remember. There was something remarkable about the young girl. Looking at her, one would probably call her lovely; but sad, weak and timid. She was weak, truly, as far as physical strength is concerned; but beneath her timidity lurked a firmness of purpose which waited only the proper moment to bring it into life and action.

There were two doors leading from the room in which she sat—one to a sort of closet used as a receptacle for books and various miscellaneous articles; the other into a larger room, which was occupied now by her father and a man in whose hand she had intrusted her happiness.

Carl Connor was a sailor—a firm, true friend of old Casper Wynde; and although Lila felt only an ordinary regard for him, she had, when he asked her to be his wife, obeyed the often-expressed desire of her father, and accepted him. More than once dark whispers regarding Carl's early life came to her, for she had known him but a short time; but these she refused to believe—or, at least, affected incredulity.

They had been engaged at the time we write upward of a year. If they had been married then, the current of her life might have flowed on as smoothly and evenly as ever, without even a ripple marring its placidity. But destiny had decreed it otherwise.

We will not enter into details as to the manner in which Rhoderick Orvis became acquainted with Ella Wynde. Suffice it to say, he resided, with his sister Alice, a beautiful girl about Lila's age, in the capacious mansion on the hill.

They lived in almost rigid seclusion; but Lila, somehow, became a welcome guest beneath their roof; and in this way an intimacy sprang up between her and the young man which daily ripened into deeper feelings—ay, into deep, pure, enduring love.

But Rhoderick hesitated to breathe his passion; and Lila did not know how deep her feelings were enlisted in his favor, until Carl, who had kept a strict surveillance on their actions, broke forth in a storm of passionate jealousy. Then Lila knew she loved Rhoderick Orvis, although her faith was plighted to another.

Her position was pitiable. To appeal to Carl's better nature—to tell him that marriage-vows to him were lies to kill her soul—to ask him to release her—was, she intuitively felt, futile. Instead, therefore, of denying his accusation, she burst into a wild fit of weeping, which fully confirmed his suspicions, while it added fuel to the flames of jealousy smoldering in his heart. His was a nature at once crafty, evil and cunning. So he pretended contrition, asked pardon for doubting her love, professing to believe it was wholly his, and changed the conversation.

His plans were already laid. What they were remains to be seen.

All this, and more, passed through Lila Wynde's mind as she sat there, and had grown weary of listening to the clamor of the winds. The fire died out; the old-fashioned clock in the corner struck twelve. Lila rose, walked to the window, and pushed aside the curtain. The sea shone like molten silver in the dim moonlight, girdled by the weird-looking beach, which stretched away into the shadow of night, along which the incoming tide was breaking with no little tumult. Lila smiled; she was thinking of Rhoderick Orvis. Then a cloud passed over her face as some unpleasant thought came into her mind, and dropping the curtain, she turned away hastily. A bright fire burned in the other room, where her father and Carl sat; but now there was a lull in their conversation, and the silence of death reigned everywhere.

It must have been instinct that prompted Lila to walk to the closet, take a book, matches, and a small lamp from a shelf near the door; as she came out a few words Carl addressed her father fell upon her ears and transfixed her to the spot. She listened breathlessly.

"I tell you he has the money—will bring it from the town to-night," Carl said eagerly. "A thousand pounds are not to be picked up every day."

"No," her father answered; there was a strange hesitation in his voice, she thought.

"[illegible]"

"He may make a desperate resistance. Are we prepared for it?"

For answer, Carl drew out a revolver, and laid it on the table beside him; his eye flashed defiantly, and his face was aglow with very wickedness.

"No, no! not that!" the old fisherman said, hoarsely.

"And why not?" Carl responded, savagely. "Why not, when the money will enable us to live like men? This is my plan; we will get the money—we must not let a life stand in the way. Once in our possession, we will fly the country, Lila and all! It will be too hot to hold us," he added, with a bitter, reckless, ringing laugh.

Her father made some reply which Lila failed to overhear; but she caught these words, after the lapse of some minutes: "In half an hour. 'Twill be after midnight then; and the dark, lonely glen is just the place. No prying eyes there."

All this Lila heard distinctly—heard as one hears in a dream. Long before they ceased speaking, the truth dawned upon her. The man whom they proposed to rob, and, perhaps, murder, was Rhoderick Orvis.

He had lately purchased a tract of land adjoining his own, and the money was to pay the person from whom he bought it. It was an awful moment for the young girl! For an instant she seemed about to lose her senses; the next she grew calm, and her heart rose up proud, defiant and courageous. She would save him!

But she must act quickly; not a minute was to be lost. Carl and her father were making ready to start. To snatch a heavy cloak from the opposite wall, wrap it about her shoulders, and move swiftly across the room to the door, was for Lila the work of scarcely more than a second. She unfastened the door, closed it noiselessly, and found herself in the little yard outside. It was some distance from the house to the glen; but the journey was one of rapid execution. And hardly had she gained the top of the narrow gorge, when the sound of wheels coming swiftly over the rough road fell upon her ears, and presently a phaeton containing Rhoderick and Alice Orvis came in sight.

With a fervent prayer on her white lips, the young girl glided forward as they drew near the spot where she was tremblingly stationed, and the phaeton halted when the occupants observed the dark-robed figure standing in the center of the road, effectually barring further progress. Lila addressed them at once.

"Back, back!" she cried, in sharp, exciting tones. "If you value your lives, turn back! Death lurks in the path you are pursuing!"

A thrill of superstitious awe ran through her listeners. Alice uttered a cry of mingled terror and alarm; but Rhoderick rose up, saying, as he did so, "Who are you?"

"A friend! Do as I bid you, and all will be well," was answered. "Remember, you are warned!" floated back to them on the still night air. And Lila was gone.

There was no mistaking the sincerity of her words. Rhoderick felt this, and, acting upon the impulse of the moment, and the wild entreaties of his sister, he sprang from the vehicle, assisted her to alight, and securing the horse to a tree, turned into a path that led across the fields to their house. It was his intention to return as soon as he had conducted his sister home, take charge of the horse, and, if possible, learn more respecting the night's adventure. Neither recognized the person who gave them the timely warning; and Rhoderick had not the faintest idea that it was gentle Lila Wynde who had saved his life.

Their retreating footsteps had not died away before old Casper Wynde entered the glen, and glancing about him at every step, as though he feared their prey had escaped. What his conjectures were on finding the horse and vehicle there, we cannot say; but a glimmering of the truth must have come to him there; for, after a moment's hesitation, he sprang into the chaise, seized the reins, and drove rapidly down the glen to the spot where Carl was lying in concealment. At the bottom of the vehicle was a large fur cloak, which Rhoderick had worn and forgotten in his hasty departure; and almost unconsciously the old man drew this about his shoulders. Attired thus, a casual observer would have easily mistaken him for Rhoderick Orvis. Their height was almost similar, and their figures were certainly much the same.

By this time he had gained the glen and passed on. A moment after, the report of a pistol rang out, and a bullet whistled along the beach. That shot was a fatal one.

Lila, hurrying breathlessly homeward, heard it and shuddered. She had meant to avoid the spot where she guessed her father and Carl laid in wait for their victim; but now, impelled by a stronger curiosity than she could resist, she ran thither.

It was an open space at the end of the glen, covered almost with huge bowlders, around which the road ran like a great white serpent; and when she reached the place, a strange sight met her eyes.

Carl Connor was standing beside the prostrate form of her father; far down the road she saw a horse and phaeton going at a fearful speed, certes running away. Lila grew pale as the dead. She took a step nearer Carl, and this was but to confirm the fear that suddenly smote her—her father was dead! Yes, dead! and the moonlight streaming about him showed a fatal wound in his breast, from which the blood was oozing in a crimson stream.

When she saw Rhoderick's cloak lying near him—even then she recognized it—her mind grasped the truth. Carl had mistaken her father for Rhoderick Orvis, and shot him dead. And [illegible] the old fisherman rode straight to his doom.

Slowly the horrified girl turned to Carl. His face looked, in the weirdly glimmering moonlight, the color of death itself; a tremor shook him from head to foot; he seemed paralyzed with horror. He moved toward her; but she waved him off.

"Go!" she said slowly, solemnly, sternly. "Go, and never let me look upon your face again. Go, and may the orphan's curse forever follow you!"

Without a word, without daring to cast a glance at the rigid form of his miserable victim, the guilty, terrified villain [illegible] away, never to return! Then Lila Wynde's senses reeled, and, pale [illegible], she sank to the [illegible] beside the dead body of her father.

And thus Rhoderick Orvis found her a few moments later.

It was a year before Lila recovered from the effect of the dreadful shock she received that night, or ceased to think of her father's terrible fate. And when she became Rhoderick's wife, even the limitless love he lavished upon her did not suffice to banish it entirely from her mind.

THE FAILURES OF 1874.

The Number of Houses that Went Under Last Year, and Their Liabilities.

The commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. reports the failures of the year 1874, as compared with those of 1873, as follows:

STATES.	1874. No. of failures.	1874. Amount of liabilities.	1873. No. of failures.	1873. Amount of liabilities.
Alabama	48	$963,000	52	$1,337,000
Arkansas	22	406,000	17	307,000
California	68	2,571,000	70	1,500,000
Connecticut	151	2,286,000	104	1,452,000
Delaware	27	578,000	31	652,000
Dist. Columbia	18	256,000	13	240,000
Florida	14	293,000	10	256,000
Georgia	113	1,845,000	67	2,113,000
Illinois	332	7,510,000	329	7,109,000
Indiana	187	2,397,000	134	2,390,000
Iowa	144	2,034,000	141	1,917,000
Kansas	94	988,000	94	821,000
Kentucky	167	1,879,000	125	2,367,000
Louisiana	99	4,420,000	74	2,831,000
Maine	64	1,063,000	60	752,000
Maryland	110	1,691,000	63	1,229,000
Massachusetts	416	10,600,000	309	11,224,000
Michigan	286	4,477,000	248	3,917,000
Minnesota	60	1,029,000	64	944,000
Mississippi	66	1,585,000	72	909,000
Missouri	175	3,061,000	186	5,667,000
Nebraska	42	521,000	22	311,000
New Hampshire	32	266,000	27	513,000
New Jersey	146	3,654,000	119	[illegible]
New York	573	10,295,000	544	[illegible]
New York city	645	82,580,000	544	92,635,000
North Carolina	256	542,000	63	672,000
Ohio	343	8,481,000	321	11,320,000
Pennsylvania	644	34,774,000	576	31,445,000
Rhode Island	71	1,250,000	56	15,260,000
South Carolina	61	1,531,000	36	1,927,000
Tennessee	94	1,585,000	77	1,636,000
Territories	67	969,000	44	868,000
Texas	149	2,201,000	116	1,751,000
Vermont	36	380,000	21	380,000
Virginia & West Virginia	111	1,514,000	125	2,188,000
Wisconsin	101	2,575,000	61	1,574,000
Total	5,830	$155,900,000	5,183	$228,499,000

The noticeable feature in the above is that, while the number of failures exceeds that of last year, there is a marked diminution in the *amount of liabilities*. Two causes are assignable for this, viz: First, that the panic of 1873 caused the failure of an [illegible] houses, thus raising very much the average amount of liabilities over *all* previous years. Second, that the volume of business had been greatly diminished during 1874, so that, when failures did occur, the liabilities were comparatively light; and, further, that the houses which succumbed during the year were in a great degree a smaller class of traders than those of 1873, and, indeed, we may add, than the average of those of several preceding years.

A Remarkable Editor.

The London *Echo* of Jan. 11 says: "The career of a French journal is usually a chequered one, and the vicissitudes of the *Gazette de France*, which, having attained the age of 244 years, has just been sold by auction, would fill a volume. One of its hottest periods, however, was during the monarchy of July. The *Gazette* was one of the last French journals which employed a dummy as responsible editor, and during the reign of Louis Philippe this post was filled by a worthy man of the name of Aubry Poncault, who had been steward or an upper servant of some sort in the household of his master, M. De Genoude, the real editor and proprietor of the *Gazette de France*. All he had to do was to sign the editorials with his own name, and it was the delight of young barristers to hear him, on the frequent occasions when the journal came into collision with the press laws, own to the authorship of the incriminated leaders in such ungrammatical French as to leave no doubt that his martyrdom was vicarious. Martyred he certainly was; immense fines were inflicted, at least ostensibly, upon him, and his imprisonments were many and long. When his occupation was at last gone, the good man fell back upon his recollections of the distinguished persons he had seen during his career as a journalist, and loved to recall the fact that Chateaubriand had twice spoken to him. 'Yes,' he would say, 'twice—once he asked me to put his cane in the corner, and the second time, as I was about to show him in to M. De Genoude, he said, "Never mind, Aubry, I will go straight in!" Ah! I shall never forget these words!'"

An Explosive Fish.

A machine has at length been constructed which will travel at a speed of nine knots an hour for 300 yards, and at a lower speed for no less a distance than a mile. It will maintain any direction impressed upon it, and it can be launched either from a boat or an iron-clad, by night or by day. In short, it is a kind of explosive fish, which, in obedience to its masters, will swim for a mile toward any adversary at which it may be directed, and will strike a dangerous, if not a fatal, blow. If ships at a distance of a mile can be struck with certainty by a mechanical fish discharged from a harbor, no anchorage will be safe, and, when two fleets approach one another, each will have to encounter innumerable foes. Every sea and harbor will practically be a mine of torpedoes, and any vessel of light construction must be hopelessly doomed.

THE *Danburian*, issued under the auspices of C. E. A. McGready, late editor of the *News*, is out, and is an admirable paper, bright and newsy, and with a flavor of real journalism. Danbury always was a lucky town.

A FROZEN THERMOMETER.

Experiments with Mercury in Montana—A Disgusted Professor.

According to the *New Northwest* there has been some remarkably cold weather in Silver Bow, Montana. A correspondent of that paper furnishes the following interesting item of news:

"Your favor of the 10th is at hand, and inquiries answered herewith. On the evening of January 8th, several persons being in my store, and the spirit thermometer registering "35 deg. below," the remark was made that quicksilver would congeal at three degrees lower. I requested my clerk, Mr. Stolte, to thoroughly cleanse a tumbler and partially fill it with quicksilver. We then exposed the glass of mercury and the spirit thermometer on the roof of the fire-proof on the north side of the store, giving them as nearly equal exposure as possible. An hour after, the thermometer marked 38 deg. below, but the quicksilver still remained unchanged. At 9:20 p. m. the thermometer stood 40 deg. below; still the quicksilver was *live*, but terribly cold. At 9:40 p. m. the spirit indicated 41 deg. below; the quicksilver was hardening on the outside. A few minutes later the thermometer stood 42 deg. below. I picked up the tumbler of quicksilver, and to my astonishment found it completely solidified—as hard as a rock. I carried it into the store, and several persons examined it, it remaining in that condition some time before it showed life.

On January 10, at 11 p. m., the thermometer stood 35 deg. below; January 11, at 7 a. m., 44 deg. below; January 11, 9 p. m., 36 deg. below. On the evening of January 8, the evening above mentioned, at 10:30 p. m., the register was 46 deg. below. This is the coldest weather we have had.

Under date of January 14, the correspondent adds the following news, expressed in the peculiar style of the West: "Jack Frost held the best hand last night, and played it as follows: At 9:45 p. m. the thermometer stood 50 deg. below; at 10:30 p. m., 54 deg. below; at 11:30 p. m. 56 deg. below."

The weather locals of the Northwest make up an interesting collection. The following are a few specimen bricks:

As the stage came through Blackfoot on Tuesday evening, nobody could tell how cold it was; all the thermometers were frozen. The *Independent*, of Thursday, contains an account of the freezing to death of four Chinamen, going down the gulch below town. A couple of gentlemen of this burg intend to procure and place on the summit of Mount Powell, next fall, to remain through the winter, a registered spirit thermometer, graduated down about two feet below zero. The interest of the record would be increased if they could attach to it a self-registering almanac.

The most disgusted man in Deer Lodge this winter is Granville Stuart, Esq., the most careful thermometrical observer in Montana. Anticipating a possible spell of weather that the mercurial thermometers would be inadequate to record, he sent to New York for a fine spirit thermometer, for which he was charged a spirited price. It arrived in good season, but on examining it it was found to be only graduated to thirty degrees below zero. He says it is a good enough summer thermometer, but it isn't "calculated" for this kind of a winter.

The Drought in New England.

For six months the people of the Eastern States have been complaining of want of rain. Mills have been compelled to shorten working hours, farmers have been put to much extra labor to obtain water for their stock, and in many towns water has been sold by the barrel. One farmer in New Hampshire, it is said, has 500 barrels of cider, but no water; and in another town a farmer's house took fire and the flames were extinguished by throwing cider upon them, water not being obtainable. The Boston *Herald* is inclined to blame the people for this lack. It says: "In the last century New England was pretty well covered with trees, and the rain that fell soaked into the ground, ran slowly down the valleys and finally reached the ocean. Now the land is stripped of trees; the hills, and mountain regions, even, where the sources of our rivers are, have been bared to the scorching rays of the sun, and nearly two-thirds of all the rain that falls evaporates before it reaches the seaboard. This has dried up the streams into brooks, the brooks into mere rivulets, with dusty bottoms, for months. This has ruined many of our trout brooks. This, too, by causing the sudden departure of the snows in spring, causes many destructive freshets. In the thick Maine woods the gradual melting of the snow lasts for weeks and keeps the rivers at a high pitch, while the streams whose head waters flow from a country stripped of trees rise and fall with the suddenness of mountain brooks after a shower. The reckless improvidence, due to cupidity and carelessness, which has made so much of our territory a hideous expanse of ragged, rocky, worthless fields, is the cause of our droughts. Improvidence must bear the blame, not Providence."

How He Saved a Choking Child.

A correspondent, writing from Reno, Nev., to the Sacramento *Union*, tells how he saved the life of a child. He writes: "I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese River, Nev. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and on arriving in sight of the house a woman came out and beckoned me to make haste, that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the other woman came out holding a child in her arms, apparently dead. It was black in the face. She told me the child had been eating pine-nuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a piece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She sat the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the child immediate relief. No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which this process has proved successful."

A COLUMBUS doctor has nearly killed his practice by declaring that a child had worms when it had a thimble in its throat; but who of us is infallible?

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

A Revolting Story from the Land of Wooden Nutmegs.

A horrible story of misery, incest and death comes from Lyme, Connecticut. There is evidently a fine field for missionary civilization there, if half of this disgusting recital is true:

"It has already been stated that by the burning of a house in this town, a few nights since, two of the seven children of the owner—one Daniels—who had to flee for their lives, were frozen to death. But the most horrible part of the story has just come to light. Daniels had forbidden his children, who had suffered in this absence for the necessities of life, to make their condition known to the neighbors, and so deeply were they in awe of [illegible] that they dared not seek refuge in the house of a neighbor, but when the house was burned, huddled in a clump of bushes [illegible]. None of the neighbors knew of the fire till morning, and when they went to the scene they found the body of one girl, 18 years of age, frozen stiff to the ice. Her chemise, her only garment, had been torn off by the younger ones to keep themselves warm. All that remained of the garment on her person was the yoke, and part of this, with portions of the skin and flesh, remained on the ice when the body was removed. Another child was so badly frozen that it has since died.

"A still more terrible part remains to be told. A daughter of Daniels, 17 years old, was one of the party saved, and, with her was found clasped to her bosom, her babe 12 months old. The father of this babe, it is asserted by the town authorities of Lyme, is her own father. Daniels has fled for parts unknown."

Medical Notes.

THE Massachusetts Dental Society has passed resolutions emphatically condemning the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic, and declaring any member administering it liable to expulsion.

A SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—This very painful eruption, with all the "remedies" recommended, is seldom arrested until it has run a certain course, after causing great suffering for two or three days and nights. The following remedy is vouched for by the Buffalo *Advocate*, as a certain thing from its own knowledge: "Take a pint of common soft-soap and stir in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and a cure is certain." This is a domestic application that every house-keeper can apply promptly.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.—"One who has tried it"—communicates the following seasonable item about curing sore throat: "Let each one of your half million readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents' worth of chloride of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly, then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy."

The Neck.

Perfect health demands that the clothing about the neck should be very moderate in quantity, and worn so loose, as to prevent the slightest compression. The great error frequently committed in clothing this part of the body consists in wearing such an amount as to overheat and weaken the throat, and thus render it easily susceptible to cold, or in wearing it so tight as to retard the circulation of the blood to and from the head. Great care should be exercised upon this point, as the arteries and veins leading from the heart to the brain are situated so near the surface in the neck that a slight compression there serves to check the flow of the blood. Many cases of congestion of the brain and headache are caused by too tight collars and cravats.

A Hunter's Paradise.

The delights of hunting in Oregon, as described by an old hand: "Going up the mountain side I espied a big buck standing by a fir tree; I leveled my old gun, which carries a half ounce ball; at the crack of the gun, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, I saw my deer lying at the root of the tree; I ran up and cut its windpipe. As I was standing looking at my deer kicking around, I saw honey running out of the tree where my bullet went in. I was in a big hurry to find something to stick in the tree to stop the honey from wasting. I grabbed down to get something, and there was a pheasant; I grabbed its head and wrung it off and stuck its neck in the tree and stopped the honey from wasting. After I had my deer fixed up, I commenced looking out for my pheasant; when I jerked its head off its body went into a band of quail, and killed ten of them."

THE New York *Times* thus tells how the young man Brown wasted himself on the old man Butler: "The most ridiculous feature of it all is that 'Young Brown' actually wasted all his beautiful eloquence on Ben. Butler, a man who thinks no more of being called hard names than another man does of eating his dinner. To call him a 'thief' and a 'murderer' is like scratching a rhinoceros with a pin. 'Young Brown's' sarcasms, which have doubtless broken sadly upon his midnight slumbers, are all thrown away on the cast-iron hide of the distinguished soldier and statesman, who proudly announced to the country some time ago that his true name was 'Old Cock-eye.' 'Young Brown' might have just as well tried to batter down the dome of the Capitol with a pea-shooter as to make Old Cock-eye wince with a few barbaric phrases, cudgeled out of his own dull brain and flavored with Junius."

CHICAGO *Times*: "Just as we would be glad to know that the devil had done a decent thing so we are rejoiced that a good word for Butler may sincerely be said. A Washington correspondent, whose journal certainly has no intention to flatter this cross-eyed man of destiny, writes that in domestic life no man could be more charitable, gentle, and pleasing. He is familiar with every branch of literature both grave and fanciful, and his wife, who is skilled as an elocutionist, reads to him a great deal. At home he is courteous in manner, charming in conversation, hospitable to the few favored friends who are welcomed to his home."

A PRETTY LITTLE ALPHABET

FOR PRETTY LITTLE [illegible]

A is Miss Alice, the belle of the ball;
B is her boots with heels three inches tall
C is the chignon stuck on her head;
D is the dye used to turn her curls red
E is her ear, which is wax as a dolly's;
F is the fashion which prompts all these follies
G is her glove, of the daintiest kind;
H is her hand, which, luckily, hid;
I is the impudent [illegible] of the lass;
J is her cheap jewelry—tinsel and glass
K is a knot of false hair—don't defend her;
L 's the tight lacing to make her waist slende
M is the mode she is dress'd in to-night;
N is her neck, made with pearl-powder white
O is an ornament put on with grace;
P is the paint which o'erplasters her face
Q is the quaintness of Fashion's mad freaks
R is the rouge Alice puts on her cheeks;
S is the stocking display'd when she walks
T the false teeth that she shows when she talk
U 's unreality—bane of the age
V the vain feeling that makes it the rage
W [illegible]
X [illegible]
Y, perhaps, is you, my ingenuous youth,
Z who'll [illegible] think Beauty Truth.

[illegible]

THE key to an uncertain gate—Whiskey.

A USEFUL thing in the long run—Breath.

BEST thing to take before singing [illegible] breath.

ONLY three months now before the New Jersey women can go barefooted.

A GLOVE at dinner is considered very nobby—in fact some say it's snobby.

"WHAT can't be cured must be sold fresh," is what they say in Porkopolis.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW is not a heavenly body, but she has often eclipsed a honey-moon.

WHEN you hear a man say the world owes him a living, don't leave any hams lying around loose.

ALL hotel guests are expected to be satisfied with their *quarters*, but the waiters expect fifty cents.

THE best thing about carpets is that you buy them by the yard and wear them out only by the foot.

WHY do women talk less in February than in any other month? Because it is the shortest month in the year.

"CAN'T you make any allowance for a man's being drunk?" "Certainly!" said the Judge, "I'll allow you thirty days in the workhouse."

"O KITTENS! in our hours of ease, uncertain toys and full of fleas! when pain or anguish hang o'er men, we turn you into sausage then."

MR. COBLEIGH left off his flannels on Thursday, and on Friday morning he quietly said to his wife, "Mid Coblaid, ged my uddergloads dab gwick!

A GENTLEMAN once remarked that he had been married twenty years and had never given his wife a cross word. Those who knew him said he didn't dare to.

"AND so we go," said a member of a Boston school committee; "our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."

AN Iowa father, who has succeeded in raising seventeen of the worst children in his neighborhood, says he is bound to have a representative in heaven if it takes seventeen more.

AN exchange tells us that "the law in Minnesota won't allow a father to thrash a child over 16 years old." In Kentucky it is not the law that prevents the father from thrashing a child over 16 years old. As a general thing the child attends to that little matter himself.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HERE is a good story that Rev. Dr. Adams tells on himself. A lady parishionier once remarked to him that his sermons were a little too long. "Don't you think so, Dr. Adams," said she, "just a little?" "Ah, good sister," said he, "I am afraid you don't like 'the sincere milk of the word.'" "Yes, I do," said she; "but you know the fashion nowadays is *condensed* milk."

A LADY of Washington county, New York, is a mother of a large family of children, and they are all rather diminutive. A few days after the birth of the youngest a little niece of the lady called to see the baby. After looking at the tiny specimen for a few minutes, the little girl said: "Aunt Maria, don't you think it would be better to have less of 'em, and have 'em bigger?"

AN amateur florist's next-door neighbor buried a rat in a flower-pot, leaving the tail protruding from the earth and trained to a stick, and then presented it to him as a rare specimen of cactus. The lover of flowers carefully watched and watered his new acquisition for several days, but at last his wife pulled the thing up by the roots, and he discontinued friendly relations with the joker.

JONES and his wife were always quarreling about their comparative talent for keeping a fire. She insisted that, just so surely as he attempted to rearrange the sticks with the tongs he put the fire out. One night the church-bell sounded an alarm, and Jones sprang for his fire-bucket, eager to rush to the conflagration. "Mr. Jones," cried his wife, as he reached the door, "come back and take the tongs."

THE Versailles Assembly was elected about four years ago, or February, 1871, and has lived longer than any previous French Legislature born in stormy and revolutionary times. Unwilling to create a republic, powerless to establish a monarchy, it hit upon a new form of government called "Septennat," and which, translated, means "a little of everything" all at once. The members thought they could do that, as the instructions they received at the polls were pieces of snow-white paper. Having made peace, paid the indemnity, and freed the soil and given birth to the Septennat, they don't want to go home until the morning after a night's jolly spree with a couple or so of crowned heads in the stiff old palace of Louis Quatorze, hard by. Some of their constituents are looking on, meanwhile, like enraged sheep; others laugh, and others, again, would like to hold candles at the feast whenever it should come off.

IT is estimated that it costs the newspapers of New York and Brooklyn $3,000 a day to publish the details of the Beecher trial.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Pen-and-Ink Sketches of the Brooklyn Trial.

[From the Sun.]

PRYOR.

We are glad to be able to record the name of somebody who has not been injured by his connection with the Beecher-Tilton scandal. It has given Gen. Roger A. Pryor the opportunity of proving that he is a great deal more of a lawyer and an advocate than he has heretofore got credit for in Brooklyn. Pryor has seen a great deal of the world, but he is none the less a very unobtrusive man.

TRACY.

Tilton's counsel objected to Mr. Tracy's appearance among the lawyers on the Beecher side, on the ground that he had been consulted by Tilton and Moulton on the question of how they should deal with what was then termed the "Woodhull scandal." Inasmuch as Mr. Tracy was intrusted with no confidences in which the whole world has not since shared, it is not easy to see what advantage Tracy had over other counsel, or why a rule which should exclude Mr. Tracy would not shut out of the case every lawyer in the land, who had read the multiform "statements" published by Tilton and Moulton.

BEACH.

A good-humored conversation took place last week between the counsel engaged on the respective sides of the great scandal case. A morning paper, it seems, referred to Mr. Evarts as the oldest of the lawyers engaged on either side. Mr. Evarts resented this, good naturedly, and charged Mr. Beach with being eight years his senior. As Mr. Evarts owns up to 63, this would leave Beach 71 years of age. Beach owns up to 65, and, in either case, he is the best preserved man among the lawyers in the case. Fullerton is 55, and he is especially sensitive under any reference to him as "the old man."

MOULTON.

Whatever may be said of Frank Moulton's position in the Beecher case, it cannot be denied that he gained largely in public estimation by his conduct as a witness. His ability, coolness, endurance, courage and courtesy was conceded by both sides. Underneath it all there was evident, no doubt, a direct and deadly purpose to do the worst he could against the man he served, on his own showing, so earnestly and so long. It is reported that Mr. Moulton "dieted" himself for the trying ordeal to which he was to be subjected, after the manner of men who try to win renown in the prize ring. Physically Frank came out of the case in such a condition, that as the Western man said, "he could hold his own with his weight in wild cats."

MRS. TILTON.

Mrs. Tilton is a little lady who weighs about one hundred pounds. She has had five or six children, and the concurrent testimony of all who know her is, that she is the most amiable of women. She is on trial, virtually, on charge of committing adultery. She has sworn that she is innocent. Her husband and half a dozen of the ablest lawyers of the land can succeed, it is pitiful to the think, only by sending her out of the court branded as a perjurer and an adulteress. The age of chivalry surely has returned.

Autographs and Photographs.

Beecher and Tilton receive, on an average, twenty letters a day asking for their autographs and photographs, which are, of course, not sent. Some of the writers want the signatures and pictures of both. They don't want to be partial.

Tracy's Estimate of Moulton.

It is reported that Tracy said privately, at the close of Moulton's testimony, after adjournment of the court, "D—— such a witness! You never know where to find him; how to get at him. There's no getting the advantage of him. He's so confoundedly amiable, too, or appears to be, that he puts you out in spite of yourself. I'd rather examine a hundred ordinary witnesses a week than grapple with Moulton for an hour."

A Nine Months' Wonder.

[Junius Henri Browne's Letter.]

The Plymouth church scandal will prove a nine months' instead of a nine days' wonder. Almost everybody is poring over the reports of the suit. The town across the river has been elevated into national importance. Every Brooklynite feels of unusual consequence. Every person connected with the case, directly or indirectly, has become a notability. Beecher and Tilton's children and distant relatives, not less than their counsel and probable witnesses, are pointed out and gazed after in the street.

The Chambermaid in the Farce.

[Dr. Syntax's Letter.]

The cruelest, the deadliest thrusts at the very heart of Mrs. Tilton's womanhood do not even heighten the blush which has lately enthroned itself upon her cheeks. To-day, with her husband in the witness chair, disclosing the story of her shame, and her alleged lover blindly indifferent to her, staring out of the window, she was as dowdily commonplace as any servant girl arraigned before a Police Justice. Anybody dropping into court, and assisting at the spectacle without comprehending it, would surely mistake her for a lady's maid "in trouble" for the annexation of a silk dress or a diamond ring. Mrs. Beecher looks like the Muse of Tragedy. Mrs. Tilton is, to all appearance, the chambermaid in a farce.

Mr. Beecher's Health.

[From his Statement before the Plymouth Committee, August 13.]

In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect, when I saw her last, to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign, speaking in the open air three hours at a time, three days in the week. On renewing my literary labors, I felt I must have given way. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy or paralysis, or something of the kind. On two or three occasions, while preaching, I should have fallen in the pulpit, if I had not held on to the table. Very often, I came near falling in the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit, I suppose, a hundred times, with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe, when I felt all the while that, whatever I had got to say to my people, I must say then, or I never would have another chance to say it.

Scandalous.

The character of the whole proceedings, says the New York *Times*, is much aggravated by the presence of ladies, who, it would seem, should be the last to voluntarily subject themselves to just that experiment. There has been nothing in this great scandal from the beginning more scandalous—using that word in the sense of an offense against decorum, a shock to the sense of decency—than this voluntary sitting of a woman and wife in a public assembly while her husband and her husband's friend, sitting within a few feet of her, charge her through long days, and with minute detail, with the violation of her marriage vows; and this equally whether she be guilty, or in the peculiar and high-flown phrase of one of those men, as white-souled a woman as ever lived.

Tilton on the Stand.

Tilton, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is animated, sonorous and oratorical. 'The waiter complained that Mrs. Siddons stabbed the potatoes.' Probably that actress was not more dramatic or more addicted to dramatic attempt than is Mr. Tilton. He does not call; he 'summons.' He does not answer back; he 'rejoins.' He does not suffer a change; he 'rejoices in it.' He does not say; he 'declares.' The action suits the word. Erect, with flowing coat tightly buttoned, after the style of Phillips and Sumner, with head thrown back and chest inflated with air in order 'to give volume to the vocabulary,' Mr. Tilton's words come with the roundness of practical lyceum utterance, and he lays stress on just such ones as suggest his theory of his case, and as photograph upon the matter stated the personality of him who states it. He swears that he remembers by pictures. It is certain that he thinks by them and revels in them, and that, without any design of reflection upon the merit and power of his mind, it is in its exhibitions, if not in its substance, decidedly spectacular."

More Poetry by Tilton.

During Tilton's cross-examination a copy of the *Golden Age* was produced, and the annexed copy of the poem, "French Without a Master," by Mr. Tilton, was offered in evidence:

Teach you French? I will, my dear;
Sit down and con your lesson here.
What did Adam say to Eve?
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.*

Don't pronounce the last word long,
Make it short to suit the song;
Rhyme it to your flowing sleeve—
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Sleeve, I said, but what's the harm
If I really meant your arm?
Mine shall twine it by your leave—
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Learning French is full of slips;
Do as I do with the lips;
Here's the right way, you perceive;
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

French is always spoken best
Breathing deeply from the chest;
Darling, does your bosom heave?
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Now, my darling little sprite,
Have I taught your lesson right?
Then, what pay shall I receive?
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Will you think me overbold
If I linger to be told
Whether you yourself believe,
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Pretty pupil, when you say
All this French to me to-day,
Do you mean it or deceive?
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Tell me may I understand
When I press your little hand
That our hearts together cleave?
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Have you in your tresses room
For some orange-buds to bloom?
May I such a garland weave,
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Or, if I presume too much,
Teaching French by sense of touch,
Grant me pardon and reprieve;
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

Sweetheart, no, you cannot go,
Let me sit and hold you so,
Adam did the same to Eve,—
Aimer, aimer, c'est a vivre.

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*To love, to love, this it is to live.

Theodore's Opinion of Elizabeth.

[From the World.]

Tilton was almost gushingly "sweet" on his wife during the cross-examination. The estimate which he put on the intellectual power of his wife, her position in respect to literature, her companionship with elevated characters, and her discipline of life, was inquired into, and in every respect it was of the most favorable kind. She had, he thought, more than common brain; her education was such as was usually given to a young woman at a female college; she was fond of books, and had read constantly, although he would not say *profoundly*; and in respect to her association with men of rank, he thought she always took the greatest interest in those who were most necessitous, and that she was ever ready to bend to the lowly. In answer to another of Mr. Evarts' queries, the witness replied, with feeling, "She was a lovely woman," and again he described her as "a liberal catholic-hearted woman," and as a woman who "cared and labored as a wife should." When questioned as to her feminine delicacy and pride in woman's chastity, he replied that he did not think that theme ever became the special subject of her thought. He further described her as a perfect lady, and of the utmost delicacy of behavior. These statements, added to the declaration that he considered his house Elizabeth's residence, begin to create a feeling of apprehension that the trial is actually going to end, as was predicted some time ago, by the estranged couple rushing into each other's arms, and each declaring that the other "hadn't done nothing."

The Defense Foreshadowed.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

One of Beecher's friends—nay, his principal agent in dealing with the public—has issued what the French would call an official explanation of the case. It is taken from the Plymouth brief, and is virtually an epitome of the defense. I am not responsible even for its phraseology, but I guarantee it to be the authorized synopsis of what Beecher will swear to, and what Evarts will elaborate. The defense will be an entire denial of any wrong against Tilton, but not of an offense, which Tilton could well afford to condone, in 1870, and which the world will willingly and gladly pardon now.

At first, the defense contemplated only a charge of mere blackmail—an attempt to extort money by threatening to submit, for the misinterpretation of the world, a folly which could easily be exaggerated into a crime. But Evarts saw at once that to argue [illegible] to break up his home and [illegible] his wife from his embrace merely to gain $5,000 from Beecher would be to submit a proposition too monstrous for a sane man to consider. So, at his suggestion, the baser motive of envy [illegible] craving to destroy Beecher was assumed as the inspiration of the attack.

The Principals in the Case.

[From the Herald.]

Mr. Tilton's story is one intrinsically sorrowful in any shape, but as a personal narrative it becomes absorbing. The principals in the case are like the great personages in a play; no one of them can eclipse the others. From one point of view, Mr. Beecher is the central figure; from another it is Mr. Tilton, and probably in the profounder sense he is the real hero of the tragedy. Unquestionably this is the true position, if his testimony is accepted, for he is at once the victim and the Nemesis. Mr. Beecher, on the theory of his innocence, is like an angel caught and tortured by malicious creatures; and on the supposition of his guilt, he appears more like the angel of ruin and desolation. From still another standpoint Mrs. Tilton seems the chief sufferer, whether she has wronged Mr. Beecher or is now wronging herself and Mr. Tilton. Yet none of these three figures, now standing "apart like rocks that have been rent asunder," place Mr. Moulton in a secondary position. He is the ambitious Atlas who attempted to carry a world of scandal, but, finding it too heavy, let it fall against his wish, and now stands among the fragments. The direct examination has brought out Mr. Tilton's story in nearly all its details, and those portions ruled out by the court are known to the public by the statements published. It is a long trial, but the extreme importance which is attached to it is displayed in the increasing interest of the public, not merely in the climax of the tragedy, but in the development of the plot, scene by scene and act by act.

Sensation of the Guillotined.

The London *Lancet* pretends to know how a man feels after his head is cut off. It says: "Our readers may remember that rather less than four years ago we had to refute the theory of Dr. Pinel that Tropmann's head, having lost under the guillotine the sources of common sensation, yet retained hearing, sight and smell, with the whole apparatus of consciousness and intellect. The trunk, he maintained, died quietly and painlessly from hemorrhage in the course of a few minutes; but the brain, shielded by atmospheric pressure, retained its blood, and consequently its life for no fewer than three hours. It is still necessary, it seems, to reassert the fact that while the brain possesses a considerable quantity of blood after decapitation, the blood rapidly becomes venous for want of oxygen, the condition being like that in complete asphyxia, in which consciousness vanishes in ninety seconds. The physical shock sustained from the guillotine would, of itself, moreover, paralyze all nervous function too completely to admit of consciousness taking place during the brief interval necessary for the thorough deoxidation of the blood in the brain. Beyond the momentary impact of the descending knife on the felon's throat, no further sensation can be felt."

Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters.—Business men, worn by care and sedentary habits, often suffer from constipation of the bowels, until the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system. And it may be safely asserted that a majority of the female sex are little better than invalids, from the same cause; but by using Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, this natural aperient and tonic brings back the vigor and buoyancy of sound health and long life. No chronic disease, sores, ulcers, skin eruptions, glandulous swellings, discharges from the ear, sore eyes, sores or cankers in the mouth will ever appear if the blood is pure. To secure this take Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters. It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-Giving Principle, increasing the power of digestion, and exciting the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all impurities of the system are carried off.

Poisoned to Death.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with small daily doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets are positively unequaled. By them the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first-class druggists and dealers in medicine.

We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill [illegible] use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the [illegible] It has never been known to fail. Wheelock, Finlay & Co. Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

Just Cause for Being Alarmed!—When a cough has been running for a long time, and you begin to feel a pain settling in upon your Lungs, attended with tightness across the chest, it is high time that you should awaken to the danger of your disease, which is fast running into fatal Consumption. Now, before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease, and all will be well with you. For sale by all medicine dealers.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the "[illegible] construction policy" at the close of the war as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

Electricity is Life.—All nervous disorders, chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after drugs fail by wearing Volta Electro Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

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ROSES 700 SUPERB VARIETIES OF 200,000 Greenhouse Plants. Mailing Plants a Specialty. Illustrated Catalogue Free. E. Y. TEAS & CO. Richmond, Ind. ROSES

THIS paper is printed with Ink furnished by Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., 509 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, and 59 Gold Street, New York. For sale in 10 and 25-pound cans by THE NEWSPAPER UNION, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. D. Meeker's Painless Opium Cure! The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. P. O. Box 475 LAPORTE, IND.

5 For 25 We will send 5 varieties PURE FLOWER SEEDS, (your choice from our Catalogue,) for 25 cts. All true to name and warranted. 20 for $1. Send 10 cts. for a package of our Newest Dwarf Bouquet Aster and our Catalogue of Domestic and Imported Seeds for 1875. Address DONNELLY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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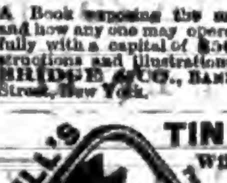

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WANTED AGENTS $10 PER DAY. To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. PRICE, $25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "HOME SHUTTLE," whether you are EXPERIENCED in the business or not. If you wish to buy a SEWING MACHINE for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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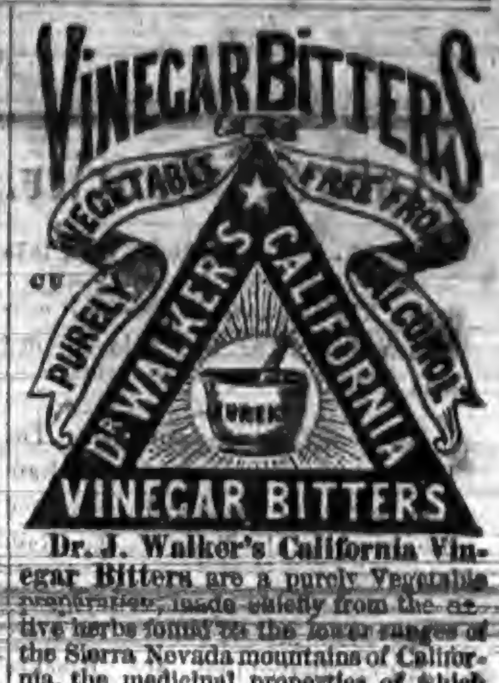

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received on Pianos, $10 to $20; Organs, $5 to $10; Second-hand Instruments, $3 to $5 monthly after first Deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York. Box 3567.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEBRUARY 25, 1875

☞The Indianapolis Sentinel calls Mr. William King the bald headed man of destiny.

☞Tom Scott is encouraged. The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad agreed to report and recommend the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad Bill.

☞From Mrs. Moulton's testimony it will be inferred that Mr. Beecher was not repulsive to any of the ladies. She confesses to have thrown her arms around him and kissed him on the forehead.

☞The Southern Pacific Railroad people are not without hope. It is believed that they will get a favorable report in the House this week. There will be a general assault all along the line.

☞Hon W. S. King, who got $12-500 of the Pacific Mail subsidy, and for whom search has been by detectives sent out by congress, has at last been found at Montreal, Canada. He has not yet expressed a desire to visit Washington.

☞For that second Louisiana Committee to report that the five men driven out of the Legislature of that State by the army and navy of the United States were legally elected, would be an unpardonable affront to the Administration. Can't a Committee be hired to report in favor of the army.

☞Whether tea and coffee shall be taxed or not is not yet decided, nor can any one tell what the result will be. Mr. Hoar's proposition to tax these articles will probably come up today, and a long discussion is anticipated. If the amendment is adopted. the passage of the entire bill, it is thought, will be jeopardized.

☞It is reported from Washington that an extra session of the senate is almost certain to be called. The principal business of the extra session will be to admit the new senators and fix their political states. The independents—Booth Christiancy and others—are expected to choose whom they shall serve.

☞It is said that Ben Butler will make his exit from congress in a grand tableau with red lights and slow music. He is in many respects the ablest man in the house, and his last grand effort is to be his *cyefd' oeuvre*, It will be a speech on the Arkansas question, and a special plea for the overthrow of the present state government, and the recognition of Brooks.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

☞The Tilton-Beecher trial has furnished another sensation in the testimony of Mr. Richards, a brother of Mrs. Tilton. He averred with much blushing and protest, that he had seen the great pastor and Elizabeth in such an attitude as to produce an unfavorable impression on his mind. Mr. Beecher and his wife had left the court room just previous to this testimony.

☞Mrs. Moulton's testimony in the Beecher trial is certainly very damaging, but it is very unfortunate that her sympathy for the preacher was so warm as to permit of a paroxysmal salute on one occasion. We are left in wonder at the sort of people of which the congregation of Plymouth church is made up. Are there no wives and mothers who keep their caresses within the home circle?

☞The election of S. J. R. McMillan to the United States senate by the Minnesota legislature, completes the senate with the exception of Louisiana's representation which is still incomplete. The senate now stands republicans 40, democrats and independents, 33. These 5 independents may be considered as democrats, for they will vote with that party on all important questions. There are but 19 democrats in the present senate.

☞It is said that the special committee on Southern affairs will present two reports, and, indeed, the visit of Hoar and his companions to New Orleans, to go over the work at the sub-committee, was made probably with the design of bringing in a minority report to support the policy of the administration. The committee is divided, Phelps. Foster, Potter and Marshall against Hoar, Wheeler and Frye. Congress will undoubtedly act upon the purely partizan representations of the latter gentlemen.

☞The Republican managers in Ohio affect to believe that Old Ben Wade, if nominated for Governer, could beat Governer Allen. It would be a jolly canvass, if nothing else if these bluff old statesmen were pitted against each other. Benjamin, however, declines to run. He is out of politics, and wants to stay out. He might yield it the entire Republican would ask a sacr fice, but the indications now are that the party will have to choose between Succedaneum Dennison and V. B. Horton. Neither of them can beat Allen.

☞Last Friday, the state senate took a tilt at the printing-question, on a motion to publish tax lists in handbill form only, as a matter of economy. An amendment was offered, to the effect that the auditor could post up notices in the several townships, that the list of delinquent lands was on file in his office, and that the sale of all on which the taxes remained unpaid, would take place on the day appointed by law. This being the most economical method proposed, it is a little strange that it was voted down. The better way would be to abolish every form of publication, of entry, name and kind, that the property of debtors and tax-payers may be taken by sharpers, without the knowledge of the public. —*Plymouth Democrat.*

☞Some of the state papers are discussing a proposition which has been made, looking to the protection of newspapers from libel suits by requiring plaintiffs in such cases to give security for costs. The COURIER is injust the same amount of favor shown to it in this matter as the rest of the world, and no more. Special lesislation to assist newspapers is just as bad as the gag law against them. A liberal suit is the only remedy which people have against a paper, and it must be confessed that that remedy is rarely made use of. Commonly, men who feel agreived at the action of a paper find no satisfaction in going to law, and it is generally the people who have no character to lose that begin libel suits. Owing to these fortunate circumstances papers rarly lose any money in such transactions. On the whole the fear of libel suit is a wholesome restraint upon editors, and, as the law now stands, they are not any too fastidious about the treatment of private characters, while they look upon public characters as their legitimate spoil. The true safety of newspapers lies in popular opinion. So long as they are careful, just and conscientious no juries will be found willing to destroy their usefulness even to punish a single error or avenge some single private injury; but should they grow reckless and malicious it will not be long before jurors will be found who deem it their duty to interpose to protect society against the press, which ought to be its natural guardian.

☞Congress has long agitated the question of cheap transportation. The country needs great railways, and congress in every effort in that direction has had difficulties to encounter, that have perplexed our greatest statesmen. Our congressional history shows, that investments or subsidies by the general government, have uniformly resulted in political immoralities and crimes, demoralization and corruption, as well as large financial losses.—The effect of such subsidies practically is, the use of the peoples money, the increases of the public debt. and consequently heavier taxation of the masses, enormous wealth to the few, and burthens grivcous to be borne to the many. If these great railways can be built by the aid of other interest, and the general government saved from investments or subsidies, what incomparably better results will be achieved.

To say that these essential lines of intercommunications cannot be built without subsidies, or aid from the general government, would be contrary to the facts known to every intelligent citizen.

We have a practical demonstration right here at home, in Auburn.

The capital of the city of Baltimore and her citizens, in connection with other great lines, have recently opened a rout through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to Chicago the great center of the trade of the North-west. What effect has it produced in cheapening transportation.

The Baltimore & Ohio Company on the opening of this line, fixed the rate between Baltimore and Chicago at thirtyfive cents per hundred pounds.

Previous to the opening of the Baltimore & Chicago line, the average winter rates between Chicago and New York were sixty cents per hundred pounds, it is now reduced to forty cents and even less.

This road alone, has caused a reduction of one-third in the charges for the transportation of the cereals and provisions of the North-west, to the cities on the seaboard.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRIGHT'S

In American & Silver Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,

—AT—

Miller & Casebeer's

The leading merchants of Auburn Indiana.

STACKS OF GOODS AT COST

And Less.

Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mamuth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your gccds nw at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store

Grand Opening

AT BUTLER INDIANA.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderi. West side of Bradway, BUTLER, IND.

ROOT & COMPANYS

THE
NEW YORK STORE

15th Year and Continued Prosperity of

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store,

46 and 48 Calhoun street.

NOW OPENING for spring trade, over 100 packages of Bleached & Brown

MUSLINS,

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, including all the Popular and Best Brands—
Lonsdale, Hill "Semper Idem,"
Wamsutta, New York Mill, our favorite
Bartlett, Fruit of Loom, Davol, Pepperell,
Waltham, and Utica, all of which we offer by the piece or yard at the lowest prices of the season.

Housekeeping Linens.—We have a magnificent assortment of the most reliable Linen Goods manufactured in, Linen Sheetings, Linen Pillow Casings, Shirting Linens, Bosom Linens, Table Linens, Towling, all kinds, Napkins, white and color Doylies, Etc. Also a full assortment of Toilet Quilts, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Hollands, Table and Piano covers, Blankets, Flannels, Furniture Tidies, etc, to which the careful attention of housekeepers about replenishing is respectfully invited.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures For Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Street,

Fort Wayne Ind,

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bought for Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo DeWald & Co

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE. FOR THE SALE OF

E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 22c.

Potatoes 75

Oats, 30 cts.

Apples 60 cts.

Eggs, 22 cents.

Corn 50 @ 55 cts

Wheat, white 98cts

Wood $1.75 @ $2.

WHEELED vehicles run good.

REMEMBER Miller & Casebeer.

Mrs. Little & Miss Fair have removed to their residence on Main St.

A large number of our citizens were out sleighing last Sunday.

Dr. Sebring has taken a new partner.—Card on first page.

J. VanAuken Esq., is still looking for an answer to his problem.

Mr. Mader is drawing some nice wood, to be used at the court house.

If you have no respect for your proboscus, ask Joe how its getting along.

SEVERAL from Huntertown, we learn, attended the dance last monday evening.

the Presbyterian people had a jolly time at their church last evening, in the way of a social.

Mr Eaton, a brother of our popular restaurant man was in the city a few days this week.

Beard has just received a fresh assortment of TEAS. Every body likes good tea and now Beard has it.

OUR jovial and good looking friend Jno. L. Davis Esq., is carrying a stiff neck, resulting from a huge boil.

S. U. TARNEY conducted the supper table for the Calico Dance, and it was one long to be remembered.

WORKMEN are building the vault for the safe to be used in the new bank. It will be a "solid concern."

Horse-shoeing was a profitable business the forepart of the week, as the roads became very icy after the snow left.

Dr. Fox says that his patients are getting slim. Last month he only dosed from 500 to 1000.

The warm weather has brought out the corner loafer, and even the plaint of decrepit hand harp is born on the breeze.

THE time of year will come when people will commence moving, and the most convenient houses will be the choice. Fix up.

Go to the Post office and see Beard's assortment of canned fruit. He has been getting a large lot, and they are of the choicest brands. Call

OUR Atheneum dramatic company will soon present to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity the beautiful drama, Under the Gass Light.

THE editor of the Fort wayne *Sentinel* is informed that "raised', was a *lapus lingue* It had no referance to poker, as practised it the Summit City.

THE question is to how many and when the new asylum for the insane, will be built, has been made the special order in the legislature for to-day.

Davenport is discounting the world on school material. When in need of anything in that line or anything in the drug line, this is the place to go.

A young man, 'round or about "Five Points" came very near finding out the "heft" of a stick of stove wood last Monday night.

THE dancers at Ensley's hall, made such a terrible racket with their No——, well, that one of Jours only got 17 winks of sleep during the night.

LAST Monday played out the sleighing. A great many farmers worked their teams hard by trying the runner, as the roads were bare by noon.

WILSON & METCALF, five miles east of town, on the Butler road, have a large quantity of first-class brick for sale. See advertisement in another column.

THE Eel River road is building a fine two-story brick station at Logansport, to be used for the accommodation of passengers and railroad offices as well.

A TEAM ran up Main street yesterday, knocking things around "in style," and finally bringing up near the Pioneer hardware store.

We have received from Charley Creek, Ind., a paper called the *Pony Express*, published by C. A. Richards, which is gotten up in tolerable good style, and we wish it a successful career.

THE proprietors of the Auburn Gallery say, they think that the persons who used their evaporating dish the night of the calico ball, had better consult Dr. Fox, as their stomach appeared to be in a demoralized condition. "When will the three meet again."

COURT still in session, and persons from every township in the county are represented. Quite a number of foreign lawyers are present, and the city presents a lively appearance.

THERE seems to be a great many children through the country suffering from a throat and lung disease, which is so prevalent that it comes near being epidemic.

Billy Humes has a fearful black eye, it never come from any body's shoulder either; because Bill is too good natured for any thing of that kind. He done it getting out of bed.

SOME of our leading merchants are preparing for the spring trade, and now is a splendid time to buy goods cheap, while they are making room for the above goods.

THE Logansport people are certainly happy now. The long talked of lunatic asylum to be located at the above place will be "set apart" in Spencerville to accommodate the country clown who corresponds for the *Press*.

THE Fox Hunt at Butler was a grand success last Saturdy as far as the hunt was concerned. Like Andy Johnson's election, good under the circumstances, but devilish poor circumstances. The festive fox was not around in large majorities.

St Lock, at Waterloo, is keeping about sixty quails through the winter so as to turn them loose in the spring to keep up the supply for next fall's sport. It is feared the severe winter will go hard with the few left in the country.

A man on Main street having dusted his son's jacket because he played "hokey" asked him "and now, how do you feel ?" "Father," replied the young hopeful, "I feel so-so." "Been reading the Chicago Times, eh ?" said the paternal, as he gave him another dressing down.

OUR Butler correspondent has got himself in a sling, and about to be thrown into the breeze, by some of our Butler friends who takes exception to his remark in regard to the telegraph operator in the above place. "Wake up."

IF some of our correspondents don't learn to write a little better, we're going to issue supplements. Put a sheet of white paper on the wall and have the devil throw long primmer at it by the handful.

The Hat & Cap store of T. B. Totten will remain in Hebel's building through the spring trade. T. B. has just received a fine stock of Fine Fur & Silk hats. The best we ever saw in this market. Remember the place, sign of the big hat.

THE citizens of Corunna claims that there was never before so much sickness in the place as at the present. Dr. Snyder, is constantly kept on the move, having the leading part of the medical business. And we learn he is meeting with unbounded success.

A span of fine gray horses, watering at the town pump on Tuesday, came near running away through carelessness of the driver. The tongue dropped and the wagon crowded itself hard against the team. Many a horse would have broken its neck to get out of the way.

Through the kindness of the Hon. Chas D. Little, of the Michigan legislature we have received a complete catalogue of law books from the firm of W. C. Little & Co. Albany N. Y. They have the largest and most complete collections of law books in the United States.

Examination of Teachers.

After March 1st, 1875, and until further notice, examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday in each month, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

THE South Bend *Union* man must be a remarkable cuss. After looking over the COURIER, with the aid of a solar microscope, (the boy is slightly cross-eyed) he has discovered that our "proof" is occasionally incorrect. The *Union* being located at the home of Colfax it is no wonder that the editor is a damphool.

WE notice that D. D. Snyder of the Excelsior Hardware store, is getting on his spring goods, such as rakes, etc.—Dave is a good business manager, and this alone accounts for the popularity of the Excelsior. Next month he will "show up" his machinery in all its different shapes.

WE would advise all our young men never to change cutters while at a country party. We were almost frightened to death, the other day, over the language of a good-looking boy, telling what he'd do. We noticed about fifteen who took it all in—their mouths were opened at enerate. Oh, for a Democratic administration, where peace pleanty may reign.

School opened again on Monday last, after a week's vacation, and begins in a very promising condition. A good number of scholars from abroad are in attendance, and the old building will be "chuck" full. The teacher's are the best in the United States, and we sincerely hope that they will soon have a new and commodious building to perform their labors in.

Try our Job Work.

ELSEWHERE will be found the advertisement of our popular Jewelry dealer, Joe. Abright, Esq. We would call special attention to this business gentleman, far and near, as he is one of the most honest and square dealers within the scope of our knowledge. He has a splendid stock of everything in his line, and actually sells with a small margin.

SPELLING SCHOOL.—A regular old fashioned spelling school will take place at Waterloo at the Presbyterian Chapel, commencing next Tuesday evening, and continuing three nights. The first night McGuffey's spelling book will be used, the second night McGuffey's fifth reader, and the third night a test spelling book will be used. Everybody is invited to attend and participate.

ONE of our young clerks feeling gay and festive over the nice times he was about to have with his "Jennie Jerusa Jane," left the old man in the store and started on an extensive sleighride. When closing up time arrived the old gentleman found that he had no key to fasten the doors, and thinking it not safe to leave the "all vool" in this condition he stood guard until his son returned—"at five o'clock in the morning."

All who are afflicted with coughs, colds asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, or consumption, will find a sure cure in West's Pulmonary Balsam. It will be found a sovereign cure for all throat and lung diseases. Its equal has never yet been discovered as an expectorant, relieving and curing all diseases for which it is recommended. Trial bottle 25 and, 50 cents. Large bottle $1,00. Sold by all druggists.

WE were not in attendance at the calico dance last Monday evening, but were informed that things passed off as usual—Every thing was managed according to the "times," but still a great deal of taste and neatness was displayed, both in the ball and supper rooms. The COURIER took particular pains in recommending it higly through its colums, and willingly gave space for its proceedings, which, by the way, done something toward its success.

Some worthless, trifling boys have been sending us some "nonsense" through the post office, and we want it stopped. We know very well who they are, but in respect for their parents we have so far refrained from publishing their names. We are surprised at boys from 16 to 18 years old meddling in such profound ignorance, in a land of Sunday schools and Bibles. They certainly ought to know that Mr. Mays is not in the city, and if we are annoyed any more we will fill the lads coat-tails full of No 5 boots.

COURT ITEMS.—The litigated cases are being rapidly dispatched. Up to the present writing they have been four jury trials. The case of the state against Andrew Weyht for grand larceny resulted in in the acquittal of the defendent.

In the case of Elias J. Maurer, against Adam McKinley, for bastardy, verdict for the plaintiff.

Theron A. Clark against Jacob Smith, judgment of $40 00 for Clark.

In the case of Warner against Freeburn verdict for the defendent.

The case of the state against Mary Riney for grand larceny is now on trial. Several State and civil cases remain for trial.

A party of merry sleigh-riders took a moonlight ride to Corunna on last Sabbath evening. While the boys were enjoying the good cheer in the Dearborn House office, (occasionally adjourning to look at the moon through an inverted tumbler) some of the Corunna boys slipped into the sitting-room, captured their ladies, and marched off to church. To say that that party looked as lonely as Macauly's fisherman standing on London bridge drying his nett, fails to express it. Our reporter says that when they loaded up and started for home it looked as though somebody was mad, for the driver cracked his whip and started out for "glory and the grave," and in turning a short cornet "on the road to Brighton" we expected to see the whole party ditched, We advise certain young men to give Kendallville a wide berth hereafter

Again it is our painful duty to record the death of an old and esteemed citizen of Fort Wayne.

All that re mained of Thomas Tiger Esq', was deposited in its last resting place on Sabbath last.

The funeral services were very solemn, and impressive; Elder Stone, of the first Baptist church preached the sermon from that short and pathetic text "Jesus Wept"

Mr. Tigar, was an early settler of Fort Wayne, he was a printer and started the *Sentinel* when Fort Wayne was but a village, and through his influence the city is largely indebted for its rapid growth and prosperity.

He was a practicle writer, an honest and upright man, a kind husband and father, and a citizen esteemed by all with whom he became acquainted.

Dried Fruits at Beard's.

PRUNES,
PRUNELLS,
DRIED APPLES,
PAIRED PEACHES,
DRIED SWEET CORN,
ENGLISH CURRANTS,
DRIED BLACKBERRIES
DRIED PITTED CHERRIES
DRIED WHORTLEBERRIES,

THERE is quite a rivalry among our gallant young men to secure the company of one of our handsome young ladies at sleighing parties and other popular gatherings. We were surprised the other morning to see a regular skirmish line "around" between our dry goods stores and the residence of said young lady. The thermometer stood about two below, and it was dreadful cold for such carryings on. Just for fun you know, we naturally thought there was some scheme on hand, and so there was. Away down the street we saw a festive cuss slapping his arms and stamping his [illegible] They were all awaiting the appearance of their fair friend to be the first applicant for her company at a proposed sleigh-ride. In this, as in other cases, it was the longest pole that knocked the persimmons.

IN our artical on the new jail, we did not intend to reflect on the commissioners They of course must look to the interest of the whole county, and be as economical in expenditures as possible; but we did expect more interest manifested by the citizens of Auburn, in the location of an institution that in after years will be a source of annoyance and regret.

The editor being absent is not responcible for our views in this matter, neither are the commissioners blamable in this regard, but the citizens who should take a pride in the future prosperity and appearance of our city.

The judicious manner in which the contract for the erection of the building was made, and the superintendance of its construction reflects great credit upon our commissioners, and the citizens of the county may rely upon a permanent, well executed job; but the location in the public square we do most emphaticly object to, and as our town increases the objecton will become more apparent.

Sedan Items.

IN a neighboring village, there is a young man who is in the habit of paying his attention to more than one of the fair sex at a time, and it is said that this young "Gent" is frequently call upon to account for his conduct, in the presence of entire families. Unless he is soon checked in his wild pursuits, he will soon meet with some young lady to whom he cannot attach all the blame Selah.

A very gracious revival spirit has visited the U. B. Church, at Green's Corners It is said by old persons to be the most extensive work of grace ever known in all the past history of the place. Quite a number have been hopefully converted to God, and some of the number are grown-up young men, few of whom are among the best praying men the church has to-day. The church has been wonderfully quickened in faith, while many who were dead and could have been warmed into new life, and "spirit" of salvation is still raising higher. The people flocked to the house of the Lord until the church is too "full" to hold them.

Rumor says "that a certain young "rooster" while visiting his "Ducky Jane" the other night, ramsacked the old ladies cupboard and masticated several pumpkin pies. Since that time he has not returned, and now his "Ducky" is heard to exclaim "I wonder if he is dead.

BUTLER ITEMS.

We are glad to learn that David Och's wife is recovering.

W. E. Seargant is quite sick. He has been confined to his room for the past ten days.

The Butler schools will commence the spring term on Monday, the 8th of March next and continue twelve weeks.

The protracted meeting that has been in progress for the last six weeks at Hoverstock's corners, is still going on with increased energy.

The Disciples organized their Sabbath school at their new church last Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M.. Everything went off nice and smooth with a full house in attendance.

Died January 10th, 1875, in Troy township, A. C. Briant, in the sixty-second year of his age. His funeral was preached last Sunday by Elder Sutton, at McClellan meeting house, on the Bellfountaine road.

Married, on the 17th at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder Snider, Jay Norford to Jeremiah Burl, all of this place. May they row their boat across life's sea without a riffle to contend with, and may peace, happiness and prosperity be their daily visitors through life.

On last Friday night the scenery of our Dramatic troupe was taken out of Ballinger Hall. A reward of $25,00 was offered for the return of the scenery, and any information that would lead to the detection of the thief.—Since writing the above the scenery has been recovered, but nothing as yet has been heard of the thieves The detectives are still on the lookout.

The Circle Fox Hunt on last Saturday was a brilliant failure, owing to some mismanagement on the east line. The other three lines were marshaled well. The west line had the best music by odds. They commenced advancing the lines at 10 o'clock A. M. by signals from the marshals. There was a little confusion on the west line at first, but it was no fault of the men. Their Marshal failed to get his gun off The hunt was successful as to numbers, about four hundred participated.

To the Editor of The Courier.

BUTLER, February 23, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Having seen an article in the Courier, and also in the Republican, under the head of Butler items, slurring to some extent our Dramatic Association at the expense of a certain person, I will say in justice to the lady that it is all uncalled for, and that no person unless of very low breeding would stoop to dable in at the expense or reputation of others. This troupe was first organized in this place for the purpose of playing Ten Night's in a Bar Room under the management and direction of two of the painters spoken of in the Courier article. [illegible] who came here last summer or early in the fall and who have been hanging around here ever since on the verge of nothing, and now are boarding themselves in the paint shop where they do their own cooking, the hotels being all full and chances for boarding at private houses not good, there is also one overcoat and a pair of pants at the Washwoman's that cannot be got until the wash bill is paid up. Well, under their management the Ten Night's in a Bar-room was well played to a full house with general satisfaction. The telegram on Mother Jackwood, spoken of by the correspondent of the Courier, appearing in the character of Mrs. Morgan. The two painters having done well in this, concluded to travel, and so went to work to pursuade the girls to go to Newville and Edgerton, and after promising to pay them and not to take any whisky along, the girls agreed to go. So the troupe went to Newville first, but "Old Slade's" bar-tender having been expelled from school for bad conduct some time before, felt reckless, and the troupe had not been at Newville long before the Telegraph operator got a dispatch that young Slade had Whisky in his carpet sack, and after looking behind the curtain a short time found in said sack two bottles of Trim & Co.'s best, it being understood that Frank was to be a member of the troupe for this purpose, viz: to furnish plenty of good whisky, which I suppose he did as the troupe almost always had it at their rehearsals as well as when they played in public. The telegraph operator to the dismay of young Slade found the contents of the two bottles on the floor, so of course the boys had to play dry as whisky is scarce in Newville and money seemed to be scarce with the troupe. They however raised it through, and afterwards played two night's in Edgerton, and after carefully figuring up the finances of the whole four night's playing, the girls had one dollar apiece, no one could tell what had become of the money. The next play of any consequence was Neighbor Jackwood: this called forth more talent, as there was more characters to represent; so Squire Green who always has one eye on a penny when it don't cost too much, rushed to the rescue, rented the Hall and went in; now Squire Green is a great temperance man but so elated was he with the prospects of success in a financial way that he mixed in with these fellows notwithstanding their habits, and it is said, and I believe truthfully, that on one occasion at a rehearsal, young Slade and Enos was so far overcome that they had to abandon the rehearsal and all go home. This was the situation of this concern just a few nights before they were to appear in public. The night however came at last, and as the high toned literary gentlemen of Butler Items says, she demanded her pay in advance, five dollars, and by the way, I believe there are several accounts in the complaint filed against her that she admits the five dollar business. All this she still claims, but the five dollars she did not get, and as the manager under the lead of Squire Green declared the troupe had become a new concern, and did not propose to pay any old debts, it is thought by some she will never get it, and I believe the company has never been known to pay many new ones. But the energetic manager determined not to be foiled in the attempt to make a mark in the Dramatic world rushed in and got a cheaper hand to take the place of the operator; in this he succeeded well, as I learn the ladies all got 25 cents each, which was a saving of $4.75 to the company. But now commenced the trouble; the troupe all made Enos so excited at the loss of Mother Jackwood that when a lady came in and handed him a 25 cent scrip in place of a ticket that he lost in his pocket and when asked by some one who claimed to have authority had forgot all about it, and finally denied getting it altogether, but he was made to pay dearly for his temerity for having hung his vest up in the dressing room to put on his suit for the performance.—Some one who had access to the room took a one dollar bill out of the pocket, I suppose to get even, but Enos thought it made it more than even. Tom raved terribly, and the most fatal hit that Mother Jackwood got was from him when he said he considered her beneath his notice; this was hard as the old lady admitted it must put her down very low, but Tom is a very promising young man, and if he can be cured of what ails him he may some day become a very useful member of society. This correspondent of the Courier is a man of rare qualifications, and as he has no doubt volunteered this item on the Dramatic Association of this place it will be seen by those who know to what dirty, little low things great men sometimes stoop for the purpose of venting their spite. It is expected of men who are driven to such things to select men for their victims, and not a defenceless woman who in all probability stand higher in the estimation of the community than all the broken down showmen in Butler, and even not excepting the highly cultivated literary gentlemen of the Butler items of the Courier. RENO.

DEATHS.

At Ionia County, Mich, on Feb. 8th, 1875, Mr. Wm. Davis, aged 55 years.

The deceased was long a resident of Jackson and Butler tps. in this county. He moved to Michigan some nine years ago, where he has since resided.

Marriages

On Feb. 18th, 1875, at the parsonage by Rev. T. E. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of [illegible], Ind. to Miss Minervia, Depew, of DeKalb Co.

Neighbor. What did you pay for 18 inch shingles this winter in Auburn ?

Answer. $4.25 to $4.40.

What do you pay now?

Answer. Only $4.00 for 17 inch star shingles, inspected and warrented to be the very best in the market at Sheffer Bros. & Co.

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE,

No. 91 West Main Street, Fort Wayne Ind. Imported Canary Birds from the Harz Mountains, Germany, "In Full Song."

Ladies furnishing goods of all kinds laces, embroidary, white goods, underware, hosiery, gloves, leggins, scarfs, nubias, flannels, cotton flannels, table linen, towels, napkins, corsets.

KID GLOVES

at 75c, and $1.25 per pair and warranted not to rip Bergman's zephyrs 15c per ounce, silk floss chenille and every thing needed for embroidery, including all kinds of canvass and patterns. Germantown yarn, all colors.—Gue. French candies toilet articles, colored extracts, fine hair oils. tooth powder, face powder, tooth, nail hair and cloth brushes, fine combs, reading combs, pocket combs, back, round and combination combs.

Real and imitation lace, embroardered lace, hemstitched, colored, bordered and plain hankerchiefs, Ladies ties, sash ribbons grosgrain, pocket books goods suitable for wedding and anniversary presents and a thousand other articles. The greatest variety ever offered in one store in the city, and so reasonable in price that the store although, only three months in operation, has become the most popular resort in Fort Wayne. Every one is invited to call and examine the large display of goods.

Small profits and quick sales.—Goods shown with pleasure.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In the DeKalb Circuit
De Kalb County } Court, May Term, 1875

Julius S. Andersen,
vs.
Maria Ingman,
Mary E. Sch?rt,
Daniel W. Altenburg
Sophia Altenburg,
John P. Widney.
} Complaint No. 179.

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Guy Plum, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Sophia Altenburg and Daniel W. Altenburg are not residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of May A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of February, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

February 25th, 1875.

WALLACE'S

TONIC

Stomach Bitters

Are compounded from the following ingredients: Golden Seal, Wild Cherry, Sassafras, Bayberry, Wahoo, Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Ginger, Valerian, Blood Root, Cubebs, Dandelion, Buchu, Orange Peel, Juniper, Peruvian Bark, and pure Spirits. This is strictly a

Medicinal Bitter

A perfect eradicator of all Billious Diseases arising from a foul stomach, strengthening the system; a safe and superior tonic, operating on the Liver and Kidneys; purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, and a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Great Cause of

HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, introduced by self abuse. Involuntary Emissions. Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

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AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL HOOPER, of the Fourth Massachusetts District, whose death is announced, was one of the wealthiest men in New England, having been largely engaged in manufactures.

THE Pacific Mail Directors have approved the action of Rufus Hatch in ordering the institution of suit against those parties alleged to have received subsidy money. About thirty persons will be involved.

D. B. MELLOTT and wife, living near McConnellsburg, Pa., left their three children locked up in the house one day last week, and on their return from a visit their house was found to be consumed by fire, likewise their children three.... The straw-goods house of Vise & Co., of New York, has suspended. Their indebtedness is placed at about $1,000,000.

THE WEST.

NEAR Helena, Lake county, Col., recently, the vigilantes went to the house of one Gibbs, and, on his refusing to deliver himself to them to be hung, they set fire to the house, in which were Gibbs, two women and several children. Gibbs leaped out through the flames, with a revolver, and shot three of the party dead, and wounded a fourth, when the rest took to their heels and fled. Gibbs had recently been acquitted on a charge of murder, and the vigilantes proposed to take a summary appeal from the decision which set him at liberty.... The Committee on Appropriations has been unusually liberal this year with the Northwest. The amounts appropriated for the improvement of the harbors on Lakes Michigan and Superior are certainly as liberal as could be wished for. By a judicious expenditure of the amounts voted, there need be no trouble about keeping all the harbors in good condition during the coming navigation season.... A careful examination of the peach-buds in the Michigan fruit regions proves that they are not all killed, and a light crop of fruit may be expected.

CHICAGO packers thus far during the present season have handled 1,527,105 hogs, against 1,483,338 last season, and 1,236,378 the season before last.... Dr. James De Koven, of Racine College, Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Illinois, has signified his acceptance of the dignity of the episcopate conferred upon him by the action of the late special convention.

THE SOUTH.

FOUR negroes were recently killed in a fight with a Sheriff's posse in St. James parish, La.... A New Orleans telegram of Feb. 17 gives the particulars of an exciting episode in the Louisiana House of Representatives. Ward, a colored member, became enraged at not being recognized by the Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms having been ordered to seat him, Ward declared he would kill him. He attempted to do so, and placed his hands in his breeches pockets in a threatening manner. Capt. Lawler, of the Metropolitan Police, seized Ward, and took from his pocket a revolver at full cock, which he probably intended to fire at the Sergeant-at-Arms without taking it out of his pocket.

WASHINGTON.

THE Senate has concluded to admit Colorado to the sisterhood of States.

IT is now ascertained that the President's message upon Arkansas was prepared without any general consultation with, or knowledge of, his Cabinet, or of any of the members of it.... Congress has refused to investigate Mullett.... Senator Logan is confined to his home with illness.... The investigations ordered by the present Congress have cost $500,000.... The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $500,000 to defray the expenses attending the displays of the several departments of the government at the Centennial Exposition.... Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, had his wrist broken by a fall on the ice the other day.

THE Secretary of War has issued orders for the enrollment of all the inhabitants of the grasshopper-afflicted districts, in order that each may receive his share of the $150,000 relief fund voted by Congress.

THE House has passed the bill introduced by Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, for the equalization of bounties. It provides that there shall be paid to every non-commissioned soldier, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier, including those borne upon the rolls as slaves, who served in the military service of the United States, and were honorably discharged, $8.33⅓ per month for the time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865. In case of death the payment is to be made to the widow or minor children, but in the payment of such bounty any former bounty is to be deducted. Substitutes are not included in the benefits of the bill, nor are those discharged from service on their own application. When the amount of bounty under the bill is less than $100 the person entitled to receive it has the option to receive in lieu thereof a warrant, not assignable, for 160 acres of land, the patent, however, to be issued without requiring proof of either residence or settlement.... Rufus Hatch, President of the Pacific Mail Company, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee the other day, and read a lengthy paper relative to the subsidy corruption. He repudiated Irwin and his conduct most emphatically, and sought to create the impression that the company had been victimized by him and Stockwell to a large amount.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs recommend strongly against the bill to organize a territorial form of government in the Indian Territory.... The Senate Judiciary Committee have given the so-called press gag-law a certificate of good moral character.

ON the afternoon of the 17th inst. an unknown man, about 40 years of age, jumped from the second outside gallery of the dome of the Capitol, and struck head first on the roof of the main building, 150 feet below. Of course he was instantly killed.... Harrison, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, has reported to the House a joint resolution requiring the President and Vice-President to be elected by a direct vote of the people. This measure corresponds to the move of Mr. Morton in the Senate.

POLITICAL.

THE Florida Legislature, after a protracted contest, has elected C. W. Jones, Democrat, of Escambia county, United States Senator.

JONES, the new Senator from Florida, is an Irishman, a lawyer of average ability, and is 45 years old.

THE Connecticut Democrats have nominated all the present State officers for re-election.

THE long Senatorial contest in West Virginia has been brought to an end by the election of Allen T. Caperton, of Monroe county, to succeed Boreman. The new Senator was the colleague of R. M. T. Hunter in the Confederate Senate at Richmond. He is a lawyer.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.—The court-room was densely packed, notwithstanding the terrible condition of the weather. The cross-questioning of Tilton by Evarts was continued, but no fresh developments were made. Counsel occupied most of the time in reading Tilton's "True Story," and calling upon the author to verify each of its allegations. It was a very dull day, the proceedings being wholly unintelligible to the audience, for the most part, and not very interesting, although important as indicating defense's theory concerning Tilton's conduct in the tripartite covenant and the composition of the Bowen letter, which probably will be that he was trying to keep the scandal open for a purpose.

THIRTIETH DAY.—When the court opened at 11 o'clock, it was found that all of defendant's counsel and one juror were absent, being then on the ferry boat which got blockaded in the ice while crossing the East river, and the court adjourned to 2 p. m. On the reassembling of the court, all the parties were present; but as there was danger of their being unable to return to New York, in the present condition of navigation, Mr. Evarts moved to adjourn to Monday, which was concurred in. Just as defendant, as usual, stood still at a particular place, to permit his wife to pass by his side, Mr. Beach came up behind. Defendant took a notion to survey the gallery, as he often does, and on turning around he was face to face with the counsel. With a genial smile the Plymouth pastor seized the learned counsel's hand and warmly shook it. A brief interchange of civilities took place, and as he was passing into his place, Mr. Beach placed his hands on Beecher's hips, in a playful and friendly way.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—The first cross-examination of Tilton was closed without anything new or sensational being brought out. The letter of resignation which Beecher wrote, but did not publish, was read. Tilton's testimony in his re-direct examination was an endeavor to reconcile the fact of his wife's fall with his theory of her purity. She would have obeyed Beecher if he bade her throw herself under his chariot wheels. Tilton stated that Beecher's lack of courage made him unwittingly the author of his own exposure.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—The re-direct examination of Tilton by the counsel for the prosecution was continued. His testimony related principally to the "true story," the preparation of which was instigated by Judge Morris. "My object in showing the 'true story' to a select party," said the witness, "was to obtain from them the judgment which I thought the public would give it. My object in its preparation was this: Mrs. Woodhull's publication was proving disastrous to my family, and silence could be no longer safely maintained. I intended to put forth a true statement in order that the people who thought there was some foundation for her story might say, 'well, here we have the true statement, which explains everything.'" The witness showed this story to perhaps twenty or twenty-five persons, including Mr. Beecher and Dr. Storrs. At the conclusion of Tilton's testimony an old employe of the Tilton household, Catherine Cary, was brought on the witness stand, and created a sensation by her evidence. She testified that she had seen Mrs. Tilton on several occasions sitting on Beecher's knee. This act was, perhaps, harmless in itself, but according to Mrs. Cary it was supplemented by frequent visits by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton's private apartments.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—The day was one of the dullest since the trial began, being chiefly given over to dry legal arguments, and scarcely marked by noteworthy incident. Tilton was still on the witness stand. The only new testimony of importance offered was a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, dated July 4, 1871, in which she prayed that he might not "need the further discipline of being misled by a good woman as I have been by a good man." The proceedings were brought to a sudden and dramatic termination at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. One of the jurors was seized with an epileptic fit and was obliged to retire from the court-room, whereupon Judge Neilson ordered an adjournment.

GENERAL.

MINISTER WASHBURNE indignantly denies the charge that he placed Fremont's Memphis and El Paso bonds on the Paris market.

THE sale of Pacific Mail property in San Francisco at a ruinous sacrifice to representatives of the Central Pacific railroad is commonly understood to be part of a mutually profitable arrangement between the two companies for exclusive control of the Asiatic carrying trade by way of America.

A CABLE telegram to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Rev. James A. Healy, of Boston, has been made a Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me.; the Very Rev. Thomas Galberry, the Augustinian Bishop of Hartford; J. J. Kain, of Harper's Ferry, Bishop of Wheeling; the Rev. Krautbayer, of Milwaukee, Bishop of Green Bay; the Rev. Hurley, of Peoria, Bishop of a see created for that city; the Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska; and Abbott Seidenbush, the Benedictine Vicar Apostolic for a part of Minnesota; also, that the Pope has confirmed the promotion of Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Santa Fe as Archipiscopal sees.

THE National Grange closed its sessions at Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst. The next meeting will be held in Chicago.

AS A natural result of the rivalry that has existed for some years between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central corporations, the latter company has inaugurated a fight against the Baltimore road by refusing to check baggage or carry freight consigned by the latter railway, through to New York, over that portion of the road between Philadelphia and New York city operated in the interest of the former. President Garrett has published a letter stating that his company will take "such measures in reference to passenger rates and otherwise as will vindicate its ability to maintain its rights," and orders have been given by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for an immense reduction of passenger rates between Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the leading Western cities, viz: Between Chicago and Baltimore and Washington, from $19 to $10. Between Cincinnati and Baltimore and Washington, from $16 to $10. Between St. Louis and Baltimore and Washington, $23 to $15. Between Louisville and Baltimore and Washington, from $20 to $12. Between Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Washington, from $8.50 to $6. A similar reduction has also been made between Philadelphia and Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburgh.

THE Governor of West Virginia has refused to veto the bill removing the State capital from Charleston to Wheeling, and on the adjournment of the Legislature the executive office will be removed to the latter place.

FOREIGN.

THE Kahn of Khiva has paid the last installment of his war indemnity to Russia.... Bismarck will not resign.... China is threatened with a civil war.

GERMANY has prohibited the importation of the American potato.... The bill for the creation of a Senate has been defeated in the French Assembly.... Seventy thousand men are wanted, and must be forthcoming, for the Spanish army. The government proposes to send 15,000 of them to Cuba, and the remainder will be used against Carlos.

THE Irish home rule members propose to withdraw in a body from Parliament unless a resolution to repeal the act of union is adopted.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE, on his arrival at Santander to assume an important command in the Spanish royal army, was hissed by the French residents, who had obtained permission to serenade him. The police were obliged to protect him from violence and insult when he departed for Madrid.... M. Achille Fould, the eminent French statesman and financier, formerly Minister under Napoleon III., died in Paris on the 13th.... That troublesome bone of contention, the Manitoba amnesty question, has at last been removed from Canadian politics by the passage of a bill pardoning all engaged in the affair but Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue.

THE Archbishop of Dublin has written a pastoral letter condemning the mission of the Chicago revivalists, Moody and Sankey.... Major Leach, of the Irish International Rifle Team, has written a letter, stating that the annual match for the "all Ireland" or Leach Challenge Shield, which has been heretofore open to Irish clubs only, is now open to Americans also, but to no other nationality.... The British Foreign Department has instructed its representatives at Madrid to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain. All the other European powers will probably do likewise shortly.

THE Japanese government has called in all the straggling currency of the country, and in May next will fill its place with treasury notes, of the charter of the treasury notes of the United States government.... John Mitchell and Dr. Kenealy, the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, have both been elected to the British Parliament—the former from Tipperary without opposition, and the latter from Stoke-on-Trent by 2,000 majority.

THE electors of Tipperary (Ireland) have adopted a resolution declaring that in the event of John Mitchel's election being annulled they will again return him to Parliament. Mitchel, it is stated, has declared that he will never take the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria.... A Havana dispatch reports a battle between the patriots and Spaniards, in which the latter were routed with heavy loss.... A Berlin telegram reports the Emperor William and Gen. Von Moltke as both on the sick list.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.—*Senate*—McCreery introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to detail competent medical officers of the army to investigate the report of cholera now raging on the borders of Mexico, and give due notice of the spread of the disease. The bill also provides an appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses of such investigation.... The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was taken up and discussed, and Sargent had submitted an amendment to provide for the election of a delegate from the District, when the Senate adjourned.

House—There was a long and exciting debate on the amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill proposing to restore the franking privilege. The amendment was stricken out and the bill passed.... A bill restricting the hours of labor of the Washington street-car conductors and drivers to ten was passed.... The House went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, but without action adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.—*Senate*—The report of the engineer in regard to the cost of extending the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Pittsburgh was ordered printed.... The credentials of Burnside, Senator-elect from Rhode Island, were read and placed on file.... Clayton moved to take up the President's Arkansas message, but, Edmunds objecting, he withdrew his motion.

House—The House devoted a large portion of the day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Revenue bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.—*Senate*—The bill for the future government of the District of Columbia occupied nearly the entire time of the Senate without reaching a vote.... Eaton, of Connecticut (successor to W. A. Buckingham), was sworn in and took his seat.... Bills were introduced for the establishment of a mint at Chicago and at St. Louis.... A joint resolution was introduced for the admission free of duty of the diamond necklace presented to Minnie Sherman Fitch by the Khedive of Egypt.

House—The bill making compensation for supplies taken by Union soldiers during the Morgan raid was defeated.... The Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills and the bill for the equalization of bounties were passed. The provisions of the latter are printed in another column.... Lawrence, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay the war claims allowed by the Commissioners of Claims.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—*Senate*—Anthony was chosen as presiding officer during a temporary absence of Vice-President Wilson.... Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Civil Rights bill as it came from the House, without amendment, and gave notice that he would move to take it up at the earliest possible moment.... After some desultory arguments on the question of Pinchback's admission to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts.

House—The hour for meeting hereafter was fixed at 11 a. m.... A committee was appointed to attend the funeral of Hon. Samuel Hooper, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—*Senate*—The credentials of A. S. Paddock, the new Senator from Nebraska, were read and placed on file.... Ferry, of Michigan, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the House bill restricting the funding of customs duties.... The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Sargent continued his argument.

House—A number of bills, mostly of a private character, were passed, and several new bills introduced.... Considerable time was devoted to the consideration of the bills to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission and for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.... The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was reported by Garfield.... The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Purman, of Florida, and directed the name of Purman to be stricken from the roll of members.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—*Senate*—Logan introduced a bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.... Sargent resumed the floor and concluded his speech on the admission of Pinchback. The Senate adjourned without definite action on the matter.

House—The Tariff bill was discussed in committee of the whole.... When the committee rose a bill was reported to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph, and debate upon this measure occupied the remainder of the session.

BEN BUTLER got off a good one on the Democratic members in a speech on his proposition for a Sunday session: "Scripture says," he remarked, "that if a man's ox or ass shall fall into a pit he may pull it out on the Sabbath, and the only difference between my case and that is, that I want to get seventy-three asses out of a pit."

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THE manufactures of South Bend last year amounted to more than $5,000,000, of which more than $1,500,000 was sewing-machines, the same amount wagons, and $500,000 worth of plows. The building improvements cost $500,000.

PERSONAL.

THE Logansport *Sun* has changed hands, Mr. G. W. Fender having disposed of his interest to Mr. Prior, who assumes entire control.

JAMES D. WOODRUFF, well known as the proprietor of Woodruff Place, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Indianapolis, and the schedule shows the aggregate amount of indebtedness to creditors whose claims are secured by mortgages, $473,617.12; uninsured indebtedness, $46,289.72; liabilities on notes or bills discounted, which ought to be paid by drawers or acceptors, $[illegible]; total liabilities, $[illegible]. His realty, with the exception of $5,000 in Wayne county lands, is valued at $596,500, and there is in addition $4,099.35 in personal property. To these Mrs. Woodruff, his wife, transfers, for the benefit of her husband's creditors, $43,000 life insurance on Mr. Woodruff.

RAILROADS.

A MEETING of the Railway Committees of both houses, in conjunction with the representatives of railway lines, held at Hotel Bates on the night of the 15th, and thrown open to members of the Legislature, was largely attended. Only two or three roads in the State were not represented. The questions discussed were the propriety of regulating rates for freight and passengers, and for fencing roads, the side of the railroads being presented at length by President Ingalls, of the Cincinnati road, aided Supt. Woodward of the St. Louis, and Gen. George B. Wright, of the Bloomington and Western. The abuses of shippers were presented by Col. A. D. Streight, a prominent merchant of Indianapolis, and Col. William Foster, of Newton county.

THE sixteen miles necessary to complete the Indiana North and South road from Attica to Carbon, where it will connect with the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, has been put under contract. The prospect of the building of the road to that point has caused the price of real estate to advance twenty-five per cent. in Carbon, as it opens a direct line from their coal fields to Chicago.

WORK on the new shops and round-house of the Indianapolis and Vincennes road at Vincennes is being pushed rapidly. Several Indianapolis stone-masons and bricklayers have gone there to aid in building them.

CASUALTIES.

WHILE three boys, sons of David Davis, of Spencer county, were out gunning last week one of the boys accidentally shot his brother, the entire load taking effect in his face and eyes. His sight is entirely gone from the left eye, and the other is slightly injured.

MISS DOYLE, a young lady living at Indianapolis, was fatally burned a few days ago while coaxing a stubborn fire with kerosene.

DEATHS.

MR. JOSEPH EARLY, a commercial traveler from St. Louis, while at Needersburg, Fountain county, last week, feeling unwell, went to the only drug store in the place to have a simple prescription prepared. Through the ignorance of the clerk a deadly corrosive acid was substituted for boneset, and after taking the dose the traveler was seized with the most violent spasms and died in fifteen minutes. Popular feeling runs high, and it is probable that the law will interfere in the matter.

MR. CHARLES RAPORT, who had been in the employ of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad for the past seventeen years, died very suddenly at his residence in Indianapolis last week.

LEGAL.

BEN DEBAR'S wardrobe was attached at Evansville last week to secure the payment of the county license fee of $5. The validity of the License law is to be tested.

THE second trial of Amasa Foulkeat, at Noblesville, for the murder of his wife, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal. On the first trial he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

THE total cost of the Morrow murder tried in Monroe county amounted to $1,843.

THE grand jury of Henry county during their last session found eighty-four indictments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN oratorical contest will take place at the chapel of the State University at Bloomington on the evening of the 12th of March, 1875, between representatives from Asbury, Wabash, Northwestern, Christian, Earlham, Franklin and Hanover Colleges and the State University. Ex-M. C. Kerr, of New Albany, has been selected as one of the judges.

AN Indianapolis bigamist has become insane through fear of prosecution for his crimes. He left his first wife in the East, and was married to a second woman in Indianapolis, who only discovered the wrong done her after the man had become insane.

THE Have-Nothings, an organization in New Albany, which for a number of years has celebrated St. Valentine's day with a public parade in disguise, turned out last Monday in the largest procession ever seen at New Albany. A grand ball was given in the evening, all the characters in the procession being present. Everything passed off pleasantly without any accident.

FORTY-THREE barrels of salt were sprinkled on the slippery side-walks at Indianapolis last week.

IT is alleged that the legislative investigating committee appointed to visit the Southern Prison at Jeffersonville discovered irregularities amounting to several thousand dollars. Among others the sum of $1,110, paid for furniture for the Warden's house, was charged to prison repairs.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.—*Senate*—The bill providing for two new insane asylums was passed. The bill authorizes the government, during the present session of the General Assembly, to appoint five commissioners of diverse politics, at a salary of $300 per year, who shall locate and conduct two insane asylums, one to be located north of the south line of the counties of Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Tipton, Blackford, and Jay, and one south of the north line of the counties of Sullivan, Owen, Clay, Brown, Bartholomew, and Franklin. For the construction of these asylums $200,000 shall be appropriated for the year 1875, and $300,000 for the year 1876. Not less than 160 acres of land shall be purchased for each asylum.... Bills passed: Empowering Boards of Trustees of incorporated towns to exact licenses from all retail dealers in intoxicating liquors; providing for separate schools for the education of colored children, when practicable, but when there is not a sufficient number to form a school by themselves, entitling them to the privilege of the common or public schools, with white children, but may be seated separately.

House—Bills passed: Providing that property of corporations shall be assessed in the same manner as property of private firms; authorizing the consolidation of the two Boards of Prison Directors, by creating one Board of Control of three Directors for both prisons, with a salary of $600 a year; and providing for regulation of mines and miners, and employing a Mine Inspector at a salary of $1,500 per year. The latter bill also provides for [illegible] engines and escape in each mine, and for proper ventilation. It also prohibits the employment of children in mining.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.—*Senate*—Nearly the entire day was passed in consideration of bills on second reading.

House—Bills passed: Giving County Commissioners discretion to refuse incorporation of towns where injustice would be done by such incorporation; punishing commission merchants for failure to account for consignments; appropriating $500 to the State Horticultural Society; fixing the number of grand jurors at seven, and requiring five to find indictments; adding the President of Purdue University to the State Board of Education; providing that at least three of the board of directors of any railroad company chartered under the laws of this State shall be residents of the State; giving the right of action against persons for damages from fire caused by their neglect; and excepting railroad and other mutual aid life insurance companies from paying agents' fees to the Auditor of State.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.—*Senate*—The House bill legalizing acts of Auburn, De Kalb county, and the Senate bill repealing the 10th section of the General Assessment law were passed.

House—The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported favorably on the bill fixing the salary of the Governor at $6,000.... The bill for fencing railroads was laid on the table.... An effort was made to pass a bill requiring railroads to be fenced within six years; but the question was postponed.... A bill was introduced to prevent municipal corporations from incurring debts to the amount of more than five per cent. of the tax duplicate.... A resolution asking the Committee on Elections to consider the propriety of so changing the election laws, that boards of elections in cities and towns will not be compelled to labor continuously from twenty to forty hours, was adopted.... A resolution asking the Committee on Roads to inquire into the expediency of exempting honorably discharged soldiers from road work and road tax, was laid on the table.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—*Senate*—The Senate occupied the entire evening session considering bills on their second reading.... Beardsley's bill providing that railroad employes living within the State be given the benefit of the Indiana Exemption law, without regard to the laws of other States, was indefinitely postponed by recommendation of the Judiciary Committee.

House—The following House bills were passed on third reading: Exempting real estate and personal property of agricultural societies from taxation, but not such as are organized on the joint stock principle; providing for perfecting titles to lands from the Wabash and Erie land grant; limiting the power of County Commissioners to expend money for public improvements to one-fourth of one per cent. of appraised value of property, without authority of a vote of the people; appropriating $21,168 to pay the debt of the State Normal School; and providing that suits on notes shall begin in the county where the maker, drawer or accepter resides. The House also unanimously passed the joint resolution asking Congress to pass laws for the equalization of bounties to soldiers.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—*Senate*—The entire day was occupied in consideration of the Baxter-Jeffries contested case.

House—Bills were passed providing for the maintenance of streets at public expense; for the incorporation of cemetery associations in cases where the ground is already let out and partly occupied; and continuing the geological survey of the State and appropriating $8,000 per annum therefor.... The Judiciary Committee submitted a report to re-apportion the State for legislative purposes. The following are the Senatorial Districts:

County.	No.	County.	No.
Posey and Gibson	1	Wabash and Miami	1
Vanderburg	1	Randolph and Jay	1
Warrick and Spencer	1	Blackford, Wells and Adams	1
Knox and Pike	1	Huntington and Allen	1
Sullivan and Clay	1	Whitley and Kosciusko	1
Greene and Daviess	1	Noble and DeKalb	1
Martin, Lawrence and Orange	1	Steuben and Lagrange	1
Dubois, Perry and Crawford	1	Elkhart, St. Joseph and Starke	1
Harrison and Floyd	1	Laporte	1
Sullivan and Clay	1	Lake, Porter and Newton	1
Clarke and Scott	1	Marshall and Fulton	1
Washington and Jackson	1	Cass and Carroll	1
Bartholomew and Johnson	1	Boone and Clinton	1
Brown, Monroe and Owen	1	Hamilton, Boone and Clinton	1
Jefferson	1	Tippecanoe	1
Jennings and Decatur	1	Jasper, Pulaski, White and Benton	1
Ripley and Switzerland	1	Warren and Fountain	1
Ohio and Dearborn	1	Parke and Vermillion	1
Franklin and Fayette	1	Montgomery	1
Wayne and Union	1	Hendricks and Morgan	1
Rush and Shelby	1	Marion	1
Henry	1	Vigo	1
Madison and Hancock	1	Putnam, Clay and Owen	1
Delaware and Grant	1		
Howard and Tipton	1		

Each county shall elect Representatives as follows:

County.	No.	County.	No.
Posey	1	Owen	1
Vanderburg	2	Clay	1
Warrick	1	Vigo	2
Spencer	1	Parke	1
Perry	1	Vigo, Clay, Greene, Sullivan and Knox	1
Knox	1	Boone, Clinton and Montgomery	1
Sullivan	1	Boone	1
Greene	1	Clinton	1
Daviess and Pike	1	Montgomery	1
Dubois and Crawford	1	Tippecanoe	2
Orange and Martin	1	Fountain	1
Dubois, Crawford, Orange, and Perry	1	Benton and Warren	1
Harrison	1	Hendricks and Marion	1
Washington	1	Carroll	1
Floyd	1	St. Joseph	1
Clarke	1	Laporte	1
Floyd, Clarke, and Scott	1	Porter	1
Jefferson	1	Lake and Newton	1
Jackson	1	St. Joseph and Marshall	1
Bartholomew	1	Kosciusko	1
Jennings	1	Laporte, Starke, and Pulaski	1
Ripley	1	Pulaski and Fulton	1
Decatur	1	Jasper and White	1
Rush	1	Hamilton	1
Dearborn	1	Howard	1
Switzerland and Ohio	1	Cass	1
Dearborn, Ripley and Franklin	1	Miami	1
Franklin	1	Cass and Miami	1
Wayne	2	Wabash	1
Randolph	1	Tipton and Hamilton	1
Fayette and Union	1	Huntington	1
Johnson	1	Wabash and Kosciusko	1
Shelby	1	Allen	1
Hancock	1	Huntington	1
Henry	1	Jay	1
Delaware	1	Whitley	1
Madison	1	Allen and Adams	1
Grant	1	Wells and Blackford	1
Madison, Grant, Delaware, and Randolph	1	De Kalb	1
Putnam	1	Lagrange	1
Morgan	1	Steuben	1
Hendricks	1	Noble	1
Marion	4	Elkhart	1
Shelby and Rush	1	Noble and Elkhart	1
Lawrence	1	Benton and Warren	1
Brown and Monroe	1		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—*Senate*—The contested election case of Baxter vs. Jeffries was decided in favor of Baxter by a vote of 26 to 23. Baxter did not vote.

House—The House bill compelling railroads to fence their rights of way came up, and, after a long discussion, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prepare a new bill, providing that where residents along the line of any road desire the same to be fenced, they shall give notice to the company and bear one-half the expenses.... The House bill continuing the office of County Superintendent of Schools was amended by fixing the pay at $3 per day.

Joint Convention—The Senate appeared at half-past 10, and the Lieutenant-Governor called the convention to order for the election of certain officers of the State. William T. Pratt, of Allen; H. E. Wadsworth of Laporte; and T. Davenport, of Kosciusko, were nominated by the Democrats for Directors of the State Prison North. The Republicans and Independents, nominated Wm. Raymond, of Henry; John W. Jamison, of Tippecanoe; and Allen Smith, of Wabash. The vote resulted as follows:

Pratt	80	Raymond	68
Wadsworth	80	Jamison	68
Davenport	81	Smith	67

Col. James Keigwin, of Floyd, and William P. Hammond, of Martin, Democrats, received 80 votes each for Directors of the Prison South. Their opponents, Daniel Brewer, of Johnson, and Luke Thomas, of Wayne, received 63 each. Other officers—all Democrats—were elected as follows: Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Dr. Milton James, of Delaware; Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, George Sandford, of Lake; Trustee of the Insane Asylum, J. T. Richardson, of Carroll; State Librarian, Lycurgus Dalton, of Lawrence.

BROOM-CORN was introduced into this country by Dr. Franklin, who accidentally discovered a single seed in an imported corn whisk, which he planted in his garden, and from which the corn was propagated. Illinois is the largest grower of broom-corn at present, Ohio and New York coming next.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The general money market is quiet, although grain and provision dealers are moderate [illegible] and tendency of rates lower. Interest rates 8@10 per cent. Government bonds firm at 115⅝@116 for 5-20's of '62; 119⅛@119⅜ for 5-20's of '65, 116⅝@117 for 10-40's, and 119⅛@119¼ for currency 6's. Latest gold quotations—New York, 114⅝; Chicago, 114⅝@114¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1874.	Shipments. 1875.	Shipments. 1874.
Flour, brls	36,583	68,997	29,380	62,077
Wheat, bu	263,410	724,926	244,403	349,621
Corn, bu	166,161	363,593	244,216	28,464
Oats, bu	60,789	152,776	[illegible]	27,809
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs	6,841	20,571	9,288	22,021
Live hogs, No.	119,918	61,900	25,767	39,291
Cattle, No.	15,268	11,990	8,049	8,888

During the first half of the week under review the grain market, one and all, but more especially the leading cereals, wheat and corn, were in a very unsatisfactory condition for sellers and holders. The advices from other points—New York and Liverpool—were of a discouraging tenor, and calculated to destroy the confidence of speculators in the maintenance of prices and to increase the desire to realize, there being an urgent desire to sell both for immediate and future delivery. Under the heavy offerings a general weakness prevailed, and a severe decline in prices was sustained. The stocks in store were larger than could be handled to advantage, and notwithstanding the low prices there was no margin for shipments to New York. Numerous selling orders were received from the interior, and there were but few buyers, aside from the local "short" interest, who were taking advantage of the decline to provide for their contracts. Spring wheat declined 1¼@1½c, selling down to 83⅝c for cash. Corn declined from 63¾c to 61⅞c; oats from 52⅝c to 52c, and barley from $1.14@1.20 to $1.06@1.16. During the last half of the week there was a general reaction, the heavy sales early restoring confidence in a measure, and the lower prices induced a large number of buying orders, while local shorts were buying freely. A considerable portion of the decline was recovered, and the outlook at the close was more favorable. The receipts and shipments for the week show but little increase in the stock in store. Flour is quiet, with something of a scarcity of good to choice fancy grades.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and at the close of the week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 wheat, cash	85¼	84¼@84⅜
No. 2, seller March	87	85⅝
No. 2, seller April	88¼	86⅛
No. 2 corn, cash	63¾	62¼
No. 2 corn, seller March	64¼	62⅝
No. 2 corn, seller May	71¼	70¼
No. 2 oats, cash	52¼@52⅜	52½@52¾
No. 2 oats, seller March	52⅜	52⅜
No. 2 oats, seller May	56¼	56⅜
No. 2 rye, cash	96½@96	96 @95½
No. 2 barley, cash	$1.14@1.20	$1.06@1.16
No. 2 barley, seller Mar.	1.17	@1.06
No. 3 barley, cash	1.05@1.08	1.00@1.05

PROVISION MARKET.

The movement was only moderately active, speculators not trading so freely as during the preceding week; still a fair aggregate of business was transacted, mainly in the way of transferring trades, however, from this to next month's delivery. Liberal shipments were reported, and more numerous orders were received from the East and from Europe. Prices were irregular, and, on the whole, range a trifle more in buyers' favor. Mess pork closed at $18.35@18.37½, and seller March at $18.40@18.42½. Cash lard closed at $13.52½@13.55; seller March active at $13.40@13.42½. Meats of all kinds firm, closing at 10¾@11c for sweet-pickled hams; 9¼@9⅜c for green hams; 6¾c for shoulders; 9⅝c for short ribs, and 9¼c for long clear.

PRODUCE.

The lighter receipts of all kinds of produce, consequent upon the storm, have caused a general firmer feeling. Butter was strong, but not quotably higher. Good to choice roll, 20@22c; common, 15@18c; packed, 18@30c for common to choice. Beeswax steady at 25@28c for fair to choice yellow. Sweet cider firm at $7.50 per cask of 45 gallons. Cheese was quiet but firm at 16@17c for prime, and 14@15½c for fair to good factory. Cranberries sold at $9.00@11.00 for good to choice cultivated. Dried fruits were firm, holders generally asking higher prices than sellers were willing to pay. Quotations range at 8½@8¾c for Michigan, and 7¼@8¼c for Ohio apples; 8½@9c for halves peaches, and 10@10¼c for blackberries. Dried peas were firm at $1.85@1.95 for sound green, and $1.60@1.65 for marrowfat. Eggs were in fair local and moderate shipping demand at 26@28c for fresh to strictly fresh, and slow for pickled at 10@20c. Feathers were quiet but steady at 45c for prime live geese, and 5c for chicken. Green apples were quiet at $1.00@3.00 for poor to choice. Game was firm and in demand at $2.00@2.25 for prairie chickens; $1.50@1.75 for quail, and $1.25@1.50 for rabbits. Hides steady and in fair demand at 7¾c for green frozen; 8@8½ for heavy, and 9c for light green salted, and 15c for calf. Hops were very quiet and dull at 20@25c for fair, and 35@40c for good to choice new. Honey was dull at 22@24c for comb and 10@14c for strained. Hay opened active, but closed dull; No. 1 timothy, $17.50@18.00; No. 1 prairie, $12.00@13.00; prime, $13.00@14.00. Nuts dull; shell-bark hickory, $2.00; large, $1.00. Potatoes were very quiet, there being only a light demand, wholly from the local trade; Peachblows, 95c@$1.00 for Eastern, and 85@90c for Western; Early Rose, 75@80c; mixed, 70@80c. Poultry in good demand and steady; turkeys, 12@13½c for fair to fancy; chickens, 11@12½c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 6@9c per lb. Vegetables were in fair demand at $3.25@3.75 for red onions; $4.00@4.50 for yellow; 40@75c for turnips; 60@70c for parsnips; $1.25 per brl for beets; 75c per bu for rutabaga turnips; spinach, $3.00@3.50 per brl. Veal was firm and in demand at 6@10c for poor to choice.

LUMBER, COOPERAGE AND WOOD.

The yard trade in lumber was again quiet, but dealers are firm and prices remain steady at $10.50@11.50 for common boards, joists and scantling, and $12.00@13.00 for fencing; lard tierces scarce and wanted at $1.75; pork barrels $1.15; other cooperage quiet. Wood was in fair demand, and firm at former prices.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	9 @ 13½
Hogs—Dressed	8 @ 9
Cotton	15 @ 16
Flour—Superfine Western	3 75 @ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 06 @ 1 08
No. 1 Spring	1 15 @ 1 20
Corn	81 @ 83
Oats	69 @ 78
Rye	93 @ 97
Pork—New Mess	19 00 @19 50
Lard—Steam	13 @ 14
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 06 @ 1 08
Corn—No. 2 New	63 @ 65
Oats—No. 2	55 @ 56
Rye—No. 2	1 03 @ 1 06
Pork—Mess	18 25 @18 75
Lard	13 @ 13¾
Hogs	6 50 @ 7 50
Cattle	4 50 @ 5 25
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	90 @ 91
No. 2	85 @ 86
Corn—No. 2	63 @ 64
Oats—No. 2	51 @ 52
Rye	1 00 @ 1 02
Barley—No. 1	1 14 @ 1 16
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	1 08 @ 1 09
Corn—New	67 @ 68
Oats	59 @ 63
Rye	1 07 @ 1 09
Pork—Mess	19 00 @
Lard	14 @ 14½
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Extra	1 14 @ 1 15
Amber	1 06 @ 1 07
Corn—New	65 @ 67
Oats	55 @ 57
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1 10 @ 1 11
Amber	1 06 @ 1 07
Corn	68 @ 69
Oats	56 @ 57
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10 @ 1 12
No. 2 Red	1 04 @ 1 06
Corn	68 @ 73
Oats	59 @ 61

AUBURN COURIER

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A [illegible] [illegible] Topers.

Mr. O'Hair, a Solon from Edgar county, has introduced in the Illinois Legislature a bill to abolish that immemorial and peculiarly American custom of treating. He proposes to do this by imposing a fine of from [illegible] to [illegible] upon any person who asks another to "take a drink" of intoxicating liquors.

Severe Winter in Europe.

The present winter is more severe, if possible, in Europe than in this country. In Austria, during last month, the railroads were blocked with snow and travel virtually suspended for a fortnight at a time. Snow-storms and intense cold are unusually common all over the continent. Even in Southern Europe there is general complaint.

Suits Against the Union Pacific.

A proposition has been made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to compromise all suits against it on behalf of the government. It offers to pay into the Treasury half a million dollars annually for twenty years, and three-quarters of a million thereafter as a sinking fund to meet bonds and interest. It is believed the government will accept the proposition.

Bazaine to the Front.

Advices from the Spanish capital mention Marshal Bazaine as the coming man there. It is reported that he is to be given a command in the Northern army. If he gain laurels there, he will have a yet higher post. With Bazaine at the head of the War Office, it is thought by the royal family the era of *pronunciamentos* would be closed in Spain. Like Narvaez, he would make a clean sweep of all malcontents by shooting them.

A Big Bore.

So much has been said about the Hoosac tunnel that it has been a great bore in both senses of the word. It is a relief to know that a train has at last passed through it. The tunnel is 25,080 feet long, a trifle less than *five* miles. This puts it next to the Mt. Cenis bore on the scale of length. Work on it was begun in 1852. Its cost to date has been $12,000,000. The cost of its entire completion will be $1,000,000 more. Upon the whole, we think Massachusetts has paid pretty dearly for her big bore.

The Massachusetts Silver Mines.

Interest in the Newburyport (Mass.) silver mines is on the increase. A dispatch from there states that a part owner in the Chapman lode has been offered $750,000 for his interest and he refused, demanding $1,000,000. A New York company is investing heavily in land adjacent to the recently discovered veins. They have just purchased one tract for $30,000 and secured the refusal of several others, intending to prospect as soon as the snow is off the ground. It is estimated that with new machinery the mine now being worked will yield $5,000 per day.

Counting the Electoral Votes.

The effort to amend the Constitution so as to provide for electing the President and Vice-President by the people, directly, instead of through the intermediation of electors, seems to have been abandoned in Congress. Senator Morton's proposition was not acceptable, and no other has been presented. The Senate is now confining its attention to a new method of counting the votes and determining questions of legality growing out of them. There are two propositions; one is to have the Supreme Court count the votes and announce the result; the other is to have them counted in joint session, as heretofore, but with the important proviso that the votes of no State shall be rejected unless with the consent of *both* houses of Congress.

Trouble About the Tiger.

A Washington letter-writer states that the notorious sport, John Chamberlain, who so audaciously opened a gambling-hell in the building recently occupied by the British Legation, was verdant enough to give a dinner to a dozen "gentlemen (?) of the press." They not only enjoyed his fare and drank his wine, but nearly all of them went to their homes and wrote more or less ornate accounts of what they had seen. These have excited the indignation of decent people all over the country, some of whom have written to their friends in Congress and urged that, if existing laws are not sufficient to abolish the nuisance, new ones may be enacted. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has now the subject under consideration, and it is probable that Mr. Chamberlain will soon find his occupation gone. This is a case where advertising does not pay.

Prices Tumbling

The condition of general trade and the shrinkage of values in this country are well illustrated in the prevailing prices of railroad iron. A contract was recently closed at Cincinnati for 12,000 tons of iron rails for the Cincinnati and Southern railroad at $52.75 per ton, and for 11,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails at $76.75 per ton, delivered. Eighteen months ago these rails would have cost $84 per ton for the iron, and $110 for the steel. The fall in price of iron rails, therefore, has been 60 per cent., and in steel rails 50 per cent. Steel rails are now cheaper than iron rails were in 1873. The fall in the price of pig-iron has been greater still. The same quality of iron that was sold readily, as fast as it could be made, at $54 per ton in 1873, now sells dull at $30—a fall of nearly 100 per cent. It will be seen that the same amount of money will buy twice as much pig-iron as in 1873, 60 per cent. more of iron rails, and 50 per cent. more of steel rails. The same remark applies in a greater or less extent to all other manufactured fabrics; all are cheaper than they were eighteen months ago.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

BEN WADE is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

CARL SCHURZ is going to Europe soon after Congress adjourns, accompanied by his family.

SENATOR MATT CARPENTER, it is reported, will hereafter reside in the East, probably in Washington or New York.

THE Governor of Connecticut has appointed Senator-elect Eaton to the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of Mr. Buckingham.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says every United States Senator recently elected—with the exception probably of Andy Johnson—is opposed to expansion of the currency.

GOV. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, who has just been appointed by President Grant Third Assistant Secretary of State, was at the breaking out of the war a compositor on the St. Louis *Republican*.

BROOKLYN *Argus*: "Charles Francis Adams has settled down again. He is one of those rare and delicate objects preserved in the cabinet of national esteem, that are only taken out on great occasions, and exist rather for ornament than for use."

SENATOR TIMOTHY HOWE, of Wisconsin, is quoted as saying of Conkling's Louisiana speech in the Senate: "I may change my mind upon further consideration. But as it strikes me now, this speech of Mr. Conkling's is, without any exception whatever, the greatest oratorical effort of which we have any record in English literature."

THE wardrobe of the Speaker *pro tem.* of the Louisiana House of Representatives is thus described by a New York *Times*' correspondent: "He presented a very remarkable appearance. His clothes were much too small for him, and had cracked in two or three places. Through these holes a soiled shirt appeared, and in the bosom of this garment a valuable diamond pin was placed. The young man wore a dirty shirt collar and and a flaming red necktie."

MR. ANGUS CAMERON, the new Senator from Wisconsin, as already announced, is a native of New York State. Previous to his removal to Wisconsin, about twelve years ago, he was a banker and broker in Buffalo, and the *Courier* of that city gives this remembrance of him: "He is remembered in this city as a man of sterling integrity and character, whose genial address and temperament attached to him as personal friends all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

NEW YORK *Tribune*: "The election of a new Senator to succeed Carpenter will require the election of a new President *pro tem.* of the Senate for the Forty-fourth Congress. Vice-President Wilson being from the East, it is claimed that the Presidency *pro tem.* properly belongs to the West. The name of Senator Ferry of Michigan has been prominently brought forward, not only on sectional grounds but because of his qualification for the position, which has been repeatedly shown by his temporary occupancy of the chair."

THE editor of the Flemingsburg (Ky.) *Democrat* has received a call from Gen. John S. Williams, a Democratic candidate for Governor: "We were surprised," says this candid editor in acknowledging the visit, "to find him so full of enmity toward the members of the Kentucky press, and particularly against those whom he termed the 'kid glove' and 'snobby' portion of it. Gen. Williams is a fluent talker, and our readers can imagine the scoring we received from him. His manner toward us was harsh, and we parted from him in disgust."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "The Wisconsin delegation insist that ex-Senator Doolittle should not claim the exclusive credit for having defeated Matt Carpenter. They say that Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, who was in Wisconsin during the entire Senatorial campaign, decided which one of the four names submitted to the Democrats by the eighteen bolters should be United States Senator. It is presumed that the fact that Angus Cameron is of Scotch descent had something to do with Alexander Mitchell's choice."

THE Nashville *Banner* says of the young man whom the "Essex statesman" lately stirred up: "We are frank to say that we do not admire the attitude which the Hon. John Y. Brown, of Kentucky, occupies in Congress, as a typical Southern representative, so well as that of Lamar, of Mississippi, or Gordon, of Georgia. Somehow the belligerency of our Kentucky politicians—always excepting Beck and Knott—is so much more ostentatious than twelve years ago, that it seems just a little ill-timed. Brown impresses us as a young gentleman of more talent than tact, and less discretion than valor. He certainly got worsted in his little tilt; but we shouldn't mind that but for the fact that in the self-assumed role of the South's David he missed the one-eyed Goliath of Radicalism, and gave the Philistines one more chance to cry 'foul.'"

PROGRESSION is the watchword of the hour, but in Missouri mothers haul their disobedient children over the knee, and strike on the same old spot that the Romans did 3,000 years ago.

FARM AND HOME.

After and Over.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
Silver stars when the day is done!

After the snow, the emerald leaves!
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky!
Quiet woods when the wind goes by.

After the tempest, the lull of waves!
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells.

After the bud, the radiant rose;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the furrow, the waking seed.

After the flight, the downy nest;
Over the shadowy river—rest.

Barley vs. Wheat.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in reporting that the best malting barley, for the first time, sells in the British market at a higher rate than the best red wheat, says that "a very remarkable change is about to take place in the history of agriculture, consequent on the change in the value of English wheat and barley." Reckoned by measure, barley is quoted at 48 shillings, and wheat at 46, per quarter; by weight (barley being 7 pounds per bushel lighter than wheat), while 456 pounds of barley bring 48 shillings, 456 pounds of wheat bring only 41.

Size of Barrels.

A President of an agricultural society calls attention to the fact that there are, in a standard legal barrel, only 100 quarts, while the ordinary flour barrel, most in use among farmers in the sale of potatoes and apples, contains nearly one-eighth more. Farmers sell their produce in flour barrels, and merchants transfer the same to standard barrels, making a profit on quantity, as well as on the price. In the sales of 800 barrels of potatoes from a farm, the proprietor loses 100 barrels, worth $250, for which he might as well be paid. The middleman, not the consumer, profits by this. Farmers, see to it that you employ the 100-quart barrels hereafter.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

A Cause of Horse-Cribbing.

We scarcely take up an agricultural paper that has not some specific for this troublesome practice in horses. A letter from Mississippi to the New York Farmer's Club seems to have found the cause, always an important step towards cure. It is a disease occasioned by whisky. Horses addicted to cribbing have contracted the habit at cross-road drinking establishments, by being tied to posts or fences long after the hours for feeding and becoming impatient at the protracted stay of their masters, who are seen through the cracks of the log-house drinking so frequently. They bite the rail, imitating the gurgling sound of the imbibers, and in the act swallow wind and become fond of it. No cure for cribbing, stump, or wind-sucking.

The Farmer's Son.

Why is it that most of the great and successful men, either in politics, finance or letters, in this country, are the sons of the farm, or of poor parentage? This is a question of fearful import to the wealthy and business men now treading so successfully the paths of wealth. Whence cometh the Lincolns, the Grants, the Wilsons, the Wrights, etc., of the political field? What wealth or royal prestige of parental position bolstered up their early or later struggles? Or where was the education or the surfeited exchequers of the ancestors that laid the financial foundations of Allen, Blair, Stewart, Vanderbilt, and thousands of others scattered all over the country? They were orphans or sons of farmers unknown to fame, and whose signatures were unknown to bank counters. As a general rule, successful business men, (merchants, politicians or bankers), were members of large families. No hot-bed influence of wealth, or the petted training of an only child, dwarfed their early efforts at self-reliance. No extravagant use of unearned money smothered the great lesson of economy, without which no solid foundation of wealth was ever laid. In early life no lessons of caste or exclusiveness of blood chilled their sociability, but their minds were imbued with the idea that true worth made men and women of the first-class.

The farmer's son, raised on the scanty farm, or the half orphan of a poor widow, has no carriage in which to ride, so the son soon learns to walk to fame and fortune. In his youth no wealthy hand reaches out to sustain and steady his steps, so he learns to save himself, and pushes forward with self-reliance and conscious ability to distinction. His father, with his scanty purse, sets an example of economy which clings to the son through life. In this way the poor boy from the farm, removed from the fashionable vices of society, comes to manhood, and strikes out boldly with a determination to hew his own way to character and comfort. Look around you, poor toiling son of the farm, and read the history of those whom the world now worship for their learning, their talents and their purity in the day of trial. In early life they trod the same thorny path you are now trying. Self-reliance is the foundation on which to build, adding industry, honesty and perseverance. How good it is to feel in life's young manhood, with the smiles of Providence, we can enter the arena of conflict, uncontaminated with evil associations, and not enfeebled by an early life of idleness, and be permitted, unaided, to hew out, with a strong and willing heart, a position with our country's true nobility.—*Des Moines Register.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

KEEP your canned fruit in a room where it does not freeze; but do not keep it so warm that it will ferment.

CREAM CANDY.—Two cups white sugar; one-half cup water; one tablespoonful vinegar; one-half teaspoonful cream tartar; flavor to taste.

NEW FLANNEL.—Scald flannel before making, as it shrinks in the first washing. This shrinking is usually caused by using too much soap and washing in too cool water. Never use soda for flannels.

CRISP GINGERBREAD.—One pint molasses, two tablespoons butter; boil up twice—cool it. Add one teaspoon saleratus, a tablespoon ginger, salt, flour to roll it out. It should be rolled very thin.

A SIMPLE MOLD.—Wrap any firm, smooth paper about a round stick. Remove it and pour the melted beeswax into the mould. When cold, tear off the paper and you have a smooth, nice stick of wax, to be cut in any length.

METHOD is necessary to a well regulated house. Without it the work drags heavily along from Monday morning till Saturday night. Begin the week properly, keep everything in order as you go along, and the chances are fair that you will find yourself in a fine condition at the end of the week. A judicious manager will never suffer her domestic affairs to become disarranged, because such a contingency involves too great an expenditure of good temper and peace in the family.

PERHAPS the very best dish of prepared apples for the table is to bake slowly, with just heat enough not to break the skin. When done, lay open and remove the core; sprinkle with sugar (granulated is best), and work sugar and pulp together; work to a fine consistency, which a few strokes of the spoon will do; then close the skin upon it and lay away to cool; it ought to be eaten cold. An Esopus Spitzenburg is the best fruit for it, and the best time for it is about the holidays.

A Remarkable Career.

Hezekiah Broughton, with numerous aliases, a confidence man and bigamist, closed a noteworthy career of rascality in the Worcester (Mass.) Superior Court, recently, when he was sentenced to three years in the State Prison for stealing the horses and carriage of Simeon M. Streeter, of Sturbridge. Broughton was recently captured by Major Renne, of Pittsfield, for whom he was "driving cart," after a helter-skelter night chase. He was born at Poultney, Vt., is now about 50 years of age, and has been a church member and professedly very pious at times. He married his first wife at Poultney, and went subsequently to Weston, Vt., where he remained for some time, but finally disappeared when sent by his neighbors with a load of butter and cheese to Boston. He turned up next with his wife at Waukesha, Wis., in search of a farm, which he got, paying $1,500 down; he then borrowed $375, was intrusted to invest the $1,500, which he paid in a Milwaukee bank, and got away just in time to avoid being exposed by some of his old Vermont acquaintances. Pacific City, Iowa, next knew him as Henry Brayton, and here he bought a house, joined the church, married a wife, who soon died, and then took unto himself a widow. He was in time appointed an express agent and messenger, in which capacity he was intrusted with $10,000, with which he departed from wife number three, and returned to number one, living now at Eagle, Wis. He told her that he had made a big sum in taking contracts on the Pacific railroad, got a $1,000 pair of horses and came out as a "swell." This did not last, however, for in about a month the detectives found him and took him to Iowa, where he was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. He served his full term, being so well behaved that he was made an overseer. When let out he left his Western wives and came to Worcester, where he got employment as a teamster; then he went to Sturbridge, where he was known as a man of piety, and married the daughter of Simeon M. Streeter, the ceremony being elaborately celebrated in the Fiskdale church. How he next stole his father-in-law's team, and was captured at Pittsfield, has already been told.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Penalty of Catching Colds.

We venture to question the necessity of the greater part of the illness that arises from colds. Why should people have colds at all? Unlike many other diseases, it is well understood how they arise; all the conditions and causes that produce colds are continually pointed out by physicians; they are easily measured and recognized, and can as easily be guarded against. All that is required is due forethought and caution—forethought and caution that extend to the condition of the atmosphere in the house, the kind of heat used for warming the rooms, the prevalence of draughts, the clothing worn at home and abroad, the precautions against sudden changes of weather, the maintenance of warm and dry feet, the protection of the lungs and other delicate or susceptible parts of the body; all of which are essentially controllable things with every one possessing the ordinary faculties, and endowed with the average share of good sense. If it were a penal offense to take cold; if a cough arising from thoughtless exposure were punished by a week's imprisonment; if getting sick because of mere incapacity to measure conditions and arrange precautions were always followed by a legal penalty and a loss of respectability—catching cold would soon be among the "lost arts." There is no use of having judgment if we do not exercise it; no use of brains if we cannot employ forethought in so simple a thing as this. In nine colds out of ten the victim has been too stupid to take advantage of former experience, too torpid to understand the nature or necessity of preventive measures, and too dull to detect the palpable circumstances out of which the cold has come. A child learns not to fall downstairs after two or three experiences of the kind; not to burn his fingers in the grate after once testing the quality of hot coals and hot iron; but adults go on getting colds from causes that repeat former blunders with a perversity that is simply amazing.—*Appleton's Journal.*

IN reviewing Dr. FitzEdward Hall's work on "Abraham," Mr. Richard Grant White says: "His treatment of every one who has undertaken to help others in the study of our common mother-tongue reminds us of the conduct of the shipmaster who came on deck to find that, in his absence, his mate had undertaken to read the burial service over the body of a departed foretopman, and had actually begun the solemn task—'I am,' etc. '*You* the resurrection and the life!' broke in the affronted skipper, 'Give *me* the book—*I* am the resurrection and the life.'"

FOR *demoiselles* who admire large earrings a new style just introduced is the head of a stuffed humming-bird with diamond eyes inclosed in a wide hoop of burnished gold. They are rather "over whelming."

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

After Darwin.

CHAPTER I.

'Twas a lovely summer morning in the year 9001 before Christ. The woods of Senegambia were clothed in the fairest costume; the lovely birds were chirping and singing their morning lays; the sky was one vast sheet of blue. Everything, in short, was full of sweetness and light, except the lovely Lady Adeliza de Chimpanzee. She was in the dumps. Moodily she rubbed her shoulder against a huge palm tree, and while performing that act heaved a vast sigh. Just at that moment her mamma dropped from the tree above her.

"My daughter," said the Duchess de Chimpanzee, "why that sigh?"

"Ah, mamma, look at me," said Lady Adeliza. "See how different I am from the rest of our tribe. See how white I am becoming."

"My daughter," said the Duchess, languidly, as she seated herself on a convenient bowlder, "You should be proud of the difference. We are a higher race."

"I don't know, mamma. See what little caudal appendages we have; all the other folks can hang from trees by their tails, but we are compelled to sit on the limbs."

"We are advancing, my dear. You are whiter than I am; you can talk in your youth; I could not till middle age; your grandmother, as you know, can only grunt it. You are moving to a higher sphere."

"Well, mamma, none of our folks will marry me," said Lady Adeliza, pouting.

"No, my child; it has been decreed that there should be a selection of the fittest in marriage. We have offered you to the Prince d'Orang Outang, who is even whiter than you are, as a wife."

"Oh, mamma," gushed the Lady Adeliza, "that's splendid. Will he come soon?"

"Restrain yourself. People of high blood and short caudal appendages never get excited. He will be here in a short time."

Lady Adeliza went away to look for cocoanuts; the Duchess sat on the rock, and reflectively scratched her head.

CHAPTER II.

The Duke de Chimpanzee was chief of a very large tribe. If he had been in the show business he would have made his everlasting fortune. He had but one child, the Lady Adeliza, and, as she would inherit the live stock over which he ruled, many of the neighboring chiefs desired to marry her. Her parents, however, resolved that she should be, if possible, the fountain head of the new race to which all their traditions taught them they were working up. They determined that she should wed the Prince d'Orang Outang. The Duke proposed the matter to the Prince.

"Aw!" said the Prince, as he adjusted his eye-glass, "Is it nice?"

"She is very beautiful," replied the Duke.

"Aw!" said the Prince, "give it—aw—much stamps?"

"I shall give her all Ethiopia," replied the Duke.

"I will—aw—step down, and—aw—look at it," murmured the Prince, carelessly. "By surprise, you know."

This was agreed upon, and the Duke departed.

The Prince knew his worth; he was quite white, and he was not troubled with the slightest particle of caudal appendage, but Ethiopia was a big prize and he resolved to win it.

One week after the Duke had offered his daughter, the Prince started for Senegambia with the intention of looking at the fair face of Lady Adeliza.

CHAPTER III.

The Prince was wander through the woods of Senegambia, gayly humming

"I'd be a butterfly
Born in a bower,"

when his eyes fell upon a lovely chimpanzee, sitting in a shallow brook, sucking a cocoanut. She was the loveliest creature he had ever seen. His heart was touched at once. He raised his eye-glass and stared at her until his eyes fell in modest confusion.

"Fair chimpanzee," said he, "will you not—aw—tell me your—aw—name?"

"Adeliza," whispered she.

The Duchess de Chimpanzee, who had witnessed the meeting from behind a clump of bushes, chuckled, and slid off on her left ear.

"Adeliza," sighed the Prince, "thou art—aw—beautiful! Wilt thou—aw—marry me?"

The Lady Adeliza threw the remains of her cocoanut at the head of a Chimpanzee who was loafing in a neighboring tree, fell into the arms of the Prince, and gently murmured, "I am all thine."

They were married in great splendor. The Right Rev. Bishop Baboon, assisted by the Rev. Simiadar Ape, performed the ceremony. The choir sang that lovely anthem, "Monkey married the baboon's sister." Lady Adeliza and her parents rubbed noses, and then the bride started on her tour on an elephant with one trunk.

CHAPTER IV.

The seasons changed; summer lapsed into autumn, autumn into winter, and winter into spring. Then there was great rejoicing, for the Lady Adeliza gave the Prince an heir. The child, however was an anomaly in that region; it had no tail, it had flat feet, it had a white skin, it had no hair on its body. All the wise men examined it. It was not an orang-outang, it was not a chimpanzee; evidently it was a new species. Then a family conclave was called.

"What shall we call it?" asked everybody.

The Duchess de Chimpanzee, who was languidly making mud pies, said:

"Let's call it—Man."

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY, the newly elected Senator from Michigan, thus defines his political creed in a recent letter to a friend in Washington: "I was elected as a Republican, with which political organization I have been connected since the days when we were called woolyheads; but I do not feel bound now by partisan ties. Very many of the acts of the President are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions; besides, I have been on the bench so many years that it is impossible that I can be, in my career as Senator, a partisan."

Breadstuffs in the Northwest.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

Dating the breadstuffs "season" as commencing with Aug. 1, more than six months of the current year have passed. A short comparative statement, therefore, knowing the receipts of flour and grain for that time at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, with those for the same period one year since, will be of public interest.

The aggregate receipts of flour for the last half year at the points named amounted to 2,200,000 barrels, and for the same time in 1873-4 to 2,630,000. This shows a falling off in the present season of about 430,000 barrels.

The like receipts of wheat for the present season aggregated 35,325,000 bushels, against 47,150,000 for the same period in 1873-4. This shows a loss for the past six months of nearly 12,000,000 bushels, although the amount is considerably more than were the receipts of the two years preceding this comparative statement. For the same period the yield of 1874 throughout the Northwest was nearly or quite as good as that of 1873. In our own State it was much better. Hence the inference seems fully justified that the crop has not been so freely moved as was the case one year since, and that more of the staple is still back in farmers' hands than there was on Feb. 1, 1874. Other reasons also seem to sustain this view. The demand for the staple has not been so free this season for the export trade as it was in 1873-4 to take away the surplus stock. Prices, too, have ruled so low as to be unsatisfactory to farmers, and they have not been in such haste to part with their wheat. On the other hand, corn, oats and barley have brought better figures, and there has been more disposition to realize for these products. The farmers have sold, however, sufficient wheat to meet all the demand.

The receipts of corn at the Northwestern ports this season have aggregated 19,700,000 bushels, against 26,625,000 bushels one year since—a falling off of about 7,000,000 bushels. The yield of this staple last year was not equal to that of 1873, and this fact, in the main, accounts for the difference in the foregoing figures. Other causes, however, have also operated to promote the same result. The prices of hogs have ruled unusually high, and doubtless much more corn has been fed than was the case one year since. The prospects or the hope of a still further advance in values for corn may have also induced some to withhold their stocks from market.

The receipts of oats at the above-named points for the past six months have aggregated 9,600,000 bushels. One year since for the same months they were 12,000,000—a difference of about 2,400,000 bushels. The supply for the past season in the Northwest was a good one, not being much, if any, less than that of 1873. The movement of barley in this section also shows considerable falling off. The receipts for the past six months—computed as in the above cases—aggregated 3,700,000 bushels, against 5,130,000 in 1874 for the same period—a difference of over 1,400,000 bushels. The fact that the barley market for the past two or three months has been unusually depressed, may explain the state of the trade.

The yield of rye last season was a light one, and the receipts at the lake ports aggregated about 900,000 bushels, which is somewhat below the arrivals for the same period one year since.

The Razor in Russia.

The important fact has just been made known that members of the Russian civil service, with the exception of court officials, are henceforth allowed to wear their beards. In this tardy permission it is hoped no menace will be seen to the liberties of Western Europe. Already the functionaries of the Russian administration showed a commendable fancy in the arrangement of their whiskers, which from variety, if not from luxuriance, might have been compared with those of our barristers, or even of the Anglican clergy. The new order may, no doubt, be viewed as a demonstration in favor of native, as against foreign ideas; and besides a bearded "territorial army," Russia will now have a bearded brigade of civil servants. The chamberlains and the officers and men of the regular army will still continue to keep their chins smooth; but the razor, in Russian official circles, having once been partially discarded, who knows how soon it may be thrown away altogether, so that at last the Emperor himself will cease to shave? "Woe to Europe when the Czar of Russia wears a beard!" said Napoleon, whose St. Helena prophecies, if they possessed no other merit, were generally picturesque. In uttering the prediction just cited, Napoleon did not foresee the obstacles to a Russian invasion of Europe which a beard-wearing chief of Tartar hordes might meet with in the shape of United Germany. Moltke, by the way, wears neither beard, nor whiskers, nor mustaches.—*London News.*

A Knock-Down Argument in the St. Louis City Council.

[Republican's Report of Council Proceedings.]

Mr. Rogers: Tom, you know this is a piece of malice on your part. That friend of yours is a drunken sot.

Morris: He is no such thing, and any statement to that effect is a lie.

Rogers: Do you mean to intimate, then, that I am a liar?

Morris: If you make that statement, I certainly do.

Rogers: What I want to say, then, is this: You are a dirty——

Mr. Morris' reply caught Mr. Rogers right on the mouth, and he "swapped ends," so to speak, going backward over a chair and falling into a heap with a crash.

The member who was explaining his views thought somebody was making a point of order, and suspended operations in time to allow Mr. Morris to be heard. "Call me a ——— again, will you?" as he stood over the gentleman who had the floor, with evident intention of thumping again.

There was considerable commotion, and several members came to the rescue. Mr. Rogers was set up again and Mr. Morris was set down.

Mr. Turner characterized the action of the two members as disgraceful, and moved that they be severely censured by the Chair.

The motion carried, and the legislators were brought before the bar of the house by the Sergeant-at-Arms, both coming up smiling, and Mr. Rogers with his mouth bleeding.

The Progress of Cremation.

A second act of cremation has been successfully preformed in the same oven at Dresden in which the body of Lady Dilke was consumed. The occurrence took place on the evening of the 9th inst. The body was again that of a lady, the young wife—aged only 23—of a South German physician.—The hall around the furnace was decorated with flowers, and in every other respect the solemnity which should attend so serious a rite was duly observed. No clergyman could, however, be found to take part in the ceremony, and speak a burial address over the dead body, so Herr Seimens, the constructor and proprietor of the oven delivered a brief but impressive speech after which the coffin was committed to the flames. The process of cremation was screened from the eyes of the ladyes friends by an iron door, but a small number of physicians and other scientific men witnessed the operation through a slit in the wall. They describe the spectacle as free from anything offensive either to the senses or the imagination. The current of hot air burning up the body appeared as a transparent flame of a pale reddish hue. There was no smoke, or any unsightly transformation of the body.—When the coffin was consumed the body appeared to its natural state, then red-hot, and at last appeared to be of translucent white From this it crumbled into ashes. Up to the period of its entire consumption by the flames the process was merely a rapid drying up. After seventy-eight minutes all organic matter was gone and nothing remained but a small heap of ashes, which was conveyed away in an urn—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Magruderss' Goat.

Mrs. Magruder's baby is carried out by the nurse now, since the accident to its carriage. Magruder thought it would be a good idea to have a tame goat to pull the coach, and he bought one for the purpose; but one day the goat met another goat that differed from him in politics or religion, or something, and each undertook to convince the other by jamming him in the skull. Everytime Mrgruder's goat would rear up preparatory to making a lunge forward, Magruder's baby would lurch over backward and when Magruder's goat struck the other goat the concussion would shake the milk in the baby's stomach into butter. And sometimes the other goat would aim at Magruder's goat which would dodge, and then the other goat would plunge headformost into the coach, and mash the baby up in the most frightful manner. And in the midst of the contest a couple of dogs joined in, and Magruder's goat backed off and tilted the coach into the gutter and the dogs, biting around kind of generally, would snap at the goat and cause it to whirl the baby around just in time for the bite; until at last the goat got disheartened and sprang through the fense, leaving the coach on the other side, and it struggled frantically to escape, while the other goat crowded up against the baby to order to avoid the dogs, and finally knocked the baby out, and butted the coach to splinters. They say the way Mrs. Margruder eyed Margruder that afternoon, when they brought the baby home mutilated and disheveled, was simply awful to behold; but she didn't speak to him for a whole week and he had to soften her down by buying her an ostrich feather for her winter hat. The goat is still at large Anybody who wants him can have him free of charge. Magruder doesn't recognize him when he meets the animal upon the street—*Max Adeler.*

Kate Field is the girl for our money. In a recent speech, or article or lecture, or some other utterance, that blessed young lady says: "If I had my way, journalists should be paid better than any other professional men and women." And why should'nt she have her own way, we ask? Every girl should have her own way. That is what girls are made for. And especially, why should a lady of such excellent sentiments, so evidently posted in the affairs of life, be interfered with in any manner? Let her have her own way. She adds "if"—we don't see any use in the "if;" we leave off the "if" as mere surplusage and go on with the substance of her remarks "they are clever and honest; they deserve the best of treatment." Of course we are clever, all of us; if we are not, down go the papers; and—well yes, we are honest. Don't we all say so, and don't we know? Miss Kate is an ornament to her sex and to her profession. When women's rights are established, she shall have our vote for Governor.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road, three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

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WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

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J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSERS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
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DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Grand Opening
AT BUTLER INDIANA.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

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Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of prices.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

the late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line orderi. West side of Bradway, BUTLER. IND.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED,

Never to rip from the uppers,

S. W. Sprott & Son,

SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,

And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana

The public is respectfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C., &C.,

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for customers and. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main

V. A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

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Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

PRICES REDUCED

—AT THE—

FRUIT HOUSE.

We never had such an immense stock for the coming holidays. If times are dull and money is scarce our trade is better than ever. We are selling more Teas, Coffees, Sugars and Groceries than all the other groceries combineu. We have no two prices in our business; that is, a price for those who pay the cash, and a different price for those who have it "booked." We have one cash price and keep no books, hence you can easily see why we can undersell all others; no secret in it, simply purchasing at first hands and selling direct to the consumers.

Our teas, for instance. We save our customers on that article alone three profits, as we purchase direct from the importer.

We save the profit of the jobber, 10 per cent, of the speculator, which is 15 per cent, of the wholesale grocer, which 19 to 20 per cent, or as much more as he can get. All these profits our customers have the profit of.

We still keep up the reduction of 15 per cent.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Young Hyson, 30c, 50c 80 $1, 1 10 per pound.
Gunpowder 50c, 80c, $1, 1 10 per pound.
Imperial, 50c. 80c. $1, best 1 10 per pound,

Oolong 30c 60c, 80c, best 90c, per pound.
Uncolored Japan, 40c. 60c. best 90c. per pound,

All of these teas are the best in the market, and at least 20 to 40 cents are saved on every pound

SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS! SUGARS!

The same saving to purchasers as on teas. No middle man with us

Coffee B, 9½ per pound,
Coffee A, 10c, per pound.

Yellow Sugar 8c and 9c, per pound.
Crushed and Powdered, 11c, per pound.
Granulated 11c, per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

At least 2 to 5 per cent saved

Rio, 23c. best Rio, 25c. per pound

Roasted Rio, 27c,
Old Java, 30c,

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Raisins 12½c, per pound,
Currants 10c.
Citron, 40c
Orange and Lemon Peel 30c.
Shelled Almonds, 40c.
Filberts, 20 cents per quart.

Almonds 20c.
English Walnuts, 15c.
Pecans 12½c.
Brasil 12½c.
Roasted Peanuts, 8c.
Oranges and Lemons, 30 to 30c per dozen.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sherry and Port Wine, $1,50 best $2 50 per gal
California, Muscatel and Angelica $1, best 2 50.
New England Rum, $1 50 best 2 50.
Holland Gin $1 50 old Tom Gin 2 50.

Rye and Bourbin Whiskey, new 90c $1 25.
One and two years old do, $1 40 to 1 75.
Old "76" for Medical purposes $2 50 and 3 00.
Brandies from $1 50 to French imported $6.
Scotch and Irish Whiskies, London and Dublin Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

CANDIES AND TOYS

Candies—Stick, choice, assorted, French toy candy, imperials, balls and fruit candies at about one half price
Best stick 25c per pound.
Barber poles 25c.
French choice, 25c,
Fruits and Almonds, 30c.
Toys—Tops in immense variety your children can get from 1c to $1.
No end to the variety of mon keys, birds cats, dogs wagons, jumping jacks, china dolls, wax doll fancy play house, moustache cups, hair oils, vases, soldiers drums, Hone tigers' horses bugles, whistles, rattles, fancy baskets, ladies work boxes, at all prices and at one-half the price you will pay elsewhere.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS CIGARS AND TOBACO.

Dried Fruits—new Dried Peaches, 8c.
Prunes, 5 and 15c.
Dried apples 8 and 10c.
Pared Peaches 25c.
Green gages, 30c.
Canned peaches 20c,
Tomatoes 15c, Blackberries 15c
Mammoth cans 20 and 25c,
English Damsons 30c.

Cigars and Tobacco—Best high Sypers, $1 80 and 2, per box.
Havana pure, $2 50, 3 and 4,
Plug Tobacco, 30c, 40 and 50c.
Best Twin Brothers, 60c,
Fine cut 50, and 60c.
Best light yellow color 90c.
Shorts, 35c.

WOODEN WARE OR APER.

Best large 3 hoop tubs 85c No. 2 75c No 4 65c.
This is a reduction of 15c, on each tub.
Pail, 2 hoop, 18c, 3 hoop 2c.
Wash boards 20 and 25c.

Churns, 65c 75c. 85c $1.
Clothes lines ropes, coal oil lamps, globes, starch spices and dye stuffs.

SYRUPS,

Best sugar loaf, pure as honey, $1, per gallon.
White drip 35c.
Silver drip, 75.
Extra Golden 50c.

SYRUPS.

Cups, 45.
New Orleans 70c, and $1.
You can save at least 25c on the dollar.

FRESH OYSTERS.

25c 30 and 40c, cans.
Sugar cured hams 15c.
Shoulders 10c,
Farmers living at a distance can club together select their goods, and send their orders. Each man's goods will be put up seperate and the name marked on the packages. No danger of getting lost.
We will guarantee the safety.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neat's Foot Oil $1, per gallon
Coal and Rose Oil, 20c per gallon.
Headlight and Gasoline, 15c per gallon.

Machine Oil, 50c and 80c, per gallon.
Lard Oil, $1, per gallon,
Twenty-five cents on the dollar saved

J. B. WHITE, Prop

Dr. King's New Discovery!

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NEW
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The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not Ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

Aud. Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 18th, 1875. No. 11.

ROSE & HARTMAN
LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE
S. W. Cor. Public Square, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ... $2. | Six Months, ... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	15 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards dollars.

Business Cards.

Drs. SEBRING & SHUTT

Would respectfully announce to Auburn and vicinity, that they are fully prepared to treat all diseases both Acute and Chronic, with such success that it can not be equaled any where in the county. Office in Shaffers brick, second story Main st. Auburn Ind.

DR. L. SANDERS,

Eclectic Physician & Surgeon will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. Rickel, R. Dayne Tefft.

COURIER OFFICE.

Job Printing neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE

At Ford Rates, only $2 a day. Good accomodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

Physician & Surgeon, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

Architect. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

Attorney at Law and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

Of DeKalb County, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. Ford, Pres't.
J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN

Attorney at Law and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

Attorney at Law and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

Corner Main and Ninth Streets, opposite the Court House. S. C. Swineford, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

McBRIDE and MORLAN,

Attorneys at Law, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

Attorneys at Law Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

Attorney at Law, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

Painter and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 28, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 43	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 58	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mech. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt.	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 20
Avilla	3 10	3 05	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 35am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	9 50pm	6 40a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	3 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 40	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 40
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 05	5 55pm
Auburn	1 13	12 51pm	2 01	3 50
Defiance	11 25 am	11 20	10 45am	5 20
Chi. Junction.	8 00 am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 50	
Louisville	7 00pm		2 45
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 50
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45	1 40a
Auburn	11 40	6 20	1 45
Waterloo	11 55	6 47	3 12
Summit		8 50	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	[illegible]		3 45
Reading	1 8	9 55	4 47
Bankers	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	2 25	10 40	5 18
Jackson	3 40	12 20	6 20
Detroit	6 30p m	8 [illegible]	10 30
Grand Rapids	6 50	7 00	5 20p
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw		7 25	3 58
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a .m	1 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 38	3 45	11 02
Reading	8 55	4 05	11 15
Ar Angola	9 52	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 35	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 53	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis	7 18 p m		7 3a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 30 pm	2 10am	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 27	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 23		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 58	4 28am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 36pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 49	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
Robt. Rillie, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Feb. 2., 1875.

Going East,			Going West	
Way Fr.	Mail	Stations	Mail	Acc'
7 10	10 00 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	2 25
8 30	10 54 am	Denver	5 56	1 25
9 20	12 10 pm	N. Manches'r	5 59	12 10
10 13	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
11 23 pm	1 59 pm	Auburn	3 58	10 03
11 59	2 30	ar. Butler lv	3 20	255
		Toledo		
		Detroit		

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R'y, for Ft Wayne, Lima, Crestline and Pittsburgh. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAID, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Station, as follows, daily except Sunday:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:30 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:50 "	2:52 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.30. pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crestline ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crestline lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,52 "	6,22 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,50 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A.
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,10 "	5,50 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,35 "	7,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,32 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,50 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,25 "	1,50 A. M.	3,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,03 "	5,00 "
Crestline ar	5,50 "	7,10 "	4,40 "	6,25 "
Crestline lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11,20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,32 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,40 P M
Rochester	7,10 P M		11,32 "	1,58
Pittsburg	3,10 "	2,20 a m	12 15 A. M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R
FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec 14, '74	Express	Fast Express.	St Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arr. Chillicothe	12 55 n'n	7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 50	12 05 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 20	11 30	8 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 13	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	6 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 55	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	3 20 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 10	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. I—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of Go

Pencillings and Clippings.

☞ Easter is coming, and eggs are scarce.

☞ Put away your sleighs. We're only fooling.

☞ Please go off of the premises. The new law.

☞ Business is tolerable fair. Next month will increase it.

☞ Got spelled down did you, is a common remark on the streets.

☞ The pensioners have depleted Uncle Samuel's wallet the last week.

☞ Now the robbin red breast is among us. Welcome spring.

☞ The store Box loafers are hatching out, on every corner.

☞ Wednesday last was St. Patrick's day "in the morning." Here's to your health.

☞ Parties should remember that the COURIER office has a fine assortment of horse cuts.

☞ Quite a number of our citizens visited Waterloo last Wednesday evening, and attended the hop at Agriculture Hall.

☞ Auburn will soon have a reputation for a fighting town, if some of our sports don't "swear off drinking."

☞ Tom Thum says he shall never engaged in the show business again as he can lend all his money at eleven per cent.

☞ The young men of America who want to hold office are respectfully referred to the Pacific Mail investigation.

☞ "If you wish to prosper and rise do not forget to advertise, and if you fail to advertise, the chances are you'll never rise." Gospel truth.

☞ Soon will our country friends have to go to work and "break themselves in" to the hard duties which always comes with spring.

☞ Women can prevent wars if they will, for they are the mothers and educators of men, and the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

☞ A large sleighing party visited the County seat on Monday evening of last week, taking supper at Swineford House—*Waterloo Press.*

☞ It has been so cold out west that whiskey was sold by the plug. If a man would chew a plug of Auburn whiskey there wouldn't be enough of him left to bury.

☞ A lady very gently informed her husband the other evening, as he sat smoking his meerschaum, that if the stove made as much smoke in the room as he did, "strong language would be too mild."

☞ An exchange says that if Beecher had lived in the Potiphar family there wouldn't have been such a row kicked up in the house, and Mrs. Potiphar would have had no cause to tell such a lie as she did on Joseph.

☞ The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad made a donation to the Kendallville fire company for service performed at the burning of their wood house at the above place.

Would you know where to go,
To get the cleanest shave;
Go to Pomert's, crowds are whirling
Him around like a slave.
Razors keen, towels clean,
Lather cups the same.
And every time you pay your dime,
You are always glad you came.

☞ An emigrant wagon crossed the Missouri river the other day with the following inscription painted on it:

Good bye Kansas—
Forevermore adieu;
I may emigrate to hell,
But never back to you.

☞ A traveller called for mint sauce at the warm meals house the other day, and the waiters said they had none, adding: "Our cook makes all the mince into pies, not sauce." This is probably the same "traveller" that called for corn bafe ye mane?"

☞ An Auburn boy was rather troubled for fear that he would not know his father when 'they' both reached heaven, but his mother eased him by remarking: "All you have to do is to look for an [illegible] with a red nose on him."

☞ A bereaved husband wanted to lick us, yesterday, because we refused to publish a column and a half of obituary poetry, on the demise of his "sainted wife." We have seen his sainted wife saw wood to often to be hornswogled by half a year of doggerel.—*Columbia City Post.*

☞ Even in the saloons, opinions upon grave subjects are expressed forcibly. A gentleman slightly under the influence of the intoxicating bowl furnished proof of this fact; a night or two ago. "Whiskey, zur," he said, "hic—brightens the intellect. It ought to be introduced into the public school zur."

☞ The times for holding spring and summer races in the Ohio and Indiana circuit as adopted at Indianapolis on Tuesday is as follows: Peru, Ind., May 18-21; Piqua, O., May 25-28; Cambridge City, Ind., June 1-4; Ft. Wayne, Ind., June 8-11; Dayton, O., June 22-25; Columbus, O., July 1-5; Terre Haute May 11-14; South Bend, June 15-18.

We had a dream the other night,
When everything was still,
We dreamed that each subscriber,
Came up and paid his bill,
Each wore a look of honesty,
And hands us our dues.
We felt an ecstasy of soul,
Quite different from the blues,
But when we woke in consciousness,
And found it all a sham.
We felt as though our dreaming
Had not been worth a clam.

☞ A bill has been passed by the legislature providing that cities of six thousand or more inhabitants may create a police court. This bill contemplates the transfer to such court of cases that have heretofore been tried by the mayor, and gives the judges concurrent jurisdiction with justice of peace in civil cases. Each city shall determine for itself whether it will create such a court, the city council to order an election and people to elect.

☞ A Shultztown man walked into the home of his beloved sister with a goose under his arm, last week, and asked if she couldn't cook it and invite his family to dinner the next day. She readily consented; but when she went to feed her geese the next morning one of them was missing. The affectionate brother had helped himself from her flock. The two families did not dine together that day, and the big brother does not boast of "giving her the goose" any more.

☞ No man should attempt to write locals for a newspaper until he has the following phrases pat: "Laboring under a temporary fit of insanity," "Supposed to be the work of an incendiary" "Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather." "Supposed to have been foully dealt with," "Indulgent husband and affectionate parent" "The table literally groaned under the weight of delicacies." "We are proud to announce" "Greeted by an appreciative audience," "Highly instructive and amusing," "To make room for spring stock." "No reason has been assigned for the rash act."

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that the COURIER office is not a "loafing place" Hereafter no boys will be allowed to enter the composing room without first stating business and obtaining permission from the foreman. Furthermore, as this office is private property, we would inform certain fellows that the back door is open to no one but the employees of this office, and to them only working hours. Now we hope all concerned will bear in mind what we have said for if they do not we will be obliged to "talk to them" on the first transgression of our rules. To our friends who wish to inspect the office, we extend a cordial invitation to come and see us; we will be happy to show them around, but we have put our foot down on "habitual loafing" and we mean to keep it there.

☞ Our "lokel" joins in the offer of $25,000 for the dead body of the man who wrote these lines:

"If I was a lokal editor,
Wouldn't I have a time!
I wouldn't print a cussed word
For less than $ a line."

"I'd get my grub and licker free,
A tickets to the shows
I wouldn't pay for buggy hier
& wouldn't I wear good clothes."

The touching pathos of the above reminds us of the Michigan tramp's idea of running a local newspaper, volunteered at the low price of 25 cents. He said his idea was "to cram it chuck full of paying advertisements and then sell it out for nothing." We told him his services were valuable, but we presumed we were quite full—too full for utterance.

A Horrible Affair.

One of the strangest and most horrible sensational incident took place the other day at Puteaux. A party of children who were playing in the environs discovered floating in the air and partly entangled amid the branches of a tree, a white parcel upborn by means of some twenty or thirty little red toy balloon's which were attached to it. The attention of the police being called to this singular object, it was brought down and the package opened, which proved to contain the corps of a new-born infant. Investigation into the matter brought to light the followings facts:

The child was that of a poor toymaker and his wife, just after the confinement of the latter the husband had died suddenly, and all the household goods and chattels had been seized for rent. The unhaypy woman was driven mad by this accumulation of misfortunes, she killed her infant; and then went out and threw herself into the river, leaving behind her a written paper, in which she declared her intention of committing suicide, and said that she "had gotten her baby all ready to go up to heaven." A sadder tale with a stranger termination it would be hard to fine. The toy balloons evidently had formed a part of the dead husband's stock in trade.—Paris letter.

☞ Merchants if you wish to succeed in business, advertise. A merchant who advertises, can always be told from him who does not. He is generally in a happy mood. His store is constantly thronged with customers, while he who is too stingy to use printer's ink walks disconsolately up and down his stoor room, or else perambulates the streets, looking for the world as if he had lost his last friend. How can you, who do not advertise, expect people from the country to come and deal with you when they read in their county paper that your neighbor is selling goods at the lowest prices of any firm in town? You think advertising don't pay, do you? Why sir, do you not know that most of our farmers take only one or two papers at best, and that every word in those papers is carefully perused each week—advertisements and all? Such is the case, however, who is on the lookout for a good bargain, will not visit you when she sees alluring inducements held out by your more enterprising brethren in trade, who knows by experience the virtue of printer's ink.—Shake off your vain delusions—hug them no more, and make your business known to the people through the medium of the press.

☞ Benson Smith, a Chappaqua farmer, was served with meat by John Kipp, the butcher, until Mr. Kipp became satisfied that Mr. Smith did not intend to pay him, and Mr. Kipp's brother, who drives the meat wagon, became incensed at Mr. Smith's failure to settle the bill. One day last week he met Smith. Young Kipp was on the wagon delivering meat. He stopped Smith and asked him to pay up. In the parley the boy lost his temper and said, "If I was off the wagon I would take it out of you."

Mr. Smith smiled, and invited the boy to get right down and do it. The accommodating boy jumped right down and sailed in, and after he had finished Mr. Smith's countenance was a sight to behold. Young Kipp, unhurt, drove away whistling.

Mr. Smith then went before Justice St. John and sued out a warrant, and when the case was called for trial a jury was demanded. The jury having been completed, Mr. Kipp's lawyer hurriedly asked Mr. Kipp whether he had given Mr. Smith a receipt. "No," he answered in astonishment. "Then give him one." Mr. Kipp quickly complied and Mr. Smith took it in wonder.

"Now if your Honor pleases," said the lawyer, "I wish to call your attention to the fact that the assault complained to was the fulfillment of a contract duly made. The consideration was the amount of the bill, which the boy was to take in his own way out of Smith."

The Justice declined to deal with the knotty point, and turned it over to the jury, and they lost no time in deciding that the complainant had no case.

☞ Josh Billings says, "If you are going to give a man anything give it to him cheerfully and quick, don't make him get down on his knees in front of you and listen to the ten commandments and then give him five cents."

☞ When at Auburn, call at the COURIER office and examine our stock of calling cards.

SANDS OF THE DESERT IN AN HOUR GLASS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

A handful of sand, from the hot clime
Of Arab deserts brought,
Within this glass becomes the spy of Time,
The minister of Thought.

How many weary centuries has it been
About those deserts blown!
How many strange vicissitudes has seen,
How many histories known!

Perhaps the camels of the Ishmaelite
Trampled and passed it o'er,
When into Egypt from the patriarch's sight
His favorite son they bore.

Perhaps the feet of Moses, burnt and bare,
Crushed it beneath their tread;
Or Pharaoh's flashing wheels into the air
Scattered it as they sped;

Or Mary, with the Christ of Nazareth
Held close in her caress,
Whose pilgrimage of hope and love and faith
Illumined the wilderness;

Or anchorites beneath Engaddi's palms
Pacing the Dead Sea beach,
And singing slow their old Armenian psalms,
In half-articulate speech;

Or caravans, that from Bassora's gate
With westward steps depart;
Or Mecca's pilgrims, confident of fate,
And resolute in heart!

Those have passed over it, or may have passed;
Now in this crystal tower,
Imprisoned by some curious hand at last,
It counts the passing hour.

And as I gaze these narrow walls expand—
Before my dreamy eye
Stretches the desert with its shifting sand,
Its unimpeded sky.

And borne aloft on the sustaining blast,
This little golden thread
Dilates into a column high and vast,
A form of fear and dread.

And onward and across the setting sun,
Across the boundless plain,
The column and its broader shadows run,
Till thought pursues in vain.

The vision vanishes! these walls again
Shut out the lurid sun—
Shut out the hot, immeasurable plain—
The half-hour's sand is run.

JEALOUSY REBUKED.

It is almost impossible to please everybody. Mattie Glenn decided to please herself, and married Charlie Cheviot; and consequently she offended all her relations. And now they were as poor as church mice, and as happy as two babies to whom butchers' bills and house rent are mere dreams; and Providence seemed to have a special eye over them for a while, and both ends were made to meet somehow, until, one bitter winter day, Charlie slipped upon the ice, and fell heavily, breaking his leg and injuring himself, as the doctor thought, internally.

His employers were "very kind." They paid him a month's salary, and promised to keep his place for him; but, after all, that did not help the young couple to live through the long, long time which the doctor prophesied must be passed by Charlie on his back in utter helplessness. Mattie looked very dark; and as the young man drew his wife's head down upon his broad bosom, and whispered that all would end well at last, he did not quite utter his whole heart.

Had Mattie not offended her relatives, things would have been different; but the only one who would have relented—old Grandfather Glenn—was as poor as they were, and dependent on some of his rich children for support.

Alone they must fight it out. Charlie knew that.

Mattie was economical; but there were medicines and delicacies which must be had in sickness, but the little purse grew lighter every day. That thought made Charlie worse. He grew feverish was very weak. His cheeks were hollow, and a cough set in.

"Worry" kills more people than disease; and "worry" was in a fair way of killing him. Not for himself. He was a man every inch of him. He could enjoy luxury, and he could "rough it" equally well. It was for this little wife of his that he grieved and was anxious. So there he lay, bound to the wheel of helplessness, through the long days and the longer nights, and Mattie nursed him. Would she not get weary of him?

Once or twice he missed her for an hour or two in the morning; and once she was gone all the afternoon, on some errand, she said; and foolish as he knew it was, he suspected that she lingered longer than she need on purpose; and he feigned to be asleep when she returned, and felt angry, though her kiss was more tender than ever as she bent over him.

A change of some sort had come to her. Did she care no longer for him?—was she weary of nursing him? He never would have changed to her. That thought once in Charlie's mind, it weighed upon it until it seemed a truth.

Mattie came to him one evening, and said, in a half-abashed whisper, "My dear, you are so much better now, that perhaps you would not mind my leaving you for a little sometimes. I have one or two invitations for evenings, and would like to accept them."

He answered, not so much surprised as hurt, "Go, Mattie; never mind me. A sick man is poor company"—and turned on his pillow with a sigh that had as much bitterness in it as sorrow.

Mattie heard it; but perhaps she did not read its meaning. She went to her wardrobe, and took down her treasured black silk dress, and put it on. She coaxed her hair into bewitching curls upon the temples, and knotted a pink ribbon at her throat. She unfolded from their wrapper her long-hidden wedding gloves. With what a pang Charlie saw that, for they had made a compact to keep them forever. She looked at herself as one looks who wishes to appear well. Then she said, "Good night, Charlie."

He did not answer. She thought him asleep, and only touched his hair softly with her lips. His medicine and cooling drinks were at his hand, and the room was orderly and fresh. Mattie looked back at it with a little sigh, as she went. He did not hear the sigh; and, being very weak and ill, absolutely shed a dozen such tears as amount to a bucketful of those women let fall.

But he was really asleep when Mattie came back, and took off her finery, and donned the plain gray wrapper, and sat beside him until the dawn broke, taking only a few moments' doze in her chair.

He awoke from dreams in which Mattie had been doing a thousand cruel and improper things, angry and hurt, and bitter as ever. Truth and reality seemed mixed inextricably. He had dreamt that she kissed that abominable puppy, Tom Truefit; and, after tying him to a tombstone, danced over it with Capt. Corbet, with whom she had flirted in her girlhood. That seemed as true as her leaving him alone all the evening. He huffed her, an dscowled at her. He refused attentions that he needed. He would not take the cool drink from her hands. He would not let her read to him. Not until two days had passed did he relent a little, on seeing Mattie wipe her eyes by stealth, when he had been unusually cruel to her.

"She is sorry," he thought; "and it was only once, after all. There may have been some reason for it;" and he said, "Mattie, come here, dear, and sit down by me."

Then she came and held his hand in her own, fondling it and patting it, and he called himself, mentally a fool, and was growing very happy, when she said, "I must go out again to-night, dear. I have made an engagement to do so."

It was all to do over again, then. He took his hand out of hers.

"Why apologize?" he said coldly. "If you wish to go, do so."

And she replied, as sweetly as though she had not been making his heart ache, "Yes, darling, it will be as well for me not to talk about going so much, but just to go, if I have to."

And then came the dressing, and the "good-by," just as before.

Only a sick man could suffer as Charlie did that night. The mind seems to have more capacity for agony when the body is worn out.

"She does not love me," he said to himself, and he believed it from his soul. It seemed impossible that a wife, truly attached to her husband, could delight in gayety at such a time.

He was suffering. He was even in some danger—it *might* be, very easily. That was a night not to be forgotten. In all the time to come, he never did forget it. And Mattie, did she guess what she was doing? It seemed strange that she should not; put perhaps she really was as cold and fickle as he thought. This was but the commencement of the lonely evenings poor helpless Charlie passed upon his sick couch. Two or three times a week she left him, and did not even tell him where she went. He would not ask. Indeed, he did not care. The fact that she could be happy in such conduct was enough for him.

Three weeks had gone by since that first absence, when, lying alone in his room, Charlie heard a rap at the door, and calling, "Come in!" summoned across the threshold their landlady, in a state of excitement which seemed irrepressible. She rubbed her hands, and courtesied, and "hoped Mr. Cheviot was better;" but that was evidently not the object of her visit. That seemed to find difficulty in manifesting itself; but finally she broached the subject in the following terms:

"Your good lady is out again, sir!"

"Yes," said Charlie, shortly.

"She goes out a great deal," said the landlady.

"Yes," said Charlie again, "is that anything to you?"

"Well, sir," said the landlady, "me and the other lodgers in the house, we think it is. She's but young, and you are here on your back; and it ain't what we call proper for her to go to dancin' parties, and go home with beaux at [illegible] and I thought I'd mention it. You see, we follered one night, and we know it's dancin' parties, and that feller with mustaches comes along of her reg'lar; and—"

"Leave the room, if you please," said Charlie. "You are insulting my wife. Of course she must have an escort home when I am unable to go with her."

"Leave the room, indeed!" cried the landlady. "Well done, for them as owes a week's rent! But I won't have no lady as can leave her sick husband, and go gallavantin' with beaux, in my house long. I've got a character to keep, if she ain't."

And away hustled the landlady. As for Charlie, he was more dead than alive. He had fought his wife's battle, but he was enraged beyond expression. Jealousy nipped him fast. He thought for a moment of taking his own life. He lay back panting,

"It was that, then—she had a lover!"

He looked at the clock. She must return soon. He would see this lover with his own eyes, and then——What, he did not say, or even think. Only something horrible.

With pain and labor he got out of bed, and reached the window. There he sat looking down from the dark room into the light street.

People passed, chatting as they went. Every one was active, and well, and happy, but himself, it seemed. He moaned with grief as he sat there. He would have borne everything but the loss of her love—her neglect. An hour passed. Then a figure he knew came up the street, leaning on a tall gentleman's arm. They paused at the door.

"Adieu!" said a foreign voice.

"Good-night!" said Mattie.

"On Monday, I shall meet you again, at the same hour, madam," said the first speaker.

"Yes, I shall be there," said Mattie.

"And again adieu!" said the foreigner; and he lifted his hat, and was gone.

Mattie tripped up-stairs.

"The light out!" she cried. "My dear, are you asleep?"

Then she struck a match and set the lamp burning, and almost screamed, "Up, and at the window! Charlie, you'll kill yourself!"

"If I only do that, thank heaven for it," said Charlie. "Why should I want to live, Mattie?"

"Oh, my darling!" she cried, and came toward him.

He put her back with a wave of his hand.

"Don't feign affection," he said. "But, for all that, listen to me. I am ill and helpless, I know, I cannot command love, but I can command you not to disgrace me. Who is that man?"

"It is only Monsieur!" cried Mattie. "Oh, my dear, it is so kind of him not to let me come alone. Let me tell you——"

"Kind!" cried Charlie. "Woman, am I a fool? Evening after evening you leave me in solitude. Evening after evening you are escorted home by that fellow. I have suffered, I don't deny it. I loved you; I would have been true to you, Mattie, through all change; but you are a woman, and women are all false. But now I cast you off. Go to some of your rich relations. Tell them you have done with me; and that I have done with you. You have proved plainly that you care nothing for me. And why should you, for a miserable fellow like me, who will, probably, go limping through life? Why should you, for you never really cared for me? You——"

But there he paused, and burst into tears, and she would not be kept away any longer. She knelt at his side, and hid her wet eyes upon his arm.

"Dearest Charlie," she said, "listen to me. I did it because we were so poor. I—oh, Charlie, it is only at Madame Leroux—the dancing-school, I mean. She advertised for a lady to play the piano for her evening classes. I went; and I did not tell you lest you should be angry, at first. Besides, how could I know that I would suit? But I do; and to-night she paid me, and we need not suffer, darling, until you are well. She wants me to keep on. And it is only the gentleman who plays the violin—a grandfather, dearest—who sees me home as he passes the doorr I am timid, you know. I meant no harm, and I thought of you all the while; and see how much I have earned. To-night I meant to tell you, and thought you would be glad."

Poor Charlie! He gathered his little wife to his bosom, and they wept together.

"And I may go on?" asked the poor girl. "Just while you are ill, darling?"

Charlie could not answer; a word would have choked him.

"I did go on," said little Mrs. Cheviot, as she told the story. "For a long while my playing at the dancing-school kept the wolf from the door. But Charlie grew better, at last, and was not in the least lame. And there is no need of my playing now, except to please the babies."

And then Charlie kissed her.

British Newspapers.

George Washington Smalley writes from London to the New York *Tribune*:

The *Daily Telegraph* came out on Monday "considerably enlarged," as it has for some weeks been promising it would. The enlargement consists in adding one column to each of its pages, and lengthening each page about two and one half inches. This must occasion great distress of mind to the *Standard*, which has been in the habit of placarding itself all over London as the largest newspaper in the world, by way of retort to the *Telegraph* announcements of the largest circulation in the world. The two are now of the same size, but though each page is bigger than the *Times*, neither of them is or ever was, taken as a whole, so big as that leviathan among journals. They print eight pages, the *Times* usually sixteen. I suppose there is no disputing the *Telegraph's* assertion about its circulation. An eminent corps of accountants certify that the number of papers printed from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1874, was 45,980,405, showing a daily average of 176,174. Both this and the *Standard* are now printed on Hoe presses, those of the *Telegraph* specially manufactured in America, and capable of producing 100,000 copies per hour, which means that they have either eight or ten [illegible] impression being 12,000 copies, per hour, and the average, I suppose, allowing for stoppages, not more than 10,000. The *Daily News* has quite lately equipped itself with Walter presses. Of the three the press-work on the *Standard* is the best. The *Telegraph* presses are either not yet in complete order, or the poor ink or paper is accountable for the blurred look of its pages. There must be economy somewhere when a newspaper of this size is sold at a penny. At that price it was impossible to give as much space as the *Times* at three-pence does the advertisers, and probably the present change is due partly to their dissatisfaction with the supplement system. Little else than advertisements was printed in the supplements, and everybody threw them away unread.

The Mysterious Circles.

Cut from a card two disks or circular pieces, about two inches in diameter; in the center of one of them make a hole, into which put the tube of a common quill, one end being even with the surface of the card. Make the other piece of card a little convex, and lay its center over the end of the quill, with the concave side of the card downward; the center of the upper card being from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch above the end of the quill. Attempt to blow off the upper card by blowing through the quill, and it will be found imposible. If, however, the edges of the two pieces of card be made to fit each other accurately, the upper card will be moved, and sometimes it will be thrown off; but when the edges of the card are on two sides sufficiently far apart to permit the air to escape, the loose card will retain its position, even when the current of air sent against it be strong. The experiment will succeed equally well whether the current of air be made from the mouth of a pair of bellows. When the quill fits the card rather loosely, a comparatively light puff of air will throw both cards three or four feet high. When, from the humidity of the breath, the upper surface of the perforated card has a little expanded, and the two opposite sides are somewhat depressed, these depressed sides may be distinctly seen to rise and approach the upper card, directly in proportion to the current of air. Another fact to be shown with this simple apparatus appears equally inexplicable with the former. Lay the loose card upon the hand, with the concave side up, blow forcibly through the tube, and the same time bring the two cards toward each other; when within three-eighths of an inch, if the current of air be strong, the loose card will suddenly rise, and adhere to the perforated card. If the card through which the tube passes have several holes made in it, the loose card may be instantly thrown off by a slight puff of air.

Recently, while a mail from England was being distributed at the Postoffice in Toronto, some of the letters were found to be gnawed, and on investigation a mouse was found in the bag. The little fellow had come by mail across the ocean.

Princess Mary, a Modoc squaw, and sister of the late lamented Captain Jack, is sojourning in Kansas City, Mo.

MOURNING AN EMPEROR.

How They Do the Thing in the Flowery Kingdom.

The London *Weekly Dispatch* has the following:

"The Emperor of China being dead, all his subjects, according to their rank, will be required to mourn his decease. On the proclamation of the Governor of the province, the mandarins under him not only put on mourning, but paint out the decorations on their house walls, and wrap their sedan chairs in black cloth. The common people have to shave their heads, and also to perform certain ceremonies prescribed especially for them; but as for the mandarins and loose gentry, on a second proclamation from the Governor of the province, they meet together on certain appointed days in a particular temple, to 'lift up their lamentations' for the departed monarch, whom most of these mourners never once beheld. The mode of their proceedings is in this wise: The mandarins, gentry and others entitled to take part in the ceremonial, having mustered inside the temple, slowly and silently take up each one the position prescribed for him, according to his rank, on a raised platform previously prepared. This done, a professor of ceremony appears upon the scene. Everything being ready the professor, amid profound silence, calls out in a commanding tone: 'Kneel down!' Immediately one hundred individuals, more or less, being the highest in rank and power in the province, simultaneously fall prostrate. Then the next order comes: 'Knock your heads once on the ground,' which the company immediately do. Again and again the foreheads tap the floor, and yet a third time they are required to knock and knock.

"The professor, while they are still on their hands and knees, now commands them to 'begin their lamentations,' whereupon these adult, rational beings commence to moan and weep in a whimpering, subdued tone of voice. This having been kept up for a minute or so, all are ordered to 'stop their crying,' 'rise up,' and 'disperse from their places,' which, by this time, they seem not unwilling to do. Thus ends the ceremony of 'three bowings and nine knockings.' The funniest thing connected with the whole business is that, until the Emperor's death has been officially announced from Pekin, nobody is supposed to be sorry. A steamer commonly brings the news down to a province long before the Governor's official dispatch arrives, and thus, though the Emperor's decease is perfectly well-known, everybody surprisingly commands his feelings, and goes about his business as usual. It is only when the Governor sends forth his public announcement that the land is convulsed with sudden and universal sorrow. Happy is the monarch whom the people delight to honor."

Plain Explanations of Obscure Proverbs.

"The more the merrier."

Multitudinous assemblages are the most provocative of cachinnatory hilarity.

"Birds of a feather flock together."

Habitants of ether, similarly plumed, gregariously assemble.

"Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

Emergence from the culinary utensil into the devouring element.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth."

A superfluity of artists deteriorates the mock turtle.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

A connecting cotton link, properly established, is ninefoldly economical.

"It is a long lane that has no turning."

That rustic pathway is indubitably longitudinal that has no circumlocution.

"Love me, love my dog."

Evince an amatory disposition toward myself; let your deportment toward my canine be also affectionate.

"Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

Dwellers in crystal palaces should refrain from the propulsion of irregular-shaped particles of granite formation.

"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The blast of Æolus is indeed malevolent that benefiteth not, though nomeopathically, some portion of humanity.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

A natural production of the feathered tribe, properly secured, is more than equivalent to a greater number in a comparative state of freedom.

Lazyness.

Lazyness seems to be az natral az onions, and just about az helthy too.

The lame and the lazy have alwuss been provided for, the world has alwuss waited on them and alwuss will.

Lazy folks are alwuss wanting sumthing, but they ain't alwuss happy when they git it.

I hav studdyed the lazy man klusely, and the the philosophers tell us that lazyness haz ruined more folks than the measles haz, I never knu a lazy man to quite spile yet or loze enny fatt.

Lazyness iz sed to invite deviltry, but mi experience haz been that a lazy raskal kant earn days wages at mischief.

I dont luv lazy folks, I dont even respect them, but I kant help but admire the way they eat.

I never knu a lazy man yet but had a krazy appetight, and if he couldn't git sirloin stake, would take common hash, or kodphish balls for brekfast, and shove hiz plate up the sekond time for sum more.

Lazyness iz one ov the fust laws ov natur, and for that very reason, I suppose, is entitled to some compashun.

Lazy folks are generally fatt, and good natured. I hav seen them so kind, and docile, that they wouldn't even fite flies. —*Josh Billings.*

An English physician recently removed a section of a patient's liver, placed it on a plate, scraped it carefully, and returned it to its place, fully restored to its normal action. This promises to work a revolution in the treatment of disease, and in a few years we will have an addition to domestic literature something like this: "Husband, I wish you would take John's right lung down to the doctor this morning, and have the middle lung fixed," or, "Will you stop into the doctor's when you come home this noon, and see if he has Mary's liver mended, as she wants to go out to tea this evening." The practice will become so common in time, we are sure, that none of the neighbors will be in any way startled to see a wife, with a veil tied around her head, leaning out of a bedroom window, and shouting to a receding husband; "*Jer-e-miah!* Tell Dr. Scrapem to send up Willie's right kidney at once, whether it is done or not. He's had it there more'n a week, and the child might as well be without any kidney, and done with it!—*Danbury News.*

"Old Pomp"—Great Doings Over a Dog.

Few of your readers who have visited Georgetown and stopped at the Barton have not known something of Jim White's splendid, but aged and infirm, Newfoundland "Pomp." In his youth and prime he was a noble animal, full of life and joy, and desperately devoted to his master. It has since been plainly evident that the affection was mutual. But I sat down to tell you that "Pomp" is dead at last. Age, with its infirmities, catches dogs as it does men, and carries them away to the "hereafter" by much the same process.

On Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock he passed away. A handsome casket, silver mounted, was made, and the remains inclosed therein. As he lay in state, stretched out at full length, his head reposing as naturally as life upon his paws, scores of people who had known and loved him came to take their last farewell. At 10 o'clock Thursday morning Mr. S. W. Nott drove up to the Barton with a four-horse sleigh, and the remains were transferred to it. The horses were appropriately adorned with streamers of crape, also the ball-pearers who took charge of the ceremonies. Six large dogs, bearing crape streamers about their shaggy necks, were ranged in double file in rear of the sleigh, as mourners, and the solemn cavalcade moved slowly away to the cemetery. Arriving at the grave the venerable Stephen Decatur made a few touching remarks on the life, character, and nobility of the deceased, and was followed by one of Georgetown's prominent lawyers, Mr. N——r. Messrs. L——, P——e, and B——tt, pall-bearers, then lowered the body to its final rest. The procession then reformed, and marched directly to the Barton House and drank peace to "Old Pompey" in his happy hunting-ground. Thus after nine years of faithful devotion to his master, whose appreciation was always tender and kind, a noble brute went, let us hope, to the highest sphere of dog-heaven. Jim, his owner and friend, is inconsolable.—*Georgetown Cor. Colorado Register.*

Country-School Oratory.

"Solomon Smith, Jr., step up here."

Smith, a stupid-looking country boy advanced to the platform, tripped on the step, stood up, and began:

When General——

"Make your bow, sir!" interrupted Mr. Whipem.

The boy stopped short, made a jerking inclination, and went on:

When Gen. Jackson climbed the heights,

[Here he raised his feet, as if climbing.

And tore the starry banner down,

[Snatching at the air.]

He caught his foot upon a stump,
And scraped his foot from toe to crown.

During the delivery of the last lines he put on a most painful expression of countenance, and scraped his hands over his whole person.

"Well, done, Solomon," said Mr. Whipem' "go on with the next verse."

"Thar aint no next verse, sir; the moral comes next."

"Well then, give us the moral, sir."

As we rush upward on our way,
Quick hastening o'er the sod,

[Running from one side of the platform to the other.]

Some little trouble stops our way,
And down we fall, by G—d!"

"Solomon," said Whipem, as soon as he had recovered his breath, "did you write that?"

"No, sir," whimpered the boy, "Sam Jones wrote it for me. I gave him two apples for it."

"Thar," exclaimed Mr. Whipem. "I thought Sam Jones did it; he's at the bottom of every piece of mischief in the county; wait till I ketch him."—*Schenectady (N. Y.) Star.*

How Bar-Room Liquors Are Made.

There may be seen daily, on Chestnut street, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a man dressed in faultless apparel, with a great diamond upon his breast, vainly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent solitaire on his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry, and not even Liebig knows it better. His occupation is the mixing and the adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alcohol, and the next day each of them will represent the name of a genuine wine or a popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store, bearing a large basket upon his arm. Five pounds of iceland moss are first weighed out to him. To raw liquor this imparts a degree of smoothness and oleaginousness that gives to imitation brandy the glibness of that which is most matured. An astringent called catechu, that would almost close the mouth of a glass inkstand, is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket, and a pound of white vitriol is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of cognac, the sulphuric acid, and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison are always kept in store. The mixer buys these things in various quarters. They are staples of the art.

The Other Boy.

Says the New York *Herald*: The news that the Prince Imperial has left school is very important. We have full accounts of this event in the English papers. Royal boys are in the fashion now. One 18-year old lad has resigned his tops and velocipedes to become King of Spain. Another imperial lad is toddling on to the sacred throne of China. The Spanish boy was born in 1857, and will be eighteen next November. The young Napoleon was born in 1856, and will be nineteen this month. Accordingly, he is a year older than his royal brother, and we are glad to learn that he is number seven in his class, and the head of it in fencing and riding. So that if France wants a sovereign here is a new Emperor ready on the verge of his nineteenth year, who can fence and ride, and who will, if allowed, do as much for France, "by the grace of God," as his royal brother Alfonso is doing for Spain.

OUR FIRST BABY.

Drop from a fountain unfailing!
Into the world here with wailing.
Come at the time of a crisis—
Flickering the light in his eyes is;
Flesh, of a putty consistence;
Eyebrows, of faintest existence;
Nose, just the slightest suspicion;
Body in limpest condition—
This is my boy, and a dear one;
Possibly so, but a queer one.
Had he been larger I'd rather;
Nevertheless, I'm a father.
Pride my whole spirit is filling;
Rapture my body is thrilling—
What makes him wiggle so? Stop him
Look how he twists! You might drop him.

Gown, of the longest and widest;
Lace of the airiest and lightest;
Cap, which they tell me just suits his
Features, and socks on his "footsies;"
Ribbons of blue tie his sleeves up—
Bless us! see here how he heaves up!
Surely the terrible glutton
Hasn't a paunch worth a button.
Nurse, take the fellow! He's drowned me!
Odor of fresh milk around me—
See! he has deluged my waistcoat,
Utterly ruined my best coat.
Yiouck! once again—goodness gracious!
That comes of being voracious.
Carry him off to his mother,
Tell her I don't want another.

Stay for a moment, for maybe
I may have been such a baby—
New-comer just such as this is,
Smothered by virginal kisses,
Full as admiringly dandled,
Full as tenderly handled.
Wonder if he will—it might be—
Six feet and one in his height be;
Wonder if he there will marry—
Wonder if to him they'll carry
Just such a baby as this is,
Smothered by young women's kisses,
Baby admiringly dandled,
Mannikin tenderly handled;
Wonder—Oh, stuff! let the thing go!
I am a father, by Jingo!

Pith and Point.

Party ties—White cravats.

A good floor manager—A broom.

Who is the greatest terrifier? Fire.

Cherry cobblers—Jolly shoemakers.

Doors have a list-less look in summer.

A bad egg is not a choice egg, but is hard to beat.

The Minnesota wolves are starving. Where's Bergh?

To produce cowslips in winter—Drive your cattle on the ice.

A man squeezed a wasp's nest in his hand, recently, thinking it was a sponge, but it wasn't.

Take care of your health and wife; they are the two better halves that make a man of you.

An excellent cure for dyspepsia is this: Give a hungry dog a piece of meat, and chase him till he drops it.

What is the difference between a temptation and eternity? One is a wile of the devil, and the other is a devil of a while.

When I see people strut enough to be cut up into bantam cocks, says Susan Tall, I stands dormant with wonder and says no more.

There is no such thing as luck. It's a fancy name for being always at our duty, and so sure to be ready when the good time comes.

On a woman with red hair who wrote poetry—Unfortunate woman! how sad is your lot! Your ringlets are red, but your poems are not.

A Mississippi paper says: "Give a negro a spavined mule, a single-barreled pistol, and a brass watch, and you make him supremely happy."

"A fight between a negro boy and a bear, after which a dog will be set upon the bear." All this at Waco, Texas, for the contemptible sum of 50 cents.

A brass band has just been organized in Mediapolis, and the inhabitants are flying in wild haste to the grasshopper regions.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

"I haven't taken a drop of liquor for a year," said an individual of questionable morals. "Indeed! but which of your features is to be believed, your lips or your nose?"

The American Consul at Naples is often mortified by his countrymen and women calling upon him at the consulate to inquire "when Vesuvius may be expected to give another show?"

Reading in the morning papers that Thalberg had been embalmed by his widow, Muggins remarked that he knew several married men who were kept alive in a pickle by their wives.

Lightning recently struck a telegraph pole and ran along the wire into the office at Coatsville, Indiana, when the operator, seated at the instrument, excitedly telegraphed back, "Don't send so d——d fast!"

It is said that some time during the present year a party of 100 Englishmen is coming over to this country on a great buffalo hunt. 'Ist! 'Ush! 'Ark!—

The 'orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill.

Best Things.

The best theology—A pure and beneficent life

The best philosophy—A contented mind.

The best law—The golden rule.

The best education—Self-knowledge.

The best statesmanship—Self-government.

The best medicine—Cheerfulness and temperance.

The best art—Painting a smile upon the brow of childhood.

The best science—Extracting sunshine from a cloudy way.

The best war—To war against one's weakness.

The best music—The laughter of an innocent child.

The best journalism—Printing the true and the beautiful only, on memory's tablet.

The best telegraphing—Flashing a ray of sunshine into the gloomy heart.

The best biography—The life which writes charity in the largest letters.

The best mathematics—That which doubles the most joys and divides the most sorrows.

The best navigation—Steering clear of the lacerating rocks of personal contention.

The best diplomacy—Effecting a treaty of peace with one's own conscience.

The best engineering—Building a bridge of faith over the river of death.

The Hottentot of the St. Louis *Journal* perpetrates the following: "The President perpetrated a pun once, and it was this: 'Yes, my popping the question to Mrs. Grant was purely an ax-a-Dent.'"

FARM AND HOME.

Our Little Milk-Maid.

Who's that coming to the snow?
Our little milk-maid; don't you know?
From the valley just below.

See her spray-like ringlets blow;
Mark her color come and go;
Watch her catch the falling snow.

What if I might shape her fate!
Would she have a grand estate,
And a famed and lordly mate?

Pearlie such a fortune? *No!*
Little maids that come and go
With their milk-pails, sun or snow,

Need no gold or silken chains,
Lordly halls or vast domains;
Such would heart-aches bring, and pains.

A thrifty husband, true as steel,
Children in whose love [illegible]
All her little sorrows heal—

Such for Pearlie would I crave;
A happy home, an honored grave,
Give our little milk-maid brave.

—*Cincinnati Times.*

Minor Farm Topics.

The hog may not be thoroughly posted in arithmetic, but when he comes to a square root he is there—the hog is.

Manures of all kinds, or highly concentrated manures, should be kept in basements or under sheds till drawn to the field.

Three bushels of good sand, mingled with half a bushel of cement, makes an excellent mortar, which is not liable to be dislodged by storms.

In the manufacture of liquid manures, fill a barrel half full of pigeon, hen, or fresh manure from the cow stable, clean from straw; mix in two quarts of salt, and add the water. The salt kills the insects in the manure, and is of benefit as a fertilizer.

Paraffine is recommended in an English journal for waterproofing boots. The writer adds: "Melt thoroughly the paraffine, and having well warmed the boot, apply the paraffine with a brush or piece of flannel before a fire, to allow of the leather absorbing the liquid. I have tried the above, and it answers admirably, resisting snow-water during a week's shooting."

We have some big land-owners in America, but Abd-el-Kader-el-Kerim beats them. He is the richest land-owner in the province of Constantine, and he also owns 2,500 horses, 17,000 mules, 120,000 oxen and sheep. He is a great hunter, and keeps a pack of hounds numbering 250; beside these he has 60 of a fancy breed, which are used in the chase of the gazelle.

The London Omnibus Company have lately made a report which discloses some interesting information not only to farmers but to every owner of a horse. They have in use no less than 6,000 horses; of this number 3,000 had for their feed—bruised oats, 16 pounds; cut hay, 7½ pounds; straw, 2½ pounds; and the others, unbruised oats, 19 pounds, uncut hay, 13 pounds. The horses which were fed on the former, and consumed 26 pounds per day, could do the same work as well, and were kept in as good condition, as those receiving 32 pounds, thereby causing a saving of 6 pounds on each horse, amounting to £60 per day, or $22,300 per annum on the company's 6,000 horses.

Wild castor-beans being suspected as a cause of the loss of several head of stock in Southwestern Kansas, the Legislature is taking the matter in hand, with a view to protecting live stock against it. The committee appointed to investigate the subject referred it to Prof. W. K. Kedzie, chemist of the State Board of Agriculture, for an analysis of the bean. The result is, that it contains no other matters than those common to all castor beans, but that one of these matters is an acrid principle which acts as a powerful cathartic, and sometimes also as an equally powerful emetic, so powerful as to be fatal. Prof. Kedzie had been collecting data upon this point from his students for some time previously, and was ready to give an intelligent answer.

Choice Receipts, etc.

The method employed by professional workers in hair-curling is as follows: Wet the hair to be curled, wrap it smoothly around a cylindrical stick or tube of proper size, tie it in place; then put it in water and boil it two or three hours; remove it from the boiler, wrap it carefully in a newspaper, and bake it in a moderate oven for an hour. Thus treated, it will stay in curl permanently.

Pickled Oysters.—Select one quart of fine large oysters. Put them over the fire in a saucepan, and let them boil two minutes. Then remove the oysters with a fork into a deep dish. Take two teacupfuls of the liquid in the saucepan; add to it one cupful of vinegar, a few blades of mace, a teaspoonful of unground black pepper; the same quantity of allspice. Simmer together over the fire, and pour over the oysters. Serve them cold.

A Laundry Secret.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or more of water, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning, pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water in a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

A genuine erasive soap that will remove grease and stains from clothing is made as follows: Two pounds of good Castile soap; half a pound of carbonate of potash, dissolved in half a pint of hot water. Cut the soap in thin slices, boil the soap with the potash until it is thick enough to mold in cakes; add alcohol, half an ounce; camphor, half an ounce; hartshorn, half an ounce; color with half an ounce of pulverized charcoal.

As a rule, warm water and a soft cloth are all that is required to keep glass in good condition; but water bottles and wine decanters, in order to keep them bright, must be rinsed out with a little muriatic acid, which is the best substance for removing the "fur" which collects in them. The acid is far better than ashes, sand, or shot; for the ashes and sand scratch the glass, and if any shot is left in by accident, the lead is poisonous. Richly-cut glass must be cleansed and polished with a soft brush, upon which a very little fine chalk or whiting is put; by this means the luster and brilliancy are preserved.

Around the World.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette* has the following: "Mr. Mark Grason of Richmond, Va., is now in this city training for the prodigious and hitherto unattempted feat of walking around the world. Several weeks ago Mr. Grason, backed by Leon Macarthy, entered into a wager of $25,000 with J. P. Wilkinson and Thomas L. Murdock (the parties being all from Richmond, Va.) that he could walk around the world in 600 days. The distance to be included in the entire route is 19,226 miles, which will make a daily average of a little over thirty-two miles. Under the terms of the agreement, which have been accepted and signed, Grason is to start from the City Hall, New York, on Saturday, April 3, 1875, and to return to the same place Thursday, Nov. 23, 1876. Part of his trip will be on the ocean steamers, during which time he will make up his daily average by walking on ship-board. He will be accompanied by Mr. Macarthy and some persons to be sent out by the other parties to the wager. The exceptions included in the agreement are delays occasioned by assault or unavoidable accidents. Mr. Grason is twenty-eight years old, five feet seven inches high, weighs 136 pounds, and has been known in Richmond in the various capacities of an actor, author and pedestrian. During the excitement occasioned by Weston's walks, he started out in the pedestrian line, and soon accomplished a walk of 100 miles in twenty-four hours. During the Seymour and Blair campaign, in 1868, he walked from Richmond to Omaha, Neb., a distance of about 1,500 miles. He carried the Stars and Stripes, and made 123 Democratic speeches on the way at various places. He now claims to be the champion pedestrian of the world."

The Black Hills—How to Get There.

[From the Sioux City Journal.]

The region known as the Black Hills is situated in Western Dakota, with their southern slope stretching into Wyoming Territory, their southern extremity extending within fifty miles of the northwest corner of Nebraska, and their northern limits touching on Montana Territory. While within the Black Hills proper there is a vast extent of very rich grazing and agricultural lands, abundance of timber and water, to approach them from anywhere in the Eastern States the traveler must pass through a strip of country varying in width, and generally destitute of water and vegetation. Taking Harney's Peak, near which the richest gold discoveries were made by Custer's miners, as our objective point, and measuring the distance as shown by the government maps, we are enabled to furnish the following table of distances from important frontier points:

	Miles.
From Bismarck to Harney's Peak	261
From North Platte, Neb., to Harney's Peak	234
From Fort Pierre, Dak., to Harney's Peak	163
From Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Harney's Peak	201
From Fort Randall, Dak., to Harney's Peak	158
From Brule City, Dak., to Harney's Peak	192

Of the six starting points above named, the route *via* Brule City, Dak., is the best and is really the only feasible one. Say for example, a Chicago man desires to go to the Black Hills. He must travel by some one of three railroad routes, [illegible]

	Miles.	Fare.
Chicago to Bismarck, Dak	1,000	$40.85
Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyoming	1,100	48.30
Chicago to Yankton, Dak	500	19.65

Probabilities of Population.

There are going to be some disappointments in 1900, if the orators who used to blow about the probability of there being 100,000,000 inhabitants in this country at that epoch survive to see it. It is easy to fall into the error of supposing that the rapid ratio of increase in a new country is going to last forever. The presumption is going the rounds, in connection with the petition for a mint in Chicago, that, as the six States of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin have now a population of 5,700,000, and have increased at the rate of 64 per cent. in the last decade, they will therefore have a population of 25,000,000 in 1900. But in the light of the lessons of the census and of the constantly decreasing ratio of growth, we should say that these States will feel very self-congratulatory in 1900 if they have a population then as large as they had in 1870.—*Springfield Republican.*

The test of time and experience is the only sure guide in selecting an instrument. It is of little consequence that a man makes one or two fine pianos or organs for a fair and intrigues successfully for a prize. It is *the quality of everyday manufacture* that concerns the buyer—not what exceptional and costly instruments have been specially made for exhibition. The Smith American Organs are of high and uniform excellence, and are the best for actual use, having been tried and proved for twenty-five years.

Etagere Cabinet Organs.—The *etagere*, as the French call that elegant article of furniture furnished with a number of small shelves designed for various small ornamental articles, has become a necessity in every fashionable drawing room. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are now manufacturing a combination of the *etagere* and cabinet organ, very rich and beautiful, which they furnish for the price of an organ without the *etagere*.

Carpenters, see advertisement of Simmons' Sash Supporter.

Important Invention.—"In less than ten years there will not be a metal truss in use," was the prediction of one of our most eminent physicians on examining the Elastic Truss of the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y. The extensive adoption of these unequaled instruments, which certainly cure rupture without torture, will make them the only trusses used in much less than ten years. We advise all sufferers to send to the above company for descriptive circulars, as these trusses are sent to all parts of the country by mail.

The Rev. Mr. Buzzard is the name of an Iowa divine.

Allen's Lung Balsam causes the lungs to throw off the matter that is collected over the air-cells, and makes the patient breathe more freely, and purifies the blood, gives strength to the body and tone to the digestive organs, and heals the irritated parts and gives life and health to the system. Asthma is soon relieved by its use. For sale by dealers in family medicines generally.

Glen Flora Water is indorsed as the best mineral water in the world. Cures Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaints. Address R. H. Parks, Waukegan, Ill., for circulars.

Burnett's Floral Hand Book. *See Adv't.*

Reed & Sons' Organs.

If you wish to buy a first-class organ with the latest improvements, the sweetest quality of tone and the newest style of case, send to Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

American Women.—It is a melancholy fact that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate-looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty, and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of Dr. Walker, of California, which is known as Vinegar Bitters, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.—a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years' standing that will necessitate more powerful treatment; but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the Union. 26

Blood Diseases.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, it is important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous Diseases.

[illegible]—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. Grove Station, Ia., July 14, 1872.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully [illegible] restorer. J. M. Robinson.

Discovery is sold by druggists.

Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

A fortune easily made. No capital required. For particulars address Lohman & Co., Laramie City, Wyoming.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Burnett's Floral Hand Book. *See Adv't.*

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address Excelsior M'f'g Co., Buchanan, Mich.

PATENT Novelties. Largest Stationery Package in the World. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

$70 A WEEK to Agents. Business legitimate. Address W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS. Chang Chang sells at sight. Necessary as soap. Goods free. Chang Chang M'f'g Co., Boston.

$75 A WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere. For outfit, 25c, FRITCH & WALKER, Dayton, Ohio.

$10 to $25 PER DAY—Send for "Chromo" catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston.

TELEGRAPH Extra inducements to learn. Address J. Abernethy, Supt., Cleveland, O.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Send 3-cent stamp for catalogues. Rob't Veitch & Son, New Haven, Ct.

Guns Catalogue Free. Rudolph & Co., 1018 N. 5th St. Louis, Mo.

$20 Daily to Agents. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with $5 Chromos, free. AMERICAN M'F'G CO., 300 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. $34 a week or $100 forfeited. *The secret free.* Write at once to COWEN & CO., Eighth Street, New York.

$22 A DAY. Agents wanted, male and female, for an entirely new invention. Write to the EUREKA MANF'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

INK POWDER! One package makes 1 quart finest black ink. By mail per doz. $1. Single pack, 25 cts. J. C. HARRIS, Druggist, Venango, Pa.

$2,400 a year salary. Salary and expenses paid. Outfit free. A valuable package sent for 3c to return postage. C. H. GURNEY, Waterboro Center, Me.

WONDERFUL! $6 only for the NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. Agents may coin money at this; the commissions LARGE. Write to T. ELWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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[illegible]
[illegible], 48 and 50 Wabash-av.
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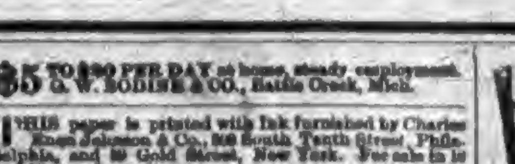

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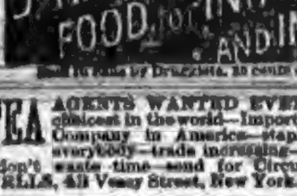

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA MARCH 18, 1875

☞The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate run up a bill of $4,687 90 in burying Sumner. Mr. French, it is feared, put a portion of that sum in his pocket.

☞The Beecher-Tilton trial still progresses with no particular interesting developments. When this most disgusting scandal shall have been removed from the world's stage, angels in heaven will rejoice.

☞Andy Johnson did not make that Pinchback speech, If he will show whether or not Pinchback has been a citizen of the United States more than seven years, he will settle a question now in shadow.

☞The people who have been prosecuting Mr. Tilton in a Brooklyn Court discover now that they have been hunting up the questionable record of a Theo. H. Tilton who has not brought suit against Mr. Beecher.

☞Casey—brother-in-law Casey—should be yanked up for violation of the Civil rights law. He declines the seat in the senate which Pinchback cannot obtain, on general principle that it is disgraceful for a Caucasian to take a "nigger's leavin's."

☞The Ohio Grangers have petitioned the Legislature to enact the bill cutting down official salaries of all kinds. The Grangers mean business but they are in a fair way to make themselves obnoxious—to office holders.

☞That $7,000 which "old subsidy" Pomeroy put in the hands of a henchman to start a bank with, but which one Yorke alleged was used in an attempt to bribe him to vote for "old subsidy," has at last been returned to the owner. It was a queer transaction.

☞Brother Marine was a trifle premature, yesterday, in his congratulations of Providence for the marvellous preservation of the Baxter law.—The counsels of the ungodly have prevailed, it appears, and the flow of lager will not be interrupted by the stern hand of law.

☞The preparation for the municipal elections in Indianapolis are already in a state of gratifying forwardness, and promise a goodly amount of excitement for the approaching canvass. Municipal elections are usually of the utmost importance to the immediate community, and engender more bitter animosities than a heated presidential contest.

☞A compromise temperance bill was passed at the close of the extra session, after being kicked from one house to the other during the regular session. Three republicans coming to its support, and advocating it with a great deal of ability. Local option was defeated, its advocates wrangled and clamored for an adjournment to kill time, but the anti-locals would call for the ayes and noes and thwart them. We will publish the law entire in our next weeks issue, so that our subscribers by preserving the paper can refer to it at any time.

☞The Ohio Senate, on Friday last, passed a bill repealing the law which gives to municipal authorities the power to prohibit the sale of ale, beer and wine. Under the law, made in contravention of existing State law, village Councils were able to adopt what is known as the McConnellsville ordinance. The State bill to which we refer takes away the power of Councils to prohibit, but gives them the power to regulate the *traffic* in ale, beer and wine. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass the House.

☞As we predicted, those republican roosters were *trotted* out a trifle prematurely. New Hampshire has not given so signal a victory to that party as one might have been led to expect by what was said about it.—The governor has not been elected, and who it is to be will depend entirely upon the political complexion of the new legislature. As this is still unsettled, there is still doubt as to the final result. It is pretty certain that *two* of the three congressmen are democrats, which is a gain of one, over the last election. As far as one is able to determine by the evidence at this time accessible, there seems to have been no very decided reaction in public opin

☞In a late number of the Indianapolis Globe we notice an editorial paragraph in which the word "infernal" does not occur. We should at once infer that the gifted editor was ill if it were not that he presents his readers with a vigorous editorial endorsement of the work of the Cleveland idiots. So long as the Globe is consistent in its advocacy of a paper money, based on nothing no one need anticipate a lucid interval.

☞The demoralized Republican party of Cincinnati has attempted to seduce Messrs. Moses F. Wilson and Fred Johnson into accepting a nomination for Public Court Judge on their hybrid ticket. But these gentlemen, having submitted their claims to the Democratic Convention, have too much self-respect and principle to lend themselves to such a scheme. Overtures of the same description have been made to Judge Saffen, an old Democrat, and a true one. He will not aid the common enemy to divide and distract the party with which he has been identified for so many years.

☞If the constitutionality of the new civil rights bill is not speedily put to the test of the courts, it will certainly not be for the want of test cases.—Almost every city, town and village in the country has its civil rights cases As if by a concerted movement, the negroes have everywhere attempted to reap the new and wonderful benefits conferred by the act. They have besieged the theatres, saloons, hotels, and railroad coaches. They have interposed their sable features in the barber shop under the hallucination that the tonsorial artists therein would embark in wood clipping. In a majority of these cases, the blacks have been defeated and of course they have demanded redress. The new law will probably be decided to be unconstitutional.

☞Yesterday evening a "poor lone widow" accompanied by a "wee bairn with a cough suggestive of being manufactured for the occasion, came into the Sentinel office. The woman carried a book in which it was stated that she had been induced to come to America by friends here, [illegible] husband running off left her with one child to provide for. Being sick she was obliged to hire a wet nurse, and the latter had so depleted her purse that now she was obliged to rely on the cold charity of a cold world, etc., etc. Yet in face of this, were subscriptions on the book for almost fabulous sums, as it were. Among the most prominent was one from President Grant, who in the fullness of his heart had actually given her, out and out, the princely sum of *ten cents*—in delapidated currency. Thus is that generous man kept impoverished, and his $50,000 salary won't go far, you may be sure. Not to be outdone, the woman departed richer by $0,000.25 than when she came.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

☞We have refrained from giving any expression in regard to the Brooklyn scandal, expecting that the defense would produce evidence, somewhat in proportion to the reputation of the defendant. A man that has labored in a church for twenty-seven years, surrounded by a great brother-hood with not even a breath of suspicion on his fair name, and during all those years not even a deacon's meeting being called to settle any trouble in the church he calls his child; one that he has reared to giant proportions, and loved as a father loves his children and through his talents and kindness has secured the great love of all these people; coming into court with this great influence one would naturally suppose he would bring evidence with him, sufficent to crush all opposition to the purity and holiness of his character; but the main thing in the defence thus far, has been to prove that Tilton has been guilty of the same thing charged against the defendant. How the plaintiff's shortcomings can establish innocence of defendant lawyers as well as common sense, people fail to perceive. If Tilton was a profligate man, and that his wife was unhappy on that account, would it not strengthen the case, in *its* probabilities, against the defendent? Men versed in human nature, and Judges of courts know the fact, that the greatest danger to a womans fidelity, is the belief in her husbands infidelity. Under the precedent in other cases, the learned council for the defence, are probably reserving their most important testimony to close up with. Should the Albany Legislature pass an act making the wife's testimony admissible, it is more than likely, that the public will have another long and tedious recital from Mrs. Tilton, and Beecher, as a fresh and final conclusion of the testimony in this case. Verily the end cometh not yet.

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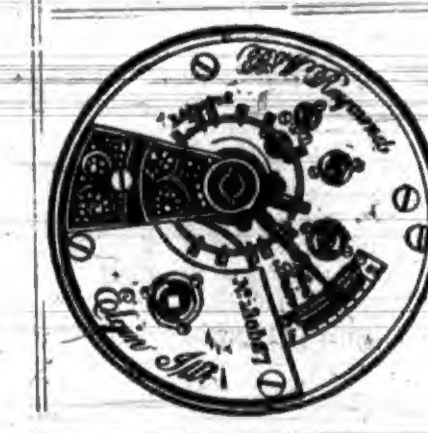

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VILLAGE election is near at hand. Set 'em up b'hoys

Mrs. Lamb, of Mich, is visiting her parental at home in this place.

EVERYBODY is anticipating a splendid time at the old folk's hop

THERE don't seem to be much talk in regard to the new railroad.

THE roads are in a terrible condition for hauling heavy loads.

THE man who said spring began March one-th—lied a trifle about the thing.

Now listen for loud complaints from all sides, about overflowed cellars, etc.

Two of our legal gentlemen had a short "spat" at the spelling school last week.

J. J. Hoopingarner, of Butler, is having a great clearing out sale. Remember this.

WE are having an immense run of job work. Thanks to the lively business men of Auburn.

Miss Emma and Callie Verdermark, of Fort Wayne, were the guests of our good-looking Louie, last week.

LAST Sabbath was a beautiful day, and the various houses of worship were filled to their utmost capacity.

THE chimney on the business house of J. E. Woodford burned out last Friday morning. No damage was done.

THE lumps of crystal ice now left at the doors of the householder, indicate that spring is beginning to "hoop it up."

REMEMBER the play next Thursday and Friday evenings of Under the Gas Light by our Athenaeum club.

Mich Houston, has purchased Mr. Benedict's interest in the meat market, and will hereafter go it alone.

THE Angola dramatic company will put Handy Andy on the stage in a short time.

Philip Fluke and J. Beuret have erected some substantial and comfortable stables on their premises.

MARCH coquets at a fearful rate—first all smiles, then frowns, then tears. And yet we live in the "temperate" zone.

TRAINS are once more running regularly on all the roads, and "snow-bound" ceases to be an every day occurrence.

THE circulation of the COURIER is still steadily increasing. Every family that wants a good paper should subscribe for it.

Dr. W. S. Allen, has located his office over McQuistons dry goods store and will do business in his profession at any time See card next week.

WE fear that some of our readers are not aware of the fact, we want to say that there was a very severe snow storm last Tuesday.

If the old saying is true, about the coming in, and going out of March, we hope it will make its lamb-like exit pretty soon

Wash McConnell, Esq., of Angola, gave us a call yesterday, while on his way to the Chicago Junction over the "rattling" B. & O.

SEVERAL signs took a down-fall last Monday night. The wind was strong, with a light rain, and a clap of thunder every now and then.

Geo. Patterson, worked hard last Monday, to keep the water out of his cellar. The most miserable ditch in the city lies in front of his residence.

As moonlight nights and warm weather will soon be with us, we would suggest to the young ladies that they have the front gates in good order.

WE neglected to say, last week, that our citizens sent to the Kansas sufferer, Mr. Plummer, twenty-five dollars in money and large quantities of meat, &c.

A team belonging to Mr. Rowly ran away last week, attached to a pair of bob sleds, on South Main street. We did not learn how much damage was done.

THE house formerly occupied by Mrs Fair is now vacant, and will be moved from its present location, to make room for the store building of Albright and Eaton.

THE editor left last Monday for an excursion trip South. He was quite sick when he started, but would have gone if he knew he had to return on a "shutter."

SPRING becoming ashamed of having winter linger in her lap so long, has given the hoary-headed fellow a push, and sent him to his own proper resting place.

A careless driver came very near getting killed crossing the Eel River road, one day last week. People should be more careful, especially when the train is but a few rods away.

THE Ligonier *Banner* came out with a supplement last week. J. B. is a first-class newspaper man, and the *Banner* is acknowledged everywhere as being the leading paper in Noble county.

SAID she: "How long are you going to stand before that glass?" Said he: "Until I see how my ulster hangs. But that's just the way; a woman never takes any interest in her husband's dress after she's been married a year."

Sol, Barney, of Spencerville, that good natured, funny Sol, gave our city a glimps of his phiz last week. He reports things on the move at Spencerville, and anticipates a large dry goods trade the coming season.

Mr. Knour, with Loomis & Co, in the dry goods and grocery business at Corunna, is now conducting one of the finest trades in Northern Indiana. It is a self-made business and is bound to "stand the storm."

Miller & Casebeer are renovating their store room, varnishing and fixing up generally. If all of our merchants had the same "get-up" about them that this firm has we could double our present trade in one months time.

OUR lively and energetic young townsman, Frank Benedict, is furnishing up his store room for the purpose of opening out a confectionery store. Frank is one of those lively jovial kind of chaps, and we are certain of his success.

Thos. Scott, so long in the employ of Wm. Richmond, of this place, has sailed to Milford in Kosciusco county, to conduct a dry goods house, for the above gentleman He will be missed to some extent among his associates.

LOST.—We will pay a fair reward for a newfoundland dog, that was lost near Butler, this county, some time ago. Call at the COURIER office. The owner will look for him in a short time, and we give this notice so that no trouble will be had

WE notice quite a number of improvements going on, such as barns, woodsheds &c., on the different streets. If it is possible, we will try and write up all the buildings, as fast as they are erected during the coming season.

Miss Sally Shaw, informs us that the spring trade for millinery work looks quite promising. Miss Orpha Bodine and and her employees are very busy in the dress making department, and a lively feeling prevails among the ladies in H. H. Stamets fancy store.

Examination of Teachers.

After March 1st, 1875, and until further notice, examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday in each month, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month.

A large number of our citizens could be seen strolling up and down the streets on Sunday last. We will wager a nickel that not one woman, who had a new rig on stayed in the house twenty-five minutes during the day, leaving out meal hours. What do you say?

OUR old hard working neighbor, Isaac Roth, Esq., is hauling brick for a new residence. We are glad to see such industrious men push ahead, and in their old days have a commodious and comfortable home to enjoy themselves in.

THERE is a rumor afloat that the Presbyterians are preparing to change ministers. We have heard nothing said about the present pastor except in his favor. But a change of pasture, &c., you know.

WE learn from the Steuben *Republican* that the Rev. Mr. Lamport, formerly of our place, received a donation from the citizens of Angola. The occasion was a grand one, and the young people added much to the success of the entertainment.

LAST Monday, the editorial (?) excursion destined for the everglades of Florida, the bayous of Louisiana, and the cotton fields of Mississippi, started from Indianapolis. The manager of the exploring expedition is Mr. Ainsworth superintendent of the house of refuge—not to mention the ubiquitous Tom Mays. The excursionists will be gone about two weeks. *Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

WE dropped into our enterprising neighbors, Messrs. Miller & Casebeer, the other evening and were shown some of the finest clothing that ever was spread over any counter in Auburn before. They are simply handsome, and very cheap. We would advise all our readers to call on this firm before buying their spring clothing.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Mays, editor of the Courier, was made the recipient of a handsome diamond pin valued at $175, by the clerks of his department in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening of last week. The affair took place at the Hotel Bates, and James E. Baker, of Vincennes, made the presentation speech.

Our friend Ed. Eldridge, of the Central Grocery, is receiving a fresh line of groceries and wooden and willow-ware for the spring trade; also canned goods in abundance. Give Ed. a call.

THE ladies social of the Presbyterian church, will meet next Wednesday after noon and evening, with Mrs. J. L. Davis These socials are highly entertaining and enjoyable, and it is desired to have a full attendance on this occasion. Everybody and their friends is cordially invited to be present.

WE learn that a little confab was had at Mr. Metz's boarding house on Main street the other day, wherein a lady of the name of Mrs. Jones was accidentally kicked on the wrist and badly injured. The person that done the kicking made off at a rapid rate, and has not been seen or heard of since.

MR. JAMES H. CULBERTSON, formerly of Ligonier, Ind., has opened out a restaurant and boarding house at Kendallville, and is doing a paying business. While one of Captain Idding's "boys" in the Provost office, at that place, during the war, the writer had occasion to make the acquaintance of Mr. C. "May he live long and prosper."

THE enterprising Baker Bros., on Eighth street, are now running a delivery wagon, and persons buying goods at this house will have them delivered free of charge. During the summer they will pass their bread around to each house in the city that wish to buy of them. Step by step we are moving on in the way of enterprise and improvement, and ere long Auburn will be the "boss."

CONSTABLE Rosenberry tried to sell a team of horses, wagon and harness, last Saturday, supposed to belong to Samuel Puffenberger, and the harness was bid off at $1.50, horses $9 a piece, and the wagon at $9.75. If there had been nine months credit on the rig it would have brought about two hundred and fifty dollars. It was not disposed of however to the bidder.

Mr. Johnny Young, in the employ of Wm. Richmond, of this place, scooped the Waterloo chaps in the spelling contest, last Tuesday evening. He was the only person from our place who went to Waterloo, but still he done just as well as a thousand, he put 'em all down. They refused the prize for some reason or other, but Johnny has stumped them for another "spell," and the dictionary will be cheap at two trials.

Now as spring is open and many of our citizens are contemplating building, we would advise them to secure good, substantial men to perform the work. Wm. Sherlock is one of our leading contractors and builders, and is now prepared to do any kind of work in the carpenter and joiner line with satisfaction guaranteed. Parties who intend to build should call on this gentleman and learn his style and prices for doing work before letting the same.

Rev. David Tatum, of Cleveland, Ohio, will address the people of Auburn on the subject of temperance at the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, March 23d. Rev. Mr. Tatum was formerly superintendent of the Home of the Friendless, but for the last five years has been lecturing upon temperance. Ministers of all denominations unite in recommending him as an earnest, zealous, logical and instructive speaker. Our citizens are assured of a rare entertainment and are cordially invited to be present.

MORTON is still laboring for the admission of Pinchback, but it is believed without hope. It is stated that Pinchback was once offered a bribe of $30,000 if he would stand by the McEnery government, but he refused, prefering to be Senator in Congress under the Kelloggites as they had promised. The President's choice was for brother-in-law, and Grant has been scheming to keep the ebony Louisianian out, and work brother-in-law in. Why should not Morton run him for President in 1876.

As the season for croup is now at hand —that is when it is most prevalent—we give the following receipe, which we clip from an exchange. There is no harm in trying it: "Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife, or grater, and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonfull of alum and mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palitable and administer it as quick as possible. Almost instaneous relief will follow.

WE hope that our citizens will all turn out to-day at the Methodist dinner and supper. The arrangements, if carried out, will make it a fine affair. Our merchants should all patronize this enterprise, not only in donating something, but by going to the hall and getting their meals. The object of this is to aid Mr. Welch, their minister, and as this is the first time our Methodist people have had a donation for a long time, we think that everybody should take hold of the matter and make it one long to be remembered. The young ladies who canvassed the town to see what our citizens "was made off" gave credit to their undertaking, and every family in the place was visited sometime during the fore part of the week.

OLD FASHIONED SPELLING SCHOOL.

A Lively Time at Ensley's Hall!

A Large Crowd in Attendance.

AUBURN SPELLERS AHEAD!

THE spelling school epidemic broke out in Auburn last Saturday evening at Ensley's Hall, and was the occasion of a large gathering of all classes of our citizens. W. L. Penfield, Esq., called the meeting to order, announced the programme, and stated that the business of the evening would now begin. Two captains having been previously appointed by a committee of arrangements, took their places and chose sides for the conflict. After an hour of amateur spelling, and a short recess, the contest for the prizes commenced with about fifty combatants. A few rounds brought down the poor spellers, and then the interest deepened, and under excitement many good spellers dropt down on easy words. At half-past eleven o'clock seven contestants were on the floor, determination and victory stamped upon every lineament of the countenance, and as our polite and good looking pronouncer took in the situation very properly suggested an adjournment, rather than violate the Sabbath, which was granted until the following Monday evening.

Passing over the spiritual manifestations, such as the moving of chairs, etc., which was exhibited before the hall was left desolate, we would remark that the spelling school is a good place in which to study human nature. The person who rises to spell has his measure taken by his auditors. He may be a pompous man in community, a sharp talker, and a business man, but he dreads the exposure of bad spelling. A person may be polite, and move in society with that easy grace and refinement that would convey the idea of scholarship and lofty attainments, but let him stand up to spell and go down on an easy word, and his prestige departs, and all his easy assurance deserts him, and he passes current at a very much depreciated value. To pass through the ordeal of a spelling school successfully requires that nerve, calmness and self assurance, that few possess.

The contest was renewed on Monday evening, and the seven combatants arranged themselves nearly facing each other, and awaited with breathless interest the opening of the spelling book.—Gradually the battle narrowed down to two spellers. The one, slow, careful and deliberate, the other, more excitable, but professionally schooled in opposition, keen, resolute and fearless. At first, they eyed each other with savage fierceness, as if the contest was to be decided by physical strength, but that expression soon gone, gave place to timidity, and it was evident that each was afraid of the other. The hour becoming late, the one on whom our hopes were centered purposely missed a word, which left his antagonist the victor, who marched off in triumph with the key that unlocks the great storehouse of knowledge on one arm, and something more beautiful and priceless on the other, of which we could not do justice in describing. While his friend that made him the recipient of the first prize, contented himself with the prize of all prizes —the key that opens the portals of a better and a brighter world.

1st prize, - - C. D. Hare,
2d " - - - H. C. Peterson,
3d " - - - Mrs. Casebeer.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be rendered within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

Wm H Keller to Thomas W Scoot s w ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 8 Richland—$1.600.

Timothy McClure to William Rockwell, five acres in s e cor of s w qr sec 1, Union —$250.

Heirs of Jonathan Hall, deceased, to Alexander Hall, lot 45 and 3½, lot 38, old plat, Auburn—$1.200.

Abraham Redefer to Edward and Eli Burns, s ½ lots 11 and 12, G & D ad Auburn.

Henry Killing to Charley Fox w ½ lots 25 and 26, Auburn Junction—$250.

Mary A. Hurd and husband, to Joseph M. Waterman w ½ of n w ¼ Section 30, Franklin—$3,356.

John Rhinehart to Wright & Sebert, e½ of n e ¼ Section 35, Smithfield—$4,000.

Franklin Smith to Henry and Charles Probst, w ½ of w ½ of s e ¼, Section 17, Jackson—$1,800.

Books, Books, Good Books, and Cheap Books!

All those that are fond of reading good and interesting books, be sure and call on W. M. Boughan, who is now canvassing the county for one of the most interesting books now published. It should and does interest all mankind, the title of which is the Second Coming of Christ, or the Restitution of all Things, which should receive the candid and serious thought of all christendom, as we are most assuredly living in the latter days and the most momentous period of the world.

The Event of the Season.

The Athenaeum Company are now preparing to produce the beautiful picture of love and life in New York city, entitled "Under the Gaslight," introducing the grand Pier Scene, also the terrific Railroad Scene, with a train of cars crossing the stage at lightning speed. They have been to considerable expense for new scenery, properties, wardrobe and printing, making it the event of the season. The scenery was painted expressly for them by an artist of ability, and everything to make it a success procured. We hope the people will appreciate their efforts to please. Remember the time and place for playing, March 25th and 26th, at Ensley's Hall.

LAST week Dutcher's household goods performed the wonderful feat of turning somersaults through the front door. He had taken possession of Mr. Brandon's house without consent of the owner, and when Geo. found it thus he done as any man would, gave him a "set out." The evidence was given in favor of Mr. B. throughout the testimony of the different witnesses, but the jury assessed his fine at 25 cents. It looks kind o' funny how this comes thus, but the law has crooks and turns that the devil couldn't figure out on a twenty foot blackboard.

THE last Waterloo *Press* feels jubilant over the New Hampshire election, and exhibits the rooster bravely; but the final returns do not show much cause for rejoicing. The Democracy carried the State by five or six hundred majority on the popular vote, elected two Congressmen out of three, being a gain of one, and rendered it certain that if the election goes to the House of Representatives that New Hampshire will vote for the Democratic candidate for president. That must have been a Butler rooster,—it can't crow worth a cent.

A long and severely cold winter has passed away, and an early and favorable spring is anticipated by all who observe the signs of the times. Yet many of our people feel a little despondency, particularly over the continued hard times and apathy in all branches of productive industries. Farmers in this vicinity complain that the prospect for an average crop of wheat is extremely doubtful. The excessive drought last season that continued till very late in the fall, prevented farmers from sowing the average number of acres of wheat, and what was sown did not obtain sufficient root to warrant an abundant growth. Many say they despair of raising hardly wheat enough for their own use. Yet in other localities the crop appears promising and gives evidence of a large yield. This is in localities in the county where the soil is of such quality as to resist the effects of a drought.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook as to a wheat crop, farmers have been generally prosperous. Produce of all sorts has commanded fair prices, and butter, eggs, potatoes, wool, etc., have been in active demand and have sold at war rates. The very great fall of snow during the past winter is regarded with favor by agriculturists. Snow is looked upon as a valuable fertilizer, and in general as advantageous to winter crops. In our city the manufacturing industries are assuming new life, and nearly all the establishments are making preparations to increase their capacity for doing business, and many have already resumed work on full time. Our merchants and dealers are generally prosperous. Very few failures have occurred during the hard times, and those dealers who have weathered the storm are doing a largely increased business. The price of real estate has declined a trifle, and rents are not so excessive as one year ago, all of which renders the outlook much more favorable to the laboring man and mechanic, upon whose prosperity depend the wealth and growth of any city or country.

Preparations are in rapid progress in our city to erect a much larger number of dwellings and business houses than usual, and our capitalists are investing their money in local industries. On the whole, the outlook is regarded as furnishing unmistakable evidences that the crisis has passed, and a general revival of all branches of industries has already commenced in our city and county.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Auburn Building, Loan and Saving Association, that there will be a meeting of said stockholders, to be held at the office of Guy Plum, in Auburn, Ind., on Saturday, April 3d, 1875, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors of said Association to serve for ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Association.

By Order of the President.

Attest: A. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Auburn, March 18th, 1875.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE B. P. & C. RAILWAY CO., }
(Indiana Division) }
AUBURN, IND., March 11th, 1875. }

THE Stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway Company, (Indiana Division) are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said company will be held at the office of the Company at Auburn, Ind., on the 7th day of April next, at 12 m.

WM. WING, Sec'y.

March 11th, 1875.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

For THE COURIER.

Laws of Health.

BY JOHN M. SHUTT, M. D.

Continued from Last Week.

We are far from desiring a return to those days of patriarchial simplicity, or to this pythagorian diet so opposite to our present condition, our manners and our elements.

The complicated organization of man requires a variety of nourishing and restorative aliments. An uncomplete diet only sustains a part of the organs, and if it is continued other organs will be injured. But will our meals be less savory when their natural qualities have not been destroyed by aromatics? Will our existence be less agreeable when we disengage ourselves from everything that may injure or shorten our lives? If we do not exercise those tumultuous pleasures, those insatiate joys, those consuming passions which torment the multitude, we will no longer have their low spirits, their grief, anguish, distastes for life, nor the diseases which consume them. On the contrary, we will possess vigor, health; we will experience pure pleasures, noble emotions, elevation of self, power of mind, friendship and devotion. Qualities which were so common with the ancients, but are so rare with us. Life is a treasure in our hands, it depends upon ourselves to preserve it, or to quickly consume it. A long life, exempt from infirmities, is generally the price of a simple and natural course of regimen. The mind, also, has its necessities, and the more it is cultivated the greater and more numerous became their necessities. Thus assemblies, diversions, recreations, the fine arts, music, everything which responds to our legitimate aspirations without injury to the tranquil mind or to the health, is not prohibited. Hygiene, like morality, only condemns errors and excesses. We cannot shun death, but it is easy to extend the bounds of life. It is better to prevent disease than to cure it. We should live without fearing death. To fear death is never to enjoy life, but to be always dying; it is more frightful to be always anticipating it than to receive it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod.
Six " " " 75 " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at [illegible] LANHAM & HOSE.
Auburn, Indiana.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that John P. Widney Administrator of the estate of Lanslot Ingman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said County. J. R. LANNING, Clerk, of the Circuit Court of De Kalb County.

March 11th, 1875.—w3.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

Samuel W. Ralston, } Before J. P. Widney, Jus-
vs. } tice of Union Township.
Martha J. Antrup. }

IT appearing by the return of the writs herein, that said defendant is not found, and that property has been attached. Notice is therefore given to said defendant, to appear to said action at my office on the 12th day of May, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. WIDNEY, Justice.

Dated March 10th, 1875.—3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Asahel B. Bryant, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased in Troy Township, De Kalb County, State of Indiana, on

Friday, the 9th Day of April, 1875,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Wagons, Grain and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

L. F. CORNELIUS Adm'r.

March 18th 1875.—w3.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Lowry, Administratrix of the Estate of William Lowry, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said County. J. R. LANNING Clk, of the Circuit Court of De Kalb County.

GUY PLUM, Attorney for Plaintiff.

March 18th, 1875.—w3

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned administrator of the estate of David Perkey, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said County.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

March 11th, 1875.—3w.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In the DeKalb Circuit
De Kalb County } Court, May Term, 187

Julius S. Anderson,
vs.
Maria Ingman,
Mary E. Sebert,
John W. Sebert
Sophia Altenburg.
Daniel W. Altenburg,
John P. Widney.

Complaint No. 179.

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Guy Plum, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Sophia Altenburg and Daniel W. Altenburg are not residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of February, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

February 25th, 1875.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable [illegible] Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work [illegible] and hands [illegible] the best Circular Mills. The frame, head blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and [illegible] being made entirely of iron and steel. It is readily set up and started in from one to two days [illegible] It is generally driven by threshing engines [illegible] It cuts from 2000 to [illegible] feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Rig [illegible] by two men. Send for circulars.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A DISPATCH from St. Johns, N. F., says: "Tuesday, March 2, the ship Violetta, from France to St. Pierre, laden with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's bay. The captain and crew were saved. People from the shore then went to save the ship, but a northeast gale scattered the ice, and twenty of them were lost, and twenty-two others are still missing."....The Italian bark Giovanna, was recently wrecked off Cape Cod, and all on board, with the exception of the steward (fifteen persons) perished....The Newbury (Mass.) silver mines are yielding at the rate of 200 ounces of silver to the ton.

THE Governor of little Rhode Island is highly indignant because a United States Marshal interfered with the State Constabulary for the seizure of some liquors, and says if such things are to be tolerated the State Judiciary and Executive "may as well resign their offices and leave the control and direction of State affairs to subordinates of the United States government."

THE English steamship lines running to New York have agreed to an advance of $5 on their steerage passage rates. The advance will affect those taking passage to or from this country.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from Seymour, Connecticut. A Mrs. Evans cut the throats of her two children, aged three and six years, and then cut her own throat.

THE WEST.

THE tide of emigration to the West and Southwest has commenced early this season. A recent dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says: "Col. Thomas Dorwin, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, brought a special train of thirteen cars of freight and eighty-five passengers from Hannibal, Mo., *en route* to Southern Kansas, where they will settle. They are from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other States, and were provided with stock, farming implements, etc."....Live hogs are selling for $8 per hundred pounds in Chicago....The Indiana Legislature has passed a bill making railway "ticket scalping" illegal.

A LAWYER of Ironton, O., has discovered a specimen of ore which proved to be an agglomeration of pure diamonds, weighing twenty ounces, and worth about $400,000....A woful tale of Indian barbarity comes from the West. The 16,000 Indians, headed by Stone Calf, who recently surrendered at the Cheyenne Agency, were accompanied by Ella and Lizzie Germain, survivors of the Smoky Hill massacre, where their parents and one sister were killed by the Indians. They tell a pitiable tale of suffering and terrible treatment. Gray Beard took Ella, aged 17, and Stone Calf had Lizzie, aged 11. Ella, who is enciente, says she can identify all who took part in the killing. They were dressed in Indian costume, and were nearly starved.

THE amount of wheat remaining unshipped in Minnesota is stated at 2,844,740 bushels, against 5,053,779 bushels at this time in 1874.

CHICAGO elevators contained on the 10th inst. 3,882,509 bushels of wheat, 1,795,848 bushels of corn, 539,096 bushels of oats, 14,314 bushels of rye, and 215,763 bushels of barley, making a total of 6,447,590 bushels, against 7,448,738 bushels at the same period last year....Buell, the correspondent who was arrested at St. Louis under the "Poland gag-law" for libeling Senator Chandler, has been discharged on account of a defect in the indictment.

LARGE numbers of strangers are concentrating at Sioux City, Ia., with the intention of joining the first expedition to the Black Hills.

THE annual report of the packing business of Chicago, printed in the papers of that city, shows that the total number of hogs received, alive and dressed, during the season, was 2,362,974, against 2,243,212 for the season of 1873-4. The average price of the season just closed has been $6.02¼ against $4.80 last year. Trade has been peculiarly active, and the season has been generally profitable to packers....Washington dispatches state that President Grant has sent strict orders for the employment of such military force as may be necessary to check the Black Hills expedition now organizing at Yankton and Sioux City....By order of Judge McKean, of the United States Court, at Salt Lake, Brigham Young has been fined $25 and imprisoned in the penitentiary for one day, for contempt of court.

THE SOUTH.

THE first lawsuit under the Civil Rights bill occurred in Wilmington, N. C., where a colored citizen brought an action against a saloon-keeper for refusing to sell him a drink. The court scrutinized the new law closely, and decided that it didn't apply to bar-rooms....The Alabama Legislature has expelled one of its colored members for the trifling matter of having offered to sell his vote for $300.

A BILL has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, theaters, and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbance in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodation, after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In case of theaters, managers are to have the right to issue reserved seat tickets stamped "not transferable," and when a party, not the original purchaser, demands admittance, the door-keeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be refunded, and if he refuses to take the money, and thereby creates disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases half the fine goes to the hotel-keeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads.

POLITICAL.

HON. GEO. G. WRIGHT, United States Senator from Iowa, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He has determined to withdraw altogether from the political arena and resume the practice of his profession—the legal....Howard Knowles has been appointed Collector for the Fifth District of Illinois, vice R. H. Whiting, elected to Congress, and ex-Congressman Ransier (colored) has been appointed Collector for the Second District of South Carolina.

THE President has nominated to the Senate Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, for Minister to Austria....The 20th of March has been set apart by Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty for the action of Congress in adopting the Poland report.

THE following is a list of the Chairmen of the new standing committees of the United States Senate: Privileges and Elections, Morton; Foreign Relations, Cameron of Pennsylvania; Finance, Sherman; Appropriations, Morrill of Maine; Commerce, Conkling; Manufactures, Robertson; Agriculture, Frelinghuysen; Military Affairs, Logan; Naval Affairs, Cragin; Judiciary, Edmunds; Postoffices and Post Roads, Hamlin; Public Lands, Oglesby; Private Land Claims, Thurman; Indian Affairs, Allison; Pensions, Ingalls; Revolutionary Claims, Stevenson; Claims, Wright; District of Columbia, Spencer; Patents, Ferry of Connecticut; Public Buildings and Grounds, Morrill of Vermont; Territories, Hitchcock; Railroads, West; Mines and Mining, Sargent; Revision of the Laws, Boutwell; Education and Labor, Patterson; Civil Service Retrenchment, Clayton; to Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Jones of Nevada; Printing, Anthony; Library, Howe; Rules, Ferry of Michigan; Engrossed Bills, Bayard; Enrolled Bills, Conover; Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Windom; on Levees of the Mississippi River, Alcorn.

THE National Industrial Convention assembled at Cleveland on the 11th inst. Sixty delegates, representing twelve States, were present. Permanent organization was effected by the election of Prof. Hooton, of Illinois, Chairman; J. T. Campbell, Illinois; C. W. Campbell (colored), Virginia; and R. J. Trevellick, Vice-Presidents; A. Cameron, Secretary. Stirring speeches in favor of greenbacks and an independent political party were made, and resolutions to the same effect adopted....The President has decided to recognize Garland as Governor of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON.

HORACE MAYNARD has been appointed Minister to Turkey.

DOUBT is expressed as to the possibility of a reorganization of the Treasury Department, owing to the alleged discovery of a clerical error in engrossment....The President will soon issue an order abolishing the Civil-Service rules in the Executive Department....Bill King arrived at Washington the other day, and of course has been interviewed. He said: "So help me God, I did not make any improper use of one dollar of the money." He was glad to say that the committee, as he put it, vindicated him on that subject. He will claim his seat in the next Congress; will not resign; will boldly meet all charges. He says he can fully explain the apparent discrepancies as to his testimony, and can disprove the pack of lies told against him.

OPINIONS differ as to the length of the extra session of the Senate—some Senators believing that the discussion of the resolution recognizing the Kellogg government, and admitting Pinchback, will prolong the session to six or eight weeks; while others are sure that the session will end within a month.

RETURNS received at the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the manufacture of whisky has not diminished any since the passage of the law increasing the tax....The totals of the appropriation bills passed by the last Congress foot up $171,294,766.

PRESIDENT GRANT has directed the abandonment of the civil-service reform, Congress having failed to make the needed appropriation to carry it on....The total amount of legal-tender currency now outstanding is $380,714,900.

THE Washington Postoffice is completely clogged by the vast amount of public matter which is now being franked....The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $30,000,000 bonds on account of the sinking fund. The amounts contemplated are: Coupon bonds, $24,063,750; registered, $5,936,250. They are under the act of Feb. 20, 1862. The coupon bonds are of the fourth series. Coupon bonds: $50, No. 10,001 to No. 15,500, both inclusive; $100, No. 27,501 to No. 40,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 13,001 to No. 20,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 39,001 to No. 66,000, both inclusive. Total, $24,063,750. Registered bonds: $50, No. 2,001 to No. 2,125, both inclusive; $100, No. 15,551 to No. 16,743, both inclusive; $500, No. 8,651 to No. 9,154, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 35,701 to No. 38,073, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 11,601 to No. 12,320, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 15,501 to No. 19,341, both inclusive; total, $5,936,250; grand total, $30,000,000.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.—Jeffreys, the juror who had been indisposed, was well enough to be in his seat, though it is feared his poor health will lead to an abrupt termination of the trial. Bessie Turner was in court, and is to be a witness for the defendant. By order of Judge Neilson, all tickets of admission are taken up and the holders excluded, after the seats are full, thus clearing away hundreds of idlers. Lunching in the court is no longer tolerated, and the ventilation is much improved. Mrs. S. B. C. Putnam and a Mrs. Moore testified as to their knowledge of Mrs. Tilton's domestic grievances.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY—Several witnesses were examined for the defense. The most important testimony elicited was that of St. Clair McElway, a journalist, and Samuel E. Belcher, a deacon of Plymouth Church, which went to show that Tilton's original charge against Beecher was only solicitation, not actual crime. Upon the whole, the testimony of the day was largely prejudicial to the prosecution, and Mr. Beecher's friends were in high glee.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.—The new witnesses examined were Oliver Johnson, assistant editor of the *Christian Union*, and a Miss Oakley, a friend of the family. A good portion of Johnson's testimony related to his religious belief, and a letter was read from Miss Oakley to Florence Tilton urging her not to be a witness against her mother. The fight is being carried on with increasing bitterness, as the trial progresses, and to-day there were sundry rough-and-tumble legal encounters, with hard hitting on both sides. That the bitterness and hostility were not assumed, was apparent as well from the sharp and sometimes contemptuous observations interchanged, as from the flushed faces, angry tones, flashing eyes, and excited gestures of the learned and distinguished counsel.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.—Charles Cowley, a lawyer of Lowell, Mass., was called as the next witness. Tilton swore that he had never seen this witness, yet he (Cowley) testified that he had been present at a number of interviews between Tilton and Victoria Woodhull, in which the subjects of marriage, divorce, and the relations of the sexes were freely discussed. He said that he had noticed "amorous glances" pass between the two, and that he had also noticed a degree of fondness in the intonations of their voices when they addressed each other. His evidence is regarded as very important, as it contradicts Tilton's, and tends to break down his credibility, and at the same time helps to sustain the theory of a conspiracy.

GENERAL.

THE Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company combination has resulted in a prompt advance in the rate of transcontinental freight of from 50 to 100 per cent.

RECENT deaths: At Fall River, Mass., Hon. James Buffinton, Representative of the First Congressional District of that State, aged 58 years; he had been in ill health for some time, and it is believed that his death was hastened by the fatigue attendant upon the protracted session of the House over the Civil Rights bill; in London, Arthur Helps, the celebrated English author, essayist, etc., aged 55 years; in London, Lieut.-Gov. James Hope Grant, the celebrated English commander, aged 67.

THE war between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads is still carried on with unrelenting vigor and energy. President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, refuses to budge from the firm stand he has taken, and it is generally believed that he will make the present low rates to the East permanent, and thus compel the other trunk lines to come down. It is the universal belief that Mr. Tom Scott, the great railway potentate, has for once met more than his match....Western farmers and shippers will be rejoiced to learn that Erie canal tolls the coming season will be nearly 50 per cent. lower than heretofore....Under the decision of the Postmaster-General, no third-class matter will hereafter be sent through the mails, unless its regular rate of one cent per ounce is prepaid. The following section in the law enumerates the matter included in the third class:

"SECTION 133. That mailable matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form and nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails."

IT is almost certain that Gen. Schenck will shortly retire from the English mission. He has long had such a step in contemplation. In a recent letter to a friend in Washington he says: "I am beginning to loathe the burdens of public service, they being no compensative reward for the peace and comfort sacrificed."

FOREIGN.

A LONDON telegram states that several cases of insanity have resulted from the revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American evangelists....There are rumors of another war in India.

THE famine in Asia Minor has decimated some districts to the extent of two-fifths of their population....Fighting still continues in Cuba.

THE convention between Spain and the United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed....The Alfonsists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners....A dispatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, states that the bodies of over forty persons who died there during the past winter have been temporarily interred in the snow, which lies in such immense quantities in the cemeteries as to prevent the opening of the graves.

A ROME special announces that the Pope has conferred a cardinal's hat upon Archbishop McCloskey, of New York. He is the first cardinal ever appointed in American. It is said that the Pope is in favor of designating two more cardinals for the Western world.

A NEW French Ministry has been formed, with Dufaure and Buffet as its chiefs....The report that Prince Gortschakoff had requested the recall of Wm. Schuyler, United States Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, is untrue.... A Berlin dispatch states that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of the law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

FULL accounts of the fire at Port au Prince last month have been received. Four hundred buildings were burned, involving a loss of $2,000,000....President MacMahon is accused of leaning toward Bonapartism....John Mitchel has again been returned to Parliament from Tipperary....The new Captain-General of Cuba has arrived at Havana. Being accompanied by a reinforcement of 1,000 Spanish troops, he was well received....It is said Germany is very much irritated at the conduct of Spain in the Gustav affair, and at the clerical leaning of King Alfonso's ministers.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate—Extra Session.

FRIDAY, March 5.—Vice-President Wilson called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock, and, after the reading of the proclamation of the President, the oath was administered to the new Senators. As Andrew Johnson advanced to the Clerk's desk to take the oath, there was great applause in the galleries, which was soon checked by the Vice-President. After he was sworn in, a large bouquet was handed him by a page, and he was escorted to his seat by Mr. Bogy....All the new Senators having been sworn, Morton offered a resolution acknowledging the Kellogg government in Louisiana, which was laid over at his request. He then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as a Senator from Louisiana....Adjourned till Monday, March 8.

MONDAY, March 8.—Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution to send a special committee to the Indian country to investigate into the condition of affairs and report to the next session. Objection being made, the matter went over....Mr. Morton then called up the resolution admitting Pinchback, and proceeded to make an elaborate speech in support thereof, after which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 9.—The Senate elected Ferry, of Michigan, President pro tem....The standing committees were announced, after which Morton concluded his support of Pinchback's claims. He was followed by Merrimon, who opposed the admission of Pinchback....After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.—Merrimon resumed his speech against the admission of Pinchback, and concluded at 2 o'clock, whereupon the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 11.—Clayton's resolution to appoint a committee to go to the Indian country during the summer months was killed by a vote of 29 to 22, after which the Senate went into executive session.

TWO MEDICAL societies met in Portland the other day. A car-load of grave-stones also arrived during the day. It is not often that the eternal fitness of things sticks out in this manner.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

Nothing new to note in financial circles. The demand for favors is not urgent, but the indications are favorable for a firmer market. Interest rates, 8@10 per cent., according to security offered. Bonds firm and steady at 116¼@116⅝ for U. S. 5-20's of '62, and 119⅝@119⅞ for 5-20's of '68; 10-40's, 113⅝@113⅞; U. S. currency 6's, 118⅝@118⅞. Latest gold quotations—New York, 114⅞; Chicago, 114⅞@114⅞.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	*Receipts.*		*Shipments.*	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	37,843	31,421	32,010	49,960
Wheat, bu	218,469	496,080	84,260	282,306
Corn, bu	310,679	190,856	80,500	39,404
Oats, bu	122,220	179,850	52,421	89,087
Rye, bu	6,631	20,202	1,836	7,962
Barley, bu	39,131	72,620	26,728	40,344
Dressed hogs	8,856	7,384	6,859	8,379
Live hogs, No.	48,644	58,757	26,266	49,053
Cattle, No	14,162	16,366	9,616	11,747

The movement in the grain markets was rather light during the past week, the only cereal which attracted any particular attention being spring wheat, the other markets ruling comparatively quiet. Local speculators were the principal operators, the orders received from interior points and other markets being very light. During the greater part of the week, spring wheat was firm, several financially strong operators bulling the market, and aided by favorable advices from Liverpool and more encouraging New York reports, they succeeded in establishing an advance of 1½@2c per bu. Shorts were alarmed and anxious to provide for their contracts. However, the market has again been weak, and values receded to inside prices. The decline was due partially to less favorable advices and the increasing stock in store, the receipts last week being about 134,000 bu in excess of the shipments. The main reason for the weakness was the absence of the "bull" movement, speculators showing but little confidence in the future of the trade, and allowing values to gradually recede. Corn, oats, rye and barley were dull and easy throughout, the offerings, although not particularly large, being in excess of the demand. Receipts invariably in excess of shipments. The outlook for the future of the grain trade is very uncertain, and speculators are more than usually cautious in trading, showing a disposition to hold off and await future developments.

The following table shows the current quotations at the opening and at the close:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	85½@86½	86 @88½
No. 2 seller March	85⅝@86½	85¼@86
No. 2 seller April	87½@88	86¾@87½
No. 2 corn, cash	64½@64¾	63¾@64
No. 2 corn, seller March	64⅛@64½	63¾@64
No. 2 corn, seller May	71½	71⅛@71¾
No. 2 oats, cash	50½@53½	52¼@52⅝
No. 2 oats, seller March	53 @53½	52½@52⅝
No. 2 oats, seller May	56⅝	55⅝@56
No. 2 rye, cash	98½@99	97 @97½
No. 2 barley, cash	$1.12@1.20	$1.05@1.12
No. 2 barley, seller Mar.	1.12	1.05
No. 2 barley, seller April	1.09	1.02½
No. 3 barley, cash	$1.01@1.07	98@1.01

PROVISIONS.

The packing season having closed the interest in the provision market was less marked, and only a moderate business was reported. Values have declined materially, mess pork ruling 20@35c lower, and lard ⅛@¼c off, but closed firmer. Mess pork closed at $18.10@18.12½ cash and seller March, and $18.27½ seller May. Lard closed at $13.20 cash, $13.27½ seller April, and $13.50 seller May. Meats steady.

LIVE STOCK.

Under favorable Eastern advices and light receipts both the cattle and hog markets have ruled firmer and higher. Cattle advanced about 15@25c per 100 lbs, closing firm at $4.75@5.70 for fair to good, and $5.75@6.25 choice steers; extra, $6.50@7.00; common, dull, $2.75@3.75; medium grades, $4.00@4.75; stock cattle, $2.75@4.25. Hogs 20@25c higher; closing steady at $6.20@6.90 poor to choice; Yorkers, $6.60@7.40 poor to choice heavy weights; bulk of sales at $6.50@6.75 for Yorkers, and $6.75@7.25 for heavy; extra, $7.75@8.00. Sheep active and higher; sales at $4.00@6.00 poor to choice.

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Dressed hogs were in good request, and prices ruled firm. The receipts were light, and the market closed with about all sold, at $7.30 for light, and at $8.25@8.30 for heavy weights. Seeds were in large supply, and the market ruled dull, particularly for timothy. The market closed at $2.40@2.50 for good to prime timothy; $6.25@6.30 for medium clover; $1.95@2.00 for flax; 80@85c for Hungarian, and 80@95c for millet. Highwines were quiet, with buyers and sellers apart in their views, and values nominal at $1.08@1.10.

PRODUCE.

The movement in butter continues light, and a rather weak feeling prevails. Sales for the week ranged at 16@20c for poor to fair, and at 22@25c for good to choice fresh roll. Broom-corn was in good demand and firm at 11@13c for No. 1 and extra. Beeswax remains quiet but steady at 26@28c for good to prime yellow. Eastern beans were in good demand and prices were firm at $1.85@2.00, according to quality. There was a fair local and shipping demand for cheese, and prices under light stocks were firm at 15½@18c for good to prime Western. Cider was quiet at about $6.00 for choice sweet. Cranberries closed with a slight improvement in the demand, at $9.50@11.50 for good to choice cultivated. Choice sound dried peas sold readily at $2.00@2.20 for choice green, and $1.90@2.00 for marrowfat. Eggs were scarce and prices very irregular; closed at 35c for fresh, and 12½@22c for common to choice pickled. Feathers steady at 48@52c for live geese; 25@30 for coarse turkey, and 5c for chicken. Apples met with a fair inquiry at $2.50@3.00 per brl for good to choice in lots, and retail sales were made at $3.50. Hides were unchanged; 7½@7¾ for green frozen; 8@8½c for heavy salted, 9c for light do, and 10@11c for kip. Hops remain quiet at 33@40c for good to choice new. Hay was firm and prices ruled 50c@$1.00 per ton higher; closed $18.00@19.00 for No. 1 timothy. Poultry was in good demand, with only a moderate supply on the market; prices were higher; closed at 14@15c per lb for turkeys, 12@13c for chickens, and 8@10c for geese. Potatoes under light offerings were firm and higher; closed at $1.05@1.15 for peachblows and 95@$1.00 for early rose. Tallow was firm at 8¾c per lb for cake and 8½c for solid. Vegetables remain steady at $3.75@4.25 for red onions, and $4.50@4.75 for choice yellow; turnips firm at 80c@$1.00 for rutabaga; celery 50@65c, and cabbage 75c@$1.00. Veal sold at 4@10c for common to choice.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOL.

The demand was fair, but the offerings were considerably larger and prices were a shade easier; the market closed at $1.00 for pork barrels, and $1.30 for lard tierces, and at $1.90@2.20 for whisky barrels. Lumber quiet and steady; fencing, $12.00@13.00; common boards, $11.00@12.00. Wool was quiet and unchanged; tub washed, 48@55c; fine and medium fleece, 45@48c; and fine to medium unwashed, 30@33c, according to quality.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	11	@	13½
HOGS—Dressed	9	@	9⅜
COTTON	16	@	17
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 40	@	4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 12	@	1 15
No. 1 Spring	1 17	@	1 22
CORN	83	@	86
OATS	67	@	70
RYE	90	@	95
PORK—New Mess	19 00	@	19 50
LARD—Steam	13½	@	14⅛

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 07	@	1 08
CORN—No. 2 New	64	@	65
OATS—No. 2	57	@	58
RYE—No. 2	98	@	1 00
PORK—Mess	18 50	@	19 00
LARD	13	@	13½
HOGS	7 00	@	7 75
CATTLE	5 50	@	6 25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	91	@	93
No. 2	88	@	88½
CORN—No. 2	62	@	63
OATS—No. 2	51	@	52
RYE	1 01	@	1 02
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00	@	1 08

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 07	@	1 10
CORN—New	66	@	70
OATS	59	@	62
RYE	1 10	@	1 12
PORK—Mess	19 00	@	19 25
LARD	13½	@	14

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 18	@	1 19
Amber	1 07	@	1 08
CORN—New	67	@	69
OATS	57	@	58

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 13	@	1 14
Amber	1 07	@	1 08
CORN	68	@	70
OATS	58	@	59

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 12	@	1 13
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 08
CORN	66	@	72
OATS	58	@	62

Spring Styles.

NARROW SKIRTS.

The general characteristics of the feminine toilet just now are closely clinging skirts and extreme length and narrowness of train. An ultra fashionable lady of the present day presents the exact image of a leader of fashion of the epoch of the Directory—revers waist, enormous cravats of white muslin and lace, and scanty, clinging skirts with an immense narrow train. All this will be very uncomfortable to wear during the coming summer; but before that time Dame Fashion, who is well-disposed at heart, and who likes nothing better than to vary the toilet by manifold changes, will doubtless effect a compromise between trains a yard and three-quarters long and the exigencies of the locomotion of modern life.

THE SPRING BONNETS

are composed for the most part of a hoop, entirely open in the middle, and leaving the hair uncovered, the hoop being covered with flowers. Of course, this will not be the only bonnet of the season, for there are now as many kinds of bonnets as there are wearers; all, however, tend to increase in size, so as to shade the face rather more than they have done for some years past. What are called opera bonnets are mere head-dresses, composed in general of a simple torsade of faille and white tulle ruches, ideally light, and a wreath of flowers terminating behind in a large cluster. The street bonnets have a prominent brim, from beneath which peep forth one or three roses. On the crown of the bonnets almost always is curled a large feather of a color to match. Besides the street bonnets for morning and afternoon, there is devised for the coming season, which is also that of full-dress concerts and day receptions, what may be called the fancy bonnet; this is made of tulle embroidered with beads, and trimmed with feathers mixed with gold or beads, according to the nature of the embroidery used. Many black Neapolitan street bonnets, embroidered with jet and lined with light blue, pink, or vert-de-gris velvet, are in preparation for spring wear.

A Sheep War in Colorado.

A Denver correspondent says: There being no law to protect them against the sheep which nibble off their pastures, the cattle owners have been obliged to take the law in their own hands, and a law as bloody as those of Draco they have made for the poor seeep. A particularly notorious case is that of a sheep-grazer named Childs, who, about a year ago, took up his residence in Huerfano county, and when certain cattle-owners, policemen-like, ordered him to "move on," under penalty of harm to his sheep, said he had a magazine of Winchester rifles ready for all who tried on that little game.

The cattle-men, however, bided their time, and one fine day, when they knew Childs was away and there was no one to man his Winchester battery, rode to his ranch and quietly cut the throats of 600 sheep, more or less, including a number of fine Merino bucks, worth $125 each. For this Childs as yet has had no reparation; nor is it likely that he soon will.

The next largest massacre of the innocents took place last month, when a party by the name of Pollock, also living in Huerfano county, had 600 sheep poisoned, one night, when it was so cold that all his watch-dogs had been driven in doors. One hundred and twenty-five of the sheep had died before morning. The hides were saved through the sheep-owners turning in aiding their unfortunate associate in skinning them. Besides these notorious cases, there have been a number of minor massacres, resulting in the slaying of between 2,000 and 3,000 sheep.

To remedy this state of affairs, the Stock Growers' Association prepared a resolution deprecating further progress of this barbarous sort of hostilities, recognizing the right of the sheep to the public domain, and proposing that the two interests should co-operate and unite for the suppression of what was a mutual injury of both.

Ingenuity of a Rogue.

A capillary correspondence was recently attempted between a notorious Parisian in durance vile and his comrades outside. The prisoner was sent a letter from his fiancee, containing a lock of hair wrapped in the leaf of a book. The jailer did not consider the souvenir important enough to be delivered, but after a few days came a similar inclosure, and yet another. This aroused suspicion, and the governor took the matter in hand. He examined the leaf of the the book; it was only that of a common novel, twenty-six lines on a page. Then he studied the hair, and noticed the small quantity of the gift. Counting the hairs he found them of equal length, and twenty-six in number, the same as the lines of the page. Struck with the coincidence, he laid the hairs along the lines of the page which they respectively reached, beginning at the top with the smallest hair. After some trouble, he found that the end of each hair pointed to a different letter, and that these letters combined formed a slang sentence, which informed the prisoner that his friends were on the watch, and that the next time he left the prison to be examined an attempt would be made to rescue him. The Governor laid his plans accordingly, the attempt at rescue was made, but the rescuers fell into their own trap.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, "Burleigh" of the Boston *Journal*, thus describes Judge Neilson: "He wears a wig, is lame, and dresses in a very homespun manner, but he has got the grit in him. He holds the ribbons with consummate skill. He is rigidly impartial, has the decisions at his finger ends, is perfectly fearless, rules imperiously, like one who knows what he is about, and holds council and audience in awe."

PROTESTANTISM is increasing in Mexico.

All Sorts.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is at St. Augustine, Fla.

TOBACCO is generally cultivated and used throughout Africa.

EVERY pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects, boiled to death.

TURFMEN say that you can buy a very fair $2,500 trotter for $800 now.

GOOD mechanics in Germany do not average over five dollars a week in wages.

THEY haven't had a respectable rain-shower in New England in six months.

FRANCE has quietly resumed specie payment, without making any fuss about it.

IN Detroit several women have applied for positions as street-car conductors.

THEY tell us that the way to keep snakes off your place is to plant geraniums.

EVERY man admires moral courage, even though his own backbone be made of pulp.

GINGER is imported into this country at the rate of from 30,000 to 35,000 cwt. annually.

THE Bank of England employs nine hundred clerks. Salaries range from £50 to £2,000.

HITCHING horses by means of a strap fastened to the fore-leg is a new wrinkle in Detroit.

THE value of the sardines annually caught in the Mediterranean is estimated at $1,000,000.

THERE are over four hundred beet-sugar manufactories in France—a first-class industry.

LUCY HOOPER says that the Parisians are getting so they snub Americans more than they used.

MR. SALA says the spectacle of a drunken man in Spain is about as rare as an industrious one.

THE Court of St. Petersburg has a Princess Helene, as noted for her beauty as she of ancient Troy.

THE regular Baptists of the United States report an increase of 127,000 members during the past year.

OF the leather inspected at Philadelphia last year, amounting to 546,949 sides, only 40,661 were foreign.

AN extraordinary skill is the result of vast preparatory training. Facility of every kind comes by labor.

TENNYSON lives in great luxury near London, and does not seem to think that "your true poet exists only in a garret."

A PENNSYLVANIA man and wife lived two weeks on bread and whisky. She ate the bread and he drank the whisky.

TEXAS papers claim that the State contains a greater quantity of live oak than all the other States of the Union combined.

TWO THOUSAND brass coins of Vespasian's era have been found in an antique jug dug out of the streets at Naples.

A CHICAGO policeman had a pair of boots half-soled last fall with a boarding-house beefsteak, and he hasn't had wet feet all winter.

SIR R. STERNDALE BENNETT was buried in Westminster Abbey, an honor rarely accorded in England to members of the musical profession.

A TAX of six cents per pack is levied upon playing cards in England, and during the financial year of 1873-4 the tax was paid on 1,020,950 packs.

THE Spanish word "bonzanza" having come into general use, it would be proper to adopt its antithesis, "borrasca," meaning a mine that don't pay.

A CINCINNATI woman burned her husband's Sunday suit because he would not put on a buffalo robe and crawl around the back yard and play Santa Claus.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests, as an explanation of the late severe weather, that Venus has been flirting with the sun, and creating a coolness between him and the earth.

THE Sheffield Scientific School, at Yale, lately received an electro-magnet which weighs nearly half a ton, and capable, it is said, of lifting nearly twenty times its own weight.

EATERS of the popular "pine-apple drops" are not aware that their flavor is obtained by rotten cheese and sulphuric acid—so says a recent chemical analysis. Banana, pear and peach drops are composed largely of the deadly poisonous fusil oil, a well-known ingredient of bad liquors, and the cause of a very aggravated disorder of the kidneys known as "Bright's disease."

He Was Through.

Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, the police found a horse and cutter coming in from the country on the Pontiac road, with the driver so nearly frozen that he was lopped over on the seat and unconscious. He was taken to the station, and they thawed him out after an hour or so. When he could speak, he asked:

"Sargeant, will I live?"

"Oh, yes, I guess so," was the answer.

"Well, I'm sorry," mused the young man. "I wanted to die, so that they could put on my tombstone: 'Here lies one who was fool enough to ride twenty-six miles to spark a red-headed girl.'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A HEROINE BY MISTAKE.—One dark night not long ago, a burglar entered a private residence on Broadway. On ascending one flight of stairs he observed a light in a chamber, and, while deliberating what to do, a large woman suddenly descended upon him, seized him by the throat, pushed him down through the hall and forced him into the street before he had time to think. "Heroic Repulse of a Burglar by a Woman" was the way the story was told the next day. As friends called and congratulated her upon her courage, she exclaimed, "Good gracious, I didn't know it was a burglar. If I had I should have been frightened to death. I thought it was my husband come home drunk, and I was determined he shouldn't stay in the house in that condition."—*Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Proprietor.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The Franking Privilege.

Speeches, seeds, documents, and nobody can tell what else, are to be carried at government expense again, the only condition being that the franks of members of Congress shall be written by themselves.

Punishment of Kidnappers.

Kidnapping children in Pennsylvania will hereafter prove a very serious business. The Legislature has just passed a law subjecting those guilty of such offenses to a penalty of fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of $10,000. This extraordinary law has its origin, undoubtedly, in the Charley Ross abduction case.

A Famous Town.

Perhaps you haven't much of an opinion of Greenville, Tennessee, but, unless the local paper lies like a hero, the first abolition paper in America was published there, Andrew Johnson lives there, John H. Morgan was killed there, it had the cholera in 1873, was the only Southern town with the crusade, and is the home of Betsy Ward.

The Centennial Abroad.

The King of Belgium has appointed a commitee of experts to look after Belgian interests at the Philedelphia Centennial. France still demurs, as a government, on the ground that objects of art taken out of the national museums and shipped across the Atlantic might possibly get broken, and also because the Centennial, after all, is not a government affair, but the speculation of a lot of private Philadelphians, who are probably a mob.

Important Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a test case taken from Michigan to that tribunal, that a State has a right to tax land-grant lands while they are still in the possession of the railroad companies, will have universal interest, as it will place upon the tax-list thousands if not millions of acres in States where the State itself has not formally exempted the land it has granted to the roads from taxation.

Pedestrianism Extraordinary.

A Richmond (Va.) pedestrian named Mark Grayson, is backed for $25,000 to walk round the world—a distance of 19,226 miles by his route—in 600 days, which makes his average 32 miles a day. During his ship-board travels he will walk his distance regularly. He is 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs 139 pounds. He starts from the City Hall, New York, April 3, 1875, and agrees to walk back to it Nov. 23, 1876.

The French Armies.

Four large armies are to be formed out of the nineteen corps now scattered over the territory which Prussia was pleased to leave France; they are to be commanded by Gens. Lebrune, D'Aumale, Bourbaki and Chanzy. So far the plan of this organization has only been put down on paper, subject to change, according to the usage of Gen. Moltke with his army. Another point copied *a la Prusse*. When people do go to imitating, they imitate.

A Crushing Rejoinder.

Mr. Leroy Gantt, a pert young writer, runs a paper at Lexington, Georgia, under the eaves of the railroad water-tank. This circumstance has led Mr. Christy, of the Athens *Watchman*, to allude to the paper as "*The Water-Tank Gazette.*" To which the vivacious Gantt replies: "I considered for a long time as to whether I would run my paper by a water-tank or a whisky faucet, but having seen Mr. Christy fail after trying the latter, I determined to try the former."

A Bad Case of Lunacy.

A reporter for the New York *World* chronicles this thrilling episode of the Brooklyn scandal trial: "Judge Neilson asked Mr. Beach: 'Did I borrow a pencil of you the other day?' Mr. Beach told the Court to keep the pencil, and the Court said it was a nice pencil, being sharp on both ends." We would suggest to the *World* the propriety of caging this young reporter before his mild symptoms develop into a violent case of insanity, or else somebody may get hurt.

Regulating Railroads.

The Legislature of Minnesota has passed a Railroad bill modifying materially the rigorous nature of previous legislation on the same subject. The measure provides that "no company shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, etc., for transporting person or property a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from another person, etc., for like service from the same place, and upon like conditions and circumstances. All concessions of rates, drawbacks, and contracts for special rates shall be open to all persons, etc., alike, under similar circumstances."

Postal-Cards.

The new postal-cards will be ready for delivery about the middle of April. We read in an Eastern paper that the new cards will be unlike those now in use. The color will be violet-blue. The border, and all directions as to where and how to write name and address, will be dispensed with. A monogram, formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the card in black ink. This will be on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal-Card." The vignette—Liberty, with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back, and confined by a cap—adorns the lower left-hand corner. The cards will be identical in size with the old ones.

Pacific Mail.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has turned another of those remarkable somersaults for which it is famous, and now comes up with the notorious Jay Gould as the figure-head of the concern. The present arrangement seems to be a consolidation of the interests of the Pacific Mail steamers with the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Panama roads, Jay Gould owning a controlling interest in the Union Pacific and 100,000 shares of the Pacific Mail. Such a consolidation will increase the revenues all round, and give these companies a monopoly of the business of the Pacific coast.

A Picture of Poverty.

A Utica (N. Y.) paper describes a fearful scene of poverty and suffering that was recently witnessed in a hovel on one of the streets of that city. In a small apartment, a dark bedroom, warmed by a charcoal fire, there were thirteen persons. Some were standing, some sitting or kneeling on the floor. In the middle of the gathering there was lying upon the floor a rusty tin dish, containing an assortment of garbage recently collected from the ash-barrels of the streets. There were pieces of potatoes, frozen or partially diseased; potato peelings, bits of decayed cabbage leaves and of turnips that had been frostbitten, and there were crusts of bread smeared with filth. Picking from the dish, diving in greedily with soiled, thin, bony hands, and eating of its contents ravenously, were these thirteen human creatures. There was but little that is terrible remaining for these poor beings. They must have suffered much before they came to the pass when they could eat greedily of so horrible a mess. They could not have been mendicants, for professional beggars live sumptuously. They were surely no thieves, for property to the value of millions was gathered up in the buildings near them. What and who were they? God knows. They had come out of the shadow up from the depths, and they wanted to live, that was all.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

Henry R. Pease, late United States Senator from Mississippi, has been appointed Postmaster at Vicksburg.

Vice-President Wilson is making a tour of the Southern States.

Ohio Republicans talk strongly of pitting Ben Wade against Gov. Allen in the coming gubernatorial race.

The Pennsylvania Republicans will hold their State convention at Harrisburg on the 26th of May.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have decided to hold their State Convention at Erie on the 8th of September.

There are said to be thirty contested seats in the next House of Representatives. The following is a partial list of them:

State.	*Seat.*	*Contested by*
Alabama	Haralson, R.	F. G. Bromberg, D.
Alabama	Williams, D.	J. T. Rapier, C. R.
Alabama	Hays, R.	J. T. Jones, D.
Florida	Purman, R.	J. A. Henderson, D.
Florida	Walls, C. R.	J. J. Finley, D.
Georgia	Hartridge, D.	John E. Bryant, R.
Georgia	Smith, D.	R. H. Whiteley, R.
Illinois	Farwell, R.	J. V. Le Moyne, D.
Illinois	Whiting, R.	Leonard F. Ross, D.
Indiana	Hunter, R.	H. J. Rice, D.
Indiana	Baker, R.	Freeman Kelley, D.
Kentucky	White, R.	Harrison Cockrill, D.
Louisiana	Morey, R.	W. B. Spencer, D.
Maryland	Walsh, D.	Lloyd Lowndes, D.
Massachusetts	Frost, R.	Josiah G. Abbott, D.
Minnesota	Strait, R.	E. St. Julien Cox, D.
Pennsylvania	Freeman, R.	T. B. Florence, D.
Pennsylvania	Egbert, D.	Carlton B. Curtis, R.
South Carolina	Hoge, R.	Benj. H. McGowan, D.
South Carolina	Wallace, R.	J. B. Kershaw, D.
Virginia	Goode, D.	J. H. Pratt, Jr., R.

To the above number of twenty-one contested seats may possibly be added others of which we have no present knowledge. Some of the above, also, may not be brought before the House at all. Two hitherto reported contests, viz.: Ward vs. Harrison, in Illinois, and McDill vs. Cate, in Wisconsin, have been formally abandoned. The seat for Delegate of Idaho Territory is contested by Samuel S. Fenn, Democrat.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Andy Johnson arrived here last night. He is little changed in personal appearance, and is still earnest in expounding and defending the Constitution and 'my policy.' His friends assert that he will not attack President Grant personally in his coming speeches, but that he will be very severe on most of the Southern policy of the administration."

The Michigan Association at the national capital called in a body on the new Michigan Senator, Judge Christiancy, on the last day of the session of Congress, and tendered their congratulations. The Senator made a speech in reply, which is thus reported by the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent:

"He stated that he had been called on by the editor of a Detroit paper to define his position, whether Administration or Independent Republican. He said he did not agree with the President in some respects, especially as to Louisiana. He believed in a policy of conciliation and generosity toward the South, and that the general government should keep its hands off State governments. He did not believe in the caucus system, and would not be bound by caucus action, but should vote according to the dictates of his conscience, and to the best of his judgment. He did not believe in the theory of dispensing patronage entertained by his predecessor, and should look after the interests of the State and nation without being influenced by partisan considerations."

INDIANA NEWS.

PERSONAL.

Martin Van Buren is an inmate of the Marion county jail.

Rev. E. F. Hasty, of Knightstown, has a library containing about three thousand volumes.

Prof. E. T. Cox, State Geologist, was lately presented with a large collection of relics from Palestine, including specimens of stone from under Jerusalem, clay from Zarthan, fossil shells and iron-stone from Lebanon, a piece of spar from the walls of Bethlehem, prophyry from Mt. Sinai, tessera from the mosaic pavement at Mt. Zion, granite, from Basalt, a piece of the oldest glass in the world, from Tyre, etc.

A party of railway engineers at Terre Haute own the half of a ticket which drew $1,300 in the Louisville lottery.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The Terre Haute *Journal* says: "A young man who was in the city a few days ago reported a strange tale from Brazil. It was that Mr. B. F. Masten, one of the principal coal miners and operators, on rising in the morning of day before yesterday found a large coffin-box on his front-door step, on which was inscribed, 'Eighty-five cents or we'll put you in it.' The report further states that the next day the miners at Masten's mines were set to work again at eighty-five cents, the figure demanded."

CASUALTIES.

A premature blast in Sellers' coal mine, near Harmony, Clay county, blew off one man's head and the leg of another.

DEATHS.

A double tenement house at Jeffersonville took fire from a defective flue, a few nights ago, and was totally destroyed, involving a loss of $3,000. Three hundred dollars' worth of furniture and wearing apparel was badly damaged by water.

Wharton Lyman, a prominent bridge contractor, who constructed all the bridges on the Pan Handle road between Richmond and Indianapolis, died very suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Centerville last week.

CRIME.

Fred. Sullivan, bookkeeper for the Adams Express Company, at Fort Wayne, disappeared a few nights ago, appropriating $300 belonging to the company.

Miss Rebecca Boyer, a young lady 22 year of age, suicided at Indianapolis, a few days ago, by taking arsenic. She had been suffering from an internal cancer, and had once before, in a fit of morbid despondency, attempted to take her life.

The trial of Clark, an accomplice in the murder of the man who was tied to the railroad track, near Henryville, a few months since, and was killed by the cars, was concluded at Charlestown, Clarke county, last week. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Clark was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. From the testimony adduced during the trial it is evident that several others were engaged in the affair, it being their intention, if the engineer had seen the man tied to the track and stopped the train, to have seized and robbed the express safe.

Syracuse came near being the scene of a murder last week. Two neighbors, Robert Cory and Noah Razor got into a dispute about some road-scrapers, which finally resulted in a pitched battle. Cory, being the larger man, soon overpowered Razor, but after a short struggle, Razor succeeded in escaping, and fled into his house; seizing an old rifle, which he heavily loaded and pointed toward the door, fearing another attack from Cory. Cory came, and Razor blazed away with the rifle, and the contents of the piece perforated Cory's head. The injured man, although dangerously wounded, will recover. Both parties are well known in that quiet village, and the excitement was intense.

LEGAL.

Merritt Braxton and Sandy Wakefield (both colored), have brought suit against Manager McCarthy, of the Metropolitan Theater, for damages in being refused admittance on account of their color. The case will not be tried till the May term.

POLITICAL.

The Governor has signed and approved the following Senate bills: Requiring officers of certain corporations to make annual statements; regulating issuing and taking up tickets and coupons by common carriers; authorizing cities to construct harbors; creating the Forty-first Judicial Circuit; requiring County Auditors to publish statements of allowances made by County Commissioners; providing for trial of certain causes where change of venue is granted. His Excellency also returned without his signature the House bill authorizing Boards of County Commissioners to levy taxes and make provisions to purchase, contract, or repair roads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

While Judge Smith, of Logansport, was making out a commitment for Peter Lawson, a few days ago, the prisoner quietly left the room and has not since been heard from.

A great religious revival is in progress at Salem, Washington county, over 200 having already united with the church. Meetings are held morning and evening every day in the week.

There was a spelling-school at the Indianapolis Academy of Music, a few nights ago, which drew a very large audience. The three prizes of a Webster and a Worcester dictionary and a ton of coal, were taken by Mr. Joe Long, Mr. J. S. Kingsbury, of the *Indiana Farmer*, and Prof. Bell.

The following are the most important laws enacted by the Legislature during the session just adjourned: Requiring suits on promissory notes to be brought in the county where the maker resides; incorporating the State Horticultural Society; for assessment of corporate property at the same rate as the property of private firms; continuing the office of County Superintendent; for the appointment of official court reporters; for one insane asylum at Indianapolis; repealing the gravel road assessment law; continuing the State geological survey; for the organization of State and District Granges; extending the time for railroads to complete their lines, in cases where aid has been voted, to five years; for the removal of county officials for intoxication; reducing the price of the Supreme Court Report to $3 per volume; for appeal in cases of suits for appointment of receivers; limiting the power of Township Trustees to contract debts without the authority of Commissioners; allowing Criminal Judges to issue writs of habeas corpus.

The following are the main portions of Gov. Hendricks' message convening the Legislature in extra session:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: You have been called in special session by virtue of a provision of the Constitution which so authorizes when the Governor shall be of opinion that the public welfare requires it. It is your duty to provide for the exigency which has involved the public welfare. When that work is completed, the occasion for the special session will have ceased, and an adjournment should immediately follow. At the close of the recent session there was a disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives upon some general bills which were important, if not essential, to the public welfare. Among these were the Revenue and General Appropriation bills, bills regulating the fees and salaries of public officers, and a bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. These should be put in shape that the judgment of the two houses may harmonize upon them. By virtue of the act of Dec. 6, 1872, they stand upon the files for your action as if the two sessions had been one. The Revenue bill should provide for the ordinary expenditures and for the State indebtedness. Such appropriations have been agreed upon aggregating about $900,000 each year. Under the new appraisement, as provided for, taxable property in the State may not exceed $850,000,000 in valuation. The poll-tax will be about $20,000. I anticipate a delinquency of 20 per centum upon both during the year 1875 and 1876. Extraordinary expenditures will be required for additional insane asylums; $350,000 for the payment of bonds; $36,000 to meet the loan of $910,000. I do not think good policy requires that these be provided for by extra taxation. I recommend that authority to make a loan conferred by the act of March 10, 1873, be continued. As I suggested in my January message, all construction fees and charges should be made impossible, but compensation should be sufficient to command efficient and reliable service. Public officers accept positions, understanding that fees and salaries are under legislative control, except when otherwise provided for by the Constitution, but they have the right to expect that after the election compensation shall not be unreasonably reduced.

"We are without any efficient law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Society should not be left in that condition. The judgment of the people has been expressed in favor of a carefully-guarded license law. The Supreme Court has decided that under the existing law there is no restraint upon the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, or at night time, or on election days, except in cases where the liquor is drank upon the premises.

"I trust harmony will characterize your proceedings, and that by a successful and prompt dispatch of public business you may have the gratification of an early adjournment."

The contract for feeding the Vermillion county paupers has been let for $25 per head per year.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 5.—*Senate*—The Senate passed the House bill making illegal the provision to pay attorneys' fees in promissory notes; also the joint resolution to amend the Constitution for general elections, making them in November instead of October.... The House Temperance bill was amended so as to allow no license where remonstrance was presented signed by a majority of the voters of wards and townships; also, allowing the right of action in case of damages arising from the sale of liquor.

House—The House spent the morning on the Specific Appropriation bill.... Bills passed: Authorizing the organization of stockyard associations; requiring railroad companies, steamboat owners, or other carriers of passengers to repurchase their unused tickets or coupons, and making it a misdemeanor for any one to resell except persons actually purchasing; providing for the election of six Trustees of Purdue University, instead of eight; compelling gravel-road corporations to publish sworn statements of their financial condition; authorizing Circuit Courts to change the names of corporations; requiring County Auditors to publish all items of expense allowed by Commissioners.

Saturday, March 6.—*Senate*—Much of the morning was passed in an effort to suspend the constitutional rules and pass the bill cutting down the fees of the Auditor of State, which had been stolen from the House files, and, owing to failure to agree by the two houses on the Fee and Salary bill, the House conference committee refusing to accept any offers of compromise, the session expired without the passage of the Revenue or Appropriation bills.

House—The regular session terminated at 12 o'clock, and, as there was much unfinished business, the Governor called an extra session to meet on Tuesday, March 9, at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 9.—*Senate*—The Senate convened in special session this morning, and organized by re-electing its old officers.... Gov. Hendricks read a short message, recommending the passage of a Revenue bill, general and specific Appropriation bills, Fee and Salary and Per Diem bills, and a Temperance law.... The Per Diem bill fixing the pay of members at $6, and mileage at twenty cents; of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate at $10, and of the other officers at from $6 to $2; also cutting down the fees of the Auditor of the State from $2,000 to $1,200 per year was taken up.

House—The House took up the Revenue bill proposed by the conference committee, levying a tax of 13 cents and a poll of 50 cents, and authorizing State officers to make a temporary loan to pay off the loan made in 1873, and it was ordered engrossed.... A resolution fixing the date of the adjournment of the special session on next Tuesday was passed.

Wednesday, March 10.—*Senate*—Considerable time was consumed in discussing the following language of the Governor's message, delivered yesterday: "As the act of Dec. 29, 1872, provides mileage for travel actually performed, I have advised the Auditor of State that any claim for mileage that might be made must necessarily be for constructive travel, and that it would not be allowed." Mr. Steeth maintained that this language was a direct insult to the honesty and honor of the members of the General Assembly, and reflected as well upon the good judgment of their constituents. He therefore introduced the following resolution: "That it is the sense of this Senate that the above portion of the message, so far as it relates to members of this Senate, is an unjust and unwarrantable assumption of dishonesty and unfaithfulness in the discharge of public duty upon our part, and an unmerited reflection on the honor of every member of this Senate, and on the good judgment of our constituents who sent us here." A lively discussion ensued, pending which the question was postponed.

House—Conference committees were appointed to confer upon the Appropriation and Temperance bills, but no compromise was effected, and the Temperance committee was discharged. The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the Per Diem bill so far as the reduction of State Auditor's fees is concerned.

Thursday, March 11.—*Senate*—The conference committee upon fees and salaries reported a bill giving the Auditor of State a salary of $15,000, with $3,000 for clerk hire, and 23 per cent. of fees paid by foreign insurance companies, aggregating about $8,500 per year. County Treasurers have a fixed salary of $1,000, 1 per cent on each $100,000 collected, ½ of 1 per cent on all subsequent collections, 5 per cent. on delinquent taxes, and 6 per cent. for collection of the same by levy. County Auditors have a fixed salary of $1,500, $125 for every 1,000 inhabitants over 15,000, and 1 per cent. for controlling the school fund; also, $1,000 for making reports to the Auditor of State. Clerks' fees are reduced fully 50 per cent., Sheriffs' fees 20 per cent., Justices of the Peace fees 10 per cent., Constables' fees 10 per ct. Those of Recorders, Surveyors, Prosecuting Attorneys and Coroners remain unchanged. County Commissioners are reduced from $5 to $4 per day; road viewers from $2.50 to $1.50; jurors from $2.50 to $1.50; Township Trustees from $3 to $2.50, and Assessors' fees from $3 to $2.50. The bill passed both houses. So also did the General Appropriation bill, and those cutting down the State Auditor's fees, and authorizing the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State to borrow money to pay debts heretofore contracted by loan.

House—A resolution was passed, thanking the Governor for inserting in his special message the paragraph in relation to constructive mileage.... The Senate and House temperance conference committee have agreed upon a compromise measure, in which local option is stricken out, and the personal liability clause retained. The license fee is fixed at $100, to go to the school fund of the county where the license is issued.

To polish tins, first rub your tins with a damp cloth; then take dry flour and rub it on with your hands; and afterward take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick-dust or powder, which spoils the hands.

The State of Trade.

It is two years and four months since the collapse of 1872 precipitated its gathered effects on the country, and there has been no marked progress made in revival from those effects yet. The event was called a panic, and it was believed by many that the country would recover its old position as soon as the pang had passed away; that credit would be restored; that a new confidence would be diffused through the avenues of trade; that prices would rise again; that demand would be strengthened; that the colossal fabric of debt which had been accumulating for twelve years would be tided over, in one way or another, and that the country would enter anew on that career of prosperity which had been marked by dividends of 10, 15 and 30 per cent. on all sorts of well-managed investments. That these things have not taken place—that there has been no general restoration of confidence and credit; no general rise in prices; no speculative demand for products; no embarkation of money in new enterprises, and no return of what we took to be an era of prosperity—is a fact known to all. The shock of 1872 has passed, but the prostration which followed it continues. What was supposed to be a passing panic proves to have been a general collapse; and, though we have done something in the way of recovering from it, the process appears slow to our impatient people, and they wonder when the old condition of things will be restored.

It certainly would be a pleasant thing to see Western farmers getting $1.25 for wheat, 50 cents for corn, and $10, all around, for tobacco; to see new railroads being built; to see the iron furnaces of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States reopened in full blast; to see the coal miners' strikes ended, and the strikers industriously and cheerfully at work at good wages; to see the thousands of suffering male and female operatives in New England busy once more, amid humming spindles—and idlers in all parts of the country brought into active employment; and in due time we shall see all this. But there is a preliminary process to be gone through before the picture is possible—and that process we are now experiencing. The collapse of 1872 was as inevitable a result of the turgid prosperity that preceded it as debt-paying is of going in debt. If a universal going in debt makes prosperity, the era that ended in the fall of 1872 was certainly a prosperous one—the most strikingly prosperous era, perhaps, that has ever been seen in this country. On the other hand if, as unromantic economists declare, a time of paying debts and squaring up generally is an era of health, our condition just now is one of surpassing salubrity. One is the result of the other, and the two together make up that cycle of business which young men engaged in trade rarely think of, and our experienced business men are apt to lose sight of.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Western Pork.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* at Aurora, Ill., has been interviewing Daniel Valentine, the great hog-buyer, who threw out some suggestions about pork which may be of value to hog-raisers in this section: "When I first came west, over twenty years ago," said Mr. Valentine, "I bought hogs and sent them to the Eastern markets. I knew the flesh was hard and fine, for the hogs had been fed on corn, and the product must be superior to the swill-fed hogs of the Eastern States. Notwithstanding, when the returns came, I found it was selling for one cent a pound less than the Eastern product. Satisfied that this was all wrong, and that the pork was being sold on its name, Western, without reference to its real quality, I went East and brought the matter earnestly to the attention of the buyers, demonstrating the difference of the texture, but producing little effect. It was Western, and that name was enough to condemn it, as it did butter and cheese, in those days. Resolving to go to the root of the matter, and have this pork question tested on its merits, I had a quantity of my Western shipments of pork laid away until the dog-days, the time when the keeping qualities of all provisions would be most severely tested. When the hot weather approached, barrels of this, together with barrels of Eastern raising, were sent out together, and the duplicate orders were for my brand. The best tests were the Dutch retailers, who sold the pork for frying, and who gave the solid, close-grained, corn-fed Western pork the preference, as there was some substance remaining after it was fried, while the softer Eastern product shriveled over the fire to mere nothing." After much exertion, during his fourth year in the West, he got $1 per 100 pounds more for his pork than the swill and slop-fed pork of the East brought. That prestige was long maintained, but he now complains that the quality of pork hereabout is deteriorating. The fine-boned, fine-grained Chester White, Suffolk, and grass breeds are being superseded by the larger, coarser Berkshire and Poland Chinas. The farmers are sacrificing quality to quantity, and losing in the end. Mr. Valentine says the farmers here are waking up to the knowledge that they have been in error for a few years past, and are trying to return to the standard when hogs of fine skin, firm flesh, small bone, and weighing from 300 to 350, were the rule; and he also says they must again attain to that standard, if they would obtain the most money for their pork.

A Memorable January.

"Old Zero" had everything his own way clear across the continent, during the month of January. Several interesting facts are given in the monthly weather review from the Signal Service office. A table of averages, by districts, comparing the average for January, 1875, with the average for the same month during a number of years, shows that in the St. Lawrence valley the average this year was six degrees below that of a number of years; in New England, seven and one-tenth below; in the Middle Atlantic States, seven and three-tenths below; in the South Atlantic States, six-tenths below; in the Gulf States, two and seven-tenths below; in the lower lake region, nine and five-tenths below; in the upper lake region, nine and seven-tenths below; in the Ohio valley and Tennessee, five and five-tenths below; in the Upper Mississippi valley, eleven and six-tenths below; in the Lower Missouri valley, nine and five-tenths below, and in Minnesota, thirteen and one-tenth below. And February is of the same piece! Never was the thermometer so utterly demoralized as it has been for nearly two months.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

The Spring Trade.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* of March 4 has an article giving the result of its inquiries as to the prospects of the spring trade in New York. It says:

Appearances leave no room for question that the worst point of depression has been reached, and that we are now fairly on the way towards a healthy condition of business. The degree of recovery varies in the different branches of trade. The dry goods and grocery trades are most hopeful; while those trades which furnish goods less necessary to subsistence or comfort are naturally later in exhibiting the symptoms of recovery.

The South is in a condition of extreme mercantile depression. The merchants of that section can do little without credit from New York, and a pretty liberal one, as to time; and yet, under the threatening uncertainties that surround the cotton States, our merchants are disposed to contract such credits very severely. A large amount of population dependent on the iron trade and upon the various ramifications of the railroad interest have as yet found no relief from the prostration that has fallen upon them with greater severity than upon any other class. And, again, the extraordinary severity of the winter has, in a very marked degree, checked travel and the forwarding of products over nearly the whole populated area of the country.

We have this substantial fact to rely upon: that the agricultural population, the main stay of our commerce, have suffered comparatively little from the panic. They have had abundant crops; the condition of the foreign markets suggests the probability of better prices for the surplus remaining from the harvest of 1874; and there is, therefore, every reason to expect they will require an average quantity of goods, and the more so as the late decline in prices has virtually increased their purchasing power. So far as respects a majority of the trades, we seem to have reached a condition in which a fair show of activity would greatly strengthen confidence and create a marked revival of business.

A Richly Endowed Road.

In the matter of real estate, Tom Scott's Southern Pacific road has an amount given it equal in size to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The State of Texas gave it a subsidy of $10,000 a mile for 600 miles, or 13,376,000 acres of land, provided the Constitution was changed. The change was made; the road, therefore, gets nearly thirteen and a half millions of acres of land in Texas—land that is to-day valuable, and is yearly becoming more valuable.

It should be understood that the United States owns no land in Texas.

Outside of Texas, beyond the line in the Territories and California, the government has given the company 17,843,200 acres of land.

So we see this corporation starting out with 31,219,200 acres of land.

With these lands for a basis, and we should remember that nearly all of the Texas grant is salable, to say nothing of the rest, we understand what inducements there are to go ahead. This land can not be placed in market until the road is built, or partially so, hence the great pressure upon Congress to indorse the bonds and give the enterprise the send off of its credit.—*Dr. Redfield, in Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Horse-Loving Clergyman.

A Massachusetts man vouches for the following anecdote of old Priest Williams, fifty years ago the pastor of the Congregational Church, he having overheard the transaction when a boy: The pastor was "particularly fond" of a good horse, and always kept his "pacer." One of his parishioners, Jeremiah Shumway, owned a fine animal which the clergyman desired to possess, and one Sunday morning Mr. Shumway drove up to the church door in fine style, just as the minister was about dismounting from his carriage, a few steps away. The preacher and his parishioner entered the church door together. The former drew him aside a moment. "Jerry," said the good man, familiarly, "when I get to preaching you slip out and take a few turns up the road with my mare, and after meeting is over, tell me how you will trade." And they traded on Monday morning.

A Singular Sentence.

The following sentence reads the same backward as forward:

"Sator arepo tenet opera rotas."

The first letter of each word spells the first word.

The second letter of each word spells the second word.

The third letter of each word spells the third word.

The fourth letter of each word spells the fourth word.

The fifth letter of each word spells the fifth word.

A curious cemetery exists in Paris. Nothing human is interred therein, yet it has its tombstones, its dead celebrities, its graves sought by the multitude that remember the occupants, the Yoricks who have delighted them in life. This graveyard is almost a parody on the solemn sleepers who have had Christian burial. This is the official cemetery of the Jardin des Plantes. Over 700 bodies of animals that have died are buried in it. The favorite elephant, Chevrette; the first giraffe ever seen in Paris, and lately the huge rhinoceros, are buried there. The rhinoceros was one of the best known of all the animals in the Jardin, having been in captivity nearly thirty years.

Bruyere once said: "An inconsistent woman is one who is no longer in love; a false woman is one who is already in love with another person; a fickle woman is one who neither knows whom she loves nor whether she loves or not, and the indifferent woman one who does not love at all."

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, has been chosen President of the Massachusetts Art Teachers' Association.

A WATER FINDER.

A New Hampshire correspondent says that Captain John S. Godfrey, of Hamshire Falls, who has gone to locate wells, never fails in his "manifestations," as to where water can be found. He works thus: With nothing in his hands, he walks over the ground until the water, if any exists, is approached, when he is affected with a nervous twitching in the limbs, which increases as the water is neared, he all the time acting very much like a person with the bars of a magnetic battery in his hands, and following the course of the spring or stream, whichever way it may lead, regardless of walls, fences or other obstacles, and seeming to be controlled by some power which he is unable to resist.—Captain Godfrey claims no supernatural power in the accomplishment of his work, but declares it to be simply a sensitive organism or powerful current of electricity in himself, so powerful as to attract him irresistibly to living streams and mineral deposits beneath the surface. During the late war he located all the wells for use of the army under Gen. Howard's command.

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at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS.

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HUMAN MISERY

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A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, introduced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and its; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

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The Musical World has just entered upon its twelfth yearly volume, greatly enlarged and improved. Each number contains thirty-six pages of choice new music and interesting and instructive reading matter consisting of stories sketches biographys, and general news. Reviews of music books &c. The Musical World is edited by Karl Mers, who will continue his volumet,

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Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Matilda Miller Adm'x of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased has filed her final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the De-Kalb Court of Circuit Court. Jan. 26, 1875.
J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

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ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

The Auburn

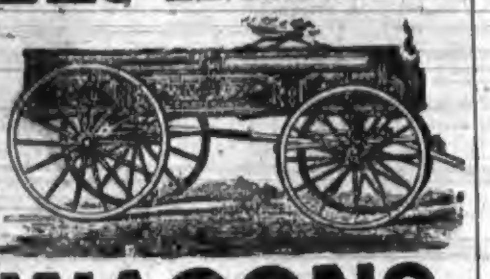

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HEAVY AND SHELF

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I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
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in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
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DOORS, ETC.

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Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

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The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

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Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

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Never to rip from the uppers.

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We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for customers and. We

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Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

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adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

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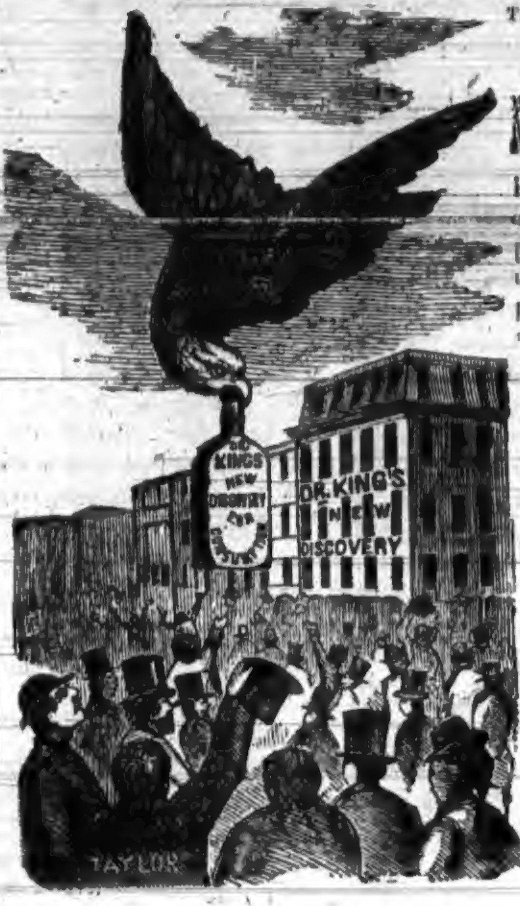

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Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

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All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandus, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holiday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

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DRY GOODS,

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Having on hand everything in the line of

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they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Timberlin Administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, deceased has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the De-Kalb Circuit Court.
J. R. LANNING,
Penfield & Moody, Attys. Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1875.

Auditor Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 25th, 1875. No. 12.

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1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
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4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

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Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 58
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 10a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 49	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 36	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 16	6 36
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY. Cures all diseases o the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Never known to fail. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. For sale at Davenport's drug store. Sample bottles free. Try it.

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(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 50 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	8 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 06	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn Junc	3 50	3 38	6 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn Junc	1 18	12 36	2 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 8	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 36 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction.	8 00am	7 40		

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		2 40
Indianapolis	4 28am		7 38
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 46	1 45a
Auburn	11 46	6 20	1 46
Waterloo	11 56	6 47	3 02
Summit		5 20	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5		3 45
Reading	1 8	9 55	4 47
Bankers	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	1 25	10 42	5 16
Jackson	2 40	12 20	6 20
Detroit	6 30p m	3 40	10 20
Grand Rapids	9 40	7 00	5 30p
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 35		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw		7 25	3 45
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 30a m	1 28	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 34	3 45	11 03
Reading	8 52	4 10	11 18
Ar Angola	9 52	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 35	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 53	7 14	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis	7 18 p m		7 53a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South

Fort Wayne	1 30 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 40		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 02	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 35		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 28am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 36pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Feb. 2, 1875.

Going East, Way Fr.	Going East, Mail	Stations	Going West, Mail	Going West, Acc'
7 10	10 00 am	Logansport Peoria	7 45 p.m	2 25
8 30	10 54 am	Denver	6 56	1 25
9 20	12 10 pm	N. Manchester	5 59	12 10
10 13	12 57	Col. City	5 08	11 15
11 23 pm	1 59 pm	Auburn	3 58	10 03
11 59	2 30	ar. Butler lv Toledo Detroit	3 20	255

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'w. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:36 a m.	8:07 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,40 A M	6,00 A M	9,40 A M	2,00 P M
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,5 "	5,20 "	9,40 "
Crestline ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crestline lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,35 "	6,22 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,10 "	9,20 "	12,59 A M
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,10 "	1,25 P M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A M	5,35 A M	
Plymouth	9,35 "	12,16 P M	9,10 "	10,20 P M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A M	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	6,00 "
Crestline ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	8,17 "
Crestline lv	6,05 A M	7,30 "	4,60 "	8,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,70 "	5,20 "	17,20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9,00 "	1,40 P M
Rochester	2,16 P M		11,32 "	5,78
Pittsburg	3,50 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A M	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R
FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 am	4 30 p m	11 10 pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55 n'n	7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	3 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	3 25	11 30	6 50
[illegible]			
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	5 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		3 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston	5 30 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00 p m	11 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	4 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	6 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 01 a m	7 40	8 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 55	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	9 50
" Richmond		10 20 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 00	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‖Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
—AND—
PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be had at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his mammoth stock of Up

Pencilings and Clippings,

Full Text of the Act to Regulate the Sale of Liquor.

The following is the full text of the new liquor law as it passed both houses of the General Assembly:

AN ACT to regulate and license the sale of spiritous, vinous and malt and other intoxicating liquors, to limit the license fee to be charged by cities and towns, and to repeal all former laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, prescribing penalties for the violation thereof, and declaring an emergency.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Indiana. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to directly or indirectly sell, barter, vinous, or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, without first procuring from the board of commissioners of the county in which such liquor or liquors are to be sold a license, as hereinafter provided, nor shall any person, without having first procured such license, sell or barter any intoxicating liquor to be drank or suffered to be drank in his house, out-house, yard, garden, the appertenances thereto belonging.

SEC 2.—The words "intoxicating liquors" shall apply to any spiritous vinous, or malt liquors, or to any intoxicating liquors whatever, which is used or may be used as a beverage.

SEC 3.—Any male inhabitant over the age of twenty one years desiring to obtain license to sell intoxicating liquors, shall give notice to the citizens of the township, town, city, or ward in which he desires to sell, by publishing in a weekly newspaper in the county a notice, stating in the notice the precise location of the premises in which he desires to sell, and the kind of liquor, whether only vinous and malt liquors, or malt liquors only, or spiritous vinous, and malt liquors, or vinous liquors only, at least twenty days before the meeting of the board at which the applicant intents to apply for a license, or in case there is no such paper published in the county then by posting up written or printed notices in three of the most public places of the township in which he desires to sell, at least (20) days before the meeting of such board. And it shall be the privilege of any voter of said township to remonstrate against the granting of such license to any applicant on account of immorality or other unfitness (as is specified in this act).

SEC 4.—The board of County Commissioners, at such term, shall grant a license to such applicant upon his giving bond to the State of Indiana, with at least two forehold sureties resident within said county, to be approved by the County Auditor, in the sum of $2,000, conditioned that he will keep an orderly and peaceable house, and that he will pay all fines and costs that may be assessed against him for any violations of the provisions of this act, and for the payment of all judgments of civil damages growing out of unlawful sales, as provided for in this act, which bond shall be filed with the Auditor of said county, provided said applicant be a fit person to be entrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and if he be not in the habit of becoming intoxicated. But in no case shall a license be granted to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated Provided. That no appeal taken by any person from the order of the board granting such license shall operate to estop the person receiving such licenses from selling intoxicating liquors thereunder until the close of the next term of court in which such appeal is pending at which such cause might be lawfully tried, and he shall not be liable as a seller without license for sales made during the pendency of such appeal. But he shall be liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this act during such time the same as if regularly licensed.

SEC 5.—If said applicant desire to sell spiritous, vinous, and malt liquors in quantities of less than a quart at a time, he shall pay to the treasure of said county one hundred dollars as a license fee for one year before license shall issue to him, and if he desire to sell only vinous or malt liquors, or both in quantities less than a quart at a time, he shall pay to the treasurer of said county fifty dollars as a license fee for one year before license shall issue to him, such fee to be paid into the school fund of the county in which said license is obtained, and applied and expended for common school purposes in the same manner in which the revenue of the common school funds are now expended.

SEC 6.—No city or incoprorated town shall charge any person who may obtain a license under the provisions of this act more than the following sums for license to sell within their incorporated limits; cities may charge one hundered dollars, and incorporated towns one hundred dollars, in addition to the sum provied for hereinbefore.

SEC 7.—Upon the execution of the bond is required in the forth section of this act, and the presentation of the order of the board of commissioners granting him license, and the county treasurer's receipt for fifty dollars, if the application be for vinous and malt liquors only, or a receipt for one hundred dollars, if the application be for the sale of spiritous, vinous and malt liquors as aforesaid, the county auditor shall issue a license to the applicant for the sale of such liquors as he applied for, in less quantities that a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank in the premise, as stated in the aforesaid notice, which license shall specify the name of the applicant, the place of sale, and the period of time for which such license is granted.

SEC 8.—No license as herein provided shall be granted for a greater or less time than one year.

SEC 9.—A license granted under the provisions of this act shall not authorize the person to licensed to sell or barter any intoxing, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday, nor upon any legal holiday, nor upon the day of any State, county, township, or municipal election in the township, town or city where the same may be holden, nor between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. and upon the conviction thereof he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more that fifty dollars, and for the second conviction he shall forfeit his license, which shall be a part of the judgment of the court trying the same.

SEC 10.—Every person who shall *directly or indirectly, sell, barter, or* give away any intoxicating, spiritous vinous or malt liquors to any person who is in the habit of being intoxicated after notice shall have been given him in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such person, or by the trustee of the township where he resides, that such person is in the habit of being intoxicated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50.

SEC 10½.—Any person of sound mind found in any public place in a state of intoxication shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than $2 nor more than $5 for each effence.

SEC 11.—Any person not being licensed according to the provisions of this act, who shall sell or barter directly or indirectly, any spiritous vinous or malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time or who shall sell or barter any spiritous vinous, or malt liquors to be drank or suffered to be drank in his house, out house, yard garden, or the appertenances thereto belonging, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, to which the court or jury trying the case may add imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SEC 12.—If any person shall sell barter or give away, directly or indirectly, any spiritous, vinous or malt liquors to any person under the age of twenty-one years, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC 13.—If any person under the age of twenty-one years shall misrepresent his age and state himself to be over twenty-one years of age, in order to purchase spiritous, vinous or malt liquors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC 14.—Any person who shall sell, barter or give away any spiritous vinous or malt liquors to any person at the time in a state of intoxication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC 15.—Any person who shall adulterate, or who shall sell or offer for sale any spiritous vinous or malt liquors which have been adulterated by the admixture of any deleterious substance therewith, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to which the court or jury trying the same may add imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SEC 16.—Every place, house, arbor, room or shed, wherein spiritous, vinous or malt liquors are sold, bartered, or given away, or suffered to be drank, if kept in a disorderly manner, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and the keeper thereof, upon conviction, shall forfeit his license, and be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; provided that no prosecution shall be instituted or maintained against any person for any violations of the provisions of this act occurring between the time when it shall take effect and the close of the first regular session of the board of commissioners of the proper county, the beginning of which session not taking place in less time than four weeks after this act shall have taken effect.

SEC 17.—Criminal Circuit Courts and Circuit Courts within their respective jurisdiction shall have power to hear and determine all complaints for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, and the grand juries of the several courts shall have, and it is hereby made their duty to take cognizance of offenses against its provisions as in case of felonies.

SEC 18.—Justices of the peace within their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of this act, except as provided in section 16 of this act; provided, that if in the opinion of the justice or jury having any such case a fee of twenty-five dollars shall be in indacequate punishment for such violation, then the justice in such case shall recognize the party in sufficient bond and surety to appear at the next term of the Criminal Circuit court, or Circuit Court of the proper county to answer said charges.

SEC 19.—All former laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all *laws and parts of laws coming in con*flict with any of the provisions of this act be and same are hereby repealed. Every person who shall sell, barter, or give away any intoxicating liquors in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be personally liable, and also liable on his bond filed in the auditor's office as required by section four of this act, to any person who shall sustain any injury or damage to their person or property or means of support on account of the use of such intoxicating liquors as sold as aforesaid to be enforced by appropriate action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC 20.—It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it shall therefore be in force from and after its passage; provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect in any way suits or indictments now pending in any of the courts in this State under the provisions of any of the laws hereby repealed, and the same shall be tried and determined as though this act had not been passed.

* * *

☞ The following hints by an exchange will do as well for this locality as any other, and those who think they know how a newspaper should be run, can put this in their pipe and smoke it: "Almost every body has an idea of their own how a local newspaper should be conducted, but however much they may differ on other items they almost invariably coincide in the opinion that a newspaper should be mostly made up of local items. They do not think that a local editor is not omnipotent; nor that the proprietor cannot afford to keep a local on every street corner, nor that he cannot be poking his nose into other people's business all the time, asking questions for which he feels he should have his nose pulled. To effect the grand result desired by everybody in a local paper, each member of the community should be under obligations to contribute his or her mite of news, with the understanding that every other member do the same."

* * *

☞ A special from Ft. Wayne to the Chicago Times gives this account of a horrible accident in the adjoining county of Huntington: "A terrible casuality occurred a few days since in the extreme north-west corner of Jackson township, Huntington county A son of Ms. Ackerman, aged 11 years left his mother and went to the barn yard to play with a pet calf. He was attacted by a bull which tossed and gored him in a fearful manner. Mrs. Ackerman went in search of the lad, and seeing him tossed by the bull rushed in and drove the animal off, but too late. The child was dead, his head being crushed, his left arm torn off, and the body fearfully gored.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The fishing schooner Sarah H. Cressy, of Gloucester, left on a halibut trip to the Grand Bank upward of eleven weeks ago, and has not since been heard from, and in all probability has been lost. She had a crew of twelve men. This makes the fourth vessel, engaged in the fishery from this port, lost in January and February, with a total loss of forty-three lives. ....The Davis House, at Gloucester, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. Much of the furniture and personal effects of the boarders were burned, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants of the building escaped with great difficulty. Julia Kelley, an employe, was taken from the second story, but was dead when found, or died soon after. The charred remains of the bodies of Hector Skinner and C. Smith, boarders, and Margaret Walton, an employe, were found in the ruins.

As the down morning express train on the North railway was passing between Grafton and Danbury, N. H., one day last week, one of the passengers, William L. Gordon, of Balton, Vt., shot himself in the head, dying instantly. He was known to have been insane. On the same train a passenger named Jesse Thayer, a well-known merchant of Toronto, feeling faint at the incident, went out on the platform and fell off, receiving fatal injuries.

According to a new law in Connecticut a prisoner can elect whether he will be tried by a Judge and twelve jurymen or two Judges and no jurymen....Mr. Evarts' bill, intended to permit Mrs. Tilton to testify in the pending Beecher trial, has been killed in the New York Legislature, the Judiciary Committee having reported against it.

New York has decided that after Jan. 1, 1879, all obligations payable in that State must be paid in gold.

THE WEST.

Gen. Sherman has been interviewed, and says that expeditions will be prevented from entering the Black Hills country, or if they get in, they will be driven out....Five colored men in Chicago have brought suit against the St. Elmo restaurant for violation of the Civil Rights law in refusing them entertainment....The chief occupation of the Chicago grand jury seems to be the finding of indictments against the editor of the *Times*. Four fresh ones were returned last week, three for libel and one for obscene publication.

The reports of gold in the Black Hills country are vigorously denied by a correspondent now in the Hills....Yankton has organized a Black Hills transportation company....A second woman's crusade has broken out Chicago.

A Chicago courtesan named Hannah Kelley, who had been confined in the lock-up for some misdemeanor, committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine. She left a note which stated that she had taken this step to "beat Boyden (the Police Justice) out of a fee."

A powder explosion about five miles from Cleveland last week gave that city a very clear idea of what a good square earthquake is. The concussion was so great as to thoroughly alarm the whole city, besides doing no inconsiderable damage in the way of partial and complete destruction. Three men were killed.

The Illinois Senate has defeated a bill to repeal the existing license law....An amendment to the State Constitution of Illinois has been offered in the Legislature, providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, taking from the Governor the power of appointing, as at present.

The following order fully explains itself. It vitally concerns those who may be afflicted with the Black Hills fever:

To Brig.-Gens. Alfred Terry, St. Paul, Minn., and E. O. C. Ord, Omaha, Neb.:

Should the companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purpose above named.

Should Congress open up the country for settlement by extinguishing the treaty-rights of the Indians, the undersigned will give a cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills.

(Signed) P. H. Sheridan,
Lieutenant-General.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. Drum,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Andrew Egner, the leading spirit in the Cincinnati tan-yard horror of last November, in which Herman Schilling lost his life, and was burned in a furnace, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE SOUTH.

The steamer R. B. Hart was recently sunk in the Mississippi river about thirty miles from New Orleans, caused by running against some drift-wood. Hardy Hendrew, the clerk, jumped overboard and was drowned. Ten or fifteen negro deck passengers are supposed to be lost.

The action of the Louisiana committee in session in New York gives the Republicans a majority of two on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Further discussion of the resolution to admit Pinchback to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana has been postponed till next December.

Atlanta, Ga., was recently visited by a destructive conflagration, a large manufacturing establishment, a liquor warehouse and other buildings being consumed; total loss, $130,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Hon. William S. King, a somewhat distinguished member-of-Congress-elect from Minnesota, has been making himself conspicuous in a new way: In a recent interview with Postmaster-General Jewell, he insisted on his right to control the patronage of his district. As a beginning, he wished the present Postmaster of Minneapolis to be removed, and a friend of his appointed to the place.

It is stated that personal unpopularity and arbitrary conduct on the part of Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, prevented him from being reappointed upon the expiration of his commission. Hon. Isaac C. Parker, who succeeds him, was a Representative in the last Congress, from Missouri....Ex-Congressman Lowe, of Kansas, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, vice Baker, sent to Minnesota as Surveyor-General.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Forty-eighth Day.—And a very bad day for Tilton. Samuel Wilkeson, an ex-editor of the New York *Tribune*, formerly Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and one of the owners of the *Christian Union*, was called to the stand, and furnished the most valuable testimony the defense has yet produced. Wilkeson was a party to the drawing up of the famous tripartite covenant, and was Beecher's chief instrument in hushing up the scandal at that time. It was into Wilkeson's ear that Tilton poured his grievances, which, in 1872, were financial and not connubial. The witness swore that Tilton complained because Beecher did not help him out of his difficulties, and expressly declared that there was not a word of truth in the story of adultery. Rev. Edward Eggleston was called, and testified to the views of Tilton in regard to marriage and religion.

Forty-ninth Day.—Four witnesses were sworn for the defense—John W. Harman, dry goods merchant; Jackson S. Schultz, leather merchant; Chas. S. Judson, merchant, and Archibald Black. The testimony went to prove that Tilton was a morbid and egotistical man; that he had not at first charged Beecher with adultery, and that he was on terms of intimacy with Woodhull and other woman's rights women. The trial was enlivened by a protest from Judge Neilson against the further introduction of frivolous and irregular testimony by the defense. The immediate occasion of the Judge's remarks was a dispute between counsel as to whether the testimony of a witness who had heard Tilton say he had lost faith in mankind was admissible. The Judge said, somewhat testily: "Let it stand; it will do no more harm than a lamp-post in the street." Upon this, Mr. Evarts rose and took exception to the remark of the court, and stated that before they were through they would show the materiality of this evidence.

Fiftieth Day.—Six witnesses testified to unimportant facts. One, an ex-reporter of the New York *Sun*, told of Tilton's anxiety to give the scandal to the public, and other testimony was brought out with the object of proving a conspiracy between Tilton, Woodhull and Moulton. Pastor Halliday was on the stand when the court adjourned. He was telling what took place at a meeting of the Plymouth deacons when objections were made by plaintiff's counsel, they maintaining that the official record of the meeting, and not Mr. Halliday's recollection of it, was what was wanted. This objection was sustained by the court.

Fifty-first Day.—Nothing new or sensational was developed. An old nurse of the Tilton family testified as to Beecher's visits to the house at the time the retraction is supposed to have been obtained, and as to Theodore's conduct at the time of his dismissal from the Brooklyn *Union* and the *Independent*. A clergyman from Bloomington, Indiana, who heard Tilton's lecture on "Marriage and Divorce," testified as to some of the sentiments it contained, but there was nothing startling throughout the day.

Fifty-second Day.—The testimony elicited was of more importance than usual. It was proved that Woodhull's Steinway Hall speech was mailed as a *Golden Age* pamphlet, and Tilton paid the postage on it. The old story of Moulton's many prevarications—wherein he said that "If Beecher's long life wouldn't refute Woodhull nothing would"—was dilated upon at length. Just previous to adjournment an amusing quarrel took place among counsel over the possession of the Plymouth Deacons' book of records. Shearman did not want the names of the "poor of the church" revealed to outsiders; but the other side were curious to see if Mrs. Tilton's name was among the list of pensioners. A number of pretty girls attended, who were probably never in a court of justice before, and at times they seemed alarmed lest the wrangling counsel should proceed from hot words to fisticuffs.

POLITICAL.

The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are as boisterous as Congressmen. At a recent session of the House, about half the number of seats were vacant, and the majority of those present crowded in front of the Speaker's desk, and in their eagerness to attract the Speaker's attention, held up their hands and hats like bidders at an auction. This conduct was continued until an adjournment was carried for want of a quorum.

John Robinson, the showman, has been nominated for the Mayoralty by the Republicans of Cincinnati.

GENERAL.

The veterans of all the armies that took part in the war of the rebellion will meet in mass convention in Chicago on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of May. The occasion will bring together the largest gathering of ex-soldiers that has assembled since the close of the war.

The Illinois Legislature has defeated a bill which contemplated the placing of non-resident and resident money-loaners upon an equal footing as regards the power to enforce the payment of interest and principal by the usual course of judgment, foreclosure, and sale; thus shutting out a large amount of foreign capital from investment in that State....While indulging in a promenade on the crowded streets of Washington the other day, President Grant and Senator Andrew Johnson accidentally collided. They looked all the contempt imaginable at each other, but did not exchange salutations.

Destructive freshets are reported on the Tennessee, the Delaware and the Susquehanna rivers. Port Jervis, N. Y., had a narrow escape from destruction, 300 houses being submerged. No lives were lost. Two bridges were carried away by moving ice at Pittston, Pa., and the total loss at that point by flood and obstruction of railroad trains will not fall short of a million dollars.

FOREIGN.

Buffet, in defining the policy of the new French Ministry, states that it will be conservative, and opposed to factious intrigues....The Prince Imperial (or Napoleon IV.) will assume a position on the staff of the Duke of Cambridge.

Considerable disorder prevailed in Tipperary because of the refusal of some of the residents to illuminate their dwellings in honor of the second election of John Mitchel to Parliament. Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by a mob and sacked. ....A large consignment of horses, purchased by French dealers in East Prussia, was recently stopped *in transitu*, at the Berlin depot.

Six new Roman Catholic Cardinals have been formally appointed....Moody and Sankey are drawing larger crowds than ever in London.... The Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier has been elected President of the French Assembly....The star of young Alphonso is already on the wane. Instead of annihilating Carlism and restoring peace to the country, his accession to the throne has been signalized by new reverses to the national armies of the North.

Germany has interdicted the exportation of horses to France....The French Assembly has passed the Military Reorganization bill....A confidential interchange of views respecting the successor of Pio Nono is said to be going on between Italy and Germany.

Gen. Cabrera, one of the foremost officers of the Carlist army, has pronounced in favor of Alfonso, and appeals to his comrades in arms to give in their adhesion to the new King before it shall be too late....The London mercantile house of Sicrdett & Co. has suspended payment, with liabilities at $2,000,000. The suspension was caused by the failure of Imthurn & Co. Other suspensions are said to be imminent.

The main clauses of the bill withdrawing state grants to Romish bishops have been passed in the German Landtag. The debate was exceedingly bitter....Don Carlos has a brother Alfonso, who is now in Austria, and is "wanted" at Madrid upon consolidated charges of murder, arson and rape.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate—Extra Session.

Friday, March 12.—The Senate resumed the discussion of Pinchback's claims, McCreery, Saulsbury and Christiancy speaking against his admission. The latter held that no legal government existed in Louisiana, and that consequently the Legislature had no power to elect and give Pinchback credentials entitling him to a seat in the Senate. There was no de facto government in Louisiana, and the recognition of Kellogg by the President did not make one....Vice-President Wilson presented the memorial of the heirs of William K. Sebastian, Senator from Arkansas in 1861, asking that the resolution expelling him from the Senate be rescinded. Referred.

Saturday, March 13.—The Senate spent the open portion of its session debating the Pinchback case. The discussion was participated in by Morton, Thurman and Whyte. No conclusion wa reached.

Monday, March 15.—*Senate*—Ingalls introduced a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information in his possession in regard to the promised emigration to the Black Hills country, held by the Sioux Indians under the treaty of Feb. 24, 1869; whether said emigration is with the consent of the Indians holding said country, and, if not, what measures will be taken in reference to the same. Agreed to....Consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana was then resumed, and Mr. Ferry (Ct.) addressed the Senate.

Tuesday, March 16.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874, and on motion of Anthony it was ordered that 1,250 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate....Consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was then resumed, and Alcorn addressed the Senate. After short speeches by Logan and Morton, further consideration of the resolution was postponed until the second Monday in December next, which was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 30....Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 17.—*Senate*—The Hawaiian treaty was considered in executive session.

Thursday, March 18.—*Senate*—Boutwell called of his resolution authorizing a special committee to examine the several branches of the Civil Service, with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, to sit during the recess. Stevenson raised a point of order that it was a matter looking to legislation, and out of order. Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and was occupied four hours on the Hawaiian treaty, which was finally ratified by the decisive vote of 51 to 12—the following Senators voting in the negative: McCreery, Whyte, Withers, Democrats; Booth, Independent; Morrill (Vt.), Hamilton (Texas), Sherman, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Howe, Robertson, and Alcorn, Republicans.

The Independent Platform.

The following is the platform of principles adopted by the Independents at their recent national convention in Cleveland:

Our government is founded solely upon the consent of the people, and its powers are subject to their control. The evils we now live under have resulted from the acts of unfaithful representatives, who have worked in the interests of party above those of the people. These evils are chiefly displayed in our monetary system, and the monopolies which it has engendered. This system being monarchical in its principles and subversive of republican government, and as experience demonstrates that we can have no hope of reform from existing political parties, it becomes our imperative duty to organize a new party, to the end that we may resist the encroachments of the money power upon the rights of the people, stay the tide of corruption and extravagance which overflows the land, and place the control of the resources and finances of the country in the hands of the people. We therefore establish the Independent party, and declare its principles to be as follows:

1. It is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the industrial and commercial needs of the country. To this end the notes of all national and State banks should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper money issued by the government directly to the people, in payment of government obligations, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public debt that is by the express terms of the law creating it made payable in metallic money. This money to be interchangeable at the option of the holders for registered government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent.

2. This system of finance will be stimulating to our industries and commerce, and soon make the United States the depository of the precious metals of the world.

3. The adoption of this system by furnishing sufficient money at low interest will solve the question of cheap transportation, because it will enable railroads and the carrying trade to relieve themselves of their loads of debt, and lower their rates, and enable the people to construct additional lines whenever internal commerce may require.

4. It is the duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of the agricultural and mineral resources of our country, and also its manufacturing interests.

5. That the great interests of productive industry claim their just recognition at the hands of the government of the people, and that through the monetary system here proposed all those interests can be fully secured.

6. That as the public domain is the rightful heritage of the people, it should not be distributed to speculators or corporations, but reserved for actual settlers.

7. That it is the duty of the government to equalize the bounties of soldiers, and to bring to a speedy settlement all other just claims arising from the late war.

8. All rights, privileges and immunities recognized by the government should be based upon the fact of citizenship, equal rights before the law being secured by the Constitution.

9. That we insist upon and demand severe retrenchment and economy in all branches of public affairs.

10. The rivers and harbors, being under the jurisdiction of the government, should be by it improved when necessary to the commerce of the people.

11. Through the monetary system herein proposed there will be established between the citizens of this country, East, West, North and South, a firm and lasting bond of union, by giving them a common interest in a common government, and bringing peace and prosperity to each and all of its inhabitants.

Strong in Death.

Mrs. Lowden, who died recently in College avenue, New York, made a singular request on her death-bed. She was passionately fond of dancing, and her death was hastened by an over-indulgence in that amusement. When she realized that she was about to die, she requested that her remains might be laid out on a board instead of in a coffin, and that she should be dressed in her new ball dress of flesh-colored satin, with white slippers. She also asked that a fashionable hair-dresser should be employed to dress her hair in the latest style, and that her face should be turned to one side after death, to show the hair to advantage. Her request was complied with, excepting that a basket was substituted for the board. After the remains were arrayed for the grave, the corpse was placed in a chair, the head turned to one side in a life-like position, and the picture was perpetrated in a photograph. The circumstances of her making such a request drew a large number of curiosity-seekers to the funeral in addition to the mourners.

INDIANA NEWS.

FEE AND SALARY BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the bill passed by the Legislature revising and remodeling the fees of State and county officers:

Clerk of the Supreme Court, fees on all business.

Auditor of the State, $1,500 and $3,000 for assistants—to be paid quarterly.

Secretary of State, $2,000 and fees, with $1,000 for Deputy—to be paid quarterly.

Clerks of Superior and Criminal Courts, fees on the amount of business.

In estates of $500, taken by widows, no tax on collection.

Clerk, allowed $3 per day for attending court—to be paid by the county.

County Auditor, $1,500, and fees on business.

County Treasurer, $1,000 and fees.

County Sheriffs, fees on business.

[illegible]

County Surveyors, fees on amount of work.

County Commissioners, $3 per day.

Road viewers, $1.50 per day.

Prosecuting Attorneys, fees on amount of work, $7 for convictions, etc.

Justices of the Peace, fees on amount of work.

Jurors, $2 per day and mileage.

Witnesses, $1.25 per day and mileage.

Notary Public, fees on amount of work.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

The following is the full text of the bill regarding promissory notes, approved by the Governor, and consequently a law:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that section 16 of an act entitled an act concerning promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, or other instruments in writing, signed by any person who promises to pay money, or acknowledges money to be due, or on the delivery of any specific article, or to convey property, or to perform any stipulation therein mentioned, and repealing all laws coming in conflict therewith, approved March 11, 1861, be, and the same is, hereby amended, so as to read as follows, viz.: The holder of any note or bill of exchange negotiable by mercantile law, or by the laws of this State, may institute one suit against the whole, or any number of the parties liable to such holder, but shall not at the same term of court institute more than one suit on such note or bill; provided, that no judgment shall be rendered in such against any maker of such note, drawer or acceptor of such bill, unless suit is brought in the county where one or more of such makers, drawers or acceptors reside at the time such suit is begun.

Sec. 2. The emergency clause.

PERSONAL.

The nomination of John P. Early, of Laporte county, as Trustee of the House of Refuge, vice Amos S. Evans, of Fort Wayne, whose term has expired, has been confirmed.

Hon. D. M. Voorhees will deliver an oration at the next commencement of the Asbury University.

Mr. J. P. Thomas, of Tipton county, has a sword of historic interest. The sword in question is an antiquated blade, and was made at Valley Forge (as is shown by the stamp) during the terrible winter passed there by the Continental army. The sword was carried by Philip Lewis during the latter days of the Revolution, and descended from him to his son, Col. Thomas Lewis, who used it during the war of 1812. From him it came to Thomas J. Lewis, the father of Mrs. J. P. Thomas, who dying without a male descendant, bequeathed it to our townsman, James B. Thomas, Esq. The blade of the sword is of good steel, but is roughly made, as is the grip, which is very rude. It was evidently made for actual service and not for parade duty.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

There are fourteen mines in operation in the mining districts of Clay county.

The Denham Organ Company was organized at Indianapolis last week with a capital stock of $100,000.

CASUALTIES.

A terrible casualty occurred a few days since in Huntington county. A son of Mr. Ackerman, aged eleven years, left his mother and went to the barn-yard to play with a pet calf. He was attacked by a bull, which tossed and gored him in a fearful manner. Mrs. Ackerman went in search of the lad, and seeing him tossed by the bull, rushed in and drove the animal off, but too late. The child was dead, his head being crushed, his left arm torn off, and the body fearfully gored.

DEATHS.

The chimney of the Capital City rolling-mills, in Indianapolis, was blown down a few nights since. The chimney was twelve feet square at the base, and thirty-six feet high. It was supposed that a number of tramps, who were in the habit of sleeping near the boilers of the mill were crushed by the fall; but so far as is known, one man only was killed. On his person was found a letter from England, directed to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith, of Indianapolis, conveying news of a Mrs. Polter, and from this it is surmised that he recently came from Jackson, Mich., and is named Polter.

CRIME.

Burglars broke into the depot of the Chicago, Ridgeville and Fort Wayne railroad at Ridgeville, last week, and bursting open several trunks carried off a large amount of clothing, etc. They were making strong efforts to open the ticket case when they were frightened away.

An attempt at incendiarism was made at Lafayette a few nights since in the carpenter shop of Morris & Hallowell. A keg was discovered on fire containing shavings and kindling wood, but was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Ex-Township Trustee E. H. Seidenridge, of Fayette township, Vigo county, heretofore a highly respected citizen, is undergoing trial for forging signatures to vouchers and for altering figures in the same.

Fred Zeele, a German employed in a tannery, at Fort Wayne, was arrested a few days since, on a requisition from the government and taken to Erie, Pa., to answer the charge of forgery. He stoutly asserted his innocence, and claimed to be able to prove it.

RAILROADS.

Articles of incorporation of the Kokomo and Marion Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State, the capital stock being $500,000. The line of the road is through Howard and Grant counties, and is twenty-seven miles long.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following are among the important House bills that have become laws, having been approved by the Governor: Relative to savings banks; relative to practice and pleading; relative to cities and towns selling bonds with which to complete unfinished school buildings. Also the following Senate bills:—Regulating the sale of county property and the letting of contracts for building of bridges and fences; relating to manual labor schools; authorizing the sale and conveyance of certain lands belonging to the State; relative to the settlement of claims against decendants' estates; relative to orders issued by cities upon their treasury; relative to intoxication of public officers and providing for their removal; relating to Supervisors of Highways; relating to the Spanish cattle fever; concerning alienation of real property; relating to building, loan funds and savings associations.

The new directory of Indianapolis gives that city a population of 105,000.

The Township Trustees of Lagrange county have paid during the past year $696.71 on account of sheep killed by dogs.

Parties who have been engaged boring for coal at Oaktown, Knox county, on the line of the E. and C. railroad, have abandoned the work. They penetrated to the depth of 470 odd feet, where they struck a vein of coal of inferior quality, two feet and seven inches in thickness. They did not think it would pay to work it, and have abandoned the enterprise.

The third annual convention of the Ancient [illegible] of the United States met at Indianapolis last week, and was called to order by S. M. W. R. D. Handy. The following officers were present: S. P. M. W., W. W. Walker; S. M. W., R. D. Handy; S. Guide, H. N. Berry; S. Recorder, W. Martindale; S. Recorder, L. C. Squires; S. Watchman, S. B. Lowenstein.

A game of chess, by means of postal cards, has been going on for the last seven months between H. C. Dodge, of Elkhart, and Don C. Rogers, President of the Detroit Chess Club. The game was decided a few days since by Mr. Rogers withdrawing and acknowledging himself beaten, after forty-one moves had been made. As the latter is considered one of the best chess-players in the country, the Elkhart man thinks that he has won a very important victory. Mr. Rogers now has twenty-seven games on hand with players in different parts of the United States, some of which are conducted through the agency of the telegraph and others by postal cards. It is said that he rarely loses a game.

A party will shortly start to the Black Hills from Evansville.

According to the new fee and salary bill, the State Auditor is to have a salary of $1,500, an allowance of $3,000 for clerk hire, and 25 per cent. of all fees paid by insurance companies. This will make his personal salary between $5,000 and $6,000 a year.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 12.—*Senate*—The Per Diem bill was passed; it fixes the pay of members at $6 and $5 for every twenty-five miles traveled....It was agreed to adjourn sine die on Monday evening, March 15....Bills passed: Authorizing County Commissioners to grant rights of way upon gravel roads connecting cities of 40,000 inhabitants with their suburbs, to companies proposing to build railroads between cities and suburbs, upon the petition of three-fourths of the property-owners along the line; defining grave-robbing, and providing punishment by fine of from $100 to $1,000, and imprisonment from five to twenty-five years; and providing for the protection of pop, beer, and patent medicine manufacturers in their trade-marks.

House—The following bills were passed on third reading: Providing for service of process upon representatives of steamboat companies while within the jurisdiction of the State; making stockholders of manufacturing corporations liable for debts of corporations only to the extent of their stock, except for payment of employes; providing that the statute of limitations shall not cease in its effects by temporary removal from the State of the debtor, in case he returns again; providing for the redemption of personal property within thirty days, when sold for taxes; providing for the letting of the State printing to the lowest bidder, and the appointment of an expert to see that all work is properly done; making the drawing of deadly weapons in a threatening manner, except in self-defense, a misdemeanor; providing for six grand jurors instead of twelve; providing that whenever a Judge of the Supreme Court has been counsel in a case under consideration, and the court stands two to three upon decision, the decision of the lower court shall be affirmed after the case has laid over one term; and the bill reported above, authorizing the building of railroads along public highways.

Saturday, March 13.—*Senate*—The passage of the Temperance bill as amended by the free conference committee and agreed to by the House, was the occasion of an exciting contest in the Senate. Parliamentary rule was exhausted at half-past 3 o'clock, when a final vote was reached, resulting ayes 25, noes 22. The measure that will thus become a law as soon as the Governor signs it, is the House bill so amended that drunkenness is made a misdemeanor, and requiring $50 to be paid for license to sell malt and vinous liquors, and $100 for the sale of spirituous liquors. The bill also provides for civil damages and for no sale on Sabbaths or legal holidays....Following the passage of the Temperance bill, the Specific Appropriation bill, as reported from the free conference committee, was agreed to, after which the following bills were passed on their third reading: Refunding to Adams county $56,977, wrongfully paid into the State Treasury in 1869 upon illegal acts of the Board of Equalization; authorizing any County Treasurer to sell lands or lots returned delinquent for seven consecutive years, the deed to be made two years after sale, and if not sold shall be forfeited to the State....The Governor returned the Senate bill declaring it felony to abstract a bill from the files of the Legislature with his veto, deeming its emergency clause out of place. The Senate immediately passed it again by a vote of 29 to 13.

House—The House passed the following important Senate bills on third reading: Authorizing conveyance of lands by the State to the United States for light-house purposes; suppressing itinerant gamblers; making proclamation days and Sundays holidays so far as commercial paper is concerned; allowing townships to vote aid to railroads, and repealing the law allowing counties to do so....Both houses adjourned at 5 p. m., at which time the special session practically closed, as no business could be transacted after that hour, according to a resolution heretofore adopted.

Monday, March 15.—*Senate*—The Lieutenant-Governor made his farewell speech, and the Senate adjourned sine die.

House—Resolutions were passed providing for the pay of employes of the House, and the extra session ended.

Revelations from the Polar World.

At Park City, in Salt Lake Valley, the other evening, the spirits of Sir John Franklin and Dr. Kane, of arctic fame, introduced themselves through a medium named Dr. McNally. Dr. Kane made the following extraordinary statement:

"There is an open polar sea at the North and a temperate zone beyond. It is a beautiful open country, extensive and prolific, inhabited by a race of beings simple in their habits, yet superior in mind and physique. The earth is 750 miles longer than geographers have supposed, and solid at the poles. The sun never shines in the northern land; light and heat are produced by electric currents, caused by the earth's revolution.

"I think there will eventually be communication between the inhabited portions of the earth now known and this northern land, although the passage is a dangerous one, and the region is 1,200 miles further than any explorer has yet reached.

"When once there, very few would leave that land for your temperate zone. The proper passage to this northern land is by way of Behring's Straits, sailing northeast.

"The contemplated British expedition should choose the younger commander, and start in the fall, as by spring they would reach the most dangerous part of the passage. With proper management, three years should be long enough to make the round trip."

Traetien, son of Prince Chun, has been proclaimed Emperor of China.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The market remains steady and without quotable change. Money in fair demand, with no surplus in the offerings; grain and provision speculators principal borrowers; interest rates, 8@10 per cent.; street rates 7@18 per cent. for short loans. Bonds firm at 120¼@120⅝ for U. S. 6's, of '81; 116⅝@117 for 5-20's of '65, and 113⅝@114⅝ for 10-40's. Latest gold quotations—New York, 115⅝@115¼; Chicago 115⅛@115⅜.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	*Receipts.*		*Shipments.*	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls....	49,098	54,291	55,864	[illegible]
Wheat, bu....	264,510	339,366	221,014	[illegible]
Corn, bu....	412,734	136,970	99,094	[illegible]
Oats, bu....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu....	3,372	14,149	1,100	[illegible]
Barley, bu....	46,426	56,620	40,136	[illegible]
Dressed hogs..	10,129	5,705	8,367	4,012
Live hogs, No..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,906
Cattle, No....	16,409	12,117	14,067	8,647

The movement in the grain markets has been quite active from the opening until the close, and tendency of values was invariably to a higher range, a material advance being established on the leading grains. The attendance of speculators was large, and the principal trading was on speculative account. The speculative element showed more confidence in the future of the trade than has characterized their movements for some time past, there being a marked increase in the demand, with a corresponding decrease in the pressure to sell. Shorts were somewhat alarmed at the evident firmness of the market, and were anxious to provide for their outstanding contracts, evidently fearing a further advance in values. The advices from Liverpool and New York were of a more favorable tenor, and encouraged holders and sellers in their demands for higher prices. In the wheat market there was a strong bull movement, and, aided by the favorable influences above noted, an advance of about 4@5c per bu was established. Corn sympathized with the advance, and ruled 1½@1¾c higher. Oats were quiet, but at the same time firm at ¼c advance. Rye and barley quiet and easy.

The following table shows the current quotations at the opening and at the close:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash...	85½@86½	90 @91½
No. 2 seller April........	86½@87½	90½@91½
No. 2 seller May..........	91½@91⅞	@94⅞
No. 3, cash...............	@83	86 @86½
No. 2 corn, cash..........	63½@63⅞	@65
No. 2 corn, seller April...	64½@64⅞	@65⅞
No. 2 corn, seller May....	70⅛@70⅞	@71⅞
No. 2 oats, cash..........	52½@52⅝	@53
No. 2 oats, seller April...	52⅞@52⅞	53⅛ bid.
No. 2 rye, cash...........	97 @97½	96½@96½
No. 2 barley, cash........	$1.06@1.09	$1.05@1.06
No. 2 barley, seller Mar..	1.06	1.02
No. 2 barley, seller April.	1.09	98@1.00
No. 3 barley, cash........	98@1.01	96@ 98

PROVISIONS.

The demand on speculative account has been active, and the leading speculative articles—pork and lard—were materially higher, closing at $18.80@18.85 for cash, and $18.95 for seller April pork; $13.62½ for cash, and $13.62½@13.65 for March lard. Meats steady and firm.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was active and firm, and the market closed with all sold at $2.00@4.00 for poor to common, and $4.50@6.25 for medium to choice; extra, $6.50@7.00. Hogs active and strong at higher prices. Yorkers, $6.50@7.00; extra, $7.10@7.15; heavy, $6.80@7.60. Sheep quiet and easy at $3.50@6.25 for poor to very choice.

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The offerings of dressed hogs were light, and prices under a fair demand ruled firm and a shade higher. The market closed at $8@8.35 for good lots dividing on 200 lbs. Timothy seed was lower; closed at $2.30@2.35 for prime, and $2.40@2.45 for choice. Clover was scarce and firm at $6.40@6.50. Flax steady at $1.90@2.00; Hungarian, 80@90c, and millet, 90c@$1.00. Highwines quiet but steady at $1.11.

PRODUCE.

The movement in butter was light, but prices remain steady at 19@24c for fair to choice, and 22@30c for good to extra. There was a good demand for broom corn, and prices were firm at 11@13c for No. 1 to extra hurl. Beeswax steady but quiet at 26@28c. Beans were in good demand at $1.90@2.00 for choice Eastern medium. Cheese was steady and in fair demand at 15½@16c for good to prime factory. Cider remains quiet at about $6.00 per brl for choice sweet. Cranberries more steady at $10@11.50 for good to choice cultivated. Dried peas were wanted at $2.20@2.25 for choice sound green. Eggs were unsettled; closed at 28c for fresh and 15@18c for pickled. Feathers quiet at 48@52c for prime live geese, and firm at 35@40c for choice turkey tail feathers. Apples in good request at $2.50@3.25. Hides were dull and weak: green frozen, 7@7½c; heavy salted, 8@8¼c, and light do 9c; kip about 10@11c. Hops quiet at 33@40c for good to choice new. Hay opened active, but closed easier; No. 1 timothy, $18.00@19.00, and upland prairie $15.00@16.00. Poultry was in fair demand at 12@15c per lb for turkeys, and 10@14c for chickens. Potatoes closed easier; peach-blows, $1.00@1.15; and early rose, 90c@1.05—inside for car lots and outside from store. Tallow, 8½c per lb for solid, and 8¾c for cake. Vegetables were steady at 60c@$1.00 for turnips, but weak and lower for onions; red about $3.75 per brl, and yellow at $4.00@4.25. Veal sold at 4@9c, according to quality.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

The packing season having about closed, cooperage was quiet at $1.10@1.12½ for pork barrels, and $1.30@1.35 for lard tierces. Lumber was quiet at $28.00@33.00 for A and B stock boards, and $11.00@12.00 for common joists; scantling $11.00@12.00, and fencing $12.00@13.00. Wood firm at $7.50 per cord for hickory, and $7.00 for maple.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves........	10 @ 12½
Hogs—Dressed........	9 @ 10
Cotton........	16 @ 16¼
Flour—Superfine Western........	4 50 @ 4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago........	1 14 @ 1 17
No. 1 Spring........	1 20 @ 1 24
Corn........	85 @ 86
Oats........	67 @ 70
Rye........	90 @ 95
Pork—New Mess........	20 50 @ 20 75
Lard—Steam........	13½ @ 14½
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter........	1 09 @ 1 10
Corn—No. 2 New........	64 @ 65
Oats—No. 2........	59 @ 60
Rye—No. 2........	1 00 @ 1 02
Pork—Mess........	19 50 @ 20 00
Lard........	13 @ 13½
Hogs........	7 25 @ 7 75
Cattle........	5 00 @ 7 00
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1........	95 @ 95½
No. 2........	90 @ 91
Corn—No. 2........	65 @ 66
Oats—No. 2........	52 @ 53½
Rye........	1 01 @ 1 03
Barley—No. 2........	1 03 @ 1 05
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red........	1 10 @ 1 11
Corn—New........	68 @ 69
Oats........	60 @ 65
Rye........	1 07 @ 1 10
Pork—Mess........	20 00 @ [illegible]
Lard........	14 @ [illegible]
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1 White........	1 14 @ 1 15
Amber........	1 10 @ 1 11
Corn—New........	[illegible] @ 70
Oats........	[illegible] @ 60
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra........	1 18 @ 1 18
Amber........	1 10 @ 1 11
Corn........	70 @ 71
Oats........	[illegible] @ 61
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red........	[illegible] @ [illegible]
No. 2 Red........	[illegible] @ 1 08
Corn........	[illegible] @ 72
Oats........	[illegible] @ 62

Winter Sunshine.

How delightful and joy-inspiring is sunshine in winter! It gives new life to everything animate and inanimate. It stirs the blood; it warms the heart; it cheers the mind. Under its inspiring influence one thinks of nothing but life, health, joy, beauty and splendor. It is God's smile, lighting and cheering the world, and in the glow of its effulgence there seems no fitting place for grief, or gloom, or death.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, [illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A New Idea.

Make the Presidential term six years, render the incumbent ineligible for re-election, but at the expiration of his service as Chief Magistrate retire him as a Senator-at-large for life, is the New York *Tribune's* idea of it.

The Virginius Indemnity.

A dispatch from Minister Cushing, at Madrid, received at the State Department, gives the information that the papers containing the final settlement in the Virginius indemnity case have been signed. The same terms are granted this government as were given Great Britain.

Cheaper Transportation.

The Commissioners of the Erie canal have concluded to reduce the tolls on grain and merchandise for the season of 1876. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. is made on grain; 30 per cent. on lumber; and 50 per cent. on general merchandise goods from tide-water. This concession in rates will be fully appreciated by Western shippers.

A Mighty Warrior.

Some newspapers accuses Gen. Tracy, of counsel for defense in the Beecher case, with being unready for battle during the war. The *Graphic* defends him against the insinuation, declaring that he has charged at the head of his column on many bloody fields, and after the battle has often been seen sitting under a tree combing the cannon balls out of his hair.

Declaration of Independence.

The original copy of the Declaration of Independence, which has been in the Patent Office for years, has faded so that the signatures are scarcely visible, and a resolution has passed the House providing for their restoration. It is the intention to have a skilled penman go over the documents with the aid of a strong microscope and retrace all the signatures so as to make them distinct and legible.

Civil Rights.

A colored man the other day entered a Richmond (Va.) hotel, and demanded to be served with dinner. The proprietor treated him with great politeness, conducted him to a table in the dining-room, and put three waiters to serve him. The darkey w " so surprised and outflanked that he ate with small appetite and left the hotel (still attended with every courtesy) a crestfallen and disappointed man.

A Slight Difference.

It is astonishing what a wide difference of opinion sometimes exists between men regarding trifling matters. Here we have B. F. Allen, the suspended Chicago banker, claiming that his New York partners are indebted to him in the sum of nine millions of dollars. On the other hand, the New York gentlemen maintain with equal vehemence that Mr. Allen owes them the trifle of exactly nine millions.

The Spelling Mania.

The enthusiasm of the West is now showing itself in a very fierce encounter with the spelling-book and a fixed design to crush the demon of bad spelling at once and forever. Everywhere in the West "spelling bees" are held by full-grown men and women, whose only ambition is to spell each other down. A "Test Spelling Book for Advanced Classes" has been published, containing such words as few people in the West ever heard of before or could by any possibility use in real life. The cause is a good one, however, and everybody will say, at least for a spell, "speed the write."

War Claims.

The following is the list of war-claims finally allowed by Congress at the late session. This bill as originally reported from the Committee on War Claims made appropriations covering 1,168 cases, the amount appropriated being $748,296.39. As reported by the Commissioners of Claims, their allowances were distributed among the twelve States over which the Commissioners had jurisdiction, as follows:

Alabama	$ 71,671.82
Arkansas	96,501.00
Florida	12,475.00
Georgia	42,535.83
Louisiana	96,737.00
Mississippi	143,128.00
North Carolina	35,889.57
South Carolina	5,930.25
Tennessee	87,400.80
Texas	1,300.00
Virginia	139,145.42
West Virginia	8,605.00
Total	$750,409.72

Death of Civil Service Reform.

The departments at Washington have issued circulars announcing the abolition of the civil service reform rules governing their respective departments wherever operative, and announcing a return to the former method of the appointment of employes, as provided for by section 164 of the Revised Statutes, enacted June 22, 1874, which is that "no clerk shall be appointed to any department in any of four classes until he has been examined and found qualified by a board of three examiners, to consist of the chief of the bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed, and the other clerks to be selected by the head of a department." All the sub-boards of the civil service reform throughout the country are abolished by these orders.

A Timely Suggestion.

The Chicago *Tribune* declares that the National Constitution should be so amended as to require the call of the roll on the final passage of every measure. It also adds the suggestion that this amendment should be accompanied by another, to wit: That the final vote on no bill shall be taken until the bill, with all its amendments, and in the form in which it is to pass, shall have been printed. Such a system of managing legislation would secure something like the proper consideration of individual measures, would greatly impede the progress of "jobs," and would abolish the present ridiculous method of transacting the public business, under which a whole session is devoted to "playing" at work, and almost all the important lawmaking is done in the last two days.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

SCHUMAKER, of Pacific Mail note, is resting in Europe.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) considers Bill King's property worth over half a million dollars.

SENATOR CONKLING and Speaker Blaine seem to the Albany *Express* to be the men who stand the best chance at present for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

BRUCE, the colored Mississippi Senator, is of swarthy complexion, not very dark. His hair, though curly, is not kinky. He looks very much in face and figure like King Kalakaua.

WHY should not every claim against the government be adjudicated by some United States court before it is presented to Congress? So salutary a reform is emphatically suggested by the tricky manner in which fraudulent bills against the government are often passed in the last hours of the session of Congress.

IT was the fortune of war that the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) should lose their colors during the war. They fell into the hands of a Confederate officer, who resolved to hold them until Massachusetts should elect a Democratic Governor. The Bay State (with a view, perhaps, to the return of the colors of the colored), having chosen such an Executive, the flag was duly forwarded, and Gov. Gaston now informs the Legislature of his willingness to transmit it to that body whenever it may be pleased to receive it.

PARSON BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, who has just left the United States Senate and gone back to his old vocation of journalism, says, commenting on the remark that he is the only unreturned Senator who is not indulging in lamentations and regrets or ill-natured comments on his ill-luck in ceasing to be a member of Congress, "that he is getting up in the world; he is promoted; he is now in a position of far more power and respectability than being a member of Congress. Small men, with plenty of money and no brains, may crawl into the Senate as the snail crawled to the top of the pyramid, but such a fellow can't run a great newspaper."

THE New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent has sent that paper a report of a lengthy interview with Andy Johnson. This is what he said: "I can give no pledge of my future course; I cannot say that I will act with one party or the other. We have too much of party, and I propose to bind myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have not done so in the past, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I shall support such measures as appear, in my judgment, best for the country, caring not whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is supported by Republicans. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation. I place the country above party."

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gossips thus concerning the Speakership: "The Southern and Western Democrats, before adjournment, held several informal caucuses relative to the Speakership of the next House. There was manifested a desire for unity. The result of this caucusing is, that, of the candidates mentioned, the contest is between Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Kerr, of Indiana. Fernando Wood and Sunset Cox seem ruled out—the former on account of his record, the latter because he is too funny. Some of the Southern members insisted that it would be well to vote for Fernando because he could entertain like a prince. Some Western Democrats replied that that was the very reason they did not want him. Randall's greatest difficulty will be his high-tariff views."

SENATOR McDONALD of Indiana has been giving his views on the Presidential question to a reporter of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Here is what he said: "I am satisfied that the nominee this time, to be successful, must come from the West. We cannot elect a man from the North, for the West is tired of voting for extreme Eastern men. The last three Presidential Democratic nominations have come from New York—McClellan, Seymour, and Greeley. The next time we must have a Western man. I think the duty of Indiana is plain. It should bring out Mr. Hendricks and earnestly press his claims. Kentucky ought to go with Indiana for Hendricks, and I think Southern Ohio will. The South will support Mr. Hendricks, I think. I don't think William Allen will run. He ought not to. If Ohio has a man it will be Senator Thurman. The Vice-President ought to come from the North. But then it doesn't make much difference. If he were a Southern man he would have to be a very conservative one. Gordon would not be a bad selection. We could not afford to take a man less conservative than Gordon. Hendricks and Gordon would be a ticket that would sweep the country."

FARM AND HOME.

To Spring.

"Oh, thou with dewy locks, who lookest down
Through the clear windows of the morning, turn
Thine angel eyes upon our western isle,
Which in full choir hails thy approach, O spring!

"The hills tell each other, and the listening
Valleys hear: all our longing eyes are turned
Up to thy bright pavilion; issue forth
And let thy holy feet visit our clime.

"Come o'er the eastern hills, and let our winds
Kiss thy perfumed garments; let us taste
Thy morn and evening breath; scatter thy pearls
Upon our lovesick land that mourns for thee.

"Oh, deck her forth with thy fair fingers; pour
Thy soft kisses on her brow; and put
Thy golden crown upon her languished head,
Whose modest tresses were bound up for thee."

Preserving Eggs.

A lady writer in the *Journal of Horticulture* says that she has used the following recipe for preserving eggs for several years and finds it successful. She says:

We have preserved eggs in dry salt, in jars or boxes, placing the eggs in layers, always allowing the salt to completely cover the first layer. They must be kept in a dry place. We found they kept best in a kitchen cupboard, a cellar being too damp. The eggs, with very few exceptions, were fresh and good when boiled or poached. I have heard that bran or sand will answer the same purpose, but have not tried these.

Hedges.

An Illinois farmers' club, located where a good deal of hedge grows, and a great deal of experimental farming has been done, is reported as thus crystalizing the experience of the hedge-growers in a resolution: "That, in our opinion, to be successful in making a good and lasting hedge fence, we should set the plants eight inches apart, cultivate well for three years or until the canes are at least one inch in diameter, then plash, leaving the canes standing above on an angle of forty degrees." Laying close to the ground and twisting or interweaving the plants were both condemned as unsuccessful. Observation has taught that that the method indicated above is the cheapest and surest way to secure an efficient hedge of Osage orange in the shortest time.

Dressing Black Hogs.

The principal objection to the Essex and Berkshire breed of hogs I find to be their color. Now, as Youatt justly observes, this is not "skin deep." The coloring matter will be found to be secreted between the true skin and the epidermis, or outer skin. If care is taken in scalding black hogs, they can be dressed as white as any white hog. It is a well-known principle that all black substances absorb heat. Hence, in dressing black hogs, the water should not be so hot as in scalding white ones. If this simple rule be observed, there will be no difficulty in dressing black hogs. Instead of this color being an objection, I consider it an advantage, for the skin of a black hog will always be found to be smooth and glossy, free from cutaneous eruptions, and always clean.—*Cor. Michigan Farmer.*

How to Raise Plums.

There is a secret about plum-raising. We have discovered it in traveling over the country. We never visited a large plum orchard in our life that we did not find plenty of fruit. And we never visited any place with eight or ten trees, and found a good crop of this fruit. Now, these facts set us to thinking; and the result of our thoughts is this: that it is very easy to have all the plums you want to eat and sell. The secret connected with plum-raising is to plant plenty of trees, so as to give fruit to the curculio and to yourself also. If you plant fifty or a hundred trees, you will have fruit enough for everybody. Every such orchard that we ever visited had plenty of ripe fruit. Some even complained that the curculio did not thin out the fruit enough—that the trees were overloaded. So we say to our readers, if you plant plums at all, plant fifty or one hundred trees—then you will be sure to have all the fruit you want, and it is one of the most profitable crops raised.—*Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for 1875.*

Work for Horses.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* thinks that there should be employment provided for farm teams for the whole year. He pronounces it as being very poor economy to keep horses 365 days, to get perhaps sixty days' work from them; and this is one of the most serious leaks in the farmer's purse. Any business man would consider it a great blunder to keep his productive capital unemployed three-fourths or even one-half of the time. The farmer ought to be the most successful of business men. Nature never tires in his service; tree and crops grow by night as well as day—when he sleeps as well as when he wakes. But he neutralizes these advantages if, through miscalculation, he fails to provide work for (as nearly as possible) every working day in the year. Rest is good; but to make rest profitable a man must have something to do whenever he chooses to abandon recreation and go to work. Every measure which tends to extend the time of productive industry over a longer period, even though much of that industry may be misdirected, is promotive of civilization.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

DROP CAKE.—Put six well beaten eggs into a pint of thick cream add a little salt, and make into a thick batter with flour. Bake in small cups fifteen or twenty minutes.

SODA CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of sweet milk, with one teaspoonful of soda disolved into it; four cupfuls of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One-half cup of sugar; one egg; one cuful of cream; one pint of flour; one heping teaspoonful of Taylor's cream yast. Bake in a cake-pan. To be eaten with a hot, sweet sauce, or with cold cream.

BAKED CUSTARDS.—One pint of cream; four eggs; cinnamon almond flavor and three ounces of sugar. Boil the cream with a piece of cinnamon; pour it into a basin, and when cold add the eggs, well beaten and stained, the sugar powdered, and a few drops of almond flavor. Bake in small cups, in a cool oven.

FROZEN EGGS.—It often happens that eggs get frozen so as to crack the shells in severe cold weater; but if they are kept frozen until needed for use, and then brought into a warm room and boiling water poured over them, then left till cool, they will be uninjured, and will beat as nicely as if they had not been chilled, and be just as good for any use. After being once thawed they should be used immediately.

ABOUT COFFEE.—Being a powerful absorbent as well as disinfectant, roasted coffee should always be browned over in order to throw off the grocery taint that it has acquired by exposure to the foul air. The heating, which should make it a shade darker, will also develop strength. It should be kept in a well-corked bottle or jar, or, what is better, brown as you want to use, thus having it fresh and strong and better flavored.

A NOVEL INVENTION.—A useful novelty is a frame of gutta-percha, with a pin attached for holding cravat and sash-bows. The ribbon is passed between the bars of the frame and is formed into well-shaped bows without being crushed or defaced by pins. The pin at the back then fastens it to the dress as in an ordinary brooch. To those who cannot tie bows tastefully this will be particularly welcome, and will be valued for keeping children's sashes securely and properly tied.

Combats of the Ocean.

Among the extraordinary spectacles sometimes witnessed by those "who go down to the sea in ships," none are more impressive than a combat for supremacy between the monsters of the deep. The battles of the sword-fish and the whale are desribed as Homeric in grandeur. The sword-fish go in schools like whales, and the attacks are regular sea-fights. When the two troops meet, as soon as the sword-fish have betrayed their presence by a few bounds in the air, the whales draw together and close up their ranks. The sword-fish always endeavors to take the whale in the flank, either because its cruel instinct has revealed to it the defect in the carcass—for there exists near the brachial fins of the whale a spot where wounds are moral—or because the flank presents a wider surface to its blow. The sword-fish recoils to secure a greater impetus. If the movement escape the keen eye of his adversary, the whale is lost, for it receives the blow of the enemy, and dies almost instantly. But if the whale perceives the sword-fish at the instant of the rush, by a spontaneous bound it springs clear of the water its entire length, and falls on its flank with a crash that resounds for many leagues and whitens the sea with boiling foam. The gigantic animal has only its tail for the defense. It tries to strike its enemy and finish him at a single blow. But if the active sword-fish avoid the fatal tail, the battle becomes more terrible. The aggressor springs from the water in his turn falls upon the whale, and attempts, not to pierce, but to saw it with the teeth that garnish its weapon. The sea is stained with blood; the fury of the whale is boundless. The sword-fish harasses him, strikes him on every side, kills him and flies to other victories. Often the sword-fish has not time to avoid the fall of the whale, and contents itself with presenting its sharp saw to the flank of the gigantic animal which is about to crush it. It then dies like Maccabæus, smothered beneath the weight of the elephant of the ocean. Finally the whale gives a few last bounds in the air, dragging its assassin in its flight, and perishes as it kills the monster of which it was the victim.

"Making Money."

"Fay," writing to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of how money is made at the Treasury Department, says: "Take a dollar treasury note and look at it. There is a fine steel engraving of Washington—the man, not the city, in the middle of the note. In the left-hand corner there is 'The Landing of Columbus.' There is fine lace-work for the denomination, and the note has a lace-work border. Different artisans make these designs. It is not all the work of one engraver, for each one has his speciality. No engraver can make two plates exactly alike, no more than the same man can paint two portraits so alike but what there will be some little shade or line in one that does not exist in the other. So, after the engravers make designs for the notes and the Secretary has accepted the design, the plate being of hard metal is subjected to a cylinder of solid steel, the metal of which is softer than the plate. The cylinder is laid on the plate and subjected to a pressure of from one to twenty tons. As the plate is depressed so are the figures and characters raised on the cylinder, which then undergoes a hardening process, and the plates for the notes are taken from the cylinder. From these all our notes are printed. By this process every note printed is exactly alike and counterfeits can be easily detected. These plates and cylinders can be used constantly for three months, when the plates are retouched by skilful workmen, who have an apartment especially devoted to their branch of work. In this room there are many beautiful specimens of fine steel engravings, for our country took the prize at Vienna for such work."

A Free Horse at Rest.

During the pioneer days of Ionia, Mich., the town had an editor who was patient and long suffering. Some of the members of the church got him to give $20 toward securing a minister; then they wanted their religious notices inserted free; then he was asked for $25 toward helping to build a parsonage, and he finally found he was giving the church more than he gave his family. He nevertheless "hung on" for a time longer, until one evening he went to prayer-meeting and was asked to leave his office for a week and go and help clear the grounds for a camp-meeting. That was the last straw, and he arose up and said: "Gentlemen, I'd like to go to heaven with you. I know you all. You are clever and obliging, and kind and tender, and it would be nice for us all, as a congregation, to go in together, but I've concluded to leave you and dodge in along with somebody from Detroit, Lapeer or Grand Rapids. It's money, money all the time, and I've given this church until, if my wife should die, she'd have to go to heaven barefooted."

The congregation seemed to realize that a free horse was being rode to death. They let up on the editor, and pacified him. He even had a special tent assigned at the camp-meeting, and all was well.

"GOING TO MARIA."

A Man Who Had Evidently Traveled.

(From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.)

Just at this time there is a lively competition among railroad ticket agents to secure travel over their respective lines. Rates East have been cut, travel has increased in consequence, and each Western road wants to have its full share.

Yesterday a portly, pleasant-looking old gentleman came in on the train from the north, and started up Francis street, carpet-sack in hand. He was evidently a farmer, and probably belonged to the Grangers. At this precise juncture L. M. Dunn, Ticket Agent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Line, happened to be glancing out of his window, and saw the traveler and his carpet-sack. He met him half-way between Long Branch and the Pacific, and commenced as follows:

"Going East, sir?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Ah! Step right up to the Union Ticket Office. Great through line, sir. Land you in New York sixteen hours in advance of any other route. Finest sleeping and dining cars in the world. Chickens three times a day, and beds free from vermin. Butter on two plates, and molasses all over the table. Come right along, sir."

The innocent countryman walked along a few steps, when Maj. J. B. Laughlin, Ticket Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, greeted him affectionately with:

"Going East, sir?"

"Yes," again.

"Glad to meet you. Step right into the office. Shortest line by thirty-three miles and a half to New York—put you there nine hours ahead of any other line. Finest eating-houses in the world. Soup three times a day, and fleas expelled from the sleepers daily. Come in, sir."

Before the astonished countryman could recover from his bewilderment at these sudden and unexpected manifestations of interest in his welfare, Dan Mountain, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, tackled him with:

"Going East, sir?"

"D—n it, yes!" (rather curtly).

"I'm just the man you want to see. Come along with me. Office 'not on the corner.' Best and shortest route by a long shot to any point. Put you through in a jiffy. Splendid sleepers, and cod-fish balls for breakfast. Conductors all of pious and respectable parentage, and fires kept up constantly. Come along, sir."

The unfortunate man was completely dumbfounded, and before he could recover Laughlin had him by one arm, Mountain by the other, while Dunn clung tightly to the coat-tail, and he was hustled into the Hannibal and St. Joe office, where another parley took place.

"What point are you going to?" was asked by three disinterested individuals simultaneously.

"Goin' to Maria."

Instantly three railroad maps were jerked out, and for full fifteen minutes three pairs of eyes inspected them closely. Then each of said pairs of eyes looked at the other, and finally all centered on the gentleman from the rural districts. Then the question was asked by three persons:

"Where is Maria?"

"Where's Maria? Why, I spose she's tu hum. Maria's my wife, and lives six miles east of town, and if I didn't want to go to her, where the h—ll would I want to go to?"

Three railroad maps were put up quicker than lightning, and in less than two minutes' time Dunn was seated in his office consulting an abominable old pipe, Dan Mountain was busily engaged in admiring Lou Thompson's magnificent new four-story plug hat, and Maj. Laughlin was calmly contemplating the prospective arrival of the next street car.

The man bound fur "Maria" left in one of Fish & Hutchinson's sleighs.

Billings Proverbs.

I notiss very suddenly that all them folks who go about the country hunting for work are generally kussid afraid they shall find it.

The dead allwuss get more praizes than the living. We don't envy them, and aint afrade to do the square thing on the ockashion.

Menny a poor man haz been obliged to feed on honesty until he starved to deth.

All profuse people are selfish; they either giv to receive in return or to be applanded.

I notiss the best writers we hav allwuss write for cash, and the poorest ones are satisfied with glory.

A pedigree iz a good thing enuff to hav in the house, but iz a poor thing to liv on; it ought allways to be treated like a venerable piece ov old cracked crockery, taken down once in a while and dusted, and then sot back karefully.

I never knu a man to fail in a good cauze who sot hiz mark hi enuff, and then went for that chalk mark without enny regard to enny thing else.

I dont like to see a young man painfully diskreet; thare iz grate danger ov hiz tiring out before he gits thru life, and when he duz tire out he haint got nothing under heaven to fall bak on.

Prayers are good things, but if they had all been answered thare would hav pin more ruined than benefitted by them.

Poverty haz been called safe, but even poverty has to lock up its bread and cheeze or looze it.

Mankind wont work for nothing, they are solid on this issue; men are even honest for the fame or proffitt thare iz in the transackshun.

Every boddy seems to hanker for old age, and after they have got it then they do nothing but grunt about it.

Profuse liberality iz generally the effekt ov vanity.

STEEL RAILS.—The *Railroad Gazette* presents an engraving of a section of steel rail laid down in 1865 on the single main track on Clark street, in this city, where nearly all the trains of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railways passed over, and where engines were constantly switching. In the same position the iron rails were changed as often as once in six months, or in other words the steel rails have outworn sixteen iron rails.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Man Who Made the Spelling-Book and Dictionary.

The record of the life and labors of Noah Webster is an entertaining tale, as all narratives of the struggles of American republicans during the infancy of the republic are to us to-day; and it is certainly as instructive at any one of the fables in the old spelling books. It is entertaining, because it recalls vividly to the reader's mind the exciting and picturesque times of the Revolutionary war and the succeeding years of confusion; and it is instructive because it teaches quite as forcibly as any work of fiction with an appended moral, that perseverance, sobriety, courage and education are the conditions of honest success.

Noah Webster was a representative American republican. While he was a growing boy he was imbued with the principles which governed the founders of our country. While he was at college the war of the Revolution was begun. He left his books and shouldered a musket. When he had done what he could as a soldier, he returned to his studies, and completed his college education as the smoke of battle rolled away from the field and discovered to the astonished world the young republic victorious. He was not rich, and he had to earn the money to pay for his tuition. All these things combined to make Webster a democrat of a rigid stamp. He had helped to throw off from his countrymen the chains of British rule. When he left college he looked about him for some useful occupation, and it occurred to him that he could make America still more independent. Perhaps he was too democratic in this. Some people thought that, in counseling the disuse of English books and English methods of education, Webster was advising his countrymen to cut off their noses to spite their faces, as a good old proverb (of the kind that Dr. Franklin liked) says so forcibly. Talking of Dr. Franklin reminds us that that cheery old republican was one of Webster's truest friends and strongest supporters. In 1783, when the echo of the last gun of the Revolution had scarcely died away, Webster's Spelling-Book was given to the public. Who does not know Webster's Spelling-Book? When we consider that 50,000,000 of copies of it have been sold, and that it is now selling at the rate of a million copies a year, it seems probable that every one knows it. Unfortunately, the chief merit of Webster's Spelling-Book, in the opinion of a great many sensible persons, was its author's originality and industry. The spelling book, they thought, taught persons how not to spell. Most of the boys and girls who studied it had to unlearn a part of it taught them, when they became men and women. But whether or not we spell theater—t-e-r, ter we must revere the memory of the man who made the spelling-book and afterwards gave his life to the dictionary. We need not accept Webster's peculiar opinions of orthography and lexicography to appreciate his character as a man and his indomitable energy. We still look upon the old spelling-book with reverence. When, together with the English reader, an arithmetic, and an exceedingly small geography, it constituted our whole school library, there was a feeling of awe mingled with our reverence for it. Many a man's spelling lesson was the greatest stumbling block of the daily journey during the early years of his life's pilgrimage. Then the uncompromising morality of the reading matter in Webster's Spelling-Book made him feel prematurely that he was very wicked. He can look back now into the old school-room, through the open window that faced the lane, and see the master at his desk with his ferule beside him, and the diminutive lad standing in a corner, the target for furtive volleys of paper pellets from his schoolmates, with the dog-eared spelling-book in his hands and weeping over his task.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Wife of the Little Giant.

Among some of the noteworthy persons who have occupied positions under the government, first and foremost stands the handsome face and figure of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, wife of the "Little Giant," of whose memory Illinois has always been proud. When the system of employing women was in its infancy, Mrs. Douglas, who was too high spirited and independent too receive charity, and yet who was in great need of an income, accepted a clerkship at $750 per annum. I recollect being introduced to her on one occasion at a Catholic fair, over which she presided as Lady Superior. She was a trifle too gross in outlines at that time to come strictly under the head of beautiful, yet I could see how strickingly handsome she must have been when Douglas wooed her for his bride. Her neck and arms were fit for a sculptor, so marvelously white and round and dimpled were they, and the skin was so fine that the veins shone through like glimpses of blue sky. Her hair was dark and naturally wavy, and she wore it swept back from her low, broad, smooth brow, and wound in a sumptuous coil low down on the back of her head, thus preserving its classical outlines.

The evening in question, a gentleman stepped up to the table over which she had suzerainty, and purchased some articles, valued at perhaps five dollars, and handed her a large bill in payment. Mrs. Douglas talked in the bright, witty, fascinating manner for which she was so celebrated, but no change was forthcoming. After a prolonged *tete-a-tete*, the gentleman remarked carelessly: "By the way, Mrs. Douglas, that was a fifty dollar bill I handed you!" "I know it," the lady replied naively, "but you haven't observed the by-laws adopted at our table," and reaching forth a beautiful hand, dimpled and rosy-tipped and jeweled, she pushed away some cover which had been accidentally (!) placed over a placard, on which in large letters were the words "No change given at this table." "Oh!" said the gentleman ruefully, "Ah!" cried the lady gleefully, "this is in support of your argument the other evening, in which you advocated the end justifying the means. The funds raised are for the church, and the poor, a praiseworthy undertaking, and the using of your means in a justifiable measure. Thank you, my friend, now you can indorse your sentiments from practical illustration." The gentleman walked away.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

CASTOR OIL is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MARCH 25, 1875

☞Ben Butler is fishing for the Attorney Generalship, and Landalet Williams wants to supercede Poker Schenck.

☞Another Theodore Tilton has turned up in New York. It was this Tilton who fooled Anna Dickison and other dear creatures, but it was the original Theodore who dandled Susan B. on his little knee.

☞The New York Legislature is not of the opinion that it ought to enact a special law to enable Mrs. Tilton to fulfill her promise to lie to save Beecher.

☞The President has renominated Bill King's Postmaster at Minneapolis but Republicans telegraph over the country the statement that it was not done at Bill King's request.

☞The interior departmedt will dispatch a geologist to the Black Hills to ascertain whether it will be worth while to defraud the Indians of their rights in that reservation.

☞The telegraph tells us that Messrs. Moody and Sankey contemplate inviting prominent preachers in America to attend and participate in their great London revival. Beecher is, no doubt, anxiously awaiting a call.

☞The hard freeze since the thaw of last week has made the farmers feel rather gloomy. It is feared that the ice and water will smother the wheat and there is but little doubt that considerable damage has been done.

☞The striking miners of Brazil, Indiana, have an unpleasantly practical way of conveying a threat. One of their employers recently opened his front door one morning, to find on the topmost step a large coffin box, labeled "Eighty five cents or we'll put you in it!"

☞The defense in the Tilton-Beecher case have innumerable grounds of iustification. One of the most recent is that Beecher was entitled to commit adultery with Mrs. Tilton because Theodore violated some postal regulations. If that defense is decided to be competent all postal laws will become as cobwebs before a flood.

☞When Bessie Turner went into the witness stand the old-fashioned judge remarked: "The reporters would do well to look down at their papers now and look less at the witness." He wantd to spare Bessie's blushes, but testimony must have convinced her testimony must have convinced his honor that his own modesty was in more danger than hers.

The B. & O. Company should provide for storing freight at this station in a better manner than at the present. The business is so brisk that at times the depot building is crowded full and articles are obliged to be kept on the platform, exposed to the weather. The accommodating agent, Mr. Burke, does the best he can, but he has not proper storage room for his business—*Defiance Democrat.*

☞The appropriations for 1875 made by Congress, in round numbers, are: Twenty-eight millions of dollars for the Army seventeen millions of dollars for the Navy; total, forty-five million dollars. This is nearly all thrown away. We need no army or navy. What stands for them is a fraud The army that is employed against the Indians on the Western frontiers should be selected from the Western States and Territories contiguous to any probable point of attack. They understand the Indian and his mode of assault. The regular soldier recruited in Germany or Ireland does not. In the event of a war with the savages he is easily beaten, where an experienced frontiersman would certainly obtain the advantage. In other respects, the army could be dispensed with. It may be said that we need it to garrison forts and to preserve public property. This is unnecessary. One or two old sergeants and veterans in the late war could be appointed to take charge of the public military property, and see that it suffered no deterioration. Our standing army is useless in every respect. No nation in Europe will ever propose to invade us. Does any one suppose that Canada or Mexico will invade us? And they are the only nations on this Continent who can do so,

☞Strange as it may seem there are positions in Washington which the present incumbents would fain resign, and for which there are no applicants. Reference is had to the commissioners of the Freedman's Saving Bank. The attorney general decides that the secretary of the treasury can not accept the resignation of the commissioners of that bank, such resignation having been recently tendered and referred to the department of justice for an opinion. The parties who want to resign have a consuming desire to be relieved of responsibility for the official peculations of that institution. This opinion of the attorney general would indicate that they will be required to meet their responsibility in a business like way.

☞Sheridan has made the discovery that within the past three weeks there has been a remarkable change for the better in Louisiana. Sheridan can find out more with less information, than any other man in United States. On the 4th of January, after fifteen minutes residence, and four or five cocktails, in New Orleans, he announced the fact that 4,000 carpet-baggers had been killed, and that the people were banditti. And all this without making any enquiry whatever. He has been out of Louisiana about three weeks; and he now informs the President that within that time the people have been transformed from banditi into respectable, law abiding citizens. Does it occur to Gen. Sheridan that there has been a change in the constituent parts of his cocktails during the past three weeks? That the ice was a little better frozen, for instance?

☞Our republican friends seem considerably elated over the New Hampshire election, and harber the forlorn hope that the tidal wave has returned in their favor. But there are circumstances of a local character to be considered. The republican party of New Hampshire adopted a platform of their own, which was not in harmony with the record of the national party. They pronounced for equal rights and an honest ballot for all citizens under the constitution and laws. They condemned the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined in the constitution, and denounced armed organizations in the Southern states as the chief source of trouble; pronounced against a third term, Salary grabbing, and all subsidies, favored free banking, and a return to specie payments as early as possible; and earnestly desired the same protection, peace and prosperity for the people of the South that they themselves enjoy. They condemned all rapacity and maladministration on the part of Republican officials, and called upon Congress to give peace and a republican form of government to Louisiana without delay; proclaimed uncompromising hostility to every form of venality and corruption, favored home industry, enterprise, temperance, and free education. Although party platforms are promises not always redeemed, these were the professions made by the Republicans of New Hampshire at the beginning of their campaign, and any success they may have achieved was attributable to their platform and professions thus made. Had they have been silent upon the third term, and had they applauded everything that has been done in Louisiana, demanded a Civil Rights, and a Force Bill, their defeat would have been overwhelming. They had waited long and patiently for some line of party policy from the leaders in Congress, and had confidently hoped that the bugle call would have sounded from the House of Representatives, and that the eloquent speaker would have come down to the floor and in a speech plainly drawn the line. But not being favored with any thing of the kind, they boldly struck out for themselves, and declared against Butlerism and a carpet bag leadership. To say that the New Hampshire platform will unite the national republican party and assure them success in 1876 is credulous in the extreme; it may be the germ of a new organization, but it can never defeat the democrats. If the victory in New Hampshire as our republican friends term it, inspires them with hope and courage for the future, it must be of that kind obtained, as the Waterloo *Press* recently remarked by "whistling going through a grave yard."

☞An ice gorge has formed in the Delaware, above Port Jervis, and another inundation is imminent.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of William Clark, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOMAS KRISS, Administrator.

March 25th, 1875.—3w.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James D. Kelly administrator of the Estate of Peter Anthony, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county.

March 25th, 1875.—3w.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE B. P. & C. RAILW Y Co. }
(Indiana Division) }
[illegible]

THE Stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway Company, (Indiana Division) are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said company will be held at the office of the Company at Auburn, Ind., on the 7th day of April next, at 12 m.

WM. WING, Sec'y.

March 11th, 1875.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that John P. Widney Administrator of the estate of Landlot Ingman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said County. J. P. LANNING, Clerk, of the Circuit Court of De Kalb County

March 11th, 1875.—w3.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

Samuel W. Ralston, } Before J. P Widney, Justice of Union Township.
vs.
Martha J. Autrup. }

IT appearing by the return of the writs herein, that said defendant is not found, and that property has been attached. Notice is therefore given to said defendant, to appear to said action at my office on the 12th day of May, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. R. WIDNEY, Justice.

Dated March 19th, 1875.—3w.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Asahel B. Bryant, deceased, will sell at Public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, in Troy Township, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, on

Friday, the 9th Day of April, 1875,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Wagons, Grain and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

B. F. CORNELIUS Adm'r.

March 18th 1875.—w3.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In the DeKalb Circuit
De Kalb County } Court, May Term, 187

Julius S. Adderson,
vs.
Maria Ingman,
Mary E Zebert,
John W Solers
Sophia Altenburg,
Daniel W. Altenburg,
John P. Widney.

Complaint No. 172.

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Guy Plum, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Sophia Altenburg and Daniel W. Altenburg are not residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of May A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of February, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

February 25th, 1875.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Lowry, Administratrix of the Estate of William Lowry, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said County. J. R. LANNING, Cl'k, of the Circuit Court of De Kalb County.

GUY PLUM, Attorney for Plaintiff.

March 18th, 1875.—w3.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Mulay Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally used with an engine of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 3000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE,

No. 21 West Main Street, Fort Wayne Ind. Imported Canary Birds from the Harz Mountains, Germany, "In Full Song."

Ladies furnishing goods of all kinds laces, embroidery, white goods, underware, hosiery, gloves, leggins, scarfs, nubiās, flannels, cotton flannels, table linen, towels, napkins, corsets.

KID GLOVES

at 75c, and $1.25 per pair and warranted not to rip Bergmann's zephyrs 15c per ounce, silk floss chenille and every thing needed for embroidery, including all kinds of canvass and patterns, Germantown yarn, all colors.—Gnc. French candies toilet articles, colored. extracts, fine hair oils tooth powder, face powder, tooth, nail hair and cloth brushes, fine combs, reading combs, pocket combs, back, round and combinaton combs.

Real and imitation lace, embroidered lace, hemstitched, colored, bordered and plain hankerchiefs, Ladies ties, sash ribbons grossgrain, pocket books goods suitable for wedding and anniversary presents and a thousand other articles. The greatest variety ever offered in one store in the city, and so reasonable in price that the store although only three months in operation, has become the most popular resort in Fort Wayne. Every one is invited to call and examine the large display of goods.

Small profits and quick, sales.—Goods shown with pleasure.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Asa W Hall late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE BARNEY, Administrator.

Feb. 22nd, 1875

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 90, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	30, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the [illegible] of duty going up, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10c	N. O. Genuine	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50

Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.

The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00 and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50c
White Dripp , per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES

Best Stick per pound,	18c
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.

This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound; former price was 15c.

Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
Soft-shelled Almonds per quart,	[illegible]
Oranges and Lemons	25 to 40c per dozen
Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon	50 and [illegible]

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment on both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackerel in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	5 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No. 1 Pickerel ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackerel	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

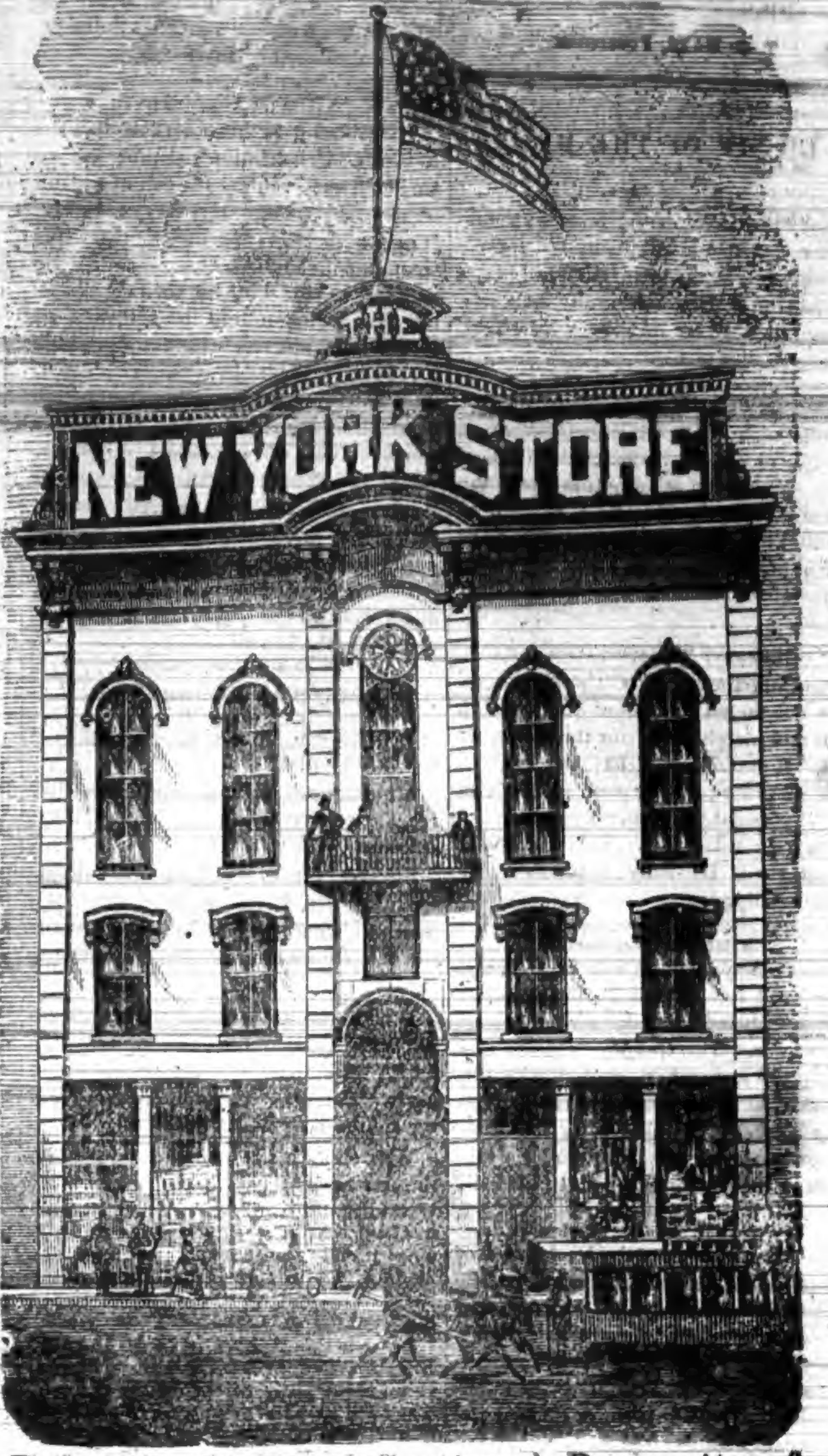

Fifteenth Year and Continued Prosperity of

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store,
46 and 48 Calhoun street.

NOW OPENING for spring trade, over 100 packages of Bleached & Brown

MUSLINS,

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, including all the Popular and Best [illegible] B—
Lonsdale, Hill "Semper Idem,"
Wamsutta, New York Mill, our favorite
Bartlett, Fruit of Loom, Daved, Pepperell,
Waltham, and Utica, all of which we offer by the piece or yard at the lowest prices of the season.

Housekeeping Linens.—We have a magnificent assortment of the most reliable Linen Goods manufactured in, Linen Sheetings, Linen Pillow Casings, Shirting Linens, Bosom Linens, Table Linens, Towling, all kinds, Napkins, white and color Doylies, Etc. Also a full assortment of Toilet Quilts, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, H..Poons, Table and Piano covers, Blankets, Flannels, Furniture Tidies, etc, to which the careful attention of housekeepers about replenishing is respectfully invited.

46 and 48 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

[illegible] CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere —with their orders may be
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

[illegible] Findings, &c. Please call and examine [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
No. 40037
Elgin Ills

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishment It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin Ills

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 22c.
Potatoes 75
Oats, 50 cts.
Apples 60 cts.
Eggs, 12 cents,
Corn 50 @ 60 cts
Wheat, white 98cts
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

PIGEONS are beginning to fly northward.

NEXT Sunday is Easter. Don't go in too heavy.

J. W. McKay, has returned from a short visit to York State.

THE livery men had a good run last Sunday—their horses we mean.

THERE are more rumors afloat about another new billiard room.

THE sugar bush will be courted assiduously during the next few weeks.

Louie Vordermark drawed the gold watch at Prof. Slates entertainment.

Andy Johnson gave the Senate a dose of constitutional bitters the other day.

Wesley Johnson, an old Auburn boy, is again among his associates in this place.

Mart Dawson, of Fort Wayne, called on his friends in our place several days this week.

THE Methodist dinner and supper last Thursday "panned out" quite well financially.

Perry Alling, has moved from Corunna, to our place, and will make this his future home.

THE civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Mr. Pratt is located in our city.

SPORTSMEN are scouring up their shot guns ready for the unsuspecting duck as he passes northward.

FRANK Britton, of Corunna, was in the city last week on his way home from the Buckeye state.

Geo. McCord, formerly of our place, was here last Tuesday, and thinks some of locating here again.

THE Presbyterian social yesterday, at the residence of John L. Davis, Esq., was a complete success

IF that Brooklyn Court would finish trying Tilton and resume the trial of Beecher, it would look better.

Mike Long, Jr., has done his work with the Sheriff to his credit, and will now have a rest until court sets again.

Jacob Stamets has been suffering for the past few days with erysipelas in the face. It must be a disagreeable dose.

J. A. Smith has recovered from the "downfall" he took last week, and is again on duty at the Excelsior hardware store.

Mr. Lauferty, proprietor of the Pioneer Clothing House, has moved his stock to the building next to Beuret's Hardware store.

ONE of our farmers, living north west of the city a couple of miles had the bells and horns, make music for the family, one night last week.

SEVERAL new comers have been here within the last week, and all of them look ing up a location for a saloon. Two many new, gentlemen.

OUR goodnatured and lively townsman, Louie Swineford, of the Swineford House has returned home again after quite a lengthly visit to Ohio.

J. W. Kester, a Warsaw gentleman, was in the city yesterday, looking up a location for a firstclass boarding house, to be conducted by himself.

THE ladies social of the M. E. church will meet at the parsonage on Wednesday afternoon and evening March 31st 1875. All are invited to attend.

THE Fort Wayne Fruit House comes out this week in a new advertisement. The Capt. sells at Granger prices, which accounts for his immense trade.

BUSINESS rooms are almost as scarce as dwelling houses in this town. During the past week several parties were here prospecting, but could not find rooms.

WE guess the jail will not be located in the public square.

Who has store boxes to have a bon fire with?

Prof. Chas. Schwartz, and family, and Miss Marry Vordermark of Fort Wayne, were the guests of Louie Vordermark, of this city, the four part of the week.

THE past winter has been a most severe one on bees. But few persons owning hives in this vicinity escaped without losing some if not all of their swarms.

NEXT Monday night the Old Folk's Hop comes off, and is expected to be visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from our neighboring towns and villages.

The little pigs, as they perambulate the streets, curl their tails with satisfaction at the approach of spring.

Joseph Philips, formerly of this city, has been appointed foreman of the B. & O blacksmith shop. Joe is a model machinest and understands his business.

Our readers will do well to call at Messrs Miller & Casebeer's store and inspect the new line of paper goods which are being opened at this popular house.

THE blue birds announced their first appearance last Saturday morning by a general serenade. These harbingers of Spring are very welcome after their long and weary absence.

THESE showmen are becoming pestiferous. Dan Rice has just quit running for the Presidency, and now Barnum is talked of for Mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut. There's nothing like advertising.

Davenport sells Wall paper very cheap this spring. He has just received 2000 rolls, all new patterns. Also Window curtains and fixtures cheaper than ever. Call and look at his patterns.

REALLY, ain't men an unreasonable set. Only the other day, we observed a fellow refuse to step from the sidewalk into the mud to accommodate four young ladies who were walking side by side.

Andy Daily was bound over to Court last week, for carrying on a nuisance. From what we can see we don't think his establishment is any more of a nuisance than several others of a similar character.

BOTH the newly-elected Senators from California, claimed as an Independent, advertises that he will vote with the Democrats on all party questions. This is another of the Democratic losses (?)

Theodore Sargeut, of the Eel River House, at Butler, gave us a call last Thursday. Theo. is one of those high-lived, jovial sort of chaps, who we are always glad to see.

Hiram Raseley, our wide-awake harness dealer, informs us that his trade has been more than he expected during the winter. He does a fair and honorable business, and, of course, holds a good thriving trade.

AN Indiana editor bemoans the calamities of 1874, in the following touching strain: "First, that Beecher business, then the grasshoppers, and now an increased tax on whisky. What is this poor country coming to?"

THE heavy body of snow mostly melted away last Saturday and Sunday. It went off gradually under the genial rays of the sun and the body of snow was so heavy that considerable damage was done by the flood which it caused.

Mr. Wm. Simons, of Toledo, Ohio, is looking after the interest of his boarders, in raising meat for their use. He has a pig only six months old that gave birth to a litter of eight little porkers, and it was not much of a day for pork either.

Two neat looking frame dwellings have been built opposite Mr. Berry's residence one of them is now occupied, and the other is almost finished. Mr. B. has also made new improvements in the way of building lately.

AN exchange says the butter crop of the United States is more valuable than the wheat crop. The butter produced last year is estimated at $400,000. The consumption in this country averages nearly thirty-five pounds to each inhabitant.

OUR good-looking, clever friend, of Fort Wayne Mace Long, Esq., was about town yesterday. The firm who owns the new billiard hall are talking of disposing of the "shebang," and of course Mace is the man to do the talking in this line.

MANY of our citizens are not aware of the fact that H. Wolf is conducting a well arranged meat market at the lower part of the city. He don't buy nothing but the best of bovines, and all who patronize him will get the worth of their money.

G. L. Greenwalt, Esq., is now canvassing our city for the sale of a new History of Indiana. It is a good work for our young men to study, and gives a great deal of valuable information to all.

"MAMMA, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk, which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence, he again broke out: "Do the cows have to be spanked?"

Samuel Weaver and "Hebel's Fred" had a fight one day last week. Fred had a third party take Sam off saying that he didn't want to hurt him. Sam was just getting huffy, and in a few minutes more would have shown the gent what kind of a coffee-mill he was.

Mr. Philip Grube and Mr. James Griswold came near having a "one, two three" in Beard's grocery, last Saturday, and all that "sheesed" it was that the gentlemen are not of a fighting character. There were several words used that generally start musses.

WE notice that F. N. Wright & Co. have completed a large building wherein to shelter their lumber from the storm. This firm goes right a head in the line of improvements, and eventually will be a great help to our place.

"Under the Gass Light" at Ensley's Hall to-night.

Tom Mays will go to his northern home on two passenger trains, and bewilder his granger constituents with a diamond cluster on his "open back" shirt front corresponding in value to fifteen loads of timothy hay.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

And the envious editor of the *Herald* will please retire to his sanctum, and report the market value of cabbage.

THOSE mischievous individuals who are in the habit of removing and defacing signs denoting a person's occupation, will return the bulletin board taken from the stairway leading to A. J. Little's office or be made acquainted with the statute in such cases made and provided.

A few friends dined at the residence of Wm. Sheffer and lady last Friday afternoon, and spent a few hours very pleasantly. At six o'clock they were called into the dining room where they gazed on a table covered with all the delicacies of the season. Every thing, to say the least, was splendid, and if there are any more such arrangements in contemplation, "we don't care if we do."

Dr. Sheffner, of Ohio, was a guest of H. C. Peterson, Esq., last week. The Dr. has made up his mind to locate among us about the first of May next, and from a personal acquaintance we find him one of those well posted, go-ahead kind of gentlemen, who are always useful in every community.

OUR Marshal had a little dispute about the weight of a "rooter," and after a few words the other party says "I'll bet you five dollars." "All right," says the marshal. The pig was put on the scales, and without any squealing—on the part of the looser—Jack marched off in triumph with the V.

THERE are several frames already for the siding, and one or two new houses about completed, on the commons South of Hub and Spoke factory. Most of the dwellings to be erected the coming season will be located near the above point. There are a large quantity of choice building lots in all parts of our place, and we call especial attention to parties who have any idea of moving to give our town the first call.

WE attended the rehearsal, last evening, at Ensley's hall, and can honestly say to our readers that it will be one of the best performances ever given in our city. The scenery is grand, and all of the performers are well up in their parts. The company has certainly been to a great expence in putting "Under the Gass Light," on the stage, and we hope their efforts will not be in vain. To night and to-morrow night.

THE slight-of-hand business is about spieled. Slate performed this wonderful feat at Ensley's Hall last Monday evening to a good house. The performance was old, tiresome, and not a darn bit interesting. One fellow in the "box seats" had a bad desease in or about his toes, so much so that the oder, from this point, lessened the light of the hall very much, and it was thought at one time that all would be left in the dark. We'll pass.

Problem.

Two wheels of ten (10) and seven and one half (7½) inches in diameter, are connected by a shaft eighteen (18) inches long. Upon a plane surface these wheels are caused to revolve in concentric circles thirty-seven (37) times per minute. Question. At this rate how much farther will the larger wheel travel in ten (10) hours than the smaller? Answer requested.

Address, J. J. VANAUKEN,
Auburn, Ind.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, God in his all-wise providence has taken from the embrace of our worthy brother Jeremiah Davis, and whereas, the family circle has been broken, depriving the remaining members of a loving wife and mother. Therefore

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy for our worthy brother and family, in this sad bereavement, and

Resolved, that a copy of this be given the bereaved family. Also a copy be submitted for publication in the COURIER and Republican, of Auburn.

W. L. DECER,
J. H. THOMPSON,
Mrs. W. I. LAWHEAD, } Com.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Auburn Building, Loan and Saving Association that there will be a meeting of said stockholders, to be held at the office of Geo. Plum, in Auburn, Ind., on Saturday, April 3d, 1875, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing nine Directors of said Association to serve for ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Association.

By order of the President.

Attest: A. [illegible], Sec'y.
Auburn, March 18th, 1875.

MANY of our readers will remember the "Immortal J. N." an eccentric character who is known throughout the country, and who has been in Auburn on several occasions. He finally succumbed to the pressure, and paid in his checks. The Wyandotte (O.) *Register* says: "The immortal J. N. has at last yielded to the pressure he so stoutly resisted so many years. His death from heart disease occurred at Upper Sandusky, last Sunday night. The immortal's true name was J. N. Free. He was known to almost everybody in Ohio and India, and to many people of other states."

SALOON keepers should carefully read the new temperance law which we publish in another place. It will be seen by the 11th Section that if a man sells without license he is not only liable to be fined but he may be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months. The law will soon be in force and it means business. The temperance people will soon discover that it is a better law to correct the evils of intemperance than ever the Baxter law was, but at the same time they will find that if liquor dealers comply with it there will be no chance for vindictive prosecution.

[illegible] Wyandott Co., Ohio,
March 12th, 1875.

Mr. T. D. GROSS,
Auburn, Ind.,

Dear Sir: The Mass Meeting spoken of in regard to our Railroad enterprise, will be held in Dunkirk, Ohio, on the 9th of April, 1875. There will be important business to be transacted then and there. All interested are invited to be present. The enterprise is growing. Come out and let us have a grand time.

Yours truly, G. W. KEMP, M. D.
General Manager.

We hope that our citizens will take hold of this matter, and represent Auburn with one of its most enterprising citizens.

OUR lively reporter, Joe. Loveland, and Barney Dearborn, of Corunna, took a trip around the horn last Sunday, and our readers can prepare for a grand time before the liquor law changes again. We have it from good authority. The girl is very handsome and smart, but Joe was too anxious. In the next scene the lady was holding open the parlor door with her fore finger in her mouth, and her head going right, left, &c., and Barney was in search of a telegraph office so that he could inform his relatives that he had swallowed a steam boat, and that a brass cannon was all that would save him. They finally pulled up at Phil Grube's and squared themselves on the out-side of about a pint of boiled sider. Well, Joe is all hunky to-day, and says his eyes lacked grip, and the face had a kind of par-boiled pain in it.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be rendered within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

Maryette Jones to Alex. Hall, undivided ½ of a ½ of n e ¼, section 30, Union—$1,200.

Jacob Stamets to Owen Fisher, Lot 18, in Stamets addition, Auburn—$150.

Alonzo Lockwood to G Fetters, Lot 111 W addition, Auburn—$300.

John Fry to Daniel Fry, n e ¼ section 25, Wilmington—$1,300.

Catharine Trish to Levi Braudaberry 20 acres in n e ¼, section 1, Union—$800.

Ephriam Berry to Matilda J Galloway, Lot 49, W addition, Auburn—$275

Alex Baily to B B Bailey, n e of s w ¼, section 28, Jackson—$1,000.

Alex Kinmont to John Sowers, s ½ of fraction section 21, Newville—$4,275.

THE temperance lecture by Rev. Tatum on Tuesday evening, last, was well attended considering the inclemency of the weather, and was listened to with marked attention. While some of his views were extremely radical, prompted no doubt by his earnest zeal in the cause, his lecture in the main was good and well received. His advise to young men was eloquent, and worthy of all commendation. At the close of the meeting the collector's were so long in counting the stamps, that the speaker arose, and addressed the ladies, rubbing together his hands and speaking in his happiest vein in anticipation of a big fee. He praised the ladies in all their efforts, and stated that they could do more for the cause of tepemrance than all the preachers and speakers combined After recommending the following motto for the adoption by young ladies,

"Lips that touch wine,
Cannot touch mine."

he sat down with a joyful countenance radient with smiles, to receive the result of the collection, which after being announced, joys and smiles departed, as did the audience.

THE following specimen of a "model composition" should be studied by all our scholars here who are anxious to learn to write understandingly, plainly, and well. The boy that wrote it was youthful, to be sure, but his style is unique: "In a dingy room sat an old man writing with a Roman nose and a tall hat. Not far from him, a broken back chair supported his daughter with rickety legs, and cracked rings. In the same room was an old woman blowing the fire with a lean cat under the stove, being the wife of the old man writing with the Roman nose. In a corner might be seen a hungry boy eating onions with bow legs and red hair from a table which he swallowed without chewing. The whole scene was overlooked by an old clock, ornamented with Pocahontas saving John Smith, three legs covered with cobwebs and wound up every eight days by an old man with a brass key. Ever and anon the door was rattled by a cold dog without any hinges nor knob. Through the broken window might be seen a woman cutting cabbage with a baby on her arm through the shattered panes of which daylight feebly shone Another window looked out upon the street where stood a little man wipping the sweat from his face, with a hand organ carrying a monkey on top, by grinding which, he had thought, in vain, to get a few cents from the old writer with a tall hat. Such were the lodgings of the miser, being the old man writing with the Roman nose so squalid and miserable that it looked as if no thrifty broom had even entered there."

BUTLER ITEMS.

The front of Hoverstock's brick block is being repaired. This is a good move to prevent a disaster.

Our school bids fair for being a successful term. Every department is well represented.

Our friend James Barkley and lady, from Richland township, were the guest of Franklin Runnels, near this place.

Mr. McKinan, from Bryan, Ohio, has rented the Sargeant House at this place. He appears to understand his business, and if his better half can't dish up a No. 1 meal then I am no judge.

W. A. Hull, formerly one of the clerk's in the Freight department at the Railroad, has been promoted to Ticket agent. Mr. H. is one of those kind of men that never neglects business for pleasure.

Steifle & Ochs are taking an invoice of their old stock, and getting ready to receive their new goods. They have the largest stock of goods on the way ever brought to DeKalb county. Look out for business.

David Fay of this place has purchased one-half of the steam Grist Mill of Mr. Egnew, and intends renting the other half. With Mr. F. for proprietor and Mr. Mock for miller, the public may expect good flour.

The Stock express train, going east last Saturday, on the Lake Shore railroad, while taking water at Swanton st., the second section ran into them causing a total wreck of both trains. No mails passed over the road that day in consequence of it; no lives lost with the exception of stock.

Our warm weather has catched cold, and the snow is flying and wind blowing at a fearful rate at this writing. The bluebirds and robbins are all dried up this morning, and the ground hog has gone in and pulled the hole in after him.

We are called upon to record three deaths since our last letter, as follows: On the 10th Ephram Handy, Wilmington township, of Asthma. On the 11th Henry Hook, Stafford township, of brain fever. On the 15th Mrs. Hermin Tomlinson of this place, of an effection of the brain.

Last Monday our Livery man started for Hamilton with a runner and two trunks on board. They got out about three miles when they discovered that one of their wagon wheels wasn't properly braced. They started for home and when in one mile of town, she went down. You "orter" seen that "runner" hoofing it through the mud and swearing. At this writing the livery man is soaking him, but it is supposed he is so full of mud that he can't recover

For THE COURIER.

Laws of Health.

BY JOHN M. SHUTT, M. D.

Continued from Last Week.

Man is a two-fold being, moral and physical. He is so well constituted that harmony reigns between his two existences. A derangement of the one almost that of the other. Like the year man has his four seasons; in his spring time there is superabundance, and in his winter there is privation; in the one he condences and is not perfect; in the other he is completed, and is in penury, and in both requires the same management and watchfulness. In both of the extremeties of life man is weak and unsteady. Old men should receive the same care as children. We cannot be too lavish with our attentions to the old age of him who was all perfection to our infancy. Shower upon him comforts, and diversions for old age has especial need of them, and has also more than infancy the remembrance of them. Women sustains and guides the first steps of man, and at the close of his career we still find the tender and delicate cares of women. The destinies of each sex are the consequences of their physical constitution. These differences between men and women, as regards health, indicate upon what principles the direction of their physical, intellectual and moral education should be based. Women, being in general weaker than man, ought to guard herself more closely, for excesses will prove more fatal to her. The whiteness and softness of her complexion, and the beauty of her form are due to the relaxation of her cellular tissue, which relaxation should impress upon her how much she has to fear from the influences of the seasons, variations of atmosphere, etc. Nature, in imposing upon females the great and fearful functions of maturity, seems to free young women from the fatigue of abstract things of severe studies, of serious occupations, which exercise the memory only at the expense of the judgement. Their instruction should not commence until at the eighth year, and should continue to twenty; then the education of teachers should cease, and that of the world commence. The violence to which the farmer makes nature submit is but imperfectly recovered from. Few talented women embellish the days of their husbands and children. Among children growth is the exclusive aim of nature; the organs of nutrition and of the digestive aparatus should occupy our attention, we may almost always augment the action of glances and lymphatic vessels by times. The cradle life of the infant claims all our solicitude. Mothers should carefully govern their conduct toward them, because upon their cares and attention will depend the future existence of the being to whom they may give life. The constitutional differences of infants are less apparent, the first month of their existence. The lymphatic system generally predominates over all the other vascular systems, and this predominance is especially marked in the cellular tissue; the amount of fluids are also in greater relative proportion than the solids. Let them breathe a pure air; do not confine them in tight-fighting clothes, which so painfully compress their delicate limbs. Be not too anxious to produce the same effect upon them as the sap produces on flowers, which, blooming before their time, are ephemeral, [illegible] and inodorous. Children have no past, no future; but happier than adults, as they enjoy the present.

THE last visit of our County Commissioners to our growing city, was looked upon with a great deal of interest by our citizens. It was evident that they had been reconsidering the location of the jail building. Although they expressed no opinion, they had evidently given the subject considerable reflection. After priceing lots in differant localities they invariably fall back on Baldock's corner which in the judgment of all unbiased minds is the place for it; and we are satisfied that the expence is the only objection to the locality in the minds of the Commissioners. Having conversed with a large number of citizens from all parts of the county they all without exception declare in favor of that corner. Now would not the Commissioners be sustained in the purchase, and would it not be in the end the cheapest and best for the county? Mr. Baldock offers the whole square 132 feet front, by 142 deep, for $4000, and agrees to remove all buildings; by building the jail on the north side occupying forty-four feet front there would be left eighty-eight feet or four business lots, leaveing ample room in the rear for an alley, and other buildings necessary for the jail. It would be fair to presume under the present demand for real estate so near the public square, that these lots would be worth $600, each; total $2400, and the two lots already purchased $800, total $3200, so the county would be the owner of valuable business property worth $3200, and have a lot for the jail costing only $800. It should be borne in mind that the location of this property is such, that it would be in demand for business purposes. While it would be obnoxious to have a private dwelling on the same square with the jail no such objection would attach to business blocks, as they would in a great measure relieve the gloomy surroundings of the prison, and add to, instead of diminishing its beauty. Besides the Commissioners would have room to extend the grounds for the jail should after considerations demand, and in the sale of the ballance of the square, they could control the buildings to be erected, so as not to be injurous to the county property. We do not expect to control the Commissioners in the matter, but mention these facts honestly and candidly believing, that a large majority of the citizens of the county would sustain them in the purchase of the only convenient and desirable place for that institution.

Examination of Teachers.

After March 1st, 1875, and until further notice, examinations will be held in Auburn on the first Saturday in each month, and in Waterloo on the last Saturday in each month.

Marriages

TRAXTER—LAKE—Married, in this place, March 22d, by Rev. Mr. Long, Mr. WILLIAM TRAXTER and Miss ROSIE R. LAKE.

DEATHS.

MOTT—Died, March 19th, 1875, DENTON little and only son of J. Grenville and Rua Mott, of Michigan City, and grand son of Mrs. Mary Mott, of Auburn, aged 2 months and 20 days. It was brought here and laid in the family burying ground. It was their only child and many a hope is blasted in the little grave.

SHEETS—Died, March 20th, 1875 at his residence near Auburn, Indiana, MICHAEL SHEETS, aged 47 years, 11 months and eight days. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and was brought up in Ashland county, Ohio, and came to this county about 24 years ago, first settling three miles south west of town, but eight years ago purchased his present home. The funeral was held at the Baptist church in the presence of a very large congregation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned administrator of the estate of David Perkey, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient, to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said County.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.
March 11th, 1875.—3w.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Adam Gettle,
Henry Gettle,
vs.
Daniel Bollinger.
} Before John S. Barnes, a Justice of the Peace for Richland township.

NOW comes the plaintiffs and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office at [illegible] o'clock A. M. on May 13th A. D. 1875 in Richland township, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my name and the official seal, this [illegible] day of March, 1875. J. S. BARNES, [illegible]

March [illegible], 1875.—3w.

THE WAY TO WOO.

Don't be in too great a hurry;
  Hurries never pay.
Take your time; a wary general
  Always feels his way.
Do not pull your line too quickly;
  Rather give it play.

Take her sometimes to a concert—
  Sometimes to a ball;
Sometimes spend a pleasant evening—
  Sometimes only call;
Sometimes 'twill be far the wisest
  Not to go at all!

Do not meet your would-be-rivals
  With a jealous frown;
Show her that you don't care twopence
  For any man in town.
Praise her other beaux; then surely
  She will run them down.

Send her presents—not too costly,
  Trifles light as air;
Dainty fruits to please her palate;
  Flowers for her hair—
Something that will show you chose it
  Fairest for the fair.

Vex her sometimes—constant sunshine
  Is so very tame;
Just a little dash of water
  Brightens up a flame;
Love that doesn't fizz and splutter
  Isn't worth the name.

Then, at last, some quiet evening
  (Moonlit nights are stale),
Drop into her cosy parlor,
  Looking rather pale.
Strive to hide your woe unuttered,
  But be sure to fail.

Just hint a distant journey
  As a secret half-confessed,
Darkly speak of hidden sorrow,
  That forbids you rest;
Whisper that 'tis hard to leave her,
  But perhaps 'tis best.

Then if she should blush and tremble
  With a shy surprise—
If there is no roguish sparkle
  Twinkling in her eyes—
Then—then tell the old, old story
  Told first 'neath Eden's skies.

REDEEMED.

The fact is, we were both too young to marry. She was eighteen, I was barely in my majority; but she was a poor desolate little orphan sent out into the cold world to do the best she could for herself as a governess; I was madly in love with her, and I was my own master; we had no wiser heads to advise us and no more experienced hands to guide us—so we took our own way, as was but natural, and married on my clerkship of three hundred a year. I need scarcely say we were happy. For the first two years indeed it seemed to me as if I had never really lived until now. Our pretty little home at Kilburn was bright and cheerful. Edith was always affectionate, always good-tempered, and like Annabel Lee seemed to live "with no other thought than to love and be loved by me." My work sat on me easily; and being young people of moderate tastes, we had money enough for all we wanted. There was not a flaw anywhere, and the days were scarcely long enough for the joy that filled them with sunshine from beginning to end.

All this continued for two years, and then my wife became a mother.

This was the first break in our manner of life, the first shadow cast over the brightness of our happy love. It changed the whole order of things, and the change told heavily against me. Edith was no longer my companion as she had been. The baby was delicate, and her health also gave way. She was obliged to go to her own room quite early in the evening, sometimes at seven o'clock or so, and even when she was well she was up in the morning with the child, and the evenings hung on me heavy and long. I was no student in those days. I was social, and if not inordinately yet undoubtedly fond of amusement; hence, sitting alone for all those hours after my solitary dinner—for Edith dined early by the doctor's orders—was dreary work for me, and I grew daily more fretted by the dulness of my once sunshiny home.

I tell the story just as it was; not to excuse myself, but to explain.

Also, too, the desire for more experience natural to my age began to make itself felt, and more than once I found myself confessing "We married too young." Yet I did not wish for dissipation; I was not conscious of a reserve of wild oats that I was longing to sow, but I did want a little change from the dead monotony of my spoiled home. I was yearning for the society of men of my own age and standing, and naturally the boy, though I loved him well enough—for all that I thought him the ugliest and oddest little imp I had ever seen—was not to me what he was to his mother. To her indeed he was everything. The mother had superseded the wife, and the husband was nowhere in comparison with the child. Edith was angry, too, that I did not, as she phrased it, "take to him more," and I was angry that she took to him so much. May be that I was jealous. On looking back I should say that I was.

Just when Bertie was three months old a fellow in our office introduced me to Jack Langhorne. Handsome, well-mannered, rich, gay, good-tempered, generous, Jack was just the man to fascinate a comparatively raw lad, as I still was. He knew everything, being one of the kind who start at seventeen as men, and "see life" systematically from that time. There was not an accomplishment in which he was not a proficient; not a game he could not play, giving long odds and winning. He was lavish of his money, and a gambler by inbred instinct. He was always staking his fate on chance, and hitherto chance had been his friend. He used often to say that he had been too lucky, and that he should have to pay for it before he had done. Nevertheless the day of payment gave no sign of dawning, and Jack went on staking and landing, backing the right color and the winning horse as if he had a private Nostrodamus at his elbow, and could read the future as other men could read the past.

I dare say many of my readers will laugh at me for the confession, but I had never seen a race until Jack Langhorne took me down to the Derby on his drag. It was a day both of great enjoyment and great excitement to me, for under his auspices I netted fifty pounds, and I felt a millionaire. I was wild with pleasure; perhaps, too, the champagne counted for something in my hilarity, as I took home to Edith a sixth of my yearly income, made in fewer hours than it took me to earn my paltry diurnal guinea. Visions of fortune, golden and bright, passed before my eyes, and already I saw Edith queening it in the park with her high-stepping bays and faultless turn-out. She should have everything money could command. Whatever else my visions showed me she was always foremost in my thoughts and highest in my hopes.

But when I gave her the money she turned away from me coldly, and a minute after had buried her face in the pillow of the sofa where she was lying and was sobbing. I was a good deal surprised, a little shocked, and greatly hurt—I had better use the harsher word and say vexed—at this outburst. I did not see the good of it, and I did not understand it. Besides, it chills a man so painfully to be received with coldness and tears after such a day as I had spent! It makes the contrast between life inside and outside the home too sharp, and only sends him further off instead of drawing him nearer. However, tears were too scarce yet for me to disregard or withstand them, so I kissed my wife and did my best to soothe her, and by degrees brought her round so far that she left off crying and began to kiss the baby, as if it was something quite new and she had never kissed it before.

Though I was sorry to see her cry, this vexed me again. She had not seen me all the day, and she had had the boy. I thought she might have paid a little attention to the one who had been absent, to put it on no other ground.

But when I remonstrated, she only answered, "I know, George, you do not care for baby. You never have cared for him, and if it were not for me he might die of neglect."

I began to laugh at this. It struck me as too comical that a wife should reproach her husband for not taking care of the baby; for surely if there is such a thing as "woman's work" in the world, and they are not meant by nature and the eternal fitness of things to be soldiers and sailors and lawyers and doctors and the Lord knows what besides, that work is to be found in the home and the nursery. But she was angry when I laughed, and raising herself on her elbow drew a picture of the infamy, ruin, and degradation that was to follow on my taking to bad courses, founded on my not caring for baby and my having won fifty pounds at the Derby, that I seemed to be listening to a maniac, not the Edith I had left in the morning and had loved for so long. Perhaps I was too impatient, and ought to have remembered that if I found my life dull hers was not too gay; I ought to have made allowance for the morbid nervousness and brooding fancies of a woman left alone for the whole day; but I was younger then than I am now, and the thing ended by our having our first grave quarrel, wherein we were both silly, both unjust, and neither of us would give way.

The bad blood made between us to-night grew worse as time went on; and the circle we were in was a vicious one. I kept away more and more from home, because my wife made it too miserable for me by her coldness, her tears, her complaints, her ill-humor; and the more I kept away the more she resented it. She took an almost insane hatred and suspicion of my friends and my actions, and did not scruple to accuse me and them of vices and crimes because I was often late, from no worse cause than playing pool and billiards. Her reproaches first wearied and then hardened me; and by degrees a kind of fierce feeling took possession of me—a kind of revengeful determination that I would be what she imagined me to be, and give her cause to denounce me as she did.

Harmless amusement became amusement not so harmless, petty little stakes of half-a-crown and a shilling grew to gold; the glass of beer became the glass of brandy—and more than one; and the *facilis descensus* had one more self-directed victim on its slippery way. Work was intolerable to me. What I did I did badly, and I shirked all I could. I was often late, I as often too early; and my employers were really good and lenient. As it was, however, I wearied out their patience, and they remonstrated with me firmly but kindly.

This sobered me for a moment; but I had gone too far to retreat; until I came out at the onther side I must go on.

The fortune which had so long befriended Jack Langhorne deserted him now, and with his fortune his nerve. Where he had staked with judgment he now backed wildly, recklessly, and the more he lost the more recklessly he staked. His fortune seemed to influence mine. Hitherto I had been immensely successful; now the luck ran dead against me, and I lost more than I could pay, and so came face to face with ruin.

During all this time the estrangment between Edith and myself grew daily wider. She took the wrong method with me, and being a woman she kept to it. She thought to dragoon me back to the quiet of my former life, and made my private actions personal to herself, seeking to force me into rendering an account of all my doings, and of every item of expenditure, then taking it as an affront when I refused to answer questions. But now there was no hope for it. I must perforce confess. With that writ out against me it was useless to attempt concealment, and if marriage is not feminine superiority, yet it is partnership.

You may be sure it was a bitter moment for me when I had to tell my wife that all her worst anticipations were realized; that she had been right throughout, and I wrong; and that the destruction she had prophesied had overtaken us. In her temper of so many months now, it was doubly hard. But it seems that I knew as little of women as she of men, and had miscalculated the depth of her goodness underneath all her wrong-headedness, just as she had miscalculated my power of will and truth of love when fairly pulled up.

She heard me out to the end without making a sigh. There was no interruption, no angry expression, no scornful look. I saw the hand with which she held the child tighten round his body—the one playing with his curls tremble. But that was all.

When I had finished she looked up, and said quietly: "It is better to know the worst, George, for then we can meet it. Now that I know the worst I know what to do."

"And you do not reproach me, Edith?" I asked.

She rose from her seat and came over to me. Her eyes were full of tears; her lips were quivering, and yet there was more love, more softness in her face through its sorrow than there had been for all these long, bad, dreary months, passing now into years. She slid the boy from her arms and pressed them round my neck.

"Why should I reproach you?" she said. "Is not your burden heavy enough without that? While I thought I could help to keep you straight I tried—if clumsily and to no good, yet loyally. Now I know that all is over, I have only to try and help you, both by my work and my love."

Something seemed to choke me while she spoke. I could have been hard enough if she had been angry, but this sudden return to the old love—this unexpected magnanimity—was too much for me. Still, I am thankful to say, I did not break down. I was man enough for that.

"Will you trust me, Edith?" said I, in a tone so rough and husky I scarcely recognized it as my own. "Love me as you used, be to me what you were, and I swear you shall never have cause to reproach me again. I am young, I can work, I can be resolute. I have bought my experience of life, and I find the taste too bitter in my mouth. A man may be a man, and yet not be ashamed to think of his wife as well as of his pleasures, and I will think of you now."

She sighed and then she smiled.

"You come back to what you left," she said, in a tender, caressing kind of way that seemed as if it buried now forever all that had gone wrong between us.

Of course the struggle was a tremendous one. I lost my clerkship and every sixpence I possessed, both in goods and money. My wife had to give lessons, and I had to accept anything that would keep us from starvation; but we pulled through in time, and the suffering we had encountered was perhaps a good thing in the end. It taught us to value each other in a deeper and truer manner than ever before; and it gave us a friend. For dear old Jack's luck turned with his uncle's death, and he used his influence to get me a situation that began at five hundred a year, and has steps upward in the future. Things have gone well with me since then. Edith's health has come back and my boy is at the head of his class. I have traveled a good deal, and lately I have taken up chemistry as a study. Edith declares I will blow the house up some day, but I have not done so yet, and I think I am on the track of a discovery that will do a great deal of good—make me a name, and bring in a lot of money. I find that as one grows older work is a more satisfying thing than pleasure, and knowledge goes further than excitement; and Edith finds that a wife's influence is greatest when least visibly exerted, and that when a woman abandons the persuasion of love for authoritative command and tenderness for ill temper, she loses her power and only deepens the unhappiness she aims at preventing.

Utilities.

Frosted feet may be relieved of soreness by bathing in a weak solution of alum.

Frozen potatoes may be cured by soaking in water three days before cooking.

To give a fine gloss to oak wainscot, boil two quarts of strong beer, a bit of beeswax as large as a walnut, and a large spoonful of sugar. Wet the wainscot all over with this mixture by means of a large brush; and when dry rub it till bright. If greasy, the wainscot should be previously washed with warm beer.

The following is a convenient table for sign-painters, or others who have occasion to make lettering: Supposing the height of the capital letters to be ten, the widths are as follows: B, F, P, ten; A, C, D, E, G, H, K, N, O, Q, R, T, V, X and Y, eleven; I, five; J, eight; S and L, nine; M and W, seventeen; Z and &, twelve. Numerals: 1 equals 5; 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, nine; 4, eleven; 6, 9, 0, ten. Lower case letters (height six and a half): Width: a, b, d, k, p, q, x and z, seven and a half; c, e, o, s, seven; f, i, j, l, t, three; g, h, n, u, eight; m, thirteen; r, v, y, six; w, ten.

Smoky Chimneys.—To know the cause of a smoky chimney is half its cure. In most cases it may be ascertained without difficulty, and a very simple remedy will be efficacious. Where the draught is sluggish, it may be accelerated by introducing cold air immediately in front of the fire. Say for example, through a hole in the hearth-stone, about six or eight inches in diameter; covered by a ventilator and protected from cinders and ashes by a fender. Generally speaking, the air from underneath the floor will be sufficient; but if not, a greater supply can be obtained by constructing an air-drain, communicating with a passage with the external air. The plan has succeeded perfectly in curing smoky chimneys, which previously were unbearable, unless the door was ajar.

Growth of the West.

Of the extent to which sectional strength in Congress has been changed within the last twenty years, the following returns will bear witness: In 1854 the members of the Senate from New England and the Middle States comprised more than one-third of the whole number; in 1874 they comprised less than one-fourth. In 1854 the House was made up of 76 members from the South, 59 from the West, and 99 from the Middle States and New England; total 214. In 1874 the House was made up of 86 from the South, 104 from the West, and 102 from the Middle States and New England; total, 292. The Western States have nearly doubled their membership; the New England States have lost one member, and the Middle States have gained four; the South (counting West Virginia as a Southern State) has gained ten members. If Colorado and New Mexico should be admitted as States, the relative strength of the West, specially in the Senate, will be still further increased. The ruling power of the country is thus passing away from the "old thirteen" and their neighbors, and is being absorbed by the more rapidly growing population of the West. But this change involves no more danger of sectional legislation than existed when New England and the Middle States held the ruling power. It may be expected, however, to somewhat influence the general drift of legislation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

There was an explosion of gas in a street sewer, at Boston, one day recently, which occurred while two men were examining the pipes with lighted matches. A hole, twenty by fifty feet, was made in the street, and the men, who were thrown a considerable distance, were so badly injured that their recovery is doubtful.

'HOPPERS.

He Had Them the Worst Kind—A Relief Agent Meets With a Sympathizer.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

He was from Douglas county. He had eaten nothing but grasshoppers since the 4th of July, 1874, and his stomach was in an awful condition—it was full of grasshoppers! He could feel them jumping about trying to find their way out, but their toe-nails scratched his alimentary canal, and a spasmodic movement of the muscles of his thorax forced them back into the cavity before they reached the root of his tongue. He had left a wife and nine famished children at home, and had gone to Lawrence to collect funds to save his neighbors from starvation. He had not been successful—perhaps because his credentials were not strong enough. And now, if the barkeeper would accommodate him with a spoonful of whisky—it was the only thing which would keep the grasshoppers quiet in his stomach; it kinder stupefied them and caused them to lie dormant for several hours, but as soon as they sobered up they became as lively as crickets, and played leapfrog in the pit of his stomach. He had killed a great many of them with whisky, but their eggs were all the time hatching, and he believed there were at least 10,000 live ones occupying the space designed by nature for the laboratory of bread and meat and such things. He had no money, but if the barkeeper would trust him for a few drops of crow-foot, he would remunerate him out of his first collection for the sufferers. By adding a little peppermint and a few grains of sugar to the liquor, the medicine would be made more potent; or if there was no peppermint handy, a drop of ginger would do as well.

The barkeeper deeply symyathized with the grasshopper-stricken people of Kansas. He pitied any man who had grasshoppers in his stomach. If whisky, and pepperment, and ginger, or anything else his bar afforded, would relieve him, he was welcome to partake. He could accept thanks for so small a favor; he was only sorry he didn't have whisky and peppermint enough to destroy all the grasshoppers in Kansas.

The barkeeper poured two tablespoonfuls of the essence of Jamaica ginger into a tumbler, added an equal quantity of pepper-sauce, shook in a thimbleful of Cayenne pepper, emptied a small vial of sulphuric acid on top, and then sprinkled a few drops of tanglefoot over the mixture, and handing the tumbler to the man, told him to "swallow it quick." The grasshopper-plagued stranger waited for no second invitation, but poured the decoction down his throat at one fell swallow.

"How did you like it?" asked the bar-keeper.

The grasshoppered individual made no reply. His eyes rolled in their sockets, and the tears ran out of them in streams. His mouth was open wide enough to swallow the barkeeper and all his decanters. He placed both hands over his stomach and cast an imploring glance toward the water pitcher.

"Do you feel 'em crawl?" asked the barkeeper in the anxious tone of a sick nurse.

The stranger made no reply, but continued to press his stomach and water the floor with his tears.

"Take some of this horse-radish," said the barkeeper; "it will do you good."

The stranger still made no reply, but gradually his mouth grew smaller, his lips contracted, and the air rushed into his throat with a whistling sound, like the winter wind through a broken window pane. At last the barkeeper took compassion upon his writhing customer and gave him a glass of ice-water to cool his throat. When the stranger was able to speak he looked reproachfully at the "medicine man," and said:

"See here, stranger, if that's the kind of stuff you give a man for grasshoppers, I'd like to know what in hell you'd give a feller if he had a tape-worm?"

Origin of Great Men.

It is not among the pampered children of luxury that we must oftenest look for the seeds of intellect which ripen in the manhood of greatness. The grandest characters known in art, literature, and useful inventions have risen from the humbler walks of life, showing that genius ignores all class and social barriers. Let us glance in corroboration of this statement at such characters in modern history as most readily present themselves to the mind. In general literature look at Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," one of the greatest writers of prose fiction that ever lived. He began life as a simple hosier, and was wholly self-taught. William Cobbett, the great master of Saxon English, was a common soldier and a farmer's boy. Izaak Walton, the biographer, was a linen draper.

Thomas Simpson, the famous mathematician, was a journeyman weaver half his life. Capt. Cook, one of the most scientific of sailors and a pleasing writer, was self-taught. His father and mother could neither read nor write. Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the cotton spinning machine, was a poor man, and commenced life as a barber. Herschel, the great astronomer, was an humble musician in a military band. Chantry, the sculptor, was a milk and dairy boy, his first efforts in art being molded in butter. Sir Thomas Lawrence was an innkeeper's boy, and entirely self-taught. John Opie was a wood-sawyer. Hogarth commenced in the humblest manner as an engraver of cheap show bills. Gifford, afterward the famous editor of the *Quarterly*, served an apprenticeship as a shoemaker; and Bloomfield, the charming English poet, was also a cordwainer, better known as the English Burns.

James Brindly, the great English engineer, was an humble miller for years. Ben Jonson—"rare Ben Jonson"—was in early life a bricklayer, and was often seen with a trowel in one hand and a book in the other. Shakespeare was a poor man's son. Doctor Isaac Millers, afterward Dean of Carlisle, well-known also as an author, commenced life as a weaver. Doctor Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, got his education by entering Oxford as a kitchen boy. John Bunyan, the great master of allegory, and who is said to be the author of the second best book ever written, was a tinker. So we might go on scanning the history of the past to illustrate our remark at the commencement of this brief article.

But if the history of the past is crowded with evidence that mainly among the million and not among the favored few we are to look for such illustrious examples of those to whom the world accords the meed of greatness, much more do our own day and generation illustrate the same fact. Let our readers pursue this line of thought as connected with the history of America during the last century, and see to what remarkable results and interesting facts it will inevitably lead.

Heroism of a Mississippi Boatman.

A "Boatman" sends the following to the St. Louis *Democrat*: "John Johnston was only a keel-boatman, born in Giles county, Tenn. Poverty and inclination drove him to keel-boating. During the spring of 1873 he and the writer of this sketch were engaged in keel-boating on the Big Black river. About the last of May the boating season ended, and we were preparing to start for Tennessee river, when the steamer Ben. Sherrod came down and landed at Grand Gulf. We went on her, as we knew all hands, and she was to return to the Tennessee. While we were in New Orleans we hired as deck-hands on her. We had but one trunk in common, in which were deposited our earnings, some $200, and our clothing. The Ben. Sherrod left New Orleans, with over 400 passengers, and proceeded on her trip. Wooding in Raccounsee bend, we took on forty cords of dry willow wood. This was piled in the usual way, alongside and close to the boilers. Johnston and I went off watch at 12 o'clock at night, and lay out on the guard, as the inside of the boat was very warm. About 1 o'clock we were aroused by the cry of fire, and found the smoke suffocating. In a few seconds the after guards were crowded with deck passengers, and in a few minutes the flames burst through the roof, and we saw that the pilot had lost all control of the boat and she was circling around. Occasionally as the boat swung round near the shore, passengers would jump overboard, and very soon the lower guard was comparatively empty. A passenger on the upper guard swung two children, about four and six years old, down by the arms, and begged for some one to take them while he went back for his wife and youngest child. Johnston took them. The father went back, and never returned. I began to consider that it was about time to get away, and said to Johnston, 'Let us get our trunk away and save it.' His answer was, 'Save the devil! If we save anything, it must be the children.' I replied that I did not believe we could, but thought it might be fatal to us. He said, with an oath, 'It will be a glorious death to die a-trying.' We did try, and succeeded. Since then I have seen, heard, and read of heroes, but never of any more genuine act of heroism than that performed by John Johnston on the night of the burning of the Ben. Sherrod. Over 250 lives were lost.

A Woman's Adventure With a Mouse.

A Keokuk woman immortalized herself and wants a crown of glory of which very few of the sex are worthy. She is not afraid of a mouse. She proved she was mistress of the situation in the very face of the mouse himself. The lady while pursuing her domestic duties, cornered a mouse in a flour-barrel. He had been there before. The lady had been hankering after him. She slammed down the lid, plugged up a hole with the butt-end of a flour-scoop, and the ravenous animal was nicely caught in his own trap. Now ninety-nine women in a hundred would have taken refuge in the garret or cellar, as most convenient, uttering piercing shrieks that would have alarmed the whole vicinity, like cries of "murder" or "fire." The Keokuk heroine in her adventure with a mouse did no such thing. She stood her ground manfully. She summoned the hired man. He came and a council of war was held in the store-room. The man, according to the settled plan of the campaign, got a shot-gun and stationed a big, clumsy bull-dog in a commanding position. Every thing being ready for the attack, the lid was lifted and the lady vigorously punched the flour-barrel with a pole. Soon the mouse started across the floor—the dog in hot pursuit. The man fired; the dog dropped dead. The lady fainted and fell down-stairs. The frightened hired man, thinking the woman was dead and he would be arrested for murder, dropped the gun ran away from the house and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped unhurt, but very much scared, and that lady walks proudly over her victorious field. There's nothing so noble as pluck in women.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Bavarian Beggars.

On a day fixed, order being previously given, the police of Munich seize every beggar of every kind in the streets, and convey all, bodily, to a large manufactory, the character of which is, in fact, that of a workhouse, with, however, the valuable addition of military discipline. Once secured within the new military workhouse, the beggars are washed, dressed, and fed; given free permission to stay or go, as they please; but to eat the excellent dinner provided at the workhouse, they must do the work for which alone that dinner is the recompense. As a proof of the success of the system, it may be mentioned that in five years' time the institution was realizing nearly £1,000 per annum. But what was that? The real glory lay in the fact that a vicious, idle race of beings, who were numbered by thousands, even in so small a city as Munich, were gradually converted into honest workmen; were instructed in religion, and raised in moral character; while the citizens were relieved of what had been a tax on their purses and tempers alike.

A Woman's Reason.

Over and over again it has been said that a woman's only reason for anything is "Because." This theory is borne out by the way the girls operate with counterfeit notes which come under their hand in the Treasury Department. Gen. Spinner, who has had twelve years' experience in the work, says they are worth ten times as much as the men for such business. "A man always has a reason for a counterfeit," says the General, "forty, may be, but he is wrong half the time. A woman never has a reason. She says 'tis a counterfeit because it is counterfeit, and she is always right—though she could not tell how she found out if she were to be hung for it."

"AM I FAIR?"

Tell me, tell me, am I fair?
  Does my mirror show me true?
Sweet of face and [illegible]
  Tell me—is that so to you?
Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

Gray-blue eyes and eyelids thin,
Clear-cut nose and rounded chin,
Slender throat, neck long and white—
  Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

Long arms on my molded breast,
With long fingers, lie at rest,
Tall and slender is my height;
  Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

Little feet so smooth and round,
Deftly sandaled, touch the ground;
Blithe and happy do I sing;
  Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

Mantles have I, fur and gold,
Robes of satin, new and old;
I have many a precious thing;
  Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

Brave and proud and happy he,
Who my love may win, shall be,
[illegible] e'er so sweet a maid!
  Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

And my faith, a woman's word,
Pledged as though by Heaven heard,
Never shall be falsely played;
  Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

If my lover gentle prove,
Knightly, brave, and true to love,
Slave and servant will I be,
  Tell me, tell me, am I fair?

Pith and Point.

New Bedford has but one whaler left—a schoolmaster.

What fishes have their eyes nearest together? The smallest, of course.

Spring, gentle spring, is best witnessed by placing a bent pin in the chair of an agile pedagogue.

The lady who advertised a lecture on the subject of "Moods," was disgusted at not having the "first person present."

Young men can't play lawn croque this weather, but they can lead little strings around by a dog, and keep up their reputations.

Oh! happy are they who are plumbers!
Wind, Frost and Thaw are their drummers,
  All the lead pipes that smash
  Are so much clean cash
In the pockets of these dreadful plumbers.
—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The difference between the sexes may be stated thus: "A man gives forty cents for a twenty-five cent thing he wants, and a woman gives twenty-five cents for a forty-cent thing she does not want."

A prominent Detroit Universalist, some months ago, married a red-headed widow with four children, and last week he remarked to a friend, "I was blind when I believed there was no hell. I see now!"

A bashful young clergyman, recently, rising to preach for the first time, made a terrible mix of it, and announced his text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept, and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

A young man out West married a deaf and dumb girl. Recently, however, she recovered both speech and hearing, and he has applied for a divorce. He says it is the most outrageous swindle he ever heard of, and we think he is right.

Perhaps one ought not to mention such things, but it's hard to keep from thinking how different the history of this country might have been if Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin F. Butler and Henry Ward Beecher had been born girls.—*Courier-Journal.*

A boy about twelve years old knocked at the door of a house on Second street, yesterday, and, when the lady appeared, said: "There'll be a boy round here pretty soon to clean your walk, but don't give him the job. His name's Jim; he's cross-eyed, and he blows up cats with powder-snaps. I'll be here with my partner pretty soon. We go to Sunday-school, never sass our mothers, and we're going to give half the money to the grasshopper-sufferers." The job was saved for him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Southern paper relates the following: "One of our country friends relates a story of one of the intelligent fifteenth amendment recruits attempting to steal a goose, but a dog raised an objection, and Sambo retired. The next night, during a thunder shower, he attempted it again, and just as he was on the point of getting away with his bird, the lightning struck close by. Dropping the goose, he started away, muttering: 'Pears to me dar am a mighty lot of fuss made 'bout a common goose.'"

MAN'S A FOOL.

Man's a fool!
When it's hot he wants it cool;
When it's cold he wants it hot—
Ne'er contented with his lot.

When it's dry
He for showers is heard to sigh;
When—to meet his wish—it rains,
Of the wet the fool complains.

Hot or cold, dry or wet,
Nothing suits that he can get;
I consider, as a rule,
Man's a fool.

The Destruction of Theaters by Fire.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Theater Royal of Edinburgh has been again destroyed by fire. The event can hardly be called unexpected, for it has on two former occasions met with a similar fate. Theatrical property appears to be of a very combustible nature, to judge by the number of theaters which have been burned down in London alone since the commencement of the present century. In 1809 Drury Lane Theater was destroyed by fire, following the example of Covent Garden Theater, which met with a like accident in 1808, and which was again burned down in 1856. The Lyceum was burned down in 1830. The Surrey Theater has been twice burned down, once in 1805 and again in 1865. Astley's, also, has been the victim of two conflagrations, being destroyed in 1803 and 1841. The Olympic fell by fire in 1849; the Pavilion, in 1856; the Standard, Shoreditch, in 1866, and the Italian Opera House in 1867.

Five Children in One Cradle.—The Montgomery (Va.) *Messenger* has this paragraph: "Some two years ago, Mrs. Morgan, who lives on Wolf creek, in Giles county, gave birth to five male children at one time. They are still living, and are not the slightest deformed, are of good constitution, and as sprightly as well-fed kittens. Mr. Morgan is a laborer, and quite poor. The neighbors frequently visit this family, and never without taking supplies of some kind. We are sorry we cannot give the names of these two-year-olds, but will hereafter. Dr. Miller, of Mechanicsburg, Bland county, was the attending physician."

Dances of the Olden Times.

There were dances of the court and dances of the people. The Morrisdance, which seems to have been an invention of the Moors, had firmly established itself in England in the sixteenth century. The country dance was even of earlier date. The old Roundel or Roundelay has been described by ancient authorities as an air appropriate to dancing, and would indicate little more than a circular dance with the hands joined. Among the nobler and statelier dances in vogue at the court of the Tudors were the Pavan (from pavo, a peacock), with the Galliard, a lighter measure, which was probably to the Pavan what in later years the Gavotte was to the Minuet, the Passamezzo, the Courant, and the Saraband. Sir John Elyot, who published in 1531 his book called the "Governor," wherein he avers that dancing by persons of both sexes is a mystical representation of matrimony, mentions other dances, such as Bargenettes and Turgyons, concerning which no explanation can be offered, except perhaps that the former may be derived from Berger, and be something of a shepherd's dance.

Dancing, however, had degenerated in King Charles' time. In his *Table Talk*, Selden writes of the matter in very quaint terms: "The court in England is much altered. At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures, then the Corantos and the Galliards, and this kept up with ceremony; and at length to Trenchmore and the cushion dance; then all the company dances, lord and groom, lady and kitchen-maid, no distinction. So in our court in Queen Elizabeth's time gravity and state were kept up. In King James' time things were pretty well. But in King Charles' time there has been nothing but Trenchmore and the cushion dance, *omnium gatherum*, tolly polly, hoite cum toite." The Trenchmore was a lively dance, mention of which may be found in the "Pilgrim" and "Island Princess" of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in the "Rehearsal" of the Duke of Buckingham. The last editor of Selden, it may be noted, by altering the word to "French-more," has considerably obscured the author's meaning.

In former times men of the gravest profession did not disdain to dance. Even the Judges, in compliance with ancient custom, long continued to dance annually on Candlemas-day in the hall of Sergeants' Inn, Chancery lane. Lincoln's Inn, too, had its revels—four in each year—with a master duly elected of the society to direct the pastimes. Nor were these "exercises of dancing," as Dugdale calls them, merely tolerated; they were held to be "very necessary, and much conducing to the making of gentlemen more fit for their books at other times." Indeed, it appears that, by an order made in James I.'s time, the junior bar was severely dealt with for declining to dance; "the under barristers were by decimation put out of commons for example's sake, because the whole bar offended by not dancing on Candlemas-day preceding, according to the ancient order of this society, when the Judges were present; with this, that if the like fault were committed afterward they should be fined or disbarred." —*Belgravia.*

Interviewing a Burglar.

Constant practice is improving our burglar, and he really bids fair to make his mark some time in the profession of his choice. An odd job of his, recently, was a bit of fine art. He called casually at the residence of Mrs. Nancy Poole, just north of the Hooker school-house, and after chatting pleasantly with the inmates of the house and rummaging around to his heart's content, took his departure without doing any damage. He did this because there wasn't anything valuable enough to lug off in the house. He entered by a cellar window, and first went into the second story, which was occupied by three boarders. He entered the room of one of the men, who, thinking that it was a mate of his, said, "Is that you, Bill?" to which the burglar pleasantly said, "Yes." Then our burglar went down stairs, and taking a box of letters, etc., from the bureau in Mrs. Poole's room, carried it into the kitchen and looked it over leisurely by his dark lantern. The lady heard him, and supposing it was one of the boarders who intended to start off early, asked what time it was, and the man replied, "Three o'clock." He continued to stumble around the room adjoining her chamber until Mrs. Poole's suspicions were aroused, but he told her in answer to her inquiries that he was "Bill." He then coolly went up to the room which he had first entered, got a bunch of keys from the pocket of some clothes on a chair, opened a chest, and examined its contents, looked in a valise and scrutinized a closet. The man in bed suggested to him, when he was about half through, still thinking it was one of the other boarders, that the burglar had better light the lamp, which the visitant did, and continued his search. Finally he went down stairs in disgust at finding nobody, and out by the cellar which he entered. And the boarders know that it was our burglar, for there are the tracks in the snow.—*Springfield Republican.*

Profitable Boys.—The Waverly (Iowa) *Republican* tells how W. W. Bailey, of that place, has fallen heir to $2,000,000 by the death of his uncle, Joshua Bailey, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y. He had but one child, a son, at whose majority the old gentleman gave $30,000. A few weeks afterward the young man died, leaving him childless. He adopted an orphan girl, and at her marriage gave her $40,000 and a check for $5,000 to take a trip to Europe. He had one brother who had three sons, of whom W. W. Bailey is one—and to these nephews he said he would will his property, and to the one raising the largest number of boys, two-thirds of it, in order that the name might be preserved. It was W. W. Bailey's good fortune to have five boys; in consequence he receives, according to the will, two-thirds of the estate, the whole of which is valued at $3,000,000. W. W. Bailey, adds the *Republican*, has been a resident of Waverly for ten years. He has followed painting for a living, or doing any job he could find. He has a little home near the depot, which is about all the property he owns. His large family of boys has kept him busy to feed, clothe, and educate them, but he has worked faithfully and earnestly to do so.

Medical Advertising.—The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms are those who *advertise* themselves as medical *savants* by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence, dares to differ, and having discovered in his Vinegar Bitters a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons, a wonderful specific for numerous disorders, advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thousands of invalids, who are being cured of disease by its use. 27

John Barnet, of Albany, gave a house warming recently. Some whisky was procured, and all partook freely thereof. A teacupful of whisky was given by some of the family to a little boy 7 years old, son of Barnet. The boy died the next day.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have completed and now occupy their new factories in Cambridgeport, Mass., in which they have introduced machinery to an extent never before employed in the manufacture of organs. By the aid of this they not only produce the best organs, but with greatest economy. Twice as many organs can be produced, in proportion to the number of men employed, as would be possible with ordinary facilities, and this is the reason not only for such admirable instruments, but also for such low prices.

It is announced that a gentleman of New York has signified his intention to establish and endow in his lifetime an American College of Music, to be dedicated to the daughters of America.

Strong Arguments.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary contains a hundred and fourteen thousand words, and three thousand pictures. Jones says when he came home late the other night, in the space of fifteen minutes his wife applied all the words to him, beside some extra ones and the fire shovel, suggesting to his mind the picture of the Ducking Stool on the 418th page of the Dictionary.

Carpenters, see advertisement of Simmons' Sash Supporter.

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation, or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

Rockport, Spencer Co., Ind., Feb. 1st, 1874.

Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours,

Vitus Killian.

Deaths by Consumption.—It is estimated that 100,000 die yearly in the United States with Consumption. When Consumption first appears there is pain in the chest and oppression, attended with difficulty of breathing. Soon there will be a cough, if this irritation is not healed, and the effort to raise will still add fuel to the fire. Allen's Lung Balsam will at once allay the pain and irritated parts, stop the cough, and prevent what would be Consumption. It is making cures of diseased lungs which were considered incurable. For sale by all medicine dealers.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

Electricity is Life.—All nervous disorders, chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after drugs fail by wearing Volta's Electro Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

Glen Flora Mineral Water.—If you would learn of its wonderful cures address N. H. Parks, Waukegan, Ill., for circulars.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co.'s Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

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Orders for Visiting Cards sent to W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass., will be promptly and conscientiously filled. See advertisement.

12 OIL CHROMOS for $1; two for 25c. Agents wanted. F. W. McCLEAVE & Co., Boston & Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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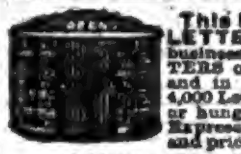

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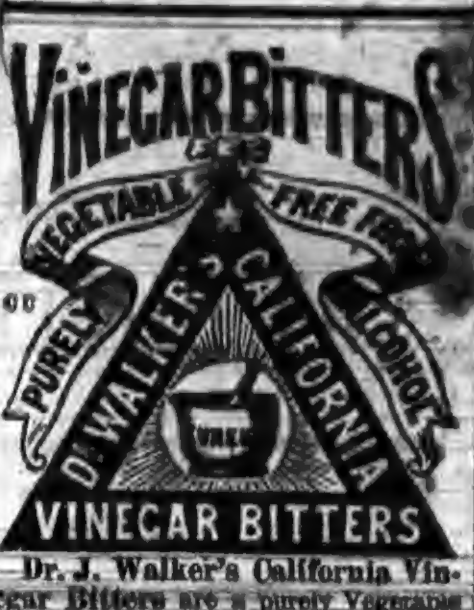

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

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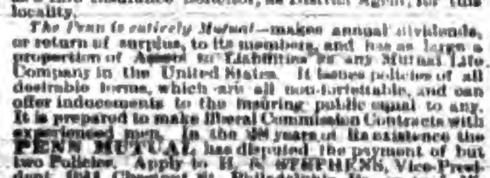

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My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875 will be sent *free* to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growing *over a hundred and fifty varieties* on my several farms, I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and *of the very best strain*. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warrants as given in my catalogue. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

BIBLE LOOKING-GLASS. REFLECTOR, Companion and Guide TO THE GREAT TRUTHS OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

SIX BOOKS IN ONE. Illustrated by nearly 200 Engravings, showing every variety of human character, and every quality of the human heart. Thoroughly Evangelical and Orthodox, but not sectarian; neither Dry, Unctimonious nor Sensational, but full of old-fashioned homely and piety. Sound to the core, its graphic pictures and reading strike home. Being a Quarto, it is a companion in shape and character to the Family Bible, which it reflects and explains. Probably no work in our language is so well adapted to teach the great vital truths of correct living. It is having a great sale. Many Agents are making from $30 to $100 per week. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—Great inducements offered. Send $4 for Complete Outfit, and Begin at Once. Address BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., 66 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BEST PRAIRIE LANDS IN IOWA AND NEBRASKA, FOR SALE BY THE Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. On Ten Years' Credit at 6 Per Cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska. The finest country in the world to combine FARMING and STOCK-RAISING. Products will Pay for Land and Improvements Long Before the Principal Becomes Due. LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH. "The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co." For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address LAND COMMISSIONER, Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa Lands, or Lincoln, Neb., for Nebraska Lands.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest-selling BOOK ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS,

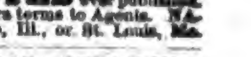

Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

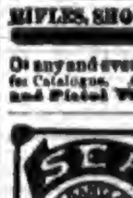

Moore, Weeks & Co., *Grocers, Hartford, Ct.*, say: "Sea Foam takes the lead of all Bread Preparations. Our sales are four fold what they were a year ago." All like it. Dunsmith, Scudder & Co., *Grocers, Boston*, say: "Have sold your Sea Foam for the past three years with perfect satisfaction to all who have bought it." "Its economy is wonderful; one year's savings will buy a cow." Send for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

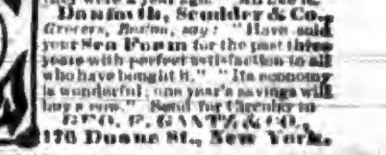

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
ILLUSTRATED EDITION 3000 ENGRAVINGS

A NEW FEATURE.

To the 3,000 Illustrations heretofore in Webster's Unabridged we have recently added four pages of COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS, engraved expressly for the work, at large expense.

The Authority of Everybody. PROOF—20 TO 1.

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. In proof of this we will send to any person, on application, the statements of more than 100 Booksellers from every section of the country. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

BECKWITH PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING $25. MACHINE DOUBLE THREAD BECKWITH S. M. Co. NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

HOTELS, BAKERS, GROCERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, BOARDING HOUSES, & PRIVATE FAMILIES. FOR ALL

I have an IMPROVED RECEIPT for making a PURE BAKING or YEAST POWDER equal to the best in the market, with which I will send a book giving 40 new and EXCELLENT METHODS for using it in cooking. My Baking Powder can be made for 10 cents a pound. Why pay 50 or 60 cents per pound when you can easily make your own for 10 cents? Price of my receipt $1.25. It will, however, be sent upon receipt of $1.00 BY MAIL, with directions (in English and German) for MAKING and USING, if the NAME of the NEWSPAPER is given in which this advertisement is seen. The COST of this RECEIPT is SAVED IN EVERY THREE POUNDS of the Powder made. Ingredients kept by grocers and druggists everywhere. Address D. W. BRIGGS, Practical Druggist, Chicago, Ill.

ORGANS

For Home Use, and for Churches and Halls.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES.

Unequaled in Tone, and in Beauty of Exterior.

The Smith American Organ Co. OF BOSTON, MASS.,

Call attention to their New List, with Engravings and Descriptions, and assure the public that in these Instruments are to be found combined the best effects which they have made in their twenty-five years of experience. No other Instrument so exactly imitates the Pipe Organ tone.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Lists sent free on application.

$25 PER DAY Commission, or $30 a week salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. W. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting Illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN, NO. 619 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., ESTABLISHED 1837. Cures all sufferers without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Send for Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, and means to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, all Diseases caused by the "Errors of Youth," and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain sealed envelope.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible]

C. N. U. No. 18.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office.
LANHAM & HOSE,
v3n11 Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs, severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the [illegible] will you all do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say or print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

BRICK FOR SALE.

WILSON & METCALF,

Having just burned a first class kiln of brick, they are now ready to supply all who want a good article, at reasonable rates. Their yard is located east of town 5½ miles and we advise our friends wanting brick to call on the above firm.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. Woodward!

just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,
PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS.

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermaterrhoea, introduced by self abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt J. Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 48

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD,

A Monthly Magazine.

The Musical World has just entered upon its twelfth yearly volume, greatly enlarged and improved. Each number contains thirty-six pages of choice new music and interesting and instructive reading matter consisting of stories sketches biographys, and general news. Reviews of music books &c. The Musical World is edited by Karl Merz, who will continue his volumes,

MUSICAL WORLD LETTERS,

which should be read by every teacher, pupil and lover of music. In these "letters" a vast amount of valuable musical information is given. Any musical questions will be anwered full in this department of the Musical World.

SIXTEEN PAGES OF MUSIC.

S. U. Tarny

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Matilda Miller Adm'rx of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased has filed her final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Circuit Court. Jan. 26. 1875.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

The Auburn

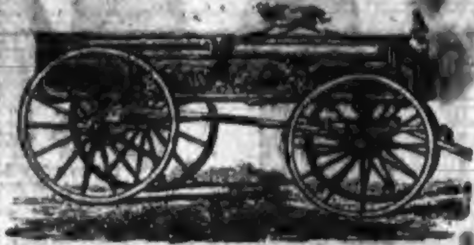

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all Surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer HARDWARE Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Grand Opening AT BUTLER INDIANA.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of price

FRESH ARRIVAL!

the latest styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MILLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line ordered. West side of Bradway, BUTLER. IND.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with *two* rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.
S. W. SPROTT & SON.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &., &C.,

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of work ready for customers and. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main

V. A. BEARD

Oldest Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

Dr. King's New Discovery!

FOR CONSUMPTION!

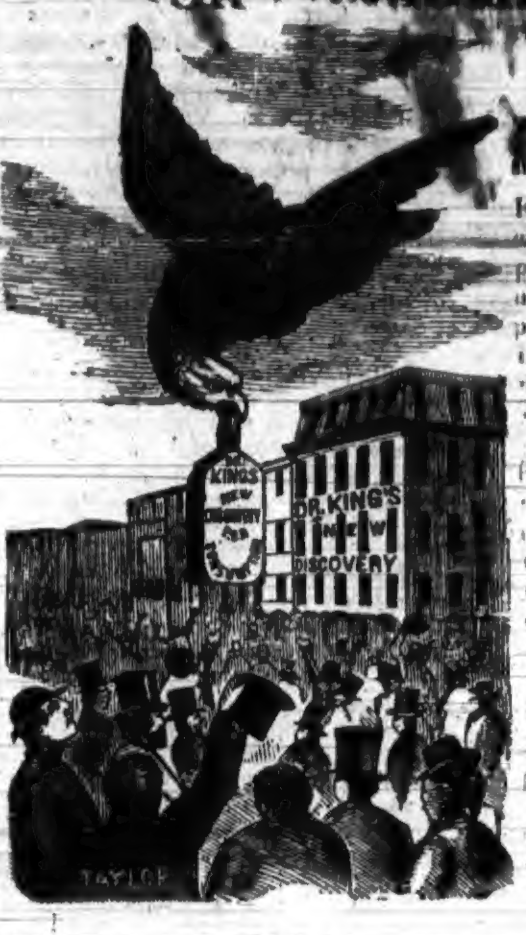
KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
TAYLOR

The unparalleled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade.

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge.**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Strt,
Fort Wayne Ind.,

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bo Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo De Wald & Co

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE. FOR THE SALE OF

E. Butterick & Co's
PATTERS OF GARMENTS
AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,
PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give us call.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Thomas Baldock Building Contractor

AUBURN, INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of work men to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Timberlin Administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, deceased has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.
J. R. LANNING,
Penfield & Moody, Attys. Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1875.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 8th, 1875. No. 14.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

OFFICE OPP. SWINEFORD HOUSE

S. W. Cor. Public Square. AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,......$2. | Six Months,.... $1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	18 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards [illegible] dollars.

Business Cards.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. Rickel, R. Dexter Tefft.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. M. York, Pres't.
J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. Swineford, Pro.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 20	7 04	
Peru	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, Ceder St. New York.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec 6th. '74. at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex.	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2.15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 00	5 55	5 08
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25 am
Chi. Junction	8 15 pm	8 50 am		

Going West

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a	5 55	7 40 am
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	4 45	6 40
Albion	2 44	1 50	3 49	5 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	2 25	5 00
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 05	4 55pm
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 00	8 50
Auburn	1 3	12 51pm	10 45am	5 30
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20		
Chi. Junction.	8 00am	7 40		

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East.			Going West.	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2. Mail.	No. 4. Express
5.00 p m	10.00 a m	lv Logansp't ar	7.50pm	12.30 p m
5.20 "	10.18	Adamsboro,	7.31	12.08
5.34 "	10.32	Hoover's	*7 18	11.54 a m
5.44 "	10.42	Mexico	7.09	11.44
*5.55 "	10.54	Denver.	6.50	11.32
*6.03 "	11.15			
6.09 "	11.22	Chili	6.48	11.23
6.38 "	11.40	Roann	6.30	11.04
6.49 "	11.58 am	Laketon	6.10	10.46
7.02 "	12.09 pm	N. Manchest'r	5.59	10.34
7.12 "	12.18	Lib. Mills	5.49	10.24
*7.27 "	12.28	Collamer	5.37	10.16
7.35 "	12.33	S. Whitley	5.32	10.08
*7.46 "	12.43	Taylor's	*5.20	9.52
8.01 "	12.57	Columbia city	5.08	9.39
*8.20 "	1.15	Collin's	4.48	9.19
8.34 "	1.25	Churubusco	4.38	7 07
*8.47 "	1.36	Potter's	4.25	8.53
8.57 "	1.44	G.R. Crossing	4.17	8.43
*9.06 "	1.53	Cedar Creek	4.10	8.34
9.21 "	2.04	Aub. Juncti'n	3.58	8.19
9.28 "	2.09	Auburn	3.5	8.13
9.48 "	2.24 pm	Moorsville	3.33	7.53
10.00 "	2.35	ar. Butler lv.	3.20	7.40

CONNECTIONS.—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUMHARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	2 45
Louisville	7 00pm		7 38
Indianapolis	4 23am		1 45a
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45	1 45
Auburn	11 40	6 20	3 02
Waterloo	11 56	6 47	
Summit		8 20	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5		3 45
Reading	1 8	9 55	4 47
Bankers	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	2 35	10 45	5 18
Jackson	3 40	12 20	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50	10 30
Grand Rapids	9 00	7 00	5 30p
Lansing	5 42		8 27
Saginaw	6 55		11 40
Bay City	9 40		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw		7 25	3 45
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a m	1 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 36	3 45	11 02
Reading	8 53	4 03	11 18
Ar Angola	9 52	5 28	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 25	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 53	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis	7 18 p m		7 [illegible]a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10am	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 38
Montpelier	3 57	4 02	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 25		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 43		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 23	4 25am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 36pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 23am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays.

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	6:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	6:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	6:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	6:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,15 pm	11,20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,25	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,35 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,23 "	6,38 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,59 A."
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,46 P M
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	3,58
Pittsburg	3,20 "	3,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†8 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 23
" Parkersburg	8 25 a	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 46	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	n3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	8 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874.	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 28	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 25	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	n3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 53 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his immense stock of Gp

Pencilings and Clippings.

☞ Next month 10,000 men will be put to work on the Philadelphia Centennial buildings.

☞ Butler has nothing to do now but to go huckleberrying, and sit on the grocery step.

☞ We don't believe the last rumor, Anna Dickinson could no more be a circus-rider than could she fly.

☞ Sammy Pommert is one of the best barbers in Northern Indiana. Call on him over Cool's grocery store.

Hereafter a town in the State of Indiana must have 10,000 inhabitants before it can be incorporated as a city.

☞ We want a larger subscription list this year than ever. Enroll your names, gentlemen. Don't forget the stamps.

☞ Fort Wayne has got the "spelling fever" to quite a great extent. Send your champion up and we will scoop him nasty for you.

☞ Thos. Ross will offer the usual amount of farming tools, stock, &c., on April, 10, 1875. Sums under five dollars cash.

☞ Isaac Roth is busy about all of his time making the different trains, and manages to put on an extra dray, when business demands it.

☞ C. P. Houser & Co., and H. H. Stamets, have been cleaning up their store room, and now have every thing in good style.

☞ The COURIER has more Job work than any two papers in the county, and if any doubts it we will show up for them at any time.

☞ Those who have subscribed for the COURIER lately are well pleased, and many are sorry that they did not take it before.

☞ Red, used on a railroad signi-fies danger, and says stop. It should be so construed when displayed on a man's nose.

☞ "There is one thing about peanuts," observed a man who was helping himself from his friend's pockets. "and that is the shells."

☞ Get your horse bills printed at once. The COURIER establishment is prepared to do them in an artistic, "durable," and cheap manner!

☞ Spring appears to have come along, at last. She is a different sort of a maiden, and it may be that she is bashful enough to turn her back on us, even yet.

☞ V. A Beard is one of our leading grocery merchants, and anything you want in his line can always be had at this popular establishment. He makes a specialty of canned fruit.

☞ Thos. Monks, was cleaning the ditch in front of the old wooden block last Friday, which was a good idea on the part of the business men along that part of the square.

☞ Persons having permits under the Baxter law, as well as those who do not, will be compelled to take license under the new law, if they desire to continue selling.

☞ After the first of April the new postal law, which was smuggled through Congress by the Republicans to pander strictly enforced by order of the Postmaster General.

☞ Teams are at work hauling material for building purposes. There are quite a large number of teamsters in our place, but they all seem to be busy.

☞ A liquor-seller who is guilty of getting drunk must be refused license. This point should be watched by the friends of temperance at the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

☞ If any proof were needed that business is beginning to revive, the crowded state of the streets of this place on Saturday last, and in fact, every day in the week, would convince any one that such is the case.

☞ The idiots who were whistling "The Mulligan Guards" when autumn departed, have, contrary to a cherished hope, lived the winter through, and are now tackling that tune with unabated vigor. Go west youthful idiot, go west!—where they haven't heard it for more than a year past.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat* says that Tilton's midnight wandering in serch of a soft spot reminds one of the old lady who searched for a long time for spectacles, and finally found them on her own head.

☞ The girls, bless their souls, now perambulate the streets with their "love's" of jaunty hats towering heavenward and snugly ensconsed on the back of their heads.

☞ The County Commissioners of DeKalb have not as yet located the ground upon which to build their new jail. It is evident that it won't be on the public square.—*Columbia City Post.*

☞ A country youth who desired to become rich, sent a quarter in answer to an advertisement, and received the following receipt: "Increase your receipts and decrease your expenditures."

☞ If you want to know what the free American people think of the last Congress just stand around the postoffice and hear the mild remarks of the man who pays six cents to send a two cent package.

☞ Wait till Theodore's mother-in-law gets on the stand: Did that young man say her mouth was like a gate? It is a declaration of war, and there shall be such a war as that young man has not dreamed of thus far.

☞ Our leading merchants, Messrs. Miller & Casebeer, are getting on their spring and summer stock of goods, in large quantities. Parties wishing anything in the grocery line can do better at this house, than any other in the county, as they are closing out this line of goods to make room for a large stock of clothing.

☞ Now that the snow has disappeared, the condition of the growing wheat is receiving marked attention. Reports from a number of farms in this locality are of a very encouraging and flattering character—contrary to the dreary predictions of modern croakers.

Naval Cadetshi.

Notice is hereby given that there is a vacancy in the Naval Academy from this district, and that on Thursday, May 12th, 1875, a sutiable board will be convened at Goshen, Ind., to examine all candidates for admission to said Academy. Candidates must be residents of the district, and be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and not less that five feet in height. Such candidates must be of good moral character, must be possessed of a sound constitution, and of a perfect organization. They will be examined in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. For further information apply to

J. H. BAKER, M. C.

Building, Loan and Saving Associations.

The following is the act to amend the forth and ninth sections of the act providing for the incorporation and continuence of building, loan, fund and savings associations, approved March 5th 1857, to legalize certain contracts made by such associations:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, that the ninth section be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 9. The company in their by-laws, may provided for the redemption of the shares of stock by the application of its fund arising out of the dues, fines and assessments, and all redemption of stock by any association heretofore made, and all contracts of any such association with any member thereof heretofore made for the redemption and relinquishment of stock at any price whatever, and for the payment of any dues, fees and assessments are hereby declared valid and binding in law. Each member of the company shall have the preference. The company shall use no funds in the redemption of stock, nor loan any except such as arise out of the fees, dues fines and assessments of its members, nor shall any loans be made to persons not members of the company, unless there is a surplus of funds on hand not required for the redemption of stock for loans to members. The business of the company shall be closed, except as to the collection of unpaid debts and stock, as soon as the funds thereof will pay all debts and redeem the outstanding stock at par. And it is hereby provided that no power shall be exercised by any such association to issue any paper in the similitude of bank notes to be circulated as money nor exercise any bank powers whatever.

Section 2 declares an emergency.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Letter Number 2.

TALLEHASSE, FLORIDA,
March 26, 1875.

Dear Courier:—I am stripped to the shirt this morning, in this delightfully warm climate, where flowers bloom all the year round. We had a regular floral reception here last night, and a large hall was beautifully decorated with a thousand variaties of beautiful flowers, besides orange branches full of luscious fruit; banauna stalks with blossoms and partly ripe fruit, plums, and other choice fruits of the tropics. Yesterday it was quite warm; last evening we slept under a blanket. If ever I leave Auburn it will be for Florida or some other point south.

I promised to give a brief account of the political situation south as far as I found it, and I find it can be expressed in a few words. A northern man is just as safe in the south as in any other part of the country, the cry of banditti to the contrary notwithstanding. There may be localities where a loud mouthed northern man, or southern man, for that matter, would get knocked over; but anybody can come into this part of the country, and with due observance of law realize no more trouble than in Indiana. Mr. Rippen, formerly of Warsaw, Ind., stated last night at the reception, that he was never insulted by word or deed, and his intercourse with the people here was most pleasant and agreeable. But when men come down here for office, to speculate upon the necessities of the people, then there is a disgust for them, and as Tom Philips, of Kokomo, said last night, no southerner could possibly have more contempt for such characters than he.

In Louisiana, things are in bad shape. The people are crushed and oppressed, and relief does not seem to be in the near future. No wonder they try to resist this oppression. What would the farmers of De Kalb county do if a lot of carpet-baggers should get possession of the offices there and by extraveganee and fraud plunge the country into debt, and then be compelled to contribute to its payment by an enormous tax, say of five per cent. yearly. This is the condition of things in Louisiana and several other States. A farmer at Vicksburg will rent for ten dollars an acre, but you can buy the same for six dollars, simply because the taxes are so high that it does not pay to own this land. A renter pays no taxes—an owner does. This State is an exception. By the issue of receipt, which pays taxes dollar for dollar, the people are relieved of one-half the burthen of taxation. This script, both State County and School, can be bought for one-half its face, and pays taxes at its full value, thus cutting them right in two.

The first wheat and oats we have seen since we left Tenessee, is growing here in splendid condition. The soil is good, and the face of the country does not seem so low as in other States west. Pine timber seems to predominate. Early vegitables are in market here. I saw a cabbage raised this spring that weighed 25 pounds. I believe hundreds of northern men could make a fortune here. It is a very healthy climate, no epidemics of any kind ever visiting this part of the State. Hundreds come here for their health, and are benefitted.

To-morrow we go to Jacksonville, where we remain until Monday, and thence to Savannah and Charleston.

TOM.

☞ When the acts of the late legislature are all published, it will be necessary for all deeds and mortgages to be filed within forty-five days after execution. Real esate speculators who are in the habit of buying property dirt cheap, and then withholding the same from the record in order to confidentially inform customers that they paid a much greater consideration for it than they really did, should paste this in their hats.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

☞ Try the COURIER one year only $2.00.

LIKE A CHILD.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Playing there in the sun,
Chasing the butterflies,
Catching his golden toy,
Holding it fast till it dies;
Singing to match the birds,
Calling the robins at will,
Dancing here and there,
Never a moment still—
Like a child.

Going to school, at last,
Learning to read and write,
Puzzled over his slate,
Busy from morn till night,
Striving to win a prize,
Careless when it is won,
Finding his joy in the strife,
Not in the thing that's done.

Busy in eager trade,
Buying and selling again,
[illegible]
Glad of a transient gain.
Always beginning anew,
Never the long task o'er,
Just as it used to be—
The butterfly before.

Seeking a woman's heart,
Winning it for his own,
Then, too busy for love,
Letting it turn to stone.
Sure of his plighted troth,
What more had a wife to ask
Is he not doing for her
Each day his daily task?

child, to pine and complain!
A child, to grow so pale!
For want of some foolish words
Shall a woman's faith fail?
Words! he said them once—
What need of any thing more?
Does one who has entered a room
Go back and wait at the door?

Baby Mary and Kate
Never can climb his knee—
Motherly arms are open—
"Father is busy, you see.'
Too busy to stop to hear
A babble of broken talk,
To mend the jumping-jack,
Or make the new doll walk.

So busy that when Death comes
He pleads for a little delay,
If not to finish his work,
At least a word to say—
A word to wife and child,
A sentence to tell the truth,
That he loves them now, at the last,
With the passionate heart of youth.

The kisses of Death are cold,
And they turn his lips to stone;
Out of the warm, bright world
The man goes all alone.
Do angels wait for him there
Over the foundless sea?
He goes, as he came, a helpless wight,
To a new world's mystery—
Like a child.

—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

A GIRL'S GOOD SENSE.

"Minnie! Minnie! is my chocolate near ready?"

It was scrupulously neat and dainty in all its appointments, the little parlor where Mrs. Breighton sat, although the carpet was a tissue of darns, the furniture faded, and the hearth rug skillfully eked out by a piece of quite another fabric inserted in the spot most worn. A few flowers, in a slender-throated vase, stood on the antique, claw-legged table, the fender-irons glittered like gold, and the thin muslin curtains, mended here and there, were white as snow; and Mrs. Breighton herself looked like Cinderella's god-mother, in her dress of ancient brocade, best yellow lace, and the rings glittering on her small, shriveled hands.

Eighty years old, and a lady to the last! That was something to be proud of. What though paralysis had robbed her of all use of those daintily-slippered feet—what though the grand house she had entered a bride was now narrowed down to this one room in a second-rate building, where two other families also set up their household altars—she was a lady still, and she could boast that she never had degraded herself to commonplace toil.

"Our means are limited," said old Mrs. Breighton, with the lofty air of a duchess, "but the pension of my son, the Colonel—who, as you may probably remember, was killed on the Florida frontier—is sufficient to maintain myself and my two granddaughters—and we are ladies."

Minnie Breighton presently came in with her little chocolataire on a napkin-covered tray, and slices of toast, exquisitely browned and cut as thin as a wafer.

"I hope you haven't been kept waiting, grandma!" she said.

"My dear"—with an air of mild resignation—"I am accustomed to wait."

"Oh, I'm so sorry! But our fire is out, and I had to run in and borrow the use of Mrs. Tucker's stove to boil the chocolate, and—"

Mrs. Breighton contracted her silvery brow.

"The Breighton's are not a borrowing race, Minnie."

"Shall I get you an egg, grandmamma?"

"No, if the fire is out, my dear."

And Grandmamma Breighton went on with her breakfast, wearing an injured air, while Minnie went back to the other room, where she sat with her twin sister, cogitating.

Anna Breighton was as pretty as Minnie, but in a different style. She was dark, with melting, almond-shaped eyes, and olive skin, and lips like a pomegranate flower, so perfectly shaped, so richly red; while Minnie was tall and slender, and fair as a daisy.

Anna laid down a slip of greasy paper as Minnie entered.

"It's the grocer's bill again, sister. What shall we do?"

Minnie sank into a chair.

"And the gas yesterday, and the landlord not paid, and the purse is empty as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. What shall we do?"

"That's the question," said Anna, reflectively arching her jetty brows. "If we can only keep it from grandmamma."

"We must," retorted Minnie, with a decisive nod. "It would kill her. If we were men, now, Nanny, we could go out and get a job of wood-sawing, or house-painting, or—"

"And why can't we now?"

"Why? Because Pat O'Neil has got all Mrs. Barker's wood to saw, and because we can't climb ladders with paint pots over our shoulders."

"But we can do something else, I suppose. Listen, Minnie—money we must have."

"If we go out on the highways and ask it at the point of the bayonet," interjected Minnie, gravely.

"There's no poverty like genteel poverty," her sister sighed. "But you haven't heard my plan. Mrs. Barker, the laundress in our top story, is sick."

"What then? We have neither wine nor jelly, nor yet crisp bank notes to bestow upon her."

"And she can't keep up to her engagements. There are two Swiss muslin ball dresses, fluted and puffed beautifully, lying in her basket waiting to be done up, at this present moment. Five dollars apiece she has for them."

"Well?"

"I shall do them up."

"Nanny! You?"

"Well, why not? Think what a golden stream of pactolous ten dollars would be in our empty coffers! Ask yourself how on earth you or I could earn ten dollars any other way. And, after all, a Swiss muslin dress is a pretty poetical sort of fabric to wash and iron; and into the bargain, poor Mrs. Barker keeps her customers."

"Oh, Nanny! have you come to that?"

"Now, you look and talk exactly like dear old grandmamma! Don't be a goose, Minnie! Just you invent some story about my promenading in the park, or taking lessons in wax flowers making, to delude her credulous soul, while I go up stairs and coin money."

"But I may help you?"

"By-and-by, perhaps, if my wrists get tired. But now, some one must stay with grandmamma.

* * * * *

"It is very strange," said Miss Georgiette Appleton, "that my dresses haven't come home! Positively, I shall have nothing to wear to-night."

She was lounging before the sea-coal fire, in a blue silk neglige, trimmed with swan down, and a little French tangle of blue ribbons and lace pinned among her yellow tresses, with a pearl-headed javelin, while a novel lay in her lap.

"What an awful case!" observed the brother carelessly. "Where's the amethyst silk?"

"Oh, I wore that to their last reception."

"And the pink crape?"

"I look like an owl in pink. I was a goose ever to buy that silk."

"The Nile green silk with white flounces?"

"Sarah Howard has one just a shade lighter that she'll be sure to wear, and I believe the spiteful thing got it on purpose to kill mine. No, I must have the Swiss muslin with knots of blue corn flowers, and a Roman sash figured with gold. And you'll go around to the laundress, and hurry her up a little, won't you, George? that's a duck of a brother! —and you know perfectly well you've been yawning your jaws off the last three-quarters of an hour."

"Where is it?"

"Only in Mendenhall street—just a pleasant walk. And to give Mrs. Barker a scolding, and ask her if she don't know better than to keep her customers waiting—although, of course, I know you'll do nothing of the sort. Men have no moral courage. There's the address on a card. It'll be such a relief to my mind!"

Maj. George Appleton was an army officer, home on a furlough, and rather at a loss to know what to do with so much extra time. Rich, which was another source of perplexity!—handsome, which wasn't so puzzling!

And so he sauntered along, his hands in his pockets and a cigar balanced between his lips, unconsciously advancing to meet his fate.

Rap! rap! rap! The Major played a tattoo with his knuckles on the door.

"Dear me, what a noise!" said a voice inside. "Come in!"—a little louder.

The Major walked in to confront, not a wrinkled old hag of a washerwoman, in a halo of soap and steam, but a beautiful young lady, dark and brilliant as an Arabian dream, with jetty curls pinned back in a silken cascade at the back of her head, and a pair of fluting scissors in her hand.

Maj. Appleton started back, all his wits momentarily deserting him. It is a curious fact that the more embarrassed one party in a tete-a-tete becomes, the greater is the composure of the other. Annie Breighton should have colored and stuttered at being caught thus, but she didn't.

"What's your business, sir?" she asked, with greatest calmness.

"It's—it's about my sister's gown—Miss Appleton's, you know!"

"Ah!" said Annie. "I hope to have it ready very soon. If you'll wait ten minutes you may carry it home."

And she took a second pair of fluting scissors from the stove, testing its heat by holding it dangerously near her velvet cheek.

Maj. Appleton, not being posted in etiquette and general decorum, saw no harm in carrying home a basket of newly-laundried clothes. So he sat down and waited, while honest Mrs. Baker started from the other room, where she lay upon her bed—a captive to rheumatic pains.

"She's in a hurry, you know," said the Major, twirling his thumbs, and thinking how very pretty the girl was.

"So am I," said Anna, making the fluting scissors glide in and out in a most marvelous manner among the clouds of sunny muslin.

"She wants to wear it," added the Major.

"But I say you—know—you're not a regular washerwoman?"

Anna slightly straightened herself up.

"My father was a Colonel in the regular army. My grandfather was Hyde Breighton, of Breighton Manor, on the Hudson. But we are reduced now, and we need money; and I am not ashamed to work."

"By Jove, you're a trump!" said Maj. Appleton, starting up.

"Much obliged to you," retorted Anna, with sparkling eyes. "Would you mind holding the sash for me—just a second, while I finish this loop?"

And when Minnie came up to see how her sister was getting on, she found her aided and abetted by the Major of cavalry, who was heating the alternate pairs of fluting scissors after a most scientific fashion.

"Dear me," said Miss Appleton, when at last her brother made his appearance, "how long you have been."

"Yes," said the Major, rubbing his hands with an appearance of great satisfaction, "it took us quite a while to finish those last thirteen flounces."

"Us! you don't mean to say that you helped the washerwoman?"

"Yes, I did," said the Major; "and the frocks are down-stairs, and I'm going up for a game of billiards." And as he went he murmured to himself, "I thought all girls were alike, but I believe I've discovered one independent—one at last!"

* * * * *

"Grandmama, I'm going to be married."

"You, Nanny? Why, you are but a child!"

Annie Breighton was kneeling beside her grandmother's chair, and the fairy godmother was stroking her curls with one tremulous white hand, where the antique jewels shone like drops of blood and scintillating sparkles of green fire.

"I'm 18, grandmamma."

"So you are! How time flies! Eighteen years old! But who's the happy man? We see no society worthy of ourselves, Nanny, and—

"I'm sure you will like him, grandmamma. He is coming to pay his respects to you to-night. His name is Major George Appleton. He is in the—the cavalry, and he owns a house on Madison avenue, and—and he loves me, grandmamma."

Nanny held her black-tressed head on the old lady's shoulder as she spoke the last words.

"All natural enough, my dear; but do you love him?"

"Yes, grandmamma."

"And where did you meet him? When were you introduced?"

"I wasn't introduced at all," returned Nanny, with mischievous elves of flame coming and going in her eyes. "I was fluting muslin up in Mrs. Baker's room, when he came in on an errand; and oh! grandmamma, you have always thought it so dreadful to work. But if I hadn't been working I never should have met him. And I love him so much, grandmamma!"

"Well, well," said the old lady rather reluctantly, "things seem to be altered from what they were when I was a girl."

"But you shall live with us always, granny dear, and Minnie, too and we shall be so happy."

And Anna Breighton's tears were tears of perfect joy.

Mrs. Fitch's Diamonds.

One of the most curious pieces of legislation in Congress during the last session was a resolution intended to be doubly favorable in its effect regarding the wedding present of a diamond necklace and earrings from the Khedive of Egypt to General Sherman's daughter. The resolution as it became a law is as follows:

PRIVATE RESOLUTION, No. 1.—JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing Thomas W. Fitch, Engineer of the United States Navy, to accept of a wedding present sent to his wife, Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, Resolved, &c.: That Thomas W. Fitch, Engineer of the United States Navy, be and is hereby authorized to accept of a wedding present of jewelry sent to his wife, Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, by the Khedive of Egypt, as a token of his respect.

Approved, February 18, 1875.

The above resolution does not exempt the present from duty, but merely authorizes her husband, who is an officer in the United States service, to accept it. The question arises, What has he to do with it? It was sent to his wife. After this became law it was found that the government was still entitled to the duty, and that was exactly what the resolution was intended to avoid, but the terms were insufficient. The words "free of duty" were suggested after the word "accept," but several Senators said it was unnecessary.

When the defect was known another resolution was offered, and it would have passed, but General Sherman went to the Capitol and protested against it as a rigmarole of foolishness. He said he did not want any resolution passed making the diamonds free of duty. The matter assumes a rather funny shape, because from first to last bungling seems to have followed the present. In the first place it should have been sent direct to the Turkish Minister through our State Department. Then it would have been free of duty. It was sent in care of the Turkish Minister, but some officious Custom-House officer opened the package for exhibition without notifying him.

These diamonds have been subject to so much talk and inspection that almost their exact value is ascertained. Their value is not $400,000, as has been asserted, or anything like it. They are worth $65,000 to $70,000 gold, and the duty on them is about $17,500 (as manufactured jewelry at twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*), or more than a year's salary for General Sherman, and a life-long salary for Mr. Fitch.—*Washington Letter.*

A Valuable Invention.

Any one who has ever been connected with the newspaper business knows how atrociously are written the dispatches for the telegraphic columns of a paper. Nobody but an experienced printer can make them out with any degree of ease, and before being sent to the printer they must first be "fixed up" with great care by the news editor. All this is to be obviated by a simple apparatus called the "Type Writer," to be attached to the ordinary telegraphic mechanism, by means of which the operator not only receives his report, but prints it on large bold type at the same time. A keyboard is played upon, something after the piano fashion, and sheet after sheet is printed off with greater rapidity than it can be written by hand. The invention can be detached, and can be used in printing off business letters, or even in printing editorials. Its uses can be made multitudinous.

While time will certainly render it more perfect, as every invention has from time to time been improved on, even as it now is it works most wonderfully and successfully. Its general introduction will be hailed as a high favor by the press.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE following incident is related by a writer in the *Penn Monthly*: A gentleman who fell in with one of our schoolboys offered him "a quarter" if he would tell him the names of all the capitals of Europe. It was quickly done. "Now," said the gentleman, "I will give you another quarter if you will tell me whether they are animals or vegetables." "Animals," was the ready and confident answer. Whereupon, the writer inveighs against the parrot-like drill of many schools both private and public.

IN Columbus, Ohio, a novel method of heating the street cars has been adopted by one company, by means of a fireless stove, as it is called. A small iron box filled with water, and having certain pipes and valves, is placed under the car seat. By means of rubber hose, steam is introduced into this box or stove, and the condensed steam soon heats both water and car. In a trip occupying forty minutes the car retains an agreeable warmth to the end. Then it is reheated for another trip.

The Civil Rights Law.

The charge of Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, to the grand jury at Memphis, in relation to the Civil Rights bill, will not fail to attract the attention of the country. Judge Emmons is not a Southern man. He has lived all his life in Michigan; and, in the selection of eminent lawyers to be Circuit Judges under the act of 1871, he was appointed because of his high standing and learning as a lawyer. He has never been a Democrat; was originally a Whig; and has been a Republican since the party was established—more than twenty years ago. His circuit includes the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The Civil Rights bill makes it a penal and indictable offense for any District Attorney to fail to prosecute criminally any violation of the law, and the grand jury asked the direction of the court upon this point. Judge Emmons thereupon delivered his charge, in which he declares that a denial to the negro of the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges, at theaters and inns in Tennessee, is not an offense over which Congress can give the United States courts jurisdiction—that it is a matter within the exclusive control of the State. He said that, until the three recent amendments to the Constitution, the punishment of murder, arson, assault and battery, frauds, injuries to reputation, obstruction to right of attending church, schools, theaters, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns and by common carriers within the State, were matters not only granted to the general government, but in the Constitution itself expressly reserved to the States. The vast mass of civil and political rights rested entirely under State protection. To this truism there was universal assent then and is now. Have the three amendments so revolutionized the character of the government as to give to Congress the power of regulating the theatres and other places of amusement in Memphis and other cities of the Union? The Judge, after a careful examination of the three amendments, reaches the conclusion that they have in no wise changed the previous exclusive authority of the State over all such matters.

It will be noticed that in his argument Judge Emmons takes substantially the same legal objections to the law that were urged in the Senate by Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin. This opinion of the court as to the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights law is conclusive as to any criminal prosecutions under that law in Tennessee. The Judge, however, invited all persons feeling themselves aggrieved under the law to bring their civil actions in the court, so that the question might be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for review and for final adjudication.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Risen from the Dead.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* tells this marvelous tale: "We have an event to chronicle that would scarcely be believed were it not authoritatively vouched for by competent witnesses, parties whose testimony cannot well be disputed or set aside. A young man in the town of Vassalboro, in this county, was suffering in the last stages of consumption, the disease which had insidiously and stealthily brought him to the verge of the grave. For several weeks he had been entirely prostrate and unable to speak, even to articulate a syllable. He became so oppressed for breath that he compelled his attendants to raise the windows in his room, put out the fires, and resort to every means to obtain fresh air. One day last week (Thursday, we understand) the young man died. Friendly hands prepared the poor emaciated body for the burial; but just as the attending friends were arranging the remains for the casket, there appeared unmistakable evidences of returning life, in what had seemed to them an inanimate mass of clay. The ear of an attendant was bent down to the side of the dead man, and it was discovered that the heart had begun again its slow and measured palpitations, the pulse throbbed, and the young man arose from the death shrouds, opened his mouth, and spoke in clear and distinct words to those who stood appalled in the death chamber. There was no huskiness in his voice; he appeared lively and active, said he felt not the slightest pain, but, to use his own language, 'I feel just as well as I ever did.' At his request the neighbors were all called in, who crowded the house for hours, declaring that the recovery of the man was equal to any miracle recorded in the Scriptures. He told this startled assemblage of his friends and neighbors that, as he died, all things seemed dark, but only for an instant; his eyes suddenly opened to a new world, the real Heaven which had been so many times in his thoughts and had given him so much comfort in his last weeks of pain and sorrow. He stood upon an eminence which overlooked a vast and beautiful plain; the magnificent plain stretched further than his enlarged vision could penetrate, and he described it in language which, to his mortal auditors, seemed extravagant in the extreme. But the revivified life of the young man was not to continue long. Before night he again resigned himself to death. The body was kept a reasonable length of time, and buried on Sunday last, the funeral being largely attended. We have written out the particulars of this remarkable event substantially as we have heard them, allowing our intelligent readers the privilege of drawing their own inferences."

The Gold Clique.

The operations of the gold speculators in Wall street have lately been investigated by the New York *Times*, and some light is being thrown on the aims which they seek to accomplish through the medium of the Gold Room, now the scene of their machinations. Up to the present time the clique is said to have purchased about $11,000,000 gold, and withdrawn most of it from the banks, the last statement of the Clearing House showing a decrease of nearly $7,000,000 in the gold averages. Of the gold held by this combination, $5,000,000 is held off the markets, and the balance loaned from day to day at rates varying from 1-64 to ¼ per diem, according to the whims of the leaders of the movement. The combination is said to be receiving the aid of several banks in high standing and of individuals occupying prominent positions in the business community. In importing circles the feeling against the gold speculators is represented as very strong. The leading houses unite in denouncing the action of the gold clique as ruinous to trade in general, not only in dry goods, but in other branches of merchandise. Houses which had arranged their spring importation on a basis of gold at 112 to 113 are now either forced to mark up their goods to the amount of the recent rise, or continue to sell at a loss. Mr. August Belmont expressed the opinion that the gold scarcity could not last long, because if it continued gold could be brought from Europe in sufficient quantities to reduce the demand.

The Revival of Trade.

[From the New York Times.]

There has been rather a long period of depression, though not longer, and certainly not more severe, than we had cause to anticipate as the result of the panic of 1873. For a long period preceding that occurrence, there had been a great outward show of prosperity, but it was hollow and unsubstantial. Since then everything in commercial affairs has been gradually placed on a firmer basis. In private life, people have been economizing, and have brought expenditures to a proper level with their incomes. The country has been steadily increasing in wealth during the past year, and one sign of that is to be seen in the very large amount of government bonds which we have brought back from abroad for domestic investment. The capital invested in our various railroad bonds has also been greatly increased, and the demand for them grows larger every day. Matters, then, are in excellent trim for a good year's business, and when the spring trade fairly opens, we may safely consider that we are entering upon a period of sound and solid prosperity which can only be interrupted by some wholly unlooked-for disaster.

The attempt on the part of certain speculators to force up the price of gold has exercised an unfortunate influence. It was reported on apparently good authority that the Adams Express Company was helping to lock up gold. Our reporters brought us that information and we believe that there can be no doubt as to the fact. This company has lately been playing rather a prominent part before the public, but we venture to say it will not be found a judicious one in the long run. It would be difficult to decide whether it has been more injured by its own acts than by the singular line of defense pursued by its advocates and retainers. When a company of this kind departs from its legitimate sphere of operations it is pretty sure to inflict a serious blow upon itself. The public will not forget that the new postal tax was practically inflicted by and for the benefit of the Adams Express Company; and the public usually manage to resent an injury of this kind. If it now entered—as it did last week—into so unpatriotic and mischievous a plot as that for the creation of a "corner in gold," with the immense risks to trade which that trick necessarily occasions, it would only have itself to thank if it smarted severely for it.

The general feeling is one of confidence and security. The general public are in the humor to spend money more freely than they have done for months past, and that very feeling in itself will bring about an active business. Wholesale dealers know that stocks in the hands of their customers have fallen low, and must soon be replenished. With a little sunshine and warm weather, the dry goods trade, and all departments of business connected with the furnishing of houses, must necessarily receive an active impetus. The "marriage season" is near at hand, and we wish we could prevail on our people to buy "trousseaux" and all such necessities at home rather than abroad. Between "absenteeism" and the custom of importing articles of every-day use from across the Atlantic, our own trade is seriously injured. The business world is now on a good footing, and there is every reason to anticipate a thoroughly prosperous year.

Moody and Sankey.

Scarcely for a hundred years, certainly not during the present century, has England experienced such a popular religious excitement as now prevails there under the labors of the two American revivalists, Moody and Sankey. That country has not been wanting in great preachers, some of whom have developed rare powers as pulpit orators and popular teachers; but none of them since the days of Wesley and Whitefield have produced effects at all comparable to those produced by the two Americans above named. Moody is a native of Massachusetts, but for some time a resident of Chicago, where he was pretty well known as a working member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is not an ordained preacher, and was never supposed to have any special gifts of oratory, being noted only for his earnest devotion to the work of evangelization and his boldness in proclaiming gospel truth. Mr. Sankey is from Pennsylvania, and does not preach at all, but sings. He fills the intervals of Mr. Moody's talking by singing revival hymns with great earnestness and pathos, accompanying himself on a cabinet organ. Almost from the very beginning their labors abroad have been attended by wonderful results. The great cities of Scotland, like Edinburg and Glasgow, then of Ireland, and now of England, have witnessed a religious excitement far surpassing anything in the memory of those now living. Their fame soon spread throughout the kingdom, and wherever they went great crowds have flocked to hear them. Their congregations, generally numbering many thousands, have embraced all classes of society, and vast numbers of persons have made their first public professions of religion under their ministration. Something less than a fortnight ago they arrived in London, where they are now addressing immense audiences with the usual results. The stolid English people are stirred as they have rarely been stirred before, and the movement has already become one of the most remarkable of modern times.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

WITH the ancient Egyptians the female sex were held in high esteem. On the tombstones the wife is always mentioned as the supreme mistress of the house, and the sons often bore the names of their mothers instead of their fathers. There was, in fact, no important right which the women did not share with the man.

THE ORIGIN OF IRELAND.

"With due condescension, I'll call your attention to what I shall mention of Erin so green,
And, without hesitation, I'll show how that nation became of creation the gem and the queen.

"'Twas early one morning, without any warning, that Venus was born in the beautiful bay,
And by the same token, and sure 'twas provoking, her pinions were soaking, and wouldn't give play.

"Old Neptune, who knew her, began to pursue her, in order to woo her—the wicked old Jew—
And almost had caught her atop of the water—great Jupiter's daughter!—which never would do.

"But Jove, the great janius, looked down and saw Vanus and Neptune so heinous pursuing her wild,
And he spoke out in thunder, he'd rend him asunder—and sure 'twas no wonder—for tazing his child.

"A star that was [illegible] caught up [illegible] laying and down let it snap;
It fell quick as winking on Neptune a-sinking, and gave him, I'm thinking, a bit of a rap.

"That star it was dryland, both lowland and highland, and formed a sweet island, the land of my birth;
Thus plain is the story that, sent down from glory, old Erin asthore is the gem of the earth!

"Upon Erin nately, jumped Vanus so stately, but fainted [illegible] lately so hard she was pressed;
Which much did bewilder, but, ere it had killed her, her father distilled her a drop of the best.

"That sup was victorious; it made her feel glorious—little uproarious—I fear it might prove;
So how can ye blame us that Ireland's so famous for drinking and beauty, for fighting and love?"

Pith and Point.

THE cup that does not cheer—Hiccup.

TO RAISE corn—Destroy the crowcuses.

A COLOR never seen—"Blind man's buff."

WAISTING sweetness—Putting your arm about a pretty woman.

NO TRUE woman will ever marry a man so tall that she cannot reach his hair.

A STATISTICIAN estimates that courtships average three tons of coal each.

THE "Centennial State" has been suggested as a name for Colorado, which will enter the Union in 1876.

"She is a perfect Amazon," remarked a pupil of his teacher to a companion. "Yes," said the other, who was better versed in geography than history, "I noticed she had an awful big mouth."

THE title "reverend," it is pointed out in a London paper, in no way declares a man to be a clergyman. Two hundred and fifty years ago the English Masters in Chancery were styled reverend.

A WESTERN paper says: "It is time to stop talking about the 'softening and elevating influence of woman.' A man in this county, with four wives, has just been sent to the penitentiary for horse-stealing."

"NEURALGIA" is the charming name of a charming young lady in Florida. Her mother found it on a medicine bottle and was captivated with its sweetness. So some young man is doomed to suffer neuralgia in the heart.

SOLDIERS of the garrison at Marseilles are having a mania for suicides. The commander has issued a general order for all soldiers who take their own lives to be buried with disgrace in the night time, as guilty of an act of cowardice.

BY a singular oversight in revising the laws of Illinois the man who steals $15 cannot be punished. If he steals less he goes to the county jail; if more, to the penitentiary; but for stealing the precise sum named no penalty is provided. This compels the Illinois thieves to be very exact.

THIS is how an old saw was rendered by a clergyman: "You may kindly guide the prancing steed to the crystal brook which babbles down the hillside in the summer sun, but you cannot coerce him to stoop and slake his thirst in the silvery stream if he be not willing to accept your proffered kindness."

AS THE names of at least two new Senators, Christiancy and Kernan, are frequently mispronounced, it may be well to say that the name of the former is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and that it is a word of three and not of four syllables. Mr. Kernan's name is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable and not on the second.

A PHILADELPHIA woman inquires, through the medium of the *Press*: "Where are the poor who seek employment? Vainly I have searched for a fortnight for a woman willing to go eighteen miles into the country, at high wages, to live in a comfortable, warm kitchen, with plenty of food and kind treatment, and cook for a small family, doing her duty as a faithful servant."

THE following letter was received at the Executive mansion the other day:

Ulysses S. Grant—Hon. Sir:
As I'm only a farmer's daughter,
And you are a President grand,
It's more than likely we never shall meet
This side of "The Happy Land."
So I wish to make a little request,
'Tis sent with a girlish laugh;
Will you please to favor me, kind sir,
With the President's autograph?
IDA ELDRIDGE.
CAMBRIDGE, Washington Co., N. Y.

She got it.

Pork-Packing.

Col. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, has prepared an annual report of the pork-packing in the West, of which the following are some of the most important figures:

	1874-5.	1873-4.
Hogs packed	5,537,124	5,383,810
Average gross weight, lbs.	262.47	268.27
Average yield of lard, lbs.	38.93	35.50
Total product of lard, lbs.	199,432,170	191,130,000
Mess pork, brls.	504,843	423,587
Prime mess, brls.	46,852	47,221
Clear, brls.	15,640	7,596
Rump, brls.	14,656	17,839

The number of hogs packed by States was as follows:

	1874-5.	1873-4.
Illinois	2,104,770	1,870,853
Ohio	871,736	897,607
Missouri	708,690	735,868
Indiana	661,450	699,233
Iowa	409,927	370,734
Kentucky	305,794	356,332
Wisconsin	280,734	320,891

The above are all the States that packed more than 60,000 hogs. The aggregate cost of the hogs packed this year was $96,749,250, against $63,370,339 last year. The average cost per cwt. was $6.65, against $4.38 last year.

The summer packing between March 1 and Nov. 1, 1874, shows a total of 1,117,659 hogs. The average gross weight was 207 pounds.

Greeley, Bennett, and Raymond.

Near the crest of a heavily-wooded declivity in Greenwood Cemetery is a plain marble shaft bearing the name of Henry J. Raymond. The tomb, although perfectly isolated, is yet within six rods of the most frequented part of the grounds. The lot was chosen by Mr. Raymond, and the selection is characteristic of the man. In public life he sought a place near the front, but not at the actual front, as was best illustrated by the great work of his life, the founding of the *Times*. In that he aimed at a middle line between the mental eccentricity of the *Tribune* and the moral eccentricity of the *Herald*, at the time of those great newspapers' greatest greatness, marking out for the *Times* a mean between the two extremes.

The costly tomb of James Gordon Bennett, conspicuously fronting one of the busiest avenues in the cemetery, is such a sepulcher in such a spot as Mr. Bennett might have been expected to choose, although the lot is believed to have been selected and the marbles chiseled under the direction of Mrs. Bennett. It was the day-dream of his life that by keeping the *Herald* in the vortex of New York business life, and by enlivening it with a wit that his successors have not understood, much less emulated, he might make it the journal of the future; and he did not hesitate to say as much. In a pecuniary sense he was prodigiously successful.

Horace Greeley's tomb appropriately looks out from under the abundant boughs of Locust Hill upon the setting sun. The mound is temporarily marked by a modest slab that will tell who sleeps beneath it until his fellow-craftsmen erect their contemplated bronze memorial. The Greeley tomb, too, is typical of its occupant's former aspirations. It is seemingly sequestered and actually remote from the ornate mausoleums that New York fashion has reared in the City of the Dead; but it is visible at a great distance beyond the cemetery's boundaries, and the monument which the farmer-editor must have expected at the hands of his numerous admirers, will be a noteworthy feature of the landscape to be admired by men of all nations as they sail in and out of our picturesque harbor.—*New York Sun.*

Men of Letters.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was sullen or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Smith were very absent-minded in company. Milton was very unsociable and even irritable when pressed into conversation. Kirwan, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was meager and dull in colloquial discourse. Virgil was heavy in conversation. LaFontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen; but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was dry and dull, his humor saturnine and reserved. Corneille, in conversation, was so insipid that he never failed in wearying; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. Ben Johnson used to sit silent in company and suck his wines and their humors. Southey was stiff, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence. Fox, in conversation, never flagged; his animation and variety were inexhaustible. Dr. Bentley was loquacious, as was also Grotius. Goldsmith "wrote like an angel, and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic, and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was "like a pleasant stream" in conversation. Carlyle doubts, objects, and constantly demurs.

Horrible Parricide.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* gives the particulars of a most shocking parricide which was recently enacted in De Soto Parish, in that State: "Samuel Sanford, 77 years old, his son John Sanford, aged 30 years, and a son-in-law of the old man, named Ben Pittman, while on their way from Shelby county, Texas, to Shreveport, stopped on the side of the road to eat dinner. As the old man was sitting against a tree his son stepped up to him, drew his six-shooter, and remarking, "I have got you where I have wanted you for four years," fired two shots into his father's side or breast. The latter sprang up, mounted his horse and galloped off, when the son pursued him, and, overtaking him, presented his pistol at his head. The old man begged him not to shoot again, saying: "You have killed me, and I wish to say something before I die," or something to that effect. The son then rode off and made his escape into Texas. At last accounts Mr. Sanford was alive, but not expected to recover. The act was prompted by a desire on the part of the son to get the property of the father."

Preparing for Specie Payment.

The Secretary of the Treasury, says the N. Y. *Herald* special, in accordance with the law to prepare for the resumption of specie payments, is making large purchases of silver, over 2,000,000 ounces having been bought at San Francisco and Carson City, and a part of the purchase will be transferred to New York and Philadelphia for refining. Silver is lower to-day than it has been for forty years, a cable telegram to the Treasury Department from London quoting it at 57½ per English ounce. By the 15th of August all the mints will be running at full capacity in coining silver for the redemption of fractional currency. The dies for the new twenty-cent pieces will be ready for use by the middle of August. The Treasury Department anticipates large shipments of gold from Europe.

CREMATION.—The council of the Cremation Society have, we learn, made a tangible progress toward accomplishing their object. A piece of ground has been secured for the erection of a building in which the religious rites can be performed prior to the incinerating process. The estimated cost of the proposed building is £3,500 towards which £1,000 has been promised. Further subscriptions are requested.—*British Medical Journal.*

English Taught in One Lesson.

At many of the New York restaurants a very heavy "French style" is put on; the waiters are mostly Frenchmen, and the bill of fare is often prin'ed in French. A correspondent writes that, venturing out early one morning in New York, he dropped into the first restaurant he came to, which happened to be one of the kind spoken of.

Carelessly giving an order, the waiter, bringing his shoulders up under his ears, responded:

"Je ne parlè pas anglais, M'sieur," and the hungry man had to point out his wants on the bill of fare, with which, after considerable delay, he was served.

Just here entered another customer, a tall, powerful fellow, evidently fresh from the Western prairies, who, settling himself into a chair, ordered "beef-steak, fried potatoes, hot bread, a cup of coffee."

To him the grinning Frenchman repeated the same formula:

"Je ne parle pas anglais, M'sieur."

The Western man looked at him for a moment, and then rising from his seat, like the opening of a big jackknife with a stiff spring, he slowly ejaculated, as he clenched a wicked-looking fist:

"Beefsteak—fried potatoes—hot bread—cup of coffee, quick."

The effect on the waiter was magical. There never was a man served more promptly with just what he ordered for breakfast than the hungry Westerner.

A Phase of the Nineteenth Century.

The *Presbyterian Review* prints the following figures, and presents them as representing a phase of the nineteenth century. It is one not very satisfactory or encouraging to look upon:

"The government statistics for 1871, may well cause every honorable man to hang his head with shame, and may well fill every patriot's heart with alarm. They are as follows. Let them be pondered by every lover of his country:

Salary of all ministers of the gospel.....$	6,000,000
Cost of dogs..........................	10,000,000
Support of criminals..................	12,000,000
Fees of litigation....................	35,000,000
Cost of tobacco and cigars............	210,000,000
Importation of liquors................	50,000,000
Support of grog shops.................	1,000,000,000
Whole cost of liquor..................	2,000,000,000

"And these are the facts in this 'enlightened' nineteenth century and in this United States! One might infer from them that we are fast becoming, if not already, a nation of drunkards. And then consider this country's estimate of the gospel ministry, the ministers of all denominations costing a sum less by millions than the very dogs of the land!"

Biting the Dust.

The phrase "biting the dust" appears to be something more than a figure of speech. Mr. Kinglake, in his last volume of the "History of the Crimean War," says: "It would seem that this muscular action is apt to occur when a man has been arrested by death in the act of strenuous bodily exertion; and no doubt an artilleryman, while hotly engaged, and vehemently serving his gun, must in general be much harder at work than an ordinary infantry soldier busied with his firelock. In ancient times a large proportion of the slain were killed in the act of exerting their strength to the utmost, and then it was that "biting the dust" became almost an equivalent for being killed in battle. However hotly engaged, a modern infantry soldier does not commonly exert, while halted, any great amount of physical strength, and the instances in which he literally "bites the dust" are comparatively rare."

A Useful Inventor.

Mr. James Kirkham, of Milwaukee, has, according to the *News* of that city, invented a machine for ditching, digging sewers, dredging, etc,, which in theory is excellent. The machine rests on a large frame, under which are small wheels. A belt passing up and down a perpendicular shaft is fitted with claws or picks to loosen the dirt, which falls into a large scoop and is elevated to the top and carried away; the whole affair operating on precisely the same plan as that upon which grain is elevated. It is to be run by steam power. For ditching in ordinary soil or sand, or for deepening or widening channels, it promises to be admirable.

SIX MILLIONS.—About two years ago, DR. J. WALKER, an old and prominent physician of California, discovered, by actual experience upon his own system, a medicine which may honestly be termed "a boon to suffering humanity." Being a combination of herbalistic extracts, pungent and sour to the taste, and yet possessed of gentle stimulative characteristics—although entirely free from alcohol—he named it VINEGAR BITTERS, and despite the prejudice existing among his profession, against all patented medicines, he determined to brave the jeers of his brother practitioners, and give to suffering humanity the benefit of his accidental discovery. He did so, and the benefits from its use became known. The demand increased, and immense quantities were sold, at a merely nominal price. Its merit is told in the *fact* that "in two years over SIX MILLIONS of bottles have been sold;" and still the demand increases. Surely such a man should be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. 29

A RAT STORY.—At a farm near Bloomfield, Pa., two rats, an old gray matron of the corn-crib and her offspring, had been caught together in a common box-trap. Through a crack the pair could be seen together within, loving enough till the farm dog was brought to the mouth of the trap. As soon as the mother rat scented the dog she seemed immediately to divine the approaching fate, and, giving a terrible squeal, she caught the little rat by the neck and bit him sharply, causing almost instant death. The trap was opened an instant after, and the old rat, which had killed her offspring rather than have it murdered by the dog, quietly submitted to her fate.

THE conspicuous triumph of Messrs. George Steck & Co., of New York, at the Vienna World's Fair in 1873, at which their pianos obtained the highest award—the only gold medal—has begun to yield them substantial fruits. The increased popularity of the Steck instruments is noticeable not only in New York, where their excellence has long been acknowledged, but throughout the country, and more especially in those communities that lay special claim to a cultivated musical taste.—*New York Independent.*

Iron and Hardware.

S. D. KIMBARK, successor to Kimbark Bros. & Co., who is perhaps most widely and generally related to the iron and heavy hardware trade, and who is regarded as a general western authority in matters and statistics pertaining to that interest, when interviewed by a Chicago *Tribune* reporter recently, candidly referred to the depression in the outside manufacturing industry as the most conspicuous feature in the records of the year, but reasoned in a way to apply effects on a national rather than a local scale. The business of the great house on Michigan avenue of which Mr Kimbark is the head, dating back a quarter of a century, entering somewhat largely into the history of the commerce of the city, has attained a stability and uniformity by simple magnitude which would naturally prevent its being affected to any noticeable degree by the ordinary vicissitudes of the markets. It is claimed that to the operations of this house is due the acquisition of considerable of the original territory of trade now constituting the common ground of the commerce of Chicago including the Salt Lake district, and remoter fields to the West and South which were traversed by its agents, and made accessory to the business of the city, long before any buffalo or Indian, or other native of those fertile but unchristian lands had ever been scared by the whistle of a locomotive. And when it is remembered that for twenty years the house has constituted a sort of steady centre of distribution of iron and hardware supplies for manufacturers, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, and merchants throughout the entire dominion of Western commerce, with 3,000 permanent names on the books of the firm, and sales aggregating as high as $2,000,000 a year, it is reasonable to suppose that it would require something more than the temporary depression in the manufacturing industry to perceptibly affect the uniform volume and course of business. The establishment itself is one of the mercantile curiosities and solid attractions of the city, a centre of very great interest to intelligent visitors generally, as well as to a special community of mechanics, manufacturers and dealers,—and may be properly designated as a perpetual industrial exposition of iron, steel, nails, carriage and heavy hardware, blacksmiths' outfits, and wagon wood material, each classified department and every broad floor of the lofty building affording a display in enormous bulk more calculated to surprise and interest the imagination of a wagon-maker, iron mechanic or dealer than a world's fair.

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The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$22 A DAY. Agents wanted, male and female, for an entirely new invention. Write to the EUREKA MANF'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

C. N. U. No. 14.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 8, 1875.

☞The Indianapolis *Sentinel* states that the officials of the Southern Prison peremptori'y refuse to send itemized accounts of their expenditures to the Auditor of State before drawing their money. The Auditor of State should peremptorily decline to draw their warrants until they send him itemized accounts of their expenditures The officials of the Southern Prison are not square men, and they show it by their actions.

☞The Oil City (Pa.) Derrick of Wednesday says: "Mrs. Gilmore, who resides near Camberry, gave birth to four children last week, two boys and two girls. The father of this numerous progeny is Charles Gilmore, who met with the unfortunate accident last 4th of July, which resulted in the loss of both arms. The mother is doing quite well, and is able to attend to the wants of her two pair of twins. All the children are plump and well developed."

☞If reports are true there is not so much encouragment to go to the Black Hills country now as there was six months ago. The golden stories that reaches us from that locality may not be entirely authentic, besides a band of second Captain Jacks are on the war path and promise to give the adventurers a warm reception, while on the other hand, the Government will take prompt steps to expell all intruders, and destory their "traps." Boys don't go just get, unless you are tired of wearing your scalp, and long to be on 'tother shore.

☞Of all the witnesses that have been examined in the Beecher Tilton case, the defendant is the most deliberate and calm, as well as the most animated, in relation to the facts testified to. He denies emphatically all statements introduced by the prosecution indicating his guilt, and swears that he believed Tilton was an adulterer, and an unbeliever; that he had no domestic happiness to ruin, and no business prospects to blast. It is predicted that the manner in giving his testimony will have a magnetic and winning effect upon the jury. His pulpit acting manifests itself on the witness stand; at one time his language is strong and emphatic, at another almost inaudable. Sometimes his countenance is radiant with smiles, then again he folds his arms across his breast and turns his eyes heavenward while gushing tears roll down his cheeks. Mr. Beecher's letters in his own hand writting which cannot be denied, in connection with the testimony of Mr. Moulton, Mr. Richards, a father of Mrs. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton's nurse, will bear heavy on the Dear Father, but it is expected he will be equal to the emergency. He proclaims a positive denial of their testimony, and his letters are explained as the ebullitions of a sensitive mind, weighed down by sorrow and contrition for a great wrong done to a friend in advising his wife to leave him. When the witness smiles the delegation from Plymouth Church smiles; and when the witness sheds tears, the delegation shed tears; while the jurors look careworn and preplexed, knowing that these volumes of conflicting testimony must be passed upon by them, and then verdict criticised by the whole civilized world. But the most trying and perplexing situation in this great trial is that of the presiding Judge. Scarcely an hour passes but some question is presented and argued pro and con, by this array of legal acumen, for his decision; but the presiding judge seems to be the man for the occasion, his decisions are all prompt and impartial. Mr. Beecher, evidence in regard to the reason why Mrs. Tilton made the charge, will be the subject of severe comment by the lawyers. He swears that he called upon Mrs. Tilton for the purpose of getting a retraction of the accusation she made against him, and that she said she could not help it, but being pressed by this eminent divine for some written statement that would vindicate his conduct, she said, O Mr. Beecher, I was wearied and weakened by sickness, and under the assurance that it would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. I made statements that were not true, and would willingly take them back if I could do so without injury to my husband. Being assured by Mr. Beecher that she could, she gave him a writing denying any and all improper solicitations on the part of Mr. Beecher. We will leave the comments on such testimony to the lawyers.

We Crow for Connecticut as the Press Crowed for New Hampshire---only a Little More so.

Where is the Man that Fired the Guns in Honor of the Louisiana Usurpation.

The Democracy Triumphant in Connecticut, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Many other Places.

After the New Hampshire election the *Press* brought out its banta, notwithstanding the Democrats made a gain of one congressman in that State We bring out our thoroughbred to show the *Press* where the genuine crowing business comes in. From the latest returns Ingersoll, Democrat, is elected Governor of Connecticut by an increased majority and every congressional district Democratic except one. Cincinnati hoops up 4000 Democratic majority, Cleveland and Columbus followed in its ranks, and stand by the party of the people. Another Louisiana affair, and civil rights bill would have denounced the Radicals out at once, instead of this fearfully lingering death. Already the business prospects of the country are improving because of the fact that the Democracy is rapidly gaining power. The people wants a change.

Text of County Stationery Law.

The following is the full text of an act, with an emergency clause attached to authorize the county commissioners of the several counties of this State to purchase the books, stationery, and other articles for the several county officers, and for the conduct of public business, defining penalties and prescribing punishment for violation of the provisions of this act by said commissioners, and by other persons therein named:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Indiana, that the county commissioners of the respective counties in this State, shall be the agents of their counties for the purchase of all stationery for conducting the business of the county officers, circuit and inferior courts of the State of Indiana.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of each county officer using articles purchased at the expense of the county to make known, under oath, at the December term of the County Commissioner's Court, the probable amount and quality of books, stationery and other articles necessary for conducting the business of his office for one year.

SEC. 3 The county commissioners shall, after an examination of such statement, order the purchase of all or any part of the articles set forth in such statement, if they believe they are necessary for the use of the county and also, all articles that should be paid for by a general tax.

SEC. 4. The county commissioners after deciding upon the amount and kind of articles they should purchase, shall give notice in any manner they deem proper for at least ten days, that they will receive bids for furnishing the supplies demanded, and that they will give the contract for furnishing them to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving the right to reject all bids.

SEC. 5. If any necessity should exist in their judgment, for the purchase of any one or more articles before the time of the annual statements of the county officers, or if the supply should become exhausted at any time between such annual statements of the county officers the commissioners may purchase a sufficient amount of such articles as may be necessary to last until the next annual meeting as aforsaid, for making annual contract for official supplies at the lowest possible price.

SEC. 6. If at any time any county officer should purchase any article for the use of his office without the consent of the county commissioners, it shall be optional with the commissioners to pay or refuse payment of such bills as they may think right, and such decision shall be final.

SEC. 7 Should any county commissiorner engage in speculating off his county by charging his county more than the articles cost, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense, and if any county officer including county commissioners shall be guilty of receiving any present or precentage on articles purchased from one firm engaged in the business of furnishing the counties with books and stationery, or from any agent of such firm, derectly or indirectly, or if any such firm or its agent should offer any present or precentage to any county officer in consideration of his influence of obtaining orders or contracts for boooks or stationery, such officer, or firm, or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Miller & Casebeer, have the nicest lot of Prints in town.

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE,

No. 21 West Main Street, Fort Wayne Ind. Imported Canary Birds from the Hare Mountains, Germany, "In Full Song."

Ladies furnishing goods of all kinds laces, embroidery, white goods, underware, hosiery, gloves, leggins, scarfs, nubias, flannels, cotton flannels, table linen, towels, napkins, corsets.

KID GLOVES

at 75c, and $1.25 per pair and warranted not to rip. Gergman's zephyrs 15c per ounce, silk floss chenille and every thing needed for embroidery, including all kinds of canvass and patterns. Germantown yarn, all colors.—Gne. French candies toilet articles, colored. extracts, fine hair oils. tooth powder, face powder, tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, fine combs, reading combs, pocket combs, back, round and combinaton combs.

Real and imitation lace, embroiderdered lace, hemstitched, colored, bordered and plain hankerchiefs. Ladies ties, sash ribbons grosgrain, pocket books goods suitable for wedding and annaversary presents and a thousand other articles. The greatest variety ever offered in one store in the city, and so reasonable in price that the store although only three months in operation, has become the most popular resort in Fort Wayne. Every one is invited to call and examine the large dispiay of goods.

Small profits and quick sales.—Goods shown with pleasure.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST

Window Paper,

HOLLAND'S

and Oil Shades always on hand and CHEAP for CASH.

PICTURES,

FRAMES,

CORD,

and TASSELS,

Curtain and

Window Fx'trs

the Best in the Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Easley's new brick block North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are werth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30. 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.	The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	2 50	
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00	
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50	

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50c
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c	This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound; former price was 15c.	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c		
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	30c
DRIED FRUITS.—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 60c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment on hand Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	[illegible]	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	[illegible]	No. 1 Family in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	[illegible]	George's Bank Codfish per pound	[illegible]
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Fish in Kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	4c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

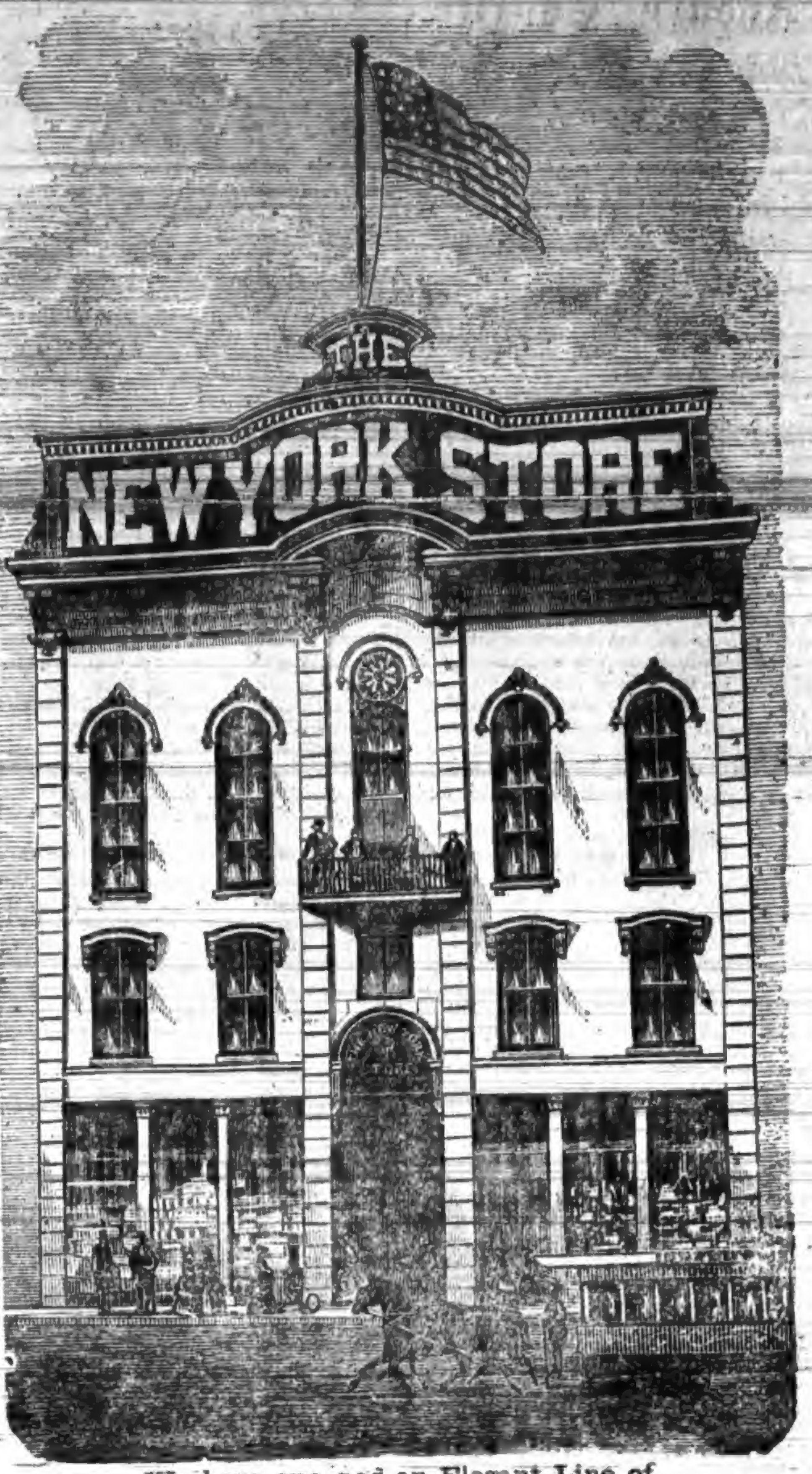

We have opened an Elegant Line of

CARPETS!

Consisting, in part of INGRAINS, TAPESSTRY INGRAINS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET,—In short every kind usually found in a complete Carpet Department.

Also, a full assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS CRUMB CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, and everything pertaining to a well appointed

Carpet & House Furnishing Department

All of the above goods were bought during the last two weeks, consequently we got the full benefit of the recent large decline in prices, on that class of goods. Purchasers can therefore rely upon buying these goods of us at the lowest possible price; and at the same time have a full and fresh assortment to select from. We are also now daily receiving new

SPRING GOODS!

Of every description and shall continue to do so as the season advances. Notwithstanding the material advance in all kinds of Cotton goods, we are stil continuing our GREAT SALE of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, at OLD PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞Opposite the Court House.☜

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
Elgin, Ills.

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt it will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin, Ills.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 20c.

April fool.

Potatoes 75

Oats, 50 cts.

Apples 75 cts.

Eggs, 12 cents.

Corn 50 @ 55 cts

Wheat, white $.100

Wood $1.75 @ $2.

It's pretty near time for soda water.

People are beginning to spade garden.

Now is the time to tell those big fish [illegible]

Go and see Totten's new stock of summer hats just opened out.

Beard receives all kinds of groceries daily.

Our roll of honor will not appear until next month.

Some of our citizens have got the Black Hills fever.

All kinds of canned goods and dried fruit at Beard's.

Stationery of all kinds, paper and envelops at Beard's.

Just received a nice lot of summer hats at Miller & Casebeer's.

Tramps and peddlers are too numerous to mention since spring has set in.

The fore part of the week the water in the creek was quite high.

If you want a nice nobby suit of clothes chap go to Miller & Casebeer's.

Drs. Shutt & Seuring have dissolved partnership in the practice of medicine.

H. Ford is making improvements in the way of building at his residence.

J. L. Ward, of Buchanan, Mich., will locate in our city in about two months.

Al. Wells has passed over his checks at the new billiard-room, to W. Little.

Onion sets, garden seeds of all kinds, Early rose potatoes for sale at Beards.

Tilton's "ride home," of which he parted was evidently with the Woodhull.

Miller & Casebeer, has received a large invoice of spring goods, and lots more a coming.

The Saw Mill has not been running for several weeks owing, we suppose, to the high water.

A fine assortment of Boots and Shoes at bottom prices, just received at Miller & Casebeer's.

Mr. Lockwood, is now occupying the residence formerly used by Dr. J. A. Cowan, near the Saginaw Railroad.

A new side walk is going down between Mr. Weaver's residence and the Eel River road. A good move.

The social of the M. E. Church will be held at the M. E. Church on next Wednesday afternoon.

Our old friend Jack Brown has given up city life, and will hereafter till the soil and harvest the grain.

Sugar making has commenced with the probability of a short run. There has been but a little brought to town as yet.

Miss Mollie Loveland, of Corunna, but formerly of this city, was among her old friends a few days this week.

The Fort Wayne daily *News* has been enlarged and now makes a very neat and readable paper.

As a proof that spring has come, we respectfully refer you to about a dozen boys around town with shaved heads.

A Hint,—"I wish I was a peddling mamma!" "Why?" "Cause I should have lots of sugar put into me."

J. N. Sommers, formerly an employee of this office, has been a guest of Mr. P. Griswold, for several days.

The false alarm of fire Tuesday evening failed to be a real fire, but it was only a small one under a soap kettle.

The young men will find the most complete stock of Fashionable Broadway Boots & Shoes and which we will show with pleasure at anytime. Sprott & Son

Croquet has commenced again, and the public square is full of ladies and gentlemen passing their leisure hours in this scientific game.

Howard Bumpus, second son of our old townsman, Mr. Bumpus, died last Sunday very suddenly. He was sick but a few days.

Mace Long and lady, of Fort Wayne, spent a few days last week, with the citizens of our place. They were guests of the Swineford House.

A. H. Lesh, formerly employed by Jno. L. Davis, in the Hardware store, has been strolling around town for several days this week.

We have now on hand the most complete stock of Boots & Shoes ever brought to this market. We have Boots and Shoes to suit all. Come and see and be convinced for yourselves. S. W. Sprott & Son.

Wm. Ackelman, East of town about one half mile, has erected a fine frame dwelling house, which is about completed.

After the first day of April the new postal law will be strictly enforced by order of the postmaster general. This is not a first of April joke.

The Editorial excursion returned last Saturday, after a most delightful trip of three weeks, through the most attractive portions of the sunny South.

Mr. Lewis, with F. N. Wright & Co., has purchased the corner lot in rear of their lumber yard, and will erect a house some time during the summer.

The Methodist people gave a Sunday School Concert at their church last Sabbath evening. The attendance was quite large, and the exercises were all of a religious nature.

Link & Weaver, on Seventh street, are putting a thirty-two foot addition to their store-room, which, when completed, will add much to its convenience.

Farmers are now on the lookout, and rejoicing in the pleasant weather. Though we have passed through an extreme winter, a pleasant spring would cheer us on.

Samuel Weaver had a lot of nice fish in town Tuesday. He was compelled to go out of the corporation to sell them, not being willing to pay the license asked by the Marshal.

A Saw Mill of J. P. Wyant, at Butler Center, caught fire last Thursday night, but by the efforts of the citizens, a conflagration was nipped in the bud.

We arrived from the editorial excursion south last Tuesday, and after a season of rest and recreation we expect to be found at our post for some time to come.

We learn that the child that was burnt so severely at Spencerville, last fall, has entirely recovered through the treatment of Dr. Emanuel.

Mrs. Jas. North and Mrs. G. G. Cackley, of Illinois, have been the guests of Joseph Rainier, for the past few days. They were highly pleased with the citizens and the town.

How good the world would be if we followed the dictates of these would-be reformers? But how much better is it that it does not follow their examples in a general sense?

The Atheneum company played Under the Gaslight last Saturday for the benefit of the Silver Band. The Band would return thanks to the Athenum for their liberal donation.

Answer to Problem.

Answer to the geometrical problem in the Courier of week before last. 39.7224 miles nearly. Respectfully submitted,

Wm. Spangler.

The foundation for a new house is commenced on South Main street, in the center of the main road. The street will be closed at this point and have a bee-line to the Eel River Depot.

The fool-killer on Thursday last drove some of our citizens out of town that we were perfectly willing to part with, who left undoubtedly with the impression that sweet Auburn was not so lovely after all.

Large quantities of wheat are still being held by the farmers of this county, in the hope of obtaining better prices. Buyers are of opinion that no material rise can reasonably be calculated upon.

While at New Orleans we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dawsen, of Fort Wayne, Mr. D. is there for the benefit of his health. He is rapidly improving, and the climate there is doing him good.

One of the town boys attended a party in the country the other night, and was very much smitten with the charms of a young lady whom he met there. He says that her greatest charm is, she wore more than any lady of his acquaintance.

The Spink plow coulter is attracting a good deal of attention from our farmers. It enables one to plow through old stubble corn stocks, straw, etc., without choking the plow. It has been used in the county, and given excellent satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale in Auburn.

C. P. Houser & Co., the champion newsdealers of Northern Indiana, appear in a quarter column advertisement this week offering great inducements in their line of goods. Wall paper for almost nothing. Give them a call, in Ensley's block, Auburn, Indiana.

In several places throughout the State the merchants are forming protective "unions" by which they can act with mutual assistance. Heretofore merchants have been almost the only class of business men whose rule towards each other was that of a general warfare.

Several fellows from Hicksville were here on a bruise last Monday, and done some great blowing about the billiard game. The "boss" of the brigade would do first rate to play for a peanut, but he ought to be entirely sober to undertake such a game. Oh, where, oh where, h-ic, is s-he. S-ing.

Her name was Sarah Horner and she lived around the corner.

Mr. Wm. T. Kimsey, the founder of the old Auburn *Times*, and for many years a resident of this place, called upon us yesterday. Mr. K. is now a resident of Ludington, Michigan.

T. B. Totten has just received a very large assortment of summer hats, such as straw, palm leaf and leghorn, which he offers very low. It is really a fine selection and good variety.

Andrew Jackson Carney, the fighting preacher, disturbed the peace and quiet of our loafers last Tuesday, by a street harangue, to the delight of several small boys. He looks more like Lincoln than Jackson, and we suggest a change of name.

The late rigorous winter has caused many good ladies to vow that they 'will never, no never, try to keep another house plant through the winter.' But next winter they will have twice as many to nurse as they had this winter. Just wait and see if they don't.

The house commonly known as the "Pike Hole" conducted by Ed Burnes, was bombarded last week in a tip-top style. The siding and windows were all broken and smashed, so that only new ones will fill their place. The "boarders" and Ed have gone "where the wood bine twineth."

Errata.—In our mention last week of the U. B. Church dedication at Corunna, one or two errors inadvertently crept into the notice. In giving the amount donated the types made us say $947 where we meant to say $1,947, the result of the donation. Also in the name of officiating clergyman, Bishop Weaver in place of Strong.

A joint discussion is now going on at Cedar Creek, between Rev. Blaney, of Kendallville, and Rev. Branch, of Michigan on the all important subject: "Is man unconscious after death, and before resurrection." Mr. Branch is an Adventist, and affirms; while Blaney, a Campbellite is on the other side.

Notice—Elder Cyrus Mendenhall, of Wilmington, Delaware, will hold religious service at Ensley's hall next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, also in the evening at 7:30. During the week, he will, providence permitting, in the same place, deliver a course of lectures on doctrinal themes of interest to all. Subject to be announced. Admission free.

On all fools' day in an eastern city, some wag sent a note to all the clergymen, inviting them to be present at the U. S. Hotel, to unite a couple in marriage. Each one receiving a note went to the hotel at the appointed hour. Some fifteen met nearly at the same time, and by their united wisdom concluded they had been fooled.

Sometimes mechanics and working-men are unable to procure work because people who have work to do cannot afford to pay the price asked. During dull seasons it is often better to work for low wages than earn nothing at all. Several instances have come under our observation where men refused to work because they could not get summer's wages in winter time.

Welcome Spring, etherial mildness, welcome! Welcome even mud and slush; even the street-corner loafers, who squirt tobacco juice on the sidewalks and make insulting remarks in regard to lady pedestrians; welcome musquitoes and fleas, or even potato bugs and grasshoppers; anything, in fact, so that we are relieved from such fearfully frigid temperature as we have endured for the past three months.

Last Saturday a fellow pretty well "slued" commenced performing some wonderful feats with a huge cur, in front of Davenport's Drug store. Two gentlemen were together in a wagon and here is where the show began. They soon attracted the attention of everybody, and had quite a crowd around the wagon, when the Marshal thought they "better stop a leetle," and sent them home rejoicing.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Knisely & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by T. J. & D. H. Knisely under the firm name of Knisely Bros., who will pay the debts and collect the claims of the old firm.

T. J. Knisely,
J. J. Hoopingarner.

Butler, April 8th, 1875.

After observing the people out on parade on a "sunshiny Sunday" we come to the conclusion that the cry of hard times is all a sham. It is simply impossible for people to be in straightened circumstances, or to use a common expression "hard up" who carry a small fortune on their backs. The truth is, wealth, affluence and elegance abounds on every hand. Only one thing is necessary now to make us happy, and that is a prompt discharge of liabilities, and a less going on "tick."

To the Ladies.—We have just received a full and complete stock of Spring and Summer goods to which your attention is called. We have the beautiful side lace Gaiter made in Detroit which we would like to have you call and see before purchasing elsewhere as we know it will please you. S. W. Sprott & Son

Temperance Lecture.

There will be a grand temperance lecture delivered at the M. E. Church of Auburn, on Friday and Saturday evenings, 9th and 10th inst., by the Hon. Josephus Cheaney, who has been lecturing in Great Britain and Ireland, for the past six or seven years. He has recently returned to America, and is now lecturing through this State. Mr. Cheaney is well known as an orator and able advocate of the temperance cause. We hope all will turn out, as he has only to be heard to be appreciated.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton of Fort Wayne, favored our sanctum with a visit last Tuesday, while in attendance at the railroad meeting here. Mr. E looks unusually healthy and happy for an old man, and we account for it only by attributing it to his sound democracy, which we believe was unusually sound a year ago.

At the meeting of the directors of the Baltimore Railroad, at the Swineford House yesterday, the following officers were elected for the present year:

Directors.—Wm. Keyser, Baltimore; W. C. Quincy, Columbus; George R. Dennis, Frederick City; John K. Cowen, Baltimore; A. P. Edgerton, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John Gardiner, Norwalk, Ohio; David Lee, Zanesville, Ohio.

Officers.—W. C. Quincy, President; William Wing, Secretary; Wm. H. Ijams, Treasurer; James L. Randolph, Chief Engineer.

To the Editor of The Courier.

Concerning Legal Texts.

For the compliment bestowed upon the writer in the last Waterloo *Press*, we thank the editor for nothing. The same to one of his henchmen, who probably sent forward the lying dispatch that appeared in a Fort Wayne two-penny daily. Presuming that Baxter, the white livered lantern-jawed galoot, who runs the one-horse newspaper concern at Waterloo, never indulges in the "rosy," (?) we remark, that inasmuch as there is no law upon record punishing idiots, we need not hang out the signal light of danger as a warning to the Waterloo radical newspaper clown for certain slips upon the well beaten path; which, for the sake of "auld lang syne," shall be nameless.

Joe Loveland.

"Way down upon the Swanee ribber," far, far away," is an old song familiar to all. Well, we were down on "dat ribber" and our experience does not accord with the inspired writer of poesy. We looked for the "old folks," but nary "nig" was to be seen. The old plantation seemed to be covered with a vast forest of pine. Within two miles of this celebrated stream a mis-placed switch threw our special train of three cars from the track, and gave us such a bumping as to forever stamp the location upon our memory. One car was badly smashed, however but one of our party was hurt, Mrs. Prunk, of Indianapolis, and she not dangerously. In the midnight gloom we kindled a fire of pine knots, and after everybody had thoroughly recovered from the fright, a wag struck up "way down upon the Swanee ribber," etc., which was very appropriate under the circumstances.

From Suffering Kansas.

Myers' Valley, Kansas,
March 28th, 1875.

Friend Davis and friends of Auburn:

I am glad to inform you that we received your check for $25.50, which I got cashed without any discount. I am very thankful to you for your kindness, and may God bless you in all of your undertakings. It relieved me very much indeed. I received the box of pork in good condition. It is the nicest and sweetest pork I have tasted since I left Auburn. I thank all of you for what you have done. You don't know how much good it has done me; it is a big gift, and one duly appreciated. I am thankful to the Auburn Courier for what it has done for me. I would like that paper very much if I was able to pay for it. I bought seven bushels of corn and oats for my horses. It is the first grain they have had since last November. Also six bushels of wheat for seed. Our fall wheat is killed by being so dry. We have had no rain since last October. I will not sow as many oats as I would like to as I can't get the seed. I am glad to hear that Auburn is growing. I am sorry that I left there.

H. Plummer.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

John L. Davis, to Wm. D. Porter E ½ of N W ¼ Sec 3 Union

Philip Flake to B. & F. Goodman E ½ lot 14 O P Auburn. $600.

Daniel A. Lonch to Wm. Mortorff lot 21 Summit. $200

Fred Rout to Geo. Pugsley & L. Manroe N E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 22 Wilmington $1100

D. Z. Hoffman to H. H. Weaver pt lot 2 Hoff ad Auburn $2000.

H. H. Weaver to D. Z. Hoffman 80 a opposide N W ¼ Sec 36 Richland $3600.

R. B. Chappell to S. & G. Gfeller pts lots 2 and 3 Union Waterloo.

J. C. Somers to F. N. Wright & Co. lot 109 W ad Auburn $400.

H. C. Headly to E. B. Bundles lot 18 R & H ad Auburn $225.

Geo. Ensley to Sarah E. Nerkirk lot 26 Ens 2nd ad Auburn $275.

W. Dowel to C. Strouse tract in S E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 5 Fairfield $675.

That Jail Location.

We desire to offer our simple protest against the location of the new jail on the Court yard, and in doing so we have not the least word of disrespect to express against our County Commissioners. In the first place jails are not built now-a-days on public squares, and it is out of all taste to encumber a small square, like ours, with another large building with no other building but the Court House, the yard could be beautified and arranged so as to be an attractive feature in the county. In the next place there are better locations for this new edifice than the court yard offers. Two squares north is a site which for drainage would be far superior to the public square, and we regard this as the most important consideration in the erection of this building. The additional expense of this site would be more than made up in the beauty and general appearance of the grounds now owned by the county. We are in favor of the greatest economy. But the people of this county certainly ought to be credited with as much taste in her public improvements as our neighbors around us. To say that the citizens outside of Auburn do not care where it is located, is not a compliment to their tastes and intelligence. There is a certain pride evinced by all in the make up of these public features. We hope DeKalb county will not be behind the general tastes of her neighbors and that the Commissioners will reconsider the matter and locate it at a proper place.

The Sunny South.

Of all the States we visited during our southern trip, none pleased us so much as Florida. Its genial climate, its productive soil, its wealth of tropical and semi-tropical fruits, vast pine forests, certainly make it one of the most attractive portions of the south. And if we were to locate the center of attraction in that State, Tallahassee would be our choice. True, Jacksonville seems to be the great center of attraction for visitors, but that point is at present more accessible, and many people imagine that when they see Jacksonville they have seen Florida. Tallahassee is not seen by one-tenth of the people going south, being off the usual route and without ample communication to show off her advantages. The St. John's river at Jacksonville is the chief attraction, and is a most beautiful stream, excelling the famous Hudson, but land is pretty well advanced in price in this locality. The country is somewhat flat and the surface is covered with a white sand that is much more plentiful than useful. At Tallahassee the land is much more rolling and undulating, while the soil for the most part is of a rich blackish loam, and very productive, even with bad cultivation. The country here has at one time been well improved, but a want of labor during the last few years gives it the appearance of a semi-wild condition. Yet this long rest ought to be considered an advantage, though the rude style of cultivation has never severely taxed its resources. The principal timber is pine, live oak, magnolia, etc., the former predominating. We saw thousands of acres of pine from fifteen to thirty inches thro' and as high as sixty feet without a limb. Lake Jackson is five miles north of the city, is twelve miles long and three miles wide, and well supplied with fish. It could be made a fine resort, as it is a most beautiful sheet of water. The city of Tallahassee contains a population of over 4,000, has some handsome residences, but is not what it should be for the capitol of the State. The business community seem to lack enterprise, at least to a northerner, and the place does not put on that lively appearance that it should. But the farming community is not what it should be. It needs the willing hand of labor, the push and drive ahead that we northerners are conceited enough to think we possess, to bring it up to that standard of prosperity that it merits. This is why we think there is a good chance for live, wide-awake people here to do well in this garden spot of the south. The negro as a general thing is indolent, unreliable, and don't take to work with the alacrity that a fish does to water, and the white man does not fully appreciate it in all its bearings either. The planter is dispirited, without ambition, and has not the means to cultivate the land he possesses. They are anxious and willing to sell at a moderate price. Good lands can be bought near the city with improvements at from $6 to $10 per acre. Cotton, corn, potatoes, are the staple products, while fruits and vegitables are cultivated in endless variety, and with but little labor. The capitol has its schools, churches, and other institutions, and needs but a little business life to make it a most beautiful city. The profusion of flowers at this season of the year is wonderful. Even the forests are filled with many varieties, and fences overrun with trailing vines, that make the air fragrant with sweet perfume of the numerous flowers they bear. But we cannot tell about this wonderful country in a little space.—We won't have room and will give a more extended account of our observations in our next. To leave here when everything is ice-bound, and in a few days enjoy the verdure, the flowers, the beauty of summer sounds more like a story of enchantment, but sometimes truth is stranger than fiction.

That Editorial Excursion.

We are not much on the grumble, never was and don't want to be. But this shall not prevent us from expressing our opinion as to the late *editorial* excursion south. In the first place, the resolution passed by the State Association, that none but *bona fide* editors would be permitted to join the excursion was disregarded by the manager. Some papers we notice slur those who were not editors for accompanying the excursion. We do not; we compliment them on their good taste. Editors missed a good thing, these parties gained it. The manager permitted them to go and we have no word of abuse for them. Indeed, they were gentlemen and ladies as respectable as any editor and if there is to be any abuse let it go where it belongs.

In the next place, the excursion was badly managed. At many points on the line, there was no notice or knowledge of our coming, and consequently a party of ninety had to put up with the preparations usual for a few travelers. Sleeping car accommodations were sometimes lacking because of our carelessness to notify the agent in time. The management of an excursion does not all take place before said excursion starts. It requires an executive ability afterwards of no ordinary degree.

Socially, there was not that cordiality among all the members of the party that should be observed. There was a little coterie from Indianapolis, and one or two other places, which seemed to keep aloof from the rest of the party, perhaps for fear of contamination. They regarded themselves as the upper-crust of the party and they were not editors either. It was a bad failure all the way through and disgusted all well bred and intelligent members of the party. Otherwise the excursion was a success.

Marriages

M'GINNIS—DAVIS.—Married, on the 25th ult., at the M. E. Parsonage, Mr. Wm. M'Ginnis to Miss Catharine Davis; all of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Michal Sheets late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS Adm'r

April 5th 1875.

Letters From Druggists.

There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Go to Davenport's and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness sick headache, sour stomache or liver try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and city in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, saying it is the best medicine they ever sold for Consumption throat or lung disease. Sample bottle of both 10c each. Regular size 75c.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the

First Monday in May, 1875,

an election will be held in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, for the purpose of electing

FIVE TRUSTEES,

one for each ward in said town also a Clerk and Treasurer for said town for the ensuing year

F. E. DAVENPORT Clerk.

April 8th, 1875.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
De Kalb County, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James D. Kelly administrator of the Estate of Peter Anthony, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING, Clerk, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county.

March 25th, 1875.—3w.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Malay Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Adam Gettle, Henry Gettle, vs. Daniel Rollinger. } Before John S. Barnes, a Justice of the Peace for Richland township.

NOW comes the plaintiffs and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office at 10 o'clock A. M. on May 13th A. D. 1875, in Richland township, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my name and the official seal, this 22d day of March, 1875.

J. S. BARNES, Justice.

March 25th, 1875.—3w.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, }
Washington, March 25th, 1875. }

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

{ Seal. } In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. 2250

Look over the new advertisement of C. P. Houser & Co., in this issue, and find the cheapest place in town to buy goods.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Delaware Legislature has enacted a law looking to an evasion of the Civil Rights law. It provides that hotelkeepers, railroad companies, steamboat owners and others may provide separate accommodations for any class of persons who may be obnoxious to other customers or passengers.

The entire business portion of the village of Ticonderoga, N. Y., was recently destroyed by fire. [illegible] Serious mining troubles are reported in the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature providing for the extra compensation of jurors where the trial of a cause is protracted beyond sixty days. It is intended to apply to the Tilton Beecher jury.

THE WEST.

Two small parties have already left Yankton for the Black Hills.

United States Commissioner Hoyne, of Chicago, in a case brought before him the other day, for violation of the Civil Rights law, decided that a restaurant was not an inn. The Commissioner acted on the advice of United States Judge Blodgett.... James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire, has filed a revocation of the trust-deed executed last July, conveying his property to trustees for various benevolent purposes. He states that he has now regained his health, and intends to give his personal attention to the execution of his designs.

A sad casualty is reported from Parker's Prairie, Minn., on the Northern Pacific railroad. The house of a farmer named Colson caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that in a moment the night-clothes of the father, mother and five children were on fire. Colson finally dashed out of a window and rescued his family, but in a sad condition. Then they all dragged themselves to the nearest neighbor's, a mile distant, barefooted and naked, leaving blood-tracks of their progress on the snow all the way. The father and two children have since died of their injuries, and it is thought the mother and remaining son cannot long survive.... Something of a sensation was created in Chicago, the other day, by the sentencing of W. F. Storey, editor of the *Times*, to the county jail for ten days, for contempt of court. He was released, however, after an incarceration of some ten hours, Judge McAllister, of the Illinois Supreme Court, having granted a supersedeas in the case, based upon the decision of that court to the effect that contempt of court is a bailable offense.

The grand jury of St. Louis county, in a recent report, declare that their county jail buildings, the Four Courts, completed three years ago, at a cost of $1,000,000, are in danger of tumbling down.... George Reynolds, a Mormon, has been tried and convicted of polygamy at Salt Lake City.

THE SOUTH.

There has been another raid across the Rio Grande into Texas.... Gen. Augur has taken command at New Orleans.

Startling information has been received at Washington to the effect that the yellow fever has made its appearance at the Gulf ports unusually early, and is rapidly spreading. The naval vessels at Key West are in quarantine, and the fort garrison will be at once withdrawn out of the reach of the dangerous epidemic.... Reports from New Orleans confirm the recent reports of Mexican outrages.... A dispatch from New Orleans states that the General Appropriation bill, approved by the Governor and published, has been tampered with. The changes made in the original appropriations show a decrease in several items of over $137,000, and an increase in other items of $11,400. Efforts are being made to discover and punish the parties guilty of making the alterations.

Pete McCartney, George Rankin, Mike Rogers, Joe Rittenhouse and John Hall, the notorious counterfeiters who some time ago escaped from the St. Louis jail, have been recaptured in Texas.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island has nominated Henry Lippett for Governor and Henry T. Sissons for Lieutenant-Governor.

At a mass meeting in London, said to number 100,000, the release of the Tichborne claimant was demanded..... A passport to Spain has been denied to Montpensier by the French government, on the ground that it would establish a precedent by which Isabella might return to Madrid, which is undesirable.

WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-General has decided that the President has no power to fill the place lately occupied by Judge Durell in Louisiana, therefore the office will be vacant until the next session of Congress.... The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Walter P. Jenney geologist for the exploration of the Black Hills country.... Attorney-General Williams decides that an Indian charged with murder cannot be tried by a military commission.... It was unanimously decided in Cabinet meeting, the other day, not to re-open the case of Fitz John Porter.

After the 1st of next May mutilated currency will be redeemed according to rules which were formerly in existence but afterward abolished. Money will be redeemed according to the proportion remaining of the bill.

The Court of Claims has decided against all claimants to the Arkansas Hot Springs, and in favor of the government.... The Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon the question of woman's right to the ballot, and decided that the State has the right and power to settle for itself whether the women within its border shall or shall not vote. .... Treasurer Spinner has sent in his resignation, to take effect in July. John C. New, of Indianapolis will be his successor.... Loren Blodgett, who had charge of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, has resigned.

A. C. Barstow, of Rhode Island, has been appointed a member of the Indian Peace Commission.... The Secretary of the United States Treasury has directed the Treasurer to withdraw from the available currency balances of the Treasury $1,488,000 in legal-tenders, and that they be canceled and destroyed.

It turns out that fully two-thirds of the persons who were invited to join the excursion party to Mexico declined, alleging that it had the appearance of being gotten up in the interest of some unnamed scheme.... Secretary Belknap, in reply to a telegram from Gov. Coke, of Texas, asking for protection against the raids of Mexicans, says that immediate steps will be taken to protect the people of Texas on the Mexican frontier.

It is claimed by reports received from Texas that the late outrages on the border were committed by Texans in disguise..... Hon. N. B. Judd, of Chicago, it is stated, will be made an Associate-Judge of the Court of Claims, to succeed Judge Peck, of Chicago.

The statement of the public debt for March shows a decrease of $3,081,210, as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,149,185,900	
Five per cent. bonds	574,252,750	
Total coin bonds		$ 1,723,398
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000	
Matured debt	7,972,650	
Legal tenders	379,396,862	
Certificates of deposit	43,045,000	
Fractional currency	44,343,300	
Coin certificates	24,191,900	
Total without interest		490,878,901
[illegible]		[illegible]
Total debt		$2,2[illegible]
Total interest		[illegible]
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$84,105,520	
Currency	5,182,412	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit	43,045,000	
Total in Treasury		$ 132,332,933
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,133,634,778
Decrease of debt during March		3,681,210
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,363
Interest paid by the United States		26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		5,943,748
Balance of interest paid by United States		20,320,354

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Fifty-eighth Day.—Ex-District Attorney John Winslow, of Brooklyn, was examined in order to show Gen. Tracy's relation to the scandal, and his testimony was of no importance. A number of witnesses were then put upon the stand to prove an alibi in the matter of Mrs. Moulton's story that Beecher had made the declaration of a determination to commit suicide to her on June 2, 1873. Several witnesses swore positively that Beecher was not in Brooklyn on that day.

Fifty-ninth Day.—Horace B. Claflin's examination was continued, and he gave the history of the origin and construction of the tripartite covenant. His testimony went to prove that Tilton extorted a settlement and cash from Bowen by means of threats of publication, and that it was agreed that all papers in the case should be destroyed after the settlement. Charles Storrs, a Brooklyn merchant, who acted for Tilton, confirmed the narrative of Claflin. Storrs' testimony was to the effect that Tilton never directly charged adultery, but that when Elizabeth left him he swore he would crush both her and Beecher.

Sixtieth Day.—Mrs. Mary F. Perkins, sister of Mr. Beecher, testified that she lived in Beecher's house one winter, while Mrs. Beecher was in Florida, but did not see Mrs. Tilton there. James Redpath, of the lecture lyceum, related how he got the "True Story" from Tilton, copied most of it, and returned it. The copy was put in evidence. On cross-examination this witness said the charge in the "True Story" was improper proposals.

Sixty-first Day.—The great event of the trial occurred to-day, when the defendant took the stand to tell his own story of the scandal. Mr. Beecher refused to take the oath on the Bible, declaring that he had conscientious scruples against that form of oath, and a simple affirmation was accepted by Judge Neilson as sufficient. He then proceeded with his story, commencing at the very beginning, even at the date of his birth, and gave a minute history of his career from childhood up to the point where the scandal begins. He had scarcely touched upon the merits of the chief issue involved when the court adjourned.

GENERAL.

It is stated from Washington that the main object of the Senatorial Mexican excursion party is to see if the graves of American soldiers killed in the Mexican war are properly cared for.... A band of Mexican outlaws recently made a dash across the Rio Grande near Corpus Christi, Texas, robbed several stores and houses, and took a large number of American prisoners, among them Judge Gilpin, formerly member of the Legislature, and two women. They compelled the captives to walk in front of them till they were exhausted, and then mounted them on bare-back horses, and hurried them off. They robbed and burned the Postoffice at Nueces, and robbed and took prisoner one mail-rider. There is considerable indignation at Washington over the affair, and it is given out that immediate steps will be taken for dealing summarily with these Mexican raiders. Those best conversant with affairs apprehend that a general border war will ensue, in which event the invasion of Mexico by our armed citizens, in pursuit of robbers, is not among the improbabilities.

The three Eastern trunk lines, the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, have reduced the fare to Eastern points. The following are the new rates compared with the old ones:

	New rate.	*Old rate.*
Chicago to Boston	$20	$27
Chicago to New York	15	22
Chicago to Philadelphia	12	20
Chicago to Baltimore	9	19
Chicago to Washington	9	19

The rate to Boston by way of Albany over the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore roads is $19, instead of $20.

FOREIGN.

Twenty French Communists recently escaped in a body from New Caledonia.

Germany has strictly forbidden the importation of a single horse from the North German empire to any place whatever.... Spain has paid to Germany 11,000 thalers of the indemnity for the Gustav outrage.... Edgar Quinet, the distinguished author and member of the Assembly from Paris, is dead ... Don Carlos has ordered all persons shot found reading the Cabrera manifesto.

The German government has summoned the Prince Bishop of Breslau to resign his bishopric because he has presumed to promulgate the recent papal encyclical.

The Emperor of Brazil contemplates abdication in favor of his eldest daughter, the Countess D'Eu. He proposes then to come to the United States and make this his home.... The Carlist insurrection is now almost without any organized force. The end is near.

A dispatch from Berlin says that it is anticipated that the old laws forbidding intercourse between the Pope and Catholic clergy in Prussia, except through the government, will be re-enacted, and that measures will be introduced wholly suspending Papal authority in Prussia until the Pope abandons his pretension to cancel the laws of the kingdom.... Paraguay has suspended the payment of interest on her national debt, and the foreign representatives have protested. The situation is described as serious.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The market was dull at the opening but closed with a slight improvement, owing to the increased activity in mercantile circles. Interest rates 1@5 per cent. per month on the street; 10 per cent. straight loan rates. Government bonds 120⅝@121 for 6's of '81; 117⅛@117¼ for 5-20's of '62 and 120⅛@120⅜ for 5-20's of '65. Latest gold quotations—New York, 115⅞@116; Chicago, 115⅞@116.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	*Receipts.*		*Shipments.*	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	66,920	53,185	40,204	44,560
Wheat, bu	427,240	331,400	326,657	262,323
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	97,428	225,082	75,703	159,705
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	40,182	23,190	32,939	29,329
Dressed hogs	1,537	871	1,772	......
Live hogs, No.	72,669	58,240	48,706	60,674
Cattle, No.	20,822	16,870	15,122	15,024

The grain markets have attracted more than the usual amount of attention from speculators, and an active business was reported. The wheat and corn markets have been the chief centers of attraction, and trading was mainly in these grains. The tendency of values has been to a higher range, and a marked advance was established. The bull element seemed to have the control of the market, the "balance of power" being in their hands. They were ably assisted in their efforts to force prices to a higher range by the favorable advices from the East, and the general favorable surroundings of the markets. The receipts of all kinds of grain were light, while moderate shipments were reported. The grain now in store is mainly owned by large and financially strong operators, who are holding for purposes best known to themselves. Shorts are therefore alarmed at the outlook, and were eager in their efforts to provide for their outstanding contracts. Wheat advanced ¼@⅜c for futures, with an advance of about 2c on cash. Corn advanced 2c on cash, 3½c on May, and 1¾c on the April option. The oat market was quiet but higher, advancing about 1½c on the options and 2c on cash. The stock in store has been considerably reduced, and holders were indifferent about selling. Rye was quiet, but at the same time a firm feeling prevailed, and prices were a shade higher. For several days there was no reported inspection into store, and holders in consequence were firmer in their views. Barley was quiet and rather unsettled. The offerings of the various grades were not large. Although somewhat in excess of the demand, a weak feeling was developed.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 spring wheat, cash	93⅞@94½	95⅛@96⅛
No. 2, seller April	93⅜@93⅝	@94
No. 2, seller May	97⅛@98⅛	@98⅜
No. 2 corn, cash	67⅛@67⅞	@69
No. 2 corn, seller April	66⅛@67⅝	@68⅜
No. 2 corn, seller May	72⅛@74	76 bid
No. 2 oats, cash	54 @54⅛	56 @55⅜
No. 2 oats, seller April	54⅛@54⅜	@55
No. 2 oats, seller May	57⅛@57⅞	58⅞@59⅜
No. 2 rye, cash	97 @98	98⅛@99
No. 2 barley, cash	$1.08½@1.12	@1.01
No. 2 barley, seller March	1.08½@1.00	@1.01
No. 2 barley, seller April	1.04 @1.04¾	99@1.00
No. 3 barley, cash	@ 95	@ 92

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The packing season is about over, and the arrivals during the week consisted of a few odd lots, which sold to city butchers at $8.50@9.00 per 100 lbs. Seeds were dull, and timothy closed at $2.00@2.35 for common to prime, and $6.35@6.40 for medium clover. Flax quotable at $1.95@2.05. Hungarian 90@95c, and millet $1.25@1.35 for good to prime. Highwines closed quiet but steady at about $1.12.

PRODUCE.

Butter was again dull and prices were very weak; closed at 12@16c for good to choice roll in lots, and 16@22c in a retail way. Packed grades range at 10@14c for poor to fair, and 15@20c for good to choice in round lots. Beans were in fair request at $1.85@1.90 for Eastern mediums. Broom corn was also in demand, and prices were firm at 11½@14c for No. 1 to choice hurl, and 11@13c for stalk braid. Beeswax quiet at 26@28c. Cheese quiet but steady at 15½@17c, for good to prime Western. Cider firm when choice, at $6.00 per brl, but common ruled dull. Cranberries were higher; quotable at $12.00@14.00 for fair to choice cultivated. Dried peas steady at $2.15@2.30 for good to choice green, and $1.65@1.75 for marrowfat. Dried fruits in fair demand at 9¾@9⅞c for Eastern apples, and 9½@9⅝c for halves peaches. Eggs closed at 22@23c for fresh. Feathers quiet at 48@52c for prime live geese and 38@40c for choice turkey tail feathers. Hides were dull at 5½@6c for grubby, and in fair demand at 7@7½c for green, 8@8½c for heavy green salted, and 9@9½c for light do. Hops were quiet 33@40c for good to choice. Honey in light demand at 23@24c for choice in combs, and 10@12c for strained. Hay was in good demand at $17.50@20 for No. 2 to choice No. 1 timothy; $16.50@19 for upland prairie. Poultry closed easier; turkeys 14@18c per lb, and chickens 11@13c. Potatoes steady at $1.07@1.10 for Eastern peachblows in car lots, and $1.15@1.20 from store; Western do about 90c@$1.05. Tallow 8⅜c for solid, and 8⅜c for cake. Vegetables weak at $3.75@4 per brl for onions; 60@80c per bu for turnips, and about 75c@$1 per doz for cabbage. Veal sold at 4@9c for common to choice.

PROVISIONS.

The past week was one of unusual activity in this market. The demand was principally of a speculative character and the business transacted consisted chiefly of transfers from one month to another. The advices received from other markets were generally of a favorable tenor and calculated to inspire considerable firmness among holders. Prices were firm and the fluctuations were quite severe. The market closed at $19.95@20.00 for cash mess pork; $19.95@19.97½ seller April, and $20.25@20.30 seller May. Sweet pickled hams closed at 11@12c for 15 lbs. avera e, Cash lard nominal at $13.90 per 100 lbs.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was a fair demand for pork barrels at $1.10@1.12½. Lard tierces steady at $1.35. Other kinds quiet. Lumber was in better demand; prices were steady. A stock boards $32.00@35.00, and B do $28.00@30.00; joist and scantling $11.00@12.00 for M, and fencing $12.50@13.50. Wood was quiet at $7.50 per cord hickory and maple in the yards, and $6.00 for slabs.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9	@	2
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	9
Cotton	16	@	17
Flour—Superfine Western	4 40	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 12	@	1 16
No. 1 Spring	1 20	@	1 22
Corn	82	@	84
Oats	70	@	72
Rye	95	@	1 00
Pork—New Mess	20 00	@	21 00
Lard	14¼	@	14½
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 10	@	1 12
Corn—No. 2 New	66	@	68
Oats—No. 2	60	@	62
Rye—No. 2	1 00	@	1 02
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	21 00
Lard	13	@	14
Hogs	7 00	@	7 75
Cattle	5 00	@	5 75
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	95	@	96
No. 2	90	@	92
Corn—No. 2	68	@	70
Oats—No. 2	54	@	56
Rye	1 02	@	1 04
Barley—No. 2	1 00	@	1 05
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 13	@	1 16
Corn—New	68	@	70
Oats	62	@	64
Rye	1 08	@	1 10
Pork—Mess	20 50	@	21 00
Lard	14¼	@	14½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 16	@	1 18
Amber	1 08	@	1 10
Corn—New	66	@	68
Oats	58	@	60
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 16	@	1 18
Amber	1 08	@	1 10
Corn	70	@	72
Oats	57	@	59
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10	@	1 12
No. 2 Red	1 06	@	1 08
Corn	68	@	72
Oats	58	@	62

Freaks of Fashion.

A fashion writer says the latest style of ladies' glove comes up to the funny-bone.

The New York hats are said to remind the beholder of a Long Branch hotel—all piazza and bar.

Chamois gloves are quite fashionable for the ladies. They are of all colors and have from two to ten buttons. They are odd and stylish, and when soiled can be used to clean jewelry.

Thread lace will be used very much as a trimming, where it can be afforded, headed by fine, delicate passementerie, and there is still a decided leaning toward yak and guipure.

Jet trimmings, though by no means so elaborate and showy as those of last season, still continue in vogue for the ornaments of sacks, sleeveless jackets and wraps of various kinds.

Almost all the flounces on the underskirts of costumes that have been received the past week are from twelve to eighteen inches wide, shirred at the top, the shirrings forming a series of quite abrupt puffs.

Plited sashes are something new. The plaits are small and stitched down on either side, the sash hanging down in two long ends behind; without loop or bow, and thus doing away with the back overskirt to apron front.

For outside garments for spring wear little definite is known yet, though there is a tendency toward talmas, dolmans and other mantle-shaped wraps in place of the sacks and jackets that have so long held such a place in the feminine esteem.

The English waterproof cloth comes now not only in blues, purple and grays, but in nearly all the leading clean plaids from the shepherd's up. The style of making follows very closely on the Ulster overcoat that the gentlemen have seemed to find so comfortable this past winter; they are very long and have a belt in the back which fastens loosely in front, and have also a cape which is usually thrown back over one shoulder in a careless, jaunty fashion; usually the right one, leaving the arm free to hold the umbrella.

The obituary of the polonaise is not yet to be written. Certainly not while so many are being imported still. There is an intermediate time between winter garb and spring fineries that must be filled by something, and nothing has yet been found that so well answers the purpose as the black cashmere or *drap d'ete* polonaises. They are made more stylishly and prettily than ever, with the Marguerite or Gabrielle back, closed tablier fronts, trimmed as the regular aprons are, with silk bows or jabots, and close, smooth-fitting sides, drawn tightly over the hips. Silk and fringe are the most used for trimming these garments.

The Postage Outrage.

The doubling of the rate of postage on all third-class matter, including all transient newspapers, one of the last acts of the last Congress, is one of the most scandalous pieces of legislation, of which Congress is always capable in the delirium of dying. The Amendment by which this was effected substituted "ounce" for "two ounces," in section —— of the acts of ——, and of course nobody took occasion to see what the precise effect of it might be. The amendment was only intended to double the rate of postage on the parcels of merchandise with which the mails are now loaded, but the language of the amended law applied to the whole third class of mailable matter. It is charitable, at least, to suppose that it was a mistake, but we believe, intended or not, it is a great outrage on the public, and a great scandal for the Postoffice Department and the postal committees, without whose sanction the amendment would not have been adopted. The burden of the increase of postage does not fall on newspaper publishers, but on that large class of persons of small means to whom their friends send their own newspapers, after they are read, or exchange their own papers with other friends, in a similar way. These practices are quite common, and a postage of one cent enables many people in this way to have papers or to exchange papers who would otherwise have to go without, or be confined to those for which they themselves subscribed. The government has derived a great and paying revenue from this source, which will be greatly diminished, we should think, under the new and almost prohibitive rates. In many cases the postage will cost more than the papers themselves, and, in the case of the *Republican*, it is nearly as cheap to subscribe for the daily or weekly and to get them first hand, postage free, as to remail them, and, considering the bother, a good deal cheaper.—*Springfield Republican.*

Poisoned by Artificial Flowers.

One branch of industry in which children are employed is technically known as grass work. It consists in fastening small glass beads or "dew drops" to the artificial grass, and so simple is the work that mere infants can help at it. The master of a ragged school in a densely populated district of London found that when a particular kind of artificial flower was in fashion the young children neglected to attend school. He told James Greenwood, who wrote an article which appeared in the London *Telegraph* some time ago: "You may always know a grass hand if he has been at work any time, from the appearance of his hair. You will find the front part of it—that which is most exposed, as the head is bent over the work—to be of a different color from the rest. If the child's hair is light-colored, the path in front, just where the parting commences, will be changed to a dull yellow; if the hair is naturally dark the patch will be rusty, almost of the color called carroty. If they work long and hard at the grass the hair will fall out." The threading of the beads on blades and leaves of grass, and the subsequent shaking to see that all is right, dislodge particles of the arsenical green, which poisons the air and tells its tale upon the poor children. —*Scribner for April.*

The commission appointed to examine M. Lessep's scheme for a railway from Russia to Asia have pronounced it impracticable, and indeed hardly worthy of consideration.

Insulting Italians.

Charles Warren Stoddard writes from Venice: "How the Italians do enjoy insulting the servants of the public! Only the other night a ballet was put on at the Fenice wherein an admirable artist but a rather homely woman made her first appearance in Venice. There was much excitement in the house in consequence of a predisposition on the part of some present to prevent the reappearance of the lady in question. It seems that certain members of the press had demanded of her favors that lose their value as soon as granted, and upon being indignantly repulsed they resolved to ruin the engagement of the dancer. Her entrance was the signal for a most disgraceful uproar, that was continued to the very close of the long ballet. The lady probably never danced so well before as she danced that night. Stung with the insults of the baser members of the audience she surpassed herself. From our seats in the orchestra we saw the tears streaming down her face, and to her the hour must have been one of exquisite agony. Three times she fainted behind the scenes, but recovered in season to renew her efforts to please with a grace and spirit I have never seen surpassed. Inasmuch as the ballet was continued to the close, and she had not positively been hissed from the stage, the manager could not break his engagement with her. She appeared on the second night, and the miserable wretches who were so noisome on the evening previous having exhausted themselves, her success was unqualified, and she is now dancing before delighted and more appreciative audiences."

A Bad Lot.

[Proceedings of the Chicago City Council.]

Ald. White was surprised that a North-side man should oppose a West-side movement which would be of great advantage to the North side. He thought the Aldermen wanted to put up some job on the city.

Ald. Schaffner—You stop that or I'll box your ears, you dirty vagabond. If you dare to impugn my views again, I will box your ears.

Ald. White—You will have a good time doing it—a bigger time than you ever had before.

Ald. Schaffner—I believe an apology is due to the Council, not to the gentleman from the Eleventh, for the language I have made use of. I hope the President will not allow him to indulge in his personalities in this Council. He is the only man in the Council who has the impudence, audacity, and ill-breeding to attack and impugn the motives of other Aldermen.

President Dixon—I hope the Alderman himself will not indulge in personalities.

Ald. White—I am ready to come on to this floor with my breeding and education. I never was cashiered for anything, and if the coat fits the Alderman he can wear it. I would not apologize to this Council for anything I had said.

Ald. Schaffner—You are not gentleman enough.

Ald. White—I am gentleman enough for you, any time.

Ald. Hildreth suggested that they should all be in training by next Monday night.

Freddy's Prayer.

A bright-eyed boy of four years was saying his prayers the other night to his mother, and, with his hands folded and eyes closed, he sweetly said:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.
God bless papa, mamma, and—"

He stopped all at once, opening his eyes, and exclaimed:

"Mother, mother, what shall I say if I have been a bad boy?"

"You should not stop to ask questions, my son, while you are saying your prayers," replied his mother.

"But, mother, I have been bad; what shall I say?"

"Ask God to forgive you; but you should say your prayers all through when you begin, without stopping."

His question was answered; he reverently folded his hands, and, closing his eyes, continued:

"And will God forgive me for killing a hoptoad with a big stick, and throwing it down a big hole? Amen."

Children of a larger growth will do well to copy.

Brain Exhaustion.

An eminent physician discourses, at much length and very acutely, the subject of brain exhaustion, so common at the present day. After describing the leading symptoms, such as loss of memory, depression of spirits, increased or lessened sleepiness, unusual irritability, epileptiform condition of the nerves, and sometimes transitory coma, he argues against urging the patient to eat heartily, believing that such a practice tends to develop the disease; he equally opposes the training diet system, as generally starving the nerve tissues by excluding hydrocarbons from food; nor should the patient be urged to work more than is natural under the circumstances, nor to rest from head work—in many cases cerebral exhaustion being intensified by the brain lying fallow; if there is undue sleeplessness, the head should lie low on the pillow, and if undue sleepiness, it should be kept high.

Was Germany Benefited by her Victory?

The *Courrier Des Etats Unis* quotes a statement from a German, in answer to the question, "Has the thousand millions dollars indemnity which France paid to Germany been a benefit to the latter?" to this effect: It has not diminished the debt nor decreased the taxes of Germany. On the contrary, he shows that the Prussian debt has increased since the war in the amount of $132,000,000, and that the taxes are higher now than before or during the war, and that the German Minister of France has recently asked Parliament to authorize a new loan with which to meet the current expenses of the government. It seems that the great indemnity fund has been spent in pensions, medals, strengthening fortifications, building railroads, increasing the navy, and what has not been squandered has been divided between the German States.

The expense of running the New York *Herald* averages $2,500 a day; *Tribune*, $1,500; the *Times*, $1,200, and the *World*, $800.

All Sorts.

Ex-Senator Nye is recovering, and is Nye unto death no longer.

The revisers of the Bible have reached Isaiah in twenty-eight sessions.

Joseph Jefferson makes his second professional trip to England, in July.

The Dutch Cremation Society now numbers about one thousand members.

Mrs William Pluntz of Albany has just left her husband because he snores.

There are only thirty-seven daily papers in all England, Ireland and Scotland.

Lexington, the birthplace of the Revolution, has now an assessed valuation of $3,000,000.

A Parisian lady is reported to hold 80,000,000 francs' worth of government securities, valued about $16,000,000.

Woodhull & Claflin have again thrown their banner to the breeze, and set up as Broad street brokers.

Mr. Madder married Miss Backup at Logansport, Ind. At the wedding he got his Backup and she was made Madder, and, until she marries again, will remain so.

The English papers, not observing the fun in them, carefully weed Max Adeler's "humorous" articles of their unnecessary verbiage, and publish them in a condensed form as news items.

At a recent Paris auction, the autograph of Byron brought 70f.; Calvin, 91f.; Bacon, 106f.; Franklin, 80f.; Galileo, 460f.; Sir Isaac Newton, 500f.; Montesquieu, 200f.; Mozart, 430f.; Racine, 275f.; and Mme. DeSevigne, 305f.

"My God, man, he will not live to serve the half of it!" was the exclamation of a Boston Irishman, the other day, when he heard that Friel, who killed a fellow in the station-house, had been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

David Peters, a negro who is serving out a fifteen years' sentence in the Rhode Island State Prison, is a noted linguist, having acquired Latin, Greek, Arabic, German, French, Italian, and Spanish during the six years he has already been imprisoned, and being now at work upon Hebrew.

The demand of Western Texas for a separation from the eastern part of the State has received a new impetus from Gov. Cook's veto of the International railroad bill. Indignation meetings are the order of the day and the excitement runs high. The western people demand a division of the State, so that they can manage their own affairs.

When the father of the present Duke of Richmond died he left his son a bank note for $50,000, but it is in a casket, and the casket is so arranged that any person tampering with it would receive six pistol shots. As the secret of opening it without letting off the pistols has been lost the contents of the casket are not likely to be squandered.

A Georgian near Atlanta cultivates a 20,000 acre farm. He raises corn and cotton, employes about 800 laborers who are tenants of the premises. Keeps a physician who assesses three dollars a head for his service, and a gospel man who charges a like amount. Body and soul are thus kept well together, and the mammoth farm is both a profit and a blessing.

Affairs are getting worse and worse along the Rio Grande. The Brownsville (Tex.) *Ranchero* says: "The territory along the river to Laredo, and for over 100 miles back is virtually abandoned to thieves and raiders. True, we have military posts along the frontier, but they are powerless, for want of sufficient force to give protection or to rid the country of the marauding bands that come from Mexico."

Hair can be turned blonde, or in other words, killed, by washing in a very weak solution of soda twice a day. We happen to know that two of the leading belles of New York society owe their much admired golden tresses to this simple recipe. A piece of soda about as big as a small hickory nut to a quart or so of water is the right proportion. Less soda gives the hair a reddish tone. We do not advise, however, any such interference with nature.

An English newspaper, published in 1761, gives the astonishing information that in April of that year two men appeared in Cologne, stating that they were from Damascus, that they were 700 years old, and that the world would surely come to an end in 1773. These men conversed "in all languages," and the chief points they endeavored to prove true were the following: that

Constantinople would be destroyed	1766
The true God acknowledged by all nations	1767
England overflowed	1769
An earthquake all over the world	1770
The fall of the sun, moon and stars	1771
The globe of the earth burned	1772
The universal judgment	1773

Regal Finery.

Mrs. Hooper sends this interesting bit of news from Paris to the Philadelphia *Press*: "The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has recently made a marvelous purchase, in the shape of a bedroom garniture of point d'Alencon lace, which was originally manufactured for Marie Antoinette. The approach of the revolution prevented the unfortunate queen from becoming its possessor. It was afterward bought by Napoleon I. as a bridal present for Marie Louise, and was again sold after the Hundred Days. After many vicissitudes this regal piece of finery has at last found its way into royal hands once more. It comprises a set of curtains, a counterpane, and six pillow-covers. The lace is as fine as the finest flounce ever worn by a royal bride, and the pattern represents baskets, wreaths, and clusters of roses and lilies in high relief in the delicate net which forms the background of that most splendid of all modern lace, the point d'Alencon. The price paid for this marvelous garniture was only 25,000 francs ($5,000). It has never been used, none of its possessors since the days of Marie Louise having ventured to display such a piece of royal extravagance, therefore it may be considered as a great bargain for its new purchaser. It was suggested that it might one day return to France in the possession of a new Empress, the Grand Duchess Marie being the lady to whose daughter it was recently reported that the Prince Imperial was to be betrothed. But the Grand Duchess unfortunately has no daughter, which is a slight impediment to the projected union."

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Oliver Johnson's testimony that he was "a Spiritualist but not a —— fool," leads the St. Louis *Republican* to inquire if Mr. Johnson isn't addicted to making fine distinctions.

Professional lobbyists will make a note of the decision by the United States Supreme Court that a contract for compensation for services in securing the passage of a bill is illegal, void, opposed to public policy, and cannot be enforced.

Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, declined to review the St. Patrick's day procession in Boston, deeming it derogatory to the dignity of the Executive of the Commonwealth to review an armed procession, the same being no part of the militia.

Even railroad wars are not always unprofitable. A gratifying incident of the present hostilities between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies is the general reduction of rates for freight from New York by the three trunk lines to the West.

The fruit prospect in the Northwest is better than appeared from first reports. In Michigan it is thought to be demonstrated that such fruit trees as the peach, cherry, pear, quince, etc., as well as the more tender varieties of strawberry and rasberry, can endure a lower temperature than even this winter has produced.

Dan Rice's creditors number 200, but not a single one of them appeared at a recent meeting to compromise matters before the Register in Bankruptcy in Pittsburgh. As it costs $1.50 for a creditor to file a claim, and as Dan has only a suit of clothes to pay $85,000 with, the debtor was allowed to select his own assignee.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks that relief from hard times would be found in the opening of the Black Hills country. It would start the country upon a new career of prosperity. The Indians, who have no privileges which they will not sell or exchange, do not want the gold in the Black Hills, and the country does want it.

A State which fails to have a wonderful oldest inhabitant die occasionally is not much of a State. California, therefore, steps to the front with her oldest. She has just planted him beneath his native soil. His name was Justiano Roxas, and his age was 122 years when he shuffled off his mortal coil. California can take the premium.

George Francis Train has once more "retired forever" from public life, and will live at his home in New York, having sold his property at Omaha. He is disgusted with the American people, because they have all along thought he was joking in nominating himself for President. It is impossible for Americans to discriminate between jokes and serious talk, he says.

An inter-State oratorical contest is to come off at the capital of Indiana, on the 6th of May. Intellectual contests of this character are awakening considerable attention throughout the country, and as the one named above will be participated in by representatives from six States, viz., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, there will be a wide-spread interest felt in its result.

The affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have passed into the absolute control of Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould. This looks bad for the company. These gentlemen, it is true, are good managers, and can contrive to make money where others would lose it. But the trouble is all the earnings stick to their fingers, while the remainder of the stockholders are very apt to come out of the little end of the horn.

Between the Indians and the United States troops, the miners in the Black Hills country are likely to have an unfortunate time of it. A band of hostile Sioux and a detachment of Gen. Ord's cavalry are both making for the camp of the gold-seekers, and the result of the race settles their fate. If the troops get there first, the leaders of the exploring expedition will be arrested and confined, the wagons burned, and the outfit destroyed; in the other case, there may be no one left to tell the story.

The prospect of relief from the terrible grasshopper scourges which for two years past have been visited upon a large section of the frontier States is not very flattering. A farmer of Blue Earth county (Minn.), recently found in one peck of earth, 800 eggs, all of which, after being placed near a stove, hatched out. It is stated that quite a number of farmers, discouraged with the prospects, have abandoned their homesteads and left the country, and it is feared that those counties most afflicted will be utterly deserted in a short thime.

Six hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold was lately transported by rail from San Francisco to New York, in one "pile." The precious metal was in its crude state, and was done up in fifteen boxes, each containing a fraction over $45,000. The boxes were about twelve inches in length, four inches in height, and four inches wide, and were wrapped in silk thread, which was covered over with sealing-wax. The treasure was in charge of a single express messenger, who was locked in the car, his only company being six heavy Colt's revolvers.

Few men, in these days, live to see three quarters of a century of active military duty, but Field Marshal Gomm, of the British army, who has just died at the age of 91, has been in the army 77 years. He was with Wellington in his great campaigns, including the last and greatest. Gomm had seen oceans of fighting, and the simple record of his wounds and his promotions for gallantry would have sufficed for the honors of a dozen men. It is but a few years since he was made Governor of the Tower of London, the recognized berth of the champion veteran of the army. He was probably the last living General in the world who saw fighting in the eighteenth century.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

Gen. W. S. Hancock is the coming Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

There are five pairs in the present Senate—the Camerons, Joneses, Ferrys, Johnsons, and Morrills.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania announces that the treasury is empty, and the overworked legislators have been obliged to go home with unfilled pocket-books.

The Hartford *Post* announces that P. T. Barnum will be the Republican candidate for Mayor of Bridgeport at the approaching municipal election.

The mutations of political and social life in our country are somewhat strikingly emphasized by the fact that while Mr. Bruce (colored), of Mississippi, takes his seat in the United States Senate, his old teacher, Mr. Farren, of New Haven, is an applicant for the position of messenger to the same body.

Mr. Withers, the new Virginia Senator, was a physician at the breaking out of the war. After serving three years as Colonel, he was so severely wounded that he had to leave the army. From 1866 to 1669 he edited the Lynchburg *News*, and from 1869 to 1873 the Richmond *Enquirer*. He has eleven living children, of whom ten are daughters.

Secretary Bristow is taking his turn now as a Presidential candidate, and is receiving about as general commendation as ex-Speaker Blaine did just after Congress adjourned. The Utica *Herald* says Mr. Bristow is "one of the ablest and worthiest men in the public service," and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* remarks upon this: "This estimate of Gen. Bristow will be cordially indorsed by thousands of earnest Republicans. His nomination for President is certainly among the possibilities, if not among the probabilities."

The following are the districts, deprived of representation by the recent death of members, in which special elections are pending, together with the party majorities at the last Congressional election: Massachusetts (Mr. Buffinton's), Republican majority 5,766; Fourth District of Maine (Mr. Hersey's), Republican majority 2,953; Ninth District of Georgia (Mr. McMillan's), Democratic majority 5,567; Ninth District of Illinois (Mr. Whiting's) Republican majority 260; Fourth District of Tennessee (Mr. Head's), Democratic majority 10,430.

There seems to be some opposition to the Hon. Fernando Wood as the Democratic Speaker of the next House out in Indiana. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "The sooner the Democracy gets rid of the idea that Fernando Wood can be made Speaker the better. The Congressmen-elect ought to understand that the party will not tolerate the leadership of such a man, no matter what kind of dinners he gives. Whether justly or unjustly, Fernando Wood has earned a reputation throughout the Eastern States more unsavory, perhaps, than that of any public man except Tweed. To select him as Speaker would be simply ruinous to the prospects of the party. He is wealthy, polished, and able, and he may be honest, but he has a reputation that would damn the political prosperity of the Democracy in its present tender and delicate condition. He cannot count upon the support of a leading man or a leading newspaper in the State of New York."

The Buffalo *Courier* thinks it an error of our political system that a Congressional candidate must reside in the district he is to represent. It argues that our States in their capacity as independent and self-governing Commonwealths are sufficiently represented in the Senate, and that a member of the House represents his constituency on the one hand and the whole people of the United States on the other. Sometimes it happens that a district has no capable man who is willing to be its Representative, and in that event, the *Courier* claims, the constituency should be permitted to seek a candidate elsewhere. "On the whole," it concludes, "we believe that the prevailing practice has neither benefited the States nor the several Congressional districts, and it may be pointed out as one of the reasons why the House of Representatives generally consists so largely of inferior material. If ever a constituency shall go outside their own district and send to Congress a man of experience and spotless national reputation from another part of the State, without imposing on him a change of residence, they would win by such action general praise and higher satisfaction than ordinary local vanity has ever to expect as its reward."

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Patents have recently been issued to citizens of Indiana as follows: Bee-hives, N. C. Mitchell, Indianapolis; wind-wheels, J. M. Kauffman, Goshen; lemon-press, H. Newberger, Fort Wayne; pruning-shears, C. H. Billings, La Grange; thill-couplings, E. Jarrell, Thorntown; hay and cotton presses, B. J. Day, Evansville.

STATISTICS.

The new directory of Evansville contains 12,160 names, from which it is estimated that the population of the city is 42,560.

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PERSONAL.

A young man in Laporte found life insupportable because his girl went home from church with a hated rival, and thereupon undertook to glide into the silent tomb by the aid of strychnine, but was forcibly detained by a stomach-pump.

Mrs. Borden, wife of Prof. Borden, Assistant State Geologist, recently attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine, at the family residence in Clark county.

Considerable apprehension is felt at Fort Wayne as to the whereabouts of John O. Williams, a well-known citizen and a member of the dry-goods firm of Wooster, Williams & Co. He left about eight weeks since for Memphis on business, and for the past four weeks nothing whatever has been heard from him. He only expected to be gone a few days, and, as he had a large amount of money with him, some suspicions of foul play are entertained.

CASUALTIES.

A vicious mare that he had just purchased killed Alfred Henderson, a young man of Rockport, with a kick, recently.

Mr. Robert Wittenberg, of Terre Haute, contracted trichinia spiralis from eating pork, a short time since. Under skillful medical treatment he will probably soon recover.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Kokomo, the other day, when a spelling-match had been arranged between the lawyers and the doctors, and a certain spelling-book had been named as a standard, it was suddenly discovered that the doctors had cornered the market. Not one of the standard books could be obtained in the town by the lawyers, and the doctors were understood to have several gross of that kind in their possession. The lawyers, however, telegraphed for a new supply, and were furnished in time to make elaborate preparations for the match, which was long and remorseless, and ended in a draw.

A spelling match was held at Fort Wayne Tuesday night, with a large number in attendance, consisting of editors, lawyers, merchants, and school-teachers. W. H. Scudder, editor of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, was proclaimed victor after a long and interesting spell.

The Blackford County Grange, which has been purchasing tobacco at wholesale with the common fund, and furnishing it to members at a slight advance, is having trouble with a government official who insists that the grange shall take out a retail license as well as pay a penalty for selling heretofore without the requisite authority.

Forty-seven Representatives and Senators of the late Assembly neither paid for nor returned the volumes of statutes placed in their hands for use during the session. The books were worth $18 per set. The Secretary of State has the receipts of the Senators for the work, but through an oversight none were taken from the Representatives. The Secretary will probably bring an action to recover them.

Recent changes in Indiana postal affairs: *Offices Established*—Granger, St. Joseph county, Margaret M. Follmer, Postmaster; Nappanee, Elkhart county, James S. Smith, Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed*—Alexander, Clay county, William D. Black; Arno, Hendricks county, E. B. Owen; Cadiz, Henry county, Joel McCormack; Colfax, Clinton county, Bascom B. Clark; Deer Creek, Carroll county, Louis Ray; Henryville, Clark county, Lemuel B. Guernsey; McGrawsville, Miami county, Geo. N. Bryson; Nevada, Tipton county, J. B. Reeder; Oak Forest, Franklin county, William A. Matthews; Sheffield, Lake county, John Kreuter; Staunton, Clay county, Matthew R. Yocom; West Baden, Orange county, John A. Lane.

In the courts at South Bend, recently, Sam B. Collins, of Laporte, entered suit for an injunction to restrain Josephine Drollinger, his divorced wife, and W. F. George from making sales of his so-called opium antidote, and also that they be restrained from using a list of names of his patients alleged to have been surreptitiously obtained. The case is an exceptional one as regards the right of a divorced wife to the use of a valuable secret belonging to her former husband. The court enjoined defendants from the use of the names of patients, but held that the divorced wife might rightfully use her knowledge of the "cure" precisely as she might any other intelligence of value taught to her by him.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

FULL TEXT OF THE ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

The following is the full text of the new liquor law as it passed both houses of the General Assembly:

An Act to regulate and license the sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt, and other intoxicating liquors, to limit the license fee to be charged by cities and towns, and to repeal all former laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, prescribing penalties for the violation thereof, and declaring an emergency.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to directly or indirectly sell, barter, or give away for any purpose of gain, any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, without first procuring from the Board of Commissioners of the county in which such liquor or liquors are to be sold, a license, as hereinafter provided, nor shall any person, without having first procured such license, sell or barter any intoxicating liquor to be drank or suffered to be drank in his house, out-house, yard, garden, or the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Sec. 2. The words "intoxicating liquors" shall apply to any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or to any intoxicating liquors whatever, which is used or may be used as a beverage.

Sec. 3. Any male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years desiring to obtain license to sell intoxicating liquors, shall give notice to the citizens of the township, town, city, or ward in which he desires to sell, by publishing in a weekly newspaper in the county a notice, stating in the notice the precise location of the premises in which he desires to sell, and the kind of liquors, whether only vinous and malt liquors, or malt liquors only, or spirituous vinous, and malt liquors, or vinous liquors only, at least twenty days before the meeting of the board at which the applicant intends to apply for a license; or in case there is no such paper published in the county, then by posting up written or printed notices in three of the most public places of the township, in which he desires to sell, at least twenty (20) days before the meeting of such board. And it shall be the privilege of any voter of said township to remonstrate in writing against the granting of such license to any applicant on account of immorality or other unfitness (as is specified in this act).

Sec. 4. The Board of County Commissioners, at such term, shall grant a license to such applicant upon his giving bond to the State of Indiana with at least two freehold sureties, resident within said county, to be approved by the County Auditor, in the sum of $2,000, conditioned that he will keep an orderly and peaceable house, and that he will pay all fines and costs that may be assessed against him for any violations of the provisions of this act, and for the payment of all judgements for civil damages growing out of unlawful sales, as provided for in this act, which bond shall be filed with the Auditor of said county; provided said applicant be a fit person to be intrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and if he be not in the habit of becoming intoxicated. But in no case shall a license be granted to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated: *Provided*, That no appeal taken by any person from the order of the board granting such license shall operate to estop the person receiving such license from selling intoxicating liquors thereunder until the close of the next term of the court in which such appeal is pending at which such cause might be lawfully tried, and he shall not be liable as a seller without license for sales made during the pendency of such appeal. But he shall be liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this act during such time the same as if regularly licensed.

Sec. 5. If said applicant desire to sell spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors in quantities of less than a quart at a time, he shall pay to the Treasurer of said county one hundred dollars as a license fee for one year before license shall issue to him, and if he desire to sell only vinous or malt liquors, or both, in quantities less than a quart at a time, he shall pay to the Treasurer of said county fifty dollars as a license fee for one year before license shall issue to him, such fee to be paid into the school fund of the county in which said license is obtained, and applied and expended for common school purposes in the same manner in which the revenue of the common school funds are now expended.

Sec. 6. No city or incorporated town shall charge any person who may obtain a license under the provisions of this act more than the following sums for license to sell within their incorporated limits; cities may charge one hundred dollars, and incorporated towns one hundred dollars, in addition to the sum provided for hereinbefore.

Sec. 7. Upon the execution of the bond as required in the fourth section of this act, and the presentation of the order of the Board of Commissioners granting him license, and the County Treasurer's receipt for fifty dollars, if the application be for vinous and malt liquors only, or a receipt for one hundred dollars, if the application be for the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors as aforesaid, the County Auditor shall issue a license to the applicant for the sale of such liquors as he applied for, in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises, as stated in the aforesaid notice, which license shall specify the name of the applicant, the place of sale, and the period of time for which such license is granted.

Sec. 8. No license as herein provided shall be granted for a greater or less time than one year.

Sec. 9. A license granted under the provisions of this act shall not authorize the person so licensed to sell or barter any intoxicating, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday, nor upon any legal holiday, nor upon the day of any State, county, township or municipal election in the township, town or city where the same may be holden, nor between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 a. m., and upon conviction thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; and for a second conviction he shall forfeit his license, which shall be a part of the judgment of the court trying the same.

Sec. 10. Every person who shall directly or indirectly sell, barter or give away any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to any person who is in the habit of being intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such person, or by the Trustee of the township where he resides, that such person is in the habit of being intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50.

Sec. 10½. Any person of sound mind found in any public place in a state of intoxication shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than $2 nor more than $5 for each offense.

Sec. 11. Any person not being licensed according to the provisions of this act, who shall sell or barter, directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, or who shall sell or barter any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors to be drank or suffered to be drank in his house, out-house, yard, garden, or the appurtenances thereto belonging, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, to which the court or jury trying the cause may add imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

Sec. 12. If any person shall sell, barter or give away, directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to any person under the age of 21 years, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 13. If any person under the age of 21 years shall misrepresent his age and state that he is over 21 years of age in order to purchase spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. Any person who shall sell, barter or give away any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to any person at the time in a state of intoxication, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 15. Any person who shall adulterate, or who shall sell or offer for sale any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors which have been adulterated by the admixture of any deleterious substance therewith, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to which the court or jury trying the same may add imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

Sec. 16. Every place, house, arbor, room or shed wherein spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold, bartered or given away, or suffered to be drank, if kept in a disorderly manner, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and the keeper thereof, upon conviction, shall forfeit his license, and be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars: *Provided*, that no prosecution shall be instituted or maintained against any person for any violations of the provisions of this act occurring between the time when it shall take effect and the close of the first regular session of the Board of Commissioners of the proper county, the beginning of which session not taking place in less time than four weeks after this act shall have taken effect.

Sec. 17. Criminal Circuit Courts and Circuit Courts within their respective jurisdiction shall have power to hear and determine all complaints for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, and the grand juries of the several courts shall have, and it is hereby made their duty to take, cognizance of offenses against its provisions as in case of felonies.

Sec. 18. Justices of the Peace, within their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of this act, except as provided in section 16 of this act: *Provided*, that if in the opinion of the Justice or jury trying any such case a fine of $25 shall be an inadequate punishment for such violation, then the Justice in such case shall recognize the party in sufficient bond and surety to appear at the next term of the Criminal Circuit Court or Circuit Court of the proper county to answer said charge.

Sec. 19. All former laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Every person who shall sell, barter, or give away any intoxicating liquors in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be personally liable, and also liable on his bond filed in the Auditor's office, as required by Section 4 of this act, to any person who shall sustain any injury or damage to their person or property, or means of support, on account of the use of such intoxicating liquors so sold as aforesaid, to be enforced by appropriate action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 20. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act; it shall therefore be in force from and after its passage: *Provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect in any way suits or indictments now pending in any of the courts in this State under the provisions of any of the laws hereby repealed, and the same shall be tried and determined as though this act had not been passed.

Sleepy Baby.

At a recent meeting of the School Board, in London, attention was called to the necessity of establishing baby-rooms for the convenience of the infants, many of whom, it is stated, necessarily fall asleep during school hours, and it was decided to supply cots and mattresses to two schools as an experiment. This plan, it is expected, will enable a large number of children to attend school who would otherwise be kept at home to look after the infants. The sublime indifference displayed as a rule by babies to educational advantages no doubt renders it almost hopeless to keep them awake during school hours, and under these circumstances there seems to be no alternative but to provide them with cots and mattresses; but it should be remembered that the education of a child cannot begin too early, especially in these days of competition.

Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Come To Us, Spring.

Come to us, spring, beautiful spring;
We are weary of ice and snow;
Fold us within thy odorous wing,
Over us perfume of May-flowers blow.
Bathed in the dew drops,
Bring us their fragrance,
The robe of the woodlands,
The lingering sunlight,
Bring us the rivulet's musical flow.

Practical Suggestions.

What the world wants is a horse of utility. The fast horse as a fast horse has no utility. In a good calf there is value. The fast horse is a fabulous horse, because there is fabulous money in him.

Neatness in dairy husbandry began by washing the cow's bag at milking. Would milk regularly without fail. Would milk clean; last milk richest. Deep against shallow pans; would use medium. Would not work butter by hand. Would use tubs of scrupulous neatness. Would be very particular about salt; a coarse kind of the fine salt is the best; the Ashland brand recommended.

We have breeds of stock whose qualities are well fixed by long breeding, whose use would greatly hasten the improvement of our stock. A cross with the Devons would give dwarf natives. The Herefords make better oxen than cows. Ayrshires were good for milk and rough pastures. For a high name and the meanest cross take Jerseys. Durham short-horns are round, compact, handsome, of early maturity, and have little waste.

Concerning the folly of jumping at conclusions from a single year's experience in any agricultural experiment, a recent writer says: "During the last decade we have applied fertilizing substances to fields for three successive years and they gave us no returns, but these came at last. The next two or three years the field burdens were greater almost than could be conveniently carried. The pabulum was in the soil, and it only needed the action of earth solvents, heat or moisture, to place them in proper condition to be seized and assimilated by plants." It is wisely added: "We must beware of the influence of superficial and ill-considered experiments, so-called, in husbandry. They do not often afford us desirable aid in conducting successfully field labors."

To Keep Cider Sweet.

Prof. Horsford, of Cambridge, recommends the following plan for preserving cider sweet:

"When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to half or three-quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, and let the fermentation proceed until the liquid attains the right taste to suit; then add an eighth to a quarter of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, and then pouring it back into the cask, and giving it a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged up for a few days, for the matter added to become incorporated with the cider, it may be bottled or used from the cask."

Trimming Fruit Trees.

A fruit-grower gives the following result of his practical experience:

"Twenty years ago I went into my orchard to ascertain, if possible, the best time to trim fruit-trees, having regard to the healing of the wounds made. I commenced with the month of April, amputated a number of limbs, watched carefully the wounds made, and the time the wounds commenced to heal. In this way I went through the twelve months of the year, and, after a close examination for one year after the work was done, I came to the conclusion that from the 20th of may to the 20th of June was the best time. The reason is, the wounds made then heal over in the shortest time and in the best manner. The two poorest months for healing are the months of February and March. When the wound is made in the forepart of June it will commence to heal within one week from the time it was made; but if in February or March, the wound made becomes hard and dry, and sometimes there is a liquid which comes from the wound and turns black as it runs down the tree. If the trimming cannot be done in the best time, I would next prefer the month of October or November."

Directions for Calcimining.

Buy the best bleached glue if the walls are to be white or some light tint (if dark it is immaterial so the glue is clean), and use it in the proportion of a quarter of a pound to eight pounds of whiting. Soak the glue over night; in the morning pour off the water, as it simply swells while soaking. Add fresh water, put it in a pail, and set that in a kettle of boiling water. When dissolved stir it into the whiting, adding enough water to make it, after mixing, of the same consistency as common whitewash. It may be tinted any color, and is applied with a whitewash brush. If the color is rubbed smooth in a little water and then mixed with the wash it will be more even. If the walls have been previously whitewashed scrape away all that will come off, and wash with a solution of white vitriol—two ounces in a pail of water. The vitriol will be decomposed, forming zinc white, and plaster of Paris, to which the calcimining easily adheres. It is important to dissolve the glue in a hot-water bath, for if scorched by too great heat its tenacity is impaired or destroyed. Whiting is simply chalk freed from impurities and reduced to a fine powder, and is also known under the names of Paris and Spanish white, though the latter is really a white earth found in Spain.

There is a great difference in whitewash brushes, and the beauty of the work as well as the ease of performing it depends very much on a good brush, making it well worth while to pay the difference between that and a cheap one. For the inexperienced it is more difficult to lay on tints evenly than pure white.—*Country Gentleman.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

In selecting fowls for boiling, it should be borne in mind that those which are not black-legged are generally much whiter when they are dressed than the latter.

To Remove Mildew from Linen.—Mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of lemon and lay it on both sides with a painter's brush. Let it be in the open air—on grass is preferable—till stain is removed.

Sauce au vin Blanc, or White Wine Sauce.—Put two ounces of butter into a stewpan with a little parsley, a small (blanched) onion, one or two mushrooms (previously tossed in lemon juice), all finely minced, turn them well over the fire but do not let them brown; add one ounce flour, seasoning of salt, pepper, and mace, one pint of Chablis (or other light wine); simmer gently for half an hour, skim, and serve hot.

Yorkshire Parkin.—Five pounds oatmeal, five pounds treacle, one and one-half pounds butter, two pounds sugar, one gill of warm beer, one tablespoonful of ground ginger. To be mixed the day before. Another recipe: One and one-half pounds of oatmeal, two pounds treacle, one-fourth pound of moist sugar, one-half pound of butter rubbed into the oatmeal. A little ginger or finely cut candied peel may be added if liked; mix all well together, put into tea-cake tins and bake.

Pie Crust.—The American people as a rule eat more pie than any other nationality. In Europe a pie is rarely, if ever, seen upon the table. There is no doubt but our health would be much better if pies were unknown to us. But we will no doubt go on eating pies, and the only thing to be done is to overcome, if possible, the use of so much grease in the crust. Years of experience warrant us in saying that a delicious pastry may be made for pies, meat pies, fruit dumplings, etc., in the following manner: two tea cups flour, pinch of salt, thoroughly mixed dry. Have boiling water ready, and stir in until thick enough to roll out; put dry flour on rolling pin, and roll thin. This will be light, delicate, and much more healthy than when mixed in the ordinary way.

Monkeys Made to Work.

In the Straits settlements of the East large apes, of naturally intelligent breeds, are employed by their masters much in the same way that human slaves are made use of in some parts of Africa. The cocoanut palm is valuable for its fruit, but this is very difficult to procure, so the landlord of a "tope" of palms in the Malayan peninsula trains his apes to climb the trees and judiciously pick the ripest nuts for him, just as the Mozambique Arab trains his negroes to perform the same arduous office. But there appears to be a slight difference between the two cases—the apes seem to delight in the work. We learn from some correspondence in a Ceylon newspaper that the apes thus employed in the neighborhood of Singapore and Penang are bred in Atchin, and the owners itinerate and hire them out. They go up the trees with a line attached, and obey the command of their masters, choosing the proper fruit. They twist the nut round and round till it falls down from its stock, when the feat is hailed on the part of the apes by jumps and chuckles of evident satisfaction. The correspondent of the *Ceylon Journal* says he has frequently stopped at the police station at Tungey Bakup, and had a "kurumba" sent down from the cocoanut trees in this fashion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Physical Phenomena of 1874.

An unusual number of physical phenomena appeared in different parts of the globe during the past year. Of the typhoons, cyclones and hurricanes of the Eastern Hemisphere, the destruction occasioned at Hong Kong on the 22d and 23d of September was most disastrous, 8,000 persons and much property being destroyed thereby; the New England coast storms in May; the great storms and rain falls of June and July in the Southern and Middle States, attended by floods at Pittsburgh and Allegheny City; the hurricane in Jamaica; the Mississippi overflow; the destructive floods in India, and at Lorida, in Spain, in the month of August; the snow-fall in Persia; the great severity of the winter in Northern Asia and in the Alps and Pyrenees; the unusual number of icebergs in the Atlantic; the great hail storm in the south of France; a slight eruption of Ætna and earthquakes in Vera Cruz, St. Thomas, Equador, Porto Rico, Mexico, Utah, North Carolina, Scotland, Inspruck, Smyrna, Constantinople and Ceylon, occasional heavy losses of property and considerable suffering, but with the exception of the Hong Kong disaster, the loss of human life has been comparatively small.—*Toledo Blade.*

Postal Regulations.

Printed matter not fully prepaid cannot be sent through the mails.

Anything whatever attached or pasted to a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card.

It is a violation of the postal laws for publishers of a newspaper to inclose handbills or advertisements in their regular issue to subscribers.

A book having the name of the giver, or any writing inscribed therein, cannot be sent by mail, except on pre-payment of postage or letter rates.

A letter dropped in postoffice not prepaid one full rate, three cents, cannot be forwarded by mail, but must be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The postage on drop or local letters is two cents the half ounce, or fraction thereof, at letter carriers' offices, and one cent the half ounce or fraction thereof at all other offices.

Manuscript designed for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals, can pass by mail only at letter rates of postage, three cents the half ounce or fraction thereof.

A Texas Tragedy.

Helen Rodins was the belle of Selma, Tex., and John Kincaid, a planter, was her accepted lover. Two years ago, after again asking her to marry him and again hearing her refusal, he told her that he could no longer bear to be near her. "I am going to Mexico," he said, "and I forbid you to marry anybody else. If I hear of you disobeying this injunction I will come back and kill you." He went away and Helen thought lightly of his threat. After a while she fell in love with a druggist named Faust, and married him. A month ago they attended a public ball, and Helen was astonished to see her rejected lover there. He was affable at first, but as the night wore on he drank excessively of brandy, and then disappeared. Faust took his wife home and then started for Houston on business. In the morning she was found stabbed to death in bed, and Kincaid has not been seen in Selma since.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a ery low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should xamine this article. A sample can be seen at his office.
LANHAM & HOSE,
Auburn, Indiana.
v5n11

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup.

Cough no more! How much joy there is in every household to know that they can at least procure a remedy for any case of coughs severe colds settled in the breast Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these disease—all you need do is to go to F. E. DAVANPORT'S and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say or p'int get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it or a regular size for 75 cents.

BRICK FOR SALE.

WILSON & METCALF,

Having just burned a first class kiln of brick, they are now ready to supply all who want a good article, at reasonable rates. Their yard is located east of town 5½ miles and we advise our friends wanting brick to call on the above firm.

The Newest & Best

The Mammoth House

19 WEST MAIN-ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

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just received the finest and largest stock of

Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, ETC.

at his new store, ever in the place.

NO OLD GOODS.

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 c.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, introduced by self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—by Robt Culverwell, M. D. author of the 'Green Book,' &c

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be cured without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radical. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Address

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BRAINARD'S
MUSICAL WORLD,

A Monthly Magazine.

The Musical World has just entered upon its twelfth yearly volume, greatly enlarged and improved. Each number contains thirty-six pages of choice new music and interesting and instructive reading matter consisting of stories sketches biographys, and general news. Reviews of music books &c. The Musical World is edited by Karl Merz, who will continue his volumet,

MUSICAL WORLD LETTERS,

which should be read by every teacher, pupil and lover of music. In these "letters" a vast amount of valuable musical information is given. Any musical questions will be anwered full in this department of the Musical World.

SIXTEEN PAGES OF MUSIC.

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AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Matilda Miller Adm'rx of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased has filed her final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Circuit Court. Jan. 26, 1875.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

The Auburn

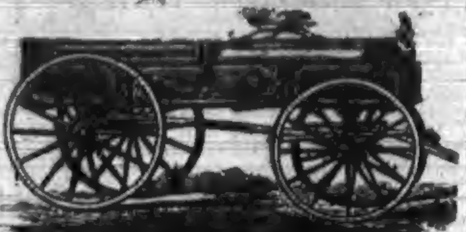

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Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

ort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer
HARDWARE
Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depeptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the fery

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Crand Opening
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STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of price

FRESH ARRIVAL!

th late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

Millinery Line.

Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a first class Milliner and are ready to manufacture anything in this line ordered West side of Bradwa BUTLER, IND.

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED
P
NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with two rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,
SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full ine of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,
And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

S. W. SPROTT & SON.

W. and E. STEVENS,

Carriage & Buggy Builders

Fort Wayne, Indiana

The public is respecfully requested to examine our stock of

CARRAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &., &C.,

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of workready for customers and. We

WARRANT OUR WORK

and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Prices as low as any other House in the trade.

Manufactory on Clay-st, east end of Main

V. A. BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

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TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c,

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the corporation.

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PROPRIETORS OF

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AND

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

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Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK, Terms reasonable. Also,

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above, The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

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Apply as above

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FOR CONSUMPTION!

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The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

DR. KING'S

New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer is this: it is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

o—o—o

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Strt,

Fort Wayne Ind.,

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bo Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo DeWald & Co

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE, FOR THE SALE OF

E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

Houston and Benedict,

PROPRIETORS.

Having fitted up our establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, were are now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats n the best of order at reasonable tes. Give us call.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

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AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of work men to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

hey are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Timberlin Administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, deceased has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.
J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.
Penfield & Moody, Attys.
Feb. 3, 1875.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 15th, 1875. No. 15.

ROSE & HARTMAN

LAW, ABSTRACT AND COLLECTION OFFICE!

All legal business promptly attended to in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Have the only

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to REAL ESTATE in the county. They contain Deeds and Mortgages made before the organization of the county and not on the county records, as well as all those made and recorded since. Written abstracts and opinions of title furnished. No one should invest in land without examining the Title.

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The Auburn Weekly Courier

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One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ...$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards dollars.

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AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

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PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

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AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

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DR. J. A COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. RICKEL, R. DEVOE TEFFT.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. M. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House, Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 56
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 43	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L.	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 46	2 30	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 04	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 30	5 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	9 12
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50 am		

Going West

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 58	2 05	8 55pm
Auburn	1 13	12 51pm	2 00	8 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction	6 00am	7 40		

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East.			Going West.	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
5.00 p m	10.00 a m	lv Logan't ar	7.50pm	12.30 p m
5.20 "	10.18	Adamsboro,	7.31	12.08
5.34 "	10.32	Hoover's	*7.18	11.55a m
5.44 "	10.42	Mexico	7.09	11.44
a5.55 "	10.54	Denver.	6.50	11.32
b6.00 "	11.15			
6.10 "	11.22	Chili	6.48	11 22
6.30 "	11.40	Roann	6.30	11.04
6 49 "	11.54 a m	Laketon	6.10	10.46
7.02 "	12.00 p m	N. Manchest'r	5.59	10.34
7.12 "	12.18	Lib. Mills	5.49	10.24
*7.27 "	12.28	Collamer	5.37	10.10
*7.35 "	12.33	S. Whitley	5.32	10.05
*7.46 "	12.43	Taylor's	*5.20	9.52
8.01 "	12.57	Columbia city	5.08	9.39
*8.20 "	1.15	Collin's	4.48	9.19
8.34 "	1.25	Churubusco	4.39	7.07
*8.47 "	1.36	Potter's	4.25	8.53
8.57 "	1.45	G. R. Crossing	4.17	8.43
*9.06 "	1.53	Cedar Creek	4.10	8.34
9.21 "	2.04	Aub. Juncti'n	3.58	8.19
9.28 "	2.09	Auburn	3.5	8.13
9.48 "	2.26 p m	Moorsville	3.33	7.53
10.00 "	2.35	ar. Butler lv.	3.20	7.40

CONNECTIONS.—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis. Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Co. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.

A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	[illegible]	Accom.		Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 20		
Louisville	7 00pm			2 45
Indianapolis	4 25am			7 38
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45		1 45a
Auburn	11 40	6 20		1 48
Waterloo	11 56	6 47		3 02
Sommit		6 20		
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 5			3 45
Reading	1 8	9 55		4 47
Bankers	1 15	10 17		5 02
Jonesville	2 35	10 45		5 15
Jackson	3 40	12 20		6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 30
Grand Rapids	9 10	7 00		5 30p
Lansing	5 42			8 37
Saginaw	8 53			11 40
Bay City	9 30			12 25

Going South.

Bay City		6 30		2 50p
Saginaw		7 25		3 45
Lansing		10 40		7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00		12 00
Detroit		10 20		5 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a m	1 25		9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20		10 45
Bankers	8 34	3 45		11 02
Reading	8 53	4 03		11 15
Ar Angola	9 52	5 25		12 07
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	10 25	6 47		12 45
Auburn	10 53	7 12		1 02
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35		1 50
Indianapolis	7 18 p m			7 23a
Louisville	12 00			1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25			

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 26	7 00
Keystone	3 40		7 33
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 28		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 25	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 28am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 36pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 25am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

ROBT. BELLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 29, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3:05	3:00	8:30 "
Corunna	3:10	3:06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11:30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11:35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A M	9,40 A M	2,00 P M
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,32 P M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,35 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,59 A M
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A M.	5,35 A M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P M.	9,10 "	10,20 P M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	6,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20	9,00 "	1,46 P M
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A M.	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 67 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 am	†4 30 p m	†11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 50	12 05 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	6 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	s3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		[illegible]

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		†3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 05	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	s3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Balt Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

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J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see [illegible] of Op

Pencilings and Clippings,

Miss Molly Orr of Corunna, was visiting friends in the city last week.

If you want a good cigar call at the new billiard room and get a sure smoke.

W. D. Rickel, has been visiting friends in Plymouth Ohio for a few days

If you want a good job, at bottom prices call at the COURIER office to get it.

The soda water fountain at Davenport's is running, and many patronize it.

Mr. E. Coder has purchased the restaurant formerly conducted by Mr. Robbinson.

The grass is beginning to grow nicely and the cattle will soon be in a better condition.

The voice of the frog is now heard around the creek, and to some is very disagreeable.

Al. Wells has been delivering some ice. He has a large quantity of good ice put up.

Mr. Rodeheffer is reparing the dwelling house that was stoned and shot into the other week.

Mike Long has commenced the organ business, and has good instruments to carry on the trade.

Every body that can bait a hook is along the shore of cedar creek, catching "minnies."

Mrs. A. Metz, at the warm meal house, has been quite sick for several days past.

Did George W. Childs write "Rock Me to sleep." and. if so, why has nobody rocked him?

Now the vigilant house-wife may be seen with bottle and feather skirmishing around the bed post.

Fresh fish seems to be a little scarce in the market. What we have, sells for 10 and 12 cents a pound.

Now the ladies are wearing sunbonnets, and carrying parasols, to save their complexion. All right.

Geo. Patterson, is building fences, and improving otherwise on his lot at the north part of the city.

Annie Howe, who eloped with her lover, in Montreal, the other day, was bound to be married Annie Howe.

Mich Houston, has erected quite a large slaughter house on the creek bottom, in rear of P. Brandon's.

A little more care in closing the gates on the public square, would be of some benefit to the court house yard.

A liar begins with making falsehood appear like truth, and ends with making truth itself appear like falsehood.

Its about time to commence fixing up fences and painting houses.—Improvements of this kind always pay well.

The boys are occasionally having a game of base ball for exercise They use the commons near the Eel River Railroad.

Bily Baldock, is learning the tinners' trade with John L. Davis. There is every reason why he will make a good mechanic.

A patent bee-hive agent had the inside of his hive taken out and destroyed, while the fellow was consulting Dr. Fox.

The Commissioners will buy the lot in Rainier & Headley's addition, owned by Mr. Steel, to get sand for the new jail.

The spelling school epidemic has reached about every town in Indiana, and has proved to be as interesting as the Beecher-Tilton stink.

Andy Daily, and Dr. Chas. Fox, will have the law read to them at the next term of circuit court, for "violating" the liquor law.

Maple molasses is unusually scarce this year. From one to two hundred gallons would find ready sale among our citizens.

The COURIER $2 00 a year only

Our citizens should prepare now to plant shade trees. Nothing will add so much to the beauty of property as does nice trees.

Several subpoenas have been served on our young roosters to appear at the next term of court, against some of our saloon "dosers."

John Hebel, will soon move his wooden building to make room for the most handsome brick buildings in Northern Indiana.

We learn that Martin & Son will build a brick business house this summer, and move the one they now occupy on back street.

Mr. Thos. Baldock, is now making a move towards putting new fences around his residence, which will make a valuable improvement when completed.

Admiral Worden, has gone on board the flag-ship Franklin, relieving Admiral Case, who has reached the age prescribed for retirement from active service.

"I'm not in morning," said a young lady, frankly, to a querist, "but as the widows are getting all the offers now-a-days, we poor girls have to resort to artifice."

The brick piled up back of the court house for the new jail, have been inspected, and refused. It is said by parties who pretend to know that they are only fit for inside walls.

Mr. Jno. Sommer's and Mr. J. Baker, have changed property. Mr. S. taking forty acres on the South side of the road, and Mr. B. the residence now occupied by Mr. S.

There are several boys in this place, that we would like to see pop the squirrel on some other day besides the Sabbath.

V. A. Beard, known better as Little Beard, has put up a soda fountain for the comming season. He purchased the one formerly used by McQuisten & Benedict.

We hear of a young sport that took a boat to go up the creek, the other day, and when he returned his dry goods had to hang on the clothes-rack beside the kitchen fire.

The farmer now turns many an honest furrow, and is happy with the prospects of good crops. The wheat looks promising, and the ground is in good condition for the plow.

Bessie Turner says she'd rather wash for a living than to marry a literary man She can have our six shirts every Monday, and we'll speak to our friends.

If Tilton stood on a step-ladder and hung pictures in his night shirt it is no one's business, unless he wore the same garment when he carried the ladder home.

Spring brings joy to the heart of a Western editor, who sings; "Soon the dusky squaw will be seen straining maple sugar through her winter stockings."—*New York World*

A young lady who accompanied her beau to a spelling sociable the other evening, gave him the mitten because he spelled it with one t and an o. Served the stupid fellow just right.

A sharp talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth "My dear," said she, "it's against the law to carry concealed weapons."

That Sing Sing convict who married a few days since has still five years to remain in prison, which insures him wedded bliss for that time at least.—*Boston Post.*

For city purposes, you wait to "give in" to the Assessor your worldly goods, chattels and moneys on hand the first of January, but for county purposes, the first of April.

Prof. Cox advises the Fort Wayne authorities to sink their artesian well 500 hundred feet deeper, and then if water is not found to abandon it. The present depth is 2,500 feet.

An economical farmer's daughter in Massachusetts, put off her wedding day because eggs were up to forty cents a dozen, and it would take two dozen for the wedding cakes and pudding.

London is ahead. It has more Jews than Palestine, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Irish that Dublin, more Catholics than Rome, and more thieves than Chicago.

A prominent Detroit Universalist, some moths ago, married a red-headed widow with four children, and last week remarked to a friend: "I was blind when I believed there was no hell. I see now.

A three-year-old youngster saw a drunken fellow "tacking" through the streets of Lowell, the other day "Mother" "did God make that man?" She replied in the affirmative. The little fellow reflected a moment and exclaimed, "I wouldn't have done it!"

The Peru *Sentinel* says: "Here in Peru we have very nearly resumed specie payment. Purchases are made and depts liquidated principally with nickles—one or two being about as many as a man can raise at a time.

For the benefit of small boys and larger ones, we will state that Van Amburgh's show will leave its winter quarters at Cambridge City today, but we cannot state positively when it will reach here.

We are having splended spring weather—warm and dry, with dusty roads. The practicability of irrigation in this country, is being discussed, as from present indications there will be no more rain.

Mr. Robbinson, our hotel man, has prepared to "sail" for the Black Hills We wish him success in this undertaking, but after he gets "chuck full" we want to see his smiling countenance again in the best growing town in the State—Auburn.

Our lady friends are into the house-cleaning business "head over heels" and their husbands are "happy" The carpet-stretcher sold by J. L. Ward is giving good satisfaction and the ladies say they would'nt do without it for twice its cost.

The ice-cream days will soon be here,
The snakes begin to creep;
The farmer soon will whet his shears,
To mow the gentle sheep.

The garden sass begins to sport,
The flies begin to buzz;
The catterpiller has a coat
Of bran new yaller fuzz.

We have got the finest horse cuts in the county, and every facility for doing bills of this kind, to make them neat and attractive. Parties who intend getting work of this kind will do well by calling at the COURIER Office before they bargain elsewhere.

Go to the COURIER office for envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, statements, notes, deeds and mortgages, hand bills, circulars, and in fact all kinds of job printing. A large and complete assortment of paper and enveops constantly on hand, and printed on short notice.

Now get some dirt in a box and start your tomato plants. Keep them warm, in the house, until they are three inches high, then transplant into other boxes so as to give them room to grow, and when there is no more danger from frost, set them out doors.

At a meeting of delegates of various Odd Fellow Lodges of Northern Indiana, held in the city of Laport last Friday, Plymouth was designed as the place at which to hold the anniversary celebration of American Odd Fellowship, on the 26th inst. Extensive preparations for this celebration are being made by the Plymouth Odd Fellows. The oration will be delivered by C. H. Reeve, Esq.

The streets are in a bad condition, being filthy and dirty, pilled full of rubbish, wood and so forth. If the citizens would take more pride in our thoroughfares it would not only induce strangers to locate among us, but would greatly enhance the value of property, and give everything a much better appearance. Gravel the streets and it will be the best improvement we can make for the amount of money it will require. We will have to wake up pretty soon, and the sooer the better for all.

No newspaper, says an exchange, ever yet won position and abiding success without deserving it, and it can never deserve it unless in combines in itself those essential qualities and conditions of a press which command a free and considerate public approval. The people generally take a paper which gives them fresh, full and authentic news, a fair and intelligent discussion of all social and political questions, and such a variety of reading matter, original and selected, as will satisfy many different tasts. This is the true explanation of the COURIER's splended success.

Call at the COURIER office for job work.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Massachusetts Legislature has enacted a substitute for the present prohibitory liquor law. The new law prohibits the open sale of liquors over a bar, but provides for licenses in connection with hotels and restaurants. The law also dispenses with the State police and seizures to enforce it.

Gov. Tilden, of New York, has pardoned James H. Ingersoll, one of the Tweed ring, who was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary in 1873.

The disturbances in the Pennsylvania coal regions grow more and more alarming, and advices from there represent the situation as the gravest ever known. Several regiments of troops have been ordered to the scene of the troubles.

THE WEST.

There is to be a weekly mail run between St. Paul, Minn., and Helena, Montana, by way of the Northern Pacific railroad, between Bismarck and Carroll, the Coulson steamer line, etc. The contract commences May 1....The sparkling and vivacious Lotta is at present the attraction at McVicker's Chicago Theater, and is delighting large audiences with the inimitable drollery with which she invests her numerous characters....George Q. Cannon, Delegate in Congress from Utah, on trial at Salt Lake City for polygamy, has been acquitted on the ground that the prosecution was barred by United States statute of limitations.

Gen. Sherman states that the Germaine girls, recently rescued from the Indians, will be taken care of for life by the government. The Indians who committed the massacre of their parents will be sent to Florida, and held as prisoners of war....A terrible collision occurred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, between Albia and Tyrone stations, 100 miles west of Burlington, on Sunday, the 4th inst., by which three employes of the road were killed and several wounded. The accident was due to the carelessness of a telegraph operator.

The first very large party of gold-hunters left for the Black Hills on the 6th inst. They started from Sioux City 200 strong, well armed, equipped and supplied.

Chicago contained, on the 7th inst., 4,037,-586 bushels of wheat, 2,451,716 bushels of corn, 537,298 bushels of oats, 6,963 bushels of rye, and 137,423 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,170,938 bushels, against 7,528,796 bushels at the same period last year....A terrific explosion of powder occurred in San Francisco, last week, blowing several buildings to atoms, and killing a number of persons. Property to the amount of over $500,000 was destroyed.

The fowl fanciers of the country, at a recent meeting in Chicago, organized the National Poultry Association, with E. L. Lamb, of Chicago, as President, and a number of Vice-Presidents from various States.

WASHINGTON.

The Washington City Savings Bank, which failed eighteen months ago, has paid an additional fifteen per cent., making in all seventy-five per cent. Its assets, it is thought, will pay the full amount of its deposits.

The President has declared that all reports to the effect that the present policy of this government toward Mexico foreshadows menacing conclusions are of a sensational character.... An Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "As in previous cases where injuries have been inflicted on American citizens by Mexicans, the Mexican government will soon have brought to its attention by the Department of State the enormity of the offense recently committed by invading Mexicans on the Texas border, with such demands for reparation as will satisfy our national honor."

The Postoffice Department has information that nine out of the fifteen countries represented at the International Postal Convention have ratified the International Postal treaty.

Assistant Attorney-General Hill has resigned....The fraudulent mail contracts are still engaging the attention of the officials of the Postoffice department. The course to be decided upon is not yet known, but prosecutions for bribery seem to be the only means by which the guilty parties can be made to suffer for their crimes.

THE SOUTH.

John E. Bassieux, President, and Thomas L. Armstead, Cashier, of the Dollar Savings Bank, of Richmond, Va., which collapsed during the panic of 1873, have been arrested, charged with embezzling $14,000 of the bank funds....George Drury, member of the Louisiana Legislature, has been indicted for participation in the forgery of the General Appropriation bill.

Goldsmith's stallion Abdallah was instantly killed at Paris, Ky., on Monday, by a collision with another horse while going around the track. He was valued at $30,000....The steamer Bruno was fined $500 at Little Rock, the other day, for violating the navigation laws in not flying the United States flag.

Five hundred colored families, aggregating 2,000 persons, left Williamson county, Tenn., in a body for Kansas, last week.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Sixty-second Day.—Mr. Beecher's testimony to-day bore directly upon the merits of the case. He gave an absolute, emphatic and unqualified denial of the charges against him; stated that there was not one word of truth in Tilton's or Moulton's allegations of criminality; that Kate Carey's story about Elizabeth sitting on his knee was false; that, in short, there was no adultery, not even improper proposals, and he never confessed anything of the kind to anybody.

Sixty-third Day.—The examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed. His testimony was chiefly in rebuttal of the evidence of Tilton and Moulton, whose statements of the defendant's admissions of guilt the latter flatly contradicted. The accounts of several of the interviews as sworn to by Tilton and Moulton were branded by Mr. Beecher as monstrous falsehoods. Touching the famous letter of contrition, he denied its composition or dictation, but admitted that it fairly represented the substance of what was said at the interview preceding the writing of the letter.

Sixty-fourth Day.—Mr. Beecher's testimony was explanatory of the letters that passed between Mrs. Tilton and himself. Mr. Fullerton called the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. Beecher had before him a memorandum of the questions to be asked and his answers thereto. This was frequently referred to by the witness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to dates. This unusual proceeding on the part of a witness was the subject of a good deal of remark.

Sixty-fifth Day.—The day was spent in examining Mr. Beecher's letters and eliciting from the witness explanations of them. His manner was firm and solemn, and his denials most emphatic.

Sixty-sixth Day.—The proceedings opened quietly and tamely, with the resumption of the chain of evidence from the point where it was left off the previous day. Beecher gave a number of emphatic denials to statements made by plaintiff; and one in particular, which seemed to put Tracy's position in a more favorable light than it has hitherto been regarded. In reply to a question, Mr. Beecher said the first intimation he received that Gen. Tracy had been consulted in regard to the difficulties between Tilton and Beecher was from Frank Moulton. Witness had not been consulted in regard to this selection of Mr. Tracy nor of any one else.

POLITICAL.

Ingersoll's majority over all, for Governor of Connecticut, is about 6,500.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman, has been elected Mayor of Bridgeport, Ct.

GENERAL.

The amendment which the express companies made to the Postal law, by which the rates on third class mail matter were doubled, is not only diminishing the receipts of the Postoffice Department, but increasing its expenses. The estimates for postage for the department were made before the change in the rates. As a large part of its mail matter is of the third class, its postage appropriation will be exhausted inside of six months. Mr. Jewell will then be obliged to send this matter by express. The companies had better make all the money they can before next December, for this source of their income will then be cut off.

The trip to Mexico of the Senatorial excursion party, headed by Senators Cameron and Morton, has been abandoned, because of the steamer Dispatch, placed at their disposal by the government, being infected with the yellow fever.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports a slight increase in the receipts last month over the corresponding month in 1874.

FOREIGN.

Schichen, the Russian Diplomatic Agent in service, has been appointed Minister of Russia to the United States....Spain has made a formal demand on Prussia for the arrest of Don Alphonso on his entering that country, which will be complied with by the Prussian authorities....A dispatch from Berlin states that eighty ecclesiastics are imprisoned in Posen alone.

Prospects of peace in Spain are increasing daily. One hundred and eighty Carlist officers have already given in their submission to King Alfonso; 224 officers have left the service of Don Carlos and entered France. Of these, nine were Generals.

Advices from Calcutta, in relation to the difficulties between the Indian government and the King of Burmah, state that the King is making warlike preparations....The Polish Catholics, says a St. Petersburg dispatch, are rapidly becoming converted to the Greek church.

The Emperor of Brazil will not abdicate.... Numerous arrests are made in Germany of those who speak disrespectfully of Bismarck. ....There is said to be a contingency in which the Pope will take up his residence in this country.

A proposition to enable unmarried women to vote for members of Parliament, has been defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 187 to 152.

The Berlin *Post* fears a general outbreak of war throughout Europe....Spain will send 15,000 more troops to Cuba at once....The report that Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was about to abdicate his throne, turns out to be a canard.... The Spanish government will arrest all professors who protest against the new educational laws, or resign chairs on account of their promulgation....A bill has been passed by the British House of Commons making owners of vessels liable for the loss of life and property through their negligence or greed, and prescribing regulations for the safety of both cargo and crew.

Curious Facts.

Frogs, toads and serpents never take any food but that which they are satisfied is alive.

When a bee, wasp or hornet stings, it is nearly always at the expense of its life.

Serpents are so tenacious of life that they will live for six months and longer without food.

Turtles dig holes in the sea shore and bury their eggs, covering them up to be hatched by the sun.

Lobsters are very pugnacious, and fight severe battles. If they lose a claw another grows out.

Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour 6,000 flies in a day.

The tarantula of Brazil is nothing more nor less than an enormous spider.

A single codfish produces more than a million of eggs in a season.

A whale suckles its young, and is therefore not a fish! The mother's affection is remarkable.

Toads become torpid in winter, and hide themselves, taking no food for five or six months.

Serpents of all species shed their skins annually like sea-crabs and lobsters.

Turtles and tortoise have their skeletons partly outside, in place of within their bodies.

It is believed that crocodiles live to be hundreds of years old. The Egyptians embalmed them.

In South America there is a prolific honey-bee which has not been furnished with a sting.

In the darkest night fishes pursue their usual movements the same as by daylight.

Serpents never feed upon anything but animal food which they themselves put to death.

Seals are as intelligent as dogs, and can be trained to perform many tricks like them.

The head of the rattlesnake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being severed from the body.

If the eye of a newt is put out, another perfect one is soon supplied by rapid growth.

Fishes have no eyelids, and necessarily sleep with their eyes open.

Alligators fall into a lethargic sleep during the winter season like the toad.

The power of serpents to charm birds and small quadrupeds is a well authenticated fact.

There are agricultural ants in Texas that actually plant grain, and reap and store the harvest.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Decision of the Supreme Court Denying the Right of Women to Vote.

The following is an abstract of the opinion recently delivered by the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Miner vs. Hoppersatt, denying to women the right of suffrage. The opinion was delivered by Chief-Justice Waite, all the Associate-Justices concurring:

This is the case presenting the question whether under the Fourteenth Amendment a woman who is a citizen of the United States and of a State is a voter in the State, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of that State confine the right of suffrage to men alone. It is said that women are citizens. They are persons, and, therefore, under the Fourteenth Amendment, declared to be citizens of the State wherein they reside. But it did not require that amendment to make them such. They were, before, persons and people, and were not in terms excluded from citizenship by the Constitution. The Federal Constitution was ordained by the people of the United States, and whoever at the time of its adoption was one of the people became a citizen. All children born of citizen parents within the jurisdiction are themselves citizens. The naturalization laws are reviewed to show that women have always been considered citizens the same as men; also the laws giving jurisdiction in Federal cases. It is then said that the Fourteenth Amendment did not affect the citizenship of women any more than it did of men, and thus minors' rights do not depend upon it. She has always been a citizen from her birth, entitled to all the privileges, immunities, etc., of citizenship. The amendment prohibited the State in which she lives from abridging any of those rights. The right of suffrage is not made in terms one of the privileges of the citizen. The United States has no voters, and no one can vote for Federal, without being competent to vote for State, officers. The elective officers of the United States are chosen directly or indirectly by the voters of the States. The amendment did not add to the privileges or immunities of the citizen; it simply furnished an additional guarantee for the protection of such as he already had. Nor is the right of suffrage co-extensive with the citizenship of the State. When the Federal Constitution was adopted, all the States but Rhode Island had Constitutions of their own, in not one of which were all citizens recognized as entitled to this right. And under all these circumstances it cannot be for a moment doubted that if it had been intended to make citizens of the United States voters the framers of the Constitution would have so expressed that intention, and not have left so important a change in the condition of citizenship, as it then existed, to implication. But if further evidence is needed it is to be found in the provision of the Constitution. If suffrage is necessarily a part of citizenship, then the provisions of the Constitution which gives citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States would entitle the citizens of each State to the right to vote in the several States precisely as the citizens of those States are. Other provisions, among them that relating to the apportionment of representatives, were cited to the same point. But still again, after the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment it was found necessary to use in the Fifteenth Amendment the following language: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The Fourteenth Amendment had provided against any abridgment of the privileges or immunities of citizens, and if the right of suffrage is one of them, why amend the Constitution further to prevent its being denied on account of race, color, etc.? The duty of the United States to guarantee to the State a republican form of government is discharged in protecting those governments which were recognized as being republican in form by the Constitution when adopted. The governments of the States being then accepted it must be assumed that they are such as are to be guaranteed. The admission of new States is then considered, and it is found that there is nothing to favor the idea that suffrage is a right of citizenship, but everything to repeal it; also, the restoration of the States to the Union after the war, none of them having provided for female suffrage. Besides, a person who has simply declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States may vote under certain circumstances in Missouri and other States, and this could not be if suffrage depended upon the right of citizenship. The court are unanimous in the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the Constitutions of the several States which commit the trust to men alone are not necessarily void. Affirmed.

THE GEORGIA CYCLONES.

The Details of the Recent Terrible Storm—Three Hundred Persons Killed and Fifteen Hundred Wounded.

[Augusta (Ga.) Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The recent cyclone which passed over this region was the most awful ever heard of in the United States. I have been along a portion of its track, and, having just returned, will endeavor to give the readers of your paper an account of it.

It crossed the Chattahoochie River from Lee county, Ala., and entered Harris county, Ga. From thence it passed through the counties of Talbot, Upson, Monroe, Jones, Baldwin, Hancock, Warren, McDuffie, and Columbia. It crossed the Savannah River fifteen miles above Augusta, entered Edgefield county, S. C., passed through Barnwell, Lexington, Richland, Sumter, Marion, and Horry counties of that State, and finally ran into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of North Carolina.

A second cyclone, precisely at the same time, seemed to have formed this side of Milledgeville, crossed the Ogeechee river fifteen miles below the village of Mayfield, in Hancock county, and passing through Glascock and the lower edge of Richmond, crossed the Savannah twelve miles below Augusta, into Beech Island, S. C., and from thence ran due east into the Atlantic.

As I was along the northern one of these cyclones, I will more particularly describe that. The two were exactly alike in size, shape, color and devastation. They were both the most terrible visitations ever sent by Providence upon the States of Georgia and South Carolina.

The cloud was, in color, inky black, half a mile high, half a mile wide, was cylindrical in shape, and traveled very much like a revolving barrel coming end foremost. It was illumined with phosphorescent light, and momentarily would glitter as if 1,000,000 matches had been ignited in it.

It was accompanied by a continuous roaring sound, as of 500 cannon in the decisive moments of a pitched battle. The bravest man ever born could neither have felt, seen, nor heard it, with calmness. There was a force and a power; a sublimity and grandeur about it unnatural, awful, wholly its own. But a thousand incidents are related showing that the hand of Providence was in it—that it was governed by laws as regular and immutable as is the sun.

It traveled from west to a little north of due east, going as straight as a crane or a cannon ball would fly. It passed over the entire State of Georgia in exactly three hours, traveling at the rate of fifty-three miles per hour.

The whole number of killed in Georgia will not fall below 300, and the wounded reach 1,500.

Through Carolina the devastation and death were equally as great. The southern cyclone crossed the Savannah at Fury's Ferry, sunk the boat, struck the plantation of Mr. Foreman, tore it to pieces, and killed and wounded a great many on it. From thence forward to the ocean the accounts are as terrible and as appalling.

On the 4th of April, 1804, now lacking but a few days of seventy-one years, a great storm like this came up from the direction of Dooly county, and passed through Hancock, Warren, and Richmond, crossing the Savannah fifteen miles above Augusta. There are a few people now living who remember it, and plenty have been told by their parents of it. It was described in the Augusta *Chronicle*. All accounts agreed that it was illuminated by the same strange light as the last one. No one was killed by it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

There was a good demand for money for speculative purposes, the increased activity in grain and provisions causing an increased inquiry. Money is plenty, however, and rates unchanged. Interest rates 8@10c, according to security. Bonds firm and in demand at 120@120¼ for U. S. 6's of '81; 117¼@117⅜ for 5-20's of '62; 10-40's, 113⅞@114⅛. Latest gold quotations—Chicago, 114⅛; New York, 114⅛.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	69,745	59,973	65,962	48,786
Wheat, bu	512,470	319,999	458,968	396,024
Corn, bu	154,945	530,735	94,703	187,537
Oats, bu	96,095	279,468	61,860	223,420
Rye, bu	4,662	16,181	1,247	5,360
Barley, bu	23,873	12,175	31,269	31,458
Dressed hogs	466	414	118	......
Live hogs, No.	41,901	66,614	27,739	52,329
Cattle, No.	19,892	17,223	15,286	13,580

The course of the grain market has again been very favorable for producers, holders and speculators on the "long" side of the trade, but directly the reverse to the unfortunate "shorts." The surrounding influences were nearly all of a favorable tenor and such as would naturally be expected to produce an active set of markets, and an upward movement in values. These influences were used as a lever by the bulls in their efforts to force a higher range of prices, and with good success. The receipts of the leading grains—wheat, corn and oats—have been steadily decreasing, this week's arrivals being considerably below the expectations of speculators. The shipping movement is on the increase, the low rail freights indicating a better demand. The grain now in store is generally held by operators for delivery on contracts, for shipment, or for purposes best "known to themselves;" at any rate, they are not disposed to sell, and the "shorts" are beginning to anticipate trouble in filling their contracts. The increased demand from this interest, further aided by favorable Eastern advices and the "bull" movement of interested speculators, resulted in the material advances shown on all grains, the exact amount of the advance being shown by the annexed table—the closing prices being about the highest figures reached during the week. Seller May is the favorite option all round, with cash grain scarce and wanted. Rye about nominal. Barley firm.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	93 @95	95½@97
No. 2, seller April	93 @93⅞	@95⅛
No. 2, seller May	97⅞@98⅛	99⅜@99⅞
No. 2, seller June	98½@98½	@1.00⅝
No. 2 corn, cash	68 @69	68⅞@70
No. 2 corn, seller April	67¾@68½	@68¼
No. 2 corn, seller May	75⅛@76¼	76¼ bid
No. 2 corn, seller June	74½@75½	76 @76⅛
No. 2 oats, cash	55 @56	57⅛@59
No. 2 oats, seller May	55 @55½	@61¼
No. 2 oats, seller June	58½@59⅛	61¼@62
No. 2 rye, cash	98½@99	$1.03@1.05
No. 2 barley, cash	$1.06 @1.07	1.08@1.09
No. 2 barley, seller April	@1.00	1.02½@1.03⅛
No. 2 barley, seller May	@ 98	@ 99
No. 3 barley, cash	@ 95	95 @ 97

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was rather weak until Friday, and values declined about 12½c per 100 lbs. At the close however the market was again active and firm, and closed steady at $4.75@5.20 for medium to fair, $5.30@5.65 for good, $5.70@6.25 for choice steers. Extra sold at $6.50@7.00. Stock cattle quiet at $3.50@4.50. Butchers' stock dull at 2.75@5.00 for inferior to choice. Hogs in demand and values were firm and higher, closing at $7.25@8.50 from common light to choice heavy, $8.80@9 for extra. Sheep dull and heavy at $3.00@6.25 for poor to choice.

PROVISIONS.

Never in the history of Chicago as a commercial city has the provision trade exhibited such a degree of activity as during the past week. The following table exhibits the aggregate trading in mess pork and the options dealt in during the week ending this evening:

	Brls.		Brls.
Cash	4,424	Seller July	16,750
Seller April	26,880	Seller August	1,000
Seller May	95,850		
Seller June	109,250	Total	[illegible]

The following table exhibits the aggregate trading in lard for the same time and the options dealt in:

	Tcs.		Tcs.
Cash	1,856	Seller July	4,250
Seller April	18,500	Seller August	2,000
Seller May	54,700		
Seller June	27,500	Total	108,800

The following table exhibits the trading in the different kinds of meats during the past week:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Hams	170,000	Long clear sides	485,000
Shoulders	1,360,000	Short clear sides	1,225,000
Short rib sides	7,760,000		
Total			11,000,000

The aggregate value of this product reaches the enormous sum of $12,150,000, and exceeding a daily average of $2,000,000.

According to this representation the stocks of mess pork and lard have changed hands more than twice during the week, and the trading in mess pork aggregates more than one-half the entire trading of the packing season of 1869-70, while the trading in lard exceeds that of the packing season of 1869-70. The market during the past week was unusually active and trade was largely confined to speculative circles. Prices were firm and considerably higher. Cash mess pork sold at $20.00@21.50 and closed steady at $21.40@21.50; seller April closed at $21.35@21.37½. Cash lard sold at $13.90@14.55 and closed at $14.50; seller April closed at $14.47½@14.50, and seller May at $14.62½@14.65.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a large supply of timothy on the market, and sales, particularly of the common qualities, were rather slow. Values ranged at $2@2.30 for poor to good; $2.35@2.37½ for prime, and $2.40@2.45 for choice. Clover was in fair demand at $6.35@6.40 for prime medium, and $7@7.10 for mammoth; flax $1.90 for good; Hungarian, 90c@$1, and millet $1.25@1.35, according to quality. Highwines were quiet but steady; closing sales were made at $1.11.

PRODUCE.

Butter was dull and weak; roll quotable at 10@17c for fair to choice in lots and 16@21c in a retail way; packed lots sold at 8@10c for poor, 11@14c for fair, 16@23c for fair to choice. Beans steady at $1.90 for choice Eastern in barrels. Beeswax quiet at 26@28c. Broom corn was in demand and firm at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, and 11@11½c for good to choice stock braid. Cheese ruled quiet at 16½@17c for prime factory in lots. Cider was steady at $6.00 per brl for choice sweet, but common was unsalable. Cranberries steady at $11.00@14.00 for fair to choice cultivated. Eggs closed at 24c. Feathers remain quiet at 48@52c for prime live geese, and 32@35c for choice turkey tail feathers. Apples were dull with large stocks on the market. Quotable at $2.50@3.00 per brl for good to choice lots, and about $3.50 in a retail way. Hides were dull and easy. Grubby, 5½@6c; green, 7@7½c; heavy green salted, 8c; and light do. 8½@8¾c. Honey was difficult to sell; comb quotable at 26@24c, and strained at 10½c. Rope unchanged; light sales were made at 38@40c per lb for good to choice new. Hay closed weak, with prices in favor of buyers; No. 1 prairie $15 per ton, and No. 2 do $14; timothy quotable at $18@19.00. Poultry was neglected; turkeys about 10@13c, and chickens 8@10c per lb for dressed. Poultry in coops was generally called for. Potatoes ruled firm at $1.08@1.10 for Eastern peachblows in car lots, and $1.15 from store; early rose about $1@1.05; Western peachblows sold at 90c@$1. Tallow, 8¼c. Vegetables dull. Onions weak at $3@3.50 per brl for yellow. Turnips 60@75c, and cabbage about $1.50 per dozen for choice. Veal dull at 3@8c for poor to choice.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

The demand was moderate and the offerings continue fair. Prices for packing descriptions were a shade firmer. Quotable at $1.10 for pork barrels and $1.35 for lard tierces. There was a good demand for lumber and the supply was light. Prices were firm at $21.00@22.00 for second clear siding, $26.00@35.00 for second to first dressed flooring. A stock boards $32.00@35.00 and B do $28.00@30.00. Joist and scantling, $11.00@12.00, and fencing $11.00@12.00. Wood was quiet at $7.50 for hickory at the yards, and $6.50 for beech. Slabs, $6.00 per cord.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	10½@	12½
Hogs—Dressed	8 @	9
Cotton	16 @	17
Flour—Superfine Western	4 40 @	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 16 @	1 18
No. 1 Spring	1 22 @	1 24
Corn	90 @	92
Oats	72 @	74
Rye	95 @	1 00
Pork—New Mess	20 00 @	21 00
Lard Steam	14¼@	14⅝
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 20 @	1 22
Corn—No. 2 New	70 @	72
Oats—No. 2	66 @	68
Rye—No. 2	99 @	1 00
Pork—Mess	21 00 @	22 00
Lard	14⅛@	14¾
Hogs	7 00 @	7 75
Cattle	5 00 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 04 @	1 06
No. 2	98 @	1 00
Corn—No. 2	70 @	74
Oats—No. 2	54 @	56
Rye	1 10 @	1 12
Barley—No. 2	1 04 @	1 06
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 12 @	1 14
Corn—New	70 @	72
Oats	62½@	64½
Rye	1 08 @	1 10
Pork—Mess	21 00 @	22 00
Lard	13 @	14
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 20 @	1 22
Amber	1 12 @	1 14
Corn—New	75 @	77
Oats	60 @	62
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	1 18 @	1 20
Amber	1 10 @	1 12
Corn	72 @	74
Oats	64 @	66
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 18 @	1 20
No. 2 Red	1 13 @	1 15
Corn	74 @	76
Oats	64 @	66

Utilities.

Camphor is said to be an antidote to strychnine.

The fumes of a brimstone match will remove berry stains from a book, paper, or engraving.

Oxyd of manganese added to the soil in which the hydrangea grows will cause the flowers to turn from pink to purple.

Durable colors can be prepared economically, according to the *English Mechanic*, by mixing small portions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of manganese, and nitrate of cobalt, or sulphate of copper, with a solution of sulphate of zinc. The mixture is then reduced to dryness, and subjected to sufficient heat to drive off the sulphuric acid. The colors prepared by this process are greens, grays, pinks, and gold.

It is suggested that ice may be easily produced in mild winters by filling suitably constructed sheet-iron vessels to the depth of about an inch with water, which will soon freeze, even when the temperature is but little below the freezing point. By repeating the addition of water as the first portions become frozen, blocks of clearest ice, six inches thick, may be formed during a night; and when the temperature by day is suitable, a single laborer will be able to fill a large ice-house in a short time. By pouring water which has been cooled in the vessels nearly to the freezing point over the ice after it has been packed, at suitable intervals, when the temperature of the air is below the freezing point, a compact mass of ice may be found of more value for use than a much larger quantity loosely packed. Even in winters favorable to the production of ice, the above method may be found the most convenient and the cheapest for filling ice-houses.

How a Lady Should Sit on a Horse.

The ideal of a fine horsewoman is erect without being rigid, perfectly square to the front, and, until quite at home in the saddle, looking religiously between her horse's ears. The shoulders should be perfectly square, but thrown back a little, so as to expand the chest and make a hollow waist, "such as is observed in waltzing," but always flexible. On the flexibility of the person above the seat all the grace of equestrianism, and on the firmness below all the safety, depend. Nervousness makes both men and women poke their heads forward—a stupid trick in a man, unpardonable in a woman. A lady should bend like a willow in a storm, always returning to an easy yet nearly upright position. This seat should be acquired while the lady's horse is led, first by hand, then with a leading-stick, and finally with a lunging-rein, which will give room for cantering in circles. But where a pupil is encumbered with reins, a whip, and directions for guiding a horse, she may be excused for forgetting all about her seat or her position. The arms down to the elbows should hang loosely near but not fixed to the sides, and the hands, in the absence of reins, may rest in front of the waist.

A New Industry.

In Scotland a new industry has sprung up which promises to be important, consisting of the use of calcined granite, instead of clay, for the manufacture of pipes and other earthen articles. It is stated that the material will resist a strong fire and is not affected by transitions of heat and cold. Any preparation of the material when once properly finished may be heated to whiteness without injury. The new process of making earthenware will be heartily welcomed by housekeepers.

The advocates of the recognition of God in our national Constitution intend to hold a national convention at Philadelphia during the Centennial celebration, in order to emphasize the dependence of our material national growth on divine favor.

All Sorts.

Niagara Falls is to have a daily paper during the summer.

Despite acts of Parliament English women and girls of tender years continue to labor in the brick fields like slaves.

Mr. Forsyth, M. P., says the prospects of the woman suffrage movement in England were never brighter than they are now.

An eminent French physician declares that the decrease of dyspepsia in France is owing to the number of apples eaten by the people.

Benton, Me., enjoys the distinction of being the first town in the United States to elect a School Board composed entirely of women.

California aspires to be a great cotton manufacturing State, and hopes to supply China with cotton goods more cheaply than England can.

There is a stove in use now at Newtown Friend Meeting House, Delaware county, N. Y., which bears date of 1715, and is therefore in its one hundred and sixtieth year.

Rev. Josiah Henson, the original Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" of the famous "Cabin," took part in a concert at Boston, recently, singing a plantation melody of his younger days.

"J. Gray—Pack with my box five dozen quills." There is nothing remarkable about this sentence, only that it is nearly as short as one can be constructed and yet contain all the letters of the alphabet.

Georgia has shunned the chief difficulties of usury laws by enacting that as high as twelve per cent. may be taken by special contract, while seven is still to be "understood" as the legal rate in ordinary causes.

A short-horned steer was recently butchered in Detroit that weighed 4,100 pounds alive, and yielded 3,000 pounds of dressed beef. This is believed to be the largest animal ever slaughtered for beef on this continent.

It was so excessively cold in Jerusalem during the past winter that for the first time in the present generation ice was formed. The Arabs, having never seen ice before, were sorely puzzled and could not comprehend why "water should change into glass."

A "Woman's temperance crusade" has been started in India. A small band of ladies in Calcutta have been holding religious services in the drinking saloons frequented by sailors in Bow Bazar, meeting with but little opposition from the saloon keepers.

A tramp in a New Haven lock-up was recently overheard describing to a crowd of his brethren the best places for lodgings and food between New York and Boston, illustrating his remarks with a rough chart which he had prepared as the result of his experiences.

On Feb. 28, the pneumatic mail system was opened for public use in the city of Vienna. By this method letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight can be sent from one end of the city to the other—a distance of about eight miles—in something less than two seconds.

There will be about 100 vacancies among the cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy, to be filled at the annual examination in June next. Members of the House of Representatives, whose districts are not represented at the Academy, are making their nominations to the Secretary of the Navy.

Five members of the senior class at Harvard intend forming a party to travel on foot through Ireland, England, France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy. They propose to start immediately after Commencement, and be absent about a year. They will take passage over by steerage, and return by cabin.

In a New Haven court Charles H. Miller sued for divorce from Julia Ann Miller. At the same time another Julia Ann Miller was trying to escape by divorce a vinculo matrimonii with another Charles H. Miller. The former couple were divorced, and the latter, supposing the decree was for them, remarried, and now there is trouble among the Millers.

Irrigation is much talked about now. The repeated droughts make people anxious about the supply of water for their crops. Irrigation, however, cannot be made a paying process, or operation, unless springs are accessible at a sufficient height to flow over the land to be irrigated. We doubt whether water can be raised by art for the general purposes of irrigation and be done profitably.

Marriageable Ages in Different Countries.

In Austria the age of discretion, both for males and females, is 14, and unless this age has been reached by both parties, the marriage is not valid.

In Russia 18 for males, and 16 for females.

In Italy 18 for males, and 15 for females.

In Prussia 18 for males, and 14 for females.

In France 18 for males, and 15 for females.

In Bavaria the rule is different in different districts; in one being as low as 14 for males, and 12 for females.

In Denmark 20 for males; 16 for females.

In Greece 14 for males; 12 for females.

In Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden the consent of parents is necessary to males until their 25th year, and to females until their 21st.

In Saxe Coburg Gotha the law is somewhat curious about marriage. The general rule is, that a man cannot marry until he is 21; but an exception is sometime made, by grant of the government, upon petition, where the parents of the young man are unable, from age or other cause, to manage the farm or their business, whatever it may be, and it is deemed that the assistance of a young woman will be useful in the household—not, we presume exclusively in playing the piano.

In the American Union marriage is regulated by the different States, although Congress has assumed to prohibit polygamy. Not only are the required ages different, but the degrees of relationship within which marriage is permitted. In some States an uncle and niece are allowed by law to marry each other.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAIR, [illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Gen. Spinner's retirement from the office of United States Treasurer will necessitate the counting of every dollar in the treasury vaults, amounting to more than one hundred millions of dollars.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature providing that jurors on unusually protracted trials shall receive extra compensation. It is intended to apply to the Tilton-Beecher jury.

Dr. Talmage, the pulpit orator of Brooklyn, has got disgusted with the developments of the Beecher trial. He raves against the newspapers for printing the evidence, and prophecies ruin and damnation to the editors who print it.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs that "Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, has an ambition to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidency upon a ticket with Speaker Blaine, and that the friends of the latter are encouraging Oglesby in his ambition."

Ben Butler is the attorney in a case pending in the Treasury Department under very peculiar circumstances. The case is a claim for $50,000 for property seized in New Orleans for the use of the Northern Army by Gen. Butler, in command of the Union Army. Butler now appears as counsel in the case against the acts of Butler, as General. Queer, isn't it?

A letter has been written by Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Sherman defining the Black Hills region, and stating that there has not been any fair test yet made near Harney's Peak to determine the existence of gold there in large quantities. Gold probably exists much further west than the Black Hills of the Cheyenne, and Gen. Sheridan proposes to send an exploration up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn.

The people of Michigan are afforded the opportunity of deciding by their votes at the polls the question of prohibition, as both branches of the Legislature have united in the passage of a resolution amending the Constitution of the State by striking out the section which prohibits the Legislature from passing any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The amendment is to be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1876.

Civilization in Japan is progressing. A compromise has been brought about between the Mikado and the disaffected statesmen of the empire; a war-vessel of foreign style of construction has been launched with great ado; while the establishment of a college for the instruction in obstetrics of Japanese women, the coinage of a trade dollar, and the detection of an attempted swindle in the interest of foreigners, furnish additional proof that Japan is rapidly advancing to a place among the enlightened and progressive nations of the earth.

Compulsory education is being vigorously enforced in New York city. Sixty policemen are engaged in taking a census of children not in attendance upon school, and will report about the middle of April. It is a noteworthy fact that so far no compulsion, properly so-called, has had to be used. Persuasion has proved sufficient. In many cases, it has been only lack of decent clothing which kept children away. When this was supplied, they have gone joyfully. As yet the newsboys, boot-blacks and factory operatives have not been approached. The hardest work will have to be done among them.

One of the most trying spelling matches anywhere on record took place lately in Boston. The contestants were on the one side members of the press, and on the other High school boys. The newspaper company was mostly made up of compositors and proof-readers, commonly reputed to be accomplished spellers. Yet the boys were victorious. At the very last round, a proof-reader of the *Transcript* and a school-boy were the only ones standing. The proof-reader missed "conferrable," spelling it with one r.

Mr. Childers, the well-known English traveler, delivered a lecture in London on the evening of April 1st, in which he gave an account of his last American tour. A cable dispatch states that he spoke in terms of high eulogy of America and the United States. He thought it was probably as prosperous as any country in the world. He estimated that in fifty years it would contain 150,000,000 inhabitants, while the progress of England was necessarily limited. He forcibly presented reasons why England should seek friendship and alliance with the United States.

The famine in Asia Minor has been far more destructive than was supposed. Karajali, a town of some 400 inhabitants, has lost 355 by death, and at Akali 500 out of 1,200 people have perished by starvation. In Yuva more than half of the inhabitants have died. This proves how uncivilized people suffer from the exposures of nature and the uncertainties of harvests even in the most genial climates. People groan over the privations and wretchedness of the poor in our great cities, where if one person dies for want of food or fuel in the winter there is no end of rebuke. But scarcely a year passes that a famine does not drop its blight down on some portion of Asia and Africa, and even at the best times, with the richest soils and the fairest climate, the people are often pinched for even the coarsest food.

A negro murderer named Bryan, who was under sentence of death at Morehead City, N. C., has obtained a respite in a singular and unusual manner. The day before the one set for the execution the Sheriff and all the other county officers who were in any degree responsible for the execution of the sentence resigned in a body. The reason given by these officials for the non-execution of the death penalty is that the negro criminal belonged in Orleans county, and not in their (Carteret) county, whither his case had been removed and tried. The Governor had, on this account, to postpone the execution to the 3rd of September, when a new Sheriff and county officers will be elected.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

It is a coincidence, perhaps, that the two men who were elected Vice-Presidents when Mr. Lincoln was elected President—Hannibal Hamlin and Andrew Johnson—are now members of the Senate.

It is stated that the friends of ex-Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, are about to take steps to vindicate him in relation to the Credit-Mobilier matter. Some new facts have come to light confirming the assertion of his entire innocence.

Thurlow Weed has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on the Presidential prospects for 1876. He is reported to have said: "Your party (Democratic) might obtain the power in 1876 if it had good leaders. I can't, however, discover any within it."

Chicago *Tribune*: "When A. J. and B. B. heard of the Hon. J. Proctor Knott's lecture on 'The Model Statesman,' a blush suffused their cheeks, and they looked at each other with that benevolent expression which often accompanies conscious but modest superiority."

The Utica *Herald* expresses the belief that the Speakership of the next House of Representatives lies between Messrs. Randall and Wood; that Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, will become Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Cox of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, while the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations will lie between Swann, of Maryland, Hancock, of Texas, and Lamar, of Mississippi.

The act under which the North Carolina Constitutional Convention is to be elected requires every delegate to bind himself by oath not to help incorporate in the new instrument any clause impairing the operation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, or the reconstruction acts, nor any provision looking to payment for emancipated slaves, or in any way recognizing the rebel debt, or abridging the term of office of any of the present State officers.

During the Senatorial contest in West Virginia, Maj. Hotchkiss, of Staunton, made a sensible speech. He said: "Gentlemen—If no one will make a speech I will, and I will stop when I get done. Citizens of West Virginia, if you would all take the same interest in developing the resources of your country by opening your rich mines, cultivating the soil, improving your stock and cultivating habits of industry, that you take hunting public offices for yourselves or friends, you would soon have one of the first and best States in the Union."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Graphic* writes: "Speaker Blaine is a large-sized, determined, healthy, muscular man, and the back hair of the clerks who sat in front of him is filled with chips that flew from the bodies of his ivory mallets. He always preserved order when he started to do it, for he meant business if the desk had to go. He was a model Speaker, for he never got tired. He loved his neighbor, for he always told him to sit down when he should know enough to sit down and stop talking loud, and in this consisted good advice that was appreciated."

A Washington letter-writer says of the two New York Senators: "The most striking and engaging of the new acquaintances is Kernan, of New York. I hate to admit it—but if truth does not prevail in the correspondents' gallery where shall the weary seek it? New York possesses the two fine-looking men of the Senate. If common repute be not a jade, that State is likely to also own the two chieftains of the body. Conkling's mastery of the radical side is undisputed. He is the big, bright, handsome boy on the back forms, and the remaining Republicans are his abject tags. Kernan comes accredited with the ability which should give him the control of the opposition. He has all of Conkling's strong points, with genialty added. It is odd that the "coincidence" hunters do not dwell more upon the fact that New York, largest and grandest of commonwealths, furnishes the two powerful men of the Senate, and picks them both from a small inland city—Utica—whose population covers in the neighborhood of only 30,000."

A New Hampshire grade Durham cow has produced in 200 days four tons and 800 pounds of milk.

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Citizens of this State have recently secured patents on inventions and improvements, as follows: Congress gaiters, J. W. Tutewiler, Indianapolis; awnings, C. J. Trumper; machines for crushing coke, C. Glazier, Indianapolis; corn drills, J. B. Ludlow, Muncie; millstone balances, J. A. Althouse, New Harmony; bed-bottoms, E. W. Tucker, Indianapolis; shoes, Achilles Ballard, Dublin.

Mr. Isom Ross, of Jefferson county, is planting 2,000 honey locust trees on the hillside of his grounds in the "Irish Hollow."

The Terre Haute *Journal* advances the opinion that the decrease of the Wabash river is owing in a large degree to the drainage in recent years of what has been known as the Great [illegible] Swamp of Indiana. This extensive swamp, which covers a large extent of country in the northeastern portion of this State, extending also into Ohio, has formed a sort of reservoir for the reception of water, whence it has been given off in gradual and regular supplies to the head-waters of the Wabash, which was the principal stream fed by it. The draining of this great swamp, undertaken as a matter of private enterprise for the purpose of reclaiming the land, has been so far successful that the contents of the swamp are now principally discharged through a canal into the Maumee river, instead of, as formerly, being fed out to the Wabash.

DEATHS.

Asa May, an old citizen, died suddenly in the City Treasurer's office of Lafayette, on Thursday, while transacting some business. He was one of the oldest men in the city, being over 81 years of age.

Marion county mourns the loss of two of its most esteemed citizens—Obadiah Harris, aged 86 years, and Judge Daniel B. Smith, aged 73 years, both of whom were among the oldest settlers of the State.

D. B. Hunt, an old citizen, connected with the advertising and real estate business, was found dead in the canal at Indianapolis, last week. Whether his death was accidental, or whether he was murdered or committed suicide, has not transpired.

LEGAL.

The Indiana Legislature is prone to make fine distinctions. It seems that the law recently passed prohibiting the sale of "deadly weapons and ammunition" to minors does not interfere with the sale of powder, shot and caps, but only of manufactured cartridges for guns and pistols.

It has just transpired that a bill, originating in the House and passed by both bodies of the Legislature, became a law by the statute of limitation, without the Governor knowing of its existence until it was too late for him to either approve or veto it. The document referred to was an act authorizing County Commissioners of the several counties of this State to purchase books, stationery and other articles for the several county officers, and for the conduct of public business, defining penalties and prescribing punishment for violations of the provisions of the act. The act has now become a law, attached to which is a two-line explanatory note from the Private Secretary to the effect that this bill was delivered to the Governor on Monday, March 15, 1875, and not before.

CASUALTIES.

The burning of Dolson's flour mill, at Frankfort, causing a loss of $15,000, was one of those pieces of stupid carelessness which have no excuse. The mill was an old, dry, frame structure. The *Crescent* says: "The occasion of the fire, it is thought, was from a lot of ashes, dirt, and clinkers that had been taken out when cleaning the flue in the afternoon, and thrown against the side of the building."

While a party at Indianapolis were engaged in firing a salute in honor of the Democratic victory in Connecticut, the gun was prematurely exploded on the nineteenth round, injuring William Petrie in a terrible manner. Part of one of his hands was blown off, and he was shockingly burned about the breast and face. Both his eyes are supposed to be destroyed. It is possible that he may recover.

On Tuesday morning, about daylight, the body of Peter Doge, Sr., an old resident of Jefferson township, was found in the cana about three miles from Fort Wayne. Some one had placed an obstruction upon the tow-path to prevent parties from driving thereon, and it is supposed that Doge attempted to pass the obstruction, upsetting his wagon into the canal. When found, Mr. Doge lay in the water, covered completely by the overturned wagon, with a frightful gash in his head, evidently caused by striking a large stone where he lay. The blow no doubt caused his death, or he would have been able to get out of the water.

CRIME.

Samuel Irvin, of Jefferson township, Elkhart county, was found dead beside the railroad track one morning of last week, buried nearly all over in a snow bank. He had left Elkhart the night preceeding in company with a man by the name of McGeary. Both were under the influence of liquor. McGeary has been arrested, and the case is to be judicially investigated.

PERSONAL.

S. T. Powell has resigned his position as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Indiana and Ohio. He holds the office until June 30.

RAILROADS.

Frankfort declines to give $30,000 to aid the narrow-guage railroad from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean. The *Crescent* says: "If the road is built at all it will probably be carried to Kirklin, ten miles northeast of Frankfort. The probable reason for the failure was that the confidence in the building of the road was not such as would induce careful men to invest money."

Many scalpers, hotel-keepers and others in Chicago, who purchased Baltimore and Ohio tickets when the reduction was first made, fearing that the war is to continue for too great a length of time, are now anxious to dispose of those "cheap tickets," and it is said that instead of attempting to sell to passengers they are going down to Lake (just over the State line in Indiana) and demanding their money back from the company, taking advantage of the new Indiana law, which compels railroad companies to receive tickets back and refund the full amount paid for them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the courts at South Bend, recently, Sam B. Collins, of Laporte, entered suit for an injunction to restrain Josephine Drollinger, his divorced wife, and W. F. George from making sales of his so-called opium antidote, and also that they be restrained from using a list of names of his patients alleged to have been surreptitiously obtained. The case is an exceptional one as regards the right of a divorced wife to the use of a valuable secret belonging to her former husband. The court enjoined defendants from the use of the names of patients, but held that the divorced wife might rightfully use her knowledge of the "cure" precisely as she might any other intelligence of value taught to her by him.

The proof-reader of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* left his desk the other night and went to the spelling-match. While he was gone the following telegram was given out to be put in type: "A dispatch from New Bedford, Mass., says the banking-house of S. P. Burt has suspended. Liabilities, $300,000; assets, $150,000." The telegram appeared in next morning's *Sentinel* in this shape: "The Newfoundland boarding-house of S. P. Hurt & Co., has suspended. Liabilities, $300,000; assets, $450,000."

Indiana postal matters: *Established*—Liberty Center, Wells county, Samuel J. Jackson, Postmaster. *Discontinued*—Toto, Stark county. *Postmasters Appointed*—Ashley's Mills, Montgomery county, Isaac E. Waddle; Bowling Green, Clay county, Lewis W. Rice; Columbia, Fayette county, John H. Sterrett; Hawkins, Jay county, Reuben Jellison; Hermann, Ripley county, Henry Klintwort; Hunterstown, Allen county, John C. Hunter; Lake Cicott, Cass county, Jesse Lazenby; Leavenworth, Crawford county, Emanuel B. Hawn; Marshfield, Warren county, Benjamin A. Jones; Morristown, Shelby county, Elbert Tyner; Spiceland, Henry county, J. W. Fawcett; Sulphur Hill, Shelby county, John T. Conger; Sulphur Well, Crawford county, Edward Perkins; Waverly, Morgan county, Francis M. Fields.

An Indianapolis fire company had its house furnished with a billiard table, whereon ye fire laddies were wont to manipulate the ivory spheres when not otherwise engaged. And now the stern city fathers have ordered the table to be removed, an order the firemen are not at all inclined to obey.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum investigation committee, appointed by Gov. Hendricks at the suggestion of the late Legislature, have submitted their report to the Governor. The document is a long one, and not only exonerates Superintendent McIntyre and others of the Board of Managers from all charges preferred in the anonymous letter which gave rise to the investigation, but compliments the management for their efficiency and integrity.

The Oldest Congressmen Now Living.

The Hon. Horace Binney, aged 95, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city Jan. 4, 1780. He represented Pennsylvania in Congress from 1833 to 1835.

The Hon. Willard Hall, of Wilmington, Del., was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 24, 1780, thus making him 94 years. He is the oldest in point of service, having served in Congress, from Delaware, from 1817 to 1821.

The Hon. Artemus Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass., is in his 92d year, having been born in that State Oct. 20, 1783. He was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1845 to 1849.

The Hon. Perkins King, aged 91, of Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born Jan. 12, 1784. He represented New York in Congress from 1829 to 1831.

The Hon. Joseph Johnson, of Bridgeport, W. V., in his 90th year, was born in Orange county, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1785. He represented Virginia in Congress from 1823 to 1825, from 1835 to 1841 and 1845 to 1847.

The Hon. George Grennell, of Greenfield, Mass., in his 89th year, was born in that State Dec. 25, 1786. He was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1829 to 1839.

The Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, Mass., in his 87th year, was born in Massachusetts, No, 17, 1788; he was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1851.

The Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, of Uniontown, Pa., in his 86th year, having been born Oct. 27, 1789, was a United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1840 to 1851.

A New Postal Burden.

The provisions which, at the very end of the recent session of Congress, Senator Hamlin, of Maine, succeeded in foisting upon an appropriation bill to double the rates of postage upon all matter of third class, usually called "transient," has awakened intense indignation in every part of the country, and among all classes of people. And this indignation is just, whether viewed in its relation to the provision itself or to the way in which its passage is understood to have been secured.

The new law, while it will increase the profits of the express companies, imposes an onerous burden upon the people, who will demand its repeal at the earliest possible day. It is a law which every citizen will hate, and which must grow more odious with every day's experience. Even if it had been so worded as to double the rates of postage only upon merchandise, it would still have been odious; for the express companies could urge no argument in its favor that would not be equally potent if offered to show that the Postoffices should all be abolished and the business of carrying letters and newspapers confided to themselves. The law as it stood before this change was a great accommodation to the people, and well calculated to make the Postoffice Department popular. The express companies had no legitimate ground of complaint, and Congress should have turned a deaf ear to their insidious pleadings. That any member of Congress sold his vote we do not affirm, but we do say when a great monopoly sends its agents to Washington well supplied with money and succeeds by a trick in getting the legislation it asks for, there is ground for the suspicion that some of our legislators think less of the public welfare than of their own private interest.—*Christian Union.*

Getting Drunk at Home.—The question as to whether a landlord may get drunk in his own house came before the Magistrate at the Dudley Police Court, in England, the other day, when a publican named Smith was charged with being drunk on his own premises. It appeared from the evidence of a police constable that on paying a visit to the establishment of which Smith is the proprietor, at half-past two in the morning, he found the house open, but no one there except the defendant, who was very drunk and abusive. It was urged on behalf of the defendant that the words of the act, "any person found drunk," did not apply to landlords. The Magistrate dismissed the case.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Watching for Father.

There's a little face at the window,
And two dimpled hands on the pane;
And somebydy's eyes are fixed upon
The gate at the end of the lane.

The hills have caught the shadow
Which heralds the coming night,
And the lane, with its flowery fringe, grows dim
To the watcher's anxious sight.

Where, half way down,
Like a glittering crown,
A firefly band have clustered
Round an aster leaf—
A royal chief—
A driven herd are mustered.

Away behind,
With busy mind,
But a step that is light and free,
And a sunburnt face
On which the trace
Of a hard day's work you see,
Comes the farmer home from toil,
Driving the cows before him;
And the child-eyes, strained at the window there,
Were the first in the house that saw him.

Ah! would, when the day is done
And I leave my cares behind me,
I could have such a pair of winsome eyes
Searching the night to find me!

Around the Farm.

The *Rural World* says that when sweet potatoes are transported the roots should be puddled in a mortar made of cow-dung and earth about as thick as cream. This prevents wilting and causes a ready growth.

P. L. Calkins, near Iowa City, Iowa, from March 11 to Dec. 31, 1874, made 2,127 pounds of butter from an average of twelve cows, four of them heifers, and five over twelve years of age. During the summer they received no other feed than grass from the prairies. The butter was sold for $638.

Harris Lewis, now President of the New York State Agricultural Society, is known to be a strong advocate of the economy of cultivating root crops. He is reported, after trying numerous varieties, to now cultivate only the Long Red, Ovoid, and Yellow Globe Mangels (giving preference to the Long Red), and the White Sweet German turnips.

At a late meeting of farmers in Massachusetts one man from New Hampshire related his experience with a mare, which had, in nine years, besides paying for her own keeping, and two colts of hers which he still held, enabled him by her colts which he had sold, to pay a $3,500 mortgage on his farm, and also paid the expenses of his son in college.

The following is a striking comparison of the respective interest in sheep industry in the great progressive agricultural nations of the world—England, France, and the United States. The number of acres is given, also the sheep kept:

	Acres.	Sheep.
Great Britain and Ireland....	47,000,000	34,000,000
France........................	95,000,000	27,900,000
United States................	407,735,041	28,477,951

If the United States supported as many sheep per acre as Great Britain, her number of sheep should rise from 28,000,000 to 250,000,000.

Farmers, grade up your stock; if you do not feel able to buy and breed thoroughbred stock, breed your common stock this spring to none but thoroughbred males. Secure the service of some of the thoroughbreds of your neighbors, or procure one of your own or some reliable breeder, and when once you have a lot of grade stock, either cattle, horses, hogs or sheep, you will never raise scrubs again, for farmers raise stock for the purpose of making the most money out of their farms by feeding their crops rather than sell the grain and hay to dealers. Then the kind of stock that will mature the quickest and grow the largest is the most profitable for meat, and it is now no longer a question, but a settled fact, that the grades of common stock crossed with thoroughbreds are more profitable to Western famers than raising scrubs, while first cost of grading up is small compared to the actual profits in dollars and cents. Too many farmers just here are penny-wise and pound-foolish; because they cannot get fine thoroughbred males as cheap as common stock they don't like to make the start—to make the first outlay—but the world moves, and our stock must improve with everything else.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Domestic Tool-Chests.—Every family should have one of these. It would save much inconvenience and expense, for all small jobs about the house could then be done without sending for an expensive mechanic. The cost of the necessary tools should prevent no one from providing them, as they would pay for themselves in a single year. To begin, there should be a chopping or wood-ax, a hatchet, a saw, a claw hammer, a mallet, several gimlets of different sizes, two augers, say a half inch and an inch, two screw drivers, one large enough to screw up bedsteads, two or three chisels, a small plane, a pair of pincers, a pruning knife, a jack-knife, a pair of shears, one or two files, a carpet stretcher, a ball of twine, etc. There should also be an assortment of nails, from spikes down to small tacks, a few brass-headed nails, screws of various sizes, and the nails and these should be kept in a box, something like carpenters carry, in separate apartments. The tools should be hung up in places marked out for them on a board surface, where there should be an outline of each made, so that, when a tool is done with, it can be returned to the exact place belonging to it. You can always tell, too, when any tool is missing. There should be a tool closet on the ground floor of some part of the house, to contain a wide shelf, under which there should be a suitable drawer to contain all that may be required in the way of light material. No house should be considered complete without such a closet, and they should be provided in building a house. Once accustomed to such a great convenience, no one would do without it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

About the House.

Never try to extinguish a kerosene fire with water. Smother the flames with blankets or rugs.

Chloride of calcium or glycerine, added to shoe blacking, will prevent the latter's drying in the box.

The practice of heating milk in water is quite common among the dairywomen of Vermont and New Hampshire, and has been practiced by them from the early days of dairying in that portion of the country.

One cheerful face in a household will keep everything bright and warm within. Envy, hatred, malice, selfishness, despondency, and a host of evil passions, may lurk round the door, they may even look within, but they can never enter and abide there; the cheerful face will put them to shame and flight.

Lamp-chimney Cleaning.—It is, perhaps, not generally known that cleaning lamp chimneys with a rag, on a table-fork, or wire, or something of that sort, will cause them to break on lighting the lamp. The best way is to put the hand on the top, then steam then inside with your breath, then rub with clean paper.

A Good Cake Receipt.—Three cups of sugar, one of butter; beat together, and the yolks of seven eggs well beaten, add one cup of sweet milk, four and a half cups of flour, the whites of seven eggs beaten to a froth, two teaspoonfuls and a half of yeast powder; flavor to suit the taste. This makes nice large cakes.

Recipe for Sponge Cake.—Dissolve three-quarters of a pound of sugar in a gill of cold water, and bring it to a boil. Have the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Add then the yolks of six eggs together, beating them thoroughly. Then pour the sugar in very slowly so as not cook the eggs. Stir in one-half pound of flour. If managed rightly this makes a spendid cake.

How to Make a Valuable Recipe Book.—Every housekeeper should have her very own recipe book—a book of her own creation, of gradual growth and proved excellence, and we propose to show our lady readers how to make one. In the first place buy a blank book and write your name and the date on the first leaf. Divide the book into as many different departments as you wish, heading each page with the department to which it belongs, as follows: Recipes for cleaning, recipes for soups, recipes for cooking meats, recipes for cake, and so on through family cooking. Then comes cooking for the sick, care of the sick and all the various things that are a part of a woman's duty, and for which, unfortunately, there is no school but experience. Number your pages if they are not numbered in the beginning, and make an index, leaving blank spaces in the index to correspond with the blank pages between departments which you do not expect to fill immediately. Write down under these different heads every recipe which you have actually tried, or the results of which you have seen in the houses of your friends, and enter the page in the index.

A Terrible Fight.

A terrible fight between a man and a bull-dog took place near Glasgow, Scotland, a short time since, the circumstances of which go to show how human intelligence can debase itself, not to the level of the brute creation, but far below that standard. It is said that such encounters are by no means uncommon in that neighborhood, a statement which we sincerely trust is incorrect.

It seems that two men, whose names are Daniel Shields and Donald Dumbarty, met at a drinking saloon, when the latter commenced to boast of the pluck and powers generally of a dog which he owned, of the bull species. Shields, who was excited by liquor, declared that he could whip the dumb animal with nothing but his fists. Dumbarty very much doubted that, and offered to bet a gallon of whisky that he could not. The talk upon the subject grew warmer and warmer, until several others joined in the matter, and a formal bet as above was arranged. No time, it was declared, was like the present time, and so the fight, it was resolved, should come off at once. Dumbarty went home for his dog, while all the interested parties adjourned to a secluded spot not far away. Here an arena was marked out, and the preliminaries arranged in the most formal manner, the rules of the prize ring being adopted, the same as though two pugilists were to contend for superiority in sparring.

It was not long before Dumbarty appeared with his dog, a medium-sized animal, which he held in restraint until the word was given, when he released him and set the animal at Shields. The latter stood alone in the middle of the ring, and the dog, seeming to understand perfectly what was expected of him, leaped forward and sprang at Shields' throat, but was received in mid-air with a blow straight from the shoulder, taking him between his throat and jaw with such force as to send the dog high in the air and over the heads of the bystanders. An opening was made in the ring, and the dog rushed back toward Shields. This time the man was the attacking party, and meeting the animal before he could spring upon him from the ground, Shields kicked him with his heavy brogan shoes, so as to send him once more like a foot-ball into the air, and, as was afterward found, breaking one of the animal's ribs. But the dog never uttered a cry. He was "grit" all through.

The instinct of the animal now taught him caution, and in place of springing recklessly at his enemy a third time, he came forward cautiously, and watched his chance to spring upon Shields without exposing himself to the same sort of catastrophe which he had experienced. If he could once fix his jaws upon the man's body—that was his natural game. This time the dog jumped on the one side and the other, avoiding the approach of Shields, until by a sudden movement he jumped forward and fixed his teeth in the upper part of the man's hip. It was a terrible grip, and bull-dogs are proverbial for holding on when they once get their jaws fixed upon an enemy. The man had a big quid of tobacco in his mouth, and by bending down his head succeeded in expectorating nearly half a gill of the strongest kind of tobacco saliva through the dog's jaws into his throat, at the same time seizing one of the fore-paws, biting it through so as to nearly sever it from the limb. The tobacco-juice nearly choked the animal to death, to say nothing of his paw, the most sensitive part of a dog's body, and he slunk away.

It was none too soon, for Shields was bleeding profusely from the frightful wound in his thigh, some artery having been severed, and he soon became partially insensible. He was conducted to the hospital, and properly resuscitated by surgical aid. It was a pretty costly gallon of whisky for the winner.

In Paris there are 35,000 school children for whom no educational accommodations are provided.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, APRIL 15, 1875

☞The election in Evansville, Ind. last Tuesday resulted in a complete Democratic triumph. This is one of the close cities of the State and its politics in general elections frequently has a decided effect on the Legislature

☞The result of the municipal election in Cincinnati are rather disheartening to those republicans who has bets out that Ohio will wheel into ranks of the faithful in October next. As an indictor of republican victories next fal', the Connecticut election is likewise most unsatisfactory.

☞The saintly and philosophoar Erasmus once said that "that which is properly our own must be procured by our own labor," and one can fully realize the truth of this when he sees a stalwart, robust man patiently devoting himself to the task of licking the uncancelled postage stamp off a letter which he just received.

☞Amid the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds the grand old State of Rogues' Island, which requires men to own property before they can vote, which polls fewer votes than Cincinnati, and which is owned body and branches by the Tariffites and Cotton lords stands by the republican party. The hope of a Third Term is not dead yet.

☞Chicago's last sensation was the imprisonment of W. F. Storey, editor of the *Times*, for contempt of court. He was snatched for ten days, and his attempt consisted in his recent attack upon the grand jury while in session After Storney had been incarcerated in jail about ten hours he walked out on a supersaedeas, granted by Judge McAllister, of Supreme Court.

☞Rhode Island has actually gone republican, and that talk about the tidal wave will all have to be gone over again. However, it may be interesting to note that the little state has never missed returning a republican majority since 1852. Indeed there is no possibility of a change, as there is no room for two political parties in so small a state. The republicans have got the standing room and they cannot be ousted.

☞The importance of the splendid Democratic triumph in the Connecticut election can hardly be overestimated when we consider its effect on the politics of the country. At the New Hampshire election of one month ago the Democrats gained one Congressman but lost the Legislature and that body will probably elect a Republican Governor. At best the result was a drawn battle but the Republican generally claimed a victory and put in the plea that the tide which set in against the Republicans last fall had spent its force and turned backward speedily to engulf the victors. The party press and the leaders of the Administration hosts made the most of this version and it undoubtedly had the effect to brace up many Republicans who were commencing to be troubled with weak backs. With the prestige which they attained from New Hampshire the Administration forces went into the Connecticut campaign with alacrity and with assurance of success, backed by all the power which the Federal patronage and a free use of money would give them. A straight out and out party fight was made. For Governor the party nominated Mr. Greene, who is the Mayor of the city of Norwich, and who signalized his servility to party and to the Administration of officially ordering a salute of one hundred guns to be fired in honor of Sheridan's late raid on the Louisiana Legislature and the indorsement of the same by the President. It will be remembered that since that time the Republican United States Senate formally indorsed the action of the President and fully committed the party to that infamous policy. The Democrats accepted the issue squarely and the campaign was fought chiefly on the Southern question. The defeat of the Republicans was so overwhelming that it points as a fixed finger-board to the rout of the Administration hosts in the Presidential contest next year. It shows that the hearts of the people do not beat in sympathy with the plans to oppress the Southern people and prolong the era of misrule which the ascendancy of the Republican party will surely fasten upon the country. It shows too, that Connecticut is distinctly a Democratic State.

NATIONAL REUNION OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES.

By the action of the gentlemen in charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming soldiers' reunion in this city, this post-bellum reunion business has at last been placed where it will do the most good. General Stiles proposed that the invitations be extended to "all surviving soldiers of the late war throughout the country—east, west, north and south." The proposition was favored by General Cameron, Col. Rickaby, Capt. Laughlin, and the mover, and was adopted, with an amendment proposed by Gen. Julius White, in the following form:

"*Resolved.* That a general invitation be extended to all surviving soldiers and sailors of the late war, throughout the country, who regard the flag of the United States as the emblem of undivided and indivisible nationality, to meet with us at our forthcoming reunion, and that the committee on invitations be instructed to extend personal invitations, as far as practicable, to such of them as in the judgement of the committee have national reputation as soldiers."

It is a significant fact that this resolution was adopted without dissent. It is plainly an indication that, among men who saw actual service at least, the animosities of the war have substantially subsided. Professional politicians there are, and probadly always will be, who seek to profit upon the capital of hate: but the infinitessimal trace of soul that a proper analysis might discover in a professional "home guard" politician is a very different thing from that by which men are inspired who have stood under fire.

The spirit that would seek to promote the division of the American people into hostile castes is simple detestible. It is neither patriotic, politic, nor ware. That which makes America one nation, "undivisible," is not unity of mere constitutional forms; it is the unity of character and aspiration found in one people. There is no magic power in political forms, nor in any possible arrangements of government machinery, that can make one nation of a people not inspired by the sentiment of a common nationality. Constitutions may declare who are citizens; political agencies may provide guarantees for the immunities of citizenship; but neither, nor both together, can create nationality. The Scandinavina, the Teuton, and the Celt many become American citizens by the formal process of naturalization, and may be made members of electoral body by statutory enactment: but that which will alone make them true members of an American nationality is that will divest them of a national character distinctly Scandinavian or German or Irish. This cannot be done by paper constitutions, nor by any possible acts of government. The same political arrangements may embrace two or three separate and distinct nationalities, as the case is under the British constitution, and also under our own. The Irishman on his own island is an English citizen; but he will not be of the English nationality. The German and the Irishman, naturalized in the United States, are American citizens; but as a rule they decline to be of the American nationality until the second or third generation. They somehow prefer to be Germans and Irishmen; and all the dirty political demagogues prefer that they should be, too. They ask to be American officeholders, not because they are part of the American nation, but because they are parts of German and an Irish nation; and the dirty demagogues tell them that they should be American officeholders for that strange reason. In like manner is it with those who would keep open a "bloody chasm" between Americans that pointed their guns north and Americans that pointed their guns south. They are all American citizens, they must all live under the same policy; but, say the demagogues, we will not meet them on the basis of a common nationality, nor invite them to meet us.—*Chicago Times.*

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices. Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 [illegible]	N. O. Genuine,	[illegible]
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars., The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.	The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50	
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00	
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50	

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50c
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c	This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound; former price was 15c.	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c		
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c		
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	[illegible]
		Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	30 and 50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen os both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	6 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	[illegible] and 7
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

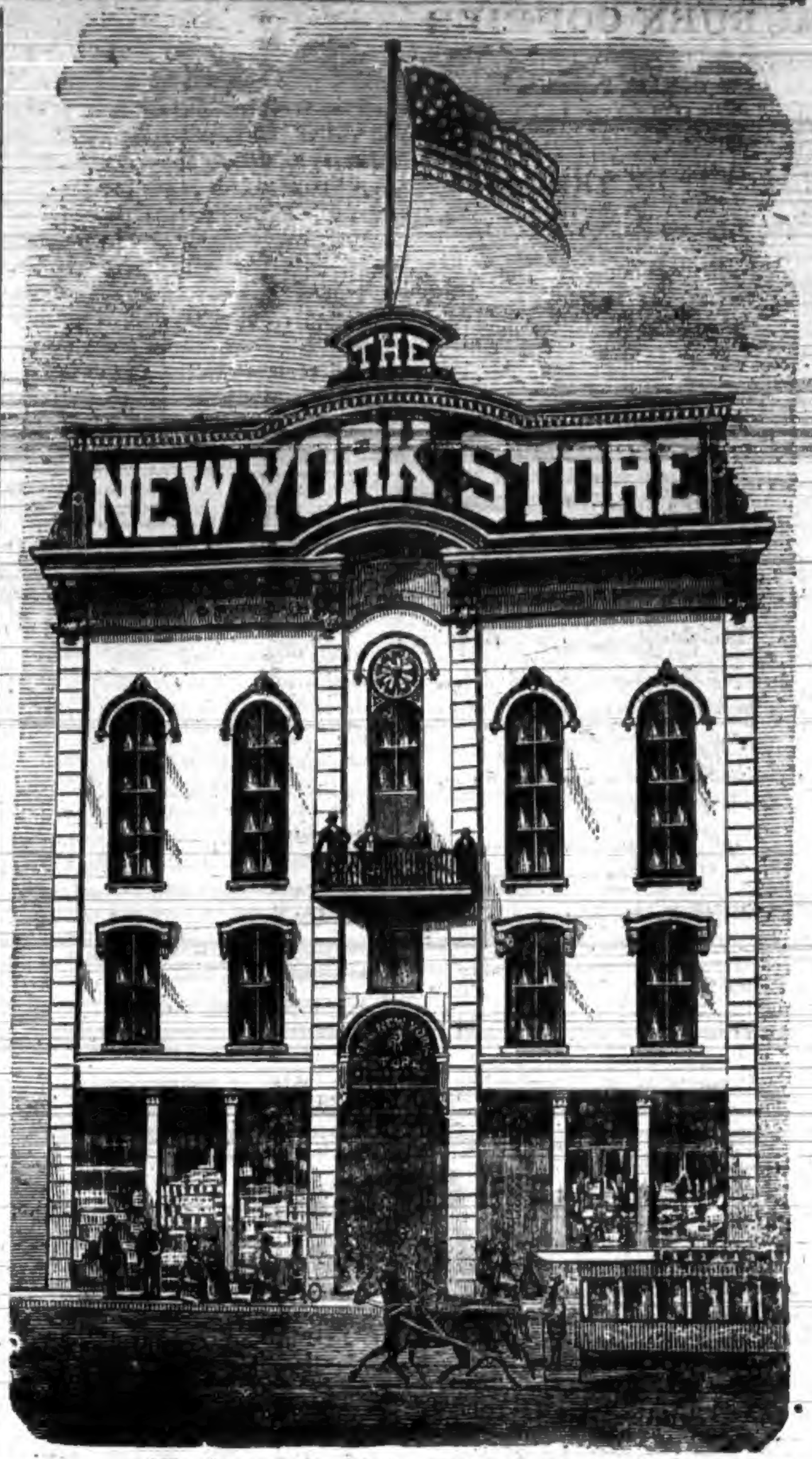

We have opened an Elegant Line of

CARPETS!

Consisting, in part of INGRAINS, TAPESSTRY INGRAINS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET,—In short every kind usually found in a complete Carpet Department.

Also, a full assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS CRUMB CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, and everything purtaining to a well appointed

Carpet & House Furnishing Department

All of the above goods were bought during the last two weeks, consequently we got the full benefit of the recent large decline in prices, on that class of goods. Purchasers can therefore rely upon buying these goods of us at the lowest possible price; and at the same time have a full and fresh assortment to select from. We are also now daily receiving new

SPRING GOODS!

Of every description, and shall continue to do so as the season advances. Notwithstanding the material advance in all kinds of Cotton goods, we are stil continuing our GREAT SALE of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, at OLD PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

Grand Succees of

BOND'S

Novelty Store!

Great Variety

Low Prices!

Look for the Large Four Story Stone Front Building 21 West Main Street Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. W. BOND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemdtion thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. 2238

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Michal Sheets late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS Adm'r

April 5th 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter 20c.
Potatoes 75
Oats, 30 cts.
Apples 75 cts.
Eggs, 12 cents.
Corn 50 @ 56 cts
Wheat, white $.100
Wood $1.75 @ $2.

The saw mill is under full headway again.

The snow [illegible] day. Good enough.

Rev Mr. Fisher preached at Kendallville last Sabbath.

Millinery Goods 'till you can't rest at Stamets'.

Everybody ought to see Stamets' new stock of spring goods.

Mrs. Daily is engaged in running the billiard room on 7th-st.

The Methodist church was crowded last Sunday evening.

Snow four inches deep was our consolation last Tuesday morning.

Wall Paper at Davenport's. Splendid paterns very cheap. Call and see them

The citizens at the Junction say they want a school house. Well, we're willing.

Billy Edgington has a new sign about completed which is odd, but very attractive.

Dr. Fox and Daily are having their saloon windows painted in an attractive manner.

H. H. Stamets, on Seventh Street, has just received a splendid stock of Goods.

A Fresh car load of LAND PLASTER just received at Sheffer Bro. & Co., near Saginaw depot.

The sale of clothing, etc., by the Sheriff, was disposed of last Monday. They went cheap.

There is a demand for good school teachers in Fairfield-tp. Apply to Trustee Downs.

We have been visited by a heavy rain and snow storm and warm weather is what we need now.

Stamets' stock of Millinery Goods are immense. Call and examine them before you buy.

Our public schools close to-morrow. and we learn that a very prosperous term is about to close.

We regret to hear, on our streets, that Mr. Fred. Raut, has been quite sick this winter with the consumption.

Auburn has the finest openings for those who wish to build, or do business, of any town in the State.

Gardens are in a promising condition, since the beautiful snow covered them, on Tuesday last.

We have no more spelling matches. Oh, why is this so. Challenge somebody and get up some amusement.

There has been preaching at the Hall several evenings this week. The audience Sunday last was large.

Supt. Jas. A. Barns, is visiting Iowa this week and will not return until next week. Business calls him westward.

We have been visited quite often of late with gentlemen temperance lecturers. This business "ain't as good as it used to was."

Don't fail to call at Stamets' fancy store before you purchase spring goods. He has an elegant stock of everything

Don't fail to call at the Courier office when you want a nice horse bill. We have several very choice cuts, and do the best printing at bottom prices.

L. J. Blair, Esq., of Butler, gave us a short call last Friday morning. He has great hopes for the growth of Butler, during the summer.

Two of our young men fixed up a quarrel last Saturday which resulted in blows.—One of them, however, was crowded into it against his wishes.

Parties have been at work cutting down the hill, at the north end of Cedar street, which makes it more convenient for all concerned.

Messrs Squires and Reed are making arrangements for a grand ball at Cedar Creek Hall on the 20th inst. A good time is expected.

Prof. Sisel, our boss painter, is very busy just now in his line of trade. When he does a job you know its done in a substantial manner.

Garret city has been plotted and lots are now offered for sale with the guarantee that the shops will be located there. A lot sold there the other day for $400.

Miller & Casebeer are receiving a large stock of clothing to-day.

The State Auditor has been written to about liquor licenses and he says, "Under the new law, all permits and licenses will have to be renewed.

E. Verdermark & Sons have received a portion of their spring stock of boots and shoes which are offered lower than the lowest, North of Court House.

A fellow from Kentucky "let down" on the temperance question several evenings last week, at the M. E. Church. He was a most voluble talker, and about as antic as a money, but not of much force.

The men engaged to move the old jail building have given up the job as they find the building heavier than was expected. Better build some place else and let it remain for the present.

We brought home from the south, a Mocking bird, a Havanna Poodle dorg and a Magnolia plant. For price of admission to this attractive combination see small programmes.

Our splendid Williard, the humorist of the Pharos, Col. Nash, gave us a brief but pleasant call last Friday looking our ideal of rosy health. Call again thou rollicking, jolly good boy, come again.

We are glad to see a goodly number of our subscribers coming in and paying up promptly for the Courier. There are still more who could do likewise. Let us see the light of you countenance.

L. D. Miller, of Fairfield township, will locate in our city in about two weeks and in a short time will erect buildings for an extensive cheese factory, providing he get the milk from three hundred cows to start with. He has machinery of the best quality, and will warrant good work.

Letters From Druggists.

There is no case of Dysbepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Go to Davenport's and inquire about it. If you suffer from costiveness sick headache, sour stomach or liver try it. Two or three doses will relieve you.

Boschee's German Syrup is now sold in every town and city in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists, noting it is the best medicine they ever sold for consumption throat or lung disease. Sample bottles of both 10c each. Regular size 75c.

For the benefit of the Kendallville Standard we will say that the Southern Excursion party started out with 93. At Montgomery, Al . six of the party left us at Tallahassee one, and the remainder arrived together at Evensville, Ind.

Mr. Beuret has just received a new kind of oil can which will be found very convenient. Each one of them contains a pump by which you can force the oil from the can into a lamp through a tube, fastened to the can. It will be found handy and safe, and just the thing for the household. Call and see it at Beuret's store, near the old postoffice building.

The dry goods store of Wm. Richmond has been removed to the business room recently occupied by S. Lauferty in the clothing line. The establishment is superintended by G. W. Young Esq., an experienced dry goods man, who is ably assisted by our genial and clever friend Tom. Scott, New goods are now being received and a fine display can now be seen on the counters, at lowest prices

There is a very fine perodical published in St. Joseph, Mich., and several of our citizens subscribed for it. It is to contain a fine chromo of Auburn with a full historical description. An agent lifted $2.50 from each subscriber nearly two months ago, but a copy of said publication has not come to hand yet. But, of course, its coming. Did'nt the agent say so. One or two are getting a little shaky and think they have been swindled.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we call your attention to the Large Stock of Goods at Harry Stamets' Fancy Store in Ensley block. You will miss a good bargain if you don't buy of Harry.

As we were passing up Calhoun street to-day, we were suddenly blinded by the flash of—something, we knew not what. Instinctively, we raised our hand to shut out the marvellous brilliancy, and when we opened our eyes again Tom Mays stood before us—that diamond pin glistening and shimmering like a meteoric spark.—*Ft. Wayne News.*

We have seen several persons who could not see well, and it was'nt exactly a diamond pin that done it, either. Of course, we do not mean to insinuate.

In a little drive over town the other day we were surprised at the great amount of improvement going on. There is scarcely a locality, but what can be found a number of new buildings in various stages of construction from the laying of the foundation to the plastering inside. We thought our place did well last year, but this season will eclipse all former efforts in this direction. New additions are being laid out, and the work of enlarging and beautifying our alrerdy handsome place, goes bravely on.

We had to laugh, last Saturday, at a country fellow, who misunderstood the "King of Pain Man," and thought he offered four bottles for nothing, when he said, "who'll take these four." The fellow braced up to the wagon, took the four bottles and started off. The Medicine Man cried out, "Hold on, one dollar, sir," and the man handed them back, looking sad and sorry, as he wanted them, he said to give his mother-in-law, for she would certainly talk herself out of her grave if he did'nt get some kind of killer on the inside of the woman.

Mike Long's little daughter has been quite sick for several days past.

John Somers has purchased the south forty acres of Mr. Baker, east of Cedar Creek, and will lay the same off in town lots immediately. This will make a fine addition to our town for residences and we believe there will be quite a demand for them. They will be near the center of town and will be sold at reasonable rates. Secure one before they are all gone.

We stood on the well scared battlements of old Fort Sumpter, while at Charleston, and found it much as we expected a fine old fortress, notwithstanding its brick and mortar. The side facing Morris Island was pretty well shattered with the bombardment by Gen. Gillmore during nearly two years' seige, but a small appropriation made each year by Congress is getting it in pretty good shape again

The Fort Wayne News wants old ex-Mayor Sharpe, Rep. nominated this year for the same year. A half century ago this man Sharp dodged into the position through the bickerings of the Democracy, and every since that eventful period he has been a standing candidate for the Radicals to look upon and contemplate. We don't think it is Sharp (e) at all. If you want to know the lucky man, ask the next Democratic City Convention.

Houses for rent, are in great demand in Auburn. It took us a week to find a spot to rest our weary head. Behold the fowls of the air, they toil not, neither do they spin (we quote from memory) yet they don't have to hunt for houses to live in, and sometimes we wish we were a bird on this account. Rents are very reasonable too, we could not rent a house in New York city for the same price we do here.

To The editor of The Courier.

The De Kalb County Central Association of Patrons of Husbandry at a special meeting on the 10th day of April, 1875, adopted the following resolution and ordered me to furnish you a copy of the same for publication in the Courier.

Resolved, That the members of this association will not purchase or use the Oliver Chilled Plows nor the Bryan plow, and the Association recommend that all patrons of Husbandry abstain from the use of said plows. Miles Waterman,
Secretary.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

J B Raub to Jno. Kitchen n w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 9 Butler $1800

L Spangler to F. Groscep lot 27 in Spangler's add and lots 270 and 271 O P Auburn $200

Wm Maxwell to P Kennedy lots 9 & 10 Rorabaugh's Ad Waterloo $1600

B D Thomas to Toland Brock, Thomas & Thomas 6 descriptions of land near Garrett $10.000

J J Hoopingarner to J Hoopingarner lots 142 and 88 Eg ad lot 1 blk 1 and lots 1 and 4 blk 8 Toml ad Butler $600

A Hall to Geo Gestenslager s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec 11 Richland $1000

Same to Hall lots 7 and 8 Rals ad Auburn $1600

G I Patterson to J R Moods lands in Butler-tp $2800

D Stambaugh to J W Hammon 140 a in sec 29 and 30 Franklin 6300

Railroad Meeting.

Dunkirk, O. April 9th, 1875.

Meeting in Woodruff's Hall, Dunkirk, Ohio, in the interests of the route to construct a railroad from Coshocton, Ohio, to Chicago via White Pigeon, Mich. Meeting called to order by T. W Hardestry of Paulding, Ohio. Judge Eaton, Bluffton, Ohio, Pres. and S. T. Bosserman, Dunkirk, Ohio, Sec. Convention addressed by Gen. G. W. Kemp, of Marsailles, Ohio and other gentlemen along the line of road setting fourth the advantages of said route—also plan for constructing same. The road to be built by the citizens along the road, each subscriber being a stockholder, eight per cent. of the amount of the stock subscribed to be paid each six or eight months as may be required, said money to be paid to the Treasurer of each township and retained by him until the road is completed. The convention was represented by gentlemen along the line and a spirit of interest was manifested in the enterprise. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention, on motion by T. W. Hardesty,

Resolved, That Dunkirk, Ohio, be the starting point of the western division of said route via Bluffton, Columbus Grove, Kalida, Timberville, Paulding, Antwerp, Auburn, LaGrange and White Pigeon.

Resolved, That this convention consider themselves individually a committee to work up the interests of said route

Resolved, That T. W. Hardestry representing the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry notify the members of that fraternity to be present at the next meeting.

Resolved, That this convention adjourn to meet at Columbus Grove, O., on Tuesday, May 25th, 1875.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the county papers along the line.

JUDGE EATON, Prest.
S. T. Bosserman, Sec'y.

Excursion Notes.

There was a good deal of inquiry made on the route as to whether a northern man would be treated well were he to remove south and engage in business, not office hunting. There was but one answer and few in our party but what felt that it was a true one. Everywhere the citizens were anxious to show up the best features of their locality, that we might go home and say to our readers that such and such points were good ones for northern emigration. Society, which a few years ago looked down upon labor, has undergone a radical change, and to-day a farmer, in a large portion of the south, is thought as much of as those in the north.

While in Florida we were [illegible] reception at Tallahassee, and to give an idea of how they feel down there we give an extract below from the speech on that occasion by Ex-Gov. Bloxham:

"With a soil unsurpassed and a climate that has properly caused our State to be designated the "Italy of America," the emigrant can only be solicitous as to the "sentiments of the people" or the welcome he will receive. Animosities engendered by hotly-contested political conflicts, have, unfortunately, produced in some sections of the south criminations and recriminations, which have been seized hold of by the political demagogue to agitate the popular mind in the north in a manner prejudicial to our prosperity.

Florida, fortunately, is more favored.—A Republican Governor, differing in political sentiment from myself and our old citizens, but animated and actuated by a patriotic desire for the welfare of his adopted State, bears noble and truthful testimony in his official documents to the peace and kind feeling that reigns supreme within our limits. Life, liberty and property are as well protected in Florida to-day as in a northern state. We have no harrowing recollections of the past. Planting ourselves upon the broad basis of progress, we ask only, in a national point of view, for a Union of equal States under the Constitution. We desire that the masses of your people should understand us We ask you, gentlemen editors, to lend a helping hand to secure that understanding. Three years ago, when our country, from Maine to Texas, was shaken by a great political conflict, what was the position of the South? We raised the name of a life-long opponent as our standard bearer. And why? Not that we loved Mr. Greeley, great and good as he was—our hearts leaned more fondly to Indiana's distinguished statesman, your own noble Hendricks—but we desire to tender the olive branch to the north thro' our sternest opponent in days gone by, thinking that such a channel would be taken as a token of our desire for peace, and as an evidence of the fidelity of the tender. We to-day accept the Constitution of our common country, giving full force to all its amendments; we extend freely equal rights to all classes, regardless of previous condition; we extend a hearty welcome to all strangers, and a God-speed to every settler who desires to become one in our State—whether they flee from the despotisms of the Old World or the ice bound regions of the north—we welcome them with open arms and a generous clasp of the hand to the sunny glades of our own Floridas. What more can you ask? What more do you desire You are too noble to ask, we have too much self-respect to grant, that we should go to the grave of our Lee and his splendid followers, and write traitor upon their foreheads; palsied be the tongue that would request it. But while we kneel at his grave, with almost the reverence of idolatry, we still accord equal sentiments of patriotic promptings to those noble dead of your own army, and while we give "tears of love for the gray" we also extend "love and tears to the blue;" and to-day, should any foreign power be so reckless as to force upon us a trial of arms, you would find the southern soldiery rallying with unabated ardor 'round the stars and stripes, and the same devotion and valor displayed as when years ago the northern and southern soldiers marched shoulder to shoulder, and carried our eagles in triumph at Buena Vista and Chapultepec, and into the glittering halls of the once noble Montezumas.

Let us forget that we ever had a civil war; let us obliterate it from the tablets of our memory, and remember only that we are all Americans—a proud passport throughout the civilized world.

But, gentlemen, while giving you a cordial welcome, do not consider me partial when I bid thrice welcome to your fair companions. Woman stands the fairest incarnation of the spirit of love and liberty that vivifies the universe. Her tender hand moulds the plastic mind of the infant man; our support in youth, our solace in manhood, the guardian angel of our declining years. And while Florida boasts, and proudly boasts, of the beauty and accomplishments of her fair daughters, the light of our firesides, the idol of our hearts—still we are always more than happy to pluck fair flowers from our sister States and transfer them to our genial clime.

There is a good deal of Complaint about the fact that the Courier does not arrive at Fairfield Center on time. The package leaves here on Thursday, reaching Waterloo at about 12 o'clock M.—There is certainly time to get it into the mail going west from that point in the afternoon. If it gets to Sedan on Thursday it surely ought to go to the Center in the mail Friday morning. We have never yet failed to send it on time from the office, and it goes north every Thursday. This we are certain of. If it fails to reach its destination on time the fault lies either with postmasters or route agt's We hope its delay will not occur again.—If it does we propose to know where the trouble is, and our friends at the Center will please let us know the first time it fails to come on time.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the

First Monday in May, 1875,

an election will be held in the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, for the purpose of electing

FIVE TRUSTEES,

one for each ward in said town also a Clerk and Treasurer for said town for the ensuing year
F. E. DAVENPORT Clerk.
April 8th, 1875.

Opening of First National Bank of Auburn.

Yesterday the First National Bank of Auburn was opened for the transaction of business. President Lanning, Sec'y Hazzard, assisted by Geo. Hazzard, Esq. of New Castle, and Thos. Newby, of Cambridge, both experienced bankers, being present, the books were opened and the institution put in running order.

The necessary deposit has been made at Washington, and the bank notes will be on hand next week. About $5,000 have already been deposited in the mammoth safe, and we have no doubt but that a [illegible] will find this the safest and best method of securing their surplus capital.

The safe is a model piece of mechanicism, weighs 20000 pounds, and is perfectly burglar and fire proof. It requires the opening of five combination locks before the money can be reached, so that it is simply impossible for any party, not understanding the combination, to get at it.

It was deemed best to establish a National Bank because of the confidence our people have in this greenback currency. There is a security about it by this system of deposit at Washington before you can get a circulating medium, that commends it to the most careful, and we believe it will prove a great advantage to our citizens in the county. Of course its not expected that a bank will be established in our midst to accommodate the public without looking to its own interests but those connected therewith do not propose to be extortionable, by asking a half per cent. per month more interest than money is worth.

The bank is now ready to issue drafts, bills of exchange, and make loans at a reasonable per cent. For the present the bank is located in the building west of Fluke's corner, formerly occupied as a drug store.

A Ride With a Kuklux.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* dishes up the bowie knife and revolver scene, that took place among the Southern excursionists, on the cars between Jackson and Montgomery, Ala. We give below an extract therefrom, but the first rendition of the affair is told by our genial friend John Hanly, Esq., who perhaps appreciated the circumstances more fully than any other one present. A tall Mississippian stepped aboard the train and entered the smoking car, the other being filled with excursionists. He accordingly took a cushion from the seat in front of him, placed it under his head, a second one serving as a soft rest for his No. 15 brogans. He soon fell asleep and became obvious to everything surrounding. Two of the excursionists came in while he was yet slumbering, and, not wanting to sit down on the empty framework of a seat, looked around for the cushion.

They espied it under the feet of the "native."

Not wanting to waken him for so trivial a matter, they quickly took away the cushion, sat down upon it, and began a lively conversation.

They were not permitted to enjoy it long, and, together with the others in the car, were suddenly called to a realizing sense of things by the southron, who jumped up from his recumbent posture, and drawing a "navy" from each of two separate hip pockets, said in thunder tones, "whare's the sun of a gun that took that thar cushing?"

The southron was a tall fellow, well built, and could pull down the scales at 250 or over, and not half try.

As he gazed around on the excursionists and carelessly handled the two revolvers, he looked like a person "meaning business."

Again he murmured, like a cooing dove "I'd like to see that d—n son of a gun that took those cushings."

He intimated, "that ef that thar cuss'd show up, he'd be eternally gol swizzled ef he wouldn't make mince meat on him quicker'n a ring tailed monkey'd chew a walnut."

Even if this pleasant prospect held out, no one offered to state he or she "had tuk those cushings." In fact everybody was intent on reducing themselves to the smallest compass possible, and getting out of range of the revolvers. After haven tilated his opinion regarding the persons around him in general and *the one* who "tuk those cushings" in particular the hero of the hour settled down into his seat.

Our informant states that he was expecting this walking armory would suddenly place his hand at the back of his neck, draw out a bowie knife and put it between his teeth, preparatory to beginning a general slaughter. As there were only about three pistols owned by the party conjointly, he thought the condition of affairs not encouraging.

Whatever might have been the intentions of this whole souled, chivalrous, high-toned southron, he did not clamor any longer for blood, but merely sat gripping his trusty weapons; perhaps hoping that in an unguarded moment somebody would, so to speak, knock the chip off his shoulder. The party who had designed and executed the briliant idea of taking "those cushings" stepped across the aisle to the southron, and explained matters.

He said "he ment no offence—there wasn't any other cushion around, and, seeing *that one*, took it; didn't suppose it would interfere with the gentleman's comfort," etc., etc., etc.

The response to this was somewhat similar the first outbreak:

"Why in—didn't you say so afore, ef you was that thar feller?"

As a fitting answer to this didn't then occur, the gentleman said nothing in particular, but, with the others in the car, awaited for the carnage to begin.

The exponent of chivalry seemed to think better of it, however, and put up his revolvers, at the same time pulling out a pocket-pistol. This he offered to the man "that tuk those cushings," who eagerly cemented the sudden friendship by a generous draught of corn-juice.

Don't Forget.

For it interests you most, we have the only

New spring stock of Clothing

in the city, at prices that astonishes the oldest citizens

$1,000 wagered that our stock

Is the largest,
Cheapest,
Finest made.

Money talks.
Put up or shut up.

Sam. Pete & Max.

Managers Star Clothing House, No. 5 Main and 33 Calhoun streets, Fort Wayne Indiana.

Beware of counterfeits.

Marriages

RANDALL—LONG—At the residence of the bride's parents, on last Sabbath, by Rev. Wm. Long, Mr. W. L. Randall and Miss Adah Long.

The above affair created no little excitement in fashionable circles, and quite a number of the friends of the happy couple were present to witness the ceremony. We got in about a minute too late for the nuptial ceremony, but made good time with the cake and lemenade so liberally dispensed. We offer our congratulations to the happy couple and wish them prosperity in the journey before them. May their's be a life of few dark days with many golden ones, happy, joyous, peaceful, extending far into the eventful future.

A New Proverb.

Behold a new proverb is declared unto you. Whosoever the people shall reject on account of dishonesty or incompetence, him shall the rulers exalt and give all manner of precious things.

Horace Maynard, salary-grabber, rejected by his constituents in Tennessee appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey.

James N. Tyner, salary-grabber, rejected by his party in Indiana, appointed Second Assistant Post Master General.

D. W. Gooch, rejected by the people, appointed, Pension Agent at Boston

C. C. Sheets, rejected by his constituents in Alabama, appointed Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasure.

J. C. Parker, salary grabber, rejected by his constituents in Missouri apbointed United States Judge for Western district of Arkansas.

D. P. Lowe, salary-grabber, rejected by his constituents in Kansas, appointed United States Judge for Utah.

J. D. Ward, rejected by his constituents, in Chicago, appointed United States District Attorney for Northern District of Illinois.

R. J. Ransier, rejected by his constituents, appointed Collector of Internal revinue for Second District of South Carolina.

L. C. Carpenter, rejected by his constituents, appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Third District of South Carolina.

L. A. Sheldon, salary-grabber, rejected by his constituents, appointed assistant Council before the Alabama Claims Court.

Alexander White, rejected by the people, appointed Council to Prosecute Crimes under Attorndy General.

O. P. Snyder salary-grabber, rejected by his constituents, appointed Postmaster at Pine Bluffs, Ark.

Henry R. Rease, ex., U. S. Senator rejected for re-election, appointed Post master at Vicksburg, Miss.

Zacharia Chandler, rejected by the Michigan Legislature for U. S. Senator tendered the Mission to St. Petersburg.

Godlove S, Orth, eliminated form a controling position in the politics of Indiana, appointed Minister to Austraila.

John Peter Cleaver Shanks, salary grabber, rejected by his constituents, appointed Special Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Mr. Stamets buys none but first-class goods, and employs the best of workmen. Now, if you want your money's worth, remember this when you trade.

The Courier is only two dollars a year. Try it.

CAPTURE OF BURGOYNE.

[The following curious satirical effusion was written and published shortly after the event it relates to.]

Here followeth the direful fate
Of Burgoyne and his army great,
Who so proudly did display
The terrors of despotic sway.
His power and pride and many threats
Have been brought low by fortunate Gates,
To bend to the United States.

British prisoners by Convention,	2,442
Foreigners by Contra-vention,	2,198
Tories sent across the Lake,	1,100
Burgoyne and his suite, in state,	12
Sick and wounded, bruised and pounded, Ne'er so much before confounded,	528
Prisoners of war before Convention,	400
Deserters come with kind intention,	300
They lost at Bennington's great battle, Where Stark's glorious arms did rattle,	1,220
Kill'd in September and October,	600
Ta'en by brave Brown, some drunk, some sober,	413
Slain by high-famed Herkerman, On both flanks, on rear and van,	300
Indians, settlers, butchers, drovers, Enough to crowd large plains all over, And those whom grim death did prevent From fighting against our Continent, And also those who stole away, Lest they down their arms should lay, Abhorring that obnoxious day;	4,413
The whole make fourteen thousand men, Who may not with us fight again.	14,000

This is a pretty just account
Of Burgoyne's legions' whole amount,
Who came across the Northern Lakes
To desolate our happy States.
Their brass cannons we have got all
Fifty-six—both great and small;
And ten thousand stand of arms,
To prevent all future harms;
Stores and implements complete,
Of workmanship exceeding neat;
And proper harness, no way scanty.
Among our prisoners there are
Six Generals of fame most rare;
Six members of their Parliament,
Reluctantly they seem content;
Three British Lords, and Lord Belcarras
Who came, our country free to harass,
Two Baronets of high extraction
Were sorely wounded in the action.

THE LEGACY HUNTERS.

It was Abigail Varley's threescore-and-tenth birthday. She was a rich widow, childless, and with no known relations save two gentlemen cousins.

Never was cousinly attachment more beautifully illustrated, or cousinly jealousy less amiably exemplified, than in the daily walk and conversation of these two collateral kinsmen. They bestowed so much affection on their common relative, that they had none left to waste between themselves.

Both were several years younger than the lady, with a fair prospect, according to the course of nature, of surviving her; and how to supplant each other in her will, which she had at last begun to talk seriously of making, was the problem which at present engaged their attention.

On the morning in question, when Cousin Roger called to wish Cousin Abigail the usual "many happy returns," he was not a little chagrined to find Cousin Dick there before him. However, he presented his annual gift, and went through his annual speech without missing a word; and seeing Tabby, the cousinly cat, perched snugly on his rival's knee, by way of not being outdone in cousinly attention, he took up Pompey, the cousinly poodle, though dogs were his abomination.

"Well, Cousin Abigail, I hope your health continues good," said Cousin Roger, patting Pompey's head and glancing suspiciously at Cousin Dick, whom he devoutly wished at Jericho.

"Not so good latterly as it has been. The fact is," the old lady continued, "I have been thinking seriously of sending for Mr. Parker, with a view to settling my worldly affairs without delay."

"Oh, there is no need of haste, cousin," broke in Dick; "you have many years before you yet;" mentally adding, "What has possessed the old ninny to put it off so long?"

"Well, well, I suppose there's no hurry about it," said Cousin Abigail.

"And yet," Cousin Roger ventured to hint, "it is always well to be prepared; none of us can tell the minute or the hour, you know."

"And, after all, calling in a lawyer is not so serious a matter as calling in a doctor," said Cousin Dick, facetiously.

The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a young and beautiful girl, at whom Cousin Dick stared with a surprised and troubled look.

"Pardon me, ma'am," she said, in a voice remarkably sweet and gentle; "not knowing you were engaged, I came to see if you wished me, as usual, to read to you to-day."

"Presently, dear," Mrs. Varley answered, in a tone that plainly hinted her visitors would not be pressed to stay if they offered to go.

After an awkward pause, the two cousins took their departure together.

"Who is that girl?" inquired Roger, as soon as they had reached the street.

"You may well ask," said Cousin Dick; and, stooping, he whispered something in his companion's ear, at which the latter started suddenly.

"Good heaven! the resemblance is certainly striking. But what is to be done? Do you think the old—Cousin Abigail, I mean, suspects anything?"

"Not yet, I think; but no time is to be lost. I have a plan which it would be well for us to talk over together."

And the two hurried rapidly along.

Mrs. Varley had occasionally found time hang heavy on her hands, and so had advertised for a person to fill the post of "companion" to an aged lady. It was thus that Hester Darling had become an inmate of the house.

At as early an hour as was seemly on the morning following that on which we introduced them to the reader, Roger and Dick again presented themselves before their cousin.

"We have thought it our duty, cousin ——," began Dick.

"Our bounden duty," put in Roger.

"As painful as it is imperative," Dick continued.

"To put you on your guard, ma'am," Roger added.

"Against a deceitful and designing person," exclaimed Dick.

"Who is no better than she should be!" shouted Roger, indignantly.

"Upon my word, cousins, I do not comprehend a syllable you have uttered," said Mrs. Varley; "nor shall I be likely to if you both keep talking at once. Come, Dick, you seem least excited. What is the meaning of all this?"

"What means, may I venture to ask," said Dick, "did you take to ascertain the character and antecedents of the young woman at present sheltered beneath your roof?"

"Why, none," replied the good lady. "Her young and truthful face was recommendation enough on which to give her a trial."

"We have ascertained her to be a most abandoned creature," proceeded Dick, "and have deemed it proper at once to apprise you of the discovery. Should she deny the accusation, we are prepared with abundant proofs."

And the two cousins took their leave, with an air of exalted virtue.

Mrs. Varley was a lady of the strictest propriety and severest morals. Much as she pitied the poor and friendless girl, she must be promptly freed from this foul and dreadful charge, or cross her threshold never to return.

She went directly to Hester's chamber.

"You must tell me your past history, child, said Mrs. Varley, in a determined, but not unkindly, tone.

"Oh, madam, I pray you pardon me; but I cannot, cannot tell it!"

"Then it *has* been one of shame and guilt?"

"For a time, of shame, madam," answered the young girl, with flushed cheek, "but *never of guilt*."

What was it that caused Mrs. Varley to start so suddenly, and stagger half-fainting to a seat at Hester's dressing-table?

"Who—whose likeness is that?" she exclaimed, in a scarce articulate voice, pointing to an open miniature on the table.

"My mother's," Hester answered.

"Then you are Florence Marvin's child?"

"That was, indeed, my mother's name."

"More, you are the daughter of my only brother, George Haywood, for Florence Marvin was his wife."

With a stifled cry, she who had believed herself alone and friendless in the world, fell on her kinswoman's neck and wept tears of mingled gladness and sorrow.

Her story, which Hester had refused to confide to a stranger's ears, she now willingly imparted to one from whom she felt she had no longer a right to withhold it.

That her brother had married in opposition to her father's wishes, and had been disinherited in consequence, was already known to Abigail Varley; but what distant spot he had selected for his home, and what had befallen him there, she had never learned.

The story was sad enough:

After a few toilsome, but not unhappy, years—for they were spent in the loved society of his wife and child—a dire calamity had fallen upon George Haywood. He came under suspicion of a fearful crime. A network of circumstances too intricate for man's wit to disentangle environed him, and he was condemned to die. The stern judgment was carried into effect, and the executed murderer's despised widow sought concealment for herself and child in a change of place and name. Long, long years afterward, the truth was discovered; but the judicial murder was passed among the things irrevocable. The poor widow died at last—died broken-hearted, but with one consolation—she had lived to see her husband's innocence vindicated.

"And this, my poor child, is the shame of which you spoke?"

"My life has known no other."

Not many days after, Hester was sent to one of the first seminaries in the land, for she had yet time enough to avail herself of opportunities of culture hitherto beyond her reach. Her aunt and she kept their own counsel. Cousins Roger and Dick only knew that the object of their solicitude had disappeared, and probably congratulated themselves on the success of their virtuous stratagem.

After a time, Mr. Parker, Mr. Abigail's lawyer, was sent for; and after that the good lady seemed wonderfully revived in health and spirits. At her next birthday, the prospect of "many happy returns" produced anything but a happy effect on the two expectant cousins, who began to think that, after all, the life-tables were not infallible. But her time came at last, and, within a decent period after the sad event, Cousins Roger and Dick were duly summoned to attend the reading of Abigail Varley's will.

They were a good deal startled at the sight of their old enemy, the strange girl.

Poor Tabby, as if seeking consolation in her bereavement, leaped upon the knee of her old friend Dick, who stroked her back pathetically, but a little nervously. Pompey, who took things more philosophically, stretched himself out for a snooze at the feet of Roger.

Mr. Parker, drawing from his pocket the document, proceeded to read it. The introduction was long and formal. But, hark! there's something coming now.

"To my cousin, Richard Figgins—"

Richard looked at Roger in triumph.

—"I give and bequeath—"

You could have heard both their hearts beat.

—"In consideration of the natural love and affection which I have long observed between them—"

Dick looked puzzled.

—"*My favorite cat Tabby—*"

Dick gave Tabby a furious stroke the wrong way.

—"*And no more of my estate.*"

With a fling that betokened a most emphatic renunciation of the legacy, Tabby was sent mewing and spitting to the farthest corner of the room.

"To my cousin, Roger Smith—"

It was Roger's turn to triumph.

—"In consideration of the natural love and affection—"

Roger began to feel suspicious.

—"*I give and bequeath my dog Pompey, and no more of my estate.*"

With a violent kick, Pompey was sent spinning after the cat; and the fear of her who had so long kept the peace between them being no longer before their eyes, the pent-up enmity of years found vent in an uproarious fight, in the noise of which the voice of the old lawyer was almost drowned; but the words, "rest and residue of my estate—niece, Hester Haywood," were sufficiently audible, and Cousins Dick and Roger stayed to hear no more.

THE NIMBLE BANK-NOTE.

The following amusing scene, which occurred recently in an American family, will be found not uninteresting. The chief *role* is played by money, the prime mover in such affairs. An eye-witness recites the occurrence in the following words:

One evening that I took tea with a friend of mine, while we were seated at the table, Mr. Baker, my friend's husband, while absently feeling in his vest-pocket, found a five-dollar note which he had no recollection of putting there.

"Halloa!" he exclaimed, "that is no place for you. I should have you put in my pocket-book. Here, wife, don't you want some ready money?" and he threw the note across the table to her.

"Many thanks," she replied; "money is always acceptable, although I have no present need of it." She folded the note and put it under the edge of the tea-tray, and then proceeded to pour out the tea and attend to the wants of her guests.

At her right sat Mrs. Easton or Aunt Susan, whom we all knew as an acquaintance who, from time to time, spent a week with Mrs. Baker. Her visit was just at an end, and she was about to return home that evening.

As Mrs. Baker was pouring out her tea, it occurred to her that she was in her aunt's debt for certain small matters, and when she had the opportunity, she pushed the note under her plate, saying:

"Here, aunty, take this five dollars in part payment of my debt."

"Very well," she replied, "but the money does not belong to me. I owe you $15, my dear Grace, which you lent me last Saturday. I had to pay the taxes on my little house and had not the ready money, and Grace lent it to me," exclaimed Aunt Susan.

Grace, an orphan, was a cousin to Mrs. Baker. She and her brother Frank boarded with her, and made a very pleasant addition to the family circle. She was studying music, and her brother was clerk in a mercantile establishment.

As soon as Aunt Susan received the note, she handed it to Grace, saying:

"I will give you this now on account, and the rest as soon as I get it."

"All right," answered Grace, laughing, "and since we all seem in the humor of paying our debts, I will follow suit. Frank, I owe you something for music you bought me; here is part of it," and she threw the bank-note across the tea-table to her brother, who sat opposite.

We were all highly amused to see how the note wandered around the table.

"This is a wonderful note," said Mr. Baker; "I only wish somebody owed me something and I owed somebody something, so that I might come into the ring."

"You can," said Frank. "I owe Mrs. Baker—or you, it's all the same—for my board; I herewith pay you part of it."

Amid general laughter, Mr. Baker took the note, and playfully threw it again to his wife, saying:

"It's your's again, Lucy, because what belongs to me belongs to you. It has completed the round, and we have all had the benefit of it."

"And now it must go around again," replied she, gayly. "I like to see money circulate; it should never lie idle. Aunt Susan, you take it. Now I have paid you ten dollars."

"Dear Grace, here is another five dollars on my account," said Aunt Susan, handing it to Grace.

"And you, Frank, have received ten dollars for the music you bought me," said Grace, handing it to her brother.

"And I pay you ten dollars for my board," he continued, and the note once more rested in Mr. Baker's hands.

The exchanges were quick as thought, and we were convulsed with laughter.

"Was there ever so wonderful an exchange?" exclaimed Grace.

"It's all nonsense!" cried Mr. Baker.

"Not in the least," answered his wife. "It's all quite right."

"Certainly," said Frank; "when the money belonged to you, you could dispose of it as you would; I have the same right; it is a fair kind of exchange, though very uncommon."

"It shows the use of money," said Aunt Susan; "it makes the circuit of the world and brings its value to every one who touches it."

"And this note has not finished its work yet, as I will show you, my dear husband, if you will give it to me again," said Mrs. Baker.

"I present you with this five-dollar note," said Mr. Baker.

"And I give it to you, Aunt Susan—I owed you fifteen dollars, and I have paid my debt."

"You have, my dear friend, without doubt; and now, my dear Grace, I pay you my indebtedness, with many thanks for your assistance."

"I take it with thanks, Aunt Susan," replied Grace; "and now the time has come when this wonder-working, this inexhaustibly rich bank-note must be divided, because I do not owe Frank five dollars more. How much have I to pay yet?"

"Two dollars and sixty-two cents," replied Frank.

"Can you change it?"

"Let me see; two thirty-eight—yes, there is the change; the spell is broken, Grace, and you and I divide the spoils."

"This bank-note beats all I ever saw. How much has it paid? Let us count up," said Grace. "Mrs. Baker gave Aunt Susan fifteen dollars, which Aunt Susan gave me; I gave Frank twelve dollars and sixty-two cents; Frank gave Mr. Baker ten dollars—altogether fifty-two dollars and sixty-two cents."

"It's all nonsense, I tell you," cried Mr. Baker, again; "you all owe each other what you owed before."

"You are deceived, my dear, by the rapid, unbroken race this little sum has made; to me it is as clear as daylight," replied Mrs. Baker.

"It is all nonsense. How could the note which you gave Mrs. Baker, if nothing to me or to you, be divided between us two?" asked Grace.

Mr. Baker did not seem to see it very clearly, but the others did, and they often relate this little history for the amusement of their friends.

A Cosy Retreat.

A raid was made on the illicit distillers in Southwest Virginia, several weeks ago, and a number of them captured. One offender, with a romantic turn of mind, had discovered a commodious cave, through which meandered a crystal stream of water. Above it was a large hollow tree, with a number of large limbs reaching out from the parent stem. The enterprising manufacturer of the ardent spirits had managed to convert this hollow tree into a chimney, through which the smoke from the distillery passed in indistinct clouds, being diffused in unnoticed quantities to the limbs and out into the air. He had all the paraphernalia of a first-class distillery, and was quietly squeezing the juice from the cereals secluded and apart from the vulgar, prying, meddlesome outside world, when officious myrmidons of the law interfered with his pastime.

Posture.

In standing, the true posture is the upright one with the heels together, or nearly so, and the toes turned out at an angle that is easy, and gives a strong base support to the body. The arms when not in use should hang evenly by the side, or be folded on the chest. In sitting, the spine should be kept straight, and the hips and knees only bent. Suppose you try standing in the way I tell you, and, to be sure that you are upright, stand with your heels against the wall of the room. Now if your hips, shoulders, and the back of your head touch the wall, you are upright. Maintain this attitude and go before a large glass and see how straight you are. Try and get into the habit of maintaining this posture when standing, walking or running; and after a while it will be easy for you. Now sit down in your chair as you generally do, spread out over half the room, so nobody can get by you without falling over your feet and legs, and ask your mother how she would like to have you always take up so much room in the world. Then try sitting upright, and see how she likes that. Try both ways before the glass and see if you don't like the upright position best. Some people think it a sign of weakness to look much in the glass; but I should like to have one side of every room, from the floor half-way to the top, a large mirror, so people could see their own behavior and attitude in it all the time. I believe they would be ashamed of themselves whenever they saw anything wrong, and learn to do better. One reason why many people are so mean is because they never see themselves. They don't know how badly they do act. A very large looking glass in their room would help them a good deal. Fancy, for instance, a large boy or girl quarreling right before a large mirror. They would laugh themselves into good nature at once, or else go off and hide for shame. Then again, if people could always see themselves in a large mirror they would like their good deportment so well that they would want to repeat it constantly. Sickly, deformed and ugly people never want to look at themselves in the glass.

Uprightness of the body is not the only thing to look after. There is an uprightness of mind that thinks and acts correctly, that does what is right, tells the truth, and is kind and tender of the feelings of others. There is a verse in the Bible which every boy and girl should remember and practice, and which reads: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—*Herald of Health.*

A Quaint Picture of the Capital of Maryland.

For a hundred and eighty years Annapolis has been the capital of Maryland. Its social glories are not so much of the days of the cavaliers as of those of powdered wigs, knee breeches, and three-cornered hats, when the gentry of the province made the little capital their winter residence, and their wives and daughters on festive occasions exchanged stately greetings with the assembled company in towering head-dresses, lustrous satins, and rich brocades, or trod a measure in the dance to the thumming of the harpsichords and the spinnette. We confess we have a liking for our quaint little capital, with its streets radiating from inner circles like the ribs of a lady's fan. It is our only remaining relic of colonial times, with its great mansions and its squat, low-browed houses that repose within their shadows. It is a bit of the old world transplanted to the banks of the Severn. Its prevailing aspect is that of decayed gentility. Its choicest annals are reminiscences told by the winter fireside, or after tea, and before tables are set for whist. A few ancient gentlewomen, proud of their lineage, still make it their abiding place, and live, as it were, on the traditions of the past. Their genealogical knowledge is as minute as it is wonderful. It is piquant, too, if you want to know "who's who," where they came from, whom they sprang from, and whether the pot was earthenware or porcelain, they can tell you, and can describe with particularity of circumstance the process of transformation.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Good Precept Well Told.

The following ingenious arrangement of a sentence is taken from the *Carolina Sentinel* April 4, 1818. It may be read in over two thousand ways without altering the original words, by beginning at the letter R, which will be found in the center of the diamond:

e
eve
evive
evilive
evil&live
evil&t&live
evil&tnt&live
evil&tnent&live
evil&tnepent&live
evil&tnepepent&live
evil&tnepeRepent&live
evil&tnepepent&live
evil&tnepent&live
evil&tnent&live
evil&tnt&live
evil&t&live
evil&live
evilive
evive
eve
e

What Did He Mean?

Old Mr. Throop, up on Eighth street, is as good as he is corpulent, and has a way of singing hymns in soft undertones as he goes along the street. Yesterday morning he was picking his way along the slippery grade down Division street, singing as usual, and he just finished the line: "A charge to keep I have," when he felt a terrible concussion, and the air was full of hats and spectacles and handkerchiefs and Arctic overshoes, and old Mr. Throop blended his hymn into "Dog gone the diddledy dad binged infernal old trap to the gol dinged Pikes." And of all the people who helped him up and handed him his things, not one could tell what he meant by those remarkable phrases, and we don't believe he knew himself.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A German Bishop who happened to be a Prince, was so profligate that one of his equals ventured to speak of the scandal he brought on religion by his immoralities.

"You mistake," he replied, "I do this as a Prince, not as a Bishop."

"But," rejoined the other, "if the Prince goes to h—l, what will become of the Bishop?"

Of the 221,042 teachers in this country, 127,713 are women.

Transient Newspaper Postage.

The new postal law—which is a fair sample of the legislative capacity of the Forty-third Congress—is severely condemned by the daily press of the country, and for two reasons. First, because it imposes an unreasonable tax on transient newspapers. Second, because it affects the daily press, thereby reducing their sales. Now, we cannot but smile at this loud whine of the daily journals on the excessive tax on transient newspapers. It proves that when *their ox is gored* they have a wonderful sympathy for the public, and an honest sincere contempt for Congressional stupidity. But when Congress surprised every sane man and woman in the country by making the publishers of newspapers prepay the postage for their subscribers, the daily press "had nothing to say." Why? Because nine-tenths of the daily newspapers are circulated outside the mails—are delivered by carriers and sold by newsdealers. The burthen fell almost solely on the weekly press—and a very serious burthen it is, especially to those of large circulation.—*Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot.*

Opposing Emigration.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: Emigration to America having very much decreased of late, the Berlin Government, who have long looked with disfavor upon the steady diminution of the national resources involved in the movement, have determined to profit by the present opportunity for stemming the tide. The two principal measures to be adopted are the dismemberment of the immense crown lands of Prussia and the prohibition to enlist emigrants on foreign account at a premium of so much a head. By the former measure poor people are to be enabled to acquire a few acres and a house which they may call their own, the latter step being intended to put a final stop to the business of Brazilian and other foreign agents bent upon luring people into misery. There is no doubt that this determination of the Prussian government will shortly begin to be felt in America and elsewhere.

A Formality Complied With.

In Augusta no provisions have been made this winter for feeding and lodging tramps. A vagabond went into a police station and wanted to sleep there:

"We only lodge prisoners," said the Sergeant behind the desk.

"You only lodge prisoners," replied the vagabond meditatively.

"That's all," was the reply; "you've got to steal something or assault somebody, or something of that kind."

"I've got to assault somebody, or something of that kind," again repeated the vagabond, thoughtfully. Then he reached across the desk with his long arm, and knocked the Sergeant off his stool, saying, as the officer got up with his hand to his eye, "Give me as good a bed as you kin, Sergeant, 'cause I don't feel very well to-night.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

Couldn't Do It.

A prisoner at the Police Court called an acquaintance the other day to swear to his general good reputation, and when the man had taken the stand the lawyer asked:

"Are you acquainted with the prisoner's reputation?"

"Yes, sir."

"And do you swear that it is good?"

"No, I can't replied the man after a moment's thought. "I won't swear to the reputation of any man who sits in his house and blows a brass horn all day and half the night."

And he stepped down.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Groups of Birds and Beasts.

Birds and other animals, when collected in numbers together, have curious technical names applied to them. It is right to say:

A covey of Partridges,
A nide of Pheasants,
A wisp of Snipe,
A bevy of Quails,
A flight of Doves or Swallows,
A muster of Peacocks,
A siege of Herons,
A building of Rooks,
A brood of Grouse,
A plump of Wild Fowl,
A stand of Plovers,
A watch of Nightingales,
A clattering of Choughs,
A flock of Geese,
A cast of Hawks,
A trip of Dotterell,
A herd of Swine,
A skulk of Foxes,
A pack of Wolves,
A drove of Oxen,
A sounder of Hogs,
A troop of Monkeys,
A pride of Lions,
A sleuth of Bears,
A shoal of Herrings,
A swarm of Bees.

New York *Tribune*: "There is likely to be a good deal of brimstone in the air in Ohio during the next campaign. Gov. Allen, according to the Republican journals, indulges in profanity to that extent that it passes out under the door of his room in a blue fog whenever he becomes excited. The Hon. B. F. Wade has always had the reputation of being an expert in the same way, and Mr. John Robinson, the circus man, whom the Republicans have nominated for Mayor of Cincinnati, is said to use expressions which would knock the bark off a hickory tree. Messrs. Moody and Sankey should come home from London and, with Mr Varley, concentrate at once upon Ohio.

A fertile-brained Danbury man, who cannot sleep on his back without conjuring up a series of distressing figures and situations, has hit upon a singularly effective plan to prevent getting in that position during the night. The contrivance consists of a tack driven through a shingle. The shingle is fastened to his back loosely, and when he turns over from his side the tack is driven into his back, and he at once springs into the air and awakes when he comes down. The first night he bounded up a distance of eight feet, and pulled all the clothes off his wife, but it awoke him almost instantly. He is getting more used to the sensation now, and rarely jumps over three feet when the tack strikes him.

Curious Phenomenon.—A curious phenomenon was noticed during a recent balloon ascent by two experienced French aeronauts of thorough scientific attainments, M. Tissandier and M. de Fonvielle. They were able to hear voices from below, and remarks which indicated that the persons in the balloon were visible to the speakers, although at the time a cloud obscured the surface of the earth from the view of the aeronauts themselves. This occurrence is explained by the hypothesis that a cloud may be transparent and opaque at the same time, according as it may be viewed in different directions.

Madame MacMahon refuses to dress in Paris fashions. "The example of disreputable women," says she, "is not more worthy of imitation in matters of dress than in morals."

THE GOAT AND THE HORSE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A *Goat* who lent a ravished ear
A *Fiddle's* harmony to hear—
The while unconsciously his feet
The viol's measures gaily beat,
Unto a *Horse*, who near him stood,
So rapt he quite forgot his food
In the sweet music of the bow,
(Such was the player's wondrous power!)
Thus—when the witching strains were done—
A boastful monologue begun:
"My honest neighbor, do you know
Whence came the sounds that charmed us so?
The viol which so sweetly sings
Owes all its music to the *strings*;
And those same strings—be pleased to note—
Came from the bowels of a Goat!
(A mate of mine you may have seen
With me upon the village green;
Where, side by side, we used to play
Through many a pleasant summer's day,)
And who can tell, my worthy friend,
But *I*, some happy day, may lend
The like assistance to the art
Which has such power to charm the heart?"
"True!" said the *Nag*; "but not alone
Are strings required to give the tone;
The viol bow, pray, do not [illegible]
From my long tail the hairs supply
With which the *Bow* so deftly brings
The music from the stupid strings!
The cost to me is surely small;
(A little fright—no pain at all,)
Then, for the pleasure that I give
I have my payment while I live
In conscious pride; while you, instead,
Must wait for yours 'till you are dead!"

MORAL.

Some authors thus, who vainly strive,
For fame while they are yet alive,
Write on, in hope that after death
Their works may win applauding breath!

Pith and Point.

The ugliest hood ever worn—Falsehood.

Noisy crockery—"The cup that cheers."

He that can keep his temper is better that he that can keep a carriage.

A little trade with profit is better than a great concern at a loss; a small fire that warms you is better than a large fire that burns you.

The gay and festive young gentlemen noticed in the streets with their hair trimmed in the cool summer style have to use a buzz-saw to part in the middle. —*Washington Chronicle.*

No statue that the rich man places ostentatiously in his windows is to be compared to the little expectant face pressing against the window pane, watching for his father, when his day's occupation is done.

Customer—I want a mourning suit. Shopman—What is the bereavement, may I ask? Customer—My mother-in-law. Shopman—Mr. Brown, show the gentleman to the light affliction department.—*Fun.*

Sneezing is very seldom heard in parlors now, after the old folks have retired, for lovers bear in mind the receipt given by Dr. Brown-Sequard—that sneezing can always be stopped by pressing the upper lip—and act accordingly.

You may not believe in temperance agitation, the no-treating movement, and such things now, but wait till you feel the "snakes" crawling in your boots. Then you will believe in it, but it will be too late for you to cry, Gough! for they won't.

A new compound verb.—Sudden apparition—"Papa, dear, you know that mamma said that if we had butter with our toast we weren't to have anything else! Well, George has not only buttered his toast, but he's actually been and Liebig's-extract-of-beefed it as well."

Bootmaker (who has a deal of trouble with his customer)—"I think, sir, if you were to cut your corns, I could more easily find you a pair——" Choleric old gentleman—"Cut my corns, sir! I ask you to fit me a pair o' boots to my feet, sir! I'm not going to plane my feet down to fit your boots!"

The Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald and Mail* tells of a negro man at that place who weighs 227 pounds and wears a No. 17 brogan. If that negro should determine to make the tour of New England, Rhode Island would find her only safety in crawling under a fifty-gallon sugar-kettle.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Fort Worth (Tex.) *Democrat*: "Some hunters and land speculators riding across Grand Prairie, north of town, a few days ago, discovered a mirage. It looked like a huge fire, with horses, fences, etc., and cattle moving about through the smoke and flames. The sight is described as being grand beyond description."

Enthusiastic youth—"How awf'ly beautaf'ly your sister sings, Mr. O'Dowd! How awf'ly vividly she recalls to one's mind the—a—the—the Chiaja, you know—and Vesuvius—and—the deep blue Italian sky!" Mr. O'Dowd—"Ah! thin doesn't she, sor! Ye've been in Italy, sor?" Enthusiastic youth—"A—a—a—n—n—no!" Mr. O'Dowd—"No more have Oi!—No more has me sister!" —*Punch.*

THE MOTHER'S DECISION.

If I had an eagle's wings,
How grand to sail the sky!
But I should drop to earth
If I heard my baby cry,
My baby, my darling,
The wings may go for me.

If I were a splendid queen,
With a crown to keep in place,
Would it do for a little wet mouth
To rub all over my face?
My baby, my darling,
The crown may go—for me.
—*Eliza S. Turner.*

If I'd had a two-year old club,
That night when I came home
And found our child in the tub
Locked up in the house alone,
I'd have gone for you.
—*Old Turner.*

Why a Child Loves Sugar.

The craving of children for sweets is well known to be one of the most imperious of their appetites. It has reference probably to that ceaseless activity which especially characterizes the age of childhood. It may be that sugar performs in their system the part enacted by the fatty substance in the bodies of adults. As it undergoes oxidation—is burnt up, circulating with the blood—it may be the source of the power which enables them to keep in motion from morning to night. Besides this it is known that it renders easier and more perfect the digestion of the albuminous food upon which their growth depends. In respect to these offices it is, therefore, nearly essential to their well being. And yet how strong, for generations, has been the prejudice against sugar! Under what difficulties, and in the face of what discouragements and protests, have our children obtained the luxury.—*Prof. Palmer.*

Bancroft is 74 years of age, and is now at work on the eleventh volume of his history of the United States.

New York Fashions.

SPRING BONNETS.

Openings of millinery at exclusive houses settle all vexed questions and decide details about bonnets. The absence of all ornaments such as jet or filigree is remarked, and scarcely a yard of lace is used. Trimmings consist entirely of flowers, gros grain, and the various new ribbons. Of the last, serge ribbon, soft and finely twilled, is the choice with fashionable milliners. Brocaded scarfs are rich and effective, but they have been so largely imported that they will probably become common. There are no more monotone bonnets. The chip is of one color, the ribbon another, the face trimming a third, and the flowers are several different colors. Cream white, pale yellow, and poppy red prevail, and they are associated with other colors in ways that form odd and new contrasts. Of twelve hats designed by Virot for a New York milliner, not one was without a touch of scarlet somewhere.

The shape that promises to secure favor is that with a wide halo brim and large crown. The brim is turned up broadly above the forehead, and slopes narrower on the sides and back. Chip bonnets of this shape have a full face trimming and a rouleau that extends under the entire brim, even crossing the back, and holding it out from the hair. Much of the style of the bonnet depends upon this roll under the brim, and it also adds to the comfort of the wearer, as such bonnets, when properly placed on the head, fit so trimly that an elastic for holding them on is almost superfluous. The hair must be dressed close to the head, and very softly, dispensing with "topsies" and other hard filling for braids. Ladies just returned from Paris wear a long and wide Catogan braid, tied by a bow above the nape of the neck; their front hair is fully frizzed, and all finger puffs are abandoned. The new bonnet is then set snugly on the head, neither too far forward nor back, and the effect is excellent. Two long streamers of white tulle, each a yard long and three-eighths of a yard wide, are put on the back of the bonnet and tied under the chin; these are the only strings seen. As we have already said, the trimming is massed high in front, and does not always surround the crown.

Black Chantilly lace bonnets are made over new frames that give the appearance of having a very shallow crown resting on a face trimming nearly three inches deep. This face trimming is a mass of small white flowers, such as dwarfed daisies or button-roses; a brown bird nestles on the lace crown.

White chip bonnets to wear with black or with dark colored suits have two or three colors in the trimming, and much black velvet. Pale blue and buff serge ribbon, the deepest green with cream-color, and pearl or French gray with poppy red, are seen together. Picturesque hats for the country are very large.

NEW NECK-TIES.

A novelty just introduced is the neck-tie of black or of white tulle, with square or with pointed ends, embroidered with floss, and dotted with tiny white silk buttons; price $2.75.

Ecru batiste neck-ties are new, and in favor for wearing with black and very dark colored suits. The ends are wrought with English embroidery; price $1.75. There are also white Swiss muslin ties, with ends of English embroidery, sold for the same price.

NEW COLLARS.

New Byron collars and square cuffs are of sheer white linen, with their scalloped edges daintly wrought with navy blue, Turkey red or black. Accompanying these, and sold as part of the set, are thin white muslin neck-ties tied in a bow in front and wrought to match the collar and undersleeves. Price $4.50 for the set.

All imported collars now have the neck-tie to match. There are English collars of linen, with a half-inch border of bias striped percale and a small flower wrought in color in the turned-over corners. These have sheer muslin ties also edged with percale and embroidery, and likewise cuffs. The three pieces cost $4.50.

NEW VEILS.

New veils are of black thread not dotted with the tiniest buttons, and wrought in scallops and vines on the lower edge. They cost $3.75 a yard. Plain tulle (not dotted) edged with a vine is $2.75. White tulle veils are fashionable with dressy carriage toilets, but are in bad taste with plain street dress. These are lately imported with pearl beads dotting them. The tulle is a yard wide, and costs $4 a yard; three-eighths of a yard is sufficient for a mask veil.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Gentlemen's Fashions.

A writer in the *Home Journal* says of gentlemen's spring fashions: "The principal novelties for spring wear are in fancy checked suitings of which the Knickerbocker is the leading one. They are made up in the new style of a single-breasted three-buttoned sack-coat, or two-button morning-coat. In point of novelty the three-button sack-coat has the preference. It is cut of medium length, and shaped so as to define the figure smartly; the top button is rather high, and the fore part is sufficiently cut away from the third button to display the waistcoat. There are four outside patch-pockets, and the coat is always worn with the three buttons buttoned. The sleeve is finished with a single hole and button, and stitched round the bottom to correspond with the edges. The waistcoat is made single-breasted, without a collar, cut long, and with four outside patch-pockets, to match the coat. The two-button morning-coat, from fancy suitings, is cut of good length, and made with flaps on the hips and pockets under, and one outside breast-pocket, patch and button, or with a welt. The waistcoat single-breasted, with a step collar. Trousers are cut straight and full to the leg, with side-pockets and welt on the side-seams, without any spring at the bottoms, and fall naturally on the boot. For better wear the frock coat is still the leading garment, the principal change being that it is now sometimes made to wear four buttons buttoned. This style, however, is likely to be more popular in England, where the climate will better admit of its being worn, than here. They are worn somewhat shorter in the skirt than during the winter, but still of good length. The lapels are cut rather bold and inclined to droop a little at the top, with silk breast facings to the button-holes and edges flat braided, or plain facings, and bound narrow. A white double-breasted waistcoat is worn with this coat to show above the turnover of the lapel, and the trousers of a medium colored stripe in a neat pattern. In England it is very general to wear rough cheviot checked trousers with a frock coat, especially for morning wear."

A Reminiscence of the Early Use of Anthracite Coal.

A local correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial* writes: "Anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Wyoming Valley, but its first practical use was by Obediah Gose, in his blacksmith shop, in the year 1768. In 1791 Philip Ginter discovered anthracite on the Lehigh. In 1802 Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, formed a company, and purchased 6,000 acres of the property on which Ginter discovered the coal. The coal company was called "The Lehigh Coal Mine." This company opened the mine, and found the vein to be fifty feet thick, and of the very best quality of coal. The company made every effort to secure a demand for the coal, but without success, and having become thoroughly disgusted with their speculation, leased the 6,000 acres of this mammoth coal field to Messrs. White & Hazard, of Philadelphia, for twenty years, at an annual rental of one ear of corn. Messrs. White & Hazard tried to use the coal in the blast furnace in 1826, but failed; the furnaces chilled. In 1831 Neilson conceived the idea of the hot blast for saving fuel, and in 1833 David Thomas adopted the idea of the hot blast and anthracite together. White & Hazard had, previous to this, formed a company and bought the property. In 1839 David Thomas made the use of anthracite for making pig metal a success, by which the twenty ears of corn were transferred into $20,000,000. And this is the early history of the great Lehigh coal mines of the present day. I remember well the banquet given by Burd Patterson and Nicholas Biddle at Mount Carbon, in 1840, at which time they paid William Lyman, proprietor of the Pioneer Furnace, $5,000, the premium they had offered for the first successful use of anthracite coal as fuel in the blast furnace. But David Thomas was the lion of the day. It was he who showed them how to do it, and hale and hearty to-day, as then, he stands a worthy representative of science. Long may he live, and peaceful be his death, and may the memory of his deeds never be forgotten by Pennsylvania. He is a master mechanic, and I should be pleased to see the Chair of Mettallurgy in the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, marked Thomas."

Do Not Eat Raw Eggs.

One of the most common prejudices of housewives and mothers is that hard eggs are difficult to digest, especially the white, and that the less they are boiled the better they are for weak and dyspeptic stomachs. The reverse is the case, as there is more danger of raw and soft white of an egg passing through the digestive apparatus without being really digested than when thoroughly boiled and hard; in fact then it constitutes a most excellent food for dyspeptics, as experience is proving. A writer in the *Medical Journal* says: "We have seen dyspeptics who have suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food. No liquid could be taken without suffering; bread became a burning acid; meat and milk were solid and liquid fires. We have seen these same sufferers trying to avoid food and drink and even going to the enema syringe for sustenance. And we have seen their torments pass away and their hunger relieved by living upon the white of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of the week we have given the hard yolk of the egg with the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength and refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able, with care, to begin upon other food." And all this, the writer adds, without taking medicine. He says, what we also have always maintained, that hard-boiled eggs are not half so bad as half-boiled ones and ten times as easy to digest as raw eggs; and we have no doubt that an animal may be starved to death by eating only the raw white of an egg, for the same reason that dogs have been starved by eating gelatin alone. Only toothless babies can digest soft food, such as milk.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Hipocrasy.

Hipokrasy iz one ov the lowest priced sins in market.

Hypokrits, without meaning it, and without even suspekting it, pay to virtew one ov the finest kompliments she ever receives, for they acknowledge her power and simplicity, when they array their wolfish forms in her lambs wool.

Hipokrasy iz not only a grate wickedness, but a dredphull phoolish one too, for it kosts dubble the time and pashunce to be a cunning nave that it duz to be honest.

Thare would be a poor excuse, at least for prakticing hipokrasy, if this vile artifice ever did sukceed in eskaping detekshun, but soner or at last we hav seen an imposture ov enny kind brought to grief.

It iz very rare, if ever, that a crime or deceit iz buried with its perpetrator, and thare iz hardly enny thing that iz dishonest which the world dispizes more and will work harder to detekt than hipokrasy.

Hipokrasy, like impudense, iz a certain sign ov weakness, and like impudense, too, iz allwuss a sorry koward.

Theze two moral vagrants are often found in each others company, but az a general thing hipokrasy is too mean to be impudent, and sneaks about the world humble, but devilish.

Next to stealing stands hipokrasy, two sins that I don't beleave the devil himself feels proud ov.—*Josh Billings.*

By His Shadow.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking to where his shadow ends, he measures its length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus, workmen earnestly desire the shadow which shows the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says, "How long my shadow is in coming!" In Job 7, 2, we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth the shadow, and as a hireling looketh for the reward of his work."

Herbalistic Remedies.—In former days, if a member of the household became indisposed, the family-head, under instructions from the gray-haired dame, went to the forest or the field, to gather herbs or berries, from which were quickly made invigorating extracts, which ere many days brought the patient safely around, and saw the family gathering once more without a missing member. How is it now? The slightest indisposition brings the "family physician," with his handsome carriage. He feels the pulse, examines the tongue, looks very grave, writes a few lines of hieroglyphics, charges a big fee, and leaves, only to return the next day and find his patient mercurialized sufficiently to be really sick. A week or two of attendance follows, and therein lies the secret of "wealthy physicians." Compare the *physique* of the present age with the past, and the story is complete. Reader, discard chemicals and try herbs. If you are ill, try the great herbalistic remedy, Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. 30

The art of voicing reeds, the most difficult and important in the manufacture of cabinet or parlor organs, was invented by Mr. Emmons Hamlin, of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., in 1847. It has been universally adopted by American and largely by European makers, but none have attained that high standard of excellence in it which is reached in the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. This fact is universally recognized by musicians.

The Jones Fruit Evaporating Company, 149 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill., without doubt make the best *evaporator* in use. Their descriptive circular, full of interest to *fruit growers*, will be mailed on application. The machine is not expensive, and it is said that thirty dollars per day can be made with one of them.

What the Press Say of Belding Bros. & Co.

In eleven years this firm have become the leading manufacturers of Sewing Silk and Machine Twist in this country, with houses in six principal cities of the Union.—*Toledo Blade.*

They have taken the first premium wherever their goods have been exhibited.—*Detroit Trib.*

They were the first manufacturers who put their name on their goods.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The only house that keeps a full line of goods in all colors—318 shades.—*Eve. Wisconsin.*

They introduced and control the "Patent Stretcher and Matching Machine," which gives a hitherto unattained evenness to finished silk. Their goods are always, in length, strength and weight, just as represented.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The sales of the Chicago house last year were *double* those of any Sewing Silk house here, and of the united firm *one-third more* than those of any other Silk house in this country, amounting to over *one million* dollars.—*Chicago Times.*

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

A friend of ours who is Chief Clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

Are you aware that the premonitories of Consumption are Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pains in the Side and Chest, Difficulties of Breathing, etc.? If you permit these symptoms to run on, tubercles will be the result, and end in Consumption. Now, if you want to cure these diseases, use Allen's Lung Balsam without delay. For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

Veterinary surgeons all over the country are recommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following trouble in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind and heaves.

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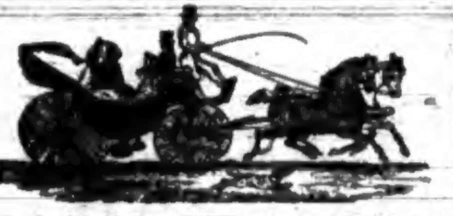

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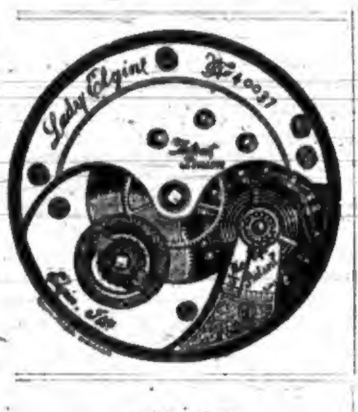

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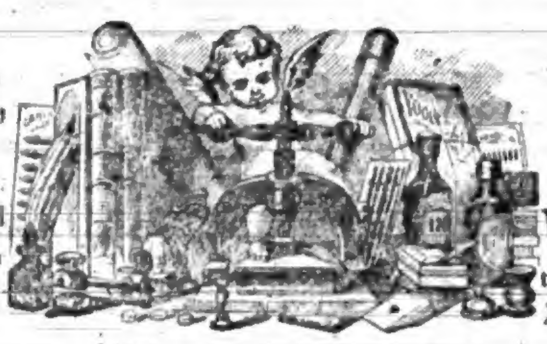

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and [illegible]er. House [illegible]ing a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. M. FEND, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

GUY PLUM.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line Office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis........	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville........	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton........	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami........	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo........	9 11	2 26	7 08	
Peru........	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis........	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville........	4 43	3 13	8 34
Tipton........	3 56	2 20	7 44
Kokomo........	3 13	1 50	7 03
Miami........	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru........	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of th[illegible] [illegible]ead disease, Consumption, by a simple re[illegible], [illegible] anxious to make known to his fellow su[illegible] the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will [illegible] a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using th[illegible] which they will find a sure CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg New York.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec 6th. '74. at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Ex Balt.	Fast	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	4 10am
Albion	2 44	2 30	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 04	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 20	5 30
Auburn Junc	3 30	3 36	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	8 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50 am		

Going West

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 3	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	[illegible]
Chi. Junction	[illegible]	7 40		

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East			Going West	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1, Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express
5.00 P M	10.00 AM	lv Log-ns't ar	7.50pm	12.30 p m
5.20 "	10.16	Adamsboro.	7.31	12.08
5.34 "	10.32	Hoover's	*7 10	11.54 p m
5.44 "	10.42	Mexico	7.00	11.44
5.58 "	10.54	Denver.	6.50	11.32
6.05 "	11.15			
6.09 "	11.22	Chili	6.48	11 23
6.30 "	11.40	Roann	6.30	11.04
6.49 "	11.58 AM	Laketon	6.10	10.46
7.02 "	12.09 PM	N. Manchest'r	5.59	10.34
7.12 "	12.18	Lib. Mills	5.49	10.24
*7.27 "	12.28	Collamer	5.37	10.10
7.33 "	12.33	S. Whitley	5.32	10.05
*7.46 "	12.43	Taylor's	*5.20	9.52
8.01 "	12.57	Columbia city	5.06	9.39
*8.20 "	1.15	Collin's	4.48	9.19
8.34 "	1.23	Churubusco	4.38	9 07
*8.47 "	1.36	Potter's	4.25	8.53
8.57 "	1.45	G.R. Crossing	4.17	8.43
*9.06 "	1.53	Cedar Creek	4.10	8.34
9.21 "	2.04	Aub. Juncti'n	3.58	8.19
9.28 "	2.09	Auburn	3.5	8.13
9.48 "	2.24 PM	Mooresville	3.33	7.53
10.00 "	2.35	ar. Butler lv.	3.20	7.40

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw R'y for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern C'ew. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati........		7 30	
Louisville........	7 00pm		2 45
Indianapolis........	4 25am		7 38
Ft Wayne........	10 45	4 45	1 45a
Auburn........	11 40	6 20	1 48
Waterloo........	11 56	6 47	2 02
Summit........		8 20	
Pleasant Lake........			
Ar Angola........	12 5		3 45
Reading........	1 8	9 55	4 47
Bankers........	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville........	2 25	10 45	5 18
Jackson........	3 40	12 20	6 30
Detroit........	6 30p m	3 50	10 50
Grand Rapids........	9 00	7 00	5 30p
Lansing........	5 42		8 37
Saginaw........	[illegible]		11 40
Bay City........	[illegible]		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City........		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw........		7 25	3 48
Lansing........		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids........	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit........		10 20	5 40
Jackson........Dep.	7 10a m	1 25	9 40
Jonesville........	[illegible]	3 20	10 45
Bankers........	8 38	3 45	11 02
Reading........	8 53	4 03	11 15
Ar Angola........	9 32	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake........			
Waterloo........	10 25	6 47	12 45
Auburn........	10 53	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction........			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis........	7 18 p m		7 25a
Louisville........	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati........	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South,

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 40		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 25		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Bessons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 28am
Connersville	10 25		
Bessons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 56		
McCowans	12 38pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 28
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, Cedar St. New York.

BRICK FOR SALE.

WILSON & METCALF,

Having just burned a first class kiln of brick, they are now ready to supply all who want a good article at reasonable rates. Their yard is located east of town 3½ miles and we advise our friends wanting brick to call on the above firm.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable prices. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at his office. LANHAM & HOSE,
Auburn, Indiana.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

AUBURN

Meat Market,

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 24 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

They are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

Pencilings and Clippings,

Mr. Kline, is building fences and fixing up generally.

Thos. Baldock, is building a sidewalk along his premises on seventh street.

Mr. Markle has the frame work up for his new hotel. The building is quite large and will look well.

It is thought that some of the wheat sown in this county, last fall, will be plowed up and the ground planted to corn.

Miss Molly Kline has been absent from the city for several weeks, visiting friends in the Western part of the county.

Miss Celia Brumback, and Miss Bell Lapsett, of Corunna, were guests of several of our citizens last week.

The COURIER has the largest circulation of any paper of its age in Northern Indiana. It's only $2.00 a year.

Prof. Edgerly's Quintette Band is prepared to furnish music for balls, parties, exhibitions, theatres, etc. Address A. Edgerly, Waterloo, Ind.

Robbin red-breast having taken her flight to lands of perpetual summer for the second time, now greets us again with her silvery song.

The ladies will please bear in mind that we have on hand the most beautiful calling cards ever before brought to this place. There is fifty in each pack, and we give them already printed, for one dollar. Call and see samples.

The people of the German Reform church had their social, last Friday, at the residence of Mr. E. Shull, two miles North-west of the city. Everyone seemed to enjoy the occasion, and returned home about mid-night.

Elmer Crocket, Esq., of the South Bend *Tribune* gave us a call last Tuesday, Mr. C. is working as "out-side man" for the above paper, and has a good business way with him, that will prove beneficial to the firm.

Mrs. Little and Fair, filled up their Millinery rooms in grand style, and have just received an immense stock of all grades of goods. Their hats, bonnets, ribbons, &c., are the best and choicest of every market, and everything is being sold at greatly reduced prices.

Those who have mutilated currency prepare to shove it off on your neighbors. At the beginning of next month the government will redeem this injured money by making a reduction in value proportional to the degrade of mutilation of the note. Be warned in time.

Last Friday, we were again visited by a snow storm. The snow commenced falling the night before and kept it up off and on, all day Friday. It was no more nor less than discourging to our citizens and farmers, as they both have a large amount of work which ought to be done. We say to the beautiful snow, in the language of the past, "let up, let up."

It is of the utmost importance that holders of deeds and mortgages should see to it that they are recorded. The new law requires that all instruments of the kind must be recorded within forty-five days after their execution. Not only should real estate owners make sure that the deeds under which they hold are recorded, but also that all previous deeds are recorded.

Prof. Geo. Steel, located over Baldack's carpenter shop, is one of the best ornamental painters in the state. Parties from neighboring towns who like to see neat and tasty work, can never do better than to employ the above gentleman. He also keeps first-class workmen to do house painting, and his work will give the best of satisfaction in every grade. It well soon be time for fixing up your dwellings and we refer you to Mr. S. before you let the job.

Gen. Pennybacker, the federal commandant at Nashville, invited Gov. Potter, an ex-confederate officer, to review his troops a few days ago. It was a practical commingling of the blue and gray, and the enthusiasm was intense. As the reminiscence of a lost cause rode up, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." This is the sort of thing which the president and his lieutenants dislike exceedingly, as it tends to abbreviate the mission of the republican party.

We understand that R. K. Brush, Esq., of Elkhart, has been appointed mail agent on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. If the report be true, it is exceedingly good news, as Brush is one of the most active and efficient workers in the Republican ranks, and has spent cords of money in keeping the Elkhart *Observer* on its feet. R. K. will be "right at home," among the mail bags, and make a very popular and efficient agent.—*Kendallville Standard.*

And yet this man Brush was postmaster at Elkhart, and we believe was relieved of his office on account of a defalcation. But where are the men that meet with favor under the present administration, the only qualification required, being an efficient work in the Radical camp.

The election in Connecticut caused our radical friends so much trouble, that they were forced to call on Senator Morton for an explanation. The Radical press tried to ease down on it, but it wouldn't win. And Morton's explanation of how it was done is meeting a similar fate. The fact is it won't explain away. Give the Democracy a few more such victories and there will be few wanting an explanation. Let them come, we repeat it, let them come.

The Presbyterian social struck a new idea last week. They had a "taffy-pull." Everything for the same price of admission. The gals were in their glory, because their mouths were 'goinin'; and the boys were also hunk-a-dora because the "whole business" only cost twenty cents for their self and gal. Candy pulls are a nice thing. So are the gals—but this thing of paying ten cents for all you can chuck down, just when taxes are due, is simply awful, and yet they talk of hooping up the same dish again.

RED CLOUD.

We are gratified to be able to state, on the authority of Mr. Wilde, that the famous trotting horse Red Cloud, has entirely recovered from his lameness, as stated in our editorial notice some weeks ago, and that he will be ready for the June races. This will be good news to our Western friends, who take a lively interest in everything that appertains to this well-known Indiana horse. He will be a dangerous competitior in the free-for-all classes this year.

The Boston Globe takes Senator Morton to task for his utterances in regard to the Connecticut election, saying: "Before Senator Morton undertakes to discourse learnedly on Connecticut politics again, and draw the awful moral from the recent "sad event," it would be a good plan for him to consult some one who knows something about the matter, and thus save himself from a ludicrous exhibition of ignorance." By the way, this would be a good time for the Senator to go down to New England and study up all the mysteries of politics in the state of shoepeg oats and wooden nutmegs.

Indianapolis has just one beautiful little green spot right in the center of the city, called the "Circle," where the trees are green and where all summer the birds sing as happily as in the woods so far away. And now the Indianapolis papers are calling imperatively to have it opened. That would be an unkind cut upon Evander C. Kennedy's speech in the Legislature this winter. The poet laureate should command some respect from his barbarous neighbors.

Geo. Hypernix, one of our fast b'hoys, was arrested last week on suspicion, of stealing about forty seven dollars. Geo had bought a suit of clothes of the firm of Miller & Casebeer for twenty-one dollars, and after this was discovered he was arrested and a trial was had. The gentleman who lost the money could not speak English, which made matters bad for the attorney, on that side. The trial was dismissed, Geo. covering up his tracks so that no proof could be given of his theft.

Morton says because Geo. Hawly and a few more in Connecticut apologized for the misdeeds of the Radical party they were defeated. He believes there ought to be no apologies made in other words he wants the mass of the people to remain in ignorance of the rottenness of the party. But the people are rapidly finding out the cause of the terrible state of our country to-day, and propose to apply the remedy by supporting the Democracy and thus rid themselves of a party that has feasted on corruption and extravagance since it came into power.

Monday morning bright and clear with prospect of summer weather.

He was an Irishman, and took the obviously economical view of the subject. It was on the train from New York to New Haven. The conductor on reaching him said, with brevity and blandness, "Ticket?"

"Well, begarra," answered the Irish party, "I guess I've made a bit of a mistake. I wanted to go to Easthampton Massachusetts, and I have bought a ticket for Easthampton, Connecticut."

"Why didn't you buy a right ticket?" said the conductor.

"Well, I saw the two of them, but the one to Easthampton, Connecticut, was the cheapest, and so I bought that one."

The COURIER accepts the location of the new jail "under protest," and we regret to notice a disposition on its part to convict the citizens of the county of a want of taste, because they did not insist that the Commissioners should tax them $4,000 to buy additional ground for the building.—*Press.*

A splendid location could have been puchased on North Cedar street, for, at the greatest, $1500. The lot already purchased by the county, is worth $800, and can be sold for that. That leaves a difference at the farthest of $700. Thus do those $4,000 existing only in the fertile imagination of the editors of the *Press* dwindled down to one sixth of that amount. And in point of drainage it is worth a thousand dollars more than the old site.

As a minister and a lawyer were riding together, said the minister to the lawyer, "Sir, do you ever make mistakes in your pleading?" "I do," said the lawyer. "And what do you do with the mistakes?" inquired the minister. "Why sir if large ones, I mend them; if small ones I let them go," said the lawyer. "And pray, sir," continued he, "do you ever make mistakes in preaching?" "Yes, sir, I do." "And what do you do with the mistakes?" "Why, sir I dispose of them in the same way you do. I rectify the large ones and pass the small ones. Not long since continued he, "as I was preaching, I meant to observe that the Evil one was the father of liars, but made a mistake, and said the father of lawyers. The mistake was so small that I let it go."

☞ Concerning the speakership of the next House the Philadelphia *Bulletin's* Washington correspondent telegraphs this: "Democratic politicians still here say that the contest over the speakership of the next House, which is being carried on secretly by the friends of the several candidates, is engendering a good deal of rivalry, and is rapidly assuming a better aspect.—Those who are aware of what is going on "under the surface," say that the contest is virtually narrowed down to two candidates, Randall, of Pensylvania, and Kerr, of Indiana. The former is said to be the most active, and has been in communication with really every Democrat representive in the South. The extreme Democrats are urging the election of Randall on account of his leadership in opposing the force bill, while the more conservative members are said to prefer Kerr who at present seems to lead in the race. Both Fernando Ward and S. S. Cox are counted out of the fight by politicians who are watching the contest closely.

ONE OF BUTLER'S HITS.—One of the last as well as one of the neatest hits made by General Butler, just before the close of the last session in Congress, occured during the famous "dead lock" fight on the Civil Rights Bill. The question of adjournment was under consideration, and General Butler had stopped over to Mr. Randall's desk for a private consultation. Butler favored a Sunday session. Randall opposed.

"Bad as I am, I have some respect for God's day," said the Democrat, "and I don't think it proper to hold a session of Congress on that day."

"Oo, pshaw!" responded Butler, 'don't the Bible say that it is lawful to pull your ox or ass out of a pit on the Sabbath-day? You have seventy three asses on your side of this House that I want to get out of this ditch to-morrow, and I think I am engaged in a holy work."

"Don't do it, Butler," pleaded Sam "I have some respect for you that I I don't want to lose. I expect some day to meet you in a better world."

"You'll be there, as you are here," retorted Butler, quick as thought—"a member of the Lower House."—*Harpers Magazine.*

Corunna can now boast of two saloons, and still the crusaders are not happy.

LOVE'S MEMORIES.

One day, in pensive, dreamy mood,
  I thought of bonny Mary—
How fair she was, how sweet and good,
  How fairy-like and airy!
I held a treasured [illegible],
And let it round my finger twirl,
But thought, "'Tis strange a few short years
Since we two parted, blind with tears,
  It's golden that should vary!"

The glinting curl was soft and bright,
  Yet redder brown than golden;
I turned and turned it to the light
  To catch the color olden.
"Alack!" I sighed, "'tis gone. Dear girl!
Her image fades out like the curl;
I see her now, my graceful maid,
So peerless that she made afraid
  The heart she would embolden."

Then came a thought of sudden pain:
  "How now! her hair so sunny
Was wavy, soft, yet always plain,
  Not curled at all. How funny!
What changes may a tress befall!
I cannot make it out at all;
The precious lock is ruined quite;
Ah me! I'd not have seen this sight—
  Not for a mint of money!

"I'll put it by, this girl of yours,
  No more it soothes and blesses."
I took the paper, dropped before,
  That held my Mary's tresses.
Ha! think upon it! not the same!
Not "Mary" was the written name,
But "Jenny"—Jenny, darling girl—
Here was the bonny sweet brown curl,
  And gone were my distresses!

Jenny, my flower! my girl of light!
  My heartsome, winsome Jenny!
I saw it all. The locks were right;
  'Twas puzzling, 'mong so many.
Safe in its snowy paper laid
I found my Mary's golden braid;
And, close beside it Bessie's tress,
Raven and glossy—Rare Queen Bess!
  The sweetest girl of any!

Where are they now? Who? What? The girls?
  Or do you mean the tresses?
The girls. Ah, well (how Tempus whirls!),
  Each one a husband blesses.
Married and settled long ago—
Bess, Jane, and Mary—don't you know?
Mary and Wallace made a match;
Bright Jenny found a brilliant "catch;"
  And Bess took me—the precious!

—*Harper's Bazar.*

YOUNG MOLL'S PEEVY.

Villate's "drive" of logs had jammed at the foot of Red Rapids in the very throat of the main "pitch," where the Aux Lievres falls over the ledges into the "glut-hole," fifty feet below.

A wilder spectacle I never saw throughout the lumbering region during a space of eight years. The gates of the dams at the foot of all the lakes were up; the volume of water was immense. Rocks, which in summer stand twenty feet out of the rapids, were now under water. The water came pouring down the long incline, black and swift as an arrow, and went over into the pool at one thunderous plunge, throwing up a vast column of mist. Two ledges only, situated in the very throat of the "pitch," showed above water. These rocks the lumbering company had designed to blast out the previous autumn, but had been prevented by heavy rains. They then stood twenty-seven feet out of water. Now their crests are barely exposed, and the flood washes over them in its mighty rhythm-motion. In the rapids the whole stream is compressed to a width of a little more than seventy yards.

A light jam had formed that morning at a place about a mile above. This was broken by getting a haul on it from the shore with a dog-warp. Thereby several thousand logs were liberated at once, and went down together into the rapids. The older drivers exclaimed that it would make mischief when it started; but nothing could be done; it broke and went out with a rush. We, who were ahead, ran on down the ledges to see it go through the falls, and we had to run fast to keep up. The instant the logs entered the rapids they left us behind. We could see them going down, however, end over end, and hear them "boom" against the sunken rocks. Turtlotte and a Welshman named Finfrock were ahead. I heard Turtlotte call out in French that the logs were jamming, and saw the butt ends of great sticks fly up, glittering, out of the water. The logs had struck and hung on one of the center rocks, and on the shelving ledges upon the east side. The ends of these large sticks, three or four feet across, stood fifteen feet or more out of the water. We ran on, clambering from crag to crag, till we came to a point looking down on the gulf, sixty feet beneath; and that was about near enough, for the ends of the logs flew up almost on a level with our eyes, as they went over, and the spray drenched our faces. The ledges under our feet trembled as if an earthquake were shaking them, and not a word could be heard, even when shouted in the ear. The combined noises were louder than thunder, heavier, deeper. It was a warm forenoon, and the sun shone into the rack dazzlingly bright, making a vivid rainbow. It was the hottest, maddest chasm that can well be imagined; and to see that brilliant rainbow hanging there so still and motionless amidst all that uproar, gave one a queer sensation.

Old man Villate himself, with his red cap over his ears, came puffing down, shouting at the top of his lungs. We could see his lips fly. The hitch was betwixt the shelving ledges on the east side and one of the mid-channel rocks. It was not one log that had caught, else the weight of the water would have broken it out. It appeared that two large sticks had come down with the ends across each other, and a third log, perhaps several logs, overlying these. When the current sucked them through the rapid, between the center rock and the shore ledges, the outward ends of the crossed logs struck on both sides.

The warps were brought, and Villate called for volunteers to go down, or rather be let down, the ledges and prize off the shore ends of the jammed logs with "peevies." There were plenty of bold fellows; but every man hesitated. Murmurs of "certaine mort," "sûr mort," "porte du tombeau," "porte d'enfer," arose and were repeated.

"It's a hard world, but I wants to tarry in it a spell longer boss!" said one grizzled old Yankee from the Maine rivers, with a sage shake of his long head. We all knew that when the jam started it would go through like an avalanche. Whoever was down there would have to go with it—into the glut-hole.

By noon all the crew had come up. The jam filled the whole river for a third of a mile back from the fall, so completely that during the afternoon the west bank gangs crossed on it to the east side. We lighted our fires on the ledges; and as the evening advanced it was a picturesque sight—the red-shirted drivers camping there and sitting in messes about their coarse fare.

All the next day we worked with the warps. Nooses were dropped over the upright ends of the logs at the foot of the jam, and the gang was set to pull on them. Later in the day a heavy capstan was rigged. The hawsers broke like twine. It was impossible to start a log, so tremendous was the weight of water and lumber combined.

Next day the jam was mined with powder placed in water-tight molasses casks and connected with fire at the top of the ledges by means of tarred fuses. The blasts blew out splinters freely, but failed to break or dislodge the large sticks. Villate fumed and sweated. Unless the drive went down to market, not a dollar would be paid to one of us, so he declared. "If you want your pay, break the jam," was his constant exhortation, enforced by vigorous curses—and, indeed, we had been hired on these terms: wages to be paid when the drive reached Montreal—not before. This is a common rule, or used to be; the men have thus a strong interest in the driving.

A plan was mooted among the messes the following night to cut out the front logs. The same scheme has been often put in execution. It was argued that by stretching a warp-line across the rapids, from cliff to cliff, directly over the foot of the jam, a man might be lowered on it, with an ax, and cut away the logs. A large "basket"—so it was talked—might be swung on the cable. By slackening the line, the ax-man could be lowered to the logs, and the instant the sticks cracked under the strokes he could leap to the basket and be pulled up out of harm's way, and let the jam go through under him. The idea gained favor. The following morning the end of one of the seven hundred foot lines was taken across on the jam to the ledges on the west bank. Fifty men went over with it, to handle it. With a hundred men there was no difficulty in lowering and raising it at will. When drawn taut, it hung sixty feet above the foot of the jam. One of the Indian drivers, named Lahmunt, had been at work weaving a basket of ash strip, and as soon as this novel carriage was finished and slung on the cable, the project was ready for trial. While the project was being talked over, several of the drivers had declared themselves willing to undertake the feat, but now that the basket was slung, and after seeing it drawn out over the abyss, they were less disposed to proffer their services. It needed strong nerves and a stout heart to gaze into that foaming gulf and not turn dizzy.

There was among us a youngster whom the old drivers called "Young Moll's Peevy." Young Moll was a half-breed (French and Indian) girl, or rather woman at this time, of thirty or thirty-three, and the mother of this boy. Some of the drivers said that his rightful patronymic was Skelly; but this was a rather obscure matter.

"The Peevy," as he was half-humorously christened, must have been nearly or quite eighteen. The name was said to have come to him one day in boyhood, when a "peevy" was dropped off a glut into ten or a dozen feet of water. Several of the drivers were trying to hook it up, but kept missing it. The boy, then eleven or twelve years old, had come along unobserved. Presently, and without saying a word, he dropped off the logs, brought up the peevy and ran away, dripping. The men laughed, and not knowing his name called him "the peevy-boy." Afterward, when they found out his mother, they named the urchin "Young Moll's Peevy." But his mother called him Lotte. A stranger would not easily have believed him the child of the fresh young person who had cared for him; for he was unusually stalwart and bronzed by exposure. Seen together, they rather resembled lad and lass. I thought so, at least, when first I saw her, coming to fetch him dry feeting and a clean shirt. She had walked twenty miles to bring them, through the woods, following our trail. And the way she kissed the young man, aside, was, or looked to be, rather lover-like than maternal. Afterward, on several similar occasions, I was much struck by the *genre* picture they made; the youth had the great black eyes and black curling hair of his mother. The drivers used to chaff the fellow unceasingly about Young Moll and the care she took of him, all of which he bore silently, with a troubled, resentful eye; though, otherwise, a great noble-hearted boy, generous and inclined to jollity. Really, the rough fellows thought the more of the young woman for this motherly affection and wealth of care for her boy. It was in their uncultured faces, all the while their tongues belied them.

The "basket" was slung and ready. The gang on the other side were gesticulating, with random tugs at the line. There was something whimsical in the way the proposers of the project shrank the one behind the other, with assumed bravado and covert glances at each other's faces.

"I shall have to go myself," Villate exclaimed, with his characteristic French oath. "I will go myself, fat as I am!" when bashfully, as if afraid of giving offense, young Lotte said he would go "if no better man wanted the job." There was at first muttered "*non nons*" of a discussion in the crowd, but nobody claimed the "job," and Villate was but too glad to get a man to go. In a moment the young man had stripped to his shirt and red drawers, taken his ax and stepped to the basket, but it was found to be insecurely attached; and afterward several better modes of handling the line were suggested, in all causing a delay of an hour or two.

And now, as if the birds of spring, just flitting past, had carried the word, or some presentiment of evil had found its way to the Peevy's mother, she inopportunely made her appearance. Rad Cates privately touched my elbow and nodded back, up the bank. I then saw young Moll standing partly in the cover of a shrub fir, a hundred yards off, intently watching the gang and the extended warp.

Several of the men saw her, but did not look or notice her after the first glance. "Parbleu! a pity she's here!" one said, and they closed in about Lotte to prevent his seeing her. But the woman soon came nearer, going partly around the crowd, keeping aloof. She had a new plaid shawl, gayly colored, pinned closely about her neck, and her long, black, Indian-like curls showed beneath a beaded scarlet hood. There was an intently anxious look in her eyes; she appeared worn and tired.

"The Peevy" was much too tall a man to be shut up in the crowd. Presently he espied her, and his eye fell. After a time he casually, as it were, made his way back to her. None of us heard what was said. The most instinctively kept their eyes to themselves. The gang on the other side was staring across the chasm. Villate ripped out an oath and I saw Lotte push the girl aside so roughly that she caught at a shrub to save herself. He walked straight to the brink of the cliff.

"I am here," said he. I never saw him look so manly. We knew his eye was quick and his hand sure. I had little doubt that he would cut the front logs and come up safe. We did not know what the danger was till afterward. He stood upright in the "basket," with one hand on the hawser to steady himself, and his ax in the other.

At a signal the gang on the west side straightened the line. We paid it out slowly. They drew him out from the brink of the ledge, till the basket was directly over the center rock. Then gradually we slackened it, and let him down foot by foot, down under the rainbow, where the hot, mad midst flew up in fierce gusts, bearing the strong odor of crushed spruce fiber. He seemed to bear the deafening roar without confusion, and glanced about quite coolly, as it looked.

Our attention was given closely to his signals and to our task, yet I saw Young Moll coming forward, step by step, as the "basket" went deeper and deeper into the gorge, her eyes riveted on it. She was very pale and her hands were tightly clenched. The drivers cast ominous glances at her.

"I don't half like the looks of the woman!" I heard muttered, and I think the sight of her filled every one with a sense of the foreboding.

As soon as the basket was down to the logs we saw him step out upon them, and thence to the rock. From moment to moment the mist hid him, and transient jets of water, from betwixt the logs, squirted high over his head. Guardedly he planted one boot, shod with the sharp corks, upon one of the large logs—the one he judged it best to cut away first; the other rested on the rock. The "basket" he had placed on his back. We were holding it steady from both banks, ready to pull it up when signaled. Before and beneath him raged the cataract. We saw him raise his ax and strike it into the log. The bright steel flashed in the narrow chasm. At the fourth stroke the great log cracked. He threw the ax and clutched the basket. A mighty crash rang up. The jam had started—was moving—going down—madly splintering—thundering into the glut-hole! The wet splinters all along the rapids went up a hundred feet in air. On both sides the gangs were running backward, hoisting the "basket." It rose twenty feet a second! A hundred and fifty strong men pulled with might and main! As he rose he waved his hand to us.

Ah, God! we were too slow! It was all done in a trice. One great stick, ending over like a fagot, barely missed the basket. Another longer log, whirling up struck the warp farther out, and hurled him down with it! The cable was torn from our hands! Gone like a flash, into the gulf below! From the one great rough human heart on either bank a groan of pity blended with the roar.

"Too d——n bad!" they cried out in all sincerity, and stood staring.

Then all eyes turned toward the poor fellow's mother. She had thrown up her hands when the timber swept him down, as if to shut out the sight, then dropped them on a sudden, with a moan.

"Catch her!" some one shouted. Half a dozen standing nearest sprang forward—for she was standing on the very verge of the rocks. Her eyes had fallen on old man Villate. They were like the eyes of one in mortal agony. The blotched and bloated old rum-butt turned his face aside and downward, and thrust out his hand as if to fight off flame. For their lives the men durst not lay hold of her. She seemed to waver in soul betwixt grief and fury.

A moment after, the men gave a loud shout! She was gone from where she had stood, and the echo of a smothered shriek—tribute of a woman's heart to death—came to our ears. We sprang to look over. There was a glimpse of the bright shawl whirled amid the foam.

"Did she fall?" some cried out.

"Throwed herself down!" said those who saw it.

We never saw trace of either of them. But the jam went out, to the last log. Two hours later the gangs were following the drive down the stream—on to Montreal! But the men had turned sullen. Scarce a laugh or a cheery shout was heard for three days.—*Scribner.*

The Substance and Shadow.

A cook-book is a good thing to have, but something to cook is better. Not so, however, thought Paddy.

An Irishman went into a butcher's shop and asked, "Have you any sheep's heads, masther?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply. Pat, after a deal of higgling, bought one, and then wished to know how to make it ready.

The shopman began to tell him, but Pat, not being blessed with a good memory, asked him to "write it down on a piece of paper," and meantime laid down his purchase at the shop door.

A dog, seeing a good chance, seized the head and bolted down the street. Pat immediately gave chase, bawling at the top of his voice:

"Come back wid me sheep's head, ye robber, ye!" but after a stiff run, he had to give in dead beat, when he consoled himself with the remark, "Niver moind; he hasn't got the resate how to make it ready."

THE following table shows the leading agricultural products in the United States in 1850 and 1870:

	1850.	1870.
Cash value of farms, live stock, machinery and tools	$3,967,343,580	$11,124,958,747
Cereals, bu	867,453,967	1,307,279,223
Wheat alone, bu	100,463,574	287,746,626
Hay, tons	13,838,642	27,316,048
Butter and cheese, lbs	418,681,109	677,017,035
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, value	$111,703,142	$398,956,376
Tobacco, lbs	199,752,655	262,735,341
Cotton, bales of 400 lbs	2,469,093	3,011,996
Rice, lbs	215,313,497	73,635,021
Cane sugar, hhds	297,577	87,093
Products of all manufactures	$1,019,106,616	$4,232,325,442

At the former of these periods the population of the United States was 23,191,876 and at the latter period it was 38,558,371.

The O'Possum.

If there is any thing in names this animal is Irish, but there isent none there now, and them in the collinies call theirselfs possums, like they was natifs. Possums is bigger than a bird, but not so big as a dog, and has a sharp nose and a long bald hedded tale wich is all ways cole as ice, never mind the wether. Its jus as if their tales was ded and the funerals was posoponed, but this aint so, for there tales is mity lively if you have ever see 'em roun the bars of their cage. I herd a man from Ostralia say that they was no place in the world where nature had been so good to her creatures, and he said, the man did, that if it wasent for the possum's tale how cud they hang by 'em from the branches of trees like they do, but wen I ast him what they hung for he dident kno. I spect its only to show they aint afraide.

The she one has a tobacco pouch on the outside of her stummick, and wen the little ones is friten they creeps in it, and wen they are snug they dont care a copper wot becomes of their ole mother wich is outside. When the dogs fines a possum and it cant git to a tree it lies down and pretens it is ded.

Once they was a dog wich diddent kno about possums foun one a lying like it was ded, and after rollin it over a wile, and smellin it, the dog lay down by it and went to sleep. Wen the possum saw the dog was a sleep it got up quitely to go a way, but jus then the dog opend its eyes and see the possum standin up. Such a friten dog you never see, and such a friten possum you never see, but the dog most. It jumped up an made for home, howlin at evry leep, and fore it got home it had a change from a black Newfounlarn pup to a ole bull dog as wite as milk.

A man wich had a pet possum and a chicken wich he thot ever so much of was a settin at his table writin one day, wen he see the possum come in at the door and try to sneak under the bed. So the man he said Cleopatra, wich was the possum's name, come here and do some tricks on the table, but the possum needed lots of coaxin, and wen it was gettin up on the table beggin, like a dog, the man herd his chicken go yeep, yeep, yeep! Then the possum she started and stared all roun the room like she said wy, bles my soul, were is that chicken? But the man he knew were it was wel enoughf. Then the chikin went yeep, yeep, agin, and the possum ran to evry side of the table and lookt over the edg, and then came back to the middel a shakin her head like sayin I cant make it out at all, it beats *me!* But wen the man he cluckt like a ole hen the chickin stuck its head out of Cleopatra's pouch, were it had been put a way to be et.

Possums is marsupials, wich souns very fine and grand, but I spose its jus cos they ca[illegible] any thing els, with their cole tails [illegible] them pockets on their stummackses.

Live Stock and Population.

Prof. Thorold Rogers, of Oxford University, England, has made up a curious return of the proportion of domesticated live stock to population in the most prominent countries in the world. It shows the following results:

Great Britain has one cow to every twelve persons, a sheep for everybody, and one pig for every six.

France has a like proportion of sheep, a double share, comparatively, of cows, but only one pig to every six persons.

The Swedes have a cow between three and one-half of them, a sheep between two and three-quarters, and a pig to a baker's dozen.

There are as many sheep as there are Norwegians in Norway, when they are all at home, and two and one-half of them—the Norwegians—are entitled to a cow. They can have only one-eighteenth of a pig each.

Denmark has a cow for three persons, as many sheep as persons, and a pig for four and three-quarters persons.

Prussia, with her usual uniformity, has an equal number of cows and pigs, one to every five inhabitants, besides a sheep apiece all round.

Wurtemburg has a quarter as many cows as people, a sheep to two and three-quarters, and a pig to every seven.

Bavaria rates the same as Wurtemburg as to cows and sheep, and is as much better off for pigs as one-fifth is better than one-seventh.

Saxony has a sheep and a pig for every eight persons, and a cow for every six.

Holland has a cow to every four, a sheep to every four, and a pig to twelve persons.

Belgium a cow to six, a sheep to nine, and a pig to eight (which is an Hibernicism.)

Austria has a cow for every six persons and a sheep and a pig for every five persons.

Switzerland runs up to the Swedish standard on cows, one to three and one-half persons, and has a sheep for five, and a pig for every seven and one-half persons.

We Americans close the list with a cow for every four of us, a sheep apiece, one pig to every one and one-half.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Useful Information.

Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Cream of tartar rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves cleanses them well.

A solution of cyanide of potassium is the best poison to kill insects of any kind.

A pint of mustard seed put in a barrel of cider will preserve it sweet for several months.

A mixture of oil and ink is a good thing to clean kid boots with; the first softens and the latter blackens them.

A simple remedy for removing freckles is a pint of sour milk and a small quantity of horseradish. Let the mixture stand over night, and use it as a wash three times a day until the freckles disappear.

The leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts, when the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the same kind; one or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

All sorts of vessels and utensils may be purified from long retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Spelling Mania.

Dr. Moss was about right when he said, at a late spelling-match between two Christian associations, that the man isn't entitled to much respect who cannot spell any word in the English language in more ways than one. There are certainly two ways in which every English word may be spelled—one as pronounced, and one as it is written. But conventionality is a dreadful thing. The man who pronounces an English word as it is written makes himself about as ridiculous as the man who writes an English word as it is pronounced. One would think that so palpable a contradiction as this might be corrected in the interest of more than 100,000,000 people. The English language is spoken and written by more people than the language of any other civilized people. Yet none other is so barbarous in its othography and orthoepy. The language is a jumble, from the complex character of its origin. A mixture of Anglo-Saxon, Norman-French and German, acquiring its Greek through the Latin, and its Latin through the French, it is a composite of richness and irregularity. We have departed from the almost universal rule of cultivated tongues in the relations between spelling and pronunciation. Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Italian, German, Spanish are all written as they are pronounced, and pronounced as they are written. Having acquired the organic sounds peculiar to the different nationalities, it is an easy matter to spell the words correctly in any of these languages. Even in the French there are rules which govern the discrepancies between orthography and sound. Not so in English. Hence the English-speaking people are necessarily "bad spellers." To spell English correctly comes by nature much more than Dogberry's reading and writing, for the accomplishment is the result of a retentive memory, as well as long application. The most serious application will fail without the assistance of this natural gift of a tenacious memory.

The new amusement of spelling matches, old and familiar in the country-school districts, has, in its present form, a wide field of usefulness as well as entertainment. As if in keeping with the contradictory character of the language, nothing brings one into ridicule as quickly as bad spelling. The printers and the proof-readers get an excess of abuse which they do not merit. If they would put into type and pass every word as it is written in editorials, local articles, advertisements and communications (especially the latter), the issue of a large morning daily would be a more wonderful orthographical product than the wildest efforts of Josh Billing or Artemus Ward.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Pumpkin.

The pumpkin iz a large, yello fruit, about one foot in diameter, and not far from being round.

The seed ov it is shaped like the hed ov an Injun arrow and iz about the size ov yure middle finger nail.

The seed iz inserted into the ground about the 15th ov May, and cums to light in about 6 days.

The pumpkin keeps on bizzy growing untill the fust day of Oktober, and then gives up the contest.

Pumpkins gro on to a vine, and thar iz but few if enny smarter weeds than a pumpkin vine. On ritch ground they will gro four inches a day, besides growing about two inches each night, and they have large, yello flowers on them about the size and shape ov the other end ov a key bugle, or French horn.

Each ov these flowers means a pumpkin, and I hav seen 16 able-boddyed pumpkins on one vine.

This is called "sum pumpkins."

Pumpkins are planted among corn, and after the corn haz been got off I hav seen the pumpkins so mutch on the ground that yu couldn't count them.

The most remarkable thing about the pumpkin iz the pi that iz in them.

Each able-boddyed pumpkin haz from 6 to 8 pize in them, and there ain't no food, anshunt or modern, kan outstyle them.

Pumpkin pi iz az hard to beat az the simple truth iz. Pumpkins are kut up into strips and hung up in the kitchen for winter pi.

I dont kno whare or when the pumpkin waz fust diskovered, or who it waz who fust worked it up into pi.

Christopher Columbus found Amerika, Newton waz the father ov gravitashun, and menny a man haz spent hiz whole life and talent on perpetual motion and never kaught up with it, but who fust found a pumpkin or invented it iz a mistery up to this hour.

Pumpkins grow the most cheerfully in Nu England, bekause folks are most kind to them thare, but the pumpkin iz a good-natured plant, and will gro ennywhare if people ain't sassy to it.—*Josh Billings.*

Primitive Plowing.

A Mexican correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writes:

"On our way back to Temisco we had an opportunity of observing, more closely than diligence or railroad can permit, the process of plowing as commonly practiced in this country. The plow itself is almost a *fac-simile* of the pattern used by the Egyptians in the time of Abraham, and certainly commends itself to all agriculturists on account of its great simplicity and cheapness. It consists of a wooden shaft, about four feet long and four inches thick, armed at its lower extremity with an iron point, slightly flattened and sometimes presenting a feeble forward curve. The other end is provided with a round stick passed through a hole to serve as a handle. The pole, consisting of the stem of a small tree, from which the bark has been peeled, is fifteen feet long and attached to the shaft by means of mortise and peg. The implement thus constituted is fastened at the extremity of the pole to the middle of a very light wooden yoke, about seven feet long, which rests immediately behind the horns of a pair of oxen and is fastened there by thongs of rawhide passed around the roots of the horns. Not less than fifty such contrivances were crawling at a snail's pace over the field which we stopped to notice, scratching up the ground to the depth of two or three inches—certainly to us a very novel sight."

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR is translating her history of Germany into the German language.

MY SPRING-TIME.

I loved a love in my spring-time,
  Which the years have set back so far,
That it shines through the mists of the present,
  With the wan sweet light of a star.

We were "poor and proud," we lovers,
  He toiled for his daily bread,
I had naught but my girlish beauty;
  So wherewithal could we wed?

We dreamed we could wait for riches—
  Ah, me, but we waited long!
I was weak in my girlish frailness,
  But my love was patient and strong.

Till there came a day when the sunshine
  Fell warm on a clay-cold face—
On hands that had wearied of labor,
  On feet that had stopped in the race.

And the soul that had hoped so bravely,
  Went forth from our life alone.
And for me there was left a memory,
  And the name on a graveyard stone!

Then, 'mid the wild tumult of anguish,
  That rent my sad heart in twain,
Rose the thrill of a sore self-pity,
  For the hopes we had hoped in vain.

But that sore pain passed with my spring-time,
  So that wherefore should I grieve?
It comes as a dream of the morning,
  To one that resteth at eve.

And the years that my young heart dreaded,
  The sad years so empty and long,
They taught my tried soul patience,
  And the patience hath made me strong.

Pith and Point.

FUSS kills more than fever.

SHADES of night—Window curtains.

A SIDE issue—Woman at the creation.

WHAT is always offered at cost?—The law.

THE best throw of dice—to throw them away.

THREE may keep a secret—if two of them are dead.

GOOD places for match-making—Sulphur springs.

A NEW BEDFORD man found a long-lost brother recently, by reading over the cases of cures in a patent medicine almanac.

WHAT is the difference between a tube and a foolish Dutchman? One is a hollow cylinder, and the other is a silly Hollander.

OUR devil wants to know if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit why there should be such constant trouble to get them passed?

TELL us how the trees can put on a new dress without opening their trunks? Why, it's because they *leave out* their summer clothing.

"HULLO, bub! Trying to get an appetite for your dinner?" "Well, n-o-e; not exactly; fact is, I'm trying to get a dinner for my appetite."

A MAINE woman was true to her lover, and married him after he came back from California, after an absence of twenty years. N. B.—He came back rich.

THE beef is so poor of late that it has to be salted, peppered and adorned with sliced onions before it is fit to throw out into the yard to the dog.—*San Antonio Herald.*

THE man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

A CRITIC says: "Lydia Thompson comes back with the light of other days around her." Modest people will be glad to hear that she has something around her.

THE undertakers are just as cheerful as when the reaping machines were chewing up their victims—the servant girls still continue to start the morning fires with kerosene.

A DUBUQUE man did own a dog which would attack a buggy wheel as the vehicle was dashing by. After the dog got his head between the spokes, no one owned him any more,

A BOY who will yell like a Tartar if a drop of water gets on his shirt band when his neck is being washed, will crawl through a sewer after a ball, and think nothing of it.

"CUT the meat for you? Of course I will," said a Kansas waiter, as he strapped a case-knife on his boot-leg. The guest was one of your particular men from Boston, and he got up and left.

"MY name is Somerset," writes a punster. "I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry, for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest notion of delicacy, to turn a Somerset."

PEOPLE who send us "communications" for *publication* ARE "requested" not to "quote" and *underscore* so MUCH. THIS is *about* the *way* A good deal of "matter" would LOOK if we printed it as it is "WRITTEN."

THE Duke of Wellington, in a certain debate in Parliament, stated that two Irish clergymen had been murdered. A noble lord exclaimed, "No, no, one." Thereupon the duke rejoined: "If I am mistaken, I am sorry for it."

WHILE Mr. Jones, of Natchez, was drinking his whisky he heard a voice call out, "Jones, prepare to die!" and he sank back on a chair and died. Heart disease? Not by a jug-full. Old Renfew shot him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN old Connecticut parson, whose peculiarities of preaching were proverbial, and who was blessed with a temper of great value, was one day told by a parishioner that he did not like his sermons. "Well," said the old man, "I don't wonder at it, I don't like 'em myself."

The Greatest Crop in the World.

The hay crop of the United States for the last year is reported at over 27,000,000 tons cured. This at $20 per ton is about $500,000,000, and does not include what was eaten but not cured. The live stock of the United States was worth $1,525,000,000. These had to get their living out of grass. The value of animals slaughtered for food in that year was $309,000,000. The butter crop was 514,000,000. This all came from grass. There were produced 235,000,000 gallons of milk, worth $25,000,000. This, too, came from grass. Next, 100,000,000 pounds of wool, at $25,000,000. This got its living from grass. Next, 53,000,000 pounds of cheese, worth $5,000,000. Add all these items together, and the grass product of 1874 of the United States was no less than $1,292,000,000. The total value of all agricultural products in the United States was $2,447,538,658. In other words, the grass crop of the United States can pay off the national debt in two years.

The Fashions.

The present fashionable bonnet is simply a large hat with flowing brim, and upon it and inside of its upward front rests a conservatory of flowers. There are numerous other shapes, each pretty, some coquettish, all becoming, light and graceful withal. Straw is disappearing and in its place is chip of the lighest and finest *ecru*, dust color, drab, black and white. The English round hat will be very popular as affording protection to the eyes. All of the hats have drooping streamers behind, but there are no strings and very few feathers are seen.

As the beauty of the bonnet consists in the heaped-up masses of flowers on the front, there is evidently no room yet for the proposed change in vails. The stiff scarf of lace or tulle will, therefore, continue in use placed under the hat, to the injury of the eyes, and with the loss of the grace given by floating lace. The newest shapes imported are called La Brune, Lucia, the Ristori, the Bon-Ton, and in English, the Warwick, with a high round crown and flaring brim; the very piquant Girofla turned up at the left side. A coquettish sailor hat is called Castalia; and there are other shapes, the front or back being decided by the trimming.

For early spring and cool summer days there is a large display of "suitings," so called from being made up simply with other fabrics in a suit. These are in all wool broken plaids, extremely soft and fine, of single width, called camel's hair; twilled, damasked, diamond-blocked, bird's eye and diagonal, in drabs, grays, blue-gray, and neutral-tinted ground, with thread-like bars and broken lines of blue, red, dashes of green, dull blue and gold color. The overskirt and basque are made of these fabrics, and the skirt and sleeves of silk, the color of the darkest or most prominent dark shade of the plaid. These cost 80 cents and $1 a yard. All Oriental stuffs are fast gaining popularity; delicate grey Japanese silks of this season have tiny black figures scattered over their surface with here and there an embossed white flossy silk figure, giving an exceedingly silvery look by gaslight.

Black silks are more lustrous than they have been for many years past, and much finer in the reps. American silks are steadily gaining in popularity on account of their rich appearance, durability and freedom from all chemical dyes and mixtures. The colored silks of this manufacture come in all the new fashionable tints—the Oxford, a cold, blue gray; a Russian gray of pinkish hue; seal brown and beige brown; jujube, a red brown like paste; all shades of steel and dust color and olive and bronze greens, deep green, and violet merging into plum shades. Besides these are all the light evening shades. The colored American silks are especially adapted for street wear.

A novelty this spring is guipure grenadine, or called by others *ecru* linen, open worked in Hamburg designs, or like English embroidery, so very open that scarcely any of the fabric is to be seen.

At present, fashions seem to have settled into the cuirass and long apron, scanty skirts with much less trimming, and quantities of shirr. Shirring is introduced in sleeves, waists, aprons, headings of flounces and ruffles. The figure will not be disguised by voluminous drapery and quantities of trimming. It is impossible to do away with the useful, pretty and economical polonaise, covering as it does a multitude of evils in the way of shortcomings in the dresses of a past season. So they come again in cashmere, silk-trimmed, and jet-embroidered, and in braided and embroidered camel's hair.

There are several important changes in fashionable jewelry. A taste for colored stones is revived, in accordance with the passion for everything Oriental in dress.—*New York Tribune.*

Loss by Weeds and Insects.

It is estimated that the value of produce annually raised in this country is $2,500,000,000, of which amount nearly or quite one-fifth, or $500,000,000, is lost, according to the *American Naturalist*, from the attacks of injurious plants and animals. A single campaign of the army worm cost the farmers of Eastern Massachusetts $250,000 worth of grass. Missouri alone loses from fifteen to twenty million dollars annually from insect depredations. The annual damage to the apple and pear crop from the codling moth amounts to several million dollars, and the work of the curculio is costly. A partial remedy is to be found in a close study of insect habits, with a view to ascertaining what insects there are which hold the depredators in check and destroy them. It is hardly possible to estimate the havoc annually wrought by the grasshopper and the potato beetle, for example, and any bird or insect which would reduce such pests would be a substantial benefactor to the farmer. As to the "injurious plants," or, in the common vernacular, weeds, the only method that is feasible is to kill them at their very germination by means of proper agricultural machines. The *Country Gentleman* affirms that the annual growth of weeds in this country amounts to eight million tons, or enough to load a compact train of wagons long enough to span the globe.

Scene in a Cincinnati Barber Shop.

Enter a colored man—"I say Boss, has you heard ob de Civil Rights bill?"

Barber—"Yes, certainly."

Col'd man—"An' ye know it's become o law ob de lan'?"

Barber—"Oh, yes."

Col'd man—"Nigger jes' much rites as de white man eberywhere!"

Barber—"Seems so."

Col'd man—"Well, den, (dropping into a vacant chair), you jes' shave me, will you, boss?"

Barber—"Of course, sit still and I'll shave you."

The lathering was duly performed and the barber got ready to apply the razor.

"Look-a-heah," cried the civil righter; "what makes your hand tremble so?"

Barber—"Well, I am a little shaky this morning, that's a fact, (vibrating the razor in dangerous proximity to the customer's juggler.) You see, I've been drinking pretty hard lately, and last night I had an attack of *delirium tremens*; but——"

The darkey didn't stop to hear any more. "Gosh A'mighty! boss, you can't shave me," he yelled, and slipping out of the chair, he made for the door, lathered as he was, and disappeared.

P. T. Barnum's Latest Wonders—A Colossal Exhibition.

Harper's Weekly devotes nearly two columns to explaining and extolling the great enterprise with which P. T. Barnum is making historical his forty years' career as the most liberal and daring showman in the world. The statistics which Harper Brothers give us from authentic sources are nearly overwhelming. They make an ordinary head dizzy. Mr. Barnum has always boasted that he gave his patrons double their money's worth, and his claims are generally acknowledged; but this time he seems to have far outstripped himself. Last year he obtained from the Connecticut Legislature a charter for "The P. T. Barnum's Universal Exposition Company," with a capital of a million of dollars; Mr. Barnum, who is President of the company, and Mr. Coup, his Manager, have spent many months in Europe perfecting their plans. The object of this great company, as they announce, is to elevate amusements, divest them of all objectionable features, and thus render them worthy the patronage of the most moral and refined classes. They say that eventually they will have a score or more of exhibitions (traveling and permanent) in America and Europe, and they intend that their chartered title shall be a guarantee of the merits of whatever they bring before the public. The present season they have but two exhibitions. One is Mr. Barnum's well-known "Museum, Menagerie, Circus and Traveling World's Fair;" the other is simply called "The Great Roman Hippodrome." Mr. Barnum seems to have devoted years to perfecting this great enterprise, and nearly one year of his personal attention was paid to it in Europe. At an expense of several hundred thousand dollars he erected a great hippodrome building in the heart of New York city, and under an outlay of over $5,000 each day he has run his establishment in New York for nearly a year. This Exposition Company are engaged to ship the entire Hippodrome to Europe next autumn; meanwhile they have undertaken the difficult task of transporting it entire to the principal cities in America. *Harper's Weekly* says:

"The Great Roman Hippodrome will resemble a moving camp. There are 1,200 men, women and children in Mr. Barnum's service, and the stock includes 750 horses and ponies, besides elephants, camels, English stag and stag-hounds, trained ostriches, lions, bears, tigers and other animals. For the exhibition of the menagerie and the various shows, displays and performances connected with the enterprises, two enormous tents, each 500 feet in length and 300 in width, have been provided, one of which will be kept in advance in order that no time may be lost by delaying in making ready. The question of transportation by rail—a very serious one—was solved by the construction of 150 cars twice the usual length, built expressly for this purpose. Among them are a number of 'horse-palace' cars, constructed with commodious stalls, in which the horses can lie down and rest while on the journey and arrive at the place of exhibition quite fresh for the performance. Besides moving the tents, animals and all other material in these Hippodrome cars, berths will be provided in those devoted to the *personnel* of the company for nearly all the employes. Besides the great exhibition tents, and stable tents for the horses and other animals. There is also attached to the company a large corps of blacksmiths and carpenters and builders, some of whom precede the show several days, to make ready for the exhibition by preparing the ground, erecting seats, etc. The dressing-room tents alone will cover more ground than an ordinary circus.

"To move such an enormous establishment without hitch or delay requires the employment of clear-headed, practical men at the head of each department. Everything is so arranged as to move with the smoothness and precision of clock-work. At the appointed hour the canvas will go up, the street procession will move, the performance will commence. When all is over, and the great tent emptied, everything will be packed up by those detailed for the work, and the caravan, without the loss of a minute, will be on the move toward the next place of exhibition.

"The programme of performance will be varied and attractive. Donaldson will make daily balloon ascensions with a car large enough to contain a company of five or six persons, at a cost of about $500 a day for this feature alone. Then there will be the 'Roman races' in chariots driven by 'Amazons;' the 'liberty races' in which forty wild horses are turned loose in the arena, in exact imitation of the famous carnival races of Rome and Naples; 'standing races,' in which the riders stand on bare-back horses; hurdle races for ladies; flat races by English, French and American jockeys; besides camel, elephant and ostrich and monkey races. Another feature will be the exhibition of Indian life on the plains, in which the actors will be scores of Indians, with their squaws and pappooses. They will put up a genuine Indian encampment, hunt real buffaloes, give war dances, pony races, foot races against horses, exhibitions of daring horsemanship, lasso-throwing. A band of Mexican riders, mounted on famous mustangs, will make a pretended attack on the Indian camp and give a mimic but faithful representation of the wild scenes enacted on the Western frontier. The English stag hunt will be an exact picture of the sport itself, with a company of 150 men and women in full hunting costume, and a large pack of English stag-hounds. There will also be many other interesting and attractive features, the mere mention of which would make a small volume.

"Mr. Barnum certainly deserves great credit for an enterprise which is calculated to afford a vast amount of innocent, popular amusement; and although this gigantic venture involves an enormous outlay of money it will present too many attractions not to be generally sustained."

Amazing as this exhibition seems from the description given by *Harper's*, we can say, from actual observation, that one feature is to be introduced into the traveling Roman Hippodrome more interesting and instructive than any other. It is the great procession known as "The Congress of Monarchs." The *Harper's* omitted mentioning this because, probably, they supposed Mr. Barnum would not dare incur the expense of transporting such an enormous affair through the country. But he will do so, and here is a brief description of this dazzling and bewildering exhibition, as given by a New York contemporary:

"Of all the gorgeous pageants the world ever saw the 'Congress of Nations' is the greatest, and how the surpassing genius of even Barnum could produce it is a wonder. The costumes are true to life, and many of them are genuine, having been procured direct from the nationalities which they represent. The individuals employed to personate the historical characters have the most faithful resemblance to the originals in face and physique. Each nation finds its special portraiture in some kind of triumphal car, brilliantly bedecked with appropriate flags, emblems, colors and intricate devices, and all sorts of characteristics in the way of peculiar uniforms, animals, soldiery, attendants and music. Scores of glistening gilded chariots illumine the arena with a halo of luster, as it were, and the display of royal splendor is far more imposing and impressive than words can describe, thrilling the auditor with unspeakable amazement and admiration.

"As the name of the grand Congress implies, it is a stupendous gathering of the Monarchs of the universe, bringing in vivid view the living Kings, Queens, Rulers and Potentates of the past nine centuries, culminating in an affecting *finale* so touching that it must awaken the emotions of a stoic. Her Majesty, the Queen of England, heads the glittering column, surrounded by her royal court and followed by a long ancestral line, the notability and richly-uniformed "life guardsmen." Then France, in the person of Napoleon the First and his famous Field Marshals; Ireland, Rome, Russia, Germany, Italy, Turkey, India, Japan, China, and so on, until all the Monarchs and Courts of the entire world pass in review, winding up like a jewel-besprinkled coil around the continuous circle. To look upon this beautiful historical procession in all its grandness and greatness is equivalent to sitting in full view of the courts of all the earth, so truthfully realistic are the bewildering pictures revealed in rapid succession. Such a dazzling half mile of solid gold, jewels, silver, precious stones and tinsel could only be produced after years of preparation and the expenditure of half a dozen competencies. Any attempt at imitation on the part of ambitious and unscrupulous showmen for years to come will result in the most inglorious failure. None other than the 'Prince of Showmen' himself would undertake it, and none other than the great and irrepressible Barnum could achieve so signal a triumph."

This entire exhibition is advertised to exhibit in New England in May, New York, etc., in June, Chicago early in July, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan in July and August.

It is due to our readers that we inform them that Mr. Barnum announces that certain imposters in Cincinnati have copied his bills, posters, cuts and advertisements, and with a few broken-down circus horses and wagons will precede his exhibition in the West, and by announcing the Great Roman Hippodrome will attempt to make the public believe that it is his unrivaled establishment. He cautions the public against being thus deceived, and reminds them that it would be impossible with any amount of money to organize and equip even a semblance of his establishment without a preparation of several years. The Cincinnati *Daily Enquirer* of Feb. 27, 1875, says that this pretended "Hippodrome" is simply the "wreck" of that stupendous fraud known as the Great Eastern and Great Southern Circus and Menagerie combination, which exploded at Selma, Ala., the 16th of last November, a number of horses having to be sold to pay the expenses of shipping the show to this city, where the proprietors left a number of their employes unpaid and penniless, and vamosed. Who the real proprietors of the business were still remains a matter of considerable mystery, but it is generally believed that Andy Haight, one Gibbons and George Weber and others were large stockholders. The defrauded circus men and others connected with the concern finally obtained the aid of the law to compel a settlement of their just claims, and the whole matter ended in the show being attached at Hamilton, and in an auction sale of the circus property at Lebanon yesterday afternoon.

"The best of the joke is that De Haven, Webber, Gibbons and others are about to reorganize a Hippodrome out of the 'wreck' to start out with next summer on another tour.

"The whole show was rather a poor concern, only a few lions being in good condition, and the menagerie including no really rare or valuable animals."

Our readers have only to use ordinary caution to discover which is the real and which is the bogus concern, though we see that Mr. Barnum complains that some shows obtain an employe named Barnum, and then advertise "Barnum's latest enterprise," and resort to other devices wherein they use the name "Barnum" to deceive the public. He says that all exhibitions with which he is connected will give his initials, "P. T.," and also publish his portrait by way of identification. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

As Mr. Barnum's great Hippodrome travels under an expense of nearly $10,000 each day it can exhibit only in large cities. These can be reached by cheap excursion trains. Mr. Barnum says he can easily lose half a million of dollars by this summer's experiment, and that in any event he shall not bring back his Hippodrome from Europe. It is patronized and approved by the clergy and religious classes, as well as by schoolteachers and all heads of refined families who desire their children to improve their minds under this great system of "object-teaching." Beyond all question this is the most extensive and extraordinary exhibition on the face of the earth, and probably this generation will "never see its like again."

Her Vapor Bath.

Says a writer in the St. Louis *Republican*: "She will not take a vapor bath again very soon, though the one she took recently was by no means lacking in results. One of her friends had been telling her of the beneficial effects of baths of this kind and giving definite advice regarding its preparation, so she resolved to try it. The extemporized bath was arranged by filling a saucer with whiskey, in which was placed some boneset and sassafras. Then she placed the saucer on the floor, and over it placed a cane-bottomed chair, taking a seat in the chair dressed *a la* Eve, save that a huge blanket enveloped the whole outfit. An attendant then lifted a corner of the blanket and applied a match to the whiskey in order to produce the gentle, soothing vapor which was expected to arise and do worlds of good. Would that a veil could be drawn over the subsequent proceedings, but an ordinary veil wouldn't cover 'em. The gentle, soothing vapor didn't arise, but a red hot, scorching flame did arise, like lightning, to the height of about five feet from the saucer, there was a terrific report, and the bath-taker was lifted off the chair on the wings of a sirocco, and deposited, half grilled, in a corner of the room. And now she is nearly well, but opposed to extempore vapor baths."

MODERN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—It is claimed that disease, with a few exceptions, has been conquered by the research and intellect of enlightened men; and yet a noted professor of New York admits that "of all sciences, *medicine* is the most uncertain," and that thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room." Certain "schools" of medicine are in existence, one of which "makes the patient ill," in order to claim a cure; and another administers "sugar-coated bread pills," relying upon nature to effect her own cures. DR. J. WALKER, of California, an old and respected physician, tried both modes of treatment and both failed. He then appealed to nature's curative—herbs; and now enjoys rugged health. He has given the benefit of his discovery to the world, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS, and since its introduction has sold a quantity almost large enough to make a small harbor, or to float the "Great Eastern." Its curative properties are attested by grateful thousands. 31

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The publisher of the Cheyenne (Wyo.) *Leader* will issue, April 17th, a twenty-eight-column extra, containing a fine map of the Black Hills, including all the mountain ranges known under that name; also, a large variety of valuable information gathered from official and private sources, relating to this all-absorbing topic. Price 10 cents. Send your orders to H. GLAFCKE, publisher, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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MONEY IN IT SURE! Just out. Useful, Handsome, Cheap. Sells everywhere. A rare chance. Also, NEW MAPS, CHARTS, &C. Our new chart, CHRISTIAN GRACES, is a splendid success. Cincinnati prices same as New York. Send for terms to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay St., N. Y., & 170 W. 4th St., Cin., O.

Powell's Star Wood Pumps! Waukegan Farm Pumps, Wood Eave-Trough Tubing. If you want the BEST of these articles, go to your Hardware or Agricultural Implement Stores. If they do not keep them, or will not get them for you, send direct to the Factory. Catalogues and Price Lists mailed upon application to J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

POPE'S Rifle Air Pistol Shoots Darts or Slugs Perfectly Accurate. Recommended by Sportsmen and Military men. Splendid Parlor Amusement. One may become a Dead Shot by practicing with it. To a Sportsman it is invaluable. Price, including Darts, Slugs, Targets and Gunstock, $5.00. Handsomely nickel-plated, $6.00. Self-adjusting Bell Target, $3.00. For sale by Gun Dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price and 35 cts. postage. POPE BROS., Manufacturers, 45 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Established 1858.

PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT. 72 lbs. 300 lbs. N. Y. TRADE MARK, PATENTED. The best and cheapest Paint in the World for Iron, Tin or Wood. For sale by Dealers everywhere. PRINCES' METALLIC PAINT CO., Manuf'rers, 96 Cedar St., New York. CAUTION.—Purchasers will please see that our name and trade mark are on each and every package. Send for a Circular.

$40 a Day GUARANTEED BY USING R. B. PALMER'S Star Well Auger, Patented May 5, 1874. Warranted to Bore Anything except Solid Rock. Wells 50 ft. Deep Sunk in 4 Hours. Can bore 500 feet deep if necessary. *Which it is Unequaled in Sinking Wells Through Heavy Bodies of Quicksand.*

It is the cheapest and most perfect Well Auger ever invented.

Owing to the rapidly-increasing demand for our Augers we have been compelled to remove our manufactory from Champaign to Chicago, Ill., where we are now fully prepared to fill all orders promptly.

HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED. Before investing in any other Augers, send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

Mark the deception of any party following us in our advertising, also in circulars, claiming to be the original inventor of his own Auger. That may be the case. But the object in placing a true cut of ours, a superior auger, in his advertisement, would be to mislead the people and draw correspondence. If we had an auger that was so worthless that we were ashamed to present a correct cut of the same to the public, we would not use the cut of one we do not manufacture. This is a matter we care but little about, only we desire to present facts and thereby protect innocent people from imposition. For full explanation send for our New Enlarged Illustrated Catalogue.

STAR WELL AUGER CO., No. 128 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.

Burnett's Cocoaine Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoaine Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocoaine Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

Burnett's Cocoaine Affords the Richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocoaine Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocoaine Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocoaine Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine Remains Longest in Effect.

Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. 27 Central Street, Boston. And Sold Everywhere.

VINEGAR BITTERS PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

JONES FRUIT EVAPORATOR. The best in use. $20 to $30 per day profit. Simple, compact, economical. Evaporators and Territorial Rights for sale. Reliable Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. JONES FRUIT EVAPORATING CO., 140 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

DIRT FIRST and hardest work in the house made comparatively easy and pleasant. Every one interested in reducing women's work should send now a stamp for our circular. GRAY, DIXON & CO., 81 Clybourn Ave., Chicago.

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS & REVOLVERS, Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Pistol Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PORTABLE Soda Fountains. $40, $50, $75 & $100. GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP. Shipped ready for Use. Manufactured by CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind. Send for a Catalogue.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING! NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS. For Professional and Amateur Printers, Schools, Societies, Manufacturers, Merchants, and others it is the BEST ever invented. 13,000 in use. Ten styles. Prices from $5.00 to $150.00. BENJ. O. WOODS & CO. Manufrs and dealers in all kinds of Printing Material. Send stamp for Catalogue.) 49 Federal St. Boston.

SEA FOAM. The Oneida Community, O. C. A., say: "Are much pleased with your Sea Foam." The best out. A. McFarland, *Coffee & Spice Mills, Springfield, Mass.*, says: "Your Sea Foam is excellent. My customers must and will have it." Use Sea Foam and your table will charm and delight your guests. Your Grocer, if obliging, will get it for you. It saves Milk, Eggs, &c., and makes the most delicious Bread, Biscuit & Cakes you ever saw. Send for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & Co., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

$25 PER DAY Commission, or $30 a week salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. W. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting Illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN, NO. 619 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., ESTABLISHED 1857. Cures all sufferers without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable fees. Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, and means to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, all Diseases caused by the "Errors of Youth," and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain sealed envelope.

C. N. U. No. 16.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

J. ESTEY & CO.

COTTAGE ORGANS.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs in the World!

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, APRIL 22, 1875.

Some crazy fellow at Washington the other day, wanted to play in the role of Brutus to our Cæsar—Grant, by shooting the President on the spot. He was sent to the insane asylum, but the penitentiary was the proper place.

Fred Grant has resigned his colonel's commission, and goes into private life as a real estate speculator, leaving the country practically defenceless in case any of our turbulent neighbors kick up a rumpus.

Deadhead railroad riding is played out on some of the New England railroads. President Grant and party had to purchase tickets on going from New York to Boston the other day. And yet we call this a republic.

There are still two or three of the salary-grab Congressmen out in the cold, but Grant is giving them places as fast as possible. The people refused to vote for them but the policy of the administration seems to be to compel the people to support them in some Federal office.

The Indianapolis Journal says that a year ago there was $259.670 58 in the treasury, and now it is empty. The Sentinel says that two years ago when the present city treasurer went into office he found in the treasury $93583 78, and that there is $90,000 in it now. How these rascally figures do lie.

The Logansport *Journal* says: "Gen Joe Hawley realizes, perhaps, by this time, that he can't successfully fight his own party and the Democracy, too.

No sir, no man can do that and win. He should have dropped the fight against the latter, and he would have came out ahead like nearly all the rest.

When Old Bill Allen now governor of Ohio, was put upon the track for that office, the Radical press pronounced him a fosilized antediluvian and such endearing names as that. But since "Old Ben Wade," has been talked of for a probable candidate next fall, who is older than Gov Allen, you don't hear a word said about that time anterior to the flood. It makes some differance whose ox is gored. The *Indianian* says:

He asserts his fealty to the Republican party, and has unalterable belief that upon its continued ascendancy in the councils of the nation "the best interests of the Republic, if not the Republic itself," depend.

That may look well on paper, sound well to those who want office in the Radical camp but let the fair, intelligent reader look from this to the present administration at Washington, and see where the "best interests" comes in. It is to the "best interests" of the Republic that men repudiated by the people, shall be elevated to the highest offices both at home and abroad. But we won't stop to enumerate, we have not the time nor room to give one-tenth the misdeeds for which Gen. Hawly had to apologize for in Connecticut.

The Libels on Cincinnati.

The late city election was a fair one. When we say a fair one, we mean to say that there was no election ever held in Ohio, in any city or town, that was fairer. There was no obstruction at any of the polls. There was no mob in their vicinity. There was no mobs at all. The polls were not taken possession of by any party or any body. Not a single elector who did not vote pretends that it was owing to his inability to get to the polls from coercion The vote polled, although a large one, is many thousand short of what Cincinnati has a right by the census to expect. Therefore, what are we to think of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which has given its cue to Republican country papers to represent our late election as a fraud? They say, and they derive their inspiration form the *Gazette*, that all the polls were taken forcibly possession of by mobs, and that Republicans were not permitted to vote. They say that our lives, liberty and property can not be permitted to be under the control of our own administration. They say that these must be taken away from us, and that the people of Cincinnati must no loger elect their Mayor and other executive and legislative officers. Cincinnati has heretofore had a good reputation among the cities for the honesty of its civic administration. It has been a model. That is not a credit to be rashly and suddenly taken away. It is not to be forfeited by any momentary public excesses.—*Enquirer.*

Enormous Cost of the Army.

Like every other branch of the public service, the cost of the army under Grant since the close of the civil war has augmented enormously in comparison with the peace establishment previous to that time. Instead of reducing the expenditures in accordance with the charged condition of the country and at once cutting off the excrescences which annually absorb many millions, the Administration and the Republican majorities in Congress have protected and encouraged the abuses which grew up during the rebellion, until they have become a grevious burden on the Treasury and the taxpayers.

It is now ten years since peace was proclaimed, and while not an acre of territory has been acquired in that time, and the number of Indians on the frontier has been largely reduced and necessity for military protection diminished, the expenditures for the army are double what they were and what they ought to be.

The figures of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury present this contract most strikingly, and serve to show how retrenchment on a large scale may be made, without impairing the efficiency of the army or reducing the force below the actual wants of the country.

The five fiscal years preceding the rebellion, which cover Mr. Buchanan's term and the first four months of Mr. Lincoln's give these results:

ARMY—UNDER BUCHANAN.

1857—By Treasury report	$19,159,150 87
1858—By Treasury report	25,679 122 63
1859—By Treasury report	23,154,720 53
1860—By Treasury report	16,472,202 72
1861—By Treasury report	23,001,530 67
Total	$107,466,726 43

With this basis established the comparison of cost is startling:

ARMY—UNDER GRANT.

1870—By Treasury report	$57,655,675 40
1871—By Treasury report	35,799,981 82
1872—By Treasury report	35,372,157 20
1873—By Treasury report	46 323,138 31
1874—By Treasury report	52,313,927 22
Total	$217,464,889 85
Annual average	$43,492,977 99

RECAPITULATION.

Five years under Grant	$217,464,860 95
Five years under Buchanan	107,466,726 42
Excess under Grant	109,998,163 53

Or in the other form:

Annual average under Grant	$43,492,977 99
Annual average under Buchanan	21,493,345 28
Annual excess under Grant	$21,999, 632 71

Both these periods represent a state of peace, and without any disturbing elements which added materially to the regular charges, or affected one more than the other. They may be fairly considered almost parallel in their necessities. Even if measured by the growth of the country, which has been used as a pretext to extinuate these huge expenditures, there is nothing in that fact which can possibly justify the disporportionate increase.

Gen. Grosvenor, a leading Republican member of the Ohio Legislature, is prepared to assert that the session just closed, did an immense amount of work of interest to the state, which was lost sight of in the hurry of the closing hours. He is also free to say that the charges of corruption, dissipation" and all that sort of things," made against the members of the Legislature are either grossly exaggerated or entirely unfounded. He thinks compared with preceding ones, its work is fully up to the average. Opinions of this class from such a source will have weight, and will be of service in the approaching canvass.

There has been a good deal said about the last session of the Legislature of this State, but when facts are considered it seems to have got along much better than that of two years ago. The Legislature of 1872-3, sat 101 days and passed 154 bills which became laws, and three bills which were vetoed. The Legis'ature of 1875 enacted four more laws than the Legislature of 1872-3 in thirty-three days less time and at less expenditures of $7,095 77. In other words it took thirty-three days more time, and cost eight-thousand dollars more money for the Legislature of 1872-3 to pass 154 laws than it required the Legislature of 1875 to pass 158 laws.

Thats not so bad for the people. As to the character of the bills, it passed, we know of one that will be a saving of a million dollars to the tax-payers of the State—the new fee and salary bill That ain't so bad either. True many of the members were crude in the way of legislatvie matters, and like Othello "rude in speech," but they were for the most part honest, and tried to represent their constituents fairly. We speak now of both parties in the House wouldn't vouch for the Senate to the value of a cent.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

TAKE
SIMMONS'
LIVER
REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

AGENT'S GRAND Combination.

100 BOOKS. 11 BIBLES

Photograph Albums,

Engravings, Chromos, Blank Books, Note Papers, &c. All shown in one prospectus. Beats anything out. Agents meet with Grand Success.—Nothing Like it and it sweeps the field. Agents wanted. Sole Territory given. Send for terms and circulars.

OHIO PUBLISHING CO., Ashland, O.
April 22, '75,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing sixteen [16] rods and eight [8] feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five [65] feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12], east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line eighteen [18] rods and seven [7] feet and six [6] inches, east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction to a point thirty two [32] and a half [½] feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and affects the land of Washington Cowan, and that the said change and location as proposed will affect only the land of said Cowan.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

April 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four [34] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12 east in said county and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three [33 north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three [3] in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty [80] feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirtyfour (34) in township (34 thirty four, nor of range twelve (12) east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between section three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will effect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will effect.

April 22.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock am.

TERMS—Sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us: this is the secret of our immense sale. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the [illegible] jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to [illegible] of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that [illegible] doubled values of each has the consumer. [illegible] added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course [illegible] persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him [illegible] the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best [illegible]
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best [illegible]
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Get enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.	The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50	
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00	
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50	

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50c
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c	This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound; former price was 15c,	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c		
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c		
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Zante Currants per pound,	10c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Soft-shelled Almonds per quart,	[illegible]
		Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	40 and [illegible]

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in Kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

THE
NEW YORK STORE

We have opened an Elegant Line of

CARPETS!

Consisting, in part of INGRAINS, TAPESTRY INGRAINS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET,—In short every kind usually found in a complete Carpet Department.

Also, a full assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS CRUMB CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, and everything pertaining to a well appointed

Carpet & House Furnishing Department

All of the above goods were bought during the last two weeks, consequently we got the full benefit of the recent large decline in prices, on that class of goods. Purchasers can therefore rely upon buying these goods of us at the lowest possible prices and at the same time have a full and fresh assortment to select from. We are also now daily receiving new

SPRING GOODS!

Of every description, and shall continue to do so as the season advances. Notwithstanding the material advance in all kinds of Cotton goods, we are still continuing our GREAT SALE of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, at OLD PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
Opposite the Court House.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

Grand Succees of

BOND'S

Novelty Store!

Great Variety

Low Prices!

Look for the Large Four Story Stone Front Building 21 West Main Street Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. W. BOND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

{Seal.}

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. 2238

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

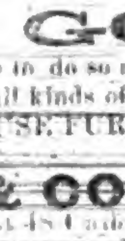

THIS patent portable Mulay Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Michal Sheets late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS Adm'r

April 5th 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butter	20c.
Potatoes	75
Oats,	50 cts.
Apples	75 cts.
Eggs,	12 cents.
Corn	50 @ 60 cts
Wheat, white	$1.00
Wood	$1.75 @ $2.

The roads have been very muddy for several days.

J. P. Stamets, Esq., of Bucyrus, O. is in town visiting friends.

The creek is pretty high, and no fishing is done at present.

We notice Mr. [illegible] on the streets supported by two crutches.

Men are at work moving the old jail building. Its a slow move.

Our fruit prospects are not very flattering, owing to the late freeze.

It is rumored that Vordermark & Sons have sold out their Boot and Shoe store.

Our subscription list is gaining very rapidly, and we are glad of it, you bet.

Geo. Crane, the Republican nominee for Assessor last election called on us Monday.

We learn that one of our butchers has located a shop at Garrett, the polly-wog's delight.

Geo. Baldock is on the rampage again after a seige of "ague" for plum two weeks.

We have received a long letter from New Orleans, which will appear in our next.

Look carefully over the advertisements this week, as there are several new ones of interest.

The M. E. Social will meet with Mrs. J. W. Case on Wednesday afternoon April 28th 1875.

Take a look at Billy Edgerton's new barber sign, if you want to see something neat and tasty.

Miss Sadie Grogg is employed in dress making, by Miss Orpha Bodine, with H. H. Stamets.

We have received another invoice of the latest patterns of job type. Get a job in city style.

It is denied that a guarantee of the shops is given to real estate purchasers at Garret City.

Some ruthless fiend, on Friday, poisoned every dog in Columbia City. Send that fiend up here.

Vordermark's stock of boots and shoes will more than likely be moved from this place by the new firm.

The schools have closed and the little ones are amusing themselves with the ball and marble games.

E. Lesh has returned to our city again, after quite a long absence, and will remain during the summer.

T. B. Totten, the Hat and Cap man, will hereafter occupy one side of Vordermark's room, on Seventh street.

"Carry the noose to Mary"—A young woman named Mary Bergen is to be hung in Maine, next week, for infanticide.

The Saginaw depot has changed agents, and Mr. Casebeer is now employed in the organ and insurance business.

Frank Benedict, has a sign in front of his door, "Lunch Rooms." We have long needed such an arrangement.

Ed. Sargeant, of the hotel at Butler, gave us a brief stay last Monday, appearing as pleasant and agreeable as usual.

City politics are very quiet in Auburn, but our neighbors all around us seem to be greatly interested in the matter.

A rumor is going the rounds of our city that don't reflect much credit on one of our "christian association" members.

Next week we will come out in a new dress, and the Courier will read more plain than heretofore for our venerable subscribers.

H. C. Peterson, Esq., has taken charge of the local department of the *Republican*. Well, if that paper needs anything at all, it's a local.

Fernando Palmer came very near falling from a two story building on last Tuesday, while in the act of putting up spouting.

Miss. Olla Yandes is the new deputy postmistress at this place. Her pleasant manner and agreeable way, will just suit her for the position.

V. A. Beard has employed a German clerk in his grocery, and now our friends of this Fatder land will be accommodated in their own language.

The chimney's on the Odd Fellows' building are a d—n nuisance. Smoke comes out of them from the outside walls as much as it does from the top.

Unless the signs fail in dry weather there will be one or two weddings in Auburn before the base ball season comes in.

The Stave factory business is good, to judge from the large amount of staves and bolts at Bengnot & Co's., establishment.

There will be a public sale, at the residence of Michal Sheets, one mile South of Auburn, on May 15th 1875. See advertisement.

Two fellows came to blows at the Warm Meal house, on Main street, last Monday, which resulted in a painful way to one of the lads. Naughty.

M. E. Martin & Co., are offering special inducements to buyers in the Millinery line at their extensive establishment in Ford's building on Main street.

Simon Snyder has purchased the agricultural implement department of Brown & Burham, Angola, and Sime will take up his abode in that place.

The Odd Fellows will visit Hicksville next Monday, and celebrate with our neighbor the anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in this country.

There is a certain young man in town who used to give us frequent vesits, but of late we have not seen him 'round. Come in B. and bring your knitting along

Geo. McCord has, after a few years sojourn in Fort Wayne, taken up his residence again in our midst. The fact is Fort Wayne is having a poor show along side of Auburn.

We notice on our streets Mr. Kuhlman, brother to Ene, and formerly a citizen of this city. Mr. K. is looking well as usual and opens wide his eyes at the improvements in Auburn, since he's been here.

A large number of gentlemen were in town last week for the purpose of paying their taxes. The Treasurer's office was "jammed full," and it was necessary to give each one a number, and then wait for their turn to come.

We read in the Bible, in the 13th chapter of 1st Samuel and 19th verse, that "There was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel." Of course not. They were all in Chicago at that time.

Special Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Sprott & Son, either by Book account or Note, are requested to call and settle as we must have the money.

SPROTT & SON.

Coder is giving general satisfaction with his restaurant, up stairs over Houston and Benedict. He furnishes day board at a reasonable rate, and has quite a large patronage. When you want a good meal at a reasonable price, give him a call

Samuel Pommert, our boss barber, can always be found at his post, ready to give one of his first-class shaves to anyone who may wish it. Those that never called on him should try the lad, and then they will never have any other barber to do your work. Over Coul's store.

A car loaded with staves was standing on the Saginaw track, and by some means it had to be moved. Several men started it under pretty good headway, and then used a plank to start the "show," which boosted the thing off of the track, but now it is ready for loading again.

Mrs. Little and Fair would like to have those wanting good, cheap work done in the way of bleaching, trimming or pressing, to give them a call. This firm has the best, and the only in town, method of doing bleaching in the county, and they warrant every job. Call at the old stand north of the Ramier House.

Mr. J. Orr is moving Sedan 'round, 'round and 'round. Several buildings are "on wheels," and after they are located a store will be started. Sedan is going to build up now. Why of coarse, how can it help it. One store, and cash paid for produce. It's go' to build. It's bound to build.

The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad is putting up telegraph poles for the purpose of running the line from the depot to the center of the city. It is thot' the office will be located in Ensley's block, second floor. This will make things a little more convenient for parties who wish to telegraph over the Eel River.

The Albion dramatic troup will play the beautiful drama of "Ticket of Leave—Man," in four acts, on next Friday evening As the Albion people gave us quite a large crowd when our boys played The Gas-Light, it would be well for several of our citizens to return the compliment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A son of Jas. McAnally, about 13 years old, living with Mr. Knott in Jackson township, was severely kicked by a horse last Monday morning, the skull was fractured to such an extent as to expose the brain. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

W. W. Griswold, Esq., after taking the census of the city finds the following result: The number of scholars between the ages of six and twenty, according to the numeration, is 250 males and, 257 females—total 507. Last year the number was 446.

Dave Hoffman, for the past year connected with Dirk Till in the grocery business at Waterloo, has got the Black Hills fever. Dave is too wise a young man to be sacrificed in a venture beyond the confines of civilization, and we trust that he will abandon the enterprise.

And now the busy candidate perambulates the land,
Saying, "How are all the folks?" and shaking every hand.
There's George, and Dan, and Bill, and John, and several other chaps,
Who want to be elected, and are going in to win—perhaps.

Mr. Rodenbaugh, of this place while engaged in feeding one of the corn shellers at the Jackson and Saginw depot yester day morning had his thumb torn off and his hand otherwise injured, while in the act of adjusting the belt attached to the sheller. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Allen.

Mr. David McEntaffer, Section boss on the Jackson and Saginaw railroad, met with a painful accident the other day. He was returning from the scene of the recent wreck when the hand car jumped the track and by some means one of the wheels struck his right arm and broke it above the elbow.

PETIT JURORS—The following is a list of the Petit Jurors drawn for the term of the Circuit Court, to be held in may 1875.

C. F. Mader,	Jonathan Simon,
Jos Walters,	Jeremiah Rhodes,
R. G. Daniels,	John Yard,
Cyrus Bowman,	Joseph McKay,
Wm. Cox,	Freeman Kelly,
W. M. Farrington,	Joseph Sewell.

The social of the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. Swineford, next Saturday afternoon, Saturday being chosen by Mrs. Swineford, as a more convenient day to entertain the large crowd that is desired and expected. Our citizens have never failed to have a good time at the Swineford house. All are cordially invited.

A number of our citizens are afflicted with the mumps. They are a bad thing to have, but still a fellow looks healthy and how come you so about the "gonzz" We had the mumps on both sides, and we felt toward them now just as Grant does about the third term,—pleas count us out.

Mr Henry Burgess, of Fort Wayne, has made a proposition to build an Opera House in that city costing $100,000, provided certain property fronting on the Court House square is deeded to him—*Columbia City Post.*

Mr. Burgess would have erected a fine block in this place if he could have secured the real estate at a reasonable figure.

IT is a well known and settled fact that our popular lumber merchants F. N. Wright & Co., are selling more [illegible] lath and shingles, than any other establishment in this part of the State. A large and varied assortment of pine lumber, of every possible description, is now on the ground, and a visit to these yards will convince you that they mean just what they say. This firm can furnish the best Genoa White Lime, taken from the car, at prices that will astonish the citizens of Auburn and surrounding country. Yards on Jackson street, near Berry's Planing Mill.

WITH such men as D. D. Snyder, proprietor of the Excelsior Hardware store in the market, the Opposition will find it pulling hard against the stream. Mr. Snyder is no 'snide,' but a simon pure 'brick,' and that he has a well appointed establishment everybody knows, at least those who have visited it. His motto being excelsior, he aims to live up to that standard. We take pleasure in calling attention to the large and varied stock of goods now in store at this house, which are offered at Bottom prices. Farmers, mechanics, artizans, professionals and all classes, will therefore take notice.

A LIVELY SHOOTING AFFRAY.—We learn that a lively shooting affray occurred at Waterloo last Friday night. It seems that Firm Stough and Skip Barnhart, of that city, between whom there has existed an old "grudge," met upon the streets when an altercation ensued. After a few words Barnhart advanced towards Stough in a threatening manner, when the former "jerked" a six shooter and commenced to bang away at the latter. Stough fired five shots altogether, two of which took effect; one in the shoulder and the other in the hip. Barnhart's wounds are not considered dangerous. No arrest has been made as far as heard from.

LAST Monday night at 12 o'clock was the time set by the Second Adventists for a general bon-fire of this mundane sphere. They had set their hearts on a sure thing this time and some even went so far as to give many of their earthly goods away, firmly believing they would have no further use for them. That particular element by which we were to be made an ash heap, did not put in an appearance, and it had to be postponed on account of the weather. When they want to get up another of those fourth of July celebrations, they want to take warm weather for it. Just now a good sized fire would be appreciated, and would not have that christianizing effect that an occasion like this should have.

THE [illegible] Standard says we were snubbed during the late excursion, from our remarks as to the composition of the party. Thus ascribes to us a faculty we always thought we had, and now we have the above authority that we do really possess it. Some people don't know when they are snubbed, even some editors. But here is the way it was done, and we think Myers receives his full share of the snubbing, but as we said before, don't know 't:

"The country quill-drivers on the recent Indiana editorial excursion South were, "Oh, so charmed!" by the answer of an Indianapolis lady with the party, who, on being asked at New Orleans if the crowd fairly represented the citizens of Indiana, replied: "Oh, no, indeed, sir; I assure you they do not. There are only about a dozen of us, from Indianapolis, who make any pretentions to refinement; all the rest are editors from the "rural" counties, and, of course, sir, do not have the opportunity nor the society that we have."

THE innate depravity of human nature was illustrated the other day by the following incident which fell under our observation. A big boy was walking along the street carrying a large baby crib, having removed a slat or two and placed himself inside the frame, for convenience in managing his awkward burden. A number of small boys saw the situation and improved it. The large boy was assailed with a shower of soul-harrowing remarks, which no self respecting large boy could endure. Down went the crib and out clambered l. b. only to find the s. b.'s scattered and flying. Then l. b. resumed his place again, and his tormentors immediately buzzed around him. This process was repeated again and again until the l. b. at last found sanctuary in his own door-yard, and, wiping his torture-corrugated brow, turned, to find his persecutors disappear in various directions, happy in the consciousness of another piece of mischief successfully accomplished.

Don't Fail to Read This!

That season of the year has arrived when a change of clothing will be necessary, and when purchasing, one should keep in view the new styles to be worn this year. It has been said that one might as well be out of the world as out of fashion, and therefore care should be taken to get the new and reliable styles. In the Millinery and Fancy Goods line, Mr. E Martin & Co., in Ford's building Main st are offering extra inducements to purchasers. Everything that is new and desirable in [illegible] been added to their fine stock until now they have one of the finest assortments in this line in the State. In the department of hats for ladies wear alone they have one hundred and forty different varieties, embracing every possible shape and style imaginable. We don't believe there is a lady in the country but what can be suited in this fine display. And in the department of Fancy Goods they stand unexcelled. It is only necessary to call and convince yourself that the half has not been told. While their stock stands unparalleled, this is not the only feature of this enterprising establishment. They have purchased carefully exercising good judgment with a view to sell at the lowest possible figure. To learn how effectually they have accomplished their object, go and ascertain the very low figures at which they are now offering their goods. They give special attention to making bonnets and other goods to order, cutting and trimming, and furnish patterns of the latest style. It will certainly pay those who need goods in this line to call at this bazaar of fashion before purchasing.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

Joseph April to John April, north ½ of north-west ¼, section 29, Jackson—$1000.

John Sinclair to John W Sinclair, lot 56, O P Waterloo—$1,000.

Francis Bills to David Maxwell, south-west ¼ of south-west ¼, section 14, and 10 acres off south end of south-east ¼, section 15, Wilmington—$3,000.

William Kiplinger to Abraham Corbin, south ½ of north ½ of section 5. Wilmington—$3,500.

First National Bank Kendallville, to Henry O Haines, lots 222 and 223, Hornberger Ad. Waterloo—$1,000.

William R Howey, to Peter High, tract off north end of east ½ of north-east ¼, section 23, Jackson—$750.

George Ensley, to E S Shaner, lot 77, Ensley's 2nd Addition, Auburn—$200.

Samuel F Hannah to Frederick Renik, south-east of south-west section 11, Smithfield—$480.

Ananias Stahl to Charles Rush, lot 33 Kuhlman Ad. to Auburn—$200.

The Courier is only two dollars a year. Try it.

THE [illegible] there has been a change in the management of the Woolen Mills in this place. G. A. Porter, Esq., heretofore the foreman in the mechanical department, is now general manager of the establishment in place of Mr. Gress. His large experience in every department of the business, certainly qualifies him to run the mills with every assurance of success. He wishes to inform the public that he is making new improvements, and completing arrangements to meet the demand of the people during the wool season, which is now near at hand. He will be prepared to turn out custom work in splendid order, as he will make this a special business. Everybody wanting any wool-carding done should not fail to call. He will also keep on hand a fine stock of Jeans, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, etc., which will be exchanged for wool or sold for cash at the lowest figures. Our people should patronize home industry. Here is a chance. Take your wool to the factory, get a good price for it, and buy your goods at the lowest prices at the same place.

OF all the improvements now being made in Auburn, or that are in contemplation, none are more needed than some large manufacturing establishments, and the inducements that would be given by the citizens for any enterprise of that kind would be far greater than in any other locality in this part of the State. DeKalb County is well cleared, the soil very productive, and the climate healthy; its productions are far in excess of consumption and yearly increasing, and Auburn, the County seat, affords ample facilities for cheap-living, as her markets are abundantly furnished with all the necessaries, as well as the luxuries of life. Our town is rapidly increasing in population, buildings of all kinds are springing up in all directions, and the sound of the hammer is heard from early morning till evening hour, life, activity and encouragement greets us on every hand. The high order of our schools, churches, business houses, enterprising citizens, healthy climate, soil, road facilities, all combine to make Auburn a most desirable place of residence. An event has recently occurred in the transfer of real estate, that opens up a location for some manufacturing establishment unsurpassed in the State. One of our most liberal and enterprising citizens has recently purchased forty acres immediately adjoining our city, and only separated from it by a beautiful stream of water, a portion of which will be offered to capitalists on the most reasonable terms. Waterloo and the Commissioners would have located our jail there, had they not feared it would have worked an injury to a locality designed by nature for manufacturing establishments. We invite capitalists to come and see us, assuring them that liberal inducements will be offered.

CORUNNA ITEMS—Our village has commenced summer business and our merchants feel encouraged at the amount of trade already done.

Levi Harding delivered a very able sermon on last Sabbath at the M. E. Church A large crowd was in attendance.

Rosenberry runs a saloon in his cellar which is a good, cool place for beer in summer.

Barney Dearborn has got the hotel painted in grand style, which improves its appearance.

Al. McKee has received an artificial limb and he walks over the sidewalks as natural as if he had never met a misfortune.

Bill Adams says there is a certain lady in town that punches holes in her mother's tinware, so that W. J. Wallace can mend them.

James Toping has been suffering lately with the erysipelas in his face. Count us out.

Our friend Mart Shaffer seems to enjoy married life quite well, always appearing joval and happy.

Dan Pifer has opened his great led mines and great excitement prevails.—Hear ye, hear ye.

The boys here are getting into line for base ball, and will visit Auburn during the summer.

Lafe Miller was on the "mule rampage" again the other day. His right bower saved him.

Al. McKee has started a first-class saloon in rear of George McMillen's meat market.

Adam Conrad is the Township Assessor this year and he is kept very busy at present.

M. Hall has the office of sexton in the U. B. Church. He is just the man for the place, and the boys are fast finding it out.

F.

The following is a list of appointments of the M. E. Conference at Elkhart:

FORT WAYNE DISTRICT.

T. Stabler P. E.

Ft. Wayne, Berry Street	C. Skinner
Ninth Ward	D. M. Brown
Huntertown	J. P. Nash
Harlan	W. Lash
Waterloo City	R. D. Spellman
Auburn	J. W. Welsh
Leo	L. Robberts
Butler	N. T. Peddycord
Hamilton	C. King
Corunna	S. Bacon
Angola	W. R. Kistler
Fremont	H. M. Lamport
Orland	A. W. Lamport
New Haven	O. S. Harrison
Kendallville	R. Toby
Coesse	W. W. Daleni
Columbia City	R. M. Barker
Arcola	J. S. McElwee

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. K. LANNING, Clerk.

April 22, '75 Rose & Hartman, Atts for est

[illegible] the Indiana editorial Excursion that traversed the South, became infatuated with the genial clime and hospitality of the Southern people, consequently has purchased a fine plantation on the margin of a lake in Leon County, Florida, near Tallahassee, the Capital of the Italy of America. The Gen. will engage in Agricultural, Piscatorial and Alligatorial pursuits. He can raise cotton and corn and, catch fish in the lake near by.

The crop of Alligators will be very satisfactory. It takes quite a number of years for them to mature to render them serviceable to the wants of man—such as eating and furnishing leather for boots and shoes. The young do not require but little attention; they can be let loose to roam wherever they choose. It will be advisable to throw in a few dog puppies, lambs and pigs, at certain seasons of the year. They relish such delicacies with a gusto,—requiring neither salt, pepper, or condiments.—*Fort Wayne Sunday Courier.*

We were actually driven to it Brother namesake by the long, cold winter that is still so reluctant to leave us. We left home with a cold shiver which clung to us until the Sunny South opened up her resplendent beauties to our enraptured vision. When we beheld instead of the wintry blast, all nature clothed in beauty and loveliness, every breeze laden with the balm of a thousand flowers, and nature's songsters warbling their sweetest notes, that seemed to come from consecrated bowers, loved messengers of innocence and truth; we must confess that our infatuation was complete. The presumptive occupation planned out for us by our facetious neighbor seems rather presumptive, but if we conclude to go into the Alligator business, we shall certainly invite our Sunday editor to make us a visit and give us full instructions on the subject in which he proves himself so familiar and competent. If young Alligators require dog-pups and pigs certain seasons, we would naturally suppose that older ones equally relished garlic and sap-heads; however we leave the tastes and habits of that amphibious animal in the hands of those that have given evidence of experience and familiarity.

We give an extract below from the pen of Dr. Maxwell, of Benton County, who accompanied the excursion. We think it corroborates all we have said about Florida: "Our drive to Lake Jackson was very pleasant. Among the many things of interest we saw, we remember oleander bushes along the roadside, growing wild, four or five inches in diameter, and twenty feet high; and we saw some of these same kind of trees in the public square in the city used as hitching posts; heliotropes in full bloom, growing on stumps and old logs, japonicas, single and double, and jessamines, blooming in profuse abundance, perfuming the atmosphere to an extent that reminded one of some tale of a fairy land. Corn in fields four inches high, blackberries and dewberries as large as beans, and in great abundance. We rode through a sweet orange grove from which the oranges had all been plucked, and in the front yard of the house near by, saw a large stump 15 or 20 feet high, covered with a rank vine of English ivy.

Lake Jackson is a beautiful sheet of water, ten miles long by six wide, full of fine fish. We could see many fish from the shore, but the alligators kept shy of Hoosier eyes. After throwing some stones in the water, gathering some seed canes from under a large magnolia tree and some moss from the branches of an immense live oak that stood on the bank of the lake, and a few leaves from some everglades near by, we started on our return to Tallahassee.

About one mile from the city we turned aside to see the grounds of Mr. Miller, a Northern man, who had been residing there for a couple of years, engaged in gardening and fruit raising He had ten acres in cucumbers last year, from which he realized between three and four thousand dollars profit, besides several acres in sweet potatoes and other truck. His cucumbers were up already, and his gardens looked as ours will in May. He had planted quite largely of scuppernong grapes, lemons, oranges, figs and some peaches and apple trees. We saw figs formed on some fig trees only two years old, but the strangest wonder of all was a peach tree, at least seven feet high, that had bloomed this spring, and upon whose branches were peaches larger than peas; and that tree had been raised from the pit of a peach ripened and eaten the summer of 1873. About sixteen months ago the sprout, then about six inches high had been transplanted, and carefully placed where it now stands. Think of it, ye Hoosiers, a citizen of Florida can eat peaches this summer taken from a tree grown from fruit that was eaten two years previously!

We may have occasion in the future to refer to the climate of northern Florida, and we will only add now that our whole party were delighted with every thing that we saw and learned of the country in and about this delightful city. The beautiful name it bears, Tallahassee, will often, in future years, be repeated by us not only for the sake of the pleasant memoirs it recalls, but also for the poetry and music there is in the name itself.

WHERE in Samhill are all the tramp printers. We haven't seen one since "swift John" was here.

Mrs. Little and Miss Fair have the largest Millinery stock in the city. Goods sold very cheap.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A telegram from Hoyleton, Pa., dated April 10, says: "A great fire in the Stockton mine is raging furiously, and the flames are steadily creeping into the mines that connect with it. Every hour men who are fighting the flames are dragged out insensible, overcome with noxious gases. This fire is alarming the operators, and they say it is more serious than [illegible] Tweed's property in New York and vicinity has been seized by the city government to make good his stealings....Michael Sullivan was hanged at New Brunswick, N. J., on April 9, for the murder of Daniel Talmage.

A walking match between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and John DeWitt, of New York, of 100 miles for $1,000, came off in the latter city last week, and was won by O'Leary, who completed the distance in 23 hours, 52 minutes and 14 seconds; the last mile in 9 minutes and 18 seconds. DeWitt gave up on the 57th mile.... A fire in New York last Sunday morning destroyed two or three buildings, causing a loss of about $325,000. Several buildings in Millerstown, Pa., were burned last week. Loss, $100,000.

A dispatch of the 12th inst., from Hazleton, Pa., says: "The foes that the mine-owners now have to contend against, together with the turbulent strikers, are water and fire. All through this region, water is playing sad havoc, and, if the miners should surrender to-night, it would require months to place the property in working order. In the Stockton mine, the flames are raging with tremendous fury, and spreading in all directions. Strategy has been exhausted, and the only thing now that can extinguish the fire is water, and, when this mine is flooded, all others that connect with it must be filled. At the lowest calculation, loss by this calamity will amount to half a million."

Chas. D. Thompson, agent for the Cave Foundry and Machine Shop, of Providence, R. I., who was charged with being a defaulter to the extent of $7,000, and who fled to New York, shot himself in the head while officers were endeavoring to arrest him in the latter city, inflicting a fatal wound.

The snow storm throughout New England last week was the heaviest during the season. Snow fell to the depth of ten and fifteen inches. ....The centennial celebration of the organization of the Anti-Slavery Society was held in Philadelphia last week....Business is badly prostrated throughout the Lehigh (Pa.) Valley, on account of the long-continued strike of the coal-miners....The strike of the iron-workers and puddlers at Pittsburgh has ended, the workmen having conceded to them all that was demanded.

The Superior Court has enjoined the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad from issuing passes to members of the Connecticut Legislature....The strike in the Lowell, Mass., cotton mills is increasing in magnitude.

THE WEST.

Patrick O'Shea was executed at St. Louis on Friday, April 9, for the murder of his wife, whom he literally disemboweled with a knife in March, 1874....An expedition of 1,000 men is organizing at Kansas City, and will start for the Black Hills in a few days....A special dispatch from Leavenworth states that 2,000 of the captive Indians escaped from Cheyenne Agency and made for the plains. The regular scalping season will open immediately....The Chicago *Times*, discussing the probabilities of the coming crop of breadstuffs, states that though the fall wheat was badly damaged by the severe winter in many places, and the farmers discouraged by last year's low prices, yet on the whole the growth is thrifty and gives promise of an unusually abundant harvest, and the production in the West may be set down as fully up to the average.

An Indian battle is reported from the Cheyenne Agency. The hostile Indians, to the number of 2,000, became tired of restraint, and broke away from the guard. Four companies in pursuit of the fugitives were repulsed with sixteen killed and wounded.

The highest price paid for live hogs in the Chicago market this season is $9.40, at which figure several lots were disposed of during the past week....Four coal-miners were crushed to death near Canton, Ohio, a few days ago, by the earth caving in upon them....A Jackson (Mich.) jeweler has been convicted of writing obscene matter on postal cards and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.... Benj. L. Jessie, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Clay county, Mo., has been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, for causing an infant boy to be left out in the cold to perish. The child, which was frozen to death, was his own, borne him by his 16-year-old daughter.

Advices from the Cheyenne Agency report that the troops were badly whipped by the Indians in the recent fight in the Sand Hills, and that the loss was much greater than at first reported....The trial of John D. Lee and W. H. Dame for connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre in Utah has been postponed. ....Commander Leroy Fitch, U. S. N., aged 39 years, died at Logansport, Ind., on Tuesday last, after several months illness....A second party consisting of 100 men and 20 wagons, left Sioux City for the Black Hills last Wednesday....Eight companies of United States troops—six of cavalry and two of infantry—have left Omaha for the Black Hills.

A stage robbery, by which Wells, Fargo & Co. lost $5,500, is reported from California.

Upward of a thousand men have already left for the Black Hills gold fields....The St. Louis bridge last week passed into the hands of the London banker, Morgan, and the New York financial agent, Humphreys, the transfer being made under the fourth mortgage bonds. A Chicago man, named Newell, has been appointed Superintendent....Five thousand more Mennonites are on their way from Russia to the Western Territories.

WASHINGTON.

In accordance with the law enacted at the last session of Congress, Secretary Bristow has commenced the withdrawal of fractional currency preparatory to issuing small silver coin. Over $600,000 of the "small trash" has been accumulated in the Treasury within the past month, which is not likely to be reissued.... Vice-President Wilson has abandoned his contemplated European tour.

The Attorney-General has decided that the government cannot lawfully enjoin the Central and Union Pacific railroads from paying a dividend on their stock before they have paid their obligations to the government.

All of the clerks in the Postoffice Department implicated in the recent mail contract frauds have been dismissed by the Postmaster-General....The detectives last week arrested a crazy man who had been lurking around the White House for several days, and who, it is supposed, had designs on the President's life. A loaded revolver was found on the man, who gave his name as John S. Lockhart, of Indiana.

The National Monument Association is making another effort to secure the completion of the Washington monument.

THE SOUTH.

The Mexican authorities have arrested a party of raiders on the way back from Texas, with American plunder in their possession. The situation of American settlers in the valley of the Rio Grande is extremely disagreeable, as Brownsville is reported to be filled with Mexican cut-throats and incendiaries.

Eight negro men were drowned at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, by the capsizing of an oyster boat.

George W. Gayle, the man who inserted an advertisement in an Alabama paper, in 1864, offering a reward of $1,000,000 for the assassination of President Lincoln, and for which he was imprisoned for a long time in Fortress Monroe, died recently at his home in Selma, Ala.

Last week the Louisiana House of Representatives, by the decisive vote of 89 to 18, accepted the Congressional award according to the terms of the Wheeler compromise as a basis of settlement. A resolution was adopted to the effect that, without approving, the Legislature will not disturb the Kellogg government, nor will any attempt be made to impeach the Governor for his past acts, but he will receive support in enforcing the laws and maintaining the peace of the State; the settlement to remain unchanged until the next general election.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Sixty-Seventh Day.—Mr. Beecher continued his testimony, which related almost wholly to Mrs. Moulton's sworn statement of her various interviews with him, and in which, upon several occasions, according to her evidence, he confessed and admitted the truth of Tilton's charges. Each and every one of the material points in Mrs. Moulton's evidence were flatly contradicted by Mr. Beecher.

Sixty-eighth Day.—The direct examination of Mr. Beecher was brought to a close. The witness wound up with a solemn and emphatic denial of guilt, and was at once taken in hand by Judge Fullerton, the great cross-examiner.

Sixty-ninth Day.—Judge Fullerton continued the cross-examination of the great defendant. The famous letter of contrition, and several other documents formed the subjects of some sharp questioning.

GENERAL.

In order to ascertain who is the champion billiard player in the Northwestern and Southwestern States, an inter-State tournament, under the auspices of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., billiard table manufacturers, is now in progress at Chicago. The players who participate in the tourney are Miller, Maggiola, and Hoa, of Louisiana; Carter, Gallagher, and Honing, of Ohio; Parker and Rhines, of Illinois; McAfee, of Iowa; Burleigh, of Michigan; Liverman, of Wisconsin, and Shaw, of Indiana. The prizes aggregate $2,000, the first being a diamond star champion badge, valued at $250, and $500 in cash.

A national congress of workingmen was held at Indianapolis last week.

Two women and one man have been recently sent from Washington city to the asylum for the insane, having gone crazy on the Beecher trial.

FOREIGN.

Cardinal Manning expresses a belief that the church of Rome is "approaching a crisis, the most serious for 300 years," and adds that he considers himself intrusted with a mission of warfare....The French government has sent instructions to its consuls to summon, for the last time, French subjects abroad who are liable to military service, to have their names registered at the consulates.

Paul Boynton, of Philadelphia, recently started from Dover to cross the English channel in his life-saving dress. Owing to the boisterous weather and the approach of darkness, the daring swimmer was compelled to abandon the attempt when only five miles from the French shore. The doctors certify that he could have easily accomplished the feat, as he was not visibly disturbed. The affair caused immense excitement in England. The Queen and the Lord Mayor of London telegraphed their congratulations to the bold Yankee.

A London telegram states that the Bessemer steamer, constructed to overcome the motion of the sea, has made a satisfactory trial trip from Gravesend to Calais....Pope Pius advises an alliance of all Catholic powers against Germany.

The German government has completed a bill abolishing all religious orders in that country save those that are devoted to the nursing of the sick.

Bismarck disclaims that he is an enemy of the Catholic Church. He is only opposed to the Papacy, which was in enmity against the gospel as well as wish of the Prussian State.... The French government have contracted in Bohemia for 10,000 horses to be delivered in June....It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Christians in Roumelia and Bulgaria during the last three months, and that the names of the victims have been given to the foreign representatives at Constantinople.

The receipts of the British government for the past fiscal year show a handsome balance over the expenditures....The attempt of Dr. Kenealy and his supporters to have the Judges who presided at the Tichborne trial removed and impeached for corruption and partiality, and to have the Speaker of the House of Commons impeached for the same reasons, has failed.

A Warning to Jokers.—One of those cruel follies termed practical jokes recently met with a sad termination. A young girl having been highly agitated by attending a series of revival meetings, one of her acquaintances dressed in white robes, with muslin wings, and powdered face, and stole into her room at night. The girl awoke, and seeing what she took to be an angel standing by her bedside, screamed with terror. The other girls rushed in expecting to enjoy a good laugh, but the poor girl was literally frightened out of her senses, and had to be taken to an insane asylum.

During his lifetime Horace Greeley lent $16,000 to persons from whom the estate can receive nothing.

INDIANA NEWS.

PERSONAL.

Adolph Lien, a dentist, of Boonville, has struck a vein of unusual good fortune. He invented a new patent rocking-chair, and on Tuesday he received from Washington an offer of $5,000 for the patent. He has refused it, as he thinks it will be worth considerably more.

Louis Shaw, of Indianapolis, is the favorite in the pool selling at the Chicago tournament of Northwestern and Southwestern billiard players.

DEATHS.

The Rev. Father Hamilton, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Lafayette, died very suddenly of heart disease, on Friday last.

N. B. Palmer, an old citizen of Indianapolis, once State Treasurer, and President of the first railroad built in Indiana, died Monday night, the result of a fall some days ago—aged 84 years.

An old man named Henry G. Ogden, aged about seventy years, who has lived the life of a hermit for the last twenty years, was found dead in his house, near Liberty, last week. When found he was in a standing position, with a death grip on a table. He is thought to have had money hoarded, but none has been found.

CASUALTIES.

A sad accident occurred on the Kankakee marsh last Friday, the particulars of which are as follows: Myron Mee, youngest son of Mr. George E. Mee, of Lowell, with one or two others, went to the marsh to kill ducks. The marsh being covered with water, they took flour barrels along on which to stand. Endeavoring to get on the barrel young Mee slipped, and the lock of his gun struck against the flour barrel, and its contents were discharged into one of his hands and his face. Two fingers and the thumb of his left hand were blown off, and the shot penetrated one eye, entirely ruining it, and other shot struck him him in the ear, cheek, chin, and forehead.

Paul Beyer, 15 years old, spending vacation at Kendallville, was drowned in Bixler lake last week. With other boys he went out in a boat to spear fish, and by some mishap the boat was capsized. All were rescued except Paul.

A young man named George Lang, while engaged in digging a well on the brick-yard property of Jacob May, east of Lafayette, became overpowered by some kind of poisonous gas, and died before assistance reached him. The body was recovered by means of hooks.

LEGAL.

An important suit has been filed in the Circuit Court at Indianapolis, involving the title to the land upon which the thriving town of Edinburg, Johnston county, is situated. The land in dispute is valued at $100,000.

CRIME.

During a street parade of a circus at Richmond thieves entered Nicholson's book store by the back door, and while the clerks were watching the parade, opened the safe and stole nearly $1,000 in money, checks, and notes.

POLITICAL.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "There is a fair prospect that one of the national political conventions may be held in this city next year. We learn from Senator Morton that the matter has already been somewhat discussed in the National Committee, of which he is a member, and from present indications either Cincinnati or this city will be decided on. Senator Morton will, of course, use what influence he possesses in favor of Indianapolis. It also stated that the Democratic Committee favors holding their convention in a Western city, and this place has been named among others. Between the two we stand a fair chance of getting one."

RAILROADS.

The Indianapolis railways have been doing an excellent passenger business the last week, heavier than in any week for many months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts of wolf and fox scalps, for which a bounty of $5 is paid, is rapidly depleting the Tippecanoe County Treasury. One individual marched into the Auditor's office the other day and deposited four fine young foxes in that official's lap, demanding $20.

A California Goose.

The season of wonderful fish and bird and snake stories is fairly inaugurated, and, as might have been expected, the Pacific slope, with its big trees and its big vegetables and fruits, produces also the prize zoological romances. The last story which comes is of a wild goose of the past and the present. One Mr. Abe Green, a mighty hunter, went forth to hunt lately on Cache creek, near Yolo, Cal., and saw in the course of his rambles a wild goose sitting at the edge of the water. Mr. Abe Green crept up as close to the bird as he thought prudent, and the thunder of his overloaded shotgun reverberated up and down the creek, but the wild goose didn't budge. Then Mr. Abe Green went up to fathom the mystery, and discovered a wonderful thing. The goose he shot at was a petrified goose, and the load from his gun had only clipped off a tiny fraction of its wing. He lifted the goose from the ground, and as he did so a piece of its breast dropped out, disclosing a hollow inside, from which pure, clear water commenced running. The feathers of the goose, though of stone, were natural in appearance, and the general look of the bird was altogether life-like. Mr. Abe Green took the solid curiosity to his cabin, where it is now undergoing inspection by the curious.

Another illustration of the character of the professional tramp may be found in the following route taken from the pocket of one of them, in Connecticut: "New Haven to Birmingham, 8 miles, ask for supper and breakfast; to Seymour, 5 miles, go to selectman, he will send you to a tavern; to Naugatuck, 8 miles, go to selectman, get crackers and cheese; to Waterbury, 6 miles, police station; to Newtown, 16 miles, selectman; to Danbury, about 10 miles, police station; to Brewster station, State of New York, poormaster; from Brewster make to Newburgh, then to Goshen, then to Milbourn. Take the west track."

Sully, the painter, a man distinguished for refinement of manners as well as success in art, was at a party one evening. Speaking of a belle who was a great favorite, "Ah," said he, "she has a mouth like an elephant." "Oh, Mr. Sully, how can you be so rude!" "Rude, ladies, rude! What do you mean? I say she has got a mouth like an elephant, because it is full of ivory."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

An active movement of currency from the interior to this city and thence to New York is noted, and but little demand for currency for the country—as farmers are not sending forward any produce to amount to anything, comparatively speaking. Demand for local speculative purposes fair. Interest notes 7@10 per cent., according to securities. Government bonds in demand and firm, as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6's of '81	122	122¼
U. S. 5-20's of '62	117¾	118
U. S. 5-20's of '64	119⅜	119⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '65	121¼	121⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	120⅝	120⅞
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	121⅜	121⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	121⅛	121⅝
U. S. 10-40's (ex. int.)	116	116¼
U. S. new 5's of '81	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. currency 6's	120	120½

Latest gold quotations: Chicago, 115@115¼; New York, 115½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	*Receipts.* 1875.	*Receipts.* 1874.	*Shipments.* 1875.	*Shipments.* 1874.
Flour, brls	64,764	66,339	62,282	63,112
Wheat, bu	361,922	382,411	463,416	496,816
Corn, bu	50,676	530,030	87,044	196,090
Oats, bu	78,615	206,952	60,036	154,750
Rye, bu	11,615	13,416	7,119	6,836
Barley, bu	34,831	16,140	56,060	25,073
Dressed hogs	149	160	......	10
Live hogs, No.	47,440	87,077	31,394	47,417
Cattle, No.	15,627	18,705	14,278	14,304

During the past week the grain markets attracted considerably more attention from speculators than for months past, and at times considerable excitement prevailed. The bull element seemed to have the entire control of the trade, and they used their influence so well that a general advance in values was established on all options, and a more marked advance for immediate delivery. The short interest were alarmed at the evident firmness of the market, and were anxious to provide for their outstanding contracts. The surrounding influences were generally of a favorable tenor, and such as would naturally favor an advance. New York and Liverpool were higher, and the receipts were light, the table published above showing a general excess of shipments for the week, as compared with the receipts, save on oats. There was an increased number of speculative orders received from other markets and from the interior. The opening of navigation is rapidly drawing near, and some activity is shown in shipping circles, there being a fair demand for grain for shipment, with several charters already reported. At times a weaker feeling prevailed, shorts withdrawing after buying. The general market, however, was very firm and closed steady at quotations.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ 97¾@ 98½	$1.03 @1.06
No. 2, seller April	95 @ 97	@1.03
No. 2, seller May	99¼@1.01	1.07¼@1.07½
No. 2, seller June	1.00¾@1.02	1.08¼@1.08½
No. 2 corn, cash	69½@ 71½	71 @ 73½
No. 2 corn, seller April	69¾@ 70	@ 71
No. 2 corn, seller May	76½@ 78	79½ bid
No. 2 corn, seller June	76 @ 77½	78½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	58½@ 58½	59½@ 62½
No. 2 oats, seller April	58½@ 58½	@ 59½
No. 2 oats, seller May	61¼@ 62½	@ 64
No. 2 oats, seller June	62½@ 63	64½ bid
No. 2 rye, cash	1.03 @1.05	@1.15
No. 2 barley, cash	1.08 @1.12	1.10 @1.15
No. 2 barley, s. April	1.05 @1.06	@1.08
No. 2 barley, s. May	@1.09	@1.08
No. 3 barley, cash	95 @ 97	@1.03

PROVISIONS.

An active business was transacted in this market during the past week, and prices were considerably firmer. Prices were rather irregular, and the market closed at about medium figures. Cash mess pork sold at $21.40@22.35, and closed steady at $21.50. Seller May ranged at $21.50@21.55. Clear pork closed at $23.00. Sales of lard ranged at $14.50@15.50, closed at $15.20. Seller May closed with buyers at $15.26, and seller June $15.45.

LIVE STOCK.

Firmness and activity have characterized the cattle market, and values were well maintained. Receipts only moderate and quality good. Sales to shippers were made at $4.50@6.50 for medium to extra steers, with the bulk of the transactions at $5.40@6.20 for good choice smooth steers. Stock cattle continue to sell rapidly, and values were firm at $3.50@4.50, according to quality. There was a fair degree of activity on local account, and sales were made at $3.50@5.00 for common to choice cows and fair fleshy steers. Hogs active and higher. Arrivals light and quality poor; closing at $7.40@9.30 for poor light to extra heavy. The bulk of the sales were at $7.50@7.95 for common to good light, and $7.75@8.75 for common to choice heavy. Sheep closed quiet at $4.50@6.50 for poor to choice.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a fair demand for the better qualities of Timothy seed, but common ruled dull. Sales ranged at $2.00@2.30 for common to good, and $2.35@2.45 for prime to choice; clover was scarce and firm at $6.00@6.85 for medium, and $7.75 for mammoth; Hungarian at 90c@$1.00, and millet at $1.25@1.35 for good to choice. Highwines were inactive toward the close of the week, with buyers and sellers apart in their views. Buyers bid $1.11, and $1.12 was generally asked.

PRODUCE.

The butter market was without important change. Quotations range at 10@17c for fair to choice in rolls; 10@13c for common to fair packed; 14@17c for good to choice do in lots, and 20@25c in a retail way. Broom corn was in good demand and firm at 11½@14c for good No. 1 to extra hurl; 11@13c for stalk braid, and 9@10c for inferior brush. Beans were quiet at $1.80 for Eastern mediums in bags, and $1.90 for choice in brls. Cheese was dull and rather weak. Prime Western factory 16½@17c; good do 15½@16c, and skimmed 5@14c. Cranberries were quiet at $11.00@12.50 for good to choice cultivated. Dried peas were dull and quiet. Green about $2@2.15 per bu and marrowfat $1.65@1.75. Trade in dried fruit was light, and prices ruled rather weak at 9@9¼c for Eastern, 8¼@8¾c for Ohio apples, and 9¼@9¾c for halves peaches. Eggs were steady at 15@16c for choice fresh. Choice turkey tail feathers were in demand at 35c per lb, but the other kinds remain dull and unchanged. Apples dull and in large supply; choice sold at $2.50@2.75 in lots; common about $1.00@1.50. Hides in light request at 7@7½c for green; 5@5½c for grubby; 8c for heavy green salted, and 8½c for light. Hops dull at 33@40c. Honey offered freely at 23@24c for choice, but there was no demand. Hay was dull and easy, timothy $15.50@19.00 for No. 1 to No. 2, and prairie $9.50@14.50 for slough to choice upland. Poultry scarce and firm at 14@16c per lb for turkeys, 12@13c for chickens and $4.50@4.75 per doz. Potatoes in light supply and firm at $1.15 for car lots of Eastern peachblows and $1.20 from store; Western do about $1.05@1.15, and early rose $1.08@1.15. Tallow 8¼@8½c. Vegetables weak at $3.00@3.50 per brl for yellow onions 40@80c per bu for turnips, and $1.00@1.25 per doz for cabbage.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

The offerings of cooperage were somewhat larger, but there was a fair demand for packing descriptions, and prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotations range at $1.10 for pork brls $1.35 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky brls and 45@50c for flour brls. There was a good demand for lumber and prices under light offerings were firm; quotable at $26.00@40.00 for fair to choice "A" stock boards. Common boards, joist and scantling, 12 to 16 feet, $11.00@12.00; fencing $13.00@13.50, and shingles $3.00@3.50 per 1,000 for A sawed. Wood was quiet at former prices. Hickory and Maple $7.50 per cord in yard, beech $6.50 and slabs $6.00 per cord.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	10½@	13½
Hogs—Dressed	9 @	10
Cotton	16 @	17
Flour—Superfine Western	4 40 @	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 16 @	1 20
No. 1 Spring	1 28 @	1 30
Corn	94 @	96
Oats	74 @	76
Rye	1 04 @	1 06
Pork—New Mess	21 00 @	22 00
Lard—Steam	15 @	15¼
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red	1 22 @	1 24
Corn—No. 2 New	74 @	76
Oats—No. 2	64 @	66
Rye—No. 2	98 @	1 00
Pork—Mess	20 00 @	21 00
Lard	14¼@	14½
Hogs	7 00 @	7 75
Cattle	5 00 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 10 @	1 12
No. 2	1 00 @	1 02
Corn—No. 2	75 @	76
Oats—No. 2	66 @	68
Rye	1 12 @	1 14
Barley—No. 2	1 08 @	1 10
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 14 @	1 16
Corn—New	73 @	75
Oats	68 @	70
Rye	1 14 @	1 16
Pork—Mess	21 00 @	22 00
Lard	14 @	15
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 22 @	1 24
Amber	1 16 @	1 18
Corn	76 @	78
Oats	64 @	66
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	1 22 @	1 24
Amber	1 14 @	1 16
Corn—New	74 @	76
Oats	65 @	66
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 18 @	1 20
No. 2 Red	1 14 @	1 16
Corn	76 @	78
Oats	64 @	66

Fashion Notes.

Chatelaine pockets are passe.

Sleeveless basques are still in vogue.

Spring calicoes are made with side pleated waists.

Ladies' boot-heels are higher than ever in Paris.

Velvet spencers are coming into favor.

There is a horrid rumor of the restoration of crinoline.

Long, heavy ear-rings, almost reaching to the shoulder, are the thing.

Worth's novelty is the costume all-in-one, waist, skirt and polonaise. This is really a princesse dress, with long back in Marguerite shape, cut in from English forms sloping outward on the tournure.

Hair, nowadays, the women twist into a knot at the back of the head; no matter if no bigger than a hickory nut, and only takes three hairpins to hold it.

When a woman wears her India shawl wrong side out in order to show that it is real, she wears it not because of its beauty nor because of its warmth, but to display her wealth, and that verges very close on the vulgar.

Deep linen cuffs are now worn outside the dress-sleeve; cut with a deep point on the back, short in front, and closed with three linen buttons on the point.

Handkerchiefs with colored borders, either solid or striped, are allowable for morning and promenade toilets, though never in so good taste as the simple hem-stitched square of linen.

A Paris correspondent tells of a lady in a silk dress flounced to the waist, with a short jacket to match, trimmed round with birds' nests, embedded in a fringe of moss. Another toilet equally extravagant comprised a fourreau of black velvet, fastened down the front with diamond buttons of over a thousand pounds, and a hat all of lolophorle feathers muff to match, and jacket trimmed round with the same.

Dancing Lawyers.

A writer in a London magazine says: "In former times men of the gravest profession did not disdain to dance. Even the Judges, in compliance with ancient custom, long continued to dance annually on Candlemas Day in the hall of Serjeant's Inn, Chancery lane. Lincoln's Inn, too, had its revels—four in each year—with a master duly elected of the society to direct the pastimes. Nor were these 'exercises of dancing,' as Dugdale calls them, merely tolerated; they were held to be 'very necessary, and much conducive to the making of gentlemen more fit for their books at other times.' Indeed, it appears that, by an order made in James I.'s time, the junior bar was severely dealt with for declining to dance; 'the under barristers were by decimation put out of commons for example's sake, because the whole bar offended by not dancing on Candlemas Day preceding, according to the ancient order of this society, when the Judges were present; with this, that if the like fault were committed afterwards they should be fined or disbarred.'"

Facts Worth Remembering.

One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover over one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle-nails will fasten them on.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath-nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand, and one bushel of hair will make enough mortar to plaster one hundred square yards.

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay one foot in hight on a chimney, six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

Teeth and the Phosphates.

In a paper read before the American Dental Society of Europe, Dr. George W. Field showed that healthy blood contained a small percentage of inorganic, bone-making matter, from which the teeth drew support—and as modern economy throws away the phosphate portion of food, the result is that the teeth are starved. In Northern Ireland and Scotland, where oatmeal is a staple dish, the teeth are comparativery sound. For Americans, the right thing to do, for dental reform, would be to return to the old hasty-pudding days—a literary reform too, if there is anything in Sidney Smith's motto, which he claims he proposed for the Edinburgh *Review*:

"Tenui musam meditamus avena,"

Which may be freely translated:

"We cultivate literature upon a little oat-meal."

Reform in married lives is just as important as reform in marriage laws.

All Sorts.

Abov awl lern yure childurn to spel.

Sacramento claims a population of 20,000.

There are upon the continent of Europe 6,000,000 soldiers.

There were 300,000,000 bushels more wheat raised last year than in 1873.

Delaware sent away 837,218 baskets of peaches last year, and got in return $7,000,000.

The Order of Juvenile Templars number about 50,000 members in England and Scotland.

The total value of dairy productions in the United States in 1874 was the respectable figure of $447,750,000.

A ten thousand dollar statue of George D. Prentice is to take a seat over the door of the Louisville *Journal*.

A "National Christian Temperance Alliance" is to be formed at a convention in Pittsburgh on the 11th of May.

Gen. Spinner's retirement will necessitate the counting of every dollar in the Treasury of the United States, amounting to over $100,000,000.

A royal decree has been issued at Madrid restoring to the Duke de Montpensier his military rank, his decorations, and other honors.

"Excess of duty" in defending his client, is an offense for which a council of lawyers at Vienna have resolved to prosecute one of their members.

A bridge is projected from Staten Island to New Jersey, and also a double track railroad tunnel under Newark Bay, 2½ miles long, and costing $6,000,000.

Gen. Spinner's resignation was received with general sadness among the employes of the Treasury. The Washington *Republican* says the women clerks wept like children when he told them of it.

Some of the statisticians who are investigating negro life have found that that race above all others abhors suicide. Only two cases have been recorded on the police book of Richmond, Va., for several years.

A return to the old method of redeeming mutilated United States currency, by which a deduction is made proportional to the part of the note that is missing, will be made at the beginning of next month.

One effect of the doubling of postage on third-class matter will be to exhaust the appropriations for official postage stamps in the first half of the year, so that a good deal of mail matter will have to be sent by express.

Martin and Hannah Wisner, of Duxbury, have been residing in Boston this winter. There is nothing remarkable in this statement, until you are informed that the former is 90 and the latter 91 years of age. They have lived together seventy years, and are both well and hearty.

A suit to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights law, has been brought in Louisiana, and Hon. Jeremiah Black and David Dudley Field will present the arguments to the court. The case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be decided finally and irrevocably.

A party of men, hunting recently in Ness county, Kansas, found the dead bodies of three men in a roofless cabin. It is supposed they took refuge there during the severe snow storm in January last, and perished from cold and hunger. A yoke of oxen and a wagon were found near by, which probably belonged to the men.

They have a peculiar way of interviewing the managers of the Belgian theatres. During the play a note flutters down from the gallery, and falls on the stage. The audience cry, "Read it! Read it!" and will not be quiet till an actor makes the contents known. It contains a complaint against the manager, and he has to come forward and explain.

The house of Sylvanus Keller, in Jasper county, Mo., was blown down during the storm of the night of the 30th ult., and Keller, his wife and five children were buried in the ruins. Keller was fastened to the earth by a heavy beam. The ruins took fire, and for a time it seemed that all would be buried alive; but, by a superhuman effort, Keller released himself and rescued his family, excepting one girl, 7 years old, whose head had been crushed by the falling of the house, and whose remains were badly burned.

Moody and Sankey.

There is no hesitation, no beating about the bush; Mr. Moody's earliest request is an eminently hopeful and practical one. "Let us praise God," he exclaims, "for what He is going to do in London;" and forthwith, without more prelude, he gives out the 100th Psalm, the 10,000 people rise together, and, led by the harmonium, sing the grand old lines which all have learnt from their childhood. It may be that "all people that on earth do dwell" are objecting strenuously to comply with the request, the adjuration is none the less determined, and the waves of sound rolls round and round the building, forming a very ocean of melody such as may scarcely be imagined. Preachers and their people alike throw up their heads and shout out the refrain with heart and soul, gallery answers to gallery, the singers on the platform to the chorus below, and when Mr. Sankey calls for renewed expression in the last verse, the audience makes one more grand effort with tremendous effect. A Mr. Billing now offers a short prayer, and with this the "revival" service is inaugurated.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

A man in Belgium died recently who in Russia had been employed as a diamond searcher in the mines. He managed to secrete a brilliant he had found, of great size and beauty, by cutting a slit in his neck and inserting the stone. When the skin had grown over the incision he applied to be allowed to return home, escaped the searchers, and reached Belgium, where he sold the stone for £12,000. Singularly enough the Emperor of Russia is now the owner of the stone, which he prizes greatly. The fortunate finder was very eccentric, and always dressed in green—bright green, of a light color.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HALE, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A NEW YORK paper announces that Theodore Tilton will resume his usual lecture engagements in the fall, under the management of the American Literary Bureau.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, is fitting out an Arctic expedition in England. He is backed, in sympathy, at least, by the aged widow of Sir John Franklin.

ANOTHER attempt is to be made to substitute silver coin for fractional currency, and this time there is perhaps a better chance of success. The attempt will be made with a reserve of ten millions, for the accumulation of which the mints are now working.

A MAN named Patrick O'Shea was executed at St. Louis, last week, for the murder of his wife. The son of O'Shea, a lad 12 years old, was the principal witness against his father, was most persistent in having him convicted, and walked sixteen miles to witness the execution.

A CRUEL April-fool hoax was perpetrated on nearly all the Hartford (Ct.) clergymen, by sending invitations to them to come to the United States Hotel to unite a couple in marriage. About twenty-four of them came around, to the great delight of the crowd who had assembled to see their discomfiture.

A ROME correspondent of a Paris journal is authority for the statement that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible to remain in Rome. It is asserted that it was with a view to such a possible emergency that Archbishop McClosky was elevated to the Cardinalate.

TWO HUMAN fiends, Egner and Rufer, were recently sentenced to death at Cincinnati for one of the most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated in this or any other country. They knocked their victim down and threw him into a blazing furnace, thus literally cremating him. Hanging is a light punishment for such a horrid crime.

IMMIGRATION is on the increase. During the first three months of the current year, 17,128 passengers landed at the port of New York, an increase of 1,085 over the corresponding period of 1874. From the registered entries of the destination of passengers who landed at Castle Garden, it seems that 5,000 of these immigrants were going no further than New York; 4,274 to the West, and 367 to the South.

CROWNED heads have a hard time of it these wicked days. Queen Isabella wants to insinuate herself into Spain, but has been pretty bluntly informed that she is not wanted there, and cannot come in. It is not exactly nice to be snubbed by one's own little boy in that way. What is the use of being a Queen and a Bourbon if one cannot be allowed to enter her own palace and see her bairn?

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that the Treasury Department proposes to publish, as a contribution to the Centennial, a statement of the financial transactions of the United States for 100 years. It will embrace the present government and the Continental Congress. This work will show the source of every dollar received and how it was expended; also loans made, the reasons for borrowing the money, and a sketch of the debates in Congress. This statement will clear up many obscure points in American annals, and will form a financial history of the republic for the first century of its existence.

SOME simple folks in West Boylston, Mass., have just been "done" in a very contemptible way. Two well-dressed scamps found out the deaf people in town and then proposed to cure them for from $50 to $100 each, according to their extremity, asking, of course, an advance payment. Some paid from $10 to $20 down, and were ornamented with a wire contrivance which came over the top of the head and down behind the ears, and which they were to wear four hours a day for eight weeks, as it would keep up a current of electricity that would ultimately restore the functions of hearing entirely.

A REMARKABLE snake story comes from Nashville. The State Medical Society of Tennessee met in that city the other day, and listened to the reading of accounts of cases treated by the disciples of Esculapius. One of them, it seems, was rather too tough even for the credulity of men accustomed to reciting and listening to yarns that would cause Munchausen himself to tremble for his laurels as the champion liar. The story was to the effect that the author had removed from the stomach of a young lady patient a snake two feet long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The society declined to receive the paper, although the doctor offered to back it by a sworn affidavit.

INFORMATION has been received of the escape of the notorious counterfeiter, Pete McCartney, from the Secret Service officers in Texas, who had him in charge. McCartney is an exceedingly fortunate as well as dangerous counterfeiter. He has been arrested and indicted in four cities in the country, quite recently. In Cincinnati, Louisville and Springfield, he gave a large amount of bail, and forfeited it. He was arrested through the agency of the Secret Service at St. Louis on the 11th of December, 1874. He escaped from the jail in St. Louis, where he was held for trial, by the criminal carelessness of his keeper. He was re-arrested in Waco, Texas, and has again glided from the hands of the officers of the law.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON, says a Washington correspondent, has given up his idea of going to Europe. He has carefully considered the matter, and arrived at the conclusion that a Vice-President has no more right to go out of the country than has the President. He finds that, in the history of this country, no President or Vice-President has ever left it during his term of office. In Washington's time there was some talk of sending Mr. Adams to England, to negotiate a treaty; but, upon the advice of Jefferson, he did not go. Jefferson held that the office of Vice-President being a contingent, that he could not safely leave the country, on the ground that the death of the President, in his absence, would leave the government in a very bad way until his return. In the place of his European trip, he now proposes to go to California and swing around the circle until next fall.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

MR. CAPERON, the Senator from West Virginia, is described as looking like the pictures of Old Father Time.

EX-CONGRESSMAN SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, and Wilson, of Indiana, have formed a law partnership, and opened an office in Washington.

STATE SENATOR MCKENNA, of Tennessee, who was recently given five years in the penitentiary for marrying his granddaughter, has been pardoned by Governor Porter.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* asserts that the Democrats will run a straight ticket in 1876, and that, were the selection to be made immediately, Tilden and Hendricks would probably be the candidates.

THE Adair Liquor law of Illinois has been so modified as to exempt liquor dealers from consequential damages, except in such cases as warning has been given against the sale of liquor to persons habitually inclined to intoxication.

A CONVENTION of the colored citizens of Virginia has been called to convene in Richmond on Thursday, Aug. 19, for the purpose of considering and adjusting all political, financial and other questions touching the interest and prosperity of the colored race.

THE State Constitution of New Hampshire contains a clause obsolete in practice, which disqualifies Roman Catholics from holding the office of Governor and from performing the functions of a legislator. The Catholics of the State have just begun a movement to secure its formal repeal.

SOMEBODY tells in the Troy *Times* the horrid tale that the three greatest lawyers in the National Senate are so troubled by dyspepsia that they have to be constantly on their guard; that, in consequence of the same, it used to be said that the approach of the dinner hour rendered it unsafe for anybody to dispute with Senator Fessenden; and that one of the most prominent members of the House has been known to drop down in the streets in a dyspeptic swoon.

THE following is the vote of Connecticut by counties, at the recent election:

Counties.	Dem. Ingersoll.	Rep. Greene.	Temp. Smith.
Fairfield	9,486	7,003	433
Hartford	11,967	9,654	506
Litchfield	5,678	3,978	172
Middlesex	[illegible]	2,952	318
New Haven	13,200	9,647	503
New London	5,422	5,760	489
Tolland	2,165	2,078	185
Windham	2,539	3,231	180
Total	53,785	44,303	2,786
Plurality	9,482		

A BILL passed in Massachusetts provides that vagrants applying to almshouses for food and shelter shall be required to perform a reasonable amount of labor therefor, but shall not be detained beyond 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day succeeding their application. The penalty for refusal is that the contumacious vagabond shall be deemed a vagrant within the meaning of the statutes, and may be punished according to the laws. Such a law has been tried in England and found to perceptibly diminish the number of lazy tramps who are pests of society.

A Singular Operation.

The Terre Haute *Journal* says that on Wednesday week Dr. Stevenson removed from the throat of George Wilkins, in the southwestern part of Vigo county, a bean that had been lodged in the trachea for six years. The patient is about 35 years of age. He was toying with a bean in his mouth, and swallowed or attempted to swallow it six years ago, and felt some slight obstruction at the time. Shortly afterward and since that time he has experienced all the symptoms of asthma, and has made use of the usual remedies for that complaint without any success. Dr. Stevenson had some time ago removed a bean from the trachea of a child, and suspected that this was the case with Mr. Wilkins, especially as he had very fine lungs. He found the bean lodged in the trachea, imbedded in a lymph that had formed around it. It was a common white soup bean, and it had been there so long that when taken out it crumbled like soft chalk.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Good Farmer James.

If you had known good Farmer James,
Whose life in ways of labor ran,
You would have known of sterling worth—
The virtues of an honest man.

He never traveled far away;
A foreign shore he ne'er had seen,
And all his life was humbly passed
Where his forefathers' lives had been.

His fields were ample for his wish,
And yielded crops, with some to spare
For those whose lives were sorrowful
With sickness, poverty and care;

For 'twas his pleasure to assist
In every way the worthy poor,
And when the suffering came his way
No bolt was found upon the door.

Yet idleness ne'er found a friend
In Farmer James. Sloth was a vice,
And carelessness and levity
Were wrong and sinful, in his eyes.

His was the ever-constant aim
To help his fellows all he could,
And ne'er was he so happy as
When to his neighbors doing good.

His life was ample, from the first,
And when it ripened to its close,
And he was laid away, for him
No word but that of praise arose;

For he had left a legacy
Richer than gold and jewels prove—
A legacy of honest worth,
Of noble actions, and of love.

Around the Farm.

OIL will remove tar spots. Soap and water will afterward take out the grease stain.

IN judging of the value of a male animal to be used for breeding, it is of less consequence to the breeder of the animal than the offspring; not unfrequently a good shaped male will get very inferior stock because he lacks blood.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—Sow last week in May; half bushel to acre; cut before seed ripens, to prevent injurious effect on stock. It draws heavily on the fertility of the soil, and should be sown only when a deficiency of other hay is likely to occur.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Sow with oats, or other spring grain crop, full two bushels of seed to acre; must be thick or will grow in tufts; makes good hay, and, for pasture, grows faster than any other grass.

CLOVER ground intended for corn should not be pastured any in the spring before it is broken. When a good growth of green clover is turned under this late the worms go down to feed on it, and don't generally return to injure the corn until it is beyond their reach, or until the weather is too warm for them.

IT has been found by careful experiments that 100 pounds of turnips, 50 pounds of potatoes or carrots, 25 pounds of sweet milk, 9 pounds of oat meal, 7 pounds of barley meal, 9¼ pounds of bread or flour, 4 pounds of lean meat or 3¼ pounds of peas or beans, will produce one pound of flesh. These experiments were made upon animals that were in a suitable condition for laying on flesh.

START THE PLANTS EARLY.—Almost everybody now-a-days sows seeds of early vegetables either in hot-beds or in pots or boxes within doors, long before it can be done in the open ground. The crop, or period of use and ripening, can be hastened one or two months by this forcing process, and this is worth striving for in a cold climate, where the seasons are none too long for producing a satisfactory crop of annual fruits and vegetables. But while we are making preparations to satisfy the stomach, it is well to remember the organs of sight, and put in a few flower seeds at the same time.—*Moore's Rural.*

MOST farmers (or many, and we would like to say all) keep currycombs, cards, brushes and the like in the horse barn, and use them daily; but how many cows throughout the country ever had a card or brush applied to their dirty sides? The dairy cows come out of the stable in the spring looking more filthy than the swine in the gutter. Does it pay to keep the cattle clean? Ask any intelligent farmer if it pays to use the brush on his horses, and then ask him to point out a reason why it does not pay equally as well to give the cows the same attention and care.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown *Telegraph* furnishes the following hints, which ought to be good, for he says he follows them himself: It don't pay to reset thin wheel-tires. The chief strength of the wheel lies in the rim. There is great economy in soaking the felloes of business wagon wheels with raw linseed oil; it will preserve the wood and save the necessity of frequent tire-setting, an operation to be avoided. When you buy a new fork or hoe, good farming requires that you oil the handle. It costs but a trifle, and your tool looks better, and will wear longer. Good harness kept soft with neatsfoot oil is a credit to the owner and a comfort to the animal that wears it. Soft harness is stronger than a dry, hard one. It is slightly elastic and bends without breaking. Horse stalls are usually made too narrow. A tired horse needs room to turn over and stretch his limbs; fatal injuries come from confining spirited horses in short, narrow stalls. A friend had the best one of a valuable span kicked by a strange horse in a short stall, which broke a leg. A pair of handsome Western horses were brought to take the place of the bays, and one of them in one year knocked down a hip, perhaps by the narrow stall, and is now of trifling value.

About the House.

GRAY marble hearths can be rubbed with linseed oil and no spots will show.

KEROSENE and powdered lime, whiting, or wood ashes will scour tins with the least labor.

AT this season of colds it may be useful to know that hoarseness is relieved by using the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

CORN CAKE.—Three cups of Indian meal, scalded with one-half pint of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, butter size of an egg, three eggs, two cups of milk, one teaspoonful of sugar; bake in a deep pan three-quarters of an hour.

SUGAR GINGERBREAD.—Four pounds of flour, three pounds of sugar, two pounds of butter, fourteen eggs. Ginger to taste. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream. Add the eggs, ginger, and flour.

SWISS BREAD.—Baker's bread, eggs, milk, flour, butter, salt. Make a batter of the egg, flour, milk, and salt. Cut the bread in slices. Soak them for about three minutes in the batter, then fry them in butter. Cook both sides to a handsome brown. Serve hot. To be eaten with sugar.

WHY is cabbage rendered more wholesome and nutritious by being boiled in two waters? Because (according to Dr. Paris) cabbages contain an essential oil which is apt to produce bad effects, and he recommends that they should be boiled in two successive waters till they are soft and digestible.

TO SOFTEN THE HANDS.—A paste to soften hands made rough by hard work, or for chapped hands, may be made thus: Wash a quarter of a pound of hog's lard in clean soft water, then in rose water; mix it with the yolks of two new-laid eggs and one large spoonful of honey; to this add as much almond paste as will work it into a paste; oatmeal will form a very good paste, if you cannot obtain the latter.

TO CLEANSE THE FEATHERS FOR BEDDING.—Mix well with a gallon of clear water one pound of quick-lime; and when the lime is precipitated in fine powder, pour off the clear lime water for use at the time it is wanted. Put the feathers to be cleaned in a tub, and add to them a sufficient quantity of the clear lime-water, so as to cover them about three inches. The feathers when thoroughly moistened will sink down, and should remain in the lime-water three or four days; after which the foul liquor should be separated from them by laying them on a sieve. Afterwards well wash them in clean water, and dry them on nets, about the same fineness as cabbage-nets. Shake them from time to time on the nets; as they dry they will fall through the meshes, when collect them for use. The admission of air will be servicable in the drying, and the whole process may be completed in about three weeks. The feathers thus prepared want nothing further than beating, to be used either for beds, bolsters, pillows, etc.

Having Moral Courage.

Moral courage is a big thing. All the good papers advise everybody to have moral courage. All the almanacs wind up with a word about moral courage.

"Have the moral courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket," is one of the moral paragraphs.

Mr. Mower read this once, and determined to act upon it. One day his wife handed him five dollars, which she had been two years saving, and asked him to bring her up a parasol and a pair of gaiters. On the way down he met a creditor and had the courage to pay him. Returning home his wife called him 157,000 pet names, as "fool," "idiot," etc., and then struck him four times in the pit of the stomach with a flat-iron. After that he didn't have as much moral courage as would make a leaning post for a sick grasshopper, and his wife didn't forgive him for thirteen years.

"Have the courage to speak the truth" is a paragraph always in use. I once knew a boy named Peter. One day when he was loafing around he heard some men talking about old Mr. Hangmoney. Their talk made a deep impression on Peter, and he spoke the truth. He said:

"Mr. Hangmoney, when I was up town to-day I heard Baker say you were a regular old hedgehog with a tin ear."

"What?" roared the old gent.

"And Clevis said that you were meaner than a dead hog rolled in tanbark," continued the truthful lad.

"You imp—you little villain," roared the old man.

"And Kingston said that you were a bald-headed, cross-eyed, cheating, lying, stealing old skunk under the hen-coop!" added the boy.

Then old Mr. Hangmoney fell upon the youthful Peter, and he mopped the floor with him, knocked his heels against the wall, tore his collar off, and put his shoulder out of joint, all because the boy had the moral courage to tell the truth.

And there was young Towboy—it was the same way with him. He had the moral courage to go over to an old maid and say:

"Miss Falscair, father says he never saw such a withered up old Hubbard squash as you are, around trying to trap a man!"

"He did, eh!" mused the old maid, rising up from her chair.

"Yes, and mother says it's a burning shame that you call yourself twenty-four when you are forty-seven, and she says your hair-dye costs more than our wood!"

"She said that, did she?" murmured the female.

"Yes, and sister Jane says that if she had such a big mouth, such freckles, such big feet, and such silly ways, she'd want the lightning to strike her!"

And then the old maid picked up the rolling-pin and sought the house in which Towboy resided, and knocked down and dragged out until it was a hospital. Then Towboy's father mauled him, his mother pounded him, and his sister denuded him of hair—all because he had moral courage in his daily life.

A Scared Thief.

All the people in a Paris house were startled one night by a tremendous noise made in an upper apartment. Rushing to the doors they saw a man coming down four steps at a time. He was arrested, half dead with fear. He was a thief, had made his way in with a false key, and feeling his way about the apartments from room to room, to find valuables, and came upon some strange, soft, movable, upright thing in the middle of the room. He felt of it, passed his hand higher and higher, and felt a face, cold as ice. Frightened, eager to escape, he could not find his way to the door, and in his flight upset every article of furniture in the apartment. Then they all went up stairs and found the tenant of the fourth floor hanging in his room.

JOHN MARTIN, member of Parliament for Meath, Ireland, is dead; aged 63. He had been ailing, and became seriously ill in consequence of excitement produced by the death of John Mitchel, his brother-in-law.

Trades of the Past.

Half a century ago bellows-making was a thriving trade. Every house had its pair of bellows, and in every well-furnished mansion there was a pair hung by the side of every fireplace.

But as stoves and grates took the place of open fireplaces, and as coal was substituted for wood, the demand for bellows diminished, and the business, as a separate trade, died out.

The same is true of flint-cutting. Flints were once necessary, not only for tinder-boxes—and a tinder-box was as necessary for every house as a gridiron or a skillet. Every one who looks back to a childhood of forty odd years ago must remember the cold winter mornings when the persistent crack, crack of the flint against the steel sent up from the kitchen an odor of igniting tinder and sulphur which pervaded the house. We have no more idea what became of the flint producers than of the old man of sorrowful memories, who, three or four times a week, called at our store with brimstone matches, for sale at a penny the half-dozen bunches. Both have completely vanished from the country.

Then, again, are gone the pin-makers, who, though they have been in their graves this quarter of a century, still figure in lectures and essays to illustrate the advantages of division of labor. Instead of a pin taking a dozen men or more to cut, grind, point, head, polish and what not, as it used to do, pins are now made by neat little machines at the rate of three hundred a minute, of which machines a single child tends to half a dozen.

Nail-making at the forge is another lost industry. Time was, and that in this nineteenth century, when every nail was made on the anvil. Now, from one hundred to one thousand nails per minute are made by machines. The nailer who works at the forge has but a bad chance of competing with such antagonists, and he would have no chance at all were it not that his nails are tenfold tougher than the former.

The Boy on Labrosse Street.

When a Labrosse street boy is playing "hop-scotch" on the walk and his mother comes to the door and asks him to split some wood, he replies that he will be along in just one minute. At the end of ten minutes she opens the door and says:

"Wilyum, I want that wood!"

"I'm coming right now," he replies, and then goes on hopping here and there on one leg.

Another ten minutes flies away, and she opens the door and says:

"Wilyum, if you don't get that wood you know what your father will do!"

"Just ten seconds!" he calls back, and he enters upon a new game.

The next time she calls she says:

"Young man, its almost noon and I can't cook dinner without that wood!"

"I know it—I'm coming now," he replies, and he stands on one foot and holds a long discussion with the Johnson boy as to whether the game of "hop-scotch" is as good a game as base ball. He has just started to hop when a boy whispers:

"Hi, Bill! there's your old dad!"

"Great Snakes!" whispers Bill, and he goes over the fence like a flash, grabs the ax, and during the next two minutes he strikes two hundred blows per minute. He gets into the house ahead of his father, and as he drops the wood he says:

"Mother, the boys were just a sayin' that I had the handsomest and best and goodest mother on Labrosse street, and I want to kiss you!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Dammed Ice.

There is one preacher in Port Jervis, N. Y., who has been enabled for the last few weeks to indulge in a luxury that generally is denied to men of his profession. He lived in the line of buildings which were demolished by the ice and the flood during the late break up, and of course was greatly excited at the prospect of being rendered homeless when the floods came and the ice gave way. In common with his fellow-citizens, it was the theme of his conversation by day and the subject of his dreams by night; and his friends say he rolled as a sweet morsel under his tongue the expression—"the dammed ice." And it seemed to do him a heap of good, for he was always more cheerful and contented after he had said it a few times, and finally, when the catastrophe came, he was so resigned that he lifted up his voice and said: "Well, brethren, God dammed the ice for some wise purpose, and in his own good time has taken the dammed ice away. Let us be resigned to His will."

How He Explained.

A resident of the Sixth Ward has been missing wood from his pile for several weeks past, and the other night he watched and caught a negro loading up a big armful. Springing out, he cried:

"Ah! hah! I've caught you, have I!"

"Is dat you?" asked the negro as he dropped the wood.

"Yes, this is I, and I want to know what you are doing here?"

"Doin' heah?"

"Yes, sir."

"You see dis yere wood-pile, doesn't you?" inquired the darkey.

"Yes, I do."

"Well, dere's a new family moved into dat shanty over dar, and I don't like dere looks one bit. I believe dey'd steal wood quicker'n lightning, and I cum over to warn ye. If ye miss any wood don't say I didn't tell ye what kind of people dose are!"

And he walked away leaving the man dumbfounded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Arctic Exploration.

England is preparing for her Arctic explorations this season in a very thorough manner, and there seems to be a general belief that the British expedition, now almost ready for work, will accomplish more than has any previous one of any nationality, in Northern discoveries. The amount voted by Parliment for fitting out the expedition this year is about $500,000, with the expectancy of adding about $75,000 next spring, and as much more in 1877. There is also mentioned the possibility of $250,000 being required for extra expenses, in case of delay in the return of the expedition, and a relief expedition necessitated. The British government is evidently in earnest in its determination to do thorough work this time in unraveling the mysteries of the great frigid district of the North.

VICES are often habit rather than passions.

Judging by Appearances.

In other years, when Maine was a district of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman was among the chosen to represent the district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was an eccentric man, and one of the best lawyers of his time. In those days Whitman owned a farm, and did much work upon his land; and it so happened that when the time came for him to set out for Boston his best suit of clothes was a suit of homespun. His wife objected to his going in that garb, but he did not care.

"I will get a nice fashionable suit made as soon as I reach Boston," he said.

Reaching his destination, Whitman found rest at Doolittle's City Tavern. Let it be understood that he was a graduate of Harvard, and at this tavern he was at home.

As he entered the parlor of the house he found that several ladies and gentlemen were there assembled, and he heard a remark from one of them, "Ah, here comes a countryman of the real homespun genus. Here's fun." Whitman stared at the company, and then sat down.

"Say, my friend, you are from the country," remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Ya-as," answered Ezekiel, with a ludicrous twist of the face.

The ladies tittered.

"And what do you think of our city?"

"It's a pooty thick-settled place, anyhow. It's got a sweepin' sight of housin' in it."

"And a good many people, too."

"Ya-as, I should reckon so."

"Many people where you come from?"

"Wal, some."

"Plenty of ladies, I suppose?"

"Ya-as, a fair sprinklin'."

"And I don't doubt you are quite a beau among them."

"Ya-as, I beau 'em home—tew meetin' and singin' schewl."

"Perhaps the gentleman from th country will take a glass of wine?"

"Thank-ee. Don't keer if I do."

The wine was brought.

"You must drink a toast."

"Oh, git eout! I eats toasts—never heard o' sich a thing as drinkin' it. But I kin give ye a sentiment."

The ladies clapped their hands; but what was their surprise when the stranger, rising, spoke calmly and clearly, in tones ornate and dignified, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every blessing that earth can afford; and may you grow wiser and better with advancing years, bearing in mind that outward appearances are often deceitful. You mistook me from my dress for a country booby, while I, from the same superficial cause, thought you were ladies and gentlemen. The mistake has been mutual."

He had just spoken, when Caleb Strong, the Governor of the State, entered and inquired for Mr. Whitman.

"Ah—here I am, Governor. Glad to see you." Then, turning to the dumbfounded company: "I wish you a very good evening."

And he left them feeling about as small and cheap as it is possible for full grown people to feel.

Take Care of Your China.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following very excellent practical advice for the treatment of china and glass ware:

In a common dinner service it is a great evil to make the plates too hot, as it invariably cracks the face on the surface, if not the plate itself. We all know the result—it comes apart. "Nobody broke it;" "it was cracked before;" or "cracked for a long time."

The fact is, when the glaze is injured, every time the "things" are washed the water gets to the interior, swells the porous clay, and makes the whole fabric rotten. In this condition they will also absorb grease; and when exposed to further heat the grease makes the dishes brown and discolored.

If the old, ill-used dish be made very hot indeed, a teaspoonful of fat will be seen to exude from the minute fissures on its surface. These remarks apply particularly to common wares.

As a rule, warm water and a soft cloth are all that is required to keep glass in good condition; but water bottles, in order to keep them bright, must be rinsed out with a fine muriatic acid, which is the best substance for removing the "fur" which collects in them. This acid is far better than ashes, sand or shot; for the ashes and sand scratch glass, and if any shot is left in by accident, the lead is poisonous.

Richly cut glass must be cleansed and polished with a soft brush, upon which a very little fine chalk or whiting is put; by this means the lustre and brilliancy is preserved.

AS AN over-loaded horse-car was coming up Sudbury street, a short time since, when the icy condition of the street rendered the ascent of the hill extremely difficult, a gentleman hailed the conductor from the sidewalk, requesting him to stop the car until he got on. This the conductor refused to do until the car reached the summit of the hill. By that time, the gentleman, out of breath and temper also, got upon the car and addressed the conductor as follows: "Sir, I supposed this road was run for the accommodation of the public." "You never was more mistaken in your life," replied the conductor; "it is run in order to fill the stockholders' pockets." "Indeed," said the now irate passenger, "I thought all the conductors on this road were gentlemen." "Worse than before," said the conductor; "do you suppose I would run a horse-car if I was a gentleman?" This seemed unanswerable, and the conversation suddenly ceased.—*Boston Advertiser.*

"How would you feel, my dear, if you were to meet a wolf?" asked an old lady of her little grandchild, with whom she was walking along a lonely country road. "Oh, grandmamma, I should be so frightened!" was the reply. "But I should stand in front of you and protect you," said the old lady. "Would you, grannie?" cried the child, clapping her hands with delight. "That would be nice! While the wolf was eating you I should have time to run far away."

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	5:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	5:19 "
Sedan	3,05 "	3,00	5:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	5:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:43 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. [illegible] CURTIS, Division Su.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,45 "	10,00 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,22 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,02 P. M	3,16 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,20 "	9,40 "
Crest-line ar	9.50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
Crest-line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,35 "	6,32 "	8 15 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12.15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8.20 "	5,25 "	7,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12 30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	3,57 "	4,36 "	1,52 A. M	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,44 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest-line ar	5,50 "	7,01 "	4,10 "	9,17 "
Crest-line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,46 PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	3 00 a m	4 30 p m	11 10 pm
Arr. Chillico'h	12 55 n'n	7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	5 00 a m	7 40	3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 51	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20 pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	7 00		7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00 p m	12 20
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50	10 20 pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

John M. Miller,

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Husk & Hair Matrasses

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No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

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in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mr chant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Gp

---

A gentleman long resident in Mexico, says, that a good way to manage a horse that will not be shod, is to take a cord the size of a common bed-cord put it into the mouth of the horse like a bit and tie in tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, pat the horse gently on the side of the head and command him to follow. It subdues any horse and he becomes as gentle and obedient as a dog.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements.

The new and enterprise

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanArken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Ross & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

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Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Boots & Shoes

FOR SERVICE!

Buy the Stylish, Good-Fitting *Double-Sewed*

FINE SHOES!

For LADIES' and MISSES' wear, with this Trade Mark in every shoe.

DOUBLE SEWED P NEVER RIP.

The Soles are attached to the Uppers with *two* rows of five-cord waxed thread, (instead of one row as in other shoes,) and are

WARRANTED

Never to rip from the uppers.

S. W. Sprott & Son,

SOLE AGENTS.

Where also may be found a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Both Fine and Coarse, for Men, Women and Children.

Our Stock is full and Complete,

And we can please you both in quality and price.

Custom Work a Specialty.

CALL AND SEE US.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

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In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

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Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Grand Opening

SPRING DRY GOODS.

STIEFEL & OCHS,

OF BUTER, INDIANA.

Have just opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

bought at a great reduction of price

FRESH ARRIVAL!

The late styles of everything in the DRY GOODS and

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Their MLLINERY GOODS, are being offered very low. They keep a firs c and are ready to manufacture anything in this lint ordered West side of Bradwav BUTLER IND.

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Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the corporation.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at [illegible] rates.

S. U. Tarney

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KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & [illegible]'s store.

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FOR CONSUMPTION!

The unparalled success invariably attending the introduction of

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New Discovery for Consumption.

Far surpasses that of any other medicine ever placed before the American people. In fact it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Wherever it is sold a lively and increasing demand is at once created, and why is it? Our answer to this: It is a remedy that travels on Its Own Merits and always gives Perfect Satisfaction, hence the success. We know whereof we speak and in order to prove this statement we make the following offer: Do not ever Ask to Buy until you know what you are getting. All we ask of those troubled with consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, is to go to

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

Drug Store and get a bottle Free of Charge, and give it a trial, then you KNOW just what you are getting before you buy.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST

Window Paper,

HOLLAND & and Oil Shades always on hand for CASH.

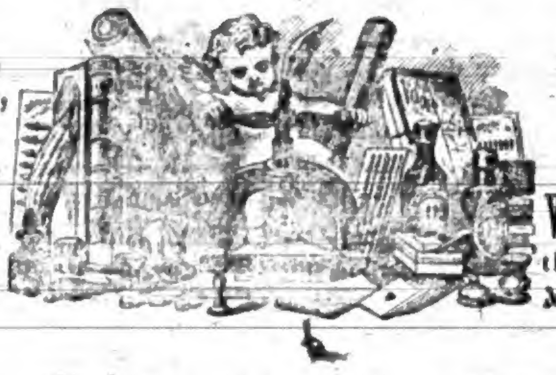

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Curtain and

Window Fix'rs

the Best in the Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Kesley's new brick block North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

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F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300,00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

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Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Strt,

Fort Wayne Ind.,

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GEO. DeWALD & CO.

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We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bo Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

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E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 29th, 1875. No. 17.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,......$2. | Six Months,.....$1.

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	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 80	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10.00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Cassbeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2n floor.

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AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
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DR. J. A. COWAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

Medical Society.
OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. M. FEBB, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

GUY PLUM.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Joseph H. Stophlet.
ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

WOOD'S HOTELL.
NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGT N STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

DR. L. SANDERS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

DR. J. M. SHUTT.
ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicians are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 35p	12 30
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 46	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 43	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 12	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran,
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Fretz has moved his saloon in the front room of the old building, formerly occupied by T. B. Totten. He has a better place for business.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th. '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast L	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	6 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 01	5 55	5 08
Garrett	3 28	3 20	6 20	6 30
Auburn June	3 50	3 38	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40 am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 16
Chicago	8 50pm	8 46a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn June	1 18	12 56	2 05	3 35pm
Auburn	1 13	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 25 am	11 20	10 45am	2 30
Chi. Junction.	8 00am	7 40		

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East.			Going West.	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
4.00 p m	8.00 am	lv Logans't ar	7.20 pm	12.10 pm.
4.25 "	8.18	Adamsboro,	7.00	*11.20 am
4 45 "	8.32	Hoover's	*6.46	*11.17
5.00 "	8.42	Mexico	6.37	11.03
*5.20 "	8.55	Denver.	6.28	10.43
5.45 "				
6.16 "	9.01	Chili	6.16	10.28
6.49 "	9.22	Roann	5.58	10.04
7.16 "	9.40 am	Laketon	5.40	9.40
7.36 "	9.50 pm	N. Manchest'r	5.29	9.20
7.51 "	9.59	Lib. Mills	5.19	9 02
*8.11 "	10.14	Collamer	5.07	8.42
8.20 "	10.21	S. Whitley	5.02	8.35
*8.40 "	10.32	Taylor's	*4.56	*8.10
9.10 "	10.45	Columbia city	4.38	7.50
9.34 "	11.05	Collin's	4.18	*7.20
9.21 "	11.16	Churubusco	4.08	7 00
10.09 "	11.28	Potter's	3.55	*6.43
10.11 "	11.38	G. R. Crossing	3.47	6.30
10.31 "	11.46	Cedar Creek	3.40	*6.15
10.50 "	11.58	Aub. Juncti'n	3.28	5.55
11.00 "	12.08	Auburn	3.2	5.45
11.30 "	12.28	Mooresville	3.03	*5.10
11.58 "	12.40 pm	ar. Butler lv.	2 50 p m	4.30 a m

CONNECTIONS.—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cam. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAND, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 50	
Louisville	7 00pm		2 45
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 38
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45	1 45a
Auburn	11 40	6 20	1 45
Waterloo	11 56	6 47	3 02
Summit		8 20	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5		3 45
Reading	1 8	9 55	4 47
Bankers	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	2 35	10 48	5 18
Jackson	3 40	12 20	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50	10 20
Grand Rapids	9 00	7 00	5 30p
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 25

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw		7 25	3 45
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a m	1 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 38	3 45	11 02
Reading	8 53	4 03	11 15
Ar Angola	9 52	5 35	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 25	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 53	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis	7 18 p m		7 29a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 40		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 18
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 25		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Bessons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 28am
Connersville	10 25		
Bessons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 36pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 26	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 30
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE has now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at his office. LANHAM & HOSE,
v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

Letter from the South.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
April 16th, 1875.

To the Editor of The COURIER.

Owing to my feeble state of health, I have not earlier complied with the request you made of me on your visit here last month, to give you the result of my inquiries and observations in and on the status of internal affairs in this city, and State, and on other matters—but now feeling a partial ability to comply, and the organization of the General Assembly of Louisiana in this city on the 14th inst., in extraordinary session, under the Wheeler adjustment, or "award" made by the Congressional Committee which sat in New York, being of National interest, I make an effort to comply. In the first place I am constrained to say, that the State of Louisiana is unlike any other State of the Union: anomolous in her varied natural advantages of climate, soil and products—anomolous in her prolific antagonisms of race, sectional falacies and disorders, and anomolous in her diversities of race, language and religion. Here in New Orleans religion, as professed by the two opposing creeds, separates the adherents as unmistakably as it did on the continent of Europe two hundred years ago; and that part of the city (the old) below Canal street, impresses the stranger as he walks its narrow streets, (forty feet from house), sees the quaint signs of business, and strange architecture; hears a diversity of language; sees white, black, creoles, mulattoes, quadroons, octoroons, "griffs," French, Spaniard, Mexicans, Italians, Cubans, English, Irish, Scandinavians and Germans. I say these things impresses him with a feeling that he is in a foreign land; and when he goes thro' that part on Sunday, and sees the saloons open, auctioneers hawking their wares, smith's forges blazing, cock-pits full of people witnessing that relic of barbarism, cock-fighting—the French markets four in number—anomolous, great, comprehensive busy, etc., with their flesh, fruits, flowers, fish, poultry, reptiles, dry goods, finance, hardware, crockery and china, hats, caps, boots, shoes, carpets wooden-ware, fancy goods, toilets, confections, stationery, news, literature, periodicals, cafes, "et id omnus genus," with several thousand people attendant, diversified in color and distinguished by race and dialect—these things impress the stranger with a feeling like that inspired in reading of the condition of things on the Asiatic and European continents in the dawn of the christian era before the Sunday or Lord's day was set apart as a day of rest and worship, and banish for the time the consciousness that he is in a land where modern civilization and science has broken the restraint which religion so long imposed on them and which inspired moral responsibility,—emasculated the vigor of mind and instigated broils with civil power. On the upper side of Canal street everything is changed—the stranger wakes up in America. The sun shines seemingly with warmer rays in wider streets, and a new people greets him. They have a Lord's Day up there too, in some parts, and some regard it religously. Louisana from the date of her colonization by France in 1699 to 1769, when it was delivered over to Spain and afterwards back to France, and in 1803 delivered over to the United States, has been checked in her prosperity and the impress then so early given has had a fatal influence over her destinies ever since. Those who first settled here never considered that they had found a home, all the military officers and others employed by the government had only one object in view—to obtain promotion and to make money by fair or foul means in order to return with increased honors and ampler means to their native country—the beautiful France. Of the non-officials, many had been transported by force, and looked on the new country as a prison. Others were deceived in their hopes by exaggerated representation and were disappointed, and only labored to get money to go back. Louisiana was no home, had no associations, no past to the Frenchman. That thing always injured her—and now since the late civil war so many carpet-baggers quarter-masters, captains, lieutenants, colonels, camp-followers have been left in the south, who pay no taxes, own no property, have no homes, no interests in common with the people here, and who are either federal officers or subordinates, or have found their way in public places by fraud or misrepresentations, etc, without qualification, that Louisianians, under such men, and sustained and supported by federal military power as the latter are; rent asunder in feelings of love for the country, and the wing of their spirit so broken by the rule of those who are parasites, are to-day objects of our pity, and that they will turn and sting, is because not yet has all manhood been ground out of them. The wonder is, not that they have resisted the oppression, but that it has not been more determined, and when the fog and smoke of the broil shall have cleared away, and right reason have prevailed over partizan prejudice—then the impartial historian will record the facts, and a dispassionate people then believe the ocean of wrongs which a tyrannical political party, has by federal arms imposed on the people of Louisiana. The ravages of the civil war laid their agriculture low as the hurricane does the golden harvest. Their labor, the slaves, were taken from them and clothed with a power to make the planter a subordinate; and this power directed by a adventurers whom the war had left as the sea its debris, elevated these adventurers to office, and the exchequer of the State was replenished by exhorbitant taxes, but to be embezzled by those who contribute nothing to its support and who besides this have created a State debt now nearing twenty-four millions, and a municipal debt hanging over the city of New Orleans quite as great—the interest on which, including the expenses of the city government, cost of paving, repairing and lighting the streets, "involve," says Gov. Kellogg in his message of yesterday, "an annual outlay larger than any revenue the city is practically able to collect." This debt is on an assessed valuation of property in New Orleans, the total of which is some less than half of the total valuation of the whole State The people of the city cannot pay it; and of the State taxes heretofore levied over $4,000,000 is delinquent and unpaid The population of the State is about 700,000, that of New Orleans 200,000 inhabitants. From the ravages of war, the plunder of officials, and the incalculable loss to planters by the great flood of 1873 and the general feeling of insecurity to property and in business matters arising out of the military domination which has been kept up here by the federal government, the city of New Orleans is a very metropolitan paralytic. Her river and marine commerce are waned to a minimum. Her domestic trade and improvements, and her mechanical industries are but a mere approximation to their former greatness. Thousands of houses are untenanted all over the city, and every square has its many cards, "For Rent," and thousands who once would have scorned it are letting "rooms furnished" and others advertising "Boarders Wanted," just to make something to live on. Planters rely little on negro labor; and from Tennessee to the north of the Mississppi river goes out but complain of the thieving propensities, of the blacks who sleep by day and plunder by night, and as a distinguished gentleman of the State of Arkansas lately a Republican member of the Senate of that State said to me yesterday in frankness 'Our work of philanthropy was well performed in effecting the abolition of slavery, but after all our expectations are not realized, the negro of this generation is little benefited. He is irreliable and irresponsible; and as an element in politics he is used more by Charlatans to carry out base schemes, than by good men to prosper the welfare of the good people."

To give the readers of the COURIER some idea of what it costs to carry on the city government of New Orleans I offered a statement made by a contributor to the New Orleans "Times" in that paper of this date: Let us compare the costs of city officials in St. Louis with those in New Orleans, and the people will see how they are robbed. The population and wealth of St. Louis is more than twice as great as New Orleans.

St. Louis Police cost per year	$456,000
One Sheriff for city and county cost	85,000
One Police Court for city Judges salary	4,000
One Coroner—salary	4,000
Clerk Criminal Court	2,500
District Attorney	6,000
Mayor of City	5,000
City Council	no pay

The cost in New Orleans and what can be saved yearly:

	EXPENSES.	SAVED.
Police force	$800,000	$250,000
Criminal Sheriff	100,000	40,000
Coroners	12,000	6,000
Clerks' Criminal Court	25,000	10,000
District Attorney	7,000	2,000
Police and Justice Courts	45,000	25,000
Abolish city administrators.	42,000	42,000
For costs in city suits	50,000	50,000
To be realized from Civil Sheriff's office and civil cr's		150,000
Suspend Park tax	162,000	162,000
Give tax collector a salary	150,000	150,000
Abolish port charges	....	....
	$1,195,000	$887,000

This police force is a military body created by a Republican Legislat'e some time ago to keep the Democartic City Council from making and controlling it and is called the Metropolitan Police, paid by the city, but in no way amenable to the city council, and is of the dead beat kind. The democrats however are not without much blame in their management of the city—wrong being now an epidemic.

It may be well to say something more concerning this Metropolitan Police, now a military force of over 400. Prior to 1868 the police of the city had been used for questionable purposes by men who, in the distracted state of social and political affairs, exceeded the bounds of right reason, and to prevent a recurrence of such things, the Legislature of that year took the creative power out of the hands of the City Council, of New Orleans, and gave it into the hands of a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. This Commissioner appoints the police, and holds them responsible for their good conduct. It is not fair to condemn the system entirely, but since there, perhaps, no longer exists the reason for its being in the hands of the Gov who may also use it for political ends, and since it is so very expensive it is thought well to relegate the subject matter to the City Council, to be re-organized, reformed and lessened in number and expense according to the wants of the citizens, who pay the expense and who are to be protected by such police force.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Early in March last I visited the Hahn Legislature—that is the House of Representatives—composed mostly of negroes, the same which federal soldiers organized by unseating Wiltz, the Democrat Speaker, and several white members, so as to give it a Republican majority, and in which conservative members refused to sit. It was a boisterous and ill-governed body, and I only saw 7 or 8 white members on the floor, the others were negroes who did nearly all the talking, such as it was. I visited the same on its assembling in extraordinary session on the 10th inst. Hahn, the white speaker in the chair, Vigers, Clerk and the other officials black. Twenty-six conservatives who stood out before, came in and took the oath and were seated. The 13 contested seats and which were awarded by the adjusting committee of Congress were referred to the committee on elections and qualifications. That Committee reported in their favor on Thursday and they, twelve whites and one negro were reported entitled to their seats. The report having been concured in, 13 were sworn in, and the old 13, mostly negroes, withdrew and gave place to their successors. Thus the house was organized yesterday with 109 members, 110 being the quota, but one, a black, had been expelled. Of these 26 are blacks of various shades—83 whites. The Senate is presided over by Leut. Gov. Antoine, a negro of pure blood, a native, a Creole, and most of the officers are black. This body is composed of 36 members of whom 16 are blacks, and presents itself as to intelligence in no favorable light. The House is Democratic, the Senate Republican.

In the House, after its organization with the 13 members under the award had been effected, the following resolution was offered:

"RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, That said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth it will accord to said Government all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of this State, and that the House of Representatives as to its members, as constituted under the award of Geo. F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler, W. W. Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter, Wm. P. Frye and Sam'l, S. Marshall, shall remain without change except by resignation or death of members until a new general election; and the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged, except so far as that body may itself make changes on contests."

This was a bitter pill to the Republicans because it recognized 12 Democratic members, and to the Democrats because it recognized Kellogg, the usurper put in office by Judge Durrell and maintained, fully maintained, by the President of the U. S. committed then to uphold Kellogg and pledged them not to impeach him nor to disturb any of the offices of the State government. However, after much talking, farce-making and shoulder-shrugging, the resolution went through its various readings, was put on its passage and carried, yeas 89, noes 18—two out, not voting, the rest were compelled to vote and without explanation, and with a view of giving the subject a final rest—a motion was then made to re-consider, and this motion laid on the table so it cannot be called up again. The "adjustment" is proper and the conservatives had to accept it or do worse. The arm of federal power was raised over them and the sword in hand, federal gun boats were at anchor in the river off the city, and their morning and evening guns told the stranger that they were ready for use to subjugate a free people and subordinate them to usurpation and fraud in case they dared take up arms to end evils almost unbearable. Had the conservative party of this State and of the South accepted when adopted, the late amendments to the constitution of the U. S., as things adjudicated and which they could not successfully countervail, they would have killed the Radical party with the self same poison that it prepared for them and thus strife, woe and misery had been avoided, but resistance and reluctance afford a pretext for federal interference and that sufficed to keep it up until now, and was and is just the stock in trade the administration wanted, and which has been used to keep a footing in all the south for purposes if the presidential election of 1876. However, the shape that affairs are now in, and with tempers on both sides softened by time, necessity and experience, the people hope for better times, and it may be they will be gratified. To an extent they will be, and at the next general election be able to elect and inaugurate men of their own choice. This state is so far away from the north—the field so rich in spoils, that adventurers love it; and the federal administration knowing how well all stories of outrages on the negro can be supplemented on paper to appear as unmitigated and diabolical, and how the testimony of witnesses can be manufactured and magnified before investigating committees organized to confirm canards is quick to avail itself of opportunities to crush out any true expression of the people—foster false election returns, sustain usurpers in places of trust and honor and in a word, by force of bayonets, maintain a government in which the majority have had no controlling voice. The American colonies, before war of the revolution had not a tithe of the cause for complaint against the Northern country, that these people have to complain of federal military domination over state sovereignty.

In the House of Reps. to-day Mr. Estilette, of St. Landry, Paris, was elected speaker. The Republicans united on him against Wiltz and their vote with some conservatives elected him by a handsome majority. He is conceded to be an excellent choice—a conservative of old whig, antecedents. Pinchback, who was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature, this State two years ago, but who has not as yet been admitted to a seat, will, I think, be admitted next December, the concession, which the conservatives made in recognizing the Kellog government, will be used then in the Senate as an answer to the objections which till this time have kept him out of his seat. The "adjustment" will prove to have consequences not contemplated by the conservatives. The General Assembly cannot elect a Senator now, for Pinchback holds a certificate of election under the same Kellog government, hence there is no vacancy and therefore can be no election till a vacancy shall transpire.

CONFLICT OF RACES.

The conflict between the races cannot be arrested; it may be tempered to a condition wherein violence will not be used except when aggression on the part of the blacks shall become unbearable, but the dignity of the white race will assert itself at all times, and the negro, by force of that sentiment higher and mightier than the arms of law, will have to take his place in subordination to that sentiment. Laws may define the civil rights of the negro, and courts enforce remedies for violations of this, but no law will be efficacious which impinges the domain of social intercourse and polity and attempts to make a white man minimize his race to the standard of negro equality. The negro will not be allowed to elevate himself by lowering the white man. He must rise by merit and be satisfied to abide distinctions which society imposes in his case, as in cases where the aristocracy of mind and money makes insuperable distinct in the societies of white people, and to which inexorability they must ever yield, and no legislation can ever help them. Enough of politics, at least enough for this time and for me who for many years have taken no part in such.

It may be regarded as true in social and political disorders as it is philosophy that no matter how much the various social forces of a country may be disturbed, they will, if left to themselves, "in a certain tolerable manner, settle down equilibrium," just as water will find its common level. And as the true independence of a State depends on the regulation of its own internal affairs, in its own way, it will promptly re-act against the influence of any power not having its seat within its own territorial limits, and this re-action will prolong, discord and commotion as long as that foreign influence shall be excited. Therefore, in this view, I assert, that true policy and statesmanship concur in demanding no further congressional legislation as to the civil rights of the colored race, south and north. Let the equilibrium come "sua motu," that is, inspired by sentiments peculiar to those who are living in the disturbed States, by concessions which each party may make for the greater good of the whole.

The season is backward, warm days and cool nights and much rain, gardens blossomed and flowered, weeks ago, and the city has been redolent therefrom—shade trees and forests are attired in their purest green, strawberries have been in market for several weeks and now delicious dewberries, but the price 80c per quart, for the former and but little less for the latter. Cotton and cane are late. Corn is up and out and a greater crop is put in than ever before. The river is high, many crevasses are letting in water, but no danger is now feared.

Having fully complied with request, I hope this will prove satisfactory to you and the readers of the COURIER.

JOHN W. DAWSON.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Judge Neilson and the scandal-case lawyers have signed a petition to the New York Legislature, asking for special legislation which shall give the Supervisors of Brooklyn power to further compensate the jurymen who have served over thirty days.

A dispatch from Fort Laramie says: "Capt. Mix's company, who were sent after the mining party at Harney's Peak, has secured the whole of them, consisting of sixteen men, one woman and a boy.

The discovery of lead and silver in Salisbury, Mass., is reported. A sale has just been made of a portion of the Chipman lode, Newburyport, on the basis of a valuation of $1,000,000 the mine.

It is reported that a well-known merchant of New York, a bachelor of 80, has given $1,000,000 and signed a will bequeathing the balance of his estate, valued at $4,000,000, except a life interest of $250,000 of estate, to several relatives, to endow a College of Music in that city....The Mill river region in Massachusetts has been the scene of another catastrophe, the breaking of a dam having let loose a flood which carried with it disaster and destruction to the extent of $200,000 worth of property in the villages of Wrentham and Norfolk, about 25 miles from Boston. No loss of life is reported.

The centennial celebrations at Concord and Lexington of the first shots fired in the war of American Independence took place on April 19, on which occasion the patriotism of the old Bay State seems to have been aroused to the utmost pitch. The day was ushered in with the firing of cannon, and then followed civic and military processions, orations, songs, etc. The President and Vice President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, United States Senators, members of Congress, Governors of States, Judges, Generals, poets, orators, and eminent men of the republic, lent their presence to the patriotic occasion, while mighty crowds, only limited in size by their ability to reach the historic scenes, participated in the memorable celebration. The extreme cold weather had the effect to interfere somewhat with the complete fulfillment of the contemplated order of procedure; but nevertheless the joint centennial was a magnificent success.

Owing to inadequate railroad facilities at the Concord and Lexington celebration, some 3,000 people were forced to camp out over night in the latter place, sleeping in barns, churches, etc. All night long the road to Boston was crowded with pedestrians.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met in New York last week, and transacted business relative to insurance interests. The percentage of losses the past year has been greater than any year since the great Chicago fire....Wearied with the continued drudgery of reportorial work attending the Beecher trial, Dr. Julius Duncan, a reporter of the Brooklyn *Freie Presse*, took a dose of opium last week, and is now with the angels, it is hoped. He left a letter stating that he was sick of the blasphemy and perjury of the Beecher trial.

THE WEST.

In the case of John W. Wright for the forgery of Indian bounty warrants, on trial at St. Louis, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty....John Welch gave himself up to the police in East St. Louis last Friday, confessing to having helped to fire the elevator of Rush & Co., at Indianapolis, recently, causing a loss of $75,000....An important arrest of counterfeiters and capture of their tools and product was made at Boscobel, Wis., last week. ....Mrs. E. L. Erwin, a highly respectable young widow, of Hannibal, Mo., the other day, tied a clothes-line around herself and her little girl, 6 years old, fastened the other end to a stake in the ground, and then took the child in her arms and deliberately walked into Bear Creek. Both were drowned.

The Sioux City party of miners in the Black Hills was recently attacked by Indians, and one man killed....Advices from Kansas City, Mo., report that 800 to 1,000 Cheyennes are on the war path.

Prof. Thompson, a geologist, arrived at Omaha, a few days ago, with specimens of pure gold, taken from the placer diggings on Douglas creek, in the Medicine Bow range, 90 miles from Laramie. Miners from Idaho and California made $10 to $40 per day there. Valuable quartz was also found in the vicinity....A telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "The warm days have hatched and revealed a myriad of grasshoppers in all the counties of Northwest Missouri. Considerable apprehension is felt on account of the fact. The hope of the farmers is, that they may take wings, as is their habit, and leave the locality of their hatching."....The Supreme Court of the State of Kansas have decided the act authorizing counties and municipalities to issue bonds for the purchase of seed grain for destitute settlers to be unconstitutional.... A successful attempt was made a few days ago to wreck a train on the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad near Mankato, Minn. The engine and half a dozen stock cars were precipitated through a bridge into a ravine below. About fifty head of cattle were killed, but the passengers miraculously escaped....The Northern Pacific railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver....Exciting reports of Indian outrages continue to come from the frontier. Four soldiers had a fight with a band of savages near Grenada, Kan., last week. Several of the latter were sent to the happy hunting grounds.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a large number of reports concerning crop prospects in various parts of the West, from which it appears that wide-spread damage has resulted from the recent extremely cold weather. Great injury has been done to winter wheat, and other small grains sown early in the spring have suffered from heavy frosts and protracted cold. In many cases fields will be replowed and planted with corn, the acreage of which promises to be unusually large. From the fruit-growing regions the reports indicate extensive disaster to the prospects of the season's crop by reason of the Arctic wave.... The suit for libel brought by Miss Alice A. Early, of Rockford, Ill., against Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was tried at Chicago last week, and resulted in a verdict for $25,000 damages.

R. F. Allen was last week declared bankrupt at Des Moines, a sufficient number of creditors having petitioned for such a decree. S. S. Etheridge was appointed provisional assignee. It is probable that the creditors will realize from fifteen to twenty per cent. from the estate....Considerable damage was done, and interruption of travel caused, by floods along the line of the Union Pacific railroad last week....War is again being waged against the notorious James brothers in Western Missouri.

THE SOUTH.

The Louisiana House of Representatives reorganized by the election of Estelle (Compromise Conservative) as Speaker. Estelle was supported by Gov. Kellogg and the solid Republican vote, and was elected by 66, to 37 for Wiltz....A fire at Charlotte, N. C., on the 16th of April, destroyed $250,000 worth of property.

At a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., last week, to arrange for decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers on the 22d of May, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking ex-Federal soldiers to participate in the ceremonies....Reports from many sections of the South show that the recent cold spell was the severest experienced for years. Fruits and early vegetables were seriously damaged....The first criminal prosecution for libel against a newspaper ever known in South Carolina has been commenced by ex-Congressman Bowen against the Charleston *News and Courier*, the indictments for publications extending through several years.

Specials from Galveston report a second raid on the American settlements in Texas by Mexican marauders, who burn, sack and pillage as they proceed.

The Tryon factory at Chattanooga, Tenn., was burned last Saturday night. The loss sustained will reach $150,000; insurance, $85,000. Upward of 150 workmen are thrown out of employment.

The Louisiana Legislature has taken the preliminary steps toward the impeachment of the Auditor of that State for high crimes and misdemeanors in office....It has been ascertained that at least eight of the bandits who recently raided into Texas from Mexico and committed depredations upon settlers can be captured if our government demand their surrender from Mexico....Ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina, was Wednesday arrested charged with embezzling $28,000 from the sinking fund.

WASHINGTON.

The Government Departments are making extensive preparations for the Centennial.... John Sherman, Jr., a son of Senator Sherman, and Col. Fred. Grant, have opened a bank in Washington....A very perceptible contraction in the aggregate circulation of National Bank notes is noticed at the Treasury. The actual decrease, aside from the temporary withdrawals incident to the operation of the Redemption Agency, is estimated at $10,000,000. This contraction is attributable to failures, to liquidations, and to withdrawals.

The rumor is again started that Attorney-General Williams is to resign....The parties implicated in the mail contract frauds will escape punishment on account of the law not being definite enough....The Interior Department has information that representative Chiefs of the Sioux Indians have indicated a desire to come to Washington to negotiate for the cession of the Black Hills country.

Ex-Marshal Hinds, accused of complicity in the mail contract frauds, has been held in $25,000 bail to await the action of the District grand jury....The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $5,000,000 in 5-20 coupon bonds, upon which interest will cease on the 20th of July. They are included within the following numbers: Fifties, from No. 15,401 to 17,100; one hundreds, from No. 40,001 to 44,200; five hundreds, from No. 20,001 to 22,400; one thousands, from No. 66,001 to 70,950.

Attorney-General Williams has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect May 15. It is believed that Secretary Bristow will be his successor....President Grant authorizes a positive denial of the report that Minister Washburne had been instructed by his government to request the French government resume diplomatic relations with Mexico.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Seventieth Day.—After an interruption of several days, caused by the illness of Mr. Fullerton, the great scandal trial was resumed with the defendant on the stand for cross-examination. The testimony was explanatory of the letters in the case, in the midst of which Mr. Fullerton charged the witness with evasion of direct questions, for which he was promptly rebuked by Judge Neilson.

Seventy-first Day.—The passages between the defendant and his cross-examiner were unusually sharp, and the latter was rewarded with some measure of success in his attempts to worm out damaging admissions. It transpired that Mr. Beecher adopted the theory of blackmail at the instigation of his lawyers, who, he says, drilled him up to the point of making an allegation which he did not then, and does not now, believe to be true.

Seventy-second Day.—An interesting part of the cross-examination was in reference to Beecher's health, and what he meant by his letter to Mrs. Tilton, in 1873, that when he last saw her he did not expect to live three days. He acknowledged his general health was good that year, but he had what he thought were symptoms of apoplexy in 1856, which he afterward found to be mere results of nervous exhaustion. The cross-examination ended, and after a short re-direct examination the witness left the stand. But few "points" were made by counsel on either side.

Seventy-third Day.—The court was not more than half full. H. O. Armour, a merchant, of Brooklyn, testified that Moulton threatened to "make it hotter than hell" for any one who would testify against him. H. M. Cleveland, a member of the Plymouth investigating committee, testified that Beecher could not have confessed to Mrs. Moulton on June 2, 1873.

POLITICAL.

In the Louisiana House of Representatives, on the 20th, the majority report of the Committee on Elections, seating four Conservatives who had been declared elected by the Returning Board, and unseating four Republican members, was adopted by a majority of 61 to 32. This gives the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. A committee which had been appointed to examine the books of the Auditor of State, made a report recommending that that officer be impeached.

A Washington special to a Western paper states that Secretary Delano's resignation has been in the hands of the President ever since last December, "and whenever he is satisfied that he can insist upon his resignation being accepted without incurring the imputation that the President has requested him to resign, he will do so."....The Lincoln Club, of New York, last week gave a reception to Congressman Lawson, who, in a speech, urged the Republican party to nominate Senator Conkling for President.

GENERAL.

The Patent-Office, a department of the government which has hitherto been regarded as free from the taint of corruption and fraud, now comes in for its share of investigation. It is charged that the Chief Examiner of the Patent-Office has been guilty of the grossest abuses of the sacred functions of his position.

Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, is engaged with a large force in hatching out young shad along the Carolina coast. He will proceed northward as the season advances, and intends to hatch out 2,000,000 young shad in the Potomac during May. Of these, several hundred thousand will be transported West to stock rivers in the Mississippi valley.

In view of the threatened prevalence of yellow fever on the Southern coast, the surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron advises the removal of the naval forces from Key West.

An investigation of the condition of the winter wheat by the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington shows the crop as a whole to be much below the status of that of last year in April. There is an apparent increase of about 7 per cent. in the areas of winter wheat, amounting in round numbers to 1,500,000 acres, though that portion of winter killed and to be replanted in other crops may be equal in the West to the enlargement of the planted area. This increase is small in the Middle States, considerable in Illinois and Missouri, and proportionately largest in the Gulf States and in Kansas, reaching 30 per cent. in the Southwest.

FOREIGN.

A party of three persons ascended from Paris in a balloon, on Friday last, for the purpose of making scientific observations. The balloon attained the extraordinary height of 8,000 meters (over 26,000 feet). Two of the aeronauts were suffocated to death, and, when the balloon reached the ground, the third was almost insensible. His recovery is doubtful....The war-cloud has passed from the horizon of Europe once more. The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs reported to Parliament last week the tenor of Bismarck's reply to the last Belgian note, and stated that cordial verbal interchanges of good feeling had passed between the representatives of the two nations.

The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Sutherland, and their attendants, were present at one of the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey in London, recently....It is now stated that the Pope will select Montreal for his residence, in the event of his being compelled to leave Rome....The bill withdrawing state grants from Catholic Bishops has passed the Prussian Chambers and been signed by the Emperor.

A plot has been discovered in Khiva for the massacre of all the Russians in that province. The Afghanistans are said to be implicated..... In a duel between two Parisian editors, Maggiola and Roget, both were wounded; weapons, swords.

A gold medal has been presented by the French Geographical Society to the family of the late Capt. Hall, in commemoration of the exploits of the Arctic explorer.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The financial situation remains unchanged. The supply of loanable funds is ample, and the demand light. Interest rates, 8@10 per cent. at the banks, and 7@18 per cent on the street. Exchange dull. Government bonds firm and in demand, with values steady and firm, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	122½	122¾
U. S. 5-20's of '62	118½	118½
U. S. 5-20's of '64	119½	119½
U. S. 5-20's of '65	121½	121¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	120½	120¾
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	121½	121¾
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	121½	121¾
U. S. 10-40's	116	116½
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	115	115½
U. S. currency 6's	121¾	...

Gold was 114⅞@115.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	59,725	65,864	52,898	60,092
Wheat, bu	262,541	408,695	268,465	687,119
Corn, bu	45,667	409,881	136,990	149,871
Oats, bu	112,050	223,262	88,575	160,080
Rye, bu	6,049	13,075	400	10,222
Barley, bu	30,481	24,826	36,782	30,166
Dressed hogs	172	234	......	
Live hogs, No.	64,079	66,576	45,054	55,456
Cattle, No.	19,402	18,955	16,671	14,276

There was less interest shown in the grain markets during the past week, and, although a fair speculative business was transacted, the markets were comparatively quiet. The firmness and advancing tendency gave place to a weak feeling, and, with the exception of Thursday and Friday, the daily tendency of values was to a lower range. The May option was the chief center of attraction, the longer futures ruling comparitively dull, while but a limited business was transacted for immediate delivery. The recent liberal advance in values left a good margin for operators on the long side of the trade, and a satisfactory profit to speculators who had been carrying the grain for an advance, and then were not at all slow in taking advantage of the profit in their favor to sell out and take in their differences. The condition of the Liverpool and New York markets was not particularly favorable for the maintainance of prices, the advices being unfavorable in their tenor. The receipts are still light but operators anticipate increased arrivals before the close of the month. The May shorts had made ample prepartion for their contracts, and were therefore less anxious to buy. Numerous selling orders were received from the interior and from other markets. In making calculations on the current prices and the market for the week, cash grain should not be taken into consideration, as the daily changes in the storage of receipts made very irregular prices. There was really no actual change in storage, but the transfer from winter to summer storage rates necessitated frequent changes in values. Wheat has declined about 3@4c per bushel. Corn shared in the weakness, ruling 3½c lower. "New" will be dropped in the inspection of corn. April 20th and straight No. 2 will be the only No. 2 grades. We may then look for large receipts. Oats were 2c lower. Rye and barley firm and higher all around.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.03½@1.06½	$1.01½@1.02¾
No. 2, seller April	1.02½@1.04½	@1.01¾
No. 2, seller May	1.06½@1.07	@1.03½
No. 2, seller June	1.07½@1.08½	@1.05½
No. 2 corn, cash	.71 @ .73½	.71½@ .73
No. 2 corn, seller April	.71 @ .73½	@ .74½
No. 2 corn, seller May	.79½@ .79½	.76½ bid
No. 2 corn, seller June	.77½@ .78½	.78½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	.59 @ .61½	.59½@ .60
No. 2 oats, seller April	.59 @ .59½	@ .59½
No. 2 oats, seller May	.62½@ .63	.60½ bid
No. 2 oats, seller June	.63½@ .63½	.61½ bid
No. 2 rye, cash	1.10 @1.12	1.03 @1.04
No. 2 barley, cash	1.10 @1.15	@1.23
No. 2 barley, s. April	@1.08	@1.20
No. 2 barley, s. May	@1.08	@1.10
No. 3 barley, cash	1.02 @1.03	1.10 @1.12½

PROVISIONS.

This market was rather unsettled during the past week, and the fluctuations in prices were quite severe. At the close of the week there was a moderate business transacted, but advices from the East were generally of an unfavorable tenor, and rather a weak feeling prevailed. Cash mess pork closed at $21.90@21.95; seller May sold at $21.95@22.10, and closed at the inside; seller June closed easy at $22.20@22.25; and seller July at $22.50. Caddy lard was in fair demand, and prices ruled steady at 17¼@18c, according to size of packages, with ¼c off for large orders.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was very active and values were firm and steadily advancing in spite of large receipts. Eastern advices favorable and shippers buying freely, quality good. Medium to fair steers $4.75@5.50; good $5.50@5.90; choice $5.90@6.50; extra $6.75@7.25. Hogs firm and steady at $7.40@8.50 poor to extra, generally at $7.65@8.75. Sheep fairly active at $4.00@6.50 poor to choice.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

A fair degree of activity was shown in the seed market during the past week, and a firm feeling pervaded. Timothy was a shade higher, and by the close of the week quite a liberal advance was established in Hungarian and millet. The market closed at about $2.35@2.40 for fair to good timothy, and $2.50 for prime. Clover was dull at $6.60@6.75 for medium and $7.75@8.00 for mammoth. Flax quotable at $1.55@1.65 for good to prime crushing. Hungarian sold at 90@1.15 for common to choice; closed at $1.10@1.12½ for prime. Millet was scare and firm at $1.25@1.40, according to quality. Highwines were in demand and prices were firm. Closing sales were made at $1.12.

PRODUCE.

The movement in the butter market was rather light, and prices were without apparent change. Supply of all descriptions good. Roll butter sold at 10@16c for common to choice in lots and 18@20c in a retail way. Packed quotable at 11@13c for common to fair, 14@17c for good to choice in lots, and retail sales ranged at 20@28c for good to fancy. Beans were quiet and easy; choice Eastern mediums $1.80@1.85 and Western $1.50@$1.75, according to quality. Broom corn was in demand and firm at 11½@14c for good to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stock braid. Cheese was dull at 5@12½c for common, 13@15c for fair to good, and 15@16½c for good to prime. Cider was quiet at $5.75@6.00 per brl for choice sweet. Cranberries were unchanged; choice cultivated sold at $11.00@12.00 per brl for choice. Dried peas were slow sale at $2.00@2.10 for choice green and $1.60@1.65 for marrowfat. Feathers were quiet at 48@52c for prime live geese; 4@5c for chicken, and 30@35c for choice turkey tail feathers. Hides were quiet but steady at 5@5½c for grubby, 8@8½c for green salted, and 14@14½c for calf. Hops remain dull at 30@38c for good to choice new from first hands. Poultry was scarce and in good demand. Turkeys at 16@17c for live and 17@18c for dressed; chickens sold at $3.50@5.50 per doz and 11@13c per pound, according to quality. Potatoes were offered more freely and prices were easier, closing at $1.03@1.05 for Eastern peachblows in car lots, and $1.15 in small lots from store; early rose about 95c@$1.00 in car lots; Western peachblows quotable at about $1.00, and mixed sold at 75c@80c. Tallow quiet at 8½c for solid and 8½c for cake. Vegetables were slow sale. Onions quotable at $3.25@3.50 for yellow in barrels. Turnips 40@80c and cabbage 90c@$1.10. Veal was in moderate request at 4@9c for common to choice carcasses.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was a fair demand for the different descriptions of cooperage, and prices were steady at the following quotations: Pork barrels $1.10, lard tierces $1.35, whisky barrels $1.90@2.10, and flour barrels 45@55c each. Trade was fair in the lumber market and prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at $16.00@38.00 for common to choice A boards; $11@12 for common boards, joist and scantling 12 to 16 feet; $13.00@18.50 for fencing; $3.00@3.50 per 1,000 for A sawed shingles and $2.00@2.25 per 1,000 for lath. There was a fair movement in wood and prices ruled steady. Hickory quotable at $8.00@8.50 per cord at the yards; maple, $7.00@7.50; beech, $6.00@6.50, and slabs $4.50@5.50.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK		
Beeves	10½@	12½
Hogs—Dressed	9 @	10
Cotton	16 @	17
Flour—Superfine Western	4 60 @	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 18 @	1 20
No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 28
Corn	90 @	93
Oats	74 @	76
Rye	1 08 @	1 10
Pork—New Mess	21 00 @	22 00
Lard	15½@	16½
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 31½@	1 31½
Corn—No. 2 New	71 @	72
Oats—No. 2	61 @	63
Rye—No. 2	1 06 @	1 08
Pork—Mess	21 00 @	22 00
Lard	15¼@	15½
Hogs	7 00 @	7 75
Cattle	5 00 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 03 @	1 05
No. 2	1 00½@	1 01½
Corn—No. 2	71 @	73
Oats—No. 2	.. @	44½
Rye	1 16 @	1 18
Barley—No. 2	1 14 @	1 16
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 18 @	1 22
Corn—New	73 @	75
Oats	68 @	70
Rye	1 15 @	1 17
Pork—Mess	22 25 @	22 50
Lard	15½@	15¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 22 @	1 24
Amber	1 16 @	1 18
Corn	74 @	76
Oats	64 @	66
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	@	1 25
Amber	1 14 @	1 16
Corn—New	73 @	75
Oats	61 @	63
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 18 @	1 20
No. 2 Red	1 14 @	1 16
Corn	76 @	78
Oats	64 @	66

A Lost Cause.

E. A. Howe, an attorney of the San Francisco police court, blushes and hangs his head to think himself a man. He was going to a religious revival at night and his attention was attracted by a man making rapid tracks, and another following crying: "Stop thief." The race was taking place on his side of the street, and directly in his path. It was coming toward him with a rush. Howe had a splendid opportunity to distinguish himself before he went to meeting, besides doing something neat to benefit his business—as a police lawyer. He let the chance go by. The man who was ahead in the race drew something large and round from his pocket and threatened to blow the roof off Howe's brains if he dared lay hands on him or impede his progress. Howe stepped aside and carried off his brains in triumph. And the cry of "stop thief" ran along the street from a hundred fellows who joined in the chase. Howe went to meeting and told how he had been mercifully preserved from a violent death. His story was that a desperado had presented a big pistol close to his head, and that an overruling Providence had prevented it from going off. Farther down the street the course of the fugitive was stopped by a man who had a strong arm and Providence on his side. He knocked down the thief, grappled with and arrested him. The fellow was armed only with a big bologna sausage, and the mercifully-preserved Mr. Howe does not tell his story of miraculous escape from death any more, either at meeting or in the precincts of the police court. He lost a clear case of arresting and then defending his own thief.

A horse raised in Oregon, but owned San Francisco, has six perfectly formed feet. The two extra feet grow out of the fetlocks of the two forelegs, and, though small, are fully developed. The animal is stylish, works in single or double harness, and is about five years old.

A Louisville woman has sued a lodge of Knights of Pythias for $50,000 for having fatally injured her husband during the initiation ceremonies.

The Senses of Bees.

The lenses of the bees' eyes are not adjustable; and, though they can see accurately at great distances, they, like some men, seem blind to objects close by. They dart down to the door of their hives with unerring precision; but, if from any cause they miss the opening, they are obliged to rise in the air and take another look. A bee's sense of taste is also imperfect, foul ditch-water and ill-smelling plants being often preferred. Bees haven't any ears to speak of, but their sense of smell—which, by the way, according to Huber, is in the mouth—is very keen. Honey-bees often, in scarce seasons, attack the bumble-bees on their return from the fields laden with honey, and force them to disgorge all they have collected. Its presence in the honey-bag must have been detected by the sense of smell. The sense, however, which is the most perfect is the touch, and that seems to be wholly in their antennæ. When one bee meets another, greetings are made by crossing their antennæ. Huber says it constructs its comb in darkness; it pours its honey into the magazines, feeds its young, judges of their age and necessities, recognizes its queen, all by aid of its antennæ, which are much less adapted for becoming acquainted with objects than our hands. Therefore, shall we not grant to this sense modifications and perfections unknown to the touch of man?

Dying Words.

"It is well."—*Washington.*

"I must sleep now."—*Byron.*

"Kiss me, Hardy."—*Nelson.*

"Head of the army."—*Napoleon.*

"Don't give up the ship."—*Lawrence.*

"Let the light enter."—*Goethe.*

"Into Thy hands, O Lord."—*Tasso.*

"Independence forever."—*Adams.*

"The artery ceased to beat."—*Haller.*

"Is this your fidelity?"—*Nero.*

"God preserve the Emperor."—*Haydn.*

"It is the last of earth."—*J. Q. Adams.*

"Give Dayroles a chair."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

"A dying man does nothing well."—*Franklin.*

"Let not poor Nelly starve."—*Charles II.*

"What! is there no bribing death?"—*Cardinal Beaufort.*

"All my possessions for a moment of time."—*Queen Elizabeth.*

"It matters little how the head lieth."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

"Clasp my hand, my dear friend. I die."—*Alfieri.*

"I feel as if I were to be myself again."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

"Let me die to the sound of delicious music."—*Mirabeau.*

Was Obliging.

The other evening a kind-looking old man was escorted to a room on the third floor of a hotel to pass the night, and it wasn't five minutes before the bell indicated that he wanted to see a waiter. A colored boy ran up, stuck his head into the room, and asked what was wanted. The old man said he didn't want any thing, but the waiter was hardly down stairs before the bell rang again.

"Did you want suffin?" he inquired, as he reached the room again.

"Nothing," replied the old man, as he opened the door.

In about two minutes the bell rang again, and this time the waiter exclaimed:

"If you don't want nuffin, what ar' ye pullin' de bell fur?"

"I want to oblige the waiter," replied the old man.

"De waitah! Oblige de waitah?"

"Yes; it says here, 'Please ring the bell for the waiter,' and if he wants it rung I'm willing to oblige him, though I'm tired and sleepy, and shan't pull it more 'n four times more, unless I know that some of his family are sick."

A Pigeon Hunter.

A man about thirty years old, having a shot-gun on his shoulder and two pigeons in his hand, was yesterday standing on a street corner telling a crowd that he had been out and killed five hundred pigeons since sunrise.

"You're a liar!" shouted a man at the edge of the crowd.

The stranger looked at him long and earnestly, and then inquired:

"Where did you get acquainted with me?"

Lazy persons die young. It is the active in body and brain who live to extreme old age, as a rule. It is abundantly proven that exercise of the mind invigorates its bodily receptacle, even when that exercise is carried to an apparently extreme point. The brain, the reservoir of nervous energy to the rest of the system, increases in volume and vigor by use, just as the arm of the blacksmith or the leg of the dancer gains in muscular development. The general system benefits by the enhanced brain-power, and greater vitality and longevity is the result. Work by method and on system, even when severe, is not only quite compatible with long life, but is actually conducive to it, while the torpor of idleness or the excitements of fitful effort are the sure precursors of mental and physical degeneration. This is a useful doctrine to preach, and still more useful to practice.—*Dr. Hall.*

He Was the One.—Seven or eight boys were rushing around the postoffice Saturday, headed by a yellow-haired youth who was saying:

"All I want in this world is to lay my hands on him!"

He presently came upon a boy weighing about ten pounds more than himself, and rushing at him he exclaimed:

"Did you lick my brother Ben?"

"Yes, I did," replied the boy, dropping his bundle and spitting on his hands.

"Well," continued the other lad, backing slowly away, "he needs a licking once a week to teach him to be civil!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Big Guns.—It is thought by nautical men that small vessels mounting heavy guns are the most effective in naval warfare, and that these gigantic pieces, properly served, will hereafter decide the fate of naval battles. A single shot from a monster gun with a long range may cripple the largest and finest line-of-battle-ship that was ever launched.

All Sorts.

The Baltimore oyster trade employs 20,000 men.

Andy Johnson, Jr., edits a paper at Greenville, Tenn.

The Prince of Wales and John Dillon have both "quit off short."

A Dallas (Texas) man recently killed 215 rice birds at one shot.

The Japanese persimmon has been introduced into California.

New Orleans estimates her coming sugar crop at 200,000 hogsheads.

A wild-cat weighing 40 pounds has been captured in the vicinity of Troy, Kan.

A progressive hen in Robertson county, Kentucky, has succeeded in laying a chicken.

The King of Ashantee has gone into retirement, leaving his son to reign in his stead.

The State of Nevada, with a population of 55,000, has 900 places licensed to sell strong drink.

Sioux City has a man named Muchwrath; but he is said to be a very good-natured sort of person.

Covington, Ga., has a negro man over 100 years old, but he is gradually killing himself by chewing tobacco.

Henry Ward Beecher has invested in a tract of land in Florida adjoining his sister Harriet's orange plantation.

The aggregate force of all boards and societies in Japan is but one ordained missionary for each 1,000,000 of people.

Baron de Waldeck, the Parisian artist, works ten hours a day regularly. He celebrated his 109th birthday last month.

The Emperor of Japan talks of visiting France next summer, coming by the way of the Suez canal, with three ships and a numerous suite.

The new Baltimore City Hall, a beautiful marble structure, built at a cost of $3,000,000, was occupied for the first time March 31.

It is stated that a Western editor drives off beggars by offering them 50 cents an hour to read original poetical contributions.

In consequence of the increase of postage on third-class matter, the Postoffice Department is issuing two-cent newspaper wrappers.

President MacMahon has conferred the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor upon the celebrated violinist, Henri Vieuxtemps.

The Pope has forwarded $200 as a contribution toward rebuilding St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, which was burned a few months ago.

The Boston spelling match was bothered with such easy words as cerisas, ptyalagogtachygraph, giaour, tael, eyot, fichus, sachamy and demoniacal.

A chance for rhymers! The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of New York, has offered one hundred dollars for the best home mission hymn sent to 149 West Thirty-fourth street, before next July.

No Irishman ever made a greater bull than the English lawyer, who drew up an indictment charging that the prisoner killed a man with a certain wooden instrument called an iron pestle.

The first native Chinaman ever naturalized in the United States was Yung Wing, the Educational Commissioner to America from the Celestial Empire, who was made a voter at Hartford last week.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* asserts that James Gordon Bennett is fitting out an Arctic expedition. His partners in the enterprise are Lady Franklin and Captain Young.

A smart Eastern paper says that "a station-master on the Harlem road has a dog that smokes with as much ease and comfort as his master." It forgets to add, however, that it makes his master sick to look at a pipe.

The Remington Gun Works, at Ilion, N. Y., are employing 2,000 men night and day upon a contract for 300,000 breech-loading rifles for the Spanish government. Between 4,000 and 5,000 finished rifles are shipped per week.

Mrs. Jemima Seltzer, of North Carolina, has smoked a pipe and drunk strong coffee ever since she can remember, and she is as hearty at 95 as she was eighty years ago. The only time she was ever sick was when she smoked the first pipe.

Holland has 12,000 windmills in operation, each doing a six or ten-horse power service through the twenty-four hours. They are kept up at an annual cost of $4,000,000, and perform all the services required of steam engines at one-twentieth the cost.

How Pat Stopped a Train.

The Quincy *Herald* tells how a conductor on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, on his way with a heavy freight train, behind time, and with a full head of steam, saw a man frantically waving a monstrous umbrella to hail the train. The brakes went down, and with a mighty effort the heavy train was brought to a stop. The individual with the umbrella turned out to be Irish, and the following dialogue ensued: Son of Erin—"Can I see the conductor?" O'Neil—"You can; that's me." Son of Erin—"Is your name Charles O'Neil?" O'Neil—"It is." Son of Erin—"Are you from Ireland?" O'Neil—"I am." Son of Erin—"And are you from the county Kilkenny?" O'Neil—"I am not." Son of Erin—"Well, be gorra, Misther O'Neil, it's sorry indade I am to hear that last, for I had an own cousin named Charles O'Neil lave the Ould Dart and the county of Kilkenny, thirty-two years ago this coming December, and it's only a fortnight back that I heard there was one Charles O'Neil bossing this train, and how did I know but what he might be the same cousin? God bless yer soul!" O'Neil—"And is that all you want?" Son of Erin—"Begorra, isn't that enough? What more could an honest man want than to see a cousin that he hasn't laid eyes on for these thirty-two years?"

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

There are fifty-seven Cardinals in all. In the event of the Pope's death, a two-thirds vote of the body will be required to elect a new man, who must be from among their own number.

A young lady the other day performed the remarkable feat of walking from Nashua, N. H., to Lowell, a distance of fifteen miles, while in a somnambulistic fit. She was clad in her night-clothes.

After leaving the witness stand the other day, Mr. Beecher was jocosely asked by a friend how he liked it. "Oh well," he replied, laughing, "eels don't mind being skinned after they get used to it."

The jurors in the Beecher case get but $10 a week for their services, and naturally begin to feel that, however funny the trial may be to the spectators and principals and well-fed lawyers, it is martyrdom to them.

O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, may now be set down as the champion walker of the Continent. In a recent match with DeWitt, of New York, he walked a hundred miles in less than twenty-four hours. O'Leary is panting to out-travel that pedestrian fraud, Weston.

Chicago *Tribune:* "The editor of the Carlyle *Constitution* attended the funeral of a subscriber recently, and placed on the coffin a palm-leaf fan, a linen coat, and a thermometer, and everybody understood at a glance that the dear departed was four years behind on his subscription."

Mr. Horace R. Hobart, for a year past editor and proprietor of the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Daily Journal*, has purchased a controlling interest in the Chicago *Morning Courier*. Mr. Hobart is a journalist of experience and ability, and will no doubt make the *Courier* a lively and interesting paper.

Uriah Carruth, the Vineland (N. J.) editor who was recently shot by Landis, is recovering. Carruth is not the only man who has carried a bullet in his head. Gen. John F. Miller, of San Francisco, has just been relieved of an ounce ball which entered his eye at Liberty Gap, Tenn., July 24, 1863. It was taken from behind the eye-ball.

Gentlemen, let us again join and sing the praises of reopening spring in Tennysonian verse. Here goes for a starter:

In the spring the blithe street-sprinkler 'gins to rotu-
  nd plants;
In the spring the landlord's fancy turns to thoughts
  of an advance.
—*Chicago Times.*
In the spring the idler's biceps will relinquish baize
  and balls;
In the spring the idler's fancy turns to thoughts of
  base and balls.

The modern Damon and Pythias are living at South Abingdon, Mass. They are the two oldest living graduates of Brown University, it is said, and are both over 90 years old. They were born in the town, are members of the same church, were partners in practicing law, served together as Representatives in the Legislature, and are connected by family ties. They are both in good health.

Two important marine experiments are announced from England—one, a trial trip across the English channel by the newly-constructed seasick-proof Bessemer steamer; the other, the attempt of a man to float across the English channel—over twenty miles—by means of a new life-preserving apparatus. The steamer trial trip is pronounced entirely satisfactory, and the floating experiment almost equally so.

In the Lynchburg (Va.) *News* there is an obituary notice of Mr. Charles Henry Lynch, who, it is stated, was the grandson of Charles Lynch, the originator of the famous "Lynch law." The old tree is still standing in the yard of the family homestead from which Judge Lynch's victims were suspended. This statement is confirmed by the authority of Webster, who says "the term is derived from a Virginia farmer named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands."

The era of civil and religious liberty which the youthful King of Spain intimated was to begin with his accession to the throne has probably been postponed until a more convenient season. The right of petitioning for redress of wrongs is one of the fundamental principles of that constitutional system in England which he pretends to admire. Yet two prominent professors of the Madrid University have been arrested for exercising this right, and numerous others are also to be prosecuted.

The Washington National Monument Association have issued an appeal to the United States, in which they state that the monument has stood in its present condition for more than twenty years without the means to carry on the work. It will cost $500,000 to finish it. The centennial year of American Independence is fast approaching, and the Association feel that the shaft should be completed as soon as possible. They, therefore, ask all of the various orders, lodges, societies, granges, brotherhoods, military organizations, etc., to give something so that the work may be resumed and the cap-stone placed on the highest structure ever erected to man, during the most joyous year in the world's history—the year of American Jubilee.

It does seem as if people of intelligence rush to greater extremes than all others. After sentence of death had been pronounced upon Ruloff, the philologist and Binghamton murderer, doctors of medicine and theology and men distinguished in other professions begged that his life might either be saved by the executive or lengthened sufficiently to permit the elucidation of some interesting ideas then under investigation. He was hanged, though, on time. Now the doctors of Boston and vicinity regard Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, as the subject of a wonderful mental disease, one in fact that should be carefully studied for future recognition and treatment. But this poor boy finds none but a company of ladies to raise a voice to the Governor in his behalf, while the doctors, professors, and "many other prominent citizens," have urged his immediate execution, because it would be dangerous to have him running loose. Before he committed the last murder Jesse begged to be placed where he could do no harm. His request was unheeded then, but it will be now, in a few months.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

The New York *Graphic* nominates Samuel J. Tilden for President.

Ben. Wade says "if this glorious government is ever ruined it will be by office-seekers."

Two elections, to be held in Mississippi and California next fall, will complete the roll of members elect to the Forty-Fourth Congress.

Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, thinks that an ex-Congressman who seeks office thereby declares his inability to earn a livelihood in any other way.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, is a very prominent candidate for the United States Senator ship from that State. The Hon. James B. Beck is his most formidable rival.

In the course of the recent Senate debate on the Civil Rights bill, Senator Morton said: "I am one of those who believe in the right of women to vote, and I have always believed in that."

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, refused to veto the bill repealing the Local-Option law, although he was strongly urged to do so. He said the popular will on the subject was clearly enough expressed last fall.

California holds her quadrennial election for Governor and associate officers, and her biennial election of a Legislature in September. There are three parties in that State, Independent or Reformers, Democrats and Republicans, and there will probably be three corresponding tickets.

Gen. Burnside is said to be a striking contrast to his predecessor, Senator Sprague, who gave one the idea of a not-very-precocious boy. There is a sort of a full-dress-parade air about the General, who spoils his otherwise faultless and rather exquisite dress by wearing a snuff-colored vest buttoned up to the throat closely. His very striking face is much the best in full view, and his almost bald head looms up like a promontory of white chalk, bleak and bare.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The London *Spectator*, with the dazed air of a man who has just stepped out of the sunlight into a very dark and unknown room, says: "It is stated that one result of the last session of Congress has been to raise Mr. J. G. Blaine, a Pennsylvanian, who, however, resides in Maine, to the first position as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Blaine has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for the session, and his impartiality, firmness and vigor of mind have greatly struck the leaders of the party, who see that the traditionary dislike of the third term will be too strong for General Grant. The Democrats have not decided on their candidate yet, but it is not impossible that Mr. Andrew Johnson, the ex-President, and now Senator from Tennessee, may ultimately be adopted. He is a 'war Democrat' in opinion, is a Western man, made many friends at the White House, and has the same kind of attraction for the masses as General Jackson had. If he can maintain his present attitude for eighteen months, which is doubtful, he may prove the favorite of the party."

Judge Poland wrote a private letter recently concerning his action in Southern affairs, and of course it has got into print. Its most interesting portion is the following in reference to Arkansas politics: "The President was made to think otherwise, and there of course I differed with the President. But our action was wholly in harmony with his first action, and, as I believe, in entire harmony with the general sentiment of the Republican party. I think the President was entirely deceived in regard to the facts of the Arkansas case. Washington was full of Arkansas refugees all winter, and it was a matter of political life or death with them, and they were by no means scrupulous as to what they said. My action in the matter was, I think, required by the plainest principles of constitutional law and by the principles of the Republican party. So far as the President held different views, I think they were caused by an erroneous view of the facts, and that most unwearied and persistent and wicked efforts were used to deceive him. As soon as the opinion of even one House of Congress was expressed, he acquiesced at once, and directed the departments to recognize Garland as Governor."

INDIANA NEWS.

The Rush county farmers are rushing things this spring.

Wm. Hogan died on Monday at Fort Wayne, aged 102 years.

The *Brazil Miner* folks talk about their county-seat war, "which has been in the courts for thirty years." It promises to last as much longer.

At an adjourned term of the Circuit Court, Judge Franklin presiding, the relocation of the county seat was tried, and decided in favor of Brazil once more.

Abram J. Buckles, Auditor of Delaware county, has been declared a defaulter to the amount of $15,000, for which suit has been instituted against him.

The *Courier* states that the spring trade of Evansville is in the line of the marvelous. No such receipts were ever reported during the flush times of the war period.

A fishing-smack capsized last Saturday afternoon while trying to make the pier at Michigan City, and three of its men drowned. They were from Chicago, but their names have not yet been ascertained.

A supposed incendiary fire at Anderson, last week, destroyed the heading and stave factory of Henry Alford, with a large amount of stock. Building and machinery entirely destroyed. Loss about $5,000; no insurance.

Patents on inventions and improvements have recently been issued to citizens of this State as follows: Fracture splints, G. H. Brown, Indianapolis; draft equalizers, W. H. Brown, Lafayette; drive well points, D. A. Danford, Elkhart; rotary blowers, J. McClosky, Connersville.

A barn owned by James McCloud, near Milford, Kosciusko county, was struck by lightning, last week, and entirely destroyed, together with 300 bushels of corn, sixty tons of hay, two carriages, and other farming implements. Mr. McCloud was injured by try to get his stock out of the flames, but not seriously. Loss, $4,000.

A sad accident occurred at Lafayette on Monday, by which an old man named Conroy and his wife were killed while walking on the track of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad. They were both very old and feeble, and were caught by a switching train before they were aware of its approach. The engineer did not see them, as he was with his engine at the further end of the train.

Among its fishing notes the Terre Haute *Express* has the following: "Last week Mr. James Foster caught 18,000 pounds of fish at one time. It was done by stretching a large seine across the mouth of Mill creek, just above York, when the river was at its highest, and the fish were up in the creek, and as the river began to fall the fish moved back toward the river, and were stopped by the large seine. With a smaller seine he kept seining them out, and caught the above immense amount."

The Boonville *Enquirer* says: "The farmers throughout the country are busily engaged preparing for huge crops the coming season. A greater number of acres will be seeded this year than any former one, especially corn and potatoes. The average of wheat exceeds that of last season, and the prospects are equally as flattering. Almost every farmer is preparing for an increased crop of tobacco. The meadows look exceedingly well, and with a favorable season, the crop will exceed last year's in quantity."

Recent postal changes in Indiana: *Discontinued*—Bear Creek, Jay county; Cookerby, Vigo county. *Established*—Blair, DeKalb county, Jacob D. Leighty, Postmaster; Pleasant Plain, Huntington county, E. J. Scott, Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed*—Sunman, Ripley county, James M. Torrence; Versailles, Ripley county, William Will; Boston Store, Montgomery county, George H. Crider; Cortland, Jackson county, Allen A. Shepard; Kewannee, Fulton county, Rufus Blair; Oakland, Spencer county, Frederick Polk; Reno, Hendricks county, R. F. Hall.

As an illustration of the increasing value of walnut lumber, the Indianapolis *Journal* notes that the standing walnut trees on a half section of land in Miami county were sold recently for $17,000. There is a large amount of other timber on the tract, which is not included, only the walnut timber being sold. Walnut lumber is coming more and more into use throughout this country and Europe, and at present a very large business is done in preparing and shipping it from Indiana.

For some months past an organized gang of car thieves have been plying their vocation in the vicinity of Logansport, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway being the principal sufferers. The company has had detectives at work for some weeks past, and, everything being in readiness, they made arrests, capturing nine of the robbers and recovering a large quantity of the stolen freight, consisting of trunks, valices, boots, shoes, tobacco, liquors, dress goods, clothing, and various other articles, which were found concealed at the houses of the thieves. The ringleaders were three brothers named Wright, and a man named Evans Baker.

A young lady named Nora Wagner, a daughter of Lycurgus Wagner, of Franklin, was shot in the leg under singular circumstances, a few days ago, near that place. A youth named Robinson, the son of the Rev. L. D. Robinson, was sportively flourishing a pistol at a picnic, when a girl came up and playfully tapped the trigger with a stick. The pistol was by this means discharged, and the bullet buried itself in the limb of Miss Wagner, who was standing near. The bullet has not yet been found by the surgeons, though Miss Wagner suffers no great inconvenience from the wound. It is some satisfaction to know that the young idiot who carried the pistol was taken before the Mayor and fined for carrying concealed weapons.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of April 22, has a report of the condition of the crops in Northern Indiana, telegraphed from South Bend, which says: "Parties who have been well over that section of Northern Indiana where winter wheat is usually a large crop, concur in the report that wheat on the numerous small prairies is almost a total failure. Many farmers are already drilling in spring wheat on the fields that were sown last fall with winter wheat. In the cleared timber section, where there was protection from timber, wheat looks well, and will average about a two-third yield. It is estimated that this county will give about half a crop, which is better than the adjoining counties will do. Owing to the low prices last fall, not more than three-fourths the average was sown, as compared with the year before. Corn commanding good prices will cause a larger planting this season than ever before."

German Gymnastic Drill.

In a private letter to a gentleman in New York, the contents of which are furnished to the Cincinnati *Gazette* by a correspondent, the secret of the success attending the German arms in recent struggles is partially unfolded by a description of the drill under which the soldiers have to pass. The writer witnessed some portions of it while strolling near the barracks outside of Madgeburg. For raw recruits a lot of gun boxes were piled up to a height of four or five feet, and over these the men were required to make handsprings, each one on failing being required to try it again and again until successful. Another squad was practicing a leap over a four foot high pile, touching only with the right hand. Others were springing with the help of the left hand only, and others still without touching either hand. At one side of the drill ground were horizontal bars, and other appliances of the gymnasium, at all of which squads were at exercise, every squad being under the supervision of an officer. In another place was a wall breast high, over which soldiers in full-marching order with muskets and knapsacks were leaping, with only the assistance of their left hands. With bayonets fixed they marched to the front of the wall, and halted at the word of command. Then, at another order, each man rested his left hand on the wall, and at another he leaped over, without touching feet or hitting the butt of his musket against the stone. Several times they did thus, and then, from a distance of twelve or fifteen yards, went over it at a run in the same way, by the use of only the left hand. Such exercise as all this gives a man must necessarily make him, in a measure, insensible to the ordinary fatigue of an active campaign, and has also the double effect of keeping the men under strict discipline while improving their physique.

The Seven Wise Men of Greece.

These men are supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. Their names were Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cleobulus, and Periander. The reason of their being called "wise" is given differently by different authors, but the most approved account states that as some Coans were fishing, certain strangers from Miletus bought whatever should be in the nets without seeing it. When the nets were drawn in, they were found to contain a golden tripod, which Helen, as she sailed from Troy, is supposed to have thrown in there.

A dispute arose between the fishermen and the strangers as to whom it belonged, and as they could not agree they took it to the Temple of Apollo, and consulted the priestess as to what should be done with it.

She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece, and it was accordingly sent to Thales, who declared that Bias was wiser, and sent it to him.

Bias sent it to another one, and so on until it had passed through the hands of all the men, afterwards distinguished by the title of the "Seven Wise Men," and as each one claimed that some one was wiser than he, it finally was sent to the Temple of Apollo, where, according to some writers, it still remains to teach the lesson that the wisest are the most distrustful of their own wisdom.—*Methodist.*

The champion lifter, Mr. L. Barr, is an employee in one of the rolling mills in Indianapolis. He is said to be one of the most powerful men west of the Alleghanies. He often picks up a couple of rails weighing 1,120 pounds for small wagers, and can handle a 560 pound rail easier than most men can handle a fair-sized stick of wood. He is credited with having lifted 1,475 pounds not long since. This modern Samson wears his hair short, is six feet in hight, magnificently proportioned, and has very bright, black eyes.

"At Vienna," writes a musical correspondent, "we saw a little tenor struggling to carry off a fat soprano, to the amusement of the house, which she made stentorian mirth by turning around, whipping up the tenor and making her exit with him kicking under her arm."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

The Old Farm-House.

O, dear the old farm-house to me!
  The homely ways, the ample cheer,
The refuge at my mother's knee
  From childhood's every grief and fear.
And dear the memory of those days
  Bathed in love's amber atmosphere,
When all our voices rose in praise,
  When sire and child were bowed in prayer.
    But where are they,
    The fond, the gay,
  Who filled the great white house in May?

Gone like the birds from last year's nest!
  Gone as the leaves in autumn fly!
Some to the cities of the West;
  Some toil beneath an Indian sky;
Some, other prairies sow and reap;
  One sank beneath the moaning sea;
Some in the churchyard lie asleep,
  And, quivering in the old roof-tree,
    One homesick waits
    The swing of gates
  To waft her to heaven's bright estates!

Around the Farm.

An ill-bred thoroughbred is the worst animal a farmer can breed from.

Examine branches of fruit trees within reach, and remove everything containing eggs or insects.

To Save Plums from the Curculio.—The branches of the elderberry bush, hung among the branches of the plum tree, are said to effectually prevent the ravages of the curculio. They also drive away the striped bug from cucumber plants.

It is a good plan to keep a small field near the barn for growing roots. Even one acre heavily manured and thoroughly tilled would be found very profitable. After two years' thorough culture the expense is greatly lessened. Grow mangolds for cattle and carrots for horses.

Farm out-buildings are not complete until there is room for not only all the products of the farm, but also all the implements and vehicles necessary are provided for, and also a shop where tools can be kept for doing repairs and such jobs in bad weather as the farmer and his help may be able to do.

Dr. Sylvester, of Lyons, planted his orchard twenty-eight years ago, and from less than ten acres had 1,000 barrels this year. He does not keep stirring the surface because he believes it wastes the fertility. Does not believe in using large quantities of stable manure in the pear orchards, for it would cause blight. If his trees make three inches of wood yearly, he is satisfied.

For potatoes and corn, hog manure which contains plenty of well rotted corn cobs is one of the best things I ever used. Cobs contain a great deal of potash, and are extremely useful on soils which are deficient in that material. On almost all kinds of land, and for all farm crops, they are much more valuable than is usually thought, and ought to be carefully saved and used for manure.

In raising tomatoes for profit plant in rows four feet apart, alternating with rows of peas. The peas protect the tomatoes. The rows should be east and west. When the peas are picked remove the vines and take a light plow and turn a furrow away from the tomatoes. Raise the tomato plants in a seed bed, then set them in a cold bed and let them get stocky and finally take them to the soil.

The following table of periods which some of the most common seeds require in germinating is given in the *Michigan Farmer*:

	Days.		Days.
Wheat	1	Beet	6
Millet	1	Purslane	9
Hungarian grass	1	Cabbage	10
Barley	7	Parsley	40 to 50
Spinach	3	Hyssop	30
Beans	3		Years.
Mustard	3	Almond	1
Lettuce	3	Chestnut	1
Aniseed	4	Peach	1
Melon	4	Rose	2
Cress	5	Filbert	2
Cucumber	5	Hawthorn	2

The Dressed Weight of Animals.—Farmers, who have had but little experience in feeding animals for the market, are often disappointed because their beef and pork does not weigh as much as they thought it would. They are likely to overlook certain points which ought always to be taken into account when estimating the dress weight of animals. 1. Age. An old animal will not dress as much in proportion to its looks as a young and growing one. (!) 2. The degree of fatness. A creature well fattened will weigh a great deal more than one equally as large, but which has not been well fattened. 3. Amount of grain which has been fed. An animal which has had twenty or thirty bushels of meal will dress much heavier than one which was in equally good order when the fattening was commenced, and which may look equally well when it is finished, but which has been fed only half as much meal. 4. Length of time in which grain has been fed. A creature which has been mealed for five or six months will weigh more than one which has had about the same quantity of meal, but which has been fed only about half as long. In all cases liberal and long continued feeding is essential to the attainment of any great success in fattening animals of any kind. —*New England Homestead.*

About the House.

Brown paper is an excellent thing to polish tin with.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, you must choose small figures.

Wash-boilers that are inclined to rust, may be washed with sweet milk.

Vinegar Whey.—Take of milk one pint, vinegar half an ounce; boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd. Excellent for the sick.

Hop Yeast.—One handful of hops, three pints warm water, one cup brown sugar, one cup and a half of flour, one tablespoonful salt, two-thirds cup yeast.

Gum Arabic mucilage may be prevented from molding or fermenting by the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid, or better still, of a small portion of quinine.

Cure for a Felon.—Take a tablespoonful of fine salt, a tablespoonful of black pepper, a tablespoonful of vinegar, and the the yolk of an egg, simmer together and bind on. Renew twice a day. A never-failing remedy.

To Cement Brass to Glass.—Boil three parts of colophony with one of caustic soda and five of water. The soap or emulsion produced is mixed with half its weight of plaster-paris, zinc white, white lead, or prepared chalk.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

Children's Pudding.—Children like sweet things, and a nice and simple little pudding can be made for them by taking a pint of sirup and a large lump of butter, let them warm over the fire. Take some slices of baker's bread, let them simmer a few minutes in the sirup, and send to the table warm.

Moths in Carpets.—Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

Match Mats.—These can be made of ordinary sand paper cut in circular and octagonal shapes, fastened upon pasteboard and bound with bright-colored braids, a ring attached to each and the whole hung near the match-safe for use whenever a match is lighted. The unsightly marks that disfigure many walls may by this inexpensive and simple arrangement be entirely prevented. There should be one in every room in the house.

Give Us a Change.

Give us now a dash of etymology, syntax, or prosody. There has been something too much of this orthography. The spelling match has been productive of no good save to the peddlers of unabridged dictionaries. It has filled the victor with vainglory and the vanquished with consuming envy. There may have been in it fun for the boys, but the fatality among brags has been fearful. People who spelled along in blind confidence now fear to spell at all lest they be caught tripping. What right, anyway, has Noah Webster to set himself up as an authority for the spelling of words? Why may not every man, otherwise entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, be permitted to spell according to the dictates of his own conscience? We agree heartily with Gen. Jackson, who hated the spelling book with an intensity only equaled by Andrew Johnson's love of the constitution without a k. Said the General to a coxcomb critic, "If e-x-t-r-e-a-m doesn't spell extreme what in h— does it spell?" It was the General who originated the cabalistic sign O. K., his abbreviation (are there two b's in abbreviation?) of "oll korrect." We would be glad to enter most cordially upon a defense of the old man's peculiar orthography if Randolph had not already done so, even at the expense of the scholarly Adams. Said Randolph long ago: "It is true Jackson cannot spell. The reason is, he was fighting the British while Webster was making spelling books. Jackson cannot write, because he was not taught. Nor can Adams, either, write well. The reason is, that he was not teachable. Jackson is ignorant, but he could have got over it if he had only had a chance. Adams had a chance, but he was a natural born fool, and he never could get over it."—*Chicago Times.*

Cold Sleeping Rooms.

Hall's Journal of Health says that cold bed-chambers always imperil health and invite fatal diseases. Robust persons may safely sleep in a temperature of forty or under, but the old, the infant, and the frail, should never sleep in a room where the atmosphere is much under fifty degrees Fahrenheit. All know the danger of going directly into the cold from a very warm room. Very few rooms, churches, theaters and the like, are ever warmer than seventy degrees. If it is freezing out of doors it is thirty degrees—the difference being forty degrees more. Persons will be chilled by such a change in ten minutes, although they may be actively walking. But to lie still in bed, nothing to promote circulation, and breathe for hours an atmosphere of forty and even fifty degrees when the lungs are always at ninety-eight, is too great a change. Many persons wake up in the morning with inflammation of the lungs who went to bed well, and are surprised that this should be the case. The cause may often be found in sleeping in a room the window of which has been foolishly hoisted for ventilation. The water-cure journals of the country have done an incalculable injury by the blind and indiscriminate advice of hoisting the windows at night.

Tunneling the Hudson.

The Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, that propose to construct a tunnel twenty-six feet in width and twenty-four feet in height under the Hudson river, have organized under the general railroad laws of New Jersey, have raised their own capital, and have gone to work with a vigor that seems to mean business: No subsidy has been asked for, though it is estimated that $10,000,000 will be required for the completion of the work. When it is open for travel, it is expected that, in addition to its ordinary traffic as a public road, 400 trains of cars will be enabled to cross the river daily. Of course various obstacles have been placed in the way of the company, but they urge that their work is necessary to the commerce of New York, and they avow their determination to push ahead. Certainly they have discovered the secret of success so far as all plans for rapid transit are concerned. They rely upon private capital to build the road, and this must be the future of all such schemes. State and city aid for this purpose are things of the past.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Roll of the Lords.

There are 26 spiritual and 465 temporal Lords upon the roll of the Lords. The total number (491) is one less than the number on the roll of last session. The name of Prince Arthur as Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appears on the roll for the first time. The names of Lord Kildare (now Duke of Leinster) and Lord Panmure disappear. The other changes are but substitutions. The Earl of Clonmell and Lord Castlemaine take the places of the two Irish representative peers deceased; the Bishop of Ely comes into the house on the retirement of the Bishop of St. David's, and Baron Ravensworth is advanced to a place among the Earls. The House of Lords consists of five Princes of the Blood, 28 Dukes, 33 Marquises, 171 Earls, 37 Viscounts, 26 Prelates, and 192 Barons. John Wilson Patton (Lord Winmaleigh) is still the junior Lord.—*London Times.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 29, 1875.

The Washington correspondent of the Graphic announces that Grant never was a candidate for the third term. As the president is not in Washington, it is not easy to see how the correspondent of the Graphic can know anything on the subject. The Graphic is one of the few papers that have shown a disposition to favor the third term project.

The "King of the Bohemians" is dead. Henry Clapp was a cynical, unique, brilliant wit, without a checkered story. He had been a temperance lecturer and a drunkard. He had been an Abolitionist preacher and an office-holder in the city government of New York. He had been a reformer in England and had bathed in the dissipation of Paris. A brilliant conversationist, he became the center and the justly-named King of a little Bohemian circle in New York in which wit and culture were not lacking, though Presbyterian proprieties were not observed.

The wholesale swindling of colored people revealed by the investigation of the affairs of the defunct Freedman's bank, at Washington, has alienated the affections of nearly all of that class from the republican party, and the managers of that tottering concern are becoming extremely solicitous to regain the ground they have lost. To do this the administration has hit upon an expedient rather more ingenious than honest. It is proposed to buy the bank building, on the pretense that it is needed for department purposes, for an amount sufficient to cover the accounts of the defrauded depositors. It is believed, and with good grounds, that this would restore the confidence of the Coopo voters in the republican party as their saviors and natural and only protectors.

Set orations are sometimes a little ridiculous in their minor effects.—George William Curtis opened his speech at Concord with a flowery description of "the heaven's bending condignly" over the scene, and the "earth blossoming with renewed life." The day, however, turned out to be a cold and stormy one. Still more ridiculous was the effect of the peroration which was directed to Grant as follows:

Sir, it is the signal felicity of this occasion, that on the one hundredth anniversary of the first battle in the war of American independence, I may salute you, who led to victory the citizen soldiers of American liberty, as the first elected president of the free republic of the United States. Fortunate man! to whom God has given the priceless boon of associating your name with that triumph of freedom, which will presently bind the East and the West, the North and the South, in a closer and more perfect union for the establishment of justice and the security of the blessings of liberty than these states have ever known.

In the meanwhile the president had taken himself off to enjoy a smoke and a drive, and left the orator alone with his eloquence. When the direct address came, it was directed to an empty seat. This was rough on Curtis.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

The New York *Sun* says: We receive a great many letters from Southern subscribers to the *Sun* upon the subject of the relations between the whites and the negro race in that part of the country; and the burden of a large porportion of them is that people who live in the North cannot understand the conditions which now govern these relations. That the great mass of former slaveholders have come to the conclusion that emancipation will eventually prove a benefit to the people of the Southern States is undoubtedly true, and we do not suppose that any person of ordinary intelligence in the South has the most remote idea that this result of the war can ever be changed. One correspondent writes: "We are all abolitionists down here, but not radicals. We think the war, in cutting us loose from slavery, has been, or will be, of service to the white man, but how much it will benefit the negro, time alone will show." The majority of the freedmen are improvident, while they lack the intelligence, the application and the skill to make their labor as profitable as it should be. What is worse according to the testimony of innumerable witnesses, the rules of morality fail to exercise much influence over them, and their habits of pilfering render them in the most cases undesirable neighbors. A Federal office-holder in Georgia, writing of the negro, says:

"Having no forethought to prompt him to provide for his own necessities at the proper time, when hunger overtakes him, he will sally forth under cover of darkness, having in his bosom no conscientious scruples to restrain him; and if a neighbor, black, or white, has a hen roost, a pig sty, potato field, or corn patch well supplied, the next morning will exhibit signs of depletion." The depredations of worthless negroes upon the property of the whites and on the industrious and prudent of their own race form the subject of general complaint in every part of the South. One reason for the loose morals of the fredmen may perhaps be found in the character of their religious teachings. While the Southern negro, religion is usually entirely an emotion. At their meetings they will indulge in the most fervid shouts and prayers, which will not have the least effect in preventing immoral actions immediately afterwards; and the preachers of their own race are popular in porportion to their power to induce in their congregations a condition of ecstary, rather than for the excellence of their precepts and the uprightness of their example. An intelligent correspondent, writing from Kentucky, says that the negroes are inclined to be religious, but their ministers in too many cases are utterly unprincipled knaves and sensualists. Almost all the women, without regard to habits of life, belonging to the church and the light regard in which chastity is held, both by the shepherds and their flocks, have led to gross immoralities among the negro clergy, which have the effect of disgusting the better class of colored people with the very name of religion. All this servise to show that the opposition to familiar social intercourse between the two races in the South which the passage of the Civil Rights Bill has done so much to intensify, arises not so much from a prejustice against color as against certain characteristics of the newly enfranchised freedmen, which it is to be hoped will disappear in time. It also explains the intense antipathy to the establishment of mixed schools which is so generally felt throughout the reconstructed States.

Let the Whole Cabinet Resign.

In the House of Representatives which meets in December, there will be a Democratic majority of about seventy. Nobody doubts that the House will, through the agency of investigating committees, very thoroughly overhaul the leading departments of Grants Administration, and institute a searching inquiry into the public conduct of Grant himself. To fail to do this would be to shun the performance of a plain duty, and seriously disappoint public expectation. We take it for granted, therefore, that this important work will be done, and that the knife, so to speak, will be thrust into the foul ulcer of Grantism without pity and without fear.

In this view of the course which the next House will pursue, it is very easy to account for the resignation of Attorney-General Williams, and to credit the rumor that other members of the Cabinet will soon follow his example, and step down and out. They see the storm coming, and would fain hide themselves from its fury.

Perhaps the frightened officials imagine that if they throw up their seals a few months previous to the meeting of Congress they will be forgot on by the time it assembles.—Doubtless the whole of them ought to be covered with the contempt of every high-minded person; but the people have in store for these corrupt and infamous officeholders something more intolerable for them to bear than the scorn of upright citizens. They will demand that Congress shall not only expose their misdeeds, but punish the malefactors; or, at all events, leave it to the Republican majority in the Senate to brave public odium by acquitting them, if it pleases so to do after the House shall have arranged them at its bar for high crimes and misdemeanors.

However, perhaps they had all better follow in the footsteps of Williams. It could do no harm; and their voluntary disappearance from public view might be accepted as a plea of guilty and throwing themselves upon the mercy of the court in advance. We therefore advise the rest of the Cabinet to resign in a body, and not stand upon the order of their going, but go all at once.

As to Grant, the people themselves will settle his case at the polls if any convention can be brought to nominate him for a third term.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomachs, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN Ordinance providing for the issue of Bonds, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in De-Kalb County in the State of Indiana, and determining the price at which they may be sold, and the time at which they shall mature and the rate of interest they shall be at.

SECTION FIRST.

Whereas the Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, did heretofore, to-wit, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. [illegible], file with the Board of Trustees of said town a report [illegible] by affidavit setting forth that said Board of School Trustees had purchased a certain tract of land in said town of Auburn, in said report specifically described, as a sight for a school house in said town and that the said Board of School Trustees, propose to erect thereon a building to be used as a common school building, and that the estimated costs of said lot and building is three thousand dollars and that the said Board had not the means to pay for the same, Therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, there shall be issued by the said Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, BONDS of said town to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars, bearing date June 1st, A. D. 1875, drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable at the office of the Treasurer of said town, said bonds to be of the denomination as follows and maturing as follows viz: Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1878. Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1879, and ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1880, said Bonds to contain the provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of the said town of Auburn, each Bond to have coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest thereon.

SECTION TWO.

The said Bonds shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of said town and shall by him be sold from time to time as the necessities for payment of the purchase-money of said lots and the erection of said school building shall require.

SECTION THREE.

The said Bonds shall not be sold for a less amount than ninty-four cents for each dollar of said Bond.

SECTION FOUR.

This ordinance shall be enforced from and after the expiration of ten days from its publication in the Auburn COURIER.

JACOB WALBORN, Pres. Protem.
E. E. WILLIAMS, }
F. D. RYAN, } B. of T.
D. Z. HOFFMAN, }
F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

April 29.

AGENT'S GRAND Combination.

100 BOOKS. 11 BIBLES

Photograph Albums,

Engravings, Chromos, Blank Books, Note Paper, &c. All shown in one prospectus. Beats anything out. Agents meet with Grand Success.—Nothing Like it, and it sweeps the field. Agents wanted. Sole Territory given. Send for terms and circulars.

OHIO PUBLISHING CO., Ashland, O.

April 22, '75.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing eight (8) rods and fifteen [15 feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five (65 feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12, east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line ten [10] rods and fourteen (14 and a half feet (½) east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county and from thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction to a point thirty two [32] and a half [½ feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in said county, and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and affects the land of Washington Cowan, and that the vacation change and location as proposed will effect only the lands of said Cowan.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

April 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four [34] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12 east in said county and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three [33] north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three (3) in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty (80) feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34) in township (34 thirtyfour, north of range twelve (12) east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between section three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three, 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will effect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will effect.

April 22.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875.

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock a.m.

TERMS.—Sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices. Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to Cost.

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Denims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linens and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COLLENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. A fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hardware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

THE
NEW YORK STORE

We have opened an Elegant Line of

CARPETS!

Consisting, in part of INGRAINS, TAPESSTRY INGRAINS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET,—In short every kind usually found in a complete Carpet Department.

Also, a full assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS CRUMB CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, and everything pertaining to a well appointed

Carpet & House Furnishing Department

All of the above goods were bought during the last two weeks, consequently we got the full benefit of the recent large decline in prices, on that class of goods. Purchasers can therefore rely upon buying these goods of us at the lowest possible price; and at the same time have a full and fresh assortment to select from. We are also now daily receiving new

SPRING GOODS!

Of every description, and shall continue to do so as the season advances. Notwithstanding the material advance in all kinds of Cotton goods, we are still continuing our GREAT SALE of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, at OLD PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1873.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Rev. Weamer lit out for St. Louis last Tuesday.

Dr. T. J. Dills gave our town a brief visit last week.

Coop Ralston, is putting up the boss fence around his residence.

The Leasure Bros. will open out an Ice Cream Saloon in a few days.

Miss Alice Hill, of Fort Wayne, was the guest of Miss Baldock last Sabbath.

The Pryzbyterian congregation are preparing to give their pastor a donation.

Hon. Chas. Foster, of Ohio, was registered at the Swineford House last Monday.

Select music, Tableaux etc. at the festival, at Ensleys hall to-morrow evening.

Mr. Oldfather, grain merchant at Warsaw is taking an ob-squint of our growing town.

Mrs. Little and Miss Fair have the largest Millinery stock in the city. Goods sold very cheap.

From the way the court room is being arranged, it wont' be a commodious place for public meetings.

The weather is quite pleasant, and gives every assurance that the winter winds have started on their journey.

J. J. VanAuken is at work surveying the land, for town lots, purchased by Mr. Sommers, across cedar creek.

There is no place in the world that you can get a good, genuine article of wall paper as cheap as at Davenport's.

We are under obligations to Hon. W. Williams, member of Congress, for a set of records of the 43d Congress.

The first accident in the erection of the new jail, occurred yesterday morning. An Irishman fell and put a shoulder out of joint.

There is a great deal of filth and rubbish lying around loose on some of our streets; let it be gathered together and burnt.

Issac Roth, Esq., has hands at work, moving his residence in the rear end of his lot, to make room for the new dwelling to be erected at once.

Don't forget to try Simmons' Liver Invigorator. We have every reason to believe it will give those suffering from disease of this organ immediate relief.

It don't take a pocket-book full of "spondulicks" to paper your best room if you go to Davenport's after the paper That's boss.

We learn that the Grangers are fixing up the store room, formerly occupied by Wm. Richmond, and will open out a general assortment of everything.

The Social Dance Club will give their last hop of the season, at Ensley Hall, Friday evening, May 7th. Let the lovers of the dance be on hand.

Come and see the splendid stock of gents' and ladies' misses' and children's fine Shoes, just received at J. E. Woodford's, sign of the big boot.

Peter Reeling, heretofore with Vordermark & Sons, will move his "quarters" to Bluffton, Allen County Ohio, and engage in the boot and shoe trade. Good luck to Pete.

If you want a straw hat bleached and pressed, call at M. E. Martin & Co., where it will be done in the best manner, as we warrant all our work in artaw.

If you wish a straw hat bleached and pressed, call at M. E. Martin & Co., where it will be done in the best manner, as we warrant all our work in straw.

"Don't stay after ten," was what we heard a newly married wife tell her affectionate husband, the other evening. When the fellow returned it was a few minutes (hic) after ten. Don't crowd (hic).

The Pleasures of Sin.—The Rev. Mr. Welch, of the M. E. Church, has selected the above as the subject for a discourse on next Sabbath evening. The public are cordially invited.

C. A. Baughn, who has been absent from the city for two months, returned last week. We understand that he visited the Black Hills gold regions, and that he brought home a specimen of the products of the new Eldorado.

"John! John! wake up; there's a burglar in the house," said the wife. John sat upright in bed. "Burglar—b-u-r-g-l-e-r—burgler"—and he rolled over, waiting for a harder word.

Gen. Reub Williams, of the Indianian has in view the purchase of the Fort Wayne Gazette. We hope he will conclude to purchase, as we would like to see a good morning paper there, and believe Reub could furnish it.

There will be a supper and festival, for the benefit of Rev. J. E. Fisher, at Ensley's hall next Friday evening to which the people of Auburn and vicinity are all cordially invited. Tableaux, Music, and a good time generally.

Frank Davenport is the worst fellow to sell things cheap we ever saw. He is selling Wall Paper so cheap that it would pay our citizens to paper their barns and woodhouses, just for the looks of the thing. Go and learn his prices.

The tick of the telegraph instrument is now heard next door to the **Courier** office, and we now have direct communication with the whole world including Garret City. No well regulated telegraph office can be happy without a printing office next door.

We can help you spend your money wisely, we can convince you, that you can save money this spring and summer, if you will buy your boots and shoes at J. E. Woodford's, sign of the big boot, East side of Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Two gentlemen from Fort Wayne have leased the brickyard of Mr. Ensley, and will go to work immediately to get out a million or more brick to meet the great local demand. They are practical workmen, and we believe they will find a good investment here.

T. H. Clayton, of Garrett, was practising with the festive revolver, and by a simple twist of the wrist, a shot therefrom perforated a finger, and rendered one joint boneless in the twinkling of an eye. He discovered his mistake soon after.

Ladies' and Gents' remember that you can always find a complete assortment of the best and latest styles of ladies', gents', misses' and children's Shoes and Slippers. Remember that our store is headquarters for varieties and styles, as well as low prices. J. E. Woodford, sign of the Big Boot.

An item appeared in the **Courier** of week before last stating that the brick already delivered on the ground for the new jail, had been condemned. Such is not the case. The brick were bought of Mr. Groscop, and they have been adjudged good material, and payed for. We make this correction in justice to Mr. G.

We call attention to the Letter from the South, from the able pen of our old and esteemed friend, **Hon. John W. Dawson**. He makes a careful review and gives the result of his observations on Louisiana affairs, after a sojourn of nearly two months in that State. It will be read with interest. See 1st page

We learn that a Marble Shop will be established in Auburn in a few days. The vacant space west of the ice house has been leased, and the new establishment will be in running order in a short time. We have often wondered why this branch of trade has not been represented here before, perhaps because of the healthy condition of our people, but then they have realized a moderate trade from other localities.

Though the Bryan Band is a crack one, our Auburn boys played alongside of them without suffering any depreciation by the proximity. We have a good band, a gentlemanly set of fellows who never fail to honor and reflect our good name abroad. We suggest that the boys get up a grand musical festival of about two days in June, offer prizes and have a regular jubilee of bands.

The Town and school Board, has decided to purchase several lots of Dr. Ford next to his residence, for the erection of a school house some day, for the accommodation of that part of town. Our place is getting too large for one central school house, and, we believe this will be a wise provision. Now the next thing is, to look after a new school edifice.

Hicksville is building up quite substantially. A large number of new buildings are in course of erection. We noticed a fine new church on Main street, opposite Mr. Edgerton's residence. The Auburn folks were loud in their praise of the fine school building now in use, which goes to show that our citizens would appreciate a good edifice of this kind if they had one. We hope soon to have one.

The Odd Fellows' celebration at Hicksville last Monday, proved to be a greater affair than was anticipated by our enterprising neighbors. Delegations from Bryan, Defiance, Maysville and this place, were in attendance, aggregating three bands, and the air was full of music. The exercises were neatly conducted, though somewhat brief on account of Bob Patterson, of Bryan, failing to put in an appearance as speaker.

We are now told that the fact of the construction of Mr. Williams' "cottage by the sea" on south Jackson street was not duly chronicled at the time last summer. That house must be noticed, for we think it one of the best in town. It is built with some degree of taste, which we cannot say characterizes all the buildings going up in this town. It is commodious and airy, and entirely comfortable within.

Peters' Household Melodies is issued every month at $4 per year. It contains songs, duetts, choruses, etc, all new and original. The last number contains "Alone, and at Home," "When Silver Locks replace the Gold," "The Shores are fading Robin," "Never say die," "The Strain I heard in Happier Days," "Where is my loved one To-Night," "Gane Awa'," "Sun of my Soul." Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

If you want a pair of easy fitting boots or shoes, that will surround those painful corns, or bunyons, and make you think there is something in this world to live for, besides trials, troubles, vexations, pains, misery; and tribulations, go and let W. W. Humes, at J. E. Woodford's, fit you with a pair of understandings, that will produce the happiest effect; sign of the big boot, East side of Main street, Auburn Ind.

Some smart young men were stoning the billiard room, last Friday night known as five points. This business will not always last, and the gang, who have *for some time* been carrying it along, will feel sore over the effects of a cartridge ball. It speaks bad for the town, and looks to the eye of a well raised citizen, especially a stranger, as though the town was destitute of Sunday schools and Bibles. Watch for them and the law will "cook their dish."

Coming.—We are glad to announce that the Albion Dramatic Company will render the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at Ensley Hall on Saturday evening, May 8th, being a week from next Saturday. Several of our citizens went over to Albion last Saturday night and saw them play this charming drama, and they accredit the troupe as being first-class. We want to see the hall crowded, not only as a compliment to our neighbors, but to reciprocate the courtesy extended to our troupe a few weeks ago at that place.

Messrs. Cy. Lock, of Waterloo, and Mace Long, of Fort Wayne, were in town Monday looking up a location for a new billiard parlor, to contain six tables. They propose building a room and buying property for this purpose. These gentlemen are of the kind that push ahead in everything they undertake, and the lovers of the billiard game may rest assured of a quiet and orderly room to while away their idle moments. If they can secure a lot at reasonable figures, immediate steps will be taken to erect the building.

One of the most beautiful and convenient additions to the city of Auburn, is now being laid out by Mr. John Sommers, East of cedar creek. The most desirable building lots in the immediate vicinity of Auburn will soon be in the market. Mr. Sommers in connection with Mr. Baker, intend to continue seventh street on a straight line east to Ford street, thence South connecting with the Spencerville road. We are pleased to see Mr. Baker enter into the spirit of enterprise that seems to prevail among all our citizens.

Business Men's Union.

W. H. Whitaker is in this county representing the firm of Fouse, Hershberger & Co., 285 Broadway, New York, managers of the above named Union. The object of the Union is for the collection of outstanding and abandoned claims, and by its system of reports to protect business men from a class of men that systematically obtain credit, and never pay. This is the best method of adjusting such claims that has ever been introduced, and every business man in DeKalb County should take an interest in the enterprise, as it will be a great advantage to them. We have examined the system and freely endorse it. We see by examining Mr. Whitaker's books that he has a majority of the principal firms at this place. He will call on all the business men in the county within a few days and give them an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of the Union.

The game of croquet is a beautiful game—and how the young bucks improve the shining hours, may be seen by gazing out on the Court House Square!

Is Friday an Unlucky Day.

I answer this question in the following satisfactory manner: On Friday, August 21st, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, October 12th, 1492, he first landed. On Friday, January 4th, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known, which led to the settlement of this continent. On Friday, March 15th, 1493 he arrived at Palos in safety; on Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispanola on his second voyage to America; on Friday, June 13th, 1494 he thought, unknown to himself, that he discovered the continent of America; on Friday, March 5th, 1496, Henry VIII, of England gave to John Cabot his Commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England. On Friday, September 7th, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years; on Friday, November 10th, 1620, the Mayflower with the pilgrims made the harbor of Provincetown, and on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious Constitution. On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth rock. On Friday, February 22, 1720, George Warhington, the father of American freedom was born; on Friday, June 16th, 1777 Bunker Hill was seized and fortified, and on Friday, October 7th, 1777 the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence inducing france to declare for our cause; on Friday, September 22d, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare which saved us from destruction; on Friday, October 18th, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred. On Friday, July 6th, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams and seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus by numerous examples, we see that however it may be with foreign nations, Americans need never dread to begin on Friday, any undertaking however momentous it may be.

L. F. Stamets.

Waterloo, April 27th, 1875.

From the the Indiana Farmer.

Important Suggestions to School Officers

In seating a school room always avoid placing a small desk in front of a larger one. A scholar can neither sit nor write with ease when desks are so arranged. Desks of the same size should be placed in the same row, placing the large desks in the outside rows, and the smaller ones in the inside. If necessary at any time to place a small desk in front of a larger one, a back seat should be placed between them, corresponding in size with the smaller desk.

As a matter of justice to the people, we would advise all trustees to require a "warranty," to be attached under the seat of every desk they purchase. We are convinced that this is the only way by which a warranty will amount to much Our reasons are, that a trustee usually loses a guarantee, even if one be given him, and it is very seldom that his successor ever sees it, consequently when desks break, the usual result is that the trustee not knowing whether the desks were warranted or not, buys new ones, as many have done the past year. Furthermore, require a warranty to be written as follows and be sure the words "ordinary or fair use," do not appear in it:

FORM OF WARRANTY.

"This desk is warranted for five years from the time of delivery. If it breaks in use in that time, or becomes rickety, will upon notification, replace it with a new desk, complete, not the casting only free of all charges.

(Signed)———Manufacturers."

Require the above "warranty" to be given in all cases by a responsible manufacturer. We propose to warrant every Bent Wood Desk in the above manner, and if one breaks or gets rickety it is sure to be seen by the teacher or director that it belongs to us to replace it free of all charges. If trustees allow themselves to be pursuaded to purchase any manufacture of school furniture without such a warranty they should be held strictly accountable by the people for gross carelessness. So much school furniture is breaking in the country districts especially, that it cannot longer be overlooked and passed by as an insignificant matter. We have, during the past year, had trustees to pay us fifty dollars and upwards for repairing broken cast iron desks with "bent wood."

All we ask of you is to purchase whatever desk you think best, but when you purchase any desk in the future, protect yourselves and your people as we suggest in the way of practical "warranty."

We clip the above from a circular issued by the Higgens Bent Wood School Furniture Company, of Indianapolis. There is so much sound sense in it, we feel called upon to give it the benefit of our circulation and to call upon the people to see that more care be taken in the selection of good school furniture. Trustees should not at any price purchase furniture which the manufacturers cannot afford to and will not warrant as above. School furniture properly made and of durable material should last twenty years, and if the manufacturers will not fully warrant it for five years, by attaching the warranty to each and every desk they sell they should not expect the people to encourage them in the manufacture of a worthless article. We hope there are no trustees in this State who will allow agents to persuade them at the expense of the people to purchase school furniture which will have to be replaced by the township for at least ten or fifteen years. We would further suggest that trustees at their May meeting pass a resolution not to purchase any desk unless every one has a warranty attached similar to the above.

From Corunna.

Nothing of especial interest has transpired at "high Corunna" since your last issue. In our rounds we note the following:

William Kline has located in our village. Also William Heist.

Rev. Mr. Mott, for the past three years pastor of the M. E. Church, preached his farewell sermon on last Sabbath.

We trust that brother Fried did not "pizen" neighbor Rosenberry's faithful dog "Shep."

On Monday last the summer term of the Corunna School commenced, with Miss Crosby as principal and Miss M. Harding as assistant.

Rev. Mr. Bacon has been assigned the pastorate of the M. E. Church, and will preach his introductory sermon on next Sabbath.

There is an odd character about town. He is known by the euphonious cognomen of "Chicago Joe," and he works for "Slocum."

If we must have saloons, such a man as Oliver Rosenberry is the right man in the right place. His purpose is not to abuse his privelege as a saloonist.

It is rumored that an attempt to suicide occurred a few miles from town last week. The case is a young girl—it is a sad case, and—

"Points a moral to adorn a tale."

The dog-killer came around the other day, and several of the canine tribe have gone under. The manner in which some fiend is distributing sudden death around loose is not pleasant.

W. B. Adams, the hardware merchant, with a full stock for the summer campaign, is certainly an enterprising citizen. He spares no pains or expense to improve and beautify his property, which has been extensively overhauled and brightened up lately. The example of Mr. A. is worthy of emulation by our villagers.

Some scallawag boy "shied" a rock at an eastern bound passenger train recently, which perforated a window of one of the coaches and bounced from off the head of a dozing passenger. As the railroad Company want that boy, and as they have set a fabulous price upon the body of the wretch, perhaps it would be just as well not to tell, as "it might injure the feelings of his parents," you know. Thereby hangs a tale.

Gordon.

The New Eldorado.

We paid a brief visit to Garrett City last Thursday, and found everybody speculating as to its future greatness. It is beautifully located in the midst of a large tract of land, handsomly surrounded by a large variety of swamps and other exotics. Its climate is not quite so genial, perhaps, as that of Florida, and yet its lovely tammarack groves, reminds one of the pine forests of the Sunny South. It is that "sequestered spot" that so many novelists write about and by whose artistic touches it is made so beautiful. In fact it is so unusually attractive at this time of the year, that our Waterloo friends visit it in large delegations, and peacefully gaze on the transporting scene. Even Charley Baxter has been there, and who could remain away after the knowledge of the fact. There is no getting along without it; children cry to go there; the women must see it. It is the mecca of our hope, the crowning of our desires. Well, we visited this fertile city and found it as tranquil as a porker in a mud hole. A ifew buildings here and there indicate the exact spot where the city is to be located. Several large frames for boarding houses are going up, and one or two store rooms. But little work is being done by the railroad, yet lots are selling rapidly at from $300 to $500 each. Parties from abroad are rushing there to secure eligible locations. Now is the time to invest; nearly one hundred lots have been sold already. Mr. Cowan informed us that he gave a guarantee that the shops would be located there, or a forfeiture of $500 would be made, together with the lot purchased.

The boarding house, restaurant and saloon business, seem to be about the best at the present. The hotel de Clark and cafe de Butts, are flourishing under a fine patronage, one of a permanent, the other of a transient character.

Our friend John A. Marvin is doing splendidly with a neat little restaurant, and will erect a house in which to locate permanently.

Orrin C. Clark is building a large store room on the south side, wherein to engage in merchandise.

The most popular resort is the Tammarack house, in the west end, where the agreeable Messrs. Mernsch & Moore hold forth. It was here we met the second most celebrated character in the place, "Wild Dick, the Printer," Hermit Long being the first. Who has been where Dick has not. The breezes of the tropics have fanned his classic brow, his brawny arm has reached forth and grasped icicles from the north pole; the beauties of the Indies have stretched out in panoramic view before him, and the monster grisly of the rocky mountains has snarled at his approach. A good judge of human nature, an excellent memory, and withal a keen wit, Dick is no slouch, and those who pick him up for a fool will let him drop quick. Hermit Long still clings to his ducal palace with a tenacity that ought to be appreciated, but isn't. There is an alabaster whiteness, a purity of complexion, about him that astonishes the beholder, and with his fine silk hat set jauntily on one side, his ample cloak thrown carelessly around him, a la Hamlet, he looks the king indeed. We attempted to interview him, but he gently put us off by picking up a small fence rail and jocosely requested us not to call again. He spoke largely of his landed estates, and seemed to have an undue affection for several railroad officials, who wanted to buy him out. He did not ask us into his studio to partake of his choice old Burgundy, doubtless aware that we could not spare the time. Visitors from abroad will receive a brief but hearty welcome, and will miss the greatest feature of the city if they fail to give him a call.

What Others Say.

Bro. Staley of the Frankfort "Crescent," writing up the Southern excursion, says of Florida:

When we landed from the steamer, and the train from the capitol of Florida came to receive us, lo, I beheld a large number of the foremost citizens of Tallahassee, the officers and members of the Board of Trade, and other dignitaries were there to welcome us. Ex-Governor Walker, who came very near being elected United States Senator from Florida, instead of Jones; ex-Judge Dupont, of the Supreme Court of the State, and other eminent men were there; the silver cornet band had been sent, and we were received in great style. Our distinguished hosts accompanied us to the State Capitol, and when we arrived at the depot a short address of welcome was made, carriages were provided to carry us to the hotel. Several of us were taken in carriages and buggies over the city to see the sights, and after supper in the evening, we were all taken to a large hall, where a choice selection of fruits, vegetables and flowers now to be had in abundance here, were on exibition. There were oranges, bananas, winter plums, fresh ripe strawberries, large lettice, cabbage just pulled weighing twenty pounds, beets, raddishes, turnips etc., etc. It looked like an enchanted scene. Flowers were there in rich profusion; beautiful large roses and many flowers not common to us. Bunches of wheat and oats two feet high were there, showing that those two cereals could be raised in Florida.

We are charmed with the mild, genial climate, the flowers and early vegetables A fine sea breeze comes wafted from the gulf only thirty miles away, the country here is gently rolling and undulating, varied by hill and dale, and with all a rich fertile soil, capable of producing anything. Oysters in abundance brought up from the bay. Good society and all things that render life desirable and pleasant. The pepole welcome all persons from the north; they want us to come and settle here, and grow up with them.

All day Thursday, the 25th, was spent in visiting the delightful country around Tallahassee. This is the prettiest district of country we have yet seen in all the South. Much of Florida is a low barren waste, but here in Central Florida, the land is diversified with hill and dale, lowland and upland. Here you find some of the best soil to be found in the South. Though this is not strictly an orange country, yet some of the most delicious oranges it was our pleasure to find we plucked with our own hands in Captain Houston's plantation, one mile from Tallahassee. Let me here say, that up in the north we do not know what a sweet orange is. The fruit sent up to us is all inferior, insipid. For a genuine sweet delicious article you must come to Florida and pull them—eat them fresh from the trees.

Not only oranges, but the great staples cotton and sugar-cane, as well as corn, wheat and oats, are here grown. They have a species of grape, known as the Scuppernong, which yields very abundantly and produces a delicious, harmless wine which "Exhilarates but not intoxicates."

For early gardening this portion of Florida is unsurpassed. They now have green peas, raddishes, etc., corn is up three or four inches, they have new potatoes and beans are coming on. To all persons looking to the South, we would say Central Florida is the place.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

Clerk's Office, April 19th, 1875.

EXHIBIT of the settlement by the Trustees with the Treasurer of the town of Auburn, on the 19th of April, 1875:

Amount of taxes collected		$2869 87
Amount of orders redeemed		1368 47
Total in Treasury		$1501 40
Amount for redemption of school bonds	862 99	
Amount for redemption of town orders	638 41	
Total	$1501 40	
Outstanding orders of 1868		$ 10 16
" " 1869		7 65
" " 1871		475 67
" " 1872		258 10
" " 1873		612 84
" " 1874		474 68
" " 1875		255 43
Total		$2094 55
Cash in Treasurer for redemption of ord's		638 41
Total indebtedness		1456 12
Amount of indebtedness contracted prior to May 4th, 1874	$880 78	
Since May 4th, 1874 to April 19th, 1875	575 36	
Total	1456 12	
Amount of Delinquent Tax	624 94	
Total Indebtedness	$831 18	

F. E. DAVENPORT, T. C.

April 29.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind, at their June session 1875 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drunk upon the premises where sold, to-wit:

Commencing at a point two chains and ninety-five links west, and thirty links north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of sec. thirtythree, township thirtyfour, north of range twelve east, from thence north two chains, thence west one chain, thence south two chains, thence east one chain to the place of beginning, situated in county and State before mentioned.

MENSCH & MOORE.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

One day in the early autumn
Of a bright and happy year,
I wandered home to the homestead,
To the homestead old and dear;
A ruin it stood before me—
A ruin, with moss o'ergrown,
With the door on broken hinges,
And falling chimney stone.

As I wander'd around and around it,
And in, through each dusty room,
With only the lonely echo
Of my feet a-through the gloom,
I thought how they sometimes told me
That away from the shining shore,
The dead come back in the silence
To the homes they have loved before.

And I said, does he—the master,
The father, who loved so well
The homestead amid the meadows,
The brook in the winding dell—
Does he ever come in the silence
Of the night's clear, starry hours,
With his voice of silvery laughter
Through the tangled weeds and flowers?

[illegible] in the twilight
Does he come to the open door,
And sit in the peach-tree's shadow
As he sat in the days of yore?
And over the foot-worn pathway
Does he go to the wicket gate,
And stand and wait for the children
As he used to stand and wait?

Does he look adown the roadside,
And under the shadowy oaks,
And hear the lake-waves murmur,
And the oarsman's gentle strokes,
'Till he sees the children's faces
So bright, and young, and fair,
With the moonlight's golden brightness
On the black and the auburn hair?

And when, with their gleeful singing,
They follow him through the gate,
To the hearthstone, where the mother
Doth patiently watch and wait—
Does he—as he used to say it—
With a face so cheery and bright,
"Bless God, oh mother, our darlings,
Our children are safe to-night!"

Is it thus that he sees he homestead,
In the beauty of early years?
Or it's mildew, and blight, and ruin,
And the children's struggles and tears?
Does he come in the purple gloaming,
And wander through chamber and hall,
And yearn for the dear old faces,
And the love that brightened all?
—*Fidelia W. Gillette.*

MARK SHELTON'S WIFE.

One cold morning in December, Mark Shelton, Esq., and his wife sat down to breakfast in one of the coziest of dining-rooms; Mark with a cloud on his usually pleasant face, and his wife's placid countenance wearing a puzzled and sorrowful look, for when had he been angry with her before?

He had scarcely spoken to her the previous evening, and he looked sullen and gloomy still. What had she done? She had pondered the thought over and over, yet she had not dared to ask him.

The morning sunlight streamed into the room as they silently drank their coffee and abstractedly nibbled their muffins; and broad stripes of yellow gold lay on the sea-green ground of the carpet, mingling softly with the bright tints of the autumn leaves that sprinkled it; and lighting up the pictures on the varnished walls, until they stood out vivified into life-like perfection in the mellow light. The fire burned cheerfully in the polished grate; the canary chirruped blithely in his gilded cage, while the trailing vines that festooned the recesses of every window turned each delicate tendril to the warm sunlight, as if thankful for the warmth and comfort and hallowed glow that filled that pleasant room.

Mr. Shelton finished his breakfast and took up his morning paper. Mrs. Shelton, a pale little woman, whose chief beauty lay in her eyes, which were so blue and trustful one could not help loving their owner, watched his moody face uneasily. Her smooth, purplish black hair was coiled up in a loose double twist, with here and there a tiny curl peeping out, giving her a girlish look that Mark had often admired. Her morning dress was navy blue cashmere, with snowy lace at the throat and wrists, and simply elegance itself; and, better than all, was the work of the slim fingers that were nervously twirling the silver teaspoon in her dainty coffee cup.

But Mark was too much engrossed in his own moody thoughts to find any interest in wife or paper, for, after a vain attempt at reading, he laid the latter down, and sat silently staring into the fire.

"Mark," burst out his wife, who felt as if she were under the influence of a night-mare, "what on earth is the matter with you?"

And Mark answered her with that sensible masculine evasion, "Nothing."

"I know there is something wrong somewhere," went on Mrs. Shelton, desperately. "Are you angry with me, Mark?"

"No, Alice, I'm not angry with you."

"Then tell me your trouble. I never saw you so depressed before, and we are married five years to-day, Mark."

"Bless me! So we are! I had entirely forgotten it." Mr. Shelton looked up for the first time, and glanced across the table at the little woman in blue, whose cheeks had lost the peachy bloom they had worn that day five years ago. But the dear face was as fresh as ever in his partial eyes, and his heart ached more for her than himself, for he knew she would suffer keenly in the crisis he was dreading so much. "If the children had been spared to us," he said, mentally, thinking of the two little graves in Greenwood, "they would have been a comfort to her." But he kept his thoughts to himself, and said, instead:

"Will you attend Mrs. Austin's party, Alice?"

"On the 20th? Yes." The uneasy light left Alice Shelton's loving eyes, for, since he was not angry with her, she did not care to pry into his secrets. And yet if he only would confide in her, she would feel so relieved. "Will you go, Mark?"

"I think not." A curious smile parted his lips.

"Why?" in a tone of surprise.

"I shall be otherwise engaged."

"Nonsense, Mark. You must not be such a slave to business. Few men are as prosperous in the world."

"I have been prosperous," dreamily, "but"—he never finished the sentence.

"And the panic never affected you in the least," innocently remarked Mrs. Shelton, who knew as much about the subtle workings of the financial world as she did about the mythical inhabitants of the moon.

Mr. Shelton jumped up, slightly flushed in the face.

"What idiots women are!" was the complimentary exclamation that met his wife's ears, as he went hurriedly from the room, heedless of her excited "Mark——"

But Mark was out in the cold, sunlit street, before the little woman had recovered from her astonishment; his white, even teeth clenched tightly together, as he hurried down to the dim, musty office, where so many arduous duties demanded his attention.

Many of his business friends who met or passed him on the streets looked curiously at his down cast face; for his mind was too much preoccupied to take any interest in passing occurrences. He heard nothing, saw nothing but the blue, numb hands of the street beggars, who seemed to beset his path every few rods, for his characteristic charity was well known, and few were the palms that did not close on the coveted penny.

For Mark was a good man, humane, charitable and generous in all things, and until a year back the world had gone well with him. But the panic swamped dozens of his debtors, his business was [illegible] his creditors were clamorous for bills he could not meet. He had never been careless, unwise or extravagant in filling or discharging contracts, and his business difficulties had come upon him so swiftly and imperceptibly that the blow fell heavier than if he had been expecting some such catastrophe.

But Alice Shelton knew nothing of all this. The mental turmoil going on in her husband's breast never found vent in a dissatisfied word or look, and until the previous day he had kept his face and manner free from all traces of anxiety. But the constant excitement and worry had been too hard for him, and the dunning of a creditor, who demanded the punctual payment of a note of $4,000 that fell due on the 21st of December, together with other unforeseen debts, had so upset him that he could not cover his mental distress with the mask of carelessness he had worn for weeks past.

His greatest trouble was for Alice. Never very strong—and he had often underrated her strength—he had endeavored to surround her with every comfort and had carefully kept all harrassing business details or cares from her ears. He had given her money without stint, and he supposed she spent it like other women, for she was always well dressed, and his home was a model of order and good taste. Be that as it may, he never thought of tracing the cause of his failure to home extravagance. For no woman was more thoroughly economical, without being miserly, than Mrs. Shelton. Her party toilets were always in exceptional taste, and her dress for Mrs. Austin's party was not designed for any unusual display of elegance, although the gathering was to be one of unusual brilliancy.

The night of the 20th came—a dark, stormy December night, the air filled with snowflakes and the sky gray and overcast with heavy clouds.

"It is going to be a terrible night, Mark," Mrs. Shelton said to her husband, who sat before the library fire, evidently absorbed in the contents of the evening paper. "I have thought once or twice since I commenced dressing that I would not go out to-night."

"Go, by all means, Alice; the carriage is close," her husband replied, glancing up at the trim little figure arrayed in a dark silk, retrimmed, with a pale blush rose in her purplish-black hair, and at the white throat, half-veiled with a flimsy lace. He smiled bitterly as he saw her going out in her happy, childlike innocence, as she might never go again, among people who had no sympathy for failing merchants, and who would not give his wife a thought if she were not rich in the world's goods.

"I wish you would go," she said, beseechingly, lingering at the door to adjust her cloak, "Mr. Austin will be expecting you."

Mr. Shelton smiled, thinking, perhaps, of the forbidding face of a man of whom he had begged a loan that afternoon, whose curt "cannot spare a dollar, sir," rang in his ears yet. He arose from his seat by the fire, and going over to his wife's side, fastened the warm wraps closer about her throat.

"Be careful of yourself, little woman," he said with a forced attempt at gayety, "and enjoy yourself, for it is utterly impossible for me to go."

He accompanied her to the carriage, and as he closed the door on the placid little face he inwardly anathematized the weakness that prompted him to withhold the story of his difficulties from her, when she daily ran the risk of hearing it from lips less liable to soften its details. Yet he still hoped that the morrow would bring some chance of redeeming his lost credit; although his efforts to raise the $4,000 due on the 21st were still unsuccessful. He was almost worn out with physical and mental labor, yet he put on his hat and overcoat, and dragged wearily down town through the fast-falling snow and murky darkness, to spend the dreary hours of his wife's absence, poring over ledgers in his counting-room.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Mark Shelton, not quite satisfied with Mark's "strange freak," as she called her husband's refusal to attend the party, was zealously trying to feel at ease among Mrs. Austin's stylish guests. For, somehow, she felt depressed and ill at ease among the fashionables who had hitherto welcomed her as the wife of a prominent young merchant who was steadily rising to eminence in the commercial world. There was an undercurrent of coldness in their greeting that her sensitive nature detected instantly, and an angry flush rose to her cheek when she overheard a remark relating to "Mrs. Shelton's old silk."

"I suppose my dress is not up to their standard in point of elegance," she muttered, bitterly; "but I'll never ruin Mark with my extravagance in dress—never!"

She slipped out of the gay, overcrowded parlors into the library, where she found refuge behind the heavy hangings of a bay window. She dropped into a low seat, and sat watching the streams of gas-light flickering across the street, now ankle deep with snow, wishing that Mark would remember her orders and send the carriage early. The heavy sensuous odors of tropical plants filled the room with a fragrance that almost took her breath away, and in the distance the music of a popular waltz rose and fell, the soft, voluptuous cadences soothing her disturbed mind into a calmness that was soon broken by the entrance of two ladies, whose first words chained Mrs. Shelton to her seat, and held her in the questionable light of an eaves-dropper.

"I was astonished to see Mrs. Mark Shelton out to-night," exclaimed the elder of the two ladies, whose diamonds flashed in the gas-light.

"Why?"

"Have you not heard? Why, Mrs. Lamer! Shelton is on the verge of bankruptcy."

"Mark Shelton? Impossible! Why, he is considered one of the staunchest merchants in the city."

"He was. But he has lost credit somehow. He has been on the streets for days trying to raise money to cancel most of his urgent debts; and I wouldn't be surprised if his wife did have to give up her stylish home before the winter is over."

"She is a nobody anyway. Her father was only a soap chandler and I have often wondered at Mark Shelton's taste in choosing her for a wife," remarked Mrs. Lamer, who had once a decided fancy for Mark [illegible].

"Soap chandlers are as good as other men, provided they are sober, and respectable," returned the lady with the diamonds, whose father had once been a peanut vender, while Mrs. Lamer's ancestors were famous for blue blood and reckless dissipation.

"I don't pity Mrs. Shelton, though," went on Mrs. Lamer, politely ignoring the elder lady's home thrust; "for I expect she is just like other women in the same situation; Mark made oceans of money, and she spent it."

"Doubtless. Just give any woman that never had anything some money to splurge on, and see how fast she'll go through it," laughed the elder lady, as she glided out of the library, her rich silks sweeping after her like purple billows, while Mrs. Lamer followed her like a shadow, in her pale tarletan robes.

Poor Alice Shelton had heard every word, and sat perfectly still, with her slim, white fingers clasped tightly together. Every faculty of her nature seemed paralyzed by the intensity of her emotions. Her honest, conscientious heart was shocked at the hypocrisy of two of her most intimate society friends, and with the bitterness was mingled a feeling of intense pity for Mark, who had kept all this from her ears that she might hear it from so uncharitable lips. Verily, she thought, the world is a vain show, and those who love it but moths, fluttering about its dazzling pleasures, only to have their wings singed by the cruel tongues of flame that leap up from envy, malice and deceit.

"Mark shall *not* fail," she said, rising up, with a white, determined face. "I will show them his wife is worthy of him."

Heedless of the gayety and warmth around her, of the blinding snow-storm that was raging without, or the long, snow-bound walk that lay between the Austin mansion and her husband's warehouse, she hurried up to the dressing-room, and, wrapping herself up in cloak and furs, went out into the storm and bravely faced the blinding sheets of snow that the wind dashed into her face—a face almost as ghastly as the snow that fell so swiftly and silently on the half-deserted pavements. The gas flared out through murky gas lamps with a dull, sickly glare; hacks and carriages went whirling by like sheeted ghosts, and once in a while some belated pedestrian almost walked over her; but still Mrs. Shelton walked on, her heart too hard and anxious to think of fear or fatigue.

When she reached the warehouse the clock on a distant steeple was just chiming 11, and Mark was standing in the dimly-lit office, putting on his overcoat. The porter dozed in a chair before the stove in the outer room, and Alice stole softly past him and stood before her husband.

"Alice!"

His eyes dilated in astonishment. Alice dropped into a seat and looked up at him with a glitter in her blue eyes that held him spellbound.

"Mark, do you think I'm a fool?"

Her voice had a raspy ring that startled Mark. He glanced at her snow-covered wraps, and then made a dash for the soaked boots peeping out from under the edge of her bedraggled silken skirts.

"Alice?"—one boot came off with a jerk—"what insane whim drove you out on the streets such a night as this?"—he flung its mate to the furthest end of the room.

"O Mark," Mrs. Shelton's temporary strength and courage was swiftly vanishing, "are you going to fail?"

Mark instantly comprehended the situation. She had heard the story of his financial troubles, probably in some distorted form, and the knowledge had almost crazed her. He blamed himself severely for keeping her in ignorance of the truth. He always had a repugnance to womanly interference in business matters, but felt, in justice to his wife's general worthiness, he should have trusted her in this emergency.

"Hush, Alice!"—for she was beginning to sob hysterically—"you must not be alarmed. If I can raise the money to pay off a note that falls due to-morrow, I may weather the panic yet."

"How much will you need?"

Her little face was uplifted eagerly.

"Four thousand dollars."

"Is that all?" with a little hysterical laugh. "Then you won't fail; for I have five thousand, all my own, saved out of the money you gave me to spend on the house and myself. Ah, Mark, you thought I spent it!"

"Alice!"—Mark took the little shivering form in his arms—"you are worth your weight in gold!"

"I know it," slyly retorted Alice; "but it has taken you five years to find it out. And, Mark, if you cannot cancel the rest of your debt, we'll sell the house and furniture and live in a room or two until the panic is over; for you shall not fail."

Mark sent for a carriage, and they went home through the white, noiseless streets, Alice recounting, as she went, the story she heard in Mr. Austin's perfumed library. At its conclusion she said:

"It was cruel of you to keep me in the dark so long, Mark. And never, never treat me like a fool or a child again. For if I am a soap-chandler's daughter, I have sense, and feeling, and judgment, and discretion enough to save something for 'rainy days.'"

It is needless to say that Mark redeemed his note, to the chagrin of some of his business rivals, who had secretly gloated over his difficulties; and, although his affection for his wife was never demonstrative, the care he took of her was wonderful, for he found that the price of a good wife is "above rubies."

The History of Zero.

"Zero," on the common thermometer, like the fanciful names of the constellations, is a curious instance of the way wise men's errors are made immortal by becoming popular. It may be worth while to say that the word itself (zero) comes to us through the Spanish from the Arabic, and means empty, hence nothing. In expressions like "90 deg. Fahr.," the abbreviation, Fahr., stands for Fahrenheit, a Prussian merchant of Dantzic, on the shores of the Baltic Sea. His full name was Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit.

From a boy he was a close observer of nature, and when only nineteen years old, in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of that year. As that day was the coldest that the oldest inhabitant could remember, Gabriel was the more struck with the coincidence of his little scientific discovery, and hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world, either natural or artificial. He called that degree zero, and constructed a thermometer, or a rude weather glass, with a scale graduated up from the zero to a boiling-point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing-point thirty-two. Because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero; and expanded 180th on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.

Time showed that this arrangement, instead of being truly scientific, was as arbitrary as the division of the Bible into verses and chapters, and that these two points no more represented the real extremes of temperature, than "from Dan to Beersheba" expressed the exact extremes of Palestine.

But Farenheit's thermometer had been largely adopted, with its inconvenient scale; and none thought of any better until his name became an authority, for Fahrenheit finally abandoned trade and gave himself to science. Then habit made people cling to the established scale, as habit makes the English cling to their old system of cumbrous fractional money.

Our nation began to use Fahrenheit's thermometer about the middle of the last century, or not far from the time when Old Style was exchanged for New Style in the writing of dates.

The three countries which use Fahrenheit are Holland, England and America. Russia and Germany use Reaumer's thermometer, in which the boiling point is counted 80 degrees above freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, so called because it marks the boiling point 100 degrees from freezing point.

On many accounts the centigrade system is the best, and the triumph of convenience will be attained, when zero is made the freezing point, and when the boiling point is put 100 or 1,000 degrees from it, and all the subdivisions are fixed decimally.

If Fahrenheit had done this at first, or even if he had made it one of his many improvements, after the public adopted his error, the luck of opportunity, which was really his, would have secured to his invention the patronage of the world.—*North Christian Advocate.*

Rubies of Wisdom.

Next to faith in God is faith in labor.

It is the manner which is better than all.

There is a proud modesty in merit.

Laws are the silent assessors of God.

Votes should be weighed, not counted.

The flowers swim at the top of the bowl.

The morning hour has gold in its mouth.

Mystery and innocence are not akin.

Oppression is more easily borne than insult.

Soft is the music that would charm forever.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.

Good-breeding is surface Christianity.

No man's religion ever survives his morals.

A golden mask hides all deformities.

No sword bites so fiercely as an evil tongue.

Every man is his own great dupe.

Speech is of time, silence is of eternity.

Nothing succeeds so well as success.

No man was ever scolded out of his sins.

Good taste is the flower of good sense.

Our thoughts are heard in heaven.

Time is an herb that cures all diseases.

There is none deceived but he that trusts.

How a Maine Printer Was Made a Man of.

Several years ago, a slab-sided, awkward printer boy, from Maine, found his way to Washington in search of an "easy place." Tom Ewing was then Secretary of the Interior. He was also uncle of our gawky place-hunter. To him the youngster naturally applied for assistance in getting the desired situation.

This was the encouraging answer he received from Ewing.

"I will not get you a place in any of the departments. Moreover, if you find a place and go to work, I will use all my influence to have you dismissed. I am not going to have you made into a limp and helpless nonentity, if I can help it. I want you to get out of Washington. Go anywhere; go to the devil, if you like, you shan't stay in Washington."

This inspiriting counsel drove the printer youth back to Maine again.

Had Ewing found him the desired place, he would to-day be tying tape around bundled documents, or sticking official stamps on somebody else's letters, in one of the departments, an inert human routine machine. But the uncle's sensible brusqueness was the nephew's salvation. The name of that discouraged young applicant was James G. Blaine, present Speaker of the House of Representatives.—*Wash. Cor. Chicago Times.*

Eggs a Healthy Food.—An English paper earnestly recommends an increased consumption of eggs as an important article of daily food. It asserts that this ingredient of diet is an unmistakable promoter of longevity, and that practical advocates of the system will live to be eighty or ninety years old. It gives a still higher incentive to aliberal consumption of eggs, for it advises their use for all those persons who are deficient in brains, as the phosphorous forming a large constituent in the egg will strengthen and develop the brain [illegible]. The same authority gives excellent advice as to the different ways in which this desirable article of food may be made palatable. Hard boiled eggs and brown bread and butter make excellent sandwiches; eggs spread on toast make an appetizing dish; and poached eggs, or those dropped from the shell into hot water, form a delicate morsel for an invalid.

A Terrific Problem.

A recent number of a scientific journal, speaking of the relative proportion of the sexes in the human race, declares that for every one hundred and fifty men that come into the world, one hundred and seventy-two one-hundredths (100 72-100) women are born. I do not dispute those figures. I only ask for light. It appears, according to this, that there are some women who are only seventy-two one-hundredths of a woman. What the remaining twenty-eight one-hundredths are I cannot imagine.

Now, what I want to know is this: If a woman of this kind marries a one-hundred man and has a daughter, will the daughter be an eighty-four one-hundredths woman, or a ninety-six one-hundredths woman? And what will be the exact relationship between such a daughter and a seventy-six one-hundredths aunt and her eighty-seven one-hundredths daughters, especially if the eighty-seven one-hundredth girls marry the brothers of the ninety-six one-hundred girl, and so become not only her ninety-eight one-hundredth first cousins, but also her ninety-five one-hundredth sisters-in-law, the aforesaid seventy-six one-hundredth aunt becoming also the eighty-nine one hundredths mother-in-law of her eighty-eight one-hundredth nephews, will the—the—. Let me see; where am I? It is an awful subject to grapple with. Oh yes! I say if the seventy-six one-hundredths aunt ——. But no. The question can't be solved in any such way as this. I give it up. The only way to get at it will be to do the sum in algebra somehow, making the daughter x, the aunt y, the first cousin a, and the mother-in-law b. Then, it seems to me, if you multiply the aunt by the daughter and divide the first cousin by the mother-in-law, in some way or other, or else extract the square root of the cousins and subtract the result from the aunt, keeping the daughter as a common denominator, and at the same time make a decimal fraction of the mother-in-law, perhaps the result might be satisfactory. But I am not certain. I am poor at mathematics. I wish the lightning-calculator would get at this, or that Professor Tyndall would subject it to chemical analysis.—*Max Adeler.*

Disgusted with Law.

Many a man who has lost a just suit in court will talk in strong terms about the uncertainty of law. But few have such a good reason for their distrust as Dr. Lyman Beecher. He used to tell the following incident with a flashing eye and strong emphasis, even in his old age:

He woke one night when a young man in college, and saw his clothes slowly disappearing through a broken pane in his window. His room was on the ground floor. Without hesitation he leaped from the bed, and opening the window, sprang out of it in his night-dress and gave chase. The frightened thief dropped the clothes, and thought only of escaping. But Beecher's blood was up, and he held on in the chase till he grabbed the thief by the collar. When the latter attempted to strike, he knocked him down and choked him till he begged for mercy. The thief then tried to get a knife out of his pocket, but Beecher took it away, and marched him back to college in triumph, and made him quiet on the floor till morning. Then he took him before a Justice, told the story with an honest pride at his own prowess, and waited to see the law do its duty. To his unspeakable disgust the Justice released the culprit because, in the chase, Beecher had lost sight of him once round a corner. Beecher was disgusted, and inclined to speak sarcastically of the technicalities of law after that experience.

A Man Without a Single Hair.

In the County House, at the present time, is a man who bears the name of George Greenwood, born in Malden, Mass., in 1826, where he resided for several years. He subsequently emigrated to Texas, where he followed the occupation of a herder, and afterward was a large stock-raiser. Greenwood is entirely hairless, not having a single hair about his head and body. He is even void of eyebrows and eyelashes. While in Texas he acquired a great fancy for athletics, and on leaving that State, traveled with Barnum, and afterward with Rice's circus. He at one time earned about $5,000 per annum. He was never married, but has lived a fast life. He failed in health some time ago, and was placed in the hospital at Albany, from which place he was removed to this city by a stranger and left at one of the Congress street hotels, and, owing to his being without friends, he was sent to the County House. No reason has been assigned by the medical fraternity as to the cause of his being entirely without hair.—*Troy Budget.*

Our Coal Territory.

The coal area of the United States is sectioned off in square miles about as follows: Illinois (largest of all) 36,600, or about two-thirds of the whole area; Missouri basin, 26,687; Iowa, 18,000; Kansas, 17,900; West Virginia section, 16,000; Ohio section, 10,000; East Kentucky section, 8,983; Pennsylvania section, 12,502; Pennsylvania anthracite, 472; New England basin, 500; Maryland section, 550; Tennessee, 5,100; Alabama, 5,330; Indiana, 6,440; West Kentucky, 9,888; Texas, 4,500; Michigan basin, 6,700; Nebraska, 3,000; Arkansas, 9,043; Virginia, 185, and North Carolina, 310. The great bulk of the general coal deposit in the common soft or bituminous coal the exception being the semi-bituminous, the anthracite and the cannel coal found largely in the Kanawha coal fields of West Virginia.—*Illinois Journal.*

By a table published in the New York *Times* it is shown that only seventeen per cent. of the inhabitants of that city are native born of native born parents—that is having two generations of American blood in their veins, while nearly eighty per cent. are foreigners and the children of foreigners. In the country at large these figures are almost reversed.

[illegible]—A FABLE.

Our Tab, a good and sleek old cat,
Went hunting yesterday,
And soon secured a mammoth rat,
And brought it to dog Tray.
"My [illegible]," she said, "see here!
Let's [illegible] friendly cheer!"

You should have seen the look that came
Upon Tray's [illegible]
"What! I eat [illegible] disdain,
"And thus disgrace my name?
Know this, Miss Tab, I'm no such beast,
To share by [illegible] dark a feast!

"What suits my taste," Tray further said,
"Is beef—an honest slice—
Most any bird—a bit of bread,
Or anything that's nice.
I grieve to see that wretched rats
So long have been the food of cats!"

"Enough! enough! Oh, let us part,"
Said Tabby, moved to tears;
"I'm sure you'll break my bleeding heart,
With all your [illegible] sneers!
Or shall I scratch your ugly eyes?"
And here her spine began to rise.

"No, no," said Tray, "You eat the rat,
I'll go and seek a bone;
And then, like honest dog and cat,
We'll have each one our own.
Why should we fight? Tastes differ here,
As much as in the human sphere!"

Pith and Point.

Clothes connections—buttons.

Knight of the Bath—Saturday night.

Compulsory education—learning a trade at the State prison.

Rhode Island bristles with spelling matches. Some of the dictionary words reach clear across the State.

Success is said, by a Western sage, to greatly depend upon the possession of three qualities—grit, grip, and gumption.

Professor of rhetoric—"What important change came over Burns in the latter part of his life?" Senior—"He died."

A bright boy recently told his teacher there were three sects—the male sect, the female sect, and insects.

A Colorado tombstone remarks:

He was young,
He was fair,
But the Injuns
Raised his hair.

Mamma (to Freddy, who is learning his letters)—"Don't you know what that is, Freddy?" "Why that's A, apple-pie, isn't it, Cissy, dear?" Cissy—"Well, mamma, I should say *an* apple-pie if you asked *me*."

If one becomes somewhat discouraged upon general principles, he has only to compare his situation with its luxuries to the lot of those who lived a century ago, and then be thankful for the age in which he lives, replete with every imaginable device and invention to lighten labor.

English traveler—"As he got up two *horse pistols* dropped from his back pockets." Interlocutor—"But how could he find room for two horse pistols?" Third party—"O, he did not mean two horse pistols, exactly; he meant two Colt's pistols."

A poet sang: "I'm sitting sadly on the strand that stretches to the water's brink, and as the day slips slowly by I idly fold my hands and think." His ardent admirers did not know that, while he was sitting on the strand, with idle, folded hands, his family at home were in want.

"Boy," said a man at the postoffice yesterday to a stub-nosed boot-shiner, "if I buy ten apples and give you six, how many have I left?" "Oh, dry up!" replied the boy, turning away; "you'd chuck 'em all down into yer coat-tail pocket and let me buy my own."—*Detroit Free Press*

A youth and a pretty girl sat facing each other at a party. The youth, smitten with the charms of the maiden, only ventured a sly look, and now and then touched Patty's feet under the table. The girl, determined to make the youth express what he so warmly felt, bore with these advances a little while in silence, when she cried out, "Look here! if you love me, say so, but don't dirty my stockings."

Yesterday as an old citizen was nailing a "To Rent" card on a vacant house, a pedestrian halted and remarked that "howse" was not the right way to spell "house." "How long have you lived in Detroit?" asked the old citizen, scowling savagely. "Fifteen years," was the reply. "Well, I've lived here for thirty," continued the old man, "and I guess I know how to spell as well as you do!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A plain-spoken preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting-house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an exceedingly pale blue color, in place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethren, are getting a little too common."

A Funny Ice Adventure

Last Saturday a man residing near Cohoes was trying to move a large cake of ice which was on the point of being cast out on the road by the current in the river. He stepped upon the ice with the intention of breaking it, when it began to move off, taking him with it. The ice moved out into the center of the river and rapidly toward the dam. The man was in a fever of excitement, expecting his last moment to appear when he would reach the dam. The water being very high, the fall at the dam was unusually low, and the ice with the man on it passed over in safety, and drifted in the direction of the gas house. When nearing the gas house the ice landed on top of a little shanty which was nearly covered with water. The man got off the ice and stood on top of the house, but immediately fell through a skylight in the roof, falling on some girls who had gone to the top floor to escape the water. A scene immediately ensued, the girls roaring "Burglar!" and "Murder!" Their father appeared from the next room and an explanation followed.—*Troy Press.*

Another death, in consequence of the culpable manner in which narcotics are administered to children, occurred recently at Holloway in England. The child having been restless, the mother bought some sirup of poppies and gave it a spoonful. On the following morning the child was found to be unconsious and died shortly after. The doctor who made the post mortem examination pronounces the cause of death to be opium poisoning, and, in answer to a question, stated that laudanum was sometimes mixed with treacle as a substitute for spirit of poppies.

Fashion Notes.

IMPORTED collars have neck-ties to match.

THERE is a noticeable absence of lace on hats, this season.

THE old-fashioned black and white checks are to be worn again.

MANY basques are made without shoulder seams, and consequently have bias backs.

ALL the looping of, over-dresses is in the back. The front must be perfectly straight and plain.

MOST of the spring hats have three or four colors in the trimming, and these in great contrast.

CHILDREN'S hats are mostly of chip and leghorn, and simplicity is the rule which guides their trimming.

THE new summer fan is called the "Pistolet." It is shaped like a pistol, and "goes off" when opened.

YOUNG ladies, from twelve to sixteen, who are in the habit of chewing gum, must be told the painful news that that practice is going out of fashion.

SOME of the country hats are marvels of beauty and jauntiness. They have very wide brims turned up in front and dented at the sides, and are trimmed with scarfs of flowers.

WALKING skirts consists of a front gore, a straight back breadth and two gores on each side. About half way down the skirt, on the second side seams, strings should be fastened, in order to tie the dress back, and make all the fullness come behind.

A VERY pretty every-day dress for a little girl of ten years is of brown plaid, made with overdress and basque. The underskirt is trimmed with a knife plaiting about eight inches wide, headed with a bias fold piped with red. The little round overskirt, looped on the side and in the back, has the same trimming made narrower. The basque has only the fold and piping around the bottom, and the sleeves have a plaiting eight inches wide, with a fold and piping running through the center. The arm-holes are also piped.

IT may be well to suggest to young ladies who wish to have something quite pretty and dressy without much expense, that a sleeveless jacket of lace and muslin puffs or insertion is extremely pretty to wear over a black silk to an informal entertainment where full dress is out of the question, and a plain black silk is a little too sober. A jacket of this kind may be made at home, and with not very much work. After a perfect pattern is made, the lace must be carefully basted on the paper, bringing selvedge to selvedge, so that it may be overhanded. When the seams are nicely put together, it should have a lace edge an inch and a half or two inches wide all around the garment and around the arm-holes.

A New "Rape of the Lock."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that a "Rape of the Lock" is reported from Gorlitz, in Silesia. A young Baroness residing in that town had struck up a close friendship with the daughter of a tradesman there, who boasted of a magnificent head of hair, terminating in two black locks behind, while the Baroness had but little hair that was not supplied by the hairdresser. Her friend the other day made an offensive allusion to this circumstance, and the Baroness determined to be avenged. Taking advantage of an unguarded moment, she cut off the two objectionable locks; but her punishment has been much more severe than that inflicted by Pope's Belinda. The tradesman's daughter applied to the Crown Prosecutor for redress, upon which a prosecution was instituted against the Baroness in due form before a jury, though the law officers were in great doubt as to whether the offense should be regarded as an "infliction of bodily harm," an insult, or a theft. Ultimately the jury decided that it was a case of bodily harm, and the Baroness was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

A Pet Lobster.

A French journalist met with a strange pet the other day when paying a visit. While he was talking he noticed something moving on the carpet which was neither a cat nor a dog. On looking again he saw that it was a fine lobster, dark gray, spotted with red, and thought that it must have escaped from the kitchen. The lady of the house smiled, and said: "I must tell you the history of my pet. Some months ago I bought a lobster, and as it was not wanted for dinner, my cook left it in the water in the kitchen. I was going to a ball that night, and being ready, I sat in an easy chair and fell fast asleep. Suddenly I sprang up from the pain of a sharp bite in my foot, and I saw the lobster biting it. I started up and ran to the kitchen. No one was there, and a cloth in front of the fire had caught fire. It was soon extinguished, but I have kept the lobster ever since out of gratitude." It has its basin of cold water, and seems to recognize its mistress, and is so fond of music that it is always drawn toward the piano whenever she plays.

A NEAT THING IN JAILS.—Out in Churchill county, Col., they had a prisoner, but no jail in which to confine him. The authorities finally resolved upon a magnificent residence. There was an old unused mining shaft in the neighborhood, and into this shaft the prisoner was lowered. Three times a day he was raised to the surface, fed, and then lowered back again. As the shaft was 200 feet deep there was little chance for an escape from jail by climbing out, and tunnelling out would scarcely be attempted. The plan of the Colorado Sheriff is recommended further east. It is almost impossible to procure the honest erection of a public building, but a hole in the ground might be dug which would not be a sham. The new plan for jails has its merits, though it would be bad for prisoners in the event of a sudden flood.

THE recent birth of the quadruplets in Baltimore is paralleled in a similar event in Brattleboro, Vt. The parents' name is Hahn, and the family are very poor. Hundreds of people visit the infants every day. An admission fee is charged, and the little ones are already earning from $50 to $100 a week each. They continue healthy, and are likely to live. They were christened Sarah, Mary, Katie and Jennie.

A Perplexed Duellist.

The most notorious of living duellists is just now under a cloud, and the worst of it for him is that he cannot, as usual, get into the sunshine again by killing or wounding somebody. A certain Madame Olga in Paris recently sent around to the office of the *Pays* newspaper a notice of a concert, which notice failed to appear in the journal named. A friend of Madame Olga called on the editor of the *Pays*, M. Paul Cassagnac, and asked the reason of this neglect. M. Cassagnac, the editor, responded curtly, and supplemented his response by a reflection upon the character of the lady interested. Madame Olga, hearing of this scandalous aspersion, failed to throw herself into the Seine, or adopt any of the modes of [illegible] women in the French capital. She took quite a different course. In short, Madame Olga dressed herself in man's attire, purchased a small cane, and went upon the war-path. She found that famous duellist and editor, M. Paul Cassagnac, sipping his absinthe grandly in the fashionable Cafe de la Paix, and addressed him briefly but pointedly in the way a furious woman talks. Then the little cane in Madame Olga's hand cut the air and curled about M. Cassagnac's back, then across the face, and then the gentle creature left the room. The duellist is enraged, but, apparently, without resort. He cannot call a woman out and shoot her; he cannot pink her with his sword, which is for men alone. It is a distressing situation for the editor of the *Pays*, and his Frenchman's wit will be tested in devising a revenge.

Some New French Apherisms.

It is right to despise fools; it is wrong not to fear them.

Love descends to friendship; friendship never soars to love.

People who injure us always say they do so for our good.

Women do not like to remember; men do not like to foresee.

Nothing shows happiness more than tears. Tears are the extreme smile.

An honest man never abandons a woman, but he knows how to make himself forsaken.

By their fickleness women escape much misery. Birds save themselves only with their wings.

A women never is deceived by the love she inspires, but she deceives herself through that which she experiences.

PATENT MEDICINES.—That there are *some* good patent medicines no intelligent man dare for a moment deny; and preeminent is the great California hero medicine, VINEGAR BITTERS, discovered by DR. J. WALKER, a prominent physician of San Francisco. This medicine, although called Bitters, is not to be classed among the vile "fancy drinks" recommended and sold over the bar by rumvenders, but is a combination of pure herbalistic extracts, known to possess sterling medicinal qualities, and is compounded without the use in any shape of spirits. Its action upon the internal system is not stimulating to the extent that alcoholic poison is, but it at once attacks blood-impurities, and by removing the original cause destroys the germs of disease and invites returning health. Its action upon the stomach and liver render it an almost certain specific in the most stubborn cases of dyspepsia, and in truth imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. It is one of the best medicines ever invented.

THE STATURE OF PRIMITIVE MAN.—The indications are that the primeval man of Europe and his nearer, descendants were of short stature. The popular notion that the present generation is physically weaker and smaller than the primitive or ancient is not only utterly unfounded, but there is abundant evidence that the reverse is true. Most of us would be amazed if not shocked at a true and life-sized portrait of the real Eve, "mother of all living." We often hear, indeed, of giants' bones here and there dug up, but intelligent examination invariably proves them to have belonged to the mammoth or other animal.

THE most eminent organists of Paris and London, as well as Warren, Morgan, Zundel, of Trinity, Grace, and other principal churches in New York, have given to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. written testimonials to the superiority of their cabinet organs, which they declare to have excellencies not found in others.

THE QUEEN OF ALL SEWING MACHINES.—In speaking of the merits of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine, it is sufficient for us to say that we think the invention of this machine marks one of the most important eras in the history of this country; and when we consider the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance. It has a beautiful, noiseless movement; it makes the genuine "lock-stitch" alike on both sides, and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing; it needs no commendation; its rapid sales, the increasing demand, and the many flattering testimonials from those who have used it, is sufficient proof of its merits. The want of a sewing machine is deeply felt in every household, and as the Wilson shuttle sewing machine, on account of its extreme simplicity and less cost of manufacture, is sold at a much lower price than all other first-class machines, it is meeting with the extensive patronage that it so justly deserves. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This article needs no comments from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it. The Pain Killer we keep constantly at hand, and have done so for a number of years, and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the best remedy extant. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage; it was then sold in a few shops in the city; look at it now—the world are its patrons. Sold everywhere.

"HORSE-MEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

WE have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

THE Elastic Truss of Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., is by far the best in use.

A $4.00 Book for $1.50.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified; By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor-in-Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book of about nine hundred large pages, profusely illustrated with wood engravings and colored plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post paid, to any address, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents—making it the *cheapest book ever offered to the American People*. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's Work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than *four dollars*. For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor, but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, county and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book, that originally cost about $1.25, so much that the people have to pay not less than $4.00 for it. The People's Medical Adviser, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middle men and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in *registered* letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the Work, by rendering him very familiar with the every day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this Work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered, and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage, Reproduction, etc., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of Anatomical, Physiological and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

A Remarkable Book.

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Butler	2:40 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sodan	3,08	3,00	8:29 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.20 pm	6:50 p m
Sodan	2.20	11.25	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	[illegible]	12:[illegible] a m	7:35 "

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Rochester		7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,28 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,25 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,40 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,32 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A."
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 " H
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,35 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,40 P M
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R
FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to
Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS,

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Loui Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	n3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	5 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston,	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	n3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a'm
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Thr gh Tickets, and further information can bebai ned at all principal Ticket Offices through outth West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

BRICK FOR SALE.

WILSON & METCALF,

Having just burned a first class kiln of brick, they are now ready to supply all who want a good article, at reasonable rates. Their yard is located east of town 5½ miles and we advise our friends wanting brick to call on the above firm.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutaner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock of Op

The Auburn

WAGONS

"Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W.SHAFFER
South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Offic with Ross & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I won'd call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRICHT'S
In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. ABEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Core Oysters, &c,

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are werth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true, but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson	30, 60, 90, $1,00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best 90
Imperial	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months aheau.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.	The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 2 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50	
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00	
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50	

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1.00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c	This reduction we have made to-day and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound; former price was 15c.	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c		
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c		
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Smoked-Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Soft-shelled Almonds per quart,	10c
		Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 60c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen os both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No, 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST
Window Paper,
HOLLANDS
and Oil Shades
always on hand
and CHEAP for
CASH.

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
CORD
and TASSELS
Curtain and
Window Fx'trs
the Best in the
Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Chargo**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Strt,

Fort Wayne Ind,

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bo Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo DeWald & Co

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE. FOR THESALEOF

E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Grand Succees of

BOND'S

Novelty Store!

Great Variety

Low Prices!

Look for the Large Four Story
Stone Front Building 21 West Main
Street Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. W. BOND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemdtion thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. 2238

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Mulay Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. The frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Michal Sheets late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS Adm'r

April 5th 1875.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 29th, 1875. No. 17.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising rates.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square.........	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column...........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column...........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column...........	14 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards dollars.

Business Cards.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SWINFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINFORD, Pro.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Cassbeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FERN, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis..........	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville..........	7 48	12 39	5 10	1 30
Tipton..........	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami..........	8 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo..........	9 11	2 26	7 06	
Peru..........	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis..........	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville..........	4 43	3 13	8 34
Tipton..........	3 56	2 20	7 44
Kokomo..........	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami..........	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru..........	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
B. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Fretz has moved his saloon in the front room of the old building, formerly occupied by T. B. Totten. He has a better place for business.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast 1	Local Fr No. 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	8 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 16am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 03	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 20	5 30
Auburn Junc.	3 30	3 26	4 20 am	6 18
Defiance	5 25	5 10	9 40am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West.

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	6 50pm	6 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn Junc	1 18	12 56	2 05	3 55pm
Auburn	1 13	12 51pm	2 00	3 50
Defiance	11 35 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction.	6 00 am	7 40		

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East.			Going West.	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
4.00 P M	8.00 AM	lv Logans't ar	7.20 pm	12.10 pm.
4.25 "	8.18	Adamsboro.	7.00	*11.39 am
4.45 "	8.32	Hoover's	*6.46	*11.17
5.00 "	8.42	Mexico	6.37	11.08
a5.20 "	8.58	Denver.	6.25	10.43
l5.40 "				
6.16 "	9.04	Chili	6.16	10.28
6.49 "	9.22	Roann	5.58	10.04
7.16 "	9.40 AM	Laketon	5.40	9.40
7.36 "	9 50 PM	N. Manchest'r	5.29	9.30
7.51 "	9.59	Lib. Mills	5.19	9 02
*8.11 "	10.14	Collamer	5.07	8.42
8.20 "	10.20	S. Whitley	5.02	8.36
*8.40 "	10.32	Taylor's	*4.50	*8.10
9.10 "	10.45	Columbia city	4.38	7.50
9.24 "	11.05	Collin's	4.18	*7.20
9.21 "	11.16	Churubusco	4.08	7.00
10.00 "	11.28	Potter's	3.55	*6.43
10.11 "	11.38	G. R. Crossing	3.47	6.30
10.31 "	11.46	Cedar Creek	3.40	*6.15
10.50 "	11.56	Aub. Juncti'n	3.28	5.58
11.00 "	12.06	Auburn	3.2	5.45
11.30 "	12.28	Moorsville	3.03	*5.10
11.56 "	12.40 PM	ar. Butler lv.	2 50 P M	4.50 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. E. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SLUTEARD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati..........		7 30	
Louisville..........	7 00pm		3 45
Indianapolis..........	4 23am		7 35
Ft Wayne..........	9 45	4 45	1 48a
Auburn..........	11 40	6 20	1 45
Waterloo..........	11 56	6 47	2 02
Summit..........		8 20	
Pleasant Lake..........			
Ar Angola..........	12 5		3 45
Reading..........	1 8	9 55	4 47
Bankers..........	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville..........	1 25	10 45	5 18
Jackson..........	2 40	12 30	6 30
Detroit..........	6 30p	3 50	10 30
Grand Rapids..........	9 00	7 00	5 20p
Lansing..........	5 42		8 37
Saginaw..........	6 55		11 40
Bay City..........	6 50		12 35

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City..........		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw..........		7 25	3 45
Lansing..........		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids..........	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit..........		10 20	6 40
Jackson.......... Dep	7 10a m	1 35	9 40
Jonesville..........	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers..........	8 36	3 45	11 02
Reading..........	8 53	4 03	11 15
Ar Angola..........	9 52	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake..........			
Waterloo..........	10 25	8 47	12 45
Auburn..........	10 53	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis..........	7 18 p m		7 23a
Louisville..........	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati..........	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 20	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 18
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 23		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Bessons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 26am
Connersville	10 25		
Bessons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 38pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 44	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 20
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 35
Ossian	3 20	12 58	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
Ross. Bries, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a Very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at his office.

LANHAM & HOSE,
v3n11 Auburn, Indiana.

Letter from the South.

New Orleans, La.,
April 16th, 1875.

To the Editor of The Courier.

Owing to my feeble state of health, I have not earlier complied with the request you made of me on your visit here last month, to give you the result of my inquiries and observations in and on the status of internal affairs in this city, and State, and on other matters—but now feeling a partial ability to comply, and the organization of the General Assembly of Louisiana in this city on the 14th inst., in extraordinary session, under the Wheeler adjustment, or "award" made by the Congressional Committee which sat in New York, being of National interest, I make an effort to comply. In the first place I am constrained to say, that the State of Louisiana is unlike any other State of the Union: anomolous in her varied natural advantages of climate, soil and products—anomolous in her prolific antagonisms of race, sectional falacies and disorders, and anomolous in her diversities of race, language and religion. Here in New Orleans religion, as professed by the two opposing creeds, separates the adherents as unmistakably as it did on the continent of Europe two hundred years ago; and that part of the city (the old) below Canal street, impresses the stranger as he walks its narrow streets, (forty feet from house), sees the quaint signs of business, and strange architecture; hears a diversity of language; sees white, black, creoles, mulattoes, quadroons, octoroons, "griffs," French, Spaniard, Mexicans, Italians, Cubans, English, Irish, Scandinavians and Germans. I say these things impresses him with a feeling that he is in a foreign land; and when he goes thro' that part on Sunday, and sees the saloons open, auctioneers hawking their wares, smith's forges blazing, cock-pits full of people witnessing that relic of barbarism, cock-fighting—the French markets four in number—anomolous, great, comprehensive busy, etc., with their flesh, fruits, flowers, fish, poultry, reptiles, dry goods, finance, hardware, crockery and china, hats, caps, boots, shoes, carpets wooden-ware, fancy goods toilets, confections, stationery, news, literature, periodicals, cafes, "et id omnus genus," with several thousand people attendant, diversified in color and distinguished by race and dialect—these things impress the stranger with a feeling like that inspired in reading of the condition of things on the Asiatic and European continents in the dawn of the christian era before the Sunday or Lord's day was set apart as a day of rest and worship, and banish for the time the consciousness that he is in a land where modern civilization and science has broken the restraint which religion so long imposed on them and which inspired moral responsibility,—emasculated the vigor of mind and instigated broils with civil power. On the upper side of Canal street everything is changed—the stranger wakes up in America. The sun shines seemingly with warmer rays in wider streets, and a new people greets him. They have a Lord's Day up there too, in some parts, and some regard it religously. Louisana from the date of her colonization by France in 1699 to 1769, when it was delivered over to Spain and afterwards back to France, and in 1803 delivered over to the United States, has been checked in her prosperity and the impress then so early given has had a fatal influence over her destinies ever since. Those who first settled here never considered that they had found a home, all the military officers and others employed by the government had only one object in view—to obtain promotion and to make money by fair or foul means in order to return with increased honors and ampler means to their native country—the beautiful France. Of the non-officials, many had been transported by force, and looked on the new country as a prison. Others were deceived in their hopes by exaggerated representation and were disappointed, and only labored to get money to go back. Louisiana was no home, had no associations, no past to the Frenchman. That thing always injured her—and now since the late civil war so many carpet-baggers quarter-masters, captains, lieutenants, colonels, camp-followers have been left in the south, who pay no taxes, own no property, have no homes, no interests in common with the people here, and who are either federal officers or subordinates, or have found their way in public places by fraud or misrepresentations, etc, without qualification, that Louisianians, under such men, and sustained and supported by federal military power as the latter are; rent asunder in feelings of love for the country, and the wing of their spirit so broken by the rule of those who are parasites, are to-day objects of our pity, and that they will turn and sting, is because not yet has all manhood been ground out of them. The wonder is, not that they have resisted the oppression, but that it has not been more determined, and when the fog and smoke of the war shall have cleared away, and right reason have prevailed over partisan prejudice—then the impartial historian will record the facts, and a dispassionate people then believe the ocean of wrongs which a tyrannical political party, has by federal arms imposed on the people of Louisiana. The ravages of the civil war laid their agriculture low as the hurricane does the golden harvest. Their labor, the slaves, were taken from them and clothed with a power to make the planter a subordinate; and this power directed by a adventurers whom the war had left as the sea its debris, elevated these adventurers to office, and the exchequer of the State was replenished by exhorbitant taxes, but to be embezzled by those who contribute nothing to its support and who besides this have created a State debt now nearing twenty-four millions, and a municipal debt hanging over the city of New Orleans quite as great—the interest on which, including the expenses of the city government, cost of paving, repairing and lighting the streets, "involve," says Gov. Kellogg in his message of yesterday, "an annual outlay larger than any revenue the city is practically able to collect." This debt is on an assessed valuation of property in New Orleans, the total of which is some less than half of the total valuation of the whole State The people of the city cannot pay it; and of the State taxes heretofore levied over $4,000,000 is delinquent and unpaid The population of the State is about 700,000, that of New Orleans 200,000 inhabitants. From the ravages of war, the plunder of officials, and the incalculable loss to planters by the great flood of 1875 and the general feeling of insecurity to property and in business matters arising out of the military domination which has been kept up here by the federal government, the city of New Orleans is a very metropolitan paralytic. Her river and marine commerce are waned to a minimum. Her domestic trade and improvements, and her mechanical industries are but a mere approximation to their former greatness. Thousands of houses are untenanted all over the city, and every square has its many cards, "For Rent," and thousands who once would have scorned it are letting "rooms furnished" and others advertising "Boarders Wanted," just to make something to live on. Planters rely little on negro labor; and from Tennessee to the north of the Mississppi river goes out but complain of the thieving propensities, of the blacks who sleep by day and plunder by night, and as a distinguished gentleman of the State of Arkansas lately a Republican member of the Senate of that State said to me yesterday in frankness 'Our work of philanthropy was well performed in effecting the abolition of slavery, but after all our expectations are not realized, the negro of this generation is little benefited. He is irreliable and irresponsible; and as an element in politics he is used more by Charlatans to carry out base schemes, than by good men to prosper the welfare of the good people."

To give the readers of the COURIER some idea of what it costs to carry on the city government of New Orleans I offered a statement made by a contributor to the New Orleans "Times" in that paper of this date: Let us compare the costs of city officials in St. Louis with those in New Orleans, and the people will see how they are robbed. The population and wealth of St. Louis is more than twice as great as New Orleans.

St. Louis Police cost per year..................	$456,000
One Sheriff for city and county cost........	35,000
One Police Court for city Judges salary...	4,000
One Coroner—salary..............................	4,000
Clerk Criminal Court..............................	2,500
District Attorney.....................................	6,000
Mayor of City	5,000
City Council..	no pay

The cost in New Orleans and what can be saved yearly:

	EXPENSES.	SAVED.
Police force..............	$600,000	$250,000
Criminal Sheriff..............	100,000	40,000
Coroners..............	12,000	6,000
Clerks' Criminal Court..............	25,000	10,000
District Attorney..............	7,000	2,000
Police and Justice Courts...	45,000	25,000
Abolish city administrators.	42,000	42,000
For costs in city suits..............	50,000	50,000
To be realized from Civil Sheriff's office and civil cr's		150,000
Suspend Park tax..............	162,000	162,000
Give tax collector a salary...	150,000	150,000
Abolish port charges..............		
	$1,193,000	$887,000

This police force is a military body created by a Republican Legislat'e some time ago to keep the Democartic City Council from making and controlling it and is called the Metropolitan Police, paid by the city, but in no way amenable to the city council, and is of the dead beat kind. The democrats however are not without much blame in their management of the city—wrong being now an epidemic.

It may be well to say something more concerning this Metropolitan Police, now a military force of over 400. Prior to 1868 the police of the city had been used for questionable purposes by men who, in the distracted state of social and political affairs, exceeded the bounds of right reason, and to prevent a recurrence of such things, the Legislature of that year took the creative power out of the hands of the City Council, of New Orleans, and gave it into the hands of a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. This Commissioner appoints the police, and holds them responsible for their good conduct. It is not fair to condemn the system entirely, but since there, perhaps, no longer exists the reason for its being in the hands of the Gov who may also use it for political ends, and since it is so very expensive it is thought well to relegate the subject matter to the City Council, to be re-organized, reformed and lessened in number and expense according to the wants of the citizens, who pay the expense and who are to be protected by such police force.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Early in March last I visited the Hahn Legislature—that is the House of Representatives—composed mostly of negroes, the same which federal soldiers organized by unseating Wiltz, the Democrat Speaker, and several white members, so as to give it a Republican majority, and in which conservative members refused to sit. It was a boisterous and ill-governed body, and I only saw 7 or 8 white members on the floor, the others were negroes who did nearly all the talking, such as it was. I visited the same on its assembling in extraordinary session on the 16th inst. Hahn, the white speaker in the chair, Vigers, Clerk and the other officials black. Twenty-six conservatives who stood out before, came in and took the oath and were seated. The 13 contested seats and which were awarded by the adjusting committee of Congress were referred to the committee on elections and qualifications. That Committee reported in their favor on Thursday and they, twelve whites and one negro were reported entitled to their seats. The report having been concured in, 13 were sworn in, and the old 13, mostly negroes, withdrew and gave place to their successors. Thus the house was organized yesterday with 109 members, 110 being the quota, but one, a black, had been expelled. Of these 26 are blacks of various shades—83 whites. The Senate is presided over by Leut. Gov. Antoine, a *negro of pure blood, a native, a Creole*, and most of the officers are black. This body is composed of 36 members of whom 16 are blacks, and presents itself as to intelligence in no favorable light. The House is Democratic, the Senate Republican.

In the House, after its organization with the 13 members under the award had been effected, the following resolution was offered:

"RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, That said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth it will accord to said Government all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of this State, and that the House of Representatives as to its members, as constituted under the award of Geo. F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler, W. W. Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter, Wm. P. Frye and Sam'l. S. Marshall, shall remain without change except by resignation or death of members until a new general election; and the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged, except so far as that body may itself make changes on contests."

This was a bitter pill to the Republicans because it recognized 19 Democratic members, and to the Democrats because it recognized Kellogg, the usurper put in office by Judge Durrell and maintained, fully maintained, by the President of the U. S. committed then to uphold Kellogg and pledged them not to impeach him nor to disturb any of the offices of the State government. However, after much talking, farce-making and shoulder-shrugging, the resolution went through its various readings, was put on its passage and carried, yeas 89, noes 18—two out, not voting, the rest were compelled to vote and without explanation, and with a view of giving the subject a final rest—a motion was then made to re-consider, and this motion laid on the table so it cannot be called up again. The "adjustment" is proper and the conservatives had to accept it or do worse. The arm of federal power was raised over them and the sword in hand, federal gun boats were at anchor in the river off the city, and their morning and evening guns told the stranger that they were ready for use to subjugate a free people and subordinate them to usurpation and fraud in case they dared take up arms to end evils almost unbearable. Had the conservative party of this State and of the South accepted when adopted, the late amendments to the constitution of the U. S., as things adjudicated and which they could not successfully countervail, they would have killed the Radical party with the self same poison that it prepared for them and thus strife, woe and misery had been avoided, but resistance and reluctance afford a pretext for federal interference and that suffices to keep it up until now, and was and is just the stock in trade the administration wanted, and which has been used to keep a footing in all the south for purposes if the presidential election of 1876. However, the shape that affairs are now in, and with tempers on both sides softened by time, necessity and experience, the people hope for better times, and it may be they will be gratified. To an extent they will be, and at the next general election be able to elect and inaugurate men of their own choice. This state is so far away from the north—the field so rich in spoils, that adventurers love it; and the federal administration knowing how well all stories of outrages on the negro can be supplemented on paper to appear as unmitigated and diabolical, and how the testimony of witnesses can be manufactured and magnified before investigating committees organized to confirm canards is quick to avail itself of opportunities to crush out any true expression of the people—foster false election returns, sustain usurpers in places of trust and honor and in a word, by force of bayonets, maintain a government in which the majority have had no controlling voice. The American colonies, before war of the revolution had not a tithe of the cause for complaint against the Northern country, that these people have to complain of federal military domination over state sovereignty.

In the House of Reps. to-day Mr. Estilette, of St. Landry, Paris, was elected speaker. The Republicans united on him against Wiltz and their vote with some conservatives elected him by a handsome majority. He is conceded to be an excellent choice—a conservative of old whig, antecedents. Pinchback, who was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature, this State two years ago, but who has not as yet been admitted to a seat, will, I think, be admitted next December, the concession, which the conservatives made in recogizing the Kellog government, will be used then in the Senate as an answer to the objections which till this time have kept him out of his seat. The "adjustment" will prove to have consequences not contemplated by the conservatives. The General Assembly cannot elect a Senator now, for Pinchback holds a certificate of election under the same Kellog government, hence there is no vacancy and therefore can be no election till a vacancy shall transpire.

CONFLICT OF RACES.

The conflict between the races cannot be arrested; it may be tempered to a condition wherein violence will not be used except when aggression on the part of the blacks shall become unbearable, but the dignity of the white race will assert itself at all times, and the negro, by force of that sentiment higher and mightier than the arms of law, will have to take his place in subordination to that sentiment. Laws may define the civil rights of the negro, and courts enforce remedies for violations of this, but no law will be efficacious which impinges the domain of social intercourse and polity and attempts to make a white man minimize his race to the standard of negro equality. The negro will not be allowed to elevate himself by lowering the white man. He must rise by merit and be satisfied to abide distinctions which society imposes in his case, as in cases where the aristocracy of mind and money makes insuperable distinct in the societies of white people, and to which inexorability they must ever yield, and no legislation can ever help them. Enough of politics, at least enough for this time and for me who for many years have taken no part in such.

It may be regarded as true in social and political disorders as it is philosophy that no matter how much the various social forces of a country may be disturbed, they will, if left to themselves, "in a certain tolerable manner, settle down equilibrium," just as water will find its common level. And as the true independence of a State depends on the regulation of its own internal affairs, in its own way, it will promptly re-act against the influence of any power not having its seat within its own territorial limits, and this re-action will prolong, discord and commotion as long as that foreign influence shall be excited. Therefore, in this view, I assert, that true policy and statesmanship concur in demanding no further congressional legislation as to the civil rights of the colored race, south and north. Let the equilibrium come "sua motu," that is, inspired by sentiments peculiar to those who are living in the disturbed States, by concessions which each party may make for the greater good of the whole.

The season is backward, warm days and cool nights and much rain, gardens blossomed and flowered, weeks ago, and the city has been redolent therefrom—shade trees and forests are attired in their purest green, strawberries have been in market for several weeks and now delicious dewberries, but the price 80c per quart, for the former and but little less for the latter. Cotton and cane are late. Corn is up and out and a greater crop is put in than ever before. The river is high, many crevasses are letting in water, but no danger is now feared.

Having fully complied with request, I hope this will prove satisfactory to you and the readers of the COURIER.

JOHN W. DAWSON.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

One day in the early autumn
Of a bright and happy year,
I wandered away to the homestead,
To the homestead old and dear;
[illegible]
A ruin, with moss o'ergrown,
With the door on broken hinges,
And falling chimney stone.

As I wander'd around and around it,
And in, through each dusty room,
With only the lonely echoes
Of my feet a-through the gloom,
I thought how they sometimes told us
That away from the shining shore,
The dead come back in the silence
To the homes they have loved before.

And I said, does he—the master,
The father, who loved so well
The homestead amid the meadows,
The brook in the winding dell—
Does he ever come in the silence
Of the night's clear, starry hours,
With his voice of silvery laughter
Through the tangled weeds and flowers?

Does he come, I asked, in the twilight—
Does he come to the open door,
And sit in the peach-tree's shadow
As he sat in the days of Yore?
And over the foot-worn pathway
Does he go to the wicket gate,
And stand and wait for the children
As he used to stand and wait?

Does he look adown the roadside,
And under the shadowy oaks,
And hear the lake-waves murmur,
And the oarsman's gentle strokes,
'Till he sees the children's faces
So bright, and young, and fair,
With the moonlight's golden brightness
On the black and the auburn hair?

And when, with their gleeful singing,
They follow him through the gate,
To the hearthstone, where the mother
Doth patiently watch and wait—
Does he—as he used to say it—
With a face so cheery and bright,
"Bless God, oh mother, our darlings,
Our children are safe to-night!"

Is it thus that he sees he homestead,
In the beauty of early years?
Or it's mildew, and blight, and ruin,
And the children's struggles and tears?
Does he come in the purple gloaming,
And wander through chamber and hall,
And yearn for the dear old faces,
and the love that brightened all?
—*Fidelia W. Gillette.*

MARK SHELTON'S WIFE.

One cold morning in December, Mark Shelton, Esq., and his wife sat down to breakfast in one of the coziest of dining-rooms; Mark with a cloud on his usually pleasant face, and his wife's placid countenance wearing a puzzled and sorrowful look, for when had he been angry with her before?

He had scarcely spoken to her the previous evening, and he looked sullen and gloomy still. What had she done? She had pondered the thought over and over, yet she had not dared to ask him.

The morning sunlight streamed into the room as they silently drank their coffee and abstractedly nibbled their muffins; and broad stripes of yellow gold lay on the sea-green ground of the carpet, mingling softly with the bright tints of the autumn leaves that sprinkled it; and lighting up the pictures on the varnished walls, until they stood out vivified into life-like perfection in the mellow light. The fire burned cheerfully in the polished grate; the canary chirruped blithely in his gilded cage, while the trailing vines that festooned the recesses of every window turned each delicate tendril to the warm sunlight, as if thankful for the warmth and comfort and hallowed glow that filled that pleasant room.

Mr. Shelton finished his breakfast and took up his morning paper. Mrs. Shelton, a pale little woman, whose chief beauty lay in her eyes, which were so blue and trustful one could not help loving their owner, watched his moody face uneasily. Her smooth, purplish black hair was coiled up in a loose, double twist, with here and there a tiny curl peeping out, giving her a girlish look that Mark had often admired. Her morning dress was navy blue cashmere, with snowy lace at the throat and wrists, and simply elegance itself; and, better than all, was the work of the slim fingers that were nervously twirling the silver teaspoon in her dainty coffee cup.

But Mark was too much engrossed in his own moody thoughts to find any interest in wife or paper, for, after a vain attempt at reading, he laid the latter down, and sat silently staring into the fire.

"Mark," burst out his wife, who felt as if she were under the influence of a night-mare, "what on earth is the matter with you?"

And Mark answered her with that sensible masculine evasion, "Nothing."

"I know there is something wrong somewhere," went on Mrs. Shelton, desperately. "Are you angry with me, Mark?"

"No, Alice, I'm not angry with you."

"Then tell me your trouble. I never saw you so depressed before, and we are married five years to-day, Mark."

"Bless me! So we are! I had entirely forgotten it." Mr. Shelton looked up for the first time, and glanced across the table at the little woman in blue, whose cheeks had lost the peachy bloom they had worn that day five years ago. But the dear face was as fresh as ever in his partial eyes, and his heart ached more for her than himself, for he knew she would suffer keenly in the crisis he was dreading so much. "If the children had been spared to us," he said, mentally, thinking of the two little graves in Greenwood, "they would have been a comfort to her." But he kept his thoughts to himself, and said, instead:

"Will you attend Mrs. Austin's party, Alice?"

"On the 20th? Yes." The uneasy light left Alice Shelton's loving eyes, for, since he was not angry with her, she did not care to pry into his secrets. And yet if he only would confide in her, she would feel so relieved. "Will you go, Mark?"

"I think not." A curious smile parted his lips.

"Why?" in a tone of surprise.

"I shall be otherwise engaged."

"Nonsense, Mark. You must not be such a slave to business. Few men are as prosperous in the world."

"I have been prosperous," dreamily, "but"——he never finished the sentence.

"And the panic never affected you in the least," innocently remarked Mrs. Shelton, who knew as much about the subtle workings of the financial world as she did about the mythical inhabitants of the moon.

Mr. Shelton jumped up, slightly flushed in the face.

"What idiots women are!" was the complimentary exclamation that met his wife's ears, as he went hurriedly from the room, heedless of her excited Mark——"

But Mark was out in the cold, sunlit street, before the little woman had recovered from her astonishment; his white, even teeth clenched tightly together, as he hurried down to the dim, musty office, where so many arduous duties demanded his attention.

Many of his business friends who met or passed him on the streets looked curiously at his down cast face; for his mind was too much preoccupied to take any interest in passing occurrences. He heard nothing, saw nothing but the blue, numb hands of the street beggars, who seemed to beset his path every few rods, for his characteristic charity was well known, and few were the palms that did not close on the coveted penny.

For Mark was a good man, humane, charitable and generous in all things, and until a year back the world had gone well with him. But the panic swamped dozens of his debtors; his business was dead in a financial sense; and his creditors were clamorous for bills he could not meet. He had never been careless, unwise or extravagant in filling or discharging contracts, and his business difficulties had come upon him so swiftly and imperceptibly that the blow fell heavier than if he had been expecting some such catastrophe.

But Alice Shelton knew nothing of all this. The mental turmoil going on in her husband's breast never found vent in a dissatisfied word or look, and until the previous day he had kept his face and manner free from all traces of anxiety. But the constant excitement and worry had been too hard for him, and the dunning of a creditor, who demanded the punctual payment of a note of $4,000 that fell due on the 21st of December, together with other unforeseen debts, had so upset him that he could not cover his mental distress with the mask of carelessness he had worn for weeks past.

His greatest trouble was for Alice. Never very strong—and he had often underrated her strength—he had endeavored to surround her with every comfort and had carefully kept all harrassing business details or cares from her ears. He had given her money without stint, and he supposed she spent it like other women, for she was always well dressed, and his home was a model of order and good taste. Be that as it may, he never thought of tracing the cause of his failure to home extravagance. For no woman was more thoroughly economical, without being miserly, than Mrs. Shelton. Her party toilets were always in exceptional taste, and her dress for Mrs. Austin's party was not designed for any unusual display of elegance, although the gathering was to be one of unusual brilliancy.

The night of the 20th came—a dark, stormy December night, the air filled with snowflakes and the sky gray and overcast with heavy clouds.

"It is going to be a terrible night, Mark," Mrs. Shelton said to her husband, who sat before the library fire, evidently absorbed in the contents of the evening paper. "I have thought once or twice since I commenced dressing that I would not go out to-night."

"Go, by all means, Alice; the carriage is close," her husband replied, glancing up at the trim little figure arrayed in a dark silk, retrimmed, with a pale blush rose in her purplish-black hair, and at the white throat, half-veiled with a flimsy lace. He smiled bitterly as he saw her going out in her happy, child-like innocence, as she might never go again, among people who had no sympathy for failing merchants, and who would not give his wife a thought if she were not rich in the world's goods.

"I wish you would go," she said, beseechingly, lingering at the door to adjust her cloak, "Mr. Austin will be expecting you."

Mr. Shelton smiled, thinking, perhaps, of the forbidding face of a man of whom he had begged a loan that afternoon, whose curt "cannot spare a dollar, sir," rang in his ears yet. He arose from his seat by the fire, and going over to his wife's side, fastened the warm wraps closer about her throat.

"Be careful of yourself, little woman," he said with a forced attempt at gayety, "and enjoy yourself, for it is utterly impossible for me to go."

He accompanied her to the carriage, and as he closed the door on the placid little face he inwardly anathematized the weakness that prompted him to withhold the story of his difficulties from her, when she daily ran the risk of hearing it from lips less liable to soften its details. Yet he still hoped that the morrow would bring some chance of redeeming his lost credit; although his efforts to raise the $4,000 due on the 21st were still unsuccessful. He was almost worn out with physical and mental labor, yet he put on his hat and overcoat, and dragged wearily down town through the fast-falling snow and murky darkness, to spend the dreary hours of his wife's absence, poring over ledgers in his counting-room.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Mark Shelton, not quite satisfied with Mark's "strange freak," as she called her husband's refusal to attend the party, was zealously trying to feel at ease among Mrs. Austin's stylish guests. For, somehow, she felt depressed and ill at ease among the fashionables who had hitherto welcomed her as the wife of a prominent young merchant who was steadily rising to eminence in the commercial world. There was an undercurrent of coldness in their greeting that her sensitive nature detected instantly, and an angry flush rose to her cheek when she overheard a remark relating to "Mrs. Shelton's old silk."

"I suppose my dress is not up to their standard in point of elegance," she muttered, bitterly; "but I'll never ruin Mark with my extravagance in dress—never!"

She slipped out of the gay, overcrowded parlors into the library, where she found refuge behind the heavy hangings of a bay window. She dropped into a low seat, and sat watching the streams of gas-light flickering across the street, now ankle deep with snow, wishing that Mark would remember her orders and send the carriage early. The heavy sensuous odors of tropical plants filled the room with a fragrance that almost took her breath away, and in the distance the music of a popular waltz rose and fell, the soft, voluptuous cadences soothing her disturbed mind into a calmness that was soon broken by the entrance of two ladies, whose first words chained Mrs. Shelton to her seat, and held her in the questionable light of an eaves-dropper.

"I was astonished to see Mrs. Mark Shelton out to-night," exclaimed the elder of the two ladies, whose diamonds flashed in the gas-light.

"Why?"

"Have you not heard? Why, Mrs. Lamer! Shelton is on the verge of bankruptcy."

"Mark Shelton? Impossible! Why, he is considered one of the staunchest merchants in the city."

"He was. But he has lost credit somehow. He has been on the streets for days trying to raise money to cancel most of his urgent debts; and I wouldn't be surprised if his wife did have to give up her stylish home before the winter is over."

"She is a nobody anyway. Her father was only a soap chandler and I have often wondered at Mark Shelton's taste in choosing her for a wife," remarked Mrs. Lamer, who had once a decided fancy for Mark, herself.

"Soap chandlers are as good as other men, provided they are sober and respectable," returned the lady with the diamonds, whose father had once been a peanut vender. while Mrs. Lamer's ancestors were famous for blue blood and reckless dissipation.

"I don't pity Mrs. Shelton, though," went on Mrs. Lamer, politely ignoring the elder lady's home thrust; "for I expect she is just like other women in the same situation; Mark made oceans of money, and she spent it."

"Doubtless. Just give any woman that never had anything some money to splurge on, and see how fast she'll go through it," laughed the elder lady, as she glided out of the library, her rich silks sweeping after her like purple billows, while Mrs. Lamer followed her like a shadow, in her pale tarletan robes.

Poor Alice Shelton had heard every word, and sat perfectly still, with her slim, white fingers clasped tightly together. Every faculty of her nature seemed paralyzed by the intensity of her emotions. Her honest, conscientious heart was shocked at the hypocrisy of two of her most intimate society friends, and with the bitterness was mingled a feeling of intense pity for Mark, who had kept all this from her ears that she might hear it from so uncharitable lips. Verily, she thought, the world is a vain show, and those who love it but moths, fluttering about its dazzling pleasures, only to have their wings singed by the cruel tongues of flame that leap up from envy, malice and deceit.

"Mark shall *not* fail," she said, rising up, with a white, determined face. "I will show them his wife is worthy of him."

Heedless of the gayety and warmth around her, of the blinding snow-storm that was raging without, or the long, snow-bound walk that lay between the Austin mansion and her husband's warehouse, she hurried up to the dressing-room, and, wrapping herself up in cloak and furs, went out into the storm and bravely faced the blinding sheets of snow that the wind dashed into her face—a face almost as ghastly as the snow that fell so swiftly and silently on the half-deserted pavements. The gas flared out through murky gas lamps with a dull, sickly glare; hacks and carriages went whirling by like sheeted ghosts, and once in a while some belated pedestrian almost walked over her; but still Mrs. Shelton walked on, her heart too hard and anxious to think of fear or fatigue.

When she reached the warehouse the clock on a distant steeple was just chiming 11, and Mark was standing in the dimly-lit office, putting on his overcoat. The porter dozed in a chair before the stove in the outer room, and Alice stole softly past him and stood before her husband.

"Alice!"

His eyes dilated in astonishment. Alice dropped into a seat and looked up at him with a glitter in her blue eyes that held him spellbound.

"Mark, do you think I'm a fool?"

Her voice had a raspy ring that startled Mark. He glanced at her snow-covered wraps, and then made a dash for the soaked boots peeping out from under the edge of her bedraggled silken skirts.

"Alice?"—one boot came off with a jerk—"what insane whim drove you out on the streets such a night as this?"—he flung its mate to the furthest end of the room.

"O Mark," Mrs. Shelton's temporary strength and courage was swiftly vanishing, "are you going to fail?"

Mark instantly comprehended the situation. She had heard the story of his financial troubles, probably in some distorted form, and the knowledge had almost crazed her. He blamed himself severely for keeping her in ignorance of the truth. He always had a repugnance to womanly interference in business matters, but felt, in justice to his wife's general worthiness, he should have trusted her in this emergency.

"Hush, Alice!"—for she was beginning to sob hysterically—"you must not be alarmed. If I can raise the money to pay off a note that falls due to-morrow, I may weather the panic yet."

"How much will you need?"

Her little face was uplifted eagerly.

"Four thousand dollars."

"Is that all?" with a little hysterical laugh. "Then you won't fail; for I have five thousand, all my own, saved out of the money you gave me to spend on the house and myself. Ah, Mark, you thought I spent it!"

"Alice!"—Mark took the little shivering form in his arms—"you are worth your weight in gold!"

"I know it," slyly retorted Alice; "but it has taken you five years to find it out. And, Mark, if you cannot cancel the rest of your debt, we'll sell the house and furniture and live in a room or two until the panic is over; for you shall not fail."

Mark sent for a carriage, and they went home through the white, noiseless streets, Alice recounting, as she went, the story she heard in Mr. Austin's perfumed library. At its conclusion she said:

"It was cruel of you to keep me in the dark so long, Mark. And never, never treat me like a fool or a child again. For if I am a soap-chandler's daughter, I have sense, and feeling, and judgment, and discretion enough to save something for 'rainy days.'"

It is needless to say that Mark redeemed his note, to the chagrin of some of his business rivals, who had secretly gloated over his difficulties; and, although his affection for his wife was never demonstrative, the care he took of her was wonderful, for he found that the price of a good wife is "above rubies."

The History of Zero.

"Zero," on the common thermometer, like the fanciful names of the constellations, is a curious instance of the way wise men's errors are made immortal by becoming popular. It may be worth while to say that the word itself (zero) comes to us through the Spanish from the Arabic, and means empty, hence nothing. In expressions like "90 deg. Fahr.," the abbreviation, Fahr., stands for Fahrenheit, a Prussian merchant of Dantzic, on the shores of the Baltic Sea. His full name was Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit.

From a boy he was a close observer of nature, and when only nineteen years old, in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of that year. As that day was the coldest that the oldest inhabitant could remember, Gabriel was the more struck with the coincidence of his little scientific discovery, and hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world, either natural or artificial. He called that degree zero, and constructed a thermometer, or a rude weather glass, with a scale graduated up from the zero to a boiling-point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing-point thirty-two. Because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero; and expanded 180th on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.

Time showed that this arrangement, instead of being truly scientific, was as arbitrary as the division of the Bible into verses and chapters, and that these two points no more represented the real extremes of temperature, than "from Dan to Beersheba" expressed the exact extremes of Palestine.

But Farenheit's thermometer had been largely adopted, with its inconvenient scale; and none thought of any better until his name became an authority, for Fahrenheit finally abandoned trade and gave himself to science. Then habit made people cling to the established scale, as habit makes the English cling to their old system of cumbrous fractional money.

Our nation began to use Fahrenheit's thermometer about the middle of the last century, or not far from the time when Old Style was exchanged for New Style in the writing of dates.

The three countries which use Fahrenheit are Holland, England and America. Russia and Germany use Reaumer's thermometer, in which the boiling point is counted 80 degrees above freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, so called because it marks the boiling point 100 degrees from freezing point.

On many accounts the centigrade system is the best, and the triumph of convenience will be attained, when zero is made the freezing point, and when the boiling point is put 100 or 1,000 degrees from it, and all the subdivisions are fixed decimally.

If Fahrenheit had done this at first, or even if he had made it one of his many improvements, after the public adopted his error, the luck of opportunity, which was really his, would have secured to his invention the patronage of the world.—*North Christian Advocate.*

Rubies of Wisdom.

Next to faith in God is faith in labor.

It is the manner which is better than all.

There is a proud modesty in merit.

Laws are the silent assessors of God.

Votes should be weighed, not counted.

The flowers swim at the top of the bowl.

The morning hour has gold in its mouth.

Mystery and innocence are not akin.

Oppression is more easily barne than insult.

Soft is the music that would charm forever.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.

Good-breeding is surface Christianity.

No man's religion ever survives his morals.

A golden mask hides all deformities.

No sword bites so fiercely as an evil tongue.

Every man is his own great dupe.

Speech is of time, silence is of eternity.

Nothing succeeds so well as success.

No man was ever scolded out of his sins.

Good taste is the flower of good sense.

Our thoughts are heard in heaven.

Time is an herb that cures all diseases.

There is none deceived but he that trusts.

How a Maine Printer Was Made a Man ot.

Several years ago, a slab-sided, awkward printer boy, from Maine, found his way to Washington in search of an "easy place." Tom Ewing was then Secretary of the Interior. He was also uncle of our gawky place-hunter. To him the youngster naturally applied for assistance in getting the desired situation.

This was the encouraging answer he received from Ewing.

"I will not get you a place in any of the departments. Moreover, if you find a place and go to work, I will use all my influence to have you dismissed. I am not going to have you made into a limp and helpless nonentity, if I can help it. I want you to get out of Washington. Go anywhere; go to the devil, if you like, you shan't stay in Washington."

This inspiriting counsel drove the printer youth back to Maine again.

Had Ewing found him the desired place, he would to-day be tying tape around bundled documents, or sticking official stamps on somebody else's letters, in one of the departments, an inert human routine machine. But the uncle's sensible brusqueness was the nephew's salvation. The name of that discouraged young applicant was James G. Blaine, present Speaker of the House of Representatives.—*Wash. Cor. Chicago Times.*

Eggs a Healthy Food.—An English paper earnestly recommends an increased consumption of eggs as an important article of daily food. It asserts that this ingredient of diet is an unmistakable promoter of longevity, and that practical advocates of the system will live to be eighty or ninety years old. It gives a still higher incentive to a liberal consumption of eggs, for it advises their use for all those persons who are deficient in brains, as the phosphorous forming a large constituent in the egg will strengthen and develop the brain force. The same authority gives excellent advice as to the different ways in which this desirable article of food may be made palatable. Hard boiled eggs and brown bread and butter make excellent sandwiches; eggs spread on toast make an appetizing dish; and poached eggs, or those dropped from the shell into hot water, form a delicate morsel for an invalid.

A Terrific Problem.

A recent number of a scientific journal, speaking of the relative proportion of the sexes in the human race, declares that for every one hundred and fifty men that come into the world, one hundred and seventy-two one-hundredths (100 72-100) women are born. I do not dispute these figures. I only ask for light. It appears, according to this, that there are some women who are only seventy-two one-hundredths of a woman. What the remaining twenty-eight one-hundredths are I cannot imagine.

Now, what I want to know is this: If a woman of this kind marries a one-hundred man and has a daughter, will the daughter be an eighty-four one-hundredths woman, or a ninety-six one-hundredths woman? And what will be the exact relationship between such a daughter and a seventy-six one-hundredths aunt and her eighty-seven one-hundredths daughters, especially if the eighty-seven one-hundredth girls marry the brothers of the ninety-six one-hundred girl, and so become not only her ninety-eight one-hundredth first cousins, but also her ninety-five one-hundredth sisters-in-law, the aforesaid seventy-six one-hundredth aunt becoming also the eighty-nine one hundredths mother-in-law of her eighty-eight one-hundredth nephews, will the—the—. Let me see; where am I? It is an awful subject to grapple with. Oh yes! I say if the seventy-six one-hundredths aunt ——. But no. The question can't be solved in any such way as this. I give it up. The only way to get at it will be to do the sum in algebra somehow, making the daughter *x*, the aunt *y*, the first cousin *a*, and the mother-in-law *b*. Then, it seems to me, if you multiply the aunt by the daughter and divide the first cousin by the mother-in-law, in some way or other, or else extract the square root of the cousins and subtract the result from the aunt, keeping the daughter as a common denominator, and at the same time make a decimal fraction of the mother-in-law, perhaps the result might be satisfactory. But I am not certain. I am poor at mathematics. I wish the lightning-calculator would get at this, or that Professor Tyndall would subject it to chemical analysis.—*Max Adeler.*

Disgusted with Law.

Many a man who has lost a just suit in court will talk in strong terms about the uncertainty of law. But few have such a good reason for their distrust as Dr. Lyman Beecher. He used to tell the following incident with a flashing eye and strong emphasis, even in his old age:

He woke one night when a young man in college, and saw his clothes slowly disappearing through a broken pane in his window. His room was on the ground floor. Without hesitation he leaped from the bed, and opening the window, sprung out of it in his night-dress and gave chase. The frightened thief dropped the clothes, and thought only of escaping. But Beecher's blood was up, and he held on in the chase till he grabbed the thief by the collar. When the latter attempted to strike, he knocked him down and choked him till he begged for mercy. The thief then tried to get a knife out of his pocket, but Beecher took it away, and marched him back to college in triumph, and made him quiet on the floor till morning. Then he took him before a Justice, told the story with an honest pride at his own prowess, and waited to see the law do its duty. To his unspeakable disgust the Justice released the culprit because, in the chase, Beecher had lost sight of him once round a corner. Beecher was disgusted, and inclined to speak sarcastically of the technicalities of law after that experience.

A Man Without a Single Hair.

In the County House, at the present time, is a man who bears the name of George Greenwood, born in Malden, Mass., in 1826, where he resided for several years. He subsequently emigrated to Texas, where he followed the occupation of a herder, and afterward was a large stock-raiser. Greenwood is entirely hairless, not having a single hair about his head and body. He is even void of eyebrows and eyelashes. While in Texas he acquired a great fancy for athletics, and on leaving that State, traveled with Barnum, and afterward with Rice's circus. He at one time earned about $5,000 per annum. He was never married, but has lived a fast life. He failed in health some time ago, and was placed in the hospital at Albany, from which place he was removed to this city by a stranger and left at one of the Congress street hotels, and, owing to his being without friends, he was sent to the County House. No reason has been assigned by the medical fraternity as to the cause of his being entirely without hair.—*Troy Budget.*

Our Coal Territory.

The coal area of the United States is sectioned off in square miles about as follows: Illinois (largest of all) 36,000, or about two-thirds of the whole area; Missouri basin, 26,687; Iowa, 18,000; Kansas, 17,900; West Virginia section, 16,000; Ohio section, 10,000; East Kentucky section, 8,983; Pennsylvania section, 12,502; Pennsylvania anthracite, 472; New England basin, 500; Maryland section, 550; Tennessee, 5,100; Alabama, 5,330; Indiana, 6,440; West Kentucky, 9,888; Texas, 4,500; Michigan basin, 6,700; Nebraska, 3,000; Arkansas, 9,043; Virginia, 185, and North Carolina, 310. The great bulk of the general coal deposit is the common soft or bituminous coal the exception being the semi-bituminous, the anthracite and the cannel coal found largely in the Kanawha coal fields of West Virginia.—*Illinois Journal.*

By a table published in the New York *Times* it is shown that only seventeen per cent. of the inhabitants of that city are native born of native born parents—that is having two generations of American blood in their veins, while nearly eighty per cent. are foreigners and the children of foreigners. In the country at large these figures are almost reversed.

TASTES DIFFER—FABLE.

Our Tab, a good and sleek old cat,
Went hunting yesterday,
[illegible]
And brought it to dog Tray.
"My dearest dog," said she, "see here!
Let's feast! Behold what goodly cheer!"

You should have seen the look that came
Upon Tray's honest face!
"What! I eat rats?" he did disclaim,
"And thus disgrace my race?
Know this, Miss Tab, I'm no such beast,
To share so grim and dark a feast!

"What suits my taste," Tray further said,
"Is beef—an honest slice—
Most any bird—a bit of bread,
Or anything that's nice.
I grieve to see that wretched rats
So long have been the food of cats!"

"Enough! enough! Oh, let us part,"
Said Tabby, moved to tears;
"I'm sure you'll break my bleeding heart,
With all your bitter sneers!
Or shall I scratch your ugly eyes?"
And here her spine began to rise.

"No, no," said Tray. "You eat the rat,
I'll go and seek a bone;
[illegible]
We'll [illegible]
Why should we fight? Tastes differ here,
As much as in the human sphere!"

Pith and Point.

Clothes connections—buttons.

Knight of the Bath—Saturday night.

Compulsory education—learning a trade at the State prison.

Rhode Island bristles with spelling matches. Some of the dictionary words reach clear across the State.

Success is said, by a Western sage, to greatly depend upon the possession of three qualities—grit, grip, and gumption.

Professor of rhetoric—"What important change came over Burns in the latter part of his life?" Senior—"He died."

A **bright** boy recently told his teacher there were three sects—the male sect, the female sect, and insects.

A **Colorado** tombstone remarks:

He was young,
He was fair,
But the Injuns
Raised his hair.

Mamma (to Freddy, who is learning his letters)—"Don't you know what that is, Freddy?" "Why that's A, apple-pie, isn't it, Cissy, dear?" Cissy—"Well, mamma, I should say *an* apple-pie if you asked *me*."

If one becomes somewhat discouraged upon general principles, he has only to compare his situation with its luxuries to the lot of those who lived a century ago, and then be thankful for the age in which he lives, replete with every imaginable device and invention to lighten labor.

English traveler—"As he got up two *horse pistols* dropped from his back pockets." Interlocutor—"But how could he find room for two horse pistols?" Third party—"O, he did not mean two horse pistols, exactly; he meant two Colt's pistols."

A **poet** sang: "I'm sitting sadly on the strand that stretches to the water's brink, and as the day slips slowly by I idly fold my hands and think." His ardent admirers did not know that, while he was sitting on the strand, with idle, folded hands, his family at home were in want.

"Boy," said a man at the postoffice yesterday to a stub-nosed boot-shiner, "if I buy ten apples and give you six, how many have I left?" "Oh, dry up!" replied the boy, turning away; "you'd chuck 'em all down into yer coat-tail pocket and let me buy my own."—*Detroit Free Press*

A **youth** and a pretty girl sat facing each other at a party. The youth, smitten with the charms of the maiden, only ventured a sly look, and now and then touched Patty's feet under the table. The girl, determined to make the youth express what he so warmly felt, bore with these advances a little while in silence, when she cried out, "Look here! if you love me, say so, but don't dirty my stockings."

Yesterday as an old citizen was nailing a "To Rent" card on a vacant house, a pedestrian halted and remarked that "howze" was not the right way to spell "house." "How long have you lived in Detroit?" asked the old citizen, scowling savagely. "Fifteen years," was the reply. "Well, I've lived here for thirty," continued the old man, "and I guess I know how to spell as well as you do!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A **plain-spoken** preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting-house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an exceedingly pale blue color, in place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethren, are getting a little too common."

A Funny Ice Adventure

Last Saturday a man residing near Cohoes was trying to move a large cake of ice which was on the point of being cast off on the road by the current in the river. He stepped upon the ice with the intention of breaking it, when it began to move off, taking him with it. The ice moved out into the center of the river and rapidly toward the dam. The man was in a fever of excitement, expecting his last moment to appear when he would reach the dam. The water being very high, the fall at the dam was unusually low, and the ice with the man on it passed over in safety, and drifted in the direction of the gas house. When nearing the gas house the ice landed on top of a little shanty which was nearly covered with water. The man got off the ice and stood on top of the house, but immediately fell through a skylight in the roof, falling on some girls who had gone to the top floor to escape the water. A scene immediately ensued, the girls roaring "Burglar!" and "Murder!" Their father appeared from the next room and an explanation followed.—*Troy Press.*

Another death, in consequence of the culpable manner in which narcotics are administered to children, occurred recently at Holloway in England. The child having been restless, the mother bought some sirup of poppies and gave it a spoonful. On the following morning the child was found to be unconsious and died shortly after. The doctor who made the post mortem examination pronounces the cause of death to be opium poisoning, and, in answer to a question, stated that laudanum was sometimes mixed with treacle as a substitute for spirit of poppies.

Fashion Notes.

Inexpensive collars have neck-ties to match.

There is a noticeable absence of lace on hats, this season.

The old-fashioned black and white checks are to be worn again.

Many basques are made without shoulder seams, and consequently have bias backs.

All the looping of over-dresses is in the back. The front must be perfectly straight and plain.

Most of the spring hats have three or four colors in the trimming, and these in [illegible]

Children's hats are mostly of chip and leghorn, and simplicity is the rule which guides their trimming.

The new summer fan is called the "Pistolet." It is shaped like a pistol, and "goes off" when opened.

Young ladies, from twelve to sixteen, who are in the habit of chewing gum, must be told the painful news that that practice is going out of fashion.

Some of the country hats are marvels of beauty and jauntiness. They have very wide brims turned up in front and dented at the sides, and are trimmed with scarfs of flowers.

Walking skirts consists of a front gore, a straight back breadth and two gores on each side. About half way down the skirt, on the second side seams, strings should be fastened, in order to tie the dress back, and make all the fullness come behind.

A very pretty every-day dress for a little girl of ten years is of brown plaid, made with overdress and basque. The underskirt is trimmed with a knife plaiting about eight inches wide, headed with a bias fold piped with red. The little round overskirt, looped on the side and in the back, has the same trimming made narrower. The basque has only the fold and piping around the bottom, and the sleeves have a plaiting eight inches wide, with a fold and piping running through the center. The arm-holes are also piped.

It may be well to suggest to young ladies who wish to have something quite pretty and dressy without much expense, that a sleeveless jacket of lace and muslin puffs or insertion is extremely pretty to wear over a black silk to an informal entertainment where full dress is out of the question, and a plain black silk is a little too sober. A jacket of this kind may be made at home, and with not very much work. After a perfect pattern is made, the lace must be carefully basted on the paper, bringing selvedge to selvedge, so that it may be overhanded. When the seams are nicely put together, it should have a lace edge an inch and a half or two inches wide all around the garment and around the arm-holes.

A New "Rape of the Lock."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that a "Rape of the Lock" is reported from Gorlitz, in Silesia. A young Baroness residing in that town had struck up a close friendship with the daughter of a tradesman there, who boasted of a magnificent head of hair, terminating in two black locks behind, while the Baroness had but little hair that was not supplied by the hairdresser. Her friend the other day made an offensive allusion to this circumstance, and the Baroness determined to be avenged. Taking advantage of an unguarded moment, she cut off the two objectionable locks; but her punishment has been much more severe than that inflicted by Pope's Belinda. The tradesman's daughter applied to the Crown Prosecutor for redress, upon which a prosecution was instituted against the Baroness in due form before a jury, though the law officers were in great doubt as to whether the offense should be regarded as an "infliction of bodily harm," an insult, or a theft. Ultimately the jury decided that it was a case of bodily harm, and the Baroness was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

A Pet Lobster.

A French journalist met with a strange pet the other day when paying a visit. While he was talking he noticed something moving on the carpet which was neither a cat nor a dog. On looking again he saw that it was a fine lobster, dark gray, spotted with red, and thought that it must have escaped from the kitchen. The lady of the house smiled, and said: "I must tell you the history of my pet. Some months ago I bought a lobster, and as it was not wanted for dinner, my cook left it in the water in the kitchen. I was going to a ball that night, and being ready, I sat in an easy chair and fell fast asleep. Suddenly I sprang up from the pain of a sharp bite in my foot, and I saw the lobster biting it. I started up and ran to the kitchen. No one was there, and a cloth in front of the fire had caught fire. It was soon extinguished, but I have kept the lobster ever since out of gratitude." It has its basin of cold water, and seems to recognize its mistress, and is so fond of music that it is always drawn toward the piano whenever she plays.

A Neat Thing in Jails.—Out in Churchill county, Col., they had a prisoner, but no jail in which to confine him. The authorities finally resolved upon a magnificent residence. There was an old unused mining shaft in the neighborhood, and into this shaft the prisoner was lowered. Three times a day he was raised to the surface, fed, and then lowered back again. As the shaft was 200 feet deep there was little chance for an escape from jail by climbing out, and tunnelling out would scarcely be attempted. The plan of the Colorado Sheriff is recommended further east. It is almost impossible to procure the honest erection of a public building, but a hole in the ground might be dug which would not be a sham. The new plan for jails has its merits, though it would be bad for prisoners in the event of a sudden flood.

The recent birth of the quadruplets in Baltimore is paralleled in a similar event in Brattleboro, Vt. The parents' name is Hahn, and the family are very poor. Hundreds of people visit the infants every day. An admission fee is charged, and the little ones are already earning from $50 to $100 a week each. They continue healthy, and are likely to live. They were christened Sarah, Mary, Katie and Jennie.

A Perplexed Duellist.

The most notorious of living duellists is just now under a cloud, and the worst of it for him is that he cannot, as usual, get into the sunshine again by killing or wounding somebody. A certain Madame Olga in Paris recently sent around to the office of the *Pays* newspaper a notice of a concert, which notice failed to appear in the journal named. A friend of Madame Olga called on the editor of the *Pays*, M. Paul Cassagnac, and asked the reason of this neglect. M. Cassagnac, the editor, responded curtly, and supplemented his response by a reflection upon the character of the lady interested. Madame Olga, hearing of this scandalous aspersion, failed to throw herself into [illegible] the modes of self-destruction popular with despairing women in the French capital. She took quite a different course. In short, Madame Olga dressed herself in man's attire, purchased a small cane, and went upon the war-path. She found that famous duellist and editor, M. Paul Cassagnac, sipping his absinthe grandly in the fashionable Cafe de la Paix, and addressed him briefly but pointedly in the way a furious woman talks. Then the little cane in Madame Olga's hand cut the air and curled about M. Cassagnac's back, then across the face, and then the gentle creature left the room. The duellist is enraged, but, apparently, without resort. He cannot call a woman out and shoot her; he cannot pink her with his sword, which is for men alone. It is a distressing situation for the editor of the *Pays*, and his Frenchman's wit will be tested in devising a revenge.

Some New French Aphorisms.

It is right to despise fools; it is wrong not to fear them.

Love descends to friendship; friendship never soars to love.

People who injure us always say they do so for our good.

Women do not like to remember; men do not like to foresee.

Nothing shows happiness more than tears. Tears are the extreme smile.

An honest man never abandons a woman, but he knows how to make himself forsaken.

By their fickleness women escape much misery. Birds save themselves only with their wings.

A women never is deceived by the love she inspires, but she deceives herself through that which she experiences.

Patent Medicines.—That there are *some* good patent medicines no intelligent man dare for a moment deny; and pre-eminent is the great California hero medicine, Vinegar Bitters, discovered by Dr. J. Walker, a prominent physician of San Francisco. This medicine, although called Bitters, is not to be classed among the vile "fancy drinks" recommended and sold over the bar by rum-venders, but is a combination of pure herbalistic extracts, known to possess sterling medicinal qualities, and is compounded without the use in any shape of spirits. Its action upon the internal system is not stimulating to the extent that alcoholic poison is, but it at once attacks blood-impurities, and by removing the original cause destroys the germs of disease and invites returning health. Its action upon the stomach and liver renders it an almost certain specific in the most stubborn cases of dyspepsia, and in truth imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. It is one of the best medicines ever invented.

The Stature of Primitive Man.—The indications are that the primeval man of Europe and his nearer descendants were of short stature. The popular notion that the present generation is physically weaker and smaller than the primitive or ancient is not only utterly unfounded, but there is abundant evidence that the reverse is true. Most of us would be amazed if not shocked at a true and life-sized portrait of the real Eve, "mother of all living." We often hear, indeed, of giants' bones here and there dug up, but intelligent examination invariably proves them to have belonged to the mammoth or other animal.

The most eminent organists of Paris and London, as well as Warren, Morgan, Zundel, of Trinity, Grace, and other principal churches in New York, have given to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. written testimonials to the superiority of their cabinet organs, which they declare to have excellencies not found in others.

The Queen of all Sewing Machines.—In speaking of the merits of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine, it is sufficient for us to say that we think the invention of this machine marks one of the most important eras in the history of this country; and when we consider the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance. It has a beautiful, noiseless movement; it makes the genuine "lock-stitch" alike on both sides, and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing; it needs no commendation; its rapid sales, the increasing demand, and the many flattering testimonials from those who have used it, is sufficient proof of its merits. The want of a sewing machine is deeply felt in every household, and as the Wilson shuttle sewing machine, on account of its extreme simplicity and less cost of manufacture, is sold at a much lower price than all other first-class machines, it is meeting with the extensive patronage that it so justly deserves. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

Davis' Pain Killer.—This article needs no comments from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it. The Pain Killer we keep constantly at hand, and have done so for a number of years, and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the best remedy extant. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage; it was then sold in a few shops in the city; look at it now—the world are its patrons. Sold everywhere.

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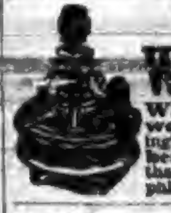

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$200 [illegible] T. STODDARD, Jonesville, Mich.

$ MONEY FOR AGENTS in our ten New Novelties. Just out. Needed in every house. Sample and circulars free by mail. H. B. WHITE & CO., Newark, N. J.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. N. U. No. 17.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, APRIL 29, 1875.

The Washington correspondent of the Graphic announces that Grant never was a candidate for the third term. As the president is not in Washington, it is not easy to see how the correspondent of the Graphic can know anything on the subject. The Graphic is one of the few papers that have shown a disposition to favor the third term project.

The "King of the Bohemians" is dead. Henry Clapp was a cynical, unique, brilliant wit, without a checkered story. He had been a temperance lecturer and a drunkard. He had been an Abolitionist preacher and an office-holder in the city government of New York. He had been a reformer in England and had bathed in the dissipation of Paris. A brilliant conversationist, he became the center and the justly-named King of a little Bohemian circle in New York in which wit and culture were not lacking, though Presbyterian proprieties were not observed.

The wholesale swindling of colored people revealed by the investigation of the affairs of the defunct Freedman's bank, at Washington, has alienated the affections of nearly all of that class from the republican party, and the managers of that tottering concern are becoming extremely solicitous to regain the ground they have lost. To do this the administration has hit upon an expedient rather more ingenious than honest. It is proposed to buy the bank building, on the pretense that it is needed for department purposes, for an amount sufficient to cover the accounts of the defrauded depositors. It is believed, and with good grounds, that this would restore the confidence of the Congo voters in the republican party as their saviors and natural and only protectors.

Set orations are sometimes a little ridiculous in their minor effects.—George William Curtis opened his speech at Concord with a flowery description of "the heaven's bending sendigaly" over the scene, and the "earth blossoming with renewed life." The day, however, turned out to be a cold and stormy one. Still more ridiculous was the effect of the peroration which was directed to Grant as follows:

> Sir, it is the signal felicity of this occasion, that on the one hundredth anniversary of the fiist battle in the war of American independence, I may salute you, who led to victory the citizen soldiers of American liberty, as the first elected president of the free republic of the United States. Fortunate man! to whom God has given the priceless boon of associating your name with that triumph of freedom, which will presently bind the East and the West, the North and the South, in a closer and more perfect union for the establishment of justice and the security of the blessings of liberty than these states have ever known.

In the meanwhile the president had taken himself off to enjoy a smoke and a drive, and left the orator alone with his eloquence. When the direct address came, it was directed to an empty seat. This was rough on Curtis.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

The New York *Sun* says: We receive a great many letters from Southern subscribers to the *Sun* upon the subject of the relations between the whites and the negro race in that part of the country; and the burden of a large perportion of them is that people who live in the North cannot understand the conditions which now govern these relations. That the great mass of former slaveholders have come to the conclusion that emancipation will eventually prove a benefit to the people of the Southern States is undoubtedly true, and we do not suppose that any person of ordinary intelligence in the South has the most remote idea that this result of the war can ever be changed. One correspondent writes: "We are all abolitionists down here, but not radicals. We think the war, in cutting us loose from slavery, has been, or will be, of service to the white man, but how much it will benefit the negro, time alone will show." The majority of the freedmen are improvident, while they lack the intelligence, the application and the skill to make their labor as profitable as it should be. What is worse according to the testimony of innumerable witnesses, the rules of morality fail to exercise much influence over them, and their habits of pilfering render them in the most cases undesirable neighbors. A Federal office-holder in Georgia, writing of the negro, says:

"Having no forethought to prompt him to provide for his own necessities at the proper time, when hunger overtakes him, he will sally forth under cover of darkness, having in his bosom no conscientious scruples to restrain him; and if a neighbor, black, or white, has a hen roost, a pig sty, potato field, or corn patch well supplied, the next morning will exhibit signs of depletion." The depredations of worthless negroes upon the property of the whites [illegible] the industrious and prudent of their own race form the subject of general complaint in every part of the South. One reason for the loose morals of the fredmen may perhaps be found in the character of their religious teachings. While the Southern negro, religion is usually entirely an emotion. At their meetings they will indulge in the most fervid shouts and prayers, which will not have the least effect in preventing immoral actions immediately afterwards; and the preachers of their own race are popular in porportion to their power to induce in their congregations a condition of ecstasy, rather than for the excellence of their precepts and the uprightness of their example. An intelligent correspondent, writing from Kentucky, says that the negroes are inclined to be religious, but their ministers in too many cases are utterly unprincipled knaves and sensualists. Almost all the women, without regard to habits of life, belonging to the church and the light regard in which chastity is held, both by the shepherds and their flocks, have led to gross immoralities among the negro clergy, which have the effect of disgusting the better class of colored people with the very name of religion. All this servise to show that the opposition to familiar social intercourse between the two races in the South which the passage of the Civil Rights Bill has done so much to intensify, arises not so much from a prejustice against color as against certain characteristics of the newly enfranchised freedmen, which it is to be hoped will disappear in time. It also explains the intense antipathy to the establishment of mixed schools which is so generally felt throughout the reconstructed States.

Let the Whole Cabinet Resign.

In the House of Representatives which meets in December, there will be a Democratic majority of about seventy. Nobody doubts that the House will, through the agency of investigating committees, very thoroughly overhaul the leading departments of Grants Administration, and institute a searching inquiry into the public conduct of Grant himself. To fail to do this would be to shun the performance of a plain duty, and seriously disappoint public expectation. We take it for granted, therefore, that this important work will be done, and that the knife, so to speak, will be thrust into the foul ulcer of Grantism without pity and without fear.

In this view of the course which the next House will pursue, it is very easy to account for the resignation of Attorney-General Williams, and to credit the rumor that other members of the Cabinet will soon follow his example, and step down and out. They see the storm coming, and would fain hide themselves from its fury.

Perhaps the frightened officials imagine that if they throw up their seals a few months previous to the meeting of Congress they will be forgot on by the time it assembles.—Doubtless the whole of them ought to be covered with the contempt of every high-minded person; but the people have in store for these corrupt and infamous officeholders something more intolerable for them to bear than the scorn of upright citizens. They will demand that Congress shall not only expose their misdeeds, but punish the malefactors; or, at all events, leave it to the Republican majority in the Senate to brave public odium by acquitting them, if it pleases so to do after the House shall have arranged them at its bar for high crimes and misdemeanors.

However, perhaps they had all better follow in the footsteps of Williams. It could do no harm; and their voluntary disappearance from public view might be accepted as a plea of guilty and throwing themselves upon the mercy of the court in advance. We therefore advise the rest of the Cabinet to resign in a body, and not stand upon the order of their going, but go all at once.

As to Grant, the people themselves will settle his case at the polls if any convention can be brought to nominate him for a third term.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN Ordiance providing for the issue of Bonds, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, and determining the price at which they may be sold and the [illegible] and the rate of interest they shall be at.

SECTION FIRST.

Whereas the Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, did heretofore, to-wit, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, file with the Board of Trustees of said town a report verified by affidavit setting fourth that said Board of School Trustees had purchased a certain tract of land in said town of Auburn, in said report specifically described, as a sight for a school house in said town and that the said Board of School Trustees, propose to erect thereon a building to be used as a common school building, and that the estimated costs of said lot and building is three thousand dollars and that the said Board had not the means to pay for the same, Therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, there shall be issued by the said Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, BONDS of said town to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars, bearing date June 1st, A. D. 1875, drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable at the office of the Treasurer of said town, said bonds to be of the denomination as follows and maturing as follows viz: Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1878. Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1879, and ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1880, said Bonds to contain the provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of the said town of Auburn, each Bond to have coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest thereon.

SECTION TWO.

The said Bonds shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of said town and shall by him be sold from time to time as the necessities for payment of the purchase-money of said lots and the erection of said school building shall require.

SECTION THREE.

The said Bonds shall not be sold for a less amount than ninty-four cents for each dollar of said Bond.

SECTION FOUR.

This ordinance shall be enforced from and after the expiration of ten days from its publication in the Auburn Courier.

JACOB WALBORN, Pres. Protem.
E. E. WILLIAMS,
F. D. RYAN, } B. of T.
D. Z. HOFFMAN,
F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

April 29.

AGENT'S GRAND Combination.

100 BOOKS. 11 BIBLES

Photograph Albums,

Engravings, Chromos, Blank Books, Note Paper, &c. All shown in one prospectus. Beats anything out. Agents meet with Grand Success.—Nothing Like it, and it sweeps the field. Agents wanted. Sole Territory given. Send for terms and circulars.

OHIO PUBLISHING CO., Ashland, O.
April 22, '75.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing eight [8] rods and fifteen [15 feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five [65 feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12, east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line ten [10] rods and fourteen [14 and a half feet (½) east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in [illegible] 12] east in said county, and from thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction to a point thirty two [32] and a half [½ feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and affects the land of Washington Cowen, and that the vacation change and locatation as proposed will effect only the lands of said Cowen.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

April 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencidg at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four (34) in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12 east in said county and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three (33) north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three (3) in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty [80) feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirtyfour (24] in township (34 thirtyfour, nor of range twelve [12) east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore. Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between section three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will effect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will effect.

April 22.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875.

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock a.m.

TERMS—Sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices. Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to Cost.

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Denims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs. Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COLLENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. A fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hard ware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

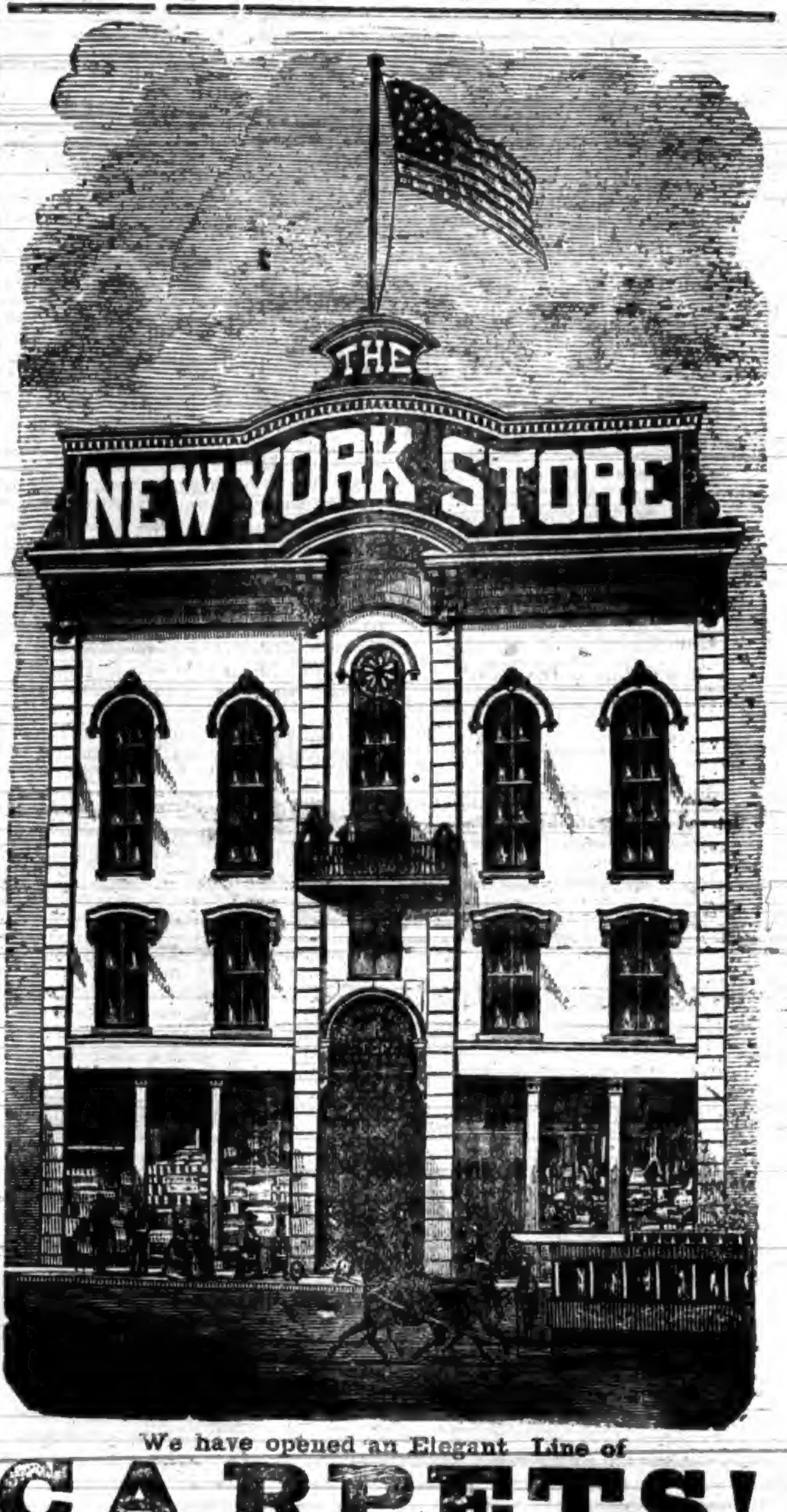

We have opened an Elegant Line of

CARPETS!

Consisting, in part of INGRAINS, TAPESSTRY INGRAINS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET,—In short every kind usually found in a complete Carpet Department.

Also, a full assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS CRUMB CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, and everything purtaining to a well appointed

Carpe & House Furnishing Department

All of the above goods were bought during the last two weeks, consequently we got the full benefit of the recent large decline in prices, on that class of goods. Purchasers can therefore rely upon buying these goods of us at the lowest possible price; and at the same time have a full and fresh assortment to select from. We are also now daily receiving new

SPRING GOODS!

Of every description, and shall continue to do so as the season advances. Notwithstanding the material advance in all kinds of Cotton goods, we are stil continuing our GREAT SALE of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, at OLD PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Bro. Weamer lit out for St. Louis last Tuesday.

Dr. T. J. Dills gave our town a brief visit last week.

Coop Ralston, is putting up the boss fence around his residence.

The Leasure Bros. will open out an Ice Cream Saloon in a few days.

Miss Alice Hill, of Fort Wayne, was the gu est of Miss Balcom last Sabbath.

The Prysbyterian congregation are preparing to give their pastor a donation.

Hon. Chas. Foster, of Ohio, was registered at the Swineford House last Monday.

Select music, Tableaux etc. at the festival, at Ensleys hall to-morrow evening.

Mr. Oldfather, grain merchant at Warsaw is taking an ob-squint of our growing town.

Mrs. Little and Miss Fair have the largest Millinery stock in the city. Goods sold very cheap.

From the way the court room is being arranged, it wont' be a commodious place for public meetings.

The weather is quite pleasant, and gives every assurance that the winter winds have started on their journey.

J. J. VanAuken is at work surveying the land, for town lots, purchased by Mr. Sommers, across cedar creek.

There is no place in the world that you can get a good, genuine article of wall paper as cheap as at Davenport's.

We are under obligations to Hon. W. Williams, member of Congress, for a set of records of the 43d Congress.

The first accident in the erection of the new jail, occurred yesterday morning. An Irishman fell and put a shoulder out of joint.

There is a great deal of filth and rubbish lying around loose on some of our streets; let it be gathered together and burnt.

Isaac Roth, Esq., has hands at work, moving his residence in the rear end of his lot, to make room for the new dwelling to be erected at once.

Don't forget to try Simmons' Liver Invigorator. We have every reason to believe it will give those suffering from disease of this organ immediate relief.

It don't take a pocket-book full of "spondulicks" to paper your best room if you go to Davenport's after the paper That's boss.

We learn that the Grangers are fixing up the store room, formerly occupied by Wm. Richmond, and will open out a general assortment of everything.

The Social Dance Club will give their last hop of the season, at Ensley Hall, Friday evening, May 7th. Let the lovers of the dance be on hand.

Come and see the splendid stock of gents' and ladies' misses' and children's fine Shoes, just received at J. E. Woodford's, sign of the big boot.

Peter Reeling, heretofore with Vordermark & Sons, will move his "quarters" to Bluffton, Allen County Ohio, and engage in the boot and shoe trade. Good luck to Pete.

If you want a straw hat bleached and pressed, call at M. E. Martin & Co., where it will be done in the best manner, as we warrant all our work in srtaw.

If you wish a straw hat bleached and pressed, call at M. E. Martin & Co., where it will be done in the best manner, as we warrant all our work in straw.

"Don't stay after ten," was what we heard a newly married wife tell her affectionate husband, the other evening. When the fellow returned it was a few minutes (hic) after ten. Don't crowd (hic).

The Pleasures of Sin.—The Rev. Mr. Welch. of the M. E. Church, has selected the above as the subject for a discourse on next Sabbath evening. The public are cordially invited.

C. A. Baughn, who has been absent from the city for two months, returned last week. We understand that he visited the Black Hills gold regions, and that he brought home a specimen of the products of the new Eldorado.

"John! John! wake up; there's a burglar in the house," said the wife. John sat upright in bed. "Burglar—b-u-r-g-l-e-r—burgler"—and he rolled over, waiting for a harder word.

Gen. Reub Williams, of the Indianian has in view the purchase of the Fort Wayne Gazette. We hope he will conclude to purchase, as we would like to see a good morning paper there, and believe Reub could furnish it.

There will be a supper and festival, for the benefit of Rev. J. E. Fisher, at Ensley's hall next Friday evening to which the people of Auburn and vicinity are all cordially invited. Tableaux, Music, and a good time generally.

Frank Davenport is the worst fellow to sell things cheap we ever saw. He is selling Wall Paper so cheap that it would pay our citizens to paper their barns and woodhouses, just for the looks of the thing. Go and learn his prices.

The tick of the telegraph instrument is now heard next door to the **Courier** office, and we now have direct communication with the whole world including Garret City. No well regulated telegraph office can be happy without a printing office next door.

We can help you spend your money wisely, we can convince you, that you can save money this spring and summer, if you will buy your boots and shoes at J. E. Woodford's, sign of the big boot, East side of Main street, Auburn, Ind.

Two gentlemen from Fort Wayne have leased the brickyard of Mr. Ensley, and will go to work immediately to get out a million or more brick to meet the great local demand. They are practical workmen, and we believe they will find a good investment here.

T. H. Clayton, of Garrett, was practising with the festive revolver, and by a simple twist of the wrist, a shot therefrom perforated a finger, and rendered one joint boneless in the twinkling of an eye. He discovered his mistake soon after.

Ladies' and Gents' remember that you can always find a complete assortment of the best and latest styles of ladies', gents', misses' and children's Shoes and Slippers. Remember that our store is headquarters for varieties and styles, as well as low prices. J. E. Woodford, sign of the Big Boot.

An item appeared in the **Courier** of week before last stating that the brick already delivered on the ground for the new jail, had been condemned. Such is not the case. The brick were bought of Mr. Groscop, and they have been adjudged good material, and payed for. We make this correction in justice to Mr. G.

We call attention to the Letter from the South, from the able pen of our old and esteemed friend, Hon. **John W. Dawson.** He makes a careful review and gives the result of his observations on Louisiana affairs, after a sojourn of nearly two months in that State. It will be read with interest. See 1st page

We learn that a Marble Shop will be established in Auburn in a few days. The vacant space west of the ice house has been leased, and the new establishment will be in running order in a short time. We have often wondered why this branch of trade has not been represented here before, perhaps because of the healthy condition of our people, but then they have realized a moderate trade from other localities.

Though the Bryan Band is a crack one, our Auburn boys played alongside of them without suffering any depreciation by the proximity. We have a good band, a gentlemanly set of fellows who never fail to honor and reflect our good name abroad. We suggest that the boys get up a grand musical festival of about two days in June, offer prizes and have a regular jubilee of bands.

The Town and school Board, has decided to purchase several lots of Dr. Ford next to his residence, for the erection of a school house some day, for the accommodation of that part of town. Our place is getting too large for one central school house, and, we believe this will be a wise provision. Now the next thing is, to look after a new school edifice.

Hicksville is building up quite substantially. A large number of new buildings are in course of erection. We noticed a fine new church on Main street, opposite Mr. Edgerton's residence. The Auburn folks were loud in their praise of the fine school building now in use, which goes to show that our citizens would appreciate a good edifice of this kind if they had one. We hope soon to have one.

The Odd Fellows' celebration at Hicksville last Monday, proved to be a greater affair than was anticipated by our enterprising neighbors. Delegations from Bryan, Defiance, Maysville and this place, were in attendance, aggregating three bands, and the air was full of music. The ceremonies were neatly conducted, though somewhat brief on account of Bob Patterson, of Bryan, failing to put in an appearance as speaker.

We are now told that the fact of the construction of Mr. Williams' "cottage by the sea" on south Jackson street was not duly chronicled at the time last summer. That house must be noticed, for we think it one of the best in town. It is built with some degree of taste, which we cannot say characterizes all the buildings going up in this town. It is commodious and airy, and entirely comfortable within.

Peters' Household Melodies is issued every month at $4 per year. It contains songs, duetts, choruses, etc, all new and original. The last number contains "Alone, and at Home," "When Silver Locks replace the Gold," "The Shores are fading Robin," "Never say die," "The Strain I heard in Happier Days," "Where is my loved one To-Night," "Gane Awa,'" "Sun of my Soul." Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

If you want a pair of easy fitting boots or shoes, that will surround those painful corns, or bunyons, and make you think there is something in this world to live for, besides trials, troubles, vexations, pains, misery, and tribulations, go and let W. W. Humes, at J. E. Woodford's, fit you with a pair of understandings, that will produce the happiest effect; sign of the big boot, East side of Main street, Auburn Ind.

Some smart young men were stoning the billiard room, last Friday night known as five points. This business will not always last, and the gang, who have for some time been carrying it along, will feel sore over the effects of a cartridge ball. It speaks bad for the town, and looks to the eye of a well raised citizen, especially a stranger, as though the town was destitute of Sunday schools and Bibles. Watch for them and the law will "cook their dish."

Coming.—We are glad to announce that the Albion Dramatic Company will render the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" at Ensley Hall on Saturday evening, May 8th, being a week from next Saturday. Several of our citizens went over to Albion last Saturday night and saw them play this charming drama, and they accredit the troupe as being first-class. We want to see the hall crowded, not only as a compliment to our neighbors, but to reciprocate the courtesy extended to our troupe a few weeks ago at that place.

Messrs. Cy. Lock, of Waterloo, and Mace Long, of Fort Wayne, were in town Monday looking up a location for a new billiard parlor, to contain six tables. They propose building a room and buying property for this purpose. These gentlemen are of the kind that push ahead in everything they undertake, and the lovers of the billiard game may rest assured of a quiet and orderly room to while away their idle moments. If they can secure a lot at reasonable figures, immediate steps will be taken to erect the building.

One of the most beautiful and convenient additions to the city of Auburn, is now being laid out by Mr. John Sommers, East of cedar creek. The most desirable building lots in the immediate vicinity of Auburn will soon be in the market. Mr. Sommers in connection with Mr. Baker, intend to continue seventh street on a straight line east to Ford street, thence South connecting with the Spencerville road. We are pleased to see Mr. Baker enter into the spirit of enterprise that seems to prevail among all our citizens.

Business Men's Union.

W. H. Whitaker is in this county representing the firm of Fouse, Hershberger & Co., 285 Broadway, New York, managers of the above named Union. The object of the Union is for the collection of outstanding and abandoned claims, and by its system of reports to protect business men from a class of men that systematically obtain credit, and never pay. This is the best method of adjusting such claims that has ever been introduced, and every business man in DeKalb County should take an interest in the enterprise, as it will be a great advantage to them. We have examined the system and freely endorse it. We see by examining Mr. Whitaker's books that he has a majority of the principal firms at this place. He will call on all the business men in the county within a few days and give them an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of the Union.

The game of croquet is a beautiful game—and how the young bucks improve the shining hours, may be seen by gazing out on the Court House Square!

Is Friday an Unlucky Day.

I answer this question in the following satisfactory manner: On Friday, August 21st, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, October 12th, 1492, he first landed. On Friday, January 4th, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known, which led to the settlement of this continent. On Friday, March 15th, 1493 he arrived at Palos in safety; on Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispanola on his second voyage to America; on Friday, June 13th, 1494 he thought, unknown to himself, that he discovered the continent of America; on Friday, March 5th, 1496, Henry VIII., of England gave to John Cabot his Commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England. On Friday, September 7th, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the odlest town in the United States by more than forty years; on Friday, November 10th, 1620, the Mayflower with the pilgrims made the harbor of Provincetown, and on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious Constitution. On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth rock. On Friday, February 22, 1720, George Warhington, the father of American freedom was born; on Friday, June 16th, 1777 Bunker Hill was seized and fortified, and on Friday, October 7th, 1777 the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence inducing france to declare for our cause; on Friday, September 22d, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare which saved us from destruction; on Friday, October 18th, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred. On Friday, July 6th, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams and seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus by numerous examples, we see that however it may be with foreign nations, Americans need never dread to begin on Friday, any undertaking however momentous it may be.

L. F. Stamets.

Waterloo, April 27th, 1875.

From the the Indiana Farmer.

Important Suggestions to School Officers

In seating a school room always avoid placing a small desk in front of a larger one. A scholar can neither sit nor write with ease when desks are so arranged. Desks of the same size should be placed in the same row, placing the large desks in the outside rows, and the smaller ones in the inside. If necessary at any time to place a small desk in front of a larger one, a back seat should be placed between them, corresponding in size with the smaller desk.

As a matter of justice to the people, we would advise all trustees to require a "warranty," to be attached under the seat of every desk they purchase. We are convinced that this is the only way by which a warranty will amount to much Our reasons are, that a trustee usually loses a guarantee, even if one be given him, and it is very seldom that his successor ever sees it, consequently when desks break, the usual result is that the trustee not knowing whether the desks were warranted or not, buys new ones, as many have done the past year. Furthermore, require a warranty to be written as follows and be sure the words "ordinary or fair use," do not appear in it:

FORM OF WARRANTY.

"This desk is warranted for five years from the time of delivery. If it breaks in use in that time, or becomes rickety, will upon notification, replace it with a new desk, complete, not the casting only free of all charges.

(signed)———Manufacturers."

Require the above "warranty" to be given in all cases by a responsible manufacturer. We propose to warrant every Bent Wood Desk in the above manner, and if one breaks or gets rickety it is sure to be seen by the teacher or director or that it belongs to us to replace it free of all charges. If trustees allow themselves to be pursuaded to purchase any manufacture of school furniture without such a warranty they should be held strictly accountable by the people for gross carelessness. So much school furniture is breaking in the country districts especially, that it cannot longer be overlooked and passed by as an insignificant matter. We have, during the past year, had trustees to pay us fifty dollars and upwards for repairing broken cast iron desks with "bent wood."

All we ask of you is to purchase whatever desk you think best, but when you purchase any desk in the future, protect yourselves and your people as we suggest in the way of practical "warranty."

We clip the above from a circular issued by the Higgens Bent Wood School Furniture Company, of Indianapolis. There is so much sound sense in it, we feel called upon to give it the benefit of our circulation and to call upon the people to see that more care be taken in the selection of good school furniture. Trustees should not at any price purchase furniture which the manufacturers cannot afford to and will not warrant as above. School furniture properly made and of durable material should last twenty years, and if the manufacturers will not fully warrant it for five years, by attaching the warranty to each and every desk they sell they should not expect the people to encourage them in the manufacture of a worthless article. We hope there are no trustees in this State who will allow agents to persuade them at the expense of the people to purchase school furniture which will have to be replaced by the township for at least ten or fifteen years. We would further suggest that trustees at their May meeting pass a resolution not to purchase any desk unless every one has a warranty attached similar to the above.

From Corunna.

Nothing of especial interest has transpired at "high Corunna" since your last issue. In our rounds we note the following:

William Kline has located in our village. Also William Heist.

Rev. Mr. Mott, for the past three years pastor of the M. E. Church, preached his farewell sermon on last Sabbath.

We trust that brother Fried did not "pizen" neighbor Rosenberry's faithful [illegible]

On Monday last the summer term of the Corunna School commenced, with Miss Crosby as principal and Miss M. Harding as assistant.

Rev. Mr. Bacon has been assigned the pastorate of the M. E. Church, and will preach his introductory sermon on next Sabbath.

There is an odd character about town. He is known by the euphonious cognomen of "Chicago Joe," and he works for "Slocum."

If we must have saloons, such a man as Oliver Rosenberry is the right man in the right place. His purpose is not to abuse his privelege as a saloonist.

It is rumored that an attempt to suicide occurred a few miles from town last week. The case is a young girl—it is a sad case, and—

"Points a moral to adorn a tale."

The dog-killer came around the other day, and several of the canine tribe have gone under. The manner in which some fiend is distributing sudden death around loose is not pleasant.

W. B. Adams, the hardware merchant, with a full stock for the summer campaign, is certainly an enterprising citizen. He spares no pains or expense to improve and beautify his property, which has been extensively overhauled and brightened up lately. The example of Mr. A. is worthy of emulation by our villagers.

Some scallawag boy "shied" a rock at an eastern bound passenger train recently, which perforated a window of one of the coaches and bounced from off the head of a dozing passenger. As the railroad Company want that boy, and as they have set a fabulous price upon the body of the wretch, perhaps it would be just as well not to tell, as "it might injure the feelings of his parents," you know. Thereby hangs a tale.

Gordon.

The New Eldorado.

We paid a brief visit to Garrett City last Thursday, and found everybody speculating as to its future greatness. It is beautifully located in the midst of a large tract of land, handsomly surrounded by a large variety of swamps and other exotics. Its climate is not quite so genial, perhaps, as that of Florida, and yet its lovely tammarack groves, reminds one of the pine forests of the Sunny South. It is that "sequestered spot" that so many novelists write about and by whose artistic touches it is made so beautiful. In fact it is so unusually attractive at this time of the year, that our Waterloo friends visit it in large delegations, and peacefully gaze on the transporting scene. Even Charley Baxter has been there, and who could remain away after the knowledge of the fact. There is no getting along without it; children cry to go there; the women must see it. It is the mecca of our hope, the crowning of our desires. Well, we visited this fertile city and found it as tranquil as a porker in a mud hole. A ifew buildings here and there indicate the exact spot where the city is to be located. Several large frames for boarding houses are going up, and one or two store rooms. But little work is being done by the railroad, yet lots are selling rapidly at from $300 to $500 each. Parties from abroad are rushing there to secure eligible locations. Now is the time to invest; nearly one hundred lots have been sold already. Mr. Cowan informed us that he gave a guarantee that the shops would be located there, or a forfeiture of $500 would be made, together with the lot purchased.

The boarding house, restaurant and saloon business, seem to be about the best at the present. The hotel de Clark and cafe de Butts, are flourishing under a fine patronage, one of a permanent, the other of a transient character.

Our friend John A. Marvin is doing splendidly with a neat little restaurant, and will erect a house in which to locate permanently.

Orrin C. Clark is building a large store room on the south side, wherein to engage in merchandise.

The most popular resort is the Tammarack house, in the west end, where the agreeable Messrs. Mernsch & Moore hold forth. It was here we met the second most celebrated character in the place, "Wild Dick, the Printer," Hermit Long being the first. Who has been where Dick has not. The breezes of the tropics have fanned his classic brow, his brawny arm has reached forth and grasped icicles from the north pole; the beauties of the Indies have stretched out in panoramic view before him, and the monster grisly of the rocky mountains has snarled at his approach. A good judge of human nature, an excellent memory, and withal a keen wit, Dick is no slouch, and those who pick him up for a fool will let him drop quick. Hermit Long still clings to his ducal palace with a tenacity that ought to be appreciated, but isn't. There is an alabaster whiteness, a purity of complexion, about him that astonishes the beholder, and with his fine silk hat set jauntily on one side, his purple cloak thrown carelessly around him, a la Hamlet, he looks the king indeed. We attempted to interview him, but he gently put us off by picking up a small fence rail and jocosely requested us not to call again. He spoke largely of his landed estates, and seemed to have an undue affection for several railroad officials, who wanted to buy him out. He did not ask us into his studio to partake of his choice old Burgundy, doubtless aware that we could not spare the time. Visitors from abroad will receive a brief but hearty welcome, and will miss the greatest feature of the city if they fail to give him a call.

What Others Say.

Bro. Staley of the Frankfort "Crescent," writing up the Southern excursion, says of Florida:

When we landed from the steamer, and the train from the capitol of Florida came to receive us, lo, I beheld a large number of the foremost citizens of Tallahassee, the officers and members of the Board of Trade, and other dignitaries were there to welcome us.' Ex-Governor Walker, who came very near being elected United States Senator from Florida, instead of Jones; ex-Judge Dupont, of the Supreme Court of the State, and other eminent men were there; the silver cornet band had been sent, and we were received in great style. Our distinguished hosts accompanied us to the State Capitol, and when we arrived at the depot a short address of welcome was made, carriages were provided to carry us to the hotel. Several of us were taken in carriages and buggies over the city to see the sights, and after supper in the evening, we were all taken to a large hall, where a choice selection of fruits, vegetables and flowers now to be had in abundance here, were on exibition. There were oranges, bananas, winter plums, fresh ripe strawberries, large lettice, cabbage just pulled weighing twenty pounds, beets, raddishes, turnips etc., etc. It looked like an enchanted scene. Flowers were there in rich profusion; beautiful large roses and many flowers not common to us. Bunches of wheat and oats two feet high were there, showing that those two cereals could be raised in Florida.

We are charmed with the mild, genial climate, the flowers and early vegetables A fine sea breeze comes wafted from the gulf only thirty miles away, the country here is gently rolling and undulating, varied by hill and dale, and with all a rich fertile soil, capable of producing anything. Oysters in abundance brought up from the bay. Good society and all things that render life desirable and pleasant. The popole welcome all persons from the north; they want us to come and settle here, and grow up with them.

All day Thursday, the 25th, was spent n visiting the delightful country around Tallahassee. This is the prettiest district of country we have yet seen in all the South. Much of Florida is a low barren waste, but here in Central Florida, the land is diversified with hill and dale, lowland and upland. Here you find some of the best soil to be found in the South. Though this is not strictly an orange country, yet some of the most delicious oranges it was our pleasure to find we plucked with our own hands in Captain Houston's plantation, one mile from Tallahassee. Let me here say, that up in the north we do not know what a sweet orange is. The fruit sent up to us is all inferior, insipid. For a genuine sweet delicious article you must come to Florida and pull them—eat them fresh from the trees.

Not only oranges, but the great staples cotton and sugar-cane, as well as corn, wheat and oats, are here grown. They have a species of grape, known as the Scuppernong, which yields very abundantly and produces a delicious, harmless wine which "Exhilarates but not intoxicates."

For early gardening this portion of Florida is unsurpassed. They now have green peas, raddishes, etc., corn is up three or four inches, they have new potatoes and beans are coming on. To all persons looking to the South, we would say Central Florida is the place.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

Clerk's Office }
April 19th, 1875. }

Exhibit of the settlement by the Trustees with the Treasurer of the town of Auburn, on the 19th of April, 1875:

Amount of taxes collected		$2860 87
Amount of orders redeemed		1359 47
Total in Treasury		$1501 40
Amount for redemption of school bonds	$892 99	
Amount for redemption of town orders	608 41	
Total	$1501 40	
Outstanding orders of 1868		$ 10 18
" " 1869		7 85
" " 1871		475 67
" " 1872		355 10
" " 1873		618 54
" " 1874		478 86
" " 1875		[illegible]
Total		$2064 59
Cash in Treasury for redemption of ord's		608 41
Total indebtedness		1456 18
Amount of indebtedness contracted prior to May 4th, 1874	$880 73	
Since May 4th, 1874 to April 19th, 1875	575 39	
Total	1456 12	
Amount of Delinquent Tax	624 94	
Total Indebtedness	$831 18	

F. E. DAVENPORT, T. C.

April 29.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind, at their June session 1875 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit:

Commencing at a point two chains and ninety-five links west, and thirty links north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of sec. thirtythree, township thirtyfour, north of range twelve east, from thence north two chains, thence west one chain, thence south two chains, thence east one chain to the place of beginning, situated in county and State before mentioned.

MENSCH & MOORE.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

JUDGE NEILSON and the scandal-case lawyers have signed a petition to the New York Legislature, asking for special legislation which shall give the Supervisors of Brooklyn power to further compensate the jurymen who have served over thirty days.

[illegible] from Fort Laramie says: Capt. Mix's company, who were sent after the mining party at Harney's Peak, has secured the whole of them, consisting of sixteen men, one woman and a boy.

THE discovery of lead and silver in Salisbury, Mass., is reported. A sale has just been made of a portion of the Chipman lode, Newburyport, on the basis of a valuation of $1,000,000 the mine.

IT is reported that a well-known merchant of New York, a bachelor of 80, has given $1,000,000 and signed a will bequeathing the balance of his estate, valued at $4,000,000, except a life interest of $250,000 of estate, to several relatives, to endow a College of Music in that city....The Mill river region in Massachusetts has been the scene of another catastrophe, the breaking of a dam having let loose a flood which carried with it disaster and destruction to the extent of $200,000 worth of property in the villages of Wrentham and Norfolk, about 25 miles from Boston. No loss of life is reported.

THE centennial celebrations at Concord and Lexington of the first shots fired in the war of American Independence took place on April 19, on which occasion the patriotism of the old Bay State seems to have been aroused to the utmost pitch. The day was ushered in with the firing of cannon, and then followed civic and military processions, orations, songs, etc. The President and Vice President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, United States Senators, members of Congress, Governors of States, Judges, Generals, poets, orators, and eminent men of the republic, lent their presence to the patriotic occasion, while mighty crowds, only limited in size by their ability to reach the historic scenes, participated in the memorable celebration. The extreme cold weather had the effect to interfere somewhat with the complete fulfillment of the contemplated order of procedure; but nevertheless the joint centennial was a magnificent success.

OWING to inadequate railroad facilities at the Concord and Lexington celebration, some 3,000 people were forced to camp out over night in the latter place, sleeping in barns, churches, etc. All night long the road to Boston was crowded with pedestrians.

THE National Board of Fire Underwriters met in New York last week, and transacted business relative to insurance interests. The percentage of losses the past year has been greater than any year since the great Chicago fire....Wearied with the continued drudgery of reportorial work attending the Beecher trial, Dr. Julius Duncan, a reporter of the Brooklyn *Freie Presse*, took a dose of opium last week, and is now with the angels, it is hoped. He left a letter stating that he was sick of the blasphemy and perjury of the Beecher trial.

THE WEST.

IN the case of John W. Wright for the forgery of Indian bounty warrants, on trial at St. Louis, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty....John Welch gave himself up to the police in East St. Louis last Friday, confessing to having helped to fire the elevator of Rush & Co., at Indianapolis, recently, causing a loss of $75,000....An important arrest of counterfeiters and capture of their tools and product was made at Boscobel, Wis., last week. ....Mrs. E. L. Erwin, a highly respectable young widow, of Hannibal, Mo., the other day, tied a clothes-line around herself and her little girl, 6 years old, fastened the other end to a stake in the ground, and then took the child in her arms and deliberately walked into Bear Creek. Both were drowned.

THE Sioux City party of miners in the Black Hills was recently attacked by Indians, and one man killed....Advices from Kansas City, Mo., report that 800 to 1,000 Cheyennes are on the war path.

PROF. THOMPSON, a geologist, arrived at Omaha, a few days ago, with specimens of pure gold, taken from the placer diggings on Douglas creek, in the Medicine Bow range, 90 miles from Laramie. Miners from Idaho and California made $10 to $40 per day there. Valuable quartz was also found in the vicinity....A telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "The warm days have hatched and revealed a myriad of grasshoppers in all the counties of Northwest Missouri. Considerable apprehension is felt on account of the fact. The hope of the farmers is, that they may take wings, as is their habit, and leave the locality of their hatching."....The Supreme Court of the State of Kansas have decided the act authorizing counties and municipalities to issue bonds for the purchase of seed grain for destitute settlers to be unconstitutional.... A successful attempt was made a few days ago to wreck a train on the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad near Mankato, Minn. The engine and half a dozen stock cars were precipitated through a bridge into a ravine below. About fifty head of cattle were killed, but the passengers miraculously escaped....The Northern Pacific railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver....Exciting reports of Indian outrages continue to come from the frontier. Four soldiers had a fight with a band of savages near Grenada, Kan., last week. Several of the latter were sent to the happy hunting grounds.

THE Chicago *Tribune* publishes a large number of reports concerning crop prospects in various parts of the West, from which it appears that wide-spread damage has resulted from the recent extremely cold weather. Great injury has been done to winter wheat, and other small grains sown early in the spring have suffered from heavy frosts and protracted cold. In many cases fields will be replowed and planted with corn, the acreage of which promises to be unusually large. From the fruit-growing regions the reports indicate extensive disaster to the prospects of the season's crop by reason of the Arctic wave.... The suit for libel brought by Miss Alice A. Early, of Rockford, Ill., against Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was tried at Chicago last week, and resulted in a verdict for $23,000 damages.

D. F. ALLEN was last week declared bankrupt at Des Moines, a sufficient number of creditors having petitioned for such a decree. S. S. Etheridge was appointed provisional assignee. It is probable that the creditors will realize from fifteen to twenty per cent. from the estate....Considerable damage was done, and interruption of travel caused, by floods along the line of the Union Pacific railroad last week....War is again being waged against the notorious James brothers in Western Missouri.

THE SOUTH.

THE Louisiana House of Representatives reorganized by the election of Estelle (Compromise Conservative) as Speaker. Estelle was supported by Gov. Kellogg and the solid Republican vote, and was elected by 66, to 37 for Wiltz....A fire at Charlotte, N. C., on the 16th of April, destroyed $250,000 worth of property.

AT a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., last week, to arrange for decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers on the 3d of May, a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting Federal soldiers to participate in the ceremonies....Reports from many sections of the South show that the recent cold spell was the severest experienced for years. Fruits and early vegetables were seriously damaged....The first criminal prosecution for libel against a newspaper ever known in South Carolina has been commenced by ex-Congressman Bowen against the Charleston *News and Courier*, the indictments for publications extending through several years.

SPECIALS from Galveston report a second raid on the American settlements in Texas by Mexican marauders, who burn, sack and pillage as they proceed.

THE Tryon factory at Chattanooga, Tenn., was burned last Saturday night. The loss sustained will reach $150,000; insurance, $35,000. Upward of 150 workmen are thrown out of employment.

THE Louisiana Legislature has taken the preliminary steps toward the impeachment of the Auditor of that State for high crimes and misdemeanors in office....It has been ascertained that at least eight of the bandits who recently raided into Texas from Mexico and committed depredations upon settlers can be captured if our government demand their surrender from Mexico....Ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina, was Wednesday arrested charged with embezzling $28,000 from the sinking fund.

WASHINGTON.

THE Government Departments are making extensive preparations for the Centennial.... John Sherman, Jr., a son of Senator Sherman, and Col. Fred. Grant, have opened a bank in Washington....A very perceptible contraction in the aggregate circulation of National Bank notes is noticed at the Treasury. The actual decrease, aside from the temporary withdrawals incident to the operation of the Redemption Agency, is estimated at $10,000,000. This contraction is attributable to failures, to liquidations, and to withdrawals.

THE rumor is again started that Attorney-General Williams is to resign....The parties implicated in the mail contract frauds will escape punishment on account of the law not being definite enough....The Interior Department has information that representative Chiefs of the Sioux Indians have indicated a desire to come to Washington to negotiate for the cession of the Black Hills country.

EX-MARSHAL HINDS, accused of complicity in the mail contract frauds, has been held in $25,000 bail to await the action of the District grand jury....The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $5,000,000 in 5-20 coupon bonds, upon which interest will cease on the 20th of July. They are included within the following numbers: Fifties, from No. 15,401 to 17,100; one hundreds, from No. 40,001 to 44,200; five hundreds, from No. 20,001 to 22,400; one thousands, from No. 66,001 to 70,950.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect May 15. It is believed that Secretary Bristow will be his successor....President Grant authorizes a positive denial of the report that Minister Washburne had been instructed by his government to request the French government resume diplomatic relations with Mexico.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

SEVENTIETH DAY.—After an interruption of several days, caused by the illness of Mr. Fullerton, the great scandal trial was resumed with the defendant on the stand for cross-examination. The testimony was explanatory of the letters in the case, in the midst of which Mr. Fullerton charged the witness with evasion of direct questions, for which he was promptly rebuked by Judge Neilson.

SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.—The passages between the defendant and his cross-examiner were unusually sharp, and the latter was rewarded with some measure of success in his attempts to worm out damaging admissions. It transpired that Mr. Beecher adopted the theory of blackmail at the instigation of his lawyers, who, he says, drilled him up to the point of making an allegation which he did not then, and does not now, believe to be true.

SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.—An interesting part of the cross-examination was in reference to Beecher's health, and what he meant by his letter to Mrs. Tilton, in 1873, that when he last saw her he did not expect to live three days. He acknowledged his general health was good that year, but he had what he thought were symptoms of apoplexy in 1856, which he afterward found to be mere results of nervous exhaustion. The cross-examination ended, and after a short re-direct examination the witness left the stand. But few "points" were made by counsel on either side.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.—The court was not more than half full. H. O. Armour, a merchant, of Brooklyn, testified that Moulton threatened to "make it hotter than hell" for any one who would testify against him. H. M. Cleveland, a member of the Plymouth investigating committee, testified that Beecher could not have confessed to Mrs. Moulton on June 2, 1873.

POLITICAL.

IN the Louisiana House of Representatives, on the 20th, the majority report of the Committee on Elections, seating four Conservatives who had been declared elected by the Returning Board, and unseating four Republican members, was adopted by a majority of 61 to 32. This gives the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. A committee which had been appointed to examine the books of the Auditor of State, made a report recommending that that officer be impeached.

A WASHINGTON special to a Western paper states that Secretary Delano's resignation has been in the hands of the President ever since last December, "and whenever he is satisfied that he can insist upon his resignation being accepted without incurring the imputation that the President has requested him to resign, he will do so."...The Lincoln Club, of New York, last week gave a reception to Congressman Lawson, who, in a speech, urged the Republican party to nominate Senator Conkling for President.

GENERAL.

THE Patent-Office, a department of the government which has hitherto been regarded as free from the taint of corruption and fraud, now comes in for its share of investigation. It is charged that the Chief Examiner of the Patent-Office has been guilty of the grossest abuses of the sacred functions of his position.

PROF. BAIRD, United States Fish Commissioner, is engaged with a large force in hatching out young shad along the Carolina coast. He will proceed northward as the season advances, and intends to hatch out 2,000,000 young shad in the Potomac during May. Of these, several hundred thousand will be transported West to stock rivers in the Mississippi valley.

IN view of the threatened prevalence of yellow fever on the Southern coast, the surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron advises the removal of the naval forces from Key West.

AN investigation of the condition of the winter wheat by the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington shows the crop as a whole to be much below the status of that of last year in April. There is an apparent increase of about 7 per cent. in the areas of winter wheat, amounting in round numbers to 1,500,000 acres, though that portion of winter killed and to be replanted in other crops may be equal in the West to the enlargement of the planted area. This increase is small in the Middle States, considerable in Illinois and Missouri, and proportionately largest in the Gulf States and in Kansas, reaching 30 per cent. in the Southwest.

FOREIGN.

A PARTY of three persons ascended from Paris in a balloon, on Friday last, for the purpose of making scientific observations. The balloon attained the extraordinary height of 8,000 meters (over 26,000 feet). Two of the aeronauts were suffocated to death, and, when the balloon reached the ground, the third was almost insensible. His recovery is doubtful.....The war-cloud has passed from the horizon of Europe once more. The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs reported to Parliament last week the tenor of Bismarck's reply to the last Belgian note, and stated that cordial verbal interchanges of good feeling had passed between the representatives of the two nations.

THE Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Sutherland, and their attendants, were present at one of the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey in London, recently....It is now stated that the Pope will select Montreal for his residence, in the event of his being compelled to leave Rome....The bill withdrawing state grants from Catholic Bishops has passed the Prussian Chambers and been signed by the Emperor.

A PLOT has been discovered in Khiva for the massacre of all the Russians in that province. The Afghanistans are said to be implicated.... In a duel between two Parisian editors, Maggiola and Roget, both were wounded; weapons, swords.

A GOLD medal has been presented by the French Geographical Society to the family of the late Capt. Hall, in commemoration of the exploits of the Arctic explorer.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The financial situation remains unchanged. The supply of loanable funds is ample, and the demand light. Interest rates, 8@10 per cent. at the banks, and 7@18 per cent on the street. Exchange dull. Government bonds firm and in demand, with values steady and firm, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	122¾	122¾
U. S. 5-20's of '62	119¼	118¾
U. S. 5-20's of '64	119¼	119¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65	121¼	121¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	121¼	121¾
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	121¼	121¾
U. S. 10-40's	116	116¼
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	115	115¼
U. S. currency 6's	121¾	...

Gold was 114¾@115.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	39,725	85,864	52,898	60,092
Wheat, bu	262,541	408,695	268,465	687,119
Corn, bu	45,667	429,861	136,990	149,571
Oats, bu	113,030	223,262	86,575	180,080
Rye, bu	8,049	13,075	400	10,229
Barley, bu	30,481	24,925	36,782	30,168
Dressed hogs	172	234	......	......
Live hogs, No.	64,679	66,576	45,064	55,456
Cattle, No.	19,462	18,965	16,671	14,276

There was less interest shown in the grain markets during the past week, and, although a fair speculative business was transacted, the markets were comparatively quiet. The firmness and advancing tendency gave place to a weak feeling, and, with the exception of Thursday and Friday, the daily tendency of values was to a lower range. The May option was the chief center of attraction, the longer futures ruling comparitively dull, while but a limited business was transacted for immediate delivery. The recent liberal advance in values left a good margin for operators on the long side of the trade, and a satisfactory profit to speculators who had been carrying the grain for an advance, and then were not at all slow in taking advantage of the profit in their favor to sell out and take in their differences. The condition of the Liverpool and New York markets was not particularly favorable for the maintainance of prices, the advices being unfavorable in their tenor. The receipts are still light but operators anticipate increased arrivals before the close of the month. The May shorts had made ample prepartion for their contracts, and were therefore less anxious to buy. Numerous selling orders were received from the interior and from other markets. In making calculations on the current prices and the market for the week, cash grain should not be taken into consideration, as the daily changes in the storage of receipts made very irregular prices. There was really no actual change in storage, but the transfer from winter to summer storage rates necessitated frequent changes in values. Wheat has declined about 3@4c per bushel. Corn shared in the weakness, ruling 3½c lower. "New" will be dropped in the inspection of corn. April 20th and straight No. 2 will be the only No. 2 grades. We may then look for large receipts. Oats were 2c lower. Rye and barley firm and higher all around.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.02¾@1.05¼	$1.01¾@1.02¾
No. 2, seller April	1.02¾@1.03¾	@1.01¾
No. 2, seller May	1.06¾@1.07	@1.03¾
No. 2, seller June	1.07¾@1.08¾	@1.06¾
No. 2 corn, cash	.71 @ .73¼	.71¼@ .73
No. 2 corn, seller April	.71 @ .71¾	@ .71¾
No. 2 corn, seller May	.79¼@ .79¾	.70¾ bid
No. 2 corn, seller June	.77¾@ .78¾	.76¾ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	.59 @ .61¼	.59¾@ .60
No. 2 oats, seller April	.59 @ .59¼	@ .59¾
No. 2 oats, seller May	.62¼@ .63	.60¾ bid
No. 2 oats, seller June	.62¾@ .63¾	.61¾ bid
No. 2 rye, cash	1.10 @1.12	1.03 @1.04
No. 2 barley, cash	1.10 @1.15	@1.20
No. 2 barley, s. April	@1.08	@1.20
No. 2 barley, s. May	@1.06	@1.10
No. 3 barley, cash	1.02 @1.03	1.10 @1.12¾

PROVISIONS.

This market was rather unsettled during the past week, and the fluctuations in prices were quite severe. At the close of the week there was a moderate business transacted, but advices from the East were generally of an unfavorable tenor, and rather a weak feeling prevailed. Cash mess pork closed at $21.90@21.95; seller May sold at $21.95@22.10, and closed at the inside; seller June closed easy at $22.20@22.25, and seller July at $22.50. Caddy lard was in fair demand, and prices ruled steady at 17½@18c, according to size of packages, with ½c off for large orders.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was very active and values were firm and steadily advancing in spite of large receipts. Eastern advices favorable and shippers buying freely, quality good. Medium to fair steers $4.75@5.40; good $5.50@5.90; choice $5.90@6.50; extra $6.75@7.25. Hogs firm and steady at $7.40@9.50 poor to extra, generally at $7.65@8.75. Sheep fairly active at $4.00@6.50 poor to choice.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

A fair degree of activity was shown in the seed market during the past week, and a firm feeling pervaded. Timothy was a shade higher, and by the close of the week quite a liberal advance was established in Hungarian and millet. The market closed at about $2.35@2.40 for fair to good timothy, and $2.50 for prime. Clover was dull at $6.60@6.75 for medium, and $7.75@8.00 for mammoth. Flax quotable at $1.85@1.95 for good to prime crushing. Hungarian sold at 90@1.15 for common to choice; closed at $1.10@1.12½ for prime. Millet was scare and firm at $1.25@1.40, according to quality. Highwines were in demand and prices were firm. Closing sales were made at $1.12.

PRODUCE.

The movement in the butter market was rather light, and prices were without apparent change. Supply of all descriptions good. Roll butter sold at 10@16c for common to choice in lots and 18@20c in a retail way. Packed quotable at 11@13c for common to fair, 14@17c for good to choice in lots, and retail sales ranged at 20@28c for good to fancy. Beans were quiet and easy; choice Eastern mediums $1.80@1.85 and Western $1.50@$1.75, according to quality. Broom corn was in demand and firm at 11½@14c for good to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stock braid. Cheese was dull at 5@12½c for common, 13@16c for fair to good, and 15@16½c for good to prime. Cider was quiet at $5.75@6.00 per brl for choice sweet. Cranberries were unchanged; choice cultivated sold at $11.00@12.00 per brl for choice. Dried peas were slow sale at $2.00@2.10 for choice green and $1.60@1.65 for marrowfat. Feathers were quiet at 48@52c for prime live geese; 4@5c for chicken, and 30@35c for choice turkey tail feathers. Hides were quiet but steady at 5@5½c for grubby, 9@8½c for green salted, and 14@14½c for calf. Hops remain dull at 30@38c for good to choice new from first hands. Poultry was scarce and in good demand. Turkeys at 16@17c for live and 17@18c for dressed; chickens sold at $3.50@5.50 per doz and 11@13c per pound, according to quality. Potatoes were offered more freely and prices were easier, closing at $1.03@1.05 for Eastern peachblows in car lots, and $1.15 in small lots from store; early rose about 95c@$1.00 in car lots; Western peachblows quotable at about $1.00, and mixed sold at 75c@80c. Tallow quiet at 8½c for solid and 8½c for cake. Vegetables were slow sale. Onions quotable at $3.25@3.50 for yellow in barrels. Turnips 40@80c and cabbage 90c@$1.10. Veal was in moderate request at 4@9c for common to choice carcasses.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was a fair demand for the different descriptions of cooperage, and prices were steady at the following quotations: Pork barrels $1.10, lard tierces $1.35, whisky barrels $1.90@2.10, and flour barrels 45@55c each. Trade was fair in the lumber market and prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at $16.00@38.00 for common to choice A boards; $11@12 for common boards, joist and scantling 12 to 16 feet; $13.00@13.50 for fencing; $2.00@3.50 per 1,000 for A sawed shingles and $2.00@2.25 per 1,000 for lath. There was a fair movement in wood and prices ruled steady. Hickory quotable at $8.00@8.50 per cord at the yards; maple, $7.00@7.50; beech, $6.00@6.50, and slabs $4.50@5.50.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK		
BEEVES	10½@	13¾
HOGS—Dressed	9 @	10
COTTON	16 @	17
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 60 @	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 18 @	1 20
No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 28
CORN	90 @	93
OATS	74 @	76
RYE	1 08 @	1 10
PORK—New Mess	21 00 @	22 00
LARD	15½@	16¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 31¾@	1 31¾
CORN—No. 2 New	71 @	72
OATS—No. 2	61 @	63
RYE—No. 2	1 06 @	1 08
PORK—Mess	21 00 @	22 00
LARD	15¼@	15¾
HOGS	7 00 @	7 75
CATTLE	5 00 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 03 @	1 05
No. 2	1 00¾@	1 02¾
CORN—No. 2	71 @	73
OATS—No. 2	@	44¾
RYE	1 16 @	1 18
BARLEY—No. 2	1 14 @	1 16
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18 @	1 22
CORN—New	73 @	75
OATS	68 @	70
RYE	1 15 @	1 17
PORK—Mess	22 25 @	22 50
LARD	15¼@	15¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 22 @	1 24
Amber	1 16 @	1 18
CORN	74 @	76
OATS	64 @	66
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	@	1 26
Amber	1 14 @	1 16
CORN—New	73 @	75
OATS	61 @	63
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 18 @	1 20
No. 2 Red	1 14 @	1 16
CORN	76 @	78
OATS	64 @	66

A Lost Cause.

E. A. HOWE, an attorney of the San Francisco police court, blushes and hangs his head to think himself a man. He was going to a religious revival at night and his attention was attracted by a man making rapid tracks, and another following crying: "Stop thief." The race was taking place on his side of the street, and directly in his path. It was coming toward him with a rush. Howe had a splendid opportunity to distinguish himself before he went to meeting, besides doing something neat to benefit his business—as a police lawyer. He let the chance go by. The man who was ahead in the race drew something large and round from his pocket and threatened to blow the roof off Howe's brains if he dared lay hands on him or impede his progress. Howe stepped aside and carried off his brains in triumph. And the cry of "stop thief" ran along the street from a hundred fellows who joined in the chase. Howe went to meeting and told how he had been mercifully preserved from a violent death. His story was that a desperado had presented a big pistol close to his head, and that an overruling Providence had prevented it from going off. Further down the street the course of the fugitive was stopped by a man who had a strong arm and Providence on his side. He knocked down the thief, grappled with and arrested him. The fellow was armed only with a big bologna sausage, and the mercifully-preserved Mr. Howe does not tell his story of miraculous escape from death any more, either at meeting or in the precincts of the police court. He lost a clear case of arresting and then defending his own thief.

A HORSE raised in Oregon, but owned San Francisco, has six perfectly formed feet. The two extra feet grow out of the fetlocks of the two forelegs, and, though small, are fully developed. The animal is stylish, works in single or double harness, and is about five years old.

A LOUISVILLE woman has sued a lodge of Knights of Pythias for $50,000 for having fatally injured her husband during the initiation ceremonies.

The Senses of Bees.

The lenses of the bees' eyes are not adjustable; and, though they can see accurately at great distances, they, like some men, seem blind to objects close by. They dart down to the door of their hives with unerring precision; but, if from any cause they miss the opening, they are obliged to rise in the air and take another look. A bee's sense of taste is also imperfect, foul ditch-water and ill-smelling plants being often preferred. Bees haven't any ears to speak of, but their sense of smell—which, by the way, according to Huber, is in the mouth—is very keen. Honey-bees often, in scarce seasons, attack the bumble-bees on their return from the fields laden with honey, and force them to disgorge all they have collected. Its presence in the honey-bag must have been detected by the sense of smell. The sense, however, which is the most perfect is the touch, and that seems to be wholly in their antennæ. When one bee meets another, greetings are made by crossing their antennæ. Huber says it constructs its comb in darkness; it pours its honey into the magazines, feeds its young, judges of their age and necessities, recognizes its queen, all by aid of its antennæ, which are much less adapted for becoming acquainted with objects than our hands. Therefore, shall we not grant to this sense modifications and perfections unknown to the touch of man?

Dying Words.

"It is well."—*Washington.*

"I must sleep now."—*Byron.*

"Kiss me, Hardy."—*Nelson.*

"Head of the army."—*Napoleon.*

"Don't give up the ship."—*Lawrence.*

"Let the light enter."—*Goethe.*

"Into Thy hands, O Lord."—*Tasso.*

"Independence forever."—*Adams.*

"The artery ceased to beat."—*Haller.*

"Is this your fidelity?"—*Nero.*

"God preserve the Emperor."—*Haydn.*

"It is the last of earth."—*J. Q. Adams.*

"Give Dayroles a chair."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

"A dying man does nothing well."—*Franklin.*

"Let not poor Nelly starve."—*Charles II.*

"What! is there no bribing death?"—*Cardinal Beaufort.*

"All my possessions for a moment of time."—*Queen Elizabeth.*

"It matters little now the head lieth."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

"Clasp my hand, my dear friend. I die."—*Alfieri.*

"I feel as if I were to be myself again."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

"Let me die to the sound of delicious music."—*Mirabeau.*

Was Obliging.

The other evening a kind-looking old man was escorted to a room on the third floor of a hotel to pass the night, and it wasn't five minutes before the bell indicated that he wanted to see a waiter. A colored boy ran up, stuck his head into the room, and asked what was wanted. The old man said he didn't want any thing, but the waiter was hardly down stairs before the bell rang again.

"Did you want suffin?" he inquired, as he reached the room again.

"Nothing," replied the old man, as he opened the door.

In about two minutes the bell rang again, and this time the waiter exclaimed:

"If you don't want suffin, what fur ye pullin' de bell fur?"

"I want to oblige the waiter," replied the old man.

"De waitah! Oblige de waitah?"

"Yes; it says here, 'Please ring the bell for the waiter,' and if he wants it rung I'm willing to oblige him, though I'm tired and sleepy, and shan't pull it more 'n four times more, unless I know that some of his family are sick."

A Pigeon Hunter.

A man about thirty years old, having a shot-gun on his shoulder and two pigeons in his hand, was yesterday standing on a street corner telling a crowd that he had been out and killed five hundred pigeons since sunrise.

"You're a liar!" shouted a man at the edge of the crowd.

The stranger looked at him long and earnestly, and then inquired:

"Where did you get acquainted with me?"

LAZY persons die young. It is the active in body and brain who live to extreme old age, as a rule. It is abundantly proven that exercise of the mind invigorates its bodily receptacle, even when that exercise is carried to an apparently extreme point. The brain, the reservoir of nervous energy to the rest of the system, increases in volume and vigor by use, just as the arm of the blacksmith or the leg of the dancer gains in muscular development. The general system benefits by the enhanced brain-power, and greater vitality and longevity is the result. Work by method and on system, even when severe, is not only quite compatible with long life, but is actually conducive to it, while the torpor of idleness or the excitements of fitful effort are the sure precursors of mental and physical degeneration. This is a useful doctrine to preach, and still more useful to practice.—*Dr. Hall.*

HE WAS THE ONE.—Seven or eight boys were rushing around the postoffice Saturday, headed by a yellow-haired youth who was saying:

"All I want in this world is to lay my hands on him!"

He presently came upon a boy weighing about ten pounds more than himself, and rushing at him he exclaimed:

"Did you lick my brother Ben?"

"Yes, I did," replied the boy, dropping his bundle and spitting on his hands.

"Well," continued the other lad, backing slowly away, "he needs a licking once a week to teach him to be civil!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

BIG GUNS.—It is thought by nautical men that small vessels mounting heavy guns are the most effective in naval warfare, and that these gigantic pieces, properly served, will hereafter decide the fate of naval battles. A single shot from a monster gun with a long range may cripple the largest and finest line-of-battle-ship that was ever launched.

All Sorts.

THE Baltimore oyster trade employs 20,000 men.

ANDY JOHNSON, JR., edits a paper at Greenville, Tenn.

THE Prince of Wales and John Dillon have both "quit off short."

A DALLAS (Texas) man recently killed 215 rice birds at one shot.

THE Japanese persimmon has been introduced into California.

NEW ORLEANS estimates her coming sugar crop at 200,000 hogsheads.

A WILD-CAT weighing 40 pounds has been captured in the vicinity of Troy, Kan.

A PROGRESSIVE hen in Robertson county, Kentucky, has succeeded in laying a chicken.

THE King of Ashantee has gone into retirement, leaving his son to reign in his stead.

THE State of Nevada, with a population of 55,000, has 900 places licensed to sell strong drink.

SIOUX CITY has a man named Muchwrath; but he is said to be a very good-natured sort of person.

COVINGTON, Ga., has a negro man over 100 years old, but he is gradually killing himself by chewing tobacco.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has invested in a tract of land in Florida adjoining his sister Harriet's orange plantation.

THE aggregate force of all boards and societies in Japan is but one ordained missionary for each 1,000,000 of people.

BARON DE WALDECK, the Parisian artist, works ten hours a day regularly. He celebrated his 109th birthday last month.

THE Emperor of Japan talks of visiting France next summer, coming by the way of the Suez canal, with three ships and a numerous suite.

THE new Baltimore City Hall, a beautiful marble structure, built at a cost of $3,000,000, was occupied for the first time March 31.

IT is stated that a Western editor drives off beggars by offering them 50 cents an hour to read original poetical contributions.

IN consequence of the increase of postage on third-class matter, the Postoffice Department is issuing two-cent newspaper wrappers.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has conferred the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor upon the celebrated violinist, Henri Vieuxtemps.

THE Pope has forwarded $200 as a contribution toward rebuilding St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, which was burned a few months ago.

THE Boston spelling match was bothered with such easy words as cerisas, ptysmagogtachygraph, giaour, tael, eyot, fichus, enchamy and demoniacal.

A CHANCE for rhymers! The Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of New York, has offered one hundred dollars for the best home mission hymn sent to 149 West Thirty-fourth street, before next July.

NO IRISHMAN ever made a greater bull than the English lawyer, who drew up an indictment charging that the prisoner killed a man with a certain wooden instrument called an iron pestle.

THE first native Chinaman ever naturalized in the United States was Yung Wing, the Educational Commissioner to America from the Celestial Empire, who was made a voter at Hartford last week.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* asserts that James Gordon Bennett is fitting out an Arctic expedition. His partners in the enterprise are Lady Franklin and Captain Young.

A SMART Eastern paper says that "a station-master on the Harlem road has a dog that smokes with as much ease and comfort as his master." It forgets to add, however, that it makes his master sick to look at a pipe.

THE Remington Gun Works, at Ilion, N. Y., are employing 2,000 men night and day upon a contract for 300,000 breech-loading rifles for the Spanish government. Between 4,000 and 5,000 finished rifles are shipped per week.

MRS. JEMIMA SELTZER, of North Carolina, has smoked a pipe and drunk strong coffee ever since she can remember, and she is as hearty at 95 as she was eighty years ago. The only time she was ever sick was when she smoked the first pipe.

HOLLAND has 12,000 windmills in operation, each doing a six or ten-horse power service through the twenty-four hours. They are kept up at an annual cost of $4,000,000, and perform all the services required of steam engines at one-twentieth the cost.

How Pat Stopped a Train.

The Quincy *Herald* tells how a conductor on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, on his way with a heavy freight train, behind time, and with a full head of steam, saw a man frantically waving a monstrous umbrella to hail the train. The brakes went down, and with a mighty effort the heavy train was brought to a stop. The individual with the umbrella turned out to be Irish, and the following dialogue ensued: Son of Erin—"Can I see the conductor?" O'Neil—"You can; that's me." Son of Erin—"Is your name Charles O'Neil?" O'Neil—"It is." Son of Erin—"Are you from Ireland?" O'Neil—"I am." Son of Erin—"And are you from the county Kilkenny?" O'Neil—"I am not." Son of Erin—"Well, be gorra, Misther O'Neil, it's sorry indade I am to hear that last, for I had an own cousin named Charles O'Neil lave the Ould Dart and the county of Kilkenny, thirty-two years ago this coming December, and it's only a fortnight back that I heard there was one Charles O'Neil bossing this train, and how did I know but what he might be the same cousin? God bless yer soul!" O'Neil—"And is that all you want?" Son of Erin—"Begorra, isn't that enough? What more could an honest man want than to see a cousin that he hasn't laid eyes on for these thirty-two years?"

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

THERE are fifty-seven Cardinals in all. In the event of the Pope's death, a two-thirds vote of the body will be required to elect a new man, who must be from among their own number.

A YOUNG lady the other day performed the remarkable feat of walking from Nashua, N. H., to Lowell, a distance of fifteen miles, while in a somnambulistic fit. She was clad in her night-clothes.

AFTER leaving the witness stand the other day, Mr. Beecher was jocosely asked by a friend how he liked it. "Oh well," he replied, laughing, "eels don't mind being skinned after they get used to it."

THE jurors in the Beecher case get but $10 a week for their services, and naturally begin to feel that, however funny the trial may be to the spectators and principals and wel-lfed lawyers, it is martyrdom to them.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, may now be set down as the champion walker of the Continent. In a recent match with DeWitt, of New York, he walked a hundred miles in less than twenty-four hours. O'Leary is panting to out-travel that pedestrian fraud, Weston.

CHICAGO *Tribune:* "The editor of the Carlyle *Constitution* attended the funeral of a subscriber recently, and placed on the coffin a palm-leaf fan, a linen coat, and a thermometer, and everybody understood at a glance that the dear departed was four years behind on his subscription."

MR. HORACE R. HOBART, for a year past editor and proprietor of the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Daily Journal*, has purchased a controlling interest in the Chicago *Morning Courier*. Mr. Hobart is a journalist of experience and ability, and will no doubt make the *Courier* a lively and interesting paper.

URA CARRUTH, the Vineland (N. J.) editor who was recently shot by Landis, is recovering. Carruth is not the only man who has carried a bullet in his head. Gen. John F. Miller, of San Francisco, has just been relieved of an ounce ball which entered his eye at Liberty Gap, Tenn., July 24, 1863. It was taken from behind the eye-ball.

GENTLEMEN, let us again join and sing the praises of reopening spring in Tennysonian verse. Here goes for a starter:

In the spring the blithe street-sprinkler 'gins to ruin vernal plants;
In the spring the landlord's fancy turns to thoughts of an advance.
—*Chicago Times.*
In the spring the idler's biceps will relinquish baize and balls;
In the spring the idler's fancy turns to thoughts of base and balls.

THE modern Damon and Pythias are living at South Abingdon, Mass. They are the two oldest living graduates of Brown University, it is said, and are both over 90 years old. They were born in the town, are members of the same church, were partners in practicing law, served together as Representatives in the Legislature, and are connected by family ties. They are both in good health.

Two important marine experiments are announced from England—one, a trial trip across the English channel by the newly-constructed seasick-proof Bessemer steamer; the other, the attempt of a man to float across the English channel—over twenty miles—by means of a new life-preserving apparatus. The steamer trial trip is pronounced entirely satisfactory, and the floating experiment almost equally so.

IN the Lynchburg (Va.) *News* there is an obituary notice of Mr. Charles Henry Lynch, who, it is stated, was the grandson of Charles Lynch, the originator of the famous "Lynch law." The old tree is still standing in the yard of the family homestead from which Judge Lynch's victims were suspended. This statement is confirmed by the authority of Webster, who says "the term is derived from a Virginia farmer named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands."

THE era of civil and religious liberty which the youthful King of Spain intimated was to begin with his accession to the throne has probably been postponed until a more convenient season. The right of petitioning for redress of wrongs is one of the fundamental principles of that constitutional system in England which he pretends to admire. Yet two prominent professors of the Madrid University have been arrested for exercising this right, and numerous others are also to be prosecuted.

The Washington National Monument Association have issued an appeal to the United States, in which they state that the monument has stood in its present condition for more than twenty years without the means to carry on the work. It will cost $500,000 to finish it. The centennial year of American Independence is fast approaching, and the Association feel that the shaft should be completed as soon as possible. They, therefore, ask all of the various orders, lodges, societies, granges, brotherhoods, military organizations, etc., to give something so that the work may be resumed and the cap-stone placed on the highest structure ever erected to man, during the most joyous year in the world's history—the year of American Jubilee.

IT does seem as if people of intelligence rush to greater extremes than all others. After sentence of death had been pronounced upon Ruloff, the philologist and Binghamton murderer, doctors of medicine and theology and men distinguished in other professions begged that his life might either be saved by the executive or lengthened sufficiently to permit the elucidation of some interesting ideas then under investigation. He was hanged, though, on time. Now the doctors of Boston and vicinity regard Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, as the subject of a wonderful mental disease, one in fact that should be carefully studied for future recognition and treatment. But this poor boy finds none but a company of ladies to raise a voice to the Governor in his behalf, while the doctors, professors, and "many other prominent citizens," have urged his immediate execution, because it would be dangerous to have him running loose. Before he committed the last murder Jesse begged to be placed where he could do no harm. His request was unheeded then, but it will be now, in a few months.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

THE New York *Graphic* nominates Samuel J. Tilden for President.

BEN. WADE says "if this glorious government is ever ruined it will be by office-seekers."

Two elections, to be held in Mississippi and California next fall, will complete the roll of members elect to the Forty-Fourth Congress.

GEN. COBURN, of Indiana, thinks that an ex-Congressman who seeks office thereby declares his inability to earn a livelihood in any other way.

GOV. LESLIE, of Kentucky, is a very prominent candidate for the United States Senator ship from that State. The Hon. James B. Beck is his most formidable rival.

IN the course of the recent Senate debate on the Civil Rights bill, Senator Morton said: "I am one of those who believe in the right of women to vote, and I have always believed in that."

GOV. HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, refused to veto the bill repealing the Local-Option law, although he was strongly urged to do so. He said the popular will on the subject was clearly enough expressed last fall.

CALIFORNIA holds her quadrennial election for Governor and associate officers, and her biennial election of a Legislature in September. There are three parties in that State, Independent or Reformers, Democrats and Republicans, and there will probably be three corresponding tickets.

GEN. BURNSIDE is said to be a striking contrast to his predecessor, Senator Sprague, who gave one the idea of a not-very-precocious boy. There is a sort of a full-dress-parade air about the General, who spoils his otherwise faultless and rather exquisite dress by wearing a snuff-colored vest buttoned up to the throat closely. His very striking face is much the best in full view, and his almost bald head looms up like a promontory of white chalk, bleak and bare.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE London *Spectator*, with the dazed air of a man who has just stepped out of the sunlight into a very dark and unknown room, says: "It is stated that one result of the last session of Congress has been to raise Mr. J. G. Blaine, a Pennsylvanian, who, however, resides in Maine, to the first position as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Blaine has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for the session, and his impartiality, firmness and vigor of mind have greatly struck the leaders of the party, who see that the traditionary dislike of the third term will be too strong for General Grant. The Democrats have not decided on their candidate yet, but it is not impossible that Mr. Andrew Johnson, the ex-President, and now Senator from Tennessee, may ultimately be adopted. He is a 'war Democrat' in opinion, is a Western man, made many friends at the White House, and has the same kind of attraction for the masses as General Jackson had. If he can maintain his present attitude for eighteen months, which is doubtful, he may prove the favorite of the party."

JUDGE POLAND wrote a private letter recently concerning his action in Southern affairs, and of course it has got into print. Its most interesting portion is the following in reference to Arkansas politics: "The President was made to think otherwise, and there of course I differed with the President. But our action was wholly in harmony with his first action, and, as I believe, in entire harmony with the general sentiment of the Republican party. I think the President was entirely deceived in regard to the facts of the Arkansas case. Washington was full of Arkansas refugees all winter, and it was a matter of political life or death with them, and they were by no means scrupulous as to what they said. My action in the matter was, I think, required by the plainest principles of constitutional law and by the principles of the Republican party. So far as the President held different views, I think they were caused by an erroneous view of the facts, and that most unwearied and persistent and wicked efforts were used to deceive him. As soon as the opinion of even one House of Congress was expressed, he acquiesced at once, and directed the departments to recognize Garland as Governor."

INDIANA NEWS.

THE Rush county farmers are rushing things this spring.

WM. HOGAN died on Monday at Fort Wayne, aged 102 years.

THE *Brazil Miner* folks talk about their county-seat war, "which has been in the courts for thirty years." It promises to last as much longer.

AT an adjourned term of the Circuit Court, Judge Franklin presiding, the relocation of the county seat was tried, and decided in favor of Brazil once more.

ABRAM J. BUCKLES, Auditor of Delaware county, has been declared a defaulter to the amount of $15,000, for which suit has been instituted against him.

THE *Courier* states that the spring trade of Evansville is in the line of the marvelous. No such receipts were ever reported during the flush times of the war period.

A FISHING-SMACK capsized last Saturday afternoon while trying to make the pier at Michigan City, and three of its men drowned. They were from Chicago, but their names have not yet been ascertained.

A SUPPOSED incendiary fire at Anderson, last week, destroyed the heading and stave factory of Henry Alford, with a large amount of stock. Building and machinery entirely destroyed. Loss about $5,000; no insurance.

PATENTS on inventions and improvements have recently been issued to citizens of this State as follows: Fracture splints, G. H. Brown, Indianapolis; draft equalizers, W. H. Brown, Lafayette; drive well points, D. A. Danford, Elkhart; rotary blowers, J. McClosky, Connersville.

A BARN owned by James McCloud, near Milford, Kosciusko county, was struck by lightning, last week, and entirely destroyed, together with 300 bushels of corn, sixty tons of hay, two carriages, and other farming implements. Mr. McCloud was injured by try to get his stock out of the flames, but not seriously. Loss, $4,000.

A SAD accident occurred at Lafayette on Monday, by which an old man named Conroy and his wife were killed while walking on the track of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad. They were both very old and feeble, and were caught by a switching train before they were aware of its approach. The engineer did not see them, as he was with his engine at the further end of the train.

AMONG its fishing notes the Terre Haute *Express* has the following: "Last week Mr. James Foster caught 18,000 pounds of fish at one time. It was done by stretching a large seine across the mouth of Mill creek, just above York, when the river was at its highest, and the fish were up in the creek, and as the river began to fall the fish moved back toward the river, and were stopped by the large seine. With a smaller seine he kept seining them out, and caught the above immense amount."

THE Boonville *Enquirer* says: "The farmers throughout the country are busily engaged preparing for huge crops the coming season. A greater number of acres will be seeded this year than any former one, especially corn and potatoes. The average of wheat exceeds that of last season, and the prospects are equally as flattering. Almost every farmer is preparing for an increased crop of tobacco. The meadows look exceedingly well, and with a favorable season, the crop will exceed last year's in quantity."

RECENT postal changes in Indiana: *Discontinued*—Bear Creek, Jay county; Cookerby, Vigo county. *Established*—Blair, DeKalb county, Jacob D. Leighty, Postmaster; Pleasant Plain, Huntington county, E. J. Scott, Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed*—Sunman, Ripley county, James M. Torrence; Versailles, Ripley county, William Will; Boston Store, Montgomery county, George H. Crider; Cortland, Jackson county, Allen A. Shepard; Kewannee, Fulton county, Rufus Blair; Oakland, Spencer county, Frederick Polk; Reno, Hendricks county, R. F. Hall.

AS AN illustration of the increasing value of walnut lumber, the Indianapolis *Journal* notes that the standing walnut trees on a half section of land in Miami county were sold recently for $17,000. There is a large amount of other timber on the tract, which is not included, only the walnut timber being sold. Walnut lumber is coming more and more into use throughout this country and Europe, and at present a very large business is done in preparing and shipping it from Indiana.

FOR some months past an organized gang of car thieves have been plying their vocation in the vicinity of Logansport, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway being the principal sufferers. The company has had detectives at work for some weeks past, and, everything being in readiness, they made arrests, capturing nine of the robbers and recovering a large quantity of the stolen freight, consisting of trunks, valices, boots, shoes, tobacco, liquors, dress goods, clothing, and various other articles, which were found concealed at the houses of the thieves. The ring-leaders were three brothers named Wright, and a man named Evans Baker.

A YOUNG lady named Nora Wagner, a daughter of Lycurgus Wagner, of Franklin, was shot in the leg under singular circumstances, a few days ago, near that place. A youth named Robinson, the son of the Rev. L. D. Robinson, was sportively flourishing a pistol at a picnic, when a girl came up and playfully tapped the trigger with a stick. The pistol was by this means discharged, and the bullet buried itself in the limb of Miss Wagner, who was standing near. The bullet has not yet been found by the surgeons, though Miss Wagner suffers no great inconvenience from the wound. It is some satisfaction to know that the young idiot who carried the pistol was taken before the Mayor and fined for carrying concealed weapons.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, of April 22, has a report of the condition of the crops in Northern Indiana, telegraphed from South Bend, which says: "Parties who have been well over that section of Northern Indiana where winter wheat is usually a large crop, concur in the report that wheat on the numerous small prairies is almost a total failure. Many farmers are already drilling in spring wheat on the fields that were sown last fall with winter wheat. In the cleared timber section, where there was protection from timber, wheat looks well, and will average about a two-third yield. It is estimated that this county will give about half a crop, which is better than the adjoining counties will do. Owing to the low prices last fall, not more than three-fourths the average was sown, as compared with the year before. Corn commanding good prices will cause a larger planting this season than ever before."

German Gymnastic Drill.

In a private letter to a gentleman in New York, the contents of which are furnished to the Cincinnati *Gazette* by a correspondent, the secret of the success attending the German arms in recent struggles is partially unfolded by a description of the drill under which the soldiers have to pass. The writer witnessed some portions of it while strolling near the barracks outside of Madgeburg. For raw recruits a lot of gun boxes were piled up to a height of four or five feet, and over these the men were required to make handsprings, each one on failing being required to try it again and again until successful. Another squad was practicing a leap over a four foot high pile, touching only with the right hand. Others were springing with the help of the left hand only, and others still without touching either hand. At one side of the drill ground were horizontal bars, and other appliances of the gymnasium, at all of which squads were at exercise, every squad being under the supervision of an officer. In another place was a wall breast high, over which soldiers in full marching order with muskets and knapsacks were leaping, with only the assistance of their left hands. With bayonets fixed they marched to the front of the wall, and halted at the word of command. Then, at another order, each man rested his left hand on the wall, and at another he leaped over, without touching feet or hitting the butt of his musket against the stone. Several times they did thus, and then, from a distance of twelve or fifteen yards, went over it at a run in the same way, by the use of only the left hand. Such exercise as all this gives a man must necessarily make him, in a measure, insensible to the ordinary fatigue of an active campaign, and has also the double effect of keeping the men under strict discipline while improving their physique.

The Seven Wise Men of Greece.

These men are supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. Their names were Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cleobulus, and Periander. The reason of their being called "wise" is given differently by different authors, but the most approved account states that as some Coans were fishing, certain strangers from Miletus bought whatever should be in the nets without seeing it. When the nets were drawn in, they were found to contain a golden tripod, which Helen, as she sailed from Troy, is supposed to have thrown in there.

A dispute arose between the fishermen and the strangers as to whom it belonged, and as they could not agree they took it to the Temple of Apollo, and consulted the priestess as to what should be done with it.

She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece, and it was accordingly sent to Thales, who declared that Bias was wiser, and sent it to him.

Bias sent it to another one, and so on until it had passed through the hands of all the men, afterwards distinguished by the title of the "Seven Wise Men," and as each one claimed that some one was wiser than he, it finally was sent to the Temple of Apollo, where, according to some writers, it still remains to teach the lesson that the wisest are the most distrustful of their own wisdom.—*Methodist.*

THE champion lifter, Mr. L. Barr, is an employee in one of the rolling mills in Indianapolis. He is said to be one of the most powerful men west of the Alleghanies. He often picks up a couple of rails weighing 1,120 pounds for small wagers, and can handle a 560 pound rail easier than most men can handle a fair-sized stick of wood. He is credited with having lifted 1,475 pounds not long since. This modern Samson wears his hair short, is six feet in hight, magnificently proportioned, and has very bright, black eyes.

"AT Vienna," writes a musical correspondent, "we saw a little tenor struggling to carry off a fat soprano, to the amusement of the house, which she made stentorian mirth by turning around, whipping up the tenor and making her exit with him kicking under her arm."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

The Old Farm-House.

[illegible]
The homely ways, the ample cheer,
The refuge at my mother's knee
From childhood's every grief and fear,
And hear the memory of those days
Bathed in love's amber atmosphere,
When all our voices rose in praise,
When sire and child were bowed in prayer.
But where are they,
The fond, the gay,
Who filled the great white house in May?

Gone like the birds from last year's nest!
Gone as the leaves in Autumn fly!
Some to the cities of the West;
Some toil beneath an Indian sky;
Some, other prairies sow and reap;
One sank beneath the moaning sea;
Some in the churchyard lie asleep,
And, quivering in the old roof-tree,
One homesick wails
The swing of gates
To waft her to heaven's bright estates!

Around the Farm.

AN ill-bred thoroughbred is the worst animal a farmer can breed from.

EXAMINE branches of fruit trees within reach, and remove everything containing eggs or insects.

TO SAVE PLUMS FROM THE CURCULIO.—The branches of the elderberry bush, hung among the branches of the plum tree, are said to effectually prevent the ravages of the curculio. They also drive away the striped bug from cucumber plants.

IT is a good plan to keep a small field near the barn for growing roots. Even one acre heavily manured and thoroughly tilled would be found very profitable. After two years' thorough culture the expense is greatly lessened. Grow mangolds for cattle and carrots for horses.

FARM out-buildings are not complete until there is room for not only all the products of the farm, but also all the implements and vehicles necessary are provided for, and also a shop where tools can be kept for doing repairs and such jobs in bad weather as the farmer and his help may be able to do.

DR. SYLVESTER, of Lyons, planted his orchard twenty-eight years ago, and from less than ten acres had 1,000 barrels this year. He does not keep stirring the surface because he believes it wastes the fertility. Does not believe in using large quantities of stable manure in the pear orchards, for it would cause blight. If his trees make three inches of wood yearly, he is satisfied.

FOR potatoes and corn, hog manure which contains plenty of well rotted corn cobs is one of the best things I ever used. Cobs contain a great deal of potash, and are extremely useful on soils which are deficient in that material. On almost all kinds of land, and for all farm crops, they are much more valuable than is usually thought, and ought to be carefully saved and used for manure.

IN raising tomatoes for profit plant in rows four feet apart, alternating with rows of peas. The peas protect the tomatoes. The rows should be east and west. When the peas are picked remove the vines and take a light plow and turn a furrow away from the tomatoes. Raise the tomato plants in a seed bed, then set them in a cold bed and let them get stocky and finally take them to the soil.

THE following table of periods which some of the most common seeds require in germinating is given in the *Michigan Farmer*:

	Days.		Days.
Wheat	1	Beet	6
Millet	1	Purslane	9
Hungarian grass	1	Cabbage	10
Barley	7	Parsley	40 to 50
Spinach	3	Hyssop	30
Beans	3		Years.
Mustard	3	Almond	1
Lettuce	3	Chestnut	1
Aniseed	4	Peach	1
Melon	5	Rose	2
Cress	5	Filbert	2
Cucumber	5	Hawthorn	2

THE DRESSED WEIGHT OF ANIMALS.—Farmers, who have had but little experience in feeding animals for the market, are often disappointed because their beef and pork does not weigh as much as they thought it would. They are likely to overlook certain points which ought always to be taken into account when estimating the dress weight of animals. 1. Age. An old animal will not dress as much in proportion to its looks as a young and growing one. (?) 2. The degree of fatness. A creature well fattened will weigh a great deal more than one equally as large, but which has not been well fattened. 3. Amount of grain which has been fed. An animal which has had twenty or thirty bushels of meal will dress much heavier than one which was in equally good order when the fattening was commenced, and which may look equally well when it is finished, but which has been fed only half as much meal. 4. Length of time in which grain has been fed. A creature which has been mealed for five or six months will weigh more than one which has had about the same quantity of meal, but which has been fed only about half as long. In all cases liberal and long continued feeding is essential to the attainment of any great success in fattening animals of any kind.—*New England Homestead.*

About the House.

BROWN paper is an excellent thing to polish tin with.

IF you are buying a carpet for durability, you must choose small figures.

WASH-BOILERS that are inclined to rust, may be washed with sweet milk.

VINEGAR WHEY.—Take of milk one pint, vinegar half an ounce; boil for a few minutes, and separate the curd. Excellent for the sick.

HOP YEAST.—One handful of hops, three pints warm water, one cup brown sugar, one cup and a half of flour, one tablespoonful salt, two-thirds cup yeast.

GUM ARABIC mucilage may be prevented from molding or fermenting by the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid, or better still, of a small portion of quinine.

CURE FOR A FELON.—Take a tablespoonful of fine salt, a tablespoonful of black pepper, a tablespoonful of vinegar, and the the yolk of an egg, simmer together and bind on. Renew twice a day. A never-failing remedy.

TO CEMENT BRASS TO GLASS.—Boil three parts of colophony with one of caustic soda and five of water. The soap or emulsion produced is mixed with half its weight of plaster-paris, zinc white, white lead, or prepared chalk.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

CHILDREN'S PUDDING.—Children like sweet things, and a nice and simple little pudding can be made for them by taking a pint of sirup and a large lump of butter, let them warm over the fire. Take some slices of baker's bread, let them simmer a few minutes in the sirup, and send to the table warm.

MOTHS IN CARPETS.—Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

MATCH MATS.—These can be made of ordinary sand paper cut in circular and octagonal shapes, fastened upon pasteboard and bound with bright-colored braids, a ring attached to each and the whole hung near the match-safe for use whenever a match is lighted. The unsightly marks that disfigure many walls may by this inexpensive and simple arrangement be entirely prevented. There should be one in every room in the house.

Give Us a Change.

Give us now a dash of etymology, syntax, or prosody. There has been something too much of this orthography. The spelling match has been productive of no good save to the peddlers of unabridged dictionaries. It has filled the victor with vainglory and the vanquished with consuming envy. There may have been in it fun for the boys, but the fatality among brags has been fearful. People who spelled along in blind confidence now fear to spell at all lest they be caught tripping. What right, anyway, has Noah Webster to set himself up as an authority for the spelling of words? Why may not every man, otherwise entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, be permitted to spell according to the dictates of his own conscience? We agree heartily with Gen. Jackson, who hated the spelling book with an intensity only equaled by Andrew Johnson's love of the constitution without a k. Said the General to a coxcomb critic, "If e-x-t-r-e-a-m doesn't spell extreme what in h— does it spell?" It was the General who originated the cabalistic sign O. K., his abbreviation (are there two b's in abbreviation?) of "oll korrect." We would be glad to enter most cordially upon a defense of the old man's peculiar orthography if Randolph had not already done so, even at the expense of the scholarly Adams. Said Randolph long ago: "It is true Jackson cannot spell. The reason is, he was fighting the British while Webster was making spelling books. Jackson cannot write, because he was not taught. Nor can Adams, either, write well. The reason is, that he was not teachable. Jackson is ignorant, but he could have got over it if he had only had a chance. Adams had a chance, but he was a natural born fool, and he never could get over it."—*Chicago Times.*

Cold Sleeping Rooms.

Hall's Journal of Health says that cold bed-chambers always imperil health and invite fatal diseases. Robust persons may safely sleep in a temperature of forty or under, but the old, the infant, and the frail, should never sleep in a room where the atmosphere is much under fifty degrees Fahrenheit. All know the danger of going directly into the cold from a very warm room. Very few rooms, churches, theaters and the like, are ever warmer than seventy degrees. If it is freezing out of doors it is thirty degrees—the difference being forty degrees more. Persons will be chilled by such a change in ten minutes, although they may be actively walking. But to lie still in bed, nothing to promote circulation, and breathe for hours an atmosphere of forty and even fifty degrees when the lungs are always at ninety-eight, is too great a change. Many persons wake up in the morning with inflammation of the lungs who went to bed well, and are surprised that this should be the case. The cause may often be found in sleeping in a room the window of which has been foolishly hoisted for ventilation. The water-cure journals of the country have done an incalculable injury by the blind and indiscriminate advice of hoisting the windows at night.

Tunneling the Hudson.

The Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, that propose to construct a tunnel twenty-six feet in width and twenty-four feet in height under the Hudson river, have organized under the general railroad laws of New Jersey, have raised their own capital, and have gone to work with a vigor that seems to mean business. No subsidy has been asked for, though it is estimated that $10,000,000 will be required for the completion of the work. When it is open for travel, it is expected that, in addition to its ordinary traffic as a public road, 400 trains of cars will be enabled to cross the river daily. Of course various obstacles have been placed in the way of the company, but they urge that their work is necessary to the commerce of New York, and they avow their determination to push ahead. Certainly they have discovered the secret of success so far as all plans for rapid transit are concerned. They rely upon private capital to build the road, and this must be the future of all such schemes. State and city aid for this purpose are things of the past.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Roll of the Lords.

There are 26 spiritual and 465 temporal Lords upon the roll of the Lords. The total number (491) is one less than the number on the roll of last session. The name of Prince Arthur as Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appears on the roll for the first time. The names of Lord Kildare (now Duke of Leinster) and Lord Panmure disappear. The other changes are but substitutions. The Earl of Clonmell and Lord Castlemaine take the places of the two Irish representative peers deceased; the Bishop of Ely comes into the house on the retirement of the Bishop of St. David's, and Baron Ravensworth is advanced to a place among the Earls. The House of Lords consists of five Princes of the Blood, 28 Dukes, 32 Marquises, 171 Earls, 37 Viscounts, 26 Prelates, and 192 Barons. John Wilson Patton (Lord Winmaleigh) is still the junior Lord.—*London Times.*

Lake Shore & Mich. SouthernR.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:36 a m.	6:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	6:10 "
Sedan	3,06	3,00	6:20 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	6:25 "
GOING EAST.			
Corunna	2,15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,32 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9.30 "	12,59 A."
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "H
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8.20 "	5,35 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,35 "	4,35 "	1,32 A. M.	4,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	6,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9.17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4.50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11,20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9.06 "	1,46 PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	3,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A.M.	7,05

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FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS,

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 20 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 55 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 e	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	5 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 60		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 50
" Grafton	9 35	8 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 20 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	5 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†8 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
—AND—
PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

BRICK FOR SALE.

WILSON & METCALF,

Having just burned a first class kiln of brick, they are now ready to supply all who want a good article, at reasonable rates. Their yard is located east of town 5½ miles and we advise our friends wanting brick to call on the above firm.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

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CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

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Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his [illegible] of Sp

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements to

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Offie with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

New full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. ABEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true, but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugar,s Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us, They would starve to Death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson	30. 60, 80, $1,00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best 90
Imperial	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.	
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.	The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.	
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50		
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00		
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	80
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	15c	This reduction we have made to-day and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound former price was 15c.	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Oysters per can,	15 and 25c	Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	10c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 80c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen of both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famly in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	5 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No, 1 Pickarel ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST
Window Paper,
HOLLAND'S
and Oil Shades
always on hand
and CHEAP for
CASH.

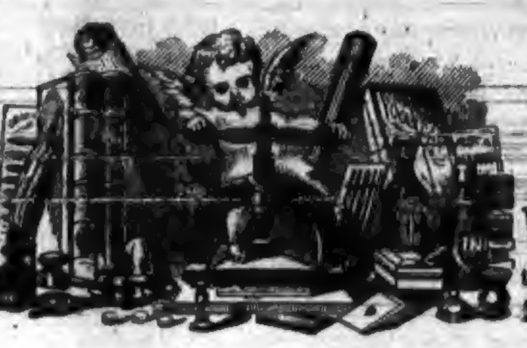

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
CORD,
and TASSELS
Curtain and
Window Fx'trs
the Best in the
Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block North of the Court House,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

—o—o—o—

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 1 Columbia Strt,

Fort Wayne Ind,

—o—

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

—o—

We have a large and attractive stock of Goods, bo Cash, and which will be sold at a small advance Please examine our stock and compare prices

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Geo DeWald & Co

—o—

AGENTS, IN FORT WAYNE. FOR THE SALE OF

E. Butterick & Co's

PATTERS OF GARMENTS

AND THEIR CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

Grand Succees of

BOND'S

Novelty Store!

Great Variety

Low Prices!

Look for the Large Four Story
Stone Front Building 21 West Main
Street Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. W. BOND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemdtion thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. 2238

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Michal Sheets late of DeKalb County, [illegible]. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

[illegible] Adm'r

April 5th 1875.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 5. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 6th, 1875. **No. 18**

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Published every Thursday, by

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10cents per line, first insertion; 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards dollars.

Business Cards.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd fellows' Building 2n floor.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
S. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGT N STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicians are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 13—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 45	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 58	2 30	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00.

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

The COURIER is now one of the best printed papers on the "course" and we ask our friends to try it a whack.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

(CHICAGO DIVISION.)

Takes effect Dec. 6th, '74, at 3 o'clock

Going East.

STATIONS.	Balt. Ex	Fast	Local Fr No 1	Fast Fr No. 17
Chicago	9 00 am	7 00 pm		
Cromwell	2 20 pm	2 15 am	4 05 pm	3 15am
Albion	2 44	2 39	4 45	4 10
Avilla	3 10	3 09	5 55	5 05
Garrett	3 25	3 20	6 20	5 30
Auburn Junc	3 50	3 36	4 20 am	[illegible]
Defiance	5 25	5 10	[illegible] am	9 25am
Chi. Junction	9 15 pm	8 50am		

Going West

STATIONS.	Chi. Ex.	Fast L.	Fast Fr. No. 18	Local Fr No. 14
Chicago	8 50pm	8 45a		
Cromwell	3 11	2 15	5 55	7 40 am
Albion	2 44	1 50	4 45	6 40
Avilla	2 14	1 25	3 49	5 40
Garrett	1 50	1 10	2 25	5 00
Auburn Junc	1 18	12 56	2 05	8 55pm
Auburn *	1 13	12 51pm	2 00	8 50
Defiance	11 36 am	11 20	10 45am	5 30
Chi. Junction.	8 00 am	7 40		

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East			Going West	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
4.00 p m	8.00 AM	lv Logans't ar	7.20 pm	12.10 pm.
4.25 "	8.18	Adamsboro,	7.00	*11.30am
4.45 "	8.32	Hoover's	*6.46	*11.17
5.00 "	8.42	Mexico	6.37	11.08
a5.20 "	8.55	Denver.	6.26	10.43
l5.40 "				
6.16 "	9.04	Chili	6.16	10.28
6.49 "	9.22	Roann	5.58	10.04
7.16 "	9.40 AM	Laketon	5.40	9.40
7.36 "	9.50 PM	N. Manchest'r	5.29	9.20
7.51 "	9.59	Lib. Mills	5.19	9 02
*8.11 "	10.14	Collamer	5.07	8.42
8.20 "	10.21	S. Whitley	5.02	8.35
*8.40 "	10.32	Taylor's	*4.50	*8.19
9.10 "	10.45	Columbia city	4.38	7.50
9.34 "	[illegible]	Collin's	4.18	*7.20
9.21 "	11.16	Churubusco	4.08	7 00
10.00 "	11.28	Potter's	3.55	*6.43
10.11 "	11.38	G. R. Crossing	3.47	6. 0
10.31 "	11.46	Cedar Creek	3.40	*6. 5
10.50 "	11.58	Aub. Juncti'n	3.28	5. 5
11.00 "	12.04	Auburn	3.2	5.45
11.30 "	12.28	Mooresville	3.03	*5.10
11.55 "	12.40 PM	ar. Butler lv.	2.50 P M	4.50 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cew. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAUD, Gen. Supt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		9 45
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 38
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45	1 45a
Auburn	11 40	6 20	[illegible]
Waterloo	11 56	6 47	3 02
Summit		5 20	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5		3 45
Reading	1 8	9 55	4 47
Bankers	1 45	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	2 35	10 48	5 18
Jackson	3 40	12 20	6 50
Detroit	6 20p m	5 50	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 00	7 00	5 30p
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 26

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Bay City		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw		7 28	3 45
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	5 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a m	1 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 36	3 45	11 02
Reading	8 53	4 03	11 15
Ar Angola	9 52	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 35	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 53	7 12	1 04
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis	7 18 p m		7 23a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 08	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 25		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 28am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 38pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a Very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at his office. LANHAM & HOSE,
v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,06	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,.1 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,62 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	8,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,33 "	6,33 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30p M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,59 A.
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,16 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4.50 "	11.10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,10 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,46PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

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The shortest route from the West to

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 am	†8 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5,50	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	8 25 s	11 30	b8 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	b7 40	s3 20
" Martinsburg	4 33	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 00p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a n	10 20 pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 a m
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9.25	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	s3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 23‡	‡6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dined. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

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Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see hislargestock of G

Pencilings and Clippings.

The North part of Whitley county, says the Columbia City "Post," is suffering with the scarlet fever.

Cy Boughan, is back in his old stand again, and will soon have a large patronage in the billiard line.

If you want to make garden, now is the time to commence. Warm weather is bound to come now right along.

W. H. Ireland, Esq., now at the Auburn House, is ready to repair and adjust all kinds of sewing machine.

We have had a large amount of job work this and last week, but we manage to turn all the work out when promised.

Last Friday night the rain came down in torrents, and continued so to do all day Saturday, makes things very agreeable to ducks.

Conflicting reports about the fruit crop. We think the truth is, that the early fruits have all been killed by the late freeze.

Friends, ask your neighbors who are not taking the COURIER to subscribe for it at once, and pay for the same an entire year in advance.

A jury returned a verdict of 25,000 last week, against Wilber F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago "Times," for slandering a young lady named Alice Early, of Rockford Ill.

Wisconsin journals say that the name of Ex-senator Carpeter is coming into prominence in connecting with the republican candidacy for Governor.

Last Saturday was one of the dullest days that Auburn has experience for a long, long time. The storm was hard all day, and it was impossible for the farmers to get to town.

At its late session at Elkhart, the Northern Indiana Conference set measurers on foot to endow the Fort Wayne College with $100,000. Subscriptions for the purpose will be solicited.

An elopemen in high life was frusrated in Fort Wayne last Saturday night, through the accidentall dropping of a note by the young lady in the case that explained the arrangements. The old gentleman filled the daugeter's appointments.

J. W. Batterson, and Mr. Moor, of Garret City, were in the city last Friday and gave the COURIER office a visit. They are boys not to be sneezed at, and we are always glad to have such fellows call when they come to the place.

The M. E. Parsonage, occupied by Rev Mr. Welsh, took fire at the rear end, last Friday, but it was discovered before much damage was done. The fire originated from the pipe, used in place of a chimney.

A Missouri Judge delivered a unique death sentence. He said to the candidate for the gallows: "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate that awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification for for you to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience in either case you will be delivered from a world of care."

Holland has twelve thousand windmills in operation, each doing a six or ten horse power service through the twenty-four hours. They are kept up at an annual cost of $4,600,000, and perform all the service required of steam engines at one-twentyeth the cost.

Some of the Assyrian tablets discovered by Mr. George Smith, and presented to the British museum, contain a much larger and fuller account of the creation and fall of man than the Book of Genesis. The fall of Satan, which in the Bible is only assumed of at length in these records.

A Solemn Warning.

Hereafter we shall publish the list of the names of those who go a-fishing on the Lord's day and fail to send us a string of trout. Perch and suckers have too many bones in them to allow us to forget that the moral element of our population look to the press to eradiate the growing descration of the Sabbath—"San Antonio (Tex.) Herald."

An old college Prex. used to say that he would always assign a reason for any official act of his. One day Jones, who was a stupid fellow, went to him and complained that in the distribution of commencement honors, no oration had been assigned for him to deliver, and asked Prex. what reason there was why he was not to speak. "Scriptural reason sir," was the reply; "there is no PIECE for the WEAK HEAD.

A serious unpleasantness exists in the M. E. Church of Huntington, arising out of the removal of B. F. Ibach, as Superintendent of the Sunday school, by the paster, Rev. W. R. Kisler, Ibach in turn going to the Conference at Elkhart, and having Kesler transferred to another charge. It seems the church and Sunday school sustained Kesler, while the Conference sustained Ibach.

On Friday last, two prisoners confined in the county jail at Goshen, sat the building on fire by lighting the straw of their beds. The smoke poured out of the windows in great clouds. The alarm of fire was sounded, and the whole town aroused. Twelve prisoners were locked in the cells, and were nearly suffocated before the flames were extinguished.—"Lagrange Standard."

The mad-stone has at last had its existence, if not its efficacy, legally recognized. In the District Court at Georgetown, Texas, "Dr." David F. Knight, sued a patient to recover fees for applying a mad-stone to certain wounds said to have been caused by the bite of a rabid dog. The defense pleaded that the application of a mad-stone was not legitimate practice, and after some delibration. the jury disagreed.

His ways is above our ways. We complain of cold weather this Spring as though cold weather at an usual time of year was an unmixed evil. How do we know but what we consider a calamity is a blessing in disguise. Who know? Doubtless this cold weather in the Spring was sent to kill off the grasshoppers in Kansas, and the Colorado bugs throughout the country; and to rid us of other vermin. This cheerful view of the matter should put an end to grumbling, and unable us to forego the luxuries of the season without a murmer.

The Parker House was taken by storm on Monday last but was found equal to the emergency. About 11 o'clock the proprietors was informed that a large number of Odd Fellows would take dinner there, so they immediately sat to work and by one o'clock a table accommodating about thirty guests was in readiness, laden with the choisest eatables, such as the Park House is noted for. The table was over four times filled there being about a hundred and thirty provided with dinners.—"Hickville Independent.

Horace Maynare, is a good man for the Constantinople mission. He'll be a safe man to have around the harem. He's so ghostly in feature and awkward in figure that there is litile likelihood of the festive female getting struck with him. But there's danger, while he wears his hair in tresses that trail down his neck and around his shoulder not unlike the wild and wierd grape vine on a jack oak that has been discouraged in early growth by an abortive attempt at "girdling."

The accounts of the wheat crop of this county are very cheering. Our exchanges from every quarter report the prospects are flattering, and asfar as we have learned, from the farmers of this county, we have the promise of a good crop. It was feared that the incelement weather would destroy the germs; but the heavy snows kept them warm. Some weeks ago, the prospects was unfavorable, but the recent warm days has spred out the "mantle of green," and with a favorable season from this to harvest, the yield will be abundant, and business in towns and cities will revive correspondingly.—"Peru Sentinel."

A Lanchaster, South Carolina, polygamist, was sentenced in the following words: "James Martin, the court is credibly informed that you have six wives now living in Lanchaster county. The law does not tolerate such a monopoly, but the court recognizes, as a mitigating circumstance in your case, the fact that you dwell in this vast solitude, and you may thereby have been impressed with the belief that you live in patriarchal times, and you may thus have multiplied your marriages to relieve the loneliness of the situation. The court, therefore, imposes upon you the mildest sentence permitted by the statute, one month for each wife."

A Gentleman who was the owner of a pet monkey and a parrot, had occasion to leave home for a half an hour or so, leaving the monkey and parrot in a room together. Upon his return what was his surprise to see the monkey in the middle of the room drancing up and down, on a bunch of green feathers, and displaying a couple of wings in his hands. The man, of course, supposed that the parrot had got killed by the monkey, but what was his surprise when in a few moments, the parrot walked out from under the washstand, without a feathered upon him, and exclaimed in a "sotto voice" "Hello! We have been having a h— of a time since you left."

The Wabash "Plaindealer" says: Nearly all of our exchanges in Northern Indiana, are investing to a considerable extent for Fort Wayne dry goods and grocery estableshments. We prefer to help our own merchants sell goods, but we don't expect to publish a paper without advertising patronage. If our merchants and business men are disposed to be "penny wase and pound foolish," and dispense with the use of printer's ink, we shall endeavor to procure advertising from abroad—even though it may "fravel us," to houl down our motto of "patronizing home institutions."

We desire to make the COURIER a lively local paper and to that end we solicit contributations from all and any, who may desire to write upon any subject of general interest. Provided they can take a little time in the preparation of articles and not "scratch them off in a hurry," leaving us to re-write, spell punctuate, &c. Write but on one side of the sheet—write plainly, punctuate, &c., and write nothing personal that would tend to wound the feelings of any one. Persons who think an editor has nothing to do, and can, just as will correct their manuscript as not, are sadly mistaken. Our time is constantly emploped and whenever we have to take fifteen minutes or more to do work that should have been done by others, it just takes that much of our time that should have been enployed in something else.

George W. Lawrence, Esq., of Union townshid, met with an accident which it is possile may prove fatal, while returning home from church last Sunday evening. He was alone and on horse back, and when opposit thd Pittsburgh depot his horse became frightened at the smoke of an engine which was standing at the water tank, and rearing upright, fell backwards upon Mr. Lawrence, thereby forcing the pommel of the saddle into his abdoman, and causing severe internal injuries. He succeeded in reaching home unaided, and is suffering comparitively little pain at present, though the final issue of his injuries is by no means certain.—Columbia City Post.

Preparing for Specie Payments.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the law to prepare for the resumption of specie payments, is making large purchases of silver, over 2,000,000 ounces have been bought at San Francisco, and Carson City, and a part of the purchases will be transferred to New York and Philadelhia for refining Silver is lower to day than it has been for years. By the 15th of August all mints will be running at full capacity in coining silver for the redemption of fractional currency. The dies for the new twenty-cent pieces will be ready for use by the middle of August. The Treasury Department anticipates large shipments of gold from Europe.

Profanity

We are emphatically in the age of profanity, and it seems to us that we are on the topmost current. One cannot go on the streets anywhere without having his ears offended with the vile words and his reverence shocked by the most profane use of scared names. Nor does it come from the old men or middleaged alone, but is a fact, as alarming as true that the younger portion of the community are most proficient in the degrading language. Boys have an idea that it is smart to swear; that it makes them manly but there is never a greater mistake in the world. Men, even those who swear themselves, are disgusted with profanity in young men, because they know how, of all habits, this clings the most closely and increases with years. It is the most incidious of habits, growing on so invsibly that almost before one is aware he becomes an accomplished curser.

It is telegraphed over the country that the Supreme Court of the United States will not render any decision of a political nature during this term, but "will postpone all such until after the fall elections." Why? Is the highest Court in the land nothing better than the tool of a political party? Is justice to be delayed and are men to be deprived of their rights in this Court Supreme at the bidding of Grant or the Grant party? Have the Court decisions in contemplation which will ruin the republican party Has the conduct of the republican party been so lawless that the Supreme Court dare not pronounce upon it before elections? Evidently yes, for if the Court intended to give any decision that would aid the republican party they wouldn't delay them until after elections. The confession that the Supreme Court has been prostituted to political purposes will not be forgotton.

The COURIER only $2.00

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE Chicago pedestrian, O'Leary, has just accomplished at Philadelphia the extraordinary feat of walking 116 miles in 23 hours and 8 minutes. This is the best time on record.

A SERIOUS collision occurred Monday last on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Washington, by which nine persons were badly injured, and several slightly. Both engines and a number of cars were demolished by the collision.... A lawsuit involving property valued at $60,000,000 has been commenced at New York by the heirs of what is known as the Waldron estate, granted to Baron Resolvent Waldron by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1654. The lands in dispute have been reclaimed from the waters of the harbor by the city authorities.

THE imposing ceremonies of conferring the beretta, or red cap, on Cardinal McCloskey took place on Tuesday last, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York city. The attendance of church dignitaries was very numerous, and the services of a most solemn and impressive character. The spectators were so densely packed that they could not even kneel. The special envoy of the Pope delivered his message amid the fumes of incense and joyous chants—and now America has a bright-robed Cardinal.... Mrs. Mary Dennehey, who was supposed to have been killed by the cars in Boston, is now believed to have been strangled to death by John Dennehey, aided and abetted by others, and her body placed on the railroad track to avoid suspicion.

THE Allegheny County Workhouse, near Pittsburgh, was partially destroyed by fire last week. Out of 350 prisoners, some few escaped. The loss will exceed $50,000.

A DESPERATE fight between miners and officers is reported from Wilkesbarre, Pa. One of the latter was mortally, and another seriously, wounded.... George H. Greeley, bookkeeper for J. S. Emery & Co., ship brokers, of Boston, has been arrested, and turns out to be a defaulter to the extent of from $15,000 to $20,000.

THE WEST.

THE dramatic company of Manager McVicker, of Chicago, will make a Western tour during the first two weeks of May, playing at St. Paul, LaCrosse, and Minneapolis.

ST. LOUIS has lost by death her recently elected Mayor, Hon. Arthur B. Barrett.... Advices from the West give details of a bloody fight with the Cheyennes at Monument, Kan., 386 miles west of Kansas City. Lieut. Hinley, of company H, with United States troops, attacked a band of the Cheyennes forty miles from Monument, on the forks of Tappa river, and, after a running fight of two hours, dispersed them, killing twenty-seven and capturing over 100 ponies. Lieut. Papier and private Trems fell in the engagement, being fatally wounded. Thirty-three Indians escaped, and it is feared that they will return and inflict vengeance on innocent settlers. To prevent this the troops will keep close watch on their movements, and, if discovered, they will be immediately captured.

THE Chicago papers state that it is probable that the new Custom-House in that city will have to be begun over again. The new Superintendent of the work has discovered some serious defects in its construction—defects of such a nature as to lead to the supposition that the building will tumble down if carried much higher.... The fifty-sixth anniversary of Odd-Fellowship (April 26) was generally celebrated by members of the order throughout the West. .... Advices from the Pacific Coast convey the sad news of the drowning in Puget's Sound of the entire theatrical troupe of Mr. J. A. Sawtelle, well known throughout the West. They embarked during a severe gale in a small tug-boat for Port Madison, from Seattle, Washington Territory. A large number of people stood on the dock, watching the tug. She went out into the roaring sea, which was tossing like mad, and was engulfed in a few moments. The company consisted of Mr. Sawtelle, his wife, and little "Vivia," Mrs. Fannie Morgan Phelps, Miss Lizzie Moran, Mr. Jerry Crowell, and others.

IN the tournament of Western and Southern billiard players at Chicago, for prizes offered by the Brunswick & Balke Billiard Table Manufacturing Company, the following disposition of the prizes has been made: The diamond star championship badge and first prize of $500 to Henry Miller, of New Orleans; the second prize of $400 to William Burleigh, of Grand Rapids; the third prize of $300 to Henry Rhines, of Chicago; the fourth prize of $250 to L. McAffee, of Davenport; the fifth prize of $175 to Eugene Carter, of Toledo; the sixth prize of $125 to Thomas J. Gallagher, of Cleveland; the last prize, a fine pair of No. 11 brogans, to walk home in, to Harry Liverman, of La Crosse.

THE principal part of the city of Oshkosh, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. The fire commenced among the saw mills, and then swept the entire length of Main street, burning the Opera-House, hotels, stores, etc., and rendering hundreds of families homeless. The dreary waste caused by the flames is a mile and a half long and about half a mile wide, and in all that area there is not a single building standing. The loss will probably exceed $2,000,000.

A TRAIN on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, endeavoring to make up four hours' lost time caused by a break in the track in Iowa, made the trip from Mendota, Ill., to Aurora (fifty-six miles) in the unprecedented time of fifty-six minutes. Eighty miles were gone over in one hour and fifty-one minutes. The total distance run, subtracting stops for dinner, watering and passengers, averaged a mile in less than a minute and a half.... The factory of the Weber Furniture Company, at Detroit, with a dozen adjoining dwellings, was recently consumed by fire, causing a total loss of $350,000. The company employed 130 men.... Another expedition, consisting of fifty wagons and about 275 men, left Sioux City for the Black Hills last week.... Maria Nelson, a young unmarried Danish woman, of Chicago, recently gave birth to twins, which she smothered and sewed up in a blanket, and then threw into the river. The woman is under arrest, and has made a confession.

THE SOUTH.

A SHOCKING disaster, resulting in large loss of life, is reported from New Orleans. The steamer John Kyle, one of the largest Mississippi steamers, while lying at the levee, was discovered to be on fire. As soon as the alarm was sounded people rushed to the scene, and some 150 went on board the steamer Exporter to view the fire. The Kyle was soon cut loose and the eddy floated her up stream. About the same time B. F. Burch, mate of the Lizzie Taylor, fearing that his vessel would be burned, cut the Exporter's cable, which was the most unfortunate thing that could have been done. The Exporter, crowded with people, most of them citizens, drifted after the burning Kyle, and the moment she touched was in a blaze, quite a distance from the shore. A terrible scene ensued. In an instant those on board the Exporter became aware of their position, and had a choice of two alternatives—either to take the chances of the water or remain and be burned. As far as is known, all jumped into the river, having thrown the stages and such things overboard. Many were so badly frightened that they did not know what to do, and acted without deliberation. There were several women on board, and it was difficult to induce them to go into the water, even when it was plain to all of them that the boat would so certainly be destroyed. On the Kyle the disaster was not so great, as there were not many people on board. However, the scenes and incidents were terrible. All on board were compelled to jump overboard. The steamer Charles Bodman was also burned. The loss of life is variously estimated at from thirty to fifty, and may even reach higher than the latter figure.

COL. E. M. YERGER, well-known in connection with the killing of Col. Crane, at Jackson, Miss., but for some time editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, died in the latter city last week.... An interesting test of anthracite coal found in Johnson county, Ark. has been made at St. Louis. Competent judges pronounced one ton of it to be equal to two tons of the best Pittsburgh coal.

ALL the Southern cities are taking sanitary preventive measures against the yellow fever.

THE postoffice at Carizoo, Texas, was recently robbed and plundered by Mexican marauders, and Dr. Lovell, the Postmaster, killed.... Dr. John Bull, proprietor and maker of well-known patent medicines, by which he had amassed a very large fortune, died suddenly at his residence in Louisville, of congestion of the brain, a few days ago.... Memorial services over the graves of the Confederate dead were held throughout the South on April 26.

A MEMPHIS telegram states that planters are complaining greatly of the unprecedented destruction of mules, horses, and cattle by the buffalo gnats. It is estimated that within the past ten days $100,000 worth of stock has been killed by them within a radius of 100 miles from that city, and the consequence has been a heavy advance in the price of mules and horses.... The Internal Revenue Bureau has been advised of an extensive system of illicit distilling in South Carolina. Five hundred gallons of illicit whisky are sold openly per day in one district. These sales are made in public from covered wagons, occupied by desperadoes, who shoot down government officers who approach their places of concealment. Two Deputy Collectors were shot down last week while attempting to make arrests.... The Common Council of Baltimore have passed a law prohibiting fortune-tellers from plying their vocation in that city.

BY the burning of the residence of Mrs. Lucy Bakewell, at Shelbyville, Ky., last week, the valuable library of the great naturalist, Audubon, was totally destroyed.... The Southern railroads are still engaged in their war for Southern travel, and the rate from New Orleans to New York is now $35—$15 less than former rates. The rates to Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia have been reduced a similar amount.

WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has made an entirely new classification of the Collectors' Divisions. They are arranged in seven divisions. Alton, Quincy and St. Louis, of Western cities, are in the third division; Omaha, Burlington, Keokuk, Dubuque, Chicago, Milwaukee, and the eastern lake ports are in the sixth division.... The Washington people think that the visit of the Papal Envoys here may have some connection with the selection of a suitable location for the Holy See, and that if the Pope should ever leave Italy he will locate in that city.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau is making arrangements to bring suit for $20,000 on the bond of Frederick A. Sawyer, late Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, ex-United States Senator, and formerly Collector of Internal Revenue in South Carolina.... The Mexican raids into Texas was the subject of discussion at a Cabinet meeting the other day. No formal conclusion was reached, but it is understood that a note of protest will soon be prepared and presented to the Mexican government.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.—The examination of H. M. Cleveland was concluded, and Frank Moulton was recalled to rebut the evidence of Partridge. Moulton denied positively that he ever had the conversation recited by the former regarding Tilton's reason for writing the life of Woodhull. Partridge was then recalled, and reiterated his story.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY—S. W. Partridge and Edward Wright, a cashier in Stewart's dry goods store, were called, but their testimony was comparatively unimportant. The next witness, Mrs. Palmer, a practical free-lover and spiritualist, created quite a sensation by her singular testimony. She testified that spirits were constantly flitting about, and glibly called the fanciful roll of the visionary adherents of the parties to the trial. According to her version, all the departed are not agreed, for some favor Beecher and others Tilton. Gen. B. F. Tracy occupied the witness stand at the time of adjournment.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.—J. F. St. George was the only witness called. He swore that Tilton occupied the same carriage with Woodhull and Claflin in the Communistic procession in 1871.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.—Lawyer Tracy detailed his history of the case, and his consultations with Moulton and Tilton. He volunteered the statement that he might perhaps have said to Moulton and Tilton, if there was any lie at all in denying the Woodhull scandal story, essentially false as they both told him it was, the lie was of such a character that he would not hesitate to take the responsibility of it, if it related to his own family.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—Gen. Tracy's direct testimony was concluded, and his cross-examination commenced by Mr. Beach. Sometimes Tracy was doubtful, and Beach volunteered to wait while he was making up his mind. He would not answer directly, "But I will tell you what occurred." Beach would retort, "When I want that I will ask you. Now answer my question." And once counsel said, dropping the subject, "Well, if you can't answer, we'll get somebody else that will?" It is intimated that Gen. Butler will be called to rebut a part of Tracy's evidence.

POLITICAL.

BOTH houses of the Louisiana Legislature have adjourned. In the Senate the resolution suspending Auditor Clinton from office was postponed till 1876. But few if any of the reform measures were finally passed. A bill appropriating $117,000 for the expenses of an extra session, etc., passed. Bills were passed reducing the expenses of the Metropolitan police from $600,000 to $499,000 per annum; restricting the publication of laws to the official journals of the State, heretofore published in several parish papers. This bill saves the State $100,000 per annum.

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT has accepted the appointment of Attorney-General, and will enter upon the duties of the office on the 15th of May.

GENERAL.

IT is stated that another American cardinal is shortly to be created, and that Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, is to be the lucky man.

SEVEN hundred returned California emigrants passed through Omaha in two days recently, and hundreds more are en route East.... The Canadian Canal improvements are being pushed forward vigorously by the government. ....The spelling mania is raging in Canada.

FOREIGN.

DR. KENEALY may consider himself suppressed, squelched, carried out and buried. After his three hours' speech in the House of Common upon his motion for a Parliamentary Commission to investigate the Tichborne trial, the proposition was defeated by a vote of 433 to 1.... Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, has got rid of his troublesome elephant, the Guicowar of Baroda, whom he permanently deposes, precluding him and his issue from all rights appertaining to the sovereignty of the country.... There has been an unusual increase of dementia among the inmates of the Liverpool workhouse, which is attributed to religious excitement.... The police authorities of Posen, Germany, have notified the Ursuline Sisters in that district, who are not natives of Germany, that they must leave the country within two months.

SPAIN has paid Uncle Sam $45,000 of the $80,000 Virginius indemnity.... Greece is putting her army on a war footing.

THERE has been a brief but unsuccessful revolution in Bolivia. It was suppressed by a half battalion of government troops, with a loss to the insurgents of fifty-eight killed and a great many wounded.... A London telegram announces the death of Winwood Reade, the well-known author of books of travel.

THE Gustav affair has finally been amicably settled. Spain has agreed to salute the German flag by a volley of artillery, and a German vessel has gone to Guetaria to receive the salute.... Paul Boyton will make another attempt, on May 27, to swim across the English channel in his life-saving armor.

LEGAL proceedings have been commenced by the Prussian government for the removal of the Prince Bishop of Breslau, for violation of the Ecclesiastic laws.... Sir Gillery Pigott, Prime Baron of the Court of Exchequer, England, and Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, India, are dead.... The Prince of Wales has been installed Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons.... It is stated that the carpet manufacturers generally throughout the United Kingdom have decided not to send their products to the Philadelphia centennial because of the prohibitory tariff.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market remains in the same condition as noted for some time past. Demand for loans and accommodations rather light, with interest rates unchanged. Eastern exchange firmer. Government bonds firm and in good demand with offerings light. Gold, 114¾@115¼.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have attracted considerable attention both from local speculators and also from outside operators. Quite an active speculative business was transacted, the favorite options being May and June. Trading continues mainly on speculative account, the shipping interest doing but very little in the way of buying. The few charters made during the week were on the basis of 4c for corn to Buffalo, an unusually low rate, but with the supply of vessels in excess of the demand. There is no margin for shippers to work on, and they are therefore inclined to use considerable caution in their movements. The reports received from various sections of the interior note poor prospects for the winter wheat crop, and numerous buying orders were received for wheat; values have been very irregular, although the closing quotations generally show a decline as compared with the figures current at the opening. Since the 20th inst. corn has been coming forward freely, the dropping on the word "new" in the inspection making the corn deliverable on May contracts. Local distillers and shippers are buying "new No. 2," as it answers their purpose fully as well as No. 2, the only difference being in the name. Oats have been comparatively firm, the demand being fairly active. Rye has been firm and higher. Barley also met with a good order and speculative demand at full prices.

The following tables shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.00 @1.06¼	$1.01¼@1.02
No. 2, seller May.....	1.01¼@1.02¾	@1.03⅜
No. 2, seller June....	1.02¾@1.04¼	@1.04⅝
No. 2, seller July....	1.02¾@1.05	@1.06¾
No. 2 corn, cash......	.70 @ .73	.71 @ .73⅜
No. 2 corn, seller May.	.73½@ .75¾	.73¾ bid
No. 2 corn, seller June	.73½@ .75½	.74 bid
No. 2 corn, seller July	.74½	@ .75⅜
No. 2 oats, cash......	.59½@ .60	@ .61⅜
No. 2 oats, seller May.	.59½@ .60½	.61½@ .62
No. 2 oats, seller June.	.60¼@ .60½	.62½@ .62⅜
No. 2 rye, cash.......	1.03 @1.04	1.06½@1.08
No. 2 barley, cash....	@1.23	@1.27
No. 2 barley, s. April.	1.18 @1.20	@1.35
No. 2 barley, s. May..	@1.10	@1.20
No. 3 barley, cash....	1.10 @1.12	@1.16

PROVISIONS.

Trading in this market was rather light during the week, orders being more or less restricted, while local operators were indifferent about trading. Values have been ruling higher at times, but lower on the whole range. Mess pork closed firm at $22 cash, and $21.85 seller May. Lard was firm at $15.75 cash, and steady at $15.75 seller May. Meats generally firm.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle have been in active demand, and notwithstanding the large receipts, (an average of 4,194 a day), the market was active and prices about 15c higher. Shipping steers $5.25@5.50 for fair, $5.60@6.00 for good, $6.00@6.50 for choice and extra $6.75@7.25. Stock cattle firm at $4.00@5.00. Butchers' stock steady at $4.00@5.50. Common lots slow. Corn fed Texas, $6.00@6.25. Hogs active and firm at $7.50@9.25 for poor to extra, generally at $7.75@9.00. Sheep were firm at $4.00@6.50 for shorn, and $5.00@6.75 for wooled extra, $7.00.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was quite an active business transacted in seeds, and the market ruled firm with considerable of an advance established for Hungarian and millet. Sales ranged at $2@2.40 for common to prime timothy, $6.60@6.65 for medium clover, and $1.80@1.90 for flax. Hungarian ruled firm at $1.25@1.40 for prime, and millet ranged at $1.40@1.50, the outside being for choice. Highwines were quiet, but the offerings were light and prices were firmer; closed at $1.14 spot and buyer next week.

PRODUCE.

There was an improved demand for butter during the week, and the offerings being only moderate, a firm feeling pervaded the market. Roll butter quotable at 11@16c; and packed at 11@20c for poor to choice in lots; choice sold in a retail way at 22@26c. Broom corn was fairly active and firm at 11½@14c for fair to extra burl, and 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid. Beeswax quiet at 26@28c. Beans were quiet and rather dull. Quotable at $1.80@1.85 for choice Eastern medium, and from $1.25@1.75 for Western, according to quality. Cheese was in good request, but the offerings were large and prices ruled rather weak. Prime old factory sold at 14@15c and 8@13c was paid for common to good. Cider, $5.75@6.00 for choice sweet per barrel, and $3.00@4.50 for common. Cranberries were dull at $9.00@11.50 for common to choice cultivated. Dried peas quiet at $2.00@2.10 for choice green and $1.70@1.80 for marrowfat. Eggs closed steady at 12½@13c. Feathers remain quiet at 48@52c per pound for prime live geese, and 30@35c for choice turkey tail feathers. Apples were dull, with the offerings largely in excess of the demand; choice straight lots of Eastern sold in a small way at about $2.75, but round lots were generally disposed of at $2.00@2.25. Common about $1.00@1.50. Hides were quiet at 7@7½c for green, 5c for grubby, 8c for heavy green salted, and 8½c for light do. Hops remain dull and quiet at 33 and 40c per lb for good to choice. Honey was dull and weak at 20@25c per lb in combs, and 10½c for strained. Hay was steady and sales were readily effected at $15.00@19.00 for mixed to choice No. 1 timothy, and $13@15 [illegible] $10@12.00. Poultry was in fair demand at 12@12½c per lb for live chickens, and $4.50@5.00 per dozen. Turkeys sold at 14@16c per lb. Potatoes were dull and unsettled. The market closed at about 90c for choice Eastern, and 75@80c for Western peachblows in car lots. Tallow slow at 8c for solid and 8½c for cake. Vegetables dull at $2@2.50 per barrel for onions, 35@50c per bushel for turnips. Veal dull at 4@7c for common to choice.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER, AND WOOD.

There was a fair demand for cooperage, and the market ruled steady at about former prices. Quotable at $1.10 for pork barrels, $1.35 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.00 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. There were a number of cargoes of lumber on the market, but the demand continues good and prices were well maintained. Quotations range at $15.00@30.00 for fair to choice "A" stock boards; $11@12.00 for common boards and scantling 18 to 20 feet. Shingles, $3@3.25 per 1,000 for A sawed. Lath, $2@2.25. Trade was fair in wood, and prices were steady at $8@8.50 per cord for hickory at the yards; $7@7.50 for maple; $6@6.50 for beech, and $4.50 per cord for slabs.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	11	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	7½	@	8¾
COTTON	16	@	17
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 60	@	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 19	@	1 21
No 1 Spring	1 28	@	1 30
CORN	90½	@	92½
OATS	75	@	77
RYE	95	@	97
PORK—New Mess	21 00	@	22 00
LARD—Steam	15	@	16

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 36	@	1 38
CORN—No. 2 New	73	@	75
OATS—No. 2	62	@	64
RYE—No. 2	1 06	@	1 08
PORK—Mess	..	@	22 50
LARD	15¼	@	15⅜
HOGS	7 00	@	7 75
CATTLE	5 00	@	5 75

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 04	@	1 06
No. 2	1 01	@	1 03
CORN—No. 2	70	@	72
OATS—No. 2	..	@	61
RYE	1 15	@	1 17
BARLEY—No. 2	1 20	@	1 22

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 33	@	1 35
CORN—New	73	@	75
OATS	67	@	69
RYE	1 18	@	1 20
PORK—Mess	21 00	@	22 00
LARD	15½	@	15⅜

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 31	@	1 33
Amber	1 23	@	1 25
CORN—New	75	@	77
OATS	65	@	67

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	..	@	1 30⅜
Amber	..	@	1 24½
CORN	75½	@	76½
OATS	65	@	67

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 23	@	1 25
No. 2 Red	1 18	@	1 20
CORN	76	@	78
OATS	64	@	66

The "Tramp" Printer.

Spring has come and the tramp looks longingly Westward, for festivity and plunder. A tramp—by profession—now in New York, has been so often swinging through the circle that it is said he can now set type handsomely for the Cherokee Nation's paper; while a Philadelphia tramp is known as having set many thousand ems in an old Dutch settlement in Ohio, where especially fine gin is distilled which pays no tax and is certainly in respect to price, "the poor man's friend." Fun, isn't it? A characteristic tramp is he of the festive nature, who walks into a town tired, hungry, solemn, sober and penniless; poor but respectable; shabby, but very skillful; shoeless, but with a good understanding; all but hatless, with a remarkable idea-box. He applies for work. "Sober?" "Yes." "Know your business?" "Yes." "Been here before?" "No." Got any recommendations?" "Lots of 'em." "All right, go to work." Sedately and calmly he labors until he gets his two weeks pay; then comes a change to the spirit of his dream. He gathereth together the other devotees at the shrine of Bacchus, and not only incapacitates himself for further work, but demoralizes and all but paralyzes for a time the entire printing interests of the town. Then it is that editors and proprietors and boys and girls have to get out the paper, as the festive tramp having done all the damage he can, moves for new worlds to conquer. In this way a tramp will bring destruction on a half-dozen offices, and smash more temperance pledges in two weeks than are signed in a year.—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

A Duel on Horseback.

The Myo (California) *Independent* has the following: Quite a chivalrous episode occurred at Round Valley on Wednesday last. As the matter was to have been judicially investigated at Big Pine yesterday, we will await that report before giving full particulars. A row had taken place between T. D. Lewis and W. T. Wiswall, at the ranch of the former, all about some hogs. As no satisfactory solution of the difficulty could be attained by a war of words and fists, Wiswall retired from the field of action with the avowed intention of coming back better prepared for business. He did so, reappearing a short time after, armed with a six-shooter. Lewis, armed with a shot-gun, mounted his war-horse and sallied forth to meet him. Maneuvering a short time for position, both parties opened fire. Lewis' shot did no good, but Wiswall's took effect in the neck of his opponent's horse, cutting the bridle rein at the same time, together rendering him unmanageable. But the Lewis banner still floated defiantly to the breeze, and continued to do so, even after a shot from the enemy had taken effect near the sciatic plexus, or that portion of the body nearest the cantle of the saddle. This was unpleasant, but not sufficient to prevent the wounded men, then dismounted, from firing another broadside, with the effect of bringing the action to a close, the enemy drawing off, but still unharmed. It was a well contested little tournament, and this system for settling hog difficulties may become quite popular. Lewis' wound is quite severe, but not considered particularly dangerous.

The Staff of Life.

Two thousand years ago Hippocrates, the "father of medicine," who depended far more on correct diet and general regimen both for the prevention and removal of disease, than he did on medicine, particularly commended the unbolted wheat meal for bread. The ancient wrestlers, who were trained for great bodily power, ate only the coarse wheaten meal bread to preserve the strength of their limbs. Pliny tells us that the Spartans, during the period when they were most remarkable for bodily vigor and personal powers, knew no other bread for three hundred years.

Near the close of the last century, when England and France were waging war with each other, the British Parliment passed a law, to take effect for two years, that the army at home should be supplied with bread made from unbolted wheat meal, solely for the purpose of making the wheat go as far as possible. At first the soldiers were exceedingly displeased with this kind of bread and refused to eat it, but after two or three weeks they preferred it to fine flour bread. The result of the experiment was that the health of soldiers improved so much and so manifestly in the course of a few months that the officers and physicians of the army publicly declared that the soldiers were never before so healthy and robust, and that diseases of many kinds had almost entirely disappeared from the army. For a while the use of this bread was almost universal in public institutions and in private families, and it was pronounced by the civic physicians by far the most healthy bread that could be eaten. The testimony of sea-captains and whalemen is equally in favor of wheaten bread. "The coarser my ship bread is, the healthier is my crew," said a very intelligent sea-captain of over 30 years' experience. The inhabitants of Westphalia, who are a hardy and robust people, capable of enduring the greatest fatigues, are a living testimony to the salutary effects of this sort of bread; and it is remarkable that they are very seldom attacked by acute fevers, and those other diseases which arise from bad humors. In fact the laboring class throughout Europe, Asia and Africa use bread made of the whole grain; happily for them they cannot afford to buy fine flour.

The most intelligent class of people in our large cities have bread made of unbolted wheat on their tables every day, and depend upon it; but in country places the idea prevails that it is cheap and coarse, and that to feed a guest on Graham bread would be inhospitality. Nothing can be further from the truth. Our first-class hotels have regularly on their bills of fare "cracked wheat," "homminy," "oatmeal mush;" and some advanced teachers of hygiene are beginning to hope that the reign of fine flour is passing away.

In preparing articles of food from the whole wheat, very much of their palatableness depends on the manner in which they are compounded. Bread of unbolted flour should be molded soft and baked quite hard. It may be raised just as bread of fine flour is raised, with yeast, with sour milk and soda, with yeast powder, or, best of all, most palatable and nutritious, be mixed with milk and water in equal proportions and baked in "gem pans" in a very hot oven. This is the most wholesome form in which wheat can be made into bread.—*New York Tribune.*

A Rattlesnake Fight.

A man living near Santa Rosa, Cal., was the witness of a terrible contest between two rattlesnakes, one morning last August. The snakes were wrapped around each other from the tail to within six or eight inches of the head, and never for a moment did they take their eyes off each other. Now and then they would slowly unwind to within one or two coils of the tail, when, with an instantaneous movement, they would again become involved to the neck, and with jaws distended and fangs exposed, one would strike at the other, his antagonist invariably dodging at the blow, when in turn he would be foiled. After repeating their manœuvers for a time they would lie panting in each other's coils, and then slowly and cautiously unwind, only to repeat the involvement and striking again. So fiercely did they embrace each other that one would think surely the life would be crushed out. Blow after blow was struck on both sides, but never once was an adversary so far caught off his guard as to receive a blow They had been fighting over a space of fifteen or twenty feet, as evinced by their tracks in the dust. To all appearances they had been fighting all night, every inch of ground bearing marks of the conflict. After looking at them for some time the man cut a pole, some eight or ten feet long, and just then another man came up. He took the pole, and approaching the snakes, they simultaneously discovered him, when, loosening their hold of each other with marvelous rapidity, the larger one rushed at him, perfectly furious; it required the second blow to stop him. In a moment after, the second started after the other witness of the fight as his now dead antagonist had done, when he, too, was slain by a well-directed blow. One had sixteen and the other fifteen rattles.

Novel Devise for Transmitting Power.

Upon the ceiling, or in some convenient place, are hung two cast-iron disks, or hemispheres, securely clamped together. Between the two is an elastic diaphragm having a piston secured to the center. The piston passes through a hole in the lower disk, and is geared to a crank, or a short piece of shafting. From each disk extends a common rubber tube. These are united at any convenient distance with a small air-tight cylinder with a piston. On applying power, the diaphragm is driven rapidly up and down, and the air above and below it is alternately compressed and rarefied. This impulse passes, with little loss by friction, through the pipes, and the piston in the cylinder is alternately sucked up and driven down. As there is two pipes, the movement is reciprocal, and the piston moves with nearly the same power, and at a speed corresponding with the movement of the diaphram. There is no exhaust, no discharge, and no new supply of air. Even a leak does no harm, except to waste the power, and the cylinder will work in whatever position it is placed, so long as the pipes are clear. This device has been used in cutting cloth in a wholesale clothing house, and it is said to work satisfactory.—*Scribner for May.*

Co-operation in England.

The co-operative societies of England have recently held their annual congress, which was presided over by Prof. Thorold Rogers of Oxford, and it is apparent that co-operation is making much more headway in England than in this country. Both in trade and in production, many of the co-operative societies are doing a thriving business at a good profit. Co-operative stores in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire accumulate profits of one or two million dollars in a few years. The Scottish wholesale co operative company had cleared $70,000 in the past year. These stores buy and sell at the market rates and divide the profits among the stockholders, instead of selling at a nominal profit. Perhaps the most extensive operation of the principle was reported from Oldham, in which town the co-operative societies had a membership of 12,000; some of these [illegible] building societies and had built and sold to artisans at cost price 300 cottages; others were doing an annual business of $1,500,000 in flour; others were in retail trade, and others still were in cotton manufacture, there being 60 co-operative mills with a capital of $18,000,000. The Manchester Equitable Co-operative Society was established fourteen years ago, and it has divided meantime, besides good dividends, $240,000 in bonuses. The statistics of the societies in Great Britain show that they now number more than 400,000 members and divide annually in profits $37,000,000. Here is work for our Sovereigns and Grangers to aim at.

Burn Kerosene the Right Way.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls attention of all consumers of kerosene oil to the pernicious and unhealthy practice of using lamps filled with that article with the wicks turned down. The gas which should be consumed by the flames is by this means left heavily in the air, while the cost of the oil thus saved at present prices would scarcely be one dollar a year for the lamps of a household. His attention was called particularly to this custom by boarding in the country where kerosene was the only available light. A large family of children living in the same house were taken ill one night, and on going to the nursery the mother found the room nearly suffocating, with a lamp turned down, whereupon the physician forbade the use of a lamp at night, unless turned at full head. He said he could quote many cases, one of a young girl subject to fits of faintness, which if not induced, were greatly increased by sleeping in a room with the lamp almost turned out. Besides the damage to health, it spoils the paper and curtains, soils the mirrors and windows, and gives the whole house an untidy air and an unwholesome odor.

A Queer Case.

The Gainesville (Texas) *Sun* publishes the following singular, but doubtless true story: "Last Saturday two men named Henson and Johnson while here both became slightly under the influence of liquor. While going home they got into a dispute, in which Henson called Johnson a liar. Johnson instantly seized his Spencer rifle, which hung to the horn of his saddle, and shot Henson, the bullet entering through the top of the hip bone, passing nearly through the body and lodging in the other side. Henson rode on for a few steps and fell from his horse. Johnson was at once stricken with remorse, and wept piteously over his victim. He then turned to go, when Henson gave him his horse as being the best to get away on, and told him to go to Mexico. The two men then bade each other an affectionate farewell, and Johnson left. Henson was carried home that evening, where he has since been lying in a very critical condition, although some hopes are entertained of his recovery. The two men had been fast friends for years."

The Civil Rights Bill in North Carolina.

In a recent trial at Greensboro, N. C., Judge Dick, of that State, declined to express any opinion as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill—believing such a course premature—but expressed a concurrence in the construction of the law adopted by the Ohio courts. He holds to the opinion that the act gives the colored man no rights in North Carolina that he did not possess under the old statute laws, with the exception of trial in the United States courts, if he so elect. He was positive as to the right of the State to regulate the marriage question, and held that the law only applied to railroads, steamboats, hotels, and theaters, and did not necessarily place negroes and whites together in these, but only entitled the colored man to the same accommodation as the white man if he can afford it. Separate apartments and coaches could be designated for each race, and neither could infringe upon the rights of the other.

A MAN in Baltimore called on a grave-digger one day to have his wife's grave sodded. He was an extremely penurious man, and higgled a long time over the price of the sodding. Suddenly he became mute, while his eyes were fixed upon a neighboring tombstone. His daughter and the grave-digger stood back in respect for the feelings of the old gentleman, in whose mind they supposed the sight of that tablet had called up the memory of a dear departed friend, for grief was depicted in his countenance, and he was visibly agitated. At length the deep emotion which swelled his bosom found vent in this pathetic outburst: "My God! when did that man die? He owes me two hundred dollars, and I'll never see a cent of it!"

WRUNG HIM OUT.—On Randolph street yesterday, when a crowd had collected around a boy who had been run over and badly hurt, a man rose up and said.

"I'm sorry enough to cry but I haven't time. I want to call your attention to my new patent clothes-wringer, which is warranted to—"

At that point he came down on the pavement, several parties stepped on him, and as he was being sponged off in a drug store he inquired:

"Is this Texas or Michigan?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Two brothers, one of whom fought on the federal and the other on the rebel side during the war, met at Columbia, Tennessee, the other day, after fifteen year's separation, but would not recognize each other, and separated again without speaking.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. HASS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The Welshmen in Cincinnati have been engaging in a spelling-match, the orthography of their own beautiful tongue being the subject of their endeavors. Two of the hard words were Daddychweledigaethan and Llanystumdwy.

Mr. Carruth, the Vineland (N. J.) editor has nearly recovered, and it is likely that he will soon be as well as usual, excepting that the bullet remains in his head. It is reported that there are two other persons living in Vineland with bullets in their brains. Good place to raise a regiment for the next war.

In a space of ten years not much less than two millions of British subjects have left their native land. Some went to Australia, some to Canada, and more to the United States. Until lately the Irish emigrants were in excess of the English or Scotch. Since 1869, however, the respective rates are reversed.

The New York *Times* of a recent date, in a review of the financial situation, says of the outlook: "The voice of the croakers is growing fainter, and we are likely to enter the centennial with a degree of prosperity that will reflect credit upon the enterprise and recuperative ability of the American people." So mote it be.

At a recent spelling match in Saratoga a gentleman offered a library, worth $160, to anybody who would spell correctly the following sixteen words: "Bas, Llama, Eteve, (dropped), Emeute, Tureen, Demesnial, Eau de Vie, Banister, Scirrhosity, Pharmacopœia, Esquisse, Eleemosynary, Caoulchouc, Cyclostylar, Ipecacuanha, Ticdouloureux." The liberal gentleman still has his library.

President Grant, in authorizing a denial of the report that Minister Washburne had been instructed by our government to request the French government to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico, makes public a fact which has not hitherto been officially known, namely: that at one time Gen. Sheridan was in readiness, and under waiting orders, with a considerable force, to march upon Mexico against Maximilian and the French troops.

An army officer, who has just returned to Washington from a fort near the Black Hills country, says that the mining adventurers are following a "will-of-the-wisp;" that if they escape the military they will certainly be destroyed by the Sioux. This officer has had special jurisdiction over a considerable portion of the Sioux country, and speaks from personal knowledge when he says that that tribe has never been more determined upon any subject than it now is to prevent the entering of white settlers into the Black Hills country in violation of the treaty.

That the Grand Centennial at Philadelphia will be a new wonder of the world is true beyond a doubt. All the curiosities of life, animal, human and vegetable; all the results of study and professional skill; all the big cheeses and little dogs; all that art can create or science develop, will be there; and among these, there will be present William Squires, of Oregon, the modern Noah, who by that time will have constructed and equipped a fac-simile of the original ark, of the same wood as used by the first shipwright. All who wish to escape the deluge of noise can take refuge in this vessel.

Official statistics show that 260,814 immigrants arrived in this country during 1874. Of these, 2,645 were of professional occupations; 32,482 skilled laborers; 101,318 of various trades and occupations, and 122,458 of no occupation, a classification including women and children. Some of the minor divisions under the professional head are interesting, as the notation that there arrived 1 billiard-player, 1 equestrian, 1 letter-carrier, 1 omnibus carrier, 1 pensioner, and 2 bath-keepers. Six authors, 133 actors, 120 artists and 381 clergymen came over.

In speaking of the signature of John C. New, which looks like a bundle of fishhooks, an exchange says: "How in the world Mr. New could have studied up such a combination of involved and labyrinthine lines, and at the same time devoted time enough during his less than fifty years of life to accumulating the handsome fortune of which he is possessed, is a deeper mystery than the signature. If we reason by analogies, it might be said that, as a thousand years would be required to decipher the tangle, so the man that invented it must have been born so long ago that he might have taken flying matches with the pterodactyl. Mr. New can go down to posterity as the great chirographist of this or any other age."

A Catholic statistician claims that out of the 40,000,000 of souls in the United States, 5,761,242 are Roman Catholics. They occupy 6,920 stations, chapels, and churches; and they have the service of 4,873 priests, six apostolic vicars, forty-nine bishops, nine archbishops, and one cardinal. That they are increasing rapidly is quite obvious. They already have eighteen theological schools, or seminaries, with nearly 1,500 students; over 2,000 of all grades, and more than 300 asylums and hospitals. The jurisdiction of these prelates has a very wide range, from 2,000 in the diocese of Little Rock, Ark., to 300,000 in that of Chicago, and from the archbishopric of Oregon, comprising 20,000, to that of New York, rated at 700,000. These figures are stupendous.

Drunkenness has increased in France to such a fearful degree that the government has found it necessary to give the subject careful and serious attention. A bill has been introduced in the National Assembly, which is a step in advance of legislation in this country. We give two articles from the bill:

Article 3. Any person who shall be found intoxicated in the streets, roads, hotels, coffee-houses, taverns, or other public places, and has for the repetition of this offense been sentenced twice, shall moreover, by the second judgment, be deprived of the privilege of voting, of being eligible and appointed to any public office, or serving as a juror, and of carrying arms.

Art. 4. Any elector who will present himself at the polls, any witness who will appear before the courts, any juror who will attend the Court of Assizes, in a state of intoxication; any Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, member of Town Council, who shall be intoxicated when exercising his functions, shall be liable to the aforenamed penalties.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

The St. Louis *Globe* nominates John A. Logan as the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes announces that he cannot consent to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The *Independent* thinks that the next Presidential election will be the hardest fought contest through which the Republican organization has ever passed.

Gov. Dingley, of Maine, has declined to be a candidate for renomination, and expects at the expiration of his term to return to his profession of journalism.

The latest Presidential ticket is presented by the *Beacon*, of Akron, Ohio, as follows: "For President, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky; for Vice-President, Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut."

When Mary Clemmer terms the Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, the "Ajax of America," and the compositors translate it "A Jack of America," how can he hope to successfully contest with Gov. Leslie for the United States Senate?

Senator Cameron owns up. He did run away from the yellow fever. He says he is 76 years old, "hearty as a buck," and does not want the yellow fever. He had to go in some direction, and it happened to be easiest and pleasantest for him to go where the yellow fever was not.

Speaking of party leaders, the St. Louis *Republican* reflects that the Democratic party is not so badly off for wanting them. It says the time for party leaders has passed; that Missouri has had no party leader since Benton; and that there has been no party leader, in the national sense, since Henry Clay.

There is a new political party in process of incubation. The first convention of the party is to meet early in September at Cincinnati. It is to be composed of such political economists as dissent from the principles of the late Cleveland Convention of Labor Reformers, and yet hope to attract voters from among the laboring classes.

Charles Nordhoff, the historian, is writing up Arkansas for the New York *Herald*, and says a reorganization of parties there is probable, but that, whatever happens, the negro is safe, for his vote—which can be got only by kind treatment—will be sought by the leaders of both parties, and he who wrongs a black man will lose votes.

There will be no more politics to speak of for five months, when Maine will hold her State election. This will be followed by elections in California, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Ohio will elect a Governor in October. Iowa will have an October election, and Massachusetts and several other States will hold elections in November. These elections will test the public sentiment and prepare the way for the great contest of next year, and perhaps will forecast the result.

In a lecture recently delivered before the Kent Club of the Yale Law School, on the subject of "Political Reform," Prof. Francis A. Walker, former Superintendent of the Census, said, alluding to the composition of our legislative bodies: "He could not see that the character of modern representatives gave ground for complaint. The loss of dignified but comparatively useless men, and the change to bustling men of business, was not a cause for regret. Nor should we grieve because there were no intellectual giants in Congress. They were needed there no more than in our banks and other public institutions. Nor should the decline of eloquence be a cause of regret. It could not be said that our representatives lacked social respectability to an alarming extent. Where, then, was the real falling off? It was in tone, in rugged public virtue, in sound convictions, and in consistency in speech and vote. To get office almost always takes years spent in conciliating the members of rings. This probation was a bad one. These pilgrimages on the knees led to unholy altars." The Professor proposed cumulative voting as the remedy for these evils.

Cleaning Old Black Dresses.—A teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a quart of tepid water is good for cleaning old black dresses of silk, cashmere, or alpaca.

INDIANA NEWS.

The Insane Asylum at Indianapolis is protected by 8,300 feet of lightning-rod.

The Grand Lodge of Knights Templar of this State convenes at Indianapolis on the 25th inst.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic church (St. Bernard's) in Rockport was laid last Sunday.

The new Court-House at Vincennes is completed. It is the best building of the kind in Indiana.

E. M. Turner, of Montezuma, has invented a machine for making pressed brick at the rate of 115,000 per day.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Louis and Eastern railway, capital $10,000,000, have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

A hopeful couple in Lafayette celebrated the tenth anniversary of their engagement last week. They speak of it as their "decade courtship."

The Hodge House at Frankton was entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday night, with nearly all the contents, some of the boarders barely escaping by jumping from second-story windows. Loss about $6,000.

While a street car was standing on a switch in Indianapolis, the other evening, the passengers were treated to the spectacle of a fight between the driver and conductor over one of the company's nickels.

D. Whonsettler, while engaged in building a frame house at Grand Rapids crossing, Wednesday, was instantly killed by a joist upon which he was standing giving away and throwing him to the ground, a distance of twelve feet.

Superintendent Evans, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis road, has instructed the men employed in the yards to report to him the number of the engine, and to what road it belongs, should any more racing of locomotives on these tracks, within the city limits, occur.

Five lawyers and two doctors have moved to Lebanon, Boone county, in the last three weeks, and mechanics and laborers in great numbers. If the increase of population continues for the year as it has for the last two months, one thousand persons will be added to that thriving little city.

Terre Haute had an impromptu bull-fight the other day, when nine car-loads of these useful animals, on their way east, were transferred from the pens to the cars. Two of them got broken legs, several were gored, and one gored a valuable horse hitched near the scene of combat.

The striking miners in the Clay county coal districts are again becoming turbulent. A band of them to the number of 250 or more are roaming about the country intimidating non-Union miners who are at work, and have been successful in stopping all mines but two. Shooting affrays are frequent.

Indiana patents: Tongue supports, E. Spears, Lafayette; harrows and rollers, A. M. Stratton, Ladoga; horse hay-rake, A. Bugbee, Elkhart; horse-collar fastening, V. M. Beamer, Noblesville; hay slides, A. J. Read, Pleasant Grove; lamp attachments, T. C. Lawrence, Ladoga; miler boxes, to same person; tongue supporters for vehicles, J. McCarter, Frankfort.

The State Legislature, at its last session, passed a law allowing bounties on fox and wolf scalps. It fixes the bounty for wolf scalps at twenty dollars, and for those of foxes at five dollars, provided that the animals killed are at least six months old. If under that age the bounties allowed are three dollars and one and a half dollars respectively. These bounties can be paid only in the counties where the animals are killed.

The lawyers of South Bend have made application to Father Sorrin, of the Notre Dame University, for the privilege of employing the artist Gregori to paint an oil portrait of the Hon. Thomas H. Stanfield, Judge of the Circuit Court, the painting to be hung in the Court-House in their city. Father Sorrin, after consulting Gregori, has consented with the liberal condition that the bar accept it as a present from him.

The Nashville *Ledger* says: "By a careful estimate it is ascertained that if the county seat is changed the Conner heirs will gain title to $300,000 worth of property. And Hamilton county will be sued for at least this amount by different parties who hold title to the property, based upon warrantee deeds originally executed by the county. Will taxpayers sign petitions to change the location of the county seat with this fact staring them in the face?"

The following are the latest reported changes in postal affairs in this State: *Established*—English, Crawford county, Henry A. Smith, Postmaster; Garrett, DeKalb county, William A. Pratt, Jr. *Discontinued*—Marcy, LaGrange county. *Postmasters Appointed*—Ascension, Sullivan county, Thomas Crary; Boggstown, Shelby county, John W. Hutchison; Chambersburgh, Orange county, James W. Montgomery; Duff, Dubois county, Jacob H. Lemmond; Mount Prospect, Crawford county, James A. Brown; Sheridan, Hamilton county, John T. McMinda.

The Greencastle *Banner* speaks as follows of a steam-plow invented by T. L. Roberts, of Sullivan: "The details are most complete, and, so far as can be seen in advance, anticipate and provide for every emergency. When ready for the field, the machine will weigh only about 6,000 pounds, and will cost some $1,500. It will move with facility anywhere—on the road or in the field—and can be operated by any intelligent person. Another point in its favor is that after the plowing season is over, the machine can be used either as a portable or stationary engine, and thus be made serviceable during the entire year."

The Vincennes *Sun* chronicles the following infamous act: "Sunday morning, while the steamer was at the fire on Sixth street, it was discovered that the hose had been cut. This is the third time now that an effort has been made by parties to injure the apparatus of the Fire Department in order to impair its efficiency. At one time the harness was cut, the horses were untied, and the door of the stable was left open in order that the horses might go out. At another time the machinery of the engine was tampered with. Such action is infamous, and is intended simply to bring the Chief of the Fire Department and the members into disrepute. The Chief of the Department, George Fendrich, offers a reward of fifty dollars for the detection of any person found guilty of these acts."

Newspaper Rivalry.

The London *Times* is now sent into the country by special trains running at high speed, and is thus delivered at an early hour in scores of towns where it formerly could not be obtained until long after the local papers had been issued. The *Spectator*, commenting on this fact, suggests that the time may come when the London *Times* will drive all other rivals out of the field, and will become the only political journal read in England. It is not impossible that an approach to this state of things may be brought about in England, where there is a dense population within the limits of an island, every part of which can be reached by fast trains in a few hours from London. Here the conditions are different, and, though the *Herald* and other papers have tried the experiment of running special trains to neighboring cities, the result has not been encouraging. Since the establishment of the telegraph all the great cities of the country have become news centers, and are in this respect on an equality with New York. Thus the same telegraphic news will be found in the Chicago papers that is found in the New York papers, together with the local Chicago news which the New York papers do not, of course, contain. The latter cannot, therefore, compete with the local papers of any other city. If our papers were very greatly superior to those of Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, or Boston, and could be sent through a pneumatic tube at a speed of 100 miles an hour, they might obtain the same practical monopoly of American journalism which the *Spectator* fancies that the London *Times* may obtain in England. Unfortunately, however, they are by no means better than the leading papers in other cities, nor is there any hope that they will be so long as the Associated Press and the telegraph monopolies exist.—*New York Graphic.*

How to Make Sachets or Scent-Bags.

Various powders, etc., placed in silk bags or ornamental envelopes are agreeable to smell of, and also economical for imparting a pleasing odor to linen and clothes as they are packed away in drawers, for they prevent moths.

For heliotrope powder, take half a pound of orris root, one-quarter pound of ground rose leaves, two ounces powdered tonquin bean, one ounce vanilla bean, one-half drachm grain musk, two drops attar of almonds; mix it all by sifting through a fine sieve. This is one of the best sachets ever made, and perfumes table-cloths, sheets, pillow-cases, and towels deliciously.

For lavender powder take one pound of powdered lavender, one-quarter pound gum benzoin, and one-quarter of an ounce of attar of lavender.

For patchouli, use one-half a pound of patchouli ground fine, and a very little of attar patchouli. This herb is often sold in its natural state as imported, and is tied up in half-pound bundles.

Sandal wood sachet powder is good, and consists of the wood ground fine. Cedar wood, when ground, forms a body for other powders, and will keep moths at a distance. Dried fennel, when ground, is also used for scent-bags, and ground nutmeg is liked for this purpose.

Disraeli on Dry Champagne.

There was once a member of this House, one of its greatest ornaments, who sat opposite this box, or an identical one, and indeed occupied the place which I now unworthily fill. That was Mr. Channing. In his time, besides the discovery of a new world dry champagne was invented. [Laughter.] Hearing everybody talk of dry champagne, Mr. Channing had a great desire to taste it, and Charles Ellis, afterward Lord Seaford, got up a little dinner, care being taken that there should be some dry champagne. Mr. Channing took a glass, and after drinking and thinking for a moment, exclaimed, "The man who says he likes dry champagne will say anything." [Laughter.] Now I do not want to enter into a controversy with any of my honorable friends opposite who doubt the existence of Ribandism; but this I will say, that the man who maintains that Ribandism does not exist, is a man who—ought to drink dry champagne. [Loud laughter and cheers.]—*Disraeli's Speech in the House of Commons, March 23.*

In the event of Easter offerings, that one taken at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in Albany, last Sunday, cannot be equalled. The plate collection amounted to the handsome sum of $45,000.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Spring Air.

Sweetly breathing, vernal air,
That with kind warmth doth repair
Winter's ruins; from whose breast
All the gums and spice of th' East
Borrow their perfumes; whose eye
Gilds the morn and clears the sky;
Whose dishevelled tresses shed
Pearls upon the violet bed;
On whose brow, with calm smiles dressed,
The halcyon sits and builds her nest;
Beauty, youth, and endless Spring
Dwell upon my rosy wing!

Around the Farm.

An Ashtabula (O.) farmer winters his stock on beets, and says they are the cheapest food for cattle that he can raise.

The President of the Kansas Agricultural College says that none of the students from that institution have chosen farming as a profession.

When the manure is plowed into the soil in a green state all the elements of fertility, consisting of salts and acids, must be absorbed by the soil, and cannot be lost except by washing away, which the infertilility of a porous subsoil disproves.

In raising tomatoes for profit, plant in rows four feet apart, alternating with rows of peas. The peas protect the tomatoes. The rows should be east and west. When the peas are picked remove the vines and take a light plow and turn a furrow away from the tomatoes. Raise the tomato plants in a seedbed, then set in a cold bed, and let them get stocky, and finally take them to the soil.

The best way we know to circumvent cabbage worms is to hunt them persistently, being especially vigilant when they are in the chrysalis state. Remember that every one of the chrysalises which develops itself into the perfect winged state will leave a numerous progeny. Watering with soapsuds is useful. And we have heard of a man who raised a good crop, while his neighbors raised none, by dusting finely sifted buckwheat flour on the cabbages.

A farmer writes: "In managing hogs I use as a preventive of hog cholera coal siftings from the coal pits. I first throw down three or four scoop shovelfuls of the coal siftings, then throw down a small handful of salt, giving this amount to six hogs—that is, in this proportion to the entire drove. My hogs have never been troubled with the hog cholera. I prefer the Berkshire to any other breed, but I am also quite partial to a cross of the Berkshire with the Magie breed."

Food for Young Chickens.—They want no food for many hours after they are hatched, as they are then digesting the yolk of the egg, which constitutes their food, and acquiring strength to run about. When they begin to peck, they should be fed with soft food and small grain. Unquestionably, the best soft food is an egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of milk, and heated in the oven or by the side of a fire until it sets into a soft custard. Chickens fed or partially fed on this make wonderful progress. If they are to make large fowls, they must be fed soon after daylight; if, as is too often the case, they are left hungry for three hours in the morning, they are always stunted in their growth. They must be fed the first thing, and, while they are young, every two or three hours during the day.

What to do with the boys on the farm is shown by a correspondent of the *Agricultural Gazette* in a way that is plain, and will be undoubtedly satisfactory wherever it may be tried. In this case there were thirty calves to be fed by the pail. They were put in charge of a boy who had never before had to do with these wayward creatures, but who was tractable and fond of animals. He was promised the sum of $2 as a small but satisfactory inducement in case of success. The calves were put in pairs in wattled pens. The boy became fond of his charge, and worried greatly about their well-doing, feeding them with regularity and so successfully as to agreeably astonish his employer. Now, if one boy will act thus under the stimulus of a responsibility and a small reward—and the former was probably more effective than the latter—why should not other boys go and do likewise? It is reasonable and proper that all the young stock on the farm should be made the special charge of the boys with a proprietary interest in their welfare.

About the House.

Gilt Frames.—If gilt frames are varnished with copal varnish, they can be washed with cold water without injury.

All sorts of vessels and utensils may be purified from long-retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash.

For a nice sauce pare the apples and trim out the ends, leaving the cores in. Place them in a stew-pan with water enough to cover them, and let them boil very slowly for two hours. When perfectly soft, take them out and sprinkle with white sugar.

Fireproofing Clothes.—Four parts borax and three parts Epsom salts, mixed with three or four parts warm water to one part of the combined substances, is said to form an excellent fireproof wash for clothes. It should be used immediately after preparation.

Window Cleaning.—In washing windows, a narrow-bladed wooden knife, sharply pointed, will take out the dust that hardens in the corner of the sash. Dry whiting will polish the glass, which should first be washed with weak black tea, mixed with a little alcohol. Save the tea leaves for the purpose.

Heart-broken ladies, who find their strenuous efforts to raise house plants frustrated by worms, take our advice, and they will win success by boiling the earth ere setting the plants. Use little water and allow it to simmer away after a few minutes of hard boil. A dry heat is about as effectual.—*American Grocer.*

The following is a simple method of cleaning brass, which will be valuable for the housewife to remember: If very much oxidized or covered with green rust, first wash it with strong soda and water. If not so very bad, this first process may be dispensed with. Then apply a mixture of one part of common sulphuric acid and twelve parts of water, mixed in an earthen vessel; wash well, first with clear water, and then with water containing some ammonia, afterward scouring well with oil and rotten-stone, using a piece of soft leather and a little dry rotten-stone to give a brilliant polish. In subsequent cleaning, oil and rotten-stone will be found sufficient.

The following is a recipe for making hard soap, which is said to be excellent and economical. Nearly every family accumulates through the winter drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling till all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds of sal soda, six pounds of grease, three and a half pounds new stone lime, four gallons soft water, half pound borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler; boil till all is dissolved. When well settled pour off the clear lye, wash out the kettle, and put in the clear lye, grease and borax; boil till it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when sufficiently hard cut into bars and put on boards to dry.

Gentle Spring in the Household.

[From the Danbury News.]

Moving is not pleasant. It breaks up old associations and the skin on your knuckles.

The only way of putting down a stair carpet without getting mad is to take the stairs out in the yard.

We frankly confess that we do not understand why the shaving-cup is packed at the bottom of a barrel of tinware, or why a vest is used to wrap up a ham.

Many articles which have become pleasant to us by long association, look dreadfully cheap and dingy when loaded on a cart, with the neighboring window in direct range.

One of the most trying problems is how to load the wagon so the best furniture will show to the neighbors. The carman who most carefully studies this matter will do the largest business.

It is carrying two lengths of stove-pipe with two elbows at opposite angles, through a narrow hall and up a carpeted stair without dropping soot or knocking off the plaster, that is filling our lunatic asylums.

It is now pretty generally admitted that in moving or house-cleaning, a child will put away three times the amount of food as on any other occasion. Forty times a day the mother apprehensively inquires: "Land's sake! what's the matter with that child? Has it got a tape-worm?"

Which is heavier, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers?—*Old Conundrum.*

A single pound of feathers is just as heavy as a pound of lead, but twenty-five pounds of feathers in a tick, in a narrow and crooked hallway is about as heavy as two hundred and eighteen pounds of lead.

About the first thing a woman does in a moving, is to cut her fingers, and every object she wishes to call your attention to is pointed out with a hand that is covered by a half pound of carpet-rags, and smelling strong enough of arnica to knock over a stable boy. The injury is sometimes caused by closing her eyes when she is about to strike a nail, but is most frequently done in taking up tacks with a limber case-knife.

There wouldn't be so much moving were it not for woman. If a neighbor becomes a little offensive, or a landlord a trifle exacting, a woman will move at once. But a man will swallow all grievances and cheerfully submit to be knocked down and sat upon, rather than move. Moving is serious business to a man, whatever it may be to a woman, and did he have his way, the present number of carmen would be speedily and considerably reduced.

Wolf Scalps.

Probably not many of our readers have had occasion to use the phrase, "to keep the wolf from the door," which so graphically expresses the labors of a family to prevent hunger from entering the home. The phrase could only have originated in a community where wolves were abundant and fierce. Formerly in New England they were so numerous that a bounty was paid for wolf-scalps, in order to encourage the destruction of the animal who loves fresh lamb, and is not averse to young children. It is said that the dishonesty of the hunters was such as to compel the town officer, who paid the bounty, to slit the ears of the scalps, so that they might not be stolen and offered again. In the old Colonial days the heads of the wolves that had been killed were placed on the outside of the meeting-house, between the windows.

In Missouri, where wolves are still numerous, wolf-scalps are received in payment of State taxes. Recently, a legislative committee burned 1,200 scalps which had accumulated during two years, worth, at $5 a head, the amount allowed in taxes for each scalp, $6,000. The reason of their accumulation was that they were the Treasurer's vouchers that such an amount of taxes had been received.

A Bad Habit.

A farmer can get into no habit worse than that of borrowing tools, and for this reason: First, one who owns tools does not like to lend them, and thinks less of the man who borrows. Second, one never comes to learn how to use borrowed tools, nor to keep them in order; and third, he who borrows never can be a good farmer. It is true that a young man, just starting, may be allowed to borrow some, but he should not establish the habit; or again, a man may borrow a new implement to see how it works. A man who borrows is not as likely to use a tool as carefully as if it were his own, and consequently does not do careful, nice work. What can a man be thinking about when he borrows a steel plow, keeps it several days or a week, and brings it home as will be most likely the case, so dull as to be unfit for use? The owner can only take it to the shop, and at his own expense get it sharpened. If a man lends tools to one, there are several neighbors who will want to borrow; and thus it is, a harrow, for instance, may be going the rounds through the neighborhood all the season. It is every way desirable to cultivate what is called "good neighborhood," but this can not be done where borrowing is practised.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, MAY. 6, 1875

At last Attorney Gen. Williams has resigned, and Judge Edward Pierrepont is to be his successor. What will Mrs. Williams do now that her occupation is gone?

Story, of the Chicago *Times* paid $25,000, for defaming the character of a young lady a few weeks ago. A few such results may have a good effect upon the *Times*.

Mr. Pierrepont, the new Attorney General, contributed twenty thousand dollars to help elect Grant the second time, and at last he is rewarded. A few years ago this thing of buying an office was never thought of, much less attempted, but things have changed of late.

A South Carolina Radical, who was defeated for Congress in the last election, comes forward and states that the outrages on the revenue officers in that state lately perpetrated, were the work of negroes as well as whites.—This slightly alters the case. If the darkies begin to shoot, the President will not send troops to quell the disturbance. In that case he could depend on the state authorities.

Senator Morton is an eminent statesman of the Republican party. He has been the apostle of oppression and revenge. He has championed every infamy or usurpation in the South that called itself a government. Therefore when he pronounces New Orleans a dead city he speaks his own condemnation and that of his party. Dying New Orleans represents the ignorance, the cupidity, the folly and the crimes of Mr. Morton's party.

During the debates in Congress on the inflation of the currency, B. F. Allen and several other reputed Chicago millionaires were often quoted among the wealthy men of the country who wanted more currency. Al'en has since failed, and some of his colaborers have business with the sheriff. Such men were doubtless very honest as well as earnest in wanting more currency. They needed it badly.

The prospects of a grasshopper crop in the west is, unfortunately, far better than that for most of the cereals and fruits. It seems to be established that, unless there is a late frost sufficient to kill all vegetable life, the grasshoppers will soon have things their own way. A heavy frost at this time might kill them, but it would also kill everything else, so that the remedy for one evil becomes the source of another.

Beecher's witnesses have sworn Tilton all over that Communist procession. They have had him marching with Mrs. Woodhull, and riding in a carriage with somebody, and carrying a flag, and in all sorts of places. Jno Swinton shed some light upon their inaccuracy yesterday. He swore that he marched arm in arm with Tilton in that procession. If all Beecher's witnesses were equally accurate he would have a storng case.

The telegraph announces the death of Count de Waldeck, the celebrated French traveler and artist, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and ten years. There is no telling how much longer he might have lived had he taken up his residence her in America a century ago, when our Government was about being formed.—A man with such seeds of longevity within him ought to have grown up with our country.

Every now and then we hear of some disinterested patriot who holds two positions under the government and draws two salaries. The gentlemen of this class are most generally persons holding both a military and civil position, but the Court of Claims has decided that hereafter no person shall receive more than one salary. If any person desires to perform double work he may, but he can receive but one salary.

They say Gen. Williams of the *Northern Indianian*, talks of commencing a libel suit against Gen. Packard, of the Laport *Chronicle*, for defamation of character. Gen. Packard charges Gen. Williams with being defaulter to the State of Indiana, and Kosciusko county; and that he had been sued by Attorney-General Denny to recover a large sum of money unlawfully retained by him, as Clerk of the Kosciusko Circuit Court. Gen. Packard cannot substantiate these charges.

The New License Law.

Attorney General Buskirk, in response to numerous inquiries concerning the new license law, has rendered an opinion construing certain portions of the act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. &c., approved March 17th, 1875, as follows:

1. That after the close of the regular session, in June next, of the board of county commissioners of a county, it will be unlawful with n such county for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter or give away, for any purpose of gain, any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, or sell or barter any intoxicating liquor to be drank or suffered to be drank in his or their house, out-house, garden, or the appurtenances thereto belonging, without first procuring from the board of county commissioners of such county a license, as provided for in the act, having given 20 days' notice, &c.

2. That the holder of a permit under what is popularly known as the "Baxter law," after the close of the session of the board of county commissioners in June next cannot lawfully sell, barter or give away, for any purpose of gain, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, in less quantities than a quart at a time, or sell or barter any intoxicating liquor, to be drank or suffered to be drunk in his house, outhouse, garden, or the appurtenances thereto belonging, unless he shall have procured a license under the act of March 17, 1875.

When John C. New was appointed treasurer of the United States, a very ugly story was put in circulation affecting Mr. New's moral standing. It is to the effect that some years ago he took into his family a girl named Nellie De Loss, a sort of protege of a Rev Mr. Kistler. The girl was very pretty and attractive, and at last she alleged that she had been to Mr. New something more than a friend. Mr. Kistler told the same story. Mr. New, chose to regard these allegations as an attempt at blackmail, and the result was that Mr. Kistler now languishes in the north Indianan prison. Miss De Loss has just written a letter to Mr. New, which has been published. She affirms in the most solemn manner that she yielded up her love and her honor into the keeping of Jonn C. New, and that he had promised himself to her. When tired of her he threw her off and ignored her existence. The letter is a most harrowing recital of the wretchedness of a poor lost girl, who by giving all, has lost all; and if it is entitled to any credit it is and should be a crushing blow to the aspiring banker. Villainy loses none of its repulsiveness when it lurks in high places.

The Hon. William D. Kelly, more popularly known as Pig Iron Kelly, of Pensylvania, after an extended trip through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, gives an emphatic denial to the charges and statements of Republican newspapers and orators for years past against the South. What gives this testimony the more point and significance is the well known fact that Judge Kelly has been constantly one of the most extreme men of his party in Congress, going as far as the farthest in his support of measures of repression, and represents one of the strongest Republican districts in Pensylvania, for the South. He says that he mingled freely during his trip with the people of all parties and both races and that he now understands the condition of the South better than he ever did before. Wise views have been completely changed. He reports a general condition of good order and of kindly feeling, and says that there is no necessity whatever, for troops or force bills. He declares hereafter, he takes very little stock in stories of Southern outrages, especially if they are reported as occuring in the sections he visited. He states that these accounts are not only gross exaggerations but in many cases deliberate falsehoods; and sums up by saying that the only vote he regrets, is his vote for the Force Bill at the last session Judge Kelly speaks very gloomily of the financial condition of the South, which he attributes largely to the ruinous financial policy of the last Congress. His views have made a decided impression, and really leave the Republican party without a leg to stand upon for their war against the South.

Plymouth Church had a great accession of new converts on Sunday. There were one hundred and five of them by count; and of this large number eighty-two were women and only twenty-three were men.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drunk on the premises where sold.—The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds (⅔) of lot No. one (1) in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

May 6.—3w

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875 for license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the east part of the west half of lot No. 28, in the original plat of incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

CHARLES FOX.

May 6.—3w

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold.—The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot No. 4, in Danforth's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6—3w ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north part of lot No. 1, A. McMullin's first addition to the village of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6—3w ALLEN McKEE.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said Co. commencing on Monday the 7th day of June 1875 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the middle one-third of town lot No. Twenty-seven (27) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6—3w JOHN HEBEL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875 for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit:

Commencing at a point two chains and ninety-five links west, and thirty links north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of sec. thirtythree, township thirtyfour, north of range twelve east, from thence north two chains, thence west one chain, thence south two chines, thence east one chain to the place of beginning, situated in county and State before mentioned.

WILLIAM MENSCH.
WILLIAM A. MOORE

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875.

The personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock am.

TERMS—Sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing eight [8] rods and fifteen [15 feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five [65 feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12, east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line ten [10] rods and fourteen (14 and a half feet (½) east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county, and from thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction parallell with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point thirty two [32] and a half [½ feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and effects the land of Washington Cowan, and that the vacation change and locatetion as proposedwill effect only the lands of said Cowan.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

April 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencidg at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four [34] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12 east in said county, and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three [33] north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three (3) in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty [80] feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirtyfour (34) in township (34 thirtyfour, nor of range twelve [12] east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between section three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will effect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will effect.

April 22.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN Ceder St. New York.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN Ordinance providing for the issue of Bonds, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, and determining the price at which they may be sold, and the time at which they shall mature and the rate of interest they shall be at.

SECTION FIRST.

Whereas the Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, did heretofore, to-wit, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, file with the Board of Trustees of said town a report verified by affidavit setting fourth that said Board of School Trustees had purchased a certain tract of land in said town of Auburn, in said report specifically described, as a sight for a school house in said town and that the said Board of School Trustees, propose to erect thereon a building to be used as a common school building, and that the estimated costs of said lot and building is three thousand dollars and that the said Board had not the means to pay for the same, Therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, there shall be issued by the said Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, BONDS of said town to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars, bearing date June 1st, A. D. 1875, drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable at the office of the Treasurer of said town, said bonds to be of the denomination as follows and maturing as follows viz: Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1878. Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1879, and ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1880, said Bonds to contain the provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of the said town of Auburn, each Bond to have coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest thereon.

SECTION TWO.

The said Bonds shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of said town and shall by him be sold from time to time as the necessities for payment of the purchase-money of said lots and the erection of said school building shall require.

SECTION THREE.

The said Bonds shall not be sold for a less amount than ninety-four cents for each dollar of said Bond.

SECTION FOUR.

This ordinance shall be enforced from and after the expiration of ten days from its publication in the Auburn COURIER.

JACOB WALBORN, Pres. Protem.
E. E. WILLIAMS, }
F. D. RYAN, } B. of T.
D. Z. HOFFMAN, }
F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

April 29.

NEW

Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the

Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.

WM. LANHAM.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indiges'ion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Millar & Casebeer's store.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 22, '75 Rose & Hartman, Atts for adm

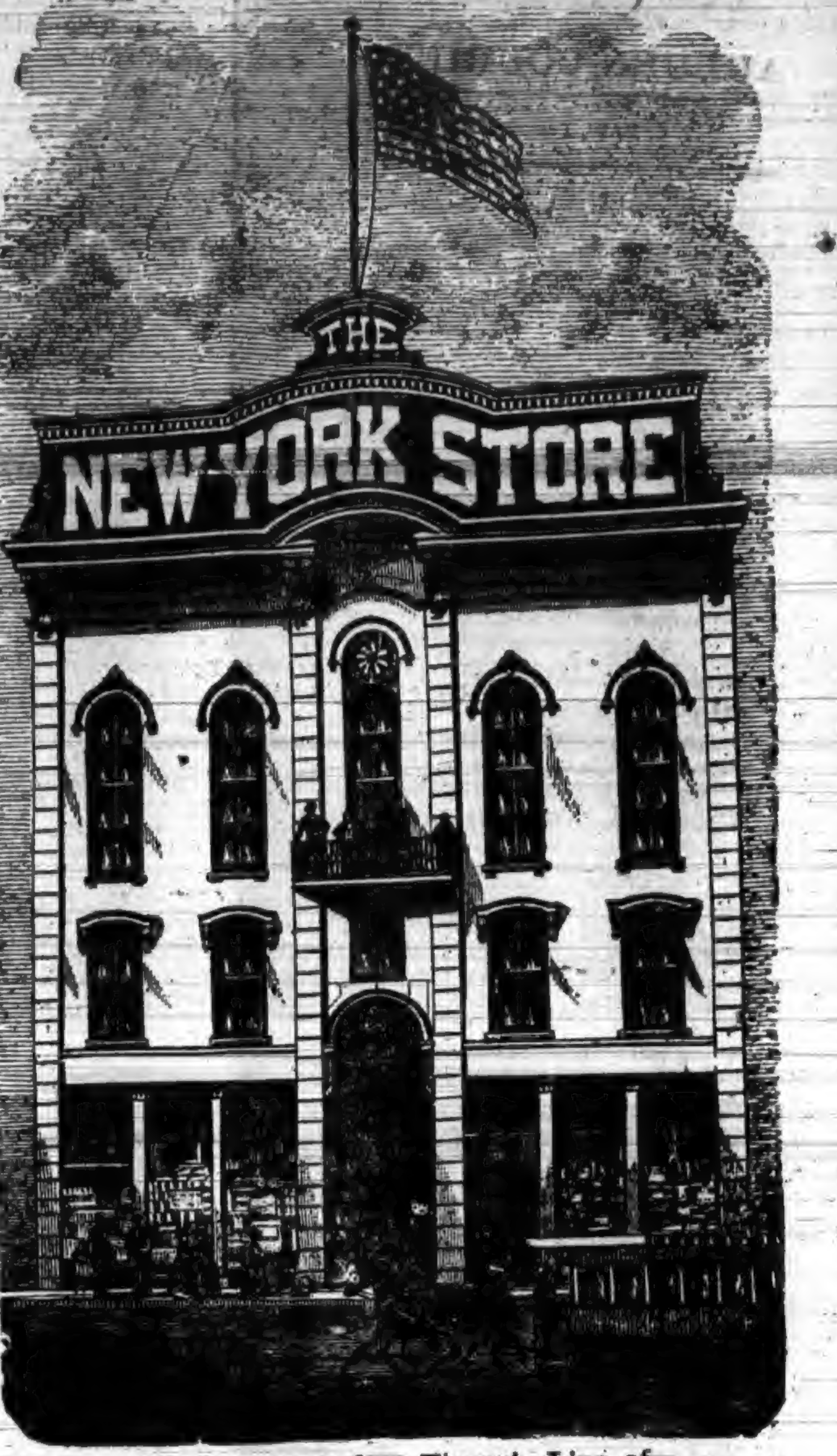

We have opened an Elegant Line of

CARPETS!

Consisting, in part of INGRAINS, TAPESSTRY INGRAINS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET,—In short every kind usually found in a complete Carpet Department.

Also, a full assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS CRUMB CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, and everything partaining to a well appointed

Carpe & House Furnishing Department

All of the above goods were bought during the last two weeks, consequently we got the full benefit of the recent large decline in prices, on that class of goods. Purchasers can therefore rely upon buying these goods of us at the lowest possible price; and at the same time have a full and fresh assortment to select from. We are also now daily receiving new

SPRING GOODS!

Of every description, and shall continue to do so as the season advances. Notwithstanding the material advance in all kinds of Cotton goods, we are still continuing our GREAT SALE of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, at OLD PRICES.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material. W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to Cost.

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Denims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. A fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hard ware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.18	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.17	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.36	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 70	Butter	.15
Potatoes	@ 80	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.80	Eggs	10
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.07
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE weather is in a "bad fix."

THE residence occupied by Perry Alling will be moved from Main-st.

NEW Goods arriving daily at Miller & Casebeer's.

DAVENPORT'S Soda Fountain is in full blast.

Lee has to "set up" with the B. & O. mail bags.

A. J. Little is moving his barn, building fences, etc.

WALL Paper at Davenport's. very cheap.

Berry, at Sedan, has quit selling whisky. Hallejuah.

WE smoke. When we smoke we smoke Davenport's cigars.

THE smoke-stack of the Eagle Mills is in position again.

SOMETHING new—a Wall Paper trimmer ON WHEELS at DAVENPORT'S.

THE roads are in a bad condition for traveling.

THE foundation for Spooner's new residence is about completed.

BAKER BROS. turn out bread daily now-a-days.

JNO. ROBBINS is at Beard's and the german clerk is gone o-u-t.

JOHN SHURICK, Esq., of Fort Wayne gave us a call yesterday.

THE Warm Meal House has made another change in landlords.

Go and see the Ticket-of-Leave Man, next Saturday night at Ensley Hall.

Court commences the third Monday in this month, with quite a large docket.

FOR Window Papers go to Davenport's. He has the finest samples and at the lowest prices.

Major Sprott returned last Tuesday from an extended visit to Ohio, accompanied by his brother Thomas, who though older, looks the younger of the two.

SEE in another column the new advertisement of Wm. Lanham, flour & feed store, on 8th street, Auburn Ind.

WE have set up a new market report, and hearafter will be prompt in correcting it each week.

WHEN you need Wall Paper, remember Davenport. He sells very cheap and trims free of charge.

SEVERAL applications for license appear in this week's COURIER, for the sale of liquors.

GEO. DEWALD & Co., have made a change in their advertisement. Look in another column.

REMEMBER that the Albion dramatic troupe plays at Ensley's Hall Saturday night.

S. D. NELSON, of this place, left last Monday morning for Ada, Ohio, His intention is to go to school at that place.

THE Corunna folks are having a whiskey war, we are informed. Don't shoot with the neck of a bottle.

A GRAND birth day ball will be given at Cedar Creek on the 20th, of this month. A lively time is anticipated.

THE new post-office at St. Joe station on the Baltimore railroad is called Blair post-office.

THE stock of boots & shoes belonging to E. Vordermark & sons, has been removed to another point in the state.

A $5.00 counterfeit on the First National Bank of Paxton, Illinois, is becoming numerous. Look out.

IF you want a first-class suit of clothes Miller & Casebeer's is the place to get it. A bran spanking new stock just received.

LINK & WEAVER have one of the finest lunch rooms in town, and it seems to be the place of resort for those who want a square meal.

WE learn that Wm. McFadden, formerly in the employ of Theo. Clark, died at home, the other week, of consumption.

THE ladies social of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs John Casebeer, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, May 12th, 1875. All are cordially invited.

Mr. John Long, brother of our fellow townsman, M. Long, is engaged in teaching a select school in this place, the term commencing last Monday.

ENOS KUHLMAN, has sold his residence on Van Buren street, and purchased the lower end of Mr. Rush's lot; where he will build immediately.

AT Fort Wayne the regular ticket did not meet with unanimous success. Marshal Kelly and Clerk Godown, of the Independents, were elected by large majorities.

ALBERT TOTEN, recently in the drug business with F. E. Davenport, now located at Kendallville, was in the city yesterday, looking healthy above the eye, result from from falling down-stairs

BILLY LITTLE, our friend the knight of the "cue," who presides at Mace Long's Billiard Parlor, has received a new stock of cigars. Smokers will bear in mind that Billy keeps the best brands.

A NUMBER of our citizens are cleaning up their yards, and in front of their residences, which makes much more desirable appearance to the eye of a stranger Our streets all need cleaning.

WE are authorized to announce that J. Cheany, the Temperance Lecturer, will address the citizens of Corunna at the M. E. Church in that place next Wednesday evening, May 12th, 1875.

JACOB SHAMETS is pushing forward work on his large new and commodious hotel, on the Baltimore road south of town. When completed it will be the largest and best along the line.

IF eggs are twelve cents a dozen, how much will eighteen come to? Take a five cent lead-pencil and one side of a four pound paper sack—subtract, add and extract the square root, and give him eighteen cents.

THIS is what a printer received from his girl: "May I git yanked out of bed at midnite every nite by a cuss like Theydore Tilton, an' carried up a million pare of stares, iff ever I sese to love you, Jim."

A CONCERT will be given at the church at Sedan, on the evening of May, 15th, by Prof. L. W. Treesh assisted by other prominent singers, the proceeds is to be applied on the debt of the church. the public is cordially invited.

THE following ticket was elected at Waterloo, last monday:

Trustee—Eli Y. Williams, D. Till, and D. Smith.
Clerk—S. B. Johnson.
Assessor—J. D. McAnally.

SEVERAL citizens in the North part of town have good cause for complaint against a great deal of dirt and filth lying around the alleys, and streets in that locality. Let there be a general clearing up, all around. Nothing looks so neat and tasty as clean streets and alleys.

MESRS SAWYER & Co., the firm now locating marble works here, have the frame of their new building up, and it will be ready for occupancy in a few days. They are experienced workmen, and intend to excell the best in their line.

OUR old friend T. J. Saltzgaber, formerly of Van Wert, Ohio, is now proprietor of the Worden House at Albion. T. J. is a pleasing gentlemen, and has the reputation of keeping a good house where comfortable beds and square meals are furnished at reasonable rates.

THE Ligonier Banner has been recently enlarged and improved until now it has no superior in the State. We congratulate our friend Stoll, and believe that with such evidence of enterprise and merit, the people will not fail to give him a liberal support.

FAIRFIELD DeKalb county Ind., May, 3rd, 1875.

Editor COURIER, on last Friday morning, I found at my residence, a large bay mare with a white face, supposed to be five years old, hitched in a buggy, and there has no owner came to claim said mare, and buggy up to this time.

ADAM SHATTO.

BILLY EDGERTON, has moved his barber shop over Klotz's store, and now has one of the neatest rooms in the city. When you go to Billy's place you are always certain of a good shave.

IT now costs two cents to send a newspaper to your friend abroad. By leaving the address at the COURIER office you can get a paper sent to any point, postage paid, for five, cents. Cheap enough.

THE COURIER has the best appointed Job Office in this part of the State. We want the public to distinctly understand that we are prepared to turn out almost every description of commercial printing, on short notice and at reasonable prices.

ON the return of Mrs. Welsh, last Friday afternoon, she was met with quite a hearty reception by the lady friends of the M. E. church. A table spread with the luxuries of the day was awaiting her coming, and the parsonage was all fixed up nicely.

THE oldest son of Sheriff Meese, was riding a lively steed up Main street, the other day, and when the horse turned on Fifth street it fell, and so did Orrin, The horse got up and "lit-out," but O. was in no particular hurry. The doctor called on him, and now, we are glad to say, is all hunk-a-dora again.

WE hope that the next Board will establish fire-limits as several buildings have been erected in the business part of town this spring which will materially depreciate the value of property in their immediate locality.—[Republican.

They should have been established some time ago, but better late than never.

THE donation given by the Presbyterian congregation, last week, for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Fisher, netted a fraction over fifty dollars. We are glad to see the citizens of Auburn turn out to these kind of gatherings, as we are getting a bad reputation abroad for a poor town in the way of public entertainments.

HARRY WARD the Boot Shoe & Dry Goods man of Kendallville, Ind, offers each and every one of his customers, buying $5.00 worth of goods at his store after Saturday, May 8th, a ticket entitling the holder to one chance at a $240 organ, which will be given away as soon as 1,500 tickets are disposed of.

ST. JOE.—A plat of the town of St. Joe has been submitted to the County Recorder for record. It has been laid out by John and Jacob D. Leighty, on a part of the South West quarter of Section 15, Township 33, Range 14 East. It contains some fifty-five lots, beautifully located along the south-side of the Baltimore railroad.

BLIFKINS was down in Chicago the other day when he received a letter from his young wife, saying to him that, "on this lovely spring morning a bird is singing in my heart," and old Blif. just looked wild a minute and then took a freight train for home, muttering to himself, "Them's Beecher's sentiments, old man; keep yer eye peeled."

THE Planing Mills of Messrs. Zimmerman & Watson, near the Saginaw depot, are doing an immense business, and are having a fine run of work. In fact their home patronage is so extensive that they are prevented from filling large orders from abroad. The boys have the energy and enterprise to make a success out of most anything.

Three of our "nimrods" were practicing with the festive revolver last Tuesday. They were shooting at a mark. The mark was a hogshead. None of 'em plummed the mark, but could have done it easy enough if the hogs-head had been a barn. We have a fellow in our employ that can snuff a candle with his derringer one hundred paces.

NEW RESTAURANT.—Messrs. Link & Weaver, having built a fine addition to their store-room, and have recently furnished it in good style with everything that is desirable in the way of a first-class restaurant. They are now prepared to furnish a lunch or good square meal to our farmer friends, and all others, at a very low figure. Give them a call on seventh street, opposite the bank.

THE BANDS.—Three bands were in Hicksville on Monday. One from Bryan, one from Auburn, and another from Maysville. The one from Bryan wore a handsome uniform of mixed cloth, discoursed excellent music, and made a fine appearance on parade. The Auburn Band wore a blue uniform, not so striking on parade, but in music it made good the deficiency. The Maysville band was not uniformed, but made a creditable appeaance in the parade and was not slow on music.—[Independent.

WE made a brief call at the Auburn Art Gallery, in Ensley's block, and found our enterprising friends, Messrs. Gordon & Roth, busy getting up their styles of pictures, in which they have become so popular. About the best showing of artistic taste in this line we ever saw can be seen in this gallery, and any one desiring a good picture, can surely be accommodated here.

WHAT a strange penchant some people have for gossip, and we regret to say the fair sex seem to be more inclined this way than the lords of creation. Now, there is no particular harm in a little quiet gossip about your neighbor, as to their prosperity, good luck, and kindly ways, but when their short comings is all that can be found to talk about, these conversations ought to be abandoned.

Town Election.

The corporation election last Monday did not create much excitement, and no special interest was shown as to the result. A ticket without regard to party was nominated, and the following officers were elected. About 120 votes were polled.

For Town Trustees
1st Ward—R. DEXTER TEFFT.
2d Ward—WILLIAM McINTYRE.
3d Ward—HENRY C. PETERSON.
4th Ward—WM. W. HUMES.
5th Ward—THOMAS C. MAYS.
For Town Clerk,
CYRUS D. HARE.
For Town Treasurer,
JOSEPH ABRIGHT.
For Town Assessor,
THOMAS D. GROSS.
For Town Marshal,
DARIUS K. HOUGHTON.

IF you want a nobby hat call at Miller & Casebeer's.

If you want a nice suit of clothes call on Miller & Casebeer.

If you want Boots or Shoes call on Miller & Casebeer.

If you want Dry Goods cheaper than the cheapest, call on Miller & Casebeer.

If you want Groceries call on Miller & Casebeer.

If you want to see the nicest and best stock of Goods in Auburn, call on Miller & Casebeer, the leading merchants of Auburn, Ind.

Go to F. N. Wright & Co., to buy your building material. Genoa snow-flake Lime, in quantities of ten bbls. or more, per bbl., $1.10. Louisville Cement, per bbl. $2.75. Godfrey and Brothers Calcined Plaster, per bbl., $3.25. Plastering Hair, per bushel, $3.50. Stony Point Cut Stone, per car, $21.00. Davis Chambers & Co., strictly pure Lead. Try it. It is the boss.

Lumber.
Shingles.
Lath.

Sash, Doors and Blinds at prices that can't help but suit you.

This company is bound to give Auburn a benefit of low prices. We mean business, and if you don't believe it come and see us.

F. N. WRIGHT & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Dramatic Troupe of Albion will appear, at ENSLEY'S HALL, Saturday Evening May 8th in the splendid play of

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Some of our citizens who have already witnessed the playing of this troupe, pronounce them first-class, and as a large audience greeted our club when they appeared at Albion, so it behooves us to receive them with a rousing house full.—Let everybody show what they are made of and turn out and see this fine entertainment.

MARRIAGES.—The following marriage licences were issued from the Clerk's Office during the month of April:

Ozro Treman and F. A. Yarlot.
John McCurdy, Sr., and Sarah Kenestrick.
Perry F. Haines and Sarah L. Hornsley.
John Kitchen and Charlotte Carper.
E. L. Randall and Adah Long.
Albert Peters and Minnie Steffen.
Jesse Weirick and Sophia Deetz.
S. H. Hikley and L. C. Frederickson.
John Ginrich and Sarah A. Harris.
Milton Deihl and D. Bailey.
Geo. N. Jaques and Eliza E. Campbell.
Thomas Robinett and Elizabeth Zeigler.
David Smith and Julia A. Plum.
Rosselus Gushwa and Ella Wells.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Auburn Postoffice not called for. In asking for them pleas say advertised.

Bowers Melton, 2
Ballard A,
Besh Mrs. Lasan,
Comstock Miss E. J.
Corner Mrs. Annie,
Clark Mrs. Jane,
Demorest Amos,
Daughn William M.
Faster Mattie.
Farney Miss Mary.
Gander Geo. S.
Haryharste Jane.
Hebus Jacob.
Hise Maggie R.
Hartley James.
Higginbotham J. L.
Hackthan Charley.
Krime Laurence 2
Kool Mrs. E.
Morris Rabert J.
Mott Mr.
Marted Call.
McCheng John.
Miller Lorenga.
Osenburg Mrs Susan
Roth Mrs. Sarah.
Rrmpus Henry.
Ring Henry.
Smith Henry S.
Smith A. B. 2
Smith James.
Smder Geo.
Tomas Eh.
Teeple Miss Annie.
Todrich Miss Kate.
West Charley.

S. L. YANDES, POSTMASTER
Office on Seventh Street, in Beard's Grocery.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

Jacob Keller, to Noah Weaver, E ½ of S W ¼ Sec 8 Richland. $4,500
J. A. Matson, to F. E. Waterman, E ½ of N E ¼ Sec 34 Smithfield $4,000.
L. Heiger, to I. Davenport N E ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 22 Smithfield $2,50
W. J. & W. H. Wilsey, to A. Fullerton, lot 85Eg Ad Butler $1w300
J. Ober, to G. J. Patterson, 40 acres in S W pt of S E ¼ Sec 28 Richland $3,-200.
R. Bell to F. F. Smith, N ½ of N W ¼ Sec 17 Butler $3,000
M & R Grueter to Z Saltsman lot 23 Uniontown Waterloo $600
J. C. Sommers to J. S. Ober, lot 110 West Ad Aubu.n $400
E. J. Baker, to J. C. Sommers N ½ of W ½ of N E ¼ Sec 30 Union $8,000
J. C. Sommers to E. J. Baker lots 23-75-76 O P Auburn $3,000

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

Spleen.

EDITOR COURIER.—The conductors of the Waterloo Press have never professed much friendship for the Grange movement, but have on several occasions shown that they were enemies of the order, and last week they gave another exhibition of their spleen. The burden of their complaint now is that Grangers send off for wagons, implements, etc. Now this may be all wrong, and I do not, at this time, intend to argue the question, pro or con, but, I would ask, why are the farmers singled out for denunciation, when so many others are guilty of the same crime, if it is a crime?

Does not the merchant send out of the county for boots, shoes, ready made clothing, cloth, hardware, horse shoe nails, plows, harrows, harrow teeth, and frequently for wheat, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, etc., etc., when there are shoemakers, tailors, foundrymen, blacksmiths, farmers, etc., etc.; in the county who could manufacture and grow these articles? But the merchants are not denounced for starving out the mechanics.

And has not the particular manufacturer named by the Press, done as much as any other one in the county in starving out home mechanics, and home industries? Once upon a time, and not far back, we had several plow factories in this county; but where are they now? "Gone where the woodbine twineth," and mainly because the Press' much injured manufacturer brought on foreign plows and undersold the home manufacturers; and has not he—this pet manufacturer—frequently brought in foreign farm products and sold them in competition with home farm products? He has sure, but then it is his ox that is gored now, which makes all the difference in the world, you know.

Then, Mr. Editor, we farmers are getting rather inquisitive. We see lots of healthy, well dressed men, in all our towns, whose only visible means of support are in retailing manufactured goods and wares, which they have sent out of the county for, and who appear, to our unsophisticated eyes, to be making an easy thing of it, and we wish to "know how it is ourselves" you know.

I will just say, in conclusion, that the Patrons of Husbandry prefer to buy of home merchants and manufacturers, other things being equal, and if the citizens of the towns or others will organize manufacturing companies, with sufficient capital to be able to put in the best machinery, so as to be able to manufacture as cheaply as others,—freights always being in their favor—they will find the Patrons ready and willing to patronize them. And, sir, the building up of such manufactories will improve the towns much faster and more permanently, than for each citizen to keep a little shop and retail a few peanuts, pills, law, etc.

But the Patrons do not consider themselves bound to patronize every sickly establishment that does all its work by hand, and especially those that employ painters to get up and exhibit caricatures of Patrons, and that sends off for all articles that can be sold cheaper than the homemade or home grown article.

PATRON OF HUSBANDRY.

May 3d, 1875.

"Washed White as Wool."

Maj. C. C. Nelson, who appears in the light of a public benefactor, will visit Auburn next week in the cause of common humanity. He is manager of Hall's Force Pump Washing Machine Co., and will be here with a corps of men, teams, and wagons, and make a through canvass in this vicinity. The pump is one of the greatest inventions of the age, its novel principle being that the washing is done by agitating the water and not the clothing, thus saving wear and tear. The pump itself is a simple device, consisting mainly of a cylinder five and a half inches in length. Maj. Nelson, who is a thorough going business man, never does things by halves. He ships his machines by hundreds of dozens to the principal cities and from these as central depots he distributes them thro'-out the county towns by means of large number of wagons. Extra inducements are offered dealers, and as the agent is in direct communication with the factory, his terms are most favorable. Maj. Nelson does a wholesale business altogether, rarely or never selling less than a dozen machines to a customer.

From Corunna.

CORUNNA, May 4th, 1875.

As summer advances business begins to revive, and apropos of this we notice that our wide-awake dry goods merchant, Mr. Knour with S. J. Loomis, Kendallville, is stocking up for the summer trade. Mr. K. being our leading grain merchant, informs us that Corunna is improving as a grain market, and will furnish your readers with some interesting statistics respecting the shipments of produce from this station for the year 1874—75.

There has been some transactions in stock during the past ten days, mainly in hogs, Messrs. McMullin and Quince being the dealers.

Tom Kinney has embarked in agricultural pursuits; having rented a farm in Fairfield township he will devote his attention to tilling the soil hereafter.

Corunna, located at the highest point between Toledo and Chicago, derives its name from an illustrious source. When we reflect that a Cortez first planted the golden cross in the halls of the Montezumas, and that his prototype caused King Grant (who, if we mistake not was threshed at Great Bethel, etc.) to back down in the late Cuban row,—is it any wonder that we are making history?

If the town is not full of greasy Spaniards it has a preponderance of radical fanatics, which signifies about the same thing; however there are honorable exceptions in this case.

Like the withered and hateful hags on the blasted heaths of Scotland, these pestiferous things make their appearance whenever an opportunity presents itself to plague and pester the community in which they chance to roam at will, and like the fabled Upas it is death to pass its shadow.

We regret to say that the devil is running a muck in Corunna.

If a person reforms and keeps step to moral music,—no matter whether he happened to drive a baggage wagon during the war, played "seven-up" on a gunboat, swears that Colfax is a Christian statesman and that Grant never drinks or deals in bull pups and horses,—avers that democrats as a class are semi-barbarians and ought to be hung: we say if honest he is entitled to wrestle with the angels in that undiscovered country far away.

But nevertheless he will go down on the slate as a radical.

The only topic of interest in our village at the present writing is the saloon question, and out of which some excitement has been created. No doubt there is a storm brewing and serious trouble may be expected. The opposing parties are arrayed in deadly conflict against one another, and if the leader of the so-called temperance reform party persists in his course, he will not only involve himself, but others who have something at stake. Saloons are to be deprecated, but the law will take its course and punish the offender.

The foregoing thoughts were suggested while viewing the situation from a stand point as "a looker-on in Venice," but we do not purpose to give an impartial history of current events in our pencil jottings.

VENICE.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel K. Firestone Administrator of the estate of Mary Neidig, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 29 Rose & Hartman for est.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

OLD GRIMES' HEN.

BY A. M. DAWSON.

At last that speckled hen has gone,
That hen of hens the best,
She died without a sigh or groan
While in her downy nest.

Through summers' heat and winters' snow,
For ten long years she lay,
At morn and eve, old Grimes an egg,
But none the Sabbath day.

She had a nest behind the door
All neatly lined with hay;
Her back was brown and speckled o'er
With spots inclined to gray.

When e'er the rain came pelting down,
Or thunders dreadful roar,
She hid herself in Grimes' hat
Until the storm was o'er.

[illegible] years [illegible] almost,
She still looked young and hale,
And, like Job's turkey, she could boast
One feather in her tail.

She never deigned the barn-yard beau
His face to look upon—
But loved that one whose long shrill crow
Was heard at early dawn.

An aged cock, who oft had told
His descent with a sigh,
From one that cried when he was old,
His master did deny.

When poor old speckle closed her eye,
He jumped the fence and cried,
He bid the poultry all good-by
And then laid down and died.

PHIL BLAKE'S EXPLOIT.

The growing city of Granopolis was excited. Its three stores, five saloons, and a dozen or more of scattered "residences" fairly glowed—not under the broad beams of the August sun, so much as under the inspiration of the moment. For to-day the last tie was firmly laid, the last nail driven into the grain depot, extending townward from the bridge that spanned the somewhat narrow and rather muddy current of the Wildcat; and to-morrow the happy citizens would be blessed with the sight of the furious locomotive turning the curve of the hills, full in sight of the town, and steaming past the stubble-fields flanking both sides of the track—rushing, as it were, full into their welcome arms. To this effect were the enthusiastic speeches delivered to the thirsty crowd assembled on the following day to swelter in the heat and await the oncoming passenger train; speeches given by Dr. Burns, the big man of the place, whose little white cottage, nearly hidden by its orchard, on the slope of the hill facing the river, and its well-kept grounds, to say nothing of the owner's prosperous air and Miss Susie's fine piano, the boasted ornament of Granopolis, seemed to give credence to the report that sheep ranches were more lucrative to their fortunate possessor than the practice of his noble profession. Given, also, by Philip Blake, one of that tide of good-for-nothings whose hands turn naturally to anything, especially to raking up the ashes and reinvigorating a county paper, well-nigh dead of inanition. This handsome specimen of such a class, swept onward with the progress of the railroad, first an overseer, then a book-keeper, had undertaken such a task at Granopolis, and had, to his own surprise, found himself unusually willing to pursue it in the dull town, finding his only gleam of a brighter atmosphere in Susie Burns' eyes. Speeches were given, also, by the most prominent tradesmen and saloon-keepers—men who have found their business wonderfully increased by the inhabitants of yonder canvas dwellings, which have sprung up like mushrooms along the line of the road, and who trust to find a still further profit in the business always thronging to the "terminus"—dignified title; evidenced already, they proudly assert, in yonder imposing structures—the red-wood depot and the frame of the ten-roomed hotel—which scorch the eyes of all beholders.

Now, men look at their watches constantly; a hum of expectation runs through the crowd; a bell is heard, a sharp whistle—hurrah! here it comes, rounding the curve in grand style, and with flags flying, amid cheers and wavings of hat and handkerchief—for the softer sex have turned out to a woman—here it comes, panting and snorting, and stops short, amid the crowd edging off on each side like some proud, impatient yet tractable thing, its work completed, awaiting the praises of its master.

A party—a wonderful thing in that work-day town—was to be given on that night at the Burns residence. To it were bidden the young farmers of the neighborhood, their wives, sisters and sweethearts. Philip Blake, who, as editor, occupied a higher position than ever before, some employes of the railroad, the few clerks of the stores in town, and a few old cronies of the Doctor and his long dead wife. The house was decorated to the utmost extent of Susie's knowledge; all the rooms were thrown open to the guests, and in the long, cool kitchen were spread tables covered with country dainties. Dr. Burns was thoroughly hospitable when hospitality did not interfere with his comfort, and to-night was in his most genial mood, happy in the prosperity of the little town where Fate had cast his lot, and in the near prospect of incorporation, which would probably add to his emoluments the honorable office of Mayor. Susie, with her sweet, innocent face, brilliant complexion, and great liquid eyes, made a charming hostess in her utter forgetfulness of self and anxiety that every guest should find each moment full of pleasure. So at least thought Phillip, as he lounged over a photograph album, seemingly oblivious of the fact that every girl in the room stole looks at him in the pauses of the dance and every heart throbbed with hope when he rose at last to seek a partner. Susie had been playing for some time; he leaned over the piano and said: "Here comes old Simms with his fiddle; do leave this tiresome playing to him, and have one good dance yourself. Why, you look tired to death already." She loved to dance, and gladly resigned the task of playing to the old man, whose great delight it was to show off his proficiency in the art; yet she did not like the tone of her partner. He certainly was the handsomest and best dressed man in the room; his manners, too, were those of a gentleman—yet how different. Here her thoughts wandered off to the young medical student, the son of her father's dear old friend, who had visited them two years ago, and then gone East, promising to return when he should graduate, and she was suddenly recalled by her partner's voice, as they joined hands and "went down the middle," for the old-fashioned reel was the favorite dance in the unfashionable town.

The evening wore away and the guests departed one by one. The Doctor fell asleep in his easy chair and only Philip Blake loitered by the open window gazing at the myriad stars and listening to the faint rustle made by the sultry breeze among the leaves in the orchard. A lonely bird, frightened at some distant sound, roused itself from its leafy cover, uttered a melancholy cry and fluttered heavily to another tree. The young man watched its aimless course, saw it sink directly among the branches and likened it, somewhat bitterly, to himself; his lonely, uncared for life, his aimless existence—there the likeness stopped. No friendly shelter, no resting place, close-folded by love for him. He knew himself to be unworthy of the fair girl who stepped softly about the room, rearranging the scattered furniture, laying the stamp of a sweet and quiet guiding spirit upon everything she touched; he had not meant even to tell her how he loved her, yet the spirit was upon him, and calling her to his side he held her fast, and in the solemn quiet falling from the stars, he poured out all his soul to her; told her of his mistake in life, but that, if she would only trust him, love him a little, he would begin to live in solemn earnest for her sweet sake and for the sake of God. Love made him reverent, and purposes and desires undreamed of before fired his soul with energy and purpose. She could not stay the tide of his glowing words, but even as he spoke his eager eyes read her answer in her earnest and piteous ones, and he knew that his pleadings were in vain. She had no need to tell him so; she only sobbed out her regrets, bitter and useless; and he, with the chivalry that true manhood teaches, silenced the pain in his heart till she was somewhat comforted, and then went out into the lonely street, and so down to the river's edge, wondering what next. This was the first cup of disappointment, which life had forced him to drink; hitherto no advantages or triumphs had seemed to him worth the pains taken to gain them, and the chief faults of his nature were his sluggishness of temperament and his passive acceptance of circumstances, which had more than once led him into difficulties which, in a less generous or less naturally honorable man, would surely have proven the high road to ruin. Hitherto he had avoided the meaner vices of those companions with whom fate had thrown him, and whom he had not tried to avoid; now he felt that his future life would hold the image of one sweet girl, which, like an amulet, would keep him pure. He did not blame her, only himself, for the hasty speech which could never be recalled, and his was not a nature to turn bitter under disappointment. "Well," he thinks, "life has something left still, and I am not one to throw it away for the sake of a woman, if she be the one of all the world for me."

How hot it grew, while he paced up and down! The breeze which had been gradually increasing for the last hour, blew now with fury from the west—a scorching wind, like that blowing over acres of fire. Stay; what was that cloud upon the hill-top, that fiery tongue creeping across its rim, licking along the stubble-fields, wrapping the dry fences in blazing garments. What is this fierce glare that lights the heavens through half their circle, and turns all the earth to the sickly hue of blood! And this crackling sound, as of a thousand demons, treading down the dry stubble of the fields! Fire in the fields, thought Philip; and to-night, of all nights with such a wind, and this frightful heat for three days past! Well, it's got to burn; there's no stopping it now. Thank heaven, it's on the other side of the river, that's all. He watched it a moment, then, with a sudden pause of heart, followed by a spasm of beating, he saw the growing column waver, tremble, the smoke blown southward toward the town; then, with a furious plunge, the moving mass swept downward toward the river's bank. Heavens! the wind has changed! He knew the bridge lay right in the way of the destroying army; that once caught, then the depot, then the whole town must go, and Susie—

Only a moment, and his clear, strong voice rang out, "Fire! fire!" They heard it even to the doctor's, on the hill; and men, women, and children came pouring out; the old man raised from the slumber in his chair, and the young girl who had sobbed by his side, in her thin, white dress; many, startled from their sleep, came with wrappers thrown loosely about them, or with garments awry. All thronged down near the bridge where Philip stood, and where the men were hurriedly discussing the danger, only too evident now. On swept the royal element, searing the few trees in its route, leaping creeks, and stealing down to the edge of the river, catching on the festoons of wild roses and wax berries, hissing on the damp mud, retiring for a moment, then renewing the assault; now creeping close to the ground, shrouded in the dense mass of smoke, now leaping high in air with hellish exultation.

The discussion was of short duration. "Men," cried Dr. Burns, "the bridge must go down. Bring axes, you that want to save your homes!" And he seized one near at hand himself and swung it on high, when a workman hurried up and interfered. "Dr. Burns," he cried, "I hearn 'em say there's a construction train coming in at twelve to-night for to lay them switches yender, and now it wants only ten minutes of twelve." Dr. Burns dropped the axe. "Telegraph," he shouted. The man shook his head. "Too late, sir," he said; "she's left the last station half an hour ago." The men looked at one another with faces from which all hope had suddenly died out, and sobs were heard distinctly from the group of women huddled together, the mothers clasping their children closely.

"To your homes, then," shouted the doctor; "save what you can, and when we shout to you hurry to the Bend"—a bend in the river which he evidently hoped they might reach, while the men stayed to fight the fire. But there was a sudden movement in the crowd, and Philip Blake stepped forward with somewhat of his careless air, yet with a manly bearing that sat better upon him than his usual nonchalance. "Stay here, sir," he said, "and cut down the bridge; I will go and stop the train." A sigh of relief went up from all, and many women wept and murmured blessings upon him. The men made haste to provide him with a red handkerchief tied to a slat; he threw off his coat and vest and pulled his hat over his eyes. One man spoke at last. "It's sure death, Phil, and no good to come of it." His answer was short and to the point. "D—n you!" Then he caught a pair of pleading eyes, and saw that Susie held him a handkerchief soaked at the faucet near by. "Put this over your face when you meet the smoke," she said. "God bless you, Phil!" He bent his head as reverently to the blessing as if it had come from an angel, then turned quickly, squared himself for a run and was gone over the bridge almost before he had started, and in three minutes more the planks were torn up, the rafters severed, the last man swam back in haste, then the bridge fell with a terrible sound, and they were saved. Men can work rapidly with the fear of death before their eyes.

Philip heard the sound but did not pause. With the handkerchief close about his face, the smoke was killing him. He bent low, but ten thousand fiery-headed demons plucked him by the sleeve, whispered horrible nothings in his ears, crisped his hair, danced in lurid procession before his eyes, thrust red-hot irons down his throat. On he pressed, his feet blistering at every step, the torture of thirst consuming him, and the thought tugging at his brain: "All in vain; oh, to be burned alive here, and no one ever to know." It seemed to him that he was crawling; sometimes he would lose himself for a minute, and wake with a horrible start to find himself still running. At last, after what seemed to be hours, but must have been only a second, for his clothes had not even caught the blaze, though his face and body were badly burned by the fierce heat, he left the wall of flame behind him, neared the curve of the track, and with his brain in a whirl, his eyes half blinded, struck his foot upon a pebble, and fell prostrate.

A sudden trembling of the earth beneath him—a deep rumbling roused him. Oh, heaven! here it was, bearing down upon him, a great mass of blackness, with one terrific glaring eye, a moving mountain, threatening destruction to all in its way. What was he here for? Something about that giant form, and he—oh, could he never remember? He knew it now; he was on his feet in a moment, and shouting with all his force. Trying to shout, rather; all his efforts producing only a dry rattle in his throat. With desperate energy he seized a handful of stones and flung them at the train as it came abreast of him. They broke the window and rattled about the head of the engineer, who, looking out, saw by the passing train the blackened and wounded remnant of a man, frantically waving a stick from which fluttered something which had once been a red handkerchief. The short sharp whistle of "down brakes" ran out on the air, and the train stopped within hail of the eager crowd on the opposite bank of Wildcat river. Some went ahead and viewed the danger escaped, others went back and found Philip lying in the roadside insensible.

He was conscious that night of intense pain and of men who trod softly, and tended him gently, whose horny hands touched him tenderly, and of one whose untiring attendance was more skillful, and whose voice was more pleasant than theirs. When, later on the day after, the train passed in over the new bridge, he was too weak even to ask why they cheered so loud outside, or to know that it was his name people were pronouncing so often and so gratefully, he turned to the manly face that smiled upon his, and was satisfied. The excitement had hurt him more than the flames or the falling bough of a tree that had broken his arm, and when health came slowly back he felt too glad to care that even his handsome face was a thing of the past. Then his neighbors began to come in, and the women sent him flowers and dainties, and many a one left her task to lighten the long days for him. But the young doctor was the one to whom he turned always, and when he was able to sit up in the pleasant September weather, the young man came to him and said, "Congratulate me, Phil.; to-morrow is my wedding day," he somehow did not need to ask who the bride was, but taking both his friend's hands in his two poor, wasted ones' he said: "I do congratulate you heartily. You have won the very best wife in the world, and you are the only man living worthy of her."

Twenty Thousand a Year Not Enough to Marry On.

Says a New York paper: New York is crowded with rich unmarried men, afraid of the expense of supporting these gilded butterflies. There is a bachelor at the Sixth Avenue Hotel whose income is $20,000 a year, and still he says he can't afford to get married. He's a proud fellow, and says as a single man he can have the best horses, best room, and best box at the opera. "If I should get married," he said, "I should have to stint myself or overdraw my income." "How is that?" asked a friend. "Well, now, come into the parlor, and I'll show you. You see, ladies are extravagant now-a-days. They dress so much more than in Europe. I mean, they don't wear rich diamonds like the women of Florence and Milan, but they wear such rich dresses, laces, shawls, and furs. Now, I'm proud, and I should not want my wife outdressed, so I have to keep out of the marriage business. Do you see that lady there?" he said, pointing to a fashionable caller. "Yes." "Well, she has on a $400 panniered, wattaued, polonaised, brown, gros grain dress, and I wear a $60 coat. She wears a $1,200 camel's hair shawl, and a $500 set of sable, while I wear a $70 overcoat. She wears a $70 bonnet, while I wear an $8 hat. She wears $200 worth of point applique and point anguille, while I wear a $6 shirt. Her shoes cost $16, mine $12. Her ordinary morning jewelry, which is changed every year, not counting diamonds, cost $400, mine cost $50." "Well, how does it foot up?" "Why, the clothes she has on cost $2,225, and mine cost $206, and that is only one of her dozen outfits, while I only have—say three. The fact is," said he, growing earnest, "I couldn't begin to live in a brown-stone front with that woman, and keep up appearances to match—carriages, church, dinners, opera and sea-side, for $20,000. I'd have to become a second-rate man, and live in an eighteen-foot house, or withdraw over to Second avenue, and that I'll be hanged if I do!" and he slung his fist down into a nice silk hat in the excess of his eagerness.

The Death Rate—Great Increase During the Past Year.

From facts collected by medical men in all parts of the world it appears that a sudden and heavy increase of the death rate among adults marked the winter of 1874–5. In the Southern States of this Union and in Northern Europe the same disclosures are made by the records of vital statistics. They all agree in the main parts of their reports, and declare that unprecedented changes from the normal state of the weather occurred during the past cold months. The weather was cold and moist. That combination produced pulmonary disease and pneumonia. At the same time it made the class of ailments extremely difficult to cure. Diphtheria was also prevalent in an unusual degree. In some sections it amounted to an epidemic, and scores of people were carried off by it in a short time. Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics in New York, reports that in that city the total percentage of deaths will be from 12 to 15 per cent. additional, and in special classes of diseases most fatal the ratio has been doubled. In reference to diphtheria the reports from Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Dublin, Vienna and Hamburg show that the ravages have been widespread and fatal. Paris has a lower per cent. of deaths from this malady. This is accounted for by the excellent sanitary regulations in force in the French capital, and the rigid manner in which they are carried out by special officers appointed for that purpose. The physicians say that persons in the constant habit of taking strong liquors are in great danger from diphtheria. In these persons the mucous membrane of the throat is weakened to a fatal extent, and, as a matter of course, cannot resist the double assault of a cold atmosphere, and that heavily laden with moisture. In this section the weather is unusually trying upon people from the 1st of January to the 1st of April. One storm followed another in rapid succession, and in most places the transition was so sudden as to produce consequences of a very unpleasant if not fatal character. No attention to clothing could prevent the action of the damp, rasping air upon the throat and lungs, and hence the increase in this family of complaints. Among those who were compelled to live in damp houses and go half clad the ratio of mortality was of necessity greater. The winter of 1885–6 was marked with heavy mortality rates, but not so heavy as those of 1874–5, which are now being presented to the world in the shape of regular-collected vital statistics.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A Natural Mathematician.

Mr. Edward H. Coursey, of Piney Neck, was born in 1796, and is now, consequently, eighty-one years of age. Mr. Coursey is a remarkable man. Figures are mere playthings for him. He can solve the most difficult problem, and has yet to find a sum he cannot get the correct answer to. His talent for figures is entirely natural, never having attended school as much as a year in his life. He does his sums not by any arithmetical rules, but by rules of his own, but always gets the correct answer. He has made, too, somewhat of a reputation, and receives sums through the mail from almost every State in the Union, which he works and answers by mail. He is quite notorious, also, for the difficult sums he puts to others, and particularly the school masters, whom he especially delights to puzzle. His latest is as follows: "A farmer having twelve ditches to cut, of different lengths, employs four men to do the work. To the first he agrees to pay $1 per rod; to the second $1.25 per yard; to the third $1.75 per rod, and to the fourth $2.18¾ per rod. When they finish the ditches and come to be paid off, each man receives the same amount of money for each ditch. How many rods did each man cut in each ditch; how much money did each man receive for each ditch; how long was each ditch, and how much did it cost per rod to have the ditches cut?"—*Centerville (Md.) Observer.*

The Age of Paper.

We read of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age, as marking the eras in the progress of civilization among mankind, and it is now suggested that a suitable designation of the present era is the Paper Age. When we consider what an immense amount of paper is used every day, on which is printed the news of the previous twenty-four hours, also the many articles that are made of this material, it must be acknowledged that paper is pre-eminently characteristic of this period of history.

From a light fan to a heavy car-wheel, the greatest variety of things is now made paper. The manufacture of paper collars, paper boxes for various purposes, and of envelopes, is especially extensive, and important. In Germany alone, it is calculated that nearly a thousand millions of envelopes are manufactured yearly, and, curiously enough, the introduction of postal cards has not caused a diminution of the number. One of the most recent applications of paper, is for the construction of small casks or barrels. These are made in a cylindrical form, of straw paper, so pressed and glued together as to be extremely hard. These barrels are said to be much superior to wooden ones, being at the same time lighter, more durable, and cheaper.—*Youth's Companion.*

Last summer Thomas C. Jones was elected Clerk to the Court of Appeals in Kentucky by a majority of over 50,000, but what is called a Contracting Board, instituted under the laws of that state, decided that he was ineligible for office under the constitution because he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel. Jones declined to surrender the place into which he had been installed, and a suit was brought against him for usurpation of office. The suit having been carried in the highest State court, has been decided in favor of Jones on the ground that the Contesting Board had no jurisdiction in the case, as the deprivation of the right to hold office is a punishment which can be inflicted only by a court after a trial by jury, and in this case, the defendant had never been legally convicted of being concerned in a duel.

There is a man in Nebraska who isn't being worried to death by people who want to borrow his wheelbarrow. His farm is six miles square, and his house is set three miles back from the road.

Combined Ice-Boat and Fire Engine.

Messrs. Creighton, of Abo, Finland, have built and engined a remarkable little craft for the Russian government. She is 82 feet long, 14 feet beam, and draws 6 feet. She is fitted with a pair of ordinary high pressure engines with 13-inch cylinders, and 18-inch stroke. To fit her for discharging the duties of a fire engine she is provided with two steam pumps, double-acting, with steam cylinders 8-inch stroke and 9-inch diameter, while the pumps are 4-inch diameter. The steam pressure is 60 pounds.

The vessel is specially intended to maintain communication between the island of Cronstadt and the main land. For a considerable portion of the winter the ice will carry any weight that can be put on it, but in the spring and autumn the ice, though too strong to prevent the use of ordinary boats, will not carry horses or sleighs. During the prevalence of westerly winds the ice, though broken up, becomes densely packed. The ice-boat is built of unusual strength, her skin being of 7-16-in. and ½-in. best boiler plates, double riveted throughout, her frames being of correspoding strength. In work she is driven straight at the ice, on which the bow runs until her weight breaks down a large mass, while at the same time fifty sailors roll her to keep her free from accumulations of ice on her sides, and this rolling is kept up all the time she is under way. She often sticks fast, nevertheless, and has to back one hundred yards or so before she goes at the ice again with a rush. Some idea of the difficulties of this navigation in winter may be gathered by the fact that while in summer the passage is done by steamer in thirty minutes, the ice-boat is often seven hours in making it.—*Engineer.*

Big Words.

A citizen of Baltimore has been hunting up some big words, and publishes them in the *American* for the benefit of the getters-up of spelling matches. The first word offered is said to be the longest word in the English language, used often in old plays, and placed in the mouth of *Costard*, the clown in "Love's Labor Lost," act V., scene 1., "Honorificabilitudinitatibus."

The next in *Pilgrims of the Rhine*, by Bulwer, "Amoronthologosphorus."

The next from Rabelais, "Antipericatametanaparbeugedamphic - Ribrationestoordecautium."

The next is the name of an officer now in Madrid, Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagonatorecagageazcoecua.

The next is a town in the Isle of Mull, "Drimtaidhvrickhillichatten."

The next, "Jungefrauenzimmerdurchschwindsuchttoedlungsgegenverien."

"Nitrophenylenediamine" and "Polyphrasticontinomimegalundulation," are two words that recently appeared in the London *Times* and *Star*.

"Sankashtachaturthivratodyapana."

"Swapandhaksharimanamantrastora."

The names of two productions of Sanscrit literature.

"Lepadotemachoselachosegaleokraniolelphanodrimupotrimmatokichlepikossuphophatoperiserrtlsktruonopteg kephlokigklopeleiolagoossiralobaphetmganopterugon."

This last word is the largest in any language. It may be found in the "Ekklesiazousai" of Aristophenes, a very excellent comedy, and placed in the mouth of one of the actors. It consists of 169 letters, and makes seventy-seven syllables, and must have created some laughter when spoken. Some actors of the present day would hardly risk it.

Awful Affliction.

The following conversation was overheard the other day among a lot of school-girls, who had congregated in front of a house. Each one in turn appeared to be holding up the domestic skeleton which afflicted their homes. One told how her little brother had broken his leg; another about how sick her mother was, and still another told about how drunk her father would come home every night. In short they all appeared to have some grief to hold up, all but one little beauty, who seemed only unhappy to think there was nothing that she could tell to excite the envy and sympathy of the rest. She listened to the recital of all these troubles as long as she could, and finally expressed herself in this way: "Well, girls, we all have our troubles. Some have sick brothers, and drunken fathers, and ugly mothers. Some of us have got measles, and small-pox, and scrofula. We've got something *awful* in our family." "What is it?" asked several. "My little brother Benny's left-handed."

Sale of a Wife.

A correspondent of the Utica *Observer* writing from Rome, N. Y., tells a curious story of one Hezekiah Wright, living a few miles from that city, who lately sold his wife to one Torrence. The agreement between the parties is reproduced as follows: "The agreement witnesseth—That I, Hezekiah Wright, of the first part, for the consideration of three bunches of shingles, one-half acre of unharvested corn, and one-half of an acre of unharvested potatoes, do sell, assign and transfer all my right, title and interest in and to my wife, Mary Wright, to Joseph Torrence, of the second part." [Signed and sealed.] After the instrument in writing had been drawn, the same was read to the wife of the seller, who witnessed the same, and agreed to become the property of the purchaser, and accordingly gathered her personal effects and took up her abode with Mr. Torrence.

A Chicago poet, upon hearing that Nilsson was about to erect cow sheds upon her Peoria lots, has burst forth into the following verse: "Christine, Christine, thy milking do the morn and eve between, and not by the dim religious light of the fitful kerosene; for the cow may plunge, and the lamp explode, and the fire-fiend ride the gale, and shriek the knell of the burning town in the glow of the molten pail!"

The *Ohio State Journal* tells of a village clergyman who, visiting a parishioner suffering from a lingering disease, expressed to his wife a hope that she sometimes spoke to him of the future. "I do, indeed, sir," was the reply. "Often and often I wakes him in the night and says: 'John, John, you little think of the torments as is prepared for you.'"

An inside dental offense—having a tooth filled.

PAT'S CRITICISM.

There's a story that's old,
But good if twice told,
Of a doctor of limited skill,
Who cured beast and man
On the "cold water plan,"
Without the small help of a pill.

On his portal of pine
Hung an elegant sign
Depicting a beautiful rill,
And a lake, where a sprite,
With apparent delight,
Was sporting in sweet deshabille.

Pat McCarty one day,
As he sauntered that way,
Stood and gazed at that portal of pine,
When the doctor with pride
Stepped up to his side,
Saying: "Pat, how is that for a sign?"

"There's wan thing," says Pat,
"Ye've lift out o' that,
Which, be jabers, is quite a mistake;
It's [illegible] and it's nate,
But to make it complete,
Ye shud have a foine burd on the lake."

"Ah! Indeed! pray then tell,
To make it look well,
What bird do you think it may lack?"
Says Pat, "Of the same
I've forgotten the name,
But the song that he sings is 'quack! quack!'"

Pith and Point.

To step aside is human.

Pleasure and sorrow are twins.

Above all things reverence yourself

"Heat generates motion." Illustration: A small boy sitting down on a ho coal.

A Philadelphia paper speaks of "a glazier 3,000 feet long." A glazier of that sort would set a pane in a skylight.

A belle, upon being asked her father's profession, said he "embalmed pork," she sieved. He was a bacon curer.

A little man observed that he had two negative qualities; he never lay long in bed, and he never wanted a great coat.

Patrick says that the bad condition of a Western railway is owing to the fact that the whistling of the locomotives "wakens the sleepers."

The greatest discovery at Pompeii is that of a woman making a fire in a cook-stove while her husband is in bed and asleep. She was a noble woman.

A man is said to be absent-minded when he thinks he has left his watch at home and takes it out of his pocket to see if he has time to return home and get it.

It was an Irish Coroner who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied, sadly: "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

Miss D. sends us a poem entitled, "I Cannot Make Him Smile." We cannot publish it unless she gives us the name of the young man. All the young men we know "smile."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

At the theater the other evening an aged individual with a powerful pair of lungs blew his nose just as an affecting passage had reached the climax, whereupon a young lady, seated in the dress circle, sententiously remarked, "s'noutrage.—*Sacramento Bee.*

John Henry says that when your four-year-old attaches a clothes-pin to the nose of your one-year-old, and stands back critically examining the expression and listening to the music he has evoked, a parent's heart dilates with pride at the precocity of his offspring.

Said a colored Georgia preacher: "Dar's robbin' and stealin' all around. Dar's de Beecher business, de Woodhull business. Sumner is dead, tornadoes come whoopin' around, de Freedman's Bank has busted, and it 'pears as if de end was nigh, mighty clus at hand."

The growing poem on spring will be incomplete until the addition of the following lines shall take place:

"In the spring the heads of fam'lies squirt with nozzles on the street;
In the spring the blarsted breezes whirl the clippings off their feet."

Pudding-time is precious time: Mamma—"Do you like pudding, Frankey?" (No answer.) "You should say, 'Yes, mamma, dear.'" Little Frankey (who is three years and a half old)—"But you told me yes'day I shouldn't talk when eating; 'sides dis is too good to lose time over."

A precocious boy was asked which was the greater evil of the two, hurting another's feelings or his finger. He said the former. "Right, my dear child," said the gratified questioner, "and why is it worse to hurt the feelings?" "Because you can't tie a rag around them," explained the dear child.

A tall stranger entered a saloon on Front street yesterday, and, pulling off his coat, inquired: "Is there anybody here who wants to lick me?" "Yes! yes!" exclaimed half a dozen loafers in chorus, as they rose up. "I thought there was!" coolly replied the stranger, as he opened the door and walked out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Yesterday noon as a Sixth street man was digging in his garden his wife appeared at the door and shouted: "Come, you old fraud—come in to dinner!" As he did not come, she opened the door pretty soon and yelled: "Hain't you coming to dinner, you blasted ——!" She saw a neighbor in the garden along with her husband, and finished, "—— old darling, you!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Five cents fare for that child, madam," said a street-car conductor, as he opened the door and put his head into the car. "Very well, she replied, feeling in her pocket; "this is an orphan child, and I'm its guardian. I must have a receipt for all moneys paid out, and as soon as you write me one I'll drop a nickel in the box." He shut the door and leaned over the brake like a man in deep thought.

T. J. Milliken, one of the wealthiest merchants in Sacramento, took for a wife a young octoroon. She was very pretty, well educated, and her African blood was barely perceptible. The marriage was disfavored by the children of the first wife who would have no acquaintance with the step-mother. A short time ago Milliken died. Having made no will, the octoroon wife could only claim the wife's usual share of the property. The estate was worth about $1,000,000. The children are contesting her right to anything, basing their suit on the fact of Mrs. Milliken being part negro, the California law declaring that "all marriages between white persons and negroes or mulattoes are illegal and void."

BLOODY ISLAND.

The Famous Dueling Ground Opposite St. Louis—Some Noted Affairs of Honor.

When Louisiana became a territory of the United States in 1804, by purchase from Napoleon the First, St. Louis was the capital of Upper Louisiana. It was only a thriving village, with its storehouses and cottages scattered along the rocky bank of the Mississippi. But with the change of government came a greater change; new faces brought new ideas. The trading Yankee and the chivalrous Southern jostled the emigrant from Great Britain and the continent. Human life had always been held cheaply; but not before had the peculiar doctrines of the code duello been reckoned superior to the code Napoleon, then the common law of the country. The lawyers of St. Louis were the first to give the go-by to the law. In 1817 Thomas H. Benton and Charles Lucas were practicing attorneys in the Territorial Courts. Lucas holding the office of Attorney-General. In the trial of an ordinary case sharp words and personalities were used by both lawyers. Benton, always a vindictive man, challenged Lucas; but the challege was declined, Lucas assuming that he would not be held responsible for words used in professional argument. Benton, intent upon satisfaction, continued to insult the General in such away that soon after Lucas sent him a challenge, which was promptly accepted. The place of meeting agreed upon was an island in the river just opposite St. Louis. This island, afterward famous for its duels, was a long narrow strip of land, densely covered for half its area with young cottonwood trees. The island had sprung into existence since the days of the Spanish rule, and its tenure of existence was yet dependent upon the great river that had created it. It was a sort of neutral ground, convenient of access, yet almost beyond the reach of the law and its officers.

The hostile parties just named met on the island with their seconds, exchanged shots, and Lucas was wounded in the neck. The surgeons then interfered and the duel ended. One would think that after such an exchange of illegal arguments the dignity of the law would be respected in future, but such was not the case. A few weeks later the same parties met again in the same thicket of cottonwoods, and this same Benton killed Lucas. The little narrow strip of sand with its thickets of cottonwoods had now become part and parcel of the history of those days. Not a pleasant history to study, either; too many tales of bloodshed and crime; too much of lawlessness and rapine. And now that long sand-bar became Bloody Island; a most proper name for the scene of such sanguinary deeds.

A few years later another affair of honor came off beneath the shade of the cottonwood saplings on Bloody Island. In 1823 an article appeared in the *Missouri Republican* reflecting upon the official conduct of Gen. Rector, who was then Surveyor-General of Illinois and Missouri. In the absence of Rector, his his brother promptly demanded the name of the writer from the editor. Joshua Barton, a brother of David Barton, Judge of one of the Territorial courts, was the writer named. Rector challenged Barton; the challenge was accepted, and they met on Bloody Island. Barton was killed at the very first fire.

But now comes the most sanguinary chapter of this fearful record. It was seven years later and St. Louis had become a city. Wealth had come with increase of population. The great Territory of Louisiana had been cut up into smaller parcels, and one of these had become the State of Missouri. Bloody Island remained nearly the same. The floods of mid-summer deposited their yearly contributions of sand and driftwood, and the sand-bar of earlier days had increased somewhat. It had a more permanent look. The cottonwood saplings had become trees. Visitors in search of a restorative for injured honor would find abundant shade. There was no fear of having the sun in their eyes when practicing human at targets. This last duel was another case of satisfaction by proxy. Nicholas Biddle was the President of the United States Bank. His management of that institution was sharply censured by his political enemies, and Spencer Pettis, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, was one of those offending. Maj. Thomas Biddle, a brother of Nicholas Biddle, was a paymaster in the army and then stationed at St. Louis. He determined to punish Pettis for his criticisms of his brother's financial shortcomings. Going to the hotel where Pettis boarded, at a very early hour, before any guest was awake, he learned from a colored servant the location of Pettis's room. He found him asleep. Snatching off the covering he proceeded to cowhide him in bed. Pettis was ill and made little or no resistance. But when he regained his health he went before a Justice of the Peace and made affidavit to the facts just mentioned. The Justice put Biddle under bonds to keep the peace; and believing that Pettis meant mischief, he put him under bonds also. Public opinion was adverse to Biddle's attack upon Pettis, and Biddle was eager to set himself right before the public. When they met before the Justice, Biddle offered to accept a challenge if Pettis would send it. The challenge was sent. The place of meeting Bloody Island.

It was a hot August afternoon that they met under the cottonwoods of Bloody Island to settle this question on injured honor. The river bank at St. Louis was lined with people eager to know the result; for the duel was no secret and its merits were freely discussed by all. Biddle was very near-sighted; so the distance agreed upon was only five paces; and there the two men stood pistol in hand almost breast to breast. When the word was given, both men fired at the same instant. The loud report rang out and the keen-eyed ones on the distant river bank saw the little puff of smoke that floated up above the trees. With the report of the pistol both men fell; the surgeons rushed forward to their work, and the seconds were as eager to assist them, but their principals were past the skill of surgery. Both men were mortally wounded. A few minutes later the excited throng upon the other bank of the river saw people bearing the wounded men to their respective batteaux, which were rowed rapidly across the river. Pettis died the next morning and Biddle two days later. That hot Friday afternoon saw the last of the bloody scenes enacted there to retrieve injured honor. Bloody Island long ago ceased to be an island save in name, and a great dyke bound it fast to the Illinois shore. Then came other dykes and railroads, with depots and all the paraphernalia of commerce and travel. The cottonwoods disappeared and buildings sprang up. Long before that the batteaux and canals had given way to the ferry-boats. A few trees that shaded the victims of injured honor still remain; but what is left for them now? Not one trace of the old times. Wheezing ferries, noisy locomotives, impatient, dusty travelers; and last of all, a giant bridge of steel binding the island fast to the other, the Missouri shore. Traffic, bustle, noise, perhaps pleasure; but not a trace of that earlier honor is left to Bloody Island.

Had to Pay.

A number of persons assembled at the depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, to see President Grant and his party on the occasion of their departure for Boston, Concord and Lexington to attend the centennial anniversary at the latter place. President Grant, Vice-President Wilson, Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department; Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War; Secretary Delano, of the Interior; Ex-Gov. Jewell, Postmaster General; Gen. Babcock, President Grant's Private Secretary, and the Chief of Staff of Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, reached the depot a few minutes before 10 o'clock, and not being aware of the injunction placed upon the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, restraining the officers from issuing free passes to the Presidential party, President Grant, escorted by Gov. Gaston's Chief of Staff, proceeded to the door of exit to the cars, little dreaming of an impediment to their progress. The doorkeeper, pursuant to instructions from headquarters, politely informed them that it would be necessary to procure tickets before passing to the cars. As the party consisted of ten persons, the payment of $60 was unexpectedly called for; whereupon the representative of Gov. Gaston manifested in plain terms his indignation in regard to the affair, and expressed his views in regard to what he considered a gross insult to the chief magistrate of the nation, who was left standing in an unenviable position near the door of exit, while the tickets were being obtained, probably occupying from five to ten minutes. Mr. Bishop made his appearance in the office about the same time, and explained how he had been precluded from extending to the Presidential party the usual courtesies over the road.—*New York Times.*

A SECOND FATHER MATTHEW.—Who is there that does not respect the memory of Father Matthew, the great champion of temperance? Innumerable societies bear his honored name; but there is one man who has struck a more sure deathblow to intemperance, and that man is DR. J. WALKER, an old California physician, who has discovered in nature's "meek and lowly herbs," a medicinal "tonic" and gentle stimulant that completely takes the place of the fashionable alcoholic poisons called "tonics," so popular as a compromise between strong drink and cold water, and does away with the mania for drink, and in reality cultivates an involuntary disgust for the same. It even does more: It acts upon the entire physical system, purifies the blood, and produces hale, hardy health. The discoverer of this great medicinal stimulant is surely entitled to the thanks of a whole nation, and it is not extravagant to entitle him "a second Father Matthew." 33

THERE could scarcely be better evidence of the extraordinary excellence of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs than the fact that they are so largely exported to Europe, where they are so highly appreciated as to find large sales in competition with instruments made there by labor which does not cost half as much. These are the only American organs largely exported.

JOHN BULLOCK, of Rhode Island, aged 104, voted at the last elections.

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DISEASED LUNGS ARE GREATLY ON THE INCREASE IN THIS COUNTRY.—The sudden changing of weather has done much to give rise to Consumption. But thousands bring it on by their own imprudence, such as wearing damp clothing and going from the warm room into the cold air and checking the perspiration, which causes irritation of the Lungs, and then matter or phlegm will collect, which nature will try to remove by coughing. If nature does not raise the matter with ease, and stop the inflammation, tubercles will soon form and consumption will soon follow. Allen's Lung Balsam will cure consumption, if it is only taken in time. For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

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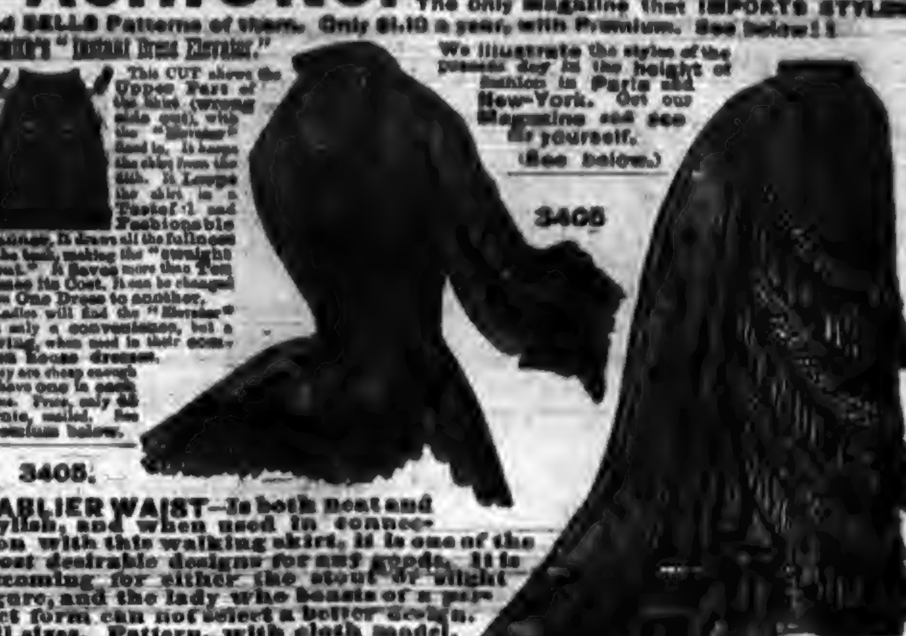

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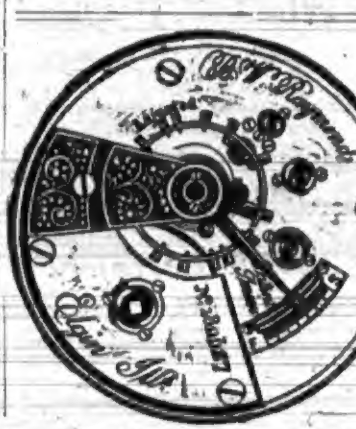

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Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50

Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.

The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a laraa supply before the duty went on.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c	This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound; former price was 15c.	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c		
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c		
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	10c
		Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	30c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 60c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen os both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famis in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No, 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS
AT THE
GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to Cost.

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Denims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. A fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hardware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST
Window Paper,
HOLLAND'S
and Oil Shades.
always on hand
and CHEAP for
CASH,

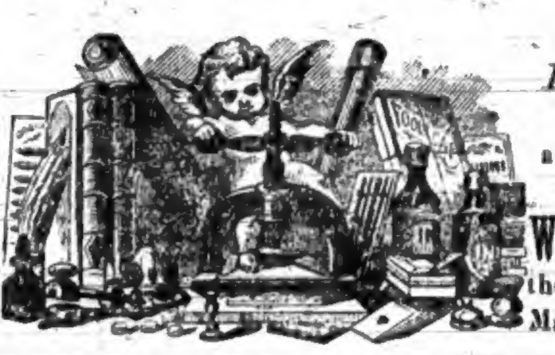

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
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and TSSEALS
Curtain and
Window Fx'trs
the Best in the
Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Easley's new brick block North of the Court House,
AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandes, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

Grand Succees of

BOND'S

Novelty Store!

Great Variety

Low Prices!

Look for the Large Four Story

Stone Front Building 21 West Main

Street Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. W. BOND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemdtion thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. 2238

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Michal Sheets late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS Adm'r

April 5th 1875.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 13th, 1875. Number 19.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	20 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r,
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,
v6n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAtken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AGENT'S GRAND Combination.

100 BOOKS. 11 BIBLES

Photograph Albums,

Engravings, Chromos, Blank Books, Note Paper, &c. All shown in one prospectus. Beats anything out. Agents meet with Grand Success.—Nothing Like it, and it sweeps the field. Agents wanted. Sole Territory given. Send for terms and circulars.
OHIO PUBLISHING CO., Ashland, O.
April 22, '75.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

NEW

Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Loug's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.
WM. LANHAM.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

Pencillings and Clippings.

The spelling furore demonstrates how little Americans Noah Webster.

J. W. McKay is pushing the work right along on his new residence.

W. D. Rickel has returned home again after quite a visit to the Buckeye country.

We have heard nothing of late in regard to the new railroad project. Why is this?

The Woolen Mills are in a flourishing condition just now, and we may look for a large trade.

Try the COURIER for three months and see how you like it. It will only spend you fifty cents.

J. Orr, of Corunna, has moved the old saloon building occupied by Jno. Hebel to the lot next to the bank.

The bardocket was printed at the COURIER office, and there is a large number of cases to be tried.

One woman of mental activity can if she has any ambition, keep ten families miserable eleven months in the year.

Now we would like to see the marshal have the streets cleaned up in good style and the sidewalks repaired all over the city. Wake 'em up.

Maybe you like some drink, but now I vas gotten mad like-hell, and you better make yourself right avay out, so help me gracious.

Gail Hamilton says that eight out of ten people are great liars. Gail has been spending too much time in Washington.

Mace Long, of Fort Wayne, will locate among us in a short time, for the purpose of selling liquors and will conduct a fifst-class saloon.

The COURIER Job rooms are just about as correct as you find them. Any kind of work can be had and it is all done in the best of style. Give us a trial and be satisfied.

The chances are, that we have a wet season. It will be a good time for those who have hitherto hesitated to set out trees for fear of drouth, to put out all they need.

One of our jours was made a present of a "stomach pump" last Friday. He has use for the machine every now and then, and it will be of great value to him when over-loaded, if he don't pump the daylights out of it to-day.

A Milwaukee baby has been named "Zero" in honor of the cold day on which it was born. The woman who marries that boy when he grows up will assuredly come to naught. Mark these words.

R. H. Gilbert, formerly one of our fellow townsmen, called on us last week. He still remains in the fruit business, but has some notion of starting a temperance paper with J. C. Loveland, Esq. as pardner. Good luck to the paper.

A CONCERT will be given at the church at Sedan, on the evening of May, 15th, by Prof. L. W. Treesh assisted by other prominent singers, the proceeds is to be applied on the debt of the church. the public is cordially invited.

They are harvesting the barley crop in California, but yet that is no reason why an Indiana man should be discouraged from repairing his sidewalk and paying his grocer's bills. We can't all live in California and raise barley.

You can't trust human nature, especially Chicago human nature, and John Lane, of La Crosse, knows it, after living with Mrs. Lane twenty-seven years without a cross word, he came home the other night to find that she had eloped with a Chicago man.

The new law with reference to allowing bounty on fox and wolf scalps fixes the bounty for wolf scalps at $20, and for those of foxes at $5, provided that the animals killed are at least six months old. If under that age the bounties allowed are $3 and $1.50 respectively. These bounties, of course, can be paid in the counties where the animals are killed.

Buck Beer was, for the first time, placed on tap, at several of our saloons in this place on Saturday last. All of the boys took it in, and about eleven o'clock in the evening you could see them start for home in parties of two or three, the middle person having a sort of fountain in his mouth, from which was emitted a most gorgeous and brilliant stream of—puke.

Couldn't do it.

A prisoner at the Detroit Police Court called an acquaintance the other day to swear to his general good reputation and when the man had taken the stand the lawyer asked: "Are you acquainted with the prisoner's reputation?"

"Yes sir."

"And do you swear that it is good?"

"No, I can't," replied the man after a moment's thought. "I won,t swear to the reputation of any man who sits in his house and blows a brass horn all day and half the night."

And he stepped down.

If we are to have any saloons at all let them be, what is commonly called, first-class. A man in this business don't want to be so close fisted that he will hug a nickle all night, and spend an hour the next morning, goggles on, to see if its genuine. Such men have no buisness to sell liquor. Their hearts are hardened, and their sole aim is to become wealthy, consequently they care for nobody, or how they get money.

The Plymouth Democrat says: "It is a generally admitted fact that the wheat crop of Marshall county bids fair to be a comparative failure, except in the townships of Bourbon, Tippecanoe and German. In exposed positions the wheat was badly winter-killed, and what little was left of it has since been spring killed. We anticipate the present dull prospect may be materially improved when warm weather comes, if it ever does come.

The present rage for spelling scholos revives an anecdote of Gen. Scott. He had drawn up the rough draft of an order, in which the word "wagon" occured. The general insert'd one "g" too many, and his clerk, on discovering it, timidly asked what authority he spelled "waggon" with two "g's." "On the authority of Lieutenant General Scott, commanding the armies of the United States, sir," thunder the old General. The clerk at least, thought the authority sufficient.

The other day a seedy-looking old chap entered a wholesale house, leaving the door open behind him. A clerk noted his carelessness and called out: "It's ten degrees below zero." "I did think of buying about $10,000 worth of goods," said the stranger as he halted, "but if this is the way you treat——" "Hold on! hold on!" exclaimed the clerk walking up, "its only five below—three—two—it's way up above, and we've got to keep open that door or pull our coats off! Right this way, sir. Now then what is it?"

We are in position to corroborate the truthfulness of this paragraph, clipped from the Norristown "Herald:" When a man hands an editor an article for publication, and asks him to "fix it up" because he "wrote it in a hurry" and "had'nt time to revise it," you may know that he commenced the article directly after supper, and wrestled with it until after midnight, rewriting it fourteen times, destroyed a quire of foolscap, and "blessed" his pen every two minutes. That's the way they generally write an article when they are "in a hurry" and have no time to revise it.

This spelling school furore has been of great help to at least one Detroiter. He has been courting a girl for three years past and hadn't the courage to speak his mind. As they were seated on a sofa the other night she referred to the spelling school excitement and added:

"Matrimony is an awful long word to spell, isn't it?"

He leaned over, grasped her hand, and the next morning he had arrangements made to be married on the Fourth of July.

Garret city seems to be attracting the attention of some of our people at present. Several have been down there to investigate, and some have made purchases, on which they expect to realize a large advance. If the R. R. Company should build shops and employ as many hands there as is anticipated by interested parties, it will be quite an important place. But railroad companies are doubtful and uncertain institutions.—National Banner.

The purchasers at Garret begin to feel sick about now, and wish the pollowogs had swallowed the burg last summer.—We learn, from a reliable source, that no shops will be built until next fall. We think this is a bad move on the part of the B. & O. men, as everybody will now loose confidence in the location of these shops at Garret. The promise is wore out, and we'll wager a nickle on the shops being built at the Auburn Junction. It may be they'll have a plug round house at Garret to run their engines in when they need cleaning up, but that's about all. Garret is gone; yes, and the blackbirds will sing where she lies.

The Courier has the reputation of being the boss.

Humbugs.

As this State has been, and is still being overrun by a class of peddlers who pretend to sell cloth at about half their apparant value, we take the opportunity, as many others have before us, of warning our friends against having anything to do with them—they are swindlers and humbugs; and their cloths are worthless. These goods are cut up into patterns of a certain number of yards, and the swindlers claim that "under a new law" Congress allows such cut goods to come free of duty provided they are sold direct to the actual customer. True, they may be smugglers, but their story about the new law is bosh; no such law has ever been passed, and it is not probable that it ever will be. Much the best way is to let such peddlers alone and buy only of reliable dealers. Several parties in this vicinity have recently been "taken in" by these humbugs to the tune of from sixty to one hundred dollars.—[Wolcotville Register.

A Little Mixed.

A shock-headed youth went into Morris' music store, Saturday afternoon, and softly scratching the skin of one leg with the foot of the other, asked if Mr. Morris had the new songs.

"Certainly," said the gentleman, stepping spryly back of the counter; "which one do you want?"

"Have you got that air piece called—called—' here the young man paused and stared wildly about the store, and then suddenly added—"called— Gray Hair in the Butter?"

"Whats that," said Mr. Morris, rubbing his hands in painful abstraction.

"Gray Hair in the Butter," replied the young man, changing legs.

"Perhaps," kindly suggested a gentleman who has boarded for twelve years "our young friend means, Silver Threads Among the Gold."

"That's it; by gum," shouted the young man in a burst of pleasure.

Mr. Morris had it.

The Man Who Wanted Information.

Yesterday noon while all the people around the office except the "head reporter" were at dinner the smell of smoke suddenly became apparent, and a fat man, smoking a big pipe, came toiling up stairs. When he had recovered his breath and taken a seat he inquired.

"Is der big editor what knows exery-ding in?"

"No—gone to dinner," was the reply.

"Und he shall come back purty soon?"

"In about two hours."

"I can't wait so quick as dat, I haf to go to a funeral."

"Do you want anything?"

"Yes, I want to know some dings about that Peecher scandal. You zee one day about ten monts ago a fellow came mit my zaloon and he says; Did you hear noddings about Mr. Peecher? und I say nix, und he say Mr. Peecher stole corn."

"Yes."

"Und der next day when I went home my wife says: Did you hear noddings about Mr. Peecher?" Und said Mr. Peecher sthole a dog.

"Yes."

"Und when I was in der street gar a man says: Hello Mr. Ritterman, what you dinks about Mr. Peecher?" Und I say no man can be a good man who vhill steal a dog. Und den everybody laughs und winks, und I don't know about it.

"Yes."

"Und when I was in der Zity Hall a man sthrikes me on the pack, und says: Hello, old frent, is Mr. Peecher guilty? Und I said I donno, und he said Mr. Peecher hires a man to blow up a schurch mit a barrel of powder."

"Yes."

"Und den ven I was in Dearborn a man look pretty sharp at me und zays: You live in Detroity, don't you? Und I said I live in Detroit. Und he says: What is your shudgment of dat Peecher pisness? Und I said noddings. Und he said Mr. Peecher had a fight mit a zircus man."

"Yes."

"Und when my pig boy comes home from Doledo he says: Fadder what you dinks about dat Mr. Beecher? Und I said I donno, Hans. Und he says Mr. Peecher got some glose und shumped der dailors bill."

"Yes."

"Und when I goes home or in der street gar, or mit my zaloon, or in der postoffice, somebody says some dings about dot Peecher pisness, and I donno. Who is dot air Peecher? Where does he lif?"

"He is a great preacher, and he lives in Brooklyn."

"Zo? Und what he do?"

"He got one of these tobacco boxes with a needle in the cover, and carried around in his pocket. When a man tried to open it the needle went into his thumb about twenty-five feet."

"Is dat possible?"

"Yes and he had his vest-pocket made so deep that a cigar would go clear out of sight, and he kept it full and deceived the public."

"My zoul! but is dat zo?"

"Yes, and he kept an old wild-cat bill in his wallet to lend out when a man wants to secure the lone of a dollar for a few minutes."

"Vell I deglares! Ven a breacher shall do like dot we shall wonder vhat next. Zo dat is der Peecher pisness, eh? Vehll, vehll."

[From the New York Graphic.]

The House that Bowen Built.

I.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—This is the house that Bowen built.

II.

GRACE MERCY AND PEACE—This is the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

III.

PAROXYMAL KISS—This is the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

IV

GOSSIP—This is the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

V

DISSIMULATION.—This is the dog that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

VI

VICKY.—This is the cow with the crumpled heel that kicked the dog was "aus ge spiel" that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

VII

SIR MARMADUKE.—This is the swain all tattered and torn who soothed the cow with the crumpled heel that kicked till the dog was "aus ge spied" that worried the cat that hunted the rat that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

VIII.

ELIZABETH.—This is the maiden all forlorn who jilted the man all tattered and torn who carried the cow with an angry heel that kicked the dog was "aus ge spiel" that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

IX

H. W.—This is the priest all shaven and shorn who almost wished he had never been born when he he kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the spain all tattered and torn who coaxed the cow with the lively heel that kicked till the dog was "aus ge spiel" that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

X

MRS. MOULTON.—This is a "Slice of the Judgment-Day" whose "downright truthfullness" carried dismay to the naughty priest in "the cave of gloom" who "sat on the ragged edge" of his doom when he kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the man all tattered and torn who soothed the cow with vicious heel that kicked the dog was "aus ge spiel" that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

XI

"MY DEAR VON MOLTKE"—This si the name of the mutual friend who carried the secrecy through to the end for the sly old priest in the cave of gloom who kept a dangerous cup in his room when he kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the man all worried and worn who coaxed the cow with the versatile heel that kicked till the dog was "aus ge spiel" that teased the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

XII

MRS. MORSE.—This is the typical mother-in-law with the terrible tongue and flexible jaw, the eagle eye and avenging claw, who indulged in various comments aloud, and made it sultry for the crowd—for the Mutual friend who dared to refuse to let her get at his budget of news; for the priest who, caught in what he had done, said "Mother, I wish you would call me son," for the desolute daughter all forlorn who jilted T. T. (Tattered and Torn) who carried the the cow with the frisky heel that kicked the dog was "aus ge spiel" that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

XIII

THE GRAPHIC—This is the cook that will crow in the morn when Justice blows her delinquent horn, commanding all to acknowledge the corn; for the mother-in-law with the lingual thorn; for the Mutual Friend with his lofty scorn; for that Slice of the Day of Judgment, born to comfort and scare and guide and warn; for Bessie, who, as she has sworn, by Marma luke from her bed was torn, and unto his screaming and sleeping borne, for the social priest all shaven and shorn who kissed the maiden all forlorn who jilted the man all worried and worn who soothed the cow with the limber heel that kicked till the dog was "aus ge spiel" that worried the cat that hunted the mouse that hid in the meal that lay in the house that Bowen built.

THE CALIF AND THE DEVIL.

An Oriental Tale.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A pious Calif unaware
Was sleeping past the hour of prayer,
When, of a sudden, Satan came
And woke him up. "In Allah's name,
Arise!" he said, "and go and pray;
The dawn is deepening into day,
And still thou liest here in bed!"
"And who are you?" the Calif said;
"No matter who or what am I,"
The stranger said, in curt reply;
"'Tis quite enough for thee to know
My counsel's good; so, prithee, go
Straight to the mosque; nor longer stay
Sleeping the sacred hour away!"
"Your act seems kindly meant, I own;"
The Calif said; "but in your tone
There's something wrong; methinks I hear
In that the Devil's mocking sneer;
And then, despite your words of grace,
Pardon! I do not like your face!"
"Mere fancy, sire!" the stranger said,
(Tossing in scorn his haughty head);
"I'm not the being that [illegible] paint
With hoof and horns and swinging tail,
To turn the cheeks of children pale;
(A copy of the pagan Pan)
But—as you see—a gentleman;
Who—doubt the statement as you will—
Keeps something of the angel still."
"You are *The Tempter*—that is clear,"
The Calif said; "and yet 'tis queer
You bade me rise and go and pray!
Tell me what wicked motive lay
Beneath advice so seeming good?"
"Ah!" said the fiend, "what likelihood
Is there that Satan tells the truth?
Yet, would you know the very sooth,
Pray listen (may it be in vain!)
'Twas but to harm you I was fain
To wake you up for morning prayers;
For well I knew if, unawares,
You slept too long, your penitence
Would soon wash out the slight offense;
Whereas, if thus from year to year
You kept your conscience wholly clear
In trifles; and could scarce detect
One fault of ritual neglect—
Puffed up with vanity and pride,
In mortal sin you might have died!"

LOVE OR PRIDE?

I.

Great purple shadows swept across the hay-fields; the distant landscape was becoming indistinct, and the moon was slowly rising in the heavens.

After awhile the twilight deepened into as much of darkness as there would be in the summer night, and silence fell upon the earth. Then a girl stole noiselessly across a small garden, and stood beside a gate that led into the adjoining church-yard. A yew-tree spread its dark branches wide above her, but the silver tints that were slanting down upon the tall gravestones, and bring out the delicate lines of the old church spire, touched also her white face, making it whiter than usual. She did not start as a tall figure approached from the farther side of the churchyard. She had evidently been expecting some one, and when she heard the words—

"You are out late, Miss Jervis"—

She quietly answered—

"I was waiting for you; I wanted to say good-by to you before you went away."

"I thought you had done that already," replied the young man with some bitterness.

"Not quite," returned the girl, wearily; "you were too angry for me to say it as I wished."

"Had I not the right to be so?" he asked. "Ever since I have been at Shelford you have been deceiving me. I believed you to be as earnest as I was myself, and now—" He paused.

"And now?"

Her voice had a sharp ring in it as she repeated his words, as though she would give denial to what he had said; but her face looked like stone in the moonlight, white and immovable, as she continued—

"I did not understand that you could really be in earnest, otherwise I might have told you before what I have told you to-day."

"You did not believe in me—you looked upon me as heartless—as a deceiver. You do not believe in me now."

"I do."

"What do you believe?" he asked impetuously; "nothing good, or you would not give me the answer you have given me."

"Everything good, except the knowing what is good for yourself. I want you now to say good-by to me without any anger in your heart. The day will come when you will perhaps bless me for what I have had courage to do to-day." And she held out her hand.

The young man hesitated. "Is there no hope?"

"None."

Her voice rang low and clear through the summer air. Again he hesitated, then suddenly taking both her hands in his, he bent down and kissed her for the first time.

She gave a faint cry, and disengaged herself.

"We part in peace."

And with these words she turned and fled, not looking back, or perhaps she might have repented her decision.

Once in the house she sat down in the empty sitting-room, made light as day by the moonbeams. The old dog rose as she came in, and when she threw herself into a chair he laid his head in her lap.

There came a sound of clattering of plates in the kitchen on the opposite side of the narrow passage, and her mother's voice sounded sharply, giving her directions about supper.

Presently she entered.

"Where have you been, Ally? How ill you look! and you're all shivering! Come into the kitchen, child; Anne's gone off to bed, and there's a bit of fire in the grate. It might be winter instead of midsummer, to feel your hands."

Alice rose mechanically. She walked dreamily into the little kitchen, where her mother drew a chair to the fire for her.

Presently a ruddy, good-humored-looking youth entered, saying—

"Let me have my supper here, mother. The fire looks pleasant, though it is summer time."

Mrs. Jervis opened the oven door and took out a covered dish that had been kept warm there. Alice, watching her as she placed it on the table and laid a knife and fork beside it, instinctively roused herself, and taking a jug from the dresser went to the cellar to draw some beer for her brother.

It was a relief to her to perform this menial service. It seemed almost an answer to the question she had been asking herself over and over again since her conversation with Mr. Scrope in the morning. She was even glad that all around her looked so commonplace, so poor—poorer and commoner than ever to-night. And a bitter feeling rose in her heart and made her almost indignant that some people should be so much more favored in a worldly point of view than others.

When she went to her room, instead of undressing, she opened the window and gazed out toward the yew-tree under which she had parted with Mr. Scrope, and then suddenly untwisting her long hair she turned to the looking-glass, not with any feeling of vanity, but in order to find what had so attracted him.

It was more than a handsome face that answered back her gaze, one which showed an amount of earnestness and intelligence not often met with. Of this she was no judge herself, neither of the continual change of expression which Mr. Scrope had begun by curiously observing, and ended by being thoroughly interested in. He was passing the long vacation at Shelford, reading and fishing, and had made the acquaintance of William Jervis on the banks of the river, and through him, whom it was a condescension on the part of Mr. Scrope to notice, of Alice herself.

Alice perhaps understood the footing on which they stood better than her brother, and the innate pride in her nature caused her to accept it with reservations. She felt the gulf between them and measured it by the world's standard. Therefore when Mr. Scrope made his somewhat startling offer she, in spite of her surprise, was not unprepared with her answer.

And now that she had given it, she asked herself if she had done right.

Mr. Scrope was an only son; a brilliant future was before him; a world of which she knew nothing was familiar to him. Could she, who was accustomed to the littlenesses incident to circumstances somewhat above actual poverty, move with propriety in circles accustomed to every luxury? Would his relatives, so far above hers, accept her and her belongings? She answered, "No." Mr. Scrope had argued—what matter since it rested with him to give her place and position in the world as his wife? But that she knew would be a separation for him from all former associations, and her own unfitness to move in her lover's sphere would make her a clog upon the life of him to whom, before she knew it, she had given her heart.

Such had been the train of argument she had pursued, and she had struggled free from the prospect open to her not without pain, and had dismissed it as a dream of beauty that had naught to do with waking hours. And now——

But it was over. The morning rose, and she went about her tasks as usual, perhaps even more energetically, since she needed an outlet for her pent-up feelings. Mingled with pain there came a sense of happiness in the knowledge of Mr. Scrope's love. To have possessed it—nay, perhaps to possess it still—carried her into another world, in which, however, she must always be alone, since all that had passed must forever remain her own especial secret.

II.

Mr. Scrope went abroad; and after a time he returned home to begin his career.

Alice Jervis pursued her homely and monotonous life. She grew quieter and graver, and worked more diligently. She believed that she had decided rightly as regarded Mr. Scrope's happiness, and the sacrifice she had made for his sake made her feel that she had a right to be interested in him, and she lived in the excitement of seeing his name in the papers and in gaining every particular of him within her grasp. She smiled when she read his name among the presentations at Court or noted his presence at Court balls. At such times she looked down at the shabby dress and the poor appointments surrounding her, and wondered what sort of an appearance she would have made in other circumstances.

At length she saw another announcement. Mr. Scrope was going to be married.

She turned pale, and put down the paper.

And yet she had expected this announcement—had looked for it day after day. Nevertheless, she felt a strange pang, which as long as he was unmarried she had escaped.

Down by the river, where the water-flags hoisted their yellow standards among the reeds, and where the forget-me-nots blossomed along the banks, she sauntered, listening to the murmuring waters, whose burden was "Past, past, past." Even Rover appeared to understand it, for he looked up into her face and whined.

The great gray bars of clouds spread across the setting sun and blotted out the sunlight; but still Alice paced up and down under the pollard windows until the evening was far advanced. Night was setting in around her; the light and life were over. She had scarcely realized until the present moment how present Mr. Scrope had been in her every thought.

The morning after reading the news in the papers another very startling piece of information came to her—

She was an heiress.

By one of those strange chances in life that are so common nowadays, her mother's brother beginning life as an artisan had amassed a princely fortune. And he had left it between Alice Jervis and her brother.

And Alice Jervis sat down and wept bitterly. To her it had come as a mockery. Her lot in life was cast; what did she want with money now?

In due time she read of the marriage itself; she cut it out of the paper and placed it in her pocket-book. It was all over.

III.

Three years slipped away. Three travelers entered an hotel in a little foreign town. One, a beautiful woman, a little past her first youth, whom one knew in a moment, in spite of the improvement that had taken place; but her brother was scarcely to be recognized. A tutor and three years of foreign life had caused a marvellous transformation. The third, an elderly lady, was not much altered, excepting that her dress was handsome as heart could desire.

They took their places at the *table d'hote*, and exactly opposite to them sat a lady and gentleman. The latter looked wearied, and his short black moustache twitched with the curvings of the restless mouth beneath it. The lady was fair, fashionable and vivacious.

Alice Jervis started. She would have moved, but William Jervis, all ignorant of past events, had exclaimed:

"Mr. Scrope!"

Mr. Scrope looked across, wondering at the friendly recognition from an apparent stranger. Then his eye fell upon Alice and he started, but quickly recovering himself he bowed, saying:

"Pardon me if I did not at first remember you."

Mrs. Scrope had turned in delight towards William Jervis.

"The first English voice, excepting my husband's, that I have heard for three weeks. I do not understand Italian and have consequently had no one to talk to but Mr. Scrope. Can you imagine anything more dreadful?"

Then turning to her husband she said, "You must introduce me to your English friends."

"Mrs. Scrope—Mrs. and Miss Jervis," said Mr. Scrope, his look riveted on Alice.

The face that had never left his memory in spite of his marriage, had grown to a higher beauty than even he had imagined to be possible. And, though he knew it not, it had come about through her striving after an ideal that she deemed worthy of him.

Stilling the pulses that throbbed so painfully Alice conversed with him as with an old acquaintance, and yet the remembrance of their parting on that moonlight night was vividly present to both of them.

Mrs. Scrope talked incessantly, the more especially as William Jervis was a lively talker, with a frank, half-jesting, half-deferential manner that had something very winning in it.

Alice Jervis watched Mrs. Scrope narrowly, and wondered why Mr. Scrope had married her. And instinctively the answer came, because he did not care very much about her, but found that the alliance would add lustre to his career. There was something paradoxical in the idea, but it passed with her. She had argued that if Mr. Scrope had really cared for herself, to care much for Mrs. Scrope was impossible.

So they met, and so they parted, in the little out of the way Italian town; and Alice had seen Mr. Scrope once more. Was she glad or sorry?

The Scropes returned to England—the Jervises remained abroad. And they heard nothing more of one another.

IV.

Exactly why she had come there she could not tell. It was more to gratify an old longing than for any definite reason, though she had persuaded herself into the belief that she had business at Shelford. At any rate, upon the anniversary of that day, eight years ago, when she had waited under the yew-tree to say good-by to Mr. Scrope, Alice Jervis stood with her hand on the wicket-gate, quietly reviewing her life, and once again asking herself whether love or pride had had the greater part in her decision.

The branches of the yews were waving gently, the roses were rustling their silver-tipped leaves, and the white moonlight fell upon the graves. Still with her hand upon the garden gate, she looked toward the church, trying to believe that the years had stood still, and she was there waiting for Mr. Scrope.

She was turning away when a dark figure approached her and a well-remembered voice said:

"Miss Jervis!"

"Mr. Scrope!"

"Yes; I was waiting for you. I wished to see you before you went away."

Almost her own words in their last interview.

She looked up at him half fearfully. It was so strange to see him there at that hour of the night, and an almost superstitious awe crept over her.

"I wanted to tell you that you have ruined my life so far. I heard that you were at Shelford. I knew that you would be here to-night, and I have come to ask you if you repent the past, and are willing to atone for it."

Alice shrank back.

"Mr. Scrope," was all she could say.

"The inferiority, if there be any, is on my side," he said; "you have improved the past—I have wasted it. Yet the wasting of it I lay to your charge. I knew you better than you knew yourself. I wanted a wife who would understand me and would give me sympathy. You could have done this and you refused it. Will you refuse it now?"

Bewildered, and yet indignant, Alice shrank further away from him.

"Mr. Scrope," she said, "I bid you go back to your wife. I bid you to repair the brilliant prospects you seem so wrongly to have marred."

"I wish I could," he answered sorrowfully, "My wife is dead, Alice, or I should not be here to-night. She died two years ago. You are hard and unjust as you have ever been."

"Dead!" stammered Alice. "How could I know? I have but just returned to England." She moved nearer to him; she held out her hand, "Forgive me," she said.

And their eyes met; and Mr. Scrope, looking down into hers, stooped and kissed the quivering lips for the second time in his life.—*Jean Bonœur.*

GEN. PERKINS, of Kentucky, a ranting demagogue was once canvassing that State with Tom. Marshall in a hotly contested election. He was boasting one day that his father was a cooper, that he didn't belong to the kid-glove aristocracy, etc. His great fondness was for whisky, and the more he drank the prouder he became of being the son of a cooper. Marshall, in replying to one of Perkins' speeches, said: "Fellow-citizens, this man's father may have been a very good cooper, I don't deny that, but I do say gentlemen, that he put a mighty poor head into *that* whisky barrel.

A SNAKE AND ALLIGATOR FIGHT.—A snake fight was advertised at Palatka, Fla., and the gathering of spectators was very large. A large rattlesnake and an adder were put into the arena together, but neither would attack the other. Then a young alligator and the rattlesnake were tried, and an encounter immediately began. The alligator was bitten four times, but he finally crushed the snake to death between his jaws, and subsequently died of the reptile's poison.

A BOSTON young lady, desirous of obtaining the autograph of the poet Whittier, and fearing that an ordinary request would be disregarded, wrote to him asking if he knew the authorship of the poem entitled *Beautiful Snow*. She received the following reply:

"MY DEAR FRIEND—I really don't know. We have had so much of it this winter that I am not disposed to agree with the unknown author in his praise of *Beautiful Snow*. Thy friend,
"Amesbury, Mass. JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Some Curious Things in Housekeeping.

Every branch of science, says *Scribner's Magazine*, has its marvels; but, expecting to meet in nature with wonders that baffle knowledge, we are not so much astonished at these as at the startling facts that are forced upon us from day to day in social life. Some of the most surprising of these confront us in the developments of the science of housekeeping. They are entirely beyond explanation, and would be beyond belief if they rested on mere assertion; but as all of us, unfortunately, have tested them by our own senses, we accept them with wonder, and with some show of resignation.

Take an important branch of housekeeping—cookery. How inexplicable are some of the results of culinary study. A woman with whom we once lived for a time had kept house for thirty-five years, had never had a servant, and had, during that time, as she informed us, "baked twice a week regular." Consequently, to go into the statistics of the matter, bread had been baked in that establishment 3,640 times. Deducting 240 for occasional sickness or absence of the mistress (a large allowance, for she was healthy, and seldom went from home), and we have 3,400 times that this woman had made and baked bread.

She used good flour, and yet her bread was invariably damp, sticky, and unfit for a savage to eat, and no Christian stomach could possibly digest it with comfort. Now surely this was a wonderful thing! By what methods unfathomable to ordinary reason could she have avoided in thirty-five years' practice learning how to make good yeast, how much to work the dough, how long it should stand to get light, what temperature the oven should be, and the proper length of time to bake it? How could she help doing it right the three thousand four hundredth time? It would seem that a vast amount of labor would be necessary to do it badly! She was a woman of average good sense, and, no doubt, conscientious. She had no aspirations and no "mission," and read nothing but a weekly religious newspaper. Her whole mind was in her housekeeping, and here was the result!

Another woman, now over fifty years of age, has cooked more or less, generally more, since she was twelve. She has a special liking for lamb-chops, and has cooked them very many times. And to this day she serves up liver-colored chops, fried, and swimming in a greasy liquid! Merely looking at them will give a right-minded man dyspepsia. This woman has eaten lamb-chops elsewhere, cooked according to the best civilized methods, and has praised them; but each time she returns serenely to her frying-pan and grease. Now upon what hypothesis can this be explained? Can it be possible that there are human beings so constituted that their bodies and minds act independently, so that the sensation of taste has no mental effect whatever? For in these instances the results were not the effect of carelessness or indifference—they both thought the horrid abominations were feasts for the gods.

And not the least curious things in these cases is that these poor cooks have sharp eyes for the faults of the butcher and the baker. The butcher knows better than to offer a stale or tough chop to No. 2; and if the baker were to serve No. 1 with such bread as she makes herself she would refuse to pay for it, entirely unconscious of the reflection she would thus cast upon herself.

Why do some housekeepers continue, week after week, month after month, and year after year, to use raw flour for "thickening?" Would it not be reasonable to suppose that after a number of years—say ten—the raw flour, and the stickiness of the compound, would suggest to them the possibility of altering their manner of preparing it?

We have suggested but a few things that happened to occur to us, and these belong to only one branch of housekeeping; but if we were to pursue our inquiries into other departments we should be met at every turn with phenomena similar to the above. They indicate the existence in the midst of home life of marvels that science has so far failed to explain, and for which reason can find no law.

A College of Music in New York

The rumors of a proposed College of Music, endowed largely by unknown gentlemen, are verified. A well-known merchant of New York, a bachelor upwards of 80 years of age, has given $1,000,000 and signed a will bequeathing all the rest of his estate, valued at $4,000,000, except a life interest in about $250,000 of estate to several relatives. The character has already passed one branch of the Legislature. The Trustees have not yet been selected, but the names of Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. B. Astor, D. A. Kingsland, Dr. Elmer, Chas. D. Tiffany and Mr. Witthaus are mentioned as probable members of the board. The college is to be dedicated to the daughters of America, but is not to exclude males. The building will occupy a site of 300 by 200 feet and the ground is said to be that occupied by the Hippodrome. An effort will be made to secure Richard Wagner at the head of the institution and Theodore Thomas and Doctors Pearce and Damrosch are mentioned as members of the faculty. Work on the permanent building commences next fall, but the school will be started before that time in temporary quarters.—*New York Tribune.*

Ants That Bury the Dead.

It has been discovered that there are some ants which actually bury their dead. Recently a lady had been obliged to kill some ants, the bodies of which lay about on the ground. Presently a single ant found its dead companions, and examined them and then went off. Directly it returned with a number of others and proceeded to the dead bodies. Four ants went to each corpse, two lifting it and the other two following, the main body, some two hundred in number, following behind. The four bearers took their office in turns, one pair relieving the other when they were tired. They went straight to a sandy hillock, and there the bearers put down their burdens, and the others immediately began to dig holes. A dead ant was then placed in each grave, and the soil filled in. The most curious part of the proceeding was that some six or seven ants refused to assist in grave-digging; upon which the rest set on them, killed them, dug one large hole, and tumbled them unceremoniously into it.

An Item for Housekeepers.

In cleaning table-lamps, remove the shade carefully before you soil your hands with the oil. Provide a bottle of warm water a little above blood heat, and in this first wash the glass chimney, then pour the oil from the fountain, and remove any sediment from about the brass work; screw up the wick, and if it is not long enough for the time it may probably be required to burn replace it with a fresh one, by means of the stick. Having washed all the brass work, wipe the parts carefully, screw everything in its former position, and take care, in replacing the wick, that the small notch at the side of the brass enters the groove which is sunk to receive it; turn it up and down once or twice to make sure that it works freely; then prime it (that is, singe the top), replace the fountain (filled with oil, chimney and shade; the lamp is now ready for use. Purchase the best oil, as the inferior qualities emit an offensive smell, and produce so much sediment that the delicate works of the lamps are quickly clogged, and the current of air impeded, which causes it to burn dim. Occasionally it is necessary to wash the shade. This should be done in clean, luke-warm water, with the admixture of a little soda, which removes all the stains and does not injure the appearance of the ground glass. The glass chimneys will sometimes crack with the heat, particularly in frosty weather. This may be prevented by scoring a small notch in the glass at top and bottom.

Don't Eat Save When Hungry.

Dr. Hall declares unhesitatingly that it is wrong to eat without an appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food; and not needing it, there being no fluid to receive and act upon it, it remains there only to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite for the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a larger supply of gastric juice, not a larger supply of food; and whatever fails to accomplish that essential object fails to have any efficiency toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juices is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which it is to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—out-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.

A Lover Equal to the Occasion.

The Cedar Falls (Iowa) *Gazette* tells this: "A young lady living a few miles out of Cedar Falls took it into her head to go to Kansas to teach school, and a young fellow that had been keeping company with her went to Nebraska to make himself a home. Well, the young lady thought she would come home, so she sent her side-saddle and some other things on before she started, but by some accident she was taken to Sioux City, where she had to stay all night. In the meantime the young man had got up a house, and finding it lonesome work living alone, sent for his two sisters. He went to Sioux City to meet them on the same evening that the young lady arrived there. Looking through the register to find his sisters' names he came across the name of his former sweetheart; so, his sisters not appearing, hunted up the young lady and talked business so well that they were married the same night, and started for his home the next morning. Names—Hattie Raymond and Jean Emerson.

Speculation Extraordinary.

Numerous applications have been received at the United States Treasury at Washington from various parts of the country, for the first sheets of fractional currency printed with the new signature of Mr. New, the new Treasurer. These applicants express the belief by offering a premium, that they could sell the "stamps" with the new signature at a large advance to the public for keepsakes. Similar applications have also been received for the last sheets printed with Spinner's signature before he goes out of office. This rage for speculating upon the petty foibles of the people is taking an unusual turn in this matter, since neither signature is in the handwriting of the Treasurer, and all are simply printed fac-similes. But a fool and his money are soon parted.

Steam Power.

Dr. Engel, Director of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, has been endeavoring to ascertain the amount of steam-power in use in the world. The returns are fragmentary, but Dr. E. estimates that there are at least 150,000 stationary engines with from three millions to three and a half millions of horse-power, 50,000 locomotives with an aggregate of 10,000,000 horse-power, and 5,225 ocean steamers. The United States leads the world in the number of stationary and locomotive engines, but Great Britain is credited with having more steam vessels and more tonnage than all the rest of the world.

THE Slawson *Courier* is enterprising in gleaning the local news. Two weeks ago it said:

"Mr. Kellogg's boy window is very beautiful with its numerous plants."

After the paper was issued the error was discovered, and amended in the next number as follows:

"What we tried to say in our last issue was that Mr. Kellogg's *bay* widow was full of beautiful plants. It is so rarely that our argus-eyed assistant permits a typographical blunder to creep into the paper that we freely forgive him this time."

This was on Friday, and the editor of the *Courier* hasn't had his clothes off since, while the argus-eyed assistant is supposed to be somewhere in Merrill's woods, five miles north of the town, bareheaded, and with only one boot.—*Danbury News.*

"TIME softens all things," except the young man who parts his hair in the middle and whistles on the street car. Nothing can make him any softer than he is.

THE FIRST COUPLE.

When bright with woman's glance and grace,
Fair Eve to Adam's love was given,
He gazed upon her beauteous face,
And thought that earth indeed was heaven.
Each day some new delight appeared,
Each hour some new attraction sprung
And found each link of life endeared,
At last he found—*that she'd a tongue.*

Close hid within those ruby gates,
With all those pearly guards to screen it,
He heard her tongue—tradition states—
An hour or two before he'd seen it.
She teas'd, as only woman can,
A power they have kept for ages long—
Her plan was still the better plan,
Her tongue by far the better tongue.

Despite her charms that sweetly beamed,
Poor Adam thought, before a week,
That though perfection else, it seemed
A great mistake to make her speak.
Yet was she precious to his heart;
And as for faults—why, she was young;
He would not with an atom part,
No—not a jot, except her tongue.

Pith and Point.

ECONOMY is the best chair of old age.

A PAPER of tax—The assessment list.

MATERIALIZED spirits—Frozen whisky.

WHEN is an egg not oval? When you turn it round.

WHY must logic have legs? Because it stands to reason.

A CRACK invisible to the naked eye—The crack of a whip.

MRS. SNICKINS says her husband is a three-handed man—right hand, left hand and a little behind hand.

WHAT is the difference between a turnkey and a jeweler? One watches cells, and the other sells watches.

MARBLE-TOP tables are unhealthy, according to the *Herald of Health*, but it does not state their disease.

THE students of Dartmouth are afflicted with that unpopular disease, the mumps, and don't enjaw their recitations any more.

BARBER—"Thin out your hair a bit, sir?" Lickton—"No, never mind. My wife attends to that. Just oil it well, however."

WHY is a newspaper like a tooth-brush? Do you give it up? Because every one should have one of his own, and not be borrowing his neighbor's.

MR. NAYLLE, of Toronto, was knocked down by mistake for another man recently. He hopes they'll hit the right Naylle on the head next time.

A CONFECTIONER, who twelve months ago taught his parrot to say "Pretty creature" to every lady who entered his shop, is now a millionaire.

WHY is a clock the most modest of created things? Because it invariably keeps its hands before its face, and equally invariably runs down its own works.

A CLERGYMAN in one of our Eastern cities was met by a seedy-looking man with a flask of whisky in his pocket, who inquired, "Sir, is this the nearest road to the alms-house?" "No, sir," replied the clergyman, pointing to the bottle; "but that is."

"I HATE," said a French priest, "to confess an Irishman, for there are four questions I always have to ask before I can get at the sins: 'Are you married or single?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Are you married or single?' 'No, sir.' 'Are you married or single?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Are you a married man?' 'No, sir.'"

WHAT changes a few years bring about, don't they? The other day, the citizens of Arbor Hill were aware of a woman madly tearing along, potato-masher in hand, giving chase to her husband, who was flying from her presence like a deer. Eight years ago the same female took a medal at an Eastern seminary for a graduating essay on "Repose of Character."

SHORTLY before the late English university boat race, Puffington, who owns to being a little stout, but defies any one to call him fat, took his betrothed to see the crews practicing, when——Affable stranger (loq.)—"Fine exercise for them young chaps, ain't it? Don't do when yer gets fillin' out and short o' wind though. (Chuckles.) Just fancy one o' them boats filled up with coves like me an' you!"

COMMON sense is an element in which many persons are sadly wanting. Common sense implies sound perception, correct reason, mental capacity and good understanding. It is not to be acquired entirely by education; it is a sort of instinct. It may be polished and made more acute by experience. There is a great deal of sound philosophy in a little common sense sometimes, and the exercise of it upon certain occasions would save many men from subsequent humiliation.

HERE is Sardou's latest fling at American girls. The scene is at a fair; Lucretia (with a little note book in her hand)—"One kiss or two?" Robert (surprised)—"I should prefer two." Lucretia (writing in her note book and then offering him her bare shoulder)—"Take them." Robert (surprised)—"I—I—" Lucretia—"Oh, I am getting up a charitable subscription, and every kiss costs a dollar." Robert gives two gold pieces to Lucretia, and kisses her shoulder twice. Shocking, isn't it?

What the Word "Bee" Means

The term "bee," now so generally applied to spelling classes, has for a century or more been used in connection with quiltings, corn-huskings, apple-butter boilings, and other pleasant gatherings of country people, where the hum of busy industry reminded one of the activity of a bee-hive. When the quilt was completed, or the corn all husked, the young people generally amused themselves with dancing, playing games, etc., and, among other pleasant amusements, spelling classes were introduced. To these old-fashioned country customs may, we think, be traced the origin of the term "bee" in its application to orthographic contests.

BIRDS IN THE BLAZE.—Birds, like horses, are terrified by the sight of a conflagration, and so lose all sense of self-protection that they rush into, instead of away from, the flames. Hundreds of birds, attracted by a late fire in Greenville, Miss., came wheeling and circling over the town, "making a picture of great beauty;" but many of them approaching too near the blaze, fell into it and were consumed. Sagacity poorly supplied the place of intelligence, in their case.

Counting Uncle Sam's Money.

Mr. John C. New, who will succeed Treasurer Spinner, at the end of the present fiscal year, has arranged to return to Washington about the middle of June to give his personal attention to counting the money on hand in the Treasury preparatory to assuming responsibility and entering security. The counting will be thorough and will embrace an examination of every form of money for which the Treasurer of the United States is held responsible. It will be made under the direction of the Secretary and the immediate supervision of officers detailed from the Secretary's office, the Register's office, and the office of the Treasurer. As this count will be made to fix the legal responsibility for the Treasurer, the outgoing and incoming Treasurers may make such arrangements touching the count as they may deem proper. The new Treasurer is the party most directly interested, and the thoroughness of the count will depend entirely upon him. If he should make the demand, every piece of money, from ten-cent notes to notes of the largest denomination, will have to be counted separately. Such a count would involve an immense amount of labor and occupy nearly three months' time.

The coin will probably be weighed and receipted for without special examination. The reserve, which is about $40,000,000, will, it is presumed, be counted and accepted in bundles. The reserve is under the direct custody of three officers, detailed respectively from the offices of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Register. It is kept in a safe secured by three locks of different combinations, each of the three officers having charge of the fund being supplied with a key to one lock. Thus the presence of three persons at the same time is necessary to open the safe. These three officers meet daily at 1 o'clock p. m., and if the Treasurer wishes to draw money from the so-called reserve the amount is furnished upon his requisition. The money in reserve is done up in packages of separate denominations, in amounts convenient to the requirements of the daily business of the Treasurer's office, and those packages are not broken until they are transferred to the custody of the Treasurer, and they are not considered in his custody till removed from the safe. A large amount of this reserve is in fractional currency, and should a thorough count of that be demanded by Mr. New, it will involve much time and labor. It is expected that he will be satisfied with verifying the amount by packages, and will not require each piece to be handled.

In the ordinary course of business the packages are sent out and receipted for by the Sub-Treasurers and bank officers, and a mistake was never known to have occurred in the Treasury count. A count was recently made in the office of the Sub-Treasurer at Philadelphia, by experts detailed from the Treasury Department, and in counting $600,000 paper money, in which were included notes of every denomination, the difference between the books of the office and the experts was found to be one ten-cent note. With such emphatic evidences of accuracy it is not presumed Mr. New will insist upon every package being broken and counted in detail. If he will accept the packages of the reserve and other packages similarly prepared and marked, without requiring a detailed count, the balances of Treasurer Spinner can be verified and transferred in from four to six weeks. It is an open question whether the Treasurer can be legally held responsible for the money locked up in special charge of three officers who have exclusive control of its deposit and issue. The Treasurer's bond is made to cover that fund, but many officers of the department think he would not be held by the courts for any deficiency that might be discovered in that fund as it is at present guarded. It may also be said that it is very doubtful whether it would be possible for any money to be abstracted from that fund.

The last count of the money in the Treasury was made about three years ago, when the defalcation of an employe was suspected, and was made at the request of Treasurer Spinner. It was a very thorough count, and was conducted under the supervision of officers of the Treasury, George W. Riggs, and two or three other bankers of Washington. It revealed the amount of the Johnson-Marden defalcation, which will be sufficiently recalled without further mention. Gen. Spinner was personally responsible for the amount, but he was relieved of the loss by special act of Congress. The business of the Treasury will suffer no inconvenience by the coming count.—*Correspondence of the New York Times.*

Madame Jerome Bonaparte.

In *Scribner's* for May there is an interesting account of "The Baltimore Bonapartes," by E. L. Didier, accompanied by striking portraits of Jerome and Madame Bonaparte, their son and grandson. We quote as follows:

"Madame Bonaparte is still living in Baltimore, at the age of ninety years. She says she has no intention of dying until she is a hundred. She has been to Europe sixteen times, and contemplates another trip this summer. This old lady has more vivacity and certainly more intelligence than many of the leading women of fashion of the present day. She expresses her opinion upon all subjects with great freedom, and sometimes with bitterness. She has little or no confidence in men; and a very poor opinion of women, the young ladies of the present day, she says, all have the "*homo mania.*" All sentiment she thinks a weakness. She professes that her ambition has always been—*not the throne, but near the throne.* Mr. Patterson, her father, died in 1836, at an advanced age, in possession of a large fortune. In his will, which is one of the most remarkable documents that has ever been deposited in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, he says: 'The conduct of my daughter, Betsey, has, through life, been so disobedient that in no instance has she ever consulted my opinion or feelings; indeed, she has caused me more anxiety and trouble than all my other children put together; her folly and misconduct have occasioned me a train of experience that, first to last, has cost me much money'—in this, he means the marriage of his daughter to Jerome Bonaparte. The old gentleman left her, out of his wealth, only three or four small houses and the wines in his cellar—worth in all about ten thousand dollars.

"Madame Bonaparte is very rich; she has made her money by successful speculations, and by her life-long habit of saving. For years she has lived at a boarding-house in Baltimore, seeing very little company. Her costume is ancient, and there is nothing about her appearance that suggests the marvelous beauty that led captive the heart of Jerome Bonaparte. Her eyes alone retain some of the brightness of former days.

"For forty years, Madame Bonaparte kept a diary, in which she recorded her views and observations of European and American society. Some of her remarks are severely sarcastic. A well known Boston publishing house, it is said, recently offered ten thousand dollars for the manuscript volumes, but Madame refused to sell them at any price, and has committed them to the custody of her younger grandson, Charles Joseph, recently a law student of Harvard, now a rising member of the Baltimore bar. They will probably be published after the writer's death."

Pumpkins as Media for Libel.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "Before the Eighth Chamber of Correctional Police a knotty question was tried a few days ago. Is a man's garden a public place in view of the libel laws, and can the vegetables growing there be properly described as organs of publicity? A market gardener of Clamart raised these inquiries. He owns a plot of ground wherein, among other delicacies, he has planted pumpkins. That nutritive, but rather tasteless, vegetable requires no attention. The market gardener gave himself little heed about his pumpkins, seeing them thrive and swell day by day. Last September it occurred to him that the fruit must be nearly ripe, and at early dawn he went to examine. The first pumpkin startled him; some hand as patient as malignant had inscribed upon it his opinion that M. Bernard was, in fact, something which no gentleman would desire to be. During the pumpkin's tenderest age of innocence had these words been traced, and they had grown with its growth, retailing their calumny larger and larger every day. M. Bernard turned up another, and found a like inscription. Every pumpkin in the plot bore its libel. Furious, the market gardener sought his enemy and served him with a summons. The case came on for trial, but there was a want of proof. One of the witnesses cited, after listening attentively to the course of evidence, perceived on a sudden what it was all about, and exclaimed innocently: 'Why, it was I who scratched the pumpkins.' Promptly he found himself in the dock, and now we have had the second trial. Counsel for the defense argued that there had been no publication of the libel, such as is contemplated by the law. The Court, however, decided otherwise, since the garden was proved to have no hedge about it, and the pumpkins had for months exposed their calumnies to any one who chanced to look at them. And so the engraver of vegetables was condemned to £8 fine.

WHEN any antidote or remedy for any particular class of disease obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but reasonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, etc., are in great demand. So satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is compounded of roots, herbs and flowers of California, and has no fiery material or alcohol used in its preparation. We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our own family, and each member thereof partakes of it, when necessary, according to directions.—*New York Paper.* 34

A SKILLFUL ENGINEER.—M. Seguin is dead. He built the first railway in France (from Lyons to St. Etienne); he invented iron wire suspension bridges and the tubular boilers of locomotive engines, by which invention railway trains have been able to attain their present great speed, for the tubular boiler generates steam rapidly enough to supply the vapor as fast as it is wanted. He lived to attain the age of eighty-nine years. His mind had decayed some years before his body. He was a pupil and a nephew of Montgolfier, the paper maker, so well known by his connection with aerial navigation.

"BY strict attention to misery," as the Cincinnati *Commercial* neatly puts it, Henry Breamer collected about $20,000 in his life. He never gave away a cent in his life, married three wives, and studied economy with such excellent purpose that his funeral expenses, including everything, cost only $8.75.

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Be Sure that Our TRADE MARK (a fac simile of which is given above), is on every package.
Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a Paint offered the public that has become so popular (in the same time) and given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S "VIBRATOR" THRESHER. The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE." THE NICHOLS' SHEPARD & CO. VIBRATOR. GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the *vast superiority* of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work. THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers. If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (*sent free*) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., *Battle Creek, Michigan.*

VINEGAR BITTERS. PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$200 and expenses a month to agents. Address A. L. STODDARD, Jonesville, Mich.

YOUNG MEN Wanted at once to learn telegraphing and take offices on new lines which we are furnishing with operators. Salary from $60 to $100 per month. Circulars mailed free. N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

Standard Lotta Bustle. Has outsold all others several times over; is perfection. Diploma awarded it each year by American Institute. A. W. THOMAS, 91 White St., New York, 601 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$25 PER DAY Commission, or $30 a week salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. W. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from [illegible] works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN, NO. 619 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., ESTABLISHED 1857. Cures all sufferers without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable fees. ☞ Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, and mode to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, all Diseases caused by the "Errors of Youth," and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain sealed envelope.

C. N. U. No. 19

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, MAY. 13, 1875

Let us pray. The Beecher trial is soon to end. A few more days and the greatest scandal on record wil have ended.

Henry Wilson is meeting a more cordial reception in the South than Gordon and Lamcer met in New England a few weeks ago.

One hundred years ago Ethan Allen, the celebrated infidel, captured old Fort Ticonderoga in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress.

Ex-Gov Gratz Brown, of Mo., has retired from politics and gone to building houses Twenty-two handsome stone front residences stand in his name on the tax list of St. Louis

There is a poetic flavor about the dispatch this morning which tells us that "Mr. Beecher stood on the floor, almost hidden behind a vase of lilies, and prayed." It reminds one of Adam hiding in the garden of Eden when he heard the Almighty calling.

In the election of General Ben Hill, of the Ninth District of Georgia to Congress, the Democracy have a large reinforcement of brains in that body. General Hill is, without doubt the ablest debater south of Mason and and Dixon's Line, and he has no superior north of it.

The total vote at the late election in Indianapolis was 17,000. That is pretty good on a population that does not exceed at the furthest 60,000.— It is one to less than four inhabitants In Cincinnati the ratio is one to seven But the *Gazette* which saw fraud in the latter, sees none in the former.— The reason is, that the Republicans carried Indianapolis and did not carry Cincinnati.—*Enquirer.*

Carl Schurz, came near going to the Fatherland in the steam ship Schiller, which was wrecked off the coast of Sicily on Friday night. He had engaged a passage in the unfortunate boat, and was only prevented from going aboard, in order to attend the dinner in his honor at Delmonico's. Man is indeed the creature of circumstances.

Gen. Green, of Memphis, has written to and invited three prominent men who were against him in the war, to participate in the decoration of the graves of *all* soldiers, and these Union men have accepted. Thus step by step are we getting back where we were a few years ago, with friendly feelings for all sections, in spite of the great party of hate that has been laboring for years to widen the breach and retard the progress of our great country.

Ex-Senator Pratt, of Logansport, has accepted the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, tendered last week, by the President. We have always regarded Mr. Pratt as a fair politician, and generally honest when allowed to take his own course. With New for Treasurer, Orth in a foreign position, Shanks among the Indians, and Pratt in the above department, Indiana Radicals ought certainly to be satisfied with their share of the public pap.

The croakers are calling to remembrance the fact that fifty years ago there was winter all the year round in Massachusetts, and December was as pleasant as May. Snow, in that memorable year, persisted in falling in July and August. It is thought that the same thing might be repeated this summer. But patience! There is still time for the thermometer to run up, even in the Northern states, to one hundred degrees in the shade, and a possibility of having a summer so hot as to call forth a longing for the return of winter.

The Centenial celebrations began with a great deal of courtesy toward England, and so far was the idea of forgoing old animosities carried that Bright and Gladstone were invited to be present at Lexington and Concord and the London Times praised the kindly letters which they wrote excusing themselves from attending the celebrations. Now, however, the Times is out in an accusation against the "embattled farmers" to the fact that they scalped the dead British and cut the ears off the wounded; and a New York paper retorts with the assertion that the British murdered a woman with a baby at her breast. *If* this thing continues we shall be fighting the revolution over again in good earnest, and by the time the Centenial of Yorktown arrives, it will take another hundred years to establish harmony with the mother country.

According to the official statement of the public debt the reduction during the last nine months has amounted to about eleven million. At this rate it will only take us about one hundred fifty years to square the thing off. In the mean time we shall have paid to bondholders in interest ten thousand million. It is a valuable thing that requires ten thousand million in order to pay two thousand million. If the debt was in greenbacks it wouldent cost any thing, but then the bondholders who run the Republican party will not allow it to be put in that form. It must be in the hands of a few who desire to make large sums out of it.

Judge Kelly has gone through the South and comes back declaring that there is no vote of his congressional career which he regrets more than his vote on the force bill. A Times correspondent says: "He has come to the conclusion that the southern people as a class are peaceable and law abiding. He thinks the South ought to be let alone, and, if they are aided to avoid bankruptsy, that they will forget all party differences between them and the people of the north. He was doubly convinced of this by witnessing the observance of the confederate Decoration day Aiken, S. C. The Graves of friends and former foes were decorated alike and nowhere did he notice any of the bitter feeling that was the out growth of the war. He comes home with a most heartily kind feeling toward the South.

The New York World is one of the most thoroughly edited papers in country. Its writers are finished scholars, and their productions read more like the elaborate and polished efforts of the magazine contributors than the editor who has no time whatever to prune and correct his first rude sentences. The World is a remarkably able paper, particularly in all that relates to belles lettres. In matters of history, literature, art, music, and the like, its opinions are authorative. With all these valued attainments its statement that good spelling is not a particularly desirable accomplishment must strike its reader with surprise. After premising one may spell and spell and be a niny still it makes this astonishing remark: "It is safe to predict that if all the prize winners of the winter, now reposing on their dictionaries, were called upon to write an original paragraph of six sentences, not one in ten would produce work unmarred by poverty or disconnection of thought or inelegance of style." It must be admitted that the assertion that good spellers are good for nothing has some foundation in fact. It has been the experience of us all to meet now and then an exceptionally good speller, a sure shot on all the words with which he had tussled during his school boy days inside the cover of his Webster or his McGuffy; but it generaly happens that such a speller is by no means certain when you take him off his own ground. Set him to write sentences and he will fail to spell correctly the words he has not scaned in his book. To this extent the World's sweeping assertion is sustained by facts.

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Boweles.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills,

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stamach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

The foundation is going up for the new "snide" jail.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing eight [8] rods and fifteen [15 feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five [65 feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12, east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line ten [10] rods and fourteen (14 and a half feet (½) east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county, and from thence running north one hundred and thirty-two [132] and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction parallel with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to Gilford street in the town of Garret, in said county, and from thence south to King street in said town, and from thence in a westerly direction parallel with said Rail Road Line to a point thirty two [32] and a half [½ feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and effects the land of Washington Cowen, and that the vacation change and locatation as proposed will effect only the lands of said Cowen.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

April 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four [34] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12 east in said county, and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three [33] north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three [3] in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty [80] feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirtyfour [34] in township (34 thirtyfour, nor of range twelve [12] east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between section three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will effect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will effect.

April 22.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

The Auburn

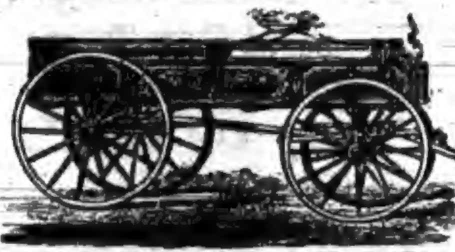

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements— The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob-sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock am.

Terms—Sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

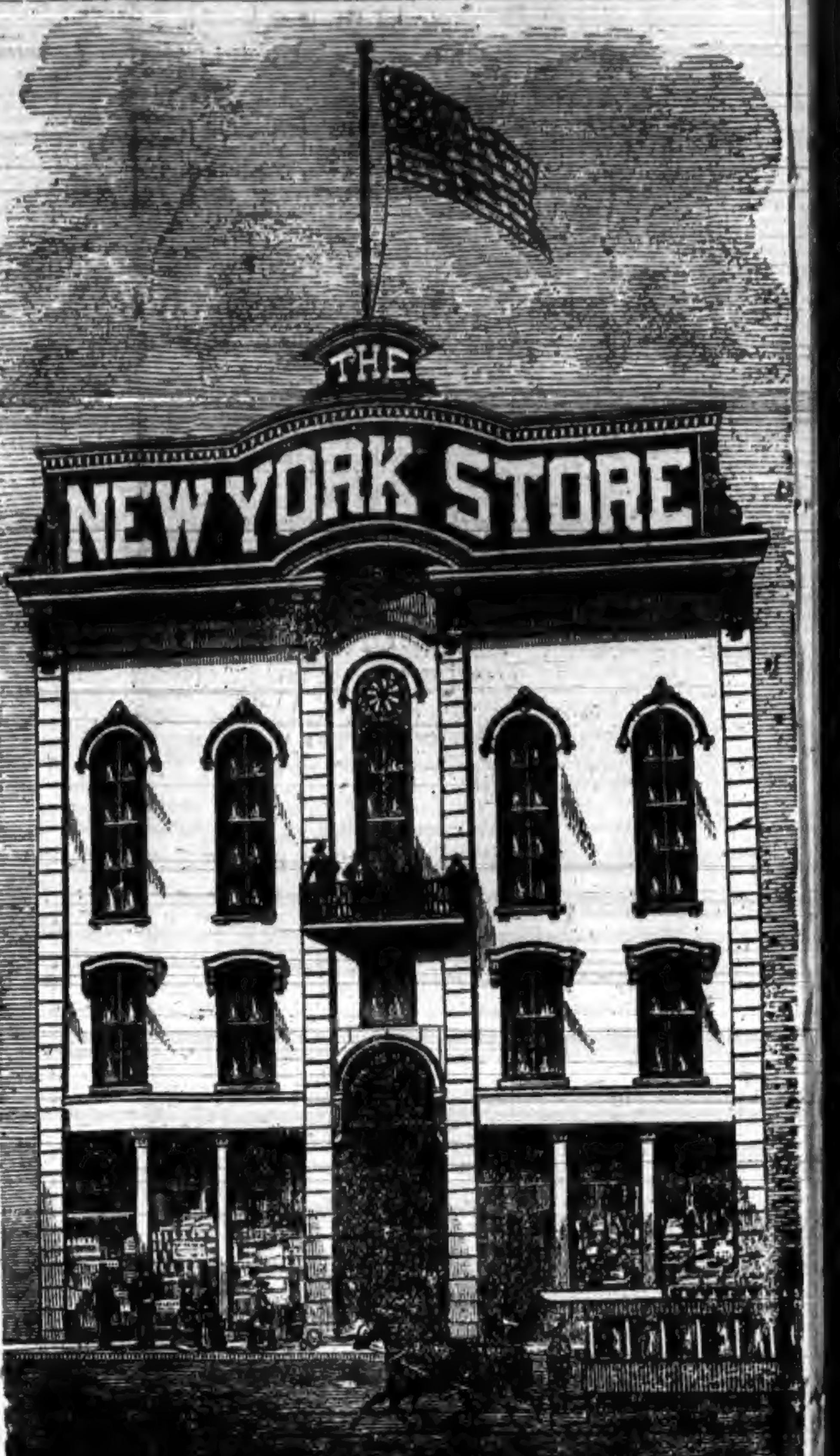

ROOT & COMPANY!

Invite the attention this week, to a number of new patterns of Body Brussels Carpets, English Tapestry Carpets, Extra three ply Carpet, Extra super Ingrain Carpets. Also to their elegant line of low and medium priced Carpets, at 25, 35, 40 and 50 and 60c per yard, and to the most extensive line of Floor and Table oil cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Matts, Lace and Fottingham Curtains, etc., to be found in the city. N. B.—This department of our busines being under the charge of an experienced carpet man, parties who favor us with their orders will be entirely satisfied with the manner they are filled.

HOSIERY! Now in stock a complete stock of English, German and Domestic Cotton Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's use, in every size and quality at extremely low prices Kid Gloves, Summer Gloves, and a full line now open for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, including Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, and our favorite "Perinot Gloves," both makes unsurpassed for perfect fit and durability.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT! Silk goods department. Men's ware department. Linen goods department. Cloak and Shawl department. Fancy goods department. Our corset department. Cotton goods department. Muslin and Underware department. Parasol department. Sun umbrella department.

Newly assorted this week at

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

AN ORDINANCE.

AN Ordiance providing for the issue of Bonds, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, and determining the price at which they may be sold, and the time at which they shall mature and the rate of interest they shall be at.

SECTION FIRST.

Whereas the Board of School Trustees of the Incorporated town of Auburn, did heretofore, to-wit, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, file with the Board of Trustees of said town a report verified by affidavit setting fourth that said Board of School Trustees had purchased a certain tract of land in said town of Auburn, in said report specifically described, as a sight for a school house in said town and that the said Board of School Trustees, propose to erect thereon a building to be used as a common school building, and that the estimated costs of said lot and building is three thousand dollars and that the said Board had not the means to pay for the same, Therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, there shall be issued by the said Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, BONDS of said town to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars, bearing date June 1st, A. D. 1875, drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable at the office of the Treasurer of said town, said bonds to be of the denomination as follows and maturing as follows viz: Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1878. Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1879, and ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1880, said Bonds to contain the provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of the said town of Auburn, each Bond to have coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest thereon.

SECTION TWO.

The said Bonds shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of said town and shall by him be sold from time to time as the necessities for payment of the purchase-money of said lots and the erection of said school building shall require.

SECTION THREE.

The said Bonds shall not be sold for a less amount than ninty-four cents for each dollar of said Bond.

SECTION FOUR.

This ordinance shall be enforced from and after the expiration of ten days from its publication in the Auburn COURIER.

JACOB WALBORN, Pres. Protem.
E. E. WILLIAMS, } B. of T.
F. D. RYAN, }
D. Z. HOFFMAN, }
F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

April 29.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

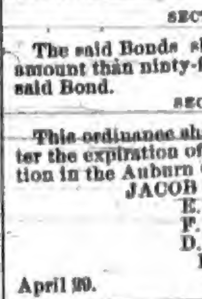

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The COURIER is now one of the best printed papers on the "course" and we ask our friends to try it a whack.

ELLSWORTH, AN-
DREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

{Seal.} JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. 2234

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecitions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.18	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.17	Hogs—dressed	..
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	35	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 70	Butter	.15
Potatoes	@ 80	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	15
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.07
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Green vegetables are abundant in our market.

You can all get ready to work out your road tax.

Geo. Patterson, has been sick for several days with quinsy.

It may be possible that this is spring. Who will swear to it?

Mr. Ensley, is putting an iron door, on his side of the hall.

Tom Hutchinson, of Fort Wayne, was in town over Sabbath.

The rain of the "season" was experienced last Sunday.

H. J. Long, and wife, were the guests of Mike Long, jr. last Sabbath.

There is a change in H. Bonds advertisement, this week, look elsewhere.

Enas Kuhlman, has the foundation laid for his new residence on Third st.

Mr. Michal Kline, is suffering very much from the inflamatory rheumatism.

CEDAR CREEK is at its top height just now, the water covering all the commons

Ellis Sommers, oldest son of J. C. Sommers, is lying very ill with the lung fever.

D. Z. Hoffman is putting up a fine residence right in the middle of the old Fort Wayne road.

We learn that a number of bridges have been washed away by the swollen streams.

A fine Poll Parrot for sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

A FESTIVE buzz saw at the stave factory took off several fingers for John Vandusky last Saturday.

Somebody went through the money drawer at the Woolen Mills yesterday noon. Mr. Porter is on the lad's track.

A FINE cow was swamped or drowned along cedar creek South of the lower bridge the other day.

Hon D. D. Pratt, was in town on Monday on his way to Washington, looking radiant and happy.

There is nobody in the world that will make an apology as soon as a woman. We know whereof we speak.

The Aveline house at Fort wayne has been greatly improved internally, and is now first class in every respect.

V. A. Beard, has added to his store room some very beautiful show cases. They were purchased at Abrights.

Court commences next week. How would you like to pay us a two dollar note—what you owe on the COURIER?

T. D. Gross fell from a trussle last Monday, while working with Mr. Ensley in the hall, hurting his ankle very badly

Constable Rosenberry, had a nice little chase after Johnny Picker, witness on the liquor trial, but Johnny's legs was the longest. No go.

Now is your time to buy your wall paper, and at the same time get a chance to draw a handsome picture at Houser's & Co.

Joe. Abright has received the show cases for his new store room, and they are bound to look city like when in their place.

THE building on Hebel's corner has been placed on wheels, and is going West, to grow up along side of the bank.

J. Showalter, has bought the stable on the rear end of Mr. Rush's lot, and is now moving it to his residence on Jackson street.

Frank Reynold, is building quite a commodious dwelling house, in Rainier & Headly's addition, in the North part of the city.

John Hebel is going west to grow up with the country. He'll do for the round house at Garret, if he don't meet with any misfortunes.

THE livery barn heretofore owned by E. E. Williams has been sold to parties from Huntertown. The gentlemen took possession last Friday.

Rev. Henry Johnson, the Minister engaged by the Presbyterian Church of this place, will preach next Sabbath morning and evening.

THE Puffenberger house is on wheels to be moved away to make room for a fine brick block, to be constructed by Mr. McIntyre, this summer.

At this season of the year, when wall paper is in demand, everybody should remember that Houser & Co., keeps a fine assortment at the lowest prices.

The Presbyterian social will meet at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Brandt, next Wednesday afternoon, May 19. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Scott, has a croquet ground at the north part of town, and "many are the boys that are waiting each night" to worry out their brain for the champion ship.

In Angola, H. F. Austin Lawrence Gates, Frank Cary and L. R. Williams were elected Trustees, Frank Olmstead, Clerk and Treasurer, Geo. W. Poland, Assessor.

A little girl only six years old was outraged in Madison county a few days ago. A young man named Samuel Moore is suspected, but was released on preliminary examination.

James Barclay is erecting a large handsome residence on Jackson street. There is common sense building such a house and we notice quite a number are using it in other parts of town.

Two cork-eyed dry goods clerks, from Kendallville, blowed and bellowed like comanche Indians over the effects of a solid glass of Buck beer. Heaven bless you Pat, you are a darling boy.

Dora Shepler, of Rush county, aged sixteen, became so worried by scolding in the family, that she attempted suicide by poison. At last accounts she was still living, but in a very critical condition-

Ryan & Mader have put a new hack on the road. It is quite attractive and looks like a good piece of workmanship.—Swihart, pulls the raine over the cream team which draws the vehicle.

Another heart rending scene, at midnight, on the briny deep, is reported. The Steamship Schiller. with over two hundred souls on board, was wrecked on the 8th inst, and only about fifteen persons were saved.

The Creek is so high that the water has overflowed, and is doing great damage to the fences, where it passes by farmes. Mich Houston's slaughter house may well be called "the Cottage by the sea."

Two men, A and B bought 100 acres of land at $100 per acre. Each paid $5,000. A took his share off the north side at $110 per acre. How much land did each get? How can the question be proved?

Charley Welsh, son of Rev. Mr. Welsh got his hand badly hurt while in the act of coupling cars, at the Saginaw depot, last week. A handkerchief doubled in the shape of a sling comes handy to him about now.

Cy Boughan, had a trial last Tuesday before Justice Widney, concerning the saloon business. Nothing was done in the afternoon, only a new trial granted and to-morrow the "crowd" goes to Fairfield center—the neck of the woods for brevity.

Mishter, says a German to us yesterday, I vas almost gone died making minself along a foot-back. Can you tell me where I find some dings to work at. Yes, sir, you can get work at the new jail building. Nixy, I vas learned of dot business two years already.

A RARE CHANCE.—Everybody buying too or more dollars' worth of goods at Houser & Cos. will get one ticket for the handsome picture called the "Old Oaken Bucket," to be given away on June 19th to the one holding the lucky ticket, at Houser's & Cos Bookstore.

The weather has been terrible moist during the last two weeks. Almost every day a shower has fallen until now every thing is saturated and farm work has been very much retarded. Unless fair weather comes soon our chances for a corn crop will be materially lessened.

THE Great Western Sensational show with their double exhibition, will show in our place on the 18th inst. Everyone who likes to see first class performers should attend. This circus is now on their 13th annual tour aided by good performers, music, &c

LAST Saturday a lady fell from a buggy, in front of Miller and Casebeer's store, hurting herself so badly that she could not get into the vehicle without assistance from the by-standers. She was preparing to seat herself, when one of the horses jerked the buggy, throwing the lady upon the ground striking fairly on her head and shoulders.

The Kendallville "Standard says;—Messrs. Altman, Miller & Co.. of Akron, Ohio. in the event of the location of the Coshocton railroad to Kendallville. propose erecting a branch of their Buckeye reaper works here, that will employ all the way from 300 to 500 hands.

We think Auburn will suit them better.

The young folks gave a reception for Rev. Mr. Fisher, last Tuesday evening, at the residence of Jno. L. Davis. It was unknown to Mr. F. until he reached the house. A good time was had, and some touching remarks, to the young folks who were assembled there, was delivered by the above gentleman.

Rev. A. Marine, of Fort Wayne, called on us yesterday He is regarded as one of the most eminent divines as well as one of the most popular lecturers in the state. His lecture on "Self made Men," seems to be in great demand, from the frequent visits he makes to this part of the country. We hope he will be engaged to deliver it here at no distant day.

A row was had at Hebel's Saloon, last night, wherein Geo. Abbot was terribly hammered, by three Germans. Jno. Hebel and Ludwick holding Abbot down while Fred Schumaker gave him several heavy blows on the head with a faust. Some parties rushed in and stoped their fiting. We have not heard what caused the starting of the row.

We are beginning to believe that the great Plymouth preacher is guilty. We are almost ready to say that he is a fool if he isn't. We have never doubted the Bible story about that good man who left his coat tail in the hands of a woman who tried to corner him, but we'll be hanged if we believe the Brooklyn preacher could possibly be innocent when so many women have been hugging and kissing him.

Question in Arithmetic—Twelve persons stopped at a hotel over night. On asking their bill the next morning, they found it to be twelve dollars. The old men paid $4 each, the old woman $2 each, the young men paid 50 cents each, and the young women paid 25 cents each How many old men, how many old women, how many young men, how many young women were there traveling in this crowd?

A woman entered a shoe store the other day to purchase a pair of shoes, accompined by her son, a boy of twelve. While she was trying on the shoes he found some boy's boots, and he said to her.

"Come mar, buy me a pair."

"Now, Henry, shut up," she returned in a decided tone. "You know father told you only last night that you could have his boots in two weeks more, and there isn't but one patch on 'em."

Capt. J B. White of the Fort Wayne, Fruit House, was elected an Alderman of that city last week. If there is one person more than another who we would like to have for our dad, it would be the Captain. They are very peculiar in conferring favors in our neighboring town. You can't be county clerk, but then you may be Alderman, even if you don't want to be. Capt. White will make a good counciiman, but the misfortune is he takes the place of an excellent officer Mr. Hamilton. There are other wards the Captain could represent better than they are now represented.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

Elizabth Deter to W. Bishop, S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 10 Richland.	$1,000
J. Stafford to W. L. & M. L. Meese, lots 10 & 11 McFarland ad Auburn	$600
G. Ensley to J. Zook tot 10 Ensley 2nd ad Auburn	$325.
A. Porter to S. Inman pt lot 0 Danforts ad Butler	$1,035.
C. C. Buss to D. F. Heckathorn und ½ of track N W ¼ Sec 8 Smithfield	$850.

The Albion "New Era" says: The Corn and Flour Exchange, of the Baltimore have at last got the correct idea in relation to Noble county wheat, and have established special grades to correspond. The wheat grown in this section of the country is not gradable with that of the eastern states, as Red or White; but is of special qualities, which is now designated as "mixed Amber." This will hereafter be graded, according to cleanliness; as No. 1 or No. 2 Mixed Amber—both of which will command a higher price than No. 2 Red. The rule here indicated will be followed in receiving grain at the Albion Elevator.—

Another change has been made in the Cowan notice.

FROM SEDAN—Mr. H. S. Hine is now at our town repairing his old store house Mr. J. Blainey, of Auburn, has been engaged to do the plastering. The building will be occupied by Mr. Gonser, of Waterloo.

The Sedan Base Ball Club is now organized and are ready to receive and send challenges. They will challenge the Waterloo club to play a match game at Green's Corners next Saturday.

Bateman & McIntyre are manufacturing the Express Washing-machine which excells all others.

Our young lawyer has returned from Spencerville where he has been visiting friends.

R. A. G.

WE learn that Wm. Hoffman, living about two miles north of the city, has gone insane. He was noticed first by one of the neighbors, where he called and made the remark "That the Lord had told him he must canvass for a Bible." This was considered a rather strange remark, but nothing was more thought of because he is usually reticent in his business affairs. A short time afterward he was noticed in the yard tearing the clothes from his person in a furious manner. He continued getting worse for some hours, and it took several persons to manage him. His insanity is caused from too close an application to study.

MR EDITOR: Allow me through the columns of your paper, to thank the young people of Auburn, for the pleasant entertainment, and happy surprise, given me at the residence of our esteemed citizens Mr. and Mrs. Jno. L. Davis, on last Tuesday evening. It is with heart-felt gratitude that we receive this expression of kindly feeling, and friendship, from those in whom we take an especial interest. It is doubely pleasing when the circumstances that called it forth are considered. May a happy bright, and prosperous future be the lot of you all, is the sincerer wish of your true friend.

J. E. FISHER.

Go to F. N. Wright & Co., to buy your building material. Genoa snow-flake Lime, in quantities of ten bbls. or more, per bbl., $1.10. Louisville Cement, per bbl. $2.75. Godfrey and Brothers Calcined Plaster, per bbl., $3.25. Plastering Hair, per bushel, 35 cts Stony Point Cut Stone, per car, $21.00. Davis Chambers & Co., strictly pure Lead. Try it. It is the boss.

Lumber.
Shingles.
Lath.
Sash, Doors and Blinds at prices that can't help but suit you.

This company is bound to give Auburn a benefit of low prices. We mean business, and if you don't believe it come and see us.

F. N. WRIGHT & Co.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN—We are indebted to Superintendent Barns, says the "Waterloo Press," for the following official statement of the enumeration of school children, in the different townships and incorporated towns in the county, on the first day of the present month. Several localities present an unaccountable falling off, but the entire county, taken together, exhibits a very gratifying increase:

TOWNS, ETC.	1874	1875	GAIN	LOSS
Butler	362	391	29	...
Jackson	422	441	19	...
Concord	511	516	5	...
Newville	288	307	19	...
Stafford	200	197	...	3
Wilmington	502	555	53	...
Union	340	374	34	...
Richland	673	672	...	1
Fairfield	522	512	...	10
Smithfield	585	560	...	25
Franklin	453	406	...	47
Troy	224	234	10	...
Waterloo	510	547	37	...
Auburn	446	505	59	...
Butler	332	(not reported)		

Great Western Sensation.

That most mighty and pompous landlard who strutted and pursed out his paunch to such swelling proportions because the school ma'ams soiled his pottery has again come to the front. I posted up some bills of our show which is to take place in Auburn on the 18th, whereupon his majestic Swineship pulled them down and tore them into a thousand pieces. Nevertheless we are going to show. Our varieties will take place and among the newest novel attraction and side-splitting scenes of our "sensation" will be an effigy, properly dressed out, who will strut about overlooking his hotel and sing about the school ma'ams. Let all turn out and they will see the old fellow rigged out in all his trimmings. We shall give special time and be at a great outlay of money in order to properly represent this character.

O. HAMILTON.

ONE of the nicest things in the world is law. Several "reformed drunkards" hoop up some of the saloon men every time the weather is too bad for "squash" planting, and have every infant in the burg subpoenead to appear forthwith and tell what State and county he lives in, and a few more questions of about the same importance. If it was'nt for the quil and gray hairs around the desk, one would think that a game of "base tag" was about to begin. They are all after the temperance banner, but these boys who have to work hard every day foot the bills as a general thing. One of our hands was taken from the office a half day for simply nothing, and knew no more about Cy Baughan's business than a hog does about skating. This way of doing things makes a great deal of trouble sometimes, and we think if some of these old lallagags would keep their own affairs in good shape, and not meddle so much with their fellow man, they would stand double the chance to see that far off country, where they will be at rest and the saloon busines ausgespeiled.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.

The Future.

The following is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," was first published in 1488, and re-published in 1541. All the events predicted in it, except the last two lines, which relate to the future, have already come to pass. A young lady in Ohio sends us this remarkable production which is as follows:

Carriages without horses shall go
And accidents shall fill the world with woe,
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do;
How strange, yet shall be true,
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat,
Gold shall be found and found,
In a land that's not now known
Fire shall yet more wonders do;
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Why did'nt the old lady make it 1821. It would rhyme just as well, and then the whole thing would have been past by this time. Between the Millerites and old women we are kept on the rack about all the time. Let us have peace

THE Amateur Dramatic Troup of Albion, presented the drama of the "Ticket of Leave Man" last Saturday evening, at Ensley Hall. A terible spell of weather took place about five o'clock, and from that time on during the night, copious showers fell in quick succession This prevented a large attendance, yet a very good audience assembled, and everything went off pleasantly. Of course there were imperfections—what amateur troupe has them not? There were several characters well represented Mr. & Mrs. Green Jones, excelling in this respect. May Edwards had the form and expression but did not throw as much life into the character as it will admit of. Hawkshaw was good, and Bob Brierly ordinarly well rendered. In the bar-room scene where Brierly discovers Hawkshaw where the finest effect in the whole piece can be produced, Bob was too tame. Maltby was not the jovil, blustering fellow, as he should have been. Mrs. Willoughby was excellent, and Sam, Moss and Dalton good.—The hall is a bad one in acoustics and it requires an effort to be heard distinctly. But take it all in all they did well, and showed some good dramatic talent.

The New Washing Machine.

The washing machine to which we referred last week, was given a trial at the Swineford House last Saturday, to ascertain its merits, in this important branch of domestic economy. We watched the operation with a good deal of interest, as we felt that if the machine performed all that was claimed for it, then our wives and daughters could hail the dawning of a new era. Forty-eight pieces of soiled linen were put into a tub of water, and the force pump put to work upon them. The working of the pump is the easiest part of the washing more so than ringing them through a clothes ringer. The machine, which weighs about five pounds, consists of a handle like a broom stick, with a small cylinder at the end, containing a valve, which forces the water down when pressed upon, and up when pulled out.—This machine is set around over the clothes, as they lie in the tub, and pressed down into the water, and drawn out. This is the whole operation of washing In thirty minutes the thirty-eight pieces were washed white as wool, and on the line. This includes a first water, then a second water brought to a boil, then rinsed, then blued, and finally wrung and placed on the line.

There is no doubt in our mind as to its being the best washing machene now extant. It will save time and labor, and do as good washing as by hand. You see it work and you will pronounce it the most simple and yet the most thorough in its work, of anything yet presented. Maj. Nelson the manager is here with several teams, and is stopping at the Swineford House. He asks no money until you are satisfied, and never takes any notes.

We learn that Union and Smithfield grangers have consolidated.

Wall paper of every variety and price at Houser & Cos' Bookstore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb Co., Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows; The south part of lot No. eight (8) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb County, Ind.

May 10 JOHN A. HAWS.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garret City, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell Spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows, to-wit: Lot twenty-four (24) block seventeen (17) in the original plot of the town of Garret, in said county and state.

May 10 ROBERT BELL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold.—The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds (⅔) of lot No. one (1) in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

May 6.—3w

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875 for license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the east part of the west half of lot No. 29, in the original plat of incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

CHARLES FOX.

May 6.—3w

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold.—The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot No. 4, in Danforth's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6—3w ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north part of lot No. 1, A. McMullin's first addition to the village of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6—3w ALLEN McKEE.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said Co. commencing on Monday the 7th day of June 1875 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the middle one-third of town lot No. Twenty-seven (27) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6—3w JOHN HEBEL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875 for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit:

Commencing at a point two chains and ninety-five links west, and thirty links north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of sec. thirtythree, township thirtyfour, north of range twelve east, from thence north two chains, thence west one chain, thence south two chins, thence east one chain to the place of beginning, situated in county and State before mentioned.

WILLIAM A. MENSCH.
WILLIAM H. MOORE

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, Union tp. DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which we desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety-five (95) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen feet (18) west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundary line of said lot to the south boundary line of said lot thence west twenty-two (22) feet thence north to the north boundary line of said lot thence east twenty-two (22) feet to the place of beginning in said township, county and state.

SIMON J. LOCK.
MASON LONG.

May 10

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A FIRE at Montpelier, Vt., last week, destroyed $114,000 worth of property....The United States Hotel at Saratoga, N. Y., has been sold under a foreclosure for $350,000.... Miss Ida Greeley, eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, was married in New York city, last week, to Col. Nicholas Smith, late of the army....Boston has been raised to the dignity of a metropolitan see in the Catholic Church, and the title of Archbishop conferred upon Bishop Williams, of that city. The ceremonies were participated in by Cardinal McCloskey and the Papal embassy.

FOUR children were drowned in East river, opposite New York, last week, by the capsizing of a scow.

A SUIT has been brought against the city of Boston by the assignees in bankruptcy of the estate of Mr. Armstrong, whose store was blown up to prevent the spread of the great fire, to recover $70,000, the value of his stock and unexpired lease. No one has been found to acknowledge the responsibility for blowing up the premises.

AT an election of officers of the New York Chamber of Commerce recently, the ticket headed of Hon. George Opdyke was defeated, S. D. Babcock receiving 167 votes to 109 for Opdyke. The annual dinner took place in the evening, at which Hon. Fernando Wood made the principal speech upon the future of the metropolis. He spoke of the necessity for cheap transportation, increased terminal facilities, low tolls, quick transit, and diminished taxation.

THE WEST.

A NUMBER of fishing smacks were wrecked on the east shore of Lake Michigan, near St. Joseph, during the gale of the 29th ult., and several lives were lost....The Chicago *Times* prints extensive reports as to the condition of the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio. As a whole the prospect is the reverse of encouraging. The extreme cold weather and the long-continued drought have injured both the spring and winter wheat considerably, and a short crop—probably not more than one-half the usual quantity—is expected. In a few localities farmers hope to harvest an average crop. ....The embryonic grasshopper is having a serious time in Minnesota. Numerous reports are received going to show that the severe winter, though bearing hard on the sufferers from last year's devastations of the pest, has at the same time proved a great blessing in that it has so frozen up the myriads of eggs deposited by the insects that the power to germinate has been lost.

A KILLING frost visited various parts of the Northwest on the 2d inst., doing considerable damage to the wheat, and in some cases entirely killing the fruit buds.....Janesville, Wis., was visited by a $60,000 conflagration last week. ....Two of the robbers implicated in the robbery of the train at Gad's Hill, Mo., last fall, have been arrested. The ringleader escaped.

THE concern started some weeks ago in Indianapolis, for the purpose of furnishing ready-printed paper to weekly newspapers, and known as the Indiana Newspaper Union, has suspended....John S. Coulter, an old Leavenworth (Kansas) printer, recently committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was Treasurer of the Typographical Union, and for failure to properly account for the moneys in his possession was expelled from the order, which so preyed upon his mind that he concluded to end his troubles in death.

AT a game of base ball in St. Louis, on Thursday last, between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the St. Louis club, the latter won by a score of 10 to 0....During last winter, a notorious woman, named Mollie Prescott, of St. Louis, hired the Temple Hall, to deliver a lecture on the "Social Evil." The owner of the hall, discovering her character, refused the use of the premises, and refunded the rent money. The woman brought suit for $1,000, and last week the court awarded her $70 and costs.

WASHINGTON.

JOHN T. HEARTLEY has resigned his position as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and the President has named as his successor Curtis S. Burnham, a wealthy Kentuckian and personal friend of Secretary Bristow....The Supreme Court has decided the Faragut prize case in favor of the claimants.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has given directions to the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $5,000,000 gold during the month of May....The public debt was decreased $2,325,-346 during the month of April. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,132,177,050	
Five per cent. bonds	580,352,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,712,829,800
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000	
Matured debt	19,559,140	
Legal tenders	378,123,492	
Certificates of deposit	47,865,000	
Fractional currency	43,809,565	
Coin certificates	22,403,300	
Total without interest		492,201,358
Total debt		$2,239,268,298
Total interest		35,626,178
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$94,625,669	
Currency	1,096,375	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit	47,865,000	
Total in the Treasury		$ 143,587,044
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,131,309,431
Decrease of debt in April		2,325,346
Decrease since June 30, 1874		11,778,809
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	$	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		2,292,470
Interest paid by the United States		26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		5,946,460
Balance of interest paid by United States		20,318,458

A SPECIAL dispatch to a Chicago paper states that the internal revenue and customs receipts are dropping off at a very discouraging rate; so that they will fail to pay the current expenditure of the government by several millions of dollars. From every prospect now, it is more probable that the revenue will fall off still further....Senor Mantilla, who represented the Spanish Republic at Washington, during its existence, has presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Alfonso, King of Spain.

J. G. HESTER, a special agent under the Department of Justice, and known in connection with the political arrests in Alabama, has been dismissed.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has commenced cutting down the working force in his department. Some twenty people—a good proportion of them being ladies—have been dismissed from Gen. Spinner's office.

THE SOUTH.

GOV. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has commenced suit against Charles Clinton, Auditor of the State, and the securities in his special bond, for about $475,000 withheld and unaccounted for by him....The city of Nashville, Tenn., was the other day the scene of a most blood-curdling tragedy. A negro named Joe Reed shot and instantly killed Policeman Robert Frazier, while in the execution of his duty as an officer. The murderer was arrested and taken to jail, but so incensed were the citizens at the unprovoked murder that they marched on the jail and broke into Reed's cell. He was seized, a rope fastened around his neck, and hurried to the suspension bridge, from which he was thrown, not with the intention of hanging, but, the rope breaking, he fell to the rocks beneath, ninety feet, and from thence into the river. He was shot once on the way and again at the bottom.

JUDGE BROOKS, of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, N. C., in charging the Grand Jury, said the Civil Rights bill, in its criminal aspect, which was the only shape in which it could come before the Grand Jury, was unconstitutional and void.

Two New Orleans editors, Isaac N. Stoutemeyer and L. M. Finley, recently quarreled, and a challenge was given and accepted to fight with rifles at forty paces; but as they were both first-class shots, friends interfered, and the duel was averted.

BEN HILL has been elected to Congress from the Ninth District of Georgia, in place of McMillan, deceased.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.—With the conclusion of Tracy's testimony the defense "rested," and the prosecution began their rebutting evidence. Mr. John Swinton, formerly of the New York *Times*, testified that Tilton walked with him on foot in the Communist procession of 1872, and did not ride in a carriage with Woodhull, or carry a banner. The plaintiff's lawyers expressed a willingness that Mrs. Tilton should be sworn, but Mr. Evarts declined to profit by the suggestion.

EIGHTIETH DAY.—Just before the opening of the court, Mrs. Tilton caused something of a sensation by rising in her seat, and, handing Judge Neilson a paper, requesting him to read it aloud in court. The Judge stated that he would take the matter under advisement. The contents of the paper were not made public. Several witnesses were examined, nearly all of whom swore that Tilton did not march in the Roussel procession with the Woodhulls. Franklin Woodruff, one of Moulton's partners, was called, and contradicted Gen. Tracy's testimony in several particulars.

EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.—Mrs. Tilton's letter to Judge Neilson was a declaration of her own innocence and an appeal to be heard in her own behalf. Judge Neilson replied that Tilton was a competent witness against a third party because there is no express statute in the way; but Mrs. Tilton was not allowed to testify against her husband because the New York law of May 10, 1867, declares a wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against her husband. However, Mrs. Tilton derives all the benefit of having her appeal published, while at the same time escaping the perilous pitfalls of unsympathetic cross-examination.

EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.—Stephen Pearl Andrews and Henry C. Bowen were the only witnesses who testified in rebuttal. Andrews testified that Mrs. Woodhull derived the facts in the scandal case from Mrs. Cady Stanton before Tilton was introduced. John Wood, the printer of Mrs. Woodhull's paper, testified that the scandal article was not set up until long after the colored witness, Woodleigh, swore he saw slips of it with Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull. Andrews wrote the article, and his information came from Mrs. Stanton. Bowen was then called and contradicted Beecher on several material points. He swore that he had discharged Tilton before the latter demanded the preacher's abdication; that Beecher had no hand in the removal of Tilton, and that there was no cause for remorse on the part of Beecher for Tilton's downfall. Witness remembered the tripartite agreement, and the payment of the $7,000 check, and there was no connection between these two matters. Bowen also testified point blank that the letter from Tilton to Beecher demanding the latter's abdication of the Plymouth pulpit, of which he (Bowen) was the bearer, was delivered at Freeland's, whereas Mr. Beecher swore that the note was delivered at his own house.

EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.—Mr. Bowen resumed the witness stand. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Evarts, but adhered to his story with remarkable pertinacity. His amendments to the tripartite agreement, as explained by him, showed that he shrewdly avoided committing himself to an avowal of Beecher's innocence of the charges laid at his door. He simply "withdrew" them; and in place of declaring the innuendoes false, he "regretted having made them." His settlement with Tilton was simply a business arrangement, and was not promoted or retarded by what Beecher did, nor did it have the slightest relation to the matters in controversy between Beecher and Tilton.

POLITICAL.

THE election for city officers in Indianapolis passed off very quietly and resulted in a victory for the Republicans, giving them the Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, Assessor, and seven out of thirteen Councilmen.

THE President has appointed ex-Senator D. D. Pratt, of Indiana, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Douglass, removed.

HON. J. B. MCCREARY has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Kentucky.

A WASHINGTON correspondent announces that Congressman Milton Saylor, of Cincinnati, who has not hitherto been publicly mentioned in that connection, is known to be a candidate for the Speakership....Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway has now in his possession the back pay of but two members of the late House of Representatives—Kellogg, of Connecticut, and McKee, of Mississippi. Neither of these persons have drawn their pay or covered it into the Treasury, and it could at any time be recovered from the government by the members or their heirs.

GENERAL.

THE schooner Margaret Crocker, from Tahiti for San Francisco, was recently lost at sea, and sixteen persons perished.

AN effort is being made at Washington to indict editor Dana for libeling ex-Gov. Shepherd, but it is not probable that Dana can be brought to the capital.

A STATEMENT of the losses of the insurance companies by the Oshkosh fire, prepared by a committee appointed to adjust the same, shows the total to be $759,300.

THE boiler of the steamer Senator exploded at Portland, Oregon, last week, killing the Captain, Purser, and a number of the crew.... The Portage bridge on the Erie railroad, said to be the largest wooden bridge in the world, was burned last week.

FOREIGN.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, England, has been the scene of another fearful colliery explosion, resulting in the destruction of upward of forty human lives....A Paris telegram announces the death of Count Waldeck, the famous painter and traveler, at the extraordinary age of 110 years.

A BERLIN telegram states that the last Belgian note is highly satisfactory to Germany, and terminates the controversy.....Advices from Cuba report the insurgents successful in two engagements....French and English gunboats are ordered to the banks of Newfoundland, to prevent the threatened trouble between the fishermen of each nation this summer.

REPORTS from Europe state that crops have been damaged to some extent by sharp frosts and short allowance of rain. In England corn threatens to be late, whatever may be its bulk. In France wheat and rye have already suffered. In Russia the sowers have actually been beaten off by the snow....Some 200,000 persons are brought together weekly to hear the American evangelists, Moody and Sankey, in England.... The gold diggings at Cape Coast, Africa, are "panning out" pretty well. A consignment of the precious metal, valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, has just arrived in England, some of the nuggets weighing nine pounds.

THE Kingdom of Hayti contributes another revolution. An insurrection has broken out at Port au Prince, and forty foreigners have been killed....Another would-be assassinator of Bismarck has been arrested in Berlin. He was prowling around the mansion of the Prince with a loaded pistol in his pocket....The London *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs (May 5) that the most serious minds believe that war between France and Germany is impending.

A RATHER heated discussion took place in the British Parliament the other night. Disraeli was desirous of having some bills passed, on which action had been delayed by the tactics of the opposition. The Premier stated that Parliament would possibly be prorogued in July. ....Cholera prevails to some extent in India. ....The Spanish government has paid to Mr. Cushing, in Madrid, the entire balance due on the Virginius indemnity, anticipating the payment by several months.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Important Decision—The Supreme Court Declares that Congress has the Power to Regulate Inter-State Commerce.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding the capitation case between the State of Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, went somewhat outside of the record to give an opinion upon the general power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. The decision cannot fail to attract attention throughout the country, as it practically anticipates a case in the Granger interests, and decides that Congress under the Constitution has the power to regulate commerce between the States. The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio road was a claim of Maryland for $500,000 from that road under a provision of the charter of that road which provides that a certain capitation tax should be annually paid to the State in consideration of the charter. The railroad entered the plea that the provision is unconstitutional in that it is an impediment placed by Maryland in the way of commerce, and an obstruction to the passage of citizens of other States through Maryland. The Supreme Court ruled that the agreement to pay the capitation tax is a valid contract, and not unconstitutional. The passage in the decision relative to the general power of Congress over transportation is something in the nature of an *obiter dictum*. The Court, in substance, says: It is often difficult to draw the line between the power of State over commerce and the provision of the Constitution. It is indisputable that the State cannot impede commerce in their attempts to regulate it. The question practically is where the regulation of commerce of a State ends and the obstruction to travel begins. The chief remedy of the public against excessive tolls is in competition. The question whether Congress has the power to regulate inter-State commerce has occupied the most powerful minds of the country. This power was exercised in completing the old Cumberland road and the Pacific railroad. It is to be hoped that no occasion will again arise to make the exercise of this power necessary, and that the States will not be so regardless of their own interests as to endeavor to impose restrictions upon travel. If the States do this they may expect that Congress, to protect the citizens of the nation, will exercise to the utmost degree its constitutional power to control inter-State commerce. The progress of merchandise must be unimpeded. Commercially, this is one country, and the general interest of the whole country demands that there shall be no interference with the due progress of commerce. No local interests can be permitted to interfere with this great principle, but the rights of the States must also be protected. Hence, the court decides that the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was a legitimate, reasonable, and constitutional contract with the State. The opinion is unanimous, with the exception of Justice Miller, who dissents. His dissent goes to the points of the main case, however, and does not refer to the general statement as to the power of Congress over inter-State commerce.

Giant Powder.

The use of giant powder in blowing up the ice on the river in this city, says the Rochester (N. Y.) *Express*, has attracted considerable attention to this dangerously powerful explosive, as many are anxious about its composition and qualities.

Its proper name is Dynamite, but it is better known in this country as Giant Powder. No. 1 contains 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, 24 per cent. of infusorial earth. No. 2 has much less of nitro-glycerine, and the deficiency is supplied by niter, saltpeter and rosin. It looks like dirty corn meal, and gives no sign to the eye of the resistless power it contains. It does not explode like gunpowder, but the entire mass, however large, bursts at once, as if each recoil of each grain took place at the same instant. It shatters the hardest rock as if it were the most fragile of things, and rends wrought iron and steel as if they were rags. The lightest charge of it in the heaviest rifle or ordnance, tears the gun into a thousand pieces. It is as good in water as out. The only practicable means of exploding it is by a large and powerful percussion cap. Strange to say fire and heat will not explode it; it can be poured on a red hot plate, or a red hot poker can be thrust into it and it will not explode; or it can be thrown from any height upon rocks until the boxes are broken, and it will not explode.

The secret of its safety lies in the fact that the absorbent is soft, compressible and elastic, whereby the powder becomes a cushion on which all blows are defended. Hence the greater the quality, the greater the safety.

THEY sometimes pick 3,500 oranges from a single tree in Florida.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Matters in the money market remain without any important change. The offerings of currency are quite large, and there is no trouble experienced in obtaining favors for A 1 paper at 10 per cent. interest. Eastern exchange, 50@75c premium. Government bonds firm and in good demand, with values steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have attracted considerable attention from speculators during the past week, and an extensive speculative business was transacted. The markets, however, have been very unsettled, values being subject to frequent and quite severe fluctuation. Generally speaking, however, the prevailing feeling has been one of firmness, and the closing quotations invariably show an advance as compared with the figures current at the opening. The movement has been mainly on speculative account, and the movements of operators were governed more by local speculative influences, and the manipulations of local speculators had more to do with the subsequent changes in values than the advices from Liverpool and New York. It was a well-known fact that all the markets had been largely discounted for May delivery, and as these contracts approached maturity there was a general desire on the part of the short sellers to provide for them, the active competition between this interest being the principal cause of the subsequent advance. True the receipts were large, but this fact had only a nominal influence on the market, as the daily arrivals were generally intended for delivery on previous sales. Shippers were buying with more freedom than during the preceding week. The corn trade attracted a large attendance of operators, and, at times, was quite excited. During Saturday the markets were weak, and about 1c decline was sustained on wheat and corn—the deliveries on May contracts being liberal, while parties having grain coming to them were selling out, showing a disposition to realize. There was more doing in June and July, operators preferring the deferred options.

The following tables shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.01½@1.01¾	$1.04½@1.05½
No. 2, seller May	1.01¼@1.02⅝	@1.04½
No. 2, seller June	1.03½@1.05	@1.07⅜
No. 2 corn, cash	.71 @ .71½	.76 @ .76½
No. 2 corn, seller May	.73½@ .74½	.75 bid
No. 2 corn, seller June	.73⅞@ .75½	.77 bid
No. 2 oats, cash	.61½@ .62½	.62½@ .62¾
No. 2 oats, seller May	.61½@ .62	.62½@ .62¾
No. 2 oats, seller June	.62½@ .62½	.63½@ .63⅜
No. 2 rye, cash	1.01½	@1.07
No. 2 barley, cash	1.26 @1.29	1.30 @1.32
No. 2 barley, s. May	1.21 @1.23	@1.25
No. 3 barley, cash	1.18	@1.17

LIVE STOCK.

The continued heavy receipts of cattle had a depressing effect—the market ruling weak, and 20@40c per 100 lbs lower; closing at $5.00@5.70 for fair to good, and $5.75@6.30 for choice; extra, $6.40@6.75; stockers, $4.00@5.00; butchers' cattle, $3.50@5.50; hogs fairly active, but lower; Yorkers, $7.40@7.55; heavy, $7.80@8.50; extra, $8.75@9.00; sheep dull; shorn, $3.50@5.25; wooled, $5.25@6.50.

PROVISIONS.

The movement was light in this market during the week, and transactions were chiefly in the way of transfers of contracts from one month to another, and the differences paid were 25@30c per brl on mess pork, 20c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c on all kinds of meats. The orders received on shipping account were light, but the bulk of the stock is held by strong parties, and the depression was but slight. The market closed quiet at $21.95@22.00 cash, $22.05 seller May, $22.25@22.30 seller June, and $22.50@22.60 seller July. Cash lard quiet at $15.55; seller May $15.55@15.57½; seller June $15.75@15.77½, and seller July nominal at $15.95@15.97½.

PRODUCE.

The demand was again urgent for butter during the week, and the arrivals and offerings were light. Prices were firm, and all fresh-made lots sold readily. Quotations ranged at 11@12½c for roll; 14@18c for fair to choice packed in lots, and 22@25c in a retail way. Broom corn was not so active, but prices remain steady and firm at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, 9@10c for inferior brush, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beans were dull at $1.75@1.85 for good to choice Eastern medium, and $1.00@1.75 for Western, according to quality. Beeswax was quiet at 26@28c for good to prime yellow. Prime old factory cheese was in good demand and firm at 15@16c, but common grades were dull at 12@13c; new sold at 13@14c. There was a fair demand for choice sweet cider at $5.75@6.00 per brl, but common and sour was dull at $3.00@4.00. Cranberries were dull at $6.00@8.00 for soft to good cultivated, per barrel, and $3.50@3.75 for one bushel boxes. Dried peas slow at $2.00@2.10 for choice green, and $1.75@1.80 for marrowfat. Eggs closed steady at 15@15½c. Choice turkey tail feathers in demand at 30@35c, but fine body were unsalable; live geese feathers quotable at 48@52c, and chicken at 3@5c. Apples remain dull at $2.00@2.25 per brl in lots for choice, and $2.75@3.25 in a retail way. Hides easy at 8c for green salted, and 12@12½c for calf. Hops quiet at 33@40c for new from first hands. Honey, slow sale at 20@25c for good to choice in combs, and 10@14c for strained. Hay was in fair demand and steady at $16@18 for timothy, $12@14 for prairie and $9@10 for slough, according to quality. Poultry was in good request at 10@12c per lb for chickens, and $4.25@4.75 per doz. Turkeys sold at 17@18c per lb, and ducks at $4.25@4.50 per doz. Potatoes firm at 95c for choice Eastern peachblows in car lots, and $1.00@1.05 from store; Eastern early rose 75@80c, and Western peachblows 80@85c per bu. Tallow was dull at 8@8½c. There was no demand for vegetables, and sales were slow at $2.00@2.50 per brl for onions; 35@50c per brl for rutabaga turnips, and $1.00 per brl for carrots and beets. Veal in moderate request at 3@8c, according to quality.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was an unusually active business transacted in Hungarian seed during the week, and prices were considerably higher. The movement in the other kinds of seed was not so active, although a firm feeling prevailed and a general improvement was noticeable. Sales of timothy ranged at $2.00@2.45 for common to choice. Clover sold at $6.50@7.00 for medium, and closed at about $6.85 for prime. Flax quotable at $1.80@1.90 for good to prime crushing. Hungarian sold at $1.35@1.62½ and closed at about $1.60 for prime. Sales of millet were reported at $1.75@1.80 for prime. There was but little demand for highwines, and the market was very quiet, holders asking $1.14, without buyers.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was a fair demand for the different descriptions of cooperage, and the market was steady at about former prices. Offerings moderate. Pork barrels quotable at $1.10@1.15. Lard tierces $1.30@1.35. Pork barrel staves $18.00@22.00 per 1,000, and lard tierce staves $20.00@28.00 per 1,000. Whisky barrels quotable at $1.90@2.00 each, and whisky barrel staves at $25.00@30.00 per 1,000. Flour barrels about 50@53c each. The arrivals of lumber were quite liberal by cargoes, but the demand as yet is light and sales were slow. Quotations were $9.00@15.00 per M for strips and boards, $8.50@8.75 for post and scantling and $1.75 for lath. Trade was rather light in wood, but prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at $7.50 per cord for hickory and maple at the yards, $6.50 for beech, and $6.00 for slabs.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	11 @ 13
HOGS—Dressed	8 @ 10
COTTON	16 @ 17
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 70 @ 4 95
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 19 @ 1 21
No. 1 Spring	1 25 @ 1 30
CORN	89 @ 91
OATS	75 @ 77
RYE	1 05 @ 1 07
PORK—New Mess	21 00 @22 00
LARD	15¼@ 15¾

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 40 @ 1 45
CORN—No. 2 New	74 @ 76
OATS—No. 2	63 @ 66
RYE—No. 2	1 08 @ 1 10
PORK—Mess	.. @22 25
LARD	14 @ 15
HOGS	7 00 @ 7 75
CATTLE	5 00 @ 6 25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 06 @ 1 08
No. 2	1 03 @ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	73 @ 75
OATS—No. 2	.. @ 60
RYE	1 16 @ 1 18
BARLEY—No. 2	1 30½@ 1 35

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 33 @ 1 35
CORN—New	77 @ 82
OATS	67 @ 69
RYE	1 24 @ 1 25
PORK—Mess	22 00 @23 00
LARD	15½@ 15¾

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 36 @ 1 38
Amber	1 32 @ 1 34
CORN	77 @ 79
OATS	67 @ 69

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 31 @ 1 33
Amber	.. @ 1 30
CORN—New	79 @ 80
OATS	67 @ 70

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
No. 2 Red	1 27 @ 1 29
CORN	76 @ 78
OATS	68 @ 70

Dinner.

Dinner, both in the nature and quantity of its components, must be regulated by the constitution and judgment of individuals; who, however, bearing in mind a constant and consistent discrimination with respect to aliments, should be careful to study the peculiarities of their constitution and digestive powers, and to adapt their diet to them. We may, however, very well add, that those who are chiefly employed in mental occupation, and not exposed to much bodily labor, require less animal food than such as are in the continual exercise of corporeal strength, and should consequently, avoid excess in that particular; with this exception, that an hysteric or hypochondriac tendency seems to require animal food, which, however, should be freely joined with the vegetable. We may here, also, properly remark, that no error is in this country more common or more dangerous than the neglect of bread.

This valuable edible is the safest, and most nutritious of vegetable aliments, and the best corrector of animal food; by its plentiful use alone, the bad consequences of an excess of the latter may be obviated. The tables of the French appear to be supplied as freely with animal food as those of the English; yet that people, by a greater use of bread and dried acid fruits, prevent the ill effects of a heavier diet, and preserve a cheerful buoyancy of spirits, to which the generality of our phlegmatic islanders are strangers. The English, therefore, who are so much devoted to animal food, should particularly moderate its effects by a liberal use of bread and other vegetable matter; since vegetable food is necessary to secure, not only health, but long life. In infancy and youth, we should be confined mostly to it; in manhood and the decline of life, we should more freely use animal nourishment; and in old age, we should return to the vegetable. Vegetables and milk, indeed, are strong antidotes to scurvy, and putrid and inflammatory fevers; nay, in the former disease, milk alone will frequently do more good than any other remedy.

He Bet Because the Odds Were Great.

A son of the faderland, says an exchange, went into Barney Galligan's saloon the other day and called for a drink. Barney observed how blooming he was with the "rosy" already, and shook his head, saying: "You have had enough." "Enough of whad, I guess?" asked the Teuton. "Enough to drink." "Who is running my machine, you or I?" "You are, and you are running it in the ground."

"I bade you ten dollars dat I am a liar," said he, slamming his hand down on the bar.

"There is no bet there," said Barney, smiling.

"Gife us a drink."

"No, you are drunk now."

"I bade you not."

"Well, I will bet you fifty dollars to one that you are drunk," said Barney, while quite a number of bystanders gathered around to see the fun.

"Good enough, I bade you," said he, pulling out fractional currency enough to make up a dollar. "Now, who will you leave it mid?"

"I'll leave it to yourself. Are you not drunk?"

"Yes, by jingoes, I am," said he, mournfully, "dake der dollar."

A friend of his happened to be in the crowd, and upbraided him for deciding against himself.

"But it was the druth."

"Well, supposing it was; what did you want to be fool enough to bet for, then?"

"I couldn't help it—der odds was so gread," he replied, turning away, more in sorrow than anger.

Jim Fenton on "Cupalos."

In Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks," in *Scribner* for May, Jim Fenton, the backwoodsman, pops the question and proposes to build a hotel. In the following passage we get at his ideas on the subject of ornamentation:

Jim's love had wrought a miracle in the night. He had said nothing about it to his architect, but it had lifted him above the bare utilities of a house, so that he could see the use of beauty. "Thar's one thing," said he, "that thar hain't none on us thought on; but it come to me last night. There's a place where the two ruffs come together that wants somethin', an' it seems to me it's a cupalo—somethin' to stan' up over the whole thing, and say to them as comes, 'Hallelujer!' We've done a good deal for house-keepin', now let's do somethin' for glory. It's jest like a ribbon on a bonnet, or a blow on a potato-vine. It sets it off, an' makes a kind o' Fourth o' July for it. What do ye say, little woman?"

The "little woman" accepted the suggestion, and admitted that it would at least make the building look more like a hotel.

Railways.

The total length of the railways in the United States is nearly 75,000 miles, or over three times the diameter of the earth. It would occupy a passenger five months' time, traveling night and day continuously, at an average speed of twenty miles an hour, to go once over all our railways. At the average speed of the fastest ocean steamers it would require eight months' time.—*Scientific American.*

WHAT tree usually stands number four anywhere? IV. (Ivy).

The British Parliament and the Press.

Mr. Sullivan, a member of the British House of Commons, a day or two since gave notice that, in order to bring about a change of the anomalous condition of the press and the House, he intended to daily notify the House of the presence of strangers. This seems somewhat singular in this country, where the legislative halls are free to the public. Theoretically, all persons except members and the necessary officers are excluded from the hall while the House of Commons is in session. There is a small gallery in the hall, fenced off by a wire grating. Admission to this gallery, which will seat but comparatively few persons, is obtained by tickets from members. The hall of the House of Commons itself is a dingy, inconvenient room, of very limited proportions, and not capable of seating more than one-half the members. When the attendance is large, those not able to obtain seats must stand or find refuge in some of the various small ante-rooms adjoining. The attendance of strangers is tolerated by practice, but prohibited by rule. Officially the House is not aware of the presence of reporters; and the publication of debates is in violation of law, a law which is not, however, enforced. British statesmen, like all others, have great ambition to be reported, but none of them have the courage to propose a legal authorization of the publication of the debates. Under the rules, it is sufficient for a member to call the attention of the House to the presence of strangers, when business is suspended and the gallery is cleared. It requires no motion for this purpose; as soon as the Speaker is informed that there are strangers present, he must order their exclusion.

The reporters for the London papers are admitted to a part of the strangers' gallery upon tickets issued to them by the Speaker; but this is in an unofficial way, and gives them no right. They are regarded just the same as any other strangers, and must go out. In fact, their presence is a double violation of law, because it is unlawful to take notes or publish any of the debates of Parliament, the House having in its history repeatedly declared such publication to be a breach of the privileges of the House. This old rule rests upon the assumption that the publication of the debates is an abridgment of the freedom of debate, that it tends to make the member responsible for what he says.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Wall Street, Present and Past.

Wall street, so much derided by commonplace cities as the devil's exchange, is at this moment a mirror of what is taking place everywhere. Instead of a dozen heroes in its Pantheon, there is but one—Jay Gould. He has nearly broken Daniel Drew, the head of the bears. Rufus Hatch, whose operation with Michigan Southern stock in 1867 netted $2,185,000, has been exploded by Gould, and has sailed for Europe. Henry Keep has been five years asleep under a $100,000 mausoleum, and his wife has found a husband for the $4,000,000 he left her in Judge Schley, of Georgia. Vanderbilt no longer visits the street, and his stocks hold their high figure from the integrity of the man; that is, Vanderbilt will not permit his own stocks to fall on his friends, although the condition of the Lake Shore railroad seems to be anything but sound. Jim Fisk died the brawler's death he coveted. Horace Clark passed away with the serenity he had lived. I saw Leonard Jerome, a few days ago, lunching in the park, passé and indifferent. He was the Sardanapalus of the street, and under his domination Pacific Mail sold at 329. With more intelligence than any other broker, educated at Princeton, he lost millions by foolishly remaining up town at pleasure on the day his company held its annual meeting. He is now worth about three-quarters of a million, which he husbands as closely as he can, and avoids the street. Tom Durant dropped out of prominence very much for the reasons which exhausted Jerome—pleasure and extravagance. There are no such times, at present, for rabid speculation as in the period of the war and succeeding it. Dr. Shelton, the hermit operator, who used to appear late in the autumn from his country estate, and carry 75,000 shares at a time, bearing gold meanwhile, is only a tradition now. Amasa Stone and Alexander Mitchell, who are great railway officials, sent in their orders at times, but have grown conservative.—"*Gath*" *Townsend.*

Ice in the Atlantic.

The steamship Nova Scotian, which arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday, from Liverpool, via Halifax, reports that at 8 a. m. on the 14th of April, in latitude 42 deg. 20 min., longitude 49 deg. 10 min., an immense ice-field was met in the Atlantic. The steamship skirted its edge for five hours, and altered her course to escape it. From the mast-heads, as far as the eye could reach with the aid of glasses, an unbroken stretch of ice was to be seen extending for many miles. There was in it many small icebergs, and a number of vessels, some of them long distances from the outer edges, and seeming to have been caught there a long while before. There were a ship, two barks, a brig, and other vessels so far in that they could not be made out. This ice had come down from the Arctic regions, and the imprisoned vessels had doubtless come many miles with it, and will not be liberated until the warmer waters of the Gulf Stream melts them out. The steamship also report that eight American fishing schooners had been forced to seek refuge in the harbor of Halifax, where they were driven by the heavy fields of floating Arctic ice.—*New York Times.*

A DREAM BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.—Speaking of the tragic death of the late Mrs. Margaret Bingham, murdered in East Boston, the *Zion's Herald* says: "A clergyman relates to us a singular incident which came directly to his knowledge. The night before her death she told one of her friends she had suffered from a terrible dream which she could not throw off. She dreamed that she was murdered. She remarked that she was not afraid to die, but was terribly shocked at the idea of such a form of death. How singular, at times, these mysterious mental pictures of coming events cast their shadow upon us. Or was a divine whisper preparing the soul for the hour of extreme discipline?"

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

AMERICA possesses the fastest war ship in the world, the new steamship Tennessee being capable of achieving a speed of fourteen miles an hour.

HENRY M. SMITH, better known in Chicago as "Jubilee" Smith, and formerly managing editor of the *Tribune* of that city, now occupies a similar position on the Brooklyn *Union*.

IN England, the other day, a pugilist who killed his opponent in the ring, was let off with a week's imprisonment, the court remarking that it was a fair fight. In England, the other day, a boy was fined nine shillings and six-pence for whistling in the presence of a clergyman in a public market, the court remarking that it was an impious outrage.

THE San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* gives the following notice to its subscribers: "Hereafter we shall publish the list of the names of those who go a-fishing on the Lord's day and fail to send us a string of trout. Perch and suckers have too many bones in them to allow us to forget that the moral element of our population look to the press to eradicate this growing desecration of the Sabbath."

THE Legislature of New York, has enacted a law providing that persons sentenced to the penitentiary for life shall be conditionally released at the end of fifteen years, provided their conduct has been such as to warrant clemency; that they are to have their liberty for ten years, at the end of which time, if no other charge is brought against them, they are to receive pardon. If they are convicted of crime during the ten years, they are to be remanded to prison to serve out the life sentence.

SINCE his accession to the Chief Magistracy, President Grant has had in his Cabinet two Secretaries of State, Washburne and Fish; four of the Treasury, Stewart, Boutwell, Richardson and Bristow; two of War, Rawlins and Belknap; two of the Navy, Borie and Robeson; four Attorney-Generals, Hoar, Akerman, Williams and Pierrepont; two Postmaster-Generals, Creswell and Jewell; and two Secretaries of the Interior, Cox and Delano.

MR. L. W. CUTLER, of Denver, Col., was recently tendered the nomination of City Sexton, and in his letter of declination says: "The idea of groping among tombstones and communing with ghosts and goblins for a livelihood causes a cold chill to run down my back. No, gentlemen, I must refuse. I would rather be a toad, and live upon the vapor of a dungeon,' than wait for my fellow-man to die that I might grow fat. Please leave me to pursue the quiet walks of private life."

EX-CONGRESSMAN BOWEN, of South Carolina, who was convicted of bigamy a few years ago, sued the Charleston *News and Courier* recently for libel, the objectionable matter being the charge that he had instigated the murder of Col. White some eleven years ago. The editor was acquitted, but the evidence brought out on the trial was so strong that the authorities felt warranted in arresting Bowen on the charge, who has been held to bail to await the action of the grand jury.

THE New York *Graphic* suggests that a good way of celebrating our centennial anniversary would be for each land-owner to plant an elm, oak, or maple on his ground, so that a century from not our descendents may sit in the shade of them and drink to the shades of their ancestors. Poetically and practically the notion is an excellent one, since it now only gratifies sentiment, but would do much toward compensating for the loss of trees which we are continually cutting down and never replacing.

THERE is one Chicago gamin who, it is safe to bet, has "hooked" into the circus for the last time. In crawling under the canvas of Howe's show, in that city, the other day, the small boy in question unwittingly crawled under the lion's cage at the same time, and as he rose to his feet one of the kings of the forest extended his paw and caught him by the cheek, lacerating it in a fearful manner. The smell of blood rendered the animal furious, and it was with some difficulty that the huge brute could be induced to release his grip.

THE design of the twenty-cent silver piece authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, has been selected and approved. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of "Liberty," with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars. Beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words "Twenty Cents." The edge or periphery of the coin will be perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five-cent coin, which bears a reefed or fluted edge.

MADAME PATTERSON BONAPARTE, says a writer in *Scribner's* for May, is still living in Baltimore, at the age of 90 years. She has no intention of dying until she is a hundred. She has been to Europe sixteen times, and contemplates another trip this summer. She is antique in costume, not attractive, and bitterly cynical; thinks all sentiment a weakness; has little or no confidence in men, and a very poor opinion of women; the young ladies of the present day, she says, all have the "homo mania." She kept a diary for forty years, and recorded her opinions about European and American society. It will be published after her death.

THE feeling throughout the whole country against the recent postal law which, while partially restoring to members of an adjourned Congress, the old franking privilege, doubled the charge of transient matter to the general public, grows stronger as the passage of time emphasizes its injustice. Even the non-political papers consider it a topic for legitimate comment, as witness the following from the agricultural editor of the *Southern Plantation*: "It is a sad commentary upon our system of government to know that private monopolies can influence a national legislature and induce it to pass bills detrimental to every class of citizens."

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says the next President will be a newspaper man.

MR. DORMAN B. EATON, of the late Civil Service Commission, claims that civil service reform is not dead, but sleepeth.

THERE was once a Pennsylvania legislator who laid by $30,000 in one session. When he was asked how he managed this with a salary of $1,000, he said that he saved it by doing without a hired girl.

THE Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania have been roused into fresh action by the repeal of the Local-Option law. A State convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg on June 20.

IT is positively stated that the position of Attorney-General was offered to ex-Senator Carpenter, and he declined; also that Gen. Butler would have been given the place had not two Cabinet members decidedly objected.

CHARLES H. HARDIN, Governor of Missouri, is a native of the State, and a member of the Hardin family long distinguished in the history of Kentucky. He is a lawyer by profession, and his success was so great, that he was enabled to gratify his philanthropic desires by founding Hardin College, of Mexico, and endowing the institute with $37,800, in money and land.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has this queer way of describing the intemperance of a journalist: "It said that Parson Brownlow, having become a Knoxville editor, has laid in seven dozen pen-holders and four quarts of ink. As it has heretofore been his custom to write with a red-hot pitchfork dipped in aqua-fortis, we should like to know what he is going to do with pen-holders and ink."

THE new License law of Massachusetts will have a fair trial in Boston. Mayor Cobb declared his intention in his first inaugural of enforcing rigidly any temperance legislation that might be adopted. Under the stringent law lately passed, the Mayor has the appointment of three Commissioners specially charged with carrying out its provisions. He has promised to find energetic and faithful men for this service.

IT has transpired that the late John Mitchell was an American citizen, having obtained naturalization papers in the District Court on the 8th of May, 1860. He took the oath of allegiance, forswearing and abjuring all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign power, and especially to Great Britain and Ireland, and was accorded his naturalization papers. When he sailed for Ireland it was under the protection of a passport of an American citizen, for which he applied to the State Department.

THE following is the letter of resignation of Attorney-General Williams, and the reply of the President:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, April 22.

The President:

SIR—I hereby resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States, to take effect on the 15th prox. I cannot dissolve our official relations without thanking you for the many acts of friendship and confidence with which you have honored me, and expressing for you personally my very high regard and esteem.

Very respectfully, GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 22.

The Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General United States:

DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation of the office of Attorney-General of the United States to take effect on the 15th of May, 1875, as tendered by your letter of the 22d of April, allow me to express my appreciation of the ability, zeal and efficiency with which the trust confided to your charge has been performed. My sincere friendship accompanies you in the new field of life you have chosen, and my best wishes for your success. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

WHILE our thermometers were recording all the way from ten to forty degrees below zero, the opposite extreme was experienced in Australia, the weather in the vicinity of Victoria having been hotter than for a dozen years. The mercury reached 111 degrees in the shade and 150 degrees in the sun in January. The heat was so great that the country was burned over two hundred of miles, destroying grass, fences, and in many cases buildings. One man lost a thousand sheep from this cause.

THE Lake Erie and Louisville railroad being in the hands of a receiver, it is reported that the Lake Shore and Baltimore and Ohio railroads are each trying to get possession of it.

INDIANA NEWS.

CASTLE has a divorce suit of $10,000 alimony. The parties are Wm. Snyder and his wife.

THERE will be less saloons in Floyd county under the new liquor law than under the Baxter law.

No one could have prophesied, when the first spelling school was held at Greensburg, in this State, what a run it would have.

OVER seven thousand dollars in premiums will be offered by the Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association at the next annual fair.

A FIRE at Tousey & Wiggins' warehouse, at Indianapolis, last week, destroyed about 20,000 of hams. Little damage was done to the building.

THE Vincennes *Sun* says the enumeration of school children in that place shows the number to be 2,852, an increase of 700 over last year.

DIGGING for coal has been given up at Oaktown. The ground was explored to the depth of several hundred feet, but no coal of a sufficient thickness was found.

MRS. ABRAM LEWIS, a Hebrew lady of Indianapolis, one morning last week clambered to the roof of her residence and precipitated herself headforemost to the pavement below, fracturing her skull. The cause of the act is not known.

THE rates of freight from Evansville to New York, via the Evansville and Crawfordsville and Vandalia lines, have been reduced from 43 cents per hundred to 37½ cents. A proportionate reduction to other Eastern points is also announced.

THE Logansport *Pharos* says: "To-day Trinity Episcopal Church paid the balance due on their church edifice and parsonage. Under Rev. E. J. Purdy's rectorship they have built a $20,000 church edifice and a $5,000 parsonage, and to-day they do not owe a dollar."

CASE KINDER, returning to his home near Frankfort, Clinton county, in an intoxicated condition, fell from the coupling-pole of his wagon, astride of which he was seated, his head falling between the spokes of the hind wheel. When discovered, the spokes of the wheel had beaten his head to a jelly, and the horses were jogging along with their dead driver still holding the lines.

A BLOODY affray occurred at Milford, in which Mrs. Lockhart, wife of Levi Lockhart, was seriously and almost fatally injured. It appears Mrs. Lockhart found her husband intoxicated on the street, and took him home, when an altercation took place between Mrs. Lockhart and a brother of her husband, Benton Lockhart, which ended by the latter throwing a stone at the woman, which struck her in the face and knocked out one eye. Benton Lockhart has fled to avoid arrest.

EVERY one in this State has heard of the Morgan county gold fields, and while all our home scientists agree that the precious metal exists there and in the adjoining county of Brown, they have hitherto restrained any mining fever that might have broken out in this community by asserting that the article could not be found in paying quantities. But now comes a miner who says he has accumulated twenty-two ounces of the virgin gold since he has been at work, during the past nine weeks, and the value of this, at $20 an ounce, would be $440.

THE Lafayette *Courier* says: "Governor Hendricks, on behalf of the trustees of Purdue University, has interviewed the President touching the appointment of some competent military official, who shall have charge of the military instructions in the Purdue University. It was also asked that a government signal be put up at the University, and that this official have charge of it also. The President favored the movement, but said it was only in the power of congress to grant the request. Upon the assembling of congress the matter will be brought before it."

THURSDAY being the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Logansport Fire Department, it was made the occasion of a grand tournament and gala day by the firemen. The city was beautifully decorated with flags. Delegations and visiting companies, with apparatus and bands of music, were present from Kokomo, Delphi, Peru, Wabash, Tipton, Frankfort and Noblesville. A procession, including all the fire companies, the mayor and city council, paraded. In the contest of steamers, to start with cold water in boilers, run 150 yards, throw water through 100 feet of hose, a distance of 50 feet, the prize was won by the steamer City of Kokomo; time, 11 minutes 45 seconds. The prize for hose companies, to run 150 yards, attach a nozzle and put the hose to the engine, was won by the Independents, of Logansport; time, 29¼ seconds. The exercises concluded with a grand ball.

THE annual session of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy convened at Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, on Wednesday, with the following members in attendance: J. Hoyt, Terre Haute; J. M. Parks and T. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; W. L. Breyfogle and A. MacNeal, New Albany; S. Cook, Greensburg; M. T. Reynolds, Franklin; D. Falley, Lafayette; H. W. Taylor, Crawfordsville; W. S. Morgan, Jamestown, and Drs. Hunt, Hayes, Boyd, Hoyt, Reynolds, Otis, Eggert, Haggard, and Complin. Dr. Elder read a paper on hyperesthesia of the vagina, O. S. Runnels on carcinoma uteri, and W. L. Breyfogle on our ears and how to take care of them. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held with the following result: D. W. Eggert, President; Drs. J. A. Compton and S. McGuire, Vice-Presidents; O. S. Runnels, Secretary; J. R. Haines, Treasurer; Drs. Elden, MacNeal, Hunt, Conliss, and Bahrenburg, Censors.

Job Dowling's Funeral.

S. S. Cox writes the following: Many years ago I was one of a party in Washington city, when South and North vied with each other in convivial life. Another of the party was Gen. Dawson, member from Western Pennsylvania, whose homestead was Albert Gallatin's old home. He was an admirable story-teller. I recall somewhat sadly, now that he is gone, how well he illustrated the laziness of a class of Virginians. The story was a part of his Congressional canvassing. On one occasion he got across the Pennsylvania line into a little village of Virginia. He was in the midst of a group around the tavern. While treating and talking, a procession approached which looked like a funeral. He asked who was to be buried? "Job Dowling," said they. "Poor Job!" sighed the General. He was a good-natured, good-for-nothing, lazy fellow living on the few fish he caught and the squirrels he killed, but mostly on the donations of his neighbors. "So poor Job is dead, is he?" "No, he ain't dead, zactly," said they. "Not dead—not d—— Yet you are going to bury him?" "Fact is, General, he has got too infernal all-fired lazy to live. We can't afford him any more. He's got so lazy that the grass began to grow over his shoes—so everlasting lazy that he put out one of his eyes to save the trouble of winkin' when out a gunnin'." "But," says the General, "this must not be. It will disgrace my neighborhood. Try him a while longer, can't you?" "Can't; too late—coffin cost $1.25. Must go on now." About this time the procession came up, and halted, when the General proposed if they would take Job out he would send over a bag of corn. On this announcement the lids of the coffin opened and Job languidly sat up; the cents dropped from his eyes as he asked, "Is the corn shelled, General?" "No, not shelled." "Then," said Job, as he lazily lay down, "go on with the funeral!"

A Dead Weight of Lead.

Oscar Barton was a bad boy of Somerville, Tennessee. He was only nineteen years old, and therefore, a boy, but he did man's work about town. He was a walking arsenal of small arms—had at various times fired himsel off, and killed a good many people. He had one good trait, however. He always told people about when there was danger in him, so they could defend themselves if they desired so to do. That was certainly very kind of Burton. He was honorable in all his assassinations to that extent.

Last August there was a rumor that the negroes were about to attack Somerville, and Oscar Burton armed himself for the defence of the town. He went out like David did against the giant of Gath and swore death and destruction to any man with a black face he might meet. The black men kept out of his way. The Sheriff of the county and the Sheriff's two brothers, went forth to take Burton into custody. Burton killed the Sheriff and one of the brothers and crippled the other brother for life and was not taken. In the skirmish he was riddled with bullets and filled with lead. Nobody thought he could possibly survive, but he did, and the lead he carried gave him more weight. This was all the inconvenience he experienced. T. N. Doyle, a young man of 21, and a clerk in a store at Somerville, occupied the same room for some time with Burton. Doyle was summoned before the grand-jury and testified that Burton carried concealed weapons. The next day Doyle told Burton what he had done. He excused himself by saying that he could not swear to a lie when the question was asked him under oath, and said he would make all the reparation he could by paying Burton's fine if he was fined. It was on Sunday that Doyle made the explanation to Burton. Burton became incensed and told Doyle that he did not want to kill a man on Sunday, but would postpone the killing until the next time he met him; honorable to the last. Doyle knew his man and placed himself on guard. On Monday he saw Burton sauntering across the street, towards the store, with his hand in his bosom. Doyle got a heavily-loaded double-barrelled shotgun and stepping into the door, fired upon Burton in the street. He fired both barrels in quick succession, both charges entering Burton's breast, tearing it wide open. Burton fell. Doyle advanced on him with a revolver and fired several shots into him to make a sure thing this time. Oscar Burton is dead. On his person were found not less than five loaded navy revolvers. Doyle was arrested, but he has all the sympathy in Somerville.—*St. Louis Republican.*

VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.—Count Enzenberg, formerly resident Minister of Hesse at Paris, is a collector of autographs, and has in his album three of unusual interest. The first is of M. Guizot, who writes: "In the course of my long life I have learned two wise things—one is to forgive much, the other is never to forget." M. Thiers wrote underneath: "A little of forgetfulness does not injure the sincerity of the forgiveness." Prince Bismarck wrote below these two sentences the following: "I have learned in my life to forget much, and make myself much forgiven."

THIS is too funny. The London *Daily Telegraph*, after reading the police-court reports of the Detroit *Free Press*, condemn the levity of American magistrates, but solemnly weighs the matter thus: "We may not approve of jocularity in a magisterial court, but, on the whole, it may be questioned whether the mirthful readiness of the American Judge may not be preferable to the solemn injustice which local courts in England so frequently witness."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Old Barn.

A misty twilight filled the country barn,
  And gathered in gray shadows o'er the mows;
While thread-like sunbeams pierced each gaping seam,
  And lit the manger of the feeding cows.

With childish games we played among the hay,
  Of hide-and-seek behind the sheaves of grain;
With bursts of childish laughter, free and light,
  As we can never hope to laugh again.

O, how the echo of our shouts would ring
  From roof to stable through the joyous day!
The cows would cease their feeding and look up,
  For wonder at our revelry, so gay.

We'd play mad games with pitchfork and with rake,
  Fright'ning the brood hen cackling from her nest;
We'd bowl with pumpkins 'cross the threshing-floor
  Till evening trailed her sable in the west.

No spot so wondrous as the old gray barn,
  Where Don, the farm horse, stood, and peaceful cows
Chewed solemnly their cuds, stanchioned secure
  Beneath the shadow of the dusky mows.

The swallow left her nest beneath the eaves,
  And twittered o'er us while we romped at play,
As though she [illegible]
  And shared the joy that made our laugh so gay.

But deep within the calm eyes of the cows,
  When past the manger in our play we trod,
Something within their sinless depths appalled,
  And made us think of mystery, and God.

Something we could not solve, nor comprehend,
  Which hushed our laughter and our boisterous play;
Till solemn awe possessed our little souls,
  And, one by one, we sighed and crept away.

O, for one blessed hour of the pure joy
  Lived in the old gray barn beneath the hill!
O, for a single laugh like that of old,
  Whose deathless echo never will be still!

The breath of lands is not more chastely pure
  Than such loved memories, wafted from our youth;
They come like doves from consecrated bowers,
  Loved messengers of innocence and truth.

Around the Farm.

SWING-FRAME cultivators and gang-plows are machines which we advise all to give a trial before buying. They are generally ungovernable machines, and do not work true and steadily.

NOTING the possibility of having another dry season, would not farmers find it to their advantage to sow carrots or parsnips which root deep? These crops are very profitable on good land, and are relished by all kinds of animals.

CLEANSING maple sirup is condemned as useless by Nelson Ritter in the *Country Gentleman*. He says it does not make the sugar any whiter or clearer. To make sugar light colored he advises stirring constantly while cooling. If sap is strained and kept clean, no cleansing is necessary.

THE *Journal of Agriculture* plainly intimates that suspicion is rife, in the minds of many, that the big prices paid, or rather said to be paid, for Duchesses and members of other fashionable families of short-horn cattle, exist only in the imagination of those interested; or, to speak plainly, are simply fictions and misrepresentations. Perhaps the sales are made upon the popular "chromo" plan, and a valuable "chromo" check given to the purchaser of the cow, calf, or bull as a discount. Such "back action" is easily possible.

A CROP of Swede turnips which yielded 46¼ tons, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, or 51¼ tons of 2,000 pounds, per acre, was grown last season by an English farmer, Mr. Whittingham, of Ashley Hall, near Altrincham. The land was drained marsh, plowed in drills 25 inches apart, and fertilized with 20 tons of lime manure, 336 pounds of ground bone, and 168 pounds of guano per acre. "The seed had been ground upon the farm from well-selected bulbs," as had been the custom for many years.

A PERSON who has benefitted by his experience makes the following suggestions as to protecting trees from the ravages of mice: "For the past twenty-five years, whenever snow falls in sufficient quantities on bare ground, I have been in the habit of stamping it down hard, around the trunks of my fruit trees, and have never had a tree injured by mice since I began the practice. Mice are found most beside walls or fences in old fields, containing bog or old grass, and they make roads immediately on the top of the ground, and attack the trees at the bottom, working up. Any hard substance round the tree, pressed close to the ground, will prevent the mice from reaching the trunks. I have also used coal ashes with good success."

FEED FOR WORK-HORSES.—For draft work with a walking-gait, whether on the farm or in the city, the best ration is corn and oats, or corn and barley ground together, and mixed with moistened cut hay. In this case, ten pounds hay, ten pounds of the mixed meal, and one-half pound of the oil-meal, or eight pounds of the meal with four of fine bran, costing, in most places, not over twenty-five cents per day. A few potatoes, carrots, beets or parsnips, are excellent for the health of the work-horse. For horses not at work, or having only a little exercise, sixteen pounds of early cut hay, four pounds oats, with a few roots, or a little oil-meal will keep them in fine condition and good health. Such horses may also be kept on clover and timothy hay, without grain, if that is cheaper; but no animal should be kept throughout the winter on dry food alone. Variety of food should be provided, as far as this can be done with economy.—*Live Stock Journal.*

About the House.

UNSLAKED lime is excellent for cleaning small steel articles, such as jewelry, buckles, and the like.

A SLATTERN always makes a poor cook. The woman who don't dress herself has never yet succeeded in dressing a beef-steak properly.

SOAPSTONE hearths are first washed in pure water, and then rubbed with powdered marble or soapstone, put on with a piece of the same stone.

DOUGHNUTS.—One pint milk, one cup shortening, two of sugar, one of yeast, three eggs, two spoonfuls cinnamon. When risen fry in hot lard.

SODA CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, one and a half cups of sugar, two cups of flour, one-half cup of milk, three eggs, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar.

GINGER CAKE.—Take one tablespoonful of ginger, one of lard, one even of saleratus, half pint of molasses, half teacup water; knead soft, roll thin, and bake in a quick oven.

SILVER CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one cup of milk, the whites of three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar.

SPOTS can be taken out of marble with finely powdered pumice-stone, mixed with verjuice. Cover the spots and allow the stuff to remain for twelve hours, then rub clean, dry, and rinse.

A GOOD broom-holder may be had by laying your broom down with the brush flat, and boring a hole through the top of the handle with a three-eighths bit. It will not cost a cent, and you can hang your broom on any common nail.

TO REMOVE THE GLOSS FROM BLACK SILK.—When this gloss is caused by constant wear, moisten the silk with a sponge, lay a damp cloth over it, and pass a hot iron quickly over the cloth several times till it is quite dry.

TWO OUNCES of common tobacco boiled in a gallon of water is used by the Chatham street dealers for renovating old-clothes. The stuff is rubbed on with a stiff brush. The goods are nicely cleaned, and, strange to add, no tobacco smell remains.

PORK CAKE.—One pound of pork, chopped very fine; two cups of sugar; one cup of molasses; one pint of water; one pound of raisins, chopped not very fine; one tablespoonful of cloves; one nutmeg; one teaspoonful of soda. If it is iced it will keep some time.

TO PUT A GLOSS ON LINEN.—Add to the starch a little sugar or white wax or butter; iron in the usual way. Then pass a damp cloth over the linen, lay it on a smooth board, and polish with a polishing-iron made for the purpose and sold in house furnishing stores for about a dollar.

Bathing Children.

Some mothers, writes a physician, think when their children get beyond two or three years of age, the frequent entire bath can be dispensed with. If some of the main facts of physiology were well known and understood, every one would perceive that cleanliness of the skin is one of the conditions of good health. It happens when bathing is disregarded, that the lungs, kidneys or bowels have more than their appointment of work. If these are strong and healthy, they may bear the tax with little apparent injury, but, in most cases, a lowering of the vitality and tone of the nervous system ensues. Large bath tubs are pleasant and convenient, but not indispensable to the proper cleansing of the skin. A speedy sponging of the body in warm water, followed by friction in pure air, is all that is necessary.

When disinclined to use water, I find a thorough application of the flesh brush to the whole person an admirable substitute; especially on retiring, it relieves nervousness, equalizes the circulation, and induces quiet sleep. Mothers, above all, should see that their children are well bathed. If their skins are kept active and healthy there will not be half the danger from fever, cold and eruptive diseases. If your little one is cross or troublesome, and finds no occupation that pleases him, try the effect of a bath; sometimes it is magical, and if tired, he will go to sleep and awake bright, cheerful and happy. Do not, though, as I have seen some parents do, plunge a child into water, when he screams and shrinks from it, thinking you are doing a good deed. Nature must be the guide; if your child has a nervous constitution, a shock of this kind is only exhausting and injurious.

Branial Banquet.

A most suggestive lecture was delivered in New York City last Saturday by Dr. L. S. Lambert, President of an insurance company. The doctor has given much attention to the subject of brain-feeding, and has on several occasions enlightened the public in various ways as to the proper diet for colossal minds, or those that would like to be colossal. As preliminary to the lecture of Saturday, he invited a number of social guests to a branial banquet on Friday evening, and spread before them the following bill of fare:

Bill of Fare (Branial Food)—Relish (Russian fashion). Toasted crackers and toasted cheese. Second course—Oysters on half shell and cold cabbage. Third course—Sardines. Fourth course—Codfish and cream. Fifth course—Oyster salad. Sixth course—Stewed tripe and green peas. Seventh course—Calves' brains on toast. Dessert—First course—Oat groats and cream. Second course—Pancakes (oat, buckwheat, and Graham meal). Third course—Boiled custard. Fruit—Apples and oranges. Drinks—Coffee and buttermilk.

All the guests at the close of the repast testified to their appreciation of it. They said the food was most palatable and excellently prepared. Perhaps the most obvious reflection upon the proceedings relates to the leveling tendencies of the times. It has been said that the only aristocracy in America is an aristocracy of intellect. Are we to be deprived of that also? It seems so, indeed, if genius is to be sought in codfish and cream, and calves' brains are to be sucked in from the outside like Roederer and "Carte Blanche.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cleaning Stains.

Mud, especially that of cities, is a compound of vegetable remains, and of ferruginous matter in a state of black oxide. Washing with pure water, followed, if necessary, with soaping, will take away the vegetable juices; and then the iron may be removed with cream of tartar, which itself must, however, be well washed out. Ink stains, when recent, may be taken out by washing, first with pure water, next with soapy water, and lastly with lemon juice; but if old they may be treated with oxalic acid. Stains occasioned by smoke, or by sauces browned in a frying-pan may be supposed to consist of a mixture of pitch, black oxide of iron, empyreumatic oil, and some saline matters dissolved in pyroligneous acid. In this case several re-agents must be employed to remove the stains. Water and soap dissolve perfectly well the vegetable matters, the salts, the pyroligneous acid, and even the empyreumatic oils in a great measure; the essence of turpentine will remove the rest of the oils and all the pitchy matter; then oxalic acid may be used to discharge the iron. Coffee stains require washing with water, with a careful soaping at the temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, followed by sulphuration. The two latter processes may be repeated twice or thrice, chocolate stains may be removed by the same means, and more easily.

THE proposed trip of the Prince of Wales to India will cost $1,250,000.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOOD S

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to Co

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Dennims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. A fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hard ware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST
Window Paper,
HOLLAND'S
and Oil Shades,
always on hand
and CHEAP for
CASH.

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
CORD,
and TASSELS,
Curtain and
Window Fx'irs
the Best in the
Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block, North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are werth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true, but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugar,s Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Man with us. They would starve to Death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00: best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.	
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.	The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.	
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50		
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00		
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c	This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound, former price was 15c.	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c		
Oysters per can,	15 and 25c		
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	10c
		Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 80c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen of both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 16a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 17	3 73	8 34
Tipton	3 55	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 35	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE. Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:50 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,08	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 30 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 23		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 28	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 26		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 20am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 26am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 23am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Accm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		2 45
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45	1 45a
Auburn	11 40	6 20	1 45
Waterloo	11 56	6 47	2 02
Summit		5 20	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5		3 45
Reading	1 8	9 35	4 47
Bankers	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	2 35	10 45	5 16
Jackson	3 40	12 20	6 50
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50	10 20
Grand Rapids	9 00	7 00	5 30p
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 50		12 35

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw		7 25	3 45
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 30	8 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a.m	1 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 34	3 45	11 02
Reading	8 53	4 04	11 15
Ar Angola	9 52	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 35	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 50	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis	7 15 p m		7 25a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Throu h trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East.			Going Wes .	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	lv Logans't ar	7.20 pm	12.10 pm.
4.25 "	8.18	Adamsboro.	7.00	*11.39 am
4.45 "	8.32	Hoover's	*6.46	*11.17
5.00 "	8.42	Mexico	6.37	11.05
A5.20 "	8.56	Denver.	6.26	10.43
L5.40 "				
6.16 "	9.04	Chili	6.16	10.28
6.49 "	9.23	Roann	5.58	10.04
7.16 "	9.40 A M	Laketon	5.40	9.40
7.36 "	9.50 P M	N. Manchest'r	5.29	9.20
7.51 "	9.59	Lib. Mills	5.19	9.02
*8.11 "	10.14	Collamer	5.07	8.42
8.20 "	10.20	S. Whitley	5.02	8.35
*8.40 "	10.32	Taylor's	*4.50	*8.10
9.10 "	10.45	Columbia city	4.38	7.50
9.34 "	11.05	Collin's	4.18	*7.20
9.21 "	11.16	Churubusco	4.08	7.00
10.09 "	11.28	Potter's	3.55	*6.43
10.11 "	11.33	G. R. Crossing	3.47	6. 0
10.31 "	11.46	Cedar Creek;	3.40	*6. 5
10.50 "	11.58	Aub. Juncti'n	3.28	5. 5
11.00 "	12.08	Auburn	3.2	5.45
11.30 "	12.30	Mooresville	3.03	*5.10
11.58 "	12.40 P M	ar. Butler lv.	2 50 P M	4.50 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Sagin R'y, for Butler with Lake hore & Mich. Southerh Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
April 22, '75 Rose & Hartman, Atts for jes

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	9,00 A M	6,00 A.M	9,40 A M	2,00 P.M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P.M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,23 "	6,22 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30p m	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A."
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P.M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A.M.	5,35 A.M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P.M.	9,10 "	10,20 P.M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A.M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A.M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,09 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11,20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9,00 "	1,46 P.M
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	3,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A.M.	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Loui Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 45	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 55	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	b6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51‡
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 16
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton & L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 35	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Mondas.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Thr gh Tickets, and further information can be ned at all principal Ticket Offices through out West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. passagt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. B. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see hislargestock of G

Grand Succees of

BOND'S

Novelty Store!

Great Variety

Low Prices!

Look for the Large Four Story
Stone Front Building 21 West Main
Street Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. W. BOND.

"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."

A Woman's Book about Women, by a Woman.
(MRS. E. B. DUFFEY.)

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Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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AUBURN

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A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

Pencilings and Clippings.

Mr. Berry, had the misfortune to cut off several fingers, last week, with a buzz saw, at his plaining mills, on Jackson street.

John Bender the Kansas murderer, recently in custoday at Florence, Arizona has again escaped, and is supposed to have reached Mexico.

"Cut the meat for you? Of course I will" said an Auburn waiter, as he strapped a case-knife on his boot leg. The guest was one of the your particular men from Garret, and he got up and left.

Var does Shon Heble's make his pusiness now-a-days. Next to the bank, sir? De band. Vhat was dot? Its a place where they manufacture cheese. Ish dot zo. Blease show me off Hebel's zaloon.

One effect of the "spellozooty" which has been raging during the past six months, is seen in the fearful name adopted by a show which is now on a tour throgh northern Indiana,. "Cirqzoolodon." Hhorrible!

With the advent of the circus we may expect the usual sneak thieves dead beats and swindlers. See that your doors and windows are properly secured against their ivasiont,—and, we might add your pocket books also.

Goverment troops have captured about twenty Indian chiefs, known to have been leaders in some the worst mossacres of recent years, and they have taken them to Fort Leavenworth for treatment. They should have prompt and adequate punishment for their crimes.

A man who owns a cat of the Beecher gender, that is addicted to making pastoral calls, and serenading his Elizabeth at all hours of the night, and standing on fences with his back up, who don't keep that cat shut up will have a cat funeral pretty soon.

The Columbia City Post accuses Rev. Mr. Stilwell, who came from Logansport and canvased Columba City and Churubusco for an illustrated bible, with having made indecent overtures to respectable ladies of the above named places. The Post denounces the Rev. gentelman in severe terms.

When a man wears his hair long, has a dark rolling eye, wears his coat buttoned tightly across his waist, so that the bosom will bulge out, and write poetry, he may still marry the daughter of a man who was a presidential candidate. Woman, are Conundrums which you can't answer yourselves.

A man who yesterday dropped two cents worth of mail matter into the post office box, and had to pay six cents to do it, went over and stood by one of the windows and said: "May Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, have the bilious colic the ague, the gout, the jaundice, corns, bunions, boils and the buckwheat scratches from this daynoon for the next fifty years to come!"

Auburn boys seem to advance in education whether they attend school or not. A boot black who couldn't change a ten cent piece a year ago, was recently heard remarking: Jno. Rogers, if you ever corrogate your brow at me in that way again I shall temporaily deposit my box on the pavement, and cause the blood to congulate under your left optic. Hear me, John.

"How would you feel, my dear, if you were to meet a wolf!" asked an old lady of her grandchild, with whom she road "Oh, grandmamma, I should be so frightened!" was the reply. But I should stand in front of you and protect you," said the old lady. "Would you grannie?" cried the child, clapping her hands with delight. "That would be nice! While the wolf was eating you I should have time to run away."

An Alabama politician, J. S. Perin by name, has 'fessed all his iniquities. He has told how the truly loyal men took United States troops and went about terrifying voters, and how the United States Marshals carried bogus warrants with them, threatening to arrest any inconvenient voter, and how he, the vallent J. S. Perin, fired a pistol bullet through his hat and said the Ku-klux had attempted to murder him. This was all done to secure the election of that ingenious rascal, Spencer, to the United States Senate. The testimony on the Beecher trial has just shown that he was a constant visitor at Victora Woodhull's house.

Danbury Spelling

An impromtu spelling school was inaugurated in Merrill's grocery Saturday evening. A young man who last winter aided Mr. Couch in the management of the North Center School conducted the class. The first word he gave out was Indian.

The first man said: "I-n in, d-i-n—Indip."

The teacher shook his head. "Well I declare I thot I had it." said the speller with keen disappointment; but he picked up when the second man started and eyed him with considerable anxiety.

The next man with desperate earnestness said: "I-n in, d-e de inde, u-n, un—Indeun."

Then he sighed and gazed anxiously at the teacher while an old party at the end of the bench, who was watching the efforts with decisive amusement, turned the quid in his mouth, and said:

"You ain't within a rod on't; but go on let's some more try."

The teacher told the second speller that he also had failed, whereupon he sighed again.

Then the third man took hold. He squared himself upon his seat and holding up one finger and ticked off the letters with becoming solemnity, as follows:

"I-n in, d-d-d-a da, inda, i-n in,—Indain."

The old party on the end of the bench who had been teetering on the precipice of a laugh while this effort was being put forth snickered right out in a loud guffaw at its conclusion.

"Well that's a spell for you, I must say." And then he laughed again. The speller said nothing, but he grew very red in the face when his failure was announced, and cast a blameful glance to the old party whose turn had come, and who said:

"And now I'll tackle that little word and he smiled all over his face, while his eyes twinkled with merriment, and looking sideways from one to the other he rapidle spelled—

"I-n in, g-i-n Ingin"

His smile deepened into a broad grin as he watched the chagrin flesh, to the countenances of the other spellers, who had been misled all the time on a wrong pronunciation of the word. He was grinning with all his might when the teacher said:

"You ain't got the right word."

"Wh-an-ot," and he bore down on the brazen-faced youth a look calculated to freeze him to the bone.

"Indian is the word. There is no such a word as Ingin," said the teacher.

"Oh, there isn't hey?" (sarcastically) You know of course. You know all about it. You pimply——

"But my dear sir, I——

"You needn't apologize to me," shouted the old party, stamping the floor with his cane. "Who be you, anyway, putting on your airs about me? I could twist your scrawny neck off of you in two minutes, you white-livered puppy you."

"But my dear sir, let me ex——

"It isn't Ingin is it?" ground out the old chap between his teeth. "Its somethin' else I suppose. O yes! you know of course. And a nice one you are with your eddication. Why don't your mother bring back them apples she borrowed a month ago?" and he looked around the store with a triumphant glare of sarcasm.

"But just hear me——"

"Hear you! Who are you, anyway? What's your father? When's he drawed a sober breath, I should like to know, An' where's your smart brother Ben? In pris'n somewhere, I'll be bound. Oh I know yer hull family like a book. And a wuss lot than they are can't be found in this neighborhood, and you just put that in your pipe and smoke it, you egregious ass. Talk to me about spellin," and the old man stamped his cane again and stalked passionately out of the store

The lesson was then posponed.—Danbury News.

Too Thin—Mrs. Tilton's pretended anxiety to be allowed to testify in the great case, and the sensational manner in which her application was made, are entirely too thin. It is well known that she has long been under the controlling influence of Mr. Beecher and his friends They declined to call her to the witness stand, after the plaintiff's attorneys had signified their willingness. Beecher's lawyers were afraid she would break down as a witness; but now endeavor to get the whole moral effect with the jury by making it appear that she is anxious to testify. This saves all the embarrassment of a cross-examination, you see—deprives the plaintiff of all opportunity to weaken the effect of her offer, in any legitimate way. It is a flagrant contempt of court.

If anyone wants a good county paper for two dollars a year, they had better subscribe for the COURIER and then the whole family can read for a week—its so large.

A HUNTING ADVENTURE

BY GEORGE L. AUSTIN.

The incident which I am about to relate to my young readers occured only a few years ago. Although not attended by any serious result it was altogether a most terrifying adventure.

You must first know that I had gone north from Point de Gally—a seaport which lies in the southern extremity of Ceylon—on a hunting excursion in company with a large party. Having reached a certain station we seperated, some of us choosing to go in one direction and nome in an other. I remained with with the minority, with whom it was agreed that the majority should reunite five days later, at the foot of the offshoots of the Kandyou range of mountains. The place of meeting was near a large "tank."

And now one word relative to these tanks. At home we should call them "reservoirs," such as are found back in the mill regions for the constant supply of water in the dry season. The tanks of Ceylon were built ages ago for a similar puapose, and are both very large and numerous.

On the evening of the fourth day—to return to my story—we encamped not far from the tank near which we were to meet on the morrow. In the early morning I awoke, and while preparing for the advance a comrad said to me:

"Cop, did you hear that infernal growling last night?"

"No, I replied, very much astonished by the conviction that I must have slept uncommonly sound.

"It began about one o'clock I should say, and was kept up with intervals until about five. And so you didn't hear it?"

"No; but what do you suppose it was?"

"Most likely a panther or tigar. The thing for us to do, at all odds, is to keep eyes and ears open for the rest of the day."

"In other words, to try and get a good shot at the villain, eh?"

Only two of our party was engaged in this sport—my friend and myself. On the previous day he had killed a small deer, and after cutting off a few slices, had left the carcass where it fell. He proposed that the deer should not be brought into use as bait, and fastened to a certain tree near the tank, to which the howling beast would probably come to drink.

"I always thought," said I that tigers and panthers and the like would not eat of dead meat.

"That will do to talk about," said my companion, who though born of English parents, was a native of the Island; for when tigars are hungry they eat just what they can get, and won't be slow about it either.

After further debate we arranged our little game in accordance with my friend's suggestions.

The deer was brought up and fastened to a large sycamore tree in an upright posture; and the tall grass which grew along the bank of the pond, or tank, was brushed up carefully, so as to conceal, if possible, the appearance of any human footstep. We lingered in the vicinity nearly the whole day through without meeting signs of success.

"This day is not very agreeable," said I to my friend.

"It is something that a man must get used to if he stays long in these parts. But only wait until night comes on, and I'll wager a sovereign that the game will be played."

About half-past seven in the evening the moon rose full and bright, and the hitherto dark waters of the tank were all aglow as with flashing silver.

We ascended the tree and stationed ourselves about ten feet above the ground, each of us with rifles in hand, occupying a separate branch. A half hour later I chanced to remember that I had left my cartridge-case lying on the earth not far distant. I went in search of it; while I was returning to the tree a low whistle brought me to a halt. In the full glare of the moon I beheld a monster slowly approaching, of unfriendly guise.

Between me and the tree was a distance of about thirty paces. I began to tremble, and dropped down behind a bush. I watched every movement of my friend as well as kept keen eye on the animal, at whose head my rifle was poined.

Minutes seemed hours, and the suspense of a few seconds almost relaxed my courage and strength. But why not send a volley at the beast? I will explain.

We had thought to deceive him by the deer; and if perchance we would only induce him to make an attack in that direction we would have a better chance of securing him in the end.—Thank fortune our plan did not fail.

After a few minutes of hesitation, during which the tiger, half suspicious of danger, looked him for further confirmation he approached the deer.—When within five feet from him he sprang forward, and seizing it by the throat made an effort to draw blood.

The animal recognized the deception at once. But before he could offer any complaint a rifle ball struck him full in the face.

The tiger bounded toward me; but before reaching the bush behind which I was cowering he fell prostrate—not dead but watchful.

Who can tell the agony of that moment? My friend could not take aim without running the risk of hitting me. In this situation I remained for half an hour. The stillness on his part induced me to believe that he was either dead or dying.

At lengh the Englishman decended the tree and there was still some hope. I watched my friend with strained eyelids and saw him creeping forward. His rifle was poned, and he ment either to shoot me or the antagonist.

All at once the tiger, a most ferocious brute, turned his head, shook it, arose on his feet.

Bang! Bang!

Half concious only of what I was doing, I discharged the remaining contents of my rifle. The smoke cleared away. Trembling, and perspiring freely I crept up to my comrad.

"Give me your hand, good fellow,' "and thank God you shot him—not I"

He was standing over the victim, which lay lifeless at his feet.

We were amused at a story told by our old friend Chas. Fox. When he first came to Auburn he engaged in the butcher business, and instead of wrapping the meat up in a paper, as they do now, they used a small stick which was run through the meat and carried in the hand. Charley was at John Hebel's grocery one day, about the time John was going to quit the business, and espied a lot of wrapping paper.

John says: "Sharley what you give me off dot baper?"

"O, I don't know, Shon, vat you take?"

"I tell you vot I do, Sharley, I give you dot baper at fust cost—eighteen cents a pound."

Vehl, I took it, immediately."

This was the first Charley ever bought and he put on city airs in taking a whole sheet to a pound of meat. He was very much pleased with his new arrangement, and when visiting around among the merchants, he would look at their paper, and fumble it over and over, to see "what quality it was." One day he called on Chas. Klotz. After a while the wrapping paper fever began, and Charley says:

"How do you sell dot quality"

"Four cents a pound, sir, how much will you have."

"Vhat vour cents a pound?" Vehl Vehl.

"Yes, sir, four cents, and that is good paper. But we have some for three cents Charley."

"Vhat, three? I must make mine self off dot John Hebel's pusiness so quick like lighting.

Charley seen John, and what paper was left he returned, and set up all that night whiteling sticks so as to continue his old way of doing business.

The offer of Tilton's counsel to waive all objections to the testimony of Mrs. Tilton, and the declination of Beecher's counsel to avail them selves of the knowledge of the only persons besides Mr. Beecher can testify with absolute certainty as to commission of the crime charged by Tilton against Beecher. It will be thought, wheather justly or not that the defence are unwilling to run risk of invalidating the careful testimony of Mr. Beecher by admissions or contradictions on the part of the lady. She, of all others in the world, would seem to be the person whose testimony would be most important to the great preacher and clear him, if he is innocent, were she allowed to speak.

Keep your eye peeled for the counterfeit five cent nickles. Some one with an eye to "biz" has started an opposition mint in Brimingham, England, and the prospect for a good nickle crop this summer is excellent. The counterfeit states (as does our own) that "in God we trust 5 cents;" and is generally a good imitation. It is said the government knows its own coin by the use of a certain kind of acid; so if you happen to have a nickle with you just see if it has the right acid tast. If not why drop it—into the contributation box—the benighted heathen isn't a rule, a chemical expert.

A large and well developed grasshoper arrived via the fast train from Kansas City yesterday. He reports his companions there in excellant condition and preparing for the summer compaign. He also promised, if the crops out there did't improve, to come east and grow up with the country. The specimen alluded represents a constituency of some 500,000,000. This gives only 125 grasshoppers to each inhabitant of Kansas and yet they complain.

FARM-YARD SONG.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Over the hill the farm-boy goes;
His shadow lengthens along the land,
A giant staff in giant hand;
In the poplar-tree above the spring
The katydid begins to sing;
The early dews are falling;
Into the stone-heap darts the mink,
The swallows skim the river's brink,
And home to the woodland fly the crows,
When over the hill the farm-boy goes,
Cheerily calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
Farther, farther over the hill,
Faintly calling, calling still—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"

Into the yard the farmer goes,
With grateful heart, at the close of day;
Harness and chain are hung away;
In the wagon-shed stand yoke and plow;
The straw's in the stack, the hay in the mow;
The cooling dews are falling;
The friendly sheep his welcome bleat,
The pigs come grunting to his feet,
The whinnying mare her master knows,
When into the yard the farmer goes,
His cattle calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
While still the cow-boy, far away,
Goes seeking those that have gone astray—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"

Now to her task the milkmaid goes;
The cattle come crowding through the gate,
Lowing, pushing, little and great;
About the trough, by the farm-yard pump,
The frolicsome yearlings frisk and jump,
While the pleasant dews are falling;
The new milch heifer is quick and shy,
But the old cow waits with tranquil eye;
And the white stream into the bright pail flows,
When to her task the milkmaid goes,
Soothingly calling—
"So, boss! so, boss! so! so! so!"
The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "So, so, boss! so! so!"

To supper at last the farmer goes;
The apples are pared, the paper read,
The stories are told, then all to bed;
Without, the cricket's ceaseless song
Makes shrill the silence all night long;
The heavy dews are falling;
The housewife's hand has turned the lock;
Drowsily ticks the kitchen clock;
The household sinks to deep repose;
But still in sleep the farm-boy goes
Singing, calling—
"Co', boss! co,' boss! co'! co'! co'!"
And oft the milkmaid, in her dreams,
Drums in the pail with the flashing streams,
Murmuring, "So, boss! so!"

THE STORY OF RAOUL SURIAN.

"Le style, c'est l'homme."

Monsieur Buffon invented the phrase—it is something more than a *mot*—and the police furnish a practical application of it. The identity of all the criminals is measurably arrived at by the police knowing the style in which they operate. This style is the key to what would otherwise be an impenetrable cipher. The instructed experts of the Paris police are able to determine with a precision and certainty which seem marvelous to the uninitiated, whose hand it was committed a certain robbery, or violated the laws in any crucial way.

Raoul Surian, a criminal of distinguished eminence, had a style of his own that, while very successful in its pecuniary results, was very troublesome in its consequence to him, since it was so plainly marked as to be immediately recognized by the police. Hence, each time he "operated" he was sure to be arrested, and not always safe to escape conviction. As his operations were numerous and extensive he was often convicted, and at the age of 40 had passed fifteen of the last twenty years of his life in prison.

Raoul Surian, called Freluquet, was the son of an optician and instrument maker of Marseilles, and followed the trade of his father until his 19th year, when he came up to Paris to seek his fortune. He first became known to the police through a rapid succession of swindling operations, very successfully contrived, for the delivery of goods which he did not possess and the appropriation of money which was not his own. Finally convicted, he was sentenced to close confinement for three years, and graduated from prison a very accomplished chevalier d'industrie. His operations now assumed a bolder character, and he worked in a larger field. He was again convicted of deceiving a wealthy bourgeois and obtaining a "loan" from him of 100,000 francs. This time he served five years. A third conviction insured him a close confinement of five years more.

At the expiration of this last sentence Raoul Surian returned to Paris and announced his intention to "reform." He had saved a little money by extra labor in prison, his father was dead, and he set up a small shop at Belleville for the sale of spectacles eye-glasses and mathematical instruments. He was closely observed by the police, but seemed to conduct himself in the most exemplary manner. His passport at this time described a man of ordinary height and figure, modest but manly carriage, face rather pale, blonde hair, no beard, and large, liquid, noticeable blue eyes. The face, so the signalement declared, was ingenuous, frank, open, with a rather engaging smile, but none of the features were striking, unless it were the eyes. He was a great favorite with the police, who had necessarily a great solicitude on his behalf, for, instead of avoiding them, he assiduously cultivated their acquaintance, made them little presents and gave a few francs now and then to the funds for the support of indigent criminals, and for the burial of deceased *sergents de ville*. He admitted, with many shrugs of the shoulders, that he had been a bad subject, but claimed that he was shrewd enough to understand that in any contest betwixt him and the law he was certain to fall underneath. He had tried it several times, and was quite well satisfied with the punishment he had received. In short, his reformation was definitive and complete.

After a few months' shop-keeping at Belleville Surian sold out his establishment. He had made a good deal of money, he said, speculating in shares at the Bourse, and did not need any longer to continue the drudgery of shop-keeping. He now rented a modest apartment on the third floor of a handsome house in a street not far from the Boulevard des Italiens—a drawing-room, dressing-room, breakfast-parlor, two bed-rooms, room for servant, and a small room which he called the laboratory. Here he installed "Madame" Surian, a very handsome and vivacious brunette, understood to have been a certain Mdlle. Cytheree, not unknown to frequenters of the coulisses of the opera. In his "laboratory" Surian had a stock of furnaces, crucibles, wheels and various other instruments, and cast and ground glasses for optical and other instruments, for which he received many orders, being accounted a skillful and ingenious workman. He had an assistant, a stolid-looking Alsatian, named Jules Gochen. His principal work, however, seemed to be at the Bourse, where he speedily became known as a daring operator, who would carry the heaviest load of shares in the face of the most arduous difficulties, who always accepted his successes with modesty, and paid his losses promptly at maturity. As the police kept the secret of his past life faithfully, and he himself, of course, did not disclose it, it came generally to be admitted that Raoul Surian was a very wealthy person, who had made his money by following civil engineering in South America, and returned to Paris to spend it like a gentleman.

In 1869 there was a tremendous effort made at the Bourse to "corner" the shares of the Serbo-Moldavian railway. The "corner" was broken prematurely, and a great slaughter ensued among the "bulls." Among those punished most severely was M. Raoul Surian, whose net losses, it was whispered, exceeded 750,000 francs. He came up gallantly, however, paid every centime, and, as if to show he was not hurt, set up a coupe of his own. "Madame" had already long been in the habit of driving to the Bois in a very handsome turnout, but that, it was understood, was hired only.

Simultaneously an operation of another kind agitated financial centers and attracted the undivided attention of the police. Bills on American account aggregating over five millions of francs were sold in London, Paris, Amsterdam and Hamburg which were found to be forgeries. The police, after long consultation and comparison of data, found no room to doubt that all these operations were the work of one man, and that the "style" was that of the once eminent, but now reformed, confidence man, M. Raoul Surian.

A couple of the most trusty agents were detailed to "work up" the case, and, at the end of three weeks, Surian was arrested and confronted with the parties in the several cities who had been victimized by the forger. It was known that Surian had been absent from Paris, and it was hoped to identify him beyond mistake. Just here, however, a most unexpected hitch occurred. The swindler was said to be "something like" Surian, but he had gray eyes, dark hair and light blonde beard. The witnesses were unanimous as to the color and appearance of the eyes, which were described as being as different as possible from the suspected man's eyes; and Surian was accordingly discharged.

Not satisfied with this, Surian went to police headquarters and complained of the injury done to his character and business by this arrest upon so slight a fabric of suspicion. He laid before the head of the department what pretended to be a full exhibit of his business affairs, and which showed that after all his debts were paid he would still have a surplus of 3,000,000 francs. "One does not steal under such circumstances," said Surian. The delinquent agents were reprimanded and Surian went home apparently well contented.

It is probable, however, that he suspected what was actually the case; that he was being carefully and assidiously watched. He contracted his speculative operations very materially, and a million in gold which he had on deposit in the Bank of France was drawn out and shipped to America, to parties unknown to the authorities. The outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, however, took Surian to the Bourse again, and he was long of "Rentes" when the calamity of Weissenburg overtook France. Surian went down with the funds, and compromised with his creditors with a deficit of a million and a half. Two weeks later he was again arrested for passing some 20,000,000 francs of fraudulent quartermasters' drafts. This time the police felt sure they had Surian, but the baffling matter of identity again sprang up. The actual criminal had a general resemblance to Surian, except that his hair and mustache were dark, and his eyes as black as jet. The authorities were dumbfounded. The testimony, however, was direct and uncontrovertible, and, after a searching raid upon Surian's house, where, however, nothing was discovered which tended to criminate him, the ex-convict was again released.

The Germans rapidly threw their tremendous cordons around Paris, and the memorable seige of the great city began. Surian joined a regiment of volunteers and went on duty. The position assigned his company was the charge of a picket post outside the fort of Vanvres, where the Prussian breaching batteries were finally established. One day he and four of his companions were surprised by some Uhlans riding in the gray of the morning. The other men were speared, and Surian was reported missing, "killed or captured." Twenty-four hours later Surian appeared at his post again and reported for duty. He had fled, he said, under the cellar of a house, and could not get away any sooner. Three days later he was arrested with a show of great solemnity, and carried before General Villot, commander of the division to which he was attached. The Colonel of the regiment and many other officers were present. "Is this the man?" asked General Villot, pointing to Surain, and accosting a person in Prussian uniform.

"That is the man I saw at Versailles four days ago," said the spy; "I am willing to swear to him. He came up the street escorted by Uhlans, and went directly into M. de Bismarck's headquarters. I saw him myself."

"You are charged with an offense the penalty of which is death, Surian," said General Villot. "What have you to say for yourself? Did you give information to the enemy?"

"You say you saw *me!*" cried Surian, turning his full face upon the spy; "are you very sure you saw *me?*"

The spy staggered back, aghast. "Mon Dieu! no! no! I will not swear! The man I saw going into Count Bismarck's quarters had certainly brown eyes; and yours are blue."

Surian thus escaped again. He went into Paris for the first time since the seige began. Apparently the state of his domestic menage did not suit him. At any rate his coming created a great disturbance in the neighborhood; the fair Cytheria left the house in tears and vowing vengeance, and the impassive Jules Gochen was arrested as a Prussian spy, upon specific charges laid by Raoul Surian, convicted, and shot.

Soon after this came the surrender and the Commune. During the ephemeral reign of M. Eusebe Birambrot at police headquarters, a dark-browed beauty came and laid charges of treason and incivism against M. Raoul Surian. She gave her name as Mdlle. Cytheree, and said that Surian, one of the adroitest robbers of the age, who continually escaped conviction through his subtle disguises, had been in constant communication with the Germans during the siege. Her charges were supported by one Galland, formerly of the police. On the other hand, Surian, who was present, and was a Communard Colonel of Artillery, and high in favor with the sections of Belleville, proved that M. Galland was an ex-mouchard and a Napoleonist, and that Mdlle. Cytheree had compromised herself with Jules Gochen, Prussian spy, lately executed. Birambrot dismissed the charges and the witnesses, and Surian returned to his cannon.

On the night after the Versaillists broke into Paris, Surian disappeared. He left the battery at Belleville, proposing to return in five minutes with some percussion fuses, which were needed. He did not come back at all. He was dressed in a very conspicuous uniform, and was grimy with dust and smoke. The next morning a company of Versailles soldiers, belonging to the One Hundred and Fifty-second Battallion of the line, was hurrying along the Rue Nueve des Petits Champs, under the guidance of Police Agent Galland, in search of Communists and Petroleurs, a pleasant-looking gentleman, in the garb of a cure, with shovel hat, well-defined tonsure, brown hair, and bright black eyes, stepped out of a cellar-way, over the door of which was the sign, "Collaert, marchand des habits." The cure touched his hat, smiled on the troops, and walked on, gently trimming his nails with a small pen-knife. Galland started; he spoke a word to the Captain commanding the troops, they called a halt, and Galland sprang across the pavement, and laid his hand on the cure's shoulder.

"Raoul Surian, I arrest you!"

"My son, are you not hasty?" said the cure gently, "I am Father Thomas, one of the cures of St. Sulpice," and he bent his black eyes upon Galland with a look of mild reproach.

"He lies!" shrieked a woman from across the street. "I watched him! I saw him go in there! I have never lost sight of him!" And the prisoner was confronted by the infuriated Mdlle. Cytheree.

"Daughter," said the cure, "this is some unfortunate mistake. Who is it that you take me for?"

"It makes no difference!" screamed the woman, "blue eyes, black eyes, gray eyes, it makes no difference! I know you for Raoul Surian, convict, robber, murderer and Communard!"

"I will settle this," said the infantry Captain. He took a file of men and ran into Collaert's dingy shop. Presently he returned. One of his men bore a bloody and smoke-stained uniform, and two more had the trembling Collaert, an old, dirty, snuffy Hollander, by the throat. "Attention!" said the Captain to Collaert. "If you do not answer truly and promptly you shall be shot right here. Who did this uniform belong to—who left it with you?"

"That man—there!"

"Who is that man?"

"Raoul Surian!"

"How came he to go to you?"

"He has been in the habit. I have kept his clothes and his—disguises—for five years! Oh, pray, do not shoot me!"

"Enough! Surian, step out! Lieutenant, detail ten men! Corporal, bind his hands!"

Surian thrust his foot behind Galland's heels, knocked the Captain down with a blow of his fist, thrust his elbow into the Corporal's ribs, and darted off, escaping into Collaert's cellar with surprising agility and amid a volley of musketry. He was instantly pursued by half the company, who rushed into the cellar and presently were heard bounding up stairs. The house was a tall one, but soon shouts came from the roof, and those on the street had hardly time to look up, when there came two shots in quick succession, and a dark body, rolled up like a ball, rushed down through the air and crashed upon the pavement with a dull, sickening sound. Mdlle. Cytheree fainted.

Galland stepped quickly to the still quivering mass and turned it over. It was the body of Raoul Surian, crushed almost into a jelly.

"My God!" cried Galland, "one eye is black still, but the other is blue!"

"It must have broke in the fall!" cried the shivering Collaert. "I will show you where he kept them, M. Galland, if you will go with me."

The troops marched on. A neighbor kindly took Mdlle. Cytheree into her house. The remains of Surian were carried away, and Galland accompanied Collaert. Only the blood still remained upon the sidewalk.

After all, Surian's secret was very simple, like most of the inventions of genius. He had an assortment of very thin glass eyes, with perfectly transparent pupils, and these he wore and changed as occasion seemed to demand. A little practice enabled him to do this without any inconvenience, the more so that the workmanship of the eyes was exceedingly perfect.

The police have orders now, in case a similar cheat is suspected, to touch the white of the eye with a little vinegar or a camel's hair brush, to see if it produces suffusion.

Grain Sampler.

A Maryland inventor has patented a grain-sampler, which is described as follows: It consists of a metal cylinder, provided on the sides with wings or flanges, closed and pointed at the end, and containing three openings; within it is a hollow spindle or shaft which has a circumferential movement in it, and is furnished with openings of a corresponding size, which, when brought into the same relative positions, afford means of communication with the interior of the spindle or shaft. There is also a handle, by means of which the spindle can be turned and the openings easily opened and closed. The condition of grain at various depths and positions in the holds of vessels, elevators and other places where grain is stored in bulk, can be positively determined, and the apparatus produces at each withdrawal a sample which cannot possibly become mixed with other matter through which it is moved as it is brought to the surface.

An inventor claims to have found how glass can be used as a building material for house fronts, floors or pavements, superior to marble in durability and economy. It can be made plain or variegated, and its colors are indestructible.

A Ghastly Phenomenon.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union and American* says a strange phenomenon is exhibited in the office of the *Courier-Herald*, in the town of Jackson. It is thus described as to history and appearance: A man named William Herron was out walking with his wife one Sunday evening not long since, and in passing an old neglected graveyard near the public road, she saw a gum bush with a bunch of mistletoe on its top, and requested her husband to get it for her. He went and cut the top off the bush, and commenced breaking off the mistletoe, when to his surprise and terror he discovered that the wood underneath presented the perfect form of a human hand. Captain Andrews, hearing of the wonderful discovery, went to the house of Mr. Herron, who, feeling rather uncomfortable over the thought that he cut it from a grave, and perhaps having some theory as to its supernatural significance, very willingly let Captain Andrews have it. There are citizens of this city to whom both Captain Andrews and Mr. Herron are known, and they are vouched for as truthful men, but the hand itself is proof enough of the truth of their statement concerning its growth on a bush. The bush from which it was cut was six feet high, and the hand was on the top, pointing upward, presenting the position of the minister's hand when pronouncing a benediction. It is about the size of a six-year-old child's hand, with long slender fingers like those of a person very much emaciated by sickness. The wood has enlarged formations on each finger and thumb, representing and corresponding with the joints of the human hand. The most remarkable feature about it is the natural appearance of the nails. They have a kind of flesh color, and the balance of the hand, where the bark has been entirely removed, looks ghastly white. The first impression it makes upon you is the same experienced in handling a skeleton, and a large majority of those who see it regard it with the same subdued, half superstitious awe inspired by the presence of a corpse. Mr. Andrews says the grave from which it was cut is supposed to be the grave of a very devout Methodist minister by the name of Butcher, who was buried there many years ago.

Paul Boyton.

The attempt made by Captain Boyton to cross the English Channel, although attended by failure, is yet regarded as a signal triumph of the excellence of his apparatus. The distance between Dover and Boulogne is twenty-five nautical miles; and, with the strong tides and currents which make the channel passage the most disagreeable for its length in the world, it is almost surprising that the gallant American went as far as he did. Three o'clock in the morning was the hour fixed for the start, and for the first two hours everything went well. At 9 the Captain stopped to rest and refresh himself. This delay was fatal, because he shortly after fell in with a current which seriously retarded his progress. The tide opposed him, and the force of the wind had increased. At 6 o'clock it was becoming dark, with a heavy sea on, and the French pilot declined to take any further responsibility. When Captain Boyton left the water, after fifteen hours' physical exertion and exposure, his pulse was calm and the temperature of his body good. Had the weather been more favorable the intrepid mariner would doubtless have accomplished the feat. The English press are unanimous in admitting the value of Captain Boyton's invention. That it will eventually come into general use in ships, at watering places, life-saving stations, and other points, seems to be an assured certainty.

Its Final Use.

What becomes of all the broken food left on plates in great hotels? It is frequently sold in a lot to some contractor who pays so much a year for it, and makes money by the transaction. From him, the soap-fat makers buy every scrap of meat and fat. The bread picked out is fed to horses and cattle in city stables, and the green stuff and refuse to hogs. The bone-boilers take the bones and prepare them for the manufacture of knife and tooth-brush handles, buttons, etc., while small bones, useless for these purposes, are ground up into yeast powders, bone-dust and fertilizers. In Paris, bread-crumbs are made from the scraps of bread found in hotels swill tubs, and sold to the city world. Making these crumbs originated with an old garbage-man, Pere Chapellier, who raked bread from the gutters, dried it, made crumbs, and sold them for bird-feed. Finding that cooks used them for soups, frying and other ways, he secured the broken pieces from hotels, convents, etc., and prepared them for use, increasing his business till dozens of men and wagons took the place of his old basket and hooked stick. The trade continues, and prepared bread-crumbs are now used in many Paris hotels and restaurants.

Origin of the Word "Protestant."

With the month of April is associated the derivation and dissemination in a formal and official manner of the designation of Protestant. The Emperor Charles the Fifth called a diet at Spires in 1529 to request aid from the German Princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the disputes growing out of Luther's rebellion against Catholocism. The Diet condemned the Reformers and issued a decree in support of the doctrines of the ancient Church. Against this decree six Lutheran Princes and the Deputies of thirteen towns of the Empire formally protested on April 17, 1530. From this act the designation of Protestant, which then was given to the followers of Luther, is derived. The Calvinists were subsequently included, and the title became general for all the sects outside the original Christian Church. The six Protestant Princes were John and George the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; Ernest and and Francis, the two Dukes of Lunenburg; the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Prince of Anhalt.

Cockroach Remedy.

A simple and effectual remedy for the pest of cockroaches is given in the *Revue Horticole*, communicated by M. Loury, chief propagator at the Jardin Fleuriste, Paris. It is as follows: "Dissolve the heads of a box of phosphor matches in a pint and a half of water; then mix with it about one pound of flour and about one-half pound of sugar, of which these insects are very fond. The mixture may then be distributed in various parts of the house over night, on pieces of board, slates, etc., and when examined in the morning numbers of dead cockroaches will be found close to where the poison has been laid."

Two Little Boys.

The man lives in Philadelphia, who, when young and poor, entered a bank and says he, "Please sir, don't you want a little boy?" And the stately personage said, "No, little boy; I don't want a little boy." The little boy, whose heart was too full for utterance, chewing a piece of liquorice stick he had bought with a cent he had stolen from his good and pious aunt, with sobs plainly audible, and with great globules of water running down his cheeks, glided silently down the marble steps of the bank. Bending his noble form, the bank man dodged behind the door, for he thought the little boy was going to shy a stone at him. But the boy picked up something and stuck it into his poor but ragged jacket. "Come here, little boy," and the little boy did come here; and the bank man said, "Lo! what pickest thou up?" And he answered and said, "A pin." And the bank man said, "Little boy, are you good?" and he said he was. And the bank man said, "How do you vote—excuse me, do you go to Sunday-school?" And he said he did.

Then the bank man took down a pen, made of pure gold, and flowing with pure ink, and wrote on a piece of paper, "St. Peter," and asked the little boy what it stood for, and he said, "Salt Peter." Then the bank man said it meant "St. Peter." The little boy said, "Oh!" The bank man took the little boy into partnership, and gave him half the profits and all the capital, and he married the bank man's daughter, and all he has is all his, and all his own too.

My uncle told me this story, and I spent six weeks picking up pins in front of a bank. I expected the bank man would call me in and say, "Little boy, are you good?" and I was going to say "Yes;" and if he asked me what "St. John" stood for, I was going to say "Salt John."

But I guess the bank man wasn't anxious to have a partner, and guess the daughter was a son, for one day he says to me, "Little boy, what are you picking up?" Says I, awfully meekly, "Pins." Says he, "Let's see 'em." And he took 'em and I took off my hat, already to go in the bank, and become a partner and marry his daughter. But I didn't get an invitation. He said, "Those pins belong to the bank, and if I catch you hanging round here any more I'll set the dogs on you!" Then I left, and the mean old cuss kept the pins. Such is life as I find it.—*Max Adeler.*

An Apt Pupil.

I laughed once, surely, when humanity should, perhaps, have kept me quiet; but then there were a score of others laughed with me, so the burden of the fault was divided.

On our way from Conway to Center Harbor, N. H., by stage, we stopped before a small cottage on the outskirts of Tamworth, from which our driver took two trunks and two blooming damsels. Or, one of them, the younger, bloomed, while, in truth, the other seemed prematurely maturing. From their conversation, after we had started on our way again, we discovered that the elder girl's name was Eliza, and the other's, Susan. Eliza had traveled before. She knew the world. She had worked in the mills at Great Falls, and had cut her eye-teeth. Susan had never traveled until now, and was as unsophiticated as an infant. She was leaving home for the first time to try her fortune in the great mills, and Eliza was her guide and protector.

As the stage approached Center Harbor, where we were to take dinner before crossing the lake, Eliza became very earnest in instructing her companion as to how she should behave, especially at the table; and as we pulled up before the broad piazza of the Senter House, she concluded her injunctions with:

"Now mind, Susan, and watch me. Do just as I do, and all will be right."

Seated at the hotel table the polite waiter came first to Eliza.

"Roast beef and roast turkey," said he.

"Turkey, if you please," said Eliza.

"What part of the fowl would you like?"

"It is perfectly immaterial."

Next he came to Susan.

"Roast beef and roast turkey."

"Turkey, if you please."

"What part do you prefer?"

"I think," answered Susan, with a confident smile, "that I will take *a piece of the immaterial, too.*"

Perhaps you can see where the laugh came in.—*New York Ledger.*

A Feather-Bed and a Cow.

Justice Jossey, of Griffin, Ga., is soon to try a case, in which the Widow Mulligan is defendant, where the scales of justice will "teeter" to a hair before the exact merits of the contest will be fully determined. The Widow Mulligan, who lives in East Griffin, noting the advent of tardy spring, recently took her feather-bed and hung it on the fence to ventilate, as well, doubtless, as to secure the hatching beneath the warm rays of the sun of all eggs of vermin, that the vermin becoming visible might be slain. There hung the feather-bed, peaceful evidence of a luxurious civilization, harming nobody, when a hungry town cow came along and ate the bed up, tick and all, at least so says the plaintiff. The cow enjoyed the meal no doubt but it didn't seem to digest well and the cow lay down and died. The man that owned the cow has now sued the Widow Mulligan for damages, and the widow pleads an offset for her feathers!

The Houston, Texas, *Real Estate Builder* says: "Buffalo are plenty on our Western plains. Sportsmen from the East should try a dash through the hunting regions of Texas. One zest we can offer, and that is their hair might be lifted and they might be left afoot. But no true sportsman minds those little difficulties."

The only original likeness now in existence of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," is said to be in the possession of his sister, now a resident of San Francisco. A life-sized bust in plaster has been made from it, which is said to be a very successful piece of work.

MRS. ROGERS.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head,
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree—
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea—
Everything a body could bear;
Excepting light, and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright;
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, sirup and squills,
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.

"What are you doing?" my patient cried.
"Frightening death," I coolly replied;
"You are crazy!" a visitor said;
I flung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me,
"Wife is a-comin' around," says he,
"I really think she'll worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do.
All the people have poohed and slurred—
All the neighbors have had their word;
'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say,
Than be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's care,
And his remedies—light, water and air;
All the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured her without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said,
"God's be the glory, as you say;
God bless you, doctor, good-day, good-day!"

If I ever doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicine made by man.

Pith and Point.

A floral swell—The *dandelion.*

Music by handle—A street organ.

The less men think, the more they talk.

The key to an uncertain gait—Whiskey.

The only suits that last longer than you want them to are lawsui

Suggestive—Wedding suits were never cheaper.

In the bright lexicon of feminine fashion there is such a word as faille.

Bashfulness is often like the plating on spoons—when it wears off it shows the brass.

A Philadelphia paper speaks of "a glazier 3,000 feet long." A glazier of that sort would set a pane in a skylight.

"As soon as life was extinct I cut him down," explained a Kansas woman to the coroner's jury who sat on her dead husband.

The dead alwuss git more praize than the living. We don't envy them, and ain't afrade to do the square thing on the ockasion.

When the good Lord feels ennui, he opens the windows of heaven and takes a look out upon the Parisian boulevards. —*Heine.*

A gentleman observing the sign of "Caswell" upon a business establishment, remarked that it would be "*as-well* without the C."

The model husband of the period is the man who will hold the baby for a couple of hours every night while his wife catches up with the trial.

Philadelphia brags of having the most cleanly servant-girls. They always hire out with the understanding that the mistress is to do the dirty work.

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another, who had slipped and fallen down on the pavement. "Going to get up," was the blunt reply.

Artists have adopted many emblems of charity. We wonder none of them ever thought of a piece of india-rubber, which gives more than any other substance.

It is said that nothing will cure a poet's affection for his idol sooner than to catch her at the dinner table excavating the kernel of a hickory nut with a hair-pin.

A member of the North Carolina Legislature, in discussing a bill, asked: "Mr. Speaker, are we men or jackasses?" Several North Carolina papers are unable to take sides.

An assessor asked a woman how many chickens she had, and, doubting her word, proceeded to count them. She took him to the bee-hive, kicked it over, and invited him to count the bees.

When a conductor on a Syracuse car shouted "Ruggles street!" the other night, a man who had been dozing in the corner started up and said: "Ruggles' treat? Where's Ruggles? Show me Ruggles, quick!"

A Paris correspondent states that a French woman considers it a privilege, a bit of good fortune, to get a husband, even when he amounts to very little. She is almost willing beforehand to support him wholly or in part for the sake of being madame.

If married men will attend the spelling matches, they had better leave their wives at home. It isn't comfortable to walk home with her and the dear creature muttering at every step, "I'm ashamed of your ignorance;" and "If you can't spell 'agitate,' I'll teach you when I get you home." No; it's disheartening.

At Pompeii they recently found a curious record. It was scratched on the stucco of a kitchen wall, and has been thus translated: "Lighted the fire, cooked his meals, and swept his house for him 28,000 times to this day, and he refuses to take me to the circus." Beneath this, in a different hand, is written: "Women are never satisfied."

This is the way the people who live on the coast of Maine describe their weather:

Dirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
From January up to May,
The rain it raineth, every day.
All the rest have thirty-one,
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two and thirty,
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty.

"My dear husband," said a devoted wife, "why will you not leave off smoking? It is such an odious practice, and makes your breath smell so!" "Yes," replied the husband, "but only consider the time I have devoted and the money I have spent to learn to smoke. If I should leave off now all that time and money would have been wasted, don't you see?"

There is a "Pop-corn" station just established in Kansas. The grasshoppers "busted" the corn out there last year. Hence the name.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Details of the Recent Fight Between United States Soldiers and Cheyennes.

(Fort Wallace (Kas.) Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.)

We have had some excitement down here the last few days. On Friday, the 16th inst., a telegram was received from Grenada, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, from Allen Clark, a man who belongs to this post, and who was out hunting up his cattle, announcing that he had been attacked and corraled by Indians, about forty miles south of here, but that he had escaped into Grenada. A detachment of forty cavalry from Fort Lyon was immediately ordered here. They arrived Sunday night, in charge of Second Lieutenant Henley, of the Sixth Cavalry, and Monday morning they started for the trail, taking fifteen days' forage and rations with them. On the morning of the second day out they struck the trail at the Twin Buttes, about forty miles north of here. The trail was leading directly north. Abandoning one wagon, and everything that could be dispensed with, and taking only seven days' forage and rations, they followed the trail in light marching order. They could see by the trail that there were from 300 to 400 ponies, but could not determine the number of Indians. The first night they camped seven miles south of the railroad, on the Smoky Hill river; the second, north of Monument Station, and the third night they traveled until almost midnight. When they went into camp some of the scouts took up the trail and followed it about ten miles, when they discovered the Indians strongly posted in a ravine, and with a regular series of rifle-pits thrown up. Returning to the camp about 2 o'clock in the morning they reported, and immediately the Lieutenant broke camp and started on the trail once more. They arrived on the spot about 4 o'clock a.m. The Indians had discovered them, and were fast making preparations for a warm reception. An old chief came out and wanted to parley. The Lieutenant rode out to meet him, and the old fellow said: "Better you go back, John. Heap Injun. Big shoot. Much ponies."

The Lieutenant told him he had better surrender at once, when the old fellow rode off. As Lieutenant Henley was riding back to his command, several shots were fired at him. The order was given to commence the attack. As yet we could not tell how many reds there were, as they were hidden in their pits. When the order was given to commence action the first movement was to secure what ponies they could. They got 140, and then commenced their attack on the pits. Here they had us at a great disadvantage, for they could fire at us without exposing any part of their persons, but finally our boys got close on the edge of the pits, and would lay flat and load, and ram the muzzles of their guns over the edge and blaze away, and in this way they finally drove them out, but not until two of our boys had gone under. One fellow was shot dead in trying to get to the pits, and the other, the acting First Sergeant of the detachment and Quartermaster Sergeant of the company, after getting up to the pit, got a ball through his left shoulder. It made him so mad that he swore he would have the life of the fellow who did it, if he killed the whole Cheyenne tribe. He immediately raised himself to his knees on the edge of the pit and commenced to fire from that position; he fired from there twice, making both shots count, when a ball from below struck him in the mouth and passed out through the back of his head, killing him instantly. The reds tried hard to get the scalps of the two dead men, but failed. There were about sixty well-armed warriors in the fight, and about thirty of our men; the rest of the boys were guarding the ponies and supply wagon. We killed about thirty Indians; some say they counted thirty-five.

Vice-President Wilson in the South.

Vice-President Wilson arrived at Nashville on the 6th inst., and was met at the depot by Gov. Porter, Secretary of State Gibbs, Acting Mayor Hugh McCrea, and other officials and citizens, and was warmly welcomed. He was subsequently escorted to Gov. Porter's office. The Supreme Court adjourned to do him honor, meeting him cordially in Gov. Porter's apartment, where were gathered all the officials and sixty representative lawyers from various parts of Tennessee. In company with Gov. Porter and ex-Gov. H. S. Foote, he visited the grave of ex-President Polk, Fisk and Vanderbilt Universities, and the grounds of the battle of Nashville. He was serenaded in the evening, and introduced by Gov. Porter to a large assemblage of people, and made the following speech:

"I am grateful for the many kindnesses shown me by the officials and people of Tennessee. We have all passed through trying scenes, and I do not believe the late struggle could have been prevented. All compromises only delayed what was inevitable. Being in the struggle, I was compelled to take sides, and sided according to my best judgment. I have never entertained a feeling of hatred toward the people of any section of the country. While the war was in progress I was for an active prosecution of the war; but now that peace has come upon us, I am for an active prosecution of peace. [Loud and prolonged applause.] All of us should do by word and deed all that we can to more firmly bind together the people of the nation. [Immense applause.] I am gratified at the many expressions of kindness I have met with in Kentucky and Tennessee since I crossed the Ohio river. I have come on no political mission, but to see a portion of my country I have never before beheld, and will leave with my heart throbbing with gratitude. I will pray God for the prosperity of this city and State. All her sufferings will soon pass away, and the whole nation will be bound together by a spirit of patriotism, humanity, liberty, and love for our country. We should strive to elevate our country and add to its glory. I believe our republic will never be separated, but will become one of the leading, if not the leading, nations of the world. [Loud applause.] Both races are here, and here they will both remain. We should do away with all prejudice, and strive henceforth only for the advancement of our country. I again return to you my heartfelt thanks for your courtesy."

Abolition of Coffins.

A late number of the London *Times* contained a strong letter, agitating afresh the subject of burial. The argument of the writer was opposed to the practice of enclosing the bodies of the dead in coffins. The earth is a powerful antiseptic, and, by intering the dead wrapped in a winding-sheet instead of a coffin, the generation of poisonous gases and decomposing fluids, would be entirely avoided.

The earth will assimilate a body in the course of four or five years, leaving but few fragments of scentless bones. It is interposition of the coffin which prevents the earth combining with the decomposing elements of the body, and allows noxious vapors to rise from the grave and poison the living.

All the advantages arising from cremation would, in the opinion of the writer, be obtained by this method of sepulture, while the feelings of the community would suffer a much less shock from this slight change in the custom of burial.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

Georgia Visited by Another Hurricane—Great Destruction of Life and Property.

[Columbus (Ga.) Cor. Atlanta Herald.]

Harris county was visited with the fifth tornado since the 20th of March on last Saturday. The cyclone was terrible. It swept everything before it, doing an immense deal of damage, tearing down houses, uprooting trees, scattering fences, and killing people.

Upon entering the county it scattered the dwellings, out-houses, fences, and everything else on Henry Williams' place, wounding several of his people. Going directly east it played havoc with the farm of Henry E. Morse, two miles south of Whitesville. There is not a house of any kind left on his place. Six negroes were killed by the falling timbers. Mrs. Morse is wounded, it is feared fatally. After going about 1½ miles farther east, John Booker's place was crossed, and all his tenants were scattered to the winds. The report of the number of killed and wounded there is conflicting.

The widow Smith's, about one mile farther east, was the next place in the path of the tornado. There was no one killed there, but the list of wounded is large, and the amount of damage is considerable.

W. C. Davis' house, about three-quarters of a mile further, was the next house that chanced to be in the track of the wind storm. His house was broken down, his leg broken, his wife's leg broken, and three or four children injured.

Two miles further, and Judge Spence's place blocked its passage. After beating against the house for a while, it gathered unusual strength, and, hurling a tenement house from its path, attacked the Baptist Church, which is on his place; in fact, "one stone was not left on another." It then tackled his dwelling-house and blew one-half of it away. Four negroes were killed and six or seven wounded by the falling of the building. Scattering fences and ruining crops for about three miles, it struck Murray & Spence's mill, and did not leave a timber standing. Jourdan Reiley, the negro miller, was killed, and three white men were wounded.

Going up the creek about one mile, it laid low the House of Pickens Murray. He and his family were only saved by leaving the house and taking refuge in the peach orchard. Still rushing eastward, it, after skipping over two miles, struck Calvin Teel's place, leaving not a building standing. Then, crossing Pine Mountain, it changed its course by turning a little to the south, and commenced its ravages on Col. James R. Mobley's place. His gin-house and all his out-houses were blown down, and six negroes wounded.

Millions of Pigeons in the Woods of Western New York.

Sportsmen will doubtless be interested in the fact that there are countless millions of pigeons to be found within one hundred miles of this city. The country lying between the main line of the Erie railway from Corning to Buffalo, and the Rochester branch from Corning to Avon, is literally alive with the birds. Their roosting place is situated in a wild, mountainous region west of Coopers, N. Y., a few miles this side of Corning, and embraces a tract of land from seven to ten miles square, heavily timbered, and unbroken by clearings or highways, from which they issue at daylight and scatter over the country for many miles in search of food, which consists principally of acorns. The birds made their appearance near Coopers about three weeks ago and have advanced further west daily, until they now fly as far west as Springwater. During the present week they will in all probability be found at all points along the Genessee valley and scattered over the surrounding country, and there is a prospect that a considerable number of the birds will build their nests and breed in this county and those adjoining. The writer took a trip to Campbells last week, with excellent success. Opposite the village of Campbells are three high hills; on the top of the center one our party took up a position, and when the fight commenced, about 5:30 p. m., we could not load and fire fast enough to take the flocks as they charged upon us like the waves of the ocean. The fight lasted an hour, the roaring of our guns, the exhilarating excitement, and the lively running to and fro of a small army of boys picking up the dead birds, made the scene a most animating one. From our elevated position we commanded a view of the country for ten or twelve miles in length and five or six in width, and for the entire distance immense flocks could be seen stretching out in long lines until lost in the distance. When nearing the "roost," several flocks arriving simultaneously would sweep together into one immense flock and alight in the trees in a thick mass, seemingly covering an acre or more.—*Rochester Democrat.*

TROJAN ADDERS.—In his history of the excavations at Hissarlik, Dr. Schliemann speaks of unearthing vast numbers of adders that were extremely poisonous. Had they no enemies to contend against—in other words, did not myriads of them succumb in the struggle for existance?—Dr. Schliemann thinks they must in the warm season have swarmed in the plains of Troy as to render it uninhabitable. They were diminutive in size, scarcely exceeding in circumference the common earth-worm. Notwithstanding their venom, the workmen engaged in the excavations handled the snakes with impunity. On being asked the reason for such foolhardiness, the men declared they had taken the precaution of drinking a decoction of snake-root, which rendered the poison innocuous.

As she nimbly plied her needle around the ragged edges of a coat that had been ripped down the back, she remarked, in a vein of philosophical expostulation which prudent wives always employ: "John, if you can't perform at prayer meetin' without throwin' yourself round so, bustin' off buttons and tearin' your clothes, you'd better get religion to home."

The First Use of Gas.

Professor Silliman has discovered, in a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland and Scotland," in 1805, published by his distinguished father, a memorandum of what is probably the first public use of street-gas in London. Hitherto the date of the first public exhibition in that city has been put in 1807, when Mr. Winsor lighted Pall Mall. But on the 4th of July, 1805, the elder Silliman stopped in Piccadilly to see "an object of some curiosity," which he describes as follows: An ingenious apothecary and chemist has contrived to light his shop in a very beautiful manner, by means of the inflammable gas obtained from fossil coal. It is the same thing with the thermo-lamp, of which you have heard much in America. Every new thing by which money can be made is of course kept secret in London, as well as everywhere else. I took the liberty, however, of asking the owner of the shop to permit me to see his apparatus. He refused at first but on my assuring him I was not a commercial or trading man, and was actuated solely by curiosity, he consented, and took me down cellar.—*Galaxy.*

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the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

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DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

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KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. MESECK, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the Chatham *Courier*.

S. R. EOLES, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.—It is susceptible of easy proof that the sewing machine has been a greater blessing to the masses of American people than any invention of the present century. Nothing else has done so much to save the lives and health of the wives and mothers, the patient, overworked women of the land, who, as a class, most needed relief from the burdens of every day life. Every father and husband fails in his duty if he neglects to endow his home with such a triumph of science as the Wilson shuttle sewing machine. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

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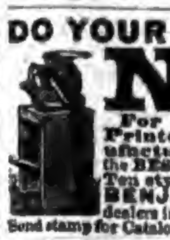

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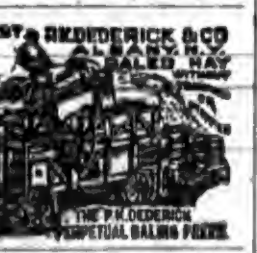

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It will only cost you a POSTAL CARD. New number for April just out. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

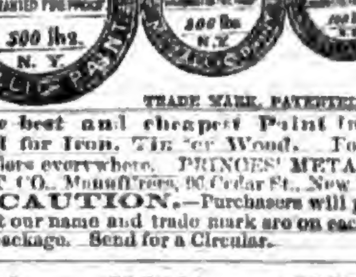

THE BEST PAINT
RUBBER PAINT
RUBBER PAINT CO. OF CLEVELAND, O.
IN THE WORLD.

BRANCH OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
506 WEST ST., - - New York.
No. 210 South Third St., St. Louis, Mo.
No. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black.

A combination of the purest paint with India Rubber, forming a SMOOTH, GLOSSY, FIRM, DURABLE, ELASTIC AND BEAUTIFUL Paint, unaffected by change of temperature, is perfectly water-proof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way a better paint for either inside or outside painting than any other paint in the world. Being from one-third to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paints.

Be Sure that Our TRADE MARK (a fac simile of which is given above), is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a Paint offered the public that has become so popular (in the same time) and given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint.

BECKWITH PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING $25. MACHINE DOUBLE THREAD BECKWITH S. M. Co. NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. W. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

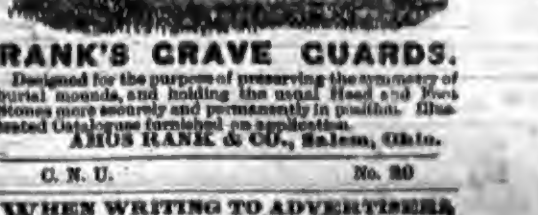

RANK'S GRAVE GUARDS. Designed for the purpose of preserving the symmetry of burial mounds, and holding the usual Head and Foot Stones more securely and permanently in position. Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application. AMOS RANK & CO., Salem, Ohio.

C. N. U. No. 20

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, MAY. 20, 1875

So Senator Spencer urged the passage of the bounty bill. The persecuted patriot will have urgent need of bounty before the legislature of his own state and postmaster Jewell have done with him.

They got an honest man into the administration, and the results are harrowing. Williams, Delano and Douglas have already been exposed, and stealing by the million has been answered.

Among the wonderful reforms now going on within the Republican party we are surprised to find no mention of the improvement made by the president in the civil service. A year or two ago there was a great deal of talk of reforms contemplated in that branch Has it been abandoned, and if so, why.

Carruth the Vineland editor, still goes around with a bullet in his brain. Physiologically, Caruth is in the nature of a phenomenon, but news paper men will recognise in his idiosyncrasy a design to forestall the constant demand for leaded matter made upon him by the young inkbesmeared Mephistopheles of the news room.

Gen. Beauregard has written a letter in which he admits that he favored raising the black flag during the rebellion and what is worse he still defends his views. Gen. Beuregard, it will be remembered, was lately an office holder under Grant, and he is a Repuplican in good standing in the party

If this process of reform in the Replican part continues the country will b stolen as bare as an egg shell. A fraud isn't discoverd until it is practiced four or five years; and for every one opressed half a dozen new ones are put in operation. The experiment of allowing thieves to manage vast revenue is not by any means sucessful.

Ex-Senater Chandler, of Michigan has procured another indictment against the correspondent who charged him with drunkeness. He swears this one will stick. Having spent about ten thousand dollars in an ineffectual effort to bring this correspondent up to his standard of justice; it would seem that he had better let the job out to the lowest and best bidder.

What were formerly the St. Louis Globe, and the St Louis Democrat, have latley been uerged into a double headed monstrosity with the fearfully and wonderfully constructed name of "Globe Democrat." If the Simese Journalistic twins can live under such a heavy and depressing weight, it is more than now seems possible. Think of contracting the monstrosity's name to GlbDm cr't! But it must be done life is to short to attempt a daily wrestling with such a name.

Robison and Belknap are just now anxious seats. In spite of four attempts to fire the french Navy Department in a short space of time, and in different places, and the destructian of valuable records by water and a confusion not accidental, there are still proofs on file which must be produced before investigating committees. And the war Department will be required to show what became of a million and a half of dollars from the sale of arms to France, that never found their way into the Treasury.

When corruption becomes so deep seated as to render such caution necessary we may well ask if it is not time to make an entire change in our public service and commit the Goverment to other hands. The disclosures may well prepare us for more astounding ones when the cumming congress shall undertake the work of a searching investigation into all the departments of a Goverment that has been run in the interest of rings and cliques for more than ten years.

Geo. H. Pendleton writing a letter to the Ohio Democracy says:

"The financial trouble, the stagnation of business, the depression of all industries, the extravagance, and corruption of the public service, the demoralization of the administration, the personal government of President Grant the third term project, the violation of all law in the policy adopted toward the southern states as [illegible] all these have filled the people uneasiness; and they are anxiously seeking a better state of things.

"If we shall give the assurance by our words and by our acts that our success will [illegible] that improvement they will certainly give us that success,

The Chicago *Tribune* says this histiory reveals a striking state of affairs It discloses a condition of dishonesty and official corruption which will startle the country. It far excedes in enormity the Tweed frauds, and the New York canal robbers recently exposed. It shows that since 1871 to the present time this robery of revenue has been going on. That the officers of the revenue have been not only aware of the frauds, but have been participants in the profits; and that the operators in this wholesale business have their agents in all the revenue offices at Washington. One hundred and twenty million dollars a year stolen by the Radical party. And yet they ask the people, the tax-payers to still retain them in favor.

The rats are running from the sinking ship. At last the Washington organs of the White House are forced to admit the intended resignation of Mr. Fish from the Cabinet, which was long ago announced in the Sun, and denied by these same papers.

When Belknap unqualifiedly approved the brutal bulletins of Sheridan and officially assured him of the support of the President "and all of us" in treating the people of Louisiana as banditti' Mr. Fish was never consulted but considered as head clerk, who would not dare dispute the orders of his employer. He submitted this indignity in silence as he had before tacitly consented to the outrages in President's ambition and of the thieving carpet paggers.

After condoning these crimes passively yeiding to to offencive dictation and surrendering the patron of his department to the president's orders, he now steps out by the back door, and hopes by this expediant to escape his share of the responsibility. It will not succeed. The best that can be said for tue departing Secretary is that the Administration will soon lose its man of deportment. Mr. Turveydrop retires.

The Whiskey Frauds

The developments which have recently transpired in the investigation of the whiskey frauds, by tne internal revenue department give some idea of the rottenness and corruption of the Radical party. The Chicago *Tribune* says

"The best civil system in the world is what Mr. O. P. Morton declared the monstrously corrupt civil service of this country to be. Perhaps Mr. Morton considers the gigantic whisky-ring fraud which have just culminated in the seizure of half the whisky distilleries in the United States under the noses of the unsuspecting revenue officers, who "had no idea that there were any frauds" as the latest proof of the transcendant excelence of our civil service system. What superlatively excelent civil service officials are Messers. D. W. Munn and John McDonald for instance shown to be by this great whisky ring explosion. Do not Messrs Morton and Logan find even in the performance of those officials new cause to admire the beauties of a system, in which not one of ten thousand civil service officers are found trustworthy? never more forcibly exemplified than by means of these raids. scarsly a federal officer in any of the three cities of Chicago Milwaukee, or St. Louis, knew of the intentions of the Officers of the secret service in the matter, and they were as much surprised at the seizures as were the distillers. the fact that they had permitted these irregularities to exist under their very noses destroyed what ever confidence had previously been reposed in their integrity, and as a consequence they were ignored entierly.

TAKE
SIMMONS'
LIVER
REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, Bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices. Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER& CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depapt ment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock am.

TERMS—Sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

THE
NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY!

Invite the attention this week, to a number of new patterns of Body Brussels Carpets, English Tapestry Carpets, Extra three ply Carpet, Extra super Ingrain Carpets. Also to their elegant line of low and medium priced Carpets, at 25, 35, 40 and 50 and 60c per yard, and to the most extensive line of Floor and Table oil cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Matts, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, etc., to be found in the city. N. B.—This department of our business being under the charge of an experienced carpet man, parties who favor us with their orders will be entirely satisfied with the manner they are filled.

HOSIERY! Now in stock a complete stock of English, German and Domestic Cotton Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's use, in every size and quality at extremely low prices

Kid Gloves, Summer Gloves, and a full line now open for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children including Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, and our favorite "Perinot Gloves," both makes unsurpassed for perfect fit and durability.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT! Silk goods department. Men's ware department. Linen goods department. Cloak and Shawl department. Fancy goods department. Our corset department. Cotton goods department. Muslin and Underware department. Parasol department. Sun umbrella department.

Newly assorted this week at

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

AN ORDINANCE.

AN Ordinance providing for the issue of Bonds, of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, and determining the price at which they may be sold, and the time at which they shall mature and the rate of interest they shall be at.

SECTION FIRST.

Whereas the Board of School Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, did heretofore, to-wit, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1875, file with the Board of Trustees of said town a report verified by affidavit setting fourth that said Board of School Trustees had purchased a certain tract of land in said town of Auburn, in said report specifically described, as a sight for a school house in said town and that the said Board of School Trustees, propose to erect thereon a building to be used as a common school building, and that the estimated cost of said lot and building is three thousand dollars and that the said Board had not the means to pay for the same, Therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana, there shall be issued by the said Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, BONDS of said town to the amount of Three Thousand Dollars, bearing date June 1st, A. D. 1875, drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable at the office of the Treasurer of said town, said bonds to be of the denomination as follows and maturing as follows viz: Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1878, Ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1879, and ten Bonds of one hundred dollars each, due June 1st A. D. 1880, said Bonds to contain the provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of the said town of Auburn, each Bond to have coupons attached thereto for the payment of interest thereon.

SECTION TWO.

The said Bonds shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of said town and shall by him be sold from time to time as the necessities for payment of the purchase-money of said lots and the erection of said school building shall require.

SECTION THREE.

The said Bonds shall not be sold for a less amount than ninty-four cents for each dollar of said Bond.

SECTION FOUR.

This ordinance shall be enforced from and after the expiration of ten days from its publication in the Auburn COURIER.

JACOB WALBORN, Pres. Protem.
E. E. WILLIAMS, }
F. D. RYAN, } B. of T.
D. Z. HOFFMAN, }
F. E. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

April 29.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made wholly of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 3000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The COURIER is now one of the best printed papers on the "course" and we ask our friends to try it a whack.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to by Carpets in the city.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875. No. [illegible]

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecitions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.18	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.17	Hogs—dressed	....
Rye	.75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.35	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ .70	Butter	.15
Potatoes	@ .80	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.80	Eggs	.15
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.07
Wool	.45 @ .50	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

ROADS dusty.

PUT up the rooters.

PLEASANT weather.

ONION sets at Beard's.

SHOW at Waterloo, Friday.

Now for some of "that rain,"

PLANTING is going to be late.

WHY don't you put in an add.

THE saw mill is at work again.

GIVE us a rest on such a circus.

PAY up this week—if you are two or three years behind.

THE fruit trees are begining to look gay and festive.

Go to Beard's for good Cigars and stationories.

FRESH lot of Teas of all kinds, just received at Beard's.

ASSESSOR's are getting along with their work nicely.

THE Sheriff and his deputy, is quite busy in the Court room.

MR. BALDOCK, is painting his new house on Seventh street.

HEBEL's corner looks like the "ragged edge of dispair." But wait.

KENNY RUSH has gone for the state of Michigan.

STRAW hats and linen dusters are worn by some of the boys.

BEARD is paying the highest market price for butter, 16c cash.

MR. H. C. PURPLE, wants to hire men and teams to get out fence posts.

MRS. PATTEE, mother of F. Benedict, died last Saturday of lung fever.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE, living on seventh street, is repainting his dwelling.

JAMES H. SCHELL, an attorney of Fort Wayne, died suddenly in that city last Thursday.

THE young folks take a liken' to the lower end of town—on account of the sidewalks.

NATURE never makes mistakes as the man said who had hair on the roof of his mouth.

Two fellows had a quarrel, on show day, at the "parlor" on Seventh street. Coats were drawn and——that's all.

THE Leasure Bros., will have their ice cream parlor in running order next week, over Beards grocery.

THE editor has been at Indianapolis since Monday, attending the Odd Fellows meeting.

JNO. HEBEL has went west far enough thinks and will make himself back to vrends once more.

MRS. COWAN, wife of Dr. J. A. Cowan has returned home after a long visit among friends at Decator, Ind.

MR. WOODFOD is having his building moved back so as to be in line with Abrights & Eaton's.

A MAIL train has been placed on the Baltimore road, which will receive and deliver mail at all points along the line

AND the greatest of these is charity. Its application is one of the noblest attributes of a generous soul.

MR. LONG, borther to our clever butcher Michael, has a select school in motion.

THE boys are brought into line this week again on the "pop-up" business—liquor trials.

DR. FOX, the boys say, has the best beer in the city. He gets it off dot Cincinnati [illegible]

GARRET City was well represented on show day. The boys were all "pretty full."—of fun

BILLY FISHER, of Waterloo, with the Great Western Sensation, was the guest of several of our boys last Tuesday.

BUSINESS in the city, this week, has been a little dull, owing we suppose to the farmers being busy plowing and planting.

DR. SPOONER has got some nice shade trees started around his new residence. The work on his residence is progressing finely.

THOMMY MONKS got huffy the other day and had a notion to put a head on a fellow. We don't know what caused the trouble but——find out.

D. D. MOODY, has a fine boy bab y The little fellow made his appearance Tuesday evening last. Good luck to Dave and good luck to the boy.

MARRIED—On Thursday May, 13, 1875 by Rev. P. Ruhl, at his residence, Mr. John Frick, to Miss Jennie Cool, all of DeKalb county.

THE house formerly owned by Mrs. Fair, and purchased by Abright & Eaton, has been moved to the lower end of town, on Main street.

DR. J. B. CASEBEER, has purchased the handsome residence of E. Kuhlman, on Vad Buren street, near the M. E. Church, to which he removed last week.

THE young man Lize, whose arm was amputated by Dr. Casebeer, some days ago, was in town last week and is doing well.

V. A. BEARD has some very fine Bananas for sale. Those that are fond of this kind of fruit can get them by calling soon.

BRING along your job work. We are better prepared than ever to execute it in a manner unexcelled by any office in Northern Indiana.

FOUND—A handsome calfskin cigar case, with the name of H. L. Case, inscribed on the back, and also on the inside, the owner can get it by calling at at this office.

COME to Auburn all ye farmers in DeKalb, and do your trading, or to some point in the county. Let us keep our wealth at home.

FROM every section of the county we learn that the farmers propose to plant and sow largely of spring crops. This is good policy.

A FELLOW who was selling molasses candy on show day, had three words to accomplish these sales: "Warm, fresh —and after he got the skads, the other came in,—Good."

THE Ladies Social of the M. E. church, will be entertained by Mrs. Woodford, on next Wednesday afternoon, May 26, 1875. All are cordially invited.

WE are sorry to state that Mr. Whittington, had the misfortune to fall down s airs last Sunday. The jar hurt him considerable, but he is now around again.

CONFLICTING reports come in about the growing wheat crop. Some farmers report their fields looking extraordinary well, while others report a very poor prospect.

JNO. HEBEL got badly "coflummixed" in the cross-examination, at the court house, last week while they were trying the "fight trial." He wipped the prespera tion from his brow and said: Mr. Moodys bleas don't oxcite me zo.

MRS. SHEFFER, will leave our city this week, for Illinois, where she will remain several months, among relatives and friends. We wish her a prosperous journey, and a pleasant visit.

REV. MR. JOHNSON, the new Presbyterian minister, delivered his first sermon to our citizens last Sabbath. He was greated by a large turnout, and all seemed well pleased with their new "Shepherd."

MESSRS. LANHAM & HOSE, our most popular brick and tile men, have opened up business in good style, and are now ready to take orders, for the above material, of any size. Their yard is located a few miles East of Auburn.

ONE of our merchants went into Dr. Fox's after some beer, and the Dr. asked him if he wanted Democrat or Republican beer, "O, Get out with your Democrat beer." Vehl all right I make you off dot other kind. The beer had been standing in a measure for several hours, and now the merchant has changed his notion and takes Democrat beer every whack.

For Sale.

Anyone wishing to purchase a single buggy and harness cheap, can do so by calling at this office. They are both in pretty good shape.

IS it not possible to devise some ways and means by which the hogs can be kept from rooting the court house yard? To see hogs making a common pasture ground of the court house square is business all ready "blade ou-t-t."

DUCK—We had the pleasure of seing about fifteen little "ducks," playing this game, the other day, and now we are longing for the croquet players to take [illegible] are.

THE trial of Abbott, vs. Shoemaker, for assault batte y, was had in the county Clerk's office, before Justice Widney, last Saturday. There were three parties interested, but two of them were released, Hebel and Ludwick; Shoemaker being bound over to court.

THE crowd in town on show day was not what we might call immense, but quite a number of our farmers were on hand. The elephant wasn't there; but peanuts sold rapidly at five cents a glass.

A. R. HOFFMAN, has returned from Ohio after a lengthy visit, and will remain with his friends here for a short time. Himself and Mr. Chas. Shepherd, are going west, we don't know what for —certainly not to grow up with the country.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

THE American House under the site of the accomplished Col. Oakley is giving general satisfaction and is doing a splendid business. You can always get a good meal and bed at reasonable prices.

WE forgot in our last, that our old friend Sam'l Alvord, of the Albion "New Era," dropped in to see us the Saturday before. Sam used to be about these "diggings" years ago, and was quitely pleased at the progress of our town.

Now for a united effort towarnd building up and improving the town. We were just as well in the ranks a private, as when a leader Every meritorious improvement shall receive the support of the COURIER. But we want no backward steps taken.

NEXT Sabbath Rev. Mr. Welsh, the Methodist minister, will deliver a discourse to the people, "Conscious a guide for human conduct," at the M. E. church. We hope a large audience will be in attendance, as the subject will prove very interesting and instructive.

THE Dekalb county Sunday School Association, will hold its 10th annual convention in the christian church, Newville, Ind., Tuesday and Wendesday June 8th and 9th, 1875. A large attendance is expected to be present, and we hope many of our Sunday school children and parents will be in attendance.

"Shall I Seek for her in the Meadow? is the planative title of a new song. To which we are moved to say, not unless you are an infernal fool. At this season of the year she will be more apt to be found in the back yard with a soiled towel around hea head, under a breadth of carpet raising the d— with the atmosphere.

THE boys are laughing about a well known sport who had a misunderstanding with his better half the other night, and shows in consequence a black eye and a countenance which looks as though several brick buildings had fallen upon it. The sport says he got his ornaments on Eight street, which is olny about three blocks from the truth.

ANOTHER bright star has vanished from the shores of time. John C. Brackenridge, the favorite son of Kentucky has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. If the close of his life failed to realize the bright anticipations of his youth, and his sun set under clouds of disappointments, it was owing to the fault of being true to his honest convictions. Peace to his ashes.

Our patrons will please excuse mistakes in this number as the editor in chief is absent and we have been disturbed in our nocturnal repose with the repeated cry of "Pa,—hellow pa. wal, its a boy and weighs in the neighborhood of ten pounds. Who could write locals with such a responsibility on their shoulders.

Corn planting in some parts of the County, we learn, is well under way. The backwarness of the spring has been a sad draw back on some of our enterprising farmers who are always found before hand with their spring work. Some of the old, experianced farmers in the vicinity think them selves greatly out of time in planting corn after the first week in May.

OUR enterprising young friend J. E. Bodine, Esq., connected with Mr. Elson in the dental line, left last Monday for Cincinnati to attend the spring term of the Ohio Dental College in that city. Mr. B. is determined to be thorough in practical and theory, the only true basis upon which to acquire eminence in any profession.

THE Hamilton Show, put in an advertisement in our last, somewhat reflicting on the character of Mr. Swineford of the hotel. It seems the show folks had posted up bills on his building against his orders, and he tore them down as he had a right to do. The advertisement was handed in and paid for by Hamilton, and there was no intention on our part to injure Mr. S.

WE are requested to call the attention of the public generally to our Independent Telegraph and Rail Road Institute located in Easley brick block, second floor. The gentlemen connected with this institution are using every effort to make it one of the best in Northern Indiana. The room is handsomely arranged for this branch of business, and every one having a desire for learning the above trades would do well to send for a circular, and learn their terms and advantages that are offering to pupils.

SOME of our merchants have gotten the idea in their hands that all the advertising that is necessary for them is to roll out their dry goods boxes—the same ones being made to do service each year —in front of their stores, and that the people will then think they have new goods. The dodge is "too thin." The wise public examine the newspapers and patronize those who are not loth to tell them that they are having new goods.

"HAIR gettin a little thin, sir," said the barber. "Young man," said John Henry looking down upon him from the height of a solemn experience; "Young man, when you are married, you will never allude in that thoughtless manner to domestic afflictions. No; don't apologize My feelings are blunted. But is there not some mysterious unguent—some soft seductive compound—that makes the hair slippery to the grasp."

COURT ITEMS.—Court has begun—Two hundred and nineteen cases are on the docket, of these there are about two hundred civil, and nineteen crimnail.

ONLY one heavy case on the docket.—State of Indiana, on the relation of C. A O. McClellen, against Dan'l Culver, for an aggravating case of assault and battery. At least it is said to aggravate Mac—to hear the guffaws of the crowd over it.

Two cases on the docket against Butler doctors for malpractice.

Walter Olds, an attorney of Columbia City, was at court Monday.

Considerale improvements have been made in the court room lately. A partition has been placed in the farther part of it, cutting off about twelve feet The part cut off will be used for jury room. The court room is considerably diminised in size. The object of the change was to obviat the difficulty of speaking and being heard in the room owing to the echo. It is not better much in that respect—a gallery is needed.

On Tuesday there were twenty-three attorneys in court.

The docket is lighter this term than for a long while.

The Grand Jury will not meet this term. It will meet in September.

Mass State Temperance Convention

The second Mass Tempeance Convention of the State of Indiana, under the auspices of the woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state, is hereby called to assemble in the First Baptist church, in the city of Indianapolis, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 9th, 1875, to continue throughout Thursday and one-half of Friday, June 10th, and 11th.

Beleiving that the temperance question has become of paramount importance in the church, Sabbath-school, in legislation, and in society, and that the evils of intemperance can only be suppressed by the combined moral forces and powers by the law in the state, it has been determined by the executive committee to invite all churches, Sabbath-schools, and temperance organizations to send representatives and to ask members and ex-members of the state Legislature and National Congress, ministers of the Gospel, lawyers, physicians teachers, and all men and women of Indiana, who deplore the evils of intemperance, to come to this convention, and assist in divising measures, which with the pleasing of God, shall ultimately result in its suppression.

The citizens of Indianapolis tender the hospitalities to those who may attend the convention.

Railroad arrangements will be announced in the Indianapolis papers on Monday, May 24.

A committee of arrangements will receive visitors at the Third Presbyterian church on Illonis street, opposit the Academy of music, between the hours of eight 8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., on Thursday June, 9th, and assign them to their homes.

A committee of gentlemen wearing white badges, will meet them at the depot during the same hours.

The Illinois street cars leave the west end of the depot every few minutes, passing the third church, which is five squares distant.

Persons arriving during the night, or on early trains, can find temporary accommodations, at reduced rates, at the National Hotel or Spencer House, opposit the depot. Those arriving after the opening of the convention will report at the First Baptist church.

MRS. Z. G. WALLACE,
President Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Indiana.
MRS. M. M. FINCH, Secretary.
INDIANOPLIS May, 5, 1875.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Cat logue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind,

IMPROVEMENTS about our city are under satisfactory progress. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather for all outdoor work the foundations of several large business houses and many dwellings have been laid, and the superstructures are under head-way. The prospect for improvements in our city in the way of erecting new buildings is that the number will far exceed that of any year during the past six. It really appears that we have reached the bottom of hard times and depression of business. Our local industries are more prosperous and manufacturers are looking forward for a busy season.

AT the trial, Abbott, vs. Shoemaker, quite a laughable note took place between Dan'l Culver, witness, and Charley McClellen, an attorney. Mr. M was asking questions, to find out about how Shoemaker hit Abbott, with a faucet, and not being satisfied with the answer of the witness, he arose, walked up, and told him to show how the act was done.

"Do you want a practical illustration?" said the witness.

"Yes sir, show me exactly how he struck him."

"You want me to hit you, eh?" he asked the second time.

"Yes sir," says Mr. M.

And great cezar, how Mr. Witness did baste him between the shoulders. About two licks of the same kind "your honor," would have had to sent him home on a shutter. For our part we would rather take a full glass of John Hebel's best, than to have our coat dusted with that faucet,—we don't think it would knock a fellow quite so stiff. The laughter was immense, and would have been more so, if Sam Puff had been there. Culver was arrested, and will have to stand a trial.

NOTICE.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank at Auburn, in the State of Indiana at the close of business, May 1st, 1875.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$16787.72
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	5000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	[illegible].55
Due from other National Banks	1029.15
Real Estate, furniture, and fixtures	3500.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	575.85
Premiums paid	5100.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	570.61
Legal-tender notes	3012.00
Total	66,078.78

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$39400.00
Other undivided profits	893.70
Individual deposits subject to check	17325.33
Demand certificates of deposit	8521.75
Total	66078.78

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County }

I, Jas. V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1875. Attest,
GUY PLUM, Notary Public.
GEO. HAZZARD }
J. R. LANNING } Directors.
WM. McINTYRE }

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing eight [8] rods and fifteen [15] feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five [65] feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12] east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line, ten [10] rods and fourteen [14] and a half feet [½] east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east in said county, and from thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction paralell with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to Gilford street in the town of Garret, in said county, and from thence south to King street in said town, and from thence in a westerly direction parallel with said Rail Road Line to a point thirty two [32], and a half [½] feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and affects the land of Washington Cowan, and that the vacation change and location as proposed will effect only the lands of said Cowan.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

April 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four [34] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12 east in said county, and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three [33] north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three [3] in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty (80) feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirtyfour (34) in township (34 thirtyfour, nor of range twelve (12) east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between section three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will affect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will effect.

April 22. WASHINGTON COWAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb Co., Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinus and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drunk on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: The south part of lot No. eight (8) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb County, Ind.

May 10 JOHN A. HAWS.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garret City, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows, to-wit: Lot twenty-four (24) block seventeen (17) in the original plot of the town of Garret, in said county and state.

May 10 ROBERT BELL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds (⅔) of lot No. one (1) in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

May 6 3w

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875 for license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the east part of the west half of lot No. 28, in the original plat of incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

CHARLES FOX.

May 6 3w

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot No. 4, in Danforth's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6 3w ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of June 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north part of lot No. 1, A. McMullin's first addition to the village of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6 3w ALLEN McKEE.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn, Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said Co. commencing on Monday the 7th day of June 1875 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the middle one-third of town lot No. Twenty-seven (27) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May 6 3w JOHN HEBEL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875 for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit:

Commencing at a point two chains and ninety-five links west, and thirty links north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of sec. thirtythree, township thirtyfour, north of range twelve east, from thence north two chains, thence west one chain, thence south two chins, thence east one chain to the place of beginning, situated in county and State before mentioned.

WILLIAM A. MENSCH,
WILLIAM H. MOORE

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, Union tp. DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which we desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety five (95) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen feet (18) west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundary line of said lot to the south boundary line of said lot thence west twenty-two (22) feet thence north to the north boundary line of said lot thence east twenty-two (22) feet to the place of beginning in said township, county and state.

SIMON J. LOCK,
MASON LONG.

May 10

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

In the Tilton-Beecher trial, last week, the court adjourned for three days, in order, it is said, to prevent Mrs. Woodhull giving in her evidence. She had been subpenaed by the prosecution, but both sides feared her, and she was not called. The trial will probably end by the middle of July....Sturtevant, the fiend who some months ago murdered two old men and their female house-keeper, at Plymouth, [illegible] Friday, the [illegible] In the Pennsylvania anthracite country the awful reign of idleness continues, and the news from that region from day to day is freighted with the horrors attendant upon sloth, poverty, and passion. It is stated that the owners of the largest mines in the district have deliberately flooded their property, thus adding months to the period of unproductiveness which the scowling future proclaims.

The centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Col. Ethan Allen, was celebrated with spirit by the people of the village and surrounding country.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 12th inst. says in its review of the wheat crop reports rom all sections of Pennsylvania: "A careful survey leads to the belief that not over half a crop will be gathered, and even this amount depends upon the continuance of dry weather."

A bill has passed the New York Senate for the reduction of tolls on the Erie canal 33⅓ per cent.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Byfield, Mass., last week. Clinton Russel, aged 19, killed his mother with a shoeknife, nearly severing her head from her body. He then attacked and dangerously wounded his father and three brothers. The young man had shown symptoms of insanity for sometime past, and at the time of the tragedy was suffering from neuralgia.

THE WEST.

An act of heroic bravery was performed by George H. Price, who had charge of the Adams Express car which left Chicago on the night of the 6th inst., by the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad. Three masked robbers entered the car near Lima, Ohio. The foremost of the ruffians pointed a pistol at Price's head and demanded the keys of the safe. Almost at the same moment he fired a shot at the messenger's head, but the latter had thrown up his left hand while reaching for his pistol with his right, and the bullet struck him in the forearm, inflicting a small wound, and then, glancing, struck him in the chin, also wounding him slightly in that spot. The assailant repeated his demand for the keys, and, not getting them, fired again before Price could get out his weapon. This time the ball went clean through the messenger's right shoulder, and lodged in the side of the car. Before the robber could fire a third shot the wounded messenger had gotten his heavy pistol in hand, and, taking deliberate aim, passed a ball through the brain of his assailant, and the latter fell dead in his tracks, without even a struggle.

A severe thunderstorm passed over sections of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio on Sunday, the lightning striking in many places, doing great damage. Taylor's flouring mill, near Springfield, Ohio, was burned, with a loss of $17,000; insurance, $14,000....The Bender has again escaped, this time in Arizona, and is going for Mexico, it is thought....The new Custom-House and Postoffice building partly erected at Chicago will have to be torn down and rebuilt. A committee of experts appointed to investigate the condition of the structure, find walls very crooked and the foundations insecure.

Government detectives have just made a big raid on the fraudulent whisky ring in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Irregularities in the manufacture and sale of spirits in these localities have been suspected for a long time, and Secretary Bristow, after recent investigations, decided to summarily put a stop to them. It appears that the frauds practiced have been of great magnitude, and extending over a long period of time. It is also stated that a large number of revenue officers are implicated, either as accessories to the frauds or as having been unattentive to duty.

During the week ending Saturday, the 10th of May, the condition of the wheat in 330 counties was reported to the Department of Agriculture. About 300 counties of the valleys of the Ohio and Missouri are represented, which last year produced 70,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or 60 per cent. of the product of seven States from Ohio to Kansas. The average of condition in these States is 63 per cent., indicating only five-eighths of a full crop, if no improvement occurs—in Kentucky, 75 per cent.; Ohio, 57 per cent.; Michigan, 63; Indiana, 66; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 59; Kansas, 87....W. W. Embry, editor of the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Appeal*, recently shot and killed Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*.

Grasshoppers have appeared in multitudinous numbers in some portions of Kansas and Missouri, and the indications are that the devastations of last summer will not only be repeated, but that a new territory will be ravaged of its human sustenance....The St. Louis *Democrat* has been sold to the St. Louis *Globe*, and the two papers consolidated. The price paid was about $350,000....One hundred men have left Kansas City for the Black Hills, and 300 more are at Cheyenne on their way to the same point....The Grand May Musical Festival took place at Cincinnati last week, and was a magnificent affair. The city was garlanded with flowers and bedecked with flags, and the enthusiasm and music was immense.

The first general convention of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held in Chicago last week....Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, in a decision rendered at Des Moines last week, affirmed the validity of the Iowa Railroad Tariff act of March 23, 1874....The Western Unitarian churches have just held their annual conference at Chicago, which was largely attended....The ninth annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Chicago last week, was the largest and most successful the veterans have ever had.

Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that Council Bluffs is the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. The Council Bluffers are jubilant over their victory, while Omaha is correspondingly despondent....The Western distillers whose establishments were recently seized, have formed a combination for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the revenue laws that permit the seizure of property in such a summary manner....A party of Black Hills adventurers, consisting of forty-two men and six wagons, has been captured by a detachment of troops and taken to Fort Randall as prisoners, to be held until instructions are received concerning their treatment.

THE SOUTH.

At Paris, Ky., on Saturday of last week, Jacob Almond, aged 80, quarreled with his son-in-law, named Allen, aged 65, and knocked the latter down. Allen arose and plunged a knife into Almond, disemboweling him. The latter died instantly....Col. Richard H. Gaines, a leading New Orleans merchant, recently shot and killed D. B. Winn, a prominent hotel-keeper at Hope, Hempstead county, Ark.

The Southern Memorial Association has adopted a resolution that "all the soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies be cordially invited to join the Memorial Association in decorating graves at Arlington on the 1st of June." ...A fire at Marshall, Texas, last week, destroyed property valued at $110,000....Gens. Hatch and Davis, of the United States army, have returned to New Orleans from the Rio Grande. They report that the raids are becoming more bold and frequent. Murders of Americans and friendly Mexicans are constantly occurring. The civil authorities on this side are under the control of the Mexicans, and prevent the United States troops from making arrests. Unless summary measures are taken by the United States troops, they think the counties between the Rio Grande and the Nueces will soon be in the hands of Mexican outlaws.

WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Department is still engaged in adjusting the salaries of Postmasters under the law of the last Congress. It is discovered that the appropriation was not large enough for the purpose, and such of the Postmasters as have not already made their application for increased pay will be without it....The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report of their condition on the 1st inst....The Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to retrenchment in his department, has very properly set on foot an investigation as to the propriety of abolishing some of the many interior ports of delivery which are a source of considerable expense to the government without compensating revenue.

Douglass states that the Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year will certainly exceed his estimates. He had estimated the receipts at $105,000,000. They will certainly reach $107,000,000, and possibly $112,000,000.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Bill King for perjury....The Washington *Republican* intimates that Secretary Fish will retire from the Cabinet at the end of the fiscal year.

The Attorney-General, in reference to an inquiry from the Secretary of War, gives his opinion that enrollment before the proclamation and orders mentioned in the act of April 22, 1872, does not preclude a claim for bounty where a company or regiment was mustered into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under said proclamation and order....A. C. Buell, the newspaper correspondent, has again been indicted by the district grand jury for libeling ex-Senator Chandler.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Eighty-fourth Day.—The day was principally devoted to disproving the alibi claimed by Mr. Beecher relative to the interview with Mrs. Moulton on the 2d of June, 1873. Lewis J. James, Superintendent of the Health Lift Company, swore positively to seeing Mr. Beecher on that day, walking in the direction of Remsen street. Jeremiah P. Robinson and Mrs. Moulton were also sworn, and were reasonably certain of the date.

Eighty-fifth Day.—Theodore Tilton occupied the witness stand the whole day, and entered into a sweeping denial of the testimony of Tracy, Woodley, Mrs. Palmer, Bessie Turner, Oliver Johnson and Sam Wilkeson.

Eighty-sixth Day.—The feature of the day's proceedings was the appearance of Mrs. Woodhull in the court-room. She made a short introductory speech to the court, and then offered a package of letters, supposed to relate in some degree to the parties to the scandal. After this she retired, when Moulton was recalled and asked a few questions. The prosecution then rested, much to the surprise of everybody. The defense then commenced their surrebuttal testimony. Freeland was called and flatly contradicted Mr. Bowen as to the time of the meeting at his house.

Eighty-seventh Day.—Several witnesses were recalled, including Bowen, Claflin and Southwick, after which Evarts announced that the evidence was all in, and that he and Judge Porter would occupy not more than five days summing up for the defense. Mr. Beach, for the plaintiff, will occupy about as much time, and the Judge only a day or two, so that the first week of summer may see the case closed finally. The court adjourned for six days to allow counsel time to prepare for summing up.

GENERAL.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad continues its liberal policy of furnishing the public with the cheap passenger and freight rates. It has just reduced the fare from Chicago to Pittsburgh to $7.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at its recent meeting in Chicago, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Senior Vice-Grand Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Reynolds, of Illinois; Junior Vice-Grand Commander, Comrade Buckbee, of Connecticut; Surgeon-General, Comrade Foy, of Massachusetts; Chaplain-in-Chief, Myron W. Reed, of Wisconsin. The election for a National Council of Administration resulted as follows:

Maine	Edward Moore	Portland
New Hampshire	Aaron F. Stevens	Nashua
Vermont	T. Stewart Stranahan	St. Albans
Massachusetts	Josiah Pickett	Worcester
Rhode Island	F. H. Barney	Providence
Connecticut	John G. Healey	New Haven
New York	John G. Copley	Elvira
New Jersey	F. W. Sullivan	Newark
Pennsylvania	Levi Huber	Pottsville
Potomac	John A. Darling	Washington
Ohio	James Barnett	Cleveland
Illinois	J. J. Palmer	Rockford
Wisconsin	Henry G. Rogers	Milwaukee
Minnesota	True S. White	St. Paul
California	D. J. Simmons	Sacramento

The next meeting will take place in Philadelphia during the Centennial celebration.

POLITICAL.

It is announced that ex-Senator Pomeroy is making arrangements to enter the canvass for United States Senator from Kansas, to succeed Mr. Harvey....It now turns out that Commissioner Douglas' crowning weakness, and the one which led to his removal, was a leniency toward illicit distillers.

The Republicans of Kentucky met in State Convention at Louisville on the 13th inst., and nominated Gen. John M. Harlan for Governor, Robert Boyd for Lieutenant-Governor, and William C. Goodloe for Attorney-General. The platform adopted by the Convention is a long one, reaffirming faith in Republican principles; approving the financial policy of the administration, and holds that the financial legislation of Congress should be steadily directed to the resumption of specie payments at the earliest date consistent with the business of the country.

FOREIGN.

The proceedings against the Prince Bishop of Breslau, for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, resulted in his banishment from German territory....The American Methodist chapel at Quickang, China, was lately destroyed by a mob....Six thousand German families are preparing to emigrate from Russia on account of the conscription....The Prussian police have lately received alarming notices of plots against Bismarck's life, and a special detective force has been detailed to protect him from assassins....Some of the French journals treat the reports of the alarmists about war with Germany as unfounded....China has engaged the ex-Confederate Gen. Ripley to construct extensive works for the defense of the coast and principal rivers in that country.

The Czar of Russia arrived at Berlin on the 10th of May, and was cordially received by Emperor William and other distinguished personages....Another steamship is reported los—the Cadiz, while on her way from Portugal to London. Sixteen persons are reported as having perished.

The Pope reached the age of 83 on the 13th of May, and was presented with a congratulatory address, signed by a full million of the citizens of Germany....Later advices give the number of lives lost on the steamer Cadiz at 63....A man, said to be a relative of Archbishop Ledochowski, has been arrested by the German authorities, as the chief conspirator in the plot to assassinate Bismarck and others.

The Catholic Bishops of Prussia have decided to dissolve the religious orders which the State tolerates, rather than see them subjected to Government supervision....The Island of Saghalien has been ceded to Russia by Japan.

Spain has paid to Minister Cushing the last installment of the Virginius indemnity....The lunatic O'Connor has been arrested again at Buckingham Palace, with a pistol in his possession, with which it is supposed he intended taking the life of Queen Victoria....The steamer Faraday has succeeded in finding the United States direct cable, and will finish laying the cable as fast as possible.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

There was a better local inquiry for favors at the banks from local speculators. The supply of funds was large and rates are without change. Government bonds firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have attracted a large share of speculators' attention, and an active business was transacted. The June option was the favorite, the bulk of the sales being for this delivery. Seller May was at a discount, nobody wanting the cash property, shippers being out of the market. May shorts bought quite freely, but not until values had sustained a general and quite severe decline, and then the shorts were willing to take in their profits. The stock in store is steadily and rapidly accumulating and there was a general local pressure to sell. Wheat was weak and lower and the other grains shared in this weakness, sympathy with wheat being the principal cause of the reductions. The advices from New York and Liverpool were of an unfavorable tenor, and the receipts were large, while the shipments were light.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.05½@1.05¾	$1.01½@1.02½
No. 2, seller May	1.04½@1.05½	@1.02½
No. 2, seller June	1.06¾@1.08¼	@1.04¾
No. 2 seller July	1.09½@1.10½	@1.06¾
No. 2 corn, cash	.75¾@ .76¼	@ .72¾
No. 2 corn, seller May	.75½@ .76¼	@ .72¾
No. 2 corn, seller July	.76½@ .77¼	@ .74¾
No. 2 oats, cash	.62½@ .63¼	@ .61
No. 2 oats, seller May	.62½@ .63¼	@ .62
No. 2 oats, seller June	.63½@ .64¼	@ .63¼
No. 2 rye, cash	1.07 @1.08	@1.07
No. 2 barley, cash	1.30 @1.32	@1.34
No. 2 barley, s. May	1.28 @1.30	1.30 @1.32
No. 3 barley, cash	1.17 @1.18	1.15 @1.17

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market has been fairly active and steady, with no important changes to note. Receipts materially lighter and quality good. Shipping steers, $5.25@6.30; fair to choice, $6.50@6.75 for extra. Bulk of sales to shippers at $6.00@6.25. Stock cattle steady at $4.00@5.00. Butchers' stock dull at $4.00@5.50 for poor to choice; $3.00@3.75 for inferior. Hogs dull and 20@35c lower. Yorkers, $7.00@7.75; heavy, $7.50@8.25. Quality poor. Bulk of sales at $7.30@7.75. Sheep steady and quiet at $3.00@5.00 for shorn and $5.00@6.50 for wooled.

PROVISIONS.

There was a fairly active business transacted in this market on speculative account, but the feeling under unfavorable advices from the East and Europe was rather easier. The arrivals of hogs were also liberal and this aided somewhat in the depreciation of values. Quotations of mess pork ranged at $21.55@21.65, and $21.55@21.00 seller June; seller July sold at $21.90@22.05, and closed easy. Cash lard quiet but steady at $15.40@15.45. Seller May closed at $15.40@1.42½, and seller June at $15.50@15.55.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was considerable activity in the seed market, but the interest manifested was centered chiefly in Hungarian. During the early part of the week, there were numerous outside orders on the market for the above named seed and prices were higher, but toward the close of the week, the demand was less urgent and the market closed rather easy. Timothy was quiet but firm at $2.25@2.45 for fair to prime and $2.50@2.55 for choice; clover firm at $7.00 for prime medium, and $7.75, for mammoth; Hungarian sold at $1.40@1 60 for prime, closing at about $1.40; millet quotable at $1.45@1.50 for fair. The offerings of highwines were light and the market for this reason ruled quiet. Closed at about $1.15 for spot.

PRODUCE.

There was a good demand for butter and the supply of choice grades was barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Prices were firm, but no material alteration was noticeable. Fresh made quotable at 16@18c for fair streaked and white colored, and 20@28c for good to choice. Old butter ranged at 11@16c for poor to fair, and sales of roll were made at 12½@20c, according to quality. In broom corn the movement was rather light, but prices remain steady at 11½@14½c for No. 1 to extra hurl, and 11@13c for good to choice stalk. Beans were a trifle firmer toward the close of the week, but there was no increase in the amount of business transacted. Quotable at $1.70@1.75 for Eastern mediums in bags, and about $1.80@1.85 for the same in barrels. Western were dull at $1.00@1.75 for poor to good. Beeswax quotable at 26@28c. There was a fair local demand for prime old factory cheese and choice new at about 15@16c for the former, and 13@13½c for the latter; but the common grades were dull and slow sale. Cranberries were dull at $6.00@10.00 per brl for poor to choice cultivated, and $3.50@3.75 for boxes containing one bu. Choice sweet cider was in moderate request at $5.75@6.00 per brl; common was very difficult to sell. Dried fruits were dull and very quiet. Apples quotable at about 8½c for Michigan and New York, and at 7@7½c for Southern. Halves peaches quotable at 9@9½c, and blackberries at 9½@10c. Eggs were rather weak and the market closed at about 13@13½c. There was some improvement shown in green apples, and prices were a shade higher. Sales ranged at $2.50@2.75 for choice in lots, and $3.00@3.50 was paid in a retail way, according to the quality. Hides were dull at 7½c for heavy green salted, and 8c for light do; calf about 12@12½c. Hay was in demand and firm at $16.00@19.50 for No. 2 to prime timothy, and $9.00@15.00 for fair to prime prairie. Potatoes steady and firm; quotable at 95@98c for Eastern peachblows in car lots, and $1.05@1.10 for the same from store. Western peachblows sold at 80@90c in lots. Eastern Early Rose slow at 70c in car lots, and 80@90c from store. There were less onions and turnips offered on the market, and prices under a fair demand were firmer. Sales were made at $2.50@3.00 per brl for onions, and 50@65c per bu for rutabaga turnips. Veal was dull, the market being largely overstocked with common carcasses; quotations range at 4@8c for common to choice.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Cooperage met with a fair demand for the packing descriptions, and prices were a shade firmer. The offerings were only moderate, and quotations range at $1.12½ for pork barrels, $1.40 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. The arrivals of lumber were quite liberal, but there was a good country and local demand, and the market ruled fairly active and firm; quotable at $8.50 per 1,000 feet for joist and scantling, and $6.50@12.00 for strips and boards in cargo lots, [illegible] light, but the supply is not excessive, and prices remain unchanged. Quotable at $7.50 per cord for hickory and maple, $6.50 for beach, and $6.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	11	@ 15
Hogs—Dressed	8	@ 9
Cotton	15¾	@ 16¼
Flour—Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 95
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 17	@ 1 19
No. 1 Spring	1 25	@ 1 27
Corn	87	@ 89
Oats	76	@ 78
Rye	1 05	@ 1 07
Pork—New Mess	21 50	@21 75
Lard	15¾	@ 15¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 43	@ 1 45
Corn—No. 2 New	72	@ 74
Oats—No. 2	64	@ 66
Rye—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 06
Pork—Mess	21 75	@22 00
Lard	14	@ 15
Hogs	7 00	@ 7 75
Cattle	5 00	@ 5 75

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 03	@ 1 05
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	70	@ 72
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 61
Rye	1 10	@ 1 12
Barley—No. 2	1 30	@ 1 32

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—Red	1 28	@ 1 33
Corn—New	77	@ 80
Oats	70	@ 72
Rye	1 20	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess	21 00	@22 25
Lard	15¾	@ 15¾

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 32	@ 1 34
Amber	1 27	@ 1 29
Corn—New	77	@ 78
Oats	67	@ 69

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 37½
Amber	..	@ 1 26
Corn	76	@ 78
Oats	66	@ 67

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 31	@ 1 33
No. 2 Red	1 26	@ 1 28
Corn	76	@ 78
Oats	68	@ 70

APPALLING DISASTER.

The Loss of the Steamship Schiller—Over 300 Lives Sacrificed—Particulars of the Awful Calamity.

The steamship Schiller, which sailed from New York on April 28 for Hamburg, was wrecked off the Scilly Islands on the morning of the 8th of May, and over 300 persons perished. The Scilly Islands, a group of about 140 islets and rocks, lie off the southwest coast of England, about thirty miles from Land's End. The location has always been a dangerous one for shipping, and many horrible wrecks have taken place in the vicinity. The voyage of the Schiller was moderately good until May 4. The last three days it was impossible to take observations. The ship was out of her course half a mile at the time of the catastrophe. The New York *Herald's* correspondent interviewed Mr. Poleman, second officer of the lost steamer, and Mr. Stern, one of the passengers, and from them gained the following narrative of the disaster: "Capt. Thomas was on deck night and day for four entire days. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the 7th there was a dense fog. The sails were taken in, the engines put on half-speed, and the fog-bells were used. Bishop's Light was unseen, though only half a mile distant. At 10 o'clock we struck on a reef, and, after four bumps, the steamer settled down. There was a violent sea and the tide was rising. The darkness was intense. Most of the male passengers were awake, and there was the usual rush for the boats, but nearly all the boats were staved. One boat with a few sailors left the ship in a cowardly manner, refusing aid. Two boats were saved. The Captain endeavored to compel obedience by firing a revolver over their heads. During two hours six cannon shots were fired, when the powder dampened. Distress signals, rockets and blue lights were unanswered. At midnight the fog lifted, in a minute revealing the lighthouse. The waves were still sweeping the decks and carrying away victims. At 2 o'clock the deck-house, in which were the women and children, was swept away. The cries and shrieks of the victims were heart-rending. There followed a ghastly silence aft. The smokestack fell, crushing some of the boats and two others were carried away. The remainder followed the Captain to the forward bridge. Each succeeding wave took fresh victims. Some took refuge in the mainmast and some on the foremast. At 3 o'clock the Captain and two other officers were on the bridge. The Captain descended for a moment to render assistance and was swept away. 'Thus perished a brave man,' says Mr. Stern. At this time about ten persons were clinging to the rigging of the mainmast and thirty to that of the foremast. The ship had careened, her yards touching the water, and the tide was rising. At 5 o'clock the fog lifted and the survivors shouted, but their cries were unavailing. At 7 o'clock the mainmast, and at a quarter to 8 the foremast, both of iron, fell; then two of the St. Agnes' boats came and rescued the few who had managed to keep afloat. It was reported yesterday that there were 103 women on board. The survivors were taken to-day from Penzance to Plymouth, whence they will be sent forward to Hamburg, where there is the greatest excitement. It is asserted that life-saving belts were issued to women. It is certain that most of the passengers found none. An order was given that the first boat should take the women and children. This boat capsized. Poleman says seven boats were launched, and only two lived. The others were staved and swamped immediately. The cries for help lasted until 3 o'clock. The last voice heard was that of a little child in the cabin. It is not probable the boats could have lived even if they had been successfully filled. The whole number saved is forty-four. Thirty bodies have been recovered."

The number of lives lost by this terrible calamity is not exactly known, but it is believed it will reach 350. There were over one hundred women on board, all of whom, with one solitary exception, perished. The passengers were nearly all Germans. The crew consisted of about 120 men. The passengers in all numbered. Cabin, 149; steerage, 106 adults, 16 children, and 4 infants. Many of the lost passengers belonged in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Davenport, and other Western cities.

The Schiller was one of the newest and best boats in the transcontinental service. Her dimensions were: Length, 375 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet; 3,600 tons burden, and 3,000 indicated horse-power. She was valued at $700,000, and was insured for her full value. Her cargo was valued at $150,000, and was fully insured. She also carried six kegs containing $300,000 in gold, and 250 mail-bags, containing the entire continental mail.

Father Poland as a Punch Maker.

Even Poland likes his "tod." I would rather count all the money in the Treasury, which has to be done before Spinner leaves, than undertake to tell you how many cocktails have disappeared inside of that "old blue coat," all buttoned down before. When he first came here some of the old boys thought it would be splendid to see old dignity P., "how come you so," so they attempted to "put up a job" on him. A stag party was inaugurated, and the "waiter" was implicitly instructed to give the member from Vermont a double dose every time. This he faithfully carried out, but what was the astonishment of all when every time the "wine went round" the old duffer complained of the weakness of his beverage, and made the waiter brace it up. They had reckoned beyond their host. He was as bright as a new shilling in the morning, and as he gazed on the prostrate forms of the conspirators, like Alexander, he sighed for more—whisky—to conquer.

The joke leaked out, and the Green Mountain boy set his wits to work to retaliate. On a certain evening he invited the same parties to a kind of a hot scotch masquerade. The guests assembled "on time." Forth is brought the "whisky," smoking hot. It was not long before it was discovered that the punch was too strong, "Add some more hot water," said the Judge!

The suggestion was acted upon, and again and again the water was added, still the stronger the beverage became. It was wonderful. Finally it was decided that the strength was only in the imagination of the drinkers. This decision was, however, reversed when the gay worshipers at the shrine of Bacchus sought the "soft side of a plank" for a downy couch. There was some talk of a partition of Poland the next day, when it was discovered that the magic kettle which was supposed to contain water was full of whisky all the time, and every drop added therefrom only made the punch stronger.—*Washington Correspondence Rochester Express.*

Mutiny at Sea---Desperate Fight.

A London dispatch says: On the arrival of schooner Jefferson Borden at her dock to-day, she was boarded, and full details of the mutiny obtained. It seems that an American sailor, named Smith, struck the first blow. He knocked down and killed the second mate, who was in charge of the watch. He then awakened the first mate. As the latter came out of the cabin he was felled by a sailor named Miller, and thrown overboard. All this time Capt. Patterson was asleep. He was aroused by Miller, who shouted down the gangway that a man had broken his leg. Looking around he observed that the bunks of the mates were empty. Suspecting mischief, he armed himself with revolvers and went on deck. He was immediately assailed by the mutineers with missiles. He opened fire. They retreated, and finally took refuge in the deck-house, where he besieged them an entire day. He emptied his revolvers on them repeatedly through the window, but they refused to surrender until night. Miller, after receiving five bullets in his legs and two in his body, at length offered to yield, with his companions, and all were secured. The English sailor, whose name is Clew, received two bullets beneath the ribs, and will probably die. Smith, another mutineer, was wounded in the wrist and shoulder. He was chained to the pump, and suffers severely from ague, contracted from his exposure. The Captain, steward, boy, and one sailor worked the ship seven days before assistance was obtained from passing vessels. The first mate was the Captain's brother, and the second mate his cousin. The mutineers assert that their only object was revenge for ill-treatment. The rest of the crew deny that the men had been ill-treated, and Capt. Patterson declares that they intended to plunder the vessel.

Vegetable Instinct.

Like the instincts of animals, the actions of vegetables might be attributed to intelligence, unless we knew it to be otherwise. If a pail of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night, approach it; and be found in the morning with one of the leaves on the water. If a prop be placed within six inches of a convolvulus, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of the plants grow near to each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of the spiral, and they will twine around each other.

His Reason.—A lady was around the Postoffice yesterday speaking with the bootblacks and newsboys, and urging them to attend Sunday school. A few said they would attend, others gave reasons why they couldn't, and one young red-head was silent.

"Wouldn't you like to come to Sunday school, my boy?" kindly inquired the lady.

"Noam."

"Why wouldn't you?"

"Oh, coz."

"'Cause what?"

"Why, suppose the fire-bells should ring and the preacher wouldn't let me out!" he exclaimed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Coal Miner's Strike.

The strike of the coal miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania stil continues. Each side is desperate and determined, and each, now that the crisis of the struggle seems to be approaching, is drawing upon all sources for material to continue the warfare. We have already several times made editorial reference to this remarkable contest; but the persistence with which it is still waged, and the ginantic scale to which it has extended, justify a more extended history of its causes and events.

The strike began early in January of the present year, and has now been kept up about four months. The year opened with a noticeable, and for years unprecedented, dullness in the anthracite coal trade. The financial stringency had stopped much machinery, the weather of [illegible] the consumption being thus unusually light, vast stocks had accumulated and the trade was glutted. The Schuylkill Coal Exchange, taking these facts into account, voted, early in January, to decrease the wages of coal miners 20 per cent. from the rates of 1874. Some reduction was certainly not unreasonable, under the circumstances, and, if the coal-owners and the miners had shown the the proper spirit of compromise, an amicable arrangement might have been reached. But instead of this the operators bluntly announced to the men that a reduction of 20 per cent. had been resolved upon and was imperative, and the miners, almost immediately, responded to the reduction by a strike.

It is charged that this result was anticipated and even desired by the operators, who knew that the miners, dissatisfied with the wages of 1874, would be sure to rebel against any reduction whatever; and who, perhaps, thought that the present time, when the accumulated stock would last half a year, and a strike would, in the end, benefit them somewhat by increasing prices, was the most auspicious for final and determinate struggle with the power of the Miner's Union, which had exerted so powerful and annoying an interference with the management of their mines for the past dozen years. Whether the charge is well founded or not, the capitalists certainly took no pains to conciliate or compromise with the unions, who, in their turn, accepted the proposed reduction as a gauge of battle, and entered into the contest at once.

The strike, once begun, rapidly extended frome mine to mine until it has taken in the whole Schuylkill and Lehigh regions. The men in the Lackawanna and Wyoing coal-fields have refused to strike, but the miners out of work number now over 40,000, and the persons dependent upon them at least 200,000. These men have been out of work for periods ranging from two to four months. The natural result of such contest, where uneducated and imbruted men find themselves in a hopeless and exasperating conflict with a hated power, was violence, arson, murder, and a riot of crime of all kinds. The telegraphic dispatches have given us frequent and full descriptions of the lawlessness and outrage prevalent throughout this whole region, and we have editorially commented upon it. Not only have miners who wished to work been prevented from doing so, by threats, violence and even murder; not only have the pumps of mines been stopped, and laborers engaged in subduing fires driven off, thus continuing mine floods and mine fires which will destroy millions of property, and postpone the resumption of work for months, even though an agreement should be immediately arrived at; but the idle and sullen workmen have shown themselves apt at general crime, and larceny, highway robbery, arson, rape and murder have become frightfully common. The civil authority was powerless or inefficient, as our readers know, a final resort was had to the military arm of the State government, and actual riot and violence was temporarily suppressed by the presence of two or three thousand soldiers. The best informed correspondents say that if the military is withdrawn before the strike is ended, one way or the other, violence, rapine and terrorism will break out seven times worse than before, and the last state of that region will be worse than the first.

There are indications, however, that the strike is nearing its close. A critical point has evidently been reached. The resources of the miners are almost exhausted. The retail dealers of the region have not dared to refuse them credit, for no retailer who did so could ever hope to do business with miners again; but their own credit with the wholesale merchants of New York and Philadelphia has been worn out, their sleeves are bare, and they have no mony to pay their debts or buy fresh goods. The miners, too, are at the end of their purse, and, though they have sent agents throughout the whole country, and have received considerable aid from unions of other trades, they have not means to carry on the fight much longer. There are internal divisions and bickerings among them, and the officers of the National Miners' Union, which planned, organized and carried on the strike, are now being roundly abused, and charged with being in active collusion with the mine owners themselves. On the other hand the capitalists are beginning to feel the pinch. The lateness and severity of the season has made an unexpected drain upon the stocks of anthracite, and there is fear of an actual coal famine in Philadelphia. Meanwhile the pressure upon the local banks of the Schuylkill from all classes, miners, owners and merchants, has been very heavy, and some startling local financial crashes are predicted. In fact every industry and interest of the whole section has been impoverished and drained of life by the long struggle. It is evidently near its end. When it is over, it will be instructive for both sides to sit down and count up its cost—its reckless and ruinous waste.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The surest indication of the revival of trade is the extent of advertising. The agencies are crowded with work. The sum spent in advertising is perfectly enormous. We have one house that controls a dozen or more of popular medicines. Last year that house spent $250,000 to make their wares known. As a profit the firm divided $600,000!—*New York Letter.*

A dying miser in New York said to his weeping family: "My friends, what troubles me most is that I am forced to give back my soul to God."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

ROBERT BONNER, of the New York *Ledger*, has given the magnificent sum of $100,000 to Dr. John Hall's new Presbyterian Church in New York city.

CONGRESSMAN RANDALL has announced that a part of the Democratic policy next winter will be to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE value of the wedding gifts of Mlle. d'Albe, niece of the Empress Eugenie, is said to reach the pleasant amount of $1,660,000. One of these gifts is a cameo ring which belonged to Charles V. Other little amusing trifles are eleven necklaces of brilliants.

JENNIE JUNE says of the gentleman who married Miss Ida Greeley: "He is a striking-looking person, with a 'border' air about him, which makes him remarkable at the opera or an evening party, but his friends say he is a 'splendid' fellow, and are almost satisfied to have him carry off 'our Ida.'"

THE only pages of the original manuscript of Webster's unabridged dictionary which remain in connected form are in possession of Henry Wadsworth, of Glencoe, Wisconsin, who once owned the entire volume of manuscript, but has given it away to antiquaries and autograph seekers until only a small part remains.

MRS. ELIZABETH TUTTLE, of East Boston, now in her 100th year, in reaching her sleeping-room ascends two flights of stairs, and dresses and undresses without aid. She never has a fire in her bedroom, and positively refuses to have one, even in the coldest weather. She is going to have a high old time celebrating her 100th birthday—Feb. 25.

AN Indiana blacksmith died, the other day, whose brain weighed a trifle over sixty-one ounces—about the heaviest on record, Cuvier, the French naturalist's, having been between fifty-nine and sixty, and Daniel Webster's an ounce or two less. The man was a regular giant, every way; he weighed 315 pounds, and was sixty inches around the chest.

A DETROIT poodle dog lately swallowed a needle and thread which it found on the floor, and for five days it suffered great discomfort, when its mistress discovered the sharp point of the needle, which had worked through the skin of the throat, and seizing it, gave it a vigorous twitch and drew it through, with the thread still clinging to it.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent says that in the town of Concord, with its population of twenty-three hundred people, it is dangerous to turn a corner suddenly for fear of running over some first-class saint, philosopher or sage. Mr. Boutwell once told a friend, who asked him what was the chief mercantile staple of the town, that the people of Concord supported themselves by writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*.

FORTY-ONE years ago a fair bride in Fulton county, N. Y., received as a wedding present a large and delicious cheese. Since then the bride and all who attended the wedding except the groom have died, and yesterday, on the forty-first anniversary of his marriage, the lonely old man, his banquet hall deserted, for the first time cut and tasted the lonely old cheese. "There were millions in it."

THAT irrepressible nuisance, Sergt. Bates, has again emerged from his obscurity, and is turning his eye toward Canada now. He is about to carry our country's banner all the way from Windsor to Toronto, to show how the Canadians are fond of us. After that he will cross the bounding deep and bear the banner from Calais to St. Petersburg, where frantic popular demonstrations will doubtless—not await him.

FIFTY-SEVEN years ago Ebenezer Everett, of Neversink, Ulster county, N. Y., was left a widower at the age of fifteen years, having been married three months. That short experience in married life sufficed him until the fifty-seventh anniversary of the death of his wife, when he was again married, at the age of seventy-two, to Miss Elizabeth Decker, of Neversink, aged fifteen, just the age that Ebenezer was when his first wife died.

PIO FREZZA, the murderer of the editor of the Rome *Capitale*, has confessed to having been moved to the deed through assurances given him that the murder would be considered a public benefit, and especially pleasing to Garibaldi. He was conveyed to the editor's door in a carriage by an ex-policeman, who then and there handed him the dagger. He yielded to a delusion, without asking or receiving a cent. The policeman, Armandi, has similarly confessed.

A CAVEAT for a novel invention has been filed at the Patent Office in Washington. It is for a new motive power which is to be a sort of cold steam generator from water and air. The inventor claims that it will supersede coal and wood for all purposes except for cooking, and that it will revolutionize the present system of motive power. The scientific experts who have examined it state that the invention is entirely practicable and will be patented.

THE elements of nature seem to have a special spite against the South. Last summer and fall great floods swept away thousands of dollars' worth of property in the valley of the Mississippi, and, since the new year came in, tornadoes have been busy keeping up the work of destruction. In February, the town of Houstonia, Mo., was visited by a tornado which destroyed the buildings, killed 6 people and wounded 17 others. In March, Rienzi, Miss., was nearly destroyed, 6 persons were killed and many injured; and a water-spout burst at Fayetteville, Tenn., causing great destruction of property. A second tornado at Richland, S. C., killed 2 persons and injured many others. The third swept over Georgia with unparalleled fury, involving a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, killing 300 people and maiming many more. The fourth struck in Louisiana, killing several negroes. The fifth killed 5 persons in Mississippi and injured 25 others. In April, a tornado killed 5 persons at Little Rock, Ark. May opened with a tornado at Columbia, S. C., which wrecked many houses, killed 1 person and injured many. In all, there have been eight tornadoes in the South since the 1st of January, killing about 350 persons and injuring hundreds of others, and destroying property to an amount reaching the millions.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

THE Republican State Convention of Maine is to be held on the 15th of June.

HENRY WATTERSON, of the *Courier-Journal*, predicts that Governor Allen, of Ohio, will be the next President.

THE Republican State Central Committee of California have issued a call for a State Convention on the 10th of June.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* growls long and savagely because a Pennsylvania man was not chosen to succeed Judge Williams.

THE editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, James P. Barr, is urged by the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania for the Gubernatorial nomination of the party.

EX-GOV. B. GRATZ BROWN has just built twenty-two handsome residences in St. Louis, and has begun to collect the rents, which seems a pleasanter employment than being defeated for the Vice-Presidency.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has lately reopened its discussions of needed Congressional reforms, and says it hopes to live "to see the time when the bringing in of any deficiency bill will be met by a prompt and successful motion on the part of Representatives of the people to lay the bill on the table."

THE Republican majority in Michigan at the recent election was over 22,000. The two Republican candidates for Regents of the State University, S. S. Walker and Benj. M. Cutcheon, received a majority of 22,836 and 19,162, respectively, over S. T. Douglass and Peter White, the Democratic nominees.

THE election of several Roman Catholic Representatives to the Legislature of New Hampshire is to be contested on the ground that the State Constitution has a clause requiring that Representatives must be of the Protestant religion. Several attempts to have the clause repealed have been voted down by large popular majorities.

INDIANA is the favored State with the administration at present. With Tyner as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Orth as Minister to Austria, New as United States Treasurer, and Pratt as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, there are but a few insignificant Cabinet appointments left to console the leading politicians of New York and other second-rate Commonwealths.

CAN a man who was christened Nathaniel be lawfully designated as "Natt?" This is a knotty point which the New Hampshire Legislature will have to settle. Gen. Natt Head was the Republican candidate for Senator in the Third District. It is claimed that "Natt" does not mean Nathaniel, and that the votes cast for "Natt Head" must be thrown out. If this point can be sustained there will be a tie in the Senate, a Democratic majority.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs that paper as follows: "A careful canvass of the Southern politicians shows that the present tendency of their minds is not in favor of Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. The South will come here pledged to the progress of internal improvement, and as Mr. Kerr has been an avowed opponent to the system of government aid to the material interests of the country, he will not receive the support of the Southern men, who, united, will have complete control of the situation."

A CONVENTION to take into consideration the best means for the speedy union of the United States and the Canadian Dominions is called to assemble at Buffalo on July 4. The managers of it expect that three delegates will be chosen from each Congressional district in the United States and three delegates from each Parliamentary district in the British provinces. It is hoped by them that through this Convention arrangements may be begun by which the union of the two countries may be effected by the 4th of July, 1876.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE Presbyterians of Portland want to build a church.

DR. CLOUD, of Evansville, had his life insured for $8,000.

WHILE an Elkhart family were preparing eggs for a meal, they found a snake three inches long in one of them.

THE outrageous conduct of a Knightstown young woman compelled relatives to fasten her to the floor with chain and staple.

INDIANAPOLIS has a new secret order which sails under the very modest cognomen of "The Grand Conclave of Seven Wise Men."

THERE was a spirited contest over the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at Fort Wayne at the last election, Frank B. Vogel being chosen. The Mechanics' steam fire engine and hose company is dissatisfied with the result, and has notified the City Council that it desires to be disbanded.

BRADLEY DUFFEE, a professional gambler, was arrested in Evansville, the other day, and fined $15.90. Having explained the trick to the Judge, he asked that his fine be remitted, on the ground that the trick was worth $25 to the Judge, but his Honor failed to see it in the same light, and Mr. Duffee had to "shell."

THE Peru *Times* informs us that the Wabash Valley Manufacturing Company are about to put in machinery with which to make a new kind of basket, and expect to be able by the first of June to turn out 3,000 per day. They are now employing sixty-five men, and by the end of next month they will be able to afford employment to a hundred.

PATENTS recently issued to Indiana inventors: Rocking-chairs, A. List, Boonville; boxes for packing lamp-chimneys, N. Harris, North Grove; coffee-pots, J. Boyers, Huntington; lard and cheese presses, A. J. Noe, Mitchell; car-coupling, J. G. Wilson; harrows, C. W. Strombeck, Syracuse; bolting-reels, A. H. Nordyke, Richmond; plow, C. L. Carter, Union City; sight-protectors, M. H. Mendenhall; Wabash; neck yokes, C. R. Moon, Wolcottville.

A CORRESPONDENT at Schenectady says: "Every city of any note on this side of the Alleghanies has its choice of railroads to the West, and is therefore independent of railroads, except Boston. I find by actual inquiry here, in an inland city of New York State, that furniture is absolutely brought from Indianapolis, Indiana, now, instead of Boston as formerly, because the freight is only $0.95—ninety-five cents—against $1.75—one dollar and seventy-five cents—from Boston."

W. H. DUFF, a painter, from Dayton, Ohio, who had come to Indianapolis in search of work, was run over by a train of cars on the Pan-handle road, one afternoon last week. The top of his head was cut off, yet the man was still alive in the evening. Duff left the city about noon and walked to Irvington, where he had a job of work. He was intoxicated at the time, and it is supposed he fell upon the track, and despite the storm that prevailed during the afternoon, went to sleep. He was about forty-five years old, and leaves three children in Dayton.

THE Attica *Ledger* learns of a horrible accident which occurred about two miles from Boswell, on Wednesday morning of last week. A gentleman by the name of W. O. Smith, together with a hired hand, was plowing in a field near his residence, when the employe's team ran away from him. As the horses neared Mr. Smith he jumped in front of them and endeavored to stop them by catching hold of the bridle bits, but they threw him beneath them, stepping on him, and the point of the plow, to which they were still hitched, striking him on the thigh, completely severed the muscles. His injuries were very severe, and he died from their effects on the day following the accident.

WHILE on a trip to Kentucky a few weeks ago, Wesley Dilly, of Indianapolis, purchased the running horse George Graham, paying $400 down, and agreeing to pay the remaining $400 on the 3d day of May, at Nashville. Under the terms of agreement its former owner was to put the animal in training and enter it in the Nashville races, Dilly to pay all expenses, including entrance fee, and pocket the winnings, if there were any. Dilly was not on hand at the stipulated time, though he wanted the horse, which took the first money, $2,500, in the second day's races. Without waiting for Dilly's arrival, the unscrupulous owner resold the horse for $1,500 in cash, and now the Hoosier horseman is mourning the loss of his horse and $2,000.

THE following item is taken from the Evansville *Courier*: "Our readers are familiar with the circumstances of a murder which occurred near Owensville, Gibson county, Ind., on Saturday night, August 22d last, at a place known as Warrick's Warehouse Landing. There was a dance, at which were a fellow named William Lance, keeper of a 'doggery' on the Illinois side of the Wabash, and a young man named George Watson. The latter asked Lance's wife to dance, and Lance, in his drunken frenzy, imagined it to be an insult. He went from the dance-house and secured a stove-leg, with which he cowardly attacked Watson and beat him to death. The indignation was very great, and Lance was soon arrested. During last week his trial has been going on at Princeton, and was concluded on Saturday evening. The jury on Sunday night returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and sentenced Lance to imprisonment for twenty-one years. The evidence proved the murder to be a very cold-blooded one, and even this heavy sentence was something of a surprise, as the anticipations were that Lance would be hung.

THE Washington *Gazette* gives the following account of the suicide of Walter H. Wild, Superintendent of the Buckeye Cannel Coal Company, at Cannelburg: "On Thursday morning Mr. Wild purchased a bill of goods from a commercial traveler, it is said, and a short time afterward the agent on leaving called to bid Mr. Wild good-by, and telling him to take good care of himself, which Mr. W. said he would do. He then walked into his room over the company's store, where it appears he indited a letter, stating that he had been seeing a great deal of financial trouble of late, and informing his brother Edward, in Cincinnati, the particulars of his imaginary transactions, and giving financial embarrassments as the cause of the rash act he was about to commit. This letter was not signed, but the handwriting was recognized as his. It appeared as if he had not completed the letter, but rose up, seated himself on the bed, and with a navy revolver, the muzzle placed to the side of the head, discharged it, almost literally shooting the top of his head off. Another letter found in his pocket and directed to his brother Edward was of the same purport as the one named above, and this was written a few days before, one on the 4th and the other on the 6th."

A Patriotic Girl.

At the time General Greene retreated before Lord Rawdon from Ninety-Six, when he had passed Broad river he was very desirous to send an order to General Sumter, who was on the Wateree, to join him, that they might attack Rawdon, who had divided his force. But the General could find no man in that part of the State who was bold enough to undertake so dangerous a mission. The country to be passed through for many miles was full of blood-thirsty Tories, who on every occasion that offered imbrued their hands in the blood of the Whigs. At length Emily Geiger presented herself to General Greene, and proposed to act as his messenger; and the General, both surprised and delighted, closed with her proposal. He accordingly wrote a letter and delivered it, and at the same time communicated the contents of it verbally, to be told to Sumter in case of accident. Emily was young, but as to her person or adventures on the way we have no further information, except that she was mounted on horseback upon a side-saddle, and the second day of her journey she was intercepted by Lord Rawdon's scouts. Coming from the direction of Greene's army, and not being able to tell an untruth without blushing, Emily was suspected and confined to a room, and as the officer in command had the modesty not to search her at the time, he sent for an old Tory matron as more fitting for that purpose. Emily was not wanting in expedient, and as soon as the door was closed and the bustle a little subsided, she ate up the letter, piece by piece. After awhile the matron arrived, and, upon searching carefully, nothing was to be found of a suspicious nature about the prisoner, and she would disclose nothing. Suspicion being thus allayed, the officer commanding the scouts suffered Emily to depart whither she said she was bound; but she took a route somewhat circuitous to avoid further detention, and soon after struck into the road to Sumter's camp, where she arrived in safety. Emily told her adventure, and delivered Greene's verbal message to Sumter, who, in consequence, soon after joined the main army at Orangeburg.—*Noble Deeds of American Women.*

English Orthography.

The spelling-matches now so much in vogue seem to have turned general attention to the cumbrous orthography of the English language. Perfect spelling is as much a dream as perfect holiness is. Englishmen may approach but can never reach it. In our language there are forty-two sounds, and these must be expressed in writing by means of only twenty-four letters. It is therefore to be regretted that not only have we not characters enough for our sounds, but in addition to this many of the characters we have must be meaninglessly thrown away in the construction of words. Certainly under our present system people who write much perform a vast deal of labor. Somebody curious in such matters has calculated that a person who writes thirty words in a minute makes in that time the equivalent of a straight mark a rod long—that is, that each word is six and three-fifths inches in length—a calculation exact enough for ordinary purposes. If he should write five hours a day for a year of three hundred days, he would write over three hundred miles of paper. If our system of spelling is wrong by reason of a redundancy of letters in any given word, of course we here use up an amount of energy that might better be employed on some profitable task. It is certain that children are tortured unnecessarily to teach them our singular mode of spelling, but there seems to be no remedy for this, since changes in orthography must take place gradually, language being an evolution, not a special creation. It is a pity, however, that something cannot be done to further the desired change; perhaps the present discussion of the matter will do something towards the accomplishment of the work.—*New York Graphic.*

THERE is a lady in California who owns hens, and who gives the proceeds of all the eggs laid on Sunday to the cause of home missions.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

RED PEPPER FOR FOWLS.—Cayenne pepper, mixed in the cooked food of fowls, will make them lay many more eggs than if not so fed. Make a pudding daily, winter and summer, of Indian meal or meal and bran, and season it strong with pepper, and it will pay well.

ONE who keeps a dairy of twenty cows for milk alone says: "I find after several years' experience that shipstuffs and corn bran mixed are the cheapest and best feed I have ever tried. I feed one peck per day; shipstuffs weighing thirty pounds per bushel and corn bran about twenty-four pounds per bushel."

IT does not injure the best grasses on any permanent pasture to graze close; for those that will not bear to be eaten down may as well die out and make room for those that will thicken into a perfect mat, like the sward so often met with in England, where there are as many as seventy distinct varieties growing on any square yard in a field.

FLAX is often sown with barley. The barley should be sown first, and harrowed in; afterward the flax is sown, and rolled or covered with a brush harrow. In this way a yield of from fifteen to twenty bushels of barley and from ten to twelve of flax can be obtained; and, by the use of proper screens, the barley and flax can be readily separated.

AS A remedy for lice on pigs, carbolic disinfecting soap is recommended. Any one can make it by mixing one ounce of crystal carbolic acid with half a pound of hard soap. No brush is necessary for its application. The cake may be taken moist and rubbed on the animal till a thick lather is formed. Or, one ounce of carbolic acid mixed with a half pound of lard makes a compound which may be rubbed on with good results. Only one application is said to be necessary in either case.

THE editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*, London, says sawdust is a good thing for earthing celery, placing it between the rows and around the plants after the leaves and stalks have been brought together, pressing the sawdust about them so as to compact and insure blanching perfectly. It is better, he thinks, than soil, not being so liable to cause stalks to rot, and is a good protection against frost. The only objection is that some sawdust may impart a taste to the celery.

A FARMER writes to the *Live Stock Journal* that he has a two-year-old grade short-horn heifer which slipped and fell and lost her calf lately, though it was not due for some months yet. When he began milking her to relieve the inflammation and oppression of the bag which ensued she gave at first two and afterward three quarts a day. The editor informs him that this is not an unusual case, and advises him to go on milking her, as that will undoubtedly be better for the cow, while there is no reason why the secretion, being perfectly natural, should not also be wholesome.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette* sends the following tables prepared for his own use and that of his boys, by which he claims to be able to determine with some considerable degree of accuracy the quantity of corn to the acre. Of course in calculating the yield, one must make allowances for missing hills: Square feet in one acre, 43,560; corn planted 3 feet 9 inches square gives 3,094 hills to the acre. Each hill occupies 14 square feet and a fraction over. Hence—100 hills to the bushel, 30 97-100 bushels to the acre; 75 hills to the bushel, 41 22-75 bushels to the acre; 60 hills to the bushel, 51 37-60 bushels to the acre; 60 hills to the bushel, 61 47-50 bushels to the acre; 40 hills to the bushel, 77 17-40 bushels to the acre; 30 hills to the bushel, 103 7-30 bushels to the acre. Corn planted 3 feet and 6 inches square gives 3,555 hills to the acre. Each hill occupies 12¼ square feet, 100 hills to the bushel, 35 55-100 bushels to the acre; 75 hills to the bushel, 47 30-75 bushels to the acre; 60 hills to the bushel, 59 15-60 bushels to the acre; 50 hills to the bushel, 71 5-50 bushels to the acre; 40 hills to the bushel, 88 35-40 bushels to the acre; 30 hills to the bushel, 118 15-30 bushels to the acre. Planted 3 feet and 3 inches square gives us 4,124 hills to the acre. Each hill occupies a little over 10¼ square feet; 100 hills to the bushel, 41 21-100 bushels to the acre; 75 hills to the bushel, 55 bushels to the acre; 60 hills to the bushel, 68 44-60 bushels to the acre; 50 hills to the bushel, 82 24-50 bushels to the acre; 40 hills to the bushel, 103 4-40 bushels to the acre; 30 hills to the bushel, 137 14-30 bushels to the acre. For old upland, I plant 3 feet and 9 inches square, marking with a four-point marker, and thin to three stalks to the hill, with satisfactory results. For rich ground, 3 feet 6 inches, or 3 feet 3 inches for very rich. In all cases thin to three stalks in the hill.

About the House.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—Three pints of flour, half a tea-cup of sugar, the same of shortening, a teaspoonful of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, salt to taste; rub all together with the hands; moisten with cold water; bake in muffin-rings half an hour in a hot oven.

CORN-CAKES WITHOUT EGGS.—Three cups of butter-milk, three of corn-meal, one of wheat flour, one tablespoonful salt, two of sugar, one level of soda; dissolve the last three ingredients in water, stir all together; if the meal swells too much to spread nicely, add more water.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM CLOTHING.—Equal parts of turpentine and spirits of ammonia will take out the paint spots from any kind of clothing, no matter how old and dry and hard it may be. Saturate the spot with the liquid, perhaps two or three times, till the paint is soft, then wash out all with soap-suds.

OLD newspapers make excellent padding between a carpet and the floor it covers. They should be eight or ten thicknesses deep, and more rather than less. We have used them with the best results for the past ten years. The same papers can be used year after year; all need to make them good as new is an occasional airing and dusting. It is said the ink used in printing will effectively prevent the ravages of moths.

KEEP your cellar clean—not clean it, but keep it clean. A large proportion of apples smell and taste of the filth and mold of the cellar. A lot of half-rotten cabbage-leaves, moldy, decaying boards, sly corners with a lot of scraps of accumulating rottenness, old, unhealthy tubs, hoops, staves, and straw, dirt from er in potato bins, and all similar trash are poison to the butter, the apples, and the vegetables, as well as the human beings above stairs.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF VENTILATION.—A piece of wood three inches high and exactly as long as the breadth of the window, is to be prepared. Let the sash be now raised, the slip of wood placed on the sill, and the sash drawn closely upon it. If the slip has been well fitted, there will be no draft in consequence of the displacement of the sash at its lower part, but the top of the lower sash will overlap the bottom of the upper one, and between the bars perpendicular currents of air, not felt, will enter and leave the room.

HOW TO LIGHT A DARK ROOM.—To light a dark room looking out on a narrow yard or street, let the glass be roughly ground on the outside, and set flush with the outer wall. The light from the entire visible sky, and from the remotest parts of the opposite wall, will be introduced into the apartment, reflected from the innumerable faces or facets which the rough grinding has produced. The whole window will appear as if the sky were behind it, and from every point of this luminous surface light will radiate into the room.

A Few Old People.

As we have not at hand a reliable statement of authenticated cases of extraordinary longevity compiled in St. Louis, we will take a curious and interesting statistical statement compiled in the city of New York. It exhibits the number of persons who have died there within the past ten years of one hundred years of age and upward, and is made a part of the annual report of the health department. Of these centenarians there are 91; of whom 72 were females and 19 males. Of the number 56 were natives of Ireland, 25 of the United States, 2 of Germany, 2 of France, 2 of the West Indies, 1 of Scotland, 1 of Africa, 1 at sea and 1 unknown. Of colored there were 23 and of white 68. The list shows 2 single, 43 widows, 7 married and only 5 widowers, leaving 34, the conditions of which are unaccounted for. Of these 37 were 100 years old, 5 were 101, 9 were 102, 14 were 103, 5 were 104, 7 were 105, 5 were 106, 3 were 108, 3 were 109, 2 were 113 and 1 was 118 years. Their occupations are given in only 15 instances in which there are only 2 merchants, 3 cooks, the others being laborers and house-servants. The cause of death in two-thirds of these cases was senile asthenia, or gradual decay from the infirmities of old age. There were 3 cases of apoplexy, others of pneumonia, paralysis, dropsy, etc., but in the large majority of cases, as is seen, the old people fell off from life as the leaves from the trees in the autumn when there is no more active life to support them. The statements of many of these were contradictory as to the methods by which they retained life so long. Very few drank alcoholic liquors and most of them were hard-working people, who lived on simple fare and by the nature of their employment took plenty of out-door exercise, thereby training the muscular system and inhaling oxygen, which is the principle of life.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Shakspeare and Barnum.

In a letter to the New York *Times* of April 29, Mark Twain says: About three-fourths of the visitors to Shakspeare's tomb are Americans. If you will show me an American who has visited England and has not seen the tomb, Barnum shall be on his track next week. It was an American who roused into its present vigorous life England's dead interest in her Shakspearean remains. Think of that! Imagine the house that Shakspeare was born in being brought bodily over here and set upon American soil! That came within an ace of being done once. A respectable gentleman of Stratford told me so. The old building was going to wreck and ruin. Nobody felt quite reverence enough for the dead dramatist to repair and take care of his house; so an American came along over so quietly and bought it. The deeds were actually drawn and ready for the signatures. Then the thing got wind, and there was a fine stir in England! The sale was stopped. Public-spirited Englishmen headed a revival of reverence for the poet, and from that day to this every relic of Shakspeare in Stratford has been sacred, and zealously cared for accordingly. Can you name the American who once owned Shakspeare's birthplace for twenty-four hours? There is but one who could ever have conceived of such a unique and ingenious enterprise, and he is the man I refer to—P. T. Barnum.

Don't Snub Children.

How often do we see people enter a family in which they are acquainted, speak pleasantly to all the grown folks, but vouchsafe not even a nod of recognition to the children. Is it any wonder that boys become rude and boorish, caring for nobody, because they are perpetually made to feel that they are in the way, and that nobody cares for them? Is it any wonder that girls in their teens are so awkward and ill at ease when they first begin to be treated with some consideration? If children were treated with the same politeness which we extend to young ladies and gentlemen, "the awkward age," when hands and feet are such inconveniences, would not make its appearance. I once had in my school a family of children who invariably attracted the attention of visitors; they were not especially pretty, nor smart, nor well dressed, but people who saw them never failed to remark, "What pleasant manners those children have." The first time I visited their home I discovered the secret. The mother, having occasion to pass before one of the girls, said to her as she would have said to me, "Excuse me for passing before you." The mystery was solved at once; she treated her children as she would have them treat her, and the consequence was they were the best bred children in the neighborhood.—*Corres. Bucks County Intelligencer.*

A WELD county, Col., man sold his wife for $2,000 cash and a farm valued at $3,000. Nebuchadnezzar made a worse bargain than that, but there is a difference in wives, they say.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making and those favoring me—**CUSTOM WORK**—are not excelled anywhere—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to C

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Dennims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hard ware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST **Window Paper** HOLLAND'S and Oil Shades always ha nd an CASH.

PICTURES, *FRAMES*, CORD, and TASSELS, Curtain and **Window Fx'irs** the Best in the Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT ABRIGHT'S

In Amrican & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true, but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugar,s Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Vellom,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25, 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.	The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50	
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00	
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50	

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c	This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound, former price was 15c.	
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c	Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c	Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c	Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c	Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	20c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c	Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.		Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 60c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	1 50
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	1 25
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 7
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	9 and 14c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		1c

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 50	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 35	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 23	7 04	
Peru	10 0s	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
[illegible]	2 46	1 15	[illegible]
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

[illegible] MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. H. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sodan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 26	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 23	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 25		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 28	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

		pm	
Cincinnati	7 20am		
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 30	4 28am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 36pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 49	8 30
Keystone	2 19		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		2 45
Indianapolis	4 23am		7 38
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45	1 45a
Auburn	11 40	6 20	1 45
Waterloo	11 56	6 47	3 02
Summit		6 20	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5		3 45
Reading	1 8	9 35	4 47
Bankers	1 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	2 3[illegible]	10 48	5 18
Jackson	3 40	12 20	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50	10 30
Grand Rapids	9 00	7 00	5 30p
Lansing	5 42		8 37
Saginaw	8 55		11 40
Bay City	9 40		12 25

Going South.

Bay City		6 30	2 50p
Saginaw		7 25	3 45
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	8 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a m	1 25	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 38	3 45	11 02
Reading	8 53	4 03	11 15
Ar Angola	9 32	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 25	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 33	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 40
Indianapolis	7 18 p m		7 23a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday March 21st, 1875.

Going East.			Going Wes .	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	Stations	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	lv Logans't ar	7.20 pm	12.10 pm.
4.25 "	8.18	Adamsboro.	7.00	*11.30 am
4.45 "	8.32	Hoover's	*6.46	*11.17
5.00 "	8.42	Mexico	6.37	11.08
A5.20 "	8.55	Denver.	6.26	10.48
L5.40 "				
6.16 "	9.04	Chili	6.16	10.28
6.49 "	9.22	Roann	5.58	10.04
7.16 "	9.40 AM	Laketon	5.40	9.40
7.36 "	9.50 PM	N. Manches't'r	5.29	9.20
7.51 "	9.59	Lib. Mills	5.19	9.02
*8.11 "	10.14	Collamer	5.07	8.42
8.20 "	10.20	S. Whitley	5.02	8.35
*8.40 "	10.32	Taylor's	*4.50	*8.10
9.10 "	10.45	Columbia city	4.38	7.50
9.34 "	11.05	Collin's	4.18	*7.20
9.21 "	11.16	Churubusco	4.08	7.00
10.09 "	11.28	Potter's	3.55	*6.43
10.11 "	11.38	G. R. Crossing	3.47	6. 0
10.31 "	11.46	Cedar Creek	3.40	*6. 8
10.50 "	11.58	Aub. Juncti'n	3.28	5. 5
11.00 "	12.08	Auburn	3.2	5.45
11.30 "	12.28	Mooresville	3.03	*5.10
11.58 "	12.40 PM	ar. Butler lv.	2 50 P M	4.50 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western N. R's. At Denver with Indianplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAND, Gen. Supt.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 22, '75 Rose & Hartman, Atts for [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 12 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow;

Going West.

Stations	Fast Ex.	Mail.	Pac. Ex.	Night Ex
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	3,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest-line ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	5,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,32 "	6,32 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,50 A. "
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	3,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,20 "

Going East.

Stations	Mail.	Fast Ex.	Pac. Ex.	Night Ex.
Chicago	[illegible]	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest-line ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,05 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9,00 "	1,46PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pittsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A.M.	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS,

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5‿56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	6 25 s	11 30	b6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	d3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. I—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be had at all principal Ticket Offices throughout West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."

A Woman's Book about Women, by a Woman.
(MRS. E. B. DUFFEY.)

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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TOM. C. MAYS.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

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Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

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ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a Very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod.
Six " " " 75 " " "

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LANHAM & HOSE,
Auburn, Indiana.

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Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township subsection.

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AUBURN

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PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class stytle, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

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Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,

&c. at all times and at the Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.
WM. LANHAM.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above, The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

Pencilings and Clippings.

We were visited by a nice growing rain last Friday.

The gardens are beginning to look tempting, and the fruit trees look promising.

The Michigan City "News" may now be set down as a Democratic newspaper.

The spelling sensation may be considered "in a horn" about these diggins. We had two.

The Kansas grasshoppers are pleased with the quality of this spring's early cabbages.

The little "cusses" are beginning to paddle in the creek. That will help the undertakers.

The corn in Southern Indiana is said to be hand high. Would'nt corn like that make us feel proud.

Winter chills are over with, and now comes the spring fever, which is the name some people have for laziness.

A good deal of corn has been planted during the present week. The ground is in excellent condition for planting.

Seven children of one family were buried together in Rensselaer county, N Y., having died almost simultaneonsly of diptheria.

A man named May porposes to start from Owen county, travel all the way to Kansas, and stop at the residence of a blood relative every night.

The cherry trees are full of blooms and there is a fine prospect for a abundent crop unless they should be killed by late frosts.

A Mississippi politician announces: "At the earnest solicitation of those to whom I owe money I have consented to become a candidate for county treasurer."

The chief reason why a Auburn woman wouldn't buy a Bible, was because the agent hadn't one containing any comic pictures.

Mr. Kline's bees took a parade, the other day, with several tin pans for the lead music. They haulted near a tree in Mr. Rush's lot and were all taken prisoners.

Kill him! We mean the man, in V. A's. grocery yesterday, who had the audacity to prophesy that next winter will be colder than the last one was. Hang him!

"Oh, John! Drunk again," sobbed his wife, as he returned from a midnight spelling school. "N-o-nt so, Elizabeth" "It's only the bird singing in my heart. That's all."

The "Sunday School" sheet, with its four editors has failed to enlarge the first of this month. Every newspaper that wants to succeed must keep blooded stock of some kind on hand. Let us crow!

First class in geography: What is a bay? Father's best horse. What is a sound? A thunder clap. What is a strait? Whiskey without water. What is is a cape? Something to wear about the shoulders.

Lewis remarks that most any woman can sit down gracefully in a street car, but not one in a hundred can decend from the back end of a buggy, when the horse is running away, without feeling that she's going to overdo the thing.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri has presented a petition asking the Constitutional Convention to insert a clause in the new constitution extending the ballot to women. It was referred to the proper committee.

At a funeral in Park county last week in lowering the coffin, the corps (a woman) was spilled out, and fell to the bottom of the grave, face downwards, to the great horror of all present.

"Father," replied a Auburn girl, tears in her eyes, "you may jaw and jaw, and bowl and rave and rip and tear, but I'll marry John Stewart if I die for it!"—And the old man leaned back and realized that he might as well try to pull a locomotive up hill.

Messrs Williams & McDougal have purchased the lunch rooms recently started by Mr. Benedict. They are both clever, genial fellows and we expect to see them build up a large trade it their line.

"Do you think that souls separated here are united hereafter?" asked a pale emaciated pietist of a friend. "I hope not," was the chilling reply. "It cost me a pretty good figure to get a divorce and when I invested it for time and eternity, too."

A naughty editor, not in the least afraid of women, publishes the following: An Indiana garter, a yard long, is looking for an owner, and some of the papers can't think she lives. We don't know much about the length of garters generally, but all we ever saw were above two feet.

The Bishops of the two branches of the Methodist Eposcopal Churches, the Northern and Southern, have appointed committees with a view to harmonizing the differance hitherto existing between them, and joining both into one church

An exchange greets the coming warm weather in an article concuding with: "and now freckels are making preparations to commence their visitations."

A crusty bachelor's objection to ladies with beautiful teeth is, that nine out of ten of them would laugh at a funeral.

A few days since a very pretty young married woman, during a dinner-table discussion on churchmanship, opened the eyes of the company and demolished her husband by expressing, as her opinion, that the only differance between the Ritualists and Romanists was in the fact that the latter burned insects.

The prolonged railroad war between the lines running east from Chicago, has resulted in a new reduction of rates on the part of the B. & O. Company—the original line to cut on fare—which is now selling tickets from Chicago to Pittsburgh, for $7.

In the libel suit of William F. Butler, a lawyer of Chicago, against the proprietor of the Times, of that city for stigmatizing him as a "snyster," the jury found the defendent guilty, and assessed the damages at $600. The plaintiff asked for $50,000.

The gals living near Garret are boss. One of them got up at midnight, foddered the cows, split some wood and got the water on to wash, before she awoke. That's the kind of a girl for a man to marry. She'd go out some night and hoe two acres of potatoes.

We overheard two ladies talking the other night, and as usual their conversation was directed to the styles. It was something like this: "O, gracious, no!" exclaimed one raising her hands and speaking in a very excited tone. "She was so ill when her new bonnet came home that she could'nt get up; but, dear sakes! Jane, that did'nt matter nothing, for she just put her hat on, and lay with her head out of the window the whole afternoon.

We don't know how true it is, but we understand that a girl south of here ate seven pounds of heavy wedding-cake, in order that she might dream of her future husband. She dreamed that a man with teeth a foot long, dog's feet, and a hair lip, sat on her all night; and rather than marry him, she contemplates suicide, and an early tomb where the bobolinks sing.

An old lady in the expression of whose face sanctity and generosity were solemnly blended, walked out to the end of a dock on the New York side of East River the other day, and, after leisurely examining Brooklyn through a spy glass shut up this instrument and walked off again with the satisfied look of a woman who had only done her duty.

The Indians out West have a regular mating season in the spring when they do all their wooing, omitting such foolishness during the remainder of the year Could this practice but obtain among the civilized world it would save enough in clothes to pay off the National deot and complete the new Washington monment by Centennial time.

It is quite noticeable, by the appearance of so many well-dressed men on our streets, that there has been some change in the clothing business of our city. In looking about us to find the cause, we are confronted with the stupendious Clothing Emporium of Miller & Casebeer, where it is evident every well-dressed man now buys his clothing.

Somebody kindled a fire in the woods near Garret, and the town was about ready to burn down last Friday. Oh, my wouln't that been an awful fire—"two tamarack poles and frame blacksmith shop. The Chicago fire would be too thin to speak about. And this would have all happened if one fellow had'nt set up all night and spit on the approaching flames.

One day last week a smilling infant toddled away from its home near Viola, Iowa, on the Dubuque southwestern Railroad, and lay down between the rails to sleep. A few moments later a train came along and the engineer, seeing he could not stop in time, pulled her wide open and banged the whole train over the sleeping cherub before it woke, and never touched a hair of it. Had the little one attempted to rise it would have been killed instantly.

A boy about twelve years old knocked at the door of a house on Second street yesterday, and when the lady appeared he said: "There'll be a boy around here pretty soon to spade your garden, but don't give him a job. His name is Jim he's cross eyed and he blows up cats with powder snaps" I'll be here with my partner pretty soon. We go to Sunday school, never sass our mothers and we're going to give half the money to the grasshopper sufferers. The job was saved for them.

On the walls of a kitchen in Pompeii was recently found the following inscription: "Lighted the fire, cooked his meals, swept his house 28,000 times to this day, and he refused to take me to the circus!" The inhuman wretch, to treat his poor drudge of a wife that way! If old John Robinson—for we presume the circus was his—had known what was going on, there would have been one row in Pompeii, if no more.—Exchange.

We may now venture the opinion, though with considerable hesitation; that spring has come, and in evidence we bring the great number of bull frogs that are nightly singing their beautiful melodies on the shores of our river, ponds and lakes. We heard one shooting off his bazzoo the other night, and it was simply awful. He made more noise than a whole family of frogs ought to make. The boys are after him, and when he is captured we will have him put on the hay scales and weighed—then report.

The Ligonier "Banner" says: "There is one thing that is sadly neglected by some of our residences. We refer to the cleaning and removing of the rubbish and filth that has accumulated in by-ways, alleys, back yards and stable yards, during the past winter and spring. Many seem to think that they have a right to throw anything in the street, and the noxious effusion that arises from some places is absolutely sickening. The carelessness of some persons in this respect calls for an admonition from the Board of Health, or from the Marshal, and there is complaint against the violations of law, some persons may be called on to perf orm a duty, which a desire for the good health of our town renders absolutely necessary."

Auburn is the worst place in the business for dirty streets and alleys, and this notice ought to be somewhat touching to some of our citizens.

Vulgarity means the exibition of those peculiarities of speech and manner which offend refinement. It makes a naked display of course and unecudated human impulses. It mostly lies in the absence of consideration for the feeling of others, in narrow-minded self-assertion, and in a selfish want of control over anti-social propensities. There is natural vulgarity, chiefly the result of ignorance. There is the vulgarity of affection, which is the most odious form of vice. Naturally vulgarity is often a little more than the want of knowledge of the usage of society, or an inbred indelicacy of mind. This is the besetting sin of the lower middle class. The vulgarity of affection is unfounded assumption and ill-timed display.

A Berlin correspondent writing of German betrothals says: "There is one disadvantage connected with the German fashion of making these matters so openly known to the public, which will, I think, forever prevent our changable American lovers from following their examples. Sometimes in the columns of Family intelligence," in which births, betrothals and marriages appear, occurs such a paragrah: "For satisfactory reasons the betrothal of our daughter, Margarette Catharine Gotz, with Herr Johann-Wilhelm Schuneman has been dissolved by us." The names of both parents in full legal form follow this paragraph.

Wheat Prospects.

Washington May 10th.

During the past week the condition of winter wheat in 330 counties has been reported to the Department of Agriculture. About 800 counties of the valley of Ohio, Missouri are represented, which last year produced 70,000,000 bushels of winter wheat or sixty per cent of the product of seven States from Ohio to Kansas. The average of the condition in these States is sixty-three per cent. Only five-eights of a full crop, if no improvements occurs. In Kentucky, seventy-five per cent, Ohio, fifty-seven per cent, Michigan, sixty-two per ceut Indiana, sixty-three per cent, Missouri, fifty-nine per cent, Kansas, eighty-seven though only thirty-two counties in the latter state are represented. The condition is better in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, though below an average. The proportion to be replanted in other crops averages fourteen per cent, in the West, or 1,260'000 acres in breadth out of 9,000,000 acres seeded. The largest proportion is twenty seven per cent, in Missouri, Illonois, twenty-three, Kansas, and Indiana, eleven, Michigan and Ohio, ten, Kentucky, four. Very little replanting in the Middle States, except in New York.

On the Road to Garret.

Quite a good looking, well proportioned German came into our office last Thursday, seated himself comfortably and after lighting his pipe enquired a little about the running of trains and then broke out:

"Vas dot big editor in?"

"No, sir, he is not in town. Is there any thing we can do for you?"

"Nix. My business vas mit the boss. I vas usht going to vind out some dings off dot Garret town."

"Well, sir, perhaps we can tell you as much about Garret as the big editor can."

"Nixy veden. I vas known off dot editor some two years beck, und I vould like to talk mit him off dot bollicks business a leetle."

"Can't you come up again. Perhaps he will be at home then."

"Nix. I don't miss dot Garret town cars off you give me fufty zents. I been dinking some beck, about von minute since, dot I vould make mineself off dot Garret town und speculate."

"What will you speculate on my friend —tamarack pools?"

"Dhase shops vas coming by Garret off it dakes dwenty years."

"That soon, sir?"

"Yes, mine young vrend, dot soon any vay; und I show you young mans some dhings vhat you can't usht exactly vind out-t now."

"Well, you may be right, sir, but I am afraid you have been talking with some land speculators, and they have been coding you."

"Vhat; cod off me. Nixy veden—dont I live off dot Vort Vayne town dwenty-von years, und I vas not once coded, zo help me gracious."

"Did you hear that Garret was on fire last Friday, and the citizens were compelled to watch all night in order to save their property."

"Young mans, off you drifle mit me I knock you vlat down so quick like lightning. I vas no sardine."

"Excuse me, sir, I did not mean to offend you at all."

"You vas a skun-of-a-gun vrom bur-oak to dalk off an old mans like dot, und vhen I see dot editor I show you off my invluence. I come beck agin next veek, und you petter make yourzelf scarce."

The old fellow went down stairs stomping his cane twice on each step and talking loudly to himself.

The trial of the State against Cyrus Boughan, for allowing minors to play billiards, was decided against him, and the fine was put at $10 and costs. We are not in favor of saloons and have little respect for the business, but we do think when a man pays the required amount for a license and conducts the business as orderly as our saloon men do, that these old coons, who make the trouble, should not be encouraged everytime in this undertaking. Anyone can readily see that these suits originate through spite.—Perhaps you have a son who occasionly gets intoxicated. Does it do him any good to be everlastingly ding donging him, telling him what this and that neighbor was saying and advise him to never be seen on the street. No friends you do more in this way to have your promising boys go to a drunkard's grave than all the saloon keepers in DeKalb County could do, if your words be kind and friendly. There is nothing that will induce a young man to drink as soon as to always find a discouraging word under the paternal roof. Bring your boys up under kind words and let them know you are anxious for their future welfare, and many can be made good and useful men, where, on the other hand, they are ruined for earthly good and lost forever for the good world to come.

At the Frome Petty Session in England the other day, Major Wickham and Mr. George Wood Sheppard sentenced Sarah Beachim, an old woman 60 years of age to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labor for stealing a half-penny worth of coal belonging to the managers of Trinity School Frome. The only witness called, was a policeman, who said he saw the prisoner come out of an iron pite leading to the street, with the coal in her possession wrapped in a paper, but he could not say that she came from the school house. The Superintendent of the police court said he knew nothing against the woman. The prisoner said she found the coal in a dug heap in the yard adjoining the school. She had been employed for the last twenty-six years in cleaning out the school every day. The old woman seemed staggered at the sentence, and left the court crying bitterly.

Some of our high-toned young men, in taking their evening stroll, generly goes South, and in passing certain portions of the city, they put their cigars in their pockets, or accidently drop them.

THE FASTIDIOUS GOBLIN.

There lived an imp of Endor,
Eternities gone by,
Who saw the Lord of splendor
Create his starry sky.

He saw the great sun stealing
From nothing and from night,
The worlds begin their wheeling,
The comets take their flight.

The mighty mingled forces
Suffused creation's frame;
Along the astral courses
Throbbed swiftness, heat and flame.

The galaxies went singing
Adown their wondrous ways;
The universe was ringing
With gladness and with praise.

Then thought this pigmy goblin
He too would make a sphere,
And straight began his cobbling,
And wrought perchance a year.

But nothing could be fashion;
No world for him might be;
He lacked the God-like passion,
Creative love lacked he.

His work had neither motion,
Nor light, nor form, nor grace;
A wreck on being's ocean,
A blot on glory's face.

So, seeing that no creature
Of his might track the skies,
He throned himself as teacher,
And dared to criticise.

The meteors were crazy,
The systems far too vast;
The milky way was hazy,
The suns were overcast.

The plan was accidental,
The start foretold the close;
The tone was sentimental,
The scenes lacked Greek repose.

In nature all was lacking,
And lacking too in art;
A little wholesome hacking
Would better every part.

The motives should be fewer,
The aim more pure and high;
And any good reviewer
Could make a finer sky.

Or, if he praised, 'twas only
The dimmest of the host;
The grand orbs shining lonely
Were those he flouted most.

And ever since his mission,
Has been to blame and sneer,
Consigning to perdition
The lights God holdeth dear;

The first, the greatest critic,
The model of his kind,
The goblin analytic
Who hates creative mind.

THE OLD-TIME SPIRITS.

During the winter of 1691-2 a circle of young girls was formed in Salem Farms, which met at the house of the Rev. Mr. Parris, for the practice of palmistry, and fortune-telling, necromancy, magic, and spiritualism. In this circle there were (1) Elizabeth Paris, the minister's daughter, aged nine years, who first had a leading part in the subsequent excitements, but was early removed from them by her father; (2) Abigail Williams, Parris' niece, living in his house, aged eleven; (3) Ann Putnam, aged twelve, daughter of the parish clerk and recorder, a prominent man at the Farms; (4) Mary Walcott, seventeen, daughter of Jonathan Walcott, Mr. Parris' next-door neighbor; (5) Mercy Lewis, seventeen; (6) Elizabeth Hubbard, seventeen, niece of Dr. Griggs, the village physician, and resident in his family; (7—8) Elizabeth Booth, Susannah Sheldon, each eighteen, belonging to families living near at hand; (9) Mary Warren, aged twenty, a servant in the family of John Proctor, who was brought to the scaffold by the girls; and (10) Sarah Churchill, a servant in the family of George Jacobs, Sr. Her employer also became their victim. With these ten, other persons were drawn to act. There were John Indian and Tituba, two slaves of Mr. Parris', who probably were brought to the colony from the Barbadoes, and besides these, one or two others; but the girls, with the slaves, formed the circle, and were the leading characters in the events which have been a horror and mystery ever since they transpired. In those events these girls were bold and even vicious in their bearing, and evinced an utter absence of compunction or commisseration; except in one or two instances, displaying a complete disregard of the agony and destruction which they brought upon others.

In the course of the winter they became expert in the arts they were learning. Gradually they came to exhibit their attainments to beholders. At first these exhibitions consisted in creeping into holes, and under benches and chairs; putting themselves into odd and unnatural postures, making wild gestures, and uttering incoherent and unintelligible sounds. Then they were seized with spasms, dropped insensible to the floor, or writhed in agony, pretending to suffer tortures, with loud and piercing outcries. Naturally they began to draw upon themselves general attention. Soon they came to be styled "the afflicted children." In the early stages no explanation of their condition was so much as suggested by any one; but as soon as Dr. Griggs was called in, and had examined them, he declared them bewitched. In those days, and prior to those days, physicians frequently disposed of difficult cases which came before them by such a resort. The profession must bear its fair share of responsibility for succeeding occurrences.

At once people were excited and alarmed. They flocked to the minister's house from all quarters. The girls varied and expanded their manifestations, beginning to disturb prayer-meetings and services on the Lord's day. At this some persons expressed disapprobation, and, though no accusations had as yet been made by the children, these persons, as the sequel shows, were immediately marked. Families to which the girls belonged began to fast and to pray. Neighbors came in with the minister, and supplicated God to deliver them from Satan. In the intervals of service the afflicted would break out with their cries, though not during the prayer.

In due time the Rev. Mr. Parris had the ministers of the region together at his house. They spent the day with each other—the children performing before them—and were all astounded. Forthwith they corroborated Dr. Grigg's opinion as to the ailment of the "afflicted," saying that the devil had commenced operations on a grander scale and with bolder front than ever before in any country. This judgment of theirs was spread abroad, and public opinion becoming fixed, men and women left fields, houses, and labors, to witness this awful unfolding of demoniac power.

As it was an established doctrine of theology, philosophy, and law, that the devil could not operate upon mortals or mortal affairs, except through human beings in connection with him—*i. e.*, through witches—the question speedily arose, Who bewitched these girls? The girls held back from mentioning names. Public excitement deepened. But the inquiry, "Who is it that bewitches you?" was urgently pressed upon them, and without much delay they began to indicate individuals. One after another they cried out: "Good!" "Osburn!" "Tituba!" On February 29, therefore, Edward Putnam, Thomas Preston, and Thomas Putnam, all leading men, swore out warrants against these three persons. Thomas Preston was a son-in-law of Francis Nurse, whose wife, Rebecca Nurse, will be a marked figure before us.

Such a step as this was not taken, assuredly, until all was ripe for going forward; and accordingly, on the next day (March 1), John Hathorne and Jonathan Corwin, Justices of the Peace from Salem Town, entered the Farms, and reined up at Nathaniel Ingersoll's door. But so great a crowd was found to be in attendance, that adjournment was had to the meeting-house. The magistrates took seats in front of the pulpit, faced the assembly, and announced that they were ready. The prisoners were brought in and put upon a platform, in sight of all present. The officers in charge of them said they had made diligent search for images or puppets, belonging to the accused, but had found none. Prayer was offered, and Sarah Good was examined.

This woman was an object of general dislike. Her husband, a weak, dependent person, had become alienated from her. She was forlorn, friendless—broken down by her sad condition and bad repute. The minutes of her examination are in the handwriting of Ezekiel Cheever, the village schoolmaster, as follows:

"Sarah Good, what evil spirit have you familiarity with?"

"None."

"Have you made no contract with the devil?"

"No."

"Why do you hurt these children?"

"I do not hurt them; I scorn it."

"Who do you employ then to do it?"

"I employ nobody."

"What creature do you employ, then?"

"No creature; but I am falsely accused."

"Why did you go away muttering from Mr. Parris' house?"

"I did not mutter, but I thanked him for what he gave my child."

"Have you made no contract with the devil?"

"No."

Hathorne, the magistrate, desired the children, all of them, to look upon her, and see if this were the person that hurt them; and so they all did look upon her, and said this was one of the persons that did torment them. Presently they were all tormented.

"Sarah Good, do you not see what you have done? Why do you not tell us the truth? Why do you thus torment these poor children?"

"I do not torment them."

"Who do you employ then?"

"I employ nobody; I scorn it."

"How came they thus tormented?"

"What do I know? You bring others here, and now you charge me with it."

"Why, who was it?"

"I do not know, but it was some one you brought into the meeting-house with you."

"We brought you into the meeting-house."

"But you brought in two more."

"Who was it then that tormented the children?"

"It was Osburn."

"What is it you say when you go muttering away from people's houses?"

"If I must tell, I will tell."

"Do tell us."

"Then if I must tell, I will tell; it is the commandments. I may say my commandments, I hope."

"What commandment is it?"

"If I must tell you, I will tell—it is a psalm?"

"What psalm?" (After a long time she muttered over some part of a psalm.)

"Whom do you serve?"

"The God that made heaven and earth" (though she was not willing to mention the word God). Her answers were in a very wicked, spiteful manner, reflecting and retorting against the authority, with base and abusive words, with many lies she was taken in. It was alleged that her husband had said that he was afraid she either was a witch, or would be one very quickly. The worshipful Mr. Hathorne asked him why he said so of her—whether he had ever seen anything by her. He answered: "No, not in this nature;" but it was her bad carriage to him, "and indeed," saith he, "I may say with tears, that she is an enemy to all good."

This examination, closed here, speaks for itself as to its candor and justice. But upon the whole, it may be said with truth, that the appearance of "the worshipful Mr. Hathorne" in this passage, and his demeanor toward the poor person before him, was in no wise essentially different from his exhibition of himself, in all the preliminary examinations. His assumption of the prisoner's guilt, his leading questions, his brutal dealing with numbers of the accused, made the investigations a farce. The accused persons, in all the trials, never had any counsel, never had any method of presenting their side of a story in open court so far as can be determined. And almost all we know concerning those who were arraigned is from adverse sources.

The prisoner (Good) was removed to make room for Sarah Osburn. This was a bedridden woman, with two sons. Her second marriage, to Osburn, had been unhappy, and trouble had distracted her mind. She had once held a reputable position socially, but having become the subject of scandal, was a good object for the "afflicted" to pitch upon.

Her examination is preserved in full, but cannot be given. She denied, as Good had done, all contract with the Devil, and that she hurt the children, or employed any one to hurt them, declared that she had not seen Sarah Good for two years; and in reply to that woman's accusation, said, "I do not know that the Devil goes about in my likeness to do any hurt."

The children stood up and looked at her, and said this was one that did afflict them; they had constantly seen her with the very habit she then had on. Her husband and others stated that she had not been at a meeting for three years and two months. No strange matter, as a charitable mind will think, for a bedridden person.

Goody Osburn being taken out, the Indian slave Tituba was brought forward. At first she too denied all familiarity with evil spirits, or that she hurt the children. She said, indeed, that the Devil came to her, and bid her serve him, and that she had seen four women sometimes hurt the children. Two of them she named, Goody Osburn and Sarah Good. These two, she declared, wished her to hurt the children, but she had refused. She had seen, also, a tall man from Boston. All three had told her to hurt the children, but she would not.

A deposition made by the Rev. Mr. Parris is preserved—that during all these days Elizabeth Parris, Jr., Ann Putnam, and Elizabeth Hubbard were tormented, and that when Tituba confessed they were all relieved. He says that Tituba herself, when she began to confess, was very much afflicted. She accused Good and Osburn of doing this to her. Of these three prisoners, Mrs. Osburn died in jail, May 16. Tituba lay in prison for thirteen months, and was then sold to pay her jail fees, and Sarah Good was hanged.

At the close of these examinations, ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the community had been swept into the torrent of delusion and alarm. The physicians had given in their opinion. The ministers had approved it. The Rev. Mr. Parris was making it the topic of prayer and preaching Sunday by Sunday. The girls were suffering more and more keenly, and the conviction that the authors of the mischief must be found out and put away became very strong. Thus the time drew near for accusations of more reputable persons. Solicitude to know who were the two other women making up the four grew to be intense. When everything was ready, the girls began to give out significant descriptions, and then to call names. The third victim selected was Martha Corey, third wife of Giles Corey, a man eighty years of age. Mrs. Corey was a member of the church, who had not favored these proceedings, going so far, indeed, as to express a lack of faith in the children. In this season of excitement, she had, however, renewed her prayers, spending hours in devotion. Her husband being carried away with the delusions, she even tried to keep him back from the gatherings at the village. All this was doubtless known there; certainly it had been given out that soon some persons in great regard for their piety would be unmasked, and Mrs. Corey's name was mentioned, in underbreath, by "the afflicted."

Accordingly, March 12, Edward Putnam and Ezekiel Cheever, hearing Ann Putnam declare that Goody Corey did often pinch her, at once thought it their duty to go and see her, "she being in covenant with us." Before they started, about the middle of the afternoon, they saw Ann Putnam, and asked her what clothes Goody Corey wore, for she might be mistaken in the person. Ann cunningly replied that Goody Corey knew of their purpose to visit her, and had come and blinded her so that she could not tell what she wore. The two brethren found Mrs. Corey at home, and alone. She told them, smiling, and before they announced it, that she knew their errand. "You are come to talk with me about being a witch, but I am none. I cannot help persons talking of me." She said she did not think there were any witches, and after some further conversation, they got nothing to criminate, her and departed. All the record of this interview exhibits her as a sensible woman.

Two days subsequently (March 14), they sent for her to come to Thomas Putnam's house. Immediately upon her entrance, his daughter Ann fell into convulsions, of which she said Goody Corey was the author. This was enough, and March 19 a warrant was issued for her arrest. Brought to Ingersoll's house, on the 21st, she was then examined, and the record of examination is by the Rev. Mr. Parris.

This venerable grandmother having been led away, they brought in the same day for examination Dorcas, a daughter of Sarah Good, a child four or five years old. Warrant had been procured against her the day before (March 23), on complaint of the two Putnams. The afflicted went mad, showed the mark of her teeth on their bodies, and the pins with which she pricked them were also found upon them. This evidence was overwhelming, and the poor babe went to jail to her mother, who was then in chains. So the imprisoned were usually kept, for it was said that unless loaded with chains their apparitions could torture the afflicted, even while their bodies were in jail. Doubtless the child was similarly bound.

By this time the devil had actually secured good lodgment in Salem Village.

On Sunday Rev. Mr. Parris followed his coadjutator, preaching, for a communion sermon, from John v. 70-71: "Have I not chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil? He spoke of Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon, for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve." Mrs. Sarah Cloyse, a sister of Rebecca Nurse, who had so far constrained her feelings as to be present at the meeting, could not endure the sermon, and left the house during its delivery. An easy wind caused the door to slam behind her as she went out. Mrs. Cloyse was attended to in due time. When the sermon was finished, Rev. Mr. Parris read to the congregation an humble confession and regret, from one of the church members, a sister in Christ, of having tampered with some of the afflicted in a way that was unlawful, and without his (the minister's) consenting, or that of the authority. The women had only given to John Indian some directions as to how he should find out witches, but the policy to be enforced was that of non-intercourse with the afflicted, save by proper persons.

The prisons in Salem, Ipswich, Boston, and Cambridge were now crowded. The only sure way to prevent an accusation was to become an accuser. Accusers therefore sprang up everywhere. Every man's life was at the mercy of every other man. Fear fell upon all. Conviction became assured that the Providence of God was removed from over men, and Satan wholly let loose upon them. It is out of our power, at this day, to conceive what was endured on all hands.

Rebecca Nurse's trial opens to view additional ignominious proceedings. The repute of this lady for piety and all domestic and social excellence was such that many who had been bitter against others faltered as to her. Large numbers of people came forward to defend her. Even Nathaniel Putnam, an aged and dignified church member, hitherto led on by Rev. Mr. Parris, could not see her sacrificed without trying to prevent it, and with thirty-nine others, signed a paper attesting her many virtues, and his disbelief of the charge against her. These were people of the very highest standing in the community. It is claimed, indeed, that they were such as to show that had the matter of the trials now been left to the Salem Villagers, the prosecutions would not have gone to the point afterward reached. Certainly, the document thus signed—it is preserved—is a triumphant vindication of the prisoner. One of the very complainants who swore out the warrant against her affixed his name to it, but to no purpose.

Before the court sat, her body had been examined by a committee, who claimed to find upon it the witch mark. Two days before she came to court, she petitioned her Judges, that as all this committee did not agree, she might be again examined by other matrons, but it cannot be found that any notice was taken of her prayer. She had been afflicted with bodily ailments for years.

The children appeared against her. So did Mrs. Ann Putnam. Ann Putnam, the daughter, said the spirits had told her that Mrs. Nurse had murdered fourteen persons— men, women, and children. Rebecca Nurse had sat upon her mother—for she had seen it. A woman testified to the petulance of Mrs. Nurse when her pigs got into Mrs. Nurse's garden, and that afterward her husband fell ill and died.

In spite of all, however, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." At once the accusers made a hideous outcry. One of the Judges said he was not satisfied; another, as he was going off the bench, said he would have her indicted anew. The Chief Justice interposed—the jury went back, and came in again with the desired return of "guilty." She was then sentenced; but the Governor granted her a reprieve. Her accusers immediately renewed their hubbub—and some Salem gentleman had the reprieve recalled, so that she could be executed on the appointed day.

Who can contemplate that aged, broken woman, brought for this excommunication, by officers of the law, into the crowded congregation, probably in chains, her trembling frame unable to sustain itself, upheld by others, while she was publicly delivered over by the zealot in the pulpit, to that Satan into whose hand he charged this saint of God with having already given her soul—without a pang of sorrow for her, and of execration for him? The poor woman survived it, however, and perished on the gallows, with others before named. It is thought that her body was thrown into a hole in the crevices of rock and thinly sprinkled with earth. Family story says that her sons regained it, and that her ashes are now resting with those of her husband, who lived but a short time longer, and of her children, in the little enclosure which may be visited to-day, in South Danvers. If it be true, these sons must have come, heavy-hearted and by stealth, at midnight, and borne it home, to gather about and weep over and then bury the remains, when they could seize upon some favorable moment for their pious offices of affection.—*Galaxy.*

The Black Veil Withdrawn.

A leading criminal sensation of the year 1854, was the trial and sentence of a woman known as Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess. She poisoned a saloon-keeper in Troy, New York, by drugging his beer, and attempted to murder a female relative of his by the same means. No motive for the deed was ever shown, but the proof was clear. She was sentenced to be hung but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Henrietta Robinson was veiled from the world in Sing Sing.

After the commission of the crime the woman enveloped her features in a deep black veil, and her face was never seen again. During the trial in court she refused to lift the veil or permit it to be lifted. Even her counsel never saw her face; neither did they know who she was, nor could they trace her by any relatives. She seemed to have no relations with the world or in the world. All that was known of her was "Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess." This idiosyncracy gave her wide renown, and there were many speculations as to her birth and name, and the motive—all of which were as closely veiled as her face.

There she sat, behind a black cloud and heard the mutterings of guilt and the thunder of the court which pronounced the dread sentence of death. No one could mark her emotion. She was imperturbable as the Sphinx. The edges of the cloud did not quiver, and no ray of light shone through. The court gazers were puzzled, and the "veiled murderess" was a nine days' wonder.

She wore her veil into Sing Sing, where she remained until recently, when she was sent to Auburn. A still deeper veil had clouded her. Twenty years of prison life has made her a maniac.

The Legislature of New York lately passed a bill to open the prison doors to certain convicts condemned for life. The bill provides that those sentenced for life shall be released at the end of fifteen years, provided their conduct has been such as to warrant clemency—that they are to have their liberty for ten years, at the end of which time, if no other charge is brought against them, they are to receive full pardon. If convicted of crime during the ten years' probation they are to be remanded to prison to serve out the life-sentence. This humane law will open the doors to many patient convicts, and Henrietta Robinson—the veiled murderess—is in the category. It comes too late for her. She will probably never remove her veil now. She has not been regularly committed to an insane asylum, and is entitled to go free. But where will she go, and what will she do? She was said to be very beautiful once, but twenty years' anguish must have made sad gloom of the light of that countenance behind the black veil. What a change will be there when the sun shines again upon the veiled murderess' face! It will be an object of curious interest if she ever shows it in Troy.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Philadelphia talks of abolishing the detective system.

The Continental Armies.

We reprint the following interesting statistics from the Philadelphia *Press*:

FIRST CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1775.

Commander-in-chief, George Washington, of Virginia.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Artemus Ward, Mass.	Philip Schuyler, N. York.
Charles Lee, Virginia.	Israel Putnam, Conn.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Seth Pomroy, Mass.	David Wooster, Conn.
R. Montgomery, N. Y.	William Heath, Mass.
Joseph Spencer, Conn.	John Sullivan, N. H.
John Thomas, Mass.	Nathaniel Greene, R. I.

Adjutant-General, Horatio Gates, of Virginia.

CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1783.

Commander-in-chief, George Washington, of Virginia.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Israel Putnam, Conn.	Robert Howe, N. C.
Horatio Gates, Va.	Alexander McDougal, N. J.
William Heath, Mass.	Baron Steuben, Prussia.
Nathaniel Greene, R. I.	Wm. Smallwood, Md.
Wm. Lord Sterling, N. J.	William Moultrie, S. C.
Arthur St. Clair, Pa.	Henry Knox, Mass.
Benjamin Lincoln, Mass.	Le C. du Portail, France.
M. de Lafayette, France.	

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

James Clinton, N. Y.	Josiah Sumner, N. C.
L. McIntosh, Georgia.	Isaac Hagen, N. C.
John Patterson, Mass.	M. Gist, Md.
Anthony Wayne, Pa.	William Irvine, Pa.
[illegible], Virginia.	Daniel Morgan, Va.
P. Muhlenburg, Pa.	Moses Hagen, Va.
George Clinton, N. Y.	O. H. Williams, Md.
Edward Hand, Pa.	John Newton, Mass.
Charles Scott, Va.	Rufus Putnam, Mass.
J. Huntingdon, Conn.	Elias Dayton, New Jersey.
John Stark, N. H.	

Major-General le Chevalier du Portail, Chief Engineer.

Major-General Baron Steuben, Inspector-General.

Colonel Walter Stewart, Inspector Northern Division.

Brigadier-General Hood, Adjutant-General.

Colonel Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster-General.

John Cochran, Director-General of Hospitals.

Thomas Edmonds, Judge-Advocate-General.

John Pierce, Paymaster-General.

Force of each of the thirteen States in the regular army from 1775 to 1783:

New Hampshire	12,497	Delaware	2,386
Massachusetts	67,907	Maryland	13,912
Rhode Island	5,908	Virginia	26,678
Connecticut	31,939	North Carolina	7,263
New York	17,781	South Carolina	6,417
New Jersey	10,726	Georgia	2,679
Pennsylvania	25,678		

Expenses of the Revolutionary war:

1775 and 1776, in specie	$20,640,666.66
1777, in specie	24,986,646.85
1778, in specie	24,289,458.26
1779, in specie	10,794,620.65
1780, in specie	3,000,000.00
1781, in specie	1,942,465.30
1782, in specie	3,632,745.35
1783, in specie	3,226,583.45
1784, in specie	548,525.63
Total	$92,485,693.15

This only includes what was paid out of the United States Treasury, and is exclusive of the debts incurred during the same period by the several thirteen States. The entire cost of the war, embracing what was spent by the States and what was disbursed by the United States, in specie, was $135,624,703.

The Grasshoppers.

The grasshopper campaign of this season is the subject of a great deal of animated conjecture on the Missouri border counties. The "hoppers" in their last year's journey, after desolating parts of Kansas, reached the border counties of this State, but died before committing any serious depredations. They did not die, however, without making provision for the perpetuation of their race; and the warm days of the present spring reveal myriads of their offspring emerging from the bark of trees, clods and fence-rails, apparently awaiting the proper time for beginning operations. In Jackson county they are already at work; blue grass, timothy and clover are being attacked by them, but large meadows, it is said, escape their depredations. They have done no great damage in that county yet, and it is hoped they will perish before growing large enough to inflict serious injury on the young crops. In some localities they disappear, after exhibiting themselves for a time, and it is augured they die. Some farmers are doing what they can to help them off; one drives them into furrows plowed for the purpose, and then covers them up with another furrow; another drives them into heaps and burns them with straw faggots; and another rolls them to death in his fields with a common roller. They have appeared in Cass county in strong force, but as yet have done no great amount of damage. It is the question of what they will do that causes anxiety among the farmers. The general opinion is that they are so weakened by their long flight from the mountain here that they will perish before the summer.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Homicide With a Horse-Shoe.

John Blake, a coachman employed by Mr. Stout, at No. 57 West Fifty-third street, was killed yesterday afternoon by Thomas Boylan, with a horse-shoe. During the forenoon Blake took a horse to Edward O'Gorman's horse-shoeing shop, where Boylan was employed, and told him to reset the two fore shoes and to put on two new hind shoes, and by all means to have the horse ready by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Blake returned at 3 o'clock, but found the horse was not ready, and that Boylan, instead of obeying instructions, had put two new shoes on the fore feet of the horse, while the hind feet were still unshod. Some hard words followed, and Boylan seized the hot horse-shoe, which he was then setting on the horse, and threw it at Blake. The missile struck Blake behind the left ear and caused almost instant death. Boylan, for a few minutes was stunned at the result of his hasty act, but when an alarm was raised he ran out of the shop. He was pursued by Officers Gallagher and Fisher, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, who were gaining upon him rapidly, when he took refuge in "Dan" Mace's shop, at Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street. The men there kept the door closed against the police until Boylan had obtained time enough to escape.—*New York Tribune.*

A Bungling Job.

The board of experts who have been making the investigation of the new Chicago Custom-House and Postoffice building have concluded their labors, and departed for Washington to make their report to Mr. Potter, the supervising architect of the Treasury Department. The Chicago papers state that the committee will report that this is the worst piece of building they ever knew. They will also report that no building of so great weight can be built in soil of the character shown by the investigation on any ordinary foundations. It will be necessary to drive piles under the foundation to a depth of from fifty to sixty feet, and to do this the entire building must be removed. The vast amount of money already spent on this building is therefore worse than wasted, as it will cost a large sum of money to simply take down the walls, to say nothing of the expense of piling for the new foundations. The cost of this terrible blunder is variously estimated, but cannot be less than $1,000,000, and may reach as high as $2,000,000.

BETTY AND THE BEAR.

In a pioneer's cabin out West so they say,
A great big black grizzly trotted one day,
And seated himself on the hearth and began
To lap the contents of a two-gallon pan
Of milk and potatoes—an excellent meal—
And then looked about to see what he could steal.

The lord of the mansion awoke from his sleep,
And hearing a racket, he ventured to peep
Just out in the kitchen, to see what was there,
And was scared to behold a great grizzly bear.
So he screamed in alarm to his slumbering *frow*,
"Thar's a bar in the kitching as big's a cow!"
"A what?" "Why, a bar!" "Well, murder him, then!"
"Yes, Betty, I will, if you'll first venture in."
So Betty leaped up, and the poker she seized,
While her man shut the door, and against it he squeezed.

As Betty then laid on the grizzly her blows—
Now on his forehead, and now on his nose—
Her man through the keyhole kept shouting within,
"Well done, my brave Betty, now hit him agin,
Now a rap on the ribs, now a knock on the snout,
Now poke with the poker and poke his eyes out."
So, with rapping and poking, poor Betty, *alone*,
At last laid Sir Bruin as dead as a stone.

Now when the old man saw the bear was no more,
He ventured to poke his nose out of the door,
And there was the grizzly, stretched on the floor.
Then off to the neighbors he hastened, to tell
All the wonderful things that that morning befell;
And he published the marvelous story afar,
How "me and my Betty jist slaughtered a bar!
O yes, come and see, all the neighbors hav said it,
Come and see what we did, me and Betty, we did it."

Pith and Point.

An old salt—Epsom.

Hard drinking—Chewing ice.

A sign-painter's oath—"Hang it."

A flower mission—To make bread.

Staving business—Making barrels.

Common pleas—Please shut the door.

It is said that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They are grave Diggers.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

Why is one of the rank and file who has failed to obtain promotion like an illicit machine? Because he is a private still!

Old lady—"Is this a smoking carriage?" Fellow (inside)—"No, marm; if you want to smoke you must go higher up."

Strawberries have appeared at the refreshment saloons, and for a while young men with light purses will be cautious how they invite the girls out.

A bashful young clergyman, recently rising to preach for the first time, made a terrible mix of it, and announced his text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept, and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

A butcher sold a sailor a ham on credit, but, finding in a few days that he had gone to sea, he growled: "If I'd 'a known that he wasn't going to pay for it, I'd a charged him three-pence more a pound for it, the rascal!"

An editor, who is evidently a man of family, sagely remarks that a boy who will yell like a Tartar if a drop of water gets on his shirt-band when his neck is being washed, will crawl through a sewer after a ball and think nothing of it.

"You wring my bosom," said a despairing Baltimore lover to a coquettish girl whom he had long sought in marriage. His burst of grief decided her, and, putting out her hand, she softly murmured, "Well! ring my finger, if you will be the happier for it; I will vex you no longer."

A tall stranger entered a saloon on Front street yesterday, and, pulling off his coat, inquired: "Is there anybody here who wants to lick me?" "Yes! yes!" exclaimed half-a-dozen loafers in chorus, as they rose up. "I thought there was!" coolly replied the stranger, as he opened the door and walked out.

A French naturalist ascertained by careful investigation that a single insect might, in five generations, become the progenitor of five thousand millions of descendants. With these appalling figures before us we are forced to the conclusion that were the birds destroyed a desolation would result, compared with which the grasshopper plague of the West would sink into insignificance.

"Oh gracious, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Marrowfat to Mrs. Quoggs, raising her hands and speaking in a very excited tone. "She was so ill when her new bonnet came home that she couldn't get up; but, dear sakes! Jane, that didn't matter nothing, for she just put her hat on, and lay with her head out of the window the whole afternoon."

In Boston the other day a vain young fellow, dressed in a new spring suit, called at the house of a lady acquaintance and asked her how she thought he looked. You remind me of early green peas, was the answer. He was obliged to depart without a solution of this conundrum, but understood it afterward when he heard a marketman say that early peas looked nice, but were very insipid.

Two rather intrusive acquaintances of M. G—— determined to take him by surprise by going uninvited to spend a week with him. They had just arrived, and, in talking of the journey, one of them remarked to the host that they had passed through some beautiful cornfields on their way. "You will see some finer ones on your way back to-morrow," replied the host.

Telegraphic Paralysis.

Telegraph clerks will hear with alarm of telegraphic paralysis, a new malady reported by a French physician to the Academie des Sciences. An employe, who had been engaged in a telegraph office for nine years, found that he could not form clearly the letters U, represented by two dots and a stroke; I, by two dots, and S, by three dots. On trying to trace the letters his hand became stiff and cramped. He then endeavored to use his thumb alone, and this succeeded for two years, when his thumb was similarly attacked, and he subsequently tried the first and second fingers, but in two months these were also paralyzed. Finally he had recourse to the wrist, which also shortly became disabled. If he forced himself to use his hand, both hand and arm shook violently, and cerebral excitement ensued. It appears that this disorder is very common among telegraph clerks.

The latest anecdote brought to light by the Centennial celebration is rather amusing. While the British troops were marching through old Cambridge one of them said jestingly to a farmer sowing seed: "You may sow, but we shall reap." "Well, perhaps you may," was the reply, "for I am sowing hemp."

Humor of the Day.

[*By the Detroit Free Press Fiend.*]

A QUERY.

A blunt old lady of fifty attended an auction sale at a private house on Montcalm street yesterday, and when a bedstead was put up she created a feeling of awe in the entire crowd by turning to the lady of the house and asking: "Did this bedstead ever have any bugs in it?"

A SON OF LIBERTY.

Saturday forenoon a seedy-looking old chap mounted a box on the Campus Martius and said to the crowd:

"Who does not thrill at the remembrance of Concord and Lexington! Whose heart does not beat faster at the thought of American liberties struggling in the grasp of the tyrant! What man —what man in this crowd will lend me money enough to get a glass of beer!"

NOT APPRECIATED.

A Porter street boy came across something the other day which he thought would give his father a shock of surprise, and he stood before the old man and remarked:

"Give me a place to rest my lever and I will move the whole world."

The father looked at him half a minute and then replied:

"I'll move you if you don't clean off that back yard this afternoon!"

A NEW TRICK.

"Big Jack," the newsboy, looked into a Michigan avenue saloon, where a dozen men were playing cards, and standing in the door he called out:

"There's a woman here who wants to see a feller named——"

"That's my wife!" muttered seven different individuals in chorus, and they tumbled out of the back door into the alley as if carried in the arms of a tornado.

NONE FOR HIM.

"Ish dere some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the Postoffice Saturday.

"No—none here," was the reply.

"Vhell, dot is queer," he continued, getting his head into the window; "my neighbor gets somedimes dree ledders in one day, und I get none. I bays more daxes as he does, under I haf never got one ledder yet. How comes dose dings?"

OLD TIMES.

While some men on a street car were reviving old recollections one of them inquired:

"Does any one remember the date of the cholera season?"

"I can find out in half an hour," replied a man who had hitherto preserved silence. "I've got a note of $60 signed by your father in that very year, and that'll give the exact day and date!"

There wasn't any further talk about olden days.

IT WILL DO IT.

They were married last fall, and they hadn't had one cross word or a sour look, when, the other night, he moved the cook stove into the shanty and called her to hold the pipe up while he gently knocked the joints together. She smiled sweetly as she replied: "Yes, my dear," but five minutes hadn't passed before he yelled out:

"Durn it! I thought you knew something!"

And she threw two joints of pipe at him and replied:

"I want you to understand that we are as strangers from this hour!"

HE KNOWS HOW.

When a Ninth avenue boy pitches into a Labrosse street boy and gets a bloody nose, he goes home fully prepared for what he knows will follow.

"Fighting again, eh?" inquires the Detroit father. "Well, I'll see you in the woodshed after dinner?"

"Father," replies the boy, tears in his eyes, "it was that Johnson boy. He came along and called me the son of a cross-eyed sheep thief, and, father, I couldn't stand by and hear you spoken of in that manner!"

The father feels in his vest pocket for a nickel, and nothing further is said about the woodshed business.

Chicago to the Sea.

Last week we called attention to the fact that the sceptre of political power was surely passing westward. We showed that the control of the United States Senate has already gone far beyond the Alleghenies, and at the present rate of settlement will, in the life-time of those now living, cross the Mississippi.

To-day we present a piece of significant railway news demonstrating that the commercial domination of the country will accompany the political supremacy on its westward march, if it does not precede it.

The Illinois Central railway, for this spring and summer, advertises through tickets to Havana and return for $90, and also from Chicago to the City of Mexico and return for $164. In both cases the route is via New Orleans. This is the first step toward making New Orleans the seaport of the Mississippi Valley and the great North and West, and Chicago their great commercial center or metropolis. It is the first stroke towards cutting off the Atlantic slope and reducing it to a mere provincial section of our great continental empire.

The revolution which this bold movement portends any tyro in the grand strategy of trade and travel can comprehend at a glance. Already the coastwise trade of Philadelphia and New York is gone, or at least we carry no longer for the whole country, but only for that little strip of it this side of the Alleghenies.

The whole Mississippi Valley—that enormous stretch of territory drained by the Mississippi and Missouri, with their great branches—its trade and travel, its surplus grain and cotton, now will find its way to the sea and the outer world by its water-courses.

This ambitious stroke of the Illinois railway demonstrates the fact that the West is awake to the wonderful possibilities of its commercial future, and when we know the resistless energy and daring achievement with which that section pushes forward every work and enterprise we may feel sure that that future is near.

Perhaps in the new light of this idea, too, the main body of the continent finding an outlet to the world by a port directly to the South, some of the skeptical railroad kings may begin to understand the full meaning and idea of the North and South railway system, and see its relation to the ultimate development of the country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Lunatic Decapitates his Mother with a Shoe-Knife, and Dangerously Wounds his Father and Two Brothers.

[Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

One of the most singular tragedies ever known in the State of Massachusetts occurred at an early hour this morning in Byfield, a little parish in the Town of Newbury, Essex county. The family thus afflicted consists of the older Russel, the father, aged 68; the mother, aged 61; the murderer, William H. Russell, aged 37; Lawson Russel, a brother, aged 35, and Clinton Russel, 19 years old. In the same house lived two children of William Russell, whose wife died about three years ago. For some years past the murderer has exhibited symptoms of insanity that made him a victim to morbid mistrust, and he has repeatedly charged that his family was endeavoring to poison him. Clinton Russell, at the time of the deed, was suffering with neuralgia, and Lawson and the elder brother with erysipelas. On Wednesday night William came home from Newburyport about 6 o'clock, perfectly sober, and retired about 10 o'clock, and, when Lawson went to bed, an hour later, he was apparently sound asleep. The next fact elicited by testimony comes from the father and Lawson, who were called to the kitchen a little before half-past 2 o'clock, this morning. There they found Clinton and Will engaged in a desperate struggle. William actively using a short shoe-knife. All then joined in, separating Clinton from the murderous grasp of his brother, and, during the renewed struggle, William wounded all stabbing his mother so severely that she died almost instantly. William was secured and tied, the knife having been taken away from him, and, later, was taken to the shop until the arrival of the constable, when he was conveyed to Newburyport and lodged in jail. The father was stabbed in the arm and had several cuts on his face. He will undoubtedly recover. Lawson was badly gashed on the neck, and cut about the arms. His chances for life or death are about equal. The youngest son, Clinton, a very promising man, and a member of the Newburyport High-school, was stabbed sixteen times on the neck, and, after giving the alarm to the neighbors, which he did, he fainted from loss of blood, and was taken to the house of Mr. Joseph H. Kent, where he now lies in a very weak and critical condition, too weak to tell his story. Mrs. Russel's head was almost entirely severed from her body, and severe stabs were inflicted in the lower portion of her neck, one just grazing the heart. The murderer appears sullen and dejected. The prisoner denied all knowledge of complicity in the affair. He stated that he knew nothing of it until incarcerated in jail, and that his parents or brothers had been trying to poison him. He had told his mother this, and added "that it was a poor rule that would not work both ways." He admitted going to the shop for a shoe-knife, but he only wanted to cut tobacco with it. He did not accuse any particular member of the family of desiring to poison him, but some of them. He felt sick in the middle of the night, and went down stairs to get some water. After that all was a dream. When told that he had killed his mother, he said that he did not know, and when asked if he would like to see her, he replied he should very much. On all committal points his memory was vacant.

IT is noteworthy that ex-Senator Schurz and family sailed on the Hamburg steamer Pomerania, which departed April 29th, one day after the Schiller, and is reported to have arrived safely on the 9th. But for the dinner and serenade given him in New York, he might have chosen the earlier vessel, and been lost.

COME, AND LET US REASON TOGETHER. —To the afflicted in body we offer a few words of plain, practical reasoning. No matter under what form of sickness you labor there is one great truth you should ever keep in mind, viz: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart, for it has nothing to feed on; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs and exhaustive stimulants; the relief which these afford is temporary and deceptive, leaving you worse off at every interval. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S FAMOUS VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs. No matter how hopeless your case may seem, try the VINEGAR BITTERS, and a few draughts will convince you of their virtue. Dr. Walker, the discoverer of this priceless remedy, had been given up to die by the physicians, and is now a sound and healthy man from their use. 36

JAVA is an interesting place for married ladies. A chief of the country gave orders recently that on his decease his two youngest wives should be killed in order to accompany him to the next world. The two women became aware of the fate awaiting them and fled to the English fort on the border, where they put themselves under the protection of the English flag. But women always were contrary.

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, KAN.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours, GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. B. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctor's bills."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicine generally.

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SAVE MONEY.—It is well worth saving, and you can save it in buying a sewing machine, and get one of the best and most perfect machines in existence. The Wilson shuttle sewing machine has reached a point of excellence and perfectness equaled by no machine in use, and the constantly and rapidly increasing demand, which is almost beyond their manufacturing capacity to supply, is convincing evidence that the merits of this machine are appreciated. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house, at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more agents.

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THE all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

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HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

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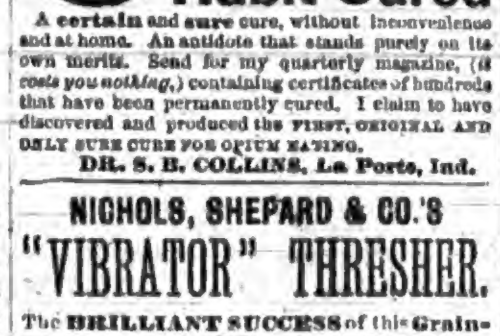

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ELASTIC TRUSS. THE ELASTIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER is now superseding all others, being adopted everywhere by the leading physicians, surgeons, druggists, army and navy, hospitals, gymnasiums, etc., etc. The success and universal satisfaction they have given, as well as the great number of radical cures they have effected, has demonstrated the fact that rupture can be surely cured without suffering or annoyance, and without the danger of incurring Spinal Disease or Paralysis, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. It is the only sure cure for Hernia, as it is the only Truss in use that will hold the rupture securely in all positions in which the body can be placed. It will perform radical cures when all others fail. It can be worn with ease and comfort when no spring truss can be used. When once adjusted, no motion of the body or accident can displace it. These instruments have the unqualified approval of the most eminent practitioners in the profession. From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following: "After ten experiments of months, patients testify strongly to its efficacy, as well as to the ease and freedom from inconvenience with which the instrument is worn. With superior advantages, the Elastic Truss possesses in a high degree ALL requisites and qualifications claimed for other Inventions. I have no hesitation in regarding it as an important means for the relief and cure of Hernia." "J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., "Ex-Health Officer of the Port of New York, Surgeon-in-Chief of New York State Hospital," etc., etc. GEO. V. HOUSE, M.D., Superintendent Elastic Truss Co.: Dear Sir: After suffering for thirty years, in my own person, from the use of every form of Metallic Truss procurable in this country and in Europe, I, two years ago, applied your Elastic Truss, and since that time I have experienced comfort and satisfaction, and been taught the truth, that the Elastic Truss is the only instrument that should be used for the relief and cure of Hernia; and now, after more than thirty years' continuous practice, and having adjusted many hundreds of Trusses (and for the last twenty months yours exclusively), I gratefully declare it to be my deliberate opinion that your Elastic Truss is the only one entitled to the confidence of the public; that elasticity is the only power at all adapted to the requirements of a Truss or Supporter, and am convinced that your Elastic Truss actually cures a large proportion of all cases to which it is applied, not only among children, but in numerous cases within my own knowledge of patients from 50 to 75 years of age. H. BURNHAM, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. E. Medical College. Beware of cheap and worthless imitation Elastic Trusses, which some parties advertise and sell, fraudulently representing that they are manufactured by the Elastic Truss Co. These Trusses are sent by mail to all parts of the country. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Before purchasing any other, write for Descriptive Circular (*free*) to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. 683 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps. MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

VINEGAR BITTERS. PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. EUREKA.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

A Great Offer! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH. WATERS' New Scale Pianos are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Ill. Catalogues Mailed.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, MAY. 27, 1875

At last Mrs. Lincoln has given way to the hidden grief that has been preying on her mind since the death of the President. She has been adjudged insane, and will be sent to a private asylum for care.

◆

Thomas McIntyre, Supt., of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum,at Indianapolis is charged with seducing several inmates thereof. Affidavits to that effect were published in the *Sentinel* last week. If he is guilty of half that is said about him, he ou ht to have an investigating committee from his church.

◆

Starvation already stares the poor people of Kansas in the face. At Osage, a party of farmers, respectable men and once well to do, forgot all the scruples of honesty, decency and regard for law, and breaking into a mill, forcibly took sixty sacks of flour If the plague of the grasshoppers continues, such accurences may become common, that is, if there is flour enough.

◆

Missouri is justly alarmed at the approach of the all-destroying grasshoppers, and the governor, more devout than practical, has appointed a day of fasting and prayer. There are some well attested instances of the efficency of prayer mentioned by religious writers but as a general thing, difficulties of the nature of grasshoppers prairie-fires and doubts are not visibly affected in that way. There is but one way to deal with the grasshoppers, it appears to us, and that is to make war upon them—fierce, uncompromising war.—The men of the cities in Missouri should turn out by thousands to help the farmers extinguish the grasshoppers.

◆

Michael Hogan lived in a tasteful residence in Debuque, on a bluff which commanded a view of the river and city. He was in good circumstances and was employed on a railroad. The other morning about five o'clock he started to get up and make a fire. His wife objected and said she preferred getting up and making the fire herself. He, however, insisted on rising and told her to lie still, and take a morning nap. She yielded and dropped asleep. When she woke up again she listened and heard no sounds of movement about the house. She got up and found the fire had not been made. The kitchen door was open, the cover was off the cistern. She looked down and saw a man in his night clothes in the bottom. Some men came and dragged him out quite dead. He has spoiled the water in that cistern. If Mrs. Hogan had insisted and enforced her right of getting up and making the fire she would doubtless have had her husband yet.

◆

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Minnesota.

Recent hopes that most of the grass hoppers' eggs had been killed by the prolonged rainy cold weather, are shaken by reports yesterday and to-day from western counties. In McLeod, they are hatching in great numbers on the lighter sandy soil. In LeSueur county they are also hatching fast, and the people of the infested region fear their coming in countless myriads with dry weather, which may be expected next month, though some still cling to the belief that the eggs were partly hatched by the early warm weather and killed by the succeeding cold.

The region involved this year includes sixteen counties in the upper Minnesota and Red River Valley, having an aggregated population of about 60,000, and producing about 1,500,000 bushels of surplus wheat last season.

In Kansas the grasshoppers are producing a horrible panic among the business men and farmers in eastern Kansas, and western Missouri. They are marching in countless myraids, destroying in some places the oats,corn grass—in fact every green thing. They are going in a northwestern direction and there is a faint hope that they may leave in time to allow the farmers to get a part of a corn crop. In southern Kansas the crops look well and the grasshoppers have disappeared altogether. A great deal of damage has been and will still beb e done by these pests.

In Missouri, immence swarms of chinch bugs are flying about in Clinton and adjoining counties,and swarming over several western counties of this state.

A Reminiscence of Hon. Jesse D. Bright

The announcement of the death of Hon. Jesse D. Bright last week will recall a remarkable episode in the political career of that gentleman. In 1861 Mr. Bright represented Indiana in the United States Senate. He was a prominent Democrat, a bitter partisan, and the war fever was running high. It was charged against Mr. Bright that he had written a letter to Jefferson Davis recommending a gentleman who had an "improvement in fire-arms. A resolution expelling him from the Senate for disloyalty was offered and referred to the Judiciary Committee. On the 13th of January 1892, the Committee reported that the facts charged were not sufficient to warrant the expulsion of Mr. Bright On the 20th, the matter was again taken up, and the resolution was offered by Mr. Wilkison, of Minnesota, upon which the Committee reported as follows:

"Whereas. Hon. Jesse D. Bright, heretofore on the 1st day of March, 1861, wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy."

"Washington, March, 1, 1861

"*My Dear Sir*: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thos. B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your Capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectibility and reliable in every respect."

'Very truly yours, Jesse D. Bright'

"To his excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States"

"And whereas We believe the said letter is evidence of disloyalty to the United States, and is calculated to give aid and comfort to the public enemies; therefore,

"*Be it resolved.* That the said Jesse D. Bright, is expelled from his seat in the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Wilkinson took the floor in support of the resolution. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed in a calm, dignified and sensible speech.

He was expelled from the Senate. Feb. 2, 1872, by a vote of 32 to 14. He afterwards settled in Kentucky, from whence he removed to Baltimore where he has since resided. Bright was a strong adherent of the Democratic party during his whole life, and at one time was considered the leader of that party in this State. After his expulsion from the Senate he disappeared from public life and little has been since heard from him.

◆

The negro teamsters, cooks, laborers who were in the Governments employ from 1862 till the close of the war are gently requesting that the United States pay them about fifteen millions of dollars, alleged to have been forcibly extracted from their wages by Mr. Stanton's Quartermasters at the rate of five dollars a month. This tax of five dollars a month was called a "contraband fund." It doesn't appear where this "contraband fund" went and the law for its collection is not visible to the naked eye. But the negro is rapidly learning "what Governments are for." He wants an appropriation. The present Secretary of war knows nothing about a 'contraband fund" and he is sure that he has no such moneys to disburse. Such a fifteen million request, ten years old, would look suspicious but for the fact that it is presented by the black man who of course, is honest and loyal, and can not err. The black man is swiftly becoming acquainted with the modern "American system."

◆

TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices.

Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER& CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,

FURNISHING &

BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

NAILS,

SASH.

DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

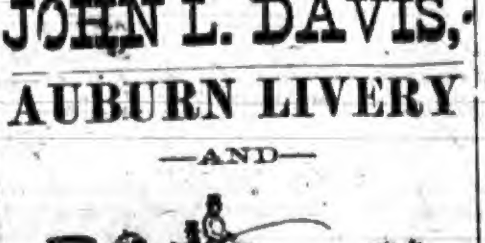

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

hey are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875.

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob-sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock am.

TERMS—Sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

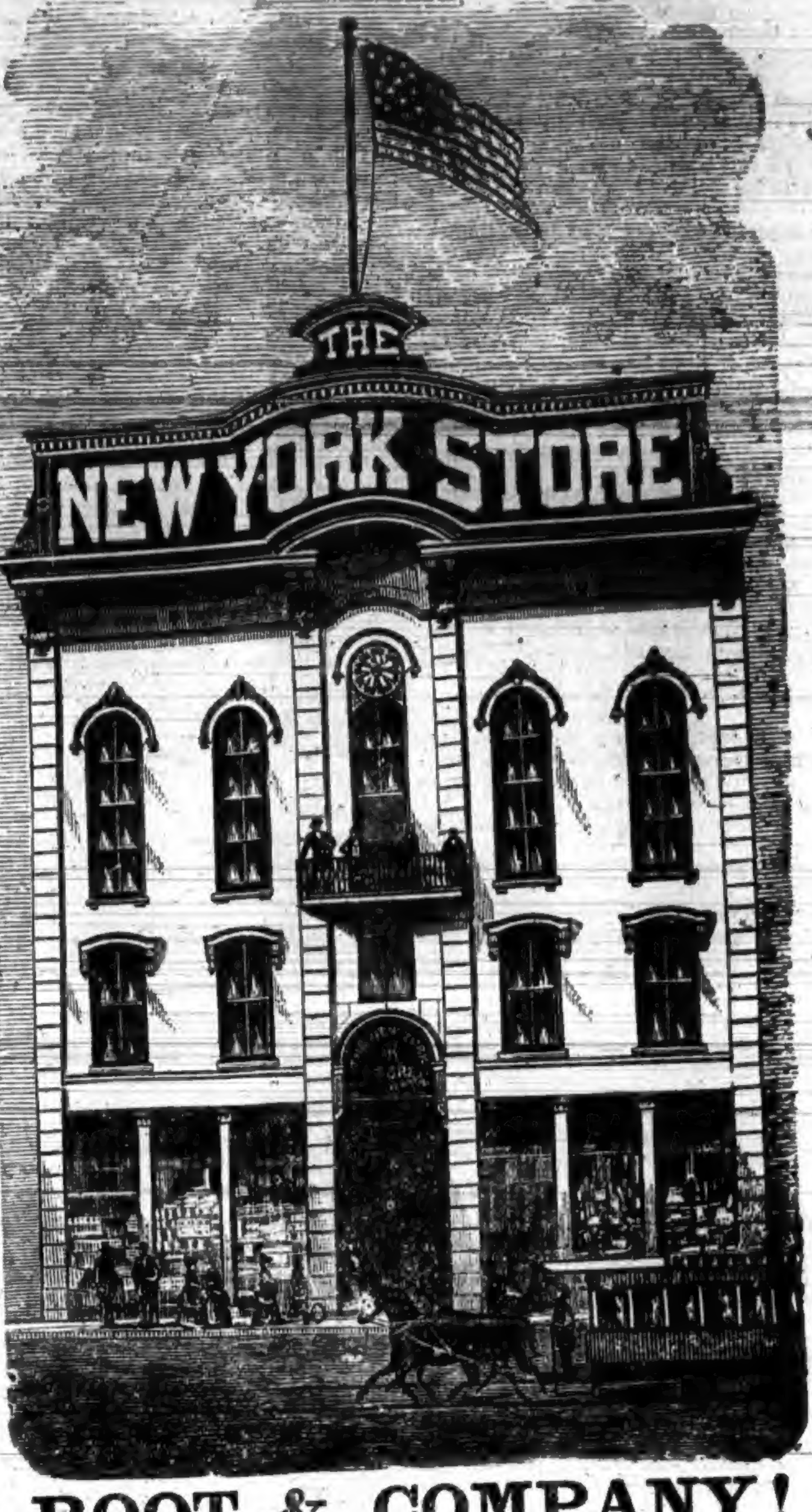

ROOT & COMPANY!

Invite the attention this week, to a number of new patterns of Body Brussels Carpets, English Tapestry Carpets, Extra three ply Carpet, Extra super Ingrain Carpets. Also to their elegant line of low and medium priced Carpets, at 25, 35, 40 and 50 and 60c per yard, and to the most extensive line of Floor and Table oil cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Matts, Lace and Fottingham Curtains, etc., to be found in the city. N. B.—This department of our busines being under the charge of an experienced carpet man, parties who favor us with their orders will be entirely satisfied with the manner they are filled.

HOSIERY! Now in stock a complete stock of English, German and Domestic Cotton Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's use, in every size and quality at extremely low prices

Kid Gloves, Summer Gloves, and a full line now open for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, including Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, and our favorite "Perinot Gloves," both makes unsurpassed for perfect fit and durability.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT! Silk goods department. Men's ware department. Linen goods department. Cloak and Shawl department. Fancy goods department. Our corset department. Cotton goods department. Muslin and Underware department. Parasol department. Sun umbrella department.

Newly assorted this week at

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,

Reps,

Gimps,

Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with

Shades,

Lace Curtains,

Oil Cloths,

and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

26 East Berry street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bond, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the Frst National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of Currency.
No. 2286

April 1st, 1875.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight.

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.05	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	.75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.35	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ .55	Butter	.16
Potatoes	@ .85	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	.12
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.07
Wool	.45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Corn planting in order.

The wheat is all hunky.

"**Kinder** warm, I donno."

Some rumors of matrimony.

New goods at Little & Fair's.

How does your garden sass look?

Quite a crowd witnessed the "hopper"

Eaton & Jackman are moving in their room.

For a nice set of croquet, go to Houser & Co.

A fence is going round the M. E. parsonage.

Abright just received a large stock of goods.

The Goshen horse fair, June 22d, 23d and 24th.

The Eel River road has changed time. See card.

Beard is going to do a cash business after June 1st.

Perry Martin, of Jackson-tp., will have a public sale June 12th.

Some of our boys are going to the lakes to fish.

The frame is up for En. Kuhlman's new residence.

The Warsaw "Union" has been removed to its new home.

"**Decoration Day**" will be celebrated in Fort Wayne.

The little chaps are seeing which can hop the furtherest now.

Mrs. Dr. Littlefield is visiting friends in Michigan.

The Leasure Bros. have their ice cream parlors in running order.

Ladies call at Abright's, and examine his handsome styles of Fan chains.

E. Ashley is building a nice residence in his addition, south of the one he now occupies.

One of our clerks forgot to take in his "show goods," and they are watting for him at Beard's soda fountain.

The young man that hopped a half mile, last Monday, on one limb, made it in 7½ minutes.

Sol. Noel had the misfortune to cut his thumb nearly off, while making pins with an axe.

Our exchanges are generally at peace with each other, except the "Columbia City papers. They are long winded down there.

We call attention to the "Well Auger' advertisement by Levi Brown, in another column.

Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., have made a change in their advertisement this week. Look elsewhere.

If S-i-o-u-x spells su, and e-y-e spells i, and s-i-g-h-e-d spells side, why does'nt s-i-o-u-x-e-y-e-s-i-g-h-e-d spell suicide?

A man got run over, by the cars, at the Junction, yesterday. He lived some two hours afterward.

The iron water pipes busted by the cold winter, in Laport will prove a loss to that city of $30,000.

If you want to buy tin-ware cheap go to Goodman's, south of Auburn House. He sells cheap.

The clothing department at Miller & Casebeer's has been taken to the second floor, so as to make it convenient for customers.

S[illegible] is now indulging in the luxury of a gin-mill. May the good Lord have mercy on degenerate Spencerville.

We noticed, the other day, a doctor walking up street followed by an undertaker and the latter by a minister. It was a suggestive procession.

Ex-Judge Tousley of Albion, come near being drowned by falling out of a boat, while crossing some overflowed lands on the Elkhart river.

Our 'onest hold friend Mr. Picker, and his dog, have received the appointment of night signal on the Baltimore road, at the Junction.

Stephen Cartwright, a rich farmer of Clark County, eloped with his niece.— His family are well pleased with the new departure.

Mrs. Little has returned from Toledo, and brought with her some splendid milliner goods. Call two doors north of Auburn House.

The heavy rains recently loosened the earth in the "cut" at Blue Grass, and let it down upon the track of the B. & O. Road to the depth of three feet.

Fred Raut, after a long and painful illness, died last Saturday of consumption. Two years ago one would scarcely have thought of his demise in this way.

A horse attached to a carriage, slipped his bridle, near the Public Square last Monday, and went South. John Shaffer the carriage man, got the job of repairing.

Harrison Willett, brother of Hon. O. D. Willett of Kendallville, was buried at Bryan last week. He attended the Odd Fellows celebration at Hicksville.

Dr. Ford, J. L. Davis, F. E. Davenport and W. H. McQuiston left last Monday to attend the grand lodge of Free Masons to assemble this week at Indianapolis.

A girl in Allen County, twelve years old, married a man twenty-six years of age a few months ago. Recently, she returned to her ma, declaring that she never did like him.

Supt. Douglas of Whitley county, and Rev. Mr. Erick, of Spencerville, were in town last Sabbath to take a train to Baltimore, to attend the National Lutheran Synod to meet there this week

The Eel River road is whooping things up lively. Three passenger trains each way are now running, connecting direct with Indianapolis, Peoria and other points west. A large map showing its connections is the latest.

What is better than a good square meal in the country, at this time of the year, when golden butter and fresh hen fruit are abundant. We thought so as we took one in at Mr. Isaac Cools' the other night.

No More Credit.—On and after June 1st 1875, I shall enter upon a strictly cash system, and no goods will be allowed to go out of my store until paid for. I shall treat all alike.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

The Mayer of Fort Wayne, by proclamation has ordered a general cleaning up of alleys and streets. Don't do such a thing in Auburn! It might disturb the equanimity of the people.

One of the new features of the next Northern Indiana Fort Wayne Fair will be a band contest. The prizes offered are divided into four classes—the first two, $100 each and the third and fourth $50.

It seems that the miners at Brazil, are bound to have higher wages or make trouble. They have recently been raiding the mines that are still in operation, and compelling the workmen by force to conform to their measures.

Some of Auburn's dancers don't take much stock in the hops at Cedar Creek. They have dances that you don't read about. The fiddlers buy their own supper, and no "laughing stock" is allowed on the floor. Sam says, he found the place where the woodbine-twineth.

Fort Wayne had to get up a paper called the "Courier," after us, of course and now Indianapolis has followed suit. No well regulated place can do without a "Courier." Look at Evensville. Lafayette, Louisville and New Castle. Our genial friend J. O. Hardesty is making the capitol organ a fine success.

A young lady passed a couple of "old roosters" that was perched on a fence, the other evening, and when opposite them said: "Have you saw Mr. ——'s boy since he's returned. O, goodness gracious but he's sweet." We mention this for the benefit of the boys. No others need apply.

SETTLE UP

Notice is hereby given that all those knowing themselves indebted to the firm of, Eldridge & Rainier, are requested to call and settle without delay.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
Fort Wayne Ind.

tf

Miss Lotta Carpenter, of Mansfield Ohio, has been the guest of Miss Nettie Williams for several weeks. Notwithstanding there is no place like home, Miss Lotta has become highly pleased with our citizens and [illegible], and her visit has been one that will long be remembered both by herself, and her acquaintances here.

We listened to the initial sermon of the new Pastor of the Presbyterian church, and were delighted with the eloquent and finished style of the speaker We also heartily commend its brevity to other travelers through this vial of woe. A good sermon can be delivered in thirty minutes. That is ultimation.

Reub Williams & Hossler, of the "Indianian," have at last purchased the Fort Wayne "Gazette," to take possession the first of July. We hope they will succeed financially. There seems to be a fatality attending the publication of a morning paper in Fort Wayne of late years. If energy and determination will bring it out, our friends will succeed.

We had the pleasure of witnessing a spirited test of speed on the fair grounds at Fort Wayne last Friday, five pacing horses contesting for a purse of $125.— Alderman T. C. Mays, of the Auburn **Courier**, entered his spirited horse "White Stocking," but unfortunately there were a couple of the contestants that outstepped him just a "leetle," although they came in "neck to neck."— Kendallville Standard.

Here's the way a fellow out west glorifies over the close of the examination of witnesses in the Beecher trial: "Glory, Hallelujah! Ri tol de diddle ol, teedle lol day! All down but nine! Set 'em up in t'other alley—whoop! We all get stone blind, Johnny fill up the jug. Oh, saw our left left leg off! Pile onto us by thousands! The last liar in Brooklyn has sworn, and stepped down and out."

How can it be possible for a lady to keep a nice clean house, if she has a dirty, careless husband, who is to lazy to clean off his boots before entering the house, and not consequently spit tobacco juice all over the floor, mixed up with a few pounds of mud which he has carried into the house. Then his poor wife is censured for keeping a dirty house, just because she has a dirty husband,

The times are dull and hard, "they say," and yet we counted six half-grown boys sitting in a row on the sidewalk the other morning, and there they sat for hours. We venture to say that there are more idlers about this town than any other place of equal size. Get up and go to work. If you can't find employment in town, go into the country.— There is an abundance of work for all to do if they will seek it.

Killed—James Beard, son of Frank Beard, followed the show from Waterloo to Bryan, and started back on a freight train when he was put off. From all accounts he must have laid down along side of the track. The day express came along, and the engine passed him before he awakened, and in raising up the steps struck him, from which he died in the evening. He was burried here last Sabbath.

A wise man once said, "How simple and foolish it is for young men, who squander all their money while single, to marry, put on the yoke of slavery and stumble about in the gloom and despair of poverty the ballance of their days. If we are considered harsh on this point we reply that it is impossible to find fitting terms in which to denounce the insanity of young men who marry before securing a comfortable home of their own."

The Hicksville "Independent" says:— A Mr. Pierce living about five miles from Hicksville on the Edgerton road had a barn litterly picked up in the late gale and moved several feet from its foundation. The building was sixty-six feet long and twenty-four wide. Merril Otis, who was driving by, had just left the side of it where he went for shelter out of the storm. He just moved in time to prevent what would no doubt have been a serious accident.

The Steuben "Republican" says: W. L. Penfield, Esq., of Auburn. was in attendance upon court, during the last few days of the term, last week. Mr. Penfield was one of the attorneys for the state against L. L. Black, on the indictment found by the Grand Jury the second day of the term. This case is the first one of any prominence in this county in which Mr. Penfield has been engaged; and our town or the county had but slight acquaintance with him prior to this occasion. Mr. Penfield acquitted himself with great credit and won the most favorable esteem of his new acquaintances. He shows himself possessed of fine accomplishments as a lawyer and it is probable that the introduction he has now had will favor his more intended labor within our county bar

Go to Abright's to have your watches repaired.

A dispatch from Auburn, DeKalb county, states that wheat in that section will amount to nothing, being badly winter-killed, and what was left is badly used up by the last ten days cold weather. There has been a general circulation of the above, throughout the state. We take occasion to say that the wheat crop in this county will turn out as good as in any other county in this part of the state. There are a few fields not very promising, and there are some above the average. We believe the crops will amount to a good deal by harvest.

We have a few little boys about town who knows about as much good manners as a green pumkin in dog days, and still they think they know more than old men. We see them loafing about business places every bad day, from morning until night. Remember boys, you are traveling the road to destructoin rather than that to greatness. Now is the time you are forming your future destiny, let it be good or bad. How much better would it be, for such boys to be at home, reading some useful matter, so when they become men, they may be able to parse this sentence, "I was as green as a young pumpkin."

The handsomest girl in the city wears a calico dress, and the most sensible in this place does the same thing. The fact is, there is no dress so becoming to young ladies, whether they be pretty or not, as a handsome print, neatly made up. It must be immaculately clean though, and starched and ironed to a gloss. But "the girl of the period" can't see it in this light. She imagines, in the vanity of her heart, that the prettiest dress is the costliest in its quality, and most elaborate in its trimming and make-up. And she imagines, furthermore, that her dress determines her rank in society. It has not quite come to that yet, however.

One Bain, editor of a paper in Martinsville, who accompanied the excursion south, seems to be full of vindictiveness since he found things in that portion of the country so much better than the Radical press, of which he is a loyal member, made out. He speaks very disrespectfully of Mr. Rippey, of Tallahassee, formerly editor of the "Indianian" at Warsaw, a gentleman who did his best to contribute to the comfort of the excursionists. This man Bain says, that if Mr. R. ever lived in Indiana he had to leave for his country's good. There is not a single fact to support this assertion. Mr. Rippey was much more respected as a citizen than Bain is as an editor. We know Mr. R. to be a gentleman, and we fail to see such qualities in Bain.

When completed the new Mason House, at Indianapolis, will be the best in the State, and not inferior to the first-class hotels of the west. It is now under the jurisdiction of the invincible Baker, hence its name. The large new addition, now building, will be fitted up on the most approved plans, an elevator included. Josh and Chas are clerks that would grace a ducal palace, and as sweet a pair of twin brothers as you ever saw. They do not part their hair in the middle, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not so obliging and accommodating. We fearlessly commend them to the public as clerks who can be approached, something unusual in hotels generally.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by **Rose & Hartman**, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

A. Lockwood to J. Sawyer W end lot 22 Parks add Auburn. $800

G. Egnew to Emma Burrell lot 287 E 93 add Butler $150

L. Spangler to G. W. Link lot 88 Auburn Junction. $100

Leightz & Son to J. Clark lots 122 in track land new St fac. $999

R. W. Robinson to H. C. Purple N W ½ of S E ¼ Sec 5 Butler $1550

J. Casebeer to G. Casebeer W½ of E ½ S W ¼ Troy $600

M. A. Homilton to I. T. Toll lats 39 & 40 F & C add Waterloo. $800

J. M. Waterman to E. Taylor lot 15 pt lot 16 Lock add Waterloo $2250

J. A. Schofeld to P. Sewell S O ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 10 Franklin $1600

NOTICE.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank at Auburn, in the State of Indiana at the close of business, May 1st, 1875.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$16737.72
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	8208.55
Due from other National Banks	1089.15
Real Estate, furniture, and fixtures	3500.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	575.86
Premiums paid	4500.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	570.51
Legal-tender notes	3917.00
Total	66,076.78

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$30000.00
Other undivided profits	23.70
Individual deposits subject to check	17385.34
Demand certificates of deposit	6289.75
Total	66078.78

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County }

I, Jas. V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1875. GUY PLUM, Notary Public.

Attest,
GEO. HAZZARD }
J. R. LANNING } Directors.
WM. McINTYRE }

Ryan & Mader are still making improvements on their new livery stable, they are now putting on a handsome cornish, and fixing up things in grand style.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interest of every [illegible] We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Cat logue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind,

Court Matters.

The following cases have been disposed of up to the present time. The court has been well attended, and cases have been disposed of very rapidly— Judge Best presiding:

Geo. Hopenix, larceny; left off the docket.

Noah Mottinger; discharged.

Cyrus Baughan, violation of liquor law; discharged.

Maurice Grater, appeal; left off docket

Wm. Moore, violation of liquor law continued.

Wm. Moore, vio. of liquor law; continued.

J. H. Clifford, for keeping gambling house; fined $50.

Bayless Boyer, assault and battery; discharged.

C. Boughan, violation of liquor law; fined $10.

Another of the same; continued.

M. Grater, violation of liquor law; discharged.

D. Broughton, violation of liquor law; discharged.

Geo. Brandon, appeal; discharged

Cy Baughan, V. of L. L; dismissed

A. E. Blake, and others; continued.

J. A. Moore, complaint; to be tried by R. W. McBride.

J. W. Wyatt, complaint; continued.

M. Heissman and others, complaint; dismissed.

Geo. Hilkey, bastardy; continued.

R. B. Franklin and others, foreclosure continued.

M. A. Howard and others, partition; continued.

H. Husselman, complaint; continued

G. R. Hoffman, complaint; judgment for plaintiff $284.90

Estate of Ruth Chapman, claim; dismissed.

D. Zaner, appeal; judgment for Plff; $187.50.

Paul Frazer, complaint; judgment for plff, $353.37

Sol. Myer, foreclosure; dismissed.

Mary Wamsgans and others, sale of realty; continued.

Samuel Weaver, divorce; Dismissed

G. L. Thomas and others, pet. to sell realty; finding for plff.

C. Crawford and others, complaint; continued.

Mary J. Porter, divorce; continued

J. C. Jackson, appeal; judgment for plff $2.00

H. B. Bishop, replevin; Judgment for plff.

John Coder, slander; dismissed

Maria Ingman and others, foreclosure; judgment for plff $906.86

J. H. Miller, complaint; defaulted.

E. Ernest and others, sale of realty; sale ordered.

M. Slents, pet. to sell realty; continued

G. L. Jones, release of of surety; released.

M. Ingman and others, pet. to sell realty; sale ordered.

Lafyette Perkey and others, pet. to sell realty; sale ordered.

G. A. Spach and others, pet. to sell realty; sale ordered.

Mary Anthony, pet. to sell realty; sale ordered.

J. Rummell, complaint; dismissed.

Wm. Bevier, and others, complaint; judgment for plff $195.

A. C. Comparett and others, complaint judgment for plff $438.29.

Jennie Hood, divorce; defaulted.

Henry Martin and others, complaint; judgment for plff $81.86.

Elias Gonser, complaint; judgment for plff $195.95.

Richard Dudley, complaint; judgment for plff $119.16

David S. Ober and complaint; judgment for plff. $331.96.

Robert Shaffer and others, complaint judgment for plff. $145.71

Calvin Husselman, appeal; continued.

Wm. Bradley, bastardy; continued.

Jacob Marks, complaint; judgment for plff. $102.20.

Wm. Sheffer et. al, complaint; judgment for plff. $499.29

W. L. Penfield and others, complaint dismissed.

J. S. Stough, complaint; judgment for plff. $73.63.

C. C. Buss and others, complaint; judgment for plff. $273.54

T. B. Totten and others, complaint; judgment for plff. $141.58.

Wm. Bevier and others, complaint; judgment for plff. $77.34.

Isaac M. Thomas, complaint; Judgment for plff. $543.20.

J. J. Werrbaugh and others, com.; judgment for plff. 265.15.

M. V. Joslyn and others, complaint; finding for plff.

Wm. Packer and others, complaint; judgment for plff. $50

J. P. Wyant and others, complaint; judgment for plff. $220.83.

C. C. Buss and others, complaint; judgment for plff. $470.53.

Wm. Bevier and others, complaint; Jud. for plff. $160.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb Co., Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: The south part of lot No. eight (8) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb County, Ind.

JOHN A. HAWS.

May 10

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garret City, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows, to-wit: Lot twenty-four (24) block seventeen (17) in the original plat of the town of Garret, in said county and state.

ROBERT BELL.

May 10

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, Union tp. DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which we desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety-five (95) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen feet (18) west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundary line of said lot to the south boundary line of said lot thence west twenty-two (22) feet thence north to the north boundary line of said lot thence east twenty-two (22) feet to the place of beginning in said township, county and state.

SIMON J. LOCK,
MASON LONG.

May 10

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing eight [8] rods and fifteen [15 feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five [65 feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12, east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line ten [10] rods and fourteen (14 and a half feet (½) east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county, and from thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction parallel with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to Gifford street in the town of Garret, in said county, and from thence south to King street in said town, and from thence in a westerly direction parallel with said Rail Road Line to a point thirty two [32] and a half [½] feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four (34) north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and affects the land of Washington Cowan, and that the vacation change and location as proposed will affect only the lands of said Cowan.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

April 22.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four [34] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12) east in said county, and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three [33] north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence north in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three (3) in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty [80] feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirtyfour (34) in township (34) thirtyfour, nor of range twelve (12) east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree, 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between sections three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three, 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will effect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will affect.

April 22. WASHINGTON COWAN.

THE STAR WELL AND PROSPECTING AUGER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Mr. LEVI BROWN, living two miles south of Corunna, has purchased the right of this celebrated Auger, and is now prepared to put in wells. Everything is warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.

LEVI BROWN.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

At last accounts the extensive strike of coal-miners still continued, with more or less violent demonstrations....The investigation into the operations of the New York silk conspirators shows that of the silk placed upon the market in that city the government was deprived of $1,500,000....A dispatch from Philadelphia states that S. Gross Fry, President of the Philadelphia, Darby, and Spruce and Pine Street Railway Companies, has made an over-issue of Darby stock of from 10,000 to 20 000 shares, and of about 600 shares of the Spruce and Pine street road. The money raised upon the stock was used to bolster up the Emans Iron Company. Mr. Fry expected that upon the revival of the iron trade he would be enabled to return the money borrowed on the stock for that company. He has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Horace B. Claflin publishes a statement in the New York papers in regard to the manner in which the government has been robbed during the past two years by the silk and lace importers. He claims that the regular importing houses have lost two millions of dollars by irregular importations....A monster Black Hills expedition is being organized in the East, and will leave Philadelphia about the first of June. Nearly 2,000 names have been enrolled....A number of whisky seizures have been made in Boston....The Opera-House and several stores at Burlington, Vt., were burned last Saturday. Loss, $75,000....Alfred Spear, of Rockland, Me., shot his wife and then killed himself on Friday last.

Judge Neilson expresses the belief that the jury in the Tilton-Beecher case will not disagree, but will speedily reach a verdict....Chandler, Hart & Co., boot and shoe dealers, of Philadelphia, have failed. Liabilities, $125,000.

Judge Porter, of the counsel for the defense in the Brooklyn scandal trial, opened his argument on Wednesday, May 19. Tilton and Moulton were handled quite roughly, the speaker pointing them out in person and denouncing them with scornful emphasis.

A terrible conflagration occurred last week at Osceola, Pa. Two hundred houses are reported destroyed, and twelve hundred people are rendered homeless. The fire originated in a lumber yard two miles away, but a high wind carried the burning embers into all parts of the city, and it was found impossible to stay the flames. Half the town was consumed, including all the public buildings and nearly all the business blocks. The adjacent villages of Houtzdale and Powelton were also partially destroyed. The total loss will exceed $2,000,000.

Another victim of the speculating mania has come to grief in Boston. Mr. Abraham T. Jackson, hitherto a respected member of the bar, has disappeared, taking with him several large sums with which he was intrusted, amounting in the aggregate to $70,000....A dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., states that destructive fires were raging in the mountains in that vicinity. Slabtown, a small mining village, was entirely destroyed. A dispatch from the same place states that an attempt was made to burn the town of Shenandoah, fires being started in several places by incendiaries. The flames were discovered and extinguished. One incendiary was arrested.

THE WEST.

The fears hitherto expressed of a renewed visitation of the grasshopper plague is verified by accounts from various quarters. In Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri a grasshopper panic already prevails. The pests are already up and doing, and have started on their line of march, destroying everything green in their way. The route lies in a northwesterly direction, and the only hope of the farmers is that the grasshoppers may disappear in time to save the corn-crop. In several counties in Minnesota the eggs are hatching fast, and warm weather is expected to bring with it a renewal of last year's devastation and ruin.

James Lick, of San Francisco, has made a new trust deed, which, however, seems to be equally liberal with the one recently canceled....Charles Pope, the eminent tragedian, is playing an engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, in the great historical drama of "Samson."

The Governor of Missouri has issued his proclamation calling upon the people to observe Thursday, June 3, as a day of fasting and prayer, in order that they may obtain divine protection from a grasshopper pestilence. Intelligence reaches him from all parts of the State that there is danger that all the crops will be destroyed as in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa last year. The Governor thinks that only the interposition of Providence can stay the threatened invasion....Advices from Yankton, Dakota, report that Capt. Bates' command has captured the John Gordon Sioux City Black Hills party. They were taken at the White river crossing, and will return home via Yankton.

There comes from Osage, Kansas, a story of the state of desperation to which the people of that section have been brought by the grasshopper pestilence. A party of farmers, scorning concealment, boldly entered a gristmill and boldly helped themselves to sixty sacks of flour, saying that they had neither food nor money, and that they would not permit their families to starve while food was within reach. It is said that the condition of the people is more critical than ever before....Mr. Potter, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, does not think that any portion of the walls of the new Chicago Custom-House can be saved. The structure will have to be razed to the ground.

Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President, has been adjudged insane by a jury of the County Court, at Chicago, and will be sent to a private institution for the care of the insane at Batavia, Ill.

The unfortunate widow of Abraham Lincoln made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide at Chicago, just before leaving for the Batavia asylum. She purchased what she supposed to be a bottle of laudanum and swallowed the contents. The mixture, however, was of a harmless nature, and her design was thwarted. ....A number of gaugers and storekeepers in Chicago, who were participants in the whisky frauds, or were criminally careless, have been removed, and three or four of them have been held to bail to await the action of the grand jury....The Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has just sustained the action of a subordinate lodge in suspending a member's connection with the order on the ground that he was a saloon-keeper.

THE SOUTH.

John Frazer (colored) was hanged at Camden, S. C., on the 14th inst., for the murder of Benjamin Cooper. On the scaffold he confessed that he murdered his wife and child and a negro woman, and had burned many barns and gin-houses....Arkansas reports a bounteous harvest in prospect.

Jim Cooper and Pomp Haney, two negroes, were hanged at Franklin, Ga., on May 15, for the murder of an aged colored man.

Gen. and ex-Vice-President John C. Breckinridge died at Lexington, Ky., on the 17th of May of abscess of the liver, combined with consumption, aged 54 years.

The colored people of Tennessee have started an emigration movement, [illegible] tion at Nashville the other day to discuss the matter and adopt measures necessary for removal to some other State. Great inducements are held out to them by parties desirous of securing the settlement of the colored colonies upon unoccupied lands, and the movement appears to have assumed a shape which means exodus....A fire at Waco, Texas, last week, destroyed $125,000 worth of property.

The Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (May 20) was very generally and heartily celebrated in the principal cities of the South....Jesse D. Bright, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, died at Baltimore a few days ago, aged 63. His disease was an organic affection of the heart....The notorious counterfeiter Pete McCartney, has again slipped from the custody of the officers of the law in Texas.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $5,000,000 additional 5-20 bonds.

Secretary Bristow has decided upon the appointment of a board of the most experienced army engineers to proceed to Chicago and examine the walls and foundations of the Custom-House. The Secretary, it is said, has no doubt that the work must be torn down, but he desires first to obtain the judgment of the most eminent experts.

Secretary Bristow is stirring up the revenue thieves pretty effectually. Having captured half a hundred Western distillers who have swindled the government out of enough money to pay the national debt, he has turned his attention to the New York importers, who he has reason to believe have not paid all the duties for which they are liable. The Secretary has also decided to push a thorough investigation into the alleged frauds in the building of the Chicago Custom-House....A remarkable discovery is said to have been made in Washington. It is to the effect that the enforcement of an order issued by Secretary Stanton in 1862, and continuing until 1865, levying a tax of $5 per month upon the wages of each colored attaché of the military service, designed to create a fund for the temporary maintenance of freedmen, amounted to an enormous sum, of which $15,000,000 were never expended in the manner contemplated, but remained in the hands of Quartermasters, who, being under no legal obligation to turn over or account for the money, have had it ever since. The Secretary of War refuses to entertain a claim for the restoration of the money to employes from whose wages it was deducted, having no funds wherewith to pay such claims, if allowed, and so an appeal is to be made to Congress for an appropriation.

Some of the Indian Chiefs from the Cheyenne River Agency had a pow-wow with the President, on Wednesday last. Lone Horse, the principal Chief, made a threatening speech, which is supposed to presage trouble unless his demands are complied with. The President interrupted his oratorical outburst, saying that he did not care at that time to discuss the subject further....The investigation into the New York Custom-House frauds promises some startling developments.

The noble savages Red Cloud, Lone Horn, and others now on a visit to Washington, are very much dissatisfied with their reception. They prefer dealing with the President directly, but as he turned them over to the Secretary of the Interior, in whom they have no confidence, they threaten to go on the war-path when they return.

GENERAL.

The reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii has been ratified by Kalakaua....Agents of the government continue to make seizures of distilleries and rectifying establishments for alleged irregularities.

The Mexican banditti are again raiding on the Rio Grande border. They are reported to be committing depredations daily, capturing cattle and driving them across into Mexico, besides committing other outrages.

At Nashville, Tenn., the other day, the Cheyenne Chief, Wichita, one of the seventy-five Indians en route to the Dry Tortugas by rail, got hold of a knife and stabbed two soldiers, one of them, it is feared, fatally.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North and South, are now in session—the former in Cleveland, the latter in St. Louis.

POLITICAL.

Col. J. H. Britton, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of St. Louis.

The President states in the most positive terms that there is no truth in the rumors that Secretary Fish, of the State Department, or Secretary Delano, of the Interior Department, are about to resign their places in the Cabinet. ....The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments of Internal Revenue Storekeepers: Ludwig Wechulberg, George Michel, and Henry Fischer, for the First District of Wisconsin, and Joseph G. Thompson, Fourth Illinois. Gaugers—James M. Beardsley, Fourth Illinois; F. W. Paine, First Wisconsin, and David Stewart, Fourth Iowa.

Col. Asa Matthews, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Illinois, has been appointed United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district embracing the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, vice D. W. Munn, removed.

Everett R. Pomeroy has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Arizona.

FOREIGN.

According to foreign advices the result of the Russian Czar's visit to the German Emperor of Berlin is an assurance of the maintenance of peace in Europe, for the present, at least. It is very evident that there was danger of war, and that this danger and its aversion were the occasion of the Czar's visit.

Brazil is suffering from the effects of a financial panic....One hundred and thirty bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the Schiller up to May 17....The Count de Chambord declares he still has hopes that the monarchy will be re-established in France.

England favors peace, and favors arbitration between France and Germany, in order to avert a collision....There is a possibility of the Pope and King Victor Emmanuel becoming reconciled....The Papal Nuncio has made a formal demand for the restoration of Catholic unity in Spain, and the government has replied that it is resolved to maintain liberty of worship....In consequence of the refusal of the local authorities to repair an unsafe bridge at Clontarf, it will be necessary to hold the international rifle match at Curragh, Wicklow, or some other place not in the vicinity of Dublin.

Advices from Havana report that highway robberies and murders are so frequent lately in the streets of that city that the Acting Captain-General, who was himself robbed in the street of his watch and jewelry, worth $400, has ordered all culprits hereafter to be tried by the [illegible]

The government of Spain has issued a decree declaring the electoral period opened, and granting to the press the privilege of discussing all constitutional questions, saving the question of the monarchy, with the utmost freedom.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Money continues in ample supply and the demand is restricted, the surplus funds in most of the banks being quite large. Interest rates unchanged. Government bonds firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets again attracted considerable attention from speculators, and quite an extensive speculative business was transacted. A rather unsettled feeling prevailed at times, but, generally speaking, the markets were quite firm and a higher range of prices was established. The outside quotations of the week were not maintained throughout, however, a rather weaker feeling being developed during the closing days of the week. The influences were rather varying in their tenor although mainly of a local speculative character as the movement was principally on local speculative account. The receipts denote a material decrease all round and the shipments are increasing now that navigation is fairly under way. The June option is the favored deal among speculators, but there is also a fair inquiry for cash grain for shipment and for delivery on matured and maturing contracts. Shorts were some what alarmed at the evident firmness of the market and were anxious to provide for their contracts. Spring wheat advanced about 2½@4c. Corn sympathized, advancing 2c, but the latter grain closed at almost opening figures. Oats were active and higher with an urgent demand, and but comparatively few sellers. Prices advanced 2@2½c, and closed steady. Rye and barley quiet but firm, with only a light demand, and but rather moderate offerings—closing steady.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ .99½@1.01	$ — @1.03¼
No. 2 seller May	1.00 @1.01	@1.02¾
No. 2, seller June	1.02½@1.03½	@1.04¾
No. 2, seller July	1.05¼@1.06	1.07½@1.07¾
No. 2 corn, cash	.72 @ .72½	@ .72½
No. 2 corn, seller May	.72 @ .72½	.72¼@ .72½
No. 2 corn, seller June	.73½@ .74½	.73¾ bid
No. 2 corn, seller July	.76½@ .77	.76½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	.61½@ .62½	.63¾@ .64
No. 2 oats, seller May	.61½@ .62½	.63¾@ .64
No. 2 oats, seller June	.62½@ .63¾	.66 @ .66½
No. 2 rye, cash	@1.07	@1.06½
No. 2 barley, cash	1.33½@1.35	@1.36
No. 2 barley, s. May	1.30 @1.32	1.30 @1.33
No. 3 barley, cash	@1.18	@1.20

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle opened steady, became weak, and declined about 12½@15c per 100 lbs, but this reduction was recovered on Friday, and the market closed firm at $5.00@6.75 for common to extra shipping steers; $3.50@5.50 for butchers' stock, and $3.50@5.00 for stock cattle. Hogs active, firm, and higher; Yorkers, $7.25@7.85; heavy, $7.75@8.00. Sheep quiet and steady; $3.50@6.50 for poor shorn to choice wooled.

PRODUCE.

There was but little change developed in the different produce markets during the week just past. The movement in the different branches of trade was fair, and former prices were generally maintained. In butter a fair trade was reported, and a steady feeling continues to prevail. The arrivals were fair and just about equal to the local demand, and the market closed with only a moderate amount on hand. Quotations range at 16@18c for fair streaked and white colored, 20@23c for good, and 25@27c for choice, and an occasional sale of fancy was made at 29@32c. Beans were rather quiet, but prices remain steady at $1.80@1.85 per bu for choice Eastern mediums, and $1.00@1.75 for Western. Beeswax 26@28c for good to prime. Broom corn was quiet at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid. Cheese was in moderate demand when choice, but common was very dull. Quotable at 14@15c for prime old factory, 8@13½c for poor to good do, and 12½@14c for new. Cranberries sold slowly at $6@11.00 per brl for poor to choice cultivated, and $3.50@3.75 in one bushel boxes. Dried peas dull at $2@2.20 per bu for choice green, and $1.75@1.80 for marrowfat. The movement was light in dried fruits, but former prices were maintained. Michigan and New York apples quotable at 8½@8¾c, halves, peaches at 9@9½c, and blackberries at 9½c. Cider sold at $5.75@6.00 for choice, and $3@3.50 for sour. There were but few choice green apples on the market, and prices under fair demand were firm and in holders' favor; good lots sold at $3@3.50 per brl, while for choice $4@4.50 was obtained. Hides easier; green salted quotable at 7½c all round; calf, 12½@13½c, and dry kip 18@19c. Potatoes were quiet at 95c for Eastern peachblows in lots, and $1.00@1.05 from store; Western peachblows sold at 75@85c in car lots, according to quality. The early rose on the market were nearly all in poor order and difficult to sell. Eggs met with a very good demand and prices were firm throughout; closed at 15@15½c. The supply of vegetables was somewhat lighter and prices were firm. Onions sold at $3.00@3.25 per brl. Turnips at 60@65c in lots and 75@80c in a retail way. Veal was dull and sold slowly at 8½@8c, according to quality.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a comparatively limited business transacted in this market during the week, but at the same time a firm feeling prevailed and former prices were maintained. The stock of timothy now in store is estimated at 12,000@14,000 bags, but the bulk of this amount is in the hands of parties who were unwilling to sell at the present prices, and the offering therefore were only fair. Sales ranged at $2.00@2.35 for poor to good timothy and $2.40@2.50 for prime. Clover was scarce and firm at $6.90@7.00 for medium. Flax sold slowly at $1.70@1.75 for good crushing. Hungarian closed steady at $1.45@1.50 for prime and millet $150@155. Highwines were dull and at the close of the week the offerings were considerably in excess of the demand. The last sales reported were at $1.18, but at the close there were no buyers even at 2c below this price.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

The demand continues fair for cooperage and prices under rather light offerings remain steady and unchanged. Quotations range at $1.12½ for pork brls, $1.40 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky brls, and 45@55c for flour brls. There was a good supply of lumber on the market, but the demand was rather light, and only a moderate trade was reported. Holders, however, were quite firm in their views, and the market ruled steady. Quotations range at $13.00@13.80 for C to choice A stock boards. Common lumber, 16 feet and under, $10.50@11.50; Joist and scantling, $12.00@18.00, and shingles, $2.75@3.25. Wood remains quiet at about former prices; hickory and maple, $7.50 per cord; beech, $6.50; slabs, $6.00 in the yards.

PROVISIONS.

The movement in this market was rather light, and a slight decline was established in values. Early in the week the offerings were quite large and prices were considerably lower, but toward the close there was a decrease in the offerings and a portion of the decline was recovered. Trade was principally on speculative account, and a liberal number of transfers were made at 25@30c per barrel on mess pork, and 17½@20c per 100 lbs on lard. The receipts of hogs were fair, and prices show a slight improvement. Cash mess pork closed quiet at $21.45@21.50, and seller May nominal at these figures; seller July closed at $21.75, and seller August at $22.00. Lard in moderate request at $15.35 for cash; seller June closed easy at $15.37½@15.40; seller July steady at $15.57½@15.60, and seller August nominal at $15.77½@15.80.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	10	@	12
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	9
Cotton	15¾	@	16¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 95
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 19	@	1 21
No. 1 Spring	1 22	@	1 24
Corn	86	@	88
Oats	77	@	78
Rye	1 07	@	1 09
Pork—New Mess	21 50	@	21 75
Lard	15¾	@	15⅞
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 37	@	1 38
Corn—No. 2 New	69	@	70
Oats—No. 2	63	@	65
Rye—No. 2	1 05	@	1 06
Pork—Mess	21 75	@	22 00
Lard	14	@	15
Hogs	6 25	@	7 50
Cattle	4 75	@	5 50
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 02	@	1 04
No. 2	1 01	@	1 02
Corn—No. 2	68	@	70
Oats—No. 2	..	@	62½
Rye	1 06	@	1 06
Barley—No. 2	1 34	@	1 36
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 35	@	1 38
Corn—New	73	@	75
Oats	71	@	73
Rye	1 23	@	1 25
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	22 25
Lard	15½	@	15¾
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 31	@	1 33
Amber	1 29	@	1 31
Corn—New	74	@	76
Oats	68	@	70
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	..	@	1 29½
Amber	..	@	1 27½
Corn	74	@	76
Oats	67	@	69
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 31	@	1 33
No. 2 Red	1 26	@	1 28
Corn	76	@	78
Oats	68	@	70

Another "Dog Schneider" Story.

A letter from Erie, Pa., to the Chicago *Tribune* relates the following:

About seven years ago a party of hunters from Allegheny City came here to hunt ducks up on Presque Isle Peninsula. One of the party, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, lost a valuable gold watch and chain, a gift from a very dear, deceased friend, among the numerous little ponds that intersect the peninsula. Long and diligent search, consuming several days, was made; and no trace of the watch being found, the search was given up as a hopeless one. Mr. H. went back to Allegheny City, but could not forget his loss. Seven years have passed since then. Last week, while here on a visit, he felt a strong inclination to renew the search for his long-missing time-piece, and alone he again went over the ground formerly traversed by him. While sitting down among the bushes to empty his boots of the sand that had just got into them, he chanced to cast his eyes upward, when to his intense surprise and joy he saw the watch and chain hanging to the limbs of a small sapling, just as they had hung there seven years before, when the young twig—now grown quite large—had jerked them from his pocket! The wood of the sapling had grown over and about the chain, holding it in a firm grasp. Mr. Hutchinson carefully cut off the branch within which the chain was imbedded, and expresses his intention of preserving it in that condition. The watch has been cleaned and repaired, and, strange to say, is now keeping as good time as in former years. The watch is an English hunting-case, and, when found, bore little evidence of the exposure to which it had been subjected.

How to Eat an Orange.

Always, on a Southern gentleman's table, the desert of oranges is furnished with small silver fruit knives and spoons. The orange is held in the napkin—just as you hold an egg—and with the slender point of the knife a circular incision is made in the stem-end of the orange, and the stem-core is nicely cut out, leaving an orifice large enough to admit the egg-spoon. The orange is held and eaten then, just like gourmands eat an egg in its own shell; and the skill and grace with which this is done—that is, without soiling the fingers or napkin—are, as in the same process with the egg, a test of good breeding. I have known the most inexpert persons to master the few difficulties in the way after two or three efforts; and their satisfaction was an infinitely pleasant sight. To hostesses who like to have their table preserve in some degree, at the close of an entertainment, the beauty which dazzles the guests upon entering this method is most desirable. Servants—let me put in a plea for those silent ones whose interests are too seldom regarded—are spared the tedious duty of gathering up the fragments, and guests who look with dismay at this tempting apple of the Hesperides, can thus enjoy it as they never did before. Only the delicious nectar of the fruit is eaten, with the more delicate pulp; the tough fibre—of which indeed, there is very little in an orange plucked from the tree under its own skids—being left in the shell.

Steamship Disasters of the Nineteenth Century.

The following is a list of the most memorable steamship disasters of the nineteenth century:

Date.	*Vessel.*	*No. lost.*
February, 1805	Abergavenny	300
October, 1805	Ameas	340
December, 1805	Aurora	300
October, 1806	Athenæuia	347
February, 1807	Ajax	250
December, 1810	Minataur	360
December, 1811	Saldahna	300
December, 1812	St. George, Defense, Hero	2,000
January, 1816	Sea Horse	365
August, 1831	Lady Sherbroke	273
August, 1833	Amphitrite	All on board.
November, 1838	Protector	178
March, 1841	President	All on board.
December, 1847	Avenger	200
April, 1847	Exmouth	246
March, 1850	Royal Adelaide	400
February, 1852	Birkenhead	454
February, 1853	Independence	140
September, 1853	Anne Jane	340
January, 1853	Tayleur	380
April, 1854	Favorite	201
May, 1854	Lady Mayent	400
September, 1854	Arctic	300
——, 1854	City of Glasgow	All on board.
January, 1856	Pacific	All on board.
August, 1857	Central America	All on board.
September, 1858	Austria	450
April, 1858	Pomona	471
October, 1858	Royal Charter	400
February, 1860	Hungarian	446
September, 1860	Lady Elgin	285
April, 1863	Anglo-Saxon	235
January, 1863	London	220
February, 1871	City of Boston	All on board.
February, 1873	Northfleet	300
March, 1873	Atlantic	700
August 5, 1874	Pat Rogers	80
May 7, 1875	Schiller	30

Three Georgia sisters, whom the war reduced from great wealth to extreme poverty, went into the sheep-raising business three years ago, and are now making money rapidly.

Is the Pope Coming to America?

The correspondent of the Paris *Debats* in Rome writes thus:

"The appointment of an American Cardinal is an act more important than has been generally supposed. At the same time the Pope nominated a considerable number of Bishops for the United States. The Prelate who carries to Monsignor McCloskey his beretta will not perform a mere act of ceremony; he is charged with a most important mission. The Holy See has firmly resolved to transport itself to the United States, should the stay in Rome become insupportable. It knows well that neither France nor Austria could give it asylum without an almost certain risk of war with Germany. It is doubtful whether England would maintain the offer she once made of the [illegible] Spain is too much disturbed for the Pope to think seriously of refuge there, at least under existing circumstances. We must not forget that the Saint Siege has taken the precaution to create a considerable reserve fund, which would be by no means useless in the States. This reserve does not count hundreds of millions, as some papers, unused to calculations, are pleased to declare, but it amounts to over forty millions (£1,600,000), and increases almost daily.

I have often heard this idea broached in Paris by Ultramontanes, and there is every reason to believe the *Debats'* correspondent to be well informed. It remains only to learn how the statesmen of America will receive the notion. The same obvious reasons which have made England tacitly withdraw her profferred hospitality will carry their weight even over the Atlantic."

Independence Bell.

Speaking of the old bell of Independence Hall, the Philadelphia *Record* says: "Since the bell was cracked it has several times been tinkered at, in the effort to make it sonorous once more. At one time the seam was filled, we think with silver, or an amalgam of silver; but the sound would not come back. They then undertook to ream out the crack, causing it to present a less 'sharp and ragged edge,' on the singular theory, perhaps, that it could be made to ring like the little gobular sleigh-bells that tinkle, though they have an opening to let the sound out. But the result was, very naturally, by no means successful, it being clear enough beforehand, one would say, that the vibrations in the metal, when struck, would conflict at the crack and spoil the hoped-for arrangement. The findings of metal that were bored out in this process were made over into little bells, as revolutionary relics, Henry Clay, we believe, receiving the first of these mementoes. Some people have also been guilty, as the bell shows, of clipping and splintering fragments from the rim as relics. We have not much faith that the bell will be restored to its old resonance, but we should be very glad to hear that there was a prospect of doing so by new processes."

Resuscitating the Drowned.

A new mode of resuscitating drowned persons and others suffering from asphyxia, consists in placing the patient on his back with the arms extended. A roll of clothing is then laid below the false ribs so as to throw the anterior margin into prominence. The operator then kneels astride the patient, placing his hands so that the balls of the thumbs rest upon the false ribs, while the fingers fall naturally in the depressions between the ribs on each side. An assistant holds the tongue of the patient, and the operator, with his elbows firmly pressed against his sides, throws his whole weight forward, by which the false ribs are presse upward and inward, producing great motion of the diaphragm and displacement of the contents of the lungs. Suddenly raising his body, the operator allows the false ribs to return to their position, producing a corresponding movement in the diaphragm and inrush of air. By keeping up rythmic movements of this kind, artificial respiration is produced.—*Galaxy for May.*

Affecting Scene.

A man in Baltimore called on a grave-digger one day to have his wife's grave sodded. He was an extremely penurious man, and higgled a long time over the price of the sodding. Suddenly he became mute, while his eyes were fixed on a neighboring tombstone. His daughter and the grave-digger stood back in respect for the feelings of the old gentleman, in whose mind they supposed the sight of that tablet had called up the memory of a dear departed friend, for grief was depicted in his countenance, and he was visibly agitated. At length the deep emotion which swelled his bosom found vent in this pathetic outburst: "My God! when did that man die? He owes me two hundred dollars, and I'll never see a cent of it!"

Bee Wisdom.

Mr. Darwin is a very observant naturalist, and gives to the public now and then some queer facts. For instance, he tells us that the bees carried to Barbadoes and the Western Islands ceased to lay up honey after the first year. They found the region so mild, the weather so fine, and the materials for making honey so plentiful at all seasons, that they quitted their grave and industrious habits, and became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, and resolved to work no more, but amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses and stinging the negroes.

Absent-Minded.—A gentleman called on a lady one day, and was told by the servant that she was not at home. As he turned to go out, he caught a glimpse of her head in a mirror, through a half-open door. An hour afterward he called on another friend, and found the lady there. "I have just been to your house," said he, "but had not the pleasure of seeing you." "Indeed! I'm sorry. But I went out in great haste, on business." "In such haste, I presume, that you left your head behind you, for I saw it in the glass." "Did you? It is very possible—I am so absent-minded."

One of the schemes with which Garibaldi is now occupied is the planting of the Australian gum tree around Rome as an antidote to malaria. The tree is being used with great success in Europe, and is being introduced in this country.

A Dog's Remorse.

The following interesting letter is published in the London *Spectator*:

"Being accustomed to walk out before breakfast with two sky terriers, it was my custom to wash their feet in a tub, kept for the purpose in the garden, whenever the weather was wet. One morning, when I took up the dog to carry him to the tub, he bit me so severely that I was obliged to let him go. No sooner was the dog at liberty than he ran down to the kitchen and hid himself. For three days he refused food, declined to go out with any of the family, and appeared very dejected, with a distressed and unusual expression of countenance.

"On the third morning, however, upon returning with the other dog, I found him sitting by the tub, and, upon coming towards him, he immediately jumped into it and sat down in the water. After pretending to wash his legs, he jumped out as happy as possible, and from that moment recovered his usual spirits.

"There appears in this instance to have been a clear process of reasoning, accompanied by acute feeling, going on in the dog's mind from the moment he bit me until he hit upon a plan of showing his regret and making reparation for his fault. It evidently occurred to him that I attached great importance to this foot-bath, and, if he could convince me that his contrition was sincere, and that he was willing to submit to the process without a murmur, I should be satisfied. The dog, in this case, reasoned with perfect accuracy, and from his own premises deduced a legitimate conclusion which the result justified."

Deadly Insects.

The buffalo-gnat is credited with occasioning a wide-spread mortality among the horses and mules of West Tennessee. Many farmers have lost all their working stock at a season of the year when they can least afford to do without them. The bite of this insect seems as deadly as that of the African tsetse, the pest of all travelers in South Africa. Man and wild animals appear to be invulnerable to the tsetse, but camels, dogs, oxen, and horses cannot long survive its attacks. In one expedition Dr. Livingstone lost forty-three oxen from this cause. He was inclined to believe that the ass was bite-proof, but the experience of his last journey convinced him that he was in error. The donkey, though not so susceptible as some of the other animals above mentioned, still succumbs before the little brown fly with yellow stripes. Its proboscis pierces the skin of its victims, and draws thence a plentiful supply of blood. No special harm at first seems to have been done, but in a few days the eyes and nose of a bitten animal begin to run; a swelling makes its appearance under the jaw; the muscles grow weak, and finally the digestive organs are disordered and death soon follows. When dissected, the cellular tissue under the skin is found to be injected with air, as if soap-bubbles were scattered over it. We have not yet received full details of the operations of the Tennessee insect, but whatever it is, its ravages are quite like those of the tsetse.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Improving Furniture.

A writer in the Germantown *Telegraph* thinks people would derive material benefit from adapting bedsteads to the following plan:

The slats are arranged so as to produce a partially curved surface, suited to the form of the body. The depression is made by deepening the mortices for three or four of the slats, about equidistant between the head and the foot of the bedstead, so that a regular curve is formed, two feet in length and three inches greatest depth, more or less. In bedsteads having sufficient depth of rail or sidepiece, a further modification may be made by raising above the level a slat or two at the head, so as to require a smaller pillow. The device, while it greatly promotes the comfort of all persons, is especially calculated to contribute to the ease and rest of invalids; moreover, a comfortable bed may be had with a thin mattress.

Common chairs may be considerably improved by shortening the hind legs by one and a half to two inches. For average sized male adults the front of the chair had better be sixteen to seventeen inches high; for grown, full-sized women, but fourteen to fifteen inches, and less in proportion for children; but boys may sit higher in front than girls.

Loving Through Darkness Into Light.

They were married in the morning, and immediately stepped aboard the cars for a bridal tour to San Francisco. They attracted considerable attention on the way by their honeymoon ways, and created a good deal of quiet fun among the goodly number of ladies and gentlemen who were passengers. In due time the cars entered a tunnel, and all for a few moments were enveloped in darkness. All too soon the cars emerged into the broad glare of the noonday sun, and our loving bride and groom were discovered locked in each other's arms and exchanging kisses at a rate seldom seen in public. The passengers took in the situation in about a second, and a shout went up that nearly threw the train from the track, and brought the conductor to the scene on the double-quick. "Pass it around," yelled a big man who was on his way East to get his wife. "Go back to the tunnel," said another man to the conductor; and as the newly-made husband settled back in his seat he was heard to say: "Sarah, I thought tunnels were longer. Darn a railroad company, any way."—*Salinas City (Cal.) Union.*

Just as He Expected.

He was an Adventist, which did not hinder his being a Cook county Granger. He believed for a long time that the world was going to come to an end last Monday, which did not prevent his having on hand numerous stacks of hay. He was pious, which did not prevent him from seeing his shortcomings. But he muffled himself up in his ascension robes last Monday, and mounted on one of those stacks of hay to get a good start for the New Jerusalem, which did not keep him from going to sleep, after he had waited awhile for the grand event. Peacefully he dozed, until just before the rain, when some heathenish boys set fire to the haystack, and, as the flames circled around him, he awoke. He supposed it was all over, and philosophically remarked: "In h—l, just as I expected!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

AUBURN COURIER

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GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The spelling fever has subsided.

Mr. Beecher recently appeared at church clad in a rubber suit, which occasions a Brooklyn paper to remark that he was "in unusually elastic spirits."

Announcement is made of the discovery by Prof. Brugset, in a monastery library at Sinai, of nine hitherto unknown portions of the *Codex Sinaiticus*, the oldest extant manuscript of the New Testament.

Secretary Bristow is overwhelmed with letters of congratulation from the honest liquor dealers of the country, who have been forced to do business without any profit when obliged to compete with dishonest dealers.

Jeff. Davis delivered an address to the veterans of the Mexican war, at their reunion in Houston, Texas, the other day, and entreated them to be as loyal now to the stars and stripes as they had been zealous and brave in defense of the first flag.

It is estimated that the expenses of the services held in London by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, will amount to about $150,000, of which only about $80,000 has been raised. Neither of the preachers, it is stated, has received any pay for his labors.

The New York *Herald* and Chicago *Tribune* probably do a larger and more profitable business in advertising than any other two newspapers in the country. On April 11th the *Herald* published 3,400 advertisements, and on April 25th the Chicago *Tribune* published 3,300, covering a great deal more space than did those of the *Herald*.

In his boyhood Nathaniel Eaton, of Sutton, N. H., was probably as weak and sickly a specimen of juvenile humanity as could be found in that section, and it was a common remark of the neighbors that "Nat would never live to be a man." Nat died the other day, having lived to celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birth. His death resulted from a cold contracted on that centennial occasion.

Carl Schurz, who left New York for Hamburg about the 1st of May, intended to sail with his family on the steamer Schiller, which went down on the coast of England, but the banquet and serenade given in his honor by the German residents of New York detained him, and he was compelled to take passage in the Pomerania, which sailed the day following the departure of the Schiller.

A Chicago man has perfected an ingenious and useful invention, and one that promises to result in a large saving of human life. It consists of an appliance for the lowering of small boats from the sides of ships and steamers, in such a manner as to prevent any possibility of their being swamped or stove into pieces, as is almost invariably the rule in case of a heavy sea. The invention has been examined by nautical experts, and pronounced a great success.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University, was the only woman who enjoyed the privilege of going on the Venus-transit expedition from the United States. She had a long journey—first an overland trip to San Francisco, then a voyage lasting twenty-six days to Yokohama, a four days' sail to Nagasaki, and another six days to Tien-tsin. Then followed a voyage up the river in small house-boats to Tung Chang, and finally a donkey ride of sixteen miles to Pekin.

The experiment of postal telegraphy has worked well in England. The results are briefly summed up as follows: First, a uniform rate of one shilling per twenty-five words has been established on all the telegraph lines in the United Kingdom, except the lines to the Scilly, Orkney and Shetland islands; second, the average cost of a telegraphic message is between 1s. 1d. and 1s. 1½d., which is about one-third less than for the note under private enterprise; third, under the governmental system there has been a vast increase of news messages to the newspapers; fourth, formerly all newspapers were charged full rates for news messages. Now they are charged one shilling for seventy-five words in the daytime and one shilling for one hundred words at night.

The St. Louis *Globe* apologizes to Col. Norman J. Colman, a prominent Missouri granger, under the following circumstances: "Colman is a farmer and orator, and being soon to deliver an address at the Texas State Fair, the *Globe* set out to give him a good notice. So, after announcing the fact, it said, 'There is a great treat in store for the people of Texas.' Next day it appeared, 'There is a great trial in store for the people of Texas.'" In making the apology, the *Globe* says: "The printer who 'set' the paragraph still insists that he came nearer to the truth than we did, but we have ordered him to be discharged as a man whose mind is entirely too analytical, and whose tendency is entirely too critical."

The rebels in Cuba are rapidly destroying the productive capacity of the island, and will starve out the Spanish officials, if they continue in their devastations. Sugar estates to the number of 100 and to the value of over $20,000,000, with five or six million dollars' worth of sugar, have been destroyed, this winter. Of course the land is there, ready to bloom with new wealth under peace and [illegible] time being it is barren and fruitless to the contending parties. Meantime the export tax on sugar has been raised to $5.45 per hogshead, $2.30 per box, and $2 per hogshead of molasses. Of this tax the people of the United States pay over $5,000,000 in gold, as we consume 79 per cent. of the sugar and 90 per cent. of the molasses exported. The exportation of sugar fell from 714,960 tons in 1873 to 644,109 in 1874, and of molasses from 904,000 to 817,000 tons, doubtless on account of the diminished production. Thus the people of the United States have to pay for the Cuban rebellion, both by the increased taxes on sugar in Cuba, and by its increased dearness from scarcity.

The shadow of war darkens over Europe, and the day that shall witness the beginning of the dreadful struggle cannot apparently be delayed many months. It is not imagined that France will rush into a wild conflict with Germany, but Germany has been troubled by the rapid recovery of France, and fears that at no distant day she will have to fight Sedan over again, and at a disadvantage. It is urged that, as war is inevitable, the best time to strike the blow is now, while France is comparatively weak. Once more in Paris, Bismarck would dictate the terms of a treaty that would reduce France to a fourth-rate power and make her practically impotent in Europe. But Germany cannot stir a finger till Russia consents, for it is only with France single-handed that Germany cares to measure swords. Russia has grievances, and it is more than possible that the conference of the Emperor William and the Czar may not have an amicable termination. Russia may conclude that it is a good time for her to open the Baltic and make her way to the Mediterranean, and thus become a power in Europe, especially as she can now count on the alliance of France. At all events the present state of things cannot be of long continuance.

The question of suffrage in the large cities is a very important one, since a great portion of their population is made up of gamblers, thieves and loafers—of persons who neither pay taxes nor contribute to the public weal, and whose sole object in life is to absorb the substance of their neighbors. The Bar Association of Chicago is just now giving the subject much attention. At a recent meeting of this body a committee was appointed to consider the matter, and report such proposed amendments to the Constitution or laws of Illinois as in their opinion would be wise and proper. Judge Doolittle, a member of the Association, was interviewed by a newspaper reporter, who elicited from him his opinion regarding the question. Mr. Doolittle thinks that the best mode of preventing frauds in elections is to remove the secrecy of the ballot. He contends: First, that voting should be as public as trials in courts of justice; that every ballot, before being placed in the box, should be publicly read in the hearing of the bystanders. Second, that the name of every voter, and the place of his residence, should be written upon the back of his vote. Third, that the ballot should be numbered to correspond with the name and number on the poll lists. In order to secure a just and full expression of the will of all the people, and of those having most at stake in the good government of the city, Judge Doolittle would so amend the Constitution that every voter who is the head of a family and a householder shall be entitled to two votes—one to represent himself and one to represent his household. In order to secure the performance of the highest duty to the well-being of society, he thinks that the law should also provide that every elector having the qualifications entitling him to a double vote who should not attend and vote at every election held pursuant to law, unless prevented by sickness or necessary absence from the city, or other sufficient reason, should be subject to a fine.

An Aristocratic Row.—A Vienna correspondent informs us that the Baroness of Gorlitz met her sister-in-law, a Silesian Countess, on the street the other day and violently demanded of her: "Why didn't you put a monument over my brother's grave?" "It's none of your business," responded the Countess. "I'm married again, anyway." "I'll make it my business," roared the enraged Baroness, and she sprang like a tiger at her late brother's wife. The war-whoop of the Amazons brought the police. The matter was settled in court; but both, being noble ladies, were, of course, discharged. In the meantime the monument is not to go up, for the Countess asservates that "A whisky bottle at the head of his grave would be the most appropriate thing for him."

INDIANA NEWS.

The most popular hotel in Rush county is presided over by a lady.

Greencastle has a sure thing now on a new opera-house. It is to have a stone front and will be three stories high.

The Northern Indiana Agricultural Society, at Fort Wayne, offers this year $25,000 in premiums, $10,000 more than last year.

A man named Simon Woolett had a difficulty with a neighbor near South Bend, and beat him so seriously that he may not recover.

Dr. J. A. Adrian, of Logansport, has been appointed a delegate to the International Medical Association at Brussels in September next.

Miss Mamie Hannah is acting as Chief Clerk in the General Passenger Agent's office of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago road, at Indianapolis.

Prof. Jordan describes as new, in *The American Naturalist*, the "sisco" trout of Lake Tippecanoe, Indiana, under the name of *Argyrosomus sisco*.

Knightsville was visited by a destructive fire last week, which consumed about $10,000 worth of property. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

Three car-loads of Indian prisoners, on their way to the Dry Tortugas to serve out terms of four years each, passed through Indianapolis recently.

The iron-workers' strike in Indianapolis has been compromised, and the Railroad Iron Rolling Mill has resumed operations after a suspension of several weeks.

The Rush Elevator Company, of Indianapolis, are delayed in rebuilding by the failure of one of the insurance companies to pay its share of the losses by the late fire.

There are twenty-nine applicants for license to sell liquor in Lake county, and if the prayers of all the petitioners be granted $2,900 will be placed to the credit of the school fund.

Jenny Hall, of North Manchester, sues J. H. Shively, of the same place, for breach of marriage contract, laying her damages at $25,000. The case will be heard in the Miami Circuit Court.

A farm hand named McCord was killed recently in Jefferson county in a very singular way. He was seated under a large tree eating his dinner, when a large limb, broken off by the wind, fell upon him and killed him instantly.

A young lady, aged 23, named Miss Mary Stanley, committed suicide at Knox a few days ago by taking strychnine. She lived about two hours after taking the drug. She would give no reason for the act.

Five members of the family of Councilman Gumberts, of Evansville, were poisoned in a mysterious manner last week. They recovered in a few days, but the cause of their illness could not be discovered.

The following list of races to be held in this State and Western Ohio will be of interest to turfmen and lovers of the sport:

Cambridge City, Ind., June 1, 2, 3, 4, purse..	$10,000
Fort Wayne, Ind., June 8, 9, 10, 11, purse....	10,000
South Bend, Ind., June 16, 17, 18, purse......	5,000
Dayton, Ohio, June 23, 23, 24, 25, purse......	9,700
Columbus, Ohio, July 1, 2, 3, 5, purse........	18,000
Portsmouth, Ohio, July 8, 9, 10, purse........	5,200

All the machinery for the cotton mill at Evansville has now arrived from the East. It has taken seventy-five cars to transfer all the contrivances used in spinning cotton. The immense factory will be in operation by the middle of June.

Ten cases of house-breaking were reported at Richmond last Saturday morning. Mayor Hubbard has issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to use extra diligence in watching their property for a few days. Two arrests of unknown burglars occurred.

Contracts have been closed and work commenced upon the extensive shops of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne railroads, upon the property known as the old Whitewater French church property, at Richmond.

Michael Dusch, Superintendent of the mines at Cannelton for fifteen years, and lately part owner and Superintendent of Newcomb's mines at Newburg, fell from a barge into the river Monday afternoon, at Newburgh, and was drowned.

The Fort Wayne *Daily and Weekly Gazette*, the leading Republican paper of Northern Indiana, has been sold by Capt. J. B. White, proprietor, to Williams & Kassler, of Warsaw, Ind. Rumor fixes the prices paid at $18,000. The new owners will assume control on the 1st of July.

Hon. J. D. Morris died suddenly of heart disease at the residence of his son, George Morris, in Connersville, last week, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Morris was a son of ex-Senator Tom Morris, of Ohio, and represented the Clermont and Brown County District in Congress from 1847 to 1851.

The house of Thomas W. Leach, in Howard county, was entered by three masked robbers and $105 in money taken. The old man, 75 years of age, kept them at bay for two hours, refusing to tell where the money was concealed, but at length the old lady became frightened and revealed the fact to the robbers.

A watchmaker of Evansville was robbed on Thursday of thirty-one watches, which he was taking home in a satchel. The robber probably knew of his custom of carrying his watches home for safety, and followed him to an unfrequented spot. He was then suddenly knocked down, and the robber quickly escaped. No arrests.

Suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis by Walter J. Johnson, Receiver of the First National Bank of Anderson, against John E. Corwin as administrator of the estate of Allen Makepeace, for $100,000. Corwin will be remembered as the man who killed Col. Thomas W. Stillwell some time ago, the difficulty arising out of the same trouble on which this suit is based.

A fire occurred in Knightsville last Friday morning, beginning in the Diamond saloon, and resulting in the following losses: Casper Schrouffirman, $5,000; insured, 1,000. William Plumb, $2,000; no insurance. Daniel Easter, $2,000; no insurance. There were other small losses. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and Robert Baxter, the owner of the saloon in which it started, was arrested on suspicion.

Last week Mr. John Askren, of Spencer township, Harrison county, sheared his sheep, and from one Cotswold buck lamb, one year old, got a yield of fifteen and one-quarter pounds of clean wool, with not a burr in it. The general average yield of wool from an ordinary sheep is from four to five pounds. Mr. A. has had these celebrated sheep but one year, and is much pleased with them and finds they pay.

The next session of the State Editorial Association will be held in Indianapolis June 10 and 11. Papers are to be read by President Lingle, of Lafayette; T. C. Phillips, of the Kokomo *Tribune*; Willard Nash, of Logansport; C. G. Powell, Laporte *Herald*; E. W. Halford, of Indianapolis; D. S. Alexander, of Indianapolis; J. L. Lyle, of the *Bartholomew County Democrat*, and A. C. Beeson, of the Winchester *Journal*.

A remarkable case of preservation of the remains of a child was brought to light at Evansville recently. The corpse was buried Aug. 13, 1853, and on removing it to another cemetery the undertakers opened the coffin to look in upon the remains, and note their stage of decomposition; but they were suprised to find the face perfect in all its features, and presenting much the same appearance as when buried. The coffin was inclosed in a box, and showed some signs of decay. The box was so decayed that it fell to pieces.

The following is the programme agreed upon for the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which is to convene at Indianapolis in September next: Address by Mayor Caven on the part of the city; address by Schuyler Colfax, P. G. R., on the part of the order; address by O. P. Morton, P. G. M., on the part of the lodges of the city; public parade of the order and visiting brethren on Wednesday afternoon. A banquet will be given to the Grand Lodge of the United States on Wednesday evening.

The most extensive dealer in agricultural implements in Indianapolis states that the market is virtually exhausted of corn-drills and breaking plows, the manufacturers of these implements not being able to turn them out fast enough to meet the demand. There is no means of ascertaining exactly the capacity of the factories, but it is certain that some thousands of plows are turned out daily, while the number of drills must be large. The fact that the current demand exceeds the supply is evidence of the rapid growth of agriculture, and shows also that this important interest has fully recuperated from the disastrous effects of the panic, which made last year a very dull one for the manufacturers of and dealers in agricultural implements.

Suit has been filed in the Superior Court, at Indianapolis, by the State of Indiana, on relation of Hon. E. Henderson, Auditor of State, vs. the American Express Company. The relator complains that the defendant is engaged in the business of transporting freight on various roads in this State, and that by the provisions of an act approved March 8, 1873, it became and was the duty of defendant to make semi-annual statements to the Auditor of State, under the oath of the Secretary, President, or other principal officer thereof, giving the gross amounts of all receipts received in Indiana, and at the time of such reports to pay into the State Treasury 1 per cent. The defendant has wholly failed to pay this tax, or any portion of the same, and the present suit has been brought for $6,500 and other proper relief.

One-Rail Railroads.

We took a ride yesterday on the Prismoidal one-rail railroad, and received a practical illustration of the fact that locomotives and cars can be run on one rail. The motion was much more easy and steady than we expected, though the speed attained, owing to the shortness of the track, was not very great. Curves were turned with much facility, and with no apparent strain or extra friction. Those interested claim the test to be a perfect success, and with some show of reason; but the value of the system in practical business remains yet to be established.—*Houston (Tex.) Telegraph.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Advice to a Young Farmer.

But come, young farmer, though by fortune fixed
On fields luxuriant, where the fruitful soil
Gives labor hope, where sheltering shades arise,
Thick fences guard, and bubbling fountains flow,
Where arable and pasture duly mix;
Yet ere thy toils begin, attend the muse,
And catch the moral lesson of her song.
Be frugal and be blest; frugality
Will give thee competence; thy gains are small,
Too small to bear profusion's wasteful hand.
Make temperance thy companion, so shall health,
Sit on thy brow, invigorating thy frame
To every useful work. And if to these
Thou happily shalt join one virtue more—
The love of industry, the glowing joy
Felt from each new improvement—then fair peace
With modest neatness in her decent garb
Shall walk around thy dwelling; while the great,
Tired with the vast fatigue of indolence,
Filled with disease by luxury and sloth,
Impatient curse the dilatory day,
And look with envy on thy happier state.

Around the Farm.

At a Western New York farmers' club one of the speakers contended that it cost $27.70 per acre to raise corn in that region.

Orchard grass is entirely unlike quack or witch grass. It is as easily plowed under and destroyed by cultivation as redtop or timothy.

C. Hills, an Ohio short-horn breeder of about twenty years experience, writes the *Country Gentleman* that he has never seen any ill effects from early breeding, and that he would like all his heifers to come in at thirty months old.

Never use kerosene oil to kill lice on calves or colts. It is cruel, dangerous and inhuman. The mildest and best remedy is to scatter along the back dry sulphur and card it in. Do not forget the card, as it is good for many complaints, especially if accompanied with a plenty of nutritious food.

A grade short-horn cow in Massachusetts gave 10,757 lbs. of milk from April 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875. A native cow, also in Massachusetts, gave 5,391 quarts of milk last year. An Ayrshire cow in New York is credited with 422 lbs. 8 ounces of butter in one year, "besides supplying a small family."

If poultry raisers have comfortable hatching rooms and can make the early broods comfortable, they will always pay better than later ones. After they are hatched, they should be placed on the sunny side of the building, and where they will have the benefit of the sun from large, glazed windows.

The London *Agricultural Gazette*, in a short article on the comparative value of wheat, oil-cake and barley as cattle food, says that wheat is richer than oil-cake in the sum of its most important food elements—carbo-hydrates, albuminoids and fat—but that in fat alone the oil-cake is seven times as rich as wheat.

It has been fully proven on the farm that the deposits of a hen are worth her feed, when used as a fertilizer. In other words, and as my friend Dickens would say, not to put too fine a point upon it, a check for the amount of her deposits, presented to the gardener's bank, should be fully honored to the amount of its face. Peccavi!

Pure Berkshire hogs should be jet black in color, with a thick-set coat of fine black hair, but choose one with coarse hair, rather than one that is short of hair. White is allowable on tips of ears, feet and legs, face, nose and tail, but not too much white, as they are always a black breed, and plenty of hair denotes a good constitution.

The manure from animals fed on cooked or steamed food is not so valuable as from animals fed on whole or ground grain in the raw state. This goes to show that the animals assimilate more of the food when cooked than when raw, and it rarely pays to manure with that which should be converted into beef and milk. I consider it pays to put the food in such a condition before feeding it that the animals can make the most flesh and milk from a given quantity of food. It does not pay to make manure out of grain, no matter how rich or stimulating it may be to the different crops.

About the House.

Lamb Cutlets.—Trim the slices free from fat, beat up the yelk of egg with rasped bread or crackers, season with pepper and salt, dip in the cutlets, and fry in butter gently until thoroughly done.

Stove luster, when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and enduring than when mixed with any other liquid. Applied to an old rusty stove it will make it look like new.

To Remove Mildew.—Soak the part of the cloth that is mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water for four hours, or until the mildew has entirely disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

White Cake.—One-half cup of butter; two cups of sugar; one cup of sweet milk; three cups of flour; the whites of four eggs; one teaspoonful cream of tartar; one-half teaspoonful of soda. Twice this quantity for a large loaf.

Cement for Broken China.—Make a thick solution of gum arabic in water, then stir in plaster of paris until the mixture becomes a sticky paste. Apply with a brush to the broken edges, stick them together, and in three days the article cannot be broken in the same place.

Coldslaw.—Yelks of two eggs; a tablespoonful of cream; a small teaspoonful of mustard; a little salt; two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. If cream is not used, put in a small lump of butter rubbed in a little flour. Cut the cabbage very fine; heat the mixture and pour it on hot.

Rice Pudding Without Eggs.—Put into a well-buttered dish half-pound best Carolina rice, simply washed; pour on it three pints of cold milk; sweeten and flavor to taste; put a little butter and nutmeg on the top to brown; bake two and a half hours in a slow oven, on which much of the success of the pudding depends.

Stuffed Cabbage.—Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the heart. Fill the place with stuffings made of cooked chickens or veal, chopped very fine and highly seasoned, rolled into balls with yolk of egg. Then tie the cabbage firmly together and boil in a covered kettle for two hours. It makes a very delicious dish and is often useful for using small pieces of cold meat.

A useful soap for scrubbing and cleansing painted floors, washing dishes, and other household purposes may be thus compounded: Take two pounds of white olive soap and shave it in thin slices; add two ounces of borax and two quarts of cold water; stir all together in a stone or earthen jar, and let it sit upon the back of the stove until the mass is dissolved. A very little heat is required, as the liquid need not simmer. When thoroughly mixed and cooled it becomes of the consistence of a thick jelly, and a piece the size of a cubic inch will make a lather for a gallon of water.

EMBRY-ANTHONY.

Full Particulars of the Leavenworth Tragedy.

The following account of the shooting of D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, by Wm. Embry, editor of the *Appeal*, of the same city, is taken from the Kansas City *Times*:

[illegible] the startling announcement that Col. D. R. Anthony had been fatally wounded in an affray with Wm. Embry, editor of the Leavenworth *Appeal*. Knowing the intense interest that must be awakened by such a tragic event, your reporter repaired to the depot and took the Missouri Pacific train bound for that city, arriving at 12 m. A score of citizens were at the depot waiting to obtain a copy of the *Times*, and your reporter immediately learned that Mr. Anthony, who had remained in the Opera-house all night, had been removed to his own residence.

A thousand rumors were flying on the streets, and no one seemed to know anything definite about his condition. In order that no mistake might occur, a visit to Mr. Anthony's house was made, and the *Times* man was admitted to the sitting-room. Mrs. Anthony, agitated and almost distracted, beckoned to the reporter to be seated. A young man whose duty it was to admit only such into Col. Anthony's presence as he desired to see, informed the Colonel of the reporter's presence, and he was invited to his chamber. There lay the proud man of a few hours before, with pallid, ghastly countenance. His eyes were closed and his voice hushed to a barely audible whisper. He raised two fingers of his left hand to shake hands. Your reporter bent over him and heard from his bloodless lips the following remarks: "For twelve hours I was dying; yes, worse than dying. Oh, the agony of that suffocating feeling; but I am better now; I know I have been growing better for five hours; I never was more rational; I am all right now."

Here his attentive wife placed an ice cold cloth upon his brow, and placed a small piece of ice in his mouth. Speaking of his wife he said: "She grows better every day." Then recurring to himself he said: "I have heard it said that nine out of ten men when brought face to face were not afraid to die, no matter whether they had any religion or not, and I never believed it until now. Last night I was prepared and hoped that I would die. But now I am easier and think I may recover." Here it was suggested that he had talked too much already for his strength, and he ceased. At least thirty minutes were consumed in the conversation. Calling Dr. Sinks, one of his attending physicians, to another portion of the room, your reporter asked him to give a statement of what he knew about the unfortunate affair.

The doctor had attended the entertainment given by Janauschek, and was present when the shooting occurred. Col. Anthony had gone out between the third and fourth acts of the play of "Deborah," and the affray took place on the stairway as he returned. It is stated that Col. Anthony went across the street to take a drink.

"Col. Anthony was shot," says the doctor, "just before reaching the top of the stairway. He succeeded in reaching a chair about the middle of the room. I was near by, and instantly went to his relief. He remarked that he was shot and thought it was fatal. I opened his coat and pulled back his shirt, when the red blood gushed forth like a fountain. He fainted away, and in a very few minutes his pulse was not perceptible. The ball entered the right shoulder and fractured the clavicle bone, having passed directly through its center. The subclavicle artery was severed."

The "scene at the opera" cannot be described. The queen of tragedy, Janauschek, had just wrought up the minds of her audience to the highest pitch, when the report of the revolver broke the spell with such terrible suddenness that the shock was irresistible. Mrs. Anthony, who seems to have had a presentiment that some dire calamity was about to happen to her husband, was among the first to realize the situation, and her screams were heart-rending. Many ladies fainted, and children were paralyzed with fear. The scene was appalling, and the news flew like lightning. Many fled, while hundreds rushed to the scene, and all night long the streets were crowded with an excited populace.

A number of gentlemen stated that they had expected a tragic termination of the quarrel which had been increasing in bitterness between the two editors. The origin of the difficulty, as is believed, was the violent strictures made by Col. Anthony upon the Printers' Union, on the occasion of the death of James Coulter, the printer who committed suicide a few weeks since, after having been charged with defalcation as a treasurer of the Printers' Union.

She Had a Plan.

A gaunt woman jumped into the Central Station yesterday, bonnet askew and eyes blazing, and as she reached the Sergeant's desk she exclaimed:

"I'm the Widow Coon!"

"Ah!" remarked the Sergeant.

"And I want to know if my landlord can raise the rent on me?" she went on.

"I guess—landlords can do most anything."

"But I'm a widow!"

"So you say."

"And isn't there a law to protect a widow from having the rent raised?"

"Never heard of one."

"And I haven't any more rights than a married woman?"

"Not one."

"Very well," she said, shutting her teeth together and striking the desk; "if a widow hasn't any rights I'll marry somebody afore sundown—you hear me now!"

And she kicked over a chair and walked out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to C

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Dennims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd, fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hard ware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

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—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST **Window Paper** HOLLAND'S and Oil Shades always sha d anP f CASH.

PICTURES, *FRAMES*, CORD, and TASSELS, Curtain and **Window Fx'trs** the Best in the Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In Amrican & Swiss Watches,

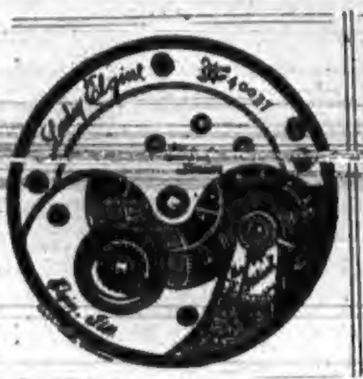

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety o

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruit, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true, but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50

Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.

The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c.
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 6c per pound.

This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound, former price was 15c.

Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	20c
Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 80c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famil in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 13—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	5 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 36	2 38
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 1'a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 45	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 41
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	12 35	[illegible]

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,04	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,16	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,25	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 30 pm	2 10a m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 25		
New Castle	6,05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 58	4 2am
Connersville	10 25		
Beesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	12 55		
McCowans	12 36pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 23am
Eaton	1 25	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 49	8 30
Keystone	2 .9		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Feb 21st—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		2 45
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 28
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 45	1 45a
Auburn	11 [illegible]	6 20	1 45
Waterloo	11 36	6 47	3 02
Summit		8 10	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5		3 35
Reading	1 8	[illegible]	4 47
Bankers	2 15	10 17	5 02
Jonesville	2 35	[illegible]	5 18
Jackson	3 40	12 [illegible]	6 20
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50	10 [illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]p
Lansing	5 43		8 37
Saginaw	8 35		11 40
Bay City	9 58		12 38

Going South.

Bay City		6 3[illegible]	2 50p
Saginaw		7 2[illegible]	3 45
Lansing		10 40	7 10
Grand Rapids	9 45 pm	7 00	12 00
Detroit		10 20	3 40
Jackson Dep	7 10a m	1 [illegible]	9 40
Jonesville	8 22	3 20	10 45
Bankers	8 3[illegible]	3 45	11 02
Reading	8 53	4 03	11 15
Ar Angola	9 52	5 25	12 07
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	10 25	6 47	12 45
Auburn	10 53	7 12	1 02
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 50	8 35	1 50
Indianapolis	7 18 p m		7 23a
Louisville	12 00		1 10p
Cincinnati	10 25		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

—o—

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

—o—

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday May 23d, 1875.

Going East.			Going West.	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	Stations	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express
5.40 p m	10 05 a m	lv Logans't ar	6.15 pm	7.30 am
5.55 "	11.26	Adamsboro.	7.00	7.10 am
6.05 "	11.38	Hoover's	5.55	6.53
6.12 "	11.48	Mexico	5.41	6.42
6.25 "	11.59	Denver.	5.55	6.30
6.32 "	12.30	Chili	5.23	6.19
6.46 "	12.44	Roann	5.13	5.59
6.58 "	12.58 p m	Laketon	4.57	5.39
7.08 "	1.08	N. Manchest'r	4.40	5.25
7.16 "	1.15	Lib. Mills	4.29	5.14
7.20 "	1.25	Collamer	4.19	4.59
7.34 "	1.30	S. Whitley	4.07	4.49
7.41 "	*1.40	Taylor's	4.02	4.31
7.56 "	1.52	Columbia city	3.50	4.15
8.11 "	*2.06	Collin's	3.38	3.55
8.21 "	2.16	Churubusco	3.18	3 43
8.31 "	*2.25	Potter's	3.08	3.27
8.30 "	2.32	G. R. Crossing	2.50	3.15
8.46 "	2.39	Cedar Creek,	2.39	3.08
8.57 "	2.50	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	2.43
9.05 "	2.58	Auburn	2.20	2.35
9.22 "	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	2 .14
9.35 "	3.25 p m	ar. Butler lv.	1.50 p m	2.00 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 22, '75. Rose & Hartman, Attys for 100

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 15 1874 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M	6,00 A. M	9,40 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,25 "	10,50 "	3,11 "
Alliance	5,32 "	11,00 "	1,30 P M	5,57 "
Orrville	7,12 "	12,52 P. M	3,15 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,20 "	2,15 "	5,26 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	3,50 "	6,00 "	10,10 "
line lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	6,25 "	10,20 "
Forest	11,33 "	6,23 "	8,15 "	11,52 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,00 "	9,30 "	12,59 A.
Ft Wayne	2,50 "	10,40 "	12,15 A M	3,15 "
Plymouth	5,00 "	1,25 P. M	2,00 "	5,40 "
Chicago	8,20 "	5,25 "	6,50 "	9,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	
Plymouth	9,25 "	12,15 P. M.	9,10 "	10,20 P. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,45 "	11,45 "	2,25 A. M
Lima	2,55 "	4,35 "	1,52 A. M.	5,50 "
Forest	4,10 "	5,54 "	3,01 "	8,00 "
Crest- ar	5,50 "	7,00 "	4,40 "	9,17 "
line lv	6,05 A M	7,20 "	4,50 "	11,10 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,50 "	5,20 "	11 20 "
Orrville	9,08 "	9,42 "	7,12 "	11,51 "
Alliance	11,20 "	11,20 "	9 00 "	1,46 PM
Rochester	2,10 P M		11,12 "	5,58
Pitsburg	3,30 "	2,20 a m	12,15 A. M.	7,05

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

—o—

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The horigst route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Loui Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	3 30	12 00 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	b6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	p3 50
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5.25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 37
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 20 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 45 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast, D—Dined, S—Supper, †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday, ‡‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock of G

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER,

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."

A Woman's Book about Women, by a Woman.
(MRS. E. B. DUFFEY.)

The only work of the kind ever written by a woman, is a necessity in every household, its entirely novelty and eminent practicalness creates an immense demand. Notwithstanding the delicate subjects necessaryily treated, it is written in such a brave pure style as will not offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good.—Terms and sample sheets mailed free on immediate application. J. S. GOODMAN, 93 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 3d, 1875. Number 22.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$1. | Six Months......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square.......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Ceel's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Mills and Casebeer's store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diceases without producing any bad effects upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on 8th street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 31 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock,

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. [illegible] Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Mainst first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod.

Six " " " 75 " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office.
LANHAM & HOSE,
v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J . J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AGENT'S GRAND Combination.

100 BOOKS. 11 BIBLES

Photograph Albums,

Engravings, Chromos, Blank Books, Note Paper, &c. All shown in one prospectus. Beats anything out. Agents meet with Grand success.—Nothing Like it, and it sweeps the field. Agents wanted. Sole Territory given. Send for terms and circulars.
OHIO PUBLISHING CO., Ashland, O.
April 22, '75.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

NEW

Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.

WM. LANHAM.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above, The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

Pencilings and Clippings,

We notice Mr. Kline on our streets again.

Work on the jail is progressing rapidly.

The dance last Friday was attended largely.

Hebel's saloon has a new sign over the door,

The telegraph institute is doing quite well.

Try the COURIER one year. Its only two dollars.

The click of the hammer is heard all over the city.

The Leasure brothers make the boss ice cream.

Go to Sammy Pommert's if you like a good shave.

Improvements are being made on the M. E. Church.

Are we going to have any fun on the 4th of July.

The building to be used for saloon purposes, side of the Woolen Mills, is almost completed.

Mike Long, Jr., is going to Chicago in a short time to purchase a large stock of organs!

Work has commenced on the new building adjoining Mr. Ward's residence.

A large number of houses are being re-painted about the city, Paint improve the looks.

The forest fires in Central New York still continues, and they are doing much damage.

A dress-maker's apprintice speaks of her cross-eyed lover as the fellow whose looks are cut bias.

A certain Mrs. Smith says she celebrates her wooden weding every day. She married a stick, and that's how it is.

John Davis' b'hoys seem to have [illegible] jobs of spouting to do. They are "out" most of the time.

Mr. Jas. Potter's son has been quite lame from the effects of rheumatism, for several weeks.

Houser & Co., are very tasty in arranging their immense stock of books, papers, &c.

South Ben has a dog which will carry off and bury all the apples he can find in excess of what he can eat.

Some traveling photographers pitched their tent on Fluke's corner, but the business wasn't very heafty.

Francis Brooks, editor of the Hicksville "Independent" got married last week. Good luck go with him.

Cy Baughan's String Band, with Fatty hold of the horn, furnished music for the dancers, last Friday evening, to the satisfaction of all.

All able-bodied citizens without regard to color or previous condition of servitude between the ages of 21 and 55 years are liable to do road work.

Whenever a fishing party load down their ambulance with jugs and bottles they invariable report the fish scarcer than they have been before for a long time.

SETTLE UP

Notice is hereby given that all those knowing themselves indebted to the firm of, Eldridge & Rainier, are requested to call and settle without delay.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

Our boss barber, Sammy Pommert, done a job of shaving the other day that is not a common occurance. Three brothers were shaved, one after the other, and to add their ages together, divide it equaly it would make them average seventy years a piece, the oldest one being ninety years old.

And now comes, the report that in places in the afflicted west, they are gathering up the grasshoppers for the purpose of manufacturing them into whisky. The endeavor to turn our Egypt into Sodom and Gomorah may look very well in a business point of view to those who think bug juice is the salvation of their choice, but to many the grasshopper plague without its being adultered in that way is far more preferable.

"The Vassar girls must be feeling pretty vigorous this spring. When one of them gets mad and kicks a fence post in the garden, the shock knocks all the buds off the trees." The paragraph has been going about the country until it has become odorous. And we would suggest that the writer of it be allowed to go back to Vassar and be kicked again to see what he would say about the second attack.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of special interest and importance to all holders of life insurance policies and all who may hereafter apply for such policies. It is to the effect that untruthful answers to the questions which form the basis of the policy, even though they may be immaterial to the risk assumed by the company, render the instrument void. This is the first time in which the question involved has been brought before the court of last resort in this country.

"There, my dear wife, there is the set of jewelery which you have so long waited for;" said he, as he laid a package before his wife, the other evening." Oh! you dear old darling. How much did it cost?" "Only fifty dollars he replied, carelessly. "And what's this mark $8.50,' on the card ford?" she asked, as she held it up and looked at him with suspicion in her eyes. "That—that mark —why, that means they paid only $8.50 to have the jewelry made," he replied. "Just think, darling of grinding a poor hardworking artesian down to $8.50!"

A Mother's Advice

Listen to me my dear son, I am older than you are or I could not be your mother. Beware of marrying a young girl before you have succeeded three or four times before breakfast to enter the kitchen where she is. You must well observe if her collor is the same in the morning, when soap and water has been used as it is in the evening. You must take her by surprise and see how her hair looks when she does not expect you. You must listen to the conversation between her and her mother in the morning. If she is cross and ugly to her mother she will certainly be so toward you, depend upon it. But if you find her up early; neatly dressed, her hair fixed as usual, a bright smile on her face. If her answers to her mother are cheerful and willing, and if she is as you have always found her in the evening, then my son, she is a jewel and the sooner you captivate that jewel the better for you.

How to Know the Age of Hoeses

The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance; the colt ist welve days old and when the next four come forth, it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt's eight months old, and when the latter have attained the hight of the front teeth, it is one year old.

The two year old has the kernal—the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown— ground out of all the front teeth.

In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are subsituted for the horses teeth. The next four are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth.

At six years the kernal is worn out of the middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth.

At seven years a hook has been formed on the corner tooth of the upper jaw the kernal of the teeth next to the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off.

At eight years the kernal is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle and upper fronts.

In the ninth year the kernal has whooly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner tooth has increased in size as the bridle teeth loose their points.

In the tenth year the kernal has worn out of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernal has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw.

At twelve years the crown of all the front teeth in the under jaw becomes triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horses advance in age, the gums sink away from the teeth, which consequently receives a long narrow appearance, and their kernals have been metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead over the chin assumes the form of an eagle.

When two Pike county men are about to make a mule trade, the first question asked by the would-be purchaser is: "What's his record?" Seller replies: "Three niggers and a couple dozen dash boards," and the new owner leads his property off.—Savannah Advertiser.

On His way From Garret

The old German that we spoke of last week did not call at the office, on his return from Garret, as he agreed to do. But through our good luck we managed to get the old fellow foul. We saw him in a store, and we naturaly slipped behind him when "Greecy Heels" commenced.

"I vish to burchase a blug het, off you kin zuit me."

"What kind of a hat do you want, sir? said the man behind the counter.

Here the old fellow got huffey and broke out loudly.

"Vot I zay—a blug het I vant. Von ground mit a plack pand."

"Yes, but what price do you want pay for a hat."

"Dot makes nottings. Show off 'em up."

"Well, sir, there is the spring style of plugs. Try it on."

"Vot you charge for dot het?"

"We can't take less than four dollars for that hat. It cost us $3.75."

"Voar dollars—nix cumerouse. I give you usht exactly dhree dollars, und not von zent more."

"We can't take that, my friend. It cost us $3.75."

"I zay nix. You dake me vor dot rose of zummer vhat comes last, eh?"

"No, sir. You must remember that the first styles always sell for the most money. After while they can be sold cheaper. See in the crown it says Spring Style."

"Vell, I usht vate a leetle. Dot spring sthiles vas too dhin. Vhy don't it zay vall sthiles by eigteen hundred und zeventy vive. Dot's buziness?"

"I don't know why 1875 is not there—but I assure you it is the latest style."

"I don't zuck dot in. Dhree dollars vas cost brice, und I giv not von zent more."

"Well, take it along at cost, $3.75."

"Dot's blade out. Dot cost vas usht dhree dollars und not von zent more."

"Are there any other kind of hat you want, Mr. Heel's?"

"Nixy, Jim. I vas going to splice minezelf mit dot big gal vot I made off dot Great Vestern Zenzation, a vew days beck, und I must have a blug het. I giv you dhree dollars und not von zent more."

"Well, d——it take it along, but don't say anything about the price to anyone."

"Nix, I vont; und vhen I get a vamilies you shall vurnish all mine boys mit blug hets like dot at cost, dhree dollars und not von zent more.

The Lightning Rod Peddler

He drove his team close up to the fence, got down and rapped at the door. The widow Gilkens opened it, when he said: "Mrs. Gilkens, I am cognizant of the circumstances by which you are surrounded, left as you are to trudge down the journey of life through a cold and heartless world—no long sustained and encouraged by the noble one to heart's affection, and bowed down your manifold cares and responsibil ities incidential to the reariage of eight small children on 40 acres of subcarboniferous limestome land; yet Mrs. Gilkens, you are aware that the season is approaching when dark, dismal, dangerous clouds at frequent intervals span the canopy of heaven; and when zigzag streaks of electricity dart promiscuously hither thither, rendering this habituation unsafe for yourself and those dear, little ones—hence, therefore, let me sell you a copper wire, silver-tipped, and highly magnetic lightning rod." The woman started back a few paces and yelled, 'Narcis' unfasten old Cronch!" In another instant a savage bull-dog came darting 'round the house with bristles up, thirsting for gore. The dog had already mangled a machine agent and a patent soap man and was held in great esteem by the better class of citizens for his courage and service, but when his eye met the hard penetrating gaze of Mr. Parsons, his chops fell and he slinked off and hid in the current bushes. Then the man said: "My dear lady, you seem to be a little excited. Now if you will allow me to explain the probable inestimable—"

"Dearn ye, I know something that will start ye," and she reached under the bed clothes, and brought forth a horse pistol, but owing to the shuddering condition of her nerves, her aim was unsteady, and the charge of buck-shot missed, save where a few scattered ones struck his cheek, and glanced off. A hard metallic smile spred over his countenance, as he leaned his shoulder against the door frame, and again commenced: "My dear madame, such spasmodic manifestations of your disinclination to make a judicious investment of a few paltry dollars—"

"Hi—co!" shrieked the widow, and collapsed into a kind of jerking swoon, and before she had recovered a highly magnetic lightning rod decorated her humble domicile and Parsons had the blank note filled out already for the signature.

Objections to Spring.

"Nix Gentle Spring."

Kin you tell me why peanut sellers, filosophers and fools and ministers, and "musclemen" and lawyers and loafers, and doctors and dry goods clerks, men, wimen and children, et ceterer and so forth, all go in with such a rush for spring? Cos if you kin tell me, blamed if I would'nt like to know. I've been a thinkin' this ere subjek over for some time, and I've come to the conclusion that spring is jist the meanest season in the hole year. She is the deceivinest criter ever was. She is everything by turns and nothing long. She blows hot and cold with the same mouth all the time. The most favorable thing that can be said of her is that she's a little green and a great blower, and that, judgin' from the standard of human natur', oughter be a positive disadvantage.—Her principle produceshions is rheumatiz fever and ager, consumption, and cold in the head. A feller don't know half the time whether to wear his overcoat or go in his shirt-sleeves. I ain't been able to do anything at my legitemit business since spring sot in. I'ts took all my time to blow my proboskis, and I've had to keep both hands a-goin' at that. My nose is like a piece of raw beefsteak, and I'm afeered I shall commit a involuntary suercide by blowin' my brains out through my nostrils. If I do happen to ketch a spare minnit occasionally I'm obleeged to fill up my time by sneezin', coughin,, or shakin' with arger. I've shook all the hair off o' my head, and I've been brought down so fine in flesh that I think somethin' of exhibitin' myself at the museum for a livin' skeleton. I have'nt felt any of springs balmy breezes, or sighin' zeffyrs, or health-givin' odors—I have'nt seen any of her lap full of flowers, or her laffin' streams, or her singin' birds, such as we read about—nary one! Her balmy breezes has bin cold, easterly winds; her singing zeffyrs shrill key-hole music; her laughin' streams, nasty, drizly, chilly rains; her health-givin' odors, the steme from manure heaps; her lap full of flowers, a few miserable white things that looked frightened to death at havin' come into 'the world before their time; her singin' birds a lot of half-drowned, wretched-lookin' barn-yard fowls. I do hate any half way business. I allers like to have either one thing or the other, out and out. I never see a mean-spirited, vacillatin', half-determined sort of a man, who tells you he will do a thing one minnit, and then do something directly contrary the next, but wot I think his name orter be spring. I never see a fickle, changeable, unprincipled cokwet but I think her name orter be Flora. I'm down onto spring. She roasts us, she soaks us, she shivers us, and she burns us up with fever, and finally, and to conclude, she starves us to death, for she never brings anything to eat with her.—She gives us the the very wust taters that we have the hole year round, and this alone, if she was'nt gilty of anything else, would be enough to sit me agin her teetotally. Once more I say nix gentle spring.

Crop Destroyers

A Tennessee paper says of the destructive worms that have recently appeared in Tipton county: The worms are a species of the larva of the gerus agrostis or common cut worm. We learn that the meadows have very generally, in this vicinity been entirely destroyed, and that many farmers have already found their corn damaged to such an extent as to require plowing up and planting over. The wheat fields are also full of this plague, though this plant seems so far to have suffered very little. The gardens likewise come in for a large share of the damage, cabbage plants, beans, potatoes, strawberries, and other vegetables being much injured. In the village may be seen the gardeners at work destroying worms every morning before breakfast. Some of these pestiferous worms have been laid on our table. They are about one inch to one inch and a quarter in length, and of a bright yellow color, with sixteen legs, six of which are near the head, eight a little past the middle, and two are on the extreme end of the body. Like the ordinary cut worm, as soon as touched they curl up as if dead If allowed to remain undisturbed for a minutes, they begin to move of, and their motion is quite rapid.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

The COURIER is gaining in subscription each week, and we expect to continue to do so right along.

THE POWER OF PRAYER;

Or, de First Steamboat Up the Alabama.

BY SIDNEY AND CLIFFORD LANIER.

You, Dinah! Come and set me whar de ribber-roads does meet.
De Lord, He made dese black-jack roots to twis' into a seat.
Umph, dar! De Lord have mussy on dis blin' old nigger's feet.

It 'pears to me dis mornin' I kin smell de fust o' June.
I 'clar', I b'lieve dat mockin'-bird could play de fiddle soon!
Dem yonder town-bells sounds like dey was ringin' in de moon.

Well, ef dis nigger is been blind for fo'ty year or mo',
Dese ears, *dey* sees the world, like, th'u' de cracks dat's in de do'.
For de Lord has built dis body wid de windows 'hind and 'fo'.

I know my front ones is stopped up, and things is sort o' dim,
But den, th'u' dem, temptation's rain won't leak in on ole Jim!
De back ones [illegible] mons'ous slim.

And as for Hebben—bless de Lord and praise His holy name—
Dat shines in all de co'ners of dis cabin jes' de same
As ef dat cabin hadn't nar' a plank upon de frame!

Who *call* me? Listen down de ribber, Dinah! Don't you hyar
Somebody holl,in' "*hoo, Jim, hoo!*" My Sarah died last y'ar;
Is dat black angel done come back to call ole Jim f'om hyar?

My stars, dat cain't be Sarah, shuh! Jes' listen, Dinah, *now!*
What *kin* be comin' up dat bend, a-makin' sich a row?
Fus' bellerin' like a pawin' bull, den squealin' like a sow?

De Lord 'a' massy sakes alive, jes hear—ker-woof, ker-woof—
De Debble's comin' round dat bend, he's comin', shuh enuff,
A-splashin' up de water wid his tail and wid his hoof!

I'se pow'ful skeered; but neversomeless I ain't gwine to run away;
I'm gwine to stand stiff-legged for the Lord dis blessed day.
You screech, and howl, and swish de water Satan! Let us pray.

O, Hebbenly Mah'sr, what thou willest, dat must be jes' so,
And ef Thou hast bespoke de word, some nigger's bound to go.
Den, Lord, please take ole Jim, and lef young Dinah hyar below!

Scuse Dinah, scuse her, Mah'sr; for she's sich a little chile,
She hardly jes' begin to scramble up de home-yard stile,
But dis ole traveler's feet been tired dis many a many a mile,

I'se wuffles as de rotten pole of las' year's fodder-stack.
De rheumatiz done bit my bones; you hear 'em crack and crack?
I cain't sit down 'dout gruntin' like 'twas breakin o' my back.

What use de wheel, when hub and spokes is warped and split, and rotten?
What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life done picked my cotton?
I'se like a word dat somebody done said, and den forgotten.

But, Dinah! Shuh dat gal jes' like dis little hick'ry-tree,
De sap 's jes' risin' in her; she do grow owdaciouslee—
Lord, ef you's clarin' de underbrush, don't cut her down, cut me!

I would not proud persume—but yet I'll boldly make reques';
Sence Jacob had dat wrastlin'-match, I too, gwine do my bes';
When Jacob got all underholt, de Lord He answered Yes!

And what for waste de vittles, now, and th'ow away de bread,
Jes' for to strength dese idle hands to scratch dis ole bald head?
T'ink of de 'conomy, Mah'sr, ef dis ole Jim was dead!

Stop;—ef I don't believe de Debble's gone on up de stream!
Jes' now he squealed down dar;—hush; dat's a mighty weakly scream!
Yas, sir, he's gone, he's gone;—he snort way off, like in a dream!

O glory hallelujah to de Lord dat reigns on high!
De Debble's fai'ly skeered to def, he done gone flyin' by;
I know'd he couldn' stand dat pra'r, I felt my Mah'sr nigh!

You, Dinah! ain't you 'shamed, now, dat you didn' trust to grace?
I heerd you thrashin' th'u' de bushes when he showed his face!
You fool, you think de Debble couldn't beat *you* in a race?

I tell you, Dinah, jes' as sure as you is standin' dar,
When folks starts prayin', answer-angels drops down th'u' de a'r.
Yes, Dinah, whar 'ould you be now, exceptin' for dat pra'r?

—*Scribner for June.*

THE HEIRESS' LOVER.

"We're going to take some city boarders," said Farmer Parsons, as he put his packages of sugar and tea into the big basket he had brought to "the store" in his wagon. "Wife and I will be down to fetch 'em to-morrow. There's a lady and some children, and a young lady, a great heiress. She's in mourning for the uncle that left the property; so she can't go to a lively place. Quite a young gal and very pretty. Two pounds of raisins, Mr. Jones,—and some of them currants; reckon a pound 'll do."

News is news in the country. The farmer's audience listened intently. The doctor—young Doctor Purl—who had stepped in for letters—the store was also the postoffice—took note of every word, and Marcus Moreland, who had come to post a letter also, remembered what the old man had said. As he walked away, "Pretty young girl," he said to himself. "An heiress gets the reputation of being pretty; probably she is not half as nice looking as Farmer Parsons' own daughters, and heiresses are apt to think too much of themselves."

"An heiress," said the doctor, as he jumped into his gig. "Well, I shall go over to see Parsons pretty soon. No place like the country for a courtship, and a fellow who married an heiress need not wait year in and year out to build up his practice, I wonder how much she is really worth? A great heiress. That oughtn't to mean less than a hundred thousand dollars. I should like a wife with a nice little bank account of that size. Young and pretty, too; it's a rare chance."

The city boarders came next day. The loungers at the store saw them get into the wagon—a fat young matron and three little girls, a nurse, a baby, and a young lady dressed in mourning. The storekeeper's wife noticed the elegant cut of the overskirt which the latter wore, and more than one saw the diamond ring flash on her finger; but it was just dark, and the beauty was not a settled point, for no one could see her face.

Marcus Moreland, who was the poor clergyman's son, and had just fought his way through college with a prospect of teaching the male department of the district school that winter as his best one, while working in his father's garden the next morning, was placed in a position to judge on this matter.

He heard a little scream, and looking up saw a very pretty young lady, and a very pretty little boy flying in terror from a perfectly harmless, broad-faced, white milch cow, who, in the excess of her content, as she stood knee-keep in the water of a pond chewing the cud, had elevated her nostrils, and turning her slow, brown eyes in the direction of the pedestrians, uttered a long, low mooo-o.

"Oh!" screamed the young lady, faintly. "Can't you run faster, Tommy? I think she's coming after us."

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," cried Marcus, jumping the paling fence—"but Mooly won't touch you. She wouldn't hurt any-one. She's perfectly harmless. See!" and he approached the pond side and patted the white head. "See—we've had her ten years, and she's the gentlest creature."

"I'm quite ashamed of myself, but I'm not used to cows," said the [illegible] her angry; and when you have other people's children with you it's such a responsibility. Tom, don't touch the gentleman's flowers. I'm ashamed of you."

For city Tom, with a general idea that "the country' belonged to everybody, was helping himself to roses.

Of course after that Marcus plucked flowers for Tom, and a bouquet for the young lady; and as she walked bewitchingly up the road, with the flowers against her pretty chin, decided that this heiress certainly was the loveliest thing that his eyes had ever rested upon.

That afternoon Doctor Purl rode over to Mrs. Parsons'; made a call; was introduced; decided that the heiress was a beauty; conversed with her in a manner calculated to prove that he at least was no country bumpkin; made a point of looking at his elegant watch before he left; and had the satisfaction of feeling that he had made an impression.

May Dimple was very young, very inexperienced, and very willing to think the best of everybody. At eighteen she was mistress of a fine fortune, and being an orphan, her own mistress altogether. Her heart was yet a white, unwritten sheet, and the first that made love to her was likely to win it. Vague longings for that peculiar tenderness which only a lover can offer already possessed her soul, and she was just the sort of little woman to forget her own advantages, and feel very grateful for love and admiration. The doctor was tall and fine-looking, and she caught herself blushing as she looked into the glass after his departure, and thought what a soft look had come into his eyes as he "Hoped they should meet again."

Meanwhile Marcus Moreland had been thinking about her more than she guessed, and that evening there was another introduction.

Marcus did not make big eyes at her, nor try to show his superiority to his neighbors, neither had he any gold watch to consult. He was younger than the doctor by ten years, and very much of a boy still, and the rising moon found May, her little cousin Tom and Marcus all sitting together on the lower step of the porch, talking of blackberrying, as three children might.

The heiress wore a linen dress and a knot of blue ribbon in her hair. Marcus forgot she was an heiress. It was only a dear little girl, just the nicest creature he ever met, who looked at him frankly with her blue eyes—real blue eyes, not blue gray. He went home in the first stages of love, and sat at the window looking at the moon, and thinking of her nearly all night.

May had never had anything like a beau in her life. Shut up with an invalid uncle in a great city home that was like a prison—seeing no one but the doctor and nurse, and now and then some old gentleman, whom her uncle was persuaded to admit on the score of old friendship—she had no idea that she might be a belle.

Life was all new to her. Even her cousin was a new-found relative who had "taken a notion to her," when the friends gathered at the old man's funeral.

People who had never remembered little May until the news of her heiress-ship brought her to their notice, had been so very kind since. The liberty she enjoyed made the quiet country-house a very happy place; and now two admirers dawned upon her horizon at once, and made life "perfectly splendid" to May, much as the situation would have bored many an experienced belle.

Matters naturally assumed this form as the time passed on. May had two lovers, and hardly knew which she liked best.

Marcus did not make love—he did not dare—but he looked it. The doctor made love scientifically; he had pumped the farmer, who believed that the young lady's fortune was "something more than common." He had even extracted from the married cousin a statement that "Uncle left everything to May."

He had three months to work in before the heiress knew her own powers, and had learnt from one gay winter that lovers follow money thick and fast, and he was a determined sort of fellow where there was anything to gain.

Marcus had no plans. His boy's heart ran away with him—that was all. He could not keep away from May's side, nor forget her when they were apart; and so summer passed and autumn approached, and the city folks were going home, and the district school was to be opened, and Cousin Helen's husband, a hard-driven Wall-street man, came down to spend a week before he took his family home; and all this delightful time was nearly at an end.

Marcus was to be examined for his position as teacher of the school—a mere form with his fine education.

The doctor, as a learned gentleman, was one of a committee to examine the coming schoolma'am for the girl's department.

"A pleasanter task," as he said, jestingly, "if he expected to see anybody there but old Miss Cynthia Alderny and older Miss Baker."

May heard a good deal of the school, especially as Farmer Parsons was another of the committee, and she felt an interest in it, too, as Marcus was to teach. It seemed so odd to think of.

Cousin Helen's husband went about as men always do, and heard more in a day than the ladies could in a year. He returned one evening with a solemn face, and informed his wife, in confidence, that the talk of the whole place was May's fortune, and that the doctor, who had done nothing but run after rich women since he came to the place, was said to be "after it."

"A regular fortune-hunter, my dear," said the husband. "You must use your influence with poor little May."

May meanwhile had been in her favorite grove, and there had Marcus Moreland betaken himself to say good-by. Poor boy, he had had some bitter hours of late. The truth that May's love was the one thing worth having upon earth had dawned upon him, and with it the knowledge that he had no right to offer himself to an heiress. How he hated her money. It stood between them like some awful spell. If she had been the poorest girl living, he could have said all that was in his heart to her—not now. [illegible] words and went his way.

"It was folly for me to think he liked me much," said May, as he left her. "How formal and cold he is after all our sociability," and a little pang nipped her heart, and she smiled more brightly on the doctor when he also entered the grove than she had ever smiled before.

He made love to her that afternoon after true story-book fashion. On the stage at ——'s he would have caused tender-hearted ladies to say "how sweet." It was a pretty little scene, rehearsed in private. Had May but known it the night before; and no girl could have failed to understand his parting words.

"To-morrow, before you leave, I must see you. You will grant me a private interview, will you not? I have something of intense importance to myself, at least, to say to you. You will let me see you in the garden? I—I—" a falter, a look, a snatch at her hand, the touch of his lips upon it.

Then the curtain should have dropped, as he rode away in his gig and said to himself:

"I always was a lucky fellow—to think that Providence should have sent an heiress to such a place as this, a pretty one, too!"

When May entered the house, a surprise awaited her. Cousin Helen took her at once to her bedroom, and there, behind closed doors, repeated her husband's information.

"You know you are so young and inexperienced," said she, "and a fortune-hunter is such a dreadful creature."

May's face flushed crimson.

"Do you really think nobody could love me for myself?" she asked, in a sudden fit of indignation.

Then common-sense came to her aid. She sat quiet for a while, and then drew near her cousin and whispered something in her ear. It was a long whisper.

"It will prove him," she said aloud; "and you will help me?"

Cousin Helen promised, and May retired to her own room, there to shed a few not unnatural tears.

Night passed; the morning came. The school-house doors were set open for the first time for months. The committee was to meet at eleven, to examine the candidates for the teachers' positions.

Old Farmer Parsons walked over, also Farmer Brown. The doctor was there, and the lawyer, Mr. Triphammer. Miss Cynthia Alderny was seen walking toward the door with a defiant face. Miss Baker followed with a scared one. Marcus Moreland took his way in, and just as all were settling into their seats a little figure in buff linen, with a blue-riboned hat on its head, slipped into one of the doors and stood among them.

Everybody looked up.

"Miss Dimple!" said the farmer. "Why, I declare?"

"Miss Dimple?" said the doctor, advancing with a gallant air.

"Yes, sir," said May, quietly. "I understand that you examine candidates to-day. I am fond of teaching, and when one must do something, one seizes every chance, you know. May I be examined?"

"I suppose you are jesting, Miss Dimple," said the doctor.

"Not I," said May. "I suppose you have heard that foolish story about me. Two or three hundred dollars may be a very pleasant little sum to spend on a summers vacation, but it doesn't make one a great heiress."

"Folks will talk, you know," said farmer Parsons, with a twinkle in his eye. "A poor gal is as respectable as a rich one, long as she conducts proper. Set down, Miss Dimple."

The doctor retired to his seat, his face very pale and rigid. Marcus Moreland, on the contrary, had flushed scarlet.

May's two lovers were a strange contrast at that moment. For her own part, she was quieter and sadder and more womanly than usual. She went through the examination bravely, under the fire of Miss Cynthia's indignant eyes, and amidst Miss Baker's despondent sighs. Then she walked home and waited, as she had promised, in the garden. Would the doctor keep his engagement? He did.

"My dear, Miss Dimple," he said, as he advanced gayly, but not quite naturally. "I feared I should scarcely get here in time to bid you good-by. I'm sorry the committee think you too young for the place. They've given it to Miss Cynthia. Really, it would be very dull for you, very. I told you I had something very particular to say to you—didn't I? You remember, I see. I didn't think you would. I wanted to say that I've really enjoyed your little visit to this place *so* much. Ladies' society is a treat to a poor old bachelor doctor, who expects to be a bachelor all his life, by the way. You know what the society here *is*, Miss Dimple, and you've quite brightened the summer for me. I've had a treat. So that's what I wanted to tell you, and to bid you a last good-by."

"Good-by, Dr. Purl," said May, with a smile.

The man who had made such desperate love to her the other day, who had defined his intentions toward her in a manner no girl could misunderstand, had slipped calmly and smoothly out of the affair, and she could match him in coolness, girl as she was.

They shook hands.

"*Adieu*," said the doctor, with the true Parisian accent, and jumped into his gig, thanking heaven that he had escaped making an offer to a poor girl.

The heiress stood by the gate where he had left her, thanking heaven much more devoutly for *her* escape. Yet I shall not say she was happy. It was not in nature; for she had believed this man her true and earnest lover. The first bitter thoughts that had ever troubled her young heart filled it now; her first glimpse of real life was taken. As she stood there she began to doubt that there was such a thing as true love.

A tear or two fell; she wiped them away; and through the mist that veiled her eyes, she saw a bright, ardent young face, strangely in contrast with the cool, formal, unmoved countenance, with its handsome features and practiced smile, that had just passed from before her vision. It was the face of Marcus Moreland; and before she was aware of his intention he had passed his arm about her waist and kissed her.

"If I never may again, I must now," he said. "I have never dared to tell you while I thought you so rich, but I've loved you since the first day we met. We are both poor; let me fight the battle of life for you. I can do it—I will do it. God always prospers love like mine."

The twilight shadows were creeping over the scene. The distant mountains were losing the faint rose-tips that they had worn. All was still save for the distant tinkle of a cow-bell. A soft, sweet breeze swept up from the meadows, full of the fragrance of grass and clover. Did these things bring the sudden calm and sweetness to May's wounded heart?

She stood still making Marcus no answer, but she did not repulse him.

"Tell me that you like me a little," pleaded the boy.

"I *do* like you, Marcus," said May; "but don't ask me any more just now. I can't tell you why, but this is not the time. I—I—just say good-by now, Marcus. I must go away to-morrow, but I will write to you."

"Remember, my love is life or death to me," said Marcus, and so they parted.

One day when May felt that she had no longer anything but scorn for her fortune-hunting doctor, she *did* write to Marcus Moreland, and what she said may be inferred from the fact that they are to be married when the next spring comes; and that the people at the store, and doubtless the doctor also, already know that Farmer Parsons' pretty young boarder was really and actually an heiress, and that Farmer Parsons, a shrewd old man with plenty of good sense, knew and approved of the ruse that tested the heiress's lovers all along.

How General Grant Nearly Cheated Destiny.

After Shiloh, General Halleck came and took the field, and General Grant, after winning this battle, was "substantially left out' and was named second in command, according to some French notion, with no clear, well-defined command or authority. For more than a month Grant thus remained without any apparent authority, frequently visiting me and others, but rarely complaining; but I could see how deeply he felt the indignity, if not the insult heaped upon him." This overshadowing of Grant continued for a short time and evidently moved Sherman's sympathies toward his commander. One evening he learned that Grant had asked for thirty days' leave, and was going to depart the next morning. "Of course we all knew," said Sherman, "that Grant was chafing under the slights of his anomalous position, and I determined to see him on my way back. His camp was a short distance off the Monterey road, in the woods, and consisted of four or five tents with a sapling railing around the front. As I rode up Majors Rawlins, Logan and Hillyer were in front of the camp, and piled up near them were the usual effects and camp chests ready for starting in the morning. I inquired for the General, and was shown to his tent, where I found him seated upon a camp-stool, with some papers on a rude camp table. He seemed to be employed in assorting letters and tying them up with red tape into convenient bundles. After passing the usual compliments I inquired if it were true that he was going away. He said, 'Yes.' I then inquired the reason. He said, 'Sherman, you know. You know that I am in the way here. I have stood it as long as I can, and can endure it no longer.' I inquired where he was going to. He said, 'St. Louis.' I then asked if he had any business there, and he said, 'Not a bit.' I then begged him to stay, illustrating his case by my own. Before the battle of Shiloh I had been cast down by a mere newspaper assertion of 'crazy.' But that single battle had given me new life, and now I was in high feather. I argued with him that if he went away events would go right along and he would be left out, whereas if he remained some happy accident might restore him to favor, and his true place." The result was that General Grant remained, and in a short time, by the removal of Halleck to Washington, became the commander of the army.—*Sherman's Memoirs.*

A Kentucky Yarn.

This is what a truthful Kentucky man, who threw his little hatchet after a rabbit, saw down the hole into which he went to get it: Arriving at the bottom, he observed a room like a cave, about ten feet square, dimly lighted by the sunlight without. Casting his eyes about him he discovered a pile of Indian tomahawks. Towards these he advanced for the purpose of examination. While doing so he discovered two earthen vessels almost within reach, which he saw were filled, one with silver and the other with gold coin. Paralyzed for the moment at the discovery of such vast riches, he stood and stared in blank astonishment. For a moment only did he stand thus, but advancing with a panther-like leap he was about to seize his prey, when there arose a succession of such shrieks, yells and noises that he paused, and glancing up saw gazing upon him eight or ten things resembling men who had once lived, but now nothing remained but their bones. It is useless to say the stave-cutter lost no time in getting out of the cave, without even obtaining one piece of the precious metal to bear him out in his story. It appears that he is a more than ordinarily truthful man for a Kentuckian, and his story is believed by many. They are organizing a company for the purpose of fighting the goblins and gobblin' the cash.

IN what respect does a locomotive resemble a dream? In coming upon sleepers.

Deadly Ballooning.

The names of Croce-Spinelli and Sivel, two of the most daring and successful of French aeronauts, are now to be added to the long list of those who have laid down their lives in the cause of science. In company with M. Gaston Tissandier, they attempted to ascend to a higher altitude than had before been reached. At 29,000 feet elevation, all three men became unconscious. The balloon soared higher and higher and then descended. Tissandier regained his senses on reaching respirable air, to find his companions dead from suffocation.

The voyage which has resulted so disastrously was the second of two recently projected by the French Society of Aerial Navigation. During the first, which was safely accomplished, the balloon was kept afloat for twenty-three hours, and a number of interesting ob- [illegible] atmosphere were obtained. The aeronauts, during the second ascension, were to test the atmosphere at the highest possible altitude, make experiments for carbonic acid, conduct spectroscopic observations, and in general to obtain scientific data relative to the upper aerial regions with greater accuracy than heretofore attained. Thus it was believed possible, through the respiration of oxygen, to enable the investigators to exist in a highly attenuated atmosphere, a fact already apparently practically demonstrated by the previous ascension of Croce-Spinelli and Sivel to a hight of 25,000 feet, described in these columns a year ago.

The balloon Zenith started on its voyage from Paris at 1 p. m. on April 15. It shot directly upward, reaching the hight of 21,000 feet in a very few minutes. At this elevation Tissandier says: "My companions were pale; I felt weak, but inhaled a little of the gas, which somewhat revived me. We still ascended." In response to Sivel's request, he acquiesces in throwing out ballast, and three of the nine eighty-pound bags of sand were emptied. "All at once," he continues, "I found myself so feeble that I could not even turn my head. I wanted to exclaim 'we are at 8,000 yards,' but my tongue seemed paralyzed." Tissandier then faints, but revives and finds the balloon falling rapidly. Greatly alarmed, he arouses Sivel, who has fallen into a stupor, and the latter, seizing the respirator, inhales large quantities of oxygen. "Shall we go up?" exclaims Tissandier; "yes," replies Sivel, gaily, "and happy the one of us that returns." Sivel becomes intoxicated with repeated doses of oxygen, and in his exhilaration throws over the respirator, besides the ballast and a number of the instruments. Again the Zenith soars aloft, and Tissandier, as he lapses once more into stupor, reads from the barometer an altitude of 29,000 feet. Spinelli and Sivel, he states, were still conscious, though apparently incapable of any exertion. How high the air ship ascended will be known when the test barometers are examined by the French Society. When Tissandier awoke, two hours later, the balloon was falling at a fearful rate. He hurriedly cut away the grapnel and other articles which had escaped Sivel, checking the speed; and then, on attempting to rouse his companions, he found both stone dead, their blackened faces and blood-suffused mouths denoting their struggles against the suffocating atmosphere.—*Scientific American.*

Ben Spinner's Composition.

The reason why that the 4th of July is so short, is because they signed the Declaration of Independence all on one day. If they only had went slow, and been three or four days about is, then we would have had a longer pull at the fireworks, and plenty of time to make things lively 'most all the week.

When your mother sends you to the grocery with a basket for two dozen eggs in a hurry, and you get into a soft game of marbles on the way, and win a good many, and don't come home for two hours, that's forgetfulness. But your mother don't forget you when you come back.

There is a boy lives in the Fourth Ward has feet so egregious big that he can't play hop-scotch; but then no hair-pin can throw him down in a fair rassale, and a hard wind could never blow him over in a storm.

When you slide down on the long banisters of the front hall stairs, and go on down to the bottom so fast that it burns you clean through your trowsers, that's friction.

Some Saturday when you are in the kitchen and the hired girl has just shined up the knives, when she turns her back you mustn't dip them one at a time in the vinegar jug, because if you do the chemistry will turn 'em black, and then you might have to go careless to the back fence to get out of the way of some hot water or something.

When you see a boy with a splinter new overcoat on as fits him, and is real tailor-made, and you haven't got any overcoat yourself, and it's a awful cold day, and you want his'n, that's envy. But you can't help it when you ain't a Christian.

Your father would never pay twelve dollars for a big dictionary for you in a hundred years, but if you was to win one in a hard spelling match, he would make you study it nights till you nearly went crazy.

When your mother is frying dough-nuts, and you're hungry, it don't make any difference how her hair is combed, or if it is combed at all or not; just only tell her that you think she looks so han'some with her hair done up in that way, and she will feed you on hot dough-nuts till you swell up like a toad.

When a sack of peanuts gets busted on a dray and spilt out on the street, and your pockets don't hold many, because they're nearly full of other things, then a daily newspaper would be a good thing to have, and would be useful.

Why is the world like your father? This is a hard conundrum, which you might just as well give it up. Because the world is round always, like a ball; but your father is 'round only of a Saturday afternoon early, just when you don't want him, and when the circus in the stable has only just commenced.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A NEW YORK paper says that the big merchants of that city "are taking in sail on account of the dullness of the spring trade." So it appears that the smaller the sales of merchant men are the more they take in their sails. It's different with men-of-war.

THE RAILROAD.

Through the mold and through the clay,
Through the corn and through the hay,
By the margin of the lake,
O'er the river, through the brake,
On we hie with screech and roar,
Splashing! flashing!
Crashing! dashing!
Over the ridges, gullies, bridges,
By the bubbling rill and mill,
Highways, byways, hollow hill;
Jumping, bumping, rocking, roaring,
Like forty thousand giants snoring!

O'er the aqueduct and bog
On we fly with ceaseless jog;
Every instant something new,
Every moment lost to view;
Now a tavern, now a steeple,
Now a crowd of gaping people,
Now a hollow, now a ridge,
Now a crossway, now a bridge,
Grumble, stumble, rumble, tumble,
Fretting, getting in a stew!
Church and steeple, gaping people
Quick as thought are lost to view;
Everything that eye can survey
Turns hurly-burly, topsy-turvy.
Glimpse of [illegible] hut and mansion,
Glimpse of ocean's wide expansion,
Glimpse of foundry and of forge,
Glimpse of plain and mountain gorge—
Dash along! slash along! flash along!
On! on with a jump, and a bump, and roll,
Hies the fire-fiend to its destined goal.

Pith and Point.

PROOF is better than decision.

A LAY figure—a Cochin-China hen.

DEAR meat at all times—Venison.

ROOTED sorrow—An aching tooth.

THE silent man rides into power on the back of babblers.

"CLINCH your nails and they will hold." Whatever you read or study, make it your own.

MANY have withstood the frowns of the world, but its smiles and caresses have often hugged them to death.

A RUSSIAN proverb says: Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times.

AN editor at a dinner party, being asked if he would have some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to the press of more important matter, we are unable to find room for it."

IT is, methinks, an honest and laudable fortitude to dare to be ugly; at least to keep ourselves from being abashed with a consciousness of imperfections we cannot help, and in which there is no guilt.

THE Chicago *Tribune*: "Mack's" geography is at fault. Venice, not Naples, is the "Bride of the Sea." They were married twelve centuries ago in a dry attic.

TRUE RICHES.

From toil he wins his spirits light,
From busy day the peaceful night,
Rich from the very want of wealth,
In heaven's best treasures, peace and health.

SONS of the Washington youth since the Adams Express Co.'s lobbyists secured the passage of the double postage law: "I want to be a lobby man, and in the lobby stand, with brass upon my forehead and greenbacks in my hand."

A CROSS-EYED man who handed his ticket to a Chicago street-car conductor the other day, had three holes punched in it. The conductor thought he glanced at two ladies at his side. They were entire strangers to him. It costs something to be cross-eyed.

YESTERDAY as an old citizen was nailing a "To Rent" card on a vacant house, a pedestrian halted and remarked that "howze" was not the right way to spell "house." "How long have you lived in Detroit?" asked the old citizen, scowling savagely. "Fifteen years," was the reply. "Well, I've lived here for thirty," continued the old man, "and I guess I know how to spell as well as you do."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Queer Courtship.

One long summer afternoon, there came to Mr. Davidson's the most curious specimen of an old bachelor the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled, and odd. He hated old women, especially old maids, and wasn't afraid to say so. He and Aunt Patty had it hot whenever chance drew them together; yet still he came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patty took unusual pains with her dress whenever he was expected. One day, the contest waged unusually strong, and Aunt Patty left in disgust and went out into the garden.

"That bear!" she muttered to herself, as she stooped to gather a flower which attracted her attention.

"What did you run for?" said a gruff voice behind her.

"To get rid of you."

"You didn't do it, did you?"

"No; you are worse than a burdock burr."

"You won't get rid of me, either."

"I won't, eh?"

"Only in one way."

"And that?"

"Marry me."

"What! us two fools get married? What would people say?"

"That's nothing to us. Come, say yes or no; I'm in a hurry."

"Well, no, then."

"Very well; good-by, I shan't come again."

"Stop a bit—what a pucker you're in!"

"Yes or no!"

"I must consult—"

"All right; I thought you were of age. Good-by."

"Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool. Come back, I say. Why, I believe the critter has taken me for earnest. Jabez Andrews, I'll consider."

"I don't want any considering; I'm going. Becky Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you the first chance, Patty. All right; good-by."

"Jabez! Jabez! That stuck-up Becky Hastings shan't have him! Jabez, yes! Do you hear—Y-e-s!"

After Eleven Years.

Mr. Michael Head, a clerk in an Endinburg, Tenn., grocery-store, was very much astonished the other day while washing his face, by the appearance through his mouth of a minnie ball, which was lodged in his head eleven years ago at the battle of Pine Mountains. The wound was probed at the time, the surgeon telling him that the ball had been extracted, which subsequently proved false. He soon recovered and served out his time in the army, the ball giving very little pain. The ball bears a battered appearance, doubtless caused by coming in contact with the bone. He, of course, feels much relieved since its advent to daylight after eleven years of darkness.

BILL SQUIRES' COMMISSION.

An Interesting Reminiscence of Dick Yates.

Poor Dick Yates! He has not been dead long, and yet he is now almost forgotten, although people called him the great war Governor of Illinois, and although he was a United States Senator. Few Western statesmen were more brilliant, gifted and eloquent than he; but—he would drink. Not regularly, but now and then he would go on sprees, and the sprees were of long duration. Still worse, while in his cups, he would commit the most ridiculous acts. Again and again he sent in his resignation as Governor, but the Secretary of State, who knew what was the matter, always suppressed them, and when Dick was sober again, all that he had done during the spree was a blank in his memory. Most frequently, when he [illegible] indulging, he would suddenly leave Springfield, and go to some out-of-the-way place, where he was unknown, and where he could do as he pleased without interference by anybody. One day, in 1861, shortly after the breaking out of the civil war, Dick went to Newtown, a small village in the central part of the State. No one knew him there, and he had a glorious time with some cattle drovers, who helped him to drink bad Wabash rotgut at the bar of the only tavern in the place. They liked him exceedingly, for he could tell lots of good stories, and, when they departed, they paid his bill for him, as he did not have a cent of money in his pocket. The landlord, shaking his head because of the inebriation of his unknown guest, brought him to bed, and Dick slept for many, many hours. When he awoke, he was sober. Where he was, or what had occurred the evening before, he did not know. So he dressed, and went down to the bar-room. The landlord, who was there alone, received him with a rather severe expression of countenance. "Stranger," he said to him, not unkindly, "you are so intelligent a man that it's a pity you don't know how to stop drinking when it is time." Dick received this admonition with the resignation of a guilty conscience. "Now I don't care," continued the landlord, "if such fellows as you were carousing with last night occasionally take a drop too much; they are leading a rough, hard life; they can stand it." "Who were they?" asked Dick, rather down in the mouth. "So you have forgotten that they are drovers from Urbana? Well, maybe you don't remember, either, the joke you played on one of them?" laughed the landlord. "A joke?" echoed Dick, in some alarm. "Yes, a big one, too," rejoined the landlord; "you had no money to pay your bill and night's lodging, and so Bill Squires gave me the money, and a couple of dollars to hand you this morning in order that you might be able to get home." "Well, that was very kind of Mr. Squires," said Dick, considerably relieved; "I shall send him the money back this very day. You say he lives at Urbana?" "Yes?" "Well, I don't see any joke in that." "You then told him you were Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois, and would reward him for his kindness. That made him and his companions laugh heartily; but you persisted in saying you were Governor Yates, and wrote him an appointment as Colonel of a new volunteer regiment of infantry, telling him to present it to the Adjutant-General at Springfield, when it would be all right." "The devil I did?" ejaculated Dick, thoroughly disgusted with himself. "Yes, but Bill Squires saw that it was a joke. However, he said, as he would be in Springfield next week, he would for fun show the appointment to the Adjutant-General, and see what a face he would make." Dick Yates had become very thoughtful. He left Newtown and went to Urbana. "Do you know what sort of a man Wm. Squires, of this place, is?" he said there to a lawyer, with whom he was well acquainted. "Squires, the drover? Well, he is a little, rough fellow, like all men in his business, but otherwise a most excellent, reliable man. Why do you ask, Governor?" "Oh, I heard people speak about him. Do you suppose he would make a good volunteer officer?" "Capital," was the prompt reply; "there is no braver and cooler man in all Illinois than Bill Squires." The Governor changed the conversation and returned to Springfield. Next day he said to the Adjutant-General: "Make out a Colonel's commission in one of the new infantry regiments for Mr. Wm. Squires, of Urbana." About a week afterward Bill Squires made his appearance in Springfield, and, as he passed the State House, he thought he would, for fun's sake, step into the Adjutant-General's office and show him the paper which the jolly stranger had given him at the Newtown tavern. He handed the paper to the dignitary, and expected, of course, to hear the reply that it was a bad joke. To his amazement, however, the Adjutant-General said to him, "That is all right, Mr. Squires. Your commission has been waiting for you here nearly a week." So saying, he handed him the document. Bill took it, and looked at it outside, still shaking his head. "This surely is no joke," he said at last to himself; "but is it possible that that jolly joker at the Newtown tavern really was Gov. Richard Yates?" He went straightway to the Governor's office, and found that such was the case. Squires became a brave officer, but was killed in one of the earliest battles of the war.

Youth in Age.

In one of Bret Harte's condensed novels there is a chapter on the old age of French women. It is not too long for quoting, so here it is: "A French woman never grows old." That is all—the beginning, middle and end. But if this be true, does it depict a desirable state of things? Would one like, if one could, to pass straight from the tumult of youth to the passionless stillness of death? Shall we not welcome, rather, the quiet years when the cares of this world are slipping gradually from our weakening fingers, when we sit calmly in the twilight of life's day and await the night? A bewigged or dyed old man—a painted and repaired old woman—these are not lovely objects. But the dignified, portly old gentleman, with his white hair and his kindly face, attracts us; and the gentle old lady, with her snowy kerchief folded across her breast and her quiet eyes filled with cheerful memories, wins our hearts. Old age has its own pleasures, but it seeks vainly to partake in the pleasures of youth. Dancing days are over, after awhile; bustling days, days of eager, hurried strife after gain—they are all past; but there remain some quiet hours in which to say to ourselves that all is vanity; in which to remember and reconsider and forgive. But if it were possible to cheat the world and ourselves into a belief that we were still young, we should be the losers. What a discord in nature were that day which had no lengthening shadows of afternoon, no glory of sunset, no still night which heralds the dawn of a new life!

A Budget of Useful Information.

Thousands of diseases can be cured by simply rubbing, kneading and percussing the body.

If your breath is foul your blood will be poor, because you contaminate your blood with every breath you draw.

Diphtheria.—Milk punch is now recommended as a cure for diphtheria. It has always been considered good for the throat.

Skim-milk and water, with a little glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore rusty black crape. If clapped and pressed dry, like a fine muslin, it will look like new.

For Rheumatism.—One of the best applications for rheumatism is to bathe the parts affected with water in which potatoes have been recently boiled, as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed.

A simple remedy for removing freckles is a pint of sour milk and a small quantity of horse radish. Let the mixture stand over night, and use it as a wash three times a day until the freckles disappear.

To Mend Crockery Ware.—A good cement for mending broken crockery ware may be made by mixing together equal quantities of melted glue, white of an egg and white lead, and boiling them together.

To Extinguish Fire.—A solution of pearl ash in water thrown upon a fire extinguishes it instantly. The proportion is a quarter of a pound dissolved in some hot water, and then poured into a bucket of common water.

To Restore Writing.—Dim writing that is nearly effaced by age, may be restored by the application of a solution of prussiate of potash in water. Wash the parts with a hair pencil, and the writing will appear if the paper has not been destroyed.

If a case of diphtheria occurs, let the patient be at once taken to the top of the house and into the remotest room, and there kept in perfect isolation from all other inmates of the house save those who are in attendance, as nurses. Ventilation, fumigation, disinfection, and cleansing could there be concentrated and practiced in the best ways possible under the circumstances for the advantages of the sick. The treatment, with ice and milk, described in a late issue, will, under these circumstances, save nine cases in every ten, if not a greater proportion.—*Dr. Hall.*

Starch paste is best prepared by first rubbing the starch perfectly smooth with sufficient cold water not to form too thick a mass, and pouring into this boiling water very slowly, with rapid stirring, until the paste begins to form, as indicated by the increased transparency, and then rapidly adding the rest of the boiling water necessary for the paste. Boiling the paste is very injurious, rendering it less adhesive and liable to peel off. Rye flour affords a more adhesive paste, but of a gray color. A little alum added to the water with which paste is prepared renders it more permanent, and the use of boiling lime water instead of pure water adds to its adhesiveness. By incorporating with the paste a quantity of turpentine, equal in weight to half of the starch employed, and stirring well while the paste is still hot, it will be rendered more impervious to moisture, and at the same time more adhesive.

Grizzly Grumbler's Advice.

My Dear Fellow-Grumblers: Poets, philosophers, and fools, in all ages, have been writing and preaching on the art of being happy, without a mighty sight of *scals* to their ministry, I guess.

But, as many can't be satisfied unless *miserable* in body and mind, I am going to show all such persons the several means to be used for the attainment of such a desirable end.

In the first place, my beloved whiners, in order to attain any end, you must get up a stiff resolution and determination to *conquer*. Yes, my hearers, you must set down your foot, grit your teeth, let your resolution be as stiff as boiler-plate, let you firmness be as unwavering as the rocks of Gibraltar. Be determined to be miserable, and you shall get your desires. Never mind what people tell you about the bounties of Providence and the beauties of Nature—the balmy breezes of spring, the twittering and warbling of birds—you must sheer off from them like a wealthy upstart from a poor relation.

Put on a sour, savage, snapping-turtle physiognomy; look daggers, and *act out* your feelings; this is the first great commandment with misery. Think that you are the most forsaken mortal that misery ever held a mortgage on. *Hate* mankind; call 'em liars, cheats, swindlers, villians. Look at everything on the wrong side. If it has no dark side, *make* one, just so enjoy yourself looking at it. Take it for granted that everybody about is especially interested to torment you. Fight everybody and everything. You can't hit amiss. The world is all *wrong*. Everybody is a villian but *yourself*, and it is your duty to teach mankind manners. Go at 'em. You can't *fail* to be miserable.

Some of the Belgian journals say that secret societies, rivaling the organization of the Carbonari, exist in the Prussian provinces which have a large Roman Catholic population. They are composed of groups of ten persons each, of whom nine are not informed as to the other members of the society, but know only the tenth, their chief. The ten chiefs of ten such groups know only the chief of the hundred.

The next session of the Kentucky Legislature will probably make an appropriation for a suitable monument to mark the tomb of Zach Taylor, now in a neglected condition.

A Grasshopper Story.

A gentleman who has just returned from Cherokee county, Kan., is full with remarkable reminiscences of the grasshoppers infesting that vicinity. He will stand around for an hour, relating the hair-breadth 'scapes of the people whom the hoppers have completely overrun, and who are leaving their homes and fleeing from the fearful scourge. The traveler is inclined to think that many of the crimes attributed to the James boys are to be traced to the more hardened and dissolute grasshoppers, many of whom, he says, are arming with shot-guns and organizing a sort of home guard for offensive and defensive operations.

One of the most credible stories is to the effect that, a few weeks ago, a woman dug up a pailful of dirt in which to plant some flower seed. She put the pan under the stove, and went out to see a neighbor. Upon her return, after an hour's absence, she found seven thousand bushels of grasshoppers generated by the heat, literally eating her out of house and home. They first attacked the green shades on the windows, and then a green-painted dustpan. A green Irish servant girl, asleep in one of the rooms, was the next victim, and not a vestige was left. The stove and stovepipe followed, and then the house was torn down so they could get at the chimney. Boards, joists, beams, plastering, clothing, nails, hinges, door-knobs, plates, tinware, everything, in fact, the house contained, was eaten up, and when she arrived within a mile of the place, she saw two of the largest hoppers sitting up on end and playing mumble-peg with a carving knife for which should have the cellar.

The way the matter leaked out was on a suit brought against the insurance company, which refused to pay the policy, on the ground that the building was not destroyed by fire; but the court rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, as she had proven that the grasshoppers were generated by the fire in the stove.—*St. Louis Globe.*

Dr. Walker tried various extracts from herbs and roots, without benefit. He noticed, however, that *Alcohol*, that bane of the human race, was used in their preparation, and he determined to exclude the poison entirely from his own practice, so that the sin of making men drunkards, while pretending to cure them, should never lie at his door. The Almighty blessed his experiments, and in the Vinegar Bitters he has produced a pure, health-restoring agent, which banishes disease in every form, reinvigorates the system, and restores strength to the feeblest sufferer. There is no part of life's citadel where the enemy can make a lodgment that the Vinegar Bitters will not find him, and put him to the rout. *Impurity of blood* is the parent of disease; the liver, the stomach, the lungs, the nerves, every vital organ is affected primarily, from this cause, and in this direction the Vinegar Bitters acts with magical influence. 87

The latest outrage of the Italian brigands upon the Appian Way, leading into Rome, was their attack upon a party of English ladies, who not only lost their money, watches, finger rings and ear rings by the fierce attacks of the ruffians, but also parts of the hands and ears that held the jewels.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

Wellington, Loraine Co., O., Aug. 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me. Very gratefully, Mrs. L. Chaffee.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks, and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

The Family Sewing Machine.—The invention of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine exerts an influence over domestic comfort unequaled by any invention of the last hundred years. As an economical arrangement it enables one person to do the work of ten in a superior manner, and with unspeakably more comfort. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

The Great Family Medicine.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself, where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences, but with its use has come up perfectly reconstructed. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

For Sale Cheap.—A splendid side-bar road wagon, made by the celebrated carriage makers, Coan & Ten Broeke, of Chicago. It has a two-thirds seat; is as good as new, and will be sold for less than half its cost. For further particulars address C. E. Strong, 114 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.

How to Get a Home. See advertisement.

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

Glen Flora Spring Water, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

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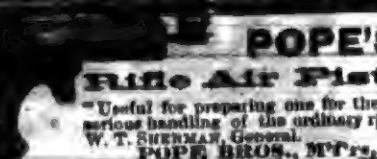

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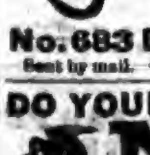

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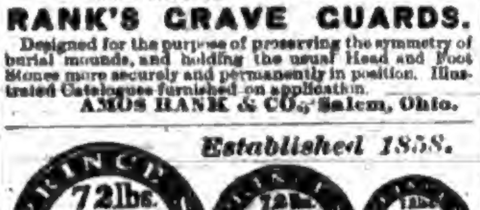

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Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, MAY. 27, 1875

It is now stated that O. P. Morton is an avowed candidate for the republican nomination for the Presidency and he is working hard for success.

Another effort is being made to start a straight Democratic paper in Chicago and it is said that $200,000 has already been subscribed for its success.

It now seems altogether probable that Michael C. Kerr, one of Indiana's favorite son, and probably the very foremost statesman of the Hoosier State will be honored with the position of Speaker of the next House of Representatives. He would also honor the position.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the old freesoil champion of Kentucky, and Minister to Russia under Lincoln, was one of the Vice Presidents of the recent Democratic State convention which nominated an ex-rebel General for Governor and a Union General for Treasurer of State.

There seems just now to be a contest between fire and water and the locust plague, as to which will do the most injure to the country. We are having the experience of the Israelites of old, who always felt such national misfortunes when the land was ruled by the wicked and ungodly.

There is a fair prospect that St. Louis will make a nice thing out of her big bridge. Passenger trains will begin to run across on the 10th of June next, and each passenger will be required to pay a toll of twenty five cents. By the old ferry system he need only disburse a nickel, but there have been great improvements since the days of ferryboats.

There is no longer any mystery about the valiant support some of the New York papers have accorded Mr. Beecher. The Tribune has, from the first maintained that the pastor was innocent as a new born babe. The Tribune is handsomely paid for all this— paid by the column. It is one of the organs of Mr. Beecher and his church, and its assistance can be relied upon so long as Plymouth church funds hold out.

By an act of the California legislature, female teachers are to reseive the same wages as males where the work is the same. This it seems, is getting at the solution of the question by an illogical process. Teachers' wages should not be graded according to sex, but should depend on the quantity and quality of work done. If a woman is as good a teacher as a man, she should receive the same remuneration, otherwise she should be paid less.

It is all very well to talk of the efficacy of moral suasion, but a little judicious severity has always been found to make a fair return upon the investment. The mayor of Matamoras, one Cortinas, has made himself so disagreeable to the American residents on the Rio Grand, that the latter are about to take charge of the maraude r, and to that end they have received a consignment of Springfield rifles from the war department.

The great father has spoken, and Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse, and the rest of that euphoniously named crowd are about to be victimized again. The conditions upon which the great father is to accord protection to these sons of the forest, contemplate the cession of the Black hills. This done, the goverament will be in position to extend the long coveted protection. One can scarcely repress a smile in reading the speech which the president has just made to the representatives of the red men. It sounds very much like the special plea of a fifth rate lawyer He tells the noble reds that unless the government assists them by supplies, the land they own is valueless. The government is under no obligation to furnish supplies, and the hard times coming on will make it impossible to extend this gratutitous favor further. Under these circumstauces the red men can stay and starve, or pull out and prosper. There is a land, says the president, south of where you live, where the climate is milder, the soil richer, and the chances for becoming civilized and wealthy are vastly multiplied. Go there and be happy The pale face wants your Black hills. There is gold there and the paleface wants it, and as the whites outnumber the reds, 200 to one why there is nothing for it but to give up. This is certainly a queer way to abide by the provisions of treaty. The government in 1868 guaranteed the Indians the undisputed possession of their last stronghold and so stringent were the terms of fact, that all whites were prohibited from passing through the territory. On the flimsey pretext of looking for gold, a raid was organized be Gen Custer with the full approval and connivance of the president. Gold was found or at least reports to that effect were assiduously circulated, particularly by the radical press. The excitement among miners and the floating population of the western towns is intense and this summer will certainly witness a large influx of adventurers into the fabled region of mineral wealth.

Peace Hath Her Victories.

Crossed above an alcove in the fine library of the late W. H. Prescott were two swords. One was worn by the grandfather of the historian, Col. Prescott, who commanded the patriots at the battle of Bunker Hill, the other was worn at the same time by Capt. Lenassee, grandfather of the wife of Prescott, who commanded the British sloop of war, Falcon, which poured on that eventful day a shower of cannon balls among the "rebels." Who shall say, after this that time will not obliterate the animosities of war? Doubtless if any one had predicted to either Col. Prescott or Capt. Lenassee, on that battle day, that his descendants in the second generation would intermarry with those of the other, that the bad blood aroused in the fight would soon cool to a point when their very weapons of war would be turned into an emblem of mutual rememberance, and sworn great oaths and vowed a dying malediction upon so recreant a kindred. But it all came about and had its lesson. What has once been done may occur again. The beginning of the same end in our own later and more terrible struggle is already inaugurated. At Memphis, the other day, union soldiers and confederates united in decorating the graves of the dead soldiers, while the battered battle flags borne once in hostile array, "with malice toward none charity for all."

The time will surely come, if we are to remain a nation, when the memory of the dead of both armies will be respected by the living, when the double loss covered by the fatal attempt at disrupting the union, will form a double argument against its repetition, when all that was brave and good and true on either side will be conserved and commemorated as the common property of the whole country.

The whole Northern Pacific Railroad will be sold at auction in New York some time next August. This is the finale of one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated in this country.

A French aeronaut has discovered the cause for the recent balloon catastrophe, in which two out of three voyages were asphyziated at a height of over five miles The surviver has told the story of his frightful experience and it appears that the difficulty was not so much the cold, though the mercury froze in the glass tubes, as the difficulty in breathing. Is the air, then, so rarified at a height of five miles as to be insufficient to sustain human life? This is the question to whose solution M. de Fonville has set himself. Rising to an altitude of 12,000 feet he experienced no difficulty, but a bird confined in the netting at the mouth of the balloon was suffocated by inhaling the escaping gas. Had he gone twice the distance he would probably have shared the same fate. This explanation is very simple. Balloons are inflated with hydrogin gas, whose specific gravity is less than one four-teenth that of air. On reaching great altitudes more or less of this gas escapes, and as it is irrespirable it soon causes all the phenomena described by aeronautes as so disagreeable and so dangerous. M. de Fonville is confident that this evil can easily be remedied and aeronautics robbed of its greatest terror.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west of the Bakery.

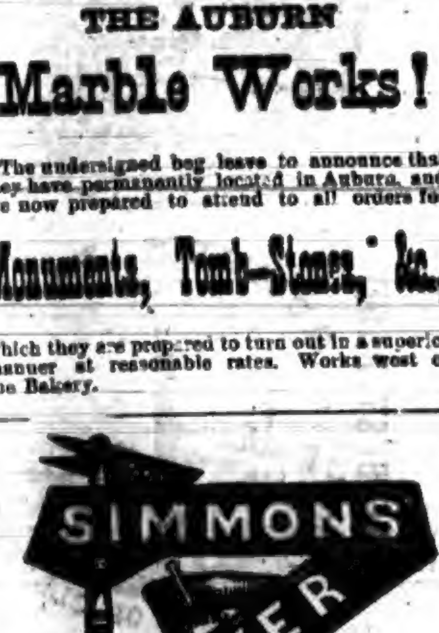

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interest of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of,

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

THE STAR WELL AND PROSPECTING AUGER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Mr. LEVI BROWN, living two miles south of Corunna, has purchased the right of this celebrated Auger, and is now prepared to put in wells. Everything is warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. LEVI BROWN.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only conveniently located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Michael Sheets deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent, in Jackson-tp., DeKalb County, Indiana, situated one mile south of Auburn,

Saturday May 15th, 1875,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two-horse wagon, Bob-sleds Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, Ball Mower Wheat Drill, Corn Drill Sulky Hay Rake and other farming implements, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at ten o'clock am.

TERMS—Sums of $5 and under cash, over $5 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws and with good security.

CHRISTIAN SHEETS, Adm'r.

April 22, 1875.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, Cedar St. New York.

NEW

Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the

Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.

WM. LANHAM.

NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY!

Invite the attention this week, to a number of new patterns of Body Brussels Carpets, English Tapestry Carpets, Extra three ply Carpet, Extra super Ingrain Carpets. Also to their elegant line of low and medium priced Carpets, at 25, 35, 40 and 50 and 60c per yard, and to the most extensive line of Floor and Table oil cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Matts, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, etc., to be found in the city. N. B.—This department of our busines being under the charge of an experienced carpet man, parties who favor us with their orders will be entirely satisfied with the manner they are filled.

HOSIERY! Now in stock a complete stock of English, German and Domestic Cotton Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's use, in every size and quality at extremely low prices

Kid Gloves, Summer Gloves, and a full line now open for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, including Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, and our favorite "Perinot Gloves," both makes unsurpassed for perfect fit and durability.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT! Silk goods department. Men's ware department. Linen goods department. Cloak and Shawl department. Fancy goods department. Our corset department. Cotton goods department. Muslin and Underware department. Parasol department. Sun umbrella department.

Newly assorted this week at

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

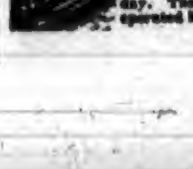

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

26 East Berry street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1875.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3rd, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Auburn, in the town of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of March, 1875.

{Seal.}

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.

April 1st, 1875.

No. 2238

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 28, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	[illegible]	Hogs—live	$4.00
Amber—red	[illegible]	Hogs—dressed	.....
Rye	[illegible]	Turkeys—live	.06
Oats	[illegible]	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	[illegible]	Butter	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	Lard	[illegible]
Flax Seed	1.00	Eggs	[illegible]
Clover Seed	[illegible]	Tallow	.07
Wool	[illegible]	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE corn is coming up beautifully.

COURT has adjourned for the present term.

DAVENPORT is selling lots of Wall Paper.

OUR new Marshal, Dry Houghton, is fixing up the streets in good style.

THE livery barn of Ryan & Mader has has had a coat of red paint.

JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER is the text for the sermon of Rev. Mr. Welsh at M. E. Church next Sunday evening.

THE house formerly occupied by Mrs. Paffenberger, is being moved south on Main street.

REMEMBER Davenport's stock of wall paper is most complete of any in town, and he sells very cheap.

ADE HARE left last Thursday for Missouri to engage in the surveying business.

THE Methodist Church has been painted and otherwise repaired, which makes it look much better.

MR. SAM. MORRIS, ESQ., one of Fort Wayne's promising young attorneys was in this city last Tuesday.

HARP players around, and so are "skeeters." Oh, what can we do to "bust up, the country up."

Two of Maj. Spoott's brothers has been visiting here for several weeks past. They are both quite well along in years.

HON. L. D. BRITTON left this week for western Missouri. He promised to let us know something about affairs in that section.

A KENDALLVILLE preacher is cotemplating a sermon on early rising on Sunday mornings. Text:—"The early bird catches the fattest worms."

THE REV. MR. WELSH has selected for his theme next Sabbath morning at the M. E. church, "The Existince of God." The public are cordially invited.

THERE will be a special train run on the Saganaw road next Sunday, so that the Masonic Fraternity can attend the funeral of Sol. D. Bayless Esq. at Fort Wayne.

THE M. E. Social will be entertained by Mrs. Potter on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is given to all.

MARRIED.—On June 3rd, 1875, by the Rev. Mr. Welsh, at the parsonage, Mr. Jno. F. Conner, of Albion Noble Co., and Miss Mary A. Sheets, of this place.

MARRIED.—On Thursday May 25th, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. Ruhl, Mr. Alexander Balts, of Allen County, Ind., to Miss Sarah A. Harkey of DeKalb County, Ind.

MARRIED.—On Thursday May 27th, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. Ruhl, Mr. William Vanzile to Miss Sarah Balts, all of Allen County Indiana.

J. C. SOMMERS' ADDITION TO AUBURN.

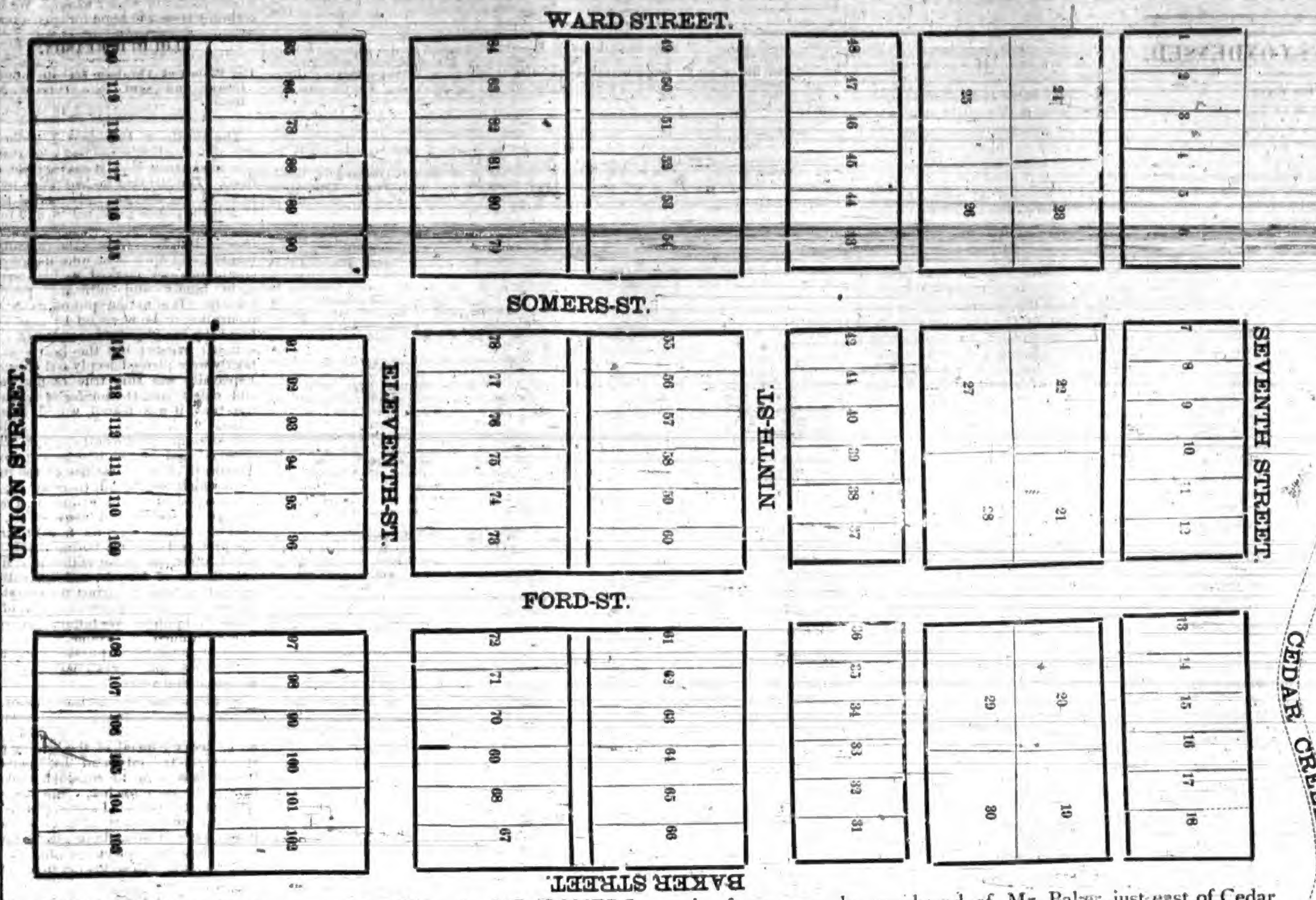

The above addition has been recently laid out by MR. SOMERS, on the forty acres he purchased of Mr. Baker, just east of Cedar Greek. The lots are now in market at reasonable prices, and offer some of the finest locations for residences to be found in or about town. They are close to the Court House and business part of town, and are very desirable in other ways. Application should be made immediately if you want a good lot.

Trusses! Trusses!

Davenport has just received a fine lot of Trusses. He has more trusses, and better ones than any other firm in the County—also shoulder braces—supporters &c. Call and see.

You may talk all day long to a girl about this beautiful world and its many sources of happiness; but if her new Spring Bonnet doesn't suit her, your labor will be in vain.

AN Auburn girl got up the other morning to bathe her face in liquid dew and cut off one of her fingers on an old scythe hidden in the grass. There's always some drawback to sentiment.

THIS is the season of the year when the woman of the house comes out of the back door with a jump, and throws bones, old potatoes, and turnips at the chickens in the lettuce bed.

MEN are grading for the "Shops" at Garret. They are digging a hole quite large, but it may be they are going to have a funeral—Garret herself for the corpse.

THE June meeting of the South Bend Trotting Association will begin on the 6th, inst. and continue until the 8th. The premiums offered are $5,000. The track is in a splendid condition, and a good lively time is anticipated.

CHAS. WILSON, the young man who was killed by the cars at the Junction, last Wedneday, was buried in the old graveyard. No one knows anything about him. Information is wanted concerning his relatives.

OUR clever and genial ice man, Albert Wells, is very busy at this season of the year waiting upon his numerous customers. Al. has the best ice in the city, and sells the cheapest. Those wanting ice can have it left at their door every morning without extra charge.

WE show a map of Somer's addition this week, which lies east of of the city just across Cedar Creek. This is one of the finest plats yet laid out, and lots will be in great demand. A large number are already sold, and those wanting a place for a home should take advantage nice of this immediately.

THE June races commence in Fort Wayne next week, when a large number of speed horses will be in attendance. The premium list is very large, and the premiums quite liberal. Some of the best horses in the country will be in attendance.

WE call attention to the new advertisment of a new establishment in our midst, the Auburn Marble Works. The proprietors are experienced workmen, and there is no need of going outside of the county for work of this kind. Give the new firm a trial, as we are sure of their ability to please you,

A DOG which never ate a mouthful of anything in his life without a napkin under his chin and a solid silver fork in his paw, crawled under the barn and dragged out a sk—sku—skun—well, we forgot what they did call it, but it was awful, and when the dog went into the parlor and crawled under the sofa, he had the entire house to himself until the gentleman of the family came from own town.

IT was 12 o'clock at night when Berger, of Macon, Georgia, discovered a colored person in his stable untying a horse, and the preacher only observed, "Jess what I said all the time, mastah Berger, your hoss is bay sure enuff, and that 'spute between me an' Brudder Jackson is settled."

IT is becoming the style now to wear the bridal vail draped from the shoulder instead of the head. It is arranged to envelop the form like a court train, and the trains of dresses are independent of the skirts, and are very narrow and long, while the skirt proper is short and clinging.

BLACK silk stockings are more fashionable than any other at present, and there is great variety in them. Some are open worked, some are studded all over with flowererets of various hues, and some are of two widely contrasting colors, the top being violet, the foot white, with fine violet stripes.

THE biggest fool we can now call to mind, is one "Pickaway," who dishes up some very soft things for the "Enquirer." He assumes to be one of the finest writers in the country, and is making an ass of himself. He will have to pick away a good while, before anything good can can come out of Israel.

No young man has claims to any sort of standing among his comrades in a base ball club, according to the latest rules, until he he has at least one "hot on" on the end of his third finger, been vaccinated by a bounding "daisy cutter", on the nose, and "scored" by a flying club across his throax.

THE young lady students of the Syracuse Medical college are very carless. Recently three of them purchased the body of an Auburn convict, and, after cutting it up, threw the pieces into a vacant lot, causing intense excitemint in the vicinity, the general opinion being that a diabolical murder had been committed.—"Laport Herald."

A LADY visiting Washington for the first time sent word to her friends home that she felt dredfully disappointed; she meant to have got an Indian Bureau for Jennie's room, but there weren't any to be had; and that she was so busy shampooning a young lady from one place to another that she had no time to write letters.

A GENTLEMAN was endeavering to enjoy an evening in the company of a young lady upon whom he called, but found a serious obstacle in the person of a stern father, who at length very plainly intimated that the hour for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct my dear sir," returned the unabashed, young man. "We have been waiting to have you go to bed for over an hour."

ABOUT a year ago a very diminutive Auburn man was married, and in due season found himself a happy father. Last Friday night his wife, as she supposed lifted the infant over by her side. She did not discover her error, however, until she tried to force a dose of syrup down the infant's throat, when she was startled by hearing her spouse exclaim, "What in thunder are you about?" The good lady had mistaken her "hubby" for her babe.

YOUNG ladies, "spoony" lovers and others fond of moonlight walks, "gush" and all that, will please take notice, that August of the present year will have two moons—or rather it will run the old and reliable institution for two short seasons. The opportunities thus offered have not been equaled for a long time, and if August dosen't see an increase in marriage licenses, minister's and justices' fees, and the sales of rings, then there's no use of having a twin moon; and the sooner that luminary retires altogether the better.

THE Fort Wayne "News" says:

Somebody who has been in Paris, and isn't afraid to let anyone know it, states as a remarkable fact that he has actually seen colored specimens sitting side by side with [illegible] and wants to know why the same thing can't be done here. Sure enough why not? Oh, well, now come to think of it, why we really havn't—got any duchesses.

Sustibule the Dutch, they are just as good as Duchesses; and our neighbor would have no ground for complaint.

THERE has been several sales of fine blooded cattle in this State lately, which go to show that our State is making some progress in this direction. The following is an account of a sale last week, by Gen. Sol. Menedith, and our stock men can see how it pays to raise good stock.

There were sold 42 cows and heifers (two or three young calves besides), for an aggregate of $41, 140, or an average for females of $979 52; 11 bulls, for $2,835, or an average price of $257 70. The total number sold was 53 animals, and the grand total proceeds of the sale were $49,675. Average per head of all, $839 71. The highest price paid for one animal was $4,005.

HOUSE BURNED.—We are sorry to announce the total destruction of Mr John Grube's residence and contents, by fire, last Friday afternoon. Mr. G. and family were planting potatoes in a field some distence from the house, when the fire commenced, and it had made such rapid headway before they arrived that nothing but a little bed clothing was saved. Mr. Grube informed us that all his papers were consumed. The fire is supposed to have communicated from the stove. It is a serious loss as money cannot replace many things of great value to the owner.

THERE is a great deal of controversy about Gen. Sherman's book on the war. The "St. Louis Globe-Democrat" announces the death of General William T. Sherman, the General-in-Chief of the United States Army, upon the authority of a letter contained in his late work. It is on page 247, and is addressed to editor or the Memphis "Appeal," under the date of July 21th, 1862. He said:

"'I don't desire my byography written till I am dead.'

"The title page of the work is Memories of General William T. Sherman, Written by himself.' So that not only is General Sherman dead, but he has been in the spirit land long enough to have produced two very interesting autobiographical volumes."

The COURIER is now the largest paper in the county, and can be had for $2 a year.

Spring Styles.

The spring styles most in vogue are new dresses [illegible] across the backs by porous plasters and next to a vest from a mustard poultice is generally most worn. Young ladies are quite between a necklace for street wear and a flannel rag for the house. Diamonds are worn in the ears with much effect abroad, but a lock of cotton and a little roast onion is the usual adornment at home. Pearl powder is applied to the shoulders for full dress, but camphorated oil and hartshorn liniment are considered very pretty, also by the sufferers.

THERE will be a grand Picnic Entertainment at the Grove at Pleasant Lake on Saturday June 5th, 1875. The silver band of Angola, will be present to enliven the occasion. Bands from other places have been invited and are expected [illegible]

An address will be made by L. H. Stoker. Boat races will be had and many amusing sports introduced to interest those present.

The Angola String Band will be in attendance during the evening, and the Hall will be open for all who may wish to participate in a social hop.

The grove at Pleasant Lake has been fitted up at a great expense for the accommodation and entertainment of picnics and other parties, who seek recreation and amusement. A splendid hall has been built, seats erected throughout the grove, a fine line of row boats provided, [illegible] and every means taken to make it pleasant for visitors to the Lake. The gentlemanly proprietor, V. E. Sonmors, has [illegible] one of the best in the State, and [illegible] will find every thing in the [illegible] home perfectly [illegible] Remember to bring your [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Auburn, Ind., May [illegible], 1875.

[illegible]

ISAAC FAGUE Auditor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE [illegible]

J. P. W[illegible] Adm'r.

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

"CHOOSE YOUR VOCATION AND HONOR IT."

[illegible] Telegraph Institute located in Auburn, DeKalb Co., [illegible] Phonography [illegible] $2.25 per [illegible] Lock Box [illegible] Auburn, Indiana.

OFFICERS.

D. [illegible] President.
J. E. [illegible] Superintendent.
[illegible] M. [illegible] Instructor Telegraph Dep't.
Prof. [illegible] Principal [illegible]
[illegible] Instructor Phonography [illegible]
Writer.

Try the COURIER once, and see how you like it.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their June session 1875, for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencing eight [8] rods and fifteen [15 feet east of the northeast corner of the north west quarter of section three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county and running from thence west on said township line to a point sixty-five [65 feet east of the south-west corner of the south east quarter of section thirty-three [33] in township thirty-four 34], north of range twelve [12, east in said county, and that the same be located and established to the width of sixty-five [65] feet on the following route, commencing at a point on said township line ten [10] rods and fourteen (14 and a half feet (½) east of the north-east corner of the north west quarter of sec three [3] in township thirty-three [33] north of range twelve 12] east in said county, and from thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) and a half [½] feet, and from thence in a westerly direction parallel with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to Gilford street in the town of Garret, in said county, and from thence south to King street in said town, and from thence in a westerly direction parallel with said Rail Road Line to a point thirty two [32] and a half [½ feet east of a right line drawn in continuation of the west line of the south east quarter of sec thirty three [33] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in said county and from thence north to intersect the said highway on the said township line. Said highway now passes over and affects the land of Washington Cowan, and that the vacation change and locatetion as proposed will affect only the lands of said Cowan.

WASHINGTON COWAN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their June session 1875 for the vacation of the following highway located in said county and commencidg at the south west corner of the south west quarter of section thirty-four [34] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve (12 east in said county, and running from thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section four [4] in township thirty three [33] north of range twelve (12) east, and from thence in a southerly direction to a point eighty [80] feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three [3] in said township and that the same be located and established to the width of eighty [80] feet on the following route: Commencing at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirtyfour (34) in township (34 thirtyfour, nor of range twelve (12) east in said county and running from thence in a southerly direction at right angles with the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railroad, Indiana division, to a point forty, 40, feet north of the south line of the northwest quarter of section three, 3, in township thirtythree 33, north of range twelve, 12, east in said county and from thence west to intersect said highway on said section line between section three, 3, and four, 4, in said township thirty three 33, that in the vacation change and location of said highway as above described will effect the land only of Washington Cowan and that he owns all the land that the said change will effect.

April 22. WASHINGTON COWAN.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb Co., Ind. that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinus and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows: The south part of lot No. eight (8) in Danforth's addition to the town of Butler, DeKalb County, Ind.

May 10 JOHN S. HAWS.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garret City, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located as follows, to-wit: Lot twenty-four (24) block seventeen (17) in the original plot of the town of Garret, in said county and state.

May 10 ROBERT BELL.

LICENSE NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, Union tp. DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Ind., at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday the 7th day of June, 1875, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and maltliquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which we desire to sell are located and described as follows, to-wit: A part of lot numbered ninety-five (95) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at a point eighteen feet (18) west of the north-east corner of said lot and running thence south on a line parallel with the east boundary line of said lot to the south boundary line of said lot thence west twenty-two (22) feet thence north to the north bonneary line of said lot thence east twenty-two (22) feet to the place of beginning in said township, county and state.

SIMON J. LOCK,
MASON LONG.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY has been presented with a diamond cross worth $20,000 by the young lady pupils of St. Vincent's Institute in New York.

ANOTHER murder, even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham, a few weeks since, was perpetrated in Boston last Sunday. A bright little girl, Mabel Young, 5 years of age, was murdered in church, and bruised and mutilated. The body was carried up in the tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft. The sexton of the church, Thomas Piper, has been arrested on suspicion of being the author of this foul murder.

FURTHER investigation into the defalcations of Jackson, the missing Boston lawyer, swell the amount to over $700,000.

A TERRIFIC explosion occurred in the drug store of J. L. Dows, in Boston, last week, demolishing the four-story building in which the store was situated, and burying a large number of people in the ruins. Six dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is believed that others will be found. A large number of people were also injured. Various theories are advanced as to the nature and cause of the explosion, the chief one being that a gas generator in the cellar exploded. It is also stated that nitro-glycerine was stored in the building, as no other substance could have caused such instantaneous destruction.

A PARTY of five persons, while yachting on Spy pond, near South Holyoke, Mass., the scene of the dreadful holocaust by the burning of the French Catholic Church, were capsized, and two of them, little girls of twelve and thirteen years of age, were drowned.

THE WEST.

AFTER a protracted trial, the St. Louis *Republican* has been assessed one cent damages for calling a lawyer a "shyster."....The issue of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* for May 21 was probably the largest daily paper ever issued in this or any other country. It contained the delinquent tax-list of Cook county, and the whole paper embraced 18 full sheets of 8 pages each, 144 pages, and 864 columns. Thirty compositors were employed 30 days in putting it in type, working 10½ hours per day. The manuscript copy of this enormous tax-list weighed 275 pounds, and occupied 13,370 pages.

THE grasshoppers arrived in Kansas City last week on their Eastern journey. They marched into town and covered the sidewalks, fences, yards, etc., and the citizens, instead of going to church, devoted the day to destroying the pests....Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, has just accomplished at Chicago the marvelous feat of walking 500 miles in 153 hours....As might have been anticipated, the attempts of parties of miners to reach the Black Hills and their arrest by the military are causing trouble. The Gordon party was stopped by a company of soldiers while they were in the State of Nebraska. They refused to be arrested, preferring to fight. The officer in command of the detachment sent to Fort Laramie and Camp Sheridan, and a company of men with a Gatling gun started for his assistance. The miners also sent out couriers, and intelligence was conveyed to about 500 other prospectors, who were on their way to the hills, to hurry on and join in a resistance to the soldiers. Meanwhile a dispatch was sent to Gen. Sheridan, asking that the Gordon party be set at liberty; and the General ordered their unconditional release, provided they were in the State of Nebraska when halted. He further states that prospectors will not be allowed to enter the Big Horn country....Kansas epicures have tested the grasshoppers as food, and find them very palatable.

THE grasshoppers appear to be making but slow progress in the West. They are being destroyed in great numbers by every means at the command of the farmers, and it is now hoped that their devastations will not be as great as was at first apprehended....The officers of the secret service, in search of evidence to be used against the Chicago distillers, conceived the idea that the freight bills of the several railroads would show how much spirits had been shipped within a given time, and by comparing these bills with the books of the distillers and gaugers, an approximation of the amount out of which the government had been defrauded might be obtained. The officers had some trouble with the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne company, but finally received abstracts of bills of lading, which furnish presumptive evidence of gigantic frauds.

MCWATERS, the notorious Western desperado, who was under sentence of twenty years' imprisonment in the Nebraska State Prison at Lincoln, has finally ended his career, being shot dead by the guard in attempting to lead a revolt of the prisoners.

KANSAS CITY dispatches state that the grasshopper scare is rapidly abating, and that, as a feeling of rejoicing has generally taken the place of dread and gloom among the people, the Chief Executive will soon be called upon to issue a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving instead of fasting and prayer.

THE SOUTH.

GRAY BEARD, one of the most troublesome of the Indian prisoners recently taken from Fort Sill to Florida, met his death in a rather unheroic manner the other day. The noble brave jumped from the train near Lake City, Florida, and attempted to escape by running, but a well-directed shot from one of the guards brought him to the dust. He died cursing the soldiers and the white tribe generally, two hours after being shot....Indians in Texas are both numerous and troublesome. A white woman was recently killed by them, and by way of retaliation a party of rangers killed five savages and one renegade white man, and carried their heads to Sacksboro.

BALTIMORE stands a chance of securing the Inman line of twelve or fourteen steamships to ply between her harbor and Liverpool....Ferdinand Dudenhofer, Receiving Teller of the Germania National Bank, New Orleans, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $15,000.

WASHINGTON

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL has ordered the reletting of the mail-contracts in which the frauds were discovered....The Sioux chiefs at Washington were dissatisfied because they were quartered at a temperance hotel, and wanted to go where fire-water was more plenty, but their wishes were not complied with.

SPOTTED TAIL, one of the big injuns now at Washington, "did" that city last Sunday in a blue blanket, blue flannel pants, and a dome-crowned felt hat of the latest fashion....Attorney-General Pierrepont is stated to be putting sharp edge on his official ax.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office decides that the benefits extended by law to pre-emptors who, by reason of the ravages of grasshoppers, are compelled to leave and be absent from their lands, may also be extended to pre-emptors whose crops have in like manner been destroyed, but who, nevertheless, continued their residence upon their respective claims. Those whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured in 1874 will be entitled to an extension of one year from and after July 1, 1875, and, when the injury occurs in 1875, the extension will date from July 1, 1875.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Gen. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, Mr. Post, a New York architect, and Mr. Norcross, a Massachusetts architect, as a commission to examine the Chicago Custom-House building, and decide whether the walls must come down.

IN his interview with the Sioux chiefs the other day the President proposed that they leave the Black Hills and migrate to the Indian Territory; but Red Cloud said they would never leave the mountains of the North. Spotted Tail denied ever having questioned the veracity of Secretary Cowan and Commissioner Smith.

A VISIT was paid last week to the President of the United States by the Papal envoys now in this country. The Holy Father at Rome had especially desired to tender the compliments of the season to the head of the American nation, and that was what it was all about.

GENERAL.

THE United States Centennial Commission met last week in Philadelphia, and organized by the election of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, to the Presidency, with a large number of Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee. The programme of ceremonies for the opening and closing of the Exhibition and Fourth of July embraces the designation of U. S. Grant as President; Charles Francis Adams and L. Q. C. Lamar, orators; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, poet; Ralph Waldo Emerson, reader of the Declaration of Independence; Gen. W. T. Sherman, Grand Marshal; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, late of the Confederate army, Master of Ceremonies. ....For genuine, unadulterated cheek commend us to the noble savage. At the initial interview between the Sioux delegation and President Grant at Washington, last week, Red Cloud opened the ball by informing the "Great Father" that the whole pale-face race were liars, present company not excepted. Spotted Tail snapped his fingers threateningly in the President's face, and notified him plainly that he need not send them to the Secretary of the Interior, as they would treat only directly with the Great Father. Lone Horn followed by shaking his fist under the President's nose, and informing him in a defiant tone that he (Lone Horn) "owned all this country," and that it wouldn't be safe to trifle with him and his braves any longer.

GEN. SHERMAN has been offered $60,000 by a publishing house for the right of publishing his memoirs exclusively.

A SCHEME is on foot at New York for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with a view to the completion of the line from its present terminus at Bismarck, Dakota, to Puget Sound....This is the season of religious anniversaries. Judging by the number recently in session in all parts of the country one would think the Americans a very religious people. Nevertheless the criminal record does not seem to diminish very perceptibly. More missionary work at home is evidently greatly needed.

POLITICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Lancaster last week, and re-nominated Gov. Hartranft. Henry Rawle, of Erie, was nominated for State Treasurer. The resolutions favor protection to home industry, cheap transportation, free banking, and a safe and uniform national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, equalization of soldiers' bounties, and the speedy adjustment of all claims arising out of the late war. A resolution was adopted declaring against a third term, and another opposing the doctrine of State rights.

FOREIGN.

DISRAELI is credited with an intention of resigning at the close of the next session of Parliament....Germany has requested Belgium to prohibit religious processions.

A RELIGIOUS procession passing through the streets of Brussels recently was attacked by the populace and compelled to take refuge in the neighboring houses. Ten of the rioters were arrested by the police.

VIOLATIONS of the press and ecclesiastical laws are rigorously punished in Germany. About 100 persons were recently fined or imprisoned in the space of fourteen days, the number including priests, editors, etc....A ferry-boat having a number of Catholic pilgrims on board was recently sunk in the river Mur, province of Tyrol, Austria, and seventy-six of the pilgrims drowned.

THE *Mark Lane Express* predicts a poor crop of cereals in France on account of the drought....The upper house of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill for the suppression of convents, and relative to the administration of church property....A man has been arrested in Vienna who was the bearer of an anonymous letter containing an offer to assassinate Bismarck for a million florins. The writer of the letter has not been discovered.

OWING to the dissensions among the Conservatives in the French Assembly, the Republicans have been permitted to choose a majority of the new Committee of Thirty, which is to have a full sway after the adjournment of the Assembly. Fortunately for France, however, but few extremists have been elected, and there will be no great danger from their administration.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Burning of a Catholic Church at South Holyoke, Mass.—Seventy-five Persons Either Burned or Crushed to Death.

One of the most horrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred on the evening of Thursday, May 27, in the burning of the French Catholic Church, at South Holyoke, during service, involving the death of sixty-six men, women and children. The following are the particulars of the dreadful calamity, as telegraphed to the daily press:

The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low and the flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about 700 people. In the body of the church the people escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to reach the floor. As the flames rushed toward them, many leaped to the floor beneath, and were trampled to death.

The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides the sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss up to seventy-five.

The exercises had nearly closed when the flame from the candle caught the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary, streamed up and caught the building. Immediately a panic ensued, and the people rushed for the doors. There was but one entrance to the gallery, and that from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed in solid mass, struggling to clear themselves, as the flames rushed in that direction, and this soon became blocked, rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on the crowd beneath, and were trampled on and killed. The priest's residence joins the church on the rear, and many escaped through an entrance leading to the house back of the altar. The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless.

The screams of the living and moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically, and was personally instrumental in saving many lives. One family of four were in the church, and all were killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones.

Those who were too badly burned to recover were put under the effects of morphine, and passed away without a struggle.

While the exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet prevailed, and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor, with uncovered heads. But about the Morgue and in the streets, the wailing of the multitude was pitiful to hear.

One girl escaped from the gallery by jumping on the back of a man, who carried her out, while her sister, who was with her, was burned. Several members of one of the hose companies were playing ball near the church when the fire broke out, and a relief steamer was out for practice, so that the fire department was promptly on the spot.

Scenes at the doors are described as terrible. They were blocked with struggling people seeking exit. Outside people cleared the way several times, but as often it would become blocked up again. Windows were broken open and several escaped in that way.

Lewis Langlais, of the Riverside Mill, went to render assistance, when a little girl came tumbling down before the door under the feet of the throng. Though he burned his hands sadly in doing it, he was able to pull her out but little injured. A young woman beat out one of the window frames and jumped to the ground safely. An old woman of 60 went to the same opening, and, hesitating to jump, she was pulled inside by the hair by a brutal fellow. He jumped clear and she fell and was seriously injured.

Of a family of five, four got out alive, one little girl of 12 years being burned. She was tearfully sought by her little brother, and at last discovered dead.

John Lynch, a mason, finding the people pressed in at the bottom of the church door, pulled many down who were on top, thus saving a dozen lives.

Ex-Constable Casey describes the scene as he saw it with a glass from the top of the Hutchings House Block.

The whole affair was over in fifteen minutes. He could plainly see through the burning rafters people running about. Large black spots could be seen in the flames, and half a minute later these spots went out in a brilliant light, which was succeeded by a dark flame.

Levi Roberts, who, with his family of four children, were in the gallery, saved his three daughters by forcing them out of the door, but his boy, a bright lad of 11, perished in the flames.

Many people were badly injured by jumping from the gallery windows. Annie Hibbert and a child 6 years of age escaped from the building after their clothing had become ignited, and many persons had their limbs broken attempting to escape.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market remains without particular change. The demand for favors was light and the offerings on good security quite liberal. Interest rates 7@10 per cent. Government bonds firm and steady, but rather quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.

The weakness shown in the leading grain markets during the preceding week was more fully developed during the week now under review, and culminated in a general and quite severe reduction in values. The speculative element were the principal operators, although there was more doing on shipping account than for some time past. The influences, however, were mainly of a local character, and the bears seemed to have the control of the trade, and the way in which they used their power is readily seen by a comparison of prices, and from the opening to the close the markets have generally been weak with a declining tendency. At times a fervent feeling would be noticed and the rapid decline in values checked by the demand from "shorts," who bought freely at every reduction, but the influences were generally against the markets and the improvements would prove but temporary. The receipts were fair and in excess of the shipments, except corn and oats. Spring wheat and corn were the principal attractions, the other markets ruling comparatively quiet. New York and Liverpool advices were of an unfavorable tenor, while the weather was warm and the stock in store is unusually large for the season. The forward movement so far has been very light, and the problem of interest to speculators is, "What are we going to do with the stock on hand?" As a consequence there are few sellers for future delivery, and all the options are more or less depressed, while the principal demand is from shorts who are buying at the profit offered.

Rye and barley are comparatively firm, with the closing quotations for the latter showing some improvement.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash....	$1.03 @1.03½	$ .98½@1.00
No. 2, seller May......	1.02 @1.02¼	.98½@ .99
No. 2, seller June......	1.03½@1.04¼	.99 @ .99¼
No. 2, seller July......	1.06½@1.07¼	@1.02¾
No. 2 corn, cash......	.71½@ .72½	.69 @ .69½
No. 2 corn, seller May.	.71⅝@ .72	.68 @ .68½
No. 2 corn, seller June	.72¼@ .73	.66 @ .68¼
No. 2 corn, seller July.	.73½@ .76¼	.71¼ bid
No. 2 oats, cash......	.63⅛@ .64	@ .62¼
No. 2 oats, seller May.	.63¼@ .64	@ .62¼
No. 2 oats, seller June.	.64½@ .64¾	@ .62¾
No. 2 rye, cash......	@1.06½	@1.06
No. 2 barley, cash....	1.32 @1.38	@1.37
No. 2 barley, s. Sept..	@1.05	1.07 bid
No. 3 barley, cash....	1.18 @1.20	1.18 @1.20

PROVISIONS.

The movement was more brisk in this market during the week just passed, but prices were irregular and the fluctuations were quite severe. The receipts of hogs were liberal, but the quality of the receipts was only fair, and prices suffered a decline of 25@40c per 100 lbs. On the closing day of the week a fair amount of business was reported, but an easy feeling prevailed and prices for most articles were a trifle weaker. The market closed at $20.70@20.75 for cash mess pork, $20.60@20.62½ seller June, and $20.87½@20.90 seller July. Cash lard quiet at $15.00; seller June closed at $14.95, and seller July at $15.17½@15.20. Closing sales of hogs were made at $6.50@7.00 for inferior to fair lots, and at $7.35@8.50 for good to extra lots.

LIVE STOCK.

Quality of cattle coming forward very good, and the general market was satisfactory to sellers and owners. Shipping steers, $5.60@6.75; bulk of sales at $5.75@6.25; good to choice stockers, $3.50@5.00. Butchers' cattle, $4.00@5.50; inferior, $3.00@3.50; through Texans, $2.90@3.75. Hogs dull and lower, but closed steadier at decline. Yorkers, $7.00@7.60; heavy, $7.50@8.50, poor to extra. Sheep steady, light receipts, moderate demand. Shorn, $3.50@5.50; wooled, $5.50@6.75.

PRODUCE.

There has been a slight increase in the arrivals of butter during the week, but the demand was about the same as during the previous week, and the market ruled a trifle dull, but the accumulation was very slight. A trifle more weakness was developed, but no decline of importance was established. The following grading was adopted by the National Butter and Egg Association at their last meeting, and sales were made largely under these classifications: *Extras*—Shall be composed of selections from the finest grades of fresh-made sorts, and shall be of the highest standard of table butter. *Firsts*—Shall be a good quality of butter, of uniform natural color, in season, sweet and properly seasoned, in good uniform style of package, and good condition. *Seconds*—Shall consist of a good, sweet, solid grade of butter, uniform in color, in good style of package, and in good condition. *Thirds*—Shall embrace all sorts between the quality too poor to be classed as seconds, and the grade above grease butter. Quotations ranged at 27@28c for extras, with an occasional sale of 30c in a retail way, 22@26c for firsts, 18@22c for seconds, 15@17 for thirds, and 11@13 for inferior lots.

There was an improved demand for beans, and prices were a shade firmer. Quotably at $1.85@1.90 for prime Eastern mediums in barrels and $1.80@1.85 for lots in bags. Beeswax quiet at 26@28c per lb for good to prime yellow. Broom-corn was quiet but steady at [illegible]@14c for No. 1 to choice hurl and 11@13 for good to choice stalk braid. Cheese was somewhat weaker; quotable at 12@13½c for prime old factory, and 12@18c for new, according to quality. Cider quiet at $5.75@6.00 per brl for choice sweet, and $3.50@4.00 for common. Dried peas were dull at $2.00@2.10 per bu for choice green, and $1.75@1.80 for marrowfat. Dried fruits were quiet, but firm, at 8½c for Michigan and New York apples; 7@8c for Southern and Ohio; 9@9½c for halves peaches, and 9½c for blackberries. Eggs under only moderate receipts were steady; closed at 15@15½c. Apples were scarce and firm at $3.50@4.50 for good to choice. Oranges sold at $10.50@11.00 for Valentia cases, and $4.50@6.00 for Messina boxes. Hides quiet at 7½c all round, and choice selected lots sold at 7¾@8c; calf quotable at about 12½@13c. Potatoes were dull, and the market closed at 90@95c for car lots of Eastern Peachblows and $1@1.05 in small lots from store. Western Peachblows ranged at 65@85c, and Early Rose slow at 60@85c, according to quality. Wool quiet at 48@54c for tub washed, 45@48c for medium and fine fleeces, and 32@35c for coarse unwashed. Veal was in good demand and the warm weather caused rather a weak feeling to prevail. Sales ranged at 4@8c for common to choice. Vegetables were quiet at $3@3.50 per brl for onions and 70@80c per bu for Rutabaga turnips.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The movement in grass seed during the past week was light. The season for sowing is about over, and few orders therefore were received on shipping account. The offerings of the different kinds, however, were only moderate, and although the market was quiet, a steady feeling prevailed. Timothy closed at $2@2.35 for poor to fair, and $2.40@2.45 for good to prime. Clover, quotable at $6.50@6.75 for medium, and $7.50@7.75 for mammoth, according to quality. Flax, about $1.65 for good crushing. Hungarian sold at $1.35@1.50, and closed at about $1.40@1.45 for prime. Millet, $1.40@1.50 for good to prime. There was very little doing in highwines, but at the same time prices remained steady, and closing sales were made at $1.17.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was no change in the market for cooperage. For packing descriptions the inquiry continues moderate, but the other kinds remain quiet. Prices unchanged; quotations range at $1.12½ for pork brls, $1.35 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky brls, and 45@55c for flour brls. There has been a very good demand for lumber during the week and cargoes have met with ready sale at about former quotations. The arrivals were only fair. The market closes at $10.00@14.00 for boards and strips, $8.50 for joist and scantling, $3.37½ for shingles, and $1.50@1.62½ for lath. There was but little doing in woods, but the stock left over is light and prices remain steady at $8.00@8.50 per cord for hickory, $6.50@7.00 for maple, $5.50@6.00 for beech, and $4.50 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves..................	11	@ 13
Hogs—Dressed............	8	@ 9
Cotton..................	15½	@ 16½
Flour—Superfine Western.	4 70	@ 4 95
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 12	@ 1 14
No. 1 Spring......	1 20	@ 1 22
Corn....................	73	@ 75
Oats....................	75	@ 77
Rye.....................	1 07	@ 1 09
Pork—New Mess...........	20 50	@20 75
Lard—Steam..............	14⅜	@ 14½
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red.........	1 28	@ 1 30
Corn—No. 2 New..........	63	@ 65
Oats—No. 2..............	60	@ 62
Rye—No. 2...............	1 06	@ 1 06
Pork—Mess...............	20 50	@20 75
Lard....................	14	@ 15
Hogs....................	6 25	@ 7 50
Cattle..................	4 75	@ 5 50
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1.............	97	@ 99
No. 2.............	94	@ 96
Corn—No. 2..............	61	@ 62
Oats—No. 2..............	..	@ 58
Rye.....................	1 08	@ 1 10
Barley—No. 2............	1 23	@ 1 25
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red...............	1 25	@ 1 30
Corn—New................	74	@ 75
Oats....................	68	@ 72
Rye.....................	1 23	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess...............	20 00	@20 25
Lard....................	14¼	@ 14½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra.............	1 26	@ 1 28
Amber............	1 20	@ 1 22
Corn—New................	70	@ 72
Oats....................	64	@ 66
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra.............	..	@ 1 26
Amber............	..	@ 1 23
Corn....................	72	@ 74
Oats....................	63	@ 65
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red.........	1 25	@ 1 28
No. 2 Red.........	1 23	@ 1 25
Corn....................	73	@ 75
Oats....................	63	@ 66

Postal Regulations.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following order: Amending section 103 of the regulations of the Postoffice Department by striking out the words, "And the subscription must be for not less than three months," in the seventh and eighth lines, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 103. A regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid or undertaken to pay a subscription price for a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical, or for whom such payment has been made or undertaken to be made by some other person; but in the latter case such payment must have been made or undertaken with the consent or at the previous request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine, or periodical is sent. A person to whom any such publication is sent without his consent or request is not a regular subscriber within the meaning of the law; and double transient rates of postage will be charged on such publications before delivery.

In a foot-note addressed to Postmasters, the Postmaster-General says: "Postmasters will observe that by this amendment of the 103d section of the regulations, persons who are subscribers to a newspaper or periodicals, as defined in the regulation, are to be regarded as regular subscribers within the intendment of the postal laws, without regard to the length of time of their subscription."

The Crops—An Encouraging Outlook.

[From the Chicago Times, May 22.]

We print in this morning's paper full reports of the condition of the spring wheat from all portions of the Northwest, where it is a staple product. It will be observed that the reports are exceedingly encouraging. The spread is, in all sections where the season is sufficiently advanced, all that could be desired. In some sections, however, the season is extremely backward, and the wheat is but just above the ground. This fact, however, does not necessarily argue a poor crop. Indeed, with good weather during the summer, it is quite probable that the yield in these sections will be fully up to the average of past seasons. Of course there are a good many contingencies that may arise between now and harvest time to destroy the crop, but there is no reason to apprehend any disastrous results. On the whole it looks as if the spring wheat crop will nearly, if not quite, make up the deficiencies caused by the winter-killing of winter wheat. We have certainly reason to hope for such a result.

CLOUDED REASON.

The Widow of Abraham Lincoln Adjudged Insane and Sent to a Private Mad-House.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The death of President Lincoln was one of the nation's saddest misfortunes,—a misfortune that it has not yet outlived. The fact that he had fallen by the hand of the assassin only tended to intensify the public grief, and to add to the gloom which settled upon the popular heart. But to none was the calamity so painful, and upon none were its traces so continuous and marked, as his immediate family and intimate personal friends. The nation put on its garb of mourning, to be worn off by time or effaced by the rapid succession of great national events; but the hearts of his family were pierced deeply and eternally. Especially was this true of his widow and eldest son, the former of whom, at the time, it was feared, would lose her mind. In fact, the effect was visible in her subsequent life and conduct, which time seemed to heighten and increase. The death of a son was one of the inflictions which her mind, then failing, was soon called upon to endure. Travel, change of scenes and associations, the best of medical care, all failed to arrest the premonitions of a failing mind. The lavish affections of her children, and the consolation of friends, and the nation's sympathy, failed to arrest the symptoms of insanity or to lighten her mind of the immense burden it was tottering beneath. She continued to decline, not only in vigor of mind, but in physical condition, nothing seeming to avail her in her grief and declining years.

So feeble had become the state of her mind, and as a consequence so eccentric her nature and habits of life, that, Saturday last, a council of the leading physicians of the city and her personal friends was held to consider what was best to be done for her. She was stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and from the uncertainty of her demeanor it was felt that something was necessary to be done to protect her life from her own hands, and to secure her from bodily harm.

The result of the council was an agreement to petition Judge Wallace, of the County Court, to make an order of warrant and venire to try the question of her sanity. The warrant was accordingly issued yesterday, when a jury, composed of Dr. S. C. Blake, C. B. Farwell, C. M. Henderson, S. M. Moore, L. J. Gage, H. C. Durand, S. B. Parkhurst, William Stewart, D. R. Cameron, J. A. Mason, J. McGregor Adams, and Thos. Coggswell was impaneled for the trial, and Mary Lincoln was brought into court. The unfortunate lady entered the court-room scarcely observed, and certainly without her sad mission being known, except by the friends who accompanied her, and the large number of witnesses who had been summoned. The lady was pallid, her eye was watery and excited, and her general appearance that of one suffering from nervous excitement. She was attired in a plain black suit, and was neat and comely of appearance. In the party accompanying her was her son, whose every feature was marked with sadness. His eyes, too, were suffused with tears, as were also those of several others of the party. The persons entering the court-room had more the appearance of a funeral procession than anything else, and their appearance was the signal for a breathless silence among the few in the room at the time.

She took a seat facing his Honor, and by her side sat her counselor and friend, and the biographer of her husband, the Hon. I. N. Arnold. The petitioner, her son, Robert T. Lincoln, took a seat near her and obliquely to her left. Beside him sat the Hon. Leonard Swett and B. F. Ayer, counsel for the petitioner, while in front of them and on the west side of the room were seated the jurors who were to pass upon one of the most important and regretful cases ever presented to a court.

After the examination of a large number of witnesses, friends and relatives of the family—including the eldest son, Robert T. Lincoln—whose testimony left no doubt in the minds of the jury that the mind of the unfortunate lady has been for years the prey to growing madness, and that she ought to be placed under restraint, the jury retired and in a few minutes returned with the following verdict:

We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of Mary Lincoln, alleged to be insane, having heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that the said Mary Lincoln is insane, and a fit person to be sent to a State Hospital for the Insane; that she is a resident of the State of Illinois and county of Cook; that her age is 56 years; that the disease is of unknown duration, and is not with her hereditary; that she is not subject to epilepsy; that she does not manifest homicidal or suicidal tendencies, and that she is not a pauper.

The verdict was received by Mrs. Lincoln without any visible emotions. She was stolid and unmoved, and did not allow its reading to interrupt the conversation in which she was engaged with Mr. Arnold.

Immediately after the verdict was announced the court-room was deserted. Mr. Swett obtained an order of the court for her delivery to the proper officer, who served the necessary papers upon her and furnished her with duplicates.

A consultation of her friends was then had, when it was agreed that she should be committed to the care of the Bellevue Place, Batavia, Ill., superintended by Dr. R. J. Patterson.

Gen. Sherman's Account of the Discovery of Gold in California.

I remember one day that two men, Americans, came into the office and inquired for the Governor. I asked their business, and one answered that they had just come down from Captain Sutter on special business, and they wanted to see Governor Mason in person. I took them into the Colonel and left them together. After some time, the Colonel came to his door and called to me. I went in, and my attention was directed to a series of papers unfolded on his table, in which lay about half an ounce of placer gold. Mason said to me, "What is that?" I touched it, and examined one or two of the larger pieces, and asked, "Is it gold?" Mason asked me if I had ever seen native gold. I answered, that in 1844, I was in Upper Georgia, and there saw some native gold, but it was much finer than this, and that it was in phials, or in transparent quills; but I said, that if this were gold, it could be easily tested, first, by its malleability, and next by acids. I took a piece in my teeth, and the metallic luster was perfect; I then called to the clerk, Baden, to bring an ax and hatchet from the backyard. When these were brought, I took the largest piece and beat it out flat, and beyond doubt it was metal, and a pure metal. Still we attached little importance to the fact, for gold was known to exist at San Fernando, at the south, and yet was not considered of much value.

[illegible]

Further Concerning the Ravages of the Pest in the North and Southwest.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Advices received from the principal wheat-growing sections throughout Southern Minnesota state that in Faribault and Martin counties, where the wheat crop was last year destroyed by grasshoppers, the farmers are substituting flax, corn, and oats in place of wheat, with an idea that the hoppers will fly away before these late grains get within their reach. In LaCrosse, Vernon, Monroe, and Jackson counties, Wisconsin, the amount of wheat sown will cover an area of at least ten per cent. more than last year, and with an average season there will be an uncommonly large crop. Late reports from the southwest part of Minnesota bring discouraging news of the grasshoppers. The ground already seems alive with them, and still hatching rapidly.

A careful analysis of the reports received from all parts of Kansas and various portions of adjacent States and Territories, shows that there are good grounds for apprehension of serious damage from the ravages of grasshoppers. The pests have made their appearance by countless millions, in various quarters, principally Southern Kansas and Northern Missouri. There seems to be none south of Kansas, and but few west. They are not at all in the localities in Kansas which were so stricken by them last season. They all come from the hatching of the eggs deposited last fall. The main hatching ground appears to be 150 miles wide, extending north from the southern line of Kansas to the border counties of Missouri. The damage thus far is mainly confined to oats and garden vegetables. The fall wheat has been but little injured. The corn has been cut down in many localities, but it is being replanted, and there is yet plenty of time for it to make a fair crop. The fruit has not been as yet much harmed. In at least half of Kansas the prospects for abundant crops have not been so good for the last five years, and the same is true of Missouri.

Advices from Nebraska represent that considerable damage is being done in that State, but the young insects are dying and disappearing quite rapidly. Colorado has none to speak of, and there are none in the Indian Territory. The farmers of Kansas and Missouri are now exerting themselves in all possible ways to destroy the grasshoppers before they get large enough and strong enough to repeat the calamity of last season, and these efforts are proving quite successful. Bushels of the hateful insects are being gathered in every day, and many farms have been entirely cleared of them. The next ten days will decide the whole matter. If the grasshoppers can be kept for that time in the localities where they are now operating, there will not be enough of them left alive to make a serious raid in any direction, or to destroy the late crops in the district at present infested by them. But if they mature rapidly enough to escape destruction in considerable numbers, the extent of their ravages cannot be computed.

The Last of a Noted Ship.

W. Simmons, a well-known rigger of this city, has a curiosity in his possession which possesses no small historical interest. It is a model of a bark made out of the timbers of the Cadmus, the vessel in which Lafayette came to the United States in 1824. The Cadmus arrived in San Francisco, from England, in 1850, and being pronounced unseaworthy, was sold at auction. Being purchased by the ship-chandlery firm, she was converted into a store-ship and for several years lay off the foot of Mission street. She was again sold—George Howgate and Frederick Howlin being the purchasers, who broke her up in 1856. A portion of her timbers were used as planking for the streets, Montgomery, between California and Sacramento, being planked with the "oaken walls," of the sturdy old craft. Mr. Simmons, however, who assisted at her demolition, had romance enough to save a fragment of her remains, of which he constructed a model of the original. It is pronounced a perfect imitation, the style of rig, shape of hull, etc., it all being close copies of the ancient bark. The deck is made from the frame door of the cabin occupied by the illustrious Frenchman, a piece of the berth in which he slept forming the forecastle. Altogether the model is deserving of attention, and as a specimen of naval architecture on a small scale reflects credit on the constructor.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

When There Is No More West to Go To.

Speaking of the prevalent Western immigration fever, the St. Louis *Republican* observes:

"Moving West is an American business; we have been engaged in it for a hundred years. But what will we do when there is no longer a West to emigrate to? That time has nearly arrived. When it comes, the growth of the country will thereafter react toward its center. The population of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee can be doubled, and yet not reach more than a hundred to the square mile. The country will grow in a different way. Great manufacturing centers will arise; interior towns and cities will be built up; our coal and iron resources will be developed, and the principal part of our surplus grain products will be needed for home consumption. That is what we will do when there is no longer a West to emigrate to.

SHAD are not as numerous in the Eastern streams as last spring.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

It is stated that Mrs. Tilton is engaged in writing a novel founded on the incidents of her life.

The President and Mrs. Grant will attend the wedding of Gen. Sheridan, which will take place in Chicago in a few days.

A Chicago paper describes Miss [illegible] as "a beautiful brunette, of that willowy, drooping form considered essential to beauty of the highest grade."

What are these women coming to any way? Two of them were recently arrested in an Ohio town in the act of burglarizing a store, and now we read that a burglar who was shot by a North Carolina woman, the other day, was found to be a woman in male attire.

Germany and Russia are understood to be determined to keep the peace, if it is necessary to thrash every other nation into complete helplessness. The Kaiser and the Czar both think that war is very wrong, and are anxious to pound the same opinion into the French and other wicked nations with large armies.

They have a story in Brooklyn that Mr. Beecher intends to leave for Europe and the Holy Land about the 1st of September. When the trial is over he will resume the writing of his "Life of Christ." To verify certain parts of it, to give fidelity in the details of descriptions of the Mount of Zion, the Mount of Olives, the Hill of Calvary, the Garden of Gethsemane, etc., is the purpose of this journey to Palestine.

Prominent army officers express much dissatisfaction with the memoirs of Gen. Sherman. Some of those who were most intimate with him insist that he has been very unjust to the Generals who rendered him most service, and has gone out of his way to satisfy personal pique. It is even stated that Gen. Grant contemplates collecting materials for memoirs of the war, and that Admiral Porter will reply to some portions of Sherman's book.

The Postmaster-General, under authority of an act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has ordered that the rate of United States postage on letters sent to or received from foreign countries, with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, be reduced from 10 to 5 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, to take effect July 1, 1875.

The St. Louis papers record a remarkable attempt at suicide that was recently made in that city. Mrs. Mary Phillips, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, locked herself in her house, and procuring an ax attempted to split her head open. She dealt herself three violent blows, but owing either to the thickness of her skull or the dullness of the ax, failed to accomplish more than inflicting three long gashes, reaching from the forehead back to the crown of the head.

The late John C. Breckinridge was born on the 21st of January, 1821, and was educated for the law. He fought in Mexico and on the side of the South in the late war of the rebellion. He served in both houses of Congress, and was chosen Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Buchanan. In 1860 he ran for President on the Democratic ticket, receiving the electoral votes of all the Southern States except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. His last official position was as Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

Ex-Senator James W. Nye is now an inmate of the Sandford Lunatic Asylum, of Brooklyn. He is not allowed to be seen, except by his most particular and intimate friends. He is very violent at times, and constantly has with him a special attendant. While in the Bloomingdale, it was found necessary to confine him at times with a straight-jacket, so terrible did his paroxysms become. His mental faculties do not seem to be dimmed by any temporary lunacy, but to have actually and completely given way, probably never to return again. The brain has been worn out by constant use, disappointment, worry and excess.

The New York *Graphic* thinks that in all probability we have not got through with our steamship disasters this year. The enormous masses of ice that have already made their appearance in the mid-Atlantic will not disappear until late in the summer. The same system of sacrificing safety to speed which caused the wreck of the Schiller will make the captains of certain other steamships reluctant to steer out of their course to avoid the neighborhood of icebergs and ice-fields, and it will be strange if we do not hear before the summer is over of other wrecks more disastrous to human life than even that of the Schiller.

A St. Louis grocery house recently received by express from Western Missouri a box which, upon being opened, was found to be completely full of grasshoppers. Accompanying the package was a letter from a heavy debtor, who said that unless the hoppers were received in liquidation of his account, he saw no way of ever paying his indebtedness, as these were all there was left, or in prospect, of the product of his section. All the wholesale houses of St. Louis are receiving letters by the hundred from their Western Missouri creditors, declaring their total inability to meet their paper, on account of the plague.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports that a gentleman in that city has received a letter from a correspondent in Nebraska containing information which, if true, must prove gratifying. It is to the effect that, though the grasshoppers have developed in that locality by myriads, there is an active enemy preying on them in the form of a small red bug, of a description not hitherto seen. This bug attacks the grasshopper in bulk, and destroys all it attacks. If this be true, and the bug become general in the grasshopper country, then its appearance will be welcomed. That bug ought to be cultivated, that it may prove the deliverer of the country from the threatened plague.

Carruth, the Vineland (N. J.) editor, is still alive, and apparently in a fair way to recover, although he still has an ounce of lead in his brain. When he was shot his friends refused to call in a surgeon and summoned a homœopathic physician, who, instead of searching for the ball, merely gave the man arnica, with a view to check inflammation, and left nature to work a cure if possible. Should Carruth really recover his case will throw considerable doubt on the propriety of always probing a gun-shot wound, and people will begin to ask whether skilful surgeons have not been responsible for many of the deaths which they have attributed to bullets. Because a man is perforated with a lead ball it may not necessarily follow that he ought again to be perforated with a steel probe, and Mr. Carruth's recovery will foster the suspicion that perhaps the probe is rather more dangerous than the ball.

There comes from the Pacific coast the story that a secret organization of far-reaching ramifications is being effected throughout the United States and Mexico, having for its purpose the annexation of the latter. The leaders, said to be soldiers and statesman of reputation, are unknown even in the lodges of the organization. Their agents are at work throughout the land, silently recruiting young men of probity and intelligence, and preparing them to join the standard soon to be unfurled in the halls of the Montezumas. Each member pays a nominal initiation fee, the surplus from the payment of local expenses going to the Secretary of the Treasury to the central government. When the numerical strength of the organization shall have reached the neighborhood of one hundred thousand, a silent march will be made on Mexico, not with fire and sword, but with the ballot, which, aided by the influences now at work in the republic, is to bring about the result aimed at.

A Struggle Between a Guard and a Siberian Bloodhound.

Patrick Eustace, is one of the guards at the Eastern Penitentiary, whose duty it is to make the rounds of the institution at night to learn if all's well. This he does in company with two Siberian bloodhounds. On Tuesday night last while accomplishing this duty, the dogs quarreled and a terrible struggle ensued between them. Eustace inserted his club between the jaws of the one which had between his long fangs the other's throat.

The savage brute released his hold and flew at the guard, catching his right arm and forcing his teeth deep into the flesh, through the thickness of an overcoat, undercoat, and two shirts. The guard used his club freely but this would have availed little had not the second hound come the rescue of his master, and even then the victory of man and beast was dearly bought. Having secured the enraged animal, and, as the guard believed subjected him sufficiently, Eustace went into the warden's office, where his wounds were dressed. About two hours later Guard Lennan was making a tour of the yard with the hounds, when Guard Eustace happened to cross some distance off. The moment the hound heard his footsteps he uttered a low cry and bounded swiftly off in the direction of Eustace, who was apprised of his danger by a shout from Guard Lennan. Eustace turned, drawing his revolver at the same time, and pulled the trigger as he saw the hound approaching him. The first shot took effect, and the animal staggered and fell, shot through the heart. A few seconds later and he would probably have had his fangs in the throat of the guard.

The convicts at the Penitentiary stand in continual fear of these savage Siberian prowlers, perhaps the most savage and resentful of the canine family.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

How Sam Ward Cooks a Ham.—I soak it for four days in water, changing it four times a day; then boil it five hours in cider, with a wisp of new hay; then I baste it with brandy, sherry, or claret, according to the weather; and when they have tasted a slice of that ham, why, they will pass anything I want in Congress.

INDIANA NEWS.

Hon. M. C. Kerr has returned home home from the South. His health is not improved.

Terre Haute is to have a new German paper. Mr. Kuppenheimer will be the proprietor of it.

According to the report of the Treasurer of Indianapolis, the expenses of that city during the past fiscal year were $1,706,449,80.

A man in South Bend had a new safe put into his store last week, with a patent combination lock. His books and money are locked up in it, and at this present writing, neither he nor any one else is able to open that safe.

The Worthington *Times* draws it rather mild when it says, speaking of the shipment of walnut logs to the East, that "if such wholesale destruction of this valuable material is allowed to continue a few more years, it will be almost an impossibility for an urchin in this section to find enough green walnuts to ruin one suit of clothing an entire season."

One day last week, while Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Beyesler, of Goshen, were from home, two tramps entered on the pretense of looking for work. Finding no one but the hired-girl and a child in the house they commenced ransacking it. The girl, with the child on one arm and a seven-shooter in the other hand, told them to "git." They did in double-quick time.

Nine ladies of Paris have issued a challenge to the ladies of Terre Haute to meet them on the diamond field in a match of base-ball, the prize being a calico dress to the captain of the victorious nine. The occasion chosen being that of a Union Sunday-school picnic, the pastors of the two churches will act as umpires, and the Sunday-school Superintendent will have charge of the proceedings.

The State Medical Society, at its recent session in Indianapolis, elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. H. Helm, of Peru: Vice-President, Dr. W. Beard, of Vincennes; Secretary, Dr. G. W. Woolen, of Indianapolis; Assistant-Secretary, Dr. J. W. Elstun, of Indianapolis; Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Woodburn, of Indianapolis; Delegates to the Illinois Medical Society, Drs. J. W. Pugh, of Oaktown, and J. M. Link, of Terre Haute.

An entire block of buildings at Anderson, including the Odd Fellows' Hall, were destroyed by fire last week. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the loss is hastily estimated at $50,000, with a probable insurance of half that amount. There were several families living in the upper rooms, and some narrow escapes were made. A child was thrown out of an upper window and caught without injury, after the stairway had burned away. An old couple, named Charman, were taken from their blazing bed just in time to save their lives. A number of other hairbreadth escapes are reported.

Political Economy for Ladies.

Ladies, what is capital? Having more money than you know what to do with.

What is labor? Endeavoring to make your husband understand that you ought to have a new dress every week.

What is the meaning of demand? Insisting that you must have a month at the seaside for the benefit of your health.

What is supply? Your husband giving you a check to cover your expenses.

What is co-operation? Your husband assisting to make your garden party a success.

What are profits? The means of enabling you to keep up appearances.

What is division of profits? Your husband allowing you a certain amount of his income for your own use.

What is trade? The means whereby husbands are enabled to obtain the cash required by their wives.

What is credit? Running up a bill at the draper's.

Of what use is credit? It enables you to get things without paying for them.

What is currency? Saying something about somebody else, and finding everybody doing the same.

What are wages? The money we are obliged to pay the servants.

What is land? That part of the earth which is not water.

Into what divisions is the land divided? Towns, villages, country-estates, roads, and Mr. Smith's garden.

To whom does the land belong? To the landlord, of course.

What are the duties of landlords? The payments of rates and taxes.

What are the duties of landladies? To look as sweet as possible while their customers have money to spend.

What is fixed capital? The £10 which you lent brother Tom, and which he will not pay back.

What is floating capital? Your new parasol blown off the jetty into the sea.

What are rights of labor? Sarah Jane's Sunday afternoons out, her young man, and a new chignon every month.

What are the rights of capital? The giving of parties, going full dress to the theaters, and riding the high horse.

What are the duties of labor? To get as much as possible out of the capitalists.

What are the duties of capital? To get as much as possible out of the laborer.

What is a bank? A place where they cash checks.

What is a check? That which every husband ought to give his wife when she wants it.

What is a panic? When a wife finds that her husband has not sufficient to pay her milliner's bill.—*Hornet.*

All Sorts.

Rochefort is in Geneva.

Fish is worth two millions.

The bathing season has commenced at Biarritz.

Lead has been discovered near Cold Springs, Stearns county, Minn.

Sartoris has taken a cottage at Long Branch adjoining the President's.

An eel three feet long was caught in Rock river, Wisconsin, the other day.

The law school of Columbia College graduated 200 limbs of the law Thursday last.

Leavenworth, Kan., hopes to have the military prison commenced soon. It will cost $100,000.

The average income of the American people is $175 per year; that of the unskilled laboring class $100.

An ordinance to prevent hucksters from ringing door-bells is before the Baltimore Common Council.

The New York *Tribune* calls the seventy bad "Indians," held at Fort Leavenworth, a "herd of elephants."

The Salt Lake City papers complain of a great increase in the number of garottings, robberies, and burglaries in that city.

Compulsory education will have a practical test in Brooklyn soon. A census for that purpose was commenced this week.

Bergh wants children to be kept from witnessing the scenes incident to the slaughter-house business. He says they are brutalizing.

Mr. Charles A. Dana is about to resign the editorship of the New York *Sun* and make a tour to Europe for the benefit of his health.

The house at Danbury, Conn., in which Gen. Wooster, of Revolutionary fame, died, was lately sold for $2. It was erected in 1771.

Saratoga will be the proper place to send your obnoxious relatives to this season. A new rifle club has purchased shooting grounds there.

That quiet and inoffensive child of the Patent Office, called a stalk cutter, nearly killed Capt. Gore, of Keokuk county, Iowa, recently.

Mr. E. D. Winslow has bought a three-quarters interest in the Boston *Post* for $300,000. The editorial management of the paper, like its politics, will remain unchanged.

The recent raids on the Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee distilleries were the greatest on record. Even Solomon, in all his glory, was not a raid like one of these.—*Detroit News.*

The Rev. Mr. Purvy, of the Congregational Tabernacle, at Worcester, has brought about the abolition of pew rents in his church, and charges for admission to the services. Tickets are sold at twenty cents for the best seats with ten cents admission, and five cents to the gallery.

Belated Penitence.

We tell the story as we find it in a newspaper. Twenty years ago a pair were married and came to a town in this State to reside. The union was not a happy one. He grumbled continually; persistently abused her; and he even had a habit of beating her. Before others he was plausibly kind and affectionate; when she bore the sable and cerculean marks of his chastisement, he would say to the neighbors that his dear love had fallen and hurt herself; and it was thought, when she asserted to the contrary, that she was, of course, insane. Once, by accident, he was seen by a lady to deal his wife a tremendous blow; and for this, after due judicial investigation, he was sent to prison for several months, during which, woman-like, she exerted all her energies to get him out. Just before leaving the dock for the dungeon he turned to her, and accusing her of perjury in her testimony, he bade her take notice that he never would speak to her again. This was nine years ago. After his release, they lived together, but he kept his word literally. He held no converse with her except through others. He would "tell the children to say so and so to their mother." His usual mode of communicating with her was "to retire to a separate room and there issue his mandates" to a messenger. So he went on, the great, dumb, ugly, brute, for all these years—savage and silent, making every day a recurring torment and every hour a shameful insult.

But a better time, at least for her, came at last; she was about to die! She had been sick for weeks, with no syllable of sympathy from him, when, as he was working stolidly in his garden, the doctor and clergyman told him of her approaching departure. He burst into tears. Of couse he did. He rushed to the death-bed, bellowing like a great calf. He bent over the form which he had so often beaten, still howling and weeping. He found his tongue, and begged her forgiveness, for he knew where she was going, and the tribunal in the awful presence of which she soon might bear witness against him. And so he groaned and groveled, and crooked his knees, and said he was a wretch, while she—of course she was an angel!

It is hardly necessary for us to state that then and there this vociferous gentleman was forgiven. She clasped the hand which had been so coarsely cruel to her; she called him tenderly by name; she pardoned his trespasses, sweetly entreating him not to take on so; and a few hours before her death she declared that the last two days, poor creature! "had been the happiest of her life; she only wished that they might be the beginning of happy days for her husband." Of course he must be happy, however wretched he had made her lot; for him must be wedding garments, and fatted calves, and pleasant salutations from everybody—for him who had been such a dumb dog to her! No doubt after the funeral he felt exceedingly comfortable, for it is so nice to be forgiven! We wish we could think of him otherwise. We should like to imagine him groaning and grievously floundering above the grave where she found the home which he refused her. But we can't. We know that he is happy, and the knowledge makes us wretched.—*New York Tribune.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Some people suppose that when bees are seen on manure heaps, and even in other places equally unclean, that they are getting honey. That is not so. It is water that they are in search of and not honey.

A fruit-grower says: "I have driven thousands of caterpillars from apple trees in less than thirty-six hours, by plugging sulphur in the body. I presume the effect was produced by making the leaves distasteful."

Willows may be killed by boring several large augur holes in their stumps and repeatedly filling these with salt. The vitality is soon effectually destroyed and the tendency of the roots to send up suckers checked to a great extent.

Grapes.—The best variety for general cultivation is the Concord; but for some places, as parts of Central New York and some parts of the New England States, the Hartford Prolific may ripen better, it being a week earlier than the Concord, but not as good a grape.

The Western fruit-growers have been dosing the canker worm with Paris green water; that is water with which Paris green has been largely mingled in the same proportion as which it is used on potatoes. The mixture is pumped over the leaves and branches of the trees by means of a hand force pump through a hose perforated for that purpose. This application is made so early in the season that all vestige of the Paris green is washed off before the fruit is ripe.

A favorite and rather new kind of mash for horses is coming into use, composed of two quarts of oats, one of bran, and a half pint of flaxseed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is spread the linseed; add boiling water, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug, and allowing it to rest for five hours, then stir the mass well up. The bran absorbs, while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together.

There are many ways of disinfecting horse stables. The first and best is plenty of ventilation; this will often accomplish what is necessary without further effort, and must always be a prominent element in any process. Dry muck in the stalls has also a tendency to sweeten the air. Carbolic acid, diluted with one hundred parts of warm water, and sprinkled over the floor of the stalls or about the mangers, will deordorize and disinfect them effectually; and another excellent thing is the use of gypsum or land plaster after cleaning, thrown about the stall and on the manure. The last mentioned method has also the effect of enhancing the value of the manure.

What breed of cows is best depends on where and what they are wanted for. If a single cow or a few cows are wanted to furnish milk and butter for family use, there is nothing better than the Alderney. Their milk and butter are exceedingly delicious. If one lives near a city or large village, and wishes to sell butter fresh from the churn, nothing would find a more ready market, or stand up better under the heat of summer than Jersey butter. But if the object were to sell milk by the quart, a poorer choice could hardly be made than to select the Alderney cow. If the purpose was to make cheese or butter and cheese from the same milk, then nothing is equal to the Ayrshire, especially on hilly farms. If to milk awhile and then convert into beef should be what the purchaser wanted, the Short-horn or Holstein would be preferable. The Devons and the natives may also be preferred for special purposes. There is no single breed of cows which will best suit every locality and requirement. The cow which will come nearest to filling all demands is, in my opinion, the Ayrshire, but she is not best everywhere. The price of Jersey cows is very variable. Not all the importations of Jersey stock have been made up of the best animals, and the prices of the different qualities run from $100 to $500 per cow. The great difference in the qualities of the animals would make it hazardous to order cows without some personal knowledge of the cows or their breeders.

About the House.

To detect adulteration in tea, burn the ashes. Pure tea, of any grade, will not leave over five per cent. of ash, while the adulterated article will yield as high as forty-five per cent.

Corn Bread.—Four cups of sweet milk, two cups of sour milk, one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of sugar, five cups of corn meal, one tablespoonful of soda. Bake two hours.

In painting, do not apply a succeeding coat before the previous one is dry. Do not use a lighter color over a darker one, nor add dryers long before using. Use as little dryer as will do the work.

Molasses Cookies.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of lard, one cup of water, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, heaped on as long as any will stay on the spoon. Mix rather soft, and bake lightly.

Raised Cake.—Five cups of flour, one of butter, one half cup of yeast, three of milk. Rub the butter into the flour, add milk and yeast, and set it to rise; when risen, work in the sugar, add spice to taste; when raised, put in with a fork one cup of floured raisins.

Sugar Cakes.—One pint dry flour, one-half a pint of butter, one-half of sugar, mix the flour and sugar, rub in the butter, add an egg beaten with enough milk to moisten the whole; roll thin and bake in a quick oven. These recipes are for those who have few eggs or none.

Codfish-cakes.—Boil a piece of salt cod; take out all the bones, and mash with it equal quantities of potatoes. Season it with pepper, and salt to your taste; and then add as much beaten egg as will form it into paste. Make it out into thin cakes; flour them, and fry them of a light brown.

A Toothache Cure.—Saturate a small piece of cotton with aqua ammonia—liquid hartshorn, and place it in the cavity. The patient had better get some other person to put the pellet in the tooth, as the ammonia is a powerful alkali, and the sensation would be quite unpleasant if it comes in contact with the skin of the mouth.

A fire-lighter is in use of the shape and size of an egg, with a wire fastened to it, to be dipped in coal oil to kindle fires. It is made as follows: Ordinary pottery clay is mixed with sulphur or other inflammable substance, molded into the desired form, and thoroughly burned. It will then be found to be exceedingly porous, and will absorb, by capillary attraction, a large quantity of oil.

To clean an oil painting that is injured by dust and particles of wrapping paper, take the picture out of the frame, lay a coarse towel over it for ten or fourteen days; keep it continually wet until it has drawn out all the filthiness from the picture; pass some linseed oil which has been a long time seasoning over it, in the sunlight, to purify it, and the picture will become as lively on the surface as new.

The Skeleton Under the Cook Stove.

About eighteen months ago a man named Jacob Weaver, who lived with his step-daughter on his farm about one mile west of Miles' Point, Mo., was missed by his neighbors. Grave suspicions were indulged in by the community that the old man had been foully dealt with; but his step-daughter, who enjoyed an unenviable reputation, and her husband, McMeans, told a plausible story, which their little daughter seemed clearly to corroborate. They pretended that they had given the old man $100, and that he had started on foot toward Hardin, in Ray county, to make some purchases, and had run off with the money. This story did for a time, but the people renewed their suspicions that the old man had been murdered, and, it coming to the knowledge of McMeans that he and his wife were gravely suspected, the family suddenly decamped last fall, taking away all movable articles. The house which they occupied is a one-story frame, with a kitchen-shed on the north side. A few days since, two youths, who were out hunting, went into the unoccupied premises to escape the rain, and, with boyish curiosity, commenced prying into things. One of them noticed that a part of the dirt floor of the kitchen was sunken down below the rest of it, right under the place where doubtless the stove had stood, and on one side a crack in the ground was found, into which a stick was inserted, and the boys worked out the long hidden mystery. The hole was a grave! Doubtless the stray cattle driven into the untenanted shed by the winter blasts had pressed down the loose earth in the grave. The boys at once gave the alarm, and the neighbors disinterred the remains of Mr. Weaver. Dr. Barnes examined the body, and recognized it as the missing man's. One arm and a part of one side were gone, otherwise eighteen months had not rendered the body entirely unrecognizable. It was found that the skull had been crushed in by blows from an ax or some other heavy instrument. This was doubtless the mode of the old man's death. The most horrible part of this inhuman transaction is that the step-daughter could have lived so long, perhaps a year, and cooked her meals right over the spot where her mother's husband lay in his rude and bloody grave. For a few hundred dollars' worth of truck she and her husband had murdered him, and they had buried his poor, mutilated, old and weary body just where, of all places in the world, a woman, one would think, would least care to have her victim. For heartlessness and depravity this exceeds anything recorded in the history of the notorious Bender family.

Sam Patch Outdone.

Situated in Marlborough, on the opposite side of the river, in the rear of Arthur Dubois' hotel, on what is known as Jew's creek, is a gorge some 200 feet deep. Immediately in the rear of the hotel the bank slopes down about 120 feet to a ledge of rocks, and from there to the bottom of the gorge the bank is almost perpendicular, and covered with moss and a slimy substance, water oozing through the crevices in the rocks. A few days since, says the Newburg *Telegraph*, Egbert Hall, standing on the piazza in the rear of the hotel, which overlooks the chasm, while coughing, lost a set of teeth, and on Sunday morning several persons were discussing the possibility of getting down to the ledge of rocks to see if they had lodged thereon; and accordingly two men, by securing a rope to the building, succeeded in reaching the ledge, but without any success in finding the teeth. On returning, they spoke of the impossibility of getting to the bottom of the gorge, on account of the abruptness of the bank from the ledge down, when a boy about 15 years of age, named David Ward, volunteered to go to the bottom if any one would give him 50 cents. Some bystander offered to give him $5 if he succeeded in reaching bottom, and he immediately commenced to descend, reaching the rocky ledge with little trouble, when, to the horror of those who were watching him, he immediately jumped from its brink and disappeared from sight. All supposed, as a matter of course, that he was instantly killed, but imagine their surprise at seeing him appear in sight at the bottom of the gorge, waving his hat and shouting in triumph. It seems when he struck among the stones and gravel at the bottom, he landed on his feet, but the momentum caused him to turn a complete somersault, and he escaped with a slight sprain of one hand. This is truly one of the most remarkable leaps, without resulting fatally, on record.—*Poughkeepsie News.*

Wonderful Escape.

Who ever heard, or expected to hear, that a man's legs could be run over by the cars, and not be crushed? And yet the thing has actually happened. We clip the following from the Boston *Advertiser:*

L. Averill, of Wells River, Vt., a freight conductor, fell under the cars on Monday, April 12, and the wheels of the forward truck of a freight car, weighing 13,500 pounds, ran over his legs, but, strange to say, did not break the bones, and scarcely tore the skin. Two jackknives in his pocket were bent nearly double, and it is thought that the flange struck them first, thus avoiding the shearing effect of the flange upon the rail. This is probably the only case on record where a car has run over a man's legs leaving the bones unharmed.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOOD

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to C

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Donmims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table-Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs. Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hardware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST
Window Paper
HOLLAND'S
and Oil Shades
always had
anP f
CASH.

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
CORD,
and TASSELS,
Curtain and
Window Fix'rs
the Best in the
Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade
Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In Amrican & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

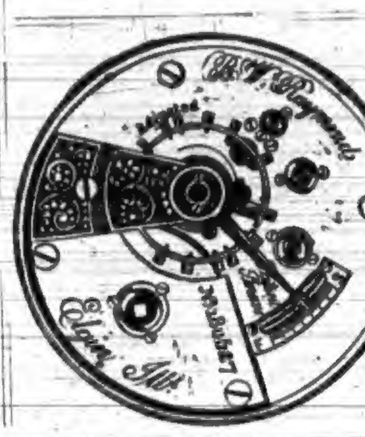

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety o

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c. per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true, but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 90
Gunpowder,	60, 1 00 best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talk of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Yellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	2 50
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50

Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon. The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	50
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.

This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound, former price was 15c.

Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
Soft-shelled Almonds per quart,	30c
Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 80c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	2 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 23	3 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	3 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 0	2 35	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	4 40	3 12	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 16	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. SouthernR.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:50 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3:05	3:00	8:30 "
Corunna	3:10	3:08	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11:30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Feb. 7, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 50 pm	2 10a.m	5 00pm
Ossian	2 46	2 58	6 17
Bluffton	3 20	3 28	7 00
Keystone	3 49		7 32
Montpelier	3 57	4 03	8 00
Hartford	4 20pm	4 25	8 40
Eaton	4 40	4 41	9 10
Muncie	5 10	5 10	9 55
McCowan's	5 25		
New Castle	6 05		
Cam. City	6 42		
Boesons	7 00		
Connersville	7 15		
Indianapolis	7 18	7 23	
Louisville	12 00	1 10pm	
Cincinnati	10 25		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	pm	
Louisville		2 30	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 38	4 22am
Connersville	10 25		
Boesons	10 45		
Cam City	11 12		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 55	10 10	6 33am
Eaton	1 23	10 47	7 20
Hartford	1 45	11 11	7 50
Montpelier	2 11	11 40	8 30
Keystone	2 29		8 40
Bluffton	2 50	12 25am	9 25
Ossian	3 20	12 56	10 02
Ft. Wayne	4 15	1 45	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10.45	4 35	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 37	
Summit		7 45	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5	6 00	6 00 a
Reading	1 7		7 32
Bankers	1 12		7 52
Jonesville	2 50		8 20
Jackson	3 40		10 10
Detroit	6 30p m		2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 30		
Lansing	5 47		
Saginaw	[illegible]		
Bay City	9 55		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m		2 45p
Saginaw	7 30		3 38
Lansing	10 40		9 55
Grand Rapids	4 30		12 00
Detroit	9 50		7 40
Jackson Dep	12 40		9 30
Jonesville	1 55		10 30
Bankers	2 12		10 47
Reading	2 26		11 00
Ar. Angola	3 25	6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26	
Waterloo	4 05	7 55	12 33a
Auburn	4 20	9 35	12 40
Auburn Junction		6 33	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 70	1 40
Indianapolis		10 30	6 50
Louisville			12 45p
Cincinnati			9 40m

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday May 23d, 1875.

Going East.			Going West	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express
5.40 P M	10 05 AM	lv Logans't ar	6.15 pm	7.30am
5.55 "	11.25	Adamsboro.	7.00	7.10am
6.05 "	11.38	Hoover's	5.46	6.53
6.12 "	11.48	Mexico	5.41	6.42
6.25 "	11.59	Denver.	5.55	6.30
6.32 "	12.30	Chili	5.23	6.19
6.46 "	12.44	Roann	5.13	5.59
6.58 "	12.58 PM	Laketon	4.57	5.39
7.08 "	1.08	N. Manchest'r	4.40	5.25
7.16 "	1.15	Lib. Mills	4.29	5.14
7.29 "	1.25	Collamer	4.19	4.59
7.34 "	1.30	S. Whitley	4.07	4.49
7.44 "	*1.40	Taylor's	4.02	4.31
7.56 "	1.52	Columbia city	3.50	4.15
8.11 "	*2.06	Collin's	3.38	3.55
8.21 "	2.16	Churubusco	3.18	3.42
8.31 "	*2.25	Potter's	3.06	3.27
8.39 "	2.32	G. R. Crossing	2.50	3.15
8.46 "	2.39	Cedar Creek	2.39	3.03
8.57 "	2.50	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	2.43
9.05 "	2.56	Auburn	2.20	2.35
9.22 "	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	2 .14
9.35 "	3.25PM	ar. Butler lv.	1.50 P M	2.00 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw, Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 22, '75 Rose & Hartman, Attys for pes

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 23d, 1875, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted.

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M		6,00 A M	2,00 PM.
Rochester	3 00 "	"	9,12 "	3,13 "
Alliance	5,25 "	"	12,30 P M	5.54 "
Orrville	7,10 "	A. M	2,23 "	7,21 "
Mansfield	9,07 "	"	4,40 "	9,24 "
Crest- ar	9.40 "	4,55 "	5,15 "	9,55 "
line...lv	10,00 "	5,30 "	5,35 "	10,10 "
Forest	11,15 "	8,10 "	7,27 "	11,54 "
Lima	12,20 P M	11,20 "	8.45 "	12,27 A.
Ft Wayne	2.40 "	2,35 P. M	11,35 A M	2,25 "
Plymouth	4,40 "	6,20	2,35 "	5,25 "
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.15 a m	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.20 "	12,15 P. M.	9.05 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12.50 PM	2,45 "	11,45 "	3,10 "
Lima	2.40 "	4,26 "	1,55 A. M.	6,15 "
Forest	3,46 "	5,24 "	3,01 "	7,36 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,55 "	4.40 "	9.20 "
line lv	A M	7.15 "	4.50 "	9 40 "
Mansfield	"	7.43 "	5,20 "	10,50 "
Orrville	"	9.37 "	7.10 "	12.47 PM
Alliance		11,10 "	9.00 "	3,05
Rochester	P M	1.07	11,12 "	5.40
Pittsburg	"	3 10 a m	12,15 A.M.	6,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St Loui Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 a m	4 30 p m	11 00pm
Arr. Chillico'h	12 55 n'n	7 40	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	6 25	11 30	5 50
Arr. Grafton	9 40	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	3 30
" Martinsburg	4 55	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 30
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	5 10	10 22	6 15
" Boston.	5 30 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton & L.)	6 30 a m		3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	11 00		7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 05	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 16
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 36	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1.50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be had at all principal Ticket Offices throughout West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock of G

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."

A Woman's Book about Women, by a Woman.
(MRS. E. B. DUFFEY.)

The only work of the kind ever written by a woman, is a necessity in every household, its entirely novelty and eminent practicalness creates an immense demand. Notwithstanding the delicate subjects necessarily treated, it is written in such a brave pure style as will not offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good.— Terms and sample sheets mailed free on immediate application. J. S. GOODMAN, 93 Washington Street Chicago, Ill.

Recorders Ofy

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 10th, 1875. Number 23.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTR TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advance Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Mo day in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel.—My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of direases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenalaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,

Six " " " 75 " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,

v3n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAtken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township subsection.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AGENT'S GRAND Combination.

100 BOOKS. 11 BIBLES

Photograph Albums,

Engravings, Chromos, Blank Books, Note Paper, &c. All shown in one prospectus. Beats anything out. Agents meet with Grand Success.—Nothing Like it, and it sweeps the field. Agents wanted. Sole Territory given. Send for terms and circulars.

OHIO PUBLISHING CO., Ashland, O.

April 22, '75.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NEW

Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,

OATS, MILL FEED,

&c. at all times and at the Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.

WM. LANHAM.

Pencillings and Clippings,

BILLY LITTLE, over Abright's, has the best cigars in the city.

THE Leasure Bros. are doing the boss ice cream business.

DAN AND ELI SHULL have commenced work on their new brick on Main street.

AT the close of the Butler school last week, they all joined in a grand picnic.

THOMMY LEASURE has left Beard's and is now working for Messrs. "Walker & DoLittle."

QUITE a large crowd attended the funeral of Sol. D. Bayless, at Fort Wayne last Sunday.

THE little roosters should be more careful about choosing a "Swiming hole."

WORK on the Jail seems to "go it" kinder slow,—may-be we're not a good judge.

THE fourth comes on Sunday this year, and Saturday will be the day for celebration.

THE Kendallville folks are talking strongly of having a fair ground. Why not.

CALL on Al. Wells, and get your ice cheap and have it brought right to your door.

Now is the time, when gentle inebriations, will be designated, "overcome by the heat," "sun stroke," etc.

THE Catholic Congregation of Avilla will hold a picnic in Fox's grove on Wednesday the 16th, inst.

Now the young blue bottle fly walks up and down the linen duster, and a beautiful smile lights up his roman nose.

BAKER BROS. are rasing their business building and making it two story. So it will go through a general course of repairs.

A NEAT looking frame house has just been completed on the the rear end of the lot known as the Hall property, on South Main street.

DURING the wind storm last week, Mr. Stell's new frame dwelling was badly racked. It was all completed but the inside work.

FOR several days after the heavy rains last week, the nights and mornings have been remarkably cold. "Ager" is on the rampage.

MR. TARNEY has a new arrangement for keeping meat which is simply grand. He can keep it fresh and good for several days during the hotest weather.

SAMMY POMERT, over Cool's grocey store, has employed a first-class Jour, and is now prepared to accommodate all in the tensorial art.

PROF. HODGE, Son-in-law of Mrs. Mott, of this place, has purchased a half interest in the Northern "Indianian," at Warsaw.

MR. MILLER of the Kendallville "Standard," has purchased a half interest in the Angola "Republican." Miller ain't so slow on the local.

JNO. HOULTON, of Troy township, died last week, at the advanced age of 70 years. He was one of the first settlers in the County.

ALL of our exchanges has something to say in regard to the late storm. It destroyed quite a large lot of property every where.

IN a drunken fight at Coruma, last week, one Griffith stabbed Charles De Long. We learn that the latter died from the effect. Griffith has joined the "grasshopper army."

WE warn our country friends against traveling cloth peddlers who are perambulating the country selling cloth. You want to let them alone, severely, if you don't want to get swindled.

Too many people embrace the religion for the reason that they take a companion in wedlock—not from true love of the person, but because of a large dowery.

CAN'T we have a sprinkler this Summer on Main street? If our merchants would pay about $20 a month, some one would take hold of the enterprise and every thing would be much more pleasant and agreeable.

ON the 24th, of June a Picnic Excursion will be given, from Waterloo and Auburn to Jackson Michigan, for the benefit of the Methodist Churches. Fare $1.50 per head. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A CERTAIN Western editor, who was presented with a box of collars in pay for an advertisement, is waiting in daily expectation that some one will present him with a shirt.

A BROWN county editor bought his ink by the jug full, because he could get it cheaper, but his wife went to fill the inkstand one morning and found it was not ink by a jug full;

THE greatest feat in eating ever recorded is told of a man who commenced by bolting a door, after which he threw up a window, and swallowed a whole story.

IT was an Irish Coroner who when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limrick, replied sadly; "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

E. P. MORGAN, a former City Editor of the Fort Wayne "Sentinel," sues the Indianapolis "Sentinel" for libel, claiming $10,000 damages. Suing the press for libel seems fashionable.

THE saddest thing in life is the spectacle afforded by a young person who has burnt all her hair off her forehead with a hot slate pencil, and cannot afford to buy a row of curls.

TAKE life easy and don't always be trying to beat the sun up, says an exchange. You may win for a while, but in the long run you are sure to be beaten, and some morning it will rise when you don't.

"AUGUSTUS, dear," said she, tenderly pushing him from her as the moonlight flooded the bay-window where they were standing, I think you had better try some other hair dye; your mustache tastes like turpentine."

A MAN will carry five hundred dollars in his vest pocket, but a woman needs a morocco portmonnaie as large as a fist, and too heavy to carry in her pocket, to escort a fifty cent scrip, a receipt for making jelly-cake, and two samples of dress goods down town and back, every pleasant afternoon.

IT is rumored that some ardent admirer of Beecher, in our city, has caused a tear of Beecher, to be sent on here, congealed, through a patent freezing method. He is also said to be making arrangements with a jeweler for a small refrigerator, in which the tear shall be placed on ice. He will then wear the whole business as a shirt pin.

NEARLY every town in Northen Indiana duly and appropriately observed Decoration Day,—except Auburn. To hear some people talk one would think that a larger crowd would gather on an occasion of this kind than on the fourth of July. We had better talk less and remember their kindness to us.

> "Can we forget the gifts they gave,
> The lives that yielded at our needs?
> O'er all the land, from wave to wave,
> Still honored be their noble deeds."

TOM. MAYS must quit horse-racing. These things will not be permitted in the editorial fraternity.—"Columbia City Post."

Suspend that decree until we have an opportunity to give Tom. a contest for the championship, as we have the conceit to believe we can scoop "White Stocking" just a leetle. What say you Tom.—Kendallville "Standard."

We're ready, sir, at the tap of the bell, and we'll make you so sick after the first heat that you'll be anxious to hire your horse out by the month to plow corn.

THE prosperity of our town is in the hands of our own citizens, and if we wait for "something to turn up" that will accelerate its growth, it is more than propable that nothing of that kind will occur, and that we will be outstripped by other places with less natural advantages than are ours. In looking over the list of live, growing towns in the country, we find those which are the most prosperous are the ones in which the citizens themselves took the first steps toward the establishing of manufactories, &c., and who did not wait for foreign capitalists to take the lead.

HE threw a piece of thin rope over the limb of a tree in his back yard, yesterday, placed his little daughter on it, and began to swing. The rope broke, and a swift gliding figure shot out of a doorway, and a rolling-pin came a kerwhack on the head of that deluded man while the child's nose was suctionizing mud. In a second afterward the sylpe-like figure, with a right and left swinging motion; with a fierce but satisfied look on its face, walked back into the room again, while "I know'd he'd do it," was wafted to the ears of the man sitting on a tomato can, probing the cavity occasioned by that rolling-pin. Not for Joe, No, oh no.

SEE corrected time tables on this side.

THAT BASE BALL GAME.

Last Saturday, when all but the head reporter had gone to dinner, a large and quite an intelligent looking Dutchman walked into the office and said:

"Vas you mit dot pase pall game by dot Eel River commons Vriday last?"

"Yes, sir, I was there. I was one of the players."

"Ish dot zo. Vhel, I make minzelf a zeat und dalk off dot game a leetle vhile I vas von off dhem roosters minzelf."

Well, go ahead and ask your questions and I'll try to answer them.

"Vehl, at virst I vish to zay, who vas dot brovessional nine?"

They were gentleman living in the city. Doctors, lawyers, &c.

"Vhat, lawyers und ducktors. Vhy I vas 'stonished not zo much vor von year, as vhen you zay dot."

Why so. Don't they look like that sort of chaps to you?

"Not py von jug vull. I can beat dot game minzelf zingle, und I hav a sixteen year old poy—his name vas Hans—vhat could valk avay mit dot whole game too."

Does your boy live in this town? We would like to have him play with us some time.

"Nixy vheden. He sthays by dot Vort Vayne zity, und vorked py dot Galhoun sthreet butcher zhop. He vas no zardine und is a dead zhot off dot pase pall game."

Did you ever play any base ball yourself?

"You pet I did. Look off dot noze.—I vas like dot brovessional rooster vhat blayed py dot zeckond pase. I got zome boots on und gonzequently I vas not knocked out off mine zhoes like dot vellow vas. But goodness gracious the next dime vhen dot pall comes like greased lightnin' I vas got dot noze vhat you zee.

It must have come against your nose pretty solid. Its somewhat flat.

"Yes, it did; und after dot I quit blaying, und vas the head man to shoot off mine bazzoo, like dot vellow vhat sthood beck. He ush made so much noise like me mit his mouth. Und dot brovessional vhat made himzelf py dot dhird pase, vas a huckelperry. He usht but me in mind off mine dog Shinder vhen he vas drying to gopple in dhem big vlys.—Shnider vould alvays vall vlat down, und dot vas the vay mit dot dhird pase man."

What did you think of the "professional fielders?

Oh, dhey vas immense I dhink dot vellow mit dhem gloves on vas pought off. He did't got von shmell. All off dhem blayed purty vhel gonsidering dot poss nine against dhem. Vat name vas dot odher nine?"

They had no regular name. The professionals" called them Scrubs, and then got beat two to one. That's a good joke on the professionals, ain't it?.

"Vhel I should dhink dot vas. Dhem brovessional blayers had petter their heads zoak. und vhen dhey get zo dhey can blay like mine poy Hans it vill do for 'em to dry und beat schrubs."

Your head is level, old man.

"You bet it vas. Vhel, good py. I cum beck agin somedhime."

And the old man went down stairs mumbling over "professional" and grinning with his mouth stretched from ear to ear.

Life Down in Arkansas.

The Story Told by a Party of Immigrants.

On last Monday morning a company consisting of about fifty souls passed through this place en route for the rocky plains of Washington Territory. The outfit of the company consisted of five wagons, drawn by horses which looked as though they had been fed on grashoppers or expectations, for the past Winter.

An attache of the "Democrat" interviewed the head man of the caravan, who appeared to be a well-informed gentleman.

"Where are you from?" we inquired.

"From the devil's land," promptly answered the traveler.

"The devil's land! And pray where is that land. We did not know his Lordship allowed any of his subjects to leave when once he got hold of them," we suggested.

"Ah well, he tried his best to keep me but it was no go, Young man, you see that red scar on my neck, do you?"

"Yes."

"You see these eight bullets in my hat?"

"Yes."

"You see these holes in my coat and in my pants?"

"Yes."

"You see this scar on my hand, and this one on my cheek?"

"Yes."

"I could show plenty more bullet scars on my legs and other portions of my body, but you see enough without going any further. All these scars are the works of the devil's own angels. Some call them Klux-Klux, other outlandish, heathenish name, I tell you what it is, the devil controls those men. and they are his servants. This scar on my neck I received one time when the villains hung me on a tree, and I would be hanging there to-day, with my bones whitening in the sun, if it had not been for that woman over there in that wagon."

"Why did they hang you up?" we ventured to ask.

"Why? Do you ask why? Why, simply because I was an honest man, and not go about horse-stealing and thieveing."

"Do they hang men for that down in that state?" we ask feeling our neck.

"Yes sir. I have seen in one piece of timber six bodies hanging to the trees. Two of my neighbors were called out of houses and shot dead in their own door yards. One of these was a minister, and as good a man as ever trod the earth. He was one of the best friends I ever had," and the man brushed a tear with his coat sleeve from his eye, and continued: "He converted me and mine; twice saved my life. Oh, yes, the devil has possession of that country, sure."

"The newspapers say that your officers are a set of rascals: is it so?" we inquired.

"Yes sir; it is my candid opinion that the greater portion of the develment is put up by this class of men. Time and time again has my house been ransacked top to bottom by the officials, who gave as an excuse that they were hunting for evidence."

"Did these officials ever confisticate anything?"

"They did; but after a few visits they had taken everything that was of value and they abused my family and used insulting language to the women."

"They never committed any burning of crops, did they?"

They never did but once, and that was the first time they came. They then destroyed everything we had. You see the result in the looks of those cattle; do they look as though they had an overabundance of food?"

"No," we replied; "they look more like walking bones than anything else."

"Yes I know it, but cannot help it. As soon as warm weather came I began to pack up and am now going to where I shall never hear of Arkansas again. I am going to Washington Territory."

"Do you think that is a better country than Arkansas?" we asked.

"It cannot be worse, and there I think my children can live without being outraged by every villain that comes along; especially where they are so thick as they are in Arkansas."

"What! you do not mean to say that the women and children are molested, do you?"

"I am sorry to say so, but it is so. I know of families who have been turned out of their homes by a pack of thieves who heppened to want to stop in the house over night. As a rule, they would turn out all the men and women they did not want, telling them that the stable was good enough for them."

"But you don't mean to say that they have no respect for women. do you?"

"Yes sir. You see that young girl over in that wagon? Well, she is hardly 16, and nine times have the villains came to my house and taken her away to their night quarters. At first I tried to stop them, but as the result I got four bullets shot into my body."

"Could you not get any justice done for such outrages?"

"No. If I complained they merely laughed and threatened to shoot me. I have been shot at and they tried to murder me about thirty times; but I managed to escape with only some severe wounds. But I must be going, for we have a long journey across the plains, and have no time to waste. I am endeavering to drown the past, and begin anew the paths of life. Good day, sir;" —"Osceola Democrat."

The Indianapolis "Journal," the big organ of the republican party of Indiana says: "There exists not a shadow of doubt that Gen. Grant does desire a third term. Those who surround him are mostly courtiers, and as he comes very little in contact with the people, he knows but very little of their real feelings on this subject. Having been elected twice by large majorities, he probably thinks it not only possible, but easy, to be elected a third time; and, so long as he entertains the feeling, and is encouraged by the courtiers who are near him, he is not at all likely to make a public renunciation in difference to a sentiment whose strength he entirely underrates, and which in all probabilities, is studiously misrepresented by those who have his ear."

WHEN you want a good paper, take the COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

RECENT conflagrations: Taylor's Block, at Worcester, Mass., loss $263,000, insurance $125,000; at St. Johns, N. B., St. Luke's Church and sixty-eight houses and shops, with a loss of $250,000, and 140 families rendered homeless; the Riverside Nail and Plate Mill, at Wheeling, W. Va., involving a loss of $75,000.... A monster expedition is organizing in Philadelphia for the Black Hills. It is said that 10,000 men are enrolled.

H. G. CAMERON, of the University crew of Trinity College, was drowned near Hartford, Conn., last week, while practicing in a shell, in company with S. D. Hooker, the Captain of the crew, and H. M. Sherman, also of the crew. The shell was capsized by the wash of a steamer.... An attempt was made last week to rob the National Mohawk Bank, at Great Barrington, Mass. Several masked burglars entered the home of F. N. Deland, the Cashier, and having gagged and handcuffed him, compelled him to go with them to the bank, where they tried to get him to open the vault. Being unsuccessful, they took revenge by robbing Deland's house of all its valuables, and then decamped.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., was recently visited by the most destructive fire it ever had, which destroyed nearly forty buildings, including a number of business blocks, and causing a total loss of at least $500,000. A high wind prevailed, and at one time the whole business section of the city was seriously threatened but the fire department, with assistance from Chicopee, Holyoke, Westfield and Hartford, succeeded in getting the flames under control.

EXTENSIVE forest fires have been raging during the week in Delaware and Sullivan counties, N. J., and doing an immense amount of damage. Near Manayunk Valley a lumber mill and 300,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. One or two lives have been lost, and several men badly burned in fighting the flames.... Under the instructions of the Judge, the jury in the suit of Mr. Herber, on trial in New York, to recover $10,000 from Gen. Butler, said to be due for legal services, gave a verdict for the General.

THE Masonic fraternity had a grand day in New York on the inauguration of the Masonic Temple recently completed in that city. Thousands of Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies moved through the principal streets in imposing numbers and appearance.... The Beecher trial has passed its one hundredth day.

THE WEST.

DR. J. H. ECCLESTON, of Philadelphia, has been elected Episcopal Bishop of Iowa.... The Indians in the Southwest are again reported to be on the war-path. Settlers in Kansas are fleeing from their homes.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has vacated the Exposition building at Chicago, which it had been using for depot purposes for some time past, and established a temporary depot in a postal-car, located on a side-track laid by stealth upon city property. It is evidently the purpose of the company to obtain depot grounds by hook or by crook, and the city will probably have a good deal of trouble on account of it.... Three brothers named Thomas, Elisha and Hood Cravens, living near Liberty, Mo., quarreled over a division of land recently, when Elisha drew a revolver and fired, instantly killing Thomas, and slightly wounding Hood.

A KANSAS CITY special says that Durkee and Cout, extensive farmers, near North Scott, Kan., have recently examined by dissection a large number of grasshoppers, and found that three-fourths of them contained well-developed live maggots, which, they are confident, will soon exterminate the pests in this country. In further proof of the existence of this maggot, they say a large pile of grasshoppers which they have killed were almost immediately alive with maggots.

A DESTRUCTIVE wind and rain storm passed over portions of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, last week, doing great damage. Many buildings were blown down, and railroad bridges and culverts washed away. The roof of a school house at Lafayette, Ind., was torn off, and several school children were seriously hurt. At Fortville, Ind., a railroad bridge was washed away and a train ditched, killing the engineer and fireman, and fatally injuring a brakeman.

THE investiture of Bishop Henni with the full dignities of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, and the conferring of the pallium by the Pope's special envoy, was celebrated with impressive ceremonies and solemnities at Milwaukee on Thursday last, and was an event of uncommon interest to the Catholics of the Northwest.... The grasshoppers have invaded the Black Hills country in great numbers.... Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan was married last week in Chicago to Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rucker, of Sheridan's staff.

THE SOUTH.

THE prospects for the cotton crop are good.

J. HALE SYPHER, ex-member of Congress, and A. J. Sypher, planters of St. Mary Parish, La., have gone into bankruptcy. Their partnership liabilities are over $140,000, and their assets less than $25,000.

LARKINS SELSOR, a government detective, was recently killed in West Virginia, it is supposed by counterfeiters, in order to dispose of his testimony, which was very damaging to some criminals now in custody at Washington. James Colonel and Jesse Johnson, members of the Creek Indian police, were attacked and dangerously wounded a few days ago by the desperadoes who sheltered McCartney, the noted counterfeiter.... Reports of great destitution come from the mountain counties in Kentucky. A letter from the Master of the Grange in Britt county says the people are suffering for the very necessaries of life, and that if aid is not given many will die of starvation. The crops have failed for three seasons in succession. Cattle are dying, and there is no food to give them.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR HOLMAN LEATHERWOOD was shot and instantly killed last week by an illicit distiller, at Huntsville, Ala.... Hilton & Foster's lumber mill, and two schooners, were burned at Savannah, Ga., last week, with a loss of $100,000.

WASHINGTON

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office has so modified his previous instructions regarding the act passed by Congress for the benefit of grasshopper sufferers, as to hold that the benefits extended by the law to pre-emptors who, by reason of the ravages of the grasshoppers are compelled to leave and be absent from their lands, may also be extended to pre-emptors whose crops have in like manner been destroyed, but who have nevertheless corresponding claims.... It is stated that the appropriation for the pay of the army for the current fiscal year is inadequate, and in consequence officers and soldiers will receive only fifteen days' pay at the end of June, instead of for a full month. The deficiency will have to be made up by the next Congress.... Instructions have been sent by Attorney-General Pierrepont to the various District Attorneys directing them to commence prosecutions against all the members of the whisky ring. The government is experiencing some difficulty in hiring additional counsel, owing to the fact that the counsel already designated have shown an unwillingness to accept the compensation fixed by the government.

A SUMMARY statement of the receipts from the various sources of internal revenue for the first eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, exhibits an increase over the receipts for the same period of the previous year of over $10,000,000. The tax on liquors of all kinds yielded nearly $42,000,000; that on tobacco, $26,000,000. The tax upon the circulation and business of the banks give about $3,000,000, and all other sources less than $5,000,000.... Special Agent Hale, who was deputed by the Treasury Department to make an examination of the workings of the system of customs-revenue collection at interior ports of entry and delivery, has submitted his report, and is of the opinion that some of the one-horse Custom-Houses of the West can be abolished.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT has issued a circular saying that he finds the appropriation for the office nearly exhausted, and commanding general economy and retrenchment.... A general order issued from the War Department announces that the appropriation made by the last Congress for the pay, etc., of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is $900,000 short of the sum estimated for the War Department, and present indications are that the appropriations will prove deficient.

THE following 5-20 coupon bonds, known as "the fourth series," under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May, 1, 1862, have been called for by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made payable on and after Sept. 1, the interest on which will cease after that date: Fifty dollars—Nos. 20,301 to 21,000, both inclusive; $100—Nos. 50,601 to 59,100, both inclusive; $500—Nos. 27,501 to 31,900, both inclusive; $1,000—Nos. 80,651 to 91,500, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000.... Mr. Pierrepont has hit upon an expedient, which, he thinks, will increase the efficiency of the Department of Justice. He has divided it up into a dozen bureaus, and intends to hold the head of each responsible for the faithful execution of the duties intrusted to him.... The internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year promise to exceed the estimates by about nine millions of dollars.

It is estimated that there is a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the army, and that both officers and men will receive only one-half or two-thirds of their pay for the month of June, and may even have to wait for that until a deficiency bill is passed by Congress.

THE mission of the Sioux chiefs to Washington has practically failed. Not only do they refuse to cede their right to the Black Hills, but they have refused to surrender their right to hunt on the Republican river.

GENERAL.

DECORATION Day was generally observed throughout the Northwest on the 29th ult., and the flower-strewers honored alike the last resting places of the fallen heroes who wore the blue and the gray. Eloquent orators were on hand in profusion, and the bird of freedom fluttered, and the English language suffered.

IN the "shyster" libel suit of Bush vs. the proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff asked for $50,000 damages, but didn't get a cent.... Recent deaths: At Munich, Bavaria, Johann Klein, the eminent painter; at St. Louis, of consumption, Col. James McCoy, of Gen. Sherman's staff.

The railroad war at the East has assumed a decidedly important aspect. The Pennsylvania Company refuses to allow any of the postal cars of the Baltimore and Ohio road to pass over its line from Philadelphia to New York. This, of course, prevents the Baltimore and Ohio from fulfilling its contract for carrying the mails between those points.

THE national debt has been reduced $12,968,265 during the past eleven months. The following is the statement for May:

Six per cent bonds	$1,131,516,500	
Five per cent bonds	590,632,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,722,149,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000	
Matured debt	7,370,150	
Legal tenders	377,135,722	
Certificates of deposit	58,345,000	
Fractional currency	43,615,773	
Coin certificates	19,910,600	
Total without interest	496,007,095	
Total debt		$2,240,210,155
Total interest		33,564,530
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$84,251,602	
Currency	4,358,107	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	55,345,000	
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,130,119,975
Decrease of debt during May		$ 1,189,456
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States		20,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		6,116,596
Balance of interest paid by United States		20,147,505

THE eighth annual convention of the National Temperance Association was held in Chicago last week, and was a largely-attended and interesting session. Vice President Wilson, temporarily stopping in the city, addressed the convention on the opening day.

THE grand jury at Philadelphia have returned forty-nine true bills of indictment against the parties arrested last week for issuing fraudulent coupons purporting to be attached to the bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

THERE is a mystery in the Treasury Department at Washington. A package of $47,000 addressed to the Park Bank, New York, has been spirited away in the Treasurer's office, and nobody knows what became of it.

POLITICAL.

THE President has availed himself of the opportunity presented by the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican Convention to definitely announce his views on the third-term question. In a letter addressed to Gen. Harry White, President of the Pennsylvania Convention, Gen. Grant states that he was not willingly a candidate either for a first or for a second term. The reason given for not sooner answering the assertions regarding his third-term candidacy is, that heretofore the question has never been presented in such a form that he could, without seeming undignified, notice it. Now, however, the reason no longer exists, and he accepts the earliest occasion for a reply. In closing his letter he says: "I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise.".... Col. J. H. Britton, Democrat, has been inaugurated Mayor of St. Louis. It is not known whether Mr. Overstolz, independent, will continue the contest for the office or not.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention met at Columbus on the 2d inst., and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Sandusky; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas L. Young, of Hamilton; Supreme Judge, George W. McIlwaine; Auditor, James Williams, of Franklin; Attorney-General, John Little, of Green; Treasurer, J. Minor Milliken, of Butler; member Board of Public Works, Peter Thatcher, of Cuyahoga. The resolutions adopted declare against a third term; in favor of a revenue tariff with incidental protection; that the finance policy should be to equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar; that the public domain shall be reserved for occupancy by actual settlers; free education, and no division of the school fund. The remainder of the platform refers mostly to local questions. The convention was unusually harmonious, and Hayes' nomination was made unanimous on motion of Charles P. Taft, son of Judge Taft, who was the only other formidable candidate for Governor.

THE New Hampshire Legislature met at Concord on the 2d amid the greatest excitement. In the Senate twelve Senators qualified, and a formal protest against the right of Senators Priest and Proctor to seats was presented by Senator Whitney and ordered on file. A ballot for President resulted in the election of John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield, the Republicans not voting. Five Republican Senators withdrew from the chamber, and other officers were chosen. The seceding Senators met in another room and organized temporarily, by electing G. H. Stowell, President, and Tyler Westgate, Clerk. Charles P. Sanborn (Rep.) was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 190 votes, against 179 for Albert R. Hatch, Democrat. A message from the Senate was received, announcing that they had organized. The protest of the five Republican Senators was also received, stating that they had taken the oath, but refused to act with the body so long as Messrs. Priest and Proctor, of Districts Nos. 2 and 4, were allowed seats in the body. The protest was placed on file. A resolution was introduced directing the Speaker to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the action of the Governor and Council in the matter of Senators Priest and Proctor.

FOREIGN.

THE second attempt of Capt. Paul Boyton to cross the English channel with his life-preserver was entirely successful. He accomplished the feat in twenty-three hours and thirty-eight minutes. The distance where he crossed is between twenty and thirty miles.... A battle between the Carlists and government troops is reported at Alsoса, wherein the Carlists lost seventy killed and 200 wounded. Gen. Dorregaray is reported wounded.... Gen. De Cissey, the French Minister of War, asks for a credit of 51,000,000 francs, to continue the work on the fortifications of the country, and for the supply of war material.

THE failure of an extensive firm in the iron business is reported in England, involving many other houses and several millions. It is that of the Aberdare Iron Company, with liabilities of £750,000.... The privilege question has been so modified in the British Parliament that hereafter strangers will not have to withdraw unless they are disorderly.

A DISPATCH from London states that the specie ($300,000) on board of the wrecked steamship Schiller remains undiscovered. Mutilated bodies of the victims of the disaster continue to come ashore.... The condition of affairs between the British government and Burmah is critical and warlike.... Sixty persons were drowned recently by the capsizing of a lighter near Lisbon, Portugal.... Forty persons have been arrested at Brussels, Belgium, for interfering with a religious procession.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The situation in financial circles is without quotable change. The supply of loanable funds is quite large and the demands light, interest rates ruling easy but unchanged at 7@11 per cent., according to the security offered. Government bonds firm and in demand, as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6's of '81	124⅛	124½
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	116⅛	117
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	117⅛	118
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	120⅛	120½
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	122⅛	122½
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	124	124⅜
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	123⅛	123⅞
U. S. 10-40's	117⅛	118
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	116⅛	116⅜
U. S. currency 6's	124⅛	124⅜
Gold (full weight)	115⅛	116⅛
Gold coupons	115⅛	116⅛
Gold exchange	115⅛	116⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

There was considerable excitement and interest shown in the grain markets during the past week, and at times a decidedly panicky feeling prevailed, with a general rapid and severe decline in values all round. The speculative element lacked confidence in the trade, and the pressure to sell was urgent and imperative. The markets on Monday showed considerable weakness, but it was not until after the close of 'Change that the decided downward movement set in. The failure of a large and prominent "long" firm who were operating heavily was one of the principal reasons of the break, and up to Wednesday night all the markets were rapidly declining. The stocks in store are heavy all round; there was no encouragement in the tone of European or New York advices; on the other hand these markets were considerably lower. The weather was all that could be desired for the growing crops and rather warm for the accumulated grain in store. The rapid decline in values was checked on Thursday under a good demand from shorts, who were buying at the decline, but again became firm at the close of the week and ruled easy.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.		*Closing*	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ .95	@ .96½	$ .90	@ .90½
No. 2, seller June	.95½	@ .98		@ .90½
No. 2 seller July	.98½	@1.02½		@ .94½
No. 2 corn, cash	.65	@ .66	.61½	@ .61½
No. 2 corn, seller May	.64½	@ .65½		@ .61½
No. 2 corn, seller June	.65	@ .68½		@ .61½
No. 2 corn, seller July	.69	@ .71		@.66½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	.60	@ .60½		@ .57½
No. 2 oats, seller May	.60	@ .61	.55¼	@ .55½
No. 2 oats, seller June	.60½	@ .61½		@ .57½
No. 2 oats, seller July	.58	@ .58½		@ .55½
No. 2 rye, cash		@1.06		@1.03
No. 2 barley, cash	1.35	@1.36	1.20	@1.25
No. 2 barley, s. Sept.	1.02	@1.05	1.13	@1.16

PROVISIONS.

An unusually active business was transacted in this market, and the fluctuations in values were quite severe. The influences brought to bear upon the market were of an unfavorable tenor and generally calculated to produce weakness. Eastern and foreign advices generally reported weaker markets, and this caused an increased desire to sell for future delivery, and as buyers in view of these quotations were only willing to make moderate purchases the market ruled weak. It was not until considerable of a decline had been established that buyers could be induced to take hold with freedom, and then the movement was quite brisk. The stock of mess pork and lard are fair, while the amount of winter cured meats is rather light. Prices, as compared with the current figures of a week ago, have declined about $1.00@1.25 on mess pork, 1c per lb on lard, and ½@¾c on all descriptions of meats. The market closed steady at $19.75@19.80 per brl for mess pork spot, and $19.75 seller June. Cash lard closed quiet and firm at $14.30; seller June steady at $14.25 @14.30, and seller July closed firm at $14.55.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market opened weak and declined about 10@12½c per 100 lbs, under more liberal offerings. Shipping steers quotable at $5.00@6.25 for medium to choice, and $6.35@6.70 for extra; bulk of sales at $5.80@6.20. Stock cattle ruled dull and easy at $3.50@5.00. Through Texans arrived freely, and slow at $3.00@4.50. Hogs dull, weak, and about 50c lower. Poor to choice $6.25@7.60; general market at the close $6.80@7.00. Sheep steady; shorn, $3.50@5.50 for poor to choice; no wooled on sale.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The movement in the seed market was only fair during the week, but a firm feeling prevailed through and former prices were maintained. The season, during which the principal speculation is reported is transacted, is about over and the transactions that are now being consummated are almost entirely on shipping account. Sales of timothy ranged at $2.25 @2.50 for common to prime. Clover quotable at $6.40@6.50 for prime medium. Flax sold at $1.60@165 for good crushing. Sales of Hungarian ranged at $1.40@1.50 for good to prime, and millet sold at $1.50@1.55. A few light sales of buckwheat were made at $1.15@1.20 for prime. Buyers and sellers of highwines were somewhat apart in their views and the market ruled rather quiet. The market closed dull and nominal at $1.14@1.15.

PRODUCE.

The arrivals during the week were quite liberal, but the demand was of a high local order, and the market ruled rather dull. Receivers, in anticipation of increased arrivals of new grass made, were generally anxious to keep their stocks down, and in so doing they were compelled to accept lower prices. Shippers have reduced their bids on old butter to 9@11c, and some sales were reported at this range. Fresh made sold chiefly at 20@23c for firsts, and the bulk of the receipts could only be classed as such, while it was difficult to obtain over 25c for extras, though an occasional package ranged as high as 26c. Dealers anticipate more liberal receipts and were generally anxious to keep consignments closed out. Quotable at 25@26c for extras, with only occasional sales at outside figure. 20@23c for firsts, 15@20c for seconds, 13@15c for thirds, and 9@11c for inferior and grease. There was a good demand for Eastern medium beans, but the light stock restricted trade and the market ruled quiet but firm. Quotable at $1.90 in lots, and $1.95@2.00 in a small way. Western were dull at $1.00@1.75, according to quality. Broom corn was in good demand and firm at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, and 10@11c for good to choice stock braid. Beeswax quiet at 28@30c. Cider was quiet at $5.75@6.00 per brl. for choice sweet. Cranberries slow at $8.00@10.50 for fair to choice in barrels. Cheese was dull, with a good many poor and not fully cured on the market. Old factory sold at 5@10c per lb for common to good, and 12@13c; new ranged at 10@12c for fair to prime. Dried fruits were quiet, but at the same time a firm feeling prevailed and former prices were maintained. New York and Michigan apples quotable at 8½@8¾c; Ohio and Southern about 7½@8c; halves peaches 9@9½c, and blackberries at 9¾c. Dried peas were dull at $2.00@2.10 per bushel for choice green, and $1.75@1.80 for marrowfat. Green apples were in better supply and prices were easier; quotable at $3.25@3.50 in lots, and $3.75@4.00 in a retail way. Hides were in good request and steady at 8c all round; calf 12½@13c, and dry salted 15@15½c; Hay was in fair demand at $18.00@20.00 for No. 2 to prime timothy; $12.00@17.00 for No. 2 to prime prairie, and $11.00@14.00 for slough. Maple sugar sold at 13@15c for pure new. New potatoes were very dull, and at the close there were a good many poor lots offered on the market; quotable at $3.00@4.50 for common to good, and $5.00 for choice. Potatoes were dull; Eastern peachblows quotable at 80@85c in car lots, and Western about 70@75c. Vegetables were quiet at $2.50@3.50 per brl for onions; 45@60c per bu for turnips, and $1.25@1.50 per brl for parsnips. Veal was dull and very weak; sales ranged at 2@8c for poor to choice. Eggs closed at 14½c for lots in carriers, and about 14c in loose packages.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER, AND WOOD.

There was no change noticeable in the market for cooperage. The demand for packing descriptions was very light, the principal inquiry being for flour barrels for which prices were maintained. Quotations ranged at $1.12½ for pork barrels, $1.35 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.00 for whisky barrels, and 45@50c for flour barrels. The arrivals of lumber were moderate and sales were generally made at former prices. The market closed with about all sold. Boards and strips quotable at $9.00@14.00, and joist and scantling $8.50. Shingles $2.25@2.75. There was but little doing in wood, and no change of importance was exhibited in prices. Quotable at $8.50 per cord for hickory, $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for birch, and $6.00 for slabs in the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	11	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@	10
COTTON	15¾	@	16¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 95
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 07	@	1 08
No. 1 Spring	1 13	@	1 17
CORN	73	@	81
OATS	68	@	72
RYE	1 08	@	1 10
PORK—New Mess	20 50	@	20 75
LARD	14⅛	@	14½
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 18	@	1 20
CORN—No. 2 New	64	@	65
OATS—No. 2	57	@	59
RYE—No. 2	1 06	@	1 08
PORK—Mess	20 50	@	20 75
LARD	14	@	15
HOGS	6 25	@	7 50
CATTLE	4 75	@	6 50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	99	@	1 00
No. 2	94	@	96
CORN—No. 2	62	@	64
OATS—No. 2	..	@	58
RYE	98	@	1 00
BARLEY—No. 2	1 16	@	1 18
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	1 23	@	1 25
CORN—New	70	@	72
OATS	66	@	69
RYE	1 18	@	1 20
PORK—Mess	20 25	@	20 50
LARD	14⅛	@	14½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 23	@	1 24
Amber	1 20	@	1 22
CORN—New	71	@	73
OATS	61	@	63
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	..	@	1 26
Amber	..	@	1 22
CORN	67	@	69
OATS	63	@	66
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 22	@	1 24
No. 2 Red	1 17	@	1 19
CORN	71	@	72
OATS	63	@	65

Some High Roosts.

In the South Seas there is a little spot of land called Ysable Isle, divided among several savage tribes that are continually at war with each other. A terrible massacre occurring in a portion of the island named Mahaga, the sufferers adopted as a means of defense against future surprises, the custom of sleeping in houses built in high trees, though living by day in the ordinary bamboo huts. When the Rev. Coleridge Patterson, Bishop of the Melanesian Islands, visited Mahaga, he was very curious to inspect these human nests in the summits of the loftiest palms. They were situated in a swamp, that for greater security was surrounded by a high wall. The lower boughs of the trees selected for habitation had been lopped off, leaving only the highest as a platform for the houses. A plumb line let down from the veranda of one of these houses showed the distance to be ninety-four feet.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

The Danger Much Less Than Has Been Represented—The Crop Prospects in Nebraska Good.

[Washington Telegram to New York Tribune.]

Many gentlemen who have arrived in Washington during the past two or three days from those parts of the West which were last year devastated by grasshoppers, assert that the reports of injury already done to crops or anticipated this spring are greatly exaggerated. Especially is this said to be the fact in regard to Nebraska. Senator Paddock, who is now here, has received letters from all portions of that State, and his information agrees substantially with that brought by a member of one of the relief committees. While in some limited sections of the State the young grasshoppers are now hatching out and destroying the tender grain, the crop prospects in the State at large are excellent. Senator Paddock thinks that, in spite of the grasshoppers, a much larger crop of small grain will be harvested in Nebraska this year than ever before. The sections of the West that are in danger of devastation by grasshoppers are only those which are on the frontier and which do not produce a very large percentage of the grain crop. Civilization seems to be as fatal to these pests as to the Indians, and it has been the almost universal experience in the West that, after the land has been generally brought under cultivation, grasshoppers never come in sufficient numbers to do great damage. The home of the grasshopper is on the plains, and when by long-prevailing westerly winds a swarm of them has been brought into the settled portions of the country, they have rarely penetrated the first year beyond the third or fourth tier of counties from the frontier. In these, which are generally visited the first year in July and August, they have often destroyed nearly the whole crop; but, while they have caused great local suffering, their devastations, being confined to a section in which only a small percentage of the land has been broken up, have not perceptibly reduced the aggregate of the crops of the entire country or affected the price of grain. The grasshoppers which come from the Plains the first year deposit their eggs on the fields they visit, and in the following spring these are hatched out about the time the grass and winter grains start. Before their wings are sufficiently developed to enable them to fly, they eat up every tender green thing which comes within their reach. The corn, spring wheat and later garden vegetables are not likely to be injured by these undeveloped insects. When they become able to fly, they go away, and may penetrate still further into the older settled country; but the life of the second generation is a short one, and they soon die, leaving no eggs to be hatched out the next year.

The sections of country which were most injured by grasshoppers last year were either those which were first visited in 1873, or were attacked by insects which were hatched from eggs deposited in that year; so that, judging from the past experience of the West, there is reason to look for less damage this year than was done last, and while limited areas may be devastated no general destruction need be anticipated.

Plain John.

The first prisoner out had a face that would give an undertaker's fifty rods the start and then beat it in a race of half a mile. A broken heart could be read in every line, and crushed hopes stuck right out of his solemn eyes. He had long, despondent locks, a sorrowful suit of black, and he sighed drearily.

"Your name is John—John what?" asked the court.

"It's John," sighed the prisoner.

"John what?"

"Let it go as John," drawled the solemn man.

"You seem solemn," continued the court; "are you ill?"

"Not that I know of."

"Are you in trouble?"

"Kinder, and kinder not."

"Well, how under the sun a solemn old fowl like you got on a drunk is more than I can imagine. Do you have sprees very often?"

"Sometimes often—sometimes not."

"Have you any money?"

"Not any, except a jack-knife."

"Have you any work?"

"Not any that I know of."

"I think I know what ails you. I think you ought to be blown up with nitro-glycerine about fifteen times to wake you up, and then you ought to be tied behind a locomotive and given a race to Chicago. It looks to me like a case of constitutional laziness. You are like an old paint keg tossed into an alley, or an old hat on the telegraph wire."

"Ho-hum," yawned the prisoner, elevating his arms far above his head.

"I'll ho-hum you for three months, and if they don't make you step high and get around lively I'll miss my guess.—*Detroit Press Police Court Report.*

Our National Vice.

The average American spits, it is said, just as the average crow caws, unceasingly and viciously, and, although the people aim so boastfully at excelling in brain culture, there seems to be lacking, thus far, the moral and social cultivation necessary to shake off this filthy habit, which is scarcely short of a national vice. In no other country, civilized or barbarous, would notices requesting men "not to spit, out of respect for the ladies," be called for, and to our shame be it said, in no country would this modest, reasonable request be so persistently disregarded. Nor is the nauseating practice confined to common youths asserting manly freedom, but men old enough to have to pay for spoiled dresses are guilty of an equal disregard for others' rights and feelings. Every woman who uses to any extent public conveyances can recall having her clothing soiled—and every man of decent habits who has been sickened by the expectoration he has been unable to escape. The right of a man to spit in a public conveyance or building, at the expense of others' clothing, feelings and comfort, is no greater than his right to perform any other dirty trick.—*New York Tribune.*

THE INDIANS.

The President Gives the Sioux Chiefs Some Plain Talk—When Civilization Requires it, the Tribes Must Step Down and Out.

The following is the full text of President Grant's big talk to the Sioux chiefs at the council in Washington last week:

I want to say to the Indians to-day something about the object of bringing them here, and a few words for them to think about, but nothing for them to reply to at present. I have always been a friend to the Indians, and am very anxious to do what I think best for their good. The country where they now live, as they must be well aware, is entirely incapable of supporting them, should the government not please to give them aid. By the treaty of 1868, clothing was granted to them for thirty years, and provisions for only five years. The food and provisions, therefore, which have been given to them for the last two years have been a gratuity on the part of Congress, and these may be taken from them at any time without any violation of the treaty. My interest now is to make some arrangement with them by which they and their children will be secure for the future. As I said in the beginning, it must be evident to them if the supplies of food should be withheld by the government, it would be entirely impossible for the Indians to live where they are. Another thing to which I would call attention is this: They must see that the white people outnumber the Indians now about 200 to 1, taking all the Indians within the Territories owned by the United States. This number of whites is increasing so very rapidly that before many years it will be impossible to fix on any point within the limit of our territory where you can prevent their going. It will become necessary that the white people shall go from one place to another, whether occupied by the Indians or not, the same as from one State to another. For this reason it is very desirable that they should be situated where they would be able to get support beyond any contingency. I do not propose to ask them, without their consent, to leave their homes where they were born and raised, but I want to point out to them the advantages to themselves and to their children. If they will accept such arrangement as may be proposed to them, there is territory south of where they now live where the climate is very much better, where the grass is much better, and where game is more abundant—large game, such as buffaloes—where there is good pasturage for animals, and where teachers can be sent among the Indians to instruct them in the arts of civilization, the means of self-preservation and self-support. This year we have had great difficulty in keeping the white people from going to the Black Hills in search of gold, but we have so far prevented them from going. Every year this same difficulty will be encountered until the right of the white people to that country is granted by the Indians, and may, in the end, lead to hostilities between the white people and the Indians, without any special fault on either side. If such trouble should occur, and become general, it would necessarily lead to the withholding, for the time being at least, of the supplies which the government has been sending to them. All this trouble I want to avoid. I want to see them well provided for, in such a way that the arrangement will have to be respected by my successor and other administrations for the future. I want the Indians to think of what I have said. I don't want them to say anything to-day. I want them to talk among themselves, and be prepared to hear from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who are authorized to speak for me, and will be governed by my advice. This is all I want to say to them.

THE BLACK HILLERS.

Gordon's Emigrant Train Captured by the Military and Burned—Alleged Outrageous Conduct of the Soldiers.

[Sioux City Telegram to Chicago Times.]

Capt. Walker, after releasing Gordon's train, which he recently captured in Nebraska, sent to Gen. Crook's department for assistance in forcing the Gordon party across the river into Indian Territory. Two companies of cavalry and a Gatling gun were furnished from Spotted Tail's agency, and early on the morning of Friday, the 21st inst., surrounded the camp at Gordon City, Neb., and perpetrated the most brutal outrage on peaceable citizens of which we have any record. The soldiers compelled men who were making preparations for breakfast to leave the camp, then helped themselves to everything they could lay their hands on in the camp, including pocketbooks and other valuables which were left in the tents, even the boots, shoes and clothing, which the men were not allowed time to put on. The soldiers sat down and ate the breakfast the men had prepared for themselves, after which they built a fire and piled on it nearly all the provisions and wagons, thirty-nine of the latest pattern Winchester rifles, and other arms belonging to the party. In fact everything was destroyed, except a small amount of baggage and rations, enough to take them into Fort Randall. After this work of destruction and robbery, the military started with the Gordon party for Fort Randall. They compelled the party to walk, many of whom had scarcely clothes enough on to cover their nakedness, and a great many destitute of boots, which the soldiers had appropriated. In this condition, barefooted and hungry, the march was commenced. On Saturday night, one of the party, named A. Collins, managed to elude the vigilance of his captors and escaped. He describes the scene at the time of the capture as being more brutal than anything he had ever heard or read of—even of Indian doings, except that no scalps were taken by the soldiers.

A BILL for the prevention of cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of conveyance within the Dominion, was introduced and passed final reading in the House at Ottawa. It provides that cattle shall not be confined for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without being unladen for at least six hours for food, rest and water, and that when cattle are unladen, the railway company having charge of the cars shall cause the same to be cleaned out and to be freshly littered with clean sawdust or sand.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR has been so much benefited by the transfusion of healthy blood into his veins that he is now able to ride out, and hopes are entertained by his friends that he may ultimately recover.

The change in the postal laws, effected by the Forty-third Congress for the benefit of the express companies, has seriously diminished the income of the Department upon third-class mail matter, and the Postmaster-General will recommend the repeal of the injurious amendments.

THE costly dinners of the express lobby are yielding their fruit. The returns received at the Postoffice Department show that the modified law as to third-class matter will greatly reduce the income of the Postoffice Department for the current fiscal year. Postmaster-General Jewell will recommend a change in the law.

LIKE all Indians, Red Cloud has an invincible antipathy to white men who lie, and lately, when a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune* told him of the tunnel under the lake, he indignantly expressed his opinion of any man who could attempt to make him believe that the white man would go two miles for water when he might get whisky by going two rods in any direction from where he stood.

THE Legislature of Michigan, at it recent session, passed an act requiring railroad companies, in case of accidents resulting in the death of any person on their road, to promptly notify the nearest resident Coroner. They are also required to notify the State Railroad Commissioner of all accidents. It is made his duty to examine into all the causes of fatal accidents, and he is empowered, in his discretion, to make similar examinations in cases where no deaths occur.

CALIFORNIA editors are nothing if not personal. This is the way the editor of the Amador *Independent* pays his devoir to a neighbor: "Now, we will inform the sweet-scented evader of truth and honesty who runs the little nigger nose-rage across the street, that he cannot ram any of his infernal lies down our throat, for we know him too well to believe anything he says, even under oath."

AN Eastern paper having proposed that every one should plant an elm, oak, maple, or some other good tree on the ground where he lives this year, as a centennial offering to those who may come after him and sit in the shade of the same, the Faribault (Minn.) *Democrat* remarks: "It is all very well to plant trees, but you can't raise any enthusiasm this spring about providing a 'nice shady place for those who may come after us.' For one, we don't want to encourage this coming after us; too many, far too many, come after us now, and if they don't come themselves they send a man. Oh! no, that's no way to encourage tree-planting."

IN Chicago, a few days ago, a man went to the residence of Gen. Sheridan and passed in as a workman. Later the housekeeper of the mansion discovered him in the General's room, sketching, as he said, for the New York *Graphic*. When he had sketched to his heart's content he went way, and the General, on his return, was informed of the artist's visit and departure. He thought then he heard something drop, and an examination of the room disclosed the fact that the artist had drawn very well. In fact, he had drawn a $1,000 diamond from the hilt of the warrior's sword, the same having been presented to him by friends after the battle of Stone river.

SOME curious correspondence has recently been interchanged between Gen. Sheridan, President Grant, and the Governor of Texas. The United States military authorities have complained that the Texas officials on the Mexican border have caused the arrest, on the charge of murder, of United States soldiers engaged in preventing raids. The President, after reviewing the correspondence, informs the Governor of Texas that a repetition of such acts by the Texas people will result in the withdrawal of the United States troops from Texas. Texans who are in Washington say the withdrawal of the United States troops would give such an impetus to volunteer companies as would certainly lead to a border war.

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, the new Attorney-General of the United States, was born in New Haven, Ct., in 1817, and graduated from Yale College in 1837, in the same class with Mr. Evarts and Chief Justice Waite, taking high honors. In 1846 he went to New York, and in 1857 was elected to fill the vacancy in the Superior Court created by the death of Chief Justice Oakley. When the war broke out he arrayed himself on the side of Mr. Lincoln, nominally as a War Democrat; was a member of the Union Defense Committee of New York; a member, in 1862, of the commission for examining into the cases of prisoners of State, and one of the counsel for the government in the Surratt trial. Shortly after the nomination of Mr. Seymour he declared for Grant, and on the election of the latter was made District Attorney, holding that office somewhat over a year. In 1873 he was offered, and declined, the Russian mission.

THEY made short work of a quarrel between two families in Liberty county, Texas, the other day. The families were neighbors and one of them having visited the other a dispute arose. During the discussion a man got severely cut in the arm and the man's son got a ball through the heart and died on the spot. This terminated the visit. The sheriff arrested three members of the family who did the shooting and the cutting and put them under guard in a room in a hotel. That night, while the guard slumbered and slept, a band of masked men entered the room and shot to death all three prisoners. The wife of one of them was in the room at the time of the shooting but does not know the murderers. It was quicker than going to law about it, and much less expensive. There are not enough grown members of that family left to carry on a vendetta at present, and there will be peace between them for a few years.

THE Washington *Star* says the Postmaster General has issued a circular prescribing the rates of postage under the general postal union concluded at Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 9, 1874, between the United States and all of the powers of Europe, excepting France. The uniform union rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the postal union, without distinction, shall be as follows: For prepaid letters, 5 cents per 15 grammes; for unpaid letters, 10 cents per 15 grammes; for postal cards, 2 cents each; for newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents each; for other printed matter, samples of merchandise, and all articles other than newspapers enumerated in article 4 of the treaty, 2 cents per cash weight of 2 ounces or fraction thereof. These rates will be levied and collected on and after July 1, 1875, on the correspondence to and from all the contracting States except France, and on and after Jan. 1, 1876, on the correspondence to and from France.

PROF. AUGHEY, of the Mississippi State University, a learned and scientific gentleman, who has given the grasshopper question considerable attention, gives it as his opinion that the pests run out in a few generations, after they leave their native sandy and gravelly plains. He states that he has for several years made experiments which fully verify this opinion. He found the grasshoppers of the first year's coming much larger and stronger, and more agile, than those of the subsequent year, and consequently of more destructive capabilities. The Professor says that, in some places, the eggs laid in 1864 did not hatch at all. The changes from cold to hot weather, or some other unknown causes, seems to sap their constitutional vigor; and were it not for this, long ere now these grasshoppers would, from their enormous numbers, have desolated the whole country as far east as the Atlantic. Prof. Aughey also says that, as early as 1865, he noticed that enormous numbers of grasshoppers over large areas in Northern Nebraska took flight early in June, in a southerly or southeasterly direction; but he could not learn, by inquiries made in many ways, where the bulk of them went to. He asks if it is not possible that they rose high enough to get into the trade-winds, which wafted them into the ocean.

Killed by a Boar.

The Springfield *Republican* has the following: The quiet farming community of Ludlow, where so few unwonted events have marked the progress of a century, was saddened Saturday by the sudden, shocking death of one of her best citizens, Samuel White, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and for nine years a town father, being bitten by a boar so that he bled to death within a very few minutes. Mr. White went out about six o'clock in the morning to feed the animal, and was attacked so suddenly that he could give no warning, but was able to crawl out of the pen, where he was discovered by one of his men when he was unable to speak. He was seized on the inner and upper part of the thigh, the brute's tushes tearing a hole in the flesh two inches long and severing the femoral artery. The men of the farm had complained of the ugly temper of the beast, but Mr. White, a man of marked resolute character, had thorough belief in his ability to manage him—indeed, had been laughing, only the previous day, at his "help" for their timidity. Mr. White was no doubt taken entirely off his guard, these creatures being very quick and crafty of attack.

A PHOTOGRAPH has been forwarded to England which has aroused the astonishment of their distinguished men. It is taken of a branch of pears grown from a tree on the ranch of Mr. Kercheval, near Sacramento, Cal. The branch was 4 feet 6 inches long, carried 265 pears (most of which were about 5 inches in length), the whole weighing about 110 pounds.

INDIANA NEWS.

IT is said that the dreaded grasshopper has appeared in Morgan county, and that there are millions of him.

THE Indianapolis glove factory, which began operations a few weeks since, already gives employment to forty girls.

A GOSHEN girl drove two robbers out of the house at the point of a revolver, which she could not have fired off to save her life.

THE iron business is very dull at Terre Haute. Most of the blast furnaces in the block coal regions are idle, including those at Knightsville. The rolling mills are still at work.

AN honest German, of Harveysburg, Fountain county, when caught in the act of distilling, explained that he was just making a little for his sick wife—just twenty gallons.

THE large steam flouring mill of Hall & Culver, at Rushville, burned on Monday night, together with its contents. Loss estimated at $10,000. Partially insured. Two or three persons were seriously injured by falling from the roof while working to prevent the spread of the flames to adjoining property.

WHILE Mr. James Stephens, of Rockport, was at work on the highway, one day last week, one of his horses became frightened while passing a heap of burning logs, and crowded the other into the fire. In their struggles the horses became entangled in the harness, and were so badly burned that they died in a few days.

GEN. MANSON'S war-horse, Zollicoffer, was killed the other day in White county by jumping on a fence stake. Zollicoffer was with Gen. Manson at Nashville, Corinth, Iuka, Athens, Huntsville, and a number of other places. He crossed the Cumberland mountains four times, went as far south as Atlanta, campaigned through East Tennessee, was wounded twice, and captured once, and returned to the General by Kirby Smith.

THE Fire Department, of Laport, have determined to hold a tournament on the 5th of July. The prizes amount to $1,000 and are as follows: Hose Companies—First prize, $150; second prize, $100; third prize, $50; sweepstakes, $100 and a solid silver trumpet. Hook and Ladder Companies—First prize, $50 and a silk banner; second prize, $25. A general invitation is extended to all. The tournament will be governed by the regular Indiana rules.

RECENT changes in Indiana postal affairs: *Offices Established*—Butler's Switch, Jennings county, Lemuel T. Williams, Postmaster; Moore's Station, DeKalb county, Henry F. Brown, Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed*—Chili, Miami county, Nelson C. Hall; Corydon, Harrison county, Nimrod S. Reynolds; Nash Depot, Vanderburgh county, Christian Magenheimer; Stanford, Monroe county, Wm. A. Meredith; Taylorsville, Bartholomew county, Tilmon Fulp.

AT a ball in Campbell, Warrick county, about nine miles from Evansville, on Saturday night, a hunchback named Walker, alias Pet Monkey, got into a difficulty with some of the dancers, and declared that if any of them approached him he would shoot. A man named Gagel, not hearing the remark, came into the room and walked toward him, when Walker drew a pistol and shot him through the heart. Walker remained in the neighborhood till the next evening, but was not arrested, and Gagel was buried without an inquest.

THE annual State Convention of Short-horn Breeders assembled at Indianapolis last week, and discussed in a satisfactory manner the color and qualifications of a short-horn herd, both physiologically and philosophically considered. The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. C. Stevenson; Vice-Presidents, Charles Lowder and W. W. Thrasher; Secretary, Claude Mathews; Treasurer, S. F. Lockridge; Executive Committee. W. W. Thrasher, Thos. Wilhoit and Thos. Hammond.

THE following account of the murder of Miles Slyter by Arthur P. Jones, on Friday evening, is taken from the Kokomo *Democrat*: "Miles Slyter was the proprietor of a sawmill in Jackson township, near Sycamore Corner, and had in his employ several hands, among whom was Arthur P. Jones. Sometime about the middle of last week, it seems, the hands struck for higher wages, and Slyter had arranged to settle with Jones on Friday. On Friday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, Jones went to the mill to have his account adjusted. No one but Mr. Slyter was present at the time, and he was engaged in shoveling ashes out of the ash-pit. It seems they could not agree upon the amount due Jones, and some loud words passed between them, which terminated by Jones hitting Slyter over the head with a piece of poplar edging board, three feet long, and two and a half inches wide and one inch thick, two blows. The first blow was across the back part of the head, which proved fatal, and the second across the forehead. At this juncture Mrs. Slyter, who witnessed the whole transaction from the door of her house, which is very near the mill, ran up and begged Jones to spare her husband. She then helped her husband to the house, dressed his wounds as best she could, and sent for a physician. In a few minutes he became delirious, and never spoke again. Jones was subsequently arrested and put under bond of $8,000.

Indian Cheek.

The noble red man of the forest has hitherto been charged with divers and sundry traits of character not redounding to his credit. Among them are his proclivity for leaving white men baldheaded and torturing prisoners; for drinking fire-water in unlimited quantities; for the most abstract and unqualified laziness; for a sublime disregard of his plighted faith; for filth and dirt of every description; and, in fine, for general cussedness. In addition to these deplorable evidences of a lack of Christian civilization and those social graces and amenities which make life so delightful, the red man of the forest has now developed a new feature, which has hitherto been supposed to be the monopoly of the pale face, namely, cheek. He has not only developed cheek, but cheek of the most extraordinary description—large, voluminous, approaching the sublime.

The three gentle savages who have developed this cheek are Spotted Tail, Lone Horn, and Red Cloud, Chiefs of the Sioux delegation, at present in Washington negotiating with the government for the cession of the Black Hills. Red Cloud opened the ball by informing the Great Father that the whole white race were liars, and he took occasion to remark that he made no exception of the company present, which included the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and numerous subalterns and stipendiaries of the Departments. Red Cloud having thus mildly expressed his opinion of pale faces in general and the Administration in particular, Mr. Spotted Tail, another untutored son of the forest, displayed his lack of filial reverence by snapping his fingers in the Great Father's face, and notifying him he must not send them to the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who evidently, in Spotted Tail's estimation, were the champion liars in this mendacious country. Next came Mr. Lone Horn, a plain, simple, guileless child of the forest, with the evident intention of improving upon the impression made by Messrs. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, and of overwhelming the President and his Cabinet at one fell swoop. So Mr. Lone Horn strode up in all his native dignity, and, proudly wrapping his blanket about him, notified the President as follows: "I never claimed I owned all the country before to-day, but now I claim it." This was not all. One is irresistibly reminded of Falstaff and Gen. Boum, as Mr. Lone Horn adds: These men you see (alluding to the Indians around him) are soldiers and will fight." This was tantamount to an invitation to the pale faces to come forward and contest the title to this broad domain, but at this juncture the President notified Mr. Lone Horn and his friends that he was not ready to discuss the question, whereupon the owner of the country and his friends, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail and their followers, withdrew.

For sublimity and dimensions of cheek commend us to these simple, untutored children of the forest, who have been brought up under the sweet and genial influences of nature, and have never been contaminated with the habits of cities or effeminated by the vices of luxury. There is a freedom and directness of speech about them which are very refreshing, and there are some people who will be churlish enough to say that the Indians were right, and hit the nail on the head every time. It is at least the first time that the management of Indian affairs has been struck square in the face, and for this, at least, the Indians deserve credit. Back of all their laughable swagger and impudence there was some plain, hard truth, which was spoken where it ought to have some effect.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Rich Man's Troubles.

Millionaire Lick, of San Francisco, has had a great deal of trouble out of his philanthropy. As soon as his first and munificent trust deed was executed, he was beset by a crowd of poor and hungry relatives, who clamored for a share of the millionaire's treasures. His nephew brought suit against him for a large amount of money for services alleged to have been performed. Suits, injunctions, and complaints poured in upon him from every direction, and the unlucky Lick was given no rest until he had revoked his gift and dismissed his trustees. But the severest affliction was reserved for the last, for now a San Francisco doctor, Geile by name, has brought a little bill of $53,000 for medical services rendered Lick during the last twenty-two years! This is believed to be the heaviest doctor's bill on record. The philanthropist might stand the reproaches of his relatives and the contumely of the public, which branded him as an "Indian giver," but a doctor's bill of $53,000 is enough to make even a millionaire's blood run cold.

At a meeting of Vermont dairymen, a delegate discussed the question of cooking fodder for cows, and urged its propriety and economy. Hay, straw and grain go a third farther; and with twenty cows he had made an experiment which showed that sixteen pounds of cut and cooked feed go as far as twenty-eight pounds uncooked. It consumes too much of the vital force of the cow to reduce dry fodder to a pulp, and this work is done effectually for her by cooking. He recommended the occasional use of small feeds of oat meal in winter, say three or four pounds a day, as loosening and preservation of health.

THERE is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass, can give much finer flavored eggs than hens do that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage or drinking offensive water impart a bad taste to milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes the eggs colorless, rendering them unfit for some confectionery purposes.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

A cow, after reaching maturity, should yield more than the value of her weight in beef each season, of butter or cheese.

A SMALL cow does not so soon fall off in milk on short feed, and eats less during the part of the year she gives no milk.

THE Hamburg fowls, of all varieties, have long been bred in England. Their origin has been disputed, but there need be little doubt that they came to England from Holland, as breeds almost identical are found in the latter country.

WE do not recommend plowing a furrow until the ground is dry, for a crop sown in land plowed when too wet, can hardly prove remunerative, but we would not sow a rod more than we could properly prepare, even though we were obliged to greatly contract the breadth we had designed sowing.

THE reason why black wool is not worth as much as white wool of the same quality is, says the *Country Gentleman*, "that black wool cannot be bleached and will take no other color perfectly. It can therefore only be used in making the cloth known as 'sheep's gray,' for which there is but little call. Its quality is generally inferior."

IT is not safe to remove hives of bees from April to December any distance short of a mile, as many are liable to return to their old location and are lost. A good hive of bees should be filled about three-fourths full of bees, as they are packed between the combs, and should have in April not less than ten pounds of honey to render their prosperity sure. The combs and bee-bread in a hive often weigh ten or fifteen pounds, so that must be taken into account in the gross weight of the hive.

THE Court of Appeals of New York State has recently decided that a man has no right to the fruit growing upon the branches overhanging his land where the trunk of the tree stands wholly upon the land of his neighbor. But the law regards the overhanging branches as a nuisance, and they may be removed as such, or the owner of the land shaded may remove them if he is careful not to commit any wanton or unnecessary destruction in so doing. Where the trunk of a tree stands on the line, they have a joint ownership in the tree and fruit, and neither has the right to remove it without the consent of the other. This question, which has been the source of much litigation, and many personal quarrels, is now finally settled by the court of last resort, and interested parties can now know their rights, and also their remedies, in all such cases as may arise in the future.

About the House.

IT is very dangerous to allow acid substances used as food to stand for any length of time in copper vessels. Preserves, when made in pots of that metal, should be emptied out as soon as possible after cooking.

NEW YORK BUNS—Five cups flour, two cups of sugar, one cup butter, one egg, four tablespoons of milk, small teaspoon of soda, any spice that is agreeable; nutmeg is as good as any; roll like cookies and bake quick. Will keep several months and grow better if kept in a close jar.

STEWED CLAMS.—Wash the clams put them in a pot, and cover them closely; set them near the fire, and as soon as they begin to open take them out of the shell; drain them, and to a pint of clams add half a pint of water, one ounce of butter, rolled in flour, cayenne pepper, and salt to taste; let them stew ten minutes. Just before they are to be dished, add one gill of cream.

AN erasive soap that will remove grease and stains from clothing is made of two pounds of good Castile soap, half pound of carbonate of potash, dissolved in half a pint of hot water. Cut the soap in thin slices; boil it with the potash until thick enough to mould in cakes; also add alcohol half an ounce, camphor half an ounce, hartshorn half an ounce. Color with half an ounce of pulverized charcoal.

SHIRRED EGGS ON TOAST.—Buttered toast; one egg to each slice, butter, pepper, salt. Drop whole eggs into a dish. Set it in the oven. Let it remain there until the whites of the eggs are set. The moment the dish is taken from the oven break the eggs with a fork, add pepper, salt and butter to taste. Then spread it on hot and crisp toasted bread, well buttered. Eggs prepared in this way are equally nice on Graham, brown, or flour bread, toasted.

ONE mode of getting rid of bed-bugs is to fumigate them with brimstone. Houses standing long and empty, which have swarmed with them, have by this means been effectually freed from them. Place in the center of the room a dish containing about four ounces of brimstone; remove from the room such metallic surfaces as might be affected by the fumes; close every aperture, even to the key-hole, and light the brimstone. After four or five hours, enter the room and open the window for a thorough airing.

BED-BUGS are said to be most readily destroyed by nux vomica in the form of the tincture, combined with liquor ammonia which mixture is to be freely applied to the joints and cracks of the bedstead. It is equally efficacious against cockroaches, water bugs and other vermin, and, if applied to the harness of horses, the animals will be no longer annoyed by flies. As nux vomica is also destructive of human life, care must be taken to avoid accidents in its use. The tincture should be procured as needed, and not kept about the house.

LAST fall twenty young men and women of Springfield, Mass., who wished employment, associated themselves together, paid in a small capital, hired a workshop and boarding-house and began manufacturing toys, table mats and baskets. They laid aside one-fourth of their wages to accumulate as capital, and in six months saved $1,424 from their wages and $350 in board and washing, making a total saving of $1,874 by this system of self-support.

A LADY who has been studying law in England has been engaged as consulting counsel by a firm of solicitors in London, and is at once to receive a salary larger than the income enjoyed by many barristers who have been long in practice.

All Sorts.

BISMARCK, D. T., is to have a money-order postoffice hereafter.

THE Duke of Argyle has fenced in a deer forest six miles around.

THE estate of the late John Harper, of Harper Brothers, counts up $4,000,000.

A GRAND chapter of colored Royal Arch Masons has been established in California.

LOUISIANA will raise 200,000 barrels of rice this season, or twice as much as last year.

A MAPLE sugar factory in Vermont, the largest in the State, annually taps 3,350 trees.

A MAN recently went west to Nevada to grow up with the country, taking with him his wife and eighteen children.

THE "boss" grasshopper must step down and make room for the one that ate up the green Irish girl.

WHEAT crops in Great Britain during the last nine years have yielded on an average 29¼ bushels per acre.

SEVENTY-ONE letters of Robespierre, said to be of a startling nature, have been found among the manuscripts in the French National Library.

IT must be unpleasant for a stuttering man in Berlin to hail a street car, because there they call a street car pferdestrasseneisenbahnwagen, for short.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, not satisfied with introducing military exercises at Harvard has headed a petition for a similar innovation in the Cambridge High School.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON, of France, has sent a subscription of 100 francs to the committee formed at Nancy to make researches into the history of America before its discovery by Columbus.

PRINCE AMADEO of Italy is said to be occupied in writing a history of his reign in Spain. The title of the work will be "Recollections of a King." The Princess Marie is assisting her husband.

PROF. MARSH, of Yale College, has refused an offer of the chair of the late Jeffries Wyman in Harvard College, with a salary of $4,000, preferring to remain in his present position without any salary.

THE late school statistics of New Hampshire reveal an alarming decadence in the enthusiasm for education. The number of children attending school in 1874 was 10,000 less than that of 1850.

THE largest gas-meter in the world has just been built in London. Its capacity is the enormous quantity of 150,000 cubic feet per hour, and its measuring drum delivers for each revolution 1,600 feet.

AT the Westminster Police Court a gentleman's servant has been convicted and fined £20, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for endeavoring to obtain a situation by means of a false character.

NEITHER of the Indianapolis railroads are now paying commissions to ticket-sellers or agents, and but few of the roads in the United States are. This was one reform which the Saratoga compact brought about.

THE designs for the new foreign postage stamp have been changed. They will be the same as those already in use, and the words "foreign postage" will be omitted from the stamp. They will be ready on the 1st of July.

IN the Nebraska Constitutional Convention a proposition is under discussion, with a probability of its incorporation into the new Constitution, submitting to a direct vote of the people the election of United States Senator.

A WILLIAMSTOWN boy became a man in this way: While hoeing corn one afternoon he turned to his father, who was working with him, and said, "What time is it, father?" "Half-past 2," replied the senior farmer. Throwing down his hoe, the son graduated from the farmer life with this remark: "Twenty-one years ago, father, at half-past two in the afternoon, I was born; you can do your own hoeing after this."

Didn't Understand It.

A short time ago a man who was about to put up a factory on the outskirts of our town, began the work by building a huge cylindrical chimney about one hundred feet high. After its completion, Cooley one day walked out there with a friend of his, a man named Smith, who hailed from the country. The chimney stood there isolated and alone, and Smith, after examining it closely, remarked to Cooley:

"That's the most extraordinary thing I ever saw."

"We do consider it a big thing ourselves," replied Cooley.

"But what does the man do for water?" asked Smith. "It must have been an awful convulsion—an awful busting out of things. I don't see how in the mischief it worked it, anyway. It beats me."

"What do you mean?" asked Cooley.

"Why, I say it must have been a terrific upheaval of the earth to lift that thing in that way and leave it standing there. Perfectly terrific."

"Lift it?" exclaimed Cooley; "lift it? I don't understand you."

"You see that pile of bricks standing there, don't you?" said Smith, becoming a little warm. "Well, what I say is that there must have been a frightful volcanic eruption to turn that well wrong side out and shoot it up out of the ground in that manner, and I can't see how on earth the bricks held together through such a twisting. It knocks me."

Then Cooley led him home, and wrote to Smith's relatives that a man who could mistake a factory chimney for the brick lining of a well that had been shoved up from the earth by a volcanic action, ought not to be permitted to be at large.—*Max Adeler.*

IT is to be observed of a regular advertiser that he is a man who is pretty sure to be prosperous in business; generally stands A 1 among his neighbors; always wears a clean shirt; never parts his hair in the middle; never postpones his pew rent until the last quarter day, and when he dies, succeeds in being buried in a first-class rosewood coffin with satin lining and a handsome silver door-plate, without provoking a riot among his heirs.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JUNE. 10, 1875

It seems Beauregard has not been an office-holder under Grant, Longstreet being the man.

The Black Hills country has been purchased for $25,000. It would have sold for more than that at auction.

If neither praying, nor floods, nor [illegible], nor a Governor's proclamation will conquer the grasshoppers, the Egyptian plague must surely be upon us.

The Ohio Republicans resolved against a third term for Grant, and then turned around and nominated Ex-Gov. Hayes for a third term as Governor. It makes some difference whose ox is gored.

Grant says he will not accept a third term, unless it comes under circumstances as to make it an imperative duty. If the Republicans give him the nomination, it will be his imperative duty to except, you bet.

Lone Horn told them down in Washington that he would sell his country for $25,000. The Radical thieves must have regarded him with astonishment. There isn't one of them who wouldn't sell the whole country for half that amount.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, Senator Morton's organ, thinks the President Grant's letter is an open bid for the nomination. It is fair to presume that the *Journal* reflects the views of Mr. Morton and the shrewder class of Republicans throughout the State. Morton, himself, would be a third term man, if it were not the fact that he favors a first term for Oliver P. Morton.

The Democratic party have made a good record so far in their brief authority. Their retrenchment in the Indiana legislature will save the people annually over a million of dollars. In Ohio they reduced taxation one million one hundred thousand. In the state of New York they reduced the state taxes two millions. Such a cutting down of expences as you will see by the same party in the next congress will astonish the high salary grabbers. Let the people stand by the party of retrenchment and reform.

Wm. M. Evarts, counsel for Beecher in the scandal trial, strikingly resembles Cicero, of whom he spoke in the recent opening of his plea as one "who stood at the head of ancient orators, and whose fame transcended all modern reputations in our profession," and a marble bust in the library of Yale College is often mistaken for a likeness of Mr. Evarts, and by older persons has been supposed to be a bust of his father, who also was a lawyer of great ability, though he did not long practice his profession.

We would like to know if the government has any troops stationed in New Hampshire, and if so, why the "doings" in the legislature of that commonwealth are not taken in hand. A day or two ago five republican members of the senate seceded in a body, just as the democrats of Louisiana did last winter. Now, if there is such a thing as law and order in the state of New Hampshire we should like to see it enforced. Bring out the army and seize upon the legislature. Let the senate be reconstructed at the point of the bayonet. We cannot afford to deal leniently with secessionists.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The Republican platform adopted on the 2d inst., contained as much evasiveness as could be compressed within so few lines. The rejection of Judge Taft was the rejection of the only hope of salvation for the Republican party. This was the rejection of liberalism and common sense. Judge Taft failed to be nominated because he had as a Judge given a decision in accordance with the law on the question of mixing church with state, or some religion with the alphabet. The Convention also refused to nominate him because of his position upon the temperance question. The Republican party, having refused to nominate a candidate who has sensible and liberal views concerning the right of Smith to control the personal habits of Brown, and having refused for that reason, will lose the liberal floating vote of the State. As the party was silent on the temperance question the prohibition party, which will command a large vote. The Republican Party in Ohio was too timid.

The course of Gov. Tilden in pardoning Ingersoll from the penitentiary at Auburn, heretofore severely criticised, has at last been justified. Ingersoll has made an affidavit, giving the inside history of the ring operations in New York which cost that municipality millions of dollars. This affidavit may enable the prosecution to cover back into the treasury a part of the illgotten gains of the Tammany thieves. Without this evidence from a member of the ring the success of the prosecution could be doubtful indeed, and there was no time to be lost, as the defendants could have found refuge behind the statute of limitation in 1876.

Another idol smashed. Mrs. Stowe says Father Henson was not the original Uncle Tom, but the husband of her negro cook who lived with her in Cincinnati. The cook's husband was a slave in Kentucky, and he had the management of his master's place. I used to write letters for her to him, says Mrs. Stowe. She said that he was such a christian she could not get him to run away from his trust, though his master constantly broke his word to him, having repeatedly promised to emansipate him at certain times, but never doing it. Whether he ever got free I never heard. This was the first suggestion of the character.—Other incidents were added by reading the "Life of another Henson in Canada."

Grant's Letter.

Gen. Grant's letter on the third term is evidently all his own production. It is cunning; and it tells a good deal more than its author supposes.

The first intimation respecting the third term did not come from the press it came from the White House. A person there, whose relations we need not more specifically define, said, just before the election of 1872, that "the great difference between Gen. Washington and Gen. Grant, as they would appear in history, would be that Washington had only two terms as President, while Gen. Grant would have three." All that the press ever did in regard to this subject was to call attention to the unconcealed ambition of Grant, thereby rendering its success impossible. About the fact of the ambition and the existence of the design, there can be no question.

There is too much humbug in this letter. "I don't want a third term," he says, "any more than I wanted the first." Yet everybody knows how much he wanted the first. The only doubt in his mind was whether he should run as a Democrat or as a Republican. He intrigued for the Democrat nomination, and failed, before he determined that he would be the Republican candidate; and now in this letter, when he says he does not want the third term, he carefully leaves the door open in the hope that after all, it may be given to him; and he ingeniously argues the constitution point that the people have a right to elect a man President as often as they wish.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Auburn Ind. May 27th, 1875.

The Board of Equalization for the County of Dekalb will meet on the first Monday of June 1875, at the Auditor's office in the town of Auburn, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to Equalize Assessments thereon.

ISAAC HAGUE Auditor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Lanslet Ingman, Deceased, will on and after the 10th, of July 1875 sell at private sale, the undivided two-thirds (⅔) of seventy-eight (78) acres of land off the west side of the north east quarter of Sec, thirty-three [33] T. thirty-four [34,] R. thirteen [13,] Subject to the right of way of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad across the same. Terms one-third [1-3] of purchase money in hand one-third [1-3] in nine [9] and one-third [1-3] in eighteen [18] months, the deferred payments to be on interest and secured by note and mortgage. Bids will be received at the residence of the undersigned in Auburn.

May 31st, 1875. J. P. WIDNEY Admin.

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

"CHOOSE YOUR VOCATION AND HONOR IT."

The Independent Telegraph Institute, located in Auburn Dekalb Co. Ind., are offering the best opportunity of learning Telegraphy Railroad Business and Phonographical writing ever offered to the public. Tuition very low and good boarding furnished Students for $3.50 to $3.75 per week, and situations furnished students as soon as they are capable of taking charge of a Telegraph office. Wages from $40 to $100 dollars per month. For further information address, Independent Telegraph Institute, Lock Box 78, Auburn Indiana.

OFFICERS.

D. Lawrence	President.
J. E. Shreve	Superintenent.
Jas. M. Lurner	Instructor Telegraph Def't.
Prof. S.S. Shaner	Principal Instructor RR.Def't.
Dr. L. Sanders	Instructor Phonographical Writer.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Sebert, late of DeKalb County deceased, will sell at public sale all the personal property, not taken by the Widow at the late residence of the deceased, 5 miles east of Auburn, on Friday the 2 day of July, 1875, the following property to-wit:

Two Mares, 1-horse buggy, 2-horse buggy 7 head of young cattle, hogs, wheat in the ground, 1 reaper and Mower, 1 sulky rake, 1 organ and other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS—All sums under $5 cash; over $5 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, at 6 per cent. interest, waiving the benefits of valuation and appraisement laws.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Ad'r.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interest of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Cat logue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depapt ment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

n connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of,

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

hey are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at asonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

THE STAR WELL AND PROSPECTING AUGER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Mr. LEVI BROWN, living two miles south of Corunna, has purchased the right of this celebrated Auger, and is now prepared to put in wells. Everything is warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.

LEVI BROWN.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The House is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

TAKE
SIMMONS'
LIVER
REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

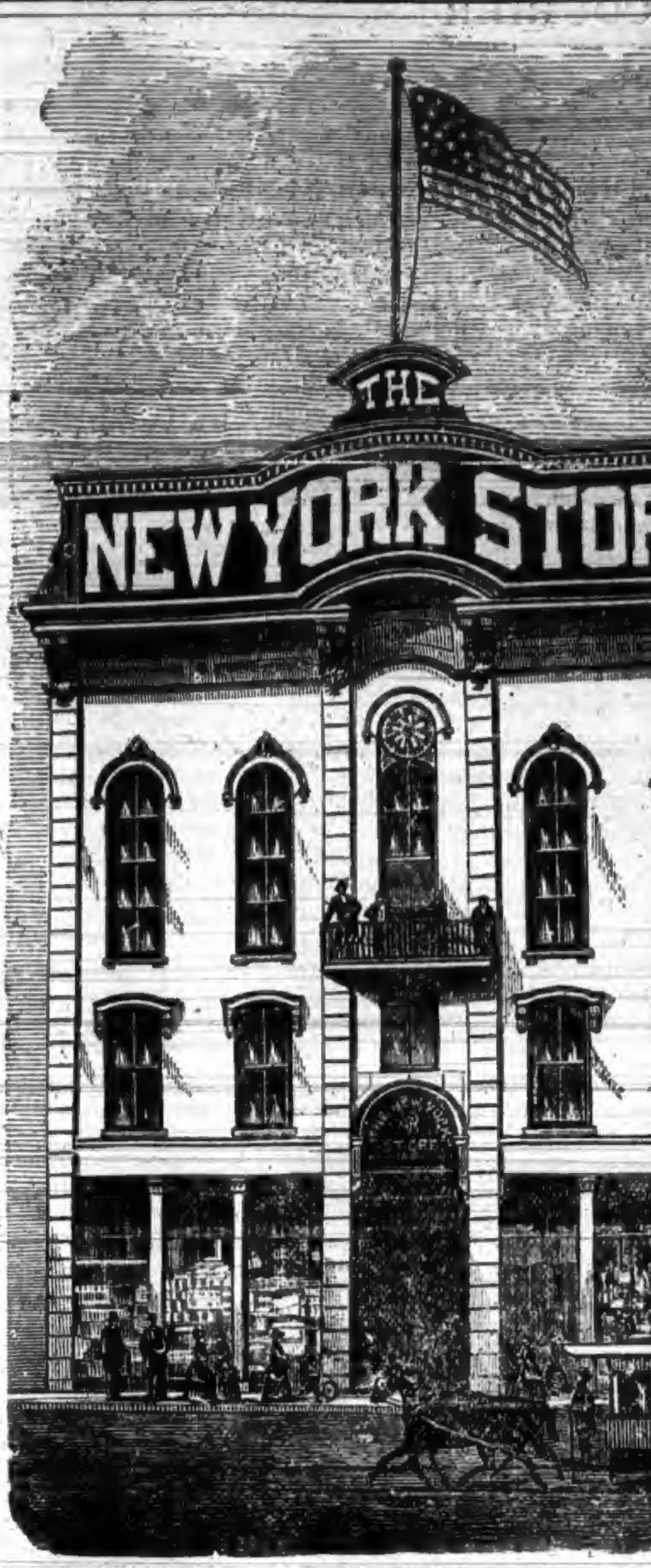

ROOT & COMPANY!

Invite the attention this week, to a number of new patterns of Body Brussels Carpets, English Tapestry Carpets, Extra three ply Carpet, Extra super Ingrain Carpets. Also to their elegant line of low and medium priced Carpets, at 25, 35, 40 and 50 and 60c per yard, and to the most extensive line of Floor and Table oil cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Matts, Lace and Fottingham Curtains, etc., to be found in the city. N. B.—This department of our busines being under the charge of an experienced carpet man, parties who favor us with their orders will be entirely satisfied with the manner they are filled.

HOSIERY! Now in stock a complete stock of English, German and Domestic Cotton Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's use, in every size and quality at extremely low prices

Kid Gloves, Summer Gloves, and a full line now open for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children including Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, and our favorite "Perinot Gloves," both makes unsurpassed for perfect fit and durability.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT! Silk goods department. Men's ware department. Linen goods department. Cloak and Shawl department. Fancy goods department. Our corset department. Cotton goods department. Muslin and Underware department. Parasol department. Sun umbrella department.

Newly assorted this week at

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

☞MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

26 East Berry street.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west of the Bakery.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, Cedar St. New York.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.05	Hogs—dressed	....
ye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.35	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.18
Potatoes	@ 85	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	.12
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.07
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

J. C. SOMMERS' ADDITION TO AUBURN.

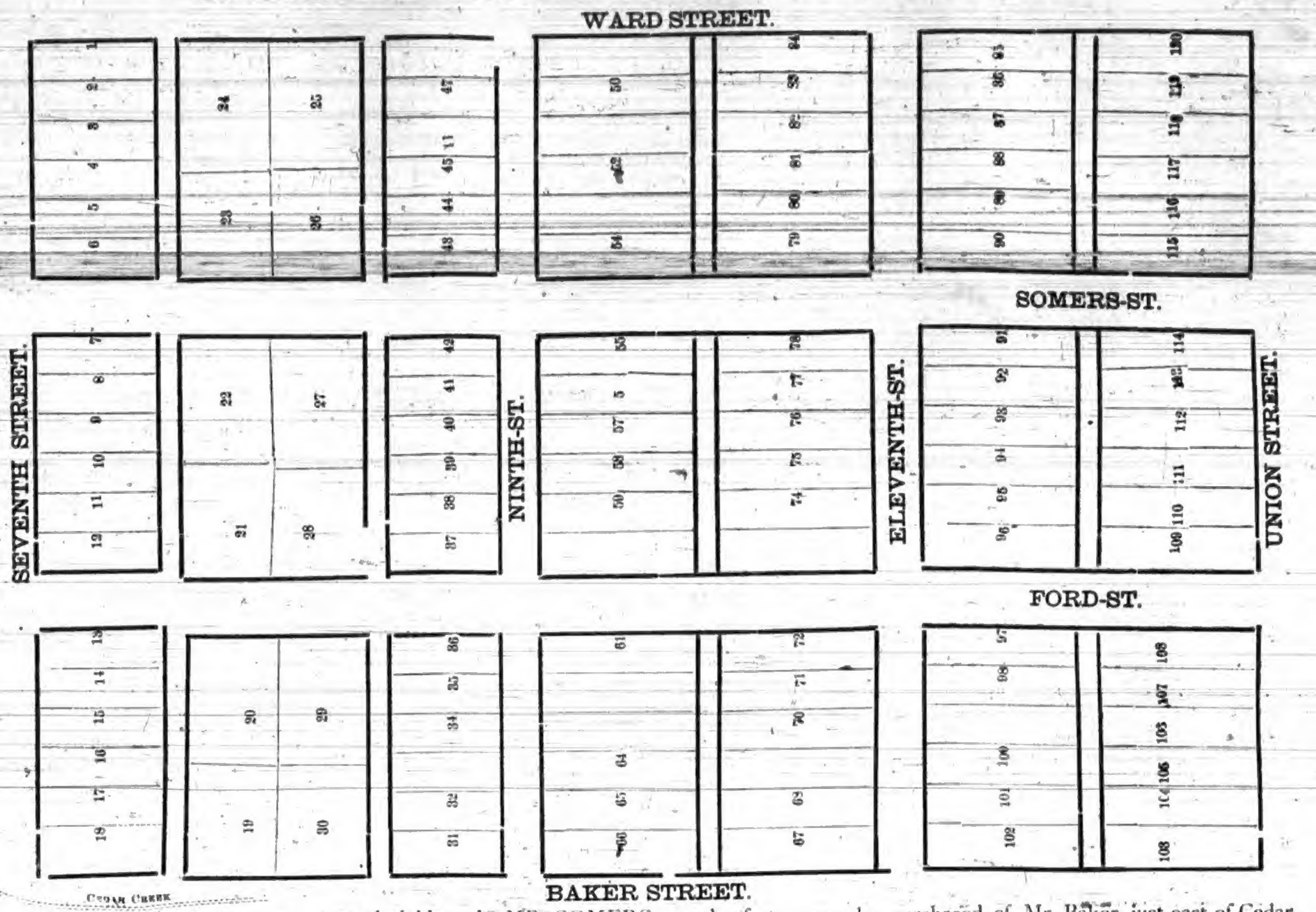

The above addition has been recently laid out by MR. SOMERS, on the forty acres he purchased of Mr. Baker, just east of Cedar Creek. The lots are now in market at reasonable prices, and offer some of the finest locations for residences to be found in or about town. They are close to the Court House and business part of town, and are very desirable in other ways. Application should be made immediately if you want a good lot.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

PAY up for your COURIER

* * *

DR. WIGGINS, of Ohio, has located at Garret.

* * *

Albion is to have another dramatic play soon.

* * *

SOME people are complaining of the potato bug.

* * *

BRICK work on the new jail commenced yesterday.

* * *

THE weather is anything but encouraging.

* * *

A LARGE amount of building is going on about the city.

* * *

LEAS & PHILLIPS is the name of a new law firm at Waterloo.

* * *

THERE's no fun 'sparking your Jane with a boil on your nose.

* * *

YANKEE DAN, is the name of the new mayor of Waterloo.

* * *

IF you want a good job of spouting or roofing done, call on Goodman.

* * *

WE notice a new frame house in rear of Mr. McIntyre's residence.

* * *

How do you like it. We mean, high-low-jack and—your papa's countenance.

* * *

YESTERDAY was the day for procuring licenses to sell, "I hope I'll never die."

* * *

IF the corn ain't coming up fast in the country, corn-juice is going down fast in town.

* * *

WE notice that Cosper Altenberg is moving his family into Baldock's new house on 7th-st.

* * *

WE received a call last Tuesday from two of Corunna's most joval lads, M. Boland and A. McKee.

* * *

GUY PLUM's new brick dwelling has reached the second story. It will look well when completed.

* * *

JOE RAINIER informs us that his barn was blowed down, last week, by the wind storm.

* * *

WE learn that a gentleman from Ft. Wayne, will put in a high-toned bar in our city.

* * *

MR. SOMERS is putting up quite a large frame dwelling on his lot in the new addition, over Cedar Creek.

* * *

A LARGE number of strangers are seen in the city every day. Many are locating here.

* * *

OUR French friends, of the Stave Factory, have several guests from the Summit city.

* * *

THE wheat prospect is improving each week, and nothing happening, we may look for a large harvest.

* * *

IT is rumored that we are to have a dramatic performance on the Fourth of July.

* * *

SCOTT's nine wont get beat, this afternoon, if practice does them any good.—But we's afraid it wont.

* * *

THE County Commissioners are in session, transacting the usual amount of business.

D. B. THOMAS, of Ohio, has purchased the west farm of Geo. Clark and is now a resident of this county

* * *

GIVE us a Job and see how we do our work. We have the best material in the county to work with.

* * *

IT appears that coining copper is not not profitable. The government has made a half cent since 1856.

* * *

CY. BOUGHAN has quit selling liquors altogether. He will continue in the billiard business.

* * *

V. A. Beard has returned from his parternal home, where he witnessed the marriage ceremony of his sister.

* * *

THE South Bend Trotting Association hold their June meeting next week, and large premiums are offered for speed horses.

* * *

"Is that clock right over there?" asked a visitor the otehr day. "Right over there?" said our boy, "'tain't nowhere else."

* * *

THE Bank has received its new currency, and bright new five dollars bills on the First National Band of Auburn are now being circulated.

* * *

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, all the nobby styles just received at Jackman & Eaton's at their new store, opposite Ford's building.

* * *

WHILE Jonny McIntyre was swinging the other day, the rope broke, and he fell, running a nail through his left hand.

* * *

THE Marshal has done a good job on the streets in the south part of town.—A few side walks are needed in this part of town.

* * *

THE Town Board has levied a tax for general purposes of 50 cents on each poll For tuition purposes, 25 cents on each $100, and 25 cents on each poll.

* * *

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, bade farewell to their numerous patrons, by a column and a half of valedictory in the Warsaw "Indianian.

* * *

SHE told her boarder, that her beds contained nary a bug, and a red-headed animal, reared up on that boarders left ear, and laughed her to scorn.

* * *

Now is the time when the old lady sees the solitary rosebud gone, and yells out: "Mary Ann, did you break off that 'ere flower?"

* * *

THAT little Dutchman on the stone work of the jail is pushing things along quite lively, and he means business.—Das es was icht sunga.

* * *

D. D. SNYDER, has a nice map which he used in the way of advertising. They will benefit farmers very much. They don't cost a cent.

* * *

THE Fort Wayne "Sentinel" calls vigerously upon the Board of Health in that city to suppress the pest holes which are breeding sickness over the city.

* * *

THERE is considerable complaint about the boys exposing their persons while pretending to bath in Cedar Creek We suggest that the Marshal get after them with a sharp stick.

YOU have often heard boys remark, "Hoop 'em up Lizy Jane." Well, that's what the married nine are going to do with the "pea-wee's" this afternoon.

* * *

J. W. RICKEL's time as school trustee having expired, and J. E. Rose having resigned, the Board appointed J. W. Rickel and Dr. J. J. Littlefield, to fill the vacancies.

* * *

A COUNTRY editor cannot be as bold and independent in his paper as his city brother. He has to collect his own subscription, and almost everybody in the country keeps a dog.—Danbury News.

* * *

THE funeral of Sol D. Bayless, at Ft. Wayne, last Sabbath, was an immense affair. It was the largest demonstration in the way of a Masonic funeral ever held in the State.

* * *

CHAS SHEPHERD and R. H. Hoffman left last Monday for California and they have promised to write a few letters for the COURIER descriptive of things in that charming country.

* * *

JACKMAN & EATON, have opened out a splendid new stock of piece goods, and having employed a No. 1 cutter are now prepared to get up a suit in the latest styles at reasonable prices.

* * *

HOWARD GRISWOID AND JOHN LEASURE went down street the other evening, in a buggy, and the old gray horse's heels would have been in the buggy with them, if it hadn't been for the dashboard.

* * *

Jackman & Eaton, have employed Mr Montgomery, an experienced cutter, in their merchant tailoring department, and are now prepared to make gentlemen's clothing of all descriptions, and guarantee a fit. Give them a call.

* * *

A FULL attendance of DeKalb Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M. is desired at the next regular communication. June 15th, 1875, to transact important business.—By order of the W. M.

W. H. McQUISTON, SEC'Y

* * *

ESTRAY.—A hound was picked up at the Stave Factory last Saturday a week. The dog has white feet, white ring around the neck, and white nose, the main color being dark brown.

CHRIST SEAVERT.

* * *

A YOUNG man by the name of Reardon, in the employ of Joseph Robbins, was unloading a log from a sled, in the mill yard, last Monday, when the log catching him in front rolled over him lengthways to the neck, where it rested until assistance arrived. The weight was sufficient to force the food out of his stomach through his mouth. No bones were broken, though at first it was thought he could not live. He is getting better.

* * *

ONE of the unmarried ball muffers was heard to say to his "Susan Jane" last evening, on Fluke's corner, something in this shape: "Oh, say, Susan are you coming out to see us play ball Thursday afternoon?" "What's the use 'going when I know how its coming out. Why, la-me, John, you young kids will get fearfully scooped up. The young man got his bristles up, and when he was starting off said: "Susan, darn-it, cheese the racket.

Strawberry Festival

A Strawberry Festival will be given at Ensley Hall next Tuesday, evening for the benefit of the Catholic church. The public generally are invited to attend.

* * *

MICH HOUSTON, has constructed a capacious refrigerator in his meat shop, where he can keep his meet fresh and sweet, during the warm weather.

* * *

WE believe everybody will be satisfied with our new Jail. Great care is taken in its construction, and it promises to be an elegant and substantial building when completed.

* * *

THE smoking car on the Saginaw road last Sunday, contained a set of jolly and lively boys. The most fun was had with three country clowns, who came in one car door on their muscle, and passed out of the other, not on their left ear, but all over themselves.

* * *

PETE BRANDON JR., brought her home last Tuesday. From 9 o'clock on, we might say, he had all the tin-pan music any mortal soul ought to wish for. After this performance another gang hauled buggies and Pete had it nip and tuck to get "out" in the morning. We'll pass.

* * *

THERE were some thirteen applicants for liquor license at the present term of the Commissioners. Out of them 10 have already been granted as follows: S. J. Lock, R. Till, J. H. Clifford, Waterloo, N. F. Gingnagle, Isaac Hisschler, J. H. Hows, Butler, John Hebel, Lock & Long Chas. Fox, Auburn, Robert Bell Garret.

* * *

THAT little saloon "around the corner" in Spencerville, is creating some little excitement in that heretofore quiet town. It is claimed he sells to minors, and those who will get tipsey, and has not the fear of the law before his eyes. Unlike Mrs. Tilton, there is no little bird singing in his heart.

* * *

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will hereafter conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Furnish, an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

* * *

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Auburn Post-office.

Baily Lissie	Hemely Thos H.
Buher Ester A.	Helenger Emma
Boyle Libbie	Johnson B. F.
Baker G. C.	Johnson Will S.
Brown Chris	Kress Thomas
Black J. Q.	Kulan F. T.
Cebert Amos.	Kopp Levi
Cool Jacob	Leming Stephen
Casey Wm.	McFillen John 2
Clark Clais	Miller Ell
Dennison Andrew	Miller Henry
Dillman Chales	Morgan Eliza
Ernest Henry N.	Monger Mrs. Geo
Farrey Isaac	Moran M
Freeman Mary M	Phillips Mollie
Fitch S. C.	Potter Jim 2
Gurda Levi	Pite Martha
Gerber Frederick.	Shaffer David E.
Givens Sylvester	Turner S. M.
Gurretson John	Wilson M. H.
Harnish W. B.	Williams Miss H.
Hakey Chas	Quincy W. C.
Harris Rose	

When parties call for the above they will please say advertised.

S. L. YANDES, P. M.

FUN A FISHING.

"Which would you rather do or go a fishing."
—*Shakspeare.*

We choose the latter, and on last Monday in company with eight or ten of Auburn's congenial spirits, we passed over the B. & O. to Syracuse, an enterprising little town a few miles west of Albion. We were full rigged with tent, tackle, provisions and refreshments. As we disembarked at the depot near the lake our force was divided, and a movement ordered immediately upon Conklin's Hill by land and water. Com. D. was put in charge of the fleet (3 boats) while Maj. E. took command of the land forces, (1 tent, 1 box, 1 bar—ke—round vessel with a hole in it, and three conscripts, both divisions being under the Major General commanding). The water force started beautifully, goose-fashion, one after the other, the commodore in the lead. Leiut. commander P. with a small boy in the center, and that veteran navyist (tobacco) admiral C. on the flag ship in the rear. After seeing this magnificent send-off of the fleet, we started for the land forces, which had been ordered to more on and camp within sight of duck point, or perish in the attempt. As a reserve we took 3 pounds of ice and 4 matches, in case of disaster and soon arrived at the place, but nary land force was to be seen. Not a boat not a tent, not a flag was to be seen.—We turned our steps backward, with many misgivings that something was the matter. And so there was. The concripts, after marching 8 rods and a half, gave out and went into camp some ten roads further. The commissary was broken into and the greatest delicacies of the season, such as, boiled potatoes, hominy and cold side meat were devoured in a twinkling. The next morning a general rush was made for the lake, as everybody wanted to try their luck at fishing. We paired off, two in a boat, and threw out our lines heavily baited for a twelve pounder, and in about two hours, we secured that amount of the finny tribe, though not in one piece. Its lots of fun sitting in a boat on the placid lake and now and then pulling in a wriggling sun-fish or bass. But two hours filled us chuck full, and we pulled for camp much against the notions of our partner, who insisted we had found a hole full of fish, but on the whole, the shade of camp had more attractions for us, and we landed with considerable prespiration.

Our tent had been nicely carpeted with straw and at night we stretched our weary forms for a good sleep. We had been told that rattlesnakes were quite plenty in the neighborhood, and as their partiality for straw is an historical fact, a quiet, peaceful slumber to a highly nervous constitution was scarcely enjoyed. About midnight someone imagined they caught the odor of a massassoga, the alarm was given and confusion reigned supreme. The Maj. mounted an eight by ten pine box, another climed the center pole, while a third rushed frantically forth, calling for the police. The Colonel was the only one who seemed indifferent, and he was dead asleep. The alarm proved to be false, and in several hours all was quiet again. To see the Major on that box was alone worth twenty-five cents. After catching about one hundred pounds of fish in two days, we struck tent for home.

The weather was unfavorable for fishing or we might have secured a much larger amount.

Syracuse is finely located in the midst of an excellent farming country. The town is full of enterprise and is growing quite rapidly. They have a school edifice that Auburn might be proud of.—The "Enterprise," published by Mr. Pricket, is a live, readable paper, and is well supported by the people.

We are under many obligations to Dr. D. C. Kelly, and his amiable lady for many favors, both individually and collectively. The doctor has a large practice and is thorough and efficient in his profession. The largest bonanza the Doctor struck lately was in his hired man Tommy, of the Emerald Isle. Tommy enlivened us with a song and dance and furnished us with ice, though it nearly worried the sowl out o'him. Our young friend Dr. Holden, formerly with Dr. Cowan, of this place, assisted largely in procuring boats, &c., for which he has the thanks of the club.

Taken all in all, it was a pleasant trip, and as a diversion from the cares of business, a more pleasant spot cannot be selected.

* * *

[illegible] Salt,
Eruit Jars,
Teas and Syrups, at Beards.

Go to Beard's for fresh groceries of all kinds.

* * *

At a meeting of the congregation of the first Presbyterian Church of Kendallville, held immediately after services on Sunday evening June 6th, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted without a disenting vote:

Whereas an article is published in the Kendallville "Standard," June 2d, 1875, respecting a discussion in the Sabbath School of this church, two weeks ago, regarding the propriety of observing Sunday May 30th as a decoration day in which article the action of Rev. R. S. Goodman, pastor, is critized and epithets are applied to him, that this congregation believe should not pass unnoticed, therefore,

RESOLVED, 1st. That the criticism of Mr. Goodman's part in that discussion is not based on facts as he was not present nor in the city on that day.

2nd. That during a pastorate of this church of nearly 4 years Mr. G. has sustained an unblemished character for piety and christian rectitude; that he has our undivided confidence and respect as a minister and honest man, and that the charges of hypocracy, deceit and rascality, so far as intended to be applied to him are libelous and false and common fairness requires that the editor of the "Standard" should make a retraction thereof in as public a manner as they have been made in said publication.

A motion was further adopted that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the newspapers of Noble, LaGrange and DeKalb counties for publication.

R. DYKES, CHAIRMAN

* * *

AT the belling, the other night, the groom arose, squared himself in front of the window, and motioning for his wife to look out, said: "Look-ee there at that darned low-lived cuss. He'd better be grubbing the thistles out of the fence corners on his wife's farm, than to be here disturbing the slumbers of a gentleman at this hour of night."

* * *

DON'T imagine that you were born to reform the world. You can't split a mountain with a tooth-pick.

IN MEMORIAM.

[There have been few more beautiful poems than this written. It was on reading it that George D. Prentice said; "One might almost wish to die, if he knew that so beautiful a tribute as this would be written to his memory."]

On the bosom of a river,
Where the sun unloosed his quiver
And the starlight gleamed forever,
Sailed a vessel light and free.
Morning dew-drops hung like manna
On the bright folds of her banner,
And the zephyrs rose to fan her,
Softly to the radiant sea.

At her prow a pilot beaming
In the flush of youth stood dreaming,
And he was in glorious seeming
Like an angel from above.
Through his hair the breezes sported,
And as on the wave he floated,
Oft that pilot, angel-throated,
Warbled lays of hope and love.

Through those locks so blithely flowing,
Buds of laurel bloom were blowing,
And his hands anon were throwing
Music from a lyre of gold.
Swiftly down the stream he floated,
Soft the purple wave divided,
And a rainbow arch abided
On his canvass' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts with fond devotion
Watched him sailing to the ocean,
Prayed that never wild commotion
'Mid the elements might rise.
And he seemed like some Apollo
Charming summer winds to follow,
While the water flag's corolla
Trembled to his music sighs.

But those purple waves enchanted,
Rolled beside a city haunted
By an awful spell that daunted
Every comer to the shore.
Night shades rank the air encumbered,
And the pale marble statue numbered
Where the lotus eaters slumbered,
And awoke to life no more.

Then there rushed with lightning quickness
O'er his face a mortal sickness,
And the dew in fearful thickness
Gathered o'er his temples fair.
And there swept a dying murmur
Through the lovely Southern summer,
As the beauteous pilot comer
Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river
And the sun unbinds his quiver,
And the sunlight streams forever
On its bosom as before.
But the vessel's rainbow banner
Greets no more the gay savanna,
And that pilot's lute drops manna
On the purple waves no more.

MY RUSSET APPLES.

A late March twilight, with a bitter frost in the air, the new moon just dipping its golden horn behind the maple swamp in the west, and the ground sounding crisply under foot. We had just come in from foddering the cattle—"*we*" sounds rather singularly, when you reflect that it meant Kitty and me, two girls of seventeen and nineteen; but you see there wasn't any one else to do it. Father had been bedridden every since that last attack of paralysis, and we could afford to hire no one to take his place about the farm.

"I don't pity them gals," Neighbor Dyson said. "They might sell the horse and cow."

Neighbor Dyson had generously offered us something less than half price for them, thinking no doubt, that we would be thankful to jump at the chance. But Kitty and I, after taking the matter into consideration, thanked him, and declined politely.

"We couldn't keep house without old Mooley, could we Addy?" said my sister. "There are so many nice dishes we can make for poor father, if we have plenty of good, rich milk and cream. And the butter that we should have to buy at Neighbor Dyson's city prices would go far to counterbalance the money we should get for Mooley."

"And as for the horse, said I, "he eats but little; and how on earth could we get around the country, even to the post-office, such weather as this, if it wasn't for old Dobbin, that we have had ever since I could remember."

So it happened that, on this special March evening, we had just come in from attending to the wants of our live-stock.

I was in great spirits, playing with pussy, who came to meet us, with her plumy tail erect; but Kitty leaned sadly against the wooden mantel, and looked into the fire with mournful eyes.

"Kitty," cried I, at last, "what *does* make you so dull?"

"To-morrow is third of March," said she gravely.

"What of that?" I demanded.

"Don't you remember? The interest on the mortgage comes due to-morrow."

"So it does," said I, my radiant face falling faster than the thermometer on a freezing day. "Thirty-five dollars! And we have nothing to pay it with, except the fifteen dollars Laura Osgood paid for the old melodeon!"

"Perhaps Willis Avery would wait!" suggested Kitty.

I drew myself up slightly.

"I don't choose to ask him to wait," said I.

Now it happened that Willis Avery, who held the mortgage on our homestead, was the son of a neighbor, and an old play-fellow and boy-beau of my own, who had gone to the prosperous young city a few miles north of us and commenced business on his own account, and I had a particular aversion to asking aid or help of him in any way. I might be poor but I was also proud, and Kitty was quite sympathetic enough to understand me.

"But then, what *are* we to do?" said Kitty.

I sat down on the hearth rug, with my chin in my hands, and stared earnestly at the big crackling back log. Pussy crept away and nestled down in the corner, as if she knew by instinct that there was a change of temperature.

"Look here, Kitty," I said suddenly. "Those russet apples!"

"Well?"

"We can sell them. There are eight barrels at the least. Eight barrels at two dollars and fifty cents a barrel—"

"My dear Addy, no one will buy them at one-fifth the price. Apples are a drug in the market."

"Here I grant you; but not in the city. I will take them to Mapleton and sell them."

"*You* will, Addy?"

"And why not? Squire Dyson would charge at least twenty per cent. commission, and make a favor of it at that. I can't afford either the price or the patronage. Don't say anything about it to father. He would only fret and raise objections. What *must* be done, must be, and I am the girl to do it."

"But, Addy, how? All this seems so perfectly wild and visionary to me."

"Well, it needn't; for, believe me, 'tis the most practical thing in the world. All we have to do is to sort the apples out into barrels, nice and sound—I can easily do it by lantern light to-night—and to-morrow morning we'll rise early, harness old Dobbin to the lumber-wagon—"

"But how are we to get the heavy barrels up into the wagon?"

"Goosie!" cried I, laughing, "can't I put the barrels up into the wagon while they're empty and fill them at my leisure? And I'll have them sold at Mapleton before you've got the pork and cabbage boiling for dinner."

"But where will you go?" asked Kitty.

"O, I know of lots of places. I went once to town with Obadiah Fairweather, when he sold a lot of cheeses. I've a pretty good idea of the locality of the commission stores, I can tell you."

"After all, Addy," hesitated my conservative little sister, "it isn't a woman's work."

"*Why* isn't it, I should like to know, so long as a woman can do it? At all events, a woman must pay her debts—so if you'll hurry up the tea I'll be off to the barn."

"And what shall we tell papa?"

"Oh, he'll think I've gone to the singing school with the Dyson girls, and I don't think it's a Christian duty to undeceive him," answered I.

But notwithstanding the brave face I put upon my affairs, my heart quivered a little the next day, as I drove off toward Mapleton, with the scarlet stain of sunrise dyeing all the east, and my own cheeks flushed with the keen morning air.

But it wasn't so bad, after all. With pardonable egotism, I supposed that every one would be staring at me; but, on the contrary, a young woman selling apples might be the commonest sight in the world, so little comment or surprise did it apparently excite. Mr. Holloway, of the firm of Holloway Brothers, produce and commission merchants didn't want any apples, I speedily learned.

"Just bought a ship-load from Albany," said, he, as carelessly as if shiploads of apples were as common a purchase as ten cents' worth of tape. And I drove on beginning to feel infinitesimally small.

Mr. Lovejoy could give me a dollar a barrel. "Apples wasn't worth no more at this season of the year!" And I whipped old Dobbin up, determined to carry them home again sooner than to sell at that price.

At the next place where I stopped, a pleasant-looking, middle-aged man came out and critically examined my apples.

"Do they hold out like this all the way down?" he asked.

"I'll warrant them," said I, carelessly.

"How much?" he asked.

"Two dollars and a half a barrel."

He reflected.

"It's a good price," said he, as if he were talking to his own vest buttons; "but then they look like good apples. and we've a tolerably large Western order to fill. I'll see what my partner thinks."

He went back into the gloomy depths of his store, and I, happening to glance up, saw the words painted in black letters over the door, "Hull & Avery."

My first impulse was to drive on, and leave the chance of a bargain behind me; my next, to sit still and await my fate as Providence dealt it out to me. And presently out came Willis Avery himself.

"I think we will take your load, if—Why!" breaking short off, "it's Addy Walters!"

I colored scarlet.

"Yes," said I, as composedly as possible. "Good morning, Mr. Avery. I shall be obliged if you will examine the fruit as speedily as possible, as I am in a hurry."

"O, certainly." He looked as if a nipping frost had chilled his enthusiasm in the bud, and I secretly exulted within myself.

Mr. Hull bought the load of apples, and said if I had any more at the same price—and of the same quality, he cautiously added—he would be happy to take them. Willis Avery touched his hat, and I drove away as loftily as Queen Boadicea in her chariot of old.

"Just thirty-five dollars, counting in the melodeon money," cried Kitty, gleefully. "And now Mr. Avery may come as soon as he likes!"

She had scarcely spoken the words before there came a knock at the door, and in walked no less a personage than Mr. Willis Avery himself. I received him with the air of an Empress.

"Your money is ready, Mr. Avery."

"I was not thinking of the money, Addy," said he, almost reproachfully. "Do you think one's mind runs always on money?"

"Mine does a good deal," said I, laughing.

"But I had no idea you were reduced to this. I did not know—"

"Mr. Avery, this is scarcely businesslike," I interposed.

"Addy," said he, abruptly, "I admired your spirit and courage to-day. I always liked you as a girl, but now—"

"Well?" for he hesitated.

"I would do something more, if you would let me. I would *love* you!"

I did not answer. In truth and in fact I *could* not!

"Dear Addy, will you let me sign back the old place to your father on our wedding day?" he asked, earnestly.

And somehow he had got hold of my hand, and somehow, before I knew it, we were engaged!

"This is all very ridiculous of us," said I, "particularly as I had resolved never to marry since we had that quarrel about my dancing with Gerald Ferguson at the Fourth of July picnic."

"I'll promise you never to be jealous again," said Willis Avery.

Kitty was jubilant when she heard it all.

"Our troubles are at an end," said she, "and all because you *would* take that load of russet apples to town yourself."

"That doesn't follow," said I, sagely.

But for all my philosophy I *did* believe a little in fate, and I've always liked russet apples since.

AMY RANDOLPH.

Had Rights.—The other day as a woman was crossing Gratiot street a team brushed her so closely that she fell down. The driver halted and asked if she were hurt, adding:

"You ought to know more than to walk in the middle of the street."

"I had, eh!" she yelled in a shrill voice, as she brushed the dust from her apron; "well, I want you to understand, sir, that I've got just as much right in the road, sir, as any old red hoss which was ever harnessed up, sir!"

GAMBLING EXTRAORDINARY.

The John Simonds was one of the finest steamboats on the Mississippi, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, and her Captain, John Scott, was the most popular on the river. Such a superb boat was sure to be always crowded, and so she was, also, on a warm June afternoon in 1853 as the hour drew near for her departure from St. Louis. The bell had rung out the second signal as two men stepped briskly on board of her, ascended the broad stairs leading to the first saloon, and walked up to the Captain's office, where the passenger register lay open. One of these men was tall, stout, though not fleshy, with regular, finely-chiseled, even aristocratic features, in posture erect and almost military. Taking the pen, he wrote leisurely, but with a firm hand, C. Vanderbilt, New York. The other was not quite so tall, but evidently of a muscular frame, somewhat rotund, and also of ruby countenance, indicating that he was not averse to the good things of this world. He ran the pen rapidly over the page, and the clerk read: "George Law, New York." Both men were well-known. George Law as the builder of the Panama railroad and the chief organizer of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, and Vanderbilt as the originator of the Nicaragua Transit Company, running his steamers from New York to San Francisco, in opposition to the other. Such great, wealthy and important personages were naturally treated by the officials of the steamboat with unusual deference, and when each of them asked a state-room for himself, some other passengers were at once prevailed upon to surrender theirs. The John Simonds had swung out into the river and started on her journey, when Vanderbilt returned to the clerk and requested him to deposit in the safe a package containing drafts to a large amount and twenty thousand dollars in bank-notes. A few minutes later George Law comes with a like request, and he was also accommodated. Of course, to ask either of them for their fare would have been preposterous, and in a very short time every one on board knew that Cornelius Vanderbilt and George Law, the contending giants of steam on the ocean, were fellow passengers. Yet the two seemed to be wholly regardless of the attention obtruded upon them. They walked and talked of Central America, the West Indies, and the Pacific, and after supper had a table fixed for themselves, asked for cards, and commenced playing a friendly game of euchre for a hundred dollars a game of best three in five, "just to make it interesting, you know." They cared not for the music, the dancing, or the minstrels, but played on till George Law had won a thousand dollars, which Vanderbilt paid on the spot by getting a bank-note for the amount out of the package in the clerk's safe. Next morning the John Simonds made a short stop at Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, where a noted river character, Captain Alexander, came aboard. Cap. Aleck, as he was called for short, made gambling on the steamboats upon the Mississippi his profession. Everybody liked him for his good humor and jovial manners, though everybody knew that he couldn't handle cards without cheating, doing it so dextrously that he was seldom detected. "Cap," said the clerk of the boat, to him, "we have two of the richest birds in the country on board—Commodore Vanderbilt and George Law—men fond of the game, too." That was enough for Cap. Aleck. In the afternoon the Commodore and Live Oak George were again at play, and Cap. had taken a seat at the table, offering to join in the game. But euchre was only interesting when played by two, and so draw poker was substituted after supper. The game then lasted till midnight, a number of other passengers taking part, all losing heavily, Cap. Aleck rising from the table some ten thousand dollars better off than when he sat down. "This will be the best trip I ever made," said the Captain to the clerk, as they champagned at the former's expense. The game was renewed the next morning, continued all day, and by supper time Vanderbilt had lost thirty thousand dollars. To pay it Captain Scott, of the boat, cashed several of his drafts, as he did for George Law, who had also lost heavily. While supper was being served it was announced that the boat would in in a few hours arrive at Vicksburg. Vanderbilt stepped up to Captain Scott, saying: "I have a suspicion that this man Alexander is cheating. I'll be d—d if I don't find him out, and Law and myself will arrest him, and take him ashore at Vicksburg to make a charge against him. Should he return us our money, or the largest part of it, we'll let him go. But you must assist us, Captain, will you?" "With all my heart, Commodore," said Captain Scott, and promised secrecy. After supper the game proceeded, and just as the John Simonds was veering round the bend at Vicksburg, the stake on the deal then pending was already over five thousand dollars and Captain Aleck was raising it higher every time. At last Vanderbilt, being the heaviest better, "called" Aleck, and the latter laid upon the table four aces and a king. All stood aghast at such an extraordinary hand except Vanderbilt, who jumped from his chair, grasped Aleck by the throat, and shouted: "Scoundrel! I've caught you now. Those aces came from your sleeve. There isn't an ace in the pack you dealt from, for I took them all out; here they are," and he produced the four aces from his coat pocket. "George, we'll take this thief into Vicksburg. We are now within the jurisdiction of the city; take hold of him." Poor Captain Aleck neither resisted nor begged for mercy, and the gang-plank having been shoved out, he was led ashore. But lo! a remarkable change now occurred. While Captain Scott and some of the passengers were still on the plank to follow Vanderbilt, Law, and their prisoner, the three started on a run up the steep river bank, jumped into a wagon with four horses attached, that seemed to be waiting for them, and hurried off at a top speed. "Thank you, gentlemen," cried Vanderbilt; "whenever you see the Commodore, give him my best respects." "The same from me to George Law," exclaimed the scamp who had personated that gentleman. "That's the last you see of Captain Aleck," said the gambler. A few shots were fired after them without effect. When at New Orleans the owners of the John Simonds stopped payment, they ascertained that two of the wiliest rogues of the country, combining with Captain Aleck, had fleeced them out of more than forty thousand dollars by forged drafts and counterfeit thousand-dollar bills.

The Man With the Game Leg.

Yesterday a hand-organist sat down before a house on Congress street and began to turn out sweet melodies, but the first tune hadn't been finished when an odd looking man about fifty years old, having a game leg and a general forlorn look, came along and halted in front of the Italian.

"Now, that is sweet!" he said, after a moment; "carries me right back to the days when me and Hanner sat on the hind stoop and squeeze hands and told our love."

"Op-era muzeek," replied the Italian, smiling at the enthusiasm of his audience.

"Wall, now, but it touches me right here!" continued the man with the game leg, laying his hand on his heart. "I haven't felt so much like cryin' for fourteen years before. Seems sif I heard angels buzzin' around in the air."

He rested his game leg on a horse-block, folded his arms, and his look and attitude were that of a man whose heart was filled with sad thoughts and painful memories. Just as the tears were starting to his eyes the organist moved the stop, increased the speed, and "Captain Jinks" was merrily rattled off.

"Some odder kind oof mu-zeek," he explained, and the handle hadn't made four revolutions when the man with the game leg began to smile. Then he pushed his hat over on the side of his head. Then he hitched up his trousers, smiled some more, and exclaimed:

"By gum! if that ere tune don't just make me hop all over!"

"Good mu-zeek?" replied the Italian.

"Good? Why, the darned tune is heavenly! I believe if I was dyin' it would stand me on end! I'd give a billion dollars if Hanner was alive and could hear that!"

He stepped out, spit on his hands, and then waltzed up and down the flags, his game leg flopping around like a loose weather-board, and his hoarse voice bawling:

"Ham Cabding Jinks
Her 'oss maridos."

While he was doing his level best the musician touched the stop again and the tune changed off to "Birdie, I Am Tired Now."

"Ah! that soothes me, that does!" said the old man as he sat down on the horse-block. "That's suthin' more to touch the heart and make me think of my poor Hanner!"

"Vary sweet mu-zeek," remarked the Italian.

"Sweet! Great skies! but its melting! I've known that tune a long time, but I never could sing it yet without weeping. If I had a million of dollars I'd buy a hand-organ and play that tune straight along for six months without stopping the crank!"

He put his hands over his face and appeared agitated, and the Italian didn't seem to care whether he collected a cent or not. He ground the tune out, touched the stop, and remarked:

"Vary gran-de mu-zeek dis time—ha!"

And "Yankee Doodle" rolled from the little square box like sheet-lightning sliding down the side of a hay-stack.

"Great concord!" yelled the man with a game leg as the tune reached "Doodle Dandy;" "hold on a minute till I get this leg under me! Thar—let her come now——"

"Whoodle, poodle, doodle doo!
Hi, sky, doodle dandy!"

And he leaped around, slapped the Italian on the back, threw his hat on the walk, and continued:

"Snaix and reptiles! but don't that tune make glory stand right out like mud on a white house! 'Rah for us!"

The Italian saw that a crowd was gathering, and he broke the tune short off, and sailed away on the "Suwanee River."

The first strains of the dear old melody had scarcely left the box when the man with the game-leg leaned up against a tree-box, wiped the sweat from his brow, and said:

"There's something more to remind me of my lost Hanner! Isn't that pervisions for the hungry soul, though! What strains! What tears! What a bulging of the heart!"

"Vary soft mu-zeek," remarked the Italian.

"Soft! My heavens! Man, if you'll pay my board I'll travel the whole country over and carry that organ, jist to hear you play that tune!"

He reached out his arms and made motions as if drawing the tune to his breast, and whispered:

"Glory! When I die let me die listening to them strains of 'Suwnee River!'"

The organist shouldered his box and moved on, and the man with the game leg leaned up against the fence and wiped his eyes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Breaking a Mule.—A mule does not take as kindly to its first set of harness as a boy to his first pair of boots. Yesterday, says the Yankton (Neb.) *Press*, one of the long-eared songsters, which had been thus honored, was being led along Walnut street by a man who has his eyes upon the golden nuggets in the Black Hills. The beast gave numerous mild evidences of his displeasure at the new regalia, but did not do full justice to his traditional character until he reached a point opposite the Northwestern Hotel, when in a twinkling the man, mule and shining new harness were resolved into a whirling mass of legs, ears, and rent garments. A few moments afterward the man was cautiously getting up from a very prostrate position, and anxiously inquiring who in——threw that building on him, while a mush and molasses colored streak going up Fourth street, with leather streamers in the rear, was all that could be seen to mark the fate of the mule.

In Algeria a hospital and dissecting-room attendant has been condemned to prison for cutting the hair off the heads of deceased women. The habit is suspected to generally exist. The discovery was brought about by an Arab insisting on having a lock of his wife's hair. When the coffin was opened, he was surprised to find her hair had been cropped.

Circumstantial Evidence.

In *Scribner* for June we find some interesting recollections of Charles Sumner, by his former Secretary, Mr. A. B. Johnson. The following extract is an account (and explanation) of the plot to assassinate Mr. Sumner in 1865:

"Simultaneously with the murder of the President, two rough, stalwart men, had gone twice to Mr. Sumner's rooms, and their suspicious demeanor had so frightened the women-servants who saw them, that no current story had been obtained from them as to the appearance of the intruders. The servants had been carefully examined and their every word had been phonographed; drawings of the suspicious visitors had been made by artists from the description shown to them, and altered again and again until they could no longer suggest any change in form or feature. Photographs of these had then been placed in the hands of the detectives, but up to this time no tidings had been gained as to the persons sought. They might have come up from hell and then gone back there, for all he could learn, the Secretary said. But so long as they were undiscovered—or at least so long as their identity was not known, Mr. Stanton thought it absolutely necessary that some care should be taken of Mr. Sumner, so notoriously careless was he of his own safety. On hearing these details, Mr. Sumner ceased to demand the removal of the guard, though he jocosely professed to be more afraid of them than of those they were to defend him against. Perhaps he had reason, for the soldiers had refreshments each night at his expense, and the kind of refreshment was left to the selection of the Sergeant. But when the lady of the house permitted her cook to give the soldiers coffee and sandwiches in the kitchen at midnight, instead of having the refreshments served from the neighboring restaurant, the guards were less dangerous to their friends.

"Who the two men were that so frightened the servants at Mr. Sumner's lodgings and by their singular actions gave point to the suspicions of the Secretary of War, was often the subject of conversation among the very few of the Senator's friends to whom the incident was known. They naturally watched the developments made during the trial of the conspirators, but no conclusion was reached. It remained as one of the unraveled tangles of affairs until after the Senator's death, when I accidentally came upon the trail which led to the discovery of the identity of the suspicious characters, and I received from their own lips, they having little idea of the commotion their course had caused, an account of their visit to Mr. Sumner's rooms on that eventful night. They were members of the Massachusetts delegation to Congress—one the late Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, now Mr. Sumner's successor in the Senate, Henry L. Dawes; and the other his friend Mr. Gooch.

"The facts were thus detailed: Mr. Dawes and Mr. Gooch had been to Richmond, and returning to Washington, had made a tour of the battle-fields about Manassas, reaching Washington on the night of the fourteenth of April, 1865, about sunset. After supper they started out for a walk, joking each other as to their appearance. And well they might. Their clothing was rough, travel-worn, dusty, and even mud-stained. Their hands, faces and necks were much sun-burned, in spite of the wide-brimmed hats they wore. Each carried a stick or, rather, a cudgel, cut as a souvenir on some battle-field, and the hair and beard of each were longer than usual. Thus accoutered, they concluded to call on Mr. Sumner. He then had chambers at the corner of F and Thirteenth street; they knew the house well; so, without ringing, they mounted the stairs and rapped at his door, using their sticks. When it appeared that the Senator was out they left his house, and, passing on, concluded to call on the President. There again they were disappointed, for it appeared, when they rung at the White House, that Mr. Lincoln had gone with some friends to the theater. On their way back to their hotel, they stopped again at Mr. Sumner's lodgings, and again went up to his rooms, and rapped at his door. The noise they made brought a servant to the foot of the stairs. They leaned over the balustrade and questioned her. When did the Senator go out? Did he say when he should return? Would it, they queried between themselves, be worth while to wait? And then they laughed at the evident fear the servant had of two such rough-looking customers. As they were quite fatigued, they went back to their hotel, and in the morning woke to learn that while they were last at Mr. Sumner's lodgings, the shot had been fired that took the life of Mr. Lincoln."

Vocal Clock.

The subjoined description of a curious clock is given in the journal of the Rev. J. Wesley: "On Monday, April 27, 1762, being at Lurgan, in Ireland, I embraced the opportunity, which I had long desired, of talking to Mr. Miller, the contrivor of that statue which was in Lurgan when I was there before. It was the figure of an old man standing in a case, with a curtain drawn before him, over against a clock which stood on the opposite side of the room. Every time the clock struck he opened the door with one hand, drew back the curtain with the other, turned his head, as if looking round on the company, and then said, with a clear, loud, articulate voice: 'Past 1,' or 2, or 3, and so on. But so many came to see this (the like of which all allowed was not to be seen in Europe) that Mr. Miller was in danger of being ruined, not having time to attend to his own business. So, as none offered to purchase it, or reward him for his pains, he took the whole machine to pieces."

Elaboration.

Somebody with nothing better to do has sent a letter to the Postoffice in Chicago with all this address:

In that alluring gathering place, Chicago, Empress of the West,
Famed for mighty conflagrations, divorces, tumults, and the rest,
Dwells the hero of this pother, Alfred Spencer, known by name,
With E. between to make complete. Postmaster, take me to the same;
Let me tell you (I'm not joking) how to know the vet'ran brick—
By a dark-stained meerschaum, smoking—by a huge gold-headed stick,
By the scent of "Frisco" honey, which doth ever round him hang—
By a plug hat, tall and shiny—by—but 'nough said, git, g'lang!!!

PAT'S CRITICISM.

There's a story that's old,
But good if twice told,
Of a doctor of limited skill,
Who cured beast and man
On the "cold water plan,"
Without the small help of a pill.

On his portal of pine
Hung an elegant sign
Depicting a beautiful rill,
And a lake, where a sprite,
With apparent delight,
Was sporting in sweet deshabille.

Pat McCarty one day,
As he sauntered that way,
Stood and gazed at that portal of pine,
When the doctor with pride
Stepped up to his side,
Saying: "Pat, how is that for a sign?"

"There's wan thing," says Pat,
"Ye've lift out o' that,
Which, be jabers, is quite a mistake,
It's trim and it's nate,
But to make it complate
He shud have a [illegible] burd on the lake."

"Ah! indade—pray then tell,
To make it look well,
What bird do you think it may lack?"
Says Pat, "Of the same
I've forgotten the name,
But the song that he sings is 'quack! quack

Pith and Point.

A literary bet—The alphabet.

A storm-center—Old Probabilities.

She that is born a beauty is half married.

Savage saloon-keeper—"Let's lick her."

Vested interest—Money in the waistcoat pocket.

To horse-car conductors all women are passing fare.

Jones is like a candle—he always smokes when he goes out.

I prefer the wisdom of the unlearned to the folly of the loquacious.—*Cicero.*

A landlord, having let all his houses but one, was asked if that unlet house was his last. "Yes, last, but not leased," was his reply.

Mrs. Mary Sweeney, of Jackson, Mich., beat a man in the race for pound-master. The possibility for puns about this is simply unlimited.

Secretary Bristow entered upon the discharge of his duties with a great deal of spirit.—*New Orleans Republican.* Great Seizer.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The racing fever has broken out in a new place. They are having gondola races of a very exciting character in Venice. Bad races for betting on. Gone dollars. See!

Fine sensibilities are like woodbines—delightful luxuries of beauty to twine around a solid, upright stem of understanding; but very poor things if, unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Long John Wentworth makes one plug hat last him nine years, but he changes shirts once in two weeks." And that is much cheaper than if he made one shirt last him nine years, and changed plug hats once in two weeks.—*Norristown Herald.*

Old Deacon Roberts was worked up to a high state of enthusiasm in a revival. He was exhorting the unconverted to flee from the wrath to come before it was too late, "For," said he, "the Lord is here now, and He may not be here again in twenty years."

Lady (particularly solicitous about the health of the elder Mrs. Jenkins)—"O—er—can you tell me how old Mrs. Jenkins is? Butler (severely)—"Can't say, ma'am! To tell the truth, ma'am, I don't feel justified, as an old servant of the family, in telling my mistress' age to nobody.—*Punch.*

A Cincinnati brute criticises the "American female speech" with heartless severity. He ridicules the "conversational shriek" of the average American woman, and says that "the screaming belle is a character which all will recognize." And the worst of it is, we fear the Cincinnati brute is right.—*St. Louis Globe.*

One of the saddest cases of punning on record occurs in the last letter of Julia Ward in the *Woman's Journal.* She eulogizes Maria Mitchell as one "who professes astronomy, but practices charity. No glittering Saturn or Jupiter leads her away from the *gal*-axy whose bright particular star she is." The italics are Mrs. Howe's own. Oh! Julia Ward Howe could you make such an idiot of yourself?—*Detroit Evening News.*

Frightening Children.

Nothing can be worse for a child than to be frightened. The effect of the scare it is slow to recover from; it remains sometimes until maturity, as is shown by many instances of morbid sensitiveness and excessive nervousness. Not unfrequently, fear is employed as a means of discipline. Children are controlled by being made to believe that something terrible will happen to them and punished by being shut up in dark rooms, or by being put in places they stand in dread of. No one, without vivid memory of his own childhood, can comprehend how entirely cruel such things are. We have often heard grown persons tell of the suffering they have endured, as children, under like circumstances, and recount the irreparable injury which they are sure they then received. No parent, no nurse, capable of alarming the young, is fitted for her position. Children, as near as possible, should be trained not to know the sense of fear, which, above everything else, is to be feared in their education, early and late.—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

Utilizing Bad Language.

Yesterday afternoon a man who had been beaten in a lawsuit stood at the corner of Griswold street and Justice alley and cursed high and low. He was spouting away in vehement tones when a lawyer asked.

"Are you swearing at anybody in particular?"

"No, blast you, no!" ripped the man.

"Well, it's too bad to have all that wasted. I wish you would use a few of the biggest and best oaths on Hannibal Hamlin, the man who raised the rates on postage."

The man gave it to Hamlin right and left for eleven minutes, and then the police interfered.—*Detroit Free Press.*

All men are more inclined to break the Sabbath in the summer season than at any other time of the year, and that is the very time that preachers choose to desert their posts and travel for pleasure.—*Carl Pretzel.*

Cruelty to Horses.

At one of the meetings of the Society for the Protection of Animals the opinion was expressed that the use of very tight check-reins on draft horses, designed to make them look spruce and to hold their heads up like carriage horses, was gradually going out of fashion with us. The practice is certainly, to some extent, going out of fashion in Europe, and the same should be true of America, since it is very hard that a horse who has heavy loads to pull all day long should not be allowed to do his work in the way most easy to him. The English authorities, which Mr. Angell once cited in his little pamphlet on the subject, seems to be conclusive.

For example: Mr. Fleming, Veterinary Surgeon of the Royal Engineers, says that nothing can be more absurd than check-reins. They are against reason altogether and place the animal in a false position. The horse stands with a check-rein exactly as a man would stand with a stick under his arms behind his back when told to write. He says he has no doubt, if the public could only realize the fact that it throws away a large portion of the horse's power altogether, and is very cruel besides, this rein would be discontinued. It is not only the head that suffers, but from his head to his tail, from his shoulders to his hoof, and over his whole body, the animal suffers more or less.

With equal positiveness, Dr. Kitching, of York, another expert, declares that if a horse pulling a load finds a check-rein holding back his head, he cannot throw his weight into his collar, and is hindered from giving his body that position which is the most natural and effective. He has to pull by the strength of his muscles only; the weight of his body is lost, and so much pulling strength thrown away, while what remains is exerted at a great expenditure of the horse's powers and health, to say nothing of his comfort. The consequence is that his limbs and muscles became strained and distorted, his knees are bowed forward and his hocks backward.

If a man pulls a load by a strap across his shoulders, he bends his head and chest forward, and relieves his legs; a horse does the same when he can, and ought always to be allowed to do so. In addition, Dr. Kitching insists that tying up a horse in this way interferes with his breathing and with the circulation of the blood in the head, while the heart and lungs are excited by work. This makes the horse uncomfortable, restless and irritable, and, in fact, says Dr. Kitching, "his head aches and pains him, and he gets many a violent jag and blow just because his driver cannot understand the cause of his restlessness. I have seen many horses standing at public house doors, and other places, in this uneasy state, and by-and-by set off in their desire to get home and be unharnessed, when the driver has rushed out and punished the horses for his own error.'—*Philadelphia Public Record.*

Health and Fashion.

THE *Science of Health* says: Not until we deal conscientiously with nature as we do with tradesmen shall we, as individuals, be entitled to rewards of merit. We ask for a load of good wood, pay the market price for it, get the worth of our money and have the satisfaction of warmth from the fire it makes. Suppose the dealer knew we would not pay for it. He would not be likely to give full measure of the best quality. The dainty bits of lace, jet ornaments and plumes, rosebuds and velvets composing a hat are very becoming to some faces. The dressy hat has a price; it takes money to pay for it. The little lady wishes to look stylish, pays the price, and is satisfied and happy until the fashion changes. She desires health and elasticity of step, buoyancy of spirit. Could they be purchased at Stewart's or of Worth, millions of dollars would roll in to the credit of their bank accounts. Alas, poor child of fashion! gold cannot buy for you the dewy freshness of a vigorous life. The sunshine and raindrops are gifts. Roses in cheeks, cherries in color of lips, come from within. The price is service, and faithful service, too, under the direction of the most generous and most exacting physician, Mother Nature. Her rewards are sure, her punishments certain. There can be no appeal to a higher court—no amendments to her divinely-appointed "constitution." Will you enter a willing student? Are you willing to measure your life by her rule and compass and square? "No!" Then there is no hope for you.

Nothing in a Name.

A writer says: All names were originally significant, and were always bestowed by the ancients with regard to their well understood meaning. Sometimes they were commemorative of some incident or circumstance connected with the birth of the individual bearing them: as, Thomas, a twin; Mains, May (applied to one born in that month); Septimus, the seventh, etc. In other cases they were expressive of the aspirations, desires or hopes of the parents; as, Victor, one who conquers; Felix, happy; Benedict, blessed. Not unfrequently they were descriptive of personal qualities, as Macras, tall; Pyrrhus, ruddy; Rufus, red haired. Names are as significant now as they were in the days of Plato, and as important, but are frequently ignorantly or carelessly applied, thus making our personal nomenclature worse than meaningless. "A man with the name of George or Thomas," Leigh Hunt observes, "might as well, to all understood purposes, be called spoon or hatband!" Blanche is now anything but the flaxen-haired blonde which her name indicates. Isabel is no longer brown. Cecilia (gray-eyed) belies her name, and "lets fly the arrows of love" from eyes of heavenly blue.

To Cook a Beefsteak.

A learned professor predicts that this sort of thing will by-and-by take the place of some of the present instruction given in schools and lectures: "First class in beefsteak, stand up. Miss Morris, please describe the process of cooking a beefsteak one inch and a half thick, measured by Whiteworth's gauge." "Put it on a gridiron and broil it thoroughly, without scorching, and serve it up with salt and pepper." "Wrong. You may step down and out. The process of cooking a beefsteak of the above dimensions is to place it on a gridiron over a hot fire until the outside is properly browned, but not scorched; you are then to put it on a plate in a hot oven, where you are to leave for from three to five minutes; at the end of that time it will be found cooked through, and of a delicate, roseate, pink hue, neither dried nor burned in any part thereof. If you dare to salt or pepper it before serving, you will receive no diploma from this institute."

Paying by the Inch.

The *Evening Post's* mode of treating contributors is original—indeed, I may say unique. Its recompense is by the inch. The editors take a MS., cut it down as much as they can, then print it, measure it, and pay twenty-five cents per inch, but this was when a special appeal had been made to their feelings, or the proper reward for labor had been set forth. You may imagine this to be jocular, but it is [illegible] they who have suffered will tearfully attest.

I have known a professional writer to send nearly a column to The *Post*, and receive for it a check on the counting-room for thirty cents—the price, by the inch, of a sentence somewhere near the middle, all the rest being consigned to the waste basket. The man, if I remember, carried the check to the office, tore it up in the face of Henderson, and made some energetic remarks concerning meanness, coupled with copious profanity.

The *Post* continues to pay by the inch, nevertheless, and would, if every scrivener in the land should swear the circumambient atmosphere deeply, delightfully, damnably blue. I venture to affirm that it is the only journal in America or civilization that thus starves its contributors by inches. It reverses the trite proverb. When they give it an ell, it takes an inch; and then they give it an ell with an aspiration.—*New York Letter to Chicago Times.*

The Kabbage.

The kabbage iz one ov the most innosent and reliable erbs that generate from dirt, and tho in their infancy more puny and less likely to liv than a haff-drowned fly, bekum in the old age az tuff and robust as a hornet's nest.

A kabbage is good enny way yu approach it, whether yu go for it raw and cut it up with pepper sass on it; whether yu bile it to deth in a pot, with four pounds ov salt pork for company; whether yu fri it in a spider and call it hot slaw; or whether yu jam it in a barrell with salt and let it work out its destiny in the shape ov sour krout.

The kabbage grows round and round, and wraps itself up tight in its own leafs until at last it puts a head onto itself. Sour krout is the only thing about kabbage that i hav enny doubts about, but my ederkashun in sour krout haz been fearfully neglekted. I hav a few times in mi life caught the aroma that gently stole from an open barrell ov sour krout in a frosty morning, and wondered at it. I may say that i waz surprized and even mortified at its richness. I never et enny sour krout, and i am forced to say that if it tastes az it savours it would take two strong men to hold me while i et sum uv it.—*Josh Billings.*

Singular Premonition.

One of the most singular and touching incidents connected with the sailing of the Schiller was that concerning Mrs. Caverly and her daughter Amy, who were traveling in company with Mrs. Ridgeway and Mr. Walter. Henry J. Gelien, a son of Henry Gelien, the master painter of the Eagle Company, being detained by business on the steamer, remained on board until it reached Sandy Hook, where the pilot left the ship. Mr. Gelien accompanied the pilot. He had become acquainted with Mrs. and Miss Caverly, and they, forewarned by some mysterious presentment, were anxious to leave the vessel on the pilot's boat. They were dissuaded, however, by Mr. Walter and Mr. Gelien, and determined to remain, although their trunks were packed and ready to be carried on deck. They sent letters to their friends, who reside in East Forty-third street, by Mr. Gelien; and as he descended to the pilot's boat they called out that they would "never see the Highlands again!" —*New York Tribune.*

The Dinner Parties of a Merchant Prince.

A. T. Stewart is famous for his dinner parties, which are usually given on Sunday. He has one of the finest wine vaults in New York, and brands of brandy, port and sherry that no one else in the country can boast of. His table service is magnificent. One silver dinner set lined with gold was made in London two years ago at a cost of $47,500. It consists of over two hundred pieces. Then he has a famous Dresden china set of two or three hundred pieces, in which no less than seventy different colors are introduced. The china is transparent, and on holding it to the light, the monogram "A. T. S." can be seen like water mark in note paper. Mr. Stewart is a very entertaining host, and he likes the character amazingly. He has the best trained servants in the city, and his dinners pass off in the methodical and systematic manner of clock-work. His wife and niece (Mrs. Butler) usually assisted him in dispensing the hospitalities of the "white marble palace."

Reading.

Few mothers and guardians exercise anything which can be called watchful care as to what books and papers the children shall read? And yet the booksellers' shelves groan under the weight of the most dissipating, weakening and insidious books that can possibly be imagined; and newspapers which ought never to enter any decent house lie on the table of many a family sitting-room. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the records of any large circulating library will be astonished at the immense demand there is for the average novels. And in our parlors and chambers to-day myriads of little girls are curled up in corners poring over such reading—stories of complicated modern society—the very worst kind of reading for a child; and the mothers do not know what they are reading; and the children answer, when asked what they read, "Oh, anything that comes along!"

A QUEER genius, said to be worth $20,000 or over, is in the habit of frequenting the Buffalo police stations for the purpose of "sponging" lodging. The other night he was searched, and about $4,000 was found in his pockets.

The Deluge—The Chaldean Account of It.

The interest excited a couple of years ago by George Smith's translation of a fragmentary Chaldean account of the Deluge, from the Assyrian tablets discovered by Layard, is renewed by the same gentleman's recovery from the ruins of Kouyunjik of missing parts of that record, nearly restoring the whole inscription, which is supposed to date from at least two thousand years before the Christian era. This Chaldean version, however, differs in many respects from the Biblical legend, of which it is manifestly the prototype, not only in its details, but chiefly in the polytheism of its myth. Hasisadra, the Chaldean Noah, is transformed into a demigod, who, in his immoral abode, tells an earthly visitor the story of his escape from the flood wherein the gods punished the wickedness of the children of men. His floatings on the face of the waters were of much briefer duration than those rehearsed in Genesis, the deluge described by him having lasted but six days, and his vessel having been stranded upon the Mountains of Nizir on the seventh day, whilst the Noachian ark found no resting place until the seventeenth day of the seventh month from its launching, and nearly a year elapsed before the earth was restored to habitable condition. The graceful scriptural legend of the winged messenger of peace, from which the olive branch derives its emblematical significance, is less poetically given in the old version, though the correspondence of the two is close enough to show their relationship. The raven first sent out by Noah plays no important part in the drama, the successive journeys of the dove, his later emissary, leading to his ultimate release. In the Assyrian story these episodes are reversed in order of time and importance. Hasisadra is made to say:

On the seventh day in the course of it
I sent forth a dove and it left. The dove went and turned, and
A resting place it did not find, and it returned.
I sent forth a swallow and it left. The swallow went and turned, and
A resting place it did not find, and it returned.
The raven went, and the corpses on the water it saw, and
It did eat, it swam, and wandered away, and did not return.
I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a libation,
I built an altar on the peak of the mountain,
By seven herbs I cut.
At the bottom of them I placed reeds, pikes and simgar.
The gods collected at its burning, the gods collected at its good burning:
The gods like flies over the sacrifice gathered.

In addition to this most interesting discovery, Mr. Smith found in the course of his Assyrian explorations more than three thousand fragments of ancient inscriptions relating, among other things, the legends of the Creation, of the Tower of Babel, etc., which may prove of great importance, not only in their mythological but in their ethnological bearings.

Salt Mines of Louisiana.

One of the most wonderful salt mines in the world is located on the Island Petit Anse, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana. It was discovered in 1862 by the Confederates, while attempting to deepen a salt spring. The workmen struck what they supposed to be a rock, but which on examination proved to be a bed of solid and almost pure rock salt. It has since been ascertained that the bed is sixty feet or more in thickness, and covers an area of 144 acres. The salt of commerce is derived chiefly from saline wells, or sea water, crystal rock salt being comparatively rare. Mines exist in Austria, Spain and some other countries; but none of them yield as pure a product and with so little expenditure of labor as the the Petit Anse Mine.

A WORD IN SEASON.—Health is a blessing which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them.

When we enter the seasons of *periodic fevers*, the increased heat of the sun develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are endowed with rare *prophylactic* or *disease-preventing* powers, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of *summer disease*, and thus secure by their *life-giving, strengthening, restorative, and antiseptic* virtues, a *defense* against *atmospheric poison.* 38

THERE was only one woman saved out of the 102 on the Schiller.

TO LEAD ALL COMPETITORS is the aim of the proprietors of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine. It is founded on the very best principles known to sewing machine science, and improvements, in advance of all other sewing machines, are being adopted constantly. The Wilson is rapidly gaining the preference of all parties that are acquainted with sewing machines, and it has already taken the front rank among the first-class machines of this country; and its price, owing to its being manufactured where labor and material is much cheaper than in Eastern cities, is fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

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IT is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons; in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which, in our judgment, are of incalculable advantage.

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HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT IT.

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Yours truly,
REV. FERDINAND WOLF, O. S. B.

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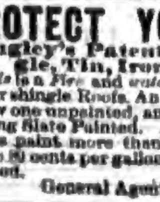

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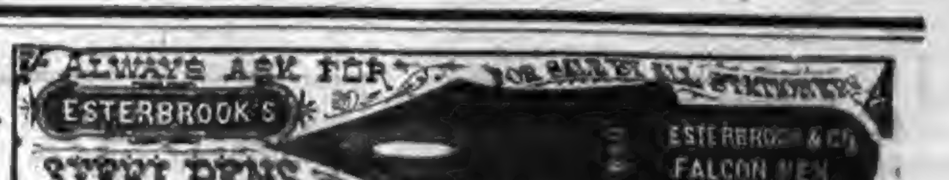

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O. N. U. No. 38

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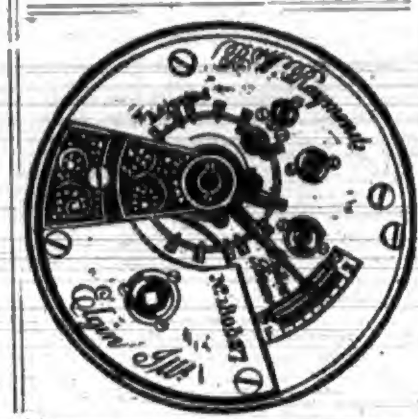

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Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety o

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Fruit House Prices.

Granger Headquarters!

NO MIDDLE MEN with us; this is the secret of our immense trade. We buy at first hands and sell direct to the consumer; hence, we save our customers the profits of the speculator, jobber and wholesale merchants. These profits amount to from 10 to 20 per cent. Our customers get the benefit of them. Take Teas, for instance, the profits on that article are so great that the price is often doubled before it reaches the consumer. Every time it changes hands there is 10 to 20c, per pound added to it. This, of course, the consumer has to pay. Of course the retailer will endeavor to persuade you that his Teas are worth the money, that they cost him so and so. Well, this is all true, but the trouble is he has paid too much in the first place and can't help himself. He purchases from the wholesale grocer, and the wholesale grocer has to add his 20c. All these extra profits our customers get the benefit of, and it is just the same as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Oysters, &c., as on Teas. No Middle Men with us. They would starve to death if they had to live on the profits they make of us.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Twenty to Forty Cents, at least Saved on the Pound.

Young Hyson,	30, 50, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 90
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 9
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

There has been a great excitement in the Market in consequence of the talked of duty going on, and Sugars have advanced, but no advance with us. We laid in a three months' supply, anticipating this thing.

Coffee A,	10 c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Vellow,	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Coffee is the same as Sugars. The duty talk has influenced a rise. No advance on our stock. Got enough for three months ahead.

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,	12½c	Green Gages per can,	30c
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	25c
Corn per can,	12½c		

Wines and Liquors.

For my part I don't approve of any one purchasing them that can do without them, but it is an admitted fact that there is more money used in the United States for Liquors than for Flour, and for the benefit of those who wish to indulge in the luxury, we will guarantee them a saving of at least 50c on the dollar, and for the sick and invalid our wines and old '76 whiskey cannot be beat.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50c.
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per per gallon,	2 50
New England Rum, per gallon,	1 50; best 2 00
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50

Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, all prices, 90c., 1 25 1 40, 1 75, 2 00 and 2 50 per gallon.
The Old '76 we have reduced 50c per gallon; did sell it at 3 00, and this in the face of the 20c per gallon duty going on, but we laid in a large supply before the duty went on.

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,	1 00	Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	95	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	45c

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Best Stick per pound,	18c
French Candy per pound,	20 and 25c
Oysters per can,	18 and 25c
Sugar Cured Hams per pound,	15c
Pickled Pork per pound,	11c
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders per pound,	11c

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes. We had the fortune to purchase a lot of ten casks at an Assignee's Sale at a sacrifice of 5c per pound.

This reduction we have made to-day, and now offer the best prunes at 10c per pound, former price was 15c.

Valencia Raisins per pound,	14c
Zantee Currants per pound,	10c
Brazil Nuts per quart,	12½c
Soft-shelled Almons per quart,	10c
Oranges and Lemons,	25 to 40c per dozen
Roasted Pea Nuts per quart,	8c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50 and 50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen os both Salt Water and Lake Fish.

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 50	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 50
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famis in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	8 00	George's Bank Codfish per pound	9 and 7
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	9 and 14c
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

RAILROADS.

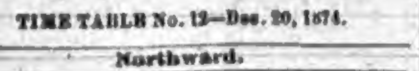

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30m	12 25p	3 55p	12 30
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 15	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 05	
Peru	10 09	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	3 06	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.26	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	2 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 46
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	8 30	9 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Beesons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 55	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	2 50	11 28am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm.
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 35am		
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 37	
Summit		7 15	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5	6 00	6 00 a
Reading	1 7		7 32
Bankers	1 12		7 52
Jonesville	2 30		8 20
Jackson	3 40		10 10
Detroit	6 30p m		2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 30		
Lansing	6 47		
Saginaw	9 03		
Bay City	9 55		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m		2 45p
Saginaw	7 30		3 38
Lansing	10 40		9 55
Grand Rapids	7 30		12 00
Detroit	9 50		5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40		9 50
Jonesville	1 55		10 30
Bankers	2 12		10 47
Reading	2 26		11 00
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26	
Waterloo	4 05	7 55	12 33a
Auburn	4 20	9 25	12 49
Auburn Junction		8 20	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 10	1 40
Indianapolis		10 30	6 50
Louisville			12 45p
Cincinnati			9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday May 23d, 1875.

Going East.			Going West.	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
5.40 P M	10 05 A M	lv Logans't ar	6.15 pm	7.30 am
5.55 "	11.25	Adamsboro.	7.00	7.10 am
6.05 "	11.38	Hoover's	5.55	6.53
6.12 "	11.48	Mexico	5.41	6.42
6.25 "	11.59	Denver.	5.55	6.30
6.32 "	12.30	Chili	5.23	6.19
6.46 "	12.44	Roann	5.12	5.59
6.58 "	12.56 PM	Laketon	4.57	5.39
7.08 "	1.08	N. Manchest'r	4.40	5.25
7.16 "	1.15	Lib. Mills	4.29	5.14
7.29 "	1.25	Collamer	4.19	4.59
7.34 "	1.30	S. Whitley	4.07	4.49
7.44 "	*1.40	Taylor's	4.02	4.31
7.56 "	1.52	Columbia city	3.50	4.15
8.11 "	*2.06	Collin's	3.38	3.55
8.21 "	2.16	Churubusco	3.18	3.48
8.31 "	*2.25	Potter's	3.08	3.27
8.39 "	2.32	G. R. Crossing	2.59	3.15
8.46 "	2.39	Cedar Creek	2.29	3.03
8.57 "	2.50	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	2.43
9.05 "	2.58	Auburn	2.20	2.35
9.32 "	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	2.14
9.35 "	3.25 PM	ar. Butler lv.	1.50 P M	2.00 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

The COURIER is now the largest paper in the county, and can be had for $2 a year.

Try the COURIER once, and see how you like it.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R

ON and after May 23d, 1875, trains will run a follows, Sundays excepted.

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M		8,00 A M	2,00 P M.
Rochester	3 09 "	"	9,22 "	3,[illegible] "
Alliance	5,35 "	"	12,30 P M	5,54 "
Orrville	7,10 "	A. M	2,25 "	7,31 "
Mansfield	9,07 "	"	4,40 "	9,36 "
Crest- ar	9.40 "	4,50 "	5,15 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	10,00 "	6,30 "	5,35 "	10,00 "
Forest	11,18 "	8,10 "	7,27 "	11,24 "
Lima	12,20 P M	11,20 "	8,45 "	12,27 A. "
Ft Wayne	2,40 "	2,25 P. M	11,35 A M	2,25 "
Plymouth	4,40 "	6,10	2,33 "	5,23 "
Chicago	7,50 "		6,30 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.20 ..	12,15 P. M.	9,05 "	12,[illegible]0 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 PM	2,45 "	11,45 "	3,50 "
Lima	2.40 "	4,35 "	1,35 A. M.	6,15 "
Forest	3,56 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	7,36 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,55 "	4,40 "	9.20 "
line lv	A M	7,15 "	4,50 "	9 40 "
Mansfield	"	7,45 "	5,20 "	10,20 "
Orrville	"	9,33 "	7,10 "	12,45 PM
Alliance		11,10 "	9,00 "	3,05
Rochester	P M	1,07	11,12 "	5,40
Pittsburg	"	2 10 a m	12,15 A. M.	6,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 45	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta,	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	r6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	B7 40	D3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 47
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	B3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 5[illegible] a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. —Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

-WITHOUT CHANGE.

T[illegible]gh Tickets, and further information can be [illegible]ned at all principal Ticket Offices through [illegible] West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of he Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can ake GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to our Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two oses will relieve you.

IF you want Job work got up in style, go to the COURIER office.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 17th, 1875. Number 24.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

OneYear,........$2. | SixMonths,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind—Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience, enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for travelling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's, retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. U. Tarney
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,
v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAnken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township subsection.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco s. &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN
Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NEW
Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the

Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs. &c.

WM. LANHAM.

Pencilings and Clippings.

BAKER BROS. AND MIKE LONG have put awnings in front of their business houses.

THAT King of Pain man was around again. Nobody got anxious.

ABRIGHT'S building is almost completed. It will be a nice store room.

Do not choose your friend by his looks; handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

QUITE a number of our citizens attended the races at Fort Wayne, last week.

CAN'T we have some kind of a celebration. What's the matter fellows.

WE heard a woman say, the other day that a thing of beauty is a boy forever.

AN insane woman at Edwardsport kindled a fire and burned herself to death

WE had a heavy thundershower last Friday night, the lightening was sharp and lots of it.

WILLARD NASH lassoed a grasshopper five inches long near Logansport the other day.

THE Methodist people are making arrangements for their excursion to Jackson Michigan.

SAM'L LAUFERTY is buying wool, he will start up the clothing business again in August, sure pop.

WHEAT is coming out in head, and the prospects are, that a pretty good crop will be harvested.

THE Baltimore & Ohio road put two more trains on last Sunday. This road is the champion.

AN escape menagerie monkey twines his tail around the branches of the forest trees near Crawfordsville.

THREE tramps fired a barn near Sullivan, and set on a log and played the fiddle while it burned.

THE basement of the Presbyterian church at Kendallville, has been neatly carpeted by the ladies.

Now go for the potato bugs. One striped back killed now, is equal to killing hundreds, later in the season.

RED used on a railroad signifies danger and says stop. It should be so construed when displayed on a man's nose.

THE Auburn House has a colored cook. This is the first one that has been in the place for a great many years

THE Rising Sun "News" says: There's millions of 'em, and Paris green is the only thing that can save the potato crop

WILLIAMS & McDOUGAL are doing a fine trade in the building next to Cool's grocery. They are running a bill of fare.

THE Laporte fire company will hold a firemans, tournament on Monday, July 5th. Premiums to the amount of $625 are offered.

JIM, your ma wants you. "Will let her want and be darned. Theres' Sam he only sets on Fluke's corner and sleeps."

IF there is any sports that want to buy any English Red game roosters, they can do so by leaving their orders at this office.

WHY is the COURIER like a tooth brush? Because every one should have one of his own, and not be borrowing his neighbor's.

A SHORT time since our village was over-run with sewing machine agents and organ men. They are all gone now, and our citizens are at rest.

DR. FOX is fixing up his office he has a two hundred dollar picture hanging on the wall, and he wont frame it because it cost so much.

IN a certain Sullivan county Sunday school they offer a chromo to every scholar who shall experience religion and join the church before August 1st.

FROM the general appearance of things one would think that a temperance lecturer could get a pretty good collection given him just now.

LITTLE BOB, at Ryan & Mader's livery has been turned out to grass. He has been a faithful pony, and deserves a good long rest.

HAIL and snow are reported to have visited sections of the country fifty miles south of Toledo on Monday last week. We had a little rain and wind about these diggins.

THE COURIER $2.00 per annum.

DURING the past two weeks all nature has sprung into renewed life, and the woods and hillsides now present a most lovely and inviting appearance. Evening strolls are quite popular.

WE neglected to say last week, that Mensch & Moore, of Garret city, received a license to sell liquors. They are men that understand their business, and will conduct the trade in as good a style as anybody can.

A FEMALE witch doctor has been in the county. Her office was at Mr. Pepples, North of town, for several days, and it is said she done good business. On Sunday over one hundred persons consulted her

THERE were but few accidents happened at the ball ground considering the careless manner in which some of the boys performed. Jack Ralston, Coop Ralston and Thos. Scott, were all that had the misfortune to hurt themselves.

EVERYBODY and their wives and many of their children were in the city last Saturday. As many could not get through with their trading on that day, they returned and continued to enliven our place on Monday.

THERE was no pepitions presented before the commissioners against our liquor men. This is the first time for many years that this has not been done We've got to tumble to everything as the town grows

WHEN you see a man shoot out of a house, stand on the step and hold the door, and at the same minute something inside goes a ker-whack against the door from the inside, you may gamble your bottom nickle that there's trouble inside.

OUR old weather-cocks say that the grasshoppers will visit us before harvest Now, prepare. Of course they know all about it. It seems cruel to have these fellows sent into the world to let us all know that we're gone gooses two months before the time comes.

CRUSTY "OLD MAID."—"How do you do, Tommy, dear?"

Tommy (faintly)—Very well, thank you."

Old Maid—"I am glad to hear that; but why don't you ask me how I am?"

Tommy—Cause I don't want to know.

THE past ten days have been very favorable time for transplanting of cabbage, beet, tomatoes, and other garden plants. It was not so propitious, however, for the destruction of troublesome weeds, which seem to be doing their level best to take possession of both garden and corn fields.

A WIFE-WHIPPER of Rochester named Forbes fell dead on Saturday last, just after having administered the daily drubbing to his better-half. We don't want to be understood as railing against the ways of Providence, but it will be so pretty soon that a person will be loth to engage in any innocent amusement or recreation for fear of an interposition of the controlling power.

WE clip the following from the Kendallville "Standard:

We undersand that the Auburn Sil. Band purposes attending the grand firemen's tournament to be held in this city on the 15th of July. The boys are nicely uniformed, and have gained an enviable reputation for furnishing good music and are worthy of a cordial reception by our citizens.

A YOUNG man stepped up to a lovely young lady on the steps of a church, and crooking his elbow said: "May I have undescribable pleasure of accompanying you to your paternal domicile?" "Spell domicile," said she. He gave it up, and she unhesitatingly gave him the mitten. The fellow was no clerk, but you often find him behind the counter of a grocery store on Main street.

A DRUMMER made the acquaintance of a Portland (Me.) belle, worth considerable property, while riding on the cars. Instead of pursuing his journey, he dallied at her native place, finally proposed and was accepted. She then reconsidered and the result is a breach of promise case, unless marriage takes place. All drummers are anxiously awaiting the result.

"A PENNY a day" was much better wages than it sounds to us. A good authority says that in the time of Christ a penny was equal to about fifteen of our cents, and as money was ten times as valuable as now, the penny a day was as good as a 150 of our cents, so that the man who worked in the vineyard for that, got as good wages as good men now generally get in harvest time. The gift of the good Samaritan of two pence to the landlord for the care of the men who fell among thieves, in addition to the raiment, the oil and wine, was equivalent to about three dollars of our currency.

FARMERS cannot be too wary of debt. The habit of buying what could not at the time be paid for, has done more to burden the masses than almost any other thing. Long credit is deceptive; the sun seems to shine brightly just ahead, but too often when pay day comes the small debts contracted with scarcely a passing through, aggregate such a cloud as to shut of every ray of prosperity.

THE Lapoft "Herald" says: The storm last Wednesday afternoon swept and pattered Galena township furiously Hailstones as large as door knobs were found on the ground Thursday morning In Pleasant township Mr. B. F. Henry says the earth in places, was covered with circular plates of ice, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter and about half an inch thick, with a transparent disk of white in the center. In many localities the corn, wheat &c, is pretty badly beaten and cut up by the hail.

IMPROVEMENT.—Nothing brings so great a return for the capitol invested, as a general improvement of the country, and to bring about a general improvement every individual must strive to imporve his own property. "Improve the country and build up with it" should be the motto of all. Building up with a progressive region of country has made more wealthy people than all the oil wells and gold mines in the world.—Then work for it and try to induce your friends to work. It will be a charity beginning at home. Every new house and barn that your neighbor puts up contributes something towards a general improvement, and consequently, contributes something to the advantage of your own pocket.

THE end of Beechers trial is rapidly approaching. Judge Porter harangued the jury five days. Mr. Evarts has spoken eight. Mr. Beach says he will be hanged of he talks more than ten days. Judge Nelson's charge will probably occupy three hours or so, and the jury will be pretty sure to get the case Monday or Tuesday of next week, and to be sequestered for a number of months unless they agree upon a verdict. His Honor, who gossips with them often in his room, says they are very sensible set of men, and he has no fears of their behavior. At present the mind of the said twelve is especially occupied with the question of pay, it being their unanimous opinion that they ought to have five dollars a day. We think so too

ONE of our good old Methodist ladies, was standing in front of the post-office yesterday, waiting for her husband to drive up with the wagon, as they were done trading, and ready to go home, when she noticed several boys standing up against the building. The old lady turned around and said to one:

"Do you attend Sunday school my boy?"

"Noam."

Then she asked the next one, and he said noam, and after passing six, she failed to find one that went to Sabbath school. She looked down the street to see if the old man was coming with the team, and seing nothing of him, she began again and addressed her conversation to Jim the boot black. "Why don't you go to Sunday school sonny?"

"Oh, coz."

"Cause why?"

"Well, you see some of them pee-wee ball players would come along and want their boots blacked, and if I was at Sunday school, my brother would get the job, That's why; that pee-wee trade will be good now for a few days."

Hard to Please.

WE have a fast man, a sharp man, a business man, and when he goes into a store to trade he always gets the lowest cash price, and says: "Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anything that suits me better I'll call and take this." He is like all fast men, is partial to woman, and young ones in particular.—Now quite lately he said to himself, "I'm getting rather long in years, and I guess I'll get married."

His business qualities would not let him wait, so off he travels and calling upon a lady friend, opened conversation by remarking what she thought about getting married.

"Oh, Mr. ——, that is an affair in which I am not so greatly interested, and I prefer to leave it to your self."

The young lady blushed very red hesitated, and finally as he was very well-to-do in the world, morally, financially and politically of good standing in society, she accepted him: whereupon the matter-of-fact he responded:

"Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anybody that suits me better, then I'll come back."

"Is your name Jim?" "Nosir." "What is it?" "Ask my mother."

AFTER all the players had left the ball ground, last Thursday, the Juvenile's made up a game and were playing to their greatest delight, when several "stand-up-and-gawks,' from the wonderful Garret, broke up their game. They were full of "forty-rod," and of course, right on their muscle, Mr. Gust Garst, asked them for a coat belonging to one of the boys, which they were about to carry off, and a Garret rooster cut him fearfully about the head and face with a hatched. If they had remained in the city an hour longer, several of our boys were "going through" the gents. Its getting wore thin, to have these fellows take so much privileges.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

J. B. Lobmiller to H. L. Sheets lot 114 Wis. Ad, Auburn.	$675.
L. Spangler to J. Whittington lot 5 Auburn Junction.	$700.
E. J. Williams to S. M. Lockhart 2 55-100 A. Waterloo.	$500.
D. Y. Husselman to R. M. & W. C. Lockhart N E ¼ Sec 6 Fairfield.	$500
S. B. Johnson to Kiplinger & Denison lots 213 208 Hamb Ad. Waterloo.	$2,050.
G. Ensley to G. Gridley lot 70 Ens, 2nd Ad. Auburn	$200
W. Waterman to C. Frantz track in Sec 5-6 Franklin.	$1000.
C. Boyer to H. Jones lot 30 Jnes Ad Sedan	$300.

THE boys who are permitted to roam through our streets like the wild Arab over the desert waste, are in the habit of throwing stones at each other. The loss of life or broken limbs will be the result if the practice is continued. A fellow got his arm hurt yesterday, on Jackson street, and went home bawling like a 4 week's old calf. When he was almost to the gate his mother said:

"My dear Jim, I knew that would be the way of it. Why can't you mind your old mother, who has walked, the floor many and many a dreary night with you, Jim, in my arms."

"O, cheese it, mother, your are always giving me some of that stuff! Look at Johnson's boy. He does what ever he has a mind-to. I saw him coming out of the kitchen yesterday with a whole green currant pie in his mouth, and his ma was laughing at him. Now if that had been me, you would have commenced saying, O, Jim, how often have I carried you night after night, and all that harangue you have every time I come home."

And at this moment the old lady gobbled the rolling pin, and Jim was going down the alley for all he had.

PROF. C. V. Riley the state geologist of Missouri, delivered an address on the Rocky Mountain grasshopper, in St. Louis, on Monday night. His sentiments were substantially the same as those made by him last year in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, the main points of which were presented in the COURIER After giving the facts in regard to the origin of the grasshopper, the transitions of its insect life, and a description of its habits, he reiterates in the following language:

"The natural home of the insect is in the Northwestern part of the continent. It is at home in the high and dry plains of Wyoming, Dakota and Mannitoba, where the vegetation is scant. Spring opens quite as early there as here, but by the middle of July vegetation is burnt and parched, and there is nothing for them to feed upon. At certain periods the insects multiply so rapidly, and devouring all green things, are forced to emigrate. They rise in the air and pass with the prevaling wind to the Southeast. The change in the atmosphere, after leaving their native haunts is such that it can but effect them. The first generation lay eggs, but the young are not as vigorous, and very few that acquire wings and fewer still that propagate. The locus is not indigenous in Kansas, Nebraska or Missouri, and is bound to die out. Its life is bounded by the spring and autumn frosts and its flight must be limited. It will never reach further into Missouri than it has in the past, and the line will remain essentially the same

The above statements are of importance to those who are asking, and sometimes with alarm, if Indiana and other states are not destined to be invaded as Kansas and Missouri have been. It is a common theory that this destructive grasshopper is on a migratory career, like the potato-bug, across the continent, and there is a great deal of comfort in having the assurance of such an eminent authority that the course of the plague is run

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

PEMBERTON, who murdered Mrs. Bingham at Boston recently has been convicted of the crime, and will probably suffer death, as the murder was a most atrocious one.

WM. H. TALCOTT, buyer of the silk department of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, has been arrested and [illegible] in bail of $10,000 on the charge of purchasing $400,000 worth of silks from alleged smugglers.... W. F. Leslie, Receiving Teller in the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has absconded, taking with him $12,000.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, a brother of Peter B. Sweeney, according to a cable dispatch, died in Paris recently. The deceased was recently indicted jointly with his brother in suits growing out of the affidavit made by Ingersoll, the pardoned Tammany ring convict.... The Atlantic Cotton Mills of Lawrence, Mass., employing 1,250 operatives, will shut down on account of the dull market on the 10th of July, and remain closed till Sept. 1.

THE members of the well known dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, have been indicted for smuggling silk goods through the Custom-House.... The Orangemen of New York have decided not to parade this year, and to honor King William of glorious and pious memory by a grand excursion and picnic July 12.

THE WEST.

DURING the night of May 15 a burglary was committed at Dudshoorn, Holland, and among the property stolen were 10 bonds of $1,000 each, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; 12 of the same denomination of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company; coupons of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, and 20 of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company—all representing about $50,000.... Gordon's party, who were taken to Fort Randall by the military, have been unconditionally released, and allowed to return to Gordon City.

GIGANTIC frauds have been discovered in connection with the Missouri State Treasury. Over a million dollars have been abstracted from the treasury by means of forged war claims.

IN the case of the twenty-two contemptuous Chicago Aldermen, who, at the advice of six lawyers, canvassed the votes of the city incorporation election in defiance of the judicial injunction, Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, sentenced each of the Aldermen to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and each of the advising lawyers $300 and costs.

THE champion base ball club of Boston sustained a crushing defeat in their game at Chicago last week, the score standing 2 to 0 in favor of Chicago. The Bostons had been previously defeated by the St. Louis club. In their games in the East the Red Stockings had scored twenty-seven victories, and it seemed as though they would win every game they played this season; but base ball is very uncertain, and it is not safe at any time to bet odds of 2 and 3 to 1.... The Quahada band of Comanches surrendered last week to the commandant at Fort Sill. The band comprised 180 warriors and 300 women and children, with 1,400 ponies.... A desperate encounter recently occurred in the vicinity of Stockton, Rooks county, Kansas, between Mr. Alexander, Sheriff of Ellis county, and a horse thief, resulting in the death of both.

THE plan of paying a bounty per bushel for dead grasshoppers in Le Sueur county, Minn., has been a success. So far the greater portion of that body of the pests has been destroyed. Two hundred and twenty-seven bushels were captured in two towns in Le Sueur county.... A disease known as the "Black Death," is making great havoc among the swine on the Upper Ottawa river, Canada.

THE National Sportsmen's Association held their second annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, with a large attendance of delegates. Hon. J. V. Le Moyne, of Chicago, was elected President of the association for the ensuing year.... Gen. Sheridan has forbidden a lot of gold-hunters from entering the Big Horn country. He says that territory is included in the Sioux reservation under the treaty of 1869, and white men will be prevented by the military from entering it for any purpose whatever until the treaty is abrogated.... Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, of Lexington, Ky., has been elected Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis.

PROF. JANNEY, of the government exploring expedition in the Black Hills region, officially reports that there is no gold there.

THE SOUTH.

AN aged spinster of Savannah, Ga., Miss Mary Telfair, a daughter of ex-Gov. Telfair, and who died last week, in her will devised to various religious, educational and charitable institutions in Georgia, legacies amounting to a total of over $1,000,000.

CROSBY, the Vicksburg (Miss.) negro Sheriff, who created so much trouble last winter, was last week shot and dangerously wounded in a saloon in that city, by a white man named Gilmer, with whom he was drinking.

IN the case of the editor of the Galveston *News*, arraigned for contempt of court in charging the Judge with partiality in a pending case, Judge Morrell decided that it was within the province of the press to criticise freely the acts of the judiciary, and concluded with the declaration that "the publishers have unrestricted liberty to apply an epithet to the Judge of the court without being in contempt for so doing."

THE Maryland Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, is called to meet in Baltimore, on Wednesday, July 21.

WASHINGTON

THE negotiations of the Interior Department with the Sioux Chiefs, for the cession of the Black Hills territory, have come to naught. Spotted Tail said to the Indian Commissioners that the Indians own the country which the Great Spirit gave them, and they never try to steal the country of any one else, while the whites, who have a big country, still want to steal what little the Indians have.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, is of the opinion that the substitution of silver for fractional currency can probably begin early next fall. He bases his opinion upon the concurrent operation of two favorable conditions: First, the decline in the value of silver, and second, the appreciation in the value of legal tender notes.

MR. JEWELL finds a good deal of difficulty in preventing straw bidders from obtaining contracts for carrying the mails. He has just awarded a large number of contracts, but is satisfied that some of the successful bidders are not responsible. He will take active measures to put a stop to their operations as soon as he find them out.

A FEW days since a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office was removed, for the reason that he had made use of an official circular of the Postoffice Department, in an endeavor to secure a pass from the Cunard Steamship Company.

GENERAL.

CARL VOGT, the Belgian valet who murdered his master, the Chevalier de Bianco, in Brussels two years ago, has been delivered up to the Belgian authorities and sailed for Europe in custody [illegible]

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL is about to undertake a trip to the West for the purpose of looking into the management of affairs connected with his Department.

CITY OF MEXICO advices state that efforts are being made to establish a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and Galveston, making the run in sixty hours.

AN account of a singular duel comes from Cuba, between Dr. A. S. Curtis, of New York, and his friend Salvador Cortreal, a wealthy tobacco merchant of Havana. Cortreal had suspicions of criminal relations between his wife and Dr. Curtis, and a challenge was the the result. In the duel which followed Dr. Curtis fell, wounded in the hip, and, supposing him dead, his friend and host coolly reloaded his pistol, placed it to his own temple, fired, and fell dead. Curtis is in custody.

JUDGE KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, is reported as having expressed an opinion that the government is upon the verge of bankruptcy, and that the only way out of the present trouble is the calling of a special session of Congress.... Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as Judge of the United States District Court at Winona, Minn., has rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the property of benevolent societies, including the Masonic and similar organizations heretofore exempt, is subject to taxation.

POLITICAL.

THE New Hampshire House of Representatives has adopted resolutions instructing the Speaker to request the Supreme Court to name as early a day as possible for the hearing of the Senatorial question; also, to allow both sides to be represented by counsel with briefs and arguments.

IT has been decided by the Missouri Constitutional Convention that when the new Constitution is voted on by the people of the State a provision for woman suffrage shall be submitted as a separate proposition.

THE Justices of the New Hampshire Superior Court rendered a long opinion to the Senate, recognizing the Democratic Senators as the duly-elected members from the contested districts, and declining to go back of the action of the Governor and Council in declaring them entitled to their seats, on the ground that the judiciary has no right to interfere with the action of a co-ordinate branch of the government.... The executive committee of the "Independent Reform" party of Illinois, in session at Bloomington, last week, decided to call no State convention this year, but the members of the party throughout the State were advised to make nominations for local offices in the several counties.

THE Legislature of New Hampshire elected P. C. Cheney, Republican, Governor, of the State, vice Weston, Democrat.

GOV. DAVIS, of Minnesota, declines to be a candidate for renomination to that office, but intimates a willingness to go to Congress instead, as the successor of Bill King.

FOREIGN.

THE port of Macao, China, was visited by a terrible hurricane, lasting several hours, and doing considerable damage to shipping in the harbor. A number of lives are reported lost.... The Carlist General Saballa, with 2,000 men attacked Blanco, and was repulsed with a loss of sixty killed.

IN the great international racing event of the European continent, the Prize of Paris, contested last week, a French horse was victorious, while the English thoroughbreds, the cream of the racers throughout the Kingdom, failed to get a place, being nowhere near at the finish.... Charles de Remusat, the eminent French author and politician, is dead.... The corporation of London has resolved to invite the Mayor of New York city to the international banquet soon to be held.

MESSRS. ODGER and Wicks, of London, who were appointed by the Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers to make examination of the Mississippi valley for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for settlement by emigrants, have left England on their mission.... The Assembly of the Province of Quebec has been dissolved by proclamation from the Lieutenant-Governor. New elections will be held on the 8th of July.

WEISINGER, who attempted to extort money by implicating persons in the plot to assassinate Bismarck, has been committed for trial at Berlin.

FROM Panama is reported the loss of the English ship Prince Alfred, with guano, for London. She foundered at sea in the vicinity of Coquimbo. The crew were saved.... Dispatches from Spain state that the Alfonsist government is in a weak and tottering condition, and that the Carlist cause is improving daily and gaining much strength.... Fourteen stores, besides several dwellings, were destroyed by fire in Toronto last week, causing a loss of $550,000, a large part of which is uninsured. A fire at Minatitlan, Mexico, destroyed property to the value of $400,000.

BILLS have been introduced in the British Parliament for the regulation of strikes. They provide that breaches of contract calculated to cause public injury by work people employed in public capacities, as in the supply of gas and water, shall be dealt with criminally.

A Female Fiend.

The woman whose nature is so nearly fiendish as it is possible to conceive of lives at Bostrop, La. Her name is Luna McRea, and she is now in prison upon the charge of murdering a small child. At her preliminary examination the testimony indicated that she had taken a diabolical pleasure in killing the child by inches, and after the accomplishment of the deed to have felt no compunctions or any of the ordinary dislike of a murderer to having the body of the victim in any place to serve as a reminder. The woman's own son, a little boy of 12, was the principal witness against her. She made this mere child dig up and move the body of her victim two or three times within the space of a week. She first burned the murdered child in a garden, and when its disappearance had excited comment and caused the institution of a search, she attracted the attention of the officers to another point, she herself accompanying them, first telling her little son to dig up the body in their absence and hide it in the chimney. The boy performed this task, and at night he was made to carry the body to a cotton pen and subsequently to a thicket, where it was finally discovered. During the course of the trial, with her own son giving such testimony of her atrocity, the woman evinced little feeling of any kind, passing through the entire ordeal with an unruffled demeanor.

DEATH ON THE DEEP.

Steamer Crushed by Icebergs—Fifty Lives Lost.

News is received of the wreck of the steamship Vicksburg, with the loss of fifty lives. Capt. Cooper, of the steamer Germania, which arrived at New York recently, makes the following statement: "June 5, latitude 46:34 north, longitude 47:58 west, we discovered a ship's boat, with sails set, on the port bow. I made immediately for her, and she proved to be boat No. 1 of the ill-fated steamer Vicksburg, of Liverpool, belonging to the Dominion line, and commanded by Capt. Bennett. There were five men in her, in a very exhausted state. Their feet and legs were very much swollen, so much so that their boots had to be cut from their feet."

James Crowley, one of the rescued men, says: "The Vicksburg left Quebec on Thursday morning, May 27, with a ship's crew of 60 men, all told, and eight saloon passengers. At 9:30 p. m. on Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail. The ship was stopped among heavy ice, and headed to the south, when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At 12 o'clock, at full speed we struck the ice. The engines were immediately reversed. The ship struck heavily aft on the port quarter, carrying away the fans of the propeller, and a hole was knocked through the plates on that quarter, through which the ship made a great deal of water. The Captain gave orders to launch the boats, with their repective crews, and told them to mind that the distance from St. Johns was 120 miles northwest. The ship sunk about 10 o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her davits with the chief officer and about thirty people in her. She got clear and pulled to the windward. After the ship went down, we saw the Captain and some other person floating on a bale of hay, among the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half full of water and the ice about, were not able to do so."

Other interviews with survivors are published, and from these it seems that those of the crew and passengers who escaped in the boats, abandoned the vessel and those on board to their fate in a manner which is somewhat discreditable, to say the least. It is also quite clearly shown that nearly fifty lives were lost. The steamer was used only for the transportation of freight; otherwise the loss of life would have been much heavier.

She Wasn't a Candidate.

Some of our worthy colored brethren of the Baptist persuasion had a baptism down at the creek last Sunday, and the ceremony attracted a very large crowd of persons. Mrs. Pitman's colored servant-girl was very anxious to be present and, as it was not her Sunday out, she slipped away from the house while the dinner was cooking, and went around in her working clothes. Her interest was so intense that she stood close to the minister, who was in the water, while the ceremony proceeded. After six or seven had been dipped, the clergymen, filled with enthusiasm, seized her and pulled her into the water. She resisted, but the minister imagined that she was merely afraid of the coldness of the water, so before she could explain the situation he soused her. She came up spluttering, and exclaimed:

"What you doin'? Lemme go, I tell you!"

But he exerted his strength, and sent her "ker-chuck" below the surface again. She emerged clawing the air wildly and shouting:

"G'way from here! Don't you chuck me under agin, you nigger!"

But the clergyman was inexorable, and he plunged her under a third time, and held her there for a minute, so as to let it soak in and do her good. Then she came up and struck for the shore, and standing there, looking like a draggled mermaid cut in ebony, she shook her fist at the astonished pastor, and shrieked:

"O, I'll fix you! I'll bust de head offen you, you or'nary trash! sousin' me in dat dare creek and nearly drownden me, when you knowed well enough all de time dat I'se a Methodist, and bin chrissened by dem dat's yer betters, and knows more about religion dan all de Baptisses dat ever shouted, you mis'able black scum! and me got de rheumatiz enough to set me crazy! O, I'll see what de law kin do for you! I'll have you 'rested dis very day, or my name's not Johanna Johnson, you woolly-headed herrin'! You hear me?"

Then Johanna went home to re-dress, and the ceremony proceeded. Miss Johnson is now persuaded that the Baptists are not any better than Pagans.—*New York Weekly.*

BRAIN-BUILDING FOOD.—Dr. T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, prescribes the following bill of fare for "brain-building and repairing:" Toasted crackers and toasted cheese, oysters raw and cabbage, sardines, codfish and cream, oyster salad, stewed tripe and green peas, calves' brains on toast, oat groats and cream, pancakes of all kinds, buttermilk and coffee. But if a sufficient amount of the foregoing cannot be obtained, any of the following will do as well: Sausage, head-cheese, wurst, pigs' feet, fried pork, whale blubber stewed in musk tallow, fish-tail soup, pot-pie of chicken-skins, smier kase, Limburger cheese, blood pudding, or beef-suet scraps. Anything easy of digestion, you know, for the brain draws its power from the stomach.

THE Boston and Albany Railroad Company is putting up the Hall automatic electric railway signal. In the car shops at Allston a freight conductor's car is constructing an indicator which will enable the conductor to tell at sight the speed with which the train is traveling.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of the market was without quotable change. The demand for favors was only light, and rates were easy at 8@10 per cent. on time, and 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Bonds firm; closing as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	123⅝	123⅞
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	117½	118⅛
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	118⅛	118⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	122⅛	122½
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	123⅛	123⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	124⅛	125
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	124½	124¾
U. S. 10-40's	118⅝	119⅛
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	117⅝	118
U. S. currency 6's	122⅛	122⅜
Gold (full weight)	116⅛	117⅛
[illegible]	116⅜	117⅛
Gold exchange	116⅝	117⅛
Sterling 60 days sight		487½

BREADSTUFFS.

There was a general reaction and improvement in grain circles during the past week, and quite an active speculative business was transacted. As would naturally be expected, the recent liberal decline in values induced an increased order demand, many speculative orders being received from other markets and from the interior. The first of June passed with but very light deliveries on June contracts, and it was well known that the markets were all largely oversold. The short interest were therefore buying freely, showing a general desire to provide for their outstanding contracts. Eastern advices were of a more favorable tenor, and holders and speculators showed less disposition to sell.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ .91 @ .92	$ .93 @ .94
No. 2, seller June	.90½@ .91½	.94½ bid
No. 2, seller July	.94½@ .96	@ .96½
No. 2 seller August	@ .97	.97⅛@ .98
No. 2 corn, cash	.63 @ .63½	@ .66½
No. 2 corn, seller June	.62½@ .62¾	.66½ bid
No. 2 corn, seller July	.66⅛@ .68½	.69½ bid
No. 2 corn, s. August	.70½@ .71	.71⅛@ .72½
No. 2 oats, cash	.57½@ .58½	@ .60
No. 2 oats, seller June	.56 @ .58¾	.59⅞ bid
No. 2 oats, seller July	.55½@ .56	.56½ bid
No. 2 rye, cash	@1.03	@ .98
No. 2 barley, cash	1.16 @1.20	@1.15
No. 2 barley, s. Sept	@ .96	@ .98
No. 3 barley, cash	1.10 @1.11	@1.05

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market has been active and firm, with values 25c per 100 lbs higher. Quality of offerings very good. Shipping steers, $5.00@5.90; poor to good, $6.00@7.00; choice to extra stock steers, $3.50@4.75. Hogs active, closing at $6.40@7.00 for Yorkers, and $6.75@7.30 for common to choice heavy. Sheep dull; shorn, $3.00@5.25.

PROVISIONS.

Considerable interest was manifested in this market during the week, but a very unsettled feeling prevailed and prices on the speculative articles were considerably lower. There were one or two houses who were unable to respond promptly to a call for margins and this caused a rapid decline until near the close, when a steadier feeling was developed and the downward tendency was checked. Eastern advices were generally unfavorable and the reports received from European markets were in buyers' favor. Cash mess pork closed at $19.50@19.60, seller June nominal at $19.50@19.60 and seller July closed at $19.60. Cash lard quiet at $13.60@13.65 and seller June quotable at about the same figures; seller July was quiet and irregular, selling at $13.60@13.87½, and closed at $13.67½@13.70; seller August closed steady at $13.92½@13.95.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The business transacted in seeds was rather light, and the sales made consisted chiefly of Hungarian and millet. The offerings of all kinds were light, and prices ruled firm. Timothy sold at $2.30@2.45 for common to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover quotable about $6.40@6.50 for prime medium. Flax sold at $1.60 for good crushing, and $1.58 was bid for seller August and September. Sales of Hungarian were made at $1.45@1.50, and millet at $1.55@1.60 for prime. Buckwheat sales were made at $1.15@1.20. The market was very quiet for highwines, but prime ruled steady and firm. The market closed at $1.17.

PRODUCE.

The butter market was again dull during the week and a material decline was again sustained in prices. The arrivals were large, and as only a moderate amount was sold to local dealers, quite an accumulation was noticeable. The feeling was one of weakness and prices declined about 3@4c. Quotations ranged at 23@24c for extras, 18@22c for firsts, 14@18c for seconds, 12½@14c for thirds, and 9@12c for grease and common old stock. Broom corn met with an improved demand and an increased business was reported. Prices ruled firm at 11½@14c for good to extra hurl, and 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid. Beeswax quiet at 28@30c. The inquiry continues good for beans, and prices were firm at about $1.90 for prime Eastern mediums and $1.00@1.80 for common to choice Western. Cider was quiet at $5.75@6.00 for choice sweet per brl and $3.50 per keg. Cranberries were dull at $9.00@10.50 per brl, and $3.00@3.50 for 1-bushel boxes, according to quality. Cheese was dull, and prices under more liberal arrivals were easier. Quotable at 9@10c for good to prime new, and 13@13½c for poor to choice old. Dried peas inactive and nominal at $2.00@2.15 per bu for choice green, and about $1.75@1.80 for marrowfat. Dried fruits were quiet but steady. Michigan apples ranged at 8½@8⅝c; Ohio at 7½@8c, and Southern at 7@7½c. Halves peaches quotable at 8½@9½c, and blackberries at 9⅝@9⅞c; the outside quotations are for lots of choice city packed. Eggs were in fair local and shipping demand at 14c per doz for lots in carriers. Feathers dull at 48@50c for prime live geese, and 35c per lb for turkey tail feathers. Green fruits were dull and weak. Sales of apples ranged at $1@1.50 for common apples; $1.75@2.00 for good, and $2.50@3.00 for choice in a small way. Hay was in fair and active at unchanged prices. Timothy quotable at $17@20.00 per ton for mixed to prime and prairie; $12@17.50 for No. 2 to prime. Hides were in fair request and steady. Quotable at 8c, all with choice selected lots at 8½c; calf, 12½@13c; and dry salted kip, 15@15½c. Hops were quiet, but firm at 33@40c for good to prime new from first hands. Honey was slow at 23@25c for comb, and 10@12c for good to choice strained. Maple sugar dull and lower. Quotable at 8@12c for good to choice pure new. Potatoes were dull, and parties having common varieties were compelled to sacrifice them in order to effect sales. The market closed at about 70@75c for round lots of prime Eastern peachblows; about 70c for choice Western do, and 35@60 for mixed and common varieties, according to quality. Vegetables quiet at about $1.75@2.50 per brl for yellow onions, and about $1.50 per brl for carrots and beets. Veal was in good supply and arranged at 3@8c for poor to choice carcasses. Wool coming forward more freely, and light sales were made at 30@34c for new unwashed, according to weight and quality.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was but little business transacted in cooperage, and no change was exhibited in values. The demand was principally for the packing descriptions, for which prices were a trifle firmer. Quotations range at $1.15@1.20 for pork barrels, $1.45@1.50 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels.

The movement in lumber was only moderate, but prices at the same time ruled steady and firmer. Common to good strips and boards, quotable at $9.00@12.00; joists and scantling at $8.50; lath $1.50, and cedar posts $8.00@14.00. Wood remains dull and very quiet; hickory and maple quotable at about $7.50; beech at $6.50, and slabs at $6.00 at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	12	@ 13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@ 10
COTTON	15½	@ 16½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 1 Spring	1 16	@ 1 20
CORN	79	@ 81
OATS	71	@ 73
RYE	1 02	@ 1 04
PORK—New Mess	19 50	@20 00
LARD—Steam	11	@ 13
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 32	@ 1 34
CORN—No. 2 New	68	@ 70
OATS—No. 2	60	@ 62
RYE—No. 2	1 10	@ 1 12
PORK—Mess	20 00	@20 50
LARD	11	@ 13
HOGS	6 25	@ 7 50
CATTLE	4 75	@ 6 60
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 02	@ 1 04
No. 2	97	@ 99
CORN—No. 2	64	@ 66
OATS—No. 2		@ 58
RYE	93	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	1 13	@ 1 15
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 22
CORN—New	71	@ 73
OATS	66	@ 68
RYE	1 08	@ 1 10
PORK—Mess	20 00	@20 25
LARD	13	@ 14
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 22	@ 1 24
Amber	1 21	@ 1 23
CORN—New	74	@ 76
OATS	64	@ 66
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amber	[illegible]	@ 1 18
CORN	70	@ 72
OATS	64	@ 66
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 22	@ 1 24
No. 2 Red	1 17	@ 1 19
CORN	73	@ 75
OATS	65	@ 67

Amusing the Baby.

When the baby is just able to open its little unused eyes, it is first induced to gaze upon the lamp. The infant, with weak, pinkish, half-open eyes, is a sufferer beyond any power to tell of or get relief from its own woes, and yet the torment of making it gaze at "ze putty yed yight" is supposed to be exquisitely amusing. After the bother with the sun and lamp, the baby is jumped at, screamed at, and otherwise startled, until its nerves are disturbed beyond ordinary quieting. It is a subject of marvel to most people that so many children die in infancy, but to an observing and reflecting mind the wonder is that any children grow to maturity. When you and I feel miserable we want to be left in quiet. Repose is the sweetest remedy for our nervous or other ills, but baby is trotted, bounced, toted, "ketchy-ketchied," chucked under the chin, poked in its cheeks, or somebody's thumb is poked into its toothless mouth irrespective of a need of ablution, and then if baby isn't happy it is reputed very irritable. Tickling the baby's feet, creeping the fingers like the motion of a mouse across its breast, and up into its fat, sensitive neck-wrinkles, is another mode of amusing baby. Of course the child laughs, and the idiots who torment it forget that it is the same expression with which they reply to a similar process from the hand of some mischievous, but torturing, friend; and yet we all know that this laugh from a man is an hysterical outcry of nervous irritability. When the laugh ceases weariness brings weeping, or perhaps a restless and unrefreshing sleep, followed by depression, and probably by indigestion and colic. Nothing should ever be done to startle a child—even a too frequent playing of bo-peep, if violent, has been known to bring on St. Vitus' dance with delicate organizations. All surprises are dangerous to the nervous system, just as all sudden atmospheric or dietetic changes are very unhealthy, and sometimes fatal. If music is selected to please the young child's ears, it should be gentle and soothing.—*Metropolitan.*

The Two Sides of the Face.

We should expect the convex cast of one side of the face to fit, line to line, into the concave cast of the other; but it is doubtful if there is to be anywhere found one single head of this ideal perfection. Neither the contour of the cheeks nor the lines of the countenance are the same on both sides, and they are the less so because everyone unconsciously tends to perform many unnatural facial movements, which in time cause a divergence between the two sides of the face. Besides, the head, projecting as it does freely into the air, is more dependent than we imagine on wind and weather. Suppose a person were to sit constantly at a window, turning one side to the cooler atmosphere out of doors, and the other toward a hot stove—the result would be a two-fold growth of the facial muscles. One side of the face might become rounded, the other flat or concave; and, though such cases are not infrequent, we do not notice the anomaly, simply because we are accustomed to it. In the Lapp we have a good illustration of this unusual development. Just as the trees of his native land are stunted, so, too, his features become monstrous, irregular, and one-sided; the frontal bones are forced, as though by spasm, down on the maxillaries, producing the most singular combinations and contortions of the features. A not uncommon form of asymmetry in more favored lands is the presence of a dimple on one cheek, while the other has no such indentation, or but a very faint one. In such cases the face has, as it were, a summer and a winter side, just like the apple, which is round and ruddy on its summer side, but on the shade side flattened and wan.

A Strange Breach of Promise Suit.

A singular suit for breach of promise has just been concluded in Baltimore, the details of which reveal a curious custom existing among the Polish Hebrews. The suit was brought by a Hebrew lass, named Yetta Manschewitz, against Isaac Margloss, also a Hebrew, $1,000 damages being claimed by the plaintiff. The alleged engagement was by means of a symbolical betrothal, each taking hold of the ends of a handkerchief and pulling it, the signification being that the parties are held or bound to each other, and sometimes, though not always, the words "We are bound," or a similar phrase, are pronounced. A number of witnesses testified that such a custom of betrothal existed among orthodox Polish Hebrews. It was proven that this ceremony was performed between the plaintiff and defendant; that the defendant went to the house where she lived, taking with him his sister, and after an hour of conversation with each other they went through the form of handkerchief pulling in the presence of several persons. The young woman did not testify, the Maryland law excluding the parties as witnesses in such a case. They were both present, however, and appeared to be greatly concerned about the testimony. The Judge instructed the jury that if such a custom of betrothal existed among the Polish Hebrews, and if that custom had been observed by the parties, the contract of marriage need not be proved by express words, but may be shown by acts, by frequent visits and attentions intended by the parties for an engagement. The jury was somewhat puzzled, but they finally disposed of the case by finding a verdict of one cent damages for the aggrieved lass.

"SHER" CAMPBELL.

How He Went on a Turkey-Shoot with Ted Seguin.

In St. Paul, Minn., Campbell and "Ted" Seguin heard one day that there was fine wild-turkey shooting in the vicinity.

"Turkeys!" said Ted. "I must have some."

"So must I," said Campbell. "We'll go out shooting, Ted, and have a day's sport."

"So we will."

Bright and early the next morning they were up, and, loaded with powder and shot and a double-barreled shot-gun, they started off.

There wasn't a "gobbler" within 50 miles, and after five or six hours' patient rambling, they became less particular at what they fired than they had been.

The dusk of evening was coming on, but not a turkey, or, for that matter, anything else in the shape of game, had been hit. Ted Seguin's sight would be spoiled by his eye-glasses tumbling from his nose just as he was about to pull the trigger, and Campbell scorned anything less than a full-grown gobbler on the wing.

Saddened and weary they plodded along homeward.

"What shall we do, Ted?" said Sher. "It'll never do to come home without something."

"We had better not," replied Ted. "We'll never hear the last of it."

"I have it," suddenly broke out Campbell. "I know a place where they have them for sale. We'll buy a couple and 'shoot them.'"

They started off to a poultry merchant's where they had noticed game for sale, and a bargain was struck for a couple of live turkeys—tame ones—which were set up at the end of the back yard, and nearly blown to pieces by the two sportsmen.

"You'll dress those, and send them down to the hotel, this evening, will you?" said they to the poultry dealer.

"Yis, sir; faith an' I'll do that same," was the answer. The sportsmen went home in good spirits.

"Did you shoot any turkeys, Sher?" asked the ladies, when they arrived at the hotel?"

"Why, of course we did; that's what we went out for."

"Where are they?"

"Oh, they'll be here presently—we left them to be dressed. We'll have them for dinner to-morrow."

An hour or so afterward the turkeys arrived partially wrapped up, and were taken to the rooms of the ladies for exhibition.

"Now, Fanny," said Sher, to Fanny Stockton, who was prima donna of the troupe, "look at them; aren't they fine ones?" and Seguin and he had the covering off them in a twinkling, and laid them on the table for inspection.

"What do you think of them, Zelda?" said Seguin to Miss Harrison.

There were exclamations of admiration at first from the ladies, then a puzzled gaze stole over their faces, and they looked up at one another.

"What did you say these were, Sher?" asked Fanny Stockton.

"Why, turkeys, of course," said Sher, proudly.

"Certainly, turkeys; we shot them ourselves," said Ted, giving a glowing description of the woods in which they were shot, and the difficulty they experienced in getting near them.

Then there was a laugh. "Turkeys," said the ladies, when they regained their breath.

"Why, what's the matter?"

Another peal of laughter from the girls was their answer, to the astonishment of the sportsmen, who were beginning to feel very uneasy, and were thinking it was just possible that they might have been "given away."

"Will you answer me one question, Ted?" said Zelda Harrison, as soon as the girls had recovered a little of their equanimity.

"Certainly," was the sententious answer.

"How long ago is it since turkeys began to wear webbed feet?"

The rascally poultry merchant had sent a couple of geese to the hotel.

Rum and Cheese.

A gentleman was dining at the table of a lady who refused to tolerate one drop of wine or spirits on her table, and who, when asked to entertain one of the British nobility, replied, "I can; but it must be understood that neither wine, ale, nor spirits are offered in my house." This gentleman, referred to as at her dinner table, said, "I enjoy a glass of wine, and I have got in the habit of using it. By-and-by you will take from us all our luxuries. I think wine promotes digestion. Did you ever hear of a man who could not eat cheese without hurting him? Then I suppose you would deny me cheese." She replied, 'Did you ever hear of a man standing under a gallows, and saying to the witnesses of the execution, 'Now, my friends, take warning by me and never eat any cheese?' Or did you ever read in the newspapers when a man is murdered in our streets that 'those men had been eating cheese?' Show to me that cheese produces nine-tenths of the crime, seven-eighths of the pauperism, one-half of the lunacy; show to me that cheese produces the result that drink does, and by the grace of God I will battle the cheese just as hard as the wine.—*John B. Gough.*

Early Authorship.

Ruskin, the great art critic of England, does not approve of early authorship. He recently said:

"I was obliged to write too young, when I knew only half-truths, and was eager to set them forth with what I thought fine words. People used to call me a good writer then; now they say I can't write at all; because, for instance, if I think anybody's house is on fire, I only say, 'Sir, your house is on fire'; whereas, formerly, I used to say, 'Sir, the abode in which you probably passed the delightful days of your youth is in a state of inflammation,' and everybody used to like the effect of the two p's in 'probably passed,' and of the two d's in 'delightful days.'"

THE Italian Parliament has struck at the liberties of American residents of that country by making profanity an offense punishably by fine.

SHORT horns are preferred by temperance Grangers.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Philadelphia talks of abolishing the detective system.

A singular marriage was recently consummated at Susquehanna, Pa. The bridegroom was 74 years old, and the bride 13. The bridegroom has eight married children and several grandchildren, to whom he has introduced this little girl as mother and grandmother.

An amusing episode is said to have occurred at one of the Moody and Sankey meetings in London where the ex-Premier was present. Upon heartily grasping Mr. Moody's hand, Mr. Gladstone said: "I wish I had your body." Mr. Moody made reply: "I wish I had your head." Mr. Gladstone again retorted: "I mean I wish I had your lungs." To which Mr. Moody again replied: "I wish I had your brains," and with hearty good wishes they parted.

The Indianapolis papers have shown a natural jealousy of the growing rival of their city, and have indulged in various ill-natured flings at her late musical festival. In reply the Cincinnati *Times* makes the following neat hit: "It is falser than all fancy fathoms that our festival chorus was swelled by two hundred hogs under the stage, regulated by pincers applied to their tails, and connected with a pedal under Thomas' feet. It is false, sir, false—the only hog admitted to the building was the representative of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and he didn't squeal until he got home.'

A correspondent of a New York paper advances a novel idea in regard to churches being public, not private institutions. He says the church property in Brooklyn and New York is worth $360,000,000, on which no taxes are paid, and suggests that the laws should be so amended as to exempt from taxation all churches where one-half or more of all seats, pews and benches are free to the public, and taxing at half-rates all other. His theory is that if the public exempt churches from taxation on the ground of "Public Worship," they have a right to require churches to have public and not private worship.

It would be difficult to decide which is the most astonishing, a Japanese Senate or a Chinese steam frigate. The year 1875 is, however, to witness both these curiosities, and one of the steam frigates which China has lately added to her navy is to make a voyage around the globe. It is only a few years since that an eminent Chinaman, after visiting a foreign ship, expressed the opinion that while a steamer might do for foreign devils it was "too much piecee bobbery" for respectable Chinamen. Time has changed the popular Chinese estimate of the steam engine, and real Chinese engineers now manage real steam engines on real steam ships belonging to the Chinese government.

The financial condition of Spain grows worse and worse every day; its revenue, which was $115,000,000 in 1871, is now but $80,000,000, and its debt, at 3 per cent., is fully $265,000,000, so that it would take almost the entire revenue to pay the interest on the national debt, if that interest were paid, as of course it is not. The war expenses now absorb $75,000,000 annually, or within $5,000,000 of the total revenue, the surplus going to the support of the church, the civil service, the magistracy, and the central department of public works. No improvement can be looked for until the end of the war and the pacification of Cuba, and even then a bankruptcy of some kind must be proclaimed.

Gov. Tilden, in a recent special message to the New York Legislature, discusses in considerable detail the subject of municipal indebtedness, which is rapidly assuming enormous proportions in this country. He has obtained and publishes statements of the financial condition of twenty-four cities in the State of New York, which show the following results:

Assessed valuation of taxables	$1 569,535,074
Aggregate debt	175,657,287
Aggregate city taxation	36,439,121
Other taxes	13,990,487
Aggregate of taxation	50,429,609

The debt was equal to $75.80, and the annual tax to $21.55, per head of the population of the twenty-four cities. These debts and the annual taxation are on the increase. The debt of these cities is over 11 per cent. of the assessed value of their taxable property.

Though the country has been suffering for a good while from panics, a general shrinking of values and hard times generally, the people still manage to buy and consume the average quantity of necessaries and the lesser luxuries of life. The late report of the Bureau of Statistics makes rather a surprising showing in this respect. For instance, we have imported over $2,000,000 worth of tea during the last nine months in excess of the same period last year. For the same time we have imported $3,000,000 more of sugar, $300,000 more of woolens, $200,000 more of linens, $500,000 more of cottons, while the importations of coffee in excess of last year run up into the millions. The people are evidently determined to feed and clothe themselves anyway, be the times good or bad.

A Springfield (Ill.) Justice of the Peace was called down town three times to perform a marriage ceremony for a young couple, and, after two postponements, he succeeded in making them man and wife. The happy groom then discovered that he had only 50 cents to pay the Justice, and the latter was forced to take what he could get. On figuring up his expenses—car fare, etc. —he found that he had made just five cents by the operation. He thinks that couple began to practice domestic economy early.

Chicago is overrun with confidence men, bunko operators, pickpockets, and thieves and swindlers of every description, and each issue of the daily press of that city records some of their exploits in the way of taking in unsuspecting visitors. The other day a prominent government official who had just arrived in the city from Washington fell into the hands of a brace of genteel-appearing, smooth-tongued sharpers, by whom he was fleeced out of a considerable sum of money. Parties visiting Chicago are warned against accepting the proffered acquaintanceship and friendly offices of plausible strangers. They swarm all over the city, watching the trains, and lying in wait for unwary victims. If a stranger accosts you on the street, claiming to have met you before, set him down as a rascal and have nothing to do with him.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* describes that wonderful country lying near the source of the Rio Grande, in Southwestern Colorado, which offers, perhaps, the rarest scenery and the most remarkable mountain ranges on the continent. Within a radius of twenty miles there loom up 122 peaks over 13,000 feet in height, twelve of which measure over 14,000 feet. The canons and valleys are described by the few adventurers and explorers who have seen them to be grander than Yosemite and more varied than the wonders of the Yellowstone, while in their branching arms are lying riches that surpass the dreams of the gold-hunter. Dr. Hayden's exploring party are pointing that way this season, having given the region but a passing glimpse last year, and we shall know ere many months have passed the full extent of the mineral resources, and have that corner of the face of mother earth illustrated in photographs.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Senator John A. Logan will summer at Colorado Springs.

Ex-Senator Geo. S. Boutwell is practicing law in Boston.

Gov. Evans wants to be the first United States Senator from Colorado.

"A solemn century plant" is what the Cincinnati *Commercial* calls Ben Wade.

James McM. Shafter is spoken of for the Republican nomination for Governor of California.

John Lea Carroll is talked of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland at the next election.

The exodus of negroes from Tennessee to the West is causing much concern among those whose business is dependent on their labor.

Gen. Sherman lately told the St. Louis suffragists to ask for all they were entitled to and grumble for the rest, the way the sojer boys do.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* exhorteth the Ohio Democratic Convention to demand more money, and to make that the primary issue in the coming campaign.

The Washington *Chronicle* complains of the Sioux chiefs who are now at the capital, and says they attire themselves in short calico shirts and abbreviated leggins, which fail to connect.

A candidate for Treasurer in Mississippi announced that in case he was elected he would pay all his debts. As a majority of his constituents were deeply interested in the paying part of the matter he was triumphantly elected.

The people of Bridgeport, Conn., made the great American showman, Barnum, their Mayor, and now the citizens of Hartford are seriously proposing the name of the great American humorist, "Mark Twain," as municipal head.

Journalistic amenities: The *Ohio State Journal* says, "Fish is said to be good brain diet; but it don't by any means follow from this that the editor of the Toledo *Democrat* can make a Horace Greeley of himself by living on Maumee bullheads."

Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, has sued an English nobleman for $10,000 for a house which 'is lordship purchased at Lincoln some time ago and forgot to pay for. He came hover a 'untin of the 'antelope, you know, and thought 'e'd 'ave a box 'ere—just a little demnition shanty, you know. —*Detroit Evening News.*

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the statement comes very well authenticated that Gen. Butler will not take a hand in the fall elections. He has no desire to run for Governor, and his personal friends are left free to support any candidate they see fit. It is Gen. Butler's intention to pass his winters in Washington.

INDIANA NEWS.

Mr. Hugh McHarry, of Shawnee Mound, has made a donation of $10,000 to the Central Tennessee College. The same gentleman recently gave a large sum to the Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, Ill.

Little Stella Montz, of Madison, aged 8, on Saturday last went to a drawer where a loaded pistol had been carelessly left, and in taking it out accidentally discharged it, the charge taking effect near the heart and killing her instantly.

James Bennett, one of the Cihauski murderers, on trial at South Bend, last week, pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. He turned State's evidence, and his partner, Hickman, went for life, which accounts for his light sentence.

Several parties having resigned contracts for carrying the mails in this State, and others having been revoked, the following awards have been made to take their place: J. Cutteridge and B. Marshall, Newberg to Evansville, $175; W. F. Kerns, Toronto to Dana, $75; Louis Rothert, Friendship to Pittsburgh, $174.

Wm. Griffith, a well-known citizen of Kosciusco county, met with a fatal accident on Friday evening near Warsaw. While moving household goods in a large wagon a wheel of the wagon dropped off, throwing him violently to the ground. Striking on the back of his head he remained unconscious until next evening, when he died.

John Harbou, of South Bend, a carpenter, who was at work on the paint shop wall of the Studebaker Brothers' building when it fell, on the 21st of last November, and had his leg broken, brought suit against H. L. Hinds and the company, in the St. Joseph Circuit Court for $10,000 damages. The trial lasted three days, and the jury, after being out eight hours, disagreed, standing six and six.

The regular semi-annual meeting of allopathic physicians in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan took place at Laporte, on Tuesday. Dr. Humphreys, of South Bend, presided. Thirty-two physicians were present. Papers were read by several members, and an interesting lecture was give by Dr. Humphreys. Dr. Rose, of Laporte, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will take place at Goshen.

A reporter of the Indianapolis *News* relates this coincidence: "Yesterday at noon, for an hour or so, two horses—one belonging to Fount Robertson and the other to J. Perry Elliott—might have been seen standing on Washington street, hitched to the same ring, and last evening, during the terrific thunder storm which prevailed, the two barns in which those horses were kept—though situated a mile apart—were struck by lightning, the one horse being killed and the barn consumed, while the other was seemingly miraculously saved with but little damage."

The Alexandria *Post* gives the particulars of a hand-to-paw fight between Mr. Eli Archer and a black bear, at Lake Mary, in which Mr. Archer came out second best. Mr. Archer had fired two bullets into bruin, when they came to close quarters. The contest was a short one, when Mr. Archer precipitately retreated. He received some very serious injuries, one of his hands being badly lacerated and a gash an inch long cut through his upper lip, besides his clothes being nearly all torn off. He would undoubtedly have been killed but for his dog. Several of his neighbors went out the next morning and found the bear had died during the night, from the effects of the shot he received from Archer's gun.

Evansville's latest sensation is thus related by the *Journal*: "Some month or two ago, Mr. Walter Viele, of this city, lost a valuable solitaire diamond shirt-stud, which had cost $800. He had no clue to where it had been lost, and in no way could account for its disappearance. Yesterday morning a tramp entered G. W. Warren's store and offered to sell a shirt-stud at Mr. John Messick's jewelry stand in the store. The clerk alone being in, however, he desired the fellow to wait until Messick returned. He did as requested, which was very fortunate. While waiting, the stud was carefully examined, and it was suddenly recognized as that lost by Mr. Viele. A messenger was dispatched for Mr. Geo. B. Viele, who soon appeared and identified the pin. He paid the tramp $12, which he asked, and took the diamond."

President Porter, of Yale, has a succinct way of stating things. Recently he gave the following laconic advice to the students in the course of an address: "Don't drink; don't chew; don't smoke; don't swear; don't deceive; don't read novels; don't marry until you can support a wife; be earnest; be self-reliant; be generous; be civil; read the papers; advertise your business; make money and do good with it; love God and your fellow-man." Besides arithmetic and the languages, what else could they teach at Yale?

The city of Providence, R. I., having looked the matter up, finds that by lighting its 1,950 street lamps with electricity it can save $25,210 in lamp-lighters' services per annum.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Soaking seed wheat in a solution of copper will prove an antidote to smut.

Graft the trees yourself. When you set a tree dig a hole large enough to allow the roots plenty of loose dirt to start in and be very careful not to crowd the roots. Pour in a basketful of chip dirt before putting in the tree and tread the dirt firmly about them.

Papering and painting are best done in cold weather, especially the latter, for the wood absorbs the oil of paint much more in warm weather, while in cold weather the oil hardens on the outside, making a coat which will protect the wood instead of soaking into it.

To test the quality of wool, take a lock from the sheep's back, place it on a measured inch. If the spirals count from 30 to 35 in the space of an inch, it equals the finest Electoral or Saxony wool grown. The diminution of the number of folds to the inch shows the inferiority.

Cribbing is caused in the first place by some foreign substance being pressed between the teeth, or by the front teeth growing too close together, thus causing pain. The horse, to avoid this, instinctively pulls at any hard substance, thus spreading the points of the the teeth, and by that means affording temporary relief. To remedy this fault, it is only necessary to saw between the teeth with a very thin saw; this relieves the teeth of all side pressure and effectually ends the trouble.

This is the way the *Maine State Press* puts the question of wood on farms: Every farm containing one hundred acres ought to have at least twenty acres in timber, either of the original forest, or of land for a while cultivated and then allowed to grow up of itself, or an artificial plantation produced by sowing or planting. No matter how unfavorable the conditions may be, from one of these sources a supply may always be within reach.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: "Hep manure, where only a small quantity is gathered, is better adapted to the growing of onions than anything we ever tried. Although a very powerful manure, we have dosed our onion beds very liberally, and we never saw any but the best results. When large quantities are saved, it should be made fine, mixed with two or three times its bulk of gypsum, and applied to the corn hills at planting time."

Common grindstone spindles, with a crank at one end, are open to the great objection that the stone will never keep round, because every person is inclined more or less to follow the motion of his foot with his hand, which causes the pressure on the stone to be unequal. The harder pressure is always applied to the very same part of the stone, and will soon make it uneven, so that it is impossible to grind a tool true. To avoid this, put in place of this crank a small cog-wheel on the spindle, say with twelve cogs; have short spindle with a crank and a cog-wheel of thirteen cogs to work in the former. The stone will make a fraction of a revolution more than the crank, and the harder pressure of the tool on the stone will change another place at every turn, and the stone will keep perfectly rounded if it is a good one.

An exchange says: "The crowding of fowls in a limited space is the rock on which many persons, interested in poultry, have stranded; not profiting by the advice of those who have tried it, but becoming disgusted with the business, which they drop, not to renew. From fifteen to twenty fowls (the former number is preferable) in a room or coop, is al that should be attempted, generally. With this number, there will be a good supply of eggs, friendliness on the part of the fowls toward each other, together with peace and harmony; and it will not only be a satisfaction but a pleasure to care for them. Increase the number to any extent, and it will often be with more or less disastrous results, such as the breaking of eggs, quarreling and confusion, which will disgust, if not discourage, those who have them in charge. Sometimes, with a good range, and under uncommonly favorable circumstances, fifty fowls may be placed together, but never if they are yarded."

About the House.

Walls that have been whitewashed and need cleaning can be much improved in looks by passing a soft brush broom back and forth over the surface of the wall.

To clean wall paper—tie a small bag of bran over the brush end of a broom and pass it up and down over the wall. Shake up the contents of the bag occasionally and remove the dust from the bag by brushing with a small brush broom.

To wash calico without fading, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water. Put in the calico while the solution is hot, and leave until the latter is cold. It is said that in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

Lemon Extract for Farmers' Wives. —Pare the lemons as thin as possible; the rind can be dried for a variety of uses. Slice them and take out the seeds. Heat them boiling hot with their weight in white sugar. Put in a tight can. A teaspoonful will flavor a pie or a custard nicely. This will keep a long time.

Oyster Ketchup.—Boil small oysters in their own liquor till the goodness is out; to every pint of clear liquor put half a pint of red wine, the same of white; mace, black, and Jamaica pepper, a quarter of an ounce each; pour it boiling hot on one dozen of shalots, half the rind of a lemon, and a piece of horse radish; when cold, mix it with the oyster liquor and bottle it.

It would require the application of tremendous mechanical power to stretch a bar of iron only the fraction of an inch in length; yet when heat expands it to the same extent, it does it at the expense of precisely the same amount of force. The same principle is forcibly illustrated by a wagon-tire, which sometimes crushes a wheel by its contraction when the heat is removed.

Dried-apple Pudding.—Two parts dried-apples, four parts raisins and currants, and three parts coarsely-broken bread crumbs. Stew the apples half an hour and chop them coarsely, then place them in layers in a porcelain-lined stew kettle, alternating them with the bread crumbs and the mixed fruits. Add the juice in which the apples were stewed, and stew or steam the whole slowly four or five hours.

Dressed Mutton.—To have it as it should be, the dish must be lined with mashed potatoes, the mutton nicely minced and properly seasoned, placed in the dish, and then covered over with mashed potatoes roughed with a fork, and placed before the fire till the little dish assumes the appearance of a nicely browned baked hedgehog. The hotter served, the better it will be relished, provided it has only been allowed to simmer and not to boil.

The Father of Waters.

The Mississippi river is the guardian and pledge of the union of the States of America. Had they been confined to the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, there would have been no geographical unity between them, and the thread of connection between lands that merely fringed the Atlantic must soon have been sundered. The Father of Rivers gathers his waters from all the clouds that break between the Alleghanies and the furthest ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The ridges of the eastern chain bow their heads at the north and at the south; so that, long before science became the companion of man, nature herself pointed out to the barbarous races how short portages join his tributary rivers to the shore of the Atlantic coast. At the other sides his mightiest arms interlock with the arms of the Oregon and the Colorado, and by the conformation of the earth itself marshals highways to the Pacific. From his remotest springs he refuses to suffer his waters to be divided; but, as he bears them all to the bosom of the ocean, the myriads of flags that wave above his head are all the ensigns of one people. States, larger than kingdoms, flourish where he passes; and beneath his step cities start into being, more marvelous in their reality than the fabled creations of enchantment. His magnificent valley, lying in the best part of the temperate zone, salubrious and wonderfully fertile, is the chosen muster-ground of the most various elements of human culture, brought together by men summoned from all the civilized nations of the earth, and joined in the bonds of common citizenship by the strong, invisible attraction of republican freedom. Now that science has come to be the household friend of trade and commerce and travel, and that nature has lent to wealth and intellect the use of her constant forces, the hills, once walls of divisions, are scaled, or pierced, or leveled; and the two oceans, between which the republic has unassailably entrenched itself against the outer world, and bound together across the continent by friendly links of iron.—*Bancroft's History of the United States.*

Parisian Newspapers.

Arsene Houssaye writes from Paris to the New York *Tribune*: "We must go into society, on 'Change, or on the boulevard to learn the news, while the reporters of the daily papers are playing dominoes in the cafes. Do you want to know how a paper is made here? It is very simple; the journals make themselves out of one another. The scissors do far more than the pen. Paragraphs out of the evening papers become articles in the morning papers, and the reverse. You discuss with your opponent a political question already discussed a thousand times, and a thousand times more muddled at the end than the beginning. Darkness is thrown upon it. A prefect of the fourth of September, who was as good a prefect as he had been journalist, recounted while dining with me at the chateau de Breuil—for it was the prefect of Laon—how, one morning, seeing that all his associates had gone off to a civil funeral, he decided to make the paper by himself. He scissored away at other papers so much and so well, that he needed only a line of invention here and there to reduce to harmony those heterogeneous ideas gathered from every side. The paper came out at 4 o'clock, and at 5, his editor-in-chief, who had been to make a speech at the civil funeral, came to congratulate him, saying the paper had never been so complete or so interesting. Since that time the editor-in-chief has followed no other system. Perhaps you imagine in reading our papers that all those fine things leap alive from the brain of Minerva. They have usually existed at least a hundred times the life of the rose, and are taken up and turned inside out for the occasion. For instance, M. Emile de Girardin has always a highly interrogative article ready for any possible event. We call this reserved wit."

Some Successful Literary People.

Clemens, the humorist, better known as Mark Twain, has done better than any man of his turn of labor. He has been seven years before the public, and during that time has become rich enough to live on his income. His property in Hartford is worth more than $80,000. Mrs. Stowe has made more than any other American woman, and has probably cleared $100,000. This may seem like a large sum, but when it is spread through a quarter of a century, it is not such an immense thing as it at first appears to be. Marian Harlan (Mrs. Terhune), who has written industriously for twenty years, has probably made $15,000 by a dozen novels. Perhaps Mary J. Holmes has done equally well. Gail Hamilton (Miss Dodge) enjoyed a good sale for her books during the first few years, but her vanity got the better of her judgment, and she quarreled, and it at once impaired her popularity. She now has a corner in Harper's papers, and also in the *Independent*, but will never domuch in books again. Her impudence ward tothe venerable John Todd, who differed with her in opinion, showed how the vanity arising from success spoils real talent. Walworth, who was shot by his son, never made much out of his books, and they were, in fact, too inferior to sell without extraordinary puffery. Josh Billings (Shaw) has found unusual popularity. He is witty, and says many wise as well as funny things. It seems a pity that such a clever fellow should be obliged to borrow the jokes of poor Artemus Ward and print them as original, but such is one of the weaknesses of funny fellows.

All Sorts.

Portugal has emancipated her slaves.

Erie, Pa., has a school for deaf mutes.

Bashfulness is often like the plating on spoons—when it wears off it shows the brass.

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees wealth in the Black Hills, and to stick is inclined.

A lot of 5,000 pineapples was received recently by the Oneida (N. Y.) Community for canning.

A single queen bee will produce 100,000 bees in a season; the 100,000 bees will produce 50,000 swollen heels and the sale of twenty-two barrels of arnica.

Two years ago a Pennsylvania servant girl was sent to prison for stealing $200 from her employer. The money was found the other day where the man had hidden it.

The Duvals, Leroux, and Dubois seem to be the French Smiths, Joneses, and Robinsons. There are in Paris 4,500 Duvals, 3,250 Leroux, and 3,600 Dubois.—*New York Tribune.*

They have got a balloonist in New York who recently went so high that when he wanted to come down he had to take exceedingly good aim to hit the earth—it was so awful little.

The New York *Herald* says Melendez, who assassinated the ex-Vice President of San Salvador some time ago, was executed on the 29th of April. It took twenty-three shots to kill him.

A deer, owned in the County of Limerick, Ireland, recently jumped over a wall thirteen feet in height. It had been separated from its companions and to rejoin them took this extraordinary leap.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has presented to the Washington Association at Morristown, N. J., six solid mahogany chairs which have a historical connection with the personal life and times of Lafayette.

A French doctor, by an examination of matrimonial statistics, has discovered that out of 100 blonde women 37 remain old maids by the wayside, while out of 100 brunettes only 18 stop without a husband.

A lean and childlike Connecticut Yankee, wearing an unsuspected jacket of lead, is gathering in $5 bets at Newport, by offering wagers that "you can't guess within 100 pounds how much I weigh."

Prof. Blackie announces that he has already received $25,000 for the endowment of a Celtic chair at Edinburgh University. He expects to get $5,000 from London and $1,000 from the Colonies.

Speaking of the tenacity with which journalists cling to life, as illustrated in the cases of Messrs. Carruth and Anthony, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* suggests that the cause is fear of the life hereafter.

I would not advise any of those who hear me to drop an honestly and healthily conducted journal because of disagreeing with it on some single question, though it seems to them important.—*W. C. Bryant.*

Of the 4,448 persons committed to the Connecticut jails last year, and supported generally in idleness at a cost of $78,000 for board and $76,000 for attendance, 1,563 were hard drinkers and 2,140 moderate drinkers.

From Italy comes the trilling news that 300 American girls are preparing for the operatic stage. This ought to bring prices down. Competition is the soul of trade. Give us home talent. Lots of it—and cheap.

Hon. James G. Blaine and Secretary Bristow will deliver addresses at the dedication of the new college buildings of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Penn., on June 26. They are both graduates of the college.

Instinct.

Prof. Hammond, of New York, relates many instances of instinct in animals. He says:

If the entire brain be removed from a frog, the animal will continue to perform those functions which are immediately connected with the maintenance of life. If the web between the toes is pinched, the limb is immediately withdrawn. If the shoulder be scratched with a needle, the hind foot of the same side is raised to remove the instrument. If the animal is held up by one leg it struggles. If it is placed on its back, a position to which frogs always object, it at once turns over on its belly. If one foot is held firmly with a pair of forceps, the frog endeavors to draw it away. If unsuccessful, it places the one foot against the instrument and pushes convulsively in the effort to remove it. Not succeeding, it writhes the whole body from side to side, and always in a forward direction.

All these, and even more complicated motions, are performed by the decapitated alligator. I have frequently seen the headless body of the rattlesnake coil itself into a threatening attitude, and, when irritated, strike its bleeding trunk against the offending body. On one occasion a teamster on the Western plains had decapitated one of these reptiles with his whip, and when bending down to examine it more carefully, he was struck by it full in the forehead. So powerful was the shock to his nervous system that he fainted and remained unconscious for several minutes. A natural historian relates that a viper whose head had been cut off moved determinedly oward its hole in the wall.

A Child of the Sea.

A man dressed in sailor costume was up in a New York criminal court the other day upon a charge of stealing a pair of boots. As he had no counsel, the court appointed a young lawyer to take charge of the defence. The lawyer opened the case with a speech, in which he alluded to his client as "a child of the sad sea waves, a nursling of the storm, whom the pitiless billows had cast, a forlorn and friendless waif, upon the shores of Time, after a life spent in fierce and heroic contest with the raging elements." Then the defendant was put in the dock and the fact was revealed that he was cook upon a canal-boat, previous to which he had hawked fish. The "nursling of the storm" is now in jail for six months.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JUNE, 17, 1875

President Grant, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant have gone to their "cottage by the sea," at Long Branch where they will remain during the heated term.

Vice-President Wilson met his o'd friend Mr. Jefferson Davis, in the streets of Memphis a few days ago, and the two are said to have clapped hands with cordial and friendly order repairing immediately to a neighboring ice cream saloon, where they "discussed strawberries and ice and the memories of the past."

An Ohio paper says the reason why Grant is so anxious to name his successor has at last leaked out. When his time is up he wants to be appointed on the list of internal revenue officers who are charged with inspection in the whiskey department. His third-term back-down treaty with the United States was signed on that bung only.

Another dreadful accident at sea is reported in the papers of yesterday. The Vicksburg started from Montreal for Liverpool on the 27th of May, and when out 120 miles southwest of St. Johns, she ran plump into an iceberg, filled rapidly and sank. Of the eighty-eight souls on board only five succeeded in escaping to tell horrowing tale. These were picked up on the 5th of June, four days after the disaster.

Mayor Johnson, of Cincinnati has telegraphed to the secretary of state for instructions, when to celebrate the 4th of July. It appears that the 4th comes this year either on the 3rd or the 5th. The secretary replied that he could make it the 3rd and the mayor was satisfied. He was afraid some of the German citizens might be tempted to celebarte on the 4th, which would be very sad.

The summer hegira of the government has begun. Grant and Babcock Jewell and Delano, Robeson and Fish have already gone where the sad sea waves lap the beach sands and never tell their secrets. Bristow and Pierrepont are running the republic at the present time, but, with the advent of the dog days, they too, will vanish, and leave the capitol of our proud country in change of an office boy.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from South Carolina mentions the fact that Gov. Chamberlain has suddenly developed a zeal for reforming the corruptions existing in the offices of the state. What motive the governor may have for his singular conduct, none can tell, but most probably it is part of the great plan of "show virtue" to be used as campaign capital. By next summer this time the republican party will be an aggregation of saints.

Gideon, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, telegraphs yesterday's paper as follows: One of the reasons Morton's visit here is to secure some new appointments for some of his Indiana friends. The internal revenue bureau will need some twenty new special agents, until this whiskey excitement is over. Pratt has given Morton early information of this, and he has come on at once, to see that Indiana gets everything. His presence will bring a large crowd of politicians here, who begin to to think that this democratic state ought to rest a while in its demands for office. One of these incensed gentlemen has compiled a little tabular list, which shows how strongly represented is the state in some of the best places the government has in its gift. It is as follows:

Frazier, captured and abandoned property division, secretary's office	$10,000
Pratt, commissioner of internal revenue	6,000
New, treasurer of United States	6,500
Orth, minister to Austra(in gold)	10,000
Foster minister to Mexico	6,000
Tyner, ass't postmaster-gen	4,500
Ray, deputy commissioner of internal revenue	2,500
Yaryan, chief of division of internal revenue agents	3,500
Grubbs, postmaster, Dennison Tax	4,000
Premium on gold, $16,000	2,500
P. C. Shanks, $10 per day and expenses per annum	7,000

The Beecher Tilton business is closing up.

REMOVAL

Our enterprising Jewelry merchant, Joseph Abright, has removed his extensive stock to his new building on Main street, opposite Ford's new block, where he will be pleased to see his many friends. The new building has been erected with a view to the jewelry trade and is arranged with special features for that purpose. Handsome new show cases have been purchased, a fine new assortment has been added, and taken all in all, this establishment cannot be excelled in Northern Indiana. There is no line of goods in which the ordinary purchaser can be so completely swindled by irresponbible parties as in jewelry. Therefore, it is always best to buy such goods of a responsible party, one who has an established reputation for fairness and honesty. Mr. Abright has engaged in this trade in Auburn for a number of years, and has made no representations but what have been true Being an experienced jeweler, he knows what to purchase, and his recommendation of an article will always be found good. He keeps an extensive stock of clocks, jewelry, cutlery, musical instruments, &c., which he offers at reasonable prices. He gives his personal attention to repairing clocks, watches &c. Should you want a good watch or clock or anything in the jewelry line give him a call, at his new store on Main street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb County Circuit Court, September Term, 1875.

Mary A. B. Fee, Adm'x of the estate of John Fee
vs.
William Hyler
Sophia Hyler,
Henry Funk,
Lucinda Funk,
} Complaint No. 106.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, William Hyler and Sopha Hyler are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th, day of June, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875

Richard Grambling,
vs.
Charles Brandt
Wenzel Ernst
Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst, whose name is unknown to plaintiff
Fredrick Buchanan
Peter Grambling
} Complaint No. 69

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant's, Wenzel Ernst—Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst Charles Brandt and Fredrick Buchanan are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given, said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th, Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of June, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk

Annual Exhibit
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1875.

KIND OF FUND.	RECP'S	EXPEND
Balance in treasury June 1, '74	2853 26	
Am't collected delinquent, '73	9103 64	
" " duplicate, 1874	18807 18	
Am't rec'd by treasurer, sale of bonds for new jail and Sheriff's residence	3500 00	
Amt collected, all other sources	1215 41	
Amt orders issued from June 1 1874, to June 1, 1875, on account as follows:		
Expense of poor		1888 81
" county officers' salaries		5186 76
" Courts		4026 50
" Illegal tax refunded		186 30
" Miscellaneous orders		1296 89
" Insane		528 20
" Criminals		308 92
" Public buildings		3363 32
" Inquest		177 00
" Roads and bridges		4017 57
" Elections		117 80
" Book stationery, prin'g		1890 69
" Assessing revenue		573 80
" H. of R. deaf and dumb		40 98
" Interest on county orders		191 78
Balance in excess of orders issued for year end'g. June 1, '75		10809 36
	35479 49	35479 40

RECAPITULATION OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP REVENUE.

Balance in treas. June 1, 1874	3140 03	
Amt special school tax revenue col'd to June 1, 1875	15088 69	15088 69
" Road revenue collected to June 1, 1875	11216 84	11216 84
" Township to June 1, 1875	1910 93	1910 93
" Dog Tax " "	1393 74	1393 74
" Com. school " "	5465 00	5465 00
" Add'l special " "	1168 09	1168 09
" Agr'l fund " "	63 00	
" Redept'n on land " "	662 32	600 47
" County revenue " "	32626 22	25531 81
Bal. in treasury June 1, 1875		10269 80
	72734 87	72734 87

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amt rec'd of State to June 1, '75	19046 30	19046 30
" con'gl. int. in treas " 1874	1263 00	
" " collected " 1875	1486 76	1564 72
Com. school int. received to June 1, 1875	1599 77	1654 01
Cong'l school principal in treasury June 1, 1874	141 81	
Same col'd to June 1, 1875	1049 69	1191 50
Com. school fund prin. in treasury June 1, 1874	45 56	
Same collected to 1875	1744 29	1788 50
Balance in treasury June 1, '75		1332 75
	26377 78	26377 78

GRAND RECAPITULATION:

Total amt of twp., school and county rev. in treas June 1 '74	4591 09	
Amt spec'l school tax collected since	15088 69	15088 69
Amt road tax collected since	11216 84	11216 84
" Township " "	1910 93	1910 93
" Dog " "	1393 74	1393 74
" Com. school " "	5465 00	5465 00
" Add'l special " "	1168 09	1168 09
" Red'mt land " "	662 32	600 47
" Agr'l fund " "	63 00	
" Co. revenue " "	32626 22	25531 81
" Com. school " "	19046 30	19046 30
" Cong'l sch'l in. " "	1486 76	1364 72
" Com. " " "	1599 77	1654 01
" " " prin. "	1677 78	1788 50
" Con'l " " "	1049 69	1191 50
" Fines rec'd from Justices	66 51	
Bal. in treasury June 1 1875		11602 65
	99112 65	99112 65

Balance of the Several Funds in the County Treasury, June 1, 1875:

County Revenue	$10,200 40
[illegible] ption of Land	5 90
[illegible] school Interest	1,381 40
[illegible]	68 40
Common School Principal	1 85

ISAAC HAGUE, AUDITOR.
Auburn, Ind. June 14, 1875.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

Commissioners Allowances

The following is the allowances by the Commissioners at their June session 1875:

EXPENSE OF POOR:

J. R. Cosper	$ 12 90	T. R. Duncan	$ 54 00
J. B. Taylor	60 00	T. Wightman	124 86
Jon Donley	14 00	J. N. Miller	25 50
J. B. Griffith	40 00	A. Hughes	20 00
T. Monks	14 00	C. R. Wanemaker	5 00
N. Griffith	15 00	G. H. Duncan	5 00
J. J. Latson	17 00	D. Moody	1 00
H. W. Coburn	24 00	J. S. Holly	7 00
J. Spencer	8 15	A. G. Jones	7 26
L. D. Pattee	41 11	E. Sargent	2 00
Knisely Bro	1 50	Steifel & Ochs	2 75
D. Till	14 13	A. S. Leas	3 00
C. C. Shaffer	16 00	A. C. Brown	15 50
S. Edge	2 00	J. Kahn	15 85
I. N. Cool	8 20	W. S. Allen	5 00
J. Spooner	26 00	S. W. Ralston	33 62
J. L. Davis	67 02	Ed. Elridge	39 75
J. W. Wyatt	80 04	G. Barney & Son	31 88
N. H. Mathews	18 00	C. Klotz	4 50
S. W. Sprott & Son	5 65	J. A. Cowan	5 00
J. Beck	2 00	E. Hallett	1 00

EXPENSE ASSESSING REVENUE:

Ass'rs. on day, agreeing on uniform rate	$ 24 00
H. Dickerhoff	59 00
Andrew Baxter	100 00
A. W. Blair	119 00
D. D. Kinsey	80 00
Bennett Hickson	160 00
J. D. McAnally	166 00
J. R. Cosper	108 00
A. Conrad	114 00
I. C. Culbertson	100 00
Robert Culbertson	100 00
Samuel Smith	110 00
N. F. Fuller	58 00
Elihu Ocher	150 00

EXPENSE OF CRIMINALS:

C. R. Wanemaker	$ 5 00	N. Griffith	$ 10 00
G. H. Duncan	10 00	J. L. Davis	7 72
Wm. McDougal	5 00		

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

Crane & Co.	$ 4110 00	A. McEnterfer	$30 00
F. Groescop	5 00	P. & Clark	10 00
D. Bodine	7 00		

EXPENSES OF PRINTING, AC:

C. P. Houser	11 10	Braden & co.	154 30
R. H. Weamer	18 00	Baxter & co.	4 00
T. C. Mays	1 00	Spring & co.	140 75
F. E. Davenport	13 50		

Expense of Insane. E. Ensley co. treas $179 05

EXP. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

W. L. Meese	12 50	C. Wanemaker	10 00
N. Griffith	20 00	G. H. Duncan	15 00
Haskins & Son	2 00	D. Hecathorn	33 00
B. Greenwood	2 50	A. Baxter	5 00
J. K. Wood	2 50		

EXPENSE OF COURT:

W. L. Meese	25 00	G. H. Duncan	5 00
C. Shaffer	14 00	W. L. Meese	18 00
Isaac Hague	18 00	J. R. Lanning	85 35
Sundry, May term	719 10		

EXPENSE OF SALARIES:

J. A. Barns	133 50	I. Hague	798 83
C. Wanamaker	30 00	N. Griffith	30 00
G. H. Duncan	30 00		

EXP. ILLEGAL TAXES:

M. Simonton	3 34	J. F. Holler	2 21
W. Fales	1 65	J. B. Casebeer	10 23

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

C. Faler wood	26 90	W. L. Meese	31 00
P. Blodgett "	26 25	I. Hague	41 93
A. Blodgett "	26 25	W. L. Meese	10 00
W. McIntyre	3 00	C. Wanemaker	2 90
N. Griffith	6 90	G. H. Duncan	11 90
N. Ensley	32 50	S. Lauferty	30
F. E. Davenport	6 66	Penfield & Moody	
I. Hague	2 41	Blair bond case	81 51

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb county. }

George Dollaway } Before John S. Barns Jus-
vs. } tice of the Peace, for Rich-
James Cody. } land township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing, by affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. W. co., Indiana division. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of August, 1875, at ten o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

J. S. BARNS, J. P.

June 14.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Sebert, late of DeKalb County deceased, will sell at public sale all the personal property, not taken by the Widow at the late residence of the deceased, 5 miles east of Auburn, on Friday the 2 day of July, 1875, the following property to-wit:

Two Mares, 1-horse buggy, 2-horse buggy 7 head of young cattle, hogs, wheat in the ground, 1 reaper and Mower, 1 sulky rake, 1 organ and other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS—All sums under $3 cash; over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, at 6 per cent. interest, waiving the benefits of valuation and appraisement laws.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Ad'r.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

They are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

THE
NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY!

Invite the attention this week, to a number of new patterns of Body Brussels Carpets, English Tapestry Carpets, Extra three ply Carpet, Extra super Ingrain Carpets. Also to their elegant line of low and medium priced Carpets, at 25, 35, 40 and 50 and 60c per yard, and to the most extensive line of Floor and Table oil cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Matts, Lace and Fottingham Curtains, etc., to be found in the city. N. B.—This department of our busines being under the charge of an experienced carpet man, parties who favor us with their orders will be entirely satisfied with the manner they are filled.

HOSIERY! Now in stock a complete stock of English, German and Domestic Cotton Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's use, in every size and quality at extremely low prices

Kid Gloves, Summer Gloves, and a full line now open for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, including Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, and our favorite "Perinot Gloves," both makes unsurpassed for perfect fit and durability.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT! Silk goods department. Men's ware department. Linen goods department. Cloak and Shawl department. Fancy goods department. Our corset department. Cotton goods department. Muslin and Underware department. Parasol department. Sun umbrella department.

Newly assorted this week at

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court-House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN.

Apply as above.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

26 East Berry street.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west of the Bakery.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecitions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

J. C. SOMMERS' ADDITION TO AUBURN.

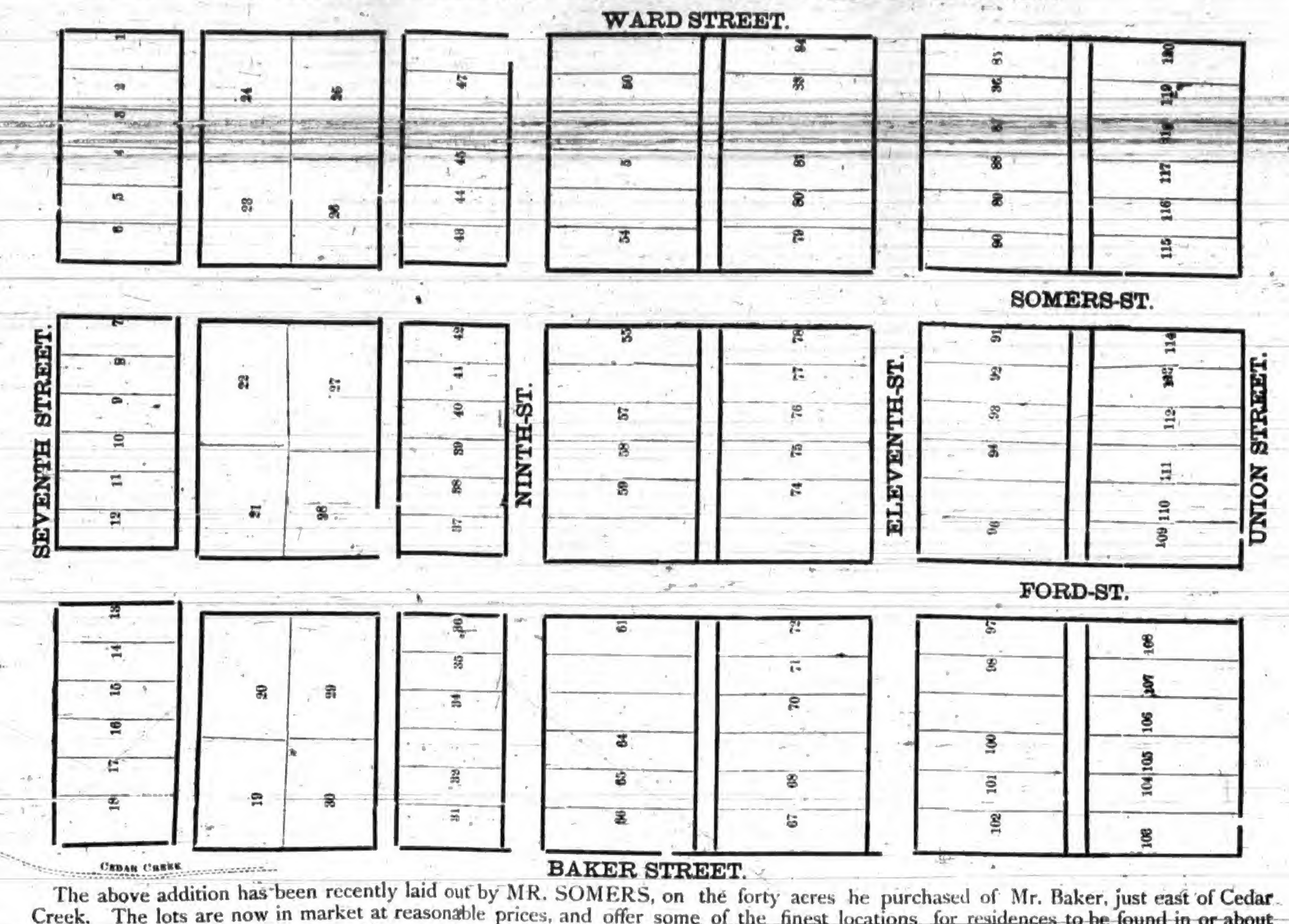

The above addition has been recently laid out by MR. SOMERS, on the forty acres he purchased of Mr. Baker, just east of Cedar Creek. The lots are now in market at reasonable prices, and offer some of the finest locations for residences to be found in or about town. They are close to the Court House and business part of town, and are very desirable in other ways. Application should be made immediately if you want a good lot.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A NICE rain Tuesday night.

THE weather has been quite cool.

JNO. HEBEL'S saloon has been fixed up in good style.

DAVENPORT, wants everybody to try his five cent cigars.

SPLENDID pattern of wall and window paper at Davenport's.

MR. ROTH'S brick residence has reached the second story.

DON'T fail to go on the excursion to Jackson, Mich, the 24th inst. For only $1.50.

THE M. E. District Conference was in session here yesterday. We will give proceedings next week.

MISS LUNA WALTERS of Bucyrus Ohio is here on a short visit, looking as handsome as ever.

MRS. MCINTOSH has our thanks for a lot of splendid strawberries, the first of the season.

A new crossing has been put down on Main-st., running from Ford's to Little's buildings.

GANGLE SHANKS JIM, will no doubt "swear off,"—attending Sunday School conventions we mean.

WE hear on the streets that one of our church members was at Garret, throwing dice for the drinks, the other day.

THE local of the Columbia City 'Post' grasped the hand of a wholesale liquor agent. He don't say what followed.

THE largest stock of Domestic Dry Goods in town, just received at Miller & Casebeers, look out for bargains.

THE Presbyterian society at Mrs. Geo Patterson's, yesterday, was largely attended, and everybody present seemed highly pleased.

THE ladies have a style of pinning their dresses back over the hips, though they there are very few in Auburn given to the habit.

BRICK work on the residence part of the new jail has commenced. The stone for the cells is coming in daily, furnished, we believe, from Greensburg, Ind.

A TALAHASSEE paper of last week says: "The first melons of the season were in market on Saturday. They were small and sold for 25 cents each.

THE Indianapolis "Sentinel" of last Thursday says: "James E. Rose, of Auburn, was yesterday admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

Bargains in dress goods.
Bargains in white goods.
Bargains in parasols.
Bargains in Fans
Bargains in everything, at Miller & Casebeer's.

A PARTY from this place went to Cedar Lake to fish, several miles north, and brought home quite a large lot. The boys are under obligations to Mr. Tripplet for favors received.

THE game of base ball resulted last Thursday as we prophesied, in favor of the married nine, by a score of 39 to 35 Two of the married nine were carried from the field hors-du-combat.

When you want a good suit of clothes call on Miller & Casebeer, their goods are made to their own order, and satisfaction garanteed in every respect, prices as

THE festival given by our Catholic friends, last Tuesday evening, done very well considering the weather.—About $80 was taken in. The ladies of the church done well to retain their thanks for the liberal patronage extended.

LECTURE—We are requested to state that Hon. Schuyler Colfax, will deliver his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" next Monday evening at Waterloo, at the Presbyterian church. Mr. Colfax has always been regarded as a fine orator, and his lecture where ever delivered, never fails to please.

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will hereafter conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Furnish, an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

THE Hicksville "Independent" gives an account of an infanticide at that place a few days ago. A young girl by the name of Reinsdorf, a servant in Mr. Reisch's family, lately from Fort Wayne gave birth to a child which she made away with. It was found dead the next morning, though it was born alive. She is to be arrested.

THERE is a rivalry between the Fort Wayne "News" and the New Haven paper, as to who can the nearest ape the style of Sergt. Ed. Kennedy, with the odds in favor of the "News". By the way there is a sameness between the editorials of the "News" and the special dispatches of the Chicago "Times," that is at least wonderful. Perhaps they use the same type.

THERE was a little fracas in the lower end of town the other day. Dan Culver and brother were coming up from the Junction peaceably, when three hands from the lower brick yard asked them: "Where are you two s—of b— going." Down went a sack of flour from Dan's shoulder. and a skirmish of about ten minutes ensued, which resulted in the three young men getting very handsomely polished off. Served them right.

Music Lessons.

Our excellent teacher Miss Balcome, is giving great satisfaction to her pupils in instrumental music, and is devoting full time to each scholar. Her terms are ten dollars per term of twenty-four lessons a very reasonable charge. She can be found at her residence on Cedar Street. She will give lessons at the house of any one desiring them.

WE are glad to see that the Deputy Attorney General has thoroughly investeted the records of the Clerk of Whitley County, and has found them in admirable shape. This clearly vindicates Clerk Brown, and places him far in advance of a dirty political cotorie that done all they could to villify and traduce him last fall. We trust it is not to be established as a precedent, that the Democratic party shall withhold its endorsement of an officer, who can show an honest and efficient discharge of his official duties.

Representative Men

We learn from a private source that there was some little debate at the Sunday School Convention held at Newville last week, relative to the location for holding the next meeting. When Auburn was suggested, a "very prominent" citizens of this town, no other than the immortal James Griswold, of Connecticut, six feet two, in his stocking feet, arose with the precision of a liberty pole and opposed the designation of Auburn for the next meeting, as the business men would not give them a hearty reception, because they were not church going people nor identified with the Sunday-school interests.

Now, we object to lunatics represen- any interests in or about Auburn. We want representative men—men who are liberal and charitable, men who are practical and intelligent, and who have some little interests in our home affairs. Is James that kind of a man? Our business men have contributed liberally to the building of several new churches in this place, which goes to show that if they are not church-going people, they are church-building people. The children of our business men attend Sunday school, and their parents have an interest, entirely favorable to the Sunday-school cause. They remember the prayer of the Pharasee, and avoid street corners and house tops. The designating of a point at which to hold the the next convention was clearly a question of liberality with James. And in this we claim he is not a representative man. Take, for instance, the Eel River subscription matter and the name of James Griswold does not appear upon the list. He stood by and saw his neighbor, not worth pecunarily half as much, give his mite to this enterprise in which the people of Auburn were so much interested, and now James prates about the liberality of the business men. If there is an illiberal, uncharitable, and we may say unchristian person in Auburn, that person is James Griswold.—We are glad the convention took no notice of him, but wisely decided to hold their next session at this place. We believe the business men will give more than James to this great cause.

This is not said in the spirit of a personal attack, but as an answer of the business men to a manifest misrepresentation of their liberalty and generosity in everything that has contributed to the prosperity of our place.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners meet Monday June 7th, 1875, and transacted the following buisness: The Board, Township Assessors, and Auditor, organized as a Board of Equalization.

On motion it was ordered, that the assesement as returned by township, remain as returned by different township assessors. The assessment on Stamet's lots, reduced from 70 to $50. Also a reduction was ordered on the land of John Brandon, Jeremiah Plum, R. N. Crooks, F. Ditmars, Levi Till and J. N. Sloan.

Ordered that a reduction of 10 per cent in valuation be made on all land in Fairfield tp., as returned by assessor.

Ordered that 20 per cent of the valua-

Ordered that a reduction of 10 per cent on the valuation of all lands in Union township as returned by assessor be made.

Board of Equalization adjourned. James A. Barns, was appointed county Superintendent for two years.

A. L. Stratton, and A. W. Mathews were exempted from working on the highway.

PETITIONS.

By Sol Shilling and others, for an appropriation to build bridge across Bear Creek, between Concord and Jackson townships. The Board appropriated $50, to be superintended by Com. Wanemaker.

By T. R. Dickinson and others for the incorporation of Waterloo Cemetry Granted.

By W. Cowan for vacation change and location of public highway in Garrett. Veiwers appointed L. D. Britton, Dan'l, Gouser and R. G. Daniels.

By Charles Shoaf, for location of road in Union township, on west line of section 23. Viewers appointed, P. B. Nimmons, Jacob Ginter and Henry Gunsenhouser.

By G. W. Downs, for a bridge across branch of Cedar Creek, in Fairfield tp., of road running west on quarter section line of section 16, Com. Duncan, to superintend the work.

By I. C. Culbertson and others for an appropriation for the assessment of the different townships. Continued.

By Mary Schwitzer, for a private road in Smithfield township, granted.

J. P. Widney, for location of public highway in Union township, between section 31 and 32. Viewers appointed, James Goetschius, Dan'l Lintz, and Dan'l Thomas.

By Wm. Groscup, for location of highway, in Richland township, on quarter line of section 24, and north on the line of section 13. Viewers appointed, W. Teeters, D. B. Olinger, and Harvey Moody

By Wm. Gorrell and others, for the construction of a new bridge across Black Creek, in Butler township. Continued.

By Sam'l Lawhead, for a ditch in Concord township. Continued.

By I. O. Bachtel, for location of road in Richland township. Dismissed.

By Louis Pianson for vacation of alley in Packer's addition to the town of Butler. Dismissed.

By B. E. Childs, for ditch in Fairfield township. Continued.

The matter of a public highway between Noble and DeKalb counties, was dismissed.

By J. F. Huyck, for change of public higway in Smithfield tp., being the road running north and south through sections 20 and 17. Viewers appointed J. R. Walker, John Fisk and Joseph Craig.

REPORTS.

The viewers appointed for location of highway, in Franklin tp., in section 29 report favorable.

Remonstrance filed by Stephen Dixon and John Crowl, ordered Jery Plum, R. G. Daniels and G. B. Henning, view and assess damages.

Ordered that fifty cents for county purposes, and five cents for interest, on county Jail bonds, be levied on each

T. J. Tolen estimate of work done on the new Jail, less 20 per cent for $3,-200 for which the Auditor was ordered to draw warrant in favor of Crane, Duncan & Co.

Sunday School Association.

The DeKalb County Sunday School Association held its 10th annual meeting at Newville. Jund 8th and 9th, Elder S. B. Ward, President, called the meeting to order, and Vice Presidents J. De Long, P. B. Nimmons, S. P. Wartenbee, Mrs. W. Widney and J. Hadsell answered at roll call. After devotional exercises, reports from the following schools were received:

SCHOOL.	WHERE LOCATED	SUPT'S.
United Brethren,	Newville,	D. Moody.
Wesley Chapel	Newville-tp	W. Patterson.
Union,	Stafford-tp	M. Mays
Chaistian,	Newville-tp	H. Wanema'r
Stafford Center,	Stafford-tp	David Blaker
Casebeer	Troy-tp	Joseph Low
Fish Creek,	Troy-tp	T. Runnels
Mount Zion	Troy-tp	W. Waller
Big Run	Stafford	R. Arford
Auburn	Auburn	W. Griswold
First Baptist	Auburn	S. B. Ward
Meth Episcopal	Auburn	W. L. Mease
Union	Jackson-tp	J. Thompson
Grove Bethel,	"	C. Woolsey
Bear Creek	"	J. Wyatt
Coburn's Corn	Concord	F. Scholes
Meth Episcopal	Butler	D. McCurdy
"	Spencerville	Geo. Barney
Mt. Pleasant	Wilmington	J. McBride
Richland Center	Richland	P. Graham
Barker Chapel	Smithfield	W. Jackman
District No. 2	Concord	D. Reasoner
Union	Union	A. C. Brown
Union	Concord	R. Culbert'n
Sedan	Sedan	L. W. Treesh
Union	Waterloo	M. B. Willis
Christian,	"	C. Bassett
Meth Episcopal	"	A. Jackman
First Presbyterian	"	F. W Willis
Union	Hudson	M. Slabaugh
Cedar Lake	Smithfield	P. Parnell
Smith's Corners	"	J. P. Bell
Bethel Union	"	Jno Seiler
Christain	Butler	J. Snively
Showers Corners	Richland-tp	G. Showers
District No. 8	Jackson	Pendalum
" 9	"	Lawrence
" 9	"	S. McClelan
" 1	"	T. Shrives
Christian	Newville	S. Olmsted
Center	Fairfield	

RECAPITULATION:

Number of schools reported	41
Number of scholars enrolled	2,280
Average attendance	1,880
Officers and teachers enrolled	478
Average attendance	275
Conversions of scholars during the year	187
No. of papers and pamphlets distributed	50,720
Amount collected in the schools	$720,28
Amount collected for county association	28,46

The president appointed the following committees: On resolutions, F. Willis, Dr. Knorr and J. Hadsell. On nominations, S. P. Wartenbe, M. B. Willis and Rev. J. B. Fowler. On Memori, D. D. Moody, A. Kinmont and Rev. Hadsell.

Each school was represented by a delegate for every 25 scholars reported.—The order of exercises, as heretofor arranged by the Executive Committee, was taken up in order, and many questions presented to the Association and discussed.

The question box was opened at different times during the session, and questions of practical utility were propounded and answered by the members

The committee on Memori reported the following, which was adopted by a standing vote:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Head of the Church, during the last year to remove from their field of labor in the Sunday School to the Blessed Rest of Heaven, two faithful and efficient workers in Sunday schools, viz: Sister A. Fuscelman and Bro. Asa Pall; therefore,

RESOLVED, By this convention, while we feel deeply their loss, we rejoice to believe that they enjoy the blessed reward of the faithful.

2. That we earnestly recommend the fidelity of these workers—worthy of our imitation.

Dwight Moody and Elder Coburn pronounced fitting eulogies upon the life

The Treasurer made the following report, and that officer was instructed to loan the surplus at 10 per cent. interest:

Amount received from former Treasurer	$52 96
Interest on amount for one year	2 64
Amount received at present convention	27 96
Total	$83 56
Am't paid out by order of the convention	24 05
Leaving a balance in the treasury	59 56

The committee on resolutions reported the following.

WHEREAS, We believe the Sunday School to be of inestimable value in the establishment and up building of truth, and the correct moral training of our children, and in subduing crime and sin in our midst. and

WHEREAS We fully realize that intemperance, profanity and Sabbath breaking are the leading sins that are daily polluting the minds of the young and old, destroying the soul, body and mind, we feel called upon as Sabbath School workers to active service; therefore—

RESOLVED, That we will guard with zealous care the Sabbath School interests in our respective communities, studying to promote its growth, praying for its success, and working with renewed energy, that the greatest possible good may be accomplished.

2. That we will use every means in our power, by preaching, teaching and our combined influence against the evils of intemperance, profanity and Sabbath breaking; that we will strive to make indulgence in these indefensible sins unpopular, and, so far as we can, will train up the young with more respect for themselves than to indulge in them, in any shape or form.

3. That we regard the sabbath school as the best place to bring out the latent powers of the church, so much needed in our country, that we regard it the privilege, as well as the duty of every Church member, to work with us in the winning of souls to Christ.

4. That we offer our grateful thanks to our Father in Heaven, for the many manifestations of his favor through the labors of another year.

5. That we recognize clearly the approving hand of God in the general prosperity of our work.

6. That in the success attending our labors, in the general improvement of the schools, and in conversions to Christ from the ranks, we have a strong incentive to an increase in our zeal and labor in this good work.

7. That the general decay of moral culture in the family, calls earnestly for every christian to engage heartily in the Sunday-school work.

8. That the thanks of this convention are due the people of Newville and vicinity, for the kind and liberal manner in which they have entertained the delegates; to the Christian Society for the use of their church; also, to the organist of the convention, Miss Nettie Uris, for her faithful assistance.

The following officers were then chosen for the ensuing year: Vice President Mrs. S. W. Widney, Jackson, Joseph DeLong, Newvill; David Blaker Stafford Bryan Hadsell, Concord; P. B. Nimmons Wilmington; William L. Mease, Auburn S. B. Johnson, Waterloo; C. B. [illegible], South Richland; F. G. Fried, North Richland; Henry Seiler, Fairfield; Hiram Slaybaugh, Smithfield; Calvin Thurstin, Franklin; D. D. Kinsley Troy; J. R. Snively, town of Butler, Secretary—Alexander Kinmont; Assistant Sec'y—C. P. Houser and Frank N. [illegible] Treasurer—Simeon Duck; Choristers—L. W. Treesh and J. Kinsey; Executive committee—Elder S. B. Ward, Frank W Willis, Elder T. P. Sutton, E. D. Hartman and D. D. Moody, Elder S. B. Ward, Delegate to State Association.

The next meeting will be held in the 1st Baptist church, Auburn on the 2d Tuesday of June 1876.

The secretary was directed to make out the proceedings and the county papers were requested to publish them.

S. B. WARD, President.
W. C. MCGONIGAL, Secretary.

GOING TO TOWN.

BY KATE M. M. RAMSAY.

The horses stand ready, old gray and the brown,
For Paterfamilias is going to town;
The flour bag is empty, the kerosene low,
And father declares that to town he must go.
So the horses are harnessed and hitched to the cart,
While "pa" goes inside to make himself "smart."
He takes down the mirror with infinite care
And deposits it handily down in a chair,
And, mixing his lather, with face rather grave,
He proceeds to inflict a very clean shave.

This finished, he gets into his suit of "sheep's gray,"
(A suit that has "stood" him for many a day),
And calls for a collar in his own hasty style,
That "he's so long getting off," he grumbles the while.
The big jar of butter is covered and tied
And into the wagon it goes with a slide;
The hide of the heifer killed Monday for meat,
Is rolled up and carefully tucked under the seat;
"The boiler is leaky," declares Susan Jane,
"Until it is mended, I shan't wash again."

Thus "stumped," the old gentleman can't say a word,
And Tom is sent out to shove it aboard;
"The matches are out, the indigo, too,"
"I guess you'll make out if the duds aren't blue,"
Says "[illegible]," while scorn in the gray whisker [illegible]
Which ends up at last in a couple of [illegible]
"I must have a speller," little Billy sings out,
"And I want a round comb," says Bell with pout;
"I think you had better get yourself a new hat,
Your old one is shabby, you can't do with that."

"Proper sight," quoth the pater, his mind in a fume,
"You think if you want it, I'll bring you the moon,
Do you think of good greenbacks the men are all made?
I'd like to know when I'm to get my debts paid."
And grabbing his hat with a lowering face,
He mounted the wagon, with very bad grace,
And cracking his whip with consummate skill,
He would soon have been out of sight o'er the hill;
When "father," came borne to his unwilling ear,
And "*father*," in accents more thrilling and clear.

He groaned, stopped his horses, and took a fresh end,
And waited, while Tommy came plash through the mud;
"Well, what *now*, *I thought* I'd got arrants enough,"
Said he, just as Thomas came up with a puff.
"Why—here—is— a letter, ma wants you to mail,
And bring her some stout linen thread without fail."
The poor man shut his mouth with a smile very grim,
And made the old horses move on with a vim;
His "earlappets" mournfully flapped in the breeze,
As he passed out of sight near the white willow trees.
—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE ONE FALSE STEP.

"Do you know, Walter, it is exactly one year to-day since we first met? Just think of it. One year to-day!"

"Yes, Ella, darling; and one year to-day hence we'll be old marri—"

But here a dainty hand was applied blushingly to the daring lips. And the glowing prediction remained incomplete. The subject was changed with a promptness that seemed a simultaneous inspiration, and along the summer lane the handsome pair joyously jaunted in their cosy basket phaeton.

Walter Carleton was a rising young merchant, the junior member of a New York firm. He was of British birth, and his dark complexion, crisp ebon curls, and deep black eyes he derived from his Castilian mother.

Ella Goodrich was an Una-like creature, in the first flush of her gorgeous womanhood. She was a dark-bred blonde, and the only daughter of wealthy old Dr. Goodrich, of Kirkland.

Walter had received his earliest heart-wound from the dart of Ella's beauty at a Saratoga hop, and since then the course of their love had run as smoothly as two enthusiastic hearts could make it. Dr. Goodrich, besides closely observing the young man, had made the necessary inquiries respecting him, with the result of thoroughly satisfying his amiable partner and himself on the propriety of their daughter's choice.

It was really a pleasant afternoon—late in the summer—and the gray pony with the basket phaeton and the pair of turtle doves jogged along with a sort of "sober certainty of waking bliss," as Milton happily phrased it.

The miles flew by on angel's wings, and when Walter consulted his watch, lo and behold! it was within a few minutes of the Kirkland dinner hour; and they were a good five miles away!

"We must make all haste back," cried Ella, "pa dislikes to wait for dinner. Rufe, old man," this to the grey pony, "you must put your best foot foremost;" whereupon Rufe's mistress proceeded to admonish him with rein and whip.

Now, Rufe had not been used to this cavalier treatment, and he began to protest against it by manifold head-shakings, tail-switchings, elephantine hops and snortings, and generally by moving forward rather slower than before. Whereupon Ella scolded the perverse brute, and Walter took the whip and administered a sharp cut across the foreleg. This was enough. Rufus instantly performed some compound circus trick, and cleverly separated himself and the shafts from the body of the phaeton. Before you could say Jack Robinson the pair of lovers were rolling in the dust, and "Rufe" was complacently regarding the havoc he had made. Dusted and discontented, Walter and Ella regained their feet more scared than hurt and amused than vexed.

Ella said there was a blacksmith-shop a short distance off, and thither Walter ran while she watched the wreck and told "Rufe" what a disreputable old villain he was.

When Walter returned with the mechanic, a tall, bony-looking man with huge red whiskers and an immense Panama hat was talking to Ella. And not merely talking; it seemed to Walter that the man was annoying her, and attempting to take her hand—a liberty she seemed to repel with indignant energy.

"Well, be friends, anyhow, Ella, if you won't shake hands," he of the red whiskers was saying, as Walter, with flashing eyes and vengeful looks, unseen, approached.

"Stand off, sir!" cried he, pushing the intruder violently aside. "By what right do you presume to annoy this young lady?"

Ella uttered a little scream. The man staggered, and nearly fell; but, regaining his equilibrium, he quickly faced round, and fiercely fixed his reddish, chestnut eyes upon his assailant.

"Walter Carleton, as I'm a breathing sinner!"

"Dr. Farjeon!" with a violent start and change of color. "Good God, you here! I beg your pardon for my rudeness. I did not see your face; it was so unexpected. Why, how in the name—I mean how on earth did you ever turn up here?"

"O, that is easily explained," said Dr. Farjeon, with a meaning look. "You see, after we parted at Liverpool dock—"

"Ah yes; just so," said Walter, nervously. "Ella, my dear, Dr. Farjeon and I are old acquaintances—friends and all that, you know. Doctor, I shall be glad to meet you; that is, confound this mishap; we must get it repaired, and get home at once; musn't we, Ella?"

Ella had looked with speechless surprise at the chilling effect the doctor's sudden appearance had upon her lover. It had completely transformed him, crushing his gayety as one crushes a flower in the hand.

With a supercilious "good by, Miss Goodrich," and "I'll see you this evening, Walter," Dr. Farjeon proceeded on his way; when, with a mortified look, Walter said:

"Why, Ella, whatever is that man doing here?"

"If you had not interrupted him, he would have told you soon enough, the hateful, detestable fellow," she replied. "He lately bought pa's practice; and has come prowling about our house and persecuting me ever since; but to-day I made him feel how intensely I despise him. How on earth did you ever form that Jack-Sheppard-looking sawbone's acquaintance?"

"Merely professionally in Europe," replied Walter, dryly.

Walter's attempts at cheerfulness during the homeward drive were spasmodic failures; and after dinner a gloom settled upon him which Ella vainly sought to dispel. He said he had a slight headache, attributable, probably, to the shock in the afternoon drive.

Just as night was closing in, Dr. Farjeon was seen walking in the direction of the house, and somewhat abruptly Walter uttered some unsatisfactory explanation and joined him. The two men proceeded toward the hemlock grove, and Ella, watching from an upper window, could see that the doctor gesticulated threateningly, and that Walter, her daring and chivalrous Walter, seemed to make piteous appeals to the other's forbearance!

"What can it mean? Oh, whatever can it mean?" sobbed the yearning young heart, as she stood, weary and wretched, watching the retreating forms till they melted into the darkness.

In about an hour Walter returned. He was almost boisterously cheerful. There was triumph in his eye and satisfaction on his brow. Next day was Saturday, and Ella and he spent a delightful day, notwithstanding that he informed her business would call him to the city on Monday, but only for a few days. After that he said he would return and spend a whole uninterrupted fortnight at Kirkland.

On Sunday evening the lovers attended the village church; and as the congregation were dispersing, a lad in a slouch hat that almost concealed his features, suddenly approached Walter, and, with a quick and dextrous movement, placed a note in his hand and disappeared. The action was so sudden that the messenger had vanished before the young man had recovered from his surprise; and although Ella was close by his side, she neither saw the envoy nor the missive he delivered.

Walter was taciturn and reflective at the supper-table, and later in the evening he said he thought he would walk over to Albany before bed time, sleep at the Delavan, and get the early boat in the morning. Ella was clearly vexed and disappointed, but she bade him an affectionate adieu notwithstanding.

Next morning she rose later than usual, and on reaching the breakfast-table found great excitement. The parson and the village druggist were there, so was the ancient Miss Needleton, the scandal purveyor of the place.

"Pierced through the brain from ear to ear!" cried the spinster.

"Well, not exactly," said the druggist, "the ball seems to have entered the highest portion of the forehead rather to the left of the medial line, and proceeded downward through and to the base of the skull."

"That seems very extraordinary, doesn't it?" put in the parson. "I should have fancied the ball traveled the contrary direction—upward—and that the poor fellow was shot from behind."

"But there is the ball lodged as described," said Dr. Goodrich.

"What has happened, pa?" cried Ella, unable longer to bear the cruel suspense.

"Doctor Farjeon has been murdered!" cried the parson, the druggist, and the spinster in chorus, "murdered at ten o'clock last night by an assassin, who escaped from the surgery window."

"O, she's fainting!" cried the mother, rushing to her; "poor darling how the horrid news has shocked her!"

When she recovered she was in her room with her parents. Once alone, she thought long and earnestly of the tragedy; the mysterious relations between her lover and the murdered man, the sudden departure last night of the former, and his strange fits of gloom since he first met the doctor. But, O! it couldn't be. It was monstrous—it was cruel—it was unpardonable to mix Walter, even in imagination, with such a crime. No, no; it wasn't Walter. That was certain. She would at once write to him, and tell him what a very terrible crime had been committed. Of course he would want to hear about it from Kirkland before he read it in the newspaper. So she wrote a long letter to Walter; and while she was engaged on that pleasant task the police and idle villagers were scouring the country for the assassin. More than one had seen him enter the doctor's house the preceding evening and could generally describe his appearance.

It was twilight when Ella started with her letter to the post-office, half a mile distant, and it was almost dark when she reached the outer grounds of the Kirkland homestead. As she approached the gate, hidden among a clump of maples, a man's form, with outstretched arms, darted before her, and said in a hollow voice:

"My darling Ella!"

She looked an eager, wild look; her heart gave one sickening heave, and, with a sensation of choking, she gasped:

"O, my God, Walter! Say it wasn't you—say it wasn't you!"

He put his arm around her, and led her unresistingly into the heart of the shrubbery. Then, with tremulous earnestness, but with despair in every tone, he said:

"So help me, Heavenly Father, Ella! I am not guilty of—murder!"

She was stricken dumb. Every sense of her being was concentrated in hearing; and she gazed fixedly at his pallid face when the moon came out, and held his right hand in both of hers, while he whispered his strange, sad, terrible story. Briefly, it was this:

When a fatherless lad he was placed in a Liverpool banking-house, where he was a favorite. Gradually he mingled in "fast" society and frequented the gambling table; and, once, in a terrible strait, he forged his patron's name. Stricken down with sickness immediately after, and fever and delirium supervening, he raved incessantly about his crime. Dr. Farjeon, then a graduate, attended him, and possessed himself of the facts of the crime, and when he recovered brought the patron to the penitent's bedside. He was pardoned on promise of amendment, on condition that he would leave England forever. Dr. Farjeon was mortified at this display of magnanimity, and when he parted from Walter, said:

"Be careful in America, or I may have to play the detective in another role."

"You know," continued the fugitive, as the sobbing girl hung on his neck—"you know how we met; but you do not know that when we were alone the same night he threatened to expose what he termed my "antecedents," unless I would pay him $5,000 hush money. He said that he passionately loved you, Ella; that you laughed at him and despised him, insomuch that he literally raved and cursed at the prospect of our happiness.

"Well, last evening, as we left church, a lad put a note in my hand; and, when alone, I opened it and found it an imperitive command to meet him at his house between nine and ten. That is why I met you—"

"Well?" she eagerly cried.

"I went. He insolently told me I must "come down" with $20,000 within a week, or he would brand me before the world. I was greatly excited. I could not raise so much money, and I called him opprobrious names. He seemed to think I meant him personal harm, and, being naturally a coward, he drew his pistol. I seized it, and in the struggle it was discharged when both our hands were above our heads. You know the result. I jumped from the window and fled, I knew not whither."

"Then, it was only a dreadful accident," she burst out. "You have committed no crime. It was not your fault."

"Ah! Ella, dearest, who but yourself will believe—will be convinced of this?"

"Where is the note—the note he sent you last night? That will show something," she eagerly said.

"Lost, Ella."

The unhappy maiden uttered a despairing cry and fainted away, and almost at the same moment two officers sprang through the branches and arrested Walter Carleton for the murder of Simon Farjeon.

"Appearances are certainly very much against the young man," Dr. Goodrich was forced to admit to his wife, as they observed some symptoms of recovery in their daughter's brain fever. "Still some explanation may be forthcoming. I can't believe young Carleton a deliberate murderer."

The prisoner's lawyer was working like a beaver. Yet he was unable to account for the disappearance of the note, or to discover the messenger who had delivered it at the church door. If either turned up it would explain the prisoner's motive in visiting the doctor that night, while the direction of the wound, as well as the pistol, which was the dead man's, would probably be sufficient to acquit the prisoner.

The Coroner's jury fully committed the young man after they had heard the evidence of the two officers who arrested him, and who overheard his damaging confessions to Miss Goodrich. Everybody admitted that it would go hard with him, when an unexpected clue came to light.

There was an idiotic lad in the village who had a mania for stealing—especially articles of wearing apparel; and whenever poor Willie Webster was seen out of doors with a parcel he was pretty sure to be overhauled by the first villager he met.

One morning, at the stage to which our story has reached, the lunatic lad was observed by the parson to leave the residence of the late doctor with a large bundle. Visions of a wholesale kleptomania rushed through the holy man's brain, and he speedily pursued and captured Willie. The poor fellow's story was straight enough. Sally Mabane, the doctor's servant, had given him the clothes for himself, and they weren't the doctor's clothes either; they were Sally's clothes—Sally's own clothes, and nobody else's.

The parson steered the lunatic and the bundle back to Sally Mabane's presence, and sharply cross-examined her. Albeit she was a tough customer, the clergyman plied her with the terrors of the judgment day, of the undying worm and the quenchless brimstone fire—until she wilted and made an open confession. She had several times worn these boy's clothes on the late master's business. In fact, he had procured them for her. She had worn them the last time on Sunday night, when she delivered the note to young Carleton. She wept violently when the parson said he did not believe her story, and threatened to have her arrested.

"I assure you, sir, it's all true," she said, weeping violently; "I haven't told no lie, sir, here is the very letter I tuk the young gentleman, sir; I saw master write it, and I know it by that mark on the inside, for I saw him write it; it was lying in the surgery open, just like that (showing how) when I first saw him lying dead."

When the trial came on Sally Mabane's evidence and the fatal Sunday-evening letter led to Walter Carleton's acquittal. But the Liverpool story of the one false step that plunged two young hearts in misery and produced this blight and desolation also came to light. He never married Ella Goodrich, for there was an earlier and later taint upon his name—a forger and a homicide.

On the second anniversary of their acquaintance the lovers rode in the basket phaeton behind Rufe for the last time. And the next day she entered a monastery, and he sailed for South America.

DORRNG, a German physician, asserts that an average dose of four grammes of chloral hydrate suffices not only to procure rest and sleep in case of sea-sickness, but even to entirely cure the disorder.

An Indian Legend.

The following is told of a beautiful sheet of water known as the Spirit Lake, in Central Wisconsin: Many years ago, ere the foot of the pale face had trod the soil which the red man claimed as his own, many tribes dwelt near this lake; for in this lake were fish, and among the bluffs and in the neighboring forest were game; and the warrior, when tired of the chase, could seek pleasure and find it, bathing in the clear, bright waters, which he only, under the Great Spirit, claimed, and with his light canoe could take his love out boating. Indeed, it seemed to the happy red man a paradise, as well it might.

As fortune would have it, a Frenchman, more daring than his fellows, wandered from the settlements and found the lake; he indulged with the Indians in the pleasure and disappointment of the chase, and lingered long among them. When first he came among the red men, he was charmed by the beauty and loveliness of an Indian maiden, and made love to her.

She loved in return, and when the autumn leaves began to fall and the feathered songster to fly away to a southern home, the French hunter sought an interview with the aged chief, her father, to ask his consent to the hoped-for marriage.

But at the same time a young warrior, who had looked with jealous eyes upon the Frenchman, and had often in vain sought to win the affections of the fair maiden of his tribe, came to the old chief and asked for his daughter's hand. The chieftain, disdaining partiality to the warrior on account of the fact that he was one of his tribe, stepped to the bank of the lake with the two suitors, and pointing to a high and rugged-looking tree upon the opposite shore he said:

"He of you who shall first bring me an eaglet from the nest in yonder tree, shall be the successful suitor."

When the old chieftin ceased speaking, the hunter and the warrior sprang into their light canoes, and were across the lake in a trice. The warrior struck the shore first, but the hunter was the first to climb the crags and tree, and was descending with the eaglet, when the faithless warrior pushed him from a limb on which he stood, and the hunter was dashed in pieces on the ragged rocks below.

The Indian maiden, who had watched with painful interest the different transactions preceding, when she saw her lover fall, leaped far out into the lake with a wild, piteous cry, and sank into the clear waters, never to rise again. The superstitious red men fancy that the spirit of the departed maiden rules the storms, and that it would be death for an Indian to risk himself upon the waters of the lake.

Hollister's Luck.

The story of Col. W. W. Hollister in California reads like an Eastern romance. He entered the State in 1852 at the head of an emigrant train. Near the head of San Francisco Bay he noticed a flock of two thousand Mexican sheep feeding on the plain, attended only by two shepherd dogs. No man was in sight. He pondered over the scene, and finally determined to become a sheep raiser. He made his way back to Ohio and purchased several thousand head of sheep. With these he journeyed slowly overland to California, losing many by the way. When the division was made in the San Bernardino country his share was eight hundred sheep, three hundred of which were ewes. He was out of money, but as he grazed the animals on the open plains the food cost him nothing. He passed leisurely up the coast, finally halting at Monterey and making for himself a lodging place, if not a home. He prospered, as he found a ready market for his wool as well as mutton. In 1862 he and his brother formed a partnership with Albert and Thomas B. Dibblee, who had been wool-growers in Los Angles County. The sum of $60,000 was paid for the Lampoc rancho, which extends seven miles along the ocean coast and twelve miles inland. They stocked it with ten thousand head of sheep, mostly grade Merinos, and Thomas B. Dibblee assumed the management of it. In 1874 the property had increased in value until it was worth $1,500,000. One item. The aggregate increase from 400 ewes in twelve years was 28,000 sheep. The flocks of the great sheep farm this Spring number some fifty thousand head. The San Julian rancho, the present scene of operations, we are told, will carry 50,000 sheep through the dryest year, and 75,000 ordinarily. The annual sales of wool and sheep aggregate about $125,000. As the expenses are not more than $30,000, a pretty margin is left for profit. The soil of the rancho is very deep, and is strong, rich and productive, even on the tops of the hills. It was once a cavalry rancho of the Mexican nation, so chosen for its water and fertility. Sheep husbandry, when properly directed, is a profitable business on the Pacific coast.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A French Love Tragedy.

[Paris Correspondence St. Louis Globe.]

* * * The wedding was to take place on Christmas day. Three weeks before that date the affianced husband sought Minnie, and told her he had deceived himself; that he could not and would not abandon her; that he loved her ten times more than he ever could love the other woman. Minnie was happy, and yet she was wretched. She declared she ought not to keep him; that she must not keep him. Finally he told her that he did not believe his betrothed really loved him. This shook her resolution. She said no more. She determined, however, to see and judge for herself. She had learned where the fair Bostonian was residing, and, making some ingenious excuse, gained an interview, without revealing her true character. She found the American lovely; that she was well-nigh heart-broken at the neglect of her lover; that she knew he had a mistress; that she suspected he was still bound by his old attachment; that she was the barrier between her and happiness. The grisette went away. She saw the artist no more, but she wrote him a long letter, telling him how much he had wronged the beautiful girl he was engaged to; that she worshipped him and would make him happy. The next day Minnie was dead in her lodgings, asphyxiated by charcoal. She had deliberately destroyed herself to secure the happiness of another woman, and that woman her rival.

The Scourge.

The calamity which has visited Nebraska and Kansas, and later, Missouri, promises now to reach Southern Illinois and Indiana, and may include Ohio. The presumption that it will assume a national character seems hardly warranted. The locust, or grasshopper as it is more commonly called, cannot live long in a damp region. The raid doubtless took its start on the arid plains of the West, and must expend its force when the wet and cultivated fields of the East are reached. Such has been the history of like invasions in the past. Egypt, lying on the eastern border of the Sahara Desert, has been a frequent object of attack, as have also the districts east of Arabia Petrea. In the earlier history of this country portions of the New England States were devastated, and in the summer of 1838 the vicinity of Baltimore was infested so that it was impossible to do gardening to profit. Although in the instances mentioned the peculiar species have varied, their characteristics have been substantially the same, and some very interesting facts have been noted. As remarked above, we believe that in no case have they succeeded in traversing an extended area of tilled ground. They usually fly at great height, and from west to east, thereby apparently adding another to the list of arguments in favor of a steady easterly current in the upper air. When their force is about expended they seek the very ground they have ravaged and die thereon, sometimes causing a sickening stench. Their raids are necessarily short, seldom being repeated more than one season after their first appearance.

Of the depredations in Vermont, the late President Dwight, who was an eye-witness, says in his volume of travels:

> "They appear at different periods, in different years; but the time of their continuance seems to be the same. This year (1798) they came four weeks earlier than in 1797, and disappeared four weeks sooner. Their favorite food is clover and maize. Of the latter they devour the part which is called the silk, the immediate means of fecundating the ear, and thus prevent the kernel from coming to perfection. But their voracity extends to almost every vegetable, even to the tobacco plant and the burdock. For are they confined to vegetables alone. The garments of laborers, hung in the fields while they are at work, these insects destroy in a few hours; and with the same voracity they devour the loose particles which the saw leaves upon the surface of pine boards, and which, when separated, are termed sawdust. The appearance of a board fence, from which the particles have been eaten in this manner, and which I saw, was novel and singular; and seemed the result, not of the operations of the plane, but of attrition. At times, particularly a little before their disappearance, they collect in clouds, rise high in the atmosphere, and take extensive flights, of which neither the cause nor the direction has hitherto been discovered."

Maine was similarly visited in 1743, 1749, 1754, and 1756, all of which were exceedingly dry seasons.—*Chicago Post.*

Superstitious Buch.

Herodotus and Xenophon tell a story of the fall of Babylon, which is perhaps familiar to the reader. At the time that Cyrus was besieging the city it was announced to him that when a mule foaled the city would fall. The foaling of a mule was considered an impossibility. On this occasion, the mule, as everybody knows, did foal, and the army of Cyrus was let into the city by treachery. The allusion to the foaling of a mule occurs in Egyptian history, and was probably one of those wide-spread myths, which, as Baring-Gould shows, are constantly turning up in different forms at various points in history, and in different localities. The latest incident which calls up the Babylonian legend is the sudden death in Paris of M. D'Agrignac de Buch, the last descendant of the famous Captal de Buch. There was in the family, as in hundreds of others in Europe, a prophecy of the immortality of the race. In the DeBuch family, as in that of Macbeth, the prophecy was considered to mean nothing else. It was handed down in a couplet thus translated:

When a horse and a mule are one,
Then the last sire's race is run.

Unfortunately for the DeBuch family, the Directors of the Garden of Acclimation recently bred a mule which could not be distinguished from a mule. The marvel was shown to the last of the line, and, when he realized the situation, he fell dead upon the spot. The case is interesting as an historical as well as psychological study.

Danger of Protracted Sleep.

But here, as in so many other cases, the evil of deficiency has its counterpart in the evil of excess. Sleep protracted beyond the need of repair, and encroaching habitually upon the hours of waking action, impairs more or less the functions of the brain, and with them all the vital powers. This observation is as old as the days of Hippocrates and Aretætus, who severally and strongly comment upon it. The sleep of infancy, however, and that of old age, do not come under this category of excess. These are natural conditions, appertaining to the respective periods of life, and to be dealt with as such. In illness, moreover, all ordinary rule and measure of sleep must be set aside. Distinguishing it from coma, there are very few cases in which it is not an unequivocal good; and even in comatose state the brain, we believe, gains more from repose than from any artificial attempts to rouse it into action.

The New Dolly Varden Style.

We have been permitted to inspect a new Dolly Varden dress. The starboard sleeve bore a yellow hop vine in full leaf, on a red ground, with numbers of gray birds, badly mutilated by the seams, flying hither and thither in wild dismay at the approach of a green and black hunter. An infant class was depicted on the back; and in making up the garment truant scholars were scattered up and down the sides and on the skirt; while a country poultry fair, and a group of hounds hunting, badly demoralized by the gathers, gave the front a remarkable appearance. The left sleeve had on it the alphabet in five different languages. —*Once a Week.*

THE Allentown (Pa.) *Chronicle and News* says: "Jacob Ginter was a farmer and manufacturer of mill-stones in the Minisink Valley, and one day when out hunting he discovered the first specimen of anthracite coal. His son still carries on the old business at the old place, and, while in comfortable circumstances, he has not profited apparently from his father's great discovery, which has enriched so many men and created such a vast business interest in this State."

ANSWERED.

BY BELLE W. COOKE.

Not in my way nor at my time
My heart's petitions answer gain;
I ask, and all my days are full
Of longing that I may attain.
"This time," I cry, "do not delay;
Give me the boon I ask to-day."

But opportunity goes by,
And while I pray my lips are fed
With something that I have not asked,
Nay, what I wanted not, instead.
But still the food is sweet, I find,
And leaves no taste of gall behind.

The Master's hand has blessed the gift,
And so it must be good for me;
And yet my heart goes sighing still
For that which I had hoped to see.
No pain or labor would I spare
If he would only grant this prayer.

I see the hands of others filled,
With that which I have been denied;
And they care not, but scorn perchance,
Because they are so well supplied.
I see and pray (whate'er my quest);
"Lord, let me know when I am blest."

I wander on, nor e'er forget
The treasure that I crave the most,
And think, [illegible]
All opportunity is lost;"
When lo! I see the blessing sweet
Is lying, fair, beneath my feet!
—*Independent.*

Pith and Point.

'OURS at home—The baby.

A PAIR of tights—Two drunkards.

A-VEIL-ABLE space—A woman's face.

WATER-SPOUTS—Temperance lecturers.

THE home circle—Walking around with the baby at night.

WHY is a carpenter's wife an unhappy woman? Because her husband is always a jawin'er.

WHO was the longest Irishman ever heard of? Why, it was O'Leary, the 500 Milesian.

"I WONDER what makes my eyes so weak," said a fop to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," responded the latter.

HOW TO kill the grasshopper—Administer half a teaspoonful of strychnine to each insect one hour before bedtime.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

ORNITHO-LOGIC: If all birds that sing are songsters, then all birds that roost are roosters; hence all hens are roosters.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"LORD, make us truly thankful for what we are about to receive—these biscuits ain't fitten for a dog to eat," is the way a certain Monroe, La., man asks a blessing.

A SMALL boy in New Haven made a sensation for a short time, by quietly transferring a card bearing the words, "take one," from a lot of handbills in front of a store to a basket of oranges.

A MAN by the name of Munch keeps a saloon in a town not 500 miles from Minneapolis, and advertises a free lunch. If he is a vocalist, we would recommend to him the song, "Crunch, crunch, crunch, the boys are munching."

AN eccentric old fellow, who lives alongside of a graveyard, was asked if it was not an unpleasant location. "No," said he, "I never jined places in my life with a set of neighbors that minded their own business so stiddy as they do."

W. H. WOOD, of Cincinnati, an actor, recently quit the stage for the pulpit. You see, he was a stick; he pined for a change; he was tired of the boards; he saw the error of his ways; and he dusted. Subsequently he thought better of it, and is making his bow as heretofore.

"AH!" said a Sunday-school teacher, "ah, Caroline Jones, what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was very much struck with the soft appeal, "I suppose, mum, as I should ha' been a horphing."

"I WANT it nice and strong and snug-like," said the widow, exhuming a fresh pocket-handkerchief, and controlling her sobs with difficulty. "Oh, that's all right, ma'am, that's all right," returned the undertaker, tapping the coffin merrily, "he couldn't get out of it, ma'am, if he had a mind to."

A WESTERN paper avers that: "When Mike was courting Kitty Mill, he begged—as lovers often will—in accents softly spoken, that she one lock of golden hair from her fair head to him would spare, by way of a love token. Now Mike and Kit are man and wife, their courting's turned to married strife, and a sad difference makes it; though still attracted by her hair, he ne'er now begs a lock she'll spare, but out in handfuls takes it."

WEALTHY widow (in answer to your warm vows of undying love and admiration—"Then do you really think me beautiful, Mr. O'Dowd—candidly, now?" Mr. O'Dowd—"Beautiful? indeed you are. Not, perhaps, in that cut and dried, regular and insipid fashion that passes for beauty with the vulgar herd; but, O! your face has a subtle charm—a-a—an ineffable something—a-a-a certain 'je ne say kwaw,' you know, which is far more rare and more precious than what the ignorant world calls 'beauty.'"—*Punch.*

FEAR not, thou that longest to be at home. A few steps more and thou art there. Death, to God's people, is but a ferryboat. Every day and every hour the boat pushes off with some of the saints and returns for more. Soon, O believer, it will be said to thee, as it was to her in the Gospel: "The Master is come, and calleth for thee!" When you have reached the boundary of your race below, and stand on the verge of heaven and the confines of immortality then there will be nothing but the short vale of death between you and the promised land; the labors of your pilgrimage will have nothing to do but to entreat God as Moses did: "I pray thee, let me go over and see the goodly land that is beyond Jordan—that goodly mountain, Lebanon."

A BOSTON paper says: "It is not likely to be any saving of expense to run horse-cars by clock-work. The work may be done by the hour, but in clock-work it takes two hands to run the time-table. We simply make a minute of the fact but will dial-ate." Who cares? The whole thing will be run on tick.—*Cincinnati Star.* We are happy to state that the above joke is not hours.—*Detroit News.* No; it is like all the rest of your jokes; taken at second hand.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Masher of the Iron Mines.

He was always mad. During the flush times of 1872-73 he used to loaf around the docks and invite sundry and divers persons to climb up and sit on the fleshy part of his arm. He was muscular, and knew it. In the flush and boom of early manhood, he was the lofty ollyhock, toppling over the modest catnip. He wore his pants stuffed into high top boots, a strap girting his waist, blue flannel shirt turned under low down on his breast, and a broad hat which swept away from his beetling forehead like the fantail of a ferry-boat. When a barge load of coal or limestone tied up at the dock, he would shove his hands inside the top of his pantaloons, swagger up to the edge of the pier and spurt out three gills of tobacco juice. This was the size of his mouth. He was slow, and deliberate, and great. If he heard of a fighting mate on board any of the vessels in port, or even a common sailor whom nature had upholstered, as it were, to order, he longed for his blood, and sought him out with an earnestness that was beautiful in its devotion. Everybody liked him. He was frank, open-hearted, and would just as leave kick your head as to look at you. If he desired to drink, all he did was to saunter up to one of his numerous admirers and inquire what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, and the reply of the latter executive that he considered it a long time between drinks, usually ended in quenching his thirst at some body else's expense. He was a bruiser from Bruiserville, he was, and admitted, reluctantly, that he had cleaned out no less than four circuses and eleven canal boats during the course of his cheerful and happy existence. Buffalo Tom came up on an ore barge just to find out who he was, and went back supplied with data and information that exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The Detroit Pile Driver came up and had an interview, and his friends made him as comfortable as possible on his way back to that city. The panic came and he smiled a lofty smile, stepped on board the cars and beat his way out to Utah. Last winter a snow-slide rushed down the mountain and buried him sixteen feet deep. But he gradually wiggled out, came to the surface, and requested them to fetch on a decent snow-slide if they were going to have any truck with him!—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

Production of Precious Metals in the United States.

Professor Raymond, of the New York *Mining and Engineering Journal*, than whom there is no more competent authority, estimates the gold and silver products of the United States, since the discovery of the former in California, at the following amounts, stated annually:

GOLD.

Years.	California.	Other States.	Total.
1848......	$ 10,000,000	....	$10,000,000
1849......	40,000,000	....	40,000,000
1850......	50,000,000	....	50,000,000
1851......	55,000,000	....	55,000,000
1852......	60,000,000	....	60,000,000
1853......	65,000,000	....	65,000,000
1854......	60,000,000	....	60,000,000
1855......	55,000,000	....	55,000,000
1856......	55,000,000	....	55,000,000
1857......	55,000,000	....	55,000,000
1858......	50,000,000	....	50,000,000
1859......	50,000,000	....	50,000,000
1860......	45,000,000	$ 1,000,000	46,000,000
1861......	40,000,000	3,000,000	43,000,000
1862......	34,700,000	4,500,000	39,200,000
1863......	30,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000
1864......	26,600,000	19,500,000	46,100,000
1865......	28,500,000	24,725,000	53,225,000
1866......	25,500,000	28,000,000	53,500,000
1867......	25,000,000	26,725,000	51,725,000
1868......	22,000,000	26,000,000	48,000,000
1869......	22,500,000	27,000,000	49,500,000
1870......	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000
1871......	20,000,000	23,500,000	43,500,000
1872......	19,000,000	17,000,000	36,000,000
1873......	19,000,000	17,000,000	36,000,000
Total..	$986,800,000	$252,950,000	$1,240,750,000

SILVER.

From 1848 to 1858, $50,000 per annum.	$ 500,000	1867..........	$13,500,000
1859..........	100,000	1868..........	12,000,000
1860..........	150,000	1869..........	13,000,000
1861..........	2,000,000	1870..........	16,000,000
1862..........	4,500,000	1871..........	22,000,000
1863..........	8,500,000	1872..........	35,750,000
1864..........	11,000,000	1873..........	36,500,000
1865..........	11,250,000		
1866..........	10,000,000	Total......	$186,500,000

The aggregate of gold and silver extracted from our mines in less than thirty years will thus be seen to be $1,427,550,000. Add the product of 1874, and it will exceed $1,500,000,000. It is sad to reflect that of this vast sum scarce $200,000 remains in the country. Our public policy has exchanged the remainder for the manufactures of foreign nations—in other words, to pay the balance of our imports over exports, in other than the precious metals. And that, too, whilst our banks are unable to redeem their issues in specie. Had we retained this vast amount of treasure, this would have been the richest and most prosperous nation on the face of the earth, and there would have been no question about resumption either.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

The Tower of London.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon grows enthusiastic over the age of the tower of London. He compares with it the most ancient edifices now known to exist, such as "the bit of palace at Vienna" (the next most antique), the Kremlin of Moscow, the Doge's palace of Venice, the Seraglio at Stamboul, and the oldest part of the Vatican. But the most ancient of these dates no farther back than the reign of Henry III., while the newest part of the tower was built by William the Conqueror, and the other portion flourishes in the ancient Saxon chronicles, and is claimed to have been and occupied by the Cæsars! Mr. Dixon winds up his comparison by pronouncing every other European relic of masonry a thing of yesterday, in view of the well-established reputation of the Tower of London.

A WHALE SKELETON IN WASHINGTON.—The carcass of a dead whale which floated ashore opposite Atlanticville last fall has, during the winter, under the direction of Prof. Henry, been denuded of its flesh, and the skeleton is to be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The work has been done by the crew of the life-saving station at Atlanticville. The skeleton is 50 feet in length, and comprises 286 bones, weighing from one ounce up to 700 or 800 pounds. The skull or head bone is the largest, and the fin bones the smallest. The jaw bones are each about 15 feet long, weighing about 400 pounds. It is considered a fine specimen.

SMITH, the colored cadet who went to West Point, but was dropped for not keeping up with his class, has been appointed Inspector of the Militia in South Carolina, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Humor of the Day.

[By the Detroit Free Press Fiend.]

THIS is the season of the year when the man with a garden rushes into the house, seizes pen and paper, shuts his teeth together hard, and dashes off the following and directs it to his neighbor: "Dear Sir: If your don't keep your confounded hens out of my garden I'll kill every blasted one of them!"

A LACROSSE street mother stepped to the door the other evening and called to her son, a lad of 11, who was one of a crowd seated on the edge of the walk. "Wait just a little while—just a minute," he replied; "I'm a hearing how some Injuns murdered a trapper, and I want to see if he got well."

AN old farmer yesterday called on a portrait painter with a view of having his daughter's face transferred to canvas, but when told that it would cost him $50 or more, he stood in the door and remarked: "Do you take me for a lunatic? Why, I got my whole hoss barn painted over two coats, last week, for $21!

WHILE a man was guzzling drink in a Larned street saloon yesterday a little ragged girl entered and sought him out, and instead of requesting him to come home, dear father, as poor brother Benny was dead, and the house was all dark, she whispered: "Now, old man, you'd better be dusting out o' here. Mam's coming around the corner with a club in her hand and both eyes shooting fire!"

A LADY passing up Grand River avenue, yesterday, heard a boy using profane words in his conversation with another, and she stopped and said:

"My dear boy, it grieves me to hear you make use of such profane language."

"Who's a using profane langwitch?" he asked.

"You were."

"No, I wasn't—I was only swearing at Jack!"

YESTERDAY a half-drunken fellow, armed with a club, came out of a saloon on Jefferson avenue, and as he brandished his weapon around he yelled:

"I'm going to kill some one!"

An elderly gentleman who looked as if he had experienced a great deal of suffering, halted and asked:

"Have you any particular choice whom you kill?"

"No, sir—find me some one!" was the answer.

"Well, I don't encourage murder," continued the oldish man, "but if you must kill some one I hope you'll knock over a tar and gravel roofer that promised to roof my house before that last shower!"

AN old lady, riding on a street car yesterday, took a clay pipe and tobacco from her pocket, and after filling the pipe and borrowing a match she leaned back for a smoke. The conductor entered the car, tapped her on the shoulder, and said:

"You can't smoke in here."

"I know it's a leetle crowded," she replied as she looked up, "but I'm used to travelin' and I guess I can put up with it!"

She was allowed to finish her pipe.

A WIDOW missed the train, yesterday, and after tearing around the Central depot for a while she sat down on a bench; called her three children around her and wailed:

"Oh, why did I leave York State and come to such a country?"

"To git a man!" promptly replied her son William, a lad of ten. "I heard Mr. Shine say that's what you was coming for!"

She seized him and sat him down on the bench with such force that his hat was jarred down over his eyes.

The Potato.

The potato haz eyes, but like the sadducers ov old, they see not.

Next to rice and bread, the potato sustains more life than enny thing in the shape ov food.

One haff the people on the Emerald Isle live on meat and potatoes, with the meat left out.

Potatoes dwell in the ground, and are az prolifick az a hen's nest.

They are planted in hills, one potato in a hill, and they giv yu back twenty for one. This iz generous.

Mixed with flour they improve bread, and tons ov starch are made out ov potatoes.

Hunny iz also made out of them, which iz so natral that some smart lawyers hav thought it waz an infringement on the hunny bee's patent.

The only mean thing that the potato can be made to do iz to turn itself into whisky.

Whisky can be made out ov potatoze, and there aint no liquid, nor no solid, known to man, that iz haff so mean and low-lived az potato whisky.

When a man gits so lo down that he iz willing to drink potato whisky for the sake ov gitting drunk, hiz boddy—and i am a good mind to say hiz soul—aint worth saving.

If there iz ennything that whisky, or deviltry ov enny kind, kan be got out ov, man is sure to hunt until he finds it and prostitutes it for hiz purposes. He would dig up his grandfather's bones and distill them if thare was fifteen per cent. ov whisky in them.

I aint prepared to prove the teetotal depravity of any man, but i do say that i hav known thousands ov them whose natures were nine-tenths depraved and the other tenth shaky.

All men and wimmen to-day ought to be angels, they have had a good chance, but live angels, mail or femail, are painfully skarse.—*Josh Billings.*

The Holyoke Disaster.

The Coroner's jury in the Holyoke church calamity have rendered a verdict. They find that no blame is to be attached to any person in immediate connection with the fire, but they cannot too strongly condemn the almost criminal carelessness shown in the construction of the galleries and means of egress therefrom. The jury declare that the parties who built and suffered such a death-trap to stand should receive the unmeasured censure of the community. The jury further find that the direct cause of the fire, with its terrible sacrifice of human life, is attributable to the use of trimmings of laces, paper, etc., about the altar, and to the fact that the building was sheathed with pine sheeting instead of being plastered. They strongly deprecate the use of such adornment and use of such finish in places of public resort.

HE who blackens others does not whiten himself.

Match-Making.

The better kind of matches undergo what is called "frame dipping," which consists in arranging the splints, already cut to the desired length of the match, in square wooden frames, at equal and short distances from one another. The composition is spread by a spatula on a smooth stone or metalic surface, warmed by steam, in a uniform layer of some thickness. The prepared frame is placed horizontally upon this, so that all the ends of the splints sink to the bottom of the composition. When the frame is removed, each splint is found dipped with a small button of paste, which in drying acquires the ordinary ovoid shape.

After all the dipping has been done, the matches are dried in rooms especially adapted for the purpose—artificially heated and [illegible]. The last thing of all is "boxing." The splints are removed from the frames or loosened from the bundles, as the case may be, by persons who are known as "emptiers." The same persons also act as "boxers" or "lidders," which name expresses the duties they have to perform. "Cross-cutting" is done prior to "frame-filling," but with bundles as was intimated, it follows the dipping. The vapors of the phosphorous escape in several of the processes; in mixing the composition, dipping, drying and boxing. The better class of manufactories have separate rooms for each of these, and only the persons especially engaged in them can inhale the poisonous emanations. But in some instances the entire business is done in one small room, and all the work people are more or less exposed.—*Scribner.*

STATISTICS show that of the thousands who die annually, a large proportion are destroyed, not by old age, or by the natural exhaustion of vitality, but through intemperance, or disregard either on the part of the sufferer, or his parents, of the simplest laws of nature. Such being the case—and *figures cannot misrepresent facts*—the conclusion is that were the causes of intemperance, its kindred vices, and a disregard of natural laws, removed, the average length of the human life-time would be extended proportionately. What agent most *rapidly, harmlessly* and *certainly* will eradicate these vices, or the tendency to them, is the question which has been as thoroughly and persistently agitated as has the search for the Philosopher's stone. The discovery has been made by Dr. Joseph Walker, whose widely known VINEGAR BITTERS are accomplishing wonders which the old fogy doctors never dreamed of. Try them and judge for yourself, as thousands are doing all over the country.

THE census of 1870 shows that there were 40,736 lawyers in this unhappy country, and that of these 5,913 belonged to the State of New York.

Dr. Livingstone's New Book.

This work has been looked for with the greatest interest. Up to the day of his death the doctor kept his records—during the last few weeks writing them with the red juice of berries across the face of old newspapers. These records were in part brought home, closely sealed, by STANLEY. The remainder were brought by his faithful attendants, who, at his death, embalmed his body, transported it hundreds of miles on their shoulders, and accompanied it to England. It is the most wonderful book of the age, and we are glad to know that the American Publishing Company, of 118 Randolph street, Chicago, have brought it out in a popular form, beautifully illustrated, and at a price within the reach of all. It must sell with great rapidity, and we know of no other book so good for an agent to work on. It is sold only by subscription.

SAVE MONEY AND HEALTH.—The reputation of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine is so thoroughly established that no word in its commendation is necessary. The plan adopted by the manufacturers of this famous machine of placing their prices so low as to come within the reach of the poorer classes, certainly entitles them to the gratitude of those who are really most in need of such an article. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—A SAFE, SURE, AND SCIENTIFIC CURE!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestibly that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained billous secretions. and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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HABITUAL constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidney's, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* nightly for four or six weeks.

JOHNSON'S *Anodyne Liniment* may be used to advantage where any Liniment is desirable. In cases of sever cramps and pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used internally.

TEXAS.—Distribution of 65,000 acres of land to emigrants. Address J. E. FOSTER, Emigration Bureau, Houston, Texas.

GLEN FLORA SPRING WATER, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from **Consumption**, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

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A pair of shoes will cost you only 5 cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.

Lost! The name of the person who did not like CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes. Any one finding such a person will be liberally rewarded by buying a pair and trying them.

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10 DOLLARS PER DAY } AGENTS WANTED to sell THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine. Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

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DIRT—EST and hardest work in the house made comparatively easy and pleasant. Every one interested in reducing woman's work should send now a stamp for our circular. GRAY, DIXON & CO., 61 Clybourn Ave., Chicago.

F. J. NASH, 781 BROADWAY, New York, manufacturer of SOLID GOLD JEWELRY of every description. The stock is large, very choice, and is offered at retail at trade prices to keep our workmen going. Bills under $15, P. O. order in advance. Over $15, C. O. D. privilege to examine. Catalogues free.

AGENTS WANTED for the best selling book out. "Woman as a Wife and Mother," by Pye Henry Chavasse, M. D. Over 75,000 sold; liberal terms. Apply at once for territory and outfit to S. T. SOUDER & CO., 719 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

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Book Keeping. Double Entry.—By Clark's method, so simplified that any one may master the science without a teacher. Bound in cloth. Sent post-paid on receipt of $1. Agents wanted. W. S. Clark & Co., 145 Race street (Aikens Newspaper Union Building), Cincinnati, O.

HOW TO GET A HOME.
IOWA LANDS, 800,000 ACRES.
Rich Soil, good Climate, excellent Water, growing Settlements, good Schools. We offer the Lands of the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. at $4 to $8 per acre, on easy payments. Two years rent will buy a farm. Apply to DAVIDSON & CALKINS, R. R. Land Office, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

BURR MILLS FOR CORN, FLOUR & FEED,

large capacity, at all weight & prices. My specialty 30 years. Gold Medals for fine grinding with small power. 5000 sold. 50 patents for grinding & bolting vegetables and minerals, by hand, horse, wind, steam, or water power. Send stamp for cuts & prices.
EDWARD HARRISON, New Haven, Conn.

NO YOU WILL NEVER have FRUIT IF YOU DON'T SET IT OUT.

You can buy your fruit plants very cheap by contracting with me for them now. To be shipped in the fall, and no money required until the plants arrive. I will furnish good reference as to my reliability. Send for Price-List. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes.
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NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS.
For Professional and Amateur Printers, Schools, Societies, Manufacturers, Merchants, and others it is the BEST ever invented. 13,000 in use. Ten styles. Prices from $5.00 to $150.00. BENJ. O. WOODS & CO. Manuf'rs and dealers in all kinds of Printing Material, 49 Federal St. Boston. Send stamp for Catalogue.

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The best and cheapest Paint in the World for Iron, Tin, or Wood. For sale by Dealers everywhere. PRINCES' METALLIC PAINT CO., Manuft'rers, 96 Cedar St., New York. CAUTION.—Purchasers will please see that our name and trade mark are on each and every package. Send for a Circular.

STOCKS
dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.
PRIVILEGES
negotiated at one to two per cent. from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares
$106.25.
Straddles $250 each; control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall Street operations are conducted sent
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to any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire, and promptly executed by us. Address
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No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

YOUNG MEN Wanted to learn Telegraphing and take offices on new lines which we are furnishing with operators. Salary from $40 to $100 per month. Particulars mailed free. Address N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

50 Of the prettiest CARDS you ever saw, with your name handsomely printed on them, sent, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents. Your friends will all want them when they see yours. Address W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED. LIVINGSTONE'S NEW BOOK!! His own story of the last seven years of his Life, his Death, etc. Splendid work, just out. Send for circulars and full information to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

D. LANGELL'S NEW ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY. Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a wonderful remedy and sure cure for [illegible]. Warranted to relieve instantly so the patient can [illegible]. Druggists are supplied with sample packages for free distribution. Call and get one, or address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Full-size Package, by mail, $1.25.

SEA FOAM. E. W. Pierce & Co., Providence, R. I., say: "We have used the Sea Foam a long while and consider it the best Baking Powder in use." Demond, Hills & Nickerson, Grocers, Boston, Mass., say: "Wherever we have sold your Sea Foam it has given excellent satisfaction, and it is pronounced superior to any known Baking Powder." Try it. "Its economy is wonderful; it saves Milk, Eggs, &c., and sells like Hot Cakes." Send for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & Co., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

ELASTIC TRUSS. This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular, and be cured.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
The World is in Bloom. Nature wears her Summer smile. But the victim of Nervous Debility is like a blighted branch in the sunshine. Let him re-vitalize tone and purify his system with Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, and within a week he will feel like a new man. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REVERSE YOUR PLAN! Leave off purgatives and violent medicines that prostrate the vital powers, and for a BLOOD Purifier, try HAMILTON'S Buchu & Dandelion which acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, and removes the impurities of the system, by opening its outlets. Kross Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

OPEN THE SEWERS!! When the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels do not act healthfully, the wastes from the action of the system remain in the blood, and produce irritation and disease. These organs are the outlets of the system and under the influence of Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion, are kept in good running order. Kross Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S "VIBRATOR" THRESHER.
The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE."

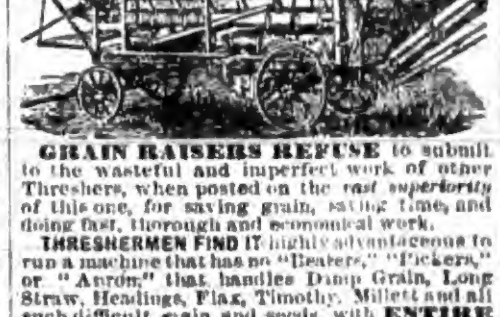

GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the *vast superiority* of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.
THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Aprons," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."
Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.
If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (*sent free*) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.
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DR RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Sold in cans by Druggists, 35 cents and upwards.

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DR. WHITTIER,
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continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

VINEGAR BITTERS. PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes. "Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses." Cool, cleanly, light, perfectly safe and comfortable. Free from all sour, rusty, chafing, strapping, or poulticelike [illegible] the profession, long tested, always reliable. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Genuine stamped "I. B. Seeley." Establishments, 1347 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, New York. Sent by mail or express, and sold by leading druggists. Send for catalogue.

C. N. U. No. 26

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With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to C

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Denims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs. Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hard ware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST
Window Paper
HOLLAND'S
and Oil Shades
always on hand
and CHEAP for
CASH,

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
CORD,
and TASSELS,
Curtain and
Window Fx'trs
the Best in the
Market.

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Their store is located in Easley's new brick block, North of the Court-House,
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F. E. DAVENPORT,

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Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

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All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In Amrican & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

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Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
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Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
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V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices.

Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER& CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 5 p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 45	5 10	1 30
Tipton	[illegible]	1 10	5 47	2 15
Miami	9 27	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 25	7 01	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 1 a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 15	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 45	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Trafic.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
J. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:10 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3:05	3:00	8:30 "
Corunna	3:10	3:06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.18 pm	11.30 pm.	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen T'c. Ag't
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15pm	[illegible]	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 15	3 41	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 0.		9 06
Muncie	4 07	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	[illegible]	5 05	
New Castle	[illegible]	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	[illegible]	6 27	
Connersville	6 15	6 40	
Indianapolis	[illegible]	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 15pm	
Cincinnati	[illegible]	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	[illegible]	1 40pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 20am
Connersville	10 22	[illegible]	
Beesons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	[illegible]	
McCowan's	12 10pm		
Muncie	12 52	[illegible]	6 50am
Eaton	1 12	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	[illegible]	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	[illegible]	12 2 am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 55	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 27	
Summit		7 45	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5	[illegible]	6 00 a
Reading	1 7		7 12
Bankers	2 12		7 52
Jonesville	2 30		8 20
Jackson	3 40		10 16
Detroit	6 30p m		2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 50		
Lansing	5 47		
Saginaw	9 43		
Bay City	9 55		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m		2 15p
Saginaw	7 20		3 38
Lansing	10 40		9 55
Grand Rapids	7 50		12 00
Detroit	9 50		5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40		9 20
Jonesville	1 55		10 30
Bankers	2 12		10 47
Reading	2 26		11 00
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26	
Waterloo	4 05	[illegible]	12 33a
Auburn	4 20	9 25	12 49
Auburn Junction		6 30	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 10	1 40
Indianapolis		10 30	6 50
Louisville			12 45p
Cincinnati			9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday May 23d, 1875.

Going East.			Going West.	
No. 3, Express.	No. 1. Mail.	STATIONS	No. 2, Mail.	No. 4, Express.
5.40 P M	10 05 A M	lv Logans't ar	6.15 pm	7.30 am
5.55 "	11.25	Adamsboro.	7.00	7.10 am
6.05 "	11.38	Hoover's	5.55	6.53
6.12 "	11.48	Mexico	5.41	6.42
6.25 "	11.59	Denver.	5.55	6.30
6.32 "	12.30	Chili.	5.23	6.19
6.46 "	12.44	Roann	5.13	5.59
6.58 "	12.58 PM	Laketon	4.57	5.39
7.08 "	1.08	N. Manches't'r	4.40	5.25
7.16 "	1.15	Lib. Mills	4.29	5.14
7.29 "	1.25	Collamer	4.19	4.59
7.34 "	1.30	S. Whitley	4.07	4.49
7.44 "	*1.40	Taylor's	4.02	4.31
7.56 "	1.52	Columbia city	3.50	4.15
8.11 "	*2.06	Collin's	3.38	3.55
8.21 "	2.16	Churubusco	3.18	3 43
8.31 "	*2.25	Potter's	3.08	3.27
8.39 "	2.32	G. R. Crossing	2.59	3.15
8.46 "	2.39	Cedar Creek	2.39	3.03
8.57 "	2.50	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	2.43
9.05 "	2.58	Auburn	2.20	2.35
9.[illegible] "	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	2 .14
9. [illegible] "	3.25 PM	ar. Butler lv.	1.50 P M	2.00 a m

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapils, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte. Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

The COURIER is now the largest paper in the county, and can be had for $2 a year.

◆ ◆ ◆

Try the COURIER once, and see how you like it.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R R

ON and after May 23d, 1875, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted.

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M		8,00 A M	2,00 PM.
Rochester	3 00 "	"	9,22 "	3,18 "
Alliance	5,25 "	"	12,30 P M	5.54 "
Orrville	7,10 "	A. M	2,25 "	7,31 "
Mansfield	9,07 "	"	4,40 "	9,28 "
Crest- ar	9.40 "	4,50 "	5,15 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	10,00 "	6,30 "	5,35 "	10,00 "
Forest	11,18 "	[illegible]	7,27 "	11,21 "
Lima	12,20 P M	11,26 "	[illegible]	12,27 "
Ft Wayne	1,40 "	2,25 P. M	11,30 A M	2,25 "
Plymouth	4,10 "	6,20	2,35 "	5,25 "
Chicago	7,50 "		6,30 "	6,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.15 a m	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.20 "	12,15 P. M.	9,05 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 Pm	2.45 "	11,45 "	3,50 "
Lima	2.40 "	4,35 "	1,55 A. M.	6,15 "
Forest	3.56 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	7,36 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,55 "	4,40 "	9.20 "
line lv	A M	7,15 "	4.50 "	9.40 "
Mansfield	"	7,43 "	5,20 "	10,20 "
Orrville	"	9,38 "	7,10 "	12,45 PM
Alliance		11,10 "	9,00 "	3,05
Rochester	P M	1,07	11,12 "	5,40
Pittsburg	"	2,10 a m	12,15 A. M.	6,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

—o—

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Loui Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 10 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	B6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	B7 40	D3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 47
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	D3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	‡6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. —Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

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Has the larfest and finest stock of

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All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

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WAGONS

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WAGON SHOPS

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J. W. SHAFFER

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Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to our Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

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IF you want Job work got up in style, go to the COURIER office.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 24th, 1875. Number 25.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ...$2. | Six Months,......$1.

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One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

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COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diceases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
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Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

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FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer
Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "
Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office.
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v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Main St. Next door to Klotz's.
MICH HOUSTON
PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

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Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
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A. C. DAWSON.
Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NEW
Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep
FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the
Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.
WM. LANHAM.

Pencilings and Clippings.

FORT WAYNE is reported full of thieves and swindlers. Perhaps this is not news for some.

Now that men and boys are appearing in shirt sleeves, the evidence of a hard winter are plainly appearent to the observing eye.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!—Davenport has large and desirable assortment of spring and elastic trusses. He fits them himself and guarantees satisfaction.

SETTLE UP

Notice is hereby given that all those knowing themselves indebted to the firm of, Eldridge & Rainier, are requested to call and settle without delay.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

PRIVATE Dalzall calls upon the ex-soldiers of the United States to meet him in the woods near Caldwell Ohiot July 4th. If you meet him, don't le, him get out of the woods alive.—[Detroit Free Press.

KENTUCKY is a thoroughly Democratic state, and has been, since the days of Clay, under Democratic administrations. As the result Kentucky has no state debt and plenty of money in her state treasury. South Carolina is a Republican state and in eight years has made a debt of $23.000,000.

"AN active boy will do as much as a man." More. An active boy sent a ball through a window pane, frightened a horse with his kite, ruined a suit of new clothes, broke two of his mothers' goblets, tied the silver tea-pot to a dogs tail, and penned up a young snapping turtle in his father's hat box, in less than an hour.

A Deleware man married a woman because she was deaf, and he thought she'd keep her tongue still. So she did, but when he fell into the well and yelled himself hoars trying to make her hear, he wished she had ears a foot long and could hear a whisper a mile away.

THE inconsistencies of our orthography are something to contemplate.—T-o-n-g-u-e spells "tongue," the man that first spelled it should have been hongue. A-c-h-e spells "ache," and that's all you can mache of it. E-i-g-h-t spells "eight," no matter how much you depreceight the idea, and that a-i-s-l-e should spell "aisle," and f-e-i-g-n "feign" is enough to make anybody smaisle, if the effort were not too paignful.

HERE is a good thing on the "tater bug." Three men comparing notes; One says, "there are two bugs on every stock." A second says, "they have cut down my early crop are sitting on the fence waiting for my late crop to come up." "Pshaw," says the third, you know nothing about it. I passed a seed store the other day, and saw the bugs looking over the books to see who had purchased seed potatoes.

Detroit Free Press.

YESTERDAY afternoon a man who had been beaten in a lawsuit stood at the corner of Griswold street and Justice alley and cursed high and low. He was spouting away in vehement tones when a lawyer asked:

"Are you swearing at any body in particular?"

"No, blast you no!" ripped out the man.

"Well it's too bad to have all that wasted. I wish you would use a few of the biggest and best oaths on Hannibal Hamlin, the man who raised the rates on postage."

The man gave it to Hamlin right and left for eleven minutes, and then the police interfered.

A New York paper gives the following description of the foreman of the Beecher Tilton Jury. He wears a good deal of white shirt front, a high shirt collar, and a black tie. But the great characteristic of the foreman of the jury is the soft chameleon, like expression of his face. He reflects Evarts like a looking glass. Let any sit behind the counsel while he is speaking and keep his eye fixed on the foreman's face, and he can tell accurately at any moment the particular expression on Evart's features. When he smiles in good humor the foreman smiles in the same spirit; when a tone of solemnity enters into his voice and eye the foreman assumes a funeral look; when scorn curls the counsel's lip, the foreman involuntary looses his naturally good-natured expression of countenance and frowns at some imaginary foe.

Two colored men took refuge under a tree in a violent thunder storm.

"Julius, can you pray?" said one.

"No Sam," was the reply; "nebber prayed in my life."

"Well can't you sing a hymn?" Just then the lightening struck a tree near, by shivering it, when the first speaker exclaimed:

"See heah, honey, suffin 'ligious has got to be done, an' dat mighty sudden, too; s'pose you pass around de hat!"

In these days of venality, high taxes and corruption, it is something of a pleasure to clip the following truthful item, which we do from the Goshen *Democrat:*

"The democratic liberal party have made a good record so far in their brief authority. Their retrenchment in the Indiana legislature will save annually over a million of dollars. In Ohio they reduced taxation one million one hundred thousand In the state of New York they reduced the state taxs two millions. Such a cutting down of expenses as you will see by the same party in the next congress will astonish the high salary-grabbers. Let the people stand by the party of retrenchment and reform."

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished by ROSE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, who have the only Abstract of Titles in the county. Deeds and Mortgages as against "bona fide" purchasers, or mortgagees, must be recorded within 90 days from their execution. Mechanics Liens within 60 days from the completion of building.

J. Boyer to J. Lens N ½ lot 30 O P Waterloo. $3,305.

H. Rogers to E. Lisle about 7 acres near Garret. $532.

C. L. Hunt to J. Voegle W ½ of N W ¼ section 30 Richland. $2500.

L. Spangler to W. Teters lot 2 Auburn Junction. $100.

C. F. Mader to A. Peters lot 125 W add Auburn. $500.

R. S. Kester to J. A. Smith lot 1 G & D's add Auburn. $500.

J. C. Sommers to M. L. Goetschius S W ¼ of S E ¼ sec. 4 Jackson. $1600.

THE RAILROAD ULTIMATUM

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been in this city since last Saturday. Mr. Garrett, stated to a *Tribune* reporter that it depended entirely on the Pensylvania railroad managers to terminate the present conflict. As far as he was concerned he would never move an inch from the position he had taken. As soon as the right was conceded to his road to enter New York over the Pensylvania railroad as he had been doing for thirty years and to make such rates from Baltimore and Chicago as he chose, he was ready for peace, and not sooner. He would not meddle the rates from Philadelphia and New York, and would be willing to maintain any rate the roads at those points should adopt He cared but little for the New York and Philadelphia traffic, his principal outlet for the produce from the Great West. Since the completion of his road to Chicago, the business of the Baltimore had received a great impetus, and property in that city had largely advanced in value. The Saratoga combination, which had been gotten up to run the Baltimore and Ohio Road, had only served to establish the road and give it a standing in the West, which otherwise it could not have obtained for many years. It had been and was now his firm object to maintain the freight rates fourth class, the principal freight shipped from the West, at 35 cents per 100. This was a reasonable rate, and gave his company a fair profit. The other lines had to submit to this rate or there could be no peace. They might go above or below their figure if they choose, but he would not be coerced by them into making a rate to suit them. He intended to manage his own business, and not have it managed by others. It was the interest of the people of the West to support his road, for otherwise reasonable rates could not be maintained. The passenger rates were now below a paying figure, and would be raised again after the restoration of peace. But under no consideration would he consent to raise them again to what they were before the war commenced, it could stand war any length of time Its financial condition never was better than at present, and the earnings were daily increasing.

BISHOP POLK'S DEATH.

Sherman kept pushing his way down toward Atlanta. It was in the campaign that the rebel Gen. Leodinas Polk, who had been a bishop of the South Episcopal church, lost his life. The story of his death is one of the dramatic incidents of the war reminding us of the death of the famous French Gen. Moreau who was killed by a shot from a battery which had been fired by the special order of Napoleon. On June 14th, Gen. Sherman, in conversation with General Howard, observed at the distance of eight hundred yards, a group of Confederate officers, evidently watching Federal troops through glasses. Sherman calls Gen. Howard's attention to this group and ordered him to compel it to keep behind its cover. Howard answered that his orders from Gen. Thomas were to spare artillery ammunition.—"That was right according to the general policy," says Sherman. "I explained to him that we must keep up the morale of the bold offensive; that we must use his artillery to force the enemy to remain on the timid defensive, and ordered him to cause a battery close by to fire three volleys." One of these volleys killed Gen. Polk. General Johnson afterward explained to Gen. Sherman the exact manner of Gen. Polk's death. He had ridden to Pine Mountain, accompanied by Gen. Hardee and Polk. He noticed the preparation of Sherman's battery to fire, and caused the soldiers to scatter. "They did so," says Johnson, "and he likewise hurried behind the parapet, from which he had an equally good view of the position but Gen. Polk, who was dignified and corpulent, walked slowly, not wishing to appear too hurried or cautious in the presence of the men, and was struck across the breast by an unexploded shell which killed him instantly." "It has been charged," says Sherman, "that I fired the shot which killed Gen. Polk, and that I knew it was directed against that General. The fact is, that at that distance we could not even tell that the group were officers at all. I was on horseback a couple of hundred yards off before my orders to fire were executed and had no idea that our shot had taken effect."

"To the editor of the New York Herald:

In your review of "Sherman's Memoirs" what purports to be a statement of the manner in which Gen. Polk was given, from which it appears that Sherman called Gen. Howard's attention to a group of officers on Pine Mountain, and "ordered him to compel it to keep under cover." Will you permit one who was attached to Gen. Howard's headquarters and who was by his side daily on the Atlanta campaign-one who with Howard and other officers, sat our horses beside the Fifth Indiana battery that fired the fatal shot—to give the true story from my notes published in a Western daily a few weeks afterward? There certainly is a grevious error either in your review or in Sherman's description of the tragedy. Gen. Sherman was not there and could not have seen the shot fired. Gen. Sherman may have however, as he rode to the rear, where he met Howard called his attention to what he (Howard) would see when our party reached Gen. David Stanley's front. The facts—in which I am sure I will be sustained in the main by Generals Howard and Stanley and the staff officers present—are these:

On June 14th Gen. Howard and staff left their headquarters for the front, where Stanley's division of Howard's (Fourth) corps had broken camp, and were awaiting the order to attact Pine Mountain. It was just after sunrise. A mile or two in rear of the advance, Howard met Sherman, but the conversation between them I did not hear, as two Generals conversed aside. Howard and staff joined Stanley and his staff on the road, in full view of Pine Mountain, and as we drew rein and exchanged greetings Stanley exclaimed:

"Howard, do you see that group up there on the crest of the mountain? I wonder who they are."

We all brought our field glasses to bear upon the point indicated, and could plainly see three persons standing in front of a line of breastworks and a large group in the background. We could not tell whether they were officers or privates, but as it was evident that they were watching our movements, Stanley suggested that a few shots be fired to drive them back under cover. Howard, who had suggested that perhaps Bishop Polk was in the party, made no objections, when Stanley turned to Captain Simonson, his chief artillery, with the remark:

"Simons, can't you unlimber, put a shot in the group and give the Bishop a morning salutation?"

I'll try it!" was Simonson laconic reply And away he galloped to the rear. A few minutes later a section of the Fifth Indiana battery (Simnson) was unlimbered within twenty feet of us. Lieutenant sighted the gun and the shot exploded over and to the right of the group Here my memory fails me, but my impression is a second shot was fired by the Lieutenant with no better effect. Simmon, when the gun had been reloaded dismounted and said: "Here Lieutenant, let me try it?" He took the range and the messenger of death sped on its mission. Our glasses were bent upon the group, and we observed a commotion as the shot took effect in the group that scattered to the rear. While Simmon was upon his knees sighting the gun for another discharge, Capt. Leonard, chief of Howard's signal corps, sitting on his horse beside me, read the Confederate signal code that our officers had interpreted at Lookout Mountain and caught the words:

"Gen. Polk is killed!" With a look of amazement, Leonard turned to Howard and Standley and exclaimed:

"Bishop Polk is killed!"

"What?" exclaimed Howard, "have you interpreted the signal correctly?"

"Yes, General; Simonson's last shot killed him. They are signaling it along the line."

Young men who were cracking jokes instantly ceased, and for a moment none spoke. Then General Howard said:

"Well, a christian has fallen. Such is war" Just then Simonson cought the words, Bishop Polk is killed!"

He was sighting the gun, and lifting his eyes that glared fearfully, exclaimed:

"What is that, Leonard?"

"Bishop Polk is killed! Your last shot did it. They are signaling it over mountain," I replied.

Simonson's head dropped upon the "vent," where it rested a moment. Then raising his eyes, he exclaimed;

"Thank God! Yesterday they killed my dear brother; I have killed a Lieutenant General, and I am avenged!"

Without discharging the piece, Simonson arose, remounted and joined the staff. Silently he repaired to his regular duties, and the line being formed, we advanced slowly against the mountain, every one of us feeling that we would have rejoiced had some other than Louisana's fighting bishop gone before Simonson's first and only shot. The enemy were so demoralized that he avacuated the mountain, and half an hour afterwards we stood upon the spot where Polk fell and saw the ground stained with his blood. A day or two after, poor Simonson, the only one of us who rejoiced at the bishop's death, fell, shot on the skirmish line in Acworth woods.

Then was the Confederacy avenged. It is possible that Gen. Sherman had been to front that morning, and seeing the group referred to, ordered Howard to disperse it; but certain it is that he nowhere near Howard when Simonson's shot felt for the heart of Leonidas Polk, the fighting bishop.

NEW YORK, May 17th. 1875. J. D.

What is a "Rattler"?

We have often wondered what was meant by the word, and now the Willard Nash, of the Pharos, enlightens us.

A friend wants to know the definition of "rattler." He bought a horse a few days ago, because the owner recommended him as a "rattler." The horse eats well, sleeps most of the time, and can trot a mile in thirteen minutes.

He bought a double-barreled gun, which was warranted to be a "rattler." The gun kicks so badly that our friend is ashamed to look a mule in the face. It is dangerous to persons only who have the temerity to stand behind it.

The next step was to buy a dog. He bought a "rattler." He lays in the shade and wakes up only at meal time. Book agents, peddlers and lightningrod men invade the premises without fear, and even sewing machine venders do not disturb his slumbers.

Our friend was invited to attend church last Sunday. He was informed that the preacher was a "rattler." He went. The pulpit orator devoted the time to a discussion of the question of cremation. He took the ground that it was all wrong. Told his congregation that they need not worry about the matter, however, as a large majority of them would get scorched by and by without any change in the mode of burial; and that the minority were not borne to be burned up. Our friend listened with marked attention, and bought a lot in Mount Hope cemetry next day, but he is still unable to determine what the word "rattler" means.

HON. O. S. WILLETT, of Noble County is rusticating in Europe.

IT is a little suggestive to hear a man inquiring for a wig in less than ninety days after his marriage.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

[The following spirited poem, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, is taken from the *Bunker Hill Memorial*, published by Osgood & Co., of Boston. It was read as a part of the exercises attendant upon the centennial anniversary of the battle, at Boston, June 17:]

GRANDMOTHER'S STORY OF BUNKER HILL BATTLE:

AS SHE SAW IT FROM THE BELFRY.

'Tis like stirring living embers, when, at eighty, one remembers
All the achings and the quakings of "the times that tried men's souls;"
When I talk of *Whig* and *Tory*, when I tell the *Rebel* story,
To you the words are ashes, but to me they're burning coals.

I had heard the muskets' rattle of the April running battle;
Lord Percy's hunted soldiers, I can see their red coats still;
But a deadly chill comes o'er me, as the day looms up before me,
When a thousand men lay bleeding on the slopes of Bunker Hill.

'Twas a peaceful Summer's morning, when the first thing gave us warning
Was the booming of the cannon from the river and the shore:
"Child," says grandma, "what's the matter, what is all this noise and clatter?
Have those scalping Indian devils come to murder us once more?"

Poor old soul! my sides were shaking in the midst of all my quaking,
To hear her talk of Indians when the guns began to roar:
She had seen the burning village, and the slaughter and the pillage,
When the Mohawks killed her father with their bullets through his door.

Then I said, "Now, dear old granny, don't you fret and worry any,
For I'll soon come back and tell you whether this is work or play;
There can't be mischief in it, so I won't be gone a minute"—
For a minute then I started. I was gone the livelong day.

No time for bodice-lacing or for looking-glass grimacing;
Down my hair went as I hurried, tumbling half-way to my heels;
God forbid your ever knowing, when there's blood around her flowing,
How the lonely, helpless daughter of a quiet household feels!

In the street I heard a thumping; and I knew it was the stumping
Of the Corporal, our old neighbor, on that wooden leg he wore,
With a knot of women round him—it was lucky I had found him,
So I followed with the others, and the Corporal marched before.

They were making for the steeple,—the old soldier and his people;
The pigeons circled round us as we climbed the creaking stair.
Just across the narrow river—oh, so close it made me shiver!
Stood a fortress on the hill-top that but yesterday was bare.

Not slow our eyes to find it; well we knew who stood behind it,
Though the earth-work hid them from us, and the stubborn walls were dumb:
Here were sister, wife, and mother, looking wild upon each other,
And their lips were white with terror, as they said THE HOUR HAS COME!

The morning slowly wasted, not a morsel had we tasted,
And our heads were almost splitting with the cannons' deafening thrill,
When a figure tall and stately round the rampart strode sedately;
It was PRESCOTT, one since told me; he commanded on the hill.

Every woman's heart grew bigger when we saw his manly figure,
With the banyan buckled round it, standing up so straight and tall;
Like a gentleman of leisure who is strolling out for pleasure,
Through the storm of shells and cannon-shot he walked around the wall.

At eleven the streets were swarming, for the red-coats' ranks were forming;
At noon in marching order they were moving to the piers;
How the bayonets gleamed and glistened, as we looked far down and listened
To the trampling and the drum beat of the belted grenadiers.

At length the men have started, with a cheer (it seemed faint-hearted),
In their scarlet regimentals, their knapsacks on their backs,
And the reddening, rippling water, as after a sea-fight's slaughter,
Round the barges gliding onward blushed like blood along their tracks.

So they crossed to the other border, and again they formed in order;
And the boats came back for soldiers, came for soldiers, soldiers still;
The time seemed everlasting to us women faint and fasting—
At last they're moving, marching, marching proudly up the hill.

We can see the bright steel glancing all along the lines advancing—
Now the front rank fires a volley—they have thrown away their shot;
For behind their earthwork lying, all the balls above them flying,
Our people need not hurry; so they wait and answer not.

Then the Corporal, our old cripple (he would swear sometimes and tipple)—
He had heard the bullets whistle (in the old French war) before—
Calls out in words of jeering, just as if they all were hearing—
And his wooden leg thumps fiercely on the dusty belfry floor.

"Oh! fire away, ye villains, and earn King George's shillin's,
But ye'll waste a ton of powder before a 'rebel' falls;
You may bang the dirt and welcome, they're as safe as Dan'l Malcolm
Ten foot beneath the gravest ne that you've splintered with your balls!"

In the hush of expectation, in the awe and trepidation
Of the dread approaching moment, we are well nigh breathless all;
Though the rotten bars are failing on the rickety belfry railing,
We are crowding up against them like the waves against a wall.

Just a glimpse (the air is clearer), they are nearer—nearer—nearer,
When a flash—a curling smoke-wreath—then a crash—the steeple shakes—
The deadly truce is ended; the tempest's shroud is rended;
Like a morning mist it gathered, like a thunder-cloud it breaks!

Oh the sight our eyes discover as the blue-black smoke blows over!
The red-coats stretched in windrows as a mower rakes his hay;
Here a scarlet heap is lying, there a headlong crowd is flying
Like a billow that has broken and is shivered into spray.

Then we cried, "The troops are routed! They are beat—it can't be doubted!
God be thanked, the fight is over!"—Ah! the grim old soldiers smile!
"Tell us, tell us why you look so?" (we could hardly speak, we shook so)
"Are they beaten? Are they beaten? Are they beaten?"—"Wait awhile."

Oh the trembling and the terror! for too soon we saw our error;
They are baffled, not defeated; we have driven them back in vain;
And the columns that were scattered, round the colors that were tattered,
Toward the sullen silent fortress turn their belted breasts again.

All at once, as we are gazing, lo the roofs of Charlestown blazing!
They have fired the harmless village; in an hour it will be down!
The Lord in heaven confound them, rain his fire and brimstone round them—
The robbing, murdering red-coats, that would burn a peaceful town!

They are marching, stern and solemn we can see each massive column
As they near the naked earth-mound with the slanting walls so steep.
Have our soldiers got faint-hearted, and in noiseless haste departed?
Are they panic-struck and helpless? Are they palsied or asleep?

Now! the walls they're almost under! scarce a rod the foes asunder!
Not a firelock flashed against them! up the earthwork they will swarm!
But the words have scarce been spoken, when the ominous calm is broken,
And a bellowing crash has emptied all the vengeance of the storm!

So again, with murderous slaughter, pelted backward to the water,
Fly Pigot's running heroes and the frightened braves of Howe;
And we shout, "At last they're done for, it's their barges they have run for;
They are beaten, beaten, beaten; and the battle's over now!"

And we looked, poor timid creatures, on the rough old soldier's features,
Our lips afraid to question, but he knew what we would ask;
"Not sure," he said; "keep quiet—once more, I guess, they'll try it—
Here's damnation to the cut-throats!" then he handed me his flask,

Saying "Gal, you're looking shaky; have a drop of old Jamaiky;
I'm afeard there'll be more trouble afore the job is done;
So I took one scorching swallow; dreadful faint I felt and hollow,
Standing there from early morning when the firing was begun.

All through those hours of trial I had watched a calm clock dial,
As the hands kept creeping, creeping—they were creeping round to four,
When the old man said, "They're forming with their bagonets fixed for storming;
It's the death-grip that's a-coming—they will try the works once more."

With brazen trumpets blaring, the flames behind them glaring,
The deadly wall before them, in close array they come;
Still onward, upward toiling, like a dragon's fold uncoiling—
Like the rattlesnake's shrill warning the reverberating drum!

Over heaps all torn and gory—shall I tell the fearful story,
How they surged above the breastwork, as a sea breaks over a deck;
How driven, yet scarce defeated, our worn-out men retreated,
With their powder-horns all emptied, like the swimmers from a wreck!

It has all been told and painted; as for me, they say I fainted,
And the wooden-legged old Corporal stumped with me down the stair,
And when I woke from dreams affrighted the evening lamps were lighted—
On the floor a youth was lying; his bleeding breast was bare.

And I heard through all the flurry, "Send for Warren! hurry! hurry!
Tell him here's a soldier bleeding, and he'll come and dress his wound!"
Ah, we knew not till the morrow told its tale of death and sorrow,
How the starlight found him stiffened on the dark and bloody ground.

Who the youth was, what his name was, where the place from which he came was,
Who had brought him from the battle, and had left him at our door,
He could not speak to tell us; but 'twas one of our brave fellows,
As the homespun plainly showed us which the dying soldier wore.

For they all thought he was dying, as they gathered round him crying—
And they said, "Oh how they'll miss him!" and, "What *will* his mother do?"
Then, his eyelids just unclosing like a child's that has been dozing,
He faintly murmured, "Mother!"—and—I saw his eyes were blue.

"Why, grandma, how you're winking!—Ah, my child, it sets me thinking
Of a story not like this one. Well, he somehow lived along;
So we came to know each other, and I nursed him like a mother,
Till at last he stood before me, tall and rosy-cheeked and strong.

And we sometimes walked together in the pleasant summer weather;
"Please to tell us what his name was?"—Just your own, my little dear—
There's his picture Copley painted; we became so well acquainted,
That—in short, that's why I'm grandma, and you children all are here!

BETTY'S FORTUNE.

"Gracious goodness! a telegram for pa," cried Betty Bunting, from behind the counter of the little stationer's shop.

"Pa, a telegram for you! Pa, do hurry!" screamed Mrs. Bunting from the back parlor, where she was setting the tea-table. "A telegram!"

"Pa!" cried Betty again. "Pa, where are you?"

"Here," cried a voice from some mysterious regions below a trap-door in the end of the shop.

And from the aperture a head and shoulders emerged.

"Five black inks is broke," continued the voice, "and it's all over the assorted initial note. Couldn't come before. Well, now?"

"A telegram!" screamed Mrs. Bunting.

"Please to sign, sir," cried the messenger, presenting his book.

Mr. Bunting, having signed the book, walked into the back room to get his spectacles.

The ink had spotted his nose and daubed his fingers, and his countenance was woe-begone.

"Miss Betty looked after him and sighed.

"What has happened to poor pa now?" she said to herself. It's not anything good, of course."

"Betty!" screamed her mother at that instant.

"It's something dreadful," said Betty; and she walked into the back room slowly, preparing herself for something very unpleasant.

"Look at that, Betty," screamed her mother. "Just read that. I never did. Before I was married a fortune-teller told me I should ride in my coach, but I never thought it would come true. Read that, Betty."

And Betty, seizing the open communication, read as follows:

"Mr. Yorrick Bunting, stationer, —— street, New York: Come to Bloomsbury immediately. Your uncle, Yorrick Bunting, is dead. You are his sole heir. Fish & Schotcher, Bloomsbury."

"How much was he worth, pa?" asked Betty.

"Half a million," said Mr. Bunting, n a queer voice. "What I am a-thinking, my dear, is this: if it is true, them there five blacks and that there dozen of assorted note ain't of no consequence."

"The whole shop ain't of no consequence," said Mrs. Bunting. "Drat the shop! Betty, I suppose you'll have to go and mind it. There's some one knocking dreadfully."

Betty Bunting went into the shop, while her bustling mother hustled and fidgeted her slow-going husband away on his journey.

Her mind having taken in the idea of the great change in her circumstances, she was already trimming an imaginary velvet polonaise with real lace, when a voice awoke her from her reverie with a—

"Betty, what are you thinking of?"

"Oh, dear, how you startled me, Tom!" said Betty. "I'm making a goose of myself, I suppose. Pa is the unluckiest creature in the world. It can't be that he is worth money at last; but come in to tea, and we'll tell you about it."

So Tom, who was a journeyman carpenter, and who had been engaged to Betty for some time, went into the back room, and there, over tea and toast, decided that there could be no mistake in the matter.

There was no mistake.

The poor little stationer was no longer to be bothered by apprehensions of being unable to make both ends meet.

Miss Bunting could have as many velvet suits as she chose; Mrs. Bunting could ride in her carriage.

The young carpenter hardly knew whether to rejoice or grieve.

"You'll quite look down on me now, Betty," he said, when all was settled, the fine residence purchased, and the velvet polonaise actually finished and on.

Betty vowed to remain true forever, and only stipulated that "in company" he should call her Elizabetha.

"I don't mind when we are by ourselves," she explained, "but Betty is so common."

Half a million will admit any one into society.

Elizabetha was apt, and ready to adapt herself to the circle in which she soon found herself.

She dressed more than any one else, and, as she was rather pretty, she "took" amazingly.

She was still very loving to Tom, but she intimated to him that Wednesday nights were the only ones she could devote to him exclusively, on account of her engagements.

So the winter passed and summer came.

Fashion was flitting to the country, and the Buntings, once only too happy if they could enjoy a few "excursions" during the season, must flit with her.

Mrs. Bunting commanded Mr. Bunting to engage rooms at the most fashionable hotel, and Mr. Bunting, having endeavored to discover which was the most fashionable, obeyed her behest.

Why they should leave home and go to a hotel he could not imagine.

If they wanted the country, there was old Cousin Pepper.

But Mrs. Bunting would not hear of it, despite the letter from that worthy cousin, in which occurred these lines:

"I have kept the back bedroom and the front attic for you as usual. We are all anxious to congratulate you."

A dreadful life poor Mr. Bunting felt it to be at the hotel.

It was bad enough to be waited on by so many servants at once, but these tall waiters in black oppressed his soul.

At times he felt that there was danger of making a mistake, falling into familiar conversation with a waiter, and ordering a gentleman of position, perhaps a nobleman, to bring him a glass of water, there was so very little difference in the costume.

He had been happier in the stationer's shop, with crosses and losses, and bad bills and anxieties, many a time and oft.

"What a distinguished looking man," siad Miss Bunting to to a lady friend one morning.

"He should be," replied the other. "He is most aristocratic. His favorite servant is with him, and he has told our maid all about the way they live at hom.. It is regal. He has been introduced to Mrs. Spice, and she says he admires us very much—you know we are always together—and pines for an introduction."

Evidently he did not pine in vain; that afternoon the introduction was made.

Sam stood at a respectful distance, by order of his master, who had said:

"Don't go, Sam. I may need something."

The girls were in raptures.

Such elegance they had never seen; such splendor they had never heard of—never in all their lives.

Anecdote after anecdote confirmed their idea of his wealth.

Diamonds were spoken of.

"That reminds me," said Mr. Peyton, "of a little scene at home. Mamma is rather particular about her diamonds; quite a judge. Buys them unset, and has them set to suit her taste. She wanted to have some last Christmas. They were for a necklace for Emma. Well, the dear old lady sent for one of those jeweler fellows to show her some. He came, and he went into mamma's boudoir to show her them. Ha! ha! I laugh when I think of it. Ten minutes after, we heard a quite dreadful noise. Out rushed the jeweler fellow; behind him sailed mamma, quite excited, her little white hand glittering with jewels tight clinched, her eyes flashing.

"'Put him out!'" she cried, 'put him out! He has had the impertinence to show me a diamond with a flaw!'"

They spoke of dinners.

Mr. Peyton mentioned the banquets they gave at home.

They spoke of quarrels.

Mr. Peyton mentioned that he had fought duels.

Ah, it was all so elegant, so fine, so charming.

Poor Betty Bunting had never seen anything so aristocratic before; and when this wonderful gentleman devoted himself to her, when he asked permission to "speak to her father," her vanity quite overcame her.

She forgot her vows to poor Tom, and having accepted Mr. Peyton without regard to them, wrote to the young carpenter a dreadful little letter, in which she assured him that she was too young to know her own heart when she engaged herself to him, and sent him back his ring.

All Tom wrote back in answer was this:

"It is no surprise to me to hear what you tell me. Some people cannot bear prosperity; and indeed, if you had been willing to hold to your engagement, we never could have led a happy life. I've known that a long time now. TOM."

Betty tore this letter into bits, and was glad to be rid of him so easily.

So she was engaged to Mr. Peyton and they were to be married almost at once.

Mr. Bunting had agreed to settle a large sum of money on his daughter.

He had been told it was always done in high life, and he had no doubt of it.

He had also been told that Tom and Betty had fallen out, and he knew that this was no uncommon thing.

Mrs. Bunting understood the whole affair thoroughly, and approved her daughter's course; but Bunting had loved honest Tom, and mourned for him and said to his wife that Tom was a fine fellow, and worth ten of that Mr. Peyton, with all his money.

In this mood the trio went back to the city residence, and the grand wedding preparations began.

The wedding reception was to be an immense one, and the ceremony was to be performed in the finest church in the city, with the assistance of an extra clergyman, one being quite inadequate to the performance of such weighty duties.

It was the eve of the wedding-day.

Mr. Peyton was dining with his mother-in-law to be; Sam was relating his marvelous stories of the Peyton wealth in the kitchen, when suddenly the door-bell rang.

The boy who opened it was heard to give a cry.

Then came a woman's scream.

"What has happened?" cried Mrs. Bunting.

The bridegroom-elect turned pale.

At this instant the door opened, and in marched a man of severe and acute countenance, followed by four policemen.

He cast a glance around the table, and pointed to Mr. Peyton.

"That's the man," he said. "Arrest him."

The policemen seized the gentleman's arm.

Another passed his hand under his coat, and drew forth a pistol.

They evidently knew his habits, and were prepared for them.

Mr. Bunting, in terrible excitement—his wife in hysterics on one side, his daughter fainting on the other, endeavored to interfere—endeavored to assure the policemen that they had made some mistake.

Then remembering Mr. Peyton's stories, he faintly ejaculated:

"Perhaps it's a duel. That there duel you fought with the Colonel, you known, Mr. Peyton?"

To which the gallant gentleman made no answer, as he was led away by the police.

The man who had accompanied them remained behind.

He addressed Mr. Bunting respectfully.

"Sir," he said, "we regret to have given you pain and inconvenience, but we have saved you from the machinations of the greatest rascal on earth."

"This man whom we have just arrested is no other than Peter Smith, alias Slippery Ned, who has committed every crime under the sun, and has just escaped from prison.

"The man who passed for a family servant is a fellow who escaped with him and a companion in his last burglary, on the proceeds of which the two have been playing their little game for the purpose of entrapping an heiress."

"We have saved your daughter from an awful fate, sir, and she will suffer less than she must have done had this rascal accomplished his purpose. Of course, I need not tell you that we have secured the servant also."

With this explanation the detective departed, and we have only to add that his story was perfectly true.

Poor Elizabetha Bunting never saw her splendid aristocrat again, and though she wrote a penitent letter to Tom, and signed herself "his repentant Betty," she never saw Tom again, either.

He had loved her dearly, but all his love for her was gone.

Real love seldom survives esteem, whatever a blind and silly passion may do.

He wrote to her to this effect, though mildly and kindly, and he signed himself "Your well-wisher, Thomas Trueman."

The California Wood-Rat.

Mr. A. W. Chase, of the United States Coast Survey, gives the following account: "I am partial owner of some property on the Oregon coast, on which a saw-mill had been placed; but which, owing to various causes, has never been in operation. On this property was a dwelling-house for the hands, on which, on work being discontinued, were stored a quantity of stuff, tools, packing for the engine, six or seven kegs of large spikes; in the closets, knives, forks, spoons, etc. A large cooking stove was left in the rooms. This house was left uninhabited for two years, and, being at some distance from the little settlement, it was frequently broken into by tramps who sought shelter for the night. When I entered this house, I was astonished to see the immense rat's nest on the stove. On examining this nest, which was about five feet in heighth, and occupied the whole top of the stove (a large range), I found the outside was composed entirely of spikes, all laid with symmetry, so as to present the points of the nails outward. In the center of this mass was the nest, composed of finely divided fibres of hemp-packing. Interlaced with the spikes we found the following. About three dozen knives, forks, and spoons, all the butcher-knives, three in number, a large carving knife and steel, several large plugs of tobacco; the outside casing of a silver watch was disposed of in one part of the pile, the glass of the same watch in another, and the works in still another; an old purse containing some silver, matches and tobacco; nearly all the small tools from the tool closets, among them several large augurs. The ingenuity and skill displayed in the construction of this nest, and the curious taste for articles of iron, many of them heavy, struck me with surprise."

Utilization of Peat.

Should success attend the systematic efforts now being made in this country and Europe for the more thorough utilization of peat, its industrial and economical importance will, it is expected, be only second to that of coal. Independent of its simple and prodigious capabilities as fuel, the various products of peat and their uses comprise sulphate of ammonia, a substance employed in the preparation of ammonia, of caustic ammonia, and in the manufacture of various fertilizing composts; acetate of lime, which is in constant demand as a source of acetic acid, and of various acetates largely consumed by calico printers; pyroxylic or wood alcohol, used in vapor lamps, and affording a remarkably brilliant light; naphtha, used for making varnishes, for dissolving caoutchouc, and for various other purposes; heavy and more fixed oils, applicable for lubricating machinery, especially when in suitable combination with other unctious substances; also, paraffine, the uses and value of which are too well understood to require explanation here. These are some of the substances, though not all, the profitable production of which, by improved modes and processes, is now being sought.

MRS. MARY SWEENEY, of Jackson, Mich., beat a man in the race for poundmaster. The possibility for puns about this is simply unlimited.

Influence of Imagination.

We have before spoken in our columns of the power of the imagination in the simulation of disease, but it is a curious subject and one daily receiving exemplification. The instance of a soldier in the French service, condemned to die, and who was handed over to the surgeons as a living subject, is recalled to us at this moment. The man who was enjoying perfect health was placed in a hospital, and told that all the patients about him were suffering with small pox. This was not true. There was no such disease in the institution, and yet it is a well-authenticated fact that the condemned soldier was soon taken violently sick and actually displayed all the symptoms of the supposed disease. He was removed from the hospital undeceived, got well immediately, and was consigned to prison to suffer the punishment awarded to him by the court.

A similar illustration, much nearer home, has lately occurred in Indianapolis. A young man in that city went into a drug store, with a dolorous countenance, and with a deep sigh asked for fifty cents' worth of strychnine. The druggist observed his mood, and quietly seemed to fill his order in good faith, but in reality gave him a harmless potion, which the young fellow swallowed with a theatrical flourish, exclaiming as he did so, that his affections had been blighted, and he "had taken the poison to get even." He would not live to be so used. Life was a blank, and so on. The druggist told him there were not fifteen minutes' life in him, and that he was already beginning to fade about the eyes! At this information the youth sank to the floor, and the perspiration streamed from his forehead. He was becoming very sick, bodily and mentally, and actually appeared to be dying.

At this juncture, the medicine man himself became alarmed at the effect of the dose, and examined the jar from which he had taken the potion. It was sugar of milk, sure enough, perfectly harmless, and yet it was producing spasms! What was to be done? As a last resort the disconsolate youth was informed that he had taken no poison, but in place of it a harmless dose, a bushel of which would not kill. This information put a stop to the dying business on short meter. The patient revived instantly, got up and walked out of the store with a good round oath, declaring that he would yet be even with the world at large and somebody in particular. A physician present said that unless he had been undeceived the youth would have died in a quarter of an hour!—*New York Weekly.*

Opening Car Windows.

You are sitting in the first stages of a cold, or your wife at your side has a little fever, and the car is warm and undeniably close. Suddenly some person of either sex remarks audibly, what everybody perceives and deplores, that the air is close. He or she adds that such an atmosphere is unwholesome, that it is positively poisonous, that the car is a Black Hole, and that we are all suffocating; and thereupon, the train flying at the rate of thirty miles an hour, on a bitter night or day, up goes the window, and the blast drives full upon you and madame, heated and ill, and there is no escape for you, all the seats being full, but to go forward and stand. The good man or woman holds the ground, insists that the oxygen is exhausted, that we are all breathing carbonic acid gas, and all the books agree that apoplexy, paralysis, softening of the brain, with a vast train of occult maladies, begin under just such conditions.

"And so, madame, to spare yourself the chance of some remote disease you expose my wife to immediate pleurisy and pneumonia."

"Sir, you know nothing of the hygienic laws."

"Madame, you know nothing of common sense."

It is true that fresh air is desirable but will not these peripatetic philosophers learn that icy blasts or sudden chills may be fatal? When one of the apostles of fresh air opened a car window under these circumstances, a gray-beard sitting behind instantly arose and closed it again emphatically. And when the astounded lady, looking at him severely, said, in a tone of exceeding wrath, "Sir!" he answered blandly, "my dear madame, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." She looked scornful, but not in the least as if she understood its meaning. "I mean only," he said, "that the one illness which you are sure to give me may be more fatal than the two and twenty which you think to prevent by opening the window. Madame," he added solemnly, "I have been there before." But she turned her back; and, as she said afterward, if there was less fresh air, there were fewer colds.—*Harper's Easy Chair.*

Phil. Sheridan as a Society Man.

He possesses Hibernian politeness and hospitality, is very far from being dull, slow or unpleasing in conversation, notices all those little attentions to a lady's comfort which more youthful gallants frequently neglect, and is quite *au fait* in all society matters. He has often to repress an oath which rises to his lips as naturally as a compliment, and occasionally there is an amusing struggle between the two for supremacy. A lady who had some business of importance called one morning to see him, and as he had not yet come down stairs, seated herself in the parlor to await him. Presently he came running down, and almost flying into the room, shot past the lady, who was naturally astonished at his remarkable entree. "God bless my soul, madam," ejaculated the astonished bachelor, as he recovered himself. "I came near jumping over you." Then in his politest and most suave manner, "I beg you will excuse me. I had not the remotest idea there was a lady in the house, or I should not have entered the room in that manner. That d——d black scoundrel of mine never announced you."—*Chicago Letter.*

THEY had a good deal of trouble with an elephant in Rhode Island, recently. It appears that they were feeding one end of him in Massachusetts and the other end got into a farm yard in Connecticut. The neighbors came out and attacked the Connecticut part with pitchforks, and the Massachusetts end got mad. There was a good deal of excitement for a time, and a majority of the inhabitants stepped over into the adjoining States till it was over.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A VISION OF OLD BOOTS.

Here in my chamber I'm sitting repining
Over the days that are long passed away,
When life was a circuit of dining and whining
The world for my oyster, mankind for my prey.
Time has not spared the thin shoes I am wearing,
Split is the upper and punctured the sole.
Still, let me pause from this useless despairing—
Seek 'mid these old ones a pair that is whole.

This is the pair I wore when I went courting
The fairest of girls and the faithfulest, too;
Well I remember how I came disporting
My clothes and my graces at once to her view.
She loved me, poor simpleton!—sought my caresses,
Was willing from country and kindred to fly!
Happy for her that a Godhead which blesses
Fixed early the hour she was fated to die.

Wellingtons, mind you the days when a rambler
Used you to walk into many a hell;
The time that he practiced the trade of a gambler,
Loading the dice and his pockets as well?
Bluchers, you speak of a different story—
That day I went down to the village of old,
And saw my poor dad broken-hearted and hoary
Peacefully laid in the welcoming mould!

Pumps that I danced on and merrily pranced on,
Cannot be very much good to me now—
Now that a run of ill-luck I have chanced on,
So that to live I can scarcely see how.
False is the adage, "There's nothing like leather"—
False as the notions I had of myself.
Fortune and boots are both broken together,
And both should be certainly laid on the shelf.

Pith and Point.

ON the wing—Feathers.

SPELL-BOUND—B-o-u-n-d.

THE present day—Your birthday.

SINGLE skulls—Unmarried boatmen.

AN Irish doctor lately sent in his bill to a lady as follows: "To curing your husband till he died."

WHEN the New Albany *Ledger* spoke of the Bishop of Punster, it probably meant the Bishop of Munster.

LOAFERS around saloons appear as if they own the whole establishment, while they only have a lean on the bar.

QUILP says he'd rather find his "sermon in stones" than pay $7,500 for a church pew, as they do in New York.

A WAG lent a clergyman a horse that ran away and threw him, and then claimed credit for spreading the gospel.

THE chaplain of a State prison was asked by a friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the reply.

A LOUISVILLE heathen Chinee has just been married to a damsel of the African persuasion—the first case of the kind on record.

A WAG of a gourmand, who had made himself ill by feasting on fish, said he embodied the trio of the fiery furnace, thus—shadrack, me-sick, and abed-we-go.

WHILE waiting at a railroad station, one ministerial brother asked another what his carpet-bag contained. The answer was, referring to seven written sermons, "Dried tongue."

A COUNTRY editor cannot be as bold and independent in his paper as his city brother. He has to collect his own subscription, and almost everybody in the country keeps a dog.—*Danbury News.*

WHEN a clown in a circus gets $125 per week for giving out solid jokes, it is no wonder that a country minister on $500 per annum, part potatoes, oats, hay, and shoulder-hams at that, should get discouraged.

"Mule spinners make as high as $100 per month."—*Exchange.* Thanks. We'd rather not. We've tried it. We tickled the heels of a mule once and we spun higher than $100 a month. We spun at the rate of a mile a minute.

A LADY had a Sunday school class in one of the churches. Two brothers attended it alternately. One Sunday the lady asked one of the boys if he would be there on the following Sunday. "Oh, no!" said he, "I can't; it's my turn to saw wood."

A GENTLEMAN who thinks it high time that the little "Johnny" poetry should give place to something neater and more fully charged with sentiment, sends the following as largely combining both:

"Oh, bury Bartholomew out in the woods,
In a beautiful hole in the ground,
Where bumble-bees buzz and the woodpeckers sing
And the straddle-bugs tumble around;
So that in winter, when the snow and the slush
Has covered his little bed,
His brother Artemus can go out with Jane
And visit the place with his sled.

Our Female Employes.

That many women should be obliged to earn their living at the expense of health is one of the unfortunate facts of our incomplete civilization. That this fact will exist until the majority of social problems are solved seems more probable than most hypotheses. But there are conditions enforced upon some forms of female labor which are not only unnecessary, but absolutely criminal. Prominent among such is the practice of compelling shop-girls to stand behind counters from seven or eight o'clock in the morning to six, eight or ten o'clock at night. There is not a physician in the land who will not tell any employer of female help that, as a rule, women, by anatomical structure, are unfit to stand all day long, particularly in this country, where nerves and false living have made them infinitely more delicate than Nature ever intended. There are establishments wherein may be found printed regulations commanding employes "always to stand, to dress neatly and to be absent only half an hour at dinner." It may be, as Milton says, that "they also serve who only stand and wait," but why must shop-girls "always stand" while serving mammon? That they should be "dressed neatly" is proper; that they should be absent "only half an hour at dinner" is thoroughly American and highly improper as conducive to dyspepsia and its attendant ills; that they should "always stand" is brutal.

Americans, shopkeeping or otherwise, are not in the habit of possessing stomachs; are they also without bowels of compassion? Is there something in the nature of a high stool inimical to trade? Has total depravity marked it for its own? Is a sitting position, which women take as instinctively as ducks take to water, offensive in the sight of gods and men? What is the meaning of rules that set physiological rules at defiance and slowly dig the graves of countless pale-faced girls? As there is a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, there should be a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Female Laborers. Will no chivalrous Bergh arise to fight the battles of the weak? Or has chivalry so faded into the baseless fabric of a dream that the might of capital will crush out the rights of humanity as persistently in the future as it did in the past?—*New York Tribune.*

Elephants at Sea.

The hoisting into the air, and lowering of elephants into the hold of a ship, is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants. They were lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with threefold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold, they were placed in pens built of strong teak-timbered baulks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them from breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent; and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest. Tears trickled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant actually fainted, and was brought to with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that the animals got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship from side to side, by giving themselves, simultaneously, a swinging motion as they stood athwart the ship, the vessel rolling heavily as if in a seaway. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours until the strange freak took them again. When they reached port they were hoisted out of the hold and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. When they were released from the slings it was a supreme moment for the mahout who was always on the elephant's neck from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to let go, each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his heart at being freed from his floating prison, or from his own weight, we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout, just one second before the plunge, was a study; so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk and the latter from his nose.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

The Laws of Crowds.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks experience has furnished material enough from which just a few of the laws that govern human beings under panic may be formalized. Its axioms are worthy of consideration in every locality where crowds are liable to congregate:

1. It don't take a big crowd to choke a narrow passage. A hundred people will do it as well as a thousand.

2. When people are piled en masse in a passage and the building is afire, there will be more corpses taken out of the pile than living beings. Human beings die quick under those circumstances.

3. It doesn't take a big crowd to block a door that opens inward so snug that there is no more passage than there is through a brick wall. The strength of frenzied men and women avails anything against a door.

4. It is the exits which are in constant use by the whole body of the public which are of use at such times. No others are of use at such times. No others are of practically much consequence. Back passages and private entrances might almost as well not be. The frantic do not know of them and cannot be taught them in this world.

5. The barrenest and safest places may be converted into tinder-boxes by very trivial circumstances. Churches which are safe enough commonly may be decorated murderously. Even our barren City Hall was converted, not long ago, into a wilderness of painted canvass and flaring lights, a miniature city, among which circulated many hundreds of people. It was a death-trap. A hall or a church which may be safe with a stove may become a death-trap by the introduction of a furnace under the stairways.

6. "Presence of mind" may as well be counted out as a saving element. We can make over our churches, we can't make over men and women; it is pretty evident by this time that we can't make men and women to fit the churches and be sure of their surviving the process.

Eat the Grasshopper.

The State Entomologist of Missouri has just published a report on "Noxious Insects," in which he gives a more elaborate account of the grasshopper, its habits, habitats, etc., than has been attempted elsewhere. The report contains a large amount of valuable information on the subject, and finally concludes with the startling inquiry, why should not the 'hoppers be made use of as food? This is not suggested as a means of destroying them, but rather of utilizing an evil which cannot be otherwise disposed of. The report says:

"Our own Snake and Digger Indians industriously collect them and store them for future use. Deprived of wings and legs, they are esteemed a great delicacy, fried in oil, or they are formed into cakes and dried in the sun—sometimes pounded into flour, with which a kind of bread is made. * * * Why should the people of the West, when rendered destitute and foodless by these insects, not make the best of the circumstances, and guard against famine, by collecting, roasting and grinding them to flour? Surely, with modern cookery, they can improve on the Digger Indians, in making a locust dish that shall be attractive and palatable even to those not predisposed, from sharpened appetites, to judge favorably; and in any event it would pay, under such circumstance, to roast and preserve them as food for poultry and hogs."

Doubtless this suggestion will strike most readers at first as very disgusting, and yet there is nothing so very horrible in it. The matter of diet is largely one of education and habit. An oyster or a clam is not any more appetizing in appearance than a grasshopper, and it probably required as much nerve for the first man to swallow one of the former as it would to bolt the latter. Snails are not a popular article of diet in this country, but they are highly prized and eagerly captured in portions of Europe. The delicate little crustaceans called shrimps are quite as repulsive looking as the grasshoppers, but hardly anybody needs to be told how edible they are. In some parts of this country crow is considered an abomination; in others these birds are eaten as freely as domestic fowls, which latter, by the way, feed on some things that a cleanly grasshopper would not touch. We trust the question of the edibility of this interesting little brute will be settled before he makes a general descent on this State, so that by the time he comes our people may be prepared to serve him up hot and cold, in soups, pot-pies, patties and hash.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Ceylon Coffee Plantations.

The coffee plantations are under the superintendence of Peria Doris and Sinne Doris, (managers and assistant managers,) who receive an annual salary of from 1,500 to 4,000 rupees ($750 to $2,000). In all cases a bungalow, more or less indifferently furnished, is provided. It is rare that a superintendent's salary exceeds the higher figure mentioned. Residents in Ceylon calculate that a *rupee* would go twice as far in England as it does in the East, and experience proves that this is a fair calculation. With this fact before us, how is it possible that these young coffee planters can put by anything for a "rainy day?" They never dream of saving out of their salaries, and the only way in which they occasionally accumulate a few thousand rupees is by fortunate speculations in coffee, or coffee plantations; speculations where much risk is run, but little hard cash is required, and once in a while a good thing is secured. In these cases the speculator takes his chance, sometimes making money, but more frequently losing it. But how about those who have nothing but their salaries to depend upon? Their case is a hard one. Most of the engagements are for three years' service—quite long enough in such an unhealthy climate. It is not an exaggeration to say that at the end of the period mentioned, in nine cases out of ten, the planter finds it impossible to return to Europe for a change, for the simple reason that he cannot afford the expense, and even if he could, he is unable to pay off the debts with which he has saddled himself. The proprietors of the coffee estates reside in England, perhaps paying a visit once in a year or two to the island, but many of them not coming to take the risk in the face of the reputation which the place has for fever, etc. Nearly all the superintendents are Scotchmen, and if any one can live economically it is the "canny Scot." It is a rare thing, however, to meet with one of these estate managers who is not insolvent. Provisions—that is to say the natural products of the country—are not expensive, but everything European is subject to a high rate of customs' duty, and consequently almost fabulous prices are asked for articles of European origin. Wines and spirits are about double the price in Ceylon as compared with their price in England. Butter is about forty-five cents per pound, bacon even higher, and cheese may be placed in the same category. Wearing apparel is nearly three times the price asked in England. The credit system in vogue at the hotels extends also to the stores, and it is not a matter of surprise that the European estate managers find themselves over head and ears in debt before they have been a couple of years in the island. Few of them have any private income, for if they had, they would not run the risk attached to living in an unhealthy climate. It is well known that a protracted residence in the East is a severe trial upon the constitution of Europeans. A return to England for a month or two every three years is considered as essential to health, and if a man cannot undertake the journey, but is compelled to remain at his post, the chances are that at thirty or thirty-five he is prematurely in his dotage.

New Mode of Ventilation.

The London *Times* recently gave a valuable account of a mode of ventilation adopted by Mr. Tobin, a retired merchant of Leeds, and which rests on the principal that a narrow stream of air can be sent up through lighter air, like the jet of a fountain through the ordinary atmosphere, by atmospheric pressure from outside, and that when it reaches the ceiling it will be reflected off in all directions, just as the water falls back in a number of infinitesimal rills, and so melt away very gradually into the less pure air of the room, before reaching the persons who need it. The *modus operandi* is to introduce vertical tubes, communicating with the outer air, in parts of a large room or public building where people are not likely to sit or stand, the tubes rising, say four or five feet, above the floor. Directly the air in the room begins to be rarified, the pressure of the air on the air outside sends streams of air up these tubes, which continue to rise in narrow streams, just like jets of water, and without dispersing till they reach the ceiling, where they are reflected back in spray, as it were, of pure air—spray which mixes very gradually indeed, and so as to avoid all draft with the rarified air of the room, and gradually expels all the bad air by way of the chimney. The system seems to have worked almost miraculously in the Leeds Borough Police Courts, and also in the Liverpool Police Court, whose Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Raffles, has borne the most grateful testimony to the results of the experiment, and Mr. Tobin is now engaged in introducing it into London.

Picking the Ears.

Picking the ears is a most mischievous practice; in attempting to do this with hard substances an unlucky motion has many a time pierced the drum and made it as useless as a pierced India rubber life preserver; nothing sharper or harder than the end of the little finger, with the nail pared, ought ever to be introduced into the ear, unless by a physician. Persons are often seen endeavoring to remove the "wax" of the ear with the head of a pin; this ought never to be done: first, because it not only endangers the rupture of the ear by being pushed too far in, but if not so far, it may grate against the drum, excite inflammation and finally an ulcer which will finally eat all the parts away, especially of a scrofulous constitution; second, hard substances have often slipped in, and caused the necessity of painful, dangerous and expensive operations to fish or cut out; third, the wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance from dust, insects, and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose it becomes dry, scaly, light, and in this condition is easily pushed outside by new formations of wax within.

Against Needless Cruelty.

Cardinal Manning, in a recent letter, puts his foot down thus forcibly upon vivisection: "I cannot pretend to estimate the scientific utilities of vivisection; but I have no need of any such refinements to enable me to say that the infliction of physical pain without just cause is an abuse of the dominion that God has given to man over the lower creatures. It is lawful to take their life for the food of man; but it is not lawful, even for this just and necessary purpose, to take their life by needless pain. To inflict the exquisite and prolonged torments described by those who have been present at vivisection can, in my belief, be brought under no moral law, nor under any right possessed by man over any of his fellow-creatures."

GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE SLAVES OF KING ALCOHOL.—How many a manly form is palsied; how many a noble mind is destroyed; how many a priceless soul lost through the curse of strong drink! To the despairing victims of the Satanic tyrant, Alcohol, whose shattered nerves, and trembling limbs, and racking headaches, seem to find no relief except in the renewed use of the fatal poison which brings them every day nearer to their miserable end, we announce glad tidings of great joy! DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS contain not a single drop of alcohol in any form, but are a sovereign remedy for the ills of drunkenness. They restore tone and strength to the system, and entirely eradicate the pernicious appetite for liquor. Try a few bottles of VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will never crave strong spirits again, but find your health repaired, your mind restored, and be once more a man in the best sense. Health is cheap when VINEGAR BITTERS are $1 a bottle. 40

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—The Wilson shuttle sewing machine is to-day the simplest, most perfect, most easy operated, best made, most durable, and, in every way, most valuable sewing machine in existence, and it is sold fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 197 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

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FARMERS and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply, we would say, through the columns of this paper that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

GLEN FLORA SPRING WATER, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT IT.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., November 10, 1874.

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Yours truly,
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IOWA LANDS, 800,000 ACRES.
Rich Soil, good Climate, excellent Water, growing Settlements, good Schools. We offer the Lands of the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. at $4 to $8 per acre, on easy payments. Two years rent will buy a farm. Apply to
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NO YOU WILL NEVER have FRUIT IF YOU DON'T SET IT OUT.
You can buy your fruit plants very cheap by contracting with me for them now. To be shipped in the fall, and no money required until the plants arrive. I will furnish good reference as to my reliability. Send for Price-List.—Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes.
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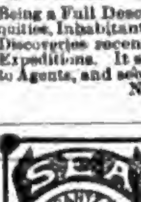

C. W. Reed, *Grocer, New Haven, Ct., says*:—"Your Sea Foam cannot be excelled north of the equator; for Good Bread and Fine Biscuit it is a Wonderful Preparation." So say all. Pitcher, Flintner & Co., *Wholesale Dealers, Boston, say*:—"We take pleasure in recommending your Sea Foam as The Best Baking Powder we have ever sold." Parties once using it will have no other. Its sales are immense. Send for circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & Co., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

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IS LIFE.

MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS! VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and Bands are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by VOLTA BELT Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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These Standard Instruments
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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
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That is, on a System of Monthly Payments.
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A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merits. Send for my quarterly magazine, (*it costs you nothing*,) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the FIRST, ORIGINAL AND ONLY SURE CURE FOR OPIUM EATING.
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Bottled Bliss. It is impossible to conceive of a more refreshing draught than is afforded by Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, which combines the advantages of a luxury with those of the purest, safest and most genial alterative and tonic ever administered as a cure for dyspepsia and bilious affections.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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PRICES ARE LOW,
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MERCHANT'S
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Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good-will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal, and white for human, flesh.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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Is the Standard Liniment of the United States. Established 1833. Large size, $1.00; medium size, 50 cents; small size, 25 cents. Small size for family use, 25 cents. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

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ANY SHADE from PURE WHITE to JET BLACK
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"VIBRATOR" THRESHER.
The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE."

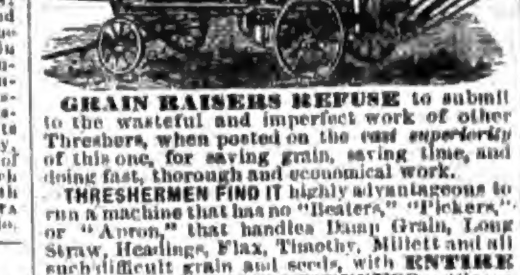

GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the *vast superiority* of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.
THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."
Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.
If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (*sent free*) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

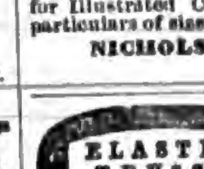

THE ELASTIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER is now superseding all others, being adopted everywhere by the leading physicians, surgeons, druggists, army and navy, hospitals, gymnasiums, etc., etc.
The success and universal satisfaction they have given, as well as the great number of radical *cures* they have effected, has *demonstrated* the fact that *rupture can be surely cured* without suffering or annoyance, and *without the danger of incurring Spinal Disease or Paralysis*, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. It is the only sure cure for Hernia, as it is the only Truss in use that will hold the rupture securely in all positions in which the body can be placed. It will perform radical cures when all others fail. It can be worn with ease and comfort when no spring truss can be used. When once adjusted, no motion of the body or accident can displace it. These instruments have the *unqualified approval* of the most eminent practitioners in the profession.
From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following:
"After the experience of months, patients testify strongly to its *efficacy*, as well as to the *ease* and freedom from inconvenience with which the instrument is worn. With superior advantages, *the Elastic Truss* possesses in a high degree ALL requisites and qualifications *claimed* for other inventions. I have no hesitation in regarding it as an important means for the relief and cure of Hernia.
"J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D.,
"Ex-Health Officer of the Port of New York, Surgeon-in-Chief of New York State Hospital," etc., etc.
GEO. V. HOUSE, M.D., Superintendent Elastic Truss Co.: *Dear Sir*: After suffering for thirty years, in my own person, from the use of every form of Metallic Truss procurable in this country and in Europe, I, two years ago, applied *your Elastic Truss*, and since that time I have experienced comfort and satisfaction, and been taught the truth, that the Elastic Truss is the only instrument that should be used for the relief and cure of Hernia; and now, after more than thirty years' continuous practice, and having adjusted many hundreds of Trusses (and for the last twenty months yours exclusively), I gratefully declare it to be my deliberate opinion that *your Elastic Truss* is the only one entitled to the confidence of the public; that elasticity is the only power at all adapted to the requirements of a Truss or Supporter, and am convinced that *your Elastic Truss* actually cures a large proportion of all cases to which it is applied, not only among children, but in numerous cases within my own knowledge of patients from 50 to 75 years of age.
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Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. E. Medical College.
Beware of cheap and worthless imitation Elastic Trusses, which some parties advertise and sell, fraudulently representing that they are manufactured by the Elastic Truss Co.
These Trusses are sent by mail to all parts of the country. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Before purchasing any other, write for Descriptive Circular (*free*) to the
ELASTIC TRUSS CO.
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VINEGAR BITTERS
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The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

Judge Lee's Decision
Hon. Judge Lee of Bucyrus, O., says: "One morning last December I was seized with a violent pain in the neck of the bladder; alarmed, I sent for my physician. He examined me and prescribed *Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion.* In a day or two I was much better, but having a return of the pain I continued the medicine. In two weeks I was entirely relieved, and I send you a calculus or gravel which I passed. When it first came it measured just an inch in length and one quarter in diameter. My distress is all gone and I have had no symptom of return. Next to God I thank you for my recovery." KRESS MAN'F'G CO. Cin.

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Sold in cans by Druggists, 35 cents and upwards.

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BECKWITH PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING $25. MACHINE DOUBLE THREAD BECKWITH S. M. Co. NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, postpaid for 50 cts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Aubrun Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JUNE. 24, 1875

The great railroad war between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pensylvania Central roads have been amicably adjusted and now freights will go up.

McCulloch confesses to some ignorance concerning the present state of the bond business. His ignorance is self-evident. A constitutional amendment stands in the way of the course which he recommends.

We notice a lot of fine buggies over at Ryan & Mader's livery stable, form the celebrated manufactury of Van Nest & Sons., Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. Ryan, is agent at this place for the vehicles, and has sold several in the last few days, giving excellent satisfaction. It is a known fact that this firm has sold these buggies for years in every part of the west, in competition with manufacturies at Chicago, Cincinnati and other places. They use the best material, get them up in the best of style, and sell them at reasonable rates.

The *World* tells a good story about how General Grant laid out a colored citizen who was caught stealing brother-in-law Sharp's pet dog. He ought to have called the police of course, and it was very wrong in him to engage in a low broil, but the public will be inclined to wink hard at the act in consideration of the pluck displayed on this and divers other occasions.

A young lady in Indianapolis sought to impart the hue of health to her cheeks the other evening when dressing for a party, and found the requisite bloom in the coloring matter of some sinnamon candy. During the evening her cheeks became very much swollen, and the poison soon after communicated itself to her eyes. She is now quite blind, and there seems to be but little hope that she will ever regain her eyesight.

Hugh McCulloch's last letter on American finances is taken up mainly with a history of the repudiation of the internal improvement bonds in this state. To that act he attributes a great share of the want of faith in American credit in foreign markets, and he sighs to have Indiana redeem its reputation. Such a course would spare Mr. McCulloch many thousand blushes, but whether he would make any money in the operation or not he fails to say.

The Chicago *Times* makes a curious suggestion for doubting the capacity of the public schools and giving the children a half holiday. It proposes that there shall be two sessions in each school every day, one beginning at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and closing at half past twelve, the other beginning at one 1 o'clock in the afternoon and closing at half past four. Children that attend the forenoon session would not be required to be present in the afternoon, and vice versa There is a great deal of sound sense in the scheme.

An American gentleman named Firmin has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Paris, for pretending to take photographs of deceased persons by means of spiritual manifestations. He will, of course, proceed to disengage himself from his fetters to the sound of the gay and festive guitar and other spirit instruments, and float on spirit hands out through the gratings of his prison window, much to the amazement of the gaping Frenchmen. What is the use of confining such a modern Owen Glendower, who has all the spirits of the vasty deep ready to do his biddings?

Somebody who wrote to Mr Beecher asking: "Is suicide never justifiable in extreme?" gets the following reply in this weeks Christion *Union*:

"Sucide is wrong. It proceeds either from distrust in God, from cowardice, or from mistaken views. It is a fine generalization of Bushnell that God has two vocations—one of work, another of suffering, and that the vocation of suffering is the highest. If God calles you to hopelessness, poverty, disgrace the insane hospital, who knows but that even in the worst of these there may be needed discipline for you. Do not rashly dash from your lips any bitter cup held by the Father's hand. Nevertheless, let us never judge with harshness those mistaken souls who in moments of distraction, or under the influence of wrong views, have fled out of life.—Pity them. But a brave and trustful christian man ought not so much as to think of deserting his life till God gives him release."

Earth-quake.

A shock of an earth-quake was fe't in Ohio and this State last Friday. The following will show how it was received from points in this state and Ohio:

Anderson, Ind.—Very strong shock Buildings all over town shook.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Felt quite sensibly.

Vincennes, Ind—Felt the jar considerably.

Union, Ind.—Felt slightly.

Not felt at Terry Haute, Peru, Logansport, Kokomo, Argus and Richmond, Ind.

Sidney, O—The houses were shaken badly, causing people to run out. At Anna, O., six miles north of Sidney, on the Dayton & Michigan railroad, it cracked all the houses, knocking chimneys down, and goods, etc, off the shelves in the stores. No one is reported killed.

DeGraff, O.—Terrible shock, resembling earth-quake, jaring buildings almost from their foundations.

Urbana, O.—Swayed buildings so one could see their motion.

Tennyson's new drama is published and the London *Times* says it contains more true fire than anything that has been written since the days of Shakespeare. Let us hope that the Thunderer is not mistaken, for certainly a good poem would be a godsend to the English speaking people just now. If Alfred has surpassed everybody since Shakespeare's time, he must have gone back to some of his "ancient founts of inspiration," for he has done nothing but grind out the dreariest platitudes during the past few years. He appears to be utterly spoiled with pedantry and self-conceit. However the American public will be glad to give the old man another chance.

A Mexican bandit was recently shot and killed near Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal. The "investigating committee" which went out to discover the cause of the robber's death made a report. We quote from the Inyo *Independent*, which says the following is a verbatim copy: "Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., May 29, 1872—We the undersigned members, who were sent by the committee of six to investigate and find all particulars regarding the killing of the Mexican, do find that the man was one of the robbers or bandits, and that his name was Jose Maria Guerro, that we found him in the coffin described, and that we buried him according to Hoyle. G. H. Palmer, E. Julius Chellius, Jeses Avaya Coronado."

The Great Insult.

From Mr. Bonner's New York Ledger.

But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice * * * * * ——but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the "first term."—*Gen. Grant's Letter to Gen. White.*

A few years ago there was a man who had been educated in our West Point Academy at the public expense. He had dropped out of the army and became a hauler of cord wood to the St Louis market. Common reports says he used to be found dallying long by the roadside on his way home.

Later he was a clerk in a leather store in Galena very poor.

He was appointed a colonel in the army, and promoted and promoted and promoted, until he had the command of all our armies. Many persons always thought that much, very much of his success was owing to the superior opportunities that were given him.

Finally a rank and title never before conferred in this country were created especially for him. He was made the General of the United States army. Then he was nominated for President of the United States and elected. Next he was re-elected.

Elected and re-elected to what? To the hiest elective office ever created by man! To an office, to hold which in the infancy and beginning of the republic, George Washington, was proud! An office which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and Jno Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson gloried in the privilege of filling.

And now look upon the beggar on horseback—the penniless hauler—despised then, not for his poverty, but for his gross weaknesses and faults, coming out in a letter and spitting in the face of the whole American people, and insulting them in the most odious and offensive manner, and prating upon the "sacrifices"—which he—HE—Ulysses Grant uses—the sacrifices he made in becoming the Chief Magistrate!

Out upon the poor fool! Who does he imagine he is? Let the contempt of the whole great American people he has insulted cover him countless fathoms deep!

Fort Wayne District Conference of the M. E. Church.

The Fort Wayne District Conference of the M. E. Church convened at Auburn, Ind., June 15th and adjourned the 17th. Rev. T. Stabler, Presiding Elder of the District presided. Rev. W. H. Daniel was elected Secretary, Rev. C. King, assistant and Rev. H. M. Lampert, Recording Secretary. Each charge in the District, save one, was represented in the Conference by one or more members.

A committee was constituted to obtain by lease suitable grounds within the bounds of the District for District camp-meeting purposes. These grounds are to be thus obtained with the privilege of purchasing, when sufficient means have been raised. This will admit of the erection at once of permanent tents. The committee is to report at the next District Conference.

The Conference decided to hold a District Sabbath School Convention at Fremont, Steuben county, Indiana, on the day immediately preceding the meeting of the Ministerial Association at that place, in October next.

A resolution was passed declaring it to be the sense of the Conference that the Presiding Elders should be elected by the Annual Conference instead of appointed by the Bishops.

On motion, the Conference expressed its purpose to make a liberal donation visit, in conjunction with the charges, to the presiding elder.

The report of the committee on Sabbath Schools advised the use of the Berean Lesson Leaves and the Sabbath School Journal. Teachers' meetings should be held wherever practicable. The Sunday School Advocate is strongly recommended to be used in all schools where one or more papers are taken.

From the report of the committee on Temperance it may be seen that the Conference regards it the duty of the Christian Ministry and the Church, to speak out constantly and uncompromisingly the voice of God on the great evil of intemperance. And not only is it the duty of christians to array themselves against the use of intoxicants, but *all* who desire as citizens the good of society, if that desire be genuine, must be found on the side of temperance. As a means to the overthrow of intemperance, all Sunday School workers and educators are urged to most earnestly and persistingly impress upon the minds of the young the duty and necessity of total abstinance.

"A very pleasant affair occurred on the last evening of the Conference. At the close of the services, Rev. J. W. Welch, pastor of the M. E. Church, at Auburn, in a touching little speach in behalf of the ladies of that place, presented each of the pastors of the District present with a beautiful bouquet. This was responded to by Rev. T. Stabler, P. E., in a speech full of appreciation for the flowers and gratitude toward the ladies, in this he uttered only the feelings of each pastor.

The county papers of the District will please copy as the request of the Conference. W. H. DANIELS, Secretary.

The Allen and Rooke prize fight did not come off last Thursday, but there was an Allen affair over in Ohio the same day, of greater importance. Gov. "Rise up, William Allen," was renominate by acclamation to beat Hayes, next October, for Governor.

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

"CHOOSE YOUR VOCATION AND HONOR IT."

The Independent Telegragh Institute, located in Auburn Dekalb Co. Ind., are offering the best opportunity of learning Telegraphy Railroad business and Phonographical writing ever offered to the public. Tuition very low and good boarding furnished Students for $3.50 to $3.75 per week, and situations furnished students as soon as they are capable of taking charge of a Telegraph office. Wages from $40 to $100 dollars per month. For further information address. Independent Telegraph Institute, Lock Box 76, Auburn Indiana.

OFFICERS.

J. E. SHREVE, Superintendent.
Prof. S. S. Shaner Principal Instructor R R. Dep't.
Dr. L. Sanders Instructor Phonographical Writer.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Sebert, late of DeKalb County deceased, will sell at public sale all the personal property, not taken by the Widow at the late residence of the deceased, 5 miles east of Auburn, on Friday the 2 day of July, 1875, the following property to-wit:

Two Mares, 1-horse buggy, 2-horse buggy 7 head of young cattle, hogs, wheat in the ground, 1 reaper and Mower, 1 sulky rake, 1 organ and other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS—All sums under $3 cash; over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, at 6 per cent. interest, waiving the benefits of valuation and appraisement laws.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Ad'r.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb county.

George Dolloway vs. James Cody. } Before John S. Barns Justice of the Peace, for Richland township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing, by affidavit filed hereto, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. W. co., Indiana division. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of August [illegible] and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

June 11. J. S. BARNS [illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County

In the DeKalb County Circuit Court, September Term, 1875.

Mary A. B. Fee, Adm'x of the estate of John Fee vs. William Hyler, Sophia Hyler, Henry Funk, Lucinda Funk, } Complaint No. 106.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, William Hyler and Sopha Hyler are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th, day of June, 1875.
J. R. LANNING Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Richard Grambling, vs. Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernst, Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst, whose name is unknown to plaintiff, Fredrick Buchanan, Peter Grambling } Complaint No. 69

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant's, Wenzel Ernst—Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst Charles Brandt and Frederick Buchanan are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determin'ed in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of June, 1875.
J. R. LANNING Clerk

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

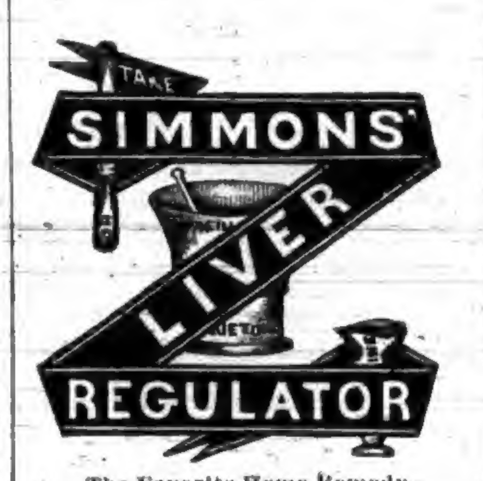

The Favorite Home Remedy.

This unrivalled southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine, is eminently a family medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

It Has No Equal.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Pice $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Annual Exhibit

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of DeKalb County State of Indiana, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1875.

KIND OF FUND.	REC'T'S	EXPEND
Balance in treasury June 1, '74	2853 26	
Am't collected delinquent, '73	9108 64	
" " duplicate, 1874	16807 18	
Am't rec'd by treasurer, sale of bonds for new jail and Sheriff's residence	3500 00	
Amt collected, all other sources	1215 41	
Amt orders issued from June 1 1874, to June 1, 1875, on account as follows:		
Expense of poor		1869 31
" county officers' salaries		5166 76
" Courts		4036 50
" Illegal tax refunded		166 30
" Miscellaneous orders		1296 89
" Insane		508 30
" Criminals		308 93
" Public buildings		3363 32
" Inquest		177 00
" Roads and bridges		4617 37
" Elections		117 80
" Book stationery, prin'g		1890 69
" Assessing revenue		578 80
" H. of R. deaf and dumb		40 93
" Interest on county orders		191 78
Balance in excess of orders issued for year end'g, June 1, '75		10909 36
	85479 40	85479 40

RECAPITULATION OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP REVENUE.

Balance in treas, June 1, 1874	3149 03	
Amt special school tax revenue col'd to June 1, 1875	15088 69	15088 69
" Road revenue collected to June 1, 1875	11216 84	11216 84
" Township to June 1, 1875	1910 93	1910 93
" Dog Tax " "	1393 74	1393 74
" Com. school " "	5465 00	5465 00
" Add'l special " "	1168 69	1168 69
" Agr'l fund " "	63 00	
" Redempt'n on land "	602 32	690 47
" County revenue" "	32626 23	25531 81
Bal. in treasury June 1, 1875		10269 30
	72734 87	72734 87

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amt rec'd of State to June 1, '75	19046 30	19046 30
" con'gl. int. in treas " 1874	1253 60	
" " collected " 1875	1486 76	1564 72
Com. school int. received to June 1, 1875	1599 77	1654 01
Cong'l school principal in treasury June 1, 1874	141 81	
Same col'd to June 1, 1875	1049 69	1191 50
Com. school fund prin. in treasury June 1, 1874	45 56	
Same collected to 1875	1744 29	1788 50
Balance in treasury June 1, '75		1332 75
	26377 78	26377 78

GRAND RECAPITULATION:

Total amt of twp., school and county rev. in treas June 1 '74	4591 00	
Amt spec'l school tax collected since	15088 69	15088 69
Amt road tax collected since	11216 84	11216 84
" Township " "	1910 93	1910 93
" Dog " "	1393 74	1393 74
" Com. school " "	5465 00	5465 00
" Add'l special " "	1168 09	1168 09
" Red'mt land " "	602 32	690 47
" Agr'l fund " "	63 00	
" Co. revenue " "	32626 23	25531 81
" Com. school " "	19046 30	19046 30
" Cong'l sch'l in. "	1486 76	1564 72
" Com. " " "	1599 77	1654 01
" " " prin. "	1677 78	1788 50
" Con'l " " "	1049 69	1191 50
" Fines rec'd from Justices	66 51	
Bal. in treasury June 1 1875		[illegible]
	99112 65	99112 65

Balance of the Several Funds in the County Treasury, June 1, 1875:

County Revenue	$10,200 40
Redemption of Land	5 90
Congressional school interest	1,331 40
Agricultural Fund	64 00
Common School Principal	1 35

ISAAC HAGUE, AUDITOR.
Auburn, Ind. June 14, 1875.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also,

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above, The house is new containing five rooms, with cistern convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

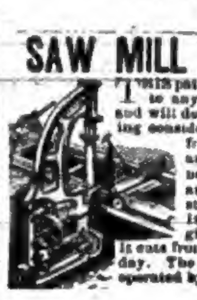

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Fruit House Prices.

Now for the 4th of July! It Will Soon be Here

And for the occasion we have laid in a large supply of Fireworks, Torpedoes, Fire Crackers and everything you can think of, to celebrate the day. All amounts of $5 we discount 10 per cent; of $2 and upwards we discount 20 per cent. We make this inducement to private parties who form clubs to celebrate; also to those who buy to sell again. This is only on Fireworks and Flags; the Fire-crackers and Torpedoes are net prices. CALL AND SEE US, you Merchants, and others from a distance and we will

Beat Chicago and Cincinnati,

AT LEAST 10 PER CENT ON PRICES.

Fire Crackers, per box,	$2 50	Torpedoes, per thousand	25c
Per pack	07	Per pack	04

Then we have Serpents, Flags, Roman Candles, Tri-colored, Bengal Lights, Silver Shower Candles, Flying Pigeons, Sky Rockets, Flower Potts, Grasshoppers, Blue lights, Triangles, Radiators, Pin Wheels, Scroll Wheels, Triolettes, Floral Bumbshells, Ladies' Union Fans, Percussion Pistols. American Flags, Balloons, Pulling Crackers, Chinese Bamboo Lanterns, Chinese Balloons, Chinese Lanterns and so forth.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars, With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60; 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	80c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both		Salt Water and Lake Fish	
No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits.	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	5 50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at THE FRUIT HOUSE

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.05	Hogs—dressed	
ye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	56	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.16
Potatoes	@ 85	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	12
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.07
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	19.00

GARDENS look tempting.

Abright's room looks nice.

ASK the boys what time it is?

EVENING strolls are fashionable

DRAMATIC performance on the 3rd of July.

SOME of our sidewalks need repairing badly.

THE weather is fine for growing purposes.

MR. STEEL is moving in his new residence.

THE bakery on 8th street has been painted.

AGENTS for sewing machines are plenty just now.

RELLING cant stand the smell of chloroform.

GARRET is going to have a dance in a short time.

ALWAYS get ice of Al. Wells, and then you know its good.

DON'T fail to read the advertisements this week.

You better look at Miller & Casebeer's clothing before you buy.

SEVERAL boys bet on the ball game Tuesday. Yes.

A LARGE crowd witnessed the ball game Tuesday.

Remember Beard when you want cheap teas.

CAN'T we have a night police? Something should be done.

THERE seems to be quite a lot of wool coming into market.

THE Markle hotel will soon be in running order.

MEN are still busy working the streets They need it.

IT will soon be time to agitate that old ordinances relating to the muzzling of dogs.

STRAWBERRIES are selling for 15 cts per quart.

THEY are beginning to advertise for the summer trade.

WE don't hear no complaints of the crops this year.

Go to Eaton & Jackman, and buy you a nice nobby hat.

STRAW hats at very low prices at Eaton & Jackman's.

EATON & JACKMAN keeps the best stock of cloths in town.

How. SHAFFER, one of our old town boys, was in the city Tuesday.

IF you want a good cigar step in at Link & Weaver's.

THE M. E. Parsonage is being painted up in good style.

THERE was a good many intoxicated men about the city last Saturday.

OLD JNO. ROBINSON's circus is billed for this place July 27th.

Go to Beard's for fish and salt, and get the best.

FORD's block is almost completed.—All the work is done stylish.

A FINE line of white vesting, at Eaton & Jackman's.

THE firm of Mensch & Moor at Garret, have commenced their new building.

PROF. KEINTZ, leader of the Fort Wayne band, gave us a call yesterday.

SEVERAL of our citizens attended the lecture of Colfax, at Waterloo, last Monday.

A LARGE number of our citizens went on the excursion to Jackson this morning.

J. A. SMITH is on the road for the Excelsior hardware implement and machine trade.

IF you want a good paper, devoted 2 the collection of local and general news take the COURIER.

OUR lively friend F. E. Davenport is as happy as a lark, over the coming of a new born boy.

THE Fort Wayne Fruit House advertisement has been chaged. Great inducements on fire-works are offered.

JNO. L. DAVIS is going to put a stock of hardware at Garret. Johnny Robbins will conduct the trade.

THERE will be a dance at Newville, on the 2nd of July, in Mr. Andrews' new barn. A good time is expected.

GEO. HOPNIX, charged with stealing a note from Mr. Lockwood, has been furnished quarters in castle Meese.

THE Chicago "Times" of last Monday said, "Honorable S. C. Swinceford, of Auburn, is at the Grand Pacific.

THE Pioneer Hardware store received the second car load of nails this season, one day last week.

GENTS' call and have your clothing made nobby, and in style at Eaton & Jackman's.

MR. MONTGOMERY, is the boss cutter of the county, and always to be found at Eaton & Jackman's.

THE theives tried Ed. Eldridges back door, but "Sandy" was at their heels too quick.

THE Socal of the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. Dr. Knorr, next Wednesday afternoon and evening A cordial invitation is extended to all.

BRICK work on the jail has been stopped, owing to there being too much motar used. What has been done will be taken down again.

WE learn that thieves entered the house of Mrs. Hare last Monday evening We did not learn what success they had this time.

THE residence of J. C. Sommers, in his new addition is progressing rapidly. Many will build across the Cedar before long.

DR. ARNOLD, one of those agreeable and goodlooking gentlemen that wholesale houses will indulge in, visited our sanctum yesterday.

WE wrote an announcement of the excursion to Jackson, for our paper last week, but it was overlooked by the compositor and did not appear as intended.

A fellow named Horace Halcomb, was was arrested in Kendallville the other day, charged with stealing $10,000 worth of goods from a merchant at Auburn New York.

DON'T forget to come to Auburn on the 3th of July. We are to have one of the best dramatic performances ever before given in our place. The actors are professionals.

The "Pharos" says, "A prominent Logansport physician holds that a man should never permit himself to be roused out of a deep sleep in the morning. His practice is rapidly increasing."

MORRIS GODFRY is to be married in Fort Wayne this week. We know a fellow named Morris, and a gal named Godfry. Perhaps the two are to be made one.

'OUR brother-in-law is mad, either because we forgot to mention his good fortune, or because his girl wasn't a boy.—Its not such a "Gross" affair—only seven pounds.

AN elephantess belonging to How's circus was safely delivered of a baby elephant at the expositions grounds in St. Joseph, Mo., said to be the first of these animals ever born in the United States.

A TEAM of horses ran away, last week, near Garret. They were on the track and the express train being so close to them that they never left the tract until the engine struck them. Both horses were killed.

IT is mistaken politeness to say. "Excuse my glove," when shaking hands with a friend, and simply ridiculous to make him wait while you draw it off. Give him a good hearty shake, and he will feel the honesty of your friendship.

TRY the COURIER one year and see how you like it

AN entire block of buildings at Anderson, including the Odd Fellows' hall, were destroyed by fire last week. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the loss is hastily estimated at $50,000, with a probable insurance of half that amount.

THE activity of the young is like that of the rail cars in motion—they tear along with noise and turmoil, and leave peace behind: The quietest nooks pervaded by them lose their quietude as they pass, and recover it only on their departure. The best gift is serenity.

ADVERSITY exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity, but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

BENEVOLENCE is the most graceful and agreeable of all affections. It embraces all being capable of enjoying any portion of good—manifests itself in being pleased with the share of good every creature enjoys, in a disposition to increase it, in feeling an uneasiness at their sufferings.

IF you wish particularly to gain the good grace and affection of certain people, men or women, try to discover their most striking merit, if they have one, and their dominant weakness—for every one has his own— then do justice to the one and a little more than justice to the other.

BOLD.—Last Monday night theives entered the house of Thos. Baldock, thro' the back window. Several of the boarders had their watches taken and some money. The thieves used matches to light their way to the different rooms, as a large number were found scattered about the house the next morning.

SOMETHING in the air, perhaps the perfume of sweet flowers or the song of birds, induces us to believe that summer is here. How beautiful the forests look, and the green carpet of nature's verdure. With the exception of the temperature, the weather has been very favorable this spring.

NOTICE.—To the Ladies of Auburn vicinity, I will be in your city June 29th with a large stock of Real Hair Goods. Please call Sample room at Swineford Hotel.

Mrs. J. R. SHIBLEY,
Toledo, O.

THE ball game was won by the Butler boys. Both nines played well, the latter being the best average players. The little Juvenile behind the bat was as good a catcher as the county could rake up. The Butler boys must not congratulate themselves on beating Auburn, because we can pick up a nine that will discount the game played on Tuesday.

WE are glad to know that at last the government is waking up to the fact that great frauds are being perpetrated in all parts of the country in the whisky traffic. The recent wholesale seizures of distilleries in some of the large cities is evidence that the reign of rascality is near its end.

WE learn through Constable Rosenberry that a fellow stole a horse after night, the other day, and after riding awhile he got "turned around" and the horse took him back home. Both were captured. The horse belonged to Henry Gunsenhouser, living east of the city, in what is know as the "Moore settlement" The man is waiting for a trial.

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will hereafter conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Furnish, an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

Mr. Woodhull, of Angola, and C. A. O McClellan, of Waterloo, have purchased a lot at Pleasant Lake, on which they intend erecting the necessary buildings for a summer resort. Now buy a corner lot, put up a cottage, donate to Grant, and we will have the head of the best civil service the world ever saw in our midst in a jiffey.

THE first drug store at Garret makes its appearance to-day, under the name of Eli. Kuhlman & Co. Mr. Kuhlman has been assisting Mr. Davenport in the drug business in this place, and there is not a young man within our acquaintance whom we could recommend more heartily than Mr. K. He is prompt, attentive, courteous and affable, and understands his business thoroughly. We wish the new firm success.

MONEY makes a man rich and makes him poor; rich in this world's goods, but poor in his chance for the next. It makes no difference how much money he may have, he cannot secure a life assurance in heaven with it. It makes a man happy and makes him miserable; happy when he has just enough to not trouble him, and miserable when he has more than he needs to get along with comfortably, for speculation often plays with a man's judgment. It makes a man wise and makes him a fool; wise when he uses it to increase his understanding, and a fool when he uses it to get drunk. It makes a man friends and makes him enemies; friends of those whom he uses it to aid, and enemies of those who are jealous of his prosperity. Its true.

MICHAEL ERLE.

This splendid play will be presented at Ensley's Hall on Saturday evening, July 3d, with Mr. Height, of Ft. Wayne in the leading character. There is not another in the country who can excell Mr. Height in this roll. Harry height is also to assist in one of the leading characters. The performance will conclude with the splendid comedy of "The Kiss in the Dark." As this will be the only attraction this year in Auburn for the Fourth of July, which is to be celebrated on the 3d, we hope to see a crowded hall, both in the afternoon and at night.

A FAEE PASS

TO

Barnum's Hippodrome

From New York.

Your last chance: Save your money: Combine business with pleasure.

To every purchser of $10 worth of clothing we will present gratis a ticket to Barnum's World's Fair and Hippodrome, which exibits at Fort Wayne on July 7th.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, 5 Main and 33 Calhoun Sts., Fort Wayne Ind.

THE brick masons have stopped work on the Jail. Architect Tolan notified the contractors that the brick already on the ground, were not according to contract for facing for outside walls, and could not be used for that purpose. Yet the men under the contractor for the brick work in the face of this notice, proceeded a few days afterward to lay them in the outside wall. The architect came along the other day and found them at work and ordered them to stop, as the work would not be accepted. The walls, several feet high, will have to come down. Mr. Tolan, is determined to have the work done according to contract, and we believe when it is done it will be a good job. While we regret the loss of time and labor to the contractor, we are glad to notice a disposition to have good work done.

WE have at last fond out the uses and purposes of the musquito, thank providence. If there is anything that gives us happiness it is this fact. This festive insect was created for the sole purpose of driving man out of the malarial districts. But sometimes man refuses to go, as in this country. Then this wonderful comic creature injects a liquid which answers two purposes, first to render the blood thin enough to be drawn through its tube, and second to inject that which possesses the principles of quinine. In these times of an abundant musquito crop people should think of this and be patient. Quinine in this way costs no money, and as long as you can get it for nothing pay no attention to personal inconvenence. For our part we prefer a shake or two, to the visits of these pesky things.

ONE of our experienced millers offers the following advice to those who go to mill.

When you drive up to the door, and one of the employers meets you don't fail, in a loud and commanding voice to tell him you want to see the miller.

"Anything in particular, he is busy at present," says the employee.

Then put thunder into your voice and say you are in a hurry and want to talk to him. The miller finally appears. Now put a deeper frown on your phiz and proceed to erectify him as follows: "That last batch of flour you made for me is not worth a d——. My wife says it wouldn't raise at all."

Miller finally suggested that perhaps the yeast might not been good. Tell him you know better whether you do or not. Tell him you did not get as much flour as you should have received, no matter whether your wheat was dirty and damp. Say anything to frighten the timid soul, even if you have to hint that he stole some of your grist. By the adoption of these suggestions you will not only make the miller honest, but he will give you grist, toll and all just to keep you good natured.

IT is good for a man to have holy and quiet thoughts, and at moments to see into the very deepest meaning of God's word and God's earth, and to have, as it were, heaven opened before his eyes; and it is good for a man sometimes actually to feel his heart overpowered with the glorious majesty of God, and to feel it gushing out with love to his blessed saviour; but it is not good for him to be there, any more than it was for the apostles. They had to leave that glorious vision and come down from the Mount of Transfiguration and do Christ's work; and so have we; for, believe me, one word of warning spoken to a little child; one crust of bread given to a begger man because he is your brother, for whom Christ died; one angry word checked, when it is on your lips, for the sake of Him who was meek and lowly of heart; in short, any, the smallest endeavor of this kind to lessen the quantity of evil whice is in yourselves and those around you, is worth all the speculations, and raptures, and visions, and feelings in the world; for those who are the good fruits of faith, whereby alone the tree shall be known, whether it be good or evil.

ONE of our married men, is a little suspicious of the actions of another married man, and thinks there is something Beecher like in the nods and looks, which said party pays to the only inmate of his domicil. Build a fence around your house sixteen feet high if you want peace.

IF you have the ague go and get a perscription from Dr. Shutt, and it will knock it so far that it will not come back for a year.

Platform of the Ohio Democracy.

"The Democratic party of Ohio, in state Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:"

1 A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the father of the Republic."

"2. Oppositions to aggressions by either Department of the Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the State respectively, or to the people."

"3. The protection of the Government to all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous conditions of servitude.

"4. The president's service should be limited to one term, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

"4. Retrenchment and reform in every department of Government, Federal, State and local.

"6. No grants of land or money by the Government, or use of its credit to railroad, steamship or other companies.

"7. The preservation of the remnant of public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States and foreign emigrants who have declared their intention to become such, who will occupy and cultivate the same.

"8. That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal-tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, not by destroying them.

"9. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal-tenders and giving National Banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantage; and that we oppose to this policy the demand that all the National Bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired; and legal-tenders be issued in their place.

"10. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal-tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin; and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal-tenders.

"11. The extention of the present National Banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only, under such regulations as the State may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon faith of the general Government.

"12. A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

"13. We favor the complete separation of Church and State, independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies, and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payers, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the Public School Fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our state Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdow of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

"14. That we are opposed to the passage of what are called sumptuary laws, or any interference with social habits or customs not in themselves criminal; and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another, under any pretense whatever.

"With this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the peoples' money; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of Union; for their squandering of public lands; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government. And we cordially invite all men, without regard to party associations, to cooperate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic."

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PAULINE, THE BELLE OF SARATOGA. An operetta for adults, in 2 acts. Suitable for parlor or stage. No scenery required. Price $1, in boards.

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Old John Robinson.

Where is the family throughout the length and breadth of this great country in which the above name is not a household word, the synonym for pleasant and instructive occasions in which millions have participated in years gone by. Well, this same John Robbinson is to be in Auburn, with his great world's exposition July 27th. There is but one exposition of this kind traveling and that is the original Old John Robinsons, none others are genuine. For years he has maintained his reputation before the public for veracity, honesty and enterprise. His representations have been found true and faithful.

This exposition is a miniature word, replete with all that is startling, beautiful, grand from every zone and every clime, holding within it representatives from every inhabitable country on the globe, and showing up the monsters of the hidden deep. Birds and beasts that have never been exhibited in this country make their first appearance with this mammoth institution.

Three new elephants, just imported a few days ago, have been added to the list of attractions since the printing of the bills, some of them of enormous size and weight.

One hundred and sixty horses, the most beautiful to be found, are used in the performances of this wonderful combination. As the exposition travels by rail these horses are not used to haul wagons over the country, but appear daily in the ring.

The exposition contains a large collection of animals among them the Giraffe, Rhinoceros, 4 Elephants, Zebra, Dromedaries, Lions, Tigers, and a hundred others, many of which have never been exhibited. The monster Aquarium contains features never attempted before.

There are nine Sea Lions, with their bright expressive eyes, playing and sporting like dogs in the water, some of them weighing over a ton. Two crocodiles fifteen feet long, two Sea Turtles weighing 1,500 and four seals.

The Aviary contains large, new and beautiful birds of the most attractive species.

We have not space to enumerate one half of the great attractions of this Great World's Exposition. Every man, women and child should attend. One ticket admits you to the whole exposition.

STOP THAT COUGH.

NO pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of DR. MORRIS' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectly in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Whooping Cough and croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threaten to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10c Ask for Morris' Syrup, take no other.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of John Houlton, late of DeKalb County, Ind., deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

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THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. [illegible] of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the [illegible] and edge of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of [illegible], and adding years of service to the machine. [illegible] It is fully warranted. [illegible]

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ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDE
Cedar St. New York.

Try the COURIER one year and see how you like it.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE International Typographical Union closed its session at Boston by electing the following officers: President, Walter H. Bell, Philadelphia; First Vice-President, James Harper, Montreal; Second Vice-President, C. F. Sheldon, Kansas City; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Hutchinson, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, W. S. Pride, Wilmington, Del.... Charles C. Fuller, President, and J. T. Maury, Treasurer, of the Chaplin Paper Company, of Norwich, Conn., have absconded, leaving outstanding obligations estimated to amount to $70,000, the greater part of which is believed to be in forged notes.

THE steam yacht Octavia, built at Cleveland in 1864, for T. W. Kennard, engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, is under surveillance at New York, suspected of being fitted out to aid the Cuban insurgents.... The Boston express train for New York ran off the track near the latter city, last week, narrowly escaping destruction. Two parlor coaches were overturned and a number of passengers quite severely bruised. Vice-President Wilson was in the rear coach and escaped injury. Miss Annie Louise Cary, the vocalist, was slightly hurt. Ex-Speaker Blaine occupied a seat in the first coach, and received slight injuries.

THE long strike in the Pennsylvania regions is ended, the miners having agreed to resume work at the price offered by the mine owners at the beginning of the strike.

THE Court of Appeals, of the State of New York, has set aside the sentence in the case of Boss Tweed and ordered his discharge.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred last week in Boston, in a large building used as a manufactory of fireworks. The men and boys were employed in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning, the building was blown up with a terrific report, and a confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire and was entirely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the fire department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins.... Tappin Wentworth, of Lowell, Mass., who died a few days ago, bequeathed the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

THE centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill took place at Boston on the 17th of June, and was the grandest demonstration that ever occurred in this country. The procession was immense, numbering over 50,000 persons, 20,000 military being in line, including troops from Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and other States. The enthusiasm was intense, bells ringing, cannon roaring, and flags floating everywhere. The buildings of the city were most profusely decorated, and arches of flowers and evergreens were erected at all prominent points of the city. The streets were one vast mass of people, and it is estimated that there were 350,000 visitors in the city. The exercises at Bunker Hill monument were very interesting. Gen. Chas. Devens, Jr., was the orator of the day, his speech being confined to a graphic description of the battle. He was followed by Gen. Sherman, Governor Hartranft, Vice-President Wilson, Governor Ingersoll, and others, in short addresses. In the evening the city was ablaze with fire-works and calcium lights, and receptions were given to Gen. Sherman and the various regiments of visiting military.

THE WEST.

BILL KING has given bail to appear for trial at Washington on the charge of perjury.

HEAVY frosts visited some portions of Central and Western Michigan on the night of June 13, doing considerable damage to growing crops. ....It has been decided that the new Custom-House at Chicago is insecure, and that no safe foundation can be had without commencing on piling. All the work of Mullett, therefore, will have to come down, and Architect Potter will construct an entirely new building.

THE city of Quincy, Ill., was recently visited by a tornado of unusual violence. Twenty-seven buildings were unroofed or totally demolished, and scarcely a chimney was left standing in the track of the cyclone. The pecuniary loss is estimated at upward of $100,000. Only one person was killed, though many marvelous escapes are reported.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred near Chariton, Iowa, on the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, last week, by which five passengers were killed outright, and a number injured. The cause of the disaster was the high wind that prevailed at the time, which drove a freight train into the caboose of a stock train that had stopped for coal.... Two murderers were executed in Illinois on Friday, the 18th of June—John Casey at Paris, and Nathan Burgess at Effingham.... At Chicago, last week, while a party of workmen were blasting in a lime quarry, a premature explosion of powder occurred, resulting in the instant death of four of the men. The poor fellows were literally torn to pieces, and burned with the powder in the most shocking manner.

THE SOUTH.

AN atrocious murder was committed at Salem, Rutherford county, Tenn., last week. Wm. Jerrett returned home from a visit and found his wife lying dead on the floor with a cord drawn tightly around her throat. It is thought money was the object of the murder, as some was found missing.

WASHINGTON

ALL the members of the commission to treat with the Sioux for the relinquishment of the Black Hill have been appointed. The commission as constituted is as follows: Senators Allison and Morrill, Mr. Comingo, member of Congress from Missouri, Bishop Haven, the Rev. Mr. Hinman, and the Hon. F. W. Palmer, editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. All the members have signified their acceptance except Senator Morrill and Bishop Haven. The commission will rendezvous at Yankton about the middle of July, and will proceed thence to the various Sioux agencies.

THE Treasury Department has issued the new regulations relative to the examination of baggage of passengers from abroad. Every passenger will be compelled to make a sworn statement of the number of packages contained in each package, and to specifically state whether there are any articles intended for use of other persons. Any misrepresentation of facts will subject the baggage to forfeiture.

GENERAL.

AFTER thirteen years and repeated fruitless efforts the iron safe of the United States man-of-war Cumberland, which was sunk in Hampton Roads by the Rebel ram Virginia, in 1862, has been recovered by a party of divers. The safe is supposed to contain about $100,000 in gold, which will go to the lucky finders.

AN American fishing-boat has picked up and brought into St. Johns, N. B., nine of the crew and three of the passengers of the lost steamship Vicksburg.... Several oil tanks and two or three warehouses belonging to Lockhart & Frew and Graff, Bennett & Co., just outside of the city of Pittsburgh, were destroyed by fire last week. About 150,000 barrels of oil were consumed. Total loss, $400,000.

THE grasshoppers have forsaken Western Missouri, and are taking their flight northward.

TOM MCGEHAN, a notorious desperado, made famous by the tragic end of his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in explaining some points in the trial of McGehan for the murder of a man named Myers, was assassinated in his saloon, at Hamilton, Ohio, at 12 o'clock last Monday night.

THE lumber operatives of Chicago recently threatened a strike in consequence of a reduction in their pay, but better counsels prevailed, and they very sensibly concluded they would be cutting their own throats by such a course, as a number of unemployed were ready to take their place. They therefore continued to work as usual at reduced rates.

RECENT fires: The business portion of Newfield, N. Y., with a loss of $150,000; J. P. Kipp's carriage factory, New York, loss $100,000; at Barrasois, Cape Breton, destroying five houses and sweeping everything between there and Green Cove, a distance of nine miles, and burning the latter place.... Advices from the Rio Grande frontier indicate that affairs are becoming desperate in that region. A band of Cortina's cattle thieves who were caught raiding on the Texas side were attacked and twelve of them killed. This enraged Cortina, who is Mayor of Matamoras, and has fully 3,000 men at his command. He threatens to retaliate, and the settlers, as well as the citizens of Brownsville, are preparing for hostilities, which seem imminent.

THE war between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads is ended, the two companies having compromised their difficulties.

POLITICAL.

THE California Republican State Convention met at Sacramento, on the 11th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, T. G. Phelps; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph M. Cavis; Secretary of State, O. H. Hallett; Comptroller, J. J. Green; Surveyor, R. E. Gardner; Treasurer, William Beckman; Attorney-General, E. D. Sawyer; Clerk of Supreme Court, Grant J. Taggart; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ezra C. Carr. The platform adopted recognizes the career of President Grant; accepts the letter of the President as a final settlement of the third-term question; declares that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution should be maintained; condemns that portion of the Southern people who intimidate the colored voters; demands economy and honesty in the administration of State and county governments; and that the State and its common schools be kept free from ecclesiastical or secular control; a declaration of war upon the railroad companies which deny and resist the right of State regulation and control of fares and tolls, and a pledge that the Republican members of the Legislature will vote for a fair and reasonable reduction in this direction.

THE Maine Republicans have nominated Gen. Selden Connor for Governor.

THE Democratic State convention of Ohio, at Columbus, last week, was one of the largest ever held. The following ticket was put in the field: Governor, William Allen, of Ross; Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel F. C. Treyon, of Hamilton; Supreme Judge, Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont; Auditor, E. M. Greene, of Shelby; Treasurer, John Schreiner, of Meigs; Attorney-General, Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware; member of the Board of Public Works, H. E. Geghan, of Erie.

FOREIGN.

AN order has been issued from the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin prohibiting the circulation of the *Catholic Gazette*, of Baltimore, for two years, within the boundaries of the German empire.... The Italian Parliament is greatly exercised over a bill for the suppression of brigandage in Sicily and elsewhere. The brigands appear to have nearly as many friends as opponents in the Chambers.... News has just been received of a terrible earthquake in New Grenada, South America. The destruction was great in the valley of Cucula, on the Venezuelean frontier. Some 16,000 lives are reported lost by the calamity.... A crisis is imminent in Greece which may result in the abdication of the King. Turkish men-of-war have been ordered to cruise in Greek waters. The Russian Minister has advised the King not to abdicate without securing the rights of his heir to the throne. The intervention of foreign powers is probable.

THE proposed new law in France regulating the press prohibits newspapers criticising the President or the form of government under severe penalties, and they are not to be allowed to publish "false" news or petitions for a change in the Constitution.... The officers of the United States squadron have received a most cordial welcome in Berlin from the Prince Imperial and the Chief of the German Admiralty.

AT Toronto, recently, Chief Justice Draper gave judgment in the Peel election case, and disqualifying Mr. Chisholm for offering two electors situations, in the event of their losing employment through voting for him.... The upper house of the Prussian Diet adjourned after finally passing the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy.

THE failure of Alex. Collie & Co., commission merchants, of London and Manchester, Eng., is announced, with liabilities at £3,000,000.... The American Rifle Team received a grand ovation on their arrival at Dublin last week. The streets were crowded, the buildings profusely decorated, and the enthusiasm immense.

THE suspension of the firm of Bennett, Benson & Co., of Quebec, is announced, with liabilities estimated at over $1,000,000.... After having passed through the vicissitudes of infancy and reached the mature age of a thousand years, Iceland finds that her troubles have just begun. The venerable island away off toward the frozen regions has had a terrible touch of the other extreme, and what with a general outbreak of volcanoes supposed to have subsided centuries ago, earthquakes and furious storms of ashes and cinders, the unfortunate Icelanders have suffered a disaster the equal of which is unknown in history. About one-fifth of the entire population have been rendered homeless and destitute, and several hundred persons are reported to have perished.

PORTUGAL has prohibited the introduction into that country and the adjacent islands of potatoes from the United States.... A shooting match at Dublin for the Rifle Club challenge cup was participated in by some of the Americans, and although the cup was won by Rigby, a Dublin gunmaker, the shooting was regarded as showing the superiority of the Americans, as the match was mainly for practice, and this was their first visit to the scene of the coming contest.... There is a general feeling of disquietude in London business circles, and a number of failures are announced, mainly of houses engaged in the East India trade.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The financial situation is without particular change. The offerings of loanable funds were large, and the market was dull. Government bonds firm.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	120¾	120⅞
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	117¾	118¼
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	118¼	118¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	122¼	122¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	123	123½
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	124¾	125
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	124¼	124¾
U. S. 10-40's	118¾	119
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	117¼	117½
U. S. currency 6's	122¼	122¾
Gold (full weight)	116¼	116¾
Gold coupons	116¼	116¾
Gold exchange	116½	116¾

BREADSTUFFS.

The movement in the grain markets has been moderately active during the past week, speculators taking hold freely, and liberal sales were made for July delivery. The prevailing feeling was generally a trifle firmer than during the preceding week, and the closing quotations show a slight improvement on wheat, corn and barley, while oats were weak and easier. The forward movement was fair of wheat, but light on the other grains, and the stock in store is still considerably larger than usual at this season of the year. Wheat was heavier almost all week. Corn was irregular, ruling higher and lower alternately. The warm weather on Friday caused a pressure to sell and values were 1c lower. Saturday the cold weather caused an advance. Oats were weak and lower, the favorable weather increasing the pressure to sell. Rye was quiet and steady. Barley was firm and in demand.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ .95 @ .96	$ .98¼@ .98½
No. 2, seller June	@ .95	@ .98¾
No. 2 seller July	.97 @ .98	@1.00¾
No. 2 seller August	.99 @ .99¾	1.00¼@1.00¾
No. 2 corn, cash	.67 @ .68	.67½@ .68
No. 2 corn, seller June	@ .67	@ .67½
No. 2 corn, seller July	.69½@ .70	@ .69
No. 2 corn, s. August	.72½@ .73	.71½@ .71½
No. 2 oats, cash	.62½@ .63	.58½@ .59
No. 2 oats, seller June	.62½@ .63	.58½@ .58½
No. 2 oats, seller July	.57 @ .57¼	.56½@ .57
No. 2 oats, s. August	.42 @ .43	@ .41½
No. 2 rye, cash	@ .98	@ .96
No. 2 rye, s. August	@ .78	@ .78
No. 2 rye, s. Sept.	@ .75	@ .75
No. 2 barley, cash	@1.18	@1.25
No. 2 barley, s. Sept.	.98 @1.00	@1.05½

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was but little done in cooperage during the week, and prices were a shade easier for lard tierces, but the other descriptions remain unchanged. Quotations range at $1.10@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.00 for whisky barrels, and 50@53c each for flour barrels. Lumber was fairly active, but an easier feeling was developed and prices were a trifle weak. At the close of the week but few cargoes remained unsold. Quotable at $10.00@11.50 for common boards, $10.00@12.00 for joist and scantling, $11.00@15.00 for square to round pickets, and $1.25@3.00 for No. 1 to A sawed shingles. In wood there was no change of importance noticeable. Prices remain steady at $7.50 per cord for hickory and maple, $6.50 for beech, and $6 for slabs at the yards.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a fair demand for Hungarian and millet seeds, and prices were very firm, but for the other descriptions the inquiry continues light, and, although but a limited number of sales were made, prices remain steady and firm. Sales of timothy ranged at $2.30@2.40 for fair to good, and $2.45@2.55 for prime. Clover was inactive and nominal at about $6.40@6.50 for prime medium; flax quotable at $1.60@1.65 for good crushing; Hungarian sold at $1.40@1.50 for prime, and $2 was paid for prime millet. There was quite a good demand for buckwheat and a fair business was reported at $1.35@1.40 for prime.

PROVISIONS.

The movement in this market shows a slight increase over the amount of business transacted during the previous week. The feeling was somewhat unsettled, and prices were rather irregular, although the fluctuations were not severe. The advices from Eastern markets were somewhat varied in tenor, while foreign were firmer for lard, but quoted an easier feeling in meats. Cash mess pork closed steady at $19.37½@19.40; seller August was in fair request at $19.60@19.67½, and closed at $19.62½@19.65. Cash lard quiet but firm at $13.30; seller July closed at $13.35@13.37½, and August at $13.60@13.65.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was active and higher all the week, but closed easier on Saturday. Native steers $5.00@7.00; bulk of sales, $6.00@6.50; Texans, $2.50@4.50; stockers, $2.50@4.50. Hogs were also higher, but closed easy. Yorkers, $6.90@7.40; heavy, $6.90@7.50. Sheep dull at $2.50@4.50.

PRODUCE.

There was no particular change noticeable in the condition of the butter market during the past week. The receipts were liberal and there was quite an accumulation in the supply. The inquiry was chiefly on local account, though occasionally shippers bought a few lots, but the latter class of buyers, as a rule, were not willing to pay the prices asked by holders, and the movement from this source was light. The feeling throughout was one of weakness, and prices suffered a slight depreciation. Quotations ranged at 23@24c for extras 18@22c for firsts, 14@18c for seconds, 12½@14c for thirds, and 9@12c for grease and common old stock. There was a good demand for Eastern beans, and a fair business was reported at $1.90 for prime, but for Western the sales continue slow and prices were irregular; quotable at $1.00@1.80, according to quality. Broom corn was moderately active and firmer prices were maintained; quotable at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, and 10½@11½c for good to choice stalk braid. Beeswax quiet at 26@28c for good to prime yellow. Cider was dull and easier; quotable at $4.00@4.50 per brl for choice sweet, and about $3.00 in kegs. Cranberries were also dull at $8.00@10.50 per brl for good to choice cultivated, and about $3.50@3.75 in one-bushel boxes. There was a fair movement in cheese, but prices were a shade easier. The principal sales of new were made at 9½@10c for prime; common old sold at 3@6c. Dried fruits under more liberal offerings were a shade easier; quotable at 8½@8¾c for Michigan and New York apples, 9@9¼c for halves peaches, and 9½@9¾c for blackberries. Dried peas sold slowly at $2.00@2.10 for choice green, and about $1.65@1.75 for marrowfat. Eggs were in fair request, and the market during the week ruled quite steady; closed at 14½c. Feathers remain dull at 48@52 for prime live geese, and 30@35c per lb for prime turkey tail feathers. Green fruits were very dull, and the apples offered on the market were nearly all in bad order. Sales were made in lots at $1@1.50 per brl for good, and in a retail way at $1@2.50, according to quality. Hides were firm, but quiet. Green salted quoted at 8c all round; calf, 12½@13c, and dry calf, 18@19c. Honey was almost unsalable, and prices were weak at 18@23c per lb for comb, and 10@11c for strained. The season for brewing is about over, and the demand for hops was very light. Prices were a shade lower. Quotable at 20@30c per lb for common to choice from first hand. Maple sugar dull, with speculators about the only buyers. Quotable at 8@12½c per lb for pure new. There was a fair demand for choice fresh receipts of new potatoes at $4.00@4.75 per brl, but common lots were very dull and sales ranged at $2.50@3.00. Potatoes remain rather quiet. Eastern peachblows sold at 70@75c in car lots, and Western do at 60@65c. Poultry was rather quiet. Turkeys sold at 11@12c per lb, old chickens at $3.50@4.25 per doz, and spring at $2.00@3.00 per doz, according to size and quality. Vegetables remain dull at $2.00@3.00 per brl for onions, and $1.25@1.50 per barrel for parsnips. There was a fair demand for choice carcasses of veal, but common sold slowly. Sales ranged at 3@7½c for poor to choice.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	11 @ 13
HOGS—Dressed	9 @ 10
COTTON	15¾@ 16¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 60 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 16 @ 1 18
No. 1 Spring	1 23 @ 1 24
CORN	84 @ 86
OATS	60 @ 71
RYE	88 @ 1 10
PORK—New Mess	19 25 @ 19 75
LARD—Steam	11 @ 15

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 35 @ 1 36
CORN—No. 2 New	67 @ 69
OATS—No. 2	58 @ 60
RYE—No. 2	1 10 @ 1 12
PORK—Mess	19 50 @ 19 75
LARD	11 @ 13
HOGS	6 25 @ 7 50
CATTLE	4 75 @ 6 50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 03 @ 1 05
No. 2	1 00 @ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	67 @ 69
OATS—No. 2	@ 56
RYE	93 @ 95
BARLEY—No. 2	98 @ 1 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 20 @ 1 25
CORN—New	71 @ 73
OATS	64 @ 66
RYE	1 08 @ 1 10
PORK—Mess	19 00 @ 19 50
LARD	12 @ 13

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 27 @ 1 29
Amber	1 24 @ 1 26
CORN—New	75 @ 77
OATS	63 @ 65

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	@ 1 25
Amber	@ 1 20
CORN	69 @ 72
OATS	60 @ 62

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 22 @ 1 24
No. 2 Red	1 17 @ 1 19
CORN	72 @ 75
OATS	65 @ 67

Fractional Currency Gossip.

"Lucretia," she said, with a long-drawn sigh, as she gently closed the last volume of "The Mill on the Floss," which she had drawn from the Treasury Department library a day or two previous, "don't you think that George Eliot's works are very elevating in their character?"

"Yes, indeed I do," responded Lucretia, ceasing for a moment the work of counting a large pile of fractional currency which lay before her. "They teach us the virtue of self-denial so beautifully."

"Yes, and who can help feeling scorn for the little vanities of the world after reading the noble, almost inspired words of the great authoress?"

"No one that reads them I am sure, my dear; but when is the dressmaker going to finish your new plaid?"

"I don't know; the hateful thing has disappointed me four or five times. I think she is real mean, too, because I promised to pay her half cash as soon as the suit was finished."

"Oh, they are all alike, Araminta, mine has served me the same way. But are you going to send your mother any money next pay day?"

"I would like to, Lucretia, but really I won't be able to. You know I haven't paid up entirely for my new hat, the one with the hyacinth flowers and the mauve trimmings. I guess ma is only fussing, she don't really need the money."

"I can't send anything home either, although mother gave me fits in her last letter. I have over seventy dollars to pay, and I don't know how in the world I shall do it, and send her all I make beside."

And then both the girls sighed and said a few more complimentary things about George Eliot, and went on with their work of counting mutilated currency.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Story of an Overcoat.

The advantages that newspaper readers have over those that do not read them is incalculable. Here is a case in point to show the truth of this assertion. A few days ago the peasants in the valley of the Chevreuse were greatly excited over the discovery of an overcoat in a field. It was a thick and comfortable garment, unlike anything seen in the district, and evidently belonged to a stranger. A crime was suspected, and all the more readily because Chevreuse is not far from Limours, the scene of several mysterious murders, the authors of which had never been discovered. The police were sent for, the magistrates came upon the ground, the people of the district assembled, an old official inquiry was issued. The peasants began to gossip, and several remembered to have seen men in similar coats passing in the dusk of evening, followed later by men of villainous aspect. While the authorities were carefully examining the ground to find the tracks of the assassins, Count Breteuil drove by reading a newspaper, and got out to see what was the matter. He took the coat and found it marked, "Silvel." The mystery was explained to him for he had just then read of the good air-ship Zenith that had gone up on the 23d and sailed away over the Valley of the Chevreuse, and the Zenith was commanded by Capt. Silvel. Count Breteuil took the coat and sent it to its owner in Paris. M. Silvel had taken up his coat to put it on, but had to adjust a rope at the moment, and threw it across the edge of the basket. He unfortunately hit it with his foot and pushed it overboard, and had to suffer for his negligence during the cold hours of the night. —*Paris Letter.*

Witty Actors.

There was some humor in the retort of a country actor of the name of Knipe to the famous Barry, who was, like myself, impatient of the incompetency of the players of the company. "Do not speak your speech, sir, in that drawling way," said Barry, in his energetic manner. "Look at me, sir; speak it in this way—'To ransom home revolted Mortimer!'—that's the way to speak it, sir." To which the actor immediately replied, "I know that, sir—that is the way; but you'll please to remember you get £100 a week for speaking it in your way, and I only get thirty shillings for mine! Give me £100, and I'll speak it in your way; but I'm not going to do for thirty shillings what you get £100 pounds for." —*Macready's Reminiscences.*

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There ar frequent and remarkable instances of longevity among the Russians. A man born in 1760 has just died. He was six feet five inches in height, and was possessed of immense strength up to the time of his death, which resulted from a fall. Another man born in the same year is still living. Among the notabilities at court are a number of octogenarians, and one lady, a nonogenarian, who reads without spectacles and walks without a stick.

An Eccentric Star.

The most singular thing connected with the proper motions of the stars is that one or two stars are flying through space with such enormous rapidity that the combined attraction of all the stars visible with the telescope could never stop them. This seems to be especially the case with a small star, invisible to the naked eye, designated in astronomical literature as "Groombridge, 1830," from the name of the astronomer who first recorded its position. The rate of motion of the star is about seven seconds per year—the greatest known. It was hence concluded that it must be very near us, and a number of astronomers have sought to determine its parallax, but have found it to be only a tenth of a second. Its apparent motion in a year being seventy times its parallax, it moves at least seventy times the distance from the earth to the sun in a year, or 18,000,000 of miles every day, and more than 200 miles every second. From what we know of the distribution, masses, and number of the stars, it seems probable that the attraction of all the bodies in the universe can never stop this headlong speed, nor bring this star into an orbit, and that consequently it will pass through our universe, and leave it entirely in its passage through infinite space. If we had accurate observations of the star's position 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, we could speak with more certainty of its destiny. We may expect that our posterity of a few thousand years hence, will, by the aid of the observations and tables we shall transmit to them, be able to come to a definite conclusion respecting the age and the structure of the universe.

The Coolie Trade.

We have been disposed in this country to regard the coolie trade as only another form of slavery, and the British Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has, in many recent publications, taken the same view. Some time since a deputation from this society waited upon Lord Carnarvon, the English Secretary for Colonial Affairs, and asked for the prohibition of the coolie trade to the English colonies. His Lordship replied that "coolie emigration, if carefully watched, might be a blessing to the colonies and the emigrants; that even in the Pacific, Bishop Paterson had advised regulation, and not suppression, and that he himself might be trusted, for he had just emancipated the slaves on the west coast of Africa." The difficulty about the coolie question is the disposition of the settlers to deal with coolies as with slaves, practically by keeping them for a term of years, and by enforcing imprisonment upon them in the event of their refusing to labor. The London *Spectator* makes a wise suggestion when it says "that were the single principle that a contract to labor is a civil debt, and nothing else, fairly carried out, there would be very little oppression." Labor should be bought and sold as sugar is purchased, and then the coolies would work for those who treat them well and pay them properly. One problem is how to punish kidnapping, which is one of the evils attending the coolie trade, and it is properly suggested that if kidnapping were made piracy and punishable with death, it would be over in a year.—*New York Herald.*

Plan for the Preservation of Peace.

The general inconvenience arising from "war scares" has suggested to an ingenious Frenchman a scheme for mitigating, and in the long run probably averting, the evils caused by thus trifling with the nerves of Europe. His plan also has the merit of meeting the views of not only those who hold that international differences should be adjusted by the sword, but also of those who, on the other hand, advocate "a resort to arbitration." Under the new system there will be both fighting and arbitration; and plenty of both. He proposes that, when two nations growl and scowl at each other to such an extent as to make the general society of nations uncomfortable, and to agitate the stock exchanges throughout the continent, it shall be submitted to an international court of arbitration to decide whether the two nations shall not be called upon to fight out their quarrel at once, whether prepared or not for immediate hostilities. In the event of their declining to do so at the bidding of the court, they are to be simultaneously attacked by all the other nations, and to bear the whole cost of the movements against them. It is improbable, however, that they will bring matters to this pass by refusing to fight when desired to do so; for it may be taken for granted that they would infinitely prefer a sanguinary tussle with each other to being together engaged in defending themselves against an attack of the whole civilized world, and being thus united by a bond of sympathy totally at variance with their mutual feeling of antagonism.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Arctic Exploration.

Within the Polar circle there is an enormous area, comprising at least 2,000,000 square miles, of which we know simply nothing. We shall have presently to speak of the various speculations regarding the nature of this vast extent of the world's surface; it is enough for our immediate purpose to say that we do not know anything whatever about it. Whether it is land, water or ice; whether the climate is cold or warm; whether there are inhabitants, animals, plants, or whether it is a howling wilderness—speculation has included almost every possibility, and almost every absurdity; but of knowledge such as alone intelligent men can be content with, we have absolutely none. To attain some such knowledge is the first object now proposed in Arctic exploration. It is considered unfitting and unseemly, in the present state of scientific progress, that there should be this large area of our earth's surface still so utterly unknown. The examination of it is loudly called for; it is a problem of universal interest, the solution of which appeals not to commercial profits, pecuniary advantage, increased facility for transport and communication, but simply, in the first instance, to those higher feelings and yearnings which, whatever our remote ancestry, now distinguish us from the brutes. We want to traverse this unknown space and see and know what it is.—*Edinburgh Review.*

AN edition of the Bible is to be printed in London with all the proper names accented to show their pronunciation.

"Beware of Confidence Men."

The number of men who are "victimized" by and the amount of money gained by "confidence men" of one kind or another in cities are surprisingly large and do not seem to grow less, notwithstanding the number of signs with the above inscription and the frequent warnings of the press. We attach very little importance to giving details of this or that particular trick by which men are deceived. It is much safer to rely on some general principles, for it is safe to say that the cases are very rare in which a man has lost money through "confidence men" of any kind, when the loss is not attributable to an excess of credulity, ignorance of business customs, or a desire to make money too easily or dishonestly.

Among the rules it is well to bear in mind when traveling or in large cities, the *following* may be named: It is neither the best of taste, nor very safe to be making a show of large quantities of money. Ordinarily it is best not to carry large sums on the person. If this seems advisable a sum sufficient for the ordinary expenses should be kept separate and the rest need not be exhibited nor spoken of.

It is neither necessary nor advisable to tell strangers your name, business, destination, and general history. One need not shut himself up like an oyster. The little courtesies and talk of civilized life should be found among travelers, but many a man could trace his loss of money to too free talk about himself.

While little courtesies and favors may properly be exchanged between strangers, the cases are extremely rare in which a stranger should propose or you should offer favors which require the loaning of money or the purchase of property. When a stranger finds himself in need of little or much money and asks you for it, proposing to give as security, or sell at a great sacrifice, a fine watch or valuable diamond, or to secure you by a check, draft or bonds, etc., it is perfectly safe to express your regret that it is not convenient for you to accommodate him, as some hundreds of men who have received brass watches, glass pins or worthless checks can testify.

Proper inquiries will almost invariably be civilly and correctly answered by railroad conductors, ticket agents, policemen, hotel clerks, etc. As a rule, they should be addressed to such men rather than to strangers, however friendly.

If in a city you are addressed by some "old friend" who calls you by your own or some other name, but of whom you have no recollection, there is no objection to being as polite as he is, but there are very good reasons for not going out of your way to oblige him, or acting on his advice, however plausible—as a good many men who have stopped to "take a drink" with such a "friend," or gone with him "to see the sights" or to look up a "good chance to make money," have found out to their cost.

It ought not to be necessary to caution any one against accepting invitations to patronize lotteries, cheap auctions, etc., or against betting with monte-men, or gamblers of any kind, but it is unfortunately true that large numbers of men who ought to know better have been "swindled" in these ways. For such men it is not easy to get up much sympathy.

To sum up, the man who quietly attends to his own business, neither seeking nor permitting too great familiarity on the part of strangers, who transacts his business so far as possible with well established and reputable firms, and who is not led astray by apparent opportunities to make money dishonestly, will rarely have need to complain of being swindled by confidence men.—*Western Rural.*

The Widow Cabochard.

At the Pere la Chaise cemetery, near Paris, there stands in a conspicuous position a splendid monument to Pierre Cabochard, grocer, which closes thus: "His inconsolable widow dedicates this monument to his memory, and continues the same business at the old stand, 161 Rue Mouffetard." A Parisian paper relates that a short time ago a gentlemen who had noticed the above inscription was led by curiosity to call at the address indicated. Having expressed his desire to see the widow Cabochard, he was immediately ushered into the presence of a fashionably-dressed and full-bearded man, who asked what was the object of his visit. "I came to see the widow Cabochard, sir." Well, sir, here she is." "I beg pardon, but I wish to see the lady in person." "Sir, I am the widow Cabochard." "I don't exactly understand you. I allude to the relict of the late Pierre Cabochard, whose monument I saw yesterday at Pere la Chaise." "I see, I see," was the smiling rejoinder. "Allow me to inform you that Pierre Cabochard is a myth, and therefore never had a wife. The tomb you have admired cost me a good deal of money, quite a small fortune indeed, and, although no one is buried there, it proves a first-rate advertisement, and I have no cause to regret the expense. Now, sir, what can I sell you in the way of groceries?"

Highwaymen in Mexico.

The works on Mexico which I read on the voyage between New Orleans and Santa Cruz impressed me with the idea that Mexico was filled with rascals who rivaled Richard Turpin and Robin Hood. It was asserted that "the country is full of robbers. Stage coaches are robbed on every road. The government is powerless to protect life or property," and there were stories of warlike preparations to meet those banditti. But I have seen neither robbers nor fears of robberies. We came up over the railroad without either guard or weapons, and I am told here that the apprehensions of brigands had no foundations except in the imagination of the writers. And so of the "Alameda," or public park here. It is gravely asserted in the last-written and most interesting book on Mexico, in speaking of this park, that "one cannot walk there in midday without peril." Yet the American Minister tells me that he sends his children there almost daily to play, and to-night, about 10 o'clock, a friend took me to walk there. We wore our watch-chains and breast-pins, and carried no weapons—not even sticks—but no one troubled us. Hundreds were promenading under the trees in perfect security, and I returned to write this letter, with my faith in the stories of Mexican brigandage terribly shaken.—*Perley, in Boston Journal.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAIS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A Frenchman sent to New Caledonia for murdering his wife wanted to marry a woman there whose crime was the murder of her husband; but the authorities refused to let them marry until certificates of the death of their respective spouses had been duly obtained from France.

The present Ministry of Great Britain are urging a plan for the gradual extinguishment of the national debt of that country. It is proposed to reduce the debt at the rate of $10,000,000 annually, and, as the entire debt is now about $3,700,000,000 it would require some 370 years for the complete carrying out of the scheme.

Advices from Spain indicate that the government of King Alfonso is weakening; that there is a movement on foot in Madrid for the restoration of the republic; and that there is a possibility that the Carlists may yet be successful. Spain is the sick member of the European family of nations, and appears to be getting no better very fast."

On Bird's Island, in Scott county, Mo., about two and a half miles from the Cape county line, there is a hill three miles in circumference which is a well-known landmark to all who ever visited the "swamps." During a heavy rainstorm which occurred in that section on Saturday night, about three-fourths of an acre of this hill slid into the swamp, of course carrying with the earth trees of the largest size, shrubbery, etc.

San Francisco is proud of its Palace Hotel, and items like this crop out in each issue of the city newspapers: "A Salt Lake man visiting this city was amazed at the Palace Hotel. When he went home, he confidentially remarked to a party of his friends: 'Why, you could hang the tabernacle out of the seventh story of this great house, and it wouldn't appear bigger than a bird cage, and Brigham would look like a fly-speck.'"

A house-owner took a policy in the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., stating to the agent that the size of his house was unknown, and not sure about this, the agent verbally promised that he should not be held strictly to the statement. The policy, however, stipulated that all the statements were warranties, and the house being in fact 24x29 when it was burned down, the company refused to pay, and the Supreme Court held them not bound.

The International Typographical Convention in session at Boston named Philadelphia, and July 1, 1876, as the place and date for holding the next annual convention. The Greeley Monument Committee reported that a fund of $5,052 was sufficient to guarantee the erection of a suitable memorial within a year. A resolution was adopted requiring subordinate Unions to refuse full membership to young men under 20 years of age, and instructing Unions to admit none who have not served four years at the business.

In South Carolina the financial and industrial situation is better than at any time since the war, and the same is also true of Mississippi. In the latter State there is more land under cultivation, and better worked at that, than ever before. An increase of from four to six and even ten per cent. in cotton over the average of the past several years is anticipated in the cotton product, while there will be much larger corn crops also. General thrift is looked for when the crops are ready for the market.

The Shah of Persia made a bargain with Reuter, the news Prince of Europe, by which his country was to have railroads and telegraphs in abundance; but his European trip dissatisfied him with the arrangement, and the trade was "off." He then made a railroad concession to one Falkenhagen, and now the cable reports that it has lapsed, because the contract was not fulfilled. The times are hard on that side of the Atlantic as well as this, and wild-cat railroad speculations are at a discount.

Three great railway magnates—Jewett, of the Erie, Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, and Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central—are trying to get ahead of Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio. The latter is the great bear of transportation rates, while they would "bull" the charges to extortionate rates. Much the same contest was waged several years ago, when Dean Richmond was the head-center of the anti-Garrett ring. The combination failed then, and we believe it will fail now.

There was a singular performance in a Boston court last week. During the trial of a case, a juryman began questioning a witness in such a manner that the District Attorney called him (the juryman) as a witness. This was objected to by the other side as an unheard-of proceeding, but the court ruled that the evidence was admissible, and it was received, though it is probably the first time in the history of Massachusetts Courts that a juror has testified in a case upon which he is to give a verdict.

The Schenectady *Union* relates an interesting story connected with the last days of the fatal illness of a young lady named Agnes Ledgerwood, in the town of Putnam, Washington county. She had expressed a desire for a boiled partridge, but her friends deeming it impossible to procure one, endeavored to persuade her out of the notion by offering to obtain a squirrel. This idea did not seem to suit her, and her appetite craved the partridge alone; and strange to say, during the same day a partridge flew against the house, and becoming disabled, was readily caught and cooked for the dying girl. It was about the last of earthly gratifications she was permitted to enjoy, as she soon after expired.

An Eastern paper recently contained a letter from a passenger on board a steamer running between New York and Aspinwall, in which the Captain was charged with timidity because he slowed his engine rather than run the risk of entering the harbor in a fog, and the company was called upon to remove him or else to give him orders to make quicker passages. It is just this sort of idiocy on the part of the traveling public which leads to such disasters as the wreck of the Schiller. Passengers who know nothing whatever of the means proper to be taken to insure the safety of a steamer, but who are anxious to make a fast passage at any risk, are always ready to accuse a Captain of timidity who prefers safety to speed. There is little doubt that had the Captain of the Schiller stopped his vessel to sound, his passengers would have resented the delay. No Captain likes to be called a coward, or to have passengers writing letters to the newspapers calling on his owners to remove him. The result is that Captains run risks in order to make quick passages and please the public, and when by so doing they occasionally lose their vessels they are denounced almost as violently as they would have been had they brought their ships into port safely, but also a few hours late.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

There are 101 farmers in the Connecticut Legislature.

The "Democratic-Liberal" party of Minnesota will hold its nominating convention at St. Paul July 7.

Ex-Secretary Richardson, accompanied by his wife, arrived at San Francisco May 26, on their tour around the world.

The Minnesota Republican State Central Committee has determined to call a State nominating convention at St. Paul July 28.

It is said that "Carl Schurz intends to bring his parents to this country on his return." That is to say he has gone back after his old Schurz.—*Detroit Post.*

Fault is found with Mayor Barnum's inconsistency in beginning a crusade against the Sunday liquor traffic at Bridgeport while he leases his New York hippodrome building to Gilmore for a music and beer garden.

General Breckinridge leaves a son who bears the name of "Owen County Breckinridge," in honor of the county which secured the election of his father to Congress in 1853, in the contest with Governor Letcher.

For delinquent County Treasurers, New York bears off the palm. Their number is fifteen, and the aggregate of their delinquencies is $622,973. Proceedings have been commenced against them by the Attorney-General of the State.

R. B. Elliott is said to be the smartest colored politician in the South. Of the fifty colored lawyers in South Carolina, he is the only one who gives promise of reaching a fair rank in the profession. He is the favorite candidate for the United States Senate.

A rumor has been in circulation mentioning that a serious rupture had occurred between Senator Morton and Secretary Bristow, growing out of differences of opinion concerning the distribution of offices under the Treasury Department. There is no foundation whatever for this report.

The oldest ex-United States Senator now living is said to be Peleg Sprague, formerly of Maine, who was Senator from that State from 1829 to 1835. He also represented the Kennebec District in Congress from 1825 to 1829, was subsequently for many years Judge of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, and is now living in Boston at a greatly advanced age.

The Utica *Herald*, noticing the demand of the National Temperance Convention at Chicago for a prohibitory enactment by Congress, says that Congress is as likely to subsidize a railroad to the moon as to interfere with the sale of liquors. The *Herald* manifestly believes the suppression of intemperance to be a matter of morals rather than of politics, and holds each of these sciences in an exclusive domain.

If Vice-President Wilson should need a certificate of the illness which the newspapers are constantly charging upon him, it will not do to apply at the *Tribune* office. Calling there yesterday, he found that the elevators were up at the moment, and so, scorning the idea of waiting for such helps, he promptly climbed the ten flights of stairs. Clearly he can't plead physical weakness as a reason for being excused from public service, or for delaying work on that third volume of his history, which has been so long promised.—*New York Tribune.*

INDIANA NEWS.

The State Prison North has 466 inmates.

John B. Blish, of Seymour, was the successful applicant for a place in the Naval Academy from the Third District.

A new two-cent evening Republican paper has been started at Lafayette. J. L. Cox & Brother are the publishers. Col. James Tullis, formerly County Treasurer, is local editor.

Jonathan Runyan, of South Bend, knows what it is to be buried in a sand bank for ten minutes. He will keep "out from under" in the future, for he says he "hates the sensation."

The Michigan City *News* has reduced itself one-half in size, and reduced the subscription price in a like proportion. It is said that part of it will hereafter be printed in the German language.

A man named John Lanfus was run over near Wilford by a train on the Baltimore and Ohio railway on Saturday night, and cut completely in two. Thirteen dollars and a bottle of whisky were found in his pockets.

Jefferson Davis has been invited to deliver an address before the Bartholomew County Agricultural Society this fall; and has signified his intention to accept, if the time can be agreed on to suit his engagements.

A saw-mill owned by S. J. Zimmerman, near St. Joseph, took fire last week, and was totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from some sawdust on top of the engine-boiler. Loss about $6,000; no insurance.

A man living in Clay township, near South Bend, had 24 sheep killed and wounded by two dogs. He followed the dogs to South Bend, and succeeded in killing them both, but was soon afterward arrested, on complaint of the dogs' owner, for shooting within the city limits. On a hearing he was discharged.

Five years ago a gentleman from Southport stumbled over the grindstone lying in the middle of the pavement in front of the Metropolitan Theater, in Indianapolis, dislocating his ankle. Last Thursday night he stumbled over it again, suffered another dislocation, and remarked the coincidence in some very muscular language.

The following figures show the financial condition of New Albany for the year ending May 20, 1875, as per City Clerk's report to the Council: Total indebtedness, $341,258.21. The receipts for the fiscal year, ending May 19, 1875, $142,425.14. The expenditures for the year amounted to $122,914.96. Total amount of city orders outstanding May 20, 1875, $9,718.21.

The courts of this State are determined to maintain their prerogative of divorce-granting. A few days ago two people in Indianapolis were married by a curious ceremony, one feature of which was an agreement that the marriage should cease whenever either of them got tired of it. The Grand Jury has been instructed to indict them. When divorces are as cheap as they are there is no excuse for trying to shirk the fees required by law.

The location of the camp ground at Lafayette has been surveyed and the lots laid out. There is to be a sale on or about the 1st of July. Several cottages are to be erected at once. There are about two hundred lots. The repairs on the old institute building are in progress. A new roof and a complete change in the style of architecture are among the improvements. A week or two hence and this commodious structure will be converted into a first-class boarding-house or summer hotel. Camp meeting will be early in August.

Changes have recently been made in Indiana postal affairs as follows: *Postmasters Appointed*—Belle Union, Putnam county, James N. Bourne; Deerfield, Randolph county, David S. Collins; Jonesboro, Grant county, Samuel R. Spence; Lawrence, Marion county, Isaac Records; Marshalville, Morgan county, Thomas W. Kingsbury; New Corner, Delaware county, Philip Wooding; Rainesville, Warren county, C. H. Hoffman; Rolling Prairie, LaPorte county, James Powell; Urneyville, Johnson county, Henry Fisher.

The Central Bank of Indianopolis, owned by Ridenour, Cones & Co., was robbed on Tuesday evening of $7,000. The circumstances are as follows: Three accomplices, two men and a woman, after having registered at the Bates, drove to the bank while only two clerks were in the office. One clerk went outside to wait on the woman, while the other was engaged by the second accomplice, leaving the third free to make a raid on the safe. The plan was well formed and successfully carried into effect, but the thieves spoiled their game by leaving immediately on a western-bound train. Dispatches announcing the capture of the entire party have been received from Lafayette, though their correct names are not yet known.

The scarf worn by Sam Houston at San Jacinto, and wrapped about a wound he received in the famous charge in that battle, is now on exhibition at a dyeing establishment in Alexandria, Va.

A Boston street car conductor hanged himself rather than use a bell punch.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Plant tomatoes and egg plants in rich soil, pinch the shoots back above the flowering spurs. By pinching in and exposing the fruit it will ripen much earlier.

The first great requisite in making a lawn is to have a good drainage; after which prepare the ground by deep plowing and also by subsoiling, the soil requiring to be well pulverized and enriched to expect any success in our hot climate.

That mules are much better than horses on the farm no one can doubt who has used them together. The mule will do more work than a horse on less food, and is rarely diseased. They will not endure the abuse of a hard driver as the patient horse will, and very often, as an Irishman said, "get up on their ear," and drive the keeper from the stable.

Now, before the grass is any higher, is the best time one can have to go over all the mowing fields and pick up every loose stone that may be in the way of the scythe or the mowing machine. If there are many, it would be better to take a team along and carry them off at once, than to throw them in heaps to remain, no one knows how long, a source of vexation to the driver of the mower, tedder or horse-rake.

Onion seed may be sown at any time from March to September, but those only can be depended upon for ripening which are sown in the first and second spring months. The seed may be sown with any of the sowing machines for small seeds, in drills nine inches apart, thinned out afterwards to four inches in the row. Five pounds of seed sow an acre. The seed is as often sown in drills one foot apart, and from a quarter to half an inch in depth. Cover with fine soil and press the surface compactly with a light roller.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes: "I find it pays to put wood ashes and lime and a light sprinkling of salt around each peach tree. The top earth should be removed from the trees before the ashes, lime and salt are put around it. If the trees are not all unthrifty it will restore them to life again, and in a short time they will look as thrifty as if nothing had been the matter with them. I think this helps to make the fruit stay on. I would advise every one that has a few trees to try what I have recommended, and see if their fruit does not ripen better and grow finer than when they are left to have their own way."

A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* says: "I think the Jerseys require more food when in milk than the Ayreshires, and they will milk up to the time of calving, if well fed. They are not dainty feeders, but will eat coarse food with better relish than any other stock I have ever owned. If I thought the Ayreshires as good for a butter dairy as the Jerseys I should use them, as I could stock my farm with Ayreshires for about one-half the cost of stocking it with good Jerseys. On the other hand, if I wanted cows for making cheese or to feed young animals or selling milk, I should select Ayreshires, their milk being rich in the qualities which go to make cheese or bone and muscle."

In the absence of any means for subterranean ventilation of a stable, a perpendicular ventilating shaft or flue is preferable to openings in the walls during cold weather. Of course precautions must be taken that no animal shall get directly under the flue. It will be found that a column of vitiated air will seek a vent through the center of the shaft up into the atmosphere outside, while a cylinder of fresh air surrounding this will come down at the same time, lining the walls of the shaft till it gets into the building, and then dissipating itself everywhere. The shaft should be of ample dimensions, to produce the most satisfactory results; and the space next to its walls for the admission of cool air need not be as great as that provided for the egress of bad air—the latter being more or less rarefied.

About the House.

In dealing with furniture, remember to keep water away from anything soluble therein, oil from everything porous, alcohol from varnish, and acid from marble.

A thick paste of strong gum arabic, into which plaster of Paris is stirred, makes an excellent china cement. Apply with a brush, and let the article stand three days.

To take ink spots out of mahogany, touch with a feather dipped in a teaspoonful of water, to which a few drops of spirits of niter have been added, and rub quickly with a wet cloth.

Stove luster when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner is blacker, more glossy and enduring than when mixed with any other liquid. Applied to an old rusty stove it will make it look like new.

To clean wall paper—tie a small bag of bran over the brush end of a broom and pass it up and down over the wall. Shake up the contents of the bag occasionally and remove the dust from the bag by brushing with a small brush broom.

Farmers' wives who sometimes lament the lack of "modern conveniences" their isolated life entails upon them will not look on the want of gas as so great a deprivation, perhaps, after learning that in Syracuse, N. Y., recently, a newspaper office which exchanged gas for kerosene saved by that measure $118.07 in a single month.

Buttermilk Pancakes.—One teaspoonful soda, two teacups sweet skimmed milk, two tablespoonfuls thin cream; thicken with flour to a stiff paste; it will take nearly two teacups of sour buttermilk to form thin enough to bake. Always add a small handful of cauell and the same of bran; it is more wholesome for children. Give them a trial, and you will say you never ate good pancakes before.

The following is a good cure for scurvy legs among fowl: Take sulphur, two ounces; charcoal, pulverized, one-fourth ounce; train oil, enough to form a paste. Apply with the hand, by rubbing well in. Allow it to remain for three days; then wash off in mild weather, with good soapsuds, and repeat the dressing as often as it is necessary.

The following is commended as a recipe for making vinegar: One gallon of water, one and a quarter pounds of raw sugar, and a quarter of a pint of yeast. At a temperature of eighty degrees it will be sufficiently acid in three or four days to be drawn off, when an ounce of cut raisins and the same weight of cream of tartar should be added; after a few weeks the sweet taste will entirely disappear, when it may be bottled.

Fruit Pudding.—Chop six apples fine; grate six ounces of stale bread; add six ounces of brown sugar, six ounces of currants, washed carefully and floured. Mix all well together with six ounces of butter, a cup of milk and two cups of flour, in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been thoroughly mixed. Spice to taste. If necessary, add more milk in mixing. Put in a pudding bag, tie loosely, and boil three hours. To be eaten with cream sauce.

The Great Kean.

Macready says of Kean in his reminiscences: "*Sir Edward Mortimer* was one of Kean's most finished portraitures. He had grasped the complete conception of the character, the *Falkland* of Godwin's "Caleb Williams," and was consistently faithful to it through every varied shade of passion. There was an absence of all trick in the performances. He had subjected his style to the restraint of the severest task. His elocution was flowing, discriminating, and most impressive. In his deportment there was the dignified ease of one accustomed to receive obedience; the mild and gentle manner of his address to his dependents spoke the benevolence of his nature, while his woe-worn aspect told of some settled grief that was preying on his heart. The very mournfulness of tone in which before his entrance he called for *Winterton* prepared the spectator for the picture of blight and sorrow that his appearance presented. When in *Wilford's* utterance at the word "murder" the chord was struck that seemed to vibrate through every fibre of his frame, the internal struggle to regain his self-possession quite thrilled the audience. His trembling hands turned over rapidly the leaves of the book he held, as if to scratch its pages that were evidently a blight to his bewildered sight, till the agony of his feelings overbore all efforts at expression, and with tiger fury he sprang upon the terrified youth. But to instance particular points in a personation disfigured by so few blemishes almost seems an injustice to a most artistic whole. Throughout the play the actor held most absolute sway over his hearers; alike when nearly maddened by the remembrance of his wrong and the crime it had provoked, in his touching reflection on the present and future recompense of a well-regulated life, in pronouncing the appalling curse upon *Wilford's* head; or, when looking into his face and in the desolateness of his spirit, with a smile more moving than tears, he faintly uttered: "None know my tortures!" the terrible avowal of the guilt that had embitterred existence to him brought, as it were, the actual perfection of the deed before us. The frenzy of his vengeance seemed rekindled in all its desperation as he uttered: "I stabbed him to the heart." He paused as if in horror at the sight still present to him, and following with his dilated eye the dreadful vision, he slowly continued: "And my oppressor rolled lifeless at my foot!" The last scene was a worthy climax to a performance replete with beauties, that in all its wildest bursts of passion never "overstepped the modesty of nature."

About Beauty.

There is nothing more unfavorable to female beauty than late hours. Women who, either from necessity or choice, spend most of the day in bed, and the night at work or in dissipation, have always a pale, faded complexion and dark-rimmed, wearied eyes. Too much sleep is almost as hurtful as too little, and is sure to bloat the person with a pallid and unwholesome fat. Diet also has a marked influence upon personal beauty. Generous living is favorable to good looks, as it tends to fill out and give color and sleekness to the skin. A gross and excessive indulgence, however, in eating and drinking, is fatal to the female charms, especially where there is great tendency to "making flesh." Regularity of time in the daily repast and scientific cooking are the best means of securing not only good health but good looks. The appetite should never be wasted during the intervals between meals on pastry, confectionery or any other tickler of the appetite, which gratifies the taste, but does not support the system. Exercise, is of course, essential to female beauty. It animates the whole physical life, quickens the circulation of the blood, heightens the color, develops the growth, and perfects the form of each limb and the entire body. It also gives elasticity and grace to every movement.

Dr. Beecher's First Carpet.

Seventy years ago carpets were rarely seen in American families of the middle classes, as they are now rarely found in Germany. Dr. Lyman Beecher gives an amusing account of the autobiography of his first carpet at East Hampton, L. I. His wife spun a bale of cotton and had it woven. Then she fitted it to the floor, sized, and painted in oils, with a bright border around it, and bunches of roses and other flowers over the center. She took also some common wooden chairs and cut out figures of gilt paper, gluing them on and varnishing them. The general effect was very beautiful. The East Hampton people were quite startled by the novelty. One of the old deacons called at the house, but stopped at the parlor door, as if afraid to enter. "Walk in, deacon; walk in," said the minister. "Why, I can't 'thout stepping on it," was the answer. Then surveying it with evident admiration, he gasped out, "D'ye think ye can have all this and heaven too?"

The Sioux City *Journal* makes the curious statement that immense quantities of black bass are being caught out of the Upper Elkhorn, in Nebraska. Such a thing as a black bass was never known in that country until after the railroad accident at Elkhorn three years ago.

All Sorts.

Sherman was a year writing his "memoirs."

Nevada is bragging that one of her county jails has not a single occupant.

This is the season when the daughter of the house furtively oils the hinges of the garden gate.

There are three elephants in jail in Rochester, the charge against them being larceny of peanuts.

The income of the New York *Herald* last year was $1,700,000, of which $600,000 went to its proprietors net.

Two grains of quinine dissolved in two ounces of water and snuffed into the nostrils will, it is said, cure hay fever.

San Francisco boasts of a Greek church, a Russian Bishop, and regular services according to the Greek church ritual.

The Waterford, Ireland, guardians now incarcerate tramps in the Insane Asylum, and pauperism is becoming unfashionable.

The Boston people have decided that Jesse Pomeroy's life should be preserved, and he will go to prison instead of the gallows.

The boys who groan under the weight of a big string of fish these times should remember that it does not take many perches to make an acher.

Twenty-three car-loads of oysters arrived in San Francisco the other day from the East. The bivalves are to be planted in San Francisco bay.

"It's generally the case with bad boys," philosophically remarks Miss Anthony, "that they look like their mother, and act like their father."

The old maids of Athens, Ga., are on the war path. They've actually requested the Legislature to make it a special offense for any widow to marry again.

It takes just one cent to send an ordinary paper by mail from Canada into the United States, but according to our postal laws, as existing at present, it takes four cents to send the same paper back.

The piece of fat in the middle of a leg of mutton is called the "Pope's Eye," because one of the Popes was so fond of that *bonne bouche* that he had a sheep slaughtered every day for the sake of that particular piece.

A woman in Manhattan, Kan., wished to plaster a room, but she could buy only the lime and sand. Then she sheared her dog to get the hair, put the plaster on herself, and papered the walls. That's the way grit wins in Kansas.

The tenement house system prevails to a great extent in Boston; 51,313 people, or nearly one-sixth of the entire population, are packed into 2,688 tenements, averaging nearly twenty persons a tenement. The infant mortality is consequently fearful.

A smoker in a Doylestown (Pa.) stage (no ladies in the vehicle) dropped a match with which he had just lighted a cigar. The match lit the newspaper mail, and all that was saved of the venerable vehicle, after cooling it in a mill-dam, was the running-gears.

Statistics have been collected in France, Algeria and Prussia, by which it is shown that the Jewish race has a mean average duration of life exceeding that of Christians of about five years, and that they enjoy a greater immunity from disease than Christian races.

Dr. Hall says: "The longer one puts off drinking in the morning, especially in the summer, the less he will require during the day. If much is drank during the forenoon the thirst often increases, and a very unpleasant fullness is observed, in addition to a metallic taste in the mouth."

M. Eugene Pereire, the Paris banker, whose great grandfather invented the system by which deaf mutes are taught to speak and to understand from the movement of the lips, has just announced that a school of instruction, to be supported by his family, will be opened in Paris in August.

Queen Victoria has a shrewder head for business than she is ordinarily credited with. Some time since, for the sake of encouraging a struggling artist, she purchased Mrs. Thompson's picture, "Roll Call." Since the purchase the picture has been on exhibition at a shilling a head, and has paid for itself ten times over.

Carl Helmerding, the Berlin actor, had a birthday, and a friend sent him an ingenious acrostic; it consisted of fifteen bottles of wine, so arranged that the initial letters of the wines spelled the name of the actor. The wines were Cerous, Assmannshauser, Rauzan, Lafitte, Hochheimer, Estephe, Liebfrauenmilch, Mancobrunner, Emilion, Rauenthaler, Didesheimer, Ingelheimer, Niersteiner, Giscours.

A Novelty in Surveying.

The delicate chemical balance has been added to the list of surveyors' instruments. By the aid of this instrument the number of acres in an irregularly shaped surface may be accurately computed. The method by which this is applied is simple enough. The plan of the desired territory, having been first measured and reduced by scale to paper, is then cut out and carefully weighed. A portion of the same paper—that is, paper of the same weight and thickness—is then cut to a size that will represent one acre, and its weight recorded. By dividing the weight of the paper that represents, in outline, the whole section surveyed, by the weight of that which represents one acre, the quotient represents the number of acres and fractions of an acre in the whole. This way of measuring surface gives less trouble, less calculation, and less liability to error than any other easy method.

The following is given as the costume of a fashionable lady in 1700, per ye last ship from ye port of Bristol, England, to his Majesty's plantations in North America: "A black silk petticoat, with a red and white calico border; cherry colored stays, trimmed with blue and silver; a red and dove-colored damask gown, flowered with large trees; a yellow satin apron, trimmed with white Persian; muslin headcloths, with crawfoot edging; a black silk furbel. red scarfs and spotted hood."

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

GRAND CENTRAL

Woolen Goods for the next THIRTY DAYS sold without regard to

A JOB LOT OF SHAWLS

Bleached and Brown Muslin,
Percales and Prints, Denims,
And Shirtings, Carpets and
Oilcloths, Table Linen and
Towling. A Large assort of

ALPACCAS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Gents' Collars, Hats, and Suspenders. Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Willow Ware, Satchels, and Carpet Bags. COTTENADES from 15c to 35c per yd. fine assortment of

CASSIMERES,

at very low figures. Call at the Grand Central, next door to Davis' Hard ware store.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Pro.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST **Window Paper** HOLLAND'S and Oil Shades always on hand and CHEAP for **CASH.**

PICTURES, *FRAMES,* CORD, and TASSELS, Curtain and **Window Fx'trs** the Best in the Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block, North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has the exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In Amrican & Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

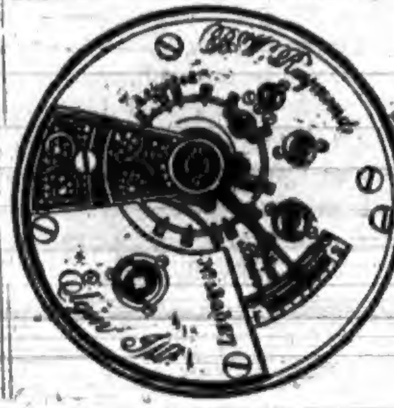

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pa ls, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large va iiety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the copora ion.

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices.

Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER& CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 20p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 15	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 08	3 16a	7 40	

Sotubward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 16a	9 50a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 50	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 40	7 02
Miami	2 40	1 16	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,08	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	2 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 41	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 0.		9 08
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Beesons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 53	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 38	9 15
Ossian	2 59	11 26am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 16	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RITLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30		
Louisville	7 00pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		
Auburn	11 40	6 07		
Waterloo	11 56	6 37		
Summit		7 35		
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 8	6 00		6 00 a
Reading	1 17			7 34
Bankers	2 12			7 52
Jonesville	2 20			8 20
Jackson	3 40			10 16
Detroit	6 30p m			2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 30			
Lansing	5 47			
Saginaw	9 03			
Bay City	9 55			

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m			2 45p
Saginaw	7 30			3 38
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	7 30			12 08
Detroit	9 50			5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40			9 30
Jonesville	1 55			10 30
Bankers	2 12			10 47
Reading	2 26			11 00
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15		11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26		
Waterloo	4 05	7 55		12 33a
Auburn	4 20	9 25		12 49
Auburn Junction		8 30		
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 10		1 40
Indianapolis		10 30		6 50
Louisville				12 45p
Cincinnati				9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervou Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so b ddressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDE Ceder St. New York.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago RR

ON and after May 23d, 1875, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted.

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M		8,00 A M	2,00 PM.
Rochester	3 00 "		9,22 "	3,[illegible] "
Alliance	5,35 "		12,30 P M	5,54 "
Orrville	7,10 "	"	2,25 "	7,31 "
Mansfield.	9,07 "	"	4,40 "	9,20 "
Crest- ar	9.40 "	A. M	5,15 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	10,00 "	"	5,35 "	10,00 "
Forest	11,16 "	4,50 "	7,27 "	11,24 "
Lima	12,20 P M	6,30 "	8,45 "	12,27 A.
Ft Wayne	2.40 "	8:10 "	11,35 A M	2,25 "
Plymouth	4.40 "	11,20 "	2,35 "	5,25 "
Chicago	7,50 "	2,25 P. M	6,30 "	8,50 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.15 a M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.00 "	12,15 P. M	"	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 PM	2.45 "	11,45 "	3,50 "
Lima	2.40 "	4,35 "	1,35 A. M.	6,15 "
Forest	3.56 "	5,34 "	3,03 "	7.36 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,55 "	4.40 "	9.20 "
line lv	A M	7,15 "	4.50 "	9 40 "
Mansfield	"	7.43 "	5,20 "	10.26 "
Orville	"	9.38 "	7.10 "	12.45PM
Alliance		11,10 "	9 00 "	3,05
Rochester	P M	1.07	11,12 "	5,40
Pittsburg	"	2,10 a m	12,15 A. M.	6,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The horteest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 25 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	b6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35.	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10,22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 53 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

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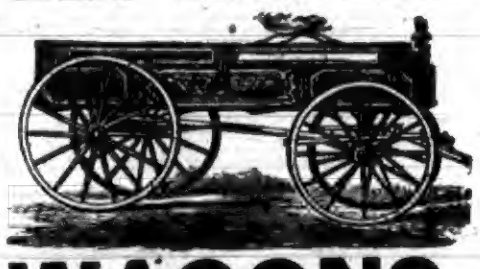

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Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 1, 1875. Number 26.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

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AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
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NEW

Feed Store!

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Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
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Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.
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Pencillings and Clippings.

THE proprietors of the Bucyrus, mowing and reaping machine works are talking of removing them to Terre Haute.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

AN obliging gentleman, who thinks that personal favors do not cost much, while they make friends, was applied to by a colored man for a certificate of character by which he might get a situation. The testimonial proved to be more complimentary, than Scipio himself had expected, and that worthy on recovering from his astonishment, exclaimed: "Say, Mr. ——, won't you gib me something to do on dab recommendation?".

A countryman has made several calls on a neighbor without being able to catch him in, and meeting him by chance one morning, received the following instructions as to the course to be pursued on future occasions: "You may have observed, he said, with a look of great sagacity, that the old 'ooman freekently gets fled, an' so when she's that way he jest foller the wall down to the goosberry patch, and you're pretty likely to find me sumwher's."

A Highland minister given somewhat exaggregation in the pulpit was remonstrated with by his clerk, and told of its ill effects upon the congregation. He replied that he was not aware of it, and wished the clerk, the next time he did it to give it a cough by way of hint.—Soon after he was describing Sampson's tying the foxes tails together. He said:

"The foxes in those days were much larger than ours, and they had tails twenty feet long."

"Ahem!" come from the clerk's desk.

"That is" continued the preacher "according to their measurement, but by ours they are fifteen feet long."

"Ahem! ahem!" still more vigorous.

The parson leaned over the pulpit and shaking his finger at the clerk said:

"Ye cough there all night, mon—I'll nae take off a 'fut more. Would ye hae the foxes with nae tails at a'?"

DULL TIMES.

There can be no general business activity and apparent prosperity in the country till money is twice its present value in Wall street. It was quoted last week at 2½ to 3 per cent, a rate which shows that there is no adequate demand for it—or, at all events, no demand offering adequate security. But an accumulation of money at the center means a deficiency at the extremeties and the abscence of a healthful circulation. This is caused by a general lack of confidence. So many investments in railroads, mines, and other enterprises have proved disastrous, and few or no new enterprises are attempted, or if attempted, cannot obtain the necessary capitol.

It is when everybody is improving his own property, and perhaps building a new house or store upon it, and when new factories, hotels, steamboats, ships, railroads, canals are being built or old ones enlarged, that everybody is employed at good wages and every kind of business thrives. It is then that thriving business men lay out more and more means in the employment of labor. All classes purchase good food and good clothes; all spend money freely in traveling or anything else they desire, and everybody appears to be prospering. This process goes on till every kind of enterprise and production is overdone, and a sudden stagnation sets in like a wintry blast over a garden. Great failures and great losses occur, capitalists try to get each his own means gathered together and placed in safe keeping, even at the lowest rates of interest. It is not profit so much as security that the capitalist desires, and he keeps his money quietly till the time for safe and profitable use shall come around again.

The nation is in this state just now, but the time for active enterprise is probably not far distant.

For, be it observed, the time of greatest depression is in some respects the time of the greatest accumulation. People work hard and spend little, and consequently capital, or improved property, which is the same thing, increases rapidly. When this process has gone on for a year or two, accumulation begin to look about for investments, and then the time of expansion and so-called prosperity comes round again, which, being in many respects a time of waste brings round once more the inevitable collapse.

A COQUETTISH DETECTIVE

OR, THE FATAL RING.

I was stopping at the Hotel Winsor, in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

One morning I was smoking in the colonnade, when a tall, elegantly-dressed gentleman asked permission to light his cigar by mine.

I saw at a glance that he was a Frenchman, although his English was almost perfect.

"Have you heard the news?" he inquired.

"No."

"The Countess de Marville—the fairest of the fair—was found murdered in her bed last night, her bureau broken open, and ten thousand francs missing from it. Ah, it was terrible! There were marks on her throat; the bruit who did the deed effected his entrance through the window of her chamber, near which, unfortunately, was a tree, planted years ago by the distinguished grandfather of the Countess. Little did he imagine the terrible use that would be made of it."

"This is bad news. How any man could harm a woman thus, in cold blood is more than I can imagine."

"Ah, Monsieur, if you had ever seen the Countess you would wonder still more. She was beautiful—beautiful as an angle," he added, stroking his whiskers with an unmistakable air of vanity. "I knew her well."

"Indeed!"

"Oh, yes; there are in Paris few popular women unknown to me."

His manner was decidedly conceited, and I felt disgusted with him. My coldness evidently repelled him, for he soon left me.

Afterward I heard from other accounts of the late tragedy. Among the details of the affair was one which peculiarly impressed me, and which my first informant had not spoken of—an oversight that surprised me, as the occurance he had not mentioned was of that kind which would be most apt to strike the fancy.

Upon the throat of the Countess, the murderer, in throttling her, had left a mark from a ring he wore—the impression of a chariot wheel, with a star in the center.

"This," said my latest informant, may lead to the discoverer of the murderer. Jean Mosqueau is already visiting the jewelers' shops in the city, find out from which, and by whom, a ring with the chariot wheel device was purchased.

"Who is Jean Mosqueau?"

"What, Monsieur! have you not heard of Monsqueau, our famous detective? Although his courage is well known, you would not, to look at his fair girlish face and delicate form, believe that he could fight a gnat.

A week later I was aboard the steamer bound from Calais to Dover. Among the passengers I beheld one whose face had a familiar look. I was not long in recognizing this person as the same I had seen in front of the Hotel Winsor, and who had first informed me of the murder of the Countess. He was certain a very handsome man, although his conceited air was a blot upon his good looks.

He moved languidly hither and thither now and then turning his brown eyes admiringly upon the pretty lady passingers, while striking his whiskers with one which hand, upon the middle finger of which was a superb diamond ring.

I am of a rather suspicious nature, which combined with a lively imagination, has often led me into singular errors. Now a strange impulse moved me to advance and hold out my hand to a man whom I had involuntary disliked from the first, in order that I might have a chance to glance at his ring. Somehow the idea possessed me that I should discover a chariot wheel device upon the glittering bauble!

The stranger did not at first recognize me He soon did, however, and frankly extended his left hand, which was not the one containing the ring.

My brain fairly reeled; the man's behavior was the conviction of my suspicions.

"The other hand, if you please," I said, in a low stern voice.

"Monsieur will excuse me, if he please My other arm is lame with rheumatism.

He beheld me glance toward the half-hidden ring and I was sure I saw him start and turn pale while at the same time looking much surprised.

He, however, opened his right hand, as if perfectly willing for me to shake it if I choose. Then I had a good look at the ring, and felt ashamed of my suspicion. The device was a common heart which certainly bore no resemblance to a chariot wheel.

After a little general conversation, to recover my self-possessoin, I turned away resolving future to have a better opinion of my fellow creatures.

The stranger's good looks seemed to attract the attention of many of the ladies. One especially, a modest looking little thing, attired in black, kept directing furtive glances at the handsome passenger. Finally she blided so close to him that, in turning, he brushed against her.

An apology, smilingly received by the little lady— a remark about the weather on the part of the gentleman—and the two were soon conversing with animation. Meanwhile the blushing cheek and bright eyes of the fair one seemed to betoken that she was well pleased with her companion, whose air was now more conceited than ever.

"I am afraid we shall have a storm," she remarked, pointing towards a dark cloud, upon which the captain of the boat was anxiously gazing.

With an air of nonchalance, he pulled a red cigar case from his pocket, asked his companion if she objected to smoking, and being answered negatively, opened the case. Then, quickly returning this to his pocket, pulled forth another of blue color.

"How many cigars do you smoke in a day?" inquired the lady, evidently amused at the sight of two cigar-cases.

The other colored, and it struck me that his voice faltered slightly, and his hand trembled, as he made some laughing retort.

Soon the storm came pouncing down upon us. We were midway in the channel, so that we cought the full force of the sea and gale. Both were terrific. The sea swept the boat which lay so far over that her machinery was soon damaged so that it could not work. The wind screaming like a demon, threw her over still further.

Suddenly we observed the sailors endeavoring to loosen a long-boat on the davits astern. Meanwhile there was an aminos grinding, smashing noise under the counter. The truth could not long be concealed, we were sinking.

The ladies screamed; the handsome passenger lost his self-possession, and ran wildly hither and tither. Meanwhile the cool behavior of the little lady in black contrasted strangely with the agitated demeanor of those around her. There she stood, calm and immovable, her brighe blue eyes fixed upon the handsome sranger, of whom she did not lose sight for a moment.

"Keep quiet, ladies and gentlemen," sang out the captian. "Keep quiet, and don't crowd round the boat so! There will be room for you all; and besides, there is a schooner coming to our assistance," pointing to a vessel bowling along toward us before the wind.

There was, however, a picnic among those addressed. The moment the boat was lowered, into it they all bundled, among them the handsome passenger. A huge sea, coming along roaring like thunder, parted the takles, tearing the boat from the steamer before either the lady in black or myself could enter it. The handsome passenger, losing his balance, fell over the gunwale, and unable to swim, wildly threw us his arms.

I must acknowledge that I was engrossed with the perilous situation of my fair companion and myself—now the only two left aboard the steamer—that I paid little attention to the drowning man. The steamer was in fact, going down fast—was nearly ingulfed in the stromy waves, her heated and half-submerged boiler hissing as the steam came gushing out like the spout from a whale

I was advancing to throw an arm round the little lady, fearing to see her washed away, when quietly and cooly motioning me back with one hand, she seized a coil of rope and threw the end to the handsome passenger.

He cought it, when turning to me the lady requested me to help her to haul the man aboard.

I complied, marveling at the love and devotion thus shown by a woman toward an acquaintance of an hour.

His power over the female sex must be great, I thought. This idea flashed clearly across my mind in spite of my danger. The schooner however, was now quite near, and I had every reason to believe we should be picked up.

I was right. We were taken aboard the schooner, the handsome passenger among the rest. Then the lady in black quietly pulling forth a revolver, pointed it at the head of him whom she had rescued.

"Out with that red cigar-case!" she said stearnly. "I would like to see what Monsieur carries in it."

"Why—why?" stammered the stranger "What is ——?"

Before he could say another word, the little Amazon, thrusting her disengaged hand in his pocket, pulling forth the red cigar-case, and opening it a ring dropped to the deck. This ring she picked up, and holding it before us all she exclaimed, "I have at last. The jeweler assured me it was the only kind of device in all Paris—a chariot wheel! This person is the murderer of the Countess de Marville."

The handsome passenger stood as if frozen to the deck, making no resistance as the lady in black slipped a pair of handcuffs over his rists.

"By what right," he then stammered "do you——?"

He paused as the other threw off her dress and false hair, revealing the person of a slender man with delicate garlish features.

"I am Jean Mosqueau, the detective," he quietly remarked; "and I robbed the waves of this rascal that the scaffold might not be cheated."

There is little to add.

The main proof having been obtained other proofs of the prisoner's guilt were brought forth, showing him guilty beyond doubt.

Long before his execution his name ascertained to be Louis Resseneau a noted adventurer and gambler who, however, by cool effrontery and a winning address, backed by his good looks, had been enabled to move in the first circle of Parision society.

THE following piece of character reading was among the first we put in type, nearly twenty years ago:

We once saw a young man gazing at the *ry heavens, with a † in 1 ☞, a —— of pistols in the other. We endeavored to attract his attention by .ing to a ¶ in a paper we held in our ☞, relating 2 a young man in that § of the country, who had left home in a state of mental derangement. He dropped the † and pistols from his ☞ ☞ with the ! "It is I of whom U read. I left home bo4 my friends knew of my design. I had s0 the ☞ of a girl who refused 2 lis10 2 me, but smiled b9ly on another. I ——ed madly from the house, uttering a wild 2 love, and without replying to the ? ? ? of my friends, came here with this † & —— of pistols, to put a . 2 my existence. My case has no ‖ in this §.

THERE is a solid vote of the Southern carpet-baggers and cut purses which Grant easily holds in the hollow of his hand, and which will be cast for his renomination when the National Republican Convention is held next year, if he demands it. And with this vote firmly secured, the influence which Grant and the office-holders have upon the workings of the party's machinery in the North and West ought easily to command the forty or fifty additional votes in convention which would be necessary to give him the nomination for the third term which he cares no more for, than for the first term. The Republicans of South Carolina, the most thoroughly Republican in the south, last September, pledged themselves to the support of President Grant for "the third-term" assured by so doing we shall preserve that peace and unity throuhout the whole country so necessary for its prosperity; and it was only the other day that Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina, albeit he is ostensibly to lead a "clean life," after a rather unclean public career, declared to a newspaper correspondent that though he was opposed to a third-term, he didn't know but that he should support Grant if he were renominated.—South Carolina Repulicans are in no wise dependent upon the force or favor of Grant for political office and emoluments in their own State. They stand by him of their own free choice, but hungar Radicals and carpet baggers in other Southern states where their party is a majority must inevitable gravitate towards Mr. Grant's third-term fleshpots by the attraction of mere hunger. There is no hope for them but in revolution and arbitrary power to give them office and the spoils of Washington.—The turbulence of these fellows was not finally put at rest by the gallant Democratic defeat of the Force bill last Mar. What power they still possess for working positive evil to the destinies of the nation we shall learn in due season.

Mr. Samuel Grosh having putchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will hereafter conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Furnish, an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

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AN HOUR IN FAIRY LAND. A Cantata in One Act. No change of scenery required, except for Tableaux introduced behind the main scene. Price 50c, in paper; 75c in boards.

MAUD IRVIN; OR, THE LITTLE ORPHAN. An Operetta in five acts, for children's use,—Dramatic, Singing and Tableaux. Price 50c in paper; 75c in boards.

NEW YEAR'S EVE. A cantata in 2 parts representing the 4 seasons. No change of scenery required, except for tableaux introduced behind the main scene. Price 50c in paper; 75c in boards.

PAULINE, THE BELLE OF SARATOGA.—An operetta for adults, in 2 acts. Suitable for parlor or stage. No scenery required. Price $1, in boards.

Copies sent, post paid, on receipt of price.

Address, J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, N. Y.
P. O. Box [illegible]

THE FAT MISSIONARY.

[The Washington *Capital* thus recites through a contributor the woes of the Rev. Oleus Bacon, missionary:]

It was all in a fore-and-aft schooner
That he sailed to that far countree,
And, according to Captain Simminson,
It was beautiful for to see
How warmly those heathen welcomed him,
And how grateful they seemed to be,
And now, in their simple, innocent way
They patted him, now on his knee,
And now on his cheek, and now on his chin,
And, in short, made only too free
With the Reverend Oleus Bacon,
As was sent upon a mission
To the islands near Feejee.

But I have an affidavit
Captain Simminson took afore me,
(And Simminson is a Christian man),
How standin' that night on his lee,
And a-[illegible] up his canvas
All ready to put to sea,
He noticed a fire on the island
As was burnin' remarkably free;
But he had no idea those devils
Were makin' a fricassee
Of the Reverend Oleus Bacon
As was sent upon a mission
To the islands near Feejee.

But so it turned out; and therefore I say
As Simminson said to me,
If the Board of Foreign Missions
Had any eyes for to see
They'd never have sent a man out there
A missionary for to be,
The make of whose person was tempting
In the very least degree,
Or one as was anyways bulgy at all,
Still less, one as bulgy as he;
This Reverend Oleus Bacon
As was sent upon a mission
To the islands near Feejee.

However, the Lord was in it,
At least, so it seems to me;
Or something was in Mr. Bacon
As didn't at all agree
With the stomachs of those heathen men,
But made 'em throw up quite free;
And I happen to know what that something was,
It was cavendish and rappee!
Nevertheless, it was somewhat unfortunate,
As most any man may see,
That the Reverend Oleus Bacon
Ever started on that mission
To the islands near Feejee.

THE GATEPOST.

Whether it was fate or that gatepost which was responsible Royal France was never able to decide.

It had not been demonstrated to a certainty that the young gentleman was unable to stand upright at that stage of his existence, but this much is sure, that he very seldom did it when any object which afforded leaning room was at hand. Gregory and Morton had just gone by with their fishing-rods, calling for him to join them, but the gatepost was shaded over by a drooping elm, and Mr. France had braced one shoulder against it while he lounged there in complete idleness, looking away with a rather tired expression across the sunlit landscape. The trout-brook ran through the shadeless meadows, and was a good half-mile distant, either of which reasons alone would have been sufficient to account for his refusal.

Do not understand that the tired expression was the result of any great task in progress or achieved. It was only an indication of the state of boredom which had long been hir normal condition. It is not the best of signs when a man is supremely indolent at four-and-twenty, and this Royal France was. That he preferred to saunter rather than to walk, to lean rather than to stand independently, to lounge rather than occupy himself in any definite way, all lent him a sybaritic exterior which gave little hint to the capability for a steadfast purpose hidden underneath, but the capability was there nevertheless.

After all, it must have been the gatepost, for it was that, and that alone, which chained him to the spot. The straw hats and white linen of his friends had disappeared from view, the sound of the piano and Miss Lowrie's voice floating out through the window assured him—

"I am waiting, love, for thee—"

when the flutter of a woman's summery garments appeared in the path, and came sweeping down it close beside him. Mr. France put out a hand and swung the gate wide open without as much as a glance at the shape—women had ceased to be an object of curiosity to him—but this one halted abruptly as she came abreast of him. There was a reason for it, very trivial, but we all know that a trifle before this has been the pivot on which many a man's destiny has turned. The silk fringe of her sash had caught upon his button.

"I beg pardon," she said, and a little dimpled hand was put out to detach it. Very ordinary words, but the clear, vibrant timbre of the voice struck him. He looked at her then, and the picture, as he saw her first in the golden afternoon light, was one that remained with him through all his after life. He saw a shape—tall, supple, youthful—a clear, dusk face, a childlike rosy mouth, two big, dark, velvety eyes—wonderful eyes, into whose gold-brown depths he looked for one instant, and all-unconsciously lost his heart on the spot to the owner.

She passed on, and suddenly the gatepost lost its charm. Miss Lowrie had left the piano and was standing by the nearest window as he turned and sauntered in.

"Take care that you aren't worse ensnared hereafter," she warned him laughingly.

"Who is she—one of the angels we entertain unawares?"

"An angel—all but the wings." There was a dry inflection to Miss Lowrie's tone. "She is Miss Dunbar—Meta Dunbar. She only came to-day."

"And she is to stay?"

"She is to stay. Apropos of that, did I hear Morton say this morning you think of leaving us?"

"An incorrect statement if you did," answered France, carelessly. "I mentioned to him that Uncle Phil had written for me, but it will probably be some time yet before I exclaim with Tell in relation to my native State—'Ye crags and peaks, I am with you once again!' I am not prepared to give up the delights of the vale yet."

"You are sure it is the vale and not Miss Dunbar?" asked Miss Lowrie, a trifle audaciously. If the audacity covered a pang, he did not guess it, for, to his credit be it said, egotism was not one of France's faults. He replied lightly, and sauntered away thinking—

"She doesn't like Miss Dunbar, but then what woman ever does like another prettier than herself?"

He was early in the parlor that night and engaged in a conversation with one of those married ladies whose range of acquaintance and accommodating spirit both are unlimited, while he watched for the young lady who had suddenly become an object of interest to him. The buzz which announced her when she came seemed to indicate that she was an object of universal interest.

"Do you know her?" asked Mrs. Madison. "Lovely, is she not?"

"I have not the pleasure, and yet I thought I knew every one here or expected."

"O, but this is easily accounted for—she was not of the elect. I mean she is never expected anywhere."

Royal looked puzzled and his friend hastened to explain.

"She has an old curmudgeon of a father who is as chary of her and keeps her as close as ever beauty was kept immured in her castle. The difference is that Meta is wide awake and rebels sometimes. It is due to that fact she is here now, but you may be sure she will not be left very long unguarded."

"You are right, she is lovely," said France as he gazed. "Will you present me?"

"What! under the enemy's fire?" asked Mrs. Madison, laughingly. "Don't you see how jealously Miss Lowrie is watching? There, my dear boy, don't pose for injured innocence; I acquit you where she is concerned, however she herself may be inclined to view the matter. She had a grudge against my favorite before this too."

"Meaning Miss Dunbar?"

"Exactly, and it was all on account of Morton yonder. Miss Lowrie thought she had secured him, but Meta came upon the tapis and spoiled the game for her. I admit I was rejoiced, though it was a little hard on Morton; he was thoroughly in earnest for the only time in his life I suppose."

"And he failed to conquer? Something new in his experience that." Mr. France glanced across at the good-looking fellow who was well known as a masculine flirt.

"He failed, of course, as every one must. That is an understood thing. If you are sure you are to be trusted—"

"As I surely am if my presentation depends upon it."

He had a bow and a smile and half a dozen words from Miss Dunbar after that. She wore gold-colored tulle with a foam of lace, from midst of which her white shoulders gleamed, a line of milky pearls about her throat, another tangled in the bronze hair massed high upon her head.

Her rarely perfect face, with cheeks slightly flushed and eyes shining like black diamonds in that blaze of light, was before him yet after her palpable presence was removed. Her face mingled in his dreams that night, and was in the first recollection which came to him with his morning's awaking.

And it was the first sight which met him when he went below. She was standing upon the piazza as he appeared in the doorway, a pink wrapper with sweeping watteau folds surrounding her like a rosy cloud, great fragrant water-lilies mingled with some green foliage filling her arms.

"Good morning, Miss Dunbar," spoke Mr. France as her glance was lifted to him. "You will put us all out of countenance if such early rising is your usual practice."

"It surely shall be while I am left to enjoy my liberty in my own way. Possibly you may not know what a novelty that is to me. I had another incentive this morning in my beauties here. My first act after arriving was to hire a youth of the rising generation to scour the country after these darlings for me. How exquisite they are!"

Her face went down over the odorous mass, and Mr. France, with appreciated gaze drinking in the whole fair picture, murmured:

"Exquisite, indeed! I hope you haven't negotiated with that youth for the season, Miss Dunbar. Permit me the pleasure of supplying such a daily offering hereafter."

"You will find it a trouble, I fear. If I have a weakness for anything, it is for water-lilies. I am never strong enough to resist them."

Miss Dunbar's room was not without the creamy blossoms after that while they lasted, and this beginning was followed apace by such a growing friendship, that others looking on grew concerned for the result. Mrs. Madison, with a real interest in the girl, and a real wish for her welfare, interposed first.

"If it were only an ordinary flirtation, Meta, I shouldn't think of interfering," she said, with a very disturbed spirit. "I like Royal France, and I think I know him as well as any one does. He is not like the men you have thrown over before this; if he is not already heart and soul in earnest, he will be soon, and a disappointment then could not help blighting all his life. You aren't such a wretch as to do that for him?"

"Well," said Miss Dunbar, very coolly, "have you anything more to say? I prefer having all sides of the question."

There was a certain sort of repressed defiance in her face which sent a misgiving like a shock into the other's mind.

"What do you mean by it, Meta? Your father would never consent, and there is Ellerby whom he has chosen—you never would dare to defy him!"

"Wouldn't I?" asked Miss Dunbar, dreamily.

"You know you wouldn't, and, besides—O, dear me! Don't hold me responsible if you get into trouble through this, Meta. I can't countenance what I am sure your father will disapprove."

Morton also, who was France's friend, undertook to caution him.

"It won't do, old fellow, take my word for it. Meta herself is all any man could wish for; I've got over my one-time weakness in that quarter, so don't think I speak through any personal object. I know Dunbar pere if you don't, and I tell you a haughtier or harder old flint never existed. He's made his choice, and if she died for lack of it he'd never forgive her once she disobeyed him. Besides, there's your own prospects, Royal. That uncle whose heir-expectant you are isn't the most reliable customer on the face of the earth. You've miffed him already by giving no heed to his numerous summonses, and he's as like to turn on you as not. It isn't past Miss Lowrie to put him up to it, and I observed she took good care to post herself in your affairs before she left here."

"I shouldn't like to credit any woman with such a mischievous intent, Morton."

"I hope you won't be obliged to, that's all! But don't build upon any meanness being beyond a jealous and malignant woman. For the rest, my dear boy, there's no one wishes you more good in the world than I do."

"Thank you Morton, heartily; I am sure of that."

"France made light of one part of his warning, that regarding Miss Lowrie, dismissed it with scarcely a second thought. She had left the place a week before, as the result proved, on vengeful thoughts intent. A few more days passed during which those two recognized now as lovers by all in the house tasted the sweets found in that fleeting time, and then came the end.

They met one evening just as the silvery summer dusk was closing down. Each wore a grave and troubled look; a little constraint which had not been there before was in their manner.

"Will you come with me for a row upon the river, Meta?" he asked. "It may be our last one. I have bad news to tell you."

"And I you. Perhaps I should not call it bad news, but papa is coming to-morrow. It will be the last."

"Unless"—said Royal, and said no more until the river had been reached, and they were afloat in the little skiff which they found at the landing.

In that "dim, religious light," in the quiet of that hour, the angel of peace seemed to have dropped her mantle over the earth. The stillness was unbroken save by the voice of insects, the ripple of the current, the soft dip of the oars. Stars began to twinkle faintly in the evening sky, and the shore-line grew indistinct in the distance. Then Royal drew in his oars and let the boat drift with the tide.

"I have had a letter from Uncle Phil," he said, very quietly. "He has married Miss Lowrie, and I am disinherited."

"For me—Oh, Royal! and that is her revenge!"

The exclamation broke from her unthinkingly, then all over her face spread a quick, burning flush. If for her his own words had never yet told her so, but now reserve or concealment were things of the past.

"If it were for you, Meta! Oh, my darling! I love you so! You knew it, you must have known it, but after that came I never thought to tell you so in words. Forgive me if I pain you by doing it now when what might have been never can be. Had it been different, could I offer you fortune, as I once hoped"—his voice broke, and he cut short his words suddenly.

She only looked at him, such a wistful look, it almost shook his resolution. He knew if he had only said the word "Come," she would go with him, willingly, gladly, then, but the stubborn pride inherent in him rose. He could have died as easily as tempt her to the lot of poverty and hardship he alone had to offer then.

"I can only say God bless you, and good-by, now, Meta. I shall pray heaven for your happiness always."

"My happiness—oh, Royal!" But he would not hear either the reproach or the appeal in that cry.

He unshipped his oars again; but in changing his position before he took a single stroke, he gave a sudden start. It was followed by the gurgling sound of water welling up into the boat. He turned his face toward her; the calmness of intense excitement was in his voice.

"There was a rotten plank—my foot went through, as though it had been so much paper. Try not to be frightened. There is no possibility of keeping the skiff afloat, but I can swim ashore with you, I think. For heaven's sake, don't lose your presence of mind now, Meta."

He was pulling off coat and boots as he spoke. In moments of extreme danger, the right thing to be done will often flash through the mind instantaneously; so now he had divested himself of superfluous clothing and wrenched one oar loose from the row-lock in less time than it takes to tell. The other resisted his effort, and there was not one second to lose. The shore was a full quarter mile or more away—alone, he could reach it; with her—

"You cannot, Royal," she said, stilly, "Don't mind me; go, you can save yourself."

"Meta!"

"Then we will die together. I love you, Royal; death is less cruel than you would have been, it will not part us."

A light-like inspiration was in her face, she put her arms about his neck, then the water closed over the sinking boat and only his strength and that little insufficient spar separated them from death.

How it was done Royal France never could have told, he could never think of the age of agony embraced in that time afterward without a shudder. Swimming, supporting her, saving his strength all he might, the control she kept over herself and the implicit obedience she gave to his directions aiding him, the shore was reached at last.

After that there could be no question of parting between them.

"Papa will never consent," said Meta, "but I owe him no duty. If you will take me, Royal, gladly and happily I will be your wife."

Long afterward Royal was wont to say—

"Heaven bless the gate-post! But for it and the encounter I should have gone in answer to Uncle Phil's summons and so have missed my wife."

How She Taught Him.

A paper printed in Eufaula, Ala., prints the following as a veritable incident which occurred the other day in that city: "A lady hired an old negro woman named Charlotte, who had the most exalted opinion of her own individuality and originality. Whenever a subject was under discussion in the family, Charlotte would be sure to state her own superior method of proceeding in such matters. On one occasion the lady was talking of sending some of the children to school, when Charlotte put in her oar, as usual: 'Lor! Missus,' she said, 'what mek you pay money fur to send de chile to school? I got one smart boy named Jonus, but I larns him myself.' 'But, Aunt Charlotte,' replied the lady, 'how can you teach your child when you don't know one letter from another?' 'How I teach him! I jis mek him tek de book an' set down on de flo, an' den I say: Jonus, you tek yo eye from dat book, much less leggo him, an' I skins you alive.'"

Here is an extract from a letter written to her lover by a Montgomery, Alabama, girl: "For your sake, darling, I have quit using chewing-gum; would you quit gum for me? I would not have quit gum for any other person in the whole world!"

THE TURF.

Some Peculiarities of Race Horses.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

There is an inclination sometimes to confound a severe race and a severe finish. The two expressions do not mean by any means the same thing. A severe race may be won with very great ease, but the pace has been severe throughout. On the other hand, a race run at so moderate a pace that there has been no "tailing off" may produce the severest and most desperate finish. To finish well is obviously one of the qualities most essential both in a jockey and in a horse; but, as there are jockeys, so there are horses that have not that quality naturally, and cannot attain it artificially. Some horses, again, seem to inherit it to a remarkable degree, while others appear to inherit a lack of it. It is asserted, on more or less trustworthy authority, that the stock of Monarque, sire of Gladiateur, "are nearly all of them endowed with inexhaustible courage, and will struggle on long after they are completely beaten" (*horresco referens*), the offspring of the Baron, sire of Stockwell, "the moment they cannot win easily are disheartened and renounce the struggle, even before it is begun." A fearful charge, which one cannot repeat without trepidation, is brought against the Flying Dutchman. It is hinted that on the memorable occasion on which he suffered his only defeat and succumbed to Voltigeur the incomparable Dutchman "flinched," and it is roundly declared that faintness of heart is the characteristic of all his progeny. The Frenchmen who gave £4,000 for him must have repented long ago in dust and ashes of their bargain, for it is a question if he ever begat any really good horse but Dollar, winner of the Goodwood Cup and of the Brighton Cup in 1864. It does not necessarily follow, however, that a horse which refuses to struggle and finish well refuses from lack of courage. As are the temperaments of men, so are those of horses. There is your good "examination man" and your bad "examination man;" some men, whether from a feeling of disdain, or of resentment, or of contrariety, or of levity, or of abstraction, or of melancholy, or from sheer inability to give full effect to all their powers at a given time, just because they are called upon fail to display in competition the superiority which distinguishes them upon every other occasion. Some pretty women are thrown completely into the shade upon certain momentous occasions, when they ought to look the best, by others who cannot hold a candle to them generally. This is especially noticeable and notorious in the case of brides, and the reason seems to reside in the idiosyncracy which, involving no excess or deficiency of courage, leads to an unexpected and incomprehensible result. Clever children and clever dogs, it will be allowed, nearly always disappoint one when they are desired to show off, especially if the desire is to entail any sort of competition; and courage or the want of it has nothing to do with the failure. So horses that will not "try" may not always fail from faintness of heart, but from a very different cause. It is rather curious that a horse which cannot be whipped and spurred into doing what, if he could speak, he might decline to do on conscientious grounds, should be stigmatized as "coward;" we usually consider it cowardly to take the opposite course. The horse that resents the first touch of whipcord or steel, and indignantly puts back his ears and swerves right away from the track, may be an obstinate and an aggravating brute, but from another point of view he may be said to show a high spirit. He is, however, clearly not to be relied upon, unless he can be trusted to "finish" on his own account, and exhaust himself to the last ounce without any "assistance;" and it is doubtful whether such a paragon of a horse was ever foaled. It is related of Wizard, second to Thormanby for the Derby, that he was the most difficult horse in the world to ride, and the most impossible to "finish" with, because he declined to do anything on compulsion, treated racing as a personal amusement, was as indignant at a whipping as a modern school-boy, ran just as fast and as long and as straight as it pleased him, and could never be brought to understand that he was bound to struggle to the last gasp for the sake of his backers' money. He was dubbed both imposter and coward; but he would more justly, perhaps, have been called an "impracticable ass." Some people have said that horses have no memory, but that depends upon what you understand by memory; it can hardly be denied that they have some faculty which answers the purpose of rendering them sometimes so averse from undergoing a repetition of a severe finish that, divining by the unmistakable reminder of the whip and spur the moment when it is about to commence, they will imitate the behavior of Balaam's ass and refuse to countenance their riders' intentions. And they may be animals of originally unquestionable courage and generosity, whose "hearts have been broke," as the saying is, by abuse of their noble endurance. "A great number of excellent horses," says an authority, "have been ruined forever in that manner." It might seem as if the creatures remembered the futility as well as the severity of their punishment, for it is in the nature of things that a loser should be more distressed than a winner, though it is not invariably the case; but, of course, that very fact would invalidate the argument based upon the semblance. As it can seldom be worth while to run the risk of having a "broken-hearted 'oss," a jockey who finishes well can show his judgment very often as well as his mastery of the manual and cruel exercise. "When a horse is coming in second," says the Wise Man, "very close, but his inferiority to his antagonist is manifest, a prudent and discreet jockey will be very careful not to make him struggle and wear himself out to no purpose, as he cannot possibly win." As for what is called a "fine" finish, it is an expression very likely to mislead the uninitiated, who may consider it identical with either a brilliant finish or a close finish. It is more like the former than the latter in one sense, and the latter than the former in another; for it means that the race is won by a shave, but that the shave is voluntary. Many a race is believed to have been lost by a jockey's infatuated passion for this sort of juggling finish, which displays his calculation and dexterity.

After-Thoughts.

How very often it happens in conversation, as Bernard Barton remarks in one of his letters to Crabbe, that the thing you might and would and should have said occurs to you just a little too late. He draws on his own experience for the record of many a long and animated discussion with a friend, after which he called to mind some pithy argument that would have smashed his opponent's case, and which, affirms the gentle Quaker poet, "I should have been almost sure to have had at my fingers' ends had I been quietly arguing the matter on paper in my own study." Cowper complains that when he wrote a letter to any but a familiar friend, no sooner had he dispatched it than he was sure to recollect how much better he could have made it. Horace Walpole opens his epistle with the remark that mere answers that are not made to letters immediately are like good things which people recollect they might have said had they but thought of them in time; that is, very insipid, and the *apropos* very likely forgotten. Vanity, as well as vexation of spirit.

Little Henry Esmond, when pointed out by saucy Trix to my Lord as "saying his prayers to mamma," could only look very silly. If he invented a half-dozen of speeches in reply, that was months afterward; "as it was, he had never a word in answer." Mr. Thackeray's writings offer divers illustrations of the same kind. There is Mr. Batchelor, for instance, when impertinently quizzed to his face by that supercilious Captain Baker. "'Sir!' says I; 'sir' was all I could say. The fact is, I could have replied with something remarkably neat and cutting, which would have transfixed the languid little jackanapes, * * * but, you see, I only thought of my repartee some eight hours afterward, when I was lying in bed, and I am sorry to own that a great number of my best *bon mots* have been made in that way."

Dr. Holmes suggestively records on the subject of mistakes and slips in writing, that he never finds them out until they are stereotyped and then he thinks they rarely escape him. Southey once assigned as a reason for his not reading for the bar that he was so easily disconcerted; that the right answer to an argument never occurred to him immediately. "I always find it at last, but it comes too late; a blockhead who speaks boldly can baffle me." A state of mind figured in a modern poem:

"Speech, only quick to blush its own delay,
Made me a fool, when fools had their own way,
And awkward-silent when conceit was loud."

Charlotte Bronte relates how Mr. Thackeray met her at the door, at the close of one of his readings, and frankly asked her what she thought of it; and how, liking his *naivete* she was entirely disposed to praise him, having plenty of praise in her heart, "but, alas! no words on my lips. Who *has* words at the right moment? I stammered out some lame expressions"—and doubtless hit on some neat and pithy eulogium soon after his back was turned.

The good dame in one of Mrs. Gaskell's fictions is speaking for thousands when she says of the rector and his wife that they "both talk so much as to knock one down, like; and it's not till they have gone, and one's a little at peace, that one can think there are things one might have said on one's own side of the question." And so again John Sereolaske, introduced by Philip van Arteveldeas our "sagacious friend"—than whom a better counsellor need not be, if only he have full scope beforehand to ponder and devise what to say; but "ask him on the sudden" a simple enough question, and—

"—Confounded will he stand
Till livelier tongues from emptier heads have spoken;
Then on the morrow to a tittle know
What should have been his answer."

Secrets of the Toilet.

The toilet has become one of the fine arts, and some of its secrets, as narrated in a recently-published work, are curious. Think of the lady, whose white hands you admire, wearing cosmetic-gloves every night, spread inside with the following preparation: "The yolk of two fresh eggs beaten with two teaspoonfuls of the oil of sweet almonds, one ounce of rose-water, and thirty-six drops of tincture of benzoin. Make a paste of this, spread it freely on the hands, and draw on the gloves afterward." As a "composition for the face," the same volume presents the following recipe from the collection of Doctor Cazenave, a foreign physician: "Three ounces of ground barley, one ounce of honey, and the white of an egg, mixed to a paste, and spread thickly on the cheeks, nose and forehead, before going to bed. This must remain all night, protecting the ace by a soft handkerchief or bits of awn laid over the parts on which the paste is applied. Wash it off with warm water, wetting the surface with a sponge, and letting it soften while dressing the hair or finishing one's bath. Repeat nightly, until the skin grows perfectly fine and soft, which should be in three weeks, after which it will be enough to use it once a week. This paste was used by the Romans. With this, care must be taken to bathe daily in warm water, using soap freely, toning the system afterward, if one can bear it."

Language of Color.

The following is said to be the French method of the meaning attached to colors, but it appears to us to smack rather of the laboratory than of genuine sentiment. They hold out that violet is analogous to friendship, blue to love, as suggested by blue eyes and azure sky. A bunch of violets would, therefore, tell a lady's suitor that friendship is all that he has a right to expect. Yellow is paternity, or maternity; it is the yellow ray of the spectrum which causes the germ to shoot. Red figures ambition; indigo the spirit of rivalry; green, the love of change, fickleness, but also work; orange, enthusiasm; white, unity, universality; black, favoritism, the influence exerted by an individual. Certain persons have the gift of fascinating all who approach them; and black, which absorbs all the rays of the spectrum, is the reverse of white, which combines them in one. Beside the seven primitive colors, gray indicates poverty; brown, prudery; pink, modesty; silver-gray (semi-white), feeble love; lilac (semi-violet), feeble friendship; pale pink, false shame.

There is an old saying that a child at two years old is half as tall as he ever will be, and after a few experiments in measuring one can easily believe it, but not before.

LESSONS TAUGHT BY LITTLE THINGS

Men are too prone to underrate
Themselves and what they do,
Because their work indifferent seems,
Though it is useful, too;
Yet not a blow was ever struck
That made the anvil ring,
But had its place in that vast world
Where industry is king.

A penny, trifle though it be,
The smallest of all coin,
Becomes the very heart of wealth
When it and others join;
So little streams that from the hills
Come laughing in their glee,
When they flow down the rocky shore
Expand into a sea.

E'en from the simple seed which ranks
Among the smallest things,
And seems a lifeless particle,
The richest harvest springs;
And effort, howsoever small,
If useful and combined,
Shall build the grandest monuments
Ever raised by hand and mind.

Look at the granite corner-stone
In its deep solitude;
Alone it does not seem to be
With mighty power imbued!
But as stone after stone is laid,
The towering columns rise,
Till stands a temple beautiful
Revealed against the skies.

Then let us value every act,
However small, we do,
And measure it by usefulness,
To which it must be true;
For he has wisdom learned who knows
The fruit that labor brings,
Who owns the wondrous potency
Of even little things.

Pith and Point.

A stamp act—Treading on people's toes.

The bump of destructiveness—A railway collision.

The census gives Philadelphia two female carriage builders.

This is the way an "intelligent comp" set up the Halls of the Montezumas: "The Hells of the Monte Games."

"Two soles that beat as one," remarked the boy to his mother, as she was dealing with him for his sins with both slippers at once.

There are few things more barbarous than "mentioning" a man for an office every year for ten years, and never electing, or even nominating him.—*Boston Globe.*

A Cleveland young man has a scrap-book containing the marriage notices of all the women that he has loved, and he sits out in the moonlight and reads it and cries.

A visitor to the jail incidentally mentioned that this was a backward spring. "I should say it was," proclaimed a discouraged prisoner. "Here it is the 20th of May and we hain't had green peas yet!"—*Danbury News.*

When you want to send her a line by postal card, write with the following preparation: Ten grains of hypho-sulphite of soda in sixteen teaspoonsful of water. Then, you see, the postoffice clerks won't know who she is. Heat brings out the writing.

We heard recently how one man cured a neighbor newspaper borrower. It is told thus: "Mr. ——, father wants to borrow your paper. He says he only wants to read it." "Well, go back and ask your father to send me his supper. Tell him I only want to eat it." The next evening the boy did not come.

The more married men, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar can keep a straight course.—*Voltaire.*

PRETZELS.

It is seldom that a bank teller will tell anything about his bank.

Croquet players appear never to have room enough. They always want one lawn mower.

Wooden legs made from oak are liable to acorn.

Now is the time to load mad dogs up to the muzzle with buck shot.

Little Eddie Puthoff, of St. Louis, put off his earthly garments the other day, and in that cherubic condition climbed the golden stair. But though gone he is not to be forgotten. His sister thus renders him immortal:

Little Eddie, you are not here,
You are gone forever, my darling dear;
When I see the stars up in the sky,
I think I see you looking both ways with your eyes.
—*Sister Nettie.*

The Value of Time.

When the Roman Emperor said, "I have lost a day," he uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost a kingdom." Napoleon said that the reason why he beat the Austrians was, that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He dispatched a flag to the Austrian headquarters with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrians fell into a snare. For a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moment, and while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, rearranged his line of battle, changed his front, and in a few minutes was ready to renounce the force of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result. The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on five minutes. Crises come, the not seizing of which is ruin. Men may loiter, but time flies on wings of the wind, and all the great interests of life are speeding on, with the sure and silent tread of destiny.

Washington's White Horses.

According to G. W. P. Custis' recollections, the grooming of Washington's white horses was something surprising. The night before the horses were expected to be ridden they were covered entirely over with a paste, of which whiting was the principal component part; then the animals were swathed in body-clothes, and left to sleep upon clean straw. In the morning the composition had become hard, was well rubbed in, and curried and brushed, which process gave to the coats a beautiful glossy and satin-like appearance. The hoofs were then blacked and polished, the mouths washed, teeth picked and cleaned, and the leopard-skin housings being properly adjusted, the white chargers were led out for service.

Terrible Volcanic Eruptions in Iceland

(London Cor. New York Times.)

About six weeks ago there was a heavy rain of ashes and cinders along the northern coast of Norway, covering the ground several inches deep. Investigation revealed the fact that these strange materials, coming from a northwesterly direction like immense clouds through the air, were of volcanic origin. It was at once thought that there must have been an eruption of Mt. Hecla, in Iceland. A steamer was dispatched from Copenhagen, and that vessel has returned from Rejkjavik with news of an unparalleled disaster. It seems that the outbreak began on Christmas, and has continued ever since with scarce any interruption. For seven weeks before Christmas the inhabitants were terrified by subterranean noises like thunder, which extended through nearly two-thirds of the islands. Early in January followed earthquakes in all directions, and at last, an old extinct volcano near Vatrayskud opened, and for four weeks continued to eject immense quantities of fire, lava, ashes, and a muddy fluid mass at boiling heat. The village, and some smaller hamlets and farms within a radius of 20 miles, were destroyed, and over 1,000 people had to flee for their lives.

After four weeks this volcano ceased, but at that moment another extinct volcano, nearly 100 miles away, near Myvatu, sent its burning mass upon the peaceful habitations around. This eruption lasted for several weeks, the village of Myvatu became a prey to the fiery elements, and the whole country for more than 50 miles around was devastated. More than 800 of the people are reported as having been rendered homeless. Early in March there seemed to be a general upheaval of the earth in the whole central portion of the island; new mounds, as it were, rose to the surface, some to a height of several hundred feet and over 1,000 feet in diameter at the base, amid tremendous shocks of thundering beneath. They split open at the top and vomited forth their burning contents upon the surface around them, covering a distance of 200 miles. Ten thousand people are said to have lost nearly all their possessions, and the remainder, who live nearer to and along the coasts, some 40,000 in number, are themselves too poor to support such a vast number of needy people. Several hundred persons are also reported to have perished. The world-renowned Geysers have dried up since the terrible eruption began, and instead of water, these mysterious funnels emit immense quantities of hot smoke and ashes, which, during the night, rising several thousand feet into the air, appear like gigantic columns of flameless fire, visible for hundreds of miles. It is said that no historic record of any volcanic eruption anywhere in the world compares with this, either in territory over which it extends, the number of newly-opened craters, or the time of its duration. The Copenhagen government has issued an appeal for aid to the sufferers.

Remarkable Dream.

A dignitary of the Church of England, of rank and reputation, furnishes the editor of *Glimpses of the Supernatural* with the following remarkable dream, which occurred to himself: My brother had left London for the country to preach and speak on behalf of a certain church society, to which he was officially attached. He was in his usual health, and I was therefore in no special anxiety about him. One night my wife woke me, finding that I was sobbing in my sleep, and asked me what it was. I said, "I have been to a strange place in my dream. It was a small village, and I went up to the door of an inn. A stout woman came to the door. I said to her, 'Is my brother here?' She said, 'No, sir, he is gone.' 'Is his wife here?' I went on to inquire. 'No, sir—but his widow is.'" Then the distressing thought rushed upon me that my brother was dead, and I awoke sobbing. A few days afterward I was summoned suddenly into the country. My brother, returning from Huntingdon, had been attacked with *angina pectoris;* and the pain was so intense that they left him at Caxton—a small village in the diocese of Ely—to which place on the following day he summoned his wife, and the next day, while they were seated together, she heard a sigh, and he was gone. When I reached Caxton, it was the very same village to which I had gone in my dream. I went to the same house, was met and let in by the same woman, and found my brother dead, and his widow there.

Extempore Speech.

When Cato rose in the Roman Senate and held up a ripe fig, saying, "This fruit was gathered at Carthage three days ago," to illustrate the nearness of their enemies, and all Rome exclaimed that Carthage must be destroyed, we should find it hard to imagine that Cato, before he did it, climbed into a box four feet square and which came up almost to his armpits, and that he drew out of his pocket a very illegible manuscript and took out his handkerchief and wiped his glasses, then adjusted his specs, and then bent down his head, looked twice at his paper to see if he was right, then muttered, "Brethern this fig—no, this fruit—brethern, this fruit was gathered—I say was gathered—at Carthage three days ago," and then fumbled into his pocket till he found the fig, and then laid it out upon the board on top of the box where he rested his manuscript. It would be hard for us to imagine this eloquence; and we should feel very certain that, if this course had been taken, all Rome would have shouted, "Cato must be destroyed!"—*The Advance.*

"Cutting a Dido."

This phrase is older than most people imagine. Do you call to mind the story of Dido, Princess of Tyre? Her husband, Acerbas, priest of Hercules, was murdered for his wealth by the King Pygmalion, brother of Dido. The widowed Princess was enabled to escape from Tyre, bearing with her the wealth of her husband, and accompanied by a number of disaffected nobles.

After a variety of adventures they landed on the coast of Africa, where Dido bargained with the natives for as much land as she could inclose in a bull's hide. Selecting a large tough hide, she caused it to be cut into the smallest possible threads, with which she enclosed a large tract of country, on which the city of Carthage soon began to rise.

The natives were bound by the letter of their bargain, and allowed the cunning queen to have her way; and after that, when any one had played off a sharp trick, they said he had "cut a Dido." That was almost three thousand years ago, and the saying has come down to our day.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

More About the Earthquake in New Grenada—Sixteen Thousand Lives Lost.

Further information has been received by way of Havana of the calamity in New Grenada. The whole valley of Cucuta, in New Grenada, near the Venezuelan frontier, has been devastated by an earthquake, and it is said that 16,000 persons have lost their lives. The valley of Cucuta is in the Province of Pamlona, a mountainous section of New Grenada, in which the peak of Almorzadero, 12,850 feet high, is situated. The range to which this belongs is about 250 miles from the Pacific coast, about the same distance from the Carribean sea, and but a short distance from the Venezuelan frontier. In this region traces of the most violent volcanic action are visible on every hand. This action is of so recent a date as in many places to keep the soil in a heated condition.

There have been numerous earthquakes in the United States and South America, but none in connection with which such tremendous destruction is recorded as in the above. In 1811 occurred the famous series of earthquakes in Missouri, which Humboldt studied and described. Over an extent of country stretching for 300 miles southward from the mouth of the Ohio river the ground rose and sunk in great undulations for months. The disturbances continued over what has since been called the "sunk country" until March 26, 1812, when they ceased coincidently with the great earthquake of Caracas. About midnight on February 20, 1835, the city of Concepcion, Chili, was destroyed by an earthquake. It probably originated near the islands of Juan Fernandez, where a volcano burst through a depth of 400 feet of water, sending up a column of fiery ejecta, which killed immense numbers of fish in the vicinity. Many thousands of persons lost their lives on this occasion.

On March 19, 1873, the city of San Salvador was utterly destroyed. Three shocks were experienced, but the inhabitants were, by the previous noises, so well warned that a comparatively small loss of life (about 500) took place. The frequency of earthquakes in this region is expressively told in the name given to it by the aboriginal Indians—Cuscatlan—"the land that swings like a hammock."

But by far the most awful earthquake ever recorded in history is that of Lisbon, on the 1st of November, 1755. About 9 o'clock in the morning a hollow thunder-like sound was heard in the city, although the weather was clear and serene. Almost immediately afterward, without any other warning, such an upheaval and overturning of the ground occurred as destroyed the greater part of the houses, and buried or crushed no less than 30,000 persons. As it was a festival day most of the churches were filled with their congregations, and each church became a flaming sepulcher for the hapless victims, for the burning tapers set the woodwork on fire, and the people were both crushed and burned. In the whole region about 60,000 persons lost their lives; and on the opposite side of the Mediterranean, in Morocco, the earth opened and swallowed a town with 8,000 inhabitants. The enormous sea-waves caused by these disturbances destroyed hundreds of vessels with their crews.

Our Neighbors.

One of our church societies has long been wrestling with the question, "Who is thy neighbor?" Some of the members incline to the belief that, in the scriptural injunction, "Love thy neighbor," all mankind is meant; others contend that they only are our neighbors who are friendly to us; while yet others, of illiberal and contracted views, maintain that one is to have no neighbors outside of the pale of one's own church. Let them settle it as they may, the neighbor will be a neighbor still. We have one of the right royal sort in our mind's eye. He keeps his chickens shut up when we make garden; he lends us good books, and borrows ours; returns what he borrows—and never asks for those he loans; comes over often and chats, without telling us his grievances and troubles, or seeking to learn ours; gives no advice, and asks for none; cares not whether we have family prayers or domestic broils; if he thinks our baby doesn't look like us, he takes no pains to mark the points of difference; on general matters he expresses his own views boldly, and does not think us a blasted fool if we do not coincide with them; he calls on us when we are sick, and doesn't talk to us of dark, dismal holes in the ground, or tell us of a number of persons he has known who exhibited the same symptoms as ours, and finally died after a terrible and protracted illness; when we die, he will attend to the funeral arrangements, see that no second-hand coffin is palmed off on us, and tenderly support our apparently grief-stricken widow when the falling clods send back to her ears the rattling notes of freedom; finally, he will assist her to get another and better husband. Heaven bless our neighbor! There are few like him. More's the pity.—*Brunswicker.*

A Mysterious Time-Piece.

We have heretofore noticed the construction of an electric clock by Mr. Edward Clark, the ingenious silversmith of this city. It requires no winding, but is moved solely by electricity. If unobstructed, it will run continuously for an indefinite period. A singular fact in connection with it was recently discovered by Mr. Clark. Pointing the finger to the right hand toward the dial of the clock, it was observed suddenly to cease running. After close and unavailable scrutiny to detect the cause, Mr. Clark pointed the finger of his left hand toward the dial when the clock instantly renewed its time-keeping. The experiment has been repeatedly witnessed by many of our citizens. No cause is apparent for the strange phenomenon. Even at the distance of six or eight feet, with a large plate glass window intervening the effect is the same. The solution of this singular mystery will prove an interesting subject of investigation to scientific minds.—*Paris (Ky.) Citizen.*

Plain Talk.

The *American Journal of Education* has the following, which will do for school directors to ponder over:

One of our County Superintendents writes as follows:

"I wish you would say in the '*Journal*,' that school officers should be elected for their ability and efficiency, or for their good sense, and not because 'it is Tom's turn,' or 'Dick wants it,' or 'Harry belongs to your party,' or your church, or married my wife's sister.

"That school directors have other duties, than providing for impecunious male or female relatives.

"That a *good* teacher is cheap, and a *poor one dear* at any price.

"That babies should not always be sent to school to 'get them out of the way' (for a good teacher may be an indifferent nurse), neither should pupils be kept at home to do chores.

"That a building so full of dirt, decay, disease, discomfort, disagreeableness and discouragement, as to be totally unfit for anything else, will not necessarily be a good school house.

"That simply paying a man's school tax will no more insure his children a good education, than paying a minister tax will give him a warranty deed of heaven."

The Velocity and Duration of Lightning.

A large flash of lightning, distinctly seen, often leaves upon the mind an impression that it has lasted fully a second or more, but it is proved that such is not the fact. Its velocity is at the rate of 288,000 miles per second. The utmost duration of a flash from beginning to end is estimated not to exceed the sixtieth part of a second, though retained upon the retina so much longer. This may be proved during a storm on a perfectly dark night by setting a wheel to work so rapidly that in a steady light its spokes appear to blend and become individually invisible. It being dark, and the wheel rapidly revolving as above, when a flash of lightning occurs the wheel will appear to the eye motionless, every spoke being distinctly and separately visible and still. This was first observed by Wheatstone, and is recorded by him, in conjunction with other similar experiments, as conclusive proof that the duration of the flash is excessively brief.

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AN observing man at Niagara Falls said, half musingly, and partly to the hackman that was swindling him, "I think that couple yonder are on a bridal tour, are they not?" "No, sir," said the hackman, whose hour was nearly up, "they are on Terrapin Tower."

WILHOFT'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
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TOOTHACHE proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face; also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

THE system frequently gets out of order and should at once be regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

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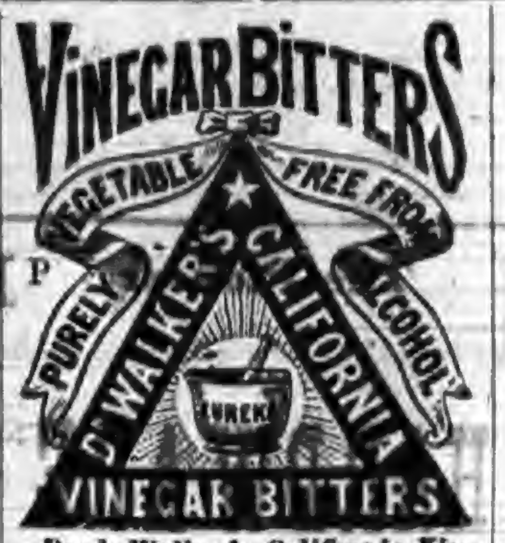

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Every Man His Own Painter.
ANY SHADE from PURE WHITE to JET BLACK
Our RUBBER PAINT has been used on many thousand buildings and has always proved entirely satisfactory. We have numerous testimonials like the following, viz.: M. P. SHEPPARD & CO., Penn Yan, N. Y.: "We believe it to be the BEST PAINT manufactured." W. W. LELAND, "Eutaw House," Baltimore: "Having used your Paint on the Grand Hotel, Saratoga, and this Eutaw House, I recommend its use to all." Be sure that our TRADE-MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above) is on every package. Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. Send for Sample Card and Price List.
Branch Offices & Factories, 506 West St., NEW YORK.
210 South Third St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
83 West Van Buren Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!
NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS.
For Professional and Amateur Printers, Schools, Societies, Manufacturers, Merchants, and others it is the BEST ever invented. 13,000 in use. Ten styles. Prices from $5.00 to $150.00
BENJ. O. WOODS & CO. Manuf'rs and dealers in all kinds of Printing Material, 49 Federal St. Boston.
Send stamp for Catalogue.)

Judge Lee's Decision
Hon. Judge Lee of Bucyrus, O., says: "One morning last December I was seized with a violent pain in the neck of the bladder; alarmed, I sent for my physician. He examined me and prescribed Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion. In a day or two I was much better, but having a return of the pain I continued the medicine. In two weeks I was entirely relieved, and I send you a calculus or gravel which I passed. When it first came it measured just an inch in length and one quarter in diameter. My distress is all gone and I have had no symptom of return. Next to God I thank you for my recovery." KRESS MAN'F'G CO. Cin.

STOCKS
dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.
PRIVILEGES
negotiated at one to two per cent. from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares
$106.25.
Straddles $250 each; control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall Street operations are conducted sent
FREE
to any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire, and promptly executed by us. Address
TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S
"VIBRATOR" THRESHER.
The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE."

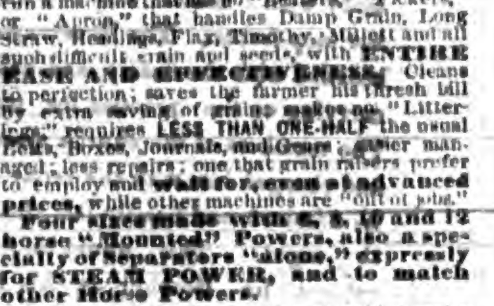

GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.
THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Aprons," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."
Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.
If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

BECKWITH PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING $25. MACHINE. DOUBLE THREAD. BECKWITH S. M. Co. NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to ensure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Aubrun Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JULY, 1, 1875

The jury in the Beecher-Tilton case went out to find a verdict last Friday.

Lagrange County Commissioners would grant no liquor licenses at their June term. Lagrange is intensely radical which is the only explanation we can offer.

Vice President Wilson, has written a letter, in which he says he has never asked, or intimated to anybody that he wanted to occupy the high office of President. What if he did, he wont occupy it if the court knows herself.

Boss Tweed has been released from Blackwell's Island, by order of the court of appeals, which decided in his favor. He went to New York, where he was rearrested on a civil suit for defrauding the city out of $6,000,000 The fine is set at $3,000,000.

John A. Bingham said that Evarts in his defense of Andrew Johnson, sought to make his address immortal by making it eternal. The jury must have adopted the same style of oratory in their effects to persuade each other.

Mr. B. A. Martin, who was a witness in the trial, is engaged to Miss Florence Tilton. The rash young man has probably not reflected that the consummation of his plans will make Mrs. Morse his grandmother-in-law.

The Ohio Democracy seem to be pretty well united this year. In the last campaign Senator Thurman did not act very effectively with the party but this year he will give his hearty cooperation in the great cause. Look out for a brilliant campaign and a glorious victory.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* accuses the republicans of Ohio of organizing a political body known as "The Order of '76," with grips, pass-words and affirmations, after the manner of the Knownothings of 1854, and that the oath of admission provides that the applicant shall not vote for any foreigner or Roman Catholic for office.

The newspaper correspondents at Washington, finding things dull since the government went off to its cottage at Long Branch, have returned their old employment of retiring Secretary Delano. In justice to him, it should be said that Columbus himself does not show the faintest symtom of resigning, and will not, as long as there are any Indians to deal with.

Syracuse, Ind., has had a Beecher scandal, lately. A Rev. Mr. Coates has been carrying on a criminal intimacy with a widow, who resided with her step-father. The Reverend rascal boarded with the family, and has been carrying on the practice for months. The members of the church assembled and charged him with the crime which he admitted, and hastily left the place that night. This would be a good subject for Beecher, at his Friday night prayer meetings.

A man by the name of Keeley, has invented a new motive power, which requires only air and water. It furnishes the power that will do the future work of the world—a power generated without expense, by a simple mechanical contrivance, without the aid of heat, chemicals, or electricity. There are plenty of people who claim that he really has made a discovery that will entirely do away with the use of steam power, and if he has, it will be conceded to be the greatest discovery the genius of the world has yet produced.

The names of the gentlemen from whom the respective party will be pretty sure to select the candidates for President next year are not many Here is a catalogue:

Republicans.—B. H. Bristow, O. P. Morton, E. B. Washburne, E. D. Morgan, H. Wilson, J. G. Blaine.

Democrats.—T. A. Hendricks, A. G. Thurman, W. Allen, T. F. Bayard J. S. Black, S. J. Tilden.

Each of these lists seems complete as the case stands at present. It is possible, but not probable, that new men may come up in the course of next fall and winter. For instance if Gen. Hayes should be elected Governor of Ohio by a rousing majority, he would take a place in the Republican list, but if he should be beaten, his chance of reaching such distinct-

Itself Its Only Parallel.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN
HIPPODROME

The Barnum Universal Exposition Prop's
P. T. BARNUM. President.

Will Exibit at

FORT WAYNE,
JULY 7th, 1875.

Two Grand Performances at 2 and 8 o'clok p. m.

Acres of Wide-spread Canvass and the Largest Amphitheatre in the World. An army of men, women and children; hundreds of Thoroughbred and Imported Horses· Gilt and Gold besprinkled Chariots and Tableau cars; Solid Silver and Jeweled Armor; Glittering Paraphernalia, and the most elaborate, brilliant and expensive Wardrobe ever beheld. Historical Pageant of the

Congress of Nations!

Producing a grand succession of Intellectual Surprises, embracing the following changes, equivalent to sitting in full view of the Royal Courts of the whole world. Magnificent Revival of the

Sports of Ancient Greece and Rome!

With all the exciting Races and many Realistic Pictures of the olden times.

Pete at Perkin, Or Celestial Holiday!

Indian Life, or Chase for a Wife!

Presenting Loonchi's Tribe of Wild Indians and Mexican Rangers in scenes incident to savage life.

M'lle D'Atalie, Satsuma and Little All Right, and Lazelle, Millson and Master Lazelle,

In a trio of acts.

Vision of the Houris—Grand March of the Amazons—Ballet Divertisement—Grand Operatic Chorus, &c.

Prof. W. H. DONALSON, the distinguished Aeronaut, will make gratuions Assensions in the

AIR-SHIP P. T. BARNUM.

Free Admission to all who purchase THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM, written by himself down to the present period of 1875, with nearly 1,000 pages and 50 full-page illustrations, reduced in price from $3.50 to $1.50 for sale within the Great Hippodrome.

Uniformed ushers in attendance.

Admission 50c; Children under 9 years 25c. Reserved seats extra.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.

Every facility will be afforded the public for procuring Tickets on the wagons on the lot, but to accommodate such as prefer to avoid possible delay by obtaining them at the customary small advance, a few tickets will be left for sale at Stockbridge's Book Store, 12 Columbia-st, Fort Wayne. Regular and excursion trains will run at hours to accommodate visitors.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,
36 East Berry street.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE
Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

FOR SALE.
Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb County Circuit Court, September Term, 1875.

Mary A. B. Fee, Adm'x of the estate of John Fee
vs.
William Hyler
Sophia Hyler,
Henry Funk,
Lucinda Funk, } Complaint No. 106.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, William Hyler and Sopha Hyler are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875 at the Court house in Auburn, in said Count and State and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of June, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN Ceder St. New York.

Fruit House Prices.

Now for the 4th of July! It Will Soon be Here

And for the occasion we have laid in a large supply of Fireworks, Torpedoes, Fire Crackers and everything you can think of, to celebrate the day. All amounts of $5 we discount 10 per cent; of $20 and upwards we discount 20 per cent. We make this inducement to private parties who form clubs to celebrate; also to those who buy to sell again. This is only on Fireworks and Flags; the Fire-crackers and Torpedoes are net prices. CALL AND SEE US, you Merchants, and others from a distance and we will

Beat Chicago and Cincinnati,

AT LEAST 10 PER CENT ON PRICES.

Fire Crackers, per box,	$2 50	Torpedoes, per thousand.	25c
Per pack	07	Per pack	04

Then we have Serpents, Flags, Roman Candles, Tri-colored, Bengal Lights, Silver Shower Candles, Flying Pigeons, Sky Rockets, Flower Potts, Grasshoppers, Rise lights, Triangles, Radiators, Pin Wheels, Scroll Wheels, Triolettes, Floral Bumbshells, Ladies' Union Fans, Percussion Pistols, American Flags, Balloons, Pulling Crackers, Chinese Bamboo Lanterns, Chinese Balloons, Chinese Lanterns and so forth.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 85
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	60, 60; best 91
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!
WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.
At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Pamsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.
Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!
Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

We have a hundred other different kinds of candies

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both		Salt Water and Lake Fish	
No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famile in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3,	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	5 50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at
THE FRUIT HOUSE

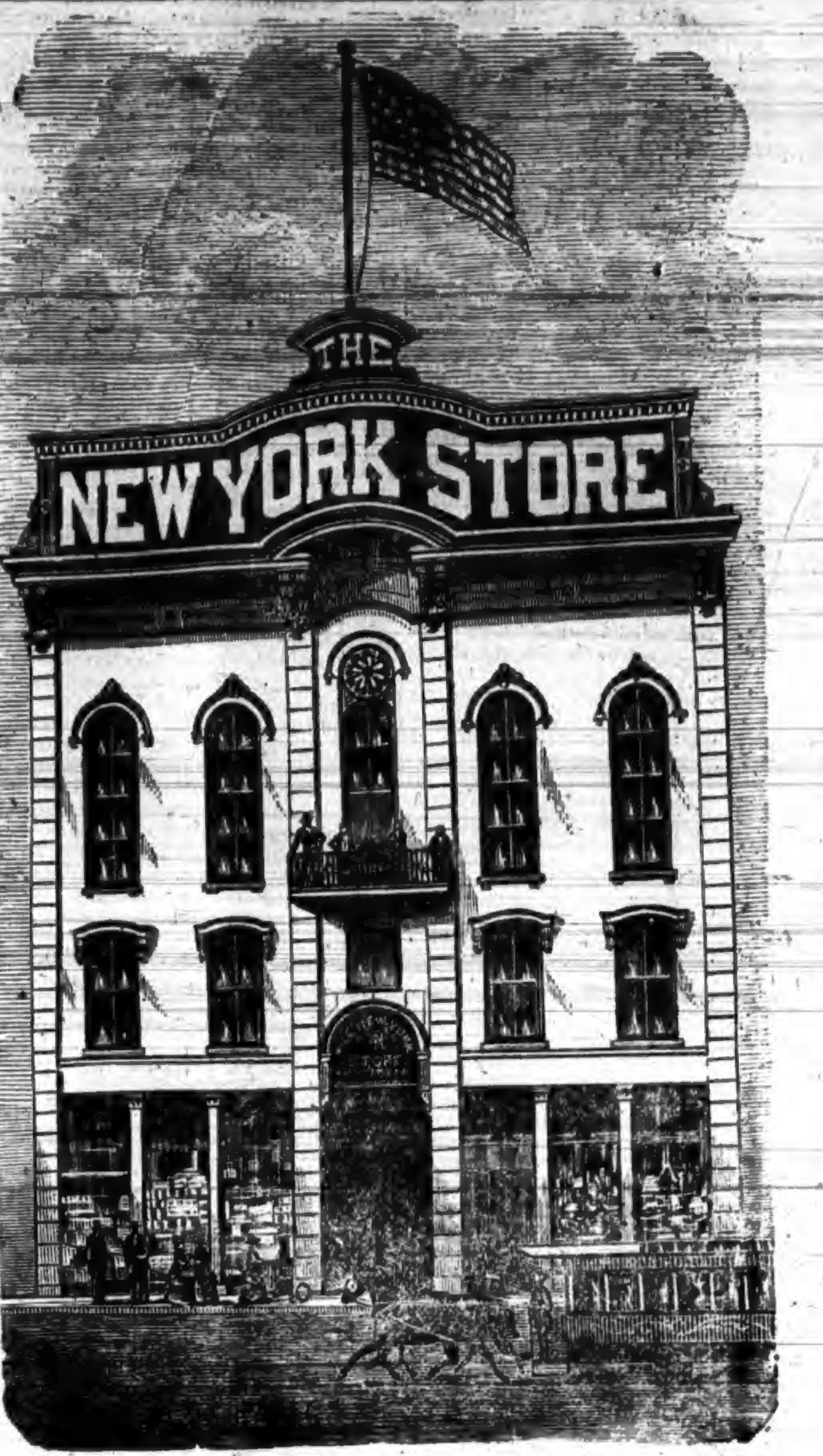

We Keep Our Trade

ACTIVE & LIVELY

Notwithstand the general complaint of dull trade and hard times, from the fact that we are daily in receipt of fresh, attractive goods, which we offer to our patrons at as low prices as are named by any house in the western country.

EXAMINE

Bargains in Suit Department, Bargains in Lace Shawls, Bargains in Lace Jackets

Bargains in Black Grenadines, Bargains in Stripe Grenadines, Bargains in Summer Silks

Bargains in Black Silks, Bargains in Thin Dress Goods, Bargains in Suiting Goods

New Parasols,

New Kid Gloves. New Embroideries. New Fancy Ties New White Goods. New Hosiery. New Fancy Goods. New Hamberg Net. New Rufflings, Etc., Etc.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Complete in every respect, and prices much lower than they will probably be after the first of August.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
Opposite the Court House.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

"CHOOSE YOUR VOCATION AND HONOR IT."

The Independent Telegraph Institute, located in Auburn Dekalb Co. Ind., are offering the best opportunity of learning Telegraphy Railroad business and Phonographical writing ever offered to the public. Tuition very low and good boarding furnished Students for $3,50 to $3.75 per week, and situations furnished students as soon as they are capable of taking charge of a Telegraph office. Wages from $40 to $100 dollars per month. For further information address, Independent Telegraph Institute, Lock Box 76, Auburn Indiana.

OFFICERS.
J. E. SHREVE, Superintendent.
Prof. S.S. Shaner Principal Instructor R R. Dep't.
Dr. L. Sanders Instructor Phonographical Writer.

A NEW PLACE
TO GET A
Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.05	Hogs—dressed	
ye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	36	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	60 65	Butter	.16
Potatoes	67 85	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	.12
Clover Seed	6.30	Tallow	.07
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

MANIAC'S OATH.

BASE BALL is lively.

THE weather is cool.

CORN looks splendid.

PAINTERS are all busy.

PREPARE for harvesting.

NEW peas are in market.

THE clover crop is good.

EXCURSIONS are numerous.

JNO. HEBEL has a new clerk.

CY. LOCK is fixing up a nice saloon

KENDALLVILLE celebrates this year.

STEP in and see Abrights new store.

FOR a good cigar go to C. D. Hare's.

RUSSIAS, six for one dollar, at Stamets

BEAUTIFUL white goods at Stamet's.

THE cattle are in good condition now.

FOR a good glass of soda water go to Davenport's.

THE ball club goes to Butler to-morrow.

MEN are working the roads on Seventh Street.

Tommy Leasure is with Beard again in the grocery.

HALF FARE to Angola next Saturday to hear Colfax.

WORK on the shops at Garret is progressing lively.

WE notice threshing machines on the streets already.

Williams and McDougal have put up a soda fountain.

OUR streets are getting in a pretty good condition.

C. D. Hare keeps a nice article of lemonade always on hand.

A LARGE assortment of millienery goods at reduced prices ht Stamet's.

CASTERS! CASTERS! CASTERS! CASTERS at Abright's.

Go to Abright's to get the best spoons, forks and knives.

ABRIGHT, is selling watches cheaper than ever.

ALL of our exchanges report thieves being around. Watch close.

A FINE line of white vesting, at Eaton & Jackman's.

THERE are several new adds this week Look over them.

ABRIGHT just received a large invoice of sewing machine needles of all kinds.

SEE change in Root & Co., advertisement in this weeks issue.

NEW style of white sacque goods just received at Stamet's.

READY made goods and Linen dress goods in variety at Stamet's.

THE popular play next Saturday, at Ensleys hall is the topic the of season.

THE woolen mills, under the management of Mr. Porter, is commanding a large trade.

A side walk is needed along Hebel's corner. We hope it will be put down immediately.

SEE A. J. Little if you wish to purchase lots in Sommers' new addition, over Cedar Creek.

IF you want a good job of roofing or spouting done call on Goodman, 1 door south of Auburn House.

Rev. J. Emery Fisher and lady, of Illinois, visited their many friends here last week.

THE Rockfords and Haymakers will play a match game on the Eel River ground a week from Saturday.

ROOT & Co. have made a change in their advertisement this week. Look elsewhere.

SEE the advertisement of P. T. Barnum's great show in this issue. Half fare tickets can be secured.

ANGOLA, Fort Wayne and Kendallville will celebrate on the 3rd. Kendallville on the 5th.

GENTS' call and have your clothing made nobby, and in style at Eaton & Jackman's.

WILLIAMS & McDOUGAL, has a large lot of choice cigars. Their five cent cigars cannot be beat. Try them.

IF our citizens would cut down the weeds along their lots on several streets it would not be out of order.

RUSSIA has now joined Germany, England, Belgium and France in a decree against American potatoes.

NOTICE—All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will please call and settle at once, and oblige V. A. Beard.

WE saw a nice new ring on the first finger of a young lady in town the other day. What does that indicate?

T. B. Totten will remove his stock of goods next week to the room occupied by Ehlers' drug store.

THE house on Fluke's corner is vacant If there was a large brick business house in its place it would not be vacant.

Hon. S. S. Shutt, of Spencerville, gave us a call last Monday. He reports every thing promising in that locality.

THE frisky ground squirrel can now be seen wending his way around the farmers corn field.

From the "Press's" description of the Colfax lecture it was not a superlatively grand affair.

PROF. KIBSEY, closed a term of music lessons at Cherubusco last week. He goes to Buchanan Mich., for a short season.

IT is believed that the government can begin to substitute silver change for fractional currency about the first of September.

THERE is some complaint against our butchers for slaughtering animals inside the corporation. The Town Board have ordered it stopped.

SALOONISTS in Auburn will have to pay about $80 town license, if such license money goes into the town treasury.

DON'T forget the "Maniac's Oath" next Saturday. Have your forth on that day. Auburn will be lively enough to suit everybody.

THE sports about the city have done considerable betting on the ball game to be played at Butler to-morrow. Those interested in the Butler boys, are giving odds from five to ten tallies.

THE new Billiard tables for Lock's saloon were damaged to some extent, and Cy refused to take them. The lovers of the game will have to wait until others return.

Mr. Daniel Littlefield returned to Auburn last Monday, and is now with F. E. Davenport. There is no such thing as staying away from a town that has so many pretty girls as Auburn.

MANY of the excursionists to Jackson last Thursday, returned the next morning delighted with the twelve hours on their way back. That long a ride for 75 cents is cheap.

THE cornest market has been quite lively the past week, at 60 cents per bushel. Oats 45, wheat $1.12, wool is coming in slowly and is paying from 40 to 45 cents per pound.

DELEGATIONS are coming in from Garret and other points to witness the finest performance in the dramatic line ever before given in the county—The Maniac's Oath.

AN excellent hint was noted the other day, suggesting that farmer's girls keep the accounts of the farm. Several advantages would result. First; the accounts would be kept; a most important matter for the success of the farmer Second; in would be of great advantage to the girls. It would teach them how to keep accounts, it would give them employment, and better than all, it would establish in them business ideas and habits that might prove of vast advantage in after years.

THE MANIAC.

Remember the splendid Drama to be given at Ensley's Hall next Satuday afternoon and evening, entitled the Maniac's Oath, in which Mr. Hight, of Fort Wayne, appears in the leading character. It will be one of the finest dramatic efforts you will ever see in Auburn.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Detroit Tribune says: If an edged tool is so hard as to crumble, grind it on a dry stone until the edge turns blue; it will then cease to break and the temper will generally prove to be about right.

JOE. OBER is building a handsome residence on South Van Beuren street. Some one has knocked off a gable end or two of that building. If this thing is repeated, Joe proposes to go for the guilty ones.

EVERYBODY is preparing to attend the dramatic play at Ensley's hall next Saturday afternoon and evening. We are certain that all will be pleased with the performance, as Mr. Hight is first-class in every respect.

NEW necklaces are of small gole beads strung on a fine chain. They are intended to go twice around the throat, and hang down on the breast. These necklaces were fashonable about thirty years ago.

AT last has our patience been rewarded. Miss Rosa Shaffer has made us the recipient of a most beautiful bouquet, the first we have received this season.—It takes Rosa's to make such a handsome present.

OUR clever and accomodating barber, Sammy Pommert, with his practical jour to assist him is taking the lead in the tensorial art. Sammy is buliding up a fine trade and its all because he attends to business and does work in the best manner.

OUR town Marshal is doing splendid work all over town. He ordered one of our citizens to take care of the corpse of a pig one minute after it died. Nothing like being prompt, if you do have to watch awhile to be in at the death.

THOSE enterprising gentlemens Messrs Mensch & Moore, of Garrett City, will furnish hacks free of charge from Auburn to Garrett, on Monday night.—Those wishing to attend the grand ball should remember this fine opportunity.

THERE is a newspaper at New Haven called the "Gladiator," or some outlandish name, and if you want to see it squirm, just compare the editor to Sergt Ed. Kennedy. He calls a horse a mare and actually don't know the difference.

THE new twenty-cent coin is out fresh from the mint. On one side are a spead eagle and the words "United States of America— twenty cents," on the other side the stars the Goddess and 1875. It is larger, by its rim, than the five-cent nickel, and about the same thickness.

THE Indianapolis "Journal" proudly says it "has yet to hear of a single Ind., republican who favors the re-election of President Grant for a third term." No; the Indiana republicans are desirous of giving Senator Morton a first term.—[Courier-Journal.

AN unmentionable garment was found on the excursion train last Thursday, and returned to Auburn for the owner, who can have it by calling on the gentlemanly agent at the depot. This road is always prompt in returning things found on trains.

THE excursion to Jackson last Thursday was a monster affair. Some twenty cars were used to accommodate the crowd, and then many did not get to go. The M. E. Church at this place and at Waterloo will realize a handsome sum from the proceeds.

Mensch & Moore give a grand ball on next Monday evening at their new establishment in Garret City. They have engaged a good band, and will furnish a good lunch at 12 o'clock. The bar will be closed and no liquor permitted on the ground.

AMONG the delinquent tax-payers at Long Branch is U. S. Grant, the amount of delinquent being $85. If Gen. Grant were the mercenary person a venal and subsidized democratic press would have us to believe him to be, he would long since have given the Long Branch tax-collector a European mission and taken a receipt in full.—[Courier-Journal.

Mr. Fluke has donated to the town thirty feet off the east side of his property where he resides, for a street, in order to have a sixty foot street south to the school grounds. This is a generous donation, and we are glad to notice that a few of the old residents are falling into the way of the liberal, enterprising people of the town.

IT is said said that the offal from the slaughter house is being deposited in Cedar Creek. This should not be done if we have any regard for health. It floats down along the creek opposite the town and creates a terrible stench. It is to be hoped our usually clever and enterprising butchers will avoid this in the future.

MRS. BEECHER rolled over in bed at 2 o'clock the other morning and said to her husband, who was reading Dumas; "Now Henry Ward, are you coming to bed or not?" Whereupon the old man remarked absently, turning over another page, "Such a thing may be, but according to the best of my recollection I don't know anything about it."—[Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

WE were never more astonished than to read yesterday a funeral notice of the death of Miss Mary McNerny, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. From that we judge she must have died last Saturday. No particulars as to the cause of her death. Miss Mary had many friends here who will sincerely mourn the loss of so estimable a young lady.

The Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw railroad will issue half fare tickets to and from any point on their line on the third and fifth of July. It has also made arrangement by which a party of ten or more can go to Pleasant Lake, from any point at half fare.

WHEN we consider that the inhabitants of Garrett are made up mainly of Irishmen, Baltimore rebels and Holmes county Democrats, it is strange that Tom Mays talks so unkindly about the future city.—*Waterloo Press*

It is equally a matter of wonder to us that Charles Kolumbus talks so favorable of our western neighbor.

WE learn from Mr. Samuel Carter, of Pleasant Lake, who is interested in fruit culture, that in that vicinity the fruit prospects are quite flattering, except for peaches. There will probably be a fair crop of apples, although a good share of the winter apples are killed. Small fruit promises well, as a general thing. There will be quite an abundance of strawberries and raspberries are doing well. Grapes will be late, but it is thought there will be a good yield of Concords.—Republican.

THE Waterloo Press says: The preleminary examination of young Griffith on Monday last, before Justice Long, of this place, for assaulting and stabbing Charles DeLong at Corunna recently, resulted in the discharge of the accused It seems to have been a drunken affray, in which it was impossible to put all the blame on one side. The persons most indignant at the result, so far as we are able to notice, were some of the witnesses, they receiving no fees when the state lost the case.

THE pupils of Miss Balcome, gave a private reherasl last Friday evening, at her residence, which proved a very pleasant affair. It is rarely that we see such proficiency made as was evinced by this class. Will Eldridge, done admirable considering the short time he has been practicing, and Jimmie Steele, plays like a professional. All the rest done well, and the entire programme was but an evidence of the efficiency, and thoroughness, of their accomplished teacher.

Barnum's Hippodrome.

It may be said that without doubt no show on earth every came to this part of the country with such a brilliant reputation, and it has every merit that such an aggregation could have. Gilded chariots, superb costumes, dazzling banners, and beautifully caprisoned animals all lend their presence to the splendid scene. The procession, in which the entire force of the great traveling company has been thrown, is really magnificent. This grand institution is to exhibit at Fort Wayne July 7th, afternoon and evening.

THE Steuben "Republican" says, "At the annual meeting of the DeKalb Co. Sunday School Association, held at Newville, June 8th and 9th. forty-one schools were reported, representing an aggregate membership of 2,290 scholars and 478 teachers and officers. We think that does pretty well for benighted DeKalb, and we are sorry to say we fear it is a better showing than can be made in Steuben county. At least there does not seem to be as much interest taken in Sunday School work throughout this county as is evinced in DeKalb. Why not?

THE ordinary observer may look upon the temperance organization as being on the wane, but a careful survey will admit of no such conclusion. The temperance people are as numerous to-day as ever, and are working with a zeal and energy worthy the great cause. Because new liquor laws have taken the place of more prohibitory ones, does not argue that their great aim has been abandoned, for they are neither discouraged nor despondent. In fact we believe these apparent reverses will finally force them to the fountain-head of this great evil, and show them their errors of past, in trying to dam up the water, after it had attained a momentum from away up the mountain side.

CATTLE AT LARGE.—We believe there is a law on our statutes, prohibiting the running at large of bulls. Several mean scrawny specimens of these animals have been having the freedom of the town lately. If they were fine good blooded stock, there would not be so much objection. But they are of the worst pattern, and to propogate their kind is an infliction that no community ought to bear. If owners of these animals persist in allowing them to run at large, we hope other means will be resorted to, to put an end to the practice.

There are several breechy cows in this town that want killing, and if they fool around that corn field in the lower part of town much longer, they will get it too. No good citizen will allow any of his stock to work injury to his neighbor, when once the fact is known to him.

PLEASANT LAKE.

One of the most beautiful summer resorts we know of for miles around, is located north of us a few miles, at the above named place. An excursion party from this place and Waterloo went up there last Tuesday to enjoy its many features, and were delighted Nature could not have fashioned the lake more beautifully or improved the grove that lies, with its deep green foliage, so conveniently near. In fact nature has done all that could be done; and now it is left to the artistic skill of man to add that which may contribute to the ease and comfort of the pleasure seeker.—And for this important work we are glad to say the right man has been found in the person of V. E. Simmons, Esq., a gentleman known for his energy and enterprise, his good taste and judgment, his agreeable and courteous bearing. The grove has been fenced in, a fine large hall has been erected in the center and other buildings will be erected without delay. A number of new boats have been placed upon the lake, among them a fine yacht, and others will be added to meet the demand. We do not know of a more attractive place, where real enjoyment can be found at moderate expense, than at the appropriately named town of Pleasant Lake.

CLARANCE SMITH, of the Fort Wayne "News" gave us a call yesterday. He is furnishing the "Daily News" every evening for 25 cents a month. Orders recived at the postoffice.

HON. JOHN SHINN, the great Newark Auburn & St. Joe Railroad man, of the black swamp Ohio, was in town the other day, looking up the interests of that line. As it made his feet sore to ride, he walked, and as his shoes happened to be out in a fence corner in the corn field when he started, and being indifferent to minor, matters, he came without them. He paid us a brief visit, left a copy of the constitution in our hands, and vanished as a shadow. He spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the road, and showed us in his brilliantly descriptive way, the great object of this great through route. We suggested the bridging of Lake Michigan from St. Joe to Chicago, a distance of a few miles more or less, but he seemed to think that a secondary consideration to the building of the road. We never saw him looking so well, though he told us an extensive job he had just completed, the construction of a ditch 8 x 4 inches it may have been feet, through his plantation. There is a pensiveness about the old man really beautiful to contemplate. He was dressed in a suit of handsome blue broadcloth drilling, a dimly checkered shirt, and a fine leghorn straw hat. Think of the tireless devotion he has evinced since the inception of this road years ago. The fact is that road must be built or the old man's heart will break.

WELL another bachelor has become a benedict, and two more souls made happy. W. L. Penfield, Esq., one of our promising young Attorneys, believing in that ancient manifesto, that it is not good for a man to live alone, struck his colors, and fell, pierced by an arrow from the bow of that little fellow, generally represented as short of raiment. Miss Luna Walters, one of the Ohio's fairest daughters is the blushing bride It was naughty in them to run away off to Michigan to consummate their happiness, yet we forgive them, and wish them a thousand joys and blessings, and the usual number of special providences

A FREE PASS

TO

Barnum's Hippodrome

From New York.

Your last chance: Save your money: Combine business with pleasure.

To every purchaser of $10 worth of clothing we will present gratis a ticket to Barnum's World's Fair and Hippodrome, which exibits at Fort Wayne on July 7th.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, 5 Main and 33 Calhoun Sts., Fort Wayne Ind.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID PERRY, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JULY, 31st, 1875,

the equal undivided third part of the undivided thirteenth twentieth of the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, and subject to the life estate of NANCY FISHER, surviving widow of said decedent therein, to-wit:

A part of section two in township thirty-five [35 north of range fourteen (14) east, bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section two [2] and running thence east on the county line 3 70-100 chains, thence south 46 degrees west one chain, thence south 56 degrees west 1 20-100 chains, thence south 68¼ degrees west, 2 40-100 chains, thence south thirty-four degrees west 7 chains thence north 45 degrees west 1 56-100 chains, thence north 27 degrees west 2 63-100 chains, thence north 87 degrees west 9 47-100 chains, thence south 84 degrees west 10 65-100 chains, thence south 15 degrees 34 minutes west 16 86-100 chains, thence north 60¼ degrees east 7 30-100 chains, thence south 58¼ degrees west 6 37-100 chains, thence north 16 85-100 chains to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter, thence east on the county line to the place of beginning containing fifty-five acres, and a part of said section two bounded by a line commencing at the south bank of Fish Creek 3 17-100 chains south of the quarter post on the north side line aforesaid and running thence south on the east line of said northwest quarter aforesaid 7 3-100 chains, thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 3 13-100 chains, thence south 1¾ degrees west 2 37-100 chains, thence north 81 degrees 45 minutes west 3 92-100 chains, thence north 25 degrees 55 minutes east 3 4-100 chains, thence north 64 degrees 25 minutes east 4 23-100 chains, thence north 9 degrees 15 minutes east 3 06-100 chains, thence 2 55-100 chains to the place of beginning containing five acres more or less.

TERMS. One third cash, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, with notes at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold security for the deferred payments. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine.
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine.
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

STOP THAT COUGH.

NO pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of DR. MORRIS' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectly in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Whooping Cough and croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threaten to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10c Ask for Morris' Syrup, take no other.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Druggist.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—when sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to our Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 500 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies [illegible] Trucks at [illegible] prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
[illegible]
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Sure to Please the Ladies.

CATLIN'S SAD IRON HEATER!

PRICE $1.25.

SAVES one half the fuel, and makes comfort for Ladies while ironing in warm weather. Agents wanted everywhere. Send stamp for terms.—Address, — VAN ALSTINE & CATLIN, Sharon, Wis.

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, President, Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore Md.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth Avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle.

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 26 4w

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Sebert, late of DeKalb County deceased, will sell at public sale all the personal property, not taken by the Widow at the late residence of the deceased, 5 miles east of Auburn, on Friday the 2 day of July, 1875, the following property to-wit:

Two Mares, 1-horse buggy, 2-horse buggy 7 head of young cattle, hogs, wheat in the ground, 1 reaper and Mower, 1 sulky rake, 1 organ and other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS—All sums under $3 cash; over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, at 6 per cent. interest, waiving the benefits of valuation and appraisement laws.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Ad'r.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb county.

George Dollaway vs. James Cody. } Before John S. Barns Justice of the Peace, for Richland township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing, by affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. W. co., Indiana division. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of August, 1875, at ten o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

J. S. BARNS, J. P.

June 14.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Richard Grambling, vs. Charles Brandt, Wenzel Ernst, Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst, whose name is unknown to plaintiff, Fredrick Buchanan, Peter Grambling } Complaint No. 69

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morian his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant's, Wenzel Ernst—Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst Charles Brandt and Frederick Buchanan are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given, said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th, Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of June, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk

TAKE the Courier one year.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

FRANK L. DOW, Charles L. Sanborn, and Edward M. Richardson were drowned in Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H., last week, by the capsizing of their boat.

AT Lowell, Mass., the other day, John T. Daniels, who had lived unhappily with his wife since their [illegible] an end to their terrible wrangles by first shooting her through the head and producing a mortal wound, and then blowing out his own brains. As usual, rum was the demon that led to the perpetration of the horrible tragedy.... The city of Pittsburgh, Pa., was visited the other day by a most disastrous fire. About a million dollars worth of property in the best business portion of the city was swept away.... The members of the Board of Public Works, the Mayor, and Chief Engineer of Jersey City, have all been indicted for being concerned in the illegal payment of $90,000 for work in 1873.

THE Beecher-Tilton trial was productive of a genuine sensation, on Tuesday, June 23. Mr. Beach, during the course of his argument for Tilton, intimated that some of the jurymen had been bribed or attempted to be influenced by parties in the interest of the defendant. Thereupon one of the jurors, Mr. Hull, arose and denied the imputation, saying that the only attempt to unlawfully bias them had come from Tilton's side in sending them envelopes containing the stories published in the New York *Sun* about Beecher having seduced the affianced bride of Henry C. Bowen. Messrs. Shearman and Abbott, the only members of Beecher's counsel who were present, dared Mr. Beach to the proof of his assertions, and he said he was ready and willing to produce the evidence whenever the court would set a time. Judge Neilson said the proper time to consider the charges would be after the rendition of the verdict, when, if it could be made to appear that the jury had accepted bribes, or that an attempt had been made to bribe them, the guilty parties would be punished.

BOSS TWEED was released from Blackwell's Island Prison a few nights ago. His liberty, however, was of short duration, as he was re-arrested on the following morning and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $3,000,000 bail.... Chief Washburn and his secret-service detectives made a large haul of counterfeiters at Pittsburgh, the other day. A new style of counterfeiting was developed in the course of the search among the effects of the criminals. It appeared that they had turned their attention to railroad passes, and had on hand a beautiful collection, embracing the counterfeited signatures of officers of the leading roads in the country.

THE complaint in the suit brought in the name of the people against Peter B. Sweeney, to recover over $7,000,000, which, it is alleged, was fradulently abstracted from the treasury of the county of New York, has been filed in the County Clerk's office.

THE double-scull race for the amateur championship of the United States, between Frank E. Yates, of Grand Haven, Mich., and W. B. Curtis, of Chicago, against R. H. Bainbridge and Ed. Smith, of New York, was rowed on the Harlem river last week, and resulted in a victory for the Westerners. The distance was three miles, and the time of the winners was 19 minutes [illegible] seconds.

THE WEST.

PORTIONS of the States of Ohio and Indiana were visited by an earthquake on the 18th of June. The shock was severe at many points, although no casualties are reported other than the cracking of the walls of a few buildings.... [illegible] rain-storm [illegible] the city of St. Louis [illegible] the 18th of June, causing great destruction of property. It also extended [illegible] portions of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, doing considerable damage.... A passenger train on the Rock Island railroad was thrown from the track and down a thirty-foot embankment, near Plattsburg, Mo., a few nights since. Two passengers were killed outright, and the express messenger, engineer and baggageman seriously injured.... The new dome for the Dearborn Observatory at Chicago has been completed, and the splendid powers of the great telescope can now for the first time in eleven years be utilized to their full extent.

A KANSAS CITY telegram thus briefly chronicles the manner in which half-a-dozen Western gentlemen who had been illicitly dealing in horse-flesh were disposed of: "Cooke, the leader of a band of horse-thieves, and five of his followers were lynched at Wilmington, Kansas, on Wednesday night. This band has been for some time committing depredations in Sedgwick and Callaway counties.".... A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week, destroyed sixty buildings, embracing the entire mercantile business of West Bridge street. Loss, $200,000; insurance, about $60,000.... The most remarkable as well as the best played game of base-ball on record was contested at Chicago last week, between the local club and the professional nine from Hartford, Conn. Eleven innings were played before the subborn contest was decided, at the end of which the score stood at the unprecedented low figure of one to nothing in favor of Chicago.... A recent Kansas City telegram gives this encouraging picture of the prospect in Kansas: "From parties just returned as well as through letters and telegrams as to the crop prospects in Kansas, all agree that the like was never before known in the State. Heavy farmers in the western part of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hands, and complain that they can't get men enough to harvest. Harvesting in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense."

A NEBRASKA correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* tells of a swarm of locusts from 30 to 75 miles wide, half a mile deep, passing through the air at a speed of fifteen miles an hour for sixty hours continuously, and driving people indoors for fear of being smothered to death.

ADVICES from the Black Hills expedition under the lead of Prof. Jenny are of an exciting nature. Col. Dodge, the officer in command of the escort, writes that gold in paying quantities has been found, and that Custer's report is fully confirmed. One hundred men were found in the hills, busily at work, and taking out gold at the rate of from $5 to $25 per pan. They report quartz mines as abundant and Indians scarce.

A NEW and dangerous counterfeit of $5 notes of the First National Bank of Canton, Ill., is in circulation.... An Omaha dispatch says: "Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes this summer and fall. At least two large war parties have left the reservations in the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on the reservation through limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians."

THE Commission appointed to examine the walls and foundations of the new Chicago Custom-House have made their report. They find that the soil underlying the foundations is many places is soft and treacherous, and that the layer of concrete was not of sufficient width to equalize the pressure of the weight [illegible] the stone used in the walls was of all shades and qualities, and lacking in the essential requisite of uniformity of color and texture; that a most outrageous system of patching has been resorted to in order to conceal defects, and that even the mortar was poor with which the stones were laid. Fraud and incompetency are shown to have flourished unchecked in the construction of the building.

THE SOUTH.

ADVICES from Texas show that the apprehensions of war on the border are not entirely without foundation. The Texans, driven to desperation by the frequent raids across the Rio Grande, have organized with the determination of exterminating Cortina's gang of bandits, even if they have to follow them to the City of Mexico. A conflict may be precipitated at any moment.

AT Austin, Texas, Deputy United States Marshals Allen and Blood have been indicted and arrested for voluntarily and corruptly allowing McCartney, the counterfeiter, to escape.

THE notorious Younger and James brothers are said to be in Kentucky, and many of the banks in that State have placed armed guards over their vaults.

REPORTS from Arkansas are to the effect that the crops are looking splendid. More wheat has been raised, and the prospect for a large corn crop and cotton crop are better than ever known before in the history of the State.... Work on Capt. Eads' jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi has commenced, and pile-driving and wharf-building have been pushed forward with great rapidity. The prospects are considered very encouraging, as the pile-drivers can be worked in all kinds of weather.

WASHINGTON

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that a naval force with steam launches will be ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande to look after our interests there, and co-operate with the army in the suppression of Mexican raids.... The trial of Hinds, the postal contractor, for fraudulent practices, terminated in his acquittal.

GENTLEMEN in official position, says a Washington telegram, are apprehensive that unless prompt measures be taken in regard to continued raids on the Texas border, the United States and Mexico may be involved in serious difficulties. The army will now act promptly in protecting American citizens, assisted by such naval appliances as the necessity may demand. Gen. Ord has been placed in command of all the forces on the Rio Grande.

THE Postmaster-General has just established 299 additional postal money-order offices.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the following 5-20 bonds of 1862 will be paid at the Treasury Sept. 24, 1875, and that interest on them will cease on that day: Coupon bonds, known as the fourth series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:—Coupon bonds of $50, from No. 11,001 to 12,700, both inclusive; $100, from No. 59,101 to No. 64,500, both inclusive; $500, from 31,901 to No. 34,000, both inclusive; $1,000, from No. 91,501 to 96,900, both inclusive; total, $500,000.

GENERAL.

THE ship Champlain was recently wrecked on the California coast. All of the crew escaped with the exception of the Captain and one seaman.

REPORTS received by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington from different sections of the country indicate that the winter and spring wheat will yield four-fifths of a full crop. Rye promises better than wheat, but will fall below the usual average. Oats are in good condition, and will reach nearly a full yield in the States of the largest production. The barley crop promises well. Clover shows a fair average condition. Fruit prospects fair to good in the East, and below the average in the West.

ST. JOHN'S Day was very generally celebrated throughout the country by the Masonic fraternity.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Maine have nominated Gen. Charles W. Roberts for Governor.

THE California Independent State Convention met in Sacramento last week, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Gen. Bidwell; Lieutenant-Governor, Romulo Pacheco; Secretary of State, W. Roush; Comptroller, Lauren E. Crane; Treasurer, F. Baehr; Attorney-General, P. Vandlif; Surveyor-General, E. Twichell; Clerk of Supreme Court, Paul Morrill; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. W. Guinn.

THE Democrats of Iowa met in State Convention at Des Moines on the 24th of June and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Shephard Leffler; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Woodward; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Knight; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. B. Wright.

FOREIGN.

A BONDED warehouse and several adjacent buildings in Dublin were destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.... The report that the Emperor of Russia had withdrawn from the tripartite alliance is denied.

AT Chen-Kiang, China, recently, some native soldiers insulted the United States Consul and his wife. Two of them were arrested and taken to the British consulate, when the soldiers endeavored to rescue them. The Europeans hastily mustered and prepared to defend the consulate, but the Chinese authorities succeeded in quieting the mob. A United States and a British man-of-war have gone there from Shanghai, and there will probably be no repetition of the outrage.... The London *Times*, in a review of Tennyson's new dramatic poem, "Queen Mary," just published, declares that there is "more true fire in this drama than in anything which has appeared since Shakespeare's time.

GREAT BRITAIN has been somewhat agitated over a proposed visit to Eton University by Moody and Sankey, the Chicago evangelists. The newspapers generally disapprove of the visit, a protest signed by 650 boys has been made against it, and a memorial in favor of it received 300 signatures.... Germany and Belgium have shaken hands over their little differences, the former power expressing satisfaction at the friendly spirit evinced in the late communications from Belgium.... The French Assembly has appropriated $120,000 to defray the expense of representing that country at the Philadelphia Centennial.

GREAT BRITAIN has declared war against Burmah.... A London dispatch states that Moody and Sankey were not permitted to hold services at Eton College.

THE German government is preparing a Parliamentary measure prohibiting public religious processions. This is another blow at the Catholics.... A London dispatch states that ex-Premier Gladstone has reconsidered his determination to retire permanently from active participation in politics, and, after much coaxing and persuasion, has consented to resume his old position as leader of the Liberals.... Wilson & Armstrong, of London, have failed, with liabilities at $1,000,000.... The Anglo-Burmese war story proves to be a canard.

HEAVY floods have recently occurred in the Garonne and other rivers in France, causing immense damage to property and occasioning large loss of life.... It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise intend making a tour of the United States.... Count Von Arnim has been found guilty, at Berlin, of abstracting State papers, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market remains quiet, the principal demand for favors being from grain and provision operators. The supply is ample, and rates easy at 7@10 per cent., according to security offered. Government bonds firm.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	126	126¼
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	117¾	118
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	118¾	119⅛
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	122⅛	122½
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	123¾	124⅛
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	125	126¼
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	124¾	125¼
U. S. 10.40's	119	119¼
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. currency 6's	122½	123⅛
Gold (full weight)	116¾	117⅛
Gold exchange	116⅞	117⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets attracted considerable attention from speculators, and quite an active speculative business was transacted. Generally speaking the market was firmer, and the current range of prices was higher, although at the extreme close the markets weakened and the advance gained early was almost entirely lost. The movement has been mainly speculative, seller July being the favorite option. The June shorts had generally made provision for their contracts, and they were therefore indifferent about buying. The liberal shipping movement in wheat and corn, and the reduction in the stock in store, together with conflicting crop reports, were the principal causes of the advance established early in the week, while the reaction toward the close was due to increased offerings consequent upon the desire to realize at the advance, and the more favorable weather. Wheat closed lower. Corn 1@2c higher. Oats ½c better, and barley a trifle higher than at the opening.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.00½@1.01	$ .98¾@ .99
No. 2, seller June	@1.00½	@ .98¾
No. 2, seller July	1.01 @1.02	@ .99¾
No. 2, seller August	1.01 @1.01½	@1.00½
No. 2 corn, cash	.67½@ .68	@ .69½
No. 2 corn, seller June	.67½@ .68	.69½@ .70
No. 2 corn, seller July	.69½@ .69½	.70 bid
No. 2 corn, s. August	.72½@ .72½	.72½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	.57½@ .58	@ .58½
No. 2 oats, seller June	.57½@ .58	.58 bid
No. 2 oats, seller July	.56½@ .57	.53½@ .56
No. 2 oats, s. August	.41½@ .41¾	.40½@ .40½
No. 2 rye, cash	.95 @ .97	@ .98
No. 2 barley, cash	@1.30	1.35 @1.40
No. 3 barley, s. Sept	1.05 @1.03½	@1.07
No. 3 barley, cash	@1.15	1.18 @1.26

PROVISIONS.

The movement was fair in this market during the week just past, but rather an unsettled feeling prevailed, and a further decline was sustained in values. The principal cause for the weakness that prevailed was the light demand on shipping account and the unfavorable advices received from Eastern markets. At the extreme close, however, a change came over the market, and a fair portion of the early decline was recovered. Cash mess pork closed strong under a good demand at $19@19.10; seller June closed at $18.65; seller July at $19, and seller August at $19.20. Cash lard quiet at $13.20; seller July in moderate request at $13.10@13.20; seller August closed at $13.35@13.40.

PRODUCE.

There was an increased inquiry for butter during the week and the business transacted was somewhat larger, and quite a number of round lots were disposed of. The shipping demand has been mainly for firsts, and seconds dragged slowly. The receipts continue fair, but the shipping movement had the effect of keeping the stock reduced, though with some dealers certain grades have accumulated. Quotations ranged at 20@24c for extras; 17@20c for firsts; 14@17c for seconds; 11½@14c for thirds, and 9@11c for grease and common old stock. Beans were in fair request and steady; offerings light; quotable at $1.85@1.90 for prime Eastern mediums, and $1.00@1.80 for poor to good Western. The demand continues good for broom corn, and prices ruled firm at 11½@14c for good to choice hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beeswax quiet at 26@30c for good to prime yellow. Cheese sold quite readily, and former prices were maintained; quotable at 9@10c for good to prime new, and 8@9c for fair; some common old sold at 6@8c. Cider ruled dull at $4.75@5.00 per brl for choice; common and sour dull at $3.00@3.50 per brl. Cranberries sold slowly at $5.00@7.00 per brl for poor and soft cultivated, and $8.00@9.00 for choice to extra. Eggs were moderately active and steady; closed at 15½@16c for fresh in carries. Feathers were dull at 48@52c per lb for prime live geese, and 3@5c for chicken. Green fruits were without essential change. Apples were dull, with but few good on the market. Quotations range at $1.25@1.50 per brl for good russets in lots, and $1.00@2.50 in a retail way, according to quality. There were some new apples on the market, which sold at 75c@$1.00 for one-third bu boxes. Plums were in large supply, and sales ranged at 75c@$1.00 for choice. New peaches sold at $2.50, and pears at $1.75@2.00 for one-third bu boxes. Hops were quiet at $20@30c per lb for fair to choice. Honey ruled dull and weak at 18@23c for good to choice in comb. There was very little change from last week in hides; sales were made at 8c all round for selected green salted, and 12@12½c for calf. The demand for hay was rather light and prices were weak. Timothy quotable at $16.00@19.00 per ton for good to prime; mixed about $15.00@16.00, and prairie $15.00@17.00. Maple sugar was dull at 7½@8c per lb. There was a fair demand for old potatoes, at 80½@85c for peachblows in car lots, and 75@80c for Western do. New potatoes were scarce and firm at $5.50@6.00 in barrels. Pop corn 2@3c per lb. Salt was easy and 10@12c lower; quotable at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Old vegetables were but little called for and the market ruled dull; new were quite active and sales were made at $1.75@2.00 for cabbage in crates of two doz each, $1.75@2.00 for one bushel boxes of green peas and string beans, 50@75c per doz for cucumbers, and 50@60c per doz for kohlrabi. Strawberries were in larger supply and lower. The market closed at $1.75@2.00 per case for Michigan, and 10c per quart for Southern Illinois. Veal was in fair request at 5@8½c for common to choice. The receipts of wool were fair, but prices ruled steady at 38@42c for coarse to fine washed; 25@32c for coarse heavy to fine light unwashed.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

These markets were both dull, and the amount of business transacted was exceedingly light. For seeds there was no demand excepting a few orders for buckwheat, and holders being generally anxious to close out their consignments, a weak feeling prevailed and the market closed a shade easier. Timothy quotable at $2.35@2.45 for fair to good, and $2.50 for prime. Clover was [illegible] @4.50 for prime medium. Sales of hungarian ranged at $1.25@[illegible] for prime; closed at the inside. Millet quotable at $1.75@1.90, and buckwheat sold quite readily at $1.35@1.40 for prime. Highwines were inactive, with buyers and sellers apart. At the close there were sellers on the market at $1.10, and $1.15 was bid.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Trade in cooperage, as is usual at this time of the year was light, but there were only a few small lots offered on the market, and values were maintained. Quotable at $1.12½ for pork barrels, $1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.00 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. There was but little demand for lumber, and sales dragged slowly, but values, although rather weak, were without material change. Strips and boards closed at $8.50@14.00, joist and scantling at $[illegible], lath at $1.50, and shingles at $2.25@2.70. Wood was very quiet at about former prices. Quotable at $[illegible] per cord for hickory, $6.50@7.00 for maple, $5.50@6.00 for beech, and $4.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	11	@ 13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@ 10
COTTON	15¾	@ 16¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 11	@ 1 13
No. 1 Spring	1 20	@ 1 23
CORN	81	@ 83
OATS	62	@ 65
RYE	98	@ 1 00
PORK—New Mess	19 50	@ 20 00
LARD—Steam	12¾	@ 13¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 31	@ 1 33
CORN—No. 2 New	63	@ 65
OATS—No. 2	53	@ 55
RYE—No. 2	1 01	@ 1 03
PORK—Mess	19 50	@ 19 75
LARD	11	@ 13
HOGS	6 25	@ 6 50
CATTLE	4 75	@ 6 50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 03	@ 1 05
No. 2	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	67	@ 69
OATS—No. 2	..	@ 57
RYE	95	@ 97
BARLEY—No. 2	1 20	@ 1 25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 20	@ 1 27
CORN—New	69	@ 71
OATS	60	@ 65
RYE	1 08	@ 1 10
PORK—Mess	19 00	@ 19 50
LARD	12	@ 13
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 25	@ 1 27
Amber	1 21	@ 1 23
CORN—New	72	@ 74
OATS	65	@ 67
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	..	@ 1 27
Amber	..	@ 1 23
CORN	68	@ 70
OATS	59	@ 61
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 21	@ 1 23
No. 2 Red	1 16	@ 1 18
CORN	73	@ 75
OATS	61	@ 63

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Their Visit to Omaha Described—Scenes of Devastation in Nebraska.

[Omaha Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The writer was in Omaha when the hoppers were first seen in this vicinity. Their appearance, as we looked toward the sun, was amost identically that of large snowflakes. The wind was blowing at the rate of twelve miles an hour to the west of north, and their course was the same. About 11 o'clock clock a. m. they were first observed, with only an occasional straggler coming to the ground; about 2 o'clock they began lighting, and at once went to work satisfying a ravenous appetite. As they approach nearer the earth in their descent a noise is produced like the buzzing of a swarm of bees. After lighting the ground is not everywhere equally covered with them. Some fields in the same neighborhood are spared, while crops in others are taken—and taken so quickly as to be incredible to tell. The infinite decimals of teeth to gnaw, and a like number of stomachs to satisfy, make speedy work of devastating a field of growing wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, or cabbage.

Before nightfall they appeared to be in motion, but only above the top of vegetation, and a stranger to their habits knows not the meaning of such movement; and it was not made apparent till the night had passed. At 5:45 next morning (as soon as the dew had evaporated) they began like chickens flying down from roosting places, and havoc was made of the nearest vegetation. At 10 o'clock the air was again filled with new-comers sailing in the same route of those of yesterday, only, if possible, more of them. The chief part of them fly at a great height, and are discernible only by looking toward the sun or a cloud. Those that stop seem to belong to a lower stratum, and when on the wing rise high enough only to avoid the tops of trees and bluffs.

At 2 o'clock p. m. those that stopped with us the night before began rising and leaving, and by 4 o'clock not enough remained to do any mischief. At 5 o'clock others came, and the next twelve hours was a repetition of their conduct the night before.

On Wednesday morning the air was filled with them an hour earlier than on yesterday, favored with a hot sun and a brisk gale from the same direction for the last forty-eight hours. Those that tarried with us from Tuesday evening raised up to accompany their friends in their voyage Dakotaward. After their departure no more alighted during the day, but the sun was partially concealed till 2 o'clock p. m. by the great throng making haste to reach some region that will be more congenial to their stay. At the last-named hour the number flying was perceptibly fewer, and an hour later very few could be seen in the air, and we were temporarily rid of them.

If all the grasshoppers that have passed over this city in the past three days had lighted, a belt of country from this to the south line of Dakota would have been covered two feet in depth. And if a like number has gone over a greater share of the area of this State, the same is true of the whole as well as a part. Pity the people of the region where they may light! Destitution or starvation awaits them, except relief be furnished from abroad. Those who have been accustomed to the pests in Kansas are of the opinion that the continuous wind from the same direction for the past three days has so favored their flight that the likelihood of their having left us for this season is encouraging. They are pestilential as cholera, and as uncontrollable. If the parties appointed by authority to investigate them can make any advances in a discovery of their origin, or improvise a method of annihilation before the fledging period, they will deserve being pensioned by Congress for a lifetime.

Yesterday I visited several farms and endeavored to form a judgment as to the proportion of damage done to crops; but without more help than I had an accurate estimate could not be made. Then I must add the outcome that will take place in some fields, about which I can tell nothing, as it is dependent upon the seasonableness of the weather for the remainder of the crop-growing season. I venture to say that, if the grasshoppers let us alone henceforward, the crops in this vicinity will average one half of what they would have been before their coming.

A STATE AUDITOR INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Indict Clinton, the Louisiana Embezzler, on Four Counts.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Yesterday morning the grand jury brought in four true bills against Auditor Clinton. The following are the counts:

1. Misfeasance in office on June 1, 1874, in willfully refusing to perform a duty enjoined on him by law, to-wit: To issue to N. W. Travis a warrant for $500 upon the Treasury.

2. Misdemeanor in office for illegally taking away the sum of $2,000 from the special levee fund and crediting the same to the general fund.

3. Extortion in office on June 1, 1874, in corruptly receiving a fee of $500 for drawing a warrant in favor of N. W. Travis.

4. Embezzlement of $20,000 of the public money while Auditor of Public Accounts, on Dec. 31, 1873.

At 11:45 a capias was served upon the Auditor by the Sheriff. He took the matter with great nonchalance, and promised to repair to the court to give bond, which he did at half-past 2 o'clock. The bail was fixed at the sum total of the amount involved—that is, $23,500. Messrs. J. Hernandez, A. Baldwin and Lafayette Folger are sureties for $20,000 of the above sum, and Messrs. N. C. Folger, E. Fulton and J. Bache for the remaining $3,500.

In view of this action of the grand jury, Gov. Kellogg promptly issued instructions to the Judge of the Superior Court and the Attorney-General to proceed immediately with the prosecution, and to push it as rapidly as possible to a final judgment.

Locusts as Food.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Riley and Straight determined to test the cooked locust question, in regard to its adaptability as food for the human stomach. * * * * Without much waste of ceremony there were five persons seated, and we were helped to soup which plainly showed its locust origin, and tasted like chicken soup—and it was good; after seasoning was added, we could distinguish a delicate mushroom flavor—and it was better. Then came batter-cakes, through which locusts were well mixed. The soup had banished silly prejudice and sharpened our appetite for this next lesson, and batter-cakes quickly disappeared also. Baked locusts were then tried (plain 'hoppers without grease or condiment), and either with or without accompaniment, it was pronounced an excellent dish. The meal was closed with dessert "a' la John the Baptist—baked locusts and honey—and, if we know anything we can testify that distinguished scripture character must have thrived on his rude diet in the wilderness of Judea. We believe this is the first attempt at putting this insect to its best use, and the result is highly satisfactory to those brave enough to make the attempt.—*Warrensburg (Mo.) Daily News.*

Salaries in England and the United States.

An investigation into the compensations paid for clerical labor in England was recently instituted by the British government, showing such to be considerable lower than in this country. A clerk on the lowest round of the ladder, insurance or railway company, was found to receive about £80 a year, equal to $445 of our currency. This, on the average, is all a boy of 20 or so, "with the world all before him where to choose," has to expect, if he chooses to "clerk it" in any of the above mentioned classes of institutions. Unfortunately, however, increase of years does not bring proportionate increase of pay. After twenty or twenty-five years of faithful service, few clerks receive over £250 or $1,984 in paper. The London and Northwestern railway, indeed, out of its 4,647 employes only gives 95 over £300. These would be starvation figures, certainly, did not the low rents and cheapness of living generally in London, as compared with New York and other large cities in this country, compensate in part. In the matter of vacations, too, the English custom is, perhaps, more liberal than the American, two weeks for the younger clerks and a month for veterans being allotted.

THE HIRED GIRL PERFORMS A DENTAL OPERATION.—A hired girl should be ingenious. One of them, in the employ of a West street family in Danbury, discovered a unique way of extracting teeth. She suffered nearly a whole week with an aching tooth, but had not courage to go to a dentist. One afternoon it troubled her so much as to force her to look about for a remedy, and she finally hit upon a plan. With a piece of stout twine she made a loop, which she put about her tooth. Then she took a bit of soap and rubbed it on the floor opposite the back door. The other end of the twine she fastened to the knob of the closed door. Then she took a position on the soaped boards, so as to make the twine nearly taut, and commenced to lean back. When she had acquired a slope of about forty-five degrees, the soap suddenly took hold, and she came down on the floor with such force as to knock a pair of ten-dollar vases from a mantel upstairs. And there she sat reaching out for breath when the affrighted family made their appearance, while the offending tooth dangled from a string against the door.

Lectures and Books.

Any man who is really anxious to study can do so infinitely better by himself, with the help of books, than he can possibly do by attending any lectures that may be delivered. It is hardly possible for any man, unless he attends a long course of lectures, which a thousand unforeseen accidents may prevent him from being able to do, it is hardly possible for any man to study in that manner any subject systematically and consecutively; and, moreover, inasmuch as the lecturer has to address himself to a very large number at once, and of different capacities, he must address himself in such a manner as to be understood by all. But a man who studies and reads for himself can pick out for his reading that class of information which, if I may be allowed to use the phrase, he is most capable of assimilating and digesting.—*Lord Stanley.*

Maryland and Massachusetts.

The first troops which started for the South upon the eve of the War of the Rebellion were from Massachusetts. The President's proclamation had hardly been issued before the Sixth Massachusetts was on its way to the [illegible], and the 19th of April, 1861, found them in Baltimore. The violent events which marked their march across that city are [illegible] matters of history. The [illegible] of secession notwithstanding [illegible] of the city [illegible] all its forces to oppose [illegible]. Cheers for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy greeted them, and, as the troops paid no heed to taunts or threats, the mob became emboldened to break out in open violence. Stones, bricks, and other missiles were hurled at them, and at last the rabble fired upon the troops, and the first blood of the War was shed, and the first victims were Massachusetts soldiers. This was the commencement of the war for slavery. Fourteen years later, on the very spot where Toombs had threatened to call the roll of his slaves, arrives a regiment of troops from Maryland. Their line of march through Boston and Charlestown is witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic spectators, who greet them with cheers of welcome. There is no thought of the 19th of April, 1861. During the afternoon, Post No. 7 of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed entirely of men who had fought in the War of the Rebellion against the South, some of them soldiers who marched through Baltimore on that memorable day, invited the Fifth Maryland, composed of men who had fought against the North, to Boston Common, and presented their former antagonists with a stand of colors, which were accepted in behalf of the regiment by a Sergeant who had fought valiantly against the flag at Appomattox. The speech of the Maryland Colonel shows the spirit in which this flag was received: "This standard will be received with enthusiasm by our people, as tangible evidence of your brotherly love, and henceforth under its protecting folds, as in the days of the Revolution, Massachusetts and Maryland will be found shoulder to shoulder." Prior to this presentation, the Maryland soldiers had still more suggestively and touchingly shown their feelings by a little incident as full of tender beauty as it was of large-hearted and chivalric manliness. On their way to the scene of the presentation, they went quietly and without any intimation of their purpose to the soldiers' monument in Charlestown, erected to the memory of the soldiers of that city who had fallen in the War of the Rebellion, and placed upon the cenotaph a beautiful shield of flowers with the inscription "Maryland's Tribute to Massachusetts." The chief beauty and suggestiveness of the graceful deed lies in the quietness and modesty with which it was done.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Arab Boys.

It is very curious to go to the Syrian school-houses and see the piles of shoes at the door. There are new bright-red shoes, and old tattered shoes, and kob-kobs and black shoes, and sometimes yellow shoes. The kob-kobs are wooden clogs, made to raise the feet out of the mud and water, having a little strap over the toe to keep it on the foot.

You will often see little boys and girls running down steps and paved streets on these dangerous kob-kobs. Sometimes they slip, and then down they go on their noses, and the kob-kobs fly off and go rattling over the stones, and little Ali or Yuse, or whatever his name is, begins to shout "Ya Imme!" Ya Imme!" ("O, my mother!") and cries just like little children in other countries.

But the funniest part is to see the boys when they come out of school and try to find their shoes. There will be fifty boys, and, of course, a hundred shoes all mixed together in one pile. When school is out the boys make a rush for the door. Then comes the tug of war. A dozen boys are standing and shuffling on the pile of shoes, looking down, kicking away the other shoes, running their toes into their own, stumbling over the kob-kobs, and then making a dash to get out of the crowd. Sometimes shins will be kicked and hair pulled, and tarbooshes thrown off, and a great screaming follows, which will only cease when the teacher comes with "Asa," or a stick, and quells the riot. That pile of shoes will have to answer for a good many schoolboy fights, and bruised noses, and hard feelings, in Syria.

You will wonder how they can tell their own shoes. So do I. And the boys often wear off each other's shoes by mistake or on purpose, and then you will see Selim running with one shoe on and one of Ibrahim's in his hand, shouting and cursing Ibrahim's father and grandfather until he gets back his lost property.

Victims of Their Curiosity.

An officer from the plains, speaking of the wanton destruction of game by tourists, says: "Antelope will take care of themselves. No horse can catch them, and not one dog in a hundred can run them down. They are very hard game to kill, and the only way to get them is to steal upon them or practice on their curiosity. They are the most curious of animals. Any unusual sight does not appear to frighten them. They will watch a kite or a big piece of paper fluttering in the wind, and used as a cover for the hunter, until it is within a few rods of them. Any gay colored ribbons or cloth shaken at them attracts their curiosity, and they will not run until they have satisfied themselves about it."

MUTUAL TOLERATION.—The house will be kept in turmoil where there is no toleration or lenity shown to each other's failings, no meek submission to injuries, no soft answer to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood in the grate, it will go out; put on another stick, and they will burn, a half a dozen, and you will have an effective blaze. There are other fires subject to the same condition. If one member of a family gets into a passion, and is left alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper, let one harsh answer be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze which will enwrap them all in its burning heat.

O'BRIEN, the Irish giant, died poor, but his skeleton sold for $40,000.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A. S. Abell, of the Baltimore *Sun*, is probably the wealthiest journalist in the United States, his fortune being estimated at from seven to ten millions of dollars.

Jonathan Clifford, a Vermont veteran of the war of 1812, contributed to the Centennial curiosities in Boston a powder-horn of antique pattern, which has smelled the smoke of three American wars—the French and Indian, the Revolution, and the war of 1812.

It is rumored that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been formed between Russia and Great Britain, and that the tripartite alliance between Russia, Germany and Austria has been broken owing to the suspected warlike designs of one of the parties to it—Germany.

Mr. John T. Delane, editor of the London *Times*, first became connected with the great journal as assistant editor in 1839, and upon the death of Mr. T. Barnes assumed the chief editorship, in 1841. Now, after a service of thirty-six years, it is announced that he will shortly retire.

Next fall will be a hard time for returning European tourists. Secretary Bristow having determined that this bringing home a dozen more trunks than are needed for a traveler's wardrobe, and pinning together costly fabrics, just to "pass through" the Custom House, must be stopped.

It is evident that the effects of the "hard times" in various parts of the world are but just being felt in England. Failures of iron and mercantile interests are of almost daily occurrence of late in that country, and, as an effect, Canada is also experiencing a severe stringency and has an occasional business failure.

Parson Brownlow, having been challenged to fight a duel, claims the right to select the weapons, and names the following terms: The parties are to meet in an open-topped hog-pen, after a hard summer rain, armed with dungforks; and whoever shall toss the other out shall be regarded as having killed him in mortal combat.

They shoot birds with base ball in the East. While some schoolboys in Littleton, N. H., were playing ball recently, a ball batted by one of them struck a swallow in the air and brought him down as suddenly as if he was hit with a bullet. This incident raises the hope that the great American game may yet be put to some practical use.

In Dallas, Tex., a few nights since, James T. Obenchain was shot and seriously wounded by John Stone. Stone remarked, "I feel as if I am going to kill somebody to-night." Young Obenchain replied, jestingly, "A gnat or mosquito, perhaps," when Stone said something about being insulted, and, walking up to him, drew a pistol and fired.

An exchange thus relieves itself: "T-o-n-g-u-e spells 'tongue,' and the man who first spelled it so should have been hongue. A-c-h-e spells 'ache,' and that's all you can mache out of it. E-i-g-h-t spells 'eight," no matter how you deprecieight the idea; and that a-i-s-l-e should spell 'aisle,' and f-e-i-g-n 'feign," is enough to make anybody smaisle if the effort were not too peignful."

The Mennonites own about 150,000 acres of land along the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad and have brought some $2,000,000 in gold into the country. Their attention is chiefly directed to cultivating the soil and to stock raising, though after a while it is expected that various kinds of manufacturing will be introduced. They dress in an exceedingly plain manner. They eat five times a day, and sleep ten hours, and are healthy and wealthy.

The "honest burglar" has been interviewed in New York—he was on the witness stand—and he says: "What with the burglar alarms in houses and stores, and the district telegraphs, and people growing economical and careful, and the newspapers hounding us, burglary, garroting and highway robberies and such things is actually hazardous and aint so easy to be did." Such, at least, is the account which the New York papers give of the interview; and spite of the allowance necessary to be made for the natural desire to give their city as good a character as possible, it is possible their report is an accurate one.

The Sioux Indians were made a good deal of in New York. Before leaving that city each member of the party was presented by E. Remington & Sons with one of their celebrated rifles, greatly to the delight of the Indians. Bull Eagle was also given a silver tankard with his name engraved thereon, and which he declared he would never disgrace by drinking fire-water out of it. Sitting Bull received a heavy silver statuette of a raging bull chained to a post, which pleased him greatly. Before leaving they sung a characteristic peace song, and departed in the best possible humor.

The remarkable disturbance of the forces of nature that has characterized the last three months, and expressed itself in storms and heavy rainfalls in this country, has been attended by still more violent phenomena in other parts of the globe, suggesting a cosmic cause for the perturbations. We hear of dreadful earthquakes in three widely separate regions—in Asia Minor on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May, attended by the loss of several hundred lives; in New Grenada on the 18th of the same month, attended by the loss of sixteen thousand lives and the destruction of many villages; and in Mexico, where the shocks were less violent and disastrous.

George Pepper, of Somerville, Mass., was recently stabbed to death by his wife. Pepper's life had been memorable for its accidents, and he had received hurts enough to kill half a dozen ordinary men. He was on board the Congress in its fight with the rebel ram Merrimac during the war, when his skull, nose and jaw were broken, the teeth of his upper jaw knocked out, a hole made in his side so that his intestines could be seen, and his thumb and one eye carried away, while he also received a shot in one arm and leg. Subsequently a circular saw took off the four fingers of the hand from which he had lost the thumb, and by the fall of a pile of lumber a leg and three ribs were broken.

Rudolph Bourman is the champion tramp printer of the continent. He arrived in San Francisco on the 3d of June, one hundred and thirty-five days from New Jersey, having walked the entire distance. Bourman left New Jersey on the 12th of last January without a cent in his pocket, determined to reach San Francisco without cost to himself. He walked from the starting point to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and thence along the line of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, until he arrived in the Golden City. He obtained food by asking for it from men in the section houses along the line of the railroad, and at almost every place where he stopped at he was kindly treated, and was furnished with something to eat and a place to sleep.

The grasshoppers don't stand much chance in Minnesota, for the people have organized a more intelligent warfare upon them than those of any other section. It was inaugurated in the Minnesota valley by a Mr. Reaney, who induced Le Sueur, Ottawa, St. Peter, Kasota and several other towns to offer bounties for catching grasshoppers, and the plan worked well from the start. In Le Sueur and Ottawa the grasshoppers were nearly annihilated in a few days by the school children, under the stimulus of bounties. Over 19 bushels were collected and destroyed in a single day. The bounty was at first 20 cents a quart, but it was reduced to 12½ cents a quart; without lessening the war in the least; for, at noon of the first day after this reduction, over 17 bushels had been taken to the Borough Clerk of Le Sueur and paid for. All sorts of contrivances have been devised for catching grasshoppers. Two boys, with a common sack having a hoop fitted to its mouth, have earned between seven and eight dollars a day. Two men, with a canvas trap on a two-wheeled machine, have made great havoc of the grasshoppers, and have brought in piles of them.

The Mosaic Dietary Laws.

It is strange that the Mosaic prescriptions for man's diet, chiefly taken from the tabernacle rites, have become, by common consent, the bill of fare of civilized society—with variations, of course. In the cities, especially, the main articles of food are those which the laws of Moses recommended. When in former days people dieted largely on pork, many became hogs themselves, and many diseases still raging among men have been conveyed into the human system by the consumption of pork, rabbits, hares and other animal food which the law forbids.

Physiologists understand well enough the importance of diet, and yet none have gone to the trouble of giving the Mosaic dietary laws a thorough scientific examination. Here are the Jews, after 3,000 years, a healthy, intelligent, energetic and fertile race. Much is said about their longevity, temperance, charitable disposition, etc.; still no scientist has taken the trouble to examine the food on which this race lived and thrived. The point is certainly, scientifically, very important.—*American Israelite.*

A Domestic Gobbler.

My father has on his farm two turkey hens and one gobbler. One of the hens had a brood of chicks, the other had just got ready to sit; she was accordingly furnished with twenty-three eggs. The next morning the gobbler was missing, and on search he was found sitting on a nest which he had made, about three feet from the hen, having twelve eggs under him. Whenever he and the hen both happened to be off the nest at the same time he always took the nest on which she had last sat, and he always had twelve eggs, leaving her only eleven. He sat his time out and left the nest with seven chicks, of which he takes the greatest care, calling them just as the female does, and is as savage as a dog in their defense.—*J. R. W., in American Sportsman.*

INDIANA NEWS.

Posey county has $58,000 ahead, and don't owe a cent.

The Vincennes banks can't get rid of their money at 9 per cent.

The late Sol. Bayless leaves his young widow a life insurance of $14,000.

The Mormons are endeavoring to establish a new church at Versailles.

Geologists say coal may be found in Northern Indiana at the depth of 300 or 400 feet.

The new school fund of Clark county will receive this year about $2,500 from liquor license.

The Commissioners of Monroe county refused to grant any liquor license at the term just held.

Capt. James M. Fay, one of the old citizens of Busseron township, Knox county, is dead.

The change from the Baxter law to the present Liquor law puts $3,000 in the school fund of Warrick county.

The Grangers of Lick Prairie recently planted ten acres of corn for a brother who was down with the measles.

The President has appointed Edward Stevenson, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Michigan City.

Alice Brown, known as the fasting girl of Evansville, is dead. She ate not a mouthful for fifty days previous to her death.

Ras. Weaver has returned to Lafayette from West Point, where he has just graduated with high honors. He will enter the regular service.

The first paper established in Indiana was the *Western Sun*, at Vincennes, Aug. 4th, 1804, by Elihu Stout, over the destinies of which Dr. A. J. Thomas now presides.

President Smith, of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central road, reports the gross earnings of the road for the year ending January 31, 1875, were $3,705,575.69.

Some of the smaller manufacturers in New Albany are contemplating the use of water power in place of steam as a matter of economy, when the waterworks are completed.

It requires $58,000 per month to pay the employes of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Layfayette road upon the main line, and about $9,000 more to pay the employes on the Martinsville and Whitewater Valley branches.

The Lake County Board, having appointed Mrs. Chesire County Superintendent, became satisfied at a subsequent day of their session that no one but a voter could hold the office, rescinded the order, and appointed Mr. McAfee.

In the Pulaski Circuit Court the cases of a number of car thieves, whose operations have previously been reported, were partly disposed of. Peter Wright, the leader of the gang, was sentenced for two years and disfranchised for life. The others were continued until the next term.

A melancholy accident happened at Fort Wayne a few days ago. Two girls, Mary Dailey, aged 12, and Alice Updegraff, aged 7, were playing in a room unoccupied save by them, when the oldest one took a loaded pistol from the bureau-drawer, and, firing at her companion, inflicted a fatal wound in the forehead.

The Board of Trustees of Purdue University have requested Gov. Hendricks to memorialize Congress in regard to placing an army officer at the head of the military department of the college. A request for a signal station at the college will probably be made at the same time.

The Rensselaer *Union* says: "Not a county in Indiana is setting up faster than Jasper. Within two years much of the land has increased in value from 25 to 100 per cent. In five years more there will be scarcely a tract of cheap land on the market here; and at that time if improvements increase at the ratio of two years back, there will not be an unenclosed foot of land in the county."

The Lafayette *Courier* says: "Mrs. Smith, a widow of Decatur, has commenced suit for damages against the proprietors of two drinking saloons of that place for a violation of the liquor law. Her eldest son, a young man of fine business qualifications when sober, committed suicide last winter by shooting himself with a pistol. It is claimed that the above parties sold him liquor under the mother's protest."

Frank E. Faxon, a student at the University of Notre Dame, was drowned in the lake at that place on Saturday morning. In company with six classmates, he was bathing, and while diving from a boat, about 70 feet from shore, the boat was capsized, and he, becoming overcome with fright, failed to accept an oar which was handed him, and was drowned. His parents reside in Detroit, and were expected to arrive at Notre Dame, to be present at his graduation.

Samuel S. Towle, an old resident and prominent citizen of Mishawaka, left home last Friday, ostensibly to go to his store, a couple of miles away, but not returning in proper time, search was instituted and kept up until next morning, when he was found in the woods on his farm hanging suspended by a hemp cord from a sapling, dead. He was about 60 years of age, and was slightly deranged from a fancy that the foundations of his house was insecure. His son was Speaker of the House in the Nebraska Legislature last winter. He also has a nephew member of a prominent law firm in Chicago.

The Madison *Courier* has the following: "A young lady patient of one of our physicians, residing a few miles from the city, who was convalescing from a spell of sickness, was frightened into a relapse the other day by a snake. She had lain down upon a lounge during the day, when she observed several mice run across the room from an opening in the floor near where she was lying, and was horrified to see a large brown spotted snake appear upon the floor in pursuit of the mice. Her screams brought her father to the room, who, comprehending the situation, made an attempt to kill the reptile, but it swiftly disappeared through the floor. The species of snake, we are told, is entirely harmless—even useful, as it destroys field mice, moles and other vermin which prey upon the products of the farm. In portions of Europe they are never molested."

A Martinsville correspondent addresses the following letter to the Indianapolis *Journal*: "Some time ago your columns contained an announcement of the arrest of Henry Phillips, in your city, for participation in the robbery of Jefferson Wooden, at Hall, in Morgan county, in December last. The crime with which he was charged was a bold and startling one, and had excited a great deal of public attention. The case was continued, and Henry, together with his brother, James H. Phillips, and Thomas Barrett, arrested at the same time, gave bond for their appearance. Last Tuesday was fixed for the preliminary examination. At the hour set for trial the defendants were in court with their witnesses, demanding a trial. Thereupon, the prosecuting attorney, satisfied that the evidence was wholly insufficient to warrant an examination, dismissed the cases, and the defendants were discharged. As the notice of his arrest was public, so also should be his vindication.

Horace Holcomb, alias Charles Sherman, alias J. O. Fairman, alias H. Huntress, was arrested at Kendallville last Sunday, charged with stealing $10,000 worth of goods from a wholesale boot and shoe establishment at Auburn, N. Y. One of the confidentia clerks was won over by Holcomb, and he stole the goods, bringing them to the latter in a basket to Auburn, N. Y., where they did the packing and shipping of the goods. This wholesale thieving has been going on for a period of three years. The clerk has been arrested. Holcomb made good his escape, but has been followed by Deputy Sheriff George Holden, of Cayuga county, since the 27th day of last April. Holcomb went first to Virginia, then to Carolina, then to Michigan, and from thence to Fort Wayne and Kendallville, where he was captured by Holden and Deputy Sheriff John G. Leter, of Noble county. He was pursuing the avocation of a spectacle peddler at Kendallville. He was taken to New York on a requisition from the Governor of that State.

The Spare Bed.

When I go to the country to visit my relations, writes M. Quad, the spare bed rises up before my imagination days before I start, and I shiver as I remember how cold and gravelike the sheets are. I put off the visit as long as possible, solely on account of that spare bed. I don't like to tell that I had rather sleep on a picket fence than to enter that spare room and creep into that spare bed, and so they know nothing of my suffering. The spare bed is always as near a mile and a half from the rest of the beds as it can be put. It is either up stairs at the head of the hall or off the parlor. The parlor curtains have not been raised for weeks; everything is as prim as an old maid's bonnet, and the bed is as square and true as if it had been made up to a carpenter's rule. No matter whether it be summer or winter, the bed is like ice, and it sinks down in a way to make one shiver. The sheets are slippery clean, the pillow slips rustle like shrouds, and one dare not stretch his leg down for fear of kicking against a tombstone. One sinks down until he is lost in the hollow, and foot by foot the prim bedposts vanish from sight. He is worn out and sleepy, but he knows the rest of the family are so far away that no one could hear him if he should shout for an hour, and this makes him nervous. He wonders if any one ever died in that room, and straightway he sees faces of dead persons, hears strange noises, and presently feels a chill galloping up and down his back. Did any one ever pass a comfortable night in a spare bed? No matter how many quilts and spreads covered him, he could not get warm, and if he accidentally fell asleep it was to wake with a start under the impression that a dead man was pulling his nose. It will be days and weeks before he recovers from the impression, and yet he must suffer in silence, because the spare bed was assigned him in token of esteem and affection.—*Albany Journal.*

Got to Do It.—"I shouldn't think you'd yell and scream that way," said a gentleman to a newsboy who was letting himself out to be heard a mile and a half.

"Does it hurt you any?" inquired the lad.

"No, it doesn't, but it will surely undermine your health—probably bring on dropsy."

"Let'er drop, then—yawl 'bout the murder—got to holler, if I die for it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Two Pictures.

An old farm-house, with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din!
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking, all day long:
"Oh! could I only trace once more
The field-path to the farm-house door,
The old, green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Farm Rakings.

London market gardeners pay $200 per acre yearly rent for the land they cultivate, and their average profits are $500 per acre.

The sheep-raisers of New Mexico employ goats as leaders to their herds of sheep, because they understand a person's voice so well and will come whenever they are called. The goats have to be trained, and the sheep will always follow them. When a stream has to be passed this is very important. Raising goats is quite a business with the Mexicans. They will breed twice a year. The Mexican's eat them, and also sell them to those who raise sheep.

Use of the Currycomb.—Most farmers (or many, and we would like to say all,) keep currycombs, cards, brushes and the like in the horse barn, and use them daily, but how many cows throughout the country ever had a card or brush applied to their dirty sides? The dairy cows come out of the stable in the spring looking more filthy than the swine in the gutter. Does it pay to keep the cattle clean? Ask any intelligent farmer if it pays to use the brush on his horses, and then ask him to point out a reason why it does not pay equally well to give the cows the same attention and care.

Paper as a Plant Protector.—A gentleman residing in Guernsey, Channel Islands, writes to say that he has saved his crop of early potatoes under glass by spreading newspapers over them, while his neighbors lost theirs by the severe frost. He suggests that a convenient number of newspapers be pasted together, and the edges folded over strings, thus making a screen which would give the young shoots an excellent protection in the severest cold weather, and from the sun's rays in summer.

Sweeny in Horses.—A Southern farmer gives a remedy, which he says will, in nine cases out of ten, effect a speedy cure. Bake a flat pone of corn-bread, and let it be about two inches thick—when nearly done saturate thoroughly with tar, which can best be done by making small holes in the bread, and pouring in the tar. This being done wrap in a cloth, and apply to the affected shoulder, pressing it tightly and keeping it there until the bread becomes cold. By the next morning your animal will be ready for service. It is very important that the bread should be as hot as possible.

Hired Men.—Get the best hands, *and keep them.* When a man has become used to his work and his employer, he is worth more than a stranger. There is a way of making men interested in their work, of satisfying their self-respect, treating them courteously and reasonably, giving them credit for success, while holding them strictly responsible for failures; and above all, by paying them promptly and liberally, that will make their work worth double what it would otherwise be. As land advances in price, more labor must be expended on it to make it pay a profit, and by and by we must have a settled laboring class. We are now in process of educating this class of men, and must do it by good management.—*Pen and Plow.*

About the House.

Tin can be removed from copper vessels very thoroughly by immersing the objects in a solution of blue vitrol.

Equal proportions of turpentine, linseed oil, and vinegar, thoroughly applied and then rubbed with flannel, is an excellent furniture polish.

The German washerwomen use a mixture of two ounces turpentine and one ounce spirits of ammonia well mixed together. This is put into a bucket of warm water, in which one-half pound of soap has been dissolved. The clothes are immersed for twenty-four hours, and then washed. The cleansing is said to be greatly quickened, and two or three rinsings in cold water will remove the turpentine smell.

Did you ever hear of a pan dowdy? It is an old-fashioned New England dish and has a flavor of our grandmother's cookery. Make a rich crust, line a deep earthen pot with it; now slice some pie-apples quite thin for the first layer; strew the apples with molasses and spice and a teaspoonful of milk; cover with a thin crust and your pan dowdy is made. Bake in slow oven. A brick one is made use of in New England generally. When done, turn it on a platter and serve hot.

Currant Catsup.—A. E. C., in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, writes: "I send you a receipt for making currant catsup, and in my mind it cannot be beat to any lover of baked beans as a dressing. To five pints of strained currants add three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one of pepper, one of cloves, one of allspice, one-half of salt. Scald them well three-quarters of an hour, then put in bottles and cork tight; it will keep for years, and as farmers generally have a quantity of currants that go to waste, I would like to have them try this, and I think they will never be sorry."

Waiting.

Riding countrywards yesterday, a citizen of Vicksburg came upon a mule and cart which had been "stalled" in a very bad hole in the center of the road. The negro owner and driver sat on the ground near by, and the gentleman halted and asked:

"What's the matter?"

"Stuck-ed," was the reply.

"Well, what are you going to do?"

"I dunno, Boss; I'se bin here a 'hole hour thinkin' whether I'd better do a hundred dollars worf of liftin' to save a fifty dollar mule, or go hom, afoot?"—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Commodore Vanderbilt goes to the New York Hippodrome every evening at sunset, to hear Gilmore's band.

All Sorts.

Artificial eyes for horses are announced.

Charleston is the flower metropolis of America.

There is some talk of re-establishing the Government Ordnance Works at Harper's Ferry.

Jeff Davis having kissed all the girls in a Texas town, a St. Louis paper says he is moving in an elliptical orbit.

The corporation of Dublin petitions Parliament to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Ireland.

The military powers of Europe have 20,000,000 horses ready to do battle, and the next war will be fought on horseback.

The Pittsburgh puddlers are accustomed to have an extra allowance for working in midsummer, known as the "hot dollar."

Burglars lack constant applications to become successful merchants. They frequently open stores, but never stay long in one place.

A farmer at Springfield, Tenn., recently plowed up a copper pipe, twenty-eight inches in length, sealed at both ends, and containing $138 in silver coin.

"It will come," said a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis the other day, while making a stump speech, "just as sure as it was that Romeo founded Rome."

A foreign company, with a capital of $20,000,000, has been organized for the purpose of investing in Louisiana land, and of pursuing agriculture as a science.

A man in Southwestern Missouri has discovered that the rock fence on his farm is made of zinc ore, and a neighbor finds himself with a chimney of the same material.

A live horse and a city passenger railway car, full of passengers, the conductor with the bell punch," was one of the attractions of a Philadelphia theater recently.

Eight or ten millions of young shad are incubating at Shad Island, near Castleton, Hudson river, one of the stations established by the New York State Fish Commissioners.

The Boston Gas Company has sunk an artesian well 1,750 feet deep, and the water raised from it is bitter and saline, and holds in solution a large proportion of chloride of calcium.

Levy, the Paris publisher, left a fortune of between three and four millions of dollars. He was originally an actor, and shed many tears of humiliation over his failures on the stage.

Buffalo has taken a step in the right direction in instructing the proper authorities to examine into the means of exit from public buildings, school-houses, chambers and places of resort.

A linguist, with seven languages at his command, was beaten out of all the money he had, at a Bowery faro-bank, the other day; and yet there are people who clamor for compulsory education.

It isn't often that any ordinary person accumulates a board bill of $40,000, but a San Francisco man has brought a suit for this amount for boarding the wife of a relative from March, 1849, to July, 1862.

The gum boots so universally worn by gravel miners in California and elsewhere, have latterly been lined with green flannel, the dye of which is arsenicated. Many persons have been poisoned thereby.

A case came up in the General Term of Common Pleas, New York, last week, whereby it was decided that when a generally docile horse suddenly causes damage through fright and fractiousness *the owner is not liable.*

A gentleman of Atlanta, Georgia, learning that the widow of Stonewall Jackson is living at Charlotte, North Carolina, in straitened circumstances, has offered, to give her an interest in a prosperous cotton factory.

This notice appears in one of the London morning papers: "Mr. Peter Tate has left his home. His wife and children would be thankful to any one who can give information of his whereabouts. He is subject to fits and resembles the German Emperor."

During a sanitary survey recently in Lincolnshire a man was found, aged 95 years, who had been in the habit of drinking a gallon of beer before breakfast, another during the day, and a few extra pints to top off with, and who had never been sick a day in his life.

J. C. Lamon, the oldest settler of the Yosemite Valley, died a few days ago and was followed to the grave by the inhabitants of the valley, two hundred tourists, and many Indians, a large number of the latter riding on horseback. He was buried near the grand Yosemite Falls.

A Big Story.

Mr. Sayre, of Lexington, lisps a little, and a good story is told of him, the better for its truth. Some years since an overseer of one of his farms told him he needed some hogs on his place. Says Mr. Sayre: "Very well, go and buy four or five thousand pigs right away, and put them on the farm." The man, accustomed to obey, and that without questioning, asked: "Shall I take the money with me to purchase them?" "No, thir. They all know me. Thend them here—I'll pay for them, or give you money to pay when you get them." The overseer went his way, and in two weeks returned, when the following conversation took place: "Well, Mr. Sayre, I can't get many pigs. I have ridden all over the country, all about, and can buy between eight and nine hundred." "Eight or nine hundred what!" "Eight or nine hundred pigs." "Eight or nine hundred pigths! Who told you to buy that many pighta! Are you a fool?" "You told me to buy them two weeks since. I have tried to do it." "Eight or nine hundred pighta! I never told you to do any thuth thing!" "But you did—you told me to go and buy four or five thousand pigs." "I did no thuth thing! I told you to buy four or five thous and their little pight, and you have done it, I should think." Mr. Sayre had pork to sell in the autumn.

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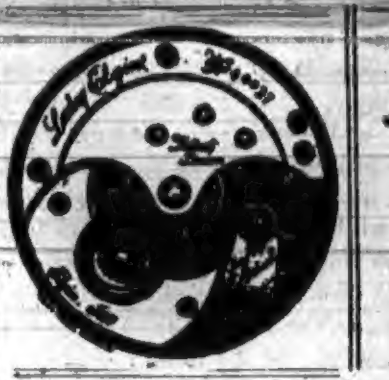

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Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variet

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Corn Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

Miller & Casebeer's

CORNER STORE AHEAD.

An immense stock of

SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED!

Call and examine Goods and Prices.

Goods marked down 25 per cent lower than ever offered before in this market. A mammoth stock of

FINE DRESS GOODS,

to select from, now is the time to call and

SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 12	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 17	2 26	7 08	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	3 18	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 20	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	6:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	6:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	6:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	6:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02	-	6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	8 30	8 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Beesons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 55	6 30am
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	2 59	11 28am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 80	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 35am		
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 37	
Summit		7 48	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 . 5	8 00	6 00 a
Reading	1 17		7 32
Bankers	2 12		7 52
Jonesville	2 30		8 20
Jackson	3 40		10 10
Detroit	6 30p m		2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 30		
Lansing	5 47		
Saginaw	9 03		
Bay City	9 55		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m		2 45p
Saginaw	7 30		3 38
Lansing	10 40		9 55
Grand Rapids	7 30		12 00
Detroit	9 50		5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40		9 30
Jonesville	1 55		10 30
Bankers	2 12		10 47
Reading	2 28		11 00
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26	
Waterloo	4 05	7 55	12 23a
Auburn	4 20	9 25	12 49
Auburn Junction		6 30	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 10	1 40
Indianapolis		10 30	6 50
Louisville			12 45p
Cincinnati			9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East.				Going Wes .		
No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40p	7.00a	10.50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.06	Adamsboro.	5.55	7.00	11.45a
4.30	7.55	12.23	Hoover's	5.41	6.40	11.23
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.33	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.23	6.00	10.25
					5.10	10.05
6.15	9.50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.50
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	3..0
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.30	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2:33	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9.35	5.05
11.45	5.55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.00	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.55	2.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SLUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

THE STAR WELL AND PROSPECTING AUGER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Mr. LEVI BROWN, living two miles south of Corunna, has purchased the right of this celebrated Auger, and is now prepared to put in wells. Everything is warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.
LEVI BROWN.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago RR

ON and after May 23d, 1875, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted.

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,00 A M		9,00 A M	2,00 P M.
Rochester	3 00 "		9,22 "	3,13 "
Alliance	5,25 "		12,30 P M	5,54 "
Orrville	7,10 "	"	2,25 "	7,31 "
Mansfield	9,07 "	"	4,40 "	9,38 "
Crest- ar	9.40 "	A. M	5,15 "	9,55 "
line ... lv	10,00 "	"	5,35 "	10,00 "
Forest	11,15 "	4,50 "	7,27 "	11,36 "
Lima	12,20 P M	5,30 "	8,43 "	12,37 A.
Ft Wayne	2,40 "	9,10 "	11,35 A M	2,25 "
Plymouth	4,40 "	11,20 "	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	2,25 P. M	6,30 "	8,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	9,30 P. M
Plymouth	9.20 ,,	12,15 P. M.	"	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 PM	2.45 "	11,45 "	3,50 "
Lima	2.40 "	4,35 "	1,35 A. M.	6,15 "
Forest	3,56 "	5,34 "	3,01 "	7,38 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,55 "	4.40 "	9.20 "
line lv	A M	7,15 "	4.50 "	9.40 "
Mansfield	"	7,43 "	5,20 "	10,30 "
Orrville	"	9,23 "	7,10 "	12,45 P M
Alliance		11,10 "	9,00 "	3,05
Rochester	P M	1,07	11,12 "	5,40
Pittsburg	"	2,10 a m	12,15 A.M.	6,55

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 48	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 19
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡8 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton & L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 35	6 30
" Wheeling.	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 25	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 55 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†8 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily
‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock of G

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 8, 1875. Number 27.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2, | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	[illegible]
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. RICKEL, R. DIXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butlers DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the state. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Case's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenaleben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Market first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable Rates. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some lot of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very [illegible] price.

Four Inch Sizes at 35 cts., per Rod.

Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intends to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office.

LANHAM & HOSE, Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. Vanatken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying [illegible] Persons requesting work by letter, should give township [illegible]

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco es. &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

[illegible] the traveling public, we would [illegible] Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN

Meat Market,

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

MERCHANTS

National Bank!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:

S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
H. C. HANNA, N. P. STOCKBRIDGE
A. C. DAWSON.

Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NEW

Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the

Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.

WM. LANHAM.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street.

[illegible] MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Root's Novelty Store, 24 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties Handkerchiefs, Portmonaies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 24 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the lots in the market should apply soon to [illegible] Attorney at law, or THOMAS BALDOCK, [illegible] Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above. The house is now containing five rooms, with closets, convenient and pleasantly located. Will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Apply as above.

MY MIDNIGHT PERIL.

The night of the seventeenth of October—shall I ever forget its pitchy darkness, the roar of the autumnal wind through the lonely forest, and the incessant down-pour of the rain? This comes of "short cuts," I muttered petulantly to myself, as I plodded along, keeping close to the trunks of the trees to avoid the deep ravine, through which I could just hear the roar of the turbulent stream forty or fifty feet below. My blood ran cold, as I thought what might be my possible condition. Why had I not been contented to stay in the high road?

Hold on! Was that a light, or were my eyes playing me false?

I stopped, holding on to the low resinous boughs of a hemlock that grew on the edge of the bank; for it actually seemed as if the wind would seize me bodily, and hurl me down the precipitous descent.

It was a light, thank Providence it was a light, and no "iguns fatus" to lure me on to destruction a death.

"Hallo-o-o-o!"

My voice rang through the woods like a clarion. I plunged on through the tangled vines, dense briars, and rocky banks, until, gradually nearing it, I could perceive a figure wrapped up in an oil cloth coat or cloak, carrying a lantern. As the dim light fell upon him I almost recoiled. Would not solitude and the woods be preferable to the companionship of this withered, wrinkled, hideous old man? But it was too late to recede now.

"What's wanting?" He snarled, with a peculiar motion of the lips, that seemed to leave his yellow stumps of teeth all bare.

"I am lost in the woods; can you direct me to R—— station?"

"Yes; R—— station is 12 miles from here."

"Twelve miles."

I stood aghast.

"Yes."

"Can you tell me of any shelter I could obtain for the night?"

"No."

"Where are you going?"

"To Drew's down by the maple swamp."

"Is it a tavern?"

"No!"

"Would they take me for the night?" I could pay them well.

His eyes gleamed; the yellow stumps stood revealed once more.

"I guess so! Folks do stop there.

"Is it far from here?"

"Not very." About half a mile.

"Then let us haste and reach it; I am drenched to the skin."

We plodded on, my companion more than keeping pace with me. Presently we left the edge of the ravine, entering what seemed like trackless woods, and keeping straight on until the lights of some habitation gleamed fitfully through the wet foliage.

'It was a ruinous old place, with windows all down to one side, as if the foundation had settled, and the pillars of of a rude porch nearly rotted away.

A woman answered my fellow companion's knock. My companion whispered a word or two to her, and she turned to me with smooth voluble words of welcome.

She regretted the poverty of their accommodations, but I was welcome to them, such as they were.

"Where is Isaac?" demanded my guide.

"He has not come yet."

I sat down on a wooden bench near the fire, and ate a few mouthfuls of bread.

"I should like to retire as soon as possible," I said, for my weariness was excessive.

"Certainly."

The woman started up with alacrity.

"Where you going to put him?' asked my guid.

"Up chamber"

"Put him up in Isaac's room."

"No."

"Its the most comfortable."

"I tell you no!"

But here I interrupted the whispered colloquy.

"I am not particular. I don't care where you lodge me, only make haste."

So I was conducted up a step ladder that stood in one corner of the room, into an apartment ceiled with sloping beams and ventilated with one small window, where a cot beadstead crowded close against the board partition, and a pine table and two chairs, formed the sole attempt at furniture.

"Anything more I get you sir?"

"Nothing, thank you."

"I hope you will sleep well, sir, when shall I call you?

"At four o'clock, if you please. I must get to R—— station in time for the seven o'clock express."

"I'll be sure and call you."

She withdrew, leaving me alone in the gloomy apartment with no very agreeable sensation.

"I will sit down and write to Alice," I thought. That will sooth my nerves and quiet me, perhaps.

I descended the ladder; the fire still growed redly on the hearth, my companion and woman sat beside it talking in a low tone, and a third person sat at the table eating, a short, stout, villainous looking man, in red flannel shirt and muddy trowsers.

I asked for writing materials, and returned to my room to write to my wife.

"My darling Alice,"

I paused and laid down my pen as I concluded the words, half smiling to think what she would say, could she know of my strange quarters.

Not until both sheets were covered did I lay aside my pen and prepare to slumber. As I folded the paper I happened to glance towards the couch.

Was it the gleam of a human dye observing me through the cracks of the board partition or was it but my own fancy? There was a crack there; but only blank darkness beyond, yet I could have sworn that something had sparkled balefully at me.

I took out my watch, it was one o'clock It was scarcely worth while for me to undress; I will lie down in my clothes, and snatch what slumber I could. So, placing my valise close to the head of my bed, and barricading the lockless door with the chairs, I extinguished the light and lay down.

At first I was very wakeful, but gradually a soft drowsiness seemed to steal over me like a misty mantle until all of a sudden some startling electric thrill coursed through all of my veins, and I set up excited and trembling.

A luminous softness seemed to glow and quiver through the room—no light of moon or star was ever so soft or penetrating and by the little window I saw Alice, my wife dressed in floating garments of white, with her long golden hair knotted back by a blue ribbon. Apparently she was beckoning to me with outstretched hands, and eyes full of anxious tenderness.

I sprang to my feet, and rushed toward her, but as I reached the window the fair apparition seemed to vanish into the stormy darkness, and I was left alone. At the self same instance the sharp report of a pistol sounded—I could see the jagged stream of fire above the pillow—straight through the very spot where ten seconds since my head had lain.

With an instantaneous realization of my daughter, I swung myself over the edge of the window, jumped some eight feet into the tangled rose bushes below and as I crouched there recovering my breath I heard a tramp of footsteps into my room.

"Is he dead" cried a voice up the ladder—the smooth deceitful voice of a woman with the half closed eyes.

"Of course he is" cried a voice back "that charge would have killed ten men A light there, quick, and tell Tom to be ready."

A cold agonizing shudder ran through me. What den of midnight murderers had I fallen into? And how fearful narrow had been my escape?

With a speed that only terror and deadly peril can give, I rushed through the woods, now illuminated by a faint glimmer of starlight. I know not what impulse guided my footsteps—I shall never know how many times I crossed my own tracks or how close I stood to the bank of the deadly ravine, but some merciful providence encompassed me with a guiding and protecting care, for when the morning dawned, with faint rays of orient light against the stormy eastern sky, I was close to the high road seven miles from R——

Once at the town, I told my story to the local police, and a detachment was sent with me to the spot.

After much searching and many false alarms, we succeeded in finding the ruinous old house; but it was empty and deserted. Our birds had flown; nor did I ever recover my valise and watch and chain, which latter I had left under my pillow.

"It's Drew's gang!" said the leader of the police; "and they've troubled us these two years. I didn't think, though they'll come back here just at present!"

Nor did they.

But the strangest part of my story is yet to come. I received a letter from sister, who was with Alice in her English home—whose intelligence filled me with surprise.

I must tell you something very strange that happened to us on the night of the 17th of October. Alice had not been well for sometime; in fact, she had been confined to her bed for nearly a week and I was siting beside her reading. It was late, the clock had just struck one, when all of a sudden she seemed to faint away growing cold and rigid as a corpse I hastened to call assistance, but all our efforts seemed in vain to restore life or animation, I was just about sending for the doctor, when her senses returned as suddenly as they had left her, and she sat up in the bed, pushing back her hair and looking wildly about her.

"Alice!" I exclaimed, "how you have terrified us all. Are you ill?

"Not ill," she answered, but I feel so strange! Glacie, I have been with my husband!

"And all of our reasonings failed to convince her of the impossibility of her assertions. She persists to this moment that she saw you on the night of the 17, of October, or rather the morning of the 18th. Where and how she cannot tell but we think it must have been a dream She is better now, and wish you could see how fast she is improving."

This is my plain unvarnished tale. I do not pretend to explain or account for its mysteries. I simply explain facts. Let psychologists unravel the labyrinthine skein. I am not superstitious, neither do I believe in ghosts, wraiths, and apparations; but this thing I do know—that although my wife was in England, in the body, the morning of the 18th of October, her spirit surely stood beside me in New York in the moment of the deadly peril that menaced me. It may be that to the subtile instinct and strength of my wife's holy love of all things are possible, but Alice surely saved my life.

Indiana Fairs.

The "fair" season in Indiana promises to be very lively this year. Societies and associations throughout the state are making active preparation for more complete and extensive exhibitions than ever before. Should the season be favorable for agricultural productions, which now seems probable, the exibitions will probably greatly surpass those of former years. The following announcements have already been made:

The Indiana state fair and exposition will open at Indianapolis, September 9th, and continue to October 21. The live stock exhibition will take place the 17th of September.

The following is the list of county and district fairs already announced:

Plymouth, September 19th to October 1st.
Peru, September 21 to 24th.
Terre Haute, September 14th to 19th.
Bridgeport, August 33rd to 28th.
Logansport, Sept. 8th to 11th.
Charleston, Sept. 6th to 11th.
Cambridge City, Sept. 14th to 17th.
Aurora, Sept. 7th to 11th.
Connersville, Sept. 7th to 10th.
Covington, Sept. 21st to 24th.
Pendleton, Sept. 7th to 10th.
Marion, Sept. 21st to 22th.
Gosport, Aug. 31 to Sept. 4th.
Corydon Sept. 14th to 18th.
New Castle, Aug. 24 to 27th.
Danville, Sept. 7th to 12th.
Kokomo, Sept. 21st to 24th.
Rensselaer, Sept. 19th to 18th.
Huntington, Sept. 21st to 24th.
Portland, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
North Madison, Sept. 20th to 24th.
Seymour, Sept. 7th 10th.
Vincennes, Oct. 11 to 16th.
Crown Point, Sept. 29th to Oct. 1st.
Bedford, Sept. 13th to 19th.
Loogootee, Sept. 27th to Oct. 2nd.
Valley Mills, Sept. 9th to 11th.
Bloomington, Sept. 21st th 29th.
Waterloo, Oct. 5th to 8th.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 13th to 18th.
Bloomingdale, Sept. 8th to 10th.
New Harmony, Sept. 14th 17th.
Greencastle, Aug. 19th to 21st.
Rushville, Sept 14th to 17th.
Rockport, Sept. 28th to Oct. 2nd.
Lafayette, Aug. 30th to Sept. 4th.
Tipton, Sept. 14th to 17th.
Union City, Sept. 14th to 18th.
Russellville, Aug. 30th to Sept. 3rd.
Wabash, Sept. 11 to 17th.
Centerville, Sept. 14th to 17th.
Columbia City, Sept. 21st to 24th.
Worthington, Oct. 3rd to 10th,

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will here after conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Furnish, an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
Fort Wayne Ind.

tf

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Northern Indiana Editorial Convention meets this year at Plymouth July 15. It is desired there shall be a full attedance.

Try the COURIER one year, and see how you like it.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Three executions took place on Friday of last week. At Dedham, Mass., James H. Costley was hung for the murder of Julia Hawkes, whose killing was traced to him upon evidence purely circumstantial, but of the strongest and most conclusive character. At Thomaston, Me., two murderers swung together—Louis Wagner, the bloody actor in the Isle of Shoals tragedy, wherein the victims were two Norwegian women who were so unfortunate as to have $20 in silver in their possession; and John True Gordon, who murdered in their beds his brother and the latter's wife and infant child, and then set fire to the house to conceal the crime. Gordon was hung while in a state of insensibility, resulting from an attempt at suicide by stabbing himself in the breast on the morning of his execution.

A terrible disaster occurred last week in a shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. A party of six carpenters were engaged in lining up the shaft, and while working near the top of the opening the scaffolding gave way, precipitating the unfortunate men to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 500 feet. They fell into some thirty feet of water, and were killed either outright by the fall or drowned....Five persons were killed last week at Fall River, Mass., while attempting to drive across a railroad track in front of a train.

The New York Grand Jury has found six new indictments against William M. Tweed, for obtaining money from the City Treasury by false pretense.

A fire at Paterson, N. J., on the 29th ult., destroyed property valued at $200,000.....George W. Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, at Boston, has been sentenced to be hanged....Loader and Price, the two witnesses who confessed to a scene of criminality between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in the Tilton parlor, are under arrest upon a charge of perjury, and both have confessed that the affidavits were false.

THE WEST.

A fearful tornado swept over a portion of the city of Detroit last Sunday, cutting a swath varying in width from 100 to 500 feet in a northeasterly direction as far as the corner of Grand River avenue and Twelfth street, a distance of more than a mile. The whirlwind assumed the shape of a water-spout, and was seen for miles away, while the crash of its destruction was heard distinctly in distant parts of the city. The damage to property is variously estimated from $20,000 to $50,000. Eighteen houses were demolished, and twenty others more or less injured, besides out-houses, barns, etc. Charles Peike was fatally injured, and his child, an infant 4 years old, was killed. Mrs. Fred Rademacker is fatally injured. Richard Bates, a boy 10 years old, was blown a furlong through the air and into an elm tree sixty feet high, whence he dropped to the ground, and was picked up dead. Mrs. Lizzie Perkins will probably die, and many others are very seriously injured. Nearly 100 persons were more or less bruised, and were attended by the doctors....The Sioux Indians have finally agreed to relinquish their hunting privileges on the Republican river, in Nebraska, receiving therefor the $25,000 appropriated by Congress for that purpose As the Interior Department will not trust the savages with the cash, they will receive their compensation in the form of horses, cows, harness and wagons.

A shocking wife-murder was perpetrated in Chicago a few days ago. John Condon, becoming enraged at the improper conduct of his wife, shot her through the breast, killing her almost instantly, and then shot himself in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound....A cold-blooded and brutal murder was committed at Ottumwa, Iowa, one day last week. Deputy City Marshal Logan was shot and killed by Jesse Scott Smith, of Batavia. Logan received two pistol-shots, one taking effect in the heart, killing him instantly. Smith was a desperate character, and was on his way to the jail, in charge of the officer, when the shooting occurred. Smith was promptly arrested by Marshal Van Ammon. Heavy iron manacles were riveted on his wrists and ankles, and he was then lodged in jail. The prisoner boasted that he was the "bird that did the deed," and he meant to kill Van Ammon. The excitement ran till 3 o'clock next morning and lynching was expected every moment. Between 1 and 2 p. m. next day, the prisoner was taken before Acting Mayor Felzer, and, on waiving examination, was remanded to jail. On coming down the stairs from the City Hall, a half dozen persons, backed by 500 coolheaded citizens, overpowered the officers in charge of him, and, throwing one end of a rope over Smith's head and the other on a lamppost, left his lifeless body dangling in the air, viewed by thousands of spectators, in the broad sunlight.

WASHINGTON

Judge Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, has decided that Postmasters are liable on their bond for losses of government property passing through their Postoffices.

Secretary Bristow says that the decision is final to stop all work on the Chicago Custom-House....The rate on registered letters has been increased by Postmaster-General Jewell from 8 to 10 cents, because the former rate did not pay expenses....The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed by Secretary Bristow to sell $1,000,000 in gold coin on each Thursday in July, or $5,000,000 in all.

It is asserted in prominent official circles that the prosecution of illicit distillers will probably be a failure, owing to mismanagement.

The customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $156,479,131, and the aggregate internal revenue receipts for the same period were $109,186,379....For the first time in twenty-two years the Treasury Department has been reorganized. The number of employes is fixed at 2,221 persons, with an aggregate annual compensation of $2,854,153.50, showing a reduction by the bill of 384 employes, and a saving of $507,600.45.

THE SOUTH.

Six persons, consisting of one man and five women, all colored, while rowing in a skiff in Hill's Lake, near Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. ....A special dispatch to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* from Brownsville, Texas, states that the United States troops have recently been reinforced, and that detachments of cavalry are constantly scouring the country in search of Mexican raiders, many of whom are still on this side of the Rio Grande committing depredations and outraging defenseless women. The fact that our troops are taking the offensive justifies the belief that conflicts with Cortina's bandits will occur, when it would not be surprising if the latter were followed across the river, and hostilities between Mexico and the United States commenced in earnest.

An entire block of business houses was recently burned at McKinney, Texas. Loss $70,000....A dispatch received from Key West, Fla., states that the yellow fever is an epidemic at that place.

An incendiary fire at Helena, Ark., last week, destroyed two newspaper offices and one job printing office....At Baltimore, last week, Maj. J. Lois Clarke, a well-known citizen, was shot while seated at the dinner table of a hotel by H. W. Brewer, of Georgetown, who claimed to have been driven to the act to avenge a sister's wrongs. Clarke's wound is not fatal.

POLITICAL.

Vice-President Wilson has published a long letter in reply to the recent adverse criticisms upon him which have appeared in the Republican press in reference to his doings and utterances on his recent tour....The New York Prohibitionists met in convention at Syracuse, last week, and adopted a series of strong prohibition resolutions. The following ticket was put in the field: Secretary of State, G. D. Duzenbury; Comptroller, Anson A. Hopkins; Treasurer, Stephen B. Ayers; State Engineer and Surveyor, Geo. A. Dudley; Canal Commissioner, Ira D. Bell; State Prison Inspector, John B. Gibb; Attorney-General, Eli T. Marsh.

The Iowa Republicans held their State Convention at Des Moines on Wednesday, June 30, and nominated the following ticket for State offices: For Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, J. G. Newbold; Supreme Judge, Austin Adams; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernathy....The California Democrats met in State Convention at San Francisco on June 30, and nominated William Irwin for Governor....Congressman J. K. Luttrell has been nominated for re-election by the Democrats of the Third California District.

FOREIGN.

A serious revolution has broken out in the State of Senora, Mexico....Garcia, the Spaniard who stole a portion of Murillo's famous picture from the Cathedral of Seville, and who was kidnapped to Cuba and subsequently sent to Spain, was shot a few weeks after his arrival at Madrid, without trial by even a drum-head court-martial.

At Valparaiso, South America, recently, a terrible gale occurred, doing an immense damage to the shipping, and occasioning the loss of fifty lives....Fearful inundations have recently occurred in Bohemia, Moravia, Corinthia and Tyrol, and Boriat, with some loss of life and great destruction of property. Many bridges have been carried away, thousands of cattle drowned, and the crops in several districts totally ruined....A special dispatch from San Francisco announces that the revolution against the Mexican authorities at La Paz is in the full tide of success, and that Mexican troops had been sent from Mazatlan to quell the movement.

A furious rain and thunder storm passed over the city of Buda, Hungary, a few days ago, destroying many houses before their inhabitants could escape. At least 100 were drowned, and 500 are reported missing....The bill providing for a national debt sinking fund has passed a third reading in the British Parliament....A recent fire at Palacios, in the Province of Seville, Spain, destroyed 140 houses....Edmund Jones & Co., London, in the East India trade, have failed, with liabilities at £750,000....The French Assembly has voted $398,000 for the relief of the sufferers by inundations.

Ferdinand I., ex-Emperor of Austria, died at Prague, last week, aged 82....A royal ordinance has been issued commanding that members of Carlist juntas, and all families of which any member is in the Carlist service, be expelled from Spain, and directing that the property of Carlists be confiscated and devoted to indemnify communities suffering from Carlist requisitions.

The great international rifle match at Dublin, on the 29th ult., was attended by an immense crowd of people, and the enthusiasm was intense. At 800 yards the Irish team scored 338 against 337 for the Americans, but at the ranges of 900 and 1,000 yards, the American team carried the total score to a majority of 38 points, or 967 to 929. In the evening a grand banquet in their honor was given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House. A large number of distinguished guests, including the Lord Mayors of London and York, were present. The Irish riflemen admit the superiority of the Americans throughout the match, and acknowledge that their victory was fairly won. The American team used breech-loaders; the Irish team all used Rigby's muzzle-loaders.

The loss by damage and destruction of property by the recent great inundations in Southern France is computed at $24,000,000 in the two cities of Toulouse and Agen alone. At least 2,000 men, women and children were drowned at Toulouse, where an hundred thousand destitute people are now dependent upon charity. The loss of life by the great flood on the river Danube, in Pesth, Hungary, was also very great. As far as heard from, about 450 dead bodies have been recovered, and many others have been swept down the river....Pope Pius has sent $4,000 to the sufferers by the late inundations in France....The Italian Parliament has passed the bill for the prevention of brigandage.

The Bridges of the West.

Nothing excels in wonder the bridge system of the West; all built up since the war. The Missouri is bridged at St. Charles (3,535 feet long), Boonville, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph ($1,000,000), and Omaha. The cost of these bridges was about $11,000,000, or $3,000,000 less than the single bridge and approaches at St. Louis. The Ohio is bridged eight times below Pittsburgh at a cost of $16,000,000. The Mississippi is bridged at St. Louis, Hannibal, Keokuk, Burlington, Clinton, Dubuque, Winona, LaCrosse, St. Paul, and other places, at a cost of $25,000,000. An engineer said a few days ago that the bridges of the United States built since the war had cost $150,000,000. The great bridges at Saybrook, Albany, Havre de Grace and Buffalo do not bear comparison with the bridge system of the West.

It's very hard to wive and thrive, both in the same year.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market was more active but there was no change worthy of note, the supply of loanable funds being ample. Rate 7@10 per cent. Bonds firm and steady.

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6's of '81	126	126½
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	117½	118
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	116⅝	118⅞
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	122	123½
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	122½	122⅞
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	126½	125½
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	124½	125
U. S. 10.40's	119	119½
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	117½	118
U. S. currency 6's	122½	122½
Gold (full weight)	116½	117½
Gold exchange	116½	117½

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets attracted considerable attention from speculators and operators generally, and quite an extensive business was transacted. The movement has been mainly on local speculative account, and the governing influences were therefore mainly of a local speculative character. The short interest generally looked for a decline in values, and were therefore indifferent about buying, while holders were generally anxious to realize, and there was a pressure to sell. Wheat closed higher for cash and June, under the influence of some demand for shipment, but the July option closed lower. Corn declined fully 4c per bu, with fine weather for the growing crop, and a rapid increase in the stock in store. The market however closed a shade firmer. Oats were decidedly weak and easy, declining about 6@7c for June and July delivery; receipts increasing and crop reports favorable. Rye was 3c lower and barley 15@20c per bu off.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ .97½@ [illegible]	[illegible] .99
No. 2, seller June	.97½@ [illegible]	.99
No. 2, seller July	.99½@1.00	.99½
No. 2, seller August	.99½@1.[illegible]	1.00½
No. 2 corn, cash	.69½@ [illegible]	.67 @ .67½
No. 2 corn, seller June	.69½@ .69½	.67 @ .67½
No. 2 corn, seller July	.70½@ .70½	.67½@ .67½
No. 2 corn, s. August	.71½@ .72½	.69½
No. 2 oats, cash	.57 @ .58	.51½@ .51½
No. 2 oats, seller June	.57 @ .58	.51½@ .51½
No. 2 oats, seller July	.54 @ .55	.49½
No. 2 oats, s. August	.40½@ .41	.39
No. 2 rye, cash	.93	.90
No. 2 barley, cash	1.35 @1.40	1.20
No. 2 barley, s. Sept.	1.05 @1.07	.98

PROVISIONS.

There was a moderate speculative demand in this market during the past week, and this, coupled with more encouraging advices from Eastern and European markets, caused a steadier feeling to prevail, and although no particular advance was established, prices ruled very firm. The shipping inquiry was also fair, and the movement for the week shows a fair distribution of the various articles—a good portion of which was winter product. Cash mess pork closed quiet but firm at $19.25, seller July closed firm at $19 10@19.25, and seller August at $19.40@19.42½. Cash lard quiet but firm at $13.25; seller July in moderate request, and closed at $13.20; seller August closed steady at $13.42½@13.45.

PRODUCE.

There was no particular change exhibited in the price of butter, but a less active movement was noticeable and rather an unsettled feeling prevailed. The receipts were only fair and the quality of butter received was quite good. Quotable at 20@22c for extra, 17@20c for firsts, 14@17c for seconds, 13@15c for thirds, and 11@12c for inferior stocks. Beans were quiet, but former prices were maintained and the market ruled quite quiet. Eastern mediums sold at $1.90 for prime, and Western were quotable at $1.00@1.85 according to quality. There was more doing in broom corn and prices ruled firm. Quotable at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid. Beeswax dull at 28@30c per lb for good to prime yellow. Cheese was active and firmer. Sold at 9@10c for prime new in lots, and 10@11c in a retail way. There was nothing of consequence done in cider, and prices were nominal at $4.75@5.00 per brl. Dried fruits were dull, and prices for apples were easier, while the other kinds remain unchanged. Quotable at 7@8c for Michigan and New York apples; 8½@8¾c for halves peaches, and 9½c for blackberries. Dried peas nominal at $2@2.15 for choice green. Feathers were slow at 48@52c for prime live geese, and 20@35c for turkey tail feathers. Hay was quiet and easy; closed at $16@19.00 for No. 2 to prime timothy; $12@16.00 for No. 2 to prime prairie. Hides were dull at 8c for green salted, and about 14@15c for calf. There was no sale for honey, and prices were weak at 18@23c per lb for comb, according to quality. Hops were also very quiet; quotable at 20@30c per lb from first hands for fair to choice. Eggs were weak and easer; the market closed at 14@15c, the outside being for warranted fresh in carriers. Maple sugar was slow sale, and prices were about nominal at 7½@8c per lb for pure new. There was a fair local trade in old potatoes at 90c@$1.00 for Eastern peachblows from store, and about 85c in lots; Western sold at 80@90c, according to quality. New potatoes were in larger supply, and prices were lower. The market closed at $4.00@4.50 for choice, and some common sold at $3.00@3.50. Tomatoes were in fair supply, and prices ruled steady at $1.25 for ⅓ bu boxes, and $3.00 for one bu boxes. Vegetables were in good supply, but nearly all of the Southern arrivals were in poor order, and sales were slow at irregular prices. Veal was a trifle firmer, which was due mainly to lighter receipts. The arrivals of strawberries during the week were the largest of the season, and prices ruled considerably lower. The market closed at about 90c@$1.25 for fair to choice Michigan in 16 quart cases, but some extra were held above these figures. There was a moderate demand for light fleeces of wool, but heavy was dull and slow sale. Quotable at 38@43c for coarse to fine good conditioned washed, 25@32c for the same unwashed, and 40@48c for poor to prime tub washed.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Seeds were neglected and the business transacted was exceedingly light. For small lots of timothy there was no demand and prices weak, while for round lots full former prices were paid. Quotable at $2.35@2.45 for common to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover was in demand, and $6.50 was bid for prime, but holders generally asked $6.75, and the market was inactive. Flax sold at $1.60 for good crushing. Receivers found it very difficult to make sales of Hungarian, while dealers reported a fair trade at unchanged prices. Quotable at $1.00@1.35. Light sales of millet were made at $1.75@3.00 for prime. Buckwheat was very dull, and by the close of the week holders found it impossible to dispose of small lots; closed at about $1.00 for prime. Highwines, although very quiet, were steady and firm, the market closing at about $1.16.

COOPERAGE LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was but little business transacted in the cooperage market during the week, but as there was only a moderate amount offered on sale former prices were maintained. Quotable at $1.12@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels and 45@55c for flour barrels. In lumber the movement was rather light until towards the close of the week, when under an increased demand trade was quite brisk and prices ruled steady, and firm. Quotable at $7.75@8.00 for joist and scantling, $8.25@14.00 for strips and boards, $2.25@2.65 for shingles and 8@14c for cedar posts. Wood remains inactive and nominal at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech and $4.00 for slabs in the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	9 @ 11
Hogs—Dressed	9 @ 10
Cotton	16½ @ 16¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 50 @ 4 80
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 12 @ 1 14
No. 1 Spring	1 19 @ 1 21
Corn	78 @ 80
Oats	62 @ 64
Rye	90 @ 94
Pork—New Mess	20 25 @20 50
Lard—Steam	13¼ @ 13¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 30 @ 1 32
Corn—No. 2 New	63 @ 65
Oats—No. 2	53 @ 54
Rye—No. 2	92 @ 95
Pork—Mess	20 00 @20 25
Lard	11 @ 12
Hogs	6 25 @ 6 80
Cattle	4 25 @ 6 25

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 04 @ 1 05
No. 2	1 01 @ 1 02
Corn—No. 2	66 @ 67
Oats—No. 2	[illegible] @ 52
Rye	92 @ 95
Barley—No. 2	1 02 @ 1 04

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—Red	1 18 @ 1 23
Corn—New	68 @ 69
Oats	55 @ 59
Rye	1 02 @ 1 04
Pork—Mess	19 75 @20 00
Lard	13 @ 14

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 29 @ 1 31
Amber	1 26 @ 1 27
Corn—New	73 @ 74
Oats	56 @ 58

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	.. @ 1 27
Amber	.. @ 1 23
Corn	[illegible] @ 66
Oats	[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 22 @ 1 23
No. 2 Red	1 17 @ 1 19
Corn	69 @ 71
Oats	55 @ 57

THE 'HOPPERS.

Where They Came From, and Where They Go.

(Omaha Letter to Chicago Tribune.)

I was astonished to read, among your editorial notes of yesterday, that "it is a curious fact that, while the grasshoppers came from the southwest last year, they are departing to the northwest this year," etc., or to that effect. Now, the fact is, that these insects did not come from the New Mexico plains last summer, as every citizen of Nebraska and Dakota well knows, but they did come, on the contrary, from the north and northwest, straight from the British Possessions. The following extract from a newspaper hints at the true version of his habits:

"The first thing in this connection that we are bound to notice is, that the grasshopper moves in no ascertainable regular rule; no general law. He is probably native to the region north of Salt Lake, and thus far has visited Nebraska only at intervals of several years. What brings him here at all? He gets on well enough for several years at a time without visiting us. Besides, there are a thousand miles of good grass between us and his native seat, and there are all the forests and glades of the mountains, of the uninhabited Yellowstone Valley, the plains of all British America, and the whole Pacific slope. Why, then, does he occasionally come into Nebraska? Why does he go southeast to Missouri, instead of due east to Illinois and Ohio? And, more strangely still, why does he pass over Nebraska without lighting, as he did three years ago, and disappear forever, so that no man can tell whither he has gone?"

It is a fact, whether curious or otherwise, that the progenitors of this identical "Missouri flock" (as it is called here, owing to the circumstances that it was mainly hatched out in that State this spring) devastated, or rather pastured in, West-Central British America three summers since; its progeny visiting Northern Dakota and Minnesota two years ago; the third generation descending upon Nebraska last summer, destroying it, and depositing its eggs in Missouri, the southeast corner of Nebraska, and the eastern part of Kansas, last autumn. This spring, the offspring (fourth generation) laid waste the region last above alluded to until about the middle of June, when they arose and flew in a direction precisely opposite to their course last year—northwest. The column was 120 miles east to west, extending from Central Nebraska to a point somewhere between Council Bluffs and Des Moines, in Iowa. They began to cross the Platte in countless millions on June 14 (a few small swarms had previously gone north), and had not entirely finished passage over that river until June 21, seven days later. They travel at a speed of about 13 miles an hour, or nearly 130 miles flight per day, average. Their vanguard is now 900 or 1,000 miles north-northwest of Omaha, and still advancing. Would it not be useful to follow this retreating host into its northern fastnesses, and track its movements for a few years in that vast wilderness, where it has formerly pursued its devious wanderings, unheralded and unknown, except as it occasionally emerges into the haunts of civilization, and is recognized in the newspaper-world for a few years, only to disappear soon, and be forgotten?

In '67 or '8, a swarm fully as large as this one visited this section from the British regions (probably by the same successive steps) disappearing the next year in the direction from which it came; but was little talked of East, as the country was then sparsely settled.

GREAT FLOOD IN FRANCE.

Hundreds of Lives Destroyed—One Town Almost Entirely Swept Away—2,000 People Rendered Destitute.

A cable dispatch from Paris, dated June 25, says:

The damage to property and loss of life by the flood in the river Garonne is greater than the previous reports have indicated. At Toulouse alone the bodies of 100 persons who were drowned were found in the houses which were flooded but left standing. Many other people perished, and their bodies were carried off in the houses that were swept away.

The loss of life by the flood at Toulouse is appalling. At St. Cyprian quarter 215 corpses have already been found. The violence of the torrent frustrated the efforts to rescue the unfortunate inmates of houses. Several men were drowned in the attempt. Twenty thousand persons are deprived of the means of subsistence in Toulouse alone. The disasters elsewhere are almost equal in magnitude. The lower part of the city of Morssac, on the Tenn, is under water. At Tremoullet, in the Department of Arriege, five houses only remain standing out of 400. In the District of Faix, same department, two villages are completely submerged, and many dead bodies found. Crops of all kinds throughout the inundated districts have been destroyed.

President MacMahon and Minister Buffet have left Paris for the scene of the destruction.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted $20,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Eighty persons were drowned in Verdun. Eight hundred houses have fallen in Toulouse.

At Bordeaux the Garonne is much swollen, but no serious catastrophe is reported.

It is said that altogether over 1,000 lives have been lost.

Later telegrams from France say that 900 persons perished in the flood at Toulouse alone. The outbreak of an epidemic is feared. It is believed that 2,600 houses have been swept away in the town and its environs. The damage there is estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* makes an appeal to British charity in behalf of the sufferers. The London *Daily News'* special says that the lowest estimate of deaths in the flooded districts is 2,000. It is proposed to bombard and destroy the St. Cyprian quarter of Toulouse to prevent danger from the crumbling walls of the houses that yet remain.

SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Great Destruction of Life—Eight Thousand People Buried in the Ruins of One Town.

A letter from Maracaibo gives further particulars of the great earthquake in Ecuador, of which some mention has previously been made in our news columns. At Cirenta the shock leveled every wall in the city, burying, in a single instant, 8,000 people out of a population of 10,000. Several who were not killed, subsequently died of their injuries, and many were murdered by robbers, who plundered in bands. The shocks continued, and fires burned much property. Those who were saved fled to the neighboring country and encamped. When the news reached Maracaibo, two steamers were sent out with bread and clothing to the sufferers by the American Consul and people; also a corps of physicians and a committee to disburse aid. The Governor sent soldiers to protect the people.

Reports from San Cayetono, Santiago, Grarulata, Arbaleda, Cucutella and San Cristeabel, all aggregating a population of 20,000, confirm the previous account of the destruction of life and property in those places. The shock was felt at Bogata and other places, and in Maracaibo there have been light quakes every day since.

Washington's Strength.

Gen. Wilson relates an account of a conversation with Mr. Custis, from which he obtained some interesting personal reminiscences of Washington. During a visit at Arlington House, Va., in 1854, the writer asked Mr. Custis if Washington could, like Marshal Saxe, break a horseshoe, and the reply that he received was, he had no doubt he could had he tried, for his hands were the largest and strongest he had ever seen. Mr. Custis then gave several instances of the General's strength, of which I recall the following: When Washington was a young man, he was present on one occasion, as looker on, at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport, he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he sat perusing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day, and the strongest wrestler in the State. Washington declined till, taunted by the remark that he feared to try conclusions with the gladiator, he calmly came forward, and without removing his coat, grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time, when the champion was hurled to the ground with such tremendous force as to jar the very marrow of his bones. Another instance of his prodigious power was his throwing the stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh—a feat that has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen at Mount Vernon were contending in the exercise of throwing the bar. Washington, after looking on some time, walked forward, saying, "Allow me to try," and grasping the bar, sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its usual limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose age was like a lusty winter, "frosty, yet kindly," observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon, vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone, when, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempts, he put them aside, and, taking it in his iron-like grasp, lifted it to its place, remounted his horse and rode on.

Sherman as a Speech-Maker.

General Sherman made the speech of the occasion at the Bunker Hill celebration. Here are some of his points:

"I am almost sorry to hear this called Breed's Hill. It is Bunker Hill to me. [Applause.] I will swear it is Bunker Hill. [Tremendous applause.] It was Bunker Hill when I was a boy, and it is recorded on that monument in granite. If Mr. Breed is about here he had better go away. [Loud and continued applause and laughter.]

"Prescott was the hero here. [Applause.] He worked all night with spades and mattocks, and he worked to a purpose, and the next day he fought where he had worked the night before, and he is entitled to all the honor and glory. Old Putnam has enough beside [laughter and applause], and I love to refer to the old idea of Putnam's riding down some stairs, where they were I don't know, but somewhere. [Laughter.] I should say the glorious old soldier and his example are worthy of a dozen monuments like that, even if built of gold. [Great applause.]

"You may think you are a very good-looking crowd as you stand or sit here, but you won't compare with what we saw as we came down the magnificent avenue to-day—not at all. [Laughter and applause.] You would hardly fill one of those cross streets, and we passed a thousand of them." [Applause.]

Couldn't be Bluffed.

At an auction of household goods on Harrison avenue yesterday, when a woman had made a bid on an old bureau, worth about two dollars, a boy slipped around to another woman and whispered:

"You see that woman over there with a blue bow on?"

"Yes."

"Well, she says that no woman with a red nose can buy anything at this sale!"

The woman with the red nose pushed her way into the crowd and put the price of the bureau up to $12, and as it was knocked down to her she remarked:

"I may have a red nose, but no cross-eyed woman with a blue bow on can bluff me!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A man rushed breathlessly into a lawyer's office in St. Paul, and, approaching the legal luminary, excitedly remarked: "A man has tied a hoop to my horse's tail! Can I do anything?" "Yes," replied the attorney; "go and untie it." That was good advice, and didn't cost the man but five dollars.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

A man who had saved the life of a daughter of a Boston millionaire received $2.50 from the grateful parent. He was so overcome with the munificent bounty that he paid out every cent of it to seventeen organ grinders to serenade his benefactor.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

The Clever Game of Two Men and a Woman in Indianapolis.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus describes the recent daring robbery of $5,800 from the Central Bank at Indianapolis:

It had been storming during the entire morning, but about twelve o'clock the rain came down in such torrents that for half an hour the streets were nearly deserted. About this time a hack drove up to the bank, and the driver announced that a lady, who was inside, desired to see some one connected with the institution. The President, Mr. J. M. Ridenour, had been absent since ten o'clock, and the cashier, Mr. C. B. Cones, had just that moment passed out to dinner, leaving the assistant cashier, Mr. Israel Taylor, and a teller, Mr. Robert Parker, in charge of the bank. Mr. Taylor therefore stepped to the carriage, and the better to protect himself from the rain, took a seat in the hack beside the lady. She was a large, stout woman, dressed in a traveling suit, with her face closely veiled. As soon as the hack door was closed she stated that she desired to buy $3,000 worth of London exchange; that she had been advised by "Mr. Williams" to do business with the Central Bank, and she hoped he would accommodate her if possible. Mr. Taylor replied that his bank could not accommodate her, but that the exchange could be procured at Fletcher & Sharpe's Bank, two or three doors south on the same street; they were honest men and would treat her with respect. Mr. Taylor thinks he was in the hack about three minutes. Just as Mr. Taylor left the bank by the Pennsylvania street entrance a short, stoutly built fellow, with light hair, reddish mustache, and sandy complexion, entered it by the Market street door, and immediately inquired of Mr. Parker if Mr. Ridenour was in. The teller, who could see Mr. Ridenour's desk from where he was standing, replied that he was not but was expected every moment. "I'm sorry," replied the stranger, "but perhaps you can give me the desired information." He then stated that his sister, having recently sold some real estate, desired him to place the proceeds, $4,700, on deposit where it would be safe and draw a fair interest, and that he would be under obligations if he (Parker) would inform him of their rules, rates, etc. Having done so briefly, he desired Mr. Parker to figure out for him the interest on $4,700 for one year at five per cent. While this request was being complied with, Mr. Taylor came in, and the stranger, having obtained the desired information, quietly withdrew, thanking the teller for his courtesy. For a moment Taylor and Parker exchanged jokes at the expense of the "veiled woman in the hack," when the former, not seeing the usual pile of money on the counter, said, "Parker, where's your money?" For an instant Parker stood like one struck with paralysis, and then, as if comprehending the situation, exclaimed, "It's stolen, that man and woman are in the conspiracy!" He ran to the rear of the room, and discovered that the door leading into the President's room from Market street was open. Just then Mr. Ridenour entered, and in a moment it was plain to all where the money had gone. In leaving the bank ten minutes before, Cashier Cones had very carelessly neglected to lock the back or west entrance on Market street, and while the lady had "flirted" with Taylor in the carriage, and the red mustached stranger had engaged Parker, thief number three, having gained access through this door, had quietly slipped up in the rear of Parker, pocketed the money and as quietly withdrawn and escaped. After leav ; the bank the two men seem to have separated. One went directly to the hotel, where he settled their bill, and, calling for a hack, ordered the driver, Ben. Irving, to drive as rapidly as possible for the depot. On the way the other man was picked up, and after settling their hack fare, both were lost in the crowd. The thirty-five minutes past twelve train for Chicago, via the I., C. and L. train, was about leaving, and it was thought the trio departed on it.

Mrs. Tilton Swears She is Innocent.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton has published an affidavit in the New York papers, in which she says:

I declare in the presence of Almighty God that I am absolutely innocent of all the offenses charged against me with relation to H. W. Beecher, except that only under the influence of my husband, which I found it impossible to resist so long as I persisted in living with him. I have made charges against Mr. Beecher which were false and entirely unfounded, and which my husband knew to be false, and I declare that I left my husband willingly and without solicitation or inducement from any person, especially without any solicitation or suggestion on the part of Mr. Beecher, but, so far as I have any knowledge or information of his views, contrary to the desire of Mr. Beecher, and I did so because I had found by sad experience that the only result of my long endeavor to serve my husband was that I kept myself in his power, and it was impossible for me, so long as I lived with him, to resist his demands, or to speak the truth when he required me to deny it.

(Signed) Elizabeth R. Tilton.

Sworn to before Judge McCue, of the City Court, Brooklyn.

One of those things which no fellow can be expected to find out is whether Colonel Prescott or General Putnam commanded the Americans at Bunker Hill—a problem which is profoundly agitating the heart of Massachusetts, and which promises to remain a vexed question to all future time. The latest contributions to the literature of this controversy are from the pens of Mr. George E. Ellis, who has enlisted (metaphorically) under the historical gray linen sack which Prescott wore on the battlefield, and Mr. Samuel Adams Drake, who vigorously asserts the claims of "Old Put."

The Pig.—The pig was thus written up by a Georgia boy: The pig is about as big as a sheep, only a pig's wool isn't good for making stockings of. Why is a pig like a tree? Because he roots; that is a conundrum. A pig washes himself in the mud. A pig has four legs, one under each corner of his body. They pickle pigs' feet, but not until after the pig is done using 'em. A pig squeals awful when it rains, also when you pull its tail. A pig has got a first-rate voice for squealing, and he grunts when he feels good. You can't make a whistle of a pig's tail, 'cos it is crooked.

It is said that more than one-half of the world's population lives in Asia.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Donald McKay, the Chief of the Warm Springs Indians, who exhibited such great bravery and skill in fighting the Modocs at the lava-beds, is now an inmate of the Boston poor-house.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is making arrangements for an excursion of prominent persons of Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa over the line of that road to Grenada, Col., leaving July 24.

The foul fiend of the Chicago *Times*, in chronicling the visit of forty editors from the States to Montreal, Canada, maliciously remarks that "there were never so many quill-drivers in the Queen's dominion since the days of the draft!"

A Chicago man was recently captured by a band of marauding Indians near Fort Laramie, and as the only hope of saving his scalp he began talking about the greatness of Chicago, and with such singular effect that they immediately left him, one of the braves remarking as he did so, "Sheecago man heap much dam too big talker for Injun. Cheyenne lose um left ear stay listen longer."

At Buel, the Utah mining camp, the other day, a fellow known as "Frenchy," entered a restaurant and ordered some hot cakes. The cakes were brought out steaming hot, but "Frenchy" found a fly in one of them, and flung the dish on the floor. The proprietor, J. D. Andrews, rushed into an adjoining room, got a double-barreled shot-gun, and mortally wounded the fastidious customer.

In the class about to graduate at Yale there are nineteen students who acknowledge their profanity, nine swear occasionally, two use a simple "damn" when exasperated, one swears on principle, and one swears like a pirate. Sixty smoke and seventy-two say they never gamble. Thirty-two never drink anything, and two set themselves down as "reformed drunkards;" only five, the statisticians say, can be called "hard drinkers."

The French courts are very severe upon Americans who live by their wits, and fleece Frenchmen. Some time ago, Gen. John C. Fremont was condemned to a year or two's imprisonment for floating fraudulent bonds; Perkins, the link between America and the Bourbon family, now languishes in a Paris jail because he cheated his landlady; and one Firman, an American Spiritualist, who took "spirit photographs," has just been convicted of swindling, and sent up for six months.

When Dio Lewis promulgated his grand economic theory of life at fifty cents per week it was supposed that the world had at last touched bottom, and that the days of poverty and want were numbered. But now comes forward an aged Georgian to whom the economy of Lewis is the most reckless extravagance. Fifty cents a week! Why, the sum total of his expenditures for food is but ten dollars a year, and his health and strength are all that can be wished. There is not much variety about his diet—in fact it is plain corn bread and water and nothing more—but he thrives upon it.

Count Waldeck had a rival centenarian in Philadelphia, if all accounts be true. Thomas Taylor, who has just died in that city, is alleged to have reached the age of 103 years. He was present at the burial of Sir John Moore, and at Waterloo, where he was Lieutenant of the 88th Connaught Rangers, then under the command of Col. Hancock, afterward Lord Castlemaine. In 1852 he came to America, and was made, by the help of Bishop Odenheimer, sexton of the Church of the Ascension, in Philadelphia, a position which he held until seven years ago. Mr. Taylor had received medals from the British government for bravery.

This is how a victim says it feels: "Take a man and pin three or four large table cloths about him, fastened back with elastic and looped up with ribbon; drag all his own hair to the middle of his head and " " tight, and hairpin on about five pounds of other hair and a big bow of ribbon. Keep the front locks on pins all night, and let them tickle his eyes all day; pinch his waist into a corset, and give him gloves a size too small and shoes ditto, and a hat that will not stay on without a torturing elastic, and a frill to tickle his chin, and a little lace veil to blind his eyes whenever he goes out to walk, and he will know what a woman's dress is."

Rev. J. M. Gregory, President of the Illinois Industrial University, has a very poor opinion of the daily press. In a recent sermon delivered in Des Moines, Iowa, he uttered the most bitter and scathing philippics against the secular daily newspapers. Among other things he said: "Never read the daily papers. No man of culture or literary ambition, or who desired to improve his mind, would do it. He would as soon ask his servant to empty a pail of slop on his head every day from the chamber-window as to read the daily papers. They are made up of short paragraphs—mere flash. They have no great, leading thoughts in them—nothing to inspire the mind; and their influence is pernicious."

A smart-looking young man entered an Iowa newspaper office a few days ago, and addressing the editor, remarked, "My dear sir, I am the agent of Madame Tufingerjack, the distinguished Italian prima donna, who will shortly give a few last farewell ——." But here the infuriated editor interrupted him with his editorial paste pot, and followed up the interruption with the editorial shears and the editorial jack-knife, and as the young man disappeared down the stairway, the editorial waste-basket kept him company, and about half a ton of original poetry simmered down his back and settled in his hair, making him look like a traveling book store. At last accounts the agent of Madame Tufingerjack was hunting a locality where editors are not so eccentric.

Whether it is a natural result of champagne atmosphere, and strawberries all the year round, we know not, but it has become evident that there is something in the air, in the soil, or in the social conditions of San Francisco which inspires the women of that sea-girt peninsula with a perennial yearning to kill lawyers. The number of lawyers who have been shot, or shot at, by females in San Francisco, is really appalling. Crittenden, McDermott and Cobb are among the most prominent cases, but the calendar, indeed, abounds with them; and now behold an attempt to take off W. H. L. Barnes. Old women attack young lawyers, and young women murder old lawyers, and all sorts of women precipitate themselves upon all sorts of lawyers, as if there existed a secret and mysterious propensity in the female breast as (developed under the influence of San Francisco fogs and gales) to hit a lawyer's head whenever seen.

A lady did a very brave thing at Jersey City, recently, the issue of which was that a desperate highwayman got safely lodged in prison. The lady, a Mrs. Hayes, was about to take the Communipaw ferry for New York, when a man approached, hoisted the signal for the ferry, and took up Mrs. Hayes' satchel as if to carry it aboard for her. When he saw the ferry coming, he boldly started to run with the satchel. The lady seized him and began to scream, when the ruffian threw the satchel into the water, and then attempted to drown the woman. Before he had dragged her to the water, however, some railroad men, attracted by the shrieks of the victim, approached, and the would-be murderer took to his heels. The subsequent chase was exciting, but resulted in the desperado's capture. Such an instance of remarkable courage on the part of a lady, when only an accident could save her life, seems deserving of special mention.

The Prince of Wales, with prudent management and close economy, will probably be able to make both ends meet. This young man gets $200,000 a year on account of being the eldest son of his mother, and consequently Prince of Wales and heir apparent. His wife gets $50,000 a year as a small remuneration for being married to such a husband. On coming of age he found the accumulated revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall awaiting his orders. These amounted to about $5,000,000, which, if properly invested in consols, must give him the neat annual income of $200,000 from this source alone. Then the annual revenues of Cornwall—which go into his pocket—are $375,000. He is also Colonel of the Rifle Brigade and Tenth Hussars, which are worth together at least $10,000 per annum. Exclusive, then, of the Field Marshal's salary ($15,000), and not including the allowance of his wife, the Prince of Wales draws about $785,000 each year of his valuable and expensive existence.

The Yellowstone River—Its Navigability Demonstrated.

A messenger, just arrived at Bozeman from the Yellowstone Valley, brings the gratifying news that the steamer Josephine has reached the mouth of Clark's Fork, seventy-five miles above the mouth of the Big Horn, and ascended that stream a few miles. She met with no obstructions on the way—easily getting over Wolf Rapids—and will probably ascend the Yellowstone to the old site of the Crow Mission, or within thirty-five miles of Bozeman. All this seems well authenticated. Some white men from the Crow Mission took dinner on the boat at the mouth of the Clark's Fork. The officers of the Josephine are reported to have pronounced the Yellowstone a better river to navigate than the Upper Missouri.

The foregoing is fully confirmed by advices from Gen. Clapp, Agent of the Crows, who is in receipt of dispatches from the officers of the Josephine. As we go to press guns are being fired, and citizens are rejoicing and wild with enthusiasm. The boat was only eleven days from Bismarck, including time taken in ascending tributaries.—*Bozeman (Montana) Times, June 15.*

Tweed still pines in jail the want of that $3,000,000 bail.

INDIANA NEWS.

The best farm in Floyd county is the poor farm.

Clear Lake has a young lady who is six feet tall.

White county has issued but one dram-shop license.

Plymouth has adopted the chain-gang system for street-cleaning purposes.

Laporte is infested by a gang of professional burglars, and the citizens talk about lynch law.

Many convicts of the Southern Prison were moved to tears when Col. Shuler left the institution.

The *Dawn of Hope*, published by Mrs. Purdy, of South Bend, is now issued weekly in lieu of monthly.

The people of Washington county are to have a fair at Salem. A company is organizing with a capital of $10,000.

The temperance people of Spiceland order their paper stopped when they find an application for liquor license in it.

The police of Lafayette are not uniformed, and they trail each other around and think they have a soft thing on a burglar.

At the old settlers' picnic, south of Richmond, last week, twelve persons were present who have been in Wayne county sixty-five years.

The Indiana dentists held their annual session at Indianapolis last week. The meeting was well attended, and the tusk-menders had a good time generally.

The County Commissioners of Vanderburg county have levied a tax of 45 cents for county purposes, and 15 cents for a new Court-House. The total is 5 cents less than last year's county tax.

Sentence has been passed in the Circuit Court at Bloomington upon Cornelius A. and Charles N. Menshon, for the murder of John Moore, of Kentucky, in April, 1871. The penalty affixed is imprisonment for life.

A mob of about 225 men lynched a colored man named William Keemer, at Greenfield, on the night of the 25th ult. He was arrested in Rush county for attempting to commit a rape on a white lady, and removed from Rushville to Greenfield for fear of violence.

The Illinois papers are growing more and more bold, and now claim St. Mary's. Under the head of Edgar county, the Paris *Gazette* is made to say: "St. Mary's of the Woods will have its Commencement exercises on the 20th of this month."

The expenses of Fayette county for the last fiscal year, according to the report of Auditor Green, foot up $18,029. The expenses of the city of Connersville for the year ended April 12, 1875, according to the report of City Treasurer Rhodes, foot up $15,167.

Mrs. Stewart, whose apron floated in the breeze while the new flag of freedom unfurled itself over Washington crossing the Delaware, still lives, her home being at Liberty, this State. Her friends hope to see her standing defiance to the storms of five score and ten years at the Centennial, next summer.

A mammoth cave has been discovered at Bedford. A part recently went down a distance of seventy feet, and then an incline of thirty feet, and found themselves in a chamber eighty by one hundred feet in area and one hundred high. An entrance into another apartment was blocked up, but a thorough exploration is soon to be made.

The quarterly meeting of the Northwestern Indiana Medical Society was held at Kendallville last week, with a full attendance of members. During a heated debate one of the members remarked that he had refused, on one occasion, to attend a dying woman in poor circumstances, for which he was soundly belabored by other members.

Judge Perkins, of Indianapolis, has decided, in a case under the new liquor law, that there must be legal ground of unfitness of character in an applicant for license, and that unfitness must be legally proved. The County Commissioners have no power to determine for themselves, irrespective of legal proof of the unfitness, the question of applicant's character.

A game of billiards played at Lafayette on Thursday evening between Parker A. Byers, of Lafayette, and Jacob Garratt, of Indianapolis, for $300 and the championship of the State, French caroms, resulted in favor of Byers, he completely walking away from his opponent by 400 to 201. Byers' largest run was 63, and his average 10 30-37. Garratt's largest run was 25, and his average 5 32-37.

A few mornings ago Mrs. Kelly, of Fort Wayne, was engaged in her kitchen, with her daughter, aged 4, playing on the floor. Having occasion to go out for a few seconds, Mrs. Kelly was horrified to hear her child give vent to heartrending cries. Rushing in, she found that the child had pulled a kettle of boiling water off the stove on herself, scalding her terribly. The skin and flesh on her arms and face peeled off. There are no hopes of her recovery.

A terrible murder was committed a Indianapolis on Thursday by a negro, Jerry Monroe. His divorced wife has been associating with one Martin, a hod-carrier, who was the original cause of the divorce. This awakened Monroe's desire for vengeance, and frequently of late he has expressed a determination to kill her. Early on Thursday he went to her house and assaulted her with a monkey-wrench, beating her head into a shapeless mass, and she died in an hour. Monroe says that he loved the woman and was determined not to live without her; that he meant to kill her, and that he does not care to live longer.

The Indianapolis *Journal* thus informs the traveling public how to save money by the judicious use of local tickets: "It may seem singular, yet nevertheless it is true, a passenger can save thirty cents on a trip to Cincinnati each way by purchasing a local ticket from Indianapolis to Hamilton, and then from Hamilton to Cincinnati, or *vice versa*. It comes about in this way: The C., H. and I. Company has an agreement with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road to maintain a through rate between the cities of Indianapolis and Cincinnati of four dollars to each passenger transported, while the local rate over the C., H. and I. road is but three cents per mile, making the fare but $3.70, in case you are so wise as to travel on a local instead of a through rate. We doubt if there is a parallel case to this in the United States."

TRAGEDY IN FLORIDA.

Vengeance of a Deserted Wife—The Faithless Husband and His Paramour Hunted Down.

Late Florida papers contain an account of a peculiarly interesting tragedy, in which a Mr. Keech, long missing from Fond du Lac, Wis., enacts a very important part. He arrived in Florida about a year and a half ago. He purchased a farm in St. John's county, not far from Matanzas inlet. He was industrious and energetic and soon became noted as one of the most prosperous farmers in the country. Mr. Keech was accompanied by his wife, or by a woman supposed to be his wife. To all appearance, the two lived together in the utmost peace and tranquillity. Some time ago a man calling himself J. Smith Newton, and representing himself as a land prospector, made his appearance in the Keech neighborhood, and remained several days. He finally left, and neither Mr. Keech nor his neighbors thought any more of the stranger. A few days ago, however, he again made his appearance, and, after making some inquiries of a Mr. Williams, proceeded to Keech's house. It happened that Mr. Keech owed Mr. Williams a small sum of money, and had promised to call and pay it the next day after Newton made his appearance. That day, however, and the next passed, and still Mr. Keech did not appear to fulfill his promise. Knowing his neighbor to be a very prompt man in his business affairs, Mr. Williams at once proceeded to investigate the cause of the unusual delay. Mounting a horse, he rode to the farm of Keech, and there discovered that a most atrocious murder had been committed. Mrs. Keech was found in her room shot to death, while Mr. Keech lay near by, with his throat cut, a bullet hole in the back of his head, and his skull crushed in. Mr. Keech's neighbors immediately assembled and organized two pursuing parties—one under the command of Mr. Virgil Dupont and the other under the command of the Sheriff of St. John's county. They followed the murderer nearly fifty miles, sparing neither whip nor spur, and finally came up with him in Volusia county, where he was endeavoring to make his way on foot to the St. John's river. The confession of the murderer, which has been made, invests the crime with mysterious interest. His name is J. Smith Newton, and he was born in Buenos Ayres, of English parents. He says that his purpose was not robbery, but the hope of ultimate gain. He states that the woman known as Mrs. Ellen Keech was not the wife of Mr. Keech, but his mistress, and that the real Mrs. Keech is a resident of Fond du Lac, Wis. Keech deserted his real wife, took up with the murdered woman, and fled to Florida. The prisoner says he was employed by Mrs. Keech, who is his aunt, to follow her truant husband and murder him and his mistress. As a reward for his trouble, Newton was to receive a share of the estate of Mr. Keech, which is said to be worth about $30,000. An attempt was made by some of the citizens of Orange county to lynch Newton, and it was the fear of this that led him to confess his crime.

The Unconsidered Trifles.

Two farmers started business side by side, a short distance from the city of Philadelphia, many years ago. Both were industrious, temperate, and attentive to business; but yet it was evident one of the two was rapidly outstripping the other in accumulating wealth. To their neighbors, this seemed a problem that could not be solved, but late in life the more successful of the two explained the matter in a very simple way by stating that while he let nothing go to waste about his farm, his friend overlooked the many small items that ought to pay the family's bills at the store.

Meanness and economy are by no means synonymous terms; and our thrifty friend had been collecting his nuts of various kinds, persimmons, the few vegetables that his own family did not need, and in fact all the odds and ends that are so well known to the farmer's boys everywhere. These were regularly added to his stock of butter and eggs at very little cost and sold upon the market stall, while the prowling population of the neighborhood appropriated these little outside luxuries from the less provident farmer's domain. Both were successful in life, but the one who paid attention to the little items, was eminently so, and could gratify as he went along very many desires for the luxuries of life, that the other felt to be beyond his means. Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves, is true in farming.—*Poor Richard.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Work.

Sweet wind, fair wind, where have you been?
"I've been sweeping the cobwebs out of the sky;
I've been grinding a grist in the mill hard by;
I've been laughing at work while others sigh;
Let those laugh who win!"

Sweet rain, soft rain, what are you doing?
"I'm urging the corn to fill out its cells;
I'm helping the lily to fashion its bells;
I'm swelling the torrent and brimming the wells;
Is that worth pursuing?"

Redbreast, redbreast, what have you done?
"I've been watching the nest where my fledglings lie;
I've sung them to sleep with a lullaby;
By-and-by I shall teach them to fly,
Up and away, every one!"

Honey-bee, honey-bee, where are you going?
"To fill my basket with precious pelf;
To toil for my neighbor as well as myself;
To find out the sweetest flower that grows,
Be it a thistle or be it a rose—
A secret worth knowing!"

Each content with the work to be done,
Ever the same from sun to sun;
Shall you and I be taught to work
By the bee and the bird, that scorn to shirk?

Wind and rain fulfilling His word!
Tell me, was ever a legend heard
Where the wind, commanded to blow, deferred;
Or the rain, that was bidden to fall, demurred?
—*Mary N. Prescott.*

Minor Farm Topics.

Soil loosened two feet deep dries out less in summer than soil one foot deep. Rich soil grows a tree larger in one year than a poor soil will in three. Underdrained soil is cooler in summer than soil not under-drained.

A writer in *Scribner's Magazine* says the farmers of Holland, as though eager to recognize the all-important aid they derive from their cows, frequently cover them in summer with linen blankets, tied in place, to guard them from the attacks of insects, and to shelter them from the frequent raw sea winds. It is usual, too, to set up in the pasture fields convenient scratching-poles against which the cattle may rub their sides and necks with evident advantage.

According to the returns of the Department of Agriculture, the direct losses of sheep-owners by the ravages of dogs reach a million dollars annually in wool and mutton, and the indirect loss in the repression of sheep husbandry, and the consequent waste of a large percentage of the grass crop, is still larger. Reports from 500 counties, representing about one-fourth of the sheep of the United States, show a total of 79,285 sheep killed during 1874; and even these returns are not complete. In some of the States the loss is from four to eleven per cent. of the whole value of the sheep kept.

Sick Animals.—Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most effective and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over-eating, and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water and charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in an hour the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy—saleratus—was tried for correcting the acidity, but the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was given. In six hours all appearance of the bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Balky Horses.—A correspondent gives some of his experience in this line, as follows: In 1855 I was forced to go ten miles behind a horse said to be "somewhat inclined to balk." He went on nobly for two miles, but about the middle of the first hill stopped. I remained quiet, and wondered if that was the first inclination to balk. After a few minutes I said "go along," and pulled gently on the reins. His ears went back and all *four* feet settled upon the mother earth. I had heard of turning balky horses around to start them, and so commenced pulling on a rein to turn him, and said again "go along," and the beast turned willingly, and so I "swung him round the circle," and faced up hill again, and he went to the top and onward, until he again concluded to stop and reflect. I turned his head homeward, and encircled his thoughts fifteen times in that ten miles, and I beat him at his own tricks, and never struck the spirited animal a blow. He was driven back by another person who had heard my story with some ridicule, and said "he'd break that spirit in him or kill him." He, however, broke both thills, and *led the horse six miles*, for go ahead of the man he would not. Spirited horses seldom balk. Like spirited women, you cannot *drive* them, but you can "swing them round the circle," and thus keep on life's journey together—*i. e.*, after a fashion.

About the House.

Brown Bread.—Take 2 cups sweet milk, 1 cup sour milk, 3 cups meal, 1 cup flour, ½ cup molasses, 1 teaspoonful soda. Bake two hours.

Raisin Cake.—Take 1 cup flour, 2 cups cream, 1 cup butter, 4 eggs, 1 pound of raisins, cloves, cinnamon, candied lemon cut fine, 1 teaspoon of soda. Stir well.

Molasses Sponge Cake.—Take 1 cup molasses, 1 spoonful melted butter, 2 eggs beaten very light, ½ cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1½ cups flour, a little ginger.

Dusting articles of steel, after they have been thoroughly cleaned, with unslacked lime, will prevent them from rust. The coils of piano wires thus sprinkled will keep from rust many years.

If the chimney glass of a lamp be cut with a diamond on the convex side, it will never crack, as the incision affords room for expansion produced by the heat, and the glass, after it is cool, returns to its original shape, with only a scratch visible where the cut is made.

When is the best hour to have dinner? Noon-time will not suit the business men, yet it is the best for the rest of the household, and there the difficulty lies. Children should eat their heartiest meal at midday, and then go to bed after an early supper. For adults, if the male members of the household can get home at that hour, 5 o'clock is a suitable time. Then there is the whole evening for digestion before going to bed.

All Sorts.

Iron is now rolled into sheets not much thicker than gold leaf.

A daughter of Gen. Schenck is to be married ere long to the son of a well-known London banker, so gossip has it.

In a recent libel suit—Samuel Gurnsey vs. the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*—the plaintiff was awarded six cents damages.

Elisha Yarbrough, who was hung at Carrollton, Ga., a few days since, for the murder of W. H. Smith, was less than 16 years of age.

England is thinking of giving young Capt. Boyton a position in her navy, on account of his success in conquering the British Channel.

Her two sons, aged respectively 90 and 100 years, recently attended the funeral of their mother, aged 132 years, at Acapulco, Mexico.

The Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of Hartford, will remove to Philadelphia soon, where he will assume the editorship of the *Sunday-School Times*.

I don't think you were born to reform the world," said a married Boston lady to the new pastor, who was inclined to praise her beauty rather too warmly.

Madame Long, alias Howard, a fortune teller and astrologist, has been consigned to the Lancaster, Pa., jail for six months as a common swindler.

This hasn't been a good season for circuses thus far. Five different circuses have been dissolved, and the lion goeth about mourning for his leg 'o' mutton.

It is said that the Harper Brothers have published within the interval between 1817 and 1874, 2,820 works, 1,335 of which were original and 1,485 reprints.

For the race-horse Kangaroo the Marquis of Hastings once paid 12,000 guineas—say $63,000. This horse now goes in front of a London cab at sixpence a mile.

Signor Joseph Beretta, of Pavia, Italy, aged 88, whips his consort, Clementina, aged 77, for her girlish flirtations with other young bucks, which tear his soul with jealousy.

Dr. Maurin suggests keeping the wire or mosquito-bar blinds of sick rooms wetted. The effect on the atmosphere is to refresh, as though a storm had occurred.

More Americans than foreigners were committed to the city prison of Boston during the month of May, which has never occurred before since the establishment of the prison.

Mr. Wenjkow has laid before the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg a project for making the Asiatic steppes arable. He proposes to turn the waters of the Don upon them.

The blood of Warren and Putnam is united by the marriage of their descendants—in Warren Putnam Newcomb, a boy of 16 years of age, now in the Hartford (Conn.) High School.

J. C. Van Pelt, the great Ohio temperance orator, is still a fugitive from justice. There is a reward of $200 on his head, and his photograph is circulating about the police headquarters.

A Greek priest, dressed in a long, flowing robe and red skull cap, is preaching to the people of Brownsville and other towns in Tennessee. His preaching, like his garb, is fantastic.

There is a French court trying the question whether a functionary charged with a process of the law is justified in seizing a soldier's two wooden legs if he can get them at a moment when they are not worn.

The St. Louis *Republican* proves to its own satisfaction, in the course of a column and a half article on the subject, that the prayers of the people of that State didn't kill or drive out a single grasshopper.

Oregon papers are bragging because a vessel built in that State has made the quickest run of the season from San Francisco to Liverpool with a cargo of wheat, outstripping the crack ships of several nations.

A turtle has been caught in Georgia which measures 4 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, depth of hold 1 foot 8 inches, weight 300 pounds. It is to be sent to New York to line the aldermanic stomach of that corporation.

The 6th of August being the centenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, his admirers in and about Baltimore purpose celebrating it with appropriate ceremonies. Archbishop Bayley has entered warmly into the preparation.

Rev. Dr. Ives, of New York, has been called upon to dedicate and "beg for" nine hundred churches within about twenty years, and however large the sum needed to free the society from indebtedness, has never once left the pulpit until it was subscribed.

The Niagara hackman has once more come to the surface. He drove a young couple to a clergyman's house, officiated as "best man" for the bridegroom, drove the pair back to their hotel, and then called upon the clergyman to divide the fee with him.

The conductor of one of the grammar schools of Nashua, N. H., has discovered a useful method of teaching grammar and rhetoric. The pupils are awarded two marks for every error found in a local newspaper. Some of the brighter pupils manage to get forty or fifty marks a day in going over one of the papers.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JULY, 9, 1875

A remnant of the glacial period has been found in Colorado. An enormous bed of ice has been found, said to be 60,000 years old. If age acts on ice as it does on wine, it must be good.

By the judicious exercise of the veto power Gov. Tilden of New York has saved the taxpayers of that State the snug little sum of $2,711,534. These Democratic Governors have strange ideas about reform.

Mortimer Thompson, better known to the reading public as "Philander Doesticks, died in New York Friday last,Thompson was one of the earlist of that class of humorous writers which have,since his day, become so numerous Thompson, like his class, soon died out the fickle public transfering there applause to each succeeding writer in his line, Artemus Ward eclipsed him and a hundred others helped to cover him up.

The Brooklyn jurors have received their per diem at the rate of two dollars per day, but claim five extra. As that matter is in the hands of the supervisors of Kings county, who are reputed of Mr. Beecher, their prospects for securing their claims are not brilliant. They should have struck for higher wages long ago.

Senator Morton is announced to stump Ohio this fall. He stumped Ohio two years ago, spoke of our great prosperity, and the panic came a few weeks after. If the Republicans of Ohio have any regard for the welfare of the country, they will keep Morton out of the state, as some dire calamity is sure to follow.

Sam Bard could only be induced to leave the Atlanta post-office, from which he had been ordered by the department, when his bondsmen abandoned him, and instructed the money order clerk not to notice him. Then Sam resigned and disbanded the Third Term Club. He contemplates the establishment on an anti third term newspaper.

Mr. Beecher remarked at his last Friday night prayermeeting that he didn't "propose to be put down in any way except as wheat is stamped into ground, and comes up a hundred fold"

We hope he won't be stamped, We don't wan't no hundred fold of this kind of cattle. Multiplication in Beecher's case is not desirably to the cause of christianity. Instead of putting him down, let him be put up.

There was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Washington when Treasurer New entered upon his official duties. His first public service was to dispense with surplus clerks, retaining the most servicable. As many of those discharged were the favorite females of congressmen, it does not require a very vivid imagination to see a storm cloud gathering above the political horizon, which may burst over the head of the business-like treasuror at any moment.

It is rather amusing to see what deep solicitude the Republican papers have for Senator Thurman, of Ohio They have taken great pains to announce his political death, and they apparently mourn over his premature demise. It may turn out, after all that Thurman is not dead. He may become the candidate of the people in the coming campaign. If so, will these Republican mourners over his supposed death, rejoice, or will they, like their cohorts of old, cry out, "Crucify him! crucify him!" We shall see.

The Chicago *Times* and a few small fry papers outside of the State of Ohio don't like the financial plank in the Ohio Democratic platform. What a pity, that Ohio did not make one to suit these growlers, who have never been of much use to the party anywhere. We believe the Ohio Democracy have about as good an idea of what the people in the state wants, as the Chicago *Times*, and its like. When the Democracy of Ohio or any other state stands firm for the rights of the mass of the people, then, and not till then, will victory perch upon banners. The great question of Democracy or Republicanism for years to come will be decided by Ohio this fall and instead of papers pretending to be Democratic, barking and growling, let them do what they can for our great principles, by placing the party in power, where in can work out the salvation of the country.

Jesse Pomerey, the Boston boy fiend, stands a possible chance to swing for his numerous crimes. For awhile it seemed likely that the mawkish sentiment which took the shape of petitions signed by tender-hearted woman might prevail, and there was a close tussel in the council of state, the governor himself voting for commutation But there were in that council a few descendants of the pilgrim fathers, and they decided the question the other way. So Jesse is to swing, but when? It rests with the governor to name the day, which he probably won't do.

A Republican paper spoke of the wealth and other substantial advantages conferred upon the South by the reconstruction measures of the Republican party. Its the first time we ever heard of an enormous state debt being a substantial advantage. The matter above referred to, must certainly have reference to the carpet bag populations, most of whom have realized handsome fortunes in a few years, while the people have been beggared and oppressed with enormous taxes. These Republican papers should be more definite, however, as to what they mean, as some of their readers might construe their assertions literally which is evidently the intention of the writers thereof,

Attorney-Gen. Pierrepont is making preparations for a raid on the dispensers of "crooked" justice in the south He is satisfied at last that the carpet baggers there, who have monopolized all the offices, are turning their patronage to pretty good account, and he proposes to clean out the nests. This will be a grand and glorious undertaking, and one can only marvel that it was not done years ago. The people of the south have long sent up to Washington an exceeding bitter cry because of the outrages and persecutions to which they have constantly been subjected, but no answer has been returned except perhaps a squad of soldiers to make the recalcitrants know their places. This has gone on until it cannot and will not be borne any longer, and the administration is cunning enough to know that another track must be taken. And now the south is to have justice—eleventh hour justice, but still better than none.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says: The California democrats have just held state convention, and wonderful to relate. they declared in favor of gold and silver as the only possible circulating medium. Now we call upon the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to explain upon its hyothesis that gold is entirely unfit for purposes of money. How it happens that the California democrats after several years experience in handling the glittering trash, are so silly as to prefer it to that best money the world ever saw, the inconvertible, irredeemable. elastic, fluctuating green rag called the trersury note. Democrats with no experience in the bad character of gold might easily have made this mistake, but when men who see and handle gold daily, and are consequently quite alive to its manifold phases of unfitness for use as a circulating medium, still prefer it to paper, we think the phenomon requires an explanation.

Probably the agricultural college at Amherst, Massachusetts, comes about as near the idea of a farm school as any of the institutions that grew out of the congressional provision for that class of schools. It is announced that Farmer Dillon, who has charge of the practical operations in farming, is now making the farm pay its own way and something more instead of requiring an appropriation from the state to keep up the expenses of his department. The college is raising 16 acres of corn, five acres of oats, 18 acres of potatoes, four acres of rye, two of vines one of beets, and 123 acres in grass. They keep seven head of horses, 42 head of cattle, and thus are enabled to give off quite an aroma of the farm yard blended with the air of learning which prevades the place. This is an encouraging note for Purdue, the farm college of Hoosierdom. Farmer Burke will please make a note of the fact that his cotemporary in Massachusetts is making his farm show a profit in spite of the learned professors. Such a bright example is worthy of the most exalted efforts to imitate.

The American team of sharpshooters won a grand victory over the Irish team in Ireland the other day, though why they call them teams we don't know.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depapt ment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

FIRE! FIRE!

DOWN BELOW

GET YOUR THIN

CLOTHING

While our Stock IS COMPLETE!

Summer Pants	*50c*
" *Coats*	*75c*
" *Suits*	*$1.25*

All other goods as low

We have busted the High Priced Clothing Ring, and you all know it

SAM, PETE & MAX
Star Clothing House
5 Main & 33 Cal.-Sts.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE.

Four Business Lots,

Adjoining the Court House square, the most desirable and the only ones similarly located in Auburn each lot 22x80 feet.

Those wishing to purchase the best in the market should apply soon either to A. J. LITTLE Attorney at Law, or THOMAS BALDOCK. Terms reasonable. Also.

A HOUSE and LOT

adjoining the above, The house is new containing five rooms, with closets convenient and pleasantly located will be sold at a

BARGAIN

Applyasabove.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set:
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb County Circuit Court, September Term, 1875.

Mary A. B. Fee, Adm'x of the estate of John Fee
vs.
William Hyler
Sophia Hyler,
Henry Funk,
Lucinda Funk,
} Complaint No. 106.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, William Hyler and Sopha Hyler are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court house in Auburn. in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th. day of June, 1875.
J. R. LANNING Clerk.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervou Debility, Premature, Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscription will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing t profit by the advertiser's experience can do so b ddressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDE Ceder St. New York.

Fruit House Prices.

Now for the 4th of July! It Will Soon be Here

And for the occasion we have laid in a large supply of Fireworks, Torpedoes, Fire Crackers and everything you can think of, to celebrate the day. All amounts of $5 we discount 10 per cent; of $2 and upwards we discount 20 per cent. We make this inducement to private parties who form clubs to celebrate; also to those who buy to call again. This is only on Fireworks and Flags; the Fire-crackers and Torpedoes are net prices. CALL AND SEE US, you Merchants, and others from a distance and we will

Beat Chicago and Cincinnati,

AT LEAST 10 PER CENT ON PRICES.

Fire Crackers, per box,	$2 50	Torpedoes, per thousand	25c
Per pack	07	Per pack	01

Then we have Serpents, Flags, Roman Candles, Tri-colored, Bengal Lights, Silver Flower Candles, Flying Pigeons, Sky Rockets, Flower Potts, Grasshoppers, Blue lights, Triangles, Radiators, Pin Wheels, Scroll Wheels, Triolettes, Floral Bumbshells, Ladies' Union Fans, Percussion Pistols. American Flags, Balloons, Pulling Crackers, Chinese Bamboo Lanterns, Chinese Balloons, Chinese Lanterns and su forth.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Young Hyson,	50, 60, 90, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!
WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.
At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.
Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!
Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen of both		Salt Water and Lake Fish	
No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	5 50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at
THE FRUIT HOUSE

THE
NEW YORK STORE

We Keep Our Trade

ACTIVE & LIVELY

Notwithstand the general complaint of dull trade and hard times, from the fact that we are daily in receipt of fresh, attractive goods, which we offer to our patrons at as low prices as are named by any house in the western country.

EXAMINE

Bargains in Suit Department, Bargains in Lace Shawls, Bargains in Lace Jackets

Bargains in Black Grenadines, Bargains in Stripe Grenadines, Bargains in Summer Silks

Bargains in Black Silks, Bargains in Thin Dress Goods, Bargains in Suiting Goods.

New Parasols,

New Kid Gloves. New Embroideries. New Fancy Ties. New White Goods. New Hosiery. New Fancy Goods. New Hamberg Net. New Rufflings, Etc., Etc,

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Complete in every respect, and prices much lower than they will probably be after the first of August.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind,

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Mulay Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.
Indianapolis, Indiana

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

"CHOOSE YOUR VOCATION AND HONOR IT."

The Independent Telegraph Institute, located in Auburn Dekalb Co. Ind., are offering the best opportunity of learning Telegraphy Railroad business and Phonographical writing ever offered to the public. Tuition very low and good boarding furnished Students for $3.50 to $3.75 per week, and situations furnished students as soon as they are capable of taking charge of a Telegraph office. Wages from $40 to $100 dollars per month. For further information address, Independent Telegraph Institute, Lock Box 76, Auburn Indiana.

OFFICERS.
J. E. SHIREVE, Superintendent.
Prof. S.S. Shaner Principal Instructor R R. Def't.
Dr. L. Sanders Instructor Phonographical Witer.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.05	Hogs—dressed	.....
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.55	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.15
Potatoes	@1.25	Lard	.12
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	12
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.05
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

THE patrons of husbandry have organized a corporative store in Whitley county.

S. C. SWINEFORD returned last Saturday from a pleasant trip through the Northwest.

WRONGS are often forgiven, but contempt never is. Our pride remembers it forever.

THE happiest man is the benevolent one; for he owns stock in the happiness of all mankind.

BARNUM'S hipodrome at Fort Wayne yesterday was an immense affair, and the crowd was very large.

P. B. SHIDLER, Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of this State was in town yesterday.

MR. COWAN, of Garrett, fell while walking over the rickety sidewalk on 7th street, and hurt himself very badly.

BUY five dollars worth of goods at Stamet's and get a ticket to John Robinson's Great World's Exposition.

MRS. THOMPSON, of Wabash, Ind., oldest daughter of Mr. Yandes, is visiting her parents and friends in the city.

JOHN EHLERS will move into his new store this week. It is a handsome room, finely finished, and will make a most tasty drug store.

ANY person purchasing five dollars worth of goods at Harry Stamet's will receive a ticket to John Robinson's Great World's Exposition.

CHICAGO has had a scandal, Indianapolis has two. St. Louis and Cincinnati will have to be up and doing or they will be left behind.

IF people have no vices but their own few would have so many as they now have. Vices of adoption are, of all others the most disgraceful and unpardonable.

THERE are hopeful signs that public sentiment will in time grow strong and correct enough to put an end to the running at large of cows in the streets of Auburn.

INK may be taken out of a carpet by a little dissolved oxalic acid or salt of sorrel rubbed on with flannel, and afterward washed off with cold water; then rub on some hartshorn.

THE receipts from sale of tickets to Colfax's lectures on Lincoln amounted to about $200. Deducting all expenses the Odd Fellows cleared nearly $50. —Crown Point Register.

THE Angola Republican says Sheriff Meese, of DeKalb county, was in town last Wednesday, in search of house thieves who made a descent on Auburn, Monday evening, June 21st.

SIN against light and knowledge is most exceeding sinful; but the summit of iniquity is to take a diabolical pleasure in the wickedness of others, and to love sin for its own sake.

GUM-ARABIC mucilage may be prevented from molding or fermenting by the addition of a fow drops of sulphuric acid, or better still, of a small portion of quinine.

THREE bushels of clean sand, mingled with half a bushel of good lime and half bushel of cement, makes an excellent mortar, which is not liable to be dislodged by storms.

IN painting do not apply a succeeding coat before the previous one is dry. Do not use a lighter color over a darker one nor add dryers long before useing. Use as little dryer as will do the work.

THE potatoe bugs did not put in an appearance this year quite as soon as has been their custom; but they will probably make up by an energetic prosecution of the campaign what they lost by getting a late start.

THE Editorial Convention is to meet at Plymouth on the 15th, being Thursday. We wonder why Thursday was selected, a day on which many papers are issued. If we are not present this will account for it.

A NEBRASKA woman has papered her cabin with the report of the Beecher trial; and now she makes washing day shorter, and causes time to fly while at her knitting, by perusing the cheerful pages on the wall.

THE quarrel and bickering among the Fort Wayne M. D's. continues to the disgust of every reader of Fort Wayne newspapers.—Col. City Post.

We know of another quarrel that must be disgusting nearly as many readers.

PROBABLY no characteristic of the female mind is better developed than the docility with which women accept the fashions of the day. Be they beautiful or hideous, becoming or unbecoming, comfortable or torturing, they are the fashion and must be worn.

THE contract for the building of a new brick school house has been awarded Griffith & McCord recently of Fort Wayne. Their well known ability as contractors and builders is a sufficient guarantee of a good job.

THE crop reports from all parts of the West continue to be conflicting. From some localities the reports are highly favorable and from others the indications are bad. The situation seems to be badly mixed, but it seems rather certain that the yield throughout the entire country will be below the usual average.

MOORE'S STATION, between this place and Butler on the Eel River road has been favored with a postoffice. This point may soon develope into a nice little town. If any of our subscribers desire their papers sent there, we will do so when so directed.

A GENTLEMAN whose nose has become distinctly colored with the red wine he was wont to imbibe, said one day to his little son at the table: "You must eat bread, my son; bread makes your cheeks red." The little boy replied: "Father what lots of bread you must have snuffed up!"

CHOLERA in poultry may be lessened, and even cured, by fat meat rolled in pulverized ginger being given or pushed down three times a day, for two days—no water allowed. The third day allow lime water or cooked or scalded meal, mixed with red pepper tea or black pepper in the food. So says an exchange.

AL. WELLS is now proprietor of the ice cream parlors, over the postoffice lately owned by the Leasure Bros. He makes a splendid article, and it will be found a great, but inexpensive luxury this oppressively hot weather. Try a dish and astonish your stomach with something good.

TOM MAYS is said to have abandoned the turf in disgust; meanwhile White Stocking paces gaily in front of a milk wagon in the quiet village of Auburn. —[Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

Mistake, Sam. Its a corn plow. No milk in our'n.

THEY are still hammering away at that investigation of McIntyre, supeirintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Miss Fawkner, the mute who was seduced, puts in pretty strong testimony against her seducer, Valentine. We believe the parties charged are even more guilty than Beecher.

ONE of the cleverest gentlemen in town gave us two dollars the other day, which we thought was to be credited on subscription. But he said no. And now what we have done to merit two dollars voluntarily paid without charge being made, is what bothers us.

MAJ. CASEBEER, Judge Lewis, Col. Ralston, Prof. Snyder and ourself have a new shot gun of the most improved pattern. There is no security for game in this section of the country, and we advise common humanity in general to give the above party a wide berth when you see them on the war path.

WE have received the first number of the Fort Wayne Gazette, under the new management of Williams & Hosler. It looks bright and attractive already, and for the sake of the respect we have for the new firm, we hope they will be able to make it a good investment. Were its political tone, from our stand, a healthful one, we could heartily wish it success in every respect.

Calico 6c a yard
Nice lot of Nobby Hats. Call and see us boys.
To close a large lot of dress goods at less than cost.
MILLER & CASEBEER.

FORT WAYNE should have a monument to Gen. Wayne. It's a burning shame for that beautiful flourishing city, bearing the name of the great general, to pass his services by with such silent contempt. We suggest an equestrian statue, to be paid for by the citizens.

THE REASON WHY MILLER & CASEBEER SELLS MORE GOODS THAN ANY TWO STORES IN AUBURN, IND.

They do not use any decoy ducks. stool pigeons or show tickets, to gull the public. But shall throw their entire stock of dry goods on the market at wholesale prices, we invite comparison and defy campetition.

WE notice some nice specimens of silver ore on exhibition at Abrights, and a fine silver brick, worth $734.40 in coin, $871.08 in currency at the bank, all the property of our friend J. Wall Dawson, of Fort Wayne. Mr. D. has been in the mining business several years in Colorado, and we hope he has struck a good lead that will pan out well.

Now is the time to buy your goods cheap and go to Robinson's show free. To every purchaser of five dollars worth of millinery goods, dry goods, or notions, we will present a free ticket to John Robinson's Great World's Exposition, which will exhibit at Auburn July 27th, 1875. H. H. STAMETS.
Seventh st., Ensley's Block.

SEVERAL of our young men went out to a lake north of town to bathe. In passing from the shore to the center of the lake the canoe was capsized, and one of the crew could not swim. At first he called for his lord-a-massy, and everybody else, but they failed to come to his relief. He finally struck out for the shore, and is now one of the most expert swimmers in the county. It was a Cool proceeding.

WE notice a bitter personal fight going on between Senator Bunyan of Kendallville, and Myers, of the Sentinel. A newspaper is not the place for such bitter personalities, and the less we have of them, the better it will be for all parties concerned.—[Indianian.

There would be nothing for Meyers to do, if the above suggestion were to be followed. He insists upon and must have a chance to clean a fellow out now and then, and Kendalville seems to furnish him plenty of material.

SI LOCK opened out his new billiard hall on ninth street in splendid shape last Monday. He has four most beautiful tables from the popular house of Brunswick & Co., Chicago. Tables, balls, cues and everything new, a game of billiards don't go so bad. No gambling permitted. Si has a fine room, where no minors will be permitted to enter, if he knows it. A billiard hall like this, conducted as Si will run it, cannot fail to be a good investment.

BAD as last year was for business, the net result of railroad operations is an improvement over the preceeding year. Poor's Manual, recently published, shows that the gross earnings of all the roads in the country were $6,000,000 greater than in 1873, and the net earnings about $6,000,000 greater also—the total savings being $12,000,000. What is surprising is the large increase in travel. The freight receipts were $9-500,000 less than in 1873, but the passenger receipts were $3,500,000 greater.

THE dramatic entertainment given at the hall last Saturday night, deserved a larger audience, though it can hardly be expected that people will come out during as heavy a rain storm as occurred that evening. Mr. Hight in his rendition of the maniac was very good. The play was hardly suited for an Auburn audience. Our people don't go much on tragedy. Miss Stella Yandes did splendidly, but Ola got through with her part very ordinarily. Mr. Marvin made a decided hit in D'Arville, and Mr. Knoder as a comedian is good. Harry Hight also done well. The play was repeated Monday night to not a very large audience.

LICENSES.—The following licenses were issued by the County Clerk, during last June: James W. Sherod and Sarah M. Palmer; Nathan B. Moore and Edith A. Hunt; Henry Zentz and Marietta A. Rose; A. J. Lisetor and Eliza J. Swihart; John G. Miller and Mary E. Smith; Levi Wildisin and Sarah J. Hall; John N. Rickel and Libbie Ketchum; J. S. Dull and Fanny Strow; John Pifer and Sarah Boyer; Benj. F. Firestone and Chloe Palmerton; Oscar P. Emery and Margret E. Maxwell; Samuel Langloy and Marthy Spittz; Samuel Stroh and Emma Mull; J. I. Graves and Fremice Wells.

WE refrained from saying much about the excursion to Jackson, from the fact there was no one particularly to blame for the unpleasantness resulting therefrom. In the first place no one expected such an outporing of the people, and in the next place no railroad could have made better provision for so unexpected a number in so short a time. Of course, in the jam and excitement numerous reports were circulated. One was that the committe had offered fifty dollars for another engine, and another was that the railroad refused to furnish it. Neither of them were true. The Committee did all in their power, so did the railroad. The best way is to pocket any inconvenience you suffered and find consolation in the fact that the church realized a handsome sum, and nobody was hurt.

COURIER two dollars per annum.

THE brick work on the jail, put up a few weeks ago, was torn down last week, new material secured by the contractors and now the work goes bravely on. We don't believe there will be another jail in the State that will excel the one now being constructed here, either in point of beauty, or the substantial character of the building. The sub contractors for the brick work are alone responsible for the extra labor of tearing down the work condemned by the architect, the principal contractors, Messrs. Crane, Duncan & Co., holding them good for all work not done according to specifications.

THE Scientific American says, to make perpetual paste—which will remain sweet for a year—dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water, to which add sufficient flour to make a thick cream. Stir in half a teaspoonful of powdered resin and half a dozen cloves, to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stiring well at the time. In a few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen vessel, let it cool, lay a cover on, and put it in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water.

A NUMBER of the favorite theories of fruit-growers have been scattered to the winds by the result of this year. In previous years whenever a sharp frost occurred at the time the peach trees were blooming it was always concluded that the fruit was killed. That theory failed to work this season, however, because while the peach trees were in bloom in lower Delaware and Maryland, there were not only severe hard frosts, but hard freezing and thick ice formed, and yet there will be an enormous crop in all sections of the Peninsula. Six or eight, and even ten million baskets are talked of.

OUR neighbor Hicksville is picking up in those points that go to make a town enterprising. The other week an infancide was recorded, and now comes a suicide. Mrs. Wm. Maxwell hung herself, Tuesday of last week in the following way, as we learn from the Independent:

On Tuesday she arose and went as usual about her household duties. The churning was done and Mr. Maxwell said he would go to town and get some ice for the butter. She objected to him going at first but finally told him to go and to hurry back. He went as quickly as he could but on returning could see nothing of her. He made a hasty search for her below and then went up stairs, where he found her with the rope around her neck dead. The upper rooms not being plastered she had thrown a rope around a brace on the rafters, and tying it around her neck leaned over and literally chocked herself to death, with her feet resting on the floor which she could have touched with her knees had she not leaned over. She was about fifty-six years of age, the fifth wife of Mr. Maxwell.

THEY don't hang criminals in Iowa, because the march of ideas has "struck in" in that belt of grasshopper pasture, but they are not particular as to the comfort of witnesses. Three years ago a man and woman living in Des Moines were charged with murder, and three witnesses who couldn't give bail for their apppearance, were put in jail, where they have remained ever since. Two of these miserable witnesses married in their prison cell, and a child has been born unto them. All this in highly civilized Iowa. Three years in a prison for simply knowing a man who killed another may be one of the improvements in dealing out justice to be a feature of the future, but we hope not. Let us hope at least that the van of progress may stop in Iowa, and stay there permanently. We of benigned hoosierdom can put up with the old fashioned relic of barbarism, the writ of habeas corpus.

THIS style of pulling everything back to the last degree of tightness, until a young lady, "ala mode," looks as though she had just passed through a first-class hurricane and everything had scudded to the rear to be out of harm's way, and when even her eyebrows seem trying to meet at the back of her head, this style, we say, may have its beauties, its gracefulness and even its modesty, but we fail to see it. We need, to help or dull, old-fogy vision, a pair of doubled-back-action eye-glasses, with all the patent improvements and the softening, flattering effects, straight from the hands of Madame Folly, presiding genius of Fashion Temple, situated on extravagance avenue, which lies Ruin. But we are getting allegorical and prosy, and it is all owing to our inability to grapple with this mighty subject.

One of the sad sights in this life is to see a yong and beautiful girl, gotten up in all the agony of contracted skirts, trying to move graceful through the "Glide Waltz," or to behold the dreadful look of uncertainty as to whether she will ever regain her perpendicular when she slowly settles back in the salute What matters it to the young girls of the period of the source from which this rediculous fashion emanates is corrupt? They still carry it to such extremes that their dear old grandmothers ought to turn in their graves and blush for them.

We end our cyncial protest by holding both hands up in favor of a woman's dress reform, wherein health, ease, and beauty of outline and harmony shall be studied and women shall be rescued from the corrupt and tyrannical sway of fashion.

From Corunna.

THE Fourth of July was celebrated on the night of the Fourth at twelve o'clock, by the firing of anvils and crackers. Several of the boys understand exactly what powder will do towards making the hand and face sore.

THE Dearborn House has been painted and now looks like a first-class hotel, which is so characteristic of the gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Dearborn and Finch.

W. B. ADAMS has added a fine outside appearance to his block of buildings by giving them a touch of the daubers brush. His new store room is almost completed.

IT is rumored that Mr. Frothingham, who owns a large amount of property at this place, will erect several business rooms on Main street that are not to be sneezed at.

THE U. B. Church is finished on the inside right up to the handle. The members show a lively spirit of enterprise and also good taste in the way they have arranged their new edifice.

A BUILDING has been put up at the north end of main street, which is being used for a cooper shop, and barrels in immense quantities are being sent out daily.

QUART drinks are the standard at Corunna under the new regulations. It don't seem to worry the boys.

JOE LOVELAND is there, and he ain't there. Now you see it and now you don't see it. When at home he is in the employ of Walker & Doolittle. He is no snide business fellow, and when he makes a brake he goes "clean" through, hook and line.

IF there was ever a burg that needed sidewalks, it is Corunna. After a rain you can't go a calling, trading or even get to the bridge without a mud boat. The citizens should take more interest in this very prominent feature, which, not only makes it convenient and comfortable, but looks well to the eye of strangers.

THE crops are all promising. If the weather will "let up" till after harvest the farmers in that vicinity will be happy. They are paying $1.17 for wheat, and are doing a large grain business.

RUF. EDDY has left the place and will hereafter rusticate with the enterprising people of Auburn.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Edward Clark, late of DeKalb County deceased.

Said Estate supposed to be solven.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb Couny. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1875.

Thomas Watkins, }
vs. } Complaint for divorce.
Mary Watkins. }

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan his attorneys and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary Watkins, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct:
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1875.

Leah Casselman
George Casselman
vs. } Complaint No. 101.
Dena E. Smith
Mourоe H. Smith
John A. Smith

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan Attorneys, and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants are not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 5, day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID PERRY, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1875,

the equal undivided third part of the undivided thirteenth twentieth of the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, and subject to the life estate of NANCY FISHER, surviving widow of said decedent therein, to-wit:

A part of section two in township thirty-five [35] north of range fourteen (14) east, bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section two [2] and running thence east on the county line 3 70-100 chains, thence south 46 degrees west one chain, thence south 56 degrees west 1 20-100 chains, thence south 68¼ degrees west, 2 40-100 chains, thence south thirty-four degrees west 7 chains thence north 45 degrees west 1 58-100 chains, thence north 27 degrees west 2 63-100 chains, thence north 87 degrees west 9 47-100 chains, thence south 84 degrees west 10 65-100 chains, thence south 75 degrees 34 minutes west 16 86-100 chains, thence north 60½ degrees east 7 30-100 chains, thence south 58¼ degrees west 6 87-100 chains, thence north 16 85-100 chains to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter, thence east on the county line to the place of beginning containing fifty-five acres, and a part of said section two bounded by a line commencing at the south bank of Fish Creek 8 17-100 chains south of the quarter post on the north side line aforesaid and running thence south on the east line of said northwest quarter aforesaid 7 3-100 chains, thence south 65 degrees 55 minutes west 8 13-100 chains, thence south 1¼ degree west 2 87-100 chains, thence north 81 degrees 45 minutes west 8 93-100 chains, thence north 35 degrees 55 minutes east 3 4-100 chains, thence north 64 degrees 25 minutes east 4 22-100 chains, thence north 9 degrees 15 minutes east 5 56-100 chains, thence 56 degrees east 2 58-100 chains to the place of beginning containing five acres more or less.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, with notes at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold security for the deferred payments. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

MAINE had a double hanging, the other day. One of the victims was unconscious, from the effects of an attempt to commit suicide, and had to be carried to the scaffold.

TRY the Auburn COURIER one year, and see how you like it.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. &C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	9 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	....	9 22 "	3 12 "
Alliance	5 52 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 25 "	7 21 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 29 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 24 "
Lima	12 21 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 45 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 35 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	6 75 "	4 35 "	1 40 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	7 36 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 33 "
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	....
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 45 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 32 "	7 10 "	....
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	......
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	....

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 3, daily except Sunday, Nos. 9 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SIMMONS'
LIVER
REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes head ache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simmons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1, Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion, restore the appetite, regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiary adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 25 cents.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of he Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to our Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two oses will relieve you.

Sure to Please the Ladies,

CATLIN'S SAD IRON HEATER!

PRICE $1.25.

SAVES one half the fuel, and makes comfort for Ladies while ironing in warm weather. Agents wanted everywhere. Send stamp for terms.—Address, VAN ALSTINE & CATLIN, Sharon, Wis.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Sebert, late of DeKalb County deceased, will sell at public sale all the personal property, not taken by the Widow at the late residence of the deceased, 5 miles east of Auburn, on Friday the 2 day of July, 1875, the following property to-wit:

Two Mares, 1-horse buggy, 2-horse buggy 7 head of young cattle, hogs, wheat in the ground, 1 reaper and Mower, 1 sulky rake, 1 organ and other articles too tedious to menjion.

TERMS—All sums under $3 cash; over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, at 6 per cent. interest, waiving the benefits of valuation and appraisement laws.

ROBERT CULBERTSON, Ad'r.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb county. }

George Dollaway } Before John S, Barns Justice of the Peace, for Richland township,
vs.
James Cody. }

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing, by affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. W. co., Indiana division. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of August, 1875, at ten o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

J. S. BARNS, J. P.

June 14.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Richard Grambling,
vs.
Charles Brandt
Wenzel Ernst
Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst, whose name is unknown to plaintiff
Fredrick Buchanan
Peter Grambling } Complaint No. 60

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant's, Wenzel Ernst—Ernst wife of said Wenzel Ernst Charles Brandt and Frederick Buchanan are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given, said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th, Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of June, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk

TAKE the Courier one year.

OLD BACHELORS.

They are wanderers and ramblers—never at home,
Making sure of a welcome wherever they roam;
And every one knows that the bachelor's den
Is a room set apart for these singular men—
A nook in the clouds, of some five feet by four,
Though sometimes, by chance, it may be rather more,
With skylight or no light, ghosts, goblins and gloom,
And everywhere termed the old bachelor's room.
These creatures they say are not valued at all,
Except when the herd give a bachelors' ball.

Then, dressed in their best,
In their gold-broidered vest,
It is known as a fact,
That they act with much tact,
And they lisp, "How d'ye do?"
And they coo, and they woo,
And they smile, for a while,
Their fair guests to beguile;
Condescending and bending
For fear of offending.

Though inert,
They exert
To be pert,
And to flirt,
And they spy,
With their eye,
And they sigh,
As they fly.

And they whisk and they whiz,
And are brisk at the quiz.

For they meet
To be sweet,
And are fleet
On their feet,
Advancing,
And glancing,
And dancing,
And prancing.

Sliding and gliding with minute pace,
Pirouetting and setting with infinite grace.

And jumping,
And bumping,
And stumping,
And thumping,
And racing,
And chasing,
And pacing,
And lacing.

They are flittering and glittering, gallant and gay,
Yawning all morning, and lounging all day.

But when he grows old,
And his sunshine is past,
Three-score years being told,
Brings repentance at last.

He then becomes an odd old man;
His warmest friend's the warming-pan;
He's fidgety, fretful and weary; in fine,
Loves nothing but self, and his dinner, and wine.

He rates and he prates,
And reads the debates;
Despised by the men, and the women he hates.

Then pressing,
And dozing,
And cozing,
And nosing,
And poring,
And snoring,
And boring,
And roaring.

Whenever he falls in with a rabble,
His delight is to vapor and gabble;

He's gruffy,
And puffy,
And musty,
And fusty.

He sits in his slippers, with back to the door,

Near freezing,
And wheezing,
And teasing,
And sneezing,
And grumbling,
And mumbling,
And stumbling,
And tumbling,

He curses the carpet or nails in the floor.

Oft falling,
Oft bawling,
And sprawling,
And crawling,
Oft waking,
Oft aching,
And quaking,
And shaking,

His hand is unsteady, his stomach is sore.

He's railing,
And failing,
And ailing,
Uncheery,
And dreary,
And weary,

And groaning and moaning,
His selfishness owning,
Grieving and heaving,
Though naught is his leaving
But pelf and ill-health,
Himself and his wealth.

He sends for a doctor to cure or to kill,
Who gives him advice and offense and a pill,
Who drops him a hint about making his will.
As fretful antiquity cannot be mended,
The mis'rable life of a bachelor's ended.
Nobody misses him, nobody sighs,
Nobody grieves when the bachelor dies.

A SIERRA WEDDING.

It was late in the fall, and it certainly must have been a cold, frosty morning, for Sandy's teeth chattered together as if he had an ague, when he told the Judge. In fact, he stood around the Howling Wilderness more than half a day; but he could not, or at least would not, drink, though he did very many foolish things, and seemed ill at ease and troubled in a way that was new to him.

At last he got the Judge cornered. He took him by the collar with both hands, he backed him up in a corner, and as he did so his teeth chattered and ground together as if he stood half naked on the everlasting snows that surrounded them. He pushed his face down into the red apple-like face of the magistrate, and began as if he was about to reveal the most terrible crime in the annals of the world. All the time he was holding on to the Judge with both hands, as if he feared he might not listen to his proposal, but tear away and attempt to escape.

"Good, good!"

The Judge drew a long breath. He swelled out almost instantly to nearly twice his usual importance. You could have seen him grow. It was now the Judge's turn to lay hold of Sandy. For now, as the great strong man had accomplished his fearful task, told his secret, and done all that was necessary to do, he wanted to get away, to go home, to go anywhere and collect his thoughts, and to rest. The Judge held him there, told him the great advantages that would come of it, the high responsibility that he was about to put his shoulders to, and talked to him, in fact, till he grew white and stiff as a sign-post. Yet all that Sandy could remember, for almost all he said, was something about "the glorious climate of Californy."

Never rode a king into his capital with such majesty as did the Judge that day enter the Forks. He was swelling, bursting with the importance of his secret. But now he had Sandy's permission to tell the boys, and he went straight to the Howling Wilderness for that purpose. His face glowed like fire as he stood there rubbing his hands above the great, mounting blaze, and bowing right and left in a patronizing sort of a way to the miners who had sauntered into the saloon.

At last the little red-faced man turned his back to the fire, stuck his two hands back behind his coat, which he kept lifting up and down and fanning carelessly, as if in deep thought; stood almost on tiptoe, stuck out his round little body, and seemed about to burst with his secret.

"Oh, this wonderful Californy climate!" He puffed a little as he said this, and fanned his coat-tails a little bit higher, perked out his belly a little bit farther, and stood there as if he expected some one to speak. But, as the miners seemed to think they had heard something like this before, or at least that the remark was not wholly new, none of them felt called upon to respond.

"Well,"—the little man tilted upon his toes as he said this, and took in a long breath—"hit comes off about the first snow-fall."

He had said these words one at a time, and by inches, as it were—slowly, deliberately, as if he knew perfectly well that he had something to say, and that men were bound to listen.

This time they all looked up, and a half of them spoke. And oh! didn't he torture them! Not that he pretended to keep his secret of half a day—not at all! On the contrary, he kept talking on, and tiptoeing and fanning his coat-tails, and pushing out his belly, and puffing out his cheeks just as carelessly and indifferent as if all the world knew just what he was going to say, and was perfectly familiar with the subject. "Yes, gentlemen," puffed the little man, "on or about the first snow-fall, the widow, as a widow, ceases to exist. That lovely flower, my friends, is to be transplanted from its present bed to—to—into—the—wonderful climate of Californy!"

The Howling Wilderness was as silent as the catacombs of Rome for nearly a minute. The first thing that was heard was something like a red-hot cannon-shot. The cinnamon-headed man behind the bar dodged down behind his barricade of sand-bags, till only his bristling red hair and a six-shooter were visible. The decanters [illegible] together as if there had been an earthquake.

It was only a Missourian swearing.

Somebody back in the corner said, "Jerusalem!"—said it in joints and pieces; and then came forward and kicked the fire, and stood up by the side of the red little man and looked down at him as if he would like to eat him for a piece of raw beef.

A tall, fair boy went back to a bunk against the further wall, where the bar-keeper's bull dog lay sleeping in his blankets, and put his arms about his neck, and put his face down and remained there a long time. Perhaps he wept.

There was a great big hairy head moved out of the crowd and up to the bar. The head rolled on the shoulders from side to side, as if it was not very firmly fixed there and did not particularly care at this particular time whether it remained there or not. A big fist fell like a stone on the bar. The glasses jumped as if frightened half to death; they ran up against each other, and clicked and huddled together there, and fairly screamed and split their sides in their terror. A big mouth opened behind an awful barricade of beard, again the big fist fell down, again the glasses screamed and clinked with terror, and the head rolled sidewise again, and the big mouth opened again, and the big voice said:

"By the bald-headed Elijah!" and that was all.

Then there was another calm, and you might have heard the little brown wood mice nibbling at the old boots and the leather belts and tin cans stowed away among the other rubbish up in the loft of the Howling Wilderness.

Then the fist came down again, and the big mouth opened, and the big mouth said, slow and loud and long and savage, like the growl of a grizzly:

"Swaller my grandmother's boots!"

Then the man fell back and melted into the crowd; and whatever romance there was in his life, whatever sentiment he may have had, whatever poetry there was pent up in the heart of this great Titan, it found no other expression than this.

The genteel gambler who sat behind a table, with his green cloth and silver faro box, forgot to throw his card, but held his arm poised in the air till any man could have seen the jack of clubs, though a thousand dollars worth of gold dust depended on the turn. Yet all this soon had an end, of course, and there was a confusion of tongues and a noise that settled gradually over against the bar. Even there it was afterward remarked, though the men really interested did not know it at the time, that the cinnamon-headed dealer of drinks put cayenne pepper in a gin cocktail, and Schiedam schnapps in a tom and jerry.

Limber Tim was there in their midst, but was a sad and silent man. Perhaps he had been told all about it before, and perhaps not. Tim was not a talker, but a thinker. This to him meant the loss of his partner, the man he loved—a divorce.

Poor Limber! he only backed up against the wall, screwed his back there, twisted one leg in behind the other, stuck his hands in behind him, and so stood there until he saw a man looking at him. Then he flopped over with his face to the wall, dug up his great pencil from his great pocket, and fell to writing on the wall and trying to hide his face from his fellows.

"Rather sudden, ain't it, Judge?"

"Well, not so sudden—not so sudden, considerin' this—this—this glorious climate of Californy."

The wedding-day came. The camp had been invited to a man. There was but one place in the camp that could hold a tithe of its people, and that was the Howling Wilderness. The plan had been to have the wedding under the pines on the hill; but the wind came pitching down the mountain, with frost and snow in its beard, that morning, and drove them to the shelter. What a place was that Howling Wilderness! It was battle-field, prize-ring, dead-house, gambling-hell, court-house, chapel, everything by turns. There they stood, side by side and hand in hand, before the crackling fire, before the little Judge. The house was hot. It was crowded as thick as the men could stand. Tighter than sardines in a tin box the men stood there bareheaded, with hardly room to breathe. The fat little magistrate was terribly embarrassed. He had sent all the way across the mountains by the pack-train, by the last express, by the last man who had dared the snows; but no pack-train, no express, nothing had returned with the coveted, the so-much-needed marriage ceremony and service, which he had resolved to read to the people, interspersed with such remarks and moral observations as the case might require. Alas! the form of the ceremony had not arrived. He had nothing of the kind to guide him. He had never officiated in this way before. He had never studied up in this branch. Why should he have studied up in this line, when there was but one woman in all the camp, in all his little world?

As the form had not arrived, he had nothing in the world but his moral observations to use on this imposing occasion, and he was embarrassed as man had never been embarrassed before. He stood there trying hard to begin. He could hear the men breathe. The pretty little woman was troubled, too. Her face was all the time held down, her eyes drooped, and she did not look up—did not look right or left, or anywhere—but seemed to surrender herself to fate, to give herself away. Her soul seemed elsewhere, as if she sat on a high bank above all this, and was not of it or in it at all.

"Do you solemnly swear?"

The Judge had jerked himself together with an effort that made his joints fairly rattle. He hoisted his right hand in the air as he said this, and, having once broken ground, he went on: "Do you solemnly swear to love, honor, and obey?"

Poor Limber Tim, who had just room enough behind the Judge to turn over, here became embarrassed through sympathy for the little red-faced magistrate, and, of course, flopped over and began to write his name and the date and make pictures on the wall, with a nervous rapidity proportionate to his embarrassment.

"Do you solemnly swear?"

It was very painful. The little man took down his lifted flagstaff to wipe his little bald head; and he could not get it up again, but stood there still and helpless.

You could hear the men breathe as they leaned and listened with all their might to hear. They heard the water outside gurgling on down over the great bowlders, over their dams, and on through the canon. They heard the little brown wood-mice nibble and nibble at the bits of bacon rind and old leather boots up in the lofts above their heads; but that was all. At last the Judge revived, and began again, and in a voice that was full of desperation:

"Do you solemnly swear to love and protect and honor and obey till death do you part, and ——"

Here the voice fell down low, lower, and the Judge was again floundering in the water. Then his head went under utterly. Then he rose, and "Now I lay me down to sleep" rolled tremulously through the silent room from the lips of the Judge. Then again the head was under water; then it rose up again, and there was something like "Twinkle, twinkle, little star." Then the voice died again; the head was under water. Then it rose again, and the head went up high in the air, and the voice was loud and resolute, and the man rose on his tiptoes, and, beginning with "When in the course of human events," he went on in a deep and splendid tone with the Declaration of Independence to the very teeth of the very tyrannical King George, and then, bringing his hand down emphatically on the gaming table that stood to his right, said, loud and clear and resolute and authoritatively, as he tilted forward on his toes: "So help you God, and I pronounce you man and wife."—*Joaquin Miller.*

ANIMAL VOLUNTEERS.

When the "Spankers" were in the Crimea—they were light dragoons in those days, and not hussars, as at present—a large dog, I don't exactly know of what breed, but universally admired for beauty and intelligence, attached himself to that particular corps. Wherever the regiment marched, he invariably accompanied the troopers. Several times he went into action, and was once seriously wounded with the point of a lance. It would have been universally regretted had poor Luffin's wound proved fatal. One of the farriers undertook to dress it, so that, with a little care, he soon got well again.

Where the dog came from, or who was his original owner, nobody knew. He would never follow an individual soldier beyond the barrack gates, however kindly he might be invited; but when the men were in full dress, whether mounted or on foot, provided they went out in a body, Luffin insisted on taking up his proper position. One thing was very remarkable—he had sufficient discernment to enable him to distinguish a "church parade" from any other. He never showed any desire to attend public worship.

At the beginning of his military career he had to pick up his living as best he could. He was accustomed at meal-times to go from hut to hut, or among the tents when the men were under canvas. In some of these habitations he met with good treatment and a supply of food, but from others he was not unfrequently summarily and ignominiously ejected. However, Luffin, in course of time, was allowed regular rations at the regimental expense, towards which all the members of the corps contributed a share, from the Colonel to the drummer. The noble animal must have been aware of his promotion, for it was observed that he never went "a-begging" after.

One of Luffin's marks of high intelligence I cannot personally vouch for, but I have been assured of its truth. It was said, and generally believed, that he was in the constant habit of visiting the sentries during the night, especially in the Crimea, to see if the men were at their posts and on the alert. The reader must be told that, during a campaign, the troops are often so much harassed and fatigued that sentries will occasionally fall asleep as they stand—an act, however, which is looked upon as one of the gravest of military offenses. If Luffin found a man asleep, he sat before him in silence; but the slightest sound of approaching footsteps was sufficient to make him apprise the sleeper of the danger to which he was exposed. He would then trot off to the next post, where he scarcely halted if convinced that all was well. I am glad to be able to record the fact that his faithful services, in due time, obtained for Luffin the respect of every member of the corps. It would have been a high misdemeanor to offer him indignity.

Much that I have said in praise of Luffin may be properly applied to another Crimean hero called Jerry, belonging to the King's Royal Irish Hussars, whose services were estimated so highly that a medal was bestowed upon him as a just reward, and invested with which he afterwards ordinarily appeared in front of the regiment. When that gallant corps, on its return to Ireland, was publicly entertained by the citizens of Dublin, some doubt was expressed as to whether Jerry was eligible to become a guest; upon which the men declared that unless their canine comrade made one of the party they themselves would not put in an appearance. So, in the end, he shared the honor of a public banquet. Subsequently this faithful animal went out to India, and accompanied the regiment through all the dangers of the great mutiny; but during one of their marches the poor fellow strayed into a jungle, and was never heard of afterwards.

Princess Charlotte of Wales' regiment had once a poodle whose hind-quarters were shaved once a week, and its whole body submitted to the process of being pipe-clayed, which gave the animal a clean and smart appearance. It seems, however, that the dog's particular attachment was to the band, with which it always marched, and was at all times on terms of amity with the white-coats, especially the drummers, who were privileged to take all sorts of liberty in their treatment of him; at the same time he would countenance no liberty whatever on the part of the red-jackets, whether officers or men.

Many years since the Princess of Wales' (Yorkshire) Hussars possessed a regimental dog, which joined them at Ripon, and regularly marched to York for eight days' training, during which time he attended every drill and went daily to the field, where he charged in front of the squadrons with as much smartness as could be exhibited on the part of the best yeoman in that famous corps.

The gallant Welsh Fusileers are noted for a white goat which accompanies the regiment. The goat that was with the corps in Ashantee having there died, her Majesty made a present of another animal of the same description. We may be sure the gift will be highly prized and properly appreciated in its military capacity.

The Queen's Own Hussars have a goat—or at least they had very recently—which curiously enough seemed to prefer the vicinity of the hospital to the barrack-yard. Billy, though a general favorite, was occasionally troublesome. For instance, in hot weather it is necessary that the doors of the barrack church should be left open for the benefit of ventilation. At such times he had a decided opinion that he should be allowed to join the congregation. Now, had he been quiet, there would have been no strong objection to his being indulged so far; instead, however, of behaving with decorum suited to the occasion, he would walk about on the wooden floor, which caused a considerable clatter. If by chance he came in the way of a trooper against whom he might have had a grievance, he would butt at him, causing thereby such disturbance as made it necessary for him to be forcibly ejected. Instead of taking such a rebuke—which was usually accompanied with sundry cuffs and blows—in a proper spirit, he would deliberately walk round to the officers' entrance, and go into the church again as coolly as if his previous manners had been most praiseworthy.

"Orderly," said the Adjutant, at the close of the service, "see that the goat is shut up on a Sunday morning for the future."

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"It's my opinion," said one of the men, when the parade was dismissed, "that Billy attracted more attention than the chaplain."

"I could hardly keep my countenance," observed another.

On one occasion Billy attended the funeral of a soldier belonging to the regiment, with the band, who played the Dead March, and a firing party, to discharge three volleys over the grave of the deceased at the close of the burial service. There, in strong contrast with his behavior at church, it was quite affecting to observe how serious he was in manner and deportment. He seemed to take an intense interest in the whole proceeding, and walked to the edge of the grave, into which he peered for some time, as if pondering on the common end of mortality. Billy was a genuine volunteer. He followed the regiment of his own accord while on the march through an Indian village, and continued on the route for some hundreds of miles. Embarking with the troops when they left for home, he has never deserted the regiment from that hour to this.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Rough Experience.

A Chinaman in the employ of a family at Salt Wells Station, over the Pacific slope, passed through a decidedly thrilling experience recently. Salt Wells is a railroad station in charge of a man named McArthur. McArthur and his wife went away on a visit, and left the station in charge of a man named Ricks and a Chinaman. Subsequently Ricks was called away, and the Chinaman remained alone to keep things straight about the place. He had been thus alone but a day or two when a couple of men rode up to the station and demanded dinner. The Chinaman complied with the request, when the two men also insisted that he should feed their horses. The Chinaman went to the stable, and was opening a sack of barley, when the men came up behind him and fired their revolvers, hitting him in the head. The Chinaman fell and remained insensible for a few minutes, but knew enough to keep quiet. The would-be murderers were feeling his pulse, and one asked the other, "Shall we shoot him again?" "Oh, he'll be dead enough in time," was the answer. Then the ruffians went into the house, and, securing a pickaxe and shovel, began digging a grave for their victim in the cellar. The Chinaman quietly escaped and ran for assistance. A party was at once organized, and the robbers, who had taken what plunder they could carry, were pursued for fifty miles, finally escaping. The Chinaman, who saw his own grave being dug, will have a story to tell if he ever goes back to Asia, and a story of the most thrilling kind.

Jewell Among the Cincinnati Postoffice "Boys."

Postmaster-General Jewell, who has been making a tour of the Western cities, investigating the workings of the great postal machine, dropped into Cincinnati last week, and was escorted to the Postoffice, where all the employes were marshaled before him to hear a speech. He began with "How are you, boys?" and proceeded much in the same strain of a man talking to a school-class. He complimented them with being the working men of the department, who left all the glory to the great officers like himself, and Mr. Wahle. He told them not to ask for more pay, because it could not be given; not to go off on sprees, because he would only have steady men, and would give no man a second trial. Then he passed down the line and shook hands with "the boys."

Milwaukee millers turn out nearly 800,000 barrels of flour a year.

Natives of the Nicobars.

Charged with a friendly message from one of the Port Blair officials, and duly laden with a gift of wheaten loaves, I approached the principal house of "Capt. London," a good-natured, drink-craving Nancowrie, who supplies cocoanuts to the traders. On this occasion he is dressed like an admiral from the waist to the hat, but like a savage below. Each house is raised from six to eight feet on poles, so placed below high-water mark that the tide acts as the general purifier. A platform, half way up, forms the store-house of cocoanuts, uncooked pandanus, cocoanut-shells polished quite black and containing water, hencoops, and odds and ends. Here the housewife daily feeds the fowls, pigs, and dogs. The elevated house is dome-shaped, and carefully thatched with palm leaves to resist the heavy rains and winds. It is reached by a ladder or trunk of a tree, which can be drawn up when necessary. I was preparing to ascend the ladder to pay a visit of ceremony to the lady members of the family, when two of them presented themselves at the top in so primitive a state that it needed all the hospitable encouragement of the "Captain" to induce me to push my head up into the family sleeping-place through the square hole in the floor. The house was filled with smoke from the fire place right opposite this doorway, so that the eye had hardly become familiarized to the darkness when the effect of the green-wood smoke called forth copious tears. We present our lady friends to our readers in very different garments from that homely suit from which they received our party. With the old mother and the young wife we managed to exchange ideas through Hindostanee, aided occasionally by the head of the household himself, who, remaining below, was frequently appealed to by both the ladies and their visitor to act as interpreter. The house, to which there is no chimney, had with this exception all the cleanly and tidy appearance of a well-kept Highland shanty. A mat of pandanus fiber is placed at the doorway. On either side of the cooking-place are the black *nishops*, already described, or water-shells. Either side of the entrance is adorned with large jaws and tusks of pigs, of which the housewife is duly proud. All round are spears, boxes, and mats, so that only the center of the floor is available for squatting or sleeping. Most prominent of all is a life-size wooden image or images, sometimes representing a man, occasionally a full-rigged ship, with captain and speaking-trumpet, the whole resting on a fish which has the head of an aligator. These images are not, indeed, worshiped, but are doubtless considered a protection against the spirits, which alone cause terror to the generally simple and happy villagers.—*The Savages in the Bay of Bengal.*

Learned Fools.

The exuberant fecundity of the imaginative faculties of some geological savants led them into a blunder recently, which would be amusing if only it were a degree or two less ridiculous. It appears that in the Turkish collection of geological specimens which were exhibited at the Vienna Exposition were a number of odd-looking instruments of flint, six inches long, an inch broad, and a quarter of an inch thick. After a close examination of these unique curiosities, and a large amount of recondite cackling over them by learned geological experts, they were pronounced to be flint knives of the veritable Stone Age. The discovery was hailed as a great acquisition to science; and, in the opinion of these learned pundits, went far to prove that man existed and delved and worked with tools at a period far earlier than any of which we have any record in the Bible. Geologists were triumphant over these wonderful flints, which had proved the antiquity of pre-historic man and dissipated another of the fables of the Inspired Record. But "mark now, how plain a tale" has put these savants down, and how completely they hoaxed themselves by trusting to their own fertile imaginations. It has been discovered that the flints in question are modern instruments which are in universal use at this day by peasant husbandmen of Rumelia, Anatolia and Syria, in the construction of their threshing machines, which are armed with these knives. There is the whole of the mystery! The learned geologists knew all about the Stone Age, but were utterly ignorant concerning the present age. The incident is an evidence of the slight foundation on which the scientists are wont to build their facts, as well as of their easy credulity, or shall we say gullibility?—*Christian Intelligencer.*

An Earthquake at Sea.

The ship Hamilton, of Boston, arrived at New York a few days since with a cargo of sugar from Manilla. Her commander, Capt. Ross, states that at 3 a. m. on June 4, when in latitude 19 deg. 16 min., longitude 57 deg. 51 min., all on board felt the shock of an earthquake, which lasted fully ten minutes. During this time there was a heavy sea running, and in different places the water appeared to revolve in circles like a whirlpool. When the disturbance first began the sea was quite smooth, but as the shock increased in violence the waters became correspondingly agitated, terrifying those who were on deck, and arousing those who were sleeping below. Suddenly the vessel received a shock, as if she had grounded, and a peculiar rumbling noise filled the air. Simultaneously with the shaking, the sky assumed a dull, leaden hue. The atmosphere was also thick and hazy. During the continuance of the shock, control of the vessel was completely lost, and the ship refused to obey the helm. There was little, if any, wind at the time, yet the vessel was tossed about as though in the midst of a gale.

The Captain describes the upheaving of the waves as similar to what would occur if a series of heavy submarine explosions had taken place. The duration of the shock was long enough to enable those who were below to reach the deck and witness the unusual sight. After the disturbance had subsided, the sea again became as calm as before. The vessel sustained no damage, and her cargo appears to be intact, although her 5,000 boxes of sugar were thrown about by the shock.

"Ma, when is a griddle-cake inhabited?" "Why, my dear, when there is a little Indian in it."

BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense it as much as ever you can,
And say it in the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page,
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see,
That the bread looks plainly through;
So when you have a story to tell,
And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words
And let them be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished, and you suppose
It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article really long,
And the busy reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song;
So gather your wits in the smallest space,
If you'd win the author's crown,
And every time you write, my friend,
Boil it down.

Pith and Point.

Singular—to see a garden walk.

Preferred creditors are those who do not dun.

What part of speech is kissing? A conjunction.

The first lesson in drawing—Drawing your breath.

On his last legs—a kangaroo—generally.—*Exchange.*

The doctor's works fill six feet of ground, but the dentist's fills an acher.

Black eyes and deceit are said to go together in women. But black hasn't a monopoly of deceit.

Jumping at conclusions—climbing over chairs at a theater when the curtain goes down on the last act.

Considering the hooks one is apt to get in this world, it makes a vast difference whose dress is gored.

It appears that coining copper is not profitable. The government has not made a half cent since 1857.

"This," thought a boy, while being trounced by his fond papa, "is very like a whale."—*New York Mail.*

When a Manitowoc girl wants cream cakes in a Chicago restaurant, she calls for "soft-shell doughnuts."

European news is getting scarce, and the cable man is repeating the old dispatches about the health of the Pope.

A mourning widower declares that nothing brings him such affecting memories of his dear, dead wife as to stumble over a flat-iron.

A little girl on the train was asked what motive was taking her to the city. "I believe they call it the locomotive," said the little innocent.

A wag being asked who was the inventor of butter stamps, remarked that it was probably Cadmus, as he first brought letters into Greece.

Philadelphia brags of having the most cleanly servant girls. They always hire out with the understanding that the mistress is to do the dirty work.

There is a man down at Bay Ridge who lost his wife last week, but you wouldn't know it if it were not for the crape collar around his dog's neck.

A Louisville man complained of marble table-cloths at a restaurant. He said he didn't like to wipe his mouth with a tombstone in the absence of a napkin.

Striking Coincidence.—The Baptist denomination is rapidly increasing in California, and a general system of irrigation for the entire State is under consideration.

Mamma (sternly)—"Now, Miriam, say grace." Miriam (who, for previous misconduct, has been deprived of pudding)—"For all *they* have received let *them* be truly thankful."

"What's de occasion of dat big smoke over dar?" inquired one colored man of another at the market the other day. "Fire, sah," was the answer. "And what's de occasion ob de fire?" "Combustshun." "And what's combustshun?" "My friend," replied the other, crossing his legs, "dar's heaps ob things in dis woruld dat no nigger ever knowed or ever will know, an' we'll change de subject to gooseberries."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Large Families.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* has been investigating the matter of the size of some of the French Canadian families employed in the mills at that place, and gives a few of the facts he has ascertained. He says: "There is a family at work in the cotton mill which consists of father and mother and twenty-four children, all the children large enough being at work. The woman is the fourth wife. A brother of the husband living with his fifth wife in Montreal, has twenty-five children. Three families arrived here last week to go to work in the mill, and they number, all told, thirty-seven persons. A lady friend of ours, a few days since, met a French woman, who, looking at the babe in the carriage, said to our friend, 'I have got fifteen of those.' The only possible reply of the lady with the one babe was, 'Gracious!' Ten, and twelve, and fifteen children are by no means uncommon in the French Canadian families, but twenty-four is a little above the average."

Beer-Drinkers.

During a sanitary survey recently in Lincolnshire, a man was found, aged 95 years, who had been in the habit of drinking a gallon of beer before breakfast, another during the day, and a few extra pints at night to top off with, and who had never been ill a day in his life. To cap this, the experience of William Lewis, who died while drinking a cup of ale in 1783, is quoted as still more remarkable. He read eight chapters of the Bible each day, and drank eight gallons of ale during the night. He weighed 40 stone, and was lowered into his grave by the crane which lifted him to his carriage.

Alexander T. Stewart last week bought the Glenham woolen mills, at Matteawan, N. Y., for $200,000. The original cost of the mills was $1,200,000.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Who First Conceived the Idea of a Farmers' Industrial League—The Primary Organization.

Mr. O. H. Kelly, of Washington, Secretary of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, has recently issued a volume giving a history of the conception, birth and growth of the order. We are indebted to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* for the following interesting abstract of its contents:

Mr. Kelly was a farmer in Minnesota, and suffering severely from the drought of 1862-3, he came to Washington as a clerk in the Agricultural Department, and here he remained till 1866, when he went South to gather information for that department concerning the agricultural condition and prospects of the war-swept land. One of the results of his observation was an impression which afterward ripened into conviction, that one of the best means of reviving agriculture and restoring kindly feelings among the Southern people was the organization of a secret society of agriculturists, in which the two extremes of territory and political opinion could meet on a common basis and with a common purpose. When Mr. Kelly returned he broached the subject to many of his friends, but met with little encouragement. He persevered, however, and soon found a fellow feeling in an associate at Washington, who has told the story as follows:

"On a rainy afternoon in the fall of 1866 two gentlemen were introduced to each other by a mutual friend in one of the committee rooms of the National Capitol. The one was from the frontier of the new State of Minnesota, and was a fair type of the active, energetic, enterprising and go-ahead Western farmer, who had just returned from a tour of the South, whither he had been sent by order of the President of the United States to investigate and report to the Agricultural Department the condition and prospects of the agricultural resources of the South. The other was a Vermonter, so recently from the green hillsides of Yankeedom that the habit of asking questions whenever desirable information was to be obtained was still strong upon him. This chance meeting, so casual in its character, and so like, in its persons and its incidents, the thousands of accidental meetings of strangers that occur every day, strikingly illustrates the truth that

> "'God moves in a mysterious way,
> His wonders to perform,'

for from it sprang one of the grandest and most beneficent, moral, industrial, social and educational reforms of the century, if not of all time. The Vermonter at once marked his new Western acquaintance as legitimate prey. He had just returned, not only with his note-book filled with notes upon the agricultural condition and resources of the South, but with his head crammed with information and impressions as to the political feelings and the social status of its people, gleaned by personal contact with and observation among them. All this information and all these impressions the other desired to know, and enforced his demands with such pointed and persistent questions, that the afternoon was consumed in uninterrupted conversation and discussion. Dinner was forgotten, daylight faded, twilight deepened into darkness, the gas was lighted and the conversation still ran on. The evening hours had recorded themselves upon the dial and fled before the new friends separated, each having received ideas which neither had before entertained."

These gentlemen talked the matter over repeatedly till their plans were very much matured, and Mr. Wm. Saunders, of the Agricultural Department, whom I have just quoted, communicated the idea to friends he met at the meeting of the United States Pomological Society in St. Louis in 1868, with whom also it met with great favor.

Mr. Anson Bartlett, of North Madison, Lake county, Ohio, was the next gentleman to unite his fortunes with the incipient society, and a brisk correspondence was continued for several months, in which the plans were fully discussed and still farther matured. Miss C. A. Hall, a niece of Mr. Kelley, and at present Assistant Stewardess of the National Grange, was admitted to confidence, and to her, the multitude of farmers' wives and daughters owe their membership of the grange. These, with the Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Washington, Mr. Ireland, of the Postoffice Department, and J. R. Thompson constituted the body of communicants at that time.

When the plans were all made the question of a name came up, and, as is always the case, every person interested had one to suggest, each thinking his own the best. The following are some of the suggestions: "Independent Farmers," "Independent Order of Progressive Farmers," "Knights of the Plow," "Knights of the Sickle," "Knights of the Flail," "Rustics," "Mushrooms," "Fungi," "Lords of the Soil," "Brethren of the Vine," "Templars of Industry," "Companions of Labor," "Yeomen of Columbia," "Sons of the Soil," "The League of Husbandry."

Finally Mr. Anson Bartlett suggested "Patrons of Industry," which everybody thought was good, but too general, and Mr. Kelley's suggestion to substitute "Husbandry" was agreed to, and the infant was named.

Mr. Kelley then sent out circulars to leading agriculturists in the country, notifying them of the steps that had been taken, and soliciting their co-operation, together with any suggestions they might choose to offer in the way of further improvements before introducing the organization to the public.

Very encouraging replies were received from all sources, and on Nov. 15, 1867, a meeting was held in this city, as the minutes read, "for the purpose of organizing an order of agriculture in the United States." There were present six gentlemen. The order was formally organized, the name, "Patrons of Husbandry," was adopted, and the motto "*Esto Perpetua*" was chosen.

The committee who had been appointed to draw up a constitution performed their duty, and on the 4th of December it was adopted, and Mr. Ireland elected Master; Bartlett, Overseer; Thompson, Lecturer; Muir, Steward; and Saunders, Treasurer. Jan. 7, 1868.

Now the organization was complete, and it only remained to introduce the order among the people. This Mr. Kelley undertook to do, and on the afternoon of April 3, 1868, he started on a missionary tour to the benighted farmers. He found friends and assistance everywhere. At Fredonia, N. Y., on April 15, 1868, he organized the first grange. At Chicago the second grange was organized, and then Mr. Kelley began to spread his order over the West. The South next took it up, then the Territories, and now the Patrons of Husbandry stretch their long arms to the parent head at Washington from nearly every town and village in the land.

The Curse of Sewing-Machines.

"A mother," replying to some strictures in a daily paper upon the bold, even immodest conduct of "the beautifully dressed young girls, who, out of school hours, parade Fifth avenue, Chestnut, and Beacon streets," remarks, that "the censure probably would not be so severe if it were known how many of these beautiful dresses were cut out and made on the machine by the wearers. Innocence and ignorance are the true apologies for their unseemly behavior." She lays her finger on the main-spring of all the trouble. What but vanity and grossly vulgar subserviency to fashion could induce any mother to devote her child's few leisure hours to the construction of elaborate costumes, marvels of shirring, knife-plaiting, etc., etc.? The real martyrs to fashion are, after all, the shabby-genteel, whose souls and bodies must be worn out in toiling after her whims and changes. But, leaving the moral view of the question, there are other physical reasons which should forbid the use of the sewing-machine to any but adult women. Even to them it is doubtful whether it has as yet proved more of a curse than a blessing. On an average, quite as much time is now devoted in a family to the more elaborate garments which its use has brought into fashion, as formerly was given to the needle; and the appalling increase of debility and certain diseases among women, is proved to be largely due to its use. It will be of real benefit only when garments can be made by it with steam power, of a quality and finish which will supersede its use in the family altogether. Until then, this "benignant domestic fairy," as it is poetically called, is one to be handled with caution; it has, too, its malignant errand. At least, let young girls keep clear of it; and give their leisure time to higher studies than the mysteries of stylish costumes, and they will not long remain "ignorant" of the bad taste shown in heaping shirrs and frills on their delicate young bodies, or in the "unseemly behavior" which no gaudy costumes can excuse.—"*Home and Society;" Scribner for July.*

The Simoon of the Desert.

It is generally thought that the simoon, or sand whirlwind, destroys entire caravans by burying them alive. But Father Charmetant, a Roman Catholic missionary in Africa says this is a mistake, as the sand is very light, and may be easily shaken off. The greatest danger is the breakage of the water skins. The hot air which accompanies the simoon is so intense as to cause the water to evaporate so rapidly as to extend the skins until they break, and then the water is lost. In this way whole caravans can be lost. One great danger of traveling in the desert is the liability of being lost. The missionary tells the following incident:

I remember to have fallen into an exceedingly interesting conversation with a very intelligent Arab. Whilst talking we forgot ourselves, and allowed the rest of the caravan to go on in front, without taking heed of its movements.

Now it should be remembered that the desert is full of sand-hills, behind which it is easy to lose sight of the rest of your party. Suddenly the conversation was interrupted, and I perceived that my companion was seriously frightened.

We were lost. We tried in vain to obtain a trace of our friends. The sand had immediately hidden the traces of the camels and caravan.

We ascended one of the high sand-embankments, but all in vain; not a living creature was in sight.

My companion advanced, with his eyes fixed upon the ground, as if searching for something. At the end of about an hour he exclaimed, joyfully, "Father, we are safe. I see the camels have bitten these leaves," and he pointed to a little plot of wild absinthe plants.

We immediately directed our course to the South, and presently heard the noise of guns and shouts. Our party was searching for us in all directions, and in a state of utter consternation. When they saw us they were indeed rejoiced, for we had caused them two hours of the most terrible anxiety.

Spotted Tail's Note Book.

A reporter has been getting hold of Spotted Tail's note book, in which he records his observations at Washington. Here are a couple of extracts from it, translated out of the Sioux tongue:

May 26.—White man mighty uncertain. Me shake hands now with Great Father. Great Father never open mouth to pale face. He talk, talk, talk, to Spotted Tail. He no let me talk. What it all mean? Git up and git! Why? Great Father has a warrior son. He come to Black Hills. He find gold. He want Black Hills. Great Father say Indian country better than Black Hills. All right. Let white man go there—Spotted Tail stay where he is. Great Father's warrior son, he go to Indian country. May 27.—White man steal, steal, steal. Steal Black Hills, steal eight shirts, steal $5. Why come preach to red man? Why no practice? How, how, how!

A Christian Converted to Buddhism.

Judge Strange, of Madras, has recently been converted from Christianity to Buddhism. The Judge went from England to India an earnest Christian, and when not attending to the duties of his profession sought to convert the Heathen Hindoos around him. Singular to relate, his investigation of the Hindoo religion led him to adopt it as superior to Christianity, and he now declares the whole substructure of the latter to be a humbug, the New Testament to be a fraud and the earthly existence of Jesus himself to be doubtful. It is extremely probable, however, that the sudden stampede of the English Judge to the Hindoo camp will not have the effect of destroying the Christian faith or even shaking the confidence of those who have made a life test of its beneficial doctrines.—*Courier-Journal.*

ATTENTION is being drawn in England to the value of the mule. At a recent show the prize mule stood seventeen hands, and was proved to be much stronger than a horse. Another animal exhibited, and which was only twelve and a half hands high, had been driven the previous week 220 miles in forty-two hours, and entered London on the evening of the second day at a pace of ten miles an hour with no marks of fatigue.

A Dog's Long Journey Home.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* asserts that although the following story is not sworn to before a Justice of the Peace it is strictly true: "In August, 1872, Mr. Granel, the venerable gardener of Lars Anderson, Esq., and Mr. Anderson's son, Charles, were on a prairie chicken hunt in the neighborhood of Sheldon, Ill. They had along with them Mr. Granel's favorite imported dog Maxy. During a hot, thirsty tramp one day, when the stock of water with the party had been exhausted, the dog was overcome with with heat and fatigue. Poor Maxy was left for dead on the prairie, after the body had been covered with freshly-plucked grass, and other suitable funeral rites had been performed. On the following day the hunters passed that way, and out of sympathy visited the grave of the dog. The body had disappeared. The suspicion was aroused that, mayhap, the burial was a premature one, and accordingly a search for Maxy was made, but without success. The hunters lingered in the vicinity for several days, and under an offer of a liberal reward, village boys scoured the prairie for the body of the missing beast, though in vain, and the unfortunate fellow was given up for gone. On Wednesday last, who but Maxy himself should run into Mr. Granel's house, in this city, and greet Mrs. Granel in the same old friendly manner. But he was tottering on his feet, and seemed sorely battered and aged and thin in flesh. He gave no history of his travels, or how he had spent the three years away, or how he had traced his course for about 300 miles to the old home of his master and mistress. Truly, the good old dog received a hearty welcome from the venerable man and wife, who looked upon Maxy as a great pet. But, sorry to say, the dog seems to have come home to die, and probably, despite the best attentions, will survive only a short time."

IT was an ancient custom of the Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorrence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market-places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedemonian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason, and of physical strength. 'Twere well, perhaps, to-day, could some of our young men contemplate a similar instructive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

For such as appreciate these, VINEGAR BITTERS is the beverage best adapted, it being purely a vegetable draught, devoid of alcohol or mineral poisons, and possessing all the virtues, but none of the damning curses, of the different poisons which year by year are sweeping away thousands of dollars and lives. 42

ABOUT forty years ago, John Casey, then a poor boy, left his home in Ireland to seek his fortune in the New World. He came West, worked along with a single eye to business (the other was blind), attended strictly to his neighbor's affairs, fostered the saloon interest, and last Friday he was triumphantly hanged in the presence of one of the largest concourses of people that ever assembled to grace an important event in the career of a fellow-citizen. Who says this is not a poor man's country?—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A DISCONSOLATE citizen of Quebec laments that the only paying institution in that ancient city is a Punch and Judy show.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IF a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

A GENTLEMAN afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

GLEN FLORA SPRING WATER, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT IT.

STRATFORD, PERTH, ONTARIO, May 5, 1875.

MESSRS. CRADDOCK & CO.:

Last December I took a heavy cold, which settled upon my lungs. Our best physicians pronounced it **Consumption,** and treated me for it until March, when I was considered incurable. I then took the case in my own hands, and went to your Agent, *David Sebring,* of this place, and purchased your East India Hemp. Before I used one bottle I was better. I took a second and third, constantly improving in health and increasing in weight. At present I can work all day long, and eat like a man that is chopping wood. Knowing the merits of your medicine, I cheerfully recommend it to others, and send this for publication, if you wish.

Yours, gratefully,
MARTIN SEIFERLE.

87 Washington Street.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of **Consumption** that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectorations, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles.

$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for $6.50. Pills and Ointment, $1.25 each. Address
CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Send for circular.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. All the advancement in science, art and civilization has not prevented children from kicking holes through the toes of their shoes. Only SILVER TIPS prevent this. Try them.

Have you seen the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes? Millions are being worn; all say they are the easiest and best Shoe ever made. Look out for the Patent Stamp. All others are base imitations. CABLE SCREW WIRE

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$10 to $25 PER DAY—Send for "Chromo" catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston.

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WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

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$3 SAMPLE Free and Big Pay to Male and Female everywhere. Address, THE UNION PUB. CO., Newark, N. J.

THE WEEKLY SUN. 8 pages, 56 broad columns, from now to New Years, postpaid, 50 cts. Address THE SUN, N. Y.

BOOSEY'S Cheap Music. Full Catalogues Free by Mail. 32 East 14th Street, New York.

SOMETHING for you. Sells at sight. Our Agents coin money. We have work and money for all, men or women, boys or girls, whole or spare time. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address FRANK GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

10 DOLLARS PER DAY. AGENTS WANTED to sell THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine. Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest-selling BOOK ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

FLORIDA. *The Florida Agriculturist,* Weekly. $2 a year. Send 10c. for specimen. Proceedings Florida Fruit-Growers' Association—meeting of 1875—25 cts. Address WALTON & CO., Jacksonville, Fla. Say where you saw this.

FOR SALE. Chicago Suburban Lots at $100 each—$15 down and $5 monthly for balance—within a short distance of city limits, with hourly trains and cheap fare. Send for circular. IRA BROWN, 143 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

3 Pounds of Butter from 1 Quart of Milk. Can be made anywhere, by any one. No churning required. Receipt sent for 25 cents. Address P. O. Box 1741, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

50 Of the prettiest CARDS you ever saw, with your name handsomely printed on them, sent, postpaid, upon receipt of 20 cents. Your friends will all want them when they see yours. Address W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland St., Boston, Mass.

Officers and Soldiers Who lost horses in U. S. Army, no matter how lost, can get compensation. Pensions obtained for wounds or injuries, however slight. New pamphlet free. Address C. E. ARNOLD, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal, and white for human. flesh.—N. Y. Independent.

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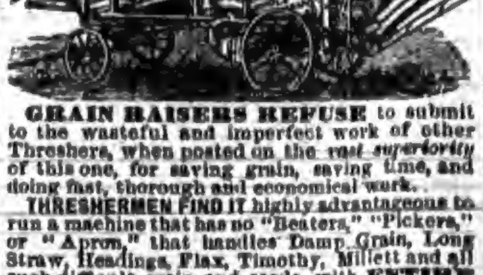

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C. N. U. No. 27

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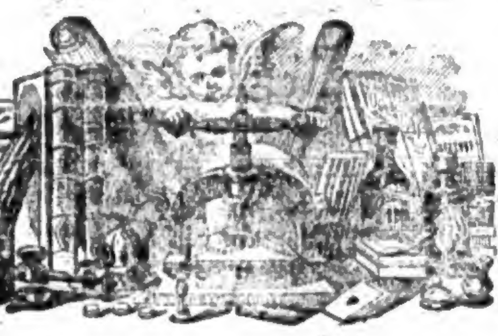

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SECURE BARGAINS,

you can save 25 per cent, by buying your goods now at

MILLER & CASEBEER'S

Corner Store.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 13.—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	5 20a	12 25p	5 50p	[illegible]
Noblesville	[illegible]	12 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kokomo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	[illegible]	2 28	[illegible]
Kokomo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	2 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. [illegible], 1874, Passenger Trains will leave [illegible] and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	7:55

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	[illegible] pm	[illegible] m
Sedan	2.20	[illegible]	7:02
Waterloo	2:28	[illegible]	7:11
Butler	2:40	[illegible]	7:35

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
[illegible] Gen. Tic. Agt.
[illegible] Division Su[illegible]

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ossian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	8 1?	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montpelier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 15
Mechanicsb'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cam. City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beesons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going North.

Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beesons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cam. City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanicsb'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montpelier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ossian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
[illegible] Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 24th [illegible] Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	[illegible]	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	10 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	11 56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going South.

Bay City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	7 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	10 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	9 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	4 20	[illegible]	12 40
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne Arrive	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

P. [illegible] LOOMIS, Supt.
E. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 7 Thru	No. 5 Fre't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. [illegible] W. F	No. 8 Local
[illegible]	7 00a	[illegible]	lv Logans't ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11.05	Adamsboro.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosser's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.40	[illegible]	11.32	Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Denver.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.15	9.50	12.15	Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 05
6.49	10.40	12.31	Roann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.30	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	[illegible]	N. Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	[illegible]	2.40	[illegible]
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley.	4.02	1.50	[illegible]
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	[illegible]	12.30	[illegible]
9.20	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.45	4.30	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	[illegible]
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. R. Crossing	2.49	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.45	[illegible]	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	[illegible]	4.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.52	Aub. Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.20
12.30	7.00	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.20	3.15	Moorresville	2.02	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.25a	7.55	[illegible]	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	[illegible]

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

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FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE THRO' TRAINS.

VIA PARKERSBURG Dec 14, '74	Express	Fast Express.	St Louis Ex.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arr. Chillicothe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arr. Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 10
" Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Martinsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 10
" Harper's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 51
" Staunton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" New York	[illegible]	10 22	[illegible]
" Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50 pm

VIA COLUMBUS [illegible]	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lve Dayton S. L.	6 30 a m	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Columbus	11 35	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	[illegible]	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	[illegible]	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	[illegible]	12 50 n'gt	8 00
" Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 05
" Cumberland	[illegible]	7 40	[illegible]
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	6 50
" Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 00 a m
" Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 35 a m
" New York	[illegible]	10 22†	[illegible]
" Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. —Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ¶Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

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[illegible] further information can [illegible] Ticket Offices through out the [illegible] West.

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Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

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Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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Merchant Tailoring.

[illegible] done in all the latest styles, from [illegible] largest stock of G[illegible]

The Auburn

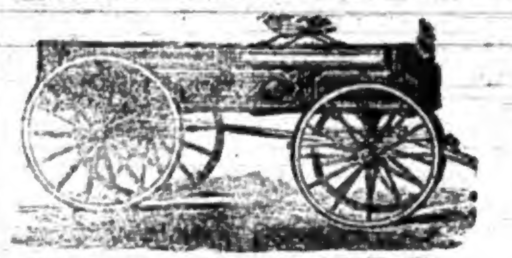

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Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c we are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

O J Hoffman

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 15, 1875. Number 27.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Ucal's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicians are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diceases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of q inine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

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NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
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JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

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Building Contractor

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will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

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KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

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FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,
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Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

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WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

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PROPRIETORS OF

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

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Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

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Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

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Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NEW

Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the

Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.
WM. LANHAM.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonias and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

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The Independent Telegragh Institute, located in Auburn Dekalb Co. Ind., are offering the best opportunity of learning Telegraphy Railroad business and Phonographical writing ever offered to the public. Tuition very low and good boarding furnished Students for $3.50 to $3.75 per week, and situations furnished students as soon as they are capable of taking charge of a Telegraph office. Wages from $40 to $100 dollars per month. For further information address, Independent Telegraph Institute, Lock Box 76, Auburn Indiana.

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THE COURIER office is the place to get a good job done. We keep always on hand the best material in the market

"SCULPED."

"Injuns, stranger—Injuns? Yes. I know the whole gang of 'em from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail down to the toddling papooses. I ought to know 'em—I've fit 'em for nigh onto thirty years!"

He was a grim-looking old man, with grizzly locks in view under his coon skin cap. He had on a bear-skin coat, Indian moccasins, buckskin shirt and leggins, and he held a long rifle between his knees as we talked.

"These Western railroads are rapidly civilizing the country—fast killing off Indians, wolves and buffaloes?"

He looked around the car, which was handsomely furnished and finished, and sighed as he replied:

"Yes, times is gittin' wuss an' wuss down this way. I've been thinkin' of goin' up to the Yellowstone, whar a man can go out any time o' day and git up a squar fight with a grizzly or raise a rumpus with the reds."

"You must be quite an old man?"

"Only 'bout sixty. I aint quite so limber on a long run, an' can't sleep quite so well with the rain pouring down into my face, but if I thought I wasn't good for any three Injuns on the plains, or any grizzly that ever stood on legs, I'd ax you to shoot me!"

"Yo-must have seen wild times out here?"

"Purty wild—purty wild," mused the old man; "there used to be heaps o' reds out here, to say nothing of the wolves, bars and rattlesnakes, an' thar was a time when death rose up to shake hands with me."

"Ever taken prisoner?"

"I mought hev been—I guess I was!" he said as he uncovered his head.

"Why, you've been scalped!"

"They call it sculping, stranger!"

"And who did that?"

"This same blasted Red Cloud. He didn't use the knife, but he stood by and hollered and encouraged the chap who did it."

"Your sensations must have been terrible."

"There wasn't time to feel any sensations, stranger. They sneaked in on me an' Tom as we dozed, an' when I woke up Tom was riddled an' my sculp was hanging to an Injun's belt!"

"And what then?"

"Nothing much. I got up and killed two, wounded another, and legged it up a canon and got away. If it was to do over again I'd git my topknot back or fight the whole Sioux nation till somebody went under!"

He seemed lost in reflection for a moment, and then continued:

"I don't know what sculps are wuth in the market, but I guess I've got the full value o' mine. I've knocked over risin' of thirty Sioux since that night, an' I guess I'd be willing to pass receipts!"

"I suppose you've had a turn at half a dozen different tribes?"

"Less see?" he mused. "Thar's the Sioux, Blackfeet, Pawnees, Arapahoes, Shoshones, Cheyennes, an' three or four other tribes. They've all hunted me and I've hunted them, an' I can't say as they owe me anything."

"I notice a bad scar on your face."

"Purty good scar for a common man, but I kin show ye the sculp-lock of the Pawnee who made it. He jumped onto me jist after I had swum a river, and he thought he'd got hold of a jack-rabit. 'Twas a bad cut, and it kind a 'mazed me at fust, but when I did come too, he was gone afore he could yell twice! I said it was a pooty good scar, but it isn't quite ekal to this."

And he pushed up the leggins on his right leg and exhibited a scar which made me draw back. The foot, ankle, and the leg as high as I could see had been burned by fire.

"The Blackfeet had me fast to a stake once, ye observe," he explained. "That was the time when they poked each other in the ribs an' said they had a dead-sure thing on old Carter, but they wuz mistaken. They had me there three days, and I'd been kicked an' cuffed around until there wasn't any more fun in it, an' then they tied me to a stake an' lighted a fire around me. 'Twas pretty clus, stranger—pretty clus!"

"And how did you escape?"

"half a dozen of my old pards came along jist in time to knock over half the band, and save me."

There was silence again while he unbuttoned his shirt and showed me a bosom literally gridironed with scars.

"Well, thar may be two or three knife cuts thar," he explained, "but the heft o' them scars wuz made by a grizzly. He wasn't one o' these bar calves that some folks knock over an' then blow about, but a reg'lar three-story, old fashioned grizzly, such as ye don't find outside o' the darkest canons in the Rockies. I was bending over the fire when the varmint slid down a canon an' wuz right on hand afore I had any warnin'"

"And was it a hard fight?"

"It wuz a purty fight, stranger, because it wuz a fa'r fight. I had a big knife, an' he had teeth an' claws, an' we went in ter kill. He wuz good grit, but a leetle slow. There wuz about thirty days after that little epysode that my pard had to nuss me like a child."

"And you mean to die out here?"

"That's for the Lord to say, but I 'spects yer mor'n right. The Injuns is purty quiet down here, an' these keers is bringing heaps o' people West, but I'm goin' up whar a white man won't disturb the Lord's work for a hundred years to cum! I feel kinder mean an' small down here—as if I wuz hustin' rabbits, but up the Yellowstone a feller kin brace up after he's knocked over a red or two an' feel as if he wasn't foolin' away his young days!"

And that was old Carter.

A Detroit Man's Joke.

He did not look like a joker. One, to sit and study his face would have said that his soul was so lost in melancholly that he didn't care two cents whether the sun set at noon or steyed up until seven o'clock. He entered the ladies' sitting-room at the Central depot, walked up to a woman whose husband had left the room about ten minutes previously, and calmly inquired:

"Madam, your husband went out to see the river, didn't he?"

"Yes—why?" she asked, turning pale in an instant.

"He was a tall man, wasn't he?"

"He was," she replied, rising up and turning still paler.

"Had red hair?"

"He had—oh! what has happened?"

"Weighed about 180 pounds?"

"Yes—yes—where is he—where is my husband?" she exclaimed.

"Couldn't swim, could he?"

"He's drowned—my husband is drowned!" she wailed.

"Had a silver watch-chain?" continued the stranger.

"Where is my husband—where is the body?" she gasped.

"Do not get excited, madam. Did your husband have on a gray suit?"

"Yes—oh! my Thomas, my Thomas!"

"And stoga boots?"

"Let me see him—let me see him," she cried.

"Come this way, madam, but do not get excited. There, is that your husband, across the street at the peanut stand?"

"Why, yes, that's him; that's my husband," she exclaimed joyfully; "I thought you said he was drowned."

"No, madam, I did not. I saw him buying peanuts, and I believed it my duty to say to you that peanuts are not healthy at this season of the year."

He slid softly out, and she stood and chewed her parasol and started after him as if he were a menagerie on wheels—[Detroit Free Press.

More Cheek Than a Book Canvasser.

As an example of unlimited cheek, the performance of a young man who, until this morning, boarded on South Canal street, will do very well. This engaging young creature, whose name is surpressed at the request of his victims, left his boarding house last night, taking with him a gold watch and suit of clothes belonging to the proprietor, and a watch and hat and small amount of money from a fellow-boarder. This morning the victims of his thievery found the following note, which was addressed to the gentleman who lost the gold watch:

Mr. ——: Ere reading this you will probably have missed me, together with your watch and a few articles of clothing, etc. In acknowledging your past kindness to me, I can only say that the circumstances must be very arbitrary that would prompt me to leave you in this manner. During the last few days I got into a trouble unnecessary to state, and am forced to leave Chicago against my inclinations. I shall go to my brother in Cincinnati, and from there direct to New York, when I will see that your watch is returned, and that you are well paid for your clothes, etc.

I might, perhaps, ask a special favor that you don't give publicity to this matter, as it will injure me at home, and not add to the surety of your getting the things any sooner. Thanking you and Mrs. ——for your uniform kindness, and wishing I were more worthy of it, I am yours, truly.—[Chicago Post and Mail.

◆

A gentle, husbandless creature in Illinois writes to a lawyer who advertised that he would provide companions for unmarried persons: "My Dear Mr.——: This is to certify that I am a widow with thirteen children born; have had three husbands, each of which died in his own way. I have a small farm, and would take another husband yet, if I could find a young one; no old, bull-headed sardine need apply—he will not be taken in. Ten dollars will be given you to produce the man."

Breach of Promise in Baltimore.

A remarkable suit for breach of promise has recently been brought to light before the Baltimore courts, the details of which reveal a curious custom among the Polish Jews. The suit was brought by a Hebrew maiden named Yetta Mausinervitz against Isaac Mayloss, also a Hebrew, $10,000 damages being laid by the plaintiff. The alleged engagement was by a symbolic betrothal, each taking hold of the ends of a handkerchief and pulling it, the signification being that the parties are held or bound to each other, and sometimes, though not always, the words, "We are bound," or a similar phrase, are pronounced. A number of witnesses testified that such a custom of betrothal existed among orthodox Polish Jews though not among German Jews. It was proven that this ceremony was performed between the plaintiff and defendant, and that the defendant went to the house where she lived, taking with him his sister, and, after an hour's conversation with each other, they went through the form of handkerchief-pulling in the presence of several persons. The Judge instructed the jury that if such a custom existed among the Polish Jews, and if the custom had been observed by the parties, the contract of marriage need not be proven by express words, but may be shown by acts, by frequent visits and other significant attentions. The jury hung upon the ragged edge of the legal technicality for a while, and then found a verdict for the young lady who considered her affections blighted, and affixed the momentary value of the damages caused by the said blight at one cent.

The Inventor of the Wheelbarrow.

It takes a great man to do a little thing sometimes.

Who do you think invented that very simple thing called the wheelbarrow? Why, no less a man than Leonardo da Vinci.

And who was he?

He was a musician, poet, painter, architect, sculptor, physiologist, engineer, natural historian, botanist, and inventor, all in one. He wasn't a "Jack of all trades and master of none," either. He was a real master of many arts, and a practical worker besides.

When did he live?

Somewhere about the time that Columbus discovered America.

And where was he born?

In that beautiful city of Florence, in Italy.

Perhaps some of you may feel a little better acquainted with him when I tell you that it was Leonardo da Vinci who painted one of the grandest pictures in the world—"The Last Supper"—a picture that has been copied many times, and engraved in several styles, so that almost every one has an idea of the arrangement and position at the table of the figures of our Lord and His disciples; though I am told that, without seeing the painting itself, no one can form a notion of how grand and beautiful it is.

And only to think of the thousands of poor, hard-working Americans who really own of their wheelbarrow an original "work," in Leonardo da Vinci.

Drinking Water.

Dr. Hall is opposed to the immoderate drinking of water. He says:

The longer one puts off drinking water in the morning, especially in the summer, the less he will require during the day; if much is drank during the forenoon, the thirst often increases, and a very unpleasant fulness is observed, in addition to a metallic taste in the mouth.

The less a man drinks the better for him, beyond a moderate amount. The more water a man drinks the more strength he has to expend to get rid of it, for all the fluid taken into the system must be carried out; and as there is but little nourishment in water, tea, coffee, beer and the like, more strength is expended in carrying them out of the system than they impart to it. The more a man drinks the more he must perspire, either by lungs or through the skin; the more he perspires the more carbon is taken from the system; but this carbon is necessary for nutrition, hence the less a man is nourished the less strength he has.

Drinking water largely diminishes the strength in two ways, and yet, many are under the impression that the more water swallowed, the more thoroughly is the system "washed out." Thus the less we drink at meals, the better for us. If the amount were limited to a single cup of hot tea, or hot milk and water at each meal, an immeasurable good would result to all. Many persons have fallen into the practice of drinking several glasses of cold water, or several cups of hot tea or coffee at meals, out of mere habit; all such will be greatly benefitted by breaking it up at once; it may be very well to drink a little at each meal, and, perhaps it will be found that in all cases, it is much better to take a single glass of hot tea at each meal, than a glass of cold water, however pure.

POOR LITTLE JOE.

BY PELEG ARKWRIGHT.

Prop yer eyes wide open, Joey,
Fur I've brought you sumpin' great.
Apples? No, a derned sight better!
Don't you take no int'rest? Wait!
Flowers, Joe—I know'd you'd like 'em—
Ain't them scrumptious? Ain't them high?
Tears, my boy? Wot's them fur, Joey?
There—poor little Joe!—don't cry!

I was skippin' past a winder,
Where a bang-up lady sot,
All amongst a lot of bushes—
Each one climbin' from a pot;
Every bush had flowers on it—
Pretty? Mebbe not! Oh, no!
Wish you could a seen 'em growin',
It was sich a stunnin' show.

Well, I thought of you, poor feller,
Lyin' here so sick and weak,
Never knowin' any comfort,
And I puts on lots o' cheek.
"Missus," says I, "if you please, mum,
Could I ax you for a rose?
For my little brother, missus,
Never seed one, I suppose."

Then I told her all about you—
How I bringed you up—poor Joe!
(Lackin' women folks to do it,)
Sich a' imp you was, you know—
Till yer got that awful tumble,
Jist as I had broke yer in
(Hard work, too) to earn yer livin'
Blackin' boots for honest tin.

How that tumble crippled of you,
So's you couldn't hyper much—
Joe, it hurted when I seen you
Fur the first time with yer crutch.
"But," I says, "he's laid up now, mum,
'Pears to weaken every day;
Joe, she up and went to cuttin'—
That's the how of this bokay.

Say! It seems to me, ole feller,
You is quite yerself to-night;
Kind o' chirk—it's been a fortnit
Sence yer eyes has been so bright.
Better! Well, I'm glad to hear it!
Yes, they're mighty pretty, Joe.
Smellin' of 'em's made you happy?
Well, I thought it would, you know!

Never see the country, did you?
Flowers growin' everywhere!
Some time when you're better, Joey,
Mebbe I kin take you there.
Flowers in heaven! 'M—I s'pose so;
Dunno much about it, though;
Ain't as fly as wot I might be
On them topics, little Joe.

But I've heerd it hinted somewheres
That in heaven's golden gates
Things is everlastin' cheerful—
B'lieve that's wot the Bible states.
Likewise, there folks don't git hungry;
So good people, wen they dies,
Finds themselves well fixed forever—
Joe, my boy, wot ails yer eyes?

Thought they looked a little sing'lar.
Oh, no! Don't you have no fear;
Heaven was made fur such as you is—
Joe, wot makes you look so queer?
Here—wake up! Oh, don't look that way!
Joe! My boy! Hold up your head!
Here's yer flowers—you dropped 'em, Joey.
Oh, my God, can Joe be dead?
—*New York Graphic.*

A BRAVE GIRL.

A Story of Twenty Years Ago.

It was one of the bleakest of November days, when loose shutters flap, swinging signs creak, and the wind, blowing in fitful gusts, plays the mischief generally, that a hasty message came to "Pine Farms," as the quaint, pine-studded old place was called.

An old and tried friend lay dying in the next village, the messenger said, and if Farmer Harris and wife would be there in time for a parting word they must come at once. The dying man had been from early boyhood John Harris' fast friend, and it was with trembling hands he hastened to harness the old gray mare—his wife meanwhile, with her daughter Bessie's assistance, hurrying together such articles as might be needed for a two days' absence.

In less than an hour everything was ready, and the white-haired couple, seated within the roomy space of the old-time chaise, lingered for a moment's conversation ere they departed.

The distance to Morton, the next village, was not great, nine or ten miles at most, and the intervening road, although unfrequented, considered perfectly safe; but on this occasion the farmer and his usually cheery old wife found themselves leaving the house with a strange feeling of reluctance. It might have been the effect of the message they had just received; or perhaps the weird dreariness of the day that so effected their spirits, but certain it was that neither had in all their lives experienced such utter depression, such an overwhelming foreboding of evil to come.

"I don't know why it is," the old lady remarked, as she kissed Bessie for the last time, "but I never hated so to leave home in my life. It seems as if I was leaving you to some danger."

"No fear of that," laughed pretty Bessie Harris. "Tom will be home in half an hour, and besides, we have plenty of firearms in the house should they be needed."

"Well," rejoined her father, "take care of yourself, anyway," and looking back as he drove away, "lock up the house directly."

"Whatever could have made them so nervous I wonder," thought Bessie, as she watched the chaise out of sight; "and the idea of my locking up now—why it's scarcely more than five o'clock."

Nevertheless the girl proceeded to do as she had been directed, and taking up her sewing, sat down by one of the windows to watch for Tom. Presently he came, a rustic Apollo in beauty, a young Samson in strength, and Bessie could not but smile to herself at the thought of danger, with herculean Tom so near. Yet danger, and that of the direst sort, was even then very near, lurking in the very air and casting its hideous shadow athwart the pathway of the sunny-hearted young girl.

The brother and sister sat down to tea, and Bessie laughingly related the strange nervousness her father and mother had evinced as they drove away that afternoon; but Tom only looked grave, and when an hour later a knock came at the kitchen door, he strode toward it with an involuntary expansion of muscle and a fist ready for use. But he almost laughed outright at his superstitious folly when the slight figure of a neighboring farmer's boy presented itself in the doorway. The lad, like the messenger of the afternoon, brought no good tidings. His young master, one of Tom's chums, had just been thrown from his horse, and the affrighted mother wanted him to come over, while he, the boy, went for the doctor.

It was a request not to be refused, and forgetting any fears he might have had on Bessie's account, the young man at once put on his hat and coat and prepared to obey the summons.

"Don't open the door to *any one*, sis," he called back as he left, "and if I return to-night I will tap three times on the door, and probably call out."

"I shall read until twelve," she pleasantly responded, "and if you come after that you will have to tap very loudly," and with a little laugh Tom strode away in the darkness toward his friend's house.

* * *

The old Dutch clock in the corner had just struck nine, and Bessie, reading in her comfortable arm chair, was startled by three distinct taps on the door from which her brother had recently passed out.

"What!" she exclaimed to herself, "Tom back so soon!"

And regardless of the admonitions of the afternoon, and the parting words of her brother, Bessie hastened to throw open the door; but no sooner had she drawn the bolt than a large man—not Tom, however—walked past her into the room, two others following quickly at his heels, the last one closing and locking the door behind him. The first of the three who had thus unceremoniously presented himself, from this fact as well as from his gigantic figure and peculiar bearing, appeared to be the leader of the party, and it was he who now addressed the affrighted girl.

"Young woman," said he, "we'll just state our business in two words, and remember, the first show of noise, even to a whimper on your part will fetch this," and he presented an immense horse-pistol close to her cheek. "And now to it," he continued with a grim smile at his companions. "If you happen to have any odd change or watches a-layin' around, we'll just take them along; and first, my beauty," and he looked sharply at her, "we three are a-goin' to have a little fun," and then drawing her down upon his knee he whispered a few words in her ear, then aloud, "so now show us to yer room like the pretty lass ye be."

Now, Bessie Harris, unlike her stalwart brother, was slight of build, with the delicately veined forehead and slender hands which betoken a constitution none too strong, and a decided tendency to nervousness, and how it was, as she afterwards said, that she did not drop down dead at the man's feet was more than she could possibly comprehend. But drop down she did not, and although her heart for the moment stood still, and her limbs seemed paralyzed with horror, the only line of action by which to save herself flashed with telegraphic rapidity across her mind.

It was evident the man expected a scene, and his eyes fairly gleamed in expectation of a determined resistance on her part, but at this, perhaps the most critical moment of all, Bessie made her first move, and to the fellow's great astonishment settled herself more comfortably in his lap, and smiled pleasantly in his face.

"You needn't be in such an everlastin' hurry," she said, falling into his own style of lingo. "My brother won't be back for hours yet, and we might as well have something to eat first. There is some splendid old ale in the cellar, and a cold turkey in the cupboard, and I'll get them out at once."

"The eatin' and drinkin'," returned the man with a coarse laugh, "is well enough, but, my pretty, yer tryin' to come some dodge or other, and I tell yer it *won't* do."

"You're a fool," she retorted, and putting her pretty arms around his neck, she whispered: "I am as fond of fun as you are, but they keep me so close I have but few chances in that way," and she added, with archness itself: "I don't like your two friends half as well as I do you."

As the girl made no movement to leave his lap, the man believed her, and had he been the most noted beau of the period, with a reigning belle at his feet, he could not have shown himself to have felt more highly flattered.

"You must come with me to the cupboard," she laughingly continued, and, suiting the action to the word, fairly dragged him across the room to where it stood, and from its depths quickly snatched up a bottle of old rye her father had just purchased for medicinal purposes.

"Smell that, all three of you!" she cried, "and then say I'm trying to come a dodge if you can."

The excitement of the moment had sent a crimson flame over her usually pale cheeks and a new brilliancy into her dark eyes, and Bessie, always pretty, now looked positively beautiful. The three men, fully awake to the beauty of her appearance, now laughed loudly, and each, taking a pull at the bottle, bade her do the same.

Although recoiling from the liquor, to which she was not used, she gave no sign, but drank as requested, hoping, as it burned its way down her throat, that it might strengthen her in the trying part she was about to enact.

The next thing was to get the three villains to eating, and with almost the rapidity of thought she had the table spread, setting cold fowl, ham, bread, cake, and preserves in tempting array before them. The sight of these viands, the girl had rightly calculated, could not be withstood by men leading the uncertain lives of those before her, and true enough, without a second invitation, they drew up to the table and "fell to" with the voracity of so many half famished wolves.

"Ain't you goin' to eat with us, gal?" asked the large man, his mouth already crammed with bread and cold fowl.

"Yes," she answered; "as soon as I draw some ale. That rascally old father of mine keeps it locked up; but," she added, "I know where to find the key."

The interesting trio here again laughed long and loud, and Bessie, as she left the room, re-echoed their mirth, in tones that to other than the depraved beings before her would at once have betrayed the terror and despair that was fast straining her nerves beyond their utmost capacity.

The house was built on the old Southern plan, with many rooms on the ground floor, several of which were bedrooms. One of these belonged to Tom, and opened directly into the kitchen, and it had been the girl's idea to pass into this room on the pretext of getting the key of the ale cellar, take down the loaded revolver which always hung beside the bed, shoot one or more of the robbers as they sat at the table, leap from the window, and run for life.

So far her plan had worked well. The three scoundrels were fairly attracted in another direction, it was but one step to the loaded revolver; but one other to the window, and escape in the impenetrable darkness beyond, but at this moment, the most intense of all, the horrid question [illegible] trembling through her mind, could she, so frail, so weak, succeed in evading three such determined desperadoes, and they within a few feet of her very garments!

At all events, she said to herself, she would try, and with an involuntary prayer to the Almighty for help, the brave girl seized the revolver, and aiming it at the large man's head fired her first shot, following it quickly with another at the one sitting next him. The third could only be a random shot, but Bessie sent it with unerring aim, and flying to the window, mounted the sill.

So true had been her aim, for Bessie was a capital markswoman, that two of the villains were already in the arms of death, but the third discharge had only taken effect in the last one's right arm. With the characteristic quickness of his class he once saw how matters stood, and without a glance at his fallen companions made for the girl, dealing her a heavy blow with the butt of his pistol.

She had nearly reached the window, and although hurt by the force of the blow was not stunned, and with wonderful nerve turned upon her pursuer, shoving him back with her left hand, while with her right she emptied a fourth charge from her revolver into his body.

With a bitter curse the man fell wounded but not senseless to the floor, while Bessie lost no time in making her leap from the window. But as if destined to be thwarted at every point, the poor girl instead of landing safely on the ground a few feet beneath her, found herself suspended midway on the framework of an old vine trainer that in the excitement of the moment she had altogether forgotten. Vainly she endeavored to wrench herself from its grasp; never had a vine trainer proved so imperishable as this; never a petticoat so strong as the one she then wore.

With the blood now streaming over her face and into her eyes and mouth from the blow she had just received, Bessie believed her last hour had come and groaned aloud.

"I hear you," bellowed the wounded wretch on the other side of the window, "and I'm crawling along the floor, and as soon as I git to the window I'm going to shoot you."

No cordial could have revived the fainting girl so effectually as the tones of that villain's voice, and once more she made an effort to free herself from the wooden arms of the vine trainer, and with no better success than before.

But too plainly could she hear the man endeavoring to fulfill his threat, the creaking of the boards betraying his gradual approach to the window, and the moments seemed longer than hours as they passed. The revolver had long since dropped from her hand, and a few minutes more would bring her would-be murderer to the support of the window sill. Her doom she said was now sealed; but as the darkest hour is often nearest dawn, so Bessie's deliverance at this instant presented itself. She had forgotten it, but her workcase or housewife as it was called in those days was in her pocket. It contained beside needles and thread a pair of small but extremely sharp scissors, and to these she was to owe her rescue.

It was but the work of a moment to get them out and cut herself loose from the tenacious framework, and a few seconds later Bessie found herself pounced with a heavy thud upon the frozen ground beneath her.

The man inside heard her fall, and renewed his already desperate efforts to gain the window, his face just appearing above the sill as Bessie regained the possession of the revolver, for which she had been quietly searching on her hands and knees.

The darkness of the night prevented his seeing her at a first glance, but with the bright light shining from the kitchen beyond, his head was plainly discernible, and with the last remnant of her fast departing strength she again raised the revolver and fired, then, with what speed she could muster, struck out for the road; and here it was, but a few rods beyond the garden gate, that Tom found her shortly afterward, in a senseless condition.

Of the three men, but one survived the contest of that fearful night, he being the one, as the reader will surmise, who persisted in following the fleeing girl to the very last limit of his power. But his after career was of but short duration, death claiming him before he could be brought to trial. The large man, who appeared to have died without a struggle, was found to have been the leader of a gang of marauders that were fast becoming the terror of that part of the country, and his sudden taking off proved a blessing to the community. The rest of the band, disheartened by his luckless end, left the country, and were seen no more.

For three long months Bessie hovered between life and death, and when she finally recovered somewhat of her former strength, it was with but a semblance of her old time joyousness of spirits, and a streak of gray mingled with the nut-brown hair so much admired by all who knew her.

Farmer Harris and his wife ever remembered the strange forebodings of that dark November afternoon, and Bessie, brave as she had shown herself to be, was never again left alone in the little wilderness of "Pine Farms."

Talleyrand and His Servant.

Talleyrand had a cofidential servant, in whose fidelity he placed implicit trust. But one day, when he had sent him to deliver an important letter, he was astonished beyond measure to see him open the letter in the street and read it. His quick wit devised a plan for punishing and mortifying the offender. On the next day he sent him with a letter to the same party, and added the postscript, "You may send a verbal answer by the bearer, for he is perfectly acquainted with the whole affair, having taken the precaution to read this previous to its delivery."

The servant, on reading this, was overwhelmed with shame at his exposure. But as Talleyrand never alluded to the fault to his face, nor upbraided him for treachery, gratitude sprung up in his heart at the forbearance of his master, and he was never known to be guilty of a similar fault. Talleyrand was a master of the human heart, and knew how to deal with all classes of men.

Strawberries have attained such a size that the long lost brother's arm is of no avail, and the mark has to be planted in the middle of his back.

THE DETROIT TORNADO.

Startling and Terrible Disaster—Awful Power of the Cyclone—A Scene of Terror and Dismay.

One of the most startling and terrible whirlwinds known in the history of Detroit befell that city on the afternoon of Sunday, June 27, resulting in a serious loss of life and the wounding of nearly fifty persons, besides tremendous destruction of property. From the Detroit *Free Press* we glean the following particulars of the dire calamity:

It is not difficult to conceive that such a remorseless monster carried death and mutilation on its wings. Everywhere were heard the cries of the wounded, whose bleeding and mutilated bodies were pitiful to look upon. Richard Bates, aged 11 years, was caught up and carried into the topmost branches of a tall elm which stood on the commons near his mother's house, at the corner of Fifteenth and Linden streets. His violent contact with the limbs tore the clothing from his person and he fell dead to the ground, a distance of fully fifty feet.

A little babe seven months old, the child of Carl Peca, who lived on Fourteenth street, was found dead in the street.

Mrs. Van Duzen, a widow with two children, on Fifteenth street, had gone up town to visit her father, and when she returned her house was nowhere to be found. It had been carried bodily at least two hundred feet, torn to atoms and scattered far and wide. The only recognizable portion of the building found was the front door.

Frederick Rademacher, who lived at 748 Sixteenth street, was sitting at home with his wife and two children, when he suddenly felt himself hurled through the air and saw the walls and timbers of his dwelling flying in every direction. He escaped with a slight scalp wound, but his wife was more seriously injured. The children were also considerably bruised.

Incident upon incident illustrating the peculiar action of this storm cloud, whirlwind or what it ever was, might be related if sufficient space were at command. Two horses were carried over a barn and flung to the earth dead, and numerous smaller domestic animals were made to perform some most astonishing gyrations. Houses on the outer edges of the track of the storm were punched full of holes by huge timbers that were whirled along end over end; shade and fruit trees were uprooted and carried a long distance; bricks from toppling chimneys rattled down and struck fleeing men and women, and through the roar of the storm came the most appalling shrieks.

The rain which had been falling steadily for an hour, ceased all at once. The sun burst out like a ball of fire—flashed out so swiftly that people leaped from chairs in alarm, believing the brightness to be the glare of a great conflagration. The glare lasted for a moment, and the sudden alarm was increased by the clang of the swift-tongued fire-bells. As men rushed out and looked here and there the tornado, born on the storm-lashed lake eighteen miles below, struck the city. It came like a flash. When one sees the black thunder-cloud creeping up the horizon he has time to get ready for its bursting. There was no time to prepare for this. True, there was a roaring, tearing, grinding sound, as if the earth was moving, but there was not time to close a door before the storm struck. People sitting in their chairs rose up at the awful sound, but had not moved a step before they were caught in the toils of the roaring, screaming cloud, and those who came out alive were drawn from the mass of boards, timbers, shingles, plaster, and brick which had once formed a dwelling for them.

A roar—a swoop down upon the devoted houses—then calmness, broken only by the wails of the wounded and the shrieks of terror-stricken women and children.

It was awful. Men viewed the wild desolation, and felt their cheeks grow pale over the terrible exemplification of nature's wrath. The cloud picked up houses as a child would pick up a ball—crushed them as a man would shiver an egg shell in his hand. Everything standing in its path had to fall, whether it was fence, or house, or tree. It picked up plank and board and beam, and whirled and tossed them high in the air, as if they were but reeds.

There was hardly time for one to know of the awful destruction before the sun went down and night came on, and the thousands of people crowding the narrow, unpaved streets, rushed here and there in the darkness, and shouted and called and brought report[illegible] each other which made the hearers [illegible]mble. Men, half crazed with excitement, rushing about in the darkness, meeting women who were distractedly searching for their children. Now and then there was a hush, as a crushed boy was pulled from the ruins. Then there was a cry of exultation as some victim, less badly injured, was helped out. It was a long, wretched night, and it was not until day dawned that one could be sure that more bodies were not hidden among the wrecks, or lying on the commons.

The following is a recapitulation of casualties:

Carl Peca, rib broken and severely bruised.
Mrs. Carl Peca, left hip dislocated, right leg broken in two places.
An infant child of Carl Peca killed.
Two Peca children slightly injured.
Richard Bates, aged 11 years, killed.
Mrs. Rademacher, badly cut and bruised.
Mrs. John Dolazail, internally injured and badly bruised.
J. Dol[illegible] cut about the head and shoulders.
Mrs. Chas. Bates, badly bruised.
Chas. Bates, severely bruised and cut.
Hammond Musko, both arms broken and body severely injured.
Joseph Bouilly, cut upon the head.
Jacob Neuschaffer, face severely cut.
Geo. Wingrave, cut about the face.
Joseph Merritt, face cut.
August Seymour, scalp wound and broken arm.
Mrs. August Seymour, badly bruised.
Mrs. Wm. Perkins, severely injured internally.
An infant child of Mrs. Perkins, severely bruised.

Diligent inquiry places the number of buildings totally destroyed and seriously wrecked at thirty-three, while there are twenty-eight slightly injured by loss of chimneys, windows, cornice and roofs.

It is said by those who have taken pains to inform themselves on the subject, that there is no country, civilized or savage, where bad teeth are so generally the rule, and good ones so rare an exception, as the United States.

Wonderful Instinct of a Race Horse.

The following is one of the most remarkable instances on record of the instinct of a horse: Immediately after the last day's meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, this spring, Business, Artist, George West, and two or three other broken down racers were put up at auction by their owner, Mr. Joseph Donahue. As is generally the case, however, no one wanted to purchase them, and with the exception of Jim Crow, none were sold. They were taken back to the stables, and on the following day George West, the renowned steeplechaser, was sent to the farm of Capt. Powers, in Baltimore county, and turned out on pasture with a number of common work horses. Strange to say, however, the old racer refuses to associate with the common horses, and will not even remain in the same part of the field with them, except at certain hours. Every morning and evening during a racer's training he is walked slowly around in a small circle for an hour or so. These walking circles can be found near the stables at every race-track, and they are usually about one hundred feet in diameter. On the first morning after old George West was turned out of the stable at Capt. Powers' farm, he waited around the stable doors for some time, and neighed as if impatient. The old horse spent the entire first day walking up and down in front of the stables. On the following morning he was turned out again, and after standing around the stable some time he walked off to a distant corner of the field, where he proceeded to walk around in a circle of about fifty or sixty yards. The walk was kept up for an hour as steadily as he had ever done it in his palmiest training days. After exercising about an hour the old horse left his walking ground and capered around the field as if delighted. In the evening it was noticed that shortly before sundown he threw up his head, and, after neighing once or twice, galloped around the entire field seven or eight times. He then suddenly stopped and went to the small circle used by him in the morning and walked around it regularly for about an hour. At the expiration of that time he went to the stable. These exercises of walking and galloping have been repeated regularly ever since, and Capt. Powers states that the time George West begins exercising each day does not vary over a half hour. He was kept in the stable two days without getting out, but when turned out on the third he at once began his walk and kept it up as usual. The other horses in the field have followed his example, and now every morning and evening seven common horses may be seen moving regularly around the small circle like a string of racers, headed by George West. The sight is a novel one, and hundreds of persons have visited the farm during the past week to witness it. Beyond the walking, George West does not mix with the common herd at all, and takes his gallops entirely alone.—*Baltimore American.*

What Josh Billings Wants to Know.

Why a turkey's egg is speckled, and a duck's egg blue.

Whether a log floats faster in the river than the current runs, or not.

Why a goose stands fust on one leg and then on tother.

Why rabbits have a short tale and kats have a long one.

Why most all the birds build their nests out of different material.

Why lightning never was known to strike a beach tree.

Why the males among the feathered race do all the singing.

Why the blak snaik iz the only snaik in this country that kan klimb a tree.

Why a musk rat's tale has no fur on it, and a mink's haz.

Why a quail's egg is round, and a hen's egg iz pointed.

Why a bear alwuss climbs down a tree backwards.

Why a mule's bones are all solid, and their ears twice az long az a horses.

Why a dog alwuss turns around three times before he lies down.

Why a horse alwuss gits oph from the ground on his forward feet last.

Why, when a man gets lost in the woods, or on the plains, he alwuss walks in a cirkle.

Why a pig gathers straw in his mouth and runs about with them just before a rain storm.

Why natur will allow one cross between some animals and then allow no more.

Where the flys will all go when the cold weather sets in, and where they all cum from so suddenly next summer.

Why a hen alwuss knows her little ones from anothers, and why she will hatch out twelve duck eggs and think they are her own chickens.

Why an oyster and a klam are the only things I kno ov with animal life that don't hav to mov out of their places to git a living.

There is lots of hily eddikated people who won't believe the book of Genesis bekause they kan't prove it, who kan't answer korrectly one-third of the above questions.

Five Thousand Dollars for the Loss of an Eye.—A suit brought by William Glenn against Charles E. Mull, to recover $5,000 for having put out his eye, was tried and concluded in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Westbrook and a jury yesterday. It appeared from the testimony that Glenn was leaving the theater accompanied by his wife, when Mull came in front of them and insultingly put his head up to Glenn's wife's face. After this insult Glenn approached the defendant, and the latter then struck him in the eye with his umbrella, causing the injury complained of. The defendant denied the insult, and said his hat was first knocked off by plaintiff. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.—*New York Times.*

Grasshoppers Three Centuries Ago.—Says an old book called "Bateman's Doome:" "In 1476 grasshoppers and the great rising of the River Isula did spoyle all Poland." And the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1742 says "great damage was done to the pastures in the county of Bristol, England, by swarms of grasshoppers, and the like happened in the same year at Pennsylvania to a surprising degree." The same fact was also noticed then, "that they were infected with a parasite thicker than a horse hair and of a brown color."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Write upon pages of a single size,
Cross all your t's and neatly dot your i's;
On one side only let your lines be seen—
Both sides filled up announce a Verdant Green.
Correct—yes, re-correct—all that you write,
And let your ink be black, your paper white;
For spongy foolscap of a muddy blue
Betrays a mind of the same dismal hue.
Punctuate carefully, for on this score
Nothing proclaims the practiced writer more.
Then send it off, and lest it merit lack,
Inclose the postage stamps to send it back;
But first pay all the postage on it too,
For editors look back on "six cents due,"
And murmur as they run the effusion o'er:
"A shabby fellow and a wretched bore!"
Yet, ere it goes, take off a copy clean—
Poets should own a copying machine;
Little they know the time that's spent and care
In hunting verses vanished—who knows where?
Bear in mind, observe it to the end,
And you shall make the editor your friend.

Pith and Point.

Who is the oldest lunatic on record?—Time out of mind.

What the barber said when his wife fell down stairs—Razor.

Wisdom and bad hand-writing don't always go together.

Rapt attention—Being knocked on the head to come to order.

Florida boys throw straw men to the alligators and then laugh and laugh.

"Are angels playing croquet, mamma?" asked a little four-year-old, the other evening, when she saw the meteors shoot.

If there was anything of the sort it would be easy enough to get blue blood in a man's veins by the transfusion process.

When an Eastern doctor strikes a Wisconsin town, he hangs out his sign and then hunts up the town sexton to inform him that he needn't lay any plans for a vacation.

As convincing proof that the grasshoppers read the papers, it is mentioned that they have this season entirely avoided a certain county which was mentioned last year as raising the poorest quality of wheat in Kansas.

That was a shrewd method which an Iowa girl recently adopted to induce all her friends to attend her wedding: She didn't let them know up to the last moment who the groom was to be.

Memphis, Tenn., announces a baby exhibition in which the ugliest infant is to receive a $50 prize. And that is right—though $50 will hardly compensate a mother for the awful decision that her sweet cherub is the homeliest baby in the show.

To find a policeman—Look down every area in the street. If you do not by accident happen to see one, ring the bell and inquire if the policeman is in the kitchen. Repeat this at every door, and you cannot fail eventually to find one.

A Captain in the navy, on meeting a friend as he landed, boasted that he had left his whole ship's company the happiest fellows in the world. "How so?" asked his friend. "Why, I have just flogged seventeen, and they are happy it is over; and all the rest are happy that they escaped."

By an order from the Postoffice Department, separate pouches for registered letters will soon be placed on all the principal mail routes in the country. This will be invaluable assistance to the mail robbers. Heretofore they have been obliged to carry off bags of unremunerative letters, and with much care and toil fish out the letters that had money in them. Thus doth a beneficent government extend its benefactions over all its subjects.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The English Failures.

The recent heavy failures in England, coming as they do nearly two years after our own failures of 1873, are the slow response to them. It is absurd to say that the commercial and industrial interest of one civilized country are independent of another. Interchange has become so active and intimate between all civilized nations, that one cannot remain unaffected by the misfortunes of others. The English failures are not the direct result of the break-down of our own credit two years ago, but they are caused by the prostration of trade which followed that break-down. The British monetary system is said to be an admirable one; still, it deals very largely in credit, and is affected by the causes that affect the credit of other lands. The British people have their panics and collapses as well as we, in spite of their greater prudence and caution, and during the last few years they have lost immense sums of money invested in the non-paying securities of foreign countries. The immediate cause of the late failures, it is said, is the increasing stagnation of trade, and the accumulation of stocks of unsalable manufactures at the mills. But to this is to be added, we suspect, the strikes of workmen in the collieries and mills. These strikes have ceased to be a phenomenon; they have become a constant disturbance, and have inflicted such large losses on manufacturers that the subject of the transfer of certain branches of manufacturers to Belgium and Germany and the United States is seriously debated. It is conjectured that other failures in England will follow those already taken place, as trade continues depressed, and the full effects of the stagnation are not yet seen.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Packed in Ice.

Elephants have been found in Siberia well preserved in ice, where they have been sleeping their last sleep for hundreds of years. Quite a trade in fossil ivory, the tusks of the ice-bound animals being valuable, has been carried on in that country for many years. The following paragraph, relating to an event of comparatively recent occurrence, shows how thoroughly nature can embalm the human body when she sets about it:

"The body of John Blackford, an American actor, who was lost three years ago in trying to ascend Mount Blanc without guides, is said, by a Swiss newspaper, to have been found in an immense block of ice which recently fell from the mountain. The body is thoroughly preserved."

A New York paper gives this piece of valuable information: "Don't dun your creditors through the postoffice with a postal card. An Ohio court has decided it to be libelous, as it tends to the injury of a man's business reputation."

EXTERMINATION OF ELEPHANTS.

Efforts of the Governor of Ceylon to Prevent Useless Slaughter of the Animals—Remarkable Discrimination of Rogue Elephants.

By the last accounts from Ceylon we hear that the Governor, with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State, has issued a prohibition against the destruction of elephants. This has already caused disappointment to sundry sporting travelers, and it is as well that it should be generally known, that others who are intent on the slaughter of big game may direct their steps elsewhere. The wholesale and wanton destruction of these useful and intelligent animals, which has too long prevailed, has at length aroused the attention of the Colonial government. They ought to be largely employed in public works. Their strength, which enables them to draw stones of huge magnitude and to place them wherever required, renders elephant work far more valuable and substantial than that of the weak Indian laborers employed on the roads and irrigation works in Ceylon. It is particularly in the construction of bridges that the value of elephants is manifest. Nothing can be more interesting than to watch the docility and intelligence of these great creatures in the performance of their tasks, now dragging, now pushing, to the exact spot, gigantic stones, and placing them in their appointed position with the accuracy of a mason.

Of late, unfortunately, the strength of the elephant department in Ceylon has dwindled down to the half of its full complement, and from every province where works of importance were going on demands come in for the assistance of elephants, but in vain. Formerly well-trained elephants were not difficult to purchase; many were owned by private persons, but still more by the representatives of the Buddhist temples, who let them out for hire when not wanted for religious processions. Now none of any value can be procured. The native headmen report that elephants are disappearing, and the wanton massacre of them in those parts of the island where there is sufficient population to capture them by a kraal has rendered it unlikely that the public want can be supplied by this means. No doubt they can be supplied by the employment of elephant catchers, but the cruelties practiced on the wretched animals by this process, in which hardly one in three survives the tying up operations after the elephants are noosed, induce the government to resort to it as seldom as possible.

In former days the number and boldness of elephants rendered their destruction a matter of necessity; now they are fully alive to their danger, and instinctively keep away, as a general rule, from villages where they know they will be encountered with firearms. Complaints, no doubt, sometimes come in that an outlying crop has been ravaged, in which case the punishment of the invaders is permitted. Rewards are also given for the destruction of rogue elephants, who occupy for a time some particular road, put to flight the post-runners, and tear open the bags, which are abandoned to them to divert their attention. The letters scattered about are shown by the runners in attestation of their story. It has, however, been remarked that, though ordinary letters in such cases are recovered, the registered letters have some particular attraction to the animal, and are carried off by him into the jungle.

In these circumstances it has been found necessary to put a stop to the issue of licenses to shoot and capture, except for government purposes, for some time to come; and it is desirable that sporting adventurers should be apprised that their only chance of being allowed a shot at an elephant in Ceylon is in the case of a notorious rogue, or of a herd indulging in too frequent visits to irrigation works, and consequent destruction to the dams.—*London Times.*

All that Remains of the Assassin Booth.

I happened up to the Surgeon General's Office the other day on business, and while waiting I took a stroll through the Museum up stairs. This is in Ford's old theater, where President Lincoln was shot. Among the many thousand specimens I was shown the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ, taken from the neck of the assassin Booth, while near by, in a small vial, was a portion of the spinal cord from the cervical region. The stranger would not know to whom these belonged, for there is nothing to inform him, nothing but a number and a description of the wounded parts from which they were taken, and the following announcement:—"From a case where death occurred a few hours after injury, April 26, 1865." I knew the correct history of them, for there was a Rochester boy with me, who, acting as orderly for Dr. Otis at the time (who cut these little bones and cords from the neck of Booth), carried them up to the Museum. This was John Callahan, formerly of Company M, 8th New York cavalry. Strange to say these relics of Booth are placed very near the place where stood the box in which his victim was when shot.—*Washington Letter.*

Being Made to Sing.

A French writer says: "Under the First Empire the opera came under the care of Gen. Duroc, Steward of the Imperial Household, and its whole troupe was made to march like a regiment. Neither Duroc nor his master brooked anything like insubordination. Questions of pay, pensions, and precedence were settled as systematically as at the War Office, and singers and songstresses who thought themselves ill-used had to grin and bear it or go. One evening a prima donna, having stipulated unsuccessfully for an increase of salary, thought good to mark her displeasure by not putting in an appearance at a court performance, but sending a medical certificate instead. Gen. Duroc, being aware that she was shamming, dispatched four gendarmes to her house with orders to make her come and sing or convey her to the military infirmary of the Val de Grace, at her choice. Needless to add that she sang, and sang tunefully.

Shocking.

A horrible story is told by the Enterprise (Miss.) *Star.* It seems that small-pox has been rather prevalent, and recently a negro woman, with five children, was attacked by the disease. As soon as it became known that the woman had the small-pox, the other negro families adjacent moved off, and left the miserable woman to her fate. The negroes claim, however, that they carried food near the house and called to the children to come out and get it. The woman lingered four or five days in great agony and finally died. No one would attempt to bury the remains for several days, and on the night of the 11th ult. the children were called out, and fire was set to the house, burning up everything in it, body and all.

TOBACCO.

The Government Manufactory in France.

Ever one knows that the monopoly of manufacturing tobacco by the State was suggested to Napoleon III. by the gorgeous appearance of a lady at one of the Court balls. Her diamonds, in fact, excited much admiration and not a little envy. "Who is she?" asked the Emperor, and the answer was, "The wife of a retired tobacco manufacturer." From that evening free trade in tobacco was doomed in France, nor has a republican form of government cared to do away with a most profitable source of revenue. At the same time it must be confessed that the produce of the Regie is, for the most part, "cheap and nasty." A visit which I have just paid to the manufactory on the Quai d'Orsay, one of the fifteen which exist in France, has confirmed me in this belief, though I came away with the impression that tobacco and no other leaf was, whether good or bad, exclusively used. The first thing which strikes a visitor on entering the establishment is the rank, overpowering smell of nicotine which pervades the whole place—a smell, moreover, which is utterly indescribable to those who do not know it. In the lower rooms, half-naked men, brown with the juice of the plant, were engaged in wetting the leaves and packing them in great stacks for the purpose of fermentation, which goes on for eighteen months. Close by, under a shed in an open yard, is the powerful steam-engine, of English make, which gives rotary power to all the machines on the premises. A large part of this machine work is devoted to the making of snuff, and this I was shown in all the various stages of its fabrication. Here, I find, it is composed of various tobaccos, such as Virginian, Hungarian, and French, together with all contraband tobacco—some of it very suspicious-looking stuff—seized by the Custom-House officers. This mixture is proportionately divided, and makes a total of 100 parts. The snuffmakers are, I was informed, the least healthy of all the persons employed in the establishment. It may be stated that the number is 2,000, of whom 1,600 are women and girls. Up-stairs are rooms devoted to the sorting of the leaves by experienced hands, who can tell at once if the tobacco be of foreign or of home growth, though I must confess that to me it looked much the same. In addition to the various snuff-cutting and pounding machines, a long gallery is filled with implements, also worked by steam, which neatly slice the compressed leaves into the pipe tobaccos known as "Maryland" and "Caporal," the latter being considerably coarser, but, it is said, purer than the former. "Caporal," indeed, is the favorite kind with what my guide called "*les vrais fumeurs.*" When salted and dried these tobaccos are, after being weighed, compressed into paper packets by hydraulic pressure, fastened, and then reweighed, any overweight or the opposite being at once detected, and the packet condemned on the spot. This is entirely done by women, and the quickness and deftness which they display in "making up" is really astonishing. During the last two years there has been a very great demand for cigarettes—so great, indeed, that it has occasionally been greater than the supply. Consequently, there are many rooms filled with girls with strips of stamped paper—cut by machines in another room—before them, and each, with the aid of a gum-bottle and an ingenious little instrument, turns out 1,000 to 1,500 cigarettes a day. The manufacture of a cigar is certainly not a pleasing operation. The woman takes a handful of coarse-looking tobacco, gives it a roll with her hands, rolls a trimmed leaf round it, touches the end with brown paste to make everything secure, and the result is a cigar, which is then made of the required length by an instrument like a miniature turnip cutter. Some of those cigars cost as little as two for three halfpence, and few government brands are sold at more than 3d apiece. The Regie provides tobacco suited to every taste, therefore a whole department is devoted to the process of twisting rolls into what is known in England as pigtail, destined, for the most part, to be chewed by sailors and the populations of seaport towns, though I was shown a milder kind which is made expressly for and smoked in several departments. The government factory is certainly a curious, but not by any means a pleasant sight, and if any parent wishes to cure his son of the "pernicious habit of smoking" he could certainly not do better than take him to see the establishment on the Quai d'Orsay. Any confirmed smoker, however, I would advise not to go, as he would probably be disgusted without being cured.—*Paris Cor. London Times.*

Farming in Texas.

Mr. T. I. Bradford returned from Texas last Friday. He was down as far as Waco, in the central part of the State. Wheat and oats were in the shock, the yield being very large. Corn was six feet high; the first crop of Irish potatoes were being dug, and the second will soon be planted. A fair average yield of wheat is 30 bushels, and corn about 80. The former is worth $1.00 and the latter worth fifty cents. He reports it a fine farming and grazing country, with land ranging from $1.50 to $30 per acre, and, also, a very fine climate. Monday of last week when the mercury was up to 98 and 100 here, it stood at 90 at Waco, with a cool breeze blowing. Mr. Bradford thinks of going back in the fall.—*Van Buren (Iowa) Democrat.*

THE Irish language is fast disappearing from the speech of the people in Ireland, many of the native youth being unable to understand it. The Archeological Association of Ireland has petitioned the Commissioners of Education to "preserve the Irish tongue from being lost," by having it regularly taught in the schools.

A Curious Will.

John Jennings, a Brooklyn laborer, who recently died, made a will in 187, in favor of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Carboy. The will is contested by his brother on questions of fact, and as it is rather curious it is given in full:

"I, John Jennings, in sound mind and proper sence in the name of God make this will. I will two thousand dollars to Mrs. Carboy me sister, $700 to John Kindregan me wifes brother, if he dies before he can get the money his children may get it themselves, Mick, James and Cely. I also lave $600 to Celia, Mrs Larkin if she is dead her children may git the money equal shares and twenty pound to Margaret—Mrs. Madden, and if she is dead to her son Patrick or childer may get it. I also lave $50 to Bishop McCloskey for the new cathedral, and $50 for the Bishop of Brooklyn for the new cathedral, and $50 for the fathers in Houboucken for the nuns church, and $50 for the sisters, them that is most in need of it. I give full pour and a-thority and controle to sell my property in Brooklyn to my sister Mrs. Carboy and to receive all rent of it, House No. 365 Pacific street.

With good since
Sound mind I make
this will, the 10th day
of Jan. eighteen
seventy-three, 1873,

JOHN JENNINGS.

"Witness Peter Dally, Thomas H. Davey.

"Margaret if you get four thousand dollars for the house you give three hundred dollars to Delia and $300 each to the Margarets."

MATTER ENOUGH.—A ten-year old boy was yesterday seen weeping bitterly in Justice alley, and a kind-hearted pedestrian halted and inquired:

"What ails you, my son—why these tears?"

"Don't make fun of me!" wailed the boy in sorrowful tones. "I had two shillings saved up to go to the circus, and Uncle Bill's folks came in from Royal Oak and mother had to use it to buy strawberries for sup (sob) per!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE NEW PANACEA.—Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is "neither food nor physic," but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a potent tonic which is entirely free from it is certainly a subject for congratulation. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many distressing and dangerous diseases.

Temperance organizations, heretofore in favor of permitting the sale of alcohol for medical purposes, are of opinion that VINEGAR BITTERS possess all the efficacy as an invigorant that has ever been even *claimed* for spirituous stimulants, and on this account, as well as because of the singular success which has attended its use in dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, nervous diseases, general debility, and all maladies growing out of intemperance, they warmly recommend it as a restorative and alterative of surpassing excellence. 43

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true: "Chronic diarrhea of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We know whereof we affirm."

THE cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

SUCH a thing as a newspaper was unknown in Japan a few years ago; now it boasts of thirty-four or more.

GLEN FLORA SPRING WATER, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica.* He now gives recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. Some parents spend their money for Patent Medicine to cure their children's colds. Some save that money and prevent the colds by buying SILVER TIPPED Shoes, which never wear through at the toe.

Money is thrown away by all who do not buy the CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Shoes. They are the easiest, most pliable and serviceable. Look out for imitations. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp. CABLE SCREW WIRE

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$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

$10 to $25 PER DAY—Send for "Chromo" catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

NEW NOVELTIES for agents, address, MILLER & CO., Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

S. I. RUSSELL, 89 Fulton-st., Chicago, makes the cheapest splint market-basket in the country. Send for prices.

$3 SAMPLE Free and Big Pay to Male and Female everywhere. Address THE UNION PUB. CO., Newark, N. J.

THE WEEKLY SUN. 8 pages, 56 broad columns, from now to New Years, postpaid, 60 cts. Address THE SUN, N. Y.

WANTED AGENTS—Everywhere for the Centennial History—600 pages, 240 engravings, selling well. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., 2 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

3 Pounds of Butter from 1 Quart of Milk. Can be made anywhere, by any one. No churning required. Receipt sent for 25 cents. Address P. O. Box 1741, Philadelphia, Pa.

FLORIDA The Florida Agriculturist, Weekly, $2 a year. Send 10c. for specimen. Proceedings Florida Fruit-Growers' Association—meeting of 1875—25 cts. Address WALTON & Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Say where you saw this.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

10 DOLLARS PER DAY AGENTS WANTED to sell THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine. Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

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VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
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SOMETHING for you. Sells at sight. Our Agents coin money. We have work and money for all, men or women, boys or girls, whole or spare time. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address FRANK GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE. Chicago Suburban Lots at $100 each—$5 down and $5 monthly for balance—within a short distance of city limits, with hourly trains and cheap fare. Send for circular. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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GARGLING
GARGLING OIL

Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable liniment and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal, and white for human flesh.—N. Y. Independent.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL

Is the Standard Liniment of the United States. Established 1833. Large size, $1.00; medium size, 50 cents; small size, 25 cents. Small size for family use, 25 cents. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company. JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

$10. to $500. Invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72-page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall Street Review SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey-st., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

A Chemical Flower resembling the Morning Glory. Changes into beautiful colors with every change of the atmosphere. Every degree of moisture or dryness represented by a different color. Tells of storm and fair weather. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents. Agents Wanted. A. F. MERRELL, 317 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PEOPLE WILL HAVE OUR GOODS. Send 25 cents and we will send by mail, prepaid, our LAMP FILLER, with which you can fill any Kerosene Lamp without removing chimney or getting grease outside of Lamp. At same time we mail you all our circulars and terms to agents on twenty useful household articles with which any person can make from $5 to $20 daily. We want Agents everywhere. NATIONAL AGENTS' EMPORIUM, BOSTON, Mass.

BURR MILLS FOR CORN, FLOUR & FEED,

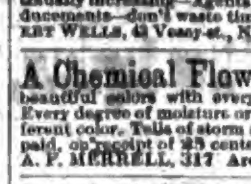

large capacity, small weight & price. My specialty 30 years. Gold Medals for fine grinding with small power. 1000 sold. 30 patents for grinding & bolting vegetables and minerals, by hand, horse, wind, steam, or water power. Send stamp for cuts & prices.
EDWARD HARRISON, New Haven, Conn.

LIVINGSTONE'S LIFE AND EXPLORATIONS with his "LAST JOURNALS," now ready! The ONLY complete Life and thrilling adventures in Africa of the great hero Explorer in his own language. Cheapest and best—only $2.50, splendidly illustrated. Outsells everything. AGENTS WANTED. Send for extra terms and proof; or, if in haste to begin work, send $1.00 for full outfit to genuine address, LIVINGSTONE'S PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

SEA FOAM. C. W. Reed, Grocer, New Haven, Ct., says:—"Your Sea Foam cannot be excelled north of the equator; for Good Bread and Fine Biscuit it is a Wonderful Preparation." So say all. Pitcher, Flintner & Co., Wholesale Dealers, Boston, say—"We take pleasure in recommending your Sea Foam as The Best Baking Powder we have ever sold." Parties once using it will have no other. Its sales are immense. Send for circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & Co., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

NEEDLES FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES can be obtained at about one-half the usual rates by ordering direct. Singer's, 60 cts. per dozen; Wheeler & Wilson, 60 cts.; Howe's, 50 cts.; Grover & Baker, 50 cts.; and others in proportion. Inclose the amount and Needles will be returned by first mail. Address DEFIANCE NEEDLE CO., 658 Broadway, N. Y.

ELASTIC TRUSS.

This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular, and be cured.

WITNESS MOODY & SANKEY. Witness Extra No. 2. Just issued. Contains Sermons by Moody, John Hall and others, with Engraving of Old Dutch (Fulton street) Church now being pulled down. Price, $2 per 100, 13 for 25 cents, or 5 for 10 cents, postpaid. NEW YORK DAILY WITNESS, published every morning. All the News. Only $4 a year. Try it one month for 35 cents, postage paid. JOHN DOUGALL, 2 Spruce Street, New York.

BOOK AGENTS Wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the cheapest book ever published; 885 pages, over 250 illustrations, $1.50. Thousands buy it at sight who could not be induced to purchase the high-priced books treating of Domestic Medicine. Unlike other books sold through agents, this work is thoroughly advertised throughout North America. This fact, together with the large size, elegant appearance, and many new features of the book, causes it to sell more rapidly than any work ever published in this country. Those of my agents who have had experience in selling books say that in all their previous canvassing they never met with such success or made so large wages as since commencing the sale of my work. For terms and territory, address (including two postage stamps and stating experience) R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Note.—Mark envelope "For Publishing Dep't."

Established 1858. PRINCES' METALLIC PAINT. 72 lbs. 100 lbs. N. Y. TRADE MARK, PATENTED. The best and cheapest Paint in the World for Iron, Tin or Wood. For sale by Dealers everywhere. PRINCES' METALLIC PAINT CO., Manufacturers, 96 Cedar St., New York. CAUTION.—Purchasers will please see that our name and trade mark are on each and every package. Send for a Circular.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"Best Paint in the World!" RUBBER PAINT. TRADE MARK. RUBBER PAINT CO. CLEVELAND. Every Man His Own Painter. ANY SHADE from PURE WHITE to JET BLACK. Our RUBBER PAINT has been used on many thousand buildings and has always proved entirely satisfactory. We have numerous testimonials like the following, viz.: M. F. SHEPPARD & CO., Penn Yan, N. Y.: "We believe it to be the BEST PAINT manufactured." W. W. LELAND, "Eutaw House," Baltimore: "Having used your Paint on the Grand Hotel, Saratoga, and this Eutaw House, I recommend its use to all." Be sure that our TRADE-MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above) is on every package. Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. Send for Sample Card and Price List. Branch Offices & Factories, 506 West St., NEW YORK. 210 South Third St., ST. LOUIS, MO. 83 West Van Buren Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

50 Of the prettiest CARDS you ever saw, with your name handsomely printed on them, sent, post-paid, upon receipt of 20 cents. Your friends will all want them when they see yours. Address W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland St., Boston, Mass.

HOW TO GET A HOME. IOWA LANDS, 800,000 ACRES. Rich Soil, good Climate, excellent Water, growing Settlements, good Schools. We offer the Lands of the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. at $4 to $8 per acre, on easy payments. Two years rent will buy a farm. Apply to DAVIDSON & CALKINS, R. R. Land Office, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

JOB PRINTING Office For Sale. On the first of July we shall offer our Job Printing Office for sale at a very low figure. We have over 200 fonts of the latest styles of Job Type, and everything which pertains to a complete Job Office outfit. Also, one Quarter-Medium Gordon Jobber of the latest improved style, one Hoe Card Press, and one Hoe Cylinder, 18x24 inch bed. Any number of second-hand News Cases. The attention of Printers is called to this sale, as we shall offer a great bargain for cash. For further particulars and specimen circular, address CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Judge Lee's Decision. Hon. Judge Lee of Bucyrus, O., says: "One morning last December I was seized with a violent pain in the neck of the bladder; I was alarmed, I sent for my physician. He examined me and prescribed Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion. In a day or two I was much better, but having a return of the pain I continued the medicine. In two weeks I was entirely relieved, and I send you a calculus or gravel which I passed. When it first came it measured just an inch in length and one quarter in diameter. My distress is all gone and I have had no symptom of return. Next to God I thank you for my recovery." KRESS MAN'F'G CO. CIN.

DR RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Sold in cans by Druggists, 35 cents and upwards.

BECKWITH PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE $25. DOUBLE THREAD. BECKWITH S. M. CO. NEW YORK.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S "VIBRATOR" THRESHER. The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE."

THE NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO.
VIBRATOR
VIBRATOR

GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work. THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers. If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (*sent free*) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo. continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps. MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JULY, 15, 1875

Gen. Grant is now a grandfather his daughter Nellie giving birth to a ten pounder last Sunday.

Judge Chapman, of Indianapolis, decides that a simple agreement between a man and woman to live together as man and wife is necessary to constitute a legal marriage, but the knot cannot be untied as easily as it can be tied, for in such cases it requires a regular legal divorce to separate them.

Just at this moment there hangs over the public mind about the same degree of uncertainty in regard to the Keely motor as to the guilt or innocence of Mr Beecher. If the motor approximates to what is claimed, it is of vastly more consequence to the world than the whole Beecher family, with a liberal sprinkling of Tiltons thrown in.

The Chicago *Times* of yesterday says:

The hatchet is in reality buried! At Memphis, on Monday, Generals Forrest and Pillow delivered orations to a large concourse of citizens, mostly negroes. A colored society closed the proceedings by presenting Gen. Forrest a magnificent bouquet as a token of reconcilliation. The incident though surprising, is none the less gratifying And this the party of hate is slowly but surely becoming extenct.

Senator Thurman does not seem to be so prominent a candidate for the Presidency as he was sometime ago. Gov. Tilden is the next formidable rival of Gov. Hendricks, but for some inscrutable reason there is a general impression that the next President must come from the west. This places Mr. Hendricks at the head of the list, and makes his nomination for the place next to absolutely certain. The nomination of Mr. Hendricks will be followed by his election, for the reason that in the choice of no other man in the party can the democracy of the different states so cordially unite.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, died last Thursday evening at St. Louis. Although the general had been sick a long time without any hope of recovery, his death was sudden and at the time unexpected. It seems that the immediate cause of Gen. Blair's death last night was a fall he received in his house while walking from one room to another. He had been out for a drive in the afternoon, and returned about 5 o'clock and seemed to have enjoyed it much and received considerable benefit, but while walking in his room was attached with dizziness and fell, striking his temple against a piece of furniture, which rendered him insensible. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and every effort was made to restore him to consciousness, but no success, and at half past eleven he quietly passed away, surrounded by all the members of his family.

The reduction of the public debt from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1874 according to official figures, was $580,-[illegible]. This is an average reduction of nearly $72,000 000 a year, and $200,000 a day. Will the persons who are always howling "corruption" make a note of the above?—*Republican Paper.*

Yes, make a note farmer, mechanic, tax-payer, that you, who are sweating and wearying in the heat of the day earning your bread and supporting your family by hard knocks, are paying the enormous sum from your earnings, while Grant and his officers are down at Long Branch basking in luxuries, basking in the cooling shade, and enjoying everything that high salaries can afford.

Make a note that it is not Grant or his administration that is paying off this immense sum of money, but that it comes from the people.

Make a note that these sums have been paid in since the war, and the public debt has not been reduced in proportion.

Make a note that corruption and fraud shall exist in high places, and will continue to exist until the present administration is superseded by a more economical and honest one.

A minister once said: "Those nice young men who stand outside the church door waiting for the girls to come out will some day stand around the inside of hell's door waiting for the girls to come in, but they won't come."

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. B. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	2 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 52 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 26 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 26 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	[illegible]
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	[illegible]
Forest	11 15 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	[illegible]
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	[illegible] 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 [illegible] "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 20 a.m	5 26 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	6 15 "	4 25 "	1 55 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	7 36 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	....
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 45 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 35 "	7 10 "	....
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	....
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	....

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb Conny. } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1875.

Thomas Watkins, vs. Mary Watkins. } Complaint for divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morian his attorneys and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary Watkins, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sure to Please the Ladies,

CATLIN'S SAD IRON HEATER!

PRICE $1.25.

SAVES one half the fuel, and makes comfort for Ladies while ironing in warm weather. Agents wanted everywhere. Send stamp for terms.—Address, VAN ALSTINE & CATLIN, Sharon, Wis.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID PERRY, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1875,

the equal undivided third part of the undivided thirteenth twentieth of the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, and subject to the life estate of NANCY PERRY, surviving widow of said decedent therein, to-wit:

A part of section two [illegible] north of range fourteen (14) east, bounded by a line commencing at the [illegible] corner of the northwest quarter of said section two (2) and running thence east on the county line 3 70-100 chains, thence south [illegible] degrees west one chain, thence south 58 degrees west 2 55-100 chains, thence south sixty degrees west 2 40-100 chains, thence south thirty-four degrees west 7 chains thence north [illegible] degrees west [illegible] chains, thence south [illegible] degrees west 2 65-100 chains, thence north [illegible] degrees west 2 47-100 chains, thence south [illegible] degrees west 10 [illegible]-100 chains, thence south 75 degrees 30 minutes west 18 80-100 chains, thence north 60½ degrees east 7 20-100 chains, thence south 55½ degrees west 6 37-100 chains, thence north 18 55-100 chains to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter, thence east on the county line to the place of beginning containing fifty-five acres, and a part of said section two bounded by a line commencing on the south bank of Fish Creek 3 17-100 chains south of the quarter post on the north side line of said and running thence south on the east line of said northwest quarter aforesaid 7 2-100 chains, thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 3 18-100 chains, thence south 1¾ degrees west 2 37-100 chains, thence north 81 degrees 45 minutes west 3 80-100 chains, thence north 25 degrees 55 minutes east 3 4-100 chains, thence north 84 degrees 15 minutes east 4 80-100 chains, thence north 9 degrees 15 minutes east 5 58-100 chains, thence 65 degrees east 2 55-100 chains to the place of beginning containing five acres more or less.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, with interest [illegible] without relief from valuation [illegible] laws, and secured by good freehold security [illegible] deferred payments. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

THE PHOENIX TILE MACHINE.

[illegible]

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE COURIER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and should be used by those wanting to advertise

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all [illegible] improvements—
The new and [illegible]

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

ey are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a onable prices. Stable east of Court House.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

Fruit House Prices.

Now for the 4th of July! It Will Soon be Here

And for the occasion we have laid in a large supply of Fireworks, Torpedoes, Fire Crackers and everything you can think of, to celebrate the day. All amounts of $5 we discount 10 per cent; of $20 and upwards we discount 20 per cent. We make this inducement to private parties who form clubs to celebrate; also to those who buy to sell again. This is only on Fireworks and Flags; the Fire-crackers and Torpedoes are net prices. CALL AND SEE US, you Merchants, and others from a distance and we will

Beat Chicago and Cincinnati,

AT LEAST 10 PER CENT ON PRICES.

Fire Crackers, per box,	$2 50	Torpedoes, per thousand	25c
Per pack	07	Per pack	04

Then we have Serpents, Flags, Roman Candles, Tri-colored, Bengal Lights, Silver Shower Candles, Flying Pigeons, Sky Rockets, Flower Potts, Grasshoppers, Blue lights, Triangles, Radiators, Pin Wheels, Scroll Wheels, Triolettes, Floral Bumbshells, Ladies' Union Fans, Percussion Pistols. American Flags, Balloons, Pulling Crackers, Chinese Bamboo Lanterns, Chinese Balloons, Chinese Lanterns and su forth.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars, With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Young Hyson	50, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best 90
Imperial	60, [illegible]		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	[illegible]	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	[illegible]	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 37c
[illegible]	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can,	20c	Damsons per can,	
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	[illegible]
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and [illegible]
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and [illegible]
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Catawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Leaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	15	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	20c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

We have a hundred other different kinds of candies

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famis in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in Kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	5 50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4 cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	60c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

THE
NEW YORK STORE

We Keep Our Trade

ACTIVE & LIVELY

Notwithstand the general complaint of dull trade and hard times, from the fact that we are daily in receipt of fresh, attractive goods, which we offer to our patrons at as low prices as are named by any house in the western country.

EXAMINE

Bargains in Suit Department, Bargains in Lace Shawls, Bargains in Lace Jackets

Bargains in Black Grenadines, Bargains in Stripe Grenadines, Bargains in Summer Silks

Bargains in Black Silks, Bargains in Thin Dress Goods, Bargains in Suiting Goods.

New Parasols,

New Kid Gloves. New Embroideries. New Fancy Ties. New White Goods. New Hosiery. New Fancy Goods. New Hamberg Net. New Ruffings, Etc., Etc,

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Complete in every respect, and prices much lower than they will probably be after the first of August.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us, We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

FIRE! FIRE!
DOWN BELOW
GET YOUR THIN
CLOTHING

While our Stock IS COMPLETE!

Summer Pants	*50c*
" Coats	*75c*
" Suits	*$1.25*

All other goods as low

We have busted the "High Priced Clothing Ring, and you all know it.

SAM, PETE & MAX
Star Clothing House
5 Main & 33 Cal.-Sts.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted.

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 30, 1873.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wm. McIntyre is rusticating at Milwaukee.

L. Bowers is putting an addition to his house.

Mrs Kline is out of the city visiting friends.

Don't fail to read Robinsons ad. on the last page.

The farmers are busy in the harvest fields now.

Dr. Fox has secured the sevices of Mr Burns to assist him.

Farmers say that the rust has damaged the wheat.

The Albion boys want to play a game of ball with our boys.

John Hebel has painted the front of his saloon brown.

A **large** amount of building is going on all over the city.

Some new streets are being opened in Ashley's addition.

The old Hall property at the South end of town is undergoing repair.

Miss Zimmerman, of Leo, sister to Frank, is here visiting friends.

Work on the second story of the new jail has commenced.

A. J. Little is putting an addition to his store room, on Main Street.

The weather is warm and dry. We have had rain enough for awhile.

Mrs Alice McKay, of Fort Wayne, daughter of J. A. is visiting friends here

Found—A small suit of clothes by
W. A. Weter.

For Sale.—A new two horse wagon for sale. Enquire at Millar & Casebeer's.

Jas. Lowrey, he of theatical fame, has been in the city for several days past.

Miss Kitty Elwell is rusticating among her many friends in the Buckeye State.

G. W. Gordon, who has been quite sick with Pneumonia, is able to be about again.

The ball game last Saturday stood as follows: Leasure's 9, 35; Hay Makers 3. Close game.

Miss Alice Widney has finished her summer school, near Newville, and is again among her friends in the city.

We were glad to see the familiar face of our old friend Rev. W. B. Sandoe, in town last Tuesday.

Old John Robbinson take a whole page in the **Courier** this week, and we are consequently crowded for space.

T. B. Totten has removed his stock of goods to the room recently occupied by John Ehlers drug store.

Mr. Aldrich had two ponies stray away last Thursday, but found them at Green's Corners on Monday.

F. Buchanan can now "rock-a-by-baby" to his heart's content. Its a nice one, of the female gender.

When visiting Fort Wayne do not fail to call at Bond's Novelty Store.—Cheapest place to buy goods in the city.

We are glad to state that we have a regular correspondent at Butler, and our friends over there may now expect to hear something of themselves.

Dr. Williard, of Heidelburg College, Tiffin Ohio, was in town on Friday last, attending a special meeting of Zions classes, of the Reformed church.

The Butler boys want to know why the Auburn boys dont come to time on that game of base ball. We would like to know the reason, talk your cheese.

The Fort Wayne "Gazette" says, the immortal J. N. will lift the veil at this place on August 3d. We hope J. N. wont fool us this time.

Notice—Somebody bring back the Umbrella I left at the Base Ball Grounds Tuesday afternoon, and oblige;
Thos. H. Sprott.

Leas & Bovee of Waterloo, went to the grasshopper country and bought one hundred and seventy nine head of cattle and now have them at Waterloo.

Wheat harvest has already commenced, very little being cut last week. The crop will be much better than anticipated in the spring.

John Leasure is now with Mr. Cool in the grocery, corner of Main and 7th streets. John is a steady, industrious boy, and will make a good clerk.

Another party leaves for Pleasant Lake to-day. This one is gotten up under the auspices of several of our young lady friends, and a joyous time may be looked for.

Goshen now indulges in the novelty of a boy hose company, duly organized under the laws of the city. The youngsters can send up a stream with the agility of old stagers.

The Ladies M. E. Social is to meet at our house next Wednesday evening We want every body to come, as we expect to open a keg of nails.

The late heavy rains have caused serious destruction to the crops in many sections, but it does not cover enough ground to cause any serious loss on the general result.

By some manner several of our subscribers were overlooked in sending out papers last week. We don't want it to occur again soon, and doubtless they are of the same opinion.

The Toledo "Commercial" says: Capt W. G. Alexander was presented yesterday, with a beautiful flag for the yacht John F. Kulmer, to unfurl at Putin-Bay next week by W. W. White, of real estate fame.

One of the Hamilton boys at Waterloo, was brought down last Saturday, and lodged in Jail on a charge, of assault and batery, made by old man Marsh.

The grass crop is immense this year though not of as good a quality as last year. Dr. Madden of Butler, told us last week that he took eighteen loads off of a piece of ground that yielded seven last year.

Another excursion to Pleasant Lake was made by a party from this place and Waterloo. This Lake is fast becoming a popular resort, and but little capital is needed to enjoy its beauties.

A **cattle** dressing contest by eight butchers took place at Albany N. Y., lately. Dinnien was the winner, dressing a bullock, after it had been killed, in 7 minutes and 29 seconds.

If in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for a want of adriotness, try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and then remember that a child is all left hand.

The handsomest ladies in the State, in both face and figure, and the most glorious type of womanhood, live right here in Auburn. The pin-back style of dress and the absence of vails, prove this to the utter dismay of rival towns.

They do have a murder case now and then at Fort Wayne, notwithstanding the generally peaceful character of that city. One Wall went for a fellow by the name of Cronk, and now Cronk lies in the silent tomb.

Our friend Goetschius with C. Houser has kicked over the traces of single life and now trots gaily in double harness. The boys carried him into Beard's yesterday, as a compliment, and he stood the soda water without a murmur

On Monday last we noticed a man having no use of his legs and arms, sitting in a cart made for his convenience, in front of the meat market. Many of our citizens pecuniarily assisted him by contributing their mites. The unfortunate is a resident of Monroeville Ind.

Bessie Turner is making quite an income out of the scandal trial. Large quantities of her photographs are sold in New York, on each of which she receives a royalty. Bessie would probably like to keep up this excitement on this basis.

One of our merchants was boasting the other day, of a wedding out-fit he sold to the victim of a recent wedding. It consisted, he said, of a box of collars, a pair of suspenders, and two socks. Of course the other articles were obtained somewhere else, as these alone would be heathenish.

New School House

The School Board of Auburn have determined on the erection of a new school house on the property recently purchased of Dr. Ford, on First Street. It is to be 36x26, two stories high, and to cost about two thousand dollars. We like the plans now in the hands of the Board, and believe it will make a handsome structure.

Sometimes there is something very expressive in a name. Two of our young bachelors have a "hole in the wall" and they call it Saint's rests, and its no misnomer, you would think, were you to here the pious ejaculations of these queer friends.

We notice that Messrs. Williams & McDougal are building up an immense trade, at their popular rooms, on Main Street. They serve a lunch that can't be equaled anywhere in the city, and their prices are very reasonable. Call in sometime.

We got a sack of flour from the Eagle Mills, the other day and our better half says it is the best she has had for a long time. Mr. Kagey superintends the grinding himself, at this mill, and knows just how to turn out a good article. If you want a peaceful home get good flour.

We neglected to say that Mr. G. H. Munn, has purchased the dry goods formerly owned by Wm Richmond. Mr M. is adding new goods and fixing up generally, and will make his prices lower than has ever been offered before in Auburn.

There will be a dance in Ensleys' Hall on show day, July 27th. Everybody is invited to be present. The order of dancing will be in sets, and no numbers will be sold. Good music has been engaged.

Now is the time to buy your goods cheap and go to Robinson's show free. To every purchaser of five dollars worth of millinery goods, dry goods, or notions, we will present a free ticket to John Robinson's Great World's Exposition, which will exhibit at Auburn July 27th, 1875. H. H. Stametz.

Last Friday night a week the Odd Fellows of Spencerville gave a public installation of officers and had an ice cream party in conjunction therewith in Provine's hall, which was a grand success in every way. The brotherhood there are enterprising and wide awake and though a small lodge, it is one of the best in the State.

C. P. **Houser** has the contract for furnishing the new school house with desks of the Smith patern; also of supplying a part of the old one with the same. He represents the very best school furniture in the country, and was in competition with the Sherwood and Bent Furniture Companies in getting this contract which speaks the loudest for the Andrews' Triumph Desk.

Our friend Jas Clifford, at Waterloo, has opened out a fine new billiard hall in the brick building of Dr. Winslow, first corner south of the railroad. The tables are at present down stairs but he intends putting them in the second story, and when completed it will be the finest in the country. Jim is enterprising and has the reputation of keeping orderly, well regulated places.

We stated week before last that Miss Mary McNerney had undergone the infliction of a funeral, but from late advices, she has been resurrected and is about as lively a piece of calico as can be found in the State. When we think of the tears that were shed over her supposed departure to that bourne, &c., we almost regret that the same thing has to be duplicated at some time in the future. Mary, you naughty girl, how could you fool dis darkey so.

At a wedding in the lower part of the county, the other day, one of the guests, being more practical than many on such occasions, presented the bride with a lot of soap. Well, why not? Now-a-days new married folks are started out with silver ware and gold rings, just as if that would keep them warm and clean A little more soap and not so much jewelery would be more in accordance with the christian religion.

Billiardistic.—The best game of billiards ever played in Auburn was witnessed last evening at S. J. Lock's Billiard Hall, the contestents being Mr. Eugene Carter, the champion of Ohio, and Paul Clifford of Waterloo. Several interesting games were played, after which Mr. Carter gave an exhibition of fancy shots that astonished and pleased all present. He is a nephew of Mr. Lock's and will be in Auburn quite often, as his father will have charge of the hall here. Paul Clifford never touched a cue until a year ago, and the splendid game he now plays is simply marvelous. At this rate it will require but a short time to place him in the front rank of billiardists in this country. We believe Paul can win the championship of the State of Indiana this fall. Carter is 23 and Paul 16, and the boys will be down again to please and delight us with their splendid playing.

We were shown a pattern of the Higgins Bent Wood Desk, at the Swineford House yesterday, now being introduced by Mr. Safler, the general agent. It is a handsome piece of furniture, and no doubt is capable of good service. We are glad to notice some improvements being made in this line over the old slab seat used a few years ago in our schools Every Trustee should secure these improvements as soon as possible, and as there is a good deal of competition in this line, there will be no necessity of paying an extortionate price.

OLD JOHN ROBBINSON.

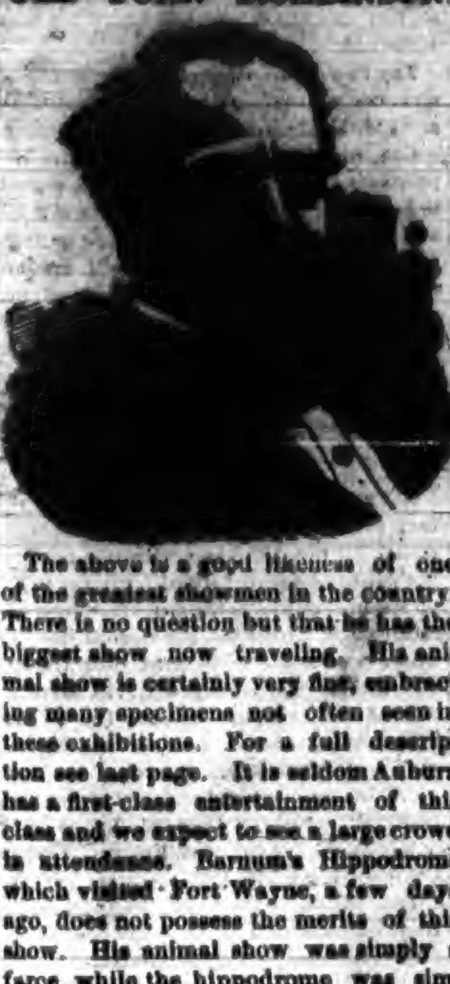

The above is a good likeness of one of the greatest showmen in the country. There is no question but that he has the biggest show now traveling. His animal show is certainly very fine, embracing many specimens not often seen in these exhibitions. For a full description see last page. It is seldom Auburn has a first-class entertainment of this class and we expect to see a large crowd in attendance. Barnum's Hippodrome which visited Fort Wayne, a few days ago, does not possess the merits of this show. His animal show was simply a farce, while the hippodrome was simply an exhibition of the lavish expenditure of money. Old John goes on the old style, and gives a fine performance in connection with his menagerie. At Barnum's you had to pay two prices of admission. At this one price admits you to all.

It is currently reported that Samuel Morse and Lafe Bowser, the two newspaper reporters, who went up in the balloon with Donalson, last Tuesday at Barnum's show, actually fainted when they had gained an attitude of a few hundred feet. We don't believe it.—Sam is as brave a hearted a boy as ever threw mud, and Lafe—well, its simply increditable to believe that he would faint in such close proximity to the brewery on Water Street. The version the "News" gives of the affair may be correct as to the coming down, but as to the going up, its as great a story as that White Stocking is capering nimbly in front of a milk wagon.

We never knew what a farmer had to undergo in these modern times until the other day. We dropped in upon our well-to-do neighbor Col. Spangler, and shades of Franklin, what do you suppose we saw? Three sewing machine agents, all glaring at each other, and giving each member of the family a terrible game of talk. The next thing, up came a cow buyer, and the farmer had to race all over the farm to show the cattle. We looked for a book agent to arrive immediately, but he was busy buzzing a neighbor and could not get away. We found out what it all meant The lady of the house spread a splendid dinner, and they all sat down to it, and eat as though it had been the first square meal they had had for a month. Farmers, look out for agents and cow buyers.

FROM BUTLER.

Mr. Editor:—As the **Courier** has had no correspondent at this place for some time, I submit a few items for the inspection of its many readers.

Miss Sake Ochs has returned from her visit to Jackson Michigan.

The Sargent House has changed hands a man by the name of Green, from Chicago, being the present Landlord.

Boys, if you want your girls to enjoy a good dish of ice cream, go to Durkey's Its "orful" good.

Dr. Barnett and wife have returned from their visit to Maryland and Pensylvania, looking as pleasant and happy as ever.

Simon Ochs has bought over forty thousand pounds of wool at this place this season, and expects to still increase that amount.

E. S. Jones, dealer in groceries, is carrying on a lively trade in this place.

Strause & Co. still retain their old stand and are doing well.

Miss Celia Rank has gone into the millinery business, and invites the ladies to give her a call.

The Butler boys think in makes the girls tired to go buggy riding, so they propose walking till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. Boys you'd better get get a section of ginger bread and thus complete the picture.

Orin Hubbell, Sunner Otis, Geo. Hoopingarner of Bloomington, Ind., College and Eddie Fosdick, Charles Lewis, of Deleware, Ohio, College, are now visiting their parents here. They are all promising young men, and give forth flattering promises of the future.

A most scandalous affair took place here last Monday, in a suit before Justice Campbell, between attorneys, Pinchin and Hoffman, in which the word liar, and almost every other epithet known to the English language was used the justice allowing them to proceed in this most discreditable affair.

Kate.

The Sunday School of the Reformed Church, held a pic-nic yesterday in which a good many participated.

The new firm of Jackman & Eaton is rapidly growing into a fine trade.—They make a specialty of custom work and therefore employ the best of workmen. We advise all to try their work and style.

Excursion to Chicago.

A grand excursion to Chicago and return will be given over the Baltimore road on August 5th, 1875, under the auspices of the M. E. Church at Albion.—The fare for the round trip will be only $3 from Auburn, $2.85 from Garret, $2.75 from Avilla. Five coaches will leave the depot here at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and others will be added at the different depots to accommodate all who want to go. This company is amply able to furnish all the cars needed. A large supply of water will be furnished on the train. With one of those Camel-backs at the head of the train, there need be no fear of stalling. Tickets for sale at the postoffice. We hope to see a large number avail themselves of this chance.

A **young** couple in town were to be married, and the day was fixed. A few evenings prior thereto the young man thought he would go and see his sweetheart and make final arrangements. He waited for her to introduce the subject of their coming nuptials, and she likewise did the same, and the consequence was never a word was said and the day of their happiness passed without recognition. Come, make up, renew your troths, call in a preacher and be made one, and then hear the little bird singing in your heart.

BUTLER ITEMS.

Butler is making considerable improvements in the way of building, this season.

A daughter of our friend, Geo. Maxwell, was married a few days ago.

Geo. Hensler still keeps up a fine stock of hardware, notwithstanding the heavy demand made upon him in that line.

F. F. Conner, has sold out his harness store, but is still retained, being indispensible in that line of business.

Jas. Sternberg has taken charge of the Butler Hotel, and seems determined in bringing up the reputation of the house.

Haskins & Son have been doing a fine livery business this spring. They have the finest livery building in the county and know how to run the business.

A. F. Pinchin has the finest horse in the country. That and a doubled barreled shot gun, makes him extremely happy.

W. L. Blair has done an immense trade in agricultural implement line this season. The large ware room which was full of machines in the spring is about empty.

Dr. Hoopingarner, has his new store room about ready for business. It is a fine building, in a very desirable location.

Ike Hirchler, has an educated fly. It is placed upon a pedestal, and takes a small club in its paws, and rattles on a tumbler, as much as to say, "aind glass lager beer." Hundreds visit it every day and say about the same thing.

S. G. Green, of Chicago, has taken charge of the old Sargent House, and is now renovating and fixing it up preparatory to keeping one of the best Hotels in the county, and his long experience assures success.

There is one fellow in Butler who holds a full hand in one thing. A horse kicked him on the cheek one day. The cheek is all right, but the horses hoof hasn't entirely recovered. We forgot his name.

W. L. Blair, is our authorized agent for the **Courier** at Butler. Any one wanting to subscribe or pay subscriptions to the **Courier** or wanting job work, or advertising done will please call on him.

New Goods at the Grand Central.

Ladies Black Fans, goood styles and very cheap at the Grand Central.

Geo. H. Munn has reduced expenses every way possible in order that he may sell his goods cheap.

Geo. H. Munn does not give you a ticket to Robinson's show, but he will discount any bill of ten dollars enough to take you into two such shows.

Nice Dress Linen at the Grand Central.

Boots & Shoes 25c below cost at G. H Munn's.

I will put a price list in the paper next week. Look all through it.
G. H. MUNN.

B. F. Dill, of the Evangelical Association, will preach in the German Methodist Church on Thursday, July 22d, in the evening.

Ho, for Chicago.
Grand Excursion
Over the Baltimore & Ohio,
AUGUST 5th, 1875
A Grand Basket Pic-nic in Lincoln Park.

It is also proposed to visit the principal places of interest in the city.—Conveyance by Steamer or Street Car to and from the Park at all times.—Round trip tickets may be had at the follow rates of fare:

Auburn……	$3.00	Garrett……	$2.85
Avilla……	2.65	Albion……	2.50

Trains will leave the different stations as follows:

Auburn…	4:00 am	Garrett…	4:10 am
Avilla…	4:27 "	Albion…	4:57 am
Chicago ar11:27 "		and return leaving	

Chicago at 9 pm. Proceeds to be applied to building M. E. Church at Albion

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Haut, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Charles Haut, Jr., Adm.
July 1, 1875.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana,
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned Administrator of the estate of Gilbert C. Evertis, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county. Attest:
J. R. Lanning, Clerk.
July 15

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County } In attachment before J. P. Widney J. P. of Union-tp
Charles Lockwood
versus
Richard Cantling

It appearing by the return on the writ issued herein that said defendant is not found.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of September 1875 at ten o'clock a. m.
J. P. Widney, J. P.
Dated July 8, 1875.
Penfield & Moody, attys for plff.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County } Sct:

In the DeKalb County Circuit Court, September Term, 1875.

George Hensler,
versus
Isaac M. Johnson,
David Fay,
John W. Boyle,
Albert J. Mason,
Samuel Grenamyer,
James E. Rose,
Edward W. Fosdick
and John Sprott } Complaint No. 149.

Now comes the plaintiff, by P. V. Hoffman his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demer to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July, 1875.
J. R. Lanning Clerk.
July 15

NOTICE.

State of Indiana,
DeKalb County } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

George Shutt,
versus
David W. Comer,
Hiram P. Housel,
Mrs Hiram P. Housel
Alonzo Lockwood. } Complaint No. 106.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the residence of said defendant, David W. Comer is unknown.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of July 1875.
July 15 J. R. Lanning, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Cyrus S. Stoy
John W. Boyle
versus
Isaac M. Johnson
Samuel Grenamyer
Albert W. Mason,
James E. Rose,
Edward W Fosdick
and John Sprott. } Complaint No. 138.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Rose & Hoffman, their attorneys and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given, said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th, Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July, 1875.
J. R. Lanning Clerk,

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Cyrus S. Stoy,
versus
John Burrell,
Winefred Burrell,
John W. Boyle,
Samuel Grenamyer,
Albert J. Mason,
James E. Rose,
Ed. W. Fosdick,
and John Sprott. } Complaint No. 139.

Now comes the plaintiff, by P. V. Hoffman, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July 1875.
J. R. Lanning, Clerk.
July 15

NOTICE.

State of Indiana,
DeKalb County } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Orpha Blake
versus
Eliza Franklin
Reuel Franklin
Laura Franklin,
Joseph W. Snell,
Fred. L. Andrews } Complaint No. 90.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the residence of said defendants, Reuel Franklin and Laura Franklin is unknown and that the defendant Joseph W. Snell is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of July 1875.
J. R. Lanning, Clerk.
July 15

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA
DeKalb County } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1875.

Leah Casselman
George Casselman
vs.
Dena H. Smith
Monroe H. Smith
John A. Smith } Complaint No. 101.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morian Attorneys, and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants are not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 5, day of July 1875.
J. R. Lanning, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Edward Clark, late of DeKalb County deceased.

Said Estate supposed to be solvent.
Oliver P. Learned, Adm'r

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

ALBERT BROWN was hung at Towanda, Pa., on Thursday, July 1, for the brutal murder, in August last, of Cora Greenleaf, a little girl of five years.

A FIRE in New York, Friday night, destroyed the Ice Box and Lumber Company's premises, together with stables containing six horses. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $75,000....The Governor and Council have decided not to commute the sentence of Pomeroy, the Boston boy-murderer, and he will be hanged....Alex. Hamilton, the Treasurer of Jersey City, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

ON Monday afternoon, the 5th inst., a terrible collision occurred between two excursion trains on the South Side railroad, near Far Rockawny, Long Island, in which seven persons were killed and twenty-seven injured, some fatally. Great indignation existed at the time of the accident, and people were disposed o blame the railroad attaches. The killed were horribly mutilated.

OPERATIONS have been resumed at the Grant Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J., which have been suspended for some past. Three hundred men are employed on locomotives for the Russian government....A dreadful storm of rain, hail and wind prevailed at New York on Tuesday last, unroofing houses, tearing up trees, etc., doing an immense amount of damage, and killing two men who were at work on a house....A party of seven lads, bathing in Wautuppa lake, near Fall river, Mass., a few days ago, joined hands and walked off the sand-bar into deep water, where six of the number, John W. Fielding, James William Jacques, William Dyer, Francis Kane and George McManus were drowned.

THE Plymouth Church congregation, at a meeting the other day, voted unanimously to raise the salary of Henry Ward Beecher to $100,000 a year. He has heretofore been receiving $20,000....Two heavy failures are announced from New Haven, Ct.: Tyler, Frost & Co., wholesale grocers and dealers in liquors, liabilities between $150,000 and $200,000; and W. H. Bradley & Co., carriage manufacturers, liabilities about $225,000.

FRANK D. MOULTON has addressed a letter to District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, demanding a trial on the indictment found against him at the instance of Mr. Beecher last summer.

THE WEST.

THE Sioux City papers give the particulars of a triple tragedy at the Winnebago Agency. An Indian of the tribe, in a fit of jealousy, killed the seducer of his wife, then stabbed her to the heart, after which he committed suicide....A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: "Reports from the buffalo lands, in the western part of this State, report numerous wolves suffering from hydrophobia, making it dangerous for hunters. A young man named Ackerly, while sleeping on the prairie recently, was bitten on the nose by a skunk, and died in the most horrible agony with hydrophobia symptoms, the same as from the bite of a rabid dog."....Col. E. B. Carlin, the Quartermaster at Fort Sanders, Wy. T., committed suicide recently by cutting his throat from ear to ear. Financial embarrassment and the complication of his official affairs are assigned as the cause of his act.

THE entire village of Meridian, Neb., was destroyed by a tornado recently, and Alexandria, in the same State, was also badly damaged.

ANOTHER dispatch has been received at the War Department in Washington from Prof. Jenney, in which he reiterates his former statement that, so far, he has not found gold enough in the Black Hills to warrant any extended mining operations.

THE Governor of Kansas has sent to President Grant a strong remonstrance against the proposed settlement of the Sioux and other wild Indians in the Indian Territory.

GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., died at his residence in St. Louis on the 8th inst., in the 55th year of his age. He was stricken with paralysis in 1872, and has been in failing health ever since. Two months ago transfusion of blood was tried, with, it was thought, favorable results, but a relapse took place, resulting in his death in a few hours....A real estate lawsuit, which promises to rival in magnitude and duration the celebrated suit of Mrs. Gaines in New Orleans, is one of the probabilities in Chicago. A strip of land worth several millions of dollars, on which stand the Illinois Central depot and a portion of the tracks, is in dispute, having just been originally entered at the Land Office at Springfield, although it has been occupied and presumably owned by the railroad company for the last thirty years....The latest news from the Black Hills is not encouraging to gold-seekers.

WASHINGTON

GEN. SPINNER stepped down and out, and Mr. New took charge of the Treasury Department on the 1st inst. There was a good deal of excitement by the changes incident to the reorganization of the Department and the assumption of office by Mr. New. About 150 employes were discharged, fifty of whom were women. ....The decrease in the public debt during the month of June was $1,431,249, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, $14,399,514. The following is the official statement for June 30:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,100,865,550	
Five per cent. bonds	607,132,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,707,998,300
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000	
Matured debt	11,425,820	
Legal tenders	375,841,687	
Certificates of deposit	58,415,000	
Fractional currency	42,129,424	
Coin certificates	21,796,300	
Total without interest		498,182,411
Total debt		$2,232,284,531
Total interest		38,647,556
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$79,854,410	
Currency	3,973,951	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	58,415,000	
Total in the Treasury		$ 142,243,361
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,128,688,726
Decrease of debt during June		1,431,249
Decrease since June 30, 1874		14,399,514
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States		26,304,109
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		6,134,311
Balance of interest paid by United States		20,120,791

A NOVEL suit has been brought in the District Court under the Civil-Rights bill by a white man, who sues the proprietor of a boarding-house for colored people for having ejected him from the house where he had engaged board.

THE Postmaster-General contemplates making an official tour of New England in August, and of the South in November. This trip will have the same general purpose as his recent Western tour.

NEW and extensive frauds in connection with the whisky ring are being made, and among those indicted for conspiracy are G. W. Fishback, late of the St. Louis *Democrat*; and Messrs. McKee and Houser, of the *Globe-Democrat*. W. O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Treasury at Washington; A. H. Holt, Chief Clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau are implicated....Under the act of July 12, 1874, providing for the resumption of specie payments, the Treasury Department has disposed of about $10,000,000 of bonds, known as the 5 per cents, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and with the proceeds has purchased about $9,000,000 in silver for the purpose of retiring fractional currency.

TREASURER NEW has imposed some grievous restraints upon the lady clerks in the Treasury Department. An order has been issued prohibiting visitors, and the ladies are not permitted to leave their work during business hours, as they formerly spent much time gadding about the halls.

THE SOUTH.

THE citizens of Bowling Green, Ky., are in great trepidation over the suspected presence of the dreaded James and Younger brothers in that vicinity. The various banks of the place have placed 100 needle-guns in the hands of citizens, together with ten rounds of ammunition each, to guard these institutions against the bandits....John Coughlin, aged 15, and two sisters named Keating, aged 13 and 15, all residing at Newport, Ky., were drowned in Licking river, a few days ago, by the upsetting of a boat.

IN the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Ark., last week, eight murderers from the Indian Nation were sentenced to be hanged. One of the men, after conviction, attempted to escape, and was shot dead. The other seven will be hung simultaneously on the 3d of September.

GEORGE APPLEWHITE, the last of the notorious Lowry gang of outlaws, has been arrested at Goldsboro, N. C., and is now in jail....The celebrated race horse Lexington died at Lexington, Ky., last week....The negroes had a Fourth of July celebration at the court-house in Vicksburg, Miss. Some difficulty occurred among the audience during the speaking, when firing commenced. Several negroes were wounded, and three unknown negroes fatally shot. John Hall, white, is supposed to be mortally wounded.

PAT MANNING, a retail grocer in Memphis, was shot and killed by Officer McCormick, on Tuesday last. Manning was beating one of his children, and was ordered to desist by the officer, but refused. The officer procured a warrant and attempted to arrest Manning, when the latter fired at him, the ball grazing his temple. McCormick then drew his pistol and fired, instantly killing Manning....Robert N. Yerby was shot and killed on the steamer A. J. White, near St. Louis Landing, Ark., a few days since, by B. L. Oliver and his son. The killing grew out of an old grudge, young Oliver first shooting Yerby in the temple. After he fell the elder Oliver fired at him. The Olivers then ordered the boat to land, which was done, and they escaped in the woods....Four persons were instantly killed, and seven seriously injured, by the explosion of a saw mill at Hot Springs, Ark., a few days ago....The business part of the town of Washington, Hempstead county, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

A match game of billiards of 500 points, for $1,000 and the championship of the West and Southwest, was played last week at New Orleans between Henry Rhines, of Chicago, and Henry Miller, of New Orleans, the latter winning.... At a large meeting recently held at Charlottesville, Va., to consider whether or not that State should repudiate her debt, a series of resolutions denouncing repudiation in the warmest terms, were adopted with but one dissenting vote.

POLITICAL.

THE Temperance Reformers of California have nominated W. E. Lovett for Governor.

THE President has appointed William C. Nichols, Assistant Treasurer at Chicago; John Taffe, of Nebraska, Secretary of Colorado; John B. Clark to be Surveyor-General for Nebraska and Iowa; H. M. Keyser, of Illinois, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Mon.; Charles D. Bradley, Attorney for Colorado.

THE Republican State Convention of Wisconsin was held at Madison on Wednesday, July 7. The following ticket was placed in the field: For Governor, Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant-Governor, H. T. Eaton, of Richland; Secretary of State, Hans B. Warner, of Pierce; Treasurer, Henry Baetz, of Manitowoc; Attorney-General, John R. Bennett, of Rock; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert Graham, of Oshkosh. The resolutions are as follows: Adherence to the indissoluble union of the States, the sovereignty of the Federal government, and the rights of States; government protection to labor; no union between Church and State; against a division of the school fund for sectarian purposes; recognizes President Grant's third-term letter; approval of the efforts of the present Administration to prevent and punish fraud; in favor of arbitration instead of war; adheres to the doctrine of legislative control over railroads and other corporations deriving power from the State; gradual resumption of specie payments; a tariff for revenue only; such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies; that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for promoting the cause of temperance....The Opposition Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul on July 7. The following nominations were made: For Governor, D. L. Buell of Houston; Lieutenant-Governor, E. W. Durant of Stillwater; Secretary of State, Adolphus Bierman, of Olmsted; Auditor of State, M. Doran, of Lesueur; Treasurer, Albert Shaffer, of St. Paul; Chief Justice, L. Emmett, of Rice; Attorney-General, Richard Jones, of Olmsted; Clerk of Supreme Court, Archibald McLeod, of Duluth; Railroad Commissioner, J. M. Sencerbox, of Scott. The platform accepts the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and says that hereafter all parties must stand upon them; favors the rights of the States; opposes all attempts to limit the freedom of the press; favors preparatory and effective measures for the resumption of specie payments; a tariff for revenue only; no partial legislation; uniform excise laws and no sumptuary laws; strict economy in public affairs; State control over chartered corporations.

GENERAL.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, the well-known Spiritualist and scientist, has become insane. It is thought that this infliction was caused by the exposures of the impostures of some swindling mediums in Philadelphia a few months since. He had great faith in their pretended "manifestations," and when the fraud became known to him the shock was too heavy for him to withstand.

THE Postmaster-General has decided that the stamp on a postal card is not sufficient to carry any additional matter attached to the stamp.

GEN. SHERMAN recommends that the Indian prisoners at St. Augustine, Fla., be permitted to have their immediate families live with them, and it is said that the request of the Indians will be granted, although it will involve an expense of transporting 200 persons nearly 2,000 miles....The headquarters of the Patrons of Husbandry have been removed from Washington to Louisville, and the next meeting of the National Grange will be held in that city on the third Wednesday of November next.

FOREIGN.

ADVICES from Matamoras, Mexico, report that the notorious Gen. Cortina has been arrested by the Mexican authorities and his police disarmed and disbanded. Cortina is Mayor of Matamoras, and is the chief instigator of the recent raids across the Rio Grande into Texas. There was much excitement over the arrest and trouble was anticipated....A serious revolt of the peasants against the nobles in Transylvania, Austria, is reported. Many persons have been killed, including two Judges. ....Two more heavy London failures are announced, namely: Dacosta, Basito & Co., liabilities $1,200,000, and Kilburn, Kerhard & Co., liabilities $3,750,000.

THE British colony at the Cape of Good Hope has annexed sundry independent territories inhabited by 150,000 Caffres.

LATER advices from the United States of Colombia bring additional particulars of the destructive earthquake at Cucuta. The story of the catastrophe is confirmed in all its horrible details. A private letter from Salazar says: "The number of the dead is calculated at three-quarters of the entire population. The few families which are saved are now on the outskirts of what was the city, living on what they can procure, but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrification of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heartrending to see the wounded, who can have no care, and who cannot remain long alive in their present condition. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and, as there is no one to remove them, the stench is becoming frightful." Another letter says that such was the violence of the shock that not a single house remained standing, and monuments in the cemetery were thrown down and many removed a considerable distance from their original site. In thirty seconds the City of Cucuta was converted into a mountain of ruins. The horrible blow resulted in the death of more than 10,000 persons, in addition to other thousands who were seriously wounded and bruised. Great numbers of haciendas have been destroyed, and hundreds of houses in the country overthrown, leaving the people homeless and consigned to poverty. Many of the trees were torn up by the roots and small hills were opened like a melon.

THE American rifle team were enthusiastically received in Belfast, Ireland, and were banqueted by the city authorities....A duel was fought the other day, in Belgium, between two Parisian journalists, Rosaite, of *Le Presse*, and Perevier, of *Le Figaro*, and the latter was wounded in the chest and arm....Gambetta, the distinguished French statesman, has peremptorily declined to accept a challenge from Paul de Cassagnac, the noted duelist....The father of Don Carlos has been arrested by the Spanish authorities.

THE London *Times* of July 8 summarizes the military and political situation in Spain, and gives a gloomy view of the Alfonsist cause. ....The Italian government has decided not to participate in our Centennial, on account of the considerable expense necessary....A large crowd assembled at Hendon, England, last week, to witness the pigeon-shooting match between A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and Geo. Rimmel, champion of England. Bogardus won easily. Bogardus has challenged all England to shoot against him....The Suffrage Extension bill has been defeated in the English House of Commons by a vote of 268 nays to 166 yeas.... Cassagnac, the Paris fighting editor, has published a letter, in which he threatens to kick Gambetta on sight.

AN international pigeon match, £800 and the championship of the world, has been arranged to take place at London in August, between A. H. Bogardus, the American champion, and Edward Thornton, of Yorkshire, England's champion—100 birds, Burlingham rules.... Cortina, the brigand chief of the Rio Grande border, has been safely conveyed from Matamoras on board a gun-boat and is now on the way to Vera Cruz....Portions of Switzerland were recently visited by a hail-storm of unprecedented violence and destructiveness. Many persons were killed, crops destroyed and valuable property damaged....Inundations and overflowing of the rivers of France continue to be reported, and railway traffic is interrupted, with occasional loss of life.... The London *Standard* decries immigration to the United States. It believes that Americans still covet Canada, and concludes the article in these words: "We wish Canadians to understand that England regards them as Englishmen, and would fight for Canada as for Kent. A suggestion to abandon Canada would overthrow the strongest ministry England has ever known."

TREATMENT OF BURNS. On the instant of the accident, plunge the part under cold water. This relieves the pain in a second, and allows all hands to become composed. If the part cannot be kept under water, cover it over with dry flour, an inch deep or more. In many instances nothing more is needed after the flour; simply let it remain until it falls off, when a new skin will be found under. In severer cases, while the part injured is under water, simmer a leek or two in an earthen vessel, with half their bulk of hog's lard, until the leeks are soft, then strain through a muslin rag. This makes a greenish-colored ointment, which, when cool, spread thickly on a linen cloth and apply it to the injured part. If there are blisters let out the water. When the part becomes feverish and uncomfortable, renew the ointment, and a rapid, painless cure will be the result, if the patient, in the meanwhile, lives exclusively on fruits, coarse bread and other light, loosening diet.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

IT is estimated that 100,000 pounds of chloride of lime would sweeten Chicago river for about fifteen minutes, and Chicago may be happy yet.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

There were no new developments in connection with the money market. The demand for favors was light and the offerings ample. Interest rates quotable at 7@10 per cent., according to time and security. Government bonds were in good demand and very steady as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81	122¼	122¾
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	117½	118
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	121¼	122
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	120¼	120½
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	121¼	122
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	121¼	121½
U. S. 10.40's	118¾	119
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	117½	117¾
U. S. currency 6's	122¼	122¾
Gold (full weight)	116¾	117¼
Gold Coupons	116¾	117¼
Gold exchange	116¾	117¼

BREADSTUFFS.

There was considerable interest shown in the grain markets during the week under review, and quite an active speculative business was transacted. Speculators were the principal operators, and the bulk of the sales were for future delivery. There was a fair aggregate shipping demand for wheat, but for corn, oats, and the minor grains there was but a restricted shipping movement. The receipts were fair all round, but a comparison with the arrivals for the same time last year, shows a most marked decrease. The shipments also show a decrease on corn, but there was an increase in the forward movement of wheat. Seller August was the favorite option, the demand being principally for this delivery, while there was more desire to sell for July, the deliveries on maturing contracts being quite large. As a general rule a rather unsettled feeling prevailed, the market being governed mainly by local influences. A comparison of the annexed quotations will show the current prices at the opening and at the close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ .99¼@ .99½	$1.02¾@1.03
No. 2, seller July	1.00 @.100½	1.02¾
No. 2 seller August	1.01½	1.03¼@1.03½
No. 2 corn, cash	.67¾@ .69	.68¼
No. 2 corn, seller July	.67½@ .68¼	.68½ bid.
No. 2 corn, s. August	.69¼@ .70	.70¼@ .70¾
No. 2 oats, cash	.51¼@ .52	.52¼ bid
No. 2 oats, seller June	.51¾	.52¾@ .53¼
No. 2 oats, seller July	.50 @ .51	.50¼@ .51
No. 2 oats, s. August	.39¼@ .39½	.39½@ .39¾
No. 2 oats, s. Sept	.38	.38 @ .38¼
No. 2 rye, cash	.90	.92
No. 2 barley, cash	1.20	1.18 @1.20
No. 2 barley, s. Sept	1.00	1.00 @1.01

PROVISIONS.

Rather an unsettled feeling pervaded this market during the week just past, and prices fluctuated quite frequently, but within a small range. Holders of provisions were generally asking a shade more than buyers were willing to pay, and the business transacted for outside account in consequence was rather light, but at the same time there was quite a good demand from speculators and a fairly active business was reported. Eastern advices were of a more favorable tenor, which was the principal cause for the existing firmness among holders. Cash mess pork closed at $19.40@19.60, according to the quantity and the reputation of the brand; seller July, $19.45@19.50, and seller August closed at $19.62½@19.65. Cash lard closed at $13.15, seller July at $13.12½@13.15, and seller August at $13.50.

PRODUCE.

A fair trade was reported in butter, though the movement was not as liberal as during the previous week. The receipts during the week were fair, and the supply on hand is perhaps a little larger than at this time last week, but receivers generally were firm in their views, and former prices were maintained. Quotable at 19@22c for extras, 17@20c for firsts, 14@17c for seconds, 13@15c for thirds, and 11@12c for inferior stock. Beans were rather quiet, but prices remain steady and firm. Quotable at $1.90 for prime Eastern medium, and $1.25@1.80 for Western, according to quality. There was a fair trade reported in broom corn, and prices were firm, as follows: 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beeswax was quiet at 26@30c. A large amount of cheese has been bought at the factories by shippers and exporters, and the receipts, therefore, were rather light, in view of which dealers generally were firmer in their views, and a slight improvement was noticeable in prices. The market closed at 10@10⅝c for prime new in lots, and 11@11½c in a retail way. Cider remains inactive and nominal at about $5.75@6.00. Dried peas were very slow sale, and prices were little better than nominal; quotable at $2.00@2.10 for choice green and $1.75@1.80 for marrowfat. The movement in dried fruits was only moderate, and prices under a more ardent desire to sell were weak and lower. The market closed at 7@8c for Michigan and New York apples, according to the quantity and quality. Peaches 8¼@8⅝c for halves and about 7¼@8c for mixed. Blackberries closed with sellers at 8½c. Eggs were in better supply and the market was weaker, closed at 14c for loose packages and 14½c in cases. There is no change in feathers: prime live geese, 48@52c; turkey tail, 30@35c, and chicken, 4@5c per lb. The demand for hides was light and prices were easier; green salted quotable at 8c all round; calf, 12½@13, and kip 8@10c. Honey was dull at 18@23c for choice in combs and 10@11c for strained. There was nothing of consequence done in hops; prices, however, remain steady at 20@30c per lb for fair to choice. Hay was quiet and easier. Timothy quotable at $15.00@19.00 for mixed to prime, and prairie, $9.00@15.00 for No. 2 to prime. Maple sugar was dull and very slow at anything over 7½c@8c per lb. There was but little trade in old potatoes, and new, under larger offerings, were lower; quotable at 80c@90c per bu for old Eastern peachblows, $2.00@3.00 per brl for small new, and $3.50@4.00 for good to choice. Salt was in fair demand and steady at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Vegetables were rather dull, and nearly all the arrivals from Southern points were in poor order; cabbage sold at $1.50@1.75 for crates containing two doz; beets, 20@25c per doz; asparagus, 40@50c per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per bu when choice; choice tomatoes were in fair demand for green, and soft were dull—quotable at $1.25@1.50 for ½ bu boxes. There was a fair demand for light wool, but heavy was very slow sale; quotable at 38@43c for fine to coarse good conditioned unwashed, 25@32c for washed, and 40@50c for poor to prime tub. Veal was in fair request and steady; sold at 4@7½c for poor to choice.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Dullness and inactivity continue to be the prevailing features in the seed market. There were but few lots of the various descriptions sold during the week, and rather an unsettled feeling existed, though no change in particular was exhibited in values. Timothy was quite firm, but prices owing to the difference in quality were very irregular. Quotable at $2.30@2.50 for common to good and $2.55@2.65 for prime. Clover was scarce and a shade higher. Quotable at $6.75@7.00 for prime medium. Nothing of consequence was done in flax—nominal at about $1.60 for good crushing. Some lots of prime Hungarian were sold at 90c, but most holders were asking a trifle over this figure, and some small sales from store were made at $1.25. Millet was quiet but firm at $2.00@2.25 for good to prime. Buckwheat was dull with free sellers of prime at $1.00. A good demand existed for highwines and the market ruled steady and firm. Closed at about $1.16.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was nothing new of importance noticeable in the market for cooperage. Trade as is usual at this time of the year was limited, but as the offerings were not excessive former prices were maintained. Quotations range at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, and $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces; $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. It should be understood that the outside prices for lard tierces is only paid for "standard" packages—the new size adopted recently by the Packers' Association. Lumber was very dull during the week. The orders from the interior were light, and as local dealers were buying rather sparingly the market closed with a good many cargoes unsold. The arrivals during the weke were fair. Quotable at $7.75@8.00 for joist and scantling. Strips and boards, $8.00@12.00 for common to fair, and $12.50@14.00 for good to choice. Shingles, $2.20@2.70, and lath, $1.50. There was but little doing in wood, and prices remain unchanged. Quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory; $7.00 for maple; $6.00 for beech, and $4.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	10	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@	10
COTTON	15½	@	16¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 50	@	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 15	@	1 16
No. 1 Spring	1 21	@	1 24
CORN	78	@	81
OATS	64	@	68
RYE	1 05	@	1 08
PORK—New Mess	20 50	@	20 75
LARD—Steam	13	@	13

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 30	@	1 32
CORN—No. 2 New	66	@	67
OATS—No. 2	52	@	54
RYE—No. 2	90	@	95
PORK—Mess	20 25	@	20 50
LARD	12	@	13
HOGS	6 65	@	7 25
CATTLE	4 50	@	6 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 07	@	1 08
No. 2	1 03	@	1 05
CORN—No. 2	59	@	61
OATS—No. 2	..	@	53
RYE	95	@	97
BARLEY—No. 2	1 24	@	1 26

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 20	@	1 25
CORN—New	66	@	68
OATS	54	@	59
RYE	1 02	@	1 04
PORK—Mess	20 00	@	20 25
LARD	13	@	14

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 26	@	1 27
Amber	1 23	@	1 24
CORN—New	69	@	70
OATS	58	@	60

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	..	@	1 28
Amber	..	@	1 24
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	60	@	64

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 23	@	1 25
No. 2 Red	1 19	@	1 20
CORN	69	@	70
OATS	56	@	57

TILTON-BEECHER.

Conclusion of the Famous Trial—Disagreement of the Jury.

The celebrated trial of Tilton vs. Beecher has at last come to a conclusion, having resulted, as was generally anticipated, in a disagreement of the jury. The case was submitted to the jury on Thursday, June 24. On the following Thursday they came into court and notified Judge Neilson that there was no probability of an agreement. The Judge, however, sent them back to their room, with instructions to disregard the Price and Loader affidavits, which had been shown to be false. On the following day, Friday, July 2, they again sent a note to Judge Neilson, stating that it was impossible to agree upon a verdict, whereupon they were summoned into court. What followed is thus described by the Associated Press dispatches:

At 11:17 the jury filed into court, looking as if they had passed a sleepless night. In reply to the question: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Foreman Carpenter replied: "We have not, your Honor. We regret it very much that we find it impossible to agree."

Judge Neilson stated that he had learned by a note from the jury, early this morning, that in their opinion they should be discharged, as they could not agree, and some of their number were suffering in health. He experienced the force of that application very strongly, and had called them in now, at the earliest moment, giving to counsel and others an opportunity of being present. As they were about to separate, he would like them to carry away kindly recollections, and, so far as they could, remove whatever chagrin they felt at being detained so long. He wished them to recollect the fact that not until yesterday did they suggest that they could not agree, and that suggestion came from their foreman, signed by eleven, and accompanied by another from one juror, who thought an agreement possible. While he had perfect regard and confidence in the opinion of the eleven, and the explanation of the foreman, he thought something was due to the twelfth juryman. His Honor had the same thing on his mind yesterday at 4 o'clock, and he allowed Juryman Taylor to devote his time to bringing about an agreement, so far as he could. He learned from the note that they were unable to agree, and that the disagreement was founded on their inability to decide upon the weight of the testimony and the credibility of the witnesses, and it appeared to his Honor and every person conversant with the case that it was impossible for him to help them by any suggestions. Not even in his charge could he find a means of helping them on that point. The weight of the testimony rested with the jury. It was for them to say what witnesses they could believe and what witnesses they could not. The court had no right to interfere. He was glad to be assured that the disagreement did not arise from any want of attention on his part, and God knew there were some points on which he could do nothing.

The jury was then discharged, and filed out of court. Mrs. Beecher went to the railing and shook hands with each juryman as he passed. Thus ended the great Tilton-Beecher scandal suit.

The jury at one time were seven for conviction and five for acquittal, but at the close stood nine to three for Beecher.

It is rumored that Tilton will move for a new trial and a change of venue. It is also intimated that he will endeavor to procure the indictment of Gen. Tracy for perjury.

Mr. Beecher regards the result of the trial as a perfect vindication.

A Plethora of Peaches.

The peach growers of the Marland and Delaware Peninsula have done what American citizens always do when they are bothered—they have held a convention. The first thing to be settled was: How many peaches are there to be this year? Well, at the convention estimates fluctuated. Some said 8,000,000 baskets. Some said 6,000,000 baskets. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railway authorities have settled upon the larger figures, and have made preparations to transport that quantity. Middletown, it is said, is the largest peach-growing section of the Peninsula. Here, for instance, is Gov. Cochran, who will ship 125,000 baskets, and Mr. Shelcross, who will send to market 150,000 baskets. From this station the railroad company expects to carry 600,000 baskets, demanding 50 cars per diem, and two engines. The Mt. Pleasant crop is estimated at 500,000 baskets; Dover, 400,000. From the Queen Ann and Kent County railroad the estimate is 700,000. Then from other points, one writer thinks, there will be additional shipments, so that the crop will come up really to 10,000,000 baskets—*New York Tribune.*

AMERICA VICTORIOUS.

The Great International Rifle Contest at Dublin—The Yankee Boys Achieve a Signal Victory Over Their Celtic Competitors.

The great shooting match between the American and Irish rifle teams came off at Dollymount, near Dublin, Ireland, on Tuesday, June 29, the Yankees achieving a brilliant and well-earned victory over the sons of the Green Isle. From the cable dispatches we glean the following interesting particulars of the exciting contest:

The firing at the 800-yards range resulted in one point in favor of the Irish team, the score standing: Americans, 337; Irish, 338.

The shooting at the 900-yards range resulted: Americans, 327; Irishmen, 292. The shooting at the 1,000-yards range, which was remarkably fine on both sides, was won by the Americans by a score of 304 against 299 for the Irish. The match was thus won by the American riflemen by a total of 967 to 929.

The following is a summary of the individual scores in each match, 60 being the highest number that could possibly be scored:

AMERICANS.

	800 yrds.	900 yrds.	1,000 yrds.	Total.
Fulton	58	57	46	161
Bodine	52	59	51	162
Gildersleeve	56	56	52	164
Yale	57	52	52	161
Coleman	56	48	52	156
Darkin	58	55	50	163
Total	337	327	303	967

IRISHMEN.

	800 yrds.	900 yrds.	1,000 yrds.	Total.
Pollock	59	53	49	161
Wilson	58	50	55	163
Johnson	56	54	50	169
Hamilton	56	54	51	161
Milner	55	37	41	133
McKenna	52	44	53	149
Total	336	292	299	929

Total majorities at all ranges—Americans, 38.

The New York *Times'* special from Dollymount says at the close of the firing at 900 yards the defeat of the Irish was acknowledged, and luncheon was taken in chagrin, gloom, outspoken dissatisfaction, and symptoms of disorganization among the Irish. The crowd, which manifested intense anxiety as to the result, had now grown to about 30,000. Every Irish bulls eye was cheered, and a disturbance was becoming imminent. The police were powerless, and Dr. Hamilton addressed the crowd, standing in close shooting position. The Americans refused to proceed with the firing until order should have been restored. Every gentleman on the ground now became a policeman, and there was great hustling, and the disorder can hardly be exaggerated. A delay of thirty-five minutes resulted, when partial order was restored. At the 1,000-yard range, the Irish, dejected and nervous, shot wildly, and a succession of shots proved to be merely random. Milner missed his third shot, the crowd groaning vociferously. When he missed his ninth shot the uproar on the Irish side of the ground was tremendous. The eleventh shot he missed also, producing consternation. Hamilton scored a succession of threes, and blamed the crowd for his lack of success. Everybody seemed to be in bad temper. The ropes were broken by the Irish near the close, Fulton and Bodine not yet having finished. Fulton missed the targed through disorder. The crowd, cheering, rushed across the ground, causing great confusion.

Bodine quietly takes his position for the last shot, and the crowd ranges itself along the line of the fire, leaving a wide opening towards the targets, but only wide enough to expose two of the targets to the view of the firer. All control has been lost over them, but Bodine lies still and silent. A puff of smoke, and the crack of his rifle is heard, and his bullet flattens in the bullseye. A tremendous cheer is given for the Americans by the crowd en masse. The police stand firm around the teams, with the crowd on the outside, standing sturdy and ill-humored, but not towards the Americans. Maj. Leech addressed the Americans and surrounding mass, and declared himself beaten, and the Americans the first shots in the universe. He then called for cheers for Col. Gildersleeve and his men, which were not very heartily given, but when called for by a man in the crowd they were given with tremendous enthusiasm, the crowd bursting in to "shake hands" with the Americans and their ladies, amid vociferous cheering.

Col. Gildersleeve called for cheers for the Irish team, but there came no response, except from the Americans present. All of the Irish team blame something or each other, and the whole population is positively fierce with them. The Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, and York on the ground congratulated the victors. The Americans were extremely popular before the contest, and are much more so now, and their calmness, modesty, and self-reliance are extolled everywhere.

Old-Time Giants.

In a review of "The First Voyage Round the World, by Magellan," the following occurs: "They remained at the port of St. Julian two whole months without ever seeing anybody. However, one day, without anybody expecting it, we saw a giant, who was walking on the shore of the sea, quite naked, and was dancing and leaping and singing, and whilst singing he put the sand and dust on his head. Our Captain sent one of his men toward him, whom he charged to sing and leap like the other to reassure him and to show him friendship. This he did, and immediately led the giant to the little island where the Captain was waiting for him, and when he was before us he began to be astonished and to be afraid; and he raised one finger on high, thinking that we came from heaven. He was so tall that the tallest of us only came up to his waist; he was, however, well built. He had a large face, painted red all round, and his eyes also were painted yellow around them; and he had two hearts painted on his cheeks; he had little hair on his head, and it was painted white." Afterward they saw more of these giants, eighteen at one time, male and female, the women not quite so tall as the men. The giants were peaceable upon the whole, but one of the seamen was killed by them with an arrow, not without provocation.

THE Pope is bled four times a year by his doctors.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

THERE is no longer any doubt that the Pennsylvania coal-miners' strike is completely over. Most of the miners in the anthracite regions have resumed work at the rates offered six months since, and the suffering which has prevailed in the workingmen's families is therefore being slowly mitigated.

THIS time it is a Confederate soldier who, after carrying a bullet in his brain for nine years, had it unexpectedly fall through the roof of his mouth the other day. The bullet did not hurt his brain, and the brain does not appear to have corroded the bullet to any serious extent. If this thing goes much further we shall have a new school of doctors, who will claim that the forcible insertion of lead into the brain is a valuable hygienic practice.

REPORTS from the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Northern Alabama represent the cotton crop as giving signs of fully an average yield. In but few localities has any damage been done to the plant from any cause. The army worm has not made it appearance at all, while only a few complaints of lice are made. These reports are supposed to be an index of the condition of the crop throughout the South, and those who were fortunate enough to plant cotton liberally will find themselves relieved of all pressing financial troubles. Everywhere the negroes are reported to be working well—much better than ever before—since the war.

THE first result of annexing the Fiji Island to Great Britain is the death of a hird of the population. A British ship landed certain emigrants on the island who were ill with the measles. The disease spread with great rapidity, and the natives, knowing nothing of its nature, insisted upon rushing into the sea to alleviate the heat of the fever. The bathing produced dysentery, and the latter carried off 50,000. Of course this is a terrible affair, viewed merely from a humanitarian stand-point, but the result will be really a gain in the world, since the dead natives will be speedily filled by English emigrants, who will make a new Australia out of the Fiji Islands.

MOSES GEORGE, of Dansville, N. Y., a veteran of the war of 1812, and 80 years of age, extracted from his groin on the 28th of May a bullet which was buried there by the rifle of an Indian at the battle of Chippewa in July, 1815. It is somewhat blackened, but beneath a thin coating the lead is as pure and bright as it was over a half century ago. The limb has shortened six inches. The bullet did not come out by its original entrance, but about four inches above, and was taken out by veteran George himself, without the aid of instruments. After sixty years of anxiety on the subject, he is now relieved of solicitude as to the possible effect of lead in the system.

A CURIOUS legal case has just been tried in Ulster county, N. Y. James O. Schoonmaker agreed that if Stephen J. Case should get married within three months after the date of the contract, he would pay half of the clergyman's fee, board the wife six months without charge, and furnish a team and carriage for the wedded pair. Case, in case he should not marry within the specified time, agreed to pay for the use of the carriage for one day, besides damages. He failed to get married within three months, and then Schoonmaker sued him for two hundred dollars, and reveived a verdict in his favor. On appeal the first decision was reversed, and Schoonmaker has a heavy bill of costs to pay.

MR. D. L. MOODY, the Chicago revivalist, has won the respect of the patricians as well as that of the masses of England. Lord Shaftsbury speaks very highly of him. At a recent meeting of the Church Society of London he said that he was thankful to God that Mr. Moody had not been educated at Oxford. He (Mr. Moody) had a wonderful power of getting at the hearts of men, and while the common people heard him gladly, many persons of high station had been greatly struck with the marvelous simplicity of his preaching. The Lord Chancellor of England had said to him: "The simplicity of that man's preaching, the clear manner in which he sets forth salvation by Christ, is to me the most striking and delightful thing I ever knew in my life." His lordship expressed the opinion that Mr. Moody is no fanatic or mere enthusiast.

THE Indianapolis papers publish the text of an interesting decision on the subject of the marriage contract, delivered by Judge Chapman, of the Criminal Court in that city. An indictment had been found by the grand jury against a man and woman who had, in the presence of witnesses, but without the aid of clergyman or magistrate, solemnly taken each other for husband and wife, with a proviso or conditional agreement that the union was to last only so long as the "love-nature" of the parties held out. A criminal action was instituted with a view to the abatement of what was regarded as an odious public scandal. The court held that it was no scandal; that the parties are completely and lawfully married; and that they must remain so until regularly divorced, their agreement as to duration of "love-nature" being in law void and in morals vicious.

HARPER'S BAZAR pertinently suggests that there could not be a better time than the present for young folks to fix in their minds the important dates and details of our country's history. Schools might well throw aside for a while the regular histories of the United States, and arrange a popular series of lessons based on the centennials that will occur all along during the coming eight or ten years. The natural interest awakened in the young mind to obtain a clear and connected idea of an event whose hundredth anniversary is about being celebrated should be improved by teachers. It would be worth more than all the didatic precepts ever uttered to pupils about the importance of studying history. The occurrence of these centennials gives a reality to past events which the mere record of them does not, and thus the facts are impressed upon the young.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT the other day rendered a decision in an interesting question of naturalization. In 1848, a Prussian by the name of Steinkoanler immigrated to this country and was naturalized in 1854. Subsequently he returned to Germany, taking with him a son, then aged four years, and a native of the United States. The son is now twenty years old, and the question at issue was as to his owing military service to Germany. The Attorney-General comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities, one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany, resuming his allegiance, the son partakes of the status of the father. Being a minor, and having enjoyed the protection of the German government, he, for the time being, or until of age, owes military duty, the obligations being reciprocal, but when the boy becomes of age, he can return to the United States as an American citizen with all the rights and privileges of such, and would even be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE hog crop of Indiana for the present year is estimated at 2,670,000.

AUDITOR ABBOTT estimates the taxable property of Allen county at $20,000,000.

FORT WAYNE had to close up its public baths on account of lack of patronage.

A FARMER of Bartholomew county recently had twelve sheep killed by lightning.

IT is intimated that Moses Fowler will build a female college at Fowler, Benton county.

THE old settlers at West Point and vicinity will hold their annual reunion August 6.

TWENTY-SEVEN churches furnish comfortable sleeping-places for residents of Fort Wayne.

SIX of the graduating class of Wabash College enter the ministry, and four will practice law.

BRAZIL has under contract public and private improvements to cost not less than $125,000.

THE last report of the First National Bank of Bloomington shows the deposits to be $120,000.

BEDFORD has a prospect that before the leaves fall, a new railroad will be built to that place.

JEFFERSONVILLE will start a shooting gallery with the Penitentiary as a background to stop the bullets.

A COMPANY has been organized to build a narrow gauge railroad from Indianapolis to Shoals, in Marion county.

A COLORED man in Winamac was poisoned by some liquor that he bought of a saloon-keeper of that town. He died in a short time.

THE first train of cars arrived in Robinson just six years from the day upon which the vote was taken upon the donation of $100,000 by the county.

JOHN MILLER, white, being refused license by the Clerk of Floyd county to marry Mary Simms, colored, went to Jeffersonville, got the papers, and they were married.

MRS. KATE ELLIOTT, daughter of the Hon. S. T. Powell, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and the wife of W. H. Elliott, a well-known citizen of New Castle, died a few days since.

MORGAN CRONE, a German laborer, was brutally murdered at Fort Wayne, on Friday evening last, by a colored whitewasher named Joseph Wall, aged 61 years, for singing and praying all night. Wall is in jail.

A BALLOON ascension took place at Fort Wayne last week. The day being very pleasant the ascension was a fine one. Prof. Donaldson, S. E. Morse, of the *Sentinel*, and L. M. Bowser were in the balloon. It came down five miles south of the city in a wheatfield.

AT the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State University held last week, at Bloomington, Dr. Cyrus Nutt was dismissed from the Presidency, to take effect as soon as his successor shall be elected and qualified. Incompetency is the ground for his dismissal.

THE Jeffersonville *News* tells of a man in that city who whipped his wife the other day. After he got through, his sister also administered a beating to the unlucky woman. This was too much for her to stand, and, picking up her baby, she left for the home of her childhood, in Louisville.

NEAR Roanoke, a few days ago, an express train on the Wabash road ran over an unknown man, who was asleep, killing him instantly, cutting his head completely off, severing his legs from the trunk of his body, and mutilating the body so bad that the remains were picked up and put in a small-sized shoe box.

PATENTS recently issued to citizens of this State: Signs, H. J. Blowney, South Bend; windmills, B. Weirich, Middlebury; grain elevators, J. S. Metcalf, Indianapolis; weather-board gauges, D. Neff, Indianapolis; washing machines, J. Wise, Elwood; portable fences, S. Olmstead, Brooks; blackboard erasers, H. Grant, Richmond.

THE bloated capitalist who in these hard times happens to get accidentally hold of a ten-dollar bill, wants to look sharp if it happens to be on the Richmond banks. Lots of counterfeits on said banks are in circulation, and there is a peculiarity about them that they are all numbered alike, the numbers upon them being "165,167," and "1,496."

GEO. MORRIS, the Indianapolis billiard expert and athlete, achieved fame and run an imminent risk of breaking his neck in Greencastle on Monday of last week. Just as the dinner bell rung, one of the inmates of Michael Maloney's hotel, where he was stopping, discovered that a fire had started in the roof near one of the chimneys. There being no ladders about, the people were utterly at a loss how to reach the roof, and the building, a large three-story affair, must have been burned to the ground had not Morris got out of one of the upper windows, climbed the sash, and seizing the eave-trough or gutters, drawn himself over on the roof by sheer strength of muscle. Water was then passed to him in buckets, and almost in less time than it takes to tell the story, the fire was extinguished and the hotel declared safe. Sometime after (nearly twenty minutes) Morris had descended from his lofty perch, the fire-engines came up, and in fifteen or twenty minutes longer, would have been ready to begin operations.

FOR some time past monte men have been plying their nefarious vocation with great boldness on nearly all the Indianapolis railroads, particularly so on the I., C. and L., the I., B. and W. and Vandalia lines. The companies determined to break up the thieving business, and with that view secured the services of Bisbing and Thomas, detectives of Indianapolis, who have had their agents on the watch for two or three weeks. The first thing to do was to obtain some direct evidence against the thieves, and the next to find victims who would consent to prosecute. The matter was worked up quietly, and on Wednesday of last week, three of the gang were arrested at Crawfordsville, and two in Indianapolis. "Canada Bill," the leader of one of the "mobs," was also captured at Greencastle, but, for want of positive proof against him, the officers were forced, reluctantly, to release him. The warrant on which the Indianapolis party were captured called for three, and three men were taken, but one, proving himself innocent, was let off. The men were taken immediately to the Union depot, and from thence removed to Shelby county, the warrant having been sworn out by parties living near Shelbyville. They would give no names, and refused to be interviewed by detectives or reporters. The job has been worked up most successfully, and both the railroad companies and the traveling public will unite in a general rejoicing over the speedy and thorough rooting out of as dangerous a class of sharks as ever infested any community.

Power of the Imagination.

The Utica *Herald* tells the following story of an old lady in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, who acquired the habit of using morphia: After using it for relief from the pains of a tumor, no persuasion could induce her to give up the poison. Her family finally united in a deception, substituting carefully-prepared potato starch in morphia bottles. At first she thought the supposed drug an inferior article, but her physician, who was in the secret, assured her that it was all right, and she was satisfied. She continued to use the article for fifteen years, and to the day of her death, and could not do without it, never having learned the deception. At one time when she was ill the physician gave her Dover's powders, but she could not rest until she took her starch-morphia.

VIRGINIA once more comes to the front with the sword of Lord Cornwallis, exhumed near Richmond this time. This only makes thirteen swords and you know Cornwallis had over forty buckled around him.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

A WESTERN farmer says he fed seventy-two bushels of corn to four steers in forty-seven days and the lot gained 420 pounds in that time. Each bushel of corn made five and one-half pounds of beef.

FOR a small stable, say of ten cows, cut a hole through the floor and roof about the center of the stable, over the cows, one foot square, put four 3x3 scantling up at each corner, running above the roof from three to ten feet, according to surroundings; then board up tight with matched lumber, putting a little cornice on top so that it will look a little tasty, representing a nice chimney. Now go on the roof and place your face over the top of this chimney, and you will soon be convinced that the impurities of your stable are fast passing away.

CELERY.—The editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*, London, says sawdust is a good thing for earthing celery, placing it between the rows and around the plants after the leaves and stalks have been brought together, pressing the sawdust about them so as to compact and insure blanching perfectly. It is better, he thinks, than soil, not being so liable to cause stalks to rot, and is a good protection against frost. The only objection is that some sawdust may impart a taste to the celery.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.—The *Western Rural* tells of a man who plants, two or three weeks after the crop is planted, a new hill of corn every fifteenth row each way. And this is the reason: If the weather becomes dry after the filling time, the silk and tassels both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassels do not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common in all corn crops, are caused by the want of pollen, and he has known ears to double their size in this second filling.

RAPID GROWTH OF STEERS.—The *Country Gentleman* gives an account of two steers owned by Horace White, of Laona, N. Y., which is unprecedented, and shows the importance of abandoning the scrub race. Their weight at one year old was then given (1,549 pounds), and now Mr. White sends us the weight at two years old—2,942 pounds, showing a gain of 1,402 pounds in one year, or a little less than two pounds each per day. Mr. White writes that he is not fattening them, and they are now only in good thrifty condition, and he has aimed to feed in such manner as to make them grow as fast as possible. He expects to feed them until they are four years old, and have them fat at that age.

MEDICINE FOR POULTRY.—In ordinary cases it will not pay to give medicine to sick fowls. In the first place, but little is known of the diseases of poultry; and again there is an equal dearth of knowledge respecting remedies. Besides, the value of an average fowl is so inconsiderable that treatment will not pay unless very simple and very successful. The best course respecting poultry ailments is prevention. Try to secure such vigorous breeding stock and such complete sanitary conditions for all the birds at all ages, that illness will be rare. Then the strength of constitution will be such than any ordinary disease can be resisted without the aid of medicine, if good nursing is given. What we mean by nursing is this: Place sick fowls in a dry, sunny place, out of the wind, and safe from disturbance. Then give them food easy of digestion, such as mush, potatoes, and meat, every article cooked, and warm milk for drink. If, after all, they can't make out to live, say to yourself, by way of congratulation, "there are so many birds, not disease-proof, that have been weeded out of my stock at any rate."—*Country Gentleman.*

About the House.

TO BOIL AN EGG.—Drop it into boiling salted water, and let it remain four minutes before taking out, if you like it hard.

WASHING.—Use the best white starch. Starch the collars and cuffs when quite dry over night, and fold them separately in a linen towel.

DROP CAKE.—One cup butter, 1 cup powdered sugar, 2 cups flour, 3 eggs; juice and rind of one lemon. Mix butter and sugar to a cream, add the 3 eggs well beaten, then the flour, and last the lemon. Drop the batter on buttered paper, and bake in a quick oven.

TO GET RID OF ANTS.—Lay old bones or sponges saturated with molasses and water where they most do congregate, taking away everything else edible from that locality. When the bones are black with them or the sponges populous with them give them a bath in scalding water. This remedy is tedious, but it is effective.

COLD BRISKET OF BEEF.—Put the brisket in salt for a few days; bind it up with tape into a round; lay it in a stew pan with plenty of water, and stew gently for six or seven hours, with some fried vegetables, a little curry powder, and spices. While still hot put it to press under heavy weights; it can be garnished with tufts of scraped horseradish, and small heaps of red pickled cabbage.

MEAT JELLEY.—Fill a mold with any dressed meat, cut in slices (smaller than for hash), season with salt and pepper. Dissolve a packet of gelatine in one and a half pint of good stock; fill up the mold with the gravy, and put it into the oven for about half an hour. Let it stand till quite cold; turn it out and garnish with watercress. N. B.—A useful dish for children, or for breakfast or luncheon.

COLLARED BEEF.—Take a shin of beef-bone and remove all gristle and sinew, stew with the bones till quite tender, cut the meat into small pieces, season with sweet herbs, pepper and salt, add mushroom ketchup and a glass of red wine; let it simmer gently in the liquor in which it was dressed for half an hour; put it into a mold with slices of hard-boiled eggs, and when cold turn it out.

THE art of fancy cooking is better understood in America than the art of common cooking. There are more women who know how to make good cake than good bread—more who can furnish you with a good ice-cream than a well-cooked mutton chop; a fair charlotte russe is easier to gain than a perfect cup of coffee; and you shall find a sparkling jelly to your dessert where you sigh in vain for so simple a luxury as a well-cooked potato.

A Specimen Case of Hydrophobia.

We advise people not to be frightened by the latest reported case of hydrophobia. It is the popular belief that this disease is caused as the rule by the bite of a mad dog, but according to the reports of the death of Andrew Jackson, which occurred in Brooklyn last week, and who is said by the physicians to have lost his life by hydrophobia, there seems to be no more reason for this belief than for a good many others which are carefully cherished apparently for the sole purpose of making people unhappy. Some nine weeks ago Mr. Jackson borrowed a large Newfoundland dog from his employer and took it to his own house. He was very fond of the dog and kept it at home the next day. On his coming into the house in the evening, the dog, which had manifested homesickness during the day, became extremely playful, and in jumping about, in its gladness to see him, struck one of its teeth against the man's lips, just breaking the skin. The man was alarmed at once, and carefully washed the wound out, although he did not cauterize it. The next day he took the dog home, and told his employer what had happened. The latter took the animal at once to a dog fancier and told him to watch the animal carefully for signs of madness. Nothing peculiar was seen in the conduct of the dog, which was finally returned to its owner, and is now said to be in the country and in good health.

From the moment of receiving the injury, Mr. Jackson seems to have been thoroughly frightened, and although the wound healed up and physicians whom he consulted assured him that he was in no danger, he continually brooded over the subject. His friends tried to laugh him out of his fears and he would confess that he had no ground for his anxiety. Nevertheless his terror remained and increased, and finally he died in fearful agony, his illness and death being attended by all the well-known signs of hydrophobia. The physicians say that it was of hydrophobia that he died. Now, if the facts of this case are correctly reported, it seems clear either that the contact of a healthy dog's teeth with human flesh will produce hydrophobia, or else that Mr. Jackson's disease and death were caused by imagination. Heretofore it has been difficult enough to procure scientific evidence that the international bite of a mad dog will produce hydrophobia, and it therefore seems impossible of belief that an accidental bruise inflicted by the teeth of a dog in sound condition will occasion this horrible malady. On the other hand, many diseases are made more severe and even fatal by the fear of the patient, and the imagination alone is fully capable of producing fears which for the time being are as painful as if they were caused by something real. This case then appears to show that hydrophobia may be caused by intense and persistent fear of it, and to show nothing else. During the approaching hot season (when dogs are mistakenly supposed to be more dangerous than in colder seasons of the year) our citizens should see to it that they are not deluded into supposing that they are in danger of hydrophobia, since that delusion in this instance seems to have been the sole cause of the fatal malady.—*New York Post.*

Want of Knowledge About the North Pole.

At present there lies within a few weeks of us, and right between us and inhabited continents, a circle 1,400 miles across, of which we know not even whether it be land or water, or in what respects it is affected by some conditions wholly different from our own. Is it anything more than a great refrigerator for the production of cold—that is, for the absorption of heat? If water predominates there, then the cold need not be so extreme as we imagine; and just as the equator is not everywhere hotter than the tropics, just as the Eastern hemisphere is warmer by ten degrees of north latitude than the Western and the Northern, hemisphere very much warmer than the Southern, so even the Artic circle may have the benefit of some genial influences. It has at least half a year of continuous day. What if it be found sufficiently habitable for the establishment of stations in which the production and economy of heat will be the only serious difficulty? Science is sanguine, but it confesses itself to be hoping against hope as to the matter of its expectations. An animal or two, seeds that can stand any cold, some of the lowest forms of vegetable life, and perhaps organisms, in the sea, the possible revelations of an atmosphere completely clear of aqueous disturbance, figure prominently in the catalogue of hope. If, as is suspected, there be ingredients in the earth's atmosphere too subtle for chemical analysis, the spectroscope may detect them in a region where humidity no longer embarrasses the question. Then what is the Aurora? Is it of earth, or of heaven? Is it meteoric? Is it cosmic? Does it reveal a universal medium? Is it a magnetic phenomenon? At about the seventeenth degree of latitude the expediti[illegible] the other side of the Magnetic Pole, and will have to steer by rules the contrary of our own, and becoming more and more complex till the needle points finally to the center of the earth. At the Pole not only the compass, but even the sun, moon and stars will cease to be available for the usual purposes of observation; that is, if anything should happen to the chronometers, for all will then depend on the preservation of Greenwich time. The forlorn hope told off for the Pole will have to mark its track very carefully if it would be sure of retracing its course back again.—*London Times.*

A BOY once asked of his father who it was that lived next door to him, and when he heard the name inquired if he was a fool. "No, my little one, he is not a fool, but a very sensible man; but why do you ask the question?" "Because," replied the boy, "mother said the other day that you were next door to a fool."

All Sorts.

IN Connecticut there is one divorce to every nine marriages.

ACTIVE men wear boots. They can't stop to tie shoe-strings.

COL. MOSBY had his front teeth kicked out by a Virginia mule the other day.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE's estate foots up $40,000. Representative Beck is one of the executors.

JACKSON, Mich., rejoices in the possession of a horse 51 years old, without a puff or a windgall.

A MARE belonging to an Iowa farmer the other day gave birth to twins—a horse and a mule colt.

AN English expedition has just been sent to Vigo Bay to search for the sunken treasure of the Spanish galleons.

A YOUNG lady in Massachusetts canceled her marriage engagement because "dad believes that we have a gold mine on our farm."

THE cost of starting a new paper may be inferred from the fact that it required five years and nearly two hundred thousand dollars to get the *News* where it could pay its own way.—*Boston News.*

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says that "the grain trade at Philadelphia has recently received an impetus, freighting being active and the grain exports to Europe thirty per cent. larger than at this time last year."

FROM the best data obtainable it is estimated that after making a very liberal allowance for home consumption and the demand of Western markets, Texas will have, as a net surplus, over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat.

IT is estimated by competent authority that the accidental deaths occurring in and around the Comstock mines will average one death for every week in the year, while the serious accidents will average one for each day in the 365.

A PUBLIC-SPIRITED citizen of Pittsburgh, with an eye to the main chance, has offered to furnish an excellent band of music to perform every afternoon and evening in some of the prominent parks of that city, if he be granted the exclusive monopoly of the ice-cream business on the premises.

A COLORED philosopher observed on Sunday, while in conversation with a friend on Clay street, "I dusn't b'lieve in having a pardener when you've only got a small business. If yer make anything, why, yer don't git it, an' if yer lose, yer have to lose it all." "Jesso," remarked his acquiescent companion.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE largest well in the world is said to be in the village of Sperenberg, about twenty miles from Berlin. It is for some distance 16 feet in diameter, and is 4,194 feet in depth. It was begun five years ago with the object of ascertaining the existence of rock-salt beneath the strata of gypsum occurring in the locality. At the lowest depths the salt deposits continued, exhibiting the enormous thickness of 2,907 feet.

THE compulsory education law of Connecticut is reported to be working satisfactorily, and as the result of the various measures adopted for securing increased attendance, the proportion of children in the public schools has advanced from 80.38 per cent. in 1867-8 to 89.34 per cent. in 1873-4. The actual increase has been about 20,000, while the increase in enumeration in the same time was about 10,000.

ONE day last week while Capt. P. C. Ewan, of Clarendon, Ark., and Maj. S. L. Black, of Indian Bay, were examining some land near Prairie Cypress, in the southern end of the county, they were attacked by seven gray wolves—the most ferocious of their tribe. After a desperate struggle, they succeeded in killing five of them and the other two ran away. The gentlemen had only hickory clubs for weapons.

A CLARK county, Kentucky, paper has the following: "The wife of Benjamin Denning gave birth last Monday night to three sons. They are all doing well, and have been named Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego. Mr. Denning now has fourteen children living and one dead. He is forty-nine and she thirty-eight years old. The possibilities of the future must be appalling to the worthy couple, who are clever and honest, but very poor.

THE new "Encyclopædia Britannica" asserts that if the natural resources of America were fully developed the country would afford sustenance to 3,600,000,000 inhabitants—a number nearly five times as great as the entire mass of human beings now existing on the globe! It is further conjectured that it is not improbable, with the present rate of increase, that this prodigious population will be realized within three, or at most, four centuries.

CONNECTICUT still maintains its unenviable reputation in regard to divorces. The whole number granted in the State last year was 492—more than in any previous year, though the total has exceeded 400 annually since 1863—or almost one-ninth as many divorces as there were marriages (4,694), while in some other States the proportion does not exceed one in twenty. And thus—

THE metal from which the 5-cent "nickels" are made, is obtained from a deposit near the Gap, Lancaster county, Pa., which is considered the largest in the world yet discovered, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy, and so hard that it is mined entirely by blasting. From 400 to 500 tons of the ore are taken from the mines per month, and the mining and working of this requires the labor of 175 hands.

Each year unto the last doth say:
"What you connect I cut away."

THIS story is from a Southern exchange: "An ancient darkey leaned over a Clay street gate yesterday, and called to the dusky proprietor of a cabin: 'See heah, Henry, isn't you 'bout ready to pay me dat two-bit?' 'Haven't nuffin to pay wid,' was the reply. 'You borrowed dat money a whole year ago, Henry,' continued the old man. 'Can't help dat—can't pay.' 'Henry, I believes you don't want to pay; I believes you is dishonest; and I shan't nebber ask you for de money again. I'll leave de Lord to collect it.' 'Shoo!' exclaimed Henry, greatly interested all at once; 'you hasn't any more money to lend on dose terms, has ye?'"

THE LARGEST SHOW ON EARTH

WILL EXHIBIT AT AUBURN

JULY 27th, 1875

JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITION!

This vast and colossal SHOW, known all over the Continent by its unparalleled, remarkable and brilliant success, and indorsed by the people and the press in every State as the most gigantic as well as the

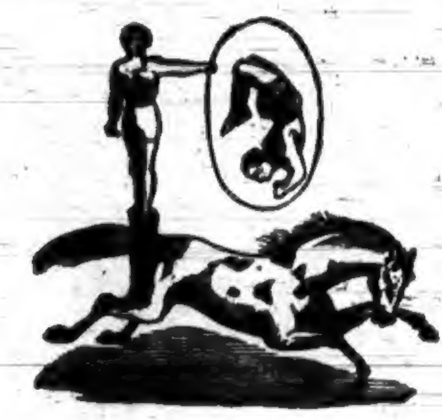

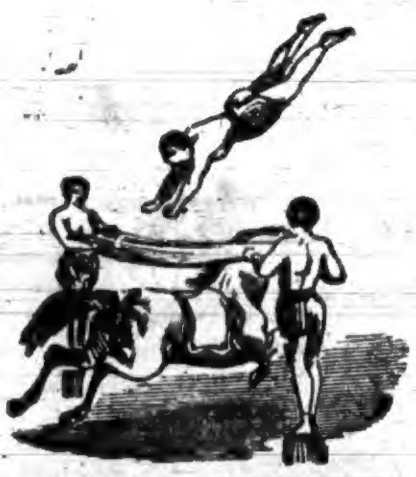

Greatest Show On Earth

Has been recognized, remodeled and rejuvenated throughout for the Spring and Summer Campaign of 1875, at the extraordinary outlay of over

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars,

Rendering it the most complete, active and remarkable exibition the management has ever presented to the public.

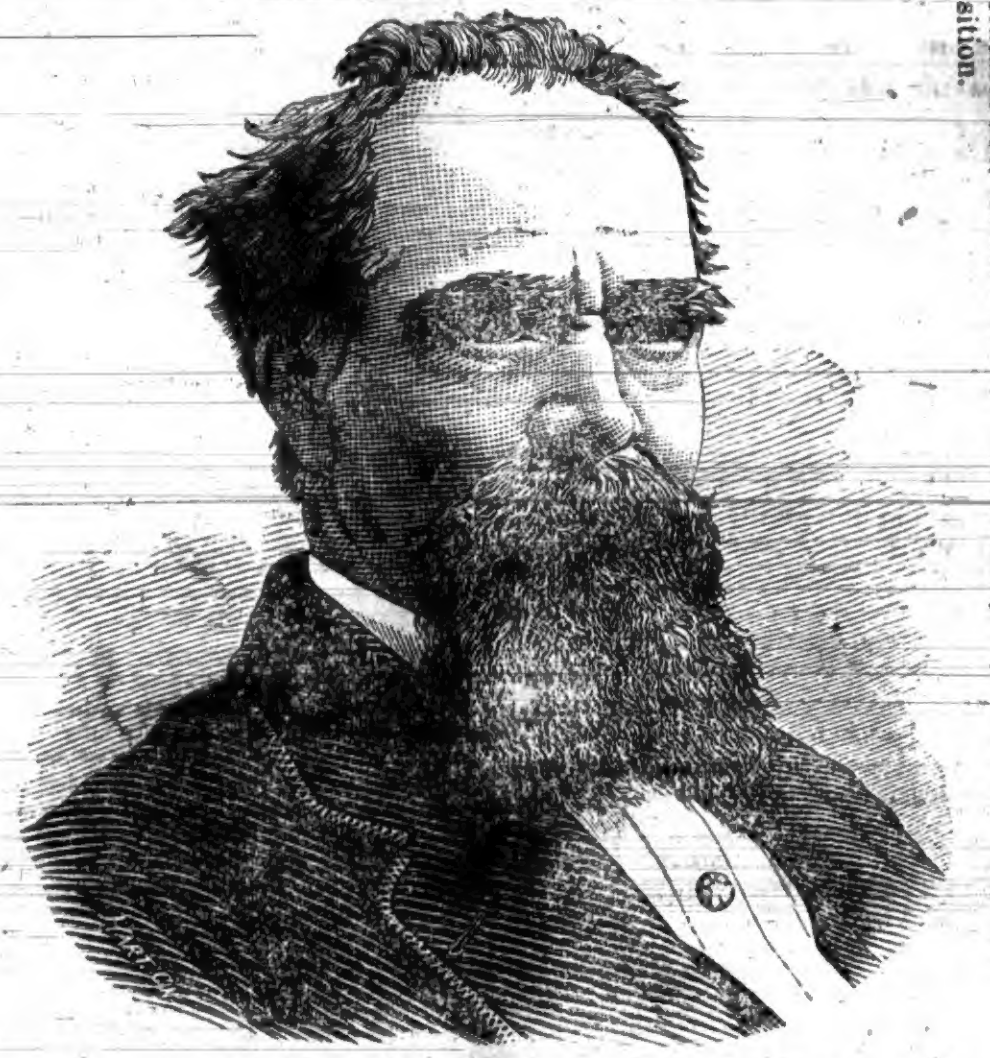

THE IMMENSE MANAGERIE,

Almost its myriads of wonderful Animals and Monsters, contains generous contributions from land, Sea and Air, and from every clime in Europe, Asia Africa and America, showing the marvelous and awe-inspiring handwork of the Omnipotent Creater. Among the special novelties will be exibited.—

A living Giraffe, that cost $10,000 in gold. A Black Sumatran Rhinoceros, weighing four thousand lbs and costing $15,000 in gold. A giant Ostrich, twelve feet high. A School of Monster Sealions and Seals. **A Herd of Elephants**, costing $40,000. **Forty cages of wild Animals.** Besides an almost unlimited number of the most remarkable and rare Wild Beasts, Sea Monsters, Wonderful birds, and unsurpassed Curiosities, animated, or inanimate, many being special features that are not owned or controlled by any other traveling exposition.

CLERGYMEN, SENATORS, STATESM'N,

and Heads of Families throughout the entire Union have endorsed it. Among the illustrious and world-famed Artists in this department are

Robert Stickney,

The most finished and graceful Equestrain now living.

THREE GREAT CLOWNS,

JOHN LOWLCW, ARCHIE CAMPBELL, F. ROBBINSON

JOHN LOWLOW'S

PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS

These extraordinary animals have been trained to a degree of excellence hitherto unattempted.

The current expense of this vast aggregation, with its many thousand Beasts, Birds, 60 ponies, 1600 men and horses, forty Musicians, 50 Male Performers, 15 lady riders and other features, that amounts to a daily expenditure of $2,000.

Agreeable to a long established custom of giving

Grand Holiday Street PARADE

This Monster show will, on the morning of the day of each exhibition, between the hours of 9 and 10, form a Grand Procession of Dazzling Splendor—a Golden Chariot Drawn by Four Elephants, unsurpassed as a Moving Parmorama of brilliant Chariots, Wagons, Cars, Cages, Carriages, Dens, Animals, Bands of Music, Ponies and Moving Tableaux of bewildering beauty, representing a lavish outlay of nearly

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars

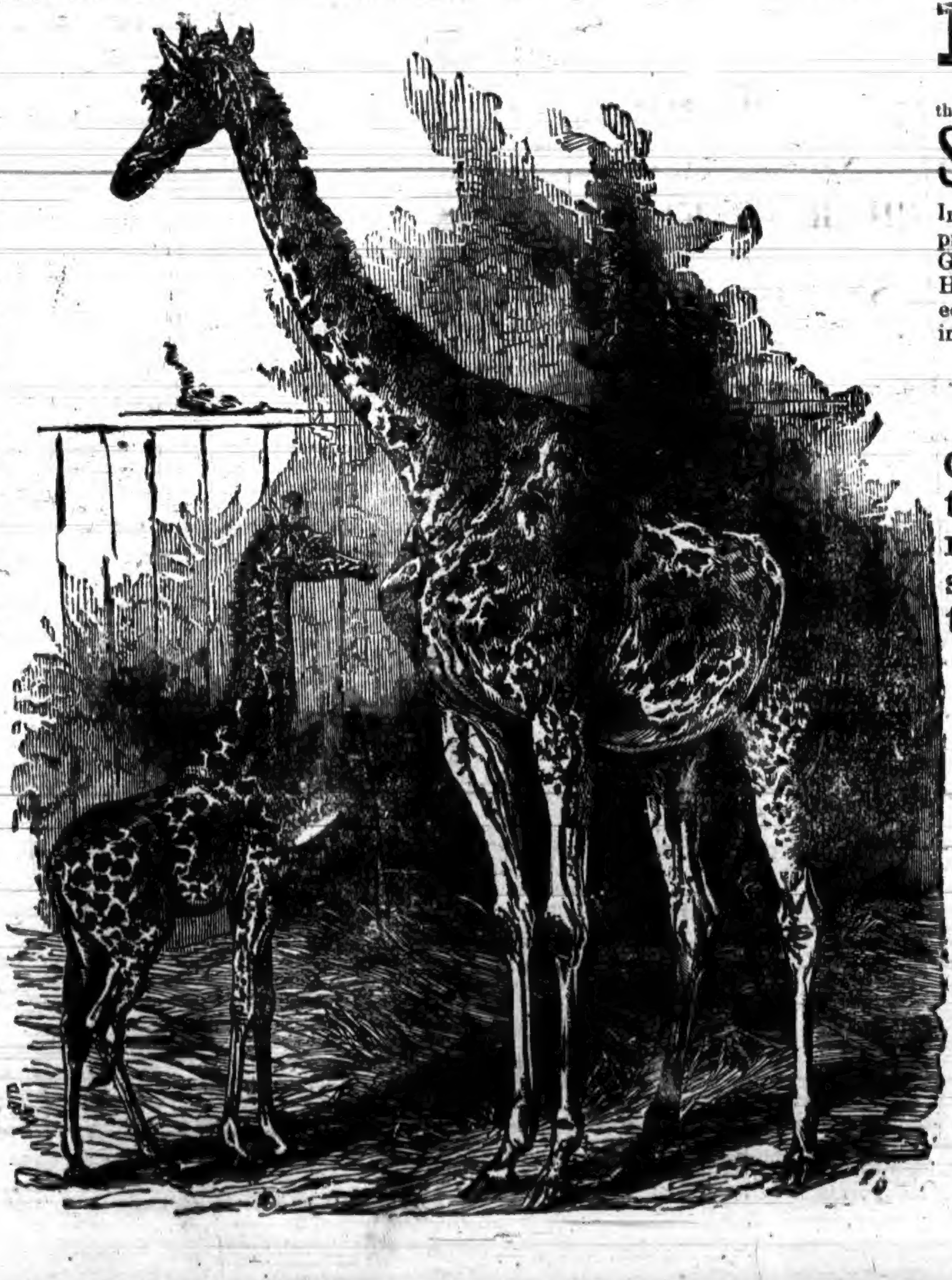

Miss Emma Lake

The most graceful, charming and daring young Horsemen in the profession. In addition to which is the

Strictly Moral Circus

In which the talent employed is unequaled, and comprises the highest order of Brilliant Equestrians, Daring Gymnastics, Wonderful Acrobats, and beautiful trick Horses. The public, and particularly families, are assured that this department is without a blemish, and nothing is said or done that can offend the most fastidious taste of a refined or high toned community.

Two Performances Daily.

Doors Open at 1 & 7 O'clock One Ticket admits to all, and the Price of Admission is no more than charged by smaller shows, with only one or two tents.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 22, 1875. Number 28.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

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ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. U. Tarney
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer
Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "
Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,
v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAuken,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection.

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN
Meat Market.
Main St. Next door to Klotz's.
MICH HOUSTON
PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

MERCHANTS
National Bank!
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

Directors:
S. CARY EVANS, R. C. ROBERTSON,
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A. C. DAWSON.
Organized 1865. April 9, '74

NEW
Feed Store!
WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Long's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep
FLOUR, CORN,
OATS, MILL FEED,
&c. at all times and at the Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs. &c.
WM. LANHAM.

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.
Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,
26 East Berry street.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

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"CHOOSE YOUR VOCATION AND HONOR IT."

The Independent Telegraph Institute, located in Auburn Dekalb Co. Ind., are offering the best opportunity of learning Telegraphy Railroad business and Phonographical writing ever offered to the public. Tuition very low and good boarding furnished Students for $2,50 to $3.75 per week, and situations furnished students as soon as they are capable of taking charge of a Telegraph office. Wages from $40 to $100 dollars per month. For further information address, Independent Telegraph Institute, Lock Box 78, Auburn Indiana.

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OLD JOHN ROBBINSON.

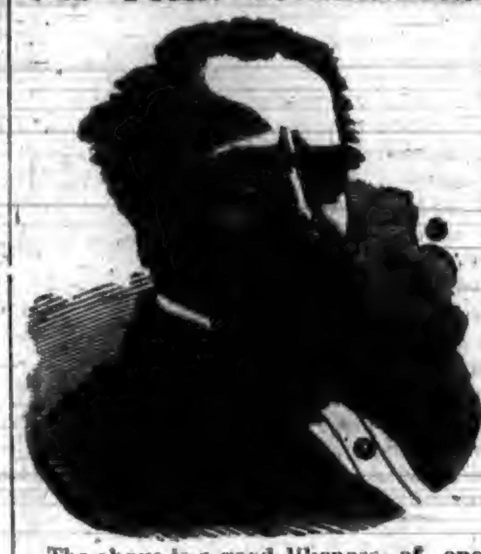

The above is a good likeness of one of the greatest showmen in the country. There is no question but that he has the biggest show now traveling. His animal show is certainly very fine, embracing many specimens not often seen in these exhibitions. For a full description see last page. It is seldom Auburn has a first-class entertainment of this class and we expect to see a large crowd in attendance. Barnum's Hippodrome which visited Fort Wayne, a few days ago, does not possess the merits of this show. His animal show was simply a farce, while the hippodrome was simply an exhibition of the lavish expenditure of money. Old John goes on the old style, and gives a fine performance in connection with his menagerie. At Barnum's you had to pay two prices of admission. At this one price admits you to all.

Daniel Wiltrout, a thrifty and well-to-do farmer, of Kosciusko county, traded a few day ago for a horse, and on Tuesday morning he hitched him and another horse to a reaper to commence harvesting. As soon as he started the team, this horse became frightened and started to run, and the reaper running over a sheaf of wheat, threw Mr. W. off, and the machine coming in contact with him he was cut almost asunder. He was dreadfully lacerated on the hip, and one of his thighs cut off, with the exception of a narrow bit of flesh. He is yet living but it is said that he cannot survive but a few hours.

For fifteen years. Tony Kelker has had his hand upon the throttle valve and his eagle eye upon the silver lined track, but no episode like the one of last Thursday night, has he ever met. A man was lying down in the cattle guard between here and Lafayette, and the train was running at the rate of 40 miles per hour. When about fifty feet of the guard, Tony discovered the prostrate man. It was too late to check the speed of the train, so he yelled at the man, blew the whistle and rang the bell, but the man would'nt get up. On went the train, and when it had uncovered the guard, it stopped and Tony went back. There lay the man with his coat entirely stripped from his body, without so much as a scratch on his body. Narrow escape, that.—[Fort Wayne News.

They are a bit particular at Indianapolis A prominent member of one of the most aristocratic churches is the owner of a fast horse. In fact, his only fault is a weakness for fast horses and No. 1 whiskey. It was only a week, as the story goes, that this devout man, who owns one of the best blocks in the city and is a capital prayer meeting. He was called on to lead in prayer. Full of the spirit (good Bourbon) he began it a very acceptable manner. Soon his mind drifted a trifle and he prayed: "And oh, Lord, if it be consistent with thy supreme will, may my horse win the race next Saturday!" The youngsters giggled and the elders looked over their spectacles and uttered a pious groan. The prayer was cut short and in a few days the brother with a weakness for horse flesh was "churched."

THE shoddy cloth peddler is around. Farmers, look out for him. He hails from Michigan, and is ready to take your note payable at the bank, and give you in exchange all the miserable trash you can carry. Take our word for it, all the glistening cloth he sells you will not wear until your note falls do at the bank. Beware of this class of swindlers for in every instance, the rascality of the vendor is only equaled by the worthlessness of the article he sells.—Never make a purchase or contract with a stranger when his simple assurance is the only evidence you have of any value To make sure of getting value, buy of and sell to men whom you know personally, or who are engaged in regular, permanent business, whenever this can be done. Other things being equal, buy and sell in the market nearest home.—Angola Republican.

"I'm in favor of a statute of Anthony Wayne," said Ike Wetz; "but I'd like to see one of Grey Alex, also." And Phil McNany between the two would not be ad.

The Potato.

The potato haz eyes, but like the sadducees ov old, they see not.

Next to rice and bread, the potato sustains more life than enny thing in the shape of food.

One half the people on the Emerald Isle live on meat and potatoes, with the meat left out.

Potatoes dwell in the ground, and are az prolificks az a hen's nest.

They are planted in hills, one potato in a hill, and they giv yu back twenty for one. This is generous.

Mixed with flour they improve bread, and tons ov starch are made out ov potatoes.

Hunny iz also made out of them, which iz so natral that some smart lawyers hav thought it waz an infringment on the hunny bee's patent.

The only mean thing that the potato can be made to do, iz to turn itself into whisky.

Whisky can be made out ov potatoes and there aint no liquid, nor no solid, known to man, that is half so mean and low-lived az potato whisky.

When a man gits so lo down that he iz willing to drink potato whisky for the sake ov getting drunk, his boddy—and I am a good mind to say his soul—aint worth saving.

If there iz ennything that whisky, or deviltry ov enny kind, kan be got out ov, man is sure to hunt until he finds it and prostitutes it for his purposes. He would dig up his grandfather's bones and distill them if there was 15 per cent. ov whisky in them.

I aint prepared to prove the teetotal depravity of any man, but I do say that i have known thousands ov them whose natures were nine-tenths depraved and the other tenth shaky.

All men and wimmen to-day ought to be angels, they had a good chance, but live angels, male or femail, are painfully skarse.—Josh Billings.

The calaboose at Fort Wayne is thus graphically described by the "Gazette." We have read of the Black Hole of Calcutta, Libby Prison, Saulsbury, and Andersonville. These names have entered into the history of our country and the world. They are known throughout the length and breadth of the land as having been horrible places. They were bad enough, as thousands who survive the horrors of confinement in either one or more places are ready to attest. During the time of the late war many a prisoner was ill-treated and suffered many an inconvenience, from which he has not fully recovered, by reason of a want of food and proper medical attendance; yet such are the results of war, but there is no excuse in our day and age, when all is peace and quietude in our midst, when the booming of cannon is no more heard, and the array of armies is not seen marching to the battle-field. Now that there is peace there is no excuse for ill-treatment of prisoners—if there ever was any excuse. The little cubby hole in which our city prisoners are confined has a dimention of about six feet ten inches in hight, and about eleven feet five inches wide. The space between the cages is about two and a half feet. The cages are very small and there is no ventilation in the room which the prisoners are confined. It is impossible for a man over six feet high to stand up inside of the cages. Very often two are obliged to occupy the same cell or cage, and either one or the other must sit up and try to rest his weary bones by making a night of it. Often three are put inside of these cages, and are obliged to submit to the dictates of the officers of the law. The place is not fit for a human being to rest, sleep or repose in. The stench arising therefrom is enough to sicken a hyena much less a human being made in the image and likeness of his Maker. The stench arising from the room in which the city prisoners are confined is more than we can describe; a dead mule, or a rotten turkey buzzard is no comparson.

Recent developments in connection with the exposures made of illicit practices by the whisky ring, have implicated a number of heretofore highly respected persons. Secretary Babcock, the first equerry of his excellency, Ulysses the First, will hardly escape, and it is whispered that another of Grant's household is equally involved. Fishback, of the St. Louis Democrat, who set the ball rolling, and who has received so much credit and applause therefor, it is now pretty definitely ascertained, was one of the largest frogs in the puddle. Indeed, he is believed to be thoroughly "en rapport" with the crooked whisky ring, and only betrayed his associates when it suited his purpose to do so. If Secretary Bristow follows up the investigations he has set on foot he will uncover many a white sepulchre.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

Dogs that Have "Shot Niagara."

Apropos to the case of a dog which, during low water, crossed the rapids above Niagara falls to return, the Niagara Falls Register recalls two instances in which dogs have been sent over the falls, and survived the plunge. In November, 1856, a troublesom female bull terrier was put in a coffee sack, by a couple of men who had determined to get rid of her, and thrown off from the middle of Goat Island bridge. In the following spring she was found alive and well about sixty rods below the ferry, having lived through the winter on a dead cow that was thrown over the bank the previous fall. In 1858 another dog, a male of the same breed, was thrown into the rapids, also near the middle of the bridge. In less than an hour he came up the ferry stairs very wet and not at all gay. The reason why the animals are not killed is that the water pours down so rapidly and in such quantities that the water below, so to speak, cannot run off fast enough, and it piles up in large water-cones, which are constantly forming and breaking. If any strong animal should fall on one of these cones, as upon a soft cushion, it might slide safely into the current below. The dogs were doubtless fortunate enough to fall in this way, aided also by the repulsion of the water from the rocks in the swift channel through which they passed. It is not impossible that some strong man, in a light strong boat, may thus, at some future time, go over the Horseshoe fall and not be killed.

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will here after conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Furnish, an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

Excursion to Chicago.

A grand excursion to Chicago and return will be given over the Baltimore road on August 5th, 1875, under the auspices of the M. E. Church at Albion.—The fare for the round trip will be only $3 from Auburn, $2.50 from Garret, $2.75 from Avilla. Five coaches will leave the depot here at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and others will be added at the different depots to accommodate all who want to go. This company is amply able to furnish all the cars needed. A large supply of water will be furnished on the train. With one of those Camel-backs at the head of the train, there need be no fear of stalling. Tickets for sale at the postoffice. We hope to see a large number avail themselves of this chance.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID PERRY, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1875,

the equal undivided third part of the undivided thirteenth twentieth of the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, and subject to the life estate of NANCY PERRY, surviving widow of said decedent therein, to-wit:

A part of section two in township thirty-five(35) north of range fourteen (14) east, bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section two [2] and running thence east on the county line [illegible] chains, thence south [illegible] degrees west [illegible] chains, [illegible] thence north [illegible] chains to the northwest corner of the north quarter, thence east on the county line to the place of beginning containing fifty-five acres, and a part of said section two described as follows commencing at the south bank of Fish Creek [illegible] chains south of the quarter post on the north side line aforesaid and running thence south on the east line of said northwest quarter aforesaid [illegible] chains, [illegible] to the place of beginning containing thirty-five acres more or less.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, with notes at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold security for the deferred payments. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss:
DeKalb County }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1875.
Leah Casselman
George Casselman
vs.
Dena E. Smith
Monroe H. Smith
John A. Smith
Complaint No. 101.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan Attorneys, and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants are not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 5, day of July 1875.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of Edward Clark, late of DeKalb County deceased.
Said Estate supposed to be solvent.
OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The thunder storm which passed over New England last Saturday was an unusually severe one. Several persons were killed and injured by the lightning in different parts of Massachusetts, and in Portland, Me., four churches were set on fire and more or less damaged....By the temporary suspension of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., 1,200 operatives are thrown out of employment....All the business portion of Portville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., except the depot and one store, were destroyed by fire one day last week. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $40,000....Edward Kelly, bridge watchman, and his wife and child, were run over by the cars at Otsego, N. Y., last week, the child alone escaping death....At Long Branch, last week, Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, gave birth to a fine boy weighing 10½ pounds.

A BOLD and startling robbery was committed in New York, in broad daylight, last week. At noon two well-dressed strangers obtained admission to the house of Mathias M. Dancer, 50 West Eleventh street, by representing themselves to be Croton water-tax collectors. They had no sooner entered than they seized Mrs. Dancer, who was alone, bound, gagged, and handcuffed her; then admitted five other confederates, when all proceeded to ransack the house from top to bottom. They obtained $40,000 in Virginia State bonds, but overlooked $10,000 New York Central securities. After the departure of the robbers, Mrs. Dancer succeeded in attracting the attention of a passer-by, and she was rescued from her painful position. The robbers escaped.... Logan Brothers, oil dealers of Pittsburgh, have failed. Liabilities, $350,000.... While a party of Orangemen, with ladies and children, were returning from celebrating the Battle of the Boyne at a picnic, on the 12th inst., they were attacked by a mob in the streets of Lawrence, Mass., and several of the party severely injured. Word was sent to the Mayor, who soon arrived at the scene of the riot with a squad of police to protect the Orangemen. The mob then made a furious onslaught on the police and Orangemen, with a shower of bricks and stones, and every one of the party were hurt, excepting the Mayor, some seriously. The police then opened fire with revolvers on the rioters, who scattered in every direction, several of their number being more or less injured. No lives are reported lost.

A VIOLENT wind and rain storm passed over Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity, last week, unroofing buildings, uprooting trees, and doing great damage to crops. Several persons were injured, one man fatally. The damage to property will amount to $500,000.

THE Brooklyn friends of Henry Ward Beecher are perfecting arrangements for a grand mass meeting to indorse him, and express confidence in his innocence....The Kings County (N. Y.) Grand Jury has returned true bills against Joseph Loeder and John J. Price, who are charged with having sworn falsely against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton....A recent fire at Dunellen, N. J., destroyed five of the largest buildings in the place, with a loss of $100,000.

THE WEST.

SIX hundred Mennonites, from Russia, passed through St. Paul last week, en route to their new homes in the Saskatchewan country of Manitoba....Indians to the number of 100 attacked the Ponca Agency, in Dakota, a few days since; but as the authorities had been warned they were prepared, and with the aid of a field-piece they were repulsed. Several of them were killed....It is reported from Sioux City that the government is fitting out an expedition to go to the Black Hills to bring the miners who are now at work there without permission from the government.

AN iron mountain, 8 miles long, 2½ miles wide, and 1,200 feet high, brimful of the purest ore, has been discovered in Minnesota, 60 miles north of Duluth....Affairs in the grasshopper stricken sections of the West don't wear such a gloomy look after all. The Kansas City Times of Sunday last has reports from various parts of the plague-infected district, embracing five counties in Missouri and about the same number in Kansas, the general tenor of which go to show that there will be a heavy crop of corn, millet, and Hungarian grasses. The flax crop will also be large. Corn is growing now at the rate of two to four inches daily. A remarkable feature of its present growth is that a new kind of grass, resembling buffalo grass, is springing up in many portions of the grasshopper district....The Adams Express Company has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the Vandalia train robbers; the Vandalia Railroad Company, $1,000; Effingham citizens, $300; the railway men, $800; and the citizens of Casey, $150, making in all $2,700.

THE Chicago *Journal* of Monday last says: "The harvesting of the winter wheat in Southern Illinois is finished, and altogether the aggregate yield is hardly up to the average, yet the quality is good. In Central Illinois the wheat harvest, now in progress, will give a fair yield. The corn crop all over the Northwest now promises to be one of the largest and best that has ever been raised."....The interest manifested in the National camp meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was very great, the average daily attendance being fully 10,000 persons. The weather was excellent.

JOHN D. LEE, the Mormon, has turned State's evidence, and will be a witness for the prosecution and tell all he knows about the Mountain Meadow massacre....Advices from Minnesota are to the effect that the grasshoppers have forsaken that State entirely, going no one knows whither. Their depredations have not been extensive, and there will be no perceptible diminution of the crops in consequence.

THE United States Grand Jury, at St. Louis, has returned nearly thirty indictments against the members of the whisky ring, about one-third of them being against Gen. John McDonald and Col. John A. Joyce, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue and ex-Revenue Agent.... The Lincoln *State Journal* prints a carefully-corrected report of the crops in all sections of Nebraska, showing that in all portions, except in a few counties, the crop prospects are excellent....Secretary-of-War Belknap has started on a jaunt to the Yellowstone region....The crop reports from all parts of Iowa are very encouraging. Wheat, oats, and barley especially look fine. Corn is growing rapidly, and since the rains ceased the farmers are working among it with renewed courage. There has been more prairie broken this year than for some time before....Two Indians were killed and three wounded by the soldiers at the Red Cloud Agency a few days since, and there is much excitement. The negotiations of the Commissioners are entirely suspended....News has been received from the Bow River Valley, Neb., of the murder of an emigrant family by the Ponca tribe of Indians.

THE SOUTH.

THERE is trouble in the Indian Territory, a Sheriff having killed a wealthy farmer named Jesse Foreman in attempting his arrest, the latter resisting. Foreman, a member of the Cherokee nation, had previously killed an Osage, and for this act his arrest was attempted. Foreman's friends are in pursuit of the Sheriff.

ON Sunday last, at Van Buren, Ark., Willie Drennen and Charles Halley, two prominent young men, went boat-riding with two young ladies, when the boat capsized, and Drennen and the two ladies were drowned.

THE first bale of cotton arrived at New Orleans on the 14th inst., from St. Landry Parish, La. ....Miss Lena Hebb and Miss Cecia Beibert, two young ladies, aged respectively 19 and 17, while seated in the door of the residence of Miss Hebb, in St. Mary's county, Md., one day last week, were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning.

THE Cotton States Congress, at Raleigh, N. C., adjourned on Thursday last, after a harmonious and interesting session of three days. A resolution asking Congress to make greenbacks a legal-tender for all dues to government and on importations, was postponed till next year. The July returns to the Department of Agriculture were unusually full, showing an improvement of the cotton crop during June in all the Cotton States except Texas. The State averages are as follows: North Carolina 95, improved 3 per cent.; South Carolina 99, improved 2; Georgia 97, improved 6; Florida 101, improved 7; Alabama 102, improved 1; Mississippi 103, improved 3; Louisiana 105, improved 10; Texas 93, declined 3; Arkansas 104, improved 14; Tennessee 109, improved 10.... Geo. N. Jackson, Cashier in the office of the United States Revenue Collector for the Louisville (Ky.) district, was recently discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $45,000, and in order to avoid arrest attempted to commit suicide by taking arsenic.

WASHINGTON

TREASURER New is getting fully established in his new office. He says he intends to conduct it for a while as if it were a bank, and then resign the position. He accepted the trust with great reluctance, and is evidently entering upon the discharge of its duties with the intention of managing this public office as if it were a successful private business enterprise. ....Reports just mailed by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber show that 107,616,000 postal cards were issued during the fiscal year which ended June 30, against 91,079,000 issued for the year which ended June 30, 1874. The increase is equivalent to about 18 1-6 per cent., which shows that the postal cards are growing in popular favor as a means of inter-communication.... The value of the issue of ordinary postage stamps during the year which ended June 30, 1875, was $18,271,479, an increase of $996,237 over the previous year. The value of newspaper and periodical postage stamps was $815,902; of ordinary stamped envelopes and wrappers, $4,124,477, an increase of $242,284; of postal cards, $1,076,160; of total issues for sale to the public, $24,288,018, an increase of $2,219,794 over the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1874. The value of official postage stamps for the fiscal year amounted to $834,970.25, a decrease of $580,874.95 since June 30, 1874. The value of official stamped envelopes was $354,522.18, an increase of $106,552 over the year 1874.... The Comptroller of the Currency requests all national banks to return for redemption notes of the denomination of $5 on the following banks: The First, Third and Traders' National Banks, Chicago; First National Bank, Paxton, Ill.; First National Bank, Canton, Ill. The notes having been successfully counterfeited they are to be retired.

EX-GOV. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has agreed to serve on the special Indian Commission appointed to investigate the charges made by Prof. Marsh against the Indian Bureau.

THE President has directed that the most stringent measures be used to prevent people from going to the Black Hills until the result of the labor of the commission to treat with the Indians is known....It is proposed at Washington, in order to prevent the smuggling of valuable laces through the mails, to make all Postmasters *ex officio* customs officers, with power to open suspicious packages and confiscate their contents if they shall be found to be contraband....An extraordinary council of Cabinet members was held at Washington the other day, in which a long-standing claim against Venezuela was under consideration, and it was decided that the payment of our bill be insisted upon.

FISHER, United States Attorney for the District, has been removed....Postmaster-General Jewell will visit New England in August, and the South in November, on his tour of inspection....The counting of the money in Uncle Sam's vaults has been completed, and everything was found O. K.

GENERAL.

RATES of fare on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have again been reduced, as follows: To New York, $15; Philadelphia, $14; Baltimore and Washington, $13.50.

TENS of thousands of people at Saratoga witnessed the annual regatta of the college rowing clubs; and although the prevailing anticipation at the Springs for a day or two previously was that Harvard, Yale, or Columbia Colleges would win, the match resulted in a victory for Cornell, the Freshmen and Senior crews carrying off the prizes for their respective classes. The distance rowed over was three miles, and the time of the winning crews was 16 minutes 53¼ seconds for the Seniors, and 17 minutes 32¼ seconds for the Freshmen.

POLITICAL.

THE Suffrage Committee of the Connecticut Legislature has reported in favor of women voting at Presidential elections.

FOREIGN.

TWO ENGLISH tourists were arrested at Mayence, not long since, by Prussian authorities, on the supposition that they were French spies. When it became known who they were, they were released with profuse apologies....The American rifle team has declined an invitation to shoot a match at Wimbledon with a picked eight from all England. They announce that they cannot depart from their original intention to shoot but one match on that side of the Atlantic.

LATER accounts have been received of the recent terrible storm in the harbor of Valparaiso, which more than confirm the previous reports of the destructiveness of the cyclone. The loss of life is estimated at over one hundred souls. Forty boys belonging to the naval training ship were drowned. No correct estimate of the loss of property had been arrived at, but what with the stranding of vessels, the sinking of hulks, the damage to vessels, destruction of lighters, and boats lost (probably exceeding 100 in number), the destruction of baths and other property, the amount will be very heavy.... During the recent typhoon at Hong Kong, China, the steamer Poyang foundered, with a loss of one hundred lives....Chinese pirates recently attacked a British steamer in the harbor of Foo-Chow, and killed a custom house officer on duty, he receiving about twenty-five slugs in his breast. The smugglers were beaten off by the crew, and it was learned that four of the desperadoes were killed and several wounded.

THE town of Buda-Pesth, in Hungary, has had a second destructive tempest, which carried away all the temporary works for the repair of damages by the former one; houses were unroofed, and several towers blown down. No lives lost....Denmark, it is said, will demand an explanation from Germany for the secret soundings taken by a Prussian vessel in Danish waters last week.

MOODY and Sankey are coming home in August....Heavy rains and floods are reported in England and Wales, causing much damage to crops....Lambert Brothers & Scott, London coal merchants, have failed. Liabilities, $1,000,000....The grant to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, passed the British Parliament by a vote of 338 yeas to 16 nays.

Struck By Lightning.

Mr. A. Castle, whose experience in that line we alluded to last week, has told us all about it, and we are content to take his word for it. As the storm came up he put his team in the barn and sat down in the door facing the inside. The stroke of lightning which killed his horses and prostrated him did its work too swiftly to give him the slightest warning of its coming. His first remembrance upon returning to consciousness was of hearing his daughter, who had run down from the house, about twenty-five rods distant, exclaim, "Oh! father is dead!" Upon opening his eyes, the whole air and sky seemed to be in a blaze. He also became conscious of the most intense suffering, and especially in his lower limbs. He says the pain was like that of a burn, and that he could not have suffered more for the hour that followed if he had been held in the flames. His wife and daughter, upon seeing that he was still alive, desired to remove him to the house, but he begged to be left where he was and not to be disturbed, as he felt that he could live but a few minutes and that he might as well die there as to be put to the needless torture of removal. As he seemed to gain strength, however, he was soon taken to the house and made as comfortable as possible, but eight or ten hours elapsed before he was able to move either of his lower limbs. The left hip and leg seemed to be more affected than the right, and the symptoms for a time indicated that the bones were injured. But these have passed away and only a slight lameness now remains. The right lung has been very sore ever since the occurrence, but this may have been caused by an injury received in falling. The mark of the lightning is apparent from the shoulders to the calf of the right leg, in the shape of a broad, irregular strip from which the skin has peeled off as though it had been scalded.—*Whitewater Register.*

The Story of a Hat.

"Is this Thomas Hardy?" inquired His Honor of the next man.

"Send me afloat if it isn't!" replied the prisoner.

"Are you a sailor!"

"Dry-dock me if I hain't!"

"You'll get into dry-dock fast enough, my boy! The story goes that you went into a store on Jefferson avenue and wanted to look at a hat. A hat was shown you, and you yelled out, 'Shoot the hat!' threw it down, jumped on it and then ran away. Is this true?"

"The larboard side is about right."

"Well, sir, what induced you to act that way?"

"Shipped too much rum aboard, I guess."

"It looks that way. I can't have you running into this harbor every two or three weeks all summer and asking me for clearance papers. I think I'll throw you a tow-line this morning and haul you into the creek."

"All fast, sir!" said the prisoner, with a smile.

"Bell him to go ahead slow, Bijah," continued the court, "and mark him for ninety days."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Greeley and Breckinridge.

The friendship that existed between John C. Breckinridge and Horace Greeley during the latter years of Mr. Greeley's life was very deep. On one occasion, speaking to the Hon. Heister Clymer of his obligations to Mr. Greeley, Breckinridge said: "After the late unfortunate war between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, you know I was compelled to flee for my safety. While in Paris, cheerless, friendless, homeless, and without a country, I received a letter from Horace Greeley. It was filled with the most tender expressions of regard and sympathy, and urged me to return to my home. 'Come back,' he wrote; 'go to your own beloved Kentucky, aid in restoring the shattered fortunes of the South and your country, and I will be responsible for your safety and assure your immunity from molestation or arrest.' Now, I submit to you, Mr. Clymer, could I have done otherwise than call upon Horace Greeley, or shall I ever cease to respect and cherish him?"

Arctic Exploration.

The English Arctic expedition takes along about 1,000 tons of provisions, enough to last for three years. Everything which will tend to the comfort of the crews and enable them to amuse themselves during the leisure hours in the long days and nights which they will spend in the northern regions has been provided. No expedition has ever been so completely fitted out for an Arctic voyage of discovery, and this, added to the knowledge gained by American expeditions, it is believed will enable the English adventurers to reach the Pole, and to solve the Arctic problem.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The supply of money continues in excess of the demand, there being but comparatively little demand for favors. Speculators in grain and provisions are about the only borrowers. Interest rates are without quotable change—7@10 per cent., according to security and time. Government bonds firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets attracted considerable attention from speculators and operators generally during the past week, and an extensive business was transacted. The receipts were somewhat larger, and the shipments also denote an increase, but still neither the receipts nor shipments are as large as at this time last season. At times the prevailing feeling was rather weak, and again quite firm, but taking the week all through the prevailing feeling was one of firmness and a higher range of prices was established. The shorts for July delivery showed a general desire to provide for their outstanding contracts, and up to Saturday the demand from this source was quite urgent, especially for corn and oats. The advices from the East were of a favorable tenor, and holders and operators generally manifested considerable confidence in the trade. The markets at the close were easier and outside prices were not maintained, the higher prices inducing more selling orders from the interior, while the weather was more settled and crop reports were favorable. The shipping inquiry was fair, and there was a reduction of the stock in store.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	1.03¾@1.04½	$1.06 @1.07
No. 2, seller July	1.03¾@1.04	1.06 @1.07
No. 2, seller August	1.04 @1.05	1.06 @1.06½
No. 2 seller September	1.03 @1.04½	1.04½
No. 2 corn, cash	.68½@ .69½	.69½@ .70½
No. 2 corn, seller July	.68½@ .69	.69½@ bid.
No. 2 corn, s. August	.70½@ .71½	.71½ bid.
No. 2 corn, seller Sept	.72½@ .72½	.71½ bid.
No. 2 oats, cash	.53½@ .54	.55
No. 2 oats, seller July	.51½@ .55½	.52½
No. 2 oats, s. August	.40½@ .41½	.39½
No. 2 oats, s. Sept	.38½@ .39½	.37½
No. 2 rye, cash	.92 @ .93	1.00 @1.02
No. 2 barley, cash	1.15 @1.20	1.25 bid.
No. 2 barley, s. Sept	1.00 @1.01	1.00

PROVISIONS.

The movement during the past week was not as brisk in this market as during the previous one, though a fair amount of business was reported. During the early part of the week a firm feeling prevailed, and prices exhibited an improvement, but later the feeling, owing to increased receipts of hogs and lower prices, was easier, and a slight reduction was suffered in prices. The market closed at $19.55 for cash mess pork, $19.50 seller July, $19.55 seller August, and $19.70 seller September. Cash lard closed at $13.20 and seller July at the same figure; seller August quiet and nominal at $13.20, and seller September closed at $13.40.

PRODUCE.

A fair amount of butter was received during the week, but the quality of the arrivals was not as good as during the previous week, and sales for this reason were rather slow. There was a fair shipping demand for the better qualities and prices were firm, while common grades ruled dull and rather weak. Quotable at 19@23c for extras; 17@20c for firsts; 14@17c for seconds; 13@15c for thirds, and 11@12c for inferior stocks. There was no particular change in the market for beans. The demand and offerings were both light, and prices were steady at $1.90 for choice Eastern mediums in barrels, and $2.00@1.80 for common to choice Western. There was a fair demand for broom corn, but prices for some descriptions, owing to more liberal offerings, were a shade easier. Quotable at 11@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl; 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beeswax was quiet at 28@30c per lb for good to choice yellow. The movement continues quite brisk in the market for cheese, and a firm feeling prevailed. Sales were made at 10@10½c in lots, and 11@11½c in a retail way for prime factory. Cider was inactive and nominal. Coopers' stock was quiet at $10.00@12.00 per m for flour hoop-poles, and $13.00@18.00 for tight-barrel poles. Cooperage was also quiet but steady at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. Dried fruits were dull and unsettled. Apples, under larger offerings, were weak; quotable at 7c for New York apples in lots, and 7½@8c in a small way. Peaches remain steady at 8½@8¾c, and blackberries sold at 8¾c. Dried peas were inactive and dull at $2.00@2.15 per bu for choice green, and $1.75@1.80 for marrowfat. Dried sweet corn was dull at 6@7c per lb. Feathers were dull, and for some kinds prices were easier; quotable at 48@52c per lb for prime live geese, 20@25c for choice turkey-tail, and 4@5c for chicken feathers. Eggs were in good supply and prices ruled rather weak. The market closed at about 14½c per doz in cases and 14c for loose. Green fruits were in quite large supply, but for sound fruit the demand was good and prices ruled quite steady. Peaches sold at 40@90c per box for common to fair, $1.00@1.50 for good to choice, and $2.00@2.25 for extra Crawfords. The bulk of the pears received sold at $1.00 per box, choice quotable at $1.50. Apples were dull at 25@65c for poor to choice green, and 75c@$1.00 for ripe. Plums salable at $1.75@2.00 for ⅓ bu boxes for choice red. There was a fair demand for hides at 8c all round for choice lots and 13@13½c for calf. Honey remains dull at 18@23c per lb for comb and 10@11c for strained. Hops ruled quiet at 20@30c for fair to choice from first hands. There was but little demand for old potatoes, and light sales were made at 70@80c for Eastern peachblows; new under larger offerings were easier. The market closed at $2.50@3.50 for fair to choice per brl. and 65@75c in one bushel boxes. Vegetables were dull and slow of sale. Cabbage closed at about $4.00 per 100. Cucumbers at 20@25c per doz. Squash at 4@5c per lb. Tomatoes 90c@$1.00 per box. Onions $3.00@3.50 per brl for Illinois, and 90c@$1.25 for one bushel boxes of Bermuda. Veal was in fair demand and steady at 4@9c for poor to choice carcases. For light, coarse and medium wool there was fair demand, but fine and heavy ruled dull. Quotable at 38@43c for coarse to fine good conditioned washed, 25@38c for fine heavy to coarse heavy unwashed, and 40@53c for poor to prime tub.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was no particular change in the market for seeds. Trade was very light, and prices with but few exceptions were without essential change. Timothy, under a light demand, was firm at $2.60@2.65 for prime and $2.40@2.55 for fair to good. For prime medium clover $7.00 was bid with more offered on the market. Flax quotable at $1.60 for good crushing spot and $1.50 seller August and September. Hungarian dull at 90c@$1.10 and millet $1.75@2.00, according to quality. Prime buckwheat was offered at 90c. There was a good demand for highwines and the market closed firm with sales at $1.17.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Another very quiet week was passed in the cooperage market, but as the offerings were not large the feeling was one of steadiness, and former prices were maintained. Quotable at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.30@1.40 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. The lumber market was dull and transactions were limited. Prices under liberal offerings were weaker. The market closed at $7.75@8.00 for joist and scantling, $8.00@16.00 for common to choice strips and boards, $2.20@2.70 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. There was no change to make in wood, the market being dull at former quotations. Hickory $8.00 per cord, maple $7.00, beech $6.00, and slabs $4.00, in the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	11	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@	10
COTTON	15½	@	16½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 80	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 20	@	1 22
No. 1 Spring	1 27	@	1 31
CORN	77	@	81
OATS	60	@	62
RYE	1 08	@	1 10
PORK—New Mess	20 25	@	20 60
LARD—Steam	12	@	13
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 31	@	1 32
CORN—No. 2	64	@	66
OATS—No. 2	57	@	59
RYE—No. 2	97	@	1 00
PORK—Mess	20 30	@	20 40
LARD	12	@	13
HOGS	6 80	@	7 25
CATTLE	4 50	@	6 00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12	@	1 13
No. 2	1 08	@	1 12
CORN—No. 2	66	@	68
OATS—No. 2	..	@	48
RYE	1 08	@	1 10
BARLEY—No. 2	1 14	@	1 18
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	1 28	@	1 30
CORN	69	@	71
OATS	57	@	60
RYE	1 10	@	1 15
PORK—Mess	20 00	@	20 25
LARD	13	@	13
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 28	@	1 31
Amber	1 23	@	1 25
CORN—New	73	@	74
OATS	54	@	56
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	..	@	1 28
Amber	..	@	1 24
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	63	@	64
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 28	@	1 30
No. 2 Red	1 19	@	1 20
CORN	69	@	70
OATS	56	@	57

BRIGANDS.

A Band of Robbers Board an Express Train in Southern Illinois—The Engineer Shot Dead, and the Engine and Express Car Detached—The Express Messenger Defends His Car Successfully.

One of the most high-handed attempts at robbery that has ever occurred in Illinois took place at Long Point, a station on the Vandalia railroad, on the night of the 8th inst. The dispatches to the Chicago papers give the following particulars of the affair:

As train No. 5, eastward bound, in charge of Conductor Fraley and Engineer Milo Ames, came up to Long Point station for water, two men boarded the locomotive, one from each side, and said to the engineer: "Pull out!" The engineer was at first somewhat bewildered, when they said again, "Pull out!" At this he, seeming to comprehend the situation, said: "All right, I'll pull out." The men then said: "We will run the thing ourselves," and at that both of the robbers fired. One of the shots killed the engineer instantly, and the other lodged in the cab. The fireman, who was on the tank taking in water, immediately jumped and ran to the rear of the train, to notify the train-men, he having heard the conversation and comprehending the situation.

During these proceedings at the engine, a confederate had detached the Adams Express car, and they then, pulling the engine wide open, ran her about two miles east and stopped, blowing "off brakes" to deceive the express messenger.

They then came to the door of the car and said: "Let me in, Jack." He replied to them: "You s—s of b—s, I'm ready for you! If you ever come in here, you are dead men!" The robbers then commenced firing into the car. The messenger, Burke, said it seemed to him that there were a dozen of them, as the shots seemed to come from all directions.

The conductor and train-men, after the shots were fired, saw the situation of affairs, and at once set about to pursue the robbers. They could only find one revolver on the train, but found two soldiers on board a car, who were armed with carbines. With these weapons the train-men and the two soldiers started in pursuit of the train and robbers, but when they came up to the train all was quiet, the robbers having fled. They found the engineer in the bottom of his cab, cold and stiff.

There chanced to be a freight engineer, Jack Vancleve, on the train, and he, with the fireman, immediately ran the engine back to the train, and brought it in.

The robbers failed to get any entrance whatever into the express car, it being one of the close kind, and having no windows, and very strong every way. Had they detached the American Express car also, which was immediately in the rear of the Adams, they would undoubtedly have accomplished their object, as it was an open car, having windows, and the doors not very strong.

Engineer Ames was one of the best engineers on the road, about 35 years old, and had been married but a short time.

The robbers who boarded the locomotive wore long linen dusters.

Conductor Fraley, and all the train-men, in fact, did all they could under the circumstances.

Peace in the Family.

The following excellent rules for promoting peace in the family, have been given:

1. Remember that our will is likely to be crossed every day, so prepare for it.
2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.
3. To learn the different temper and disposition of each individual.
4. To look on each member of the family as one for whom we should have a care.
5. When any good happens to any one to rejoice at it.
6. When inclined to give an angry answer to "overcome evil with good.
7. If from sickness, pain or infirmity, we feel irritable, to keep a very strict watch over ourselves.
8. To observe when others are so suffering, to drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to them.
9. To watch for little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.
10. To take a cheerful view of the weather, and of everything, and to encourage hope.
11. To speak kindly of the servants; to praise them for little things when you can.
12. In all little pleasures which may occur, to put self last.
13. To try, for "the soft answer which turneth away wrath."
14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves: "Have I not often done the same and been forgiven?"
15. In conversation not to exalt ourselves, but to bring others forward.
16. To be very gentle with the young ones, and treat them with respect.
17. Never to judge one another harshly, but to attribute a good motive when we can.

IT is now believed that the grape crop of California has not been injured by the severe winter and wet spring. A full yield is anticipated.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Discouraging Reports from the New Gold Field—The Diggings Will Not Pay for Working.

The Interior Department, says a Washington telegram, has a very full and complete report from Prof. Jenney, the chief of the scientific expedition sent out to investigate the condition of the supposed gold fields of the Black Hills. This report was given to the public to-day, as it is the desire of the Interior Department to have it as widely circulated as possible. The report confirms the first dispatch of Prof. Jenney, in which he said that nothing had yet been discovered that would warrant extensive mining operations in the Black Hills. His report is in direct contradiction of the glowing tales of correspondents, and opens up a question of veracity, with the indications all in Prof. Jenney's favor. The report first gives a description of the operations of the scientific party and its movements, all of which have been fully described in the special correspondence sent out from the expedition. It then proceeds at once to explode the stories about the rich fields on French's creek, at the spot where Capt. Mix recently raided a party of miners. Prof. Jenney says this is the spot where miners have said that the washing of loose dirt, in the diggings, panned out 27 cents to the pan. He went into the best of this dirt and worked out nine buckets of it, and secured the rich result of 22 cents out of the whole. He says that the best dirt does not average one cent and a quarter a pan, which is quite a different story from that sent out by the Senatorial visitors to "Harney City." He also sunk a shaft in the bed-rock near the stockade, some 15 feet, without discovering a trace of gold. He says that there is gold there, but it exists in very small quantities, and is spread over such a large area of territory as to make practical digging a failure. He also says that there is no coal in that region. He has found some beds of clay in which there are rich deposits of iron. The next point Prof. Jenney will examine will be in the Cheyenne river, north of the site of the present camp. There are some beds of cretaceous lignites in which gold may be found. The report is emblazoned at the top with a sample of the gold found. There is no "dust" in this mining region. The gold is found in small particles, showing it to be derived from quartz-veins. Prof. Jenney speaks very highly of the Black Hills country as an agricultural region. He says the soil is rich, water plenty, and the timber, a species of the Norway pine, is very valuable. This report of Prof. Jenney's is discouraging in the extreme, but it is not believed that it will deter any one who has the gold fever from visiting the hills. Even now, the believers in the sensational reports say that Prof. Jenney's report is made to suit the wishes of the Interior Department, as it desires the miners kept out of the Black Hills region until the question of its being opened up is settled with the Sioux, beyond dispute.

A Resuscitated Marine.

In France and other European Continental countries the bodies of deceased persons are committed to their parent earth much sooner after death than is the custom in this country. The law in consequence insists on great care being taken to avoid premature interment. In Brest lately, however, a marine fell into a lethargic state, was certified as dead by the hospital authorities, and his supposed remains were conveyed under a military escort to the cemetery. A few days afterward some of those who had buried him were surprised and horrified at meeting him in the street. Fortunately, he had been reserved for scientific purposes, and when he was laced naked on the marble slab in the dissecting room, the sudden chill revived him. Had he been put "down among the dead men," he must have remained there for good, and become a marine in another sense.

A Court-Scene in Nevada.

Pending the trial of Thomas Miller, recently, in the Justice's Court for grand larceny, Judge Pitzer's black Newfoundland dog, seeing that his master was a little excited over the case, thought another dog named "Tag" was intruding and disturbing his master, and immediately bounced him. The lawyers present endeavored to separate them, while the Judge sat on the bench smiling at their endeavors. After they were separated, by the aid of Constables and officers, Bishop made the remark that the Judge presided over a dog-fight with more dignity than any man he ever saw, at which J. C. Foster moved that Bishop be fined for contempt of court, which was done, and the fine made nominal and liquidated at the neighboring saloon.—*Pioche (Nev.) Record.*

New Telegraph Enterprise.

A recent special from San Francisco says: There has been incorporated here an association of our principal capitalists under the name of National Telegraph Company, for the purpose of, as stated in their articles of incorportion, "The construction, conduct and maintenance of telegraph lines between the cities of New York and San Francisco, and between said cities and all other principal cities and towns in the United States and in the territories thereof, and in the dominion of Canada, and to connect by said telegraph lines said principal cities and towns with each other." The estimated length of the line is 75,000 miles. The capital is $25,000,000, of which $7,500,000 has been subscribed, and 10 per cent. already paid in.

USE OF TOADS.—A French paper states that the French horticulturists have followed the example of the English ones, and peopled their gardens with toads. These reptiles are determined enemies of all kinds of snails and slugs, which, it is well known, can in a single night destroy a vast quantity of lettuce, carrots, asparagus, etc. In Paris toads are sold at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. The dealers in this uninviting article keep it in large tubs, into which they plunge their bare hands and arms, without any fear of the poisonous bites to which they are supposed to expose themselves. Toads are also kept in vineyards, where they devour during the night millions of insects that escape the pursuit of nocturnal birds.

GEN. LONGSTREET, of Louisiana, is making a trip through the Canadas.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The reports of the condition and prospect of the new cotton crop throughout the Southern States are very flattering, and, as a consequence, that section of our country is looking forward to an early restoration of general prosperity. With a great cotton crop in the South and great grain crops in the West, what is there to hinder a speedy conquest of our "hard times!"

It is said that the best conducted financial department of any morning paper in this country is that of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It has been in the charge of the same editor for thirty-five years, and in all that time there has never once been the slightest suspicion that it was used in the private interests of any man, or to aid in any financial speculation whatever.

Grasshoppers are $1.60 a bushel in Minnesota; potato bugs are 20 cents a quart in New Jersey—caught and killed in both cases, of course. Traps have been contrived in Minnesota, run by horse-power, which capture from five to twenty bushels of grasshoppers in a day. This makes a flourishing line of business, and there is a chance that the pest may be exterminated by the vigorous warfare.

The Civil Rights act, like a two-edged sword, cuts both ways. A curious suit under the act has been brought in Washington. A white man had engaged rooms in a house owned and occupied by a colored man, but rented by his wife in his absence. On his return he turned the tenant out of doors, on the ground that he did not want a white man in his house. The tenant now brings suit under the Civil Rights bill.

The Spiritualistic phenomena are to be thoroughly investigated in St. Petersburg by a special committee of scientists, appointed by the Imperial University, under the Presidency of Prof. Mendeleyeff. In order to have the tests thorough, representative American mediums are to be invited thither at the expense of the university, they making their own terms. The investigations will take place twice a week, and for a period of not less than six months.

The estimated value of all the churches and places of worship in New York city is $38,140,000. The Episcopal stand highest on the list, at $10,709,000; next come the Catholic, $6,990,000; Presbyterian, $6,874,000; Dutch Reformed, $3,401,000; Methodists, $2,818,000; Baptist, $2,429,000; Jewish, $2,007,000; Unitarian, $300,000; Lutheran, $557,000; Universalist, $440,000; Congregational, $417,000; Friends, $295,000; Swedenborgian, $100,000; African Methodist, $99,000.

This is the wicked way in which the Baltimore *Gazette* relates a recent editorial change: "Owing to the unforeseen financial embarrassments of the St. Louis *Times*, that voracious chronicler of things that never happened, George Alfred Townsend, has scraped the St. Louis dust from his brogans, and again become a guerrilla in journalism. George wields a flashing pen, but, alas! not for him is the glittering hatchet, not for him the flourishing cherry tree. He does it so easy, too."

The following is the only instance on record of a Postmaster resigning, except by request. The Postmaster writes from Kansas to Postmaster-General Jewell as follows: "Sir—As the grasshoppers are here, and destroying the corn and what wheat the drought has not burned up, and the oats and rye, I would ask you to discontinue this office. If they continue destroying the crops for three or four more days, there will be but few men left around here. Please grant me these favors, and oblige, yours truly."

The recent successive occurrence of earthquakes, tornadoes, and floods all over the globe is certainly very remarkable. The earthquake in Asia Minor, that in New Grenada, and the slighter one in Indiana came very near one another in point of time; and the tornado in Detroit and the floods in France, Austria and Switzerland were almost simultaneous. The extraordinary nature of these floods is evidenced by the fact that in France alone fully 2,000 persons were drowned, and property destroyed to the value of $75,000,000.

A man fishing in the Tennessee river, at Chattanooga, the other day, fancied at last that he had succeeded in catching something valuable in the piscatory catalogue. Hauling in his apparatus with some delight, imagine the change at finding the corpse of a young girl attached to his hook. Public opinion is still divided upon the point whether the girl drowned herself intentionally or accidentally, or was drowned by some parties to conceal another crime. But the fisherman in this instance is disgusted with rod and line, and Isaak Walton has lost a fond disciple.

An exchange gives an account of a locust feast which was recently served up in a Missouri town. Soup was first served, and was supposed to taste like chicken soup; it was pronounced "good." Then came batter-cakes, through which locusts were well mixed. The cakes—disappeared quickly. Baked locusts were then tried—plain hoppers, without condiment of any kind—and were pronounced an excellent dish. The dessert was *a la* John the Baptist—baked locusts and honey. Eating locusts is no new thing, for ancient historians speak of their frequent use in Eastern countries.

An act of outrageous and hideous vandalism was recently perpetrated upon the remains of Gen. Howell Hinds, buried at Greenville, Miss. The vault which contained his coffin was broken into, his body taken out, and the right hand cut off. For this strange and unnatural crime no other motive can be found save the superstitious idea that a certain bone in the right hand of a dead man is a powerful "charm" for conjuring. No ring or other valuable was upon the body when buried, and therefore no mercenary motive can be assigned for this desecration of the grave—nothing could have inspired the deed but the horrible infatuation of the conjurer.

The importation of fire crackers this year will amount to 300,000 boxes, an increase of 100,000 boxes over last year's importation. It is a little curious that the scientific and inventive genius of this country have proved inadequate for the manufacture of these explosives. All attempts to produce them in this country, so as to compete with the imported article, have failed. They are made exclusively in China and Japan, and cost in New York, in bond, $1.10 per box, containing forty packs of eighty crackers each, and at $1 per box containing forty packs of seventy-two crackers each. Of late years the consumption in the United States has fallen off considerably.

Prof. Jenney, the geologist, sent by the government to examine the Black Hills, has reported to the Secretary of the Interior that gold does not exist there in sufficient quantities to make mining profitable. His report will greatly disappoint the gold-hunters and border speculators. Prof. Jenney practically refutes all the sensational stories which have been published about this region. He says, after having spent a month in careful investigation, that mining there would be profitless. Gold exists, but in small quantities, and scattered over immense areas. He tested the soil where it was said to yield 27 cents a pan, and found it worth only 1¼ cents per pan. In the bed rock, where the ore was said to be very rich and abundant, he could find no trace of ore.

INDIANA NEWS.

Gasburg is a Morgan county settlement.

Jasper county has 23,940 head of cattle.

Lafayette is to have a herd of elk at its next County Fair, the gift of a Toledo gentleman.

The Square Table Club of Fort Wayne numbers 114 members. The name is derived from the capacity of members to stow away "square meals."

The State Board of Agriculture has elected the Hon. John Sutherland, of the Eleventh District, and R. P. Haynes, of the Second District, Trustees of the Agricultural College at Lafayette.

M. E. Pleas, of North Manchester, has found time, amid the cares of publishing a newspaper, to invent a new kind of shears, on which a patent has been granted. A very natural invention for an editor.

The Michigan City harbor contained twenty-one vessels one day last week. Business is lively at that port. The imports for the month of June were: 10,132,000 feet lumber, 6,650,000 shingles, 3,079,000 lath, 250,000 piles, and a quantity of square timber.

While Mr. D. Wiltrout, an old and wealthy farmer of Kosciusko county, was harvesting last week, his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing the unfortunate man under the knives of the reaping machine, which inflicted injuries which resulted in his death.

The Rev. Father Campion, pastor of St. Mary's Church at Lafayette, takes decided ground in condemning round dances. He says: "No one knows as well as the priest of the church of God how many souls have gone to eternal perdition through the sins growing out of promiscuous dances."

The colored citizens of Richmond having, by resolutions at mass meetings, demanded of the School Board colored teachers for the colored schools, the Board promises that if colored teachers can pass the same examination required of the white teachers they shall be so employed.

So clearly has the fact been demonstrated that the passenger revenue is increased where but three cents a mile is the tariff, that a prominent railroad officer, who has given the matter much attention, predicts that before two years every road in Indiana will carry passengers on a three cents per mile basis.

Mrs. Molloy, of the Elkhart *Observer*, appeared before the County Commissioners at Noblesville a few days ago, and made an argument against granting licenses to persons who were then applying for the same. Her speech seems to have been a most convincing one, for the Commissioners rejected all the applications.

Says the Jeffersonville *News*: "A recalcitrant prisoner at the Penitentiary, a few days ago, backed himself in his cell and tore a bar of iron off his bed, defying the guard to compel him to go to work. The guard quietly drew his watch and told Mr. Convict, with a revolver to his face, that he had just two minutes to come out. He had time to spare."

Andy Kelly, a fireman on the east end of the Vandalia railway, was killed one day last week in attempting to mount his engine at Filmore, near Greencastle, as it was leaving the depot. He fell partially under the wheels of the tender, and his head was horribly crushed. Albert J. Kelly, County Prosecutor of Vigo county, is a brother of the deceased.

A gentleman residing in Jeffersonville recently received a volume of poems entitled "Gems from the Tailings; or, The Sluice Club," by Sam W. Smith, author of "Struck Oil," "Tom Bell," "California Girl," etc. The author is a native Hoosier, born near Connersville, but was for a few years an Indianapolis boy, and a schoolmate of Hon. John Coburn, Col. Samuel Merrill, Nicholas McCarty, and others, in the old County Seminary. He went to California in 1852, has led a miner's life ever since, with the exception of three years during the war, when he was a Captain in a California regiment doing duty along the coast. His "Struck Oil" was written for the stage, and sold for $100. The purchaser put it on the San Francisco boards, then took it to Australia, where it has had a very successful run, and the lucky purchaser has made $50,000 by his speculation.

'Hoppers and Humanity.

From the report of the State Relief Committee of Kansas, which has just been published, we have evidence of how abundantly the people of this country responded to the cry for help which rose from that region of Kansas devastated by the grasshoppers last year. Twenty thousand persons of that State were left, if not destitute, at least urgently in need of assistance, and by the charity of their fellow beings throughout the states were enabled to pass a severe winter in tolerable comfort. The cash received and expended by the committee was $74,000, and the money value of the goods contributed approximated $161,000, making in all about $235,000. The contributions came from twenty-nine States and Territories. In cash donations California heads the list of States, having given $20,000. In goods, Illinois was first, having contributed to the value of $53,000. In goods and merchandise Iowa gave $40,700; Ohio, $21,500; Indiana, $20,800; New York, $12,900; Massachusetts, $11,900; Pennsylvania, $10,300; and Missouri, $7,100. The supplies are estimated at 265 car loads, in 11,000 separate packages, equaling in weight all the merchandise shipped to the State during the time of suffering. Contributions of other kinds are acknowledged, for instance: $20,000 worth of army clothing sent into the afflicted district by order of the President; $75,000 worth of army rations issued by officers under direction of Congress, with contributions made direct to certain counties, and the freight on relief goods which were carried free by the railroads and must have been a saving in the neighborhood of $100,000. Of the private contributions of money and goods made direct to sufferers, the committee has, of course, no account, but if the aggregate were added to the sums acknowledged publicly, the total would make a magnificent showing, creditable in the highest degree to man's humanity to man, which makes countless thousands rejoice.—*Chicago Times.*

The Mexican Border.

A telegram from Brownsville, Texas, says: "Cortina, Judge Martinez, and the other prisoners have been sent from here to Bagdad, and placed on the gunboat Juarez, destined for Vera Cruz. It is generally considered that the arrest of Cortina, who favors Mejia, is a political dodge in the interest of Lerdo's re-election. The Presidential election is to come off in September, and Lerdo uses the extraordinary powers granted him by Congress to continue in power. The State of Nueva De Lion, it is said, will vote against Lerdo if the troops should be withdrawn. The arrest of its Governor-elect is not confirmed as yet. It is not supposed that the removal of Cortina will check the depredations. They are of so long standing, and there are so many Mexicans engaged in them, that they cannot be stopped except extraordinary measures are taken. Demoralization has increased. Cortina took the lion's share, but he kept the raiders in order. Now each petty leader will operate for himself. Gov. Coke says that our border war will not be ended except the marauders are followed across the Rio Grande and severely punished. Additional raids have been reported higher up the river, the new base of operations of the thieves."

Santa Barbara, Cal., claims the champion rose of the world, the "King of Noisettes," measuring sixteen and three-quarter inches in circumference, and from tip to tip of its petals more than six inches. The shoot from which it hangs, three feet in length, grew in the space of six days, on the trellis of the garden wall of Dr. Dimmick. It has a delightful perfume, a delicate lemon tint, and is claimed to be the largest rose on record.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Old Farm-House.

Oh, the old farm-house to me!
The homely ways the ample cheer,
The refuge at my mother's knee,
From childhood's every grief [illegible]
And dear the memory of those d[illegible]
Bathed in love's amber atmosp[illegible]
When all our voices rose in pra[illegible]
When sire and child were bowed [illegible]
But where are they,
The fond, the gay,
Who filled the great white house in May?

Gone like the birds from last year's nest!
Gone as the leaves in autumn fly
Some to cities of the West;
Some toil beneath an Indian sky;
Some other prairies sow and reap;
One sank beneath a moaning sea!
Some in the churchyard lie asleep.
And, quivering in the old roof-tree,
One homesick waits
The swing of gates
To waft her to heaven's bright estates!

Farm Rakings.

Bread is now manufactured largely for stock-feed in parts of Europe. For horses the bread is made of ground rye, corn, oats and beans. For pigs rye-corn and bean meal are used. Loaves of these materials are sold at Berlin, and used with great advantage. For dogs biscuits are specially prepared, either wholly of vegetable matter—chiefly oatmeal—or of meal mixed with prepared meat.

To Preserve Posts.—The *American Chemist* says that a Western farmer discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground. Time and weather, he says, seem to have no effect on it. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir into it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and, he adds, there is not a man who will live to see it rot.

Care of Root Crops.—Roots cannot be grown successfully without perfectly clean and frequent cultivation. The ground may be rich, but yet produce a poor crop of roots if weeds are permitted, or if the soil is allowed to become dry and hard. An extra outlay of $5 or less per acre for labor in weeding and cultivation may very easily make a difference of $25 or $50 in the crop. The same is true of corn, but especially of roots, which insist on having a mellow, clean soil, or they refuse to grow.—*Exchange.*

Horses in Stables.—A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* writes: "I have tried a variety of means to prevent horses pawing in the stable—among others, the strap and chain—but all failed. Recently I devised a plan, which has succeeded to my entire satisfaction. I made a frame four feet long, and of sufficient width to reach nearly to the top of the manger, from which I suspended it, allowing it to reach to within about ten inches of the floor. I boarded up the sash or frame, in order that he could not get his feet over the lower bar, which was a round stick two inches in diameter. The act of pawing sets the swing in motion, causing it to strike against the shins, which so disgusted my animal that he very soon gave it up entirely."

A Canada farmer has a lofty notion of the uses of charcoal. It is his experience that by keeping charcoal in the hog-pen, much of the disagreeable odor is averted, while the hogs appear to thrive better on less food in the improved atmosphere; it should be sprinkled about, some powdered and some in chunks. By putting a little in the horse-stable every day, all dampness is absorbed, and if, when removed daily from the stalls it is dried under shelter and then sown on the meadows, the increase of the crops will be wonderful. It may be used with equally good effect in cow-stables and poultry-houses, and is an excellent deodorizer and disinfectant in out-houses. The same writer asserts that a little dropped into each hill when potatoes are planted, will enhance both the size and the quality of the crop.

Curing Hay.—Hay is injured by being too much exposed to the rays of the sun. This causes the volatile aroma to escape, and also dissipates much of the coloring matter, as may be seen by the bleaching, and also by feeding to milch cows, from which the milk and butter will be light colored. Here comes in the value of the hay-cap, which protects the hay cock from the rays of the sun, and allows it to cure with the fine green color preserved. We write thus early that our readers may have their attention called to this important matter in season. It is one of those subjects that seem to require reiteration more than almost any other. The farmer is conservative of old habits. He has heard many say that ripe hay goes further—spends better. Yes, and brush would last still longer for fodder. The poorest fodder, undoubtedly, lasts the longest—but not the cattle.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Domestic Economy.

To Preserve Eggs.—Put a drop of grease of any kind on them, and they will keep for a long time.

Liquid Glue.—Take some good strong glue and mix it with full-proof whisky. Let it soak for three or four days and it will be ready for use.

Railroad Cake.—One cup of sugar, three tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of milk, three eggs, half a teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cream-of-tartar, one teacup of flour.

Graham Muffins.—Take one pint sweet milk, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoonsful brown sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder, one tablespoonful butter, not melted; mix and make as for gems.

Tea should never under any circumstances be boiled. Put the leaves in a well-warmed (scalded-out) tea-pot; pour fiercely boiling water directly over them, and drink the fresh infusion almost immediately.

A Laundry Secret.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher and pour to it a pint or more of water, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch made in the usual way will give the lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.—*Watertown Banner.*

Cream Tomato Soup.—To one quart of sweet milk, put one pint of cooked tomatoes. When it comes to a boil add one teaspoonful of soda and a half teacupful of rolled cracker, and season as for oysters. This soup is very nice.—*American Grocer.*

Pie Plant Pie.—Line your baking plate with [illegible], then peel your pie plant, cut it up in small slices, fill your plate, then sprinkle on a small handful of flour; your pie will need no water. Bake with two crusts; when done, take off the upper crust and sweeten to your taste, as for a green apple pie.

Strawberry Short-Cake.—Mix some dough precisely as you would for biscuit; bake in one cake, on a round tin. When it is baked, split it open and butter it well. Have your berries prepared with sugar, and cream also, if you like; pour them upon the lower crust of your cake and place the upper one over them.

BUNKER HILL.

The London Times on the American Struggle for Independence.

The following is the concluding portion of a remarkable editorial in the London *Times* on the Bunker Hill Centennial:

"There was war, bloodless though it was, at home as well as across the Atlantic. While the great majority of the British people, as represented in public opinion and in literature, was on the American side, the government and the majority in both houses of Parliament were absolutely proof against every consideration of humanity, prudence or common sense. They had become incapable of making an estimate on the proportion or applicability of means to an end. Commanding the sea, commanding a few soldiers, and an abundance of brave officers thirsting for distinction; commanding, still more, the fullest Exchequer, and the best credit in the world, with ten thousand profitable abuses at stake, they could only hound on the dogs of war, as many as they could get, to the most impossible, and the most unprofitable enterprises. They issued wordy proclamations which could answer no purpose but to provoke, they ordered the destruction of ports and towns of no strategic importance, and expeditions that could do no real good, and might, as the event proved, be attended with great loss and harm. On receiving the news of Bunker Hill the first thing they did was to rake Europe for mercenaries, and to send a regiment of cavalry to Boston, where there was nothing for horses to do, nothing for them to eat, hardly spare ground for them to stand upon; and where both soldiers and citizens were already on short commons of bad food. If any method is to be found in the madness of the British government, it is that they thought it just possible to frighten, bully, and cajole the Americans into submission. All the loud talk about the invincibility of the British soldier, and the inevitable cowardice of men accustomed only to take shots from behind trees at game or Red Indians, pointed to this. They dared the Americans to prove themselves men, and they had to accept the issue of that wager. The Americans proved themselves not only brave men, but sensible men, with a proper value for the lives they were ready to stake, and a determination to sell those lives dear. At the present hour, with the experience of a century, England would be not only disposed, but even compelled to rate more highly the scientific audacity shown on the American side than the bull-dog courage and obstinacy, which was all the British brought to the encounter. Elder people may remember to this day how often it has been said that Americans will only fight behind breastworks, and that they always shrank from the open. It became a tradition of office, derived from times when life was cheap, when men were in the market, and Ireland produced any number of native warriors. Since those days a few rude lessons that we have had to learn ourselves, besides operations on a grander area, in which we happily took no part, have taught us that in order even to destroy life, we have to learn first how to economize it, and that the only courage worthy of a rational being is that which includes the highest exercise of reason.

"Not only the Americans, however, but England, and the world, have far more substantial reasons for a grateful remembrance of the day. The gain to all sides is great and unquestionable. The greater part of the American contention in that war was equally shared by the British people. The principles of popular representation, and no taxation without it, self-government by popular municipal institutions, the independence of the judicial bench, and complete responsibility in the exercise of all power and patronage, were equally at stake on both sides of the Atlantic. No doubt the sense of this added to the recklessness and inhuman obstinacy with which the British government persisted in the struggle, long after every man at liberty to use his senses and reason on the question saw that it was hopeless. The politicians then at the head of affairs, and the people by whom they were surrounded, knew well that their own position depended on their successfully maintaining the principles of utter absolutism, both at home and in the Colonies, and that if those principles failed, their own fall followed. They fought for dear life against Chatham and Burke, and, as they well knew, against the true people of England. Meanwhile they had to do all the work, whether for peace or for war, by second-rate men. It is a significant fact that one of the witnesses and chief actors in the scene at Bunker Hill left on record his opinion at the time that the British Empire in America was then trembling in the balance, and himself lived to suffer the disastrous reverse which, two years after, left no doubt how that balance would finally rest. Fortunate was it for England that the question was fought so far from its shores. The triumph of American independence inaugurated a great but bloodless work at home in the shape of popular reforms, or, rather, in the fuller development of those democratic institutions by which it has been said the British throne is surrounded. Whatever the Americans have gained we have gained also, and now possess substantially all that they fought for."

There is one thing about a constantly idle man to his advantage—he never labors under a mistake.

All Sorts.

Rochester, N. Y., has 90,000.

Jetty B. Eads has had a Louisiana bayou named for him.

The orchards of this country are estimated to contain over 20,000,000 fruit trees.

Gen. Sibley, inventor of the Sibley tent, has entered the Japanese military service.

Peter Royal, of Lee, Va., has reached the 105th year of his age. A royal old age, truly.

When men publish their acts of charity they doubt the ability of the Lord to keep accounts.

Rev. William Morley Punshon, the eloquent English Methodist, will visit America again next year.

Anna Dickinson has been advised by six hundred and fifty-seven newspapers not to go on the stage.

It took 1,500 columns of the New York *Tribune* to contain all of the proceedings of the Beecher trial.

The peach crop of the Maryland and Delaware peninsula is estimated at from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 baskets.

Something new was observed in New York the other day, in the shipment of 2,300 barrels of sugar for Turkey.

A New York paper has information that there is not one-half the demand for soda water that there was two or three years ago.

Mr. Jewell says that he is pleased with what he saw on his trip through the West. He thinks the postoffices are all well conducted.

The strikes of oil near Titusville within the past few weeks have been so numerous and so rich that a relapse into the oil fever is imminent.

Barney Andrews sat on a keg of powder in a Missouri grocery store and smoked a cigar for fun. The fun didn't commence until the powder exploded.

A mine of liquid sulphur has been recently discovered near Palermo, Sicily. The sulphur runs from the fissures in a rock at the rate of forty or fifty tons a day.

Sicily has 1,560 known brigands, besides a large number of chaps who skulk along the roads and esteem it a duty to kill an Englishman whenever they can.

The San Francisco *Post* says Mr. Bowers, of Australia, has left for San Francisco with two famous running horses, to complete for the $30,000 purse in October.

"Our inside contains to-day," says a Minnesota editor, "'Dyspepsia,' 'Crooked Whisky,' 'A Chinese Restaurant,' and various other interesting selected articles."

A Washington paper says: "John Langston, late President of the Howard University, at Washington, has accepted the lead of a land company, the object of which is to purchase lands in Virginia and sell them in lots to colored persons at cheap rates."

A millionaire of Granville, Wis., has recently made a will, in which he leaves $50,000 to any incorporated town or village in Wisconsin that will not tolerate a brass band. How pleasant it is to see a man devote his fortune to acts of pure philanthropy!

Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, is said to be worth $20,000,000. There are few larger fortunes in the country. He was a poor boy, and has accumulated this large estate by good management and industry, assisted, probably, by good luck.

The number of suicides in the German army amounted in 1874 to 193, which gives the proportion per 1,000 men of .52 annually. This proportion is, in the Austrian army, .85; in the French army, .51; in the Belgian army, .45, and in the English army, 38.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has just closed his sixtieth year of active legal practice. In 1817 he was State Attorney of Maryland, and from that time up to the end of his term in the United States Senate, in 1869, was almost constantly the occupant of distinguished positions.

It has been generally supposed that the wings of a grasshopper are grown at a certain stage of its growth, but this theory is now shown to be erroneous. Mr. Knight, Mayor of St. Peter, Minn., has observed a great many grasshoppers' skins supposed to be dead hoppers. He caught a fully developed hopper without wings, and watched it. In a little time it crawled out of its skin, legs and all. The new hopper as "born" had a full set of wings, and was quite lively, but not enough to fly. Mr. Knight is of the opinion that after this change takes place one day is time enough to accustom it to its new existence and fit it for emigration.

Killed by Lightning.

On Saturday last, one of the most painful accidents happened in this vicinity, that it has been our duty to chronicle for a long time. Frank Ristine, who has been engaged with Dexter & Bro.'s in their mill for some time past, left the mill in the morning about 9 o'clock for the purpose of gathering flowers on the opposite side of the river. He was seen crossing the bridge, and that was the last that was known of his movements until he was found in the afternoon, under the bridge, dead. The facts as near as we could gather them from the Coroner and others are these: It is supposed that he went under the bridge to escape the storm of Saturday, and was leaning against one of the stone piers. The lightning struck the iron arches of the bridge and followed the arch to the pier, and from thence down the stone pier to the ground. In its passage to the ground the fluid struck Frank on the shoulder passing through his body and bursting his boots from his feet; it also passed through one arm, and opened the flesh the entire length. His clothes were all burnt off of him, and when found, it was almost impossible to recognize him. He was discovered by Mr. Starkweather's boys, who go over the bridge to water their horses. The Coroner removed the body to the Court House, and held an inquest, the verdict being "killed by lightning."—*Clay Center, Kas., Dispatch.*

Aubrun Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JULY, 22, 1875.

A white man wanted to lodge at a colored hotel at Washington and he was very properly refused. He has entered suit for damages. Let him be arrested as a vagabond, and sent where grub is free. A white man has no more right in a colored man's hotel than a colored man in a white man's hotel.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* wants to know why we can't have a rifle club at the National Capitol. From the way the public money mysteriously disappears, most people could easily be led to believe that such an organization had existed at Washington for the past ten or fifteen years, and that their operations were principally in and about the Treasury.—*S. B. Union.*

Prof. Donalson, the man who has been making balloon ascensions, in connection with Barnum's Hipodrome made his last ascension it is feared, last Thursday at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. No tidings whatever has been received from the missing balloon, and it is very generally admitted now that its living freight has perished in Lake Michigan during the storm which prevailed soon after the ascension was made. A reporter named Grimwood, went with him.

The trial of Parker, formerly Treasurer of South Carolina, which is now going on in Columbia, is one of great interest. Parker began life as a barkeeper in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He went to South Carolina some years ago, and combining with R. K. Scott, D. H. Chamberlain and H. H. Kimpton, they procured themselves to be chosen respectively Treasurer, Governor, Attorney-General, and Financial Agents of the State. Then they took possession of the finances of the State, and had bills passed by a mob of ignorant negroes, half of whom could not write their own names. By means of these bills they were enabled to come to this city and sell and hypothecate millions of South Carolina bonds.

LOSING OHIO.

We beg leave to utter a gentle and cogent remonstrance against the course of several sterling Democrat papers, which appear to give up Ohio as lost under the so-called inflation platform and say it is better to loose that State than win her on such a platform.—With all deference, we submit that even the question of "a sound currency" (if it be involved,) is far subordinate to those vital questions of the rights of the States—the liberties of the people—a sound government—administered in subordination to fundamental law. Give us these, and we will submit very cheerfully a little longer to a greenback currency seventeen per cent, below par.

We can compute the money loss in the one case, but if there be any price current quotations of the value of the fundamental securities of personal freedom—what a State loses in actual cash by being ruled in the Washington Cabinet or by an Attorney General—what a man loses in money value by being subject to be dragged from his bed at night by military order and lodged in a distant dungeon—what is the actual difference in cash value between trial by jury under the forms of law and trial before a drum-head courtmartial—what is the market quotasion of the *habeas corpus* and for precisely what price a man should be willing to sell it out all the munities of Republican freedom—we say, we have never seen any regular market quotations for these things, but until these papers furnish them, and we see to our satisfaction that they are not worth seventeen cents on the dollar, we shall be disposed to claim that the loss of Ohio in the defence of those fundamential rights and privileges of freedom is a far greater evil than the discount on greenbacks.

It is an easy thing to lose Ohio, even without the help of outside Democratic papers. It will take but a small amount of Democratic defection to secure that result. And if, they say, there is a good deal of it already, we submit that they may feel themselves honorably released from adding to it by gross caricatures of the so-called "rag money platform." Let Ohio alone. She has a right to make her platform, but big as she is, she cannot commit the National Democracy to any financial policy inconsistent with sound principles and wise counsels.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind,
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. R. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 52 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 25 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 24 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 35 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 25 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 46 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	6 15 "	4 35 "	1 56 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	7 36 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	....
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 43 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 33 "	7 10 "	....
Alliance	3 06 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 13 "	....
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	....

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb Conny. } Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1875.
Thomas Watkins, vs. Mary Watkins. } Complaint for divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan his attorneys and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary Watkins, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sure to Please the Ladies,

CATLIN'S SAD IRON HEATER!

PRICE $1.25.

SAVES one half the fuel, and makes comfort for Ladies while ironing in warm weather. Agents wanted everywhere. Send stamp for terms.—Address, VAN ALSTINE & CATLIN, Sharon, Wis.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 300 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

BARGAINS!

AT THE

Great Clearing out Sales

OF

Miller & Casebeer,

The Leading Merchants of Auburn, Ind.

Fruit House Prices.

Now for the 4th of July! It Will Soon be Here

And for the occasion we have laid in a large supply of Fireworks, Torpedoes, Fire Crackers and everything you can think of, to celebrate the day. All amounts of $5 we discount 10 per cent; of $25 and upwards we discount 20 per cent. We make this inducement to private parties who form clubs to celebrate; also to those who buy to call again. This is only on Fireworks and Flags; the Fire-crackers and Torpedoes are net prices. CALL AND SEE US, you Merchants, and others from a distance. and we will

Beat Chicago and Cincinnati,

AT LEAST 10 PER CENT ON PRICES.

Fire Crackers, per box,	$2 50	Torpedoes, per thousand.	25c
Per pack	07	Per pack	04

Then we have Serpents, Flags, Roman Candles, Tri-colored, Bengal Lights, Silver Shower Candles, Flying Pigeons, Sky Rockets, Flower Potts, Grasshoppers, Blue lights, Triangles, Radiators, Pin Wheels, Scroll Wheels, Trioiettes, Floral Bumbshells, Ladies' Union Fans, Percussion Pistols, American Flags, Balloons, Pulling Crackers, Chinese Bamboo Lanterns, Chinese Balloons, Chinese Lanterns and so forth.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1,00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can		Damsons per can,	
Blackberries per can,	20c	Green Gages per can,	20c
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl			
No. 2 do do	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	1 25
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
White Fish in kits No. 1		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 56 and 1 75
White Fish family No. 3	1 25	Herrings each	1c
	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	5 50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tape	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

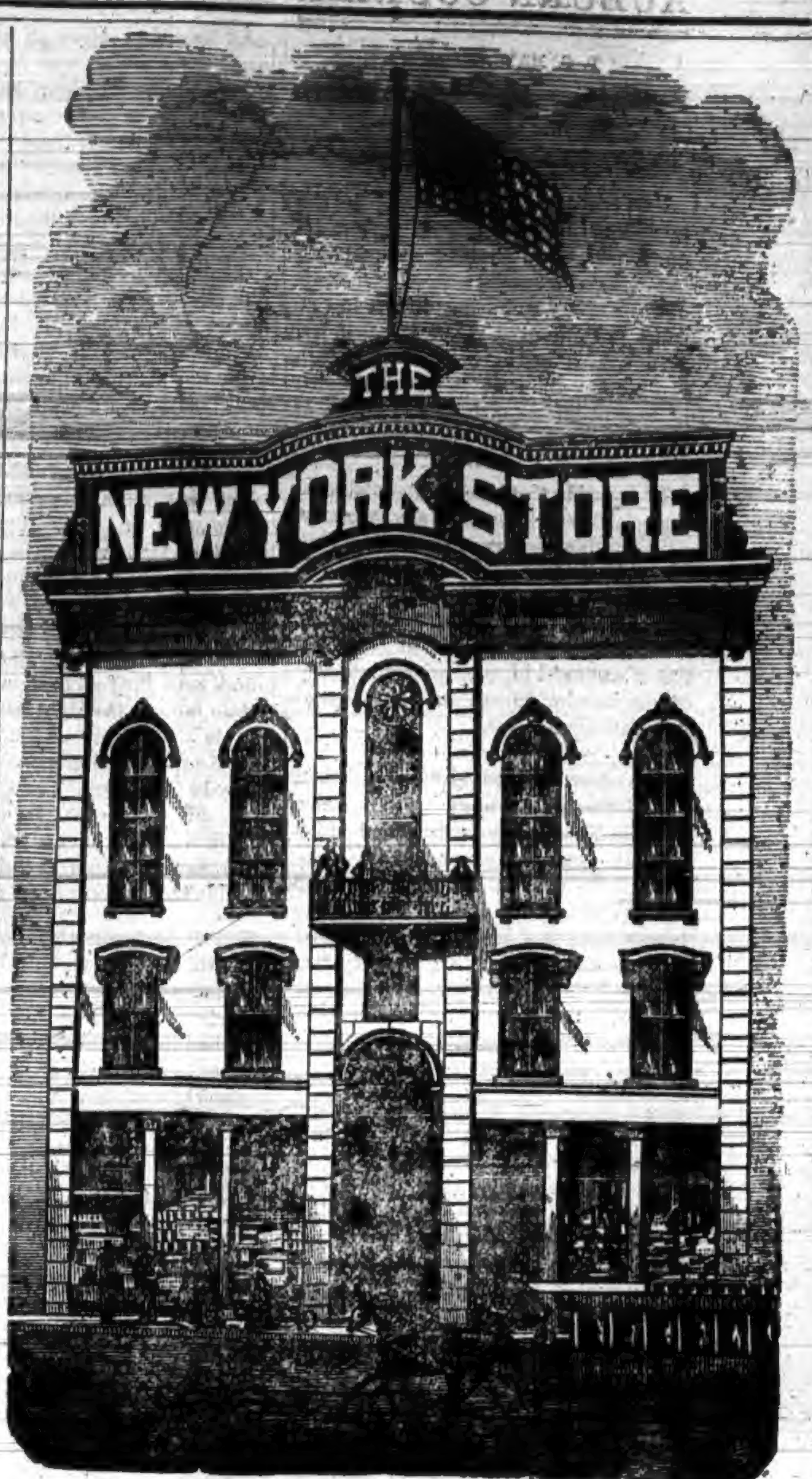

We Keep Our Trade

ACTIVE & LIVELY

Notwithstand the general complaint of dull trade and hard times, from the fact that we are daily in receipt of fresh, attractive goods, which we offer to our patrons at as low prices as are named by any house in the western country.

EXAMINE

Bargains in Suit Department, Bargains in Lace Shawls, Bargains in Lace Jackets

Bargains in Black Grenadines, Bargains in Stripe Grenadines, Bargains in Summer Silks

Bargains in Black Silks, Bargains in Thin Dress Goods, Bargains in Suiting Goods.

New Parasols,

New Kid Gloves. New Embroideries. New Fancy Ties. New White Goods. New Hosiery. New Fancy Goods. New Hamberg Net. New Rufflings, Etc., Etc.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Complete in every respect, and prices much lower than they will probably be after the first of August.

ROOT & COMPANY,
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

FIRE! FIRE!
DOWN BELOW
GET YOUR THIN

CLOTHING

While our Stock IS COMPLETE!

Summer Pants	*50c*
" *Coats*	*75c*
" *Suits*	*$1.25*

All other goods as low

We have busted the "High Priced Clothing Ring, and you all know it.

SAM, PETE & MAX
Star Clothing House
5 Main & 33 Cal.-Sts.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with Mr. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the man.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Geo Ficker has the brick work on the new jail.

Reapers and mowers seem to be good sale here.

Jno. Robinson's circus is all the talk now-a-days.

Joe Bender is manager of the billiard hall on 8th-st.

Harvesters are all busy, cutting the "golden grain."

The boys bet on the game are "seven out"—some on 'em.

Jno Hebel wants about ten feet more of that sidewalk.

The weather has been wet and cold for a few days past.

The sidewalks are in a bad condition about the city.

Vegtables are plenty in the market, of every description.

Some of our exchanges complain of the wheat crop.

Several of our "old sports" left last Tuesday for a fish.

Mr. Fosdick, pitcher for the Butler club, has but few equeals.

Why not play ball after supper, and give all a chance? Rise up, ye boss.

Linen Coats and straw hats to be sold at cost at T. B. Totten's, on Main-street north of Abright's.

Miller & Casebeer, monopolising the dry goods, grocery and notion trade in this place.

Now the boys draw the linen duster around their abdomen, and stroll. It's style, you know.

Thos. Scott fell from a building, the other day, but fortunately was not hurt much.

A number of our citizens went to Butler last Monday to witness the game of base ball played there.

Alex. Hall has just completed a nice residence, just west of the old house now owned by Mr. Moss.

The Grangers will hold a pic-nic at North Manchester, Aug. 25th, with a general invitation to everybody.

Wetz & Long's billiard parlors have closed, and will not open until the tables are repaired.

The foundation for the new school house is completed and the brick work will be up in a few days.

Clerk-elect Moss has purchased the Hall property in the south end of town and is making extensive improvements thereon.

We were pleased to receive a call, last Tuesday from Mr. J. H. Allen and Mr. Backus, despatchers at Garret City.

Why dont Garret city have a balloon ascension or something to keep its name agoing. We seldom here of this country any more.

We have on hand a large and splendid stock of all kins of Justices' Blanks.—Those wishing them should remember this.

A match game of ball will be played between the Auburn and Albion boys to-day, at their grounds near the Eel River depot.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

The ball ground is crowded every evening, with boys from one-year-old and upward.

A correspondent of the Mount Vernon "Democrat" predicts that the present wheat crop in Southern Indiana, will not average eight bushels to the acre.

Everybody is waiting for John Robinson's Great Worlds Exposition. It will be here July 27th, and a better one don't travel this country. We speak of what we know.

At Hogan's mill, Porter county, a boy named Unger, pitch-forked a son of Peter Moren in the thigh—without any just cause or provocation. Wound not dangerous.

We are obliged to members of our hunting and fishing club for for a fine lot of woodcock. They visited Hamilton lake last Tuesday and brought home some nice fish.

Moulton is represented as declaring that either he or Beecher will, in less than a year, be in a felon's cell for perjury. Well, as one of the jury of the country, we here with cast our ballot for Frank B.

The Laport "Herald" says: South Bend has a shooting-club. They won't have another tournament until they go to Michigan City and use the broadside of the penitentiary for a target.

Joe Rainier and Hank Mader had a set-to, in front of Snyder's hardware.—It was a brief affair. Joe basted him one, and then set down in the stair way—with a little of Hank's assistance.

The closing exercises of Miss Jossie Rush's school took place Friday. A. J. Little delivered the valedictory address, and several young ladies, from the city, amused the crowd by singing beautiful songs.

There is a powerful sight of building going up all over the city, and the most of them are frame. The progress of Auburn, although rapid, is of a solid substantial character, and her future is flattering.

"Miss Gilbert's Career, is the name of a new book by Dr. Holland, and a very interesting one it will be found. It shows how to write a novel, and what authors have in store for them and many other things in the same story. For sale at Houser's.

We think Mr. Jas. Barclay's new house is about the neatest, most stylish, in town. It is full two stories and this is a decided improvement over the majority of houses built here. Its external appearance is atractive, and shows good workmanship.

Our friend Ab. Dawson, and George J. E. Mayer, of Fort Wayne, held a shooting match in the Clinton street Gallery, last Tuesday, and little DeKalb flaxed Allen. A friend bet 25c on DeKalb, and George held the stakes, which made up the deficiency on what was lacking to pay for the games lost.

Mr. J. D. Williamson, of Defiance, O, has purchased the grocery of Hare Bros. and intends adding $3,000 more to the present stock. Mr. W. comes well recommended, and with so large an establishment ought certainly to do a good business.

Rev. E. A. Russell, Superintendant of the general Sabbath School work, of the Baptist, in the State of Ind, is expected to preach in the Baptest church of this place next Sabbath morning, and address the Sabbath School in the evening All are invited to attend.

South Bend girls have bothered the Union Hose boys for locks of their hair until one short-haired member has disbursed no less than three wigs and sheared two buffalo robes for the benefit of the fair sex. Remember about Samson boys, before it be to late.—[Niles Democrat.

The storm, last Friday night, did great damage to the wheat and oats crop, beating it down until very little is standing. The wheat crop is two weeks late, and has not filled out as was expected, and the weeds in many places are higher than the wheat.

Our accomplished and good looking friend, Montgomery Hamilton Esq., of Fort Wayne, visited our sanctom last Tuesday, but unfortunately for us we were abscent. The next time he comes to Auburn, and we go to Fort Wayne on the same day, we want to know it and we'll stay at home.

The Radical party is certainly afflicted. What with the Ohio platform; prohibition; the terrible onslaught of the Catholic church, and the southern outrage mail stopped for want of material for manufacturing lies, it is in an awful fix. We are afraid the poor, miserable cuss is on his last legs, and that the Devil will foreclose his mortgage.

Our enterprising clothiers, Messrs Eaton & Jackman are about to put in a fine stock of clothing at Garret. They will keep a good assortment of ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and will make suits to order.—Mr. Jackman is now east purchasing an entire new stock for this point, and the people there may expect a fine selection.

The Base Ball game between the Auburn and Butler boys resulted in favor of the latter. If our boys expect to play ball they should pick out the best players and then practice every evening.—By doing this we can keep our former reputation in this popular game. The score stood as follows:

Butler	39
Auburn	19

A fellow by the name of Dilley came very near being crushed at the gravel pit east on the Baltimore road last week He jumped in front of some cars which were being backed down to couple on another, and fell down. He endeavored to rise up to get out of the way when the car struck him in a stooping position and threw him between the tracks and between two ties, the only place along the track where his body could be thus secreted. A wheel passed over one foot but he pulled it away after that and nine cars passed over him.

Mr. Shaner, agent at the Eel River Depot, very justly complains about a number of boys who are in the habit of climbing on trains there, while in motion. There is going to be some reckless son of a woman, mashed into a pulp some of these days, unless a stop is put to this practice, and some home will be made desolate by the event. Mr. Shaner asks the parents of these children to assist him in keeping them away from this threatened danger. If any one is hurt in the light of this warning, parents of the victem can only blame themselves.

Hon. Schuler Colfax, in remitting his subscription to the Mishawaka Enterprise, says: "My long experience as a newspaper publisher taught me how important it was for all subscribers to keep in good standing by paying in advance. I always read your paper with interest, but all papers are more interesting when the reader feels that it is his paper, indeed, and not the publisher's."

Fellow travelers, read that, and weep over fallen Babylon. We suggest, mind its not a dun, we suggest that a few of our subscribers who are now in arrears pay up and follow the above advice.

We were in the Auburn Fine Art Gallery yesterday morning, in time to see a fine lot of pictures just copied and finished, and ready to send out. Old ambrotypes and pictures taken years ago had been brought in to be copied, and yet Messrs. Gordon & Roth bring them out with such fidelity to the original that they never fail to please. A lady from Ohio told us a few days that we had the best artists in this business she had ever seen, and she had been around some and mentioned Cleveland and other points, but none equalled our town in good pictures. A great many people don't know this and they should call and see the work done at this establishment and satisfy themselves.

The Fort Wayne "Courier" says: The St. Louis "Republican" is breaking water on the currency question, and says the currency question should not be lugged into the Presidential campaign. We had given last week in the Muncie "Democrat" the credit of that inspiration to the Indianapolis "Sentinel" We thought it strange when we found it there, and couldn't for the life of us make out how the College Graduate got the idea into his head. It seems it was the wall of the St Louis "Republican," and our College genius took it up. Go on, ye purchased tools of the Gold Mongers, but you will find that a few dollars will be but a paltry sum to pay for the loss of honor, manhood and principles.

General. Sherman is putting himself forward a good deal lately, and assuming much more than his station, talents and want of veracity requires. His talks are as offensive as is his want of good manners, and his egotism is getting disgusting! Yet this is the basis of an article in the "Gazette" the Southern people propose to run this country to perdition Now the war has been over a good while, and it is a very stale and hackneyed subject, and notwithstanding the "Gazette" dotes on ancient news still it might give us a rest. Suppose our cotemporary pitches into the Catholic Church. That is an old time institution and the fiat has gone forth from the Radical leaders, that a religious crusade on their part, is and will be in their programe for the Presidential campaign

The Kokomo "Democrat" of the 1st says, that on the 25th ult., 160 masked men, under cover of darkness, overpowered the jailor of Greenfield, Hancock Co., secured the keys and took Wm. Keemer, colored, from the jail and hanged him in the Floral Hall, of the Greenfield Fair Grounds, until he was dead. From the account, which is lengthy, it appears that Keemer entered the house of Mrs. Vaughan, while she was lying very sick in bed, and brutally outraged her person. Her little child hearing her loud and frantic screams, ran to the field and informed his father of what was transpiring at the house. The father hastened home only to find his wife in a bleeding and helpless condition. Infuriated to madness, he seized his revolver and pursued the black-hearted villian, but to no purpose. He was, however, finally captured and lodged in the county jail above mentioned, from whence he was taken and hanged. It is to be hoped that this will be the last instance of mob violence imprinting its red letters upon the escutcheon of our noble State.

Mr. Eaton returned, the other day, from an extended visit to Tiffin, O.

Base Ball Meeting.

A meeting was held last Tuesday eve. for the purpose of organizing a regular base ball club. Quite a good number were present, but not half as many as should have been. The meeting was called by T. H. Sprott, and the following officers elected:

President—T. C. Mays,
Secretary—H. C. Peterson,
Treasurer—Howard Griswold.

A committee was then appointed, Messrs. Peterson, Mays and Yandes, to select the nine, and also a captain, which are as follows:

Tom. Scott, Captain; T. C. Ford, T. H. Sprott, G. C. Ralston, Wm. Lyttle, Wm. Baldock, H. Brandon, Jack Lyttle, David Maurice. Substitutes, J. J. Van Aukep, L. Wright.

We could have a good nine if every body would take an interest in the matter, and we see no reason why we can not keep pace with our neighbors in this particular.

The Immortal J. N.

Empires rise and fall, Republics fade away, creeds perish, great men sink into oblivion, stars are blotted from the heavens, and time changes all things, but it does seem at this writing that J. N. the Immortal, and his imperishable principles would never let up. He is still tearing away the veil of prejudice from benighted minds, and blessing poor humanity with the glorious light of unadulterated truth. On Tuesday evening, August 3d., this modest philosopher and modern Socrates will proclaim his immaculate doctrines, raise the veil of truth, and lift the presure of prejudice from the minds of all within the sound of his voice. Though roses may not be strew in his pathway and laurels decorate his brow, yet may he never lack the nerve to accomplish his mighty mission.

Junction Restaurant.

Our enterprising friend Jas. Smith, having permanently located at Auburn Junction and opened out a first-class restaurant, is doing a fine business in the way of supplying the traveling public with good lunches and eatables of every description. Having license he also keeps a good article of lager beer, and permits no loafing or drunkenness around his establishment. By the running of trains travelers have to wait sometimes from one to two hours at the Junction for the one they want, and as it is further than they care about walking to town, the restaurant is resorted to thus supplying a demand that is bound to grow and increase in proportion to the growth of the railroad business. Mr. Smith is a clever, accommodating gentleman, and treats his customers with great politeness expecting the same in return

"Somebody," has sent us the following poetical gem, though the real name of the author does not appear. Its against our rule to publish anonymous communications, but as poetry is generally void of personal reflections there is not much responsibility to assume in the matter. It's naughty, we know, to do so, but then, you know, its nice and we can't resist it.

WHY.

BY SOMEBODY.

O, my darling, do you know,
Why it is I love you so—
When you're bound by other ties,
Neither of us dare despise?

Naught can ripen but to fall,
Loves the heritage of all;
Fond and foolish, seems to me,
Better than too wise to be.

Spite of all their power to harm,
Things forbidden have a charm;
Stolen kisses are the sweetest,
Stolen love by far completest.

I can hear the prudes, appalled,
Cry, "such love is naughty called."
Who is fond cannot be wise;
"If it's naughty it is nice."

Have I made my meaning clear,
Can you solve the mystery, dear?
You're forbidden—now you know
That is why I love you so.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

We have just printed a fine lot of Justices' Blanks, as follows, for sale at this office:

Summons,
Subpoenas,
Garnishees,
Attachments,
Executions, &c.

The farmer is a moderate, conservative, but very determined individual. He is patriotic. He is the slowest of men to remember the war is over. He bears grievances long and uncomplainingly. He has been the chief sufferer from the financial policy of the Republican party. God has helped him out by showering on him abundant crops. But in some section this year Divine beneficence will be unequal to the task of counteracting vicious human legislation, for in some places crops will be short. With the most bountiful help of nature the farmer has for a few years past barely been able to make the last day of December "right dress" with the first day of January. He can not go on State street, in Boston, or Wall street in New York, or third street, in Cincinnati, and borrow a dollar, for the Lord has arranged to send him returns but once a year, and the banker has arranged to get returns about six times a year. The farmer gets three per cent: the National banker about six times three per cent. When the farmer ascertains what's the matter with him he will cease voting for the Republican contraction.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

BUTLER ITEMS.

THE social at Mr. Snively's, was a success.

SLEVELESS jackets, were all the rage on the base ball ground Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Durkey is doing a lively business in dressmaking.

OUR new drug store man, one door North of Hensler, is, doing a fine business.

PEACHES are scarce in this place, we think it is on account of the grasshoppers in Kansas.

SEABIGHT, is doing a fine business in the hard ware line, and invites the public to call and see his stock.

Miss Clara Sargent, started Tuesday for Chicago, to join her husband, where they expect to reside.

MOSES STIEFEL, returned last Saturday from Appleton, Wisconsin, where he had been for several days on business.

A WEEK ago Wednesday eve, the town was serenaded by the band. We are glad they have got together for the purpose of organizing again.

WE sympathise with our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Endly, who grieve and mourn over the loss of their cat. Joe. says she was one of the best cats it town.

WE learn that Pro. Bowersox, is to take his old stand in the Butler school. We are glad to hear of it, as he is liked here as a teacher, and well respected as a citizen.

MANY of our citizens are making preparations to attend the excursion, to Put-in Bay. It is to be hoped that they will come back looking better than they did from Jackson.

MOTHERS in Butler, are scolding about their little boys playing base ball, and not attending to their books; and we presume wives in Auburn are scolding their husbands for playing base ball, and not attending to their business; but with all the scolding the little boys beat

I WOULD say to the citizens, that a few nails driven into their sidewalks, would be a great improvement to the town. Also a few latches on the gates, that are now swinging outward on the walk would make the town more presentable to strangers.

THE case of the State vs. Wesley Zigler, on a charge of venue from Justice Campbell to Justice Swartz, for carying concealed weapons, was decided in favor of the defendant, and he was acquited, not, however, until it had been well looked up, and sharpely managed by the attorneys, on both sides, Pinchin for the defendant, and Franks & Clark for the State.

ON last Tuesday, there was considerable excitement created in town, on account of a fellow from the country, loading up his wagon with articles of merchandise from different stores in town and, not until he was waited on by an officer with a warrant did he seem to understand that it was not a legitimate way of doing business, and on account of his former reputation for honesty, and having a little to much beer, the matter was prosecuted, no further, the goods were all returned to the proper owners,

KATE

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF IND. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30th. 1875.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$51,555,07
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30,000,00
Due from approved reserve agents	5,867,50
Due from other National Banks	617,90
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,500,00
Current expenses and taxes paid	992,64
Premiums paid	4,500,00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	394,94
Legal-tender notes	5315,00
Total	$102,743.05

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$42,500.00
Other undivided profits	1,386,82
National Bank notes outstanding	27,000,00
Individual deposits subject to check	16,236,20
Demand certificates of deposit	15,620,03
Total	$102,743,05

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

I, Jas V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1875. Attest:

GUY PLUM, N. P.

Geo. Hazzard,
J. R. Lanning, } Directors.
W. McIntyre,

STATE OF INDIANA } ss.
DeKalb County.
John O. Gilkerson } Before John S. Barns
vs } Justice of the peace
Dollas Hooper } for Richland tp.,

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 16th day of August, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be detemined in his abscence.

JOHN S. BARNS, J. P.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana } ss
DeKalb Co. }

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of John Milliman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In the DeKalb circuit
DeKalb County } court Sept. term, 1875
Joseph Sewell }
vs. } Complaint No. 143.
Andrew Kepler }

Now comes the plaintiff by Rose & Hartman his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavid that said defendant, Andrew Kepler is not a residence of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

GILES'
LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, President, Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth Avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle.
Sold by J. H. [illegible]

No. 35 4w

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, } ss
DeKalb Co., }

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of Asa Hall, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In attachment before J. P.
DeKalb County } Widney J. P. of Union tp
Charles Lockwood }
versus }
Richard Cantling }

It appearing by the return on the writ issued herein that said defendant is not found.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of September 1875 at ten o'clock a. m.

J. P. WIDNEY, J. P.

Dated July 8, 1875.

Penfield & Moody, attys for plff.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb County Circuit Court, September Term, 1875.

George Hensler,
versus
Isaac M. Johnson,
David Fay,
John W. Boyle,
Albert J. Mason, } Complaint No. 140
Samuel Grenamyer,
James E. Rose,
Edward W Fosdick
and John Sprott

Now comes the the plaintiff, by P. V. Hoffman his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the Statet of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court house in Auburn. In said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

July 15

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

George Shutt,
versus
David W. Comer,
Hiram P. Housel, } Complaint No: 108.
Mrs Hiram P. Housel
Alonzo Lockwood.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the residence of said defendant, David W. Comer is unknown.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness. My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 15

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Cyrus S. Stoy
John W. Boyle
versus
Isaac M. Johnson
Samuel Grenamyer } Complaint No. 138.
Albert W. Mason
James E. Rose
Edward W Fosdick
and John Sprott.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Rose & Hoffman, their attorneys and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given, said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th, Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Cyrus S. Stoy,
versus
John Burrell,
Winefred Burrell,
John W. Boyle,
Samuel Grenamyer, } Complaint No: 139.
Albert J. Mason,
James E. Rose,
Ed. W. Fosdick,
and John Sprott.

Now comes the plaintiff, by P. V. Hoffman, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 15

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Orpha Blake
versus
Eliza Franklin
Reuel Franklin } Complaint No. 90
Laura Franklin,
Joseph W. Snell,
Fred. L. Andrews

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the residence of said defendants, Reuel Franklin and Laura Franklin is unknown and that the defendant Joseph W. Snell is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness. My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 15

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Raut, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLES RAUT, JR., Adm.

July 1, 1875.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned Administrator of the estate of Gilbert C. Ervertis, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

July 15

FARMER JOHN.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrived this morning safe and sound;
[illegible]
“Now I'm myself,” says Farmer John;
[illegible] thinks, “I'll look around.”
[illegible] you pup!
[illegible] me up?”
The old cow lows at [illegible] to greet him
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] away?

[illegible] mer John;
The cattle are looking round and sleek;
The colt is going to be a roan,
And a beauty, too; how he has grown!
We'll wean the calf next week.”
Says Farmer John, “When I've been off,
To call you again about the trough,
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink
Is a greater comfort than you think!”
And he pats old Bay,
And he slaps old Gray;
“Ah, this is the comfort of going away.

“For, after all,” says Farmer John,
“The best of a journey is getting home.
I've seen great sights; but would I give
This spot, and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Paris or Rome?
These hills for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels all bustle and glare,
Land all houses, and roads all stones,
That deafen your ears and batter your bones?
Would you, old Bay?
Would you, old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away!

“There money is king,” says Farmer John;
“And fasion is queen; and it's mighty queer
To see how sometimes, while the man,
Raking and scraping all he can,
The wife spends every year
Enough you would think for a sc·re of wives,
To keep them in luxury all their lives!
The town is a perfect Babylon
To a quiet chap,” says Farmer John.
“You see, old Bay,
You see, old Gray,
I'm wiser than when I went away.

“I've found out this,” says Farmer John,
“That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights of pleasure and days of worry,
And wealth isn't all in gold,
Mortgage and stocks and ten per cent.,
But in simple ways, and sweet content,
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends,
Like you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
That's what I've learned by going away.”

And a happy man is Farmer John,
O, a rich and happy man is he!
He sees the peas and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassel, the buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on vine and tree;
The large, kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their
flanks;
The doves light round him, and strut and coo;
Says Farmer John, “I'll take you, too,
And you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray,
ext time I travel so far away!”

“CHARGE IT.”

“That is all, this afternoon, I think,” said young Mrs. Gray, looking over the bundles in he. market-basket, as she stood before the counter of the village store. “Let me see—sugar, coffee, tea, starch, soda, cream of tartar, raisins, spices, and a can of fresh lobsters. The two bags of flour you will send, I suppose?”

“Yes'm,” said the shopman, after a second's hesitation, which Mrs. Gray did not notice.

“I would like them by seven in the evening, if convenient.”

The clerk bowed.

Mrs. Gray lifted her basket from the counter.

“As for these things,” said she, with a merry laugh, to which the clerk did not respond, even by a smile, “I am not such a fine lady that I cannot carry them home myself. You will charge them, if you please. Good afternoon.”

“Good afternoon ma'am,” replied the clerk.

He was a tall, middle-aged, somewhat stiff-mannered man. Something seemed to be on his mind, which he knew not how to express.

And before Mrs. Gray had crossed the threshold of the store, he had passed down to the desk at the lower end of the building, and laid a memorandum of the things just sold to her before his master, who sat there, pouring over a great account book.

“Mrs. Gray, sir,” said the clerk, “you told me to let you know about her next order, sir. There it is. She said ‘charge it,’ as usual, and I didn't know what to do, as you gave no directions.”

The merchant looked over the order with a slight frown. Then he turned over a few leaves in the account-book before him, and glanced down the two opposite pages at which he paused.

“Make out her bill, and send it in this evening, with compliments, and request a speedy settlement,” said he. “Say that I have heavy bills to meet next week, and would feel obliged by the immediate receipt of the money.”

“There are two bags of flour also ordered, sir. One of Graham—one of superfine. Shall I send those down to-day?”

“Were they ordered for to-day?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Then send them, and the bill with them. Or, stay, Mr. Richards, let the porter take the flour at once, and do you deliver the bill this evening as you go home to supper. Perhaps she may be able to pay it at once. If so, you can receipt the bill.

The middle-aged clerk went back to his place, not much relishing the task that lay before him. To draw off the bill was nothing—to present it was much, since, as he fully believed, pretty Mrs. Gray would not have the money on hand with which to pay it.

“And then she will look scared and grieved, for I don't think she has any idea how those things are mounting up here, day by day,” thought the clerk. “And I know she has not much to depend upon, except her house and garden, and that pension money that came to her after her husband's death. To be sure, she is rather extravagant, but then she is very pretty, and she likes to look nice—and she does look nice, too, in the things she buys of us! I felt sorry all the time she was filling that basket to-day—though it wasn't in my place to say anything. And I wish the governor would send some other clerk on this errand—that I do. However, it must be done! I fancy I see his face, if I should ask to be excused from dunning poor little Mrs. Gray, because I felt sorry for her, as a soldier's widow, and because she is the prettiest woman in town. I should get my walking papers to a certainty, and do her no good either, poor soul!”

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gray, utterly unaware of the storm-cloud gathering in her sky, tripped out of the store, and was joined, before she descended the steps, by her cousin, Miss Roxy Sanderson, a tall, gaunt and singularly plain spinster of five-and-fifty, who had been buying a skein of linen thread at the other counter, and who therefore had been a witness of this little scene.

Greeting each other after a very friendly fashion, the two ladies walked down the street toward Mrs. Gray's cottage, which stood in a pretty garden at the extreme end of the village.

When they reached the house, the charming little widow asked her cousin to go in and take a cup of tea with her.

“I will,” said Miss Roxy, solemnly. “The fact is Ellen, I want to say something special to you, and this is as good a time as any.”

“Come in, then, and get it off your mind,” said Mrs. Gray, laughing. “But let me get the tea on the table first—there's a good soul.”

A brisk little fire burned in the grate of the cottage kitchen, which was one of the neatest, brightest, coziest places one could wish to see.

The tea table was ready in a moment, the tea was steeped, the cold bread, cold ham, fresh butter and cranberry preserves were quickly in their place. Then the widow placed a plate of rich-looking cake on one side of the table, and opening the can which she had brought from the store, she filled a glass dish with the preserved lobster, and set it down opposite the cake, with a look of pleasant triumph in her deep blue eyes.

“There, Cousin Roxy!” she exclaimed. “If you do not say that this is a nice supper, I shall never invite you here again.

“Very nice, Ellen, very nice, indeed!” quoth the spinster, taking her appointed chair. “If it was only all paid for,” she thought, eyeing the dainties with a serious face. “But there—I know what I can do to help her, for once in a way, if she is in a fix.”

And so Miss Roxy ate and drank and praised the viands till the hospitable heart of the fair widow glowed within her with delight.

“It is so pleasant to have some little nice thing like this, and then share it with a friend,” said she as they left the tea table. “I often wish I was rich, Cousin Roxy—I should like to entertain people all the time, and get nice meals ready for them to eat.”

Cousin Roxy was silent. She was wondering how, without seeming ungracious after the welcome and treatment she had received, she could introduce the subject that was lying heavy at her heart. Just then the gate-latch clicked. Mrs. Gray looked out.

“Why, here is Mr. Richards from the store!” she exclaimed. “Surely he is not bringing that flour all the way himself. But I don't see the porter. Do you, Cousin Roxy?”

Miss Sanderson shook her head.

“It is coming upon her now without a moment's warning,” she thought. “I'm glad I am here, for Ellen is no more fit to meet trouble alone than a baby six months old would be.”

“Good evening, Mrs. Gray,” said the voice at the open door, where the young widow was now standing. “Mr. Morton requested me to hand you this bill, and say that, as the account has been running a long time, he would be greatly obliged if you could settle it at once. He has some heavy bills of his own to meet next week, or he would not trouble you.”

“Oh, it is no trouble at all, Mr. Richards,” said Mrs. Gray, flushing a little as she took the paper. “If you will walk in, I have some money in the house, and I will pay it now.”

She ushered the middle-aged bachelor (who seemed strangely agitated and nervous) into the sitting-room, and opened the folded paper to glance at the amount.

“Twenty dollars,” said she quickly, “I will get the bill for you.”

She had just that amount in her pocketbook. It was all that she had to depend upon till the next payment of her pension, and three months must elapse before that remittance would arrive.

Yet she would not seem to hesitate. Since the merchant had asked for his money, he should have it at any inconvenience to herself. She turned to leave the room.

“I—I—I beg your pardon, Mrs. Gray!” stammered Mr. Richards, turning very red. “I think you read the figures wrongly at the foot of the column. It is not twenty dollars that is due, but two hundred.”

“Two hundred dollars!”

She glanced at the sum total again, the bright color fading from her cheeks and leaving an awful grayness and pallor in its stead.

Yes, there were the horrible figures staring her in the face.

Two hundred dollars! Had she been mad? Every penny of her pension money must be taken to satisfy this claim! And Mr. Morton wanted his money at once—this very evening, perhaps—and it was out of her power to give it to him for three long months to come. What would they do to her? Sell her house? Put her in jail?

“I have not so much money as that in the house,” she began, looking up at the clerk with a wild and harrassed glance.

And then the ringing in her ears and beating at her heart increased, the room turned black before her eyes, and the next thing she was conscious of was that she was supported by Mr. Richards' arms, with his anxious face looking down helplessly at her, while Cousin Roxy, scolding vigorously, was sprinkling her temples with camphor and directing him to lay her on the sofa as carefully as he could.

“And then go; don't let her see you when she comes clear to,” she heard the spinster say. “And John Richards, do you keep a still tongue about this business, if you have the heart of a man.”

“I'll never breathe a word,” an earnest voice replied. “But may I call late in the evening, just to see if she is better?”

“Come at nine, and I'll speak to you through the door,” said Roxy, in a whisper. “And as for your bill, I'll see that it is all right.”

“It isn't the bill—it's her,” replied the agitated voice.

And then the door closed, and Cousin Roxy took the slender little figure up in her strong arms and went back into the cozy kitchen, where, in the familiar glow and comfort of the fire, the scattered senses of the widow soon came back.

“Oh, Roxy, what shall I do?” she said, weeping, after she had related to her cousin the story of the bill. I had no idea I owed much over twenty dollars there. Two hundred! Just fancy! Oh, how could I have been so foolish as to get things charged! If I once get out of this scrape, I'll never buy another thing in my life unless I have the money in my hand to pay for it.”

“Do you really mean that?” asked Miss Roxy, bending over the fire.

“Indeed I do. I never suffered like this in my life before, and if I starve, I'll do without things unless I can pay for them in future, rather than suffer like this again! What must Mr. Richards think of me!” she added, her color deepening. “It seems to me as if I had been stealing. Perhaps he thinks just the same.”

“Humph!” said Miss Roxy, lifting her head and looking keenly at the blushing little beauty.

“Well,” said she, after a pause, “just let John Richards alone and listen to me. I've been feeling concerned about you for some time past, Ellen. I was afraid you were spending a great deal more than you knew about by getting things charged. I have tried that myself. It was mighty pleasant and mighty easy to step into the store, and take anything I wanted, and put off the payment to a more convenient day. But, oh, my! when the settlement came!”

She held up both hands and shuddered.

“What was it? What happened to you?” asked Mrs. Gray, deeply interested.

“Well, you see I wasn't pretty, to begin with,” said the spinster with a knowing glance, “and there was no one to say a good word for me, or to feel sorry if I was sold up on the spot. It was down in Massachusetts, and the store-keeper was a crusty old fellow—more like Mr. Morton than John Richards, by a long way. Says he: ‘What did you get the goods for if you had nothing to pay for them with? I have to make my living out of my store,’ says he; ‘and I may pretty soon shut up shop and turn bankrupt, if I am to be kept waiting for the money like this,’ says he. “I thought I should have dropped, Ellen, I felt so small and so mean while he was abusing me. And every word he said was right and true—that was the worst of all!”

“And what did you do, Roxy?”

“I did something that I have never got over from that day to this,” said the spinster, swallowing hard, and wiping a tear away from her eyes. “I had a diamond ring that my poor mother gave me on her death-bed. I had to pawn it to pay that hateful debt. I tried my best to redeem it, but sickness and trouble of every kind came upon me that year. At last I saved the money and went after the ring. I went on the evening of the day that my pawn-ticket expired. I forgot that I had borrowed the money on the forenoon of the other day. So the time was up—legally. They said the ring had been sold that very day to a stranger. I did not believe them. But what could I do? I went home crying all the way, and from that moment I have never bought anything unless I could pay the cash down for it. When I had not the money I went without. And that is why I came here to lecture you to-day, Ellen. I was afraid you was going on the same road, and I meant to stop you in time if I could.”

“It is too late,” said Mrs. Gray, sadly. “And I have no diamond ring to save me, Roxy.”

“You have me,” said Miss Roxy.

Mrs. Gray burst into tears.

“There, child, there—don't you cry!” said the old maid, patting the bowed head kindly. “I have some money in the bank, and I'll lend you the two hundred dollars if you'll give me your word of honor never to have anything charged again.”

“I never will,” said Mrs. Gray, kissing her gratefully. “But, Roxy, how am I to pay you back?”

“You can give me one hundred dollars out of the pension money this year, and let the rest lie at interest for another year, if you like.”

“Oh, how good you are! Are you sure you can spare it?”

“Of course I can. But there is nine o'clock striking, and there is John Richards knocking at the front door. Will you go? Or shall I?”

“Oh, let me go,” said the young widow, blushing again as she hastily arranged her hair before the glass and wiped the traces of tears from her eyes, “I want to tell him that I can pay the money at once—thanks to you, you dear, kind old soul!”

She went. Mr. Richards was again ushered into the sitting-room, and the door was closed. Miss Roxy sat musing over the fire, her head leaning on her clasped hands, and took no note of time. Suddenly the clock struck ten.

“Bless us and save us! Is that man going to stay all night?” exclaimed Miss Roxy, aloud.

A merry laugh answered her. Miss Roxy looked up, and nearly fell off her chair.

Before her stood Mr. John Richards, his arm completely encircling the pretty widow's waist, and his face lit up with an expression that made him quite a handsome man.

“I'm coming soon, to stay always, I hope, Miss Roxy,” said he, as he shook hands with her. “And you will find Mr. Richards as good and grateful a friend of yours as Mrs. Gray has been,” he added, with a meaning smile.

So the white cottage received a new master, and became once more a happy home. But the “credit system” found no favor there. “Cash on delivery” was the order of the day, and Mrs. Richards never knew again the brief but awful feeling of shame and degradation that pretty Mrs. Gray endured through “running up a bill.”

Simple Device.

In England, where every house-yard gate is fastened with a common latch, dropping into the common figure 4 hasp, it has been the custom of hawkers, beggars, and other species of the genus cadger, to lift the latch, walk into the kitchen, and have all the game to themselves. A writer in the *Gardener's Magazine* says he interfered with the procession of cadgers through the gate. A second figure 4 hasp is driven in above the original, with the face downward, and so far distant that there is just room, and no more than room, for the latter to slide out between them. The latch goes up and down furiously, the gate is kicked and thrust, but never opened, for not one of the cunning rogues had cunning enough to lift the latch very gently, so as to slide it out from beneath the hasps that catch it either way if it travels a hair's breadth too far.

Scalped.

“Injuns, stranger—Injuns? Yes, I know the whole gang of 'em, from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail down to the toddling papoose. I ought to know 'em—I've fit 'em for nigh onto thirty years.”

He was a grim-looking old man, with grizzly locks in view under his coon-skin cap. He had on a bear-skin coat, Indian moccasins, buckskin shirt and leggins, and he held a long rifle between his knees as we talked.

“These Western railroads are rapidly civilizing the country—fast killing off Indians, wolves, and buffaloes!”

He looked around the car, which was handsomely furnished and finished, and sighed as he replied:

“Yes, times are gittin' wuss an' wuss down this way. I've been thinkin' of goin' up to the Yellowstone, whar a man can go out any time o' day and git up a squar fight with a grizzly, or a rumpus with the reds.”

“You must be quite an old man!”

“Only 'bout sixty. I ain't quite so limber on a long run, an' can't sleep quite so well with the rain pouring down into my face, but if I thought I wasn't good for any three injuns on the plains, or any grizzly that ever stood on legs, I'd ax ye to shoot me.”

“You must have seen wild times out here!”

“Purty wild; purty wild,” mused the old man; “there used to be heaps o' reds out here, to say nothing of the wolves, b'ars, and rattlesnakes, an' thar was times when death rose up to shake hands with me.”

“Ever taken prisoner?”

“I mought hev been—I guess I was,” he said, as he uncovered his head.

“Why, you've been scalped!”

“They call it sculping, stranger!”

“And who did that?”

“This same blasted Red Cloud. He didn't use the knife, but he stood by and hollored and encouraged the chap who did it.”

“Your sensations must have been terrible.”

“There wasn't time to feel any sensations, stranger. They sneaked in on me an' Tom as we dozed, an' when I woke up Tom was riddled an' my sculp was hanging to an Injun's belt!”

“And what then?”

“Nothing much. I got up and killed two, wounded another, and legged it up a canon and got away. If it were to do over again I'd git my topknot back or fight the whole Sioux nation till somebody went under!”

He seemed lost in reflection for a moment, and then continued:

“I don't know what sculps are wuth in the market, but I guess I've got the full value o' mine. I've knocked over risin' of thirty Sioux since that night, an' I guess I'd be willin' to pass receipts!”

“I suppose you've had a turn at half a dozen different tribes?”

“Less see!” he mused. “Thar's the Sioux, Blackfeet, Pawnees, Arrapahoes, Shoshones, Cheyennes, an' three or four other tribes. They've all hunted me, and I've hunted them, an' I can't say as they owe me anything.”

“I notice a bad scar on your face.”

“Purty good scar for a common man, but I can show ye the sculp-lock of the Pawnee who made it. He jumped on me jist after I had swum a river, an' thought he'd got hold of a jack-rabbit. 'Twas a bad cut, and it kind a 'mazed me at fust, but when I did come to, he was gone afore he could yell twice! I said it was a purty good scar, but it isn't quite ekal to this.”

And he pushed up the legging on his right leg and exhibited a scar which made me draw back. The foot, ankle, and leg as high as I could see had been burned by fire.

“The Blackfeet had me fast to a stake once, ye observe,” he explained. “That was the time they poked each other in the ribs an' said they had a dead-sure thing on old Carter, but they wuz mistaken. They had me three days, an' I'd been kicked an' cuffed around until there wasn't any more fun in it, an' then they tied me to a stake an' lighted a fire around me. 'Twas pretty cluss, stranger—pretty cluss!”

“And how did you escape?”

“Half a dozen of my old pards came along jist in time to knock over half the band, and save me.”

There was silence again while he unbuttoned his shirt and showed me a bosom literally grid-ironed with scars.

“Well thar may be two or three knife-cuts thar,” he explained, “but the heft o' them scars wuz made by a grizzly. He wasn't one of these b'ar calves that some folks knock over and blow about, but a regular three story old-fashioned grizzly, such as ye don't find outside the darkest canons in the Rockies. I was bendin' over the fire when the varmint slid down a canon an' wuz right on hand afore I had any warnin'.”

“And was it a hard fight?”

“It wuz a purty fight, stranger, because it wuz a fa'r fight. I had a big knife an' he had teeth an' claws, an' we went inter kill. He wuz good grit, but a leetle slow. Thar wuz about thirty days after that leetle epysode that my pard had to nuss me like a child.”

“And you mean to die out here?”

“That's for the Lord to say, but I 'specks yer more'n right. The injuns is purty quiet down here, an' these keers are bringing Leaps o' people West, but I'm goin' up whar a white man won't disturb the Lord's work for a hundred years to cum! I feel kinder mean an' small down here—as if I wuz huntin' rabbits, but up the Yellowstone a feller kin brace up after he's knocked over a red or two an' feel as if he wasn't foolin' away his young days!”

And that was old Carter.

The Cilley-Graves Duel.

Gen. James Watson Webb has risen to a personal explanation as to his share of responsibility for the death of Jonathan Cilley in a duel, in 1838, asserting that the case has been misrepresented by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who wrote an account of the affair for the *Independent*. The facts are that Mr. Cilley spoke severely of Mr. Webb's conduct as editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, in a speech in Congress concerning the United States Bank question; that Mr. Webb challenged him, that Mr. Cilley refused to fight him, and that he subsequently did fight with and was killed by Mr. Graves, the bearer of Mr. Webb's letter. Mr. Abbott said that Cilley declined to fight Webb because he was not a gentleman, and that Graves then picked up his principal's quarrel and forced a fight. The facts, as Gen. Webb tells it, are that Cilley declined his challenge on the ground that he was not responsible for words spoken in debate, and that Graves sent his challenge because Cilley would not put into writing what he had told him by word of mouth. Mr. Webb had expressed himself entirely satisfied, but that red-hot fire-eater, Henry A. Wise, persuaded Graves that, according to the laws of dueling, he must get Mr. Cilley's explanation in writing, or lose his character. Mr. Cilley refused to humiliate himself to the demands of the Kentuckian, and the duel—“the uncalled-for duel,” as Mr. Webb calls it, resulted. It is on Henry A. Wise that Mr. Graves put the responsibility of the duel, when it came up as political capital against Clay, in 1844, and on Mr. Wise Gen. Webb leaves it.

Wheat.

The English trade returns for this year show a very slight falling off in the importation of wheat from last September to the present time, and for the first five months of the present year the receipts from the United States are given as 9,000,000 cwt., which doesn't vary much from the same footing for last year. It is difficult to see how this can be, as the exports of wheat from New York, thus far, since January 1, are only half in value what they were last year. As the price per bushel is lower, there must have been exported considerably more than one-half the amount in bushels. Besides, California has sent a good deal, enough to bring up the total export of wheat from the whole country, for the ten months closing April 30, to 45,000,000 bushels, as against 55,000,000 for the same ten months last year. The low price will bring down the total return to the country from its wheat exportation fully one-third—for the ten months it had fallen from $78,000,000 to $50,000,000. At this moment the exportation is active at a certain figure, but will brook no rise. Repeated bull movements in New York city have only succeeded in driving exporters for the moment out of the market. Chicago fills up as fast as she ships East, showing that the Northwest is still carrying last year's crop to a large extent. One of the phenomena of the season is the first appearance of Texas flour in the St. Louis market, that State having heretofore been an importer of breadstuffs. The prospect for European crops is not quite so uniformly good, and the floods in the valley of the Garonne have devastated the finest agricultural district in France. But, after all allowances for accidents of this kind on both continents, it is still apparent that the supply of breadstuffs will be vastly in excess of the demand for human consumption during the coming year. Whether that demand cannot be indefinitely extended to cattle at the present low price is an interesting problem. With a fair crop in Europe, our wheat-growers cannot bull the market by withholding their grain from shipment. But, on the other hand, by accepting low prices they may be able to dispose of their whole crop, partly for human, partly for brute consumption. We apprehend, therefore, that wheat and flour will remain at a low figure, until some great failure of crops. The present crop will probably be raised and harvested at the lowest terms, in outlay and wages, of any for many years. It is probable that the large growth of corn also at the South will bring down that staple from its exceptional position, and the price of pork with it.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Recent Failures in London.

[London Letter to the New York World.]

More failures! Following hard on the suspension of Messrs. Collie & Co., and closely connected with it, came the suspension, on Thursday, of J. P. Westhead & Co., of Manchester, with liabilities, amounting to £300,000, and the Medlock Smallware Company, of Manchester, in which the chief owners are Westhead & Co. Then came the rapid announcement of other suspensions, all more or less the consequence of the Collie failure. The following is a list of the failures known up to this time, with their business and liabilities:

Collie & Co., India merchants, £3,000,000.

Young, Borthwick & Co., bill brokers, £2,500,000.

J. P. Westhead & Co., merchants, £300,000.

Medlock Smallware Company, merchants, liabilities not stated.

John Strachan & Co., India merchants, £200,000.

John Anderson & Co., India merchants, liabilities not stated.

Henry Adamson & Sons, ship brokers, £90,000.

Malcom, Hudson & Co., Japan merchants, liabilities not stated.

J. C. Fowlie, India merchant, liabilities not stated.

A. Gonzales & Co., merchants, liabilities n t stated.

C. Phillips & Co., Colonial brokers, liabilities not stated.

Robert Benson & Co., American merchants, £1,000,000.

N. Alexander, Son & Co., India merchants, £300,000.

Here is a total of £7,390,000, exclusive of the losses that may be incurred by the six firms above-named, whose liabilities are not yet ascertained. The whole amount of the liabilities of the thirteen bankrupt firms may be put down at about $40,000,000. But the assets of these houses are very considerable, and the ultimate loss to their creditors will probably not exceed half that sum.

Statistics of the Beecher Trial.

LENGTH OF THE LITIGATION.

Actual working days	110		*Days.*
Adjournments	9	The plaintiff's cause	50
Holidays	3	The defense	58

DAYS OCCUPIED IN HEARING TESTIMONY.

For the plaintiff	37½	For the defendant	40½

DAYS OCCUPIED BY ARGUMENTS.

Plaintiff's counsel	12½
Defendant's counsel	17½
Total	30

TIME OF EACH ORATOR.

	Days.		*Days.*
Mr. Morris	2½	Ex-Judge Porter	5
Gen. Tracy	4	Mr. Beach	10
Mr. Evarts	8½		

THE WITNESSES.

Total number	98	Defendant's	63
Plaintiff's	35		

DURATION OF EXAMINATION.

	Days.		*Days.*
Theodore Tilton	12	Mrs. Moulton	3
Francis D. Moulton	12	Bessie Turner	3½
Henry W. Beecher	10½	Gen. Tracy	2½

THE JURY.

Number in panel	500	Witnesses brought to testify as to doubtful jurors	21
No, excused, about	70		
Number examined	89		

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Total number admitted	247	Plaintiff's	136
		Defendant's	111

INDIRECT ANSWERS BY WITNESSES.

Mr. Beecher.		*Mr. Moulton.*	
“I can't recollect,” &c.	580	“I don't know”	76
“I think,” “I presume,” &c.	248	“I don't remember,” &c.	235
“I don't know”	57	Total Moulton	305
Total Beecher	875	Grand total	1,180

THE DOLLYMOUNT SHOOTING.

To Dollymount, the other day,
The people flocked in fine array
To see the men from America
Would strive with the Irish in shootin'.
There was Paddy O'Hare and Crowner Ned,
And [illegible] Katherin' Piper Ted,
With Biddy [illegible] the swate red-head,
An' the divil's own roarin' an' tootin'.
Phillaloo, hubbaboo, whack, hurrah,
Star-spangled banner and Erin-go-bragh;
The rousingest time that iver you saw
Was Dollymount c[illegible]in' the rifles.

Oh! [illegible] Dublin Bay
Wh[illegible] and the azure say
We[illegible] streamers gay
[illegible] the water.
The roads they were lined, till the world was there,
You'd a' thought 'twas the opening of Donnybrook
Fair.
In a coach and six rode the ould Lord Mayor,
His wife and them colleens his daughters.
Chorus.

Oh! the Irish team was fair to view,
And they'd beaten the Scotch and the English too;
And the 'Merican boys—— What a hullabaloo
There was when we saw them standin'.
We shouted hurrah for America,
An' the best team here may it win the day,
An' divil a fear of any foul play
When the Irish boys take a hand in.
Chorus.

Hurrah for the Yankees! the day they have won!
Such shootin' there never was under the sun
Since the days when the Ould Boy first handled
gun,
And brought about death and destruction.
And hurrah for Ould Erin, for once in a way.
She rejoices to see the black gunpowder play
In the hands of the stranger by fair Dublin Bay,
And be best in a friendly-loike ruction.
Chorus.

Pith and Point.

Packing a trunk is an inborn talent.

Sheet music—Children crying in bed

It is mighty onsartin what a lazy boy or a big snaik will amount to.

Lawyer's maxim—Where there's will there's a way—to break it.

He who kan whistle one tune nee never be entirely lonesome.

What portions of the body are th best travelers? The two wrists.

A bore—A man who persists in talk ing about himself when you wish to tal about yourself.

Lady—Such a beautiful creature mus be good tempered! Husband—Ju what I thought when I married you, m dear.

An Eastern editor, who knows th magnitude of the task, says: “Ge your babies all counted for the censu taker.”

The City Council of Altoona, Pa , ha made Monday a “legal wash-day,” fro which it must be inferred that washin is generally illegal in Pennsylvania.

“O—er—Jarvis—would you min pretending to pick a quarrel with m and just giving me a push, you know I want to test the pluck of this big do of mine,”—*Punch.*

“We were married just a month ag to-day. We went to Bawston and Ne Yawk and ever so many places, and ha a perfectly gawgeous time. New Yawk just lovely!”—*Returned Chicago Brid*

In a recent scandal case in Smit county, Kansas, a lady witness decline to answer a question, and the attorne demanded her reason. “Because it not fit to tell decent people.” “ well,” said the lawyer, “just walk here and whisper it to the Judge.”

When a mother cuts her son's ha with such nice precision and artist neatness that a boy is ashamed to ta off his hat when he goes to bed, it about time our domestic institution were overhauled and remodelled.—*Ba timorean.*

“William,” observed a Danbur woman to her husband, “Mrs. Holcom feels pretty badly since the loss of h child, and I wish you would drop ov there and see her. You might say th all flesh is grass—that we've all got to g the same way; and see if she is going use her dripping-pan this afternoon.” *Danbury News.*

A woman appeared in a Canada cou the other day and made complaint th another woman had called her an “o probriate epithet.” “What was madame?” kindly inquired the magi trate. “A piano, sir,” replied she in voice hemi-demi-semi-quavering wi emotion. “A piano, madame; con now, that's played,” said the Judge, a he closed the court.

In attempting to carve a fowl one da a gentleman found considerable dif culty in separating its joints, and e claimed against the man who sold hi an old hen for a young chicken. “ dear,” said the enraged man's wif “don't talk so much about the aged an respectable Mr. B.; he planted the fir hill of corn that was planted in ou town.” “I know that,” said the hu band, “and I believe the hen scratche it up.”

THE SHAVERS.

The barber shaves with polished blade,
The merchant shaves in constant trade.
The broker shaves on twelve per cent.
The landlord shaves by raising rent.
The doctor shaves in patent pills.
The tapster shaves in pints and gills.
The farmer shaves in hay and oats.
The banker shaves on his own notes.
The lawyer shaves both friends and foes.
The peddler shaves where'er he goes.
The office-holder shaves the nation.
The parson shaves to men's salvation.
The wily churchman shaves his brother.
The people all shave one another.

A Boston man was the victim of singular coincidence, the other nigh While passing along the street, a bo exploded a common cracker just behin him, while at the same instant a rotte banana, thrown from a neighboring fru store, struck him on the back of th head. He put his hand to his head, fe the soft, moist fruit, and screame “My God, I'm shot; my brains a blown out;” then, bringing his han around to his nose, he added, “and I be d—d if they don't smell like banana too.”

Oysters Nearly a Foot Long.

In riding out from Boston either o the Eastern or Boston and Maine road just after leaving the Somerville statio and going under the old Medford tur pike, if the traveler glances at the fla between the two railroads, he will notic a scattered collection of oyster shell They are the shells of a native oyst discovered by the dredging which h been going on the past year, and th oyster has been extinct for a period o nearly one hundred and fifty year What killed them is not known, but the are no such oysters now-a-days. Som of the shells measure ten or eleven inche in length, and are of a narrowness qui different from the oysters familiar to u Some of them were of a size requirin them to be cut into three pieces in ord to eat them.—*Newburyport Herald.*

THE GRASSHOPPER.

istory of the Plague—The Hatching Process—What the Voracious Insect Eats.

The first record we have of locusts in merica was made by French missionaries in California, over a hundred years go.

In 1827, 1828 and 1834 they destroyed ll the crops, and again in 1838 and 1846 lid great damage in Upper California. Their first attack on North America seems o have been made along the Pacific oast. In South America they had been nown years before, and for half a century have yearly visited the Argentine Republic. Indeed, in South America, n a latitude corresponding with Louisi-na and Texas, they have made agriculture almost worthless and rendered the ettlement of that magnificent country etween the Andes and the Atlantic Ocean by a dense population almost impossible.

In looking into the grasshopper history f Minnesota, we find that they first apeared there, so far as known, in 1818 nd 1819, or several years after the ecord of them made by the missionaries n the Pacific coast. In those years, acording to Neill's History of Minnesota, rasshoppers appeared in that Territory o a greater number than ever since. They ate every green thing, killed forest rees, and in some cases the ground was overed three or four inches deep. The ame seasons they swept over the Red River country, in Manitoba.

In 1855 there was a very general and isastrous grasshopper visitation all over he Western Territories, from the Misouri river to the Pacific Ocean. The ecords show that that year they spread hemselves over a surface comprised ithin thirty-eight degrees of latitude, nd, in the broadest part, eighteen derees of longitude. They reduced the Mormons at Salt Lake to a simpler diet han that of John the Baptist, for they ad the locusts without the honey.

In 1856 they again made their appearnce in Utah, California, Texas, Minneota and Northwestern Iowa.

1866 was another locust year, and suffiently widespread to attract national tention. Since then, up to that of last ear, the visitations were local, causing amage, to be sure, but not widespread. The invasion of last year was the most isastrous of all, for they swept down pon a land teeming with plenty. They ame down toward the latter part of ummer, deposited their eggs and left efore frost. This spring the eggs atched out, and hence the disaster to griculture through this all region. The round gave them forth by millions and ns of millions, and they went forth deuring every green thing.

THE HATCHING PROCESS.

The female, when about to lay her gs, forces a hole in the ground by eans of two pairs of horny valves, hich open and shut at the tip of the domen, and which, from their peculiar ructure, are admirably fitted for the urpose. Having drilled a hole, she deosits her eggs to the number of from irty to a hundred. The opening to is egg mass is covered by the mother, t the young know the way out as soon they are hatched and can wiggle their gs. Coming to the surface, they feed n a vegetation until their wings are rfected, which requires from forty to ty days.

WHAT THEY EAT.

The Western grasshopper may be said be almost omnivorous. I am astouned at the evidences of their ravages n all sides. When it comes to stripng the bark off from good-sized trees, shows the 'hopper to have sharper teeth d a tougher stomach and digestive apratus than we supposed.

When a cloud of 'hoppers become mished they will eat most anything. hey have been known to feed upon the y bark of trees, or the dry lint of seaned fence planks. They have been en literally covering the heads of eep, eating the dry wool, having first ten everything that the poor sheep uld feed on. When one of their own embers becomes disabled, the strong es fall upon him and eat away at one d while he kicks at the other.

But they do not do this if their food abundant. Above all things they love rn, cabbage and carrots. A cloud of em will get a fifty-acre corn-field in a y, eating the tender stalks to the very ound, and into it as far as they can ach. Next to corn they love wheat, d are not at all adverse to oats, eating em down to stubs, as though a reaper d been through. Turnips and potaes they are partial to, but onions they rticularly relish, leaving nothing but little of the tough outer rind. Toeco plants they do not banker after, d leave them until everything else is voured. They will eat tobacco on a nch, but, a countryman tells me, who st a patch, "they seem to sorter kinder ke up a face at it." I am told that e plant makes him sick, giving them e stomachache and dizziness in the ad, much as it does a man when he es it.

Irish potatoes they like pretty well, ting them down to the ground, and metimes into the ground. Tomatoes d sweet potatoes they do not eat at all there is any other green thing on nd.

As I said before, of all the cereals, corn their favorite, especially if it is young d tender. They take it to the ground. old and pretty dry and stiff the stock left, but the blades and silk goes, the k being the first they lay hold of. In t they eat all the growing cereals expt broom-corn and sorghum, and only these when other supplies are exusted. Buckwheat and flax they are ry fond of. Perhaps their desire to t flax out of the way is from fear of tribution. Next to corn and their oice of vegetables they are fond of the aves of fruit trees. They strip apple d cherry trees, leaving nothing but e fruit hanging on the bare twigs. The aves of the peach are often left unuched, but the unripe fruit is eaten to e stone, which is left hanging, remindg the inhabitants of departed sweets. pe fruit they seldom touch.

They kill whole orchards, especially e young trees, which they girdle around e trunk and strip the top of foliage. hese stripped, girdled and ruined young ees present a sad picture, for we know at the loss can not soon or easily be paired.

Forest trees do not escape, but they e not often killed outright. Ash, wilws and cottonwood they like best. Strawberries and blackberries are devoured with avidity, but they seldom touch raspberries. Flowering shrubs very generally suffer, and they are particularly fond of rose and lilac. Grape vines suffer more from the girdling of the fruit stems than from defoliation.

The reader will observe that the 'hoppers have a taste for about all that is useful to man, and that should they cover the whole country at once, famine would be inevitable. Men and grasshoppers cannot both long inhabit the same section.—*Dr. H. V. Redfield in Cincinnati Commercial.*

Is Candy Injurious?

It is well known that the substances used in flavoring candy, are many of them of a poisonous nature? but this does not necessarily prove that candy is injurious. One of the most delicate flavors in various articles of food is produced by prussic acid, a virulent poison; but is used in such small quantities as to be quite innocuous.

The fact that much of the candy sold contains poison is, however, a reason for great moderation in eating it. Used frequently and immoderately, it creates a morbid appetite. The writer knew a family of three young ladies who had been indulged with candy to such an extent that they had no desire to eat anything but sweets. Animal food became distasteful to them. Their digestion became disordered, their complexions sallow, and their frames weak and languid. Their health was nearly ruined.

The effect of sugar on an exposed nerve is well known to most people. Almost any kind of food may be taken into the mouth without causing toothache but that which is very sweet. Too much sugar is also a hindrance to digestion.

It is from the substances used to flavor candy that the most injury is liable to result. These are not the juices of various fruits, but chemical imitations of them. The flavors of almond and peach are obtained by the use of prussic acid; others are due to the presence of spirits of turpentine. The chemical substances when taken in any quantity, cause irritation of the stomach, possibly more serious disorders.

The most harmless of flavors, that of peppermint, acts as medicine. It is very useful as such, but when taken inordinately, requires sometimes a dose of another kind to counteract its effects. Some sorts of candy are flavored with liquors, and thus children may acquire very early in life a taste for strong drink.

The rule for eating candy is plainly this: Eat very little, and that of the simplest kind, of the best quality, and entirely uncolored.

Why Letters Go Astray.

Mr. Plimley kindly informed the writer that there were, including the British, German and Swiss departments, 5,000 money-order offices in the United States; that letters should go astray he did not think surprising, when it is considered that there are 15 Buffalos, 12 Bostons, 18 Buena Vistas, 12 New Havens, 12 Newarks, 14 Albanys, 12 Oranges, 18 Highlands, 8 Hyde Parks, 15 Bradfords, 5 Cincinnatis, and 3 Chicagos, to say nothing of the almost innumerable Johnstowns, Jamestowns and Smithtowns. Then, too, there are States that are thus abbreviated: Me., Md., Mo., Mon., Mass., Mich. and Miss. Now, said the Superintendent, a letter posted without bearing the name of the county, is not properly addressed; and to find one properly addressed passing through the mails would be like hunting for a needle in a haystack. For instance, a letter addressed to Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., which by the way is a large place, would not get to Newark, N. J., if so directed, if it had the county on. The clerk would see that it was intended for New York, because New York and Wayne county correspond, nor would Orange, Sullivan county, N. Y., get to New Jersey if the Y did resemble a J, because there is no Sullivan county in New Jersey. A. T. Stewart & Co. have a postal guide and money-order directory. Their money-order applications have the county, whether it is Albany or Chicago. That is the secret.—*New York Herald.*

Obituary---F. P. Blair.

Francis Preston Blair, Jr., was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1821, and died at St. Louis, Mo., July 8, 1875. He removed, when a child, to Washington, where his father edited the *Globe* newspaper, and was the confidential friend of Gen. Jackson. The son graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, about 1841, studied law, and commenced practice at St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1852 and 1854, was elected a member of Congress in the Republican interest in 1856, and subsequently was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress (1861-63), and took his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-65), but resigned to resume his position in the army. He had been successively Colonel, Brigadier, and Major-General of volunteers during the war. In 1868 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Customs for the port of St. Louis, and the same year Commissioner on the Pacific railroad. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency; Horatio Seymour being the candidate for the Presidency on the same ticket; but in the election of November in that year both were defeated. In 1871 Mr. Blair was elected by a combination vote of Democrats and "Revenue Reformers," United States Senator from Missouri from 1871 to 1877.

COL. D. R. ANTHONY, the Leavenworth editor who was shot some weeks ago by a rival editor, and by the attending physicians pronounced mortally wounded, is now reported to be recovering. The Leavenworth *Times*, describing his condition, says that he "is still lying on his back, patiently waiting the complete mending of the clavicle. The raising of the shoulder would bring an immense leverage upon the collar bone at the fractured points, and cause the jagged fragments to press down against and perchance puncture the delicate tissue of the aneurismal sack which lies immediately below. Hence the necessity of absolute quiescence of that bone, until the parts are not only knitted together firmly but the space torn away by the ball actually filled in with new bone."

SALARIES of workingmen at St. Joseph, Mo., have been reduced 25 per cent. recently.

LEXINGTON.

Death of the Grand Old Race-Horse—A Record of His Achievements.

A report from Lexington, Kentucky, announces the death of Lexington, the blind hero of the Woodburn stud farm, the great race horse, and the king of sires. The death of this renowned horse will cause great sorrow to every turfman in the country. His great prowess as a race horse, as well as his remarkable career as a sire, had endeared the name of Lexington to every lover of thoroughbred stock in the country. While upon the turf Lexington overshadowed all of his contemporaries, and for twenty years his record remained as a mark of admiration. He has always stood at the head of winning sires, and has left behind him sons and daughters who will keep his memory fresh for generations to come. Lexington was bred by Dr. E. Warfield, near Lexington, Kentucky, and foaled March 17, 1850. Boston, the sire of Lexington, was a grand race horse, and, like his son, the best of his day.

Lexington first appeared as a three-year old, on May 23, 1853, at Lexington, Kentucky, under the name of Darly, in the Association stakes for three-year olds, mile heats, which he won in two straight heats. Twelve started, and he distanced them all. Four days after this he ran for the Citizens' stakes, for three-year olds, two mile heats, and won in three heats. After this he came into the hands of Mr. R. Ten Broeck, and was matched against Sallie Waters, a four-year old, by imported Glencoe, for $8,500, Mr. Ten Broeck betting $3,500, against $5,000. The race was run in three mile heats, at New Orleans, December 2, 1853, Lexington distanced his competitor in the second heat. His next appearance was in the great Post stakes of $5,000 each, play or pay, four-mile heats, at New Orleans, April 1, 1854. The starters were Lexington, Lecompte, Highlander and Arrow. Lexington won in two heats, distancing all but Lecompte. A week afterward Lexington met Lecompte and Reube at the same place, in a race of four-mile heats, and was beaten by Lecompte in two heats. The result of this race led to much feeling, and Mr. Ten Broeck issued a challenge to any horse in the country, which resulted in Lexington's being matched against the fastest time on record, 7:26, made by Lecompte in the race mentioned above. The stakes were $20,000. The race came off at the Metairie Course, New Orleans, April 2, 1855, and Lexington, carrying 103 pounds and ridden by Gilpatrick, won in 7:19¾, which stood at the head of the record until last year, when it was beaten by Lexington's grandson, Fellowcraft, at Saratoga, by a quarter of a second. Mr. Ten Broeck was again challenged by Mr. T. J. Wells, the owner of Lecompte, for a race of four-mile heats, and they again appeared in competition on the Metairie Course, on April 24. Lexington won in the first heat, Lecompte being drawn in the second. The time was 7:23¾. This was Lexington's last appearance, and he made his first season in the stud in 1855 at the farm of W. F. Harper, and the next year stood at the same place. In 1856 Mr. Ten Broeck sold Lexington to Mr. R. A. Alexander for $15,000, and he has stood at the Woodburn farm until his death. Lexington, in his career, was beaten but once out of seven starts, and his total winnings were $56,500.

About fifteen years ago Lexington went blind, but he has not generally transmitted his affliction to his offspring. Up to the year 1866 Lexington had sired 52 winners at mile heats who won 132 races, 39 winners at two mile and heats who won 102 races, 16 winners at three miles and heats who won 30 races, and 8 winners at four miles and heats who won 12 races. Since 1866 the winning sons and daughters of Lexington have added double this number, but it is sufficient to say that as the sire of Kentucky, Asteroid, Idlewild, Norfolk, Leatherlungs, Thunder, Areola, Harry of the West, Daniel Boone, Jack Malone, Harry Bassett, Tom Bowling, Joe Daniels, Wanderer, and other great horses, Lexington's fame will live in the memories of turfmen for generations to come. Lexington founded a line of racehorses unequaled by the offspring of any other stallion in this country or England. In his declining years Lexington even bettered the record of his earlier career as a sire, for Tom Bowling, Harry Bassett, Preakness and Wanderer stand as fitting representatives of the noble animal.

AT Conway, N. H., are four persons—John and Mark Broughton, Mrs. Mark Merrill and Mrs. Elijah Stewart—who are blood relatives to the Queen of England, their grandmother having been a cousin of William IV., making them third cousins to the Prince of Wales.—*Exchange.*

A SON of Martin Van Buren was recently sent to the insane asylum at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT IT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 27, 1875.

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On Steamboat "Enquirer."

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$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for $6.50. Pills and Ointment, $1.25 each. Address
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Send for circular.

Asthma and Catarrh.—See D. Langell's adv't

A FACT worth remembering—Five cents worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

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HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

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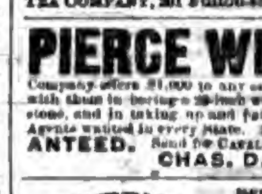

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These Standard Instruments
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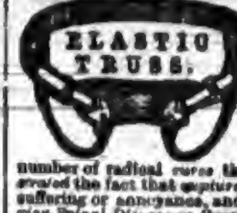

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The success and universal satisfaction they have given, as well as the great number of radical *cures* they have effected, has *demonstrated* the fact that *rupture can be surely cured without* suffering or annoyance, and *without the danger of incurring Spinal Disease or Paralysis*, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. It is the only sure cure for Hernia, as it is the only Truss in use that will hold the rupture securely in all positions in which the body can be placed. It will perform radical cures when all others fail. It can be worn with ease and comfort when no spring truss can be used. When once adjusted, no motion of the body or accident can displace it. These instruments have the unqualified approval of the most eminent practitioners in the profession.

From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following:

"After the experience of months, patients testify strongly to its *efficacy*, as well as to the ease and freedom from inconvenience with which the instrument is worn. With superior advantages, the *Elastic Truss* possesses in a high degree ALL requisites and qualifications claimed for other inventions. I have no hesitation in regarding it as an important means for the relief and cure of Hernia.
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The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE."

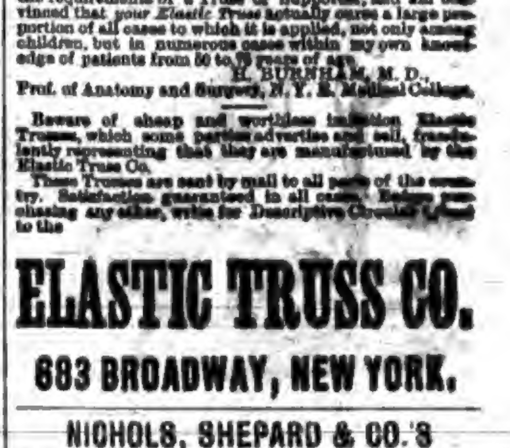

GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the *vast superiority* of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Aprons," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."

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continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. [illegible]

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WILL EXHIBIT AT AUBURN
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JOHN ROBINSON'S
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This vast and colossal SHOW, known all over the Continent by its unparalleled, remarkable and brilliant success, and indorsed by the people and the press in every State as the most gigantic as well as the

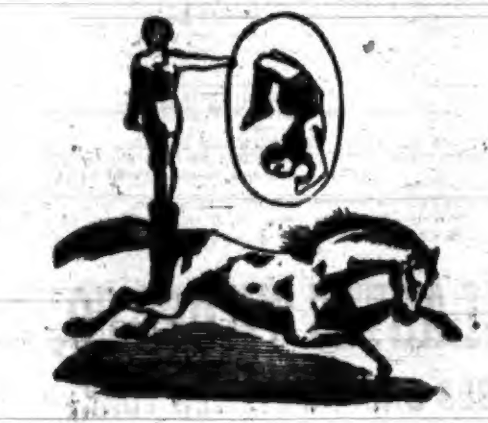

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Two Hundred Thousand Dollars,

Rendering it the most complete, active and remarkable exibition the management has ever presented to the public.

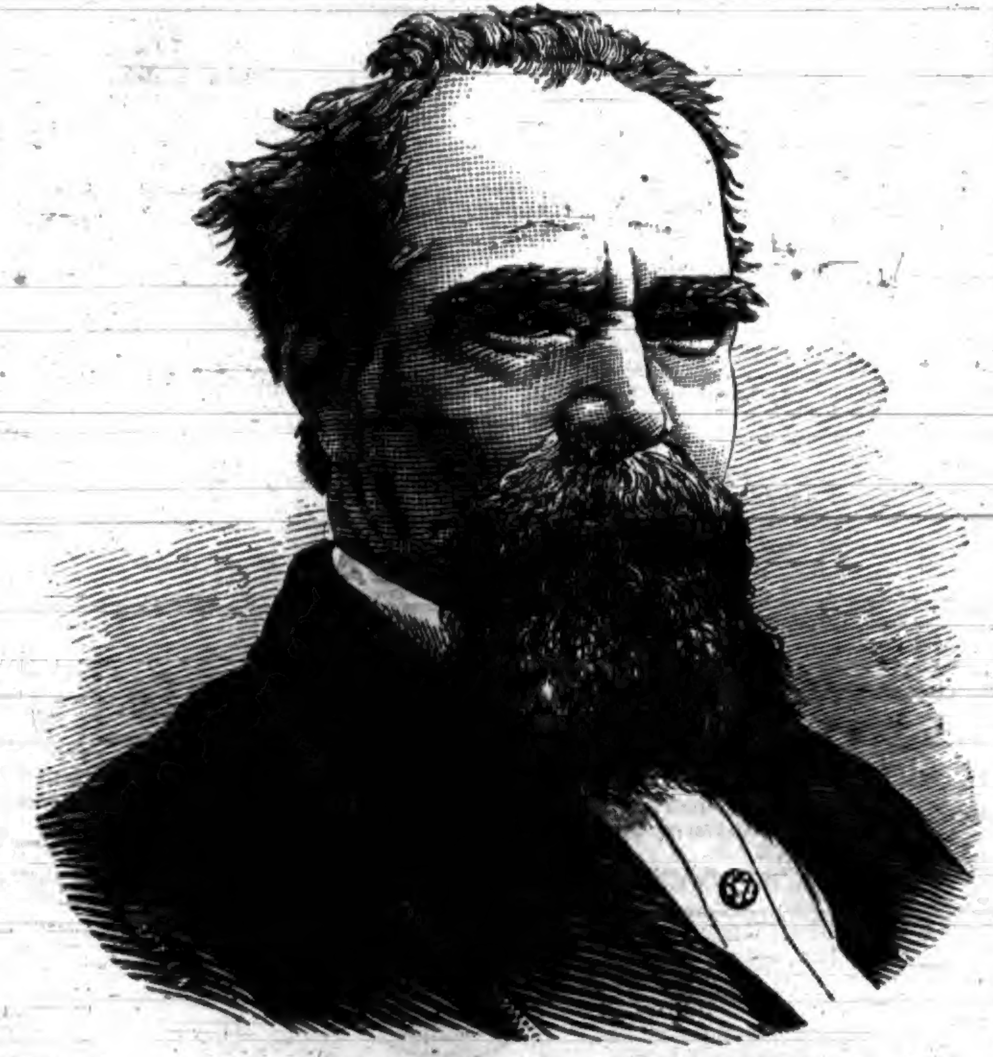

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Almost its myriads of wonderful Animals and Monsters, contains generous contributions from land, Sea and Air, and from every clime in Europe, Asia Africa and America, showing the marvelous and awe-inspiring handwork of the Omnipotent Creater. Among the special novelties will be exibited.

A living Giraffe, that cost $10,000 in gold. A Black Sumatran Rhinoceros, weighing four thousand lbs and costing $15,000 in gold. A giant Ostrich, twelve feet high. A school of Monster Sealions and Seals. A Herd of Elephants, costing $40,000. Forty cages of wild Animals. Besides an almost unlimited number of the most remarkable and rare Wild Beasts, Sea Monsters, Wonderful birds, and unsurpassed Curiosities animated, or inanimated, many being special features that are not owned or controlled by any other travelingexposition.

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and Heads of Families throughout the entire Union have endorsed it. Among the illustrious and world-famed Artists in this department are

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The most finished and graceful Equestrain now living.

THREE CREAT CLOWNS,

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PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS

These extraordinary animals have been trained to a degree of excellence hitherto unattempted.

The current expense of this vast aggregation, with its many thousand Beasts, Birds, 60 ponies, 1000 men and horses, forty Musicians, 50 Male Performers, 15 lady riders and other features, that amounts to a daily expenditure of $2,000.

Agreeable to a long established custom of giving

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This Monster show will, on the morning of the day of each exhibition, between the hours of 9 and 10, form a Grand Procession of Dazzling Splendor—a Golden Chariot Drawn by Four Elephants, unsurpassed as a Moving Parmorama of brilliant Chariots, Wagons, Cars, Cages, Carriages, Dens, Animals, Bands of Music, Ponies and Moving Tableaux of bewildering beauty, representing a lavish outlay of nearly

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Miss Emma Lake

The most graceful, charming and daring young Horsemen in the profession. In addition to which is the

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In which the talent employed is unequaled, and comprises the highest order of Brilliant Equestrians, Daring Gymnastics, Wonderful Acrobate, and beautiful trick Horses. The public, and particularly families, are assured that this department is without a blemish, and nothing is said or done that can offend the most fastidious taste of a refined or high toned community.

Two Performances Daily.

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Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 29, 1875. Number 29.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

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1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
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4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

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J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

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DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical diseases. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

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AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

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JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

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AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

S. U. Tarney

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KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

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Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Hetzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a Very low figure. We offer

Four Inch sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,

Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,

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J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

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JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

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Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

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Capital and Surplus $112.000

Receives Deposits, Discounts Business Paper, issues Letters of Credit, and Collects at all points at the lowest rates of exchange.

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Organized 1865. April 9, '74

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Feed Store!

WM. LANHAM

Has opened out a Feed Store in Mr. Loug's building, next to Baker Bros., where he will keep

FLOUR, CORN,

OATS, MILL FEED,

&c. at all times and at the Lowest Market Rates. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c.

WM. LANHAM.

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The hardest thing to deal with—an old pack of cards.

If you have tears to shed, prepare—a little horse radish.

"One thing," says an old toper, "was never seen coming through the rye, and that is the kind of whisky we get now-a-days."

THE COURIER office is the place to get a good job done. We keep always on hand the best material in the market.

A darkey called at Owensboro, Kentucky, the other day, and wanted to know, "Does dis postoffis keep stamped antelopes?"

"Only eleven cents for de heathen! exclaimed a Georgia colored minister "Give it back brudder Jones—de Lord neber heard ob dis one-hoss congregation."

Somebody says that "large ears denote broad, comprehensive views and modes of thought." What magnificent ideas (thinks the Boston Journal) a jackass must have!

A Kansas paper says: "A mule kicked an insurance agent in this place on the check the other day. The agent's check was injured, but the mule's hoof was broken.

The Boston "Advertiser" says: "Railroad agents in St Louis advertise grass hopper rates to the East. Is that fare?" No; it is merely an experiment to see how it hopper-rates.

An exchange thinks that Eve must have been a very unhappy woman.—There was no other woman to pass her on the street that she might look around and see how that dress fit in the back.

When a conductor on a Boston car shouted, "Ruggles street!" the other night, a fellow who had been dozing in the corner started up and said: "Ruggles treat!" Where's Ruggles? Show me Ruggles!"

Mark Twain "apropos" of a new portable mosquito net, writes that the day is coming when we shall sit under our nets in churches and slumber peacefully while the discomfited flies club together and take it out of the minister.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.

WILLIAM FLEMING,

tf Fort Wayne Ind.

An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady declared that she knew a rock of which he was ignorant. "Name it, madam," said he.—"Rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady.

A man came out of the tax-office, the other day and exibiting an empty pocket-book to a friend, gloomily observed: "Bill, where's that altar of our country? I want to find it." "What for," asked the other in some astonishment. "Well, I want to lay my pocket-book on it."

"It is not our fault," says a Milwaukee editor, "that we are red-headed and small, and the next time one of those overgrown rural roosters in a ball-room reaches down for our head and suggests that some fellow has lost his rose-bud out of his button hole, there will be trouble."

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will here after conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Furnish, an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

The estimate of the loss of life in the floods in the south of France has now mounted up to 3,000! a greater destruction that has often been caused by the bloodiest carnage between great armies. No such disaster has been known in modern times.

The Western Union Telegraph is completing a tower of fifty feet in height on the crest of the lofty Highlands of Neversink. The operators, who are to have the most powerful glasses, we will be able to distinguish steamers and other known vessels twenty miles out.

Dan Sullivan, arrested for murder was being taken to Stillwater by officers who had arrested him at Duluth. Though heavily handcuffed and closely watched, he managed to get on the platform and throw himself off. The train going at twenty-five miles an hour, was stopped and backed, but Sullivan could not be found.

HENDRICKS AND MORTON.

A few days ago, one of Senator Morton's Bohemian retainers had published, in the New York Times, a long letter, setting forth diverse reasons why his patron should be nominated for the presidency by the republican party. The Sentinel took up the question thus presented to the public, and considering the matter simply in the light of the general welfare, explained clearly why the nomination was one unfit to be made. The argument suggested by the Sentinel were so plain and strong that neither Senator Morton nor his friends could make any attempt to answer them, but the curious expedient was adopted of getting up a counter attack upon Gov. Hendricks in the columns of the Journal. The adoption of such a policy, and the vindictive spirit in which it was carried out, prove that the simple truths stated in the Sentinel had gone home with telling effect. The article in the Jounal is variously attributed to Senator Morton himself and to his chief literary bravo whom he chose in the honorable capacity of companion on a trip to Europe, when it was necessary some years since to visit a French physician noted for his skill in the treatment of special diseases Whoever did the writing, however, Mr. Morton is doubtless responsible for the attack as his private carriage was drawn up a great portion of Thursday afternoon in front of the Journal office. If he is the author of the leader in question he is to be congratulated for having caught a very pretty trick of rhetorical expression, and for the attainment of considerable antithetical force; he should remember, however, that even in composing invective it is well not to let temper get the better of truth altogether. By overcharging his colors he has painted a character which is more like Mephistophiles than the courteous and able govenor of Indiana; and the general verdict on the satire among friends and foes is that it is overdone.

In the meanwhile let it not be forgotten that the point raised by the Sentinel is the unfitness of Senator Morton to be candidate of the republican party for the presidency, and to this point the attack on Governor Hendricks affords no answer. The nomination of either next year is a matter not to be decided by their relative defects or merits The convention that passes upon the fate of the one will hardly take into consideration the character of the other.—Certainly if a comparison were to be made, Governor Hendricks need not shrink from it. Thus far in the race of life his rival has not surpassed him. In the profession of which both are members, Hendricks holds a leading position for knowledge, eloquence and acumen, while Morton, without learning or industry, achieved what little success he ever attained merely by his power of influencing juries. In public life both have held the highest honors within the gift of the state, and both aspire to the highest within the gift of the nation.—Morton was governor at a time when the very defects of his character—his boldness, his disregard of the rights and feeling of others, his ambition and his hatred of the South—all in measure cooperated in the great work which he was called upon to preform. But when the war closed, and the rush of troops to the front was over, he became useless and even dangerous. He was like a sword which could not be beaten into a plough share. In his subsequent career as a senator there can be found no vote that was not in the interest of the party, no measure advocated which was not in fomentation of sectional animosity, no act that was not characteristic of a demagogue clutching after power. He failed to win a reputation for virtue in a senate where such men as Carpenter, Chandler and Yates, were his associates He was not renowned for honesty where Powell, Clayton and Spencer were his compeers. He was a leader in an era of fraud worse than that of Walpole, when every man had his price, and yet never struck a blow for purity and good government, but compared his knavish fellows to the revolutionary fathers in integrity. He neither spoke a generous or manly word, nor carried a wise measure. His whole influence was thrown against the progress of the nation to unity of Sentiment and reform in administration, and his senatorial record might be stricken out and the only effect would be the advance of the country in her prosperous career. Yet with all his reputation for bull dog courage and tenacity of purpose, he changed sides on the surface question for interest, changed sides on the currency question thro' policy, and gave up his back pay thro' fear. Still he never lost power in all these vicissitudes of principle, for he treated public offices not as trusts to be administered for the public good, but as a sort of plunder with which to maintain a retinue of political adventurers.—He has never lacked supporters; for, like other unscrupulous leaders, he has been liberal with the spoils which he has won. Why should governor Hendricks blush to compare with such a career his own years of wise and faithful service in the executive chair and in the Senate? He aimed always at the conscientious performance of his duties rather than at the augmentation of his own influence. He never sacrificed the public interests to his ambition or his fortune. He is criticised forsooth because he aimed at honest work rather than the achievement of a reputation; but he has found the truth of the great poet's words:

> "Not once or twice in our rough island story
> The path to duty was the way to glory."

He may be said to have less passion and more principle than Morton; less force and more judgment; less ambition and more consideration for the feelings of others. But only in so far as unscrupulous grasping after power constitutes greatness, can the latter be called his superior. Hendricks is not, in this sense, as great as Morton, because he is not the autocrat of his party in Indiana. He is not as great as Morton, because he does not, like him, maintain an army of political dependants. He has not stolen so much money from the Northern Fur Company. He has not debauched so many women. He has not gotten up so many outrages in the south. He has not set up in authority so many rascals, like Pinchback and Kellog. In many of these eccentricities of genius he has been sadly wanting, and yet the Sentinel does not hesitate to say that it is just such an able, considerate and conscientious gentleman, unmarked in mind or body by any of the startling vices of his rival, who ought to be president of the United States.

In conclusion it may be well enough to add, although the theme is not a pleasant one, that there things connected with the private character of Senator Morton which ought to prevent his nomination by the party which pretends to represent the morality and intelligence of the country, even if his public career were without stain. The Sentinel would affect to require immaculate purity of public men, but there are certain limits beyond which it is not decent to pass. Hamilton was forgiven his weakness for his great services; Webster was not held to strict account for his vices in consideration of his wonderful abilities and hitherto Senator Morton has not been called before the bar of public opinion. But there are stories afloat concerning him which would render it a national reproach to have him seated as a king in the reception rooms of the White House, acknowledging the homage of the foremost men and women of the land. This enthronement of passion and its miserable handiwork would be too much. The litter of Saxe or or Luxembourg might serve in camps, but it would be sadly out of place in a court. The courtesy and virtue of Gov. Hendricks would be far more valuable at the head of American social life than all of Mr. Morton's more formidable endowments.

Wonderful Effect of Climate

She came from Detroit, Mich., and her great pride was in being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in saying that "she came to Minesota to recuperate the cellular tissues of the left auricule of her respiratory anatomy." She did not hesitate to enter conversation with any person she came in contact with, giving advice, climatolo-logical or physiological, to invalids, and seeking the same from those of robust constitution.

Her conversation was always prefaced with the introductory inquiry, so common to visitors, "Did you come here for your health?" She then addressed a stalwart, rudy visaged young man at the dinner table of the Metropolitan a few days since, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Yes, madam, I came here, probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs, in fact my bones were but little tougher than cartilages, I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor the use of a single faculty."

"Great Heavens," exclaimed the astonished auditor, "and you lived?"

"I did, although I was devoid of sight was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single word, and dependent upon others for everything, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediately upon my arrival, and have scarcely experienced a sick day since. Hence I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful case!" said the lady, "but do you think your lungs were affected?"

"They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality, that but for the most careful nursing they must have ceased their functions

"I hope you found kind friends, sir?"

"Indeed, I did, madam; and it is to them, and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life. My father's family were with me; but unfortunately, my mother was prostrated with a severe illness during the time of my greatest prostration."

"How sad! Pray what was your treatment and diet?"

"My diet was the simplest possible—consisting only of milk, that being the only food my system would bear. As for treatment, I depended entirely upon the life-giving propensities of the air of Minnesota, and took no medicine except an occasional light narcotic when very restless. My improvement dated from my arrival. My limbs soon became strong; my sight and voice came to me slowly; and a full set of teeth, regularly and firm, appeared."

"Remarkable—miraculous! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh?"

"Madam, weighed but nine pounds; I was born in Minnesota!"—St. Paul Press.

Unappreciated Enterprise.

In Scribner for August we find some cool reading in the shape of an article on "Ice" in which occurs the following account of the attempt to introduce American ice into England in 1842:

At that date fancy drinks were almost unheard of in the clubs, taverns, and gin palaces of London. Mr. Hittinger conceived the idea of introducing these, to show to what extent ice was used in "the States" for this purpose. He, therefore, secured the services of several bar-keepers, whom he had initiated into the mysteries of mixing juleps, smashes, cocktails, and other drinks known only in Yankeeland. His experience, as he relates it himself, is very amusing:

"I went out in the steamer, so as to make arrangements for the arrival of the arrival of the bark and cargo, delivered my letters, talked with parties, and felt perfectly sure that I struck a vein. In due time the "Sharon," having made a good passage, arrived in the Thames.—The thing had been talked over so much that the cargo of Boston ice was as well advertised as it could have been in the columns of the "Times." But, after all, it appeared to them a strange fish that no one dared to touch. My feelings were just about the temperature of my ice, and wasting as rapidly. At last, I was introduced to the Chairman or President of the Fishmongers' Association, an association which I was not long in discovering had the merit of wealth, if not of social position. He was sociable, and seemed to comprehend my position if I didn't his. Matters were soon arranged; a magnificent hall or saloon had been secured; I ascertained that my bar-keepers, through constant drill, had attained the correct sleight of hand in mixing the drinks. The hour arrived. The hall was long and brilliantly lighted. After the company was seated, the chairman introduced me and the subject matter of the evening's discussion. Now, thought I, I am all right. At a given signal the well trained waiters appeared, laden with the different drinks. The effect was gorgeous, and I expected an ovation that no yankee had ever had. But, alas! the first sounds that broke the silence were:

"I say—aa, waitaw, a little 'ot watah, if you please; I prefer it 'alf'n' and 'alf.' I made a dead rush for the door, next day settled my bills in London, took the train for Liverpool and the steamer for Boston, and counted up a clear loss of $1,200."

Acting on Character.

"I say, girls," said a little, blue-eyed flaxen-haired boy, "lit me take your candy and we'll play chicken."

"Is it nice?" inquired half a dozen six year-olds in chorus.

"Nice! you bet it is. Let me show you. Now. I'll lay the candy down her on the step, and you all go down the e and come up when you hear my call l re a rooster." ke

The girls retreated and gathered in a group about fifteen feet off, whil the boy got on his knees, with his head over the candy, and began to call and strut and flap his arms like a rooster's wings. "Cluck, cluck, rat, tat, rap, cluck," and all the girls came running up and bent to pick up the candy, when the little fellow opened his mouth and took it in at one gulp.

"Oh, you mean boy, you have taken all our candy."

"That's cause I played rooster," said the boy, "roosters always c alls the hens up when he finds a grain of corn and then eats it himself."

A young grass-widow residing near Warsaw was murdered last Firday by a fast young man named Beckisthermer. He went riding with er and gave her wine containing cant harides for the purpose of exciting amorous desires. She was thrown in convulsions and died in two days. The young man has fled the country.

A LAWYER'S SUIT.

Say, Mary, canst thou sympathize
With one whose heart is bleeding,
Compelled to wake from love's young dream,
And take to special pleading?

For since I lost my suit to you,
I care not now a fraction
About those tiresome suits at law,
Those senseless forms of action.

But in my lonely chamber oft,
When clients leave me leisure,
In musings o'er departed joys
I find a mournful pleasure.

How well I know that spot where first
I saw that form ethereal,
But ah! in transitory things
The venue's not material.

And reading Archbold's practice now,
I scarce believe 'tis true,
That I could set my heart upon
An arch-bold girl like you.

But then, that bright blue eye sent forth
A most unerring dart,
Which, like a special capias, made
A prisoner of my heart.

And in the weakness of my heart,
One fatal, long vacation,
I gave a pledge to prosecute,
And filed my declaration.

At first, your taking time to plead
Gave hope for my felicity,
The doubtful negative you spoke,
Seemed bad for its duplicity.

And then thy blush so clearly seemed
To pardon my transgression,
I thought I was about to snap
A judgment by confession.

But soon I learned (most fatal truth),
How rashly I had counted,
For non-assumpsit was the plea
To which it all amounted.

Deceitful maid, another swain
Was then beloved by thee,
The preference you gave to him
Was fraudulent to me.

Ah! when we love (so Shakespeare says)
Bad luck is sure to have us,
The course of true love never ran
Without some special traverse.

Say, what inducement could you have
To act so base a part?
Without this, that you smiled on me,
I ne'er had lost my heart.

My rival I was doomed to see
A husband's rights assert,
And now 'tis wrong to think of you,
For you're a femme covert.

When last I saw your son and heir,
'Twas wormwood for a lover—
For then the plea of infancy
My heart could not get over.

I kissed the little brat and said,
Much happiness I wish you;
But O! I felt he was to me
An immaterial issue.

Mary, adieu! I'll mourn no more,
Nor pen pathetic ditties;
My pleading was of no avail,
And so I'll stick to Chitty's.

COWHIDING A JUDGE.

Remarkable Judicial Proceedings in the Early Court Days of Michigan.

J. H. Kimball, of Eaton county, in a late number of the Eaton Rapids *Journal*, relates an incident of early court days, which many of the old settlers of Ingham county recollect as having taken place. M. S. Brackett, of Bellevue, one of the principal actors, is now a prominent lawyer, and expects some day to make Lansing his home.

The county system was in force then, and Judge Beardsley, of Bellevue, an Englishman by birth, wore the judicial ermine. Feeling his importance, he aped English manners, even in custom and dress. A bitter hatred existed between himself and M. S. Brackett.

When Beardsley went to Charlotte to hold his first term, Brackett expressed himself to his brother attorneys as being in fear of abuse and insult from the "court" in case he should assume to take an active part in a single suit, for, said he, "Beardsley will be sure to take advantage of his position and brief authority to give me h—ll." And B.'s prediction was correct.

The Eaton county bar was then composed of Luman Foote, D. A. Winslow, H. M. Munson, H. A. Shaw, J. H. Kimball, C. C. Chatfield and the hero Brackett. The somewhat celebrated John Van Arman, then of Marshall, the late lamented Judge Longyear, and other neighboring lawyers often visited and practiced in Eaton, and Van Arman and Judge Longyear were present at Beardsley's first term.

The first case was a school district matter, and occupied four days. Brackett was associated with Kimball in the case, but left all the work for Mr. Kimball to do. The second case was a Brookfield slander suit in which Van Arman, Shaw, Chatfield, Brackett, and Kimball participated. One of the witnesses was a not very bright girl, who, when exposed to Van Arman's peppery cross examination, began to cry. His questions were all pertinent and proper, and were not objected to by the other side; but Beardsley took the girl under his judicial wing and told her she need not answer any more questions. Van Arman insisted he had the right to put all proper questions to the witness and have them answered. The Judge ordered him to sit down. That made Van madder yet, and he kept firing broadside after broadside into the court, and wouldn't "down" a bit more than Banquo's ghost. Counsel on the other side disclaimed having objected, and ventured to say they thought Van Arman had the right he claimed. The unpleasantness grew hotter and hotter, until Van Arman raved and swore terribly. It was near dinner time, and the Judge was getting hungry, demoralized, and sadly the worse for his encounter with Van Arman. So he broke out suddenly and said he knew where all the trouble between the bar and court originated. "It was with a member of that bar on whose head rested the crimes of perjury, robbery, rapine and murder." Then it was jolly to see each lawyer present, except Brackett, spring to his feet, and in his turn demand of the court if he meant him in the application of those epithets? All denied the soft impeachment. Then Brackett, who had never once "peeped" during the term, rose slowly up, pale as a sheet, and asked the court if he meant him? "I can't excuse you, Mr. Brackett," said the court. "Very well," said Brackett, "I'll see you after dinner." And the court was adjourned for such repast, seasoned with "locky" butter and other condiments.

In those days the members of the bar rendezvoused by day and bivouacked by night in No. 1, a good-sized square room immediately over the bar-room of the Eagle hotel, the only public house in Charlotte. After dinner Kimball was the first at the rendezvous; and presently Brackett came in and took from his coat a good-sized raw-hide with which he proposed to whip the Judge on his bench, as soon as the court opened, for the insult given him in the forenoon. The rest of the lawyers soon came in, and a council of war was held; and it was agreed by all that Brackett should demand, in open court, an explicit retraction of the opprobrious language from the Judge, and, in case of his refusal to make it, that Brackett should climb over the Clerk's desk and raw-hide him in his *sanctum sanctorum*, and all the lawyers would back him in case of interference by officers or others. When court convened in the afternoon, "limbs of the law," who had never used walking sticks before, were observed to have stout canes, and close search would have disclosed to view two or three old-fashioned, single-barreled pistols in as many legal pockets.

The Judge took his seat, the jury was called, and the slander suit was ready to proceed, when Brackett rose and told the court he had a little private matter to settle with him before the case was proceeded with, and, in a gentlemanly but firm manner, demanded that he should publicly, then and there, retract the offensive epithets he had publicly applied to him in the forenoon. The Judge said he had nothing to retract, and ordered Brackett to sit down. Instead of "sitting down," Brackett flung aside his cloak, threw off his undercoat and cravat, and flourishing his cowhide, swore he would take satisfaction *instanter*, and out of "his honor's hide." The Judge called on the Sheriff and his assistants to arrest Brackett and take him to jail. Sheriff McCargar, the best natured fellow in the county, Tom Curry, his bull-headed deputy, and several Constables, started to obey the judicial mandate. Then Brackett fairly foamed at the mouth and avowed that no human power should take him from that bar alive. Every lawyer present, except the old man Foote, bounded to the inside of the bar and met the officers at the entrance, shouting to Brackett to proceed with his duty, to wit: the castigation of the Judge. Brackett's attention was divided between his friends, the Judge, and the officers, who were now endeavoring to comply with the oft-repeated orders of the court to enter the bar and seize Brackett. They were, however, firmly met and kept at bay by the legal corps, and H. A. Shaw drew some claret from Tom Curry's nose to repay that official for kicking his shin. The Judge became frightened out of his dignity and wits, and in the hottest of the *melee* suddenly caught up his cloak and made a bolt out by a side door, through the Clerk's office, into the open air, and made tracks for the "Eagle" with most undignified speed.

Brackett caught sight of his streaming coat-tails as he vanished through the side door, bounded over the bar and after him like a noble red man of the forest, caught him in a few steps from the Court-House, and from the rapidity with which they fell no man could well count the number of head and shoulder cuts he gave that Judge with the cowhide between that point and the old tavern. The Judge at once procured a livery team and started on his way to Bellevue. A *capias*, with an order to hold to bail in the sum of $5,000, was obtained from the Circuit Court for the arrest of Beardsley, at the suit of Brackett, for slander; and within three hours that dignitary was overhauled, arrested, brought back, gave bail, and was off for home without having gone through with the formality of adjourning his court. An indignation meeting was then proceeded with, and divers speeches were made denunciatory of county courts in general, and not at all complimentary of one particular Judge thereof.

Michigan then had a statute by which attorneys could stipulate all County Court cases into the Circuit. This was done with every case on that County Court calendar, including the half-tried slander case. Beardsley came over to Charlotte to hold the next term, and found that every old and new case had been stipulated into the Circuit. Then he grew thoughtful, and concluded he was not popular with the bar, as a Judge. So he resigned in disgust, left the country, and when last heard of was expounding the gospel after the fashion of the Church of England.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

WHAT A BRICK DID.

A gentleman living in the western part of the city underwent a somewhat remarkable experience a few nights ago. The indefinite name of Smith will do well enough to call him by, and his wife would undoubtedly prefer to be designated Mrs. Smith rather than by the family title. Mrs. Smith is sometimes troubled with restlessness at night, much to Mr. Smith's disgust, and he has always insisted that it is because she eats too much supper! To charge a woman with too great an appetite is to commit a grave error, and to even go so far as to say that she absolutely eats so much as to make her restless is to breed the spirit of a great revenge in her bosom every time. Mr. Smith knows it now, but he didn't a short time ago, and took great satisfaction in explaining learnedly just how her rest was affected by over-eating. He'd say that the stomach would contain more than the secretions for digestion could operate upon, and that the pressure of an additional weight of food actually prevented the proper circulation of the blood, and the adequate supply of that desirable liquid to all parts of the body, and then he'd branch off into a disquisition on the functions of organs in general that would nearly throw Mrs. Smith into spasms, with its prosiness. She didn't comprehend much of what her husband said, and she didn't believe his explanation of her wakefulness the correct one, but her curiosity was somewhat aroused, and she determined to learn for herself if a weight upon the stomach would really cause wakefulness or a disposition to nightmare. After much deliberation she resolved to experiment upon Mr. Smith.

"It'll serve him right, anyhow," she said, "for his unfeeling language to me when I've been in such pain."

What Mrs. Smith resolved to do was to put a brick upon Mr. Smith's stomach when he was asleep, and then to note the symptoms to see if restlessness followed. "If it makes him have awful dreams," she remarked to herself, "I'll believe there may be something in all his bothersome talk about overloading the stomach."

Upon the very first night after making up her mind to try the experiment, Mrs. Smith carried the thing into practice. Smith came home late and found Mrs. Smith intent upon some woman's work or other which she said would still occupy her for an hour. Smith went to bed at once, and his wife waited until his peaceful snore reverberated through the house, when she slipped up stairs with a big brick she had secured for the occasion. Smith was sleeping, flat on his back, the sleep of perfect health, his breathing was regular, and the benignant expression upon his countenance indicated that if he dreamed at all it was of pleasant things. Once he moved a little and from his lips came softly the words, "Mary Ann." This was a name unfamiliar to Mrs. Smith, and she hesitated no longer. "You wretch!" she muttered, as she proceeded with her enterprise. Deftly she turned down the counterpane and the sheets, and delicately placed the heavy brick squarely upon the stomach of the sleeping man. Then she turned back the bed clothes and sat down to await results. What ensued was interesting. For a few moments after the application of the brick Smith slept on as before, but gradually a change came. There was a twitching of the body, and the face assumed an expression awfully weird and solemn. Smith appeared to be seeing ghosts! His lips moved, and it became apparent that he was going to speak. The sound was at first indistinct, but rapidly grew louder. He was quoting ghastly poetry:

> "Oh! I stood on a swampy field of battle,
> And of bones and skulls I made a rattle
> To frighten the wolf and the carion crow,
> And the hungry dog—but they would not go!"

Then the sleeper quivered all over and started and gasped, and the look on his face grew weirder than ever. The brick was evidently getting heavy, and in his dreams Smith was transformed into something dismal. He broke out again:

> "Ha! my greatest joy is to lure and decoy
> To the chasm's slippery brink
> The hunter bold, when he's weary and old,
> And then let him suddenly sink!
> A thousand feet! Dead! He fell like lead!
> Ha! he couldn't leap like me;
> With broken back, like a felon on rack,
> He hangs in a split pine tree!"

Smith was getting worse and Mrs. Smith was getting nervous, but she was afraid to approach the bed to take the brick off. She crept up softly, but keeled over backward as Smith howled:

> "And there 'mid his bones that echoed with groans,
> I made me a nest of his hair;
> The ribs, dry and white, rattle loud as in spite,
> As I rock in my cradle there."

The man's voice was rising with every utterance, and Mrs. Smith began to think of insanity. She thought of calling in the neighbors, but was afraid of an exposure by the brick. She didn't know what to do and was just approaching the bed again when her hair was raised by the shout:

"Whoop? It's a ghost without any skin on! Dodge it! Ring the bell softly; there's crape on the door! Scrape on the door!"

And then he calmed down for a moment or two only to start again suddenly and shriek:

"When you get a black cat skin him to the tail! No quarter! Hew them down! Brain the women and children!"

There was a pause for a moment, when the face of the sleeper turned pale and he hissed:

"Is this a dagger that I see before me? Come, let me clutch it, and plunge it in me bowels! Aha!"

As he concluded the sentence, Smith made a wild plunge with his hands. Mrs. Smith had crept up to the bed and was feeling softly for the brick at the very moment he made the dive. One hand landed in her hair, the fingers closed with the grip of a giant, and Mrs. Smith was the next moment in the grasp of the man.

"Aha! I have thee now!" he roared. "I'll tear thy false heart from thy shuddering form, and rend thee limb from limb!"

And undoubtedly he would have accomplished the rending if Mrs. Smith had not lifted up her voice in a scream piercing enough to raise the dead. It woke Smith and he sprang up in bed, the brick rolling off unnoticed as he moved.

"Jane, I've had the worst dream I ever had in my life!"

Mrs. Smith suggested, as he had often done to her, that her husband had eaten too much supper, a proposition he was inclined to dispute, attributing his nightmare to a nervous condition induced by overwork down town. Finally he dropped off to sleep again, and Mrs. Smith improved the opportunity to remove the brick from the bed. Smith, even yet, doesn't know what caused his terrible dream, but Mrs. Smith, though never explaining the matter to him, has become a convert to her husband's views on one subject, and insists that restlessness at night is always the result of overloading the stomach. She learned a great deal in her experiment with the brick, when she got a handful of hair loosened.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The French Criminal Hero of Fiction.

The criminal hero of fiction among rogues in London is the brutal Blueskin, without any extenuating wit or manner; in Paris it is Robert Macaire, who, it is true, stops at nothing in swindling or robbery, but attaches much importance to the form. Blueskin kills with an oath; Macaire sends his victim into the next word, politely apologizing for the necessity of the act. When M. Macaire takes the property of another he borrows it with polite speech and profound bow: His conversation is full of high-flown sentiment, accompanied with majestic attitudes. The artistic get-up of his dandy rogue of rents and patches, with his creaking snuff-box and club-stick, his bland imperturbability and unscrupulous philosophy, his dilapidated hat gayly cocked on one side, is so impressed on the mind that one is almost constrained to believe that the man really existed. To kindred souls in Faubourg St. Antoine there never was such a taking rogue as this; and better people were never tired of his dandified airs and rags, as represented on the stage by Frederic Lemaitre, or portrayed by the pencils of clever artists like Philipon and Daumier, one of whose happiest efforts was where M. Macaire, arrayed in kingly garments, gives royal opinions of a pernicious character to his follower, Bertrand, who receives them with the commentary of "Ah, vieux blagueur, va." The Faubourg St. Antoine laughed over these oddities until the tears ran down its cheeks; but it would have turned away from the brutalities of Blueskin with disgust.—*Albert Rhodes' French at Home.*

A REMARKABLE ANIMAL.

Old "Romp," of Jackson, Aged Fifty-one Years—The Oldest Horse Known to the Present Generation.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable horse in the world—at least so far as age is concerned—is now owned in this city. He was foaled in the town of Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., the property of Col. Cronk, at the time a large breeder of race horses, in June 1824, and is, consequently, 51 years old. We have obtained the following interesting history of this venerable animal:

The sire of "Romp," for that was the name given at his birth, was the race-horse Dragon, who was noted as a winner at all distances. The dam of "Romp" was an imported English mare, taken at the battle of Lundy's Lane, in 1812, from an English officer, and purchased by Col. Cronk and kept on his farm for breeding purposes. In the spring of 1827 the colt "Romp," then three years old, was purchased of Col. Cronk by P. L. Carter of this city, and broken by him for a race horse. In his trials he proved to be a very fast runner.

In the autumn of 1827 Mr. Carter made a match to run Romp against a horse that was traveling through the village of Alexandria, Genesee county, N. Y., for $500. The horses started in the race, but before the close of the mile Romp stepped on a rolling stone and broke his near ankle, which so disabled him that he could not finish the race. Mr. Carter, disgusted with the whole affair, of losing his horse and the race, looked about for some person to kill the animal and put an end to his misery. A farmer in the neighborhood offered to take the horse home, on account of his remarkable symmetry and beautiful points, and pay Mr. Carter $10 for him, and try and cure his broken limb. The purchase being made, the horse was placed in a sling obtained in a blacksmith's shop near by, such as was used for shoeing oxen, the bones of the ankle put in place as well as could be, and in two years he was well enough to do ordinary work on a farm.

Mr. Carter retained the interest he at first manifested in the recovery of his favorite animal, and frequently visited him while he remained in New York. In 1836 Mr. Carter moved to this city, where he now resides. In his various visitings to his old home in New York he always paid his old favorite a visit, until the year 1854, when he found that he had been sold to come West, and he lost track of him. In the fall of 1858, however, he saw the old horse in the southern part of this county, and immediately bought him and brought him to his own home in this city. After using him in a buggy for two years and the horse getting a little clumsy, on account of his stiff ankle, he sold him to Mr. A. J. Henderson, who put him into a team for hauling coal from the coal mines in Spring Arbor to this city, a distance of four miles. In this coal wagon he has worked every day (Sunday excepted) for fifteen years. The usual weight of a load of coal is a little more than two tons, and this horse has been half of the team, without the loss of a single meal by sickness or any other cause, and has seen six good young horses die, one after the other, in trying to mate him in his daily round of labor. —*Jackson Patriot.*

Names of Great Lakes.

A writer in the Cleveland *Herald* says: The names of the lakes seem to be determined in spite of effort, and are generally Indian names. The first discoverer of Ontario called it "St. Louis;" the after early French called it "Frontenac," after the Governor, who was not unwilling to be complimented, but it was after "Ontario or Frontenac." The English, as they first claimed dominion, called it "Katarakui, or Ontario" (Washington's Journal); Mitchell, "Ontario or Catarakui;" and Pownall the same; but the name Ontario was always used.

Huron was named from the unfortunate tribe on its shore when it was first discovered, "des Hurons," of the Hurons. From Homans, 1706, and De L'Isle, 1729, it received the alias of "Michigan;" Hennepin, in 1698, and Coxe, in 1721, called it "Huron, or Karegnondi," Washington's Journal in 1754, "Ouatoghi, or Huron." No one of the lakes so uniformly received the same name.

Lake Michigan, persistently called at first "Illinois," was called in 1719 "Michigan," by Sener, in 1744, by Charlevoix, and it continued generally after this to have that name.

Superior, called by Champlain, its first topographer, "Grand Lac," was named by the Jesuits in their wonderful map "Tracy," or "Superior." Called by the English Sener in 1719 and Coxe in 1721, as an alias, after the Nadoussians (Sioux) on its shore, it uniformly had from the time of the Jesuit map its present name, with occasionally in early maps the name Tracy.

Lake Erie received its name from the Eries on its bank, and uniformly had that name. The tribe was otherwise called the Cat nation, whence the lake had sometimes the alias of "the Cat," "Felis," "Du Chat." Sener in 1719 called it also "Cadaragua," the name sometimes given to Ontario. Washington's Journal, Mitchell and Pownall called it also Okswego.

A Flying Machine.

The Gainsville (Ga.) *Eagle* has been visited by Mr. Micajah Dyer, of Union county, in that State, who has recently obtained a patent for an apparatus for navigating the air. The machine is certainly a most ingenious one, containing principles entirely new to aeronauts, and which the patentee confidently believes have solved the knotty problem of air navigation. The body of the machine in shape resembles that of the fowl, an eagle for instance, and is intended to be propelled by different kinds of devices, to-wit: wings and paddle-wheels, both to be simultaneously operated through the instrumentality of mechanism conducted with the driving power. In operating the machinery the wings receive an upward and downward motion, in the manner of the wings of a bird, their outer ends yielding as they are raised, but opening out and then remaining rigid while they are being depressed. The wings, if desired, may be set at an angle so as to propel forward as well as to raise the machine in the air. The paddle-wheels are intended to be used for propelling the machine in the same way that a vessel is propelled on water. An instrument answering to a rudder is attached for guiding the machine. A balloon is to be used for elevating the flying ship, after which it is to be guided and controlled at the pleasure of its occupants.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

The "London Times"—Its Wonderful Resources and Revenues.

[London Cor. New York Graphic.]

The *Times* to-day consists of 120 columns of solid matter. There are twenty pages, each, as you know, just the size of the pages of the New York *Tribune*. But there is no "display" in the *Times*; every page is packed solid, and there is not a vacant line. There is no leaded matter, except the leading articles, the special telegraphic dispatches, and one of the foreign letters. The type is small; it is brevier, minion, and nonpareil. If the amount of matter in this number of the *Times* was given to any of the New York morning papers to print in their usual style, all of them except the *Sun* would fill not less than forty of their pages with it. There are sixty-seven columns of advertisements. It is easy enough to calculate what these advertisements paid, for the terms of the *Times* can be ascertained, and there is never any abatement or discount from them. The sixty-seven columns in to-day's issue, according to my calculation, brought in £1,765, and I am sure that I am not £50 out of the way. If the *Times* had this amount of advertising every day its income from this source would be £552,445 a year. But generally the *Times* contains but sixteen pages, and all the year round it has about fifty columns of advertisements a day. At this rate its income from advertisements would be about £430,000 a year; and it is from this source that it must wholly—or chiefly—pay all its expenses other than those of its paper-makers, its compositors, and its presswork. At threepence a copy the *Times* probably pays the cost of its actual mechanical production, but no more. Out of the £430,000 received for advertisements all its other expenses must be defrayed. These expenses are vast; but with £430,000 one may pay all of them and probably have a clear balance of £100,000 or £120,000 profit.

In this number of the *Times*, as I have said, there are sixty-seven columns of advertisements. How are the other fifty-three columns filled? Correspondence—by mail—from Australia, from Paray-le-Monial, from Ghent and from Dublin fill six columns; an account of the horse show at Alexandra Palace occupies two columns; a description of a sewage farm, one column; university intelligence, two columns; the money article and the stock lists fill five columns; the semi-monthly report on the public health takes one column; the special telegraphic dispatches of the *Times'* own correspondents from Philadelphia (about the Bunker Hill centennial), New York, Paris, Vienna and Berlin take up three columns; other telegrams fill two columns; commercial and railway intelligence fills three columns; the reports of the previous night's proceedings in Parliament, with the admirable summary thereof, take ten columns; the leading articles, of which there are four, fill five columns; the law and police reports fill three; the shipping news and mail news two; and the remaining eight columns are made up of letters to the editor, accounts of the doings of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and miscellaneous news. You may take it for granted that none of your able editors in New York would make up such a paper—they would produce something far more lively; but when they had done it your Englishman would not worship it as he does the *Times*. The men who make the *Times* know exactly what is wanted, and they produce it. Every one reads it, almost every one growls at it, but every one is more or less influenced by it. It is, by all odds, the greatest power in the kingdom in certain ways, and its present managers have recently given proof of their determination to increase its influence and to widen the sphere of its dominion. Its four great features are its money article, its leaders, its special dispatches, and its advertisements. In these respects it is unequaled—all the other London papers put together cannot hold a candle to it in these four departments. And, when the occasion arises, its foreign correspondence is shown to be superior to any that its rivals can obtain. The *Daily News* or the *Telegraph* may occasionally have a letter better or fresher than that of the *Times* correspondent from the same spot, but in the long run the old Thunderer beats them all out of sight.

How They Do it in California.

The following actually occurred in our vicinity this week. The parties thereto are well-known and respectable; the lady is 55 years of age, and the gentleman five years her senior. They had frequently heard of each other through mutual friends, but had never met until a few days ago, when the following conversation took place:

Gent—Madam, what is your name?

Lady—My name is——.

Gent—My name is——. I live in Livermore, where I own a ranch. Ahem! how would you like me for a husband?

Lady—Well, really, I don't know. I've heard your name, Mr——, but how would you like me for a wife?

Gent—Madam, the sight of you more than does justice to what I have heard. Will you be my wife?

The lady assented. The gentleman went immediately to Oakland to get a license, and twenty-four hours after their first meeting the couple were man and wife, and by this time are on his ranch at Livermore.—*Alameda County (Cal.) Independent.*

Flavor of Eggs.

There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, impart bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for some confectionery purposes.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

PETTICOAT LOGIC.

I hate the men, I detest the men,
I hated them years ago;
I hate them now and despised 'em then,
They're not a bit better—but better than when
I didn't dislike them so.
I hate the class, and I wish to purge
Our planet of all the fry;
They rule the roast, and I always urge
That *class* legislation's a terrible scourge—
Which nobody dares deny.

We're much more fit, as you all will own,
To marshal the social van,
Because to woman, as widely known,
The fountain of knowledge was certainly shown
Before it was shown to man.
And yet men say, with sarcastic ring,
But quasi-regretful air,
That we're at the bottom of ev'rything—
And there to retain us located they bring
Their worst endeavors to bear.

Of hope a glimmer has somewhile shone—
Whene'er we're ridden of late,
We've haply managed to trowsers don,
And some of us manage the keeping them on,
Too, in a domestic state.
So, sternly vow that you won't give way,
All ye of my sex so fair.
Undaunted struggle, and struggling, pray—
The sooner the better the reckoning day.
Then, gentlemen all, beware!

Pith and Point.

Astronomy is the eye-road to Heaven.

Naughty behavior of yachting men—Hugging the shore.

"What's going on?" said a well-known bore to Douglas Jerrold. "I am," was the reply, and on he went.

The young Napoleon is said to be a close student. Why, therefore, does he resemble trouble? He never reigns, but pores.

"Six feet in his stockings!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington. "Why, Ike has only two in his, and I can never keep 'em darned at that!"

The Buffalo *Express* swoops down on Dr. Mary Walker like the wolf on the fold, and utterly knocks her out of her boots with the terrible name, "philanthropantaloonatic."

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he will have his hands full, now." The crowd looked at his ears, and thought so too.

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by tears. "Ah," said he, "tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chloride of sodium, and water."

A man who was about to be hanged in Alabama, sang, "Oh, the bright angels are waiting for me." Whereupon the local editor wrote, "And then the angels stirred up the fire and looked brighter."

Adolph Storoskemodrachopskey was lodged in a New Haven station house, the other night, for drunkenness. When they had shut him up in his cell the futher end of his name was still trailing out upon the street.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A seventeen-year-old son in the family has the hardest work. He comes home two hours after midnight so weary and worn out with playing at billiards and carrying a scarf-pin the size of your fist, almost, that it is as much as he can do to get out of bed in time for dinner.

A physician who had been greatly annoyed by numerous questions concerning the condition of a certain patient, was stopped while on his busy rounds with the old question: "How's Mr. ——?" "Sick," replied the physician. "Does he keep his bed?" "Of course he does; you don't suppose he's fool enough to sell his bed because he's sick, do you?"

A bald-headed man in New York, who had fallen into the habit of lighting matches on his scalp, was cured of the practice one day last week by using a phosphorous match, which missed fire and left sufficient lighted sulphur on his head to make him appear like a traveling lighthouse, while he howled like a Modoc, and butted a hole through a six inch brick wall before he could be brought to reason the matter.

Lovers are proverbially incautious A Nelson street lover was taking leave of his girl, Tuesday evening, on the veranda. The house had been newly painted that morning. He had a new silk hat. He bought it that day for $8, and had worn it up to the house to give her an agreeable shock. Just as he was going down the steps he saw a cat sitting on the veranda, and in the exuberance of his delight he murmured: "Just see me knock lightning out of that cat," and promptly lifting the new hat he shied it at her. It didn't hit the cat, but it scraped fifty cents worth of paint from the house, knocked over a flower pot worth thirty cents, and broke a plant which cost a dollar and a quarter. Then he silently picked up his hat, jammed it over his eyes, and stalked moodily out into the night.—*Danbury News.*

The New York Census.

The scattering returns of the State census already received indicate that the population will reach the figure of 5,000,000. At least one-third of this number are in the counties of New York and Kings, whose representation in the Legislature will be increased to ten or eleven Senators and upward of forty Assemblymen. All the cities are expected to show an increase over the census of 1870. New York will return nearly a million and a quarter of people, and Brooklyn about half a million. Buffalo promises to show a population of 150,000. The rural districts proper will not make as good returns as five years ago, owing to the fact that the cities are constantly drawing people from the country faster than the natural increase. Twelve of the interior counties, at least, will each lose a member of Assembly, and the area of Senate districts of the interior will necessarily be augmented. Some of the counties now having three Assemblymen will be reduced to two. The enumerator's returns should all be in by the 15th inst., but in some instances they will not be ready, and the time will be extended.

Oswego has a population of 22,280, a gain of 1,370 since 1870. Troy has a population of 49,232, a gain of 3,400 in five years.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

The Savannah *Advertiser* remarks: "After all the street car conductors who have committed suicide because their honesty was doubted, the New York companies now find that they have saved over a million dollars by the use of the bell punch."

Dogs for the Arctic Expedition.

In addition to the sledges drawn by the men, the expedition will be furnished with fix or six sledges to be drawn by dogs, of which sixty are to be taken on board the ships at the Danish settlement of Uppernavik, on the coast of Greenland, to be used when sledging operations commence. Sir Leopold McClintock states, as the result of his experience, that two dogs can drag as much as one man. Several tons of the choicest dog biscuit have been provided for their use, although some doubts are entertained whether they will be duly appreciated, experience having proved that the Greenland dogs prefer devouring each other to any food which can be offered them. "Nothing," says Admiral Osborn, "can be more exhilerating than dog sledging in the Arctic regions on a fine day. The rattling pace of the dogs, their intelligence in choosing the road through the broken ice; the strict obedience paid by the team to one powerful dog whom they elect as leader; the arbitrary exercise of authority by the master dog; the constant use of the whip, and the running conversation kept up by the driver with the different dogs, who well know their names afford constant enjoyment." However useful they may be, these Arctic dogs seem to be deficient in that affectionate disposition which endears their species so much to man. Capt. Vesey Hamilton stated, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, that he believed the Esquimaux dogs to be the most ungrateful creatures in creation. He had traveled for several hundred miles by sledge, and for six weeks it was his duty regularly to feed the dogs; but after only a week's absence, on the conclusion of the journey, they would not recognize him in the slightest degree. Sir Leopold McClintock, who may be said to have originated this mode of Arctic traveling, states that it would be a mistake to attempt to house the dogs, as they can live near the ships during a whole winter, and if treated differently would sicken and die.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Meeting of Brothers After Forty-Five Years.

The Cortland *Republican* has an account of the strange meeting of two brothers after a prolonged separation. It says: "About sixty years ago, Mr. Richard Almy, then living in East Homer, had his wife's brother, John Wright, come from Schoharie county, to live with him. John lived with him until he was twenty years old, when he went to work for Gen. Miller, on what is now the Loring farm, and afterward for others. About 1825 he induced his brother, Eliakim, ten years younger than himself, to come to Homer. Eliakim lived with Mr. Almy for a while and then began to work for others. He worked a year for Mr. J. Barber, during which time he aided in digging the cellar of his present house. He worked a year for Mr. B. Tubbs. In 1827 John left Homer, lived several years in the western part of the State, and then moved to Michigan, where he still has his home. In 1828 Eliakim went to live in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he still resides. In 1830 they lost track of each other. Neither, however, forgot the other's existence, and both lived on in hope of meeting again. Three weeks ago last Monday John left his Michigan home for the East, determined, if possible, to find his brother, from whom he had heard nothing in forty-five years. The next morning Eliakim started from his New York home on the same errand. Each had decided to come to Homer and institute inquiry. They reached Syracuse within two hours of each other. John took the noon train for Homer, and Eliakim the evening train. Upon making inquiries here, both were separately directed to Mrs. St. John, their neice. Neither of them knew that she was here. They called upon her, and the next morning she had the pleasure of introducing them to each other. The meeting, as may be readily imagined, was an affecting one."

French Economies.

When a Frenchman in a cafe puts two of the little slabs of white sugar in his coffee, and the remaining two in his pocket, it is not meanness, but economy. The four consecrated to the demitasse are paid for; and the purchaser may carry them home to the canary bird, present them to the children of the concierge as a means of maintaining pleasant relations with that person, or keep them for eau sucree. Life is not large as in the United States, where there is elasticity in the incomes. Here they are fixed; so much a year, month, and day. The line about the budget of expense is rigid, especially in the case of small rentiers, who abound in France. The man of 3,000 francs a year rides on the top of the omnibus for three sous; reads the papers in one of the small reading-rooms for four sous; smokes one or sous worth of Caporal tobacco a day, in a pipe; goes to the theater once a week for three to five francs, and to the cafe chantant once or twice, where his *consommation* costs him ten sous each time; he eats two-franc dinners, followed by that indispensable black coffee, for six sous, with one or two sous gratuity, at one of the second-class cafes. The chief part of his time he strolls on the boulevards, looking in at the windows of the people—never failing, under any circumstances, to admire a pretty woman—and in sitting in the public gardens, all of which is gratuitous pleasure.—*Albert Rhodes' French at Home.*

A Club for Women as well as Men.

The Albemarle Club in London is an association organized on the principle of ignoring sex, and giving to men and women together the ordinary facilities of a London club. It is the first experiment of the kind. There is a club for women separately already in existence on a small scale, but there never has been one where the two sexes meet on even terms. It has the countenance of some of the best women and men in England, and it begins with over 300 members, having accommodations for 500. There is a separate drawing-room for ladies and a smoking-room for men, from which ladies are expressly excluded—though smoking among ladies is not unknown. The dining-room is open to both, but if a lady likes a cup of tea in the ladies' drawing-room she may have that. At present there is nothing in the rules to prevent a member of the club of either sex from asking a friend of either sex to lunch or dinner. The only security taken on this point is that the name of the guest and host shall be entered together in a book open to inspection.—*New York Tribune.*

An Unreliable Timepiece.

One night Mr. Cooley's clock suddenly got out of order, and at midnight it struck six. Cooley happened to be awake, and when he heard it he jumped from bed, and, after routing out Mrs. Cooley, he dressed himself. Then he was surprised to find that the servant girl was not up, and he waked her and told her to make the best possible time she could and hurry up breakfast. Then the whole family came down stairs wondering how it was they felt so sleepy. But they lighted the gas and bustled about as usual, preparing for the day's work. Cooley's brother Bill had been out to a party, and about half-past twelve he came home. When he saw the light in the house he suspected at once that it had been entered by burglars. So he crept up to the door and listened. He could distinctly hear the robbers moving about inside, and he concluded that he would get a gang of policemen and capture them. While he was gone on his errand the clock struck seven, and Mrs. Cooley said she thought it was queer that it was still so dark out of doors.

Pretty soon Bill returned with two officers, and they determined to act promptly and decisively. Bill unlocked the front door, and as he did so a policeman fired his revolver at a burglar he saw going through a door at the other end of the hall. Then the whole party opened on the robber, and he dropped, howling; and the other robbers in the back room began to scream. Then Bill rushed up and saw it was Cooley, and he ascertained that the yells came from Mrs. Cooley and the hired girl. Cooley was shot in the leg. When his brother Bill recognized him he began to apologize, but Cooley said:

"G'way from here, you scoundrel! I'll have you hung for murdering me! What d'you mean, anyhow?"

Before Bill could reply the clock struck eight; and Cooley said it was an outrage for him to stay out all night and come home shooting at his family at eight o'clock in the morning. Then Bill insisted it was only two o'clock, and the policeman said he was right. Cooley began then to grasp the situation, and he was just about to swear at the clock when it struck fifteen. Then he told Bill to stop that clock or he would go crazy, and when Bill stopped it, it struck twenty-six. This excited Cooley so much that he seized a chair and flung it at the timepiece, whereupon it promptly struck two hundred and thirty-four. Then Bill threw it into the street, where it struck straight ahead until five o'clock, while the Cooleys and Bill all went to bed. Mr. Cooley purchased a chronometer on the following Saturday, and forbade anybody to bring a striking clock anywhere near the house.—*Max Adeler.*

A Much-Married Woman.

Benjamin Abbett and Mrs. Mary Pratt were recently wedded at Smyrna, Del. This is the seventh time the bride has been led to the altar, and the Smyrna *Times* prints some interesting gossip concerning her past life. The contracting parties to these nuptials, it says, are well up the ascending grade to eighty years. The groom is a quiet, unassuming old man, a widower, with means enough (particularly if combined with her income) to meet his not very numerous wants. The bride was the relict of the late ex-Sheriff Henry Pratt, of Kent county, who was the last anti-Democratic Sheriff who filled that office in that county. He was elected Sheriff in 1844 by the Whigs. His descendants, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, at the time of his marriage, numbered 156, and yet he had never then had but one death in his family—his first wife. Mrs. Abbott's names have been eight in all—Miss Williams, Mrs. Truax, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt, and now Mrs. Abbott. "In every instance," says the *Times*, "save the first, she has married a widower, some of them with a goodly number of children. She, however, has never sustained the maternal relation by consanguinity. She was reared in this community, as have been all her husbands, so far as we can learn, and hence her record has been as an open book to all her seven companions, yet record, age, nor aught else seems to work fatally to 'the charm that wins,' whatever that may be—and to find that out is the rub. The five years and over of widowhood that exists between her last and her present husband is the longest that she has endured."

Wonderful Wood-Sawyers.

They tell of some extraordinary Cincinnati wood-sawyers. Old Mr. Crabapple is very much pleased with a gentleman whom he has engaged to saw wood. "When he piles the wood," said old Crabapple to his friend, "if one stick projects beyond the other he pounds it with the ax." "He's a slouch," replied old man Stubble; "you should see my wood-sawyer. When he gets the wood all piled he takes off the rough projecting ends with a claw-hammer saw." "Does he? Well, he couldn't pile wood for me," broke in old Spikenberg: "my sawyer piles the wood carefully, then goes over the ends with a jackplane, sandpapers them down, and puts on a coat of varnish before he thinks of asking for his pay." Then they all went into the Grand Hotel before Syntax could tell how his wood-sawyer silver-plated all the ends of the wood, and nailed a handle on each and every stick to pick it up by.

American Engines for South America.

The Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, have twenty-two locomotives in progress for South America. The Pullman Palace Car Company are making nine of their palace cars to fill an order from Italy, and eleven to satisfy an English order, before similar orders from Canadian railways and Turkish and Russian firms have been completed. The items show that the beginning has not only been made but increases, and contributes so much to strengthen the confidence of those who believe that American manufactures will become a greater figure in our export tables.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

The Adventures of an Iowa Wool-Buyer.

Mr. F. Radhman, a heavy wool-buyer and shipper of Iowa City, Iowa, went to Chicago the other day on business, taking with him $1,850 in cash. After transacting a little business he took a stroll about town, and what befell the wool-dealer, is thus related by the Chicago *Tribune:*

He partook of several glasses of lager beer during the forenoon, and while on Clark street, near Harrison, met a young man who represented himself as a fireman on the railway, and proposed a visit to a resort which he said was kept by a woman called "Big Frenchy." The half stupid man accompanied the fellow to No. 429 Clark street, where he met "Big Frenchy," or Caroline Richards, as she calls herself, Ogene Ledzong, and Ida Lebrick. While in a room in the house he foolishly laid his large wallet containing the money on a bureau, and states that he noticed one of the women come into the room and leave in a suspicious manner. A cry of "Police!" was raised by some one in the house, and Radhman was hustled out of a back door for fear of arrest. He examined his wallet after leaving the place, and found $350 missing from it. Without contemplating making any complaint to the police, he wended his way down Clark street, and was met by a young man who accosted him by name, and asked him where he had been. He informed the man of his loss, and the latter told him he was an attorney, and he would get back his money for him. He was taken up into some apartment of a building on Clark street, he thinks, near Harrison, and there gave the fellow $25 as a retaining fee. The so-called lawyer soon disappeared from the worse than foolish man, and left him to look out for himself, something he did not do, as the sequel shows. He walked northward on Clark street, and about 7:30 o'clock was opposite the Grand Pacific Hotel when two men came up to him, and one of them seizing him by the arm and, showing him a star on the lappel of his coat, said he was a United States officer, and arrested him as a counterfeiter. Then thrusting his hand into the inside pocket of Radhman's coat, where the wallet still containing $1,500 was placed, he drew it out and exclaimed, "Here's the evidence against you!" holding the money before his face, and taking care to keep it out of the reach of the boozy German. Radhman became scared and implored the men to let him alone and give him back his money, and asserted his innocence of any crime. In spite of his expostulations, he was seized by both arms and rushed down to the southern entrance of the Kentucky Block, where a third man was met. The man who had the wallet left Radhman in charge of the other two and ran up the stairs, telling the prisoner that he was going to see about the matter, and to remain quiet at the foot of the steps. The man with the wallet disappeared quickly into the hall on the second floor, and, of course, ran to the entrance at the northern end of the hall, and thence again into Clark street. Radhman, as if to carry out the programme of the well-laid plot to rob him, broke away from his captors, who readily let him go, and ran up the stairway to see what became of the "United States officer" who had his wallet and $1,500—every cent he had about him. It is scarcely necessary to say that the other two rogues scampered off to meet their confederate and divide the spoils.

Detectives were made acquainted with the robbery, and then Officer Londergan took the unfortunate man to the Armory, and received orders from the Sergeant on duty to proceed with Radhman at once to the house on Clark street kept by Caroline Richards, and arrest all the inmates. Ogene Ledzong was booked on the charge of larceny, Radhman recognizing her as the person who entered the room under suspicious circumstances. The others were charged with being inmates of a house of ill-fame. None of the missing money was found on them.

The poor dupe of this robbery is in a fearful state of mind on account of his folly, and will not be reconciled. He asserts that he does not care so much for the loss of the money—as he has plenty of it—as he does for the situation in which he has been placed. He is detained at the armory to await the result of the efforts of the officers to find the thieves.

Which Is the Old World?

The efforts of Max Muller, Lubbuck and other scientists to establish the theory that all the present races on the planet are derivative, and that they have their ancestral roots on the Iranian plains of Central Asia, seems likely to be unsuccessful. Many scientists have arisen during the last decade who earnestly controvert the hypothesis, and, like Aggesiz, insist upon a diverse origin, and even claim that the western continent may have been the birthplace of the race. There are some curious facts that tend to confirm this theory.

It is well known that the first rock that made permanent appearance above the chaos of the molten globe is the Laurentian ridge of granite which trends southwestward from Nova Scotia to Lake Superior. In the natural process of evolution, why should not the first soil become earliest fitted for the abode of man? Moreover, while comparative philology demonstrates the kinship of most of the peoples of the eastern hemispheres, the most careful scrutiny reveals no relationship between them and those races which may be generally known as the Tartars—including under this designation not only the Calmuck and Cossacks of Russia, and the Siberians and North Chinese, but the Esquimaux, North American Indian Mound-builders, Aztecs, Tolticans, and ancient Peruvians. How early the primitive races emigrated from America to Asia cannot even be conjectured, but intercourse across the Upper Pacific must from the earliest ages have been comparatively easy.

This belief finds corroboration in the high civilization attained in Mexico and Peru. Under the long dynasty of the Incas civil engineering was carried to a perfection in many branches which it has not yet recovered in any part of the world. Two thousand years before Christ Peru had a population larger than that of the present United States. They had made more progress in astronomy than even the Ptolemaic school in Alexandria had made a thousand years later; they had invented the mariner's compass and used it, and their agricultural processes were equal to those of Holland today. If further and closer scientific research should confirm this hypothesis, the question will be, not how was the American continent first populated, but how came the new eastern world to be inhabited, and did the Indo-Europeans start into being because a fertile soil was ready, or did they colonize the Orient from the shores of Mexico—the prima cradle of the race?—*Graphic.*

Protection Against Flies.

"M. W. S.," of Sloansville, N. Y., writes to the New York *Tribune*: If any information or suggestion can be given which will tend to reduce the discomfort arising from the prevalence of house flies, that information or suggestion will benefit at least one-half the people of this country, particularly at this season of the year, when the pests are being armed and equipped for the Summer campaign. On this subject there are a few things worth publishing and knowing. One is that the eggs of flies are never laid or hatched in the house, and scarcely ever in the shade. There are a few favorite localities where the eggs are deposited, which can be easily discovered. One is upon the lower side and along the main rib of the leaves of certain kinds of trees and shrubs. If the leaves curl, and upon examination a mass of minute insects are found, or color from dusky brown to black, and flies small to full grown are about the tree, one may know that tree or shrub is the hatching-place for flies. A small tree is sufficient to produce millions of them. I have at different times been compelled to dig up a beautiful purple-leaved beebery and an English cherry of the yellow Spanish variety for the reason that they were breeding ground for flies, and in too close proximity to my house, which they were yearly filling with this filthy insect. Another favorite place for depositing their eggs is where the flow from a sink is allowed to stand and grow putrid on the surface of the ground. Where favorite food is furnished them and light is freely admitted they will be attracted a long way, but in dining-rooms and kitchens all sweet and moist food should be secured as soon as the table is left by the family and the light excluded. If these few suggestions are heeded the annoyance of flies and the consequent reputation of a slovenly house can be easily avoided to a great extent. This will pay good interest, first in a reputation for cleanliness, and secondly in being relieved of a nuisance which is often past human endurance.

The Widow's Money.

A poor woman, who lived in an unprotected part of Scotland, became unexpectedly possessed of a large sum of money, with which property she was as much troubled as "Captain Jack" with the money which he dared not spend, was afraid to show, and could not carry about him for lack of pockets. She would have taken it to the bank, but could not leave the house. At last she asked the advice of a butcher of her acquaintance, telling him that she was afraid to live alone in the house with such a sum of money.

"Never fear," said the butcher; "I will leave my dog with you, and I'll warrant you that no one dare to enter your house."

So toward evening the dog was brought, and chained up close to the place where the money was kept. In the middle of the night a robber made his way into the house, and was proceeding to carry off the money, when he was seized by the dog, who held him a prisoner until assistance came. The thief was the butcher himself, who thought that he had made sure of the money. He had not considered that his dog was a better moralist than himself, and, instead of betraying a defenseless woman, would even take her part against his own master.

A son of Mr. Rich, of Weyauwega, Wis., was stung by a bee one day last week, and in less than five minutes from the time of the sting the poison seemed to have affected every part of his body. His limbs were swollen to mammoth proportions, and his face was swollen so bad as to completely shut his eyes. He suffered great pain, and medical assistance was immediately sent for.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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THE relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment *cold*, and rub it in with the hand.

A CROWD of "Horse Men," and others, daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

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HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

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Those who like to see a ragged toe and dirty stocking will not care to buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes. But those who would rather have a neat Silver Tip should insist that their shoe dealer should always keep them.

To have comfort and health, wear Boots and Shoes that will not leak and are pliable—such only are made with the CABLE SCREW WIRE. Try them. All bear the Patent Stamp.

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PEOPLE WILL HAVE OUR GOODS. Send 25 cents and we will send by mail, prepaid, our LAMP FILLER, with which you can fill any *Kerosene Lamp without removing chimney or getting grease outside of Lamp.* At same time we mail you all our circulars and terms to agents on twenty useful household articles with which any person can make from $5 to $10 daily. We want Agents everywhere. NATIONAL AGENTS' EMPORIUM, BOSTON, MASS.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

C. N. U. No. 30

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Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal, and white for human, flesh.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the Standard Liniment of the United States. Established 1833. Large size, $1.00; medium size, 50 cents; small size, 25 cents. Small size for family use, 25 cents. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company. JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JULY, 29, 1875.

A dreadful church scandal is reported from Fall River, Mass. The clergyman had been receiving a salary of $1,200 a year, but recognizing that the times were hard, he requested his congregation to cut it down to $200. He didn't want an increase of salary in his, and all that implies.

Senator Morton is advertised to make ten speeches in Ohio this year. He agreed to make the same number in 1873, but threw up his engagement after the second. He made a personal attack on old William Allen who rose up and flayed Morton alive. The Indiana Senator agreed to abandon the Ohio campaign if Governor Allen would make no further reference to him in his speeches. Unless Morton guards his tongue this year he will have Governor Allen after him like a hurricane.

The charges of Mr. Marsh, against the management of the Indian Bureau are now before the country. They are explicit and are accompanied with the evidence. One would naturly think that the guilty parties would be thrust out of office. Unfortunately the American people have not the right to hope for any such a thing. Under the present administration, to prove an official guilty of wrong-doing only insures his permanent retention in office. Messrs Delano and Smith may laugh Professor Marsh to scorn.

Germany, following after the experience of France and England, is now suffering from the heavy rains and the consequent overflow of its rivers. There has been already, a great destruction of property, and crops, and even life has been sacrificed in many instances. The effect of these successive disasters will be to create an increased demand for our breadstuffs, an indication of which has been given by a decided rise in the price of wheat, both in the European and other home markets.

What course the Liberals represented at Saratoga will ultimately pursue, remains to be seen. One thing, however, to us seem clear. The very worst use they could make of their following would be to lead it into the Republican camp. The best, and indeed, the only way of reform the Republican party of the nation, is to treat it next year as the people have already done in a majority of the states turn it out of power, and thus afford it an opportunity to ruminate over its grievous defects and repent of its deep transgressions.

The Chicago *Times* gives reports from 900 counties as to the crops: The wheat crop is one of more importance perhaps than all the others. In Wisconsin the crop will be above the average yield. In Indiana and Illinois there has been considerable damage done by rains and insects, but the farmers will be able to harvest three forths of a crop. Further west, in Kansas, Minnesota, and Iowa, notwithstanding the threatened ravages of grasshoppers, the wheat crop will be much larger than in any previous year. This is certainly cheering news the more so as the wheat in those states is of a superior quality. In the souther states there is presented something of a novelty. Enough breadstuffs will be raised in that section this year for home consumption. This is a feat never accomplished before, the great staple, cotton, has not been neglected and the present crop is said to be the largest grown for many years Not only does the south raise its own food stuffs, but it will have as large a cotton crop to dispose of as in the days when cotton was king. Oats, rye and barley, though not very important crops, are reported to be quite as good as usual. Corn is a good full crop, but backward in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin where there will not be more than a half yield. Potatoes have done well and matured finely, and a full crop is reported from all sections. Of the fruit crop not so much can be said. In many of the states, there is no yield, while in a few it is very good. There will be something of a scarcity in this department. This is a failure which cannot be vital to the people of the country for though a large fruit crop is a blessing, it is, after all, in the nature of a luxury and can, on a pinch, be dispensed with. Although the prospect is very cheering.

Know Nothings

The Republican party of Ohio, having exhausted Andersonville and Libby prison clap-trap war cries, and finding the overtaxed citizens more concerned about the present than the past, who meet the cry of disloyalty with a stern demand for justice, economy and integrity, on the part of those who have administered the political affairs of the country for the ten years succeeding the close of the war, are now organizing a model Know Nothing party, the outline of which is printed in the Democratic journals of that State.

It is thought this will make an excellent substitute for the loyalty business, and continue to divert the masses from the iniquities of Ring rule. This miserable appeal to prejudice, to secure political triumph by exciting religious animosities, will not win. The people are in dead earnest, and too well informed as to the real nature of their grievances to be hood-winked by any silly cries about Church and State, Common Schools and the Bible The men who talk most about these things, care the least and only use them to continue in power. These huckstering politicians place too low an estimate upon the intelligence of the people and will find themselves as thoroughly rebuked this year as they were last.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

We have just printed a fine lot of Justices' Blanks, as follows, for sale at this office:

Summons,
Subpoenas,
Garnishees,
Attachments,
Executions, &c.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes head ache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulater,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID PERRY, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1875,

the equal undivided third part of the undivided thirteenth twentieth of the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, and subject to the life estate of NANCY FISHER, surviving widow of said decedent therein, to-wit:

A part of section two in township thirty-five[35 north of range fourteen (14] east, bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section two [2] and running thence east on the county line 3 70-100 chains, thence south 46 degrees west one chain, thence south 56 degrees west 1 26-100 chains, thence south 68½ degrees west, 2 40-100 chains, thence south thirty-four degrees west 7 chains thence north 45 degrees west 1 53-100 chains, thence north 37 degrees west 2 63-100 chains, thence north 87 degrees west 9 47-100 chains, thence south 84 degrees west 10 65-100 chains, thence south 75 degrees 34 minutes west 16 86-100 chains, thence north 80½ degrees east 7 30-100 chains, thence south 58¼ degrees west 6 37-100 chains, thence north 16 85-100 chains to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter, thence east on the county line to the place of beginning containing fifty-five acres, and a part of said section two bounded by a line commencing at the south bank of Fish Creek 3 17-100 chains south of the quarter post on the north side line aforesaid and running thence south on the east line of said northwest quarter aforesaid 7 3-100 chains, thence south 85 degrees 55 minutes west 3 13-100 chains, thence south 1¾ degrees west 2 37-100 chains, thence north 81 degrees 45 minutes west 8 92-100 chains, thence north 25 degrees 55 minutes east 3 4-100 chains, thence north 64 degrees 25 minutes east 4 22-100 chains, thence north 9 degrees 15 minutes east 5 36-100 chains, thence 56 degrees east 2 50-100 chains to the place of beginning containing five acres more or less.

TERMS—One third cash, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, with notes at interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by good freehold security for the deferred payments. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

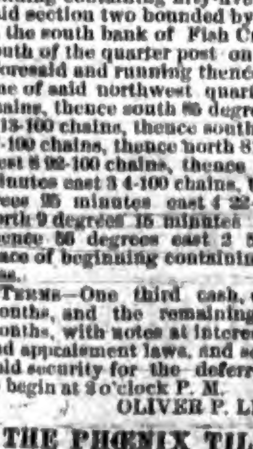

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is easily driven by the power of two horses. [illegible] of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and [illegible] of the chamber, thus [illegible] all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from [illegible] rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The [illegible] Doors and Trucks at [illegible] prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Raut, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLES RAUT, JR., Adm.

July 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } Sct:

In the DeKalb County Circuit Court, September Term, 1875.

George Hensler, versus Isaac M. Johnson, David Fay, John W. Boyle, Albert J. Mason, Samuel Grenamyer, James E. Rose, Edward W Fosdick and John Sprott } Complaint No. 140.

Now comes the the plaintiff, by P. V. Hoffman his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the Statet of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th, day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

July 15

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Oliver P. Learned Administrator of the estate of Gilbert C. Everitts, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

July 15

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb Co., } ss

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of Asa Hall, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } In attachment before J. P. Widney J. P. of Union-tp

Charles Lockwood versus Richard Cantling }

It appearing by the return on the writ issued herein that said defendant is not found.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of September 1875 at ten o'clock a. m.

J. P. WIDNEY, J. P.

Dated July 8, 1875.

Penfield & Moody, attys for plff.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Cyrus S. Stoy, versus John Burrell, Winefred Burrell, John W. Boyle, Samuel Grenamyer, Albert J. Mason, James E. Rose, Ed. W. Fosdick, and John Sprott. } Complaint No. 139.

Now comes the plaintiff, by P. V. Hoffman, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absense.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July 1875.

J. R LANNING, Clerk.

July 15

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Cornelius, administrator of the estate of Asahel Bryant, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

July 21.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County } In the DeKalb circuit court September term 1875.

Sarah Jenkins vs. Albert Jenkins } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan her attorneys and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Albert Jenkins is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Orpha Blake versus Eliza Franklin Reuel Franklin Laura Franklin, Joseph W. Snell, Fred. L. Andrews } Complaint No. 99

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the residence of said defendants, Reuel Franklin and Laura Franklin is unknown and that the defendant Joseph W. Snell is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 15

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb Conny. } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, Sept. term, 1875.

Thomas Watkins, vs. Mary Watkins. } Complaint for divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan his attorneys and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary Watkins, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of July, 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana DeKalb Co. } ss

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of John Milliman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

BARGAINS!

AT THE

Great Clearing out SaleS

OF

Miller & Casebeer,

The Leading Merchants of Auburn, Ind.

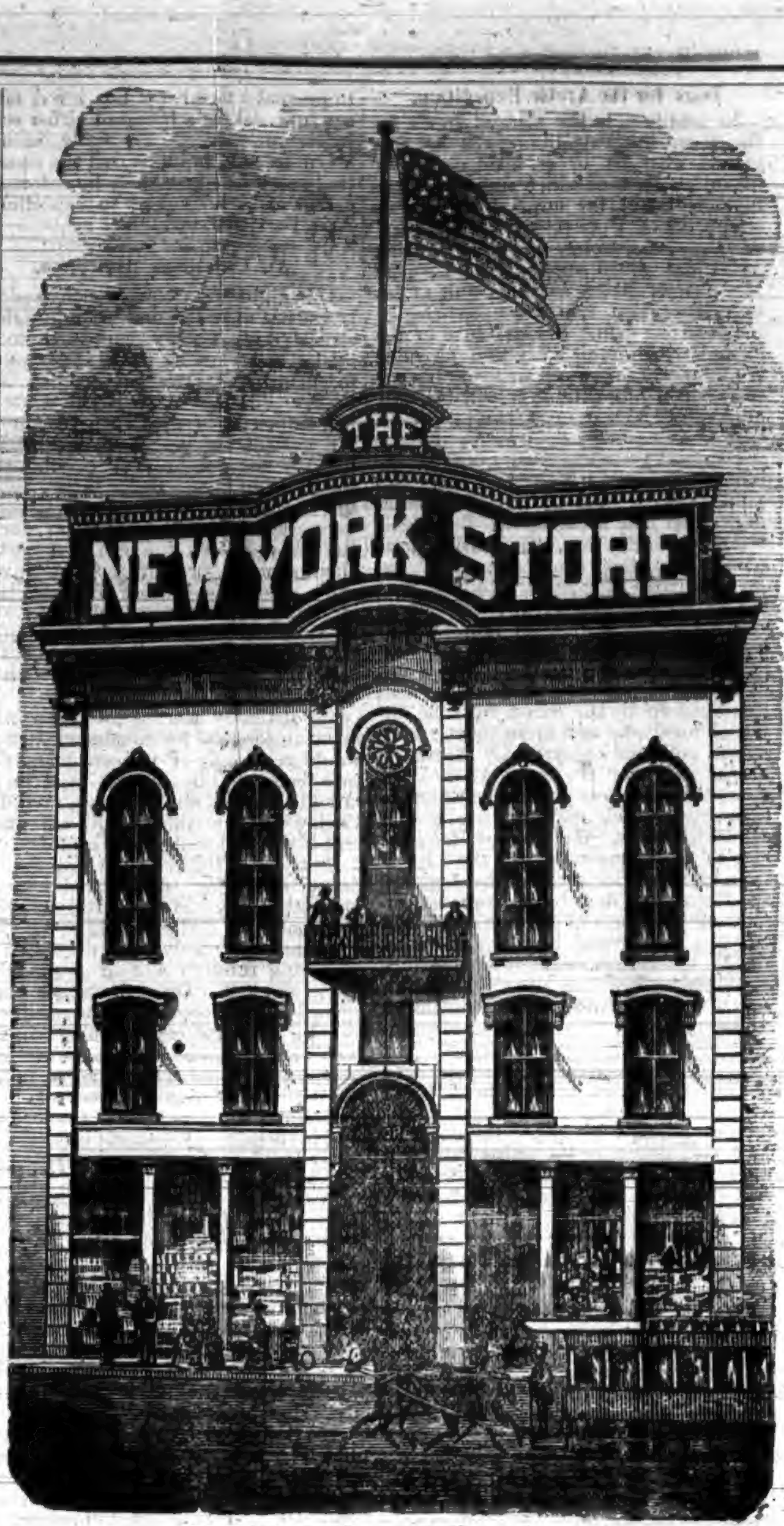

We Keep Our Trade

ACTIVE & LIVELY

Notwithstand the general complaint of dull trade and hard times, from the fact that we are daily in receipt of fresh, attractive goods, which we offer to our patrons at as low prices as are named by any house in the western country.

EXAMINE

Bargains in Suit Department, Bargains in Lace Shawls, Bargains in Lace Jackets

Bargains in Black Grenadines, Bargains in Stripe Grenadiaes, Bargains in Summer Silks

Bargains in Black Silks, Bargains in Thin Dress Goods, Bargains in Suiting Goods

New Parasols,

New Kid Gloves. New Embroideries. New Fancy Ties. New White Goods. New Hosiery. New Fancy Goods. New Hamberg Net. New Rufflings, Etc., Etc,

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Complete in every respect, and prices much lower than they will probably be after the first of August.

ROOT & COMPANY,

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind,

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

STATE OF INDIANA DeKalb County. } ss.

John O. Gilkerson vs Dollas Hooper } Before John S. Barns Justice of the peace for Richland tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 18th day of August, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

JOHN S. BARNS, J. P.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecíions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted.

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.0	Hogs—dressed	......
ye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	35	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.15
Potatoes	@1.25	Lard	.12
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	12
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.05
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Peaches, apples, &c., are in the market.

The Baltimore paycar went through Monday.

New cabbage is in the market at low figures.

A new roof has been put on Beuret's tin shop.

Another nice little rain was enjoyed last Monday.

And now our farmers begin to haul in the new hay.

Charley Baker has been quite sick for several days.

The boys in blue played a good game of ball last week.

A large crowd of people attended the show Tuesday.

The streets are very dusty. We had better have a sprinkler.

Our bakers could'nt furnish pies for the crowd on show day.

Our friend McGonigal of Newville, was in town on show day.

The lemonade stands payed from two to five dollars lincense.

Mike Long, Jr., has gone to Chicago for a stock of organs.

Our millers are expecting some new wheat in, in a fortnight or less.

Kenny Rush, from Michigan, is visiting his home this week.

Harvesting is about all over, and we can look for a good trade soon.

William McIntyre has returned to the city after a long visit at Milwaukee.

The boys are all trying to throw "underhanded." Many of them are doing well.

Don't forget that we have all kinds of Justices' Blanks, and are selling them cheap.

There is talk of a music store to be located on Main street, next to Abright's store.

The Albion boys play another game of base ball here, with our boys, this afternoon.

Mr. S. Hall and wife, of Corunna, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Long last Sabbath.

The Presbyterian Church was crowded last Sabbath morning, the Rev. Mr. Johnson officiating.

Those wishing to go to Chicago must have tickets or notify Mr. Yandes before the 1st of August.

Mich Houston has put a span of black horses to his butcher wagon. The market will be well supplied now.

Dr. J. H. Ford, of Auburn, was in the city last Saturday.—Kendallville Standard.

The Chicago "Times" says Donalson is all hunk-a-dora. We are glad to hear it thus.

The huckleberry season is here; but don't take a fellow for one when its not necessary.

The boys made a success of the dance on last Tuesday, and it was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Pete Brandon is now the boss at the Eight street billiard hall. He has it all cleaned up in good style.

The ball game played here, last Thursday, between Auburn and Albion boys, was won by the former.

C. Ward, of Kendallville, spent the Sabbath under his paternal roof, this week.

Thieves and swindlers have made themselves scarce for awhile back. Suits everybody.

The usual amount of ginger-bread slingers attended the cir-a-cuse, last Tuesday.

New Robinson's bill boards will not hide the public gaze from the new jail and court yard.

There is only six "roosters" in the old jail at present, but none of them very hard characters.

The Waverly House, at Butler, under the management of S. G. Green, is commanding a large business.

Mr. Markle has his new hotel in running order, and is starting out with a good showing of success.

It is universally admitted that Davenport has the best five cent cigars in the city.

Jno. Hebel is having a new roof put on his residence and also on his saloon building.

Mr. V. E. Simons, the excellent manager of the pleasant resort at Pleasant Lake, gave us a call last Tuesday.

"Davenport's cigars are bully, I told you they was fine; I think I ought to know, cause I smoke 'em all the time.

The Presbyterian society go to Pleasant Lake to-morrow. Everybody is invited. The fare will be at excursion rates.

The grain depots are not very lively at present. It will only be a short time, however, until business will revive up again.

Mr. Maurice, who has been in the employ of Si Lock for a while back, has left the city. Mr. Carter is filling the vacancy.

Harry Rush, Tom Morris and their "gals," of Angola, were the guests of Mr. W. E. Rush the forepart of the week.

Williams and McDougal have a "portable" soda fountain. It furnished the beverage for the ball players last Thursday.

Albert Davis has been confined to his bed since the Jackson excursion. We are sorry to see Al. have so much sickness.

Profuse quantities of garden truck are making their way into market, and sickness is increasing accordingly. Wake up, dock's.

We see, from the Fort Wayne "Gazette" that that city has a place called "Five Points." Wonder if its named after our shebang.

Mrs. Wm. Sheffer and Mrs. Rainier have return from an extended visit to Clinton, Illinois. They were highly pleased with that State.

Trade is getting better, and our merchants should begin to advertise. How can business firms be popular when their name is never before the public.

Great excitement was had among the ball players last week. Three of the "cloth hat" boys returned their suits to the committee.

The Butler boys wants to play Auburn boys a game of base ball for one hundred dollars. Just play Edgerton awhile boys, 'till we get some practice.

And now the reaper reapeth, the mower moweth, and the little bumble-bee getteth up the busy farmer's trousers leg and bumbleth.

The "Republican" says the game of ball played between Auburn and Butler decides the championship of the county. We'd like to know how that comes.

Joe Beugnot and Mr. Rickel have purchased lots of Mr. Fluke, this side of the Bank, and Beugnot will take immediate steps toward building.

Guy Plum's new residence is almost ready for occupancy. Its the handsomest structure in town. Men who have money should follow suit.

Ed. Picker's wife, living at Toledo, O. died last week, leaving a baby of six weeks old. Geo. Picker has adopted the little one, and it will make as good a home as could have been found.

Whenever you get ready for good paper take the COURIER.

Col. Zollars, Mr. Kirtley, Capt. W. H. Meyrs, Ike Wets, Mace Long, Wm. Gronour and others from Fort Wayne, were in town Tuesday.

The new livery barn of Luce & Stevens, have been getting some splendid new buggies, and also a costly city cab. Give them a share of public patronage, as they deserve it.

The party who took a trowel from the Jail building last Tuesday, about noon, is known, and he will find it to his advantage to return it immediately.
GEO. PICKER.

At the base ball meeting, Monday evening, is was decided to work the "old nine," and we hope each one will be willing to take hold of the matter in a friendly spirit.

We learn from the majority of the ball club that they want a change made in the captain, and we suggest that T. H. Sprott be the man with Billy Baldock assistant.

Billy Brown says that a new thresher is to be introduced in this county by Mr. F. Sattison, that will clean the grain as bright as a dollar, without the use of fans Billy Brown is to furnish the wind

A large stone while being hoisted to its position, slipped from the hooks, and in its fall broke two large stones estimated to be worth $150. This takes off the profits of contractors.

Charley Squires, who called for the dance Tuesday, done his work better than our dancers were accustomed to, and, of course, it was appreciated by all in attendance.

Mr. G. W. Lewis, at the Lumber Yard of Wright & Co., has the foundation for his new residence under headway.—Mr. L. has the get-up about him to have one of the neatest and most tasty building on Van Beuren street.

The circus has played hob with the base ball ground. A good ground could be laid out on the creek bottom by putting the home base opposite the saw mill. Its most too far to the old ground for evening exercise, and we think this the best place.

While an old gentleman was driving a colt past Eddy's board house, someone emptied a cast of water from the window facing the street, which frightened the steed, and making a plung threw him from the buggy, cutting his hands and face badly. We did not learn his name, but think he was too well along in years to handle so young and lively a horse.

A man by the name of Todd, near Garrett, got mad, abused his wife, sold his horses for $100, several acres of corn for $10, took his two children and came to Auburn last Tuesday evening and next morning brought the children to Sheriff Meese. He gave the Sheriff $10 to give to his wife and the children were taken back. Todd has since lit out, as there is a warrant out for him.

Gordon & Roth have desolved partnership, Mr. Gorden continuing in the business. He has engaged the service of Prof. Goddard, an experienced artist, who will assist in furnishing to the public a quality of work never before equaled in the county. Those who have been procrastinating in the matter of pictures should take advantage of these inducements.

The Waterloo "Press" says: The firm doing business unker the title of the "DeKalb County Bank" has been dissolved, and the business is being settled up as rapidly as possible. We understand it is the intention of Judge Best, C. O. A. McClellen Esq., and O. T. Clark, to continue the Banking buiness in the old room in Clark's block.

One of our estimable young ladies, finding the coat of her lover in pawn at a soda fountain ruthlessly rushed forth and redeemed the ragged raiment, this being the only redeemable feature about the whole thing. It was only ten cents. Such devotion reminds us of early days when a brother-in-law would go three hundred miles to thrash his sisters husband.

The ladies Social of the Presbyterian church of this place, will meet at Pleasant Lake next Friday, July 30th. Extra coaches will be attached to the mail train north, passing a little before noon and an extra train will return in the evening; thus giving plenty of time at the lake. Regular half fare excursion tickets to be purchased at the station. Mite for supper 25c. A cordial and general invitation is extended to all.
MRS. W. S. ALLEN, Sec't.

The County Commissioners held a special session last Monday; Isaac Garver was allowed $20 for building bridge in Jackson tp.

O. C. Clark and others petitioned for a bridge across branch of Cedar Creek between Butler and Richland tp., Com. Griffith was appointed to superintend and make necessary allowances.

Dan'l Culver was awarded contract for building bridge across Fish Creek, near Casebeer Mill, in Troy tp., Com. Duncan to superintend. After allowing a few bills the Board adjourned.

Remember the excursion to Chicago.
It is only $3 for the round trip.
Every car is a passenger car.
The train is to arrive there 10 o'clock in the morning.
Meals can be had in Chicago for 25c, so those who prefer can go without provisions.
We are authorized to say that a train will leave Butler in time to connect with this excursion at the Junction, and parties at that place are invited to join the excursion.

Carrett In Blood!

Murder, Mobbery and Mud!

Hundreds of Citizens in Ashes.

Linching by Moonlight!

This is about the way the daily papers write up the late "unpleasantness" at Garret City, this county. One would think on reading the telegraph dispatches about the affair, that our neighboring town out rivalled the palmy days of frontier towns in lawlessness. After gleaning the facts from the large amount of chaff, the hideousness of the crime is not near so startling, and blood curdling as was at first supposed. Ed. Keelan the wounded man, is an engineer on the switch engine at Garret city. He had been disipating in strong drinks for several days. The day before the affair, he went into Bells saloon and got a drink. Chapman the bar keeper asked him his name, as he had been notified by one Kircher his brother, not to let him have any more liquor. Keelan got into a fuss with an Irshman and the bar keeper interfered. Next morning Keelan came in and wanted liquor. Chapman refused him. While someone was drinking, Keelan grabbed the bottle, took a drink and paid for it. Came in again with a man, named Keys and raised a fuss. After this, about six o'clock on Friday evening Chapman went over to Atwaters restaurant to get some tabacco. Keelan and several others were there Keelan made a remark about Chapman being of canine paternity. Chapman said Keelan had abused him long enough and walked toward him. Another man got between Chapman and the door, and he drew back to hit him, when another interfered and pushed him into the back room. Several then went for Chapman and he drew a revolver, Crain, a partner of Atwater lying on the lounge in the back room told him to keep quiet.—Chapman says while he was in the back room he heard some confusion in front, and opened the door, when he saw Keelan standing up and bleeding from the head. Saw Graves behind the counter. The crowd made for Chapman and Atwater forced Chapman in the back room and out of the window.

Joseph Graves is the man who struck the lick, and is a carpenter. He had an engagement with a man that evening to stake out the foundation of a house and took his hatchet with him. Went in to Atwater's, then Keelan said to him "Dam you, be you the bully of Garret?" Told him he was not, when Keelan squared for a fight, and made several passes at him. Graves backed away, tried to get out of the door but another man stepped in between, kept backing until he got between the counter and partition and against the wall, when he struck Keelan with the hatchet. Atwater tried to quiet the disturbance but no one else interfered.

Keelan is the man who shot Bidler at Logansport a year or so ago, and when intoxicated is quarrlesome, though many speak of him as a gentleman when sober The wound was inflicted above the right temple with the pole of the hatchet, and it is said that part of his brains oozed from the wound. The man is still living with some hopes of his recovery.

Graves and Chapman were arrested and are now in jail to await an examination set for next Monday. Some of Keelan's railroad friends threatened to lynch Graves and Chapman, and it is said ropes were prepared, but Sheriff Meese arrived about 8 o'clock with deputies G. C. Ralston and John Sommers, and though things looked exciting for a little time, they got their prisoners and brought them to jail on a special train kindly furnished by the agent. A dispatch was afterwards received by the Sheriff that if Keelan died within a few hours he might expect a strong detachment from Garret, and they would want the prisoners.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of Deosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite, regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiary adapted to their varipus disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 25 cents.

Notice to the Public.

F. N. Wright & Co., will for the next four months sell for cash cheaper than has ever before been offered in DeKalb county. Parties wishing to build will find this an opportunity worthy of notice. This company will keep a large assortment of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, graded from common to the best grades, manufactured from pine. Shingles from $1,25 to $3.90. Lath, present prices, $2.60 per m.

At all times will be found Holt's brand of Genava White Lime and sold at the very bottom figures. Louisville and Akron cements. Hair, Grand Rapids & N. Y. Calciem Plaster. Silver sand for hard finish on hand at all times. Sash Doors and Blinds a specialty.

Lumber furnished by car lots at prices worth looking after, delivered at Auburn Junction, Garret City or, any point to suit.

Dated Auburn, Aug. 1, 1875.

TO CHICAGO.

Parties who are preparing to take the excursion trip to Chicago, August 5th, must either buy their ticket or let Mr. Yandes know that they intend to make the trip, before the first of August, so that the committee can make arrangements. They do not want to pay for cars if they are not needed, and consequently will only make arangements for about as many coaches as will accommodate the number of tickets sold.

A Grand Excursion.

A fine Methodist church was recently destroyed at Hanover, Mich., and a novel plan was hit upon to secure money for its rebuilding, by mean of which the persons paying it will get more than value received besides assisting a worthy object. This plan is the running of an excursion train over the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw railroad form Jackson, Wilson's, Baldwins, Hanover, Stony Point, Mosherville, Jonesville, Angola, Waterloo and Auburn to this city on the 11th of August. The fare for the round trip will be $2; children under 12 years $1. A grand picnic will be given on the Northern Indiana fair grounds.

State Board of Education.

At the July meeting of the Board, for the purpose of examining candidates for State certificates, fourteen applicants appeared, some asking for a first grade and others for a second. The examinations were very rigid, and seven only of those who applied succeeded in passing. Among the successful ones we find the name of J. A. Barns, of this county, who received a first grade license on an examination in twenty branches. This speaks pretty loud for the educational interests of little DeKalb, and this is an honor and a distinction that all will feel proud of it, being the first State Certificate ever received in this part of the State. It may stimulate others here to make a trial for the same grand prize.

The following are the names of those licensed: J. A. Barns, Waterloo; Sarah D. Harmon, Warren, O; Susan T. Knell Red Cloud P. O. Knox Co., Ind; Alice O. Allen, Greencastle; Anna S. Kenedy, Franklin; J. M. Mayhew, Weaveland; A. W. Jones, Poolsville.

The County Printing.

Our neighbor of the "Republican" is "squealing" because the county work is not furnished to him in sufficient quantities to satisfy his appetite. He attacks the Commissioners and charges them with paying Democratic debts with the peoples money. We know of but one or two instances where the Commissioners have ordered publications to be made, and one of these was the advertisement for sealed proposals for the construction of the new jail. The COURIER was selected at this place because it had the largest circulation, and has a general circulation, where the "Republican" circulates. The "Press" was selected because it has the largest circulation in its vicinity, and would reach a a greater number of Republicans.—It would have been extravagant upon the part of the Commissioners to have ordered it in three papers when two of them would give it general circulation. The "Rep." is mistaken when it says the Commissioners have no printing at their disposal. The advertisement referred to above was directly connected with their special business and was under their direct control.

The last printing ordered to be published in the COURIER and "Press," by the Commissioners, was the allowances made by the Board and they received their authority for so doing from a law passed by the last Legislature requiring this to be done, at a stated price. These two papers offered to insert the same in their combined edition for the am't stated, each paper getting half that am't Perhaps our neighbor objects because the Board did not order this in his paper at full price, thus getting it before a much less number of the people? Had any of these advertisements been ordered in the "Republican" there never would have been one word said about paying Democratic debts with the people's money.

The following allowances were made at the last session of the Board for county printing:

Auburn Courier	$1.00
Waterloo Press	4.00
DeKalb Republican	19.00

From the foregoing it would hardly seem justifiable for our neighbor to squeal on county printing.

There is nothing in newspaper enterprise, like having associated press dispatches. For instance the "Sentinel" of last night has a telegraphic report of the murder at Garret, full particulars of which appeared in our colums on Saturday night—only forty-eight hours in advance of the telegraph.—[Fort Wayne News.

Yes, and great heavens, what particulars they are, too. Read the facts in another column, and see where your particulars go to.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In the DeKalb circuit
DeKalb County } court Sept. term, 1875

Joseph Sewell }
vs. } Complaint No. 143.
Andrew Kepler }

Now comes the plaintiff by Rose & Hartman his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Andrew Kepler is not a residence of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of July, 1875
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

BUTLER ITEMS.

Local items are scarce, caused by the busy harvest.

—The farmers are getting along well though the weather has been unpropitious for several days past.

—A base ball meeting was held here last Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a stock company to buy grounds and have them fenced, as follows: Chas Haines, Prest; F. F. Fanning, Vice Prest; Moses Stiefel, Sec'y, Will P. Carpenter, Treas. Directors, W. L. Blair, H. S. Madden, E. W. Fosdick, F. F. Conner.

—There were two cases before Justice Fay last Saturday. Hirschler for assault and battery and Brown for drunkenness, both being fined.

—Kinsely & Co. have sold their immense stock of Drugs to Hoopingarner & Son, and they will move them into their new store now completed. Tim and Dave will be found at the old stand for the purpose of settling up.

—The game of base ball played here last Monday, between the fat men and the lean men resulted in favor of fat as follows:

Innings..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fat......	4	0	0	1	2	3	1	5	0	2	7—25
Lean....	0	1	3	0	6	1	2	0	4	2	2—20

F. W. Fanning made the only 2d base hit in the game. E. W. Fasdick acted as umpire.

KATE

THE FALL TERM OF

AUBURN UNION SCHOOL

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY,

August 23rd, 1875.

A new school building is being erected for the accommodation of two of the lower grades. This will prevent the overcrowding formerly experienced in the old school building.

The old school building is being repaired, papered, re-seated with new and commodious seats and thoroughly fitted up in every respect.

Pupils living out of town who wish to attend school, may consult Mr. J. J. Littlefield, Prest. of the School Trustees.

Board can be obtained in private families at $3 to $4.

Particular attention will be given to students who intend to teach during the winter.

Classes will be commenced in Latin German, Higher Mathematics and Higher English. The following corps of teachers have been hired:

Mr. O. M. Record, Principal; Mr. Jas W. Ottis, Asst; Mrs. A. Thomas, Miss Laura Clark, Miss Ida Mahuran, Miss Mattie Miller, Miss Hattie Griswold.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, }
J. W. RICKLE, } School Trustees.
W. GRISWOLD, }

FORT WAYNE

MORNING GAZETTE!

A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE DAILY PAPER!

Issued in Time to Meet all the Early Morning Trains Leaving Ft. Wayne

Containing Each Day the Latest [illegible] Fullest Telegraphic, Monetary and Commercial News.

On July 1st the Fort Wayne Daily and W[illegible] Gazette Printing House passed into the [illegible] WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, late of the "N[illegible] Indianian," of Warsaw, who design to ma[illegible] just such a paper as the people of the [illegible] which it is published need. Arrangem[illegible] already made to have it delivered to [illegible] in all the neighboring towns on all the road[illegible] ing out of Fort Wayne, and as the paper can b[illegible] ceived in this way from 4 to 6 hours in advance of any other, the advantages of subscribing [illegible] "Morning Gazette" can be seen at a glance.

THE LATEST STOCK, MONEY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Will receive the closest attention of the managers and in every instance can be relied upon as correct in every particular. The Gazette is [illegible] receiving the highest encomiums of the press and the people. Terms of the Morning Gazette:

One year (in advance)	[illegible]
Six Months "	4.50
One Month "	.75
Per Week "	.20

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodine of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, Pres. Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth Avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 29 4w

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

George Shutt,
versus
David W. Comer,
Hiram P. Housel,
Mrs Hiram P. Housel
Alonzo Lockwood.
Complaint No. 109.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the residence of said defendant, David W. Comer is unknown.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of July 1875.
July 15 J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Cyrus S. Stoy
John W. Boyle
versus
Isaac M. Johnson
Samuel Gronamyer
Albert W. Mason,
James E. Rose,
Edward W Fosdick
and John Sprott.
Complaint No. 138.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Moss & Hoffman, their attorneys and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant John Sprott is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, given, said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of July, 1875.
J. R. LANNING Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE New York banks have received notice to look out for forged notes on the Bank of England and Bank of France....Hon. Wm. A. Foster, Chief-Justice of the Vermont Circuit Court, was wounded in the arm by a shot being fired in the car window, while riding between Concord and Boston recently. No clue to the perpetrator of the act....At Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, while the family of John S. Hays were at dinner at the Monongahela House their rooms were entered and robbed of $2,000 in diamonds and jewelry....The Roman Catholic clergy of Lawrence, Mass., have published a card condemning the rioters in the severest terms, and expressing the hope that they will be punished to the full extent of the law.

A WHOLE family named Hessler, consisting of father, mother and three children, were killed last week in Montgomery county, Pa., by the falling of their house during the prevalence of a tornado....A gentleman in New York City has brought a case to test the constitutionality of the amended Postal law, claiming that it originated in the Senate.

JAMES L. BAILEY shot and killed his father, in New York city, last week. The murdered man was a wealthy and prominent citizen, and has for many years been connected with the Hudson River railroad.

POMEROY, the boy murderer, of Boston, has written the story of his life, in which he retracts all his former confessions. He claims to have been goaded by the police into making a confession of being guilty of the crime for which he was first arrested, and that he was entirely innocent.

THE great thirteen-mile swimming match between B. Johnson, of England, and Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Pa., for the championship of the world, came off in the Delaware river, at Philadelphia, and was won by the Englishman. Coyle became exhausted and gave up on the tenth mile. The entire distance swam by Johnson was 10¾ miles, and the time three hours and ten minutes. After being taken from the water he was as fresh as when he entered, and began dancing a jig....Hugh Donahue, of Springfield, Mass., has just accomplished the unparalleled feat of walking 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours. During the last few days of his weary tramp he was very nervous, and almost prostrated by loss of sleep, and fire-arms had to be discharged to wake him for his hourly toil.

THE WEST.

SPRAGUE, who murdered a saloon-keeper named Dwyer, in Holden, Mo., last year, and who afterwards escaped, has been convicted of murder. The murderer will have to serve two years in the Missouri Penitentiary before being punished for the murder....The statement of John D. Lee, of Mountain Meadow massacre notoriety, exonerates Brigham Young and the leaders of the Mormon Church from the charge of being connected with the massacre....Crop reports from Dakota are very encouraging. The wheat yield will be this year about 7,000,000 bushels.

PROF. DONALDSON, accompanied by an *Evening Journal* reporter, left Chicago in a balloon for an aerial voyage on Thursday evening, July 15, going in a northeasterly direction. Nothing had been seen or heard of them up to Saturday, the 17th, and the impression prevailed in Chicago, that the unfortunate aeronauts had been wrecked by the storm that swept over Lake Michigan on Thursday night.

IONIA, Neb., has a volcano, from which great clouds of smoke and steam ascend. The heat is rapidly increasing, and it is expected the mountain will soon be red hot.

A DISPATCH from Beaver, Utah. states that the substance of John D. Lee's confession is that thirty Mormons, with the assistance of a large number of Indians, decoyed the emigrants from their intrenchments by a flag of truce; that all were murdered except seventeen children; that the deed was done under the orders of the leaders of the Mormon church; that he took the news of the massacre to Brigham Young, who deplored the transaction, and said it would bring disaster on the Mormon people. The statement of Lee, so far as known, only confirms the previous reports in regard to the massacre....During the progress of a fire at Cincinnati, a few days ago, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Enoch G. Megrue, and ten firemen were buried beneath the ruins of a falling building. Fortunately only one of them, Richard Holcomb, was killed, though nearly all were sadly bruised. Chief Megrue's injuries were the most serious, but hopes are entertained of his recovery....A Laporte (Ind.) clairvoyant claims that Donaldson and Grimwood, the missing balloonists who recently ascended from Chicago, are not lost. He says the air ship came down on the east side of Lake Michigan, at some point where two lakes are connected by a stream, on some sort of an island, in the midst of sand hills and pine trees. That in coming down one of the men was cut under the eye and on one arm, the other being unharmed. He says they are alive and will shortly be heard from.

THE Chicago *Journal* thinks there is a chance that the lost balloon is still drifting about in the high upper atmosphere, its passengers lifeless, and the vessel at the mercy of the currents. If so, it will, of course, ultimately descend to the earth and be heard from.

EDMONS AND COCHRANE, accused of participation in the Vandalia railroad murder at Long Point, Ill., have been fully identified, and committed to trial without bail....The trial of John D. Lee, for the Mountain Meadow massacre, is in progress at Beaver, Utah. The jury consists of eight Mormons and four Gentiles. ....A terrible explosion occurred the other day in the paper mill of Close & Son, at Iowa City, Iowa, resulting in the death of five workmen, the bodies of three of whom were blown a distance of 500 feet across the tops of houses. The mill was valued at $250,000, and was badly injured.

THE SOUTH.

MUCH excitement exists over the report of the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, Va., and a quarantine has been ordered against the city....Considerable excitement prevails in St. Louis and vicinity over the arrest of Gen. Waddy Thompson. He is one of the Missouri Penitentiary lessees, and was arrested at Jefferson City a few days ago on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, charging him with horse-stealing, larceny and perjury. Between sheriffs, lawyers and writs of habeas corpus the General is tossed about like a football, and it is probable he will never reach Tennessee.

THE reports of yellow fever at Norfolk, Va., turn out to be untrue....The Baltimore Board of Public Works has sued the Baltimore *American* for libel, and demand $30,000 compensation for damage sustained....The defalcation in the Internal Revenue Collector's office at Louisville is found to reach the very respectable sum of $75,000, instead of $45,000, as first reported.

AT Columbia, S. C., the jury in the case of Parker, the defaulting State Treasurer, rendered a verdict that $75,000 is the amount of the deficit.

IT is reported that a terrible fight occurred in Perdido, Escambia county, Ala., a few days ago, between two families named Hallett and Byars, in which six men, consisting of the father and two sons on each side, were engaged. Five of the party were killed outright, while the sixth and last has a load of buckshot in his side, which must cause death. It was an old family feud.

E. G. JOHNSON, a revenue officer and member of the Florida Legislature, was recently shot by unknown assassins at a distillery near Fernandina, in that State....Ex-Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has been elected President of the Arkansas Industrial University....E. Nutting & Co., stove manufacturers, of Indianapolis, have failed. Liabilities, $200,000; assets, $150,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Interior has appointed Member of Congress-elect N. H. Van Voorhes, of Ohio; Judge I. C. Parker, of Missouri; and Indian-Inspector Kemble, as a Commission to visit the Osages and examine into their condition....Gen. H. H. Wells succeeds Fisher as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

THE new State Department building has been completed, and was occupied by Secretary Fish last week.

THE Postmaster-General is in earnest in his proceedings against mail contractors who fail in their obligations. Suits have been commenced against the bondsmen of over forty contractors who failed to comply with the terms of their contracts.

PRESIDENT GRANT paid a flying visit to the Capital on Wednesday, held a three hours' cabinet meeting, at which all the ministers except Belknap were present, and returned to Long Branch the same afternoon.

AT a recent meeting of the Cabinet the Cuban question was discussed, and it was authoritatively announced that the United States will no longer maintain a strict neutrality, but accede belligerent rights to the struggling patriots.

GENERAL.

DISPATCHES received from all parts of the country, East, West, North and South, report an unusually abundant harvest in corn, rye, barley, oats and potatoes, with a fair yield of wheat, while the yield of the grasses is said to be enormous. The failures noted are in comparatively few and limited localities. A large proportion of the crop is already harvested.... The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about 8 per cent. greater than last year. New England has reduced her acreage about 11¼ per cent., and the Pacific States about 1 per cent. All the great corn-growing regions have increased their acreage, the Middle States 2 per cent., the South Atlantic States 3, the Gulf States 10, Inland Southern States 12, States north of the Ohio 7, States west of the Mississippi 14. The condition of the crop is below the average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, the minimum condition, 82, being in Rhode Island. Florida and Alabama are also below the average, but the other Gulf States and Inland Southern States are above, the maximum, 112, being in Mississippi. All other States, except Missouri, 108, are below the average, minimum condition, 82, being in Wisconsin.

CHEWERS of "the weed" will take comfort in the announcement by the Department of Agriculture that the tobacco crop promises a heavy yield.

POLITICAL.

PRESIDENT GRANT has made the following internal revenue appointments: Gaugers—Thos. T. Davis, Seventh Indiana District; Enoch Stillwell, First Missouri District; John W. Lane, Second Kentucky District; James McElroy, Seventeenth Pennsylvania District. Storekeeper—Webster W. Castro, Seventh Indiana District.

A CALL has been issued in Indiana for a convention to meet at Richmond, on August 12, to form a new party sympathizing with the principles of the Cleveland National Convention. ....The Connecticut House of Representatives has indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 102 to 82, the proposition to give women the right to vote in Presidential elections.

THE Democratic State Convention of Maryland, in session at Baltimore last week, nominated John Lee Carroll for Governor and Levin Woodford for Comptroller of the Treasury.... Hon. S. Q. C. Laman has been nominated for Congress in Mississippi.

FOREIGN.

A BLOODY religious riot recently occurred in the city of San Miguel, in Salvador. A mob attacked the cabilao, and liberated some 200 persons. They then proceeded to assault the small garrison, killed Gens. Espinosa and Castro, cut the former to pieces, and threw the pieces at each other; split the skull of Gen. Castro and threw him over a wall, where he was picked up by his mother, and died in three days. The garrison were nearly all assassinated, and many prominent citizens killed. After this, the fanatic mob set fire to some sixteen houses with kerosene. It fortunately happened that H. B. M. ship Fantome was at La Union. She landed her marines, which allowed the garrison there, united with some troops from Amapala, in Honduras, to march to the relief of San Miguel, and put down the mob....Lady Franklin, the venerable widow of Sir John Franklin, is dead.

THE American riflemen now in England have succeeded in carrying off the St. Leger stakes at Wimbledon, beating picked marksmen from the entire kingdom of Great Britain. The accuracy of their aim at both the long and short range was a matter of astonishment to the English.

A LONDON firm that recently failed for several millions has got into trouble. Its members have been arrested and sent to Newgate for trial on the charge of obtaining about a million by false pretenses. English courts do not appear to treat big thieves with as much consideration as do American jurists....Reports of the floods in England represent the damage done as immense. In many sections not only the growing crops, but those crops already harvested have been destroyed. The returns of the agriculturists there will be exceedingly small, and the English people will have to depend to a great extent upon the American markets for a supply of breadstuffs. Happily we are in a condition to supply all their wants, and there need be no suffering on account of a scarcity.... Alexander and William Collie, of a London firm which recently suspended, have been arraigned charged with putting afloat $6,000,000 of bogus paper on the market. The London and Westminster Bank loses $1,500,000 by these fraudulent bills.

THERE was a lively scene in the British House of Commons the other day, during the discussion of the Shipping bill. Mr. Plimsoll, the philanthropist, charged that some of the vessel-owners purposely sent out unseaworthy vessels, in the expectation of gaining the insurance, and intimated that members of the House of Commons were guilty of such practices. The scene following this declaration is described as unparalleled. The Speaker, on motion of Mr. Disraeli, ordered Mr. Plimsoll to be removed from the House, but the latter, undismayed by the howls of indignation, continued speaking and shaking his fist at the Government benches. A fellow-member, after Mr. Plimsoll had left the Chamber, apologized for the latter's unfortunate harangue by pleading temporary insanity....Destructive rain-storms are reported in Silesia....The Canadian government has received information of another rebellion in Manitoba; that there has been a general uprising of the half-breeds and Indians, and that some of the mounted police were killed.... The Irish riflemen have won the Elcho Challenge Shield, defeating the English and Scotch teams. The Americans kept target for the Irishmen and superintended their shooting, which probably accounts for their success.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The offerings of bonds were liberal, and the market was dull. Interest rates were very low, 6@7 per cent. per annum for 60 days and 7@10 per cent. on long loans. New York exchange firm. Government bonds firm.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81 (ex. int.)	121⅜	121⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	119⅜	119⅝
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	118⅝	118⅞
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	120⅛	120⅜
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	119⅞	120⅛
U. S. 10-40's	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. currency 6's	122⅜	122⅝
Gold (full weight)	113⅞	114⅛
Gold Coupons	114	114⅛
Gold exchange	114	114¼

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets were more or less excited during the past week and fluctuations in values were both frequent and quite severe. As a general rule a higher range was established, but the outside prices were not maintained for any of the articles. The shipments of wheat were liberal, and the advices from the East were of a favorable tenor, encouraging shippers to buy, while the receipts were lighter and holders of cash grain were very firm in their views. Prices advanced to $1.16 for July, but closed at $1.13¾. Corn was also firm and higher, with the closing quotations showing no decline or advance. Oats were very firm at the opening, but a failure of a prominent bull operator caused a break and a subsequent decline of about 4c per bu, which was partially recovered before the close. Rye was steady and firm. Barley met with a good demand, and prices were higher all round.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2, sp'g wheat, cash	$1.06¼@1.09	$1.12¼@1.12¾
No. 2, seller July	1.07½	@1.13¾
No. 2 seller August	1.07¼@1.08½	@1.12¾
No. 2, seller September	1.05 @1.06	1.08¾@1.10¾
No. 2 corn, cash	.69 @ .69½	.69 @ .69¾
No. 2 corn, seller July	.69 @ .69¾	@ .69¾
No. 2 corn, s. August	.70½@ .70¾	@ .70¾
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.	.70¾@ .71½	.71½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	.51 @ .51½	.49½ bid
No. 2 oats, seller July	.49½@ .50½	.49
No. 2 oats, s. August	.38 @ .39	.38¾ bid
No. 2 oats, s. Sept	.36 @ .37	.36½
No. 2 rye, cash	@1.02	1.02
No. 2 rye, s. Aug	@ .75	.78
No. 2 barley, cash	@1.28	1.30 @1.32
No. 2 barley, s. Sept	.98 @ .98½	1.02½

PRODUCE.

The shipping demand was very light for butter during the past week, and the business transacted was only moderate. The local demand was fair, but buyers were taking only the better qualities, and for medium and common grades sales were slow. There was no particular change in prices, though for the common qualities, of which the offerings were quite large, a weak feeling prevailed; quotable at 19@23c for extras, 17@20c for firsts, 14@17c for seconds, 13@15c for thirds, and 11@12c for inferior stock. Beans were rather quiet, but prices remain steady at $1.85@1.90 for prime Eastern mediums, and $1.00@1.80 for common to prime Western. A good trade was reported in broom corn, and the market ruled firm at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beeswax was quiet at 28@30c for prime yellow. There was a good demand for grain bags and bagging, and a firm feeling prevailed. Quotable at $28.00 for Amoskeag and American A, seamless cotton; $30.00 for Otter creek, Lewiston, Montauk and Ludlow; $32.00 for Stark A, and wool sacks 55@60c. There was nothing of consequence done in either cider or cranberries, and prices were entirely nominal. There was quite an active shipping movement in cheese and the market ruled firm at about previous quotations. Sales in lots were made at 10@10½c and in a retail way at about 11c. Dried fruits were very quiet, but the offerings of apples were somewhat lighter and a steadier feeling was developed, but blackberries ruled weak. Quotations range at 7@7½c for prime New York and Michigan apples. There were no Southern or Ohio offered, and prices for these descriptions were nominal. Peaches 8½@9c for halves, 7½@8c for mixed and 18@19c for pared. Blackberries quiet at 8¾c. There was no change in dried peas—quotable at $2.00@2.10 per bu for choice green and $1.70@1.75 for marrowfat. Dried sweet corn was very slow of sale at 6@7c per lb for choice. Feathers were also dull; prime live geese 48@52c per lb, and choice turkey tail 20@25c. Eggs were in large supply and the market was very dull; prices ruled weak and lower, at about 14c for fresh in carriers. Green fruits were in large supply, and the market ruled active. There was a fair demand for all kinds but apples, but for these the market was dull. The market closed at 35c@$1.00 for poor to good peaches in one-third bu boxes; $1.50 for choice, and $1.75 for fancy Crawfords. Apples 30@50c per box and $1.50@3.00 per brl. Choice red plums $1.75@2.00 per box, but common wild were slow at $1.00@1.50. Grapes sold at $2.50@3.00 in twenty-four quart cases. Hides were quiet and rather easier. Green salted 7¾@8c all round; calf 12½@13c, and dry kip 18@19c. Hops were inactive and nominal at 20@30c for good to choice. There was nothing done in honey; nominal at 18@23c per lb for comb and 10@11c for strained. Vegetables were very dull and it was almost impossible to close out the receipts of Southern. Trade was light in wool but prices remain unchanged. Quotable at 38@42c for washed, 25@30c for unwashed and 40@50c for tub, according to condition and weight.

PROVISIONS.

There was an increased speculative business transacted in this market during the past week, and prices show some improvement over the quotations of the previous week. The advices received from Eastern markets were firmer in tone and the movement for the week shows somewhat of a decrease in the supply. The receipts of hogs were fair and the tendency of values was to a higher figure. The improvement on mess pork was about 20@25c on the whole range, and lard was about 15@20c per 100 lbs higher. The market closed at $19.50 for cash mess pork, $19.47½@19.50 seller August, and $19.70 seller September. Cash lard closed at $13.25, seller August at 13.25, and seller September $13.40.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The seed market was in about the same condition as for some weeks past. There was a slight increase in the amount of Timothy offered, but there were a number of Eastern orders on the market and good lots sold readily at former prices. Sales were made at $2.30 for common white; prime lots sold at $2.60@2.75. Clover was quiet but firm at $7.15@7.25. Flax nominal at $1.55 spot and $1.60 was paid seller August. Hungarian was dull and orders could have been filled at about buyers' own prices; at the close a small lot of prime sold at 75c. Millet dull and unsettled; quotable at $1.35@1.75. Buckwheat nominal at 85@90c.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There is but little doing at present either at the packing houses or distilleries, and the demand for heavy cooperage was very light, while for flour barrels the demand continues moderate. The offerings, however, of the different kinds were not large, and there was no change of importance in prices. Quotations range at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels and $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces; $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@50c for flour barrels. It should be understood that the outside prices for lard tierces is only paid for "standard" packages—the new size adopted recently by the Packers' association. Trade in lumber was also very light, and the offerings throughout the week were in excess of the demand. Prices were a trifle weaker, but the decline sustained was slight. The market closed at $7.75@8.00 for joist and scantling, $8.00@14.00 for strips and boards, $2.20@2.70 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. Wood was very dull, but at the same time prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for birch, and $4.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	10	@	10½
Hogs—Dressed	10	@	10½
Cotton	14	@	14½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 34	@	1 36
No. 1 Spring	1 37	@	1 42
Corn	87	@	87½
Oats	61	@	61½
Rye	..	@	1 15
Pork—New Mess	21 00	@	21 75
Lard—Steam	13	@	13¼
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 31	@	1 35
Corn—No. 2	68	@	71
Oats—No. 2	59	@	61
Rye—No. 2	97	@	1 00
Pork—Mess	20 50	@	20 75
Lard	12	@	13
Hogs	6 85	@	7 25
Cattle	4 50	@	6 50
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 26	@	1 28
No. 2	1 25	@	1 27
Corn—No. 2	67	@	69
Oats—No. 2	..	@	59
Rye	94	@	96
Barley—No. 2	..	@	1 06
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 35	@	1 37
Corn	72	@	74
Oats	58	@	61
Rye	1 18	@	1 20
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	20 25
Lard	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	..	@	1 44
Amber	..	@	1 36
Corn	79	@	80
Oats	..	@	54½
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	..	@	1 42½
Amber	..	@	1 41
Corn	..	@	77
Oats	..	@	56
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 36
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 31
Corn	74	@	78
Oats	59	@	62

THE MISSING AERONAUTS.

Nothing Heard from Donaldson or Grimwood—Belief That They Perished in Lake Michigan.

[From the Chicago Journal, 19th.]

The last lingering hope to which the friends of Donaldson and Grimwood have clung so earnestly, despite the stern facts which almost forbade hope, has died away, and the two must now be given up for lost. For four days we have been listening intently to every click of the telegraph, anxiously inquiring of every incoming vessel, assiduously hunting down every rumor, no matter how idle, and tenaciously cherishing every theory of safety and deliverance to them, only to be confronted at last with the sorrowful reality which must now, we fear, be acknowledged as such, that they met their death in the terrific hurricane of Thursday night, and are buried beneath the waters of the lake. Exactly how they met their doom it is impossible that we should ever know. Undoubtedly in the storm, which a frail airship like the one which carried them could by no possibility withstand. But how long and desperately they struggled for life, how they cheered each other so long as they remained together in the basket in which they were borne on their journey, how they recalled their friends on the land, and regretted the venturesome spirit that induced them to take their lives in their hands and go out on such a perilous journey, are all matters of the merest conjecture. The balloon, caught in the gale, driven hither and thither, like a desperate creature gone mad, could not have made a long resistance. When that became useless to them, either by being torn in pieces or being cut loose by themselves, it left the two men engaged in a fearfully unequal struggle for life; a hard and valiant struggle no doubt it was against wind and wave. They could hear only the thunderings of the storm and the screaming and hissing of the waters; they saw only the vivid flashes of the lightning and the foaming heads of the waves. The wildness of such a scene can only be imagined. The struggle could not have continued long—the odds were too great.

There is good cause to believe that for some reason or other, Donaldson intended before starting on this last fatal trip, to attempt a voyage across the lake. Whether it was because he had been upbraided for not making a more sensational trip on the previous day, as is circumstantially asserted, is unknown. But if he only contemplated an ascent similar to that of Wednesday, why was it that he insisted that only one of the newspaper men should accompany him? Two were intending to go; they were actually in the car, but at the last moment one was compelled to get out and remain behind. They had 800 pounds of sand, 150 pounds of which might have been left and another passenger taken, had the aeronaut not been intent on making an unusual performance. But of that intent his companion, Grimwood, and his friends had no knowledge. He and they only knew that the day before four newspaper men went up, remained an hour or two and descended in safety. There was apparently no reason why this should not be repeated with the same results. And it was with this expectation, and in no spirit of recklessness, and with no thought that any unusual feat was to be attempted, that Grimwood was induced to go on this journey of disaster and death. However unjust this was to Grimwood, poor Donaldson, so far as he was responsible, is as far beyond the reach of censure, as the victim is beyond recalling the resolution, made in ignorance of facts which should have been divulged to him.

[From the Chicago Journal, July 27.]

To the universal inquiry "Have you heard from the balloon?" there is the same monotonous answer of yesterday, the day before and every day since it went out of sight. Nothing has been seen or heard that throws any light on its fate. It seems most extraordinary that if it went into the lake, as is now the almost universal opinion in Chicago, no certain traces of it or the men who were in it have been discovered. As one of the lake men remarked this morning, the vessels that have gone out from and come into Chicago and other ports during the last six days have been so numerous that every square mile of the surface of Lake Michigan has been crossed again and again. And yet with the exception of the reports, which were not verified by any tangible evidence, of three boats which reached this port last Sunday, not a relic or trace of balloon or men has been seen. Those who have held to the opinion that they got over the lake and went into the wilderness, find their hopes of the men ever being seen alive fast giving way, too. For if they came down in the forest they have certainly not yet succeeded in finding civilization, while exposure and hunger must by this time have told upon them fearfully, if indeed they have lived so long. If there was any hope of their being restored yesterday, it is less to-day. But it would be an intense relief to suffering friends to have some certain indication of their fate. It is curious to note the flying rumors, and especially of balloons being seen flying through the air in one direction and another in various parts of the country. No person can be found on the street but has either lately seen a balloon in the air himself or seen some one who has. For instance, a balloon was plainly seen going over the city in a southeasterly direction yesterday morning. From various points in Indiana there are similar reports of flying balloons.

It may be that the balloon reported as having been seen at several points in the air is the one sought, and that it is wandering through the air with the bodies of the men, who may have died from escaping gas or from exposure.

New Postal Regulations.

People who write letters and mail newspapers to their friends the "wide world over," will find something to interest them in the following change in postal regulations which have of late been made:

The department is prepared to commence the issue of postage stamps of the denomination of five (5) cents, to meet the new letter-rate of postage, under the treaty of Berne, to the following countries, viz: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Belearic isles, the Canary islands, the Spanish posessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemberg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal (including the island of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

The changes in foreign postage will render unnecessary further issue of the 7, 12, and 24 cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and they will accordingly be discontinued.

In order to avoid the liability to mistake caused by the near similarity in color between the 2-cent and 10-cent stamps, the former will in future be printed in vermillion, the color of the discontinued 7-cent stamp.

The department will also issue a revised schedule of stamped envelopes, to take effect on the 1st of July. Among the changes, all of which need not be here specified, as they will appear fully in the schedule, is the addition of 5-cent envelopes, in suitable sizes and qualities for foreign postage. There will also be added, in appropriate denominations, a new size of envelopes, 3⅞ by 5¼ inches, to be designated as No. 4½ commercial. The new size is a medium between the full letter and extra letter, and is well adapted to business requirements. The attention of the public is especially invited to it.

Human Strength.

Among the Arabs, the Persians and the Turks, you do not meet those undersized, rickety, consumptive beings who are so common in Europe—you do not meet with such pale, wan, sickly-looking countenances. Their complexions are bright and florid. They are strong and vigorous, able to ride a hundred miles a day, and capable of performing other most amazing feats. I remember seeing a most striking instance of their powers. A band of men from the Himalaya mountains had come to Calcutta for the purpose of exhibiting feats of strength, and they were indeed perfect Samsons. Their size struck me with admiration. I know nothing that I can compare to them. But perhaps some of you have seen the statue at the bottom of the stairs at Somerset House; it is Hercules leaning on his club, is seven feet high, looking like being capable of executing the most difficult task; and such were the Athletæ. We selected five men on board the Glasgow frigate, a similar number from one of the regiments, and likewise from an Indiaman—all fine, picked men. And yet upon a trial of strength it was found that a Himalaya mountaineer was equal to two and three-quarters of the strongest Europeans. They could grasp a man and hold him in the air like a child; and if they had not been under control, I am convinced they could have crushed him to death. I felt them, and I never felt such flesh in my life—great rolls of muscle. These men never tasted spirits.—*Buckingham's Travels.*

THE Fourth must have been a dull day in New York and vicinity. In the metropolis itself there were only twenty-one cases of deadly assault, and of those but ten have terminated fatally. Brooklyn furnishes a beggarly score of nine, mostly cases of maiming, though there are two in which the victims are believed to be beyond cure.

OUT of ninety three members of the graduating class in Yale College only nine intend to become clergymen. What a change!

The Golden Rule.

"What's this boy doing here—this innocent looking, white-haired boy?" asked his Honor.

"Gittin' up a dog fight," explained Bijah.

"My son, is this true?"

"I never said a word—the other boys got up the fight!" wailed the lad.

"I do not know what I can do with you. We keep a cross-cut saw here to saw boys in two, but it is Saturday morning and I don't want to muss up the station house. I suppose we——"

"The boys lied on me!" exclaimed the boy, trembling all over.

"They did, eh! Now, boy tell me the solemn truth—did—did you have hold of either dog?"

"No, sir—you may kill me if I did!"

"Did you say sickem?"

"No, sir—no!"

"Didn't you bet five marbles against three jaw-breakers that the red dog would win?"

"No—no!"

"Well, boy, this is a serious case, but I am going to overlook it. I think you have told the truth, but you had no business there. In the distant future you want to remember that it is four times better to pull weeds in the garden than to attend a dog fight."

"I will, sir."

"And remember to keep truth in your handkerchief pocket all through life. One ounce of truth is worth more in the wholesale market than forty tons of lies."

"Yes, sir."

"Now, you can go."

The boy reached the door to encounter the band, who marched off, singing:

"Oh, bury Bartholomew out in the woods,
In a beautiful hole in the ground,
Where bumble-bees buzz and the wood-peckers sing,
And the straddle-bugs tumble around;
So that in winter when the snow and the slush
Has covered his little bed,
His brother Artemus can go out with Jane
And visit the place with his sled.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Submarine Telegraphy.

There are now five cables between Europe and the United States, of an aggregate length of 9,026 miles, besides which twenty-nine have been laid between other countries since 1867 of a total length of 28,660 miles.

The following table, from the *Journal of the Telegraph,* shows the time at which and the countries between which they were laid:

Date.	From	Length in miles.
1867	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt	925
1869	Bushire, Persia, to Jask, Beloochistan	505
	St. Pierre to Duxbury	749
1870	Suez to Aden, Arabia	1,460
	Aden to Bombay, India	1,818
	Porthcurno, England, to Lisbon	823
	Gibraltar to Malta	1,120
	Madras to Penang	1,408
	Singapore to Batavia	557
	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt	904
	Batabanó, Cuba, to Santiago, Cuba	520
	Java to Australia	1,082
1871	Singapore to Cochin China	630
	Saigon to Hong Kong	976
	Hong Kong to Shanghai	1,100
	Hong Kong to Japan, thence to Siberia	1,200
	Antigua to Demerara, West Indies	1,028
	Porto Rico to Jamaica	582
1873	Falmouth, England, to Lisbon	1,150
	France to Denmark	550
	Pernambuco to Para, Brazil	1,382
	Alexandria, Egypt, to Brindisi, Italy	930
1874	Lisbon to Madeira	633
	Madeira to St. Vincent	1,360
	St. Vincent to Brazil	1,953
	Jamaica to Colon, S. A.	640
	Brazil to Rio Janeiro	1,240
	Jamaica to Porto Rico	582
	Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande del Sul	840

The lines between Europe and America, except the one whose completion is now announced, are under the management of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The subjoined statement gives the years of their completion and their respective lengths:

Year.	From	Length.
1866	Ireland to Newfoundland	1,896
1869	Brest to Duxbury, [illegible], via St. Pierre	3,330
1873	Valentia to Newfoundland	1,900
1874	Valentia to Newfoundland	1,900

Quickly Woven and Made.

The Jamestown (N. Y.) *Journal* of a recent date says that the proprietors of an alpaca factory at that place, on Tuesday, succeeded in manufacturing cloth from the wool of the Angora goat and having it upon the person of a lady in the form of a mohair dress within twelve hours. The detailist describes thus: "Nearly a year ago Mr. H. A. Whittemore purchased two Angora goats and conveyed them to his farm at Fluvanna. Early this morning, before dawn, they were taken to the alpaca factory, and the work of shearing commenced, by a preconcerted arrangement, the last clip of the shears being given as the first rays of the sun were visible in the East. The wool was then seized by the workmen in waiting, washed, bleached, dried and passed through the various preparations for combing; was combed, spun, woven into cloth and placed in the hands of the dress-makers at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and it will probably appear upon the person of Miss Jennie Whittemore about the time this article goes to press, anyway long before the setting of the sun, the given time. It seems hardly credible that such a work could be performed in so short a time, but if we are to believe the evidence of our own senses and the veracity of the gentlemen who have had the work in charge, it is certainly so, and the wool that was this morning protecting an Angora goat, is to-night a beautiful mohair dress, performing the same office for a favored young lady."

Kicked Into the River.

A country dog came into town on business with his master this morning, and went down to the steamboat landing to inspect the Sunnyside. There he met two city dogs who were strutting around looking for something to eat or a fight. They proceeded to make the acquaintance of the country dog, but not inclined to such sociability, country walked away, but was followed by the city curs, who were not long in kicking up a three-cornered fight. The dispute was near the edge of the dock, and within three feet of a horse's heels. The horse turned his head to see what the noise was all about, and taking in the situation at a glance, turned partly around, and giving one of the city dogs a broadside kicked him clear into the river. The unpleasantness between the other two dogs ceased at once. When the kicked dog came out of the river, he trotted down Second street in a reflective mood, while his city companion stood behind a bale of cotton undecided what to do.—*Troy Press.*

UP to about the last of June 312 miles of railroad were completed in the United States in 1875, against 570 miles reported for the same period in 1874, and 1,271 miles in 1873.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A COLORED base-ball club in New Haven have a queer way of testing their opponents' ability to stop balls. One of them sent a bullet at the first baseman just as he was about to put him out, made second, and had only just time to reach third base when the pistol gave out and left him on base.

A HORRIBLE and unnatural murder, committed in Raleigh, N. C., last March, has just come to light. A man named Scott Portin killed his wife by cutting her throat, then cut her head off, unjointed her at every joint, then cut the flesh off her bones, and attempted to burn up her body, but did not succeed. Then he murdered his little boy, a child eight months old, in the same manner.

THERE is great rivalry between the amateur oarsmen of Red Wing, St. Paul and Stillwater, Minn., and it is charged that in order to win a race the other day the Red Wing people imported Ellis Ward, of Newburg, N. Y., a professional oarsman. A large amount of money changed hands on the result, and there is much indignation at the Red Wingers in hiring a professional rower under an assumed name.

A CHICAGO merchant has received from Kansas a worm which is at present receiving the admiring attention of the farmers. It is fully 18 inches long, and was found in the head of a grasshopper. As might have been expected, it is not large, hardly exceeding a hair in diameter. When examined under a microscope it appears to have joints like the tape-worm sometimes found in man. It is proving a great detriment to the well-being of the grasshopper.

IN Pennsylvania drunkenness is held to be a partial excuse for crime. The policeman Mervine, who murdered Alexander in Philadelphia, has been found guilty in the second degree only because he was grossly intoxicated at the time. The verdict was given under the direction of the court. Very appropriately does the Philadelphia *Times* say in commenting on the case: "Hereafter let all who contemplate murder first get grossly intoxicated. There is great moral potency in rum."

THE farewell meeting of Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, was held in London, last week, and 188 clergymen of the church of England were present, far outnumbering the other denominations. The following is the number of meetings held by the revivalists in London during the past four months, with the aggregate attendance: Camberwell, 60 meetings, attended by 480,000 people; Victoria, 45 meetings, attended by 400,000; in the Opera-House, 60 meetings, attended bn 330,000; in Bow street, 60 meetings, attended by 600,000; and in Agricultural Hall, 60 meetings, attended by 720,000. The amount of money expended for building, printing, stewards, etc., is $140,000.

THE details of the trial of the Norwich (Eng.) contested election, which have just been published, confirm all that has been said about the painful prevalence of bribery in English Parliamentary elections. Here are two specimen cases: A grocer was paid $2.12 for distributing four circulars, or rather more than 50 cents a circular. As soon as he began work, the other side hired him to leave four of their circulars at the same places, and paid him $2,25. By an odd coincidence, he voted for the candidate of the latter party. A man who could not read was sent to scatter circulars, and then another who could read was hired to go with him and show him where to put them where they would do the most good. The wages were liberal, and both circulars and votes were delivered as per agreement.

A NEW YORK paper says it is no easy matter to calculate the cost of the trial of the cause of Tilton against Beecher. It is not generally known to any newspaper man what fees counsel receive. The trial has cost the county of Kings at least $40,000. The jurors have received $3,000. The total jury expense, including panels of 1,500 men, amounts to $5,194. The County Treasurer has paid out $26,154 as the county's share of the expenses of the Tilton-Beecher trial. This does not include the pay of the detailed policemen, which will foot up a large sum, neither does it embrace the bill of Mr. Parker for feeding the jury. Mr. Beecher's trial expenses can hardly be less than $70,000. Mr. Tilton is out of pocket some $15,000, which amount he will easily earn as soon as the lecture season begins. All told, $140,000 is a moderate estimate of the cost of the great suit.

A PENURIOUS old citizen of Watertown, N. Y., recently received a letter signed "Conscience Stricken," and reading as follows: "Ten years ago, in a business transaction, I swindled you out of $10. My conscience smote me for it, and I have ever since lived an unhappy life. Inclosed you will find a $50 note, which you will please change and deduct the $10, forwarding the balance to my address in care of the Postoffice." The benevolent old gentleman was rejoiced at this unexpected windfall, but after he had forwarded the $40 and discovered that his $50 bill was counterfeit, he did not get up much of a religious centennial in honor of the event. On the contrary, he withdrew from the church in which he was a member, and in a confidential talk with his pastor, declared that he believed Satan to be a more honest and upright man than half of those with whom he had had dealings in his lifetime.

THERE was a murder trial lately, in St. James parish, La., which had a curious and rather unusual termination. Two negroes were on trial for killing a man of their own color. The jury and the Sheriff were also of African descent. The jury went out, after the charge, to find a verdict, and were locked up in a room to look for it. The Sheriff had the key, and the court adjourned. The next morning when the court convened the Judge inquired after the jury. The Sheriff said they had found a verdict and gone. He had let them out, supposing the State had no farther use for them, and he had agreed to deliver their verdict, "Not guilty." It was all right. He had not turned the prisoners loose too, because the jailer was pig-headed and would not accept his authority. The Judge was quiet, but got very red. There is no other way but to go all over that trial again. The Sheriff thinks there ought to be an amendment of the jury system. So there ought.

THE customs receipts, says a Washington dispatch, have shown a steady decline for the past two years. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the receipts were in the neighborhood of $188,500,000. The following year they fell off $25,000,000, and the sum total of the receipts for this year show a still further falling off of some $7,000,000. The cause of this is explained partially by the Commissioner of Customs, upon the ground of the dull state of business throughout the country. There is also a growing system of smuggling that adds great difficulties to the collection of the customs revenues. One of the easiest and the most secure methods of smuggling is through the mails. Valuable laces are thus smuggled with impunity. There will be presented to the next Congress a proposition to make Postmasters *ex officio* custom-house officers, authorized to open suspicious letters and packages; but this proposition, if carried, would give such opportunity to tamper with the mails that it is not likely to be received with favor. One of the favorite plans of the Treasury Department to aid the customs revenues, is to have Congress re-enact the tax upon tea and coffee.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

SENATOR LOGAN is rusticating in California.

CALIFORNIA will elect four Congressmen September 1.

B. GRATZ BROWN has been invited to Ohio, to take part in the canvass of the State for Allen.

SENATOR MORTON will make a dozen speeches in Ohio, beginning about the 1st of August.

THE Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier* is for S. S. Cox for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* nominates Blaine and Beveridge for President and Vice-President.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD is named as a probable candidate of the Republican party for Governor of New York.

IT is said that the Richmond *Enquirer* will be removed to Washington, and become the national organ of the Democratic party.

IT is rumored that General Adam Badeau, at present United States Consul at London, will succeed J. Russel Jones as Minister to Belgium.

GOV. TILDEN has vetoed the bill passed by the New York Legislature for shortening life sentences on account of good behavior of the convicts.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON will spend the summer at Saratoga, where he will devote himself to drinking the waters and writing on his history.

AN old farmer was once asked what a politician was. He answered: "Well, he is a man that serves God as far as he can to not offend the devil."

GOV. ALLEN, of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Lynchburg, Virginia, agricultural fair, to be held early next autumn.

HON. SHEPHERD LEFLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, is a Virginian by birth. He settled in Iowa while it was still a Territory.

CONGRESSMAN CAULFIELD (Democratic) of Chicago, has been interviewed concerning the Speakership of the next House. He thinks Sam Randall is the coming man.

WE learn by our Pacific coast exchanges that General Joseph Lane is still alive and vigorous. He killed a panther near Roseling about the first of July, and delivered an oration on the 5th.

MR. CHARLES WENTWORTH ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is a native of Bangor, about 45 years of age; graduated at Bowdoin in 1851; entered the Union army at Lieutenant-Colonel at the breaking out of the war, and was discharged in 1863, declining a Brigadier-Generalship; was candidate for Governor in 1870, when Perham was elected.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE Newcastle jail is empty.

BARTTOWN is an Evansville suburb.

DIPHTHERIA prevails in the vicinity of Vernon.

A MONTHLY periodical is talked of at Richmond.

VEVAY pays its School Trustees $25 a year each.

GOSHEN has a minister who is an enthusiastic boxer.

FATHER IMHOFF, of Richmond, has celebrated his centennial.

SAMUEL B. EDSON has been appointed Postmaster at Frankton, Madison county.

THERE are seventeen different varieties of trees in the court yard park at Marion, Grant county.

The existence of the law, which was approved May 27, 1852, is probably not known to a majority of our Justices.

AN individual named Vanskyhawk recently sailed into the Grant county jail. Such a name ought not to be at large.

MISS MAGGIE THOMPSON is doing a large amount of preaching for the United Brethren in different parts of Switzerland county.

A LIST of over forty old settlers who have died in the last two years was read at the old settlers' meeting last Saturday, at Newcastle.

A CONTEST at base ball will come off in September between the Seymour and Columbus clubs for $100 a side. Best two in three.

Some wealthy Indianapolis gentlemen talk some of establishing a home for invalids somewhere on the banks of the Laporte lakes.

A NEW breed of hens is said to be raised in Bartholomew county which begin at four months old and lay through life without a setting fit.

A MAN in Rushville, named Richmond, chastised his daughter with a wagon whip so brutally that she had to be placed under the care of a physician. He reposes in jail.

IN Morgan, Bartholomew, Carrol, Fayette, Shelby, Ripley, Dearborn and Knox counties the rains have seriously interfered with the harvest, and much corn has been ruined by the overflows.

MR. J. B. DAVIS, of the firm of William Helphinstine & Co., Indiana Creek Coal mine, Bicknell Station, Knox county, committed suicide by taking morphine at Indianapolis last week. Cause, strong drink.

CLAY county is to have a new building for the use of its paupers. It will be erected upon the farm recently purchased by the county, and will be constructed after approved plans at an expense of about $10,000.

MARION and Newton, two more townships of Jasper county, are notified to vote, on the 21st of August next, upon a proposition to contribute seven or eight thousand dollars to the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago railway.

OLD CROWING CHARLIE, a negro well known about police headquarters in Evansville, is dead. He was killed at Newburg, by a drunken rowdy because he wouldn't crow as he was accustomed to do in singularly accurate imitation of a rooster.

NEAR Lafayette, on Tuesday last, a farmer named Hiram Russell had a dispute with a young son, in which the son drew his knife and stabbed the old man in the ribs, inflicting a dangerous wound. The trouble seems to be the son thought it was time to quit work and the father thought different.

A TEST case is being made against the Singer Sewing Machine company by Henry Wolff, of Fort Wayne, on the validity of leases taken in the sale of sewing machines, especially to the poorer classes. The Singer company attempted to take possession of Wolff's machine for alleged breach of contract. The matter will be adjusted in the courts.

A MAN named Fred Dow left his home in Fort Wayne, lately, since which time he has been unheard of. He was a widower, with three children, the oldest being eight years of age. It is feared by his friends that he has met with some serious accident, as he was a worthy and respectable man. The children are left without a protector.

THE various roads centering in Indianapolis have lately been reducing the forces in their mechanical departments. The railroads always discharge a number of their men at this season of the year, but the discharges this year were not as heavy as during the last two years. Most of the men will be re-engaged again in September and October.

SAYS the Bedford *Star*: "Among the relics gathered up by Prof. Collett a few days ago, in Owen county, is an ancient sword blade of curious make, with an inscription on either side, which has not yet been deciphered. It is related that it was found in the decayed trunk of a tree. The supposition is that it was hidden in the tree while it was standing in the long ago, but when or by whom is yet to be determined by those versed in ancient relics."

SUSAN VANDERMARK, a young grass-widow living near Warsaw, was recently murdered under peculiar circumstances. She had been receiving the attentions of a fast young man named Martin Beckleth-ermer. The two went buggy riding, when he induced her to drink some wine. She felt a burning sensation in her throat and stomach, and after reaching home was thrown into convulsions, and died next morning. It is said the wine contained cantharides, administered for a sinister purpose.

A FORT WAYNE dispatch has the following: "A short time since a family residing on Bass street moved to Grand Rapids. Last Saturday a family named McGrath moved into the house. In the corner of a room was a large pile of straw, which had been emptied from an old bed tick. A little daughter of Mr. McGrath's, while playing in it, came across a roll, which she gave to her father, who found $7,000 worth of paper in the roll, partly in certificates on the First National Bank, and partly in notes."

IT will be remembered, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, that the Rush county Justice, who was first applied to for a warrant for the arrest of Keemer (the negro who was recently lynched in Hancock county), refused to issue one on the ground that, as the offense was committed in another county, the law did not allow him to act in the case. A correspondent calls attention to the fact that there is a law in existence authorizing such proceeding, which will be found on page 434 of the second volume of Indian Statutes (Gavin & Hord). The provision of the statute referred to reads as follows:

> "If any person having committed a crime in one county, shall flee to another, any Judge of the Supreme Court, or Court of Common Pleas, or any Justice of the Peace within the county where said fugitive may be, shall, on the oath of any person charging such fugitive with such crime (either directly or on the belief of the affiant) issue his warrant and cause such fugitive to be brought before him," etc.

Health Proverbs.

MILK is especially pernicious in all of those complicated and obscure cases of indigestion, to which the phrase "nervous debility" is usually applied.

ONE of the great and evils of imperfect mastication is decaying teeth. It is a law of all vital organisms that every structure or post must do its own work or die.

PARASOLS, except in the middle of the day during the "heated term," are pernicious things, as are the veils with which so many fashionable ladies shade their faces.

LADIES suffering from nervous debility in summer should beware of over-exercising. The fault with too many invalids is that they overdo when trying to recruit, and thus seriously retard their improvement.

THE influence of the imagination on the vital functions has always been recognized, and it was this recognition that enabled the ancient physicians to be so successful with charms, amulets and incantations.

THE error of regarding dyspepsia as a local disease instead of a constitutional infirmity, leads to the mischievous practice of local medication. Dyspepsia is but a name for universal physical deterioration.

IF seats were properly constructed, persons would sit upright, for the reason that it would be the most comfortable position. It would be painful to sit otherwise. The chairs, benches, sofas, pews, or other seats, should fit the small of the back, the curves of the hips, and the whole length of the thighs, as accurately as a well-made shoe is shaped to the foot, or harness to the body of a horse.

A Bottomless Pit.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* tells a very remarkable story of death in a quagmire near Marshallville, Georgia. A farmer, whose wife with her infant child had gone forth in the morning to search for a favorite cow in a swamp, became alarmed at her prolonged absence, aroused the neighborhood and began a search. Over a well-known quagmire in the middle of the swamp was found a piece of the missing woman's dress, and the surface of the slough was broken and depressed, showing that somebody had fallen in and had been struggling. A pole twelve or fifteen feet long was sent down its full length, but nothing could be felt nor could the bottom be reached. Another rod, longer than the first, was then fastened to it, and an examination made with a like result. Any further attempt to recover the dead bodies was therefore deemed useless. This quagmire has been known to all the occupants of the farm from its earliest settlement, but never till now has any conception been formed of its depth. Full thirty feet of it has been sounded, yet its lower part, if any it has, is still to be ascertained. The main diameter of the pit proper, for some fifteen feet down, is about three and a half feet.

Turning Over a New Leaf.

A boy's father sent word to his teacher that if he did not study, she must whip him. Thinking that persuasion might do more good, the teacher said, "Now, David, my boy, if I were in your place I would let my father see that I could study without being whipped. Just turn over a new leaf, and see what a good student you can be."

"Yes'm," answered David, glad to escape the whipping.

The next day David's class was called, but he did not appear. On being summoned, with a look of utter astonishment he exclaimed, "Why, am I in that class? I thought you told me to turn over a new leaf."

And so he had, and had studied the lesson on the next page.

TWO FAMOUS Australian running horses, managed by a Mr. Bowers, are coming to compete for the $30,000 purse offered at San Francisco for the October races.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

ANYTHING which is kept from air is preserved indefinitely, and if it is kept dry the effect is measurably the same. Paint upon buildings prevents the contact of air and moisture. If the whole fence cannot be painted, the heads, at least, of the nails therein should be touched.

THE male turkey does not attain its greatest vigor until the third or fourth year; therefore a cock two or three years old is better than one year old for breeding. But it is well to change the male every year, which is believed to produce healthier and stronger chicks; and hens two years old and upward are also best for breeding.

THE mixture recommended by an English authority, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, as an antidote to the turnip fly, consists of one bushel of fine coal ashes; one bushel of fresh lime, dry slaked; six pounds of sulphur, and ten pounds of soot. These are reduced to a fine powder, well mixed, and the mixture sprinkled on the turnip plants very early in the morning, before the dew has dried. The above quantity is sufficient for two acres.

THE *National Live Stock Journal* declines to place faith in the reports of bullocks that weigh "4,000 pounds and upward," nor does it deem that such increase would be desirable, even if possible. "The medium-sized bullock is not only the best beef, as a general rule, but is by far the most profitable. The big steers are always fed at a loss, unless the owner gets his money back by exhibitions, or some other means than the sale of the carcass."

THERE is great danger in turning stock on a grass-field on which plaster has been recently sown, or until the plaster has been taken up either by rain or heavy dews. At Roanoke, Virginia, some stock turned upon a field on the same day on which it was plastered all died in a few hours. There were no indications of "hoven," the stock being in good condition, and the sudden death was believed to be solely the effect of the sulphate of lime.

A RECENT English writer recommends a mixture of the following grasses and clovers for meadows, which list may be useful to American readers: Meadow foxtail, sweet vernal, crested dogtail, rough cocksfoot, hard fescue, meadow fescue, various-leaved fescue, sheep's fescue, red fescue, evergreen rye-grass, Sutton's perennial rye-grass, Pacey's perennial rye-grass, timothy, smooth-stalked meadow-grass, rough-stalked meadow-grass, yellow trefoil, perennial white clover, perennial red clover, Alsike clover.

D. B. WHEELOCK, of Barre, Vt., says that he tried a series of experiments to test the comparative value of beets and potatoes. He fed four cows each one peck of beets daily, and accurately weighing the milk, found it to increase 13 per cent. Four others, fed on an equal amount of potatoes, increased only 8 per cent. At the end of two weeks the feeding and cows were reversed. Those formerly fed with beets shrank two per cent. on potatoes; and those previously fed on potatoes increased six per cent. on beets. He has successfully fed hogs wholly on beets in winter.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE *Practical Farmer* says: "It is well settled, in the opinion of all our best dairymen, that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers, and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter, of course, on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed.

About the House.

A GOOD way to take ink out of linen is to immerse the part that has ink on it in boiling hot tallow; when cool, wash out in soapsuds and the linen will be as white as ever.

WASH floor cloths in clear, warm water, then go over them again with a wash composed of an egg well beaten, and mixed with a pint of clear, warm water. This will give them a newness which will be quite lasting.

BY rubbing metallic surfaces with soda amalgam, and pouring on a solution of chloride of gold, gold is taken up by the amalgam; and it is only necessary to drive off the mercury by heat, to obtain a gilded surface that will bear polishing.

MINUTE SPONGE CAKE.—Beat 6 eggs two minutes, add 3 cups sugar, beat five minutes; add 2 cups flour, with 2 teaspoons of cream tartar, beat one minute; add cup of cold water and 1 teaspoon soda, beat one minute; add 4 cups flour, juice and rind of one lemon and a pinch of salt.

GRAHAM BREAD.—One coffee-cup flour, 2 coffee-cups Graham flour, 1 cup warm water, ½ coffee-cup yeast, a little molasses, a teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda dissolved in water; make as stiff as it can be stirred with a spoon; let it rise over night, and bake about an hour in a moderate oven. This quantity makes one loaf.

AN excellent furniture polish is made of ten cents' worth of beeswax placed in a tin cup and melted in a hot oven. Into this pour two ounces of turpentine and let stand to cool. Apply it briskly to the furniture with a woolen rag, and give it a finishing rub with an old silk handkerchief. This polish is almost equal to a coat of varnish.

CHOCOLATE PASTE.—One cup milk boiled, and when boiling stir in it 2 tablespoons corn starch dissolved in ½ cup cold water; then add 2 ozs. Baker's flavored chocolate grated, the yolk of 1 egg beaten, 1½ teaspoons vanilla; stir this over the fire, and when a little cold add 1 cup powdered sugar. This will make a thick paste to spread between the layers of cake.

ROLLED VEAL.—Bone a loin of veal and stuff it with forcemeat made of bacon, bread crumbs and eggs, and flavored with lemon peel, sweet herbs, salt, cayenne, and pounded mace. Tie it up, keeping it the shape of a large sausage; lay some slices of fat bacon on it, and stew gently for four hours in well-flavored stock. Let it cool; remove from the stock, and put it under heavy weights till quite cold. Glaze it, garnish the dish with thin slices of Lyons sausages and small pieces of savory jelly placed alternately.

Dueling.

There was a French regiment, says the London *World*, in which dueling was all the rage. The officers were always fighting each other, or getting up little affairs with the officers of other regiments. At last, the War Office wearied out of patience, changed the commanding officer. A Colonel was sent down who would be sure to stamp out such nonsense. A few days after his arrival two of the officers came to ask his permission to go out and fight. To the amazement of everybody he gave his consent; the officers went forth to fight, they slightly wounded each other, and "honor was satisfied," as the phrase goes upon these occasions. They were no sooner recovered than they received an order to wait upon the Colonel. "You have to go out and fight again to-morrow," he said; and as they looked at him with questioning astonishment, he explained: "When officers fight in the regiment I have the honor to command, they kill. Go!" The officers went out again, and this time made right good holes in each other, which it took them six months to heal. The story is very horrible. They were sent out again and again, at last they killed each other; but henceforth forever in that regiment, and a good many besides, there was an end to dueling. The fate of the young men who were sacrificed to bring about such a result was sad, but they brought it on themselves, inasmuch as being fully aware that this Colonel was sent to repress dueling, they chose almost on his arrival to demand that he should stultify himself and permit them to have their way. It is, we have said, only on the condition of the duel being thoroughly in earnest and a fight to the death that its has a *vrai, raison d'etre* in modern society; and the history of this French regiment proves that it flourishes in these modern days chiefly on the credit of being innocuous. When the duel comes really to mean death, and not merely an exchange of shots, it must be an event of the rarest occurrence in refined society. We shall not undertake to kill each other without the most irresistible reasons; and if we can settle our bargains without killing, we may laugh at the code of honor which insist on pistols. There is a comical story told of two Americans who settled their quarrel in a fashion which would have made the hair on a Parisian fencing-master bristle with horror, but which, nevertheless, had an inspiration of common sense in it. They were both in love with the same lady, and it became necessary to their feelings that they should fight for possession of her. One of the two must clearly be put out of the way. Yet why should they kill each other? They bore each other no malice; each would be glad that the other should speed with some other fair one; they only insisted upon being left in sole possession of the lady in dispute. The question resolved itself to an issue—which was the better shot? And they determined to settle this question by shooting, not at each other, but at a tree. The tree was shot at; the inferior marksman perforce admitted that he would have been annihilated by his rival, and agreed to vanish, not by giving up the ghost, but by leaving the country. Here were all the results of a duel obtained without its mock heroics, and without more tragedy than belongs to all renunciation.

Auction Sale of Express Parcels.

One of the most stirring occasions in the routine of express duties is the sale by auction of the "old hoss," or unclaimed freight which accumulates from time to time. When every possible method to find the owners has been tried and has failed, an auctioneer is called in and the articles are sold to defray expenses. No package is allowed to be opened or examined until has been purchased, and a spirit of speculation is thus excited in those who assemble. Small, carefully sealed packages bring the highest prices, on the supposition that they may contain jewelry. An avaricious old customer once paid ten dollars for a neat little brown parcel sealed with evident care at each end. It contained a hundred or more rejected "addresses" from a swain to "the fair sun of all her sex." Another similar parcel was knocked down to a bidder for $8, and was found to contain a set of false teeth. Patent medicines, whisky (a still more patent medicine), toys, old clothes, surgical instruments, disinfectants, preserved animals, old magazines, false hair, and many stranger things, are usually found among the "old hoss" packages. It may be assumed that most of them are of small value, as we have said, inasmuch as either the sender or the consignee of valuables would take care to have a thorough search made for any valuable property.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Department of Agriculture Report for 1874.

Through the courtesy of J. R. Dodge, the able statistician of the Department of Agriculture, we have advance sheets of a portion of the Department Report for 1874. We give the product, acreage and value of the leading farm crops of the United States in 1874:

CROP OF 1874.

	Bushels.	Acres.	Values.
Corn	850,148,500	41,036,918	$550,043,070
Wheat	308,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895
Rye	14,990,900	1,116,716	12,870,411
Oats	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530
Barley	32,552,500	1,580,626	[illegible]
Buckwheat	8,016,600	452,590	5,477,893
Potatoes	105,981,000	1,310,041	[illegible]
Tobacco (lbs)	178,355,000	351,402	33,362,765
Hay (tons)	25,133,900	21,769,772	331,420,738

The product of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes, was 1,561,160,200 bushels, 81,361,230 acres, and the value $1,087,353,900. The average yield per acre of the different crops was: Corn, 20.8; wheat, 12.3; rye, 13.4; oats, 22.0; barley, 20.6; buckwheat, 17.7; potatoes, 80.9 bushels; tobacco, 633.2 pounds; hay, 1.11 tons.—*Western Rural.*

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I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making and those favoring me— certain of getting the best material. **CUSTOM WORK** are not excelled anywhere —with their orders may be
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

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HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depapt ment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

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n connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

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FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

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to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
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general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
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in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

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Sure to Please the Ladies.

CATLIN'S SAD IRON HEATER!

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SAVES one half the fuel, and makes comfort for Ladies while ironing in warm weather. Agents wanted everywhere. Send stamp for terms—
Address, VAN ALSTINE & CATLIN,
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Ho, for Chicago.

Grand Excursion

Over the Baltimore & Ohio,

AUGUST 5th, 1875

A Grand Basket Pic-nic in Lincoln Park.

It is also proposed to visit the principal places of interest in the city.—Conveyance by Steamer or Street Car to and from the Park at all times.—Round trip tickets may be had at the follow rates of fare:

Auburn	$3.00	Garrett	$2.85
Avilla	2.65	Albion	2.50

Trains will leave the different stations as follows:

Auburn	4:00 am	Garrett	4:10 am
Avilla	4:27 "	Albion	4:57 am
Chicago ar	11:27 "		

and return leaving Chicago at 9 pm. Proceeds to be applied to building M. E. Church at Albion.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

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HOLLAND'S and Oil Shades always on hand and CHEAP for CASH.

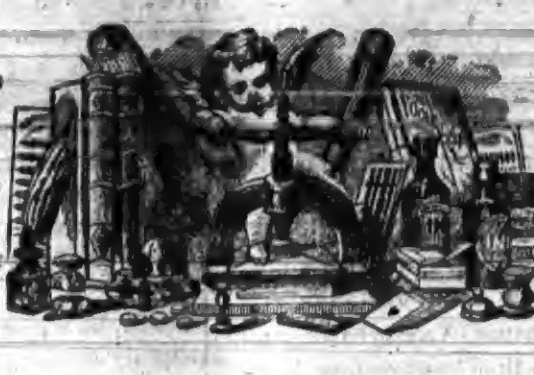

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Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs. Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

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All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices, Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

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Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the corporation.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 58
Kokomo	9 12	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	5 34
Tipton	3 56	2 28	7 44
Kokomo	4 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 16	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 50	6 00

R. O. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. SouthernR.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays.

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	2:36 a m.	2:30 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	3:10 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	3,30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	3,35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.36	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:00 a m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 25pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 34	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 37
Montpelier	3 12	3 41	8 08
Hartford	3 35pm	4 05	8 30
Eaton	4 02		9 05
Muncie	4 27	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 58	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 01	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		[illegible] 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Beesons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 55	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 32
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	2 59	11 28am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 16	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 37	
Summit		7 45	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar. Angola	12 5	8 00	8 00 a
Reading	1 7		7 32
Bankers	1 12		7 52
Jonesville	1 30		8 20
Jackson	3 40		10 10
Detroit	6 30p m		2 05p
Grand Rapids	9 30		
Lansing	5 47		
Saginaw	9 05		
Bay City	9 55		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m			2 45p
Saginaw	7 30			3 38
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	7 30			12 00
Detroit	9 50			8 40
Jackson Dep	12 40			9 30
Jonesville	1 55			10 30
Bankers	2 12			10 47
Reading	2 26			11 00
Ar Angola	3 26		6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake			6 26	
Waterloo	4 05		7 55	12 33a
Auburn	4 20		9 25	12 49
Auburn Junction			8 30	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15		11 10	1 40
Indianapolis			10 30	6 50
Louisville				12 45p
Cincinnati				9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East. No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Going West. Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40p	7.00a	10.50	lv Logansp't ar	5.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.08	Adamsboro.	5.55	7.00	11.43
4.30	7.55	11.23	Hoover's	5.41	6.30	11.26
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.31	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.20	6.00	10.25
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9.50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.30	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	8.40
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.50	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.12	11.[illegible]	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.32	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9.35	5.05
11.45	5.55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.28	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.00	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.55	3.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Co. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

THE STAR WELL AND PROSPECTING AUGER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Mr. LEVI BROWN, living two miles south of Corunna, has purchased the right of this celebrated Auger, and is now prepared to put in wells. Everything is warranted and satisfaction guaranteed.

LEVI BROWN.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	9 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 53 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 19 "	....	2 25 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 26 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	6 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	8 00 "	7 27 "	11 34 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 35 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 10 p.m	9 00 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	6 15 "	4 35 "	1 55 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	7 36 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 30 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	....
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 43 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 35 p.m	9 33 "	7 10 "	....
Alliance	2 35 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 30 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	....
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	....

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express.	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 40	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 05 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	1 30	b8 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	p3 30
" Martinsburg	4 55	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	†6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 35	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	8 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	12 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	p3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 55	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

b—Breakfast. d—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

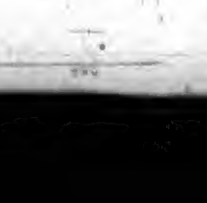

[illegible]

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Indianapolis, Ind.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUG. 5th, 1875. Number 30.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. L. SANDERS,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON will attend to all calls in the time of his profession. Gives special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic and surgical disease. Will also treat all diseases of women and children at his dispensary, up 1st stairs east of postoffice. As he had a 11 years of successful practice, he feels confident of his share of patronage. Office open every day of the week.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicians are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod.

Six " " " 75 " " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should xamine this article.. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,

v6n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. [illegible] It makes from 300 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. [illegible]

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR

Patentees and Manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

George Shutt,
versus
David W. Comer,
Hiram P. Housel,
Mrs Hiram P. Housel
Alonzo Lockwood.
} Complaint No. 106.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Penfield & Moody, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the residence of said defendant, David W. Comer is unknown.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of July 1875.

July 15 J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

A FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY.

An Authentic Incident of Travel in the Southwest.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

A gentleman residing in this city had occasion a few days since to take a journey down the river and several miles back from it, using a saddle horse. Darkness overtook him in a sparsely settled district, and as the roads were in a bad condition and the evening looked threatening, he halted before a forlorn looking hut, and asked if could find lodging.

"I recken ye mought," replied the long-haired, sorrowful-eyed squatter, after hesitating a moment.

The Vicksburger found little to eat, and his horse found still less. The squatter and his wife were all alone and they had but a few words for the stranger, and scarcely spoke to each other. When the evening grew old the traveler camped down on the floor on a blanket, and being very tired he fell asleep, while the host and hostess were smoking their black clay pipes at the other end of the room. He had slept about two hours, when the squatter shook him by the shoulder and said:

"Stranger, I'm powerful sorry to disturb ye, but I want to ax a favor."

"Yes—yes—what is it?" inquired the Vicksburger, as he rubbed his eyes and set up.

"Ye like to see fa'r play, don't ye stranger?"

"Yes, of course."

"Wall, me'n the old woman can't agree; somehow she's cross and tetchy and I guess I'm tirfle ugly. Leastwise, we don't hug up worth old boots. We've fit and fit; I'm old and she chuck full o' grit, and its about an even thing."

"Well, I'm sorry," but in the Vicksburger, as the squatter hesitated.

"We've been a-balkin' since ye com, stranger, and we've made up to ask ye to hold the candle and to let us go in for an old rouser of a fight—a reg'lar old sockdologer, which shall settle our fuss! If I lick, she'll go; if she licks I'll travel!"

"I'm sorry if there is any trouble, and I hope you won't fight.

"We've got to do it, stranger. I won't live with a man who can lick me, and [illegible] as good as the run o' men, but he's lazy and sassy, and he wants to wear his hat on his ear."

"She's right, stranger, and this cabin can't hold both of us any longer. It's to be a square fight—no kicking or clubbing, and we won't go back on your decision."

The Vicksburger protested, but the woman placed a lighted candle in his hand, and posted him in the door, and man and wife stepped out upon the ground.

"Suke, I'm going to wallop ye right smart in just four hoots and a holler!" said the squatter, as he pushed up his sleeves.

"Sam, ye don't weigh 'nuff into three tones!" she replied in a grim voice, and the battle commenced.

The Vicksburger mentally bet twenty to one on the man at the start, and in two minutes he had reduced the odds to ten, and in two minuts more he was betting even. The wife was like a wild cat, springing, dodging, striking and clawing, and pretty soon her husband had to stand on the defensive.

"Look out for the Bengal tigar, Suke!" he warned as he clawed the air.

"I can whip the boots off'n ye Sam!" she replied and the battle grew fiercer.

One of the woman's sharp nails struck the husbands' eye and blinded him for an instant. As he threw up his arms she seized both her hands into his hair yanked him down and in another moment he had the "gouge" on him:

"Sam, do you cave?" she asked as they lay quiet.

"That's the dead word, Suke, and I'm a licked man!"

She let him up and he turned to the Vicksburger and inquired:

"Stranger was it a fa'r fought?"

"I guess it was."

"Then I travel!"

He entered the hut, put on his coat and hat, took up his rifle, and as he came out he reached his hand to his wife and said:

"Good-bye, Suke! We agreed fa'r and squar, and here I go!" Then turning to the traveler he added:

"Much obleeged, stranger—ye held the candle plumb fa'r and didn't holler for either one of us."

And he walked down to the fence leaped over and was soon lost to sight.

"Good 'nuff on the shoot, but his fighting weight is clar run down to nothin!"

The Democratic party in Ohio was never as well organized and ready for work as it is now. The people are with Democracy and are going to sweep away Radicalism elsewhere.

Child Killed by a Rooster.

Gadsden (Ala.) Times.

On Tuesday a child of Mr. A. Langley who lives two miles from town, while playing in the yard was attacked by a rooster and was knocked down and spurred several times in the face and head before the mother could rescue it. Dr. Ewing, who was called in, found that one stroke of the spur had penetrated the brain. The little sufferer—12 months old—lingered in great agony until Saturday morning, when death came to its relief. Dr. Ewing says that during a practice of over twenty years he never met with or heard of such a case before, and it is perhaps the first in the history of the world.

The temperance war has revived in Iowa, under the following circumstances. A little girl seven years old, daughter of R. T. Blair, of Harlan, Selby County, Iowa, was bit in the leg by a rattlesnake whild she was walking through a garden. The limb commenced swelling very rapidly, and the child was immediately dosed with whisky, and common soda was bound on the bite, and application being charged every half hour. The child recovered, and while the temperance men attributed her recovery to the soda the antis are loud in their vociferations that the whisky wrought the cure. The town is divided on the issue, and unless a third party shall come up which shall give the credit to the combination of the two remedies there is no telling where the war wili end.

The action of the ex-Confederate soldiers of St. Louis in adopting resolutions eulogistic of the late Frank P. Blair, jr., and attending his funeral, was at once graceful and just. The dead man was emphatically a brave man, and as such entitled especially to the homage of those against whom his courage was displayed.— [illegible] owed it to him more than any other man that St. Louis, and practically Missouri, were snatched from their grasp at a moment when their possession seemed assured and to promise momentous consequences, it was to him that they also owed their restoration to the rights and privileges of which Radical intolerance had striven to rob them. The honors that his former opponents and later allies have paid to his remains were specially appropriate at this time of reconciliation and forgetting of past antagonisms, but at at any time no more than just.

The Presidential circle has devised a fresh amusement to while away the hours at Long Branch. It takes the edge off of horse-racing, boating gambling and other innocent amusements. The President's son-in-law, Sartoris, brags of his muscle, not having anything else to brag of, excepting a baby. It appears the young man had been drinking pretty freely with a few friends and considerable discussion arose as to who was the best man. Growing somewhat heated by by wine and self conceit, a fight was gotten up between Sartoris and a young New York broker named Goiconria. An hour was appointed and the stable of Tom Murphy selected as the spot. From all accounts, the President, Tom Murphy, and five or six carriage loads of friends gathered in to see the young broker licked. But a few minutes settled the pugilistic hash of Sartoris. He got knocked down, pummeled, bled, stepped on and skinned unmercifully. Then the Presidential family withdrew their champion from the ring, sponged him down and returned to their cottage.

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney, in the Lower Flouring Mill, will here after conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Grnish, is an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

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A gentleman of Jackson, Tenn., has preserved in alcohol, a bed-bug which was caught in a bed that General Jackson slept in.

How Pendleton Became a Rag Money Howler.

Chicago Times.

Gentleman George Pendleton informed the assembly Gallipolitans that when in congress he voted against the legal tender act, "believing the law unconstitutional, and the policy unwise." He believed the legal tender act unconstitutional when others thought in necessary in order to provide the means ot crushing the conspiracy against the life of the nation. But after the conspiracy had been crushed and when nobody any longer thought that legal tender paper was necessary for any purpose, then "Gentleman George" changed his mind and concluded that the authorization and emission of some fifteen hundred millions of legal tender paper would be perfectly constitutional, and first rate policy. What was unconstitutional when a war for the union was to be carried on, became perfectly constitutional when it became desirable to repudiate a debt contracted for the purpose of saving the union. If the Times might hazard an opinion in view of this tergiversation, it would say that "Gentleman George" is either a blockhead or an enemy of his country,—or at least that he was before he spit on his own platform, and went to advocating hard money.

Two Sides of a Joke.

Charley Backus, the minstrel performer and practical joker, was in a small town in Connecticut the other day, and as he started for New York he stood on the platform of the rear car of the train. As the whistle was blown and the cars began to move, Backus espied a big fellow lounging at the depot, and shaking his fist at him in assumed rage, he shouted:

"Oh, there you are, you villian. I've been looking for you all over this cursed town. Oh you knave, you thief, you scoundrel."

At this time the train was rapidly moving out of the depot, and Backus wildly shook his fist at the astonished stranger. "Don't I wish I had time to get off and thrash you, you scoundrel!"

To the horror of the minstrel joker the train was stopped and backed into the depot. Backus made a rush for his [illegible] locked himself [illegible] drawing-room [illegible] fisted depot lounger boarded the train and howled:

"Where is that d——d duffer who has been looking all over this'ere town for me?"

Backus kept himself in his prison until he reached New York.

Clandestine Marriage.

Of ninety-nine cases in a hundred, the girl who consents to be privately married gives herself cause for life-long regret. Even though her parents overlook the escapade, and receive her again into favor, the man she marries never forgets the fact that a disobedient daughter seldom makes an obedient wife, and the first matrimonial quarrel is apt to betray his private opinion on the subject. Yet, reprehensible though stolen matches may be, the absolute cruelty which parents too often display toward their thus erring children is barbarous. For instance a merchant, ascertaining that one of his clerks had privately married his daughter, a mere school-girl, immediately disowned the misguided child, and not contented with that, discharges the clerk on accusation of theft. Now, the unhappy husband is out of work, his character gone, staring pitiless poverty in the face. Do you think that love will linger by their fireless hearth? Another story of the same kind is told of a wealthy, retired down-east ship captain. A young man a thorough sailor, had just secured his ship and at the same time secured the hand of the retired captain's daughter, against the will and protest of the father. It was purely a love match, but the father was so indignant at it that he put forth every effort to have his revenge. He had it. Possessing influence, he drove his newly found son-in-law from his ship, and following him, drove him from the employ of the company, and still following, prevented his getting employment as a mate. The result was the young captain took to drink, first neglected and then abused his wife. She clung to him as long as she could, but finally was driven to the grave, dying still young, of a broken heart. The father had his revenge, but it could have brought little comfort to his heart. The acute reader will perceive that the moral of this article is two-edged.

A boy 16 years old, named Forman, living in Kedvan township, Nebraska, while out in the woods gathering fuel was bit on the finger by a rattle snake with pluck and presence of mind he went to the wagon procured an ax and immidiately chopped off the finger above the joint.

Be Steadfast.

Catskill Recorder.

Heaven help the man who imagines that he can dodge enemies by striving to pleas everybody. If such an individual ever succeeded we would be glad of it—not that one should be going through the world trying to find beams to knock and thunder his poor head against, disputing every man's opinion, fighting chewing and crowding all who differ with him. That, again is another extreme Other people have a right to their opinions—so have you. Don't fall into the error of supposing that they will respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own coat in spite of wind and weather, storm and shunshine. It costs the vacillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to win and shuffle and twist that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

Mitchellville, Iowa, is a nice little town on the Rock Island road. A short time since a man went there and built a fine new house intending to start a saloon. After he had got it finished to his satisfaction a party of 50 masked men interviewed the premises and when they got through there wasn't enough of it left to talk about.

A balloon supposed to be Prof. King's of St. Louis, that gentleman having been engaged by Barnum's show to take Donalson's place, passed over Chicago Sunday evening at five o'clock. The great height at which the balloon was sailing suggested that probably the Professor intended a trip equal, if not greater, than that made by Prof. Wise in 1860.

An assistant street inspector at Cleveland, O., made an assault upon Mr. Cowles, of the "Leader" Saturday afternoon in the latter's office, whereat Mr. Cowles laid an iron cane over his assailant's head, which bent the weapon double.— People will find out one of these days that editors will fight.

Geo. Fridricks, of New York, died on the 22d inst., in that city from the effects of an overdose of morphine, administered by himself. The cause assigned for the rash act was that the company who employed him wouldn't pay him $50 back dues.

A prisoner at Fort Leavenworth while working in a stone quarry, Saturday, was sunstruck, and because he was unable to work, the officer in charge of the men beat him so badly that he died soon after.

And now it is said that an Indian has been found who is insane. Is it any wonder that they "kick" against having their country settled up by weak headed white men.

At LaPort, on last Thursday, twenty head of sheep, out of a flock of twenty-one, were killed by one stroke of lightning. They had taken shelter under a tree.

The Terre Haute authorities have arrested the two men who had the armor made, which was used by the express robbers at Long Point, Ill.

King Calico, or Kal—well, never mind —of the Sandwich Islands, wants our government to recognize his, among the family of nations.

It is one of the curiosities of natural history that a horse enjoys his food the most when he has not a bit in his mouth.

In Arkansas, when a man walks into a house and shoots the proprietor and others, he is styled by the community "an intruder."

There is one thing about a constantly idle man to his advantage. He never labors under a mistake.

Its the high price of slate pencils that is driving the saloon Keepers to the poor house.

Bergh appeals to the public not to muzzle the dog. Has Bergh no legs— no feeling?

Everybody that wants a good, neat and tasty job of printing done should call at the COURIER Office.

An egg underdone and an egg overdone are alike in that both are hardly done.

Habit is a cable. Every day we weave a thread, and soon we cannot break it

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Now is a good time to try the COURIER.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.

WILLIAM FLEMING,

tf Fort Wayne Ind.

THE ORIGIN OF SPELLING-BEES.

BY E. S. BROOKS.

(Recently Discovered Addenda to the Lost Tales of Miletus.)

To Jove, Olympus-throned, from lunch refraining—
Ambrosia o'er—Minerva came, complaining;
"My Gracious Liege!" she said, "this is my mission—
To bring you to a sense of your position.
Your over-leniency, dyspepsia breeding,
Allows the gods too much of over-feeding,
By which their palates check their brains' progression,
And dull their intellects by retrogression.
And seeing this, O Jove, I crave permission
To counteract it by direct attrition;
In order thus their intellects to strengthen,
Their minds to polish, and their memories lengthen."

Permission given, straight Minerva took
Out of her pocket Webster's Spelling-Book,
Around the circle test-words quickly hied,
Which each Immortal missed as soon as tried.

On "trousseau" Juno weakened; Mars on "foes,"
While pouting Venus came to grief through "beaux;"
On "[illegible]," [illegible] Vulcan on "crescendo,"
While gray-beard Neptune caved on "innuendo."
Bacchus with "reeling" made a perfect funk,
At which Minerva tartly cried, "You're drunk!"
One "s" in "messenger" gave Mercury trouble,
And Ceres, weeping, bit the dust on "stubble;"
Apollo stoutly tried his luck on "rooster,"
And then, appealing, said he spelled by Worcester;
On which the Graces held, as referees,
He was "so nice" he might spell as he pleased.
Jove, last of all but than the rest no better,
In spelling "empty" lost a needed letter.

Then the whole circle begged her to give o'er;
The gods all called her spelling-bee a bore.
The ladies said "blue-stocking!" and "a fright!"
And the three Judges held such language—right.
Pluto said, "Nervy, let's to Hades go,
And try this latest torment down below."

Straightway Minerva rose, and closed her book,
And 'round the circle cast a withering look;
"Immortal Gods!" she said, "henceforth the schools
Shall better call you all Immortal Fools!
Olympus," here she wept, "so glorious once,
Is now fit only for the dullest dunce.
Down to the earth I'll go, and quickly mass
The suffering nations in a spelling-class.
Thus I'll reform the world, and as for you,
Degenerate Deities, for awhile, adieu!
I shall return, and till that time—ah, well!
I'll leave Olympus for a little spell."
So saying, she turned, nor longer deigned to stay,
But glided swiftly down the milky way.

Minerva thus her earthward journey took,
And from her pocket drew her awful book.
America soon gave the chance she sought,
And a new "Battle of Lexicon" was fought;
Fierce grew the conflict, quick the test-words flew,
Ponderous six-syllables and puzzling two.

And thus we wrestle, while, serene and still,
Minerva sits enthroned on Learning's Hill.
And, till she wearies, thus, I fear, shall we
Still be a-spelling at a spelling-bee!

—*Scribner for August.*

A DOLL'S HEAD.

Lottie Middleton was an uncommonly amiable and pretty young lady. When I say pretty, I do not mean that she possessed superlative beauty—not in the extravagant sense of the term, at least. In fact, there was nothing superlative about her—save her golden-brown hair—and that was really wonderful, its wealth of shimmering waves shading in shining masses of puffed and coiffured mystery her fair white forehead, and making a pair of very limpid expressive blue eyes a shade more intense in their hue. She was a *petite*, shapely little person, with nothing peculiar about her, only with that simple winningness which in such women makes for itself an affinity in the eyes of almost every susceptible masculine that crosses its path.

In modern accomplishments she was moderately accomplished, although her education had been an expensive one. When Lottie was nineteen the hand of fate deprived her of her mother. Her father, supposed to be wealthy, soon lost all by unfortunate speculations, and Lottie's bright life-dream vanished into something like a shadow. For the fine house in the city was sold—the carriage and piano went with it. In less than a month's time, Lottie found herself a penniless orphan, for her father, unable to bear up against the storm, had succumbed to his troubles.

Thrown upon her own resources, the girl developed a fortitude, which, perhaps, would never otherwise have been developed. Nothing had been left of her poor father's estate—all had been swept away; all save some Western claims, which, situated in the far-off wilderness, were deemed worthless by the creditor whose share they fell to.

"Their titles are no good, to my mind, either, but I'll take them," he had said to the legal functionary who had done the business of settling up the bankrupt's estate.

And he took them.

This gentleman was a heavy banker who had loaned money to her father, wherewith to pursue his schemes of wealth, and who professed to have lost heavily thereby. He was a widower, but lived in style, his house being kept by his sister—a maiden of the spinster type of antiquity, who had been on familiar terms with the Middletons prior to their loss of fortune. Perhaps this person pitied the girl. At any rate, she did the orphan the kindness to offer her, in a condescending way, the position of governess in the banker's family. Lottie said:

"I will call and give you my answer to-morrow."

She thought it over, meanwhile. It was the best she could do, so it seemed to her; and she must do something. She had no one to go to for advice, assistance or encouragement. So she accepted the position, and became an inmate of Mr. Coupons' household, took the reins of his nursery, and exercised what wholesome restraint she could over the ill-disciplined spirits of his three wayward little ones.

For a time it was a sore trial to poor, refined, sensitive little Lottie. Miss Mehitable Coupons—the spinster aunt—was a torment in petticoats. She was one of those angular beings, whose notions of existence are fashioned by the square and compass of horrible exactitude, minus mathematical proportion, after a manner which easy-going people hesitate to contemplate; the rythm seemed all gone out of her life, at some fresher, though awfully distant period, and only the punctuation marks left. Altogether she was an odd volume, this Aunt Mehitable Coupons, and it was evident that rebinding would have done her no good, for the finger-marks of rigid experience had worn so deep that the original vellum even could not have been replaced. Lottie's experience of the peculiarities of this eccentric person was at once oppressive, irritating, discouraging and ludicrous. Three things were self-evident. Miss Mehitable was a very determined person. She considered herself the sole and omnipotent guardian of the fortunes, present and future, of the whole Coupons family. And Lottie must let her consider herself so, and get on with her as best she could.

For a time Lottie's only consolation lay in the care of little Bess, a pretty, though somewhat perverse little fairy, four years old. The child exhibited a fondness for only two persons in her little world, so far—Lottie and her "big brother Bertie," as she used to call him.

Now the aforesaid "Bertie," was a stalwart young gentleman, past the age of man's estate; a quiet, fine-looking, long-headed, cool-thinking fellow, and possessed, like his father, of more than average force and determination of character.

He had not moved in society—being just from college and law school—and Lottie had not known him in her bright and gay day of social position. Somehow she rather liked him. They met at meals; the old gentleman—old Coupons—always said grace; and that was about all he did say. But on these tri-urnal festive occasions the superannuated female saint who guided the domestic destinies of Mr. Coupons' house was ever garrulous. And as a retailer and disseminator of social intelligence, she was quite a marvel, while at the same time she was a walking edition of notes and morals, a perfect index of dates and figures in every matter, trivial or otherwise, pertaining to other people.

Consequently, the time was not wasted, and the conversation between the young people remained for some time quite limited in its extent. Gradually, however, the two seemed to grow to understand each other. They instinctively adopted modes of expression more subtle than words—a look, a sigh, a side glance, a sweep of the eye-lashes—seemed to convey a meaning. And it was strange what a sudden affinity Mr. Bertrand Coupons seemed to have acquired for the nursery! To be sure, little Bess had always been his pet. But now, she was his constant companion when he was indoors. And he generally managed to entrap Bess in the nursery. He generally found Lottie there, too, on these occasions.

And so things went on. Lottie began to find life quite endurable—she hardly knew why.

But all this did not escape the keen eye of Miss Mehitable Coupons. At first she simply expressed her disapprobation by short, but emphatic ahems. Presently, as matters to her keen vision began to thicken, Bert and Lottie generally found themselves intruded upon after a lapse of five minutes' privacy in the nursery, by Miss Mehitable, who would croak forth some melodious demand for Lottie's services.

At last, deeming reticence upon an affair of such impropriety of no further virtue, she one day confided the secret of her awful suspicion, as guardian of the destinies of the house of Coupons, to the head of the house of Coupons.

"The long and short of it is, he's getting in love with her, and it's my opinion the gal's drawing him on," she concluded, with a lengthy and wordy harangue, descriptive of the tender affairs she deemed brewing between the young people. Then she heaved a kind of withered sigh and peered into the banker's face till the wrinkles in her yellow one seemed to straighten out in eagerness to hear the coming fiat.

Old Coupons never moved a muscle, nor blinked an eye, only his lips seemed to compress a shade firmer.

"Talk to 'em, Hitty. Lecture them out of it. You ought to be able to do it."

And this was all the answer the maiden guardian of the house of Coupons got. He returned to his newspaper, and she turned away to fulfill her commission.

The "lecture" she read for the benefit of these two aforesaid, need not be delivered for the benefit of the reader. It was the beginning of a course, and it would be unfair and impartial to give one and not all, and—well, they would be tedious—as they were to Bert and Lottie.

But it did no good.

"Lottie is a good girl," said Bertrand. And that was all the satisfaction his solicitous aunt got out of him.

Poor Lottie! She soon found herself in a most embarrassing position. To put it mildly, the "lectures" were extremely distasteful to her. But Bert often consoled her. She more than once determined to leave her position, Bert begged her not to, and she kept it for his sake. Bert was her good angel—he and little Bess.

Miss Mehitable reported progress to the head of the family. Old Coupons invited his first-born to an interview, and opened the ball by peremptorily ordering his son never again to speak to the pretty governess, save in his, the senior's presence, under pain of disownment. Old Coupons demanded a promise. Bertrand moodily walked the floor—and promised; for a week the son kept his own counsel. Lottie seemed to understand why he did not come to the nursery, and only spoke to her at meal times. His eyes told her something more.

One day Bertrand sat in the library, whither of late it had been his wont to betake himself. Bess came romping in.

He smiled, kissed the child, and gave her some pictures to look at. Then he sat moodily thinking for a while. Lottie had not appeared at meals that day—had sent word that she was feeling unwell. All at once he scratched a few lines on a piece of paper, picked up Bessie's wax doll, lying on the floor, where the child had dropped it carelessly, and tucked the paper into the doll's hollow neck. Then he put on hat and overcoat and went out.

At tea time, Lottie appeared, and he managed to articulate, so that she alone heard him.

"Examine the doll's head!"

Not without some little wonder and perplexity did Lottie fulfil his directions, and till she drew the paper from its curious hiding-place, she did not fully comprehend the significance of his injunction. She gave a little cry of joy and intelligence and perused the lines. They ran:

"LOTTIE, DARLING: I have found out I love you—that you belong to me and I must have you. I know you are a brave and true little woman. Is your answer yes? Reply through the doll's head.

"BERTRAND."

Next day in the library, Bess came to him. He told her a story, and played with her doll the while. Presently he stopped in what seemed to her a very interesting part of the narrative. That young person looked up at him.

"What you dot?" she said.

"Only a piece of paper, pussy," he said.

It read:

"DEAREST BERTRAND: I do love you, and I will write yes. But your father and—aunt! Oh, Bertrand, what will happen when they know of it?"

Bertrand looked at Bess. She was asleep. He studied a minute and the lines around his fine mouth grew more compressed. He wrote on the back of the paper hurriedly, tucked it back in the doll's hollow head, and took the child into her aunt's boudoir and laid her gently on the bed.

Bess woke up, of course—noted her demure relative sitting in the apartment, then, in the pensive mood, which in childhood usually succeeds a nap, began working at her doll. What prompted her to explore the hidden mysteries of its head we cannot tell. Some wicked fairy, perhaps.

Something dropped out of the doll's head. Bess picked it off the counterpane and examined it.

"O fy! how funny. I spec Bertie hid dat in dere 'o purpose to plague me!" she said.

The evil genius of curiosity, common to her sex, caused the elderly matron to examine the piece of paper also, as she came at the child's solicitation, soon after, to lift her down off the bed.

Her appearance it would be difficult to describe, as she perused the affair. The reader knows what one side contained. On the other it read,—

"Be ready to-morrow night. Come out of the front door at ten. I will be there.

"BERTRAND."

This almost stunned the lady. A marriage between the penniless governess and her nephew was not down in the bills. And a runaway marriage, too!"

"I'll serve them a trick—we'll see—we'll see!" she muttered, as she clinched the paper in her hand.

"The audacious hussy. I'll discharge her at once!—no, that won't do at all—it would thwart my plans. Well, I'll see about this—I won't say nothing to nobody, but I'll see about it!"

Bertrand, after leaving the house, walked down to the bank.

"Well—do you want anything—I'm just starting for Worcester; am in haste."

"Nothing in particular. Ah, yes, now I think of it, there was something I was going to mention to you. You knew those titles to Iowa claims, Middleton left. Will you sell them to me?"

"I'll give them to you—here they are—and a fine little present it is, my boy. The titles, I have since found out, are perfectly good. I was a little in doubt of them at first. Guess they'll prove a fat thing," said the banker, going to his desk and bringing forth a lot of papers.

"Will you give me a conveyance of them?"

"Yes—but haven't the time now. Go to Mr. Blackstone—he'll fix it up for you. I was looking at them to-day. I was thinking of doing this very thing."

Bertrand had the little matters arranged by the lawyer. Then he completed other preparations.

The following night, he stood in the dim glimmer of the street lamp in front of his father's dwelling. As his watch pointed ten, the door opened, and a closely muffled figure came out. He said no word, but led the figure a few steps up the street, put it into a carriage in waiting and took a seat beside it. Once he attempted to bestow a kiss upon the face of the figure but it would not raise its veil. Just then, however, a glare of the street lamp struck full upon the veil. If Bertrand had not been in the shadow, the figure would have seen him start.

In a moment they stopped at a railway station. They were almost behind time. Bertrand hurried the figure aboard the train without waiting to purchase tickets, and took a seat beside it. The train began to move. There was a crowd in the aisle of the car, and a general cram and commotion. Bertrand slipped out of the seat, made his way to the door and jumped off the train at the risk of his neck and the no small detriment of his nether drapery. His first movement on reaching a street corner was to call a passing carriage. Driving home he went into the house.

"Now, Lottie, I have come for you. Put on your things quick. I've left my aunt half way to Providence. Guess she'll see she's outwitted before the express gets there!" And he explained matters while the trembling girl got herself in readiness.

They drove to a clergyman's and were married. Bertrand gave the gentleman an ample fee. In an hour the happy pair were on their way West, on the wings of steam.

The Iowa claims proved valuable. Bertrand sold the poorest. Towns and cities were springing up rapidly in the new country. The rest of the land would in a few years amount to a colossal fortune.

They returned East. The marriage had been published in the next morning's papers. Old Coupons had raved with fury on returning and hearing the news. Miss Mehitable had torn her hair. But the bridal pair completed their honeymoon by a trip to Europe. By this time the elders were reconciled.

Bess is a handsome young lady now, but her aunt is no more. The shock killed her. Old Coupons and the prominent young lawyer, live happily in the old house, and Mrs. Coupons Jr., rules its affairs.

ON opening a bale of cotton at the mill of one of the largest Liverpool spinners, the other day, much surprise was manifested at the discovery within it of a box of lucifer matches bearing the following label: "Superior telegraphic matches; manufactured by Capples & Marston, St. Louis; every box warranted." The matches were of the ordinary kind, and on one or two of them being tried they were found to ignite with the greatest readiness. The cotton came to Liverpool from Mobile, and the most serious consequences might have resulted had the least amount of friction been applied to the lucifers during the voyage, or even after the cotton had reached its destination.

"WHAT are ye dancing around fur?" inquired a boot-black yesterday of a boy acquaintance, whose face was covered with smiles, and who was executing a double-shuffle. "Glory 'nuff fur one day!" replied the lad, jumping still higher, "cow got into the garden this morning and tramped every bed flat as yer hat, and I won't have to pull a weed this summer!"—*Vicksburg Herald.*

THE average State and city tax of every person in Massachusetts is $17.10.

CURED BY PRAYER.

Remarkable Recovery of a Woman for Ten Years Bedridden.

(From the Washington Republican.)

Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. Francis Lamb, manufacturer of looking-glasses and picture frames, residing at No. 1912 Fourteenth street, northwest, has, for the past fourteen years, been an invalid, and for nearly ten years of that period been confined to her bed and deprived of the use of her limbs. When first taken sick it was supposed her indisposition would be brief, and only a short time would elapse ere she succeeded in recovering her accustomed health; but as the days rolled on that improvement looked and hoped for failed to appear.

Her situation baffled the professionals' knowledge and skill, and several of them *confessed* being unable to prescribe medicine that would produce a cure. Still they attended upon her, watching for any change that might occur, in the hope of being able to furnish relief and prolong life should death threaten to intervene and take her hence. In this condition, unable to rise from her sick-bed, had she passed from year to year, hoping for the good time coming, when, re-endowed with strength and the usefulness of her limbs, she might again become a perfect being of the world. In all this prolonged sickness and prostration the invalid was never known to murmur at her situation or complain of her misfortune. But, on the contrary, being a devout Christian, placing her trust and reliance in Him who afflicts as well as relieves, she daily and almost hourly invoked the blessing of the Almighty, and that, in His chosen time, He would send that relief which she believed could only proceed from Him.

Her friends were frequently with her and mingled their prayers with hers for the desired change. A little more than a week ago she sent a request to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, asking that they would make her condition the special object of their prayers that she might be raised from a lingering disease, which had confined her on her bed for nearly ten years, and be restored to health. The request was granted and the prayers made. A few days afterward, while a lady friend was writing, she conversed of her religious feelings and said that she believed she would soon leave the sick bed; in fact, she believed that she could walk at that that time. The lady, while wishing that such would be the case, could not believe it possible for her to accomplish such an undertaking, and so expressed herself. Strange as it may appear, Mrs. Lamb, confident of her ability to walk, rose from her bed and in her stocking feet actually walked across the room, and returning sat down in a chair. It was not to be wondered at that her friend should be astonished, and, asking how Mrs. Lamb felt, received the reply that she was better. To further questioning as to what had caused her sudden and miraculous improvement, the sick lady replied that she sincerely believed it to be the result of constant, faithful prayer to heaven for the bettering of her condition, and that her prayers must have been answered.

The fact of Mrs. Lamb having got up and walked soon spread, and many friends visited the house to see her and congratulate the family on the happy change. In the evening a prayer-meeting was held, at which she related her feelings before and since walking, and believed that the change was permanent. The following Sunday so much had she improved that she rode in a carriage to the Mount Zion church, and attended divine service. Since that time other prayer-meetings have been held, and she is unceasing in her devotions, praise, and thanksgiving to God for raising her up and making her whole. She believes that it will not be many days ere she has become perfectly sound and healthy. At present she experiences some trouble in walking, her feet being very tender from want of exercise. The case is a strange one, and attracts much consideration and talk among the church people.

Umbrellas in the East.

All over the East the umbrella has been used from remote ages, though at first mainly as an emblem of royalty. But for centuries past these useful appendages have afforded shelter to all classes from the fierce storms and burning sunshine of those fervid climes. In form and size the ordinary umbrella is nearly like our own, but the material is silk, or paper beautifully painted or glazed, and thus rendered perfectly waterproof. Though not very durable, these umbrellas are light and pretty, and so very cheap—about twenty cents each—that one does not mind their wearing out occasionally. They have been made and used in China, in just the same style, for fifteen centuries, and in the neighboring countries for perhaps nearly as long a time.

The *state* umbrella is quite a different affair—much larger and of the richest materials. It is placed over the royal couches, thrones, and chairs quite as generally as carried in the open air. They are borne by high officers over the King and other members of the royal family wherever they go, and "umbrella holders" are recognized members of the royal household both in Burmah and Siam. One of the numerous titles of his Majesty of Siam is "Lord of the White Elephant and Supreme Owner of the Umbrella"—that is, of the umbrella of state, which it would be high treason to raise over any head but that of the giver. It is of crimson or purple silk, Kyn [illegible] embroidered in precious stones, lined usually with white satin, inwrought with silver flowers and seed pearls in exquisite clusters, and trimmed with heavy gold fringe and costly lace. Sometimes, on great occasions, umbrellas are carried in tiers of two, three, and five, one above the other, diminishing in size toward the top, and forming a perfect pyramid; while from the rim of each umbrella depend scores of tiny gold or silver bells, which, moved by the passing breeze, make sweet music, that floats upon the air like the sounds of an Æolian harp. In Burmah the king's umbrella is white, and that of the court red while in the royal city, but elsewhere they carry gold or gilded ones; and always over the dead bodies of the nobility are placed gold umbrellas, usually the gift of the sovereign. Both in Burmah and Siam there are many state umbrellas, all of precisely the same pattern, and one or more is carried over the king's head on all occasions, whether sitting or reclining, riding or walking, at home or abroad.

The Emperor of China, who never does anything in moderation, has *twenty-four* umbrellas carried before him whenever he goes out hunting—perhaps as a protection against wild beasts. But then, as he has an equal or larger number to herald his coming on other occasions, we may conclude it is only a love of displaying his wealth or grandeur—rather an absurd display it would seem to us. The heir to the crown has ten umbrellas, and other princes and nobles five, three, two, one, respectively, according to their rank. So one may usually read the rank of a noble he sees approaching by the number and style of his umbrellas, as he discovers the rank of a mandarin, or civil officer, by the color of his buttons.—*Fannie Roper Feudge, St. Nicholas for August.*

A Famous Horse.

The New York *Times* reviews the history of the famous horse Lexington, whose recent death in Kentucky has occasioned such sorrow among turfmen everywhere. His great prowess as a race-horse, as well as his remarkable career as a sire, had endeared the name of Lexington to every lover of thoroughbred stock in the country. While upon the turf Lexington overshadowed all his contemporaries, and for twenty years his record remained as a mark of admiration. Lexington first appeared as a three-year-old in 1853, at Lexington, Ky., under the name of Darby, in the Association stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats, which he won in two straight heats. After this he came into the hands of Mr. R. Ten Broeck, and won a large number of races all over the country. Subsequently Mr. Ten Broeck sold Lexington for $15,000, and he has stood at the Woodburn farm, in Kentucky, until his death. Lexington, in his career, was beaten but once out of seven starts, and his total winnings were $56,500. His pedigree extends to the Arabians, and the purity of his blood has been thoroughly established. He was a blood bay, about 15 hands 3 inches high. Up to the year 1866 he had sired 52 winners at mile heats who won 122 races, 39 winners at two miles and heats who won 102 races, 16 winners at three miles and heats who won 30 races, and 8 winners at four miles and heats who won 12 races. Since 1866 the winning sons and daughters of Lexington have added double this number, and his fame will live in the memories of turfmen for generations to come. Lexington founded a line of race-horses unequaled by the offspring of any other other stallion in this country or England. In his declining years he even bettered the record of his early career as a sire, for Tom Bowling, Harry Bassett, Preakness, and Wanderer stand as fitting representatives of the noble animal.

A Hard Time for Newspapers.

I can recall no time within twenty years when the newspapers have had so hard sledding here in New York as during the last six months. One thing that they have sadly missed is the advertising of large financial houses. Prior to the last panic and financial crisis, firms like Henry Clews, Jay Cooke & Co., and Fisk & Hatch, paid enormous sums every year to the New York papers for advertising railway bonds, loans, etc. Now all that sort of thing is done with. Half of these heavy houses have gone into bankruptcy, and the remainder are floating no loans of any description, with one or two exceptions. The fact that the advertising of all the various departments of the city is now given to the *Official Record*, a little sheet published expressly for this purpose, likewise makes a big difference in the receipts of some of the papers. Then, again, the general prostration in business causes a great diminution in the general advertising of the metropolis. But, while the receipts have thus very materially fallen off, the expenses of running the daily papers have not diminished. The Beecher trial has been a great drag upon them. Mr. Jones, the proprietor of the *Times*, recently stated that the trial had cost that paper fully $50,000. While it caused the sale of a few more copies, our papers received, with the exception of the *Tribune*, comparatively nothing for the outlay in reporting and printing the proceedings of the protracted trial.—*Late New York Letter.*

The First Declaration of Independence.

It wasn't Mecklenburg, nor Philadelphia, where Independence was first proclaimed, but in a letter from Mrs. John Adams to her husband. When the King issued his proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition, after the failure of the mission of Richard Penn, Mrs. Adams wrote to Mr. Adams in Philadelphia: "This intelligence will make a plain path to you, though a dangerous one. I could not join to-day in the petitions of our worthy pastor for a reconciliation between our no longer parent State, but tyrant State, and these Colonies. Let us separate; they are unworthy to be our brethren. Let us renounce them, and instead of supplications, as formerly, for their prosperity and happiness, let us beseech the Almighty to blast their counsels, and to bring to naught all their devices." This was a declaration of independence preceding by months that which Jefferson wrote.

Origin of the Word Humbug.

Mr. F. Crossley suggests as the origin of the word humbug the Irish uim-bog, pronounced "um-bug;" literally "soft copper," or "worthless money." James II. issued from the Dublin mint a mixture of lead, copper and brass so worthless that a sovereign was intrinsically worth only two pence, and might have been bought after the revolution for a half-penny. Sterling and humbug were therefore expressions of real and fictitious worth—merit and humbug. Churchill uses the word in 1750. Crossley's suggestion is very ingenious, but probably the mystery lies nearer the surface. To "hum" used to signify to applaud, to express admiration; hence, to flatter, to cajole for an end. The noun signified sugared words, worthless rumors. In reports of State trials we find the expression, "Gentlemen, this humming (expression of applause) is not at all becoming the gravity of the Court."

"MY brethring," snarled a poorly paid minister, "you have your cattle on a thousand hills, and your minister on only one hill, and a mighty poor hill at that."

THE MOON AND THE HARE.

A HOTTENTOT FABLE.

The moon, in pity to the race
  Of man, in his despair,
Sent to them from her shining place
  Her messenger, the hare.

"Go, nimble one, and say to men
  That as I fade and die,
Then rise and brightlier shine again
  Above them in the sky;

"So they must fall and fade away,
  But only die to rise
Where resurrection paves the way
  To fairer, friendlier skies."

But out of dullness, trick, or feud,
  The message which was sent
The reckless little hare construed
  With most malign intent.

"O race of men, the moon hath said
  That as she lives and dies,
So unto death you shall be led,
  And nevermore shall rise."

Now when the moon had heard the case,
  Her ax, with force and grip,
She struck into the meek hare's face,
  Which caused the [illegible] hare-lip.

The hare, incensed, with claws upborne,
  Scratched back with right good grace,
And, since that day, the moon has worn
  A rough and ragged face.

—*Joel Benton, in the Galaxy for August.*

Pith and Point.

THE best headquarters—Brains.

How to please a lady—Let her do as she pleases.

"MY success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—*Bonner.*

SHORT man (to tall man)—"Now, then, look alive, Harry! How is it that you are always the last?" Tall man—"Because I'm the longest!"

A JERSEY CITY merchant puts acid on the boxes around his store door, and when a young man takes a seat, he seems to suddenly remember that he forgot something at home, and he walks off with surprising acid-uity.

A CALIFORNIA octogenarian had buried three wives whose maiden names were Green, Grass and Groze. He stirred up the fire with kerosene the other day, and now he lies in the cold, cold grave, and the green grass grows above him.

THE Peruvian authorities have quite an effective way of dealing with libellous editors, by first making them swallow a copy of their own newspaper, and then shooting them. The latter part of the ceremony would be unnecessary in this country.

A TRAMP who called upon a Danbury woman was shocked to hear in answer to his appeal for food—"No, we've got nothin' for the likes of you. Washington's monument isn't finished yet, and everything we've got to spare must be given to that."

DURING a recent Detroit fire a young lady rushed up and down Montcalm street wildly shouting, "Save 'em—oh, save em!" "What is it? Who? Where?" shouted a man, as he seized her arm; "is any one burning up?" "Not as I know of," she wailed, "but won't some one dash in there and save my croquet set?" No one dashed.

"MARY, why did you kiss your hand to the gentleman opposite this morning?" said a careful mother to her blooming daughter. "Why, the gentleman had the impudence to throw a kiss clear across the street, and, of course, I threw it back indignantly! You wouldn't have me encourage him by keeping it, would you?"

NEW potatoes are in market. Not the potatoes of our boyhood days, you know, the size of butternuts, creamy in flavor, and eaten (fourteen of them) with the skins on. But the latest inspired potato, as large as your fist, and with the skin of a veteran on its back—looking for all the world like a white-faced, small-eyed boy with his father's coat on. When scientific culture struck the potato it made an ass of itself.—*Danbury News.*

YESTERDAY, as two citizens stood in front of the postoffice talking business, one of them pointed to a lady across the street and asked: "Who is that woman with the Kangaroo walk?" "That woman, sir, is my wife!" replied the other. "Oh—ah—I thought it was mine!" was the ready reply, but somehow or other a wet blanket was thrown upon further conversation.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

A GOOD story of a well-known American, now in England, is revived by the late ill-natured remarks of the London *Standard*. In conversation with the wife of a British Cabinet Minister, the lady remarked: "Well, England made America all she is, anyhow." "Pardon me, madam," was the reply; "you remind me of the boy's answer to his Sunday-school teacher. "Who made you?" asked the teacher. "Made me?" "Yes, who made you?" "Why," answered the boy, holding his hands about a foot apart, "God made me about so long, but I growed the rest."

Rattlesnake Hunters.

The Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* gives an account of some rattlesnake hunters who search for these reptiles in the Blue Mountains. The hunters go in pairs always; so that if one is bitten the other can come to his rescue. Their boots are very heavy and thick, and the soles are covered with rubber, so that they can move noiselessly and with safety across slippery and rocky places. At noon is the best time to catch snakes, for then is the time that they stretch themselves across the rocks to sun themselves. A rattlesnake very rarely closes its eyes, and its power of scenting is very great. It moves very slowly, and bites only when provoked. The men carry iron hooks with a prong at the end. Others have an iron with a curve at the end of it, which they press down over the snake's head on the rock. They take a pair of wooden pincers, nip the reptile in the jaws, holding them very tight, and thus raise them and put them into a box with a wire screen over the the top of it. That is the way the snakes are captured alive. The men kill them for pleasure, and the skins are preserved as trophies, just as the Indians value the scalps of their victims.

THE Federal authorities have decided that the handling or circulation, in any manner, of advertising circulars gotten up in any degree whatever in imitation of United States currency, is a violation of law, and lays the person so issuing them liable to heavy fine and imprisonment.

Not That Kind of Beet.

They were standing in Lexington market—Mr. Vaughn from the country and Mr. Green of this city. Mr. Vaughn is a dairyman and his interest in milk commenced when he was a child. Indeed, he has never been weaned off of it; and now when he comes to market he has it in cans—and in his mind's eye all the time, and it was in the latter that he had it on Saturday while conversing with Mr. Green.

"I have fed beets very frequently," said Mr. V. (It seems that when cows re fed in a particular way in the winter ime they become troubled with murrain, and that the feeding of beets in time prevents the disease from coming upon them.)

"So have I," said Mr. Legge, coming up and joining in the conversation, after having been introduced by Mr. Green to Mr. Vaughn. (Mr. L. is a city inhabitant and dwells in a mansion of highly attractive external appearance.) "I believe I have fed more beats than any other man in the city of Baltimore, and I'll be —— if I'll do it any more."

"Well, sir," said Mr. Vaughn, "I'm in favor of feeding them."

"I'm not," said Mr. L., emphatically. "They're a nuisance."

"You get a good deal more milk by feeding them in the winter time than any other way I know of," said Mr. V.

"Milk!" exclaimed Mr. L. "By —, that just what I lost the other day. A fellow came along and carried off the milk-can, and that, too, after he had been fed."

"How many head have you got?" inquired Mr. V., who began to think Mr. L. was a little "off," or had just escaped from a lunatic asylum.

"Head!" exclaimed Mr. L., "why, I've got one good one, anyway."

"Where, in the city?"

"Yes, I should think it was; it's right here on my shoulders. What do you think of it?"

"Well, I don't know what to think of its contents. You don't seem to know any more about the feeding of beets than a hog."

"Sir!" exclaimed Mr. L., "this is an insult."

But just then Green exploded. An explanation ensued, and then the trio joined each other in a glass of milk all 'round, in that form in which the nutmeg is the last thing put on top to impart a spicy flavor to the punch.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Coney Island Romance.

A man and his wife, who had been separated for more than two years, met on the steamboat Arrowsmith yesterday morning. Both were going to Coney Island. Mr. George Augustus Gunn, the husband, boarded the Arrowsmith for a day's excursion. In his rambles through the boat he met his wife—his first and only love—and prostrated himself at her feet. She was accompanied by a sister and two other ladies. A feeling akin to love at first sight sprang up and the young man and woman confounded those around them by their loving demonstrations. Mutual explanations were indulged in and mutual misunderstandings seem to have been buried.

When the boat was fastened to the wharf in front of ex-Senator Norton's hotel, husband, wife, and friends walked up the sandy passage together. After taking some refreshments at the hotel the party went to the beach with the intention of bathing. Gunn was very anxious that his wife should go in bathing with him. Indeed, he was so anxious as to excite the suspicion of Mrs. Gunn's sister, who urged her strongly not to go into the water. Acting upon her sister's advice she declined to bathe. Notwithstanding the seeming rebuff, Gunn hired a bathing box and bathing suit.

On his way to the surf equipped for a swim, Gunn encountered his wife and her friends. He said to his wife: "So you'll not go in, won't you? I knew you dare not."

Then laughing in his wife's face he said, "What kind of mourning would you like to wear?"

"Red, white and blue," replied his his wife coquettishly.

"I knew you were Irish when I married you, and I think your best mourning will be the green above the red. Good bye; you'l be a widow in twenty minutes." So saying the husband darted headlong into the surf. He spoke truly, for Gunn disappeared, and before help could reach him he was drowned.

The suicide was a dentist about 28 years old, of large and lucrative practice, but of late, owing to family matters, neglected it and himself.—*New York Sun.*

Petrifaction of the Dead.

About twenty years ago the wife of a prominent citizen of Davenport died and was interred in the city cemetery. The casket that held the body was of the heavy iron pattern that had just been introduced. A few days since the grave was opened and the casket raised for removal to Oakdale. A view of the remains was taken, and what was the astonishment of the friends to find that the face and upper portion of the body had been turned to stone! The features were well preserved—forehead, closed eyes and all—the likeness of the departed being as clear to the observers as though a marble bust of the body had been executed when she was living. Even the pleats of the shroud had been preserved in stone. The strange artist in the depths of the grave, and beneath the casket lid, executed his commission faithfully and well. There was evidence that the casket had been nearly filled with water at a time not far removed. The casket was borne to Oakdale and given a new place of interment. We believe that this is the third instance of remains in the city cemetery being found in a state of petrifaction after years of interment.—*Davenport (Ia.) Gazette.*

A Monstrosity.

The Aiken (S. C.) *Courier-Journal* says: "On the 26th of June last colored twins were born on the farm of Mr. Joseph Ashley, near Dumbarton, with a ligamentary connection near the stomach. One of the twins has neither eyes, nose, hands nor feet, and the only orifice answering for a mouth is a perpendicular slit running lengthwise of he face. It seems be to perfectly dumb and to receive nourishment entirely from he other child, who is healthy and well ormed. If the dumb child is touched the other one feels it, and if asleep immediately awakens. The perfectly formed child, as may be supposed, is a female, while the dumb animal belongs to the male persuasion. Quite an excitement is created down in that region and several enterprising Barnums have already appeared upon the scene and made extravagant offers to the parents to allow their abnormal offspring to go on exhibition."

Failures for First Six Months of 1875.

We present herewith very complete returns of the number of failures which have occurred throughout the United States in the first two quarters of the present year, together with the amount of liabilities:

States.	Failures.	Am't Liabilities.
Alabama	28	$523,000
Arkansas	17	211,500
California	116	2,507,870
Colorado	24	365,102
Connecticut	60	914,064
Delaware	14	124,500
District of Columbia	9	88,100
Florida	11	925,000
Georgia	79	2,986,216
Idaho	1	3,000
Illinois	175	3,888,226
Indiana	123	1,860,383
Iowa	78	426,052
Kansas	27	218,000
Kentucky	93	2,456,060
Louisiana	16	630,983
Maine	60	587,173
Maryland	68	1,098,185
Massachusetts	377	10,853,500
Michigan	81	749,111
Minnesota	79	812,125
Mississippi	86	1,045,750
Missouri	105	2,328,550
Nebraska	24	146,000
Nevada	16	271,100
New Hampshire	65	353,600
New Jersey	20	816,250
New York	283	5,712,797
New York city	335	14,762,500
North Carolina	25	263,400
Ohio	160	2,594,950
Oregon	13	202,948
Pennsylvania	504	8,743,445
Rhode Island	43	779,594
South Carolina	111	2,042,572
Tennessee	52	326,167
Texas	114	1,153,300
Vermont	83	274,200
Virginia and West Virginia	103	1,383,684
Wisconsin	94	752,719
Total	3,377	$74,940,869

Accurate comparison of the above figures for the same six months in previous years is impossible, owing to the absence of previous quarterly and half-yearly returns; but dividing by one-half the number of failures for the entire twelve months of previous years, the following will show a comparison sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes:

	Total failures for year.	One-half of same.	Total liabilities for year.	One-half of same.
1872	4,067	2,037	$121,056,003	$60,528,000
1873	5,183	2,591	228,499,000	114,248,000
1874	5,830	2,915	155,239,000	77,819,000
1875	1st 6 mos.	3,377	1st 6 months	74,940,869

While the above comparison shows a very trifling increase in the number of failures, it will be seen that the amount of liabilities is considerably less than the average of the four years.—*Circular of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency.*

A Few Commissions.

Habitues of the summer hotels and watering places, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, will recognize the following as a correct specimen of the domestic dialogues which take place while paterfamilias is waiting for the omnibus to drive up to the front piazza, or his buggy to take him to the steamboat landing, or for the whistle of the expected locomotive:

"You have got the pattern for the muslin, my dear?"

"Yes."

"And you won't forget Charley's slippers and my bathing dress in the lower bureau drawer?"

"No, darling."

"And the cold cream and camphor from the upper shelf in the closet, and to bring us some books from the library, you know, and a bottle of cologne."

"Yes, yes."

"And baby's caps, you know, and tell the dressmaker about having my dress sent by express, for I want it for the hop. And do ask Aunt Maria to send my driving gauntlets; I forgot them."

"Anything else?"

"No darling, nothing, only if you could step over to ma's and ask her to lend me that purple and white hood, and bring me down a new sun umbrella, and my India rubbers to wear when we go out in the boat, it is so damp that—'

"Stop, darling! I've just thought of something I want to do myself."

"What is it, my dear?"

"Why, I want to run in my store for five minutes for my own business, if there's any time left after transacting yours."

"Lor' now, Charles, I hope you are not going to be disagreeable about a few little errands, I'm sure."

Charles—"Oh, not in the east, only I haven't quite got used to this express business yet, and I can only give nine-tenths of the time to it this summer, that's all, tootsicums—there's the engine whistle."

"Good-by, dear, don't forget the—"

But the rest of the sentence was lost in the rattle of wheels that bore Charles on his way to town.

THE western boundary line between Connecticut and the State of New York is still in dispute. In 1860 the Assembly of New York adopted as the boundary a line reported to them by the Commissioners of New York, but without the concurrence of Connecticut. The question will have to be settled by the U. S. Supreme Court.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FARMERS and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for the sucklings.

WE have often wondered whether there is a person in the country who does not know and appreciate the value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as a family medicine? It is adapted to most all purposes, and is the best pain destroyer that can be used.

THE peach crop of Delaware is estimated at 10,000,000 baskets.

GLEN FLORA SPRING WATER, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

NEBRASKA.

Emigration—Position—Soil—Health—Cost of Lands—Villages and Cities—Schools and Churches—The Pioneer.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 2, 1875.

EMIGRATION TO NEBRASKA.

The State is filling up rapidly. The trains bring out great numbers daily, and the prairie schooners are on all the roads. I don't wonder at it; for certainly Nebraska offers wonderful inducements to settlers.

It has the most pleasant and equable climate of any of the Western States, and its soil cannot be excelled. Then its

POSITION

is very favorable. It is midway between the oceans, and the great thoroughfare from East to West passes over it. Its farmers find a profitable market west of them among the miners of the Territories, and as good a market east as any of the States have. The Nebraska farmer finds a quick profitable market east, west and north, with a very short haul to his consumer. The distance between the producer and consumer does not eat up the grain.

SOIL.

There is no better soil in the United States than Nebraska has, nor one more easily worked. The land drains itself. The whole State is a system of valleys and uplands, with beautiful streams running through the valleys. The soil both in the valleys and uplands is from five to twenty feet deep, without stones or stump. The prairie may be broken up in the spring and a crop produced in the fall, enough to pay for the land and the cost of breaking. This has been done in thousands of instances.

HEALTH.

There is no healthier country in the world. The whole State is drained perfectly—indeed there is not a marsh or swamp in it, so there is no malaria to contend with. The air is pure and bracing and the water excellent. All the conditions of health and long life exist in Nebraska.

VARIETY OF CROPS.

In no country can there be so great a variety of crops profitably produced. The western part of the State is a magnificent grazing country, while the eastern and central are adapted to wheat, corn, oats, etc. The dairying business has been demonstrated to be profitable everywhere. Fruit can be grown in any part of the State, with a certainty of a good yield every year. Sheep raising is a very profitable business in Nebraska.

COST OF LANDS.

Lands may be had in Nebraska at any price, from nothing up to $10 per acre. The government has vast bodies of excellent land, which can be had by merely settling on it, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company has lands adjacent to the road at prices varying from $2 to $10, according to location.

The railroad makes very liberal arrangements for the transportation of settlers.

VILLAGES AND CITIES.

The villages and cities of Nebraska are growing with a rapidity unparalleled. None of them are in debt to any extent. The government has set apart lands ample for school purposes, and a great railroad was built by government bonds, so no debt has been incurred for schools or roads. The villages have not only grown rapidly but the growth has been healthy. Omaha is a splendid city, and Fremont, Columbus, North Platte, Grand Island, and a score of other places on the line of the road, are prosperous and thriving.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

No State has a better school system than Nebraska, and all the churches are represented. As a rule the church edifices are large and elegant, and the societies prosperous. The schools are supported by an endowment of lands set apart for that purpose.

To sum it all up in a word, the man who goes to Nebraska now and secures land cannot but make himself independent in a few years. He can get lands with railroads, towns, school-houses and churches all built, as cheaply to-day as he could have got them twenty years ago, when none of these things were done.

THE PIONEER.

O. F. Davis, Esq., the Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, publishes a paper called *The Pioneer*, which gives very full and reliable information concerning Nebraska. It sets forth fully how to get lands of the railroad and government, how to get to them, and how to pay for them, with a mass of information valuable to all who desire to know anything about the country. Copies of the *Pioneer* will be sent free to any address. Send a postal card to O. F. Davis, Omaha, Nebraska, and get a copy. It will richly repay a perusal, and will give in detail information which I have only been able to touch.

P.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT IT.

ORILLIA, SIMCOE, ONTARIO, May 8, 1875.

Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co.:

You will be glad as well as myself to hear the young man has improved so very rapidly under the effect of your medicine. He had used but one bottle when he was **almost well**; the second did its work, and the third bottle he gave away. Please send three more bottles and two boxes of pills as soon as possible, for other friends.

Respectfully,
(Nevis Post Office) REV. JOHN MCLEAN.

UNION RIVER, SHEBOYGAN, WIS., January 4, 1875.

Send another $12 box of the East India Hemp. This is the only medicine that will do me any good, and I had given up all hopes of getting better.

ADELIA THOMPSON.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of **Consumption** that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectorations, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles.

$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for $6.50. Pills and Ointment, $1.25 each. Address
CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Send for Circular.

Asthma and Catarrh.—See D. Langell's adv't.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES — The fact that five million of pairs of SILVER TIPPED Shoes are made a year, shows how those who use them feel about it. They know that they last three times as long.

Economy is wealth—but the best Shoe is the CABLE SCREW WIRE. They never rip, leak or come apart. Try them. All genuine goods stamped. GABLE SCREW WIRE

OPIUM CURE. Cheap, quick, private. No pain. DR. ARMSTRONG, Berrien, Mich.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

NEW BOOK. "Gleanings." Now Ready. Agents address LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

Guns. Catalogue Free. Rudolph & Co., 1013 N. 5th St. Louis, Mo.

$490 A MONTH and EXPENSES to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Samples free. C. LININGTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

WANTED AGENTS—Everywhere for the Centennial History—600 pages, $40 engravings, selling well. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., 2 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

CLARK'S BOOK-KEEPING. Self-instructive. Short method. Price $1.00, postpaid. Send for Circular. W. S. CLARK & CO., 143 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE. Chicago Suburban Lots at $100 each—$10 down and $5 monthly for balance—within a short distance of city limits, with hourly trains and cheap fare. Send for circular. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

INVESTMENT. For exchange for dry goods, notions or cash, five thousand acres mineral and timber land in Tennessee, at a sacrifice; abstracts of title furnished; 50 cts. an acre. Lock Box 214, Pittsburgh, Pa. TENNESSEE LANDS.

SOMETHING for you. Sells at sight. Our Agents coin money. We have work and money for all, men or women, boys or girls, whole or spare time. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address FRANK GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Opens Sept. 8th. Civil Engineering, the Classics, English and Military Art thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

10 DOLLARS PER DAY. AGENTS WANTED to sell THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine. Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

DOUBLE YOUR TRADE. Druggists, Grocers and Dealers—Pure China and Japan Teas, in sealed packages, screw-top cans, boxes, or half chests—Growers' prices. Send for circular. THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton-st., N. Y., P. O. Box 4560.

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$10. to $500. Invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72-page book explaining everything, and copy of the Wall Street Review SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE best-selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 Sheets Paper, 15 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a Piece of Jewelry. Single Package, with elegant Prize, post-paid, 25 cents. Circular free. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York.

BURR MILLS FOR CORN, FLOUR & FEED, large capacity, small weight & price. My specialty 30 years. Gold Medals for fast grinding and small power. Over 400 sold. 20 patents for grinding & bolting vegetables and minerals, by hand, horse, wind, steam, or water power. Send stamp for cuts & prices. EDWARD HARRISON, New Haven, Conn.

HOW TO GET A HOME. IOWA LANDS, 800,000 ACRES. Rich Soil, good Climate, excellent Water, growing Settlements, good Schools. We offer the Lands of the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. at $4 to $8 per acre, on easy payments. Two years rent will buy a farm. Apply to DAVIDSON & CALKINS, R. R. Land Office, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

CAUTION—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION. LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE, (Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 28 Years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the only new complete work. Hence it sells; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. Agents' success would astonish you, more wanted. Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 144 W. 4th St., Cinn., O.

ELASTIC TRUSS. This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., NO. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular and be cured.

N. F. BURNHAM'S TURBINE WATER WHEEL Was selected, 4 years ago, and put to work in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., and has proved to be the best. 19 sizes made. Prices lower than any other first-class Wheel. Pamphlet free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

SEA FOAM. Keeler, Holmes & Co., Grocers, Norwalk, Ct., say:—"We have the assurance of our customers that Sea Foam is the best Baking Powder. Our sales of it increase continually." Geo. L. Claflin & Co., Druggists, Providence, R. I., say:—"Your Sea Foam is steadily gaining in favor. All speak well of it." It is the best. Farmers' wives can excel New York Hotel Cooks by using Sea Foam. Try it and be happy. Send for circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

D. LANGELL'S NEW ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY. Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and Catarrh. Warranted to relieve instantly so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Druggists are supplied with sample packages for FREE distribution. Call and get one, or address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Full-size Package, by mail, $1.25.

INQUIRE FOR W. A. DROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS. PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

Can not BE BEAT. The new BUFFALO BILL REVOLVER—sent prepaid to any part of the United States on receipt of $2.40. 30,000 already sold. Beats anything of the kind ever made. For accuracy and distance it has no equal. Address all orders to WESTERN GUN WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. N. B.—We have every revolver examined by an experienced gunsmith before it leaves our works, and warrant them perfect in every way. Liberal discount to the trade.

FREE.—A fine colored picture of, and circulars describing the Aultman-Taylor Threshing Machine. Write to Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, O. This machine is warranted to do better work in wheat, oats, rye and barley, than any other style on the continent, and is the only perfectly successful Flax and Timothy thresher in the world.

Smith Organ Co., BOSTON, MASS. *These Standard Instruments* Sold by Music Dealers Everywhere. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Sold throughout the United States on the INSTALLMENT PLAN: That is, on a System of Monthly Payments. Purchasers should ask for the SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN. Catalogues and full particulars on application.

PEOPLE WILL HAVE OUR GOODS. Send 25 cents and we will send by mail, prepaid, one LAMP FILLER, with which you can fill any Kerosene Lamp without removing chimney or getting grease outside of Lamp. At same time we mail you all our circulars and terms to agents on Twenty useful household articles with which any person can make from $5 to $20 daily. We want Agents everywhere. NATIONAL AGENTS' EMPORIUM, BOSTON, MASS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS! VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and Bands are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by VOLTA BELT CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Forestall Summer Fevers and all the complaints generated by excessive heat, by keeping the blood cool and the bowels free with Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, at once a most refreshing draught and the best of all regulating medicines. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

YOUNG MEN. BOYS AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN Trained for a successful start in business life, taught how to get a living, make money, and become enterprising, useful citizens. EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., on the Hudson, the only institution devoted to this especially. The oldest and only practical Commercial School, and only one providing situations for Graduates. Refers to patrons and graduates in nearly every city and town. Now Building now open. Applicants enter any day. Address for particulars and catalogue of 3,000 graduates in business.
H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Out of the Poor-House. *Hear what a Physician says*:—"A man from Crestline, O., came to Bucyrus, disabled from kidney trouble. His sufferings were very acute and the case unpromising. Being unable to take care of himself he was taken to the County Infirmary for treatment. The physician put him on *Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion*; in ten days a marked improvement took place, and after three weeks he was dismissed a cured man, and is now pursuing his trade with his former vigor. Dr. Fulton is a witness to the statement and regards the cure as a very remarkable one." Trade supplied by KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S "VIBRATOR" THRESHER. The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE." GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work. THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers. If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps. MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid for 50 cts.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry. Sarsaparillian and Its Associates. Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin disease gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW BOOK. SUCCESS IN BUSINESS. HOW TO MAKE MONEY. Selling very fast. Send for circulars. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Sold in cans by Druggists. 35 cents and upwards.

C. N. U. No. 31

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now in the United States which shares the good-will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal, and white for human, flesh.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the Standard Liniment of the United States. Established 1833. Large size, $1.00; medium size, 50 cents; small size, 25 cents. Small size for family use, 25 cents. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company. JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, AUGUST,5, 1875.

Bishop Ames confesses that he can't cope with Delano, and he resigns. The Bishop has been engaged in Christianizing the Indians and Delano in robbing 'em, and Bishop Ames gives it up. Everybody resigns but Delano.

* * *

In speaking of Morton as a Presidential candidate, the Wolcotville *Register* says that Morton, it thinks "made so serious a mistake in the salary grab business, that his action was repudiated by the Legislature of his own State, and will place his friends in a very embarrassing position in case they are called upon to sustain him for the Presidency."

* * *

Some Difference.—When Beecher was charged with adultery, he did not confess his guilt as his sister advised him. He knew enough of human nature to know that Plymouth Church would have turned him out in disgrace. So he fought it through, claiming to be innocent. Not so with Rev. Mr. Rood of the Presbyterian church at Pittston. He committed years ago but it was only recently discovered. Mr. Rood confessed also, and declared that he repented; and yet he was not only turned out of the ministry, but out of the church.

* * *

A preacher named Mahin, at Elkhart, in "good and regular standing" as an apostle of Christ and Temperance, says with regard to the turning of water into wine, that "Christ was guilty of transcending the bounds marked out for Him by the Deity for creating that which God had not created, and what he knew would be the ruin of men, the curse of wives and the blight of children's years, and moreover the manufacture and use of an article that is the cause of more sorrow and misery than war and pestilence and famine combined."

* * *

TWEED'S LUCK.

Tweed's star seems to be in the ascendant. His lawyers moved a few days ago before Judge Donohue to compel the plaintiffs to make the complaint more definite in certain respects, and to give a detailed statement of each bill on which each of the 151 warrants that made up the whole $6,000,000 claimed against Tweed was founded, specifying which items were false and overcharged.

The motion was granted, the court holding that the plaintiffs shall elect whether they will sue Tweed as having caused the loss to the city by his neglect to examine the claims against it or by criminal conspiracy with Watson to defraud it, and abandon one of these grounds.

This seems impossible from the fact that of the 151 bills fraudulently paid 141 were stolen on the night before they were to have been produced by Controller Connolly before a joint committee of citizens and aldermen. These can not be reproduced. The ten remaining constitute but a small percentage of the claim against Tweed and under the ruling of the court, requiring specifications as to what portion of them are fraudulent and what not, will furnish but poor material for the prosecution to work upon. It is likely, therefore, that this important suit for the recovery of some six millions of dollars will be abandoned and Tweed be allowed, after all, to spend the remainder of his life rich, infamous and happy. Such is the web of the law, that catches only the weak and is snapped and broken by the strong. It seems that our criminal statutes operate only against the petty thieves—the feeble who have not had the opportunity of stealing enough to render them powerful. Many small criminals, in Kentucky have been more severely punished for stealing ten dollars than Tweed has been for stealing ten millions.

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodine of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, Pres. Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore Md. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth Avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle.

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 29 4w

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of DAVID PERRY, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1875,

the equal undivided third part of the undivided thirteenth twentieth of the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, and subject to the life estate of NANCY FISHER, surviving widow of said decedent therein, to-wit:

A part of section two in township thirty-five [35] north of range fourteen (14) east, bounded by a line commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section two [2] and running thence east on the county line 3 70-100 chains, thence south 46 degrees west one chain, thence south 56 degrees west 1 26-100 chains, thence south 63½ degrees west, 2 40-100 chains, thence south thirty-four degrees west 7 chains thence north 45 degrees west 1 58-100 chains, thence north 27 degrees west 2 68-100 chains, thence north 87 degrees west 9 47-100 chains, thence south 84 degrees west 10 65-100 chains, thence south 75 degrees 34 minutes west 16 86-100 chains, thence north 60½ degrees east 7 30-100 chains, thence south 56¼ degrees west 6 37-100 chains, thence north 16 85-100 chains to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter, thence east on the county line to the place of beginning, containing fifty-five acres, and a part of said section two bounded by a line commencing at the south bank of Fish Creek 3 17-100 chains south of the quarter post on the north side line aforesaid and running thence south on the east line of said northwest quarter aforesaid 7 3-100 chains, thence south 85 degrees 55 minutes west 3 13-100 chains, thence south 1½ degrees west 2 37-100 chains, thence north 81 degrees 45 minutes west 8 22-100 chains, thence north 25 degrees 55 minutes east 3 4-100 chains, thence north 64 degrees 25 minutes east 4 22-100 chains, thence north 9 degrees 15 minutes east 5 56-100 chains, thence 84 degrees east 7 58-100 chains to the place of beginning containing five acres more or less.

Terms—One third cash, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, with notes at interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws, and secured by good freehold security for the deferred payments. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER P. LEARNED, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Cornelius, administrator of the estate of Asahel Bryant, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

July 22.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, } ss
DeKalb Co., }

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of Asa Hall, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana } ss
DeKalb Co. }

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of John Milliman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, } In the DeKalb circuit court
DeKalb County } September term 1875.

Sarah Junkins }
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Albert Junkins }

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan her attorneys and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Albert Junkins is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In the DeKalb circuit
DeKalb County } court Sept. term, 1875

Joseph Sewell }
vs. } Complaint No. 148.
Andrew Kepler }

Now comes the plaintiff by Rose & Hartman his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavid that said defendant, Andrew Kepler is not a residence of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to, said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of July, 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OR INDIANA } ss.
DeKalb County. }
John O. Gilkerson } Before John S. Barns
vs } Justice of the peace
Dollas Hooper } for Richland tp.,

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 18th day of August, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

JOHN S. P. BARNS,

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

BARGAINS!

AT THE

Great Clearing out Sales

OF

Miller & Casebeer,

The Leading Merchants of Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Henry G. Olds }
John D. Olds }
vs } Complaint No. 18
Henry J. Geiger }
Alexander J. Bodkins }

NOW comes the Pliantiffs, by P. V. Holman, their attorney, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Henry J. Geiger and Alexander J. Bodkin, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of August 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clek.

* * *

Try the Courier.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo,

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

We have just printed a fine lot of Justices' Blanks, as follows, for sale at this office:

Summons,
Subpoenas,
Garnishees,
Attachments,
Executions, &c.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CURTAINS,

And Housekeeping Goods!

Hosiery, Gloves

FANCY GOODES!

NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

AT BOTTOM PRICES

We are now clearing out our entire stock of.

SUMMER GOODS

and offering all above mentioned goods at a great reduction from former prices

Examine our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

before you purchase, and save money.

GRAIN BAGS all the best brands at

ROOT & COMPANY'S

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is no uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on teas and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	20, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both | Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecitions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.05	Hogs—dressed	
ye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	55	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	50 @ .55	Butter	.15
Potatoes	@1.25	Lard	.12
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	12
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

A new crossing has been put down across Eight street.

Miss Frankie Ryan is visiting friends at Kendallville.

Beard has the best stock of lead-pencils in town. The cheapest, too.

The Spencerville school will open August 17th, with D. M. Allen as principal.

The weather has been cold and wet for several days past, fires coming very handy.

Our boys are receiving challenges from every quarter to play ball. Well, that's what we want.

Mr. Maurice is again at the billiard parlors of S. J. Lock, and we learn will remain among us.

Throw salt in your cabbage, and keep the army worms from feasting thereof.

The Albion boys are more than likely satisfied now on the base ball business. Our boys beat them over two to one.

J. J. VanAuken has returned to the city again, after a several weeks stay in Steuben County.

The little child taken by Geo, Picker to raise, a few weeks ago, died last Tuesday.

Joseph Graves and Chapman, connected with the Keelan affair at Garrett, are at liberty. The preliminary examination has been postponed until next Monday.

See advertisement of G. H. Munn, of the Central Dry Goods Store in another column. Special bargains are offered in this line of trade.

Mr. A. Marvin at Garrett City, has just fitted up a new barber shop, and has everything looking neat and tasty. He is doing a large business.

Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, says we are to have more violent storms this month than we had last. We hope the Professor will be proved a false prophet.

The Ladies Social of the Presbyterian Church held their society at Pleasant Lake last Friday. Good weather and a large crowd made it a success.

The base ball nine comes out for practice about once every summer. That's too often, it makes some of 'em play reckless.

A Sabbath school pic-nic is to be held at Emanuel's Grove two miles northeast of Spencerville and one mile west of Coburn's Corners on Thursday August 12th, 1875.

Horse-racing wasn't very profitable this year. The association, it is reported, lost $600 at Goshen, $1,000 at South Bend, and upwards of $1,000 at Fort Wayne.

We were pleased to receive a call from D. Kahn, Esq., of Indianapolis, who contemplates putting in a large stock of clothing at this place in a few weeks.

The ladies of this State are going to hold a Centenniel Tea Party at the State Fair this fall, a lady from each district representing each of the thirteen original States.

Next Friday, so they say, Garrett City will send up a base ball nine to play a match game on our grounds. A pretty good club may be expected.

Spink & Co., are selling plow coulters like hot cakes, every farmer that has an opportunity will purchase one as they prevent cloging and makes the draft much lighter.

Peter Brandon, Jr., has charge of the Eight street Billiard Hall and in connection with the hall has a good lunch at all hours, such as pickeled tongue, cakes &c. Call in.

See in another column the prospectus of the Fort Wayne Daily "Gazette." It is received here every morning, and is brim full of the early morning news.—Get a coppy at Houser's.

FOUND.—A pocket book was found on the Spencerville road last week containing money. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this notice. Enquire at this office.

Miss Sallie Shaw, the vivocious and agreeable clerk of Mr. Stamets, left yesterday for her home in Bucyrus Ohio, on a short visit. There will be an aching void in the hearts of many until the dear girl returns again.

Reub Lent has built a fine opera house at Toledo, and opens out with the best talent in the country. The programme each evening is replete with the best features now seen upon any stage. Reub is enterprising and is bound to win.

If the local editor of the Fort Wayne "Gazette" don't stop using our name in vain, there'll be a "local" shot some fine day, and a fine item instead. We don't make any threats, but we mean what we mean.

Our old townsman, Dick Burninston, has located at Garrett City, where he intends running a first-class blacksmith shop. Dick is a tip-top workman and will give entire satisfaction in every particular.

Prof. O. M. Record, the new principal of our school is here making every arrangement in conjunction with the School Board for the success of the coming term. Foreign scholars will find it to their advantage to attend the coming term.

The Auburn Graded Schools open Aug. 23d, with a fine corps of teachers. The buildings are all repaired over, and the new school house at the north end of town will make everything convenient in our educational matters this fall and winter. A large number of foreign scholars are expected to be present.

The citizens in and about the Junction are realizing the want of a good school house, and the four townships of that corner there should go to work and erect a large substantial brick building something like the one now being erected in the north part of town.

It would be gratifying if the Fort Wayne "Sentinel" would let our Democratic friends in Ohio manage their own affairs. If it realy desires the defeat of Allen why don't it say so.—[Columbia City Post.

Just what we think. If the "Sentinel" thinks it knows more that the Democracy of Ohio, suppose it change places, and give us a rest.

The editor of the Hicksville "Independent" has bought a safe, and now some of his jealous cotemporaries are poking fun at him. Its got so now-a-days that an editor can't have a safe or a fast-horse without being the subject of numerous remarks. The tendancy of the age is bad, neighbor, so don't pay any attention to them.

We are glad to greet the return of our old friend W. H. Dills, Esq., last Monday, looking bright and happy as in days long past. Will has not been himself for several years; he has been, as it were, under a cloud. We trust that it has passed and that the bright dawning of a happy and prosperous future lies before him.

> "Now is the winter of our discontent
> Made glorious summer by the sun of York,
> And all the clouds that lower'd on our house,
> In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Our enterprising ice merchant A. S. Wells, having exhausted his supply of ice secured here last winter, and having agreed to supply his customers through the season, has just shipped in from Pleasant Lake several car loads of the most beautiful crystal ice we have ever seen. Of course it is more expensive but then his word is out and he never goes back on the poor. It is a pleasure to do business with a reliable person and Al. wont lose heavily in the end.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of Doosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite, regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiary adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 25 cents.

W. B. Dancer left for Chicago yesterday. Sure he did.

NOTICE

The stockholders of Patrons of Husbandry, will on next Saturday the 14th day of August at their hall in Auburn for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, Auburn August 4th, 1875.

J. E. SHILLING, P. A. of P.H.

The ball nine had a meeting in the COURIER office Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing a captain. Tom Sprott was the unanimous choice. We think that Tommy will make a good one, and as the committee were afraid to do their duty in changing the captian, they will, of course, let him manage and control the nine to the best of his notion.

A South end gentleman, after the family have retired for the night, smears the gate and doorstep with paint and watches closely the next day the wearing apparel of the young men he encounters to see which one it was that took his daughter home, the night before, from prayer meeting. The old man found out, and the young man had better send a hack for her after this and not run any risk by going so close to the house himself.

Robinson's show seems to have given very general satisfaction. The circus performance was good and the animal show full and complete. One animal advertised did not appear—the Giraffe. It died the Sunday before at Marion, this State, after a very short illness, aged about three years. The value of this rare curiosity was about $8,000. There are only three or four giraffes in the United States, and Old John Robinson has already secured one of these.

Mr. Snyder, the blacksmith in the lower part of the town, had a fine lot of cabbage on Monday night, but the next morning there was not a single head left, all the neighboring cows having paid it a visit during the night. We are in favor of the passage of an ordinance requiring citizens to keep up their stock at night. There is no protection for any one against these depredations unless they individually watch through the night In fact the citizens should voluntarily do this, without the aid of an ordinance.

Garrett is making rapid progress in the way of a town, and new houses spring up every day. They are not of a very substantial character, but then they will do to start with. The foundation for the new brick hotel is being laid, and is also that of the large machine shops. The foundation for the Railroad house looks as big as a race track, and these structures will add largely to the place. New comers are arriving every day, and speculators are on the alert. Garrett may yet prove handsome, but certainly will not have contributed much to that end.

A new bank has been organized in Waterloo, called "The Citizens Bank." Jacob Kahn, John Leas, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Corbett and Mr. Langan, formerly cashier of the other bank, are the principal stockholders. The new organization will be a popular one, as several of the very best citizens of Waterloo are identified with it. Mr. Langan is cashier.

The old bank will still continue in business, Messrs. Best, McClellan & Clark being largely connected therewith.

Mr. A. J. Little has about completed a nice little business room next to Abright's store, and to give an idea of the demand for business stands in this place, Mr. Little informs us that there has been seventeen applications for this room, as follows:—One book store, music store, harness shop, two barber shops, two doctor's offices, one china store, one cigar, one notion store, one millinery store, and dressmaking, besides for other purposes. Houser & Co. are to occupy it with their book store.

Our enterprising barber, Sammy Pommert, not being satisfied altogether with his German journeyman, has made another change. This time he has got the boss of all bosses, Mr. Robert Napier, of Chicago, who will remain with him in the future. Mr. N. comes highly recommended, and with Sam's reputation as a first class barber, they will make a terrible stout team to pull against. His shop is located over Cool's grocery store, on Seventh street, and our citizens should patronize these rooms, as the style of work they turn out gives them a claim for public patronage.

Advertised Letters

The following are letters not called for in the Auburn Post Office.

Bodmer Rev. John	Mathews Miss M.
Baumgorter J. G.	Moellner William 2
Bailey Lissie	Mowery John H.
Clark Mollie E.	Philow J. F.
Faron W. H.	Rex J. M.
Follett Ben.	Rolfer Daniel J.
Faber Syloana	Steel R. C.
Garst G. P.	Smoth Chas W.
King Jas	Stiles J. B.
King John	Smith Mrs. A. J.
Long H. B. 2	Switser Benjamin
Lewis Mrs. Mary	Shof Eddie
Lampshire A.	Linnerman E.
McMellen Milton 3	Williams John
	Willis Miss Nanie

When calling for these letters please say advertised.

S. L. YANDES P. M.

We notice that the best dressed portion of our population are wearing goods furnished by our woolen mills, being regarded as the most stylish and serviceable to be found in the market. A fine assortment of cassimeres, jeans, flannels, &c., is kept on hand at all times. Goods changed or cash paid for wool.

BOND CASE SETTLED.

At last this great case, celebrated for its longevity, has been settled, the County taking judgment against Mr. Blair and his sureties for $5,800. We believe this will be generally satisfactory. There was no element of revenge in the case, the main object being to establish the precedent that officers and their bondsmen must be held accountable for all moneys in their hands. A "vigorous" prosecution has done some good.

DEATH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

Ex-President and Senator elect Andrew Johnson died at his house in Greenville, Tenn., last Saturday morning, from a stroke of paralysis. He was the seventeenth president of the United States and was the only surviving ex-president. He was born in North Carolina, and was 67 years old. He was elected to the U. S. Senate last fall.

The Army Worm.

A very general complaint is made by the farmer in this section relative to the ravages of the army worm. A large portion of the oats crop has been destroyed especially where it was green and lying down some. Few fields are not touched, while others show nothing but the bare stock. They seem to climb upon the stock and cut the main fibre that holds the oats and the ground is covered with grain. They do not seem to be doing as much now as at first and it is hoped that they will soon disappear and not injure the corn.

Excursion to Put-in-Bay

On the 11th of August, 1875, over the Air Line Road, will be a grand excursion to the above place, starting from Kendallville, and stopping at intervening stations along the line. It is gotten up for the benefit of the Christian Church at Waterloo and Butler, and a large turn out from all over the country will only be giving to a good cause. The accommodations will be first-class, as this road has plenty of coaches for all that may attend. The attractions at the Bay will be very interesting.

Notice to the Public

The Butler graded school will open there fall term on Monday, August 23d, 1875. The Boord of Trustees have secured the survice of Prof. J. G. Bowersox as Principal, who will take charge of the school for the comming season, and will be assisted in the different departments by Miss Lorinda Daniels, Miss Mary Brundage and Mrs. Morilla Snivels. With this corpes of instructors the patrons of the school and the public at large, may confidently expect a successful and profitable term of school. The school building has been refitted, and everything convenient and comfortable. Students desirous of attending school this fall, will find it to their advantage, to attend the Butler school, as the Trustees will spare no pains to their stay with us, both pleasant and profitable. Teachers class will be formed at the commencement of the term, and particular attention will be paid to those wishing to teach. Boarding can be had be applying to the undersigned.

Lewis Panson,
W. L. Blair,
J. R. Sunley. } Trustees.

AN OLD TRAMP.

One of those peculiar characters, of which the world knows but little, was in town last week. His name is W. P. Hargett, and he is known among the printing fraternity of "The Old Tramp" For years he has traveled over the country, most of the time on foot, a restless, weary wanderer. Without an object in life, homeless and almost friendless, he has existed upon the cold charities of the world, asking work here and receiving friendly assistance there, and often starving and freezing in the midst of plenty. He was the guest of the COURIER office three days last week, the most of which time he used in "sobering off," and getting ready for the great duties of life. He was a man of fine intellect at one time, knows Shakespeare and other standard poetical works by heart, appreciates a kindness and feels an insult as keenly as the most sensative. He differs from other tramps in that, he is cleanly and honest, and is a judge of good whisky. He told us of an adventure on the great prairies of Illinois, in mid winter, how he was caug't in a blinding snow storm miles from any habitation, how he struggled on till dark, when he heard the squeal of pigs, and following the sound, found them in an old strawstack, how he crept in and slept with them until the morning to keep from freezing. But whisky has done a good deal for Hargett, is doing for him now, and soon another, and about the last of the old timers, will have found a place to rest his weary head in the great grave.

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yeast, a very little salt. Stir
sufficient to make a batter.
rings over the fire.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE family kee
vinegar in a white lead keg, a
surprised the other day to find
selves badly poisoned.

DO NOT permit case knife bl
forks to stand in hot water. It
the steel and cracks the handles.
handles should never be placed in

FLUID glue may be prepared
solving one pound of good glue
pint of hot water, to which are
three ounces of nitric acid; aft
evolution of nitrous vapors has
the liquid is cooled, when it is
use.

LOAF CAKE.—1½ pounds of flo
pounds of sugar

WHEN !

SEPTEMBER 1, '75.

WHAT!

THE FALL TERM OF

AUBURN UNION SCHOOL

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY,

August 23rd, 1875.

A new school building is being erected for the accommodation of two of the lower grades. This will prevent the overcrowding formerly experienced in the old school building.

The old school building is being repaired, papered, re-seated with new and commodious seats and thoroughly fitted up in every respect.

Pupils living out of town who wish to attend school, may consult Mr. J. J. Littlefield, Prest. of the School Trustees.

Board can be obtained in private families at $3 to $4.

Particular attention will be given to students who intend to teach during the winter.

Classes will be commenced in Latin German, Higher Mathamatics and Higher English. The following corps of teachers have been hired:

Mr. O. M. Record, Principal; Mr. Jas W. Ottis, Asst; Mrs. A. Thomas, Miss Laura Clark, Miss Ida Mahuran, Miss Mattie Miller, Miss Hattie Griswold.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
J. W. RICKLE,
W. GRISWOLD, } School Trustees.

FORT WAYNE

MORNING GAZETTE !

A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE DAILY PAPER!

Issued in Time to Meet all the Early Morning Trains Leaving Ft. Wayne

Containing Each Day the Latest and Fullest Telegraphic, Monetary and Commercial News.

On July 1st the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette Printing House passed into the hands of WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, late of the "Northern Indianian," of Warsaw, who design to make it just such a paper as the people of the region in which it is published need. Arrangements are already made to have it delivered to subscribers in all the neighbori g towns on all the roads leading out of Fort Wayne, and as the paper can be received in this way from 4 to 6 hours in advance of any other, the advantages of subscribing for the "Morning Gazette" can be seen at a glance.

THE LATEST STOCK, MONEY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Will receive the closest attention of the managers and in every instance can be relied upon as correct i every particular. The Gazette is already receiving the highest encomiums of the press and the people. Terms of the Morning Gazette:

One year [in advance]		$9.00
Six Months	"	4.50
One Month	"	75
Per Week	"	20

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well. Now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c, can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County. } Set:

NOTICE is hereby given that James H. Rose Administrator "Debonis non" of the estate of Christian Buss deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said County.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby by given to citizens, witnesses and all others interested, also to the Petit Jorros heretofore summoned for the May term, 1875, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that court was adjourned, by the Judge thereof, to a special term commencing on Monday August 30th 1875, for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of, or said May term 1875 of saed Court. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 2d day of August, 1875

J. R, LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County. } Set:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Rowland Tefft
vs
Nettie Hamilton
Charles Hamilton
Isaacs D. Toll } Complaint No. 131

NOW comes the plaintiff, by C. O. A. McClellan his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Nettie A. Hamilton, Charles Hamilton and Isaac D. Toll are not residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is, therefore, hereby given saiddefendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn this 4th day of August, 1875.

J, R LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County } Set.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

William York
versus
George Egnew,
Alice Egnew,
William W. Egnew,
& Harriet E. Egnew, } Complaint No. 132.

Now comes the plaintiff, by C. A. O. McClellan, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants William W. Egnew and Harriet E. Egnew are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of August 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County } Set.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.

Samuel S. Danford
versus
Jonathan J. Miller,
and David Delong, } Complaint No. 151.

Now comes the the plaintiff, by P. V. Hoffman his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant Jonathan J. Miller is not a resident of the Statet of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court fix ed at Auburn, this 4th day of August, 1875.

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

INGLESIDE, a well-known summer resort near Holyoke, Mass., has been totally swept out of existence by fire.

AT Philadelphia, on Monday, a fool named Conor playfully pointed a gun at his young wife and pulled the trigger. He thought it was empty, but it wasn't, and Conor is now a widower....A locomotive boiler exploded the other day at Port Jervis, N. Y., with frightful effect. Three men were killed outright—the body of one of them, the engineer, being blown a distance of over a thousand feet, where it lodged in a tree....A large amount of spurious five-cent nickel coin has been placed in circulation by a Brooklyn gang of counterfeiters.

A SYRACUSE (N. Y.) dispatch announces the death of Celia Burleigh, the woman's rights advocate, aged 48....A New York telegram announces the suspension of the old and prominent banking and brokerage firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The failure was caused by heavy advances made on stocks and cotton account. The liabilities of the firm are between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. The news of the failure produced the wildest excitement in Wall street. Baring Brothers, of London, are heavy losers. Americans traveling in Europe will also suffer largely by the failure. For a time it was feared that the collapse of this great house was but the beginning of a great financial crash, but an exposition of the causes that led to the suspension showed that these fears were unfounded.

THE Commercial Warehouse Company, of New York, has suspended. Liabilities estimated at $1,500,000. The stock of the company is owned principally in Cuba....J. B. Ford & Co., publishers (not proprietors), of the *Christian Union* and "The Life of Christ," are greatly embarrassed, and their suspension is looked for.

THE Trenton Banking Company, of Trenton, N. J., which lost $160,000 by the Jay Cooke failure, loses $100,000 by the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

THE WEST.

NEWS has been received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago that 500 Ponca Indians have abandoned their reservation. It is also reported that Spotted Tail, with 260 Sioux warriors, had left his reservation with the intention of visiting the Ponca Agency and massacring first the whites on the reservation and then the Poncas....Kansas will have no State fair this year, because no city can afford a sufficient subsidy.

JOHN GARRETTY, a Peoria pedestrian, succeeded the other day in walking seven miles in 57½ minutes....Howe's circus was sadly demoralized by a tornado at La Crosse, Wis., a few nights ago....A prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, while working in a quarry, was sunstruck, and it is said that while in that condition, Sergeant Hogan, in command of the gang, commenced to beat him, and inflicted injuries from the effects of which he died soon after.

A REPORT comes from the Black Hills, by way of Fort Laramie, that new and richer gold-fields have been discovered about thirty-five miles northeast of Harney's Peak, and that all the miners in the Hills, about eight hundred, were rushing pell-mell for the new diggings. It is reported that nuggets have been found worth $1 and upward....Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court of Cook county, Ill., has rendered a decision to the effect that the bondsmen of David A. Gage, late City Treasurer of Chicago, are liable for the full amount of the claims of the city against Gage—a little less than a million dollars.

A MIXED train on the Northern Pacific railroad, consisting of twenty-two cars, recently went through a bridge across the Mississippi river at Brainard, Minn., killing five persons. The bridge is about eighty feet high.

A FREIGHT train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad went through a trestle forty feet high, near Cloverdale, Ind., on Thursday, killing the engineer, conductor and head brakeman. The fireman had one leg and one arm broken....A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., states that a report has reached there that Col. Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Indians, and candidate for re-election to that position, had been assassinated near Fort Gibson, by a party of Downing men, his political opponents. Col. Boudinot, who was in the Territory, is said to have fled north.

THE report that Chief Ross, of the Cherokee Nation, had been assassinated, is denied.

THE SOUTH.

LEGAL proceedings have been commenced in New Orleans against State Auditor Clinton, Treasurer Dubuclet, Secretary of State Deslonde, and Speaker Lowell. The charge is misdemeanor in office, for funding warrants to a large amount representing an illegal claim against the State of Louisiana.

A MAN named Johnson, with his wife and five children, attempted to ford the Coosawattee river, near Atlanta, Ga., a few days since, but their wagon got into deep water, and all the children were drowned.

A WAR of races has broken out in East Feliciana parish, La. A bad feeling has existed between the whites and blacks in that parish for some months, which threatens to break out into open hostilities.

THE St. Louis delegates to the Missouri Constitutional Convention, now in session at Jefferson City, have finally decided to recommend a plan for the complete division and separation of the city and county of St. Louis. The city to sustain the same relation toward the State as a county, and to become the owner of all penal and charitable institutions and public buildings within the extended limits, and to assume the entire indebtedness of the county; the county to organize as a new county, and the county seat to be selected by a majority vote of the people of the county.

WASHINGTON.

THERE has been a small steal in the Treasury Department—only a thousand dollars—but it occurred among the girls who are engaged in counting the packages sent for redemption by the banks, and consequently created a good deal of flutter....Avery, the indicted Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, has been dismissed.

THE Mountain Meadow massacre trial is fairly under way at Beaver, Utah. Several eye-witnesses of that cruel slaughter have given their testimony. The evidence locates the crime conclusively upon the Mormon leaders, and, unless disproved by an overwhelming array of rebutting evidence, forever sets at rest the story that the luckless emigrants perished at the hands of Indians alone. The story these witnesses tell agrees in the main, and surpasses in minuteness any of the horrible details which have been published heretofore. Although eighteen years have passed since the massacre occured, the recital of its awful particulars strikes with fresh force, and with the feeling of sick horror which comes over the reader there is mingled the righteous passion of vengeance, and a wish that the fate of the slaughtered women and children might be visited upon such of the Mormon fiends as are still on the hither side of hell.

SECRETARY FISH has received information that an association of counterfeiters, with their headquarters at Barcelona, Spain, are preparing to issue in this city $12,000,000 in counterfeit notes on the Bank of England and Bank of France....The President has appointed ex-Gov. Wells, of Virginia, to succeed Fisher as Attorney for the District of Columbia.

COMMISSIONER WATTS, of the Agricultural Department, in an interview with a correspondent the other day, stated that the late reports concerning the harvest of fall wheat justified him in saying that doubtless 75 per cent. of a full crop would be realized, when 85 per cent. has really been anticipated. He thinks the spring crop will prove a full one. He is not confident about a flush market making low prices. He says that he has often seen the contrary, where wheat would advance very steadily upon a flush market. He says the scanty harvests in France, Germany, and England this year will do much to keep up a good price for our home wheat....A curious story has been raked up among the old accounts in the War Department, showing how a clerical error had a tragic result. An officer during the war was wrongfully charged with a defalcation amounting to $1,600, and, being unable to readily demonstrate his innocence, he committed suicide.

JAMES GILFILLAN succeeds Avery as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department....The late defalcation in the Treasury Department, attributed to theft by some of the female employes, has been found to be a mistake, and the missing $1,000 turns up all right....Additional reports have been received by the War Department from prominent army officers complaining of gross frauds upon Indians by their agents.

AVERY, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, was arrested at Washington the other day, and required to give bail for his appearance before the St. Louis Criminal Court.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,270,590 additional national bank circulation, for the month ending July 28, 80 per cent. of which is to be retired in legal tender notes, making the whole amount of legal tender notes retired since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $7,244,892....Bishop Ames declines to serve on the Sioux Indian Commission.

GENERAL.

A CABLE telegram announces the stranding, on the English coast, of the steamer Abbotsford, of the American line, Philadelphia. All the passengers and a portion of the cargo were saved....It is now highly probable that a stop will be put to the cattle-stealing operations of Mexican bandits. The United States government has purchased the steamer Planter, which draws only four feet of water, and is arming and manning her for service on the Rio Grande. Other steamers of a similar character will be purchased and fitted out for the same purpose.

FOUR millions of silver, it is stated by a Washington telegram, will be coined at the several mints before the close of August, and the Treasury Department promises that hard money shall shortly take the place of bank notes and greenbacks....A London telegram announces the death, at the age of 64 years, of Isaac M. Singer, the inventor of the sewing machine....The Postmaster-General has decided to put on a fast mail train between Chicago and New York. It is the intention to make the run between the two cities in twenty-four hours, a gain of twelve hours over the present time.

THE excitement occasioned by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has been succeeded by a quiet feeling, and there is no reason to expect other important suspensions on their account.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican State Convention of Minnesota was held at St. Paul on the 28th ult. John S. Pillsbury was nominated for Governor, and J. B. Wakefield for Lieutenant-Governor. The financial plank of the platform reads: "That on the present questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view a return to specie payments."

FOREIGN.

COUNT DZEMBECK, his mother and a chambermaid have been arrested at Landeck, in the district of Breslau, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Frederick William....The loss by the floods in the south of France is officially stated at $15,000,000....Meetings are being held in England to indorse the course of Plimsoll, the agitator, in denouncing the government.

AND now comes news of the failure of the crops in many districts of Portugal, caused by drought. The cattle are dying of hunger, and a famine is threatened....The reported plot to assassinate the Crown Prince of Germany was a hoax....The English ship Stuart, bound from London to Bombay, has been lost at sea. Thirty-eight of the crew perished.

ONE hundred and fifty-six out of the 162 cotton mills in Oldham, England, are closed on account of a strike of the operatives, and in Ashton fifty mills are closed and 8,000 operatives idle....The Russian wheat crop promises a good average.

GRANT'S cotton-mills at Glasgow, Scotland, were recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $2,500,000....Thirty-one cotton-mills have closed at Dundee, Scotland, and 12,000 persons are out of employment....Reports from Canada are to the effect that the crop prospects are favorable. Fall wheat is below the average, while spring wheat is better than usual. Oats, barley and potatoes promise an abundant yield. ....Dispatches from London and Liverpool report that there has been no appreciable effect on the general market in those cities occasioned by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

MR. PLIMSOLL having read an apology in the English Parliament for his previous unjust remarks, he was discharged without reprimand. ....Large meetings of workingmen have been held in England to protest against the proposed grant of £142,000 to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India....In Switzerland the Gothard tunnel workmen, numbering 2,200, united in a strike and riotous proceedings. The government troops dispersed them, after killing two and wounding many more.... A large body of Carlist troops has been completely invested at the Spanish town of Seo de Urgel, and must eventually surrender.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

There was no change to note in the condition of the money market. Demand for favors rather light, with an abundance of loanable funds. Interest rates 6@7c for sixty days, 8@10c for long loans. Bonds firm and steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

To say that the grain markets were excited during the past week would scarcely convey a good idea of the prevailing state of affairs. The attendance of local speculators was large, and the leading grains—wheat, corn and oats—attracted more than the usual amount of attention. The fluctuations in values were very frequent and unusually severe, especially in wheat. The movement was mainly on speculative account, and the governing influences were generally speculative in their tenor, although there was considerable encouragement in the tone of the advices received from Europe and also from New York. Crop reports from Europe were unfavorable and higher prices were reported both for wheat and corn. At New York an urgent export demand for wheat existed and higher prices were readily obtained. The evident firmness of the market affected the "short" interest and made them anxious to provide for their outstanding contracts, while it materially aided the "bull" element in their endeavors to force prices to a higher range. Spring wheat for August opened at $1.18, sold at $1.30, but closed at $1.21½. Corn opened at 70½c, sold to 77c, closed at 73½c August. Oats sold as high as 42½c. The smaller grains were comparatively quiet.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.		Closing.	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash		@1.16½	1.19	@1.20
No. 2, seller July		@1.14½		@1.19
No. 2, seller August		@1.19		@1.21½
No. 2 seller September		@1.11½		@1.20
No. 2 corn, cash		@ .69½	.72½	@ .72½
No. 2 corn, seller July		@ .69½		@ .73½
No. 2 corn, s. August		@ .70½		@ .73½
No. 2 corn, seller Sept		@ .71½		@ .78½
No. 2 oats, cash		@ .49	.54	@ .54½
No. 2 oats, seller July		@ .49		@ .54
No. 2 oats, s. August		@ .38½		@ .40½
No. 2 oats, s. Sept		@ .36½		@ .37
No. 2 rye, cash		@1.02		@1.09
No. 2 rye, seller Aug	.76	@ .80		@ .83
No. 2 barley, cash	1.30	@1.32		@1.33
No. 2 barley, s. Sept	1.05	@1.07		@1.01

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair degree of activity in this market during the past week, but a very unsettled feeling prevailed, and the fluctuations in prices were both frequent and severe. The market was governed mainly by local influences, and sympathized somewhat with the change in grain. The market closed quite steady, however, at the following quotations: Cash mess pork, $20.50@20.65, seller August $20.50, seller September $20.65, and seller October $21.15. Lard, cash, $13.60, seller August closed at $13.55@13.60, seller September, $13.75@13.80.

PRODUCE.

There was only a moderate amount of business transacted in butter during the past week, and the bulk of the round lots sold were taken by parties using it for repacking purposes. There was a fair local demand for the better qualities, however, and the supply of these being rather light, prices ruled steady and firm. There was but little inquiry on shipping account, and for medium and low grades the market ruled dull and stocks have accumulated somewhat. The supply of the lower grades was very liberal and among the receipts there were but few choice lots. The quotations given below are for the following classifications, adopted by the National Butter Association: Extras—Shall be composed of selections from the finest grades of fresh made sorts, and shall be of the highest standard of table butter. Firsts—Shall be a good quality of butter, of uniform natural color, in season, sweet and properly seasoned, in good uniform style of package, and in good condition. Seconds—Shall consist of a good, sweet, solid grade of butter, uniform in color, in good style of package, and in good condition. Thirds—Shall embrace all sorts between the quality too poor to be classed as seconds, and the grade above grease butter. Quotable at 19@23c for extras, 16@19c for firsts, 14@16c for seconds, 12½@14c for thirds, and 11@12c for inferior stock. There was a good trade reported in broom corn and prices were firm as follows: 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beans were quiet and values were a trifle easier. Eastern medium quotable at $1.80 per brl in lots, and $1.85 in a small way; Western do $1.00@1.75 according to quality. Beeswax sold slowly at 26@28c per lb for prime yellow. There was quite a falling off in the shipping demand for cheese, and the market ruled quiet. There was no change, however, in prices; round lots sold at 10@10½c, and in a retail way 11c was obtained. Cider and cranberries are out of the market. There were a good many cherries received during the latter part of the week and prices were easier. Sold at $3.50@4.00 per bu. Trade was exceedingly light in the dried fruit market, but there was no change in prices. Michigan and New York apples quotable at 7@7½c. Halves peaches at 8½@8¾c, and blackberries were offered at 8½c. There was no sale for dried peas; nominal at $2.00@2.10 for choice green and $1.60@1.75 for marrowfat. Eggs were dull and unsettled, and the bulk of the offerings were in poor order; closed at 14@14½c in carriers, according to reputation of shipper. Feathers were dull and nominal at 48@52c for prime live geese and 20@25c for good to choice turkey tail. There was a good demand for the different kinds of green fruits and the market ruled quite active. The receipts were fair, but for choice stock former prices were maintained. Qutations range at 50c@$1.00 for poor to common peaches, $1.25@1.50 for good, and $1.75 for choice Crawfords. Apples sold at 25@60c per box, and $1.00@4.00 per brl, according to quality. Plums firm at $1.75@2.00 for choice red, and pears steady at $1.00@1.50 for good to choice in third bu boxes. There was good demand for hay, and prices under light offerings ruled firm at $15.50@19.00 for No. 2 to prime timothy, and $9.00@16.00 for No. 2 to prime prairie. Hides were quiet and easy; closed at about 7½c for good lots of green salted, and 13@13½c for calf. There was no demand for old potatoes, and new were brought in by neighboring farmers in such liberal quantities, which they were selling to the usual buyers, that the demand was exceedingly light, and the market ruled dull and lower; quotable at $1.00@1.25 for Southern Illinois in brls, and $1.75@2.00 per brl for choice Baltimore. Salt was steady, and a fair business was reported; quotable at $1.70 for ordinary coarse, $1.80 for Onondaga and [illegible]

NOTICE.

OF INDIANA, } Set:
alb County. }
DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term

. Olds
Olds
vs } Complaint No. 18
. Geiger
der J. Bodkins

comes the Plaintiffs, by F. V. Hoffman, r attorney, and files their complaint hereether with an affidavit that said defendants J. Geiger and Alexander J. Bodkin, are idents of the State of Indiana.

ice is, therefore, hereby given said defen that unless they be and appear on the first f the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court holden on the 4th Monday of September 1875, at the Court House in Auburn in said ty and State, and answer or demur to said plaint, the same will be heard and determin their absence.

ness my name and the seal of said court day of August 875.

75@90c, according to ... good demand for highwines and the market was as active as the offerings would admit. The market closed at $1.17.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

For the lighter descriptions of cooperage the demand continues fair, but for tight barrels there was little inquiry and the market ruled dull. The offerings were fair, and former prices were maintained. Quotations range at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels and $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces; $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. It should be understood that the outside prices for lard tierces is only paid for "standard" packages—the new size adopted recently by the Packers' Association. There was more activity in the lumber market during the past week and an improved feeling was developed. The arrivals were fair and the bulk of the sales were made at former prices. The market closed at $7.75@8.00 for joists and scantling, $9.00@15.00 for common boards and strips, $2.10@2.70 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. Wood was very quiet and sales were slow at the following prices: $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech, and $4.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 50	@10 50
Hogs—Dressed	10	@ 10½
Cotton	14	@ 14½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 33	@ 1 34
No. 1 Spring	1 34	@ 1 36
Corn	84	@ 85
Oats	64	@ 66
Rye	1 08	@ 1 10
Pork—New Mess	20 00	@21 40
Lard—Steam	13	@ 13½
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 36	@ 1 38
Corn—No. 2	67	@ 67½
Oats—No. 2	53	@ 57
Rye—No. 2	96	@ 98
Pork—Mess	21 00	@21 25
Lard	12	@ 13
Hogs	6 00	@ 7 80
Cattle	4 50	@ 6 00
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	..	@ 1 21½
No. 2	..	@ 1 19½
Corn—No. 2	..	@ 70
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 50½
Rye	96	@ 1 00
Barley—No. 2	..	@ 1 04
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 40	@ 1 41
Corn	72	@ 74
Oats	63	@ 65
Rye	1 08	@ 1 20
Pork—Mess		@20 75
Lard	12½	@ 13½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 [illegible]
Amber	1 36	@ 1 37½
Corn	75½	@ 76
Oats	57	@ 58
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 37½
Amber	..	@ 1 34
Corn	..	@ 75
Oats	..	@ 67
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@ 1 38
No. 2 Red	..	@ 1 33
Corn	74	@ 75
Oats	59	@ 61

GOLD IN ILLINOIS.

The Auriferous Metal Found in Gulches and Streams Near Decatur in Paying Quantities.

A telegram from Decatur, Ill., to the Chicago *Journal* says: A party of old miners yesterday visited the recently-discovered gold field near this city, and after prospecting in different places along the stream, a pan of dirt was taken out of Dutch gulch, washed and found to contain from twenty to thirty cents worth of the shining yellow metal. Some of the party not feeling satisfied, and fearing that a trick of some sort had been perpetrated, procured another pan of dirt, this time taking it off the top, which was washed and found to contain from three to four cents worth. This last pan was pronounced by Captain Mason and Mr. Crow, who have followed mining in California, as being rich enough in gold to pay well for mining, either on a large or small scale.

The latest report to-day is that gold has been found on the land belonging to Dr. L. N. Bills, adjoining that of Mr. Kepler. A specimen found here was brought to the city to-day, and we learn that it stood the test applied to it. Further developments will be awaited with great interest. Mr. Kepler has refused $2,000 per acre for his eighty acres of land.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Stories.

In his speech at Mr. Beecher's house at Peekskill on Monday night, the Hon. Chauncy M. Depew was impelled, by an allusion to the great amount of testimony and the little evidence taken in the six months' trial of the Tilton suit, to tell an anecdote of the late President Lincoln which we do not remember to have seen printed. Mr. Depew prefaced it by saying that when, as Secretary of State of New York, he visited Washington in 1864 to look after the army vote, he had occasion frequently to refer matters directly to Mr. Lincoln, who one day was reminded of a story, which he declared was one of the only two anecdotes original with him, notwithstanding his reputation for story-telling. "I only apply the good stories others tell me," the President said. The story which he thereupon preceeded to tell Mr. Depew was to the effect that many years before, when practicing in Illinois, he had appeared for the defendant in a case of assault and battery, in which the complainant did not seem to be very much injured, although he had been through a long series of brawls. In the course of the plaintiff's examination Mr. Lincoln asked, "How much ground did you fight over?" "About six acres," was the reply. "Don't you think," asked Mr. Lincoln, "that was an almighty small crop of fight for so much ground?" Amid the roars of laughter which followed, and in which the voice of Mr. Beecher was heard above all the others, Mr. Depew suggested that it was needless to make the application to such a quickly appreciative audience.—*New York Herald.*

A Realistic Centenarian.

The Lebanon (Pa.) *News* says: On the top of South Mountain, in Lancaster county, lives an old man by the name of Frederick Moyer, who is fast approaching his one hundredth year. On Saturday morning he walked all the way from his house to Womelsdorf, a distance of five miles, over rough, rocky, and y roads, and attended to financial siness, after which he went to the nor store of Sell & Schonour and purased a quart of Oberholtzer whisky, ying that was the stuff that kept him so long, and expects, if he can get it, keep it always in his house. He inends to visit Philadelphia next year and e the Centennial. Mr. Moyer is hale nd hearty, and works hard every day ut in the fields. He says if he does t take the lead it would not go.

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A MAN hanged himself last month, in aris, in the presence of his paralyzed ife, who was unable to move or cry for sistance, and who was obliged to witess the horrifying sight of his death ruggles.

A BIRD-SELLER in Paris advertises that he will teach parrots to talk sensibly, and an effort is to be made to secure his services in some one of the American colleges before commencement day comes around again.

A BELLIGERENT RODENT.

The Chief Engineer of the Navy Vanquished by an Enormous Rat.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

No less a person than Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy W. W. W. Wood came hobbling, like a wounded soldier, and with his ankles bandaged, into Welker's this morning in search of a breakfast.

"Gout, gout," said I; "too much of Robeson's old Madeira."

"No, no," he replied solemnly. "Rat, rat!" and he proceeded to tell me of a desperate combat, lasting nearly an hour, that he had had with a monster rat the night before. The family being away, and the rats not getting anything to eat for some days, had become hungry and desperate. Mr. Wood was sleeping alone in a back room, the bed being near a door. About 1 o'clock in the morning he was awakened suddenly by a severe pain in his foot, and heard something jump heavily to the floor. A light revealed the fact that a deep gash had been made on the ball of his left foot, from which the blood was flowing freely.

As there was no cat in the house, Mr. Wood at once concluded that it was a rat, and that it had made its exit. After washing and bandaging the wound, he again stretched himself on the bed and fell into a doze. The rat came at him again, this time making an ugly gash in the heel of his right foot. After bandaging the second wound, Mr. Wood went in search of the rat, resolved to kill him if possible. But his ratship had eaten his way into a bureau in the front room. A screw-driver was brought into use and one by one the drawers were opened, and there in the lower one was found, to use Mr. Wood's own word, "Mr. Rat half as big as the water pitcher, and looking directly at him with a pair of the wickedest eyes. Then he made a desperate jump directly in my face." Mr. Wood had shut the door and the only thing he had to defend himself was a small rattan. The rat made a desperate fight with him, more than a dozen times jumping to the top of the bureau, and thence in Mr. Wood's face and at his throat. The combat lasted nearly an hour by the clock, when, finding that he could neither kill nor wound the infuriated thing, and that he might get more seriously injured, he withdrew, leaving the rat in possession of the field, and, indeed, the victor.

Wood waited for morning and his servant man to arrive. In the meantime the rat went desperately to work gnawing at the door, in order to again attack the chief engineer, and had got more than half way through when the servant came, and the two entered the room, armed with stout sticks, to renew the combat. Removing all the furniture but the bureau, into which the rat had again retreated, they drove him out and renewed the fight. The infuriated creature fought as desperately as before, now jumping at the throat of one of his assailants, now at the other, inflicting ugly wounds on both; and it was not until after the battle had lasted twenty minutes that the rat was killed. His big head is now exhibited at the Navy Department as a trophy.

Two Millions of People.

The State census returns of this city and Brooklyn are not yet completed, but enough is known to make safe the estimate that the population of New York is about a million and a quarter, and that of Brooklyn half a million. Add to these figures add the population of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and the Jersey Oranges of all sizes, colors, and at all points of the compass, which has its day residence in New York, and we have a city of 2,000,000 of souls struggling for existence on Manhattan Island.

The population of London by the census of 1870 was 3,214,707 persons; that of Paris by the census of 1867, 1,889,462 persons; Constantinople, 1,075,000 by the census of 1864. New York proper will therefore rank next after Paris, and leaving out the cities of China, is now the third city in the world in population. If we could take in our Brooklyn offshoots and those of Northern Jersey, which of right belong to us—are as much a part of the great city as the so-called Sunnyside is of London—we should step into place as the second city of the world, and show a population two-thirds as large as that of the greatest hive of human beings the history of the cities of the earth has ever shown—London.

We are away ahead of Vienna, with its 825,165 inhabitants, as given in its census of 1860; 50 per cent. larger than Berlin, with its 702,437 people, as reported by its census of 1867. Brooklyn comes up to Liverpool with 517,567 inhabitants, enumerated in the census of 1870. Of course these European cities have grown since the dates of their censuses, but none of them so greatly as to deprive New York of its place as the second city of the world in population if we counted in all our chickens.—*New York Sun.*

How It Feels to be Hanged.

A Paris newspaper gives this extract from the notes of a young fellow who tried to commit suicide and was cut down before suffocation was complete. He was delighted to return to life, and it is noted that would-be suicides who are rescued from their self-sought fate rarely renew their attempt to shuffle off this mortal coil. "When I stood on the chair the mirror on the mantlepiece involuntarily attracted me, and I looked at myself as I fastened the slip-knot around my neck. Blood flowed to my head, for my face was very red; something took place at the same time in my optic nerves, for it seemed to me that my face suddenly began to make grimaces. My eyes and nose changed place instantly, like the pieces of a kaleidoscope. I kicked the chair from under me and fell with the sensation that I had been struck on the top of my head with a hammer. I did not at first feel the rope around my neck. The only very clear impression which followed the blow with the hammer on my skull was that of great heaviness in the head. It seemed to me that my head was larger and heavier on my shoulders than the great bell of Notre Dame. At the same time I felt an immense night falling around and in me. Then I felt extremely cold at my lower extremities, and at the same time an acute, terrible pain in my neck, which was produced by the rope, which cut my skin and sawed my veins. Then I felt nothing. Evidently this was the moment when my good aunt Cecile entered my room and cut me down."

Arresting the Wrong Man.

Over in W. one of the churches recently called a clergyman named Rev. Jos. Striker. In that city, by a most unfortunate coincidence, there also resides a prominent prize-fighter named Joseph Striker, and rumors were afloat a few weeks ago that the latter Joseph was about to engage in a contest with a Jersey pugilist for the championship. Our Sheriff considered it his duty to warn Joseph against the proposed infraction of the laws, and so he determined to call upon the professor of the art of self-defense. Unhappily, in inquiring the way to the pugilist's house, somebody misunderstood the Sheriff and sent him to the residence of the Rev. Joe. Striker, of whom he had never heard. When Mr. Striker entered the room, in answer to the summons, the Sheriff said to him, familiarly:

"Hello, Joe, how are you?"

Mr. Striker was amazed at this address, but he politely said:

"Good-morning."

"Joe," said the Sheriff, throwing his legs lazily over the arm of his chair. "I came round here to see you about that mill with Patsey Dingus, that they're all talking about. I want you to understand that it can't come off anywhere around here. You know well enough it's against the law, and I ain't a-going to have it."

"Mill! Mill, sir? What on earth do you mean?" asked Mr. Striker, in astonishment. "I do not own any mill, sir. Against the law! I do not understand you, sir."

"Now, see here, Joe," said the Sheriff, biting off a piece of tobacco and looking very wise, "that won't go down with me. It's pretty thin, you know. I know well enough that you've put up $1,000 on that little affair, and that you've got the whole thing fixed with Bill Martin for referee. I know you're going down to Pea Patch island to have it out, and I'm not going to allow it. I'll arrest you as sure as a gun if you try it on, now mind me."

"Really, sir," said Mr. Striker, "there must be some mistake about—"

"Oh, no, there isn't. Your name's Joe Striker, isn't it?" asked the Sheriff.

"My name is Joseph Striker, certainly."

"I know it," said the Sheriff, spitting on the carpet, "and you see I've got this thing dead to rights. It shan't come off, and I'm doing you a favor in blocking the game, because Patsey'd curl you all up and sicken you anyway if I let you meet him. I know he's the best man, and you'd just lose your money and get all bunged up besides; so you take my advice, now, and quit. You'll be sorry if you don't."

"I do not know what you are referring to," said Mr. Striker. "Your remarks are incomprehensible to me, but your tone is very offensive, and if you have any business with me, I'd thank you to state it at once."

"Joe," said the Sheriff looking at him with a benign smile, "you play it pretty well. Anybody'd think you were innocent as a lamb. But it won't work, Joseph; it won't work, I tell you. I've got a duty to perform, and I'm going to do it, and I pledge you my word if you and Dingus don't knock off now, I'll grab you and send you up for ten years as sure as death. I'm in earnest about it."

"What do you mean, sir?" asked Mr. Striker, fiercely.

"Oh, don't you go to putting on any airs about it. Don't you try any strutting before me," said the Sheriff, "or I'll put you under bail this very afternoon. Let's see how long were you in jail the last time? Two yeas, wasn't it? Well, you go fighting with Dingus and you'll get ten years, sure!"

"You are certainly crazy!" exclaimed Mr. Striker.

"I don't see what you want to stay at that business for, anyhow," said the Sheriff. "Here you are, in a snug home, where you might live in peace, and keep respectable. But no, you must associate with low characters, and go to stripping yourself naked, and jumping into a ring to get your nose bloodied and your head swelled and your body hammered to a jelly, and all for what? Why, for a championship! It's ridiculous. What good'll it do you if you are champion? Why don't you try to be honest and decent, and let prize-fighting alone?"

"This is the most extraordinary conversation I ever listened to," said Mr. Striker. "You evidently take me for a—"

"I take you for Joe Striker, and if you keep on, I'll take you to jail," said the Sheriff, with emphasis. "Now, you tell me who's got those stakes, and who's your trainer, and I'll put an end to the whole thing."

"You seem to imagine that I am a pugilist," said Mr. Striker. Let me inform you that I am a clergyman."

"Joe," said the Sheriff, shaking his head, "it's too bad for you to lie that way—too bad, indeed."

"But I am a clergyman, sir—pastor of the Church of St. Sepulchre. Look here is a letter in my pocket, addressed to me."

"You don't really mean to say that you're a preacher named Joseph Striker?" exclaimed the Sheriff, looking scared.

"Certainly, I am. Come up stairs and I'll show you a barrelful of my sermons."

"Well, if this don't beat Nebuchadnezzar!" said the Sheriff; "this is awful! Why, I mistook you for Joe Striker, the prize-fighter! I don't know how I ever—a preacher! What an ass I've made of myself! I don't know how to apologize, but if you want to kick me down the front steps, just kick away. I'll bear it like an angel!"

Then the Sheriff withdrew unkicked, and Mr. Striker went up stairs to finish his Sunday sermon. The Sheriff talked of resigning, but he continues to hold on.—*New York Weekly.*

IN Elkhart, Ind., a man learned that a thief was in his hen-house stealing chickens. The owner immediately got some boiling hot water, with which he scalded the thief terribly, and then shot him three times.

BERGH has left the poor horses of New York to swelter the summer out, while he rolls in the shade at Newport.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, commenced life as a printer's devil, and is now reported to be worth $2,000,000. Young man, go and be a printer's devil.

The Prince of Wales wants £710,000, or about four millions of dollars, for the expense of his royal jaunt to India. As he is going for pleasure, he don't take his wife. The British tax-payer grumbles and submits—his time of triumph is not yet.

The Beecher case has been a Big Bonanza for the lawyers. Mr. Evarts received $25,000, Mr. Tracy $10,000, Mr. Hill $5,000, Mr. Beach $5,000, Mr. Fullerton $2,500, Mr. Morris $2,500, and Mr. Pryor $2,500. Mr. Shearman refused to accept money for his services.

A summary of the losses of the fire insurance companies for the first six months of this year shows that they aggregate more than the entire losses for 1874. The losses this year, too, have fallen, not upon the great cities, but chiefly upon the country towns, on property destroyed in which the insurance companies have paid about $26,000,000.

Little Rhody has just completed an enumeration of her children, which shows a healthy increase. The population of the entire State is 258,132, against 217,353 in 1870, and 184,965 in 1865—a gain of 73,167 in ten years. The city of Providence boasts 100,648, against 68,904 in 1870; Newport, 14,020, with a gain of 1,500. There is an increase throughout the entire patch.

This is the era of statements and certificates. A citizen of Missouri recently took the liberty of thrashing one of his neighbors, and afterward fortified himself with a paper, on which a jury of the vicinage, consisting of twelve mutual acquaintances, approved of the deed. In their vague and formal language they said, "We do here certify and consider him perfectly justifiable in whipping," etc.

Under the new indictment of the Washington correspondent Buell for telegraphing that Senator Chandler was drunk, the offense of libel at Washington is alleged to consist of simply filing the dispatch. This raises the question whether it is a publication of a libel, and Chandler's lawyers will probably be beaten on it, and then have to end the matter by trying the offender at Detroit, where the dispatch was printed, or not at all.

The Evansville (Ind.) Medical Society have turned out Dr. Tyrrel for advertising in the newspapers. But how much worse is this than advertising by flattering women, getting notices of great cures or surgical operations in the papers, being called out of church during meeting-time, driving fast through the public streets, and generally tickling you for tickling me? And can all the other Evansville doctors hold up their hands in assertion that they have done none of these things?

A terrible fate was that of John I. Filkins, the Albany express robber, who disappeared suddenly, last year, from the Clinton (N. Y.) State Prison. Workmen cleaning the main sewer of the building, a few days since, found his skeleton there, into which it is now evident he crawled through one of the water closets in the hope of securing his liberty by passing through the sewer and out at its mouth, which is strongly closed by bars of heavy iron secured on either side by walls of heavy masonry.

The latest estimate of the Colombian earthquake is 14,000 lives and $10,000,000, the destruction of the city of Cucuta alone being reckoned at $7,000,000. All the better and more substantially built houses were of course most destructive in their fall, so that the wealthy class were the especial victims of the disaster, affording tempting booty to the criminal classes, freed from all restraint. The Chicago *Tribune* foots up the destruction of human life by famines, earthquakes, floods, and other disasters as amounting to 96,500 already within the present year.

The latest British sensation is basket burial. The idea of popularizing the practice of cremation has been abandoned, and now a movement has been inaugurated for displacing metallic and wooden coffins with baskets, on the supposition that the sooner the body returns to its original element the better. The natural instinct of bereavement is to protect the remains from decomposition as long as possible. The basket proposition comes from an eminent physician, Mr. Seymour Hayden, and has the enthusiastic support of the Duke of Sutherland, who owns more land than any other man in England.

Some of the Indianapolis physicians are hopeful about Robert Dale Owen, who has just been placed in an asylum near that city, and think his insanity may be cured. He imagines himself immensely wealthy, and is constantly telling how he will dispose of his property by endowing colleges, etc. He is restless and is desirous of traveling, and seems to have lost all idea of space and time; he speaks of going to New York in an hour, and of walking over to Philadelphia in a few minutes. His son thinks the insanity is traceable to a nervous-bilious fever he had five weeks ago.

Another nation has just been celebrating a battle anniversary, having reference to an engagement fought 200 years ago, on June 15, 1675. The parties in that battle were the Swedes on one side, and the adherents of a small but plucky electorate on the other, then known as Brandenburg. The place was Fehrbellin; the leader of the Swedes was Field Marshal Wrangel, and the leader of the Brandenburg army was the grand elector, Frederick William. The former had 4,000 cavalry, 9,000 infantry, and 38 cannon. The latter had less than half the number of men, and only 13 guns. But the valorous 6,000 of the grand elector went in "as a single man," and, after six hours sabreing and lancing, hewing, hacking, and stabbing, the Swedes gave way, losing 4,000 men killed and wounded, and over 1,000 prisoners, together with all their munitions, baggage, and cannon. This small electorate with its army of 6,000 men is now somewhat better known as Prussia. It has grown somewhat since then. Its army of 6,000 men and 13 cannon has expanded and grown in a most marvelous manner. The grand elector, who ruled over a country about the dimensions of a California ranch, has expanded until he is King of Prussia and Emperor of Germania. The little mob of 6,000 horsemen, and the artillery of 13 pieces, have enlarged until now, when what with *Landwehr*, *Landsturm*, and the like, the total expansion is represented by 1,634,000 soldiers, 45,000 officers, 3,000 field pieces, and 1,000 siege guns.

INDIANA NEWS.

The authorities of Mishawaka combine the calaboose with the cattle pound.

The best sign painter in Logansport spells it "sandwage" and "doenut" on a restaurant sign.

Joel Sayre, of Wabash, has received the appointment to a $1,200 clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Track-laying has been commenced on the east end of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington road, at Muncie and Frankfort.

A prize fight was recently broken up by the Fort Wayne police. There was but very little knowledge of the "manly art" displayed.

Benjamin Coquillard, one of the very first settlers of South Bend, and in fact of that section of the West, died recently at an advanced age.

An Evansville joker who undertook to make a parrot imbibe liquor had his jugular pinched by the bird in a savage and nearly fatal manner.

Sheriff Manly, during the last thirty-five years, has buried upward of 16,000 people in Cass county, a larger number than the present population of Logansport.

Work on the harbor at Michigan City is being rapidly pushed; the pile-driver is kept working late and early, taking advantage of all the favorable weather possible.

At Aurora they are now agitating the question of water-works—getting a supply of water from the hills back of the city, affording sufficient fall to protect the town from fire.

The house of B. F. Simcoke, Treasurer of Lynn township, Dallas county, was entered by burglars on Sunday night of last week, and robbed of $1,299 in money and $800 in bank checks.

The first paper ever issued in Lawrence county was in 1833; it was called the *Western Spy*, and was edited by R. W. Thompson. Since then twenty one papers have been started in Bedford.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has been sold to Hon. John C. Shoemaker. The business control of the paper has been placed in the hands of Lucien G. Matthews, formerly of the New Albany *Ledger*.

James Jenkins, employed in the saw mill of his brother-in-law, John Thomas, at Plymouth, was killed by the bursting of an emery wheel on Friday last. He was struck on the head by one of the pieces.

Preparations are in progress at Rockville, Parke county, for a reunion of soldiers (enlisted men and officers) of the late war, to be held on the 6th and 7th of September. It is expected that soldiers from all parts of Indiana and Eastern Illinois will participate.

The country in the vicinity of Goshen is infested with thieves, who carry off clothing and provisions. All the old rusty shot guns in the vicinity of the depredations are being loaded with shot, and the death of one or more of the midnight marauders is expected nightly.

Considerable excitement has been created in Sycamore by the discovery of pieces of copper, one of which weighs over three pounds. It is not copper ore, but the metal in its purest state, and was unearthed on the farm of William Streby, by workmen who were delving in the earth.

"One of the b'hoys says that the reason the hunters who go out from town do not of late bring in more game is that the price has raised. The country boys now charge ten cents per head instead of five as heretofore, and the town chaps can't afford to pay it." So says the Ripley *Index*.

Mr. George Crocker, of Laporte, has received the contract to survey a route for a canal from Lake Michigan, beginning at Michigan City, to the Wabash river. This route, if completed, will connect our lakes with the Mississippi river and Gulf of Mexico.

While a steam thresher was being operated near New Ross the other day, the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the engine. Mr. Wm. Tipton, one of the owners of the machine, who was running the engine at the time, was struck in the left side by a flying fragment, and, as the doctors think, fatally injured.

Harrison, Hines & Miller have brought suit on behalf of the Indianapolis *Journal* Company and John Dougherty against the State Printing Committee, consisting of the Governor, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of the State, for damages arising from a wrongful letting of the contract for State printing.

The United States keeps two river signal-lights burning opposite Rising Sun every night in the year, one at the head of the bar on the Indiana side, and the other at the foot of the bar on the Kentucky side of the river. The compensation of the men having charge of the lights is fifty cents per night, and a barrel of oil is sent to each man every three months.

On Wednesday of last week a terrific whirlwind struck the house of Aaron Wright, in Brownsbury, Hendricks county, completely demolishing it. Wright was instantly killed, and his wife and six children severely injured. The force of the wind was so great that a large cottage organ was carried 200 yards through the air and landed in a corn-field, but slightly damaged. The house, although a two-story log building and weather boarded with plank, was scattered about like so many straws.

New patents issued to citizens of this State: Driers, J. F. Gent, Columbus; railroad wrenches, J. B. Finley, Delhi; processes for cleansing gas-retorts, H. S. Wolf, South Bend; spoke-sockets, B. Poulson, Fort Wayne; turbine-water wheels, S. R. Jenner, Milltown; potato-diggers, J. H. Louch, Rome; sad-irons, S. Elliott, Indianapolis; automatic air brakes for cars, A. James, Seymour; bearings for journals, A. B. G. A. Williams, Goshen; tailors' measures, W. D. C. Tilney, Crawfordsville.

The cyclone which demolished the house and injured the family of James Wright, in Hendricks county, on Tuesday night of last week, also struck at Harveysburgh, in Fountain county, killing five women, injuring many others, and tearing houses to pieces generally. The names of the killed, so far as ascertained, are Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Sample, and Mrs. Patterson. A hired girl and a little child of Mrs. Somers are also among the victims. The cyclone was half a mile wide and a mile and a half long. It swept everything before it, trees, fences, and houses.

Two men named Leander Kennedy, alias Allen Lees, and Columbus Voorhees, alias Frank Clark, have been arrested at Terre Haute for complicity in the Long Point murder and attempted express robbery. They show pretty conclusively that they did not actively participate in the murder, they being at Greencastle at the time; but Mr. King, foreman of Englis & Over's foundry, of Indianapolis, who made the armor found near the spot where the engine and express cars were slipped, and Frank Glazer, who fitted the armor together, and who were brought from Indianapolis, identified Kennedy and Voorhees, on sight, as the parties who had the armor made.

Frightful Frequency of Drowning Accidents.

Accidents by drowning are reported from all parts of the country with such frequency as to excite remark. There are always many deaths by drowning during the warm months; this summer the number is unusually large. Two or three very sad calamities of this nature have happened in our immediate vicinity, and it would appear that the loss of life in each case was needless. Proper precautions by persons on shore might have prevented death in the water. It is also true that the indiscretion of bathers is often the cause of their tragical taking off. Many of these fatal accidents, however, are among young people, who should have some competent guardian when they go into the water. Six little fellows, all under ten years of age, were drowned at Fall river, in a place where a man could have saved them by wading, probably; and we hear of another case where a boy was drowned in a pond in which the water was only three or four feet deep. These sorrowful incidents ought to be taken to heart by parents, and especially by inexperienced bathers.—*New York Times.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Follow Up the Plow.

Hard times are upon us,
 And the people are in debt:
The country's full of trouble,
 And the worst is coming yet.
'Tis not without its causes,
 And we'll plainly tell you now,
The only way to stop it
 Is to "follow up the plow."

Chorus—

Then follow up the plow, boys,
 Follow up the plow;
If you would build the country up,
 Just follow up the plow.
Then follow up the plow, boys,
 Follow up the plow;
If you would build the country up
 Just follow up the plow.

Fill up your fields and prairies
 With a crop that's "good as gold,"
And mine your hills and valleys wide,
 For iron, salt and coal.
The earth is the producer,
 And we can tell you how
To make a princely fortune—
 'Tis to "follow up the plow."

Chorus—

There are too many people,
 Who from their duty shirk,
Who'd rather make a fortune
 By some other means than work.
The man who plants tobacco,
 Corn, wheat or cotton now,
Is king among the "moneyed men;"
 He "follows up the plow."

—*Will S. Hays.*

Around the Farm.

Liquid manure from under the stalls is vastly more valuable than the solid mixed up in water.

We have now in the United States 38 agricultural colleges, with 389 professors, and 3,917 students. Few of the graduates, however, become farmers.

To keep seeds from the depredations of mice, mix some pieces of camphor gum with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury.

Pick up all the stones on your place and cart them off. It is not very pleasant business, but it is work that should be done promptly and with great care. It is much better to spend a few days in picking stones every spring than to have valuable time wasted and money required to repair broken mowing machines.

Rules for Farmers.—Take good papers and read them. Keep an account of farm operations. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain, and heat. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money. See that fences are well repaired and cattle not grazing in the meadows or grain fields or orchards.

A writer in the *Agricultural Gazette* cites his observation in reference to the healing of broken bones in cattle. An ox fractured his leg above the knee, a heifer broke her thigh, a compound fracture, another suffered a simple fracture, but in spite of differing doctors these animals were turned out to take their chances, and each and all actually made a good recovery in the course of a few weeks.

A New Breed of Sheep.—Wm. Crozier, in charge of an extensive farm on Long Island, is endeavoring to establish firmly a new breed of sheep, produced by crossing Cotswolds and Southdowns. He has produced, says the *American Agriculturist*, a sheep with a heavy fleece of combing wool, superior in quality and equal in weight with that of the pure Cotswold, and with as good quality of flesh as the Southdown, and one-half greater size.

A favorite and rather new kind of mash for horses is coming into use, composed of two quarts of oats, one of bran, and a half a pint of linseed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is spread the linseed; boiling water is then added to the bran, and the mixture covered with an old rug, and allowed to rest five hours, after which the mass must be well stirred up. The bran absorbs while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together.

Flavor of Eggs.—There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to a stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, impart bad taste to the milk or butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for some confectionery purposes.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* says: The carbon contained in the vegetable organism of which the coal is composed, and the bituminous matter also, together with the sulphur, lime and other mineral matter composing the coal, furnish substances which swine seem to need. We have for several years kept 500 hogs on the refuse of city hotels, and had no cholera or other serious disease among them. They were allowed all the soft coal and rotten wood they would consume. Sometimes they would eat largely of it, and then again it would be left untouched for days at a time. We should not hesitate to allow hogs all the soft coal they wanted.

About the House.

Plain Cup Cake.—Take 1 cup of butter, 1 cup of milk, 4 eggs, 2 cups sugar, and soda and nutmeg according to judgment.

Muffins.—One pint of milk, ½ cup yeast, a very little salt. Stir in flour sufficient to make a batter. Cook in rings over the fire.

A New Hampshire family keep their vinegar in a white lead keg, and were surprised the other day to find themselves badly poisoned.

Do not permit case knife blades or forks to stand in hot water. It expands the steel and cracks the handles. Ivory handles should never be placed in water.

Fluid glue may be prepared by dissolving one pound of good glue in one pint of hot water, to which are added three ounces of nitric acid; after the evolution of nitrous vapors has ceased the liquid is cooled, when it is fit for use.

Loaf Cake.—1½ pounds of flour, 1½ pounds of sugar, 1 pound of butter, 6 eggs, ½ pint of milk, 1½ pounds of fruit (raisins and currants), 1 teaspoonful of soda, spices, lemon, etc. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately. Dissolve the soda in the milk. Stone the raisins and rub them and the currants in a little of the flour to prevent them settling in the cake. Rub the sugar and butter to a cream. Add the eggs, milk with soda, spices, lemon, flour, and lastly the fruit.

Strawberry Shortcake.—With 1 quart of sifted flour mix thoroughly 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and 1 of soda, or the equivalent of these in baking powder, rub in a bit of butter the size of an egg, add a little salt, and sweet milk enough to form a soft dough. Roll half an inch thick and bake in a shallow pan 15 or 20 minutes; have ready two quarts of fine, fresh strawberries; split the cake, place half the strawberries between, and cover thickly with white sugar and cream; put the other half on the top and cover in the same way; serve as soon as done.

Carving.—Fifty years ago the art of carving was regarded by the most polished society in England and in this country as the indispensable accomplishment of every lady who had to preside at the head of her table. It was a reflection upon her fitness for that post to say that she managed the carving-knife with little skill, or was ignorant of the choice parts of each dish. Fashion has changed all that, and the office of carving is now assigned chiefly to gentlemen; but there is no reason why ladies should not know all the niceties of the art, and be able, when circumstances require, to preside with ease and skill at the head of the table. A good carving-knife, fork, and steel renders this office a pleasure to the accomplished carver.

A Danbury Accident.

One of the most painful of the accidents happening on Independence Day, occurred to a family living on Osborne street. Two of the young sons had improvised a cannon from an old gun barrel. The father gave them a pound of powder, and took a lively interest in the firing. It was not an ornamental piece, but it made a most astonishing noise, which is of more importance.

"Ram her down tight this time," suggested the exultant father, a little impatient to increase the sound.

"But what will the neighbors think!" mildly protested his wife. "You'll jar their heads off."

"Fudge on their heads. This is the glorious Fourth, and it don't come but once a year. Ram her down, boys, an' make her sing."

They did. They worked like veterans, and put in a lot of grass, and hammered away at the wadding like a pair of pile-drivers. Then they fixed it for touching off. The father was sitting on the fence, waving to and fro, and smiling with all his might. The match was applied. There was a siss, a flash, and then a discharge which seemed to shake the very center of the earth. At the same instant the patriotic father left the fence backward, and went crashing end over end into the next lot, his eyes and mouth driven full of dirt and sand. The piece had exploded, and a portion of the barrel, weighing nearly two pounds, flew across the yard with such force as to completely rend the seats from two pairs of new overalls hanging on a line, and then ploughed into the earth just in front of the owner of the garments, knocking him over as stated. When he got on his feet, and his eyes and senses sufficiently cleared to learn what had happened, he unhesitatingly said:

"Come, now, there's been enough of this cussed foolishness for one day."—*Danbury News.*

Forests and Rain.

The much-discussed question of the influence of forests upon rainfall has lately been made the subject of very interesting observations by Fautrat and Sartiaux in France. Instruments for determining the amount of rainfall, degree of saturation of air (by moisture), evaporation and temperature were placed at an elevation of about six meters (18½ feet) above the tops of the trees—oak and beech—in the midst of a forest covering 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres). At the same elevation, fourteen or fifteen meters above the surface of an adjoining portion of cleared and cultivated land, and at a distance of 300 meters (984 feet) from the edge of the forest, similar instruments were placed, and simultaneous daily observations made.

The first report of these, from February to July, 1874, inclusive, showed, for the period of six months, a total rainfall over the forest of 192.5 millimeters (7½ inches), while that over the open ground was only 177 millimeters. The average for each of the six months was larger over the forests than the cleared land. The same was true of the degree of saturation of the atmosphere, the monthly average in the one case being 63 per cent., and in the other 61.7 per cent.

The authors conclude that if the daily observations in the future accord with those already made, it may be regarded as demonstrated that forests form vast apparatus for condensation of moisture, and that there is more rain upon them than upon open land.—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

An English Cure for Drunkenness.

There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The receipt came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription—which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquor, although he had for many years been led captive—which he afterward published, and by which so many drunkards have been assisted to reform, as follows: "Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; peppermint water 11 drachms, spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm, twice a day." This preparation acts as a stimulant and tonic, and partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking from the use of stimulating drinks.—*Scientific American.*

Charles Reade says American clergymen steal their sermons from him.

THE GROWING CROPS.

Reports of their Condition in All Parts of the Country—An Encouraging Outlook.

The Chicago *Times* of a recent date publishes reports of the condition of the growing crops, and the progress of the harvest east of the Rocky Mountains. The dispatches comprise reports from over nine hundred counties. Of these reports the *Times* makes the following analysis:

The wet weather of the past two months has resulted in an extraordinary growth of all kinds of grasses; consequently the hay crop will be large in all parts of the West; and as it has been very generally harvested, and is therefore free from all danger of damage, there need be no fears of a scarcity of hay. Wheat has been harvested in the section lying south of the forty-fourth degree of latitude. In Wisconsin it is much above the average in quantity and quality. In Illinois and Indiana some damage has been done to the crop by rains, bugs and other causes, so that the yield will not probably exceed three-fourths of the average. In Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, the reports show that the crop will be largely in excess of last year. In the two first States the depredations of the grasshoppers have been comparatively insignificant. Unless some unlooked for calamity occurs, the producers will realize a far greater return for their labor than ever before. In Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and the Eastern States, there is every prospect of a far better yield than heretofore, and the production will be far in excess of consumption. The product in these States is represented as being much superior in quality to that of former years.

It is notable that for the first time in twelve years the South will raise sufficient breadstuffs for home use. This will, of course, relieve the North from the necessity of shipping grain in that direction, and enable us to supply the deficiency in the European markets. Oats promise an extraordinarily large yield. In some sections the heavy rains that have fallen recently have lodged the grain somewhat, and the chinch bug elsewhere has caused some damage, but there is every indication that the yield will be at least forty-five to fifty bushels to the acre, and in many sections much larger. Rye and barley promise well. These crops are not extensively grown, but there is every indication that the supply will be fully equal to the demand.

Corn is not yet matured in the Northwest. In Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and some parts of Arkansas and Tennessee, the crop has been harvested, and is more abundant than for many years. In Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana, the crop is backward, but unless frost should occur previous to the middle of September, there is no reason to apprehend a short crop. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the backwardness of the crop is such that there is little hope of more than half a crop, but as these States raise but little corn the diminution of the crop there will have but little influence on the supply.

Potatoes will yield a full crop in all sections. The Colorado bug is only seen for the most part in the Eastern States. In the West it has disappeared, having been almost entirely exterminated by the heavy rains. Some complaints of its depredations come from points east of the Ohio, but none from the West.

Reports from the cotton crop are exceedingly favorable. The army worm, so destructive to the plant, has appeared in but in few sections, and has been deterred from active operations by exigencies of the weather. Consequently the cotton product of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia will be the largest ever produced. The plant is flowering in even the more northerly latitudes, and in the extreme South picking has commenced. Planters are sanguine of a splendid crop, and as there has been no trouble with negro laborers there will be no danger of loss from incomplete harvesting. As to fruit and vegetables, dispatches are not very full, but as these products supply but a temporary want, and there is no complaint of failure, there will be probably enough.

A Wife's Trick.

A lady occupying a high position at Washington, whose husband was of the government, made a trip to Europe with him. She "doted" on lace, and here was her opportunity. Talking of the acquisitions she would make in this line, he told her she should purchase any reasonable quantity, provided she would not smuggle any. To this she acceded. The gentleman took as part of his wardrobe a dressing-gown, for like most Americans in the privacy of his room he liked to pull off his coat. Several times on the trip he observed the care his wife took of this garment, and was gratified at her anxiety for his comfort. Once when smoking, while lighting his cigar, he set his gown on fire, and quite a hole was burned in the skirt. His wife was considerably agitated, and he was flattered that so trifling a danger to him had so moved her. One morning, immediately after their return to this country, he found before he reached his office that keys he needed he had left at home, and retraced his steps to get them. Letting himself in with his latch-key he proceeded to his chamber, and on opening the door found his wife on her knees on the floor, his dressing gown divested of its lining and spread before her, and she, scissors in hand, disengaging from it a white, flimsy fabric with which it was covered. She sprang up on seeing him, laughed, and exclaimed, "You are the smuggler. You wore that lace all over Europe, and brought it home."—*Cincinnati Times.*

The bonded indebtedness of the railroads of the United States is estimated at $1,700,000,000, more than one-third of which is said to be not now paying interest. But the whole capital invested in the railroads of the United States is about $4,000,000,000, considerably more than half being in stock, and it is considered not too large an estimate to say that two thousand millions of money invested in railroads have ceased to pay interest.

About 240,000 women are engaged in the production of lace in the departments of Calvados Auverene, France. Flax, silk, gold and silver wire, are the materials. That made from flax is the most valuable.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

in connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock of all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLS WORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

y are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a nable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

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Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

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Work of every description done promtly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

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and Oil Shades
alwayson hand
and CHEAP for
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FRAMES,
CORD,
and TASSELS,
Curtain and
Window Fx'trs
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Market.

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Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

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Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

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Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

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In American & Swiss Watches,

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FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court-House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

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TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.
A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 10a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	3 15	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 40	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 55	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt,
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 08
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Beesons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 56	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 52
Keystone	1 56		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	2 59	11 28am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 35am		
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 37	
Summit		7 45	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5	8 00	6 00 a
Reading	1 7		7 32
Bankers	2 12		7 52
Jonesville	2 30		8 20
Jackson	3 40		10 10
Detroit	6 30p m		2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 30		
Lansing	5 47		
Saginaw	9 03		
Bay City	9 55		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m		2 45p
Saginaw	7 30		3 38
Lansing	10 40		9 55
Grand Rapids	1 30		12 00
Detroit	9 50		5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40		9 30
Jonesville	1 55		10 30
Bankers	2 12		10 47
Reading	2 26		11 00
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26	
Waterloo	4 05	7 35	12 33a
Auburn	4 20	9 25	12 49
Auburn Junction		6 30	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 10	1 40
Indianapolis		10 30	6 50
Louisville			12 45p
Cincinnati			9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40a	7.00a	10.50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.08	Adamsboro.	5.55	7.00	11.41
4.30	7.55	12.23	Hoover's	5.41	6.40	11.24
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.33	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.23	6.00	10 25
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9 50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manches't'r	4.29	3.25	[illegible]
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.50	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.3?	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9.35	5.05
11.45	5 55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.00	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.45	2.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'w. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Cassbeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	6 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 12 "
Alliance	5 53 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 25 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 29 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 15 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 24 "
Lima	12 30 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 35 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 55 "	2 45 "	11 55 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	6 15 "	4 26 "	1 56 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	7 06 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	6 35 "
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	....
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 43 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 33 "	7 10 "	....
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	....
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	....

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED. TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	b6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡0 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	5 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	3 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ∮Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his large stock of G

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss.
DeKalb County. }
John O. Gilkerson } Before John S. Barns
vs } Justice of the peace
Dollus Hooper } for Richland tp.,

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 16th day of August, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his abscence.

JOHN S. BARNS, J. P.

Beecher is to receive $100,000 year, as his salary, in place of $20,000 The first thing we know there will a general demoralization among the preachers in order that their salaries may be raised.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUG. 12th, 1875. Number 31.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

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½ Column.........	10 00	15 00	20 00	60 00
One Column.......	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTR TEFFT.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class. Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al. the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all lamque of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$1.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a Very low figure. We offer
Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "
Every person who intend to put in tile should xamine this article. A sample can be seen at this office.
LANHAM & HOSE,
v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Offic with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township andsection.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and easily means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from [illegible] to [illegible] rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Drums and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobac-os, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Set:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.
Henry G. Olds
John D. Olds
vs
Henry J. Geiger
Alexander J. Bodkins } Complaint No. 151

NOW comes the Plaintiffs, by P. V. Hoffman, their attorney, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Henry J. Geiger and Alexander J. Bodkins, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of August 1875.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

FORT WAYNE

MORNING GAZETTE!

A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE DAILY PAPER!

Issued in Time to Meet all the Early Morning Trains Leaving Ft. Wayne

Containing Each Day the Latest and Fullest Telegraphic, Monetary and Commercial News.

On July 1st the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette Printing House passed into the hands of WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, late of the "Northern Indianian," of Warsaw, who design to make it just such a paper as the people of the region in which it is published need. Arrangements are already made to have it delivered to subscribers in all the neighboring towns on all the roads leading out of Fort Wayne, and as the paper can be received in this way from 4 to 6 hours in advance of any other, the advantages of subscribing for the "Morning Gazette" can be seen at a glance.

THE LATEST STOCK, MONEY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Will receive the closest attention of the managers and in every instance can be relied upon as correct in every particular. The Gazette is already receiving the highest encomiums of the press and the people. Terms of the Morning Gazette:

One year [in advance]	....	$6.00
Six Months	"	4.50
One Month	"	75
Per Week	"	20

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

Filling up the Bloody Chasm.

He had a wooden leg, three fingers were gone from the left hand and he had to use a crutch. In the dusk of evening he sat down on a dry-goods box on the street corner, and striking the ground with his crutch he exclaimed:

"Well old pard, the war's over. Gimme your hand—shake hand!"

He shook the crutch with a hearty good-will, and then continued:

"There's no more Reb—no more Yank! We're all Americans, and standing shoulder to shoulder—South Carolina alongside Massachusetts—we can lick the boots off'n any nation under the sun!"

He waited awhile, and then went on:

"No more skirmishes—no more fouts Uncle Robert is dead, Gen Grant wants peace, and they're melting up swords and bayonets to make cotton-mill machinery! We're about through camping out, old pard, and we haint sorry—not a bit."

He leaned the crutch against the box lifted his wooden leg and said:

"Lost a good leg at Fredericksburg, when I was under Barksdale, and Burnside thought he could whip old uncle Robert and Stonewall Jackson together, Good Lord! but wasn't it hot that day, when the Yanks had their pontoons and got for us! And when we got up and got for them, wasn't it red hot!"

He stopped to ponder for awhile, and his voice was softer as he said:

"But I forgive 'em! I took the chances, and lost, I'm reaching out now to shake hands with the Yanks who shot me, and I'll divide my tobacco half and half with him! It was a big war, Yank and Reb stood right up and showed pluck, but it is time to forgive and forget."

He cut off a chew of his plug, took off his battered hat and continued:

"Didn't we all come of one blood? Hain't we the big American nation? Isn't this here United States the biggest plantation on the river, and is there a nation in the world that dares knock the chip off our shoulder?

"Maryland, my Maryland;
Michigan, my Michigan."

He put down his leg, looked at his crippled hand, and soliloquized:

"Three fingers gone—but I'm satisfied. Folks who go to war expect to feel bullets. We stood up to the Yanks. They stood up to us—it was a fair fout, and we got licked. Two fingers ain't as tive, but they are good enough to shake hands with! Come up here, you Yanks, and grip me. We raise cotton down here—you raise corn up there—less trade!"

He lifted his crutch, struck it down hard, and went on:

"Durn a family who'll fight each other. We've got the biggest and best country that ever laid out doors, and if any foreign despot throws a club at the American eagle, we'll shoulder arms and shoot him into the middle of next week!"

He sat and pondered while the shadows deepened, and by and by he said:

"There's lots of graves down here—there's heaps of war orphans up north; I'm crippled up and half sick, but I'm going to git up and hit the onery cuss who dares to say a word agin either. We've got through fighting, we're shaking hands now, and durn the man who says a word to interrupt the harmony! It's one family—ole Uncle Sam's boys, and girls, and babies—and we're going to live in the same house, eat at the same table, and turn out bigger crops than any other ranch on the globe!"

He rose to go, rapped on the box with his crutch, and continued:

"Resolved," "That this glorious family stick together in the old homested for the next million years to come."—[Vicksburg Herald.

A Little Church Dialogue.

Quite a sensation was created in one of the negro churches in this city on Sunday last. The preacher was expatiating upon the sin of intemperance and denouncing all who were engaged in the traffic, when a bullet headed negro, who bosses a low-down gin-mill, rose up and said:

"Here, parson, is you 'luden to me in dem confections you'se making up dar?'

The preacher promptly said they were for "whoever the cap fitted"

"Dat's all right, den," said the wrathy fellow, "kase ef you mean't me; I'd peal you!" and then sat down just in time to escape arrest.—[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchase the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney in the Lower Flouring Mill, will hereafter conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Grnish, is an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

The Soda-Fountain Boy

He was rensing the glasses when the old lady entered the store. It was hot weather, and the soda fountain looked so tempting that she conquered her avarice and walked over and told the boy that she would take a glass.

"Do you wish for a fly in it?" he inquired in a whisper.

"A fly! grashus no." she replied, a look of disgust on her face.

"Just as you say, madam," he went on, as he drew some lemon syrup.—"People are so different in taste, you know. Some object to flies and some don't. I will mix some pineapple syrup with this lemon, and now will you have a great deal of gas and a little water, or a great deal of water and a little gass?"

"I'm pretty thursty," she said.

"Well, then you want more water than gas, and there won,t be so much danger of an explosion."

"Explosion?" she enquired.

"That was the word, madam. We have had but few such accidents here this summer, and I truly hope that we may have no more."

"Does soda-water blow up folks?" she replied.

"That depends on the state of their health. Some people could stand here and drink all day, while others might get the glass tipped up this way, and boom! they'd go!"

"Bust?"

"Yes'm—fly into a thousand pieces You never saw a human being explode, did you?"

"Mercy no!"

"Well, you don't have the least warning. They may be laughing or talking and all at once the store is filled with false hair, monogram garters, bustles, corsets, feet, teeth, and rolled plated jewelry. It makes a great muss around here, and if we hadn't three of the smartest negros in town to pick up and sweep out we would have to shut up the store for a whole afternoon after an explosion."

He stood with the glass in his hand agitating the syrup and waiting, and she said:

"I didn't suppose it was dangerous stuff."

"Well, as I told you, it depends on the state of the system. If your liver is torpid, and your digestion impaired, one glass of soda water would blow you higher than Gilderoy's kite, and the coroner would be lucky to find as much as your spectacles to hold an inquest on. If your system is all right you might drink a hundred glasses and feel no disastrous effects. Now, then, you'll have a good deal of water and but little gas eh?"

She made a deprecatory motion and asked:

"How's the stuff made?"

"Well I can't go on and explain all the process. There's marble dust, acid, gas, sugar-coated pills, gland powder, cologne water, and kerosene, all mixed together and then distilled. The distilled liquid is placed in a retort, where a chemical action seperates it, and the gas forces it up seperate pipes."

"Kerosene and pills!" she gasped.

"That's what I said, madam, You look innocent and honest, and I hope you won't say anything about it. If you should say anything I'd be discharged, and if I were discharged I should commit suicide. You'll have pleanty of water, eh?"

"No sir, I won't," she replied. Do you suppose that I'd drink acid and kerosene?."

"Not in their crude state, madam, but this process——"

"I don't care for the process! I wouldn't touch the stuff?"

"It is a mild beverage, madam, and the doc——"

"Well, I don't want any. When I go to swallering tar, and lard, and kerosene you'll know it! S'posen I'd drink some and explode!"

"Don't mention it?" he whispered.—"Don't speak of it!"

"I'm sorry for you, young man, but there's a constable living right in sight of our house, and I think—I—I—!"

"You'll drive me to a suicide's grave, you mean?"

She lowered her spectacles, took a long look at him, and went out without replying.

The Judge Catches a Tartar.

The next one was also a woman—a thick set, scowling woman of forty—who came out of the corridor with the full intention of freeing her mind if it killed her.

"This is a case of ——," commenced his honor, when she snarled:

"'Tain't a case either—it's only spite?'

"You are charged, Mrs. Baker, with ——"

"I don't care a snap for your charges,' said she.

"Mrs Baker, will you shut up!"

"No, sir!"

"Not even to oblige?"

"No, sir!"

"Then Mrs. Baker I shall shut you up."

"You cant do it."

"Mrs. Baker, would you rather eat mush and molasses in the house of correction for the next three months than remain at liberty and be privileged to go to pic-nics and have some loafer with a red nose step on the trail of your dress and tear the skirt off?" he asked.

"Well, nobody can boss me around?" she exclaimed.

"You are an ugly woman."

"You are a mean man!"

"And I'll send you up."

"And I don't care!"

"And it's three months."

"Make it four!"

"I'll do it!"

And he did.

There were no other cases, and when the Maria drove around Mrs. Baker said she'd murder the first man who dared lay hands on her. Four of the officers surrounded her and carried her to the vehicle, handcuffed her to the seat, and the band threw orange peel at her red nose and sang:

Her hair is red, her nose the same,
Her temper is fearful to see;
She ought to be caged, the same as a beast,
Or somebody's death she will be.

—[Detroit Free Press.

Lost—A Fashionable Woman's Baby

A New York correspondent of a Western paper tells this story:

One year ago to a fashionable mother was born a baby boy. She got a wet nurse who remained with her six months and then as the child liked the bottle best, was discharged. When the baby was born the grandmother was there from her distant Western home, and shortly after returned, to come no more till this summer. In the mean time the young mother has seen her child sometimes once a day, sometimes once a week as the case might be. The first thing on grandma's arrival was a loud call for Tommy, and Tommy was forthcoming. He was kissed and hugged and praised and petted, and grandma just lugged him about till finally old lady like, she stripped him to see how much he had grown. Then came a shriek "Where was Tommy's extra toe?" Tommy was born with six toes; grandma knew it. The family doctor was sent for, and when an examination of Tommy was made the M. D. unhesitatingly pronounced in not the simonpure Tommy by any means. There had been a malformation of the orignal Tom's feet that time would not have remedied. Then all sorts of speculation were in order. But one servant had anything to do with the baby, and she had been six months away no one knows in what direction. Thomas sits up in a dubious position. If he ain't Tommy, who is he?

A Short Sermon on Marrying.

"It is better to love a man that you can never marry than to marry a man that you can never love. This is a short text for a long sermon. says some wise man or woman; and a writer in the Philadelphia "Times" continues "We do not propose to anyone with a long sermon upon it: This weather is discouraging to long sermons—even where they worthy to be endured at any season. A few words on the text are enough A loveless marriage is much worse for a woman in every respect than a man. In the first place woman has all the credit whether she deserves it or not, of being much more refined, of possessing much more delicacy and sensibility than the stronger sex. Being thus higher, her degradation, when it comes, is much more thorough and terrible. Few things can conduce to this result in a greater degree than the constant and intimate relation of married life with a man whom she does not love. We have heard refined young women speak with disgust of the coarseness shown in the conversation of a class of their married lady acquaintances, and in many cases have traced this disagreable trait back to its cause—a well-known loveless wedded life. Then again, perhaps the woman who marries for support, for a home, an establishment, or because she has never loved anyone and fears that the present will be her last chance (dreadful thought) afterward meets some one whom she can and does love. The result is easily fore seen; either a life spent in a terrible effort to subdue an unhappy passion, or divorce court. After all the good old Quaker custom is best, due deliberation and reflection before entering into the married state. Marrying in haste to repent at leisure is very fashionable now-a-days, but it is a fashion which can be profitable or pleasant only to lawyers and not to them if they have any pity for the unhapy victems of anti-nuptial foolishness and post-nuptial misery."

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A MAN named Miller was killed by his own son at Brunswick, Me., the other day. Miller was engaged in the pleasant occupation of beating his wife, when the son interfered and shot him....Mr. Beecher's hundred thousand dollar salary is a good thing undoubtedly, but the Plymouth people do not appear to be willing to fork over the amount. It has transpired that not more than three thousand dollars of the amount has been subscribed, and that the congregation will be obliged to look to outsiders for the balance.

THE bad-smelling Tilton-Beecher volcano threatens to burst forth again. Theodore Tilton's counsel have notified Mr. Beecher's lawyers that they will move for a new trial of the case on the 1st of September.

THE New York *Times* prints a statement to the effect that Donaldson, the missing balloonist, is not dead, but is alive and well in Michigan. Little credence is placed in the story.... There is considerable excitement in the oil regions of Pennsylvania over the discovery of fresh oil wells of large capacity.

THERE is a lockout in all the mills of Fall River, Mass., and 15,000 operatives are idle.... The infants of New York city are dying at the rate of 100 a day, chiefly from cholera infantum.

THE miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, are said to be preparing for another contest with the operators....Foster Brothers, carpet-weavers of Brooklyn, N. Y., have failed. Liabilities, $265,000.

THE WEST.

IN the Southern section of Illinois, known as "Egypt," during the month of July, the extraordinary amount of nine and a half inches of rain fell. The wheat crop will prove almost a total failure, and corn, tobacco and hay have been seriously damaged.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, has failed in a second effort to walk 150 miles in 32 hours. Despite his failure, however, he did some fine walking. He walked his 50 miles in 9 hours and 7 minutes, and 100 miles in 20 hours and 14 minutes....At Denver, Col., the other day, there was a wrestling-match between two athletes named Williams and McMann. The latter was thrown by Williams, whereupon a desperado named Cleveland who had bet heavily on McMann, was so incensed at his losses that he drew his revolver and shot him dead. The murderer escaped....The police of Chicago found the body of Frederick Burger in the lake, which at first they were sure was the lost aeronaut Donaldson, and now they mourn the loss of the $700 reward.

A BOTTLE purporting to contain a card written by Newton S. Grimwood, Donaldson's associate in the recent disastrous balloon ascension from Chicago, was picked up on the beach near that city, a few days ago. Grimwood's friends doubt its genuineness....George L. Dunlap has been appointed and confirmed City Marshal of Chicago.

A CONVENTION of colored newspaper men was held in Cincinnati last week. Nearly all the newspapers in the United States under the control of colored men were represented.... Woodruff, late Treasurer of the Western Development Company, a San Francisco corporation, is the champion defaulter of the year. His "irregularities" are something over a million dollars.

Prof. King made a perilous balloon ascension from Bloomington, Iowa, a few days ago. He passed through a heavy thunder-storm, and narrowly escaped being struck by lightning. The rain freighted the balloon heavily, and caused it to fall rapidly, lodging in a tree near Olena, Ill., tearing and damaging it seriously, though not injuring the inmates....A locomotive was thrown from the track of the Wabash railroad near Catlin Station, Ill., on Thursday last, causing the death of the engineer and the serious wounding of the fireman. The cause of the disaster was a misplaced switch, done by some villains, with the intention, it is believed, of robbing the express train, which followed closely after the wrecked locomotive.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is on a visit to his "old Kentucky home."....Attorney-General Pierrepont is after the Marshals in the Southern States with a sharp stick. He wants them to explain some of the extraordinary charges in their accounts.

THE following executive order was issued by the President upon the reception of the news of the death of Andrew Johnson:

> It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered, and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead. U. S. GRANT.

THE public debt was reduced $1,294,887 during July. Appended is the official statement for August 1:

Six per cent bonds	$1,095,858,550	
Five per cent bonds	613,682,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,709,491,300
Lawful money debt	$14,678,000	
Matured debt	10,678,907	
Legal tenders	374,824,985	
Certificates of deposit	64,275,000	
Fractional currency	41,145,293	
Coin certificates	22,725,100	
Total without interest	502,965,478	
Total debt		$2,237,813,048
Total interest		27,110,460
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$68,942,300	
Currency	4,316,909	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	64,270,000	
Total in Treasury		137,529,670
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,127,393,838
Decrease of debt during July		$1,294,887
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by the United States		28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,214,150
Balance of interest paid by United States		21,988,647

THE rumor of a quarrel between Secretary Bristow and Treasurer New turns out to be false. These gentlemen are not only on the best of terms in their official capacity, but are on terms of intimacy in their social relations.

THE SOUTH.

THE funeral obsequies of ex-President Johnson, at Greenville, Tenn., on the 3d inst., were witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

A TERRIFIC explosion occurred Friday last on a farm in Maury county, Tenn. The boiler of a steam thresher exploded, instantly killing three men, and seriously wounding seven others, two of whom will die. The head of one man was found in a field some distance away, and another man was blown a distance of 75 yards.

POLITICAL.

THE majority of McCreary, Democrat, for Governor of Kentucky, it is estimated will be about 35,000.

KENTUCKY, Alabama and Texas have voted affirmatively on the question of calling State constitutional conventions.

GENERAL.

PRESIDENT GRANT was out driving at Long Branch when informed of the death of Andrew Johnson. He was visibly affected.

THE recent rain-storms in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and portions of Illinois and Missouri, were of unprecedented violence, and the damage entailed will amount to millions of dollars. Whole sections of country were inundated, and crops in the lowlands entirely destroyed.

THE Irish population of the country celebrated in a spirited manner the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell.

FOREIGN.

LATE advices from Cuba report the capture of an immense Government convoy and the routing of its escort, by a body of patriots....The Spanish Bank of Havana has refused to loan the Government of Spain another $2,000,000 on account of non-payment of previous loans ....Rochefort, the Communist leader, now sojourning in Geneva, recently challenged the noted Paris fighting editor, Paul de Cassagnac. The latter replied with an excessively abusive letter, giving Rochefort the choice of weapons. The latter chose pistols at five paces, which means death to both parties. For the the first time in his life Cassagnac, who is the hero of twenty-five or thirty duels, refused to fight on the terms proposed, and, according to the French code, is henceforth to be regarded as a coward....The British Parliament has passed the act for tunneling the English channel.

THE Braidwood Weaving Factory, in Belfast, has been burned. Loss, $750,000....The harvest prospects in England and on the Continent are improving....An immense meeting in favor of amnesty for Fenian convicts was held in Hyde Park, London, last week. It is estimated that 100,000 persons gathered around the various speakers' stands.

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER, who committed an assault upon a young lady in a railway car, has been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of $2,500.

HON. L. A. DESSAULLES, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Montreal, Canada, has absconded, leaving behind him debts to the extent of about $100,000....Advices from Madrid report that the Alfonsists have gained several important victories recently....France has ratified the Berne Postal Convention.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSSEN, the well-known Danish poet and novelist, died recently at Copenhagen, aged 70 years....The Turks are collecting in large force to crush the insurrection in Herzegovina....The French Assembly has adjourned until Nov. 4.

MUCH distress has been entailed upon Americans abroad by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Over 1,000 holders of the firm's letters of credit have been heard from in Germany alone. Many are utterly destitute, and have been compelled to apply for relief to the local authorities or to the American Consuls....Disastrous floods, attended by considerable loss of life, are reported in the East Indies....Renewed assaults upon foreigners are reported from Pekin, China....Thirteen persons were drowned the other day by a huge water-spout, near Berlin, Germany....There is great mourning in Denmark over the death of Hans Christian Anderssen.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Havoc Caused in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Other States—Imperfect Estimates of the Damage to Crops and Other Property.

The daily papers are filled with reports of damage by the recent floods in the West and South, which for violence and widespread destructiveness are without parallel. The following summary will give a fair idea of the magnitude of the disaster:

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Tribune* estimates the damage from the recent rains in Cook county at $100,000. Throughout Central and Southern Illinois all the streams were swollen as they never were before, and the damage to the crops is incalculable. In many sections the grain has sprouted in the shock, and even that which had been stacked is so badly damaged that it will hardly pay to thrash it. In Morgan county alone the damage to crops is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

INDIANA.

The Hoosier State has suffered from the floods to as great an extent, probably, as any of her sisters. In the Wabash valley the disaster reaches the dimensions of a calamity. The bottoms, for an average of a mile and a half wide, were submerged, and crops, both harvested and growing, were swept away, and great suffering must result to tenants, whose all is swept away. The Wabash and Erie canal, between Lafayette and Fort Wayne, was almost completely destroyed, being broken in more than a hundred places.

MISSOURI.

A dispatch from Washington, Mo., says: "The Missouri river is higher than has been known since 1844. Thousands upon thousands of acres of corn between here and St. Louis are under water. It is impossible to estimate the damage, but it will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars."

IOWA.

A dispatch from Wapello, Iowa, says: "The wheat is all cut, but is light, and of inferior quality, and is now sprouting in the shock. Not one acre in ten of the oats can be harvested in a proper manner; the crop will be almost a total loss. The hay-crop is almost ruined by continued wet weather."

OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "No such wide-spread devastation has been known in the Ohio Valley before. For weeks and weeks the rain has fallen steadily, and all the tributary streams of the Ohio have been gradually rising day after day. The storms culminated in the rains of Saturday night and Sunday. The earth, drenched and soaking, could take no more, and the streams, swollen already to alarming dimensions, received an additional volume of water. Their banks have been overflowed, the fields that have been ready for the harvester for days are now under water. From all parts of Indiana and Southern Ohio the same gloomy tidings come. Houses have shared the calamity with lands. People living in the lowlands have been driven to the second stories. Barns and outbuildings have been swept away, bridges have yielded to the tides, railroad tracks are submerged, and highways are under water.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania the destruction is widespread. The valuation of the property destroyed is estimated at upward of a million dollars.

KENTUCKY.

A dispatch from Louisville says: "The Ohio river at this point, and below here, to Cairo, is higher than for ten years. Reports from Southern Kentucky say that 1,000,000 acres of land, planted in corn and tobacco, between Owensboro and Cairo, are under water. The loss of property is immense. Reports continue to come in of the destruction by the late rains of the wheat and oat crops in the shock all through Kentucky and Southern Indiana."

TERRIFIC STORM.

The City of Geneva, Switzerland, Devastated by a Tornado.

A correspondent at Geneva gives an account in one of the papers, this morning, of a terrible storm which broke over the city at midnight, Wednesday, the 7th of July. About 8 o'clock a few heavy drops of rain began to fall, and at the same time the whole temperature of the horizon began to be fitfully illuminated by flashes of sheet-lightning, but there was no thunder. Once only, during the entire night, was there one terrific clap of thunder, and that was when the storm was just over. The lightning gradually increased in intensity, and became, indeed, actually, and without exaggeration, continuous. The entire atmosphere seemed to be an element of flames, and all this time there was not the slightest movement of air in the streets. At about 11 o'clock, small objects lying on the roofs of houses were caught up and whirled around as by a cyclone. Still there was no movement of the air in the streets below. At midnight the tempest came, mainly from the Jura range, and from the southwest, traveling in that direction toward the basin of Lake Leman; as it neared the lake, it seemed to spread out into a fan-like form, with a front sufficiently wide to embrace the entire city. It did not last much longer than ten minutes, but at the end of it Geneva was wrecked as an army of besiegers could have wrecked it in the same space of time. The storm came in the shape of an almost compact mass, a sheet of ice driven horizontally before the tempest blast. In the first instant every gas lamp in the streets, save here and there one spared by reason of some protecting roof, was smashed to atoms and extinguished, but the city was not in darkness, for the masses of coagulated hail reflected the blue light of the lightning in a ghastly and ominous manner. The windows of manufactories and residences were forced from their fastenings, besides having all their glass shivered, and bedrooms and staircases and saloons were thrown open to the storm, and in a minute or two they were half filled with masses of ice, far beyond the immediate power of the inhabitants to remove, for the storm was marked by this peculiarity, that hailstones, or ice-fragments rather, compacted themselves into a solid mass as soon as they fell. In the slope of the left bank of the river Arvie, in the suburbs of the city, the tiles of many houses were absolutely beaten to powder. Stout partitions of wooden plank were pierced by holes, such as might have been made by a musket-ball. Three persons were killed by the fall of a farm-house, in the immediate vicinity of the city. Vast quantities of small birds have been picked up, killed by the storm, and the bodies of several foxes have been found. Geneva is surrounded by pleasure-gardens, and vine-yards and market-gardens, and these have been destroyed, as if a charge of cavalry had passed over them, involving the ruin and despair of the poor and industrious peasants, whose all is now taken from them as effectually as if it had been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

The World of London.

Here are some curious statistics about London, extracted from one of the papers issued by the London City Mission.

It covers within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross nearly 700 square miles.

It numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 inhabitants.

It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe.

It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshmen than Cardiff, and more country-born persons than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire, and Durham combined.

It has a birth in every five minutes, a death in every eight minutes, and seven accidents every day in its 7,000 miles of streets.

It has an average of 28 miles of new streets opened, and 9,000 new houses built in it every year.

It has 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors in its ports every day.

It has 117,000 habitual criminals on its police register, increasing at an average of 30,000 per annum.

It has as many beer shops and gin-palaces as would, if placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 73 miles.

It has as many paupers as would more than occupy every house in Brighton.

It has an influence with all parts of the world, represented by the yearly delivery in the postal districts of 288,000,000 letters.

ALBANY, N. Y., claims a population of from 85,000 to 90,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market has been steady with a fair demand for favors and liberal quantities of loanable funds. Rates 6@7 per cent. for short time. Government bonds firm and steady as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81 (ex. int.)	120¾	121¼
U. S. 5-20's of '62 (ex. int.)	116	116¾
U. S. 5-20's of '64 (ex. int.)	116¾	116¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65 (ex. int.)	116¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20's of '65 January and July	118¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20's of '67 January and July	119¾	120
U. S. 5-20's of '68 January and July	119¾	120
U. S. 10-40's	116¾	116¾
U. S. new 5's of '81 (ex. int.)	114¾	114¾
U. S. currency 6's	121¾	122
Gold (full weight)	112¾	113
Gold Coupons	112¾	113
Gold exchange	112¾	113

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets were again active and more or less excitement prevailed, while the changes and fluctuations in values were more or less severe. The movement was mainly on speculative account, and the governing influences were largely of the same class, the weather having more influence and effect on the market than any other circumstance. The advices from the East at times quoted a firmer set of markets and again weakness and depression; but taken all in all local speculative causes more than counteracted the effect that would naturally be expected from the tone of the markets at the East. The receipts were larger all round, showing a more marked increase, however, when compared with the arrivals for the same time last year. The shipments were lighter all round, and the result was quite a liberal increase in the stock in store. The shipping interests were slow in taking hold and about the only inquiry for cash grain was from July shorts who had not made provision for their maturing contracts. The unsettled weather would always cause an upward movement in values, while a change to favorable weather, would favor a downward movement. At the close the tendency of prices was to a higher range.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.		Closing.	
No. 2,sp'g wheat, cash		@1.15¾		@1.22¾
No. 2 seller August		@1.18½		@1.22¾
No.2,seller September		@1.14		@1.21¾
No. 2 corn, cash		@ .70¾	.70¾	@ .71
No. 2 corn, s. August	—	@ .70½	.71	bid
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.		@ .71½	.73	bid
No. 2 oats, cash		@ .53½		@ .52
No. 2 oats, s. August		@ .39¾	.40¾	bid
No. 2 oats, s. Sept		@ .36¾	.39½	bid
No. 2 rye, cash	.96	@1.00	.90	new
No. 2 rye, s. Aug		@ .78	.80	@ .81
No. 2 rye, s. Sept		@ .76		@ .80
No. 2 barley, cash		@1.32		@1.31
No. 2 barley, s. Sept	.99	@1.01		@1.09
No. 2 barley, s. Oct	.99	@1.00½	1.07½	@1.08

PROVISIONS.

There was considerable of a reaction in this market from the previous week, the excitement that at that time prevailed giving way to quietness, and the tendency of values was decidedly downward. The amount of business transacted during the week was light, and the bulk of the trading was in the way of transfers of contracts from one month to another at the difference of about 20c per brl. on mess pork, and 17½@20c per 100 lbs. on lard. There was but little change in the tone of either Eastern or European advices, and the market was governed mainly by local influences. As compared with a week ago mess pork has declined 40c per brl., lard 30c per 100 lbs., and meats ½@¾c per lb. The market closed at $20.50 for Cash mess pork, $20.40@20.45, seller August, $20.60@20.65, seller September. Cash lard, and closed at $13.30, seller September, $13.50, seller October, at $13.60.

PRODUCE.

There was considerable improvement in the butter market during the week just past. There was quite an active demand on shipping account, and a fair amount was taken for repacking purposes. The arrivals during the week were only moderate and some reduction is noticeable in the stock. Of real choice the supply was light, and such grades were held with considerable firmness, though the commoner qualities sold at former prices. The following are the classifications adopted by the Butter Association at their last convention, for which grades the quotations are given below: Extras—Shall be composed of selections from the finest grades of fresh made sorts, and shall be of the highest standard of table butter. Firsts—Shall be a good quality of butter, of uniform natural color, in season, sweet and properly seasoned, in good uniform style of package, and in good condition. Seconds—Shall consist of a good, sweet, solid grade of butter, uniform in color, in good style of package, and in good condition. Thirds—Shall embrace all sorts between the quality too poor to be classed as seconds, and the grade above grease butter. The following were the closing quotations: Quotable at 21@25c for extras, 17@20c for firsts, 15@17c for seconds, 13½@15c for thirds, and 11@12c for inferior stock. The market was rather quiet for beans, but prices were without essential change. Quotable at $1.80@1.85 for prime Eastern medium, and $1.00@1.70 for poor to good Western do. A fair trade was reported in broom corn, and values were firm at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl; 11@11½c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8c for crooked. Beeswax sold steady at 26@28c for prime yellow. There was an active business reported in currants at $2.00@3.00 per bu, according to quality. Cheese was rather weak during the early part of the week, but toward the latter part the shipping was improved, and a firmer feeling was developed. Quotations range at 8@9c½ for common to good; 10@10½c for prime new factory in lots, and 10¾@11c in a retail way. Dried fruits were steady, and for apples the demand was somewhat better, but the other descriptions were very quiet. The market closed at 7¼@7¾c for Michigan and New York apples, 8¾@9c for halves peaches and 8@8½c for blackberries. Dried peas were dull and nominal at $2.00@2.10 per bu., for choice green, and $1.85@1.90 for marrowfat. Eggs were in a very dull and unsettled condition. Nearly all of the consignments received were in poor order and buyers were slow about purchasing, even at lower prices. The market closed at about 13½@14c, and for some lots that were known to be good a shade over these figures was obtained. Feathers were inactive and nominal at 48@52c for good to prime live geese, 20@25c for turkey tail, and 3@5c for chicken. There was a fair trade in foreign fruits and nuts and prices were steady as follows: $7.00@7.50 for per brl. Messina oranges and lemons, 21@25c per lb for hard to soft shelled almonds, and 38c for paper shelled. Cocoa nuts, $4.50@5.00 per 100. The receipts of green fruits were somewhat lighter, and the market ruled quite steady. Peaches, 90c@$1.25 for common to fair in ⅓ bu boxes, and $1.50@1.75 for good to choice Crawfords. Apples, 35@50c for green, and 50@65c per box for good to choice red. Brls ranged at $3.00@4.00. Hides were in fair demand and a trifle firmer; quotable at 7¾@8c for good lots of green salted all round, and 13@13½c for calf. Melons were dull at $3.00@4.00 per doz for watermelons, and $2.00@2.25 for muskmelons and cantelope. There were no old potatoes on the market, and new were again exceedingly dull; quotable at $1.00@1.25 per brl for Southern, and $1.50@2.00 per brl for choice Baltimore. Salt was steady and fairly active. Quotable at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. There was but little doing in vegetables; sales consisting almost entirely of tomatoes; quotable at 40@60c per box for tomatoes, 12½@15c per doz. for sweet corn, and $3@3.50 per brl. for Illinois yellow onions. Wool was quiet but steady at unchanged prices; washed, fine to coarse in good condition, 38@42c; unwashed do., 25@32c; tub washed, 40@53c for poor to prime.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The receipts of timothy seed were somewhat larger during the past week and prices in consequence ruled a shade easier; sales were made at $2.30@2.50 for common to good, and at $2.52½@2.60 for prime. There were no sellers of clover on the market and prices were nominal at $7.50@8.00 for prime medium. Flax quotable at about $1.60. There was no market for millet. Hungarian and buckwheat were nominal at 75@85c according to quality. Red Top sold at 80c. Highwines were in good demand, but holders were asking more than buyers were willing to pay and trade was light; $1.17 was bid, with sellers generally asking $1.17½.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was but little life in the market for cooperage, and no change was observable in values. The inquiry, as usual at this time of the year, was mainly for light stock, and light barrels sold slowly. The offerings, however, were not large, and the market ruled quite steady. Quotable at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.40 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. The movement was rather light in the lumber market, but the offerings were not large, and former prices were maintained. The market closed at $8.00@8.25 for joist and and scantling, $8.00@16.00 for common to choice strips and boards, $2.10@2.60 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. There was but a very light demand for wood, and the market was dull and neglected. Prices, however, remain unchanged. Hickory, $8.00; Maple, $7.00; Beech, $6.00, and slabs $4.00 per cord, according to quality.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 50	@ 9 80
Hogs—Dressed	10	@ 10¾
Cotton	14¾	@ 14¾
Flour—Superfine Western	6 25	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 30	@ 1 40
No. 1 Spring	1 41	@ 1 42
Corn	90½	@ 92
Oats	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Rye	1 05	@ 1 10
Pork—New Mess	21 50	@ 21 75
Lard—Steam	13	@ 13¾
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 50	@ 1 55
Corn—No. 2	71	@ 72
Oats—No. 2	60	@ 61
Rye—No. 2	86½	@ 87½
Pork—Mess	..	@ 22 25
Lard	12	@ 13
Hogs	6 00	@ 7 50
Cattle	4 50	@ 6 00
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	..	@ 1 32
No. 2	..	@ 1 29½
Corn—No. 2	..	@ 72½
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 53
Rye	..	@ 60
Barley—No. 2	..	@ 1 07½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—Red	1 65	@ 1 75
Corn	73	@ 76
Oats	60	@ 61
Rye	98	@ 1 00
Pork—Mess	21 50	@ 21 75
Lard	13½	@ 13¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 56
Amber	1 51	@ 1 52
Corn	77	@ 77½
Oats	60	@ 65
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 55
Amber	..	@ 1 40
Corn	..	@ 75
Oats	..	@ 61½
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@ 1 54
No. 2 Red	..	@ 1 49
Corn	81	@ 82
Oats	65	@ 68

Death of Andrew Johnson.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Carter county, Tenn., on the morning of Saturday, July 31. He left his home in Greenville, Green county, on Tuesday, the 27th, in his usual health, hale, alert and vigorous, to spend a few days with his daughter. On the evening of the following day he was suddenly stricken down with paralysis, mainly affecting his left side, and rendering him unconscious, in which condition he remained for many hours. On Friday he rallied, feeling was partially restored to his left side, he conversed intelligently, and his friends had every reason to hope for his early recovery. On Saturday morning, however, Mr. Johnson received a second attack, which he survived but a short time.

A dispatch from Greenville, Tenn., to a Nashville paper gives the following particulars of Mr. Johnson's illness and death: "He had been complaining somewhat of ill health during the last month, but felt no apprehensions. Last Wednesday he took the morning train to visit his daughter, with whom Mrs. Johnson had been sojourning for the past six weeks. He rode in a hack from Carter's depot to her residence, some six miles distant, and seemed in good spirits on arrival, and ate a hearty dinner, and after a few minutes of general conversation retired up stairs, and was talking alone with his granddaughter, Miss Lillie Stover. While thus engaged, his tongue refused to utter a tone, and to her great consternation he fell from his seat to the floor. Help was instantly summoned, and almost as soon as raised he expressed indistinctly that his right side was paralyzed. After being taken to the bed, when the family spoke of sending for a physician, he forbade it, saying that he would soon recover. In this way the summoning of medical aid was deferred for twenty-four hours. When Mr. Jobe was called from Elizabethtown, some two miles distant, he instantly began a heroic treatment, aided by Dr. Cameron, and seemed at one time the next day to be succeeding. The patient conversed imperfectly in regard to domestic matters, and did not seem conscious of approaching dissolution, but his case was beyond the skill of a physician, and at 7 o'clock last night he became unconscious. Mrs. Patterson and Andrew Johnson, Jr., arrived an hour later with two physicians from Greenville, Drs. Brey and Taylor, but he did not recognize either of them, and after seven hours and a half of unconsciousness peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, children, and all his grandchildren, except the son and daughter of ex-Senator Patterson."

Mr. Johnson, a short time previous to his death, expressed a desire that his winding-sheet be the flag of his country.

Andrew Johnson was eminently a self-made man. It was his reasonable boast that from a youth of extreme poverty, which denied all advantages of education, he had steadily climbed the ladder of public preference, round by round, until he reached its highest possible point. He commenced his career at the age of ten a tailor. Death finds him at the age of sixty-seven, a Senator of the United States, who had been its President. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 28, 1808. His father's social standing and monetary worth may be imagined when it is stated that he was the city sexton, and porter of the State bank. In 1826 young Johnson moved to Tennessee, there to pursue his trade as journeyman tailor. He settled at Greenville, which, during all the years of his busy and eventful life, continued to be his home. There shortly after his arrival, he married, and it was under his wife's instructions that he learned to write and cipher. His first appearance in politics was as the organizer of a workingmen's party in opposition to the rich element which ruled the town. He was chosen an Alderman, and thenceforward, until the day of his death, was in public life. He was successively elected Mayor, member of the lower house of the State Legislature, a Van Buren Elector in 1840, State Senator, member of Congress in 1843, holding his seat through five terms. He was twice elected Governor of the State, and passed through the exciting, violent canvasses which preceded the elections, with an intrepidity which was a leading characteristic of the man. In 1857 he was sent to the United States Senate. In 1862 he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee. His administration was marked with such vigor and at the same time such moderation, he had made so many sacrifices for the Union cause, he was so eminently a war man, that, notwithstanding his life-long association with the Democratic party, he was placed on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

A Brief and Authentic Account of the Cruel Slaughter.

In September, 1857, an emigrant train from Arkansas, consisting of about 150 people, men, women, and children, with 40 wagons, 600 head of cattle, and 60 horses and mules, passed through the Salt Lake region, bound to California. Their property was valuable, the proceeds of it being afterward declared to exceed $30,000. The numbers and strength of the party afforded protection to a train of disaffected Mormons, who took this occasion to flee from the horrors of Salt Lake valley. Sept. 10, while camped in Mountain Meadow, about 320 miles west of Salt Lake City, the emigrants were attacked by a band of white people painted and dressed like Indians. The emigrants defended themselves with spirit after the first dash, in which they lost ten or twelve men, was made by their assailants. Behind their barricade of wagons they kept up such a vigorous fusilade that after a siege of five days the enemy withdrew. The camp was next visited by a wagon bearing a white flag and containing Jacob Haight, then one of the Presidents of the Mormon Church, and John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, and also adopted son of Brigham Young.

These men professed to be on good terms with the "Indians," and offered to act as mediators in the interests of peace. It was proposed that the emigrants should march out from camp, leaving everything behind, including their guns. The Mormon emissaries agreed to furnish a guard thence to the settlements. These conditions were accepted. The little procession began to move, when it was fired upon by the guard, the so-called "Indians" joining. The men were first killed; the women and children ran on a few hundred yards and then fell. The plunder was taken to Salt Lake City and the adjoining settlements, and divided. Mr. J. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, testified that the church dignitaries alone received property estimated to be worth $30,000. The skeletons of 120 persons were subsequently collected on that fatal field and buried in one mound. A pile of rocks marks the spot, and on a huge cross, erected as a monument, was placed the inscription, "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

The Mormons were in a high state of excitement at that time, as one of their Bishops, Pratt by name, had just been killed in Arkansas for attempting to get a woman away from her husband. They believed that the earth and all its fullness was the Lord's, and that they were the Lord's saints and chosen people. Accordingly they had authorized a band of robbers, called Danites, to make the scheme look religious. On this same ground of communism the Bedouin Arabs follow robbery as a religious profession. These facts, and numerous other details of events connected with the Mountain Meadow Massacre, fix the responsibility of that crime upon the Mormon leaders. Indians living south of Salt Lake related all the particulars of the affair, implicating President Haight and Bishops Higbee and Lee. Some, also, of the Mormons engaged in the massacre subsequently confessed their guilt.

Cummings, then Governor of the Territory, was a weak, vain man, and failed to give the United States court any support in the attempt to ferret out and punish the murderers. Judge Cradlebaugh, then one of the associate justices for that circuit, opened court and endeavored to bring to justice the guilty men, who were notoriously conspicuous in Salt Lake City. The grand jury refused to indict their own brethren; and when the indomitable judge, dismissing the jury, issued bench warrants for the arrest of the accused persons, they fled to the mountains until the trouble had "blown over."

A Brave Woman.

A plucky lady named Miss Mollie Gilbert, in Keokuk, Iowa, discovered a burglar in her room about 2 o'clock in the morning. His entrance awakened the young lady, who called out, supposing it was another lady boarder at the house who was in the room, but upon receiving no answer, and observing the man in a crouching position on the floor, she, instead of screaming or covering her head up with the bed-clothes, as the average woman would have done, sprang to the door, which was open, and thus cut off the burglar's retreat. The villain becoming alarmed, sprang at, and caught Miss Gilbert by the throat and commenced choking her. The lady showed her bravery and grit, by hanging on to the man until in the struggle which ensued they approached the top of the stairs, down which both woman and burglar fell, a chair which was standing near, and and which Miss Gilbert had clutched at as she fell, going down with them. They landed at the foot of the stairs, the burglar first, then Miss Gilbert, and then the chair, the latter being broken by the fall. After the tumble, the rascal succeeded in slipping from Miss Gilbert's grasp, and got away through a back window. In the struggle the scoundrel used a knife, with which he inflicted a wound upon Miss Gilbert, but it was fortunately very slight.

Reconciliation.

Brooklyn people who know all the parties, are confident that Tilton will endeavor to bring about a reconciliation with his wife, and will be successful in doing so. He undoubtedly wants her to come home, and she has time and again stated in print that his influence over her was irresistible when she was fairly brought under it. It is generally supposed that the Plymouth Church people will make Mrs. Tilton financially comfortable during the remainder of her life, assuming that she remains separate from her husband. Of course, if she returns to him, it will be against the wishes of the Beecherites.—*New York Letter*

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible] C. SALE, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

ONE HUNDRED AND [illegible] persons who never drank or smoked or chewed or swore, died in Chicago last week. They were under 1 year of age.

A BALTIMOREAN named Schroeder, nothing daunted by the mysterious fate of Donaldson, proposes to sail in a balloon from New York for London, which he expects to reach in fifty hours.

HENRY WARD BEECHER announces that he will not lecture the coming season, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Per contra, Theodore Tilton is preparing for an extensive lecture tour in the East and West.

THE Chicago *Tribune* states that a few days ago a cargo of wheat was purchased in that city and forwarded via Antwerp on account of parties in Europe, who preferred dealing direct with the Chicago market to purchasing through New York.

THE Cincinnati papers tenderly record the death of their famous little jackass, who some time since whipped the lioness of the Zoological Garden in single combat. The lioness died several weeks ago, and now the jackass, her conquerer, has followed her to that bourne where all the good jackasses and bad lionesses go.

RETURNS from the New York census indicate that the total increase of population in the State in five years is over half a million. The chief growth of population has been at and around the commercial centers. The agricultural regions have generally declined, while nearly all the cities and towns show an increase.

BOSS TWEED is slowly but surely unriveting the chains that bind him, and will soon step boldly out of prison. His present operations are directed toward defeating the city of New York in its $6,000,000 suit, and the preliminary movements, based purely on legal technicalities and pettifogging quirks, are, of course, favorable to him, for quibbles never are in favor of the wronged party.

WHEN they get up a family feud in Alabama they carry it out with a liveliness unknown in any other locality. An encounter recently took place in Escambia county, in that State, between two families, in which there was a father and two sons on each side. When the row was over there were five dead and one living man. The latter had enough buckshot in him to make sinkers for a dozen cod-fishing lines.

A FELLOW who evidently wanted to commit suicide in a novel manner "choked himself to death, in Ohio, recently, with a hoop-skirt." How or why he did it is not mentioned; but we suspect that the vicious contents of the hoop-skirt first fascinated and then crazed him. It probably jilted him, afterward, as is the wont of some hoop-skirts, and then despair deprived him of utterance—literally choked him off and let him drop into eternity.

A PARTY of gentlemen in Dallas, Texas, the other day sat down around a fine, ripe watermelon to enjoy themselves. The carver cut the melon through, and in the heart of it, very nicely imbedded, was a spotted lizard about four inches long. It is hardly necessary to add that the party lost their appetite for the melon, and the question as to how his lizardship came there occupied their attention the balance of the evening, without reaching a satisfactory solution.

THE postal rates with Europe, as fixed by the late general treaty, which went into effect, July 1, 1875, are five cents for letters weighing one-half ounce or less, two cents for postal cards, and two cents for newspapers weighing not over four ounces, to all countries except France, to which the rates are nine cents for letters and three cents for newspapers. To Egypt and Asiatic Turkey the postage has also been reduced to five cents on letters and two cents on papers.

THE latest reports of the European breadstuffs market indicate better prospects for the crops, owing to an improvement in the weather in England, whereby harvest hopes have been revived somewhat. In Russia the official crop reports represent the wheat yield a good average. Discussing the situation, the *Mark Lane Express* thinks that, with stocks so near exhaustion, even though fine weather should help the crops, a return to former low prices seems to be impossible.

MR. ROWELL, in his forth-coming Newspaper Directory, will show the failure of one thousand newspapers in this country during the past year, the loss to publishers, subscribers and advertisers amounting to over eight million dollars, the *Republic*, of New York alone losing half a million. Among those who went into the newspaper business and lost heavily were 276 [illegible] and adventurers, 315 school-teachers, 57 lawyers, [illegible], 10 farmers, 200 fanatics of various classes afflicted with literary leanings, 100 visionary young men, who drew upon their fathers, and thus suddenly exhausted large margins of the paternal capital, and 6 lottery men.

AN editor of a Boston paper recently employed a graduate of the Yale school of journalism, as a reporter, and sent him off immediately to a neighboring town to work up a murder case. After waiting two days, the editor was horrified to receive a telegram from his ambitious protege, reading "Have got all the facts and am just going out fishing. Will be down in a day or two." He was true to his word, but after looking at the editor through an opening in the door of the sanctum, he seemed to understand that journalism was not his *forte* and stole silently away.

INDIANA NEWS.

POSEY county is out of debt, and has $58,000 in its treasury.

A WHITE frost was quite visible at South Bend on the morning of the 4th inst.

APPLICATIONS for admission to Purdue University average eight or ten a day.

AN Italian Count is playing upon a harp and the feelings of Fort Wayne people.

THE negroes of Clarke county have been frightened into a revival on account of the big rain.

MRS. WILLIAM MCNAMARA, of Huntertown, committed suicide the other day by taking paris green.

BROOKVILLE has a man who paid $10 for the exquisite pleasure of pounding a man who booted his dog.

PETER HANCOCK, a Delaware county farmer, was kicked to death a few days ago by a team of fractious horses.

IT has been decided to hold a firemen's tournament at South Bend, Sept. 5, at which prizes will be given to the amount of $875.

THE late rains have done much damage to the grain crops in Delaware county. The army-worm is also playing havoc among the oats.

ONE man is putting up twenty-five residences in Connersville the present season. They were rented before work upon them was commenced.

TWO YOUNG ladies of Newport not being able to get the services of a carpenter, when they wanted him, erected a summer kitchen themselves.

ARTICLES of association of the Building and Loan Association of Connersville have been filed with the Secretary of State, the capital stock of which is $1,000,000.

TERRE HAUTE *Journal*: "Terre Haute has a prominent female member of the legal profession in the person of Miss Bessie Eaglefield, daughter of Mr. Wm. Eaglefield, the lumber merchant."

SOME kind of an epidemic has broken out among the hogs in the northern part of Allen county, carrying off the porkers by hundreds. The disease is unknown, and when a hog is attacked he lasts but a short time.

THERE is a disagreement among the officers of the Laporte Savings Bank. J. H. Vining, the cashier, published a card to the patrons of the bank, showing a net surplus of $15,240, which he claims should be applied as dividends to depositors.

CURTIS LEECH, an estimable young man, 18 years of age, while attempting to swim the Whitewater river, near Quakertown, when within a few feet of the opposite shore, was struck by a floating log and drowned. The body has not been recovered, though the river is being dragged as far as Brookville.

AT Remington, one day last week, R. R. Pettit shot his son-in-law, Charles McCullough, twice; one ball entering just above the right eye, and the other taking effect in the stomach, just over the navel, fatally wounding him. McCullough first prokoved the affray by cutting Pettit in the side. The quarrel was the result of an old feud.

THE notorious Bill Rodifer, with two other convicts, made another bold attempt to escape from the Jeffersonville Penitentiary last week. One of the guards was shot in the right arm, and Rodifer received three bullets in his body, none of which will prove fatal. The desperadoes were finally overpowered and taken back to their cells.

A CULVERT on the L., N. A. and C. road, three miles north of Bedford, was washed away by the recent storm, and the first train that approached it ran into the water. The engineer and fireman jumped and escaped. The conductor, Horace Atkinson, who was riding on the engine, was killed. The engine turned completely over. Several cars were wrecked.

A NEW BRUNSWICK court of equity has seen its way clear to declare that a deed given by a drunken man, who received a very inadequate consideration, should be treated as a mortgage only.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

Around the Farm.

THE Mississippi Grangers are going to establish a college.

TEXAS will have a surplus wheat crop this year of over 1,000,000 bushels.

IF you want evergreens to form stocky, compact bottoms and thus make beautiful trees, nip off the tip end of leading shoots and branches now.

PHILLIP ECKHART, a New London farmer, has been fined $75 for putting ice in his milk while carrying it to the cheese factory. He thereupon withdrew his patronage and sold off his cows.

THE following is a good receipt which will give saddles and bridles a good polish, and be entirely free from all stickiness: The white of three eggs evaporated till the substance left resembles the common gum, dissolved in a pint of gin, and put into a common wine bottle, and filled up with water.

PUT clean water near the hives where the bees can find it, especially during dry weather. By so doing your neighbors will not be annoyed by having them about their pumps and wells. Sometimes a half dozen bees will be found in a pail of water just pumped from the well. The bees were in the nose of the pump getting water.

WHENEVER seeds are gathered, they should be labled and dated. If properly gathered and preserved, beans will retain their vitality for two years; beets, seven; cabbage, four; carrot, two; sweet corn, two; cucumber, ten; onion, one; parsnip, one; peas, two; radish, three; squash, ten; tomato, seven; turnip, four.

AN inexpensive, durable method of painting old buildings is as follows: First, give them a coat of crude petroleum, which is the oil as it comes from the wells, and which can be procured for $4 or $5 per barrel. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown or red hematite iron and finely ground, to one quart of linseed oil, and apply this over the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood, and makes a ground-work for the iron and oil paint. The color of the iron paint is a dark reddish brown, and is not at all disagreeable; it is very durable, and is fire-proof.

CUT-WORMS.—If balls of fresh clover or other green grass be scattered through the field, the cut-worms are said to be attracted to them and crawl into them, where they can easily be destroyed. But this cannot be entirely effective, especially on sandy and badly infested, and a close watch must be kept, and whenever traces of their work are seen they must be dug out and killed. With early tomatoes and other early crops, which would justify the expense, I have saved the crop by scraping away the dirt at the surface, and applying from a pepper-box Paris green, mixed with flour or plaster. Under this treatment, though many plants were attacked, yet little damage is done. Tomatoes in particular, when eaten half off, do not seem to suffer much from it.

HOW TO FEED FOWLS.—Fowls are not fed merely for the sake of keeping them alive and healthy on the least possible amount of food. We wish to convert the food into flesh or into eggs. In feeding for quick fattening, it is understood that the poultry should be made to eat as much as possible. My rule for feeding is to throw out the feed once a day, and let them eat as much as they want, and no more. I want the fowls to eat all they will; the more they eat, within reasonable bounds, the more eggs they will lay, and the better condition they will be in. Laying fowls should take exercise, but if they can go to a trough and eat any time they wish they will take next to none. If fed but once a day, they will wander and hunt insects much more. If fed soft food, such as wheat bran alone or mixed with milk, they will be hungry again in two or three hours, and be off after insects, etc. —*Country Gentleman.*

PURIFICATION OF HEN-HOUSES.—The *Live Stock Journal* says: As the hot season advances, poultry-keepers should not neglect the purification of the fowl-house. Proper sanitary measures must be taken, or health and successful poultry raising cannot be expected, nor is it deserved. Lime is an excellent purifier, and when carbolic acid is added to the whitewash, will effectually keep away vermin from the walls. After every cleaning of the floor it should be sprinkled with carbolic acid, dilute twenty of water to one of acid. This is one of the best disinfectants and antiseptics known, and is not used as much as it deserves. The roosts should be sprinkled with it every week. This whitewashing should be done twice, at least, better three times a year. The nests of setting hens should be sprinkled with carbolic acid to keep off vermin; and the coops also, where young broods are kept for a time, should be purified in this way. If a hen gets lousy, this dilute acid will destroy them by putting it under the wings, on the head and neck. Wood ashes is excellent to be kept in fowl-houses for hens to dust themselves with. This is much more effectual than sand, but sand should always be kept for a bath. Without proper attention to these matters, poultry-keepers cannot expect to succeed.

About the House.

IN dealing with furniture, remember to keep water away from anything soluble therein, oil from everything porous, alcohol from varnish, and acid from marble.

TO EMPTY FEATHERS.—When you desire to remove feathers from one tick to another, rip a place in each tick, then sew the edges of one to those of the other, and shake the feathers into the empty tick.

PRESERVING BUTTER IN SUMMER.—A good way to keep butter fresh in the summer, where you have no cellar, is to cover the cloth which you spread over it in the jar, with charcoal.

ROASTING COFFEE.—A nice way to preserve the aroma of coffee is to add the white of one egg to every pound of coffee, just before it is quite cold. Stir it thoroughly into the mass, so that every berry will be wet with it.

RYE BREAD.—Pour boiling water on rye meal and mix into a stiff dough, make it into squares or rolls and bake in a hot oven. When the beginner can manipulate the dough readily, he may succeed in making it light in loaves three inches in diameter.

GINGER SNAPS.—One teacupful of molasses, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of alum dissolved in half a teacupful of boiling water, two tablespoonsful of soda, two of cinnamon, one and a half cupfuls of shortening. Mix soft; bake quickly.

STARCHING LINEN.—The following is recommended by a German journal: Make a liquid paste with good fine wheat starch and cold water, and then stir in boiling water until a stiff paste is formed, and immediately add white wax, or stearine, say about one [illegible] wax to a pound of starch (the exact proportions, however, in any case can only be determined by experience). If it is desirable that the linen should be very stiff, powdered gum arabic may be added to the cold water with which the starch is mixed. The strained starch should be thoroughly rubbed into the articles after they have been well wrung out, after which they should be placed between dry cloths and passed through the mangle, and then rubbed on an ironing-board in one direction with a soft rag to distribute any lumps of starch. Collars, etc., should be ironed dry with a hot iron and considerable pressure. The sticking of the iron may be prevented by drawing it while hot over wax, and wiping it with a rag dipped in salt.

Two to One.

David Johnson, clerk in the country store of William Christy, in Leesville, on the corner of Butler avenue and the Gratiot road, which is distant about five miles from the City Hall, woke up at an early hour yesterday morning to the consciousness that some one was moving about in the store, directly under the room; and arming himself with his revolver, crept softly down the back stairs. The stairs open into a long, narrow room back of the store, and before he had taken three steps from the door, some one stepped up behind him and struck him a heavy blow upon the back of the head, which laid him on the floor in an insensible condition. When he came to he found the robber engaged in tearing up his shirt and stuffing it into his mouth as a gag to prevent his crying out. He at once renewed the struggle, and exasperated the ruffian, who stabbed him a number of severe stabs in the arm. Before he could inflict a fatal wound Mr. Johnson caught hold of the blade with his left hand, while with his right he raised his revolver and fired a shot upward into the body of the ruffian, who was holding him down. The latter leaped up with a cry of pain, and, after kicking his prostrated antagonist in the head, started for the door, as did another burglar who about this time made his appearance. Johnson, raising upon his elbow, fired a shot at the second burglar, after which he fell back weak and exhausted from loss of blood. The two men, however, did not stop, and disappeared from view in the darkness outside.

In the morning it was evident that both bullets had told, and one of them perhaps fatally. There were blood-marks in the yard and on the stairs, and in the road, while the dust in the road was marked in a peculiar manner, indicating that the body of a man had been pulled outside of the gate and lifted into a buggy, the wheel-marks of which were plainly visible in the dust. Mr. Johnson is unable to identify any of his assailants. The burglars had lifted the money-drawer out upon the counter and had tied up about $200 worth of dry goods, ready to carry off, but nothing was stolen, owing to Johnson's prompt and courageous action.

Mr. Johnson's wounds are quite severe. In addition to those inflicted on his arm, his hand was fearfully cut and gashed by his catching hold of the murderous dagger, and it will be some time before he will be able to be out again.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Adventure with a Shark.

Capt. Paul Boyton relates an adventure he had with a shark while engaged in diving for coral in the Gulf of Mexico: I was down on a nasty rock bottom. A man never feels comfortable on them; he can't tell what big creature may be hiding under the huge quarter-deck sea leaves which grow there. The first part of the time I was visited by a porcupine fish, which kept sticking its quills up and bobbing in front of my helmet. Soon after I saw a big shadow fall across me, and looking up there was an infernal shark playing about my tubing. It makes you feel chilly in the back when they're about you. He came down to me slick as I looked up. I made at him and he sheared off. For an hour he worked at it, till I could stand it no longer. If you can keep your head level, its all right, and you're pretty safe if they're not on you sharp. This ugly brute was twenty feet long, I should think, for when I lay down all my length on the bottom he stretched a considerable way ahead of me, and I could see him beyond my feet. Then I waited. They must turn over to bite, and my lying down bothered him. He swam over three or four times, and then skulked off to a big thicket of seaweed to consider. I knew he'd come back when he'd settled his mind. It seemed a long time waiting for him. At last he came viciously over me, but, like the time before, too far from my arms. The next time I had my chance, and ripped him with my knife as neatly as I could. A shark always remembers he's got business somewhere else when he's cut, so off this fellow goes. It is a curious thing, too, that all the sharks about will follow in the trail he leaves. I got on my hands and knees, and as he swam off I noticed four dark shadows slip after him. I saw no more that time. They did not like my company.

IN the waters of the South Atlantic and Gulf States there is a minute insect called the teredo, which attacks and in a short time destroys all timbers which rest under water, such as bridge timbers, piling, etc. It having been discovered that creosote is a preventive of its operations, the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company has recently purchased 10,000 barrels of this article in the New York market, for the purpose of protecting their bridge timbers and trestle work.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

A Statistical Tale of Two Countries, Showing Some Curious Facts—America Leads in Agriculture and [illegible] in Professions and Manufactures.

An industrious contributor to the *American Exchange and Review* presents some interesting statistics compiled from the censuses of the United States (1870) and England and Wales (1871), showing the comparative intellectual, social and industrial condition of the people of the two countries. Though it is more than four years since the date of the British census, it is only within a few months that the official returns relating to occupations have been accessible on this side of the water. The schedules of occupations have been differently framed by the Census Supervisors of the two countries, and comparisons in some instances are impossible, but in others they are and may be taken advantage of by the statistician. It may be remarked generally that the British schedule is more systematically and minutely digested than the American, and that the census returns have been more closely collected. From the article referred to, which is somewhat elaborate, the following summary of the salient points is prefaced.

All occupations in England and Wales are reduced to six grand divisions, as follows:

	Persons.
1. Professional (government officials, army and navy, learned professions)	684,102
2. Domestic (wives and others engaged in household duties, servants)	5,905,171
3. Commercial (persons who buy and sell; persons engaged in conveyance of men and goods)	815,424
4. Agricultural	1,657,138
5. Industrial (persons engaged in mining, manufactures)	5,137,725
6. Indefinite and non-productive (scholars, persons of rank and property, general laborers, and all others)	8,512,706
Total	22,712,266

The labor of comparing these occupations with those of the population of the United States is difficult on account of the differences in classification, but the compiler has been able, after sifting and rearranging, to present the following, which may relied upon as correct:

CLASS.	UNITED STATES		Per cent. England and Wales.
	Number.	*Per cent.*	
Professional, except students	450,330	1.17	2.41
Students Domestic, indefinite and non-productive	28,191,349	78.11	.60 63.48
		—	
Commercial (trade and transportation)	1,090,065	2.83	3.59
Agricultural	5,922,471	15.36	7.30
Industrial (manufactures mechanical and mining)	2,903,150	7.53	22.63
Totals	38,558,371	100.00	100.00

It will be observed that the number of professional people in England is twice that of the United States; that this is the greater agricultural country by 100 per cent., and that England is the greater mechanical, mining and manufacturing country by 200 per cent. In the proportion of persons supported by agriculture France is much more like the United States than like England and Wales. The proportion of the population engaged in agriculture in the several European States is said to be as follows: Russia, 86 per cent.; Italy, 77; Sweden, 71; Belgium, 51; France, 50; Prussia, 45; Austria, 25; Spain, 25; Holland, 16. If the domestic and indefinite population of England and Wales is distributed among those engaged in agriculture in the same proportion as in other occupations, it will give about 20 per cent. of their population as dependent upon agriculture.

A noteworthy feature of the British census of 1871 is that the proportion of persons employed in agriculture in England and Wales, as to the general population, has gradually declined since 1851, the ratios being: 1851, 10.71; 1861, 9.27; 1871, 7.30.

Some figures comparing the social condition of several countries are extremely interesting and curious. For example, the proportion of lawyers and their assistants to the whole population in these countries is as follows:

England and Wales, one to each	653
United States, one to each	946
France, one to each	1,970
Belgium, one to each	2,700
Prussia, one to each	12,000

Litigation is, therefore, comparatively unknown among the Germans, while among the English-speaking people it is a great (and expensive) institution. It may be remarked that our German population readily fall into American customs in this respect as soon as they settle down among us.

The returns show the following proportion of clergymen to population:

United States, one to each	879
England and Wales, one to each	[illegible]
Russia, one to each	328
France, one to each	233
Italy, one to each	143
Spain, one to each	34

The vast disproportion of persons in religious orders between the Catholic and Protestant countries in the active list is immediately noticeable. An interesting fact is, that the Dissenters are increasing very much more rapidly in England than members of the Established Church. The per cent. of increase of Dissenters from 1851 to 1871 was 44.6, and of communicants in the State Church 19.5.

The proportion of physicians (including chemists and druggists) in England and Wales is one in each 661 of the inhabitants, and in the United States (exclusive of druggists) one in each 612. The comparison is imperfect for obvious reasons. There are more physicians in both countries than members of any other one of the learned professions.

Of dentists England and Wales have one in 9,210 people, and the United States one in 4,919 people, which is melancholy evidence of superior adaptability of Americans to toothache and false "sets."

In England and Wales there are 20 pupils to each teacher, on the average, and in the United States 33.

Of persons engaged in administering the general Government, there are 53,874 in England and Wales, and 67,882 in the United States. As the population of this country is nearly twice that of England and Wales, it will be seen that, in spite of English criticism on American place-hunting, our cousins are as badly afflicted. The difference in their favor is that their officials hold office during good behavior, while ours depend upon the uncertain tenure of a political party.

In the United States there 2,050 members of the theatrical profession, of whom one-third are women, and in England and Wales there are [illegible], of whom one-half are women, showing the greater prosperity of the business in the old country than this, owing, undoubtedly, to the greater density of the population.

The following figures are taken from the censuses of the two countries. In observing the differences it should be remembered that the population of England and Wales is 22,717,266, and of the United States, 38,555,983, according to the respective censuses of 1871 and 1870:

Occupations.	*England and Wales.*	*United States.*
Innkeepers	[illegible]	61,679
Commercial travelers	17,922	7,262
Peddlers	44,697	16,975
Coachmen and carters	114,263	120,756
Merchant seamen	175,129	56,663
Farmers	[illegible]	2,984,229
Printers	44,814	39,369
Watch and clockmakers	21,278	8,595
Architects	5,697	2,017
Carpenters	[illegible]	344,596
Bricklayers and masons	195,161	89,710
Milliners and dressmakers	301,109	[illegible]
Boot and shoemakers	[illegible]	171,127
Butchers	[illegible]	44,354
Bakers	[illegible]	27,680
Grocers	111,094	74,410
Blacksmiths	112,471	141,774

The large number of dressmakers, milliners and bakers, in the small population of England and Wales may be accounted for by the proposition that in this country much of the work of those trades is done by housewives.

All Sorts.

FIRST understand, then argue.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S State tax is $400,000.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS recommends newspapers to the college boys.

THE Louisiana census will make the population of New Orleans about 205,000.

LANDIS paid Carruth $30,000 for the fun he had in shooting him through the head.

IT is anticipated the N. Y. State census will show a population of five and a half millions.

CHICAGO has 2,496 drinking saloons, while St. Louis has only 1,225, and Cincinnati only 1,805.

"HERE'S a go for you," says Turkey, reaching over to gobble those rebellious Herzegovians.

NORTH CAROLINA furnishes three-fourths of the dried blackberries consumed in this country.

A GEORGIA planter boasts six daughters, each of them six feet tall. He thinks them a little above par.

ONE of Frank Blair's sons has accepted a position with a mercantile firm in Boston. The General died poor.

THE last census of Rhode Island shows that the whole State has only about half the population of the city of Chicago.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BARBER estimates the annual consumption of postal cards at 120,000,000.

A TOUR of the battle-fields of Virginia is now being made by Generals Fitz Hugh Lee, Longstreet, Hooker, and Colonel John P. Nicholson.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says it is proposed to erect a monument in Fairmount Park to the memory of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

IN 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,171,124; in 1871, 5,412,377. In the last census there were 724 persons returned as over 100 years of age.

THE estimated annual income of the London *Times* from advertisements is $2,150,000, and the profits of the paper therefrom are computed at $750,000.

THE Catholic population of Pennsylvania has doubled since 1860. It is now estimated at 600,000. They have 622 churches, chapels, etc., and 541 priests.

THE Paris *Financial Journal* is written up by five editors, who send their copy from their places of residence. In the number of June 19 the copy of each editor was sent from a Paris prison.

AN invention for steering vessels by steam has just been perfected, by means of which one man can do in ten seconds what it requires eight men to perform in a minute and a half under the old system.

A MAN in New York is having a private edition of his poems printed. The issue will be so limited, and the style of the book so gorgeous, that each volume will cost him $60. The fool-killer might take a season's contract on him.

THE ocean penny postage lately adopted was agitated thirty years ago by the Hon. Elihu Burritt. Mr. Burritt received a few days since a postal card from an old friend in London congratulating him on the successful inauguration of his idea.

THERE is a man living in Middleton, N. Y., who was born on the 5th of January, was married on the 5th of January, and has three children, all of whom were born on the 5th of January, and there is just two years difference in the age of each.

A MACHINE for writing spoken words has been invented by M. H. Huppinger. The *Revue Industrielle* describes the machine as being about the size of the hand. It is put in connection with the vocal organs, the instrument recording their movements upon a moving band of paper in dots and dashes. The person to whom the instrument is attached simply repeats the words of the speaker after him inaudibly. The lip language is then faithfully written out.

A YOUNG mother in Conway, Mass., left her child in a shady place while she picked strawberries in a field. When she called to know if it were safe, she received no answer, and on going to it found that it had been completely charmed by a brown snake, and unable to speak or move. Her screams frightened the snake away, but the child quivered and cried for an hour, and it was several days before it recovered from the baneful influence of the reptile.

THERE is a bonanza to be had for the picking up somewhere along the Union Pacific railroad. Last week a gentleman and daughter, traveling East, entered the hotel car for lunch, just after leaving Ogden, Utah. At table the daughter removed several handsome rings from her fingers and handed them to her father to take care of until the lunch had been disposed of. The gentleman took up some chicken bones with the hand containing the rings, and in a moment of absent-mindedness threw bones and rings out of the open window of the car. The rings were valued at $1,700.

Auburn Courier

AUBURN INDIANA, AUG. 12, 1875.

They say that Jenny, the geologist of the Black Hills expedition, has confirmed Custer's story of there being gold among the grass roots of the region, but the scientist insinuates that there is just as much gold among the grass roots in Indiana or any other fertile state.

If the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, now writing up Knox county this State, is one "Pickaway," then we can say he is one of the most foul-mouthed, unprincipled whelps we know of in the State. He loves to lie and misrepresent well knowing that he would be a failure in any other capacity.

Kentucky Election

Old Kaintuck rather increased than diminished, the large majority she usually gives, this year. It the State election, Monday, August 2nd. It is thought will be elected by 45,000, which is much larger than it was four years ago. It does seem as if everything was drifting against the party of hate and corruption.

The Goshen *Democrat* expresses our views exactly in an article head. "Platforms and Platform makes." It shows clearly that no one can be a Democrat and throw their influence against the Democratic ticket in Ohio, on the ground that the financial plank does not suit them. We cannot afford to lose Ohio, simply because she has expressed herself on a national question.

The present aspect of political affairs is certainly anomalous, If the democratic party is divided on the currency question, no less so is the republican party. The Terre Haute *Express*, one of the most radical papers in this state, denounces the action of the republican leaders in Ohio for "turning the party of that state over to the control of the bullionists." If Allen carries Ohio, the *Express* says, the green back will do it.

If there is any paper that lowes to treat of outrages in the South, that paper is the *Interocean*. It can get up an outrage to order at a moments warning. Little affairs like the miners outrages in Pensylvania, the vendetta in Williamson county, Illinois, and the rapes and lynchings in Iowa, never engage its attention, but if a nigger is knocked over anywhere South of Mason & Dickson's line, then goes forth a cry of outrage from that sheet that is simply heartrending.

Charles Dickenson showed himself a good judge of character, when he said of Andrew Johnson in 1898, "A man, I should say, who must be killed to be got out of the way." It is a remarkable fact that the press of the country, with a few disreputable exceptions, treat the character and memory of the late President with kindly appreciation. It is plain that his courage self-reliance, even of those who at one time considered his destruction their only chance for safety. The people after all, loved the only man of the age whom they could not frighten into compliance.

Over a considerable portion of four States—the most important in the Union—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, the late unprecedented rains have done incalculable damage. The wheat crop has been largely destroyed owing to inability to gather and secure it. It has, by rendering it impossible to plow and till the ground, keeping it free from weeds, reduced the corn crop largely below the average. Thousands of acres in the vicinity of rivers and creeks have been overflowed and entirely destroyed. Grass, like wheat has been largely injured. Oats have been destroyed by the ravages of the army worm in addition to the effects of the rain. Potatoes are rotting in the hills. Tomatoes and other vegetables are not ripening. This any one can say without being considered a croaker. It requires only a ride into the country over a large belt of territory to perceive it. The fruit was, by the intense cold of the weather, largely ruined in this latitude. In the far west the grasshoppers and other insects have been almost as injurious as the rain in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Another match game of ball Saturday, between the junior nines of this place.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate Infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Cornelius, administrator of the estate of Asahel Bryant, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

July 22.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, }
DeKalb Co., } ss

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of Asa Hall, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana }
DeKalb Co. } ss

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of John Milliman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, } In the DeKalb circuit court
DeKalb County } September term 1875.
Sarah Jenkins }
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Albert Jenkins }

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan her attorneys and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Albert Jenkins is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State. and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } In the DeKalb circuit
DeKalb County } court Sept. term, 1875
Joseph Sewell }
vs. } Complaint No. 143.
Andrew Kepler }

Now comes the plaintiff by Rose & Hartman his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavid that said defendant, Andrew Kepler is not a residence of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of July, 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County. } ss.
John O. Gilkerson } Before John S. Barns
vs } Justice of the peace
Dollas Hooper } for Richland tp.,

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on the Baltimore Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 16th day of August, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

JOHN S. P. BARNS,

THE FALL TERM OF

AUBURN UNION SCHOOL

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY,

August 23rd, 1875.

A new school building is being erected for the accommodation of two of the lower grades. This will prevent the overcrowding formerly experienced in the old school building.

The old school building is being repaired, papered, re-seated with new and commodious seats and thoroughly fitted up in every respect.

Pupils living out of town who wish to attend school, may consult Mr. J. J. Littlefield, Prest. of the School Trustees.

Board can be obtained in private families at $3 to $4.

Particular attention will be given to students who intend to teach during the winter.

Classes will be commenced in Latin German, Higher Mathematics and Higher English. The following corps of teachers have been hired:

Mr. O. M. Record, Principal; Mr. Jas W. Ottis Asst; Mrs. A. Thomas, Miss Laura Clark, Miss Ida Mahuran, Miss Mattie Miller, Miss Hattie Griswold.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD }
J. W. RICKLE, } School Trustees.
W. GRISWOLD, }

A large amount of hay on the Kankakee marshes has been destroyed by recent rains.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE BOSS PLACE FOR

GROCRIES

A Large New Stock Just Opened Out!

Queensware & Glassware,

AT COST!

Glass Sets	80 to 90 Cents
Tumblers	18 for $1.00
Cups and Saucers	45 to 90 Cents

Also

Wooden and Willow Ware!

Cheap for Cash.

At Hare Bros. old stand, next door to Miller & Casebeer's

J. D. Williamson.

WHEN!

SEPTEMBER 1, '75.

WHAT!

WILL

EXHIBIT

In Auburn, Ind.

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is no uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 85
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best 90
Imperial	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen of both		Salt Water and Lake Fish	
No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No, 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1
White Fish family No. 1	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound	80c	Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	65c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	50c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens			

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.45	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.35	Hogs—dressed	......
ye	.75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.45	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	62 @ 65	Butter	.16
Potatoes	@ 35	Lard	.11
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	12
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

The boys had a wet day to play ball Tuesday.

Brick work has commenced on Shull's new building.

For a good brand of flour go to the Eagle Mills.

We are having plenty of rain. It is time for it to pause.

New Goods, New Prices, at G. H. Munn's.

The brick work on the jail is nearly done.

Watermelons have made their appearances in the market.

A number of our citizens went with the ball boys to Albion.

Not many of our citizens attended the excursion to Toledo, yesterday.

Buy your dry goods and notions, of G. H. Munn.

Go to Sammy pomerts when you want a good shave. He can do the job.

C. Altenberg has put a neat picket fence around his residence, on Seventh street.

Keelan, who tried the temper of a hatchet at Garrett, is improving rapidly.

The roads are getting bad from the constant wet weather we are now having.

Best teeth down to $15 a set at Dr. Johnson's Dental Rooms in Waterloo.—Sixteen years experience in dentistry.

The barn owned by E. Cox, in Salem tp., was burned to the ground last Saturday.

The fair at Waterloo commences Oct. 4th, and great preparations are being made for a large showing.

The Steuben "Republican" wants the acts of the last Legislature. They have been issued since the 20th of July.

Best teeth down to $15 a set at Dr. Johnson's Dental Rooms in Waterloo. Sixteen years experience in dentistry.

The Indiana Conservatory, Ft. Wayne the popular music school, begins its 4th school year September 6th. 3t

Mr. Lessig, living east of the city, is building a store room on the King property, Main-st.

Jno. Hebel has men at work on that spot where the long looked for brick block is to tower.

Link & Weaver have dissolved partnership; Joe continuing in the business at the old stand.

The Brubecker Bros. are doing a large plastering business. The good work they do is the secret of their success.

The Indiana Conservatory of Music Fort Wayne, begins its fourth school year Monday, September 6th. 3t

Best teeth down to $15 a set at Dr. Johnson's Dental Rooms in Waterloo.—Sixteen years experience in dentistry.

C. S. Stoy, dealer in lumber, mouldings, &c., at Butler, is commanding a large trade.

Either cut worms or army worms are eating the heads of the early cabbages in some places.

The pitcher of the Union Nine could not go to Albion, but he went down to the depot and seen the boys off. Yes.

"They say" another epidemic has come among the horses, not to a very great extent, however, as yet.

We understand that the Newville club will visit our place and play a match game of ball, in a few days.

The Indiana census brings to light a matron who has nineteen children with but seven birth-days among them.

At last Fort Wayne has a fire alarm telegraph. A good pavement on Calhoun street would be of much more practical benefit.

CHANGE.—The firm of Elson & Bodine, dentists, has been dissolved, Mr. Elson continuing the busines in the old rooms.

Just received a nobby lot of clothing, also a fine lot of hats & caps of the latest styles, come around boys and see Miller & Casebeer.

Our enterprising hardware merchant, D. D. Snyder, has a new metal plow that our farmers should examine. Its highly recomended.

Good prints, fall styles, for 7c per yard, at G. H. Munn's

The juveniles have two clubs, and both have suits. You can see a match game at any time during the day by visiting the ball ground.

An excursion train will leave Defiance Hicksville and Auburn in a few days for Chicago. From Hicksville $3.50, Auburn $3.

The Garrett city nine got beautifully scooped, last Monday, by the Unions of this place. The score stood, 9 inings, Garrett 10, Unions 50.

Parties knowing themselves indebted to us on accounts and notes past due, can save costs by calling and settling immediately. MILLER & CASEBEER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A white Setter dog, with brown ears and eyes, about two years old, was missing last Thursday. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. J. A. COWAN.

"Good as the wheat," is not considered to represent the superlative degree this season, as that staple commodity is, in many cases, in a demoralized condition.

If our boys continue having such good luck in the playing of ball they will get a good reputation "all over the land."

The Shooting Gallery, over Beard's grocery, is not meeting with much success. If they could play pool with the Air Gun it would take better.

Mr. Jno. McFadden, one of the oldest Democrats on our list, gave us a call yesterday. He is 72 years of age, sprightly and jovial as one generally finds of half those years.

The M. E. Social will meet at the parsonage on next Wednesday afternoon and evening, Aug. 18, 1875. A cordial invitation is given to all.

Having adopted the cash or ready pay system, we shall be enabled to sell goods cheaper than ever. Give us a call we can and will do you good.
MILLER & CASEBEER.

Farmers and others, are complaining of a disease that has got into their henries, killing off the fouls with great rapidity.

The Commissioners have purchased a new burglar proof safe for the County Treasurer's Office which will be here this week.

Dry Goods and Notions have never been sold at such low prices in this country, as I offer at Auburn. One door South of J. L. Davis' Hardware. G. H. Munn's.

A drunken man rolled off the bank at Niagara-falls the other day, fell 140 feet and came up the inclined plane cars to lick the sun-of-a-gun who pushed him off the fence.

The game of base ball at Albion Tuesday, between the Unions of this place and Athletics of Albion, was won by the Unions. The score stood five to eighteen.

Several of our lively, jovial young ladies had a picnic, yesterday, in Spangler's grove, south-west of town. If it hadn't been so wet a much better time would have been had.

LOST.—A pocket book containing about $60 and an excursion ticket, at or between Garrett and Avilla. A liberal reward will be given for its recovery at L. Covell & Son Garrett, or Kendallville, Ind.

J. L. Williamson, has opened out, a splended stock of groceries and provisions, queensware, glassware &c, which he is offering very low. See announcement in another column.

Of cabbage and all kinds of vegetables there is an unusual supply in our market for this season of the year, but as regards fruits, and especially early apples, there is a dearth exceedingly rare in this locality.

Wet weather and politics is damaging the prospects of the farmers in Southern Ohio to a great extent. The former is injuring the growing crops, and the latter is occupying a great portion of their time.

WHAT?—See advertisement in another column, announcing the opening of a grand exhibition here on the first of September. You want to keep your eye on that, as it is going to be something that will surprise you.

Willie Shryock, son of John Shryock, residing ner New Era, met with a serious accident one day last week. He was riding along on horse back, when the animal fell, breaking one of the legs of the rider below the knee.

Mr. A. Robinson, one of our citizens, now at the Black hills, has been heard from. By evading the Indians and Soldiers, his party finally reached the desired goal, and he now reports plenty of the shining ore on hand.

The undersigned wishes to announce to the public generally that he has located at the Junction, and will do all kind of plain and ornamental painting. He warrants his work to give entire satisfaction. C. BENNER.

If you want to have peace in the family, and enjoy a pleasant and happy life go to the Eagle Mills for your flour. They manufacture a splendid article, that never fails to give good satisfaction.

Clerk Lanning publishes all notices of interest to the people of the county generally, in all the papers. Perhaps the "Republican" will now insist that the Treasurer do the same. We shall see.

There was a bull fight down on the base ball ground the other day. A two year old made for M. Houston, and sent him to grass in short meter. Baldock run the bases while he was doing it.—It was fun for the bull and Baldock but Mich demurs as to his part in the affair.

We are glad to notice that our old friend Dan. McDonald, Esq., has went back to his first-love, and is now a partner with his excellent good brother, Platt, in the publication of one of the best papers in the State, the Plymouth "Democrat." We wish them abundant success.

A great many farmers took advantage of the fine weather we had two days the forepart of the week, to do a little harvesting. They were evidently literally following out the scriptural injunction: "If your ox or ass fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, extricate the unfortunate animal from his unpleasant predicament with as much speed as possible."

A pretty close examination convinces us that the ravages of the army worm is over-estimated. A few fields of oats have been destroyed but that crop is much better than it usually is. One field just east of town, belonging to Wm. Ashelman was all destroyed, but one would have to travel quite a long way before they could find another so badly used up.

There has been a change in the management of the Indianapolis "Sentinel" Hons. John C. Shoemaker. and Jas. B. Ryan, late State officers, being now connected therewith. There will now be no halting as to what constitutes true Democracy. The party will have a fair exponent, something the State has long been in need of at the capitol.

The Fort Wayne "Sentinel" reports a disease among the hogs in Allen county which is proving very destructive to the porkers. Its first appearance is manifested by wildness and restlessness on the part of the party attacked; it refuses to eat or drink, at times breaking forth in dismal long drawn squeals, then finally it will sneak off into a corner, meditate apparently, and then quietly lay down and die.

The "Republican" claims that we have come to the rescue of the "Press." We don't see the necessity of any rescue—The "Press" is amply able to take care of itself. We only intended to show up the fact that the Commissioners were economical in publishing certain notices in two papers, and that the "Republican" charges extravagance because they did not publish it in three. If there is any rescue in that for the "Press," then we killed two birds with one stone.

There was a legal notice published in the three county papers last week. If it had only appeared in two doubtless a cry of paying Democratic debts with the people's money would have been raised. Silence, however, is maintained, and all goes smoothly. It is published in the "Republican." Commissioners can now see that by the expenditure of a few more dollars, they could have escaped this charge. We have no objection to having advertisements inserted in all the papers, but if they should miss us, we won't cry about it.

New Grain Market.

Messrs Dunning & Fuller of Michigan have permanently located here for the purpose of buying grain. They will occupy the elevator at the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw railroad depot, where they will be found ready to pay the highest market price in cash for all kind of grain. Grain will be stored on reasonable terms. Competition in this line will no doubt make Auburn a lively place for farmers.

A gin bottle was found by two young ladies the other day. They quietly emptied the contents into another vessel and filled the bottle with water, and then a watch was set to notice the result One of the most prominent young men went for it and didn't know the difference. See where the rising generation is drifting to—don't know the difference between water and gin. But the young man was sharp, when discovered, he said it was water. The girls was sharp, too. When the original contents were shown up, the young man succumbed.

DENTISTRY.—A new dentist establishment has been opened by J. E. Bodine, Esq., in Fords building up stairs, front room. He has just purchased a handsome chair, which for convenience and comfort, cannot be excelled. He also has the most improved instruments to be found in the profession, and has everything arranged so it is almost a pleasure to have a tooth pulled or filled Mr. B. has given great attention to this branch of art, and has labored earnestly to become proficient in his profession. He will not fail to give satisfaction in his work, and those needing the service of a good dentist, should give him a call.

Reports continue to arrive of the disastrous effects produced by the recent rain throughout the West, and especially in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa Whole sections of country are flooded and the damage to grain crops not yet harvested or standing in the shock is immense. Railway tracks and fences are washed away, and in many instances houses and barns have been distroyed. The damage to the crops is far greater than that caused by the grasshoppers and if the storms do not speedly cease the injury will become almost incalculable. Fears, too, are entertained of floods on the Lower Mississippi.—[Inter-Ocean

The "Republican" is still harping away about the Commissioners. It tries to make out that they have insulted Auditor Hague. Mr. Hague does not look at it in that light, and it is all assumption upon the part of the "Republican" Both the Commissioners and Mr. Hague understand that the new law required the Commissioners to have the allowances published. Had Mr. Hague known that it was his business to attend to this he would have said so, and there the matter would have ended. There is no conflict between the Auditor and the Commissioners. They are perfectly harmonious in their business relations and the "Republican" cannot make the people nor these offices believe that an insult has passed between them.

One of our citizens has discovered a new short line rout to Chicago and return. He made the discovery on the excursion last week. He does not make the distance much shorter in going to Chicago, but in returning is where he makes two arches at one stroke. It may appear a little singular, but he assures us this short line is by way of Hicksville. We tried to convince him that his geography was at fault, but he wouldn't harken to us. He says he's been over the rout, and knows whereof he speaks. The return from Hicksville by freight is the only objectionable feature in the short rout. If you want to hear a freight train discussed, just open the subject to Davenport. He talks to us just as though he had been carried past and was not awakened until he got to Hicksville. Its wonderful how delusive these illusions are.

down. We anticipated crossing the lake, and should if the gale had stayed its course for half an hour. The balloon, we think, is picked up—I do not know as to where—should judge it was seen near Montreal. Never mind—it is all over. Let it be a warning to others. I still am as anxious to go to London in a balloon as ever, and now can help manage one, and in time there will one go across the ocean.

"DONALDSON."

Swimming as a Science.

In London the public schools have added a new branch to their course of study, namely, the art of swimming. It is effected by the formation of swimming clubs, under the lead of a few well-known merchants, and it is said that no less than 5,000 children have already enrolled themselves in these clubs, and the experiment is proving completely successful. In this both sexes join, using separate places for their aquatic exercises,

Boots & Shoes 25 per cent below cost at G. H. Munn's.

Immense floods continue to devastate the country and many million dollars worth of property have been completely destroyed.

STOP THAT COUGH.

NO pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influences of Dr. Mosses' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectly in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Whooping Cough and croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threaten to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10c Ask for Mosses' Syrup, take no other.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Druggist.

REGATTA AT TOLEDO.

"What is a Regatta?" may be asked. It consists of a large quantity of water, a lot of boats, and a number of half-naked land lubbers, who travel on their muscle. We saw a Regatta at Toledo, last week, and it was the finest we ever saw—being the first. They hold their Regattas in high water times so that they can postpone them on account of drift-wood. It was a success—we mean the drift-wood. It was beautiful to see the great large logs glide down the stream, gondolier-like; drifting far out into the beautiful blue, to be seen no more forever. It is one of the most attractive features of the Regatta. There is a majestic grace in their movement, compared with the slashing, crashing of a few boats. There is another difference.—The logs go down and stay, the boats come back. In the first few races we regreted this very much, but got used to it toward the last.

The first race was for eight oared boats. It was a fine race, and perhaps we shall never see its like again. There were nine men in the boat and only eight oars. We did not ascertain which beat.

The next race was for double sculls—two scullions in a boat. Two started out but one returned. We were glad of this as it gave variety to the programme For this the management has our thanks.

The third race was perhaps the most unique on the programme. It was for single scullers, no married men being allowed to go. The boats were 31 foot wide and 12 inches long, and looked something like a tooth-pick, sharpened at both ends. There is grace and dexterity in these kind of rowers. One fellow had so much dexterity in practicing the night before he could not set still in the boat, and was half the time in the river. We were confidentially informed that the rowers had to part their hair exactly in the middle to balance the boat, and the addition of one single hair on the wrong side destroyed the equilibrium and comfort of the squatter. But to the race.

Four of these tooth-picks started, and while three of them went past the grand stand and returned, the fourth one went over the course. It was a wonderful race, and how the people did yell when that solitary individual came in. For our part we had given him up and thought he had gone to join Donalson. It was suggestive to see the people rejoice over the one man, who had returned, and not caring a cuss for the ninety-nine who sat smilingly by drinking their glass of beer. Oh, they are religious folks up there, sure. They are right on the relig.

The next was a six-oared race, one oar to a man, six men in a boat, and one boat to six men, and no more. They were several boats started, among them the Wah-wah—Sums, of Saginaw, who wah sum on the row. The crowd was very much disappointed in this race, because of the boats keeping in close proximity to each other.

But the last race was the most startling. It startled us from our senses: steamboats, tug boats, yatch boats and canoe boats commenced whistling. A friend at our elbow was startled at the number of pools he had on a boat that was just making the bend at the other end of the course, and the grand stand was startled by hearing above the din, a young lady exclaimed, "all down on number two, set 'em upon tother alley,' and the spectators generally, were startled to see several boats coming in abreast, and anxious to get home.

It was all in all a grand affair, but under the circumstances we could not find time to stay longer than one day, as we had engaged to be present at a game of base ball between the Little Flirts and Big Beechers, in Indiana. We were glad, however, to be present at this Regatta, because no one can look us in the face and laugh us to scorn on the Regatta business. We've been there. We had but one objection to those races.—There was a little fellow there with gold rings around his coat sleeves who kept hollowing at this and that fellow and made so much noise that the judges were in doubt as to the result of the races. We trust the management will take steps to prevent its re-currence. Another objection. When that sailor challenged Bangs to douse him into the water, he ought to have went. The honor of the navy must be vindicated.

ANGOLA, IND., August 10th, 1875.

EDITOR COURIER.—As the citizens of Angola are preparing to have one of the grandest excursions of the season, and as Waterloo people are invited, I will send you a few lines in relation to it. On September 2nd. next, there will be an excursion to Lansing, Mich., for the purpose of finishing off the Congregational and Disciple church towers of this place. A train of six coaches—and more if needed—will leave Auburn at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Lansing, at 11 A. M., leaving Lansing for home at 5 P. M. Arrangements are being made for all who may attend; a bagage car will be furnished to carry the baskets. Boats will be in readiness for a ride to the Mineral Wells, at the low price of 10c, round trip. The beautiful grove at the State House Square, will be open and, all who wish can go there, and spread their linens and partake of the good thing. A large crowd is expected to take this trip, as the fare for the round trip is only $2.00, children under 12, half price. We hope to see a large delegation from Auburn, Waterloo and other points along the road, as an invitation is extended to everybody, young and old.

ZOLO.

BASE BALL.

The Unions of this place played a return game with the Athletics of Albion last Tuesday, and were successful in a score of 18 to 5. The fifth inning showed a score of 11 to 0, but the other four innings panned out better for the Athletics. The Albion boys are good players but need practice. Our boys averaged good playing throughout the game making but few blunders. There was quite a large crowd present though the weather was very inclement. In the evening a hop was arranged for the visiting club, and a very pleasant affair it proved. The Athletics are as gentlemanly and agreeable a set of young men as one could desire to meet, and the cordial and hospitable manner in which they greeted our boys will long be remembered by the Unions. The following is the score.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—
Auburn	5	2	1	0	4	1	4	0	1—18
Albion	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1— 5

AUBURN UNIONS.

	Outs.	Runs
D. Morris	2	3
W. Lyttle	3	2
G. C. Ralston	5	1
F. Kline	2	4
Tom Sprott	4	3
T. C. Ford	3	1
Tom Scott	3	2
J. VanAuken	3	1
W. Baldock	2	1
Total	27	18

ALBION ATHLETIC.

	Outs.	Runs.
Hanry	3	1
Clapp	3	1
Bryant	3	0
McMeans	3	1
Evans	3	0
Foster	3	0
Love	3	0
Boyer	4	0
Dice	2	2
Total	27	5

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion, restore the appetite, regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiar adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 25 cents.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their Sept. session 1875, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit;- Lot No. 20, Block No 25, in the original plat of the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Ind. August 5th. AUGUST THIENEL.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their September term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: On lot number nineteen (19) in the town of Garrett in said county.

MATHIAS CLARK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their September term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drand on the following premises to-wit: On lots numbers four and five in the town of Garrett in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Raut Administrator of the estate Frederick Raut, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficent to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that James H. Ross Administrator "Debonis non" of the estate of Christian Buss deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said County.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to litigants witnesses and all others interested, also to the Petit Jurrors heretofore summoned for the May term, 1875, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to a special term commencing on Monday August 30th 1875, for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of, at said May term 1875 of said Court. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 2d day of August, 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Rowland Tofft
vs
Nettie Hamilton
Charles Hamilton
Isaace D. Toll
} Complaint No. 131

NOW comes the plaintiff, by C. O. A. McClellan his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Nettie A. Hamilton, Charles Hamilton and Isaac D. Toll are not residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is, therefore, hereby given saiddefendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn this 4th day of August, 1875.

J. R LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

William York
versus
George Egnew,
Alice Egnew,
William W. Egnew,
& Harriet E. Egnew,
} Complaint No. 132.

Now comes the plaintiff, by C. A. O. McClellan, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants William W. Egnew and Harriet E. Egnew are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of August 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

FORTY-NINE.

BY JOHN HILL LUTHER.

Dear wife, I'm getting lonesome, and growing old they say;
No wonder, for the house is still—I'm forty-nine, to-day;
Just forty-nine, the record counts—as made by loving hands—
And what the Bible says, you know, of course forever stands.

But what care I for passing years and looks just turning gray,
While you and both the little ones are with me on the way—
On the way to rest and glory, with heart and hope as young
As when the old folks blessed us and the bridal hymn was sung?

I've been in every room to-day, and peered in every nook,
And tried to bring the absent back with each familiar look—
The two that heaven has spared us, the three who've gone to rest;
And then the sweetest of them all—the mother of the blest.

Ah! well, what if I dropped a tear on some forgotten toy—
And sighed when I recalled the face of one—our only boy?
And what if all alone I sang a well-remembered lay—
"We'll gather at the river," and smiled my tears away?
And then I thought of all the years we've walked the earth together—
Each year God's gift of toil and hope, of fair and cloudy weather;
And many more, yet brighter far, may be our lot below,
For in the path of righteous men rich fruits forever grow.

So please come back and bring the bairns—I want once more to hear
The music of their voices, and feel that very near
The angels of the little ones are listening to tell o'er
The story of our happiness to those gone on before.

Dear wife, I'm getting lonesome, and getting old, they say;
No wonder, for the house is still—I'm forty-nine to-day;
But never mind, Love's evening hath visions just as bright
As ever blessed its morning—God bless thee—wife, good-night.

—*St. Louis Republican.*

VOYAGE OF THE BALLOON ZENITH.

[The following account of the most remarkable balloon voyage ever attempted is translated from *La Nature*, of which journal M. Tissandier, the writer of the article, is chief editor.]

On Thursday, the 15th of April, 1875, at thirty-five minutes past 11 o'clock in the morning, the Zenith rose from the earth at the gas works of Villette. Croce-Spinelli, Sivel and myself had taken our places in the boat. Three bags filled with a mixture of air and oxygen, in the proportion of 70 to 100, were attached to the circle, and from the lower side of each of them a tube of caoutchouc passed through a bottle filled with aromatic liquid. This apparatus was designed to furnish in the high regions of the atmosphere the oxygen necessary to the maintenance of life. An aspirator filled with the essence of petroleum, which a low temperature does not solidify, was suspended outside the boat; it was designed to be arranged vertically at an altitude of 3,000 meters for the purpose of passing air into potassium tubes designed to test the quantity of carbonic acid present in the atmosphere. Sivel had attached within reach some bags of ballast which could be emptied by cutting the little cord which confined them. He had fixed under the boat a thick straw mattress to moderate the shock on descending. Croce-Spinelli carried his fine spectroscope, so frequently used in the preceding voyage of the Zenith. On the ropes of the boat were suspended two aneroid barometers, verified the same morning under the pneumatic machine, and giving, the first, the pressures corresponding to altitudes of 0 to 4,000 meters, the second those from 4,000 to 9,000 meters. Near these instruments hung a thermometer of reddened alcohol giving the measure of the temperatures down to thirty degrees below zero; a thermometer minimum and maximum, which, fixed by an endless cord to the valve in the vertical axis of the balloon, could rise and fall in the mass of gas. Above in a sealed box were inclosed the eight tubes, barometric witnesses, well packed in sawdust, and designed to furnish on the return to earth the precise information of the maximum of height attained by the voyagers. The instrument to test the point of M. A. Penaud, some maps, some compasses, some printed questions to be thrown from the boat, some dividers, etc., completed the scientific material of the expedition.

The balloon starts; it rises in the midst of a wave of light, emblem of joy, of hope! Three hours after the departure Sivel and Croce-Spinelli were found lifeless in the boat! At about 8,000 meters of altitude asphyxia has struck with death these disciples of science and truth!

It falls to the lot of their companion, miraculously escaped from death, to shut out for a moment grief from his heart, to drive away sad memories and gloomy visions, in order to relate the facts gathered during the exploration, and to tell what he knows of the death of his unfortunate and honored friends.

From the first moments of the ascension, beginning with a velocity of about two meters per second and slightly diminishing for a distance of 3,500 meters, and then increasing under the constant fall of ballast and the action of a blazing sun to a height of 5,000 meters, Sivel took the prudent care of letting down the anchor and getting every thing ready for approaching the earth. Hardly were we 300 meters above the ground when he said with pleasure, "We have started, my friends! I am well satisfied!" And a little later, looking at the balloon as it swelled to a round form above the boat, "Look at the 'Zenith!' How splendidly it fills! Is it not beautiful?"

Croce-Spinelli said to me, "Come, Tissandier, courage! To the aspirator, to the carbonic acid!" and I passed seventy liters of air into the potassium tubes at the height of from 4,000 to 6,000 meters. But these tubes which I could not at the last moment press into their wadded box would have broken into a thousand fragments on the descent. These misfortunes will be useful hereafter.

At the altitude of 3,300 meters the gas escaped freely from the large opening above our heads.

At 4,000 meters the sun is glowing, the sky is resplendent, numerous cirrus-clouds stretch along the horizon, resembling an opal vapor which forms an immense circle around the boat of the balloon.

At 4,300 meters we begin to breathe oxygen, not because we feel yet the need of having recourse to the gaseous mixture, but simply to satisfy ourselves that our apparatus, so well arranged by M. Limousin after the models indicated by M. P. Bert, is properly performing its work.

At an altitude of 7,000 meters, 1 h. 20 m. in the afternoon, I breathed the mixture of air and oxygen, and felt myself aroused to renewed life by its action; at 7,000 meters I wrote on the margin of my note-book the following words: "I breathe oxygen. Excellent effect."

At this height Sivel, who was a man of unusual physical power and of a sanguine temperament, began to close his eyes at short intervals, to grow drowsy, and to become a little pale. But that brave soul did not long succumb to the encroachments of weakness. He straightened himself up with an expression of determination; he made me empty the liquid contained in my aspirator after my experiment, and threw the ballast overboard in order to reach regions more elevated. Sivel last year had been at a height of 7,300 meters with Croce-Spinelli. He wished this year to reach 8,000 meters, and when Sivel wished vast obstacles had to intervene between him and his designs.

Croce-Spinelli kept his eyes fastened for a long time on his spectroscope. He was radiant with pleasure and cried out, "There is complete absence of the lines of the vapor of water." Then, after having made these words understood, he continued his observations with so much earnestness that he begged me to place on my note-book the result of the reading of the thermometer and the barometer.

During the course of this rapid ascension it was very difficult for us to give that attention to our physiological condition which was necessary. We reserved our resources in this respect for the moment when we should plunge into the air of the higher regions, without a suspicion of the fatal denouement that paralyzed our efforts. Still it was possible to obtain the following results, which were registered in our note-books:

12 h. 48 m., 4,602 meters, Tissandier, 110 pulsations to the minute;
12 h. 55 m., 5,210 meters, Croce, temperature of mouth 37.5 deg.;
1 h. 3 m., 5,300 meters, Croce, 120 pulsations to the minute;
1 h. 5 m., 5,300 meters, Tissandier, number of inspirations, determined by Croce, 26;
1 h. 5 m., 5,300 meters, Sivel, 135 pulsations to the minute;
1 h. 5 m., 5,300 meters, Sivel, temperature of the mouth 37.9 deg.

The following is a mean of the observations collected during several consecutive days previous to the ascension:

	Pulsations to the minute.	Inspirations to the min.	Tem. perature of mouth…
Croce-Spinelli…………	75 to 85	24	37.8°
Sivel…………	76 to 86	unk'wn	37.5°
Tissandier…………	70 to 80	19 to 23	37.4°

During the progress of the ascension to the height of 7,000 meters thermometric observations were regularly made. They indicate a progressive diminution of temperature up to 3,200 meters; and increase from 3,200 to 3,700, and finally a gradual diminution from 4,000 to 7,000 and above. We give the table of the readings:

TIME.	Altitude—Meters.	Temperature…
11 h. 30 m.…………	on earth	14
"	364	11
"	792	9
11 h. 40 m.…………	1,267	8
"	2,000	7
"	3,200	1
"	3,800	1.5
12 h. 15 m.…………	3,698	2
"	4,100	0
"	4,387	6
"	4,602	6
12 h. 51 m.…………	4,700	0
"	5,210	— 3
"	5,210	— 3
"	5,300	— 5
1 h. 3 m.…………	5,600	— 5
"	5,800	— 5
"	6,700	— 8
1 h. 20 m.…………	7,000	—10
"	7,400	—11
"	8,000	und'd.

For the first time we determined in an exact manner the interior temperature of the balloon, and the results obtained seem to be of great interest. Sivel had perfectly organized the cord designed for raising a self-recording thermometer into the balloon, and Croce-Spinelli made the experiment in two different ways by the aid of an apparatus I had procured. The thermometer with bent tube contained alcohol and mercury which rose in one of the branches of the tube, moving an iron index; the index was brought to the surface of the liquid by the aid of a loadstone. The thermometer indicated that the temperature of the gas of the balloon was 19 deg. at the center, 22 deg. near the valve; while we were floating at the altitude of 4,600 to 5,000 meters the temperature of the surrounding air was 0 deg.

At 5,300 meters the interior temperature of the balloon at the center attained 23 deg., while the exterior air was 5 deg. below zero. Finally the thermometer remained in the balloon at the moment of our prostration. We found it intact after the descent; it indicated a temperature of 23 deg. These new facts explain by this great difference of temperature of the gas of the balloon and of the air in which it is immersed, the rapid ascent of the aerial ship into high regions and its precipitous descent to lower levels.

I come now to the fatal moment when we were seized by the terrible influence of atmospheric depression. At 7,000 meters we are all upright in the boat. Sivel, for a moment languid, revived; Croce-Spinelli remained immovable in front of me. "See," said he, "how beautiful those clouds are!" It was beautiful indeed, that sublime spectacle presented to our eyes. Cirrus-clouds of various forms—some elongated, others lightly mammilated—formed around us a circle of silver whiteness. On leaning over the side of the boat one saw as if down at the bottom of a well, of which the cirrus clouds and the vapor below formed the wall, the surface of the earth, which appeared in the abyss of the atmosphere. The sky, far from being black and deep, was of a clear and limpid blue; the ardent sun burned our faces, notwithstanding the cold began to make its influence felt, and we had already placed our shawls over our shoulders. Numbness had seized me; my hands were cold, frozen. I wished to put on my gloves; but, without being conscious of it, the action of taking them from my pocket required on my part an effort that I was unable to perform.

At this elevation of 7,000 meters I wrote, however, almost mechanically in my note-book. I copy the following lines, which were written without any positive remembrance on my part of the act. They were traced in a manner hardly legible, by a hand that was trembling with cold:

"My hands are frozen. I am well. We are going well. Fog on the horizon, with small round cirrus-clouds. We are going up. Croce is breathing. We respire oxygen. Sivel closes his eyes. I empty aspirator. 1 h. 25 m., temperature—11 deg. Sivel throws out ballast. Sivel throws out ballast" (the last words hardly readable). Sivel, in fact, who remained some moments pensive and motionless, closing at times his eyes, recalled without doubt, his wish to pass the limit in which the Zenith was now floating. He raised up his energetic form suddenly lighted up with an unusual magnificence; he turned toward me and said, "What is the pressure?" "We have much ballast; must it be thrown out?" I replied, "Do as you please." He turned to Croce and put the same question. Croce lowers his head in token of very energetic affirmation.

There were in the boat at least five bags of ballast. There was almost as much suspended on the outside by ropes. These, we should add, were no longer full; Sivel had certainly estimated their weight; but it is impossible for us to be precise in this particular. Sivel seized his knife and cut successively three ropes; the three bags are emptied and we go rapidly up. The last clear recollection which remains of the ascension goes back to a moment a little anterior. Croce-Spinelli was seated holding in his hand the flagon of oxygen gas; his head was slightly inclined and he seemed oppressed. I had still power to strike with my finger the aneroid barometer to facilitate the movement of the needle. Sivel raised his hand toward the sky as if to show with his finger the upper regions of the atmosphere. The illustration represents the position at this time as accurately as possible.

But I had not ceased to preserve absolute immobility without doubting that I had already perhaps lost the power of motion. At about 7,500 meters of elevation the condition of depression in which one is found is extraordinary. The body and mind become feeble by degrees, gradually, insensibly, without any consciousness of loss of power. There is no suffering whatever. On the contrary there is an inward pleasure, like the effect of a radiant light coming suddenly upon you. We become indifferent; we think no more of the perilous situation or of danger; we go up and are happy in doing so. The dizziness of high regions is not a vain word; but, so far as I can judge by my own experience, this dizziness appears at the last moment; it immediately precedes prostration—sudden, unexpected, irresistible.

When Sivel had cut the three bags of ballast at the altitude of about 7,450 meters—that is, under a pressure of 300 (this is the last figure written at the time in my note-book)—I think I recollect that he seated himself on the bottom of the boat and soon took the position before taken by Croce-Spinelli. As for myself I was supported in the corner of the boat, where I kept my position, thanks to this protection. I was not slow in becoming so feeble that I could not turn to look at my companions. Soon I wish to seize the oxygen tube, but it is impossible to lift my arms. My mind, notwithstanding, is still very lucid. I look constantly at the barometer. I have my eyes fixed on the needle, which comes soon to the figure denoting a pressure of 290, then 280, which it passes.

I desire to shout, "*We are 8,000 meters high!*" but my tongue is like one paralyzed. Suddenly I close my eyes and fall lifeless, losing absolutely all memory. This was about 1 h. 30 m.

At eight minutes past 2 I wake up a moment. The balloon was rapidly descending. I was able to cut a bag of ballast to stop the velocity and to write on my note-book the following lines: "We are descending; temperature, 8 deg. I throw out ballast. We descend. Sivel and Croce still in a swoon at the bottom of the car. We descend very rapidly."

Hardly have I written these lines when a kind of trembling seizes me and I become enfeebled a second time. The wind was violent and denoted a rapid descent. Some moments after I feel myself shaken by the arm, and recognize Croce, who has recovered. "Throw out some ballast," said he; "we are going down." But I could hardly open my eyes, and did not ascertain if Sivel were awake.

I recall that Croce detached the aspirator, which he threw overboard, and that he threw out ballast, some blankets, etc. All this is a remembrance extremely confused, which quickly dies out; for I fall again into a condition more completely unconscious than before and it

at a height of 6,000 meters. There was in the car two bags of ballast that I threw out. Soon the earth approaches. I wish to seize my knife to cut the rope of the anchor; impossible to find it. I was like one mad, and kept calling out, "Sivel! Sivel!"

By good fortune I was able to place my hand on a knife and to detach the anchor at the right moment. The contact with the earth was extremely violent. The balloon seem to flatten, and I believe would have remained stationary but for the violence of the wind before which it dragged. The anchor did not bite, and the car glided along the surface of the fields; the bodies of my unhappy friends were jolted hither and thither, and I thought that at any moment they would fall from the boat. However, I was able to seize the cord of the valve, and the balloon was quickly emptied and lodged against a tree.

On putting foot to the earth I was taken with a violent fever and sunk in a swoon. I believed myself about to join my companions in the other world. Notwithstanding, I recovered gradually. I looked about for my unhappy companions, who were already cold and shriveled. I had their bodies taken to the shelter of a neighboring barn.

The descent of the Zenith took place in the plains that border Ciron, two hundred and fifty kilometers from Paris as the bird flies. According to the questions thrown from the car and sent to the sitting of the Society of Aerial Navigation by parties who had picked them up, I am assured that the Zenith did not deviate from its route; that the wind blew in a straight line; and that the direction was constant, even to the elevation of 8,000 meters. Its velocity was certainly greater in the upper regions of the air than at the surface of the earth. The papers were occupied not less than thirty minutes in descending from a height of 7,000 meters to the earth. A paper thrown down by me at half-past 3 o'clock, at the moment of my second waking, and soiled with blood by a slight cut that I made on my hand before my first prostration, was found still flying in the air thirty-five minutes after the balloon came to the earth.

After having given the history of the ascent of the Zenith I come to the two important points which have so thoroughly taken the attention of the scientific world and the public. What is the maximum height attained by the Zenith? What is the cause of the death of Croce-Spinelli and of Sivel?

The first question is answered to-day by the opening of the tubes, barometric witnesses, invented by M. Janssen, and already employed by Sivel and Croce-Spinelli during their ascension to 7,300 meters, March 22, 1874. The examination of the tubes goes to establish the fact that the feeblest pressure was from 264 to 262 millimeters, which carries the maximum elevation from 8,540 to 8,601 meters.

It seems to me not to be doubted that the death of these unfortunate men is the consequence of atmospheric depression. It is possible to support during a time of short duration the action of this depression; it is difficult to sustain the continuous effect during almost two consecutive hours. Our sojourn in the upper regions was in fact much longer than that of any preceding ascension to a great height. I will add that the air, being particularly dry, had perhaps a fatal effect.

It will now be asked what is the cause of my safety. I owe my life probably to my peculiar temperament, essentially lymphatic, perhaps to my complete prostration and the consequent total arrest of the respiratory functions. I was hungry at the moment of departure, and thought at first that this circumstance was peculiar to me; but I have since had proof that if Sivel had eaten, Croce had, like myself, almost no food at all in his stomach.

A Strange Silence.

The Cohoes *Bulletin* says there is residing at that place a man aged seventy-five years, who has not spoken to his wife in twelve years. He has been married fifty years, has an amiable wife and several children and grandchildren, and considerable property. The old man and his wife lived together happily until about twelve years ago, when one morning the wife came down stairs and saluted her husband in a gentle manner, as was her wont to do, but to her astonishment he made no reply. She spoke to him again and again, but always with the same effect, and ever since that July morning in 1863 the husband has never opened his lips to his wife. He always speaks familiarly with the rest of his family and friends, but on no occasion or under any consideration would he speak one word to his wife. He always treats her with gentleness and kindness, always providing for her wants with the most scrupulous care, but not one word can be coaxed out of his lips to refer to his strange way of treating her. His wife and himself always occupy the same bed, they eat at the same table, they walk to church side by side, yet not one word has escaped that man's lips for the past twelve years to that woman. His little granddaughter lives with him, and through her he always knows his wife's wants, and no request of hers is left unheeded. Several friends of the family have tried repeatedly to fathom his strange action, but they always found it impossible to do so.

Ready for Her.

The other day a Detroit mother poured some ink on the pantry shelf near the sugar box, and went up stairs, leaving her small son playing with the cat. When she came down the boy sat by the window, wearing a placid, innocent look, but there were ink stains on his fingers.

"There! you've been at the sugar!" she exclaimed, as she seized him by the collar.

"Mother, do you think I'd steal sugar?" he asked, in a tone of surprise.

"Look at those stains on your fingers! What made 'em?"

"Those stains, mother?"

"Yes, those stains."

"Well, I cannot tell you a bold lie, mother—I think I've commenced to mortify!"

She wasn't quite sure, and he was allowed to go out and play circus.—*Free Press.*

THE TAILOR.—A tailor possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations; 1. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth. 2. As a gardener, he is careful of his cabbage. 3. As a sailor, he sheers off whenever it is proper. 4. As a play-actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin. 5. As a lawyer he attends many suits. 6. As an executioner, he provides suspenders or gallowses for many persons. 7. As a cook he is generally furnished with a goose. 8. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging. 9. As a rational and scriptural divine, his great aim is to form good habits for the benefit of himself and others.

A MAN with a veritable wooden leg hobbles about the streets of Dunleith.

The Noble Red Man.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

He was one of Barnum's Indians. He was one of those who each afternoon and evening chase the bounding buffalo and make him hump himself in the hippodrome and who gallop madly about after the lovely Te-he-ti, yelling with amorous ferocity. He was sitting in a lager-beer saloon, where he had just finished his first glass. His hand rested upon the empty mug on the table, and his face wore a look of gloom. Admiringly, but timorously the observer sidled up and opened a conversation:

"Is the heart of the chieftain big within him, that his brow is darkened and his face like the storm-cloud in the heavens? Does he mourn for the lodges of his people, far away to the Westward?"

"Ah—git out wid yer! It's thirsty I am, an' me last nickel just gone to the spalpeen beyant! Be aisy now!"

"And do not the thoughts of the red man revert to the past, when the numbers of his tribe were as the leaves of the forest, and when the Manitou smiled upon his wigwam? Is he not sad that so near him lie the bones of the great Pontiac, his ancestor, slain by the treacherous Illinois?"

"Begone wid ye, now, or don't be blatherin' wid yer furrin gibberish; spake English!"

"Two beers, barkeeper—will the red man partake of the firewater of the pale-faces and commune with his white brother? Will not the chieftain gladden the ears of his white brother with tales of his own prowess; how he followed like the wolf upon the trail of his foes and returned to his lodge with many scalps at his belt?"

"It's funnin' ye are, sure! I'll hist glass of beer wid ye, but how would I be tellin' of thim dime-novel things? 'Dade an' I don't know any tale barrin' wan about a banshee!"

"The chieftain reads not the heart of his white brother. The white brother would drink the fire-water and smoke the calumet with the chieftain and list to the legends of the Indian. Was the great Hiawatha one of the chieftain's ancestors?"

"Higher wather, is it? Why, begorra, the river's fallen two inches! An' me aunt had divil a sisther at all at all!"

"And was the fair Te-he-ti known to the chieftain ere they sought the haunts of the pale-faces? Many moons in the past did the chieftain wander with Te-he-ti in the forest glades and whisper to her tales of love as the stars shone through the whispering pine trees?"

"An' it's Ta-ha-ti, is it! Ah, wirra! that girrul'll be the death ov me, wid all the racin' an' plungin'! My divil ov a horse is that unaisy I'm chafed that bad I'm a martyr. Ah, it's a mane life it is!"

"And is not the chieftain lonesome in the great city of the whites? Yearns he never for his home in the forest?"

"Is't the ould sod you mane? Ah, but it's the tight little country! But the landlord wuz grippin' an' the praties failed, and', barrin' the fairs an' the chape whisky across the say, Amerik'ys betther."

"And still the red man comprehends not the language of his white brother. The face of the white brother is sad. He will go and leave the chieftain alone to his memories and his fire-water."

"An' its cracked ye are, sure! But ye did the gintlemanly thing, onyhow, in tratin'. May Saint Patrick kape an eye on yez!"

The interview concluded, the Indian speaking apparently only his native tongue and being unable to comprehend the English. It is to be regretted that no interpreter accompanies the band, as through him there could be obtained no doubt many interesting legends and incidents relating to Indian life.

How Are Diamonds Found?

The geological occurrence of the diamonds of South Africa has been often described, but some new points of interest are brought out in a recent paper read before the Geological Society of London by Prof. Maskelyne and Dr. Flight. They have found the rock at Du Toit's Pan and other similar diggings to have a soft, decomposed character, consisting of a soapy, steatite-like magma, with a hydrated bronzite, crystals of new vermiculite mineral, called vaalite, opaline silica, and other non-essential constituents. This rock has been extensively metamorphosed and fractured, and in many places broken through by dikes of an igneous diorite. It is asserted that "the diamonds occur more plentifully, if not exclusively" in the neighborhood of these dikes, or near them in the strata of the hydrous rock through which the igneous material has been ejected. In confirmation of this view the writers urge the distinctive character of the diamonds in different localities, and their sharp, unbranded character. How the diamonds have been found can hardly be explained, though it is a point of considerable interest if it may be accepted that the metamorphosed bronzite rock, possibly at places of its contact with carbonaceous shales, was the original home of the diamonds.—*Harper's Magazine.*

From Death to Life Again.

In France and other Continental countries the bodies of deceased persons are committed to their parent earth much sooner after death than is the custom in this country. The law, in consequence, insists on great care being taken to avoid premature interment. In Brest lately, however, a marine fell into a lethargic state, was certified as dead by the hospital authorities, and his supposed remains were conveyed under military escort to the cemetery. A few days afterward some of those who had buried him were surprised and horrified by meeting him in the street. Fortunately he had been reserved for scientific purposes, and when he was placed naked on a marble slab in the dissecting room the sudden chill revived him.

THREE years ago Frank Norton resigned a clerkship in the Interior Department and joined a professional base-ball nine in which he achieved considerable reputation as a batter and catcher. Since Mr. Norton's transformation from a government clerk to the arena of base-ball, he has married and settled in Brooklyn, and by the death of an ancient maiden aunt of his wife's, which occurred in the City of Churches a few weeks ago, came into possession of a fortune of half a million.

OLD GRIMES' HEN.

BY J. M. BARROW.

At last that speckled hen has died,
That hen of Adam the best,
She died without a sigh or groan
While in her downy nest.

Through summers' heat and winters' snow,
[illegible] long
[illegible]
[illegible]

She had a nest [illegible]
All neatly lined with hay;
Her back was brown and speckled o'er
With spots inclined to grey.

When e'er the rain came pelting down,
Or thunders dreadful roll,
She hid herself in Grimes's hat
Until the storm was o'er.

Tho' fourteen years of age, almost,
She still looked young and hale,
And, like Job's turkey, she could boast
One feather in her tail.

She never deigned the barn-yard beau
His face to look upon—
But loved that one whose long shrill crow
Was heard at early dawn.

An aged cock, who [illegible]
His descent with a sigh—
From one that cried when he was old,
His master did deny.
When poor old speckle closed her eye,
He jumped the fence and cried,
He bid the poultry all good-by
And then laid down and died.

Pith and Point.

A WAIST of time—the middle of the day.

IMPROVING one's time—Mending the clock.

WHO was the old Frenchman who seldom drank water because it has so tasted of sinners since the flood?

WHY is one of the rank and file who has failed to obtain promotion like an illicit machine? Because he is a private still!

ANCIENT Grangers—The Mower-bites and Scythe-ians. Ancient prize-fighters—The Hit-tites. Old sailors—The Tartars.

A NEW YORK wag says the railroads of the State are now built of three gauges: "Broad gauge, narrow gauge, and mortgage."

JOHN SINNER, of Rhode Island, wanted his name changed, and it was changed to John Saint. He says he'd as soon be a Sinner as a Saint.

HAVE no intercourse with an envious person, with one who has no regard for you, with a fool, an ungrateful man, with a vulgar man, or a calumniator.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., has a base-ball club the "Fleetfoot." The name was derived from the resemblance of the average boot in that club to a frigate; hence "fleet."

"DOCTOR," asked a convalescent, "can I eat a bit of pork-chop or bacon this morning?" "Hardly," replied Medicus; "to eat the chop would be rash, and the bacon rasher."

THE *Western Rochefoucauld* says the average gorilla of Central Africa now points to Stanley and his band of explorers, and pathetically reminds its grandchildren that it is what they may one day expect to come to.

A FRENCHMAN, incensed at a writer who is not particularly brilliant, spoke of him as an ass, and then corrected himself: "No; I am wrong. He is a mule, who has ears equally long and produces nothing."

WHEN Arthur was a very small boy his mother reprimanded him one day for some misdemeanor. Not knowing it, his father began to talk to him on the same subject. Looking up in his face, Arthur said, solemnly, "Mother has 'tended to me."

"I DON'T take much interest in anything now," said a boy to a playfellow, who was invited to go to a ball match. "Why, what's the matter? You look melancholy!" "Do I? Well, I don't wonder at it, for I'm sitting here waiting for father to come and lick me, and it isn't a cheerful business."

AN old lady, observing a sailor go by her door, and supposing it to be her son Billy, cried out to him, "Billy, where has my cow gone?" The sailor replied, in a contemptuous manner, "Gone to the d—l! I suppose." "Well, as you are going that way," said the old lady, "I wish you would just let down the bars."

ONE of the best double puns we have ever heard was perpetrated by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both Annie-mated and Bennie-fitted," was the reply.

ON being asked by one of his fair daughters why the bulldog's nose is placed so far behind his mouth, the reverend gentleman discovers another instance of the merciful consideration ever shown by—shall we say "Nature?"—to the humblest of her creatures, and replies: "My love it is to enable him to breathe more comfortably while he is hanging on to the nose of the bull."

AS ONE of the dozen old women who drive milk carts around Detroit was rattling across the Campus Martius yesterday a chap wearing lavender pants and a bright blue necktie motioned for her to stop, and then approached and inquired: "Do you put water in your milk?" "Yes, sir," was her prompt reply. "Ah, ha! So you own right up do you?" "Yes, sir." Her prompt replies rather staggered him, but after some hesitation he asked: "And what makes you do it?" "Because it's much healthier for calves when mixed half and half!" she retorted. She waited for him to ask another question, but he couldn't think of any.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Painlessness of Death from Lightning.

Here let me observe that death from lightning must be painless. The nerves of the human body do not convey a sensation of pain instantly to the nerve-centers. There is an appreciable interval before we are cognizant of what has happened. The time of an electric flash is a small fraction of this interval. While the velocity of a nervous sensation of pain is less than a hundred feet a second, that of electricity, varying under different circumstances, is many thousands and times greater. We are killed before we know it. Yet there is probably a greater dread of death from this cause than from almost any other.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE BLACK HILLS.

Dispatch from Prof. Jenney—Gold Finally Discovered in Paying Quantities.

An important dispatch from Prof. Jenney was received at the Interior Department, in Washington, a few days ago. It is dated "Camp on Spring Creek, Black Hills, Dakota, July 17." Prof. Jenney says:

"I have discovered gold in paying quantities in gravel bars, both on Spring and Rapid creeks, from twenty to thirty miles northeast of Harney's Peak. The deposits are the richest yet found in the Hills, and are favorably situated. There is a good head of water in the streams, amply sufficient for working purposes. The gold is derived from quartz ledges of enormous dimensions in a belt of clay, slate and quartz. It is twenty miles in width, crossing the Hills in a northwesterly direction. At this point the clay from the bed of the stream near the camp yields from four to eight cents to the pan, and several pieces about the value of one dollar have been found by the soldiers. I am engaged in prospecting the value and extent of the region. About 200 miners have deserted French creek, and followed me here. They are pouring into the Hills from all directions, and offer me every assistance in prospecting the country. But no matter how good the mines may be, the future great wealth of the Black Hills will be its grass lands, farms and timber. The soil is deep and fertile, and the rainfall greater and more regular than that of any region west of the Alleghany Mountains."

The Secretary of the Interior immediately sent a copy of the dispatch to the President. The Secretary states that the government will use all means at its command to keep every unprivileged person out of the mining district until the negotiations now pending shall be consummated. As soon as a course of action is decided upon, the Sioux Commissioners will be notified.

Extraordinary Murder Trial.

Extraordinary murder cases are common enough—for the reason, of course, that crimes of this description are committed by persons laboring under intense mental excitement, who are not controlled by ordinary motives, nor restrained by mere consideration of fitness. A case very far out of the usual run—if it be a murder case at all, and not a sad accident—has been brought before public notice in New York by the release on bail of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan. This woman has been in jail two years, has suffered two trials, and endured all the misery and disgrace of an accusation of murder. Her present release is supposed to be final, the bail being fixed at a nominal figure, and her counsel having assurance that the prosecution will drop. Mrs. Merrigan was charged with the murder of her dearest friend, a companion at the convent where she was educated, and an intimate acquaintance in after-life. Miss Hamill, the woman supposed to have been murdered, inherited a fortune soon after leaving school, and by this means was enabled to occupy a station in life superior to her friend. The theory of the prosecution was that Mrs. Merrigan envied the good fortune of her friend, hated her for it, and compassed her death merely to satisfy low feelings of jealousy and revenge. Miss Hamill frequently visited Mrs. Merrigan, and it was on one of these occasions that the death took place. Both women were superstitious. They consulted fortune-tellers together; and the theory of the defense is, that the rehearsal of one of these fortune-telling experiences caused the death of Miss Hamill. The story is, that Mrs. Merrigan had placed Miss Hamill on a chair for the purpose of measuring her neck, waist, and feet. While the operation was in progress, Mrs. Merrigan was called away. She had previously placed a clothes-line about Miss Hamill's neck, and thrown the end over the door of the bed-chamber, to get it out of the way. As Mrs. Merrigan passed from the room, she closed the door after her. She returned soon afterwards, only to find that Miss Hamill had been strangled in her absence, having stepped from the chair on which she was standing, without reflecting that the rope about her neck was fastened at the other end. The defense appears to be lame in many respects, but it must be remembered that it has been sufficient to secure the disagreement of two juries; and it is said Mrs. Merrigan's counsel are fully convinced of her innocence.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Test for Eggs.

Among the minor troubles of city life is the difficulty of procuring a regular supply of fresh eggs. When we cannot remove our woes, the next best thing is to try to understand them. So we devote this paragraph to what will interest all out of hearing of the cheerful sounds of the barnyard. An egg is generally called fresh when it has been laid only one or two days in summer, and two to six days in winter. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates, and leaves a cavity of greater or less extent. The yolk of the egg sinks, too, as may be easily seen by holding it toward a candle or the sun; and when shaken, a slight shock is felt if the egg is not fresh. To determine the precise age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is one day old, it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days it will float in the liquid. If more than five days old, it will come to the surface and project above in proportion to its age.

Archæological Researches.

A recent London letter says that the discovery of the true method of deciphering the Sanscrit works in Chinese translations is beginning to bear valuable fruit. This discovery is, in fact, the key which has unlocked the storehouses of a vast literature which had previously remained almost wholly unknown. The whole number of believers in the Christian religion now upon earth is much less than that of the aggregate of the various sects of Buddhists; but it is only within the last fifty years that we have begun to learn who and what Buddha was. Long ago, Jesuit priests, penetrating into Thibet, found there Buddhist monks with tonsures, rosaries and censers; with sacred books in which a code of morals exceedingly like that of Christianity was taught, and with legends which seemed to be either parodies or the originals of the events related in the Gospels. These legends told of the preexistence of the Buddha, of the song of the angels at his birth, of the marvels of his youthful life, of his temptations in the wilderness, of his life of purity, and of his mission on earth. In the most important particulars, however, the legends concerning Buddha differ from the Gospel story. Buddha died peacefully, an old man of eighty, in the year 543 before Christ.

The Detroit Humorist.

M. Quad, the Detroit *Free Press* man, the friend of 'Bijah, has got his book out at last. His dedication is very touching, and is as follows:

TO

THE PAWNEE TRIBE OF INDIANS,

WHOSE

ENTERPRISE, TALENT AND STATESMANSHIP,

COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT THEY RISE EARLY,

GO TO BED LATE, AND ARE ALWAYS AROUND,

WHEN WANTED, AND WHO CHEERFULLY

ROASTED ONE OF MY ANCESTORS AT THE STAKE, WITHOUT REWARD OR HOPE

OF REWARD,

IS

THIS VOLUME

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR.

DEDICATORY.

It was the authors solemn intention at the outset to dedicate this book to some newspaper man—Gregory, Piatt, Griswold, Watterson, Bayard, Waterloo, Seymour, Bailey, Swineford, Wood—to some particular one of the coterie who use the pen more than the scissors, and whose original work sustains the reputation of the American press for brilliancy. This was his intention, but when nearly five hundred newspapers, each saying a kind word for the book, had reached his table, it was plain that such a dedication would be ruled out of order. Being under obligations to the Pawnee Indians for a favor mentioned in the dedication, and hoping to push the sale of the book among such tribes as love to sit down and read, or hold spelling-bees, in preference to hunting around for scalps, the author prevailed upon himself to write such a dedication as the reader has found.

Cause of Trichinæ in Pork.

Some new cases of deaths due to the eating of pork infested with *trichinæ*, quoted in Western journals, should be the means of directing public attention anew to the horrible diseases of swine called *trachinosis*, and to the fact that, when once the parasite attacks a human being, the result is prolonged suffering, and, in a multiplicity of instances, death. The worm existing in the pork literally bores its way out of the stomach and into the muscles. It has lately been found that swine may become infested with trichinæ through eating carrion, or even decayed vegetable substances. This is a point worth consideration by farmers who incline to the belief that dead chickens, putrid swille or any other filth about the place is legitimate food for pigs. The animals are not dainty in their tastes, and will lunce off their dead relatives with infinith gusto; but it is the poorest economy to permit hogs to assume the role of scavenger. No milk-dealer will allow his cows to eat garlic if he can help it, though the brutes are crazily fond of the odoriferous weed; and there is certainly more reason for the farmer to see that his porkers have no access to unclean food. In the one case, if precaution be neglected, the taste of the milk is affected; in the other the entire flesh is rendered poisonous and dangerous food.—*Scientific American.*

How They Do It in California.

The following actually occurred in our vicinity this week. The parties thereto are well known and respectable; the lady 55 years of age, and the gentleman five years her senior. They had frequently heard of each other through mutual friends, but had never met until a few days ago, when the following conversation took place: Gent—Madam, what is your name? Lady—My name is ——. Gent—My name is ——. I live in Livermore, where I own a ranch. Ahem! how would you like me for a husband? Lady—Well, really, I don't know. I've heard your name, Mr. ——, but how would you like me for a wife? Gent—Madam, the sight of you more than does justice to what I have heard. Will you be my wife? The lady assented. The gentleman went immediately to Oakland to get a license, and twenty-four hours after their first meeting the couple were man and wife, and by this time are on his ranch at Livermore.—*Almeda County (Cal.) Independent.*

One Fool Was Enough.

At 11 o'clock last night when the Grant landed her last load there was among the passengers who had been to see the fire in Windsor a "smart" young man. Near the dock he noticed a colored roustabout sitting asleep with his head against a door-post. The young man danced up to him, gave him a rude push and impertinently demanded why he did not go over the river and help put out the blaze.

"Wa—was you dar?" inquired Sambo.

"Of course I was," replied the other.

"One fool dar's 'nuff," retorted the black one, and he calmly closed his eyes and resumed his nap.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Too much Risk.—"Come on now Ned," cried a New York girl at Long Branch the other day to a stripling lover at her side, "we've got clear of papa; now let's take a dive." "Your father is an awful big and stout man, ain't he?" observed the youth. "Oh, never mind that," exclaimed the Miss, petulantly; "let's take a swim. Just see the great waves." "Don't you think it dangerous?" anxiously inquired the lover, gazing up and down the beach. "Dangerous! No! There isn't hardly any under-tow at this point." "Oh, but it isn't the under-tow I'm afraid of," interrupted the young man. "Isn't it?" "No, it's your father's toe!" And she couldn't get him to risk it.

HIS HONOR AND BIJAH.

An Hour in the Central Station Court.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A SHADDER.

After remarking that harvest apples adn't matured enough to be half ripe yet, his Honor picked up the warrants and nodded toward the corridor. The first one out was a match-waisted female named Sophia Sullivan, and her face couldn't have looked more sorrowful had she lost fifteen cents and a coral ring.

"Mrs. Sullivan, you are charged with disturbing the peace," remarked the court; "in other words, viz., to-wit, as follows, you assaulted your husband, cut his scalp open with a plate, and reduced him to that point where he couldn't tell the difference between a Saratoga regatta and the new Sartoris baby."

"Well, I did hit him, Judge, and I hit him pretty hard," she said.

"And your excuse?"

"There's been a shadder on my life for the last five years," she went on.

"And the name of that shadder is which?"

"My husband hates me because I've got red hair and a turn-up nose!" she sobbed.

"Great shades! but is that so?"

"It is, your Honor. He comes home drunk, abuses me, and I get desperate and fight back."

"Mrs. Sullivan, go home—go back to your abiding place. Your husband is a rhinocerous—a lunatic. Hate hair and a nose like that! The man ought to be boiled in tar! I'll get him down here some day and he'll think a horse-barn fell upon him!"

"SAM."

"Got an Injun for you!" whispered Bijah, as the next prisoner came out.

He was a deck-hand on a propeller. Some one had injured his left eye, his proud spirit was down to zero, and his outfit would have sold for twenty-five cents at a second-hand clothing store. Still he was an Indian, and as good-looking an Indian as can be found on the plains.

"Is your name Okemos?" asked the Court.

"No, sir—named Sam," was the reply.

"Where is your lodge?"

"Down here ten rods."

"Where is your squaw?"

"Him run away two year ago."

"Where is your tribe?"

"Eh?"

"Where, sir, are the dignified, stoica and gallant red men of the forest who used to camp on the very spot where this station-house now stands?"

"Him in Toledo, I guess," responded Sam.

"Child of the forest—native of the prairies, I feel sad for you," said the Court as he leaned back and skucked a peanut. "No lodge—no tribe—no chief—no war-house—no scalps. Where you played when a child you will now find oyster-cans and old boots. White men are raising cabbages and such base truck on the hills where you used to hunt the wild roebuck. Where you once halted to listen to the whispers of the streamlet, you will now hear the sounds of a John Chinaman chasing a woolen undershirt up and down a wash-board. I don't want to strike an Injun after he is down. Go away, restless, broken spirit—get out of doors and try and be a better red man!"

"Heap glad—old man heap good feller!" whispered the delighted Sam as he bent his back and shot under the rope.

A DRONE.

"Erastus Washburne Harrison, the police say that you are a drone-bee in the great hive of industry," said the Court to the next prisoner.

"I can prove my character," replied Erastus, settling back on his dignity.

"I don't want any proof—proof sticks out all over you. See the whitewash on your back! Gaze at that head of hair, which hasn't been ambled over with a comb since you can remember! Behold that soiled shirt—those old clothes—your general dilapidated look. It's no crime to be poor, Mr. Harrison, but it's pizen for a poor man to be lazy!"

"I haint lazy," replied the prisoner.

"Ah! Erastus, don't talk to me! I see no ambition in your eye—no resolutions in your face—no dust around in your actions. You wouldn't crack a cocoanut for the sake of the milk and meat. Go to the ant, thou sluggard consider her way and be wise."

"I haven't got any aunt," said Mr Harrison.

"Well, you've got to ante out of this my humble friend. I'm going to make it sixty days."

The Wool-Growers.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania and Ohio wool-growers, at Titusville, Pa., last week, it was resolved that, in view of the present unsatisfactory condition of the wool market, to hold for an advance and, at the same time appeal to all growers to continue with the Patrons of Husbandry in the furtherance of their interests. Meanwhile, an effort is to be made to deal directly with the manufacturers, failing in which they will be compelled to abandon the wool-growing business, and, in imitation of our fathers of 99 yerrs ago, declare our independence of those who are living from the handling of our produce, to the end that their difficulties may be righted. They invite correspondence from both wool-growers and manufacturers in all parts of the country. Any information will be furnished by the association's Secretary, J. A. Curtis, West Liberty, Pa.

Getting Out of Bed.—Dr. Hall does not approve of the old doctrine which was formerly instilled into the minds of children—that they should spring out of bed the instant they awake in the morning. He says: "Up to eighteen years old every child should be allowed to rest in bed, after the sleep is over, until they feel as if they would rather get up than not. It is a very great mistake for persons, old or young—especially children or sedentary persons—to bounce out of bed the moment they wake up; all the instincts shrink from it and fiercely kick against it. Fifteen or twenty minutes spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are opened, and in turning over and stretching the limbs, do as much as good, sound sleep, because the operations set the blood in motion by degrees, tending to equalize the circulation; for during sleep the blood tends to stagnation, the heart beats feebly and slowly, and to shock the system by bouncing up in an instant and sending the blood in overwhelming quantity to the heart, causing it to assume a gallop, where the instant before it was a creep, is the greatest absurdity. This instantaneous bouncing out of bed as soon as the eyes are open will be followed by a weariness long before noon.

The Future of the Potato Crop.

Will the beetle destroy the potato crop and make the growth of this important edible either impossible or greatly restricted? We give a decided No to both these questions, frequently asked of us personally, and almost every day suggested by the fears of our exchanges.

The potato is far too important a crop to be stamped out of existence by the beetle. Intelligent and enterprising farmers would find means of growing potatoes enough for general use were the difficulties four-fold what they are. Possibly the price of potatoes might be doubled, or even trebled, but the use of the vegetable would not be discontinued, and its production would be more profitable than ever before. Potatoes have always been too easily grown. Hence the price has been low, and the farmer has not had fair pay for the hard work which handling a potato crop implies. Henceforth, by doing some additional light work in destroying potato beetles, by planting on better soil and giving better culture, the crop will be larger, the price better, and the receipts perhaps trebled, at a slight additional cost per acre. The potato beetle will, without doubt, increase the price of potatoes somewhat, and in this the consumer must suffer; but farmers who know how to deal with the enemy can and will make more money from potatoes than ever before. The potato is henceforth transferred to the list of crops not easily grown, and therefore always most profitable. It is skill and patience which best pay in farming, and not brute strength, and these are what potato culture needs. So long as it was a business that mainly employed strong arms and backs in digging and securing the crop, potato growing was not a very inviting occupation, however profitable. Now, by the perfecting of machines for planting and digging potatoes, the manual labor has been reduced 50 per cent. It is now a question of moral and intellectual qualities, and only those farmers will succeed who are able to see what is needed and have the patience and perseverance to do it. In less words, potato growing is to be in fewer hands until a larger proportion of American farmers are more thorough and successful in their business.

The potato beetle, in common with most insect enemies, will prove a blessing in disguise to American farmers. Many of them may not see this now, but ten or twenty years hence they will. The midge in wheat compelled farmers to prepare their ground better, to put in seed more carefully, and to manure better than ever before; and we believe the potato beetle will ultimately have as good an effect on growers of the potato. There is neither reason nor religion in despondency. Reason and experience tell us that when any insect becomes too numerous something is sent to check it, and we are told in the good book that while the earth endureth summer and winter, seed time and harvest shall not fail.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Donaldson Heard from in Spirit-Land.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

One "Dr." Chauncey Barnes, of Dubuque, a Spiritualist, again writes us that he is receiving communications from Donaldson, from the spirit world. He says the following messages have been received from a spirit "purporting to be that of Donaldson:"

"Lost in the lake—Donaldson. All lost. Write to the Chicago *Journal* and *Times*."

I then asked: "Is this your spirit, Donaldson?"

Spirit—"Yes; I knew you, Dr. Barnes. You told me I should lose my life—that I had better give up ballooning if I cared for my life," etc.

As to what I received after writing you last, Mr. Editor, it was as follows: The spirit comes again and says he was driven down into the lake by a gust of wind, and it seemed as if the water attracted the balloon. Ballast was thrown out, but it was of no use. "I threw out ballast after the basket dragged in the lake, and soon the basket sunk. The gale and the seas were more troubled, so that we were washed off. We clung to the balloon until she rolled and the waves washed us off. We saw our watery grave before us and gave up, seeing there was no hope for life. The balloon then went up, and we went down. We anticipated crossing the lake, and should if the gale had stayed its course for half an hour. The balloon, we think, is picked up—I do not knew as to where—should judge it was seen near Montreal. Never mind—it is all over. Let it be a warning to others. I still am as anxious to go to London in a balloon as ever, and now can help manage one, and in time there will one go across the ocean.

"Donaldson."

Swimming as a Science.

In London the public schools have added a new branch to their course of study, namely, the art of swimming. It is effected by the formation of swimming clubs, under the lead of a few well-known merchants, and it is said that no less than 5,000 children have already enrolled themselves in these clubs, and the experiment is proving completely successful. In this both sexes join, using separate places for their aquatic exercises, under the supervision of competent superintendents. The New York *Times* urges that it be tried in that city as a means of preventing a very great number of deaths by drowning, reported as high as fourteen in one week, with many cases probably not reported.

The explorations of the sledge parties attached to the British Arctic expedition now on its way toward the North Pole, will be conducted during the summer months, when continual daylight prevails in the regions of the remote North. To enable them to distinguish between day and night when they are away from the ship, the officers have been provided with watches which show twenty-four hours on the dial. The numbers from one to twelve indicate the day hours, while the night hours are indicated by the numbers thirteen to twenty-four, inclusive.

Europe has five millions of soldiers all ready for fighting, with fifteen thousand cannon and a million and a quarter of horses; its united fleet consist of 2,000 vessels, manned by 280,000 soldiers, and carrying fifteen thousand guns. The cost of these immense armaments is five hundred and sixty millions of dollars annually, three-fifths of the amount being consecrated to the armies.

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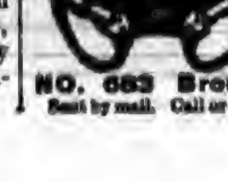

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I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind,

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

a Which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

"CHOOSE YOUR VOCATION AND HONOR IT."

The Independent Telegraph Institute, located in Auburn Dekalb Co. Ind., are offering the best opportunity of learning Telegraphy Railroad business and Phonographical writing ever offered to the public. Tuition very low and good boarding furnished Students for $2.50 to $2.75 per week, and situations furnished students as soon as they are capable of taking charge of a Telegraph office. Wages from $40 to $100 dollars per month. For further information address, Independent Telegraph Institute, Lock Box 78, Auburn Indiana.

OFFICERS.
J. E. SHREVE, Superintendent.
Prof. S.S. Shaner Principal Instructor R.R. Dep't.
Dr. L. Sanders Instructor Phonographical Wites.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ryan & Mader, pro's

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

y are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a nable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST
Window Paper
HOLLAND'S
and Oil Shades
always on hand
and CHEAP for
CASH.

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
CORD,
and TASSELS,
Curtain and
Window Fx'trs
the Best in the
Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block, North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade
Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge
Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
W. 90031
Elgin, Ills.

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.
Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variet
TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,
Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.
A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 10
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 30	3 05
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 45	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 20	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 08
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 30	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. D. ROBINSON, General Sup't.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	6:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:58 "	6:19 "
Sedan	3,08	3,00	6:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	6:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm	
Ossian	2 02		6 42	
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17	
Keystone	2 49		7 57	
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08	
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40	
Eaton	4 02		9 06	
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45	
McCowan's	4 53	5 05		
New Castle	5 30	5 40		
Cam. City	6 05	6 11		
Beesons	6 22	6 27		
Connersville	6 35	6 40		
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50		
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm		
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm		
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm	
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am	
Connersville	10 32	7 35		
Beesons	10 45	7 52		
Cam City	11 04	8 12		
New Castle	11 40	8 55		
McCowans	12 15pm			
Muncie	12 32	9 55	6 50am	
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 29	
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54	
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 52	
Keystone	1 58		8 36	
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15	
Ossian	2 59	11 28am	9 52	
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 35am		
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 37	
Summit		7 45	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5	6 00	6 00 a
Reading	1 7		7 32
Bankers	1 12		7 52
Jonesville	2 30		8 29
Jackson	3 40		10 10
Detroit	6 30p m		2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 30		
Lansing	5 47		
Saginaw	9 03		
Bay City	9 45		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m		2 45p
Saginaw	7 30		3 38
Lansing	10 40		9 55
Grand Rapids	1 30		12 00
Detroit	9 50		5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40		9 30
Jonesville	1 55		10 30
Bankers	2 12		10 47
Reading	2 26		11 00
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26	
Waterloo	4 05	7 55	12 33a
Auburn	4 20	9 25	12 49
Auburn Junction		6 30	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 10	1 40
Indianapolis		10 30	6 50
Louisville			12 45p
Cincinnati			9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East.				Going Wes .		
No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40n	7.00a	10.50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.08	Adamsboro.	5.55	7.00	11.43
4.30	7.55	12.23	Hoover's	5.41	6.40	11.23
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.33	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.28	6.00	10.25
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9.50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	3.30
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.03	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.30	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.05	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.33	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.34	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9.35	5.05
11.45	5.55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.00	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.18	Mooresville	2.03	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.55	3.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Caseboer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	9 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 15 "
Alliance	5 40 "	....	12 50 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 29 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 20 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 07 "	11 34 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 30 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 28 p.m	2 35 a.m	5 08 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	6 15 "	4 45 "	1 55 a.m	2 50 "
Forest	7 29 "	5 45 "	3 01 "	3 55 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	......
Mansfield	10 09 "	7 45 "	5 19 "	......
Orrville	12 05 p.m	9 20 "	7 19 "	......
Alliance	2 00 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	......
Rochester	3 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	......
Chicago	5 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	......

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	[illegible] Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	a7 45	2 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 55	12 08 n't	7 20
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	a6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 48	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	a7 40	p3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	§9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	§5 10	10 22	§8 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	‡7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 30
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 20 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 45
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	a7 40	p3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 22†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!
—AND—
PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 23
Defiance	11 33	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 16	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 06	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 48
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 50
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 '6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 44	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and finse stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see hislargestock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

We have just printed a fine lot of Justices' Blanks, as follows, for sale at this office:

Summons,
Subpoenas,
Garnishees,
Attachments,
Executions, &c.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUG. 19th, 1875. Number 32.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square........	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Coal's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Casebeer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
G. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should xamine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,
v5n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Offic with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township andsection.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 300 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobac-cos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class styie, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set:
DeKalb County. }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1875.
Henry G. Olds }
John D. Olds }
vs } Complaint No. 151
Henry J. Geiger }
Alexander J. Bodkins }

NOW comes the Pliantiffs, by P. V. Hoffman, their attorney, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Henry J. Geiger and Alexander J. Bodkins, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absecence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of August 1875.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

FORT WAYNE

MORNING GAZETTE!

A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE DAILY PAPER!

Issued in Time to Meet all the Early Morning Trains Leaving Ft. Wayne

Containing Each Day the Latest and Fullest Telegraphic, Monetary and Commercial News.

On July 1st the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette Printing House passed into the hands of WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, late of the "Northern Indianian," of Warsaw, who design to make it just such a paper as the people of the region in which it is published need. Arrangements are already made to have it delivered to subscribers in all the neighboring towns on all the roads leading out of Fort Wayne, and as the paper can be received in this way from 4 to 6 hours in advance of any other, the advantages of subscribing for the "Morning Gazette" can be seen at a glance.

THE LATEST STOCK, MONEY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Will receive the closest attention of the managers and in every instance can be relied upon as correct i every particular. The Gazette is already receiving the highest encomiums of the press and the people. Terms of the Morning Gazette:

One year [in advance]........................$9.00
Six Months "........................4.50
One Month "........................75
Per Week "........................20

The Auburn WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER.

Work of every description done promtly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

Not Used to Kindness

"Is this the postoffice?," inquired a stranger the other day as he approached the stamp-clerk's window.

"It is," was the reply.

"And you have stamps here."

"Yes, sir."

"Will you please be so kind as to sell me one?"

"I will."

"I'm very sorry to have to bother you, but want to send a letter out and I hope you will excuse me."

"That's all right."

"Yes, I believe it is all right," said the stranger. "I'm a thousand times oblige for your courtesy, and now I want to beg one more favor. Can I mail this letter here?"

"Why, of course."

"Can I? Here, give me your hand young man! Iv'e lived around and about for forty years, and I've seen hard times I ain't used to this sort of kindness, and it goes right to my heart!"

And it can be said that he was not drunk.

The Housewife's Table.

The following is a very valuable housewife's table by which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the article wanted to form any recipe without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for extraordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, 1 pound is a quart.

Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.

Butter, when soft, 1 pound to 1 quart.

Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound to 1 quart.

White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce are 1 quart.

Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.

Ten eggs are 1 pound.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are 1 pint.

Eight large tablespoonfuls are ½ pint.

Four large tablespoonfuls are one gill.

Two gills are a half pint.

A common sized tumbler holds half a pint.

An ordinary teacup is 1 gill.

A large wine glass is a gill.

A large tablespoonful is half an ounce

Forty drops are equal to 1 tablespoonful.

ISAAC MERRITT SINGER.

This eminent mechanician died at his residence at Old Paignton, near Torquay England on the 23d day of July, 1875, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

While he was still a young man he invented a steam drilling machine, which was used with much advantage in the construction of various railways and canals. Subsequently he invented a machine for carving wood, metals, or marble. While endeavoridg to introduce this invention to public notice and use his attention was casually directed to the sewing machine. At that time (A. D. 1850) though several patents on sewing divices had beed granted in this and other countries, no practical machine capable of profitable employment to do ordinary work had ever been produced. Up to that time sewing machines had been experimental merely and had failed to be useful. In eleven days the first Singer sewing machine was invented and built complete. It contained much that was new and useful; subsequent improvements, for which numerous patents were obtained, and added greatly to the value of the machine; but it was successful and profitable from the beginning to all concerned in it, and against all competition, has steadily and continuously increased in public favor, thus establishing the reputation of the inventor and securing him a vast fortune. In 1860 Mr. Singer retired from active management of business, and since that time has resided mainly abroad. After several years residence in Paris, he went with his family, to England, and finally purchased an estate and settled down at Old Paignton, near Torquay, Denonshire. The last years of his life were devoted to the improvement of that property, where he dispensed a liberal hospitality, and the poor of that neighborhood, his death will be a severe beravement.

* * *

Yesterday morning a long haired, thickly bearded stranger entered a Griswold street barber shop, and in response to the inquiry if he would like to be shaved. "Yes sir, you miserable, contimptible, skulling highway pirate, I would." He removed his hat, drew a big navy revolver, cocked it, and sitting down in a chair with the revolver in his hand he continued: "Now, go ahead! If you ask me to have my hair cut, or say that I have dandruff, or cut my chin, or ask me to buy your hair restorer, I'll shoot you dead in your tracks!" The barber didn't say a word while shaving the man.—[Detroit Free Press.

Asserted Ice Cream

He slipped into an ice cream saloon very softly, and when the girl asked him what he wanted, he replied:

"Corn beef, fried potatoes, pickles, and mince pie."

"This is not a restaurant; this is an ice cream parlor."

"Then why did you ask me what I wanted, for? Why didn't you bring on your ice cream?"

She went after it, and as she returned he continued:

"You see my dear girl, you must infer—you must reason It isn't likely that I would come into an ice cream parlor to buy a grindstone, is it? You didn't think I came in here to ask if you had any baled hay, did you?"

She looked at him in great surprise, and he went on.

"If I owned a hardware store, and you came in, I would infer that you came for something in my line. I wouldn't step out and ask you if you wanted to buy a mule, would I?"

She went away highly indignant. An old lady devouring a dish of cream at the next table, and the stranger, after watching her for a moment, he called out:

"My dear woman have you found any hairs or buttons in your dish?"

"Mercy! no!" she exclaimed, as she wheeled around and dropped her spoon.

"Well, I'm glad of it. If you find any just let me know."

She looked at him for half a moment, picked up the spoon, laid it down again and then rose up and left the room. She must have said something to the proprietor, for he came running in, and exclaimed:

"Did your tell that woman that there were hairs and buttons in my ice cream?

"No sir."

"You didn't?"

"No sir, I did not; I merely requested her; in case she found any such ingredients, to inform me!"

"Well sir, that was a mean trick."

My dear sir, did you expect me to ask the woman if she had found a crow bar or a sledge hammer in her cream? It is impossible sir, for such articles, to be hidden away in such small dishes."

The proprietor went away, growling, and as the stranger quietly supped away at his cream, two young ladies came in, sat down near him, and ordered cream and cakes. He waited until they had eaten a little and then he remarked:

"Beg pardon ladies, but do you observe anything peculiar in the taste of this cream?"

They tasted, smacked their lips, and were not certain.

"Does it taste to you as if a plug of tobacco had fallen into the freezer?" he asked.

"Ah! kah!" they exclaimed, dropping their spoons and trying to spit out what they had eaten. Both rushed out, and it wasn't long before the proprietor rushed in.

"See here, what in blazes are you talking about? What do you mean by plug tobacco in the freezer?"

"My kind friend, I asked the ladies if this cream tasted of plug tobacco. I don't taste any such taste, and I don't believe you used a bit of tobacco in it!"

"Well, you don't want to talk that way around here. My ice cream is pure and any man says it isn't tells a bold lie!"

He went away again, and a woman with a long neck and a sad face sat down and said to the girl that she would take a small dish of lemon ice.

It was brought, and she had taken about two mouthfuls, when the stranger inquired:

"Excuse me madam, but do you know how this cream was made? Have you an idea that they grated turnips and chalk with the cream?"

She didn't reply. She slowly rose up, wheeled around, and made for the door. The stranger followed after, and by great good luck his coat-tail cleared the door an instant to soon to be struck by a five-pound box of figs, hurled with great force by the indignant proprietor. As he reached the curbstone he halted looked at the door of the parlor, and soliloquized:

"There are times when people should infer, and there are times when they shouldn't. I suppose if I had asked the woman if she thought they hashed up a sawmill in the cream she'd have felt a circular saw going down the throat.

* * *

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchase the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney in the Lower Flouring Mill, will here after conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand! Mr Grnish, is an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

NOW AND THEN

[From the Vicksburg Herald.

A very intelligent old darky was met by an ante-bellum friend the other day for the first time since the war, and the old man's delight at seeing one of Massa's tickler friends in old times was unbounded. After a hearty hand-shaking and a protracted laugh peculiar to the Southern darkeys, the gentleman asked:

"Well, Uncle Joe, how are you getting along in the world?"

"Sorter slow, Marse——. Been had rheumatiz right smart, and things ain't going 'zactly right nohow," replied the darkey.

"A great many changes have taken place since I last saw you, Joe. Death has taken your old master away, the family are scattered about the four quarters of the globe, the farm is divided up and strangers occupy the old house. It makes one feel right sad, Joe, to think of the changes that have been wrought by old Father Time."

"Yaas," replied Uncle Joe. "You 'member when I was a slave I worked hard at add times and made money 'nuff to buy myself. I paid old massa $1,000 for my freedom."

"Yes," said Mr.——, "I remember it well."

"Wish I had that money now," diffused the old darkey.

"Well, yes, it would be quite a fortune for you."

"Lots o' fortune sar, and every time I think about it I kinder rue de bargain. Nigger was wuff $1,000 den, but now he ain't wuff a d——. Mighty changes in dis world, massa.

IT WON'T DO.

Morton said in Ohio last Saturday "That even in Kentucky, just over the river, no Union soldier, be he ever so loud in his professions of Democracy, can be elected Constable if any Confederate soldiers wants the place."

And the *Enquirer* answers him as follows.

And Kentucky has just nailed the lie by electing two Union soldiers to prominent offices. He comes to Ohio to say that "even in the North the men who opposed the war by every means in their power, of the kind I before described, are the only accepted and trusted leaders of the Democratic party." He tells the Democrats of Ohio that they are trying to secede to break up the Union; that they will not nominate any body for any office who was not a secessionist, that the Ohio Democrats trust nobody who did not "oppose the war." This is a stupendious falsehood. Since the war closed the Ohio Democrats have nominated for the Governorship Rosecrands, Morgan and McCook. The Democrats of Cincinnati have nominated Col. L. A. Harris for the Mayoralty. We have elected Gen. Banning, Col. Rice and Col. Vance to the forty-fourth Congress. A large portion of the policemen of Cincinnati ex-Union soldiers. We nominated Wiley, a brave soldier for Secretaryship of State. We helped to nominate McClellan for the presidency. We have sent Col. L. D. Campbell to Congress. We have nominated Gen. Durbin Ward for Congress. We sent General Steedman to the Constitutional Convention; We sent Gen. Ewing to Constitutional Convention, and he is to day an honored and influential member of the Democratic party. There's few of the facts in Ohio, which show the lying, infinite impudence of the Indiana renegade,

The Swells at Saratoga.

Conversations as varied as the crowd greet your ear on every hand in Saratoga Last night, writes Eli Perkins, Mr Johnson form Oil City was talking with Miss Eliza Gardner of Boston. Mr Johnson drives a tandem dog cart, and wears English clothes; but, alas! his literary knowledge is limited.

As Mr. Johnson and Miss Eliza Gardner promenaded up and down the balcony, the lady remarked:

"By the way, Mr. Johnson, have you 'The Woman in White,' by Wilkie Collins?"

',By who, Miss Gardner?"

"By Wilkie Collins?"

"Well, I don't think I've seen her, Miss Gardner. In fact, I know very few people here, and I don't believe I know Mr. Collins at all."

"But 'The Woman in White,' Mr. Johnson, by—"

"O yes! I see. The woman in white by Mr. Collins is just beyond the woman in dark blue by Mr. Belmont," interrupted Mr Johnson, wiping his eye glasses with a "Bon Marche" handkerchief.

I came away in sorrow, for I had been smoking Mr. Johnson's cigars all the afternoon.

THE WIDOW'S APPEAL.

Tempt not my boy, accursed bowl!
Tempt not my bright-eyed angel boy;
He is the star that lights my soul—
Soothes my long grief with pride and joy.
He is my youngest born—
The last I have me left;
Make not my home forlorn,
And leave it all bereft!

His father lies in yonder grave,
Two other graves are there beside;
Both sire and sons, in death's cold wave,
Now take their rest side by side;
'Twas thou, mad bowl, that slew,
And left me but this one;
Wage not thy battle through—
Oh spare my darling son!

All else to thee I'll freely give,
All sacrifice on thee bestow—
If thou wilt let the lambkin live,
Nor leave me joyless here below.
Lure not his lips to taste,
Dim not his thoughtless eye,
Else soon thy scourge will waste—
The victim early die.

Oh, save the mother's bleeding woe,
Show mercy to the widow now,
For I may bear the long ago,
And 'neath hope's altar bow.
But spare, oh, spare my boy,
Touch not his youthful head;
He is a mother's joy,
That lives when all are dead!

Oh, guide the fearful shaft away,
Hurl not the dart with fatal aim;
I'll teach him prayers to fondly say
In grateful thanks unto thy name.
In virtues ways he'll go,
Till God shall bid him come—
His heart be free from woe,
And heaven his final home.

THE TWO HUNCHBACKS.

A LEGEND BY "BADGER."

It was a very long time ago. But the sun shone brightly then as now; the trees and flowers put forth their leaves, and blossomed in the same old way; the men swore and drank, and the women gossiped as enviously of their more fortunate sisters as they do now, though it was a very long time ago, and in a foreign country. In this country a queer little city was nestled in a queer little vale, beneath the queerests of snow-tipped mountains. And there were many queer people in this city, as there have been in every city, before or since.

Gottlieb Greed was the chief man in the city. He was the head of the government, and before him were brought all the offenders against the peace whom his six trusty officers could discover. In him was vested the power to punish, even unto death, all who in his judgment deserved the penalty. So, you see, Gottlieb Greed was a great man, though he did live a very long time ago, and although you never heard of him before.

When Gottlieb Greed was elevated to his proud position in the queer little city, he was a poor man, the son of a sausage-maker. But Gottlieb had rare acquirements, chief among which, in the eyes of the neighbors, was the fact that he could preserve a sober identity under a greater load of beer than any of his guzzling brethren. Moreover he was an orator, and when well filled with the voluble beverage he could out-talk any other citizen, male or female. No wonder, then, that on the day of his election, when all the people assembled to listen to the speeches of the candidates, Gottlieb Greed ascended the rostrum, and, raising a keg of beer with his hands, placed the open bung to his capacious mouth, and drained every drop without a pause, and supplemented this feat with the longest and loudest, if not the most intelligent of the speeches—no wonder, I say, the hearts and suffrages of his fellow-citizens were captured together, and sundown of that day decided Gottlieb Greed to be the Chief Magistrate, as he was the chief of the beer-bibbers of that city.

Gottlieb's position was fast gaining him great wealth, and as no traveler in crossing the mountains could avoid resting awhile in the city under his charge, gave him opportunities for fleecing the stranger, he was not slow in availing himself. Still, he did not accumulate wealth fast enough to suit him. His greatest treasure was his daughter, but Gottlieb did not know it. A beautiful girl was Minnie Greed, with a sweet and confiding nature, and she truly loved her father.

The richest as well as the queerest of the citizens was a little hunchback named Christian Cranky. Christian was the only child of wealthy parents, who had idolized him in spite of his deformity, and he had been petted and humored until, though the little fellow had been named Christian by his misguided parents, he was a very little devil in disposition. But though willful and mean, he had a sharper intellect than any of of his beer-drinking associates, and was one of the first to discover the beauty and value of Minnie Greed. He also had the courage to sue for her hand, well knowing the failing of the father, and the submissive disposition of the daughter. Of course Gottlieb was in no way displeased with the prospect of more wealth, and of course Minnie objected strenuously to be thus mated for life, but finding that all her arguments and pleadings only elicited the decisive reply from Gottlieb: "You must marry the hunchback," like the dutiful daughters of a bygone age, she reconciled herself to her fate, to please her great father, and submitted to the attentions of Christian.

Christian Cranky had a carriage made expressly to assist him in advancing his suit with the sweet Minnie, and together they would drive through the little city, and up the steep mountain roads, where Minnie delighted to watch the giddy caperings of the waterfalls and cascades, or gaze downward with awe from the brink of the precipice. And how Christian would answer the contemptuous looks he received from the well formed young men of the city as he passed them in his fine carriage with the bewitching creature at his side. His pinched and wasted face would whiten with malignant rage as he returned their envious glances with scornful smiles, thinking with satisfaction to himself: "If I am a hunchback, brains and money are too much for you finely-built clowns."

One day, while taking the accustomed drive, Minnie was attracted by a singular object seated near the principal store of the city. It was the figure of a hunchback, as clumsily formed as Christian himself. Before him was a large basket filled with bouquets of wild flowers, each arranged with consummate taste and care. But little higher than the band of the basket was the head of the hunchback, displaying a fresh and ruddy face, as bright and round as the full moon, and looking as pleasing as one of his own bouquets.

"Why, Christian," exclaimed Minnie, "I never saw that poor little boy before. What beautiful bouquets he has. Stop and let me see them."

So Minnie descended from the carriage and approached the singular-looking vender of flowers.

"How do you sell your bouquets, my boy?" she asked.

"Please take any you wish for one groschen," replied the hunchback, eagerly displaying them to their best advantage.

"Why, how cheap they are. Where do you get them?"

"I gather them in the woods near my home, sweet lady, and I arrange them myself, so that I can afford to sell them cheap, as they cost me nothing but my time."

"Where do you live, my poor boy, and whose child are you?"

"I live in the Black Forest, kind lady. My name is Adam Constant, and my father is the charcoal burner; but I am not a child," he said, unavoidably displaying a beautiful set of teeth, "for I am 19 years old."

"Why, you are older than I am," said Minnie, astonished, and smiling in return, "I can hardly believe you. How long have you been selling bouquets?"

"Yesterday was the first time I brought them to town," replied Adam. "Mother has been bed-ridden with sickness for some time, and father has neglected his work so much that I thought I would try and make a little money to help us along, and I think I shall do very well. The walking is the worst part of it. It is eight miles from here to our home."

"You deserve to succeed," said Minnie. "I will take these two bouquets," she continued, handing him a silver piece," and I don't want any change."

"O thank you, young lady, many times," cried Adam, with joyous gratitude beaming from his fresh, boyish countenance, and bright eyes, as Minnie tripped gaily and pleasantly to the carriage.

"That is not a boy, he is a young man," exclaimed Minnie to Christian, as she re-entered the carriage. "And see what taste he has; he arranged the flowers himself. You wouldn't believe what a pleasant, nice young man he is. What a pity he is deformed," she said, forgetfully. "He says he is 19 years old. I am going to patronize him every time we go out."

Christian was either angry at Minnie's unfortunate allusion to deformity, or filled with envy and jealousy that this rival hunchback should make more impression upon Minnie's sympathies, with his happy face and good-natured conversation, in three minutes, than he had in so much time, with all his money and advantages. Certain it is that a white spot suddenly appeared upon each side of his peaked nose, and his eyes sparkled viciously. He said little, but meditated mischief against happy Adam in case Minnie should patronize him.

The following day found Adam again at his post, with fresh flowers in his basket, and fresher smiles on his cheerful face. And what a joyous one bloomed on his countenance as he observed the lovely patron of the day before directing Christian to himself. Yes, again she came and purchased his bouquets, and again did Christian find himself compelled to hand over his silver to humor the whim of the beautiful Minnie. But this time he was not prudent enough to conceal his vexation, and he upbraided Minnie as much as he dared for what he termed her foolish patronage of an idle vagabond. And then Minnie got angry with Christian, and told him if he only had the happy disposition of the "vagabond" she should really like him, but that he was a hateful, cross thing, and if he didn't like her opinion of him, he needn't come to see her again. And then Christian endeavored to soothe her ruffled temper, and at the same time secretly vowed vengeance upon the unlucky Adam.

Christian owned many houses in the little city, and among his tenants were the rich and poor, good and bad. That night Christian visited one of the poorest and meanest of his houses, tenanted by two wicked, drunken brothers. He found them at home, and after plying them with beer, secretly announced the object of his visit, and as he left the house a gleam of satisfied pleasure overspread his otherwise sour-looking face. He had hired the wicked brothers to murder poor Adam.

Next day found Adam at his post, and again did Christian place a silver piece in Minnie's hand to purchase bouquets, but this time he even smiled as he did so, as he muttered maliciously to himself: "That is the last Minnie or any one else will give you."

On this particular day it was evident by the groups of earnest talkers in every portion of the queer little city that something unusual and of great importance had transpired, or was to occur, affecting the interests of all, and when Adam Constant prepared to start on his long tramp for home, a great crowd was gathering before the house of Gottlieb Greed, which was not only his private residence, but the general rendezvous when public meetings were necessary. And Adam followed with the throng to learn the cause of the excitement. A little listening soon gave him the desired information, and his happy, smiling face became as sober and agitated in its expression as that of any congregated about him. It appears that the inaccessible mountain fastnesses in the immediate vicinity of that queer little city had, not many years before, been the home of a monster known as the Black Giant.

This terrible creature, in the form of a magnified human being, was sixteen feet in height, and of immense brute strength. This fact would not have disturbed the peace of the people, but it was also well known that the giant had a weakness for human flesh, and formerly used to amuse himself by watching the contortions of fear in the faces of the comparatively-speaking pigmy residents of the queer little city, whom he captured in his wild retreats, and afterward gratified his appetite by transferring them from their happy homes to a final resting-place in his capacious jaws. This monster was reported to be back again in his old haunts. No wonder, then, every one was excited; even the beer was untasted and forgotten, and all waited anxiously for counsel and advice from their great Chief Magistrate, Gottlieb Greed.

Soon a shout of acclamation went up as the portly form of this worthy appeared at an open window. But his face was pale, and his voice faltered. Though Gottlieb was able to quaff a keg of beer in a single draught, he felt he was not able to cope with the Black Giant. All he could do was to confirm the rumors of the reappearance of the monster, and to confess that no life was safe unless some measure could be devised to exterminate him. As an inducement to this end, he declared that any single man who should successfully accomplish this object, should be rewarded with his daughter, who had suggested the proposition, in marriage, and he wished the people to add to this offer that the choice of any home in the city should be conceded as a right to the conqueror of this formidable enemy. To all of which the trembling crowd assented as they stared vacantly about to discover some one with sufficient resolution and cunning to rid them of the calamity which had befallen them.

The men were appointed and armed to guard the entrances of the city during the night, and Adam hurriedly departed for home to tell his parents the dreadful news. To save time he left the highway and entered the forest, to reach home by a shorter route, thinking of the Black Giant in the mountains, and wondering what scheme could be devised to kill him, and thus secure the lovely Minnie Greed. But poor Adam little thought what personal danger he was in himself, for if he had looked suddenly behind him, he would have discovered two men following closely—the brothers hired to murder him. Adam had no thought of danger to himself. He was now passing a beautiful part of the forest, just as the sun was sinking in the western horizon, and the shadows of the huge tree trunks were stretching their greatest length, like ominous fingers pointing to the wicked brothers behind him.

Poor Adam reached a spot near the bank of a ravine, through which danced merrily a clear, pure stream of water. There he paused in pleasure as he surveyed a natural bed of beautiful wild flowers, already closing their petals for the night.

"Go to sleep, pretty ones," he spoke aloud; "to-morrow, early, when you awake, I shall be here, and prepare you for an introduction to a flower lovelier than either of you—the beautiful Minnie Greed. And you, dainty one," taking a splendid blossom of the rose in his fingers, "shall be head center of the finest bouquet that can be culled in the Black Forest."

And then Adam quickened his steps for home, a mile distant, gaily whistling as he went. Immediately from behind the trees came the two brothers, one looking angry, the other crest-fallen.

"Why wouldn't you step in and finish him here?" remarked the first, "we couldn't have had a better chance. Anybody wouldn't suppose you were afraid of the little hunchback."

"You know better than that," replied the other, surlily. "But I tell you what, I don't like the idea of butchering a helpless object like that, and don't forget we owe Christian Cranky a grudge for bundling us out of our old home into the hole we live in now. I propose we give this poor little devil a chance to live, and still secure Cranky's gold. Adam will be here before sunrise in the morning to pick these flowers. Now let us dig a pit-fall for him right under this rosebush he was talking to, and cover it carefully. If he gets in, he will never get out again, and we can swear to Cranky that he is safe eight feet under ground. If he don't get in, he's in luck. We shall get our pay anyway to-morrow, and Christian would dare to say much about it if he found out we had swindled him."

This proposition being accepted, the brothers went in quest of spades, returning with which they dug a large and deep pit, wide at the bottom and narrow above, which they covered cunningly with willow twigs, and laid over all the flowers which had bloomed on the spot, so that it would have required sharp eyes and study to discover anything suspicious in the appearance of the ground, and after concealing the earth taken from the pit in the little stream, they left hurriedly, as wild animals made the Black Forest a dangerous place after dark.

Early the following morning Adam arose and wended his way to the trap prepared for him, whistling as he went. When he reached the rosebush he was saved from falling into the pit by hearing unusual sounds, and looking cautiously about he discovered a rent in the ground at his feet, from which the noise proceeded. Though considerably alarmed, Adam cried out, "Is anybody there?"

"Yes," said a weak voice. "Oh, please get me out, I'm so frightened."

"Who are you?" said Adam.

"I'm only a poor little rabbit," said the weak voice. "But there's a fox in here, too; and a bear, and a lion, and I'm so frightened—please get me out."

"Get me out, too," growled the bear.

"Go and get a rope," barked the fox, "and I'll get myself out."

"Get us all out," roared the lion, "I won't hurt you, and I'll see that the bear don't."

"Oh please get me out quick," reiterated the rabbit, "I'm so frightened."

So Adam hurried back for a rope, returning with which, he found the four strange prisoners impatiently waiting him. As he lowered the rope into the pit, the rabbit seized it, and was hauled out by Adam, when the frightened rabbit ran behind a tree to watch the release of the others.

Next came the fox. "Tie one end of the rope to a tree," he said, "and the bear and the lion will climb out."

Adam did so, and a huge brown bear shambled out of the pit, immediately followed by an enormous lion.

"Not so fast, gentlemen," cried the fox to these two, as they started off in different directions, "Don't go off without saying, 'thank you.' Wait and see if we can do anything in return for this kindness."

Adam then asked the fox if he could think how the pit came there, as it was not there the night before; to which the fox replied that he heard two men talking in the forest, and they spoke of their landlord, Christian Cranky, hiring them to kill a man named Adam.

"That's me," interrupted Adam.

"Then they must have dug the pit for you and not for us," said the fox. "But is there anything we could do for you before we go?"

Adam thought a moment, and then told the story of the Black Giant, and how happy he should be if he could rid the people of him, and rescue Minnie Greed out of wicked Cranky's hands.

The fox then consulted with the bear and lion, and turning to Adam, said: "If you will get your father's best ax, and have the courage to use it, you shall kill the Black Giant to-day! Then spying the rabbit's ears behind the tree, he continued: "We shall need you, too, Mr. Rabbit."

"Oh I don't want to go," said the rabbit, "I shan't be of any use, and—I'm so frightened."

"Be quiet," replied the fox. "You are more troublesome than old old man's nose. You must go, though, and you will have nothing to do but to see how fast you can run."

Then Adam again went home and returned with the ax, and soon the whole party were conducted by the fox through woods and mountains to the giant's cave. It was a dreadful looking place, littered with bones on the rocks outside, and the entrance to the cave was low and small, forcing the giant to crawl in and out on hands and knees. A loud, monotonous sound issued from the cave. The giant was sound asleep and snoring. Soon the terrible roar of a lion was heard, waking the giant from his sleep. As he thrust his huge shaggy head from the mouth of the cave into the open air a rabbit darted by him, quickly followed by a fox, and after the fox a bear, and after the bear a lion.

"Well," ejaculated the giant, "that is the strangest thing I ever saw in all my born days!"

After looking about him in wonder for a short time, he again retired to sleep. In a few minutes the roar of the lion was heard, louder than before. Again the giant thrust out his huge, shaggy head; again the rabbit darted past his face; again followed the fox, and the fox by the bear, and the bear by the lion.

"Well, that beats all that I ever did see!" said the astonished giant. "But I'll put a stop to your little game if you come again." So saying he drew back his head, and held up his great hands in readiness to pounce on the rabbit in case he should again attempt to pass.

Soon the roar of the lion sounded close to the cave; the rabbit was flying past, and the giant in his haste to catch him was sprawling upon the ground, when from the sides of the cave sprang the bear and the lion, each seizing an ear of the giant, and pinning him firmly to the rock. Immediately Adam appeared with his ax, and climbing upon the giant's neck, dispatched him without much trouble.

How proud Adam felt then, and how pleased was the cunning fox at the success of his stratagem.

"Please let me go now," said the rabbit, "for I am so frightened."

"Yes, you may go," said the fox.

So the rabbit sought his burrow, and the fox, and the bear, and the lion went their several ways, while Adam, after severing a finger of the giant to get his ring, hastened full of triumph to the queer little city, with the ring carried about his neck.

Another meeting was assembled before Gottlieb Greed's house to devise measures for dispatching the Black Giant. The beautiful Minnie herself implored the people to be valiant and brave. Mingled with the crowd, Christian Cranky was just about to pay the two brothers a sum of money for the supposed death of Adam, when his eye caught sight of the radiant face of that worthy himself, and with a stifled cry of alarm Christian hurried to his home. Adam edged his way to the house of Gottleib Greed, and in a firm voice announced to the crowd that he had himself killed the giant, that he might be rewarded with the hand of the beautiful Minnie, whom he truly loved.

The people were incredulous, but when Adam confidently took the ring from his shoulders and presented it to Minnie as a trophy, and declared himself ready to escort Gottlieb Greed and all who would follow to the dead body of the giant, all felt that he told the truth, and a tremendous shout of acclamation went up from the multitude, who were speedily on their way to the giant's cave. Here the truth was fully realized, and after all had satisfied their curiosity with a sight of the monster, he was dragged into his cave—never more to awake with the roar of the lion—and the entrance closed with stones. Then poor little Adam Constant, the hunchback conqueror, was elevated on the shoulders of stalwart men and carried in honor to Gottlieb Greed's house.

That evening Adam related the story of Cranky's treachery to Minnie and her father. Gottlieb's breast swelled like a pigeon's with indignation, and he immediately gave orders that Christian Cranky should be arrested as a would-be murderer, and brought before him for trial and punishment. Then Gottlieb expressed his satisfaction to Minnie with the remark: "I am thankful, my daughter, for having been prevented from sacrificing you to that little wretch, Cranky."

"Yes, father, so am I; but recollect your vow—I must marry the hunchback."

Gottlieb's officers departed to execute his orders. As they approached his house Christian appeared driving his carriage. Apparently divining the intention of the officers, Christian turned from them and lashed his horses into a gallop. The officers procured saddle horses and quickly followed him. Away they rattled along the highway to the mountains, over which Christian had so often escorted Minnie Greed. Faster and faster rode the officers and more wildly and furiously did Christian lash his horses. And now, at headlong speed, the carriage was nearing a point in the highway where Minnie always wished to stop. Here the road made a sharp curve around a spur of the mountain, leaving upon one side a perpendicular precipice, extending a thousand feet below the narrow road. Bent only on escaping his pursuers, Christian made no effort to check his dangerous speed, and in another instant the carriage went whirling over the precipice, dragging the horses with it, and all were dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

The next was another day of excitement in the queer little city, for the beautiful Minnie Greed was to be married to the hunchback, who would select any residence he chose for their future home. Adam chose the house of Christian Cranky, and the marriage took place before all the people, who drank long life and happiness to the victor of the Black Giant and the lovely bride. And as Gottlieb Greed proposed his toast, he performed the famous feat of drinking a keg of beer from the bung-hole without pausing, and then danced in the giddy waltz, with his load and his daughter, amid the huzzas of his admirers.

So Minnie Greed *did* marry the hunchback, and peace and happiness reigned ever after in the queer little city.

BROOKLYN'S SCANDAL.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial to be Re-opened in September.

[From the New York Herald.]

Yesterday afternoon ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris served the following formal notice on Messrs. Shearman and Sterling, Attorneys of Record for Mr. Beecher:

City Court of Brooklyn—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher.—Please to take notice that the issue of fact in the above action will be brought on for trial, and an inquest taken thereon at the next term of the City Court of Brooklyn, appointed to be held at the City Court-House, in the city of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, on the first Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, unless sooner tried.

Dated the 2d day of August, 1875.

Yours, etc., MORRIS & PEARSALL,
Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 193 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for defendant.

The date thus fixed for the new trial demanded by counsel for Theodore Tilton was the earliest that could be selected, for the reason that all the courts in Brooklyn have adjourned until September. Mr. Morris declared that it was his intention to place the suit on record in the city court, and hoped that it would find a leading place in the calendar. He took this view because the issue between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher is yet unsettled, the jury having disagreed and failed to bring in a verdict.

In the meantime speculation is rife among people as to whether the plaintiff, Theodore Tilton, really is in possession of any new evidence upon which to seek a verdict. Ex-Judge Morris claims that he has some new evidence to bring before the jury, and Gen. Tracy is of the opinion that, in the event of a new trial, the defense will not be a long one.

It is also argued that it will be almost an impossibility to find twelve men in Brooklyn who are not thoroughly "read up" on the case and have formed an opinion on either one side or other. There are very few citizens of Kings county who could relish the idea of being forced to take a seat in the jury-box on a trial like the last one in the scandal case. Brooklyn jurors will not be likely to forget that the Tilton-Beecher jury were taken away from their legitimate business for half a year at a stipend of $2 per day and a dinner. That they were voted an "extra" compensation by the State Legislature, which act raised their expectations of reward, and the Board of Supervisors failed to give them the money; that finally they were locked up in a court-room, and after eight days discussing the testimony, failed to agree. All these circumstances combine to create a natural abhorrence to jury business where the principals are the same as appeared in the great scandal trial of the age.

The defendant's counsel took the matter very coolly, and they declare themselves quite as ready for trial as the plaintiff could be. They will take the usual steps, and if the case comes to court, fight the issue to the bitter end. Judging from the statements made by the counsel on both sides, quite a lively contest will be the result, though it is evident that the proposed trial will not be a very long one.

A Kentucky Tragedy.

[Cynthiana (Ky.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A terrible double tragedy occurred here this evening, in which Dr. E. J. Peckover and Dr. C. L. Donnally were both killed. It seems that they had an altercation yesterday about some pecuniary matters, and Peckover called Donnally a liar. But nothing serious was thought of the matter until this evening.

About 5 o'clock Dr. Donnally was near Dr. Peckover's office-door, when, Peckover coming out, Dr. Donnally called to him and said: "You called me a liar yesterday," and as Dr. Peckover turned around facing him Donnally deliberately shot Peckover, the ball passing through the heart, killing him almost instantly. Donnally immediately gave himself up, Deputy-Marshal H. T. Hoffman and Constable James Ewalt taking charge of him.

About a quarter before 6 o'clock, while he was still in charge of the officers in the County Judge's office, awaiting his preliminary trial, R. H. Ridgley, a brother-in-law of Dr. Peckover, rushed into the room, drew a pistol, fired and killed Donnally instantly. Ridgely is now in custody. Peckover, when shot, said to some one near by, "Donnally has shot me."

At the shooting of Donnally there were but three persons in the Judge's office—the Judge himself and the two officers above named. The crowd had gone out, and were standing around in the yard. Donnally was shot in the left side of the upper part of the abdomen, 4 inches from the navel. When shot he fell over out of the chair he was sitting in, exclaimed "Oh, God!" and died.

Both of the victims were men highly respected, and both were Masons, Peckover being a Knight Templar of the highest rank.

Vast Industry of Birmingham, England.

According to a statement in the *Engineer*, a week's work in Birmingham, England, comprises, among its various results, the fabrication of fourteen millions of pens, six thousand bedsteads, seven thousand guns, three hundred millions of cut nails, one hundred millions of buttons, one thousand saddles, five millions of copper or bronze coins, twenty thousand pairs of spectacles, six tons of paper mache wares, $150,000 worth of jewelry, four thousand miles of iron and steel wire, ten tons of pins, five tons of hair-pins and hooks and eyes, one hundred and thirty thousand gross of wood screws, five hundred tons of nuts and screw bolts and spikes, fifty tons of wrought iron hinges, three hundred and fifty miles' length of wax for vestas, forty tons of refined metal, forty tons of German silver, one thousand dozens of fenders, three thousand five hundred bellows, eight hundred tons of brass and copper wares—these, with a multitude of other articles, being exported to almost all parts of the globe.

THE AULD FIRESIDE.

Though cold is the hearth of our childhood home,
'Tis nearer and dearer the farther we roam
Yea, go where we will, be it near or far,
In the calm of peace, or the storm of war,
We fondly recall with a tender care
A thousand memories that centers there.
The thoughtless may laugh, and the heartless chide
Still dear to the heart is the auld fireside.

'Twas there the bright beams of young morning gay
Wove a golden wreath for the brow of day,
And hid from our view with a veil of light
The darkling shades of approaching night,
And taught us to sing as the songsters sing
In the jubilee of returning spring.
The head may be gray, still the heart has a pride
In singing a song of the auld fireside.

'Twas there the soft hand of affection twined
The tendrils of love around heart and mind,
And bound us together and the old hearth so
That we yet can feel its heart-warming glow;
And the pang we felt when with tear-dimm'd eye
We left it, our luck on life's ladder to try.
Ah, cold is the heart and of feeling void
That feels not the warmth of the auld fireside.

And there we were taught with a mother's love
And a father's care of a home above,
And learned the story of love divine,
With its cross and crown, and the countersign
To that happy land on yon sunny shore
Where departed friends meet to part no more.
Oh, who can forget, whate'er may betide,
The dear ones that circled the auld fireside?

The faithful father, the loving mother,
The gentle sister, the manly brother,
Now hither and thither asunder torn,
Far, far from the home of life's mirthful morn
No more to meet an unbroken band,
Until we meet in the fatherland,
When death nor life shall again divide
United friends of the auld fireside.
A—nonymous.

Pith and Point.

A POPULAR brand of cigars—Contraband.

THE cost of remembering a man can be counted by the price of his monument.

IT is singular that some of the "boys" get up just as tired Monday morning as they retired Saturday night.

THE Blackfeet Indians cannot divorce a wife, but they can lead her out on the prairie and club her to death.

AN Englishman was lately struck by lightning out West, and they spoke of him as a "blarsted Britisher."

JOSH BILLINGS says: "I never knu a man yet who lived bi his wits, but what spent his old age at somebody else's expense."

WHEN an editor publishes a libel in Peru he is made to eat his own words by swallowing the paper in which it is printed.

RECTOR—Those pigs of yours are in fine condition, Jarvis. Jarvis—Yes, sur, they are. Ah, sur, if we was all on us on'y as fit to die as them are, sur, we'd do!—*Funny Folks.*

"GIVE the devil his dew," said a pretty young lady who had spoiled her new bronze boots playing croquet in the morning.

IT is now proposed to enlist men in the army as cooks, and at each recruiting depot to establish a school for their training.

ALL boarding-houses should be built with bow windows for the accommodation of the landladies' daughters and their beaus.

NEARLY 100,000 people have been killed by violence during the past year, and yet women will stand on the back of a chair to reach to the top shelf of the pantry.

WHEN a Cass avenue husband went home the other night and handed his wife a gold locket she reached her arms around him and exclaimed: "Oh! you dear old pippin! there was never another man like you!" Next day he went home and found her getting ready to go on an excursion, and he put his foot down and told her to remain at home. She threw her bonnet on the floor, kicked over a chair, and remarked: "Mother always said I'd marry the meanest man in Michigan."—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Affectionate Brother.

A couple of enterprising Israelites, doing the clothing business in Atlanta, are interviewed by a customer in search of a coat. The senior member of the firm handles the new comer, and soon finds "a first-class fit." In answer to the price, the response is, "$18."

"Well, sir, I like your coat very much, but don't like the price."

"Well, mine frent, ze price is nothing so you like ze coat. We let you take 'em at $15."

The customer still complains of the price, saying that $15 is too much. The dealer takes his customer to the extreme end of the store, and, drawing him into a corner, whispers in his ear: "Mine frent, I let you have zat coat for $12.50."

"Well, sir," says the customer, "I like your coat very much, and am satisfied with the price, yet I would like to know why this mysterious performance?"

"Vell, mine frent, you see dot leetle man dare? He was mine broder. He got ze heart disease; and so help me gracious, if he was to hear me tell you I take $12.50 for dat coat, he drop ded mit his track."

A Three-Minute Horse Thirty-Three Years Old.

There is a horse here who is a subject of interest on account of his age; he is thirty-four, and sprightly as a kitten; he belongs to Col. Richardson, of the Geneva Bank, who has owned him for ten years, and can trace his genealogy back to his Morgan sire. He is a bright bay, pretty as a picture, intelligent, gentle, and as particular about his oats as ever he was. His eye is bright and his teeth good. He was the leading spirit in one livery stable for ten years, and there is work in the old horse yet. Mr. Buell, the Postmaster here, and son-in-law of Mr. Richardson, took us out for a ride after him and he gave us a three-minute gate without any coaxing. He will go just as faithfully with a child driving him, and if the lines are dropped, he will turn out as if guided to his side of the road.—*Geneva (Wis.) Cor. Chicago Post.*

A New Danger.

It is said that marble-top tables are to be avoided, because they are cold, and rapidly absorb the heat and vitality of the body, robbing it of its life. We have heard of one invalid whom the doctor could not cure, until one day he noticed she used a marble stand, and suspected it had something to do with her ill health. So he forbade her touching it. Soon she was cured. We know healthy people who feel twinges of pain in a shoulder by sitting near one. They are handsome, but unhealthy for all that.

ARMED HOSTS.

The Military Strength of Europe—Roster of the Destructive Forces of one Continent.

[From the Army and Navy Journal.]

Capt. Vincent, Royal Berks militia, delivered a lecture on the above subject at the theater of the Royal United States Service Institution, London, on the afternoon of June 18. Gen. Sir William Codrington occupied the chair. Capt. Vincent contented himself by making a hasty review of the armed establishments of each nation—the following being, as he tells us, the forces which each country ought to count upon in an hour of necessity:

Holland—68 battalions of infantry of 5 companies; 111 companies of engineers, transport corps, etc.; 24 squadrons of cavalry, 4 to a regiment; 13 batteries of artillery of 6 guns, with a "combatant" strength of 90,260 infantry, armed with the Snider and Beaumont breech-loaders; 3,850 cavalry, with 108 bronze breech-loading rifled guns. Navy—113 ships, 17 armor-plated, with 981 guns and 7,250 men.

Belgium—84 battalions (mostly of four companies of infantry) armed with Albini, Braendlin, and Comblain breech-loaders; 16 companies of engineers, 45 squadrons (14 to a regiment) of cavalry, 20 batteries (of 6 guns) of artillery, with a "combatant" total of 130,000 infantry, 7,500 cavalry, and 152 guns, on the Prussian system.

Sweden and Norway—122 battalions, mostly armed with the Remington; 15 companies of engineers, 58 squadrons of of cavalry, 40 batteries of artillery, with 152,800 infantry, 10,540 cavalry, and 322 guns, plus 20,000 volunteers. United Navy—Sixty-five vessels (five armor-plated), with 491 guns and 5,100 men.

Denmark—Five territorial brigades, 42 battalions of infantry, armed with the Snider and Remington rifles, 28 companies of engineers, 21 squadrons of cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, with 36,050 foot, 2,100 horses, and 96 guns. Navies—31 steamers (six iron-clad), three of which have been converted on the French model, and of the remainder the Odin, of Danish build, a turret 8-inch armor-plated screw vessel, fitted with a peculiar steel ram, six feet in length, and hidden, when not required, in the hull. The Odin carries four 10-inch 19-ton guns.

Germany (including Bavaria)—Peace establishment, 18,079 officers, 401,059 men, 97,379 horses. War establishment, 31,495 officers, 1,273,346 men, with about 1,000,000 combatants, 270,920 horses, and 2,472 field guns. In addition the new landsturm bill provides an organized force for the defense of German hearths and homes. The lansturm is divided into two classes. The first, including all able-bodied men not already in the army, distributed into 298 battalions, and calculated to produce 175,800 men. This addition will bring the German war strength to over 1,700,000 men. Navy manned by some 9,000 officers and men, the latter drawn by conscription from the sea-faring population, estimated at 80,000, who on that account are exempted from military service.

Russia—War strength, 752,000 combatant infantry, 172,000 cavalry, with 2,768 guns, including 400 mitrailleuses. In ten or fifteen years the land forces of the empire will number 2,000,000 men, of which about three-fourths will be combatant. Navy increasing every day in importance. Numerically, strength about 300 vessels, including 25 iron-clads, with an armament of over 1,500 guns.

Turkey—170,376 regulars, 148,680 reserves, 75,0000 auxiliaries, 87 irregulars; presenting a grand total of 350,000 combatant infantry, 21,000 cavalry, with 648 guns. Navy one of the finest in the world, commanded by an Englishman of no less ability than experience.

Austria—Hungary—798,172 infantry, 62,746 cavalry, and 1,616 guns. Navy thrown into the shade by the efforts that have been directed toward the army. Eight or ten iron-clads form the entire fleet.

Italy—447,264 infantry, armed mostly with the Remington breech-loader, 15,850 cavalry, and 1,240 guns. Navy, doubtful.

Portugal—About 50,000 combatants and 100 guns on a war strength. Navy, about 50 ships; not more than one-half seaworthy, with six iron-clads now building in England.

Switzerland—"Estimated" strength, 174,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 194 guns.

France—Army in process of reorganization. Navy about 350 ships; some 50 iron-clads.

In conclusion the lecturer said: "Of the fifteen States of Europe, seven have introduced universal liability to military service: Germany, Russia, Austria, France, Italy, Denmark and Switzerland. The armies of seven are recruited by conscription, or conscription and enlistment, viz.: Spain, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Greece, while in England alone are we solely dependent on voluntary enlistment. Looking at the armies of Europe from every point of view, the rapidity with which they can be mobilized, fed from reserves concentrated on any point, or maintained in the field, they may be arranged in the following order First-class—1, Germany; 2, Austria; 3, Russia; 4, France. Second-class—5, Italy; 6, England. Third-class—7, Belgium; 8, Turkey; 9, Sweden and Norway; 10, Holland; 11, Denmark; 12, Spain; 13, Portugal; 14, Switzerland; 15, Greece. Altogether, four armies of the first-class, two armies of the second, and nine armies of the third, with, in round numbers, a paper strength of seven and a half millions, and a combatant strength of five millions, with 15,000 guns, and a million and a quarter of horses."

The Abundance of Corn in the South.

The Selma (Ala.) *Argus* speaks of the result of efforts at the South toward the production of an increased proportion of food material, and proportionate relief from dependence upon the resources of the Northwest, as follows:

"Instead of buying corn this year to make the growing crop with, the cane-break region has plenty to spare of its own growth. The hundreds of thousands of dollars that heretofore have been annually borrowed and sent to the Northwest for corn and forage and paid for transportation, are now in the pockets of our planters, or will be as soon as their cotton is marketed. With plenty of food in their own barns and granaries, our farmers all have stock and fat mules, and some have thirty hogs for another year's bacon. This year the corn crop will be much larger than last. Next year there will be a surplus of hundreds of thousands of bushels. There will be corn, corn everywhere, corn plenty and to spare. There will be corn in abundance where there never was corn before. Cribs with bursting sides will be seen where only traditions tell of cribs in the times past."

Singular Story of a Massachusetts Family.

The Franklin (Ct.) *Register* says: The following extract from a private letter dated Hamilton, Mass., to one of our citizens is so singular, and at the same time authentic, that I send you the record in print, believing it will prove as interesting to the general public as it was to me:

"Did I ever tell you of the 'Bleeders' here in Hamilton? I believe not, and so I will tell you about my own astonishment, and in spirit see yours. The way of it was this: About a week ago I was here and heard of an accident which had occurred to one Charlie Foster. He had his nail torn off by machinery, and began to bleed severely. He finally bled so profusely that they summoned three doctors, but neither of them could stop it. The townspeople said, 'There is no use in getting physicians; they cannot cure him; he is one of the Bleeders.' 'The Bleeders,' cried I, 'what do you mean by that?' 'Have you not heard the story?' 'No,' replied I, curiously; 'tell me about it.' In substance it is this: Years ago, in the Salem witchcraft times, a sea captain brought his dainty, beautiful wife and little girl to Ipswich, leaving them there while he made a voyage. A Spanish nurse accompanied them. The child was like her mother, beautiful. She was, however, of a peevish temperament, and caused the nurse considerable trouble. Possessed with the spirit of wickedness, the Spanish woman opened a vein in the child's arm at intervals, and threatening the severest punishment if she told, finally succeeded in bleeding her to death. The mother by some chance found it out, and the horror of it caused a decline, of which she died. On her death-bed, calling the nurse to her side she told her that she knew of the crime, and cursed her with fearful words, to the effect that every son the woman should bear should bleed to death, and that the sons of every daughter of her line to the latest generation should come to the grave in the same way. Mrs. Martha Hoyt, of Salem, an elderly lady, who has lived in that town all her life, and knows perfectly well the fated family, says that within her personal recollection there are five sons who have met their death by bleeding. My uncle, also, says that even when a child, the 'Family of Bleeders' was a household word, and his grandparents frequently told of their knowledge of the apparent success of the curse. One was slightly wounded, one died of hemorrhage, one bled from the nose, and in fact it is well known in this vicinity that what I tell you is true. Will you not admit that it is very strange? I should add that Charles Foster, despite all efforts, died."

Death of Hans Christian Anderssen.

The gifted Danish writer, Hans Christian Anderssen, is dead. The cable conveys the sad intelligence of his loss to literature and usefulness, he having passed away at Copenhagen yesterday, aged 70 years and about three months. From poverty this renowned author started on his way to fame, his father being an indigent shoemaker at Odense, on the island of Funen, where Hans was born. The boy's education was received at a free academy in Copenhagen at the expense of the State. At an early age he began his literary career, furnishing a number of little stories which found public favor. Ever a protege of the government, he was permitted to travel over Europe by the King of Denmark, his expenses being paid by his royal friend. After the experience of this trip, the young author launched forth into a busy life of literary labor, producing poems, stories, romances, and fairy tales in abundance, winning notice and popularity at every step. Toward the close of his life he became more and more the children's friend, delighting the youth by the quaint and humorous productions of his imagination. That which Hans Christian Anderssen wrote beautiful and pure, and of the most elevating and ennobling influence. His life was a blessing to the world, and all good people will mourn his death.

Another Cure for Insomnia.

A great many persons suffer from sleeplessness; and it doesn't help the matter at all to know that *insomnia* is the technical name of the trouble. Various remedies have been proposed for this affection. Dr. Franklin advised sufferers to get up and walk about the room in the airy drapery of night. Counting a thousand or any great number; imagining that you see a flock of sheep, one by one jumping over a fence; reading ——'s last book of poems; breathing steadily from the nostrils, and fancying the breath is seen coming from them—all these and a thousand other remedies have been recommended by the wise and tried by the wakeful. And now Mr. Frank Buckland, the clever naturalist, has discovered that there is nothing like eating two or three raw onions before going to bed. Those who cannot swallow them may have them stewed; but whether the sleep they may bring will be balmy is a question. But should this fail, Mr. Buckland advises the heroic treatment of eating hard-boiled eggs, with a plenty of bread and cheese, before retiring. If nothing more this will insure the sight of your grandmother before morning. The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce, when he couldn't sleep, used to repeat very slowly the vowels, A E I O U, forcibly pronouncing them with each inspiration and expiration.

The Gen. Preston who made that crazy speech to the Virginia alumni used to be one of the richest men in South Carolina. He had some hundreds of slaves, and the finest house and grounds in Columbia. The war stripped him of his property and his kindred.

The man who takes too much punch makes a Judy of himself.

Historical Items.

The white rose was the badge of the English house of York, and the Red that of Lancaster.

The substance of the story of John Gilpin was told to Cowper by a lady, but whether as a true story or as a myth, does not appear.

Prior to 1760 carpets were not known in New York, but in the papers of that year Matthew Wilder advertised a variety imported from Scotland.

Ramsgate Harbor is the largest artificial haven in England. The two piers extend about 800 feet into the sea, and, bending toward each other, inclose an area of forty-six acres.

Boiling to death occurred in England in 1532. The victim was Rouse, the Bishop of Rochester's cook, who had poisoned seventeen persons. Margaret Davie, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, in 1541.

Mason and Dixon's Line was the name given the Southern boundary of Pennsylvania which separated that free State from the slave States of Virginia and Maryland. It was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English surveyors, between Nov. 15, 1763, and Dec. 26, 1776. During the exciting debates in Congress in 1820 on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph, of Virginia, made frequent use of the term, which was caught up by the newspapers, and thus gained a celebrity that it yet retains.

The South Sea Bubble was a destructive speculation that commenced in England in 1710, and the company was incorporated by statute in 1716. The bubble, which ruined thousands of families, exploded in 1720, and the directors' estates, to the value of £2,014,000, were seized in 1721. The cashier, Mr. Knight, absconded with £100,000, but he compromised the fraud for £10,000, and returned to England in 1743. The original projector of these schemes was John Law, of Edinburgh, who raised himself to the position of Controller-General of the finances of France upon the scheme. The object of the South Sea, as well as Law's bubble, was the establishment of banks, East India and South Sea companies, from which it was expected fabulous profits would be realized.

Trade Recipes.

To write on absorbent paper: Take one drachm of alum, dissolve in three ounces of spring-water, sponge the paper with it; use when dry. Common ink mixed with gum-water can be used on this sort of paper as well. The paper used for foreign books will be found to be of this kind; therefore the recipes will be useful for taking notes on. To make copying-ink: To one pint and a half of black ink add one ounce of loaf-sugar. To remove grease-stains from books: Take "india-rubber solution," lay on a coat, and leave to dry; then remove with a piece of ordinary india-rubber. This is also useful and convenient for fixing prints in a scrap-book, and superior to paste or gum, as the india rubber can be removed as just described, without injury to book or engraving. To take out ink-spots: Take a little oxalic acid, dilute, apply with camel's-hair pencil, blot off with blotting-paper; two applications will obliterate ink of the present day. To make paper fireproof: Use solution of chloride of zinc, or the liquid of sulphuret of calcium or of borium, afterward steep in solution of sulphate of iron. To perfume books: Sponge both sides of the leaves with musk mixed with one or two drops of oil of Neroli, and hang up to dry. To polish old bindings: Rub dry, and use "bookbinders' varnish" with a soft sponge. To make strong paste: To two large tablespoonfuls of flour add as much powdered rosin as will cover a cent. Mix with "stout" (strong, black beer), and boil for twenty minutes. To keep from getting moldy, add fifteen grains of corrosive sublimate to every half-pint; this is poisonous.

Stopping the Paper.

Many years ago Mr. Swain, then editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was hailed in the street by a very excited individual, who informed him, in the most emphatic terms, "I have stopped your paper, sir;" and proceeded to explain the why and wherefore, all the time gesticulating wildly. "My gracious, sir, you don't say so! Come with me to the office, and let us see if we cannot remedy the matter. It grieves me that any one should stop my paper." Arriving at the office, Mr. Swain said, "Why, my dear sir, everything seems to be going on here as usual; the editors and printers are at work, and the presses are running. I thought you had stopped my paper." Then and there the excited gentleman, whom the long walk had by that time partly cooled, said that he had stopped taking his "one copy" of the *Public Ledger*. Mr. Swain was profuse in his apologies for having misunderstood the meaning of his late subscriber's word, and regretted that he had given him a long tramp of about 15 blocks. The gentleman went on his way home, a wiser if not a better man. Before he left, however, he ordered that the *Ledger* be still sent to his address.

A Centennial Postoffice.

The Postmaster-General has perfected arrangements for a centennial postoffice at Philadelphia next year, which, for completeness of detail, shall dazzle the representatives of the "effete monarchies of Europe" as they have never been dazzled before. The amount of money appropriated for the purpose of allowing the Postoffice Department to make a display at the centennial was very small. This trouble, however, has been obviated by making the centennial postoffice a station of the main office in Philadelphia, thus giving a chance at the regular appropriations to pay its expenses. The object of this centennial postoffice is to furnish mail facilities for the small army of exhibitors and their subordinates, as well as the thousands of visitors attendant upon the exhibition, who would not desire to go away down to the main office for their mail. The clerks employed in this office will be made up of the different nationalities represented at the centennial, so that every benighted foreigner will find a fellow countryman, or one who can speak his language, in this cosmopolitan postoffice.

Extraordinary, if True.

The Boston *Herald* relates the following on the authority of a man who had a singular dream: "His father and mother had recently died within three or four weeks of each other, and one night in a dream he saw his mother standing by his bed, and a little distance away he saw a cot-bed, with a peculiar coverlet, on which lay a man, with his back turned toward him. His mother called him by name, and said, 'Here are $7.' He attached no significance to the dream until, when he went to the postoffice, he received a letter stating that his brother, who was on a Western railroad, had been badly crushed, and requested his presence immediately. On arriving at his brother's home he was struck with surprise when he found him lying on a cot-bed, with the same kind of a coverlet as he had seen in his dream, with his back turned toward him. The brother died, and the gentleman was still more astonished, when on settling his affairs the first bill presented was just $7 in amount. Strange as the story may seem, it is told by the man himself, and he is a gentleman whose veracity not one would impeach."

A child, when told that God was everywhere, asked, "In the room?" "Yes." "In the closet?" "Yes." "In the drawers of my desk?" "Yes, everywhere. He's in your pocket now." "No, He ain't, though." "And why not?" "Tauth I ain't dot no pottet."

Chill Cure!—Safe and Sure.—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

All the year round, *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer they should only be given in winter and spring.

Officers and soldiers who served in the army, physicians, surgeons, and eminent men and women everywhere, join in recommending *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* to be the best internal and external family medicine ever invented. That's our experience.

Glen Flora Spring Water, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

How to Get a Home. See advertisement.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT IT.

Crystal Lake, McHenry, Ill., May 6, 1874.

Gentlemen:

I have had the very best doctors in the country treating my wife for **Consumption** for the last four years, and with little or no effect. A friend sent us a bottle of Indian Hemp to try, and she has used but two so far, and I am happy to say it has done her more good than all the doctoring, and she thinks she is getting well as fast as any one can expect. She is lively and hopeful, altogether like another woman. Fill and express inclosed order at once.

Gratefully,

R. M. Geer.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of **Consumption** that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectorations, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles.

$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for $6.50. Pills and Ointment, $1.25 each. Address

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Send for circular.

Asthma and Catarrh.—See D. Langell's adv't.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

Columbus discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated **Silver Tipped.** Never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without tips. All Dealers sell them.

"Keep your head cool and your feet dry." It has always been necessary, in order to carry this out, to set in the house and stick your head out of the window. Now put on a pair of **Cable Screw Wire** Boots or Shoes and walk out.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

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OPIUM CURE. Cheap, quick, private. No pain. Dr. Armstrong, Berrien, Mich.

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7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

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In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
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HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
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The application of the **READY RELIEF** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

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Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

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Sold in cans by Druggists, 35 cents and upwards.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties, he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, postpaid for 50 cts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, AUG., 19, 1875

They presented President Grant with two Bibles at the Sabbath-school Assembly at Chatauqua Lake yesterday. He accepted them, of course. He would probably have preferred a pair of bull pups, but the smallest favors are thankfully received.

The papers are quoting a remark made by Gov. Tilden in his reception speech at Buffalo. "When bad men combine, the good must unite." The governor had better credit Burke with any pithy sentiment which he borrows from him hereafter.

A North Carolina girl, only sixteen years old, is being noticed all over the country for giving birth to triplets. When girls of sixteen get to doing that kind of thing, it is useless for the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* to waste a column or two a day in trying to persuade young men into matrimony.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, accompanied by Baby Sartoris, will shortly leave Long Branch for England, where they will probably take up their permanent residence. It is understood in aristocratic circles that the object in coming to this country on the part of baby Sartoris, was simply to confer upon it the honor of being his birthplace, and besides to secure his eligibility to be his grandpa's successor as President and big dog at Long Branch. B'ess his 'ittie heart.

Some inquisitive person, doubtless a bloated bondholder, asks a very irreverent question. He wants to know what the difference will be in their effects upon the business of the country, between contracting the volume of the currency now to a par with gold, and the other plan recommended by the rag money gentlemen, of issuing more paper and then allowing business to grow up to that volume until greenbacks will be at par. He says both schemes are contraction, the former being direct and the latter long drawn out. Let the Cincinnati *Enquirer* annihilate the blockhead, which his name it is Judge Taft.

An eastern lunatic, wishing to show the effect of the action of the moon on the earth, says: "Put a crane, moving on easy pivots, in a air tight box. Place a tolerably heavy weight on the part of the crane farthest from the pivots. Put the box in such a position that the weight and pivots of the crane are on the same meridian." He then states that the weight will move to the westward at midnight, and eastward at noon. Now a much more striking effect can be produced as follows: Put a crane moving on long legs in a water-soaked box. Place a tolerable heavy shot gut about one hundred yards from that part of the crane which goes over the fence last. Put the gun in such a position that the breech, the sight and the crane are in the same line. Then let somebody pull the trigger, and that crane will move straight ahead every time without regard to the points of the compass.

The department of the interior is certainly wonderfully well versed in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." After denying that anything but the best quality of food and clothing was issued at the Indian agencies, and accusing every man who said otherwise of being a liar, a drunkard and a horse thief, the department now comes forward "with a smile that is child like and bland," and gently reminds the officers of the army, for they should see to it that no charge is in the Indian supplies between the points at which they are inspected and the agencies where they are distributed. The solemn and sanctimonious department, turning up the whites of their eyes, remarks that the inspection might thus be made to cover fraudulent transactions. The inference is that Delano and his subordinates are incapable of wrong or neglect and that if any have crept into the management of Indian affairs—which even the most stubborn members of the ring now seem inclined to grant—the fault must lie with those horrid soldiers. This seems to be the natural interpretation of the general order just issued from the army headquarters at Chicago, and made at the instigation of the interior department. It hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive of the cheek of that branch of government.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind,
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

1875. GREAT 1875.

NORTHERN INDIANA FAIR!

AT FORT WAYNE,

SEPT. 13, 14, 15, 16 17, 18,

From the unprecedented success of the Northern Indiana Fair held last year, the management feel emboldened to add further to the adjectives expressive of its magnitude, by styling it the Great Northern Indiana Fair, the successful rival of State Fairs. No pains have been spared by the Trustees to continue the interest manifested by the many thousands who visited us last year.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS

have been erected, and other improvements made about the beautiful grounds that cannot fail to add largely to its many attractions. Last year the

ENTRIES WERE NEARLY 3,000

This year we expect to add largely to that number. Additional

STABLES AND CATTLE STALLS

have been erected, so that the management expect to make more comfortable these two grades of entaries upon their own grounds,

A LARGE POWER HALL

is being erected, with engine and line shafting in motion for the accommodation of machinery. In addition to the Association Power Hall, other parties are making arrangements to erect at their own expense halls sufficient to exhibit their own machinery in motion, thereby displaying a worthy spirit of enterprise.

A LARGE TENT

is being manufactured, in which to display the beauties of Flora, which is to be a very attractive feature.

The Total Premiums offered by the Association this year Amounts to

$25,000

THE SPEED DIVISION

promises to be unusually attractive. Nine grand races for liberal premiums. Indiana's favorite horse, the celebrated "RED CLOUD" will be on hand and give us an example of square trotting against time. This feature will of itself attract many thousands spectators.

Another grand feature of the Fair will be th

FIREMAN'S TOURNAMENT,

undoubtedly a display without a rival. All the fire apparatus that can be spared from cities and towns in all directions has been secured.

Then again we have the

GREAT MUSICAL TREAT

a contest for liberal premiums by Brass Bands. Many organizations are drilling for the trial, and will be here from all directions.

Of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Field and Garden Products, there will be a grand turnout.

Machinery of all kinds, textile fabrics, fine arts, geology, mineralogy and floral contributions, we have the promise of larger displays than heretofore. The usual railroad facilities have been secured for reaching the fair, both for visitors stock and articles for exhibition.

HON. F. P. RANDALL, Prest
WM. LYNE, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana }
DeKalb Co. } ss

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of John Milliman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

THE FALL TERM OF

AUBURN UNION SCHOOL

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY,

August 23rd, 1875.

A new school building is being erected for the accommodation of two of the lower grades. This will prevent the overcrowding formerly experienced in the old school building.

The old school building is being repaired, papered, re-seated with new and commodious seats and thoroughly fitted up in every respect.

Pupils living out of town who wish to attend school, may consult Mr. J. J. Littlefield, Prest. of the School Trustees.

Board can be obtained in private families at $3 to $4.

Particular attention will be given to students who intend to teach during the winter.

Classes will be commenced in Latin German, Higher Mathamatics and Higher English. The following corps of teachers have been hired:

Mr. O. M. Record, Principal; Mr. Jas W. Ottis, Asst; Mrs. A. Thomas, Miss Laura Clark, Miss Ida Mahuran, Miss Mattie Miller, Miss Hattie Griswold.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD }
J. W. RICKLE, } School Trustees.
W. GRISWOLD, }

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE BOSS PLACE FOR

GROCRIES

A Large New Stock Just Opened Out!

Queensware & Glassware,

AT COST!

Glass Sets	80 to 90 Cents
Tumblers	18 for $1.00
Cups and Saucers	45 to 90 Cents

Also

Wooden and Willow Ware!

Cheap for Cash.

At Hare Bros. old stand, next door to Miller & Casebeer's.

J. D. Williamson.

WHEN!

SEPTEMBER 1, '75.

WHAT!

WILL

EXHIBIT

In Auburn, Ind.

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is no uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	50, 60; best 85
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 90
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 37c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

We have a hundred other different kinds of candies

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famis in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	80c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tons	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, NICHOLAS ENSLY,
O. C. CLARK, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.45	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.3	Hogs—dressed	.....
Rye	.75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.40	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	.45 @ .65	Butter	.18
Potatoes	@ 35	Lard	.11
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	.05
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.00
Wool	.40 @ .80	Timothy Hay	12.21

School Blotters given away at Houser's.

Housers is the place to buy your school books.

See advertisement of the Fair at Fort Wayne.

The farmers are bringing in their grain.

Billy Humes is visiting friends, out of the city.

The frame for Goodman's new building is up.

You will find Houser's book store opposite Ford's Block.

Boots & Shoes 28 per cent below cost at G. H. Munn's.

The roads are in a good traveling condition again.

Wheat buyers are plenty on the streets at present.

Simon Snyder, of Angola, was in the city this week.

The weather has been cold and chilly for a few days past.

Mr. Wright, of the lumber yard, has returned to the city.

Cholera infantum is slaughtering the infants in the larger cities, at a fearful rate.

Someone went into Hebel's barn and stole his gold-plated harness and a saddle.

Master Eddy Rainier has returned to the place, after a long stay in the State of Illinois.

Jackman & Rakestraw is to be the firm name of a clothing store at Garrett, we learn.

Get your guns ready; load 'em and pop over all the game you want to. The law expired Aug. 15.

T. B. Totten has been repairing his business room, and now it looks quite nobby.

Baker Bros. have a new sign in front of their business house, which looks neat and tasty.

Mr. J. North and lady, of Farmers City, Illinois, were the guests of Joe Rainier, last week.

A little girl from 12 to 15 years old, can get work in a small family by applying at this office.

Geo. Picker is laying the brick on the Shull building. It will only be a short time before it will be completed.

Mr. Jno. Sommers has his new residence almost completed, and now the painters are giving it a finishing touch.

Try the COURIER.

The Indiana Conservatory, Ft. Wayne the popular music school, begins its 4th school year September 6th. 3t

Mrs. Buss, living North-west of town several miles, was buried in the cemetry on last Monday.

The Indiana Conservatory of Music Fort Wayne, begins its fourth school year Monday, September 6th. 3t

The boys and girls are all swimming together in Mishwaka, and that place is fast becoming a popular bathing resort.

A new frame house is going up at the West end of Ninth street, which will present a good appearance when completed.

There are two or three weddings pretty close at hand, in the city. We think its about time for somebody to make a start.

Mr. Rose and Mrs. Rose have another little Rose. The little one we speak of bloomed last Monday—a bright little girl.

We dropped into Jno. A. Marvin's barber shop while at Garrett, last Monday, and was glad to see it so nicely arranged.

Samuel Puffenberger was taken to Indianapolis last Monday, to undergo treatment for insanity. It is hoped that his stay will be short.

The First and Second nines played five inning of ball on last Tuesday, and the Second nine did (not) beat them.—The score stood 21 to 10.

The Presbyterian Society will meet at the residence of C. Kloz next Wednesdy, afternoon and evening. All are invited.

The Juniors and Blue Stockings of this place played a match game of ball, on last Saturday. The score resulted in favor of the Blue Stockings. 29,—22.

Miss Kitty Elwell, who has been visiting in Ohio for several months back, has again returned to the city, looking as pleasant and acting as jovial as ever.

The attorneys of Mr. Tilton have notified the counsel of Mr. Beecher to be prepared to answer to a motion for a new trial on the first Monday in September.

Rev. Henry Johnson, of the Presbyterian church, returns from Chicago this week, and will preach next Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours

Jno. Hebel has resumed work again on his "brick block." When John takes a notion he means business; but the worst of it is to get him to take a notion.

And now comes Ene Weaver, and exclaims "Whats the matter with us."—His is a boy, the only one out of three births this week. Good for Ene—bully for Ene!

Two Garrett damsels, unable to get a carpenter to put up a kitchen for them jerked off their coats (?) rolled up their sleeves(!) spit on their hands, and put it up themselves.

A Muncie soiled dove, whom the authorities sent to jail, got her dander up and filed affidavits against various nice boys of the town. Quite a sensation was the result.

A large party of hunters from this place and Waterloo are sojourning west on the B. & O. They will return the latter part of the week.

A number of citizens from Garrett were in the city Monday, attending the "hatchet trial." We don't think it was any kin to the hatchet Geo. W. struck with. O, no.

The German barber, who has been in the employ of S. Pommert for some time past, is now with Billy Edgerton. He is a good barber and will do a satisfactory job of work.

They administered a sedative draught to some of the inmates of the St. Louis Insane Asylum. The lunatics waked up in a better ordered institution, where the wicked cease from trouble and the weary be at rest.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A white Setter dog, with brown ears and eyes, about two years old, was missing last Thursday. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. J. A. COWAN.

The undersigned wishes to announce to the public generally that he has located at the Junction, and will do all kind of plain and ornamental painting. He warrants his work to give entire satisfaction. C. BENNER,

The editor has gone away this week with a party of hunters. We will just say now, with our hat in the air, that the first thing he sees he'll take aim and shoot—off a gun.

Sunday morning—long before Sunday school hours—Mike Long, was the father of a fine girl baby. It looks exactly like its father, and that will save all arguments as to whether it is good-looking or not.

The "Republican" has been enlarged to a six paged paper. The style and print is very neat, and we hope Bro. Weamer will be able to keep it in its present shape. We don't know what day it will be published hereafter, as the out side, last week, was dated Thursday Aug. 13, and the inside Friday Aug. 12. We gum it up.

A grand basket meeting is to be held at Liberty Mills, Sunday August 22nd, 1875. Eminent Clergymen will be present and address the meeting. The Eel River Road will sell tickets at half fare. The train will leave this place at 7:10 A. M.

MORE—STAFFORD.—Married, Aug., 12th, 1875, at the Methodist Parsonage, Spencerville, by T. E. Lancaster, Mr. Samuel More of Concord, and Miss Jane Stafford, Jackson township, all of DeKalb Co., Ind.

Another excursion to Lansing, Mich., Tuesday Sept., 2nd 1875, starting from this place. Round trip two dollars.—The train will leave at 6 A. M., and return at an early hour. There will be nothing but coaches used. Tickets for sale at the post office and Bank.

Our readers should bare in mind that Mr. Samuel Lauferty, will soon open out a new and attractive stock of clothing, in the Odd Fellows building. Those that intend purchasing suits, or gents furnishing goods should by all means wait, as his goods will be new and of the latest paterns.

We know of quite a number of persons who persist in reading the COURIER without subscribing or paying for it.—They "sponge" their reading. To these we would say in the language of another: Now just stop a little and ask your self if it is not your duty to help sustain your home paper, which works for you whether you work for it or not.

Wm. Dills, Esq., has been suffering for several days from a sprain of the ankle, resulting from an Auburn sidewalk. These sidewalks are too numerous to mention. For full particulars take a walk over them, but our advice is to insure your life in some good company before starting.

The second nine has "showed up."—They are going to have new panties like the rest on 'em. The pants are to be white, with little blue stripes down the side, and a pocket behind to put a fellers tobacco in. We wouldn't advise any other club to challenge them, because, if they do, somebody will surely get beat.

A swindler has been fleecing some of the farmers in adjacent counties by representing himself as the agent of an agricultural journal, and getting them to subscribe for the same, and pay their money in advance. He may steer in this direction, and we warn our readers to be on the alert for the rascal.

A son of Mr. Jno Swanders, living North-west of town, was kicked in the face by a horse. The little fellow, 8 years old, let the animal roll, and when it got up, the horse whirled to-ward the boy and dealt the blow, which was quite bad.

The word comes to us, rather indistinctly, that a certain highly ornamental gentleman with a good-sized fire brand in the north-east corner of his eye, only waiting for a favorable opportunity to interview us. We very tenderly urge him to call at once, he will find things quite comfortable and convenient.

The Tamarack, presided over by Mensch & Moore, is one of the whitest places, to while away a little time, between here and the North Pole. They have put in a ball alley and made many other improvements. Their gentlemanly clerk, Tommy, is courteous in his ways, and the "main spoke," Mr. Mensch is as jovial and obliging fellow as you can scare up.

Dissolution Notice

This is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between C. P. Houser and J. P. Goetschius, as C. P. Houser & Co., in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is this 19th day of August dissolved, by mental consent. C. P. Houser will resume all indebtedness of the late firm.

C. P. HOUSER.
J. P. GOETSCHIUS.

The trial of Keelan versus Graves & Chapman, was had before Justice Widney on Monday last. The court house was not at all crowded, and seemingly little interest taken in the affair by those who were in attendance. The witnesses for the State all testifying about the same thing—that Keelan asked Graves to lay down the hatchet and fight him like a man, and during their conversation, when about four feet apart, Graves struck him with the hatchet, felling him to the floor. Keelan the man who was hit did not appear against them, and it is rumored that he said he would not. Graves was fined $25, and costs amounting in all to about $60.

Some fellow got too windy in Dr. Fox' office, and the Doctor thought "better I make him ou-tt." So the Doctor spread his arms from the fellows coat colar down to where the next best holt came, and one, two, three, and the fellow started. Hopenix happened to be just outside the door, and Hopenix running against the fellow naturally landed in the ditch. After picking himself up and going home, he got it into his head that he was hurt, so he stretched himself upon the bed, and had a doctor sent for. He continued very ill until some of his German friends invited him to the country to help get on the out-side of a keg of beer. He got perfectly well, and has gained in health ever since.

BILLIARDS.

A champion billiard match was played in one of our halls last Saturday, that astonished the natives, before a large and select audience. The audience numbered four, and selected from the worst "roosters" to be found. The contestants were Briggs and Cramor—that's what they called each other. It was a three ball, Spanish carom game, all the points up, played for five drinks on each side and the chapionship of Sedan.

Briggs led off by a magnificent play around the table and the floor, making twenty-one cushings and four table legs. Cramor made a "masse" shot, gradually working the balls in the jaw. Cramor's strong point is his jaw. Nothing of much importance occurred to mar the intent interest centered in the game until Briggs stumbled over his forward foot, lunged beforewards over the audience (four) and ran the cue in his north eye up to the figure 18. In extracting the cue the tip came off, necessitating the use of another several ounces heavier. Owing to this misfortune Briggs lost confidence in himself, and came in one of losing the game. But while squaring up the drink question he ran out (of the Doctors) "two sheets in the wind," and left Cramor to stand him off for the drinks.

At noon on Sunday is was feared that inflammation would set in on the eye that had been irritated by the unlucy mis-cue. If it does, the optic will probable inflame. The physician has probed for the missing tip without success. The theory is that it has gone to his head, and may yet make him tip-sy.

These lads must bear in mind that four or five games of the same kind will necessarily bring their parents to the corner building, with a steple on it, and their ears will here somebody say, from the pulpit, "Sing, brothers, sing."

Jollification at Garret

When it was announced a few days ago that there was to be a celebration at Garrett, last Thursday, over the birth of the two children first born in that young city, and that an excursion train would go out and carry to Garrett and return all who desired to participate in the festivities, a general interest was manifested in the occasion. Accordingly there was a large turn out from the

[illegible] show a total of [illegible] killed during 1874, and these return not complete.

CLIPPING the wings of fowls to vent their flying is a necessary opera sometimes, but never necessarily di uring. It generally is, however, the farmer's shears nearly always m a clean sweep of all the quills, and ugly wing is the result. Beside ugliness, there are also other disadv tages in such sweeping operations. setting hen uses the outer ends of wings to retain the eggs under he place, and those near the body pro the skin from being torn by her ma claws. The proper way is to only t the feathers partly off with a pair scissors, except about one inch at end. It shows but little when the w is closed, and does not disfigure fowl, and lets the wind through so to prevent flying.

FARMERS, raise more sheep. Do let the dogs deter you from this pro able and pleasant branch of stock-raisi Every farmer can profitably raise a f sheep without interfering with any oth interest. Get a few thoroughbred high grade Cotswolds or Southdow and let them run with your cows. Ke no worthless dogs of your own, a watch those of your neighbors, and w some precautions on your part the l from dogs will be a trifle compared the rapidly increasing profits. The of wool comes at an appropriate time the year, when a little cash is a v convenient thing to h ve. Then a f mutton lambs or sheep may be sold d ing the summer before the crops ready for market. Farmers, try it, a don't do without sheep on the fa another year.—*Western Agricultur*

About the House.

RUNNING up and down stairs is man-killing work, and should be avoid as much as possible, by having one more bedrooms below.

BARTON CAKE.—One cup of sugar, cup of molasses, one egg, two-thirds cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, cups af raisins, and one teaspoonful soda; all kinds of spices.

GREEN GOOSEBERRY JELLY.—Boil gallon of gooseberries in two quarts water to a pulp, strain through a je bag, and to every pint of juice put o pound of sugar. Boil until of a dee red.

The Trustees of the Auburn Graded School, desire the pupils belonging in the village, to be governed by the following notice:

Inasmuch, as the new school house cannot conveniently be completed by August, 23rd, the opening of the school in the new building will necessarily be posponed two weeks, or until September 6th, 1875. This difference of two weeks will be made up at the end of the year, by continuing these classes two weeks longer than the others.

All pupils belonging in the Primary department (first or second year) and residing on or North of Seventh street, will attend at the new House, commencing September 6th.

All other pupils will attend at the old building, and be in attendance on Monday, August, 23rd.

Dr. J. J. Littlefield, }
J. W. Rickel, } Trustees.
W. Griswold, }

Immense floods continue to devastate the country and many million dollars worth of property have been completely destroyed.

EXPOSITIONAL.

More than usual interest is manifested in the coming Indiana Exposition and State Fair. From September 9th to October 2nd.

The voluminous correspondence in connection therewith; the large proportion of exibition space already secured the number of stalls and pens engaged for stock; the extensive advertising and encouraging influence of the press of the State, give assurance that the Twenty-third Annual Exposition, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture will excel all former effects.

A remarkable feature connected with the Exhibition of 1874 was that every department made a good showing—the machinery department being the lightest in representation. It is a gratification now to be able to state, four weeks previous to the opening day, that more than double the amount of space is applied for and secured for machinery in motion.

No pains or expence will be spared by the managers to insure success. Seventy new stalls are now completed to accommodate the increasing interest in the stock department.

Two car loads of fine paintings are on the way from the East, to add to the Art Department. The largest and most magnificent Painting ever exhibited will be on exibition; and judging from indications, the exhibition in the Horticultural department will excel that of last season.

The display in the Agricultural department by counties we have reason to believe, will be excellent, although the inclement weather during the harvest season was discouraging.

A series of evening meetings have been arranged to interest agriculturists with lectures from prominent speakers, followed by discussion.

STOP THAT.

The boys at Beard's grocery are naughty fellows. They have a habit of throwing torpedoes at dogs as they pass by. The other morning a fine looking gentleman, with a huge cane, and a pair of sewed shoes which said, "death to all creeping insects," came along, with a fresh milch cow in advance of him. His head bent downward, cane over his shoulder, and perhaps meditating over the trials and troubles each day may bring forth. Thinking, no doubt of the old broken milk stool, the bothersome flies and what a bore it was for the head of the family to do the milking; when a torpedo came kerwhack againt the cow, and with her tail pointing directly eastward, she—the cow we mean—got up and got. The man with the cane broke toward the grocery and braced up to the first boy he came to. In his mad career he drew back that ugly looking walking stick and then—put it at his side again.

About this time the boy got on his mus. and when he approached too close the boy laid down his bucket and the conversation began:

"I'll knock your head off!"

"What for?" says the boy.

"For shootin' at my cow, sir."

"Old coon, your mistaking, nobody shot at your cow. The boys in there just threw a torpedo at a dog."

"Don't you tell me that." And up went the cane again.

At this point a third party ran up and ejaculated:

"Why, Why, it's so."

This encouraged the other boy and he said:

"Come on pard, brace up. Don't be afraid ot that cane."

This was too much for the old man, when he saw the boys meant business, he immediately put out in search of the cow. He drives her now up and down Sixth streets to the pasture field.

The "Bell" of the Garrett ball room stood at the bottom of the stairs, portly and independent as a lord. He had a partner near by equally as superb. To get music for them to dance to, one would have to tie a mouth organ over the end of bellows, with two men at the lever. The fellow was a stunner. We saw him bounce a little boy out of the ball room as easy as could be imagined, and from the first few moves he made we were led to think that there would'nt be enough left of the poor boy for Coroner Latson to hold an inquest on. But all is lovely now, and his pants is all repaired and ready for another bounce.

C. P. Houser, having purchased Mr. Goetschius's inerest in the Book store, will remove the entire stock to the new room on Main street, opposite Ford's block. It is just one year since Cal opened his stock, during which time he has built up a fine trade. His stock is all new, no old styles of anything, besides he has just received a large stock of Books, Paper &c., which will be opened out for the opening of the school next Monday. Those wanting school books, or school supplies of any kind, will do well by giving Cal a call.

A Dekalb county youth will tell the court why he didn't marry her first, or at least afterwards; then the court will insist that he either go to house-keeping or learn a trade.

The marquis of Lorne has a poem in Good Words for July. It is now tolerable evident that there is something in that story of domestic infelicity. When a man with plenty to eat takes to writing poetry something's wrong.

STOP THAT COUGH.

NO pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectly in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Whooping Cough and croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threaten to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10c Ask for Morris' Syrup, take no other.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Druggist.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite, regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will find it peculiary adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial size 25 cents.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their Sept. session 1875, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit; Lot No. 20, Block No 25, in the original plat of the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Ind. August 5th. AUGUST THIENEL.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their September term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: On lot number nineteen (19) in the town of Garrett in said county.

MATHIAS CLARK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their September term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: On lots numbers four and five in the town of Garrett in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles Raut Administrator of the estate Frederick Raut, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficent to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set:
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that James E. Rose Administrator "Debonis non" of the estate of Christian Buss deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of Circuit Court of said County.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to litigants witnesses and all others interested, also to the Petit Jurrors heretofore summoned for the May term, 1875, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that court was adjourned by the Judge thereof, to a special term commencing on Monday August 30th 1875, for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of, at said May term 1875 of said Court. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 2d day of August, 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodine of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, Pres. Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore Md. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 29 4w

Vacation of Street, Alleys and Town Lots

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Auditor's Office, of DeKalb County, Ind., praying the vacation of certain streets, alleys and town lots in "Somers' Addition to the town of Auburn, in said county, as follows: All of Baker Street and Ford Street, lying and extending south of the south line of Ninth Street. Also all of Eleventh Street extending west from the south-east corner of lot No. 73, and the north east corner of lot No. 96. Also all of Union-St., west of the south-east corner of lot No. 109, and a point directly opposite said last named corner Also that part of an alley between said 9th and 11th Streets, west of the east lines of lots No. 60 and 73. Also that part of an alley between said 11th and Union-sts., west of the east lines of lots No. 96 and 109, and also vacate the following numbered lots viz: 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109; and said petition will be heard at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county.

JOHN. C. SOMERS, Applicant.

W. H. DILLS, Attorney.
Aug. 19.—3t.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set:
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

Rowland Tefft
vs
Nettie Hamilton
Charles Hamilton
Isaace D. Toll
} Complaint No. 131

NOW comes the plaintiff, by C. O. A. McClellan his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Nettie A. Hamilton, Charles Hamilton and Isaac D. Toll are not residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is, therefore, hereby given saiddefendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday of September A. D. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn this 4th day of August, 1875.

J. R LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set.
DeKalb County }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term, 1875.

William York
versus
George Egnew,
Alice Egnew,
William W. Egnew,
& Harriet E. Egnew.
} Complaint No. 132.

Now comes the plaintiff, by C. A. O. McClellan, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants William W. Egnew and Harriet E. Egnew are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 4th Monday of September a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of August 1875.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Give us a call when you want a good job.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

At a meeting of the Western nail manufacturers at Pittsburgh, the other day, it was decided to fix the price of nails at $3 per keg, net. This is lower than the price has been since the year 1865.

A magazine exploded at Frankford, Pa., on the 7th inst., killing one boy and injuring twenty others.... A large mass of soft rock fell in the Hoosac tunnel the other day, and blockaded the big bore.... By a smashup on the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens railroad, on the 6th inst., the conductor of a freight train and two brakemen were killed, and the engineer and firemen are badly scalded that there are little hopes of their recovery. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, which was opened, it is believed, by bandits for the purpose of throwing the passenger train from the track with the intention of robbing the passengers.

There was a brutal prize-fight in the suburbs of New York city last week, between two roughs named Gallagher and Madden. Both contestants were terribly punished.... The village of Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.... A melancholy tragedy is reported from Niagara Falls. A party of six gentlemen and ladies visited the Cave of the Winds without a guide. After passing through the cave, two of the party, Mr. Ethelbert Parsons, aged 29, and Miss Lottie C. Philipott, aged 25, descended to an eddy which is never visited by the guides. The lady lost her foothold, and was caught by the gentleman, but the current carried both into the river below, where they were drowned. They were soon to have been married.

The crops of corn and potatoes in Pennsylvania are said to have never been better.... Two Indians living on the Niagara Reservation, in Western New York, last week decoyed into the forest one of their tribe, Samson Williams, against whom they had a grudge, stabbed him to the heart and scalped him.... George W. Fishback, formerly publisher of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who is now rusticating in the East, while riding along the beach at Southampton, L. I., the other day, discovered a woman in the water in a drowning condition, having been carried beyond her depth while bathing. Like a true Knight, the valiant ex-editor leaped from his buggy, dropped the ribbons, plunged into the billowy waters, and rescued the drowning woman.

Serious forest fires are reported in Western New York. The village of Walcott, Jefferson county, has been burned, and other towns are threatened.... A furious tornado passed over the northwestern part of Philadelphia on Wednesday last, causing great destruction of property.

Notice of trial of the $100,000 libel suit of Theodore Tilton against the Brooklyn *Eagle* and Thomas Kinsella has been entered in the Brooklyn City Court, for the September term. ....Archibald Baxter & Co., commission merchants, New York, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at $300,000.... The villages of Western Massachusetts which so severely suffered by the fearful flood occasioned by the breaking of the Williamburg reservior, May 18, 1874, have again been similarly visited, though this time there has been no loss of life and the damage is inconsiderable compared with last year's. A few nights since the dam of the Searsville reservoir on the western Goshen branch of Mill river was swept away, causing a wild panic in the village below, the inhabitants fleeing pell-mell to the hills. Several bridges were swept away, and the damage to property will amount to many thousand dollars.... Horace Binney, the oldest and most prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, died a few days ago, at the age of 97 years.... A Boston dispatch says: "The excitement about the sea serpent and his alleged appearance hereabouts increases. Capt. Howes, of the steamer William Lawrence, from Norfolk, for this port, says that he saw this afternoon off Cape Cod light, some sort of a gigantic marine animal. It projected its head and neck and part of its back out of the water, and seemed to be black on the back and white on the breast, and as the portion visible was at least twelve feet, the animal must have been some near relation to the sea serpent."

THE WEST.

C. B. Wilkinson and John L. Bittinger, Revenue Collector and Gauger in the St. Joseph (Mo.) District, have been arrested for embezzlement. Wilkinson and Bittinger are the publishers of the St. Joseph *Herald*.... A terrible tragedy was enacted near Eau Claire, Wis., on Friday, the 6th inst. On the preceding Wednesday a babe of Mrs. Austin Drake fell out of bed into a bath tub and was drowned. The event so worked upon her mind as to unsettle it. She arose on Friday morning, apparently as well as usual. After preparing breakfast for herself and children, three in number, she took the two oldest boys, four and six years of age, respectively, and went out of the house. The male members of the family had previously gone into the harvest field. In about an hour after Mrs. Drake left the house, the youngest boy returned, black in the face, wet through, and so exhausted that he could not speak. Restoratives were applied, and the first words he uttered were, "Oh, grandma, mamma has drowned herself and Vivian, and tried to drown me." Mrs. Drake, after leaving the house, in a fit of insanity, went to a creek, carrying the youngest boy in her arms, and leading the other one. Arrived there, she threw the youngest in, and dragged in the other, whom she drowned, and then committed suicide. The youngest caught hold of a tree, and succeeded in reaching home. The alarm was given immediately, and Mrs. Drake and the boy were found locked in each other's embrace, both dead. Mrs. Drake was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and culture.

The war of rates between the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road, and other competing lines, has at last reached a most interesting point to the traveling public. The first-named road has cut the rate to $2 from Kansas City to St. Louis, and the Hannibal and St. Joe road is selling tickets for $5 from Kansas City to Chicago, and $10 for the round trip.... A dispatch from Beaver, Utah, says the jury in the case of John D. Lee, charged with being the leader of the Mountain Meadow massacre, reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged by the court. It is reported that they stood nine for acquital to three—one Gentile and two Mormons—for conviction.... Three desperadoes that had escaped from the Denver jail were surrounded in a forest fifty miles south of that place, a few days ago, by fifty ranchmen, who fired upon and instantly killed two of them, the third escaping.... The panic occasioned by the floods in Indiana has subsided, and the better estimates place the damage to the crops at not more than 25 per cent. in the central and southern portions of the State.... Iowa, according to the census just taken, has a population of about 1,350,000—a gain of about 100,000 in two years.

Charles Scheffer, President of the National Bank of Stillwater, Minn., committed suicide by shooting himself on Saturday last.

The returns of the Wisconsin census show a population of 1,237,021, being a gain of 183,251 over the census of 1870.... A dispatch from Cheyenne says: "Gen. Crook and Col. Stanton returned here to-day from the Black Hills. The miners were preparing to leave, covering up the richest lodes to prevent their becoming known till such time as they can return. The mountains are full of quartz. Capital and skilled labor will develop mines equal to those in California or Nevada. There were about 1,500 miners in the hills. Prof. Jenny's party were still exploring the hills, and will probably remain until the middle of October.... A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, says considerable excitement is prevailing in the neighborhood of Corrinne, growing out of the demonstrations of a large body of Indians camped near there. Nearly 1,000 of them were lately baptized into the Mormon church. They have supplied themselves with ammunition and guns, and have sent all their squaws away and made threats of driving the Gentiles from the west side of the Bear river, which, they claim, has been granted to them by the Mormons for a reservation.

The crop of oats, rye, barley and wheat in Northern Wisconsin is simply immense. Farmers are now in the midst of the harvest, and the yield, it is said, will exceed that of any previous year in the history of the State.... Advices from the regions of the recent floods in Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio indicate that the aggregate loss and damage to crops will not be nearly as great as was at first reported. The serious losses are confined to the rivers and streams, along which much destruction was caused by overflow.... A good deal of trouble is apprehended in the Black Hills country on account of the incursions of miners into the reservation of the Sioux. The military is powerless to prevent the entrance of gold-seekers into the coveted country, and cannot even drive out those who are already there. The Sioux are becoming restless, and manifest a warlike disposition, but are held in check by the hope that the coming conference will result in an agreement for the sale of the territory.

Later advices from Corinne, Utah, state that the Indians that threatened the town have gone back to their reservations, and no further trouble is anticipated.... A Fort Sully telegram says the Indian Commission which have been holding councils with different tribes of Sioux in that vicinity for the past two weeks regard their efforts as very successful. All the northern tribes will be represented at Red Cloud, where a grand council is to be held September 1.

WASHINGTON.

Notwithstanding the unanimous report of the committee of local architects to the effect that work on the Chicago Custom-House ought to go forward, Secretary Bristow is firm in his determination to leave the building in the hands of the next Congress.

The government income for the last fiscal year is larger than any estimate made, and more than realizes the expectations of the Treasury officials.... Three arrests have been made at Washington on suspicion of complicity in the robbery of the Treasury of a money package, containing some $47,500, about three months ago. One of the number is a Treasury clerk, another a gambler, and the third a saloon keeper. The Treasury clerk, Halleck by name, admits having stolen the money, but claims that the job was put up by the saloon-keeper, Ottman, who shared the plunder with him.

Halleck, the Treasury employe who has confessed to stealing the $47,000 package, was assistant shipping teller in the cash room. He has been employed in the department about eight years, and was regarded as one of the most trustworthy men in the building. A large amount of the stolen money has been recovered.... During the late flood in the Wabash river of Indiana, the waters were higher than they have ever been known before.

The government will probably recover all the money stolen from the Treasury by the clerk Halleck. Three-fourths of the amount has already been secured, and the property of Ottman, Halleck's partner in the theft, has been attached to make good the balance.... The Comptroller of the Currency has just completed his abstract of all the reports of the national banks in the United States. There were 2,076 banks of this character in operation at the close of the fiscal year, having an aggregate of individual deposits on hand of $686,478,630.48. The surplus fund of the banks amounts to $133,169,096.79; the capital stock paid in, $501,568,563.50; national bank notes outstanding, $318,148,406; specie on hand, $18,959,482.30; whole amount of business done, $1,913,239,201.16.

United States war vessels have been ordered to Panama and Aspinwall, owing to the political disturbances in the United States of Colombia.... The Postmaster-General has arranged with the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company for a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, at the sea postage rates as full compensation for the service, which will amount to not over $500 per month .... Gen Babcock, Superintendent of Public Buildings, asks $773,000 as his estimated expenses for next year.

THE SOUTH.

A negro named Zack Gordon, who had been arrested for attempting to outrage a white woman, was taken from the jail by a mob at Athens, Tenn., on Friday, and shot to death, his body being riddled with bullets.... A prison guard in Louisiana has been discovered in the horrible sport of turning convicts loose for the purpose of exercising the bloodhounds!

Yellow fever of a magliguant type has broken out at Pascagoula, Miss.

GENERAL.

Jeff Davis, President of the late Southern Confederacy, has accepted an invitation to be present and address the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Society, at Rockford, on the 14th of September.

A Maryland Judge has decided that the first holder of a railroad ticket alone can use it.... Ex-Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, died at Saratoga Springs last week. Mr. Graham was the Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1852, Gen. Scott being the nominee for President.

Serious fears are entertained of a general Indian outbreak. News received at Washington indicates a very unsettled condition of affairs among the Sioux, occasioned by the depredations of the miners in the Black Hills, and it is doubtful if these restless savages will wait until the meeting of the council proposed by the commission sent out by the Interior Department. Even if they do, this council is bound to break up inharmoniously on account of the demands that will be made by the Sioux for damages to be paid them for the wrongful invasion of the Black Hills by the miners. As the Interior Department has no fund to pay claims, and Congress is not in session to appropriate money, it is believed the council will certainly break up in a row. It is reported that the Sioux have already made out a bill for damages to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The Black Hills question promises now to have a bloody solution.

POLITICAL.

The late election in the Cherokee Nation, for First and Second Chief, Senators, members of the National and Grand Council, and for district officers, passed off quietly. William P. Ross was elected Chief.... The delegation to the Alabama Constitutional Convention stands 81 Democrats, 12 Republicans, and 6 Independents.

The New York Republicans will hold their State Convention at Saratoga on the 8th of September.... The Independents of San Francisco, Cal., have nominated Sam Brannon for Congress.... Alexander H. Stephens looms up as a possible candidate for Governor of Georgia.

FOREIGN.

According to accounts from Damascus to the 23d of July, cholera was raging there. Four hundred cases were reported daily, but the real number was concealed. The Christian quarters are deserted. Sudden deaths occur in the streets. There are no physicians, medicines, or supplies.... Mr. Schoez, of Vicksburg, Miss., won the silver cup in the international rifle shooting match at Stuttgart, Germany.... There were serious riots in Glasgow, Scotland, during the O'Connell centenary celebration. Many police were badly injured, necessitating the services of the military.... Capt. Bogardus, the American pigeon-slaughterer, defeated his English opponent, Rimel, easily.

The trial of Alexander and William Collie, who recently failed for some $15,000,000, on the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses, was brought to an abrupt stop in London, the other day, by the announcement that the elder brother had absconded. His bail was declared forfeited, and the trial postponed for a month.

Late advices from South America report that the electoral struggle for President of the United States of Columbia threatens to become a general war and a division of the country.... There was an anti-vaccination riot in Montreal
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verse influence. The movement was wholly on speculative account, the shipping interest doing but little in the way of buying. Spring wheat shows an increase in the stock in store, but corn and oats show a decrease. During the closing days of the week the greater part of the advance gained early was lost, although the closing quotations of wheat and oats show an improvement of from 3@5c per bu. Corn was higher, but closed at lower figures. Cash oats were scarce, and sold up to 61c, the offerings being inadequate to meet the wants of the local trade. Rye was 7@9c higher, and barley for September closed about 6@7c higher.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening		*Closing.*	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash		@1.20½		@1.26½
No. 2, seller August..		@1.22½		@1.26½
No. 2 sellerSeptember		@1.21½		@1.25
No. 2 corn, cash......		@ .71½		@ .71½
No. 2 corn, s. August.		@ .71½		.71½ bid
No. 2 corn, seller Sept		@ .70½		.72½ bid
No. 2 oats, cash.......		@ .52		.58
No. 2 oats, s. August.		@ .43½		.43½ bid
No. 2 oats, s. Sept....		@ .40½		.40½ bid
No. 2 rye, cash.......		@ .80	.87	@ .89
No. 2 rye, seller Aug..	.81	@ .82		@ .87
No. 2 rye, seller Sept.		@ .80		@ .85
No. 2 barley, cash....		@1.25	1.20	@1.25
No. 2 barley, s. Sept..		@1.07½		@1.14
No. 2 barley, s. Oct...	1.07	@1.08		@1.12½
No 3 barley, cash....	.90	for new	.95	@1.00

PRODUCE.

The week opened rather quiet in the butter market, but toward the latter part of the week there was an increase in the demand, and a very satisfactory trade was reported. The receipts were liberal, but not much in excess of the shipments, and the accumulation was but slight. The quality of the receipts shows some improvement over the previous week. Dealers generally were quite firm in their views, and full former prices were maintained. Quotable at 22@25c for extras; 18@20c for firsts, 16@18c for seconds, 13½@16c for thirds, and 11@12c for inferior stock. There was nothing of consequence done in beans, but the offerings were not large and prices were without essential change. Eastern mediums quotable at $1.80@1.85 per bu for prime according to the quality. Western $1.26@1.75 for common to choice. Beeswax was steady but quiet at 26@30c for prime. There was a very good trade in broom corn, and the market ruled steady. Quotable at 11½@14c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8c for crooked. The week has been a very active one in the cheese market and prices ruled about ½c higher on the better qualities, though the advance for common was but slight. The market closed at 5@10c for common to good, and 10½c for prime. Dried fruits were firm, and apples under a good demand were higher. Michigan and New York apples sold at 8½@8¾c, and the outside was paid at the close. Ohio quotable at 8@8½c, and Southern at 7@7½c. Halves peaches were scarce and firm at 10c. Blackberries sold at 8c for renovated, but prime not renovated were held above this figure. Dried peas were dull, and sales of good marrowfat were made at $1.65. The market was again in a very unsatisfactory condition for eggs. A large portion of the receipts were in poor order, and receivers are constantly being annoyed by grocers claiming reclamations. Fresh receipts and warranted closed at 14c per doz in carriers. Feathers were slow at 48@52c for prime live geese, 20@25c for turkey tail, and 3@5c for chicken. Green fruits were again quite active, and prices for choice fruit were steady, but there was an abundance of common, the market for which was slow sale. Apples sold at $1.50@3.25 per brl for common to choice cooking, and 25@50c in boxes. Choice freestone peaches were in good demand and firm at $1.75@2.00 per box, but clings sold slowly at 60c@1.50, according to quality. Common and small pears were dull, but choice met with a fair demand. Sales ranged at $1.00@2.00 per box, and 75c@$1.00 per basket. Plums were dull at 75c@$1.00 for wild in ½ bu boxes. The demand and offerings of cherries were both light. There was an improved demand for hides and prices ruled firmer. Quotable at 8@8½c for choice full cured green salted, and 6@6½c for damaged. Potatoes were again very dull. There was no demand for old, and some lots were actually given away. New were also almost unsalable, and the few sales made ranged at 75c@$1.00 per brl. Poultry was in very good demand and steady. Turkeys sold at 9@10c; old chickens $3.75@4.50, and springs $2.50@3.50. The range in prices being due to the quality. Salt was unchanged. Quotable at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Veal was in very good demand and prices were steady at 5@8c for common to choice carcasses. Vegetables were dull and the principal sales consisted of tomatoes. The market closed at 25@50c per box for tomatoes, 7@10c per doz. for corn, $3.00@3.25 per brl for onions, and $2.00 per brl for choice new Michigan rutabaga turnips. Wool was dull and unchanged; quotable at 38@42c for fine to choice coarse and medium washed, 25@33c for the same unwashed, and 40@58c for poor to choice tub washed.

PROVISIONS.

Trade was again only moderate in this market during the past week, yet the market ruled firm and a material advance was noticeable in values. The business transacted was again largely of a speculative character, the purchases made for shipment consisting mainly of small lots. The arrivals of hogs were fair and prices were 25@50c higher, this advance having some influence in strengthening values of the
roduct. The advices received from New
and Liverpool were of a more favorable
and calculated to inspire more firmness
g holders. The following prices for the
es named show the comparison for two
ns:

rticles.	1875.	1874.
ogs........	$ 7.25 @ 8.25	$ 6.00 @ 7.10
ork, cash..	21.37½@......	24.25 @24.50
h., s. year..	18.37½@18.50	16 50 @16.62½
cash........	13.62½@......	14.87½@15.00
s, the year..	12.37½@12.40	10.75 @10.87½

market closed at $21.35@21.40 for cash
pork in small lots; $21.35@21.40 for seller
t, $21.50@21.52½ seller September, and
2½@21.65 seller October. Cash lard
at $13.62½, seller August $13.60@13.65,
September $13.75@13.77½, and seller
er $13.95@13.97½.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

re was a marked improvement in the
t for timothy during the latter part of
eek, but no change of importance was ex-
d in the other descriptions. The market
very quiet for all kinds of seeds Friday,
large orders were received from Southern
, and the market ruled active and 25@30c
r. Saturday, however, the market was
and a portion of the decline was lost.
ranged at $2.50@3.00 for common to
timothy; closed at about $2.85@2.90
rime. Clover was nominal at about $8.00
rime meadow. Flax quotable at $1.50@
There was no market for the other de-
ions. There was a good demand for high-
, and the market ruled as active as the
ngs would admit. The market closed
sales at $1.18.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

e usual quietness again prevailed in the
et for cooperage, and no particular activity
be expected until the opening of the pack-
season. The offerings were only moderate
prices were unchanged; quotable at
½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for
tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels,
45@55c for flour barrels. The market
well supplied with lumber during the week,
although the movement was not as brisk
might have been under so good an assort-
, a steady feeling pervaded the market and
er prices were maintained. The market
l at $2.50 for joist and scantling, $3.50@
for common to choice boards and strips,
½@2.70 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath.
t was again dull, but prices were un-
ged; quotable at $8.00 per cord for hick-
$7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech, and $4.00
ord for slabs at the yards.

t Hare Bros. old s
Miller & Casebeer's
J. D.
WHE
EPTEMBE
WHA

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.	
....	7 50 @13 50
—Dressed........	10 @ 10½
N........	14½@ 14½
—Superfine Western........	5 25 @ 5 75
—No. 2 Chicago........	1 36 @ 1 37
No. 1 Spring........	1 45 @ 1 50
....	83½@ 85
....	65 @ 66
....	97 @ 1 08
—New Mess........	20 00 @20 75
—Steam........	13 @ 13½
ST. LOUIS.	
—No. 2 Red........	1 47 @ 1 48½
No. 2........	68 @ 70
No. 2........	52 @ 53
No. 2........	83 @ 85
—Mess........	22 00 @22 50
....	12½@ 13
Hogs........	7 50 @ 8 00
Cattle........	4 50 @ 6 50
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1........	.. @ 1 31½
No. 2........	.. @ 1 26½
Corn—No. 2........	68 @ 70
Oats—No. 2........	.. @ 60
Rye........	.. @ 83
Barley—No. 2........	1 08 @ 1 11
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red........	1 40 @ 1 55
Corn........	74 @ 77
Oats........	70 @ 75
Rye........	95 @ 1 00
Pork—Mess........	.. @22 00
Lard........	14½@ 14¾
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Extra........	.. @ 1 55
Amber........	.. @ 1 51
Corn........	77 @ 77¾
Oats........	45 @ 50
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra........	1 40 @ 1 50
Amber........	1 40 @ 1 42
Corn........	@ 79
Oats........	50 @ 61
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red........	.. @ 1 56
No. 2 Red........	.. @ 1 51
Corn........	82 @ 83
Oats........	69 @ 71

A man who has an office on Griswold street was handed a bill the other day by a boy employed as collector for a firm. He looked it over, put his thumb into his vest pocket, and remarked: "Come in Wednesday and I will pay it." The boy went away, but returned Tuesday and again presented the bill. "Didn't I tell you to come Wednesday?" growled the man as he looked over the bill. "Yes, sir, but I know of two more collectors who are coming for you to-morrow, and I thought I'd get in ahead." The man could offer no further objections.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN EXASPERATED BEAST.

How a Girl's Dress Was Pulled Back by an Elephant.

[Wyandotte Correspondence of the Kansas City Times.]

Tuesday, the entire population, except a blind woman and Rouse went over to visit a circus and have a nice time. One Granger sold the two bushels of corn he had received from the Relief Board for $1.50 and enjoyed the sawdusty arena far more than he would the planting of the same; "and besides," he remarked, "the poor ye have with ye always, but circuses are rare, and should not be shunned." A young lady from across the Jersey took her feller and an opera glass, the former to buy her lemonade and peanuts, and the latter to show that she had one, and to enable her to see the performance. But as soon as the exercises began she saw enough with the naked eye to convince her that a glass was unnecessary; so she laid it in her lap, whence it was observed by one of the fakirs, and now beams darkly from some pawnshop, without a doubt. The young lady says she thought the performance real romantic until she stopped to see the elephant.

She wore one of those pockets behind, in which, besides her handkerchief, she had deposited an apple, a handful of peanuts, quarter of a pound of gumdrops, a little bottle of ammonia, and some other trifles. She and her swain, after admiring the complexion of the huge beast, turned their backs upon him to watch the monkeys and the live kangaroo, and gaze into each other's eyes; to do this the better they leaned back against the rope which enclosed the stately monarch of the south, who saw the apple protruding from the pocket of the unconscious fair one. He hesitated a moment and was lost to all sense of honor or self-respect, for with shuffling movements he emulated the example of our common mother, plucked and ate the fruit, but instead of clothing himself in a fig leaf, returned to the pocket and scooped out the gumdrops and peanuts, with a sly wink at his nephew, who was looking on with anxiety at the proceeding. But in the last mouthful the majestic beast took in this ammonia bottle by mistake, the cork came out, and about an ounce of hartshorn ran down the throat of the greedy beast. This beverage is said to have a reviving and stimulating influence, and in this case it proved its power, for a more revived elephant was never seen on earth, and it is doubtful if ever the kingdom of heaven contained so stimulated an animal.

With a wild yell he grabbed the protuberance behind the lady which had been the cause of his disaster; she was "pulled back" some before, but as the exasperated trunk yanked at the bustle and accessories, all former attempts at that style of wearing-gear seemed pale and sickly; everything was "pulled back" until the young woman looked like the statue of Niobe in blue calico. The young man with great presence of mind shouted "shoo," and the gentlemanly clerk of the elephant, with a good prod, persuaded the beast to let up. But the fun was over for the day; cake had no charms, and soda no balm for these two souls, who walked home with but a single thought about wild animals. The big elephant has learned a lesson in morals which will probably induce him to let other people's pockets alone, though nobody dares to carry a bottle within range of his proboscis.

What Are Jetties?

The *Scientific American* gives a familiar description of the jetty system which is to be applied in the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, as follows:

The delta of the Mississippi is formed of narrow strips of land, mostly low lying banks, through which the river winds until it makes its exit to the gulf by a number of narrow passes. In some of these channels previous attempts have been made to deepen them by dredging, with but partial success, however, as a single flood has been known to carry down sufficient sediment to fill them to their original depth; and the current, besides emptying into the open water at the mouths, speedily left at that point bars of blue clay, surmountable only by light draught ships. The gist of Capt. Eads' plan will now be readily apprehended when it is regarded as shifting the point of deposit of these barriers from the shoal water at the entrance of one pass out into the deep water where filling up by natural causes is impossible. By this means the river is now to be made to cut out and scour its own channel across the present bar. To do this, it is obvious that the banks of the pass must be extended so as to lead the stream far enough out; another section of conduit, as it were, must be added, and this is now to be formed by the submarine dykes or jetties.

The material of which these structures are to be composed is willow twigs bound in bundles, termed by engineers "fascines," eight or ten feet in length, and about as many inches in diameter. A large number of fascines at a time will be lashed together to form rafts, the first of which will be from seventy-five to two thousand feet in width, the largest rafts being sunk in the deepest water. The rafts will next be towed to the proper point, there loaded with stones and submerged, and thus the work will continue, one raft being sunk above another until the surface is reached. Each line of rafts will be narrower than the one below it, until the upper course will not be more than ten feet wide. The two walls which will thus be constructed will be prolongations of the banks, and between them will form a channel with sloping sides. In the course of time the interstices of twigs and stones will fill with sand and mud, so that eventually two solid submarine levees will be produced. Very little pile work, it is said, will be required, except, perhaps, at the head of South Pass, which is the outlet at which the jetties are to be built, in order to provide for the proper regulations of the volume of water in the new channel at various stages of the river.

Capt. Eads has already begun his surveys, in which work, together with the making of the necessary contracts for material, labor, etc., the summer will be consumed. The first raft, it is expected, will be sunk by the beginning of October next.

Mark Twain's joking advertisement for the body of a boy who stole his umbrella at a base ball match recoiled rather heavily on him. Some medical student left a "case"—the corpse of a boy—at his house, and Mark was thought to have been his murderer until the janitor of the medical college claimed the "subject."

A Criticism of Johnson's Administration.

[J. B. McCullagh, in St. Louis Globe.]

It is not my purpose to attempt a general estimate of Johnson's character as a man or as President, but I think it only just to his memory to explain away one or two misapprehensions with regard to him. A great part of the public still believe that he was a great drunkard. This is far from being the truth. He said to me one night that it was very strange that he couldn't take a glass of whisky and water without being denounced as a drunkard, while others could get blind drunk and be indorsed by the temperance societies and the Young Men's Christian associations. During his life in the White House, Johnson rarely used wine or liquor. He was supposed to be drunk when he made his famous 22nd of February speech, in which he denounced Forney as a dead duck; but he had not tasted liquor that day. He could get drunk on his own talk quicker than the oldest toper can get drunk on whisky. Even in private conversation, after he "had the floor" for five minutes, his listeners would be often led to think he had been drinking; but in public speeches he was even more liable to this suspicion, when it was entirely groundless. He was not a tetotaller, I believe, but I dare swear he was not a habitual drinker puring his presidential incumbency. Another impression quite prevalent is that he did not write the message sent to Congress by him. This is another mistake. He not only wrote his own message, but he rarely showed them even to his own Cabinet until they were finished. He made an exception in the case of the veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill, which, I beleive was submitted to Jeremiah Black for sevision before being sent to Congress, but the strongest document he ever wrote—the veto of the Civil Rights bill—was his own unaided composition.

After all that can be written of Johnson's life and career, I still think that the severest as well as the justest critism of his administration was made by an old Virginia farmer, in a high state of fermentation, whom I met in the gallery of the House one day. Said he, "He does (hic) the right (hic)-est thing the (hic) wrongest (hic)-est time of any man I ever saw."

Singular Loss of Sheep.

[From the Alameda (Cal.) Independent.]

Last week we mentioned the loss of a large number of sheep in the hills back of Mission San Jose, belonging to Mr. San Jose, belonging to Mr. Ashurst, but we were misinformed as to the mode of their death. It was not by rushing down a precipice, but in another and most singular way that the misfortune occurred. The sheep to the number of 2,500 were quietly feeding on a hill about three miles east of Mission San Jose, Sunday afternoon, July 4, when a man who had been a short time working for the owners of the sheep suddenly uttered a loud yell, which had the effect of frightening the sheep. They immediately commenced running down hill as fast as they could. At or near the bottom of the hill a large patch of poison oak was growing, and they rushed pell-mell into it. Here their legs got so entangled that they could not move. Meanwhile the others came running down upon them, until they were piled in layers six deep, one upon the other. Of course the most of them were soon suffocated and dead. One of the owners came to the spot within ten minutes afterward, and, with the aid of a Spaniard, succeeded in pulling out and rescuing about fifty head. But the number that lost their lives in this strange way was 700 in all.

Pat's Persuasiveness.

The following anedote is related of the late Mr. Greeley, who is well known to have been throughout life a staunch advocate of temperance. Through all his electioneering campaigns, he sat at public dinners and suppers where wine and spirits flowed freely, but he never passed the bottle or touched the liquor himself. The waiters who knew his temperance principles were generally puzzled what to do when they came to the row glasses fronting his plate, as they fronted all others. Usually they were directed by a look or gesture of the master of the ceremonies to pass by him in silence. But on one occasion, an Irish waiter would not abide such an apparent breach of hospitality. "Hadn't ye better take something, sir, to get up an appetite like, after your long ride, sir?" the hospitable Hibernian whispered to the startled sage. "A little brandy and wather wud do ye good—it wud, upon my sowl, sir." The heartiness of the appeal touched the philosopher. He recognized the ring of true hospitality in its tones, and his heart relented at the idea of depressing such sterling virtue by a continued refusal. "Brandy and water!" he said. "Well, Pat, I'll take half that to oblige you. Give me the water, and let some one else have the brandy."

The Baltimore Balloon.

The Baltimore *Sun* thus speaks of the balloon in which W. F. Schoeder, of that city, proposes to attempt a voyage to Europe: The balloon is egg-shaped, very strong, and will hold 80,000 cubic feet of gas. From the machine, shaped like a life-boat, and suspended below, a steel mast will run up at each end, intersecting and bracing the balloon. The balloon and machine will thus be firmly united. The car will be suspended below the machine. There is to be a rudder at each end of the machine, and also a propeller, each fifteen feet long. These propellers, working together, act the one to pull and the other to push the ship forward. They are to make twelve hundred revolutions per minute. On each side will be a wing thirty-five feet long that flaps like a bird in flight, and will serve to raise or lower the balloon, or make it stand still. A light eight-horse power engine will work the machinery, and a gas generator is to be carried along. The whole affair, it is expected, will weigh 2,800 pounds, and will carry 12,000 pounds under ordinary conditions,

Men are erratic. William Homer, of Memphis, permitted his wife to give a grand party, and when the guests had arrived he brought in the garden hose and sprinkled them out.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

There are but three members of President Lincoln's Cabinet now living—Montgomery Blair, Gideon Welles and Simon Cameron.

The English Channel Tunnel project is likely to be realized in the next few years. Bills authorizing the work have passed the British Parliament and the French Assembly.

Moses Long, a Kentucky Uncle Ned, who claimed to be 111 years old and did not claim to have been a servant of George Washington, has lately gone where the good darkies go.

Mr. George Grant, of Ellis county, Kansas, is credited with owning and running the biggest farm in the universe. It covers the whole county of Ellis, and is devoted to the raising of stock.

Earl Russell is probably the oldest man of equal distinction who maintains an active interest in public affairs anywhere in the world. Gen. Dix and Gortschakoff were born in '98, Thiers and Emperor William in '97, but Russell dates back to 1792.

The lawyers of Chicago are a very bad lot or else the *Times* is a great libeler. That journal says that "were it within the limits of possibility to send from five to fifteen per cent. of all those who call themselves lawyers, in Chicago, to the Penitentiary, it would be one of the grandest moral reforms of the age."

Washington died during the Administration of John Adams. Consequently there was a short period during his term of office in which there was no living ex-President. From the time that Thomas Jefferson took the Executive chair of the nation until the death of Andrew Johnson there was no time during which there was not at least one ex-President living.

An important discovery in the shape of an electric light to be used at sea has just been perfected by Commander Parker, Chief Signal Officer of the Navy. In addition to the luminous quality of the light, it is so manipulated as to emit a shower of electric sparks or stars, and by patient experiments the new process has been completed to the entire satisfaction of the Navy Department.

The infant mortality of New York city is frightful. The heat is too much for the poor little innocents, and they are dying at the rate of one hundred a day. In Chicago a floating hospital has been instituted, upon which mothers accompanied by their sick infants take daily excursions upon the lake, thus giving the babes plenty of fresh air, which will have the effect of saving the lives of hundreds of little cherubs that would otherwise succumb to the terrible ravages of the summer plague.

The events of the late Andrew Johnson's busy life are inscribed on the tablet of time in the following order: Born at Raleigh, N. C., on the 25th of December, 1808; Alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830; Mayor in 1831, 1832 and 1833; member of the Legislature in 1835, 1839 and 1841; Presidential Elector in 1840; Governor from 1853 to 1857; United States Senator from 1857 to 1863; Military Governor in 1862; Vice President, 1864; President, 1865 to 1869; Senator in 1875; died in Carter county, Tenn., July 31, 1875.

Postmaster-General Jewell is making very liberal arrangements for a Centennial Postoffice at Philadelphia. The difficulty has been that no appropriation has been made for the purpose, and that the appropriations for the Philadelphia office are inadequate to the increased service. The Centennial office is to be entirely separate from the Philadelphia office, and will be served by carriers of all nationalities. The attempt will be made, as in London, to allow no stranger to be in the city more than a day before the carriers find him. Resort will doubtless be had to a registry to effect this.

Every month adds some 2,500 Chinese laborers to the Pacific coast. They are expert cooks and servants, and make good bank clerks, are industrious, but have learned how to strike for higher wages. They care little for politics, seldom get drunk, but gamble and fight universally. They never are idle. Their great numbers already regulate the wages in California, both in the kitchen and on the public works. They control cigar-making, boots and shoes, are carpenters, gardeners, tinsmiths, watchmakers, and altogether are a vast improvement on the Caucasian tramp element of the day.

The success of the cheap trains on the road between Boston and Lynn has led to a new thing in railroad enterprise. A narrow gauge railway has been built between the two cities, which is to be run the cheap fare principle entirely. The five-cent trains on the Eastern railway are confined to the morning and evening, and make only one trip each way. The fares on the narrow gauge will be somewhat higher—12½ cents to Lynn—but they will apply to all trains. One hundred days before the road was opened, the iron of which it was built was lying on the shores of Lake Champlain; the lumber of which the cars are made was piled at Troy; and the ties were growing in North Carolina forests. Such enterprise augurs well for the success of the railway.

It is announced that every mill in Fall River, Mass., has been closed on account of the refusal of the operatives to accept a reduction of wages during the dull season. The city has forty-three mills within its limits, containing 1,258,508 spindles and 20,865 looms, over one-eighth of all the spindles in the United States, and manufactures over one-half of all the print cloths. The monthly pay rolls amount to more than $500,000, and 15,000 hands are employed in the busy season. The cessation of such an industry will make itself felt throughout the United States."

The death of ex-President Johnson has revived the subject of the vote upon his impeachment and the number of Republican Senators voting for acquittal. In the following exhibit of the vote on that memorable occasion, those in favor of acquittal whose names appear in italics were Republicans:

FOR CONVICTION.

Anthony,
Cameron,
Cattell,
Chandler,
Cole,
Conkling,
Conness,
Frelinghuysen,
Harlan,
Howard,
Howe,
Wade,
Morgan,
Morton,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Sherman,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Drake,
Yates,
Edmunds.
Ferry,
Morrill, (Me.)
Morrill, (Vt.)
Nye,
Patterson, (N. H.)
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Wiley,
Williams,
Wilson—35.

FOR ACQUITTAL.

Bayard,
Buckalew,
Davis,
Dixon,
Doolittle,
Fessenden,
Vickers,
Fowler,
Grimes,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
Johnson,
McCreery,
Norton.
Patterson, (Tenn.)
Ross,
Saulsbury,
Trumbull,
Van Winkle—19.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Three Democratic newspapers in California are edited by women.

The *Union Spy*, of Rochester, Minn., nominates the Hon. Daniel D. Pratt for the Presidency.

The new constitution of the State of Nebraska gives State and county officers fixed salaries and no fees.

Ex-Governor Seymour announced in a recent speech that "time had cured him of political aspirations."

The Republicans of Maryland talk of C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, as their candidate for Governor.

Ex-Governor Fenton, of New York, declines to allow the use of his name in connection with a Congressional nomination.

Two politicians of opposite parties have quarreled in San Francisco over a speech which was written by the one for the other to deliver at a mass meeting. The writer has brought suit against the speaker for the price of the oration, which he considers worth one hundred dollars, but for which he is willing to take half that sum.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention has voted to exempt the property of churches, schools, benevolent institutions and agricultural societies to the amount of one acre of land, with the buildings upon it, when situated in a town or city; and to the amount of five acres, with appurtenances, when five miles from a city or town.

Senator Schurz writes to friends in Washington that he will return to this country in October. He has spent most of his time abroad in Berlin, at the Foreign Office, studying the correspondence between Prussia and our Government a century ago, intending to use the data obtained in the political history of America which he designs writing.

Tennessee is having a heap of trouble, this year, with her finances. The State Treasurer says he's blest if *he* knows where the July interest is coming from—let alone the January. It has been proposed to convene the Legislature, but what that body can do about it is not so clear. The taxes falling due in November will be pretty much used up in paying off maturing warrants for money borrowed to keep the pot boiling.

Louisville disputes the claim of St. Louis for the next National Democratic Convention. The *Courier-Journal* says: "St. Louis already puts in a bid for the next National Democratic Convention. Not if Louisville knows herself, and she thinks she does, for we have special claims in that quarter. This city is on the border. It has better hotel accommodations than St. Louis. It is more central and accessible. It has a hall capable of seating 20,000 people. St. Louis will have to stand aside or walk over the dead body of Louisville. As a matter of fact we have set our heart on that Convention, and mean to have it."

The Washington *Chronicle* has been looking up the facts and figures pertaining to the organization of the next House. The following table, showing the number of candidates for the various positions in control of the House, may be set down as approximately, if not absolutely, correct:

Speaker	6
Clerk	11
Sergeant-at-Arms	12
Postmaster	10
Doorkeeper	21
Caterer	32
Employes under Speaker	35
Employes under Clerk	100
Employes under Sergeant-at-Arms	35
Employes under Doorkeeper	475
Employes under Postmaster	95
Capitol police	50
Total expectants	882

Inasmuch as only about 100 of these, all told, can by any possibility be accommodated, a simple operation of subtraction will show there must needs be about 780 disappointed gentlemen.

INDIANA NEWS.

A band of Gipsies keep South Bend children within bounds.

New Buffalo wants a newspaper, and says she is going to have one.

Hunt & Cook salute the public in the last issue of the Bloomington *Times*.

A Newtonville lady was badly bitten by a ferocious hog a few days ago.

The Allen County Court has more divorce cases pending than any other in the State.

A new paper has been started at Silver Lake, Kosciusko county. It is called the *News*.

Paul Tobser, aged 18, was drowned last week in Stone Lake, at Laporte, while bathing.

An ex-head servant of the Sultan of Turkey, named Edward Stringer, recently died at South Bend.

At Covington, last week, the Wabash was twenty-three inches higher than it was ever known to be heretofore.

There are now 485 convicts in the Northern Prison. A large number will be discharged the coming month.

The Louisville Exposition has swallowed up the Jefferson county fair. The grounds have been sold for building lots.

Hominy Ridge, Switzerland county, claims eminence, from the fact that there is but one church member in the settlement.

Mrs. Sarah A. Oren, late State Librarian, has been elected Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Peru University.

A Switzerland county youth recently had his hair clipped with lightning, without sustaining serious injury in the operation.

Briggs and Ryan, Rudifer's confederates in his recent attempt to escape, were severely catted for their part in the transaction.

Mr. John H. McFadden has been appointed Clerk of the Scott County Circuit Court by the County Commissioners, vice Henry M. Wilson, deceased.

Frank Johnson, a lad 14 years old, and a member of one of the thirty-six Mennonite families en route for Colorado, was drowned while bathing in White river, at Indianapolis, on Sunday last.

Judge L. Q. De Bruler, for many years a prominent lawyer in Southern Indiana, and three times a candidate for Congress, died on the 11th inst., at his residence in Rockport, after a short illness.

At Fort Wayne, last Thursday, Jacob Dreibelbiss, aged 50 years, committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope to a rafter in his barn. Cause unknown. Dreibelbiss was an idle, worthless man, and often threatened suicide.

The Knightsville *Enterprise* says: Parties from Pennsylvania are now erecting a furnace at Knightsville, to be operated in smelting the large piles of cinders that have accumulated at the two furnaces here, the one at Brazil, and the Lafayette and Planet furnaces.

At Indianapolis, on Sunday last, a negro named Sandy Wakefield struck Joseph Abel, a white man, over the head with a billet of wood, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died shortly after. Wakefield surrendered himself, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

Suicide appears to be epidemic in this State. Among recent cases noted are those of R. W. Burk, a prominent citizen of Lawrenceburg, and John Rayer, a farmer of Sugar Creek township, Montgomery county. James Dewey attempted suicide at the Brahman House, Union City, because of disappointed love, but his little pistol failed to kill.

There is a new crime in Indiana called "provoke." It cannot be a very outrageous one, however, for a lady in Evansville was arraigned twice the same day upon a complaint charging her with it, and was discharged in both cases. She was less fortunate in two actions for "malicious trespass," to which the complaints "for provoke" appear to have been subsidary, having been compelled to pay twenty-two dollars and costs.

The following is a statement of the National Banks of Indiana at the close of business on the 30th of June:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$27,713,726.72
Overdrafts	235,677.09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	16,196,300.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	86,550.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	624,288.05
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	2,523,514.09
Due from other national banks	1,723,346.41
Due from State banks and bankers	624,531.42
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,146,517.58
Current expenses	256,765.05
Premiums paid	401,332.52
Checks and other cash items	229,682.21
Bills of other national banks	736,508.00
Fractional currency	72,557.23
Specie	50,384.48
Legal-tender notes	2,547,480.00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	20,000.00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	691,685.78
Due from Treasurer other than five per cent. fund	151,253.45
	$56,398,106.98
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$18,568,400.00
Surplus fund	4,567,627.87
Undivided profits	1,619,445.47
National bank notes outstanding	14,179,968.00
Dividends unpaid	60,516.84
Individual deposits	15,237,498.30
U. S. deposits	202,621.52
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	153,326.85
Due to national banks	871,451.52
Due to State banks and banker	756,954.59
Notes and bills rediscounted	14,131.80
Bills payable	98,164.22
	$56,398,106.98

Number of banks, 103.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Never let tomatoes lie on the ground if possible, as they bear more abundantly, last longer, and are better flavored when bushed or trellised.

To secure fine species of fruit, a French horticulturist, perceiving that whenever fruit rests upon some branch or other support beneath it, it always grows to a large size, and gives his selected fruits the necessary artificial support. This permits the sap vessels to remain open, and the fruit receives abundant nourishment.

The great drawback in growing cabbage successfully and to profit is in failing to have a large proportioned head. To make them head uniform and well, hoe often, especially in dry weather, and as soon as the surface dries after rains. Don't allow a crust to form around them. A thimbleful of salt scattered over them occasionally will be found very beneficial.

A very intelligent fruit grower, reflecting that grapes always seemed to flourish on soils of volcanic origin, assumed it was attributable to the sulphur present, and determined to try that substance as a fertilizer for them, which he did with very satisfactory results. Encouraged by this, he made a mixture of lime, salt and sulphur, and applied it to his peach trees with surprising effect.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* relates the cure of a self-milker by smearing the teats with a compound composed of grafting wax (softened by the addition of a little lard) and cayenne pepper. The teats, of course, have to be cleaned before milking; but in a couple of weeks he found the habit so effectually broken as to render further application unnecessary.

It is estimated that a mass of broken stone, the fragments ranging in size from one to eight inches in diameter, will, unless packed more than naturally close, contain in its interstices not less than forty-eight per cent. of its gross bulk of water. This estimate will be of value to those who are in the habit of laying stone drains, enabling them to calculate the capacity of the drain for discharging water.

According to the returns of the Department of Agriculture the direct losses of sheep owners by the ravages of dogs reach $1,000,000 annually in wool and mutton, and the indirect loss in the repression of sheep husbandry and the consequent waste of a large percentage of the grass crop is still larger. Reports from 500 counties, representing about one-fourth of the sheep of the United States, show a total of 79,285 sheep killed during 1874, and these returns are not complete.

Clipping the wings of fowls to prevent their flying is a necessary operation sometimes, but never necessarily disfiguring. It generally is, however, since the farmer's shears nearly always make a clean sweep of all the quills, and an ugly wing is the result. Beside the ugliness, there are also other disadvantages in such sweeping operations. A setting hen uses the outer ends of her wings to retain the eggs under her in place, and those near the body protect the skin from being torn by her mate's claws. The proper way is to only trim the feathers partly off with a pair of scissors, except about one inch at the end. It shows but little when the wing is closed, and does not disfigure the fowl, and lets the wind through so as to prevent flying.

Farmers, raise more sheep. Don't let the dogs deter you from this profitable and pleasant branch of stock-raising. Every farmer can profitably raise a few sheep without interfering with any other interest. Get a few thoroughbred or high grade Cotswolds or Southdowns, and let them run with your cows. Keep no worthless dogs of your own, and watch those of your neighbors, and with some precautions on your part the loss from dogs will be a trifle compared to the rapidly increasing profits. The sale of wool comes at an appropriate time of the year, when a little cash is a very convenient thing to have. Then a few mutton lambs or sheep may be sold during the summer before the crops are ready for market. Farmers, try it, and don't do without sheep on the farm another year.—*Western Agriculturist.*

About the House.

Running up and down stairs is woman-killing work, and should be avoided as much as possible, by having one or more bedrooms below.

Barton Cake.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one egg, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, two cups of raisins, and one teaspoonful of soda; all kinds of spices.

Green Gooseberry Jelly.—Boil one gallon of gooseberries in two quarts of water to a pulp, strain through a jelly bag, and to every pint of juice put one pound of sugar. Boil until of a deep red.

Renewing Wrinkled Silk.—It is said that silk which has become wrinkled may be made to appear new by sponging the surface with a weak solution of gum-arabic or white glue, and ironing on the wrong side.

Linen garments which have become yellow from time may be whitened by being boiled in a lather made of milk and pure white soap, a pound of the latter to a gallon of the former. After the boiling process, the linen should be twice rinsed, a little blue being added to the last water used.

Effect of Washing upon Vegetables.—The peculiar flavor of all vegetables is affected by washing, but that of all kinds used for salads is especially impaired by water. These should, therefore, never be washed unless necessary, and then only immediately before preparation for the table, and as rapidly as possible, all the water being removed by shaking or whirling in a net or colander.

Method of Preserving Eggs.—Professor Sacc now announces that by far the best method of preserving eggs for an indefinite length of time consists in coating them with paraffine, of which one pound will answer for fifteen hundred eggs. After being thus treated they do not experience any loss in weight, and will remain unchanged for several months. It is essential, however, that the eggs be perfectly fresh, as, should decomposition have commenced, the operation will not prevent its continuance.

Washing Woolen Clothing.—It has been found on trial that woolen articles treated by the following method, suggested by Dr. Tillmann, do not shrink, and remain unchanged in color. The garments are to be soaked for several hours in a warm, moderately concentrated solution of soda, to which about half a tumbler of ammonia water has been added, more or less according to the quantity of clothing. They are then to be washed out after the addition of some warm water, and rinsed in fresh water. The same result may be reached by adding a tumbler of ammonia water to a small tub of water, soaking the articles for half an hour in this, and then rinsing them in pure water.

The Home Doctor.

A little black pepper in some cotton dipped in sweet oil is one of the quickest remidies known for the earache.

Remedy for Bee Stings.—The immediate application of spirits of ammonia to the stung part is said to afford relief.

Looseness of the bowels, or cholera morbus, may be cured in this way: Mix two tablespoonsful of wheat flour with just enough water to moisten the flour; drink it. If the first dose does not check pain, or the purging, repeat the dose in half an hour. Severe cases sometimes require a third dose.

Remedy for Diarrhœa.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* presents a remedy for diarrhœa which he never knew to fail in the past twenty-five years of its use in his family. It is simply a dose of laudanum and oil (a tablespoonful of castor oil with twenty drops of laudanum in it). The laudanum acts as an astringent, and the oil heals and carries off the effect of the disease.

Antidote for Poison.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered almost instantaniously harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. The oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians are acquainted.

Raw Beef for Dysentery.—Take half a pound of juicy beef, free from any fat; mince it very finely; then rub it into a smooth pulp, either in a mortar or with an ordinary potato-masher and press it through a fine sieve. Spread a little out upon a plate and sprinkle over it some salt, or some sugar, if the child prefers it. Give it alone, or spread it upon a buttered slice of stale bread. It makes an excellent food for children with dysentery.

Tomatoes as Medicine.—Dr. Bennet, a medical professor of some celebrity, asserts that the tomato, besides being one of the most powerful aperients of the *materia medica*, is a wonderfully effective curative agent for those affections of the liver and other organs for which calomel is generally employed. It might, indeed, entirely supersede calomel, and is also a thorough remedy for dyspepsia. The doctor advises its use by everybody at every full meal, either raw, cooked, or in the form of catsup.

Dyspepsia arises from a great variety of causes, and different persons are relieved by different remedies, according to the nature of the disease and condition of the stomach. We know of a lady who has derived great benefit from drinking a tumbler of sweet milk—the richer and fresher the better—whenever a burning sensation is experienced in the stomach. An elderly gentleman of our acquaintance, who was afflicted for many years with great distress after eating, has effected a cure by mixing a tablespoonful of wheat bran in half a tumbler of water, and drinking it half an hour after his meals. It is necessary to stir quickly and drink immediately, or the bran will adhere to the glass and become pasty. Coffee and tobacco are probably the worst substances dyspeptics can use.

Frightful Predicament.

We referred yesterday briefly to the serious injury of William Anthony, aged 16 years, at Stillwater. The young man had been offered employment at E. B. Skinner's knitting mill, but seemed to have a premonition of misfortune, and accepted with hesitation and reluctance. At 10:50 o'clock yesterday, while shifting a belt on the main shaft, the sleeve of his shirt caught between the belt and shaft, and the grip of the machinery quickly drew him from his feet, wound his garments up as far as they would yield, and then carried him with lightning-like rapidity around the shaft, which was making ninety revolutions a minute. The machinery was stopped as quickly as possible, and the poor boy fell to the floor unconscious and almost lifeless, a mangled, bruised mass. His left arm was broken in three places, and his right arm in two, and he was bruised all over. His escape from instant death was miraculous, as the space between shaft and ceiling is but twenty-two inches, and through this he was carried with such tremendous force that the flooring above was badly broken.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

Ballooning Extraordinary.

In this era of balloon excitement the following brief account is not without interest:

"Many years ago a hot-air balloon was sent up by a number of boys on the Gravois road, near this city. The aeronaut was a cat which was fastened underneath the balloon by a cord tied under the fore-legs of the animal. The balloon, after quite an elevated trip, landed about three miles from where it started, in a wheat-field. The cat came down to terra firma unhurt, and, on alighting, scampered through the field, like one of Sampson's foxes, dragging along the burning fragments of the balloon, and setting fire to the wheat in the swaths. The harvesters, who were at first frightened away by the fiery apparition, returned, and had considerable trouble in putting out the fire, which commenced spreading in the field. The cat never came back to the neighborhood from which it made the ascension. Its prejudice against that locality was stronger than instinct.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE BLACK HILLS.

Authentic News from the Gold Fields—The Miners Scarcely Earning Their Salt.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In the feverish excitement which some newspapers and adventurers have provoked with stories of the wealth of the Black Hills, perhaps the following candid letter from Lieut. John H. Coale, of the Second Cavalry Regiment, U. S. A., now in that region, to his father, Isaac Coale, Esq., of this city, will be read with interest, and perhaps gratitude, by those who heed it:

Camp Harney, Black Hills, July 18.—Camp Harney, from which I write, is situated in the Black Hills of Dakota—to be exact, in latitude 43 deg. 46 min. 20 sec., and longitude 103 deg. 44 min. and 45 sec. We have a permanent camp here, and send out surveying parties with small escorts to map the country within a radius of fifty miles. We are about through with the southern parts of the Hills, and to-morrow will move up to the northward, with a view of establishing a permanent camp about sixty or seventy miles from here, where we will complete the survey of the northeastern portion of the Hills.

I notice that the Eastern papers are filled with lies about the gold-discoveries. I have just as good opportunities of knowing as anybody, and I am satisfied that, so far, *no rich diggings* have been discovered, and I don't believe one nugget has been found. The gold, so far, is in very small scales, and I, not being an enthusiast, have failed to find out what the yield actually is. I am satisfied that most of the miners are not making $1 a day, and that perhaps one or two parties are making $2 a day, by much harder work than they would be required to do on any railroad in the United States.

Provisions, as yet, cannot be bought at any price; so when the stock which the miners have brought with them is exhausted, they will probably have to call on the government to keep them from starving. I am satisfied that no rich quartz-leads have been found, all newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. If anybody thinks of coming to the Black Hills, he had better think twice about it. I really believe that, so far, all the stories about rich diggings have been invented by a few speculators, in order to get people out here to buy claims. The miners here are really not doing anything, but are lying back for the rush, in hopes of selling out their claims at fabulous prices. I suppose there are about 500 miners here now, scattered through the Hills. We have no instructions to interfere with them, because we have other duties to perform. Most of them are a poor, deluded set, who have no idea of the difficulties they will have to contend against. They seem to have come out here thinking they would find the gold lying around loose, and that all they would have to do would be to load their wagons and start home with a fortune. I do not mean to say there are no rich deposits of gold in the Hills, because I am no prophet; but I know that, up to the present time, they have not been discovered.

A Strange Story of the Sea.

[From the London Times.]

A private letter received yesterday in Sheffield, from one of the crew of the iron ship Glance, of London, which arrived in the Thames from Adelaide, on Thursday, gives intelligence of a terrible event which recently occurred at sea. On the 27th ult. the Glance passed an out-bound vessel, bearing the name of Jesse Osborne, and was hailed by the captain of the latter ship, who reported that one of his crew had gone mad; that for five days the maniac had stationed himself aloft, and that nothing could induce him to return to deck. The captain further reported that the madman had armed himself with a large chisel, with which he was cutting the ropes, and that the boatswain had tried to bring him down. The maniac, however, threw a block at the boatswain, knocking him on the deck and breaking his arm and leg. As a matter of safety to his vessel and crew the captain of the James Osborne considered that it was necessary to shoot the maniac, and after some consultation that course was decided upon. The crew and officers of the Glance were requested to be present as witnesses, and in their presence the man was shot with a revolver. In consequence of the way in which he moved about the rigging three shots had to be fired before he was fatally injured. He fell dead on deck, and his body was eventually thrown overboard.

At the Detroit Police Court.

"You needn't have no trial over me," said William Palmer as he toed the mark.

"You want to plead guilty, eh?"

"Yes, sir—send me right up."

"I'll send you up, of course, but hasn't the pure air of liberty any charms for you? Hadn't you rather ride on the ferry boats and see the women faint away when their hats blow off, than go up to the retreat and make chairs?"

"No, sir; I'm tired out, hungry, strapped and discouraged."

"Will sixty days do you?"

"I dunno."

"Well, say four months?"

"I'd rather you'd make it six. I want to sit down and think, and get fat, and regain my health. "I'm shattered all to pieces."

"Six it is, Mr. Palmer, and if I could send you for fifty years I'd do that. I see you haven't got any stamina of character. You're an old log, content to float with the current. When you sit down you want some one to rig a derrick and hoist you up, so as to save exertion. I'll send word up by the driver, and I'll bet my farm in Canada against a hat that you'll step around high while your sentence lasts."—*Free Press.*

Air and Sunlight.

From an acorn weighing a few grains a tree will grow 100 years or more weighing several tons. A large part of this growth is derived from the sun, air and water—but little from the earth. Wood and coal are but condensed sunshine, which contains three elements equally important to animal and vegetable life—magnesia, lime and iron. It is the iron in the blood which gives it its sparkling red color and its strength; the lime in the bones imparts to them the durability necessary to bodily vigor, while the magnesia is important to many of the tissues. Thus the more sunlight we enjoy the healthier we shall be and the longer will life endure.

From Earth to Heaven.

[Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.]

A Sunday-school picnic was recently held in a grove near town. A pompous man, who was an ex-Sheriff, and who seemed to be a sort of "king bee" among the people, superintended all the arrangements. Large tables were spread and loaded with an abundance of good things. As soon as everything was nearly ready for the feast a number of the children grabbed up knives and forks and "went in," when the ex-Sheriff howled out, "Hold on, you — hogs, will you?" Then in a milder tone he said to one of the ministers present: "Brother ——, will you ask a blessing?"

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material. W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great Inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

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No. 1 Columbia Street
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HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depatment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

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Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

they are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

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Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

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BEST
Window Paper
HOLLAND'S
and Oil Shades
always on hand
and CHEAP for
CASH,

PICTURES,
FRAMES,
CORD,
and TASSELS,
Curtain and
Window Fx'trs
the Best in the
Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

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Their store is located in Ensley's new brick block, North of the Court House, AUBURN, INDIANA.

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F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

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Wall and Window Paper!

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All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade. Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

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Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give the benefit of the same

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In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 59	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 56
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 48	3 18	8 01
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 15	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & C'n R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 50	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Beesons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 55	6 50am
Eaton	1 12	10 28	7 20
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 20	11 58	9 15
Ossian	2 59	11 28am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
Robt. Rillie, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect May 23d—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Jack. Acm
Cincinnati		7 30	
Louisville	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 35am		
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35	
Auburn	11 40	6 07	
Waterloo	11 56	6 37	
Summit		7 45	
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 5	5 00	6 40 a
Reading	1 7		7 32
Bankers	2 12		7 52
Jonesville	2 30		8 20
Jackson	3 40		10 10
Detroit	6 30p m		2 00p
Grand Rapids	9 30		
Lansing	5 47		
Saginaw	9 03		
Bay City	9 55		

Going South.

Bay City	6 40 a m		2 45p
Saginaw	7 30		3 38
Lansing	10 40		9 55
Grand Rapids	1 30		12 00
Detroit	9 50		5 40
Jackson Dep	*2 40		9 30
Jonesville	1 55		10 30
Bankers	2 12		10 47
Reading	2 26		11 00
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	11 55
Pleasant Lake		6 26	
Waterloo	4 05	7 55	12 33a
Auburn	4 29	9 25	12 49
Auburn Junction		8 20	
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	11 10	1 40
Indianapolis		10 30	6 50
Louisville			12 45p
Cincinnati			9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time, Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East.				Going Wes .		
No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40a	7.00a	10.50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.08	Adamsboro,	5.55	7.00	11.43
4.30	7.55	12.23	Hoover's	5.41	6.40	11.23
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.33	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.23	6.00	10.25
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9.50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.10	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	3.30
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	4.30	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.50	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.33	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9.35	5.05
11.45	5.55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.30	4.20
12.30	7.00	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.55	3.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	6 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 12 "
Alliance	5 52 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 26 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 56 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 24 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	9 10 "	9 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 35 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	
Plymouth	12 58 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 00 "	5 15 a.m
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	9 05 "
Lima	6 15 "	4 25 "	1 55 a.m	12 20 p.m
Forest	7 36 "	5 34 "	3 02 "	2 40 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	3 56 "
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	5 35 "
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 43 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 23 "	7 10 "	....
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	....
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	....

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday. Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 a m	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡8 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngs	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	8 25 a m	11 03
" Cumberla'n	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 35	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 05am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 06am
Avilla	1 29	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 26	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to, Go and see his large stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

We have just printed a fine lot of Justices' Blans, as follows, for sale at this office:

Summons,
Subpoenas,
Garnishees,
Attachments,
Executions, &c.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUG. 26th, 1875. Number 33.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

OneYear,........$2. | SixMonths,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	4 00	7 00	12.00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Coal's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Caselwer's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicians are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court Street-1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA,

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer

Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " "

Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office.
v5n11 LANHAM & HOSE,
Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township subsection.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

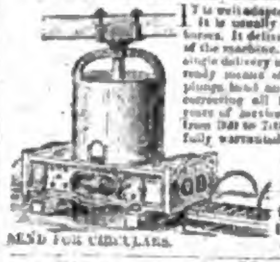

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 500 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort of Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the nn.

Vacation of Street, Alleys and Town Lots

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Auditor's Office, of DeKalb County, Ind., praying the vacation of certain streets, alleys and town lots in "Somers' Addition to the town of Auburn, in said county, as follows: All of Baker Street and Ford Street, lying and extending south of the south line of Ninth Street. Also all of Eleventh Street extending west from the south-east corner of lot No. 73, and the north east corner of lot No. 96. Also all of Union-St., west of the south-east corner of lot No. 109, and a point directly opposite said Lot, named corner Also that part of an alley between said 9th and 11th Streets, west of the east lines of lots No. 60 and 73. Also that part of an alley between said 11th and Union-sts., west of the east lines of lots No. 96 and 109, and also vacate the following numbered lots viz: 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109: and said petition will be heard at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county.
JOHN. C. SOMERS, Applicant.
W. H. DILLS, Attorney,
Aug. 19-3t.

FORT WAYNE

MORNING GAZETTE!

A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE DAILY PAPER!

Issued in Time to Meet all the Early Morning Trains Leaving Ft. Wayne

Containing Each Day the Latest and Fullest Telegraphic, Monetary and Commercial News.

On July 1st the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette Printing House passed into the hands of WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, late of the "Northern Indianian," of Warsaw, who design to make it just such a paper as the people of the region in which it is published need. Arrangements are already made to have it delivered to subscribers in all the neighboring towns on all the roads leading out of Fort Wayne, and as the paper can be received in this way from 4 to 6 hours in advance of any other, the advantages of subscribing for the "Morning Gazette" can be seen at a glance.

THE LATEST STOCK, MONEY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Will receive the closest attention of the managers and in every instance can be relied upon as correct in every particular. The Gazette is already receiving the highest encomiums of the press and the people. Terms of the Morning Gazette:

One year [in advance]		$9.00
Six Months	"	4.50
One Month	"	75
Per Week	"	20

The Auburn

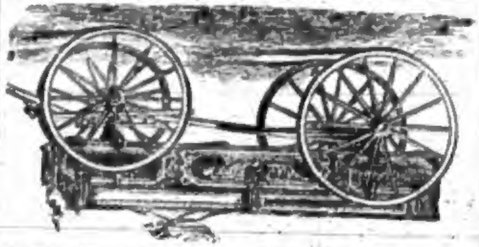

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

It is not very probable that flour will command an exorbitant price—though the figures will be somewhat higher than during the past year.

◆◆◆

The so-called army worm which has ravaged fields and gardens for weeks past has suddenly disappeared. There are a good many who don't believe that they were the army worm, but only the common cut worm.

◆◆◆

Theodore Tilton is engaged in wariting a novel. His eldest daughter, Florence, teaches school in Brooklyn and keeps house for her father. Tilton speaks very tenderly of his wife, and many persons believe they will come together again. In Brooklyn anything is possible.

◆◆◆

Somebody at Fort Wayne has proposed Hon. Hugh McCulloch for the Presidency. McC. is a very estimable gentleman, has "a heap" of strong common sense, but we say it with a sigh, he can never be elected President of the United States.—[National Banner.

◆◆◆

Edwin Booth, the eminent tragedian, met with a serious accident at his country residence in Connecticut on Sunday last. He was driving in his carriage, when his team took fright and became unamanageable. He was thrown violently to the ground and suffered the fracture of his elbow and of one rib. The injuries, however, are not of a fatal character.

◆◆◆

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchase the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney in the Lower Flouring Mill, will hereafter conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Grnish is an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

◆◆◆

The Dowling scandall at Indianapolis is to be revived. The case was called up in church last Sunday evening, but Dowling interrupted future proceedings by vigorously playing "Home, Sweet home," on the organ, while Eld. Smith excitedly declaimed against the reading of an official document, and the janitor finally turned down the gas.

◆◆◆

The publisher of the Wabash "Free Trader" relates his experience in these words: "Some people who owe the printer appear to think that he can live and support his employes, during the summer season, on hot air. It is a mistake. It would be a good thing if a printing office could be run on the caloric principle, but it can't be done. We have tried it."

◆◆◆

How to Cure the Passion for Liquor.

This is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. It is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm, taken twice a day. This preparation is a stimulant and tonic, and partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking from the use of stimulating drinks.—[Scientific American.

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"Papa, did you see those nice little guns down to the store?" asked a little six year-old boy.

"Yes, Harry, I saw them. But I have so many children to feed and clothe, that I can not afford to buy you one," replied his father.

Little Harry glanced at the baby in the cradle with no loving expression on his face. Finall he said:

"Well, papa I'll tell you what you can do; you can swop little Tommy for a gun."

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A Parisian gentlemah named M. Delsole has just inherited a fortune under rather singular auspicus. About three years ago, being in the act of purchasing some cigars at a tobacconist's he noticed an old man, neatly dressed; who was trying in vain to light his pipe at the flexible gas-jet which hangs in front of all cigar shops in Paris. His hands shaking with palsy, refused to holed the light steadily, and he strove in vain to apply it to the bowl of his pipe, at the risk of scorching his face. M. Delsole came to the rescue, held the light for the old gentleman, and then went out, responding merely by a bow to the thanks which he received. Hardly had he reached the sidewalk, however, when he was followed by the old man, who begged to be told his name and address. Wishing to get rid of this somewhat importunate gratitude he hastly gave them and went his way. A few days ago he was waited upon by a lawyer, who came to announce to him his inheltance of a large fortune left by one M. Donon, who had died without heirs, and whose pipe he had once lighted.

That Sneaking, Skulling Mr Jaskins

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Can I be protected here, Mister?" asked a woman yesterday as she entered the office of the chief police:

"Yes'm."

"Can my family—my innocent children—also be protected?" she demanded striking the floor with her umbrella.

"Yes'm."

"If there is any law I want it," she went on, dropping into a big armchair; "If there isn't, I propose to take a club to him!"

"My dear old woman, this world is full of sorrow, each one of us has his own separate and distinct grief to greive over. Tell me yours?"

"Do you know Jaskins?" she asked.

"Jaskins? Jaskins?" Seems as if I had heard of the name sometime.

"Man with a limp—one eye gone—red neck—sandy hair—got a skulking, sneaking way about him."

"And has he stolen your poultry, eh?"

"Poultry! Naw! It's worse than poultry—it's next to arson or murder!"

"Go on, madam—go into the particulars!"

"Well, he boards next to me. I'm a widown. Been alone these fourteen years, and if I do say it my self I've always had the respectablest kind of a name. I've a daughter Jane. She's a good girl."

"Yes, madam."

"And that sneaking, skulling Jaskins is after her!"

"Possible!"

"He just is! Was after me first. For week and weeks he'd hang around our gate, and smile at me and inquire if I wasn't lonely, and send up strawberries and look his lovingest out of that one eye!"

"And then?"

"And then, when he found I wouldn't marry him to save his neck, and he couldn't get my property to run through with, what do you suppose he done?"

"Cut his throat?"

"Naw! He turned right around and went to loving Jane! He has sent her notes in those long, pink envelopes—he has sent her boquets and cocanuts, and perfume and cherries, and he's skulling around yet! I've talked and talkad, but it don't do any good. If sunthin' ain't done I believe that Jane will marry him sure!"

"How does she act?"

"She's a grinnin' 'round and looking soft and loving like, and she won't mind half what I say, and is getting notes and writing answers, and—and—!"

And she broke down. She wiped her her eyes, softly rubbed her nose, and after a moment jumped up and demanded:

"Is there any law?"

"Lots of law—dead loads of it read am."

"And you'll but the law to him?"

"I will madam—I'll make this town a volcano for him before he is a week older."

"And you'll preak up the match, will you?"

"Either that or break his neck!"

"Good! The police are worth sunthin' after all! If you say you'll wait on him and tell him he's got to back right down or go to jail, I'll chain Jane to the table-leg and sit by her for four weeks but what I'll make her forget him!"

"I'll do it, madam!"

"Think of my Jane marrying a man with one eye! And a red neck! And a limp! O-h-h! when I think of that skulling Jaskins sneaking around my innocent Jane, to make her his wife, I could t-e-a-r this house down!"

She sat down and they fixed up a plan and Mr. Jaskins had better leave for the west this very day.

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An Oriental Story.

Once upon a time there was a king who had a beautiful daughter who was much sought after in marriage, and being found of stories, he had proclaimed that whoever would tell the largest story, should marry his daughter, but whoever failed should have his head cut off. When this became known, crowds of young men flocked to the place, each to tell a story. One went in and told his story, but it did not last long, and off went his head.

Then another man went in, but with a like result, and so on, no one being able to tell a story long enough to satisfy the old king. The people then became frightened and for a time, were no more stories told. At last a young man expressed his determination of trying his fortune before the king.

His friends tried to dissuade him from it, but it was of no use; he appeared before the king, who told him it would be certain death. He began his story thus:

"During the seven years of famine in Egypt in Joseph's time, there being nothing in the fields to eat, a flock of locusts came upon a small hole in one of the granaries in which corn was stored; it was just large enough for one locust at a time to go in and come out. So a locust went in and got a grain of corn then another locust went in and got a grain; then another locust went in and got another grain—."

"Go on with your story," said the king: "we will amagine all that."

"Oh, no; I cannot go on with my story until the corn is all out."

So he went on:

"Then another locust went in and got another grain of corn" for about three months. When the king asked him how much they had got out, he answered:

"About one cubic foot."

The king frowned and the man went on with his story about three months longer. The king then asked him if he wasn't most done. He cooly answered:

"Oh, no; they have got about ten cubic yards, and they have got to clear out the seven granaries that it took seven years to fill. Then another locust went in and got another grain of corn."

The king here broke down and said:

Take my daughter, take my kingdom, take my lands, everything I own, but in the name of the Prophet have done with those infurnal locusts."

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Giving a Brakeman a Lesson on Style.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The first man was a railroad breakman who had been celebrating his grandfather's birthday:

"You run on the cars, eh?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir."

"And you belong to that class of men who open the the door as the train stops at Pontiac and yell out "Upontvack!" at the passengers?"

The man was silent.

"It makes my bones boil when I think of how I've been used on these railroads. The seats are locked, the water cooler empty, the windows wont stay up, and every few minutes you open the door and cry out 'Jawkum' for Jackson or 'Kal-a-zoo' gor Kalamazoo. I believe I'll mark you for six months."

"Please, sir," protested the prisoner.

"I must strike a blow at this great evil somewhere, and I might as well commence on you.

"Please, sir, I was never here before, and this is my first drunk in four years.'

His honor laid back and chewed the corner of a bloting pad while he reflected. Finally said:

"Well, I'll let you go, though I'll be blamed for it." Now, sir, after this you want to adopt a different style. When a train approaches a station, you want to go through the car like a cat, smile gently, and say in quiet tones: 'Ladies and gentlemen this train is now on the outskirts of Ypsilanti, and such of you as desire to step off will please make ready, and my health and prosperity ever attend you. What an innovation that would be, sir! How the traveling public would rush for your road! Will you do this, Mr. Wellington?"

The prisoner promised and was allowed to go.

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Nellie Grant's Escape

Eli Perkins writes: Speaker Blaine met Sam Cox yesterday and said:

"I tell you what, Sam, they had a close escape down there at the Branch, didn't they?"

"Who—what?" asked Sam.

"Why, Nellie Grant and Sartoris—just escaped by the skin of their teeth."

"Escaped what, Blaine?"

"Why they just escaped having twins."

"You don't say so, Blaine! How near did they come to it?" exclaimed Mr. Cox.

"Why, they got within one of it, Sam, replied the speaker in the most impressive manner. "One more boy would have done it."

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HABIT

I trust everything under God to habit upon which, all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster has mainly placed his reliance. Habit makes every thing easy and casts all difficulties upon the devition from a wanted course.—Make sobriety a habit and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit and reckless profligacy will be avoided. Give a child a habit of sacradly regarding the truth of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulous obstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe as of lying, cheating and stealing.

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Give us a call when you want a good job.

Try the COURIER.

INTRA, MINTRA, CUTRA, CORN.

Ten small hands upon the spread;
Five forms kneeling beside the bed—
Blue-eyes, Black-eyes, Curly-head.

Blonde, Brunette—in a glee and glow,
Waiting the magic word. Such a row—
Seven years, six years, five, four, two!

Fifty fingers, all in a line—
Yours are thirty, and twenty are mine;
Ten sweet eyes that sparkle and shine!

Motherly Mary, age of ten—
Even the finger-tips again—
Glances along the line, and then:

"Intra, mintra, cutra, corn,
Apple seed and brier thorn;
Wire, brier, limber lock,
Three geese in a flock;
Rubie, robie, rabble, and rout,
Y, O, U, R—
Out!"

Someone falls on Curly-head—
One wee digit is "gone and dead"!
Nine-and-forty left on the spread.

"Intra, mintra," the fiat goes—
Who'll be taken, nobody knows;
Only God may the lot dispose.

Is it more than a childish play?
Still you sigh and turn away.
Why? What pain in the sight, I pray?

Ah! too true: "As the fingers fall
One by one at the magic call,
Till, at the last, chance reaches all,

So, in the fateful days to come,
The lot shall fall in many a home
That breaks's heart and fills a tomb—

Shall fall, and fall, and fall again,
Like a law that counts our love but vain—
Like a fate unheeding our woe and pain—

One by one. And who shall say
Whether the lot may fall this day
That calleth one of these dear babes away?"

"True! too true! Yet hold, dear friend,
Evermore doth the lot depend
On Him who loved, and loved to the end.

Blind, to our eyes, the fiat goes—
Who'll be taken no mortal knows;
But only Love will the lot dispose—

Only Love, with His wiser sight;
Love alone, in His infinite might;
Love, who dwells in eternal light."

THE MURDERED DROVER.

M ny years ago, when I lived in Maryland, a neighbor of mine—one Albert Odyne—waking in the night, heard something which sounded like the hoofs of a horse as the animal wanders, listlessly, over the frozen ground. He was an honest old farmer, and had several horses of his own. He believed that all his animals were securely stabled; but when the noise of hoofs pounding the hard soil approached his window, he thought it was time to get up and reconnoitre. Therefore, although his good lady heaved a heavy sigh and muttered, "O, Jerusalem! Why upon earth can't the man lay still? I've got a hard day's work before me to-morrow morning," yet the farmer carefully got out of bed and raised his window.

On looking out, Farmer Odyne saw a horse near the house moving to and fro, with his nose to the earth, as if seeking for grass, while on his back was a saddle with low-hanging stirrups. As the horse raised his head and looked toward the open window, the farmer discovered a bridle on the head of the beast, though the bight had slipped over his ears and was dangling below.

This was a case that required looking into, for it was a cold, wintry night; and some traveler might have become benumbed and fallen from his horse.

The farmer now hastily dressed himself, and his wife, being informed of what her husband had seen, no longer thought of the hard day's work on the morrow, but, springing out of bed, rushed the logs and kindling wood on the andirons, and soon had "the fire fair blazing and the vestment warm."

In a few minutes the good woman had everything prepared for receiving the luckless stranger whom the frost had touched.

On first going out of the front door Mr. Odyne observed an ox looking over into his garden; the neck of the animal resting on the top of the fence. He ran out into the road, and soon met two more oxen, and immediately afterward he became sensible that there was a whole herd scattered hither and thither, and enjoying "the largest liberty."

He now felt certain that some unlucky drover had fallen by the wayside; and then, for the first time, a sinister thought plowed its way sharply through his brain, and his heart beat more quickly as the question arose, "Am I myself altogether safe on this road at this time of night?"

He tried to quiet his suspicions, and went briskly forward. He had long passed the hindermost of the oxen, when coming near a farmhouse whose gable looked [illegible] on the road, he saw something [illegible] lying on the ground, which might be the object which he sought. He went up to it and found that it was the body of a man lying in a heap on the frozen ground. He reached out his hand to feel whether the heart of the fallen man was still beating, when it came in contact with something hard. He soon discovered that this was the handle of a dagger which had been thrust to the hilt into the breast of the deceased.

Odyne now ran to the nearest tavern and aroused the landlord. Half the village was on the spot in a few minutes, for there was a tremendous excitement, the murdered man having been quickly recognized as one Jacob Beaman, a wealthy drover living on the southern border of Pennsylvania.

On examining the body the Coroner found that deceased had been shot as well as stabbed. A rifle ball had entered the temporal bone, and was doubtless in his brain. A couple of swaggering young men belonging to the village soon came up, and, having examined the dagger, swore that it belonged to Mr Silas Doane, the farmer near whose house the corpse was found. Doane was present, and confessed that the dagger was his; but he added that it was an old rusty affair that had been long kicking about in his chaise-house, and that any one might have taken it from thence.

"O, yes," cried one of the bullies, "that is very likely; yet it is the Coroner's duty to search your house, for it's no trifling thing to find this dagger of yours in a dead man's breast."

The Coroner confessed that he could do no less than search the premises, while he said rather roughly to the man who proposed this measure, "I supposed that you would like to put Mr. Doane to inconvenience, as he complained of you and your friend here last summer, and had you put in jail for a misdemeanor. You have owed him a spite ever since."

"Spite or no spite," cried the other, "you find old Doane's weapon in the dead man's heart."

"I shall do my duty," returned the Coroner, pushing the young man aside and entering the farmhouse, followed by the tavern-keeper, constables, and others. During the search the two young men were particularly busy, opening this door and that, and peeping into every cranny. The Coroner could find nothing in the shape of a rifle, and had already begun to apologize to Mr. Doane for giving him so much trouble, when one of the graceless scamps pushed open the door of the milk-room and cried:

"We have not looked in here yet!"

The Coroner, with a listless air, entered the apartment, followed by a village lawyer, and just turning over a tin pan which stood on a shelf near a window, something fell to the floor. The Coroner picked it up; it was a large pocket-book.

Surely, under a pan in the milk-room was a strange place for a pocket-book; still the Coroner held it doubtingly in his hand, when the lawyer observed, "Better open it, Mr. Butterworth."

The pocketbook was accordingly opened. It contained seven dollars in bank notes, a receipt for five hundred dollars, and an old letter much worn. The Coroner examined the name on the back, one of the young roisterers being very officious in holding the candle near the letter. The Coroner held the missive under the eyes of the lawyer, and both of them at once looked very grave, exchanging meaning glances. The letter was directed to "Mr. Jacob Beaman," the murdered man.

The Coroner immediately ordered the Constable to arrest Mr. Doane. Soon after a loud shriek was heard proceeding from a distant department, the shriek was uttered by the wife of the prisoner.

The letter was opened. It came from a nephew of the murdered man, living at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In that letter that young man earnestly besought his uncle to consent to his marriage with a girl in humble life, to whom he was madly attached. It contained a great deal of romantic rhetoric about marrying for money, and highly extolled the virtues of the poor girl with whom the writer was smitten. It was afterward known that the wealthy drover had fixed his eye upon a young lady highly connected, and had assured his nephew that unless he married her, he would not leave him a cent at his death, but would alter his will in favor of a more distant relative, living in Pensacola.

Silas Doane was imprisoned, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, several other circumstances appearing to confirm his guilt on the trial.

But the Governor of Maryland was not satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and the friends of Doane soon produced testimony which, in the view of the executive, warranted him in granting a reprieve of three months.

One Relief Swazey—a poor, half-witted girl in the service of the Doanes—stated, in a roundabout way, that, on the night of the murder, she heard a noise as of some one opening the window which led from the rear garden into the milk-room, and that, in looking from her window soon after, she saw two men running through the garden.

A few weeks afterward a traveler called on the Governor and stated that, riding through that part of the township on the night of the murder, he saw two men carrying a heavy burden, resembling the body of a man, along the public road. Supposing they were carrying home one of their companions who had taken too much whisky, he thought no more of the matter, till accidentally seeing an old paper, while he was staying in Richmond, Va., which gave an account of Doane's trial, he was struck with the coincidental circumstances. He described one of the men who carried the body as tall and slender, the other as short and stout. Such, indeed, were the two rogues who had been so earnest to procure the conviction of the prisoner. Both of them were arrested and put in the county prison. They were very much frightened, and pretended to make a confession. They said they were out late on the night of the murder, when, finding the dead body of the drover at some distance from the house of Mr. Doane, they determined to fasten suspicion upon him, as they owed him a deep grudge, and were sworn to be revenged. Accordingly, they picked up the body, carried it and deposited it near the house of Doane, went to the chaise-house, and got the old, rusty dagger, which they thrust into the body; then they took the drover's pocket-book from the breast of his coat, went behind the house, raised the window which led into the milk-room, deposited it under a tin-pan, and cut for dear life.

Many believed this story; others mocked. The two young men were generally believed to be guilty of the murder. The Governor pardoned Silas Doane, and he was set at liberty, but the mark of Cain was on his brow, as a considerable number of the community believed in his guilt. They said the poor simpleton, Relief Swazey, had been suborned, and that the two prisoners had founded their confession on her story, as the readiest means of getting out of prison.

Finally, the two rogues broke out of prison, and made good their escape. Satisfied that they would never come back, the villagers very generally rejoiced that they had left that part of the country, for they had been regular nuisances.

Several years had passed away, and the murder of the rich drover had become an old story. Then it was that, lying late one morning, I had a dream—if dream it could be called—in which old Jacob Beaman, the murdered drover stood at my bedside in his long Guernsey frock, and, with uplifted hand, said: "Bring my murderer to justice. Avenge my blood, which cries from the ground against the ungrateful one."

"How can I do that?" demanded I; I know him not, and even if I did, how could I prove that he did the deed?"

Thereupon the face of the drover became distorted with an expression of the most violent anger, and muttering "Mary Brown," he disappeared as suddenly as he came.

"A very foolish dream," said I, as I woke, though the cold sweat stood in huge drops upon my forehead. Who was Mary Brown, and how could she have shot the drover?

A week passed, and I had almost forgotten my dream, when, taking up a newspaper, the first thing that met my eye was the advertisement of a clairvoyant Spiritualist, who pretended to do several things which are generally supposed to be beyond the power of mortal man. The advertisement was signed "Mary Brown!"

The coincidence was remarkable, and for a moment it seemed again to hear the sepulchral tones of the drover as he pronounced the name of "Mary Brown!"

One likes to believe in wonders, if he can, especially when he is individually associated with them, and for a moment I felt flattered in having been chosen by the departed drover as his medium of communication with this lower world.

Then came intrusive reason, which has demolished so many an air-built fabric rich with rainbow glories. It suggested: "You have seen this name, 'Mary Brown,' at some other time, when carelessly glancing over the advertisements, and it came back to you in your dream. A very common occurrence."

Very well, thought I. Nothing is easier than to test this over-skeptical reason by attending one of the seances of Miss Mary Brown. Hamlet tested his ghost and found it to be a genuine article. "It was a true ghost," said he to his friend Horatio after the play. That very night I called at the house of Mary Brown, and found her seated at a large table, with a dozen persons around it of both sexes. A tall slender young man in black sat near the register, and now and then rubbed his hands over it. I took my place at the table.

"I can settle with you as well now as at any other time," said Miss Brown to her visitor at the register.

"O! no, no, madam," returned he, politely; "I am in no hurry for my rent—none at all—besides, I like to witness the performance. Continue on, and don't mind me."

So this was Mary Brown's landlord.

In a moment one lady suggested that "perhaps Br. Beaman would like to get some communications himself."

I started at the name of Beaman, and while the young gentleman was declining with thanks, saying: "Really, madam, it would be no use, as I have no faith," I asked a gentleman at my side if the speaker was a nephew and heir to the rich drover who was murdered several years ago.

"Yes," was the reply, "a very fine young man, I believe; has improved the property, been very successful in speculations, married a fine girl, very beautiful but very poor. Lucky for him that the old man dropped off just as he did. It was the turning point."

My informant paused, for three loud raps, that made the mahogany quiver, were given, apparently, on the other side of the table.

Even the medium started with surprise.

At length, recovering herself, she smiled serenely, and remarked: "We are getting more company than we bargained for; the earnest spirit is a new comer."

One of the ladies turned to a gentleman near her, and said: "I am frightened; hadn't we better go?"

The gentleman laughed her out of the notion, and said: "Perhaps that spirit is calling for Mr. Beaman, and is angry at his skepticism."

Beaman laughed, and said he had never before imagined himself to be a person of so much importance.

"But," said I, "as you are a skeptic, sir, you are the man who ought to come to the table and get converted. You know that the physician is not for the whole, but for the sick."

Here most of the company—especially the ladies—joined with me in persuading Mr. Beaman to take a seat at the table.

He could no longer refuse without appearing perverse, and, therefore, in a laughing, jaunty manner, he placed himself at the table.

"Have you no deceased friend or relative from whom you would like to receive a communication?" inquired the medium, gently.

There was a pause. I looked at the countenance of Beaman; it was pale as death.

"Yes," cried a little girl at the end of the table. "I'm sure Mr. Beaman would like to hear from his good old uncle."

"I have more respect, more veneration for my deceased relative," answered Beaman in a hoarse voice, "than to associate his name with what to me—begging pardon of the company—are naught but juggling tricks."

As the speaker finished his last words, those three terrible knocks on the bottom side of the table made the latter jump under our hands, and drew forth a low shriek from more than one lady present.

"That's he," cried the medium; "now I'm sure you can't refuse, Mr. Beaman."

And, at the moment, the medium's hand and arm shook violently. She seized a pencil, as this was the spirit influence requiring her to write.

She wrote, however, but a few words, when the influence passed, and her hand became stationary. The medium seemed to expect a renewal of the influence, and waited two minutes, when a lady said: "Pray, Miss Brown, read what you have written."

The medium took up the paper, held it to the light, and read: "Secure my murderer; he is present." The believers looked around on every side, scanning every face at the table, while one or two skeptics smiled; but it was a somewhat ghastly smile, nevertheless.

As I was a stranger, many keen glances were shot at my countenance; but I was looking at young Beaman.

He sat motionless, like an image of white marble. He said not a word; but in a few moments he rose and staggered toward the door. Before he had reached it he fell senseless to the floor.

We picked him up, and means were used to restore him to consciousness. He only partially recovered, and then complained of a terrible pain about the heart. He was conveyed home in his own coach, which had been sent for. The physician told him that he could not recover. Then he sent for a clergyman, to whom he confessed that, being determined to marry the young girl, who was absolutely necessary to his happiness, and being assured that if he married her his uncle would disinherit him, he had followed his uncle one night, when the latter was driving his cattle to Baltimore, until, coming to a solitary place, where there were no houses, he shot him dead with a rifle.

What else passed between Beaman and his religious counsellor, is known only to the latter. In two days Beaman breathed his last. His amiable and lovely young wife, struck to the heart on learning her husband's guilt, survived him only five months.

Lost in a Coal Mine.

The widow Gallagher's son James, 14 years old, worked in a coal mine near Dunmore, Pennsylvania, as a mule-boy. He was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., and was a hard-working little fellow. He had an enemy among the miners, one James Barrett, a brute. Barrett was in the habit of kicking and cuffing and otherwise abusing the boy shamefully, and young Gallagher became mortally afraid of his task-master and tyrant. One day, in the mine, Barrett raised his pick-ax, and running toward Gallagher threatened to split his head wide open. The boy ran from his tormentor in mortal terror, and entered the mouth of an abandoned coal mine without knowing it. At length after assuring himself that he was not pursued he stopped, and first found he was in a strange place. He had heard the miners' stories of horrible sufferings in abandoned mines, and became greatly frightened. He ran along the corridors to find his way out, and could not. He was lost. The mine lamp on his cap grew dim, and finally went out, leaving him in thick darkness. The echoes which his calls for help sent ringing through the subterranean world reached no mortal ear. He was followed by droves of aggressive rats, too, but he went on and on as long as he could hold out. The rats were ready to take possession of him as soon as he gave up, and when he sat down to rest they scampered over him, apparently in a high glee of expectancy. So he kept moving on through this terrible solitude. At length his memory failed him. A party of miners went into the abandoned mine to search for the boy. They found him after a short search, and brought him up into the light of day amid the joy of the villagers. He was still alive, and after a time revived sufficiently to tell so much of his experience in the mine as above related. He had been lost two days and one night. The rats had gnawed one of his hands so much that it was necessary to have it amputated, and two or three of his toes were eaten off. The rats had also taken various other bites out of him. His mind wandered; and now and then he would shriek, "The rats are eating me up," "Drive them away," and then he would cower in terror. These shrieking fits became more frequent, and finally the doctors pronounced the boy insane, and he was taken to the lunatic asylum in Danville. The miners routed James Barrett out of town, and collected all his clothes and other effects and publicly burned them, as an expression of their opinion of the brute.

Taking a Vote.

As a train on the Lake Shore road was coming into Detroit the other day a long-geared man, who had been sleeping for two or three hours, suddenly awoke, rose up, and after a yawn and a stretch he took his plug hat in his hand, held it out to one of the passengers, and remarked:

"Less vote on Beecher."

"Oh, go to thunder!" growled the man.

The tall man tore five or six leaves from his memorandum book, wrote "innocent" on some and "guilty" on the other, and started down the aisle.

"Madam," he said, as he approached the nearest lady, "I'd like to have you vote one of these tickets. Vote just as your conscience dictates, madam."

She refused to vote, and he dropped a ballot marked "innocent" into the hat, and passed to a man who, overcome by the heat, had fallen asleep.

"Here! you—what do you think of Beecher?" he asked, shaking the sleeper.

"Durn you, sir—durn you!" roared the man, as he sat up.

"Which way do you vote?"

"G'way from me or I'll mash the top of your head down on to your collar-bone!" yelled the aroused sleeper, lifting his big red fist.

"The ballot-box man passed to a boy about ten years old and inquired:

"Bub, what do you think about Beecher?"

"I dunno," replied the boy; "father said he'd lick me if I said anything about it!"

A ballot of "guilty" was dropped into the hat, and the man passed down to a dreary-looking old chap who was rolling a bit of plug tobacco under his tongue.

"Well, old friend, what do you think of Beecher?" was the inquiry.

The dreamy chap got up, tossed his quid out of the window, and calmly took the canvasser by the throat and jammed him over a seat and hit him twice on the chin. It was all over before anybody could interfere, and as he resumed his seat he looked back at the canvasser, who, half-stunned, was gazing around in the greatest astonishment, and remarked:

"I promised my dying wife I'd lick the next man who said Beecher to me, and now you keep away!"

The canvasser pushed the dents out of his plug hat, borrowed a pin to mend his coat collar, tied a wet handkerchief around his throat, and sat down and fell into such a train of reflection that the peanut boy had to speak to him four times over before he was aroused.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Silver Coinage.

The Government mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City are in full blast, and the amount of silver coin being turned out is especially large. For the last fiscal year the coinage of gold was 1,739,062 pieces; value, $3,353,965; of silver, 22,823,216; value, $10,070,368. Beside these, the report covers 1,462,950 pieces of five and three cent pieces, valued at $230,865. The total is 39,191,778 pieces; value, $13,654,698. The increase in the number of silver dollars struck off is the most notable feature of the report.

A MAN named Jones, of Clayton county, Ga., while dreaming that he was fighting a dog, struck his child, who lay beside him, inflicting severe, and perhaps permanent injuries.

An Heiress Elopes with a Negro.

Mrs. Broucher, a widow, of Deer Park, Long Island, adopted a little girl several years ago, and educated her. The girl is now about 17 years old, and was to have inherited nearly all of Mrs. Broucher's real and personal estate, estimated at about $40,000.

Mrs. Broucher employed a young colored man named Chauncey Brewster. He has a lighter complexion and straighter hair than most negroes, and is considered handsome. Last Saturday night she discharged him, paying him $4.50 that she owed him; and this was all the money he had.

On Sunday night the girl started for church, accompanied by another girl. They were going to different churches, and separated after they had gone a short distance together. Miss Broucher did not reach the church. On the way she met Brewster, the colored boy, and they talked a few minutes. That night she did not go home, nor the next day, and on Tuesday Mrs. Broucher learned that her adopted daughter had eloped with Brewster, and that they were living with a colored family named Jackson, in Amityville.

Brewster and the girl were found in Jackson's house, and were taken before Justice Cooper. Brewster said that on Sunday night they walked from Babylon to Amityville. It rained hard, and they were wet through. He went to his mother's house, but she refused to receive the girl, and they stayed under a tree until 3 o'clock in the morning. Then they saw a light in Jackson's house, and went in.

Brewster's defense was that the girl went with him of her own will. The testimony brought out a supposed charm that the Babylon negroes have to catch girls with. They take a four-ounce bottle, put in nine pins and ten needles, some of their own and the girl's hair, and fill it with water on the first day of each month. Brewster, it was charged, had used this charm on the girl, and his bottle was shown in Court. A negro employed by Mr. Southard found a similar bottle in one of his wagons, he said, and his black boy told him what it was for. The boy, when put upon the stand, denied this. Other witnesses testified that they had seen the girl run up to Brewster in the house and kiss him.

It is believed that there is no law under which they can be punished.—*New York Sun.*

The Williamson County Vendetta.

Another victim has been added to the already long list of those who have fallen in what is now widely known as the "Williamson County Vendetta." Capt. George W. Sisney is, we believe, the eighth who has perished in consequence of the protracted quarrel of the Russells and the Bulliners, which has kept Williamson county in a ferment for years. By reference to an extended account of these troubles, published in the *Journal* of Feb. 9, 1875, it appears that an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Sisney as early as 1869, when he was set upon by the family of Bulliners and severely wounded, but recovered. He had no direct connection with the Russell-Bulliner quarrel, but had incurred the displeasure of the Bulliners in consequence of a lawsuit in which they were defeated. Some time last year a second attempt was made to assassinate him by shooting from ambush, but the guns in the hands of the would-be assassins failed to go off, and he escaped, but recognized one of the assailants as he ran away. This individual, whose name was Cagle, was indicted for the crime, but we do not know that the case was ever tried—the enforcement of the law in Williamson county being very lax. Some months after (that is to say, last fall) another and more successful attack was made on Sisney, he being shot by some one from the outside as he sat in his house near a window in the evening. At this time he was severely wounded, and, after recovering, he rented his farm and removed to Carbondale for the sake of greater security. The result shows that he has at last fallen a victim to the bloodthirsty vengeance of his enemies under circumstances almost precisely similar to those which came near proving fatal last fall.

Mr. Sisney was a native of Williamson county, and was a Captain in an Illinois regiment during the war, and last year was the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Williamson county. Both he and Dr. Hinchcliffe—the latter being the last victim before Mr. Sisney—were universally respected, and were probably the most reputable and worthy citizens who have fallen sacrifices to this wretched neighborhood feud.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

A Child's Eventful History.

A Massachusetts paper relates the following: "Passengers on Conductor Johnson's train on the Eastern railroad have noticed at a house close to the road, just beyond the North Beverly station, on a piazza next them, a beautiful little girl of about 3 years old. She is always there when Mr. Johnson's train passes, as he is a near relative. She was born on board a ship in the Pacific ocean. Before she was three days old her mother died. Before she was seven days old, the ship was wrecked and sank. Her father, who was Captain of the vessel, the infant, and one sailor were saved in a boat. The babe was wrapped in a blanket and kept warm, and the sailor paid every attention to her and kept her alive with biscuit soaked in water, and was hardly less attentive to the little one's wants than her father. Ten days after the wreck the three were picked up by an English vessel and taken to Liverpool. Thence they came to this country, and the little one has been brought up at the house of her grandparents, close by the railroad, near the North Beverly station."

IN Jacksonville, Ill., last week, only one marriage license was issued, and when the young lady heard that she was the only candidate for matrimony she reversed her decision on the ground that she couldn't think of being married if it wasn't any more fashionable than that.

H. C. PEARSON, of Ferrysburg, Mich., claims to have invented a nautical transit for finding the meridian at any time. It can tell accurately the line of a ship's heading and the meridian during foggy or cloudy weather without depending upon the compass.

THE VIPER AND THE LEECH.

A Castilian Fable.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Strange!" said a *Viper* to a *Leech*,
"How differently by men we're rated;
Tell me, my neighbor, I beseech,
Why you are sought and I am hated?"

"You," said the *Leech*, in prompt reply;
"If Fame be not a false detractor,
Men deem their enemy; while I
Am cherished as their benefactor."

"What mighty difference they see,
That you should be the more inviting,"
The *Viper* answered, "puzzles me;
Since both alike are fond of biting!"

"We both are biters, to be sure,"
The *Leech* replied; "but let me mention
You bite to kill, and I to cure;
The difference lies in the intention."

MORAL.

To those who pain us with intent
To do us good, we should be grateful;
While those on spite and mischief bent,
We well may shun as base and hateful.

Pith and Point.

VESTED interest—Money in the waistcoat pocket.

THREE may keep a secret—if two of them are dead.

THE first thing the magnet ever attracted—Attention.

THE man who couldn't find his match went to bed in the dark.

WHEN is a soldier not half a soldier? When he's in quarters.

WHY have chickens no hereafter? Because they have their necks twirled in this.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

THE way for a desolate old bachelor to secure better quarters is to take a "better-half."

"I saw him kiss your cheek."
"'Tis true."
"Oh, modesty!" 'Twas strictly kept;
He thought me asleep; at least I knew
He thought I thought he thought I slept."

THE hair from a lady's braid should never be worn on the lapel of a gentleman's coat unless the parties are engaged.

PROFESSOR (kindly)—"What is the matter, Mr. Gray? You look unwell." Sophomore (with a volume of "Christian Martyrs" in his hand)—"My breakfast was burned at the steak; that's what's the martyr with me."

"WHICH had you rather do, go to Wheeling in Virginia or Corning in Nebraska?"—*Exchange.* "Well, we don't want to Berne Switzerland, so we'll go to Reading Massachusetts over Andover."—*Boston Advertiser.*

AN Indiana school boy has written his name high up on the scroll of fame this time. His teacher wanted to know the number of zones. "Four," was the reply; "the horrid, the frigid, the temperate and—the intemperate." He will enter the lecture field this fall.

"SIR," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied his opponent, "but to judge from your size, appearance and constant buzzing, I should think you belonged to the class generally called insect."

"MARIA," observed Mr. Holcomb, as he was putting on his clothes this morning, "there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now noway; I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch then, an' I'll carry it around with me," added Holcomb. "I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."—*Danbury News.*

A DETROIT boy who scraped two or three dollars together last week, and started for the Black Hills, was yesterday found on the front door-steps by the family. There was dust on his clothes, straw in his hair, and a sad look in his eye, and as the old man reached out and hauled him in he remarked: "Father, you may talk about quartz-mining, shaft-sinking and lodes and veins all your days, but I tell you there's no place like home, even if your mother is homely and lame!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MEMBER of the colored church was the other evening conversing earnestly with an acquaintance, and seeking to have him change into better paths, but the friend said that he was too often tempted to permit him to become a Christian. "Whar's yer backbone, dat ye can't rose up and stand temptation?" exclaimed the good man. "I was dat way myself once. Right in dis yere town I had a chance to steal a pa'r o' boots—mighty nice ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand, and the debbil said take 'em. Den a good spirit whispered fur me to let dem boots alone." "And you didn't take 'em?" "No, sah—not much; I took a pa'r o' cheap shoes off de shelf an' left dem boots alone!"—*Vicksburg Herald.*

A School-Boy's Death.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent date says: It is impossible to read the evidence given at an inquest held in St. Wilfrid's Catholic School, Preston, on the remains of a little child named Richard Lancaster, aged seven years, who died that morning in consequence of injuries received from leaping through the window of an upper room in the school one day last week, without a feeling of sadness. The little culprit had been confined in the room with two others by Miss Bamber, a pupil teacher, for the fault of "talking in school." At half-past four, when the pupils were dismissed, they were taken through the room where the prisoners were confined, and these latter, it was stated, had been told they might follow when the school was discharged. Owing, however, to some mistake or misunderstanding, the deceased child did not follow, and was unwittingly locked in the school. He did not long remain there, for about 5 o'clock he leaped from one of the windows into an adjacent court, and afterward walked to a house, whence he was carried home in great pain by a schoolfellow and died. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by a fall through misadventure."

THE potato is supposed to be a native of South America, and it appears probable that it was first brought into Spain from the mountainous parts of that country, in the neighborhood of Quito, early in the sixteenth century. It is not known by whom or when its value as an article of food was discovered.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

The Fate of a Man Left for Dead on the Field of Antietam.

[From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.]

One of our semi-occasional reporters, led by business to Omaha yesterday, met with a strange and peculiar experience, which, though not beyond the range of probabilities, has a certain fascination on account of its novelty. Passing up Douglass street he met a man about thirty-five years of age, on crutches, and dressed in the Army blue of the United States service. At a glance the reporter imagined he recognized the party, but was, however, uncertain about it, and passed on. The idea still lingered, and he looked back until the invalid, whoever he was, turned the corner. Still haunted with the face, he retraced his steps, turned the corner and quickened his pace, and saw the stranger some distance ahead of him. No time was lost in overtaking him, when he laid his hand on his shoulder and requested him to stop a moment. The stranger did as requested and half-faced the person addressing him. This gave our reporter a full view, and he at once recognized in his face the features of a brother who had been missing since the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, nearly thirteen years ago. The effect of such a meeting in such a place and under such circumstances, after so long a separation, can be imagined more easily than it can be described. The wounded soldier, as he proved to be, and his brother, adjourned to an adjoining restaurant, where he rehearsed his wanderings and mishaps in the interim. We give the combined story and vouch for its truthfulness.

Andrew, we will call him, was, at the outbreak of the war, a well-to-do tenant farmer, and upon the organization of the Pennsylvania reserves under Gen. McCall, became a member of the 1st Pennsylvania rifles, under Col. Thomas L. Kane, after whom the original town of Council Bluffs was called. He served throughout the whole of the early bloody campaigns of that gallant corps without a scratch, and just before the battle of Antietam his brother, our reporter, became a member of the same company. The wo went into action together, and while on the turnpike which runs by the little Dunker church on that memorable battlefield a Georgia brigade drove them from their position, and in falling back Andrew fell by the side of his brother with a shot below the pit of the stomach. The last heard was an exclamation, "My God, my wife." The retreat was then hastened, and so dead did he seem to be that he was counted among those who had given up their lives for the cause. Several days Andrew lay on the neutral grounds between the hostile lines, and being only wounded, was entirely missed by those afterward in search of the dead and wounded, he having hid himself among some bushes where he was found afterward by an old farmer, to whose home he was removed, near Sharpsburg. Here he remained quite a while, and was beginning to convalesce, when J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry made its famous raid into Chambersburg in the fall of 1862. In their retreat within the Confederate lines, a detective of Stuart's cavalry captured him and took him south of the Potomac river, and thence he was sent to Libby, and from Libby to Macon, Ga. At the latter place he made his escape after having been twice shot in the arm by the guard, and when on his way to the federal lines under the guidance of negroes he was recaptured by militia. Losing courage and hope, he took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government, was sent south to Texas under Dick Taylor, in whose command he remained, ever seeking an opportunity to escape by desertion. Being a Southern man by birth, he had no difficulty in feigning assimilation with the troops of the Confederacy, but still, in that remote region, the prospect of escape was feeble. The portion of Taylor's command to which he belonged was driven across the Rio Grande into Mexico, and in a short time he fell under the power of the Republican barbarian Cortina, who raided upon friend and foe alike. Some border Indian tribes had possession of some of Cortina's most valuable auxiliaries. To ransom these a large number of cattle were required in addition to a stipulation for an exchange of captives. Andrew was selected as a victim of this nefarious bargain, and was compelled on foot to accompany the well mounted savages in the gloomy retreats in the dismal and almost impenetrable fastnesses of the Cordilleras.

Nothing can fully and adequately picture the horrors and anguish of that trip. Once hidden away in the canons that formed that hiding place of his new and savage masters all hope died within him, and for weeks he was the victim of a brain fever which came very near being his last. When the savages in whose power he was left was on one of their raids, they left sufficient strength to insure the safety of their village and guard against surprise. Every attempt of evasion of this vigilance failed, and only added to the horrors of his captivity. For years he was forced to most disagreeable menial services, and once took revenge, bloody, fearful and swift, upon a savage companion when beyond the reach of the sounds of the village, by hurling him from a rock into a canon through which dashed an angry river. The Indian's gun went to the bottom along with the body of his victim, but he was encoiled by a vigilance too swift to permit him to profit by his daring. Three months ago he made a final attempt to escape, and got again to the open country, where he almost perished of want, and not without receiving other wounds from the arrows of his pursuers. He again fell into the clutches of Cortina's band, who in turn were captured, as the newspapers have already announced, by the Mexican authorities. Andrew was at once released, his Indian garb exchanged for a new suit of army blue, and furnished with transportation north. He was about to start east yesterday when he met his brother. The two, however, concluded to remain until to-day, when they will go to the old home. Andrew's wife died of grief, and his two children soon after followed their mother. Hardship, privations, and suffering have made him a prematurely old man, and his hair is as white as that of one of sixty years of age. An affectionate mother awaits his return, and the lost is again found.

How the Germans Are Training Their Armies.

[Paris Cor. London Standard.]

A very interesting letter from Metz, in a French military paper, gives details of of the kind of drill Prussian troops are subjected to. If the account be correct, actual campaigning must appear like a holiday to them in comparison with their peace training:

"Military marches take place daily, no matter what the weather or temperature may be. The men are invariably in marching order. They start at 5 a. m., after having taken coffee, and return to quarters about 11 or 12. The forces are divided in two corps—one of them, in forage caps, are supposed to represent the enemy. The cavalry is especially trained in reconnoitering duties, and a couple of troops invariably accompany the infantry. The troops are never allowed to enter a village; each man takes some bread and meat with him, and when the halt is called, if near any town or hamlet, each squad of twenty men detaches two, who are sent to purchase wine or brandy. The men who have no money are generally allowed to have a pull at the flask of their comrades better off than themselves. This is an understood thing. The officers mostly do without eating; the few who require refreshment are content with a sandwich. Each halt lasts three-quarters of an hour. At the signal given by the bugle the sentries and outposts, which are stationed all round to a distance of 800 metres instantly fall in. The return homeward is widely different from the marching out. There is no more maneuvering; the body of the men march in two lines right and left of the road, with a group of singers in the middle. Patriotic song are the rule, where the words 'Konig' and 'Vaterland' are of frequent occurrence. The Bavarians are partial to warlike ditties, in which the Erbfeind seems severely handled. Ever since last Thursday all the non-commissioned officers have been engaged in making facines and throwing up earthworks. They start at 6 p. m., and remain out all night. On dark nights a powerful lamp, like that of a light-house, is used."

This seems hard work. In South Germany the training seems equally practical and severe. M. Victor Tissot's book, "Voyage au Pays des Milliards," of which more presently, shows how recruits are trained at Ulm: "They are specially practised in marksmanship and gymnastics. For two hours every day they are kept firing at targets which bear a strong resemblance to the distant outline of zouaves and Turcos. The instructors in musketry are all Prussian, and come from the school of musketry at Spandau. Moreover, they are frequently practiced in the operations of real warfare. Quite recently the railway station at Ulm was 'captured by surprise' by a body of Bavarian recruits, the employes were all made prisoners, while the special 'railway battalion' took possession of the railway stock, and organized railway *etappen*."

The Judge Catches a Tartar.

The next one was also a woman—a thick-set, scowling woman of forty—who came out in the corridor with the full intention of freeing her mind if it killed her.

"This is a case of—," commenced his honor, when she snarled:

"Taint a case either—it's only spite!"

"You are charged, Mrs. Baker, with—"

"I don't care a snap for your charges!" she said.

"Mrs. Baker, will you shut up?"

"No, sir!"

"Not even to oblige me?"

"No, sir!"

"Then, Mrs. Baker, I shall shut you up!"

"You can't do it!"

"Mrs. Baker, would you rather eat mush and milk in the house of correction for the next three months than remain at liberty and be privileged to go to picnics and have some loafer with a red nose step on the trail of your dress and tear the skirt off?" he asked.

"Well, nobody can boss me around!" she exclaimed.

"You are an ugly woman."

"And you are a mean man!"

"And I'll send you up."

"And I don't care!"

"And it's three months."

"Make it four!"

"I'll do it."

And he did.

There were no other cases, and when the Maria drove around Mrs. Baker said she'd murder the first man who dared lay hands on her. Four of the officers surrounded her and carried her to the vehicle, handcuffed her to the seat, and the band threw orange peel at her red nose and sang:

> Her hair is red, her nose is the same,
> Her temper is fearful to see;
> She ought to be caged, the same as a bear,
> Or somebody's death she will be.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Canine Kleptomaniac.

A Green Island man has a wonderful dog—a veritable canine kleptomaniac. Either by patient teaching or by natural instinct he steals whatever he can pick up away from home. He will sneak into a grocery store and suddenly dash off with a mop between his teeth, or a scrubbing-brush or broom, or anything of light weight. If anyone places a package within reach the dog will covertly grab it and run, always taking his booty home and expecting to be encouraged in his pilfering. He apparently takes great pride in his accomplishment, and will not associate with other dogs, but keeps studiously by himself, and is often found gazing into vacancy, as if maturing a marauding expedition or concoting a daring theft. He will sometimes be absent from the house all night, and in the morning the earliest riser of the household will find him crouched on the rear stoop invariably with booty of some kind, and generally of some value, in his possession. The dog has become so generally known, and his reputation so bad, that store-keepers will not allow him to lounge near their doors, but drive him away on his first appearance. Marvelous stories are told of his strength, such as his theft of a half-quintal of codfish from a groceryman, a bag of buckshot from a hardware store, and a small sledge from a blacksmith shop. The most wonderful achievement was the carrying off of a 30-pound firkin of butter from a farmer's wagon. How the animal tugged it home is not known, but it was found at his master's house and reclaimed. The dog is a mongrel, quick and active, but an awkward and ungainly little fellow.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

THE BABIES.

Useful Hints in Regard to the Treatment of Children.

The following "Rules for the Management of Infants" were prepared for the use of the patient department of the Children's Hospital of Birmingham, Eng., and have received the indorsement of eminent medical gentlemen in this country:

1. *Warmth, Cleanliness, Fresh Air.*—Keep them warm; let the clothing be warm but not tight; wash them all over with warm water daily, wiping them thoroughly dry afterward; never let a wet napkin remain on for a minute; give them plenty of fresh air; send them out at least for a short time every day that the weather is fine, and while they are out air the room by freely opening the windows.

2. *Nourishment while the Child is Under Seven Months Old.*—The mother's milk is the proper food for infants. Therefore, if the mother has plenty of milk let her suckle her child and give it nothing else until it is seven months old. If the mother has too little milk, still let the child have what there is; and in addition, cow's milk and water, as directed in Rule 3. Till the child is seven months old milk of some sort must be its only food. It is better that a mother should not work from home, for an infant requires its meals regularly and needs many attentions which only a mother can give; hard work also makes the milk unwholesome.

3. *How to Bring up "by Hand."*—If the child must be brought up by hand, it should be fed with warm sweetened milk and water out of a bottle. If the milk be genuine add to it at first nearly half water; at a month old, add only one-quarter part water. In most town milk, two tablespoonfuls of boiling water to the pint will be enough; add also one tablespoonful of lime water (unless otherwise advised) and sweeten with white sugar. A child two months old should have about two pints of milk a day thus prepared; gradually put less water and at four or five months give the milk plain. Give the child no other nourishment whatever, except under special advice. A very large number of children that are brought up by hand die in childhood, and this mortality is for the most part due to the practice of beginning too soon with gruel, corn flour, bread, arrowroot, etc. These are not proper nourishments for children under seven months old, and should never be given them. The bottle should draw easy. It should be very carefully washed out every time after it is used. The bottle, cork and tube should be kept separately in a bowl of clean water (containing a pinch of soda) till the next time they are needed. If the bottle is not quite clean, the milk will sour, and will thus make the child ill. The "condensed milk" is good, and may be used if other milk cannot be got fresh.

4. *Importance of Regular Feeding.*—The child should be put to the breast regularly—for the first six weeks, during the day, in general not oftener than every two hours; afterward about every three hours. During the night it does not need to be fed so often. A child soon learns regular habits as to feeding. It is a very great mistake to give the breast to the child every time it cries, or to let it always be sucking, particularly at night; this is bad for both mother and child. If the child is brought up by hand, it should be fed with the same regularity; never give it the bottle merely to keep it quiet. If the child is weakly, the time between the feedings must be rather less, both during the day and during the night.

5. *Nourishment When the Child is Over Seven Months Old.*—If at seven months the child is strong and healthy, and has cut a few teeth, it may now have one or two meals a day of milk slightly thickened with Liebig's infant food, or Dr. Ridge's patent cooked food, or Chapman's entire wheat flour, or rusks, or well boiled oatmeal, etc. It should still have beside this plenty of plain breast or cow's milk. At ten months it may, once a day, have a little meat broth with barley or rice, without vegetables. At from ten to twelve months it should be taken altogether from the breast. Till the child is nearly two years old no solid animal food should be given. Even at two years milk should be the chief food. Any meat should be well pounded.

6. *Avoidance of Stimulants, Etc.*—Tea, beer, brandy and other stimulants, cheese, new bread, fruit and pastry, as also "soothing medicines," "sleeping draughts," "cordials," "teething powders," etc., should never be given; and even ordinary medicines should, if possible, be given only after proper medical examination and advice.

Mrs. Partington says.

"Intemperance," said Mrs. Partington, solemnly, with a rich emotion in her tone, "is like an after-dinner speech;" at the same time bringing her hand, containing the snuff she had just brought from the box, down upon her knee, while Lion, with a violent sneeze, walked way to another part of the room. "Intemperance is a monster with a good many heads, and creeps into the bosoms of families like any conda or an alligator, and destroys its peace and happiness forever. But, thank Heaven, a new Erie has dawned upon the world, and soon the hydrant-headed monster will be overturned! Isn't it strange that men will put enemies into their mouths to steal away their heads?" "Don't you regard taking snuff as a vice?" we asked, innocently. "If it is," she replied, with the same old argument, "it's so small a one that Providence won't take no notice of it; and, besides, my oil factories would miss it so!" Ah, kind old heart, it was a drunkard's argument.

THE necklace which the Khedive sent to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, last winter, (now valued at less than $100,000 was originally designed as a family present to Gen. Sherman, but his daughter's wedding occurring about the time it was finished, it was concluded to present it nominally to her. The diamonds are to be divided between her and her two sisters.

The Montana—Arrival of a Marine Novelty.

[From the New York Herald.]

The new screw steamer Montana, of the Williams & Guion line, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon after a passage of about eight days and a half from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, is, perhaps, the pioneer of a new style of ocean-going passenger and freight steamer. She is clipper built, her sides being smooth, to offer the least resistance to the water. Her model, designed by Mr. Stephen B. Guion, the managing director of the line and the superintendent engineer, is peculiar in the formation of her ends and her sides, she having a long, hollow bow, intended to throw the water off instead of allowing it to come aboard the ship, while the sides are, as nautical men term it, "tumble home sides," having a "fall in" of seven feet on each side from the turn of the bilge; this formation is calculated to combine great strength with safety, as the ship is much easier in a seaway than the usual model. The following are her principal dimensions: Length over all, 495 feet; breadth of beam on main deck, 45 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet. She has four decks, including the hurricane deck. She is brig-rigged, and can show a large amount of canvas when she has her staysails and trysail set.

Her enthusiastic commander says she can sail like a witch, and believes he can beat anything crossing the Atlantic. She came across working her engines at three-quarter speed, with an average of fifty revolutions of her screw, which gave a result of fourteen knots an hour. With sixty revolutions, it is computed she would make sixteen knots. Her engines are of the direct acting compound class, with one high pressure cylinder inverted, two low-pressure cylinders horizontal, with surface condensers. One cylinder is of 60 inches diameter, and two are of 113 inches, with 42 inches stroke. The engines are of 900-horse power nominal, but may be worked up to 4,200. Her shaft is 26 inches in diameter.

The saloon is situated forward of the funnel, and is sumptuously fitted. She can accommodate 72 saloon passengers, 198 in the second cabin, and 1,200 steerage passengers, and all the modern improvements have been adopted for their comfort.

The Montana on her return trip made the voyage from New York to Queenstown in eight and one-half days.

The Innocent Old Lady.

She lives down on Baker street, and she has a daughter about eighteen years old. The old lady retains all her simplicity and innocence, and she doesn't go a cent on style. The other evening when a "splendid catch" called to escort the daughter to the opera the mother wouldn't take the hint to keep still, and wouldn't help carry out the daughter's idea that they had wealth. While helping her daughter get ready she asked:

"Mary are you going to wear the shoes with one heel off, or the pair with holes in 'em?"

Mary didn't seem to hear, and the mother inquired:

"Are you going to wear that dollar gold chain and that washed locket, or will you wear the diamond father bought at the hardware store?"

Mary winked at her, and the young man blushed, but the old lady went on:

"Are you going to borrow Mrs. Brown's shawl, or will you wear mine?"

Mary bustled around the room, and the mother said:

"Be careful of you dress, Mary; you know it's the only one you've got, and you can't have another until the mortgage on this place is lifted."

Mary remarked to her escort that it promised to be a beautiful evening, and as she buttoned her glove her mother asked:

"Those are Mrs. Hardy's gloves, ain't they? She's been a good neighbor to us, and I don't know how you'd manage to go anywhere if she didn't live near us."

Mary was hurrying to get out of the room, when her mother raised her voice once more, and asked:

"Did you run in to Mrs. Jewett's and borrow her bracelet and fan? Yes, I see you did. Well, now, you look real stylish, and I hope you'll have a good time."

Mary sits by her window in the pale moonlight and sighs for the splendid young man to come and beau her around some more, but he hasn't been seen up that way since that night. The old lady, too, says that he seemed like a nice young man, and she hopes he hasn't been killed by the street cars.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Anti-Vaccination Riot.

A dispatch from Montreal, Canada, says: "A serious riot occurred here last evening, occasioned by a compulsory vaccination bill, which, it was said, the council were about to pass. A large proportion of the French Canadians are opposed to vaccination altogether, and several meetings have been held recently in opposition to the proposed measure. Last evening, as soon as the Council met, several thousands of Canadians assembled in front of the City Hall and opened on it with stones. The Council meeting was broken up before anything had been done, several Aldermen being struck on the head with stones. There was only a small body of police present, and they were unable to render much service. In their attempts to make arrests, one or two were seriously injured. Only two arrests were made. The front of the hall is entirely riddled.

THAT fine old bit of historical character, Gen. Putnam, not only rebelled against the king, but against the king's English. He used to write "enemy" with a big E, and spell it "Enimy." Once he wrote to George Washington: "Dear Gen'l—I am extremely Sorry to hear that you have been unfortanately Obliged to retire and leave Gen'l. How in possession of the Ground. I hope providence will yet So smile on your efforts, which I know will be your utmost, as to put Gen'l. How & his force in your power."

HON. CARL SCHURZ has joined that innumerable caravan which will march around the country next winter lecturing.

A Walking Pincushion.

A curious story is told of Gen. C. A. Evans of Augusta, Ga. At the battle of Monocacy, Md., while leading his brigade in battle, he was struck in the left side by a minie ball. The ball passed through his arm, and thence through his body. In plowing through his coat pocket it tore through a paper of pins, burying some of them in his flesh. For the past few months he has been troubled with a pain about a foot and a half from the wound. A week or two since a bump about as large as a pigeon egg was raised on the spot where the pain was most severe. A few days ago three or four pins worked out of this bump, and it disappeared at once. Thus for eleven years Mr. Evans has been a walking pincushion.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CHILL CURE!—SAFE AND SURE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and preventive. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AT this season of the year cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., are quite common, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

GREAT harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

GLEN FLORA SPRING WATER, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.
A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES
A pair of shoes will cost you only five cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.
Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

For service and comfort wear Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes, the best and easiest.
Also try Wire Quilted Soles.
CABLE SCREW WIRE

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

AGENTS, 20 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS, mounted, size 9x11 for $1; 1-0 for $5. Largest variety in the world. National Chromo Co., PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK'S BOOK-KEEPING. Self-instructive. Short method. Price $1.00, postpaid. Send for Circular. W. S. CLARK & CO., 143 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$490 A MONTH and EXPENSES to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Samples free. C. LININGTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

REVOLVERS! The New BUFFALO BILL REVOLVER for only $2—Immense sale. Circular Free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, CHICAGO, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CINCINNATI DOLLAR WEEKLY STAR. An Independent Family Newspaper, 8 Pages, 48 Columns of Reading. $1 Per YEAR. Specimen Copy FREE. Free of postage. Address The "STAR" CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WORK that PAYS! $150 per Month is made by Agents selling our splendid assortment of NEW Maps and Pictures. Catalogue free. E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay St., New York, and 179 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

SOMETHING for you. Sells at sight. Our Agents coin money. We have work and money for all, men or women, boys or girls, whole or spare time. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address FRANK GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE, Chicago Suburban Lots at $100 each, $15 down and $5 monthly for balance, within a short distance of City Limits, with hourly trains and cheap fare. Send for circulars. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

AGENTS WANTED for the best, cheapest and fastest selling Bible ever published. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

THIS Paper is printed with Ink made by G. B. Kane & Co., 121 Dearborn Street, Chicago, and for sale by us in large or small quantities.
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION,
114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES! Do you want the Agency in your town for the best paying business in the U. S.? If so, address, with stamp, GEO. W. WARRINGTON & Co., 141 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Opens Sept. 8th. Civil Engineering, the Classics, English and Military Art thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

LOOK You Name Elegantly Printed on 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS for 25 Cents. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

50 Of the prettiest CARDS you ever saw, with your name handsomely printed on them, sent, postpaid, upon receipt of 20 cents. Your friends will all want them when they see yours. Address W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland St., Boston, Mass.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey-st., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

TELEGRAPHY. Wanted, intelligent young men and ladies, to learn and engage in the telegraphing business, and assist in introducing the Type-Writer on telegraph lines. Permanent and profitable positions may be attained in a few months. PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.

WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST A splendid New Illustrated Book of the author's own 30 years' life and thrilling adventures among Indians, in border wars, hunting wild animals, etc. The best and only new and complete book on the wild FAR WEST. Beats everything to sell. AGENTS WANTED. F. A. HUTCHINSON & Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE—A truthful account of this terrible tragedy is contained in Mr. Stenhouse's "ROCKY MOUNTAIN SAINTS," a full and complete history of the Mormons. Fully illustrated with engravings, maps, etc. This is a great book for Agents at the present time. For full particulars apply to the publishers, D. APPLETON & CO., 549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

Pleasant and Profitable Employment.—"Beautiful!" "Charming!" "Oh, how lovely!" "What are they worth?" &c. Such are exclamations by those who see the large elegant new Chromos produced by the European and American Chromo Publishing Co. They are all perfect gems of art. No one can resist the temptation to buy when seeing the Chromos. It requires no talking to sell the pictures, they speak for themselves. Canvassers, Agents and ladies and gentlemen out of employment, will find this the best opening ever offered to make money. For full particulars, send stamp for confidential circular. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

E. L. CANFIELD,
87 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
Farms, Lands and Village Property.
Correspondence solicited from those desiring to dispose of their real estate.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE best-selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 Sheets Paper, 15 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a Piece of Jewelry. Single package, with elegant Prize, post-paid, 25 cents. Circular free. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York.

HOW TO GET A HOME.
IOWA LANDS, 1,000,000 ACRES.
Rich Soil, good Climate, excellent Water, growing Settlements, good Schools. We offer the Lands of the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. at $6 to $8 per acre, on easy payments. Two years rent will buy a farm. Apply to
DAVIDSON & CALKINS,
R. R. Land Office, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

S. H. HARRIS'
Improved Chicago FIRE and BURGLAR
SAFES
and VAULT DOORS are the BEST and CHEAPEST. Manufactory and Salesroom, 23 & 25 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

SEA FOAM
THE BEST in the World. It Gives Universal Satisfaction. WONDERFUL Economy. 40 lbs more bread to bbl. Flour. SAVES MILK, EGGS, &c. One year's savings will buy a cow. NO MORE SOUR BREAD. Whiter, Lighter, Sweeter, Richer. EVERYBODY Praises It. The Ladies are all in Love with it. SELLS like HOT CAKES. Send at once for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

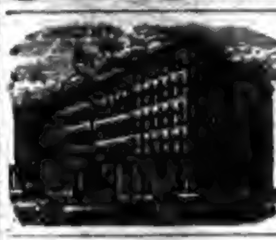

Great Central HOTEL, CHICAGO. Market, between Washington & Madison-sts. $2.50 PER DAY. Passenger ELEVATOR. J. APPLETON WILSON, Propr.

This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., NO. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular and be cured.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS.

Best French Burr stone-pile under-runners, cork head-upper-runners, for Farm or Merchant Work. Superior Mill Stones of all sizes, Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc., all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, O.

MERIDEN CUTLERY COMPANY
Manufacture all kinds of Table Cutlery. Exclusive makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife. The most Durable WHITE HANDLE known. Original makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., on the Blade. Warranted and sold by all dealers in Cutlery and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

Established 1858.
PRINCES' METALLIC PAINT 72lbs. Metal in the 100 lbs. 500 lbs. N. Y.
TRADE MARK, PATENTED.
The best and cheapest Paint in the World for Iron, Tin or Wood. For sale by Dealers everywhere. PRINCES' METALLIC PAINT CO., Manuf'rers, 96 Cedar St., New York. CAUTION.—Purchasers will please see that our name and trade mark are on each and every package. Send for a Circular.

The Best is always the Cheapest.
OIL TANK FOR Grocers, Druggists, Mills, Etc.

The sliding top is without seams or hinges, and cannot get out of order. The measuring Pump is the easiest, fastest, and ONLY PATENT PUMP used in a galvanized iron tank. Prices reduced. Send for Catalogue.
WILSON & EVENDEN,
Patentees and Manufacturers, 47 & 49 West Lake St., Chicago.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
To People who Reason.—It is because Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient reduces the heat of the blood by creating perspiration as well as through its purgative operation, that produces such marvelous effect in febrile diseases.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Sold in cans by Druggists, 35 cents and upwards.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of all Kidney, Urinary and Liver diseases is effected by Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those wastes in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c. Kress Manufacturing Co., Cin., O.

T-SPOON-FUL doses 3 times daily of HAMILTON'S BUCHU AND DANDELION promote healthy action of the KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS; thus preventing the greatest Blood Purifier and Health Preserver of the age, and prevents diseases by removing the cause. It has stood the test, and is the best medicine in use. Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, AUG., 26, 1875

The loss to the crops in this state from the rains and floods is estimated at $18,000,000.

◆

A man lost his little toe while batheing in a lake near Fairbault, Minn:, last week. His foot was suddenly seized in a savage manner and he was dragged under the water seven times He kicked himself loose and started for shore, but his foot was seized twice more before he got out of the water. When he reached the shore his little toe was gone, evidently bitten off as neat as a knife would cut it, and the marks of sharp teeth showed in several places on his foot. It is supposed to have been a pickrel that did it.

◆

There is a slight difference of opinion between Senator Morton and Attorney-General Pierrepont. Morton says:

"Any one at all familiar with the evidence that has been taken in regard to the conuition of the South during the last nine years, must not only know that the tales told were generally true, but have reason to believe that the half has not been told."

On the contrary, Mr. Pierrepont who inherited Williams "outrage mill" and bloody linen, says:

"There has not been a single case of Southern outrages, reported to this department since I entered it. Up to that moment they came regularly by mail and telegraph every bay."

The Attorney-General's statement bears the impress of truth and Morton's—well Morton's sounds like notrhern campaign statements, and we all know what they are.

◆

One John Smith writing to the Plymouth *Democrat*, says of Garrett this county:

During our recent rambles over the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago railway, as we were passing through the western part of DeKalb county, Ind., the whistle sounded the approach to a station; ere the echoes died away our car door was opened and the conductor shouted, "Garrett, twenty minutes for dinner."

The location I had known for several years as the home of some thrifty farmers, judge then of my surprire on stepping out of the cars to find a town of 300 inhabitants, with finely graded streets, and good business houses well filled with goods, where three month ago were wheat fields and meadows.

On inquiring the cause of this wonderful change, I was told that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company had made this a division of their road, and have located their main, manufacturing and repair shops, for the new line at this place. On looking around I saw the foundation of an immense round house, containing thirty-two stalls, and a machine shop 100x265 feet, already completed, and a large force of masons and laborers at work on the foundation of other shops, and on the opposite side of the track and but a short distance away, were two immense brick yards, where a large force of men were engaged in making brick for the superstructures. On further inquiry I learned that the company's works were to be of a very extensive and substantial character, of sufficient capacity to employ 1,000 men!

It did not seem at all strauge, on learning these facts, that capitalists, shrewd, far seeing business men and mechanics were flocking here by the hundreds, and making a city as only "Young America" can.

The town is finally located, being on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and but three miles west of its junction with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw and Detroit. Eel River & Illinois railroads, and but five miles east of the crossing of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, thus giving easy access to the great pineries of Michigan, the splendid hard wood regions of Indiana, and the best coal fields of Ohio.

Surely no better place can be found for procuring every kind of materials, manufacturing the same and distributing the products. I predict a brilliant future for the new town.

In these days of cloud and gloom, of sad weird tales of devastation, and destruction of life and property by storm and flood, I thought your very large circle of readers would be glad to hear a little cheery news, to know that there is a little sunshine somewhere, and at least one prosperous town.

SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes head ache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

1875. 1875.

GREAT

NORTHERN INDIANA FAIR!

AT FORT WAYNE,

SEPT. 13, 14, 15, 16 17, 18,

From the unprecedented success of the Northern Indiana Fair held last year, the management feel emboldened to add further to the adjectives expressive of its magnitude, by styling it the Great Northern Indiana Fair, the successful rival of State Fairs. No pains have been spared by the Trustees to continue the interest manifested by the many thousands Who visited us last year.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS

have been erected, and other improvements made about the beautiful grounds that cannot fail to add largely to its many attractions. Last year the

ENTRIES WERE NEARLY 3,000

This year we expect to add largely to that number. Additional

STABLES AND CATTLE STALLS

have been erected so that the management expect to make more comfortable these two grades of enteries upon their own grounds,

A LARGE POWER HALL

is being erected, with engine and line shafting in motion for the accommodation of machinery. In addition to the Association Power Hall, other parties are making arrangements to erect at their own expense halls sufficient to exhibit their own machinery in motion, thereby displaying a worthy spirit of enterprise.

A LARGE TENT

is being manufactured, in which to display the beauties of Flora, which is to be a very attractive feature.

The Total Premiums offered by the Association this year Amounts to

$25,000

THE SPEED DIVISION

promises to be unusually attractive. Nine grand races for liberal premiums. Indiana's favorite horse, the celebrated "RED CLOUD" will be on hand and give us an example of square trotting against time. This feature will of itself attract many thousands spectators.

Another grand feature of the Fair will be th

FIREMAN'S TOURNAMENT,

undoubtedly a display without a rival. All the fire apparatus that can be spared from cities and towns in all directions has been secured.

Then again we have the

GREAT MUSICAL TREAT

a contest for liberal premiums by Brass Bands. Many organizations are drilling for the trial, and will be here from all directions.

Of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Field and Garden Products, there will be a grand turnout.

Machinery of all kidds, textile fabrics, fine arts, geology, mineralogy and floral contributions, we have the promise of larger displays than heretofore. The usual railroad facilities have been secured for reaching the fair, both for visitors stock and articles for exhibition.

HON. F. P. RANDALL, Prest

WM. LYNE, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana } ss
DeKalb Co. }

Notice is hereby given that George Barney, administrator of the estate of John Milliman, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. R. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion' restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you, Delicate females will fine it peculiary adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate

Trial sized 25 cents.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their September term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: On lot number nineteen (19) in the town of Garrett in said county.

MATHIAS CLARK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their September term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drand on the following premises to-wit: On lots numbers four and five in the town of Garrett in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE BOSS PLACE FOR

GROCRIES

A Large New Stock Just Opened Out!

Queensware & Glassware,

AT COST!

Glass Sets.........80 to 90 Cents
Tumblers.........18 for $1.00
Cups and Saucers.........45 to 90 Cents

Also

Wooden and Willow Ware!

Cheap for Cash.

At Hare Bros. old stand, next door to Miller & Casebeer's.

J. D. Williamson.

WHEN!

SEPTEMBER 1, '75.

WHAT!

WILL

EXHIBIT

In Auburn, Ind.

The Most Complete Assortment of

CLOTHING!

and Gents Furniishing Goods

Ever seen in DeKalb County. Our stock has been bought during the late decline, LOW and for CASH. Buying, as we do for three houses,—S. Kahn & Co., Indianapolis; E. Kahn & Co., New Castle, and David Kahn & Co., Auburn, enables us to buy directly from the Manufacturers and thus saving at least one profit. Patrons, our motto is "Better to make $20 on 20 suits than $5 on one suit."

David Kahn & Co.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Ensley's Block, on Seventh Street.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CURTAINS,

And Housekeeping Goods!

Hosiery, Hloves

FANCY GOODS!

NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

AT BOTTOM PRICES

We are now clearing out our entire stock of.

SUMMER GOODS

and offering all above mentioned goods at a great reduction from former prices Examine our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

before you purchase, and save money

GRAIN BAGS, all the best brands at

ROOT & COMPANY'S

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

Opposite the Court House.

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Aubuen Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.45	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.85	Hogs—dressed	
ye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	48	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.16
Potatoes	@ 85	Lard	.11
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	08
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.00
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.21

Lots of new-comers.

Wheat market full.

Money getting plenty.

The school starts out good.

Lots of buildings going up.

Give us a show of some kind.

Excursions 'till you can't rest.

Cholera morbus here and there.

Call at this office for job work.

Give me a few grains of quinine.

Strangers are plenty on the streets.

Potatoes are selling at 80 cents per bushel.

This ain't a bad season for musquitoes.

Mrs. J. Spach is visiting friends in Ohio.

Tramp printers are many, and all broke.

Business is getting a little more lively about town.

The jail will soon be completed on the outside.

Si. Lock's billiard parlors are the popular resort now.

The ball boys got beat at Defiance, last Monday.

The first story of Shull's new brick is completed.

Hank Mader has sold his interest in the livery barn.

W. W. Humes has been quite sick with billious fever.

Mr. Lond, of Lewisville, Ky., is stopping at the Central.

Prof. Kinsey is holding a musical institue at Edon, Ohio.

Hebel's foundation is completed and has a substantial appearance.

The streets are full of building material. That's all right.

Miss Cuningham, of Bryan, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hartman.

School commenced last Monday and the "younguns" are happy.

We've had two or three days and no rain. Everything is "suffering."

The Butler people are plenty in town this week, attending the "horse trial," Its a big affair.

The Diamond Plow seems to be very popular among our farmers this season. Its good.

There is a change in the Bank Dirrectors, J. H. Ford and S. W. Ralston being the new ones.

Pete Brandon gave a free lunch last Monday. He shoved things around lively.

A young lady is attending the normal institute at Sullivan who weighs 225 pounds avoi rdupois.

Wm. McIntyre has been very ill with inflamation of the bowels. He is improving.

Mr. Fosdick, the Butler base ball pitcher, played with our second nine yesterday.

See Miller & Casebeer's store. They have the largest stock in town and sell the cheapest.

The new jail is not yet finished, yet its style and beauty is attracting general attention.

George Picker has the contract for the the work on Hebel's new building. Work commenced thereon last Monday.

Uncle [illegible] Weaver threw his knee joint out of place the other morning while pulling on his boot.

Houser has a nice room to display his goods in. He intends getting on a large lot of goods shortly.

Some pawnbroker could do well here. But to make it a real good success he ought to keep something to take.

Go to Rakestraw & Jackman, for collars, neckties, shirts and everything else in the furnishing line.

Mr. Wm. Snyder has about completed a comfortable residence just South of his blacksmith shop.

J. P. Widney. Esq., is putting up a large frame residence on his lots between here and the Junction.

Mr. Godard, of the Art Gallery, took unto himself a wife last week, and will now surely be 'appy.

Jno. Casebeer, Esq., of the firm of Miller & Casebeer, has been tripping over the B. & O. this week.

Messrs Gross & Williams have purchased an improved baleing machine, and will pack hay at Avilla this fall.

Beard has just received a load of splendid water melons of the ante-cholera quality. They are ripe and sweet.

Parties are putting in a ditch opposite the Eagle Mills, to drain the water from the the lots next to Mr. Baldock's shop.

Dr. Cowan, as yet, has failed to find his setter dog. Information as to his whereabouts would be great pleasure to the Doctor's ear.

Terre Haute claims a cow that gives sweet or sour milk at the same milking. It is not known what lie this is intended to out rank.

Capt. Lay, is introducing a lightning rod in this county widelly different and superior to those sold by swindling companies. He is stopping at the Central.

I'm goin' (hic) to play short (hic) stop this afternoon, said a stand-up-and-gawk yesterday as he put away the fifteenth glass of gin.

Remember the grand opening of the new clothing House Sept. 1st. An immense stock is to be displayed, and low prices are to be inaugurated.

We are pained to learn that little Myra Simmons, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simmons of Pleasant Lake, died a few days ago of diphtheria.

Mr. J. Swanders, living in the North end of the city, had a valuable milch cow killed by a Saginaw engine, last week. Mr. S. will sue the company for the damage.

The Madison county fair opens next Tuesday at Anderson. Liberal premiums are offered, and an excellent time is expected. We are oblige to the officers for complimentary.

LOST.—Between the Saginaw depot and public square, Monday night, a small roll of white flannel. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

If the boys mean what they say, that umpire at Defiance did'nt know enough to "chaw spruce gum, even if he had directions, on a music holder, before him."

A lady living near Troy has a piece of soap supposed to be 100 years old. It's astonishing how long some people can keep soap in the house and never feel the slightest temptation to use it.

At a recent gum-chewing convention it was decided that young ladies should swallow their spit, while boys and old women might be allowed to eject any superabundent juice that might arise from their excited salivary glands.

When a Canadian girl loves, she loves like a hand engine going to a fire. In a breach of promise suit the other day it was shown that a young lady wrote to her lover eight times per day.

"Let us lay our bones together," said a young lady sweetly to her companion at a private residence; and she held up a drumstick in a dainty way. But he said: "No; let us rather be one flesh."

Edgerton now claims a paper, called the "Weekly." There are a few more towns still to be supplied and then every neighborhood will have its own paper. But Edgerton may succeed in supporting a paper.

The new clothing store of Kahn & Co will open Sept., first in Ensley's block. They will put in a very large stock of the latest styles of ready made clothing and gents furnishing goods, and ask the public to call and see them.

The Angola boys have been invited to visit us to-morrow, and play a ball match with the First Nine of the Unions. A good game may be expected, and we would like to see a large crowd at the grounds.

The Central house is now fully opened and is already doing a fine business. Mr. Markle has furnished it in grand style, and will keep it in a manner that will not fail to please the public. Its present patronage is only an index to its future success.

Probably one of the most thrilling spectacles in life—one that sends through the observer the greatest variety of emotions in a moment—is that of a girl darting her lips under her lover's moustache to capture a cherry held between his teeth.

Prof. Lafe M. Bowser, the celebrated aeronaut, of Fort Wayne, successor to Donaldson Grimwood & Co., was in town yesterday, and gave us a call. Lafe likes ballooning, and we are trying to prevail upon him to make an ascension here, as there is no lakes or brewries to interfere.

The M. E. Sabbath School will hold a picnic next Saturday at Baker's grove, east of J. Rainiers residence in the north part of town. A general invitation is given everybody to attend. Come, bring full baskets and have a good time. Procession will leave the church at 10 o'clock.

After a long vacation our public schools opened last Monday. It used to be that we didn't care a cent whether school kept or not, but now that we don't have to go, it is important that they should be in operation. The Board promises us about nine months of school during the year.

Our old friend T. J. Saltzgarber, whom we knew years ago is now the landlord of the Worden House at Albion. Mr. S. is an agreeable and pleasant gentleman, and these qualities in a landlord, go a great way to make things pleasant for the traveler. The Worden house is the best in Albion and we are glad to know that it is regarded by all as a good hotel.

Lime Jackman was missing last night and it was a miss, no doubt, that caused it. Oh, Pshaw, why could you do so.—A young lady formerly known as Miss Sallie Shaw is expected here to-day under an assumed name. When we see a young man go east, and return with a young lady who has changed her name, we know that something has been done. The plot thickens, we wait for time to solve the mystery.

A case of scandal has arisen in Fort Wayne. A short description would run like this. Husband goes away for ten days and comes back the second night. Wife and young man in his own bedroom Four revolvers and a sword are drawn, "Give me ten dollars or your a goner." "Dead broke, Mr." Remorse and a divorce followed. Husband is happy while she, poor thing, has to trudge down life's thorny path with another man for her husband.

A hightoned, well-dressed fellow, was standing on Fluke's corner, last evening, pretty well slued. He had a bogus fifty cent piece that he made prominent by letting half of it stick out of his vest pocket. He was from Chicago, so he said, and was going to return on the next train. He had lots of lip, and to hear him tell it, lots of money. We would'nt be afraid to wager a Red Bird that he had'nt enough cash to pay his way over the B. & O. side track, at the Junction:

Our genial and accomblished Colaborers, Messrs White & Blymer, of the "Democrat" are wide-awake enterprising gentleman, and are at the head of one of the best newspaper offices in the country. They get out an able, spicy paper, and are enjoying a large patronage.

We acknowledge courtesies from Mayor Slough, Sheriff Hootman, A. C. Tobren, J. B. Hately, Wm. Dils and J. H. Conkle, all agreeable and clever gentle men.

We received a paper marked X from Reynolds, Ind., Dunham & Coe prop's—not Howard Coe. but his oldest son Joseph Nickson Coe. The paper is worked on a "patent" press, to judge from its appearance. We think we have this press in our mind's eye. They just paste their blank paper on the wall and have the devil throw type at it, out of an ink keg. We'll exchange, yes, of course we will, and give a good bonus to-boot. We want to exchange our business for an interest in a blacksmith shop. That paper cooks us in the printing line, sure.

As we were walking down Jackson-st. last evening, our ear caught the strains of music. We halted, thinking perhaps, a private prayer meeting was in session, but in this we was mistaking Just to our right, in a fence corner, sat a cully brim full, and his gentle songs, soft and touching as the notes of a cornstock fiddle, floated across the fields toward his dear home in Garrett, taking with them a solemnizing influence—hold on, we're getting off the track. Taking with them saintly tones—worse than ever, we'll have to give it up, and leave the balance for the reader to imagine.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Watson & Zimmerman, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted hereafter by Zimmerman Bros.

J. A. Watson.
F. Zimmerman.

Auburn vs Defiance.

Our base ball club suffered a defeat at Defiance last Monday, our Buckeye neighbors getting away with us in a score of 23 to 43. Our boys done miserable fielding, and seemed to take very little interest in the latter part of the game. They can and must do better next time. It will be a close game if both clubs play as they ought to.

Dissolution Notice

This is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between C. P. Houser and J. P. Goetschius, as C. P. Houser & Co., in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is this 10th day of Aug. dissolved, by mutual consent. C. P. Houser will assume all indebtedness of the late firm.

C. P. HOUSER.
J. P. GOETSCHIUS.

COMING.—The great mammoth clothing store is coming. We are authorized to say that it will be here next week, with a finer display that even Robinson's show made. The name of the firm is David Kahn & Co., and they have large establishments both in Indianapolis and New Castle. They have been in the business for years, and know how to run the trade. Mr. Kahn is now east purchasing a large stock of everything in the clothing line. They will open out in Ensleys block, in the room lately occupied by the Jewelry store. Get ready to give them a grand reception, for they intend to astonish the public in the extent and variety of there stock.

Excursion to Lansing.

A grand excursion to Lansing, Mich., is arranged for next Thursday, Sept. 2d, the round trip costing only $2. The train will leave here at 6 o'clock in the morning, and return at 9 in the evening Lansing is one of the most beautiful cities in that State, and the many features in and about the capitol, will make this an enjoyable excursion. The proceeds go to the Disciple and Congregational churches of Angola. The train will leave Waterloo at 6:15, Suummit, 6:30, Pleasant Lake, 6:43, Angola, 6:50. Tickets for sale at the post office. It is hoped that everybody will secure their tickets by next Saturday evening.

After Prairie Chickens

We returned with a party of good shots from this place and Waterloo, from a chicken hunt on the Kankakee last Thursday. We were out three days but had but one good days hunt in that time, and our game aggregated 115 chickens, 1 duck, 1 sand hill-crane, and a shite-poke. The rainy season has not been conducive to a large crop of chickens, and we went over a good deal of territory to secure this number. We were often compelled to wade in water up to the as-carides part of the system, as Si Lock would say. Having a tent and camp equipage with us, we suffered no inconvenience as to comfortable quarters. Taken altogether we had a jolly time and all returned without accident.

The game law of the State says, it is unlawful to shoot, trap or kill in any manner, any deer, buck, doe or fawn, between the first day of January and the first day of October in each year. Penalty, ten dollars for each animal killed.

Quails or pheasants cannot be shot, killed or otherwise destroyed between the first day of February and the first day of October. Unlawful to net or trap them at any time. Penalty, one to ten dollars each bird.

It is unlawful for any person to kill or injure, or to pursue with intent so to do any turtle dove, meadow lark, robin, mocking bird, blue bird, wren, sparrow red bird, peewee, martin, oriole, yellowhammer, or cat bird, or to wantonly destroy the eggs or young of birds protected by law.

Business Changes

Watson and Zimmerman have dissolved partnership, and the Zimmerman Bros., will run the planing mill in the future The boys are thorough going fellows, and will be found prompt and attentive in their business.

The firm of Eaton & Jackman has been dissolved, Mr. Wm. Rakestraw buying the interest of Mr. Eaton. They have a fine stock of gents' dress and furnishing goods, and make excellent suits to order, having one of the best merchant tailors in the country. If you want a handsome suit, go to Rakestraw & Jackman, opposite Ford's block, and select your material and have a nobby suit made.

The Indiana Conservatory of Music Fort Wayne, begins its fourth school year Monday, September 6th. 3t

The Indiana Conservatory, Ft. Wayne the popular music school, begins its 4th school year September 6th. 3t

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

We have just printed a fine lot of Justices' Blans, as follows, for sale at this office:

Summons,
Subpoenas,
Garnishees,
Attachments,
Executions, &c.

Give us a call when you want a good job.

Try the COURIER.

BARGAINS!

AT THE

Great Clearing out SaleS

OF

Miller & Casebeer,

The Leading Merchants of Auburn, Ind.

Base Ball Somemore

Last Saturday a very interesting game was played between the Red Pants and Blue Stockings, of this place, the former scooping them badly. The little Red's played well, while the big Blueies playing was snide. One of the Blue fellows amused the crowd by his moves.—He was a well built lad—about the height of a liberty pole, with a back as limber as an iron pump handle. His legs moved kinder zig-zag. He was seen in Dr. Fox's office in the forenoon, and its generally supposed that he stepped on a cork, and the effect had'nt got above his hips yet. He'd make a good player if he wasn't so reckless. There's not a drop a of lazy blood in the fellow—but most any stranger would naturally suppose he was born tired. This being the third game many of our citizens missed one of the finest ring performances ever exhibited in Auburn.

A curious case of larceny occurred here a few days ago. A young man applied at the livery stable of Luce & Stevens for a rig to go into the country for a few hours. This was on Saturday morning, Aug. 14th. About noon on Sunday Mr. Luce, having doubts of the rig, started in pursuit; going out to Wallace's where he learned, through one of the girls, that a young man named Tomlinson had been there the day before with a horse and buggy answering the description of the one hired from Mr. Luce. He went to Butler and saw Tomlinson, and prevailed upon him to go to Auburn to ascertain if he was the man who had hired the rig. When they arrived, Ireland, the man who had let the rig came out, saw Tomlinson and said he looked like the man, and afterwards testified he was the man who hired the horse and buggy. Tomlinson was arrested and last Friday the trial commenced lasting until Monday. Tomlinson brought good witnesses, and proved an alibi—that he was in Butler at the time said rig was claimed to have been let. Justice Widney failed to see sufficient grounds to bind him over, and he was discharged. The horse and buggy has not been heard of since.

T. C. Ford has bought an interest in the livery business, with F. D. Ryan.—Cook will suit the position tip-top, being obliging and courteous in his ways, and having some experience in dealing with the public. Good luck be with the new firm.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

DEFIANCE.

Forty miles away, down over the ridges and vallys, through the forests and past the homes of happy industry, is located the above little city, now one of the most prosperous in the Buckeye State. The B. & O. Railroad breathed into it a new life, a new energy took possession of its people, and a rapid and permanent increase has been the result. With magnifficent schools and churches, fine public buildings, extensive internal improvements, little or no debt, and a large Democratic majority, we know of no town where a limited portion of the human family could find more happiness and content than within the sacred precincts of our neighbor just across the line. But it is not the work of art that always furnish that which is desirable in life; nature must contribute her share and here is where Defiance gets away with her competitors. A more clever, genial whole-souled set of gentlemen we never met, and from the evidences of thrift and enterprise in and about the city, we should judge them to be energetic and thorough in all they undertake. Our boys remarked upon the number of handsome ladies, and it was with difficulty that they got away without a flirtation or a case of love at first sight.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers his fine farm of

120 ACRES

well improved, with good house and barn, splendid orchard, about 40 acres timbered, for sale.—Farm is located in Franklin-tp., 5 miles northwest of Butler, 4½ miles northeast of Waterloo, Terms reasonable

F. SATTISON.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their Sept. session 1875, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit; Lot No. 20, Block No 25, in the original plat of the town of Garrett, DeKalb county, Ind. August 6th. AUGUST THIENEL.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodine of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anyything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, Pres. Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore Md. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. MILLER.

No. 29 4w

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, with all its franchises, including the franchise to be a Company, and all the property except the lands which have been patented, was sold at New York the other day, under a decree of court, for the nominal sum of $100,000. It was bought by the Committee representing the bondholders, who have assented to the plan of reorganization....A statement of the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co. show their liabilities to be $4,872,128, while their assets are considerably less than half that amount, namely, $2,112,740.

On the closing day of the Rochester races the little mare Lula, in the free-for-all race, made the three fastest consecutive heats on record, viz., 2:16¼, 2:15¼ and 2:17, winning the race against Goldsmith Maid and American Girl....Three boys were drowned at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 14th, inst., while bathing.... Three men, named James Grogan, William Horton and Henry Martin, were drowned at Passaic Falls, N. J., last Sunday, by the upsetting of a boat.

A grand international pedestrian tournament is to be held in New York in October....Edwin Booth, the tragedian, was recently thrown from his carriage, by the team taking fright and running away, and received serious injuries. The accident occurred at his country residence in Connecticut.

Fortunately the accident to Edwin Booth the tragedian, which was at first thought to be fatal, turns out to be but slight. He sustained a fracture of one rib and the left elbow bone, and in a few weeks will probably be able to resume his place upon the stage.

A sad and shocking suicide of a mother and her children occurred in Harrisburg, Pa., a few days ago. Mrs. Philip Bessinger, becoming madly jealous of her husband, dressed her three little children as if intent on giving them a pleasure walk. She proceeded to the canal, where, assisted by the children, she gathered stones sufficient to fill a basket, which she tied to her waist. She then clasped the unsuspecting little ones under her arms and plunged into the water...."Buchu" Helmbold has just been confined in a Philadelphia lunatic asylum.... Duncan, Sherman & Co. propose to settle with their creditors on the basis of 33⅓ cents on the dollar....A Cuban privateer, the Uruguay, has escaped from New York, laden with arms, ammunition, and stores for the relief of the insurgents.

THE WEST.

During the recent high water in the Ohio river the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., gave way and the whole town was flooded with eight feet of water, causing immense damage to property. Fortunately the people received timely warning of the impending disaster, and by fleeing to the hills back of town saved themselves from drowning....The editor of the Lawrence (Kansas) *Spirit of Kansas* has sued the editor of the Lawrence *Standard* for libel, laying damages at $30,000....Jeff Davis will deliver the annual address at the Bartholomew (Ind.) fair, in September....The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company are selling round-trip tickets from Peoria to New York for $20.

Jeff Davis will not, after all, deliver the address before the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Society, he having declined to appear on account of the opposition manifested at Rockford....A frightful accident occurred last week on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, at Loogootee, Ind. The express train going east at the rate of forty miles an hour ran into an open switch and collided with the mail train. Five persons—the mail agent and baggage-master of the express train, and two brakemen and another employe of the mail train—were killed outright, and six or seven passengers injured. On the same day a passenger train on the same road was thrown from the track near Huron, Ind., and the engine and tender plunged into Beaver Creek. No one was killed. The cause of the accident was the removal of a rail, the design of the perpetrators evidently being robbery.... A nurse in the St. Louis Insane Asylum, the other day, gave three troublesome patients an overdose of conium in order to make them sleep soundly. He succeeded beyond his calculations. The poor lunatics never awoke from their sleep....Mr. James H. McVicker, the popular and enterprising Chicago manager, has leased the Grand Opera-House in that city, and will run it, with a first-class comedy company, under the name of the "New Chicago Theater." McVicker thus becomes the owner of the two best theaters in the city....The miners in the Black Hills recently held a meeting and resolved to peaceably abandon the region for the present. Late reports from there say the men are nearly all leaving. A few on the upper and remote creeks, it is said, will remain.

The painful mystery surrounding the fate of Prof. Donaldson, the aeronaut, and Newton S. Grimwood, a *Journal* reporter, who ascended from Chicago in a balloon on the 15th of July, and sailed away over Lake Michigan, has at last been partially solved by finding the body of the unfortunate reporter on the east shore of the lake, between Whitehall and Pentwater, Mich. It was discovered by a stage driver while driving along the beach, was turned over to a Justice of the Peace, who, after the customary inquest, consigned the remains to mother earth in the regular burying-ground in Claybanks township, Oceana county. When found, the body was flat on its face on a small pile of old flood-wood. The hair was nearly all gone, and the face badly disfigured. The nose was entirely gone, and the hat and boots were missing. An India-rubber life-preserver was found on the body. The preserver had a hole in it about two inches long. That the aeronauts were lost in Lake Michigan during the gale that swept over it on the evening of their departure does not now admit of a doubt.... A passenger train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad went through a rotten bridge near Plattsburg, Mo., a few days since. Three passengers were killed, eight or ten had either their arms or legs broken, and some twenty others were more or less injured....The accounts of Shaffenburg, late United States Marshal of Colorado Territory, show a deficit of about $100,000. Shaffenburg has sloped, but the officers are after him....A terrible affray occurred at Eberhardt City, Nev., recently, between two men named Jackson and Beck. The former plunged a bowie knife to the hilt five times into the body of Beck, when a bystander struck Jackson down. Then Beck, though dying of his wounds, crawled to the prostrate form of Jackson, took the knife which had been used with fatal effect upon himself, and buried it in the heart of Jackson.

The war between the competing railroads running from St. Louis and Chicago to the Missouri river has ended, and the reduced fares have jumped back to the old figures.... We have some more glittering stories from the Black Hills. Some miners are said to have taken out from $30 to $50 a day, and nuggets have been found weighing from $15 to $35.... William Braden, an Indianapolis stationer, has failed for $145,000. Speculation in grain swamped him.

The law-and-order people of Williamson county, Ill., are evincing a determination to put a stop to the lawlessness that has long prevailed there. A militia company has been organized with this view, and Gov. Beveridge has shipped 100 guns and 5,000 cartridges with which to arm the bold soldiers....A battle recently occurred in Franklin county, Ill., between a Sheriff's party of twenty-three men and a body of fourteen Ku-Klux. Information had been received that the night-raiders would visit the place of County Commissioner J. B. Maddox, during a certain night, and preparations were made for their reception. At 2 o'clock in the morning they made their appearance, and the Sheriff ordered them to halt. Their reply was: "We will not do it, sir," and they fired into the Sheriff's party. At least six guns answered them, when a general engagement ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the Ku-Klux. A number of them were wounded, as the garbs picked up were covered with blood....A most brutal and unnatural murder is reported from Cincinnati, the victim being William Moran, and the perpetrators being his own brothers, Thomas and Nicholas Moran, who actually kicked him to death with their feet.

WASHINGTON.

Washington is almost deserted, and all business of importance is at a standstill. During several days of last week there was not a Cabinet officer in the city....The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the twenty-fourth call for bonds. The amount called for is $10,000,000, of the issue of 5-20s of 1864....The Postmaster-General has removed a large number of Postmasters for seeking to increase their salaries by a forced sale of stamps....Secretary Bristow and Treasurer New are on the best of terms, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following is an official statement from the Treasury Department of the government receipts and expenditures, by warrants, for the year ending June 30, 1875:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$157,167,722
Internal revenue	110,007,493
Sales of public lands	1,413,640
Miscellaneous sources	19,411,195
Total	$288,000,051
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 71,070,702
War Department	41,120,645
Navy Department	21,497,626
Indians and pensions	37,840,873
Interest on public debt	103,093,544
Total ordinary expenditures	$274,623,392

The Postoffice Department will ask the next Congress to devise a law fixing some other standard for Postmasters' salaries.

Postal cards to the number of 14,298,000 were issued during the month of July....The bursted Freedman's Bank will pay 20 per cent. in a few months....The Treasury Department is hurrying forward the preparations necessary to the resumption of specie payment. It is estimated that the amount needed will increase the bonded debt to $350,000,000.

Corie V. Fischer, a colored school teacher of Mississippi, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Pullman Palace Car Company, claiming $10,000 damages for refusal to allow her to travel in a palace car from Cincinnati to Washington.

THE SOUTH.

Friday, Aug. 13, was a busy day for hangmen in the South. In East Tennessee alone here were three executions, viz.: John C. Webb, at Knoxville, for murder, robbery, and rape; W. H. Berry, at Rogersville, for the murder of his wife; and Ananias Honeycutt, at Tazewell, for the murder of his foster-father. All three of the hangings were conducted in the old-fashioned way of mounting the criminal on a wagon and then driving the vehicle from under him. At least 30,000 people witnessed the three executions. All of the culprits protested their innocence. Thomas Withers, a negro boy, was hung at Lynchburg for the murder of a white girl. The criminal died hard. He succeeded three times in raising his feet to the edge of the trap, and drew himself up, but as often did the Sheriff push them off.

The railroads running between Nashville and Louisville are carrying passengers at fifty cents a head, the result of lively competition.

The steamer Hugh Martin, plying between London and Knoxville, on the Tennessee river, recently exploded her boiler, completely wrecking the boat. Four persons were killed and ten wounded.

L. T. Copeland, who a short time since published some statements in the Chicago *Times*, defamatory of ex-President Johnson's good name and religious belief, was tarred and feathered at Knoxville by indignant friends of the deceased.

There has recently been great excitement in Burke, Jefferson and Washington counties, Ga., over an apprehended negro outbreak. A letter purporting to be from the Secretary of some unknown negro organization was found in Washington county, ordering a massacre of the whites on the 20th of August. The order stated that Rivers, a colored militia General of South Carolina, would be present and direct the movement. The order said: "Kill every white man, and take every gun you can get. Have all your companies ready. Kill with axes, hoes and pitchforks, and get gunpowder and shot as you kill." Another letter giving substantially the same instructions was found in Jefferson county. The whites, apprehending danger, telegraphed to Macon for ammunition, which was furnished, and every preparation made for the apprehended attack. A large number of negroes charged with being implicated in the movement were arrested and lodged in jail. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was feared the whites would take the imprisoned blacks from jail and lynch them. At last accounts affairs were quieting down, and no serious trouble was apprehended. It is charged by the whites that the whole trouble was caused by a few worthless, turbulent, designing negroes, who live upon the credulity of the colored people.

POLITICAL.

Complete returns of the election for governor in Kentucky give McCreery, Democrat, a majority of 36,139 over Harlan, Republican. The vote for McCreery is about 1,000 less than the majority of Leslie in 1871. The House will stand 90 Democrats to 10 Republicans.

Senator Morton has gone to Maine to take an active part in the campaign in that State. His health, it is said, is completely restored.... The Governor of Tennessee has appointed D. M. Key, a lawyer of Chattanooga, to fill Andrew Johnson's unexpired term in the United States Senate.

GENERAL.

The experiment of shipping peaches from the East to the West has resulted disastrously to the forwarders, on account of the high freight rates. The only parties who made money by the operation were the railroad companies.

Railroad fares between the East and West have been advanced, and are nearly as high as they were previous to the late war between the trunk lines.

FOREIGN.

Hans Harmon, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was recently slain in a duel at the University of Breslau, Germany....A fresh reinforcement of 10,000 men is to be sent from Spain to Cuba.... The British Parliament has been prorogued till Oct. 29....An Englishman named Webb recently undertook the daring feat of swimming across the English channel without a life-saving apparatus. He accomplished half the distance in seven hours, when, owing to the increasing roughness of the waves, it was thought prudent to take him on board the attending sloop. He was apparently not fatigued.

Col. Baker, who was recently convicted of an indecent assault upon a young lady in a railway car, has been dismissed from the British army in disgrace....Drexel, Hayes & Co., the American bankers in Paris, are redeeming Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit.... The Carlists claim to have won an important victory over the Alfonsists at Arduna, Spain ....The insurrection in Herzegovina threatens to become a religious war.

Cortina, the Rio Grande bandit, is in jail in the City of Mexico, and will shortly be tried by a military court....Prince Charles Theodore, great-uncle of the King of Bavaria, was recently thrown from his horse and instantly killed....Another rebellion has broken out in Turkish Croatia....Intelligence has been received at Vienna that the inhabitants of the Bosnian Provinces have risen in insurrection along the whole length of the river Save. The telegraph wires have been cut, thirty Turks massacred, and all official buildings burned. Numbers of refugees are fleeing into Austria ....A treaty of commerce between China and Peru has been concluded....More than 30,000 persons attended mass in St. Augustine Church, London, on the 15th inst., to celebrate the fete of Napoleon.

A body of 6,000 Carlists attempted unsuccessfully to raise the siege of Seo de Urgel. The besiegers are expecting reinforcements. The fire upon the city is continued, and the citadel has suffered serious damage....The sum of $350,000 has been raised by subscription in Germany to indemnify Prussian priests for the withdrawal of the state grant. This is less than half the amount withdrawn.

Late advices from South America bring intelligence of the assassination of the President of the Republic of Ecuador....A Spanish vessel, shipping materials of war at Barcelona, exploded recently, killing fifty persons....A steam yacht carrying Queen Victoria and the royal family, while on a pleasure trip, the other day, ran into and sunk another yacht containing a party of ladies and gentlemen, three of whom were drowned and one killed. None of the royal party were injured....Numerous destructive fires are reported in Russia.....The war in Spain goes bravely on, with varying results.... The plot thickens in Eastern Europe, and every day brings news of a fresh uprising. Thus far the Turkish authorities have shown but little activity in sending troops to the disturbed districts, and it is reported that those sent forward for service in Bosnia have refused to proceed, fearing to encounter the Provincials in the mountain passes. The news also comes that 16,000 Dalmatians are ready to join in the fray, and that an army of Servians are on the way to reinforce the Herzegovinians, who have thus far more than held their own against the Turkish troops, and are visiting the despotic rulers with fire and sword.

The American Consul at Port-au-Prince is having trouble with the Haytien natives, and has asked the government to send a man-of-war there for his protection....It is said that Austria has offered, under a guarantee of the northern European empires, to intervene for the pacification of the Herzegovinians, upon the basis of reform in the administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey, but that the porte has refused the offer.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market remains in the same condition as noted for some time past. The outlook for the fall trade is very good. Money in ample supply and interest rates easy at 7@10 per cent., according to time and the character of the securities offered. Government bonds firm and a moderate demand was reported.

BREADSTUFFS.

The past week has witnessed a decided weakness in the grainmarkets, and a rapid and quite severe decline in values. The markets have really been "weather markets," and the weakness and the subsequent decline were due mainly to the more settled and finer weather. The reports received from different sections of the country indicated more favorable harvests than had been expected, and the country speculative element were on the selling side, while but few buying orders were received. The Eastern markets were of a less favorable tenor, and shippers were not disposed to trade with any freedom, while the stocks in store are large and rather heavier than usual at this season of the year. The receipts were moderately large. Values have steadily declined from the opening until the close. The most severe decline has been on cash oats, which closed about 17c per bu lower. Wheat and corn were considerably lower.

PRODUCE.

The business transacted in butter during the week was light. The principal reason for the quietness that prevailed was the scarcity of such lots as were desired by shippers. The arrivals during the week have been light, and the supply under a continued good local demand was largely reduced. Dealers being fortunate enough to have lots of butter on hand were able to obtain a shade better prices, though only a slight improvement was noticeable. There were several parties on the market seeking lots of the lower qualities for shipment, but the few lots offered were held above what they were willing to pay, and only a limited number of transactions were made. For grain bags and bagging there has been a good demand, and prices ruled firm as follows: Stark "A" seamless cotton bags, $32.00; Ludlow "AA," Montauk "A," Lewiston "A," and Otter Creek seamless cotton, $30.00; American "A," and Amoskeag, $28.00; wool sacks, 55@60c each. There was a good demand for broom corn at the following prices: 11½@14c for fair to extra hurl, 11@13c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beans were quiet and unchanged, quotable at $1.80 for round lots of Eastern mediums and $1.00@1.75 for Western according to quality. Beeswax remains quiet at 26@28c for prime yellow. Cheese was not as active as during the previous week, but former prices were maintained; quotable at 5@6c for poor to common, 8@11c for fair to good, 10¾@10½c for prime in lots, and 11c in a retail way. Currants were quiet at $5.50@6.00 per bu. Dried fruits were firm, and for some descriptions prices were higher. Eastern apples sold mainly at 9c per lb. Halves peaches were firm at 9¾@10c, and blackberries closed firm at 9¼@10c. Dried peas were dull at $2.00@2.10 for choice green, and $1.65@1.75 for marrowfat. The usual dullness again prevailed in eggs, and prices were irregular; sales ranged at 10@14½c, according to quality, the outside being for warranted fresh laid. There was no change from last week noticeable in feathers; quotable at 48@52c for prime live geese, 20@25c for turkey tail, and 3@5c for chicken. Green fruits were in large supply during the latter part of the week, and prices were easier. Apples sold at 50c@$3.50 per brl, and 20@40c per box, according to quality. Peaches were in large supply, and some arrived in a worthless condition; sales ranged at 20@50c per box for Southern, and from 10c@$2.50 for Delaware in one bushel boxes. Plums were slow sale, and pears were also very dull. Grapes sold slowly at 9@10c per lb. Hides were quiet but firm, as follows: 8@8½c for green salted all round, and 12@13c for calf. There was a slight improvement in potatoes, but hardly sufficient to be worth mentioning; sales ranged at $1.00@1.25 per brl. Salt was in fair demand and steady at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Vegetables were dull, but toward the latter part of the week a slight improvement was noticeable in tomatoes; sales ranged at 25@65c per box for tomatoes, $2.75@3.25 per brl for onions, and 8@10c per doz for corn. Veal was in fair demand and steady at 5@8½c for common to choice carcasses. The wool market remains dull and unchanged; quotable at 38@43c for fine to prime coarse unwashed, 28@33c for do washed, and 40@53c for poor to choice tub washed.

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair active business transacted in this market during the week just passed, but prices at the same time ruled somewhat easier. The outside orders received were somewhat lighter than usual, and the principal trading was done by the local speculative element. During the week the option for October changed from a premium to a discount, compared with seller September. Lard was dull and sales dragged slowly, and a decline of 30@40c was sustained in values. Market closed at $20.80@20.90 for cash mess pork, according to brand; $20.75@20.80 seller August, and seller September at $20.75@20.80. Cash lard quiet at $13.30@13.35, seller September $13.40, and seller October was nominal.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a moderately active business reported in timothy seed, and prices were firm though without immediate alterations. The first arrival of new seed was offered on the market on Saturday, and it being prime in quality, sold at $2.70, old closed at about $2.80 for prime. Clover was a shade firmer; sold at $8.00@8.10 for prime medium. Flax was nominal at about $1.60 for good crushing. The other kinds were entirely nominal. The offerings of highwines were light and the market in consequence ruled quiet. Prices were steady at $1.19.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

The quietness of former weeks was again developed in cooperage during the past week, and there was no change to note in prices. Quotable at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, and $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces; $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. It should be understood that the outside prices for lard tierces is only paid for "standard" packages—the new size adopted recently by the Packers' Association. Trade was also rather light in the lumber market, but at the same time prices remain steady and firm. Quotable at $8.50@8.75 for joist and scantling, $8.50@16.00 for boards and strips, $2.10@2.75 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. There was but little of consequence doing in wood, and values were without change. Hickory, $8.00; maple, $7.00, beech, $6.00, and slabs $4.00 per cord at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 50	@	13 50
Hogs—Dressed	10½	@	10¾
Cotton	14⅝	@	14¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 70	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 32	@	1 32½
No. 1 Spring	..	@	1 34
Corn	78	@	80
Oats	61	@	67
Rye	97	@	1 03
Pork—New Mess	16 25	@	16 50
Lard—Steam	14	@	14¼
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 49	@	1 50
Corn—No. 2	66	@	67
Oats—No. 2	44½	@	45½
Rye—No. 2	..	@	76
Pork—Mess	21 75	@	22 00
Lard	13	@	14
Hogs	7 50	@	8 00
Cattle	4 50	@	6 50
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	..	@	1 30
No. 2	..	@	1 23
Corn—No. 2		@	69
Oats—No. 2	..	@	39
Rye	..	@	80
Barley—No. 2	..	@	1 08½
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—	90	@	1 40
Corn	75	@	78
Oats	65	@	70
Rye	90	@	95
Pork—Mess	21 25	@	21 75
Lard	13½	@	14
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	..	@	1 62
Amber	..	@	1 26½
Corn	76	@	76½
Oats	43	@	54
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 47	@	1 50
Amber	1 38	@	1 49
Corn	78	@	80
Oats	41	@	43
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 54
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 49
Corn	81	@	82
Oats	47	@	50

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Reports of Damage by the Floods Greatly Exaggerated.

[From the Chicago Times, 14th.]

We print this morning dispatches from all parts of the district covered by the recent heavy rains and disastrous floods in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Especial attention is given to the Wabash and Ohio valleys, where the damage done was supposed to be the greatest. It will be observed that in but few localities is the injury done to the harvested and growing crops as great as was at first reported. The subsidence of the rivers and the week of fine weather that has ensued, have revived the growing grain and dried the shocks already harvested in such a manner as to leave it in very fair condition. In Southwestern Ohio there will probably be two-thirds of an average yield; in Southern Indiana there will be nearly three-fourths of the usual crop of grain; along the Wabash there will be a little more than half a crop, while in Southern Illinois the damage done is little more than nominal. In Kentucky everything indicates a full crop of all the principal products.

It is shown that the *Times* was right in predicting that the first reports of almost complete ruin to the crops were very much exaggerated. The farmers, although they will not realize their expectations earlier in the season, are far from the verge of bankruptcy, for they will not only have plenty of grain for home consumption, but will be able to export nearly the usual amount to the East and Europe. This is gratifying—unexpectedly so in view of the unprecedentedly rainy season we have experienced.

A HUMAN BEE-HIVE.

Density of the Population of the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with the Channel Islands thrown in, are only twice as large in area as the State of Illinois, but they are all the "world's workshop," and are supplying the unoccupied parts of the habitable world not only with manufactures and capital, but with men. One of their largest exports is human flesh and blood, done up in individual packages, and shipped across oceans and seas. The tide of emigration has been flowing ever since the first English settlement was made on the American coast, more than 250 years ago. It has had its ebbs and floods, but has never been wholly cut off. Even during the revolution, some of the British soldiers who came to prevent our independence remained to enjoy it.

Emigration from the United Kingdom attracted comparatively little attention before 1815. It deserved little, for by that year it had attained scanty proportions. The number of persons emigrating was only 2,081. The next year it rose to 12,510, and there was a steady advance until 1819, when the number was 34,987. The average for the next ten years was not as great as this, but American flush times when we were rushing upon the crisis of 1836-7 attracted crowds of British and Irish subjects. In the five years from 1830 to 1834, inclusive, the aggregate number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to America was 381,956. This was thought enormous, but it is only a little more than the annual average now. Up to this time (1834) more persons had emigrated to the British colonies in North America than to the United States. Very many of them had made Canada only a half-way house on their journey to the "States," but numbers had changed their home and not their flag. The tide turned in 1834. As late as 1839, however, the emigration of the last twenty-five years had sent 499,899 to the colonies and only 417,765 to the "States." But from 1840 the figures were respectively to the Canadas 993,756, and to the "States" 4,720,570.

The official record of emigration from 1840 to 1873 registers every great economic event of that time—the Irish famine, the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the American financial panic of 1857, the Civil War, etc. The '57 crisis cut down British emigration to this country from 126,905 in 1857 to 59,716 in 1858. The outbreak of the Civil War reduced it from 87,500 in 1860 to 49,764 in 1861. The Irish famine forced it up from 82,239 in 1846 to 142,154 in 1847, and 188,233 in 1848, and 219,450 in 1849, and 230,885 in 1850. Corresponding figures for the North American Colonies were 43,439 in 1846, and 109,680 in 1847, when it suddenly dropped to 31,065 in 1848. When gold was discovered in Australia, the number of emigrants thither quadrupled in a year. From 21,532 in 1851 it became 87,881 in 1852, and 61,401 the next year, and 83,237 the next, or 1854. It continued to decline in Australia down to 12,227 in 1870.

In 1873 the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 310,612, or about 1 per cent. of the whole population of the Kingdom. Of these persons, 233,073 came to the United States. This rate of decrease exceeds the annual average increase of the British population between 1861 and 1871. For these ten years it was only 8.8 per cent. But the great proportionate loss was from Ireland. Nevertheless population is now increasing more rapidly than emigration and death together can thin it. According to the report of the Registrar-General, the net daily increase in the population of the United Kingdom is 705. In 1865, the total population was 29,861,908. In 1874 it was 32,412,000.

The wonderful fact shown by these figures is, that this little cluster of islands on the western shore of Europe should produce such enormous numbers of human beings. England and Wales, in which the land is owned by comparatively few persons, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe except Belgium, which is a land of manufactures and farm patches. Yet the density increases every year, despite the hundreds of thousands who leave the teeming shores of Old England and ancient Erin for the New World.—*Chicago Tribune.*

O'Connell's Wit.

One of the most effective weapons of O'Connell was his wit, which was always at his command. There are hundreds of stories detailing instances of his power in this respect. One of these is a story where the victim was Dr. Russell, known in this country as "Bull Run Russell," the famous correspondent of the London *Times*. On one occasion, when O'Connell was to address a monster meeting in Ireland, Russell was sent over by the *Times* to report O'Connell's speech, the purpose being to get evidence that could be used against him in case he should utter language capable of being interpreted as seditious. By O'Connell's advice, Russell was provided with every possible facility for his work. He was assigned a seat near O'Connell, where he could hear every word. O'Connell, before beginning his speech, informed the thousands of people present that there was a very able Englishman present, who came all the way from England to report his speech; that it was to be printed in the London *Times*, and that the gentleman was desirous to get an accurate report, so that he could swear to it if necessary. He therefore appealed to the Irish present to be quiet and orderly; to make no noise, and to do nothing that could disturb the English gentleman, or cause him to lose a word of the speech to which he was to swear. During these remarks he pointed out Mr. Russell personally, who was placed so conspicuously as to be easily seen by all. Then, turning to Mr. Russell, he asked him if there was anything he needed, if he was comfortably seated, if his pens were in order, and if he were ready to begin. By this time Russell had become the most interesting and conspicuous man in the crowd. Again appealing to the crowd to become quiet and let the gentleman get such a report as he could swear to, he informed Russell that he was about to begin. Russell dipped his pen in ink, and O'Connell began his oration—*in Irish!* The multitude saw the joke, and Russell was painfully impressed with the knowledge that he was laughed at. At intervals O'Connell would appeal in English to the crowd to be silent, as the English gentleman did not seem to get along very well, and would not be able to swear to the accuracy of the report. Every moment made Russell's position more painful, until at last, mortified and humiliated at the exposure of the real purpose of his visit, and at its defeat, he rose from his seat, left the meeting, and quitted Ireland.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Mystery of Twenty-five Years Cleared Up.

Some weeks since an article from a New Orleans paper was extensively published throughout the country, to the effect that the crew of the schooner Florida, which sailed for California from New Orleans, in 1849, and was supposed to have been lost, with all on board, had been discovered on an island in the Southern Pacific, by an English vessel which had been driven thither by continued storms. The crew stated that the Florida had been wrecked on this uninhabited island twenty-six years ago, and that in the interval they had not seen a human face. They declined, however, to leave the island, having established themselves in comparative comfort. The narrative was said to have created great sensation among the surviving relatives of the crew, and an effort was stated to be on foot to fit out a vessel which should visit the island.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a recent date publishes the report of an interview with a gentleman who was living in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1849. He states that the Florida put into Port Famine, at that time the Chilian penal settlement; that the convicts boarded her, massacred all of the crew except a young man named Marcum, and made sail for the main land. On her way she was recaptured by a Chilian war vessel and brought into Valparaiso, where the *Courier-Journal's* informant got the above details from Marcum's own lips. Marcum, whose parents are still living in Versailles, Ky., proceeded to California, where he soon after died of small-pox, at Placerville, in that State. The British steamer Thetis had first seen the Florida after her capture by the convicts, and gave the information to the Chilian authorities, which led them to send out the vessel which brought her back into port. A revolution was in progress in Chili at the time, and the records of the event may be lost, but the full details were on the log-book of the Thetis, which may be examined in the office of the British Admiralty.

Exports of Wheat.

For the purpose of illustrating the rising importance of wheat in our exports, we have compiled from the official records the following statement of the value of the national exports of wheat and flour from the year 1821 up to the present time:

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Yearly av'rage for ten years ending	*Flour.*	*Wheat.*	*Total.*
1830..	$ 4,904,308	$ 18,173	$ 4,922,481
1840..	5,657,960	255,443	5,913,403
1850..	10,043,183	1,364,187	11,607,370
1860..	18,014,866	7,802,869	25,517,244
1870..	22,571,364	29,593,869	52,165,233
The year 1871..	24,093,184	45,143,424	69,236,608
1872..	17,955,684	38,915,060	56,870,744
1873..	19,381,664	51,452,254	70,833,918
1874..	29,258,094	101,421,459	130,679,553

For the twenty years ending with 1840 the exports averaged about $5,500,000 a year; during the next ten years the average exports doubled; during the ten years ending with 1860, they rose to an average of $25,500,000, and even during the war decade, when so much labor was diverted from the field to the camp, the export was doubled as compared with the ten preceding years. In 1871, the first year of the present decade, we exported $69,200,000; and last year the shipments rose to $130,600,000. In other words, the present export of wheat and flour is twenty-four times the value of that for the average of the twenty years ending with 1840.

This clearly shows what is the natural and inevitable drift of production in this country, and indicates where capital is to seek its chief employments and rewards. The competition between the agriculture of the two continents is at last coming out in our favor; and our true interest lies in affording every facility to the branch of industry in which our largest achievements are won.—*New York Daily Bulletin.*

The English Sparrow.

We see by some of our exchanges that at last the eyes of the people are beginning to open to the true character of this pestiferous imported little pilferer. One correspondent states that he noticed from the windows of his house several sparrows in the top of a pear tree in his next door neighbor's garden, very busy, and apparently picking off the buds which were just then forming. To be sure about it, he watched them carefully through a good opera-glass, and was convinced that they were destroying almost every bud upon the tree. These sparrows are not insect destroyers, but are the greatest nuisance of the bird species ever imported into America. They drive other birds away, and are very destructive to fruit, berry and grain crops. They have been known to destroy entire wheat and oat fields in England and Ireland, and if not killed and exterminated, when they get more numerous our farmers will find that they have to deal with the most pestiferous little pilferer that has ever cursed the country.—*Kentucky Stock Grower.*

How to Break off Bad Habits.

Understand the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the persons, the places and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts, that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once—twice—a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it is an easy thing you have undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day which may have been gathering long years.

AUBURN COURIER

T. O. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

ROBERT COLLYER'S new lecture will not be given to the public before next winter. He has no fear of keeping the article as fresh as ever through the summer, because it is nothing but "Salt."

How our public men fade away! Of the eight who ran for President and Vice-President in 1860 but two—Hannibal Hamlin and Herschel V. Johnson—are living. Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Breckinridge, Everett and Lane have passed away. "What shadows we are."

THERE have been under our government 18 Presidents, 27 Vice-Presidents, 33 Secretaries of State, 37 Secretaries of the Treasury, 42 Secretaries of War, 35 Secretaries of the Navy, 12 Secretaries of the Interior, 33 Postmasters General, 45 Attorneys General, and 53 Speakers of the House of Representatives.

A FEW days since the schooner Rosabelle, lumber-laden became water-logged and went on the beach at Grand Haven, Mich., during a terrible storm. Capt. Frazier, with five brave citizens of Grand Haven, launched a life-boat and in the presence of a large crowd who witnessed the exciting scene, succeeded in rescuing all with the exception of the cook, who had been previously washed overboard.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is probably the most prolific writer of all the grand army of Bohemians. It is stated that thirty columns a week has been his average amount of matter for fourteen years, and often he has been known to grind out that quantity in a single day. He rises at daylight and his work is mainly done at 11 o'clock. Townsend is still a young man, having been born in 1841.

A POSTOFFICE clerk in Nebraska, in a fit of recklessness, purloined two five dollar bills from a letter. Afterward repenting, and being convinced of the truth of the adage, "Honesty is the best policy," he slipped a $10 bill into the same letter and forwarded it to its destination. The reception of an X, instead of two V's, lead to his detection and arrest, and he now languishes in jail, while struggling vainly with the problem why two 5's are not 10, and fully convinced that there must be something wrong with that old adage.

A WISCONSIN farmer had a hen addicted to picking and eating her own eggs. The cunning Granger cured this abnormal appetite by placing an egg-shell filled with cayenne pepper in the nest—the hen innocently plunging her beak into it, with a result so effectual and permanent that she is the only hen now known that will lay an egg without cackling over it. She performs her daily duty in this respect patiently and noiselessly, and instantly after accomplishing her task, retires to the opposite side of the farm-yard with astonishing celerity. The elated Granger forwarded an application to Washington to have the new "Pepper" trick secured by patent, which proceeding will soon doubtless convince him that, like his disconsolate hen, he had better have left the "bogus" egg as it was.

THE people of Rochester, New York, have kindly interested themselves in behalf of the orphan children of Donaldson, the lost aeronaut of Barnum's show. A benefit is to be given them, and a guardian appointed that the proceeds may be judiciously applied. Though Donaldson owed nothing for their maintenance at the time of his supposed death, a few hundred dollars procured in this manner, let it be managed ever so economically, will serve his orphans but a brief period, and we would suggest that Barnum's Hippodrome, which is indirectly responsible for the sad fate of the luckless aeronaut, should supplement the charitable measures of the less interested citizens of Rochester, by devoting at least one day's receipts of the great show for the benefit of the helpless children of their late friend and companion. How is it circusmen, will you "tumble" to this suggestion?

WHILE Steiner's balloon was floating at a great height over Oak Creek, Wis., a fresh arrival from the "ould dart" followed the family from the residence out of doors to ascertain the cause of the excitement which had induced the neighbors to unceremoniously summon them. Now Bridget had heard nothing but the balloon talked of in the family circle for days, and her curiosity was strongly roused when she heard the cry in all directions, "The balloon! The balloon!" and she stared hard at the sky in the direction the others were looking. "Do you see it, Bridget?" questioned her mistress, excitedly. "Indade an' I don't, mum," she replied. "Look! look, Bridget! That little round ball away up there as far as you can see." Bridget's eyes distended like an owl's as she caught sight of the object, and immediately she exclaimed, tremulously, "Glory be to God, mum, an' is that thing full o' people!"

THE announcement that the trial of John D. Lee for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre has resulted in a hung jury will excite little surprise when the composition of the jury is taken into consideration. The jury, according to a San Francisco paper, was composed as follows:

Joseph Wade, Gentile, native, two years a resident of the Territory; J. C. Heister, Gentile, native, two years a resident; David Rogers, Mormon, fourteen years a resident; Isaac Duffen, Mormon, naturalized, ten years a resident; John P. Chetester, Mormon, native, resident twelve years; James C. Robison, Mormon, native resident, eighteen years; D. J. Arslum, Mormon, native, resident twenty years, and son-in-law to Haight, who gave the order to fire on the emigrants, but has no opinion; Joseph Knight, Mormon, native, resident twenty years; Paul Price, Mormon, native, resident six years; George F. Jarvis, Mormon, naturalized, resident fifteen years; Robert Heyborne, Mormon, naturalized, (a Californian), resident seventeen years, and step-son of Uric, who was engaged in the massacre—has been on the ground, but knows nothing of it; John Beaver, Gentile, native, ten years resident of California.

Nine Mormons and three Gentiles, and two of these Mormons relatives of men who participated in the butchery! Is it any wonder that they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction? What chance was there for justice with such a jury?

A WRITER in the St. Louis *Republican* of a statistical turn of mind has kept a careful record of suicides in the United States for two months, embracing the period between June 1 and Aug. 1. His record shows a sum total of 110 self-murders. Of these 85 were males and 25 females. Four of the former were under 18 years of age, and 1 a boy of 13. All the females except 6 were married. The manner of death was as follows: Forty by shooting, 26 by poison, 16 by drowning, 15 by hanging, 9 by throat-cutting, 2 by jumping out of a window, 1 by burning and 1 by starvation. The reasons, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows: Thirty-one died and left no sign, 28 were "tired of life," 16 were insane, 12 alleged domestic troubles, 8 whisky, 7 disappointed affection, 4 to escape the penalty of murder, 1 because of a son's disgrace, 1 because of bad treatment from his children, 1 from religious excitement, 1 to avoid the punishment due to theft. The localities were divided as follows: New York, 27; Illinois, 13; Ohio, 12; Missouri, 10; Iowa, 6; Louisiana, 5; New Jersey, 5; Massachusetts, 5; California, 4; Indiana, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Michigan, 2; Connecticut, Wisconsin and Virginia, each 2; Nevada, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Kansas, Alabama, Maryland and Nebraska, each 1; and 1 at sea.

A THEORY is current that Donaldson's balloon was struck by lightning. This theory, though barely possible, is very improbable, no instance of the kind having occurred in the history of aerostation. As a suggestion not before offered, we think it more probable that when the schooner Guide saw them dipping in the lake and started in the endeavor to rescue them, Donaldson and Grimwood, finding the balloon traveling faster than the vessel, concluded to trust to their life-preservers, and desert the balloon, in the hope that the schooner would continue in the same course, and approach within hailing distance. This they probably did, the schooner being but about a mile distant and bearing directly down for them. At this juncture, the balloon, relieved of its burden, shot up perpendicularly into the air and soon vanished from sight, which, according to the statement of Capt. Anderson and mate, was actually the case. This sudden change of tactics on the part of the balloon not being understood by the willing mariners, and having no conception of the precious ballast in the lake necessary to effect it, they headed the schooner again for Chicago, leaving the unfortunate aeronauts to perish in the violent storm which struck the lake soon afterward. Accepting this hypothesis, we may readily account for the balloon seen at various times and places floating at a high altitude for days after the lamentable catastrophe.

Diary of an M. D.

A pocket-diary, picked up in the street of a neighboring city, would seem to indicate, from the following choice extracts, that the owner was a medical man:

"Kase 230, Mary An Perkins. Bisnes, wash woman. Sickness in her hed Fisik some blue pils a soaperifik; age 52. Ped me one dollar, 1 kuarter bogus. Mind get good kuarter and mak her tak mo fisik.

"Kase 231, Tummes Frink, Busines, Nirishman. Lives with Pady Molony who keeps a dray—Sikness digg in ribs and tow blak eys. Fisik to drink my mixter twict a day of sasiperily bere and jellop, and fish ile, with asifedity to make it taste fisiky. Rubed his face with kart grese liniment, aged 39 years age. Drinked the mixter and wuddnt pay me bekase it tasted nasty, but the mixter'll work his innards, I reckon.

"Kase 232, Old Misses Boggs. Aint got no bisness, but plenty of money. Siknes awl a humbug. Gav her sum of my celebrated 'Dipseflorikon,' which she sed drank like cold tee—wich it was too. Must put sumthink in it to make her feel sik and bad. The Old Wommen has got the roks."—*Sanitarian.*

THE $2,000 jail at Greeley, Col., has stood empty ever since it was built.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE *Hoosier State* says that Vermillion county will raise 300,000 bushels of potatoes this year.

A YOUNG lady is attending the Normal Institute, at Sullivan, who weighs 225 pounds avoirdupois.

ON the north branch of the Vandalia road, in Clay county, sixteen bridges have been washed away.

THE Northwest Indiana Annual Conference will meet in Greencastle, Sept. 8. Bishop Janes presides.

ADDISON HAMILTON, aged seventeen years, was run over and instantly killed by a passenger train near Fort Wayne a few days since.

JOHN BREESE, station agent on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, at Rolling Prairie, Laporte county, fell dead from heart disease while discharging his duties at the depot.

THE Commissioners of Vermillion county have concluded this is not a good year to increase taxes, and have therefore decided not to let the contract for the building of a new County Asylum.

ON Wednesday last, at South Bend, a young man named Frank Mallory attempted suicide by taking morphine. Through the unremitting attentions of physicians his life was saved. He took the poison because his girl "shook" him.

AT Cumberland, Marion county, a few days ago, during an altercation about a trade, Louis Veatch shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Melvin Murray, with a shot-gun. The murderer fled, but was shortly captured, and is now in custody.

DRURY FLENNER, 60 years of age, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Rushville, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The lightning struck a watch in his pocket, completely melting the ring. His son, who was walking with him, was knocked insensible.

KENNEDY, the notorious convict who shot and killed the guard, Geo. Chamberlain, and attempted an outbreak at the State Prison South last summer, was tried before Judge Anthony, of the Criminal Court at Charleston last week, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

NEWS has been received at Indianapolis of the death of Lieut.-Commander Owentrout, of that city, on board the steamer Spain, at Staten Island. He was well and highly known, being a member of a prominent family. He entered the Academy in 1860, and served during the latter part of the war of the rebellion with distinction, winning rapid promotion. His body was brought home for interment.

A HORRIBLE threshing-machine accident occurred last week near Goshen. Anthony Ralfsnyder, while oiling the machine, stepped on the arm at the side of the feed-board, and his right foot was instantly drawn into the rapidly revolving cylinder. His leg was torn off by inches to within six inches of his body. A surgeon was sent for, who amputated the leg at the body. The sufferer lived but six hours after the operation, when he died in great agony.

DR. FRANKLIN CONGROVE, of Marysville, Allen county, through his attorneys, has instituted libel proceedings in the Civil Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, for $10,000 damages, against Hon. Jno. E. Neff, G. W. H. Riley, and R. D. Dum, former editors and proprietors of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel.* The complaint alleges that on the 3d of September, 1873, he was published in that paper as being a hypocrite, libertine, coward, and having attempted to commit rape upon Mrs. Elizabeth Scheider, while attending her professionally.

Hans Christian Andersen.

The death of Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish poet and story-teller, leaves a void in the literary world that must for a long time remain unfilled. His was a peculiar talent, employed with rare discrimination. Almost uneducated in early life, he managed to obtain a clear and remarkably appreciative insight into human nature, especially child-like, and by a diligent course of study, undertaken when few young men would think of such a thing, he was able to use that knowledge. He commenced writing poetry and children's stories many years ago. In all of them he aimed to make his readers better. His productions were singularly simple, touching, entertaining, inspiring. Many of them exhibited a pathos that would bring tears in the eyes of a reader, old or young. A high moral and Christian sentiment pervades his every sketch, and none could peruse his simplest story without feeling the better for it. To old as well as young his books afforded entertainment and instruction. He will be sadly missed by all classes, to whom his name has become a household word.

A Bold Leap by a Girl.

A rash leap was made by a young girl last night, as the excursion train conveying the Bible Christian congregation from Port Stanley to London was dashing past the Ross farm, about 2½ miles from from the city. It appears that while at the spot mentioned a girl named Millie George, about 12 years of age, daughter of Mr. William George, corner of Clarence and Nelson streets, was standing on the platform of the second last carriage, several of the other scholars being with her. A gust of wind blew off her hat. Apparently thinking it too good to lose, she jumped off the carriage unobserved, strange to relate, by any of her companions. She was seen to fall on her hands and knees, and to rise up, hat in hand, and run after the train. Those in the last carriage pulled the bell-rope, but it was apparently unworkable, or at least was unobserved by the conductors, as the train arrived in the city before they were fully apprised of the affair. No time was lost in dispatching an engine along the line to look for the courageous little girl. Fortunately, to the great relief of the girl's mother and her friends, who were in a sad plight at the station, she suddenly put in appearance at home, with but a few scratches as a remembrancer of her rash act.—*London (Can.) Free Press.*

AN ANCIENT BURG.

A City One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Years Old in California.

[From the Scientific American.]

In the current number of the *Overland* a California geologist reviews the geological evidence of the antiquity of a human settlement near the present town of Cherokee, in that State, and estimates the age of that most ancient of discovered towns to be not less than 180,000 years! The data for all such calculations are necessarily uncertain, as they are derived from the present motions of the continents and present rates of erosion; still, from the changes that have taken place since the pioneers of prehistoric California left their traces on its ancient sea-shore, there can be no doubt that thousands of centuries must have come and gone.

The traces in question are numerous stone mortars, found in undisturbed white and yellow gravel of a subaqueous formation, not fluviatile, underlying the vast sheets of volcanic rock of which Table mountain is a part. In one instance a mortar was found standing upright, with the pestle in it, apparently just as it had been left by its owner. In some cases the mortars have been found at the depth of forty feet from the surface of the gravel underlying the Table mountain. The distribution of the mortars is such as to indicate with great positiveness the former existence of a human settlement on that ancient beach when the water stood near the level at which they occur; a time anterior to the volcanic outpouring which Table mountain records, and anterior to the glacial epoch.

The recent geological history of that region may be briefly summed up as follows: Previous to the placing of the mortars in the position in which they have been found, the early and middle tertiary sea level had receded to the position of the coal beds underlying Table mountain, fully 1,000 feet below the level of Cherokee. Subsequently, in the pliocene period, there was a further subsidence of about 1,000 feet, something like 600 feet occurring after the mortars had been abandoned. All this, as has been noticed, took place before the volcanic outflows which covered up all the ancient *detritus* of the region, including that of the ancient rivers (whose gravels have furnished so much of the gold of California). The geological age of the river period was determined by Lesquereaux from specimens of vegetation, now extinct, collected in the survey of the ancient rivers; specimens indicating a flora of the pliocene age, retaining some characteristic miocene forms.

After the volcanic period, the land rose again, the time of emergence embracing the glacial period and the new eroding period in the Sierra, during which the slates, and the hard metamorphic greenstones, and the granites were slashed with canons 3,000 feet deep by the action of ice and running water. Taking the rates of continental movement determined by Lyell, our geologist calculates that the time required for the changes thus outlined could not have been less than eighteen hundred centuries. For a period so long preceding the glacial epoch as the time when ancient Cherokee was buried by the waters of the advancing sea, his estimate is certainly not extravagant, though it does transcend so enormously the time men have been accustomed to allow for a man's residence on earth.

A Wonderful Invention.

F. A. Gleason, of Brooklyn, has invented a self-feeding nail machine, which is now in operation at the nail factory of the Albany iron-works. The machine is making six-penny nails at the rate of 300 to 360 per minute, and the attendance of one man is sufficient for five or six machines. The feeding apparatus is the chief novelty of the machine, and consists of: First—A plate box holding a thirty pound plate. The lower plate is discharged immediately after the first plate is cut up. Second—An automatic nipper, which seizes the plate, carrying it down to the cutters and feeding it until consumed, then returning and discharging the scrap in a receptacle provided for that purpose. The feeding process is reduced to the simplest mechanical movements, and the parts liable to friction and constant wear consist of only an eccentric, elbow, and their connections. The machine has been examined by A. L. Holley, Chief Engineer of the Bessemer steel-works, Richmond, and other experts, and has caused much astonishment by its simplicity. The machine runs rapidly and becomes very hot. This is the only defect, and it is believed that can be easily remedied.

A Novel Method of Smuggling.

As the steamer Columbus was nearing the Quarantine landing Tuesday, Inspector Kane noticed several large bags thrown overboard. Suspecting they contained smuggled cigars, he had the vessel stopped, and, in company with Inspectors McCost and Hagan, jumped into a boat and rowed after the mysterious packages. Another row-boat had similar intentions, and the occupant succeeded in fishing up the bags, and immediately rowed for dear life toward the Staten Island shore. The officers at once gave chase, and after much difficulty overhauled the boat and seized its contents. The prize consisted of six bags of cigars, in India rubber air-tight bags, as large as mail-bags. The man was allowed to go, but he gave some important information to the officers. There were many thousands of cigars in the bags, and the seizure is looked upon as one of the most important made during the last few years.—*New York Express.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

God Bless the Farm.

God bless the farm—the dear old farm;
  God bless it every rood,
Where willing hearts and sturdy arms
  Can earn an honest livelihood!
Can from the coarse and fertile soil
Win back a recompense for toil.

God bless each meadow, field and nook,
  Begemmed with fairest flowers,
And every leaf that's gently shook
  By evening breeze or morning showers;
God bless them all! each leaf's a gem
In nature's gorgeous diadem.

The orchards that, in early spring,
  Blush rich in fragrant flowers;
And with each autumn surely bring
  Their wealth of fruits in golden showers;
Like pomegranates on Aaron's rod,
A miracle from nature's God.

And may He bless the farmer's home,
  Where peace and plenty reign;
No happier spot 'neath heaven's high dome
  Doth this broad, beauteous earth contain,
Than where, secure from care and strife,
The farmer leads his peaceful life.

Unvexed by toil and tricks for gain,
  He turns the fertile mould;
Then scatters on the golden grain,
  And reaps reward a hundred fold;
He dwells where grace and beauty charm,
For God hath both blessed his home and farm.

Around the Farm.

A NEW JERSEY poultryman has sold a lot of 258 capons, averaging 10½ pounds each, for cents a pound. The total sum of over $1,000 for the lot is a handsome remuneration for the small trouble in rearing this small quantity of fowls.

THERE is no lesson of more importance than to teach the art of making home pleasant. This is one of the ways to keep the boys and girls on the farm and to make them satisfied with their situation. For the want of something nice many a boy has left the country home, made a poor lawyer or clerk, who would have made a good, successful farmer.

A FARMER informs the *Kentucky Home Journal* that he always turns his sheep on his standing corn after it is in full ear. They destroy many weeds that would otherwise re-seed the ground, clean up the fence rows, and get much good food that at this season of the year comes well to hand. He adds that you can continue to let them in the field, and so long as they find anything else to feed upon they will not molest the corn.

To CURE a colt of pulling at his halter place a stiff spring pole in front of him, but out of sight behind his manger. Pass the halter strap through a hole in the partition and tie to the spring pole. If all is properly adjusted the colt will try his entire strength without breaking loose, and will be apt to go back to his manger a great deal quicker than he backed away from it.

IT is now stated that the Eucalyptus, or fever tree, is quite as valuable in respect to timber producing qualities as it is in a sanitary point of view. In California it has been found to grow very rapidly and to an enormous size, and is now being planted for wood. Trees only four years and a half from the seed are now twenty-two feet high and sixteen inches in circumference; and a single cultivator has raised, during the past year, from two and a half pounds of seed, no less than 50,000 trees eight inches in height.

It is perhaps not generally known how much protection is afforded to tender vegetation by the presence of hardy evergreens, either as hedges to screen from cold and drying winds, or by their overhanging branches to arrest excessive radiation of heat. It is astonishing sometimes to see what apparently trifling protection will save the life plants which are sure to be killed in more open and exposed places. A few dried bushes or a handful of leaves, a sheltered fence corner of the shade of a large tree, will often suffice to carry tender plants safely through the winter. A few green pine boughs set upright around some Eucalyptus trees in two of my neighbors' garden have effectually saved them this winter. The protection afforded by a mass of evergreen foliage seems to be something more than a mere screen, or what would be afforded by an overhanging shed or dried straw. Perhaps the living leaves may modify the temperature in some way we are ignorant of. Certain it is that many half hardy plants will survive the severe cold of winter when thus protected, which are almost invariably killed when out in perfectly exposed localities.

FIGHTING THE CHINCH BUG.—Mt. Lafferty is perfectly right in showing the impracticability on a large scale of many remedies that may answer on a small scale, and in advocating the log and ditch plows against the first brood as it leaves the small grain and makes for the corn. Yet it must not be forgotten that this first brood at the time it passes from field to field and may be fought with ditches, has already accomplished most of the injury it is capable of, and that as M. L. well remarks, the ditching is of no avail against the second brood. It is for these reasons that I have so strongly urged winter work and combined action in dealing with the chinch bug.—*C. V. Riley, in Rural World.*

About the House.

To MAKE meat tender, cut the steak the day before into slices about two inches thick; rub them over with a small quantity of carbonate of soda; wash off next morning, and cook as you please.

SPICED GOOSEBERRIES.—Eight pounds of gooseberries, four pounds brown sugar, half a pint pure cider vinegar. Boil one hour and a half. When done, add cinnamon and cloves. They will keep without sealing, and are very nice.

PLANTS in pots, that is, the ordinary varieties usually grown for this purpose, including roses, are greatly benefited by a slight mulch of old hot-bed manure. And conifers, too, show the effect of this fertilizing covering by an increased color and a more vigorous growth.

GINGER NUTS.—One pound of flour, three-quarters pound of lard and butter mixed, three-quarters pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of ginger, two ounces of allspice, one ounce of caraway seed and one pint of molasses.

LEMON EXTRACT FOR FARMERS' WIVES.—Pare the lemons as thin as possible; the rind can be dried for a variety of uses. Slice them and take out the seeds. Heat them boiling, hot with their weight in white sugar. Put in a tight can. A tablespoonful will flavor a pie or custard nicely. This will keep a long time.

COLD starch should not be made too stiff, or undissolved portions will adhere to the garments. If of the right consistency, the article will look as if wrung out of water. Roll tightly and let it lie for two hours. It will then iron as easily as if boiled starch had been used, and take much less.

NEVER repaper a room without first removing the old paper. The moisture of the fresh paste causes a fermentation of the old paste and hurtful gases are generated, and if the old paper contained arsenical colors the arsenic is liberated in a deadly form. Tear off the old paper and make the walls clean before applying the new.

THE following is described as a simple and effectual method of keeping ice water a long time in a common pitcher: Place between two sheets of paper (newspaper will answer, thick brown paper is better) a layer of cotton batting about half an inch in thickness; fasten the ends of paper and batting together, forming a circle, then sew or paste a crown over one end, making a box the shape of a stovepipe minus the rim. Place this over an ordinary pitcher filled with ice water, making it deep enough to rest on the table, so as to exclude the air, and you will be astonished at the length of time this ice will keep, and the water remain cold after the ice is melted.

Something for Everybody.

STRAW matting should be washed with a cloth dampened in salt water. Indian meal sprinkled over it and thoroughly swept out will also cleanse it finely.

TO PREVENT hard soap, prepared with soda, from crumbling, the bars may be dipped in a mixture of resin soap, beef tallow, and wax.

SCRAPED or powdered French chalk is used by bootmakers to make new boots or shoes go on easily, by rubbing or dusting a little of it on the inside of the heel and instep of the boot.

TO RENDER the colors of cotton fabric permanent, dissolve three gills of salt in four quarts of water; put the calico in while hot, and leave it till cold; it will not fade by subsequent washing.

A GOOD cement for attaching labels to metallic surfaces is composed of gum tragacanth mucilage ten parts, honey ten parts, flour one part.

MANY kinds of close-grained hardwood may be made to resemble ebony by soaking them in a moderately strong solution of sulphate of iron and tannin for a week or more. The color will penetrate the wood and render it capable of taking a fine polish.

PAPERING and painting are best done in cold weather, especially the latter, for the wood absorbs the oil of paint much more in warm weather; while in cold weather the oil hardens on the outside, making a coat which will protect the wood instead of soaking into it.

DO NOT be content with having a well-regulated front yard only, but see to it that the back yard is tidy and clean. If only covered with grass it is neat, as well as useful for bleaching purposes. Place here a plat of bright flowers to give some variety, even if it be done at the expense of the front yard. Keep it orderly; don't let sticks, old hoop skirts, tin cans and all kinds of rubbish lie around, to be moved from place to place, annoying you and breeding pestilence.

VEGETABLES should never be washed until immediately before prepared for the table. Lettuce is made almost worthless in flavor, by dipping it in water some hours before it is served. Potatoes suffer more than other vegetables through the washing process. They should not be put in water till just ready for boiling.

PROFESSOR NESSLER says that the keeping qualities of smoked meat do not depend upon the amount of smoking, but upon the uniform and proper drying of the meat. It is of considerable advantage also to roll the meat on its removal from the salt, before smoking, in sawdust or bran. By this means the crust formed in smoking will not be so thick; and if moisture condenses upon the meat it remains in the bran, the brown coloring matter of the smoke not penetrating. The best place to keep the meat is in a smoke-house, in which it remains dry, without drying out entirely as it does when hung in a chimney.

GUNS and rifles may be easily cleaned from lead by the following: If a muzzle-loader, stop up the nipple or communication hole with a little wax, or, if a breech-loader, insert a cork in the breech rather tightly; next pour some quicksilver into the barrel, and put another cork in the muzzle, then proceed to roll it up and down the barrel, shaking it about for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the barrel as clean and free from lead as the first day it came out of the shop. The same quicksilver can be used repeatedly, by straining it through wash-leather; for the lead will be left behind in the leather, and the quicksilver will be again fit for use.

Delicacy in Women.

If there is one trait in a woman's character to be loved and admired above another, it is true, modest, unassuming delicacy. The true delicacy of woman consists in administering to the wants of the distressed, giving counsel and good advice in a friendly manner, and in not seeming to know that she has done anything but duty, and it in a very unobtrusive way. True delicacy will never give offense, yet tell us of our worst faults at all times. We have known ladies with such a natural delicacy that our admiration of that most admirable trait of character—though they were very plain and not possessed of nature's beauty—caused them to seem to us the most beautiful of women. Delicacy made them so pure in thought, word and act, that our admiration did not allow us to see the fault of nature's adornment after we had known them a day. A delicacy that is natural is ever modest, retiring, and full of compassion and human sympathy; it is possessed of a heart that is ever open to other's woes and sorrows.

A TOOTH was recently extracted from the tongue of a Mr. Brunson, of Perry, Ga. About a year ago he received a pistol shot in the mouth by which the tooth was torn from the gum and firmly imbeded in the muscles of the tongue.

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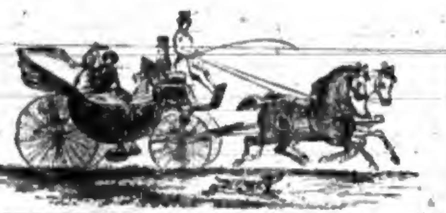

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All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade.

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will g the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

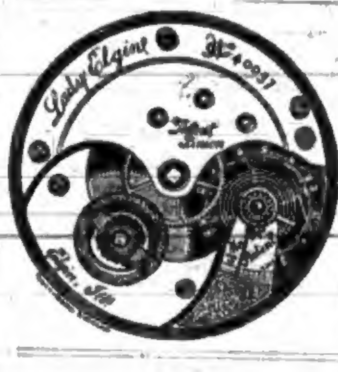

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

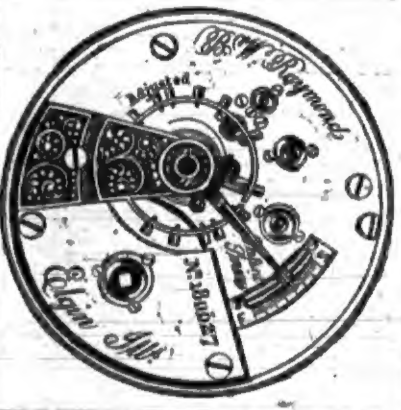

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Core Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	[illegible]	3 15	8 34
Tipton	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 [illegible]	7 02
Miami	2 40	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. M. RAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 08
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Bessons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 20	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Bessons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 55	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 20
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 51
Montpelier	1 49	11 17	8 52
Keystone	1 58	—	8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	2 59	11 28am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		4 20p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 [illegible]am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		1 3[illegible]a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 55mp	7 55	5 15	2 46
Reading	1 7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		6 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 3[illegible]p
Lansing	10 40			9 45
Grand Rapids	8 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 3[illegible]a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time, Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40p	7.00a	10 50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.08	Adamsboro,	5.55	7.00	11.43
4.30	7.55	12.23	Hoover's	5.41	6.40	11.24
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.33	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.23	6.00	10 25
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9 50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.50	8.48
7.40	12 10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	3..0
8.05	1.10p	1.08	Lib. Mills	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1 40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.30	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.50	2.57	1 47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2 24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.34	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9 35	5.05
11.45	5 55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.10	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1,25a	7.55	2.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6,25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 3 Pac. ex.	No. 7 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	------	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	------	9 22 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 52 "	------	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	------	2 25 "	7 33 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	------	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	------	5 15 "	9 55 "
lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 35 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 24 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 35 a.m	5 28 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 50 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	6 15 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 40 "
Forest	7 35 "	5 14 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 25 "
lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	------
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 43 "	5 20 "	------
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 33 "	7 10 "	------
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	------
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	------
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	------

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The horiest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	m6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	n7 40	d3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 40 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 28	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	d3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 58 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10.22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	x
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Cornelius, administrator of the estate of Asahel Bryant, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

July 22.

Wheat buyers are plenty on the streets at present.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPT. 2, 1875. Number 34.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$[illegible] | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records in DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTER TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over A. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Agent for the Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all Pensions. Claims left in my hands for collection.*

[illegible]	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	2nd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	2nd Monday in Sept.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over Mrs. Quaintance's store, Cool's Block, South of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Mills and Goodwin's store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio and several years of personal experience, enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 31 & 38 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years time. Security must be first mortgage.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Hoosier Drain Tile!

ONE OF THE BEST INVENTIONS IN THE WORLD.

LANHAM & HOSE have now on hand some of the above Tile, which they are selling at a very low figure. We offer
Four Inch Sizes at 50 cts. per Rod,
Six " " " 75 " " "
Every person who intend to put in tile should examine this article. A sample can be seen at this office. LANHAM & HOSE,
v3n11 Auburn, Indiana.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn, Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

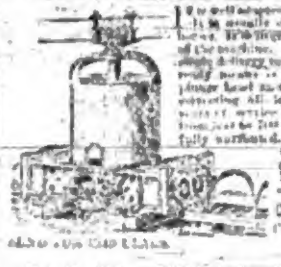

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses, [illegible] at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a [illegible] [illegible] It has a single and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thus [illegible] all leakage of mud, and adding [illegible] to the machine. It makes from [illegible] to [illegible] rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to steam power. The dies are finished with much care. [illegible] Tracks at moderate prices.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos &c.

He also has in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS

AUBURN

Meat Market.

Main St. Next door to Klotz's.

MICH HOUSTON

PROPRIETOR.

Having fitted up my establishment in first class style, with increased facilities, I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Meats in the best of order at reasonable rates. Give me call.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

Vacation of Street, Alleys and Town Lots

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Auditor's Office, of DeKalb county, Ind., praying the vacation of certain streets, alleys and town lots in "Somers' Addition to the town of Auburn, in said county, as follows: All of Baker Street and Ford Street, lying and extending south of the south line of Ninth Street. Also all of Eleventh Street extending west from the south-east corner of lot No. 74, and the north east corner of lot No. 96. Also all of Union-St., west of the south-east corner of lot No. 109, and a point directly opposite said last named corner Also that part of an alley between said 9th and 11th Streets, west of the east lines of lots No. 60 and 73. Also that part of an alley between said 11th and Union sts., west of the east lines of lots No. 96 and 109, and also vacate the following numbered lots viz: 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109; and said petition will be heard at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county.
JOHN. C. SOMERS, Applicant.
W. H. DILLS, Attorney.
Aug. 19—3t.

Give us a call when you want a good job.

FORT WAYNE

MORNING GAZETTE!

A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE DAILY PAPER!

Issued in Time to Meet all the Early Morning Trains Leaving Ft. Wayne

Containing Each Day the Latest and Fullest Telegraphic, Monetary and Commercial News.

On July 1st the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette Printing House passed into the hands of WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, late of the "Northern Indianian," of Warsaw, who design to make it just such a paper as the people of the region in which it is published need. Arrangements are already made to have it delivered to subscribers in all the neighboring towns on all the roads leading out of Fort Wayne, and as the paper can be received in this way from 4 to 6 hours in advance of any other, the advantages of subscribing for the "Morning Gazette" can be seen at a glance.

THE LATEST STOCK, MONEY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Will receive the closest attention of the managers and in every instance can be relied upon as correct in every particular. The Gazette is already receiving the highest encomiums of the press and the people. Terms of the Morning Gazette:

One year (in advance)	....	$9.00
Six Months	"	4.50
One Month	"	.75
Per Week	"	.20

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

☞ MANY New and Choice Goods on sale at Bond's Novelty Store, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Indiana. New goods arriving daily. Special bargains in

Table Linen,

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslins, Flannels, White Goods, Ladies Ties, Handkerchiefs, Portmonies and many goods not kept elsewhere. Large four-story stone front building, 21 West Main-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Mysterious Man.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean

Ashtabuly Johnson is a mysterious man, and he lives on Aberdeen street. Ashtabula is one of those eccentric individuals who buttonholes you on the streets, leads you to the edge of the side walk, and then, looking about him, says very cautiously:

"How's Spriggins?"

"Spriggens, Spriggens!" you reply "what Spriggens?"

"Lonzo!"

"Oh! I dunno anything about him."

Drawing you nearer still the edge of the walk the mysterious man says:

"I heard that Spriggens was going into the oats heavy. Now he's got reasons, see," and he holds up his forefinger and looks as wise an owl. You get away from the mysterious man, and presently you see him collar Jones in the midst of large company and march him off to whisper about an equal important matter. As near as can be calculated Johnson has no other business but this. Well, the other day Ashtabula dropped in to see Philo Martinberger who tips back his chair in front of a livery-stable on State street. He found Philo in conversation with some parties from the country regarding the sale of a car-load of horses. Taking the dealer by the arm Ashtabula led him through the stable out of the back door and around the corner to a blacksmith shop. Then he sat down on a box took out his knife, pried off a sliver from the box and says he.

"Phil, I understand you've got a cow to sell. Sit down."

Philo looked at him a moment and then said, very quietly: "Oh you heard I had a cow to sell?"

"Yes, sit down and talk it over," he replied.

Philo looked at him a moment; then said: "Come here, Johnson."

Johnson came, and his companion took him by the coat-sleeve and started into the street. He went down to where the six-story unfinished building stands between Dearborn and State, and crawling through the boards that are nailed over the doors, led Ashtabula up five flights of uncompleted stairs at the eminent risk of breaking his neck. Puffing and blowing they reached the top, and Philo led the way over the piles of rough lumber to the extreme east end of the building. Then after stopping to take breath he put his mouth close to Ashtabula's ear and softly whispered: 'I've sold her!"

It has been nearly a week since that occurrence, and Mr. Johnson is still full of wrath; but a large circle of his acquaintances declare that Philo Martinberger deserves a medal and shall have one.

"Sponging" on Newspapers

We copy the following from the Philadelphia "Printers' Circular" and commend it to the careful perusal of all "spongers:" "Every man thinks a newspaper fair game. If a society or any body of men get up a concert or ball, or other form of entertainment, the object of which is to put money in their pockets, or if the proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes to add to their own glorification, they become very indignant of the proprietors of a newspaper do not assist them by a series of gratuitous advertisements a few weeks before the event takes place. These gentlemen should remember that literary men, in this practical age, work for money as well as for fame—principally the former, however, and the business manager of a newspaper, if he wishes to keep on the safe side of the ledger, conducts the charge on the same principle as the head of any business establishment. People who are getting up a ball would feel chary of asking a present of a pair of gloves from any merchant on that account, yet asking and expecting to receive a gratuitous advertisement is a similar demand. The editor of the Marlboro (Mass.) "Journal" states the case very plainly when he informs his readers that, 'we long ago adopted the plan of charging our regular reading notice price for all editorial announcements of entertainments to which an admission fee is affixed. We make no exception to this rule. In the way of news topice, we freely and gladly insert sketches of all entertainments after they have become matters of history. It is only the preliminary work, looking to the drawing out of increased patronage from the public, for which we expect compensation."

* * *

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchase the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney in the Lower Flouring Mill, will here after conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Grosh is an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

A Mistake.

Mrs. Straw—I heard a good story concerning our friend Mrs.——, who, you know, is on the briny deep.

Mrs. Switchem—Do tell us; she was so free with her laughs on others we enjoy anything on her.

Mrs. Snow—The story runs that a dealer in articles of "vertu" here had in his establishment an exquisite statuette in Parisian marble of the Venus of Milo Our friend heard of it, and gave it an inspection one day. After gazing at it for some time, she said;

"Did you select that, Mrs. Delf?"

"Yes'm," he responded.

"Why, you must be a good judge of a figure. But did you ever see mine?"

Mr. Delf responded, blushing, that he had not.

"Mine," she continued, "is allowed to be the finest figure in all Washington."

"Shouldn't doubt it mum" responded Mr. Delf, shifting uneasily from one foot to the other,

"I should like to show you my figure. Come up to my house some time. Better come in the morning, when it won't be likely for any one to interrupt us."

Poor Delf! he fairly sunk under a table, and stammered out something about being a member of a church, when our friend continued:

"It cost me $120 in gold; is pure Parisian marble; and would like to have your opinion, if you are such an admirable judge."

Light dawned on Delf. She had been speaking of a statuette, and not a corpulent, middle aged lady.

Among the old Poets.

The attention of the public is called to the following list of English Classics. These books are handsomely bound and printed on good paper from clear and beautiful type. Any or all of them will be sent free of charge to any address on receipt of price. Address, A. D. JONES, Shawneetown, Ill.

SHAKSPEARE, $1.25.

Containing all the great Poet's Plays, 37 in number, from the original text; the whole of his Poems, with Memoir and Portrait, and 37 illustrations.

BYRON, [illegible]

A new edition of the works of Lord Byron, 636 pages, 21 illustrations. The cheapest and best edition yet published.

SCOTT, 50c.

A new edition of the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated. The cheapest and best edition for the price.

GOLDSMITH, 75c.

The work of Oliver Goldsmith, with Memoir and Portrait. New and complete illustrated edition. The best published for the price.

LONGFELLOW, 50c.

A new edition of the works of the justly celebrated poet A. W. Longfellow with Memoir Portrait and Frontispiece.

BURNS, 50c.

This new and complete edition of the poitical works of Robert Burns is elaborately Illustrated and contains the whole of the poems, Life and correspondence of the great Scottish Bard.

ARABIAN NIGHTS, 50c.

A new translation, complete, with numerous illustrations.

MILTON, 50c.

Complete poetical works of Milton, with Memoir, Portrait and Frontispiece.

COWPER, 50c.

New and complete edition of the poetical work of William Cowper, wish Memoir, Portrait and Frontispiece.

WORDSWORTH, 50c.

Complete works of Wordsworth, with Memoir, Portrait and numerous illustrations.

MOORE, 50c.

The complete works of Thomas Moore with numerous illustrations,

A. D. JONES,
Showneetown, Ill.

How a Georgia Girl Resented an Insult

We have heard of a case of civil rights that occured a few days ago in Coffee county. A young lady had been from home visiting a neighbor and on her return she was met in the road by a rough ignorant negro, who told her that the civil rights bill had passed, and that it allowed him the privilege of walking home with her. She knew it would neither do to refuse or resist, so she said nothing, and he actually accompied her home. When they arrived she asked him to take a chair on the piazza. He seated himself, and she went in the house. When she returned she had her father's double-barreled gun, which she discharged at the villian, blowing his brains out on the spot. We have given the particulars as they were related to us. The news was brought to Tefair court last week, and was discussed there The names have been withheld.

A Little Child's Prayer.

She was hardly able to talk plainly, and a policeman had to give her his hand to assists her up the steps into the Central Station.

"Did you put my mother in jail?" she asked as she pushed her pink sunbonnet back and looked from one to another.

They had arrested a red-faced, tangled-hair woman, who fought the officers and made use of foul language. No one dreamed that the child was hers, but it was. The little thing was so innocent and pure that they didn't want her to even see the iron bars, but the mother heard her voice, called to her and they opened the corridor door. The child grasped the iron door, looked into the cell, and cried out:

"Why mother, you are in jail!"

The mother crowded back, ashamed of herself, and the child knelt down on the stone floor, clung to the iron bars of the door, and prayed:

"Now I lay me down to sleep, and I hope my mother will be let out of jail!"

The men had tears in their eyes as they gently removed her, and when the woman came into court yesterday morning to be tried his Honor whispered to her to go home and try, for that child's sake, to be a mother instead of a wretch

Incidents of a Summer Vacation at Newport.

Some Harvard College boys have been spending their vacation in the neighborhood of Newport, Vt., and one of them is writing out his experience for the Boston "Transcript. We quote a few paragraphs:

A beautiful young lady was walking arm in arm with a young man an evening or to ago into whose eyes she would sweetly smile,

"It's a lovely evening said the fair one.

"Yes,"

They were silent and walking on.

"It was a lovely evening yesterday," said the beautiful girl as they came around again.

"Yes," meekly answered the young man evidently at a loss what to say.

They came around the third time, and it was his turn now.

"I hope it will be a lovely evening tomorrow."

The evedropper arose, looked off on the water, from which the tints of the setting sun had not yet gone; and wondered whether all beautiful women were like this one.

A Little Girls Prayer.

Mrs. Fawcett, in her new novel, tells of a precocious infant who developed a marvelous originality in extemporaneous prayer. When she said her prayers at her mother's knee, having been told that she was not to learn any form of prayer but to ask from her heart for whatever she most desired, she prayed for "a red cloak wiv velvet buttons," axctly like Amy Grey's. Vere is anover at ve shop. Then when instructed not to ask for material, but for spiritual blessing, her interpretation of a spiritual blessing was that there might always be short sermons in church. When she had scarletina, and her mother had begged her to pray for her recovery, she having been told that when she was beginning to get better her skin would peel off, and then when it was all off she would be quite well, joined her little hands in bed and said: "O God, peel me quick."

Met His Fate.

A New Orleans Judge, riding in the cars recently, from a single glance, at the countenance of a lady by his side, imagined that he knew her; and ventured to remark that the day was pleasant. She only answered:

"Yes."

"Why do you wear a veil?"

"Lest I should attract attention."

"It is a province of gentlemen to admire," replied the gallant man of law.

"Not when they are married."

"But I am not."

"Indeed!"

The lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished magistrate the face of his mother-in-law.

He has been a raving maniac ever since.

* * *

Judge Fullerton passed through Troy on Monday morning on his return home from a fishing trip in the Adirondack woods. A friend who met him on the train says that the Judge humorously related how finally found an old Indian guide in his wanderings in the wilderness who surprised him by the following answer to his question: "My friend did you ever hear of the Beecher trial?"—"No, me never heard 'o it but me heard of Jim Fisk."

Try the COURIER.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, has passed from the hands of J. B. Ford & Co., publishers. Henry M. Cleveland has become the manager. Mr. Beecher will retain the editorship.

The Alison Mills, at Conshohocken, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000.... The American rifle team arrived in New York last week, and were received with distinguished honors.... A New York dispatch states that the entire family of Thurlow Weed have been prostrated by the use of a tea-kettle which had been cleaned with oxalic acid. The family had a narrow escape, including Mr. Weed himself.

Abraham Symonds, of Pine Hill, N. Y., recently killed his daughter, and then committed suicide.

The Massachusetts cotton mills are resuming work.... A second swimming match between Coyle, of Philadelphia, and Johnson, of England, came off in the Delaware river last week, and was won easily by the Englishman. Coyle, after swimming six miles, had to be taken out of the water, being badly chilled.

Loader, the upholsterer indicted for libeling Beecher, has just been admitted to bail in New York.... Certain Eastern newspapers have attacked the proposed fast mail train between the East and the West, and have asserted that this train has been projected and will be conducted mainly for the benefit of the New York daily newspapers.

It is stated that Ben Butler will act as counsel for Tilton in the second trial of his suit against Beecher.... Stirling, Ahrens & Co., of Baltimore, heavy dealers in sugar and molasses, have succumbed to the general pressure of business. Their total liabilities are $2,500,000.

THE WEST.

It is ascertained that at least seven of the Ku-Klux band who were attacked by the Sheriff of Franklin county, Ill., and his posse, were either killed or wounded, and the wounded ones are in custody. The Governor has applied to the United States Attorney for Southern Illinois to prosecute the lawless rascals who are committing depredations in "Egypt," under the law of the United States, and he has vigorously entered upon the duty of helping to bring them to justice.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is in a fair way of recovering from the unfortunate mental malady which compelled her friends, for her own good, to confide her to the restorative care of a private asylum.... A severe and in many places killing frost visited Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, on the 22d of August, killing the vines pretty generally, and in some sections the corn. It appears to have been heaviest in the Trempeleau Valley, in Northwestern Wisconsin, and probably extended some distance into Minnesota.

There is a movement on foot among the Democrats of Chicago to buy out the *Times* and make it a Democratic organ.... The Kansas Central and Black Hills Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company has been organized at Omaha. The road is to be built at once through the agricultural country south of the Platte river, and will be pushed forward to the Black Hills as soon as the development of that region warrants.... Another frost visited the Northwest on the morning of the 23d of August, but fortunately it was not sufficiently severe to blight the corn, except in exposed localities.... An extensive quarry of a very fine quality of red granite has been discovered near St. Cloud, Minn. It is said to be equal to the Aberdeen granite.... Rev. Cyrus Nutt, President of Indiana State University at Bloomington, died in that place August 23.... Dr. A. J. Thomas, editor of the Vincennes (Ind.) *Sun*, has sued the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for libel, laying damages at $100,000.

The total earnings of all the lines operated by the Northwestern Railroad Company, embracing about 2,000 miles, for the past year were $13,828,576, and its net earnings, after deducting expenditures of all kinds, were $518,266.... Extensive frauds on the part of distillers and revenue officers have been discovered at San Francisco.

An excursion train, carrying 1,000 people, was wrecked a few days ago near Rockford, Ill., by running over a cow. By an extraordinary miracle no immediate fatal results occurred, although three cars rolled down an embankment and a large number of passengers were severely bruised.

An express train on the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad went through a bridge near the latter place on the night of Aug. 24, instantly killing the conductor, engineer and fireman. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

The city of San Francisco has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the failure of the Bank of California, the leading financial institution of the Pacific coast. The bank had a paid-up capital of $5,000,000, and has always been regarded as one of the staunchest and best managed in the country. The suspension was caused, as in the cases of Jay Cooke & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., and B. F. Allen, by a disregard of the laws of banking. It had made unlucky ventures in the mining districts of California and Nevada, and the President of the Bank, W. C. Ralston, is known to have been a heavy and reckless operator in mining stocks. Under the circumstances the collapse of the concern need not excite surprise.... Capt. John Gordon, of Black Hills fame, has been released from confinement on a writ of habeus corpus. He has commenced an action against the military authorities for false imprisonment.

WASHINGTON.

A court-martial is to be called to investigate the alleged steal in the marine corps.... The President and Secretary of the Treasury have decided to appoint a new commission to examine the Chicago Custom House building. It will consist of seven architects, appointed upon their merit, from various parts of the country.

The Treasury Department (says a Washington dispatch to a Chicago paper) has conclusive evidence to prove that assassination is to be resorted to to protect the whisky ring from prosecution. An attempt was made recently to murder an important witness in Chicago. His name is J. E. Miller, an ex-gauger, and his testimony in the coming revenue suits is considered to be very damaging to certain parties. In the attempt to put him out of the way, a bullet intended for his heart lodged in his left arm. He has been removed to a place of safety.

About 100,000 money-order blanks, worth $20 per 1,000, have been stolen from the Post-office building.

The notorious Chorpenning claim, having been squelched by Attorney-General Pierrepont, is to be brought before the Court of Claims in the nature of an application for relief on account of mail contracts.... The following are the expenditures for carrying the mails for the fiscal year: Railroads, $9,193,951; steamboats, $59,686; star service, $5,158,851; mail messengers, $633,493; total, $15,583,118. Star service is service in which the mode of carrying the mails is left to the discretion of the contractor.

THE SOUTH.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated Aug. 20, says: "All is quiet, but arrests still continue. It is believed there will be no further trouble. The negroes have dispersed and returned to their homes. A dispatch from Sandersville, Washington county, reports the arrest of Candis Harris, one of the leaders in the plot. He has made a confession, implicating Prince Rivers, a Major-General of the South Carolina militia. Rivers emphatically denies the charge. The State press seems dumbfounded at the disturbance, and differs widely in opinion as to whether an insurrection was intended, but agree that the whole affair is a mystery."

The new census of Louisiana, just taken, shows the population of the State to be 854,390, of whom 404,361 are white and 450,029 colored. This is an increase of 128,115 over the census of 1870. The city of New Orleans has a population of of 303,368, of whom 145,721 are white, and 157,647 colored.... The investigation into the cause of the death of the three patients by poisoning, in the St. Louis Insane Asylum, has resulted in exonerating the attendant physician from all blame in the matter.

An Associated Press telegram from Augusta, Ga., says: "Several prominent negroes connected with the troubles in the counties below here have made confessions. Jake Moorman, first lieutenant of the negro company, testifies on oath that nineteen counties were to be embraced in the insurrection. Last Friday was the day appointed for the uprising. All white men and ugly white women were to be killed. Pretty white women were to be spared, and the land and spoils to be divided among the negroes."

A telegram from Texarkana, Ark., sends a flattering report of the crop prospects down down there: "There is an abundant corn crop. Five million bushels of wheat from Texas and Arkansas will be shipped North this season. Cotton never was better. The prospects for the fall trade are inviting. There is no fever, and all are hopeful."

A dispatch from Macon, Miss., reports a riot at New Hope church, in which eight negroes were killed and several wounded. The cause of the riot was a quarrel and fight between a white man and a negro, about drum beating.

POLITICAL.

The new secret party in Maryland is said to be growing quite rapidly. Its meetings are held in close-locked rooms, with guards at the doors to see that nobody goes in without giving the countersign and passing a satisfactory inspection.... The new "National Union party," with a slate containing Gen. N. P. Banks for President and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for Vice-President, was organized at Boston last week, by appointing a State Central Committee, and adopting a platform and resolutions. No prominent men of either party are identified with the movement. Gen. Banks declined his nomination by letter.

Ex-Senator Matt. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, in a letter to ex-Senator Chandler, of Michigan, denying any authority to use his name in connection with the recent greenback convention at Detroit, pays his respects to the morning press in the following sarcastic and amusing vein:

> "I have long ceased to pretend to any knowledge in regard to my business or engagements except what I read in the morning paper, which I consult daily to ascertain where I have been, where I am going, what lawsuits I am retained in, what I am in favor of, how I stand on the third term, and my future course not only in regard to pending questions, but in regard to those subjects which may or may not rise in the future.
>
> "I have learned one thing, and I tell it to you for your future guidance—never contradict anything a newspaper says.
>
> "Some months ago the Milwaukee *News* published an infernal falsehood about me being out of the Senate. I thought I had a right to contradict it, so I wrote a civil note to the paper for that purpose. It published only one word of my letter, and that because, as it said, I had spelled erroneously, and editorially said if I would live in peace I had better mind my own business. I took the hint, for if there is anything dear to my soul it is to live in peace. So I never contradict a newspaper.

The greenback convention at Detroit was attended by about 1,000 delegates. Thomas J. Durant, of Washington, presided.

GENERAL.

Rear Admiral Napoleon Collins, commanding the South Pacific fleet, died recently at Callao, South America.... Immigration into the United States shows a decrease of 86,000 for the year ending June 30, 1875, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1874.

A ridiculously absurd report was telegraphed over the country a day or two ago, to the effect that Donaldson, the balloonist, had been found in the forests of Canada in a dying condition, and that just before he breathed his last he made a confession that, in order to save his own life, he had thrown his companion, Grimwood, overboard into the lake. Of course it was a wicked and outrageous hoax.

The steamship Ohio, which sailed from Liverpool last week, took out 2,400 crates of Delaware peaches. The steerage of the ship was turned into a refrigerator, and provided with fans for keeping up a constant current of cold air. This is the first experiment ever made of shipping American fruit to Europe.

FOREIGN.

Later intelligence from the scene of the insurrection in Herzegovina is satisfactory. The government of that province announces that there is less excitement among the people, and anticipates a prompt pacification.... Under the military law of Turkey, which is to be carried out by the year 1878, the army will number a force of 780,000 men in all.... A banquet was recently given in Southampton, England, to the officers of the American naval squadron. It was largely attended by distinguished officers of her Majesty's service, and was a brilliant affair.

The late Emperor Ferdinand of Austria bequeathed $6,000,000 to Pope Pius.... The French Ministers deny that the circulation of Gladstone's pamphlets on Popery has ever been interdicted in France.... Turkey is making vigorous efforts for the suppression of the insurrection in Herzegovina.... The editors of Germany have been holding a convention at Bremen. They passed resolutions asking imperial legislation in behalf of the liberty of the press to publish truthful reports of public proceedings, the law courts, and of granting immunity from disclosure of the names of contributors.

The *Mark Lane Express* (London), of Aug. 24, in its weekly review of the grain markets, says the wheat crop in Great Britain has been gathered in much better order than was expected. Prices have fallen one to three shillings. In Paris the price has declined two shillings per sack. Prices are but little changed on the continent generally. In Germany the markets are firm.... The Herzegovinian insurgents massacred 35 Turkish prisoners captured at [illegible].... Official reports show that the wheat crop in Austria and Hungary has fallen off in quantity and quality, and will not yield more than 5,500,000 quintals.

Turkey is concentrating her forces in the direction of Nissa, in consequence of the part taken by the Servians in the insurrection in Herzegovina. The military occupation of Servia is regarded as not improbable.... The two American vessels sent to Tripoli to avenge the insult offered to our Consul, arrived there on the 22d of August. A number of officers who landed from the Congress were hooted by the rabble. Satisfaction was given for the insults to the officers who landed, but not for the previous insult to the American Consul.... The Porte has written to Austria and Germany, thanking them for their offices in Herzegovinian affairs.... The foot and mouth distemper is raging fearfully in some parts of England. In Dorshetshire alone 12,000 are down with it.... The betrothal of King Alfonso, of Spain, to the oldest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is announced.

Business is much depressed both in England and on the Continent, on account of apprehensions of political complications.... A meeting was held in London, the other day, to discuss the causes of the high price of meat in England. An association was formed to secure a supply of live cattle from the United States.... Capt. Webb, the great swimmer, has accomplished the extraordinary feat of swimming across the English channel, from Dover to Calais—twenty-six miles—without a life-preserver or other aiding appliances. He did it in twenty-one hours and forty minutes. This exceeds any swimming performance on record.

Another war—this time in South America. The State of Panama has announced hostilities against the Republic of Colombia.... The wife of Garibaldi is dead.... The Grand Vizier of Turkey has resigned.... Turkey will be represented in a limited way at our Centennial.... War clouds are everywhere looming up. It is stated that the friendly relations of Great Britain and China are in danger; the insurrections in Herzegovina and Khokan are progressing, and revolution is said to be imminent in Uruguay. Tripoli has thus far refused satisfaction to the United States for the insults to the American Consul and his family, and there is talk of ordering Rear Admiral Worden with the European squadron to the scene.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market was without any change. Money plenty. Interest rates unchanged. Government bonds steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have again attracted considerable attention from speculators and operators generally, and quite an active business was transacted. At the same time a rather unsettled feeling prevailed. Early in the week speculators were buying to a moderate extent at the decline, but the increased demand caused an improvement all round in values. The fine weather and favorable crop reports caused a decline during the closing days of the week. The closing quotations, however, were about the same as at the opening. Movement mainly on speculative account, shippers doing but little in the way of buying.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.16 @1.16½	$1.16½ bid.
No. 2, seller August	@1.16½	@1.16½
No. 2 sellerSeptember	@1.18	@1.18½
No. 2 corn, cash	@ .65	.66½@ .67
No. 2 corn, s. August	@ .65	@ .66½
No. 2 corn, seller Sept	@ .67½	67½ bid.
No. 2 oats, cash	.38½@ .38½	.39½
No. 2 oats, s. August	@ .40	.39 bid.
No. 2 oats, s. Sept	.34½@ .35	.35½ bid.
No. 2 rye, cash	.80 @ .82	.80 bid.
No. 2 rye, seller Aug	.80 @ .82	.81 bid.
No. 2 rye, seller Sept.	@ .78	.77 @ .78
No. 2 barley, cash	@1.15	1.03 @1.04
No. 2 barley, s. Sept	@1.06	@1.03½
No. 2 barley, s. Oct	@1.02½	1.02 @1.03

PRODUCE.

There has been less activity in the market for butter since our last review, and an easier feeling was developed. The advices received from the East were rather unfavorable in tone, which had a tendency to check the demand on shipping account. There was some demand from parties who desired lots for the purpose of repacking, but they were only willing to make purchases when lots could be obtained at a shade easier prices. The receipts, however, were only moderate, and the stock on hand being light, holders were slow to grant concessions, and a very light movement was the result. For the better qualities of butter there was a fair demand on local account, and the supply of really choice grades was light. They were held with considerable tenacity, and former prices were obtained. There was a good demand for broom corn, and dealers having received information that the crop had been injured by the recent floods, were holding their stocks with considerable firmness. We quote No. 1 to extra hurl at 11½@14c, good to choice stalk braid 11@13c, and crooked at 6@8½c. Beans were dull and exceedingly quiet, quotable at $1.80 for prime Eastern mediums in lots, and $1.85 per brl was obtained in a small way. Western were nominal at $1.00@1.70 for poor to good. There was nothing of consequence doing in beeswax; quotable at 26@28c per lb in a small way. Berries were in good supply, but the demand was only moderate and sales were rather slow. The market closed at about $3.00@3.50 per bu for blueberries, $4.00@4.25 for 16-quart cases of Lawton blackberries, and $1.50@2.00 for cases of wild do. Trade in cheese was principally on local account during the week just passed, but the offerings were only moderate, and prices remain steady and firm; quotable at 5@8c for poor to common, 8@11c for fair to good, 16½c for prime in lots, and 11c in a retail way. There was a brisk demand for Eastern dried apples, and a fair trade was reported at 9c. There was nothing doing in Southern. Peaches under light offerings ruled very quiet. The demand was urgent for blackberries, but there were only a few sellers on the market; quotable at 10c per lb and firm. Dried peas were dull at $2.00@2.10 for choice green, and about $1.60@1.70 for marrowfat. Eggs remain very dull, the quality of the arrivals being so poor that but few lots prove satisfactory to the purchasers. Sales ranged at 10@14c, the outside being for lots that are known to be good, and even then sellers had to warrant them. Feathers sold slowly at 48@52c for prime live geese, 20@25c for turkey tail, and 3@5c for chicken. Green fruits were again active, but prices, owing to the large supply and poor condition of some of the consignments received, were weak and low. Apples in barrels ranged at $1.00@2.25 for common to choice cooking, and $3.50@4.50 was paid for eating; boxes and baskets were almost unsalable. Peaches at 10@60c per box for poor to common Southern, and 75c@$1.25 for good to choice. Plums were dull at $1.00 for one-peck baskets of damsons. The offerings of pears were in excess of the demand, and prices ruled weak; quotable at 60c@$1.00 for one-third bushel boxes of good Southern, and $1.50@2.50 for one bushel boxes of Delaware. There were but few sales of hops reported, quotable at 10@18c per lb for good to choice. There was a fair trade in hides, and prices were steady at 8@8½c for good green salted all round, and 12@13c for calf. There was no change in particular noticeable in potatoes; sales were slow at 75c@$1.25 per brl, according to quality. Melons were in large supply, and a good many of the offerings were poor. Watermelons sold at $10.00@15.00 for Illinois and Indiana, and $12.00@20.00 per 100 for North Carolina. Salt was steady and firm; Onondaga and Saginaw fine $1.35; ordinary coarse $1.70. Wool, under a continued light demand, ruled very dull. Quotations range at 38@43c for heavy fine to choice light coarse and medium washed; 28@33c for unwashed do, and 40@55c for tub washed.

PROVISIONS.

At the opening of the week there was but little demand for articles under this head on shipping account, and local speculators showing but little disposition to trade, the market ruled dull and easy. Toward the middle of the week, however, there was more desire shown to trade on speculative account, and the movement was considerably increased and prices simultaneously ruled a trifle firmer. The advices from the East were more favorable, but European markets were quoted rather weak. The receipts of hogs were liberal, but prices for these were generally maintained. The market closed at $20.90 for cash mess pork, seller August closed at $20.65, and seller September at $20.70. Cash lard closed quiet at $13.17½, seller September at $13.17½@13.20, and seller October at $13.35.

SEEDS.

There was more doing in the seed market during the past week, but sales were confined almost entirely to timothy. There were a good many lots of timothy received which had rather a depressing influence on the market. The quality of the new seed arriving was very good; it was rather dark in color, and for this a difference of about 5c was made between equal qualities of old and new. The market closed at about $2.60@2.65 for prime new, and $2.70 for old. Clover sold in a small way at $8.00@8.10 for prime medium. For flax, $1.60 was freely bid.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was but little of importance done in the various kinds of cooperage, and the market for the greater portion of the week ruled dull. The former steadiness, however, again existed, this being maintained by continued limited offerings. Quotations were as follows: $1.12½@2.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.00 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. The offerings of lumber were considerably increased, and the demand being light the market ruled dull. There was no change of importance in prices, but a weak feeling prevailed. The market closed at $8.25@8.50 for joist and scantling, $9.00@15.00 for common to choice strips and boards, $2.10@2.65 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. The market continues very dull for wood, but prices remain unchanged. Quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech, and $4.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 00	@10 00
Hogs—Dressed	10½	@ 10¾
Cotton	14⅛	@ 14⅜
Flour—Superfine Western	4 70	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 35	@ 1 36
No. 1 Spring	..	@ 1 45
Corn	84	@ 85
Oats	62	@ 69
Rye	1 02	@ 1 08
Pork—New Mess	..	@21 00
Lard—Steam	13	@ 13⅛
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 49	@ 1 50
Corn—No. 2	66	@ 67
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 38½
Rye—No. 2	..	@ 79
Pork—Mess	..	@21 75
Lard	13	@ 13½
Hogs	7 50	@ 8 00
Cattle	4 50	@ 6 37½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	..	@ 1 27
No. 2	..	@ 1 19
Corn—No. 2	67½	@ 67¾
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 37½
Rye	80	@ 81
Barley—No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	90	@ 1 40
Corn	74	@ 76
Oats	60	@ 70
Rye	..	@ 88
Pork—Mess	..	@21 25
Lard	13½	@ 14
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 50
Amber	..	@ 1 43
Corn	69	@ 76
Oats	43	@ 47
DETROIT.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 44½
Amber	..	@ 1 35
Corn	69	@ 75
Oats	..	@ 42½
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@ 1 54
No. 2 Red	..	@ 1 40
Corn	78	@ 79
Oats	45	@ 50

The Herzegovinian Revolt.

According to the latest cable dispatches, the insurrection in Herzegovina, a remote Turkish province, a northwest angle of the empire, and bordering on Dalmatia and the Adriatic, appears to be assuming serious proportions. The province has always been remarkable for the disquietude of its inhabitants and a disposition to revolt against Moslem rule. This is not the first time that they have resorted to arms, not so much to establish their independence as to place themselves under the dominion of either Russia or Austria, with, however, a decided preference to be incorporated in the latter kingdom, which constitutes the boundary of the province to the north and west. The insurrection has now continued six weeks, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the Turkish forces it continues to gain ground, and is receiving material aid in the shape of men, money, and ammunition from Montenegro, a quasi-independent and aggressive State governed by Prince Nikita, which touches close to Herzegovina on the south, and aid also from the adjoining Austrian province of Dalmatia. The ever-recurring Eastern question rises up once again in connection with the difficulty. Smoldering jealousies between Austria and Russia are aroused, and it seems hard to say what the result will be; but when, as is reported, the governments of the three imperial allies have been in consultation on the subject, the situation may be considered grave.

Curious Celebration.

A rather novel celebration took place at St. Albans, Vt., recently. One year ago Miss Marietta Bell was murdered in the woods near by, while defending herself against a ravisher; and upon the anniversary of the day 200 persons assembled at the scene of the killing, and listened to an impressive sermon by the Rev. Mr. Howard. The bushes all around were hung with crape, and the services are described as solemn, the preacher claiming that all should unite for common defense and the suppression of crime.

Thus far this year there has been 518 miles of new railroad constructed in the United States, against 727 miles reported for the same period in 1874 and 1,696 in 1873.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Northwest.

The Chicago *Times* of August 21 prints comprehensive reports as to the condition of the spring wheat crop in the Northwest. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska nearly all reports agree that this will be a year of plenty. The wheat has mostly been cut and stacked; the quantity is far above the average, and the quality never excelled. There will be at least one-fourth more wheat exported from those states than in any previous year. Iowa will probably average as large a crop as heretofore, some counties falling below and others exceeding the yield of former years. All reports from Kansas agree that a [illegible] has never been garnered in that State than that of the present season. In Illinois but little spring wheat is grown. As far as reports go, it would appear that there is no reason for complaint; that the crop will be fully up to the average of former years, if it does not exceed it. Taken all in all, the prospect is decidedly encouraging. There is every reason to expect a full return for the labor of the year in all directions.

Returns to the Agricultural Bureau.

From the crop returns collected at the Agricultural Department, Washington, during the month of July, and in comparing them, it is found that the number of acres of corn planted this year exceeds last by eight per cent. The conditions of the crop is about 96 per cent, of an average.

The average condition of wheat of both kinds for the entire country is 82.

The oats crop promises a large yield. Except New York 94, Pennsylvania 98, all the large producing States are above the average.

In the States producing rye on a large scale, excepting Wisconsin 100, the condition is reported considerably below the average.

The condition of the barley crop in California is winter 82, spring 86; Oregon 99 and 110; New York 97; Pennsylvania 94 and 89; Ohio 72 and 100; Michigan 108 and 102; Illinois 94; Wisconsin 97 and 88; Iowa 102; Minnesota 107.

The potato returns show an increase over last year of 4 per cent. in the acreage.

The wool-clip shows a considerable increase, especially in the South and West, and on the Pacific coast. Maryland's clip is equal to last year's.

What the Reports of the Cincinnati Price-Current Show.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current* of Aug. 20 contains a full and comprehensive presentation of Western crop reports, comprising about 350 special returns from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, together with some other States. They relate chiefly to wheat, oats, corn and hogs. Of wheat the reports indicate in Ohio and Indiana a full average acreage, with the yield somewhat short; large losses by rain and very inferior quality. The Illinois crop is below an average condition, and is of bad quality. The Iowa acreage is about as usual; generally harvested in good condition; some damage by blight and other causes; yield large, but in many places the crop is not a full average; quality inferior. In Missouri the crop is considerably short and is materially damaged. In Kentucky the yield is the average amount, but is largely and badly damaged. Michigan has a fair crop. Wisconsin has a very good crop. Oats—There has been large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and portions of Missouri, while the acreage was increased, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa show a large production. Corn—Largely increased average, and very promising outside of portions of the Ohio valley, and if the crop matures north and northwest it will be much greater than usual. Cattle and hogs are generally in better condition than a year ago, and in many portions the stock is feeding upon the damaged grain. Much information is also given relative to other crops. Potatoes promise an unusually large crop throughout nearly all these sections.

A Great Camp-Meeting.

A Lawrence (Kan.) letter to the Chicago *Times* says: "A queer camp-meeting convened in the forest one and a half miles north of Bangor yesterday. The brothers stated that their camp-meeting was held in the interest of no sect or denomination, the managers extending a general invitation to all, "regardless of cloth," as the preacher puts it. It is to continue till the first snow flies, "or longer if the Lord so desires." Parties are expected from all parts of this State, and also from Iowa, Illinois, and Texas. These wandering exhorters are a queer people, poorly clothed, and seeming to care for nothing but to travel through the country, exhorting sinners to repentance. They positively declare that not a man, woman, or child shall leave their ground unconverted. They have erected a large number of tents, and located for all the fall. The head men are named Booze and Byers, and claim to have a divine revelation from the Lord. Booze and Byers were arrested, in the eastern part of this county, on the charge of assault with intent to kill. When taken in charge by the authorities, they gave their reason as follows: That the Lord appeared to them, and, in tones of anger, told them to go immediately and convert this man, as he was very wicked, and, as the individual would not do as they required, they took him from his house and maltreated him in a shameful manner."

The Turf—Best Four Heats Ever Trotted.

On the last day of the recent Rochester (N. Y.) races was witnessed one of the finest contests ever witnessed on the American turf. Goldsmith Maid, Lulu, Nettie, and American Girl were entered for the free-for-all race. The betting was four to one on the Maid, and, with her out, fifty to forty dollars on American Girl against the field. Lulu broke up badly on the scoring. The first heat was won by Goldsmith Maid in 2:15¼, with American Girl, who had the lead at the half, a good second, Lulu third, and Nettie fourth. The second heat was won by Lulu in 2:16¼, beating the Maid by half a length, amid the wildest excitement, Nettie third, American Girl fourth. The third heat was won by Lulu in 2:15¼. She crossed the wire a length and a half ahead of the Maid, Nettie third, American Girl just saving her distance. The fourth heat and race was won by Lulu in 2:17, leading the Maid by a head only, American Girl third, Nettie last. These are the best four consecutive heats on record. Following is the time in full:

Heats.	*Quarter.*	*Half.*	*Three-quarter.*	*Mile.*
First	0:38	1:06	1:40	2:15¼
Second	0:38½	1:07	1:41½	2:16¼
Third	0:34½	1:07½	1:40½	2:15¼
Fourth	0:34	1:07½	1:44	2:17

THE LOST AERONAUTS.

Recovery and Burial of the Remains of Newton S. Grimwood—Remnants of the Balloon Found.

[From the Chicago Times, Aug. 20.]

Five weeks ago yesterday afternoon N. S. Grimwood, of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, went away in a balloon with Donaldson, the aeronaut of Barnum's Hippodrome. It was a fancy of his to take a voyage to the clouds, and he has paid for it with a life that was said by those who knew him to be pregnant with promises of success. When a stormy night had passed, and no return was made of the tourists, there came a multitude of conjectures which were repeated, added to, and curtailed day after day, until the sum of days were calendared away into weeks. The pineries on the other side gave no token of two lost men, and the waters of the lake refused to give up what most people said they possessed. At last the delay hushed up all conjectures, and men concluded that even to hope was an idleness not to be indulged in. Last Tuesday the wires opened the mystery, and before the sun went down it was known throughout the city, and all around the lake, that the remains of one of the adventurers, Newton S. Grimwood, had been found on the beach below a lumber settlement in Michigan known as Benona. A carrier by the name of Beckwith, who had charge of the mail route between Benona and Montague, discovered the body. He turned it over, and he saw it had been adrift and washed ashore. He gave it up, hatless and bootless, decomposed and wasted, to J. J. Tapley, a Justice of the Peace. An inquest was held. There were fragments and letters and papers and tokens which fully confirmed the report that the body was none other than that of Grimwood. There was the field glass which had been loaned on the day of the ascension; a silver fruit-knife in the pocket, with the initials of the dead boy's name upon it; a commencement of what was to have been an account of his trip—an unfinished chapter—one that was commenced between heaven and earth, and then left to be completed by as sad a fate as ever came over a young heart; scraps of poetry that pointed to a fair young face somewhere in the land which he had left; a letter and a postal card written by Mr. Sullivan, the city editor of the *Journal*; a lady's gold watch with one hand still at the figure XI, and the other, as motionless as the heart of the drowned boy, at the figure IV. Twenty minutes after 11 o'clock. The body was buried in Claybank cemetery. A part of an event that was full of suspense had been cleared away. The next day a reporter of the *Journal*, accompanied by the father of Grimwood, left for the spot where the body was, disinterred it and brought it back in one of the Goodrich steamers. It arrived here early yesterday morning, and was conveyed to Bristol, where it was laid away at rest in the presence of a large concourse yesterday afternoon. The body was in a wasted condition, but not so much so as to be beyond recognition. All of the papers and books and relics which were found upon the body were displayed in the office window of the *Journal* yesterday, and throughout the day thousands of persons visited the place and looked with mournful interest upon what was exhibited.

Grimwood's fate is known, but under what peculiar circumstances it was terminated is still a mystery, and he is at rest in the little village where he had lived so long. Nor is there any further doubt as to the fate of Donaldson, for relics of the air ship have been found about eight miles from the spot where Grimwood was found. But the body of the aeronaut is still missing, although every effort is being made to find it. The cruel and cowardly intimation that Donaldson may have thrown Grimwood over the basket to save his own life, will not be accepted by those who know Donaldson. If he was a fearless adventurer and a man with the resolution of iron in his make-up, he had the heart of a woman, and when the elements surrounded him in the rigging, and death came in upon his companion with the glare of lightning, those who know Donaldson can very readily understand that he came down from his perch and went out to meet the mutterings of an inexorable fate with the hand of his boy voyager clasped in that of his own. That was Donaldson.

Old Prob.

Gen. Myer, the chief signal officer, writes to the New York *World*, setting forth some of the results achieved by the Weather Bureau in allaying unnecessary fears as to the recent freshets. Last spring the bureau sent circulars to nearly every settlement on the Western rivers, showing the hight at which floods begin to do injury. By comparing the weather bulletins from all parts of the country with this circular people were able to know precisely when danger was at hand, and to make provision against it. There is no doubt that a large amount of property was saved from destruction by the timely warnings of Gen. Myer, while the prevention of unnecessary alarm which would have prevailed in many localities had not the "Danger Line Circular" been so widely distributed has been no small benefit to the public.

No Lock a Protection Against Thieves.—Mr. Chubb, the English lockmaker, in whose locks so many of his countrymen place implicit faith as a protection against thieves, has lately written a book in which he admits that no locks can resist the efforts of accomplished thieves, and extols the small terrier dog with a sharp bark as the best possible protector against burglars. Unless Mr. Chubb proposes to go into the dog business and to abandon the manufacture of locks, his frankness deserves honor.

Poor Grimwood's last written words were "literally dead."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A pedestrian lunatic named Brooks is engaged in the arduous task of walking 1,000 half miles in 1,000 half hours, at Pittsburgh, Pa. It will require twenty days and twenty hours to complete the weary tramp.

A Cleveland dentist committed suicide because he failed in his efforts to invent a sovereign remedy against the toothache. His success would have ruined the profession, and his colleagues are not wearing mourning for the deceased.

The report, which has been pretty generally circulated, of a proposed consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, has no foundation in fact. They have, however, entered into a mutual agreement for protecting each other in the matter of rates, etc.

Mr. Beecher is having a jolly old time at the Twin Mountains. On Sundays he preaches to audiences of 4,000 or 5,000 people, and through the week plays croquet with handsome ladies and gentlemen, pretty mallets and nickel-plated hoops. His admirers have put up a big canvas for him, which will accommodate 25,000 ordinary-sized souls.

Two Presidents, John and John Quincy Adams, are buried in Massachusetts; one, Pierce, in New Hampshire; two, Van Buren and Fillmore, in New York; one, Buchanan, in Pennsylvania; one, Lincoln, in Illinois; one, Harrison, in Ohio; one, Taylor, in Kentucky; three, Jackson, Polk and Johnson, in Tennessee; ann five, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler, in Virginia.

When an editor starts a paper in Texas with the announcement that he proposes "to discuss all questions fearlessly, without regard to persons," the doctors for miles around flock to that town, and some of them roost on the roofs of their offices all night, in order to be ready for business in the morning. It usually happens than an editor, under these circumstances, gets killed the first week.

Mrs. Whittburger, a Chicago woman, discovered a burglar in her house. She proved her claim to be a "strong-minded" as well as a strong-wristed female by grabbing the marauder and imprisoning him in a vise-like clutch. The burglar pointed a revolver at her head, but Mrs. Whittburger knew no such word as quail, and never released her hold until an officer appeared and took charge of the offender.

An Englishman has lately patented a printing machine which is said to work without human help, takes up the sheet of paper at one end, and turns out at the other the book—stitched, cut and bound. This reminds us of the story of a machine in which a live sheep was put in on top and it came out at the bottom a roast leg of mutton, shoulders of lamb stuffed, mutton fricassee, and a dress-coat ready made.

By a singular coincidence, both Mr. Sencerbox, Democrat, and Mr. Gilman, Republican, candidates for the office of Railroad Commissioner in Minnesota, are ineligible under a constitutional provision, as they were members of the Legislature which passed the act creating the office. Mr. Gilman has withdrawn, but it is understood that Mr. Sencerbox intends to run in spite of his alleged ineligibility.

Miss Roberts, of Rouseville, Pa., is the pluckiest woman of whom we have read for some time. Going home the other evening, she found a burglar in the house, concealed in a closet. He sprang out and knocked her down. She jumped up, and, seizing a revolver, fired at him. He threw a hatchet at her, but she followed him up, firing away. The rascal escaped, and it is not known whether any of the shots struck him.

Once a letter is committed to the mails the sender loses all control over it. So the Postmaster-General has decided in the case of an application from the postal authorities of Switzerland for the return of two registered letters addressed to Duncan, Sherman & Co. The letters contained remittances and were mailed before it was known in Switzerland that the firm had failed. The decision of the Postmaster-General was based upon the advice of the Attorney-General.

A recent member of the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* says that Col. D. R. Anthony's wound is healed. The collar-bone has united and is nearly as strong as ever. The only danger now is from the aneurismal tumor. The surgeon in attendance says that the tumor was originally three inches by two and one-half inches in size, and that it has been reduced until it is now no larger than a small almond. He is positive that continued compression of the artery inside the collar-bone, with a low diet, will effect a permanent cure. The position of the bullet has not been discovered.

A French physician announces that cows' milk, taken fresh every morning, is an infallible remedy for gout; while an English doctor has proved that asparagus is also a sure remedy for rheumatism. Now, let all the disagreeable 'pothecary stuffs be banished. When we can cure a gouty leg with a few glasses of milk punch, and get rid of rheumatic pains by feeding on asparagus, it will be time for doctors to prescribe ice cream for toothache and clam chowder for neuralgia.

The stories made public that the late Andrew Johnson was an infidel in religious belief have been flatly contradicted by his relatives. In support of their contradiction they publish a letter written by Mr. Johnson during the cholera season of 1873. In this letter he speaks of death as "the mere shadow of God's protecting wing." Another story in regard to an unrequited love affair has been denied and explained by his son, who shows that it did not cause the "severe disappointment" mentioned.

Zack Allen, a Deputy Sheriff in Del Norte, Col., had two horse-thieves in jail, and, learning that their friends meditated a rescue, he stationed a sentinel at the prison with orders to shoot anyone who approached him without the countersign. Zack happened to be the first to approach, and, failing to give the countersign, the faithful guard blazed away and lodged enough shot in his poor body to make sinkers for a dozen or two trout-lines. If Zack Allen ever gets well, which is extremely doubtful, he will probably be more careful how he advances upon a sentinel with a loaded shot-gun.

The correspondence between Rochefort and De Cassagnac *apropos* of their recent attempted duel is decidedly personal. Rochefort writes to De Cassagnac: "You will not invoke legal interference as you did with regard to M. Clemenceau;" and De Cassagnac retorts by requesting Rochefort not to wear concealed armor and not to forget his smelling-salts. Even those who are most opposed to dueling cannot help regretting that these two fellows did not fight and kill each other. French Republicans would gain by the death of Rochefort, and the killing of De Cassagnac would remove a disgrace from the Imperialist party.

Mr. Turner owns a farm near Byron, Mich. There is nothing uncommon in that, but this farm possesses the rarity of a veritable haunted house. The eccentric spirit of the place has amused itself for a long time past by throwing stones in dangerous proximity to members of the family, for the evident purpose of watching them dodge and jump to avoid being struck by the missiles. Men at work digging potatoes on the farm were annoyed all day long in this singular manner, and the invisible joker seems very careful not to strike any one. Lately stones have entered the house and caromed round the rooms in an alarming manner. Mrs. Turner states that they seem to move swiftly in an invisibte hand rather than appearing to be thrown. She lately informed her husband that she could live in the house no longer, when the spirit discontinued the stone-throwing, and attempted to reconcile Mrs. Turner by placing indelible pictures of landscapes and ghostly forms upon the window-glass, which no acid will remove. The Detroit *Free Press* is responsible for this ghostly narative.

The recent terrible blunder in the Insane Asylum at St. Louis, whereby four patients were fatally poisoned by overdoses of a sedative of which the deadly hemlock was a chief component part, has provoked no small degree of excited comment in the Mound City. The entire medical fraternity there are engaged in a bitter war over the merits of the prescription used by Dr. Howard, the asylum physician. The fight is a triangular one. Howard being an allopath, all the physicians of that school maintain that the prescription was usual and safe, while the homeopaths contend with equal pertinacity that the dose was a deadly one, and express wonder that fifty did not die instead of four. The eclectics occupy a sort of middle ground in the fight. They say the remedy was good, but criticise Howard severely for the amount of hemlock used. The quarrel has involved a discussion of the social merits of the respective theories, and the diciples of each system have each other by the ears in a manner that shows they are in earnest.

Niagara Receding.

Niagara is receding a foot a year—perhaps a humiliating attempt to retreat from the presence of plundering hackmen who sell her beauty for opulence. The same erosion that has bitten off the ledge century by century, ever since its brink was at the shore of Lake Erie; the same which has driven the Falls of St. Anthony fifteen miles up the Mississippi even within historic times; the same that has caused the retreat of the Yosemite plunge, and that has dug out through endless ages the Colorado canyons, is at work, slowly gnawing away at the ledges that flank Goat Island. In a million years the Falls will forever disappear in Lake Erie. It is a mere act of prudence to take advantage of the present low fares to visit this vanishing wonder.

INDIANA NEWS.

Indian skulls are a product of Noblesville gravel-pits.

Cholera is raging among the porkers in Marion county.

The Beecher-Tilton base-ball club holds forth at Oxford.

The colored people of Franklin demand a teacher of their own color.

Indianapolis printers spend the Sabbath throwing dice at twenty-five cents a throw.

A Bourbon young lady made herself famous one day recently by drinking two gallons of mineral water.

An Indianapolis young man advertises for a boarding-house where he can get "oatmeal and Christian conversation."

A Young Men's Christian Association, recently formed, will assault the strongholds of iniquity in and around Kokomo.

A convention of the temperance people of the Third Congressional District will be held at Salem on the 8th and 9th of September.

Crown Point has eight churches—one Presbyterian, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Lutheran, one Catholic and one United Brethren.

Lafayette Morgan was killed on the farm of John Somers, near South Bend, last week, by the caving in of a well which he was walling up.

The Vincennes *Times* has been sold out to the Democrats, leaving the Republicans of Knox county without a newspaper, while the Democrats have three.

The fiend that dishes up the State items for the Indianapolis *Journal* announces it thusly: "Sixteen pairs of cardiac entrails ask the Allen County Court to perform vivisection until they shall pulsate as two."

All hope of the restoration of Robert Dale Owen to reason appears to have been abandoned. He is at present confined in the Indiana Insane Asylum, but not being violent is accorded full liberty to go about as he pleases. He is a mere wreck of his former self—almost maudlin—although a few traces of his former mental vigor still remain.

The Vincennes *Sun* says: "We learn that a widow, with her two children (we were unable to learn her name), living near West Buena Vista, Gibson county, were drowned a few days ago under the following circumstances: The river and backwater came up so rapidly that the current carried away the house which they occupied, and, drifting along, the building turned over, and before assistance could be rendered the three perished in the water."

A few days ago three men rode up to the residence of William Mains, in Allen county. Taking possession of the house, Mr. Mains being absent, they deliberately broke up and destroyed the furniture and other goods. Mrs. Mains fled in terror, and was pursued some distance by one of the party. They set fire to the house in several places, separated, and rode away in different directions. The house, with all its contents, was totally destroyed. The loss is $3,000. No clue to the perpetratators or cause of the vandalism.

From evidence lately discovered in regard to the mysterious disappearance of David Hoesch, from Fort Wayne, some two weeks since, it would seem to indicate that he had been murdered. He was doing a flourishing business, and had no cause for absenting himself without notifying his many friends. He does not owe one cent, and he was known to have upon his person on the last night he was seen a large sum of money besides a valuable gold watch and chain. The letter, purporting to come from him at Philadelphia, stating that he was in that city, proves to be a forgery and evidently written to quiet his friends. The Odd Fellows, of which society he was a member, have taken the matter up and will find him if possible. A reward is offered for his body, if dead, and for reliable information of his whereabouts, if alive.

The end of the McIntire investigation has been reached at Indianapolis, and the following is the report: "The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, having fully considered the charges preferred by John E. Fawkner against Thomas MacIntire, are unanimously of the opinion that Thomas MacIntire is not guilty of the first, second, third, and fourth specifications; and the Board further find that the charge of conspiracy made against MacIntire is not true; and the majority also find that the charge of concealing evidence to secure Valentine is untrue. From this last conclusion Dr. James dissents, holding that MacIntire did wrongfully conceal such evidence. The Board having also fully considered the charge against Ezra G. Valentine, the majority find that the charges are untrue and unfounded. From this conclusion Dr. James dissents, believing that the evidence sustains the charges against Valentine."

Northwestern Indiana is overrun with banded horse-thieves, and there is the greatest disquietude among the farmers, the thieves having recently run off a large number of valuable animals. About seventeen years ago this same section purged itself and the neighboring States of the most thoroughly organized and disciplined horde of horse-thieves of modern times. Under the name of Regulators, and by authority of a special enactment of their Legislature, the citizens organized, scoured the country, captured over two-thirds of the gang, and, before an improvised court held at Ligonier, Noble county, sent a great many of them to the penitentiary. A man named McDougall, convicted by them of having participated in roasting a man in order to make him reveal the depository of his money, was taken to the borders of Diamond lake, near Ligonier, and executed before thousands and thousands of people. A revival of these reminiscences of the old time may furnish a suggestion for the present.

All Sorts.

Britain numbers 230,000,000 subjects; Russia, 76,000,000.

A tramp in Canada whipped a bull-dog, and then pummeled the dog's owner. What airs those tramps are putting on.

A resident of Rockport, Mass., lives in a house 150 years old, owns a counterpane which is 250 years old, and is himself 80 years old.

The butchers of Montreal are going to start a paper with $50,000 capital. Blood will tell. Perhaps the English language will be slaughtered.

When the communists plundered the house of M. Thiers they captured some of the love-letters he wrote when younger, and they are now offered for sale in London.

A negro quack doctored two patients at East Point, Ga., so badly that they died. The friends took the imposter into the woods and whipped him until he almost followed his victims.

The gross earnings of the big St. Louis bridge, for the past year, were $286,000, and its expenses $98,000. There remains, therefore, only $188,000 with which to pay the interest on the $7,000,000 which it cost.

An invention for steering vessels by steam has just been perfected, by means of which one man can do in ten seconds what it requires eight men a minute and a half to perform under the old style system.

The suggestion of a fear that Stanley may have been caught and eaten by a cannibal provokes from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* the response that "nobody cares much what happens to a cannibal."

The Marquis of Lorne ventured into the tent of the Prince of Wales at a garden-party near London recently, and was immediately ejected by his brother-in-law's order, because he had not a special invitation.

There are over 2,700 varieties of apples known by over 1,800 names, 2,200 of pears, 200 of cherries, 150 of plums, 300 of our native grapes, 50 of currants, 80 of blackberries, and 30 of raspberries, according to a counting up of somebody.

The Louisville clergymen recommend that slates be hung in the church vestibules to enable the girls to register their names on entering for morning services. This will obviate the disturbance created by young men who come in to see whether the charmers are present.

A rattlesnake, twenty-five feet six inches long, and having thirty-one rattles, was lately killed near Redbone, Ga. When coiled up his snakeship looked like a huge coil of steamboat rope. Its fangs were fully two inches long. No larger snake was ever killed in the State.

Queen Victoria is in her fifty-seventh year, but is said to be a young-looking woman for one of her years. Her eldest grandchild, the son of the Crown Prince of Germany, is now sixteen; and it is quite possible, considering the age at which Royal Princess marry, that she may be great-grandmother before she is sixty.

An Aroostook county (Me.) printer has trapped seventeen bears since the middle of May last. He was wise enough to leave a few spaces between the logs of the pen where he got the bears in quod, and so escaped the loss of a fat take for any of them from his person. He ought to contribute a bottle or two of hair oil toward the Greeley monument.

A Devoted Wife's Long Search for Her Husband.

The Denver *News* tells the following the wife of John Comstock, the discoverer of the great Comstock mine at Virginia City, has been making a tour of the Territories in quest of information concerning her husband, who left her over twenty years ago. Twice or thrice he was reported dead, and each time the report was contradicted, until his wife was unprepared to believe him either dead or alive. About a month ago she started on a trip of inquiry and discovery. At Cheyenne she was told by a man who pretended to know Comstock that he was living in southern Utah, and was very poor. The wife, ready to seize upon any hope, hastened off on the hunt for her husband, visiting nearly every town in the Territory. Then she went over to Nevada, where he was once known to everybody as the discoverer of the Comstock, and there she heard that he had died in Montana, in destitute circumstances, some years ago. She returned to Salt Lake, and from there went up into Montana, where she found the proofs of his death. He had drifted, it seems, into the Sweetwater, Wyoming, mines, and left there with the Big Horn expedition, in 1871. The expedition, failing of its object, was disbanded, some returning to the railroad and the remainder going on through the Yellowstone region into Montana. Comstock reached Bozeman sick, discouraged and penniless. He often pointed to his discovery, the Comstock, then producing its $20,000,000 annually, and the thought seemed to bring despondency. One day, in the spring of 1871, he borrowed a pistol from a Mr. Dillabur, a shoemaker, and stepping outside the shop lodged a bullet in his brain. He left no property of any kind, and the expense of his burial, which was quietly conducted, was shared among a few friends. Mrs. Comstock has found his grave, and being possessed of means left by her father, proposes to remove the remains to her present home, somewhere in the States.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

A correspondent writes that to drive any kind of horned stock take a small rope, tie it around the hind leg, between gambrel joint and foot, and you can hold them with ease.

The best way to mark fruit trees is to procure strips of sheet zinc, eight inches long and half an inch wide, and write the name with a pencil. Bend the strip around a limb once or twice. Labels of this sort will be legible for ten years.

The male turkey does not attain its full vigor until the third or fourth year; therefore, a cock two or three years old is better than one year old for breeding. But it is well to change the male every year, which is believed to produce healthier and stronger chicks; and hens two years old and upward are also best for breeding.

A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Plowman* writes that he has been successful in destroying the tent caterpillars on his apple trees for the last seventeen years, in the following manner: Take one pint of soft soap to two gallons of water, and after dissolving the soap, make a swab on the end of a pole, while, after dipping in the suds, insert into the nest of caterpillars and twist in a few times, then most of them will be removed, and the others all killed, if touched by the suds.

They Do Not Keep Accounts.—The Warsaw *New Yorker* says the census enumerators don't find many farmers who keep any sort of accounts of their productions or sales. Out of seventy interviewed last week, only one had an account with his farm. The farmers everywhere are very negligent in this respect. They would find it very greatly to their interest to keep an accurate account with the farm of all their receipts and expenditures. There are excellent rules and forms for such kind of book-keeping published. There is nothing so conducive to thrift and promotion of proper economy as to have constantly an accurate knowledge of one's affairs.

A farmer boy in Ohio, recently observing a small flock of quails in his father's cornfield, resolved to watch their motions. They pursued a very regular course in their foraging, beginning on one side of the field, taking about five rows, and following them uniformly to the opposite end, returning in the same manner over the next five rows. They continued in this course until they had explored the greater part of the field. The lad, believing that they were pulling up the corn, fired into the flock, killing but one of them, and examined the ground. In the whole space which they had traversed he found but one stalk disturbed. This was nearly scratched out of the ground, but the earth still adhered to it. In the crop of the quail he found one cut worm, twenty-one striped vine bugs, and one hundred chinch bugs, but not a single grain of corn.

For correcting the evils resulting from a tough sod around orchard trees, or from mutilating the numerous small fibrous roots which fill the surface of the soil, and for keeping down weeds and rendering the earth cool and moist—mulching is the best means to be resorted to. A correspondent writes to a contemporary: "I know of instances of of mulching orchards bearing heavy crops of fruit every year, and of others where the mulching operation was discontinued, and where the trees at once deteriorated. Mulching is also of great use in the garden, to save labor, as well as preserve the soil moist and cool. After hoeing, if the surface of the ground is covered with a good coat of weeds or straw, and among our tomatoes, currents, raspberries, etc., the effect will be plainly seen. I think blackberries cannot be successfully cultivated without resorting to this system."

Care of Horses.—All horses must not be fed in the same proportion, without regard to their ages, their constitution and their work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind. Never use bad hay on account of the cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it. Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin disease. Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better. When a horse is worked hard its food should be chiefly oats; if not worked hard, its food should chiefly be hay, because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much. Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown out, and it is more easily chewed and digested. Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.—*London Horse Book.*

About the House.

To protect roses and currant bushes from slugs and insects, dust the bushes with white powdered hellebore. Best to apply it while the dew is on the bushes.

Hen turkeys are preferable for boiling on account of their whiteness and tenderness, and one of moderate size should be selected, as a large one is not suitable for boiling.

Preserving Eggs.—Wipe each egg dry, and then pack them dry in salt, covering each layer well before putting in another; every egg must be set up on end, the broad end uppermost.

Washing Spun Silk and Silk Stockings.—Any carpenter can make a model somewhat the shape of a leg and foot; on this draw the stocking when wet, let it dry, tie it at the top to keep it firm; polish with a bit of new flannel before removing the stocking.

Furniture Polish.—Equal parts of linseed oil, vinegar, and spirits of wine. Rub on a small quantity with flannel, and polish with linen cloth. It can be applied to papier mache articles as well as to furniture.

Quick Pudding.—Scald a quart of milk; take three tablespoonfuls of cold milk, three of flour, and three eggs; rub well together, and pour the batter in while the milk is hot. Then bake hal an hour. Butter and sugar, beat to a cream. For dressing, flavor with nutmeg.

Liquid Blacking.—Rub well together one pound of ivory blacking in fine powder, three quarters of a pound of treacle, and two ounces of sweet oil. Afterward add one pint of vinegar and the same quantity of beer.

Breakfast Corn Cakes.—Three teacupfuls of white or Southern corn meal, one cup of wheat flour, two of sour milk, with two tablespoonfuls of cream, or one of melted butter, and one egg, and a tablespoonful of salt. Bake in "gem pans," and serve hot like rolls.

Papering and painting are best done in cold weather, especially the latter, for the wood absorbs the oil of paint then much more than in warmer weather; while in cold weather the oil hardens on the outside, making a coat which will protect the wood instead of soaking into it.

Interesting Railway Facts.

The panic of 1873 put a stop to nearly all railway construction. There was a mania for that kind of business, and facilities for transportation often preceded the demand therefor. On the continent of Europe the mileage of new railroads opened during the year 1874 was as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Germany	960	Italy	304
Austria-Hungary	365	Spain	20
France	480	Denmark	65
Belgium	29	Sweden	509
Netherlands	41	Russia	1,161
Luxemburg	20	Roumania	168
Switzerland	103	Turkey	140

Total new mileage on the continent........4,455

Add to this the increase in England, and the total for Europe will figure up about 4,500 miles, which, added to the railroads previously built, would give a grand total of 84,150. When the panic came, this country had about 70,000 miles of railroad. At the end of 1874 the mileage was 72,623, an increase during the year of 1,940 miles. The increase of the previous year was 3,948. The entire railway mileage of the world at the present time is something less than 175,000. Dr. Stuermer, of Bromberg, has gathered statistics of the rolling stock throughout the world, and he estimates the length of all the railroads of the world at the close of 1874 at 172,930 miles, with 56,700 locomotives (having in the aggregate 1,134,000 horse-power), 103,700 passenger cars and 1,356,600 freight cars.

Statistics are dry reading, but these figures are of interest, from the fact that they convey some idea of the overland commerce of civilization. We may add that, according to the *Railroad Gazette*, the track-laying in this country on new railroads for the current year aggregated, up to July, 538 miles.—*Chicago Journal.*

Death of an Elephant.

The London *Daily News*, of July 12th, says: "Since the demise of 'Joe,' the chimpanzee, at Regent's Park, eighteen months ago, which followed closely upon that of the fine old rhinoceros, the Zoological Society have not suffered so severe a loss as that which has befallen them in the death of the female Indian elephant. This fine animal died suddenly on Wednesday night. The cause of its death has not been accurately discovered, though the body has been subjected to a *post mortem* examination. The elephant in question will be remembered as one of those upon whose backs it has been the delight of thousands of children to ride year after year. Its exact age has not been ascertained; but it is believed to have been about twenty years old. The immense quantity of food consumed by the animal daily is almost incredible. It is calculated that, on ordinary days, the amount of food in the shape of buns, biscuits and fruits given to each elephant by the visitors, together with that supplied regularly by the keepers, cannot have been less than eighty pounds. The Indian elephant is, as a rule, much more tractable and capable of domestication than its African relative. The subject of this memoir was generally on excellent terms with its keepers, whose voice was in most cases sufficent to insure strict obedience to their instructions. A gentle tap with a cane or whip was all that was necessary to recall the wandering attention of the animal. The brain weighed over twelve pounds."

Painful Affliction.

A New Hampshire paper has this account of terrible suffering: "Five years ago last winter George Maleham, a lad of a dozen years, living in the north part of Wolfboro, went to Water village one evening to skate with some boys of that village. He got into the water and then walked home—a distance of nearly two miles—his clothes freezing on him. His folks were abed on his arrival home, and he slipped off his wet clothes, and in this wet and chilled condition went to bed. At first he did not feel the effects of it, but after a short time he experienced a slight lameness, and after a while his joints began to dislocate, and continued until nearly every joint in his body was dislocated—his shoulder joints, elbows, wrist, and finger joints, while the lower limbs were all unjointed, even to his toe joints. We saw him a year ago; then we could clasp our hand around his leg above the knee, while the knee joints were enormous in size. To add to his other sufferings, several large sores broke out upon his body a short time before his death. He was confined to his bed for nearly three years previous to death, which occurred July 25. As his parents were very poor, the lad would have suffered for the necessities of life but for the kindness of neighbors and friends."

Devoured by Dogs.

The St. Cloud (Minn.) *Press* has a horrible story to the effect that a few days since the remains of a hunter named Brigham, living near Melrose, were found in a building in which he had been in the habit of stopping when hunting in that vicinity. It would seem that he had entered the building with his two dogs to pass the night, closing and fastening the door. During that night he must have suddenly died, or at least was unable to leave the next morning. How long his remains had been there when found was not known, but his dogs, shut-off from escape and forced by starvation, had almost wholly consumed the flesh of their late master. Many persons had passed the building in the meanwhile and heard the moans and cries of the dogs, but supposed he had shut them in to prevent them from following him.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, SEPT., 2nd, 1875.

The people pay Grant four thousand dollars a month for staying at long Branch and leaving the Government to take care of itself at Washington. What a consolation it must be to the over-taxed and over-worked farmers and mechanics of the West, to know that the fruits of their toil is going to support this great national example of idleness and malfeasance!

The President at last said: Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. Be specially vigilant, or instruct those engaged in the prosecution of fraud to be, against all who insinuate that they have high influence to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing public duty. The *Indianian* thinks there is a ring in this tardy advice. Grant dont have much to do with anything that don't have a ring to it This simple paragraph is sufficient to induce the *Indianian* to believe that the republican party is pure and holy. Its faith is far in advance of its judgment.

We would suggest that Ohio do away with State elections entirely.—Two years ago just before the election the firm of Jay Cook & Co., failed, and now, on the eve of another election in that State the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the California Bank is announced. Of course, the Ohio elections are responsible for their great failures, and we ask our Buckeye neighbors to "let up" a little Morton said two years ago that the country was in a prosperous condition and no doubt he will say the same this year, and you know Morton wont lie, We cannot see, therefore, but that these elections are the cause of all these failures.

The campaign in Ohio is progressing satisfactorily. The horizon is lurid with the glare of political cannonading and all along the line the contest is most exciting. The engrossing issue is the financial question. The enforcement or repeal of the specie resumption act the matter in controversy. The enforcement of the act means an immense increase of the public debt, contraction of the currency, destruction of business and the impoverishment of the masses of the people The repeal means a re-invigoration of the prostrated industries, renowed life to all branches of business, employment for the hundreds of thousands of unemployed people-work for the "tramps" who are wandering over the country—and a revival of prosperity on every hand.—Ex

Senator McDonald, of this state, spoke at Urbana, Ohio, a few days ago in reply to Senator Morton. His speech was a full answer to every point raised by Morton in favor of the republican party. In many portions he had only to refute Morton at preasant, by quoting Morton of the past.—That was an easy task, and brought down his hearers with thundeing applause. Morton has only been consistent upon one policy, and that is in preaching eternal hate between the North and South. Senator McDonald closed his great speech with the following rallying cry:

Let us go back once more to democratic-republican rule. Let the people turn their faces, like steel, against this official corruption and malfeasance in office. and come back once more to honest democratic, civil, republican government, and such as our fathers intended it to be. [Cheers.] To do this you must turn out this party. They have shown themselves utterly incapable of self-reformation. It requires stronger power than they have to clean this Augean stable. In heathen mythology you may remember that one of the tasks assigned to Hercules, to test his supernatural powers, was to clean out the Augean stable, He did so, but not by going inside and planning with those that were there, nor by attempting to throw it out by the shovel full. but he opend the flood-gates of a mighty river. and swept it out clean to the foundations. My friends, let this be the watchword in Ohio [Cheers.] Let the country know that the Ohio democracy are worthy of the honor of leading to the very breach by which the republican party is to be overthrown. [Continued cheering.]

Give us a call when you want good a job.

American Express Company

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
No. 65 Broadway,
NEW YORK, May, 1, 1875.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In compliance with the requirements of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act declaring Express Companies to be common Carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care," "approved March 5th 1855" the American Express Company make and file the following statement viz:

First.—Said American Express Company is an association consisting of more than seven members the interest of the associates being represented by shares of stock. The following laws of the State of New York apply to associatons organized as this association is organized, to wit:

Chapter 258 of the laws of 1849. Chapter 455 of the Laws of 1851. Chapter 143 of the Laws of 1853. Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1854. Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1862. Chapter 289 of the Laws of 1867. Chapter 290 of the Laws of 1868 Chapter 157 of the Laws of 1869.—Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1870.

By which several laws it is, among other things, in substance and effect provided as follows, viz: That any association consisting of seven or more shareholders or associates may sue and be sued in the name of the President or Treasurer for the time being of such association, and that such suits shall have the same force and effect as to the joint property, rights, &c, of such association as if such proceedings were prosecuted in the name of all the shareholders or associates. Also, that whenever, in pursuance of its articles of association, the property of any joint stock association is represented by shares of stock, it may be lawful for said association to provide by there articles of association, that the death of any stockholder, or the assignment of his stock, shall not work a dissolution of the association, but it shall continue as before. Also, that said association may, be said articles of association, provide that the shareholders may devolve upon any three or more of the partners the sole management of their business. Also, that said laws should in no court be construed to give said association any rights and privileges as corporations.

Said American Express Company has its principal office and place of business in the city of New York in said state of New York,

It is provided by its articles of association that its property shall be represented by shares of stock. And it is also provided by said articles of association that the death of any stockholder or the assignment of his stock shall not work a dissolution of the association, but that it shall continue as before. It is further provided by said articles of association that said joint stock company shall devolve upon not less than seven nor more than thirteen of the partners, to be known as Directors, the sole management of their business.

In conformity with said laws and with said articles of association, the property of said American Express Company is represented by shares of stock. and the sole management of its business is entrusted to said Directors, who are stockholdres of said association and members thereof. The full names and proper places of residdnce of said Directors are refpectively as follows, viz.:

William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, New York, Henry Wells, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Johnston Livingstone, of Tivoli, N. Y. Alexander Holland, of Esopus, N. Y. Elmore P Ross, of Auburn, N. Y, William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, N. Y. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y. William C, Beardsley, of Auburn. N. Y. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y. Clinton T. Backus, Union Spring, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Charles G. Clark, of Englewood, N. J. Benjamin P. Cheney, of the City of Boston, Mass. Edward B. Judson, of Syracuse, New York.

The following persons are the officers for the time being of said association, viz: said William G. Fargo, is "President" said Alex Holland, is "Treasurer said John N. Knapp, is "Secretary."

The stockholders in said Association are many thousand in number, residing in different States of the Union and in Europe, and who change from day to day. On account of the great number of the stockholders, and also on account of the frequency of such changes, it is impossible to state their respective full names and proper places of residence.

"Second"—The Capital of said Company is Five Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, represented by one hundred and eighty thousand shares, of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each; about two millionsof dollars of which capital is actually employed in the business of the Company, and about twenty thousand dollars thereof in the State of Indiana. The remainder of said capital not actually employed in the business of the Company is invested mainly in the Bonds of the United States for the benefit of the shareholders and as security to those doing business with the Company.

It is hereby agreed that legal process served upon any Agent of said American Express Company in the County of DeKalb in the State of Indiana, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon the President or Treasurer, for the time being, of said Association, and also that the same shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Americen Express Company.

In witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 19th day of May, 1875.

Wm. G. Fargo	W. C. Beardsley,
Henry Wells,	Theo. M. Pomeroy,
Johnst'n Livingston	C. T. Backus,
Alex Holland,	Chas. G. Clark.
E. P. Ross,	B. P. Chenny,
W. H. Seward, Jr.,	E. B. Judson,
John N. Knapp	

STATE OF NEW YORK
City and County of New York. } ss:

Be it remembered that on the 19th day of May, 1875, before me, came William G. Fargo, Henry Wells, Alexander Holland, Elmor P. Ross, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., John N. Knapp, Wm. C. Beardsley, Clinton T. Backus, Charles G. Clark, Benjamin P. Cheney, Edward B. Judson, and on the 24th day of May 1875, before me also came Jonnston Livingston: and the 2nd day of July A. D. 1875 before me also came Theodore M. Pomeroy, and each made oath, that the foregoing statement, signed by them, is true, according to the best of their knowlege and belief.

Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.

WILLIAM H. CLARKSON,
Commissioner for Indiana in New York
Broadway New York City.

AN ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1st. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Auburn, in the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person, owning or having the control of any Cattle, Horses Mules or Swine, to permit such Cattle, Horses, Mules or Swine to run at large within the corporate limits of said town between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning from the first day of July to the first day of December in each year.

SECTION 2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than $1, nor more than $5.

SECTION 3rd. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or having control of any Cattle, Horses or Mules to permit such Cattle, Horses or Mules to run at large, at any time, within the corporate limits of said town from the 1st day of December, in each year, until after the 1st day of April following.

SECTION 4th. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section three of this ordinance, upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than $1 nor more than $5.

Attest: C. D. HARE, Town Clerk.

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchase the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney in the Lower Flouring Mill, will hereafter conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Gralsh, is an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

IT IS HERE!

WHAT!

THE FINE

STOCK

For the new

CLOTHING!

Store, Ensley's Block

An immense assortment is being opened, and now is the time to secure good bar gains.

David Kahn & Co.

BARGAINS!

AT THE

Great Clearing out SaleS

OF

Miller & Casebeer,

The Leading Merchants of Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CURTAINS,

And Housekeeping Goods!

Hosiery, Hloves

FANCY GOODS!

NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

AT BOTTOM PRICES

We are now clearing out our entire stock of.

SUMMER GOODS

and offering all above mentioned goods at a great reduction from former prices

Examine our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

before you purchase, and save money

GRAIN BAGS, all the best brands at

ROOT & COMPANY'S

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.45	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.35	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	.75	Turkeys—live	.06
Oats	.48	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.16
Potatoes	@35	Lard	.11
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	.05
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.00
Wool	45 @ .50	Timothy Hay	12.00

The county Commissioners meet next Monday.

New under ware for ladies just recived at Stamet's

There has been a whole firm married off within the last week.

R. Brackenridge, of Fort Wayne, gave us a call yesterday.

W. S Stevens, of the REPUBLICAN at Angola, gave us a call yesterday.

The best and cheapest place to buy clothing, at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

Wait, wait, wait for the new stock of Stoves and Tin ware at B. Goodman's.

The little folks had a very pleasant pic-nic in Baker's grove last Saturday.

There werer 440 letters dropped in the post-office here last monday, and it was no big day either.

Rakestraw & Jackman are just recieving the best stock of ready made clothing ever brought to this place.

It has come. The new clothing store has opened with a splendid stock of every thing, in Ensley's block. Call and see.

If you want a nice suit of clothes made to order, go to Rakestraw & Jackman's, one door north of the [illegible] store.

Our accomplised friend, C. F. Shepherd Esq., now in Oregon, writes us a charming letter, which will be found in another column.

H. H. Stamets is now receiving a fine new stock of millenry goods, embracing many new styles, which will be offered very low.

Litman Bros & Goodman have opened out a fine new drygood and Clothing store at Garett as will be seen by advertisement in another column.

The "Republican" says that the COURIER and "Press" have consolidated. If such is the case we are ready to believe that oil and water will mix.

Mrs. Richard Elson will entertain the social connected with the Presbyterian church, on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A "rifle team" has lately been organized in Fort Wayne. We thought this had been attended to long ago, as the papers there have been teeming with accounts of citizens being rifled time and again.

Mr. Ralston, the President of the California bank, whose sad death by suicide was announced last week, was a nephew of our townsman, S. W. Ralston. He was one of the most prominent men in California.

Wait! Wait!

Wait for the fine display of splendid Stoves, to be made in a few days, at Goodman's. New styles, and new patterns, and something differ ent than has ever been exibited before. tf.

From a late Paris paper we find the name of our old friend and correspondent, Hon. E. L. Chittenden, of Fort Wayne, who is now quartered at the hotel du. Prince Albert. A half column from Ras. would be appreciated now.

Our enterprising friend Mr. Rakestraw seeing as how it was with his partner, went last Sunday and done likewise.—The handsome Miss Montgomery is now his charming bride, and life goes on even more joyously than before. The new partners in the firm have our best wishes for their future welfare.

LADIES! before you buy new Dress Goods, we want to show you our stock, as we believe we can suit you with our assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Detaines, Alpaccas, Merinos, Empress and Waterproof Cloths, and in fact we have almost every desirable style and quality of dress goods in the market. 2w
GEO. H. MUNN, Auburn, Ind.

MARRIED.—To Mr. Lyme Jackman, at Bocyrus Ohio, Aug., 25th, 1875. Miss Sallie Shaw, in the 25th year of her age.

Mr. Jackman and his beautiful bride arrived here last Thursday evening, and were tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stamets. We wish our young friends a life of sunshine and prosperity, and as many happy little episodes, as a kind providence may deem them worthy of enjoying.

Again we say! Low prices will tell, and people will tell low prices. Our motto is, the best goods for the least money. How will you ever know the full truth of the above motto, if you dont give us a call. You are invited, and if we cant suit you, it wont cost you a cent for our trouble. Awaiting your appearance we are. Yours Truly.
GEO. H. MUNN, Auburn, Ind. 2w

After all the unfavorable weather that has been experienced, the crops will average well this season. In localities where the wheat has been injured, the barley, rye and oats turn out well, and the corn promises a bountiful yield. In regions where the oats and corn turns out badly, the wheat yields well. In the north-western states threshing and marketing wheat has commenced.

A grand concert will be given by our Catholic friends of this place at their church, Sept., 19th, at 8 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all wishing to embrace this opportunity, as it will be a first-class concert. Prof. John B. Young, of Fort Wayne, will make the occasion a pleasant one. Tickets of admission can be had at the post-office, and at the Bank of Auburn, at the low price of 25c. Reserved seats 40c.

The Defiance "Democrat" of last week says:

The Auburn base ball club came down to Defiance on Monday and played the Blue Stockings. The score stood 48 to 23 in favor of Defiance. The Auburn boys are gentlemen, and bore their defeat as good players should. They made many friends during their short stay, and we would like to see them around this way again.

A gentleman from Franklin this State has been visiting our place with a view to putting in a stock of drugs. The only difficulty he realizes is in the fact that he cannot find a room in which to open out said stock, there being no rentable place to be had. What we want is more business rooms. We have the ground, but no buildings. This shows a healthy condition of the business of Auburn, but we might as well have twice the amount of trade we are now enjoying, had we more extended facilities to meet the demand.

The marriage ceremony of Mr. T. B. Hall and Miss Mary Orr, took place at the residence of Edward Orr, Esq., last Tuesday evening; at Corunna. Rev. Mr Baker "spliced" them, and addition remarks from Rev. Cisell. The party was composed of a few selected friends but the presents were many and handsome. The parties left Wednesday morning for a bridal tour through Ohio, and, if nothing happens them, they will return in a few weeks (H)all right side up.

We feel like calling the attention of many of our citizens to the neat and tasty condition of things around the residence of our old friend, Mr. Picker. You see no smart weeds growing rank and strong around his premises. Many of our streets are lined with this prolific weed, and very few find time to cut them down. It looks well for a town with the pretensions of Auburn, to see great rows of weeds down each street in front of beautiful residences, and the people entirely indifferent to their existence. Let an effort be made to clean up.

The following are the names of those who received license to marry, last month:

W. A. Campbell and Sopronia Hazwell
Samuel Moore " Jane Stafford,
H. Perry Fracy " M. M. Mulholland,
Marcellus Goddard " Bell Spellman,
A. H. Wood " Carrie Sargent.
Geo. P. Lake " Marry D. Dragoo,
M. A. Goodell " Sarrh O. Matson,
T. B. Hall " Mary Orr,
John Jones Ellan Koontz,
John J. Barnhart " Harriet Banghman
Baltzer Koontz " Sarah E. Walter,
W. H. Rakestraw " Emma Montgomery
Jacob Saltsman " Susan Shimpff,
C. W. Hopkins " Lucinda Palmer.

That vacant corner in the business heart of our town, does not speak well for the enterprise of the town. Our town is sadly in need of, the accommodation that business rooms on that corner would give. Will our kind, benevolent and clever west end neighbor, Col. Fluke, give this a moments consideration. We trust he will. We do not want to flatter him, but we know there is within him a germ of enterprise, and presto, a three story edifice will take the place of a dilapidated shanty, and our children will rise up and call him blessed. Come, Fluke, show your thorough bred qualities, and startle the people with something that will benefit yourself and the town.

The Union club of this place, played another match game of ball last Tuesday with the Newville boys, and got beat, the score standing 19 to 23 in favor of our neighbors. Both clubs done some miserable playing, while there was some very goods points made. The double play by Morris would have whitewashed Newville on the seventh inning, but by a blunder it failed, and five runs were made against them instead. Our old friend McGonigal umpired the game, and he made fun for everybody. He said he didn't know much about the game, but then he liked the business enough to cover all deficincies, and then he wanted to learn. He got along firstrate in the game until the last half of the first inning. There were two men on first-base, he could't see this useless wast of muscle, so he ordered the first baseman out. The applause at this point was tremendous. The next best point Mac made was in catching a foul ball and putting out the striker. It was a beautiful catch right on the stomach. After this the umpire took a short rest, when the game proceeded amidst the most profound silence. We don't believe there was a player opened his mouth during the entire game, unless it was take a drink or say something. Long after the game was finished, we could hear Mac. give in his decisions on the game. "I cant decide gentlemen" "Out at first," and such other remarks as were patent to the contest. In fact the umpire did splendidly, and he who disagrees with us, dont understand the game from an editoral standpoint.

The Newville boys are very good players, and have already made a very good record. They intend returning the game next Tuesday a week, when we expect pretty close work, and a much better score. To do this our club must practice, not one or two at a time, but as a club entire. We know they can play a better game than they have in the two last contests, and our citizens will expect good playing even if they are beaten.

From the Black Hills.

Mr. Byron A. Woodcox, of this county who accompanied Mr. Robinson to the Black Hills last April, returned last Monday, looking stout and rugged. We had a long conversation with him, with a view to publishing a few facts relative to this center of attraction.

The party which Mr. Woodcox joined at Sioux City, left there on the 14th of July, and landed in Custar's Gulch on the 19th. When they arrived, there were probably 1000 men in the hills. In this locality, the metal was found in what is called scale gold, being in thin scales which is panned out by the use of quicksilver. In another locality called Spring Creek, it is found in what is generally called shot gold, small round and irregular shaped pieces, which can be secured without the use of quicksilver. On Cassel Creek, gold is found in maggets, very black in color but worth $20 to the ounce. Prof. Jenny assayed a small quantity and pronounced it worth that amount. Mr. W. told us it was a common thing to get five cents a pan of this scale and shot gold, but that miners were not content with this as they knew they could not stay long in the Hills.—Gen. Crook came around and told the boys they must be out by the 15th of August, and that discouraged any attempt to go to work in a permanent way

He describes the country as being most beautiful. The highest hills do not ranger much over 600 feet, with many beautiful and fertile valleys between. The hills are covered with pine and the valleys with a rich crop of the most excellent grass. He reports lots of game such as deer, antelope, &c., and in the winter season they seek those hills for shelter. They saw hundreds of these animals within a short distance of camp. There is any amount of good spring water in and about the mountains, and every valley has a stream. This he thinks will prove a disadvantage in gold seeking, one must to keep clear of the water. The best route he has found to the Hills is by way of Sidney on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Red Cloud, and from thence to Custar's Gulch.—making it about 250 miles of an overland route from Sidney. He thinks a man should not start with not much less than $400, and would advise no one to go until spring, even if the Hills are formally opened before that. It is a cold place in the winter. He intends to return in the spring.

S. W. Sprott & Son are selling their immense stock of BOOTS AND SHOES lower than ever to make room for their fall stock. Those who wish bargains in summer goods will get them by calling right away.

Try the COURIER.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Aug., 11, '75.
EDITOR COURIER:

As I promised to give you a few notes on my trip I shall have to begin before it gets stale.

The trip from Omaha to Sarn Francisco, though grand, and one that will never be forgotten, has been described by so many that I'll not attempt only a few of the many scenes which impressed me most. The plains are very uninteresting. After the 1st day even the prairie dog fails to interest you, though he seems particularly happy in giving you a farewell shake of his heels. There are a few antelopes but they are sure to be out of reach of any of the weapons generally carried on such occasions. If a man travels across the plains, and don't feel in about the same thankful mood that the old man from the Green Mountain regions did, who when he had crossed the plains and began verging into the black hills, stretched himself up and said, "Thank God I smell pitch;" he will have to be more ungrateful than I. The morning of the 3d day, upon waking, we could see the mountains looming up in the distance. The tops looked like the fleecy clouds, and the main body of them looked like a heavy storm cloud that rise in the sultry summer time. It was very warm and dusty and remained so until the next morning about 3 o'clock, I awoke and found myself quite chilly, so much so that an additional coat was a luxury. We were now rapidly increasing in altitude and there was a marked change in that atmosphere. It was necessary to have two engines and by the noise they are in great trouble. About 3 o'clock we reached Sherman the highest R. R. point in the world, the altitude being 8242 feet. There was plenty of snow within a mile of the town. Overcoats were a necessity. Looking south we could see Pikes Peak and Longs Peak both covered with snow for about half the way down.—They seemed to be but a few miles distance but were 125 miles away. There are plenty of trout in the mountain streams and bears, California lions, and deer are quite plenty in the cannions.—From this on we came into the snowshed region.

There is about 45 miles of snowsheds altogether, and is the greatest bother of the tourist. About the time you get fairly interested in a fine view, you will dash into a snowshed and lose it. It may be a mile long, so by the time you get out, you have forgotten what you were looking at. At Summit there is a very good hotel for the accommodation of tourists and pleasure seekers. This is quite a fashionable resort, it being within a few miles of Donner lake and Lake Tahoe. The former is a magnificent sheet of water, 1x3 miles, and is probably one of the most fashionable to hold a worm in the water in that part of the country. Lake Tahoe is much larger, and has a steamer on it for the benefit of excursionists, also a hotel that has gained some notoriety.

From Summit on we are rapidly descending, so that the weather is getting much warmer. When we got to Sacramento, we were unfitted for enjoying a stop in this city, and the result was, we left it thinking that we had never been in a warmer, more uninviting musquito ridden city is our lives.

Nothing of interest transpired until we reached San Francisco where we found everything lively, especfally the hackman, who were thick as bees, and a great deal more impudent. San Francisco will put one in mind of Chicago very much, except they have a good sea breeze with occasional sprinkles of sand, which is pretty sure to wont to be a "mote" in your eye. It is a beautiful place for a city and they have a magnificient harbor, the entrnace to which is called the "Golden Gate" Uncle Sam keeps this well guarded by forts and batteries on the hilltops over looking the entrance. The hotels will not compare with Chicago; but they are building one which will eclipse anything in America called "Palace." It covers a whole block and each room has a bay window, eight stories with basement. The door locks alone make one car load. Its built mostly of iron.

Restaurants seem to take the place of hotels. They have good ones, but the most noted is the "United States." Here you may get a good meal for 15c, if you are not too hungry, and the most greedy can satisfy himself for 25c. They have a splendid bill of fare. You may also find the best California wine here within the means of all. Wine may be had from 25c to 50c a bottle. All the wealth the coast centers at San Francisco. Business of all kinds are well represented.—One of the strangest things to a man from the States, is the John Chinaman. They are numerous there and stick together like a flock of sheep. There is one street that's given up to them entirely. Some of them are wealthy and have large stores well filled with "their" china ware and goods from the old country. Its perfectly astonishing how many will live in one little shanty.—When you see them coming out after dinner to go to work, it looks like there had been an Irish row. They come out Indian style in such great numbers that it would seem impossible to hold so many. Talk about the Dutch living cheap, "four Chinamen" will starve a good square Dutchman. A mutton chop will make them soop enough to keep them for a whole week, whereas, the dutchman would have to have cabbage. They are a detriment to this country for several reasons, the principle one being, that they spend but very little of their earnings here. They buy what little clothing they use in China. They hardly ever wear American made boots, prefering to wear there short wooden sole shoes of China manufactories. The majority of them are slaves or might as as well be. They are brought over by men who agree with them for so many years labor, for their passage money.—They are slow as snails, they say "Chinaman no hurrah, we work all time, we no work fast." Their personal appearance is not very prepossessing. They shave all but the top of their heads, which they let grow long, this they braid, and to make it look longer, they braid silk in with it so that it hangs almost to their feet. In short if you would "see" them, look at the pictures in the geographies, if you would hear them talk, imagine yourself near the abode of some juvenile hogs, and the mother of them delivering a lecture on wallowing, and you have it completely. Oregon is not over run with them as California, but they have a great plenty of them here. I think if it were put to a vote whether any more of them be allowed to come into Oregon, that there would be an almost unanamous vote in favor of stopping it; constitution or no constitution. Oregon has a magnificent summer climate, though this season has been exceptionably warm and dry.

There has been but little rain for six or eight weeks. The farmers are very busy harvesting their wheat, which they do in quite a different manner from the way they do in the States. They wait till the grain is ripe enough to thresh, then they head it with a heading machine, and haul the heads with what straw they have, to the threshing machine.—By this plan they save all the work of binding, gathering sheaves, and shocking it. The crops are good here but not over an average I am told. I visited one place in the Williamette valley, where they were threshing wheat which turned out a few pounds over 50 bushels per acre, and another of 47 and still another of 33. The most of the farms in this village are quite large, running from 250 to 640 acres. Fruits of all kinds (except peaches) grow bountifully.—Plums grow without any cultivation and always so full that the trees need props. There is an Evergreen blackberry very much like a grape vine in appearance. It grows to great length and stays green the year around; but the great beauty of it is, that it bears for about three months. Health is generally good, though there are a few cases of ague. The people here are much fairer than in any other country I've ever been. There has been considerable speculation as to what was the cause of it, some giving for a reason the even temperatare, the cool nights and the climate ingeneral. There are more blondes in this Willimette valley than in any territory of equal size in America I have thought it all over and come to the conclusion it was caused by eating so many Salmon, the flesh of which is about as yellow as a half ripe muskmelon. At church where there were seventy-five ladies, I counted forty with hair red enough to be called Blondes, and heard the text. The nights are very pleasant here. There is no time that a woolen blanket cannot be endured without any inconvenience. There is a great cry by those going back to the States, about there being nothing to do, hard times &c. It is true, money does not grow on trees, but there is pleanty of it in the earth, and there is pleanty of work for men who are willing to chop wood. work on farms or in the fisherses The fancy places are all full. This is a good country to make a living in, if you have plenty of snap.

SANFRANCISCO.

Base Ball Technicalities.

Field—The cowpasture where the leather hunting is preforming.

Base—Salt-bags scattered around in the grass for the players to jump on.

Nine—The number of roosters in knee breeches that constite a base ball deck.

Umpire—The chief baller—he bawls out 'strike.' His other duty is to sit on top top of the bat and smell the ball as it goes by.

Judgment—The umpire's opinion after taking such a smell.

One ball—What the umpire says when the smell is unsatisfactory.

Strike—A miscue by the batter.

Put out—The fellow who tries to get in without paying fifty cents.

Dead ball—One which comes to life again after being buried—in the hands of the picher.

Foul—A ball which bounds just the way one is positive it will not.

Fair foul—A little one for a cent.

Balk—A breech of promise indulged in by the pitcher.

Stealing a base—Stuffing a bag in the ear and walking off to the next when the catcher isn't looking.

Beauty—A ball so hot that the second baseman lies on his stomach to avoid it.

Hot ball—One that singes the short stop's hands as it goes by.

Fly—A ball which scores the earth, and like the gentle horse-fly, buzzes around in the elevated atmosphere.

Wild throw—Slinging at the third baseman and killing a small boy in the right field.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

We are selling very close and parties who wish bargains in the Boot & Shoe line will do well to call soon.
SPROTT & SON.

Don't fail to call at Sprott & Son's Shoe Store when in the want of anything in that line. They will offer extra inducements for 30 days. They mean what they say. Call and see.

We notice a fine new residence just erected by our enterprising young friend Mr. E. B. Rundels in Baldwin's addition. It is two stories high with a wing on the south side, the whole being of a neat and tasty design.

NOTICE—Persons knowing that they are owing us will confer a favor by calling and settling their account as we must have the money. SPROTT & SON

TAKE
SIMMONS'
LIVER
REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simmons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1.—Sold by all Druggists. April 23, 1875
For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

1875. 1875.

GREAT

NORTHERN INDIANA FAIR!

AT FORT WAYNE,

SEPT. 13, 14, 15, 16 17, 18,

From the unprecedented success of the Northern Indiana Fair here last year, the management feel emboldened to add further to the adjectives expressive of its magnitude, by styling it the Great Northern Indiana Fair, the successful rival of State Fairs. No pains have been spared by the Trustees to continue the interest manifested by the many thousands Who visited us last year.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS

have been erected, and other improvements made about the beautiful grounds that cannot fail to add largely to its many attractions. Last year the

ENTRIES WERE NEARLY 3,000

This year we expect to add largely to that number. Additional

STABLES AND CATTLE STALLS

have been erected, so that the management expect to make more comfortable these two grades of enteries upon their own grounds,

A LARGE POWER HALL

is being erected, with engine and line shafting in motion for the accommodation of machinery. In addition to the Association Power Hall, other parties are making arrangements to erect at their own expense halls sufficient to exhibit their own machinery in motion, thereby displaying a worthy spirit of enterprise.

A LARGE TENT

is being manufactured, in which to display the beauties of Flora, which is to be a very attractive feature.

The Total Premiums offered by the Association this year Amounts to

$25,000

HON. F. P. RANDALL, Prest
WM. LYNE, Sec'y.

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BORS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—3m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

THE OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

The master's face is wrinkled now,
His thin, dark hair is turning gray;
Deep furrows of the unseen plow
Are on his forehead. Who can stay
The clock of time and make it slow,
And lengthen out his holiday?

His ears are dull, his eyes are dim,
He bends beneath a load of years;
With feeble step and faltering limb,
He gropes along a vale of tears,
And soon the bell will ring for him
A summons from the heavenly spheres.

He is a good old faithful man,
Worn with hard study, toil and care;
His head was ever sound to plan,
His heart another's grief could share.
"Each one should do the best he can,"
He wrote in copy round and fair.

The old school-house is standing now,
O'ergrown with moss upon the green,
And the inhospitable bough
That furnished rods, looks bare and mean—
It shivers in the winds that blow,
And whispers of things that have been.

A [illegible] from the hill,
Adown the rocks the waters race,
And fancy deems the trickling rill
A tear stream on dame nature's face,
For school is out, and some are still,
And this is a deserted place.

We who survive are pupils yet,
How many teachers we have had;
Prosperity and scathing Debt—
Masters that made us poor and sad;
Affliction, that made faces wet,
And Hope and Joy, that made us glad.

THE DEFORMED FINGER.

Two plasterers, named Tom Muldoon and Edward Harris, upon entering the rooms where they were employed in an unfinished building, on upper Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on the morning of May 14, 1843, were horrified at finding upon the floor the corpse of Griffith Jones, their employer. He had evidently been murdered, and seemed to have been dead several hours, the body when found being quite cold. A little to the left of the thorax was a ghastly wound, and from the quantity of blood upon the walls and floor, it appeared as if a long, keen kife had passed down behind the man's collar bone, literally cleaving his heart in twain, and permitting the life current to pour forth in a torrent which must have brought instant death.

Neighbors were quickly summoned, officers were called in, a Coroner sent for, and a strict investigation of the horrible crime was entered upon with an energy which in these days would be simply astonishing if displayed by public officials. Little result was attained by these labors, however. Griffith Jones had been rather a reticent, self-contained man, and the clews upon which to base a theory for his mysterious taking off were very few. That which was learned was in substance as follows:

Griffith Jones had resided in Pittsburgh and its vicinity for a number of years. He was a widower, and some of those who had known him longest remembered his wife, a pale, little woman—Welsh, like himself—who died within a few months after her advent in the smoky city. His business had been mainly that of a coal dealer, shipping barge or flat-boat loads of the black diamonds down the Ohio. Sometimes, however, he speculated in real estate. Some eight or nine months before his murder he had been introduced to a young woman named Julia Williams, and after a brief courtship proposed to marry her, and was accepted. The house in which he was killed he had been erecting for his own residence, and it was being builded under his personal supervision. Each day he used to visit it two or three times to see how the workmen were getting along, but on the day which must have been his last in life, he had only been there once while the plasterers were at work, and that once was early in the forenoon. A lantern had been found near the body, and it was conjectured that, having been kept away by business until after dark, he had gone to inspect the day's work, after the men had departed, and in so doing had met his fate. But none of the neighbors had heard any alarm during the night, and the padlock upon the temporary street door was locked on the outside. There were no fresh footprints under the windows in the mud about the building. Clearly the assassin must have either been secreted in the house prior to Jones' coming, or must have entered with him, and been cool enough after penetrating the murder to have gone out the front way, locking up the body of his victim as he left. The plasterers swore positively that no one could have been left in the house when they locked up the front door with their key.

Under the circumstances the theory at first entertained of the assassination being the work of some desperate thief for mere purposes of robbery was necessarily abandoned. True no money was found in his pockets, but his valuable watch and chain had not been taken, and he might have had no money with him. But could hatred have stimulated the dreadful crime? Had he any enemy so vindictive as to be guilty of the horrible deed?

Suspicion now pointed at two persons. The first of these was John Matthews, a discarded suitor of Miss Williams, who was known to have been very jealous of Jones. He, however, readily proved an alibi. The night of the murder and the day preceding it he had been with some relatives, fourteen miles away, down in the Sewickly valley. The second person suspected was George Robertson, a drunken, shiftless, dissolute fellow, who had been the brother of Jones' wife. Robertson had made use of his plea of relationship to obtain money from Jones on numerous occasions, as was well known, and it was surmised that he might have hunted him up on the fatal evening, with such an end in view, and being refused, have murdered and robbed him. That he had not taken the watch was attributed to his fear lest it might lead to his detection. But the strictest inquiry failed to bring to light any trace of George Robertson, beyond the fact that two months before he had started on a flat-boat, laden with coal, for Louisville. Since then he had not even been heard of at Pittsburgh. Reluctantly the theorists were compelled to give up the promising prospect of fixing the murder where there was so fine a basis of predisposition of character for it as this fellow was supposed to possess.

At length conjecture was generally abandoned, and the dead man having been buried, his will found and the bulk of his property turned over to Julia Williams, according to the provisions of that document, the case ceased to be much talked about. Even before the fair Julia's suddenly acquired wealth had attracted three new suitors to her side—and that was before the sodding on Jones' grave got a good start—almost everybody ceased to worry over the mystery of the murder.

There was one, however, who did not give it up so. This persistent person was a young man named Walter McGrew, of Scotch descent, clerk in a big hardware store in "The Diamond." Detectives were unknown in Pittsburg in those days, but McGrew was, by nature, an amateur one of no mean ability. At first simple curiosity and a desire to unravel the mystery caused him to take a lively interest in the matter, and he studied up the points in the case with a keenness of observation and analytical care which would have done credit to a veteran in such service. His interest was, however, increased tenfold when the authorities offered a reward of one thousand dollars—a very large sum in those days—for the discovery of the murderer. That amount of money would enable him to marry the girl he loved and to start in business for himself, so the canny Scot bent all his energies to its acquisition. Seeking through the rooms where the murderous deed had been done, for traces of its perpetrators, he discovered in a narrow passageway between the apartment in which the body had been found and another some ten feet distant, an indentation in the soft plaster upon the wall, which, although unobserved by any one else, was full of suggestion to him. This indentation was at one end deep, almost an inch in width, and rounded as if made by some cylindrical body. From this point it tapered down rapidly and ended in a narrow blunt point, considerably less depressed than at the other end. The mark thus made was not straight but curved—or rather had one obtuse angle with the concave side uppermost, near its middle. Upon still closer investigation he found that one of the hairs mixed in the plaster had been torn out, leaving a thin ragged line extending about an inch from the smaller end of the indentation. The height at which this mark appeared in the wall would have been almost upon the level of the chin of a person of medium height, and was on what would have been the left side of a person going from the scene of the murder.

McGrew at once concluded that the assassin, after perpetrating his crime, had gone through this passage in the dark, groping his way, with his hand extended before his face, as would be a natural action for a person upon strange premises and deprived of light, Jones' lantern having no doubt been instantly extinguished when he fell. The impression then, as he read it, was that of a deformed little finger of a left hand, and he set himself to work to find such a member.

During a whole month he scrutinized closely every left hand that come within range of his vision, but without avail, and was almost upon the point of giving up his pursuit in despair, when chance threw within his way that which he had sought. Sauntering through the Alleghany market one morning, still mechanically watching all the left hands exposed, he noticed a veiled woman, poorly dressed, making some small purchases at a butcher's stall, and his heart gave a great leap when he saw that the second joint of her little finger was swollen to two or three times its natural size, while beyond that point, to the extremity, it tapered with disproportionate rapidity. He was rather disappointed to find that it was a woman who was so marked, as he had accustomed himself to thinking of the assassin as a man; but that did not prevent his pursuing the clew thus offered. From the butcher's stall to her home he unobservedly followed the woman, and saw her enter a small isolated cottage in a poor section of the town. Entering a little grocery near by, upon a pretended search for a Mr. Travers, he easily drew the shop-keeper into a conversation about his neighbors, and so, without affording the slightest suspicion of his errand, found out that the woman whom he had seen was a Mrs. Harper, a widow with two children, who had lived in the cottage for several years. Both her children had been born there. She did not own cottage. It belonged to some gentleman in Pittsburg, who came monthly for his rent, and sometimes called upon the widow when the rent was not due, but who he was the shop-keeper did not know.

Had the shop-keeper seen him? Yes, but could not describe him "to save his life," further than that he was "a biggish sort of man with short red hair,"—characteristics common to Jones and an hundred other men.

It must not be supposed that McGrew wormed all this out at once. He was too cautious for that. But in the back part of the little grocery he found that some very good liquor was kept, and, apparently on this account only, he called several times upon the shop-keeper, and became quite familiar with him. One day Mrs. Harper came in to buy some candles when he was present, and he managed to get into a little conversation with her. Twice afterward he met her accidentally, and having won his way by presents of some peppermint candy to her children, got upon easy chattering terms with her. He noticed that she looked haggard, anxious, often pre-occupied, but could find nothing to warrant his looking upon her as the assassin of whom he was in pursuit. Poverty alone would have given her those signs of mental trouble. Still he suspected her.

When he entered the shop one evening, after he had known her fully a fortnight, he found her in a little contention with the shop-keeper about the value of a one dollar bill which she had offered in payment for some small articles. The grocery man averred that it was the issue of a broken western bank, which she denied, and the matter was referred to him. He took the bill, casually remarking that there was at that time a great deal of worthless paper money about, and looked at it. Upon its back he noticed written in ink the letters and numerals "B. H. May 13, G. J.—M. K." He hesitated but a moment and then, acting upon some impulse for which he could not definitely account to himself, said: "I think it is all right. Anyway, I'm sure enough to give you the silver for it." Mrs. Harper thanked him heartily, and took the silver which he offered her. The grocery man made change for her and she went away. McGrew put the bill in his pocket.

When he got home that night he studied over the bill and its inscription, wondering more and more why he had bought for a dollar something which he knew to be utterly worthless. The next day, albeit with very vague hopes of learning anything of use to him, he went to the lawyer who had done all Jones' legal business down to the making of his will, and who was perfectly familiar with his handwriting. That gentleman at once recognized the writing as that of the deceased Griffith Jones. The initials "G. J." put it beyond a doubt, they being made in a very peculiar manner.

What did the other initials mean, however? For the first two, the lawyer had nothing to say. The last two, however, he suggested were those of a saloon keeper, who was one of Jones' best friends. Mark Kennedy was his name. Upon him McGrew now called, with the one-dollar bill, which was fast gaining [illegible] in his eyes. Kennedy, upon being shown the note, said:

"Oh! I remember all about that. Jones came in here for a drink, after visiting his new house—just the morning of the day he was killed. He was going over to Temperanceville then, he said. That bill he offered me when he was going to pay for his drink, and I told him it wasn't good. I'd got word only the day before that the bank was busted. Yes, I'm sure that's it—Oskolono Bank, of Missouri. No doubt about it. He went right over there to my desk and indorsed that upon it, saying he had got it from Bob Harlow, and would make him take it back."

Bob Harlow, upon being seen, admitted that he believed he might have given the bill to Jones; in fact, thought he did, a couple of days before the murder, and had not afterward seen him alive.

That evening Mrs. Harper was arrested and lodged in jail upon suspicion of being either principal or accessory in the murder of Griffith Jones. When charged with the crime, she scorned to deny it.

"Yes," she said, "I killed him, and he deserved it. I did not avow it for the sake of my children—his children—but it is not worth lying about. I did kill him, and I will tell you why. Seven years ago he persuaded me to live with him. I was a widow, poor and friendless. I sold myself to him because he swore to provide comfortably for me as long as I lived. I had two children by him, and got to love him, scoundrel as he was. I begged him on my knees to marry me, for the sake of our children, and he refused. He never loved either them or me. For three years he had barely given me money enough to keep me alive. He gave me the hovel where I lived, and used to come and see me not more than once a month, usually. I went out washing all day, and sewed at night as long as I could sit up, to feed and clothe my babies. Exposure brought on rheumatism. See how my hands are swollen out of shape; all my joints are so. He did not care. He wished I would die. I heard he was going to marry another woman—that he was building a fine house for her. Then I became desperate; I dogged his steps one night to his new house. He took me inside to prevent a scandal, through our voices being heard if we talked outside. On my knees I begged him to at least make some provision for our children. I believe I threatened to expose him and prevent his marriage if he did not. He refused, and struck me. Then—well, I had the butcher-knife with me. I did not intend to kill him when I took it along—I only wanted to protect myself; but when he struck me, and called me the name he did, and cursed the 'bastards'—our babies—then I struck him back. I only struck once. I took the money in his pockets, for we were hungry, and I had a right to it. He was dead. Yes, I killed him, and I am not sorry for it. Now do what you please with me." Upon her trial she refused to plead "not guilty," but her sad story, which was proven to be true, awakened popular sympathy so far in her behalf that the court refused to accept her plea of "guilty" to the charge of murder in the first degree, and she was only indicted for murder in the second degree. Upon this, she was necessarily convicted. The evidence against her, even outside her own confession, was terribly strong, and she was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The prison regulation of Pennsylvania then, and indeed until very late years, were merciless in their rigor. A prisoner condemned for life was as practically dead to all the world as if life were really extinct. Solitude, silence, mental agony, dread suspense, hopeless ignorance of the fates of loved ones, often insanity and short lives of utter wretchedness, were what prisoners were condemned to; and such the rigorous law prescribed as the expiation for Mrs. Harper's crime. But, before she went to prison she was permitted to know that both her children had been adopted by kind people, who would rear and educate them as their own, and with this knowledge she entered even cheerfully the gates of her living tomb. How long she endured her separation from her loved ones is a secret only in the keeping of the prison register.

A Great Traveler.

John Guy Vassar, nephew of the founder of Vassar College, is probably the greatest traveler the world has ever known. He first crossed the ocean in the British Queen in 1840, and has been almost constantly on the go during the intervening thirty-five years, returning home every year or two, only to remain a few months and then take a new start for a tour round the world, or to some remote quarter of the globe—almost every inhabitable part of which he has visited once or oftener. Humboldt twice sent for him in regard to some of the countries and races that he had visited, and which that noted writer had not.

A Useful Invention.

A Cincinnati genius claims to have discovered a plan by which the smoke and cinders from a locomotive can be carried to the rear end of the train and there set free without annoying passengers. The apparatus consists of a simple tube, a foot or so in diameter, running from the smoke-stack over the tops of the car to the rear, the theory being that the speed of the train will create a draught of sufficient power to suck in all the smoke and cinders and scatter them to the winds behind the train. A patent has been secured.

The Cost of National Neighborhood.

The American Republic has been referred to as a nation without neighbors. An acute writer has criticised and pointed out national traits of self-complacency and indifference to other interests and peoples, which he believes are evidences of our unneighborly disposition. In other lands it costs a great deal to be neighborly, and the neighborhood feeling that is maintained is rather the reverse of good fellowship. At least it seems to require an enormous police force to maintain the peace. It is very doubtful whether an acute knowledge and active interest in foreign affairs may not be bought at too large a price. It seems to be paying altogether too much for "one's whistle." The following statement of the men enrolled in the European armies (without stating the naval force) shows what "good fellowship" costs:

Nations.	Peace.	War.
Austria-Hungary	278,470	838,700
Belgium	37,391	137,590
Denmark	36,762	47,926
France (1874)	548,000	782,727
Germany	401,659	1,272,346
British Empire	108,725	446,387
Greece	11,000	11,000
Italy (1873)	199,557	445,509
Holland	66,966	94,110
Portugal	30,128	68,480
Russia	758,729	1,173,479
Spain	150,000	200,000
Sweden and Norway	30,111	162,775
Switzerland	84,369	201,257
Turkey	148,690	459,360
	2,869,561	6,301,425

These figures include only those bodies which are regarded as the regular armies of their different countries, standing or reserve, except in the case of Great Britain and Switzerland, in both of which the armies on a war footing are largely drawn from civil life. In the first named there are 340,662 of drilled militia, volunteer corps and yeomanry. In Switzerland, the active force is really quite small, as every citizen is obliged to do military duty. In Germany there are over 500,000 more of the "landstrum" who can be mobilized.

Martin's Year Book for 1875, gives the Imperial army of China at 850,000; the standing army of Persia at 30,000 in time of peace, and 105,500 in time of war. The standing army of Japan is estimated at 80,000. The entire regular force provided for by *all* the American governments is but 96,026, of which the United States maintains 30,000, Brazil 28,933, and Peru 13,200.

These figures give the following total organized and regular force among the leading powers of the world:

The American Continents	96,026
Asia	968,000
Europe	2,860,567
	3,924,593

The foregoing figures are only the peace footing. Adding the two million men that could be raised and equipped in this country, with at least three more in China and Japan, were it necessary, and allowing for what the smaller States could do if imperilled, then adding those estimates to the 6,301,425, already provided for in Europe, and we have shown an array of at least 13,000,000 armed men in the world. We may be congratulated on being out of the vortex.—*Republic Magazine.*

Queen Victoria's Yacht Runs Down and Sinks a Sail Boat.

[London (Aug. 18) Cor. New York Herald.]

The royal yacht Alberta, with Queen Victoria on board, collided, at 6 o'clock this evening, while crossing from Osborne to Gosport, with the yacht Mistletoe, belonging to J. S. Heywood, of Manchester, who, with a party of friends, were on a pleasure cruise. The sailors of the Mistletoe were in the act of dipping their flag in honor of the Queen, when a cry was raised that the royal yacht was running down the Mistletoe. Great excitement ensued, and efforts were made to avoid collision, but it was too late. The Mistletoe was struck on the starboard side, abreast of the mainmast. The Alberta rode completely over her, losing her bowsprit and cutwater. It is impossible to describe the scene on board the vessels. The Queen witnessed the collision from the deck of the Alberta. She was deeply agitated, wringing her hands, and in dreadful suspense. Every effort is said to have been made to save the party on board the Mistletoe, which was rapidly sinking.

Several of the rescued were severely injured. The damage to the Mistletoe was so serious that she sank in a few minutes, carrying with her a lady and the mate. It being impossible to render further aid, the Alberta proceeded on her way to Gosport, but had scarcely reached the Clarence Yard, when Stokes, the master of the Mistletoe died. Heywood, who was seriously injured, was carried to the house of the admiral at Portsmouth. The following report of the accident appears in the *Court Circular:* When the Alberta was crossing the Solent, with the Queen and royal party on board, a sailing yacht ran under the Alberta, which struck her, and she went down in a few moments. The Queen, though terribly shocked, gave orders that every effort should be made to save the persons on board, but it is to be feared that two have been lost, beside those who were injured. Her majesty spoke to Miss Peel, the lady who was saved, and made constant inquiries after the wounded. On reaching Gosport, she gave orders to Admiral Elliott to spare no efforts on behalf of the sufferers, and to pay every attention to their wants."

Collision with a Whale.

[From the Edinburgh Scotsman.]

The Triumph, owned at Plockton, McKenzie, master, has put into Stornoway, bound from Liverpool for Burghead, with salt, making a good deal of water. About midday on Sunday last, while the vessel was about 15 miles off the Lews coast, under full sail, and the Master and crew below at dinner, except one man at the wheel, all were startled by a severe shock as if the vessel had struck on some sunken wreck. The men at once rushed on deck and saw a large whale floating a few yards off, either dead or stunned apparently with the shock. The monster had crossed the bow of the vessel. On finding that the ship had sprung a leak the Master made for Stornoway. She is at present making 8 inches water an hour. The Triumph will be beached, and her cargo will likely be discharged. Information has reached Stornoway that a Greenland whale, upward of forty feet long, was towed ashore at Balranald, North Uist, on Tuesday, having been found dead in the Atlantic.

The Boomerang.

A traveler tells us something of the singular weapon used by the natives of Australia, the boomerang. He saw them used by the natives. They ranged from two feet to thirty-eight inches in length, and were of various shapes, all curved a little, and looking, as he describes them, something like a wooden new moon. They were made of a dark, heavy wood, and weigh from one to three pounds. In thickness they vary from half an inch to an inch, and taper to a point at each end.

One of the natives picked up the piece of wood, poised it an instant, and threw it, giving it a rotary motion. For the first hundred feet or more it went straight ahead. Then it tacked to the left and rose slightly, still rotating rapidly. It kept this latter course for a hundred feet more, perhaps, but soon veered to the left again, describing a broader curve, and a moment later fell to the earth six or eight in front of the thrower, having described nearly a circle in the air.

Another native then took the same boomerang, and cast it, holding it with the same grip. It took the same course, and made broader curves, and as it came round the black caught it handsomely in his right hand.

Another native next threw it, and lodged it on the ground about twenty feet behind him, after it had described a circle of 200 yards and upward. After him they all tried it, and but one of them failed to bring the weapon back to the spot where they stood.

Carnboo, a native, then selected from the heap of boomerangs another one, and cast it with a sort of jerk. It flew very swiftly for forty or fifty yards, whirling like a top. Then it darted into the air, mounting fully one hundred feet, and came over our heads, where it seemed to hang stationary for a moment, then settled slowly, still whirling, till he caught it. Two others of the blacks then did the same thing.

Meanwhile I had with my knife shaved a little of the wood from the convex side of one of the boomerangs. This is now offered to one of them to throw. He took it without noticing what I had done, poised it, but stopped short, and with a contemptuous glance at my improvement threw it down, and exclaimed:

"Bale budgery!" (no good).

The others then looked at it curiously, but it was a bale budgery also to them. No one could be induced to throw it.

Meyers asked them why they did not use it, but they could not give a definite answer. It was plain that they did not like the way it poised, when held in the hand, yet I could not distinguish any difference whatever between this and the other weapons.

Burleigh then walked to a distance of 200 feet or more from the blacks and bid Carnboo throw to him. The native looked at him a moment rather curiously, then, comprehending what was wanted, he selected one of the heaviest of the missiles, and, turning half round, threw it with great force in a direction almost opposite from that where Burleigh stood.

The weapon sped smartly for 60 or 70 feet, then tacked in an instant, and flew directly at Burleigh, and, had he not most expeditiously ducked, he would have received a hard thump, if nothing worse. It struck the ground 20 or 30 paces beyond. This feat brought out a broad grin, and something like a chuckle from the whole of them. Carnboo even intimated that he would like to try another cast, but Burleigh expressed himself fully satisfied.

Mr. —— (another of our party), however, offered to "take a shot," but not at too short range. We were standing in front of one of the store-houses. Carnboo placed —— in front of the door, and stood with his back to him, with ——'s hand on his shoulder.

None of us knew what sort of maneuver he had in mind, not even Myers. Standing in this position, the black threw the boomerang straight ahead. Immediately it curved in the air. Then it disappeared around the right corner of the building, and, before he had time to guess what was meant, came round from the other end (having passed completely around the store-house) and gave —— a sounding rap on the back, which made his eyes snap.

The Prayer Cure.

A young lady of Harrisburg, Pa., Miss Minnie H. Walters, spoke in a prayers meeting a few days since, relating a remarkable cure, which she attributes directly to the interposition of Christ. The occurrence, related by the lady in detail in private conversation, is to the effect that over two years ago she was afflicted with a spinal disease so serious that she could scarcely move a finger, and she was confined to a couch purposely suited for the disease. Nearly two years ago she became convinced that she needed closer consecration to Christ; in other words, she desired the blessings of santification, so prominent in the Methodist belief. She prayed earnestly without avail. Something seemed to tell her that consecration of body as well as soul was required, and it was revealed to her that she would be healed. Thirteen months passed and no result. On the 26th of January last she once more resolved to pray more earnestly for the fulfillment of the revelation. While praying the promise came to her, "Whatsoever thou wilt, ask and it shall be given." She prayed first for her heart purity, and next for bodily health. The word came, "Rise up and walk," and to her great relief she found herself in apparent health. The doctor next morning found her restored to health without need of medical attendance. Her statement was yesterday corroborated by four other persons acquainted with the circumstances, who rejoice with her over her restoration to health, which she unwaveringly believes to have resulted from the stretching forth of Christ's hand in reward for her great faith.

Little Rhody.

Rhode Island has made a great gain in population within five years, and at her present rate of increase will soon outnumber Vermont and New Hampshire. This shows how steadily manufactures and commerce are gaining on agriculture in New England. It does not pay to carry on small farms where the earth has to be dug up with a spade and manured with a teaspoon when the great prairies of the West, which can be tilled by machinery, are made accessible to the Eastern markets.

A WARNING.

I knew two friends as much alike
As ever you saw two stumps;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took a paper, and his life
Was happier than a king's;
His children all could read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him—as it should.

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'd bet a cent this accident
Had not befallen him.

Pith and Point.

How to get along in the world—never get short.

Comfortable quarters—Twenty-five cent pieces.

Apropos to the county fairs. Prayer to Ladies with Parasols. (At the Pigpens of Agricultural Shows.) "The rude four fathers of the ham let sleep." —*Punch.*

"Why do you show favor to your enemies instead of destroying them?" said a chieftain to the Emperor Sigismundi. "Do I not destroy my enemies by making them my friends?" was the Emperor's noble reply.

"Then you won't lend me your velocipede, hey?" inquired one boy of another. "No, I won't." "Very well, then the next time our chimney burns you shan't come into our back yard and holler."—*Des Moines Leader.*

There's an old antiquarian who has been traveling about the country for twenty years, looking for a rock from which, according to some story, an Indian maiden and her lover didn't throw themselves when pursued by a vengeful tribe. He hasn't found such a rock yet, and is getting very old and very hopeless.

A Manchester firm which takes all its employes for a day's trip to the seaside during the summer, decided this year to visit Blackpool. It is the general custom of the workers to have a dip in the sea before beginning the usual amusements. "Eh, mon, how dirty ye are!" said one hale Lancashire lad to his fellow-bather. "Missed the trip last year," was the laconic rejoinder.

She sat with folded hands,
And neither turned to right or left;
So mute and sad, she looked like one
Of hope and home and friends bereft.

Poor thing, I thought, and dropped a tear,
Thy loved ones all have gone before,
Have sailed away o'er death's dark stream,
And left thee pining on the shore.

I gladly would have cheered her, but
A stern cold voice held me in check—
"There's nuthin' ails her much," it said
"She's got a boil upon her neck."

As a woman was stepping off a Michigan avenue street car the other day the horses started up just at the right instant to throw her down. She fell heavily on the cobblestones, but scrambled up with a smile on her face. A portly old chap, who had witnessed the accident, stepped up to the lady, held out his hand for a shake and remarked: "Gimme your hand! I've seen millions of women fall that way, and you are the only one in the whole lot who could rub her elbow and smile at the same time!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

You can't get an old shoemakert o blunder. The other day when a weighty woman sailed into a Detroit shoe store and selected a pair of No. 4's and sat down to have them tried on the shoeman saw that she wanted sevens. But he didn't tell her so, and start her out of the shop on a gallop. He smiled and softly said: "Madam, all the aristocratic ladies are now wearing shoes three sizes too large for their feet, in order to have cool extremities, and of course you want to follow the style." She smiled like a duck in reply to his smile, and replied: "You are in a position to know best, and I leave everything to your judgment." When she went out she said she never had such an easy-fitting shoe on in her whole life.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Vicksburger, who prides himself on his choice language, was over in Louisiana, the other day, on business, and stopping at a farm-house to get a drink of water, the woman remarked that the crops stood in great need of rain. "Yes, rain is the great desideratum," he replied, as he handed the tin dipper back. "Mary! Mary!" yelled the woman in loud tones. A white-headed girl of 16 came out of the back-room in response to the call, and the mother continued: "Take a squar view of him, Mary! He don't look as though he knew enough to plow cotton, and yet he just got off a word as long as from here to the mule-pen and back, and he may be holdin' on to more!" The Vicksburger walked right away from there.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

High Heels.

Dr. Washington Atlee, at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, referred to the "delicate girl" of the period, and pointed out some of the causes at work in the destruction of her health. Among these, reference was made to the present style of high heels. "Her heel mark," said the Doctor, "is scarcely larger than the thumb-nail. Look at her shoe, with its narrow sole, a heel two inches high, shaved down nearly to a point, and placed almost under the instep. Instead of the points of support being on a level, the heel is tilted up two inches higher, the foot is crowded forward, the great toe is forced over the others. She is constantly walking down hill, and in health is going down hill all the time. All this forces her entire frame out of its proper line, and she is compelled, in order to maintain her perpendicular, to throw her hips back." He contrasted the real and the fashionable woman, and thus accounted for many of her ailments. He urged a change in dress, that woman should no longer be thus travestied and injured by fashion. He alluded to the fearful increase in the use, by women, of tonics and stimulents, as partly the result of indisposition arising from her dress fashions, and urged, very emphatically, a reform.

When the bodies of several persons, killed in the recent railroad accident on Long Island, were taken to the nearest station, the agent ordered them removed, saying, "he was not paid to watch dead bodies." A good many persons would like to watch his for nothing.

Hotel-keepers are people we have to "put up with."

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.

New Evidence Relative to the Butchery Brought to Light—A Recital Almost Too Horrible for Belief.

[Salt Lake Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Whether the heads of the Church are more pleased or chagrined at the result of the trial of John D. Lee is doubtful, but they are evidently in great trouble over the effect it has had on the nation. It is such a barefaced fraud on justice that the most inveterate Jack-Mormon does not venture to apologize for it. The defense, in the interests of Brigham, doubtless, are now seeking to have Dame and Lee tried together in September, and the venue removed to this city. But I am inclined to think that would be for the interests of justice and the liberal cause. As to the men themselves, it would be a pure waste of time to try them over again with our present jury laws. The facts for the prosecution are as clearly proven as the fact of there having been a war in the United States, but a new jury would give a verdict just as Brigham dictated. It is now suggested that Congress appoint a committee to select jurymen here; that a list of a thousand names be made out, and the jury drawn therefrom. It would be impossible to "pack" a jury out of that number; and yet more than that could be found who would not submit to any dictation from Brigham. At present one-half of the list is selected by the Probate Judge, generally a Bishop. The idea of a Mormon Bishop selecting a jury to try Brigham Young, or any of his agents, is too huge and painful a joke to write about.

Meanwhile new evidence is coming out all the time—some of it curious, most of it horrible. Jacob Hamlin, a life-long Mormon, then lived in the north end of the Meadows; he was absent from home, but left an Indian boy named Albert, whom he had brought up, in charge of his flock. This boy speaks good English, but could not legally be a witness. The boy says that when he learned what was going on, he drove the sheep slowly in that direction till he saw the emigrants coming out of their corral, when he took position near a thicket to watch the result. There were two wagons in front filled with children, and men who had been wounded in the siege; both wagons driven by Mormons. Behind them came the women in a mass, leading the larger children, and behind them the men; beside the men marched the Mormon militia, single file. At the words, "Halt! Fire!" some fifty rifles were discharged upon the men, and nearly all of them fell dead. Then the Indians rose from their ambush and rushed upon the women, who turned and fled back toward the men. Most of them were brained in a few moments; but two young girls, about 18 years old, Albert thinks, sprang into a gully, ran down it and across the bottom to where he was standing. They begged him to save them, and he directed them where to hide in a thicket. In another instant John D. Lee and Bill Stewart came galloping across the hollow, and, with savage curses, ordered him to point out the runaways. He dared not disobey, and soon the girls were dragged out. Kneeling to Lee, they poured out the most passionate prayers for mercy—they would be his slaves, would never betray him, would work for him forever. While one clung to his knees he jerked her suddenly upon her back, and, placing his knee upon her breast, cut her throat from ear to ear! The other had, meanwhile, run away. He overtook her, and by a savage blow on the back of the head with a ragged stone, crushed in her skull. Both these bodies were missed by the burying party, and, strange to say, lay there ten days untouched by the wolves. When Hamlin returned from Salt Lake City Albert pointed them out, and they were buried. Hamlin adds that there was not the mark of a tooth on either body, and no sign of decay, so pure was the air. Their fair countenances were like those of persons just dead, and their handsome forms untouched by the beasts and birds of prey. Nature and the wild beasts of the mountains were kinder to them than men of their own race and color.

Equally strange is the story told by Mrs. Hamlin—since deceased—which was only hearsay, but is confirmed by collateral evidence. A Mormon woman far advanced in pregnancy was at Hamlin's; her husband was driving one of the wagons containing the wounded, having been ordered on that duty by Bishop Klingensmith. When the massacre began this man took a fit, and soon died of excitement or fright. When the bloody wagon, containing the children and the dead body of her husband, was brought to Hamlin's, this woman went into a spasm, prematurely gave birth to a child, then became insane, and lingered twelve years a raving maniac.

A Clever Piece of Jugglery.

A "materialized spirit" was shot in St. Louis, the other evening; a skeptic offering $50 for the privilege. This is the test to which the mediums have been challenged to submit their apparitions, but the result will not be a whit more satisfying of their spiritual character. The preparations made for the experiment were elaborate, and took place in the presence of a small audience, consisting of a few believers and reporters of all the St. Louis papers. The medium, W. C. Clark, stripped naked before several reporters and the skeptic, Henry Timkens then dressed himself in a white shirt, white linen trousers, and white hose, provided by Timkens. The cabinet, which had been put together expressly for the occasion, and was a simple shell of plain boards, was examined at the last moment before Clark's entrance. Timkens had brought a brace and bit, and bored holes in the floor of the cabinet, through which he passed stout cords. The medium took his seat on the floor, with his back against the wall furthest from the materialization aperture, and Timkens proceeded to cord him down; binding each leg above and below the knee; tying his hands together, drawing them down to the bottom of the box, passing the rope through and fastening it, as in all these bindings, on the outside; the body and neck were likewise tied against the end of the box. Timkens was sure after this that he shouldn't shoot the medium, at all events, and the door was shut. In a few minutes there was rapping all around the box, then a period of silence, then suspicious creaking, as of cords, and in half an hour, while the company were making horrid music, the curtain moved aside and an unearthly countenance appeared. It seemed, says a reporter, like that of a Greek statue, its features clear, distinct, and moveless as marble; it was illumined by a soft light; the eyes were wide open, but there was "no speculation" in them. The whole company had gazed at the ghostly face for some time when a friend of Timkins fired his rifle. Not the least impression was produced upon the mysterious face, which remained a few seconds before the curtain slid across and hid it. When the door was opened, several minutes after, Clark was found just as Timkens tied him, though the cords had evidently been strained a little. He was very much exhausted. The reporters say that they don't see how there could have been any imposition about this. The rifle-ball certainly went through the face, whatever it may have been, for it was found in a board on the wall behind the cabinet through which it had passed in range with the aperture at which the face appeared.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Prof. Jenney Tells What He Knows About the Gold Discoveries.

Prof. Jenney, in a late letter to the Indian Bureau from the Black Hills, says: "I found gold in placer deposits on both Spring and Rapid Creeks, from their headquarters to a point where they emerge from the Hills, and more extended prospecting and exploration shows that in localities in the valleys of these streams, gravel bars, especially those of the older formation and elevated above the present level of the streams, contain gold in quantities sufficient to yield a fair remuneration for labor economically and skillfully applied, assisted by the proper tools and mechanical appliances, and at least a moderate amount of capital or its equivalent, and such system of working as the experience of twenty-five years has taught miners of the Pacific Slope to employ. While the valuable placer deposits, as far as discovered, are by no means rich or very extensive, compared with those of California, still there is enough of the precious metal to develop the country, and stock-raising and agriculture will do the rest. In testing the deposits on Spring Creek I worked out a particularly rich spot where an old channel has been cut across by the present bed of the creek, and in ten hours' work, with a small sluice, obtained five-sixths of an ounce of gold, or about $15.50. The soldiers had previously panned out of the same place not less than two ounces of gold, and, in measuring the amount of gravel washed, I found that the total yield was at the rate of $4.00 per cubic yard, or about 3 cents to the pan, as an average for the whole thickness of deposit. It was truly said of this region that there was gold in the very roots of the grass; but it is not the gold of the gravel bars or quartz lodes; not the gold of the miner or the geologist."

No Time for Anything.

The great difficulty in this country is, that we have no time for anything. The very walk of an American shows that he is in a hurry. An Englishman buttons his coat and gloves and goes to business as deliberately as he goes to church. An American business man flies after the car struggling with his coat sleeves as he runs, plunges in headforemost, and plunges out at the end without regard to his neck. Chief among our accidents stands those which occur because people jump upon flying trains or after departing boats. To wait ten minutes is something not to be thought of. Dinner is not eaten, it is is swallowed whole; and when one comes to the desert he finds that the fruit was picked before it was ripe.

Everything hurried through, from the building of a house to the curing of a ham. The women who work on sewing machines stop before they come to the end of the seam. The dressmaker sends home your dress with basting-threads in it, and no loops to hang it up by.

There is none of the low, sure completeness of the old world about anything, and even fortunes are generally made in a hurry, and lost in the same way. If any man we know is getting rich by the slow and patient process of saving, be sure that he was not born upon this continent.

Yet people live as long here as they do anywhere else, and the days are the same length. Why is it we have no time for anything?—*New York Ledger.*

Scandalizing the Postoffice Department.

The regulation which prohibits postoffice employes from reading postal cards "except when they contain obscene matter" does not seem to be rigidly adhered to. A publishing house in Boston recently mailed to its subscribers a postal card on which the following was printed: "The ridiculous postal law, by which we are compelled to pay treble postage on all magazines sent to subscribers in what is known as 'Burt's Syndicate,' compels us to establish a postal service ourselves. Your magazine will be left by the tenth of the month at ——, where please call for it hereafter." The cards were not delivered, and on inquiring wherefore, the firm was told that it was "using the mail to scandalize the department." The question now arises whether postmasters have the right to stop mail matter which in their judgment "scandalizes the department." If they have the right and exercise it they will probably have to stop a large number of newspapers as soon as their claim is understood.

A Rare Piece of Surgery.

Christian Best, of Louisville, Ky., in an unsuccessful attempt to take his life on account of a love affair, lodged a bullet in his brain in February of 1874, and the lead has remained there ever since, until last week, causing him intense pain most of the time. An abscess formed on his head, which was lanced, and the doctors removed a portion of his skull. In their attempts to do this, the probe came in contact with a hard substance, which was thought to be the bone for which the surgeons were in search. This was, after careful manipulation, brought to light, and, to the great surprise of the physicians and doubtless the boundless pleasure of poor Best, it proved to be the veritable bullet which had been giving him so much trouble. This is a rare piece of surgery—one indeed which has never before been performed in America.

A MONSTROSITY.

A Child Born with the Head of a Cat and the Feet of a Chicken.

[From the Joplin (Mo.) Bulletin.]

Nature, when in a festive mood, performs many odd freaks, but the most wonderful of which we have ever heard, was the birth of a strange monstrosity about two weeks ago, and not half a dozen miles from Joplin. The circumstances were related to us by a physician whose reputation for truth and veracity cannot be questioned. At the request of the unfortunate parents, the physician's name, as well as theirs, will not at this time be made public. About 1 o'clock a. m., 23d ult., Dr. —— was summoned to attend Mrs. ——, who was momentarily expected to be confined. Arriving at the house, he found three or four women gathered there in a state of great excitement, and on inquiring the cause of their agitation, he was shown to the bedside, where he found the lady in a state of great nervous prostration. After administering the proper remedies, which succeeded in quieting her nerves, he was shown into another room, where he beheld a strange looking being, which the lady had given birth to a few minutes before his arrival. Even the doctor, who was accustomed to see strange sights, was shocked at this. Wrapped in its swaddling clothes lay the child, if child it could be called, weighing about eight pounds, with a head, whose forehead was well developed, but whose mouth, nose, eyes, ears and general countenance was the exact counterpart of a cat's, though the eyes, from their dazzling brilliancy, looked like a serpent's. The body, arms and hands were well formed and natural, and so were the legs as far down as the knees. From the knees they bore an almost exact resemblance to a leg of a chicken—the foot was as near a chicken's foot as can be imagined—and the infant would contract its toes just as a chicken would. Its head and neck were covered with a growth of fine black hair, the body and limbs looked like a chicken when plucked of its feathers; its cries were those of a cat. Other peculiarities were noticeable, but, perhaps, it is best not to make them public at this time.

It is said that this unfortunate circumstance was brought about in this wise: Some five or six years ago, while the parents resided in another State, the lady was watching a fight between a cat and a rooster in an adjoining yard. Two boys, aged ten and twelve years, respectively, were watching the contest with great interest. Finally the cat caught the chicken by the neck and instantly dispatched him, the other boy grabbed a light ax and, uplifting it, rushed toward the younger, saying: "D—n you! your cat killed my rooster, and I'll kill you." The younger brother, in attempting to escape, stumbled and fell. At this stage of the proceedings, the lady fell to the floor in a swoon, but recovered only to pass from one spasm to another, which continued for several hours, and the result was the birth of this monstrosity.

The parents wished the child put out of the way by violent means, but, after a deal of persuasion and promise of a large sum of money, the doctor was allowed to retain it, provided he would never make its parentage known, or exhibit it for two years. He has hired an old negro man and wife, who live at an out-of-the-way place on the Arkansas line, to raise the infant. Less than a week ago he heard from it; and it was growing finely. There are other interesting matters connected with this strange case, which we will lay before our readers, in a few weeks, if permitted.

Sale of a Railroad.

A striking instance of the destruction of capital was furnished yesterday in the auction sale under foreclosure of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, a line about 260 miles in length, running through one of the most fertile and thickly populated regions in Illinois. The road was built in 1868 and 1869, at an outlay, as represented by its bonded debt, of $9,000,000, and it was sold under the hammer at $1,320,000, a little over seven per cent. of its cost. It is difficult to account for this enormous shrinkage in value. There is no charge of 'extra-bad management, nor of any Credit-Mobilier scheme in the construction of the road. In spite of its apparent opportunities and advantages for securing a profitable traffic, the concern never paid any considerable amount of interest on its bonds out of its earnings, but continued to sink deeper into arrears, its total debt being something over $11,000,000 in gold; while the whole property and franchises were estimated at only about $1,000,000 in the report of the Master in Chancery. The amount bid yesterday, $1,320,000, was considered in excess of the actual value of the road, which was accepted by the purchaser subject to various claims. At the best that can be hoped, the unfortunate bondholders will never realize more than seven per cent. on their principal. It is a remarkable case of annihilation of value, and one which can only be explained upon the presumption that the road, running from north to south, and having for its termini Rockford and St. Louis, was built years before it was needed, if, indeed, such a line could ever be made profitable.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Wales' India Tour.

All England seems to be excited about the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India. If he could only travel like common folks and pay his own expenses, there would be no trouble about the matter; but this little trip of six months is expected to cost the snug sum of $710,000. It will cost $260,000 simply to convey the Prince to India and bring him back again. Two ships, the Serapis and the Osborne, will transport the royal burden and his suite. When his Royal Highness reaches India, he becomes the guest of the Viceroy, and the expenses of the rites of hospitality are reckoned at $150,000, which the people of India are expected to pay. Then the Prince is to have $300,000 for personal expenses and for presents. So that this much-talked-of tour will cost England $560,000 and India $150,000.

A frog said to be the size of a cow's head has made its appearance near Montreal, and has a voice as loud as a dog. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to capture his frogship, but when pursued he dives into deep water and keeps quiet for several days.

The Steamship Dakota.

The new Williams & Guion steamship Dakota, sister ship to the Montana, of which extended mention has been made in these columns, arrived at this port on Saturday, on her first voyage from Liverpool. She is of the same peculiar, and withal handsome model as the Montana, 325 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 35 feet depth of hold. The Dakota can steam sixteen knots an hour, and has accommodation for 80 cabin and 1,500 steerage passengers. She is commanded by Capt. Forsyth, and sails hence on the 19th inst.

The Dakota made her initial trip across the Atlantic in less than nine days, and did not steam at full speed. Three days out she passed an immense iceberg.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE extent of country flooded in Southwest Missouri by the late storm is estimated by the Neosha *Journal* at 200 square miles, and the damage is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Several persons are supposed to have been drowned in Newton county, and at Granby several families narrowly escaped drowning.

A GENTLEMAN in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* After using it a short time his leg became straight, as is now as serviceable as the other.

A GREAT many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them it's the easiest thing in the world; give *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* two or three times a week.

A MORMON wagon brought the first rat to Pioche, Nev., that ever made an appearance in that city. A Gentile cat nabbed the polygamous rodent and put an end to his career.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

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The best investment—SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. Five cents laid out for Silver Tips adds one dollar to the worth of a pair of shoes. Also, try Wire Quilted Soles.

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OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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4—THEY ARE CHEAPER.
5—THEY ARE HANDIER.
6—THEY ARE VENTED, (5 & 10s.)
One of these wood-covered cans will last longer than three common ones. Price about the same. WILSON & EVENDEN, Chicago, Ills.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry. Sarsaparillian and Its Associates. Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

DR RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Sold in cans by Druggists. 35 cents and upwards.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of all Kidney, Urinary and Liver diseases, Diabetes, Bright's disease, Dropsy, Gravel, &c., Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those wastes in the blood, which cause Gravel, Bright's disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, &c. Kress Manuf'g Co., Cin., O.

T-SPOON-FUL of HAMILTON'S BUCHU AND DANDELION, doses 3 times daily promote healthy action of the KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS, thus proving the greatest Blood Purifier and Health Preserver of the age, and prevents disease by removing the cause. It has stood the test, and is the best medicine in use. Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an Immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Ware.

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

We have just printed a fine lot of Justices' Blans, as follows, for sale at this office:

Summons,
Subpoenas,
Garnishees,
Attachments,
Executions, &c.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FOR, Pros

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

y are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a nable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bak...

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

C. P. Houser & Co.,

—Dealer In—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

BEST

Window Paper

HOLLANDS and Oil Shades always on hand and CHEAP for CASH.

PICTURES,

FRAMES,

CORD.

and TASSELS, Curtain and

Window Fx'rs

the Best in the Market.

—The Largest and finest assortment of—

WALL PAPER

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Their store is located in Easley's new brick block North of the Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade. Over $300,00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and [illegible] the benefit of the same

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A. BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30m	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 36	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 58
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 0.	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 1 a	9 55a
Noblesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	[illegible]	2 20	7 44
Kokomo	4 13	1 50	7 10
Miami	2 40	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m,	2:35 a m.	8:00 p. m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 37
Montpelier	3 12	3 41	8 06
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Bessons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Bessons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 35	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12.32	9 35	6 50am
Eaton	1 12	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 51
Montpelier	1 10	11 17	8 32
Keystone	1 50		8 00
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	50	11 22am	9 32
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		4
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 15am			
Ft Wayne	6 40	4 55		
Auburn	11 40	6 07		
Waterloo	11 56	6 55		
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 [illegible]mp	7 55	5 15	2 48
Reading	1 7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 01
Jonesville	2 50	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 30		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 25
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 55	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 29a
Auburn	4 20	7 35		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 30
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East. No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Going West. Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40p	7.00a	10.50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.08	Adamsboro.	5.55	7.00	11.43
4.30	7.55	11.23	Hoover's	5.44	6.40	11.22
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.33	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.23	6.00	10.25
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9.50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	8.30
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.30	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.21	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.31	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9.35	5.05
11.45	5.55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.10	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.13	Mooresville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.55	3.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'w. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAID, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store

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Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00a.m	....	8 00a.m	2 00p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	....	9 22 "	3 15 "
Alliance	5 54 "	....	12 30p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 23 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 50 "
lv.	10 00 "	4 50a.m	5 35p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 24 "
Lima	12 20p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25p.m	2 35a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35p.m	5 15a.m
Plymouth	12 53a.m	12 15p.m	9 05 "	9 26 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20p.m
Lima	6 15 "	4 55 "	1 [illegible]a.m	2 40 "
Forest	7 38 "	5 54 "	3 09 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 20 "	5 35 "
lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 40 "	....
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 45 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 41p.m	9 35 "	7 10 "	....
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07a.m	11 12 "	....
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	....

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass, and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		
" Marietta	5 50	12 00 n't	11 10
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	7 22
Arr. Grafton	9 45		b0 50
" Cumberland	2 40a a m	3 40 a m	11 10
" Martinsburg	4 35	b7 40	b8 20
" Harper's F'y	6 10 a m	10 15	6 10
" Staunton		10 51	6 51
" Washington	7 15	5 15 p m	
" Richmond		12 40 n'n	8 50
" Baltimore	$9 05 a m	10 30p m	4 50 am
" Philadelphia	1 20 pm	1 50 a m	10 20pm
" New York	5 10	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" Boston.	5 30 a m	10 22	26 15
			4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express,	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Payton S. L.)	6 30 a m		3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00p m	12 20
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 40 a m	7 40	13 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	5 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 51	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50	10 20pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	7 10	10 22	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. ——Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily. ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

AND

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket agt., Bal. Md
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS;	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 55	6 32
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 25
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 05am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 06	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	 x
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 00	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Cornelius, administrator of the estate of Asahel Bryant, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the circuit court of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

July 22.

Recorder's Off

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPT. 9, 1875. **Number 35.**

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$1. | Six Months,......$1.

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One Column......	15 00	40 00	50 00	100 00

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Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Betts' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTER TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Miller and Camber's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of this and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

—Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is [illegible] driven by the power of one horse. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready manner of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from [illegible] rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. [illegible]

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Depot.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

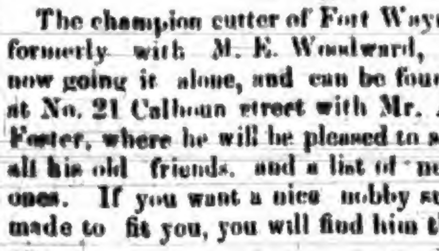

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FOR, Pros

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

y are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a nable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warrranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps.
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer, Cutlery, Tin Ware,

I would call special attention to my depatment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Tom Ochiltree's Story.

No. II.

Col. Tom Ochiltree of Texas may fairly be considered a national celebrity. The Colonel, sometimes called the Red Ranger of the Rio Grande, has traveled the world over, hob-nobbed with Dickens, flattered Bulwer, dined with Victor Hugo, and was only checked in his lion hunting career by savage cynicle old Carlyle, who returned his card, saying "there were to many of these d—d Americans lying around loose, already in Europe." But as the misanthropic philosopher had said the same thing to some other great Americans, Emerson Longfellow, or some other fellow, the Colonel bottled his wrath, muffled the impending shrick of the Bird of Freedom, and went away whistling.

This attrition with genius, and the polish derived from long attendance at the most polite courts of Europe, has given the Colonel a fund of information and an eloquent power of narration which fifty years ago, would have made him the delight of the Irish Bar, the rival of Curran, in wit, and the superior of Barrington, in humor and narrative power.

"A fellow of infinite jest, and most excellent humor."

That had to came in somewhere, logically, so I gave it a paragraph to itself.

During the late civil war, when brother sought brother's blood, and the incendiary torch way applied to the Southern hearthstone by Lincoln's hirelings, Col. Ochiltree, with that devotion which has ever characterized the braves of his tribe when their country called, served on the staff of Gen. Longstreet. That distinguished officer, knowing the Colonel's diplomatic tact and power to win the hearts of the people, sent him on a secret mission of great importance through the heart of Georgia, a region which General Sherman afterwards passed through with less secrecy and even more "eclat". The Colonel, traveling on horseback, arrived one night at a lonely residence in the pine woods about dusk, and reining up his charger, politely inquired if he could be accommodated with bed and supper, adding that he was a Confederated officer on duty. That was a password to any Southern family's heart, and he was cordially made welcome. After stabling and rubbing down his weary war-horse with his own hands, as becomes a good cavalier, he wended his way to the house where he found the family to consist of an old lady, a daughter, and two young lads. The father and the older son were off to the wars.

After supper the conversation turned, of course, on the war. The Colonel told of great battles, the splendid victories won over the Yankees by that Marlborough in military genius and Bayard in honor, Robert Lee, and described the appearance of a battle-field after the roar of conflict had ceased—the heaps of slain, lying in rows, like fence-rails thrown down, every man with his face to the foe—stern, implacable, and brave The little drumer boy was there, of course, thirteen years of age, faired-haired, his mother's darling, dead, with his little kettledrum clutched in his tiny hands, red with his own blood; his childish face cruelly broken by a bullet which struck him down just as he beat the last charge which sent Stonewall Jackson's men, with a wild yell, on to glory and victory.

"But he died for his country, ladies; and the good God above will give him a tenderer care than even a mother's, for the life he gave his country," says the Colonel, with deep pathos.

By this time he had the ladies of the house pretty well worked up as may be imagined. The mother sat with clasped hands and tearful eyes, praying for her Randolph, while the young girl sobbed aloud:

"Oh, Colonel, did you ever meet my brother Randolph, in the army?"

How foolish these good sisters and sweethearts. They fancy every one must know 'their' Randolph.

"In what rigiment is his, Miss?" inquired the Colonel.

"The Sixth Georgia, Company B. Captain Berrien."

"My God!" exclaimed the Colonel, with sudden emotion and a glare of sorrow at the two women. "Was poor Randolph a brother of yours?"

"Was he?" almost shrieked the frightened girl, with a look of terror and apprehension clouding her face; "Was he? He is my brother. Oh, don't say, Colonle, anything has happened to my darling brother."

The Colonel rose from his chair with his handkerchief to his eyes, and walked out on the balcony to compose himself. Returning, he took both the old lady's hands in his own, and looking the weeping woman sadly in the face, said:

"Madam he died in these arms."

The scene, of course, was heart-rending. Mother and sister fainted. After being restored, and they became calmer the Colonel in obedience to their request described the sad event. Randolph had won the admiration of his comrades and the confidence of his superior officers by almost superhuman courage, and a judgment marvelous in one so young.—At Gaine's Mills he had single-handed, strayed the progress of a Yankee rigiment across a bridge over the Chikahominy. The Colonel had directed it should be held until reinforcements arrived. Reinforcements arrived but too late for poor randolph, who, shot through the breast, still maintained his trust, and when Col. Ochiltree came up at the head of the relief column, the gallant lad fell expiring into his arms, saying, "Tell my mother and sister."

By this time the young son, having chopped the wood, fed the pigs, and made things strait for the night, came into the room carrying an armful of kindlings for the morning fires. The mother exclaimed, "Calhoun, Randolph's dead."

Down went the wood, and Calhoun swelled the cry. It was worse than an Irish keen. Calhoun recovered fast, and turning to the colonel says:

"What mout your name be, stranger?"

The Colonel allowed it might be Ochiltree.

"What," exclaimed the boy, brightening up, "Tom Ochiltree, of Texas?"

The Colonel admitted it, with a glow of commendable pride suffusing his martial features at finding his fame had permeated that solituded.

"Too-ral, wake snakes," said Calhoun as he coolly commenced to pick up the wood. "Don't cry mommy, Randolph ain't dead."

The Colonel's reputation for romancing, or as he himself calls it, throwing in a rainbow, had preceded him, but it is only due to him to say that he told the story on himself.

◆

Senator Morton went over into Ohio a few days ago, and told some pretty big ones, and as usual touched up the war business. This would have been all right for the Republicans had not Senator McDonald followed him. But "Old Joe" puncturied that war buble of Morton's, in the following concise manner:

Morton tells you that the Democratic party has not forgiven and will not trust any man who was active in the suppression of the rebelion. That I may not misquote him upon this subject I will read you what he says upon this point. [Reads] "If you would be instructed inquire to-day who are the leaders of the Democratic party. Not one who took part in suppressing the rebellion; not one. Their motto is, 'Let no such man be trusted.' If any soldier who fought for the Union imagines that he has obtained or can passibly obtain the confidence of the Democratic party, let him be undecided.' This language uttered in the State of Ohio, where you have a Gen. Thomas Ewing, (cheers) a Gen. C. Morgan (applause) a Durbin Ward, (great applause,) and other distinguished men, leaders in the Democratic party; this too, uttered by one who while acting as governor of Indiana attached his sign manual to the commissions of such men as Generals Manson, Gen. Slake and Col. J. W. Williams; and there are more in Indiana than those I have named. The brave old Gen. Manson was leading the Indiana boys to the front, in 1864, when the Democratic party of this State placed him upon the State ticket as a co-colleague with myself in the gubertatorial contest, and he remained at the front when the administration, under the influence of the Republican leaders of Indiana, was paroling Republican soilders to come home and vote against him. (Continuous applatise.) Since that time he has headed the State-ticket in my State, and has been elected to congress and stands to-day one of the most trusted leaders of the Democratic party. Gen. Slack, also, a gallant sailor, was appointed to the office of circuit Judge by Governor Hendricks, and has been reelected by the people and to-day stands in the full confidence and fellowship with the Democracy of my State. Col. Williams was placed two years ago upon the Congressional ticket for the State at large with such a colleague as Michael D. Kerr. (Applauded:) Of course these facts are known to Gov. Morton. Now, what can I say when he will come here almost within hearing distance of his own State, and with these facts around him, and make such declarations!"

◆

Halleck, a clerk in the treasury department at Wasington; Brown, a gambler, and Ottman a saloon keeper, have been arrested for the theft of $47,000 from the treasury some time since—the myterious disappearance of which so puzzled old father Spinner. Halleck has made a full confession and it is thought that $40,000 of the money will be recovered. All three are in jail.

A Practical Father.

Boating is no doubt a good thing when judiciously indulged in, but an old gentleman residing on Congress street, whose son was a member of one of the winning crew at the Toledo regatta, has rather conservative notions concerning the muscular art. On sunday the following conversation took place bewteen the father and son.

Father—My boy, how much did you weigh when you began to train for this regatta?

Son—One hundred and sixty pounds.

Father—And you pulled at one hundred and forty-five pounds, didn't you?

Son—Yes, I worked down to that beautifully.

Father—And how much is that badge worth that you won down there?

Son—Don't know exactly, but I think I heard some of the fellows say they cost twenty-seven dollars apiece.

Father—Um! twenty-seven dollars.—Now then, if you'll work off the same amount of flesh next season by sawing wood I'll give you a badge worth just four times as much as that one, and an order on my tailor for the best suit of clothes you can find.

The young gentleman intimated that he guessed he'd take a little row down to the boat house.

◆

A DOCTOR'T DIARY.—A pocked-diary picked up in the street of a neighboring city, would seem to indicate, from the following choice extracts, that the owner was a medical man:

"Kase 230. Mary An Perkins. Bisnes washwoman. Sickness in her bed. Fisik sum blue pills a scaperilik, age 51. Ped me one dollar, 1 kuarter bogus. Mind get good kuarter and make her take mo fisik.

Kase 231. Tummes Krink. Bisnes, airishman. Lives with Pady Malony what keeps a dray. Sickness, dig in ribs and two black eyes. Fisik to drink my mixture twict a day of a sasiprily here and jellop, and fish ile, with sasifedity to make it taste fisiky. Rubed his face with kart grese liniment, aged 30 years of age. Drinked the mixture and wudn't pay me bekase it tasted nasty, but the mixter'll work his innards I reckon.

Kase 232. Old Misses Roggs. Ain got no bisnes, but plenty of money. Sickness awl a humbug. Give her sum of my celebrated 'Dipseflorikon,' which she sed drank like cold tee—which it was too.—Must put sunthin in it to make her feel sik and bad. The old woman has got the roks."—[Sanitarian.

◆

A grand concert will be given by our Catholic friends of this place at their church, Sept., 16th, at 8 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all wishing to embrace this opportunity, as it will be a first-class concert. Prof. John B. Young, of Fort Wayne, will make the occasion a pleasant one. Tickets of admission can be had at the post-office, and at the Bank of Auburn, at the low price of 25c. Reserved seats 40c.

◆

Mr. Samuel Grosh having purchase the interest of his partner, Mr. Tarney in the Lower Flouring Mill, will here after conduct it alone. He is manufacturing a splendid brand of flour and keeps mill feed constantly on hand. Mr Grnish, is an experienced miller, will assist in turning out flour that cannot fail to suit everybody. tf

◆

The Journal of Applied Chemestry tells the churches how they can make fermented wine out of gooseberries,—thus easing their conscience on the temperance question, even if it does banish the "juce of the grape," so emphatically required.

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers his fine farm of

120 ACRES

well improved, with good house and barn, splendid orchard, about 40 acres timbered, for sale.—Farm is located in Franklin-tp., 5 miles northwest of Butler, 4½ miles northeast of Waterloo, Terms reasonable

F. SATTISON.

The republican papers in Ohio were circulating the hoax that Gov. Allen was about to withdraw from the gubernatorial contest. "The wish father to the thought."

◆

The Ft. Wayne Sentinel is authority for saying that Senator Morton has ordered the manufacture of a pair of wooden legs for doing the honors of the White House, provided he is elected.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

Reports come from Illinois that gold has been found in Macon and Cass counties of that State in paying quantities.

Give us a call when you want good a job.

Try the COURIER.

"EARN" AND "LEARN."

A young man stood at a joiner's bench,
  Plying chisel and maul away,
And cheerily cried to his wife, "Dear wench!
  I've labored enough to-day;
Lay down your knitting and sit by my side—
  I'll sing you a song to-night,
While the shadows are falling at eventide,
  And the log on the hearth grows bright.
There's a time to work and a time to earn,
A time to rest and a time to learn.

"'Tis not a song of wassail or war—
  A song of women or wine;
A goodlier song, I trow, by far,
  Shall be this song of mine—
For him that labors with muscle and bone,
  Or labors with brain and skill—
For the queen that sits on her stately throne,
  Or the lass that works at the mill—
A song the goodwill of all to earn—
For every man and woman to learn.

"Men and women, from cradle to bier,
  All have need to earn;
Rich and poor, and peasant and peer,
  All have need to learn.
The poor man earns his daily bread,
  The rich man power and name;
The statesman to stand on a nation's [illegible],
  The scholar, a glorious fame;
Each child of Adam was born to earn—
This is the lesson we all must learn.

"None so dull that he may not know
  More than he knew before;
None so wise that he may forego
  To learn yet something more—
To learn all his duty to God above,
  To self, to kind below;
Better to do, think, help and love—
  Wiser and better to grow.
'Tis the son of our queen that bids us earn;
He may be our king who bids us learn."

ALWAYS TOO LATE.

Priscilla, who often wondered why it had been necessary to name her after her dead and gone great-grand-aunt, was growing up into a fine young woman. She was sixteen, and tall at that.

Her cousin, Tomlinson Perrybrook, then five-and-twenty, made up his mind to marry her, if he could get her, since, in his estimation, she was the prettiest, best, and sweetest little darling living. But she was only sixteen. He would say nothing yet. He would wait until she was seventeen, and then speak.

Then Tomlinson Perrybrook, having made up his mind, quietly went back to his occupation, which was what he called "improving his place."

He laid out new paths, planted new trees, improved the garden, and gave the parlor a fine frescoed wall and ceiling, a new Persian carpet, and velvet furniture.

Meanwhile he said nothing to Priscilla, having not the slightest doubt that she liked him, and would say "Yes" whenever he said "Will you?"

Priscilla did like him. She was secretly in love with him, and very much hurt that he did not make love to her. Every one in the house knew this, except Tomlinson himself. He was waiting for the seventeenth birthday. Before that time Priscilla went to London to pay a visit. There, at the house of a fashionable relative, she met a fashionable young man, who fell desperately in love with her.

In her heart, Priscilla wished that her Cousin Tomlinson had been in his place; but, as far as she knew, her Cousin Tomlinson had no more than cousinly affection for her. Consequently, feeling that her youth was waning with the approach of her seventeenth birthday, she accepted her first offer, and came home to tell her father and mother what she had done.

They, in turn, told Cousin Tomlinson, who, having contrived to hide his emotion, escaped from them as soon as possible, and went home to shut himself up in the frescoed parlor he had furnished for unconscious Priscilla, and cry like a girl.

Life seemed at an end to the young man now this horrible thing had happened to him, and he wished he had asked the girl to decide his fate for him before she left for her peaceful country home for the temptations of the city. Even then, however, he could not quite see how he could have done this, since he had resolved to wait until the seventeenth birthday was past.

There was nothing for it now but to get over his misery as well as he could, and he congratulated his cousin in a very pretty choice of words, and went away to distract his mind by travel. He resolved not to return until the end of November. This was in May. In June his aunt, Priscilla's mother, wrote to him. One of the paragraphs of her letter contained a tremendous piece of news. It was this:

"I am sorry to tell you, dear nephew, that Priscilla has quarrelled with the gentleman she was to marry, and that the affair is quite broken off, so that she has even given him back his ring. Of course such events are unpleasant, though we are glad to keep our girl a little longer. Mr. Dinwiddie was silly enough to be jealous without reason."

Priscilla was free again. Cousin Tomlinson's spirits arose. The frescoed parlor arose before his imagination, with Priscilla on one side of the grate and he upon the other in twin arm-chairs. He saw her driving the little pony pheaton he intended to buy for her down the broad path leading from the house to the gate, and he was just three days' distance from home, and a woman whose heart has just been hurt is always readier to accept a salve for it in the shape of a new lover, as we all know.

It would be well for him to return home and exhibit himself as Priscilla's adorer in this moment of maiden humiliation. But this young man liked to carry out the plans he had formed for himself. He had said that he would travel until November, and it seemed proper to do so; consequently, he proceeded on his journey.

Now, Priscilla, who had not loved her lover, but only been pleased by his love for her, had thought a good deal about Tomlinson, whose woe-begone face had given her a notion of the truth the day he called to bid her adieu, before he set off upon his journey, and she had actually purposely made her lover quarrel with her, and broken off the match, on his account.

"Tell my cousin, mamma," she said, and mamma had written. But when Tomlinson made no response, Priscilla grew angry; when he did not return, or even write to her, angrier yet.

At last, when June, July, August, September, and October had passed, she began to confess that she was an idiot to throw away a true heart for one that had no love for her, and that Tomlinson had worn a long face for some other reason than her engagement.

The consequence was that when exactly on the 23d of November, as he had resolved in the first place, Tomlinson returned home, and to lose no time hurried to his aunt's, as soon as he had made himself presentable, with the firm intention of proposing to Priscilla that very evening, he stood aghast at the door of the parlor before a very pretty picture that dissolved before his gaze. His Cousin Priscilla with a gentleman's arm around her waist. He retreated to his aunt.

"Who is that?" he asked, pointing to the parlor.

"Mr. Dinwiddie," said his aunt. "Only a lovers' quarrel after all," said the aunt, smilingly, and quite unaware of Tomlinson's anguish. "They've made it up beautifully."

"They seem to have done so," said Tomlinson, remembering the dissolving view.

He went away shortly after, and left his compliments for his cousin.

Miss Priscilla married Mr. Dinwiddie this time, and really grew to love him; [illegible] her Cousin Tomlinson, erect as a poplar and prim as a Quaker, which was exceedingly to her taste.

His little pink mouth and narrow, well-drawn eye-brows were very, very pretty. His hair was always parted properly. There was no dust on his coat. She sometimes contrasted him with her husband, and wished that Heaven had given her such a man; but no one ever guessed it, and the poor young lady seemed very much ashamed of the silly secret hidden in her breast.

She was in all respects a good wife, and resolutely set herself to banishing her cousin's image from her breast. She believed herself to have succeeded when ten years had gone by, but Tomlinson was still a bachelor, and still kept the room he secretly called Priscilla's parlor as a sort of secret hiding-place, where he went at times very late in the evening with a flat candlestick to bewail his single-blessedness and indulge in retrospection.

But a change was at hand. Mr. Dinwiddie, who was fond of horses, bought a fine-spirited one in the morning, and rode him out in the afternoon.

That night Priscilla kept dinner waiting long—indeed forever; no one ever ate that dinner, for in the ghostly moonlight, as she sat at her window, she saw her husband's horse rush past like some black phantom without his rider.

The poor fellow lay three miles back upon the lonely road, prone on his face, stone dead.

And so Priscilla at twenty-seven was a widow.

As time passed, and her grief softened, she certainly looked very well in her cap. Tomlinson thought so, so did Mr. Wincher, who settled her husband's property.

This time Tomlinson made up his mind promptly. Of course it would be indecorous to intrude upon a widow's grief with words of love. He would wait a year for decency, and one month over for good measure.

The year and one month would bring them to December 24th, 18—. He wrote the date down in his note-book, and counted the days as a girl does those between the present and her first ball.

Meanwhile he made no sign and kept away, and Mr. Wincher, being Mrs. Dinwiddie's legal gentleman, found it necessary to call—on business—very often.

The year tottered away. The month after it waxed and waned. Once or twice when they met by chance something in Tomlinson's eyes had revived old fancies in the widow's heart. But at the end of the year she remembered he had not so much as called once. She gave a little sigh, and looked in the glass.

"Twenty-seven is not seventeen," she said, as she pinned on her first white collar, and tied on a little white crape bow. "I'm sure, at least, that Tomlinson used to think me very pretty."

Just then a servant came to tell her that Mr. Wincher had called about a piece of land.

On the 24th of December, 18—, at half-past seven in the evening, as he had decided, Tomlinson Perrybrook, just 36, dressed himself with much care, and observed, with some annoyance, that a bald spot as big as a shilling interfered with the straightness of the back parting of his hair. Buttoning a pair of pearl-colored kid gloves, he betook himself to his cousin's residence. He rang the bell, the girl answered it, and took in his card. She returned to beg that he would wait a few moments. Tomlinson waited half an hour. Then a jubilant gentleman came flying out of the parlor, and shook hands with him.

It was Mr. Wincher, whom he knew very well.

"We'll go in and see her in a moment, my dear fellow," he said, in a whisper. "She's a little agitated. Ladies always are on such occasions. We'll leave her to herself awhile."

"Occasions—what occasions?" asked Tomlinson.

"You haven't suspected me, then?" Wincher said. "She has just promised to make me happy by becoming Mrs. Wincher."

Again Tomlinson, with a woeful aspect, uttered congratulations.

Again Mrs. Dinwiddie gave a little sigh and drove away a little thought.

She was married to Mr. Wincher in the spring, and there was no sudden dissolution of the marriage, for Mr. Wincher lived thirty years, which, for a gentleman who was 48 on his wedding day, was not doing so badly.

He died of something with an exceedingly long name; and having been very kind indeed to his wife, she shed a great many bitter tears, and felt very, very lonely.

She was 58 now, and had no children.

The second widow's cap and crape veil shaded the face of an elderly woman, but she had grown round and had a bloom in her cheeks, few gray hairs, and a splendid set of false teeth.

When she had been a widow six months, Tomlinson Perrybrook, an old batchelor of 67, utterly bald and woefully thin, sat over his solitary fire.

"It is queer how old fancies hang on," he said to himself. "I suppose I could have any beautiful young girl I chose to propose to," (an old batchelor always believes that, and the older he grows and the uglier he gets the stronger this strange hallucination becomes). "But I am fonder of Priscilla than any of them.

"She is changed, of course; not pretty now, and I suppose other men think her an old woman; but she's a darling yet, and if I can get her to marry a third time, and come here and live in the old house I made ready for her when she was 17, the end of my life will be its happiest, and, God bless her! I'll try my best to make her happy too."

Then he went to his desk and looked at a bit of ribbon she had dropped from her hair the day she was first a bride, and that he had saved all these years, and kissed it; and taking his cane (he had already had a twinge or two of rheumatism) went to call upon his cousin Priscilla.

Portly and rosy, she sat knitting by her fire, neatly clad in widow's weeds. Opposite her sat a stout gentleman, perhaps two or three years her junior.

"This is my next-door neighbor, Mr. Packer, Cousin Tomlinson," she said.

Tomlinson bowed—so did Mr. P.

"Any relative of Mrs. Wincher's I'm delighted to know, I'm sure," he said, with great [illegible].

It is etiquette for one caller to leave soon after the arrival of another. Cousin Tomlinson knew this, but perhaps Mr. Packer did not. At all events he sat and sat, and talked and talked, until Tomlinson, rising, said:

"Cousin Priscilla, will you see me to the door? I've a word to say to you."

She smiled and went into the hall with him. He drew the door shut.

"He pays long calls, I see," he said, indicating Mr. Packer.

Something like a blush mounted to Priscilla's face.

"Perhaps he thinks he has a right to do so," she said. "I'm glad you called to-night; for when a woman of my age takes such a step, she doesn't like to break it to her friends herself. You must do it for me, cousin. You must mention that I am engaged to Mr. Packer. He is a worthy man, and respects me very much, and has fourteen motherless children, and our estates join, and I am lonesome—oh, so lonesome! And when people at our time of life do this sort of thing, what is the use of delay? I shall, of course, not marry before the year is out; but then——"

Poor Tomlinson, he sat down on a hall chair, and excused the act by speaking of his late attack of rheumatism. Then he added, *apropos* of her late words:

"Yes, yes, delays are dangerous!"

And then he said, very softly:

"Well, well! Good-by, Cousin Priscilla! Good-by!"

And he held her hand longer than he had ever before, and for the last time in his life, and went down the long gravel-path. She looked after him.

"He's an old man now, God bless him," she said; "but how trim and straight he is."

Then the thought that had haunted all her life flashed into her heart for an instant, and warmed it back to youth.

"Ah, no fool like an old fool," she said, and went back to Mr. Packer, who had meanwhile refreshed himself with a short nap, with his head against the paper, and burst out of it with confused apologies.

Mr. Packer outlived his wife, and Mr. Tomlinson died before she did. He never made up his mind about her any more; but I often wonder how such things are fixed in the other world.

The Reason of the Incessant Rains.

Recently arrived steamers report that the Atlantic is full of ice, and this explains the mystery of the incessant rains from which the Eastern seaboard, and indeed the whole country, has been suffering for more weeks than it is a pleasant thing to think of. It is probable that there has been a mild winter and early spring in the Arctic regions. This has caused open waters, which have borne into the Atlantic an uncommon quantity of ice. This great mass of ice, drifting into lower latitudes, is rapidly melting, and the vapors arising from it are drawn to the land and yield us the too abundant rain-storms which have caused floods and more or less injury to the crops. The land, gathering more heat from the ocean, and giving it out also more freely, heats and rarifies the air upon it, and the vapors arising from the melted ice rush in to fill the vacuum thus constantly created by the summer heats.

If this explanation is correct we may have a continuation of the rains for some time to come,—until the masses of ice are melted, or until their remains drift further south. It is not a pleasant thing to think that the disagreeable weather of the last few weeks may continue for some weeks to come. But we may look for a charming autumn, and this will reward us for the sufferings of the most disagreeable summer of many years.—*New York Herald.*

To Promote Longevity.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that a "veritable centenarian" is, according to a correspondent of the *Scotsman*, to be found at the Aberfeldy railway station, in the shape of a peddler named Peter Feggans, who the other day attained his 105th year. The habits of Mr. Feggans are an interesting study to those who desire to promote longevity. For sixty years he has never worn a coat, believing that a waistcoat with sleeves suits him better. He gave up smoking about the same time that he gave up his coat, and took to chewing, which he has found a more healthful practice than smoking. Feggans is not a teetotaller; he drinks half a glass of whisky three or four times each day, and has done so for the last half century. A report was circulated a short time ago that he was dead. This annoyed Feggans, who, when informed of the reproach, indignantly remarked, "Yes; but I knowed it was a lie whenever I heerd it."

Collided with a Spirit.

On the Boulevard des Italiens in Paris, the other day, a well-dressed man was observed walking alone, but with his left arm extended and curved as though he had given it to a lady. He looked around with an irritated air and suddenly addressed a person who had in passing almost grazed him. "Look out, you blockhead, or you will hurt my wife." "How, your wife?" said the other, astonished. "Yes, my wife," was the reply, accompanied by a blow. On being arrested and taken to the station house the assailant explained that he was a spiritualist, and that his wife, who died ten years ago, was in the habit of taking a walk with him every day. The passer-by had collided with the spirit.

The *Columbus Journal*, describing an Ohio politician, says: "He is an honest man by profession, and he earns his bread by the sweat of his jaw."

UNDRESSED BY MACHINERY.

A Disagreeable Incident in the Experience of a Michigan Miller.

Monday night Mr. A. D. Cornell, a miller employed in the Ætna Mills, met with a severe accident, and one that only his strength and presence of mind prevented from being a tragedy. About midnight something about the extreme peak of the mill began to squeak, and Mr. Cornell went up to oil it. It was in a low part of the room, well under the eaves, and in applying the oil he was obliged to reach over a shaft. While stooping down a key on the shaft became caught in the breast of his shirt, and about the time he was through his job had taken up all the slack and held him down and was drawing him tighter. [illegible] thrown over the shaft, his light went out, and then in the [illegible] braced himself, and let the shaft slowly tear off his clothes by strips, and then his drawers [illegible] not performed either. It would not do for him to struggle much, as [illegible] was [illegible] of [illegible] seize on a member and draw him into its destructive embrace. Gradually his clothes parted company with him, causing severe pain by the roughness of their taking off, and at last he felt that he was no longer in the toils. Slowly he drew himself back, and wiping the big drops from his brow, brought out there by the agonizing strain of body and mind during the trying ordeal, he started to grope his way down stairs, for he knew that cries of help would be unavailing and would not be heard below. On hands and knees he made his way, narrowly missing falling to the floor below, his outstretched hand going over the aperture, warning him of the danger and at the same time serving to tell him where he was. He crawled along, under shafting and around posts, feeling his way along till he reached the head of the stairs, when he staggered to his feet and got down to the ground floor and appeared to his fellow-workmen, pale and trembling, clad in the light and airy costume of a shirt collar and the waistband of his pants. His first remark was, "Well, boys, I've stopped that squeaking." Explanations were soon made, and he was sent home. Dr. McLaughlin was called in and found that he had dislocated his shoulder, and the inside of his breast and arm were denuded of the skin and badly inflamed by contact with the revolving shaft. These, with the shock, were the only injuries received and were soon dressed, and he was put to bed to recuperate. Last night he was feeling much better. So tightly were his clothes woven around the shaft that it was found necessary to shut down the mill to remove them. They look as if they had gone through a threshing machine, so shredded and tattered are they. It was a narrow escape from lasting injury, perhaps from death, and Mr. Cornell escaped cheaply.—*Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.*

Sure Cure for Sunstroke and Apoplexy.

A New York physician writes: "I believe sunstroke and apoplexy can be cured almost surely if taken in any kind of time. First, rub powerfully on the back and neck, making horizontal and downward movements. This draws the blood away from the front brain and vitalizes the involuntary nerves. Second, while rubbing, call for cold water immediately, which apply to the face and to the hair on the top and side of the head. Third, call for a bucket of water as hot as can be borne, and pour it by dipperfuls on the back of the head and neck for several minutes. The effect will be wonderful for vitalizing the medulla oblongata; it vitalizes the whole body, and the patient will generally start into full conscious life in a very short time. Persons of large active brains and weak bodies will be more liable to sunstroke or apoplexy, and should wear light-colored cool hats in summer, wet the hair occasionally, and if they feel a brain pressure coming on, should rub briskly on the back of the neck, and put cold water on the front and top of the head. These remarks, if heeded, will prevent great suffering. I have never known this method to fail."

Wasn't Fooling.

A boy in St. Louis was recently presented with a jack-knife, with which, boy-like, he cut and marked everything that came in his way, from the dining-room table to the cat's tail. A few days after he had become the happy possessor of the knife, his father was startled by seeing two men bringing home the young hopeful in a very dilapidated condition. His face seemed to be cut and bruised and covered with blood. The father, of course, was very much alarmed, and inquired of the boy who hit him. "Nothing didn't hit me, sir," the boy answered, between his sobs; "it was only a mule kicked me in the eye." "A mule kicked you in the eye, eh?" replied the father. "Haven't I told you a thousand times or more that mules and gunpowder were not fit things for boys to fool with? What were you doing to the mule?" "I wasn't foolin' with him at all," said the boy; "I was only tryin' to cut my name on his back."

In a Bad Fix.

A citizen who was walking along the Jackson road the other day, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, saw a man up a tree near the roadside, and, halting, he inquired:

"What are you doing up there?"

The man made no reply, and the citizen continued:

"What's the cause of your being up there?"

At that moment a woman rose up from the fence-corner, rested a club on the fence, and remarked:

"I'm the cause, stranger, and, if you'll wait till he comes down, you'll see the worst field of carnage around here that ever laid out doors!"

The citizen drove on, and she turned to the man up the tree and continued:

"Polhemus, I can't climb, and you know it; but if you'll drop down here for two minutes, I'll give you a quit-claim deed of the farm!"

Beecher on His Muscle.

Here is an anecdote of Beecher, told by himself: "Once upon a time" a clergyman visited him, and insulted him and his wife in his own parlor. In an instant he (Mr. Beecher) arose, grasped the clergyman by the back of the neck, shoved him to the front door and kicked him out of it. The man's face, as he unexpectedly found himself in Mr. Beecher's grasp, and his look of terror as he was about being pitched down the front steps, were so ludicrous that, as Mr. Beecher returned to the parlor, his anger vanished, and the whole affair seemed so ludicrous that he "rolled upon the floor like jelly, and laughed till he almost cried."

A TRAMP FOR LIFE.

How an Old Mountaineer Walked Nine Days in the Snow.

A correspondent says: The recent walk of Prof. Brooks calls to my mind a case, on account of which was never published [illegible], of a real feat of walking endurance, for life, by a [illegible], and no swindle or brag is connected with this case.

During the winter of 1864, a party headed by Bacon, the Elk City expressman, started from Lewiston, Nez Perces county, Indian Territory, for Elk City, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, whose altitude is not less than 12,000 feet, through dense timber.

Leaving Silverwood's mountain house, no stopping place existed until 26 miles were made over mountains to Newsome creek. In the party of some seven or eight was one Richard Widan, a Norwegian, well known to the writer of this article. He had the ill-luck to break a snowshoe, and was advised to go back to Silverwood's, as the party could not stop in the snow. Believing he could go back by the plainly marked trail in the snow and blazes on the trees for a guide, the others pushed on and safely arrived at Elk City, and no fears were expressed regarding the fate of Wildan, till seven days later a new party crossed the mountain, and then it was ascertained that Wildan had not gone back.

Immediately a party was mustered, and on snow shoes started to find the lost man. His trail was at last found and followed by the hardy pioneers in search of him. On the ninth day he was found, still on foot, walking in a circle on the hard-beaten trail of his own making, his feet badly frozen, yet inclosed in the sleeves of his coat, which he had wrapped about them.

The thermometer showed nine degrees below zero, a great part of the time he was struggling on his feet for life. The party finding him saw that he was thoroughly crazy. On accosting him and asking if he was not hungry, he at once replied, no. He was fed on pork and beans at a house not far back. Not a trace could be found where he had sat down, not a sign of where he could have taken a rest—in fact, with the cold never less than four degrees below zero, he never had walked again had he rested. He was brought to Newsome Creek station on the ninth night of this wild, cold, unfed, cheerless walk in deep snow—tenderly cared for by Wall & Beard, keepers of the Newsome Creek House, and eventually recovered so as to do a good season's work with a pick and shovel, in a mining camp called Ebon Water station, sixteen miles below the Elk City camp. Mr. Wildan was a man of about 108 pounds weight, short and stout.

That this article is true in every respect is easily to be proven. Loyal P. Brown, Deputy United States Tax Collector, now of Mount Idaho, or Mr. Charles Frush, a clerk now in the land office of the Interior Department, can vouch for the general truthfulness of this slight sketch. Here is a case where seven days of real walking took place without any refreshment or selection of apparel—without cheer of any kind, and all for life. Let fools prance on boards, stages, etc. Dick Wildan's feat will overshadow anything they ever can do. I hope some representative man from Idaho will see this article and give the particulars more fully than is here done, although this is a simple account in all truth given. Wildan, and those who found him and cared for him, should live in history, and I hope he is still on his feet, as strong as when found.

A Wise Child.

While we are in the dining-room we must not forget the little miss of five or six summers, who unconsciously perpetrated one of the best jokes of the season. Wine was being passed around, and she was invited to take some, but declined.

"Why do you not take wine with your dinner, Minnie?" asked a gentleman who sat near her.

"Tause I doesn't like it."

"But take a little then, my child, for your stomach's sake," he urged.

"I ain't dot no tommik's ache!" indignantly responded the little miss in the most emphatic manner. As both question and answer were distinctly heard by those around, every one burst into laughter, which so frightened the little maid that she cried.

The same little miss upon being one day bantered because she was a girl, and having represented to her that boys were much more useful creatures in the world, although they were usually more trouble, was asked if she did not wish she were a boy. "No, indeed," she quietly remarked; "I'se worse now than most boys."—*Saratoga Correspondence New York Mail.*

Ants Recognizing their Relations.

Huber, the younger, one day took an ants' nest to populate one of those glass contrivances which he used for making his observations, and which consisted of a sort of glass bell placed over the nest. He set at liberty one part of the ants, which fixed themselves at the foot of a neighboring chestnut tree. The rest were kept during four months in the apparatus, and at the end of this Huber moved the whole into the garden, and a few ants managed to escape. Having met their old companions, who still lived at the foot of the chestnut tree, they recognized them. They were seen, in fact, all of them, to gesticulate, to caress each other mutually with their antennæ, to take each other by the mandibles as if to embrace in token of joy, and they re-entered the nest together at the foot of the chestnut tree. Very soon they came in a crowd to look for the other ants under the bell, and in a few hours our observer's apparatus was completely evacuated by the prisoners.—*Home and School.*

A Mississippi Judge couldn't convince a lawyer that a certain decision was constitutional until after he had knocked him down.

AN EARLY POEM BY EDGAR ALLAN POE.

(The following lines, never before published, were written in the album of a Baltimore lady by Edgar A. Poe, at the age of 18, shortly after he left West Point in [illegible]. They are given in fac-simile in Scribner for September.)

ALONE.

From childhood's hour I have not been
As others were—I have not seen
As others saw—I could not bring
My passions from a common spring.
From the same source I have not taken
My sorrow—I could not awaken
My heart to joy at the same tone—
And all I loved—I loved alone.
Then—in my childhood—in the dawn
Of a most stormy life—was drawn
From ev'ry depth of good and ill
The mystery which binds me still.
From the torrent or the fountain—
From the red cliff of the mountain—
From the sun that round me roll'd
In its autumn tint of gold—
From the lightning in the sky
As it passed me flying by—
From the thunder and the storm—
And the cloud that took the form
(When the rest of Heaven was blue)
Of a demon in my view.

"Pith and Point."

Some of the [illegible].

A gallery of art—A lady's dressing case.

An ingrain carpet—A polite conductor.

The reign of terror—A mouse in a sewing circle.

Naturalists have decided that no hen can lay over 600 eggs. Therefore, when you have checked off to that figure, you can't sell her for a spring chicken.

He was a mean man who, when asked for his money or his life, requested the burglar to take the life of his wife, as she could not possibly live if he died, but he could worry along without her.

The deacon of one of the colored Baptist churches in Virginia asked somebody "where they could find a first-rate new minister?" His friend replied: "I thought you had one." "So we have," was the answer, "but we have just sent him in his resignation."

A boy in the suburbs tried to ascertain the other day the soundness of the proverb, "Birds of a feather flock together." He plucked the old rooster down to a single tail-feather, and it didn't flock at all, but went and hid under the barn. Thus is another old saw smashed.

"Another Beecher trial!" ejaculated the sick man, starting up in bed with a look of pain and weariness upon his face. "Another trial!" repeated his wife, gloomily. "Well, Mary," he replied, falling back on his pillow, "you can discharge the doctor. I guess I want to die."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The St. Louis *Times* gives the following specimen of the style of wedding notices which G. Washington Childs, A. M., would furnish:

Take away his little latch key,
  He will need cigars no more;
Life is real, life is earnest,
  From this sad and fatal hour,
    Gone to meet his mother-in-law.

A Somerset father has brought in an accusation against the School Board, which has been reported to the Philological Society: "Dhaiv abin, zur, an ataich mei bwoi-ee vur ta spul tae'-nteez wai a p' shra-ur!" (They hane beer, sir, and taught my boy to spell taters (potatoes) with a p, sure.)

During one of the numerous showers a Detroit lawyer walked four blocks through the "drips" to reach the office of a Justice of the Peace and say: "It rains upon the justice well's the unjust." His Honor removed the pipe from his mouth, looked out of the window, and replied: "Grass needs it." And the lawyer went out and kicked at a newsboy to ease his burden of madness.—*Free Press.*

How a "Corner" Is Managed.

A, B and C combine their means and credits to make a corner in July. They therefore quietly begin in May to buy corn to be delivered in July. They gradually buy all the corn in the market, and, of necessity, must buy all that arrives, paying for the latter whatever is demanded. When a purchase is thus made, seller and buyer put up a margin, either in cash, or certificate, or deposit. As soon as the corner becomes known, there is an effort made to break it. The settlement takes place at 3 p. m. on the last day of the month. Those who have sold corn to the corner and have no corn to deliver, pay the difference between the price at which they sold, and the ruling price at the close of business on the last day. As the corner has thus purchased sometimes five times as much corn as there is to be had, amounting to millions of bushels, and the price has advanced ten cents a bushel, the profit is enormous. As the prices advance, additional margins are required. Those failing to put up the additional margins, lose what they have already put up. The anti-corner factions seek to so crowd sales on the corner as to exhaust its capital and credits, and render it unable to buy at the advance prices. Thus, the corner is compelled to sell out in the country and buy for cash all the corn in sight, to prevent having it rushed into Chicago at the last moment. These are exciting times. Corn at such a moment may be purchased of the corner *for shipment*, from six to fifteen cents a bushel less than it is selling for on 'Change for delivery during the month. Each time there is a corner, there is a crash, sometimes of the corner men, and at other times of the anti-corner men. The whole proceedings are of such questionable honesty, that the Legislature of Illinois has declared the operation of a corner to be a felony. It is nevertheless still practiced. Corners are attempted in wheat, oats, barley, pork, and lard, and some of them have been quite successful in a pecuniary way. It requires nerve, audacity, and money, or credit. Recently a bank here went into a corner, issuing its certificates of deposit for margins; the corner failed, and so did the bank, and the certificates have never been paid.—*J. W. Sheahan on "Chicago;" Scribner for September.*

With a most cadaverous countenance and crape on his hat, he waited at a Paris station for the coffin to be lifted out of the train; it was heavy, for it was lined with lead. And while the bystanders looked on with sympathy and wondered if it was his wife, his mother or his father, the well-informed police invited him into a private room, where they opened the coffin and emptied it of its load of Brussels lace.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Thurlow Weed's Reminiscences of the Old Time Tragedy—Story of the Morgan Murder—A Double Identification of a Drowned Man—Was it Morgan or Monroe?

I did not personally know William Morgan, who was for more than two months writing his book in a house adjoining my residence, at Rochester. When applied to by Mr. Dyer, my next door neighbor, where Morgan boarded, to print the book purporting to disclose the secrets of Masonry, I declined to do so, believing that a man who had taken an oath to keep a secret had no right to disclose it. Although not a Free Mason, I had entertained favorable opinions of an institution to which Washington, Franklin and Lafayette belonged. [illegible] my refusal to print his book Morgan removed to Batavia, where he made the acquaintance of D. C. Miller, editor of the *Advocate*, also a Mason, who became his publisher. I pass briefly over a series of facts which were judicially established, embracing the arrest of Morgan, his conveyance to and confinement in the county jail at Canandaigua, from which he was released and conveyed by night in close carriages through Rochester, Clarkson, and along the Ridge road to Fort Niagara, in the magazine of which he was confined. While thus confined a Knight Templar encampment was installed at Lewiston. When at supper, the zeal of the Templars having been aroused by speeches and wine, Colonel William King, of Lockport, invited four men (Whitney, Howard, Chubbuck and Garside) from their seats at the banqueting table into an adjoining apartment, where he informed them that he had an order from the Grand Master (De Witt Clinton), the execution of which required their assistance. This party was then driven to Niagara, reaching the fort a little before 12 o'clock.

Upon entering the magazine Colonel King informed Morgan that his friends had completed their arrangements for his removal to a residence upon a farm in Canada. Morgan walked with them to the wharf, where a boat was held in readiness for them by Elisha Adams, an invalid soldier, into which the party passed and rowed away, Adams remaining to warn the boat off by signal if, on its return, any alarm had been given. It was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning when the boat came back, having, as Adams expressed it, lost one man, only five of the six being on board when the boat returned. When the boat reached a point where the Niagara river empties into Lake Ontario, a rope being wound around Morgan's body, to either end of which a sinker was attached, he was thrown overboard. It is due to the memory of Governor Clinton to say that Colonel King had no such order, and no authority to make use of his name. It is proper, also, to add that none of these men survive. John Whitney, of Rochester, whom I knew well, related all the circumstances connected with the last act in that tragedy to me at Albany in 1831, in the presence of Simeon B. Jewett, of Clarkson, and Samuel Barton, of Lewiston.

In October, 1827, more than a year after the abduction of Morgan, a body drifted on shore near a small creek which entered into Lake Ontario. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that it was the body of an unknown person. The coroner wrote out a minute description of the body, and published it, along with the finding of the jury, in an Orleans county newspaper. That description attracting the attention of persons well acquainted with Morgan, excited considerable interest. The widow and several intimate friends of Morgan seemed so confident that it was his body that the committee appointed to investigate the abduction determined to hold another inquest, of which public notice was given. On the day appointed some sixty or seventy people assembled at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, where the body of the unknown man was interred. Before opening the grave Mrs. Morgan and Dr. Strong described certain marks upon Morgan's body, by means of which it could be identified. When the rude coffin was opened the body it contained disclosed the peculiarities described, and after a deliberate examination, the jurors declared it unanimously the body of William Morgan. From this verdict no one present dissented, and for a week or ten days the question seemed to be settled.

Later in October there came a report that the body declared to be that of William Morgan was claimed by his family to be that of Timothy Monroe, a Canadian, who was swept in a small boat over Niagara Falls eleven days previous to the time that the body was washed ashore at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek. The remains in the mean time had been taken by Mrs. Morgan to Batavia. A third inquest was now to be held for the purpose of establishing the claim of Mrs. Monroe. A large concourse of people were in attendance. Mrs. Monroe appeared, and gave a description of her husband's person, and of the clothing in which he left home on the morning of the day he was drowned. Previous to her examination Bates Cooke, chairman of the Morgan Investigating Committee, examined the clothes taken from the body, and carefully preserved by the Coroner, with great minuteness. This enabled him to test the accuracy of Mrs. Monroe's knowledge and memory.

Neither Mrs. Monroe nor any person sympathizing with her or interested in the identifiation of the body as that of Monroe had access to it or had seen any of the wearing apparal of the diseased. And yet Mrs. Monroe not only gave a general description of each garment, but underwent a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Cooke of more than hour, in which she described with singular accuracy every rent and patch found in each garment. She indicated buttons she had sewed on the pantaloons to replace those which did not match the others. She also described one stocking that had been darned with yarn of a different color. In a word, her description of the clothing was so accurate in every particular as to leave no doubt that each article had been under her special care. But, wonderfully accurate as she had been on this point, she was most strangely wrong in her description of the body, Monroe being at least three inches taller than the corpse. She described her husband's hair and whiskers as course and black, adding that his hair had been cut quite short a few days before he was drowned, while that upon the head of the deceased was long, silky and of a chestnut color. Monroe's son confirmed his mother's testimony relating both to the clothes and the body. No attempt was made to impeach either, nor was there any doubt that Monroe had been drowned, as alleged. It was difficult to reconcile these conflicting statements. Mrs. Monroe was as clearly right about the clothes as she was wrong about the body found in them.

The third inquest resulted in finding that the body previously adjudged to be Morgan's was that of Timothy Monroe. There were other circumstances connected with the disappearance of both Morgan and Monroe, assuming that both had been drowned in Lake Ontario, calculated to complicate the questions of identity. The body was found at Oak Orchard creek, a full year after Morgan's disappearance; of course it could not have been drifting about that length of time. It was known, however, that Morgan was weighed heavily when thrown into the lake; and, two months before that body was found, the mouth of the river and that part of the lake where was supposed to have been thrown overboard had been thoroughly raked. In this way it was supposed that the body was released from its weight, risen to the surface and drifted to Oak Orchard creek. Monroe was drowned on the 25th or 27th of September. The body at Oak Orchard creek was found on the 8th day of October, leaving but eleven or twelve days to drift a distance of forty miles, where it was found. It was understood that drowned persons remain several days under water. It was ascertained by meteorological records that, during the interval between Monroe's death and the finding of the body at Oak Orchard creek, the wind blew most of the time up the lake. Now, as there is no current in Lake Ontario, and as objects float with rather than against the wind, it seemed improbable that the body found should be that of Monroe; while, on the other hand, it seemed equally improbable that a man drowned in the latter part of September, 1826, could have been found in a tolerable state of preservation in October, 1827. So that there were irreconcilable facts and circumstances connected with this strange history.

Mrs. Morgan and the intimate friends of Morgan described marks upon his person before seeing that body, which left no doubt in the minds of all present that it was the remains of her husband. Strangely enough, however, she repudiated every article of clothing found upon the body. And yet Mrs. Monroe, who came from Canada, readily described every article, garment after garment, with minute and startling accuracy. While, therefore, up to the time that Mrs. Monroe appeared, there were no grounds for discrediting the correctness of the second inquest, yet after the third inquest had been held at Batavia there was a strong reaction in public opinion. Although the gentlemen associated with me in the investigation were still strongly of the opinion that the body was that of William Morgan, my own previously clear and strong convictions were a good deal disturbed. Nor can I now, after nearly fifty years' anxious inquiry and reflection, say that I am satisfied that it was or was not the body of William Morgan.

The discrepancies about hair and beard between Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Monroe, after the conclusion of the third or Batavia inquest, induced those who claimed the body to be that of Timothy Monroe to say that the hair was pulled out and the whiskers shaven off to make it resemble Morgan. That could only have been done in the presence of between sixty and seventy persons, some of whom were Democrats and others Freemasons, and yet all must have seen and consented to the fraud. The last inquest was held only a few days before the election. No other question entered into the canvass. The excitement was greater than I had previously or have since witnessed.—*Thurlow Weed, in New York Herald.*

Locust Eating.

We read in the Bible, that the food of John the Baptist was "locusts and wild honey." A great deal of pains has been taken by commentators to prove that it was not locusts, but the fruit of the wild carob-tree, that John ate with the honey that he found in the wilderness where he lived.

But I do not thing that any one who has traveled in Arabia, or found rest and shelter in an Arab's tent, and been a guest at his hospitable board, would thus judge of what the Bible means by "locusts." In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, and all that region of country, locusts—genuine, *bona-fide* locusts—have been eaten from remote antiquity; and to this day, they form an important item of the food used by the common people. The Bedouins collect them in immense quantities, and, after a partial drying, pack them in scks. Then at their convenience, when the season for collecting is over, they steam the insects in close vessels over a hot fire, winnow them in broad baskets to remove the legs and wings, and then pulverize between flat stones. When wanted for food, they are only moistened with a little water, just as the Arabs do in preparing their date-flour, and then the repast is all ready.

The Turks eat locusts in the same way, and by very many other Orientals they are regarded as the choicest of dainties.

The Moors boil or fry them, seasoning with salt, pepper, and vinegar; and they pronounce them even superior to quails and pigeons. The Hottentots make from the eggs a delicious soup; they also roast the locusts over a slow fire, and eat them as we do caramels or bonbons. Dr. Livingstone says he used them at first from necessity, when deprived of all other food; but, strange to say, grew daily more fond of them, and at last preferred them to shrimps or oysters."—*St. Nicholas for September.*

French Thrift.

In Paris nothing is lost. It is related that a rich American in that gay city discovered that an unpleasant-looking fellow followed him every day from morning till night. He became uneasy and diplomatic. Inquiry was made whether the man who watched him was connected with the police. As a result of much negotiation the unpleasant person was arrested, and proved to be a gatherer of butts of cigars. The rich American always smoked famous brands, and only smoked them half up, and it paid to follow him.

Crime in New York and London.

The New York *World* is impelled, by the rapid growth of crime in New York, to institute comparisons between the efficiency of the police departments of that city and London:

The Metropolitan police district of London comprises a population of 3,600,000 upon an area of 688 square miles, and has 9,883 policemen for 6,708 miles of patrol posts, or two policemen for every 3 miles of patrol posts. The New York police district, extending over 25 square miles and embracing a population of 1,200,000, has 450 miles of patrol posts, and about 2,500 policemen, or 16 policemen to every three miles of patrol posts. In London and New York in 1872 (the latest year of which the statistics are accessible) the following was the number of principal crimes:

	London.	*New York.*
Burglaries	398	450
Robberies	62	36
Grand larcenies	498	1,530
Assaults	9,639	7,323
Petty larcenies	7,213	3,904

Taking into view the difference of area and population, it is seen that New York is far ahead of London in respect to all crimes, and that more burglaries and grand larcenies were actually committed in New York than in London. In the whole catalogue of crimes there are none which the police are more depended on to keep in check; and in the last report of the Commissioner of Police for the metropolis of London he says that the number of burglaries in 1872 was the smallest in any year since 1865, and of robberies and attempts to rob the number was the smallest since 1864. In New York the testimony is that those crimes are increasing. The police reports for 1867, 1868 and 1872 are the only ones at hand, and that for 1872 is the latest published. From these we compile the following table:

	1867.	1868.	1872.
Burglaries	136	144	459
Grand larcenies	288	333	1,569
Assaults	2,586	3,027	7,323
Robberies	41	20	36
Petty larcenies	1,102	1,149	5.506

These police statistics, to be sure, are highly untrustworthy, but they are the only ones available for the comparison. Since 1872 it is notorious that crimes of the above character have greatly increased; and indeed there never was a time in the city's history when it was easier for a thief to rob a citizen.

Potato-Bugs Not Poisonous.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Detroit Science Association will be found interesting to our agricultural readers:

Are potato bugs poisonous? This interesting question was very fully discussed in a paper by Professors A. R. Grote and Adolph Kayser, they maintaining the negative in opposition to widely-circulated statements in the newspapers and in the "Seventh Report on the Insects of Missouri," by Professor C. V. Riley. It has been claimed that people handling the bugs, or exposed to the fumes of them when boiled or burnt, have been poisoned thereby. To test the question, a quantity of bugs were collected and stewed down, one quart of bugs being thus reduced to four ounces of a liquid, which was perfectly clear and had an offensive smell. It was alkaline, containing free ammonia and its carbonate. An equal quantity of the bugs was digested in pure alcohol and a tincture thus obtained, not disagreeable in smell, and having an acid reaction. Unhappy frogs were the subjects of the experiment. About a half of a cubic centimeter of liquid and tincture was introduced separately into their stomachs. No bad effects followed; the frogs retained the doses and hopped about as merrily as ever. Then two other frogs had the liquid and tincture separately introduced into their veins by a hypodermic syringe. The distilled liquid thus introduced did no harm. The tincture injected killed the frog, but this circumstance was regarded by the experimenters as merely a consequence of the acid it contained. A similar injection of the acid secreted by mosquitoes and other insects coagulates the blood. But potato bugs have no organs by which to make such acid secretions. The conclusion in the light of these experiments is, that the potato bug is not a poisonous insect. The evil effects that have been noted, if not due to oxide of carbon formed in burning a quantity of bugs must be attributed to the incidental presence of Paris green. This fact should be a new incentive to care in the use of that mineral poison.

Barnum and Donaldson.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR: I understand you recently published a rumor that Prof. Donaldson was not provided with a suitable balloon, and that he made his last ascension reluctantly.

I wish in reply to such reports to say once for all that Prof. Donaldson had entire control of the hippodrome balloon department. He ordered new ones and superintended the making of them, and unlimited means were always at his command to procure whatever he thought needful or desirable. Neither myself nor my managers ever ordered him to make an ascension, that being left to his discretion.

He made his last ascension from Chicago in remarkably fine spirits, as is apparent from the humorous notes found on the body of his companion, young Grimwood, written while sailing above Lake Michigan. These notes prove that no danger was apprehended. The balloon was strong and nearly new, and was chosen by Prof. Donaldson from several entirely new ones, which were kept on hand.

The fatal termination of the trip was entirely due to the sudden and terrific gale, and the turbulent state of the lake, which rendered useless the life-preservers with which Donaldson and his companion were provided. My managers and myself deeply deplore the loss of Prof. Donaldson, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that nothing was spared to render all his ascensions safe and agreeable. P. T. BARNUM.

JUST after the Scientific Association had adjourned sine die a broad-shouldered fellow with a neck as big as a nail-keg and fists like mauls entered the hall and inquired of the janitor: "Where's those fellows as brags about their science?" "Gone home," was the reply. "Gone home, eh? Blow the luck, but if I hadn't missed the boat I'd been here in time to toe a mark with the best man in the crowd! Wonder if Joe Coburn trained any of 'em?" The janitor wasn't able to say.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Assassination of the President of Ecuador.

A correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, of Panama, writing from Guayaquil on the 10th inst., gives the following story of the assassination of the President of Ecuador: "The whole city was thrown into great excitement by the news of the assassination of Garcia Moreno, in his palace at Quito, by an officer, Capt. Ravo, whom he had displaced, aided by two young men of Quito called Cornejo. Ravo first struck the President over the head with a machite, and was instantly run through by the sentry, who fired his piece at the same time, killing the assassin immediately. The two young men, after Ravo had struck the President, fired on the latter with their revolvers. The President fell on his face, mortally wounded, and has since died. The two young men escaped. The people cannot realize the President's death, and are afraid to attempt anything. Great alarm has seized on all foreigners, and strong reasons exist for believing there will be a massacre of foreign priests."

FROM a paper published by an Austrian officer it appears that the British empire contains a larger population than the empires of Russia, Austria, Italy, France and Germany combined. The total population of these is only 223,000,000, while that of Great Britain is 290,000,000. The calculation is made in reference to the war power.

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TERMS FOR 1876.

MUNRO'S GIRLS AND BOYS OF AMERICA and THE NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION: One copy of Munro's Girls and Boys of America will be sent for one year to any subscriber in the United States on receipt of $2.50; two copies for $4; nine copies for $16. The New York Fireside Companion will be sent for one year on receipt of $3; two copies for $5; or, nine copies for $20; Getters up of Clubs can afterwards add single copies at $2.50 each. We will be responsible for remittances sent in Registered Letters, or by Post Office Money Orders. Both papers sent to one address for one year, for $4.50. Postage, FREE. Specimen copies, sent free. Specimen copies with any one of the above Pictures sent to any address on receipt of Ten Cents.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the above two papers in every town and village where there are no newsdealers. Good wages can be made by successful canvassers. Boys and Girls are invited to become canvassers. Every boy and girl can get subscribers in their own village. Write for particulars.

Address, GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
P. O. Box 5657. 84 Beekman Street, New York.

SOMETHING for you. Sells at sight. Our Agents coin money. We have work and money for all, men or women, boys or girls, whole or spare time. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address FRANK GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Opens Sept. 8th. Civil Engineering, the Classics, English and Military Art thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SEA FOAM

THE BEST in the World. It Gives Universal Satisfaction. WONDERFUL Economy. 40 lbs. more bread to bbl. Flour. SAVES MILK, EGGS, &c. One year's savings will buy a cow. NO MORE SOUR BREAD. Whiter, Lighter, Sweeter, Richer. EVERYBODY Praises It. The Ladies are all in Love with it. SELLS like HOT CAKES. Send at once for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

!! THE SHINING RIVER !!

A New Sabbath School Song Book

By H. S. & W. O. Perkins.

PRICE 35 CENTS. $30 PER HUNDRED.

"Rest in Thee," "What Jesus May Say," "Wandering Child," "What Are These," "Watchman Awake!" are specimens of the titles of the beautiful new hymns, to sweet new melodies.

!! THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR !!

By L. O. EMERSON and W. S. TILDEN.

PRICE $1.00 $7.50 PER DOZEN.

The HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR is similar in general design to the very popular "HOUR OF SINGING," which has been almost universally used in High Schools. The present work is in no way inferior to its predecessor, and is entirely fresh and new.

THE SONG MONARCH.

PRICE 75 CENTS. $6.00 PER DOZEN.

By H. R. PALMER, assisted by L. O. EMERSON.

Do not think of teaching a Singing School without using this attractive, popular and useful book.

Specimen copies sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 B'dway, New York.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED for Dr. March's Great Work, NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE, and a magnificent NEW BOOK just from Press. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Pleasant and Profitable Employment.—"Beautiful!" "Charming!" "Oh, how lovely!" "What are they worth?" &c. Such are exclamations by those who see the large elegant new Chromos produced by the European and American Chromo Publishing Co. They are all perfect gems of art. No one can resist the temptation to buy when seeing the Chromos. It requires no talking to sell the pictures, they speak for themselves. Canvassers, Agents and ladies and gentlemen out of employment, will find this the best opening ever offered to make money. For full particulars, send stamp for confidential circular. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of all Kidney, Urinary and Liver diseases is effected by Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those wastes in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c. Kress Manufac. Co., Cin., O.

T-SPOON-FUL of HAMILTON'S BUCHU AND DANDELION, three times daily promote healthy action of the KIDNEYS, LIVER & BOWELS, thus proving the greatest Blood Purifier and Health Preserver of the age, and prevents disease by removing the cause. It has stood the test, and is the best medicine in use. Kress Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

G. N. U. No. 39

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, SEPT., 9th, 1875.

It is peculiarly unkind in the press of Maine to continue to snub Morton from day to day.

The six men hung in Arkansas performed in the last act as respectably as could be expected.

The intelligent coroner's jury of San Franc'sco, found the late lamented Ralston not guilty of the charge of commiting suicide.

There is a man in Kansas City who claims to be 117 years old. There might be some doubt about it, but Susan B. Anthony admits they were children together.

A very fair sample of English neutrality is reported by telegraph. Arms and munitions of war were landed from an English steamer at Matrico, for the use of the Carlists.

The Chicago *Times* has turned its attention to the "abstract" abuses of that city. They have a way there of abstracting valuables from strangers that is discourteous, to say the least.

"The Loyal Clam," is the way the Boston Post heads Morton's meeting at Old Orchard Beach, in the State of Maine. Of course the clams were loyal, or the senator had not been there.

The great powers of Europe were able to persuade Servia that she should maintain an attitude of strict neutrality toward Turkey and Herzegovina. This proves that there is persuasion in power.

Fifteen thousand dollars disappeared from a bank at Huntington, West Virgina, the other day, and the cashier confessed that he was "covered" with revolvers while three men disappeared with it.

The auditor of state, having some doubts as to the legality of the expenditures of the board of trustees of the Deaf and Dumd Asylum in the investigation case, refused to issue warrants on the treasurer for the same, and the matter will be held in abeyance until the return of the governor from Ohio.

The State Fair and Exposition opens to-day at Indianapolis. It will certainly be the finest exposition of the kind yet held in the State. Two or three years experience adds wonderfully to the make up of these institutions. Half fare is announced on all railroads and now the time until next month can be very profitable enjoyed in visiting the capitol.

Mr. Ralston, President of the Bank of California, got $50,000 a year for his services. Fifty thousand dollars a year as President of a bank! Think of it, laborer at the princely sum of a dollar and half a day.—*Exchange.*

Yes, and yet his salary was not fixed by any trick or by any bribery, as President Grant's salary was three years ago, when with back pay he seduced Congress into voting him $50,000. Think of this, laborer with the princely sum of a dollar and a half a day!

Another Grand Victory.

The Golden State wheels into line for the Democracy.

The election in California is a significant forerunner of that of Ohio It indicates in September what Ohio will do in October, and as we vote then so will New York and Pensylvania vote in November. For a number of years California has been steadily Republican in its Governors. Congress men, State officers and Legislatures. The tidal wave of 1874 has reached reached her shores and swept them completely. Hurrah! for California. Bully for old Cal.

At Sullivan, Ill., a young man by the name of George Stark was engaged to be married to Miss Knight. To have a little fun some young people made the young man believe that this affianced was making her wedding dress for another, and on producing proof of their charges, distracted the fellow so as to cause him to procure a pistol and go to the young woman's house and shoot her and then shoot himself. Some hopes are entertained for the recovery of Miss Knight, but young Stark was killed dead. The whole community was thrown into the most intense excitement, two families into mourning, all from the effects of a mischievous lie.

The author of the Geghan law in Ohio, who was a member of the House last year, was re-nominated by the Democrats last week for re-election, at Cincinnati, and the *Enquirer* repudiates the choice, and will labor for his defeat. That is right. When ever the Catholics or any other religious denomination insist upon a candidate to represent them, then we hope all good people will strive for the defeat of such an one. We are glad the Democracy is establishing a precedent in Cincinnati, and we hope Geghan will be scooped out beautifully.

There will be a humorous point to the California election. The fun will come in when you see the radical papers try to explain to their readers that it was not a Democratic victory but really in their favor. The Steubend *Republican* has been making an earnest effort lately to show that Kentucky is not Democratic. It may be able to make its readers in that county who take no other paper believe this, but the perversion of facts to suit radical minds is fondly indulged in, in counties where there is no Democratic paper.

A correspondent from McGeary District writes of an incident which recently occured at a weding at that place. After the solemnization of the nuptial ceremony the clergyman, in accordance with a time honored custom, proceeded to impress upon the cheek of the blushing bride a chaste, clerical salute, when the bridegroom suddenly thrust his newly-wedded wife aside and assumed a belligerent attitude toward the astounded gospel expounder. For a time the utmost confusion prevailed, but is finally explained to the indignant groom that the kiss was not of the paroxysmal kind, but a strictly orthordox salute, when he became pacified.

Gov. Hendricks joined in the Ohio Canvass, with a fine speech at Zanesville last Friday. Those Republican papers, that intimated that he was afraid to express his views on the question, have quietly crept into their holes, and will wait for some one of the daily radical sheets to criticise the speech, ere they will again reappear to lanch their vile epithets as their bitial ed tastes may dictate. Mr. Hendricks spoke clearly and forcibly upon the financial question, and did not turn a political somersault as did Senator Morton. He held to the views he has always entertained that the resumption of specie basis is desirable and should be arrived at as soon as practical, but not at the sacrifice of the business interests and industries of the Country.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life— When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two ses will relieve you.

1875. 1875.

GREAT

NORTHERN INDIANA FAIR!

AT FORT WAYNE,

SEPT. 13, 14, 15, 16 17, 18,

From the unprecedented success of the Northern Indiana Fair held last year, the management feel emboldened to add further to the adjectives expressive of its magnitude, by styling it the Great Northern Indiana Fair, the successful rival of State Fairs. No pains have been spared by the Trustees to continue the interest manifested by the many thousands who visited us last year.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS

have been erected, and other improvements made about the beautiful grounds that cannot fail to add largely to its many attractions. Last year the

ENTRIES WERE NEARLY 3,000

This year we expect to add largely to that number. Additional

ST ABLES AND CATTLE STALLS

have been erected, so that the management expect to make more comfortable these two grades of exterior upon their own grounds,

A LARGE POWER HALL

is being erected, with engine and line shafting in motion for the accommodation of machinery. In addition to the Association Power Hall, other parties are making arrangements to erect at their own expense halls sufficient to exhibit their own machinery in motion, thereby displaying a worthy spirit of enterprise.

A LARGE TENT

is being manufactured, in which to display the beauties of Flora, which is to be a very attractive feature.

The Total Premiums offered by the Association this year Amounts to

$25,000

HON. F. P. RANDALL, Prest
WM. LYNE, Sec'y.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BORS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Fittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

AN ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1st. Be in ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Auburn, in the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any peson, owning or having the control of any Cattle, Horses Mules or Swine, to permit such Cattle, Horses, Mules or Swine to run at large within the corporate limits of said town between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning from the first day of July to the first day of December in each year.

SECTION 2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than $1, nor more than $5.

SECTION 3rd. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or having control of any Cattle, Horses or Mules to permit such Cattle, Horses or Mules to run at large, at any time, within the corporate limits of said town from the 1st day of December, in each year, until after the 1st day of April following.

SECTION 4th. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section three of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be find in any sum not less than $1 nor more than $5.

Attest: C. D. HARE, Town Clerk,

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

NOTICE—Persons knowing that they are owing us will confer a favor by calling and settling their account as we must have the money. SPROTT & SON

THE
NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

AT BOTTOM PRICES

We are now clearing out our entire stock of.

SUMMER GOODS

and offering all above mentioned goods at a great reduction from former prices

Examine our great

CARPET DEPARTMENT

before you purchase, and save money

GRAIN BAGS, all the best brands at

ROOT & COMPANY'S

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

BARGAINS!

AT THE

Great Clearing out SaleS

OF

Miller & Casebeer,

The Leading Merchants of Auburn, Ind.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

C. P. HOUSER.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Book agents and map men seem to be scarce.

Watermelons are plenty in the market at 10c each.

Some nice fish are being caught out of Cedar Creek.

Jno. Hebel's building has reached the first story.

The county Commissioners meet next Monday.

New under ware for ladies just recived at Stamet's

Quite a number witnessed the ball game Tuesday.

Still we have excursions. Give us a rest on that score.

Farmers are beginning, east of the city, to cut corn.

Mr. Baker is arranging to fence the commons east of Eagle Mills.

The Jail is ready for the roof, which will soon be on.

Joseph Rainier has been under the weather for a few days past.

Mike Long, Sr., has procured the services of a practical butcher.

There has been a whole firm married off within the last week.

R. Brackenridge, of Fort Wayne, gave us a call yesterday.

W. S Stevens, of the REPUBLICAN at Angola, gave us a call yesterday.

The best and cheapest place to buy clothing, at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

A Conference of the U. B. Church was in session at Waterloo last week.

Abright's building now presents the appearance of a stone front. It looks tasty.

Mr. Swagner, landlord at the Auburn House, has been quite ill for several weeks.

B. R. Williams has purchased the butcher stand formerly owned by Mich Houston.

T. C. Ford had some shirts and so fourth stolen one day last week. Look out for 'em.

A number of our citizens will attend the Fair at Fort Wayne next week. It will be attractive.

Nick Ensley is preparing to erect a brick block on the corner of Seventh & Cedar streets.

Rev. Robbinson, of Fort Wayne, officiated at the M. E. church, day and evening, last Sabbath.

Mr. Fried, at Corunna, is putting up a large brick business room opposite where he is now located.

Mr Tom Scott and Miss Mary Kline have been visiting under the paternal roof of the former, at Bryan, O.

The Kendallville ball club sent our boys a challenge, but it never reached them. Try it "some more," boys.

Little & Fair have received their fall styles of Millinery Goods. North of Auburn House two doors.

Newville has a champion runner. He was to have a trial with M. Osgood yesterday at 9 o'clock. He had it, and came out behind.

Al. Dawson's family, formerly of Spencerville, are located here at present.

Joe Loveland has visited us twice in the last two weeks—and he's not on the rampage.

Davenport the popular druggist has been making internal improvements in his drug store.

Dave Morris and Wm. Lyttle were the only ones that got hurt during the ball game Tuesday.

Warren Miller, of Newville, shook hands with a number of his old acquaintances here last Tuesday.

Lessig's new room will soon be occupied as a manufacturing hat and cap establishment.

Sammy Pommert's barber rooms have the reputation among our citizens as being the boss.

Mr. O. Broughton has been appointed Postmaster at DeKalb, more generally known as St. John's.

The Ladies Social will meet at the M. E. Church next Wed. afternoon Sept., 15th. all are invited.

Joe. Beugnot has hands at work to erect a building on Seventh street. It will be a good business room.

The Red Pants and Hay Maker nines play a match game of ball Saturday on the grounds at this place.

Peter Behler and August Thienel, of Garrett, were granted liquor license yesterday by the Commissioners.

A Sunday-school pic-nic was held in the grove at Corunna, last week, which was largely attended.

The threshing of wheat has developed the fact that the yield is good, but the quality is much inferior to former years

Frank Barney, of Spencerville, gave us a pleasant call last Tuesday. He speaks flatteringly of the business at that place.

Litman Bros. & Goodman, at Garrett, are the leading merchants of the place, and the only firm that does newspaper advertising.

When parties come in our office after papers we wish they would ask for them It would save us trouble, and them a quantity of cheek.

Miss Anna Rainier has returned to the city again after a long stay in the Western States. We hope she will remain among us.

C. Eminger, of LaGrange, one of the finest ornamental painters in the State is here looking up a location to start an extensive paint shop.

Wm. McIntyre will take immediate steps in erecting a brick building opposite the Swineford House.

Billy Long struck B. Rainier with an iron ball in the abdomen, which hurt the latter badly, confining him to his bed for several days.

The Newville and Albion nines were to play a game here last Friday, but neither showed up. A number of our citizens were disappointed.

McGonigal was in town to see the boys play ball last Tuesday, but declined to umpire, because he hadn't rested up yet from his last game.

James Clifford, at Waterloo, is arranging to have one of the best biliard halls in the State. He will change things generally, and make it even more pleasant than now.

The Red Pants and Hay Makers had a match game of ball on the grounds of the latter. It was well played on both sides, the Hay Makers winning by a few odds.

We are obliged to some one in Europe for a facsimile of the Warrant for the execution of King Charles I, or Charles Stewart King of England. It is a giant looking document.

The Court House is pronounced in an unsafe condition. It won't pay to put much expense on it, but it is hoped that something can be done to make it last four or five years yet.

Our jail edifice, is the object of many complimentary remarks. We do not think there will be a stronger, or more beautiful building in this character in the State when completed.

Have you tried "Davenport's Fancy," a new cigar made to order, and now for sale at his drug store. It isn't painted, yet it is all his fancy painted it and smokes beautifully. Try one.

$500,000 to loan on improved farms in Northern Indiana, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, on five years ime. Security must be first mortgage

WILLIAM FLEMING,
tf Fort Wayne Ind

The types made us say last week that the concert at the catholic church would take place on the 19th which was a mistake. It is to be on the 16th, next Thursday and we hope to see a large number present.

The excursion to Jackson next Tuesday will only cost $2, children under 12 and over 6 $1. We are authorized to say that coaches will be furnished and pleanty of water suppled on the train.

A lot of Texan editors paid Ft. Wayne a visit the other day. From the accounts of murders and robberies occuring there lately, a visit from a few Texan rangers would do them more good.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, under the efficient managment of Sam, Pete & Max. This house is head quarters for clothing in the city.

Mrs. Northwarth has written a splendid story called "Fallen Pride," which cannot fail to interest the reader. It is a fine picture of American society twenty years ago. For sale at Houser's book store.

The County Treasurer notifies taxpayers in another column, of the fact that there is a change in the time of paying the second installment of taxes. the time under the new law expiring on the 30th of October, instead of the 15th of November. Read it carefully.

Wait! Wait!

Wait for the fine display of splendid Stoves, to be made in a few days, at Goodman's. New styles, and new patterns, and something different than has ever been exibited before. tf.

The Eagle Mills have been making flour from new wheat, and those who have used it pronounce it most splendid. Mr. Kagey is building up quite a reputation as a first-class miller and we can recommend him to those who are in the habit of using flour.

During the game of base ball last Tuesday some one presented an order, signed by H. C. Peterson, to Williams & McDougal for one hundred cigars and now it has proved a forgery, as Mr. Peterson never signed such an order.

Wm. Fleming, Esq., of the Fort Wayne "Sentinel" was in town las Tuesday, and gave us a call. They call him the "Boss" down there, doubtless because he stands head and shoulders above them in point of ability, energy and enterprese.

The great fair of the year occurs at Fort Wayne, next week. The managers are doing everything to make it one of the grandest expositions ever seen in the State. The celebrated Red Cloud and other famous horses are advertised to be there.

The editors from Texas, snooped down upon Fort Wayne last Tuesday, and devoured the good things its citizens had been saving for several years past, and the next morning the "Gazette" insisted on having the canal cleaned out. This may have been a mere coincident, however.

The trial of Hopenix vs. Fox was had Monday. Hopenix was standing on the sidewalk and Fox pushed a fellow out the door, knocking Hopenix down, and this made Hopenix huffey, so he sued Fox for damages. The fine was put down at $1. We're no jury, but we do think when such fines are made its a fee(ble) crime.

Soldiers Reunion.

The soldiers of Northern Indiana, are to have a re-union at Fort Wayne. October 5th and 6th. Half fare on all railroads will be secured. It is to be a first-class affair, in which the private soldier will be recognized. Let every one of the boys get ready to go.

There are a few of our subscribers, who are still in arrears. We have been waiting patiently for them to come in and settle up. If there is any time in the year they pay for what they get, it ought to be about this time. Some are paying us promptly, but these are always prompt and do not expect a publisher to send them a paper year after year without pay.

ANGOLA, IND. Sept 6th, '75.

EDITOR COURIER—As my business requires more of my time here than at Albion I have concluded to re-locate at this point. All who have business with me will have prompt attention paid thereto by addressing me at this place.

WM. B. MCCONNELL,
Prosecuting Attorney

Excursion to Jackson.

Columbia City is getting up an excursion to Jackson to come off next Tuesday Sept. 14th, 1875. The Secretary has sent us a complimentary, across which he has written not transferable, so that if we cannot go personally we cannot send anyone. We don't want such a ticket and we regret to know that a publisher would do such a thing.

Those who subscribed and thereby agreed to pay the amount set opposite their names for the erection of the Catholic church, and have not yet done so are requested to pay the same over by the 1st of October, because it will then be needed to pay off a note due at that time. It is hoped that they will be prompt.

The "Indianian" of Warsaw says that Uncle Sam Burket visited Garrett City a few days ago and was much pleased with the place and its enterprising citizens. He says that it will be an excellent opening next spring for mechanics The want of lumber somewhat retards their building this season. He was especially pleased with the tent hotel of Mr. B. D. Thomas.

A man by the name of Green, from Kendallville, has come to town with an omnibus, in opposition to Ryan & Ford. It has been said that he offers special inducements to traveling men at Kendallville, but whether the same is to be expected here, deponant sayeth not. Two buss lines will hardly pay yet awhile and we believe our citizens will stand to the old line.

LADIES! before you buy new Dress Goods, we want to show you our stock, as we believe we can suit you with our assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Delaines Alpaccas, Merinos, Empress and Waterproof Cloths, and in fact we have almost every desirable style and quality of dress goods in the market. 2w

GEO. H. MUNN, Auburn, Ind.

It is expected that Tom Mays will arrive in this city on Tuesday next, as one of the Texas excursionists. At least there isn't an editorial excursion on record of which Tom was't a member.—[Fort Wayne News.

Thank you neighbor. We take a deep interest in the "News." We take a greater interest in its reliability. In order that the above might be verified we made a personal sacrifice, and didn't go.

Again we say! Low prices will tell, and people will tell low prices. Our motto is, the best goods for the least money. How will you ever know the full truth of the above motto, if you dont give us a call. You are invited, and if we cant suit you, it wont cost you a cent for our trouble. Awaiting your appearance we are. Yours Truly.

GEO. H. MUNN, Auburn, Ind. 2w

The spiritualists held a meeting last Sunday at Richmond's Grove, in the east part of the county. Mr. Taylor officiated, and through his medinistic powers, Tom Payne of old was called on for a few remarks. It is claimed for true spiritualism that progession is the leading feature beyond the grave, according to this doctrine, the speech of Mr. Payne on this occasion, showed that he had retrogaded fearfully during his short sojourn in the land of bliss.

Yesterday two men met at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, and the following conversation was had:

I say, John, where did you get that coat?"

"Why," And turning around he says: Don't she set on me tony?"

"Your shoutin' it does. I never saw such a fit. See mine—it sets like a shirt on a broom handle."

Now, John, never go to any place but Miller & Casebeer's and then you will always have a good fit, substantial material, and CHEAP as you would wish.

The following is the list of jurors for the Circuit Court which begins Sept 27: George Clark, James McClellan, George W. Woodcox, Dwight Moody, David McCurdy, David Maxwell, Daniel Altenberg Jacob Becker, John Potts, James D. Kelly, Martin Hook and Leverett Williams. The following are the Petit Jurors: Stewart P. Wartenbe, Isaac Culbertson, E. S. McDowell, John Beidler, E. Weaver, George W. Draggoo, A. W. Blair, B. F. Blair, James H. Maxwell, Jacob Grogg, John Pepple and H. E. Altenberg.

It is said that musquitoes by their numerousness or scarcity indicate the serverity of the winter following their infernal existence. When their fecundity is something like a fish, then old Boreas is just going to bring down the north pole right among us. If this is so everybody may expect to have an iceberg of their own this winter. As a dar key told us once: When you see so many skeeters not singin' a bit, but jest gettin' down right square to business, you may know dey's layin' in a supply of pervishuns for a hard winter. Dat's my sign.

The Newville boys beat our nine last Tuesday by three scores. The difference between the players, of both nines, is but a trifle. Our boys did'nt play as good as they generally do, owing to the noise and confusion of the Newville nine. They were windy, and after all did'nt say much. Our boys gave them several chances that they were not entitled to, which undoubtedly gave them the game. Auburn has the fairest set of boys to be found anywhere, and they would rather lose the game than to win it, in any particular, unfair.

Advertised Letters.

The following are letters remaining in the Auburn post office, not called for.

A. J. Aark, B. V. Bowyer, Andrew Boyer, Miss Sylvia Bailey, Natharnd Clark, Edward Clark, J. D. Clark, A. Duitt, Andrew Dine, Dolly Dimple, Mrs L. Davis, Orlando Guilford, Albert Ginterson, James Hugh, Harva Hary, David Hartgan, Susan Hanes, Daniel Henderson, James Iale, Mrs. Argaline Idle, B. F. Jones, F. R. Kennedy, Henry Knapp, Jonna King, John Lhester, S. B. Niller, David Mowry, John H. Mowry, W. W. Miller, L. Miller, Mrs. Malone, R. G. Marcy, R. T. Reed, Mary J. Robertson Joseph Smith, Catherine Smith, Ella Snider, Fazette Sole, Chas Toll, Han Thomas.

When calling for these letter, please say advertised

S. L. YANDES, P. M.

Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufuer late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, Adm'r.

Sep. 3.

IF YOU NEED

CLOTHING!

VISIT

KAHN'S Clothing House!

It will Pay You.

Ensly's Block, Two Doors East Post Office

AUBURN, IND.

Grand Excursion.

To Put-in-Bay and Kelly's Island.—The Detroit Eel River Railroad will run an excursion train in connection with the elegant steamer Chief Justice Waite for the above, Sept. 21st 1875. Time of trian and rates of fare for round trip including boat as follows:

Leave Logansport.	8. A. M.	$5.50
Auburn.	11:50 " "	3.00
Butler.	12:20 P. M.	
Arrive Toledo.	3:00	

Boat will leave Toledo on arrival of train running thus to Put-in-Bay and Kellys Island, returning to the Bay the same night and remaining until 2 P. M. of Sept., 2nd. Tickets will be good to return by any regular boat and train, and including Sept., 25th. For further particulars see posters.

S. HOWELL, Gen. Ft. & Tkt. Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt

Spencerville Items.

EDITOR COURIER.—I thought the many readers of your paper would be pleased to hear from our enterprising little town Business is lively and everything promising. A peep into our stores this morning convinced me, that we have two stores here that do as much business as any other two in the county.

We had some very unwelcome guests last night, but they left taking with them several sets of harness, bridles, saddles, horse blankets, whips, &c., amounting to about $120. Our friends Dr. Murphy and G. A. Bishop, say they are very thankful that the pins upon which the harness hung, were left. Several from town have gone in pursuit of the thieves. But they will not likely be overtaken, as their whereabouts is not known.

The Lutherian church is undergoing a repair. The Lutherian friends are preparing to hold their Synod at this place to commence October 5th. The good mothers have been raising lots of chickens for the occasion as about seventy five ministers are expected, and as a matter of course chickens and sausage will be in good demand.

Our enterprising butchers Chaney Bros. are kept busy running out from six to eight beeves and five or six calves each week.

Our friend A. C. Dawson, left this place this week. We learn he intends to go to Nevada to speculate some in the mines. We wish him success.

Last week Spencerville lost two of her blushing young widows, only to be found under the assumed names, Koonts and Blake.

Our school is in full blast, with Mr. Allen and Miss Coder as teachers. The enrollment has reached seventy six. A number of foreign students are in attendance and a number of teachers, some that have taught twelve or more terms, some who have taught but one or two terms, other who have never taught but expects to teach are availing themselves of the advantages of the school A visit of a few minutes in the schoolroom would convince any one that the intention of the teachers is to create original thought and invention, instead of making use of the effete pump methods of foggyism. The school promises to be a grand success. The citizens of the place take pride in their school, everything is made pleasant for teachers and pupils.

The Goshen "Democrat" gives the following terrible accident: Mr. Amos Bechtel, of Harrison-tp., was engaged in threshing, assisted by his daughter, 11 years of age, who carried the grain bags to the machine to be filled with wheat. The farmer went to step over the belt, carrying a heavy pitchfork in his hands The fork caught on the rapidly revolving belt, and was thrown in the air, falling with great force, the tines of the fork striking the girl on the right temple and penetrating her brain from the effects of which she died. It was a sudden and terrible calamity.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up th stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiar adapted to their varipus disorders. It is the mos efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 25 cents.

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodine of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, Pres. Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore Md. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 30 4w

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

CLOTHING

Ever brought to Indiana, now on display,

SAM, PETE & MAX

No. 5 Main, and 31 Calhoun Streets.

Star Clothing House!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE!

Muslins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves and other staple goods in large stock.

YARNS

Germantown yarn, first quality.
Germantown yarn, first quality, Balmoral.
Merino yarn, shetland wool.
Saxony yarn Saxonia yarn.
Knitting yarn of all kinds, including the celebrated German knitting yarn.
Knitting cotton, Crochet cotton.
Cotton especially for mending stockings, in small skeins.
RUG canvas and other kinds.
Infant's bootees, sacks and shirts, and all kinds of knit goods made to order.

Stamping.

Braiding and Embroidery done to order.
German knitting Cotton, complete stocking darner, stocking suppotters.
Corsets in varity, including Madame Foy's corset at $1,
French embroidery silk, shaded embroidery silk, large skeins 5 cents.
And a large stock of staple and fancy goods at exceedingly low prices.

21 West Main St.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virture of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Aaron D. Moore and Isaac Meese are Plaintiff's, and James Sanborn and William C. Haskill are Defendant's, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred Fifty Dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, October 2nd, 1875.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Ind., the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one third part of the south half (½) of the south-west quarter of section nine [9] Township thirty-three north of range fourteen [14] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any releief whatever from valuation and appraisement law.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, SHERIFF.
Rose & Hartman, atty's for plff.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 9, 1875.

$12.60.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Tax payers are hereby notified, that the Legislature of last winter changed the time in the law for paying the 2nd installment of taxes. The time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November, as it has been before. The following is the section of law passed by the Legislature.

SECTION 1st. Any person or tax payer, charged with taxes on a tax duplicate in the hands of a county Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 3rd Monday of April or may at his option, pay one half thereof, on or before such 3rd Monday of November following, provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the first Monday of November, in the manner provided by law, and provided further, that in all cases where as much as one half of the amount of the taxes charged against a tax payer, shall not be paid on or before the 3rd Monday in April, the whole amount shall become due and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law.

Remember that the time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November as heretofore. The new law requires me to commence my settlement with the Auditor on the first Monday of November, so that all taxes remaining unpaid at that date will be returned delinquent, with 10 per cent. penalty and collected as required by law.

Collectors will be entitled to mileage from the Court House door to where the delinquent tax payer lives under the new law instead of from the voting place of the tax payer to where he lives, as it was under the old law.

Do not put off paying until the last few days but come early, or we cannot make the receipts, for as yet only a few have paid their 2nd installment.

Yours respectfully,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treas.
DeKalb County, Ind.

Auburn, Ind. Sept. 8th, 1875.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The news of the collapse of the Bank of California caused considerable excitement in Eastern financial circles, but its effects were only slightly felt.

Col. Edward Longstreet, of the suspended firm of Longstreet & Dennison, heavy leather dealers at Syracuse, N. Y., has followed the example of Ralston, and committed suicide.

The well-known Boston publishing firm of Lee & Shepard have failed....Union Adams & Co., heavy wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods, New York, have suspended.

A laborer named Davis was recently murdered and robbed by tramps in the woods, near Danville, Vt.....Patrick Reardon, of Saxonville, Mass., last week shot and killed his wife and then shot himself dead.

A singularly tragic suicide was enacted at New York the other day. Signor Pietro Vianni, a prominent Italian artist, while reciting a poem at a picnic of his fellow-countrymen, suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and shot himself through the temple.

The Congress Hotel, at Sharon Springs, N. Y., a popular summer resort, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000....There was a high-toned wedding at Newport, R. I., last week. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, was married to Miss Day, of Boston.

THE WEST.

The Canadian steamer Manitoba collided with the propeller Comet, on the evening of the 27th of August, near Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, and sank her instantly. Ten of the twenty persons on board the Comet perished. No one on the Manitoba was injured, and she continued her journey. The Comet was bound down, heavily laden with ore, while the Manitoba was bound up, light....An express car on the Union Pacific railroad was robbed of several packages of money, near Table Rock Station, Utah, a few days ago. The robbers got on top of the cars and climbed through a window while the train was in motion....A San Francisco dispatch announces the temporary suspension of the National Gold Bank and the Merchants' Exchange Bank....A female forger was captured at St. Louis, the other day, in an attempt to defraud the Broadway Bank out of $8,000. She presented a letter of introduction and what purported to be a certified check on a Chicago house; but the bank officials suspected a swindle, and the woman and a confederate were taken into custody.

The large four-masted steamer Persian, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, with 67,000 bushels of grain and other freight, was lately burned on Lake Erie. The vessel was valued at $125,000....A malignant and fatal plague has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of St. Louis....W. C. Ralston, on the day of his death, deeded all his property to William Sharm in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Bank of California. Public opinion in San Francisco is divided regarding the cause of the great banker's death, some people believing that he died of apoplexy. The majority, however, adhere to the theory of suicide.

The crops in Kansas pan out immensely. The Secretary of State estimates that the State will have 55,000,000 bushels of surplus corn for exportation....The funeral of Wm. C. Ralston, at San Francisco, was one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. Among the mourners were delegations from all the military and civic societies of the city, as well as representatives of all the manufacturing concerns in which the deceased was interested. The entire city was draped in mourning as a token of respect for the late princely banker. The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco refused to pass resolutions of respect to his memory.

Sixty-three Chicagoans died during August under circumstances sufficiently suspicious to require Coroner's inquests....Thieves entered the residence of Gen. Anson Stager, in Chicago, at mid-day, bound and gagged the servants, broke open the silver chest and carried off its contents....The Bank of California has been reorganized, with D. O. Mills as President, and will immediately resume business. Seven million dollars have been subscribed to tide the bank over its present difficulties, of which Senator Sharon, D. O. Mills, Michael Reese, E. J. Baldwin and J. R. Keene contributed $1,000,000 each.

George A. Smith, Brigham Young's chief lieutenant, is dead. He was Second President of the Mormon church....Col. C. B. Wilkinson, editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*, and Internal Revenue Collector, who was some time ago arrested and placed under bonds of $15,000 for embezzlement, has not been heard of for some time, and it is said he has fled to Canada or Europe. Creditors have attached all his real estate.

The wheat crop in Minnesota, Iowa and Western Wisconsin was badly damaged by the recent heavy rains....An excursion train of six cars on the Atchison and Nebraska railroad was thrown into the ditch a few days ago, near Brenner Station, Kan., and three persons killed and eight or ten badly wounded. The accident was caused by the spreading of the track. The train was conveying persons to Atchison to attend the bridge celebration.

THE SOUTH.

A duel was fought the other day at Waco, Texas, between Charles Carrick and J. M. Turner, the result of a trivial quarrel. It took place in the dark—distance, four feet; weapons, six-shooters. Three shots were discharged, and Turner was killed.

The *Republican Banner* and the *Union and American*, of Nashville, Tenn., the two oldest daily papers in the Southwest, have been consolidated.

Louisville now enjoys the luxury of a penny paper....Four children of Mr. Mier, of Ascension parish, La., were recently poisoned with French worm lozenges, and died in a few hours.

Dispatches from Yazoo City, Miss., give brief and imperfect accounts of a riot between negroes, at a political meeting in that place, on the 2d inst. One of the speakers denounced some one as a thief, the lie was given and shooting commenced. Fifty shots were fired. Several were wounded, and Dick Mitchell, late Republican candidate for Mayor, was killed, and W. H. Foote, a prominent colored politician, was mortally wounded. The dispatches state that no whites were engaged in the affair, but it is added that they were arming.

Another dishonest bank official has been detected in his nefarious work—this time at Louisville. A few mornings ago Louis Rhem, teller of the Planters' National Bank, went to a police station in that city, and, pretending that he was unable to articulate, wrote on the slate that his wife had been chloroformed and he had been taken to the bank and forced to open the vaults by four men, who had robbed the bank. His clothes were bloody and he exhibited several wounds. His story was not believed, and after some sharp questioning he confessed that he had stolen the money and conducted the officers to the spot where he had it concealed, under the floor of a private gymnasium, in the rear of his residence. Here the whole of the plunder, consisting of $100,000 in cash and [illegible] in bonds, was found wrapped in a sheet and buried under the sawdust. He gave as a reason for the crime that he had been speculating and lost money.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant has appointed Edwin B. Smith, of Massachusetts, First Assistant Attorney-General....The Assistant Treasurer in New York has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $4,000,000 in gold during the month of September, as follows: $1,000,000 on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays each, and $500,000 each on the second and fourth Thursdays....There will be another trial of the safe-burglary case of Harrington and others, new and important evidence having been discovered.

The Treasury Department has declined to transfer any more gold to California, as it has sent all it can spare.

J. M. Thatcher, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned....The government has paid the Elgee cotton claim, amounting to $266,000.

The following is the statement of the public debt for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,085,965,550
Five per cent. bonds	622,632,750
Total coin bonds	$1,708,598,300
Lawful money debt	$14,678,000
Matured debt	17,961,260
Legal tenders	374,315,565
Certificates of deposit	64,780,000
Fractional currency	41,137,018
Coin certificates	17,618,500
Total without interest	$497,851,084
Total debt	$2,209,388,644
Total interest	26,919,783
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$71,117,272
Currency	4,602,365
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit	64,780,000
Total in Treasury	$140,499,638
Debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,125,808,789
Decrease of debt during August	1,581,049
Decrease since June 30	2,879,926
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money; Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	6,304,047
Balance of interest paid by the United States	21,894,760

The Secretary of the Treasury is sanguine that the Syndicate will take all the remaining 5 per cents. by the 1st of next November. In case they do the negotiation of the new 4½ per cents. will be at once begun.

GENERAL.

The Chicago papers publish a detailed statement in reference to the fast mail train to be run between Chicago and New York. A train will leave Chicago at 9 p. m., arriving in New York about 12 o'clock at night of the next day. There will also be another train leaving New York at 4:15 a. m. of the same day, arriving in Chicago at 6:30 the following morning, making the trip in about twenty-six hours, a gain of fourteen hours over the previous running time....The suspension of the Bank of California was brought about by a fight between some of its speculative managers and another set of capitalists and mining speculators, who had organized the Bank of Nevada, having a cash capital of five million dollars in gold. The subject of the fight was in regard to some of the "big Bonanza" mines, which the Bank of California people had secured control of some time ago, when prices were very much higher than now. The well-known speculative operations of the Bank of California managers, coupled with the decline in mining stocks, so impaired confidence in the bank that depositors began a run on the bank which compelled it to stop payment. Ralston, the President of the institution, has lost $6,000,000 in mining speculations within a few months.

The assets of the suspended Bank of California are less than $6,000,000, while the liabilities are about $14,000,000. No wonder the "magnificent" Ralston went and drowned himself. The affairs of the bank have been put in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of William Alvord and George H. Howard....Advices have been received at Washington from prominent officers on the Rio Grande, to the effect that cattle stealing and murders of peaceable American citizens are still perpetrated by Mexican marauders, and in all probability they will continue in spite of the forces our government can send there, unless they can break up the bands of assassins and thieves on either side of the river, and as far in the interior of Mexico as may be found necessary....Our Canadian neighbors have not escaped the effects of the prevailing depression of business, and numerous failures are announced in Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. A recent telegram from the first-named city says fourteen dry goods firms had come to an arrangement with their creditors within a week.

A San Francisco telegram says it is probable that the Bank of California will soon resume business again. The stockholders of the institution represent $150,000,000....The explorations of Prof. Hayden's surveying party in the far west, as detailed in his report to the Interior Department, show how little even our best geographers know of the prominent features of the great territory lying nearly due westward of Chicago. A canon some 3,000 feet deep, through which a mighty river flowed, was discovered, and the remains of an ancient civilization that were found are said to be truly remarkable. The records of these surveys will no doubt prove highly interesting, not only to scientists, but to people at large.

The reports of disasters on the great lakes for the present season show that they already outnumber the unusually disastrous season of 1874, and are largely in excess of the wrecks reported on the ocean.

POLITICAL.

The New York Liberal Republican State Convention will be held at Albany Sept. 22....The campaign in Ohio waxes warm.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Sept. 3, says: "The election returns come in very slowly, but it is sure that the Democrats have carried the State by a plurality of nearly 20,000, and a majority of about 10,000. The city government is mainly Democratic."

FOREIGN.

A Madrid dispatch announces that Seo de Urgel, which has for some weeks been in a state of siege, has capitulated to the Alfonsists. The garrison were made prisoners of war....Late advices from Tripoli state that ample apology has been made for the insult offered to the American Consul, and the sloop-of-war Hartford had left for home....The Herzegovinian difficulty with Turkey is still the leading topic in European dispatches. The cable tells us that seven thousand women and children have fled into Croatia for safety, while the insurgents have burned and sacked two small towns. Turkey has a pretty big job on hand to subdue the turbulent spirits in that insignificant but almost impregnable mountain region.

The cattle plague is spreading in England....San Domingo is in the throes of another revolution. The revolutionists have proclaimed Baez president, but the leading cities remained loyal to their legitimate ruler, Gonzales....The price of grain continues to decline in the European markets....Mohammed Ali has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Herzegovina and Bosnia....Six of the editors of the *Zeitung*, a newspaper published at Frankfort, Germany, are in prison for refusing to disclose the authorship of certain articles. One of them, Leopold Sonneman, is a member of the Prussian Parliament....From cable advices from the seat of war, the disturbances in the Turkish provinces seem to be spreading. The province of Albania has caught the infection and is in open revolt....Spain has decided to send 22,000 more troops to Cuba.

The recent pleasant weather in Great Britain and on the continent has enabled the farmers to gather their crops with but little injury. The yield, however, is deficient, both in quantity and quality, especially in Great Britain and France. In other parts of Europe, there will be little deficiency over last year....A Berlin dispatch says that all of North Bosina is in full rebellion against Turkey. The fugitives who sought safety on Austrian soil number 80,000, and are mostly the wives and children of rebels, who have deserted their villages and made for the hills. In Herzegovina, the insurgents have formed a national government under Lynbobratich. The insurgent leaders have been informed by their Montenegrin friends that, very shortly, all Montenegro will come to their assistance. In Servia, military preparations continue....News has been received from the English polar expedition, at Disco, West Greenland. All well. Preparations were being made for pushing north as far as possible....The Carlists, in Spain, are greatly discouraged at the reverses they have recently encountered, and it is said Don Carlos may disband his forces and await a more favorable period to renew the struggle.

The reported revolution in Hayti turns out to be a hoax.

Peace once more reigns in the South American States of Colombia. The commanders of the government army and the army of the insurgents have signed a treaty....The British iron-clad war steamer Vanguard—one of the strongest of the navy—has been sunk in the English Channel by coming in collision with another war vessel....The anniversary of the surrender of Sedan (Sept. 2) was observed throughout Germany as a holiday and a day of general rejoicing.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Country orders for currency light and the money market was quiet. The supply of loanable funds was large and interest rates were easy at 7@8c per cent. for good collaterals. Government bonds steady and firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have been quite active throughout the entire week, speculators taking hold quite freely, both the local and order demand being quite active. Values have been somewhat irregular, but the changes and fluctuations were not at a very wide range, the closing quotations not showing much change, save for corn, which was materially lower. The receipts were larger, but operators had expected increased arrivals, as, during the closing days of the month, the August shorts had calculated on receiving increased quantities of grain for delivery on matured contracts. Spring wheat was quite firm with a good demand from shorts and on shipping account. Corn was lower, mainly under the influence of the warm weather for the growing crop. Oats ruled steady. Rye and barley firmer.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	@1.15¾	@1.17½
No. 2, seller August..	$1.15 @1.15½	@1.17½
No. 2 sellerSeptember	@1.15	1.15 @1.15½
No. 2 seller October...	1.14½ @1.14½	1.14½
No. 2 corn, cash.....	.67½ @ .68	@ .64½
No. 2 corn, s. August.	.67½ @ .68	.64½ @ .65
No. 2 corn, seller Sept	@ .68	@ .64½
No. 2 oats, cash......	@ .40	@ .39¼
No. 2 oats, s. August.	.39 @ .39½	.39½
No. 2 oats, s. Sept....	@ .35½	.35½ bid.
No. 2 rye, cash......	.82 @ .82½	@ .84
No. 2 rye, seller Aug..	.82 @ .83	.83 @ .84
No. 2 rye, seller Sept.	@ .78	@ .78
No. 2 barley, cash....	.... @	1.10 bid.
No. 2 barley, s. Sept...	@1.03	@1.07½
No. 2 barley, s. Oct...	@1.02	@1.05
No. 3 barley, cash....	.78 @ .82	@ .83

PROVISIONS.

There was more doing in this market during the past week, but the offerings were large, and there was only a small improvement in values. Mess pork was in good speculative demand and an advance of 25@30c was established. Cash mess pork closed at $20.25, seller August at $20.20, and seller September at $20.25@20.30. Cash lard closed quiet at $13.12½, seller September at $13.10@13.15, and seller October at $13.20@13.25.

PRODUCE.

There has been nothing new of essential importance developed in the market for butter during the week that has just passed. There has been but little disposition shown to make any extensive purchases of the lower grades, and considerable more caution was exhibited on the part of shippers and parties who buy for the purpose of re-packing. The few buyers on the market, owing to the unfavorable advices from the East, were endeavoring to purchase at shaded prices, but the stock on our market was very meager and these reports had no apparent effect on the market. The better grades of butter have met with a good local inquiry, and the receipts were barely sufficient to supply the trade. There was no change of consequence in prices, the prime grades being very firm, and the lower qualities were steady at the decline noted in our reviews of the previous week. One of the principal reasons for the stock now on the market is that dealers in the East have used every endeavor to induce Western shippers and dealers to consign their shipments to their markets, and a good many lots have in this manner passed direct to the seaboard. The European demand for some time past has been light, and this being about the only outlet for butter in the Eastern markets, the consequence is that the above mentioned markets have had a surplus supply, and prices are at the present time lower than in this market. On the other hand the outlets from this market are quite numerous. There has been a good trade with Southern points during the season, and a large amount has been shipped to the lumbering districts. Exporters also find it to their advantage to make purchases at this market, as the rates of freight and the connections are such as to form a healthy competition with the Eastern markets. Dealers here, in anticipation of more liberal receipts, are keeping their stocks well closed out, and the market was never in a better condition for the receipt and handling of consignments. The quotations given below are for the grades adopted by the Butter Association: 22@25c for Extras, 18@20c for Firsts, 15@16c for Seconds, 14@15c for Thirds, and 12@13c for inferior stock. There were no sales of beans made that were of consequence and prices were unchanged. Prime Eastern mediums quotable at $1.60 per bu. Western were entirely nominal. There was a fair trade reported in broom corn and the market ruled steady, as follows: 11½@13½c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 10½@11½c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beeswax quiet at 20@28c for good to prime yellow. Berries were rather quiet and the receipts consisted mainly of blackberries, which closed at $3.50@4.00 for Wilsons, $3 for Lawton, and $1.75@2.00 for wild. Cheese was quiet at unchanged prices; quotable at 5@9c for poor to good, and 10½@11c for prime. Dried fruits were firmer and a fairly active business was reported. The market closed at 10c for prime Eastern apples, 11½c for halves peaches and 11½c for blackberries. Dried peas dull at $2.00@2.10 for choice green and $1.35@1.75 for marrowfat. There was nothing of consequence done in feathers; quotable at 48@52c for prime live geese, and 20@25c for choice turkey tail. Green fruits were fairly active, out prices under surplus offerings closed weak and lower. Apples closed at $1.00@3.00 per bbl for common to prime cooking, and $3.00@3.50 for eating. Peaches 75c@$1.00 in ⅓-bu boxes, and about 75c for ⅝-bu baskets. Plums, $1.00 per basket for Green Gages and Damson plums, $2.00@2.50 for Delaware Bartletts, $1.00@1.25 for Southern do, and 50@75c for common descriptions. Grapes sold at 6@9c per lb. Hides were in fair demand and firm at 8½c for green salted all round, and 12@13c for calf. Hops dull at 10@18c per lb. Melons were dull at $10.00@20.00 per 100 for watermelons, according to quality. Nutmegs sold at 50@75c in small crates, and 75c@$1.00 in crates containing two dozen. Potatoes were dull, and outside lots were almost unsalable. Salt remains steady at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Sweet potatoes sold slowly at $4.75 per brl for Jerseys, and $3.50 for yellow Illinois. Wool remains dull and unchanged. Sales of veal were slow at 5@8c, according to quality.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was considerable new timothy seed received during the week, but there was a very good demand and prices ruled steady and a fairly active business was transacted. The quality of the seed arriving was rather poor, and of prime the offerings were only moderate. Sales were made at $2.40@2.65 for poor to good, and $2.70@2.75 for prime. Clover was inactive and nominal at $8.00@8.20 for good to choice medium. Flax met with a fair demand and prices were steady. Sales ranged at $1.50@1.60 for fair to good crushing. The other descriptions were inactive and nominal. Highwines were steady and a fair trade was reported at $1.19½.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

The quietness of several weeks back again existed in this market during the past week, but as usual the feeling that prevailed was one of steadiness, and former prices were maintained. Quotable at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. There was a better demand for lumber, but the supply of cargoes was rather light, and the market for this reason ruled quiet. Prices were steady at $6.25@8.50 for joist and scantling, $8.75@15.00 for common strips and boards, $2.10@2.70 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. There was no business of consequence doing in wood, and prices remain unchanged; quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $6.50 for maple, $5.50 for beech, and $4.00 for slabs at the yard.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	$7 50	@13 00
Hogs—Dressed	10¾	@ 11
Cotton	14½	@ 15
Flour—Superfine Western	4 70	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 26	@ 1 32
Corn	74	@ 78
Oats	57	@ 59
Rye	98	@ 1 06
Pork—New Mess	20 80	@20 90
Lard—Steam	13¾	@ 14

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 39	@ 1 40
Corn—No. 2	60	@ 62
Oats—No. 2	34¼	@ 34½
Rye—No. 2	77	@ 78
Pork—Mess	21 67½	@21 75
Lard	12¾	@ 13
Hogs	7 50	@ 8 00
Cattle	2 50	@ 6 35

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	..	@ 1 20½
No. 2	..	@ 1 16½
Corn—No. 2		@ 61½
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 35
Rye	..	@ 81
Barley—No. 2		@ 1 08

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	80	@ 1 35
Corn	73	@ 74
Oats	49	@ 50
Rye	..	@ 86
Pork—Mess	20 50	@20 75
Lard	13¾	@ 14

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 43
Amber	..	@ 1 32
Corn	63	@ 67
Oats	38	@ 40

DETROIT.

Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 44
Amber	..	@ 1 29
Corn	..	@ 74
Oats	36	@ 44

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red		@ 1 54
No. 2 Red		@ 1 28
Corn	78	@ 79
Oats	41	@ 43

Capt. Webb's Wonderful Swimming Feat.

The cable furnishes the following particulars of the marvelous feat achieved by Capt. Webb, of swimming across the English channel:

Capt. Webb started (Aug. 24) on his swim across the channel, at the rate of 20 strokes to the minute. The weather was calm. At 5:20 he lunched on ale and beef tea, and at 8 o'clock on beef tea and beer. He then rested, floating on his back. At 9 o'clock he was troubled with floating seaweed. At 11 o'clock, cod-liver oil was given him. The moon rose at 1 in the morning. He indulged in brandy and tea. At this time Webb declared the accomplishment of the feat a sure thing. At 3 he partook of coffee. Then the tide turned, running northward, and the Captain appeared exhausted. His trainer stripped, ready to render assistance, but Webb laughingly declined his services. His strokes at this time were at the rate of 20 per minute. Fears arose that the northern tide would drift him abreast of Calais sands, and, as the sequel proved, he had four miles further to swim. Daylight broke at 4 o'clock, finding him drowsy, when he indulged in coffee and brandy. At 5:30 Riden's buoys were sighted, and their position located. At 7 there was a westerly breeze and chopping sea, retarding in their influences, and it was only indomitable pluck that insured success. A skiff was kept on the weather side, Webb swimming slowly from this time. He indulged in brandy straight every twenty minutes. Soundings were taken at 8 o'clock, and 10 fathoms reported. Steamers now made their appearance from Calais, and steamed along the weather side of the swimmer, breaking the sea. Cheers rung on incessantly, giving fresh hope to the gallant swimmer, who laid a direct course for Calais sands, westward of the pier. At 10:30 o'clock he was in shallow water, and at 10:40 to-day, incredible to relate, the brave Matthew Webb stood on land. He was tired, but soon recovered, and was conveyed to a hotel in a carriage, where he was rubbed down and put to bed. Capt. Webb, naked, beats Paul Boyton about two hours. In London, the wildest enthusiasm prevails. It is pronounced by the press the greatest physical feat of the century.

FINANCIAL WRECKS.

Collapse of the Bank of California—Liabilities Estimated at $35,000,000 to $50,000,000—Great Excitement in California—Heavy Failure of a Baltimore Sugar House.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

A San Francisco dispatch gives the following particulars of the collapse of the Bank of California, the leading financial institution of the Pacific coast:

The Bank of California has failed. The city is convulsed with excitement, and rumors of the wildest nature are in circulation. The whole city is discussing the situation, and Montgomery street is blocked with the throng. The burning of half the city could not have caused more intense feeling. One reason for this is that so many here are interested in speculative enterprises, which must all feel the shock. It has long been known that Ralston's management of the bank was the reverse of conservative, and for months rumors of trouble have been quietly circulated. The excitement in Nevada mining stocks and the bursting of the "bonanza" bubble of last year are known to have entailed heavy losses upon the bank; while Pacific Mail speculations in lands and railways, and the building of costly "palace" hotels have also had their influence. No one knows what the liabilities are; they are estimated all the way from $35,000,000 to $75,000,000; and the assets from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

When it became known to the officers of the bank that the coin in their vaults was gone, they made every effort to secure relief from other banks, and also from the United States mint and subtreasury, but without avail. The other banks, which for years have looked with jealousy and distrust upon the Bank of California, were only too glad to see it go under, but it is doubtful if this was wise, for the ruin which has befallen the giant, bids fair to destroy the pigmies. Ralston, the President of the bank, is blamed for his extravagance, and to that is attributed the failure, but it will probably appear that a few of the trustees and officers of the institution have feathered their nests and profited, while the depositors and stockholders have lost their all. The bank's capital is $5,000,000, and its deposits about that sum. It has done a large foreign business, and in connection with the immense wheat, tea, silk, and general trade of this port has issued bills on English, German, Chinese, Japanese, and South American cities. The bank has notified its agencies all over the coast to stop payment, and this will necessarily prostrate business east as well as west of the Sierra Nevadas. Ralston tries to bear up under his adversity, but he feels his fall deeply and will neither show himself nor give any information as to the affairs of the bank. He has spent money lavishly and foolishly, and those who have lost have been heard to utter threats against his life. If it should once appear that he had been more than extravagant, that he has been dishonest, that there has been fraud, Ralston would probably adorn a lamp-post. Luckily the class of depositors of the bank comprises those who can better afford to lose than if they were poor. The workingmen are not largely represented among the depositors. The morrow is looked forward to with fear and trembling.

SUICIDE OF W. C. RALSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK.

A San Francisco dispatch of Aug. 28 gives the following particulars of the suicide of Ralston, the President of the suspended bank:

About 10 minutes past 5 a close carriage drove rapidly to the side door of the Bank of California, a gentleman jumped out in a state of excitement, and into the bank. In response to inquiries, the hackman said he had just left the body of Ralston in charge of an officer on the beach, near the smelting works, in the south part of the city. It was quickly learned that Ralston rode to Sellig's Smelting Works wharf and jumped off the dock.

From the best information, it appears he went to a sea-bathing establishment at the north beach, about 3:25 p. m., undressed, went into the water, swam about 200 yards, and disappeared behind a vessel. Soon after, his body was discovered floating by the Selby Lead Works, and was brought ashore, still alive. A physician was summoned, but efforts to resuscitate him failed, and he died at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock. A boy named Festus Mazzele states that he saw Mr. Ralston before he reached the bath-house; saw him sit on the clay bank near the smelting works; saw him tear up several papers and throw the scraps into the water. A close search was made for the pieces, but none could be found. He is also reported to have been seen to drink the contents of a phial before going into the water. The general impression is that he took poison before entering the water. The board of directors of the Bank of California held a meeting to-day. Ralston was requested to resign as President and Director, which he did.

HEAVY FAILURE IN BALTIMORE.

Stirling, Ahrens & Co., of Baltimore, the largest sugar importing house in the United States, have suspended payment. The liabilities amount to $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is due in Baltimore to merchants, banks, and private banking houses. The firm employed 350 men in their refineries and barrel factory. It is said the business of the firm footed up $40,000,000 per year. They were proprietors of two large sugar refineries, the Merchants' and Chesapeake, and agents of two others, the Calvert and Maryland. It is thought that if the assets are judiciously administered the creditors can ultimately be paid dollar for dollar. The failure is attributed to the general depression of business and the shrinkage in value of coffee and sugar, of which the firm have large stocks. They have also a large amount of real estate not at present available.

An Annoying Interruption.

At a place bearing the remarkable name of Souse Creek, Moore county, Tenn., a religious meeting was seriously disturbed a few days ago. The preacher was holding forth to the congregation upon the necessity of living good lives, as a preacher should, when up to the door of the building rode a man named Wagner, whose melon patch had been invaded by some unknown person a few days previously. Wagner, as he rode by, called out to a young man named Casey, saying: "You are the man I have been looking for," and then added, "I understand you deny being in my watermelon patch." Casey promptly replied, "Yes, I do deny it; I was not there." The result of this answer was that Wagner denounced Casey as a liar, and as the latter was rising from his seat, shot him dead. The meeting was so interrupted by this interesting episode that preaching closed, and several men started out in pursuit of Wagner. At last accounts he had not been caught.—*St. Louis Republican.*

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

The Inciting Causes of the Revolt Against the Sick Man's Rule in Herzegovina.

There are probably few persons in this country, says the Boston *Globe*, who comprehend clearly the causes, purposes, and possible results of the frequent insurrections in the Northern Provinces of Turkey, and it is a very difficult subject on which to form a judgment. The Turkish empire is a sort of theocracy, founded on the Koran. The Sultan is regarded as the immediate representative of the Prophet and the viceregent of God, and hence the government is a combination of Church and State, in which the church is predominant. While it is regarded as essential to good citizenship to be a good Mohammedan, and Christians are accounted infidels and dogs, who forfeit their right to considerate treatment by the mere fact that they are not followers of the Prophet and consequently submissive to the government founded on faith in him, a very large portion of the actual subjects of the empire in the Northern Provinces are Christians. Although theoretically various concessions have been made to them, in reality they are still treated as intractables and ground down by an intolerable despotism. As a consequence, the spirit of rebellion always pervades those Provinces, and every now and then there is an outbreak in Bosnia, Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, or some other quarter, where there is a predominance of the Sclavic race and the Greek religion.

Herzegovina, which is attached to the eyalet of Bosnia in the northwest, is in itself insignificant, its entire population is less than 300,000, of which nearly 200,000 are adherents of the Greek Church, while there are enough Roman Catholics and Jews to reduce the Mohammedan element to a minority of about one-sixth of the whole. If the present outbreak was a merely local affair, arising from the discontent of a single Province, it would be easily crushed, but the cause is a common one with all the Sclavic people of Northern Turkey, and the spirit of rebellion once kindled spreads like wildfire. We hear already of reinforcements to the insurrection in the neighboring Provinces. Precisely what these people would aim at if they had the union which alone could give them power, it is hard to say. There is a considerable party which would aspire for independence for each of the petty principalities, but that object seems to be out of the question, and there is no such harmony or desire for union as would make an independent Confederacy of the Sclavic Provinces possible.

The subject is further complicated by the attitude of foreign powers. If left to herself, Turkey might be able to subjugate the Provinces which seem to have no bond of union but their common discontent, even if the insurrection were to become general; but Russia has an interest in the matter and sympathizes with the adherents of her national church. Austria, too, is directly concerned, as these people are closely connected with her own in race and blood. Both these Empires, too, are far from friendly to the religion and government of Turkey. Then Germany is anxious that neither Russia nor Austria shall acquire any further advantage in the East, unless she can come in for a share, while England is jealous of any disturbance of the present equilibrium of power on the continent, especially if it is to extend the Russian influence and power. France is less concerned than the rest of the great European nations, and is in no danger of being drawn into the contest if a great war were to come out of these small beginnings.

There is a bare possibility, hardly more, that this insurrection may attain such proportions as to provoke outside interference and bring into conflict the interests of the three great Empires of Northern and Central Europe. If this should happen, the result is not likely to be independence for any or all of these discontented provinces of Turkey. Their special interests and aspirations would be treated as a minor consideration, and there would be either a partition of their territory under certain conditions and guarantees agreed upon, more or less liberal as regards the freedom of the people; or, as is more probable, Turkey would be confirmed in her possessions in the matter of religious and civil rights, which would assure peace and order. The little fire that has started in Herzegovina may not kindle any such great matter; but these outbreaks are pretty sure to continue, and ulimately to assume proportions which will compel important modifications to the internal policy of the Ottoman Empire, through concessions enforced either from within or from without. Turkey will find it impossible much longer to withstand the influences of the civilization of Europe, with which it is in such close contact, but with which it has little sympathy.

Stopping a Train.

A trick that can only be played once on the same conductor, was perpetrated on the gentleman who ran the 5:40 train from New York last Thursday. A gentleman on the train who lives between New Rochelle and Mamaronic, and who evidently wanted to get home in a hurry, came to the conductor, and with feigned excitement and earnest tones, said that the train had just run over a man, and for God's sake to stop. The conductor at once pulled the bell-cord, and the train soon came to a standstill. A number of passengers got off and ran back some distance, but could see nothing of the mangled remains the inexorable iron-horse had made. After the train had again started, the only passenger left behind was the man who gave the information, and he, having thoughtfully taken his bundle under his arm, was seen crossing lots toward his home. Some of the brakemen "allowed" that he would have more than his ticket "punched" the next time he got on that train.—*Stamford Advocate.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

WHEN Andrew Johnson was Governor of Tennessee, an ex-blacksmith was Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Governor with his own hands made a vest for the Chief-Justice, while the Chief-Justice went to a forge and made a shovel and tongues to present to the Governor.

A [illegible] affliction has befallen the grocery keepers of Brownsville, Texas. Swarms of bees infest their stores, stinging the customers and driving them away. A perpetual war is being waged upon the sugar-seekers, but so far new comers arrive faster than they can be killed off, and every grocery in Brownsville has been transformed into a smoke house.

A MAN who narrowly escaped drowning in the recent floods revenges himself by perpetrating this parody on our school-boy calendar ditty:

"Dirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
And from February until May
The rain it raineth every day;
All the rest have thirty-one,
With scarce a single gleam of sun!
And if any should have thirty-two,
They'd be dull and dirty too."

THE editor of the Ogden (Utah) *Freeman* has accomplished more in the last six months than usually falls to the lot of even the hardest-worked of the profession, judging from the following extract from that journal: "Be it recorded as part of the history of Utah, that a Virginia born and bred lady came into Utah unacquainted with a single soul, and, within a period of six months, organized, established, and conducted the Ogden *Freeman*, took charge of two infant sons, and gave birth to a third."

AN amusing episode recently occurred in the British Parliament. Dr. Kenealy, who is a firm believer in the validity of the Tichborne claimant, protested against the leniency of Col. Baker's sentence, as Tichborne was sentenced to hard labor, while Baker was only imprisoned without hard labor, which Kenealy considered no punishment at all. At this juncture a member arose and mentioned the unpleasant fact that when the learned doctor was found guilty of brutal treatment of his illegitimate son and sent to prison for a month, he thought the penalty severe enough, though there was no hard labor in it. The Doctor stammeringly replied that he thought this reference to his past history unnecessary and ungentlemanly, and then quietly subsided.

OTHER countries beside America, it seems, are subject to grasshopper plagues. A Roumanian correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Galatz on Aug. 1, describes a swarm of locusts which he had witnessed that day, that was from three to four miles wide, fifteen miles long, and was about five hours in passing. The correspondent says: "All over this part of the country lately all the horses in the village have been kept saddled, and the instant the locusts are reported in the neighborhood all the people turn out and gallop after them, and raise an awful din with pots and pans, and so on, to prevent them from alighting. If once the flock alight it is all up; but by this means they manage to frighten them from alighting, and cause them to move on elsewhere." This a remedy for grasshoppers our Western farmers have never tried.

RECENTLY, two religious exhorters were arrested in Lawrence, Kansas, for beating a man. In defense they stated that the Lord had revealed to them an earnest desire that this particular man should be converted, and that having used all the earnest persuasiveness within their power upon the obdurate sinner without effect, they thought themselves justified in trying the experiment of corporal punishment for the salvation of the man's soul. The Judge disagreed with them in the justice of their proceeding, and sent them to jail. And now another egotistical interpreter of holy writ, named Rynders, a pastor in Havana, Ill., refused to take the oath when produced in court as a witness, it being in conflict with his belief of the express instructions of scripture, and the Judge sent him to the County Jail for thirty days for contempt of court. These three fanatics undoubtedly consider themselves martyrs in the cause of the Master.

THE long-debted project of connecting Great Britain with the continent by means of a railroad tunnel beneath the English channel assumes definite shape. This will be the greatest engineering task ever undertaken in the world. But the nations that joined the two shores of the Atlantic with an electric cable; that cut a ship canal through the isthmus of Suez, and penetrated through the towering Alps, are committed to its consummation, and the work will go forward, doubtless, to ultimate completion. The soundings already made give the greatest depth of water in the channel as 185 feet. Investigation on either shore reveals a chalk formation hundreds of feet below the surface, and this formation doubtless extends beneath the intervening twenty miles of water. When the tunnel is excavated, however, it is quite likely many unlooked-for difficulties will oppose the engineers, but these will only render their final triumph more complete. Before many years elapse, we may hope the ears of our English cousins will be greeted with the exclamation of the railway conductor, "All aboard for Paris!" The completion of the work will doubtless increase to a surprising extent the already universal spirit for travel and change of scene, and greatly aid in hastening forward the happy day when the present lines of national difference and prejudice will be forever obliterated, and the human race become one family, indissolubly united in reaching forward to its highest earthly aim, that of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Another great work is engaging the attention of the enquiring and scientific minds of Europe. The project proposes to connect the vast desert of Sahara, in northwestern Africa, into an inland sea, upon whose shores busy cities shall usurp the place of the wild denizens of the jungle, and above the skeleton remains of the soon-to-be-forgotten caravan the white wings of commerce shall safely penetrate to the heart of this vast and comparatively unexplored region. Wild as this scheme may appear in its supposed general results, as a work of engineering it is trifling in comparison with the skill and labor necessary to the successful tunneling of the English channel. It has long been known that the vast bed of the Great Desert of Sahara is below the surface of the Atlantic ocean, and that at one time it must have formed a portion of it. A bar forming on the present northwestern coast of Africa ages since finally cut off this portion from the parent ocean, and the inland sea was eventually dissipated in evaporation exerted by the equatorial sun, leaving in its stead the vast and barren African desert. To restore the condition of things which prevailed in Africa so long ago, it is only necessary to make a canal of some six miles in length through the ancient bar and present shore of the Atlantic, and the depression will be again filled up with the briny waters of the ocean, furnishing a means of transit by steamer and sail over a territory which has so long been a huge cemetery for adventurous traders and their faithful camels.

MERE MENTION.

M. THIERS is 78.

JAY GOULD is a Jew.

VERMONT owes $167,000.

THE picnic season is over.

THE fair season has begun.

ALL quiet on the Rio Grande.

CHICAGO has 18 grain elevators.

OXEN sell for $1 a head in Egypt.

GOV. TILDEN is worth $7,000,000.

BEECHER won't lecture next winter.

OUR Cardinal McCloskey is in Rome.

PAUL BOYTON writes for the magazines.

BAYARD TAYLOR is rusticating in New York.

MRS. LINCOLN has recovered her mental poise.

LADY FRANKLIN never had a picture taken.

THE Pope still suffers from rheumatism.

GARIBALDI likewise has pains in his joints.

THEY complain of excessive heat in the East.

A PENNSYLVANIA cow has given birth to triplets.

A NEW bedstead is made of polished brass rods.

A CLEVELAND man advertises "women's shirts."

A SIX-FOOT alligator has been caught at Hannibal, Mo.

CHICAGO handles 90,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

OPPRESSIVE taxation caused the Herzegovinian revolt.

AN umbrella attachment for plows has been patented.

SARTORIS, Nellie and the baby have sailed for England.

COL. D. R. ANTHONY, of Leavenworth, is on his pegs again.

SOME numismatics can tell the age of a coin by tasting it.

A DEAD dog was buried in a fine rosewood coffin at Albany.

THERE is a great crop of oranges this year about Sacramento.

REVIVALIST MOODY is staying with his mother in Massachusetts.

SANKEY, Moody's evangelical partner is resting in Pittsburgh.

KATE FIELD says Disraeli never gets eloquent till he gets mad.

"CENTENNIALVILLE" is what they are calling Philadelphia now.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, is said to have ordered a $7,000 hat rack.

THE national tobacco crop is twenty per cent. bigger than last year.

PUTRID water from a roof tank gave a San Franciscan the typhoid fever.

A GRANDSON of a former President is in jail in Kansas for robbing the mails.

A ST. LOUIS man with a crazy wife chains her to a post in the cellar during her spells of raving.

CUBAN insurgents, it seems, are torchering the planters by burning them out of houses and homes.

THIS summer has been prolific of rains, potato-bugs, pull-back skirts, and defaulting bank cashiers.

WERE every State as thickly peopled as Massachusetts we would have a population of over 600,000,000.

INDIANA NEWS.

THERE is some talk of annexing to Rushville her suburbs.

GRAVE robbers are bearing the [illegible] market in Lake county.

FORT WAYNE merchants will organize a Chamber of Commerce.

EVANSVILLE sons dust the jackets of their fathers with ox-goads.

INCENDIARIES have been operating in Kokomo during the past week.

SEVERAL Terrehautentots have in contemplation emigration to Texas.

THRESHING machine men report their business non-paying this year.

WINCHESTER claims to not have a single empty business room in town.

THE colored people of Franklin demand a teacher of their own color.

THE Y. M. C. A. of Spiceland is rapidly getting into condition to assume the offensive.

HARRISON county has two sisters whose aggregate weight is upward of 500 pounds.

BISHOP DWENGER, of Fort Wayne, has decided to locate the new hospital at Lafayette.

FRANCIS L. BUCKHART, of Johnson county, was fined $25 for stabbing his horse eleven times.

BETWEEN forty and fifty companies are expected to participate in the firemen's tournament at Fort Wayne.

CLINTON county has commenced the erection of a new jail. Private apartments for the accommodation of sixteen will be provided.

AT Farmersburg, Sullivan county, the roof of a coal-mine fell in recently, crushing a young man named James Cowan. It took an hour to get the body out of the debris.

A BAND of robbers made a raid on Kendallville Saturday night. They set fire to a building in the center of town, and then, taking advantage of the excitement produced, entered several houses.

AN intoxicated school-teacher, named Mandell, was run over by a passenger train, the other day, near Sullivan, and killed. He was during the war a Captain in the Confederate service.

AN Indiana husband has actually died of grief occasioned by the death of his his wife. His name was William Doudican, of Lafayette, and he died of a broken heart the day following her decease.

THE Laporte County Agricultural Society have decided to hold their fair on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of October. The cash premiums amount to about $3,000. Premiums for trotting horses, $1,000.

A SOUTH BEND jury has decided that the Superintendent of the County Asylum has no right to inflict personal chastisement on paupers. A Mr. Lewis tried it on a fellow who refused to work, and was fined.

CALEB SCUDDER was the first addition to the white population of Tippecanoe county. His first squall rung out on the air on April 11, 1828. Caleb still takes his annual ague on the banks of the Wabash.

THE Commissioners of Vermillion county have concluded this is not a good year to increase taxes, and have therefore decided not to let the contract for the building of a new county asylum.

A MAN named Jerome C. Merrill has been arrested at Delphi on a charge of swindling parties in Fort Wayne by selling notes to the amount of $7,000 claimed to have been forged by him. Merrill was taken to Fort Wayne and lodged in jail.

FROM the last report of the Indiana State Prisons it appears that of the 455 inmates of the Northern Prison 89 were farmers, and the lawyers and patent right men had each but one representative. There are seven times as many single men as married men.

JOSEPH JENKINS, a miner, in the employ of Veatch, Hall & Co., Brazil, was killed by a blast of powder in the mine of that firm, on Wednesday of last week. The explosion took place in the room adjoining the one in which Jenkins was at work, and prostrated the partition, mangling and killing him.

THE Delphi *Journal* says a little daughter of Joseph Centner, of Rock Creek township, aged 9 years, was playing with some other children in a deadening near her father's house, when the top of a burning tree fell upon her with such force as to bury her so deep that they had to dig her out from beneath the debris.

A HOMICIDE was committed on a small flatboat at Jeffersonville last week, a man, Henry J. Lowther, having been shot in the breast by a woman, his paramour, named Nancy McKee. The woman and two supposed accomplices, James H. Moffett and John Houston, were arrested and placed in jail. The whole party are an exceedingly bad lot.

A HEARTRENDING accident occurred near Goshen one day last week, by which a farmer named Amos Beechtle accidentally killed his daughter, a promising girl aged 11 years. Mr. Beechtle was engaged in threshing, assisted by his daughter, who carried the grain bags to the machine to be filled with wheat. The farmer went to step over the belt, carrying a heavy pitchfork in his hands. The fork caught on the rapidly revolving belt, and was thrown in the air, falling with great force, the tines of the fork striking the girl on the right temple and penetrating her brain, from the effects of which she died.

A PARTY of Crawfordsville chicken hunters, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, on a recent visit to Illinois took with them a full-sized silver band instruments, and when the party got weary hunting the wary chicken they varied the monotony by making the prairies echo to military quicksteps. The chickens could stand their fire without the flutter of a feather, but rather than endure their music tucked their heads under their wings and laid down and died in agony.

RECENT postal changes in this State: *Established*—Pleasant Ridge, Greene county, Mrs. Ann [illegible], Postmistress. *Discontinued*—Red House, Morgan county. *Postmasters Appointed*—Beaver City, Newton county, John McCarthy; Carpentersville, Putnam county, James M. Taylor; Crothersville, Jackson county, Charles H. Kutchback; Fillmore, Putnam county, Matthew A. Brown; Huth, Franklin county, Martin Meyer; Pike's Peak, Brown county, Jeremiah H. Fravel; Red Cloud, Knox county, N. B. Edwards.

JACKSON ROYER, a farmer living north of Union City, committed suicide last week. Two years ago he was wounded by a sickle on a reaper while working in a harvest field. He has since spent over $2,000 in the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, without material benefit. Returning home a few days ago, he found his crops nearly ruined with the rains. Dressing in his best clothes, bidding his wife good-bye, without stating where he was going, he left the house, walking out to the barn. Half an hour afterward his wife's suspicions were aroused, and, going to the barn, found him hanging lifeless.

The Hamiltons--An Unfortunate Family

"Knickerbocker" writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from New York: This family was shadowed by paternal greatness, which is always injurious, and is sometimes crushing. The children might, under other conditions, have reached eminence, but the best that can be said is that they maintained respectability. Alexander Hamilton, who has just been carried to the grave at the age of 90, was a quiet and retired man, who married rich and had a fine place on the Hudson. He had held a position under government, and was a member of the bar of this city, but his chief labor was to collect and edit his father's productions. The senior Alexander Hamilton married a daughter of the patriotic Gen. Schuyler, who survived him a half century. He is buried in Trinity churchyard, in this city, by the side of his eldest son, Philip, who likewise fell in a duel. This is the only instance on record where both father and son met this fate. Philip was a talented youth of 20, and had just graduated at Columbia College. One evening in October, 1842, he and a friend named Price insulted a young lawyer at the theater. The latter was of opposite politics, and, being of rural origin, was ridiculed on this account. He returned the insult, and added that he expected to hear from them. They were compelled by the laws of honor each to send him a challenge, and he accepted both. Then the rural lawyer, whose name was Eacker, showed his nerve. The next Sunday both duels came off. Price had precedence. Five shots were exchanged, when the seconds interfered, and honor was said to be vindicated. Then came Hamilton's turn, and at the first fire he fell mortally wounded. He was borne home, and died the next day. Within two years his father was also brought back mortally wounded by Aaron Burr. What a trial for a mother and a wife! But Eliza Schuyler was a woman of strong heart, and she endured this bitter agony. Eacker was then 24, and was not as hardened as Burr, who was twice his age. His conscience accused him of Philip Hamilton's death, and he broke down in health and died six months before Burr and Hamilton met. His gravestone is still to be seen in St. Paul's churchyard. Such were some of the tragedies connected with the laws of honor, and recalled by the recent death of the second Alexander Hamilton.

A Human Analysis.

DR. Lancaster, of London, recently analyzed a man, and presented the results of his investigation in palpable form to his audience during a late chemical lecture. The body operated upon weighed 158.4 lbs. The lecturer exhibited upon the platform 23.1 lbs. carbon, 2.2 lbs. lime, 22.3 ozs. phosphorus, and about 1 oz. each sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and silicon. He apologized for not exhibiting 5,595 cubic feet of oxygen, weighing 121 lbs., 105,900 cubic feet of hydrogen, weighing 15.4 lbs., and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen, likewise obtained from the body, on account of their great bulk. All of these elements combine into the following: 121 lbs. water, 16.5 lbs. gelatin, 1.32 lbs. fat, 8.8 lbs. fibrin and albumen, 7.7 lbs. phosphate of lime and other mineral substances.

TALKING WITH A FOOL.—Somebody interviewed George Francis Train, and the latter said: "Do you see these hands? See the blood runs into them! There's health for you! All comes from vegetable diet, sir. No meat for me. I eat nothing but vegetables. Vegetables make muscle, sinew, strength, manhood." "Yes, George," said his auditor laughing, "you're right; meat is weakening. I always notice all the strong animals live on vegetables. There's the weak lion and panther, they live on meat; and there's the sturdy sheep, the goose, the calf and jackass, they live on vegetables entirely. They ——" "It always makes me mad to talk to an infernal fool!" said Train, coloring up, while he turned on his heel and left in a huff.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

[illegible] the trunk of the tree and lift the earth carefully. This process exposes the tender rootlets to little danger.

NEVER let tomatoes rest on the ground, if possible, as they bear more abundantly, last longer, and are better flavored when bushed or trellised.

WHITELEAD ground in oil, mingled with Prussian blue similarly prepared, to give the proper shade, and finally mixed with a little carriage varnish, is an excellent and durable paint for farm machinery and agricultural tools.

THE *New England Farmer* says experiments with forage crops the past season prove that winter rye, spring rye, oats alone or with peas, and corn can be grown so as to give a succession of green fodder from the middle of May to the first hard frost of autumn.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Farm Journal* writes: "A thorough trial has convinced us that coal ashes scattered around the roots of plum trees from five to six inches in depth, and for an extent of about four feet in circumference is the best remedy for the annihilation of that destroyer of this luscious fruit, the curculio."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following plan for preventing flies troubling horses: Dissolve a lump of asafœtida in some grease and rub on the horse's legs, and keep the other parts of your horse covered with a net or cover. The flies will not bother where they come in contact with the asafœtida, and the grease is good to make it stay on. I use this for horses that stand in the stable. Some may think the remedy worse than the disease, but I think different. One application every day is enough.

SMALL farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is not so much watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret, all the time. There's not so much fear of a drought of weather, of a frost, of small prices. There's not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. The work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; aye, and give us small farms for profit.

THE location of farm buildings should be carefully considered. In some parts, when the country was new, roads were not laid out, and as a road had to lead to the house the track remained as first made, being altogether too near the dwelling, while, to make matters worse, the barn was located directly across the road. Others located at springs at quite a distance from the road, which was almost as bad, because in such localities careless habits are likely to be adopted, and as children see strangers but seldom, they are apt to have a scared look. A house to be located properly should stand a little over 100 feet from the road, so that trees of various kinds can be planted in front through which a driveway may be laid, and so that dust from the road will not offend the family. It is important, too, that the house should stand back a little, because sometimes there is loud talking, or one of the youngsters gets hauled over the coals, and passers-by have no business to be listening. Nor should the house be so near the road that passing people can look into the window, if the curtain is not down, and see what is going on, both down and up-stairs. A house should have at least an acre and a half of land to itself, devoted to trees, shrubbery, and small fruits, and there should be a lawn of half an acre, well kept, where clothes can be spread for bleaching.—*New York Tribune.*

About the House.

TO CLEAN japanned articles, such as tea-trays, etc., rub gently with the hand a little olive oil over the article, and then rub off with a piece of flannel. Warm water destroys the varnish.

WHITE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, the whites of two eggs, half cup of butter, half cup of milk, two cups of flour. Season with lemon. Use half a teaspoon of soda and half a teaspoon of cream of tartar.

HAIR OIL.—Take olive oil two pints, attar of roses one drachm; mix. It may be colored red by steeping a little alkanet root in the oil, with heat, before scenting it. It strengthens and beautifies the hair.

RED ANTS.—Take ten cents' worth of carbolic acid to one quart of water, sprinkle on your shelves, and they will take themselves away, and if they return repeat the dose, and you will be troubled no more.

REMOVING TAN.—Tan can be removed from the face by dissolving magnesia in soft water—beat it to a thick mass, spread on the face and let it remain a minute or two. Then wash off with Castile soapsuds, and rinse with soft water.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To one pint of clear juice add one-half pound loaf sugar, one tablespoonful each of cloves and cinnamon (ground). Excellent for dysentery and all similar diseases. No family should be without it. The berries must be fresh and sweet.—

PREPARING SMALL FISH.—Any kind of small fish may be prepared in the following manner: After being well washed and wiped it is put in a pan with a little butter, and sprinkled over with pepper, salt, and crumbs of bread scraped from a crusty loaf, with an onion chopped small, and fried in the oven twenty minutes to half an hour.

A FARMER having written a long article published in an agricultural exchange advocating the use of green wood, a housewife responds that if moisture makes the wood better she still prefers to have it dry to begin with, and will add the water to suit herself. She concludes that if the farmer's wife has to burn green wood the house sometimes gets too hot for him, and that is the reason why he thinks green wood makes such a hot fire.

[illegible] mosquitoes or other blood-suckers infest our sleeping-rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal, and these animals leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash thrown in their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and storeroom free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwellings, saturate a rag with cayenne, in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which can be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.—*Scientific American.*

Fearful Struggle with a Bull.

The Shullsburg (Wis.) correspondent of the Galena *Gazette* gives the following account of an attack by a bull on a man and boy, near that place, lately:

On Sunday, Mr. Buck, with his little boy, 10 years old, attempted to cross an adjoining pasture, in which was kept an embodiment of hell, biding his time of destruction, in the shape of a monstrous wicked bull, the property of a Mr. Collins. When but a short distance in the pasture the bull made for the boy, and seeing the terrible danger to which himself and the child were exposed from the attack of the furious beast, the father bid the son to run for his life, while he remained and fought the monster with a club. The terrible struggle for life then commenced. The horrors of a life-time were concentrated in that short space of twenty minutes. The paternal impulse was to save his child, even at the expense of his own life (which subsequently proved to be the tribute paid), and next to save himself, for the more he hit the bull the more ferocious it became, while the unfortunate man was fast exhausting his energies. The charge was keenly felt by Mr. Buck, for never can a man see so much at a place as when in a situation of extremity. He began to back towards some trees that were standing not far behind him, hoping to find there some refuge from his furious assailant. Fortunately he succeeded in reaching the trees, and after dodging about from one to another, climbed one out of reach of the bull. The physical prostration and his mental condition after so terrible a struggle can only be imagined, and, to add to its intensity, the mad beast reached the tree, and standing under it tore the ground with his hoofs. His agony of mind for fear of the limb breaking could have known no bounds, for during his delirium for days before his death the only audible ejaculations he uttered would be his fear of the limb breaking or that he would fall. While in the tree he took a chill, but started to work the next day, during which he was obliged to go home. From that time he began to sink until Friday morning, when death terminated his sufferings.

The Siamese Twins Outdone.

This strange freak is in the shape of a double child; or, more strictly speaking, two children joined together. The curiosity is the offspring of colored parents, Crittenden and Sarah Jones, of Beech Island, S. C. One of the children is a perfectly developed female, large for her age, and with every appearance of health. The other, who is a male, is but imperfectly developed, has only the rudiments of limbs, and does not eat, depending for sustenance upon its sister. These two beings are joined together by a wide band, in the center of which one of the lungs of these strange creatures seems to be located. Touch the male and the female will shrink; pinch it and she will cry. Reverse the operation, and still it is the female who manifests sensibility. The head of the female is small and misshapen, the ears presenting more the appearance of those of an animal than a human being. The pulsations of the heart and the act of respiration can be plainly perceived in the ligament joining the bodies. This ligament, if such it can be called, is joined to the girl at the end of the breast bone, and to the male lower down. It is broad and thick, covered with skin like the rest of the body. Whether there are two distinctive sets of vital organs, or whether both are dependent upon one, has not yet been determined. The latter opinion seems to prevail, however. It is apparent, at any rate, that the male receives nourishment through its companion. A well-known physician of this city examined the twins yesterday and pronounced them to be the most wonderful natural phenomenon of the kind in the world. The mother and father of the children are strong and healthy.—*South Carolina Letter.*

The Time Record of Trotters Shortening

The trotting horses of the country are getting over the ground faster and faster every year, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the time is not far ahead of us when a horse that can't make his mile in two minutes will be considered fit to be used on funeral occasions only. Every year produces the "fastest time on record." Goldsmith Maid has long been considered the Queen of the Turf, but she abdicated a few days ago, in the nineteenth year of her age, and the young Princess Lula was crowned in her place. That was not the fastest trotting on record at Rochester last Saturday, when Lula bore away the crown and scepter as Queen of the Turf, but it is pronounced the *greatest* on record, all the four heats having been made in remarkably quick time. As the reader of course knows, the first heat was won by Goldsmith Maid in 2:16¼, the second, third and fourth by Lula in 2:16½, 2:15¾ and 2:17 respectively. Next year, if not this, the chances are that Lula will yield the crown to some rival, and another Queen of the Turf will receive the homage of the lovers of fast trotters. Mr. Robert Bonner must be growing a little ashamed of the discrowned Dexter by this time.

MRS. JOHN MORRISSEY is as combative as her spouse. The other day she discovered a vagrant in the back yard of her Saratoga premises, and, armed with a revolver, sailed down upon him, snapping the weapon in his face, but failing to discharge it, whereupon the fellow scaled the fence and escaped.

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is no uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson	30, 50, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best 9
Imperial	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	28c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	80
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞We have a hundred other different kinds of candies☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl,		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tom	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade.

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give the benefit of the same

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

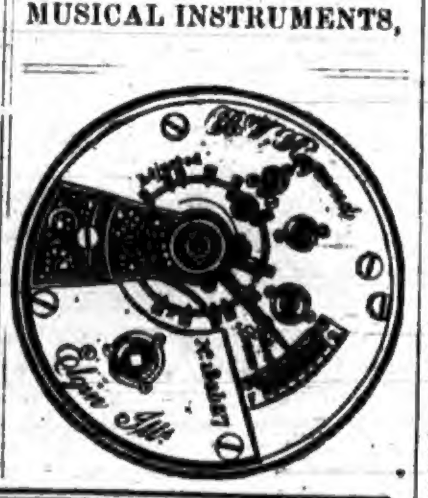

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Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c, A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 50p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 39	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 15	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	3 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 28	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	2 38	1 15	6 55
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Sept. Mich. Div.
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m.	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CANY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Bessons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	9 40	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	1 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	7 35	
Bessons	10 45	7 52	
Cam City	11 04	8 12	
New Castle	11 40	8 55	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	9 55	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 28	7 29
Hartford	1 24	10 50	7 54
Montpelier	1 40	11 17	8 30
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	11 58	9 15
Ossian	2 50	11 20am	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
Robt. Rillie, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		4
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		
Auburn	11 40	6 07		
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 35p	7 55	5 15	4
Reading	1 7	8 40	6 40	4 4
Bankers	1 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 40		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 17			8 37
Saginaw	9 05			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 30p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 45	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 25
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40p	7.00a	10 50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11,08	Adamsboro.	5,55	7.00	11.43
4.30	7.55	12.23	Hoover's	5,41	6.40	11.23
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5,33	6.25	10.55
6.00	10.30	11.45	Denver.	5,23	6.00	10.28
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9 50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4,57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	3. 0
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Milles	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1,16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.50	2.57	1.47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.34	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9.35	5.05
11.45	5.55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.00	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.15	Mooreville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.55	2.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 3 Mail	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 5 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	——	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	——	9 15 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 25 "	——	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	——	2 25 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	——	4 40 "	9 26 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	——	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 a.m	5 20 p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 34 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 30 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15 a.m
Plymouth	12 50 a.m	12 15 p.m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	3 20 "	2 43 "	11 45 "	12 20 p.m
Lima	[illegible]	4 25	1 [illegible] a.m	3 40
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	8 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	[illegible]
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	8.25 "
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 42 "	5 20 "	———
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 33 "	7 10 "	———
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	———
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	———
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	———

No. 1, daily, except Monday. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday. Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec: 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00 am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	b6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 30 am
" Baltimore	§9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	§5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 30 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 35	4 00‡p m	12 20‡
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 56	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 35	6 30
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	9 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 30 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	‡6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. 1—Dinned. S—Supper. †Dail'y ‡Daily ex. Sunday. §Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information, can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 23	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 38
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 05am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 06	4 00	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 31	6 34	3 38
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 53
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 36
Fostoria	7 06	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his large stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Wait! Wait!

Wait for the fine display of splendid Stoves, to be made in a few days, at Goodman's. New styles, and new patterns, and something different than has ever been exibited before. tf.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPT. 16th, 1875. Number 36.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diceases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop'rs., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind, Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB-PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 300 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR

Patentees and Manufacturers,

Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

y are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a nable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer. Cutlery, Tin Ware,

I would call special attention to my depatment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

A Disagreeable Companion.

As a test of nerve the recent experience of a waygarer, traveling a wood road near Olympia, Washington Territory, was as remarkable as any on record. The man was a speculator looking out wild land, and he truged through the forest, following the almost unused path formed by an old road made by pioneers in the wilderness. His mind was devoted to one subject—the critical examination of the kind of trees upon the land about him and of the character of the soil, and he failed to notice for some time a "pit-a-pat" upon the dead leaves near him. He at first scarcely looked down, when he felt something rubbing against his legs and heard a slight purring, but when he did look his heart came up to his mouth, a cold sweat started as suddenly as though he were suspended by a weak rope over Niagara. Pressing itself softly against his legs; twining about him as he walked, moving its flexible body swiftly against but with never a sound, turning up fierce eyes with something almost like a terrible laugh in them, was a huge cougar! No chicken was this man in the woods, but his account of the manner in which his hat was raised by his hair is not to be considered as apocryphal at all.—Sleek and supple and muscular, the beast glided about, and at intervals would come colser again and press its body against the legs of the man, the light touch making goose flesh of every inch of his form. It was a terrible experience, that interview with the cougar in the forest primeval, and it was well for the man that his nerves were of the kind to do honor to a frontier adventurer. Steadily pursuing his course with steps that would falter a little occasionally, he kept on, and with him the beast continued its treacherous gambols. At times it would glide a few paces to the front and roll over and over in the road and wait for the man to come up, and then it would circle around him until the impulse, almost to storng to be resisted, would come upon him to spring upon the brute, opposing fists to fangs, and ending the intolerable suspense at any risk. The movements of the terrible animal were but as the playing of a cat with a mouse; and the man knew it. The moment came, at length, when the strain could be borne no longer, and the man kicked desperately at the beast as it passed him. In an instant it bounded in front and crouched for a spring, growling hoarsely and showing its teeth. The man stopped and shouted hopelessly for aid, while the cougar did not spring at once, but appeared waiting to to gratify its humor a little longer. The shout, fortunately, was not in vain.

There were hunters and dogs in the immediate vicinity, as rare fortune would have it, and the hounds dashed suddenly from the covert as the cougar, seeing them, leaped for a tree. A few moments later the beast fell a victim to bullets, and the man with whom it had taken a stroll was telling his story and trying to restore the normal condition of his nerves by internal applications from a small flask. It was one of the episodes which turn men's hair gray—one which would, doubtless have brought death to a man with less nerve than the hero of the affair.

Donaldson's Sweetheart.

By this time we had strolled around to where the ladies were mountig their glossy thoroughbread for a race in the ring. Thomas introduced me to several of these bespangled damsels with one of whom, a Miss Tailor, I was conversing, when I heard the voice of Dan Castello roaring in the big tent. Stepping to the entrance I caught announcement that a dispatch had been recived that Grimwood's body had been Found in Lake Michigan. Don't tell Miss Taylor," said Thomas to the surrounbing athletes and houris "She thinks of Donadson." But already she had pressed forward on her handsome gray, and demanded to know what the announcements was. When the question was evaded her eagerness increased, for her suspicions were aroused.—She was to have married Donalson a month ago At last they had to tell her, and the poor girl leaned upon the mare's mane and deluged it with tears She writhed in agony in her beautiful jacket of scarlet silk, and presently she jumped down and ran into a covered-wagon, where she could have a cry all to herself. After a little respectful delay, during which the audience waited and wondered what was the matter, the ladies hurdle race was called. Miss Taylor came forth, mounted her gray, and won the race. All of the five, in their colored bodices and gay streamers, seemed to be doing their utmost, but I wondered if any of the competitors for their luck a lag a little in order to give victory to the sad faced rider whose eyes were fixed upon her lover's body drifting along upon the lake of storms—*New York Graphic.*

As Good as he Gave.

"Speaking of shooting duck," says Dr. F. "puts me in mind of the great storm that occured when I lived on the island. As you are well aware our island was near Cisco Bay. An awful storm arose, and was so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the bay into a pond, covering about an acre near my house. In fact, so many ducks crowded into the pond, that I could not see a drop of water."

"Sho," says Smith, "didn't ye shoot any of em?"

"That's what I was coming at. I went into the house, got my double-barreled shot gun and discharged both barrels right into the midst of them, but to my astonishment they arose in the air leaving not a solitary duck on the pond."

"Good gracious! You don't say so," says Smith. "Didn't you have any shot in your gun, or what in thunder was the matter?"

"Well, I'm coming to that. It astonished me at first, but as soon as the ducks arose a few hundred yards in the air and commenced to separate a little, ducks began to drop, and whether you believe it or not, I picked up twenty-nine barrels full, and it was a poor season for ducks, too. You see the ducks were wedged in solid on the pond, and when they arose they carried the dead ones in the air with them, and when they separated, down came twenty-nine barrels of dead ducks."

"Oh, I am not surprised at that at all or the big lot of ducks you bagged, for it was an awful storm. I remember it well, Doctor; I had at that time a corn barn full of corn; on the out side a knot hole; and during the storm the wind blew so fierce that it blew every ear of corn right through the knot hole; and the hole being just the size of a cob the imp was, that it shelled every ear, leaving the corn in the barn, and the next morning I found my corn barn half full of shelled corn, and not a single cob. I had a curiosity to know where the cobs had gone. I went to the rear of the barn, and followed the line of these cobs over eleven miles, and at a distance of five miles a large first-growth pine tree stood in the track, and darn me if the wind didn't drive cobs into the tree from top to bottom. Oh, Doctor, it was an awful storm."

"Yes," sighed the Doctor, "awful."

◆

"Darling," said Mr. Maguffin when his wife seated herself at the breakfast table yesterday, "you look charming this morning."

"Well, love, I like to look pretty when you are here," was the amirable reply, and Mr. Maugffin proceeded to adjust his napkin and settle down comfortably for his breakfast. When Thomas set his plate before him he scanned the steak narrowly and remarked that it, seemed a little greasy. "I guess not,' said Mrs. Maguffin in a deprecatory tone.

"Well, I guess it is, and if there's any thing I have it's grease."

"I don't see any grease."

"Don't you? Well, I see oceans of it.'

"Well, I think you're very particular this morning, Mr. Maguffin. I don't see anything there that will hurt you?"

"You don't eh? Well, I never could eat grease."

"Couldn't you? Well, I knew a Russian once that ate a box o' candles at one meal."

"Well, by G—oodness!" said Maguffin checking himself just in time to avoid a fearful oath, "I should say he had enough."

"Well, he didn't." screamed Mrs. Maguffin, "for he called for another box!"

◆

In his Urbana speech Mr. Morton said: "That the period has gone by when any increase of the currency would do good in checking the panic I am free to say and believe it must run its course until the times are relieved by economy, industry, and the operation of general causes." And to prove how sincere Mr. Morton's hard money policy is, it is only necessary to quote a passage from a speech he delivered in the senate in February, 1874. He says, "I think it for the best interests of the east, the west and the south, that there shall be an additional amount of currency. I believe that at least forty or fifty millions of additional bank currency is demanded by the best interests of the country." The condition of the country has undergone no change whatever since the above speech was delivered, yet Mr. Morton now prescribes a very different remedy. What a jewel of consistency the legless senator is!—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

How Truffles Did it

I returned to Ashville after an absence of three years and found my friend Truffles grown fat and jovial, with a face the very mirror of peace and selfisfaction. Truffles was the village baker and he was not like this when I went away.

"Truffles," said I "how is it? You have improved."

"Improved! how."

"Why in every way. What have you been doing.

Just then a little girl came in with a tattered shawl and barefooted, to whom Truffles gave a loaf of bread. "Oh, dear, Mr. Truffles," the child said with brimming eyes, as she took the loaf of bread "mamma is getting better, and she says she owes so much to you. She blesses you, indeed she does."

"That's one of the things I've been doing."

"You are giving the suffering family bread?"

"Yes."

"Have you any more cases like that?"

"Yes three or four of them. I give them a loaf a day, enough to feed them.

"And you take no pay?"

"Not from them."

"Ah! from the town?"

"No, here, I'll tell you. One day over a year ago a poor woman came to me and asked for a loaf of bread, for which she could not pay—she wanted it for her poor suffering children. At first I hesitated, but finally gave it to her, and as her blessings rang in my ears after she had gone, I felt my heart grow warm.—Times were hard, and there was a good deal of suffering, and I found myself wishing, by and by, that I could afford to give away more bread. At length an idea struck me. I'd stop drinking, and give that amount away in bread, adding one or two loves on my own account. I did it, and it's been a blessing to me.—My heart has grown bigger, and I've grown better every way. My sleep is sound and sweet, and my dreams are pleasant. And that's what you see, I suppose."

◆

Mr. Beecher has conducted himself since his trial in a manner so offensive to decency, so inconsistant with his sacred calling, and so out of relation to the character he claims for himself and his partisans ask the public to believe is his, that we are not surprised to hear startling reports as to his actions. The following, however, from the White Mountains correspondence of the "Express," is almost to disgraceful for belief:

"The Beecher excitement is quite died out. At first there was a great rush to see him, and hear him, but now the fun is over, and last Sunday his entire audience did not exceed 2,000 people. He is to return to Brooklyn this week, much to the displeasure of the Barrons, who kept the hotel where he is staying.—They have gave him his board and $50 a week to stay and preach at their house He thinks they are making too much money out of him, and demands that they pay him $200 a week. The Barrons say this is too much, and Beecher says, 'All right gentlemen, I go home this week.' 'If you do we will sue you for breach of contract; for, Mr. Beecher, you agreed to stay till the third Sunday in September.' Beecher coolly replies, 'Sue away, if you like. I should think after what you have seen of my success in the law business, that you would know better than to undertake a suit with me.' The Barrons are furious.—They say they have done everything for Beecher; that they defended him in the newspapers, and have petted him always But they can't help themselves. When Mr. Beecher makes up his mind to go, he will start if the whole regiment opposes."

The previous report that Mr. Beecher was a dead head at the Twain Mountain House, paying his way by exhibiting himself there, was discreditable enough but the above is an outrage to honor and decency that we are not able to believe even of Mr. Beecher.

◆

The horrible mob and fatal violence at Clinton, Mass., is one of the deplorable fruits of passion which must ever impend over that region while the hostility of races in nourished and cherished by the dominant element of the government. The negros have been under special tuition for the last ten years, educating them for deeds of violence on the slightest provocation. The incident which began the difficulty was insignificant, and might occur anywhere at any time. But it could only expand into widespread riot by the impulse of a class fury which raged without any other cause than a common impulse of passion. The affair is terrible to contemplate, but its real cause is more alarming, for it is liable to produce similar effects any moment. The remedy is in a change of influence in the government of the nation.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

BODY, the defaulting State Treasurer of New Jersey, has had a preliminary trial. The exact amount of his deficit is ascertained to be $44,116. The Justice held him in $75,000. No bail was offered, and he was fully committed.... There is now strong grounds for believing that little Charlie Ross is alive and may yet be restored to his parents. Mrs. Mosher, the wife of Bill Mosher, the abductor of the child, virtually acknowledges that the child is living, but does not know his present whereabouts.

THE Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000.... South Deerfield, Mass., was visited last week by a disastrous conflagration. Property of the estimated value of $590,000 was destroyed.

TILTON'S woolen mill, at Cavendish, Vt., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at $170,000; insurance $160,000.... Three of the Schuylkill county (Pa.) Commissioners have been convicted of malfeasance in office and sentenced each to two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.... It is announced that Tilton has abandoned all hopes of a new trial in the Beecher case, because he (Tilton) cannot raise the funds to conduct the prosecution.... The population of Massachusetts, according to the census just completed, is 1,640,000.... A disease similar to the old epizootic has broken out among the cattle near Avon, N. Y. Forty died within two weeks.

JUDGE GILBERT, of Brooklyn, in the case of a colored man who applied for a mandamus to compel the Board of Education to admit his son to a school set apart for white children, decided that the system of common school education was established for the public, and all persons had access to it. The Board of Education had no power to exclude any.

CAPT. JOHN C. JONES, of New York city, committed suicide by jumping over Niagara Falls, a few days ago.... Three men were killed and a number wounded by the explosion of a celluloid factory, at Newark, N. J., last week.

THE WEST.

GORDON, the Black Hills adventurer, has backed out of the suit which he commenced with so much flourish against the military authorities at Omaha for false imprisonment, and paid the costs of the litigation.... A fire at Virginia City, Nevada, last week, destroyed $125,000 worth of property.... The jury of inquest in the case of Ralston, the San Francisco banker, returned a verdict of accidental death.

IT now transpires that the failure of the Bank of California was not caused so much by a conspiracy on the part of its enemies as by the rascality of the late President. The directors of the institution authorize the statement that Ralston's defalcation will amount to between three and four millions of dollars, and that a large over-issue of stock has also been discovered. The directors, for a mysterious reason, decline to let the public know what particular use was made of this large sum of money.... John N. Edwards, of the St. Louis *Times* and Emory S. Foster, of the St. Louis *Journal*, fought a bloodless duel last week in Winnebago county, Ill. One round was fired at twenty paces with navy revolvers, the bullets whistling harmlessly in the air. Edwards demanded another shot, but Foster declined. After considerable parley the affair was amicably settled, the belligerents shook hands, the genial Bourbon was produced, and the agreeable termination of the trouble generously toasted. The difficulty grew out of the Jeff Davis Winnebago county controversy.... Another aeronaut has met with a tragic death. A man calling himself Prof. Ariel, traveling with a circus, made an ascension in a hot-air balloon at Jackson, Mich., last week. On descending, the balloon seemed in danger of striking on the railroad bridge, and the occupant, to save himself, jumped into the water and was drowned.... The pesky grasshopper has turned up again. Millions of them have recently been seen traveling over Central and Southern Illinois in a southeasterly direction. Fortunately they can do but little harm to the crops this season, but damage is to be apprehended next year in localities where they may alight at this time.

MR. FISHER, an Alderman of St. Paul, was recently expelled from the City Council for accepting bribes and appropriating to his own use some property purchased by the city—the property being seventy-five bushels of oats.

THE Commissioners appointed to treat with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of the Black Hills arrived at Red Cloud Agency on the 5th of September. About 16,000 savages had collected at the Agency. The Commissioners were hopeful of being able to make a treaty.... A serious Indian outbreak is reported in Eastern Nevada and Western Utah. Gen. Schofield has sent troops to that region, and will himself go to the scene of the disturbances.... The amount of grain in store in Chicago on the 8th inst. was 611,717 bushels of wheat; 1,517,689 bushels of corn; 311,125 bushels of oats; 58,855 bushels of rye, and 32,080 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,531,466 bushels, against 2,983,958 bushels at the same period last year.

A NUMBER of serious railroad accidents occurred on the Northwestern road in the vicinity of Harvard, Ill., on the night of the 8th inst., all them caused by rain-storms and defective bridges. An express train ran off the end of an embankment into a creek. Henry Morris, engineer; James Fury, baggage master; W. J. Grouse, a passenger; and Mr. Black, news agent, were instantly killed. Hall, express messenger; Frank Gish, fireman; James Ranons, conductor; and several passengers were very seriously injured, but it is hoped not fatally. A freight train ran into a break in a culvert, instantly killing the engineer and fireman. Another freight train ran into a similar trap and twelve cars were wrecked, and a brakeman named Herrick killed. Still another train found a watery reception near Beloit, Wis., on the same fatal night. The engine and several cars were wrecked, but fortunately no one was killed.... The friends of the late W. C. Ralston held a meeting in San Francisco last week, and passed resolutions eulogistic of the deceased and denunciatory of the *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call* for their "brutal and unjustifiably attacks upon the character of the deceased."

PROF. C. V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, informs the editor of the Chicago *Journal*, that the swarms of grasshoppers recently seen flying over Illinois are not the rapacious kind from the Western frontier.... The great Inter-State Exposition at Chicago, on the 8th inst., was attended by an immense throng of people. The Chicago papers describe it as a magnificent display of arts, industrial ingenuity and other attractions. The great show will remain open to the public until Oct. 8.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Sandersville, Ga., says the trial of Corday Harris, the negro accused of attempting to incite insurrection among the blacks in Washington and Burke counties, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. It thus turns out that the alleged insurrection was only a big scare.... Louis Rehm, the Louisville bank teller, [illegible] robbing the bank for some time, and covering the thefts by false entries.... On Friday, the 3d day of September, the good citizens of Fort Smith, Ark., were regaled by a sight that never before met the view of any other people within the United States in time of peace, namely, the simultaneous hanging of six murderers on one gallows. The culprits were John Whittington, white, aged 31; Daniel Evans, white, aged 20; Smoker Mankiller, an Indian, aged 19; Samuel Fooy, a half-breed Indian, aged 26; James H. Moore, white, aged 17; Edmund Campbell, a negro, aged 20. Two thousand people witnessed the ghastly spectacle. All of them died "game."

MORE race troubles are reported in Mississippi. During the progress of a colored political meeting at Clinton on the 4th of September, a white man in the audience called one of the speakers a liar, which led to an indiscriminate fight. Over a hundred shots were fired, and three whites and four blacks were killed, and a large number wounded on both sides.... At the recommendation of the grand jury of Washington county, Ga., all the negroes indicted for complicity in the alleged insurrection have been discharged from custody.

TOUCHING the riot between whites and blacks at Clinton, Miss., a press dispatch from Vicksburg gives the following version of the origin of the row: There is a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Clinton. Young men from Raymond brought a bottle with them, and while speaking was going on, Martin Severly and some of his friends went off a short distance to take a drink. The negro Marshal for the occasion approached them and forbid their drinking. This order was not regarded, when the negro attempted to take the bottle out of Severly's hand. Severly finally struck the negro over the head with a bottle. Senator Caldwell (colored), started to settle the difficulty, and was followed by some 20 negroes, whom he ordered back, but about 100 more came rushing up, when some one fired a shot, which was followed by a general firing and stampede.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg, Miss., dated September 7, says: "A white man named Heffer is reported lynched at Utica yesterday morning. Two negroes are also reported killed at Raymond last night. One of the negroes who mutilated the body of Sively, at Clinton, is reported killed. John Neal, one of the whites wounded at Clinton, is since dead. The total number of negroes killed in the fight at Clinton is now estimated at twenty-five. All is quiet now in the lately disturbed districts, and the negroes are suing for peace. No further trouble is apprehended in any quarter. Gov. Ames has issued a proclamation calling on all armed bodies of men, organized in defiance of law, to disperse.

THE bank of F. B. Hancock & Co., at Greenville, Ky., was recently entered by burglars and robbed of $34,460.... Jeff Davis delivered an address before the Agricultural Society at De Soto, Mo., on the 8th of September.

THE officers of the secret service recently made a raid upon a gang of counterfeiters at Decatur, Ala., and captured eleven of the number. The prisoners are men of prominence in that locality, being wealthy farmers and landowners. The operations of the gang were extensive, for owing to their well-known "respectability" they were not suspected of manufacturing or shoving "the queer."

GENERAL.

THERE is a prospect of a row between the United States and Great Britain. An American vessel was recently sold in British waters in violation of American law regarding such sales. A demand was made upon Great Britain for the return of the vessel to this country for seizure, but the British government refused to comply. The United States government has therefore given orders to seize the vessel if ever found in American waters.

A BOLD robbery is reported from Huntington, West Virginia. Three men entered a bank at noon, and, placing pistols at the head of the Cashier, compelled him to open the safe, from which they took $15,000 and decamped.... The New York and Erie Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., has suspended.

THE Philadelphia experiment of shipping peaches to England has proved a failure. The fruit all rotted before reaching Liverpool.

THE Governor of Mississippi, Adelbert Ames, telegraphed to President Grant, on the 7th inst., regarding the alleged domestic violence in Hinds and Yazoo counties, and inquiring if his proclamation of December last was still in force, and stating if it was not, he would at once make formal application for Federal aid in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The President replied that the proclamation of December was not in force. Gov. Ames immediately telegraphed back that domestic violence prevails in various parts of the State beyond the power of the State authorities to suppress, and made formal application for such aid from the Federal government as may be necessary to restore peace to the State, and protect its citizens.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a gang of Italians has gone West, for the purpose of passing off a lot of well-executed counterfeit notes on the First National Bank of Philadelphia. Look out for them.... The American Pomological Society has just held an interesting session at Chicago. A large number of delegates were present from all parts of the country.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of California have elected their State ticket by about 30,000 plurality.

THE New York Republican State Convention assembled at Saratoga on the 8th of September and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Frederick W. Seward; Comptroller, Francis E. Spinner; Treasurer, Edwin A. Merritt; Attorney-General, George B. Danforth; Engineer and Surveyor, Oliver H. P. Cornell; Canal Commissioner, Wm. L. Tinsley; Inspector of State Prisons, Benjamin D. Ives. The platform pronounces against an increase of the currency, favors a speedy return to specie payments, and opposes the election of a President for a third term.... The Democrats and Reformers of Wisconsin held their convention at Milwaukee, on the 8th inst. The present State officers were nominated by acclamation, as follows: Governor, Wm. R. Taylor; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles D. Parker; Secretary of State, Peter Doyle; State Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuehn; Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Searing. The platform favors a sound currency, in coin or equivalent, a tariff for revenue only, and the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, in session at Erie on the 9th of September, nominated Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria county, for Governor on the eleventh ballot. The platform opposes a further contraction of the currency, favors the permanent retirement of all national bank circulation and the substitution of legal-tenders, and demands the extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe.

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times* urges the interference of Great Britain in the Herzegovinian troubles.... The Chinese government is preparing to send diplomatic representatives to the leading Western nations. According to the report, they will be preceded by a roving mission, similar to Burlingame's, under Mr. Hart, Inspector of Customs.

LATE European advices state that the leaders of the Turkish insurrection have agreed upon a manifesto, demanding the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a Christian Prince, to be chosen from one of the European dynasties.... Advices from Spain state that an English steamer has succeeded in landing at Motrico a large cargo of war material for the Carlists, including four pieces of artillery, 5,000 rifles, and 100 cases of cartridges.

THE London *Mark Lane Express* of Sept. 7 says the bulk of the European wheat crop has been gathered in good order. The crop is short as a whole, and the quality inferior.... The German pilgrimage to Lourdes will not take place this year.

THE Russians have gained a great victory over the Khokand rebels in Central Asia.... A dispatch from Constantinople says order has again been completely restored in Bosnia; and almost restored in Herzegovina.

THE harvest in Sweden and Denmark is over. The yield is a bounteous one, both countries having a large surplus of wheat for export.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Currency has been going into the interior quite freely during the past week, indicating the early marketing of crops. Money is abundant and borrowers with good collateral have no difficulty in obtaining favors. Rates 7@10 per cent., according to time and security. Bonds firm and steady at former quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have attracted considerable attention from speculators and operators generally, and quite an extensive business was transacted. Values have been somewhat irregular on the whole range, but the closing quotations show some improvement on wheat and oats, although the fine weather for the growing crop prevents any material advancement or permanent improvement in the corn market. The September shorts have been making provision for their contracts, and at the close of the trading had settled mainly in the October option. The receipts of all kinds of grain except corn are increasing, while the shipments were somewhat larger, especially of corn. The bulk of shipments of the latter were of corn received on matured or maturing contracts of options and forwarded by the receiver. The demand from August shorts forced wheat up to $1.17½ early in the week, but the market closed easier under less activity in the demand. Oats were fairly active on speculative account. Rye and barley, quiet.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.		Closing.	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash		@1.13¼		@1.14¾
No. 2, seller September	$1.13¼	@1.13⅝		@1.14¾
No. 2, seller October		@1.13¼		@1.13¾
No. 2 corn, cash		@ .62	.62	@ .62¾
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.		@ .62		@ .62¼
No. 2 corn, s. October		@ .63		@ .62¾
No. 2 oats, cash	.34	@ .34½		@ .35½
No. 2 oats, seller Sept.		@ .34	.34½	@ .35
No. 2 oats, s. October		@ .37½		@ .38½
No. 2 rye, cash		@ .81		@ .78½
No. 2 rye, s. Sept.	.78	@ .79		@ .78½
No. 2 barley, cash		@1.10	1.08	@1.09
No. 2 barley, s. Sept.		@1.08		@1.08
No. 2 barley, s. Oct.		@1.04		@1.04
No. 3 barley, cash		@ .94		@ .85

PRODUCE.

Trade in butter during the past week was again only moderate and transactions were confined mainly to the local trade. The arrivals during the week were rather meager, particularly of choice, of which the supply at the present time is very light. The advices received from the East continue unfavorable and the demand on shipping account consequently was limited. For the better qualities of butter the demand continues good, and prices ruled firm, but medium grades were but little called for, and for these it was found difficult to make sales. There was no change of importance in prices. Beans under a light demand ruled dull and very quiet. Prices were unchanged and quotations were at $1.75@1.80 per brl for good to prime Eastern mediums, and $1.00@1.75 for Western, according to quality. There was nothing of consequence done in beeswax; quotable at 26@28c for prime yellow. The reports received from the country in regard to broom-corn were more encouraging, and holders were more disposed to realize. There was rather a weak feeling developed, though no particular alteration was exhibited in values. We quote hurl at 10½@12c for No. 1 to extra, such as can be worked into a choice hurl broom 10½@11c, and good do 9@10c; crooked 6@8½c. The arrivals of berries were fair, and they consisted mainly of blackberries, for which there was a fair demand when in prime order, but there were some received that were common lots on the market, which were slow sale. The market closed at $3.50@4.00 for choice Wilsons, in sixteen-quart cases, $3.00@3.25 for Lawtons, and $1.00@1.06 for wild, according to quality. There has been some accumulation in the stock of cheese, but there was no improvement in the demand, and the market was a shade easier. Quotable at 10c for prime factory in lots, and at 11c in a retail way; common ranged at 5@9c. There were some new cranberries on the market, but they were not desirable and could not be sold. Dried fruits were steady and firm, though the amount of business transacted was light. Eastern apples quotable at about 10c when choice and repacked. Halves peaches firm at 11c, and blackberries quotable at about 11c. There was no sale for dried peas, and prices were nominal at $2.00@2.50 for choice green and $1.60@1.75 for marrowfat. The supply of eggs was ample, but there being so many lots in bad order, buyers were rather reluctant about purchasing. The market closed at 13½@14c for guaranteed in cases; lots in tubs and barrels were almost unsalable. Prime live geese feathers were a shade firmer, but the other kinds remain unchanged; quotable at 52@53c for the above-named kind, 25c for turkey tail, and 3c@5c for chiken. The receipts of all kinds of green fruits were more than sufficient to supply the demand, and the market ruled dull. A good many consignments were received in poor order, and these in a good many instances had to be thrown away. Apples ranged at 50c@2.00 for poor to fair, $2.25@2.75 for good cooking, and $3.00@3.50 for choice eating. Peaches sold all the way from 10c to $3.00 a box for Eastern, and the market closed at about $2.00@2.20 for good to choice. The majority of the pears offered were in poor order, and for this reason sales were exceedingly slow. Quotable at $2.00@2.50 for Eastern in good order in ⅓-bu boxes, and 75c @$1.00 for ⅓-bu boxes. Plums quiet at $1.00 @1.25 for baskets of damsons; wild were unsalable. Grapes sold at 5@10c per lb, according to quality. The game received was in very poor order, and but few lots sold at remunerative prices. Choice of all descriptions was in fair demand. Prairie chickens in good order sold at $2.00@2.50 per doz. Hides were as active as the offerings would admit and former prices were maintained. Quotable at 8½c for green salted, 15c for calf and 6½c for damaged. Honey was unsalable. There was a fair demand for choice nutmeg melons at $1.00@1.25 per crate, but the bulk of the offerings were green or else in poor order. Potatoes remain dull at 75c@$1.00 per brl. Sweet potatoes sold slowly at $3.50@3.75 per brl for yellow Jerseys, $3.00 for yellow Illinois, and from 30@40c in one-third bushel boxes. Veal was dull and prices were rather weak, receivers generally being anxious to keep their stock well closed out, on [illegible]. Sales ranged at 4@7c for common to choice [illegible] also dull, and the offerings of all kinds were in excess of the demand. Prices were weak, as follows: 50c per bu for tomatoes, $1.00@1.50 per brl for onions, 75c@1.00 per doz for egg plant, and $1.00@2.00 per doz for cauliflower.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was no business of consequence doing in the market for cooperage. Notwithstanding transactions were limited a steady feeling prevailed, and there was no change to note in prices. Quotations range at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90 @2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. There was a good supply of lumber on the market, and there the demand was also very good. Prices were steady at the following quotations: Joist and scantling, $8.00@8.25; boards and strips, $8.00@16.00, according to quality; shingles, $2.00@2.70; and lath, $1.50. The movement was again very light in wood, and there was no alteration to note in values. Quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs at the yards.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was quite a brisk movement in timothy during the week, but prices under largely increased offerings were a shade easier. The arrivals consisted largely of common qualities, but the offerings of really prime were light. The market closed at $2.20@2.50 for poor to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover was very quiet, and light sales of prime medium were reported at $8.00. Flax was steady and in fair demand. Sales at $1.40@1.50 for fair to good crushing. The other kinds were entirely nominal. Highwines were quiet, and the market closed a shade easier, sales being at $1.18½.

PROVISIONS.

There was more interest developed in this market during the week just past, and transactions were generally made at a shade better prices, excepting lard, which was a trifle weaker. The market was governed mainly by local speculative influences. The receipts of hogs during the week were only moderate and for these prices were generally maintained. Mess pork was in good demand and closed firm at $21.00 cash and seller September, and $20.85 seller October. Cash lard closed at $13.00@13.10, seller September at $12.95@13.00, and seller October at 13.05.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$8 00	@13 00
HOGS—Dressed	10	@	10¾
COTTON	14½	@	15¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 10	@	5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@	1 26
CORN	69	@	73
OATS	48	@	55
RYE	90	@	96
PORK—New Mess	20 26	@	20 75
LARD—Steam	13¼	@	13⅜

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 48	@	1 49
CORN—No. 2	58	@	59
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
RYE—No. 2	71	@	72
PORK—Mess	21 25	@	21 75
LARD	12¾	@	13
HOGS	7 85	@	8 10
CATTLE	5 25	@	6 25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 10	@	1 20
No. 2	1 13	@	1 15
CORN—No. 2	56	@	58
OATS—No. 2	33	@	35
RYE	77	@	79
BARLEY—No. 2	1 06	@	1 10

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—New	80	@	1 30
CORN	70	@	73
OATS	30	@	50
RYE	..	@	82
PORK—Mess	20 75	@	21 00
LARD	13	@	14

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 38	@	1 40
Amber	1 28	@	1 30
CORN	58	@	62
OATS	39	@	42

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 36	@	1 39
No. 1 White	1 25	@	1 27
No. 2 White	1 10	@	1 21
Amber	1 20	@	1 21
CORN	62	@	64
OATS	39	@	42
BARLEY—No. 3	..	@	1 25
PORK—Mess	..	@	22 00

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 38
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 35
CORN	60	@	70
OATS	43	@	44

Love and a Mule.

The Newark *Evening Courier*, a newspaper remarkable for its veracity, says of one of its citizens: "He rose early and gulped down his morning cup of coffee, as if his life depended upon his haste. Then he rushed to the grand-delivery window of the postoffice, and inquired for a letter. The clerk handed him a perfumed missive, directed in a fair round hand. He ripped open one end of the envelope with his lead-pencil sharpener, and commenced to read as he crossed Broad street toward Center Market. What to him were the country wagons, with their loads of beets and cabbages? He read: 'As I sit by the open window and hear the waves thunder upon the shore —' There he stopped suddenly and tumbled into a basket of squashes, as if a thunderbolt had been launched at the seat of his thirty-inch pataloons. That was where it struck. 'Hello, mister. Say, can't you keep away from that mewl?' sang out a bronzed agriculturist from Caldwell. 'Help yourself to squash,' yelled one of Lew Francis' students from the tonsorial chambers of the market building. He gathered up his girl's letter dripping with black mud, surveyed the photograph of the mule's foot upon the base of his pantaloons, and limped disconsolately away. The course of true love never did run smooth."

Extraordinary Chess Playing.

Mr. William H. Mundy, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., recently played at that place twenty-four games of chess at one time, against twenty-four different players, without sight of men or boards. The games were played at the residence of Judge Josiah T. Miller, the player meanwhile sitting on the stoop, chatting and answering questions about the games. This is eleven more games than were ever attempted at one time before. A dispute arose about the position of the pieces in two of the games, and Mr. Mundy stood up before the guests and called off all the moves that had been made in the games and the position of the pieces on the boards. He had previously played six games at once in Hudson, N. Y., and again in Geneva, N. Y. When 14 years old he beat some of the best players then living, but has played little since.

THE Adams Express Company employs 8,000 men, 1,900 horses, and 1,200 railway cars, and their special messengers travel over 100,000 miles a day.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Reaction of Popular Feeling—The Conspiracy That Drove the Bank to the Wall and Ralston to His Death—Resumption of Business.

(San Francisco (Sept. 9) Cor. Chicago Times.)

The public seem to have lost all interest in politics, and to think and talk only of Ralston and his bank. There was a time in the history of California that the men who hastened this great catastrophe, and hounded to his death the most enterprising citizen in California, would have been seized and hanged to the first lamp-post. But the old days of vigilance committees and unrestrained passions have passed. San Francisco to-day is a city of civilized and [illegible], and the vengeance which individuals deal out to the authors of calamities like these is the vengeance of social ostracism. The two newspapers which have aided the main conspirators in this hellish work are losing their subscriptions by hundreds. Their managers are repudiated by the public, and there is but one sentiment expressed for the dead financier—that with all his faults he was a man among men, and all his troubles, which ended in his tragic death, have been caused by the successful scheming of his enemies, and not from any fault, much less crime, of his own. This is the situation in the financial world of San Francisco to-day. Our people are divided into two classes—the men who swear by Ralston and are determined to vindicate his honor at all sacrifices, and those who depend on Flood & O'Brien, the men who aspire to take Ralston's place, and who, of course, hurl epithet on epithet at the dead man, the latchet of whose shoe they are not worthy to unloose. It is capital pitted against capital, and the only question is, which of the parties—the Bank of California or the new Bank of Nevada, Flood & O'Brien—can swing at once the most brains. The Bank of California, when it begins anew, will represent an aggregation of capitalists, while the Bank of Nevada will represent simply Messrs. Flood & O'Brien, who control the Big Bonanza. The sympathy of the public at large is decidedly with the bank which has long represented the State abroad, and its credit, in spite of the unfortunate events of the past week, is in no way impaired. All its large creditors have agreed to give it an elaborate extension of time, and the Oriental Bank extends all the credit it desires until the present difficulty is tided over. While Mr. Ralston was living, and the first shock of the awful calamity was thrilling the public, the friends whose fortunes he had made, and stockholders and Directors of the banks, whom honor should have made to stand with him, deserted him in a body. This was the crowning blow which broke the great banker's heart. He was a man of honor, and the moment the crash came, he turned every cent of his personal property, to be applied to the payment of its debts. The Directors repudiated him, and forced him to resign his position as President. Then he went forth to his death, and Ralston dead is appreciated by those who deserted him living. "I am worth," said Mr. Sharon, at the Directors' meeting yesterday, "fifteen millions in solid wealth and permanent real estate. Mr. Ralston was my friend. Through him I made it, and I shall devote the full half before there shall come a stain on his honor." D. O. Mills, so cold and impassive as we had thought him, responded to the generous sentiment. Michael Reese gave his adherence to the determination to banish all idea of liquidation through bankruptcy, and the board, with entire unanimity, resolved that California's great financial institution should not go down in shame and dishonor.

The *Chronicle* this morning publishes a positive statement to the effect that the bank has reliable assets of $14,000,000, and nominal assets of $20,000,000, and an indebtedness of $13,000,000; the coin in its vaults is $850,000; a guaranty fund of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 is nearly all pledged, and resumption is assured immediately. Similar statements are being spread abroad.

Biography of Ralston.

William Chapman Ralston, late President of the Bank of California, who so strangely lost his life, was born in the village of Wellsville, 45 miles from Pittsburgh, and was at one time clerk on a steamboat plying between that city and Cincinnati. He is very well known in Pittsburgh, and Mr. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania company's railroad lines, and Gen. F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent of this institution, were boyhood companions of Ralston. The latter's father was owner of a saw and planing mill at Wellsville, and conducted boat-building, and in the years 1847 and 1848, he succeeded in placing his son as second clerk on a steamboat. In this position, and more responsible ones subsequently, he became acquainted with quite a large number of our merchants and business men. He became engaged to a lady in New York, about 1848, who, through death's intervention, was not destined to become his companion. Shortly after the breaking out of the excitement attending the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Ralston also caught the gold fever, and left the river trade to seek his fortunes in Eldorado, via Panama. Very early in his career he jumped into all sorts of speculations, and soon amassed a handsome competency. Stock operations and mining enterprises were his favorite fields. He entered the ill-fated Bank of California when it was quite a small institution. Ralston, in course of time, rose to be its cashier, and afterward President; and its capital stock being increased from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, the bank, under his management, soon became a very influential institution.

Cause of Floods.

The frequent and protracted droughts that have afflicted the earth during some years past have been ascribed to the increasing destruction of forests, and now the excessive rains and floods of the present season are in a measure referred to the same cause. Forests have a great effect in equalizing the distribution of ice and snow under the influence of the summer heat. The existence of lumber on hillsides also tempers the flow of surface water and restrains the accumulation of torrents. It is a notable fact that the violence of spring and summer floods is increasing in proportion to the denudation of forest and woodlands. When will men learn the unwisdom of disturbing the equilibrium of nature, and take care not to set desolating forces at work by a selfish disregard of aught but their immediate personal interests?

A Strange Tragedy.

Reading was on Tuesday the scene of one of the most terrible tragedies that has occurred in this State for a number of years. At about 6:30 o'clock on the evening in question a woman of medium height and full figure was observed passing over the Harrisburg bridge, a short distance from the city proper. She was accompanied by three children, two of them girls, aged 9 and 5 years, and the [illegible] side of the river the little party descended to the tow-path of the Union Canal, and proceeded in the direction of the Tulpehocken Creek. The children skipped along merrily, delighted with their ramble in the country, whilst the mother walked moodily with them. At a point about two and a half miles from the city of Reading she was seen by a young lady to stop and fill a large basket she had with her with stones.

This done, she strapped it tightly to her waist, and picking up the little boy she threw him on her breast, and then taking one of the girls under each of her arms, deliberately threw herself into the canal. But a few moments intervened between the filling of the basket and the fatal act, and before the aid, which came in the person of Mr. Forney and several farm-hands, who rushed to the water's edge upon hearing the cries of the children, could effect a rescue, the mother and children had disappeared. There was a moment of struggling and battling with the waters, and then the woman, borne down by the weight of the basket of stones and the children, sank to the bottom. The rescuing party began grappling for the bodies, and in a short time recovered two of the children; presently the third was obtained, and finally the body of the mother was found. The mother and children were well dressed. The bodies of the four were laid upon the bank of the stream. Notice was at once sent to the Coroner, and a jury was impaneled, none of whose members were able to recognize the dead woman or her children. Their verdict was that the woman came to her death by suicidal drowning, whilst the children came to theirs by the willful act of the person (supposed to be the mother) who was with them. The dead bodies were taken to the city, and were about to be buried, when a Mrs. Bockmuehl, who had viewed them at the undertaker's office, recognized the woman as the wife and the children as the offspring of Philip Bessinger, a German saloon-keeper. He was at once summoned, and made acquainted with the sad event which had deprived him of a wife and a family of children.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A SEQUEL TO THE ABOVE.

A dispatch from Reading says: "There was great excitement here at the funeral of Mrs. Bessinger and her three children, drowned Tuesday last. It seems from the stories of people that the woman had lived unhappily with her husband, owing to the introduction by him of another woman into the house, and that this unhappiness resulted in a quarrel Monday, when the husband ordered his wife to leave the house and take the two girls with her, while he would retain the boy. Next day she went to leave with the children, and after filling a basket with stones, in which operation the children assisted, she bound the basket securely to her body, and taking the three children in her arms leaped into the canal and all were drowned. As soon as the bodies were recovered and taken to their former home, the police had to guard the house to save the husband from assault, and at the funeral procession today, which included about one thousand people on foot, surrounded his carriage. When the bodies were lowered into the graves the people hooted Bessinger and made a rush for him. In the confusion one shot was fired, when the police hurriedly placed him in a carriage and drove off, receiving on passing the cemetery gates another shot, which it is thought wounded him, as he was carried into the house. The police are still on guard, and the people, including many women, continue their threats.

A Religious View.

"You see, when you done shuffle off dis mortuary coil, and de sperritt persente itself at the Golden Gates," argued a colored revivalist, on the levee, yesterday, "Gabr'el gwine to ask you what church you 'longed to in de flesh."

"Yaas, I speck so," said the listener.

"If you 'longed to the Missiunary Baptist; he gwine tole you walk right in and set by de foot-stool.

"Ef you 'long to de Methomdist Church he say stay on de outside whar your shoutin' won't 'sturb de angels.

"Ef you's 'Piscumpalion—"

"Hole on, Mr. Middleton, de ain't no niggers 'Piscumpalions. Dem's all white folks," interrupted the listener.

"Dat don't make no difference," continued the expounder of religion; "de principle's de same, ain't it? Ef you're a 'Piscumpalion, de angel say to you, 'go over dar 'mong de white folks.'

"Ef you's Caffolick, de angel pint you to de Virgin Mary, and tell you—"

"But look heah, Mr. Middleton, sposen he didn't 'long to no church in de flesh?" queried the listener.

"Well, what he be doin' dar den?" asked the colored divine, scornfully.

"Well," replied the unconverted sinner, "I thought in dat case, he could do'at he dam please."—*Vicksburg Herald.*

What Illinois Lost During the War.

A correspondent writes, wishing to know how many soldiers Illinois lost during the war of the rebellion. The following are the statistics as learned from the Adjutant General: "Officers killed, 307; enlisted men killed, 5,453; officers died of wounds, 125; enlisted men died of wounds, 2,890; officers who died of disease, 372; enlisted men died of disease, 19,035; officers lost at sea on steamer General Lyon, 11; enlisted men at sea on the General Lyon, 189; total officers, 905; total enlisted men, 27,576. In addition to these there were 867 deaths of Illinois officers and men in the Andersonville prison pen—making the grand total of deaths of Illinois soldiers during the war, 28,348."—*Pekin (Ill.) Times.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

SPAIN will send over, during September and October, 22,000 troops to fertilize the soil of Cuba.

MOODY and Sankey, the evangelists, will open their fall campaign in Washington at the 1st of October.

THE cable announces that seven more Cardinals are to be created at the next Consistory. Six of them will be appointed from Italy, and one—Archbishop of Rennes—from France.

THE two children of Prof. Donaldson, the lost aeronaut, are from a divorced wife, whom he married in Reading, Pa., and who is still living. The children are at present being well cared for in Buffalo, N. Y. The Professor always evinced much affection for his little ones.

A NEW wonder has been discovered in California—a rival to the famous Yo Semite Valley. The new valley is on Kings river, is forty-five miles in length from east to west, and has an average width at the bottom of about half a mile. It lies 5,000 feet above the sea, and its walls, which are about 3,000 feet high, are very precipitous.

COMMENTING upon the fact that at a recent trial in Fitchburg, Mass., the plaintiff put one of his ears in as evidence—it having been bitten off by the defendant—the St. Louis *Republican* is cruel enough to say: "It is interesting to imagine a Chicago man thus mutilated offering to produce the same evidence, and the Judge detailing four policemen to bring in the ear."

IF the telegraph is to be believed, Gen. Sherman is the fastest traveler that ever packed a traveling-bag. A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Aug. 31, printed in the Chicago *Times*, announces his arrival on that day in Portland, Oregon. In the same column of the *Times* is another telegram from Montreal, nearly 4,000 miles away, announcing the General's arrival in the Canadian metropolis. Wonder if he was propelled by the Keely motor?

THE "Irish giant" and prize-fighter, O'Baldwin, is said to be dying of consumption. Nearly all the noted professional pugilists who have had sharp experience in the ring have died of lung disease in one form or another. Tom Sayers, John C. Heenan and Aaron Jones "went to grass" in this way. What a pity these athletes, upon whom nature has lavished such magnificent bone and sinew, should waste the precious gifts in worse than brutal business.

RALSTON, the suicide-banker, has more birth-places than any man we have heard of lately. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, have each put in a claim to the honor of having given the great financier to the world. George Alfred Townsend says he was born in Ohio. As George Alfred is the greatest falsifier that has lived since the days of Ananias, we forthwith ignore the claim of Ohio. As between the other three States, "you pays your money and takes your choice."

"ITALIAN Crimes"—"Murder of an Englishman at Naples for a Trifling Offense"—"Trial of Brigands in Viterbo." Such was the caption, in flaming black type, that greeted the eyes of the Chicago *Times* readers, the other morning. Upon perusing the article, however, what must must have been the astonishment of its thousands of readers to find no mention of "Italian crimes," but simply a tame account of a Spiritual seance in New York. Evidently the Chicago *Times'* types were on a big spree that day. Or mayhap, the foreman belongs to a "whisky ring."

THE Bank of California was a private bank, chartered by the State of California, and issued no notes. It had a paid-up capital of $5,000,000, and deposits varying from $6,000,000 to $9,000,000. It has been identified with the history of the State. It was founded in 1864, and was originally intended to secure the business of the mines; its owners became rich, and their ambition found new and other fields for operation. It grasped control of the commerce of the Pacific coast. It secured a monopoly of the quicksilver production. It entered into the business of buying mining stocks, and played bull or bear, as circumstances demanded. It extended its operations to Oregon, British Columbia, and even grasped the control of the fur trade in Alaska. It erected itself into a financial despot. It controlled the grain market; it dictated to all the other banks; it regulated the rates of discount and the terms on which loans were made. It crushed merchants and bankers remorselessly. It, in one way or the other, controlled the trade with Japan and China, and the importation of teas. The whole coast trade and that with the Sandwich Islands was under its command. It was universally feared and hated, but it defied all opposition. Its business with England was immense, and it had also large transactions with France. It made the foreign exchange for California and all the Pacific States, and for the Sandwich Islands, and for the Japan and China trade done through San Francisco. It had correspondents and financial agents in all countries, and there is scarcely any kind of business or stocks in which it did not dabble. It also went extensively into politics. It violated all the legitimate laws of banking, and has paid dearly for the penalty.

A MR. QUINN has been giving illustrations in Chicago of the Paul Boyton life-preserving apparatus. It consists of two sections of inflated rubber for the upper and lower portions of the human body, ingeniously fastened at the waist so as to render the suit waterproof. The apparatus is inflated by projecting tubes, the exit of the air being prevented by thread-buttons of brass. Mr. Quinn entertained large numbers of night-seers on Lake Michigan by attaching a sail to the ankle of his rubber outfit, and steering with a paddle he held in his hand. In this manner he floated over the boisterous waves as securely as though aboard the staunchest craft. The inflated portion of the apparatus being in compartments, he could vary his position from the horizontal to the vertical at pleasure. Accompanying him was an inflated rubber bag, containing the morning paper, cigars and matches, luncheon, and the same black bottle which accompanies all well-ordered excursions, all of which he appeared to enjoy with more gusto than the observers on the steamers. The apparatus is ingenious and novel, but we do not believe it can ever become of general practical utility.

MERE MENTION.

GEN. SHERMAN is 55.

JOHN B. GOUGH is 58.

BOSTON has 476 schools.

THE farmers are happy.

SNAKES eat potato-bugs.

RALSTON was 50 years old.

COL. FORNEY is in Holland.

CARL SCHURZ is in Switzerland.

THE cholera has abated in Syria.

OXEN are a dollar a head in Egypt.

CALIFORNIA has 800,000 inhabitants.

QUINCY, Ill., has 35,000 population.

THE Pope is rid of his rheumatism.

FLORIDA rivers are hard to navigate.

WHITELAW REID is a skilled violinist.

THE potato-rot has reappeared in Ireland.

DELANO is still confined with rheumatism.

A CALIFORNIA man owns a 45,000-acre ranch.

THE crop prospects deserve making an oat of.

A GEORGIA farmer is putting in a crop of tea.

THERE is talk of a Chinese college in Nevada.

THE British Museum has 1,100,000 volumes.

THE richest woman in America is at Newport.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN, of Iowa, is ill in Colorado.

GERMANY has 1,000,000 more women than men.

W. C. RALSTON was born near Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUGUSTA, Ga., shipped 264,000 melons this season.

THE height of folly—Three miles up in a balloon.

THE assessment of Boston figures up $793,767,000.

A VIRGINIA man has found a double-headed turtle.

CINCINNATI announces a trial of sausage machines.

NEW YORK sends out 40,000 foreign letters a day.

BARNUM has paid $20,000 for a baby hippopotamus.

ST. PETER'S Church at Rome will hold 54,000 persons.

THE grasshopper plague has turned up in Germany.

P. C. ARMIJO, of New Mexico, owns 2,000,000 sheep.

A BROTHER of the late Sam Houston lives in Chicago.

FRANCE is importing large numbers of horses from Russia.

BANKING and speculating don't get along well together.

A TENNESSEE editor takes huckleberries on subscription.

THE butchers of Montreal are going to start a newspaper.

A MAN in Liverpool killed his opponent in a prize-fight.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S property is all in his son's name.

DURING last year 150,000,000 stamped envelopes were made.

SARTORIS and Nellie are coming back to live in this country.

BEN BUTLER and Theodore Tilton have been clam-eating together.

THE Grand Opera House, New York, has been sold for $500,000.

IN England $585,000,000 is invested in the production of alcohol.

SAN FRANCISCO has a female frog catcher; she wears breeches.

W. C. RALSTON was formerly a clerk on a Mississippi river steamer.

IN 59 years the American Bible Society has issued 31,893,332 copies of the Bible.

OVER 93,000 persons have been killed in the country by accident in six months.

A PENNSYLVANIA man lately succeeded in setting on the largest-sized French boot, but in trying to get it off again he broke his leg. Which is another argument for the duty of protecting home manufactures.

INDIANA NEWS.

THE raw material for "pig tail" has never been surpassed in Warrick county.

MR. GEO. H. HOUSE gave $7,000 to build the new Methodist church at Romney, now put under way.

THE Commissioners of Bartholomew county voted to allow the Superintendent 50 days in which to visit 100 schools.

IN Evansville the lowest salary paid to an assistant school teacher is $300, and the highest salary to the principal $1,900.

A HUNTER near Remington filled the nose of his friend with shot, and got out of it by saying that he mistook it for a red-bird.

THE [illegible] says [illegible] night fourteen head of fine steers belonging to Mr. John Shields, twelve miles north of town, were killed by a single flash of lightning.

MR. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, has terminated his connection with that paper, and is succeeded by R. J. L. Matthews, formerly of the New Albany *Ledger*.

THE Plymouth *Magnet* mentions the report of seven cases in which lightning struck metallic clothes lines hanging to the houses, and was thus conducted to the buildings and inflicted damage.

TWENTY-ONE wives abandoned by their husbands, applied at the Township Trustee's office, in Indianapolis, in the month of August for passes to enable them and their children to reach their friends.

AT Brazil, on Saturday afternoon, Hugh Stevenson, one of the members of the Caledonia Coal Company, while engaged about the mine, accidentally fell down the shaft, and was instantly killed.

WILLIE, the youngest son of W. C. Depauw, a well-known resident of New Albany, while loading a pistol last Saturday evening, shot himself through the heart. He was alone at the time, and when the family found him he was lying on the floor, dead.

THOMAS WITLE, a farmer south of Lafayette, was found dead on his place, a short distance from his house, Saturday morning. He had taken a gun and gone out into the fields to look after some work, and in getting over a fence it is supposed the gun was discharged. The whole charge of fine shot was found in his left ear.

THE Directors of the B., S., O. and B. railroad met contractors Clark, Bull & Co., of Chicago, recently, at Owensburg, and signed the contract to build the above named road from Bedford to Bloomfield, within three months, and have cars running by Dec. 25, 1875. This will open the largest mining interests in the State.

AT the firmen's tournament in South Bend, last week, Alert Hose Co. No. 10, of that city, took the first prize, $200; the Wide Awakes, of Laporte, second, $100; Young Hoosier No. 4, of South Bend, third, $50; and Standpipe No. 6, fourth; $25. In the hook and ladder contest the home company got the first money, $50, and the Elkhart company second, $25.

THE publisher of the Wabash *Free Trader* relates his experience in these words: "Some people who owe the printer, appear to think that he can live and support his employes, during the summer season, on hot air. It is a mistake. It would be a good thing if a printing office could be run on the caloric principle, but it can't be done. We have tried it."

MISS FRANCES A. TREANOR, daughter of John Treanor, druggist, South Bend, fell, last Thursday night, from a third story window to the sidewalk below, killing her instantly. The family had just moved into a new building near the Court-House, and it is thought that the striking of the town clock frightened her in awakening so as to cause her to spring to the window.

INDIANA postal affairs: *Office Established*—North Indianapolis, Marion county, Eugene Udell, Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed*—Dorsey, Blackford county, Adam S. Rinard; Inglefield, Vanderburgh county, Levi Newman; La Otto, Noble county, Robert Taylor; Otwell, Pike county, Mason R. Palmer; Sunman, Ripley county, George B. Ashton.

ON Tuesday of last week, a son of Mrs. Stoy, of Lafayette, with a companion named Linwood, was playing with a gun, and the gun was discharged, the contents passing through Stoy's hand, shattering it terribly. Stoy jumped on to a horse with his companion, rode a mile to a physician, where his wounds were dressed, and he returned home a wiser lad, minus part of his left hand.

LAST January, Elihu Baldwin, an old bachelor, of Fort Wayne, died, leaving his entire estate, valued at about $40,000, to be divided equally between the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the American Home Missionary Society. His brothers and sisters have just begun suit in the Circuit Court to have the will set aside, on the ground that at the time of the execution of the will the testator was insane. In his will he directed that a plain tombstone be erected over his remains, with his name, age, and date of death inscribed thereon, and the words: "Here lies a poor sinner—all unrighteousness. Perhaps God will have mercy. Let Him do as He will."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

GEORGIA will pay $3,500,000 for fertilizers this year.

GRASSHOPPERS do not eat peas. A valuable hint for farmers in the infected districts.

A MINNESOTA woman destroyed 43 bushels of grasshoppers for which she received $48.

DO NOT kill the toads. In Paris they are sold at fifty cents a dozen, in order to protect vineyards and gardens from insects. A toad will swallow the biggest kind of a tomato worm.

TO HAVE plenty of eggs in winter, the fowl must have warm roosting and nesting places, warm food, if possible, with some kind of animal food at least once a [illegible] gravel and lime must be always at hand, and the poultry house must be kept scrupulously clean, and the fowls out of the way of vermin and free from lice.

LICE may be destroyed by the application of lard or sweet oil in which carbolic acid has been mixed at the rate of one part of acid to one hundred of oil or lard. For poultry, the mixture should be rubbed beneath the wings and on top of the head, except in the case of sitting hens, which should never have grease of any kind applied to them, if the eggs are to be hatched.

IN order to ascertain the gain in weight of growing cattle an experiment was tried as follows: A short-horn bull calf was weighed on the 12th of April, 1874, when he was just 14 months old, and his weight was found to be 503 pounds. May 12 he weighed 592 pounds; June 12, 703 pounds; July 12, 801 pounds; August 12, 880 pounds, and September, 1,200 pounds, a total gain in five months of 463 pounds, or 92¼ pounds per month.

DURING the warm weather troubles from sore shoulders on horses are common, very largely the result of poorly-fitting collars. The proper way to prevent this trouble is to remove the cause on the start. Where the breast has become galled, wash frequently with some stringent solution, such as alum water or a decoction of white oak bark. Arnica is excellent for galls, and should be applied at night after the horse has finished work, and well rubbed in.

PROFESSOR LAW gives the following directions for the treatment of blind staggers in pigs: When the hogs are attacked, dash a bucketful of cold water over the body, throw purgative injections into the rectum, composed of six ounces of sulphate of soda and one or two tablespoonsful of spirits of turpentine in ten ounces of water. Setons saturated with turpentine may be inserted under the skin behind the ears, or the back of the neck may be blistered by rubbing in the following mixture: Spirits of turpentine and liquid ammonia, one ounce each; powdered cantharides, two drams.

VICIOUS horses are mostly made so by the bad treatment of attendants. Kindness and gentleness are the first requisites in the care of colts. If the attendant kicks or hits the colt with a stick or fork when he passes him, what more natural than that the colt should catch the evil disposition and kick back! Some speak of a wild colt as if that condition was to be expected, but if colts are properly treated while young, few will ever be wild. This wild condition arises from the wild, uncivilized disposition of the attendant. Uniform kindness will give the colt confidence in man, and he will be as easy to handle as a pet kitten. Harshness in an attendant should be a cause for his discharge. The idea that wildness is an inclination of stamina is totally unfounded. Hundreds of instances of the greatest endurance and pluck with the greatest gentleness and obedience can be cited. The Arab horse is under the most implicit obedience, and at the same time capable of great feats. The best of food, given with good judgment, and the best care humanely bestowed, are necessary to grow a colt in the best manner.

About the House.

PRESERVE eggs by a quick dipping in boiling water, and packing with fresh salt, small end down.

LINEN can be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-scraped white soap to a pound of starch.

INK stains may be removed from books by wetting the spot with a solution of oxalic acid, one ounce; water, half a pint.

JELLY CAKE.—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda; bake in a large bread pan; when done, turn out on a paper; spread jelly on the bottom side, and roll up tight in the paper.

TO WASH LINEN OR CALICO.—Take soft water, and make flour starch; thin with cold soft water so that the starch will not be too thick; wash your dresses in this without soap, and rinse in thin starch; hang in the shade, wrong side out, to dry, and they will not fade. This is a good way to wash prints for children.

HOMESPUN.—Take one part stale bread in two parts cold potatoes; chop fine; put in enough sweet cream and butter so it will ball up nice; season with salt, pepper and a little sage; make into balls; put them on a dripping pan and set in the oven till they are warmed through and a little brown on the top. We call them potato balls and think they are nice.

FROSTING FOR CAKE.—The whites of two eggs to a half pound of fine white sugar; beat the eggs to a stiff froth; then add the sugar, and beat until it falls in flakes from the knife. When spreading it on the cake, dip the knife occasionally in cold water. Dredge that side of the cake which rested upon the tin while baking with sifted flour (to remove whatever grease may be left) before spreading the icing.

IN removing grease spots from clothing with benzole or turpentine, the usual way is to wet the cloth with the detergent and then to rub it with a sponge or the like. This often spreads the grease, without removing it. The following method is given by the *Scientific American*: Place soft blotting paper beneath and top of the grease spot, after the latter has been thoroughly saturated with the benzole; then press well. The fat is thus dissolved and absorbed by the paper, and entirely removed from the clothing.

An Adventure with a Hat.

M. Arsene Houssaye, in one of his Paris letters to the New York *Tribune*, relates the following:

I once had a hat adventure myself. It was in 1850. I was at the ball of the Hotel de Ville, escorting Mme. Victor Hugo, while M. Hugo gave his arm to Madame Houssaye. There was a chair empty, and the next one to it contained a hat. I took up the hat and gave the chair to Mme. Hugo. Of course I did not propose to hold the hat all night, so I put it on the floor. Its owner soon arrived. It was a celebrated duelist, M. Sherbette, a Deputy from Soissons. He came straight to the chair which had had the honor of holding his hat. He was about to attack Madame Victor Hugo, but as I was talking with her, he turned upon me.

"Is it you, sir, who have displaced my hat?" "Yes, sir." "Did you put it on the floor?" "Yes. Do you think I ought to have put it on my head?" "But, sir, you have insulted me. Here is my card."

I took out a card and threw it in his hat.

"Monsieur!" said the Deputy, furiously, "do yo suppose I am going to pick up my hat?"

"Do you suppose," I said, "that I am going to put it on your head?"

Victor Hugo laughed, Madame Hugo smiled, but Madame Houssaye was not at all amused.

"I require, sir," said the Deputy of Soissons, "that you replace my hat on the chair where it was." I began to laugh. A little circle had gathered. M. Sherbette finally picked up his hat under pretext of taking my card.

"Monsieur Arsene Houssaye," he said, "we are from the same place, a reason more for our meeting."

"I await your seconds, M. Sherbette," I replied.

"At what hour?" "At this hour. We can fight as soon as we leave the ball."

M. Sherbette bowed to the two ladies, and went off in search of two seconds. I asked Victor Hugo and the Marquis de Belloy to act as my witnesses in this ridiculous affair. M. Sherbette's seconds soon appeared. It was decided that we should fight with pistols at twenty paces at the Bolsade Boulogne at daybreak. It was then hardly midnight, but we resolved to pass the rest of the night at a ball. At that time I was very fond of waltzing. They told Madame Houssaye that the affair was amicably settled, so that we amused ourselves pleasantly until nearly dawn.

As ill-luck would have it, we all met in the cloak-room, principals and seconds. "It is a nuisance," said one of Sherbette's seconds, "to go to the Bois in this snow-storm." "Come," said the other laughingly to M. Sherbette, "as you are the injured party, you can apologize." "Never!" said M. Sherbette.

The two seconds came to me. "Say one word to free us from this task. We want to go to bed." "Never!" I cried in my turn. M. Sherbette put on his hat with a slant over the right ear. I put on mine with a slant over the left. The four seconds besieged us, and said they would not accompany us unless we were more good-natured about it.

"After all," said Victor Hugo, "I think that Arsene Houssaye, having insulted M. Sherbette's hat, might make his apolgies to it."

At this moment, a word from M. Sherbette changed the face of things. "If M. Arsene Houssaye declares that in offending my hat he did not mean to offend me, I will hold myself satisfied with this declaration."

I declared that I had not aimed at M. Sherbette under his hat, and the duel was at an end. It was agreed in the verbal process-verbal, that whenever we met thereafter we were to salute each other by a touch of the hat.

The First and Last Census.

The following table shows the population of the thirteen original States in 1790, first census, and in 1870, last census; also, population of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, States formed from the original thirteen, and admitted to the Union subsequent to 1790. As the nation is about to enter upon its centennial year, this table will be of value and interest. The truth of the saying, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," may be seen from the fact that, in 1790, the center of population was about twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. In 1810, it was forty miles northwest of Washington, D. C. In 1830, it was about Staunton, Va. In 1850, it was near Parkersburg, W. Va. In 1870, it was about forty-eight miles Northeast of Cincinnati:

States.	Population.		Gain.
	1790.	1870.	
Maine	96,540	626,915	530,375
New Hampshire	141,885	318,300	176,415
Vermont	85,425	330,551	245,126
Massachusetts	378,787	1,457,351	1,078,564
Rhode Island	68,825	217,353	148,528
Connecticut	237,946	537,454	299,508
New-York	340,120	4,382,759	4,042,639
New Jersey	184,139	906,096	721,957
Pennsylvania	434,373	3,521,951	3,087,578
Delaware	59,096	125,015	65,919
Maryland	319,728	780,894	461,166
Virginia	747,610	1,225,163	477,553
North Carolina	393,751	1,071,361	677,610
South Carolina	249,073	705,606	456,533
Georgia	82,548	1,184,109	1,101,561
Kentucky	73,677	1,321,011	1,247,334
Tennessee	35,691	1,258,520	1,222,829
Total	3,929,214	19,970,409	16,041,195

Travers on Fisk and Gould.

One day last summer, Col. Fisk was showing Mr. Travers over the Plymouth Rock, the famous Long Branch boat. After showing the rest of the vessel, he pointed to two large portraits of himself and Mr. Gould, hanging, a little distance apart, at the head of the stairway.

"There," says the Colonel, "what do you think of them?"

"They're good, Colonel—you hanging on one side and Gould on the other; f—i—r—s—t-rate. But, Colonel," continued the wicked Mr. Travers, buried in thought, "w—w—where's our Saviour?"

Mr. Travers, who is a vestryman in Grace Church, says he knows it was wicked, but he couldn't have helped it if he'd been on his dying bed.—*Eli Perkins's New Book.*

TOM THUMB has won a prize in a yacht race.

FIFTY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

An Interesting Collection of Conundrums.

An ingenious correspondent of the *Herald of Health* gives the following fifty questions, each to be answered by the name of a well-known author. The guessing of these questions will form a pleasant evening entertainment:

1. What a rough man said to his son when he wished him to eat properly.
2. Is a lion's house dug in the side of a hill where there is no water?
3. Pilgrims and flatterers have knelt low to kiss him.
4. Makes and mends for first-class customers.
5. Represents the dwelling of civilized men.
6. Is a kind of linen.
7. Is worn on the head.
8. A name that means such fiery things, I can't describe their pains and stings.
9. Belongs to a monastery.
10. Not one of the four points of the compass, but inclining toward one of them.
11. Is what an oyster heap is like to be.
12. Is a chain of hills containing a dark treasure.
13. Always youthful as you see; but between you and me, he never was much of a chicken.
14. An American manufacturing town.
15. Humpbacked but not deformed.
16. An internal pain.
17. Value of a word.
18. A ten-footer whose name begins with fifty.
19. A brighter and smarter than the other one.
20. A worker in precious metals.
21. A very vital part of the body.
22. A lady's garment.
23. A small talk and a heavy weight.
24. A prefix and a disease.
25. Comes from a pig.
26. A disagreeable fellow to have on one's foot.
27. A sick place of worship.
28. A mean dog 'tis.
29. An official dreaded by the students of English universities.
30. His middle name is suggestive of an Indian or a Hottentot.
31. A manufactured metal.
32. A game and a male of the human species.
33. An answer to "Which is the greater poet, William Shakespeare or Martin F. Tupper?"
34. Meat! What are you doing?
35. Is very fast indeed.
36. A barrier built by an edible.
37. To agitate a weapon.
38. Red as an apple, black as night, a heavenly sign or a perfect fright.
39. A domestic worker.
40. A slang exclamation.
41. Pack away closely, never scatter, and doing so you'll soon get at her.
42. A young domestic animal.
43. One that is more than a sandy shore.
44. A fraction in currency and the prevailing fashion.
45. Mamma is in perfect health, my child; and thus he named a poet mild.
46. A girl's name and a male relation.
47. Take a heavy field piece, nothing loth.
48. Put an edible grain 'twixt an ant and a bee, and a much-loved poet you'll see.
49. A common domestic animal, and what it can never do.
50. Each living head, in time 'tis said, will turn to him though he be dead.

ANSWERS.

1. Chaucer. 2. Dryden. 3. Pope. 4. Taylor. 5. Holmes. 6. Holland. 7. Hood. 8. Burns. 9. Abbott. 10. Southey. 11. Shelley. 12. Coleridge. 13. Young. 14. Lowell. 15. Campbell. 16. Akenside. 17. Wordsworth. 18. Longfellow. 19. Whittier. 20. Goldsmith. 21. Harte. 22. Spencer. 23. Chatterton. 24. De Quincey. 25. Bacon. 26. Bunyan. 27. Churchill. 28. Curtis. 29. Proctor. 30. W. Savage Landor. 31. Steele. 32. Tennyson. 33. Willis. 34. Browning. 35. Swift. 36. Cornwall. 37. Shakespeare. 38. Crabbe. 39. Cook. 40. Dickens. 41. Stowe. 42. Lamb. 43. Beecher. 44. Milton. 45. Motherwell. 46. Addison. 47. Howitzer. 48. Bryant. 49. Cowper. 50. Gray.

African Snakes.

The Rev. Josiah Tyler, a missionary at Natal, South Africa, writes to the *Observer* a letter about snakes. Snakes are over plenty there, the python being the largest, often growing twenty feet long and eight inches thick in the largest part. It is not much feared, however, because it is not poisonous. The natives kill it with spears and clubs, and eat parts of its flesh. A python will attempt to swallow any living thing, and Mr. Tyler avers that recently one of them began on a sleeping boy, drawing in one of his legs before discovery and release. A more dangerous snake is called inamba, and will attack human beings unprovoked. It is usually ten to fifteen feet long, and is venomous. "The appearance of a snake in a native's dwelling," he says, "is always regarded as a bad omen. Ordinarily after such a visitation an ox is slaughtered as a propitiatory sacrifice to the spirits which have sent the snakes on some evil errand. A part of the beef is generally laid aside especially for these reptiles."

Poisoned by Potato Bugs.

An Ithaca (N. Y.) physician has undertaken a case of a patient who was poisoned by Colorado potato bugs. The man was working in his potato patch and several bugs got into one of his boots through a slit in the top. By the time he pulled it off they had worked down under the sole near the toe, and his foot in this part began to smart severely. When the doctor was called, the bottom of the foot presented the appearance of having been badly scalded, the skin being raised in white blisters. He says he has heard of persons being poisoned in the throat by taking something into the mouth after handling potato bugs, but the like of this case he never saw or heard of before.

THE English Earl of Dunraven has bought a large piece of land in Estes Park, Colorado, and designs to preserve the game there for sporting purposes. The neighboring settlers do not approve of this, and his lordship will probably have to employ a large force of gamekeepers.

A CROCODILE race on the Nile is to be the event of next month in Egyptian sporting circles.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

SOOY, the defaulting State Treasurer of New Jersey, has had a preliminary trial. The exact amount of his deficit is ascertained to be $44,116. The Justice held him in $75,000. No bail was offered, and he was fully committed....There is [illegible] believing that little Charlie Ross is alive and may yet be restored to his parents. Mrs. Mosher, the wife of Bill Mosher, the abductor of the child, virtually acknowledges that the child is living, but does not know his present whereabouts.

THE Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000....South Deerfield, Mass., was visited last week by a disastrous conflagration. Property of the estimated value of $500,000 was destroyed.

TILTON's woolen mill, at Cavendish, Vt., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at $170,000; insurance $100,000....Three of the Schuylkill county (Pa.) Commissioners have been convicted of malfeasance in office and sentenced each to two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine....It is announced that Tilton has abandoned all hopes of a new trial in the Beecher case, because he (Tilton) cannot raise the funds to conduct the prosecution....The population of Massachusetts, according to the census just completed, is 1,640,000....A disease similar to the old epizootic has broken out among the cattle near Avon, N. Y. Forty died within two weeks.

JUDGE GILBERT, of Brooklyn, in the case of a colored man who applied for a mandamus to compel the Board of Education to admit his son to a school set apart for white children, decided that the system of common school education was established for the public, and all persons had access to it. The Board of Education had no power to exclude any.

CAPT. JOHN C. JONES, of New York city, committed suicide by jumping over Niagara Falls, a few days ago....Three men were killed and a number wounded by the explosion of a celluloid factory, at Newark, N. J., last week.

THE WEST.

GORDON, the Black Hills adventurer, has backed out of the suit which he commenced with so much flourish against the military authorities at Omaha for false imprisonment, and paid the costs of the litigation....A fire at Virginia City, Nevada, last week, destroyed $125,000 worth of property....The jury of inquest in the case of Ralston, the San Francisco banker, returned a verdict of accidental death.

IT now transpires that the failure of the Bank of California was not caused so much by a conspiracy on the part of its enemies as by the rascality of the late President. The directors of the institution authorize the statement that Ralston's defalcation will amount to between three and four millions of dollars, and that a large over-issue of stock has also been discovered. The directors, for a mysterious reason, decline to let the public know what particular use was made of this large sum of money....John N. Edwards, of the St. Louis *Times* and Emory S. Foster, of the St. Louis *Journal*, fought a bloodless duel last week in Winnebago county, Ill. One round was fired at twenty paces with navy revolvers, the bullets whistling harmlessly in the air. Edwards demanded another shot, but Foster declined. After considerable parley the affair was amicably settled, the belligerents shook hands, the genial Bourbon was produced, and the agreeable termination of the trouble generously toasted. The difficulty grew out of the Jeff Davis Winnebago county controversy....Another aeronaut has met with a tragic death. A man calling himself Prof. Ariel, traveling with a circus, made an ascension in a hot-air balloon at Jackson, Mich., last week. On descending, the balloon seemed in danger of striking on the railroad bridge, and the occupant, to save himself, jumped into the water and was drowned....The pesky grasshopper has turned up again. Millions of them have recently been seen traveling over Central and Southern Illinois in a southeasterly direction. Fortunately they can do but little harm to the crops this season, but damage is to be apprehended next year in localities where they may alight at this time.

MR. FISHER, an Alderman of St. Paul, was recently expelled from the City Council for accepting bribes and appropriating to his own use some property purchased by the city—the property being seventy-five bushels of oats.

THE Commissioners appointed to treat with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of the Black Hills arrived at Red Cloud Agency on the 5th of September. About 10,000 savages had collected at the Agency. The Commissioners were hopeful of being able to make a treaty....A serious Indian outbreak is reported in Eastern Nevada and Western Utah. Gen. Schofield has sent troops to that region, and will himself go to the scene of the disturbances....The amount of grain in store in Chicago on the 8th inst. was 611,717 bushels of wheat; 1,517,689 bushels of corn; 311,125 bushels of oats; 58,855 bushels of rye, and 32,080 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,531,466 bushels, against 2,983,958 bushels at the same period last year.

A NUMBER of serious railroad accidents occurred on the Northwestern road in the vicinity of Harvard, Ill., on the night of the 8th inst., all them caused by rain-storms and defective bridges. An express train ran off the end of an embankment into a creek. Henry Morris, engineer; James Fury, baggage master; W. J. Grouse, a passenger; and Mr. Black, news agent, were instantly killed. Hall, express messenger; Frank Gish, fireman; James Ranons, conductor; and several passengers were very seriously injured, but it is hoped not fatally. A freight train ran into a break in a culvert, instantly killing the engineer and fireman. Another freight train ran into a similar trap and twelve cars were wrecked, and a brakeman named Herrick killed. Still another train found a watery reception near Beloit, Wis., on the same fatal night. The engine and several cars were wrecked, but fortunately no one was killed....The friends of the late W. C. Ralston held a meeting in San Francisco last week, and passed resolutions eulogistic of the deceased and denunciatory of the *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call* for their "brutal and unjustifiably attacks upon the character of the deceased."

PROF. C. V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, informs the editor of the Chicago *Journal*, that the swarms of grasshoppers recently seen flying over Illinois are not the rapacious kind from the Western frontier....The great Inter-State Exposition at Chicago, on the 9th inst., was attended by an immense throng of people. The Chicago papers describe it as a magnificent display of arts, industrial ingenuity and other attractions. The great show will remain open to the public until Oct. 8.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Sandersville, Ga., says the trial of Corday Harris, the negro accused of attempting to incite insurrection among the blacks in Washington and Burke counties, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. It thus turns out that the alleged insurrection was only a big [illegible]....Lewis Baker, the Louisville bank teller, confesses that he had been robbing the bank for some time, and covering the thefts by false entries....On Friday, the 8th day of September, the good citizens of Fort Smith, Ark., were regaled by a sight that never before met the view of any other people within the United States in time of peace, namely, the simultaneous hanging of six murderers on one gallows. The culprits were John Whittington, white, aged 31; Daniel Evans, white, aged 20; Smoker Mankiller, an Indian, aged 19; Samuel Fooy, a half-breed Indian, aged 26; James H. Moore, white, aged 17; Edmund Campbell, a negro, aged 20. Two thousand people witnessed the ghastly spectacle. All of them died "game."

MORE race troubles are reported in Mississippi. During the progress of a colored political meeting at Clinton on the 4th of September, a white man in the audience called one of the speakers a liar, which led to an indiscriminate fight. Over a hundred shots were fired, and three whites and four blacks were killed, and a large number wounded on both sides....At the recommendation of the grand jury of Washington county, Ga., all the negroes indicted for complicity in the alleged insurrection have been discharged from custody.

TOUCHING the riot between whites and blacks at Clinton, Miss., a press dispatch from Vicksburg gives the following version of the origin of the row: There is a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Clinton. Young men from Raymond brought a bottle with them, and while speaking was going on, Martin Severly and some of his friends went off a short distance to take a drink. The negro Marshal for the occasion approached them and forbid their drinking. This order was not regarded, when the negro attempted to take the bottle out of Severly's hand. Severly finally struck the negro over the head with a bottle. Senator Caldwell (colored), started to settle the difficulty, and was followed by some 20 negroes, whom he ordered back, but about 100 more came rushing up, when some one fired a shot, which was followed by a general firing and stampede.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg, Miss., dated September 7, says: "A white man named Heffer is reported lynched at Utica yesterday morning. Two negroes are also reported killed at Raymond last night. One of the negroes who mutilated the body of Sively, at Clinton, is reported killed. John Neal, one of the whites wounded at Clinton, is since dead. The total number of negroes killed in the fight at Clinton is now estimated at twenty-five. All is quiet now in the lately disturbed districts, and the negroes are suing for peace. No further trouble is apprehended in any quarter. Gov. Ames has issued a proclamation calling on all armed bodies of men, organized in defiance of law, to disperse.

THE bank of F. B. Hancock & Co., at Greenville, Ky., was recently entered by burglars and robbed of $34,460....Jeff Davis delivered an address before the Agricultural Society at De Soto, Mo., on the 8th of September.

THE officers of the secret service recently made a raid upon a gang of counterfeiters at Decatur, Ala., and captured eleven of the number. The prisoners are men of prominence in that locality, being wealthy farmers and landowners. The operations of the gang were extensive, for owing to their well-known "respectability" they were not suspected of manufacturing or shoving "the queer."

GENERAL.

THERE is a prospect of a row between the United States and Great Britain. An American vessel was recently sold in British waters in violation of American law regarding such sales. A demand was made upon Great Britain for the return of the vessel to this country for seizure, but the British government refused to comply. The United States government has therefore given orders to seize the vessel if ever found in American waters.

A BOLD robbery is reported from Huntington, West Virginia. Three men entered a bank at noon, and, placing pistols at the head of the Cashier, compelled him to open the safe, from which they took $15,000 and decamped....The New York and Erie Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., has suspended.

THE Philadelphia experiment of shipping peaches to England has proved a failure. The fruit all rotted before reaching Liverpool.

THE Governor of Mississippi, Adelbert Ames, telegraphed to President Grant, on the 7th inst., regarding the alleged domestic violence in Hinds and Yazoo counties, and inquiring if his proclamation of December last was still in force, and stating if it was not, he would at once make formal application for Federal aid in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The President replied that the proclamation of December was not in force. Gov. Ames immediately telegraphed back that domestic violence prevails in various parts of the State beyond the power of the State authorities to suppress, and made formal application for such aid from the Federal government as may be necessary to restore peace to the State, and protect its citizens.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a gang of Italians has gone West, for the purpose of passing off a lot of well-executed counterfeit notes on the First National Bank of Philadelphia. Look out for them....The American Pomological Society has just held an interesting session at Chicago. A large number of delegates were present from all parts of the country.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of California have elected their State ticket by about 30,000 plurality.

THE New York Republican State Convention assembled at Saratoga on the 8th of September and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Frederick W. Seward; Comptroller, Francis E. Spinner; Treasurer, Edwin A. Merritt; Attorney-General, George S. Danforth; Engineer and Surveyor, Oliver H. P. Cornell; Canal Commissioner, Wm. L. Tinsley; Inspector of State Prisons, Benjamin D. Ives. The platform pronounces against an increase of the currency, favors a speedy return to specie payments, and opposes the election of a President for a third term....The Democrats and Reformers of Wisconsin held their convention at Milwaukee, on the 8th inst. The present State officers were nominated by acclamation, as follows: Governor, Wm. R. Taylor; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles D. Parker; Secretary of State, Peter Doyle; State Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuehn; Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Searing. The platform favors a sound currency, in coin or equivalent, a tariff for revenue only, and the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, in session at Erie on the 9th of September, nominated Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria county, for Governor on the eleventh ballot. The platform opposes a further contraction of the currency, favors the perma- [illegible] and the substitution of legal-tenders, and demands the extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe.

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times* urges the interference of Great Britain in the Herzegovinian troubles....The Chinese government is preparing to send diplomatic representatives to the leading Western nations. According to the report, they will be preceded by a roving mission, similar to Burlingame's, under Mr. Hart, Inspector of Customs.

LATE European advices state that the leaders of the Turkish insurrection have agreed upon a manifesto, demanding the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a Christian Prince, to be chosen from one of the European dynasties....Advices from Spain state that an English steamer has succeeded in landing at Motrico a large cargo of war material for the Carlists, including four pieces of artillery, 5,000 rifles, and 100 cases of cartridges.

THE London *Mark Lane Express* of Sept. 7 says the bulk of the European wheat crop has been gathered in good order. The crop is short as a whole, and the quality inferior....The German pilgrimage to Lourdes will not take place this year.

THE Russians have gained a great victory over the Khokand rebels in Central Asia....A dispatch from Constantinople says order has again been completely restored in Bosnia; and almost restored in Herzegovina.

THE harvest in Sweden and Denmark is over. The yield is a bounteous one, both countries having a large surplus of wheat for export.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Currency has been going into the interior quite freely during the past week, indicating the early marketing of crops. Money is abundant and borrowers with good collateral have no difficulty in obtaining favors. Rates 7@10 per cent., according to time and security. Bonds firm and steady at former quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have attracted considerable attention from speculators and operators generally, and quite an extensive business was transacted. Values have been somewhat irregular on the whole range, but the closing quotations show some improvement on wheat and oats, although the fine weather for the growing crop prevents any material advancement or permanent improvement in the corn market. The September shorts have been making provision for their contracts, and at the close of the trading had settled mainly in the October option. The receipts of all kinds of grain except corn are increasing, while the shipments were somewhat larger, especially of corn. The bulk of shipments of the latter were of corn received on matured or maturing contracts of options and forwarded by the receiver. The demand from August shorts forced wheat up to $1.17½ early in the week, but the market closed easier under less activity in the demand. Oats were fairly active on speculative account. Rye and barley, quiet.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.		*Closing.*	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash		@1.13¾		@1.14¾
No. 2, seller September	$1.13½	@1.13¾		@1.14¾
No. 2, seller October..		@1.13½		@1.12¾
No. 2 corn, cash......		@ .62	.62	@ .62¾
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.		@ .62		@ .62¼
No. 2 corn, s. October		@ .63		@ .62¾
No. 2 oats, cash......	.34	@ .34½		@ .35¾
No. 2 oats, seller Sept.		@ .34	.34½	@ .35
No. 2 oats, s. October.		@ .37½		@ .34½
No. 2 rye, cash.......		@ .81		@ .78¾
No. 2 rye, s. Sept....	.78	@ .79		@ .78½
No. 2 barley, cash....		@1.10	1.08	@1.09
No. 2 barley, s. Sept..		@1.08		@1.08
No. 2 barley, s. Oct...		@1.04		@1.04
No. 3 barley, cash.		@ .94		@ .85

PRODUCE.

Trade in butter during the past week was again only moderate and transactions were confined mainly to the local trade. The arrivals during the week were rather meager, particularly of choice, of which the supply at the present time is very light. The advices received from the East continue unfavorable and the demand on shipping account consequently was limited. For the better qualities of butter the demand continues good, and prices ruled firm, but medium grades were but little called for, and for these it was found difficult to make sales. There was no change of importance in prices. Beans under a light demand ruled dull and very quiet. Prices were unchanged and quotations were at $1.75@1.80 per brl for good to prime Eastern mediums, and $1.00@1.75 for Western, according to quality. There was nothing of consequence done in beeswax; quotable at 26@28c for prime yellow. The reports received from the country in regard to broom-corn were more encouraging, and holders were more disposed to realize. There was rather a weak feeling developed, though no particular alteration was exhibited in values. We quote hurl at 10½@12c for No. 1 to extra, such as can be worked into a choice hurl broom 10½@11c, and good do 9@10c; crooked 6@8½c. The arrivals of berries were fair, and they consisted mainly of blackberries, for which there was a fair demand when in prime order, but there were some received that were common lots on the market, which were slow sale. The market closed at $3.50@4.00 for choice Wilsons, in sixteen-quart cases, $3.00@3.25 for Lawtons, and $1.00@1.06 for wild, according to quality. There has been some accumulation in the stock of cheese, but there was no improvement in the demand, and the market was a shade easier. Quotable at 10c for prime factory in lots, and at 11c in a retail way; common ranged at 5@9c. There were some new cranberries on the market, but they were not desirable and could not be sold. Dried fruits were steady and firm, though the amount of business transacted was light. Eastern apples quotable at about 10c when choice and repacked. Halves peaches firm at 11c, and blackberries quotable at about 11c. There was no sale for dried peas, and prices were nominal at $2.00@2.50 for choice green and $1.60@1.75 for marrowfat. The supply of eggs was ample, but there being so many lots in bad order, buyers were rather reluctant about purchasing. The market closed at 13½@14c for guaranteed in cases; lots in tubs and barrels were almost unsalable. Prime live geese feathers were a shade firmer, but the other kinds remain unchanged; quotable at 52@53c for the above-named kind, 25c for turkey tail, and 3c@5c for chiken. The receipts of all kinds of green fruits were more than sufficient to supply the demand, and the market ruled dull. A good many consignments were received in poor order, and these in a good many instances had to be thrown away. Apples ranged at 50c@2.00 for poor to fair, $2.25@2.75 for good cooking, and $3.00@3.50 for choice eating. Peaches sold all the way from 10c to $3.00 a box for Eastern, and the market closed at about $2.00@2.50 for good to choice. The majority of the pears offered were in poor order, and for this reason sales were exceedingly slow. Quotable at $2.00@2.50 for Eastern in good order in ½-bu boxes, and 75c @$1.00 for ⅓-bu boxes. Plums quiet at $1.00 @1.25 for baskets of damsons; wild were unsalable. Grapes sold at 5@10c per lb, according to quality. The game received was in very poor order, and but few lots sold at remunerative prices. Choice of all descriptions was in fair demand. Prairie chickens in good order sold at $2.00@2.50 per doz. Hides were as active as the offerings would admit and former prices were maintained. Quotable at 8½c for green salted, 13c for calf and 6½c for damaged. Honey was unsalable. There was a fair demand for choice nutmeg melons at $1.00@1.25 per crate, but the bulk of the offerings were green or else in poor order. Potatoes remain dull at 75c@$1.00 per brl. Sweet potatoes sold slowly at $3.50@3.75 per brl for yellow Jerseys, $3.00 for yellow Illinois, and from 20@40c in one-third bushel boxes. Veal was dull and prices were rather weak, receivers generally being [illegible] account of the warm weather that prevailed. Sales ranged at 4@9c for common to choice carcasses. Vegetables were also dull, and the offerings of all kinds were in excess of the demand. Prices were weak, as follows: 50c per bu for tomatoes, $1.00@1.50 per brl for onions, 75c@1.00 per doz for egg plant, and $1.00@2.00 per doz for cauliflower.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was no business of consequence doing in the market for cooperage. Notwithstanding transactions were limited a steady feeling prevailed, and there was no change to note in prices. Quotations range at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. There was a good supply of lumber on the market, and there the demand was also very good. Prices were steady at the following quotations: Joist and scantling, $8.00@8.25; boards and strips, $8.00@16.00, according to quality; shingles, $2.00@2.70; and lath, $1.50. The movement was again very light in wood, and there was no alteration to note in values. Quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs at the yards.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was quite a brisk movement in timothy during the week, but prices under largely increased offerings were a shade easier. The arrivals consisted largely of common qualities, but the offerings of really prime were light. The market closed at $2.20@2.50 for poor to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover was very quiet, and light sales of prime medium were reported at $8.00. Flax was steady and in fair demand. Sales at $1.40@1.50 for fair to good crushing. The other kinds were entirely nominal. Highwines were quiet, and the market closed a shade easier, sales being at $1.18½.

PROVISIONS.

There was more interest developed in this market during the week just past, and transactions were generally made at a shade better prices, excepting lard, which was a trifle weaker. The market was governed mainly by local speculative influences. The receipts of hogs during the week were only moderate and for these prices were generally maintained. Mess pork was in good demand and closed firm at $21.00 cash and seller September, and $20.85 seller October. Cash lard closed at $13.00@13.10, seller September at $12.95@13.00, and seller October at 13.05.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$8 00	@13 00	
Hogs—Dressed	10	@	10¾
Cotton	14¾	@	15¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 10	@ 5 20	
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@ 1 26	
Corn	69	@	73
Oats	48	@	55
Rye	90	@	96
Pork—New Mess	20 25	@20 75	
Lard—Steam	13¼	@	13¾
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 48	@ 1 49	
Corn—No. 2	58	@	59
Oats—No. 2	34	@	35
Rye—No. 2	71	@	72
Pork—Mess	21 25	@21 75	
Lard	12¾	@	13
Hogs	7 86	@ 8 10	
Cattle	5 25	@ 6 25	
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 20	
No. 2	1 13	@ 1 15	
Corn—No. 2	56	@	58
Oats—No. 2	33	@	35
Rye	77	@	79
Barley—No. 2	1 06	@ 1 10	
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—New	80	@ 1 30	
Corn	70	@	73
Oats	30	@	50
Rye	..	@	82
Pork—Mess	20 75	@21 00	
Lard	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 38	@ 1 40	
Amber	1 28	@ 1 30	
Corn	58	@	62
Oats	39	@	42
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 36	@ 1 39	
No. 1 White	1 25	@ 1 27	
No. 2 White	1 19	@ 1 21	
Amber	1 20	@ 1 21	
Corn	62	@	66
Oats	39	@	42
Barley—No. 3	..	@ 1 25	
Pork—Mess	..	@22 00	
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@ 1 23	
No. 2 Red	..	@ 1 35	
Corn	60	@	70
Oats	43	@	44

Love and a Mule.

The Newark *Evening Courier*, a newspaper remarkable for its veracity, says of one of its citizens: "He rose early and gulped down his morning cup of coffee, as if his life depended upon his haste. Then he rushed to the grand-delivery window of the postoffice, and inquired for a letter. The clerk handed him a perfumed missive, directed in a fair round hand. He ripped open one end of the envelope with his lead-pencil sharpener, and commenced to read as he crossed Broad street toward Center Market. What to him were the country wagons, with their loads of beets and cabbages? He read: 'As I sit by the open window and hear the waves thunder upon the shore —' There he stopped suddenly and tumbled into a basket of squashes, as if a thunderbolt had been launched at the seat of his thirty-inch pataloons. That was where it struck. 'Hello, mister. Say, can't you keep away from that mewl?' sang out a bronzed agriculturist from Caldwell. 'Help yourself to squash,' yelled one of Lew Francis' students from the tonsorial chambers of the market building. He gathered up his girl's letter dripping with black mud, surveyed the photograph of the mule's foot upon the base of his pantaloons, and limped disconsolately away. The course of true love never did run smooth."

Extraordinary Chess Playing.

Mr. William H. Mundy, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., recently played at that place twenty-four games of chess at one time, against twenty-four different players, without sight of men or boards. The games were played at the residence of Judge Josiah T. Miller, the player meanwhile sitting on the stoop, chatting and answering questions about the games. This is eleven more games than were ever attempted at one time before. A dispute arose about the position of the pieces in two of the games, and Mr. Mundy stood up before the guests and called off all the moves that had been made in the games and the position of the pieces on the boards. He had previously played six games at once in Hudson, N. Y., and again in Geneva, N. Y. When 14 years old he beat some of the best players then living, but has played little since.

THE Adams Express Company employs 8,000 men, 1,900 horses, and 1,200 railway cars, and their special messengers travel over 100,000 miles a day.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Reflection of Popular Feeling—The Conspiracy That Drove the Bank to the Wall and Ralston to His Death—Resumption of Business.

[San Francisco (Sept. 3) Cor. Chicago Times.]

The public seem to have lost all interest in politics, and to think and talk only of Ralston and his bank. There was a time in the history of California that the men who hastened this great catastrophe, and hounded to his death the most enterprising citizen in California, would have been seized and hanged to the first lamp-post. But the old days of vigilance committees and unrestrained passions have passed. San Francisco to-day is a city of civilised and law-abiding citizens, and the vengeance which individuals deal out to the authors of calamities like these is the vengeance of social ostracism. The two newspapers which have aided the main conspirators in this hellish work are losing their subscriptions by hundreds. Their managers are repudiated by the public, and there is but one sentiment expressed for the dead financier—that with all his faults he was a man among men, and all his troubles, which ended in his tragic death, have been caused by the successful scheming of his enemies, and not from any fault, much less crime, of his own. This is the situation in the financial world of San Francisco to-day. Our people are divided into two classes—the men who swear by Ralston and are determined to vindicate his honor at all sacrifices, and those who depend on Flood & O'Brien, the men who aspire to take Ralston's place, and who, of course, hurl epithet on epithet at the dead man, the latchet of whose shoe they are not worthy to unloose. It is capital pitted against capital, and the only question is, which of the parties—the Bank of California or the new Bank of Nevada, Flood & O'Brien—can swing at once the most brains. The Bank of California, when it begins anew, will represent an aggregation of capitalists, while the Bank of Nevada will represent simply Messrs. Flood & O'Brien, who control the Big Bonanza. The sympathy of the public at large is decidedly with the bank which has long represented the State abroad, and its credit, in spite of the unfortunate events of the past week, is in no way impaired. All its large creditors have agreed to give it an elaborate extension of time, and the Oriental Bank extends all the credit it desires until the present difficulty is tided over. While Mr. Ralston was living, and the first shock of the awful calamity was thrilling the public, the friends whose fortunes he had made, and stockholders and Directors of the banks, whom honor should have made to stand with him, deserted him in a body. This was the crowning blow which broke the great banker's heart. He was a man of honor, and the moment the crash came, he turned every cent of his personal property, to be applied to the payment of its debts. The Directors repudiated him, and forced him to resign his position as President. Then he went forth to his death, and Ralston dead is appreciated by those who deserted him living. "I am worth," said Mr. Sharon, at the Directors' meeting yesterday, "fifteen millions in solid wealth and permanent real estate. Mr. Ralston was my friend. Through him I made it, and I shall devote the full half before there shall come a stain on his honor." D. O. Mills, so cold and impassive as we had thought him, responded to the generous sentiment. Michael Reese gave his adherence to the determination to banish all idea of liquidation through bankruptcy, and the board, with entire unanimity, resolved that California's great financial institution should not go down in shame and dishonor.

The *Chronicle* this morning publishes a positive statement to the effect that the bank has reliable assets of $14,000,000, and nominal assets of $20,000,000, and an indebtedness of $13,000,000; the coin in its vaults is $850,000; a guaranty fund of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 is nearly all pledged, and resumption is assured immediately. Similar statements are being spread abroad.

Biography of Ralston.

William Chapman Ralston, late President of the Bank of California, who so strangely lost his life, was born in the village of Wellsville, 45 miles from Pittsburgh, and was at one time clerk on a steamboat plying between that city and Cincinnati. He is very well known in Pittsburgh, and Mr. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania company's railroad lines, and Gen. F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent of this institution, were boyhood companions of Ralston. The latter's father was owner of a saw and planing mill at Wellsville, and conducted boat-building, and in the years 1847 and 1848, he succeeded in placing his son as second clerk on a steamboat. In this position, and more responsible ones subsequently, he became acquainted with quite a large number of our merchants and business men. He became engaged to a lady in New York, about 1848, who, through death's intervention, was not destined to become his companion. Shortly after the breaking out of the excitement attending the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Ralston also caught the gold fever, and left the river trade to seek his fortunes in Eldorado, via Panama. Very early in his career he jumped into all sorts of speculations, and soon amassed a handsome competency. Stock operations and mining enterprises were his favorite fields. He entered the ill-fated Bank of California when it was quite a small institution. Ralston, in course of time, rose to be its cashier, and afterward President; and its capital stock being increased from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, the bank, under his management, soon became a very influential institution.

Cause of Floods.

The frequent and protracted droughts that have afflicted the earth during some years past have been ascribed to the increasing destruction of forests, and now the excessive rains and floods of the present season are in a measure referred to the same cause. Forests have a great effect in equalizing the distribution of ice and snow under the influence of the summer heat. The existence of lumber on hillsides also tempers the flow of surface water and restrains the accumulation of torrents. It is a notable fact that the violence of spring and summer floods is increasing in proportion to the denudation of forest and woodlands. When will men learn the unwisdom of disturbing the equilibrium of nature, and take care not to set desolating forces at work by a selfish disregard of aught but their immediate personal interests!

A Strange Tragedy.

Reading was on Tuesday the scene of one of the most terrible tragedies that has occurred in this State for a number of years. At about 6:30 o'clock on the evening in question a woman of medium height and full figure was observed passing over the Harrisburg bridge, a short distance from the city proper. She was accompanied by three children, two of them girls, aged 9 and 5 years, and the other a boy of 3. Upon reaching the far side of the river the little party descended to the tow-path of the Union Canal, and proceeded in the direction of the Tulpehocken Creek. The children skipped along merrily, delighted with their ramble in the country, whilst the mother walked moodily with them. At a point about two and a half miles from the city of Reading she was seen by a young lady to stop and fill a large basket she had with her with stones.

This done, she strapped it tightly to her waist, and picking up the little boy she threw him on her breast, and then taking one of the girls under each of her arms, deliberately threw herself into the canal. But a few moments intervened between the filling of the basket and the fatal act, and before the aid, which came in the person of Mr. Forney and several farm-hands, who rushed to the water's edge upon hearing the cries of the children, could effect a rescue, the mother and children had disappeared. There was a moment of struggling and battling with the waters, and then the woman, borne down by the weight of the basket of stones and the children, sank to the bottom. The rescuing party began grappling for the bodies, and in a short time recovered two of the children; presently the third was obtained, and finally the body of the mother was found. The mother and children were well dressed. The bodies of the four were laid upon the bank of the stream. Notice was at once sent to the Coroner, and a jury was impaneled, none of whose members were able to recognize the dead woman or her children. Their verdict was that the woman came to her death by suicidal drowning, whilst the children came to theirs by the willful act of the person (supposed to be the mother) who was with them. The dead bodies were taken to the city, and were about to be buried, when a Mrs. Bockmuehl, who had viewed them at the undertaker's office, recognized the woman as the wife and the children as the offspring of Philip Bessinger, a German saloon-keeper. He was at once summoned, and made acquainted with the sad event which had deprived him of a wife and a family of children.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A SEQUEL TO THE ABOVE.

A dispatch from Reading says: "There was great excitement here at the funeral of Mrs. Bessinger and her three children, drowned Tuesday last. It seems from the stories of people that the woman had lived unhappily with her husband, owing to the introduction by him of another woman into the house, and that this unhappiness resulted in a quarrel Monday, when the husband ordered his wife to leave the house and take the two girls with her, while he would retain the boy. Next day she went to leave with the children, and after filling a basket with stones, in which operation the children assisted, she bound the basket securely to her body, and taking the three children in her arms leaped into the canal and all were drowned. As soon as the bodies were recovered and taken to their former home, the police had to guard the house to save the husband from assault, and at the funeral procession to-day, which included about one thousand people on foot, surrounded his carriage. When the bodies were lowered into the graves the people hooted Bessinger and made a rush for him. In the confusion one shot was fired, when the police hurriedly placed him in a carriage and drove off, receiving on passing the cemetery gates another shot, which it is thought wounded him, as he was carried into the house. The police are still on guard, and the people, including many women, continue their threats.

A Religious View.

"You see, when you done shuffle off dis mortuary coil, and de sperritt persente itself at the Golden Gates," argued a colored revivalist, on the levee, yesterday, "Gabr'el gwine to ask you what church you 'longed to in de flesh."

"Yaas, I speck so," said the listener.

"If you 'longed to the Missiunmary Baptist; he gwine tole you walk right in and set by de foot-stool.

"Ef you 'long to de Methomdist Church he say stay on de outside whar your shoutin' won't 'sturb de angels.

"Ef you's 'Piscumpalion—"

"Hole on, Mr. Middleton, de ain't no niggers 'Piscumpalions. Dem's all white folks," interrupted the listener.

"Dat don't make no difference," continued the expounder of religion; "de principle's de same, ain't it? Ef you're a 'Piscumpalion, de angel say to you, 'go over dar 'mong de white folks.'

"Ef you's Caffolick, de angel pint you to de Virgin Mary, and tell you—"

"But look heah, Mr. Middleton, sposen he didn't 'long to no church in de flesh?" queried the listener.

"Well, what he be doin' dar den?" asked the colored divine, scornfully.

"Well," replied the unconverted sinner, "I thought in dat case, he could do's he dam please."—*Vicksburg Herald.*

What Illinois Lost During the War.

A correspondent writes, wishing to know how many soldiers Illinois lost during the war of the rebellion. The following are the statistics as learned from the Adjutant General: "Officers killed, 307; enlisted men killed, 5,453; officers died of wounds, 125; enlisted men died of wounds, 2,890; officers who died of disease, 372; enlisted men died of disease, 19,035; officers lost at sea on steamer General Lyon, 11; enlisted men at sea on the General Lyon, 189; total officers, 905; total enlisted men, 27,576. In addition to these there were 867 deaths of Illinois officers and men in the Andersonville prison pen—making the grand total of deaths of Illinois soldiers during the war, 28,348."—*Pekin (Ill.) Times.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Spain will send over, during September and October, 22,000 troops to fertilize the soil of Cuba.

Moody and Sankey, the evangelists, will open their fall campaign in Washington at the 1st of October.

The cable announces that seven more Cardinals are to be created at the next Consistory. Six of them will be appointed from Italy, and one—Archbishop of Rennes—from France.

The two children of Prof. Donaldson, the lost aeronaut, are from a divorced wife, whom he married in Reading, Pa., and who is still living. The children are at present being well cared for in Buffalo, N. Y. The Professor always evinced much affection for his little ones.

A new wonder has been discovered in California—a rival to the famous Yo Semite Valley. The new valley is on Kings river, is forty-five miles in length from east to west, and has an average width at the bottom of about half a mile. It lies 5,000 feet above the sea, and its walls, which are about 9,000 feet high, are very precipitous.

Commenting upon the fact that at a recent trial in Fitchburg, Mass., the plaintiff put one of his ears in as evidence—it having been bitten off by the defendant—the St. Louis *Republican* is cruel enough to say: "It is interesting to imagine a Chicago man thus mutilated offering to produce the same evidence, and the Judge detailing four policemen to bring in the ear."

If the telegraph is to be believed, Gen. Sherman is the fastest traveler that ever packed a traveling-bag. A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Aug. 31, printed in the Chicago *Times*, announces his arrival on that day in Portland, Oregon. In the same column of the *Times* is another telegram from Montreal, nearly 4,000 miles away, announcing the General's arrival in the Canadian metropolis. Wonder if he was propelled by the Keely motor?

The "Irish giant" and prize-fighter, O'Baldwin, is said to be dying of consumption. Nearly all the noted professional pugilists who have had sharp experience in the ring have died of lung disease in one form or another. Tom Sayers, John C. Heenan and Aaron Jones "went to grass" in this way. What a pity these athletes, upon whom nature has lavished such magnificent bone and sinew, should waste the precious gifts in worse than brutal business.

Ralston, the suicide-banker, has more birth-places than any man we have heard of lately. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, have each put in a claim to the honor of having given the great financier to the world. George Alfred Townsend says he was born in Ohio. As George Alfred is the greatest falsifier that has lived since the days of Ananias, we forthwith ignore the claim of Ohio. As between the other three States, "you pays your money and takes your choice."

"**Italian Crimes**"—"Murder of an Englishman at Naples for a Trifling Offense"—"Trial of Brigands in Viterbo." Such was the caption, in flaming black type, that greeted the eyes of the Chicago *Times* readers, the other morning. Upon perusing the article, however, what must must have been the astonishment of its thousands of readers to find no mention of "Italian crimes," but simply a tame account of a Spiritual seance in New York. Evidently the Chicago *Times'* types were on a big spree that day. Or mayhap, the foreman belongs to a "whisky ring."

The Bank of California was a private bank, chartered by the State of California, and issued no notes. It had a paid-up capital of $5,000,000, and deposits varying from $6,000,000 to $9,000,000. It has been identified with the history of the State. It was founded in 1864, and was originally intended to secure the business of the mines; its owners became rich, and their ambition found new and other fields for operation. It grasped control of the commerce of the Pacific coast. It secured a monopoly of the quicksilver production. It entered into the business of buying mining stocks, and played bull or bear, as circumstances demanded. It extended its operations to Oregon, British Columbia, and even grasped the control of the fur trade in Alaska. It erected itself into a financial despot. It controlled the grain market; it dictated to all the other banks; it regulated the rates of discount and the terms on which loans were made. It crushed merchants and bankers remorselessly. It, in one way or the other, controlled the trade with Japan and China, and the importation of teas. The whole coast trade and that with the Sandwich Islands was under its command. It was universally feared and hated, but it defied all opposition. Its business with England was immense, and it had also large transactions with France. It made the foreign exchange for California and all the Pacific States, and for the Sandwich Islands, and for the Japan and China trade done through San Francisco. It had correspondents and financial agents in all countries, and there is scarcely any kind of business or stocks in which it did not dabble. It also went extensively into politics. It violated all the legitimate laws of banking, and has paid dearly for the penalty.

A Mr. Quinn has been giving illustrations in Chicago of the Paul Boyton life preserving apparatus. It consists of two sections of inflated rubber for the upper and lower portions of the human body, ingeniously fastened at the waist so as to render the suit waterproof. The apparatus is inflated by projecting tubes, the exit of the air being prevented by thread-buttons of brass. Mr. Quinn entertained large numbers of sight-seers on Lake Michigan by attaching a sail to the ankle of his rubber outfit, and steering with a paddle he held in his hand. In this manner he floated over the boisterous waves as securely as though aboard the staunchest craft. The inflated portion of the apparatus being in compartments, he could vary his position from the horizontal to the vertical at pleasure. Accompanying him was an inflated rubber bag, containing the morning paper, cigars and matches, luncheon, and the same black bottle which accompanies all well-ordered excursions, all of which he appeared to enjoy with more gusto than the observers on the steamers. The apparatus is ingenious and novel, but we do not believe it can ever become of general practical utility.

MERE MENTION.

Gen. Sherman is 55.

John B. Gough is 58.

Boston has 476 schools.

The farmers are happy.

Snakes eat potato-bugs.

Ralston was 50 years old.

Col. Forney is in Holland.

Carl Schurz is in Switzerland.

The cholera has abated in Syria.

Oxen are a dollar a head in Egypt.

California has 800,000 inhabitants.

Quincy, Ill., has 35,000 population.

The Pope is rid of his rheumatism.

Florida rivers are hard to navigate.

Whitelaw Reid is a skilled violinist.

The potato-rot has reappeared in Ireland.

Delano is still confined with rheumatism.

A California man owns a 45,000-acre ranch.

The crop prospects deserve making an oat of.

A Georgia farmer is putting in a crop of tea.

There is talk of a Chinese college in Nevada.

The British Museum has 1,100,000 volumes.

The richest woman in America is at Newport.

Ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is ill in Colorado.

Germany has 1,000,000 more women than men.

W. C. Ralston was born near Pittsburgh, Pa.

Augusta, Ga., shipped 264,000 melons this season.

The height of folly—Three miles up in a balloon.

The assessment of Boston figures up $793,767,000.

A Virginia man has found a double-headed turtle.

Cincinnati announces a trial of sausage machines.

New York sends out 40,000 foreign letters a day.

Barnum has paid $20,000 for a baby hippopotamus.

St. Peter's Church at Rome will hold 54,000 persons.

The grasshopper plague has turned up in Germany.

P. C. Armigo, of New Mexico, owns 2,000,000 sheep.

A brother of the late Sam Houston lives in Chicago.

France is importing large numbers of horses from Russia.

Banking and speculating don't get along well together.

A Tennessee editor takes huckleberries on subscription.

The butchers of Montreal are going to start a newspaper.

A man in Liverpool killed his opponent in a prize-fight.

Commodore Vanderbilt's property is all in his son's name.

During last year 150,000,000 stamped envelopes were made.

Sartoris and Nellie are coming back to live in this country.

Ben Butler and Theodore Tilton have been clam-eating together.

The Grand Opera House, New York, has been sold for $500,000.

In England $585,000,000 is invested in the production of alcohol.

San Francisco has a female frog catcher; she wears breeches.

W. C. Ralston was formerly a clerk on a Mississippi river steamer.

In 59 years the American Bible Society has issued 31,893,332 copies of the Bible.

Over 93,000 persons have been killed in the country by accident in six months.

A Pennsylvania man lately succeeded in setting on the largest-sized French boot, but in trying to get it off again he broke his leg. Which is another argument for the duty of protecting home manufactures.

INDIANA NEWS.

The raw material for "pig tail" has never been surpassed in Warrick county.

Mr. Geo. H. House gave $7,000 to build the new Methodist church at Romney, now put under way.

The Commissioners of Bartholomew county voted to allow the Superintendent 50 days in which to visit 100 schools.

In Evansville the lowest salary paid to an assistant school teacher is $300, and the highest salary to the principal $1,900.

A hunter near Remington filled the nose of his friend with shot, and got out of it by saying that he mistook it for a red-bird.

The Rensselaer *Union* says: "A few nights since fourteen head of fine steers belonging to Mr. John Shields, twelve miles north of town, were killed by a single flash of lightning.

Mr. Joseph O'Connor, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, has terminated his connection with that paper, and is succeeded by R. J. L. Matthews, formerly of the New Albany *Ledger*.

The Plymouth *Magnet* mentions the report of seven cases in which lightning struck metallic clothes lines hanging to the houses, and was thus conducted to the buildings and inflicted damage.

Twenty-one wives abandoned by their husbands, applied at the Township Trustee's office, in Indianapolis, in the month of August for passes to enable them and their children to reach their friends.

At Brazil, on Saturday afternoon, Hugh Stevenson, one of the members of the Caledonia Coal Company, while engaged about the mine, accidentally fell down the shaft, and was instantly killed.

Willie, the youngest son of W. C. Depauw, a well-known resident of New Albany, while loading a pistol last Saturday evening, shot himself through the heart. He was alone at the time, and when the family found him he was lying on the floor, dead.

Thomas Witle, a farmer south of Lafayette, was found dead on his place, a short distance from his house, Saturday morning. He had taken a gun and gone out into the fields to look after some work, and in getting over a fence it is supposed the gun was discharged. The whole charge of fine shot was found in his left ear.

The Directors of the B., S., O. and R. railroad met contractors Clark, Bull & Co., of Chicago, recently, at Owensburg, and signed the contract to build the above named road from Bedford to Bloomfield, within three months, and have cars running by Dec. 25, 1875. This will open the largest mining interests in the State.

At the firmen's tournament in South Bend, last week, Alert Hose Co. No. 10, of that city, took the first prize, $200; the Wide Awakes, of Laporte, second, $100; Young Hoosier No. 4, of South Bend, third, $50; and Standpipe No. 6, fourth; $25. In the hook and ladder contest the home company got the first money, $50, and the Elkhart company second, $25.

The publisher of the Wabash *Free Trader* relates his experience in these words: "Some people who owe the printer, appear to think that he can live and support his employes, during the summer season, on hot air. It is a mistake. It would be a good thing if a printing office could be run on the caloric principle, but it can't be done. We have tried it."

Miss Frances A. Treanor, daughter of John Treanor, druggist, South Bend, fell, last Thursday night, from a third story window to the sidewalk below, killing her instantly. The family had just moved into a new building near the Court-House, and it is thought that the striking of the town clock frightened her in awakening so as to cause her to spring to the window.

Indiana postal affairs: *Offices Established*—North Indianapolis, Marion county, Eugene Udell, Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed*—Dorsey, Blackford county, Adam S. Rinard; Inglefield, Vanderburgh county, Levi Newman; La Otto, Noble county, Robert Taylor; Otwell, Pike county, Mason R. Palmer; Sunman, Ripley county, George B. Ashton.

On Tuesday of last week, a son of Mrs. Stoy, of Lafayette, with a companion named Linwood, was playing with a gun, and the gun was discharged, the contents passing through Stoy's hand, shattering it terribly. Stoy jumped on to a horse with his companion, rode a mile to a physician, where his wounds were dressed, and he returned home a wiser lad, minus part of his left hand.

Last January, Elihu Baldwin, an old bachelor, of Fort Wayne, died, leaving his entire estate, valued at about $40,000, to be divided equally between the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the American Home Missionary Society. His brothers and sisters have just begun suit in the Circuit Court to have the will set aside, on the ground that at the time of the execution of the will the testator was insane. In his will he directed that a plain tombstone be erected over his remains, with his name, age, and date of death inscribed thereon, and the words: "Here lies a poor sinner—all unrighteousness. Perhaps God will have mercy. Let Him do as He will."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Georgia will pay $3,500,000 for fertilizers this year.

Grasshoppers do not eat peas. A valuable hint for farmers in the infected districts.

A Minnesota woman destroyed 48 bushels of grasshoppers for which she received $48.

Do not kill the toads. In Paris they are sold at fifty cents a dozen, in order to protect vineyards and gardens from insects. A toad will swallow the biggest kind of a tomato worm.

To have plenty of eggs in winter, the fowl must have warm roosting and nesting places, warm food, if possible, with some kind of animal food at least once a [illegible] and lime must be always at hand, and the poultry house must be kept scrupulously clean, and the fouls out of the way of vermin and free from lice.

Lice may be destroyed by the application of lard or sweet oil in which carbolic acid has been mixed at the rate of one part of acid to one hundred of oil or lard. For poultry, the mixture should be rubbed beneath the wings and on top of the head, except in the case of sitting hens, which should never have grease of any kind applied to them, if the eggs are to be hatched.

In order to ascertain the gain in weight of growing cattle an experiment was tried as follows: A short-horn bull calf was weighed on the 12th of April, 1874, when he was just 14 months old, and his weight was found to be 503 pounds. May 12 he weighed 592 pounds; June 12, 703 pounds; July 12, 801 pounds; August 12, 880 pounds, and September, 1,200 pounds, a total gain in five months of 463 pounds, or 92½ pounds per month.

During the warm weather troubles from sore shoulders on horses are common, very largely the result of poorly-fitting collars. The proper way to prevent this trouble is to remove the cause on the start. Where the breast has become galled, wash frequently with some stringent solution, such as alum water or a decoction of white oak bark. Arnica is excellent for galls, and should be applied at night after the horse has finished work, and well rubbed in.

Professor Law gives the following directions for the treatment of blind staggers in pigs: When the hogs are attacked, dash a bucketful of cold water over the body, throw purgative injections into the rectum, composed of six ounces of sulphate of soda and one or two tablespoonsful of spirits of turpentine in ten ounces of water. Setons saturated with turpentine may be inserted under the skin behind the ears, or the back of the neck may be blistered by rubbing in the following mixture: Spirits of turpentine and liquid ammonia, one ounce each; powdered cantharides, two drams.

Vicious horses are mostly made so by the bad treatment of attendants. Kindness and gentleness are the first requisites in the care of colts. If the attendant kicks or hits the colt with a stick or fork when he passes him, what more natural than that the colt should catch the evil disposition and kick back? Some speak of a wild colt as if that condition was to be expected, but if colts are properly treated while young, few will ever be wild. This wild condition arises from the wild, uncivilized disposition of the attendant. Uniform kindness will give the colt confidence in man, and he will be as easy to handle as a pet kitten. Harshness in an attendant should be a cause for his discharge. The idea that wildness is an inclination of stamina is totally unfounded. Hundreds of instances of the greatest endurance and pluck with the greatest gentleness and obedience can be cited. The Arab horse is under the most implicit obedience, and at the same time capable of great feats. The best of food, given with good judgment, and the best care humanely bestowed, are necessary to grow a colt in the best manner.

About the House.

Preserve eggs by a quick dipping in boiling water, and packing with fresh salt, small end down.

Linen can be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-scraped white soap to a pound of starch.

Ink stains may be removed from books by wetting the spot with a solution of oxalic acid, one ounce; water, half a pint.

Jelly Cake.—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda; bake in a large bread pan; when done, turn out on a paper; spread jelly on the bottom side, and roll up tight in the paper.

To Wash Linen or Calico.—Take soft water, and make flour starch; thin with cold soft water so that the starch will not be too thick; wash your dresses in this without soap, and rinse in thin starch; hang in the shade, wrong side out, to dry, and they will not fade. This is a good way to wash prints for children.

Homespun.—Take one part stale bread in two parts cold potatoes; chop fine; put in enough sweet cream and butter so it will ball up nice; season with salt, pepper and a little sage; make into balls; put them on a dripping pan and set in the oven till they are warmed through and a little brown on the top. We call them potato balls and think they are nice.

Frosting for Cake.—The whites of two eggs to a half pound of fine white sugar; beat the eggs to a stiff froth; then add the sugar, and beat until it falls in flakes from the knife. When spreading it on the cake, dip the knife occasionally in cold water. Dredge that side of the cake which rested upon the tin while baking with sifted flour (to remove whatever grease may be left) before spreading the icing.

In removing grease spots from clothing with benzole or turpentine, the usual way is to wet the cloth with the detergent and then to rub it with a sponge or the like. This often spreads the grease, without removing it. The following method is given by the *Scientific American:* Place soft blotting paper beneath and top of the grease spot, after the latter has been thoroughly saturated with the benzole; then press well. The fat is thus dissolved and absorbed by the paper, and entirely removed from the clothing.

An Adventure with a Hat.

M. Arsene Houssaye, in one of his Paris letters to the New York *Tribune*, relates the following:

I once had a hat adventure myself. It was in 1850. I was at the ball of the Hotel de Ville, escorting Mme. Victor Hugo, while M. Hugo gave his arm to Madame Houssaye. There was a chair empty, and the next one to it, contained a hat. I took up the hat and gave the chair to Mme. Hugo. Of course I did not propose to hold the hat all night, so I put it on the floor. Its owner soon arrived. It was a celebrated duelist, M. Sherbette, a Deputy from Soissons. He came straight to the chair which had had the honor of holding his hat. He was about to attack Madame Victor Hugo, but as I was talking with her, he turned upon me.

"Is it you, sir, who have displaced my hat?" "Yes, sir." "Did you put it on the floor?" "Yes. Do you think I ought to have put it on my head?" "But, sir, you have insulted me. Here is my card."

I took out a card and threw it in his hat.

"Monsieur!" said the Deputy, furiously, "do yo suppose I am going to pick up my hat?"

"Do you suppose," I said, "that I am going to put it on your head?"

Victor Hugo laughed, Madame Hugo smiled, but Madame Houssaye was not at all amused.

"I require, sir," said the Deputy of Soissons, "that you replace my hat on the chair where it was." I began to laugh. A little circle had gathered. M. Sherbette finally picked up his hat under pretext of taking my card.

"Monsieur Arsene Houssaye," he said, "we are from the same place, a reason more for our meeting."

"I await your seconds, M. Sherbette," I replied.

"At what hour?" "At this hour. We can fight as soon as we leave the ball."

M. Sherbette bowed to the two ladies, and went off in search of two seconds. I asked Victor Hugo and the Marquis de Belloy to act as my witnesses in this ridiculous affair. M. Sherbette's seconds soon appeared. It was decided that we should fight with pistols at twenty paces at the Boisde Boulogne at daybreak. It was then hardly midnight, but we resolved to pass the rest of the night at a ball. At that time I was very fond of waltzing. They told Madame Houssaye that the affair was amicably settled, so that we amused ourselves pleasantly until nearly dawn.

As ill-luck would have it, we all met in the cloak-room, principals and seconds. "It is a nuisance," said one of Sherbette's seconds, "to go to the Bois in this snow-storm." "Come," said the other laughingly to M. Sherbette, "as you are the injured party, you can apologize." "Never!" said M. Sherbette.

The two seconds came to me. "Say one word to free us from this task. We want to go to bed." "Never!" I cried in my turn. M. Sherbette put on his hat with a slant over the right ear. I put on mine with a slant over the left. The four seconds besieged us, and said they would not accompany us unless we were more good-natured about it.

"After all," said Victor Hugo, "I think that Arsene Houssaye, having insulted M. Sherbette's hat, might make his apolgies to it."

At this moment, a word from M. Sherbette changed the face of things. "If M. Arsene Houssaye declares that in offending my hat he did not mean to offend me, I will hold myself satisfied with this declaration."

I declared that I had not aimed at M. Sherbette under his hat, and the duel was at an end. It was agreed in the verbal process-verbal, that whenever we met thereafter we were to salute each other by a touch of the hat.

The First and Last Census.

The following table shows the population of the thirteen original States in 1790, first census, and in 1870, last census; also, population of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, States formed from the original thirteen, and admitted to the Union subsequent to 1790. As the nation is about to enter upon its centennial year, this table will be of value and interest. The truth of the saying, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," may be seen from the fact that, in 1790, the center of population was about twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. In 1810, it was forty miles northwest of Washington, D. C. In 1830, it was about Staunton, Va. In 1850, it was near Parkersburg, W. Va. In 1870, it was about forty-eight miles Northeast of Cincinnati:

States.	*Population.*		*Gain.*
	1790.	1870.	
Maine	96,540	626,915	530,375
New Hampshire	141,885	318,300	176,415
Vermont	85,425	330,551	245,126
Massachusetts	378,787	1,457,351	1,078,564
Rhode Island	68,825	217,353	148,528
Connecticut	237,946	537,454	299,508
New York	340,120	4,382,759	4,042,639
New Jersey	184,139	906,096	721,957
Pennsylvania	434,373	3,521,951	3,087,578
Delaware	59,096	125,015	65,919
Maryland	319,728	780,894	461,166
Virginia	747,610	1,225,163	477,553
North Carolina	393,751	1,071,361	677,610
South Carolina	249,073	705,606	456,533
Georgia	82,548	1,184,109	1,101,561
Kentucky	73,677	1,321,011	1,247,334
Tennessee	35,691	1,258,520	1,222,829
Total	3,029,214	19,970,400	16,941,186

Travers on Fisk and Gould.

One day last summer, Col. Fisk was showing Mr. Travers over the Plymouth Rock, the famous Long Branch boat. After showing the rest of the vessel, he pointed to two large portraits of himself and Mr. Gould, hanging, a little distance apart, at the head of the stairway.

"There," says the Colonel, "what do you think of them?"

"They're good, Colonel—you hanging on one side and Gould on the other; f—i—r—s—t-rate. But, Colonel," continued the wicked Mr. Travers, buried in thought, "w—w—where's our Saviour?"

Mr. Travers, who is a vestryman in Grace Church, says he knows it was wicked, but he couldn't have helped it if he'd been on his dying bed.—*Eli Perkins's New Book.*

Tom Thumb has won a prize in a yacht race.

FIFTY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

An Interesting Collection of Conundrums.

An ingenious correspondent of the *Herald of Health* gives the following fifty questions, each to be answered by the name of a well-known author. The guessing of these questions will form a pleasant evening entertainment:

1. What a rough man said to his son when he wished him to eat properly.
2. Is a lion's house, dug in the side of a hill where there is no water?
3. Pilgrims and flatterers have knelt low to kiss him.
4. Makes and mends for first-class customers.
5. Represents the dwelling of civilized men.
6. Is a kind of linen.
7. Is worn on the head.
8. A name that means such fiery things, I can't describe their pains and stings.
9. Belongs to a monastery.
10. Not one of the four points of the compass, but inclining toward one of them.
11. Is what an oyster heap is like to be.
12. Is a chain of hills containing a dark treasure.
13. Always youthful as you see; but between you and me, he never was much of a chicken.
14. An American manufacturing town.
15. Humpbacked but not deformed.
16. An internal pain.
17. Value of a word.
18. A ten-footer whose name begins with fifty.
19. A brighter and smarter than the other one.
20. A worker in precious metals.
21. A very vital part of the body.
22. A lady's garment.
23. A small talk and a heavy weight.
24. A prefix and a disease.
25. Comes from a pig.
26. A disagreeable fellow to have on one's foot.
27. A sick place of worship.
28. A mean dog 'tis.
29. An official dreaded by the students of English universities.
30. His middle name is suggestive of an Indian or a Hottentot.
31. A manufactured metal.
32. A game and a male of the human species.
33. An answer to "Which is the greater poet, William Shakespeare or Martin F. Tupper?"
34. Meat! What are you doing?
35. Is very fast indeed.
36. A barrier built by an edible.
37. To agitate a weapon.
38. Red as an apple, black as night, a heavenly sign or a perfect fright.
39. A domestic worker.
40. A slang exclamation.
41. Pack away closely, never scatter, and doing so you'll soon get at her.
42. A young domestic animal.
43. One that is more than a sandy shore.
44. A fraction in currency and the prevailing fashion.
45. Mamma is in perfect health, my child; and thus he named a poet mild.
46. A girl's name and a male relation.
47. Take a heavy field piece, nothing loth.
48. Put an edible grain 'twixt an ant and a bee, and a much-loved poet you'll see.
49. A common domestic animal, and what it can never do.
50. Each living head, in time 'tis said, will turn to him though he be dead.

ANSWERS.

1. Chaucer. 2. Dryden. 3. Pope. 4. Taylor. 5. Holmes. 6. Holland. 7. Hood. 8. Burns. 9. Abbott. 10. Southey. 11. Shelley. 12. Coleridge. 13. Young. 14. Lowell. 15. Campbell. 16. Akenside. 17. Wordsworth. 18. Longfellow. 19. Whittier. 20. Goldsmith. 21. Harte. 22. Spencer. 23. Chatterton. 24. De Quincey. 25. Bacon. 26. Bunyan. 27. Churchill. 28. Curtis. 29. Proctor. 30. W. Savage Landor. 31. Steele. 32. Tennyson. 33. Willis. 34. Browning. 35. Swift. 36. Cornwall. 37. Shakespeare. 38. Crabbe. 39. Cook. 40. Dickens. 41. Stowe. 42. Lamb. 43. Beecher. 44. Milton. 45. Motherwell. 46. Addison. 47. Howittzer. 48. Bryant. 49. Cowper. 50. Gray.

African Snakes.

The Rev. Josiah Tyler, a missionary at Natal, South Africa, writes to the *Observer* a letter about snakes. Snakes are over plenty there, the python being the largest, often growing twenty feet long and eight inches thick in the largest part. It is not much feared, however, because it is not poisonous. The natives kill it with spears and clubs, and eat parts of its flesh. A python will attempt to swallow any living thing, and Mr. Tyler avers that recently one of them began on a sleeping boy, drawing in one of his legs before discovery and release. A more dangerous snake is called inamba, and will attack human beings unprovoked. It is usually ten to fifteen feet long, and is venomous. "The appearance of a snake in a native's dwelling," he says, "is always regarded as a bad omen. Ordinarily after such a visitation an ox is slaughtered as a propitiatory sacrifice to the spirits which have sent the snakes on some evil errand. A part of the beef is generally laid aside especially for these reptiles."

Poisoned by Potato Bugs.

An Ithaca (N. Y.) physician has undertaken a case of a patient who was poisoned by Colorado potato bugs. The man was working in his potato patch and several bugs got into one of his boots through a slit in the top. By the time he pulled it off they had worked down under the sole near the toe, and his foot in this part began to smart severely. When the doctor was called, the bottom of the foot presented the appearance of having been badly scalded, the skin being raised in white blisters. He says he has heard of persons being poisoned in the throat by taking some thing into the mouth after handling potato bugs, but the like of this case he never saw or heard of before.

The English Earl of Dunraven has bought a large piece of land in Estes Park, Colorado, and designs to preserve the game there for sporting purposes. The neighboring settlers do not approve of this, and his lordship will probably have to employ a large force of gamekeepers.

A crocodile race on the Nile is to be the event of next month in Egyptian sporting circles.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, SEPT., 16, 1875.

The hog crop of Indiana for 1875 is more than 485,000 less than that of last year.

◆

~~The Radical organs may as well let up on that Clinton (Miss.) affair.— Owing to some cause or other~~ perhaps to the genera' stagnation of business caused by the Radical contraction policy—the outrage market is not brisk in Ohio this fall.

◆

They tell us that Sam Cary is not making any votes for the Democratic ticket in his canvass through Ohio, but we notice that when Sam heaves in sight, the Republican newspapers turn their broadsides on him with great viciousness. That's a good indication that he is making him elf troublesome.

◆

REPUBLICAN PYRAMID

Rhode Island.

Total electoral vote, 9. But suppose we give them Main and Vermont 12, total, 18. So far so good. Now when the Democracy carry Ohio and Pensylvania, there will not be a grease spot left of such men as Morton and Grant. Our friends in Ohio promise the Buckeye State by 25 000, and the Keystone by 30,000, and all this added together will be doing pretty well for 1875.

◆

It has not been long since pyramids were quite popular, especially in our Repubican exchanges. But of late we do not see so many of them. The names of States that went for them a few years ago afforded them ample opportunity to show their strength, but of late it has changed, and no more does State after State respond to the vices of Radicalism. Here is the way pyramids appear for 1875.

Kentucky.
California.
Connecticut.
North Carolina.

A total electoral vote of 34 for the Democracy.

◆

In his inaugural address Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, said: "I desire an era of honesty, economy and justice in the administration both of our State and Federal governments, and peace and prosperity and progress not only in Kentucky but in every part of the Union. I want to see the records of secession coercion and reconstruction filed away forever, and the people of the whole country earnestly advocating peace and reconciliation, and all looking to the Constitution as the guarantee of our liberties and the safeguard of every citizen."

◆

The wages of labor have fallen on an average 33½ per cent, in the last two years, while food and fuel are as high as ever. Thus the laborer who three years ago earned $3 a day, on the average, now earns only $2—if he can get work at all—while the prime necessaries of life cost just as much as they did before. Where is the fault? Who is responsible for this destruction of industry, for this suffering of honest, workingmen? The Republican party and its system of Grantism and plunder. Let workingmen remember this, and vote accordingly.

◆

WELL SAID.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, answering a correspondent says:

"The currency is now: Legal tenders (August 1), $374,824,985; fractional notes, $41,445,393; bank notes (August 7), $348,937,930; total, $764 908,216.

The currency in 1865 was: Legal tenders, $432,687,000; fractional currency, $25.005,000; bank notes, $181,000,000; total, $628 692,000.

The increase of currency since 1865 is therefore, $136,216,317.

We will add a little supplemental information.

The gold premium on the 21st day of August, 1865, was 44¼.

The gold premium on the 21st day of August, 1875, (yesterday), was 14¼.

An increase of the currency amounting, according to the *Gazette's* figures to $136,216,317 in ten years, has been a reduction of thirty-one cents in the gold premium.

According to these figures a little more expansion would wipe out the gold premium entirely.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Rag Money and its Value.

"Well, bub," replied Bijah, as he finished hanging up the broom, "this currency question bothers many besides you, though it's clear enough to me You see that twenty-five cent scrip don't you?"

The boy remarked that he did, and Bijah placed it on the window sill, weighted it down with a peach stone and continued:

"That bit of paper is ma ked 25c. but is it twenty-five cents?" Is it anything more than a piece of paper?"

"I dunno," solemnly replied the boy.

"Has that bit of paper any real value beyond its being a promise to pay?"

"What paper?"

"That'ere twenty-five——" "

He stopped there. Someone had sneaked up the alley and slyly stolen both scrip and peach stone.

"Never mind," condoled the boy, "it hadn't any intrinsic value"

"It hadn't eh?" growled the old janitor, "I just want to catch the wolf who absorbed it!"

◆

It was but recently charged that there was an alliance between the Democratic party and the Catholic church in Ohio. The Democratic papers denied it. Through the workings of a clique. Geghan of Cincinnati was nominated in a Democratic campaign for the Legislature, and thrust upon the party as a virtual endorsement of such an alliance. The *Enquirer* now repudiates the nomination, and in so doing, does right. We hope the Democratic party will not ally with any church or religious denomination. Church and State should be kept separate. We hope the voters of Hamilton county will repudiate this Geghan, not because o the Geghan Bill for the most fair-minded protestants will fail to find anything in imical in his creed on that bill. But it has been the misfortune of Mr. Geghan to ha e his name used as the symbol of a supposed alliance between the Catholic church and the Democratic party, and it must be confessed that he and his friends have not done much to discourage the use of his name, in that way. It is this that makes him objectionable. He has been put on the Democratic ticket again in Cincinnati, and this time he goes as a Catholic candidate. A man who runs for office as a Catholic candidate, as a Protestant candidate, as a Mormon candidate, or an infidel candidate, ought to be voted down."

◆

With a few more riots around,—Vicksburg and Jackson, (Miss.,) we should think they would dispose of the desperate characters that seem to afflict that community.

A riot occured near Jackson last week at a place called Clinton. Several white men and a number of negroes were killed. A dispatch says:

"After hearing all the statements we think the following about correct: There is a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Clinton. Some young men from Raymond brought a bottle with them. While the speaking was going on, Martin Severly and some of his friends went off a short distance to take a drink. The negro Marshal for the occasion approached them and forbid drinking. This order was not regarded, when the negro attempted to take the bottle out of Severly's hand. Severly finally struck the negro over the head with the bottle. Senator Caldwell (colored) started to settle the difficulty, and was followed by some twenty negroes, whom he ordered back but about one hundred more came rushing, when some one fired, which was followed be a general firing and stampede. Severly fired all the barrels of his pistol. The negroes then demanded his surrender. He surrendered and gave up his pistol, after which the negroes shot him, then brained him, robbed him of his clothes and cut off his finger in order to get his ring. The infuriated mob found Charles Chilton in his yard, and shot and killed him in the presence of his family.

◆

We have been picturing to ourselves the magnitude of the shadow which passed over the Grecian countenance of M. Marble, Esq., of New York, when that "Rag Baby" from Pensylvania was thrust under his pendant proboscis.

Farmers, Mechanics, Everybody!
Go to and See the Large Stock of
Hardware,
TINWARE, STOVES, ETC., ETC.
—Just Received by—
GEO. HENSLER,
BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assortment. Give him a call.

Commissioners Allowances.

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS:	
J. R. Duncan & Co advanced in going to South Bend to examine Court House	8 35
Crane, Duncan & Co. repairing done on court rooms	62 00
Same labor and material Sept. estimates	912 00
Same " "	11 642 00
EXPENSE OF COURT.	
W. L. Meese summoning Juors and Com	48 60
Same service at Com. court Sept. term	12 00
J. R. Lanning transfering estate, &c. by order of Judge Circuit Court	141 75
EXPENSE OF CRIMINALS.	
W. Meese boarding and attending Crim	174 65
J. L. Davis sundry article for crim. exp.	7 20
C. C. Shaffer table for prisioners	2 50
BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING:	
Blank books for court officers, &c	88 00
Willis & co. pens and envelopes	6 28
Baxter & Kennedy printing for officers	21 83
R. H. Weamer same	15 00
T. C. Mays same	34 33
SALARY OF OFFICERS:	
N. Ensley treas. 6 days, fee & saly. bill	16 67
J. A. Barnes, services county superin't.	65 50
I. Hague making duplicate for 1875	566 40
Same footing and proving same	150 00
Same other services as county Auditor	687 87
N. Griffith services as Com. Sept. term	24 00
C. R. Wanemaker same	24 80
Geo H. Duncan same	24 00
EXPENSE OF ROADS & BRIDGES:	
C. L. Gilmore, lumber for bridges	60 00
S. H. Bartlett for building a bridge	65 00
B. F. Cornelius same	66 00
Bair & McNall lumber for bridge	50 00
J. B. Bowers building bridge	43 00
David Hackathorn same	58 00
Hiram Brundage same	42 00
Saml Brown same	50 00
D. Culver same	144 00
Same same	73 00
Same same	315 00
Griswold & Culver same	190 00
Same same	350 00
Smith & Scott same	16 00
M. Hollopeter lumber for bridge	98 00
N. Griffith Supt. and Letting Bridges	35 00
C. R. Wanemaker same	9 00
Geo. H. Duncan same	18 00
W. L. Meese serving prec'ts road viewe's	30 30
B. Maxwell grading road in creek bot'm	30 00
J. Hogue delivering road lists to trustees	16 00
F. D. Ryan livery looking after bridges	1 50
D. Gonser viewing road	2 50
L. D. Britton same	2 50
Joseph Craig same	2 50
Jermiah Plum same	2 50
J. R. Walker roads	5 00
John Fisk same	5 00
J. B. Henning road	2 50
R. G. Daniels same	4 00
W. Teeters same	2 00
D. B. Olinger same	2 50
Harvy Moody same	2 50
J. M. Goetschins same	2 50
D. Lintz same	2 50
D. Thomas same	2 50
P. B. Nimmons same	4 00
H. Gunsenhouser same	4 00
Jacob Ginter same	4 00
Jacob Marks, digging ditch	17 50
EXPENSE OF POOR:	
I. Williams, coffin for a poor person	8 00
J. Kahn, goods for county poor	8 50
Hoopingarner & Son groceries medicines	4 10
B. B. Long, livery conveying paupers to poor farm	5 60
J. A. Cowan, medical service	10 00
W. L. Meese, taking paupers to poyr farm	3 00
A. C. Brown boarding &c for W. Barclay a pauper	116 25
N. H. Mathews, provisions furnished R. Rickets	4 80
F. E. Davenport, goods for Co. asylum	3 75
Ed Eldrige, groceries same	46 11
Auburn Woolen Mf'g co, goods "	25 51
R. D. Tufft, cash to send a paper away	4 45
I. N. Cool, flour furnished Mrs Kesslburn	7 90
Barney & Sons, goods for poor persons	18 44
H. W. Coburn, goods, Mary Barr	12 00
F. D. Ryan, livery, looking after poor	7 50
J. Spooner, phycician, attending poor	25 00
C. Sheets, reaper for poor farm	180 00
Same, Shoe	3 00
J. Spencer, flour furnished by DeLong	3 65
W. S. Allen med. service for poor	18 00
A. S. Lease, livery looking after poor	3 00
C. C. Shaffer, goods for county poor	17 75
J. L. Davis, goods for county asylum	15 59
Miller & Casebeer, goods "	18 62
John Griffith, work done at Co. Assylum	23 87
Lydia Bowman same	2 00
W. H. Brown same	34 67
L. Jackson same	24 00
J. W. Wyatt, service as Supt & provisions	184 72
EXPENSE ASSESSING REVENUE:	
J. R. Cosper, one day	2 00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE:	
J. J. VanAuken, cash to repair surveyers instruments	28 80
L. M. Nind, Fees as atty in bond case	300 00
A. A Chappin same	500 00
N. Griffith, attending co. bus. and fare to and from Albion	16 10
C. R. Wanemaker same	18 90
Geo H. Duncan same	21 10
C. C Shaffer, table for Recorder's office	10 00
I. Hague, P. O. Stamps for office, &c	2 03
Jno. Getiner, making foundation in treas office for safe	34 00
Hall's Safe & Lock Co, safe for treas	950 00

ISAAC HAGUE, AUDITOR.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

TAKE
SIMMONS'
LIVER
REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes head ache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,
OR MEDICINE,
Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarrange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.
Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875
For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

GREAT
New York Store
—IN—
GARRETT,
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN
Will be found a complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,
a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.
No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!
RYAN & FORD Prs
Having on hand everything in the line of;
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
y are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a nable prices. Stable east of Court House.
South Main Street
re now in full running order and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.
promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash.

THE
NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.
AT BOTTOM PRICES
We are now clearing out our entire stock of.
SUMMER GOODS
and offering all above mentioned goods at a great reduction from former prices
Examine our great
CARPET DEPARTMENT
before you purchase, and save money
GRAIN BAGS all the best brands at
ROOT & COMPANY'S
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
Opposite the Court House.

A New Store
With an entire new stock of
BOOTS & SHOES.
New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at
J. E. WOODFORD'S
I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the
Lowest Figures for Cash!
My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.
To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

C. P. HOUSER.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Very Dry and Dusty.

Grapes are ripening.

Ague is not scarce.

Roasting-ears played out.

The town pumps are good.

Wood-sawers are scarce.

The days warm and nights cold.

The Fort Wayne fair all week.

The corn will escape Jack Frost.

Beugnot's building is going rapidly.

Canning fruit has begun among our ladies.

The outside of the jail building is completed.

Work has commence on Mr. McIntyre's new brick.

Lee Zern, now at Kendallville, was in the city Sunday.

Seeding is now the order of the day among our farmers.

The Misses Kissingers of Bryan, Ohio are visiting friends in the city.

Miss Mary Kline has been very sick with diphtheria for several days past.

Tom Morris, of Angola, was driving his fast nags over our streets last Sunday.

Jas. Clifford's new billiard tables have arrived, and they are the finest in the State.

Hank Brandon is putting the tin roof on Shull's building, assisted by Thomas Sommers.

Mr. Laufferty left the forepart of the week for the east, to purchase a stock of clothing

Many of our citizens attended the fair at Fort Wayne this week. Crowds will go to-morrow.

Ground was broke on Tuesday last for the erection of the McIntyre block, opposite the Swineford House.

A. F. Zay, with Miller & Casebeer, who has been quite ill with fever, is improving slowly.

It is hoped the Bank will erect their building in connection with the McIntyre block at the same time

Many of our citizens were buggy riding last Sabbath, the day being so desirable for such amusement.

J. A. Smith has stopped work at the Excelsior Hardware, the season for selling machinery having passed.

A paper asks, "where's them watermellons." Great heavings, where am those grammer that we done sent you.

Curlie's Lunch Room, at Garrett City, is the popular resort of the place. Call in when an opportunity is afforded.

A number of citizens from Waterloo in town Monday to witness the defeat of their celebrated runner, Mr. Long. He got nicely scooped.

Sprott & Son make a specialty of Robinson's fine work. They are the best fitting and most durable goods manufactured.

LOST—A Mossagate Sleeve Button, supposed to have been lost between F. D. Ryan's residence and the school house. A liberal reward will be given the find-

The middle aged and older men, of Auburn, will play an old fashioned base or town ball, game on the Eel River grounds Friday, September 25th, 1875.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati R. R. Co., have made a change in the running of trains. Look on the 4th page.

Sprott & Son have just received another invoice of the beautiful fitting and durable Gaiters for ladies' wear. Call and see them.

The temperance lecture, at the M. E. church, Sabbath evening, was too lengthy to be good. The moral law was short compared with it.

See the new advertisements of our enterprising Hardware Merchant of Butler Mr. Geo. Hensler. He keeps a fine stock of everything and asks the public to call and see him.

The unfinished appearance of the top of the jail may be handsome in the eyes of some, but it looks to us like a muly cow with one horn knocked off.

James Lowrie is among our citizens again, looking 'earty and acting as jovial as ever. The girls mus'nt get excited, for his main hold is "Old folks how do you do."

Don't fail to attend the Grand Concert at the Catholic Church to-night. Prof. John B. Young, of Fort Wayne, will be present, and many other prominent musicians.

A gentleman by the name of David D. Siles will open an Art Gallery over Martin Bros. store this week, where he will be pleased to have the public call and try his work.

Quite a number of our citizens went to Waterloo last Tuesday, to see Long and Osgood run a foot race. This sport is becoming popular since the Newville chap got beaten.

Michael Long, Sr., we understand, contemplates building a large brick where his residence now stands. A very desirable place for a nice block of buildings.

Mr. W. M. Seifort of Kendallville, leads to the alter to-day, the beautiful and accomplished Miss Eliza Easler, of Butler, and we wish them many happy returns of the joyous occasion.

Fred Shoemaker and his partner was running their horse down Main street Tuesday night, and never stopped until they came in contact with a farmers wagon. The buggy was smashed.

The Streets of New York, a splendid play for the stage, will be presented to our citizens in the course of three or four weeks. Not having anything of the kind for so long, a crowded house may be anticipated.

We are obliged to Hank Ford for a large sized melon. We presented it to several young ladies, but ever since that they don't seem to be kindly disposed towards us. One was overheard to remark that it wasn't a melon.

Miss Proclamation Emancipation Coggeshall, of Ohio, is the name to which she is compelled to submit. Her patriotic father thus afflicted her because of the date of her birth, poor creature.

They'll call her "Procklie" no doubt for short.

A. J. Little, attorney at law, has opened an office at Garrett City, on Wednesday of each week. All legal business entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. The remainer of the week he can be consulted at his office in Auburn.

A young farmer living near town has sent in after whisky six times this season to cure snake bites, and some people are uncharitable enough to express the opinion that he keeps a snake on ice and thaws it into a state of ferocity whenever he gets thirsty.

When directing a letter be sure to write the name of the town, county and state, distinctly; also put on a three-cent postage stamp; and if you are not in an awful hurry, write the name of the person whom you want the letter delivered to somewhere on the outside of the envelope.

FOOT RACING.—Several foot races have taken place this week, and the boys have been considerabaly excited over the result. Long of Waterloo ran against a young man from Ohio, last Monday and got beat. On Tuesday, Long ran Osgood at Waterloo, and got beat again. So far Osgood is ahead in the County.

Sheriff Meese made a trip to Indianapolis last week, taking with him the wife of Jacob H. Smith, who resides at the Junction. When the Sheriff got there he found the asylum so full that he was compelled to bring Mrs. Shrader back, though the poor woman is in as bad a condition as ever.

Now that the pic-nic season is drawing to a close, we may give the result of some of our close observations—as follows:

Girls with holes in their stockings never get sprained ankles.

Girls with striped stockings are the the fondest of round dances.

Girls with small feet are the most venturesome in climbing trees or wading swamps.

The store of Rakestraw & Jackman was entered Tuesday night and two suits of clothes were taken. The thieves entered by taking out a pain of glass in the rear end of the store. Messrs Jackman and Zimmerman were in the second story at the time, and had a revolver, but they failed in capturing their visitors.

The Odd Fellows, at Garrett, contemplate organizing a lodge in that town.—There are members of the order there and we do not see why it will not succeed. They have already held two meetings and will hold another on Tuesday evening the 21 inst, to complete arrangements for organization. All brothers are invited to be present.

A party of "roosters" at Garret hired a fellow to take them to Kendallville, last Sunday. The charges were paid, and, as the fellow thought, the contract filled; so he turned his team and went home. The boys did'nt understand it that way, but when they hired a rig to take them back, they had the bargain understood.

The Butler Schools are flourishing to an unusal degree. The attendance is large, and a great interest is being taken in their managment. Prof. Bowersox is giving excellent satisfact'on and is thorough and practical in all he does. With a good building and fine corps of teachers, nothing short of great success can be realized.

We are authorized to say that a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington-tp., will be held at Center School House, next Saturday evening, Sept., 18th, for the purpose of organizing a detective society. The fact is there is too many horses being stolen, and our friends over there want to know the reason why.

Next Tuesday an excursion will leave Logansport stopping at all stations, for Toledo and Put-in-Bay. The fare from Auburn Junction to Mooresville will be $3 including a ride on the lake in the splendid steamer "Chief Justice Waite" It will leave Auburn at 11:50 a. m., and tickets good for return until the 25th.

The Largest, Cheapest and best selected stock of GOODS ever brought to DeKalb Co., Ind., is just received by Miller & Casebeer, the leading merchants of Auburn. Call and examine goods and prices.

As required by the new school law, the different township Trustees have selected the following days for the transaction of township business. Butler and Richland, Monday and Saturday of each week; Jackson and Concord, on each Saturday; Franklin, every other Saturday; Union and Fairfield, Tuesday and Fridays; Smithfield and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays. As the remaining townships are not represented at the meeting of the County Board, it is not known what days will be selected by them. But it is understood that each trustee will post notices in his own township so as to have the time well understood, as all contracts, and payment of claims can be attended to only on such designated days.

We dashed into Hamilton the other morning, and found that quiet but handsome little place, in the engagement of a good business. There is a fine farming region surrounding the town, equal to the best in the county. We found our friend B. F. Greenwood, Esq., situated on as fine a tract of land as heart could desire. By his enterprise and energy he is getting it under a fine state of cultivation and improvement. In fact all the way down from Hamilton to Waterloo, you see nothing but fine farms and splendid improvements, such as Hon. Mr. Waterman, Mr. Clark, Taylor, and the Kelly's. Bytheway, Hon. Freeman Kelly, is erecting a brick residence, which for good common sense and practical utility beats anything we have yet seen in the county. Its main features will not be elaborate costiness, and gaudy finish, but such as will contribute to the comfort of the occupants. Eleven foot ceelings capacious rooms, a cellar that can be ventilated, and other fixtures harmoniously blended to gether in its construction.

In answer to the "Republican" we would say that Auburn does afford a Marshal, and he has filled the position with ability. When Auburn gets so that it cannot afford a Marshal to do nothing else during the year but work for the town, then the remark of the "Republican" would perhaps be appropriate. But at present our citizens do not care to be burdened with that expense. Mr. Houghton, our Marshal, is engaged some little in farming and at this time is engaged in putting in his crops, a very important matter just about this time of the year. He could not engage a hand to do it for him, and the Board could not reasonably expect him to abandon his work. Besides there was no lumber of the right kind to be had, and there is but very little work to do without lumber. We don't know of any old boots or tin cans before the doors of our business houses its a libel on the town, and we trust our neighbor won't commence abusing our business people before he is here a year The insinuations as to the town Board is too cowardly to merit notice. If you know anything that is not right, speak it out like a man, and don't sneak around and insinuate you know something, when

Temperance Lecture.

Miss Anna Rapier, of Ann Arbor, Mich., delivered a lengthy address at the M. E. Church last Sabbath evening, to a very large audience. Miss Rapier's address showed considerable care and preparation. There was a style of diction, a nicity of language, a seeming earnestness in its delivery, and a great deal of theorizing in its make up. Miss Rapier might keep on delivering this address for a thousand years, were she permitted to live that long, and yet contribute very little to the great cause of temperance. To be effective you must abandon theory, and come down to the practical. The suffering of the drunkard has been described with a tragic effect, perfectly thrilling, time and again, until our children know it by heart, and yet this is made one of the great features of our modern temperance lectures. Again the saloon keeper is made the scape-goat for all this wretchedness and woe, while man, that great moral agent, endowed with certain inalienable rights, is permitted to go and throw himself away, and not a word is uttered in condemnation of his course. Somewhat thin, we think.

As to the license law, if things under the present law do not develope a better state of sobriety during the year throughout our state, than under the Baxter Prohibitory law, then we shall be greatly mistaken. This being the result then will it be an outrage to sanction by law the sale of liquors, as Miss Rapier has asserted. If a license law holds these saloon keepers responsible, and makes them responsible by the bonds of other men, forbids them to sell to a drunkard forces them to the obeyance of great restriction in the traffic, must it be characterized as an outrage. Had Miss Rapier urged the necessity of having the license law enforced to the very letter, she would have been much more effective in the course of temperance in our midst, than in the character of making fine periods and pathetic appeals. If there was more attention paid to the education of the country generally, if she had made an appeal to parents to keep their boys off the streets at late hours, instead of allowing them to howl and swear and curse, as some of them did on their way home from that lecture, on Sabbath evening, there would be less desposition to indulge in those deadly poisons, which she labored so hard to describe.

AS TO CONGRESS

taking jurisdiction of this qustion, it was an idea of beautiful seeming, but one that will scarcely be realized. It was no vogue to merit any particular attention. We believe Miss Rapier wants to do good, and we hope she will be able to gather wisdom rapidly and soon be more effective in the great cause.

That Fair, Not Fair.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me a few lines in your paper on a subject not national but purely local—one which I have heard spoken of quite frequently, which seems to show how some people live and act and how they hate. It is this question I want answered: How comes it that every time a fair is held at Waterloo, the band of some town out of the county must be employed to discourse music, when it is notorious we have good first-class bands in the county and only a few miles from the site of the fair. We have no objection to the Angola Band, it is a good one, and its members are gentlemen, but why is it that Auburn and Butler must get the "go by" everytime? From these two places, outside the immediate locality of Waterloo came three-fourths of the people who attended the fair. Take Auburn as an instance and you find that more people go by cars to the fairs at Waterloo than from all other R. R. points put together The people at Auburn have taken a large interest in the fair, and attended "en masse," yet their brass band cannot be invited. Our people spend at such fairs probable $2,000 or $3,000 yearly, yet their little brass band cannot even play gratuitously for them. Even our 'Bus cannot go there to haul our folks from the depot to the grounds, unless driven away with a license of $15 or $20 per day charged them. If we take our wives, babies, or stock we have to drink creek water, for their wells are sometimes guarded and the pumps chained. Isn't these things extremely small, so mean and low, I feel almost ashamed to mention it for fear some may think I am as mean as they. But decency civility and the ordinary courtesies of life require the mention, and for their own good, the good of the enterprise, the good of the people who will attend, this own right littleness should be exposed. Now, the Waterlooites will howl over this, but who cares; they will say it is done to hurt the fair and their town and that it is only an Auburn growler. Let me ask when ever was there a thing going on at Waterloo that Auburn did not attend largely, so with Butler. How is it with Waterloo in returning these compliments, unless it be to break up and divide a crowd as they did a 4th of July celebration at Auburn, a few years ago.

I believe, had I the power I would keep every Butler, and Auburn person away from their fair—the great N. E. (neither end) fair, until they practice a little less meanness.

Yours,
DEMOCRACY.

Miller & Casebeer are the leading merchants in clothing, in DeKalb County. Always look around before you buy and

IF·YOU NEED

CLOTHING!

VISIT

KAHN'S Clothing House!

It will Pay You.

Ensly's Block, Two Doors East Post Office

AUBURN, IND.

Base Ball Mention.

—The Blue Stockings have challenged the Hay Makers for a series of games.—Not accepted yet.

—The Little Blues had a game at the Junction Saturday, and came out over two to one ahead.

—The Blue Stockings and Star of the West play a game one week from Saturday on the grounds of the latter, west of the city two miles.

—Why don't the Angola nine show up? Our boys are in good shape—they practiced with Newville two weeks ago, and not a boy has played since—but, then, a little practice is better than none, you know.

—Newville and Edgerton clubs had a game—no, that ain't what we mean.—They arranged for a game—now we're coming to the point—and Edgerton done the playing; Newville the chasing.

—The Hay Makers and Red Pants had their second game of ball last Saturday, resulting in favor of the latter 15 to 25 The visiting club were straight, honest fellows, and gave up the defeat like little men.

—The Star of the West and Corunna Rangers had a match game on the grounds at Sedan. The Stars got scooped nasty—because the Umpire would'nt let 'em run on a foul ball. They played Saturday afternoon, and had supper at Sedan on Sunday night—it cost them the round sum of a quarter a piece, and they would have got the worth of their money, if the landlord had been notified the forepart of the week. None of 'em got hurt with the ball—it was yarn, and they all got their bases on three balls but one captain. He everlastingly belted that ball, and it never stopped until it reached the pitchers abdomen. This being the seventh inning they mutualy agreed to "cheese it" The scorer whittled up the tally stick (a fence rail) before the Umpire found out what the score was.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

CLOTHING

Ever brought to Indiana, now on display,

SAM, PETE & MAX

No. 5 Main, and 33 Calhoun Streets.

Star Clothing House!

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virture of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Sanborn and William C. Haskill are Plaintiff's, and Aaron D. Moore and Isaac Meese are Defendant's, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred Fifty Dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, October 9th, 1875.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Ind., the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one third part of the south half (½) of the south-west quarter of section nine [9] Township thirty-three north of range fourteen [14] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any releief whatever from valuation and appraisement law.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, SHERIFF.
Rose & Hartman, atty's for plf.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 16, 1875.

$8.00

AN ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1st. Be in ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Auburn, in the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person, owning or having the control of any Cattle, Horses Mules or Swine, to permit such Cattle, Horses, Mules or Swine to run at large within the corporate limits of said town between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning from the first day of July to the first day of December in each year.

SECTION 2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than $1, nor more than $5.

SECTION 3rd. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or having control of any Cattle, Horses or Mules to permit such Cattle, Horses or Mules to run at large, at any time, within the corporate limits of said town from the 1st day of December, in each year, until after the 1st day of April following.

SECTION 4th. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section three of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not

Wait! Wait!

Wait for the fine display of splendid Stoves, to be made in a few days, at Goodman's. New styles, and new patterns, and something different than has ever been exibited before. tf.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two use will relieve you.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in men or animal

Giles' Liniment Iodine of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, Pres. Real Estate a Savings Bank, Baltimore Md. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 29 4w

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE!

Muslins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves and other staple goods in large stock.

YARNS

Germantown yarn, first quality.
Germantown yarn, first quality, Balmoral.
Merino yarn, Shetland wool.
Saxony yarn, Saxonia yarn.
Knitting yarn of all kinds, including the celebrated German knitting yarn.
Knitting cotton, Crochet cotton.
Cotton especially for mending stockings, in small skeins.
RUG canvas and other kinds.
Infant's bootees, sacks and shirts, and all kinds of knit goods made to order.

Stamping.

Braiding and Embroidery done to order.
German knitting Cotton, complete stocking darner, stocking supporters.
Corsets in varity, including Madame Foy's corset at $1.
French embroidery silk, shaded embroidery silk, large skeins 5 cents.
And a large stock of staple and fancy goods at exceedingly low prices.

21 West Main St.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Tax payers are hereby notified, that the Legislature of last winter changed the time in the law for paying the 2nd installment of taxes. The time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November, as it has been before. The following is the section of law passed by the Legislature.

SECTION 1st. Any person or tax payer, charged with taxes on a tax duplicate in the hands of a county Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 3rd Monday of April or may at his option, pay one half thereof, on or before such 3rd Monday of November following, provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the first Monday of November, in the manner provided by law, and provided further, that in all cases where as much as one half of the amount of the taxes charged against a tax payer, shall not be paid on or before the 3rd Monday in April, the whole amount shall become due and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law.

Remember that the time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November as heretofore. The new law requires me to commence my settlement with the Auditor on the first Monday of November, so that all taxes remaining unpaid at that date will be returned delinquent, with 10 per cent. penalty and collected as required by law.

Collectors will be entitled to mileage from the Court House door to where the delinquent tax payer lives under the new law instead of from the voting place of the tax payer to where he lives, as it was under the old law.

Do not put off paying until the last few days but come early, or we cannot make the receipts, for as yet only a few have paid their 2nd installment.

Yours respectfully,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treas.
DeKalb County, Ind.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 8th, 1875.

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel Houser Administrator of the estate of Philip Albright deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

L. B. LANNING, Clerk.
Bickel & Tefft, atty for est. Sept 16

Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THE HERITAGE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And piles of brick, and stone, and gold;
And he inherits soft, white hands
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares:
The bank may break, the factory burn,
A breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft white hands would scarcely earn
A living that would serve his turn;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,
A hearty frame, a hardier spirit;
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,
Content that from employment springs,
A heart that in his labor sings;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth a poor man's son inherit?
A patience learned by being poor;
Courage, if sorrow come, to bear it;
A fellow feeling that is sure
To make the outcast bless his door,
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

O, rich man's son! there is a toil
That with all other level stands;
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whiten soft, white hands—
This is the best crop from thy lands;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

O, poor man's son! scorn not thy state;
There is worse weariness than thine,
In merely being rich and great;
Toil only gives the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and benign
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last;
Both, children of the same dear God,
Prove title to your heirship vast
By record of a well filled past,
A heritage, it seems to me,
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

THE BRIDAL WINE-CUP.

"Pledge with wine—pledge wine," cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood. "Pledge with wine," ran through the bridal party.

The beautiful bride grew pale—the decisive hour had come. She pressed her white hands together and the leaves of the bridal wreath trembled on her brow; her breath came quicker and her heart beat wilder.

"Yes, Marion, lay aside your scruples for this once," said the judge in a low tone, going toward his daughter, "the company expect it. Do not so seriously infringe the rules of etiquette; in your own home do as you please; but in mine, for this once, please *me*."

Every eye was turned toward the bridal pair. Marion's principles were well known. Henry had been a convivalist, but of late his friends noticed the change in his manners, the difference in his habits—and to-night they watched him to see, as they sneeringly said, if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so soon.

Pouring a brimming cup, they held it with tempting smiles towards Marion. She was very pale, though more composed; and her hand shook not as, smiling back, she gracefully accepted the crystal tempter and raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she done so when every hand was arrested by her piercing exclamation of—"Oh! how terrible!"

"What is it!" cried one and all thronging together, for she had slowly carried the glass at arm's length, and was fixedly regarding it as though it were some hideous object.

"Wait," she answered, while a light which seemed inspired, shone from her dark eyes, "wait," and I will tell you. "I see," she added, slowly, pointing one jeweled finger at the sparkling ruby liquid—"a sight that beggars all description; and yet listen—I will paint it for you if I can. It is a lovely spot; tall mountains crowned with verdure rise in awful sublimity around; a river runs through, and bright flowers grow to the water's edge. There is a thick, warm mist, which the sun seeks vainly to pierce. Trees, lofty and beautiful, wave to the airy motion of the birds; but there a group of Indians gather; they flit too and fro, with something like sorrow upon their dark brows. And in their midst lies a manly form—but his cheek how deathly, his eye wild with the fitful fire of fever. One friend stands beside him—nay, I should say kneels, for see, he is pillowing that poor head upon his breast.

"Genius in ruins. Oh, the high, holy-looking brow! why should death mark it, and he so young? Look how he throws back the damp curls! see him clasp his hands! hear his thrilling shrieks for life! mark how he clutches at the form of his companion, imploring to be saved! Oh! hear him call piteously his father's name—see him twine his fingers together as he shrieks for his sister—his only sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him in his distant native land.

"See!" she exclaimed, while the bridal party shrank back, the untasted wine trembling in their faltering grasp and the Judge fell overpowered upon his seat—"see! his arms are lifted to heaven—he preys, how wildly, for mercy! hot fever rushes through his veins. The friend beside him is weeping; awe-stricken the dark men move silently away and leave the living and dying together."

There was a hush in that princely parlor, broken only by what seemed a smothered sob from some manly bosom. The bride stood yet upright, with quivering lip and tears stealing to the outward edge of her lashes. Her beautiful arm had lost its tension and the glass, with its little troubled red waves, came slowly towards the range of her vision. She spoke again—every lip was mute. Her voice was low, faint, yet awfully distinct; she still fixed her sorrowful glance upon the wine-cup.

"It is evening now; the great white moon is coming up and his beams lay on his forehead. He moves not; his eyes are set in their sockets; dim are their piercing glances; in vain his friend whispers the name of father and sister—death is there. Death—and no soft hand, no gentle voice to bless and soothe him. His head sinks back—one convulsive shudder—he is dead!"

A groan ran through the assembly. So vivid was her description, so unearthly her look, so inspired was her manner, that what she described seemed actually to have taken place then and there. They noticed also that the bridegroom hid his face in his hands and was weeping.

"Dead!" she repeated again, her lips quivering faster and faster and her voice more and more broken; "and there they scoop him a grave; and there, without a shroud, they lay him down in that damp, reeking earth. The only son of a proud father, the only idolized brother of a fond sister. And he sleeps to-day in that distant country, with no stone to mark the spot. There he lies—my *father's* son—my own loved brother—a victim to *this* deadly poison. Father—oh, my father!"—turning suddenly, while the tears rained down her beautiful cheeks—"father, shall I drink it now?"

The form of the old Judge was convulsed with agony; he raised not his head, but in a smothered voice he faltered—"No, no, my child—no!"

She lifted the glittering goblet and letting it suddenly fall to the floor, it was dashed into a thousand pieces. Many a tearful eye watched her movement, and instantaneously every wine-glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared. Then, as she looked at the fragments of crystal, she turned to the company, saying, "Let no friend hereafter, who loves me, tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer are the everlasting hills than my resolve, God helping me, never to touch or taste the poison cup. And he to whom I have given my hand—who watched over my brother's dying form in that last solemn hour, and buried the dear wanderer there by the river, in that land of gold—will, I trust, sustain me in that resolve. Will you not, my husband?"

His glistening eye, his sad, sweet smile, was her answer. The Judge left the room and when, an hour after, he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bridal guests, no one could fail to read that he, too, had determined to banish the enemy at once and forever from his princely home.

Those who were present at that wedding can never forget the impression so solemnly made. Many from that hour renounced forever the social glass.

DONALDSON.

The Aeronaut's Own Account of Some of His Ascensions, Showing Him to have been a Most Extraordinary Dare-Devil.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives some interesting extracts from a diary left by Washington H. Donaldson, the ill-fated balloonist: In describing the thrilling and blood-curdling event that occurred in an ascension made from Norfolk, Va., on the 18th day of January, 1872, we will simply quote Donaldson's own words.

At 4:20, the balloon being full, the aeronaut stepped forward and grasped the trapeze bar, gave his orders to cast loose the ropes, when the balloon went up and off very rapidly: "The balloon ascended with a calm, steady motion. When about 300 feet high I went through with my performances. After being in the air about fifteen minutes I thought it was time to descend, and pulled the valve-rope to allow the gas to escape. The valve did not open, and I pulled again; it still remained closed; I had no time to lose, the ocean was near. I pulled led with both hands; again a failure. I then gave a strong, steady jerk. There was a sharp, hissing sound, as if made by the tearing of cloth, followed by a rushing noise; then I knew that the balloon had burst. The balloon did not collapse, being prevented from doing so by the rush of air from beneath, but closed up at the sides; the balloon, swaying from side to side, descended with frightful velocity. I clung with all my strength to the hoop; I could not tell how bad I was frightened, but I felt as though my hair had all been drawn out. I scarcely had time to realize that I was alive—I was so frightened; but with a crash, tearing and crushing, I was projected with the velocity of a catapult into a bur chestnut tree. The netting and rigging, catching in the tree, checked my velocity, and I had my grasp jerked loose, and was precipitated through the limbs, and landed flat upon my back, with my tights nearly torn off, and my legs, arms, and body lacerated and bleeding."

After his fall he soon rallied, and was himself again, and proceeded to immediately examine his balloon, when he discovered a rent extending from top to bottom. He packed it up, and left it with a Mr. Newman, and in his bruised condition walked five miles back to Norfolk.

On Jan. 22, 1872, Donaldson made another ascension from Norfolk in the balloon "Comet," but encountered the most fearful descent upon record where a man came out alive. We give the aeronaut's own account of his thrilling adventure:

"After cutting the basket loose the balloon darted up very rapidly. I pulled the valve-rope and opened the valve, but the gas escaped too slowly. I was then almost to the water's edge, and going at the rate of a mile a minute. Quick work must be done or a watery grave. I had either to cut a hole in the balloon or go to sea, and as there were no boats or vessels in sight I chose the lesser evil. Seizing three of the cords I swung out of the ring into the netting, the balloon careening on her side. I climbed half way up the netting, opened my knife with my teeth, and cut a hole about two feet long. The instant I cut the hole the gas rushed out so fast that I could scarcely get back to the ring. I came near being suffocated, but I managed to get back to the ring, though half stupefied. After reaching the ring I lashed myself fast to it with a rope. While I was cutting the hole in the side of the balloon my cap fell off, and so fast did I descend that before I got half way down I caught up with and passed the cap. Continuing to descend, I struck the ground in a large cornfield, and was dragged nearly a thousand feet, the wind blowing a perfect gale. Crashing against a rail fence, I was rendered insensible. When I came to I found myself hanging to one side of a tree and the balloon to the other side, ripped to shreds. I could have thrown a stone into the ocean from where I landed, and the tree on which I was a hanging was the last one on the land. After resting myself, I concluded to climb the tree and get the fragments of my balloon, but on attempting this feat one of the limbs of the tree broke, and I had a fall of about fifteen feet, knocking the breath out of me.

"On this trip I traversed ten miles in seven minutes; the balloon was emphatically in ribbons."

Donaldson thus describes an ascension which he made from Chillicothe, Ohio, April 29, 1872: "When the balloon was loosened I saw that it would strike against the wall of Lansing's drug-store, and I put my feet out; they struck the building with great violence. After striking the balloon rose, then the ring struck the wall and was almost doubled; passing over the roof I was dragged over the chimney, tearing off sixteen layers of brick. I was almost instantly hurled against a second chimney, tearing a number of bricks from that also. I thought once I would let loose and drop, but concluded to hold on as there were no more objects for me to come in contact with. I rose to the height of a mile or over. Finding myself much exhausted and bruised, I was not in a condition to go through my performance on the trapeze; I therefore concluded that for my own safety, the best thing I could do was to descend. In looking for the valve-rope to enable me to do this I was disappointed in finding it out of my reach, and it was with difficulty I could climb to the concentrating ring to reach it. I finally succeeded, however, and pulling the rope, descended rapidly, landing in a field belonging to a Mr. Bonner. The landing was very rough, and I rebounded three times, striking first a stone wall, then a tree, and then a fence, to which last I succeeded in fastening my trapeze rope. I was then driven in a carriage to the Emmitt House, physicians were called, and upon examination they found that my ankle was sprained, my leg scratched and bruised, and my shoulder badly injured. My injuries not being of a serious character, I was able to be out in a few days."

The daring air-navigator had another narrow escape from death during an ascension from Reading, Pa. We quote from the diary:

"As soon as I had fairly cleared the outskirts of the city I climbed up into the ring, took hold of the valve rope, and gave it a vigorous pull. It resisted my efforts for some time, until finally a strong jerk tore a hole in the silk, and the gas began escaping at a fearful rate. The balloon fell with appalling rapidity, the rent increasing as the gas escaped, until it was torn nearly three-fourths of the length of the balloon, and the latter was turned partially inside out. While thus falling with such velocity, the balloon, or rather the hoop and trapeze, struck the top of a large tree in the swamp in 'Buzzard Neck,' on Tanner's creek, which broke the force of the fall and let me down at a considerable less velocity, but still hard enough to give me a terrible shaking."

His account of an ascension from Chicago on the 4th of July, 1872, is the most thrilling of all. We give the story in his own words:

"I had no trouble in filling, and all was ready by half-past 11; the ropes were cut, and up I went, performing my feats upon the trapeze-bar. At the height of 1½ miles I was surrounded by large bodies of clouds, and beginning to suffer from the intense cold. Upon reaching the higher strata, I was carried eastward over Lake Michigan. Not knowing the geography of the country, I was afraid to cross the lake. I pulled the valve open quick, and tied it to the ring. It was fully twenty minutes after I pulled the valve before the balloon began to descend and struck the water. A heavy breeze was blowing that dragged me through the water rapidly enough to keep pace with an outward-going passenger train. Not knowing whether they saw me or not, I took out my pocket handkerchief, squeezed it as dry as I could, and waved it at them, and instantly it was responded to by a hundred handkerchiefs fluttering from the windows. I since learned that the interest manifested by the passengers was heartfelt and intense. As the cars ran into Kenwood Station the balloon approached the shore, driven at perilous speed. I was finally brought up against a stone pier, striking with fearful force, and bounded up only to come down again in the surf, where I was dragged like a bullet skipping the water to the shore, and landed upon a pile of stones, nearly breaking my ribs. I was numb and senseless from cold, and could not speak. I was picked up by the kind people and placed in bed, rubbed with dry towels, and kindly cared for. I soon rallied, and was enabled to reach Chicago that evening.

"The force of the water tore my traveling-bag open that I had tied to the ring, and a new suit of clothes and $120 in money was lost in the lake. I passed a propeller, and had I not been waist deep in the water I would have far eclipsed the train in speed."

Attacked by a Grizzly.

H. Wilburn, of the Sespe, on Wednesday night about 10 o'clock, while with his band of sheep on the east side of the Sespe, in the hills, heard his dog barking savagely at some object, but was not alarmed. Suddenly the dog came howling to him, with a bear immediately behind. He had no firearms, and no time to think what was best to do—and before he could even turn around was attacked and thrown, he thinks, about ten or fifteen feet. He fell upon a sharp rock and was severely cut in the hip. After falling the bear came upon him and scratched him badly about the abdomen and shoulders, but did not bite him. Wilburn remained perfectly quiet as if dead, and the bear hearing the dog barking at the cubs which she had left behind, ran off swiftly. He then hobbled home, about one mile distant. He has six or eight severe cuts on his body, and a dozen or more scratches and severe bruises. He will recover, but will be confined to his bed for several weeks. Wilburn says that if the dog had not attacked the cubs he would have been devoured.—*Ventura (Col.) Signal.*

A JACK rabbit was killed in Marshall county, Kan., the other day, which measured fourteen inches from ear-tip to ear-tip.—*Lawrence Standard.* If there is any Milwaukee editor traveling in Kansas, his family may as well put on mourning and send for the corpse, for the above item clearly shows that he has met with an untimely fate. "Gone to meet the Cincinnati jackass."—*Chicago Times.*

THE heat on the Southern Pacific railroad-grade, near the Colorado desert, is so intense that the thermometer often marks 120 degrees in the shade, when shade can be found. A considerable number of the laborers on the road have died of the heat. There is probably no other spot in the United States that can equal this.

LOST IN A CORNFIELD.

A Frenchman Loses Himself on an Illinois Farm.

We have received a report this morning from one of the townships in the eastern part of the county, adjoining the State of Indiana, and among other items of interest is the following, which illustrates in a striking manner not only the unequalled fertility of the soil of Illinois, but particularly the extreme growth which crops of all kinds have attained this season:

A Frenchman by the name of Cantell A. Goodlie, living in the French settlement, having occasion on Saturday last to visit his brother-in-law, living some five miles distant on the prairie, left home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and to save a considerable distance, attempted to shorten his walk by taking a cut-off through the intervening cornfields.

To those unaccustomed to seeing Illinois corn-fields, it may be well to say here that in that section of the country corn is almost the only crop raised over the whole extent of the country for miles and miles, and the country being comparatively young, there are but few fences or even hedges to mark the dividing line.

To the eye it is a sea of corn, and to Mr. Goodlie nearly proved a wilderness as dangerous as the trackless North woods.

Shortly after he left home a severe storm, such as we have had numbers of during the summer, arose and came driving down upon him, and he was drenched to the skin. The walking became fatiguing at every step; the earth, moistened by the rain, adhered to his boots in great quantities, until it became impossible for him to drag them after him. He took them off, and pushed on the best he could; but minute by minute the soil became softer until he sank nearly to his knees in the porous black earth. Night approached and darkness settled down upon the fields. He was miles from any habitation; wet, tired, and nearly exhausted; unable to get any landmark, however slight, by which he might be guided to home or friends. The tall corn waved over him, and its depths were impenetrable to his eyes, and he realized that he must pass the night in solitude as profound as if he were alone in the midst of an African jungle.

As he could no longer tell the direction to go, and could scarcely drag one foot in advance of the other, he gave up the hopeless attempt, and with a clasp-knife—his constant companion—cut down enough of the waving stalks to make him a bed and covering, and shivering with cold and exposure, he sank into a heavy sleep.

Night passed, and the glowing sun rose above the horizon and took its slow but tireless course along the trackless sky, and still he slept profoundly insensible to the passage of time. The second night sped by, and just as the gray light of early dawn was lighting up the world, he awoke. Confused by the light after his long sleep, although unaware that more than one night had gone by during his rest, he stumbled about in uncertainty for a few minutes, until, ascending a small hillock, he cast his eyes about and there beheld his own home within a few minutes' walk. In the darkness he had become confused, and instead of getting forward, had constantly crossed his own track, finally lying down within a stone's throw of his own fireside.

We can easily imagine with what eager haste he crossed the dividing space, for in his lonely condition the sight of a familiar face seemed an oasis in the desert of life. And great was his surprise at his wife and children greeting him as returned from the grave, for his protracted stay had made them fear that the lightning had struck him in his lonely path, and search had been at once instituted, but without any result, as they had not thought to search the adjacent cornfield. All hope was departing from them when he returned.—*Joliet Sun.*

Fast Horses.

But two horses have made any considerable reputation this year on the turf—Grinstead and Rutherford. Grinstead is the property of Puryear, a South Carolinian, residing in New York. In the great race with Rutherford, Wild Idle, Sprinkbok and Preakness, resulting in a dead heat between the last two, Grinstead was but a trifle behind them. Ten thousand dollars have been offered and refused for him. Rutherford is the brother of Fellowcraft, the great four-mile racer of last year. As frequently happens among gamblers and horses, Rutherford has been twice sold during the Saratoga meeting, first for $7,500, and next for $10,000; he will go to California with Springbok to compete for the $30,000 purse. Springbok was sold by old McDaniel for $15,000 to his partner Barnard; this is a price seldom received for a horse. Belmont gave $20,000 for Kentucky, and the great Lexington was first purchased for $2,500, next one-half was sold for $3,500, and the racer was finally bought by Alexander for $15,000. It is believed that Springbok, when retired from the turf, will become the greatest native sire of this racing period; his size, speed and pedigree are all first-class. He is an Australian colt out of a Lexington dam, with Glencoe blood in him, and Henry Clay was the owner of his parent some generations back. The amount of money made by horsemen this season has been very unequal. McDaniel has had poor luck; and his supporters, accustomed to back his horses heavily, are much disheartened. McGrath lost here much of his winnings at Jerome Park and Long Branch. Sanford has had fair luck. He sold his horse Brigand, which had superb parts, but no confidence in himself, and the next buyer filled the horse with whisky, by which he got drunk and ran away from the whole stable on two successive days, winning five times his value. Meanwhile, new adventurers on the turf, like Lorillard, have won enormously, and Belmont won three races in a single day. The camp followers, whose name is legion, have lost almost everything, while the book-makers and pool-sellers have had immense profits. About one hundred thousand dollars are laid out in French pool tickets on each day's races. You understand that system of betting; the horses are bought uniformly at $5 apiece, though there are also $25 tickets. Holders of tickets on the winner divide the gross sum, less five per cent., which the gambling association takes; this five per cent. makes $5,000, and twelve day's racing will net Morrissey, Reed and Spencer $60,000. Their percentage on the field pools, which are sold at auction, probably amounts to as much. Then Morrissey, as a "book-maker," will probably clear $50,000. A book-maker is one who individually bets certain odds that no horse will win. Probably one million of dollars is invested on the Saratoga races by wagerers of all classes, and this business is rapidly working out the old system of gambling at faro and roulette.—*Saratoga Letter.*

Useful Information.

THE ammoniacal solution of oxide of nickel will dissolve silk; that of copper dissolves cotton also.

RUNNING up and down stairs is woman-killing work, and should be avoided as much as possible by having one or more bedrooms below.

EQUAL weights of acetate of lime and chloride of calcium, dissolved in twice their weight of hot water, is a fire-proofing mixture for fabrics.

THE French method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire; break an egg in it, and stir up; when it is done, add a little salt or sugar, or some currant jelly.

SAVE the corn cobs for kindlings, especially if wood is not going to be plentiful next winter. To prepare them melt together sixty parts resin and forty parts tar. Dip in the cobs, and dry on sheet metal heated to about the temperature of boiling water.

A DARK house is always an unhealthy, an ill-aired house, and a dirty house. Want of light stops growth and promotes scrofula, rickets, etc., among the children. People lose their health in a dark house; and if they become ill they cannot get well in it.

THE German washerwomen use a mixture of two ounces turpentine and one ounce spirits of ammonia well mixed together. This is put into a bucket of warm water, in which one-half pound of soap has been dissolved. The clothes are immersed twenty-four hours and then washed. The cleansing is said to be greatly quickened, and two or three rinsings in cold water remove the turpentine smell.

IN hot weather it is almost impossible to prevent the sinks becoming foul, unless some chemical preparation is used. One pound of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water, poured over a sink three or four times will completely destroy the offensive odor. As a disinfecting agent, to scatter around premises affected with any unpleasant odor, nothing is better than a mixture of four parts dry ground plaster of Paris to one part of fine charcoal, by weight. All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be effectually purified from offensive smells by rinsing them with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and soap.

PROF. WILDER gives these short rules for action in case of accident: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut compress above the wound; if a vein is cut compress below. If choked get upon all fours and cough. For light burns dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish. Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase the danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath, and then stoop low, but if carbon is suspected, then walk erect. Suck poisonous wounds, unless your mouth is sore. Enlarge the wound, or better, cut the part out without delay. Hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal, or end of a cigar. In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by water or mustard. For acid poisons give acids; in case of opium poisoning give strong coffee and keep moving. If in water, float on the back with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

Fall Fashions.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Nothing is called for this season but black, the darkest shades of navy blue, invisible green, and brown. There are some slate and iron grays which will sell later, because they afford so fine a background to the fashionable cardinal scarlet, and later still invisible green, the choicest of all dark shades, will come to the front, but for early buyers there is nothing but navy blue and different shades of brown, the darkest being considered the most desirable.

TIED BACK SKIRTS.

Skirts are tied back as tight as ever, and there is no immediate prospect of emancipation. A plain walking-skirt does not now measure more than three yards round at the bottom. The front and side breadths are gored so that they can be set on the bands perfectly plain, leaving all the fullness to be massed into three inches at the back. The demi-trained skirts are wider. These have gores set in so that they form a fan-shape or peacock's tail, which is spread over a new and peculiar tournure, a distension very narrow at the waist and almost flat, but which gradually swells out until it acquires its greatest depth and width at the bottom of the skirt. The objection to these tournures is that they ought not to be worn going up-stairs, and cannot be worn in the street without the risk of a shocking *contretemps.*

AUTUMN HATS.

All the new hats for autumn day wear are of very dark or very light felt, a finished felt nearly as rich as velvet. The shapes as yet do not materially differ from those which have preceded them. They are, at least some of them, smaller, the crowns lower and more oval, the brims straight or rolled instead of being turned sharply back. In the very dark shades, with their beautiful trimmings of serge or natte silk, velvet, and feathers, they are very handsome and very becoming. The new Russian lace is much used in conjunction with flowers as well as feathers upon the imported hats and bonnets, but these are for early use as patterns and models, and afford little indication of what the later winter styles will be.—*New York Graphic.*

EPITHALAMIAN OBITUARIES.

[A correspondent of the New York *Graphic*, having grown weary of the obituary poetry now so prevalent, contributes to that paper a new style of epithalamium:]

John Jones has married Mandy Smith,
His face no more we'll see,
Amanda's mother wanted him
Her son-in-law to be.
Gone to get his hair pulled.

Dearest Thomas, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
Mary Ann of thee bereft us,
And her mother [illegible]
Gone to [illegible] plaster.

We had a large-sized Johnny once,
Who used to take his tod;
He'll never take a drink again,
For mother-in-law has thrown the [illegible]
Into the [illegible]
Gone [illegible] feet in [illegible]

Put away the colored meerschaum
That our Johnnie used to wear;
He again will never use it,
Mother-in-law the thing can't bear.
Gone to buy a cradle.

Once we had a fragrant blossom
[illegible]
A young [illegible]
For to make it [illegible]
Gone to meet his mother-in-law.

Pith and Point.

A LUMINARY for impetuous individuals—A rush light.

WHEN a hog roots in a snow bank its nose knows snows.

WHY does a cat run after a rat? Because the rat runs away from it.

JAY GOULD has a baby two months old, and it is said that she can't squall for over fifteen cents on the dollar.

"YOU look as fine as a hired girl!" is the compliment a Hudson miss of tender years paid her mother the other day.

"WAS not her death quite sudden?" said a condoling friend to a bereaved widower. "Well, yes, rather, *for her!*"

A BLIND English mendicant wears this inscription round his neck: "Don't be ashamed to give only a half-penny; I can't see."

"CHARITY begins at home" is well defined by a little Sunday-school child as "giving to others what we don't want ourselves."

IT is a great comfort to bald-headed men in these red-hot, star-spangled, centennial days, to reflect that the eagle, too, is bald-headed. Style is nohair.

A MAN never knows what it is to feel alone in the world until he has grabbed at a penny on a show-case window and discovered that it is fastened to the lower surface of the glass.

"YESTERDAY afternoon," says a Tennessee paper, "the handsome Miss Jennie Taylor was borne to the cemetery before a large concourse of grieving men, women, and vehicles."

FEMININE LOGIC.—Precise old aunt—"It's no use, Emily; I should never alter my opinion of the young man, not if you were to convince me ever so much. I don't like him, and even wild horses couldn't make me."

A VILLAGE pedagogue, in despair with a stupid boy, pointed to the letter A and asked him if he knew it. "Yes, sir." "Well, what is it?" "I know him very well by sight, sir—but rat me if I can remember his name."

HERE is an aquatic fancy: An ingenious milliner is decorating the ladies' bonnets with prepared seaweed—far more beautiful than artificial flowers.—*Fashion Note.* Glad to hear it; because, you see, weed give anything for a change.—*Albany Argus.*

THE story that Mrs. Sartoris' infant had cut his first tooth is denounced by an exchange as "tooth in." It was, in fact, tooth O lessly accepted as likely. Alas! the little lady still knows "how sharper than a serpent's thank it is to 'ave a toothless child."—*Inter-Ocean.*

EVEN after the appearance of this verse in his paper, George W. Childs says that he is no poet:

"A cherry, incompletely ripe,
His little business did for him;
And now, serenely free from gripe,
He is a bob-tailed cherubim."

DOWN the river road when a boy of 5 or 6 leaves the house his mother asks: "Going away, Bill?" "Yaas." "Where?" "Down to play on the saw-logs." "Well, young man, I want to tell you in advance that if you go down on them logs and fool around and fall in and get drowned I'll lick the life out of you!" "Yum," answers Bill, and he wanders away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Some Fat Men.

They had a fat men's clam-bake at Norwalk the other day, and this is what the newspaper says of them: The fat men came down upon Norwalk yesterday like the hippopotami on the fold, and the sands trembled beneath their tread. They numbered but a little above one hundred, and they weighed considerably more than twelve tons. When they sat down to meat, five of them to each table, that accommodates ten thinner mortals, their trencher performances by no means belied their fat and hungry looks. Having, in defiance of a venerable precedent, devoured such comparatively lean kine as mutton and fowls and roasting-ears which had first been set before them, they proceeded to business with due gravity. A truly great and probably truly good man (for the acute delineator of Falstaff included one fat man among the three good men unhanged in all England, and made Cæsar sigh for an *entourage* of pinguid patriots), wearing all his weight of 369 pounds lightly as a flower, was made president and received the cane, a staff fit for the mast of some great admiral, while over a ton and a half of vice-presidents, eleven in number, were chosen to aid him in emergency with counsel of weight. After this the audience threaded the mytic mazes of the dance to the heavy fantastic toe, and departed homeward, it is needless to state, by "a special train."

OLD Dr. A—— was a quack, and very ignorant. On one occasion he was called by mistake to attend a council of physicians in a critical case. After considerable discussion, the opinion was expressed by one that the patient was convalescent. When it came to Dr. A——'s turn to speak, he said, "*Convalescent!* Why, that's nothing serious; I have cured *convalescence* in twenty-four hours!"

THE fire insurance companies of the country have lost $26,000,000 in six months.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Grand Council to Negotiate for Their Purchase—How the Indian Ring Has Been Magnifying the Red Skins' Ideas of Remuneration—They Now Want Over a Hundred Millions for Their Title.

[Cheyenne Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The Sioux Indian Commission arrived here, and will leave by special conveyance to-morrow for Red Cloud Agency, where the council will be held with the dusky dead-beats now fattening upon the bounty of the government. There will be nearly 25,000 of them present in person, all of whom will be fed to gorge during the pendency of the negotiations. The work of the Commission promises to be far more difficult than was first supposed, from several reasons. The Indian ring has been discovered figuring extensively in the matter among the Indians, and the object is very plain. The first reports from the Indians were to the effect that but a small price would be asked for the ceding of the Black Hills and Big Horn country, but that tune has been changed since the agents and understrappers of the ring have gone through the tribes. Now, not less than seven millions will be asked as a bonus, and to which an attempt will be made to add the additional tax of a full suit of clothing for each Sioux—man, woman and child—yearly, and sustenance for the same, for the period of fifty years.

This is certainly "cheeky," even for the Indian Ring; but will make its demand through the ones from whom it steals and fattens with a vigor that is appalling to honest men and taxpayers throughout the country. Notwithstanding that certain great efforts have been made to put an end to the wrong-doing that has been going on at the various posts, the same old work of "addition, division, and silence" moves right along as of yore, and pockets that once were as lean as the fabled kine now puff out with the fatness of wealth, stolen in the process of humanizing and civilizing the Indian, whose untutored mind takes only kindly to that which is closely akin to the devilish. The ring-paid scribblers and papers will slosh on the usual amount of whitewash, but facts that I have gathered on this matter will make some good people rub the dust of blind faith from their eyes, and quietly use expressive adjectives.

What I have above given is the news that comes to me direct from several agencies, and the thundering professions of reform of these abuses are considered by all not in the employ of the powerful ring as entirely "too thin" to be preached. The object, then, that the ring has in prevailing upon the redskins to hold out for an enormous price is apparent. The more annuities and goods granted that it handles, the better for it; and the longer the time agreed to, just so much longer can the stealing silently proceed. To aid in this matter, every "Indian" man is heard constantly prating about the untold richness of the mines—duplicating the reports of Prof. Jenney three or four fold—all this to get up a breeze near the Commission that shall have its proper influence, and that in favor of a fat and flowing stream of rich annuities. A treaty of the kind above named would foot up enormously, estimated at present rates, and in the aggregate be not less than one hundred and ten millions!

No wonder that about all the interpreters of the Sioux find it convenient just now to go up to the Agency, ostensibly to see the grand pow-wow, but known in private as workers among the easily prejudiced scalp-lifters for the Big Bonanza treaty. How well the effort will succeed remains to be seen; but I am of the opinion that the trouble with the hungry cormorants will be serious. They will strike a snag in the Commission of such dimensions that will either cause the adoption of a treaty fair alike for the people and the paupers, or defeat any negotiations of the character named as particularly settled by the ring, and, perhaps, by the obstinacy of the Indians, a failure entirely.

There is danger of a failure in making a treaty, and, should that happen, troublesome times will be upon the country north of this. With many among the tribes circulating all kinds of fabulous stories concerning the gold in the Hills, and the elevation of the ideas of the Indian to ring-mark, a disappointment would lead to fighting. Gen. Crook is of the opinion that the Sioux desire just that sort of a performance; and, furthermore, that a good, sound drubbing, is the only thing that will make the insolent fellows keep their proper station. In the spring not less than 30,000 miners will go into the Hills, whether a treaty is made or not, and the efforts of the handful of troops now scattered through that section would prove entirely abortive in keeping them out. Then it would be "nip and tuck" between the miners and the savages, and the miners would hold their own, and the Hills too.

Donaldson's Sweetheart.

By this time we had strayed around to where the ladies were mounting their glossy thoroughbreds for a race in the ring. Thomas introduced me to several of these bespangled damsels, with one of whom, a Miss Taylor, I was conversing, when I heard the voice of Dan. Castello roaring in the big tent. Stepping to the entrance I caught the announcement that a dispatch had been received that Grimwood's body had been found in Lake Michigan. "Don't tell Miss Taylor," said Thomas to the surrounding athletes and houris. "She thinks of Donaldson." But already she had pressed forward on her handsome gray, and was demanding to know what the announcement was. When the question was evaded her eagerness increased, for her suspicions were aroused. She was to have married Donaldson a month ago. At last they had to tell her, and the poor girl leaned upon the mare's mane and deluged it with tears. She writhed with agony in her beautiful jacket of scarlet silk, and presently she jumped down and ran into a covered wagon, where she could have a cry all to herself. After a little respectful delay, during which the audience waited and wondered what was the matter, the ladies' hurdle race was called. Miss Taylor came forth, mounted the gray and won the race. All of the five, in their colored bodices and gay streamers, seemed to be doing their utmost, but I wondered if any of the competitors let their horses lag a little in order to give victory to the sad-faced rider whose eyes were fixed upon her lover's body drifting alone upon the lake of storms.—*St. Paul Correspondence New York Graphic.*

African Cannibals.

At a late meeting of the French Geographical Society, Col. Chaille-Long-Bey, of the Egyptian army, gave an account of his perilous explorations of the Upper Nile. The narrator, who is a young man of French origin, penetrated as far as the country of Niam-Niam. The tribe who people those regions are for the most part cannibals. In one, where neither a white man nor a horse had been seen, he was the cause of immense astonishment, mingled with superstitious fear, and was, in fact, taken for a centaur. By the aid of his interpreter, he asked for an interview with their chief. The latter being informed of the presence of this stranger, received him in the royal hut, and the traveler had the signal honor of sitting by the side of the negro King. Whilst the Colonel and His Majesty exchanged words of friendship, loud cries were heard outside. These proceeded from thirty poor wretches who had been ordered to be decapitated in honor of the visitor. In reflecting that he was the cause of the death of so many victims, the young traveler's feelings revolted against the barbarous custom; but as he was among savages, his own safety depended on not showing his indignation, even in his countenance. The black King offered him a dozen women, which he refused. Nevertheless, wishing to have some proof of his visit, he selected a youth of a dozen years of age, whom he persuaded to follow him, and made the same proposition to a young girl. "I want very much to go with you," she said, "but it must be on condition that you will not eat me." Col. Chaille-Long was attacked at Urobli by the tribe which, in 1872, had fought against Sir Samuel Baker, causing him serious loss. The intrepid voyager was in a canoe, accompanied by two soldiers and some servants. A flotilla composed of boats of rude form, in which the negroes were packed like herrings, advanced to the encounter. The chieftain was at the head, lance in hand. As soon as they were within range the Colonel, armed with revolvers, as were also his men, gave orders to fire. The negro leader, struck by an explosive bullet, fell dead. Each projectile made a victim among their assailants, who finally decided to retreat, after having lost eighty-two of their number. When at the extreme limit of his explorations, Col. Chaille-Long perceived a curtain of smoke, which appeared to indicate that the country beyond was peopled by other tribes, but all is yet mystery concerning those unexplored regions.

A Fat Grave-Yard.

At a vestry meeting at East and West Looe, Cornwall, on Saturday, the chairman, Rev. H. Mayo, Vicar of Talland, described the state of the church-yard at Talland, which is the burial place for West Looe. Over 8,000 bodies have been interred, he said, in a little more than a half an acre of ground. The usual depth of graves was about four and a half feet deep, deeper graves being out of the question owing to the friable nature of the soil, which was being continually turned over. There are no spaces between the graves, and whenever a person had to be buried the remains of others had of necessity to be disturbed. The sexton had a curious mode of determining whether or not he would be safe in opening any particular spot. He drove a long iron bar down to the requisite depth, and if he met with no substantial obstacle, the grave was dug. Only last week, the chairman said, he saw a woman beside a newly-opened grave in bitter distress, because the remains of the dear to her had been ruthlessly dug up and exposed. The repeated burials had raised the soil to such an extent that the church appeared to be in a pit, and the polluted atmosphere rendered the sacred edifice unfit for public service. There was constantly oozing from the graves in the higher part of the yard a horrible slime, which came on the floor of the belfry. He was obliged to keep disinfectants for the safety of the ringers. Fresh primroses, which were gathered and placed in the church for decoration on Easter Saturday, were almost black by the following evening, and a scientific friend had told him it was owing to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere in such quantities as would endanger human life. On Ash Wednesday so fetid was the air in the church that the congregation was obliged to withdraw.—*London Times.*

The Excessive Rainfall and Its Cause.

The amount of rain which has fallen in this city during the present month is already nearly ten inches, and the heavy storm clouds have not yet disappeared from the sky. Any explanation of the cause of so extraordinary a downfall of rain is interesting. The officer in charge of the Signal Bureau in New York says, according to a morning journal, that two months ago winds were observed blowing across the Gulf of Mexico into the Southern States. These winds carried with them great quantities of moisture, and, passing over the Apalachian range to the Alleghany mountains, forced the moisture into a colder stratum of air, where it was condensed and converted into rain. The southerly winds which have prevailed recently have, according to this explanation, wafted the rain clouds northward to our shores. It is satisfactory to learn from the same authority that a cool atmospheric wave is advancing toward us from the northwest, and that there is a prospect of cooler and dryer weather in store for us.—*New York Evening Post.*

Good News from Washington City.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1875.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio:

There have been received at this department a MEDAL and a DIPLOMA awarded to WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, as an exhibitor at the Universal Exposition, held at Vienna in 1873.

I will thank you to inform me what disposition you desire to have made of them. The department will deliver then to such agent as you may suggest, or to Adams Express Company, addressed as you may indicate upon the return to the department of the inclosed receipt, duly signed. When the same are delivered in either way the responsibility of the department will terminate.

Your obedient servant,
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers, and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhea we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort Mills, Waldo county, Me.; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

HON. JOSEPH FARWELL, Mayor of Rockland, Me.; Isaac M. Bragg, Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros., Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully indorsed the *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have given the proprietor liberty to use their names in recommending them.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

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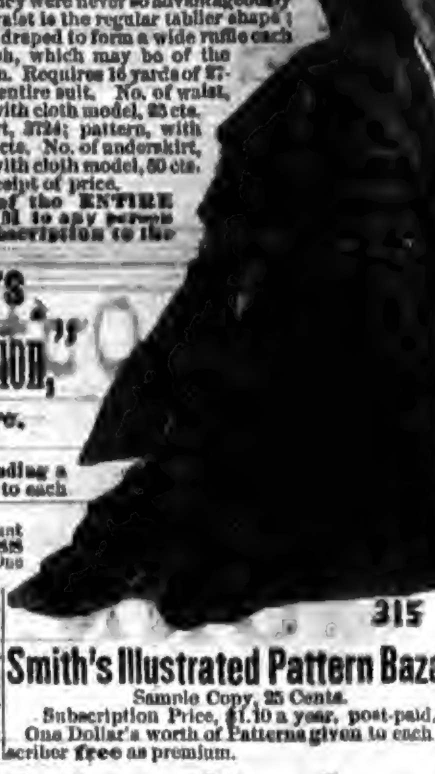

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7th Largest Club	100.00	in Gold Coin.
8th Largest Club	75.00	in Gold Coin.
9th Largest Club	50.00	in Gold Coin.
10th Largest Club	35.00	in Gold Coin.
11th Largest Club	25.00	in Gold Coin.

and so on to the 65th Largest Club.

We will give $2,500.00 in GOLD COIN to 133 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at $1.10 each, before March 1, 1876.

As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	$200.00	in Gold Coin.
2d Largest Club	200.00	in Gold Coin.
3d Largest Club	150.00	in Gold Coin.
4th Largest Club	125.00	in Gold Coin.
5th Largest Club	100.00	in Gold Coin.
6th Largest Club	75.00	in Gold Coin.
7th Largest Club	50.00	in Gold Coin.
8th Largest Club	25.00	in Gold Coin.
9th Largest Club	25.00	in Gold Coin.
10th Largest Club	25.00	in Gold Coin.
11th Largest Club	25.00	in Gold Coin.

and so on to the 133d largest Club.

YOU get a premium for every subscriber you send us. AND every subscriber gets a premium. BOTH of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid $2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cents for one copy. Send Stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

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This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular and be cured.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Nothing like it in medicine. A luxury to the palate, a painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the circulation, a perspiratory preparation, an anti-bilious medicine, a stomachic, a diuretic and an admirable general alterative. Such are the acknowledged and daily proven properties of Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.
Sarsaparillian and Its Associates.
Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potass) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chests, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Dr. C. Fulton, of Bucyrus, Ohio, says:—"Hon. Judge Lee of this county had been troubled with Kidney affection for some months; I put him on your *Buchu and Dandelion*, and in a few days he was improved. In two weeks time, without other medicines, he passed from his bladder, an irregular calculus, an inch in length and a quarter of an inch in diameter, which he will send down to you as a remarkable specimen of its kind. He is now free from all pain and a sound man." The specimen referred to may now be seen in the office of the KNESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Together with many other certificates of cures.

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Great Clearing Out SALES!

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I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

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25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

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Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is n uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 9
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Ceaches per can	20c	Pamsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
orn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle,		California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
per gallon,	1 50 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00		
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	2 c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both		Salt Water and Lake Fish	
No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famis in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	60c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	60c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

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Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

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The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

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No. 1 Columbia Street
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THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

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Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

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Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and you is the benefit of the same

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In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

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Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

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Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
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Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

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GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large var it

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c, A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 23p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 27	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 35	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	1 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 59	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		420p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 55am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		1 35a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 15mp	7 55	5 15	2 46
Reading	1 7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 25	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 am			3 30p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		8 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		3 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday June 20th, 1875.

Going East. Going West.

No. 7 Thro'	No. 5 Frei't	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 6 W. F	No. 8 Local
3.40p	7.00a	10.50	lv Logans't ar	6.15p	7.25p	12.10p
4.08	7.30	11.08	Adamsboro.	5.55	7.00	11.43
4.30	7.55	12.23	Hoover's	5.41	6.40	11.23
4.50	8.25	11.32	Mexico	5.33	6.25	10.55
6.00	9.30	11.45	Denver.	5.23	6.00	10 25
					5.10	10.50
6.15	9 50	12.15	Chili	5.13	4.55	9.05
6.46	10.40	12.31	Roann	4.57	4.25	9.20
7.14	11.20	12.47	Laketon	4.40	3.50	8.48
7.40	12.10	12.57	N. Manchest'r	4.29	3.25	8.30
8.00	1.10p	1.06	Lib. Mills	4.19	2.40	8.10
8.25	1.40	1.16	Collamer	4.07	2.00	7.47
8.40	2.10	1.22	S. Whitley	4.02	1.50	7.40
9.05	2.35	1.33	Taylor's	3.50	12.30	7.20
9.50	2.57	1 47	Columbia city	3.38	12.05	7.00
10.15	4.10	2.03	Collin's	3.18	11. a	6.15
10.45	4.50	2.14	Churubusco	3.08	10.32	5.50
11.10	5.15	2.24	Potter's	2.57	9.53	5.20
11.30	5.35	2.34	G. R. Crossing	2.49	9 35	5.05
11.45	5 55	2.40	Cedar Creek	2.40	9.20	4.50
12.15	6.30	2.52	Aub. Juncti'n	2.26	8.50	4.20
12.30	7.10	2.58	Auburn	2.20	8.00	4.10
1.00	7.30	3.15	Mooresville	2.02	6.57	3.35
1.25a	7.45	3.25p	ar. Butler lv.	1.50	6.25	6.25

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	———	8 00a.m	2 00p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	———	9 22 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 52 "	———	12 30p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	———	2 25 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	———	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	———	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	6 50a.m	5 30p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 34 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p.m	2 35a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	9 20 p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15a
Plymouth	12 50a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20p.m
Lima	6 15 "	4 35 "	1 55a.m	40
Forest	7 36 "	5 34 "	3 02 "	56
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	55
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	———
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 43 "	5 20 "	———
Orrville	12 45 p.m	9 33 "	7 10 "	———
Alliance	3 05 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	———
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07a.m	11 12 "	......
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	———

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 'MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	B6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	D3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 25 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	†6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7.00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 37
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 50 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	D3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 31
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Mondar.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and Sobth West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. passagt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 31	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 06	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 26	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Yeuths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see hislargestock of G

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash. tf.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiar adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 25 cents.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPT. 23rd, 1875. Number 37.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$1. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
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¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

UTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. O. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experiense corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 300 to 500 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Discs and Trucks at moderate prices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

A NEW PLACE

TO GET A

Nobby Suit!

TOM WILLIAMS,

The champion cutter of Fort Wayne formerly with M. E. Woodward, is now going it alone, and can be found at No. 21 Calhoun street with Mr. A. Foster, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a list of new ones. If you want a nice nobby suit made to fit you, you will find him the an.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

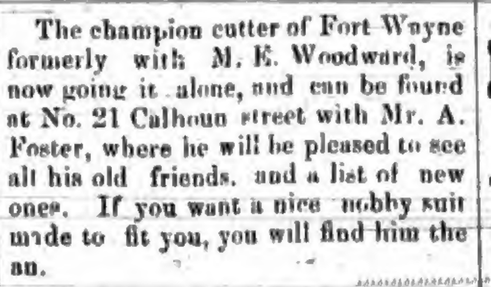

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies; Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promtly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer. Cutlery, Tin Ware,

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,

FURNISHING &

BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Cruel as the Fates

In refering to the duel which occured a year and a half ago between Artelle Bienvenue and Audrea Phillips, in which the former was shot dead, the St. Louis Times relates the history of three sisters which is terribly tragic. They were marvels of beauty, born of wealthy parents and distinguished in a country remarkable for the brilliant loveliness of its women. Their influence upon the men they married was fatal. The oldest sister was married to Dr. Sharp, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., a polished, graceful, gentleman, whose love and devotion might have contented any woman less prone to the allurements of society and the admiration of men.

It was in the first years of the war, and the most brilliant society in the south was gathered at Mobile and New Orleans. With an apetite whetted to fever heat by a few mouths' abstinence from social pleasures, she plunged rizkleasly into a whirlpool of gayety. The married flirt wears no armor of innocence. Her love of admiration is pitted against man's duplicity and cunning. She staked and lost. From folly there is but one step to imprudence and that step was taken despite a husband's jealousy and sense of honor. The end was inevitable A challenge and a duel, and her husband fell pierced to the heart by the bullet of her seducer. There was no pity for a woman like this; society repelled her, her friends discarded her and she fled to New Orleans to lead the life of an adventuress.

The second sister shortly afterwards married the son of a distinguished journalist in Mobile. The fate of her elder sister was no bar to a career of similar folly. Society received her with open arms. Wealth, influential connections, and alliances with a distinguished family obscured for a time the recollections of a sister's inprudence. But gossip soon grew busy with her name. From one folly to another she passed with fatal haste and seeming indifference, until in a fatal hour her husband learned that the woman he loved, the wife that he idolized, was a thing to be scorned. It broke his heart. With the downfall of his idol, his reason wavered and he perished by his own hand. For all his brilliant talents, and the promise of a splendid woman, he died the victim of a woman's perfidy.

The younger sister became the wife of Bienvenue, a young broker of New Orleans. Rich, beautiful and accomplished, she was at once a leader in society. Courted, flattered, and carressed, she plunged headlong into the vertex. Men laveshed praises upon her—women hated and smiled upon her. What cared she? beautiful, reckless, heartless and indifferent to all alike, she cared only for that social admiration which was the sunshine of life. Her large fortune gave an income in her individual right. This gave wings to her extravagance and enabled her to contract bills in her own name. One of them—a milliner's bill—was overdue; suit was brought and execution issued, which Mr. Philips the lawyer, had levied for satisfaction upon her carriages and horses. In an interview subsequently had with the lady regarding the settlement of the bill, words which she construed into an insult were charged upon the attorney. Her husband resented it—a challenge ensued—and then the fatal duel on that sad April morning, when a husband's life ebbed away its purple tide upon the lonely beach, the last unhappy victim of the fatal sister folly and extravagance.

* * *

From the latest and most reliable advices so far, the Main elections is not so much a victory for the republicans as to warrant a vote of thanks to Senator Morton for his well meant efforts in waving his ensanguned undergarment in the breezes of that pine-clad, lake-dotted state. Main has always been a republican state, returning majorities of from 9,506 for governor in 1870 to 32,335 for prisident in 1874. The republican majority last year reached 11,897. The majority this year is only a little more than 2,000, with a number of towns to hear from. That there will be some important democratic gains in some of these there can be no doubt, which will still further dimnish the republican majority, if they do not entirely annihilate it. The people of Main were impressed with Mr. Morton's peculiar orator, and the impression is that they have had about enough of him and his party.

* * *

The young lady who went out into the country making hay, with [illegible] intent to be a Maud Muller, has come home again. The only judge she [illegible] saw was judge of whisky and he was so far gone that a glass of water would have struck him dead. But the skin is peeling off her with sunburn her nose is like a banana, and she has the most beautiful pair of swelled feet you ever heard of.

Commissioners Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners' met Monday September 1st, and transacted the following business;

PETITIONS.

By E. F. Williamson for a public highway in Union-tp., commencing at the south end of Cherry street, Waterloo, thence south to the Auburn road. Viewers appointed, Jas Barton, Heman Bangs and Gilbert Shears.

By E. Knauer for a highway in Corunna. Viewers appointed, T. D. Dally T. F. Franks and Levi Harding.

By John Cool for a road in Jackson-tp commencing at the center just between sections 8 and 17. Viewers appointed John Coy, Wm. Magginus and John McClellan.

By J. A. Miller and others for a bridge in Butler-tp., across on the road running south from Cedar Creek station. Com., Griffith to superintend the work.

By Miller Jackman, for a highway in Franklin-tp., commencing at the south west corner of section 31 and running north ½ mile. Viewers appointed John Parnell, Jacob Meyers and J. N. Clark.

By James Smith and others, for a bridge across Little Cedar west of the Junction on road to Garrett. Com., Griffith to superintend the work.

By S. W. Sprott and others, for a road in Union-tp., in section 19. Viewers appointed Geo Clark, C. Sheets and D. Culver.

By George Clark for construction of a ditch in Butler-tp., in section 1. Viewers appointed A. Rakestraw, C. Sheets and Jas McClellan.

By W. Testison and others, for a highway in Concord-tp., east side of section 15 thence south, thence west. Viewers appointed D. Moody, D. H. Murry and A. J. Andrews.

By John Parnell and others for a ditch in Fairfield and Smithfield-tp's. Viewers appointed J. M. Brunback, John Buchanan and W. Childs.

By C. S. Mader and others, for a ditch in Union-tp. Viewers appointed Thos Shrieves, W. Walsworth and J. R. Cosper.

By B. E. Childs for a drain in Fairfield-tp. Viewers appointed L. D. Britton, J. M. Brunback and John Buchanan.

By J. H. Miller and others, for a bridge across Cedar Creek east of Stoners' saw mill. Com., Griffith to superintend the work.

By W. Teeters and others, for an appropriation to pile and plank a butment of bridge in Richland-tp. Dismissed.

REPORTS.

Viewers report in favor of vacation change and locating of a road in Butler tp., asked for at June term.

Viewers report favorable for change of road in Franklin-tp., asked for at June term. Reviewers appointed J. Plum, John Leas and J. D. Kelly.

Viewers report in favor of change of road in Fairfield-tp., asked for at last term.

Viewers report unfavorable on petition for change of road in Franklin-tp.,

Viewers report against petition for a proposed highway in Richland-tp., presented last term.

The Auditor made report of orders issued since last session.

Nichalas Metzskers was discharged from the payment of taxes.

* * *

Civil Rights in Brooklyn.

Chicago Times.

NEW YORK, Sept, 13—An important civil rights case has been decided in Brooklyn. Mr. Wm. F. Johnson, a wealthy and intelligent colored man, applied to one of the public schools to have his son, a lad of ten years, admitted as a pupil. The principal declined to receive the lad, on account of his being a negro The father applied to the courts for a mandamus compelling the principal to take the boy. The judge declared to-day that the principal could not be forced to receive the pupil. It is claimed by the negros that the judges' decision is contrary to the express and implied provisions of the laws of the state of New York, and of the United States, and there is consedrable excitement in consequece.

* * *

Moody and Sankey, the champion revivalists, have returned from England with scarcely a less load of honor than was brought back by the nine team. They have demonstrated the fact that as mouth shootists they can wax anything in Old England or anywhere else, for that matter. They have already begun their series of revivals, beginning at Northfield, Mass. It is privately whispered in revival circles that Mr. Moody has announced his intention to "lay for" old Ben Butler, though he would much sooner try a tilt with the old Nick.

* * *

If you want bill heads, litter heads, note heads, statements, or job work of any kind. Give the Courier a call and have your work done in the latest styles.

Vassar Girls

When a young woman at Vassar sees another whose appearance, general style talents, or eyes (especially the latter,) she admires, instead of seeking her acquaintance in an orthordox manner, straightway she announces to her friends and cronies, with the most mysterious and confidential air, that she is hopelessly, completely, entirely, utterly "smashed," in fact, "dead gone." Then follows a series of the most idiotic performances. "Smash" notes are written; elegant flowers, boxes of candy, costly books, etc. are sent by the "smashee" to the "smasher;" appointments are made in dark corridors to kiss each other good night; smirking and ogling are in vogue in the dining-room and in the chapel.—This state of affairs are kept up for some time,—length of time depends upon the violence of the attack. Then the "smash" develops into an astonishing friendship, or the parties drop one another by mutual consent.

It is not uncommon to hear some bright girl say; "O, I am so smashed on Miss So-and-so. I just adore the ground she walks on. I have the 'palps' so when I see her that I can scarcely stand up." I have known girls whose great power of intellect could not be denied, who stood at the head of their classes, to make absolute fools of themselves over other girls. I have seen girls cry themselves sick because their loved one smiled more favorable on some rival than them. I have known of $6 boxes of confectionery and $15 boquets being sent through some zealous friend by the victim to the victor. And speaking of these tokens of pure, unadulterated affection, reminds me of something funny. These offerings are often more practical than poetical. Dishes of pineapple, hot lemonade, fried oysters, etc., are common, and one young woman of an intensely practical turn of mind sent to her adored one a hot boiled sweet potato! I apprehend that in a few years it will be no uncommon thing to express this holy emotion by means of a raw onion, or, more appropriately, a cabbage head.

* * *

Now let Morton canvass all the doubtful states, and a democratic victory this fall will be a foregone conclusion. Morton is an able speaker and can make white appear black any day in the week And when he makes a campaign speech his auditors, knowing his ability in this sort of legerdemain, always understand him to mean just what he does not say, and thus Oliver becomes a useful creature. Even the tumble bug was not created in vain, and shall we dispise God's humblest creature? Nary.

* * *

Logansport is in earnest about waterworks, and means to have a protection from fire before the first freeze. The common council of that plucky city is now wrestling with the propositions of the several water-works construction companies. This is an unpleasant prelude, but it need not delay business for many days. Fort Wayne has not got its eyes fairly rubbed open yet, but there is hope yet. When it does get awake something will have to be done.

* * *

They tell a wicket story about a jovial soul that came to see the gates of Heaven and asked admission. "No," said St. Peter severely; "you can't get in; you are not fit." The traveler stepped back, looked the old saint steadily in the eye and crowed three times. St. Peter colored, shuddered and fumbled for his key. "You can go in," said he, in a rather shaky voice, "but don't do that to me again.

* * *

Josh Billings gives the following advice: "When you hear a man say, "Life if but a dream," tread on his toes and wake him up. "Life is real, life is earnest." If he is a poet, subscribe to get rid of him, and have him deposited in the far West with a gun and omunition, and a blanket for sole covering; he will know very soon whether life is a dream or not.

* * *

Brooklyn is to have another queer trial. Mr. Hugg was the accepted suitor of Sarah Williams, a poor but honest young person. An aunt died and left Miss Williams $40,000, and she jilted Hugg. What true woman wouldn't forswear all sorts of Huggs for $40,000? Now Huggs sees her again; this time before Judge Nelson.

* * *

Mrs. Little & Fair, have just received their fall stock of Millinery goods, and invites the publice to call and examine their prices. The keep always on hand a good supply of everything in their line of business, and of the very best material.

* * *

Miller & Casebeer are the leading merchants in Clothing in DeKalb County. Always look around before you buy and then you're always satisfied.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

OIL CITY, Pa., had a destructive fire recently, in which the works of the Imperial Oil Refining Company were consumed, with a loss of about $200,000 on machinery, stock, etc. Forty thousand barrels of oil went up in the blaze.... The Fall River (Mass.) operatives voted to return to work at a reduction on the opening of the shops provided they can retain their old positions.... A fatal cattle disease has broken out in the vicinity of [illegible], N. Y., and several [illegible] have died.

[illegible] announces that Goldsmith Maid will not start in another race.... The town of Middlebury, Vt., has been visited by a disastrous fire. A paper mill, a woolen mill, thirty business houses, two public halls and six dwellings were swept away. Loss, $170,000; insurance, $82,000.... Dr. Hembold, of "Buchu" fame, has commenced suit against the parties who were concerned in his incarceration in an insane asylum.

THE lightning mail train from New York to Chicago, over the Pennsylvania railroad, has commenced running, and is making the schedule time.... Two hundred more Russian Mennonites have arrived, bound for Dakota.

THE firm of Mallory & Butterfield, of New York, the largest dealers in paper-board in the United States, has failed.

THE District Attorney of Brooklyn desires to withdraw the libel suit instituted by Beecher against Moulton; but the latter will not consent to withdrawal of the case and insists upon going on with the trial.... Two members of the New Haven (Ct.) professional base-ball club have been arrested for thefts committed on one of their recent tours.... In New York, last week, while a number of men were experimenting with Mrs. Uda's aerial ladder, a terrible accident occurred. The ladder had been raised, and about a dozen men were on it, some at a height of 100 feet, when the ladder suddenly snapped in two, precipitating the men to the ground. The Chief of the Aerial Battalion and two other men were instantly killed, and the balance seriously injured, some fatally.

THE horses in Buffalo, N. Y., are suffering from a mild form of the epizootic. Three-fourths of the horses in the city are affected with it.

THE WEST.

A COLLISION of two trains, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near Dillsborough, Ind., a few days ago, caused $15,000 damage to engines, and freight, besides killing three boys who were riding for pleasure.

ONE of the most heart-rending circumstances connected with the terrific storm which recently swept over Lake Michigan, was the loss of the propeller Equinox, with all on board. The ill-starred vessel left Saginaw, Mich., on Sunday, Sept. 5, her cargo consisting principally of salt, and was overtaken by the gale when off Point au Sauble, on the night of Thursday, the 9th. The Equinox had in tow the schooner [illegible] Mayes. Capt. Lusk, who commanded the Mayes, states that he never experienced so terrible a gale before. The night loomed up before them like a black mountain. The waves ran to a fearful height, and frequently broke over the bark. When the storm began to rise in the evening the officers and crew of the schooner on watch observed that the propeller was evidently laboring. She was seen to run suddenly to the leeward, then recover her course. She would then run to the windward, and occasionally lie to for a few moments. At about 2 o'clock she was suddenly observed to go to the windward, her lights showing her location. About this time Capt. Lusk let go his tow line. The propeller was seen to turn her head to the wind. A moment afterward she was lying between two monstrous waves. She careened, and pitched upward. Her foresail dipped into the water. Cries of distress from those on board were plainly heard by the officers and crew of the Mayes. The shrieks of the hapless women could be plainly distinguished above the hoarse roar of the waves and the howling of the winds. The impenetrable darkness increased the horror of the scene. It was impossible for human aid to save. The unfortunate ship for a moment lay poised on the surface of the black waters, then her lights disappeared, and the terrifying shrieks of those unhappy beings was heard no more. The brave men who witnessed the catastrophe say it was the most appalling moment of their lives. Not a sign or vestige of the vessel was seen afterward. The schooner Mayes was also in danger of foundering. It required the constant attention and the utmost energy of the officers and men to keep her before the wind and to attend to navigating her. The Equinox was commanded by Capt. Dwight Scott, of Cleveland. There were twenty-five persons on board, including two passengers, a daughter and granddaughter of Capt. Scott, both of them young ladies.

B. F. MURPHY, of Chicago, has, like his late partner, B. F. Allen, joined the grand army of Bankrupts. Liabilities, $425,000; assets, $500, consisting of personal property and clothing.... Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has been released from the asylum at Batavia, Ill., and is now the guest of her sister at Springfield.... The second trial of P. P. Wintermute, for the murder of Gen. McCook, at Yankton, Dakota, has resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

NEXT to the loss of the propeller Equinox, the most serious disaster caused by the recent hurricane on Lake Michigan was the wreck of the propeller Mendota, off Big Point Sauble. The number of persons on board the propeller previous to the disaster was twenty, including the officers, passengers and crew. Of this number only seven were saved by taking to the boats, and after remaining on the lake for twenty-nine hours, were picked up by the schooner Addie, off Manitowoc, and were taken to that port. The remaining thirteen went down with the vessel.

A DISPATCH from Red Cloud Agency says there will be no difficulty in treating with the Indians for the purchase of the Black Hills country. They are perfectly willing to sell, and will take whatever is offered them, as they say that the white men are going to occupy that country anyway. It is thought that the Commission will not offer the Indians much money, but will provide for their sustenance for a long term of years, which arrangement would be preferable for all parties, as the government must support them anyway.

REV. JOHN H. H. BROWN, of Cohoes, N. Y., has been elected Bishop of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis. The dispute over the Episcopal Bishopric of Illinois has also been settled by the election of the Rev. Dr. McLaren, of Cleveland, to succeed the late Bishop Whitehouse. Dr. McLaren was until very recently a Presbyterian minister. His leanings are toward the High Church wing of the Church.

A MAN named [illegible], who has spent fifteen years among the Missouri River Indians, arrived at Sioux City the other day. He says there is very great dissatisfaction among them in regard to the Black Hills matter. Many of the Indians at Standing Rock and other agencies refuse to attend the Red Cloud council, and openly avow their intention of going on the war path if the Hills are opened to the whites.... Another great banking institution is about to be established in San Francisco, by the Lazard Brothers.... A shocking casualty is reported from Terre Haute, Ind. The boiler of a threshing machine engine exploded, and the straw surrounding the machine catching fire, three [illegible]

THE SOUTH.

THE Supreme Court of West Virginia has decided that the act removing the capital from Charleston to Wheeling is constitutional and valid.

A CINCINNATI dispatch says the people of the Southwest are not altogether satisfied with the fast mail arrangements. They charge Postmaster-General Jewell with discriminating against their section of the country in favor of Chicago and the West.

A DISPATCH from Nashville, Tenn., says five more counterfeiters have been arrested at Tuscaloosa, Ala. A basketful of spurious money was also captured.

GARRET D. SMITH, Cashier of the Louisville Gas Company, is a defaulter to a large amount, variously estimated at from $30,000 to $60,000.

WASHINGTON.

IN accordance with the request of the press, it has been decided to hold the sessions of the commission to investigate the charges made by Prof. Marsh in public.

GENERAL.

CABLE rates from New York to England and France have been reduced to one shilling sterling per word.... The recent storm on the lakes caused serious loss to shipping in the vicinity of Chicago, and a number of disasters are reported. Seven vessels were stranded and one sunk off that city. The loss of life was fortunately very small, compared to the number of shipwrecks.

HON. HENRY T. BLOW, a wealthy and prominent citizen of St. Louis, ex-Member of Congress and ex-Minister to Venezuela, died last week at Saratoga, aged 85 years.... The single scull race for the championship of the world between Morris and Coulter, at Pittsburgh, last week, resulted in a victory for the former.... Cable rates between the United States and the United Kingdom have been reduced to one shilling per word.

IT is reported that a rich silver-bearing district—one of the richest in the world in natural indications—has been discovered in Alaska.... A teller in the Bank of Commerce, of Montreal, has absconded with $50,000 of the bank's funds.... President Grant has returned to Washington.... Carl Schurz has arrived home from Europe.... The National Association of Lumbermen met in Chicago last week. J. G. Thorpe, of Wisconsin, presided.... The great stallion race for the championship of the United States and Canada and a purse of $10,000, at Mystic Park, Boston, was won by Thomas Jefferson. Time, 2:26; 2:25¼; 2:26.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland had their annual reunion at Utica, N. Y., last week. There was a large attendance, including President Grant, Gens. Sherman, Hooker and other notables.

POLITICAL.

VICTOR C. POILLETTE is the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania. He is the leader of the Grange movement in the State.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT, on the 10th inst., telegraphed to Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, that United States troops had been put in readiness, and asking him if there was such an insurrection against the government as could not be put down without Federal assistance. Receiving no reply, the Attorney-General again telegraphed to the same effect on the 11th. On the 12th Ames replied in a very long telegram, giving an explanation that it was a question of race, and he still thought there was necessity for troops. The correspondence was all turned over to President Grant.

A DELEGATION of Mississippi Republicans visited Washington last week, for the purpose of invoking Federal aid to suppress disturbances in that State. Upon the subject of disturbances at the present time, the delegation was united in the admission that none existed. What they represented was, that there was always danger of serious difficulties unless the State government, which is utterly unable to give them protection, shall have the assistance of the general government. In fact, the State government could not be carried on without the aid of the United States.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has written a letter in which he positively declines to become a candidate for the Presidency next year.

FOREIGN.

MAIL advices from India bring news of a disastrous fire at the town of Sreenugger, by which 1,500 houses were destroyed.... It is reported from Vienna that the Pope has instructed the Catholic Bishops in Bosnia and Herzegovina to use their influence in calming the people and to facilitate the pacification of those Provinces.

THE foot-and-mouth disease is still playing havoc with the cattle of Great Britain, all efforts to stay its progress having failed.

THE south of France has had another disastrous flood, as have the Mediterranean regions generally.... Eleven persons recently perished from gas in the Downington Wood Colliery, in Shropshire.... The latest report from the insurrection in Herzegovina represents the insurgents as gaining strength all the time.

THE Bonapartist movement in France is rapidly spreading, and copies of the *Pays* and *Ordre* and M. Duval's recent speech are being circulated in the Paris barracks. The French government is considerably alarmed.... It is not improbable that Servia will participate in the Turkish revolt. A portion of the Servian Chamber are in favor of an immediate declaration of war against the Porte. A number of distinguished Servian officers have gone to Bosnia.... A cable dispatch says 612 men and 158 women have been indicted in Russia for participating in the Socialist movement.

IF the dispatches from Constantinople are to be believed, the Herzegovinian insurrection against Turkey is practically ended. A few bands of rebels still maintain their positions in the mountain fastnesses, and make occasional incursions into the surrounding territory. They are always hotly pursued by the Turks, however, and suffer severe losses by each raid.

LATEST accounts from the Fiji Islands tell of the awful epidemic of measles which has raged with unabated fury for the past four months. It is estimated that the disease has already carried off one-third of the population, and that unless checked it will in a short time wipe out the native element.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Markets.

FINANCIAL.

There was no change to note in rates, the abundance of money and comparatively light demand enabling borrowers with good security to obtain favors at 7@10 per cent. Government bonds firm and steady, with a good inquiry.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets during the past week have attracted considerable attention from speculators, and a liberal business was transacted. The markets have been very unsettled, and fluctuations in values were both frequent and severe. The closing quotations, however, show a slight advance on wheat, oats and barley and a decline on corn. The main influence governing the movements of speculators was the weather. Fine favorable weather produced a desire to sell, while prices would rule lower under the heavy offerings, then again when it would be cold sellers would hold off and buyers would take hold freely, causing a reaction and an improvement in values. The receipts were generally higher and the shipments heavier, the stock in store showing a steady decrease, and holders are therefore firmer in their views. Corn was the chief center of interest, the market at one time ruling 4c lower, then recovered 2@3c, and closed steady. Eastern advices were generally favorable. The markets closed steady all round.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$1.14½@1.15	@1.15¼
No. 2, seller September	@1.14¼	$1.13¾@1.15¼
No. 2, seller October	1.12¾@1.12¾	@1.12¾
No. 2 corn, cash	@ .61½	@ .60¼
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.	.60 @ .60½	@ .59¼
No. 2 corn, s. October	.60½@ .61	.58¾ bid
No. 2 oats, cash	@ .34½	.36¼ bid
No. 2 oats, seller Sept	@ .34½	@ .35¼
No. 2 oats, s. October	.33½@ .33½	@ .34
No. 2 rye, cash	.78 @ .78½	.78½@ .78¾
No. 2 rye, s. Sept	.78 @ .78½	@ .76
No. 2 barley, cash	1.08 @1.09	@1.12
No. 2 barley, s. Sept.	1.07 @1.08	@1.12
No. 2 barley, s. Oct.	@1.03	@1.06¼
No. 3 barley, cash	@ .78	@ .74

PROVISIONS.

The aggregate amount of business transacted in this market was quite liberal, but prices were rather irregular, being higher for mess pork, but a shade easier on lard. Eastern advices were not very favorable in tenor, but the market was governed mainly by local speculators, and outside reports had but little influence in directing the course of the market. At the close of the week sales of cash mess pork sold at $21.75@22.00, closed quiet at $21.75; seller September sold at $21.60@21.75, closed at the inside; seller October closed steady at $21.00. Cash lard closed quiet at $12.85, and seller October at $12.90@12.95.

PRODUCE.

There was no particular alteration in the condition of the butter market during the past week. There was but little demand on shipping and there were but few repackers on the market buying. The receipts were again very light and the supply of the better grades was barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The advices received from Eastern markets were again discouraging in tenor, but these reports had no apparent effect in the market, and although the business transacted was light prices were steady and firm, and they are at present higher at this market than any other large distributing point. The market closed at 23@28c for extras, 18@22c for firsts, 16@17c for seconds, 14@16c for thirds, and 12@13c for inferior stock. There was nothing worth mentioning done in beans and values remain without alteration. Quotable at $1.80 for prime Eastern mediums, and $1.25@1.75 for Western do. Beeswax remains dull at 26@28c for prime yellow. There was a good trade reported in broom corn and prices were firm, as follows: 10½@12c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 10@11c for stalk braid and 6@8½c for crooked. Cheese was rather quiet, but a firm feeling pervaded the market and former prices were maintained. Quotations range at 5@8c for common, 9@10c for good, and 10½c for prime in lots. There were several lots of cranberries received, but these were not very choice and no sales of consequence were made. Dried fruits were very quiet, but prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at 10c for prime Eastern apples, 11c for halves peaches, and 11c for blackberries. There was a fair demand for choice fresh eggs and prices were steady, but old and new lots in barrels were almost unsalable. The market closed at 13@14c, the outside being in a small way. Feathers were firmer owing to an improvement in the demand. Quotable at 53@55c for prime live geese, 20@25c for turkey tail, and 3@5c for chicken. Game when in good order met with an urgent demand, but as nearly all of the consignments received were in poor order the market ruled dull. Sales ranged at $2.50@3.00 per doz for prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00 for mallard ducks, and $1.75@2.00 for small. Green fruits were in fair demand, but the stock was so excessively large that prices ruled very low. Good cooking apples sold at $2.00@2.25 in lots; common descriptions sold all the way from 75c@$1.50 per brl, according to quality. Eating apples quotable at $2.50@3.00 in a retail way, and good choice fruit offered in lots at $2.00@2.25. Baskets and boxes were almost unsalable. Siberian apples quotable at $1.00@1.50 per brl, and 10@25c for baskets. Transcendents $2.00@3.50 per brl, and 20@30c for baskets. Quotations for grapes range at $1.00@1.10 for crates of two baskets; $1.00@1.25 for cases of 16 quarts, and $1.50@1.75 for crates of 24 lbs. Crates containing 12 3-lb boxes of Concords sold at $3.00. Choice Delaware sold at $5.00@5.40 for 36-lb crates, containing boxes of 2 and 1 lb each. Pears quotable at 40@60c for Michigan baskets, $1.50@2.00 for Delaware baskets, and $5.00@8.00 for New York in brls. Green and Purple Gage plums in ⅓-bu boxes sold at 50c@2.00 for poor to common, and $3.50@4.00 for good to choice; Damsons in the same sized packages sold at $4.50 for choice, and for Bradshaws $4.50 was also received. One-eighth-bu baskets of Lumbards, Green and Purple Gages and Damsons sold at $1.00, but some green Lumbards had to be disposed of at 50c. Peaches sold at $1.00@1.75 in boxes containing ⅓-bu, and 50c@$1.00 in baskets containing ⅝ bu, according to quality. The demand was rather light for melons and the market ruled quiet. Quotations ranged at $18.00@25.00 for good to choice watermelons per 100 and nutmegs sold at $1.00@1.25 per doz for choice. Potatoes remain dull at 75c@$1.00 per brl, $3.00@4.50 for sweet, according to quality. Salt was fairly active and firm at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Veal was in good demand and firm at 4@9c for common to choice carcasses. Vegetables were very dull, and the offerings of all kinds were in excess of the demand. Quotations range at 75c@$1.00 per brl for onions, 20@30c per bu for tomatoes, 50@75c per doz for egg plant, and $1.00@1.75 for cauliflower, according to quality. Wool was also dull, but prices remain steady at 38@42c for fine to coarse washed, 25@33c for do unwashed, and 40@48c for poor to prime tub.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Timothy seed was quite active during the week, but there was a large amount of common received, and for this grade ruled easier, but prime under only moderate offerings was steady and firm. The market closed with sales [illegible] 2.50 for [illegible]@2.35 for common to good, $2.40@ [illegible] choice old, and $2.70 was paid for a lot of [illegible] prices in the highwines were inactive, and quotable at about $1.[illegible] sales were nominal;

COOPERAGE, LUMBER.

The usual quietness again pervaded the market for cooperage, but as there is little stock pressing on the market, [illegible] but prices were maintained. Quotations ranged at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces, $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@50c for flour barrels. Lumber was again rather quiet, and, although the offerings were only moderate, there was more than sufficient on the market than was necessary to supply the demand. The market closed at $7.75@8.00 for joist and scantling, $8.00@16.00 for common strips and boards, $2.00@2.70 for shingles, and [illegible] for lath. Wood continues to rule dull, and prices remain without essential change. Quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 00	@12 50
HOGS—Dressed	10½	@ 11¼
COTTON	14¼	@ 14¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN	72	@ 76
OATS	39	@ 56
RYE	90	@ 96
PORK—New Mess	21 00	@21 25
LARD—Steam	13½	@ 13¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 57	@ 1 58
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 60
OATS—No 2	36	@ 38
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
PORK—Mess	21 50	@21 75
LARD	13	@ 13
HOGS	7 20	@ 7 80
CATTLE	6 25	@ 6 35
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 21
No. 2	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	58	@ 61
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 36
RYE	76	@ 78
BARLEY—No. 2	1 10	@ 1 12
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—New	1 15	@ 1 35
CORN	69	@ 74
OATS	38	@ 50
RYE	78	@ 90
PORK—Mess	21 40	@21 50
LARD	13	@ 13
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 36	@ 1 38
Amber	1 27	@ 1 29
CORN	65	@ 67
OATS	41	@ 42
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 35	@ 1 37
No. 1 White	1 26	@ 1 27
No. 2 White	1 24	@ 1 26
Amber	1 25	@ 1 28
CORN	66	@ 66
OATS	43	@ 46
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00	@ 1 02
PORK—Mess	..	@22 50
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@ 1 38
No. 2 Red	..	@ 1 28
CORN	69	@ 71
OATS	45	@ 49

Export Provision Trade.

From the reports of the Bureau of Statistics the New York *Bulletin* compiles an interesting table, showing the remarkable increase of our export provision trade during the past five years. In 1869 the value of our exports of hog products and breadstuffs was as follows:

Hog products	$18,300,000
Wheat	24,300,000
Flour	18,800,000
Indian corn	6,800,000
Total	$68,200,000

In 1874 the value of the same articles was:

Hog products	$ 58,500,000
Wheat	101,400,000
Flour	29,300,000
Indian corn	24,800,000
Total	$214,000,000

This shows an increase of $145,800,000, or more than 200 per cent. in the contribution of the leading agricultural products to our export trade, within a period of six years. Facts like these must, as the *Bulletin* says, soon have their effect upon the commercial prosperity of the nation.

The London Times.

A correspondent of the New York *Graphic* states that the "Thunderer" contains 120 columns of solid matter. There are twenty pages packed solid, without a vacant line. There is no leaded matter, except the leading articles, special dispatches, and one of the foreign letters. He estimates that the amount of matter given to any of the New York dailies, except the *Sun*, would fill no less than forty pages. The sixty-seven columns of advertising in one day bring in as high as £1,765. All the year round the *Times* averages about fifty columns of advertisements a day. At this rate its income must reach about £430,000 a year, and it is from this source that it must wholly—or chiefly—pay all its expenses other than those of papermakers, compositors, and presswork. Out of the £430,000 received for advertisements all its other expenses must be defrayed. The clear profit is estimated at £120,000 per annum.

Plant-Life.

Professor Clark, of Amherst Agricultural College, gives in his late paper on plant life an experiment performed by J. J. H. Gregory on a growing squash vine. When a shingle was set upright in the ground near the growing tip, the plant turned toward it. On removing the shingle to the opposite side, the vine changed its course toward the shingle. Another squash vine, after running along the ground ten or twelve feet, passed under the branches of a tree four feet above it. It stopped, and turned upward, and grew in this direction until it could no longer sustain itself, and fell to the ground; it again rose, and again fell. A third effort was made with a like result, and it then ceased trying.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—Cricketers, heads of public schools, of athletic clubs, and of the universities in England, have been long deliberating over the merits of base ball. Their decision is at last arrived at, and it is a unanimous one. It is to the effect that base-ball is more fit for boys under 12 or 14 than for men, and that it is never likely to find favor with English adults. It is acknowledged to be an improvement upon the old game of "rounders," but another objection is thus stated: "The authoritative and dictatorial powers wielded in the game by the umpires are sufficient to militate against the possibility of its ever becoming popular in England."

RUNS IN THE FAMILY.—A Missouri family history runs thus: Sallie White ran away some years ago with her brother-in-law, Aaron Davis; he, however, returned to his wife, and she married a Mr. Neely, who eloped and left her. Two years ago her cousin, Ezekiel, ran away with a Mrs. Windham, both parties leaving families. Last month Aaron Davis' son, Myron, a boy of 19, ran away with his mother's sister, a woman of 30, and to complete matters his father again eloped with his sister-in-law, Sallie.

A SAN FRANCISCO man refused to take his photographs because they made him look too ugly; the photographer sued for his pay, the picture was put in evidence and the jury decided that the man must pay his bill.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London paper asserts that the inhabitants of Montenegro are the dirtiest people on earth.

The Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

The houses of Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—stand close by the river at Westminster, with the Abbey in the rear. Probably you will be more pleased with them than with the other buildings that you have seen in London. For, while they are large and imposing, they have a sort of airy grace, which is produced by numerous towers, spires, and abundant scroll-work. To what can I compare them? They seem so finely wrought that they might be woven of lace instead of stone, and they realize all one's ideas of a palace, even of a fairy palace. At night, too, when the Parliament is in session and all the windows stream forth light, they are still more beautiful and still more inviting to the fancy. The interior is also exquisitely grand; and this is the great legislative hall where the Queen, the Lords and the Commoners meet in council to frame laws for the people.

Westminster Abbey is a much older and nobler building than the houses of Parliament. Within its walls rest the remains or monuments of all those Englishmen who have distinguished themselves by brave deeds in peace and war. "Victory or Westminster Abbey," cried Lord Nelson in entering one of his sea-fights, and he echoed a common ambition. Burial in this sacred place is the highest honor that can be paid to an Englishman, and it is only allowed to the greatest. At one side there is a small space called the "Poets' Corner," containing the fresh grave of Charles Dickens. Silent neighbors to him are the memorials or remains of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Camden, Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Handel, Garrick, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Macaulay, Thackeray, Palmerston, and others no less famous in history and literature. Another part of the abbey is divided into ten chapels, within which repose the kings, queens and princes; and the transepts and aisles also shelter illustrious dead.—*St. Nicholas for September.*

A Pull-Back Incident.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* has this: A subscriber in the country sends us a graphic account of a thrilling and ludicrous incident that happened in his neighborhood last week. A fashionable city girl came out to visit his sisters. She wore a jaunty hat, a coquettish spit curl, and the pull-backedest sort of a pull-back dress. On Thursday his two sisters and the city girl meandered out the shady lane to drink the beauties of the scenery and talk about the beaux. Presently a loud bellowing was heard, and a mad bull was seen pawing the dirt at the other end of the lane, and coming toward the ladies. The country girls, admonishing their friend to "run quick," went over a four-rail fence into an adjoining field with the agility, if not the grace, of a circus actor. The city damsel attempted to "run quick," but it was a mournful failure. She was only five yards from the fence, but the longest step she could achieve was not over six inches, and her frantic efforts to escape the impending danger were painful to witness. The bull was coming nearer and nearer, with mischief in his eye, and his tail switching ominously. For a minute or two the situation was such as would have filled the soul of a newspaper reporter with joy. But the fashionably-dressed young lady proved equal to the emergency. She just laid down and rolled to the fence, and by an overwhelming effort, "busted" the pin-back arrangement, and went over the fence regardless of etiquette, or anything else, and the bull passed on with a sample of her dress on his horns, muttering all the while about the rainy spell, or something that way. That city girl says the next time she visits the country she will wear skirts expansive enough to permit her to step over a hay wagon, should necessity or a cross bull require it.

Dropped Into His Boot.

Young men should be prepared for weddings, especially their own, and clergymen should be more particular than in the story told by the Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman*, which says: "A couple who undertook to get married the other day, had rather a troublesome time of it. They went, accompanied by the bridesmaid and groomsman, to one of our churches, and were ushered into the sacred edifice and escorted to the altar by the sexton, who, however, got the parties mixed up, stationing the bridesmaid next to the bridegroom, and the bride and groomsman in corresponding wrong positions. The clergyman, not noticing the mistake, went on with the ceremony and began marrying the bridesmaid to the bridegroom, when the bride served an injunction on him by exclaiming that she was the marrying party. The mistake being remedied, the clergyman took another hitch at it and the performance went smoothly along until the time came for the bridegroom to produce the ring essential to the completion of the ceremony. But when that gentleman felt in his vest pocket it wasn't there; in the other—not there; in the trowsers pocket—not there; and then he dove down to the bottom of the remaining pocket, and finally exclaimed, 'Well, sure, there's a hole in me pocket and the ring has slipped down into me boot.' And the only way to finish the ceremony was for the bridegroom to sit down, pull off his boot, take out the ring, pull on his boot, stand up like a man, put the ring where it ought to go, and walk out with his bride—and all this he did."

Romance of Female Barbers.

A feature of the fashionable watering-places in Virginia this season is the female barbers. One of them has an establishment at the White Sulphur Springs, and her skill with a razor is only excelled by the fascinations of her person and her manners. The other day as a Baltimore lady was passing the shop, she met her husband, who is perfectly beardless, coming out, and with such a pleased expression on his face that her indignation was aroused.

"What are you doing in there, sir?" she savagely inquired.

"Taking a shave, my dear," he placidly replied.

"Taking a shave! Why, you barefaced old prevaricator, you couldn't raise half a dozen hairs on that brass cheek of yours if your life depended on it."

"That's very true, my dear," returned the incorrigible man, "but I like to have her feel for 'em."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Home Doctor.

WARTS.—Lunar caustic carefully applied so as not to touch the skin, will destroy warts.

GALLING.—To prevent galling in persons confined to their beds, take the white of an egg, beat it to a strong froth, and drop in gradually, while beating, two teaspoonfuls of spirits of wine; put the mixture into a bottle of wine, and apply occasionally with a feather.

TO PREVENT FELONS.—The following directions, carefully observed, will prevent those cuticular and osseous abominations known as felons: As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or lancet.

NOSE-BLEED.—To stop bleeding at the nose, press the finger firmly upon the little artery that supplies the blood to the side of the face affected. Two small arteries branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jawbone, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it and the bleeding will cease. Continue the pressure five minutes, until the ruptured vessels in the nose have time to contract.

BRUISES.—The best application for a bruise, be it large or small, is moist warmth; therefore, a warm bread-and-water poultice in hot moist flannels should be put on, as they supple the skin. If the bruise be very severe, and in the neighborhood of a joint, it will be well to apply ten or a dozen leeches over the whole bruised part, and afterwards a poultice. But leeches should not be put on young children. If the bruised part be in the knee or ankle, walking should not be attempted till it can be performed without pain. Inattention to this point often lays the foundation for serious mischief in these joints, especially in the case of scrofulous persons.

GLUE AS A CURE FOR CUTS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes as follows: "For the last twelve or fourteen years I have been employed in a shop where there are over 300 men at work, and, as is the case in all shops of this kind, hardly a day passes without one or more of us cutting or bruising our limbs. At first there were but few who found their way to my department to have their wounds bound up; but after awhile it became generally known that a rag glued on a flesh wound was not only a speedy curative, but a formidable protection against further injury. I was soon obliged to keep a supply of rags on hand, to be ready for any emergency. I will here cite one among many of the cases cured with glue: A man was running a boring machine, with an inch and a quarter auger attached. By some means the sleeve of his shirt caught in the auger, bringing his wrist in contact with the bit, tearing the flesh among the muscles in a frightful manner. He was conducted to my department (the pattern shop), and I washed the wound in warm water, and glued around it a cloth, which, when dry, shrunk into a rounded shape, holding the wound tight and firm. Once or twice a week, for three or four weeks, I dressed the wound afresh, and it was well. The man never lost an hour's time in consequence. The truth of this statement hundreds can testify to. I use, of course, the best quality of glue."

A Flood Incident.

Last Saturday, says the Des Moines *Register*, Michael McDonaugh, with his wife and three children, who live a mile southwest of B. F. Allen's residence in Coon Bottom, were surprised by the flood, and before they were able to move out found the water flooding the floor of their house. They were compelled to reach a higher place, and climbed to the roof, where they remained, children and all, until Monday noon, with nothing save a few ears of green corn for food. One of the children was a babe, and the mother was unable to sleep for fear of rolling off the roof. The whole family were thus compelled to sit on the inclined roof for forty-eight hours with scarcely any food and no sleep. The neighbors thought they had escaped to their relations, while the relations concluded that the neighbors had cared for them; and through this misunderstanding they were left in this condition until Mr. McDonaugh's mother-in-law tried to reach their house, and being unable to, went to McDonaugh's brothers to see them. Not finding them she became alarmed, and the brothers endeavored to reach them Sunday night, but could not on account of the current. Monday they obtained a skiff and rescued them, almost starved, from their perilous position. In the afternoon efforts were made to remove their things, but they found all destroyed. All their stock was drowned or lost, and as this home was their all it leaves the family in a destitute condition.

An Elaborate Suicide.

George G. Howard, a student of Monmouth Academy, committed suicide on the 31st ult, by shooting himself. He took off a part of his clothing and hung it on a tree, laying aside also his knife and wallet. Across two large stones, almost breast high, he laid a stick on which to rest the gun, cutting notches in the stick to prevent the gun from slipping, and confining each end by placing on it rocks for a weight. By tearing cloth into shreds he formed a string, which he attached to the trigger, and thence carried it over the stick as a purchase, designing, evidently, to pull it after he had seated himself against a great boulder, with the muzzle of the gun in his mouth. But the string broke, and he then discharged the gun by pushing against the trigger with the ramrod. The top of his head was blown off, and pieces of his skull were found several rods distant. With his clothing he left a paper collar, on which he had written these words: "I have lived long enough, so here goes. I have got in a mighty charge."—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

POLKTON, N. C., is conspicuous for a gosling with two alimentary canals.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. BAYS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Mr. [illegible] is putting his best foot forward in the race for Sheriff of a Minnesota county.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the New York *Herald*, is going to marry the daughter of "[illegible]" [illegible].

A double marriage recently took place in an Iowa corn-field between a couple of romantic young men who left home with their girls ostensibly to go to a circus.

The champion heavy couple are Mr. and Mrs. Bates, of Whitesburg, Ky. He weighs 478 pounds, and she 413; both measure 6 feet 11 inches in height, he is 28, she 27.

At a meeting of the merchants of Windsor, Canada, opposite Detroit, recently, it was agreed that hereafter a discount of 20 per cent. should be charged on United States silver coin.

We thought they would before long. The mediums have commenced getting communications from Ralston. He hasn't told yet what he did with the $4,000,000 he defaulted, or whether he suicided or not.

Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, received a great ovation at the hands of his countrymen in New York. The Sixty-ninth regiment escorted him to Booth's theater, the neighborhood of which was thronged with enthusiastic people.

There was recently a wholesale shooting of illicit traders in horse-flesh in New Mexico. Four notorious horse-thieves were taken out of the Fort Augustine jail at night, marched to a little grove, tied to one tree and shot down like dogs.

The Prince of Wales has ordered the manufacture of several hundred gold and silver medals bearing his noble profile, which he intends to distribute in his contemplated Indian tour, and the world will be forever indebted to the royal philanthropist.

Krupp, the German cannon founder, has refused to sell the British government one of his big guns. In reply to a request for one he said he was "willing to contract for the arming of as many forts and ships as England wanted, at home or abroad, but he must decline to part with specimens for experimental purposes."

All the waiters at the Twin Mountain House, where Beecher makes his summer headquarters, are either students or teachers, who are spending their vacation in a healthful atmosphere, and obtaining a fair remuneration for light labor. What they lack in experience is more than compensated by careful attention and agreeable manners. Suitable provision is made for their comfort and the preservation of their self-respect, and they are in no way identified with the ordinary servants of the hotel.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that the long-projected and secretly-negotiated air-line road from Boston to the West, which is designed to be a great rival to all the other roads now running from the Eastern seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, is gradually working its way through Pennsylvania by a series of links which are regarded as mere local roads by the people living along the line, but which, when all finished, will constitute one of the great thoroughfares of travel, if it does not rival and override several which are now regarded as monopolies.

An English paper, giving some evidence with regard to the tenacity with which snails hold on to life, relates that a lady, having collected some with prettily marked shells, wished to preserve them. She therefore subjected them to a bath in boiling water, and put them on a shelf to dry. The next morning, to her astonishment, she found the boiled snails crawling about the shelf, and some of them taking their breakfast upon the paste she had meant to use in cementing their shells together. The tender-hearted lady sat down and had a "good cry," and resolved that she would never attempt to boil snails again.

A curious relic of old slavery times turns up in the shape of a race of negroes, ex-slaves of the Seminole Indians. These people were moved with their owners, the Seminoles, from Florida to Texas, many years ago. Subsequently they fled into Mexico, and, induced by certain promises that were never kept, returned to Texas, where they are now in an impoverished condition. They want rations and transportation to Florida, in which State they think they can make homes for themselves. They number about 500, men, women and children; are a distinct race from the Seminoles, and are like all negroes, except that they are accustomed to bearing arms, are brave and daring, and superior to the Indians in fighting qualities. The army officers in Texas and their superiors unite in advising the Indian Department to send them to Florida.

The circumstances of Mr. Ralston's death now indicate at least an equal probability that it was from apoplexy, suddenly developed in going into the water for a bath while in a highly excited condition of mind and warm state of body. It would be more agreeable to his friends to accept this view, yet nothing seems to us more natural than that he should choose to end his life at this great crisis in his career. He was large enough to be a philosopher in the end but he had not the culture which brings it as a ready minister in times of trial; and we do not think it can be held a fatal charge against his character that, in a moment of so great a revulsion, he chose to accept death rather than read just life.

Mr. Wm. Fouh, of Hoboken, N. J., recently had a thrilling adventure with an escaped madman. While driving leisurely along the highway he was accosted by a sprightly-looking, well-dressed gentleman of some thirty years old, who declared he was fatigued and sadly in need of a ride. Mr. Fouh, being of a kindly disposition, gave him a seat in his buggy. The conduct of the lunatic who accompanied Hood in the balloon was gentle compared with that of this stranger. He began by twisting his face into a variety of convolutions; then his eyes glared as if with rage or torture; he stared menacingly at the driver, and made a powerful effort to snatch the reins. Mr. Fouh affected not to notice this much, and drew up the horse. He coaxed his dangerous companion to alight and adjust the bit in the animal's mouth. The lunatic jumped out, and then Fouh plied his whip with fury. The horse flew away, and the driver was blessing his stars, but on looking behind him, to his horror he saw a man clinging to the vehicle and leaning over him, with a huge knife flashing in his hand. Fouh seized his whip and dealt him a heavy blow on the head, felling him on the road. The horse still rushed on, and the madman rose and followed closely for some time, when his strength failed him and he was lost sight of. It is safe to wager that the next stranger that applies to Mr. Fouh for a ride, will not be so readily accommodated.

MERE MENTION.

Fly-time is nearly over.

Detroit has a Sunday law.

A. H. Stephens weighs 96.

A Norwich, Ct., cat has 26 toes.

Kentucky has 100,000 Grangers.

The camp-meeting season is over.

A Pennsylvania hen catches mice.

Ku-Kluxism in Illinois is about ended.

Iowa's population has increased 100,000.

Gilt-edged paper collars are the *latest*.

Boston has 17,305 more males than females.

The Marquis of Lorne has written a poem.

Boston is to have a University for women.

France makes 175,000,000 bottles every year.

Gov. Tilden is a bachelor, and worth $5,000,000.

A man has just died in Brazil at the age of 150.

Sewing-Machine Singer left a fortune of $13,000,000.

Bayard Taylor protests against the prize candy business.

Col. Hatch urges that the Seminoles be returned to Florida.

Vanderbilt is said to own no real estate in his own name.

Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, is building a $40,000 residence.

Over 4,500,000 missives go to the Dead Letter Office yearly.

Barnum has an advertising car which will fit any street railroad.

"Grasshopper Hump" is the new name for the pin 'em backs.

Two children in Cedar Rapids were nearly killed by chewing green card-board.

A bust of President Lincoln has been ordered for the public library at Springfield, Ill.

The Chilian government contemplates the introduction of salmon into the rivers of Chili.

Mr. Moody's admirers in Chicago propose to finish his mission church for a welcome home.

The Bible is now printed in no fewer than 210 languages. In 1854 it was printed in only 50.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, has avowed himself a believer in the distant advent of woman's suffrage.

Anthracite coal, in large quantities, has been discovered in the Shenandoah Mountains of Virginia.

In Des Moines recently the life insurance agents had a crack base-ball nine, who could beat any amateur club in the vicinity. A wag made a bet with the leading man of the insurance interest that within three days he could get up an amateur nine to beat the insurance club in a friendly game. The bet was taken, and when the day came, the agents were horrified to discover that every man in the opposing nine carried a heavy policy on his life. The effect was that the agents did not dare to bat, throw, nor run hard, for fear of injuring some of their policy holders, and the insured were triumphant victors over the insurers.

After all he has said about oat-meal diet, Dio Lewis has the dyspepsia.

INDIANA NEWS.

Mishawaka has a Pop-the-Question avenue.

Fifteen thousand spelling-books were sold in Terre Haute last year.

H. C. Stewart has paid his subscription to the Kokomo *Tribune* up to Jan. 1, 1881.

A burglar in Covington stole ten cents from a man and then tried to cut his throat.

The paper mills at Milton were burned last Saturday night; loss, $25,000; fully insured.

Crawfordsville has a steamboat on Sugar creek capable of holding seven passengers.

A "one-hoss shay," pulled by a veritable bull, excited merriment in Michigan City lately.

Monarch, Jr., the Kokomo flyer, is entered for the $20,000 purse at Baltimore next fall.

In a foot race at Warsaw, between a peddler and a hotel landlord, the peddler came out victorious.

Ligonier's glory as the best grain market in Northern Indiana has been triumphantly re-established.

An applicant for a license to teach in Allen county, named "Franklin, Demosthenes and Cicero" as the leading orators of revolutionary times.

Alonzo McGinnis and Cyrus Gentry, employed in the stone quarry at St. Paul, were crushed to death by a fall of stone and earth, on Saturday last.

Henry Smith, a young man of Patriot about 17 years of age, died of pyaemia recently, which was caused by a catfish finning him on the foot some eight days previous.

Report says that a large poplar tree in the southern part of Harrison county recently sank into the earth and entirely disappeared, all but a few of the top branches.

A large brick building owned by Mr. Cherry, of Anderson, was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss, $6,000. No insurance.

The new furnace at Knightsville, erected by the Runser Iron Company, is for the purpose of smelting the cinder accumulated at the various large furnaces.

Contractor Goldsmith expects to drive the last spike of the portion of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington road connecting Muncie with Lafayette, October 20.

N. D. Lovelly, an old resident of Plymouth, was instantly killed at his farm, eight miles north, last Monday, by the large limb of a falling tree striking him on the head.

Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Chicago, has been elected President of the Indiana State University, Bloomington. Dr. Moss, though for many years a Chicagoan, is a native of Indiana.

Twenty-one wives abandoned by their husbands, applied at the Township Trustee's office, in Indianapolis, in the month of August for passes to enable them and their children to reach their friends.

The Clerk of Marshall county estimates his fees under the new fee bill at $1,650. Out of this he pays clerk hire to the amount of $1,300, leaving $350 for himself, and with which to pay for his blanks, etc.

A tall, lank man in Indianapolis, the other day, was wondering why every one that passed him commenced laughing when they looked at him. Having occasion to take off his coat, he discovered the cause of their mirth. On his coat a paper was pinned, on which was written, "Bread and potatoes wanted. Inquire within."

The corner-stone of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the industrial school endowed with $450,000 as the free gift of Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, was laid with appropriate ceremonies in that city last Saturday. Twenty thousand people were present. Speeches were made by Col. W. K. Edwards and Barnabas Hobbs.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company are trying the expediency of employing lady telegraph operators, having two already employed. From a conversation with Superintendent Waldron we are informed that it is the intention of the company to place one at each station along the line."

Wm. Crim, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, has filed with the County Commissioners his protest against the granting of licenses to sell liquor on the fair grounds during the exposition, and all licenses will therefore be refused. This is the result of the very determined opposition to the measure throughout the State.

Dr. E. R. Hawn, a well-known evangelist, says the New Albany *Ledger-Standard*, is busily engaged in organizing societies of Latter-Day Saints near Marietta, in Crawford county. Several of the prominent saints have presented the Doctor with an elegant white gown, the tail of which sweeps the earth for twenty yards in every direction, and the portion of it which covers the huge abdomen of the evangelist is ornamented by a life-size portrait of Brigham Young and a splendid view of Salt Lake City.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Edward Clemens, of Levant, Me., has a pair of steers four months old, that girt four feet five inches and weigh 1,060 pounds.

The receipts of wool at Chicago from January 1 to August 20 were 26,480,418 pounds; the shipments amounted to 34,725,271 pounds.

Save the soot that falls from the chimneys, when the latter are cleaned. Twelve quarts of soot to a hogshead of water makes a good liquid manure to be applied to the roots of plants.

The *Michigan Farmer*, published at Detroit, has purchased a large four-cylinder Hoe press. The *Farmer* is the only agricultural paper printed in Michigan, and its prosperity proves that the farmers of the Wolverine State are a reading class.

Cure for Texas Fever.—The St. Louis *Stock Yards Reporter* says: One of the largest ranchmen in Texas assures us that one quart of sweet oil and a tablespoonful of calomel given to a beef, when first stricken with the disease, is an infallible cure for the fever, and that he has used this remedy with success for years.

A Pennsylvania farmer writes to the *Bucks County Intelligencer* that the Colorado beetles attack the tubers as soon as they are dug and the vines withered. In this case the potatoes were covered with the beetles and it was found necessary to gather them and remove them from the field to prevent the beetles from destroying them.

Many horses are ruined by harsh treatment when they are colts. Their dispositions are soured, and they come to look on man as a demon and an enemy. Teach the colt by every act that you are his friend. Be kind to him always and you will gain his confidence to that degree that he will always obey the word when he understands your meaning.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, who has kept sheep for ten years, gives the following statement of his expenditures and receipts. He commenced with 32 sheep, and at different times bought 42 more. He has raised 356 lambs, killed 158 sheep, sheared 726 fleeces, or 4,136 pounds of wool, worth $1,357.92, and has sold 206 sheep for $475. Each sheep has paid him $2.51 per year.

Windgalls are the result of inflammation of the sheaths of the tendons, by which is caused an excessive secretion of the synovial fluid. The inflammation is generally caused by over exertion, sprains, or strains in driving or drawing. They cannot be permanently removed when once they are formed. They may be temporarily removed by pressure and cold bandages, or by careful blistering; but as they return on the first occasion of extra exertion the treatment is scarcely worth while.

Save Your Soapsuds.—A person who would throw away a barrel of soft soap, or a boxful of hard soap, would be called wasteful, as such material will operate like an excellent fertilizer when spread around fruit-trees of any sort, or berry-bushes. After a barrel of soap has been diluted, and has passed through the washtub, the elements of fertility in the mass will be even more valuable to growing trees and plants than if applied in any other manner.—*Exchange.*

Rye for Pasture.—The past winter and spring clearly demonstrated the great value of rye for winter and spring pasture. The unusual scarcity of grain and hay for stock consequent upon drought and grasshoppers proved beyond question the profit in a field of fall sown rye. It served not only for fall, winter and spring pasture, but where stock had not been allowed to run upon the field during wet weather, good crops of grain were harvested. The rye pasture is especially good for young stock of all kinds, and where farmers do not feel able to put in a large area for their entire stock, a small patch for the weanlings will richly pay. Prepare the ground well and sow early.—*Kansas Farmer.*

About the House.

Doughnuts.—One cup of sugar; one cup of cream, or if you don't have it, take a cup of sweet milk; add a lump of butter the size of an egg; one teaspoonful of cream tartar; half a one of soda; flour enough to roll.

To make feather brushes to use in greasing pans, or brushing egg over tarts or pastry, boil the wing feathers of a turkey or chicken for about ten minutes, then rinse them in tepid water, dry and tie them up in bunches.

Rub fresh lard over every part of a tin dish, and then put it in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, it is said that tinware may be used in water constantly, and remain bright and free from rust an indefinite length of time.

To Wash Linens.—Put in the water, used for washing them, a little dissolved pipe clay; it will give the dirtiest linens the appearance of having been bleached, and cleans them more thoroughly with one-half the labor and one-fourth the soap.

A few drops of perfumed oil will often secure books and manuscripts from the deteriorating effects of mold and damp. The species of leather so extensively used by bookbinders owes its power of withstanding the effects of those destructive agents to the tar of the birch tree.

To remove fine particles of gravel from the eye, syringe it with lukewarm water. Be careful not to worry the eye under the impression that the substance is still there, which the enlargement of some of the minute vessels makes the patient believe to be actually the case. If the eye should feel sore avoid a strong light.

Green Grape Jam.—Put the grapes in a jar, and let them cook in a kettle of boiling water until they are soft and can be separated from the seeds. Strain through a fine colander, and to every pound of grapes put a pound of white sugar. Boil all together very gently until a thick jam is formed, and then put in small moulds or glasses, and cover with paper brushed over with the white of an egg.

To Preserve Ice.—To preserve small quantities of ice for the sick-room, or any ordinary household purpose in a small family, it is recommended that the ice be put in a vessel covered with a plate, which vessel should be placed on a feather bed and covered with a feather pillow or cushion, feathers being very bad conductors of heat. Six pounds of ice kept in this way will last, it is said, a week.

To Pickle Pears and Peaches.—Select medium-sized pears and smooth freestone peaches; stick them full of cloves. Boil seven pounds of sugar with one gallon of vinegar; an ounce of mace and an ounce of allspice. When it boils put in the fruit and let it cook gently till a straw will pierce it. Remove the fruit with a skimmer and boil the sirup down for a few minutes; then pour it over the fruit. Cover close.

At the Detroit Police Court.

He was a young man with a sentimental air. His hair was drawn back over his ears; his eyes had a far off look; one could see poetry in all his motions, especially in the way he stubbed his toes against the stove as he balanced out. In searching him the night before the police had taken away his last poem. It was a poem entitled "A Wail." One verse will introduce the young man's merits:

When I look around me and see other boys happy
it makes me feel quite sad
To be a lonely boy since mother is dead
Hark! I hear a voice saying, my child rejoice, be of
good cheer,
Tho' out of sight, yet in my soul's memory you are
ever dear.
My happy days of childhood I wish I could again
recall;
Some happy days since then I spent, but them surpassed all.
Mother is dead and gone, I hope her soul is with the
angels bright—
May she rest in peace with the saints who enjoy
eternal life.

"Ferdinand Thompson, did you write this trash?" asked his Honor after pouring over the poem for five minutes.

"Yes, sir—that poetry."

"And your mother is dead?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I don't blame her for dying. I wonder that her ghost doesn't go around groaning with the bilious colic."

"I think I am a good judge of poetry," stiffly replied the young man.

"You are, eh! Well, now you hear me. It was your first drunk, and you may go, but if I ever catch you here again with any more poems in your pocket I'll legally and theoretically make your heels mash your shoulder-blades! Those verses are trash, sir—regular skim-milk nonsense, and it's my business to warn you that it will be forty times better for you to hunt for an ax and a woodpile than to go any further with the poet's trade."—*Free Press.*

Children's Fears.

The objects that excite the fears of children are often as curious and unaccountable as their secret intensity. Miss Martineau told me once that a special object of horror to her, when she was a child, were the colors of the prism, a thing in itself so beautiful that it is difficult to conceive how any imagination could be painfully impressed by it; but her terror of these magical colors was such that she used to rush past the room, even when the door was closed, where she had seen them reflected from the chandelier, by the sunlight, on the wall.

A bright, clever boy of 9, by no means particularly nervous or timid, told me once that the whole story of Aladdin was frightful to him; but he never was able to explain why it made this impression upon him. A very curious instance of strong nervous apprehension, not, however, in any way connected with supernatural terror, occurred to a young girl about 8 years old, the daughter of a friend of mine. The mother, the gentlest and most reasonably indulgent of parents, sent her upstairs for her watch, cautioning her not to let it fall; the child, by her own account, stood at the top of the stairs with the watch in her hand, till the conviction that she certainly should let it fall took such dreadful and complete possession of her that she dashed it down, and then came in a paroxysm of the most distressing nervous excitement to tell her mother what she had done.—*Mrs. Kembe, September Atlantic.*

A Pugnacious Goat.

His head was the shape and size of a Bullitt county watermelon, and he was so black that charcoal would make a light mark on him. The goat was asleep, leaning against the side of the house. The darkey was smoking a decayed cigar. He espied the goat, looked at the lit end of the cigar, grinned, then at the tail end of the goat, "grinned louder," looked all around to see that nobody was looking, and touched the lit end of that cigar to the tail end of that goat. The goat turned a handspring, and the negro opened his big mouth to laugh, but the goat butted him so quickly between the chin and his breeches-pockets that his jaws came together, making a noise louder than the report of a gun. The negro's hat, boots and cigar lay in a pile, ten feet off, while the body was curled up like a horse-shoe in the mouth of a sewer-opening. When he "came to" he looked around at each one in the crowd, and dispersed the crowd by saying: "Will some ob you gemmen' shoot me wid a pistol? A nigga dat's as big a fool as I ain't got no business libin."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Jenny Lind.

The Hon. Lyman Tremain, writing from Carlsbad, Germany, relates the following: "On Sunday before last quite an interesting little incident occurred at the conclusion of the services in the English Church. As there was no regular organist, the Rector had requested that if any lady present was willing to play on the melodeon the next Sunday, he would be obliged if she would inform him. At the close a lady, who was a stranger to him, volunteered her services. Discovering that she spoke in broken English, he said: 'Do you think you are competent to play upon the melodeon?' Said she, 'I think I am. Perhaps you may not doubt it when I tell you my name. It is Jenny Lind Goldschmidt.' He cheerfully acquiesced, and propounded no more questions as to her capacity. She appeared to be a woman of fifty or upward, with nothing about her to attract attention, and was dressed with great plainness and simplicity without ornament of any kind. Her countenance, no longer beautiful, seemed to me plainly marked by sorrow, sadness and care."

A Double-Headed Child.

Dame Nature, who moves in mysterious ways sometimes, revealed one of her most curious freaks in the confinement of Mrs. J. H. Hyatt, the estimable landlady of the Hyatt House of this place, on the 27th and 28th of last month, by which she gave still-birth to a child with two heads on one body, which, at the solicitation of friends, the parents consented to have preserved, and on Sunday Lyman Clark, Esq., encased it in alcohol, where we were permitted to see it on Monday and obtain this description for publication.

The corpse is twenty inches long from top of head to end of toes, and between six and eight inches from point to point of shoulder, the encasement preventing exact measurement, and weighed twelve pounds at birth. The body is a perfect female figure, fully and handsomely developed, without deformity in any particular, though there is a little distortion of the ankles and one of the heads, caused by the severity of manipulation required in the delivery, and the two arms, hands, fingers, legs, feet and toes have the distinct and perfect form of a natural and healthy child, the only distinguishable difference of the entire body being in the unusually broad shoulders, upon which rest two distinct, independent and perfectly developed heads, of the average size of an eight or nine-pound child, both apparently of a size.

The faces are perfect, resemble each other in every detail, and each possessing a beauty rarely seen in infants—the eyes, ears, noses and mouths being distinct, and fully and equally matured on each head.

The necks are of usual length, and Drs. Allen and Brown are satisfied that a branch of the spinal cord extends to each head and has a junction with the main cord high up in the back, and are of the opinion that there is but one heart and one pair of lungs.

From each head to the point of the shoulder is about the same distance as on children in general, and the heads, in an upright position, are separated by a short space, the ears nearly touching, and on the back of the shoulders is a fleshy substance just rising above the surface of the skin between the two heads. In short, it is a perfectly and beautifully developed female form, with two equally developed and beautiful mental organizations upon it, and an entire absence of any other deformity in even the minutest particular.—*Windom (Minn.) Reporter.*

Odd Fish.

Frogs, toads and serpents never take any food but that which they are satisfied is alive.

If a bee, wasp or hornet stings, it is nearly always at the expense of his life.

Turtles dig holes in the sand by the sea-shore and bury their eggs, leaving them to be hatched by the sun.

Lobsters are very pugnacious, and fight severe battles. If they lose a claw another grows out.

Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour six thousand flies a day.

The tarantula of Texas is nothing more than an enormous spider.

A single codfish produces more than a million eggs in one season.

A whale suckles its young, and is therefore not a fish. The mother's affection is remarkable.

Toads become torpid in winter and hide themselves, taking no food for five or six months.

Serpents of all species shed their skins annually, like sea-crabs and lobsters.

Turtles and tortoises have their skeletons partly outside of, instead of within, the body.

It is believed that crocodiles live to be hundreds of years old. The ancient Egyptians embalmed them.

In South America there is a prolific honey bee that has not been furnished with a sting.

In the darkest night fishes pursue their usual movements the same as by daylight.

Serpents never feed on anything but animal food, which they themselves put to death or swallow alive.

Seals are as intelligent as dogs, and may be made to perform many tricks like them.

The head of a rattlesnake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being separated from the body.

If the eye of a newt is put out another perfect eye is soon supplied by rapid growth.

Fishes have no eyelids, and necessarily sleep with eyes open.

Alligators fall into a lethargic sleep during the winter, like a toad.

There are agricultural ants in Texas that actually plant grain and reap before the harvest.

Horse Racing Time this Season.

The Syracuse *Standard* gives the following table of records made at Eastern courses this season:

Lulu, Buffalo	2:15
Goldsmith Maid, Rochester	2:15¼
American Girl, Poughkeepsie	2:17¼
Judge Fullerton, Cleveland	2:18
Lady Maud, Rochester	2:18¼
Lucille Golddust, Rochester	2:19¼
Hopeful, Springfield	2:20
May Queen, Utica	2:20
Gen. Garfield, Utica	2:21
Clementine, Rochester	2:21
Rarus, Rochester	2:22
Mollie Morris, Buffalo	2:22
Adelaide, Utica	2:22¼
Joker, Springfield	2:23
Idol, Rochester	2:23
Joe Irving, Springfield	2:23
Lucy Turpin, Rochester	2:23
Cozette, Cleveland	2:23
Bonner, Utica	2:23
Sensation, Poughkeepsie	2:23¼
Nerea, Rochester	2:23¼
York State, Cleveland	2:23¼
Little Fred, Springfield	2:24
Grafton, Cleveland	2:24¼
Carrie, Cleveland	2:24¼
Albert, Buffalo	2:25
John W. Hall, Utica	2:25
Honest Harry, Buffalo	2:25
Orient, Rochester	2:25¼
Eva, Cleveland	2:25¼
Breeze, Utica	[illegible]
Nellie Walton, Rochester	[illegible]
Lowenall, Cleveland	[illegible]
St. Julien, Poughkeepsie	2:26¼
Duke, Cleveland	2:26¼
Annie Collins, Utica	[illegible]
Frank Ferguson, Poughkeepsie	2:27
Great Eastern, Utica	2:27¼
Twilight, Poughkeepsie	2:27¼
Tom Moore, Poughkeepsie	[illegible]
Sandhill, Cleveland	2:31
Jack Draper, Poughkeepsie	2:31¼
White Cloud, Poughkeepsie	[illegible]

And now here's another argument in favor of stealing: "A Connecticut boy was kicked by a horse the other day and he would have been killed had not the force of the kick been broken by some stolen apples which he had secreted in his hat under his coat."

urn Courier.

BURN INDIANA, [illegible]

Ex-Senator Schurz has taken the stamp in Ohio for the Republicans. Will the organs now retract the charges that they made against him last campaign.

Mr. Morton and other leaders were imported into Maine to instruct the people in their local duties, and to stir up prejudices with the worn-out stories of the rebellion, dead and buried ten years ago. The consequence is a great falling off of the Radical majority, and largely increased Democratic vote.

◆

The Republican papers get over the California election as easily as possible. One says their ticket was divided, another that the temperance ticket did the business. There was two tickets against the Democracy, and yet we beat them to the tune of 30,000. The temperance ticket received 1000 votes, and yet this split was as they say, the cause of the Radical defeat.

◆

We are glad that Mr. Joseph O'Connor has cut loose from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Mr. O. may have been a most graceful writer, and his editorials may have been "elaborate specimens of pure and chaste English' but we are not so particular about the language, so we get good American ideas. We regard the *Sentinel* of to-day, as being better that when under the pure English of O'Connor.

◆

Judge C. L. Pershing, nominated for Governor of Pensylvania, is a citizen of Cambria County, and was born in 1825. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature and served five years. In 1869 he was a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, but was defeated by Judge Williams. In 1870 he was elected president Judge by a large majority and has discharged his official duties acceptably.

The Maine Election

From California and Maine comes flattering news for the Democracy. A hard fight was made on both sides in Maine, and the result shows large Democratic gains. Morton went there with his "bloody shirt" stories of the war, and he has been repudiated.—Maine gave Grant 32,000 majority in 1872, and has generally been Republican by 20,000, now shows up only about 3,000 for the Republican ticket. The Democrats gained every where, and have a pretty good showing in the Legislature. It is, really, a grand victory for the Democracy.

◆

The Democrats of Ohio demand that the government shall issue greenbacks, in place of Bonds. There are now over $300,000,000 of bonds in the hands of bondholders drawing 6 per cent interest, amounting every year to $18,000,000. What the working men, the industries of our country ask is that these bonds be taken up and greenbacks issued in their places which will be a saving to the government of $18,000,000 a year, and no increase in the debt. It is not inflation in the strict sense of the word. The bullionists want a change just the other way, by issuing bonds, buying gold with them, and redeeming the greenbacks. Look at it, ye who toil day after day. The wealthy, those who own these bonds, want you to pay more by increasing the bonded debt, which alone calls for interest, while the other side want less interest debt, and more greenbacks. There is not an intelligent farmer, mechanic, or laborer in the country, but who can see, that the former is in favor of the wealthy, which the latter is in the interest of common humanity.

◆

The New York *Times* in the East, and the Indianapolis *Journal* in the West, really abandon the fight on behalf of the Republican party in 1876. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that "times are hard and business depressed It admits that:

"The consequences of the panic are still felt in many burdensome ways.—Trade languishes, and the wheels of commerce move slowly. These are hard facts, and being so it is the disposition of human nature to hold some body responsible and to cast about for relief. What more natural for unthinking men than to hold the Republican part responsible?"

It is not only natural for "unthinking men" to hold the Republican party responsible for this state of affairs, but it is still more "natural" for thinking men.

The Democracy of New York in convention last week, declared for hard-money. The simple fact that the moneyed interest of the country is in New York explains it all.

◆

The *Republican* gives an extract from a letter from Jacksonville Florida written to the Albion *New-Era*, which was not very flattering to that part of the country. But the *Republican* adds that we fell in love with that land. Our impression of Jacksonville is not much better than that of the correspondent, and if Bro. Weamer will take the trouble to refer back he will find that we did not give this part of Florida a very big [illegible]. The land we fell in love with, was around Tallahassee and that does not include the whole State no more than the beautiful farms around South Bend and Laport, include the swamps of Stark county. We dont like to be misrepresented even in a general way. Here is the way another correspondent writes to the *New Era* from the same place:

As yet, I have not seen enough of Florida to 'write it up,' fully, but can say in truth that it will be 'the' country above all other states before many years. It is not a wheat or corn country, but for tropical fruits it is a decided success, and is the only State of the Union where all the fruits of the West Indies can be cultivated successfully.

* * * * *

Where I am settled, frost is seldom seen. Planting can be done in any month—December, January and February being the principal planting months. All kinds of vegetables are raised here, and in the market from four to six weeks ahead of any other state. The result is that they command the very highest prices. I am making arrangements to plant watermelons about January 15th, so that they will be ready for the northern market by May.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will find it peculiar adapted to their various disorders. It is the most [illegible] antidote for all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate [illegible]

THE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes head ache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the shoulders, cough, chills, dizziness, sour stomache, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which Simons' Liver Regulator is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE,

Is harmless,
Is no drastic violent medicine,
Is sure to cure if taken regularly,
Is no intoxicating beverage,
It is a faultless family medicine,
Is the cheapest medicine in the world,
Is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant,
Does not interfere with business,
Does not disarange the system,
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists. April 22, 1875

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Tax payers are hereby notified, that the Legislature of last winter changed the time in the law for paying the 2nd installment of taxes. The time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November, as it has been before. The following is the section of law passed by the Legislature.

SECTION 1st. Any person or tax payer, charged with taxes on a tax duplicate in the hands of a county Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 3rd Monday of April or may at his option, pay one half thereof, on or before such 3rd Monday of November following, provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the first Monday of November, in the manner provided by law, and provided further, that in all cases where as much as one half of the amount of the taxes charged against a tax payer, shall not be paid on or before the 3rd Monday in April, the whole amount shall become due and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law.

Remember that the time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November as heretofore. The new law requires me to commence my settlement with the Auditor on the first Monday of November, so that all taxes remaining unpaid at that date will be returned delinquent, with 10 per cent. penalty and collected as required by law.

Collectors will be entitled to mileage from the Court House door to where the delinquent tax payer lives under the new law instead of from the voting place of the tax payer to where he lives, as it was under the old law.

Do not put off paying until the last few days but come early, or we cannot make the receipts, for as yet only a few have paid their 2nd installment.

Yours respectfully,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, TREAS.
DeKalb County, Ind.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 6th, 1875.

What sense is there in paying a taylor four prices for clothing, when a more stylish cut, superior made garment, can be procured for a much less price at the Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne. The best dressed people are wearing Derlins, Carhart & Whitford's makes, sold by, Sam, Pete & Max.

Farmers, Mechanics, Everybody!
Go to and See the Large Stock of
Hardware,
TINWARE, STOVES, ETC., ETC.
—Just Received by—
GEO. HENSLER,
BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assortment. Give him a call.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Saml W. Sprott, Administrator of the estate of Calmerue Palmer, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Sept 17, 1875.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Honorable Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1875, asking for the vacation of a part of Randolph street, in the Town of Garrett, in said county, described as follows, to-wit:

A strip fifty feet in width off of the east side of Randolph street, extending from the south line of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company's (Indiana Division,) right of way, to the north line of Quincy street, produced eastwardly.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURG & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, INDIANA DIVISION,
By JOHN K. COWEN, Attorney. se23

TOWN ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Board of the incorporated Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, public convenience requires that the sidewalks of said town, hereinafter particularly described, should be planked, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained, by the Board of Trustees of said town, that the owners of lots or parts of lots adjoining the streets in said town as hereinafter described, shall plank said sidewalks with good pine or oak plank, not less than one and one-fourth inches in thickness, and not more than eight inches in width, placed upon three sleepers of sound oak timber three by five inches. Said walks to be six feet wide, and built on a grade with the street crossings between which they are placed.

Description of sidewalks to be planked:

Town lots	Location.	Street.
Nos. 42, 43 and 44	Old Plat	Main
No. 2	Hoffman's add.	"
" 1	Spangler's add.	"
" 13, 28 and 66	Old Plat	Seventh
" 16 25 and 72	"	Fourth
" 20, 21 and 79	"	First
" 105 and 126	"	Twelfth
" 115 and 166	"	Cedar
" 30	Western add.	Jackson
" 25	"	Twelfth
Nos. 8, 33 and 56	"	"
No. 18	"	Jackson
Nos. 15 and 15	"	"
" 10, 13 and 14	"	"
No. 2	"	"
" 22 and 23	Kuhlman's add.	Van Beur'n
" 40	"	Douglass
" 2	Parks' add.	Main

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect in ten days from and after its passage

SEC. 3. The planking of the sidewalks above described shall be completed within thirty days from the time this ordinance goes into effect.

Done at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the 20th day of September, 1875.

WM. McINTYRE, Pres't.
H. C. PETERSON,
W. W. HUMES,
THOS. C. MAYS.
Town Trustees.
Attest, C. D. HARE, Town Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Sanborn and William C. Haskill are Plaintiff's, and Aaron D. Moore and Isaac Meese are Defendant's, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred Fifty Dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, October 9th, 1875.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Ind., the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one third part of the south half (½) of the south-west quarter of section nine [9] Township thirty-three north of range fourteen [14] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement law.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, SHERIFF.
Rose & Hartman, atty's for plff.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 16, 1875.
$8.00

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, ADM'R.
Sep. 3.

Starr—Miller. At Woodstock, Ill., by Rev. J. Emory Fisher, on Thursdry, September, 16th, 1875, Mr. J. F. Starr, of Bryan, Ohio, and Miss Mattie E. Miller, of Auburn, Ind.

In the good old days of John, and Matthew, and Mark, people went east when they wanted to find a Star, but things have changed, and now we find them going in an opposite direction.

Some people will purposely misconstrue, because somebody has said: "Westward the star of empire takes its way," they really believe it has gone, and have started in pursuit. Well, we wish Mr. Star, and especially the new Star, a bright horizon, where their light may shine forth radiating joy and happiness in a thousand directions. And if perchance a tiny Star should show its little light, "Twinkling, twinkling all the night," though this night business wouldn't suit us, then may it be the harbinger of perfect happiness to a prosperous household.

GREAT
New York Store
—IN—
GARRETT,
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN
Will be found a complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complate line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE!

Muslins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves and other staple goods in large stock.

YARNS

Germantown yarn, first quality.
Germantown yarn, first quality, Balmoral.
Merino yarn, Shetland wool.
Saxony yarn Saxonia yarn.
Knitting yarn of all kinds, including the celebrated German knitting yarn.
Knitting cotton, Crochet cotton.
Cotton especially for mending stockings, in small skeins.
RUG canvas and other kinds.
Infant's bootees, sacks and shirts, and all kinds of knit goods made to order.

Stamping.

Braiding and Embroidery done to order.
German knitting Cotton, complete stocking darner, stocking supporters.
Corsets in varity, including Madame Foy's corset at $1.
French embroidery silk, shaded embroidery silk, large skeins 5 cents.
And a large stock of staple and fancy goods at exceedingly low prices.

21 West Main St.

AN ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1st. Be in ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Auburn, in the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person, owning or having the control of any Cattle, Horses Mules or Swine, to permit such Cattle, Horses, Mules or Swine to run at large within the corporate limits of said town between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning from the first day of July to the first day of December in each year.

SECTION 2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than $1, nor more than $5.

SECTION 3rd. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or having control of any Cattle, Horses or Mules to permit such Cattle, Horses or Mules to run at large, at any time, within the corporate limits of said town from the 1st day of December, in each year, until after the 1st day of April following.

SECTION 4th. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section three of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be find in any sum not less than $1 nor more than $5.

SECTION 5th. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the 4th day of October, A. D. 1875.

Attest: C. D. HARE, Town Clerk.

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Giles' Liniment Iodine of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, Pres. Real Estate & Savings Bank, Baltimore Md. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 29 4w

THE
NEW YORK STORE

ROOT & COMPANY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.
We are now clearing out our entire stock of
SUMMER GOODS
and offering all above mentioned goods at a great reduction from former prices
Examine our great
CARPET DEPARTMENT
before you purchase, and save money
GRAIN BAGS all the best brands at
ROOT & COMPANY'S
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

A New Store
With an entire new stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at
J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not exceeded anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.
W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing.

Grand Display
The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of
Wall and Window Paper!
SHADES AND FIXTURERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books, Bibles,
Bill Books, Albums,
Wallets, Testaments,
Memorandas, Pass Books,
PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONARY,
Pictures, Picture cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,
Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The best hats and caps, are at T. B. Totten's.

The latest styles of window paper at Houser's.

Miss Mary Kline is yet quite low with typhoid fever.

The best undershirts and drawers at T. B. Totten's.

A tip top whith shirt for $1.50 at Rakestraw & Jackmans.

The fire door in the Odd Fellows Hall has been repaired.

Splendid pictures furnished at low rates at the new gallery.

For a good cigar go to Davenport's and call for the "Fancy."

Albert Davis, oldest son of J. L. Davis is lying very low.

Call and see the fine lot of pocket books at Houser's.

The "Fancy," the best 5 cent cigar in town, at Davenport's.

There will be a dance in Ensly's Hall to-night. All are invited.

You can get the Halls Patent Husking Gloves at T. B. Totten's.

Mrs. Kenninger, of Bryan, O. has been visiting friends here.

If you want a good picture, go to Siler's gallery over Martin's store.

Frank Bacon, Justice for Butler-tp., has moved his office to Garrett.

Now is the time, and Houser's is the place to buy your wall paper.

The Warm Meal House on Main St., is no more. It closed last Monday.

We received a communication from Logansport too late for this issue.

Mrs. Dr. Littlefield, returned this week from a protracted visit to Michigan.

Goodman Bros. will soon move into their new store room, on Seventh street.

S. U. Tarney intends erecting a large and tasty brick dwelling house in a short time.

The Excursion to Put-in-Bay passed through here Tuesday at 10:40 am. well loaded.

Rev. Mr. Welch has been visiting friends out of the city for several days this week.

Pressed brick that cost $60 a thousand will be used for the front of McIntyre's new block.

The Corunna and Union nines play a game of ball here to-day, at the Eel River grounds.

Ladies who admire house plants ought to know that the oleander is dangerous and poisonous.

Hats, caps, and prices to suit everybody, call and see for yourselves. Rakestraw & Jackman.

Rakestraw & Jackman have on hand their new stock of gloves, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Somebody said there was a fight on Eight street Saturday night. The Dr. vas shut up usht von hour pefore.

John Hebel's new brick presents the appearance of a pony beer. Well, Its time John was begining to take ponies.

For the best and all kinds of groceries go to Beards. He don't take no back seat for anybody.

The steam shovel engine at Avilla exploded last Saturday, and wounded the firemen, not seriously.

Mr. Baker has fenced in the commons used by the boys as a ball ground. The Eel River ground will be put in shape again.

Dr. W. C. Fluke, of Clayton, Mich. is in the city. He reports doing a fine business in the drug line at the above place.

Court begins next Monday with 337 cases before His Honor. This is the largest docket ever had in the DeKalb Court.

For several days past we had morning and evenings quite cold, making stoves a necessary article, and nice to have around.

Several of our young lads are just returning home from the Fort Wayne Fair Dinna, any tother kind 'o soup; Dis is too thin.

F. E. Davenport, the main spoke in the drug trade at this place, is preparing to build a large brick where his frame now stands.

We are just receiving our new stock of clothing, overcoating, cloaking &c., which are the very best in the market. Rakestraw & Jackman.

Some dark night a fellow will pick himself up, and gently place his hands on his bowels, if that sidewalk ain't fixed in fron't of Shull Bros. brick.

Scribners' Illustrated Magazine for girls and boys for October cannot be excelled. Every family should be furnished with a copy of this fine work.

One of our hands was thinking about his Jane so much that he forgot to set up the Commissioners Proceedings, last week. They can be found on the first page.

Our old and reliable drayman Mr. Roth, has been overhauling his vehicle, until now it looks tony. It might be called the "Red Line;" just for brevity, you know.

We forgot to mention, last week, the enlargment of the Hicksville "Independent." It is very much improved in appearance. Bro. Brooks is making it a spicy paper.

We have seen the great snakes, the fishes of the sea, and the crocodiles in the air, but we have never seen underclothing sell at such low prices as at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

The frame house, at the north end of town, owned by Mr. Spake, took fire last Tuesday morning and destroyed the roof on the back end. No further damage was done.

The Grangers will hold a rally at Waterloo on September 28th, 1875. Prominent speakers will be present to address the hearers, and all who attend may expect a good time.

We are glad to announce that Garrett has a poet. He contributes to the COURIER which will will appear next week, a very pathetic answer to "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Scribner's Monthly for October is before us replete with most excellent reading. We have not time to tell of the good things to be found in this number Get a copy at Houser's.

A fashionable-dressed young woman, putting on the finishing touches, was heard singing: "Backward, pin backward, oh, skirts in your flight; make me look small again, just for to-night."

WOOD.—Will those of our subscribers who intend to pay us in wood, bring it now? We want our wood this year before winter begins, and we hope our friends will attend to it right away.

Prof Siler, of North Manchester, has opened a new picture gallery over Martin's store in the frame block, where he would be pleased to receive a call from those who want a good picture.

Col. Enoch Zollars, of Fort Wayne, has rented the Odd Fellows Store Room and will be here in a few days with a mammoth stock of groceries and provisions, when he will make things lively

Harper's Magazine for October will be found very interesting. It opens with a beautiful idyl of country life by Jean Ingelow, and is followed by many other attractive articles with fine illustrations Houser has it.

Gold garter-buckles, upon which there is a delicate spray of flowers, in stones of suitable color, or the owner's monogram, is the latest in that line. So say the papers; but how is one to tell a monogram, unless they see it.

The Ligonier "Banner" claims that a report is current that Judge Best contemplates tendering his resignation as Judge of this district. It is not because he has not given general satisfaction, for all speak high of his ability and fairness as a judge.

Wait! Wait!

Wait for the fine display of splendid Stoves, to be made in a few days, at Goodman's. New styles, and new patterns, and something different than has ever been exibited before. tf.

There is a man in Chicago whose name is J. Confucius McGillicuddy. We would suppose that a man with that name and the neuralgia and one or two other things of that sort would be apt to think that he was the victim of all the accumulated ills of earth.

We have now a regular correspondent at Garrett, Butler, and Angola, we would like to have one at other points. We hope some one will have enough interest in their respective localities to send in items for the COURIER.

Our young friend Daniel Littlefield, while handling phospohrus the other day had his left hand terribly burned, especially the fingers. If we had our choice between nitro-glycerine and phosphorus we would take phospohrus.

The young lads at Garrett are compelled to come to Auburn on Sunday to "teach their Sabbath-school class." But after evening services they had better stop "swinging on the gate," if they don't want the old man to chastise dem wid a club.

VARIETIES.—The Tamerack Varieties will open this Thursday evening at Garrett, with a good troupe, of both male and female characters. The hall has been fitted up with stage, seats and every arrangement made to entertain a large audience.

W. H. Dills, Esq., has consented after earnest solicitation, to deliver an address on the subject of Temperance next Monday evening at the M. E. Church. Mr. Dills has the ability to treat the subject intelligently, and the experience to give the lecture a practical character. We hope to see a large audience present.

Bro. Welsh, of the M. E. Church, will deliver a discourse next Sabbath evening on "The Phylosophy of Profanity." We hope there will be a large attendance, especially of those boys who regard neither time nor place in the practice of this vice. The parents of a few of them should take especial pains to get them out.

While at Garrett last Saturday, we got a lot of new subscribers, among them some of the best men in the city, such as Messrs Cowan, Bonnel, Spencer, Moore, Allen, David Bros., Hyman & Co Purdue, Bicknell, and several others nearly all of them good sound Democrats, and therefore honest and happy as men, as men can be.

Auburn Fruit House.

Next Monday will be the grand opening of the Auburn Fruit House, in the Odd Fellows' room, by Mr. E. Zollars of Fort Wayne. The prices of the leading articles used, will be greatly reduced, and all warranted to be of a good quality The best white sugar at 10c, the best coffee 22 and 25c, &c. He will make a specialty of Teas. Keep your eye on the COURIER for a price list.

Mat. Zirwes, of Waterloo, will open an eating house on the fair grounds at that place, during the coming fair, week after next, where he will be ready to supply everybody with a good meal.—Mat has been there several times and knows how to cater to the wants and taste of the public.

He will also give a grand ball each evening, at Matson's Hall, for which he has already engaged a splendid string band from Ft. Wayne.

New Clothing Store.

An entire new stock of clothing has been purchased by Mrs. Samuel Lauferty and is now being opened out in the Granger store, in the Rainier building until Hebel's new building is finished, when it will be removed to that point. The store will be under the superintendence of Mr. Lauferty, and he asks the public to call and examine the large new stock just received.

NOTICE.—All those indebt to me on book or slip account will please call and settle with in the next 20 days, or they will be left for collection.

V. A. BEARD.

Sept 23d, 1875.

No Connection

We are authorized to state that the popular clothing man of Waterloo Jacob Kahn, has just returned from the east with an immense stock of clothing dry goods, Boots & shoes, and has now the entire stock opened out for the inspection of the public. He also wishes us to say that he is not connected with any other firm in the county in the clothing line, but that he will sell at figures that cannot be duplicated in the county. He is still buying all kinds of produce for cash. Call and see him.

Soldiers Attention

There will be a meeting of the soldier boys next Saturday evening at the Court House at 7 o'clock precisely to make arrangements to go to Fort Wayne on October 5th and 6th, to the soldiers Reunion. An effort should be made to organize a company for this occasion. All soldiers and others interested are invited to attend this meeting. We suggest that a similar meeting be held in other places in the county and that they get up as large a squad as possible.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

A Fine Concert.

Everybody was delighted with the concert given at the Catholic church last Thursday evening by the Maennerchor, and choir of St. Mary's Church, Fort Wayne. The train which brought up our musical friends from the city in the evening, being behind time caused some delay in the commencement, but the delay was soon forgotten in the enjoyment of what followed. Miss Young opened the programme with an instrumental selection from Martha, which she played with much spirit and style. "Seiduns" was then rendered by the Maennerchor, but what Seiduns is we cant exactly say, but as there was good music to the words it satisfied the audience. Miss Graffe then sang, "Let Music and Song," and delighted everybody. Another chorus followed, when Miss Scheiber sang in most splended style, the "Song of the Robin." The choir then ventured on "Veni Creator," and sung it admirably, followed by Miss Young in that fine selection, "Not for Gold," which was well adapted to show the fine range and compass of her voice. The choir closed the first part with "O, Salutaris."

The second part opened with "Storm" by Miss Young, which gave her the first encore, and a fine selection by the choir followed by Miss Graffe with a beautiful song, "Mountain Home" which she sang in good style. After the choir, came "Spring Time" by Miss Scheiber, which was loudly applauded, and which we thought the best effort of the evening. "Magnificat" by the choir was the best quartete on the programme and it was finely rendered

"A Wet Sheet" by Miss Young seemed to please everybody. "Weh dass wir sheiden mussen," by the Maennerchor, delighted everybody, because everybody understood it. It put us in mind of Dass is neicht wor, so help me gracious, only a little more so.

The whole programme was well rendered, and most enjoyable to all present. Prof Young presided with his usual ability, and our Fort Wayne friends may be assured that they left pleasant impressions among our people.

A POOR FAIR.

Fairs were originally instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the farming, mechanical and industrial interests of the country, and they were properly looked upon as a grand gala day—a respite from the monotony of hard labor to be indulged in once a year. But fairs have sadly deteriorated within a few years, if the exhibition given at Fort Wayne last week is to be considered a modern fair. The general feature of that fair was lager beer saloons, wheels of fortune, and a few of the worst horse races we ever saw started on a track.—Now, we don't care much for a few saloons, a wheel of fortune or two, or a poor race sandwiched among some good ones, but when they are the general features, we don't feel like endorsing it on complimentary terms. We have no reason to be abusive, because all connected with the fair are our friends, but we must say it was a most thorough failure in most every respect. The agricultural implement exhibition was splendid and a few other minor things might be rated from fair to middling.

The show of hogs and sheep was far from good, cattle a little better, while the horse department was not good by any means.

But the most prominent fraud was discernable in the races. The stud of speed horses would hardly have done credit to a farm establishment, and the manner of conducting the races was a palpable swindle. Horses that could have distanced the winner in several of the races were distanced instead. In the 2:30 race only three horses started, there being but little inducement offered to bring horses of that class to the fair.

Trotting and other races now constitute the greatest attractions of our fairs and are generally recognized as a legitimate amusement. But burlesques in this line disgust and offend, and the people are not slow to withdraw their patronage when these are thrust upon them. Allen County is capable of getting up a good fair, and of making it one of the most enjoyable occasions during the whole year. With splendid grounds, a fine track; good buildings and ample water priviliges, there is no excuse for a failure in this direction. An intelligent public demands something more than was realized last week.

Grand reunion of the soldiers of Northern Indian, at Fort Wayne, October 5th and 6th, 1875. Excursion trains will run at half fare on all the roads leading into Fort Wayne. Ample preparations are made by which 10,000 soldiers can be served with a free dinner. On the evening of the 5th a grand military ball will be given; and to the best organized delegation, there will be presented, on the 6th, a handsome silk banner. Among those who have signified their attention to positively be present, we mention Generals Sherman, Willich, Gibson, Brady and Browne; Senators Morton and McDonald, and Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks. Several millitary organizations will be present, among which we mention Myers' Toledo Cadets, Logansport Greys, and Valley City Guards. Soldiers come to our reunion, and let us extend our acquaintance, and talk over our trials and experience of over ten years ago. JAS. HARPER, Chairman.

The Bluestockings and Star of the West will play a match game of base ball Saturday, on the grounds of the latter.

IF YOU NEED

CLOTHING!

VISIT

KAHN'S Clothing House!

It will Pay You.

Ensly's Block, Two Doors East Post Office

AUBURN, IND.

Garrett City.

There is no longer disguising the fact that Garrett City will ere long be one of the features of DeKalb county. For a long time, we thought it would never rise to more than a country village, from the rumor that the shops were to employ but a hundred or two of men, from the disadvantage of its location, and also from the impression very general for a long time that it was a mere speculation on the part of a few, to make a pile of money, and then finally come back to the Junction. But the permanent character which the place is so rapidly assuming, and above all the extensive establishments of the Railroad now being erected in the way of mammoth buildings precludes the possibility of its being less than a thriving industrial city. The dimensions of these will suffice to convince any one of this, and we give them as follows:

The Round House, 264 feet in diameter, containing stalls for 32 engine each.

A machine shop 100 feet wide 265 long in which employment will be given to about 200 men.

A blacksmith shop 50 feet wide and 265 feet long, with 70 forges, giving employment to 150 men.

A car shop 250 feet in diameter, for the employment of 200 men

Paint shop, 70 feet wide and 250 feet long, where 50 men will be engaged.

Saw mill 70 feet wide and 200 feet long, where a hundred men will find employment.

Wheel house, 80 feet square 50 men.

Boiler shop, 80 feet wide and 110 feet long, 50 men.

Freight house, 45 feet wide and 180 feet long.

Elevator, 45 feet wide and 140 feet long.

Hotel 70 feet long and 48 feet wide, 3 stories, with 42 rooms.

Passenger depot, 80 feet wide and 150 feet long 2 stores in the center.

This estimate makes a total of 700 men to be employed in the machine shops alone, and does not include employees in round houses, freight or passenger depot, nor employees on the outside, which at low estimate will make a total of 1000 men. This alone will insure a sprighly little city in a few years'

From Angola.

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1875.

—Money is easier and business improving.

—Potatoes are not only plenty, but in several instances have grown full on the tops to the size of goose eggs.

—Robt. Squires has opened up a new meat Market on the north-west corner of public square, and will sell good meat cheap. Bob is a good fellow.

—Scoville & Latson sell more goods than other house in town. They are boss fellows to deal with. They have the best clerk in the State.

—Fairs are plenty in Steuben County. There is to be one at Orland, though I have forgotten the date, one at Pleasant Lake, Thursday and Friday of this week and one at Angola soon.

—I had heard long ago of corn that had three ears on every stock, and instead of tassels a gourd growing on every stock full of shelled corn. There has been a greater number of bushels of farm products raised in this county than ever before in one year. Some farmers average over 31 bushels of wheat to the acre. The yield of apples, this year, is very light.

In reply to an article in the "DeKalb Republican" I would say that it reminds me of the old saying, "swallowing a camel and choking on a knat." If the people had been deceived on the Lansing excursion to the extent they were on the Jackson excursion, from your place, then there would be good grounds for complaint. Talk of being swindled! I went through the cars on the side track next morning after your excursion, all box cars, a dirty sticken lot, too. Part of them had been used for shipping cattle and were smeared with manure.—Our place did not blaze it to the world either, though our wives and children were shipped in them, without water or any of the conveniences that should accompany such excursions. Our people submitted and said nothing, but now the very smart editor of the "Republican" comes out and says the people were swindled. He has no word of condemnation for the Jackson excursion, but when Angola gets up one with much better accommodations he cries, swindled. We don't believe it is the expression of the people from Auburn, but merely the silly nonsense of an unmitigated ass.

We done the best we could, and did not spare money for the sake of gain, and therefore can't brag of $1,500. Our churches did'nt make anything, barely enough to pay for the blowing they had on excursion day.

ANGOLA.

FROM BUTLER.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

Discovered some frost Saturday morning, though not severe.

A. F. Pinchin's new brick residence, on North street, is a handsome building; wish more of the same kind were in progress.

F. W. Oberlin is putting up a large brick bakery in the rear of his grocery.

Those who have heard the Rev. J. N. Morris, the young minister at the Lutheran church, say he delivers very pleasing sermons.

Mr. A. H. Frost, a reporter, of Erie Co., Ohio, made a brief visit with the family of our Post Master, last week.

Our German friends had a grand wedding on Thursday night. Miss Eliza Hensler to Mr. Gilbert of Kendallville. Mr. Hensler made his daughter a wedding present of the best cook-stove in his large hardware establishment.

Rev. Peddycord delivered a short address from the text:—"Whole Am't $30.00," after his usual discourse Sunday evening.

It is supposed that some young man, in attempting to go up stairs, walked through J. D. Prince's store window, Thursday night.

The Fast Line Mail Train passed through here on the morning of the 17th, at 1.10—going west. Many were down at the depot to witness the sight. One could almost imagine it to be a phantom train—a line of white, gone almost as soon as seen. Besides the four white mail cars, were three Palace cars containing Directors. It is expected that before long they will make the distance in less time.

On Tuesday evening every two weeks, the Masons have a social in their Lodge room, attended by their families. Music generally, refreshments occasionally, and a pleasant time particularly, is the programme for the evening's entertainment. "LENA."

Garrett Items.

Cold weather sends us shivering from point to point, giving us a foretaste of what we are soon to realize.

—Fix up your stoves for winter. A fine assortment of new stoves for sale at the hardware store opposite the Garrett House. Mr. Robbins the gentlemanly superintendent is ready to take orders, and have them put up in good style.

—The Garrett House will soon be completed.

—O. C. Clark will soon have another fine business room completed.

—Our enterprising friend, W. J. Frederick is erecting a fine dwelling house on Keyser street.

—Kendallville is well represented here. They are moving houses down here in sections already lathed and plastered.

—The walls of the machine shop are going up lively, under the supervision of that excellent workman Mr. John Canaway. He is thorough and practical, and a skilled mechanic of large experience.

—John L. Davis will soon be in his new store room, which is one of the best in the town. He will put in a large stock of stoves and hardware.

—It is thought work will soon commence on the new passenger depot.

—A bag of cats made things lively one evening last week between two buildings.

—Our citizens here are just beginning to find out that the COURIER is the Democratic paper of the county, and a large number will want it, as it is the best paper in the county.

CONSERVATIVE.

HER CHOICE.

BY MRS. C. E. CRESWELL.

The [illegible] Carlotta [illegible],
[illegible]
The [illegible]
The [illegible]

The wealthy banker [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible]
With [illegible]

The [illegible]
Whereon he [illegible] oft wearily;
And yet an honest heart had he—
An humble heart at her command.

The banker daily pressed his suit;
The brave Judge, with his coursers gay,
Drove her through parks in his coupe;
At eve young Eugene proffered fruit.

The maid appeared to [illegible]
[illegible] smile,
And [illegible] while,
None knew the [illegible]

At length the [illegible]
He ne'er had breathed his passion deep—
Smothered and hid he tried to keep
The flame that burned unceasing still.

"Til unto death!" Carlotta's heart
Was stirred as ne'er 'twas moved before;
Her light feet strayed to Eugene's door
"Great Father, let him not depart!"

She clasped his head, she kissed his brow;
[illegible] his white face from the wall,
"The humble heart's the best of all!
My darling! wilt thou love me now?"

STORY OF A WILL.

"Thrown off his horse and killed!" I read, in the city weekly paper just issued, as I sat in my law office one morning in Wellington, the county seat of a certain Franklin county.

It was on Thursday morning, in September; and the paragraph went on to say that on Wednesday morning, Stephen Edwards, a wealthy old farmer, who had lived near a place called the Cross Roads, three or four miles from Wellington, was found dead on the road, within half a mile of his house, and that appearances indicated that he was thrown from his horse and killed on Tuesday night on his way home from the latter place.

"Why, I declare!" I said to myself, "It was only the day before yesterday that I wrote his will, and it was signed and witnessed here in my office. How singular! Killed that very night?"

Mr. Edwards was a somewhat singular man. I knew that he changed his mind often, for I had drawn several wills for him. In this last one, which I now very emphatically declared should be the last, he had bequeathed the bulk of his wealth to a dissipated nephew, Ross Edwards, reserving barely enough for his only daughter to make the will valid. He did not tell me why and it was no part of my business to ask him, although, knowing the family well, I had wondered at it.

I had scarcely finished reading the paragraph relating to the accident, when Mr. Brush, the constable, stepped in. He was not a very learned man, was very excitable, and entertained a keen sense of the solemnity of his duties as an officer.

"Have you heard about Edwards?" he asked.

"I have just read of it," I replied. "It is a sad thing."

"Well, there is a suspicion of something wrong about it."

"Ah! How so?" I asked.

"You drew his will, didn't you?"

"In favor of Ross?"

"Yes."

"I did. What's wrong about it?"

"Why, his daughter Lucy has come into town this morning, and got a warrant out to arrest her cousin Ross, on suspicion of murder. She says he knew that the will was to be made in his favor that day, and as the old man had changed his mind so often, and might do it again, she believes that he waylaid and murdered him, so as to make sure of the property. You know Ross is called a hard case. It's suspicious."

"It looks bad," I replied.

"It does so. Well, I have the warrant for his arrest, and I am going to ride out to Cross-Roads and get him. Will you go along? You are a lawyer, and I would like you to go along. You might notice things that I wouldn't."

"Yes, I'll go with you," I said. "Wait just a minute."

I had a horse, which I soon saddled and bridled, and in a few minutes Mr. Brush and I were galloping away over the country toward the Cross-Roads, a place that aspired to be a village on account of its having a postoffice, grocery store, and three or four dwelling houses.

"By the way," said the Constable, as he rode along, "did Edwards leave his will in your care?"

"No; he took it with him. Was it found in his pocket?"

"I didn't ask the girl, but we'll know when we get there. He won't be buried until an investigation is made. The Coroner is coming out to-day."

We learned on the way that Ross Edwards made his quarters at the Cross-Roads tavern, and when we arrived in front of the little two-story building, we saw him sitting on the porch reading the country newspaper. He did not seem to notice us dismounting, and we had secured our horses at the hitching-post and stepped upon the piazza before he was aware of our presence.

"Ross Edwards," said Mr. Brush, in a very impressive tone, as he laid his hand on the startled man's shoulder, "I arrest you for the murder of your uncle, Stephen Edwards, whom you waylaid on Tuesday night, and knocked from his horse with a club, to secure the immediate benefit of his will."

Grave as the occasion was, I could scarcely keep from smiling at this pompous speech, which I think Mr. Brush had mentally prepared and committed to memory on the way. It was the first time that he had ever been called upon to arrest a man on a charge of murder, and he evidently intended to make the most of it.

Ross Edwards looked up into the Constable's face, then at me with apparent surprise; after which he turned very pale, and seemed trying to speak, though unable to utter a word.

"I'm sorry," said Mr. Brush, in a less official tone, "and I hope the charge may prove false, but I must do my duty. Your cousin Lucy has made the complaint, and got the warrant out. Here it is." And he began to read—"Commonwealth of—"

"Never mind reading it," interrupted Ross Edwards, recovering his self-possession, and speaking very calmly. "I know what a warrant is, and I know you are the Constable. I will go with you at once; but rest assured that there is some mistake about this."

He arose and put on his hat as he spoke.

"I hope it will turn out so," said Mr. Brush.

"Ross," said I—for I had often addressed him by his first name—"do you happen to know that your uncle made a will in your favor?"

"No," he replied, coolly.

"You don't?"

"No, I don't know that he did so. He told me a few days ago that he would. He had a quarrel with Lucy, who has a violent temper, and he said that I should be his heir. He told me that she did not treat him with either affection or respect, and was determined that she should not become wealthy at his death—that she did not deserve it. That's all I know about it."

"Then you don't know that he made a will?"

"No, I never saw him alive after that Tuesday morning, I think."

When the Coroner arrived we proceeded to Edwards' house where the usual inquest was held.

The country physician testified that death had resulted from a fracture of the skull with some blunt instrument.

A neighbor—one of two men who found the body—testified that he found near by a round stone, of three pounds weight, stained with blood.

I testified concerning the will.

Ross Edwards again admitted that his uncle had told him he would make such a will; that he knew he often changed his mind; yet denied that he had any knowledge of the murder.

"Where were you during the early part of Tuesday night?" asked the Coroner, eying him sharply.

"Let me see, I took a walk across the fields to the river and had a swim. I got back by 9, I think."

"Did you meet any one on your way to the river or coming back."

"Not a soul."

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was unfavorable to Ross Edwards, and he was taken to Wellington, briefly examined by a magistrate, and committed to jail.

I remained behind to see if any new facts could be learned, and it is singular that the Constable and Coroner, with their prisoner, had been gone half an hour before I thought of the will. Then I sought the two countrymen who had discovered the body of Mr. Edwards, and asked:

"Were there any indications that he had been robbed?"

"Yes," they both replied. "The pockets were turned wrong side out."

"What! Was the inside pocket of his coat turned wrong side out?"

"Yes, and a little memorandum book lay on the ground, nearly covered with dust."

"Did you see anything that looked like a will—a good-sized paper?"

"No, nothing but the memorandum-book. It had a little money inside. We handed it over to Lucy, just as we found it."

Here was a new and singular feature of the case. Where was the will? Had Ross Edwards been so stupid as to take it with him after committing murder, to make sure of it? If so, it could probably be found in the room he occupied in the tavern, or even on his person, and that would be a piece of evidence that would establish his guilt beyond a doubt.

"Ah, how short-sighted men are when they commit crime," I mused. "Even the shrewdest of criminals are sure to leave some clue."

I hastened back to Wellington, and found Mr. Brush.

"Did you search him?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I took all his effects—knife, pipe, tobacco and a pocket-book with fifteen dollars and twenty cents in it."

"Nothing in the shape a will?"

"No."

"Had he any opportunity to throw anything away after his arrest?"

"No, I'm certain of that. I watched him like a cat."

"Then get out a search-warrant and we will go to the Cross-Roads and take a look at his room in the tavern."

This was done at once, and we went to the Cross-Roads that afternoon, when we made a careful examination of Ross Edwards' room, and everything in it. No will was found, nor did any of his clothes show marks of blood.

"He must have more cunning than I gave him credit for," I remarked to Mr. Brush, as we mounted our horses to ride back to Wellington. "Where can that will be?"

Within a month the County Court was in session, and Ross Edwards was tried for murder. Yes, and to the astonishment and indignation of everybody, he was acquitted. Not because the jury believed him innocent, but because the evidence against him was not conclusive.

"He is the luckiest murderer I ever heard of," I said to several brother attorneys, and they all with me.

Not long after Ross Edwards was set at liberty, the daughter of the murdered man called on me and said she desired to contest the will, and would place the case in my hands. She stated that her father was probably not in his right mind when he made his will; that he often had peevish spells; that he frequently flew into a passion about nothing; and that she had done nothing whatever to offend him on the morning that he started for Wellington with the avowed intention of making a will that would disinherit her.

Lucy was a rather handsome young lady, not over 22, with black eyes and a clear complexion. Her manner was candid and earnest, and I was soon convinced that if her father had not been deranged she at least believed him to be so, and I readily agreed to take the case. We were in consultation half an hour in reference to what witnesses might be summoned to testify to the old man's eccentricities of character, and she had risen to go, when I said:

"Why, how forgetful I have been! Unless the will is produced, there is no use contesting it."

"Why, I have it!" she replied.

To my astonishment, she deliberately drew from her pocket and handed me a legal paper, which I immediately recognized as the missing will.

"Where did you get this?" I asked, almost with vehemence.

A puzzled look came over her face—a flush—then she turned deathly pale.

"Where did you get this?" I again demanded, as a fearful thought flashed across my brain.

She tottered a few steps, sank trembling into a chair, and covering her livid face with her hands, ejaculated:

"Merciful heaven! What have I done?"

"What have you done?" I echoed, with some severity. "I'll tell you, girl. You have murdered your father!"

"No, no, I haven't!" she said, frantically, while she clasped her hands and looked up imploringly into my face. "Oh, I didn't kill him! Spare me! Save me!"

"Spare you! Save you! Why?"

She dropped her face upon her hands, and was silent.

"Answer me, girl!" I said, sternly. "Did your cousin Ross kill your father? Speak the truth."

"No," she replied, beginning to cry.

"Then you did?"

"No, no, no!" she wailed piteously.

"At least you know who did?"

"No one did; he was thrown from his horse."

"How do you know?"

"I saw it."

"You saw him thrown from his horse and killed?"

"Yes."

What mystery was here? Was the girl crazy? No, that could not be, for why was she so frightened? and, above all, how came she in possession of the will?

"Why did you try to have Ross hanged for murder?" I asked.

"Because I hated him."

"How came you to see you father thrown from his horse?"

Here she burst into a perfect convulsion of sobs and tears, and after a few seconds regained control of her voice so as to say:

"Oh, I'll tell you all! I might as well now. But they won't hang me for that, will they?"

"For what?" I asked, unable to surmise what was coming.

"I know I'm as bad as if I'd committed a murder," she replied, "but I did not kill him with my own hands. I knew that he had gone to town to make a will that would disinherit me, and it made me hate him and Ross both. He rode a fiery horse, and I made up my mind to frighten it, hoping, I confess, that it would throw him off, and I didn't care if it killed him. So I went out on the road in the evening to wait for him. I knew he generally got home about 9 o'clock, when he went to town, and I knew what time to go. I took a white sheet with me, and when I heard him coming I wrapped it around me, and as he rode near I ran suddenly across the road, directly in front of the horse. The animal was frightened as I had expected, and instantly whirled and ran away, while my father was thrown violently to the ground, his head striking the loose round stone that was found near by. He did not move afterward, and I took the will from his pocket and hurried home. I was foolish enough to think I ought to preserve it, and it has exposed my crime. It looks like a judgment."

Justice to the innocent compelled me to have Lucy Edwards taken into custody so soon as I had heard her astounding story.

She repeated the confession she had made to me, and the people were a second time amazed.

Ross' neighbors, who had refused to recognize him since his release from prison, and who had even talked of ordering him to leave the community, now hastened to take him by the hand and say that they never believed him guilty, and had constantly predicted that time would bring his vindication.

Ross was soon placed in possession of his fortune, but he was so generous as to make every effort to obtain the release of his unnatural cousin, saying he was determined to provide so liberally for her that she should not miss the estate she had so justly forfeited.

The singular girl, however, who seemed a strange mixture of cunning and stupidity, once more astonished everybody by escaping from jail one night, after which she set fire to the old homestead—but it was happily extinguished in good time—then disappeared from the neighborhood, and was never heard from again.

Lime Water for Burns.

A correspondent writes that the readiest and most useful remedy for scalds and burns is an embrocation of lime water and linseed oil. These simple agents combined form a thick, cream-like substance, which effectually excludes the air from the injured parts and allays the inflammation almost instantly. He mentions a case where a child fell backward into a bath-tub of boiling water, and was nearly flayed from her neck to below her hips. Her agonies were indescribable; but her clothing being gently removed, and the lime and oil preparation thickly spread over the injured surface, she was sound asleep in five minutes. Subsequently, the parts were carefully washed with warm milk and water three times a day, the oil dressing renewed, and the little patient rapidly recovered. Though all the scalded skin came off, she did not have a scar. This remedy leaves no hard coat to dry on the sores, but softens the parts, and aids nature to repair the injury in the readiest and most expeditious manner. This mixture may be procured in the drug stores; but if not thus accessible, slack a lump of quick lime in water, and as soon as the water is clear, mix it with the oil and shake it well. If the case is urgent, use boiling water over the lime, and it will become clear in five minutes. The preparation may be kept ready bottled in the house, and it will be as good six months old as when first made.—*American Farm Journal.*

Early Musical Genius.

Rubenstein gave his first piano concert at Moscow when he was nine years old; Liszt appeared as a pianist when nine before a company of noblemen, who subsequently paid the expense of his education; Gounod took the grand prize for musical composition awarded by the French Institute when twenty-one; Wagner composed four operas when twenty, and his Rienzi was brought out in Paris when he was twenty-four; Verdi became organist in the old Church of Busseto when seventeen, and his first opera was put on the stage at La Scala, Milan, when he was twenty-five; Offenbach became leader of the band at the Theater Francais when twenty-six, and composed his first opera at that age; and Theodore Thomas began playing on the violin in public when only six.

Life on the Farm and in the City.

Thousands of young men, discontented with the farm work of their fathers, have an ideal city life in their minds, where the young man, gaily trigged out with fashionably cut clothes and jewelry, makes a stunning appearance and seems to be free from ordinary human cares. A recent letter from Chicago gives a picture of clerical life which has a valuable hint in it to those who long for such employment, to enable them to escape the more laborious work of the farm. A short extract is given to show how thoroughly the individuality and the manhood must be crushed out to give place to the mechanical obsequiousness of the clerk:

"It is estimated there are 20,000 in Chicago. The salaries of these animated automatons range from $6 to $15, seldom as high as $18 per week; and how under heaven they make the legendary 'two ends' meet is one of the mysteries. The salaries of those who gain their livelihood by their 'shape' rather than by brains and brawn, have been cut down since the fire fully 100 per cent. There has been no reduction in living expenses consequent upon high rents, which have been very generally maintained. These clerks are compelled to lose their individuality completely, and have become, in consequence of their virtual slavery, veritable puppets. Supposing there was not the constant terror of loss of situation—and there is, for an advertisement in the *Tribune* for any manner of a clerk will bring from 500 to 1,000 applicants—each able to bring 'the very best references,' and we may say the clerk receives the munificent pittance of $12 per week, which is certainly the average salary. To get board at as low a price as $6 per week, and this will only procure the vilest of hash, he must live from two to four miles from his place of business. As he must be behind his gorgeous counter—money is put in furnishings, not salaries, in Chicago— at 7:30 o'clock promptly, it necessitates the expenditure of 60 cents a week for car fare. His lunch is not often included in this dyspepsia-producing boarding-house regime, and $1.50 at least must be expended during the week for restaurant dinners. His washing will cost $1 more, for his linen must be spotless, and his absolutely necessary incidental expenses will swell this total to $10, leaving $2 per week with which to array himself in costly apparal, for he must be faultlessly dressed. When it is true that more clerks receive $10 than $12 per week, and the fact that many have families to support is considered, a picture of exquisite misery is furnished that should prompt some artist to achieve renown by portraying these miseries and making the clerk their embodied type.

"But these are not all his miseries. The 'floor-walker' or foreman has an eagle eye for delinquents, and the slightest dereliction is visited with a stinging reprimand, a hissed curse, or that consummation of all horrors, dismissal; and, so fearful of this do these clerks become, and so groveling are they obliged to be in consequence, that I have stood by in disgust and seen them chew prints in proof of their 'fast color' at the suggestion of ladies.(!) Manliness, sentiment, consideration, are all evolved. Labor is valued in these huge establishments at just what it will bring, and five hundred employes are morally so much machinery. The caprices of women with time on their hands to kill; the petulance of women who carry their shrewishness into their inquiries for tape and tarletan; the whimsicalities of grandmothers and the virulence of spinsters; the torment of women who want forty dozen samples 'to send to a sick cousin in the country,' but who are really making patch-work and quilts; the thoughtlessness of girls who end a raid on a department with the remark, 'Guess ma'll have to come;' snickering women, terrible women; handsome women, ugly women; holy women, thieving women; and all the countless contemptible little exhibitions of snobbishness on the part of all women who mistake them for evidences of womanhood and caste—all have to be overcome and smoothed away by the despairing clerk, or judgment day comes."

A Queer Gathering.

At Birmingham, Eng., a tea party was recently given to some invited guests who were all known, nay, self-confessed drunkards. At the time and place appointed 300 persons assembled. With the exception of two women, who came in cabs, and are said to have given proof that they had not been invited by mistake, the drunkards behaved in a most respectable manner, the very babies—admitted, we conclude, by favor of drunken mothers—joining, after their manner, in the temperance songs of the hosts of this strange party. The inebriate guests even looked tolerably well, for though some were ragged, a good many appeared to have washed their faces and combed their hair. Their neatness was, however, nothing to their temper, which seems to have been perfect, for they sat drinking their tea and eating bread and butter while addressed by one of their entertainers on the subject of their degraded condition. "Outcast, besotted, terribly depraved, and almost hopeless," were the adjectives applied to their fallen, but for the time being, comfortable selves, as they drank the harmless Congou for a change; and not a few, having turned down their cups, signed the pledge, thus giving the stamp of success to one of the queerest social gatherings of the day.

Rat's Sagacity.

Whilst Mr. Joseph Terrell was sitting in his back porch, about dusk, the other evening, he noticed two rates coming from under some wood close by. Noticing something peculiar about them, he paid close attention, and discovered that they had a straw in their mouths, one rat at each end. The rats went down to a little pond in the yard, laid the straw down, took a drink of water, picked up the straw, and marched back in the same way they went down. Just before reaching the wood Mr. Terrell killed both rats, and upon examination found the largest and oldest rat had been totally blind. Mr. Terrell says the old rat was very fat, and is satisfied that the other rats have been feeding him on young chickens and turkeys, as well as watering him. Mr. Terrell vouches for the truth of the above.—*Ballard (Ky.) News.*

Fighting for Their Lives.

A letter from Slohold, Pa., thus describes what befell three young women who went a-berrying: They were obliged to cross the pond to reach the woods. Before entering the boat they saw something in the distance swimming in the water. Thinking it was a dog, they paid no further attention to it, but started on their way across the pond, which is about two miles wide. After rowing for several hundred yards, the girl who was piloting the boat saw that what they first thought to be a dog swimming in the water was a buck, which was coming directly toward them. Having a clumsy pair of oars, it was some time before the boat could be turned, and then the deer had reached to within a few yards of them. The girls became greatly terrified, for the deer was fast gaining on them, and from the way it snorted and plunged, they were satisfied it meant mischief. While the one rowed with all her might the other two paddled, thus somewhat increasing their speed; but the deer was slowly gaining on them, and knowing they could not reach the shore before being overtaken, they ceased rowing to prepare for the inevitable battle. When the deer, snorting and plunging, had reached to within a few feet of the boat, it stopped for a moment. Then it made a sudden plunge, and as its head struck the side of the boat the brave girls brought down their raised paddles upon it with such force as to drive it under water. The girls again raised their only weapons, and as the head rose to the surface they again brought their paddles to bear upon it with the same result.

When the deer again raised from the water it seemed to realize that this was to be the death struggle, and its eyes gleamed like balls of fire. It made a lunge, and threw its forefeet over the side of the boat near the oar locks. This nearly capsized the clumsy craft, and threw Maggie Jordan, the oldest of the three, into the water; but as she fell she caught the edge of the boat, and was hauled in by one of her companions. Then the heroine at the oars, as she felt the animal's breath in her face, raised a paddle and struck for her life, and as the blow fell across the deer's head the blood started from its nostrils, and it sank back helpless and seemingly dead, but really only stunned. The girls then started for the shore, leaving the deer struggling between life and death in the water.

Reaching the shore, one of the girls ran to a small log cabin, an eighth of a mile distant, in which lived a family by the name of Berger, and told what had occurred. Mr. Berger seized his rifle and went to the pond, where he found the wounded deer yet struggling in the water a few rods from the shore. He rowed out to it, and seizing it by the antlers, cut its throat, and then towed its body to the shore. The deer was the largest ever killed in the neighborhood, weighing 227 pounds.

American Swindlers Abroad.

Says the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph:* There is excitement among the jewelers of Paris over a robbery, of which two Americans are heroes. I am sorry to notice that our trans-Atlantic brethren are rapidly earning a discreditable fame in the department of high-class swindling. Some days since two past masters of this business called upon a wealthy tradesman of the Paris Royal and invited him to send good chains for approval to the Hotel Viollet. Here, as in other cases of fraud by Americans, there was evidence of thought, of cautious boldness and of cunning to which we are little used in the proceedings of their European kindred. The jeweler went, but no business was done on the first occasion. He found the gentlemen comfortably installed and in no hurry for negotiation. They passed as representatives of Messrs. J. D. Conover & Co., of Philadelphia, and no suspicion could be aroused by their manner. The next day the jeweler brought seventy-two gold chains, all of which were approved and purchased. The Americans sorted them with apparent intelligence, and arranged them by groups in a tin box. The vender looked on, and when all was finished he put the box beside him and wrote out his bill. The strangers moved about and talked, but without any suspicious action. The account complete in duplicate, they asked to have the box tied up and sealed. This also was done leisurely, the bill discussed and discount settled. It came to nearly £400. Then the Americans gave back the parcel of chains, requesting the jeweler to take it at a certain date to Messrs. Munroe, bankers, Rue Scribe, when his bill would be discharged. Thereupon he left. It was mere chance that led him, some hours after, to call upon Messrs. Munroe, where he learned that no such persons as those described were known to the bankers. Filled with sudden alarm, he reopened the tin box, and found in it rolls of lead. On going to the Hotel Viollet the Americans had vanished, leaving their baggage, which contained many more boxes of the sort, wax, ribbons, and other paraphernalia, the use of which had just been demonstrated.

What is the Sun.

Prof. Rudolph, in a lengthy paper on the sun says: A molton or white hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equaling in bulk 1,260,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas on fire, 50,000 miles deep, tongues of flame darting upward more than 50,000 miles, volcanic force that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous matter to the height of 160 miles; drawing to itself all the worlds belonging to our family of planets, and holding them all in their proper places; attracting with such superior force the millions of solid and stray masses that are wandering in the fathomless abyss that they rush hopelessly toward him, and fall into his fiery embrace. And thus he continues his sublime and restless march through his mighty orbit, having a period of more than 18,000,000 years.

THOUSANDS of people in Arkansas, says the Helena (Ark.) *World*, will be out of debt this fall, who haven't been in a similar condition of freedom for many years.

AT Duluth city lots once selling at $800 can now be had at $50 cash and the promise of $25 more sometime or other.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No tale ever told,
And no book, bought or sold,
Whether history or fable,
Can match or compare
With the contents so rare
Of the mystified air
Of an editor's table.

Oh! chaos sublime!
What mountains of rhyme,
Shading billow on billow
Of other men's woes
Recounted in prose,
Written, every one knows,
'Neath the droop of the willow—

Dull essay and verse,
And, what is far worse,
Love's veriest dribble—
In stacks and in piles—
Words stretching for miles,
On Cupid's sad wiles—
For lovers will scribble.

Oh, editor sad!
Oh, editor mad!
No man in the city,
What with reading and running,
With writing and dunning,
With seeking and shunning,
So needs the world's pity.

Pith and Point.

FOR flies—Ceiling whacks.

THE place for infants—Baby-lon.

"DAYS of absence"—Vacation days.

SPIRITS over proof—Printers' devils.

PERU will pay off her debt with guano—scent for cent.

HOW TO let out a tight dress easily—Charge nothing for the hire of it.

TO MANY, the path of life is all tunnels. This is what makes it such a bore.

IT may seem hard to some, and yet it's 'neezy thing to have the hay fever.

A PAUPER's son ought to make a good balloonist, for he is an heir 'o naught.

DON'T fail to read the advertisement headed "Agents! Good News!" in another column of this paper.

JOSHUA was the first man to stop a newspaper. He stopped the daily sun. It was because the war news didn't suit him.

"WHY should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie," shouted a little boy.

CHILD—"I couldn't live if I should have the fever." Mother—"Why so?" Child—"Because I'm so little there wouldn't be room for the fever to turn."

THE London *Lancet* says that no person should sit for more than half an hour. S'posin' a fellow is sitting on the sofa with his girl, is he going to be particular to a minute?

THE man that hails you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thumping on your back
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed
To pardon or to bear it.

WHEN a Missouri engineer ditched his train he faintly asked: "Did it kill any one who parted his hair in the middle?" They answered that three such were lying dead. "Then I die happy!" he sighed, and was soon no more.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CONSCIENTIOUS English mother has withdrawn her son from school because he had been required to learn a passage from "John Gilpin." She was a Good Templar," and objected to his learning anything about a man who "loved liquor."

SAYS a Frenchman who has lived in America for some years: "When they build a railroad the first thing they do is to break ground. This is done with great ceremony. Then they break the stockholders. This is done without ceremony."

IT was an old bachelor who declared that the conventional representation of a cherub was his idea of a model infant. "No nasty little lungs to scream with, no dirty little hands to meddle with, no horrid little legs to run about on—just a dear little pair of fluffy wings and a head."

IF you haven't anything on your mind, and your ears are open to catch sounds of morning life, you will see his wife follow him down to the gate and hear her call after him: "Don't forget to bring up half a bushel of peaches! And can't you get the plums, too? And there's the sugar—get ten pounds. Oh, yes? I want a gallon of vinegar, and some brandy. You may bring up two melons, and the cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Hold on, Henry! Don't forget the half-bushel of pears. I must have 'em to-day. And, while you are at the market, why not bring up the Siberian crab-apples?" He gets half a block away, and she raises her voice and calls: "Oh, Henry! don't forget to bring up three dozen quart cans as you come!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Decline of Immigration.

The monthly arrivals of immigrants at New York for the last four years from Jan. 1 exhibit some interesting figures. The following is the statement:

MONTHLY ARRIVALS FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January.....	4,663	7,474	2,995	1,643
February....	5,862	4,980	2,749	2,461
March.......	14,232	10,695	5,032	5,123
April........	29,562	41,925	12,502	10,536
May.........	56,034	45,155	28,895	14,479
June.........	46,327	48,497	21,994	13,683
July	26,069	24,396	16,366	9,098
August......	22,236	18,754	11,868	7,640
September ..	25,162	22,381	11,252	......
October......	29,142	20,591	10,673	......
November...	21,665	17,861	7,877	......
December...	13,768	7,685	5,034	......
Totals.....	293,674	267,354	137,357	64,054

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that immigration has this year fallen one-third below that of the corresponding period of last year. This is caused by the bad accounts of the times sent home to laboring classes by their friends already in our midst. The Irish and Germans have been deterred to a great extent from coming here. Italian immigration is at a stand-still. On the other hand, there is a fair influx of Russians of the substantial class. One party of these alone exchanged roubles at Castle Garden the other day for $100,000. As prices stand in the West this sum will purchase a great deal of land.

"I TELL you, Brown," said Smith, "you are going straight to the bad. You, are drinking too much whisky; you ought to know it." "I do, I do," said Brown earnestly, "I know I do. But the hard-pan truth is, I can't—afford brandy." Friends, will you stand idly by while there is such a cause for drunkenness stalking abroad in the land? Bear the brandy market, and save your fellow men!—*Inter-Ocean.*

Terrible Crimes in India.

The appalling features of East Indian crime are disclosed in the recent reports of the Calcutta Criminal Court, from which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has selected several cases:

In Cuttack a woman draws a child aside, takes the silver bracelets from her arms, and flings the little victim into a tank, on the surface of which the body is found floating a few days afterward. In Behar a man strangles a boy nine years old for the sake of his silver bracelets and gold earrings, and throws the corpse into a sugar plantation. At Moorshed a bad Chamoo robs a child aged five, and drops her into a deep and rapid part of the river. At Benares a fellow entices a boy twelve years old into his house, and there cuts his throat in order to get possession of his silver bracelets, while a friend looks on and mildly expostulates, but neither seriously interferes nor gives information to the police. Another takes a neighbor's son into the fields, under pretense of helping him to fly his kite, there strangles him with his waist cloth, and strips him of the trashy trinkets with which he was adorned. Yet another conducts a boy aged nine to witness a religious procession, but, passing near a ditch, suddenly throws him down, partially strangles him, tears the silver ornaments from his arms and feet, and flings him into the ditch, which is fortunately dry, and where he is found before life is quite extinct.

By the promise of a melon Leola inveigles Debee Dee, seven years of age, from his father's house, brains him with a hoe, and buries his turban and trinkets in a field, leaving the body where it had fallen, and where it was found by the anxious father. This murderer, like the others, on being charged with the crime, at once confessed his guilt, and pleaded as an extenuating circumstance that he was prompted by an evil spirit.

A woman holds a little girl under water until she is drowned, the temptation being a silver dollar of the weight of two rupees.

Two women one evening ask a child, eight years old, to come to them on the morrow for some fruit, and when she eagerly arrives, the one holds her while the other passes a rope round her neck and pulls it till the breath has fled. The body was speedily found in the midst of some tall grass near the house, and the spoils consisted of a silver collar weighing four rupees.

A woman of Tipperah was engaged in cooking her food, when, according to her own account, a child not above six years old came toddling up to her. Suddenly a thick darkness enveloped her, and a voice sounded in her ears, bidding her strangle her little visitor. Thereupon she seized the child by the throat, and the darkness passed away. So she dug a hole in the floor of her house and laid the body therein, after taking off the few valueless ornaments.

A girl, aged nine, herself recently betrothed, drowns her playfellow in a shallow watercourse; while a boy, fourteen years old, leads in play a youthful companion to the edge of a tank, smashes his skull with a flint, possesses himself of the scanty ornaments, and then lays the crime at the door of a neighbor.

The Capture of New Orleans.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under President Lincoln, publishes an article in the Hartford *Times* in defense of Admiral Farragut as the capturer of New Orleans. This article is in reply to a statement in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered by Justice Swayne, in the case of the City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. the New York Mail Steamship Company, in which the expression occurred: "On the 1st of May, 1862, the army of the United States captured the city of New Orleans." Mr. Welles proves that the city was captured by Farragut on the 25th of April, and held by him until the arrival of the troops. He also quotes from the records of the War Department to show that repeated injustice has been done to the Admiral. A chronological record published by the department, and purporting to give a record of all events of the war, does not contain Farragut's name, and gives the credit for the capture of the forces on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, to Admiral Porter, who was a subordinate under Farragut. The article concludes:

"I have felt it a duty to the navy, to the truth of history, and to the most distinguished hero of the war, to correct the persistent misstatements which have been and still are made in regard to the capture of New Orleans, and to some of the attending circumstances and events of that period. The document, which is sent out by the War Department as a 'chronological table of battles, skirmishes, etc., which took place during the rebellion,' is not truthful and reliable, insomuch as it suppresses and fails to make mention of some of the most important and conspicuous battles which took place, and wholly omits the name of the most distinguished hero of the war."

Wasted Fly-Power.

It was Hamlet who expressed a preference for the "fly to ills we know not of," or words to that effect, and Hamlet either was or pretended to be insane. The idea that there is any more annoying torment possible than the frequent fly affords, is an unsound notion, a sign of a very thick skin or of a very thick head. But setting aside for the time the direct discomfort that the creature works for man, it is interesting, and instructive, too, to see the seriously injurious effect that its indirect influence seems to have upon the world's industry. There are, in round numbers, 33,000,000 cows, oxen, horses, and the like, in this country, which for about ten hours a day during fly time keep their tails in almost constant motion. It is no exaggeration to estimate that they swing them at least ten times a minute, with a force equal at each swing to raising one pound a foot. That is, their tail force is ten pounds a minute. One horse power is 33,000 feet pounds in a minute, so 3,300 cattle would exert with their tails one horse power, and all these creatures in the country would put forth upon the fly the aggregate force of 10,000 horse power. Now the entire force of all the steam engines and water wheels in the country used in the manufacture of steam engines and boilers is less than 12,000 horse power. That is, the force wasted by our domestic animals in waving their tails to keep the fly away is almost sufficient, if rightly applied, to move all the motive machinery in the land.—*Hartford Courant.*

Negotiating with Burglars.

A week ago last night the house of Mr. H. R. Groff, at No. 42 Wood street, was entered by a burglar or burglars, and some $600 worth of jewelry stolen. Each piece was marked, and as bills descriptive of each were immediately got out it became a matter of difficulty for burglars to dispose of the property. The next step was to open a negotiation with Mr. Groff to see if he would not be willing to lose a small sum for the recovery of a large one. A note was accordingly dropped to Mr. Groff, the burglar saying he was "ready to make a negotiation." If Mr. Groff would send him $300, he said, and agree to ask no questions or attempt to discover the thief, every piece of jewelry would be returned. An answer was requested through an advertisement in the paper. Mr. Groff concluded to open negotiations, but did not feel disposed to stand the $300. He accordingly published a personal notice to the effect that the offer was too high. The same day another note came. The burglar was willing this time to take $200, and wanted an answer immediately. It came, and was to the effect that the bid was yet too high. The third epistle was immediately received, and the price of redemption marked down to $150. Mr. Groff thought that he could stand the toll, and accordingly published a notice to that effect. The next step was to settle means by which the transfer could be made. Mr. Groff received a note telling him to have the cash at home with him at night, and that some of these evenings he would have a chance to dispose of it. Thursday night last Mr. Groff heard a tap at his window, and on throwing up the sash, saw a man below in the darkness who asked him if he was "ready with the stamps."

"The money is here," said Mr. Groff; "come in and you shall have it."

"I guess I wont come in," said the man, "or you might recognize me. The jewelry is here all right, and I will give it up when you hand out the money."

Mr. Groff declined to accede to the cheeky request, and told the man if he would hand in the goods he should have his money. The man at first declined to do so, and insisted that the cash should be passed out first.

"Why can't you trust me as well as for me to trust you?" asked the burglar.

"Because I claim to be an honest man, and you are a thief," said Mr. Groff.

The answer seemed to throw a new light into the mind of the man outside, and he finally decided to pass in the goods, which he proceeded to do. Mr. Groff took them in, looked them over and found all there, and then passed the roll of bills to the brassy thief. The latter thereupon departed as silently as he came. Mr. Groff thinks there were two or three other men in the yard, although he saw only one.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Learn a Trade.

I never look at my old steel composing rule that I do not bless myself that, while my strength lasts, I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted, I can go back to the type-case and be sure to find work; for I learned the printer's trade thoroughly—newspaper-work, job-work, book-work, and press-work. I am glad I have a good trade. It is a rock upon which the possessor can stand firmly. There is health and vigor for both body and mind in an honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of the self-made man. Go from the academy to the printing office, or the artisan's bench, or, if you please, to the farm—for, to be sure, true farming is a trade, and a grand one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation, and after that branch off into whatever profession you please.

You have heard, perhaps, of the clerk who had faithfully served Stephen Girard from boyhood to manhood. On the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday, he went to his master and told him his time was up and he certainly expected important promotion in the merchant's service. But Stephen Girard said to him: "Very well, now go and learn a trade."

"What trade, sir?"

"Good barrels and butts must be in demand while you live. Go and learn the cooper's trade and when you have made a perfect barrel bring it to me."

The young man went away and learned the trade, and in time brought to his old master a splendid barrel of his own make.

Girard examined it, and gave the maker two thousand dollars for it, and then said to him:

"Now, sir, I want you in my counting-room; but henceforth you will not be dependent upon the whim of Stephen Girard. Let what will come, you have a good trade always in reserve."

The young man saw the wisdom and understood.

Years ago, when the middle-aged men of to-day were boys, Horace Greeley wrote:

"It is a great source of consolation to us that when the public shall be tired of us as an editor, we can make a satisfactory livelihood at setting type or farming; so that while our strength lasts, ten thousand blockheads, taking offense at some article they do not understand, could not drive us into the poorhouse."

And so may a man become truly independent.

The Pay of Whisky Gaugers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has adopted a new schedule for the payment of gaugers by means of which it is estimated from $75,000 to $100,000 a year will be saved. Under the working of the old method of paying for the quantity gauged per month at ten cents per gallon, compensation not to exceed six dollars per day at any time, it was usually the case that the six dollars were charged for days in which no gauging whatever was done. The new schedule allows pay only for the days on which gauging is actually done, at the rate of ten cents per gallon, to an amount not in excess of six dollars per pay.

MRS. MYRA CLARKE GAINES' next lawsuit in Washington is her answer to Caleb Cushing's bill for services through her long litigation.

Tiny Builders.

Rock builders consist of forms of vegetable as well as animal life. The vegetable builders are found in the ooze which covers the marine plants drawn up from the bottom of the sea. They consist of zigzag links of boxes, attached at their corners. These vegetable forms, so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye, have the power of secreting the elements of flint or silica from the water in which they live. They are very curiously marked, and there are many varieties of them. The city of Berlin was built on an immense bed of the remains of these minute vegetable forms, and the unstable foundations of the houses is owing to this fact. They are so small that one of them is but the seventy-millionth part of a grain. They live in the water, and damp moss contains them. They increase by subdivision, one being capable of increasing to a million by this process, in twenty-four hours. Their method of building is simply by living and then dying and leaving their flinty skeletons to form the solid rock. They block up rivers, give the green tinge to the Arctic ocean, form a white stone which has been found in masses five hundred miles long and eight hundred feet thick, and the clouds of dust which are blown from the desert are made up of them. The second class of rock builders are endowed with animal life. The pyramids and the sphinx were built of stone made by these animals, which are mere specks of jelly, some of which have the power of covering themselves with shell; yet they are able to walk without feet, to capture their prey without hands, and all by means of the gelatinous substance of which they are composed. They throw out threads of living flesh, which seize and digest their food—as though we could digest a beafsteak by taking it in our hands. The rock of the pyramids is composed of their cases or shells, and is thus full of organized remains. The stone of which Paris is built is composed of these fossil shells. They form marble, and thus enter into the most beautiful forms of sculpture. These little builders do their work solidly, and it is still going on. They labor at the bottom of the deep sea, which, though it was once thought to be devoid of life, is now found to be a populous empire, thronged with active life and strange forms. They never rest, but perform their mission faithfully and well, thus setting an example which the larger animal, man, would do well to profit by.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SINCE 1870 the number of sailing vessels has greatly diminished, steamers at that date having taken the seas as never before. England, the United States and Italy are now the first great sailing powers.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.—*Com.*

RATHBONE'S Cook Stoves, Fearless, Rathbone Range, Centennian, and Prairie, for coal or wood, and the Acorn, Forest Acorn and New Loyal Cook, for wood, do the best service with the least fuel.

MISSIONARIES and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

CONTAGIOUS diseases, such as horse ail, glanders, &c., may be prevented by the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.

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HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

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The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

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These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

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Our Family Physician.—Under this title we shall publish during the coming year a series of articles by eminent physicians, devoted to the treatment and cure of prevalent diseases, such as Skin Diseases, Consumption, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Cancer, Hip Disease, Bone Disease, Eye and Ear Diseases, Throat Diseases, Physiology of Diseases of Women, Management of Young Children, Hygiene, etc. These articles will contain the best modes of treatment of disease adopted by the highest medical authorities of the day, and will be a valuable guide to the readers of our paper.

Correspondents' Column.—No effort or pains are spared to make this department most attractive and useful to our readers. It is edited by a gentleman of wide experience and sound judgment, and a vast amount of information is given; answers to questions relating to love and etiquette, legal and medical questions, information for the kitchen and household, in fact, answers to all questions that turn up in life, can be found in this column.

Reading for Little Folks.—This is, and will continue to be, one of the prominent features of the paper. The contributions to this department are by the very foremost writers for children in the country. This alone makes THE NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION invaluable to every household where there are children.

List of Engravings Presented to New Yearly Subscribers:

A LESSON IN LOVE,	Value, 30 cts.	THE LITTLE ANGLERS,	Value, 25 cts.
THE PET FAWN,	" 30 "	FAR AWAY FROM HOME,	" 25 "
ERIN FAREWELL,	" 30 "	BEGINNING TO BEG,	" 25 "

A MODEL YACHT, (colored) Value, 25 cents.

These beautiful pictures are suitable for framing, and afford a valuable addition to the furniture of every home.

MUNRO'S GIRLS & BOYS OF AMERICA.

Largest and Most Popular Weekly Paper for Young Folks.

It is the only paper which contains the kind of stories which mothers want to read aloud to their little ones, and which every father may unhesitatingly place in the hands of his children. It contains a larger amount and variety of good reading for girls and boys than can be had in any other weekly or monthly periodical.

TERMS FOR 1876.

MUNRO'S GIRLS AND BOYS OF AMERICA and *THE NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION:* One copy of *Munro's Girls and Boys of America* will be sent for one year to any subscriber in the United States on receipt of $2.50; two copies for $4; nine copies for $16. *The New York Fireside Companion* will be sent for one year on receipt of $3; two copies for $5; or, nine copies for $20; Getters up of Clubs can afterwards add single copies at $2.20 each. We will be responsible for remittances sent in Registered Letters, or by Post Office Money Orders. Both papers sent to one address for one year, for $4.50. *Postage, FREE.* Specimen copies sent free. Specimen copies with any one of the above Pictures sent to any address on receipt of Ten Cents.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the above two papers in every town and village where there are no newsdealers. Good wages can be made by successful canvassers. Boys and Girls are invited to become canvassers. Every boy and girl can get subscribers in their own village. Write for particulars.

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Of all sizes, and superior workmanship. Portable Grinding Mills, upper or under runner, for Farm or Merchant work. Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc.; all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Best in the World. Ready for the Brush. Send for Sample Card.

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WE WANT AGENTS in every Township in the United States, to sell our book, LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF Kit Carson THE ONLY AUTHORIZED EDITION. Written from facts dictated by Carson himself. Full of thrilling adventure, and wonderful escapes. Agents Everywhere cannot fail to make money. 35,000 SOLD. New Agents sell from 20 to 80 weekly. OUTFIT FREE to all that will work. Send for Illustrated Circular, with large terms, to nearest office of DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Conn., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Nothing like it in medicine. A luxury to the palate, a painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the circulation, a perspiratory preparation, an anti-bilious medicine, a stomachic, a diuretic and an admirable general alterative. Such are the acknowledged and daily proven properties of Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

HALL'S PATENT STANDARD SAFES AT "HARD PAN" PRICES. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. C. Fulton, of Bucyrus, Ohio, says:—"Hon. Judge Lee of this county had been troubled with Kidney affection for some months; I put him on your *Buchu and Dandelion,* and in a few days he was improved. In two weeks time, without other medicines, he passed from his bladder, an irregular calculus, an inch in length and a quarter of an inch in diameter, which he will send down to you as a remarkable specimen of its kind. He is now free from all pain and a sound man." Not a Mad Stone. The specimen referred to may now be seen in the office of the KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Together with many other certificates of cures.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Coods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is no uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 9
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
orn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade.

Over $8300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give the benefit of the same

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large var

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	3 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 27	1 50	6 38	2 56
Kokomo	9 11	2 25	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	1 [illegible]	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 16	2 29	7 45
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 40	1 15	6 45
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

K. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	§ 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,25	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 06
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Bessons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 35	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Bessons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 34	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 50	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		420p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		1 35a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 56mp	7 56	5 15	4 48
Reading	1 07	8 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 25	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 05			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 39a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East. Going West.

No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 1 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.20p	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.55	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.41
9.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.06
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.00	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	..40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.12	11 15	2 15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6 32	11.02	1.20
1.40	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.08	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11 30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.13	9.19	10.13
5.11	10 31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5. 5	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8. 5	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.4	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7 41	7.00
7.50	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7. 5	6.33

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, May 23, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00a.m	——	8 00a.m	2 00p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 12 "
Alliance	5 52 "	....	12 30p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 25 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	——	4 40 "	9 26 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	——	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50a.m	5 35p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 24 "
Lima	12 20p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 27a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25p.m	2 35a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 20 "	6 20 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	9 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35p.m	[illegible]
Plymouth	12 58a.m	12 15p.m	9 [illegible] "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	3 50 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	[illegible]
Lima	6 15 "	4 35 "	1 55a.m	[illegible]
Forest	7 36 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	[illegible]
" lv.	9 40 "	7 15 "	4 50 "	....
Mansfield	10 20 "	7 42 "	5 20 "	....
Orrville	12 45p.m	9 33 "	7 10 "	——
Alliance	3 05 "	11 30 "	9 00 "	....
Rochester	5 40 "	1 07a.m	11 12 "	.....
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	——

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday. Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Loui Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 40	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	s3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	†9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston,	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	s3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinner. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West,

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 27
Defiance	11 32	11 35	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 00am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 05	1 05	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 43	——
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 '6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

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in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion, restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiar adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 25 cents.

WANTED.

Five Hundred Cords of Elm Stave Bolts, is wanted immediately at the Stave Factory of Beugnot & Co., for which they will pay the cash.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPT. 30th, 1875. Number 38.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

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COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing all the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

UTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Barry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
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J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

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Building Contracter

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 300 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to steam power. The Dies are finished with much care. Boxes and Trucks at moderate prices.

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Founders and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Sanborn and William C. Haskill are Plaintiff's, and Aaron D. Moore and Isaac Meese are Defendant's, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred Fifty Dollars and thirteen cents with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, October 9th, 1875,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Ind., the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one third part of the south half (½) of the south-west quarter of section nine [9] Township thirty-three north of range fourteen [14] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any releief whatever from valuation and appraisement law.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, SHERIFF.
Rose & Hartman, atty's for plff.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 16, 1875.
$6.00

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promtly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer, Cutlery, Tin Ware'

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Early to rise.

Dr. Cross in the New York Tribune.

Farmers generally do not rise as early as they did twenty years ago, and I think they ought not to. Some, however retain the old habit and are up at 3 and 4 o'clock, have breakfast at lamplight, and then work commences. Now, I know well enough that if there are hired men, and if work pushes, it is necessary to stir early, but on the whole, I think what is known as the habit of early rising is so much an error as to do more harm than good. I should say that for an ordinary household, where nobody but the family is in the house, breakfast at 8 o'clock is soon enough for winter, and from 6 to 7 for spring and summer. It would be a good plan though, if there is one in the house who likes to rise early, to build the fires so that the rooms may be warmed, though by having good stoves fires can be kept up all night. I object to breakfast by lamplight, because the children are made to get up when they would be much better off in bed and asleep. It is cruel to tear boys out of bed in the dark and cold, since they always go to bed tired, and, growing as they are, they need all the rest and recuperation they can get, and when they do arise they ought not to be hurried out to the barn, probably in cold damp boots, to fodder and take care of the stock. It is much better for the man himself to go out and see that the work is properly done, though the boys might go along, if they are warmed, and help and get fresh air before breakfast.

I doubt whether any thing is gained by feeding cattle before sunrise, and I am sure milking ought not to be done until the morning becomes a little cheerful. The amount of work which boys can do in cold mornings is not much, and it will seldom be done well. They are in a hury to get back to the fire, and they ought not to be blamed, it would be a good plan to have them help about breakfast is there if help needed. The point I want to make is, boys are neither tough nor strong, nor have they got the use of their muscles so that they can apply to advantage what strength they do possess. If school hours press and they are to go, they ought not to have any time to spare. When night comes everything should be made comfortable; have plenty of lamps and paper.s An intelligent father neglects his duty if he does not help the teacher, and a vast help can be given by hearing the children read, and in making them read correctly, and considering various subjects.

A Womons Rights

"Pullman car, Madam?" politely inquired the gate man in the long depot at the head of La Salle street, the other day, addressing a self-reliant looking woman of uncertain age.

She only gave him a watchering glance and marched on.

"Pullman car—right this way," said a breakman with a label on his cap band, as she came up to him.

Her face only grew harder, and she muttered something about these brutes of men between her teeth.

"Pullman car missus— right in here," obsequiously intimated the colored porter from the platform as she reached the rear coach.

Then that female was enraged. She gave the astonished Etheopian one killing frown. She righted about face.—She started back to the ticket office, sachel, umbrella, bundles and all. She caught the ticket agent's eye through the window and as she came up she explained:

"Give me back my money, sir."

"Wh-why, good lady," said the agent, "what's the trouble?"

"Trouble enough," she replied. "I was a goin' to Oskaloosa to the Woman's Sufferage Meetin', but I ain't goin' on no Pull-MAN car; no, sir. If ye ain't got any pull-woman cars on your old road, I won't patronize ye; that's all

And the agent explained to her. He pacified her feelings, and taking her by the arm, got her aboard the train just as it was started for Iowa.—Chicago Journal.

A new smelter at Silvertown, Cal., which had a capacity of 15 tons to the run of 48 hours, pronuced on its trial run, on inferior ores, $900 per ton, for which it received $3,375, or $225 per ton.

No more gros-grain, big-bowed, long ened sashes, if you please, says Mme. Modeste, but instead, wear a band of narrow ribbon around your waist, with a lot of streamers at the side.

Grasshoppers are hatching out in Cottonwood county, Minn., but they can't get their winter clothes made in time for cold weather, and will die the death of the unrighteous 'hopper.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept., 21, 1875.
Editor Auburn COURIER:

Dear Sir—The Fast Mail is proving a success—why cannot Auburn come in for a share, and get transit from seven to twenty-four hours in advance of present delivery. I have the authority to guarantee the delivering of mail from the fast line at 8.05, a. m., at the Eel River depot, if the people will furnish a carrier from the depot to the office. Mr. Ryan tells me there is due him, about eight dollars for carrying the mail from the early train last spring, and that he feels under no obligations, and declines to assume the responsibility of carrying the mail for that train without a small compensation at least, and now the question for the people, the business men especially, to decide is, whether they will contribute and pay for the delivery of the fast mail, or whether they will be deprived of it. I will be pleased to make arrangements for its delivery, as soon as arrangements are made for the carrying from the depot to the office. I am sir, very respectfully yours.

M. E. GRISWOLD,
U. S. M. Sen., D. E. R. & I.

The following law items are worth remembering:

A note dated on Sunday is void.

If a note be lost or stolen it does not releas the maker; he must pay it.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one. All are presumed to know the law.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures in lead pencil are good in law.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a lunatic or a minor is void.

Administrators are required to report to court at least once a year; guardians once in two years.

Claims filed against an estate ten days before a term of court, if not allowed by the administrator, are placed on the issue docket for trial at the next term of court. Administrators should either allow or disallow all claims. If they fail to do either, the costs of suit will be taxed to the administrator instead of to the estate.

The parties making costs must pay them. If they obtain a judgment they can recover on execution or fee bill.

THE TOOTHACHE.—A gentleman says, after suffering excruciating pain from toothache, and having tried in vain to obtain relief, Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting some time in the parlor, who said he would not detain me one minute. He came—a friend I had not seen for years. He sympathized with me, while I briefly told how sad I was afflicted.

"My dear friend, I can cure you in ten minutes."

"How? how?" inquired I; "do it in pitty."

"Instantly," said he. "Betty, have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it, and some common salt"

They were produced, my friend pulverized them, mixed in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotten, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There, if that does not cure you I'll forfeit my head. You may tell this in Gath, and publish it in Askelon; the remedy is infallible."

It was so. I experienced a sensation of coldness on applying it, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment of the toothache.

A great storm is reported at Galveston, Texas. A report says telegraph communication with Galveston is still interrupted. A steamer arrived at Brashear to-day, bringing passengers and files of Galveston papers to the 18th, Saturday morning. They contain accounts of the storm, incidents etc. The storm was very severe. Buildings were uproofed, trees, awnings, and fences blown down, streets, buildings, bridges, wharves etc., badly damaged, and several small houses washed away. Passengers report that from one-half to three-fourths of Galveston Island was submerged, and estimate the damage at not less than $1,000,000. Only two lives were lost in the city and two in the bay—Dr. Peet and his nephew, who were at the boarding station, which was carried away.

For advertisers the COURIER is far the best to be found in the county. We can prove it.

In a bad Fix

A citizen who was walking along the Jackson road the other day says, the Vicksburg Herald, saw a man up a tree near the roadside, and halting, he inquired:

"What are you doing up there?"

The man made no reply, and the citizen continued:

"What's the cause of your being up there?"

At that moment a woman rose up from the fence-corner, rested a club on the fence and remarked:

"I'm the cause stranger, and if you'll wait till he comes down, you'll see the worst field of carnage around here that ever laid out of doors?"

The citizen drove on, and she turned to the man up the tree and continued:

"Polhemus, I can't climb, and you know it, but if you'll drop down here for two minutes, I'll give you a quit-claim deed on the farm!"

Charles Francis Adams has been moved to write a letter to a friend in Brook'yn in which he admits that his choice for the presidency by the people would be very greatful to him, but at the same time he declares that the work he has undertaken will engage the remainder of his life. He therefore declines the honor by anticipation There is not much likelihood that Mr Adams will go into politics next year and the agitation of his name in that connection is superfluous. Mr. Adams is a man of sterling worth and of great ability as a statesman. Descended from an old and honorable family which has given to the country two of its presidents, he is already a part of history. The failure of the Cincinnati convention to nominate Mr. Adams in 1872 has doubtless assisted him in making up his mind mind not to let his name be used a second time.

So enamored has our government became of the beauties and benefits of protection of home interests, that the line dividing the country from Canada is a virtual Chinese wall. Travelers crossing from one country to the other are subject to the annoyance of a senseless search of their baggage, and even of their persons, lest some article of merchandise escape its payment of the prescribed tariff duty. The people of Canada have asked for free trade, but it has been refused. They now complain of the annoyances to which they are subject by our custom houses. The protection policy is nothing less than an intolerable nuisance and will be abolished by the next administration.

Tennyson did not say that Joaquin Miller was the greatest of living poets, but that he might have been, if——.—[New York World.

We want to say to the people that our facilities for doing job work cannot be equaled in the county. Our prices are the lowest, and all work done on the sortest notice.

The little shower last Saturday stopped our farmers somewhat from working, and the consequence was, that we had a large trade.

Mr. Mills of the Bank of California, thinks it will take less than ten of him to make a cent when the institution gets to going again.

If some circus would come along and let loose a wild tigar in the woods there would be less hunting on Sunday.

W. D. Rickel left last Sunday a week for some part of the western states. He intends a long journey.

A preacher named Buttler is calling Arkansas sinners to repentance. When in the melting mood he is very effective.

Farmers in the vicinity of Winona, Minn., report considerable damage to the wheat crop by the recent rains.

Potatoes are worth but a mere trifle. Few comes in.

The wheat market is lively, taking into consideration the extremely low price paid.

Mr. Lauferty has the clothing business under full blast in the granger store.

Had'nt you better try the Courier for 6 months.

THE REAPERS.

The reapers bend their dusty backs;
The ascending sickles sway;
At every stroke the golden ears
Recline to give them way;
The heavy ears fall bowing down,
And nestle at their feet,
Such will, such work as theirs perforce
Must win—must homage meet.

So careless of fatigue they go,
So true, so [illegible],
The admiring [illegible] on the road
Leans o'er the gate to see;
With marvel of the soon-fallen breadth,
The [illegible];
But the reapers labor for us all;
'Tis need they should work well.

For the [illegible]
Shall crimson in the west,
And the [illegible] poppy [illegible] fade,
And [illegible]
Each golden spear that upward points
Shall fall upon the field,
And the farmer drain a sparkling glass,
Rejoicing o'er the yield.

Ply, bonny men, your sickles bright,
And give the people bread!
At every conquering stride you take,
On want and woe you tread.
Drop, heavy ears, and give the strength
You gathered from this plain,
That man may rise refreshed and firm,
And do great things again.

God bless the hands, all hard and brown,
That guide the cleaving plow,
That cast abroad the shining seed,
And build the wealthy mow;
They rear the bread our children eat;
'Tis by their toil we live;
Hurrah! give them the loudest cheer
That grateful hearts can give!

THE WIFE'S REVENGE.

"No strawberries? What in the world is the reason you didn't order some?" exclaimed Edward Lester, as he entered his pleasant home in the suburbs of Boston. "You know, Maria, I am very fond of them, and you are determined to punish me in some way if you can."

"Punish you, Edward? What do you talk so for?" returned the wife, a sweet little woman, full of beauty and grace.

"You know I like them very much," added the petulant husband.

"But they taste too strongly of the money."

"Come, come, Maria, no more of Poor Richard's saws, I am heartily sick of them."

"You would not have me pay sixty cents a box for strawberries, would you?"

"Why not?"

"It is too much."

"No, it isn't."

"You cannot afford it."

"Yes, I can. Isn't my salary $1,500 a year?"

"I do not think strawberries at sixty cents a box, are very profitable," replied the pretty wife, with a pleasant smile.

Edward Lester did not deserve such a beautiful, sweet tempered wife as Maria.

But, in spite of his petulant manner, he was really an excellent fellow, and loved the pretty little woman with all his soul, though it is true he had a singular way of showing it. He deserved a thrashing for his hasty words, yet as he eventually learned better it is not worth while to dwell too long upon the dark side of his character.

The first year after his marriage he had boarded, but desiring to have the comforts of home in all their purity, the young couple had decided to go to housekeeping.

Edward would have hired a large house at a rent of $400 a year, if his wife had not persisted that such a dwelling would wear her life out. He then left the matter entirely to her, and she found a nice little cottage seven miles from the city, at a rent of $150. The husband liked it very well, and Maria furnished it in a very plain but neat style.

They were at home now, and for a time the novelty of the thing kept Edward in excellent humor. But he was a reckless fellow, and had no idea whatever of the value of money. He always spent his salary, and sometimes a little more.

Edward was out of humor because he had no strawberries, and when he sat down to the table the tea was too weak, the bread tasted of saleratus, and the butter was strong. He snarled and growled, first at Maria, and then at Bridget, till the wife was almost discouraged. But she did not yield to the impulse of the moment and get out of temper. She kept smiling, however cutting and severe came the criticisms of her husband.

After tea he was a little modified, for there seemed to be nothing more to grumble at, and even condescended to smile.

"Edward, I want fifty dollars to-morrow," said Maria.

This was rather a remarkable request for the careful little woman to make, for she was very prudent in regard to her private expenses.

"Certainly, Maria," replied Edward. "I hope you are going to buy a new silk."

"I am."

He handed her the money and hoped she would dress herself a great deal better than before, for he could afford it.

"I am going to spend as much money as I can," said she.

"That is right, Maria, do," added the reckless husband. And Edward soon had reason to repent this advice, for Maria now seemed to spend all her spare time in asking for money. He was too reckless, too magnanimous to deny her or suggest that she was exceeding the bounds of reason.

She was merciless in her drafts upon him, and to supply her demands, for he had not the courage to refuse her modest requests, he was obliged to curtail his own private expenses. On several occasions he had been obliged to borrow money to meet her requisitions upon his purse and being an honest man he had to cut off many luxuries in order to pay these loans.

What had got into Maria? She was extravagant, and yet she did not seem to dress much better, or his house to be supplied with many additional luxuries. But he was too proud to complain. He did hint, but she would not take a hint.

A year passed by and there was no improvement in the reckless woman. Fortunately for him his salary was raised to $2,000, but it was scarcely done before Maria demanded a fifty dollar bill.

"You spend more money than you used to spend, Maria," he suggested.

"What is the use for me to pinch myself, if you spend all you get?" smiled Maria, so sweetly he could not say another word. "I want to have the good of the money while it is going, as well as you."

Edward had some doubts as to the consequence, but what puzzled him most was to know what became of the money. Another year passed by, and the danger of running in debt, stared him in the face.

"Maria, we are living too fast, I am afraid," he observed in a melancholy tone.

"I am afraid you are, for yesterday you brought home a pair of chickens, for which you paid twenty cents a pound," replied Maria with her usual smile.

"Pooh, Maria, I don't mean these little things. We must have something to eat, and while my salary is two thousand dollars a year, I mean to live well."

"Great trees from little acorns grow," she added.

"Let us stop the bung-hole then," continued Edward, desperately. "Would you believe, my dear, that I have given you six hundred dollars a year for the last two years?"

"What is six hundred dollars a year for a lady? You were reading, the other day, that a great many ladies in New York spend two thousand dollars a year for dress alone. You certainly cannot complain of six hundred."

"Oh, no, by no means. I do not mean to complain," replied Edward.

"I knew you didn't. Whatever I spend goes for a good cause."

"I suppose so; but I don't care anything about it, only that I am getting a little short. There is Dr. Smith's bill of sixty dollars. I don't see how I can pay it."

"Let it rest, then. He will never ask you for it."

"But I don't like that way of doing things. I don't like to get in debt. I will go and see him."

And he did go and see him. The doctor was a rich man, and offered to take Edward's note, payable any time he pleased, which offer the latter eagerly accepted, promising to take it up in six months.

No change for the better appeared in the affairs of the young couple. Maria kept asking for money, and she was so pretty, so sweet-tempered, and so gentle, that Edward could never refuse. If he demurred, she coaxed it out of him.

At the end of six months, the doctor's note was due, and Edward could not pay it. He had borrowed money till he was ashamed to do so any more. But he had a nice sense of honor, and instead of letting his creditor whistle for his pay, he went to see him to produce a further extension.

"Doctor, I am hard up," said he.

"Sorry to hear it."

"My family is getting to be expensive."

"Be prudent, then."

"I can't, my wife—"

He checked himself. He was impulsive, and did not mean to say anything about Maria.

"What of her? Is she extravagant?"

"Well, yes."

"Put the bit in her mouth, then," laughed the doctor.

"Don't like to do that."

"Musn't let her ruin you."

"I hope she will not."

"Be firm, Lester. There is only one way to do with an extravagant woman; shut down upon her before she ruins you."

"I haven't courage to deny her."

"I'm sorry for you; what can I do for you?" asked the doctor, who seemed to be in the best of humor.

"That little note of mine—"

"What note?"

"Why, the one I owe."

"But you paid that."

"Come, doctor, you are quizzing me."

"'Pon my soul, I am not. Didn't you pay it a few days after you gave the note?"

"No, surely," replied Edward, confounded by the statement.

"But I am sure you did. Here," continued the doctor, pulling an account book from his pocket, "here is where I entered the cash. You have got the note."

"Not I."

"Look over your papers and you will find it. I will go home with you."

They repaired to the cottage, and Edward, all the time protesting that he had not paid the money, ransacked the papers for the note.

"There it is!" exclaimed the doctor, pointing to a paper.

To Edward's astonishment he read the note, with the signature torn off. He was utterly confounded at the discovery. He had no recollection of having paid it, and Maria declared she had not seen him pay it.

He was mystified, but was satisfied with the result, though he could hardly believe it. If any one had paid it, it must have been his guardian angel, and he hoped she would not charge him the amount.

Three years from the time of Edward's introduction to the reader had passed away, and his finances were in no better condition. By a great deal of entrenchment of his own expenses he had contrived to keep out of debt. Instead of dining at Parker's at an expense of five or six dollars a week, he made a quarter of that sum suffice. His tailor's bill had been reduced one-half, and all other bills in proportion. Better than all, he had been cured of grumbling at Maria, for if he complained of anything she was sure to ask him for a fifty dollar bill on the same day. In fact, he was afraid of her.

Maria, in her demand for money, had been even more remorseless during the last year than before, and had actually taken eight hundred dollars of his two thousand. And there was not much show of it in the house or upon her person. If he had hinted at an explanation she turned him off so sweetly and adroitly that he could not resist.

"Maria, we must turn over a new leaf," he remarked. "Here I am without a dollar in the world—and never shall have while things go on in this way. I have given you eight hundred dollars this last year."

"Have you, indeed? What is eight hundred dollars?" chuckled she.

"There is Raymond's house opposite, for sale. It is a beautiful place, and can be bought for four thousand dollars, by paying fifteen hundred down. I was thinking if I had saved my money I might have been able to buy that place."

"No use to cry for spilt milk, Edward," replied Maria.

"I know that, but we needn't spill any more milk. I have been very economical the past year;" and he proceeded to detail the retrenchments he had made.

"You have done very well, Edward."

"Yes, my dear, better than you have done. Who would have thought I should ever preach economy to you?" he laughed.

"What was the use for me to be prudent while you scatter your money like chaff?" asked the wife with infinite good humor.

"No use, I confess."

"I will turn over a new leaf if you will. You used to find fault with me because I couldn't buy strawberries at sixty cents a box."

"I haven't lately."

"No, you haven't."

"And I never will again. Now, Maria, I was thinking if we could save up four or five hundred a year for three or four years we might buy a house."

"Very true, we will begin now, if you like."

"With all my heart."

"You shall allow me a fixed sum for my personal expenses."

"Say two hundred dollars."

"Half that sum will do."

"But you can't come down all at once from eight hundred to one hundred."

"Yes, I can," replied the pretty woman, the mischief gleaming in her radiant eyes.

"Then we can buy a house in three years."

"Suppose you buy Raymond's now!"

"But I cannot. I haven't a dollar in the world after my bills are paid."

"Then I will let you have fifteen hundred dollars to pay down."

"You? You are facetious, Maria. What are you laughing at?"

Maria, for some reason or other, had burst into a violent fit of laughing.

"You shall have the money, Edward. But you must promise me not to tell any one what an extravagant wife you have, as you did Dr. Smith."

"What do you mean, Maria? Forgive me for that!"

"I will, my dear," replied she; and going to a drawer she produced two bank books and placed them in her husband's hand.

One of them indicated that she had a thousand dollars in one savings bank, and the other six hundred in another bank. Of course, Edward was astonished—it was his duty to be astonished.

"Your extravagant wife has saved sixteen hundred dollars of your money in spite of your teeth, besides curing you of sundry reckless habits." And she threw herself upon a sofa and laughed until she had nearly gone into a fit.

"Maria, you are a jewel! I am amazed. You paid Dr. Smith?"

"I did."

"He lied to me then."

"No, he didn't; you and I are one, so of course you paid it. I had to tell him my secret, and in return he informed me what an excellent character you had given me for prudence and economy."

"Forgive me, Maria. You have made me the happiest man in the world."

"And I am revenged."

"Revenged?"

"You found fault with me every day when you came home, and I resolved to punish you. I knew you would not refuse me money, and I have at length brought you to your senses."

"I see where the money went to, now."

"Do you, indeed?"

"To tell the truth, I thought there was very little show for the money I gave you."

Sixteen hundred dollars, money in hand, was a large sum to Edward, who had spent everything as fast as he got it. He felt like a new man—like a rich man. What a treasure was Maria, who, besides being pretty, sweet-tempered and devoted, was a thorough financier.

For my part, I should not like a financier on any other terms. A prudent, but growling, ill-tempered shrew, would be my abomination; and before her I should prefer a pretty, sweet-tempered, devoted woman, who would spend all I could get.

The Raymond place, and a delightful place it was, immediately came into Edward's possession. It is paid for now, and our friends are as happy as during their honeymoon."

Incredible Inhumanity.

From Philadelphia comes a story of brutal treatment to an old man nearly seventy-five years of age, by his son, a second-hand clothes dealer, in one of the slums of the city. The old man had about $200, which the son succeeded in getting hold of, and soon the father disappeared. The police got wind of the affair and made a search about the premises for the missing man. The son was asked what he had in his cellar, and he immediately replied that he was keeping his dogs there, but denied that his aged father was imprisoned in the wretched hole. This denial, however, did not satisfy the officers, and they concluded to explore the cellar for themselves. The door was unlocked and the two officers went down into the cimmerian darkness. They had provided themselves with a candle, fortunately, and struck a light. The white-haired old man was discovered lying upon a rotten straw mattress in one corner of the black hole, in a terrible plight. The atmosphere of the damp abode was staggering and poisonous, there being no ventilation in any nook or corner.

Around him was a pack of savage dogs, while the dirt floor was strewn with bones and half-eaten plucks in an advanced stage of decomposition, and emitting a horrifying stench. The unnatural son had not a word of apology to utter in extenuation of the cruel usage of his father, but the latter complained bitterly. The son was ordered to take his parent out of the dog pit, which he did. Not satisfied with the persecution he had already inflicted, the son took the old man across the street to an empty house which he had rented, and locked him up in it. There was no bed in it for him to sleep upon, no chair upon which to sit, no light to dispel the nightly gloom, and no companionship but the huge rats which thrive in great communities among the shambles and dens of the street. In this miserable rookery the old man existed for three days and nights, his son taking him water and cold scraps of victuals once a day with which to ward off starvation. Finally, another son, who had heard of the fiendish treatment which the old man was receiving, came and took him away to his home in West Philadelphia.

A HITHERTO unexplored tumulus, near Middlehill, Worcester county, Eng., is to be opened by the Archæological Society of London.

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

Americans Lead the Way—What the Yankee is Doing Toward Civilizing Africa.

The London *Daily News* publishes an interesting account from Egypt of the progress of the Khedive's officers in exploring and opening up the interior of Africa to civilization, from which we extract the following:

Col. Long, the young American officer, who made himself famous by his daring and successful expedition to M'tesa, and who has since made other equally successful explorations, has returned to Cairo, bringing back live natives of different tribes, together with many curious war weapons and implements, showing the different degrees of civilization attained. He gives a most graphic account of his adventures, and may be expected soon in Europe to make preparations for other explorations which are to be entrusted to him, to penetrate farther into the heart of Africa under the Khedive's auspices. Seven steamers now ply between Khartoun and Ragaff, above which the rapids render the Nile unnavigable. The distance between Khartoun and Gordon's headquarters is over 1,000 miles.

He has established lines of posts so as to keep his communications open, and has made peace with the tribes with whom Baker was at war, adroitly availing himself of Abou Saood (Baker's bete noir) in the first place, and then dismissing him, thus checking the slave trade most effectually by turning its instruments to other uses. Gordon has proved a great success, and his occupation of the country has cost the government nothing, as he has made it self-sustaining by the produce he has sent to Cairo. Col. Purdy (an American officer in the Khedive's service) has reached the capital of Darfur, and reports that there is plenty of water in the Nile between that point and the point of his departure, so that the obstacles which baffled Baker seems no longer to exist.

Col. Colston (also an American officer) is pushing on probably into the interior by another route; while Mitchell, the geologist of the Gordon expedition, who is not from Kennar, between the Nile and the Red Sea, has discovered two gold mines, formerly worked in ancient times, the shaft still open. He reports that with modern appliances one of these shafts could be profitably worked. In fact, the energetic Khedive, seconded by equally energetic officers, is pushing explorations of all kinds into this terra incognita with a success equal to his efforts. Germany is working along the western coast of Africa; France is organizing an expedition from Senegal; Stanley is pushing on from the eastern coast, and the dream of the heroic Livingstone seems at last in process of speedy fulfillment.

Four European Powers have successfully established themselves on the western coast of Africa—Dutch, Portuguese, French and English. For 235 years the Dutch flag floated over the Fort of Elmina, on which Maurice of Nassau placed it in 1737, after which it was abandoned. France has long held Senegal, and England Sierra Leone and the adjacent dependencies, and Portugal since 1415 has been an African land-holder, still holding Lower Guinea. But, with justice, this region has ever been considered the unhealthiest on the globe; while the Nile basin, with cultivation and civilization, is capable of becoming a garden, according to the more recent account of its explorers.

A Ghost Worth Having Around.

The Bridgeport (Ct.) *Farmer* says that city possesses a wonderful materializing medium. The story is as follows: "It was only a few weeks ago that the person to whom we refer became conscious of his peculiar powers, but since his discovery he has continued to exercise them and they have rapidly developed. Thus far the seances have been held in the presence of a small party of his acquaintances, in a darkened room, which, with the exception of a small table, is utterly destitute of furniture. No believer in spiritualism had yet attended these sittings, so that it cannot be said that any of his audience were unduly prepared to give credence to the genuineness of the manifestation, and yet all of the spectators with whom we have conversed are convinced that there was no collusion or trickery in the effects produced. One of the remarkable feats performed by the spirits is the bringing upon the table a supply of fresh tropical flowers. The flowers exhale a beautiful fragrance, are fresh with dew, and of varieties which cannot be produced in this vicinity. The members of the circle the other evening were also regaled with splendid cigars dropped upon the table by spirit visitors, and the medium himself was refreshed a day or two ago with a plate of ice cream furnished by the same mysterious agency. The medium can also materialize the spirits so that they become visible to those in the room. The spirits also play on musical instruments and write messages on the wall and table, which to the ordinary observers are mere hieroglyphics, but to the spiritual vision of the medium are really intelligible."

A Long Fast.

About one year ago Mr. Wm. Fallon, of the town of Harmony, Wis., missed one of his pigs, and after diligently searching for the same, gave it up as lost. A few days ago he had occasion to remove a straw-stack which was built about the time the pig was missed, and on reaching the bottom he was astonished on finding the missing pig, which was alive, but reduced somewhat in flesh. Mr. Fallon gave the pig all the milk it could drink immediately on taking it out of its prison, from the effects of which it died shortly afterward.

YESTERDAY, when an old lady on the Barber street cars got out a nickel to pay her fare, a gentleman held out his hand to take it and save her the trouble of leaving her seat.

"What you want?" she demanded, giving him a keen look.

"I'll pay your fare for you," he politely replied.

"I'd just like to see you or any one else get hold of my money!" she exclaimed. "I've traveled afore this, and I know what I'm about—I do!"

And she strutted forward and deposited her fare in the box.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE silver yield of Nevada will exceed $25,000,000 this year.

Useful Information.

WHITE mustard seed, swallowed whole, will relieve constipation.

TAR and sweet oil, thoroughly mixed, will make boots water-proof.

IT is said that inflammatory rheumatism may be cured by bathing the parts affected with oil and saltpeter—half-an-ounce of pulverized saltpeter in half-a-pint of the oil.

GREASE SPOTS FROM CARPETS.—To take spots out of carpets, mix a little soap in a gallon of soft warm water, then add half an ounce of borax; wash the part well with a clean cloth, and the grease or dirty spot will soon be invisible.

TO MAKE INDELIBLE INK.—Take one and two-thirds parts of nitrate of silver; sixteen parts of distilled water, two parts of gum-arabic, and one-third part of sap-green. The nitrate of silver is first dissolved in the distilled water, and the gum-arabic and sap-green are subsequently added.

TO GIVE glass great brilliancy, take finely powdered indigo, dip into it a moistened linen rag, smear over the glass with it, and then wipe the indigo off with a perfectly dry cloth. As a substitute for this, fine sifted ashes, applied with a rag dipped in spirits, will answer.

FOR THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water, and before it cools entirely, add one teaspoonful of spirits of camphor and bottle for use. One tablespoonful in an ordinary glass of water is sufficient when washing the teeth. It is not necessary to apply the brush with unusual force. The effect is pleasant, and the teeth are always clean and healthy, making the breath pure and sweet.

FOR WASHING CLOTHES.—The following is the finest fluid known for washing clothes, no rubbing being required: For a large washing taking half a pound of good brown soap, cut in small pieces; half a pound washing soda; three ounces unslacked lime; mix in one gallon of boiling water and let stand over night. In the morning have ready ten gallons of boiling water in clothes boiler and strain the liquid previously prepared into it. Separate the white pieces and cleanest articles from the colored and dirtier clothes and boil them the usual time first, then the remainder of the selected pieces in like manner. Take them out, scald, rinse and blue, and the washing is as white as snow. The cost is but a trifle.

Pigeon-Shooting Extraordinary.

There was a large gathering of prominent sporting men at Jones' woods today, to witness a pigeon-match, in which Capt. Bogardus, champion wing shot of America, was to kill 50 birds inside of 8 minutes, and to load his own gun. Bogardus had to stand 21 yards from the basket of birds, load his own gun, and kill 50 pigeons in 8 minutes. The pigeons were brought on the ground and a table put in front, upon which Bogardus arranged his ammunition. Will Johnson attended to the pigeons, and threw two into the air as fast as Bogardus loaded his gun. The shooter brought down the birds quickly, seldom letting them fly over 50 yards. The birds were all strong ones, and left the hands of Will Johnson as if they were anxious to fly back where they came from—New Jersey. Bogardus was just 2 minutes and 30 seconds in killing the first 20 birds. He killed the next 10 in a minute. He brought down 30 dead birds in 3 minutes and 30 seconds. He killed 40 in 5 minutes and 10 seconds; 48 in 6 minutes and 15 seconds, and 50 in 7 minutes and 30 seconds. Altogether he shot at 60 pigeons, or 30 pairs. He killed 50, the others flying away, some injured, and others falling dead in the distance, inside of 8 minutes, with 30 seconds to spare, which is a wonderful performance.—*New York Sun.*

English Seamen.

A disturbance of rather a serious character has occurred on board the Triumph, one of the channel squadron ships now at Devonport, in England. The men have been refused the privilege accorded until the appointment of the present Commodore, of congregating on the upper deck for conversation prior to turning in for the night; and the disaffection thus occasioned is said to have been increased by the fact that a seaman's leave has been stopped for 10 days because he wore elastic side boots, on the ground that in wearing them he was not in uniform. The men at first manifested their disaffection by chalking up in conspicuous parts of the ship uncomplimentary and threatening phrases to the commander, and growling in an undertone at him as he walked his rounds. Eventually a spit kettle was thrown at him by some of the crew, and he was struck in the leg with considerable violence. The quartermaster was summoned on deck, but he was unable to identify the offenders. Swabs and other things have since been continually thrown about, and a court of inquiry is regarded as certain. The seaman punished for wearing elastic side boots has had his grog stopped, stands two hours by himself on the upper deck daily, and a sentry watches over him while he takes his rations.

An Incorrigible Window-Smasher.

Ten years ago, a man named Richard Hampton broke the shop window of a harmless watchmaker in Woolwich, England. He was sent to prison for nine months, and on the very day of his discharge returned to Woolwich and smashed the same window. This time the Court gave him eighteen months; and once more, on the day his sentence expired, he returned and again broke the same window. His third sentence was for ten years; but the other day he was, for good conduct, discharged on a ticket of leave, having served nearly eight years. Promptly for the fourth time, he went straight to Woolwich, and once more smashed the same window, and being thereupon brought into court for a fourth sentence, he remarked that he would break that window as often as he got the chance, for the rest of his life. He is now in for another ten years.

THE Brooklyn *Union* has enlarged to thirty-two columns, uses larger type than formerly, and prints more matter. The *Union* says it has tried the experiment of small type and found it a failure.

SWEET TIME.

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When winds breathe low and calm;
And all the earth enchanted seems,
As wrapp'd in sweet and [illegible];
The pulse beats softly, lest a throb
The vision might dispel.

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When through the perfumed air
The birds flit lightly, to and fro,
Sing softly, chirp, and twitter low;
As if the brooding wings of peace
Hover'd the new-born spring.

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When boughs, fresh garlanded,
Distant woo the bee with rosy lip,
From golden hearts the sweet to sip,
And o'er the sparkling nectar sing
Their song of full content!

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When life its [illegible] renews,
And, clasping memory's faithful hand,
Goes through the shadow-haunted land,
Adown that sacred Appian Way
No alien foot may tread.

Sweet time of apple bloom!
When haunting beauty fills
The eager eye; the longing heart,
That worn with storm's and sorrow's smart,
Sees in thy bloom fair prototype
Of an immortal spring.

Pith and Point.

ARISTOCRATIC seaside amusement—Sitting on a peer.

A GOOD place for ladies to stay—At the corset-maker's.

THE most cutting remarks are made by the bluntest man.

IT is not fare to pass a counterfeit nickel in an omnibus.

A FLY man always minds his own buzziness. He is also generally gnat-ty in his personal appearance.

MAN never is but always to be blest, says Pope. Yet how often you hear a man say, "Im blest!"

WHETHER the "monks of old" said many prayers or not, we do not care to inquire; we rather think they had a knee-sy time of it!

IN many localities oysters and the public schools are opened simultaneously. This accounts for the raw-oysterous conduct of some of the scholars.

AN applicant for a pair of boots at a shoe shop, was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his surprise, "Why, two, of course!"

WOMAN'S revenge, if she dies for it. As the bride got out of the carriage, she caught her veil and tore it, and the bridegroom was ill-natured about it. Then, when the functionary said: "Will you have this man?" etc., she said, "No!" and that was the end of the marriage.

A POET in *Appleton's Journal* says: "I touched the fragrance of her hand." This is almost equal to the "perfumed light" that "steals through the mists of alabaster lamps." Poetic license is a big thing, and the poet takes further advantage of it to refer to "her shy, reluctant glove." Next we shall hear of her coy-buttoned gaiters and her bashful bustle.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A GENTLEMAN in want of a house for the summer months, in a little town on the west coast of Ireland, found a commodious residence close to the beach. On consulting the house agent's board, he read: "House to be let, apply opposite." "Opposite!" cried he, "Why, the house faces the sea!" On making inquiry, he found the house belonged to a New Yorker, who was open to receive offers.

A RECENT advertisement contains the following startling information: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe store with a red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with the ivory handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop, he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved upon it."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* chronicles river news in this style:

The old Nick Longman hugged the bank
On Cincinnati's shore:
She used to run to New Orleans,
But won't run any more.
Gone to meet the United States Marshal.

INDIANA obituary:

Cold is her cheek as the ice-cream in the freezer;
Check that bluffed milkman and butcher and all,
We'll chuck her in next to old Ebenezer,
And give her a tombstone some time in the fall.

A LADY residing in New York, who, by the way, was one of the strictest of evangelical church members, chanced to go into the country on a visit to her brother, who was a deacon. On the first Sunday of her visit, a little son of her brother's came running into the house with a couple of eggs which he had just found in a hen's nest. "See, aunt!" he exclaimed, "what our hens have laid to-day!" "What!" exclaimed the lady, lifting up her eyes in horror, "is it possible that your father, a pious man and a deacon, allows his hens to lay on Sunday!"

Abandonment of the Penikese School.

The Anderson School of Natural History, located on Penikese Island, in Buzzard's Bay, which was founded at the expense of so much exertion, money and anxiety on the part of the late Prof. Louis Agassiz and others, appears to be undergoing about the last mutation an institution of the kind is able to stand. It was the intention of the trustees to establish a permanent fund of $150,000, and run a steamer between the island and New Bedford daily, thus reducing the price of supplies at the island, and greatly augmenting the attractiveness of the place. The death of the projector, however, was a death blow to the prospects of the institution, which, indeed, has ceased to be an institution at all. The existing trustees of the remains of the school appear not to have been of late, at least, kept well posted respecting the financial condition of their trust, and much dissatisfaction is said to have resulted from a clear statement of facts by the treasurer. However this may be, it appears that definite action has been taken upon the matter, and that all movable property connected with the concern is to be turned into cash under the hammer of a Boston auctioneer for the benefit of creditors. A small portion of the school paraphernalia, such as would not pay for moving, has been given to the school at Wood's Hole.—*Boston Journal.*

SHE received a poem, ending: "My heart turns ever unto thee, and questions if thou missest me." She read the closing lines, and said she did.

TRANSPORTATION.

Water-Routes and Railways—The Cheap Transportation [illegible] Discussed.

We print below that portion of the late address of the Hon. James R. Doolittle before the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Society relating to the transportation question:

[illegible] I bring [illegible] to [illegible] to the farmers of Winnebago county. I might come here to learn it. But there are two or three topics upon which I have bestowed much and anxious thought, topics of great interest to every farmer and to every friend of republican institutions. They are embraced in two questions:

[illegible] the great highways of commerce a cheap and free transportation of heavy products?

Second. How shall we save our republic from the dangers and frauds of elections, as conducted, especially in large cities?

[illegible] second involves our liberties. The one concerns the bodies, the other the souls of men.

In my opinion the great value of water routes has been underrated since railways have come. Americans are [illegible]. With them it never rains; it always pours. From one extreme the pendulum swings to the other. I would not underrate the power and value of railways. They can hardly be overstated. They have become a great force in modern civilization. In common with all our people I have [illegible] power [illegible], and which charms us. I can never look upon a locomotive, moving upon its track of iron or steel, with a train, at thirty miles an hour, without a feeling of awe and admiration. I see in it an emblem of Infinite Power. I see in it an outgrowth of the thought and invention of all [illegible]

But the truth is, in railway building, as in other business, our intense Americanism has itself shown. Our zeal, energy, and faith in the future of everything American have run away with our discretion. We have built too many railroads for the time. They may be good enough for the next generation; but the thing has been overdone for the present.

Indeed, it is in this that we find the immediate cause of the panic of 1873, the end of which we have not reached.

If two railways are built where one can do the business, and, by doing all, make a fair profit, or interest upon the capital invested, at rates which, when the business is divided between two, will bankrupt both, two consequences follow:

First. There has been so much loss or destruction of capital to the country, for the present, laid out in useless rails, in useless bridges, and in "digging useless holes in the ground," as if all that one of them cost, in gold, had been thrown into the sea.

This premature building of thousands of miles of railway, which do not pay running expenses and repairs, has produced the same *present effect* as if all the money they cost were wholly lost. It is not so much the want of money—the want of gold and silver, or of currency—that men feel so keenly now, as the want of something to buy money with; the want of collaterals to borrow it on. It is that which distresses our people. The waste of capital, labor and population by the late civil war, from which we have by no means recovered as yet; the enormous debt and constant drain of taxation which follows it; the extravagance of our people in their houses and in their living, made the burden all that we could bear. Add to that the enormous cost of building thousands of miles of railways that do not pay, and we realize what has eaten out our substance, and made the heavy burden under which we groan. I repeat, the destruction of capital, without returns, in making useless railways, pushed forward by speculators in town lots, railway construction rings and Credit Mobiliers, of which Jay Cooke was a leading spirit, brought on the panic of 1873.

But let us return to the case supposed, of building two railways to do the business of one. Not only can one do the business cheaper than two, and the whole cost of one is lost, but a second consequence is likely to follow. One or both become insolvent, the weaker comes under the control of the stronger, or both under control of some other mammoth corporation, so that what was begun to make competition, and thereby cheapen rates, fails of its purpose, and ends in monopoly.

I do not deny that some great through lines may, and do, fairly compete, and thus cheapen rates. The railways from independent seaports, like Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, when operated in the interests of the great cities where they terminate, do that. They cheapen freights to the seaboard. But even these combine, sometimes, to put freights up.

A half dozen railway managers, in an hour, may confer by telegraph, and raise passenger rates at will.

They may fix the price of freights in winter time, and in summer *up to a certain point.* Beyond that they cannot go. But what is the power that restrains; that regulates them in the summer time? The cheap water routes of the lakes and of the Erie canal.

Without underrating railways; without rushing headlong to the other extreme, of foolishly and prematurely wasting capital in useless and chimerical water routes; wisely confining ourselves to what is practicable, feasible and economical, let us turn our attention once more to the opening and improvement of the great water routes, as the great regulators of commerce.

In due time let us, therefore, hope to see the Erie canal made deeper and wider; with its banks walled, if necessary, to prevent washing when navigated by steam, so as greatly to increase its capacity. Let us hope to see the water routes through the Dominion opened, and the St. Lawrence improved, so that vessels of large burthen from Liverpool can come into Lake Michigan. Let us hope, too, that with a lighter tariff of duties, a diminished public debt, and a freer commercial intercourse, before the close of this century we shall see the Dominion itself seeking to enter the Union of States, and to become a part of this great Republic of the world.

Long before that let us hope to see, also, the canal from Chicago to the Illinois river enlarged to one hundred and sixty feet in width, and eight or ten feet in depth; the Illinois river improved, until every steamboat on the Mississippi which comes above St. Louis will come into the harbor of Chicago, there to meet the vessels of the lakes and ocean. Then Chicago would become the head of river navigation, as it is now of lake navigation. By such a canal a river of pure water from Lake Michigan, flowing from one to two miles an hour, will pour through a city of a million inhabitants, giving it health and commerce, and creating, as it falls at Joliet and at other places on its way to the Illinois, water powers which will add to the working force of this great State more than a million men.

Before that time, let us hope the Hennepin canal, and Rock river canal feeder leading into it, will be completed; and, thereby, the commerce of this valley made forever cheap, open to all, and free from monopoly. Railways, of necessity, tend to centralize power over commerce. Water routes always tend to freedom, and to guard the equal rights of all.

Let us hope, also, that long before that time the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, of first importance to the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, will be fully completed.

Again, let us turn our eyes toward the South to contemplate what the future may do when enterprise, free labor, and free emigration shall come into full play in that great country, so long oppressed by negro slavery. Let us hope to see fully realized the great idea of Jefferson, when he purchased Louisiana to give to the United States control of the natural outlet of the valley of the Mississippi. Let us hope to see the mouths of that river deepened so as to admit the largest ships of the ocean, and ocean vessels of more than a thousand tons burthen, to ascend that river to Cairo and St. Louis.

Let us hope to see, at last, the [illegible] by Washington so long ago, fully realized by a union of the waters of the Ohio and of the Chesapeake, by the Kanawha and the James. Let us hope to see the union of the navigable waters of the Tennessee and the Alabama; and many other great natural water routes from time to time opened and improved in all the States of the South, where winter is so mild as hardly to interrupt water navigation at all.

When all these things come, as they surely will come, if we preserve the Union of the States and maintain the republican institutions [illegible] at the close of this century! Covering so [illegible] of this new world; peopled as it is by the most energetic and enterprising from [illegible] civilized nations and their children, not [illegible] the golden kingdom [illegible] the silver kingdom [illegible], nor the brazen kingdom of the Grecians, nor the iron kingdom of the Romans, ever equaled it.

The "Herald's" Lightning Train.

To commemorate the [illegible] lightning express train [illegible] 1875, the managers of the *Herald* invited representatives from the papers in New York city and vicinity to enjoy the trip on Sunday last to Buffalo. The *Commercial* gives an account of the trip, from which we [illegible]:

"At Syracuse the train was ten minutes late. [illegible] was attached to it the famous locomotive No. 110, with the [illegible] "Jem" Wood, and after breakfast the train was whistling along again. It was from Rochester to Buffalo that the "lightning" feature was really exhibited. Palmyra, 58 miles, was run in [illegible] minutes, a gain of 8 minutes. Between Batavia and Buffalo 3 miles were run at the extraordinary rate of 75 miles an hour, while the whole run, 25 miles, was made in 30 minutes, and the train arrived in Buffalo 10 minutes ahead of time. The stretch to Niagara Falls [illegible] was done at the ordinary rate of speed, reaching there on time. To persons sitting in the car during the fast traveling a most unaccountable feeling was experienced. To walk through the car was impossible. Telegraph posts were passed at an average of one in two seconds, while trees and hedges in many instances appeared to be an interminable mass of bramble and brush. Many persons in the cars were alarmed, although the high rate of speed seemed to be generally admired. All along the route at every house were people gazing at the swiftly passing train, with wonder and amazement depicted on their countenances, and in one instance people rushed from a little country church, which bordered on the roadside, stood for an instant, and as the train whirled around a curve the astonished worshipers were seen re-entering the church.

A Story About King David.

The following extract is from an interesting article on the Talmud in the *Cornhill Magazine:*

"There is a touching passage in the book of Psalms—all the more affecting from its mysterious wording—a passage which few sincere Christians can read without tears, in which David, who has evidently been lately suffering some serious distress, prays to be saved from the lion's mouth, 'for,' says he, 'Thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns.' Now here the difficulty, of course, lies in the unexpected introduction of the unicorns. Adam Clarke satisfies himself with saying that the Psalmist alludes to the Gentiles. Not so Rab Hunah, in the Midrash Tehillim, who thus explains the passage literally without recourse to allegorical exegesis. When David was feeding sheep he found one day a unicorn sleeping in the desert. He took him for a high hill, and ascending pastured his flock. The beast, after awhile, awoke, rose, and David rising with him, touched the heavens with his hand. Then said the son of Jesse in this unexpected emergency, 'If the Lord will help me down from this unicorn, I will build him a house of a hundred cubits, the size of this animal's horn.' Some say he measured its width, others its length. Plenary agreement on any subject in this world seems impossible. What occurred? a lion came. The unicorn crouched in fear, and David descended. Then he became anxious about the lion, and it was on this occasion, or soon after it, that the affecting lines above were composed."

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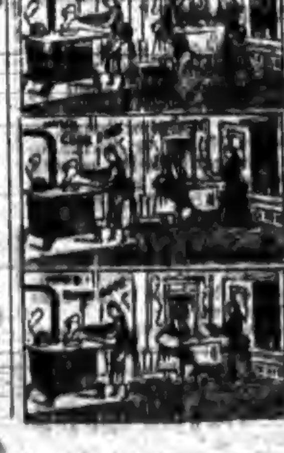

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2. [illegible] for food, no more sour eructations [illegible] good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

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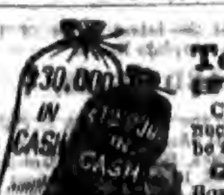

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7th Largest Club	[illegible] in Gold Coin.
8th Largest Club	[illegible] in Gold Coin.
9th Largest Club	[illegible] in Gold Coin.
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AGENTS WANTED.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO, CHICAGO, ILL., NEW YORK, N. Y., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE, Chicago Suburban Lots at $100 each, $10 down and $5 monthly for balance, within a short distance of City Limits, with hourly trains and cheap fare. Send for circular. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE best-selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 Sheets Paper, 15 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a Piece of Jewelry. Single Package, with elegant Prize, post-paid, 25 cents. Circular free. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York.

DOUBLE YOUR TRADE

Druggists, Grocers and Dealers—Pure China and Japan Teas, in sealed packages, seven-top can boxes, or half chests. Orders prompt. Send for circular. THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton-st., N. Y., P. O. Box 4560.

SAFE S. H. HARRIS THE BEST

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, 23 & 25 RANDOLPH St., CHICAGO.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Volcanic Medicines which Convulse the System by their violent Cathartic action, ought not be taken for Constipation. The mild, soothing and painless operation of Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient is exactly what is required, and will speedily cure the most chronic cases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELECTRICITY
IS LIFE.

MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS! VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and Bands are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by VOLTA BELT CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Not a Mad Stone

Dr. C. Fulton, of Bucyrus, Ohio, says:—"Hon. Judge Lee of this county had been troubled with Kidney affection for some months. I put him on your *Bucku and Dandelion*, and in a few days he was improved; in two weeks time, without other medicine, he passed from his bladder an irregular calculus, an inch in length, and a quarter of an inch in diameter, which he will send down to you as a remarkable specimen of its kind. He is now free from all pain and a sound man." The specimen referred to may now be seen in the office of the KAUSS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Together with many other certificates of cures.

OPIUM Morphine Habit AND Intemperance Speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address Dr. J. C. BECK, 112 John St., Cincinnati, O.

Smith Organ Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.

These Standard Instruments

Sold by Music Dealers Everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

Sold throughout the United States on the INSTALLMENT PLAN!

That is, on a System of Monthly Payments.

Purchasers should ask for the Smith American Organ. Catalogues and full particulars on application.

C. N. U.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CALL AND SEE THE BOSS STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT SPROTT & SONS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, SEPT., 30, 1875

[illegible] Orth, writing from Vienna, says that he has yet to see a single drunken person where everybody drinks wine and beer.

A telegraph dispatch states that Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, called upon the attorney general, and approved the course of that gentleman in refusing troops to the call of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi. In view of the fact that Kellogg's usurpation is only born with by the outraged citizens of Louisiana because it is backed by Federal troops, this may be considered as one of the sublimest pieces of impudence on record.

If the north pole is not discovered by the present British scientific expedition, there is not much use in trying it any longer. The party will winter less than eight degrees from the pole giving all of next summer to complete the remaining 450 miles. This expedition is fitted out with all sorts of scientific apparatus, especially for clambering over the rugged fields of ice which have heretofore proven an insurmountable barrier to the northern explorers.

Another idol has been dashed in pieces. A Mexican soldier who was seated by the side of Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, says that the expression, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," was never uttered — Bragg did dash up to the general and asked what he should do, as he was in imminent danger of losing his battery. And Taylor replied, "Capt. Bragg,it is better to lose a battery than a battle." Thus perishes another of that large family of golden sayings which ruthless modern investigation is consigning to unmerited oblivion.

In spite of the pacific dispatches lately sent from the seat of war in the Turkish provinces, it is quite likely that there wi'l yet be a full fledged war. The hatred of race and religious differences have been smoldering for years, and the recent outbreak will not be so easily quelled. The neutral attitude of Servia has had the effect to delay hostilities, but it is quite apparent that the peace party in that province is composed of the reiging prince and the nobility, and that their good will has probably been purchased with Turkish gold. The people are in full sympathy with their brothern of Herzegovina and Bosnia, which has lately joined the insurrection, and it is next to certain that all the states of northern Turkey will follow suit. In this case the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire in the west will be a foregone conclusion.

Of the financial plan of the Erie convention, the Pittsburg *Post* (dem.) says: "The idle clamor of a few ringsters about the currency will avail nothing. The democracy do not depart from ancient faith, that gold and silver are the constitutional basis of of the currency. To reach this without bankrupting the masses is the aim of the party. The wisdom of this course is made apparent by studying the result of the cruel fallacy of forced resumption. It is yet more than four years until the time fixed by the act of last winter, and what is the result? Already the currency is locked up, business is prostrated, manufactures are nearly at a stand-still, and the condition of things are growing worse every day, and unless this unwise and wicked act is repealed, will continue to grow worse, until the financial crash comes with the attempt to force it."

William T. Alexander, Postmaster at Jacksonville, Ala., occupies a unique position before the great American public. He is a democrat, but yet holds a position as a Federal office-holder. He was appointed on the 18th of last August. Upon the receipt of his appointment, to set him self right before his neighbors, he published a card, saying that if he did consent to serve the Government he was yet no minion of Grant's.— Upon the publication of this bold card certain people in his town have tried to persuade the Postmaster-General to remove him on account of his disloyalty. Jewell has investigated his case and has found that there is not a republican in the town capable of discharging the duties of *Postmaster*; that Alexander is an efficient officer and upon this ground his commission which has been held back ever since the date of his appointment, was issued to him to-day.

Ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania a war governor, now a Republican minister, is to speak in Ohio for Governor Allen.

Surely Delano has at last resigned. Grant says he has filled that position with ability and integrity. Prof Marsh, who was sent to investigate the Indian frauds thinks otherwise and so does the public.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at the late residence of Benjamin Rufner, Deceased, near the center of Richland tp., on Friday

OCTOBER 15th. 1875.

the personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: Hogs, Sheep, one Wagon, one two-horse Buggy, Harness, Plows, Horse-Rake, Horse hay Fork, Hay, Oats, old Corn, new Corn in shock, Potatoes, Bob-Sleds, Harrow, Chains, Fanning Mill, Forks, Lumber &c.

TERMS.—A credit of one year will be given, on all sums over three dollars, by purchasers giving their notes according to law, before the goods are removed. Sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand.

JAMES BARTON, Executor.
Sept. 20, 1875.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not be contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by derangement of the liver and bowels.

Regulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time, and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart, pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Tax payers are hereby notified, that the Legislature of last winter changed the time in the law for paying the 2nd installment of taxes. The time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November, as it has been before. The following is the section of law passed by the Legislature.

SECTION 1st. Any person or tax payer, charged with taxes on a tax duplicate in the hands of a county Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 3rd Monday of April or may at his option, pay one half thereof, on or before such 3rd Monday of November following, provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the first Monday of November, in the manner provided by law, and provided further, that in all cases where as much as one half of the amount of the taxes charged against a tax payer, shall not be paid on or before the 3rd Monday in April, the whole amount shall become due and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law.

Remember that the time expires this year on the 30th day of October instead of the 15th day of November as heretofore. The new law requires me to commence my settlement with the Auditor on the first Monday of November, so that all taxes remaining unpaid at that date will be returned delinquent, with 10 per cent. penalty and collected as required by law.

Collectors will be entitled to mileage from the Court House door to where the delinquent tax payer lives under the new law instead of from the voting place of the tax payer to where he lives, as it was under the old law.

Do not put off paying until the last few days but come early, or we cannot make the receipts, for as yet only a few have paid their 2nd installment.

Yours respectfully,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Treas.
DeKalb County, Ind.

Auburn, Ind. Sept. 6th, 1875.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virture of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James Sanborn and William C. Haskill are Plaintiff's, and Aaron D. Moore and Isaac Moore are Defendant's, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred Fifty Dollars and thirteen cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, October 9th, 1875.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Ind., the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one third part of the south half (½) of the south-west quarter of section nine [9] Township thirty-three north of range fourteen [14] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any releief whatever from valuation and appraisement law.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, SHERIFF.
Rose & Hartman, atty's for plff.
Auburn, Ind. Sept. 16, 1875.

$8.00

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Honorable Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1875, asking for the vacation of a part of Randolph street, in the Town of Garrett, in said county, described as follows, to-wit:

A strip fifty feet in width off of the east side of Randolph street, extending from the south line of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company's (Indiana Division,) right of way, to the north line of Quincy street, produced eastwardly.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURG & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, INDIANA DIVISION.
By JOHN H. COWEN, Attorney.

se28

What sense is there in paying a taylor four prices for clothing, when a more stylish cut, superior made garment, can be procured for a much less price at the Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne. The best dressed people are wearing Derlins, Carhart & Whitford's makes, sold by, Sam, Pete & Max.

Spragues best prints only 6c per yard at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best yard wide bleached muslin 10c at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best Gingham 9 and 10cts at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Good, all wool, flannel 25c and upward at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best Young Hyson Tea $1 at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Queensware at COST to close out at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

The largest stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Groceries ever brought to Auburn, just opened at

Miller's & Casebeers !

Call and examine Goods and Prices.---- They sell more Goods than any 4 stores in AUBURN, IND

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 5 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 24—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, ADM'R.

Sep. 2.

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE !

Muslins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves and other staple goods in large stock.

YARNS.

Germantown yarn, first quality.
Germantown yarn, first quality, Balmoral.
Merino yarn, Shetland wool.
Saxony yarn Saxonia yarn.
Knitting yarn of all kinds, including the celebrated German knitting yarn.
Knitting cotton, Crochet cotton.
Cotton especially for mending stockings, in small skeins.
RUG canvas and other kinds.
Infant's bootees, sacks and shirts, and all kinds of knit goods made to order.

Stamping.

Braiding and Embroidery done to order.
German knitting Cotton, complete stocking darner, stocking suppotters.
Corsets in varity, including Madame Foy's corset at $1.
French embroidery silk, shaded embroidery silk, large skeins 5 cents.
And a large stock of staple and fancy goods at exceedingly low prices.

21 West Main St.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Saml W. Sprott, Administrator of the estate of Caharine Palmer, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. B. LANNING, Clerk.

Sept 17, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1st. Be in ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Auburn, in the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person, owning or having the control of any Cattle, Horses Mules or Swine, to permit such Cattle, Horses, Mules or Swine to run at large within the corporate limits of said town between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning from the first day of July to the first day of December in each year.

SECTION 2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than $1, nor more than $5.

SECTION 3rd. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or having control of any Cattle, Horses or Mules to permit such Cattle, Horses or Mules to run at large, at any time, within the corporate limits of said town from the 1st day of December, in each year, until after the 1st day of April following.

SECTION 4th. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section three of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be find in any sum not less than $1 nor more than $5.

SECTION 5th. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the 4th day of October, A. D. 1875

Attest: C. D. HARE, Town Clerk,

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from......10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen......50c
White Fish per kit......$1.40	White Fish per half barrell......$5.50
Syrups from...... 75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar 5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork	Western Reserve Cheese......15 ce'ts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices,— Too many goods to enumerate Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Cdd Fellows room, north Court House

E. ZOLLARS.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books,

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

A New Store

With an entire new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

New STYLES of all kinds at the LOWEST PRICES at

J. E. WOODFORD'S

I have located at Auburn with a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the

Lowest Figures for Cash!

My Facilities for making CUSTOM WORK are not excelled anywhere and those favoring me—with their orders may be certain of getting the best material.

W. W. HUMES, Foreman.

To the trade, great inducements are offered in Leather, Findings, &c. Please call and examine mystock before purchasing.

Farmers, Mechanics, Every body!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.. ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assortment. Give him a call.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, MAIN STREET, AUBURN, INDIANA.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Fruit House has opened up in fine style.

The Waterloo Fair commences next week.

Jas. Lowry left Monday to join Miller's troupe.

The churches were crowded last Sabbath.

Gloves, all kinds and Lowest prices at Kahn's.

Root & Company's advertisement is changed.

The best hats and caps, are at T. B. Totten's.

The boys are waltzing to the tune of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. F. Rundels is visiting friends at Fort Wayne.

St. Lock has put a splendid cellar under saloon.

Corn-husking has commenced among our farmers.

The best undershirts and drawers at T. B. Totten's.

Brick-work has commenced on the McIntyre block.

The crowd at the temperance lecture was large and attentive.

Our bakers can hardly supply the demand for bread.

The Tamarack Varieties, at Garrett, was a success.

John Hebel has a new clerk. A very polite Dithman.

A good business suit for $8.50, at Kahn's. Hear, oh yea ragged.

The Noble County Fair will open at Ligonier, October 12th to 16th.

Mrs. Dora Lamb, of Reading, Mch., is visiting relations in this place.

You can get the Halls Patent Husking Gloves at T. B. Totten's.

Miss Mary McNerny, of Ohio, is visiting with Miss Kitty Elwell, of this city.

Al. Dawson has purchased Wm. Sheffer's property, on North Main Street for $2000.

The Blue Stocking got away with the Star of the West, last Saturday, about 6 scores.

Little Dick Richard and Hank Ford had a scuffle near the Granger Store, last Monday.

For gloves and underclothing, of every style and price, go to Rakestraw and Jackman's.

See the advertisement of the Auburn Fruit House, now opened in the Odd Fellows' room.

Court is under full headway, and the lawyers move about as if there was a stake ahead of them.

We learn that Billy Mensch, of Garret was robbed of his money and watch, at Chicago, last week.

We are in receipt of a complimentary to the N. E. Ind. Fair, at Waterloo, to take place next week.

The dance given at Ensley's Hall, last Thursday, was quite a pleasant affair, but not largely attended.

Mosel Ashelman's horse run-a-way, last week, smashing his buggy and doing some injury to the horse.

We make a specialty of ladies, Misses and Chrilden's fine serge gaiters. S. W. Sprott & Son.

You can get overcoats of the latest style ready made or made to order at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

B. F. Blair, Esq., of Newville gave us a call yesterday and reported his neighborhood in good shape.

WAIT! For what? Kahn's new Clothing. Overcoats, &c. He is east buying a large stock.

Hon. Allen Zollars, one of the prominent members of the bar of Fort Wayne is here attending court.

We make a specialty of the S. Robinson's fine work for Women, Misses and Children, at S. W. Sprott & Son.

We have the best assortment of hats and caps in Auburn. All of the latest styles. D. KAHN & CO.

40 cents for a good Under-shirt or pair of Drawers. Don't freeze when you can get underweare at such prices at Kahn's.

Comodore Foote and Sister, the smallest people in the world, will give an entertaiment at the hall Oct. 4th. The agent left two tickets. Liberal.

Circuit Court opened last Monday. So far it has been busy in preliminary matter in the trial of cases such as hearing demurs filing answers &c.

A large stock of Boots & Shoes just received at S. W. Sprott & Son, which is open for inspection. Please call and see the neatest and best stock, ever brought to town.

A fire at Marshal, Mich., last Friday night, destroyed the principal hotel.—Three persons who could not escape were burned to death, and a number wounded.

The Waterloo "Press" seems to think that there is nothing in the rumor that Judge Best intends resigning, and ascribes it to the over anxiety of aspiring lawyers.

The "Press" tries to be funny over a typographical error in the COURIER. We have only to refer to a similar error in the "Press" during the fair last fall, to silence the battery of our neighbor.

If some party would run a hack from this place to Waterloo during the fair, would do well financially. Start at 8 o'clock and return at about the same hour in the evening.

J. M. Rex, Esq., now with the jobbing house of Shaw & Baldwin, Toledo, Ohio was in town yesterday, and reported trade improving. Joe makes an agreeable and popular salesman.

Our mutual good friend, Mr. B. F. Kennedy withdraws from the Waterloo "Press" to take place to-day. Just think what will be left when Frank leaves. Goranity.

LOST.—A medium sized milch cow, main color white, with small red spots about six years old. Strayed from my premises about a week ago. A liberal reward will be given for information or her return. F. PICKER.

If you want good bread, get good flour, and the best place we know of, to get a good article is at the Eagle Mills. They know how how to grind it so that it will make good bread.

We are obliged to the officers of the Defiance County Fair for a complimentary to their next exhibition which opens next Tuesday and continue during the week. Our neighbors have the reputation of holding fairs.

This afternoon Corunna plays the first nine. To-morrow Albion does the same thing in the forenooon, and in the afternoon Albion and Columbia city plays.—The games will take place on Eel River grounds.

T. J. Saxton, County Tax Collector, was called to his home at Cleveland, O., last Tuesday, on account of sickness.—Those parties who had made arrangements with him to pay their delinquent taxes will be obliged to wait a few days. He will return as soon as possible.

There was about fifteen grown persons asleep in one of our churches, last Sunday evening. Well, they better take advantage now, as there will be no chance to snooze after they have passed in their checks.

We omitted to state, last week, the Marriage of Mr. F. Rundels to Miss A. Baldock, both of the city. We wish the parties a happy and prosperous travel down the well trodden path of life before them. But Frank thought of this and "got the cage before the bird."

The attorney general says he is unable to find now any law now in force in the state, which authorizes justices of the peace to tax up costs for the attendance or mileage of witnesses. He is inclined to think, however, that justices still possess the power, notwithstanding, to compel the attendance of witnesses before them.

W. H. Dills, Esq., delivered a fine address on the subject of Temperance, last Monday evening. The house was densley packed, and seats were in demand, and this together with the excellent attention given was certainly a compliment to the speaker. Mr. D. treated the subject practically, with no show at oratory, yet well expressed and convincing in its argument.

There was a double wedding at the Sherman House last Saturday a week, in which several Auburnits participated. The contracting parties were Mr. Geo. C. Shiffer, the gentlemanly agent of the B. & O. Road at the Junction, and Miss Laura Swihart. Also at the same time and place, Mr. John A. Wherrett, to Miss Mary R. Reeder, of Kokomo.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to me on book or slip account will please call and settle with in the next 20 days, or they will be left for collection.

V. A. BEARD.

Sept 23d, 1875.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Dr. Detchon's Whooping Cough Specific cures this disease in one weeks time. If used generally, it will save the lives of hundreds. Do not let your children die of Whooping Cough, when one bottle of this Specific will cure it. It moderates all the severer symptoms within the first twenty-four hours. For sale at Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. Sept. 30-y.

The Grangers gave us some marshal music as the passed through town on their way to the pic-nic grounds, last Tuesday. After passing Seventh Street, a fellow about six foot tall, standing in a pair of buckle shoes that looked like twin herring boxes, said to his big brother:

"I want to be a granger
And by the grangers stand,
With music al. around me,
And a banner in my hand."

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30-y

No Connection.

We are authorized to state that the popular clothing man of Waterloo Jacob Kahn, has just returned from the east with an immense stock of clothing, dry goods, Boots & Shoes, and has now the entire stock opened out for the inspection of the public. He also wishes us to say that he is not connected with any other firm in the county in the clothing line, put that he will sell at figures that cannot be duplicated in the county. He is still buying all kinds of produce for cash. Call and see him. 4w.

A woman who thought she had a tumor, sent for a Fort Wayne surgeon, last week. He came on Saturday found indeed, a somewhat tumorous appearance, but never having known any of the kind that would not yield to natural causes in the course of nine months, at least, he picked up his instruments and returned promptly on the first train.—[Lagrange Standard.

We had a case like the above in Auburn, only a little different. The doctor thought it was a tumor, and the lady the next day or so demonstrated the fact that it wasn't.

A terrible boiler explosion occured in Defiance county, on Wednesday of last week. The boiler was used with a threshing machine, and it exploded with great force. The boiler, engine and carrier was lifted bodily and hurled through the barn, smashing posts, beams, separator and everything in its course. It landed about one hundred and fifty feet from where it started and was turned completely around, and stood at the time it dropped upright, on the rear carriage. Geo Lawrence, Alvaro Lawrence and Adam Geitgey, were instantly killed and several others dangerously wounded.

NEW SHOE STORE.

Mr. Philip Lordier, the enterprising boot & shoe merchant of Fort Wayne now located nearly opposite the Aveline House, 88 Calhoun street, desires us to state that he will remove to this place in about three weeks occuping the new store room east of the bank, on Seventh street, where he will open out a large and varied assortment of Boots & Shoes upon which he will offer special inducements in the way of prices to purchasers.

MR. EDITOR:

I was in Columbia City last week and visited their new Jail, which by the way will be found wanting when weighed in the ballance. I see Bratton & Co. are using a lot of rejected Philadelphia pressed brick, they had laying in the yards of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co., for the last three years. They were shipped for the Adams' county Court House, and condemed by J. C. Johnson Architect, of the aforesaid Court House This same J. C. Johnson is the Architect of the Columbia City Jail. (Now ain't there a nigger in the wood pile.) He either went back on Adams county or has gone back on Whitley county. Will J. C. Johnson please rise and explain why this is thusly.

FAIRPLAY.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

For the Courier.

Young Hearts that Have Grown Old.

AIR—Silver Threads Among the Gold.

BY WILL E. WOLFORD.

Darling, linger with me now,
While our heads together bow,
Let us pray to Him on high,
That we may together die.
For with thee I'll always stay,
Till thou shalt flee from earth away,
Often have we both been told,
Of youthful hearts that have grown old.

CHORUS—Tell me, tell me, will you darling,
Of the songs we use to sing,
And our love together [illegible]
Of young hearts that have grown old.

Darling, think what happy days
We have spent at childhood plays,
But we together have grown old,
And our days will soon be told.
Then how happy we will be,
When we from life and earth shall flee,
Brighter we'll be than gems untold,
Of youthful hearts that have grown old.

Oh, how bright those eyes do shine,
As they fondly look in mine,
Loving ones that cannot forget
The happy time when first they met.
But now as they are growing dim,
While we bow let us look to him,
And together our lives we will fold,
And our young hearts that have grown old

Garrett, Ind.

The Fort Wayne papers are perfect ghouls, when they get on the scent of anything nasty. In fact the more nasty the case may be, the more diabolically pleased are these strange representatives of the human race. A case of love, "not wisely, but too well" occurring between members of two respectable families near Huntertown, gives the chance for parading the names of the heads of said families before the public and furnishing an opportunity to use that descriptive pen which these fellows imagine they can sling with so much grace. If anything like this should occur among themselves, which is sometimes the case, you'll see them hunting up all the reporters, and standing somebody off for the drinks, and thus hush the matter up. Policy takes the place of justice, and cheek reigns in the place of brains.

The Grangers held their meeting on Tuesday instead of to-day as was advertised, and the change no doubt operated against as large a turnout as might have been otherwise realized, yet there was a good number in attendance. The speaker of the occasion Mr. Clewson, of Indianapolis, failed to appear, or explain the cause of his absence, and Hon. Free Kelly was called upon for a short address. He acknowledged the difficulty of filling an appointment, announced for some one else, and then went on and in one of his best efforts, discussed the Grange question with marked ability. A man who can leave the plow, or the harvest field, and the next day appear before an intelligent audience, and entertain them in the manner that Mr. Kelly did last Tuesday, possesses qualities that cannot fail to be appreciated in those classes where intelligence and refinement are the distinctive characteristics.

A NEW DISEASE—Another horse diseas has made its appearance in N. Y. City It is not the epizoot, although like it in many respects. It is of a milder form, and temporary in its attacks. The symtoms are a mild cough, accompanied at times by inflammation of the throat, frequent sneezing, and occasionally a discharge at the nose. With few exceptions its victims all eat well and work without interruption. Every car and stage line has felt its influence, and it is safe to say that not one hundred horses in the city have escaped.

Fifteen hundred out of two thousand horses in the Third avenue stables were coughing and sneezing on Friday last. Ten thousand horses among the stage and car lines alone are suffering from it. On Saturday last the truck horses in Hoboken were unable to work on account of it. Superintendent Bidgood, of the Sixth avenue line of cars says, "it comes like a flash of lightning, striking every horse in the city, and as quickly pass away, leaving its effects behind it." All seem to think it is short lived, the horses having improved since Saturday.

As well as the editor of the COURIER knew the falsity of the charges of his contributor, it is a question whether his numerous patrons in this place and vicinity had not a right to expect a little different treatment from him,

Though not very well expressed, the above, from the Waterloo "Press," rather intimates that we are responsible for the views of our correspondents, when it knows that it is a rule all over the country that such is not the case. If a correspondent makes false charges, then anyone else is entitled and can always have the same public means to prove them so.

The above also intimates that we knew what was charged by the correspondent to be false. We knew that the Angola band had played two or three times for the fair, while no band from Auburn or Butler has ever been engaged So much for the falsity of that charge. As to the pumps being locked we don't know that this was ever done, yet there are some who aver this to be the case.

As to our numerous patrons at Waterloo, we have no desire to do them, or anybody else, an injury, nor to detract from the success of the fair. We are one of two from Auburn who took stock in that organization, and though under the present management we have been treated with but little or no courtesy, yet we can pass that by, and represent their interests as fairly as those of any other locality. Editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents and the "Press" ought to know this, after being in the business eighteen years

IF YOU NEED

CLOTHING!

VISIT

KAHN'S Clothing House!

It will Pay You.

Ensly's Block, Two Doors East Post Office

AUBURN, IND.

BUTLER ITEMS.

September 28th, 1875.

EDITOR COURIER

—Were you ever awakened from a sleep haunted by dreams of business troubles, by strains of exquisite music beneath your window, sounding doubly sweet on the "stilly night?" And after the serenaders had gone, was not your sleep dreamless and more restful?—Thanks to the soothing effects of music! A company of some three or four ladies with the same number of gentlemen were out Saturday evening serenading various fortunate mortals.

—Our citizens do not appear to be particularly interested in the Fair.—Probably fairs of another kind—excursion FARES—have drained their pockets of all spare change.

—The thermometer has wavered from 60° to 70° during the last week, and that is very comfortable.

Mr. John R. Ball died at his residence last Monday, at about 4 o'clock. He had lingered between life and death for many days, not expected to live from one hour to the next.

—Our young folks have re-organized the Dramatic Club. They have purchased a fine collection of scenes from Toledo, O., and are now known as the "Star Dramatic Association," consisting strictly of home talent. They are preparing to place the Drama called, "The Drunkard's Warning" before the public in three weeks. As their past difficulties have been healed, we hope, and believe, they will succeed.

Several young men have organized a debating club. First meeting on Monday night, next. With the Drama, Debate and Church and Masonic Socials, we can surely pass the long winter evenings quite pleasantly.

—Will Carpenter, P. O. Clerk, is astonished. Last Saturday night a young man call for mail and after Will had looked, the GENTLEMAN actually thanked him. There was nothing very remarkable about his appearance either.

—Prof. Bowersox, although enduring very poor health, is doing justice to our school. I think the Trustees are congratulating themselves on having secured him. "LENA."

From Angola.

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1875.

—The fair at Pleasant Lake was a pleasant (af) fair, and went off pleasantly.

—Ella Orton, daughter of Leander Orton, died of diptheria, last Saturday evening. Several others are dangerously sick with the same disease.

—It is thought by some that it is not manly to shed tears, but it only shows those finer feelings that should exist within every bosom. The man who fails to drop a tear for a departing relative or a dear friend, is devoid of that finer feeling, unless he belongs to that very limited class who have not the power to weep.

—Our merchants are filling up their store rooms to overflowing with the expectation of a good fall trade. The shoe trade is much more lively since the weather has turned colder, it being too cool to go barefooted.

—W. A. Woodhull, Esq., has his new house ready for the inside finish. It will be the best house in Angola, as for durability and style.

—Our round house on the Saginaw road has not been commenced yet.

—There was a row in town last Saturday evening. Several of the "roosters" were brought before Justice Dawson and fined $5 each, and one of them was cooped in the White Oak over night

—The youngest daughter of Geo. W. Poland, Esq., is lying at the point of death with that bad disease diphtheria Eugene is the darling of the household and her death will leave a sad vacancy around the hearth stone.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion, restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will find it peculiar adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial size 25 cents.

Spencerville Items.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

—Frost.

—Corn killed.

—Potatoes are plenty.

—Melons have disappeared.

—Ague is giving our friends a hearty shake.

—Quinine, substitute for flour, wholesaled by J. A. Provines.

—Croquet games and "swinging on the gate," is posponed until warmer evenings.

—Our boys have too much work to do to play ball, but Frank Barney says, he can scoop anybody in the County on the skate.—when there is no ice.

—Two of our boys called to see a couple of young ladies one evening.—Two other young men left shortly after. Orang, can tell you all about it; can't he Mort?

—Quartly meeting commences to-day.

—The Lutheran church presents a fine appearance, it is finished.

—The corn crop is reported as being below an average this fall, the frost being to early for it. The farmers have about finished sowing their wheat, considerable has been sowed. May a bountiful harvest pay the farmers for their labor.

—The citizens of Spencerville and vicinity, are called upon to mourn the loss of Father Zimmerman, who died last night in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a good citizen, an exemplary christian, a kind father and companion. The bereft friends have the sympathy of young and old. He was a member of the M. E. church for fifty-three years. He was always a live and working member, run well his race and died with the full assurance of gaining the reward of the faithful, who continue on to the end. As we think of his departure, and that we shall no more be permitted to listen to his good words of encouragement, and sweet words of council, we are constrained to drop a tear, but his words will live after him, and many will be the souls that will be gathered into the folds of Christ through their instrumentality.

ALPH.

Garrett Items.

—We are having a few nice days again which is encouraging. Everybody is busy, but those who are too drunk to work which is quite a number.

—Mr. Randolph, that gentlemanly engineer, is among us again.

—Baker Bros. new building is almost ready for occupancy.

—We had a drunken row here last Saturnay evening in which the front of Thinel's saloon was badly damaged.

Jno Summerlot has a new boarding house completed.

—R. W. McWilliams, has opened up a billiard hall in Fox's building.

—Gust says better you gone right avay ouet off you don't vant a beat put off you.

Mr. J. A. Hall challenges any man in the State of Indiana for a contest in his profession, on a wager of any amount

—A large body of men arrived here Tuesdoy morning to commence work on the large blacksmith-shops.

—Mr. Thomas, who purchased several hundred acres of land, joining on three sides of our city, is now laying out a number of desirable building lots.

Last night while the drunken uproar was going on a party of burglars broke into Covell & Son's and took about $100 worth of goods. We will be glad when this town is incorporated so that we can have officers to protect our property.

CONSERVATIVE.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 263 4th avenue, New York suffered for many years with stiffness and little pains in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3 4w

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The great Boston dry goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. has been partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The engineer, fireman, and two brakemen of a coal train on the Lehigh Valley railroad were killed by the explosion of a locomotive at Stony Creek, Pa., a few days ago.

The famous case of Tilton vs. Beecher was called in the City Court of Brooklyn last week, but was, by consent of counsel, put over until the next term of the court. Tilton's libel suit against the Brooklyn *Eagle* also went over until the next term, by consent.... In the case of Westervelt, who has for some time been on trial at Philadelphia under an indictment for complicity in the Charley Ross abduction affair, he has been found guilty on three counts of the indictment. But the trial has failed to reveal the fate or whereabouts of the lost boy.... The epizootic has broken out again in New York. It is estimated that at least 10,000 horses are at present sick with it in that city.

The cattle disease has broken out in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and a number of animals are rapidly dying off.

The experiment of publishing a daily religious newspaper in New York has failed, and the *Daily Witness*, which was started with this object several years ago, announces its own demise.

The platform of the Massachusetts Democracy rejoices in the removal of the "odious prohibitory law."....Vice-President Wilson's name having been mentioned in connection with the Governorship of Massachusetts, he addressed a letter to a Boston paper stating that, although he would esteem it as a great compliment, his sense of duty to the country would not permit him to accept it even if tendered by the unanimous voice of the State Convention.

Drake & Colby, one of the largest produce commission firms in the city of New York has succumbed to the general depression of trade, and made an assignment for the benefit of creditors....At Piedmont, N. H., one night last week, a man named Cotting was awakened by a tramp, who, with a cocked pistol, demanded his money. Cotting directed the tramp to a bureau containing $700. The tramp laid down his pistol to search, when Cotting seized the pistol and shot the tramp dead.

THE WEST.

The deadly kerosene lamp has piled up five more victims, in Otoe county, Neb. At a farm house out there, the other evening, a Mrs. Black was carrying a small child up stairs, with a lamp in her hand, when she was run into by a boy coming rapidly down. The lamp was knocked from her grasp and exploded, setting fire to everything combustible. The husband seized his wife and threw her in a pool of water, and in striving to rescue the remainder of the family, was badly burned and crippled for life. The mother and two children died before morning.

Stilson Hutchins has sold the controlling interest in the St. Louis *Dispatch* to W. R. Allison, for twenty-five years the editor of the Steubenville (O.) *Herald*. The price paid was $40,000....Terrible storms have lately prevailed throughout New Mexico. The town of Las Cruces was destroyed by the bursting of a water-spout.

Jesse James is living quietly in St. Louis, among friends, and denies that he was killed at Pine Hill, Ky. It has been ascertained that the name of the dead robber of the Huntington bank was Thompson McDaniels, a Western Missouri desperado, whose brother Bill was shot while endeavoring to break jail at Kansas a few months ago, where he was held for complicity in the robbery of the Kansas Pacific train at Muncie last December.

The Kansas City *Times* has a special from Great Bend, Kan., saying that Col. Wheeler, a wealthy cattle-dealer who was recently reported killed by cattle thieves in the Indian Territory, has returned to Great Bend, having captured five of the thieves and recovered 200 cattle.

The story of a terrible crime comes from Williamson county, Ill. A bitter feud has for a long time existed between two colored families, living near Carbondale. One night last week one of these negroes effected an entrance into the house of the other, and proceeded to murder every human being in the cabin, slaying the man, his wife, a child of 6 years, and an old woman, who chanced to be staying there that night.

THE SOUTH.

The Gulf coast of Texas has had a terrible gale. The water swept in upon the city of Galveston in huge masses, inundating much of the town. Great damage to railroads, buildings, etc., is reported. A party of thirty workmen engaged on the government works being constructed in the harbor, were cut off from the power of rescue and perished....The Navy Department at Washington has received the following dispatch from the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida: "The yellow fever is epidemic at Howell's Station, on Pensacola bay, 25 miles above the Navy Yard. The people have neither food, medicine nor attendance. They are crying, in the name of God, for relief."

Later reports from Galveston, Texas, fully confirm the intelligence previously received as to the destructiveness of the storm that recently swept over that city. The gale raged with unparalleled fury for over forty-eight hours, and the waters of the gulf, which rolled in waves mountain high, were swept over the island, inundating the entire city to a depth of from one to three feet. In the entire rear east and west ends of the city the water rose to a sufficient depth to float large wooden edifices, many of which are very valuable. The residence portion of the city was most affected. From Tremont street, where this section begins, and for a distance of at least one mile and a half west, every garden and every foundation was destroyed. Domiciles were scattered promiscuously in the center of thoroughfares, many of them being jammed together. Further to the west, in the neighborhood of Oleander Park, where there are many stylish residences, the water is reported to have reached a depth of from six to nine feet. A similar story is told of the eastern end of the island, which extends from Center street at least one mile and a half in the business section of the city. Large stocks of goods were kept on the ground floors, and hence the damage must have been enormous. It is estimated that the earnings of the entire year will be exhausted in repairing the damages. Vegetation has been utterly destroyed. Upward of 150 buildings were swept away, more than 40 lives lost, and about 80 vessels driven ashore into the heart of the city....Little Rock, Ark., was visited last week by a destructive conflagration, which destroyed an entire block of buildings and the Anthony House. The loss on the hotel is $30,000; no insurance.

Perfect peace is reported to reign in the lately-reported disorderly portion of Mississippi.

Parties arriving in New Orleans from Indianola, Texas, who were in that ill-fated town during the recent terrible cyclone, [illegible] from even the most sensational reports of the devastation of life and property there. Out of 300 houses, only five are left standing. When the storm was at its height, the water rose six feet in two hours, the wind blowing at the rate of eighty-eight miles an hour, driving the water and breakers through the city at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, sweeping everything in its way, and covering the plain in the rear of the city for ten miles to a depth of seven feet. Several small settlements, numbering a total population of 150, were also swept out of existence, making, with the 250 persons who were lost at Indianola, a total of 400 lives lost. The gentlemen conveying this information give the most harrowing account of the destitution of survivors. When they left Indianola ninety bodies had been recovered. The stench in the city from the putrefaction of these dead, with the stench from the dead animals, was most intolerable. It is also stated that a party of Mexicans began robbing the dead bodies that had been washed to the plain, from four to six miles back of the city, the scoundrels chopping the fingers, hands and ears from the men and women to obtain their jewelry. As soon as this was heard of in the city a party of citizens went out and killed five Mexicans whom they caught at their devilish work....Chief-Justice Peyton, of Mississippi, has granted an injunction restraining the Auditor from paying out money for the support of the militia that Gov. Ames proposes calling out.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the interest on the bonds specified below will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 17th of December next, on which day they cease to draw interest. Of the act of June 30, 1864: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 2,501 to 3,300, both inclusive; $100, No. 7,001 to 10,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,100 to 15,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 49,801 to 50,700, both inclusive....It has been ascertained that the government is paying between $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 annually for pensions to fraudulent claimants. ....Halleck and Brown, the Treasury thieves, have been finally committed for trial in default of $40,000 bail each.

Washington dispatches state that there will be no sort of compromise with the whisky ring, and that the illicit distillers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.

A strong influence has been brought to bear upon Attorney-General Pierrepont to induce him to forego the prosecution of young Fisher, who is accused of stealing the papers of the police courts so as to protect his rascally friends. But to these appeals Mr. Pierrepont has made answer that the law must take its course; that Fisher must be punished notwithstanding the respectability of his family connections.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of New York held their State Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 17. The following ticket was nominated: John Bigelow, by acclamation, for Secretary of State; Lucius Robinson, for Comptroller; Charles S. Fairchild, for Attorney-General; Charles N. Ross, for State Treasurer; John D. Van Buren, for State Engineer; Christopher H. Wolrath, for Canal Commissioner; Rodney R. Crowley, for State Prison Inspector. The platform pronounces against a further increase of the currency, and in favor of steady steps toward specie payments....The Nebraska Democratic Convention was held at Fremont on the 17th of September. E. A. Thomas was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. The platform declares "in favor of a sound currency, coin or its equivalent, as essential to stability in business, and a restoration of prosperity; steps toward specie payments, and no step backward."....In the Alabama Constitutional Convention, at Montgomery, last week, the following section of the new Bill of Rights was unanimously adopted: "The people of this State accept as a final and established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State."

Edward C. Tobey has been appointed Postmaster at Boston in place of Burt, removed.

Full returns of the vote of California for Governor give Irwin, Dem., 61,525; Phelps, Rep., 30,222; Bidwell, Ind., 29,690....Returns have been received of the Maine election from all the towns in the State except 31, which last year gave Dingley, Dem., 77 majority. The vote stands: Connor, Rep., 57,852; Roberts, Dem., 53,077; Connor's majority, 4,775. The Senate stands 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats; House, 85 Republicans, 63 Democrats and 2 Independents.

The New York Liberals have determined that it would be inadvisable to nominate a State ticket at the coming election, though they reaffirmed their principles of 1872, and resolved to maintain their organization.

J. Morrison Harrison is the Republican candidate for Governor in Maryland. The platform adopted by the convention favors an economical administration of the government, and a speedy resumption of specie payments, and opposes further increase of the currency....The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester and renominated Gov. Gaston, with Gen. W. F. Bartlett for Lieutenant-Governor; Geo. H. Munroe, Secretary of State; Treasurer Weston Howland; Attorney-General, George F. Avery, and for Auditor John E. Fitzgerald. The platform favors a speedy return to specie payments, and opposes any further increase of the currency.

Hon. J. Russell Jones, late Minister to Belgium, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Chicago, vice N. B. Judd, resigned.

GENERAL.

Portions of Canada were visited by a twelve-inch snow storm on the 14th of September.

A few months ago there was an insurrection against the government of Hayti led by one Cannote, which was promptly suppressed. Cannote and a few of his followers fled for life through the streets of Port-au-Prince, and took refuge in the building occupied by the American Minister. A mob threatened to burn the building, in their fierce anxiety to get at Cannote and his men. The Haytien government protected the Legation, but have subsequently demanded the refugees, and the American Minister has refused to give them up, knowing they would be butchered upon the instant. The American government has now sent a man-of-war to protect our Minister.... The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States held its annual session at Indianapolis last week.

The New York Liberal Republicans in their State Convention at Albany decided not to place a ticket in the field, but contented themselves with the adoption of a platform and the recommendation that their followers throughout the State exercise each his own choice as to the candidates already in nomination by the Republicans and Democrats.... The steamer Tigress, which picked up the survivors of the Polaris, is reported to be a total wreck on Eatly Island, near Halifax, N. S.

FOREIGN.

A Rome dispatch announces the death of Cardinal Grassellini, in the 90th year of his age.... Spanish advices state that the families of his most influential partisans are endeavoring to induce Don Carlos to [illegible] peace.

The Emperor of Germany will shortly pay a visit to the Emperor of Italy. Bismarck will accompany him.... Mr. James Cairo, whom the London *Times* considers high authority, estimates that Great Britain will have to export 88,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.... There is great excitement in England over the investigation of the recent collision between the royal steam yacht Alberta and the sailing yacht Mistletoe. The Queen was on the former when the latter was sunk, with the loss of at least two lives. The testimony laid before the jury seems to show that the disaster was caused by a violation of the maritime rules on the part of the Alberta. The jury disagreed, but eleven of the thirteen members voted for a verdict of manslaughter.

Gen. Dorregaray has been promoted to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Carlist armies in Spain. Heretofore Don Carlos has reserved that distinction to himself, but his followers are getting into pretty close quarters, and he is constrained, from motives of personal safety, to give the honor to his gallant General.... A dispatch from St. Thomas, W. I., says: "An expedition was successfully landed in Cuba by the Uraguay, late the Octavia. At the same time, Gen. Aguilera landed from Jamaica. The Octavia landed two batteries, 1,500 stand of arms, and 500,000 cartridges. A party of 40 men and officers had the munitions in charge, and were received by the Cuban forces."

The Russian General Kauffman has occupied Khokand, and all is peace there now, the Khan having accepted all the terms proposed. ....John Vance, member of Parliament for Armagh, is dead.... A slight speck of war is threatened among the fisheries of Newfoundland between the English and French cruisers protecting their various interests there. The officers of the latter are said to have assumed a very overbearing manner.... Seballs, the Carlist General, and his son have taken refuge in France. The only General of consequence who adheres to the cause of the Pretender in Spain is Dorregaray, and when he goes the Carlist rebellion is ended.

The Spanish government several years since guaranteed certain payments to the clergy, but of late they have been allowed to lapse, and on the Papal Nuncio demanding a fulfillment of the agreement the other day he was reminded that circumstances had changed so that it was at present impossible to comply with his demands.

The London *Times*' Madrid correspondent says the new Spanish ministry belongs to the Union or Liberal party, founded by O'Donnell from the best elements of the new Conservative party and the Liberal party. They come into the cabinet with clean hands, and a reputation for talent and integrity. The same authority says Senor Castelar has of late modified many of his advanced ideas, and that he and his adherents will become powerful supporters of a Liberal monarchy.... A treaty of peace has been signed between the governments of the United States of Columbia and the rebellious coast States.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The demand for money and the general financial market is decidedly quiet. Money is abundant, and for prime security can be had at 6 per cent. Street rates, 7@10 per cent. But little currency going to the country. Government bonds are firmly held, and there is a moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have been the center of considerable interest and attention from speculators during the past week, and fluctuations in values have been frequent. Spring wheat has been declining throughout, an average reduction of fully 6c per bu being sustained. The speculative element showed but little confidence in the market, and were anxious to sell. Eastern advices unfavorable. Corn was higher and lower, but closed about 1c lower. Oats were fairly active, ruling irregular, however, in sympathy with the fluctuations in corn. Rye and barley were firm and prices were higher. The weather had a good deal of influence with corn and oats.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and at the close of the past week:

	Opening.		*Closing.*	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$	@1.15½		@1.09
No. 2 seller September		@1.15		@1.09
No. 2 seller October..		@1.19	1.07½ bid	
No. 2 corn, cash......		@ .59½		@ .59
No. 2 corn, seller Sept	.59	@ .59½		@ .58¾
No. 2, corn seller Oct.	.58	@ .58¾	.57½ bid	
No. 2 oats, cash......	.36½	@ .37		@ .37
No. 2 oats, s. Sept....		@ .36		@ .35¾
No. 2 oats, s. Oct.....	.34	@ .34½		@ .33½
No. 2 rye, cash, ...		@ .76	.76½	@ .77
No. 2 rye, seller Sept.		@ .75½		@ .76½
No. 2 barley, cash....		@1.12	1.12	@1.13
No. 2 barley, s. Sept...		@1.10	1.11	@1.12
No. 2 barley, s. Oct...	1.05½	@1.06		@1.05½
No. 3 barley, cash....		@ .75		@ .78

PROVISIONS.

Considerable interest was shown in this market during the past week and a fairly active business was reported. Prices as compared with last week were a shade lighter, but at the same time very irregular. Cash mess pork closed at $21.95, and seller September nominally the same. Seller October closed at $21.65 and seller the year at $18.15. Cash lard closed at $13.62½, seller September at $13.55, seller October at $13.55, and seller the year at $12.00.

PRODUCE.

There were but few important sales of butter made during the past week, but at the same time a firm feeling pervaded the market, and prices for the better qualities showed considerable improvement. Quotable at 24@30 for extras; 19@23c for firsts; 17@18c for seconds, and 14@15c for thirds. Broom corn was quotable at 10@12c for No. 1 to extra hurl; 9½@10½c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked.

There was only a moderate trade in cheese, and prices were a shade easier. The supply was fair, and quotations range at 5@8c for poor to common, 9@10c for fair to prime in lots, and 10@10½c for choice in a retail way. The movement was light in dried fruits, and prices suffered a slight decline for all articles. The market closed at 9½c for prime Michigan and New York apples; 8@8½c for Ohio, and sales were made at 7½c for new Southern. Peaches quotable at 10@10½c for halves, and blackberries at 11½c. Dried peas remain dull at $2.00@2.10 for choice green, and $1.60@1.75 for marrowfat. Eggs were in lighter supply, and during the latter part of the week prices were considerably firmer [illegible] with a good demand. Game quotable at $3.50@3.75 per dozen for prairie chickens, $1.25@1.50 for pigeons, $2.50@2.75 for mallard ducks, and $1.75@2.00 for small. Green fruits have been in good demand, with the exception of apples. There was no change of importance in prices. Sales for the week ranged at $1.00@2.50 for common to fair apples, and $2.75@3.00 for good to choice. Peaches closed at about $2.00@2.50 per box, in lots, according to quality. Plums steady at $1.00@1.15 for ⅓-bu baskets. Pears quotable at $6.00@9.00 per brl for choice New York Bartletts, and 40@70c for Michigan baskets. Grapes $2.50 for 50-quart cases of Concords and $3.25@3.50 for Delaware in the usual sized packages. There was a good demand for hides and a fairly active business was reported at 8½c for green salted and 6½c for damaged. There was nothing of consequence done in hops—quotable at 15@20c for Wisconsin, according to quality. Potatoes were dull and but few sales were reported. Quotable at about 90c@$1.00 per brl. Salt was fairly active and steady at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine; $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Tomatoes quotable at 30@40c per bushel; turnips at 75c@$1.00 per barrel, and onions at 75c per barrel for good yellow.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Timothy closed at $2.00@2.40 for poor to good, $2.45@2.50 for prime and $2.55@2.60 for choice; clover was inactive and entirely nominal; flax sold at $1.25@1.50 for poor to prime. Highwines were steady and fairly active at a slight decline in values. Quotable at $1.15.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was but little doing in the first mentioned market during the past week, and there was no essential change in prices. The offerings were only moderate. Quotable at $1.12½@1.15 for pork brls, $1.35@1.40 for lard tcs, $1.90@2.10 for whisky brls, and 45@55c for flour brls. Trade was firm in lumber, but buyers were unwilling to concede to any advance in prices, and there was no change of consequence established. The market closed about as follows: $7.75 for joist and scantling, $7.75@16.00 for common to choice mill run boards and strips, $2.00@2.70 for shingles, and 75c@$1.50 for lath. There was but little done in wood, and prices remain unchanged. Quotable at $8.00 per cord for hickory, $7.00 for maple, $6.00 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$9 00	@	13 00
Hogs—Dressed	10	@	11
Cotton	12	@	13
Flour—Superfine Western	4 50	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 21	@	1 22
Corn	71	@	73
Oats	50	@	52
Rye	90	@	94
Pork—New Mess	21 25	@	21 50
Lard—Steam	13¾	@	13¾
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 54	@	1 56
Corn—No. 2	50	@	53
Oats—No. 2	36	@	37
Rye—No. 2	78	@	79
Pork—Mess	21 50	@	22 25
Lard	12½	@	13½
Hogs	7 75	@	8 00
Cattle	5 25	@	6 25
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 14	@	1 16
No. 2	1 10	@	1 12
Corn—No. 2	56	@	58
Oats—No. 2	35	@	37
Rye	74	@	75
Barley—No. 2	1 14	@	1 17
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—New	1 15	@	1 25
Corn	63	@	67
Oats	35	@	40
Rye	78	@	80
Pork—Mess	21 25	@	21 50
Lard	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 34	@	1 36
Amber	1 24	@	1 27
Corn	60	@	63
Oats	39	@	44
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 33	@	1 35
No. 1 White	1 21	@	1 23
No. 2 White	1 15	@	1 19
Amber	1 24	@	1 26
Corn	50	@	62
Oats	40	@	44
Barley—No. 3	1 00	@	1 02
Pork—Mess	..	@	22 50
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 35
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 20
Corn	70	@	71
Oats	40	@	43

MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

The President's Views—Letter from the Attorney-General, to the Governor of Mississippi.

The following is the letter from Attorney-General Pierrepont to the Governor of Mississippi, in reply to the latter's application for aid to suppress the recent riots in that State:

To Gov. Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

This hour I have had a dispatch from the President. I can best convey to you his ideas by extracts from his dispatch: "The whole public are tired out with these annual outbreaks in the South, and a great many are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation; but if they are not, the proclamation must be issued; but if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no childish play. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as will deter all evil-doers. I would suggest the sending of a dispatch or letter by a private messenger to Gov. Ames, urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he receives government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Gov. Ames and his advisers can be perfectly secure, as many of the troops now in Mississippi as he deems necessary may be sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those who offer assistance, he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them."

You will see by this the mind of the President, with which I and every member of the Cabinet who had been consulted, are in full accord. You see the difficulties. You see the responsibilities which you assume. We cannot see why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests, nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together and obtain from them whatever powers and money and arms you need. The Constitution is explicit that the Executive of a State can call upon the President for aid in suppressing domestic violence only when the Legislature cannot be convened, and the law expressly says, in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to send troops to suppress such violence. It is the plain meaning of the Constitution and the laws, when taken together, that the Executive of a State may call upon the President for military aid to quell domestic violence, only in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof when the Legislature can be called together. You make no suggestions even that there is any insurrection against the government of the State, or that the Legislature would not support you in any measures you might propose, to preserve the public order.

I suggest that you take all lawful means and all needed measures to preserve the peace by the force in your own State, and let the country see that the inhabitants of Mississippi, who are largely Republican, are favorable to good order, and have the courage and the manhood to fight for their State rights, and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder its innocent and unoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the Constitution and the laws, and if there is such resistance to your State authorities as you cannot by all the means at your command suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing lawless traitors to human rights.

Telegraph to me on receipt of this, and state explicitly what you need.

Very respectfully yours,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Attorney-General.

Anna E. Dickinson has traveled 18,000 miles this season.

DROWNED OUT.

The Town of Indianola, Texas, Almost Entirely [illegible]—One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

Further particulars of the great cyclone along the Texas coast have been received. The devastation is widespread, extending all along the Texas coast. The destruction of property is immense, and loss of life appalling. In addition to the ruin wrought at Galveston, the town of Indianola has been almost completely swept away and several small towns entirely obliterated. The following has been received from Indianola: Wednesday 15th, wind from the east and veering to north. On Thursday morning became more steady, increasing to a gale. The water was waist-deep. Every man, woman and child was seeking a place of safety. It blew fearfully; the situation was awful. The screams of women and children [illegible] in every direction. The water was six feet deep in the streets. About 2 o'clock Friday morning the wind veered to the northwest. The waves then became chopped; houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind toward morning began to lull a little. The water was getting lower until the wind veered north; then came up hope, until daylight began to break, and then did we behold the awful destruction around. Broad daylight revealed a scene that was terrible to behold. The town could not be recognized as the Indianola of the day previous. Ruin, total ruin everywhere. Death and destruction all around us; houses crushed to the ground, others swayed round, leaning over. The wind was now dying down, and the water disappearing from places in the streets. Those that could sailed out to learn the news. Bodies of men, women and children were found in all directions. Women were found and men also, who had floated off on doors, or anything that they could get hold of, miles away,—some beneath their roofs carried away long distances. The number of human beings drowned will never be known, as there were a large number of strangers in town. We estimate the number of lives lost at 150. A number of persons were out on rafts for hours, but in many cases were saved. William Taylor, on trial for the Sutton murder, was let out of jail to prevent his being drowned and made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept away; so is the Masonic lodge. The Court-House is safe. Great destitution prevails. The Victoria people, hearing of it, nobly sent assistance at once. Out of the entire force of pilots only one at Indianola is alive. Manager Sanborn, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is reported safe. The office is entirely destroyed.

The town of Saluria is entirely washed away. The telegraph lines are prostrated.

Every house at San Barnardino was washed away. All but five of the people reached the steamer and were saved. Near Red Fish Point the government dredge boats were injured. Three ships chained to the dredge boats sunk. At Morgan's Point two dredge boats and two tugboats are ashore. Dispatch steamer Laura was sunk. Not a house is left standing in Buffalo Bayou. The water was ten feet above the ordinary tide.

The town of Matagorda was swept away. Only two houses remain standing.

The town of Cedar Lake was washed away, and all the people lost.

Information received from East Bay states that the suffering among the people is terrible. Out of twenty-eight human beings, five are known to be alive.

The destitution is very great in the devastated districts, and aid is being rapidly extended to the sufferers.

Useful Recipes.

Yellow stains commonly called iron mold are removed from linen by hydrochloric acid or hot solution of oxalic acid. Wash well in warm water afterward.

To fasten emery to leather, boil glue very thin, add a little milk, raise the pile of the leather, and put on the glue with the brush. Then sprinkle on the emery and let it cool.

To preserve soap grease, fill a cask half full of good strong lye and drop all refuse grease therein. Stir up the mixture once a week.

The best fattening material for chickens is said to be Indian meal and milk.

A remedy for caterpillars, which is used on a large scale in France, consists in a solution (1 part in 500) of sulphide of potassium, sprinkled on the tree by means of a hand syringe.

The best and most durable insulation for electric wires is to tin them and cover with pure rubber.

Javelle water, used for turning white the dirtiest linen and removing stains, is composed of bicarbonate of soda 4 lbs, chloride of lime 1 lb. Put the soda into a kettle over the fire, add one gallon of boiling water, let it boil from ten to fifteen minutes, then stir in the chloride of lime, avoiding lumps. Use when cool. This is good for removing fruit stains from white underwear.

Bicarbonate of soda dissolved in water, used as a lotion, will remove prickly heat.

The average yield of corn cobs is 7.62 parts of carbonate of potash in 1,000 parts of the cobs, which is nearly twice as much as is furnished by the best specimens of wood. The corn crop of this country will supply 15,400,000,000 lbs of cobs, from which 115,500,000 lbs of potash might be made.

The way they boil rice in India is as follows: Into a saucepan put 2 quarts of water; when boiling throw in a tablespoonful of salt, then put in one pint of rice, previously well washed in cold water. Let it boil twenty minutes, throw out into a colander, drain, and put back in the saucepan, which should be stood near the fire for several minutes.

Save the corn cobs for kindlings, especially if wood is not going to be plentiful next winter. To prepare them melt together 60 parts resin and 40 parts tar. Dip in the cobs, and dry on sheet metal heated to about the temperature of boiling water.

Equal weights of acetate of lime and of chloride of calcium, dissolved in twice their weight of hot water, is a fire-proof mixture for fabrics.

The ammoniacal solution of oxide of nickel will dissolve silk; that of copper dissolves cotton also.—*Scientific American.*

An Asthmatic Prisoner.

He was a fat man, almost as wide as the corridor door, and as he came out one of [illegible] whispered: "[illegible] he'd make for a fish line!"

"Your name is Rufus Jackson, is it?" asked the Court.

"Yes—certainly—of course my name's Rufus Jackson," wheezed the fat man in reply.

"And you [illegible]"

"No, sir—no [illegible] charge in totum. Never was more astonished in my [illegible] taken me for some one else."

"Perhaps I have, Mr. Jackson, but if you [illegible] to be lying flat on the walk, hat in the gutter, satchel in the street, and your feet spread all over! And when an officer raised you up, Mr. Jackson, you [illegible] and distinctly exclaimed: 'Zon'y g'way an' lemme 'lone I'll knock er head off!' Would a sober man make such a remark?"

"May it please the Court," wheezed the fat man, "I am a victim of asthma. I was born of honest parents, and my life has been one long epoch of respectability. I am fat. I'd give the world to be lean, but I can't be. I can't run. Other men can skip and gambol, while I must creep. I can't sing. I can't whistle. I am an enthusiastic politician, but I can't holler for the candidates on my ticket. If I try to my voice merely makes a sound like wind sobbing through a corrugated stovepipe elbow. This asthma is killing me by inches. The doctor says that I may live to see strawberries come again, but beyond that I dare not hope. Last night as I came into your beautiful city I was taken with a faintness and fell down, and if the officers had not found me I should likely have been robbed and murdered. I am indeed greatly obliged, and I can't close my remarks without complimenting the efficient police force of your handsome and orderly city."

"Fat man from Milwaukee," said the Court as the prisoner paused, "once I was like a child. I looked at things as a child. I believed every story and statement, and my heart was free from suspicion. Men took advantage of me; women deceived me with their crocodile tears—I felt sad for the men who cut their hair close and bet their money on dog fights. I have changed, Mr. Jackson. The [illegible] has [illegible] sugar. That was a good speech of yours, but I can't part company until you hand the clerk a ten dollar bill."

The prisoner smiled sadly, paid the money and was not long getting out of doors.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Horrible Crime.

A horrible case of crime and murder has recently come to light in Franklin county, Mo. It appears that a widow named Rebecca Eades lived in that county in 1872, and that she had adopted two children—one a boy, Louis Merrill Taylor, 6, and his sister Kate, 12 years of age. One day, in the spring of that year, she became very angry with the little boy, and seizing an ax struck him upon the head, afterwards beating him to death. The murderess, assisted by two men named Charles Eades and William Howard, hid the body in the stove, but subsequently carried it off and buried it secretly. The girl was the only witness of the heartless killing of her brother, and it was agreed that she must be gotten out of the way. They did not dare commit a second murder, but they hit upon a plan that was almost as atrocious as murder. They mounted the girl upon a bareback mule and conveyed her into the middle of a dense forest forty miles distant, in Platte county, Mo., and, after using horrible threats, left her alone. After that Mrs. Eades disappeared from the country, Charlie Eades became a notorious horse-thief, and Howard was hung by a mob for stealing horses. The little girl at the time of her cruel abandonment, was weak and sick, but, after innumerable hardships, found her way out of the woods, and finally made her way to the home of Mr. Eldridge, the father of Mrs. Eades, but not on friendly terms with his daughter. The girl, influenced by the threats, was afraid to tell the story of her wrongs, and, consequently, said nothing about the heinous crimes of Mrs. Eades until about a year ago. A week ago, while out riding on horseback, she met Charlie Eades, and recognized him. She followed him and had him arrested. Last week, while in jail, he addressed a letter to Mrs. Rebecca Boltinghouse, No. 2628 Papin street, St. Louis. Sheriff Coffey suspected the woman was the identical murderess who was wanted. He telegraphed the Chief of Police in that city, who sent a detective and had her arrested. She afterwards acknowledged being Mrs. Eades, but denied the crimes charged against her. She had been living over a year at the house where she was captured, with a man named Bollinger, who offered to, and did marry the woman in jail. She was taken back to Platte county, where her trial will take place. She is 40 years old, but well preserved and good looking, and does not look at all the great criminal she is alleged to be. Many other crimes are charged against her. Among these is the one that, in 1871, she conspired to have her father and mother assassinated, in order to get their property, and that the murderous plan was only frustrated by the accidental discovery of it by her father.

Riches in a Feather-Bed.

Mrs. Michael McGreavy, of 85 Douglass street, Brooklyn, some time ago bought a feather bed in Seventh avenue, New York, and when she had used it for a while she found a hard lump in it which she thought was lead that had been put there to cheat her. She ripped the bed open, and threw the substance, which was tied up in a rag, out of the window. Edward O'Mallen, son of a tailor at 95 Douglass street, picked up the parcel, untied it, and found $200 in gold pieces. He took them to his father, who, like a good parent, put them in his pocket. When Mrs. McGreavy heard of the O'Mallen's good fortune she was wild, and demanded the money, but O'Mallen refused to give it up. Then she had him arrested for grand larceny, and the case was tried before Justice Walsh. The complaint was dismissed, but the Judge ordered O'Mallen to return the money.—*New York World.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

THE daughter of Bismarck, the cable announces, has been betrothed to Count Wendlzuenlarberge. Heavens! What a name!

ONE of the witnesses in the investigation of the Indian contracts at Washington is a Mr. Brevier, and Prof. Marsh is desirous that he be interrogated.

EXTENSIVE preparations had been made for a burglarious raid on Windsor Castle while Queen Victoria was absent in Scotland. The opportune discovery and capture by the police of the burglars' tools, which had been secreted within a short distance of the Castle, prevented the attempt.

B. B. BOWERS, one of the members of the extensive and dangerous gang of counterfeiters recently broken up in the South, was a man of considerable influence in the section of Tennessee where he resided, was foreman of the last grand-jury of Green county, was deacon of a church and superintendent of a Sabbath school.

THERE are mutterings of a national convention of dry goods dealers, to protest against the present style of clinging dresses worn by women. The haberdashers sigh for the good old days of hoops, when fifty to sixty yards of cloth went into a skirt, and declare that these tight dresses are actually taking the bread out of their mouths.

THE recent sale of Lord Dunmore's herd of short-horns in Scotland shows that the days of fancy prices have not yet gone by. Thirty-nine head of cattle were sold at an average price per head of $3,361, the total amount realized being $131,115. One bull, the "Duke of Connaught," brought $25,000. An agent of the Viceroy of Egypt paid $15,000 for one animal.

ACCORDING to *Frazer's Magazine* the available force which Great Britain has to commence a campaign abroad or to defend the shores of England, Ireland, and Scotland consists of only 5,250 cavalry, 30,272 infantry, and 120 guns, an army just about equal in numbers to one of the sixteen army corps into which the land forces of Germany are at this moment divided.

THEY have a natural curiosity in Greenburg, Ind. It is a small maple tree luxuriating in the stone work near the top of the Court-House tower, which is 140 feet high. This verdant waif, doubtless sprang from a seed dropped by a passing bird. In spite of its precarious situation, the tree has reached a height of eight feet, and its trunk is two and a half inches in diameter.

THE extraordinary length to which a hobby will carry a rider, so soon as it reaches the proportions of a mania is illustrated in the case of a noted leader of woman's rights in Chicago. This woman writes a communication to the *Tribune*, of that city, seriously advocating a systematic slaughter of all children born out of wedlock. As the *Tribune* remarks, her proposition is one which, in the days of King Herod, m t have popularized female suffrage; but King Herod is not now regarded as a model sovereign. He died hard, too.

THOMAS JONES, alias John Wagster, a Tennessee white desperado, was to have been executed at New Madrid, Mo., last week, for the murder of an old colored man named Frank Shannon, but a stay of proceedings was granted until the Supreme Court can pass upon the case. While the scaffold was being erected Wagster got drunk and uttered the most vile and profane language imaginable, the workmen on the gallows coming in for a share of unseemly abuse. He is said to be a son of a once prominent Baptist preacher.

IT is now stated, on what seems to be good authority, that General Joseph E. Johnston has at last accepted the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Khedive's army—an office which the General is said to have heretofore declined. Probably this appointment is due to the suggestion of General Stone, who is in the Khedive's service, and other American officers in Egypt no doubt strongly recommended it. The bonus of $100,000 for "outfit" and an annual salary of $25,000 in gold are strong inducements for any General.

THE Postoffice Department at Washington has just received a copy of the report of the Chinese Postoffice for the year 1874. It is but seven years since the postal system was established in China, but the progress is very promising, and arrangements have been made for a large extension of this system during the coming year. The mail routes in operation at the close of the year aggregated 25,217 English miles, an increase during the year of 87 6-10 per cent.; number of Postoffices 3,244, of which 1,744 had been established during the year. There were also 476 street letter-boxes, of which all but 165 had been erected during the year.

ANOTHER shocking story of brutality in a lunatic asylum has been brought to light in New York. Nelson Magee, a commission merchant and a reputable citizen, was the other day released from the Kings County Asylum, upon the threat of legal proceedings by his wife. He was in just 50 days, having been thrown in under the temporary delirium of sun-stroke. To make a long story short, he was constantly reviled and abused, and saw other patients similarly treated. His wife was coupled with the most opprobrious epithets to his face, and, when he resented such treatment, he was put in a strait-jacket by brutal German keepers and pounded nearly to death, and threatened with death itself. All this might be the fiction of a lunatic, but the scars and welts upon Mr. Magee's body can hardly be a product of the imagination.

A CURIOUS dispute has arisen between the Indian Bureau and the Governor of Kansas, growing out of the killing of four Osage Indians by the Kansas militia during the summer of 1874. The Secretary of the Interior claims $50,000 as indemnity for the death of his copper-colored wards, and has made a formal demand upon Gov. Osborne for that amount. The latter fails to view the matter in that light, and refuses very pointedly to pay the sum asked, or any other sum. He says that no reparation is due from the State of Kansas, and none need be expected; that the Indians were in Kansas in violation of the positive orders of the government, and therefore their killing was justifiable and proper. He says it is the duty of the general government to keep the savages in their reservations, and that if it does not they must accept the consequences; that when they set their feet on the sacred soil of Kansas they will be treated as public enemies, and disposed of as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. "People living on the frontiers, and exposed to Indian depredations," says the Governor, "cannot always be relied upon to institute judicial examination respecting the status of Indians found roaming in their midst. The complete separation of the white settlers and the Indians is the only reasonable guaranty of safety to either."

MERE MENTION.

GEORGIA owes $8,000,000.

RICHARD H. DANA, SR., is 88.

SMALL POX rages in New York.

CHARLES READE is bald-headed.

JOHN MORRISSEY has black eyes.

TENNYSON is studying astronomy.

BISMARCK is again as well as ever.

PIN-BACK pantaloons are talked of.

CALIFORNIA, as a State, is 25 years old.

MARK TWAIN is writing another book.

WM. M. EVARTS weighs 110 pounds.

BOYS of 15 are conscripted in Spain.

THERE are 20,000 Grangers in Wisconsin.

BESSIE TURNER'S brother is a hackman.

A. T. STEWART'S income: $3,000,000 a year.

CHARLESTON, S. C., has 54,000 inhabitants.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT drives a six-in-hand.

TICK'S lament: "Darling I am growing cold."

THE London police force consists of 9,292 men.

TENNYSON calls Joaquin Miller a "rag-bag poet."

A SYRACUSE girl has not tasted food for a year.

FRED DOUGLAS, JR.; is a Washington policeman.

VICTOR HUGO talks of attending the Centennial.

THE Osage Indians have a $20,000 wheat crop.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER has gone back to Europe.

NEW bonnets are made to be worn both ways.

IT is proposed to Knight Capt. Webb, the swimmer.

THE rot has attacked the potato crop in California.

SAN FRANCISCO has 352 unmarried female teachers.

NEWBURYPORT has had but one fire in fifty-one years.

HENRY WILSON, they say, is looking hearty as a buck.

TOLEDO proposes to have a new chamber of commerce.

THE Sutro tunnel in Nevada has been bored 10,440 feet.

CALIFORNIA has 280,000 children under fifteen years of age.

J. B. FORD is the publisher of the New York *Tribune*.

JOHN WESLEY is to have a monument at Savannah, Georgia.

DR. MARY WALKER is practicing medicine at Salt Lake City.

"M. QUAD'S" wife solicits subscriptions for his new book.

DIED recently, in New Hampshire, Thomas Card, aged 104.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., has a surplus of 396 females over males.

EX-MARSHALL BAZAINE has gone into the real-estate business.

GEN. SHERMAN'S "Memoirs" have been published in London.

THE British Government paid out last year $5,403,575 in pensions.

GEN. McCLELLAN and family are en route for home from Europe.

INDIANA NEWS.

PUTNAM COUNTY has shipped a cargo of five cattle to the English market.

MR. AND MRS. NEWMAN are in trouble in Fort Wayne for selling whisky on a marriage license.

IN a foot race at Warsaw, between a peddler and a hotel landlord, the peddler came out victorious.

HENRY HARDEN died at Graysville, aged 73. He lived at Graysville before the town was laid out.

A LITTLE daughter of George Calhoun, of Elkhart, was seriously burned the other day while playing about bonfires.

THE contract for the care of the Warrick County Poor Asylum was awarded to Wm. Meece for three years, at $2 per head, and the farm rented at $230 per annum.

TWO MEN named Samuel Carr and James Cardine and a boy were killed by the explosion of a threshing machine boiler on the farm of Stanley Robbins, near Terre Haute, on Thursday last.

TWENTY-ONE wives abandoned by their husbands, applied at the Township Trustee's office, in Indianapolis, in the month of August for passes to enable them and their children to reach their friends.

A PREMIUM of a bolt of Lonsdale is offered by a La Porte merchant to the woman who has the longest tongue, competition to be confined to home talent. A civil engineer has been engaged to do the measuring.

A NUMBER of enterprising gentlemen of Madison have formed a trotting association, and fitted up elegant grounds below the city, on the river bank, styled the "Beach Grove Driving Park." Walter Roberts, Esq., is President.

SAYS the North Vernon *Plaindealer*: "About fifty fox scalps were brought before the Commissioners last week, and a bounty paid for them. They were then thrown out of the window, and no doubt some of them will draw the bounty a second time."

THE corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Lockport, one of the suburbs of Terre Haute, was laid last Friday with imposing ceremonies by the Masons of Terre Haute and other residents. The Hon. D. W. Voorhees and Col. R. W. Thompson made speeches.

THE Madison *Courier* says: "There is one family in this city that moves so frequently that the head of the family rarely knows where to go for his dinner, and always approaches the home he left in the morning with the expectation of having to inquire of the neighbors as to the whereabouts of the family."

THE Industrial Exposition at Indianapolis was inaugurated by a grand parade which was in every respect a most creditable affair to the manufacturers, artisans and tradesmen of the city. The procession was five miles long, and the display was an imposing one, far exceeding that of Cincinnati, the enthusiastic citizens of the capital maintain.

A LETTER from Greencastle says that everything seems to be moving along smoothly in Asbury University now. It was thought by the citizens that, owing to the trouble there seemed to be between the trustees and faculty, it would make a difference of fifty in the number of new students for the year, but there are more students here now than have been at the beginning of any previous year. Both the friends and students of the University are highly delighted in the choice of the new President, Dr. Martin.

THE third day of the Northern Indiana Fair, at Fort Wayne, was generally given up to the firemen, who came from all directions to attend the big tournament. The following towns sent their companies, every one accompanied by a band: Warsaw, Delphos, Huntington, Laporte, Peru, Vanwert, Defiance, Monroeville, Ada and Muncie. The Ada boys won the running hook and ladder race in thirty-two seconds, the Wide Awakes, of Laporte, winning the contest between hose carts. A foot race was run for $100, and was won by Warsaw. Over $4,000 firemen alone were in the city.

CHARLES E. WALDRON, Secretary of the Chicago, Lafayette and Cincinnati railroad, of Lafayette, was accidentally shot and killed near St. Mary's, Ill., Saturday evening. The party, consisting of C. E. Waldroon, E. H. Waldron, Superintendent of the Chicago, Lafayette and Cincinnati railroad, their father, who was visiting them, C. E. Gore and D. N. Mitchell, were getting into the wagon to start for the station, when the team started suddenly. The driver, who had one of the guns in his hand dropped it to hold the team. The hammer striking some part of the wagon fired the gun, and the contents penetrated C. E. Waldron in the left side near the heart. He lived nearly two hours, but was perfectly conscious and able to converse most of the time.

THE heat on the Southern Pacific railroad grade, near the Colorado desert, is so intense that the thermometer often marks 120 degrees in the shade, when shade can be found. A considerable number of the laborers on the road have died of the heat. There is probably no other spot in the United States that can equal this.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

WHITE lead ground in oil, mingled with Prussian blue similarly prepared, to give the proper shade, and finally mixed with a little carriage varnish, is an excellent and durable paint for farm machinery and agricultural tools.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of our exchanges says that when he was collecting his cows for the dairy an old dairyman said: "There is a great deal of money made in this country by dairying, but it is all made from the good cows."

PRESIDENT [illegible], of the Elmira, N. Y., Farmers' Club says by counting and measuring he calculated that four quarts of timothy seed to an acre would give one and a half seeds to every square inch. He believed six quarts enough seed for an acre. Other members of the club recommended twice as much as this.

EVERY succeeding generation of potatoes is likely to inherit all the diseases of the generations before it, back to the time the ancestral potato was raised from a seed. A tuber does not, like an animal production, receive an infusion of new blood. It is not like a grain of wheat or barley, a new and entire production. It is part of the stem of an old plant which is preserved and planted anew.

FALL SETTING OF STRAWBERRIES.—Nothing is gained by setting too early, especially if to be transported from one section to another before setting. The plants should remain where they are until full grown and the roots well matured. We would advise none of our readers to order plants from a distance before the middle of September, and two weeks later is much better. The roots are fully matured, and do not heat and spoil on the way, and as rains are frequent in October, they get well rooted before winter sets in.—*Fruit Recorder.*

WHEN TO BUY SHEEP.—As a rule the best time to buy is in the late summer—as flockmasters who have kept their sheep through the winter prefer to shear them before selling. After the first to the middle of August the lambs are ready for weaning, and the farmer knows pretty well what the increase of his flock is to be, and also what his crops of grain and grasses will allow him to winter properly. The season's yield at home also affords the buyer a better opportunity for gauging the number of stock to suit the probable contents of the barn and granery. Ordinarily, where one seller of stock sheep can be found in the spring, ten can be found in the summer or fall.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

HORSE TALK.—The following horse talk is, as least, rational and worthy of consideration: "Suppose you were in the harness, and I were in the wagon, I had the whip and you the traces, what an ardent advocate you would be for kindness to the irrational creation? Do not let the blacksmith drive the nail into the quick when he shoes me, or burn my fetlock with a hot file. Do not mistake the 'deal eye' that nature put on my foreleg for a wart to be exterminated. Do not cut off my tail short in fly time. Keep the north wind out of our stables. Care for us at some other time than during the episootics so that we may see your kindness is not selfish. My dear friends, our interests are mutual. I am a silent partner in your business. Under my sound hoof is the diamond of national prosperity. Beyond my nostrils the world's progress may not go. With thrift and wealth and comfort I daily race neck and neck. Be kind to me, if you want me to be useful to you."

A SET OF SCALES.—There is a vast deal of swindling practiced by produce dealers and stock buyers, and farmers are cheated of a fair profit on their sales because they trust to others to tell them how much they take to market. No class of men are so trusting. Last fall a neighbor weighed a load of wheat on my scales, and on weighing the same load at the railroad depot it fell short almost two bushels. I persuaded another neighbor to weigh his hogs on my scales. The difference shown in the weight between my scales and those of the buyer saved my neighbor $3. In these cases the scales were found to be "out of balance," and this is the way fraudulent buyers get out of their dishonest trickery. The first three grists I took to mill after procuring my scales were tolled one-eighth instead of one-tenth, as the law provides. My grain was very clean. I stated the case to the miller, that he had taken unlawful toll, and since that time I get all I am entitled to. It is no little satisfaction to know that you are getting what you are entitled to. The products of your farm cost too much money and hard labor to be guessed off and to be taken from you by fraudulent weights. A set of scales will save their cost in a short time.—*Detroit Tribune.*

About the House.

GLYCERINE and lemon juice will whiten and soften the skin, and help to remove freckles.

DANDRUFF.—Sulphur will remove dandruff—one ounce to a quart of water. Mix thoroughly and wash the head well. Two or three applications—two or three days apart—will probably answer.

HOW TO KEEP LEMONS.—A splendid way to keep lemons in hot weather is to cut them in slices and mix white sugar with them. Put in a glass jar, cover well with sugar, and paper securely.

A KNIFE SHARPENER.—It is a difficult matter to obtain a "steel" which retains its sharpening qualities for any length of time. A common round file answers the purpose admirably. Fasten it in an old knife-handle and it is ready for use.

A COCKROACH EXTERMINATOR.—Rhubarb leaves freshly gathered from the garden and placed near the crevices where cockroaches are found, are said to be invaluable for exterminating these troublesome insects.

DESTRUCTION OF MOTHS.—Take a coarse crash towel and wring it out of clean water. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the pile or the color of the carpet in the least, as it is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and doing the work effectually with worms and eggs.

GRAHAM COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar, cup and a half of sour cream, half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the cream; mix quickly, roll and bake. These require less heat and more time in baking, as Graham instead of fine flour is used.

CORN OMELET.—Take twelve ears of corn, boil twenty-five minutes, split the grains lengthwise; then with a sharp knife remove the pulp, leaving the husks on the cob. This is easily done by scraping the cob lenghwise. Add to this five eggs, well beaten, and season to taste. Fry to a nice brown. In the absence of corn a cup and a half of bread crumbs with the eggs will make a good omelet.

CHOW CHOW.—Take six cucumbers just before they ripen, peel them, cut in strips, and remove the seed; four white onions, six good sized green tomatoes, and half a head of cabbage. Chop all fine, let them stand in salt and water over night, then pour off the water and add vinegar and spices to suit the taste.

Wholesale Disfranchisement.

In a case which recently came before it the Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision which disfranchises probably 25,000 persons who have heretofore exercised the right of suffrage, and whose right to do so previous to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1870 was unquestioned. The suffrage article of the Constitution of 1870 provides that "every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, who *was an elector* in this State on the first day of April, A. D. 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, A. D. 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election." According to the Constitution of 1848, which was the organic law of the State until it was superseded by the instrument adopted in 1870, the right of suffrage was conferred upon every white male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one who was a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. By this provision, all foreigners who were inhabitants of the State and who were willing to accept citizenship, were naturalized. The Supreme Court, however, holds that the sons of these naturalized citizens, born before 1848, not having been electors in 1848, and not being citizens by birth or naturalization, are not now lawful electors. Whatever may be said of the reasoning by which the Supreme Court has arrived at this remarkable conclusion, it is certainly far from being in accordance with the plain intent of the provisions in the Constitution of 1870, and it works the rankest kind of injustice.

House Building Materials.

Bricks in Pharaoh's day were hardened in the sun, which might answer very well in a country where there was no rain and where there were no houses higher than one story. The inventor of the first brick kiln may never be known, but the hardening process of fire makes brick the best material for building purposes yet devised. Brick resists fire better than iron or solid granite, and has more strength to bear weight than many kinds of stone. A good American brick will bear a weight of 50,000 pounds before it cracks, or is crushed. Some English bricks have borne a pressure of 250,000 pounds without injury.

Iron is supposed to be very brittle in winter; it will suspend a weight as heavy in winter as in summer; it is only when it is jarred, by being struck with a hammer, or thrown down on any hard substance, that it is easily broken when intensely cold. It is broken only through shock, and not when exposed to steady strain. To persons building houses in which they expect to live the remainder of their days, a knowledge of the strength of brick and iron is important.

If a brick house is burned down, the loss is less than if built of iron or stone, because the stone chips off or crumbles, and the iron becomes so bent as to be entirely useless; brick can be built into the wall again, because just as good as they were before the fire.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

How to Treat Tramps.

For years I have been almost daily besieged by able-bodied men asking for food, and not being able to discriminate between worthy persons and professional beggars, have invariably given to all, on the principle that it is better to feed some who are unworthy than that the innocent and honest should go hungry. Within a few months I became almost convinced that information was communicated from one tramp to another where to call for their meals, and I determined to try another method, which has worked admirably so far. I set every one to work now who calls for food, and when he has worked as long as I think is just, he gets his meal. No one has yet refused to work, but from present indications I need not flatter myself much on the amount of work I shall get done this way. They very seldom give me a call. I have work planned in advance for all comers, and they have probably heard of the new method.—*Cor. New York Tribune.*

A Singular River.

A New York *Herald* correspondent, writing from the Black Hills, says: "A most remarkable stream was discovered and appropriately named Amphibious creek. Its waters sink into and rise from the earth many times in their journey from their original spring to the south fork of the Cheyenne. A well-worn bed extends all the way, showing that in the wet season a torrent flows on the surface; but at the present time not a vestige of the current may be seen for miles after it disappears, until it suddenly bubbles up again from the rocks, and rolls onward to the next point of descent into its subterranean channel. Streams of this character are so common on the great plains that they are not thought remarkable, but they are rarely found among mountains, for the reason that the substrata is usually composed of solid rock lying not far below the surface, and affording no room for a subpassage through the sand, if that should happen to compose the soil."

An Obtuse Man.

She was a stylish young lady about 18 years old, and to accommodate a friend she took the baby out for an airing. She was wheeling it up and down the walk when an oldish man, very deaf, came along and inquired for a certain person supposed to live on that street. She nearly yelled her head off trying to answer him, and he looked around, caught sight of the baby and said:

"Nice child, that. I suppose you feel proud of him?"

"It isn't mine," she yelled at him.

"Boy, eh? Well, he looks just like you."

"It isn't mine!" she yelled again, but he nodded his head and continued:

"Twins, eh? Where's the other one?"

She started off with the cab, but he followed and asked:

"Did it die of colic?"

Despairing of making him understand by word of mouth she pointed to the baby, at herself, and then shook her head.

"Yes—yes, I see—'tother twin in the house. Their father is fond of them, of course?"

She turned the cab and hurried the other way, but he followed and asked:

"Do they kick around much nights?"

"I tell you 'taint mine," she shouted, very red in the face.

"I think you are wrong there!" he answered. "Children brought up on the bottle are apt to pine and die."

She started on a run for the gate, but before she had opened it he came up and asked:

"Have to spank 'em once in a while, I suppose?"

She made about twenty gestures in half a minute, and he helped the cab through the gate and said:

"Our children were all twins, and I'll send my wife down to give you some advice. You see—"

But she picked up a flower-pot and flung it at him. He jumped back, and as she entered the house he called out:

"Hope insanity won't break out on the twins!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

In the Detroit Police Court.

"Who's this?" asked the Court, as a man of forty stood before the bar—dirty, ragged and outlandish in look and dress.

"Martin Henry Jackson," was the answer.

"Well, you are the meanest looking old vagrant I ever saw. You look as if you had slept with the hogs."

"How can I help it?" asked the fellow.

"Hang it, man, if I had but one finger and one toe left I'd put in a better appearance than you do or blow my head off."

"I hain't any work and no money."

"There you are, fat and healthy as the head cook on a steamboat, and yet you loaf around the streets, chew apple cores, sleep in sheds and put up with anything rather than do a stroke of work. I wish I could send you up for a thousand years."

"What have I done?" asked the old vag.

"Nothing, nothing at all. That's what ails you. If you should get in the way of a Bogardus kicker you'd be too lazy to move. Oh! it makes me mad to see anybody moping around like a sore-heeled dog when he might be somebody. I'll chalk you for six months, and if you don't leave Detroit as soon as your time is out I'll buy a mule and turn him loose on you."

Picnic Observations.

Now that the picnic season is drawing to a close, we may give the result of some of our close observations, as follows:

Girls with holes in their stockings never get sprained ankles.

Girls with striped stockings are the fondest of round dances.

Girls with small feet are the most venturesome in climbing trees or wading swamps.

The girl who will fly in terror to the arms of her escort at sight of a toad will, if she happens upon a snake when by herself, deliberately catch it by the tail an jerk its head off.

One ordinary handkerchief is not large enough for two persons to sit upon at one and the same time.

The young man whose pants have been the most mercilessly torn by thorns, is the one who is the most urgently solicited to climb trees an fix swings.

Bugs have no sense of propriety.—*Missouri Brunswicker.*

Sand-Paper.

One of the old industries, the nature and extent of which are comparatively little known, is the manufacture of sand-paper, the amount of which article annually produced in the United States is estimated at not less than 200,000 reams, including the various grades and qualities. Formerly it was made of ordinary brown paper, glue and sand. At present, for the most part, the paper is made of old rope, the best quality of glue is used, and, instead of sand, pulverized quartz or flint. By this means a superior fabric is produced, of a constantly uniform grade, and at so low a price that the use of it has become greatly extended, large quantities being exported to Europe, South America, the Pacific islands and elsewhere. For emery paper and emery cloth a large demand has been created by the finished iron work in steam engine shops, the sewing machine factories and other similar industries which require them for polishing purposes.

Love Levels All.

This is a Louisville love story: Christopher Best began to love a girl when he was only 17 years old. This was in 1874. He was a barber, and although the girl loved him, his calling seemed to her a barrier to their union. Therefore he decided to die. After listening to her final refusal to wed, he sent an uncommonly large bullet into his brain. But he did not die. In great agony he survived, and endured many painful surgical operations. Recently, while the doctors were reaching in with probes through the opening in his skull, picking out pieces of bone and opening abscesses, they found the bullet and took it out. Thenceforward he improved in health, and the girl, melted by his suffering, is going to marry him, notwithstanding he will be a barber again when he gets well enough.

BARGAINS

AT THE

Great Clearing Out SALES!

OF G. H. MUNN.

I shall sell some at COST; I Shall sell some at LESS than COST.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dress Goods!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND HATS,

25 per cent. BELOW COST. Call and see him in Auburn, at the Grand Central, one door south of Jno. L. Davis' Hardware.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is an uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 95
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 9
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment on both		Salt Water and Lake Fish	
No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackerel in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickerel ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackerel	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in Kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickerel and Trout ½ bbl	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give the benefit of the same

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

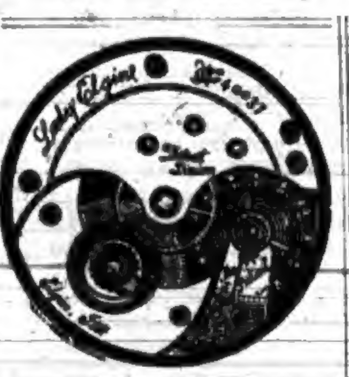

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs' Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large var iet

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c, A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	9 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	4 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 15	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 54
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. SouthernR.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex,	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:40 p m.	‡ 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 06	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 35	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	3 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 59	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 00		4 20p
Louisville	7 30pm	—		
Indianapolis	4 35am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		1 35a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 55mp	7 55	5 15	4 18
Reading	1 7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 25	9 50	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			12 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	*2 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	*4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 20 p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 4 Accom	No. 6 W. P.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.20p	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.55	6.30	11.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.09	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.42	11.15	2.15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.40	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.23	9.19	10.13
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5. 5	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.43	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.25	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich, Southern Cew. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50p	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 30 p.m	[illegible]
Orrville	7 10 "		[illegible]	7 21 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 23 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	11 20 "	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	11 25 "	5 55 p.m	11 00 p.m
Forest	11 18 "	....	7 27 "	11 22 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	2 55 a.m	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	....	2 40 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	7 50 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25 a.m
Plymouth	2 05 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	5 40 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 30 p.m
Lima	8 10 "	4 25 "	1 55 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 30 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	11 25 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 10 "
Mansfield	12 40 p.m	7 43 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	1 58 "	9 30 "	7 10 "	9 12 "
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07 a.m	11 19 "	2 48 "
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 5 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 ' MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 23
" Parkersburg	6 25 s	11 30	6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	p3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 36 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	3 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton & L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 30	10 55	6 30
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	s3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 31
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‖Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 05	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 31	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 58
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 '6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Honorable Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1875, asking for the vacation of a part of Randolph street, in the Town of Garrett, in said county, described as follows, to-wit:

A strip fifty feet in width off of the east side of Randolph street, extending from the south line of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company's (Indiana Division,) right of way, to the north line of Quincy street, produced eastwardly.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURG & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, INDIANA DIVISION.
By JOHN K. COWEN, Attorney. oc23

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 7. 1875. Number 39.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,......$[illegible]; Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square.......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL, R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diceases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

OTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

Will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 200 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a able prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

AN ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1st. Be in ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Auburn, in the County of DeKalb and State of Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person, owning or having the control of any Cattle, Horses Mules or Swine, to permit such Cattle, Horses, Mules or Swine to run at large within the corporate limits of said town between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning from the first day of July to the first day of December in each year.

SECTION 2nd. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than $1, nor more than $5.

SECTION 3rd. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or having control of any Cattle, Horses or Mules to permit such Cattle, Horses or Mules to run at large, at any time, within the corporate limits of said town from the 1st day of December, in each year, until after the 1st day of April following.

SECTION 4th. Any person or persons violating the provisions of section three of this ordinance, upon conviction, shall be find in any sum not less than $1 nor more than $5.

SECTION 5th. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the 4th day of October, A. D. 1875.

Attest: C. D. HARE, Town Clerk,

The Auburn

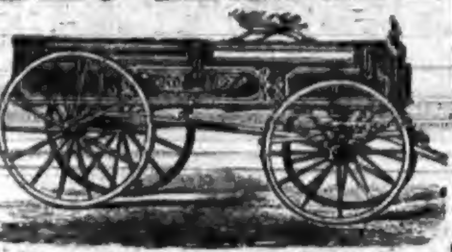

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promtly, and warrranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with rn immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer. Cutlery, Tin Ware

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

An Odd Wager

Jones, who is a very small man, bet Smith, who is a ton man, that he could carry him twice around the hippodrome. A large number of ladies and gentleman attended to witness the proceeding.

"Now, Smith, I am ready. Take off your clothes."

"What! strip myself? You don't mean it?"

"I bet to carry you, but not a particle of your clothes. Come let's proceed. It won't do to disappoint these ladies and gentleman."

But Smith was inflexible. He blushed at the bare thought of showing himself in the thin costume of Venus emerging from the waves. So the reference decided that Jones—had won the bet.

* * *

The other day a Detroit husband went off on a fishing excursion with a small party of friends. Returning at midnight he pounded on the door and awoke his wife. As she let him into the hall she saw that something was wrong and she cried out:

"Why, Henry, your face is as red as paint."

'Guessern't,' he replied feeling his way down the hall.

"And I believe you've been drinking" she added.

"Whazzer mean by zhat?" he inquired trying to stand still.

"Oh! Henry, your face wouldn't look so if you hadn't been drinking."

"Mi to blame?" he asked, tears in his eyes. "Sposen big bass jump up'n hit me in th' face an' make it red—mi to blame?"

And he sat down on the floor and cried over her unjust suspicions.

* * *

Not Entirely Without Reason

Bundy has been married two weeks and has left his wife. Bundy is a little man, and his wife weighs two hundred and forty pounds and was the relict of the late Peter Potts. About ten days after marriage Bundy was surprised, on awakening in the morning, to find his better-half sitting up in bed crying as if her heart would break. Astonished, he asked the cause of her sorrow, but receiving no reply he began to surmise that there must be some secret on her mind that she withheld from him, that was the cause of her anguish, so he remarked to Mrs. B. that, as they were married she should tell him the cause of her grief, so if possible, he could avert it, and after considerable coaxing he elicted the following from her:

"Last night I dreamed I was single, and as I walked through a well-lighted street I came to a store where a sign in front advertised husbands for sale.—Thinking it curious, I entered, and ranged along the wall on either side were men with prices affied to them.—Such beautiful men; some for $1,000 some for $500, and so on to $150. And as I had not that amount I could not purchase."

Thinking to console her, Bundy placed his arms lovingly around her, and asked.

"And did you see any men like me there?"

"Oh, yes, lots like you; they were tied up in bunches, like asparagus, and sold for ten cents per bunch.

Bundy got up and went to see his lawyer as to whether he had sufficient grounds for divorce.

* * *

Pretty Tough Plug

One day last month when trade was dull, a Vicksburg grocery clerk procured a piece of sole-leather from a shoemaker, painted black, and laid aside for future use. Within a few days an old chap from back in the country came in and inquired for a plug of chewing tobacco. The piece of sole-leather was tied up, paid for, and the purchaser started for home. At the end of the sixty days he returned, looking downcast and dejected, and walking into the store, he inquired of the clerk:

"Member that terbacer I got here the other day?"

"Yes."

"Well, was that a new brand?"

"Regular plug terbacer, was it?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, it's me; it's right here in my jaws. I knowed I was gittin' purty old, but I was allus handy on bitin' plug I never seen a plug afore this one that I couldn't tear to pieces at one chaw. I sot my teeth on this one, and bit, and pulled, and twisted, like a dog at a root and I've kept bitting and pulling for six days, and thar she am now, the same as the day you sold her to me!"

"Seems to be a good plug," remarked the clerk, as he smiled off the counterfeit.

"She's all right, it's me that's failing" exclaimed the old man, [illegible] some fine-cut, and I'll go home and deed the farm to the boys, and git ready for the grave.

True Maxims

A man that don't know anything will tell it the first time he gets a chance.

A good life is valuable; but a bad life often costs more.

Life is a sum, and it becomes us to do it properly, as it can be done but once.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't business, and the other is that they haven't any mind.

Let a person begin life by dodging, and he must run a gauntlet to the end as a rule. Let him face the world squarely, and if his success is slow it will be sure.

* * *

An Impertinent Son

"Father, what does a printer live on?"

"Live on? the same as other people, of course. Why do you ask, Johnny?"

"Because you said you hadn't paid anything for your paper, and the printer still sends it to you.

"Wife, spank that boy."

"I shan't do it."

"Why not?"

"Because there is no reason to do so."

"No reason? Yes there is, spank him I tell you, and put him to bed."

"I shan't do any such thing. What in the world do you want him spanked for?"

"He is too smart."

"Well that comes of your marrying me."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean just this, that the boy is smarter than his father, and you can't deny it. He knows enough to see that a man, printer or no printer, can't live on nothing, and I think you would be ashamed of yourself not to know that much.

* * *

An Obstinate Mother

From the Detroit Free Press.

Day before yesterday Mrs. Bliss, of Mullet street, found a euchre deck in her boy's pocket, and when she took him by the hair he camly said:

"Hold on mother—it isn't your play."

"I'll play you," she hissed tightening her grip. "How came you by these cards?"

"Mother you shouldn't trump me this way!"

"Trumps! trumps! What do you know about trumps?"

"Why, mother any fool knows that the right bower will take an ace every time."

"It will eh!" she hissed, as she walked him around.

"Of course it will. If diamonds are trumps, for instance, and I hold the ace and left bow—"

"Bowers! bowers! I'll bower you to death, young man!" she said as she walked him around the other way.

"Or, suppose spades were trumps, you hold the nine spot and king and turned up the ace, what would you do?" he inquired.

"Oh, I'll show you what I'd do!" she growled, as she got a left hander on his ear. "I'll teach you a lesson you'l never forget."

"That wouldn't be Hoyle, mother; you could pick up the ace and make a point every—"

But she threw him over her knee and played a lone hand.

* * *

Selected Thoughts.

No man can answer for his own valor or courage till he has been in danger.

The youth becomes a man the very day he begins to feel uneasy at the idea of being dependent on another.

Ridicule is a week weapon when leveled at a strong mind; but common men are cowards and dread an empty laugh.

Success is full of promise till men get in, and then it is last year's nest, from which the bird has flown.

Speech is as a pump, by which we raise and pour out the water from the great lake of thought, whither it flows back again.

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world.

He alone is the man who can resist the genius of the age, the tone of fashion, with vigorous simplicity and modest courage.

God takes some things from us lest we should spoil them, and we have more of them in missing them than we should have in keeping them.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word or making a friend.—Seeds thus sown by the wayside often bring forth an abundant harvest.

* * *

It is a strange fact that when people indulge in high words they use low language.

No Connection.

We are authorized to state that the popular clothing man of Waterloo Jacob Kahn, has just returned from the east with an immense stock of clothing, dry goods, Boots & Shoes, and has now the entire stock opened out for the inspection of the public. He also wishes us to say that he is not connected with any other firm in the county in the clothing line, put that he will sell at figures that cannot be duplicated in the county. He is still buying all kinds of produce for cash. Call and see him. 4w

* * *

It is said that Louis Agassiz tried for five years to find a horned toad's egg, and failed; but Mr. Deming of the telegraphic staff of the Chicago and Alton railroad, found a box of them in a few days. Eastern scientific men are thinking of calling upon him to see about them.

* * *

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

* * *

A Chicago woman fell over a can of nitro-glycerine with the usual consequences. She wore brilliantly colored striped stockings, and describing an arc through the air, reminded spectators of a sliding rainbow.

* * *

A hound valued at $200 was killed by a train of cars near Vincennes, Ind., recently. This is hard, but probably the sheep-raising farmers in that vicinity will tender a vote of thanks to the railroad company.

* * *

The woman lives in Massachusetts who can be carried over a revolving shaft 600 times, dropped into a race and go home and have supper ready at the usual hour.

* * *

A hot air fool named McCaw came near meeting a just fate at Cicero. His balloon plunged into a tree top and tumbled him out. He caught a limb in falling, and saved his valuable neck.

* * *

The army worms have largely increased in numbers in Maine. They are destroying vegetation in evry direction and the people are trying hard to keep them from their houses.

* * *

The Washington National Republican says the nearest thing to a funeral is to see a small boy with a watermelon under his arm, whistling, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

* * *

There was a place apart in heaven for good wives who could judge a wicked thing as harshly when a man did it as when a woman did it. But it has never been occupied, we believe.

* * *

The times are hard but the southern papers are noble retaining their independence. Says the Savanah "News: "A twenty-five cent mellon and dollar notice. "We can't see it."

* * *

Miller & Casebeer, the leading merchants of Auburn, have put some prices before the public that are astonishing to say the least. See the other side of this issue.

* * *

Wait! Wait!

Wait for the fine display of splendid Stoves, to be made in a few days, at Goodman's.

* * *

In Nevada the law of imposing a tax of four hundred dollars every three months on every gambling place, has been sustained by a Supreme Court decision.

* * *

"Bub, do you know this is Sunday?" "Y-a-a-s." "What are you fishing for, then?" Says he, sententiously, "Mud-cats!"

* * *

A woman dressed in the halillments of a man, was caught firing a house in Vincennes last week.

* * *

"Was not her death quite sudden?" said a condoling friend to a bereaved widower. "Well, yes, rather, for her."

* * *

Two threshers have lately been burned in Sulvan county by the foolish and wasteful trick of burning the straw.

* * *

WAIT! For what? Kahn's new Clothing. Overcoats, &c. He is east buying a large stock.

* * *

We make a specialty of ladies, Misses and Chrilden's fine serge gaiters. S. W. Sprott & Son.

* * *

Root & Co have made another change in their advertisement. Look on the inside.

* * *

Cabbage will be quite low priced this year.

HEATHER BLOOM.

When autumn breezes crisply blow
And autumn suns are mellow;
When maple leaves begin to glow,
And all the woodland spaces show,
Their pomp of red and yellow,

I drop my knitting on my knees,
I fold my hands together,
And far beyond the maple trees,
And far across the rolling seas,
I smell the moorland heather.

The purple heather, blown about
By warm winds off the border—
Ah, me! what memories blossom out,
What ordered thoughts are put to rout
In tremulous disorder—

By just a color in the air,
An atmospheric glamor—
That, spite of wrinkles and gray hair,
Has thrilled old heart-beats unaware
With new and noisy clamor.

First love is sweet. It came to me
In breezy autumn weather;
Across the moor the wind swept free;
[illegible] the sun where I and he
Sat knee-deep in the heather.

A waving, fragrant sea, it spread
All round in purple splendor;
White clouds went sailing overhead,
A lark was soaring, when he said
"*I love you,*" low and tender.

I wondered, dumb with glad surprise—
Could I have heard him clearly?
He saw the blissful color rise,
He drew me, kissing lips and eyes—
"*You know I love you dearly!*"

And earth and sky seemed echoing
Those words of sweetest meaning;
The blackcock trilled them on the wing,
The very blossoms seemed to ring,
While, on his bosom leaning,

I built the airy towers that youth
Can fashion so sublimely;
Nor dreamed how love would end in ruth,
For joy that had no root in truth,
And hope that died untimely.

His grave was made long years ago
Beneath his English willows;
For me the scarlet maples glow,
And evermore between us flow
The wide Atlantic billows.

My life has had its share of gain,
No less perhaps than losses;
Its pleasure has alloy of pain,
But haply I have learned to train
Some flowers around my crosses.

And still, when maple boughs are red
In breezy autumn weather,
Once more the moorland ways I tread;
Once more I hear the words he said
That day among the heather.

—*Scribner for October.*

A CUT IN THE DARK.

"I've been about a bit in my time, sir, sure enough," says our second officer, as we look over the rail of the "look-out bridge" upon the floating masses of weed that dapple the smooth surface of the Sargasso Sea; "and I've had some queer adventures, too. If you care to hear one as a sample (as there's a quarter of an hour or so left of my watch on deck) I'll give it you.

"It's a good many years ago now since I was at Victoria (in Australia, you know), and, of course, like everybody else, I must try my luck at the diggings. You may think it a queer thing for a fellow to be digger and sailor turn about; but that happens oftener than you think, too. But in those days it was rough work, I can tell you. There were no railways or beaten roads then; just a cattle-track through the bush, and every thing to be carried by wagons, in some places through mud up to the very axle. We used to travel in great gangs then, just like a caravan going through the desert, so that if Jack got stuck fast, Tom and Jim and Sam would come up and lug him out; and if eight oxen couldn't drag a load through, they'd harness three eights to it but they'd do it somehow. In those days I've known transport to go as high as £120 a ton; and a ton was sometimes just about as much as two horses could manage, over such a mashed-potato kind of soil as they had of it up country.

"Then, you see, this traveling in gangs told in another way; it was a sort of security against being bailed up (robbed) by the bushrangers, who were aboutthen as thick as beetles in a sugar-cask. Now-a-days, of course, it's a different thing; but in my time, if a fellow went up the country by himself, or only two or three with him, he was pretty safe to have to say a word or two to Frank Gardiner on the road."

"Frank Gardiner! was *he* there then? I know his name well enough. A friend of mine got cleaned out by him two day's march from the nearest township, and he begged for just enough to keep him when he got in. So Gardiner handed him back three dollars, and filled his 'baccy pouch for him into the bargain."

"Ay, that's Frank all over; he was very fond of that style. I remember hearing of a lady that begged hard to be allowed to ransom her watch, because her husband's miniature was in the back of it, when what does Master Frank do but hand it back to her, free gratis for nothing, saying, 'it should never be said that Gardiner ever gave a *lady* any cause of distress.' And, d'ye see, that was a wide-awake game of his, too; for when he did get cotched (as he did at last, sure enough) then a lot of these folk that he'd been civil to spoke up for him, and said he warn't as black as he was painted.

"But, for all that, it wasn't bad fun in those days—for them at least as could rough it, and didn't want hot water and blacked boots every morning. You just brought a sack of flour with you, and a small cask of whisky, and mayhap a chest of tea (tea's a great stand-by in the bush), and then you were independent of both baker and bar-keeper, so long as your stock held out. As for meat, it wasn't so dear as you'd think; many's the time I've bought a pound for a sixpence. And after a hard day's work, when you'd got into dry things, and shoved a good allowance of damper and mutton down your throat, with a gl ss or two of grog to send it down, and you lay by the fire on your blanket, smoking your pipe, why, you wouldn't call the Emperor of Roosha your father.

"My mate was a young man from Trinity College, Dublin, and a right good fellow he was. I never knew how he came to that pass, for he was mighty close about his past life, as most of that sort are; but I suppose he'd just fooled away his money, like many another, and then had to shift for himself. But, for all that, he could do a day's work with any man out; and instead of being down in the mouth whenever anything went wrong, or grumbling and grunting because everything wasn't like a London hotel, he was always whistling and singing over his work, and laughing and cracking jokes, so that it was quite a treat to see him. It used to be great fun for me sometimes, when the day's work was done, and we were having our pipes by the fire, to make him chalk my name on a log in Greek, or spout me a bit of Homer, or some of those old chaps, for all the education *I* ever got was a very different sort, and I don't know a B from a bull's foot in either Greek or Latin.

"But what I liked best was hearing him sing, for he had a fine, clear pipe of his own; and he wrote his own songs, too, he did—words and music and all. There was one I liked specially, because it was just my own way of thinking put into words; and it went to the tune of 'I'll Hang My Harp on a Willow Tree.' I made him give me a copy, and here it is:

"'This world is a good one in its way,
If you will but take it fair;
Whenever the sun shines, make your hay,
And laugh at sorrow and care.
And what if at times the sky turns black,
And down comes pelting rain?
Just wait, and you'll see the sun come back,
And all will go rights again!

"'Wherever we go there is work to be done,
Then do it, and never say die;
There isn't a thing beneath the sun
That's worth a whine or a sigh.
So never you fret when things go wrong,
For it's useless to complain;
Just set your teeth and hammer along,
Till all comes right again'"

"Well, we worked together, him and me, for a spell of four months or so, and did pretty well, take one day with another—nothing very tremendous, but quite enough to keep our pipes alight. At last, one fine day, we happened on a fine rich pocket, and made a very tidy haul; and the news of it got about (rolling up as it went, as a story always does) till we got the name of being lucky uns. And *that*, mark ye, is just about the worst name you can get at the diggings; for if a fellow's overburdened with money *there*, there are always plenty of kind Christians to relieve him of it, and, if he don't see it in their way, to let light into his understanding with a big knife. But as the thing was done, why, it couldn't be helped, and the only thing then was to change the best part of our gold into notes of the Sydney Bank, and carry them always about us.

"Well, sir, just about this time I noticed three fellows loafing about, whom I hadn't seen before; for, you see, this gully of ours was a small place at best, with not many in it, so that you could spot a new face directly. They weren't quite the sort you'd have liked to meet out on the loose after dark, a good way from home, that's a fact. One was a long, skinny, black-haired fellow, with a complexion like a bad cucumber, whom I took to be a Greek; the second was a tall, bony, sly-looking Yankee, with a very vicious look in the corner of his eye; and the third was a great hulking, red-headed beast, with a broken nose and one eye, precious like a lag (convict)—which was just what he was, as I afterwards found out. They planted their tent not very far from ours, and tried to scrape acquaintance with us a bit; but I kept as clear of them as I could, and warned my mate to do the same; not that he needed much warning, for he liked the cut of their jibs as little as I did.

"However, it's not very easy to be stand-offish at the diggings, especially if you're naturally fond of company, like me; and by dint of doing us little turns every now and then, and always having plenty of liquor going, these three beauties managed to get pretty thick with us at last. The Yankee and the Englishman had a hail-fellow-well-met way with 'em that rather took my mate, and me too, after a bit, but I never could quite fancy the Greek. For, d'ye see, I'd had a taste of their quality up the Levant, and was quite of the same mind as the old saying, 'The Greek wines steal all heads, the Greek women steal all hearts, and the Greek men steal everything.'

"Well, it happened one day that I was left alone in the tent (my partner had gone to meet some stores that were coming up from the township for us) when up comes this big red-haired chap, and asks me to come over in the evening and have a glass of grog with him and his pals. It was a murdering hot day, and the very mention of grog made me lick my lips like a dog in front of a butcher's shop; besides, there was nothing in our tent worth taking, and even if there had been, I knew I should be back again long before dark; so, as you may suppose, the short and the long of it was—that I went!

"I found the three beauties sitting at their tent-door, seeming to have knocked off work pretty early. For at the diggings, you see, one don't find many watches about; a fellow just looks up at the sun, and says, 'Must be towards noon—I'll have a bite of summut!' or else, 'Sun's only a foot high now—time to knock off!' You never heard anything of half-hours or quarter-hours among us—not you!

"Well, they gave me a great welcome, and told me to sit down and make myself comfortable; and we had a regular jollification. The Yankee spun some queer yarns that made us all laugh, and I sang 'em one or two of my mate's songs; and, altogether, we were as thick as thieves. At last the sun began to go down; and then I thought it was about time for me to be stirring.

"'Gammon!' says the big sandy-haired chap. 'The bush ain't run dry yet; what the blazes are you in such a hurry for?'

"'You stop little bit yet, Johnny,' says the Greek (those heathens always call everybody Johnny, you know), 'by-by we hab supper, little game cards play—eh?'

"And with that he gave me a tap on the side with the back of his hand, as if in play. It was no more than any man might have done; but it struck me all at once that he did it to feel if I wore a belt; for, in that climate, men don't wear thick leathern belts under their clothes for the fun of it; and, if I had one, there was safe to be something in it.

"Well, this put me more and more on my guard, and I began to think I'd better not have come at all, as one always does when it's too late. However, to make the best of a bad job, I up and said I'd had a very jolly evening, and must have another soon; but that now I'd got to go and see if my partner had turned up yet; for I thought they wouldn't be so game to play any tricks if they fancied they'd got two men to deal with. So then Master Greek says to me:

"'Well, Johnny, you take parting glass before you go; that much proper.'

"And with that he opens a fresh bottle, turning his back while he did it. I guessed directly what he was up to, but I never let on that I'd spotted him; and I pretended to smack my lips over it and think it very good, but, in reality, I managed to spill most of it into my beard, which was a good thick 'un. But by the drop or two I did swallow, I tasted that it was drugged, just as I thought.

"So then I said good-night, and came away wishing very much that my partner would turn up, for I didn't much like the idea of having these three beauties on my hands all at once. However, when I got to the tent, there was no sign of him, so I lighted a candle (for it was pretty dark by this time) and sat down to tailor-up my clothes a bit, by way of passing the time.

"I'd been working about an hour, as near as I could guess, when I bethought myself that if I kept the light burning, they might pot me through the canvas; for, with a light behind you, your shadow shows through a tent just like through a blind; so I lay down on my blanket, took off my jacket and put it under my head, and then blew out the light, and waited.

"I don't know how long I lay there in the dark (it seemed long enough to me, I know that), when, all at once, I heard somebody breathing close by the tent. I had heard no footstep, nor anything of that sort; but my ears are pretty sharp (especially when my life depends on keeping 'em cocked), and I was sure I heard this breathing.

"'Here they come!' thought I, and fisted hold of my revolver, when—blest if I hadn't forgotten to load it!

"There was no time to think about it. The very next moment I heard the canvas quietly ripped, and a hand came sliding in, right toward the place where my head had been a minute before, and where my clothes (and the belt with 'em) ought to be.

"Now, there was a big log on that side of the tent, and I'd nailed the canvas to it to keep it firm, and over this log the hand came creeping. I watched till the wrist showed white in a stray gleam of moonlight that came through the hole, and then grabbed my hatchet and came down with one good blow that chopped the hand clean off!

"Then came a yell that I never heard the like of, and a sound of feet pattering away. I ran to the door and looked out; but the fellow's screech had roused the whole camp, and there was such a rush from all the tents—some in their shirt-sleeves, some in their stocking-feet, and many with nothing on at all—that I had no chance of seeing which way my man went. In the crowd I caught sight of a man I knew, and sang out to him:

"'Sam, my boy, come into my tent for the rest of the night, and I'll stand you a quart!'

"'Done with you,' says he, and in he came, and we kept watch till sunrise. But nothing came near us, and about daybreak my partner turned up. So then I took my revolver, and went to look after my three beauties; but, just as I expected, they and their tent were clean gone, and I never saw any more of 'em.

"Now, then, here comes my relief; so I'll just go down and turn in."

The Greek Husband.

Olive Harper writes to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of life in Greece: Here is indeed, in one respect, the "promised land" for the women, for more devoted husbands women never had. A Greek man is only content when he can lavish upon his wife all the luxuries in the way of dress the female heart can desire. He is only happy when, in company with his wife in the house, in the street, or on the promenade, she is the best dressed of all the fair. With the Greek husband there is no grumbling consent to bestow upon you enough to buy a pair of boots, while he spends ten times that amount with his friends in champagne suppers; no long-drawn visage as he doles out a stingy sum while delivering a solemn lecture as to female extravagance. Not a bit of it. On the contrary, the Greek husband does not lead his wife through by-streets for fear of dry goods stores, when she wishes to go out for a little walk. He leads her, on the contrary, past the most fashionable stores, and observes with the eye of the critic all the new styles, and is really (ladies), really and truly willing to spend his money for his own wife. Even for fear she should not be considered as lovely as some one else, he goes to a perfumer's, he buys cold cream, rice powder, delicate pink for cheeks a little blanched by the stern realities of motherhood; he buys a little black for eye-lashes, to brighten eyes that have become somewhat dimmed by tears, perhaps, or vigils over sickly babies, and he not only gives his full and free consent to their use, but he himself will artistically apply them, and afterward compliment his wife upon her beauty till her heart swells with love that he knows so well how to retain, fresh as when the first vows were plighted. Yes, of a verity, the Greeks are bad men, but good husbands and tender fathers.

THE losses by the French inundations amounted to 24,000,000 francs, and 18,000,000 francs have already been collected by subscription. Of this sum about 1,500,000 francs go from abroad. England has furnished 700,000 francs; Switzerland, 300,000 francs; Alsace-Lorraine, 200,000 francs, and miscellaneous subscriptions in Europe, 300,000 francs. The largest contributors in France, proportionately, are the inhabitants of Cette, which city, containing 25,000 souls, has given 75,000 francs. Among departments, the Gironde stands foremost with 1,050,000 francs.

DELMONICO PUDDING.—One quart of milk; three even tablespoonfulls of corn flour, dissolved in cold milk; the yelks of five eggs; six tablespoonfuls of sugar. Boil three or four minutes; pour into a pudding-dish and bake about half an hour. Beat the whites of the eggs with six tablespoonfuls of sugar; put it over the top and return the pudding to the oven till it is a nice light brown. This is very good eaten cold.

CARRY the news to Mary and the other girls! Ahmed-Fedji-Gwalir, one of the most powerful Rajahs of the East Indies, has retained a large suit of apartments at the Grand Hotel in Paris. He is enormously rich, unmarried, and very handsome—a trifle bronze-colored, perhaps, but that's nothing. Poor fellow! Let him look out. Forewarned is fore-Ahmed.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Wife-Murder and Suicide Near New Brunswick, N. J.

Mention has already been made of the attempted wife-murder and suicide by Prof. Garland at New Brunswick, N. J. Late New York papers furnish us with additional particulars of this strange affair, and the following facts have been made public:

The Professor was verging on 50, his wife being only a few years his junior. Their married life extended over twenty years. For two years things have gone badly between Garland and his wife, arising from an insane and utterly groundless feeling of jealousy of his wife on the part of the Professor. He became jealous of her cousin, a boy still in his teens, who was taking musical lessons from the Professor himself. Within the last month his attitude toward his wife became positively brutal. He would come home drunk and abuse and beat her. Finally things came to such a pass that the wife took the necessary steps to procure a legal separation, which was granted her a short time since, and on the day of the occurrence Mrs. Garland was to have opened a music store with her son Alfred, and the breaking up of the family was to take place. What followed is taken from the New York *Herald:*

"On Sunday last the family met as usual at the table. The Professor attended the Second Reformed Church, where he played the organ. Mrs. Garland took her place as usual in the choir of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Yesterday morning the entire family sat down to breakfast. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he left the store and proceeded to his store in Albany street, New Brunswick. Breakfast over, Mrs. Garland finished packing up the furniture she proposed removing with her. About 10 o'clock her husband returned to the house, but went away soon after, without saying or doing anything noticeable. He returned at a few minutes after 12 o'clock, and, after walking around the house abstractedly several times, entered the dwelling by the kitchen door. Mrs. Garland was there with her daughters packing up. The Professor wore a very strange look, and had something in his hand, which subsequently proved to be a Colt's seven-barreled revolver. Suddenly he leveled his weapon at Mrs. Garland's head and fired, the ball entering her mouth, crashing away her teeth, and passing out through the back of her neck. The horrified lady, almost paralyzed with dread, sank on her knees before her murderer.

"'Oh, James, James, for God's sake, don't kill me!' implored Mrs. Garland, but her husband shot her while on her knees, the ball entering her head. Then Miss Anna, a daughter of 14, courageously sprang forward and thrust aside her father's right hand in which he still grasped the revolver. Before he could fire at his wife a third time, she, with a desperate effort, sprang from the house into the yard, and there dropped apparently dead. The Professor darted from the kitchen, sprang up-stairs to his room, threw himself on the bed, leveled the revolver at his own head and fired. The ball lodged just over the right eye. Finding himself still alive, he took a pen knife from his pocket and slashed open his throat, inflicting a frightful wound, breaking the blade of the pen knife in his frenzy. This did not kill him, so he rushed into the hall, procured a hammer and then crushed in his skull, making a hole twice the size of a silver dollar. Soon after this his son Alfred, who was away from home arrived, and, with the assistance of a Mr. Short, broke in the door of the Professor's bedroom, and there witnessed a sight which made their blood run cold. Sitting on the edge of the bed, his head and face, and shirt-front covered and streaming with blood, was Garland, utterly unconscious. The floor at the bedside was covered with gore, and the walls, and even ceiling, were bespattered with blood. It was expected that every moment he would breathe his last. His powerful physique, however, held him up. At about 4 o'clock he became conscious.

"'Is wife dead?' he asked.

"'No, but she's——'

"'My God, I'm glad of that!' and he sank back."

Why She Stopped Her Paper.

She came bouncing through the sanctum door like a cannon-ball, and without pausing to say "How d'ye do?" she brought her umbrella down on the table with a mighty crash, and shouted:

"I want you to stop my paper."

"All right, madam."

"Stop it right off, too," she persisted, whacking the table again, "for I waited long enough for you to do the square thing."

She quieted down for a moment, as we run our finger down the list of names, and when we reached her's and scratched it out, she said:

"There, now mebbe you'll do as you'd ought to after this, and not make light of a woman jes cause she's poor. If some rich folks happen to have a little red-headed, bandy-legged, squint-eyed, wheezy squaller born to them, you puff it to the skies, and make it out an angel; but when poor people have a baby you don't say a word about it, even if it's the squarest-toed, blackest-haired, biggest-headed, nobbiest little kid that ever kept a woman awake nights. That's what's the matter, and that's why I stopped my paper."

And she dashed out as rapidly as she came.

How Not to Address Postal Cards.

A recent telegram contains the following, which will doubtless be of interest to our readers: The Postoffice Department received a letter to-day from a firm in Chicago, complaining that six cents additional postage was charged them on a postal card sent to their address, on the face of which, in the lower left hand corner, were written the words, "Sept. 13, 1875." As many complaints of this character are received at the Department, the following reply to the above letter is furnished for the information of the public:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter of the 15th inst., I have to state that, by a ruling of this Department, anything whatever, except an address, written or printed upon the side of a postal card intended for the address, renders such card unmailable, and the same cannot be legally forwarded, unless prepaid at the letter rate—three cents. If, by inadvertence, it reaches its destination without such prepayment, it is chargeable with double the letter rates, under Section 152, Postal laws edition of 1873. In accordance with the said ruling, the card submitted was rendered subject to letter postage by the writing of the date on the side designed for the address, and having been forwarded without the prepayment of such postage, it became liable to double the letter rates—six cents. In collecting the above, however, the Postmaster at Chicago should have deducted the one cent originally paid for the card.

THE FASHIONS.

Fall Styles in Dresses, Hats, Etc.

The "Cardinal" costume, says a New York fashion writer, seems to be attracting considerable attention. I have not had an opportunity to examine it personally, but the *modistes* assure us that it is becoming to all figures, economical in goods, and worn in all materials. The Gabrielle dress will be worn here this fall. The French ladies have already adopted it. The perfect figure can never be displayed to a better advantage than when attired in this robe. The stout figure is not recognizable as the same which so lately appeared in the bunchy, unbecoming costume; and then, ladies, consider that you can get a stylish dress out of ten yards of twenty-seven inch material. I am sure *that* is something during these panicky times. I saw one trimmed all around the skirt, from the waist lengthwise, with broad velvet bands, finished at the ends with bows. The trimming on the waist and sleeves corresponded to that on the skirt.

A popular polonaise worn just now is made with plain fronts, and but slightly raised sides. The back presents a more dressy appearance. This has a basque finish, with a full back breadth, forming a puff between the crescent-shaped extensions of the fronts, falling below in a full drapery, which is increased in effect by the addition of an elaborate sash. An insertion of silk ornaments the back of this showy polonaise. The sleeves may be of a darker shade of material than the body and are trimmed with side plaiting, double ruffles and lace to correspond with other portions of the garment. This garment is exceedingly handsome in black cashmere combined with black silk. Long outside garments will be worn. These are circular, plain polonaise, and paletot shape. The prevailing colors of ladies' hose will be navy blue, seal brown, and cardinal red, worn in solid colors.

The bonnet, as every woman knows, the principal article of her out-door toilet, is not likely to change much before the month of October. Between this time and then the different flaring brims which distinguish both hats and bonnets will be retained as the most decided favorites, although such other shapes as the sailor hat, set far back upon the head, and the drooping brim, which is modest and stylish, are found among popular varieties. There is at present no perceptible difference between hats and bonnets, except that difference which may be suggested by different trimmings.

Elderly ladies wear ribbon-strings, and matrons in middle life add any drapery of lace which may pass from the back of the hat, fastening beneath the chin. This style is generally becoming, because it softens the expression of the lower part of the face. Often both ribbons and lace are omitted, and the masque veil, which still retains favor, is bordered with a scant ruffle of real lace. Low crowns are universally seen, and a shape which has recently made its appearance is called the "plate," from the fact that it has no crown whatever. Milliners add simulated crowns made of ribbon, or velvet, and flowers, with usually a single ostrich tip added. The newest Derby hats, chosen for traveling purposes, are dark brown, and dark gray, as well as black. They are intended to be trimmed with a color matching that of the traveling dress, to which leading milliners add either a brilliant wing, or a slide, or buckle of filagree silver. Bottle-green veils, of silk grenadine, are yet worn, either in masque form, or covering the hat.

A Victorious Sheep.

While several gentlemen of this neighborhood were out on a fox hunt one morning last week, one of the dogs saw a sheep a good way off and made for it as fast as he could. Instead of running off, as most sheep do when they see a dog coming, this one moved forward to meet his antagonist, with a determination to save his life if possible. Both advanced rapidly, and when within ten feet of each other the sheep sprung high into the air, and fell upon the dog with such force that he was knocked flat to ground. The dog succeeded in regaining his feet, however, before the blow could be repeated, and ran off very fast, followed by the victorious sheep, jumping gullies and fences with as much activity as the dog. The chase was nearly three miles in length, and would in all probability have terminated in the death of the dog had not some children interfered.—*Hamilton (Ga.) Visitor.*

A Broken Back Mended.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union and American* relates this instance of natural surgery: "A singular case is reported from Brentwood. Two or three years ago Mr. James Hoyt sustained an injury to his back, which was called a partial dislocation of the spinal column. In consequence the young man was paralyzed in the lower extremities, being unable to walk or stand. His case was pronounced incurable by the doctors. A few weeks since he had a fall, which apparently came near proving fatal, but after recovering from the shock, it was ascertained that he could use his limbs, and can now walk a mile. He is now engaged at different kinds of work, and is gaining every day. Probably the fall replaced the dislodged fragment without injury to the spinal marrow."

THE abundance of the harvest has become a tame subject. Everything in that line is immense. Corn, broom-corn, sorghum, potatoes, melons, turnips, etc., are better than ever we knew them in Kansas. It is quite common to hear such remarks as "Garden-spot of the World," "Garden of the Nation," by men who were talking of leaving the State ninety days ago.—*Leavenworth Commercial.*

DO YOU know that if you spoil a stamped envelope when addressing it you can get the value in stamps by presenting it at the Postoffice? You can.

MOLLY MORIARTY.

Molly Moriarty,
Pink of propriety,
Molly Moriarty, Molly my own;
Sure 'tis your Tim is sad,
How could his heart be glad,
Since like an icicle Molly has grown?

Och, 'twas your eyes so blue,
Cut my poor heart in two,
Each took a half of it, carried it off;
Then when I spoke of love,
Swore by the stars above,
Sure, 'twas unkind of you, Molly, to scoff.

Oft at my cabin door,
When the dull day is o'er,
Sadly I sit and send sighs on the gale;
Rain from my weeping eyes
Fully a stream supplies,
Where drink the cows that are grazed in the vale

Pigs in a pratie patch,
Running a rootin' match,
Sow in the buttermilk drinking her fill;
Cow in the cabbages,
Making sad ravages—
Everything gone to destruction at will.

[illegible]
Tim's weary head shall sleep,
Suckers and shiners shall nibble my nose
Waves rolling o'er me,
Singing a lullab,
Or a sad requiem when the wind blows.

What's that you're sayin', joy?
"Tim, come and kiss me, boy!"
Here, hould my hat, while I skip on the flure;
Come to my arms, my love,
Molly, my turtle dove,
Whoop! what a jewel you are to be sure.

Pith and Point.

WHAT people can never live long nor wear great coats? Dwarfs.

IN what ship has the greatest number of people been wrecked? Courtship.

ONE swallow doesn't always make a summer, but it sometimes makes some err.

WHAT pupil gets most punishment? The pupil of the eye, for it is continually under the lash.

A SATIRICAL writer in a German paper observes that if people go to apothecaries because they are cheap then doctors must be frightfully dear.

MR. BENJAMIN GINNING some time since presented the poor of the city of Liverpool with £200, upon which a wag wrote: "A good B. Ginning."

A STORY is told of an Irishman who, bound over to keep the peace against all her Majesty's subjects, exclaimed: "Then heaven help the first foreigner I meet!"

DR. NARRAMORE, of Rochester, has married a Miss Ella Fant—white, we believe. Paradoxical. For while he has secured a white Ella Fant, she is an Ella Fant Narramore.

"I NEVER sot my hand to writin' poetry till two years ago," said a young man, tilting back in a grocery chair, "but the minute I took to goin' with that Johnson girl, by gosh! I couldn't help it."

"CAPTAIN," said a son of Erin, as a ship was nearing the coast in inclement weather, "Have ye an almenik on board?" "No, I haven't." "Then, be jabers, we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

"THE kind of woman I particularly abhor," says an old bachelor, "is the one with a spirit of disputation in her soul, who picks me up on the point of a sharp sentence as though I were a dropped stitch in her knitting work."

AN elegant dressed lady of some twenty-five summers, in leaving the train at the Central depot the other day, remarked, "Well, I am here. For fifteen long, weary years I looked forward with anxiety to the happy period when, as with others, it would be my lot to go to the Falls, and at last it has arrived, but—I had to come alone."—*Niagara Falls Register.*

SAID a very small wren
To a very large hen:
"Pray, why do you make such a clatter?
I never could guess
Why an egg more or less
Should be thought so important a matter."

Then answered the hen
To the very small wren:
"If I laid such small eggs as you, madam,
I would not cluck loud,
Nor would I feel proud.
Look at these! How you'd crow if you had 'em!"
—*St. Nicholas for October.*

THEY were husband and wife, and as they stood before the soldiers' monument, she asked: "What's that figger on top?" "That's a goddess," he answered. "And what's a goddess?" "A woman who holds her tongue," he replied. She looked sideways at him and began planning to make a peach pie with the pits in it for the benefit of his sore tooth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Elk-Shooting in Colorado.

Elk are found in almost every part of the Park, generally in the timbered country or on mountain slopes, singly, and in bands of 10 and 15, according to the season. With proper care they can be stalked as near as 150 yards, but a good hunter who "jumps" a herd at 500 yards will bag three-fourths of the number before they are out of range. When dressed they weigh 800 to 1,200 pounds; but as a dozen tall fellows, their shapely horns laid back, go crashing and thundering through the thick pine forest, leaving a storm of branches and dust in their wake, each elk may easily be estimated to weigh a ton. If wounded at close quarters in the timber, they are dangerous foes, and quick and accurate shooting is needed, unless the hunter prefers to climb a tree, which is an awkward predicament, detrimental to temper and garments, and provocative of unfeeling remarks from comrades when one returns late at night to camp. The beauty and majesty of the stately creature require no description, and often will the hunter grieve over his glory laid low; yet elk steaks and roasts are so nice, his hide makes such excellent buckskin, and his branching antlers form such an elegant trophy and memento, that tears are seldom shed at his demise.

Just Retribution.

A man with a red goatee ran up to a small crowd of men on Jefferson avenue yesterday and stated that a man had fallen from the roof of a three-story building near the market. A hundred persons hurried to the spot, but found no sign of an accident. The man with the red goatee came sauntering along, and when pitched into he replied:

"And so a man did fall. He was right up there on that roof."

"Where did he fall?" was angrily demanded.

"Down on the roof of that other building," was the reply.

It was a distance of twenty inches or so, and the joker was chased up an alley and driven over a board fence head first.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Pure Elections and Household Suffrage—Ex-Senator Doolittle's Panacea for Ballot-Box Stuffing.

We reproduce below that portion of Hon. James R. Doolittle's recent address before the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Society relating to the suffrage question:

How shall we save the republic from the dangers of frauds at elections, as now conducted, especially in the large cities? Fraudulent voting, fraudulent counting and fraudulent stuffing of ballot-boxes in large cities from New Orleans to Chicago, have come to be practiced as one of the fine arts of legerdemain. How shall it be arrested? There must be a remedy for this growing evil; or republican institutions will prove to be a cheat and a sham. The essence of republicanism is that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that rulers are chosen by the people. The people's voice is heard through the ballot-box. If a thousand votes, honestly given by a thousand freemen, are nullified and beaten by a thousand false votes the ballot-box is made to speak, not the truth, but a lie. It no longer speaks the will of the people, but the will of the few who usurp office by fraud. It ceases to be republican. It becomes an aristocracy of the meanest kind; an aristocracy of swindlers, of cheats, of liars, of traitors to republican ideas. Of two things, one is certain. Either these frauds at the ballot-box must come to an end, or the republic will perish. If these frauds are successful in large cities they will spread into all the larger towns. Is there no remedy? I answer: Yes, there is; there must be a remedy. Take a large city—Chicago, for example. Let the city be divided into precincts so small that all the voters, not exceeding say 750 in a precinct, can meet in one hall on election day. If there is no hall large enough to be obtained, put up a temporary shelter of boards, or pitch a tent. In addition to other provisions of law, make election days legal holidays, and require every voter, without valid excuse, to attend the elections and do his duty as a citizen, and thus aid in guarding the purity and sanctity of the ballot-box. I hold in my hand copies of the records of town meetings in Massachusetts; of Woburn in 1640, and of Reading in 1657. They imposed a fine on every voter who did not attend the town meeting by 9 o'clock in the morning, or who absented himself without leave until they adjourned. Do you think there was any false voting, or false counting, then? They made it their business to attend in person, and to discharge their whole duty. Why cannot we do ours? Are liberty and country less dear to us? Let the laws provide that the voters may themselves, at one election, choose three of the Judges and Clerks to receive the votes at the next; no voter being allowed to vote for more than one, so that the minority may select at least one of the Clerks and one of the Judges of Elections in every precinct. Let it be provided, also, that the Judges of Elections shall be upon a raised platform, that the ballot-boxes and the Judges shall be in full view of all the voters of the precinct during the elections. In all cities of more than 30,000 people, to guard against repeating, false counting and stuffing of false votes in ballot-boxes, let the law provide that the name and place of residence of each voter shall be written upon his ballot and publicly read in the assembly before being put into the box. And, if challenged, require his identity and place of residence to be proved by the affidavits of at least two electors then present, who, if either Judge demands it, shall, on oath, be further examined as to his identity and place of residence in presence of all the electors. This provision would require a change in the Constitutions of many of the States. These provisions once adopted, in addition to the present legal requirements, would secure the ballot-box against fraud in voting and fraud in counting. The Judges of Election, aided by the police and by the presence of the citizens, could preserve perfect order, and make the elections as quiet in the city as in a country town. It may be said that this last provision impairs the secrecy of the ballot in large towns. That is true to some extent. But the necessity of preserving the ballot-box against fraud in large cities overbalances all supposed advantages of the secret ballot. The argument for secrecy is this: that the laboring man may be intimidated by the capitalist if he knows how he votes. But the day for that reasoning is past in all large towns. The laborer no longer fears the capitalist. The greatest writer upon government we know, Baron Montesquieu, as well as Cicero, who spoke from actual observation, says that the laws which rendered the suffrages secret in Rome, toward the close of the republic, were the cause of its decline. I quote their very words: "By rendering the suffrages secret in the Roman Republic, all was lost." And why? Secrecy became the cover for fraud, bribery and false counting in that great city. Gibbon, also, the great historian and philosopher, dates the decline of the Roman Republic from the introduction of secret voting. Besides, the open ballot, publicly given, shows courage, manhood, freedom. It tends to make men worthy to be free. But, gentlemen, there is another great reform in suffrage, which, as I think, all thoughtful men should favor.

When fully considered in all its bearing it will, I believe, command the assent of the great majority of all political parties. It will do more than any other one thing to bring good government to our large cities, by placing it upon the true basis of human society. We have adopted in all the States universal manhood suffrage. The reform suggested accepts that, and does not propose to change it. It, however, recognizes the most essential element of modern Christian civilization—the family—its rights, its duties and its powers. It proposes to give to householders and heads of families who, for such time as shall be fixed by law—say one or two years—have lived with and supported their families in the district where they vote, two votes—one to represent their manhood in common with all other men, and one to represent the household, including women and children. The term householder, or head of family, in the great majority of cases will, of course, mean married man; but not in all cases. As, for instance, a man may be the head of a family and householder whose widowed mother or sister keeps house. The reasons why the head of a family should have a double vote when men without families have but one may be stated briefly as follows: 1. Because the man without family represents but one human being, while the head of a family represents always two, and generally more. 2. Because a man without family has not more than one-half as much at stake in good government as the head of a family. 3. Because, other things equal, the man without family is only half as well educated in all that concerns the good of society as the head of a family, living with them and supporting them by his own exertions. 4. Because the man without family has had little if any experience in governing in human society; whereas the head of a family, by the laws of God and of man, is trained to govern. In the family the man is king and the woman is queen. It is a little nation by itself. Within its government all human beings are reared, trained and governed for twenty-one years—half and more than half of the average years of human life—those years during which character is formed and children are molded into men and women. Is there a single man without family who hears me who does not feel the truth of all this? Is there one who will not frankly say so? Some persons favor property qualifications, especially in cities. But that will be found neither practical nor possible; nor does it agree with our theory "that government derives its just powers [not from property, but] from the consent of the governed;" whereas, the reform proposed agrees with that theory. The man without family, by his vote, gives the consent of one only—his own consent; whereas, the head of a family consents not only for himself, but for the household which he governs. Therefore, unless the head of the family have a greater voice than the man without family, the consent of the household—the consent of all the women and children of the country—goes for nothing at all in making up the consent of the governed. But the question arises, what effect would this reform have in great cities? Take Chicago again, for example. Suppose the provisions I have mentioned were adopted (or some better ones) to prevent fraud at the elections, how would this double vote by the heads of families operate in that great city? Can any man doubt it would tend to place control over the elections in the hands of those most deeply interested in the good government of the city? Any head of a family—I care not how humble he may be—desires such a police and such a government, that his wife and children may at any time, by day or by night, walk the streets with safety. It is with him a constant, ever-present anxiety and duty to do all he can to have it so; while the man without family thinks and cares little for police so long as he takes care of himself and has no one else to care for. It has been doubted by some whether, in a republic perfectly organized, any but heads of families should vote at all. They urge that, in the beginning, and in the very nature of things, the family is the political unit of human society. Within the family government is not political, it is purely domestic. The home is a castle, within which human laws do not enter. Within that the laws of God, as stamped upon the very constitution of man, govern. Man and woman together make up man. Each is the complement of the other—neither without the other complete. Man and woman, in the holy relation of marriage, are both required to make up the full idea of man—male and female, as God created them. From that relation and in that relation the coming generations are reared. Therefore it is that in the family, the home, under the roof which shelters the hours of sleep and of infancy, is found the true basis of human society. Into that little kingdom no one can enter except by permission; and if any enter, so long as they remain under that roof, however humble, they are subject, by the laws of God and man, to the head of the family. Heads of families, therefore, have natural rights, which, in the organization of government, should be respected and defended. In some of the New England colonies, where, under township governments, our republican system grew, it was provided, when fifty families formed a settlement in some new town, they could be organized. Fifty heads of families, assembled in town meeting, constituted a little republic with certain political powers. One hundred heads of families had still greater powers. But in these republics, growing up from nature, none but the heads of families had any voice in political affairs. England, in the great reform of 1868, in extending suffrage, stopped with householders, thus recognizing the household as the true basis of political society. Some may say the reform I propose would induce men to marry to become the heads of families. That is true; and because true, it is one of the strongest reasons in its favor. That such regulations as I have named in the early colonies tended to early and happy marriages there is no doubt; for in those days almost all young men and women were married before they were twenty-five. They became the heads of families; their happy homes were blessed and the country was blessed with what is worth more than gold and diamonds, more than houses and lands—many, many noble children, with strong minds and brave hearts in strong bodies, to become the men and the women who have made our country what it is—the light and glory of the world. Ladies and gentlemen, if the reform proposed does tend to build up families, and hold out a most powerful incentive to induce early marriage, that certainly is no reason against it. A republic does not consist of houses and furniture, porticos and public places; but of men and women in happy and independent homes. Let me call to mind that the ancient republics in their better days favored early marriage—giving it honor and power. They went so far as to punish celibacy. In the Roman republic, husbands and fathers had extensive privileges, "and married men who had the most children," says Montesquieu, "were always preferred, whether in the pursuit or in the exercise of honors." The Consul who had the most children was first to receive the badge of office, and had his choice of the armies and of the provinces of the republic. The Senator who had most children had his name written first upon the catalogue of Senators, and was the first in giving his opinion in the Senate of Rome, that greatest body of statesmen the world has ever seen. If a citizen of Rome had three children, he was exempted from all petty and troublesome offices. A married man could stand sooner for office, and every child gave a dispensation for another year. The object of all these laws was to induce men to marry; to marry young, and marry not to be heirs, but to have them. To this extent of giving a double voice to the head of families, let us follow the examples of the great republics in their better days. Let us build up, strengthen and honor the homes of our people. Let us give to the heads of households the power, dignity and honor, which of right, by the laws of God and man, belong to them. This measure appeals for support to all heads of families; to all wives who preside in their happy homes; to all mothers who have discharged their highest, noblest and most sacred of earthly duties, in bearing and rearing up children to be men and women, fit for the duties of earth, and when they are over, fit for the society of the blest in the eternal mansions, and to all young men and young women who desire to build up happy homes for themselves. The support of all these must and will be earnest, intense and nearly unanimous; while men yet without families, who cherish the memories of the homes of their childhood, and know the blessings of home government, will generally unite in favor of this great reform.

Offensive People.

If to be a good man and a successful man is offensive to the world at large, to be praised is exasperating. No greater unkindness can be done to any man than to praise him much. People generally will stand a moderate compliment paid to a neighbor, while they are left to qualify it, or to admit it as a matter of generosity or courtesy; but praise persisted in will ruin the reputation of anybody. There is nothing more offensive to the average human being than persistent laudation bestowed upon another. To hear a man warmly praised is sufficient usually to make us hate him; and it is only necessary to have the praise repeated often enough to make us desire to shoot him. Praise is one of the articles we would like to have distributed a little—not that we want it, but the object of it is not the best man—if we know ourselves. Virtue is a good thing, temperance is a good thing, genius is not a bad thing altogether; but no man is to be mentioned so many as ten times as having either of them in possession without making his name a stench and an offense to the nostrils of a sensitive world. The true way of getting along well in the world is not to make one's self offensive to one's friends by excellence of character and habits of life, by success, or by doing anything praiseworthy. Let us strike the average as nearly as possible. Let us be good fellows rather than good men, and choke the first man who dares to ascribe to us a single virtue. Let us all keep down and out of sight. All that we do for ourselves, and all that we do for mankind, only feeds hell with slanderers, and so betrays the baseness of human nature that we may well blush to think that we are members of the human race.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for October.*

A CHICAGO woman advertises in the *Marriage Bazar:* "I want an honorable, honest gentleman for a husband. No lawyer, doctor or politician may apply. I will give my future husband on my marriage day $10,000 cash, and twice that amount in real estate. I am twenty-two years of age, five feet four and a half inches high, weigh 140 pounds, a good musician, and well educated. Editor has address."

IT is simultaneously announced that "Hellgate will be thrown open next summer," and that "Lucca will retire from public life next year."

John Randolph's Religious Views.

Mr. Randolph was a great Bible reader and was deeply concerned with religious subjects. He employed an excellent and eloquent man, Mr. Abner Clopton, to preach every Sunday to his negroes, in the large chapel he had erected on his plantation. When at home he invariably attended these services, taking his seat by the preacher on the open platform, from which the preacher conducted the services. On many occasions, while kneeling beside the preacher, who was prone to be carried away by the fervor of prayer, Randolph would slap him on the back and call out loudly, "Clopton, that won't do; that's not sound doctrine. Clopton, take that back," and if Clopton remonstrated, Randolph, though keeping himself on his knees, was ready at once for an argument to maintain his point. No one but Mr. Clopton, who knew the eccentricity and honest motives of the man, could have borne with these irreverent interruptions while in the midst of prayer; but Mr. Clopton, when he found Randolph determined to argue the point, either gracefully yielded or proposed to note the point and argue it at the dwelling-house. To visitors at the chapel, and these were many, these scenes were exceedingly curious and sometimes absurdly ludicrous. But that was Mr. Randolph's way.

It is said that on one cold Sunday, in this chapel on Mr. Randolph's plantation, while giving out the hymn in the old-fashioned way, two lines at a time, and it was being lustily sung by the negroes, Mr. Clopton, the preacher, observed a negro man put his foot, upon which was a new brogan, on the hot stove. Turning toward him, he said in his measured voice: "You rascal you, you'll burn your shoe." As this was a rhyme of the exact metre of the hymn, the negroes all sung it in their loudest tones. Smiling at the error, the preacher attempted mildly to explain by saying: "My colored friends, indeed you are wrong; I didn't intend that for the song;" but there it was again, another rhyme in good measure, so the negroes sung that too with pious fervor. Turning to his congregation, the preacher said somewhat sharply, "I hope you will not sing again, until I have had time to explain;" but this only aroused the negroes, who sang the last word, with increased vigor. Mr. Clopton, feeling that his tongue seemed to be tuned to the rhyme, abandoned all efforts at explanation, and went on with the services.

The Epizooty.

A dispatch from New York says: The disease among horses so prevalent in this section, is not so severe as the late epizootic. The horses first begin to sneeze and cough. Every horse in the stable of one of the street railroad companies was more or less affected with a cough, which in some cases was very severe and frequent. Mustard poultices were immediately applied to their heads and chests. This treatment proved so effective that the horses were enabled to resume their work without any injury. The attack was attributed to the sudden change in the weather. The animals ate their food the same as ever, and the manager had no doubt would be perfectly recovered as soon as the weather moderates. The complaint was merely a combination of cold and slight inflammation of the bronchial tubes. The proprietors of many of the private stables, who were called upon also, said that their horses have been more or less afflicted with cold and sore throat.

Why Franklin Used Simple Language.

Tradition has it that years ago, when Benjamin Franklin was a lad, he began to study philosophy, and soon became fond of applying technical names to common objects. One evening when he mentioned to his father that he had swallowed some acephalous mollusks, the old man was much alarmed, and suddenly seizing him, called loudly for help. Mrs. Franklin came with warm water, and the hired man rushed in with the garden pump. They forced half a gallon down Benjamin's throat, then held him by the heels over the edge of the porch and shook him, while the old man said: "If we don't get them things out of Benny he will be pizened, sure." When they were out, and Benjamin explained that the articles alluded to were oysters, his father fondled him for an hour with a trunk strap for scaring the family. Tradition adds that ever afterward Franklin's language was marvelously simple and explicit.

WE call attention to the card of Messrs. Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall street, N. Y., whom we are informed are a most reliable firm, and that any business intrusted to them will be promptly executed. They are large dealers in railroad stocks, bonds, gold and stock privileges, and can give the best of references; and they solicit correspondence with any who may wish investments made in Wall street. Send for their circular.

VEGETINE does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

MANY persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, etc. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

HAVE you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word, and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, President.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

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Millions of dollars would be saved yearly if all would buy CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes. The easiest, dryest and most durable Shoes ever worn. Also, try Wire Quilted Soles. CABLE SCREW WIRE

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$290 A MONTH. 100 ARTICLES! Address R. N. RAMSEY, Detroit, Mich.

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STAR OF THE WEST, the best Strawberry. Millions of trees and plants at Pomona Nursery. Send for Circular. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

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CLARK'S BOOK KEEPING Self-instructive. Short method. Price $1.00 post-paid. Send for circular. W. S. CLARK & CO., 165 Plum street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE WHAT IS IT.—Something new. Sells at sight. Big inducements to Agents. Samples, 25 cents and stamp. Agents wanted. Send for Catalogue. U. S. SPECIALTY CO., 11 Central-st., Boston.

CINCINNATI DOLLAR WEEKLY STAR. An Independent Family Newspaper. 8 Pages. 48 Columns of Reading. $1 Per YEAR. Specimen Copy FREE. Free of postage. Address The "STAR" CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIS Paper is printed with Ink made by G. B. Kane & Co., 121 Dearborn Street, Chicago, and for sale by us in large or small quantities.
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION,
114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY. Speedy relief to all in Probate Courts of Utah. Residence there not required; all publicity avoided. Incompatibility sufficient cause. Divorces valid. Address W. CUSHING, Attorney, Corinne, Utah.

FOR SALE. Chicago Suburban Lots at $100 each, $15 down and $5 monthly for balance, within a short distance of City Limits, with hourly trains and cheap fare. Send for circulars. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Habit Cured At Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. 8th year of unparalleled success. Describe case. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

DEAFNESS Improved by using Dr. DIMOCK'S SELF-RETAINING AURICLES. Circulars free. Drs. Dimock & Wetherill, Buffalo, N. Y.

DONT You want to make Large PROFIT Selling the best article ever offered to Agents. One Agent made $15 in three hours. Try it. Address, HOOD & JOSEPH, Indianapolis, Ind.

CARDS.—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 35 cts.; 50 Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 66 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston. Refers to S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.

F. J. NASH, 781 BROADWAY, New York, manufacturer of SOLID GOLD JEWELRY of every description. The stock is large, very choice, and is offered at retail at trade prices to keep our workmen going. Bills under $15, P. O. order in advance. Over $15, C.O.D. privilege to examine. Catalogues free.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

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AGENTS WANTED

All men out of employment can make large wages selling *Haskell's Maps, Charts*, Pictures and Frames. The latest and best selling *Maps and Charts* in the country. Address the proprietors, O. C. Haskell & Co., 64 Lake-st., Chicago.

"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND RESTORES THE HEALTH.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and Spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State-st., Boston.

VEGETINE extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

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Complete materials for a new roof 4½c. a sq. ft.; can be laid by any one and is superior to ALL other roofings for cheapness, fire-proof qualities and durability. SAMPLES, also 100 PAGE BOOK FREE. Full particulars how to repair old roofs, save re-shingling, prevent decay, and

STOP LEAKS, EFFECTUALLY AND CHEAPLY,

In roofs of all kinds, mailed any one stating where they saw this notice; write or call at once. Glines' Rubber Roofing being very elastic and requiring NO tar or gravel, is strongly recommended by Architects, Corporations, Public Institutions, Builders, and leading men in all sections, for new steep or flat roofs; can also be laid over old shingles, felt, plastic and mastic roofs with positive satisfaction; will not draw and split apart or crack; is clean to handle; pliable in cold weather; has no smell in hot weather; sheds water readily; weighs but 63 lbs. to the square, and when old, can easily be repainted or repaired by any one at a trifling expense. Correspondence invited. An Agent wanted in every town. Liberal Inducements offered.

N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., 7 Cedar St., New York.

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Langley's Patent Slate Paint

Stops the leaks in an old shingle roof and makes a new one last twice as long; is also the most durable paint made for Tin and Iron. Send for pamphlet. Agents wanted. WILLIS G. JACKSON, General Agent, 158 Washington street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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REVOLVERS The elegantly mounted, nickle-plated New Buffalo Bill Revolver $2.50 With 100 Cartridges, $3.00; 20,000 sold; every one warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. *Illustrated Catalogue Free.* WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill., 69 Dearborn-st., (McCormick Block).

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They are made of the best Lead Glass and will Stand Heat better than any others.

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F. & F. Rice & Co., *Grocers, Boston, say:*—"Your Sea Foam gives perfect satisfaction." It is excellent. Cornell & Mumford, *Grocers, Providence, R. I., say:*—"Your Sea Foam is wonderful. Our sales are immense. Everybody praises it." "It makes Bread Richer, Lighter, Whiter, Purer, Sweeter, and More Wholesome than any other way." The greatest thing to sell you ever saw. Send at once for Circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

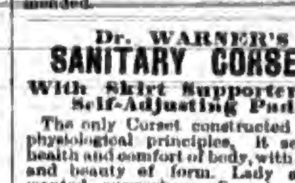
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The only Corset constructed upon physiological principles. It secures health and comfort of body, with grace and beauty of form. Lady agents wanted everywhere. Samples, any size, by mail, $1.50. Address, WARNER BROS., 763 Broadway, N. Y.

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The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains over 400 fine historical engravings and 900 pages, with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial celebration. Send for a full description and extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Constitute a perfect series, providing in the best manner for every class in every School, Academy and Seminary.

American School Music Readers, In 3 Books, of which Book I. (35 cents) is admirably arranged for Primary Schools. Book II. (50 cents) and Book III. (50 cents) for Grammar or younger High School or Academy classes. Compiled by L. O. EMERSON and W. S. TILDEN.

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The National Hymn and Tune Book, (40 cents) furnishes the best collection of Sacred Music extant for opening and closing schools.

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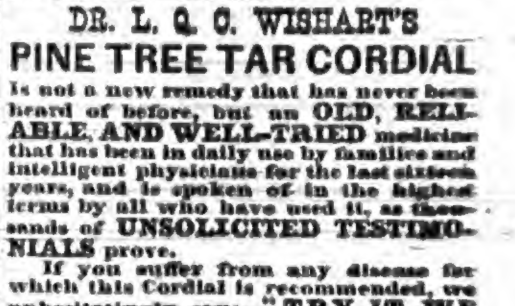

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This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possesses soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs that has yet been introduced.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.

If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say: "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities.

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Latest, most Ornamental and Correct. Special Agents wanted in each township. Send for *free* Catalogue and Terms to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay St., N. Y., or 179 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. Rare Chance.

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Visiting Cincinnati during the Exposition, or at any time, are invited to call at the STRAUB MILL WORKS, Corner of Front and John sts., where they will see one of the largest and most complete BURR STONE FACTORIES in the country; also, the most complete MANUFACTORY OF MILLING MACHINERY AND MILLERS' SUPPLIES. Write for Pamphlet to

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Volcanic Medicines which Convulse the System by their violent Cathartic action, must not be taken for Constipation. The mild, soothing and painless operation of

Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient

is exactly what is required, and will speedily cure the most chronic cases.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. C. Fulton, of Bucyrus, Ohio, says—"Hon. Judge Lee of this county had been troubled with Kidney affection for some months; I put him on your *Buchu and Dandelion*, and in a few days he was improved. In two weeks time, without other medicines, he passed from his bladder, an irregular calculus, an inch in length and a quarter of an inch in diameter, which he will send down to you as a remarkable specimen of its kind. He is now free from all pain and a sound man." The specimen referred to may now be seen in the office of the KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Together with many other certificates of cures.

Not a Mad Stone.

C. N. U. No. 40.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CALL AND SEE THE BOSS STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT SPROTT & SONS.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, OCT., 7, 1875

Carl Schurz, made a speech against the Democracy of Ohio in Cincinnati the other day, and the Ligonier *Banner* is jubilent over it. Straws show which way the wind blows.

Senator Morton sounded the key note for the Pensylvania Republicans at Pittsburg the other day, and now the Democrats are confident of 20,000 majority.

A Chicago grand jury have indicted a conductor and an engineer simply for running over a man. The man was killed and the railroad men are held for trial. This is a new departure and smacks of the effete despotisms of the east, where the verdict "nobody to blame" has not become stereotyped.

The cowardly practice of ridiculing as honest and fair a Democrat as Gov. Allen, of Ohio, so readily indulged in by the so-called Democratic paper of Fort Wayne, may, from its standpoint be considered very smart. Its egotism is, however, too amusing to be offensive.

The Indianapolis *News* says, Senator Morton is to open the Pensylvania campaign at Pittsbug to-morrow. He ought to put up a sign; say about like this.

O. P. MORTON,

Designer and Manufacturer of Key Notes. Campaign Accurately Pitched at short Notice, Rallying Cries Constangly in Stock.

Stimulating Cordials and Soothing Syrups Accurately Compounded.

Refferences: (By permission) James G. Blaine, of Maine, William Allen, of Ohio.

Don't Forget the Place—Sign of the Bloody Shirt."

The State *Sentinel* say: For the purpose of bringing discredit upon the legal tender currency, the organs of the money power are in the habit of quoting it at a discount, instead of quoting gold at a premium. This might be correct in California, but in a country where gold does not circulate as money it is not right to rate it as the measure of values. All business here is done on a currency basis and it is both illogical and disingenuous to quote the article that forms this basis at a discount. The proper way to designate the difference between gold and legal tender notes is to quote the former at a premium and not the latter at a discount. This these organs know full well, but in order to serve party ends, they assume a false promise that they may draw a wrong conclusion.

The contractionists call our greenback currency, dirty irredeemable rags. They have been considered good enough in the past, to pay the soldiers with, the bond holder took his in gold. The unfortunate maimed soldier who draws a pitiful allowance quarterly from the government is paid in rags, while his opu'ent fellow-citizen who rolls by in a lordly equipage draws his quarterly interest in specie. The one risked his life; the other his money. Blood is paid in paper; the claim of money is liquidated in gold. The poor poverty-stricken wretch who begs for labor and is compelled by a life of enforced idleness to provide for the necessities of life by stealing a loaf of bread is denounced as a "thieving tramp," and laws of unusual severity are enacted for his punishment, while the influential politician who steals his thousands is courted as a hero, and given every opportunity to settle his "trifling irregularities." The demand of the people is for a reformation of these glaring evils. Too long have we had one law for the poor man and another for the rich; too long has the depreciated currency formed the circulating medium for the poor and gold the currency of the rich. The people demand a change, but not such a change as would sink the laboring classes deeper into the slough of despond and transform five-sevenths of the American people into paupers They demand that all classes shall be placed upon an equal footing and that the present volume shall not be interfered with, to the end that the money now lying idle in the banks may be induced to re-enter the channels of legitimate trade. Such a policy would benefit the laboring classes; but such is not the policy of the Republican party, and never will be while the organization remains in the gold-bought possession of the bond-holders and specie brokers.

Sammy Pommert, he who leads 'em all in the tensorial art, has just purchased new mirors, raisor keen, that will shave you clean, &c. Call and see him over Cool's grocery.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE regular annual meeting of Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Logansport, Ind., on Thursday the 28th day of October, 1875, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

EDWIN F. UHL, Sec'y.

Sept 28th 1875.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complate line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE!

Muslins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves and other staple goods in large stock.

YARNS

rmantown yarn, first quality.
Krmantown yarn, first quality, Balmoral.
Merino yarn, Shetland wool.
Gx ony yarn Saxonia yarn.
Knitting yarn of all kinds, including the celebrated German knitting yarn.
Snitting cotton, Crochet cotton.
Cotton especially for mending stockings, in small skeins.
RUG canvas and other kinds.
Infant's booteea, sacks and shirts, and all kinds of knit goods made to order.

Stamping.

Braiding and Embroidery done to order.
German knitting Cotten, complete stocking darner, stocking suppotters.
Corsets in varity, including Madame Foy's corset at $1.
French embroidery silk, shaded embroidery silk, large skeins 5 cents.
And a large stock of staple and fancy goods at exceedingly low prices.

21 West Main St.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to contain a single partic'e of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by derangement of the liver and bowels.

Regulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time, and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart, pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanantly.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Honorable Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, at their next regular session, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1875, asking for the vacation of a part of Randolph street, in the Town of Garrett, in said county, described as follows, to-wit:

A strip fifty feet in width off of the east side of Randolph street, extending from the south line of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company's (Indiana Division,) right of way, to the north line of Quincy street, produced eastwardly.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURG & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, INDIANA DIVISION.

By JOHN K. COWEN, Attorney. se23

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is eereby given that I will offer for sale at the late resicence of Benjamin Rufner, Deceased, near the center of Richland-tp., on Friday

OCTOBER 15th, 1875.

the personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: Hogs, Sheep, one Wagon, one two-horse Buggy, Harness, Plows Horse-Rake, Horse hay Fork, Hay, Oats, old Corn, new Corn in shock, Potatoes, Bob-Sleds, Harrow, Chains, Fanning Mill, Forks, Lumber &c.

TERMS.—A credit of one year will be given, on all sums over three dollars, he purchasers giving their notes according to law, before the goods are removed. Sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand.

JAMES BARTON, Executor.
Sept. 30, 1875.

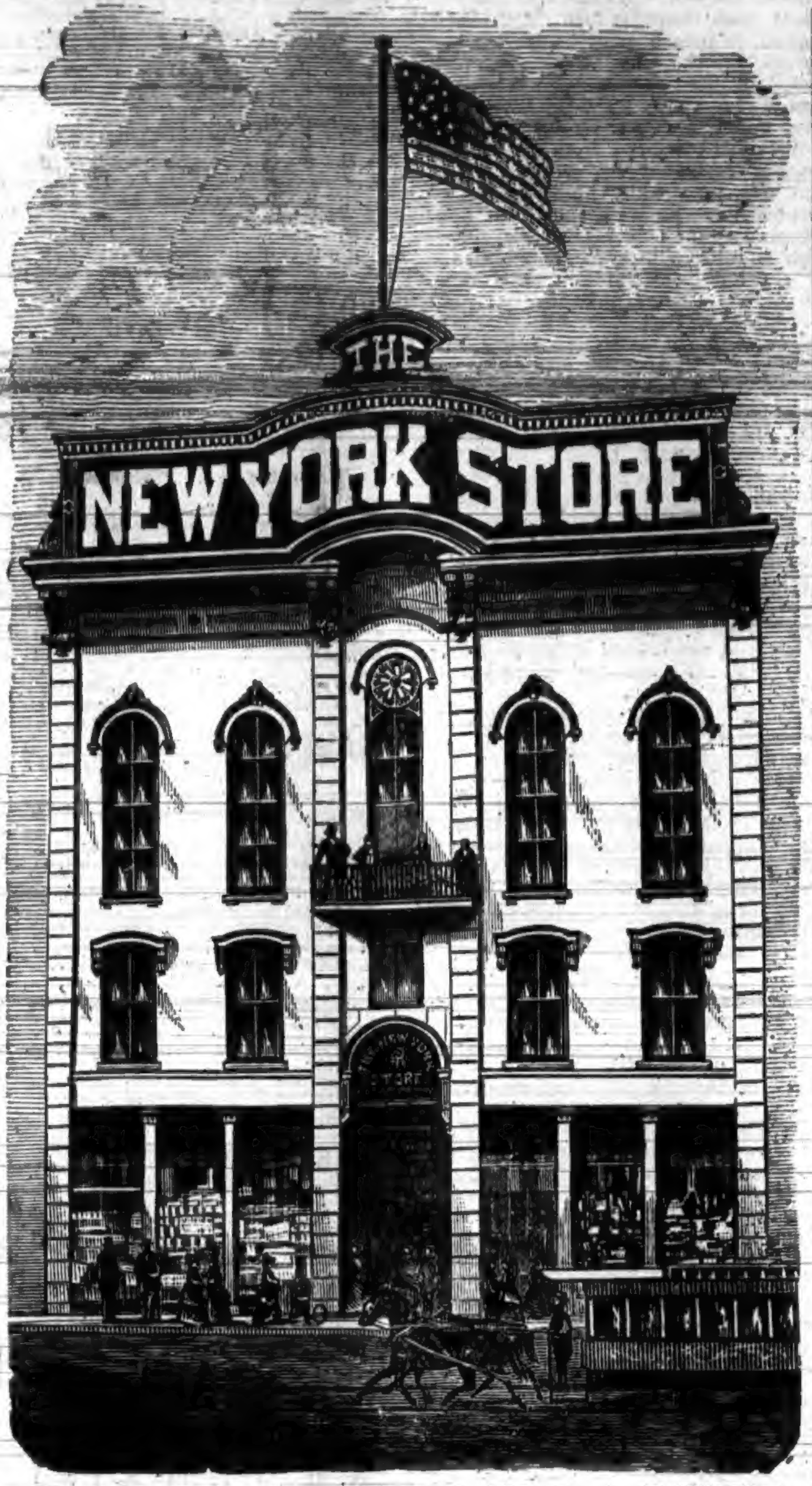

ROOT & COMPANY,

WILL OFFER

THIS WEEK.

Entire new assortments in every department of Popular goods at popular prices and invite careful attention from CLOSE CASH BUYERS to

Black Cashmeres, at 65, 75, 90c and $1 per yard.

Black Brilliantines, at 50, 60, 75 85c per yard

Black Alpacas, at 25, 30, 35, 40, 50c pr y

SILKS, SILKS!

in choice shads of Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Plum Color, Dark Drab, London Smoke. Also elegant line o

Neat Stripe Silks, Dark Check Silks.

Also the largest line of reliable **Black Silks** 85, $1 $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, per yard and Upward

New Colored Cashmeres, Plaid Dress Goods, Camel Hair Coiths, English Chiptzes Etc. Etc. Etc.

OPENING.

Black Beaver Cloaks, new and Stylish Suits and Overdresses, Shawls and fine Furs, Felt Skirts, Housekeeping Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, with an immense Line of Domestic Cotton Goods at bottom prices.

Our Carpet Department

contains the most attractive line of Imported and Eomestic carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc. to be found in the State.

N. B. Best yard wide Lonsdale and Hill Bleach Muslin at 10c per yard. Good Prints at 5c per yd. Staddard Brown muslin at 8 and 10c.

ROOT & COMPANY'S

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books,

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

Farmers, Mechanics, Every body!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.. ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large astrsoment. Give him a call.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 ce'ts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

New Fall & Winter Stock

NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6½ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.

Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight. Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.
Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Tramps scarce.

Weather cloudy.

Corn-husking days.

SUITS at Kahn's for $5.50.

The pool game is popular.

Lauferty has raised his flag.

McIntyre's block progressing.

Pay your subscription pretty soon.

See change in Kahn's advertisement

Fresh fish are in the market at 10c per pound.

Wood is coming in quite lively at $3 a load.

The Base Ball dance was a pleasant affair.

Comodore Foot's troupe was well patronized.

The season for using ice is about ausgaspieled.

You can get a good suit of clothes at Lauferty's for $6.

E. E. Williams has purchased the Auburn Fruit House.

The Soldiers had a cloudy day for their re-union.

The best hats and caps, are at T. B. Totten's.

A few of our subscribers have fetched us wood, but we want lots.

No trash, but good undershirts and drawers at 33½ cents each at Kahn's.

Columbia City boys could play ball first-rate—if they knew how.

THE latest styles of cassimere coats at Lauferty's.

The best undershirts and drawers at T. B. Totten's.

Go and see the new stock of boots and shoes at Woodford's.

WE go to press a little earlier this week on account of the fair.

Nelson Hall, of Waterloo, was visiting friends here last Tuesday.

You can get the Halls' Patent Husking Gloves at T. B. Totten's.

Go to Lauferty's for undershirts and drawers, only 35 cents a piece.

SIMON SNYDER has returned to Auburn, having sold out his interest at Angola.

LAUFERTY will occupy John Hebel's new store room as soon as it is finished.

Building is going on all over the city and many substantial buildings the result.

Joe Rex and T. Hathaway, of Newville, gave us a short stay one day last week.

Miss Frankie Ryan gave her friends a party on her birth-day, last Thursday evening.

Our citizens generally are attending the fair this week. Waterlooans are enjoying a good turnout.

Geo. Miller, Esq., of Fort Wayne, is foreman, or manager, of the Auburn Fruit House.

Kahn will be closed from 6 o'clock Friday evening, Oct., 8th until Saturday evening, Oct. 9th.

The largest stock and best assortment of clothing in the county, at Kahn's. Prices less than those of any house in the county.

THE ordinance requiring cows to be kept up at night, is now in force, and we hope our citizens will abide by it promptly.

The days are shortening up rapidly, and it will soon be time for the eight hour system.

Now the little lads are bringing in the nuts. It is said that walnuts and hickory nuts are plenty.

Potatoes are very high—a cellar full for a $1. The market is not over-run, however.

The first thing in life is to buy a good suit for $8.25 at Rakestraw & Jackman

The church of Christ, at Waterloo, is holding a protracted meeting. It is progressing finely.

Misses Hardsox, Knox and Koonts, of Kendallville, were the guests of several families, in our place, last week.

The Dunkards baptised in the creek last Tuesday, near the bridge. It was a cold day.

Mr. John Sommers has sold his new residence to Mr. J. McClellan, living south of town.

Luther Roth got a cinder in his eye which had to be cut out of the ball. In all probability he will loose his eye.

Remember Lauferty when you want a good fitting and stylish made suit. At the granger store.

The fife and drum woke up our town pretty early on Tuesday morning last.—Hank had the bass.

If you want to buy a boss overcoat go to Rakestraw & Jackman.

A series of discourses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Welch, at the M. E. Church, commencing next Sabbath evening on the Book of Esther.

Hon. John Baker, M. C. was in attendance at Court last Monday. Mr. Baker goes with the west and is evidently not in favor of contraction.

Quite a number of our prominent young ladies are anxious for the re-organization of the dance club. What say ye, gentlemen.

Si. Lock's saloon has changed clerks. Billy is accommodating and well made for the "sit." Dave Morris remains as manager.

E. S. Bryant, agent at Cromwell Station, Noble County, Ind. was one among the happiest in the ball nines, last Friday afternoon.

OUR Jewish friends at Butler desire us to state their stores will be closed Saturday, and no business will be transacted by them on that day.

Underclothes until you can't rest at Jackman & Rakestraw's at the lowest prices.

Luce & Stevens are adding to their already fine lively stock, new horses, &c. Mr. Luce, in his good-natured and jovial way, is rapidly building up a fine trade.

Sam Morss, of the Fort Wayne "Sentinel" says, we'll suspend if we do not get that $15 the fair association owes us Sam will 'spend several times, we hope, before such a misfortune overtakes us.

R. Wes McBride, Esq., has been elected Secretary of the N. E. Indiana Agricultural Association, in place of Capt. John Butt. Wes makes an efficient Secretary.

Our Methodist friends are making arrangements for a grand game supper in two or three weeks, at which all the native and as great a variety of foreign game as can be obtained, will be served in all styles.

The Red Pants and Star of the West played their first game of ball last Saturday, two miles west, and the Reds scooped 'em up. Another game by the Blue Stockings and Stars will come off next Saturday, at the Eel River grounds.

Gloves to fit everybody and prices to suit at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

One of our exchanges gave the following to the public last week:

"—The DeKalb County fair was a conspicious failure."

A not very accurate report. DeKalb County has no fair association nor has not had for a number of years. The N. E. A. Society is held at Waterloo, but it claims to take in several counties.

The Logansport "Pharos" of last week says: Early Monday morning, as Major McFadin was going down the back stairs from his office. the stair gave way, throwing the Major headlong to the ground striking his head against a storebox.—The Major, with his accustomed vanity, kept his room Sunday, awaiting the healing of the wound.

The Teachers Institute will be held in Waterloo, begining on Monday, Nov., 15th 1875. Accommodations will be provided at reduced rates, for all who may attend. We have this year added to our list of assistants, a competent instructor of vocal music. Let us have our usual good time out.

JAMES A. BARNES, Co. Supt.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Hats and caps of the latest styles at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

THE best and cheapest in the world. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only costs you 25 cents, and if it does not cure your cough you can get your money back.

JUST RECEIVED

OVER-COATS

FROM $4.75 UP.

Second Invoice of Clothing! Bargains.

KAHN,

North of the Court House Ensly Block, Auburn, Ind

Bad, rainy weather has set in at this writing, and the outlook for the fair this week is very discouraging. Last week the weather was lovely, and it is unfortunate it did not come off then, but its hard to tell ahead how the weather will be.

A man by the name of Picksley, met with a sad death last Wednesday in Smithfield township. He was working in the well of Mr. Henry Clark, when the damps seized him and he was taken out a corpse. Another party came very near meeting with the same fate.

Trustee matters are in bad shape in Richland township. A suit has been commenced against the former by the present trustee for funds not yet turned over. There is need of a radical change in this trustee business, so that it will not be necessary to sue bondsmen to recover the proper funds of the township.

The Northern Indian Fair at Fort Wayne, organized last year is only $13,000 in debt. The managers of that instution had better come up in this county and learn how to run an agricultural society so as to strike a dividend of 25 per cent each year as the organization at Waterloo has done since it commenced.

Dave Williams is visiting his parents and friends. He went west several years ago to grow up with the country, and he succeeded in doing so. This trip to his birth-place, was used as a bridal tour. We wish Dave and his new wife a successful journey through life, and that the little fellows from his knee may sing, Happy is the miller that lives by the mill, &c.

The barn of C. O. A. McClellan, Esq., was entirely consumed by fire on last Thursday morning. A horse, carriage and sleigh were saved from the contents It is supposed to have been accidentally set on fire by some tramp, who had no doubt intended to spend the night there: The fire engin prevented the flames from communicating with the wood house and residence.

Fort Wayne was yesterday the scene of a murder which was the direct result of the assaults of the Romish priesthood upon the common school system of Indiana. A protestant boy was attacked by a mob of Catholic children, backed up by their parents and the priests, and beaten to death.

The above is from the "Inter-Ocean,' as everybody who reads that paper would readily imagine No other paper can imitate this one in that respect. If it can get up a bood and thunder story without any facts, all the better. It attempts to bring religion into politics, and attack the Catholics. The fact is, there was nobody killed at Fort Wayne as reported above. The whole thing is a fabrication, gotten up for political purposes.

Should we not have a fire engin? Our immunity from the ravages of fire has been so long and uninterrupted that we seem totally indifferent to our own protection: This cannot last always. A ruinous conflagration will learn us a very dear lesson. Auburn has never spent a cent for anything in the way of protecting ourselves from fire. Can we put this off much longer? Would it not be discreet to go to work at once to purchase an engine, and not trust any longer to the mercy of the fire demon? The fire at Waterloo last week, might have proved very disastrous had it not been for their engine. Let us not wait until some fire occurs that will destroy many times more than the cost of an engine, but make a move at once in this direction.

An old resident who has resided in the West for forty-one years, gives the following weather prognostications, and as the gentleman can't either read or write, it is naturally supposed that his prophesies are correct:

"After the next moon shows the last bit of its face, we shall have the pleasantest autumn we have had for many years. Early in November there will be some cold days, but it will be mild and pleasant during most of the month, and until the 20th of December when the streams will freeze, but only a thin sheet of ice will be formed. Between Christmas and New Years there will be heavy snows for a few days. In January we shall have the finest Indian summer we have had since 1856, and there will be only a few cold days. During the winter there will be more rain than snow, and little or no sleighing.

THE ladies department of shoes and gaiters just filled up with a fine new stock at Woodford's.

Now's Your Time.

People now-a-days are most too apt to put things off which they need very much on account of hard times, and instead of taking care of their health and feeling comfortable they will wear old ragged cloths, no underclothes, and even go without stockings. A great many do this simply because clothing has been so high priced and money so scarce. This high priced business has been knocked in the head by the Lauferty, clothing establishment. He has one of the best and cheapest stocks of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, ever brought to the county, within the reach of every body as to price. So remember, reader, if you need anything in this line, now is your time.

LOST.—A medium sized milch cow, main color white, with small red spots, about six years old. Strayed from my premises about a week ago. A liberal reward will be given for information or her return. F. PICKER.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian church having no social this week, on account of the fair, will give a mush and milk supper at Ensley Hall Tuesday evening Ice cream, lemonade &c. Admission to hall ten cents. Come one come all, a good time certain.

The ladies of the society will meet at the Presbyterain church Thursday, evening Oct., 7th, after prayer meeting to make arrangements for the same.

Cold weather will soon be upon us, and now is the time to provide those articles so much needed for our protection from the chilly blasts of winter. None of these are so important as boots and shoes. You want to get a good servicable article at a reasonable price. Woodford offers extra inducements to all callers at his store where he keeps a very fine stock of all kinds of goods. He has just received a new lot of boots for men's wear, and a large assortment of new fine styles for the ladies. Do not fail to call and see them, south of the jewelry store.

Base Ball—Two Games.

Last Friday we were visited by two nines—Albion Athletics and Columbia City Club. The fornoon was not very pleasant, being damp and cold; nevertheless a game was had between our club and Columbia City. The Columbia boys started out with the old rules of 1872, but after calling time for several innings and having the new rules explained, they managed to play the game as it should be. But few innings were had until Columbia begin to breath, Oh, when this cruel game is over, no others need apply. The score stood 12 to 30 but if the Umpir's eyes had'nt have been bias it would resulted, 8 and 30.

ALBION VS. COLUMBIA CITY.

In the afternoon the above clubs had a game which was played well by each nine and a great deal of interest manifested by the outsiders. At the begining of the game Columbia City was no where, and everyone expected a large score for the Albion nine. But at this point the Columbia boys "woke up" and brought sixteen tallies in one inning The scores for this game were 23 and 23 in favor of Albion.

THE DANCE.

In the evening they all tipped the fantastic toe to the fiddle and the bow, until train time, when the parties, with several of our boys in company, repaired to the depot, at the Junction, and boarded the train for Albion, "lovelist village of the plain."

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

E, E. Williams at the Head of it

The above gentleman, known far and wide, has always carried with him a fine reputation, high-standing in society, and never done a wrong that he would have to flee to the "land of refuge" on account of it. He is acute in all business transaction, and aims to do justice to his fellow man. Here's where the slaughter comes in. Mr. Williams has purchased the Fruit House, and will slay high prices in every direction. He will sell goods at the same prices the Fort Wayne Fruit House does and keep all grades constantly on hand. George Miller, with ten years experience in the business, has been engaged as foreman, and with his long time spent at Wayne, in the same line of trade will certainly enable him to keep everything in good shape.

Mr. Williams would be pleased to see all his old customers, and give them the benefit of his low prices. Odd Fellows' building Auburn, Ind.

Court Items.

The case of Amanda Leonard against Dr J. S. Barnett, of Butler, for malpractice, was engaging attention of Court, Jury and several attorneys yesterday.

The array of legal talent on each side was good, and a desperate fight with the jury was a principal feature.

The following State cases have been disposed of:

The State against C. Fox, charged with violating liquor law, dismissed.

The same against Wm. Moore on same charge, fined $12.

The same against C. Fox for maintaining a nuisance. Verdict, not guilty.

The same against Wm. Moore for violation of liquor law, dismissed.

The same against R. Burniston for assault and battery. Jury disagreed.

The same against Johnson for grand larceny. Verdict, two years in the penitentiary and fined $50

The same against Broughton for assault and battery. Papers quashed and defendant discharged.

J. A. Woodhull, of Angola, was in attendance last Monday, but he made a short stay.

A. A. Chapin, of Kendallville, is in patient attendance at the shrine of justice.

Court will adjourn to-day until next Monday.

BUTLER ITEMS.

—The only bit of fashion news that I have been able to glean is this, Fans are decidedly old fashioned.

—Mr. Wm. H. Hubble, an old citizen, will start with his family for their new home in Terre Haute, next week.

—PERSONAL.— Messrs Peek and Swanton, young men who formerly resided here, are now making a short visit with the boys?

—PRODUCE.— The wheat in this vicinity is nearly all threshed. —Corn huskings, apple parings and nuttings are in order with the young folks.—Butler is getting better—Mammoth Radishes, Pumpkins, Turnips, Potatoes &c are on the way to the Fair at Waterloo, and that reminds me, "our folks" are getting ready to go too, not very many of them but the majority of those who do go will take something to exhibit.

A SHARP PROCEEDING.— While J. M. Johnson's little son, a boy probably eleven years old, was playing at a neighbor's house, he fell on a cap belonging to a playmate; the cap had a very large pin in it which entered his knee and when the cap had been pulled away the head of the pin was still imbedded in the flesh; a pair of pinchers were used to draw it out and it was found that the pin had struck the bone and turned aside. The boy said that while the pin was in he felt no pain, instead, a sensation of numbness, and he was unable to bend his knee. He is now lame but it is not thought to be serious.

LENA.

From Angola.

OCTOBER 4th, 1875.

—Potatoes, selling on the streets for the small sum of 16c per bushel.

Funeral services took place at the Christian church at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. Wm. P. Aylesworth officiated.

—In Angola, Sept. 29th, 1875, Maggie only daughter of John Walker, died of diphtheria. Age 13 years 9 months and 8 days.

Funeral took place at the residence at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. W. R. Kestler officiating.

—A portion of the lumber for the Round House on the S. R. R. at this place, has been delivered since last week.

—Notwithstanding the failure of our apple crop, there has already been bought 800 barrels for shipping, from here alone.

—Prof. R. V. Carlin, has set an example worthy of imitation by all, in the grading, flagging and paving in front of his residence. Let all those who can follow suit.

—G. R. Wickwire, has made valuable improvements east of the Methodist church, in shape of a fine large dwelling house.

—Our marshal has had several good crossings put down, and quite a large amount of grading done up in a scientific manner.

Our friend W. W. Squier, who has been sick long and dangerous, has so far recovered, that he is able to be about the house again.

—There has been 300,000 barrel hoops shipped from here since last winter.—We have three cooper shops. Mr. Welsh has manufactured, for to be used here, 200 flour barrels, 500 for eggs, 600 for apples, 600 tight barrels and 300 firkins and tubs, has cut 150,000 staves with his machine, which has been run but a few days. The other shops have done a trifle less.

Miss Egenia Poland, youngest daughter of G. W. Poland, of this place, died at the residence of her parents, September 28th, at the age of 18 years 1 month and 20 days. Miss Poland who has from childhood to the present time, been well known and beloved by our citizens, was stricken down by typhoid fever about a week before, and had also the fatal misfortune to have an attack of what is at present in this vicinity an epidemic diphtheria. She suffered much, but has speedily through it proved, at last ended her earthly sufferings. She was very highly esteemed for her quiet, unassuming lady like ways, and her memory will be cherished by many friends as that of one who has too soon bade adiew to the world, and joined the throng beyond the dark waters.

ANGOLA.

Spencerville Items.

OCTOBER 2d, 1875.

—Synod next week.

—Our stores are filled to overflowing.

—Ves. Zimmerman has moved to town.

—Money appears to be plenty and business is lively.

—The young folks had a social at Dan Overholtzer's the other evening and had a good time generally.

—We learn that there is considerable sickness in the county and doctors are kept busy.

—The wife of Robert Davis died last Wednesday, after an illness of two weeks.

—Some of our roosters are expecting to take a dose of Dr. Emanuel's conduct regulator, ere long.

—Spencerville is free from drunkards and drunken rows; the citizens support good schools, good churches and good Sunday schools.

—In Spencerville items of last week appeared this: Croquet games and swinging on the gate is postponed, should read, are postponed, etc.

—Dr. Hull has left Spencerville and gone to Ohio. He is a good genial fellow and understands his business. May success be his.

—Prof. McTorent, in his linen coat, has been with us. We learn that he had good success' (in getting away without paying his hall rent and board bill.) John Provines says the next Prof. that rents his hall will pay for it in advance. We do not hesitate to recommend McTorent as being a perfect humbug and swindler, who is running over the country palming himself off as a phrenologist, mesmerist, physiogomist and elocutionist, swindling the people out of his board. We think a pleasant ride on a rail would do him good.

—We recommend the correspondent of the "Republican" and author of the article headed, "The Fair," with the signature "Fairness," to read the article on the opposite side page of the same paper, headed, "That Unfair Fair Not Fair," and stop his blowing. He reminds us forcibly of the old Yankee who fired a dozen shots at a coon that he supposed he saw on a fence, and afterward found it to be a louse on his own eyebrow.

ALPH.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DeCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will fine it peculiar adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it inst once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 5 cents.

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 285 4th avenue, New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pains in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3 4w

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A PRIZE-FIGHT was contested near New York, last week, by two brutes named Jack Townley and Patsy Gallagher, the latter winning in thirty-one rounds. Both were badly punished. ....Mr. Moody, the revivalist, has started up his forces for the fall and winter religious campaign at Northfield, Mass.

A HORRIBLE accident is reported from Haverstraw, N. Y. During the progress of a fire in a paint factory, one of the walls fell, burying beneath it a number of workmen who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames. Four men were killed outright, their bodies being shockingly burned and mangled, and several others were badly hurt, two mortally.

THE grand jury of Erie county, N. Y., has indicted the following State officials, and contractors and dealers with the State, for the crimes of bribery, larceny and conspiracy: Geo. D. Lord, canal contractor, and late member of Assembly; Alexander Barkley, Canal Commissioner in 1871-4; Thaddeus C. Davis, Canal Appraiser; Wm. H. Bowman, counsel for Geo. D. Lord; Lewis J. Bennett, canal contractor.

NED O'BALDWIN, the Irish giant and prize-fighter, was shot and fatally wounded in a saloon row with his partner, Mike Finnell, in New York, last week....The wife of Ebenezer Dunsmore, of Weathersfield, Vt., poisoned herself and her three children the other day. Cause, temporary insanity.... Serious labor troubles are reported from Fall River, Mass. The long strike of the mill operatives there, it was hoped, would be brought to a close on Monday, Sept. 27, the employers and employes having agreed upon a basis upon which work should be resumed. As the operatives presented themselves at their respective mills on that morning they were asked as an additional condition to sign an agreement that they would not enter into a strike against the mill-owners. Very few signed the paper, the majority being greatly incensed at the exaction of additional terms. For a time serious trouble was apprehended, but as a general thing the operatives were orderly and well behaved, and only a few breaches of the peace occurred.

REV. DR. GEORGE B. PORTEOUS and Lewis Benjamin were drowned in Long Island Sound, a few days ago, by the capsizing of a small boat in which they were rowing....Theodore Tilton delivered his first lecture of the season at Cooper Institute, New York, on the evening of the 29th ult. He received what would be ordinarily called an ovation, for there were nearly three thousand people present, and they were lavish in their demonstrations of admiration for the lecturer.

TWO MEN were killed and several others dangerously injured near Pottsville, Pa., last week, by the explosion of gas in a coal mine.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago papers announce the death of George W. Gage, an old, prominent and wealthy citizen, aged 63. He was for many years connected with the leading hotels of that city, latterly with the Grand Pacific.

THE Commissioners sent out to the Red Cloud Agency to treat with the Sioux for the cession of the Black Hills were recently treated to a genuine scare. While holding a council with the savages, a number of the dissatisfied braves mounted their ponies and commenced circling and yelling about the camp with their war-paint on, and giving every sign of hostility. For a time it looked as though there would be a fight between the Indians and the cavalry who were guarding the council, but luckily the bad warriors were pacified. The Commissioners were greatly frightened, remembering the fate of Gen. Canby, and at one time thought their hair would surely be lifted. Through the efforts of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses the fractious Indians were removed, and a large party of mounted friendly Indians stationed near the Commissioners.... The Fourth National Bank of Chicago has closed its doors and gone into liquidation. Depositors will lose nothing, as the assets of the bank largely exceed the liabilities....The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered work to be resumed on the Chicago Custom-House. The foundation of the structure will be strengthened and some portions of the walls taken down and rebuilt, in accordance with the recommendations of the last commission of architects.... In the telegraphic columns of the daily press of last Sunday was chronicled a shocking list of murders in the Far West. Tom Fortune, a watchman at Bismarck, was shot and killed by John McMahon, whom Fortune had arrested. Nine miles below Bismarck, in a whisky row, Jack Duffy shot and killed Nick Morgan, a hunter, and wounded in the leg a man named Snow. Dr. S. C. Cheney was basely murdered at Columbus, by a desperado, who fired sixteen buckshot into his body. John Wright, herding cattle four miles north of Bismarck, was killed by Indians, and 100 head of stock run off.

ONE dry goods firm in Chicago sold $700,000 worth of dry goods last week....The Chicago papers report that grain is beginning to arrive in that city at the old-fashioned rate, the daily receipts by rail amounting to over a thousand car-loads.....The head of an unknown man was found hanging to a tree in the woods near Marshalltown, Iowa, the other day, and on the ground beneath lay the headless trunk. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

AT the Red Cloud Council, the other day, Spotted Tail presented his ultimatum to the Commissioners, which is as follows: He wanted pay for the gold already taken out of the Black Hills, and only wanted to sell such portion of the Black Hills as gold is discovered in and for relinquishing the Indians' right therein, he wanted a light wagon, a pair of horses, six work cattle, a gun and ammunition for each head of an Indian family. He also insisted that in future, when annuity goods came, he wanted to be furnished a duplicate bill of them, so some of their own people could examine it. "When all those things are done," he said, "we will then think of what you have to say to us." For modesty, commend us always to the unsophisticated child of the forest.... Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 707,211 bushels of wheat, 902,272 bushels of corn, 347,824 bushels of oats, 100,824 bushels of rye, and 113,994 bushels of barley—making a grand total of 2,180,725 bushels, against 2,097,188 bushels at this period last year....The Sioux Indians on the Upper Missouri river are manifesting signs of uneasiness, and troops are to be sent to look after them.... Another case of lynching, this time at Kaytesville, Mo. The victim was a negro, and his crime that of an attempted rape on a white woman.

AN express train on the Hamilton and Dayton railroad was run into by a freight train at Hamilton, Ohio, a few nights ago. The sleeping coach was completely demolished, and three young men who were stealing a ride on the rear platform were fatally injured....A terrible casualty occurred one day last week near Woodburn, Macoupin county, Ill., by the explosion of an engine attached to a threshing machine, which resulted in the wounding of six men, two of whom in all probability will die. The engineer was thrown thirty feet in the air, and a portion of the engine was blown 300 feet distant. The stack was set on fire, and for a time a scene of confusion and dismay ensued.

THE annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, was largely attended. President Grant, Gen. Sherman and other notabilities were present. Ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, delivered the annual oration, and President Grant astonished the natives by making quite a lengthy speech. The next reunion will be held at Philadelphia on the 21st and 22d of July.

THE SOUTH.

THE defalcation of Rhem, late teller of the Planters' Bank of Louisville, is $85,000.... There is now no doubt that the bank robber, recently killed in Kentucky, and supposed to be one of the James boys, was Thompson McDaniels, a brother of the desperado of that name killed some months ago in Lawrence, Kansas, after he had broken jail.

THE Sheriff of Gentrees county, Tenn., has arrested a man answering to the description of Cole Younger, the bandit.

Advices from Indianola, Texas, report that, so far as known, 173 lives were lost by the recent calamity at that place.

WASHINGTON.

THE commander of the military department of Texas telegraphed to the Secretary of War asking if government aid, as in the Alabama overflow, can be extended to the sufferers on the coast of Texas. The Secretary of War replied that the Texas district inundated does not lie within the scope of country included in the loan authorizing aid by the War Department, and can extend no assistance.

IT is announced that the law in regard to the proper branding of cigar boxes, which has been largely evaded, is henceforth to be rigorously enforced....A new morning penny paper has been started in Washington. It is Democratic in politics....Judge Vail, of Iowa, has purchased a controlling interest in the *Chronicle* newspaper.

THE Government Directors of the Union Pacific railroad have filed their annual report for the year ending July 1, 1875. The gross receipts were $11,522,921, an increase over 1874 of $1,275,369. The increase of net earnings for the same time was $1,516,424; operating expenses, $4,788,630.

THE horse distemper that broke out so violently in New York the other day has reached Washington on its way southward. The distemper does not threaten as serious results as the epizootic of a few years ago. Constant care and warm shelter from drafts are, however, necessary to insure a speedy recovery.

THE monthly report of the Agricultural Department for September shows the wool clip to be of full average weight, or a little above in nearly all the States. The tobacco crop shows a great falling off. The hop crop is reported in good condition, with a largely increased average.

THERE is talk of removing the Richmond *Enquirer* to Washington, and publishing it as a Democratic organ....Judge C. A. Newcomb, United States Marshal of the St. Louis (Mo.) district, the only official in any way connected with the internal revenue service who had not resigned or been decapitated since the whisky raid, has sent his resignation to Washington, at the request of Secretary Bristow....Secretary Robeson is credited with the intention of resigning shortly.

POLITICAL.

THE President has made the following appointments: Charles Darling, of Minnesota, Agent of the Indians for the Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota Territory: Alex. G. Irving, of Illinois, Agent for the Indians of the Navajo Agency in New Mexico; John F. Wildman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district formed by annexing the Fifth and Eleventh Districts of Indiana, to be known as the Eleventh District of that State.

CHARLES H. HAM, has been removed from the office of Appraiser of Merchandise at the port of Chicago, and R. C. Feldkamp, a German, appointed in his place. Mr. Ham is one of the editors of the *Inter-Ocean*.

THE Republicans of Massachusetts met in State Convention at Worcester on the 29th ult., and nominated Alexander H. Rice for Governor on the third ballot. Vice-President Wilson presided....The President has appointed George Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Interior, in place of Delano. Mr. Coleman is one of the iron kings of the Keystone State, is a man of great wealth, and has never figured in politics.

GENERAL.

THE National Agricultural Congress held a three days' session at Cincinnati last week. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia.

THE British ship Western Empire, bound from Pensacola to Grimsley, was recently lost at sea, seven of the crew perishing....The September report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that the corn crop, notwithstanding the losses by the overflow of bottom lands, and in spite of the unusual lateness of maturing, is likely to be one of the best we have ever had.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was enacted at Knowlton, Quebec, the other day. An old man named Welsh attempted to murder his wife with an ax, when, seeing his son coming in, he turned and shot him. The son then, in self-defense, shot his father dead. The old lady is not expected to live....A serious riot between Catholics and Orangemen, caused by the latter attacking a Catholic procession, occurred in Toronto, Canada, last week. There were many broken heads and limbs, but no one was killed. ....The new United States mint is to be located at Chicago.

NICHOLAS, the rascally teller of the Montreal Bank of Commerce, who stole about $100,000 and disappeared, has been arrested, with his father, at St. Augustine, Florida....One of the most extensive and desperate gangs of horse-thieves that ever existed in the Southwest has recently been broken up in the Indian Territory, twenty-seven of the outlaws having been captured at one haul. The band was composed mostly of men who had escaped from justice in the States, and had a regular trail and places of rendezvous, extending from Kansas to Texas and Missouri....A train on the Richmond, Drummond and Athabasca railroad ran off the track near Sorel, Canada, last week, killing ten passengers and wounding some fifteen others.

THE blooded stock on President Grant's St. Louis farm was sold at auction last week, and brought ridiculously small returns for the amount of money spent in the original purchase and the cost of maintenance. Exclusive of the animals bid in for their owner, the sale realized about $3,000, only one-tenth of the estimated value of the stock.

CABLE rates have been advanced, and are now $1 in gold per word.

FOREIGN.

FIFTEEN hundred Cossacks, who resisted the enforcement of the new military edict of the Czar of Russia, have been retired to the new colony in Turkestan. They will be followed shortly by others who exhibit a rebellious spirit. The Czar has an uncomfortably summary way of enforcing his edicts....The English hop crop has been seriously damaged by rain.

THE full text of Secretary Delano's letter of resignation, dated July 5, together with the President's letter of acceptance, bearing date Sept. 22, has been published. It transpires from this correspondence that Mr. Delano wanted to retire from the Interior Department as far back as November, 1874, and that he expressed the same desire on several occasions during last spring, and only retained the office at the President's solicitation. The latter, in accepting the resignation, takes occasion to express the opinion that the late Secretary has been unjustly persecuted by the public press, and that he is entirely innocent of all the charges made against him. In closing his letter he says: "I now believe that you have filled every public trust confided to you with ability and integrity. I sincerely trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public, and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence, as you have done through so many years of public and official life. With continued respect and friendship I subscribe myself, very truly your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT."

THE American ship Ellen Southard was recently wrecked on the coast of England, near Liverpool. Nine of the crew were drowned.... Henry M. Stanley, the leader of the New York *Herald's* African exploring expedition, has been heard from. His last letter is dated from the village of Kagehigi, near Victoria Nyanza, May 15. Two of his white companions had died of fever....The situation in the disturbed Provinces of Turkey is more warlike than ever. Herzegovina is still in open rebellion, demanding her freedom from Turkish rule, and Servia is now mobilizing her army, preparatory to following suit. The efforts of the diplomatic representatives of the Great Powers to effect a reconciliation between the rebellious Provinces and the Turkish government have failed, and a terrible war is apparently inevitable. ....There was an imposing celebration of the semi-centennial of railroads at Darlington, England, on the 27th inst....Nearly the whole of England was visited by a disastrous storm on the 27th ult. In Liverpool scarcely a house escaped injury, and several people were killed....The Swedish Arctic expedition has arrived safely at Hammerfest, Norway, on their northward journey. All well.

MANY parts of Ireland have been visited by disastrous floods. An overflow in the river Lee inundated a portion of the city of Cork and country for miles around, occasioning immense damage to property....The crowning stone of the Lincoln Memorial Tower, designed as a memorial for the abolition of slavery and a bond of brotherhood between England and America, was laid at London the other day.... Twenty-nine of the members of the Servian Legislature have resigned their seats in consequence of the complications with Turkey. The address of the minority of the Skuptschina demands the immediate declaration of war with Turkey, reform of bureaucratic abuses, a wholesale dismissal of officials, and absolute liberty of the press. The insurrection in Herzegovina still continues to spread rapidly.

THE damage done the crops by the recent floods is reported to be enormous in Longford, Kerry and Tipperary, Ireland....European advices state that the insurgents in Herzegovina refuse to treat directly with the Porte in any case. They insist that the European commission, delegated by the powers, shall make and guarantee a treaty. The insurgents have been victorious in a series of minor engagements along the river Una, in Turkish Croatia....The cattle plague is spreading in England.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

There is an increased demand for currency from the country, and speculators anticipate increased arrivals of grain and produce. Interest rates 6@10 per cent., according to time and security. Government bonds firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

The movement in the grain markets was quite active, the speculative element taking hold quite freely, and the amount of business transacted was large. Seller October was again the favorite option, and the bulk of the sales were for this delivery. The closing quotations show a lower range, save for wheat. Shipping movement rates light.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and at the close of the past week:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$ @1.19	$ @1.07¾
No. 2, seller September	@1.06¾	@1.07¾
No. 2, seller October..	@1.07½	@1.05¾
No. 2, seller Nov......	@1.05¾	@1.05
No. 2 corn, cash......	@ .57½	@ .56¼
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.	@ .57¾	@ .56½
No. 2 corn, s. October	@ .57½	@ .53¾
No. 2 oats, cash....	.35½@ .35¾	@ .34
No. 2 oats, seller Sept.	@ .35¼	.34½@ .34¾
No. 2 oats, s. October.	.33 @ .33¾	@ .31¾
No. 2 rye, cash......	@ .75	@ .74
No. 2 rye, s. Sept....	@ .76	@ .75
No. 2 barley, cash....	@1.10	@1.03½
No. 2 barley, s. Sept.	@1.10	@1.09½
No. 2 barley, s. Oct.	@1.02½	@1.02½
No. 3 barley, cash	@ .78	@ .75

PROVISIONS.

The advices from the East and European markets were more favorable in tenor, and a material improvement was exhibited in prices for all descriptions here. The market closed as follows: Cash mess pork, $23.00; seller October, $22.00@22.20, and seller the year, $18.20@18.25; seller January and February sold at $18.00. Cash lard closed at $13.40; seller October at $13.35@13.40; seller the year, $11.95@12.20, and seller February sold at $11.80.

PRODUCE.

Butter was quotable at 24@30c for extras, 19@23c for firsts, 17@18c for seconds and 14@16c for thirds. Beans—We quote prime old Eastern mediums at about $1.80, and a sale of new Western was reported at $1.65. Trade was quite brisk in broom-corn. Quotations range at 10@12c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 8½@9½c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6@8½c for crooked. Beeswax was quiet and nominal at 26@28c for good to prime yellow. Cheese—Quotations range at 5@8c for poor to common, 9@10c for fair to good, and 10½@10¾c for prime in lots. There was a good supply of cranberries on the market, but the offerings were rather poor in quality and for this reason sold slowly. Prices ranged as follows: $2.25@2.50 per bushel, and $8.00@8.50 per barrel, the outside figure being for choice. Cider was dull and the few sales reported ranged at $5.00@6.00 per barrel and $2.50@3.00 per keg, according to quality. Dried fruits were quiet. Quotations range at 9c for choice Michigan and New York apples, and 7½c for Southern. Peaches quotable at 10@10½c for halves, and about 9c for mixed. Dried peas were dull and slow sale, with light arrivals of new reported; quotable at $1.60 for new green, and $1.30@1.40 for yellow. Eggs were in good demand and firm; the market closed at about 18c per doz for warranted fresh. Feathers were in moderate demand and steady; quotable at 55@56c for prime live geese. [illegible] demand and firm. The receipts were fair and better in quality than during last week. Prairie chickens quotable at $3.50@3.75 per doz; mallard ducks at $3.00, and small at $2.00. Green fruits were in good demand. Quotations ranged at $1.00@2.50 per brl for Southern apples, and $2.50@3.50 for Michigan, according to quality. Peaches closed at about $1.50@1.65 for ⅓-bu boxes in lots, and $1.65@2.00 in a retail way; ⅓-bu boxes sold at 60@75c. Choice Concord grapes quotable at $2.50@2.75 in 36-lb cases; $1.60@1.75 in 20-lb baskets, and 60@75c in Michigan 12-lb baskets. Plums were firm at $4.00@5.00 for ⅓-bu boxes of New York, and $1.25@1.50 for ⅓-bu boxes of Illinois. Pears were firm at $10.00@14.00 for New York in barrels, and 50c @$1.00 for Michigan baskets. Hides remain steady at 8½c all round for green salted, and 6¼@6½c for damaged. Honey was rather slow sale; quotable at 20@23c per lb for comb, and 12½c for strained. There was but little demand for hops, and the market ruled dull; quotable at 4@12½c for poor to good, and 14@16c for prime new. The supply of poultry was fully equal to the demand, and prices ranged as follows: 12@12½c per lb for turkeys, $3.00@3.50 for old chickens, and $2.00@2.75 for spring, according to quality. Potatoes were sold slowly at 75c@$1.00 per brl. All kinds of vegetables sold slowly, but there was no particular change in prices from those quoted last week. Tomatoes, about 40c per bu; turnips, 75c per brl; cabbage, $3.00@4.00 per 100, and cauliflower, 50c@$1.50 per doz.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a good demand for timothy seed. Prices ranged at $2.00@2.25 for common to good, and $2.40@2.45 for prime. Clover was dull and weak. Sold at $5.50@6.50 for poor to prime medium, and $6.75 for mammoth. Flax in fair demand at $1.25@1.42½ for common to good. Highwines were fairly active, but prices ruled a shade lower. Sales were made at the close at $1.15½.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Quotations range at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels; $1.35@1.45 for lard tierces; $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. There was a moderately active business transacted in lumber; quotable at $8.00 for joists and scantling; $9.00@14.00 for common strips and boards; $2.10@2.60 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. Wood remains rather quiet; maple quotable at about $8.00, and beech at $7.00 per cord.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@	11
COTTON	13	@	14
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 60	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 20	@	1 24
CORN	69	@	70
OATS	48	@	52
RYE	90	@	94
PORK—New Mess	21 75	@	22 00
LARD—Steam	13½	@	13¾
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 62	@	1 64
CORN—No. 2	49	@	53
OATS—No. 2	36	@	38
RYE—No. 2	70	@	72
PORK—Mess	22 00	@	22 50
LARD	12½	@	12¾
HOGS	7 75	@	8 25
CATTLE	5 25	@	6 25
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@	1 20
No 2	1 16	@	1 18
CORN—No. 2	56	@	58
OATS—No. 2	36	@	39
RYE	73	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	1 24	@	1 26
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—New	1 30	@	1 40
CORN	58	@	60
OATS	39	@	45
RYE	73	@	75
PORK—Mess	21 50	@	22 00
LARD	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 33	@	1 35
Amber	1 23	@	1 24
CORN	56	@	60
OATS	38	@	40
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 36	@	1 37
No. 1 White	1 23	@	1 24
No. 2 White	1 15	@	1 16
Amber	1 25	@	1 27
CORN	64	@	67
OATS	34	@	36
BARLEY—No. 3	1 10	@	1 16
PORK—Mess	23 50	@	24 00
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 35
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 24
CORN	70	@	71
OATS	45	@	46

A Famous Female Swimmer.

During the last voyage of the steamship Royal Dane, from Copenhagen to Newcastle-on-Tyne, a serious accident occurred to Miss Fry, the stewardess. The sea was rough on Sunday, and, as she was going up some steps to the deck the boat took a lurch, and Miss Fry fell into the sea. The accident caused great commotion on board, and it was expected that she would be drowned before assistance reached her, the vessel being under full steam at the time. A boat was got out from the steamer as soon as it could be stopped, and was fully manned and pulled back to where Miss Fry was last seen. She was found comfortably floating on her back, when the boat reached her, and not much the worse for her immersion. She stated that after she was thrown into the water she pulled her boots off and swam for some time. She then waited quietly until the boat picked her up. Miss Fry belongs to a famous Tynemouth family of swimmers, and she is considered one of the best female swimmers on the northeast coast of England.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

Jumping Off London Bridge for a Pot of Beer.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday a party of young men were in a tavern near London Bridge, discussing the merits of Capt. Webb. One of them took up a newspaper and read the account of a rescue from Battersea Bridge. One Rawlin then said he would bet a pot of beer that he would at once jump off London Bridge, and, the wager being accepted, they went to the bridge, where Rawlin promptly mounted the second arch and dived headforemost into the river. At the time the bridge was crowded by pedestrians, and much excitement prevailed. Rawlin immediately rose to the surface and swam to Old Swan steamboat pier. Meanwhile several watermen, who thought he had attempted suicide, rowed after the young man. A rope was thrown to him from a steamer, and the man, who was a first-class swimmer, got on to the vessel.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

"THE Prince of Wales takes a zoologist and botanist in his train to India," says an exchange. Knowing the scientific attainments of the Prince, it is inferred the zoologist will have charge of the dogs while the botanist gathers the mint.—*New Orleans Republican.*

THE BLACK HILLS.

Negotiations for their Acquisition—Independent Demands of the Sioux Orators—Terms of the Treaty Offered by the Commission.

An Associated Press telegram from Red Cloud Agency, dated Sept. 29, says: The Commissioners met the Indians in council on Tuesday. Three hundred chiefs were present. Red Cloud, chief of the Ogallalas, on behalf of the Indians, said he felt better than heretofore. He said he considered the Hills more valuable in the precious metals than the entire wealth of the United States. He proposed to ask a large sum for them, the principal to be put at interest, and from the latter to derive sufficient to keep the Sioux nation. In addition, he wanted Grant to furnish annually each head of an Indian family six yoke of oxen, a wagon, a span of horses, harness, a bull, cow, sow, boar, sheep, rams, chickens, and other domestic fowls, coffee, tea, sugar, side meat, rice, cracked corn, beans, dried apples, and a host of other articles. He enumerated also houses and furniture, the same as white men. He said the government was trying to make a white man out of him, and he wanted to indulge the white man. He wanted a saw-mill for every tribe of the Sioux nation; the removal of troops from posts adjacent to agencies; and the right of appointing Indian agents, employes and traders. He was emphatic in his demand for Catholic clergy for special instructors. He said God had given his people the Black Hills, so they might all subsist from their wealth. He was opposed to any roads to the Black Hills except the one made by Custer from Bismarck, which he designated as the thief's road. He wanted all half-breeds and white men married to squaws treated the same as Indians. He described the limits of the Black Hills, which he wished to sell, and was emphatically opposed to disposing of the Big Horn and Powder River country.

He was followed by Lone Horn, Chief of the Arapahoes, in a speech similar in tone to Red Cloud's. He insisted on the removal of agents and employes, and putting in men acceptable to the Indians. He said all the Indians had put their heads together in opinion. He wanted Catholic missionaries as instructors. He demanded that the boundary line of the reservation be extended to the Middle Platte river, in Nebraska. He wanted the survey stopped.

Other chiefs followed, all in the same strain. The result of Wednesday's proceedings consisted in a recapitulation of Tuesday's exorbitant demands for additional possessions and ammunition. One of the chiefs asked $70,000,000 for the Black Hills, part payment in cash, the remainder at interest, the proceeds from the latter to purchase such articles as the Indians require.

Each of the speakers to-day demanded Catholic instructors.

Red Cloud, in his speech, said six generations of Indians had passed away. The only conditions on which the Sioux Nation will sell the Hills, would be a guarantee that Grant would provide for the Indians for six succeeding generations. An Indian generation is 100 years.

The Commissioners to-day met the Indians again, and submitted a treaty. They offered to lease the country for a term of years, agreeing to pay therefor the sum of $400,000 per annum, the United States reserving the right to terminate the license at any time by giving two years' notice. Or, if the Sioux prefer it, the Commissioners proposed that the United States purchase the Hills outright, paying therefor $6,000,000 in fifteen annual installments.

Spotted Tail and Red Cloud expressed much surprise at the small amount offered for the Black Hills, and said they would have to call a council of the Indians, and could give no answer for two days.

The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to make a treaty in the present temper of the Indians.

How the "Raven" Was Written.

In a discussion of the mental condition of Edgar A. Poe, in *Scribner* for October, under the title of "A Mad Man of Letters," Mr. F. G. Fairfield gives the following conflicting accounts of the composition of "The Raven:"

"Another fact that seems to witness to his epileptic condition is constituted by the habitual lying that marked the later and best-known part of his career. One instance must illustrate the many. I shall take it for granted that the general reader is familiar with the remarkable analytic paper in which he describes the composition of 'The Raven,' and the plan upon which it was constructed. American literature contains nothing cleverer in its way, and its cleverness is manifold enhanced when it is understood that it is simply and unequivocally fiction, as the actual circumstances under which the poem was written conclusively show.

"Poe then occupied a cottage at Fordham—a kind of poet's nook just out of hearing of the busy hum of the city. He had walked all the way from New York that afternoon, and, having taken a cup of tea, went out in the evening and wandered about for an hour or more. His beloved Virginia was sick almost unto death; he was without money to procure the necessary medicines. He was out until about ten o'clock. When he went in he sat down at his writing table and dashed off 'The Raven.' He submitted it to Mrs. Clemm for her consideration on the same night, and it was printed substantially as it was written.

"This account of the origin of the poem was communicated to me in the fall of 1865 by a gentleman who professed to be indebted to Mrs. Clemm for the facts as he stated them; and in the course of a saunter in the South in the summer of 1867, I took occasion to verify his story by an interview with that aged lady. Let me now drop Mrs. Clemm's version for a paragraph to consider another, resting upon the testimony of Col. Du Solle, who was intimate with Poe at this period, and concurred in by other literary contemporaries who used to meet him of a midday for a budget of gossip and a glass of ale at Sandy Welsh's cellar in Ann street.

"Du Solle says that the poem was produced stanza by stanza at small intervals, and submitted by Poe piecemeal to the criticism and condemnation of his intimates, who suggested various alterations and substitutions. Poe adopted many of them. Du Solle quotes particular instances of phrase that were incorporated at his suggestion, and thus 'The Raven' was a kind of joint stock affair in which many minds held small shares of intellectual capital. At length, when the last stone had been placed in position and passed upon, the structure was voted complete.

"The reconciliation of these conflicting versions lies, possibly, in the hypothesis that he wrote the poem substantially, as stated by Mrs. Clemm, and afterward, with the shrewd idea of stimulating expectation a little, or by way of subtle and delicate flattery, submitted it to his friends stanza by stanza, adopting such emendations and substitutions of phrase as tickled his ear or suited his fancy. Such alterations would scarcely affect the general tenor of the text, as Mrs. Clemm first heard it, and, considering the length of the poem, appear to have been very few and of small importance, granting all that Col. Du Solle claims. Besides, it was like him to amuse himself in this way, hoaxing his friends, and then laughing in his sleeve at them."

A COOL PROCEEDING.

Robbing of a West Virginia Bank—One of the Most Audacious Crimes on Record.

A letter from Huntington, W. Va., says: Will you and your readers believe that I write truth or fiction when I tell the plain facts of the remarkable bank robbery here, an affair in all its details almost incredible in this country or in this century? Four men have been stopping in this neighborhood for two or three weeks, one of them at a hotel here, making a considerable bank deposit and frequently calling at the bank on business, registering as J. C. Johnson, of Tennessee; the other boarded at a farmer's, dealt a little in stock and purchased four fine horses. Without creating suspicion they rode to a farmer's on Saturday, with their horses in splendid condition, and remained till Monday. While there they were grooming their horses almost constantly, frequently bathed their backs with arnica, had them carefully shod and made ready for the fearful race before them. At 2 o'clock, Monday, they rode quietly into town, tied their horses, and two of them crossed the street to the Bank of Huntington. One stood near the horses, another entered a store opposite the bank, called for a cigar, asked the three men inside if they had any "shooting irons," then coolly drew his own and frankly told them his friends were having a little trouble making change over the way and didn't wish to be disturbed.

In the bank the two sprang over the counter, seized the Cashier, Mr. Oney, and demanded money. He gave the $1,500 lying on the counter, and, after some delay, opened the safe and took out about $9,000 more. They asked him if this was all, threatened him if he answered falsely, carefully examined the vault, and then, in the quietest manner, opened his books, saw the balances of Saturday, and then the leader said: "I believe you are right, but this is a mighty poor bank, Mr. Oney, and it is too bad to tempt honest men with false appearances." As if this was not audacious enough, he turned again to the Cashier, and said: "I knew you in Mosby's command, and don't want you to suffer. How much stock have you here?" He answered politely, "About seven dollars and a half," when our Dick Turpin coolly unrolled his money, made exact change, and laid it on the counter. He then said: "You see I am not after your money, Mr. Oney, and it would be very dangerous to leave this bank alone, but I must trouble you to cross the street with me, as I may need help in mounting." They then marched Oney and the colored porter across the street, mounted coolly, called in the sentinel, when the leader made another speech: "We are obliged to part with you, and, as you seem to have something to say, you may now say it; in fact, you may yell." And the Cashier did yell, and Jim yelled, and the President, who was quietly walking up the street with a friend, and had just wondered what his Cashier was out there trading horses for, yelled, and the two hundred people who were on the street yelled. The robbers rode quietly out of town, walked their horses up a long hill overlooking it, and saw a wild community running for shot-guns, mounting dray horses, and in a very few minutes in hot pursuit. And the pursuit was hot. Most of the horses, ridden at a furious pace, were "stove" or "blown" before they reached the summit, while the robbers waved their hats and loosed their reins.

A Suicidal Editor.

It is seldom that we hear of the suicide of an editor. Enjoying, as editors invariably do, the most princely salaries, or receiving vast revenues from establishments which they own—living, in fact, upon the fat of the land, they are seldom tempted to violate the canon which the Everlasting has fixed against self-slaughter. It is with surprise, therefore, that we read of the dark attempt of Charles Bowen, editor of the *Mohawk Valley Register*, at the village of Fort Plain, New York. Bowen mailed a letter the other day to his mother, informing her where his stark remains might be found. Then he went down to the murmuring Mohawk, and, suspending his garments upon the limb of a hickory tree, plunged into the stream. The letter to his mother having been delivered within a few moments after it had been mailed, the good lady assembled a posse and went to find her son. At the precise spot indicated the young journalists clothes were found, and there, too, in the middle of the stream was the editor, with his face upturned to the skies. He had waded out until he had reached a depth of five feet, and, standing there, he was apparently waiting for the tide to come up and drown him; an event for which he must have waited long and wearily, as there are no tides in the Mohawk. With difficulty the young man was persuaded to come out of the water and rehabilitate himself in the garments of earth. The only excuse which he could give for thus seeking to abandon the brilliant career of a country editor was that his friends had "all gone back on him." The *Mohawk Valley Register* will be published as usual hereafter.

SISTER ROSE EVERETT, a niece of Edward Everett, is about to establish a convent at Dallas, Texas. She is at present Mother Superior of St. Vincent de Paul, Jefferson, Texas.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, PUBLISHER.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Alexander H. Stephens, the diminutive Georgia statesman, receives $1,000 for two lectures which he has promised to deliver in Chicago this season.

Rev. W. A. Randall, of Waterville, Me., known as the revival preacher, has been arrested on suspicion of having altered and passed one dollar national bank bills changed to fives.

A distinguished French engineer gives it as his opinion that the tunnel which is to connect England and France can be constructed for $30,000,000. Most of the estimates have placed the cost of the work at about $100,000,000.

A Philadelphia man sent Bismarck a cane made from a piece of the original timber in Independence Hall, recently, and Bismarck has returned his heartfelt thanks for the present, referring to a celebration of the 4th of July he had with certain Americans forty-three years ago.

New York City is taxed by the State on $881,000,000 of real estate, assessed at from sixty-eight to seventy per cent. of its market value. All the cities, towns, and counties of the rest of the State are taxed on $1,079,000,000 of real estate, assessed at from thirty to forty-five per cent. of its actual value.

Colorado can now, if her people choose enter the great Union of States. The population in 1873 was 104,860; now it is nearly 150,000. There is no public debt; taxes are low; schools are first-class; there are 27 banks, 1,018 miles of telegraph, and about 650 miles of railroad in operation. The people are energetic, hopeful and contented.

The census-taker of Winchendon, Mass., has encountered a woman 25 years of age. who was married at 12 years of age, has ten living children, the eldest of whom is 13 years old. If woman has not the nerve to steal more than $2, as Gen. Spinner says, she can lie with an audacity and serenity which must ever remain to excite the envy of the other sex.

The first and only experiment in daily religious journalism ever attempted in this country has proved a failure. The New York *Daily Witness* was started some months ago by a party of enthusiastic Christians who believed that the venture could be made to pay. Faith, in this instance, proved of little avail, and the enterprise has succumbed to the need of money, after having sunk several thousands of the "filthy lucre."

The New Orleans *Picayune* proposes that the South partly begin a resumption of specie payments by selling the incoming crop of cotton exclusively for specie, saying: "New Orleans in olden times gave the example of specie resumption before the New York banks; let it now set a like precedent, in following the Texas line, by inaugurating or completing the transaction of cotton sales against specie funds, in the Gulf-coast States."

There is nothing new under the sun. Mention is made of a simple check for valuable packages at a Saratoga hotel. The name of the owner is written on a square of paper, which is then torn in two, one part attached to the package and the other given to the owner. It is impossible to tear apart paper so that two pieces of ragged edges will be exactly alike. This is only a clumsy imitation of the old way of indenting legal documents of two parts.

A wonderful escape was that which a little three-year-old boy had at Paterson, N. J., the other day. As the little chap was walking with his mother and grandfather near the precipice at the Passaic Falls, he fell into a crevice in the rock, varying from 10 to 18 inches in width. He caught about 12 feet down, and his mother told him to keep perfectly quiet till they could get a rope, but he kept scrambling and gradually slipping down the crevice until he had reached the bottom, 80 feet below, where he was found with a good many cuts and bruises, but no serious injuries.

Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, whose death was announced a few days ago, stopped one day in the winter of 1873 at a fruit stand on Nassau street, in that city, to buy a banana. He laid a package down by his right side while he selected the fruit, and fumbled in his pocket for the pennies needed, and, feeling a tap on the shoulder, turned to see who thus attracted his attention. As he turned to the left, a skillful thief grabbed the package without being discovered, and made his escape. The package contained $55,000 in government bonds, and no trace of them has ever been obtained.

Not long since a Chicago lawyer brought suit in a Justice's Court on a clear and honest claim for $60. The defendant's attorney trumped up a false counter-claim, and the conscientious jury brought in a verdict of $150 against the plaintiff. The latter's lawyer remonstrated with the constable who had selected the jurors, and more than hinted at foul play. The constable stated the case with refreshing frankness, in these words: "I told Mr. So-and-So (the plaintiff) that he could have a jury to suit him for $5; he wouldn't give me a cent, and I got up a jury for the other side."

It is said that Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine man, has left a fortune of nineteen millions of dollars—fifteen millions in the United States, and four millions in Europe. During the last twenty-five years of his life he spent a great deal of money, but he made a great deal more. The magnificence of his estate forms a striking contrast with the poverty and privation in which he began. At one time he was a strolling actor in the West, and after he had left that profession and invented his sewing machine he was in such a state of destitution that he had only a sixpence left in the world. After much deliberation he bought himself a dinner of pork and beans at a New York restaurant with this money, and with the vigor derived from this nourishing repast he went on to accumulate the nineteen millions he has left to his heirs.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, gives a rose-colored view of the outlook in that State. In a conversation with a correspondent at Washington, the other day, he said the State had not had such a crop of rice and sugar in twenty years as it had this year. Then, too, for the first time, the State has raised a crop of corn that will more than supply the local demand. For the first time in its history Louisiana will have corn to sell. The Governor believes that the political turmoils are at an end, and that a bright future is in store for the State. The commercial prosperity of New Orleans is on the increase. Mr. Phelps, the President of the Cotton Exchange of that city, has just returned from an extensive trip through the North, and he informs the Governor that the trade and business of New Orleans will compare favorably with that of any city of the North that he visited. Happy Louisiana.

MERE MENTION.

Mark Twain is rich.

Emperor William is 79.

Edwin Booth is recovering.

Jeff Davis is 70 years old.

Tramps are plenty in Indiana.

Adelina Patti mixes her drinks.

Kentucky ladies go fox-hunting.

Rochefort is getting fat and gray.

Wisconsin has 250 graded schools.

Minneapolis has 33,000 population.

Daniel O'Connell was a Freemason.

A Mountain of iron has been found in India.

Striped gloves are soon to come into fashion.

Mrs. Bloomer has discarded pantaloons.

Keely, the motor man, wears diamonds.

Oniawgarah was the original name of Niagara.

Xerxes X. Crum is an Illinois school teacher.

An Indiana infant coughed up a brass padlock.

Chicago is erecting 10,000 dwellings this year.

A. H. Stephens has entered the lecture-field.

Oregon has sent her only poet to the penitentiary.

A defaulter is now called a "hypothecary."

Queen Victoria is an earnest temperance advocate.

Revivalist Hammond has returned from Alaska.

A child without a spine has been born in Connecticut.

A name that history will never permit to die—J. Smith.

A little terrier bothers a thief more than bolts and bars.

One New England firm is going to make a million axes next year.

Carrying things too far—Sending American peaches to Liverpool.

The Prussian Order of Merit has been conferred upon George Bancroft.

Hannibal Hamlin has a bronchial disease, and can't hardly swallow.

Nevada expects to produce this year bullion to the value of $25,000,000.

Eight hundred million cigars are annually smoked in the United States.

Weston has succeeded in walking 100 miles in 21 hours 30 minutes 15 seconds.

Victor Hugo's principal recreation is riding about his island on top of a 'bus.

Thiers always carries his own little iron bedstead with him when he travels.

Lace-making, long confined to Europe, is becoming very popular in this country.

"**The** Ringtail Doves" is the rather poetical name of a cullud ladies' 'ciety in Eatontown, Ga.

Of the seventy-seven graduates at Princeton sixteen look to the ministry and twenty-seven to the law.

An exchange says: Lovers of house plants will be sorry to learn that the oleander is a dangerous plant; but so it is. Children have been poisoned by eating the flower petals; cattle have been killed by browsing on the foliage; a single drop of the milky, acrid juice, that exudes when a twig or leaf is broken off, may produce the death of an infant. The odor exhaled from the blossoms is also deleterious to the health.

INDIANA NEWS.

Col. Thos. McCarthy, ex-Auditor of State, and a prominent citizen of Indianapolis, is dead.

They are putting up a new iron bridge over the Wabash at Antioch. It will soon be completed.

Mrs. Judge Farrand has an orange tree in Laporte that is bearing fruit, and she recently picked thirteen ripe oranges from it.

Rev. Father P. Pede O'Connor, O. S. B., Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Vincennes, died at Terre Haute, recently, of intermittent fever.

[illegible], of Elkhart, formerly of the 4th Indiana regiment, died a few days ago at Petoskey, Mich., whither he had gone in search of health.

Miss May Howard, the actress, has arrived at her old home in Shelbyville, where she proposes to take a rest after her sojourn in Australia, and rejoin her family.

James Mulligan, of Mishawaka, received injuries resulting in his death, while having a clinch with John Feiten, his brother-in-law, on Thursday night of last week.

Some boys fired off an old cannon a Winamac one night last week, and it exploded, tearing the sides out of three buildings. The boys were not injured, of course.

A Fountain county man applying for license to marry was told the charge, $1.35, when he exclaimed: "Good Lord! you don't charge that when a man is hard up, do you?"

In the center of a certain cellar in Muncie there has a tree grown to the height of about three feet. The cellar has been dug for several years, and is six or eight feet deep.

An insane man named Vance, who killed his mother near Goshen forty years ago, is lurking around the outskirts of that town, inquiring for the residents of a half century ago.

The Worthington *Times* refers to Terre Haute as "The quiet little village of Terre Haute, a railroad station, located somewhere in Vigo county, near the Wabash river."

The County Commissioners of Lagrange have authorized the Auditor of that county to pay one dollar for wolf scalps killed in accordance with the provisions of the law passed by our last Legislature.

A young lady by the name of Cornelia Galaway, aged about twenty years, and living in Carthage, Rush county, in a fit fell into a deep gutter, and before assistance could arrive died in that condition in a few moments.

Fort Wayne has a citizen by the name of Strodel, who is one of a family of thirty children, of one father. His mother gave birth to her last child when she was seventy years of age. Strodel himself is the father of twelve, so far.

A lock of auburn hair was found in the center of a tree in Decatur county. Evidently a hole had been bored in the tree and a plug driven in after the hair was placed. The bark had grown over the wound, and it is estimated that the hair was placed there forty years ago.

John H. Morrow, of Bloomington, who was sentenced to State's Prison for murdering Christopher, last fall, and who succeeded in getting his case reversed in the Supreme Court, upon being put upon trial again pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was given two years.

A young lad aged 15, named J. Goble, employed at Wooster & Co.'s drug store, at Fort Wayne, was probably fatally injured by the careless handling of a revolver one night last week. He was struck in the head with a bullet, and will lose an eye if he recovers, which is doubtful.

The boys at two rival schools at Fort Wayne became involved in a street quarrel one day last week, and one youth aged 15, named Hurlbut Hartman, was killed, stoned and beaten in such a shocking manner that his life is despaired of. A large hole was knocked in his head between the eyes.

Bill Johnson, the notorious Detroit burglar, was recently arrested and imprisoned in Laporte on a charge of housebreaking. Shortly after his incarceration a mob of his companions in crime made an attack on the jail for the purpose of rescuing him but the Sheriff and a posse of citizens opened fire on the ruffians and drove them off.

A six-year-old daughter of William Stevenson, living six miles east of Hamlet, Stark county, was left at home to take charge of a younger child. During the absence of the parents the bed caught fire, and before assistance arrived the oldest child was burned to a crisp. The younger child was saved, but terribly burned, and its recovery is doubtful.

On account of the total unreliability of the canal at present for purposes of water supply, and the probability of its early abandonment or sale, Fort Wayne is fully aroused to the necessity for the construction of water-works. At its last meeting, the Council appointed a committee of five to make a thorough investigation of the subject, and report at the earliest possible moment concerning its probable cost, the best source of supply, most feasible plan, etc.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

A harness kept soft and pliable with good neatsfoot oil will last almost a lifetime. It is stronger because slightly elastic, and will seldom wear off the hair.

The following application will prevent mice from eating the bark of apple trees in winter, or at any other season: Take of fish oil and pine tar equal parts; mix together by warming over a slow fire; stir thoroughly, and then apply with a brush; coat the trees from the ground up about a foot. No tree thus protected will be touched by mice. The application should be made before cold weather sets in.

Smut in wheat is one of our fungi, and when the wheat is threshed, the skin, which holds it in a compact form, is broken, and the cells are scattered as black dust, each particle being a cell or combination of cells, capable of producing a whole. These cells, or dust, often fasten upon the grain, and the wheat sown, unless some means are used to destroy the smut-cells before sowing, will produce another crop of smutty wheat.

Lawes and Gilbert, the notable English experimenters, have found from a long and carefully recorded experience that a crop of beans can be raised in the place of summer-fallow, and the ground kept thoroughly stirred up with full as good a yield of wheat following the summer crop as when the field is cultivated during the season with no object in view except the fitting for wheat. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasised, for there is wonderful waste of time and energy over summer-fallows in our country, when intermediate crops might receive the benefit with no detriment to the next crop in rotation.

To Cure a Horse of Bridle-Breaking.—Get a piece of bed-cord four times the length of the horse and double it in the middle, and at the doubled end make a loop, through which pass the animal's tail. Then cross the cord over his back, and pass both ends through the halter-ring under his chin and tie both ends of the cord to the trough-ring, through which the halter-strap plays, the end of the halter being attached to a billet of wood. Should the horse attempt to pull back the strain will all be on the root of his tail before the halter-strap will become tightened, and he will at once step forward to avoid it. After so fixing him a few times in the stable he will abandon any such propensity.

Far too little attention is given to the manurial product of the hen-house. Every farmer has need of all the fertilizing material he can lay hold of, and hen manure, properly applied, forms a No. 1 fertilizer on farm and garden. I have of late been visiting some of the farm henneries and do not admire the style of things. A majority of them had a roof as broad as the heavens, and the roosting poles are the branches of trees in the vicinity of the barns. Not a few are filthy places, unfit to enter, and but one showed any signs of having been cleansed in years. A little lime and a barrel of dry earth will keep a hen-house neat and without disagreeable odors. The lime should be applied in the form of whitewash, and the earth should be thrown under the roost from time to time to act as an absorbent. By this arrangement it is not a disagreeable job to clean out the house, and the manure is in prime condition to use upon farm or garden.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says what should be read by every farmer who raises hogs: "Nothing can be more penny-wise than the practice of many of our farmers of breeding from scrub or grade boars. To the farmer who breeds ten or more sows, a thoroughbred boar is cheaper at $50 than a grade boar at nothing, even if the hogs are to be fattened. A single dollar on each pig would make up the money, and I am confident that in many cases I have seen a difference of five dollars each with the same care between thoroughbred hogs and those that have been bred haphazard. On hundreds of farms to-day can be found stock hogs a year old that will not weigh over eighty pounds each, and that are not ten pounds heavier than they were in December, and if offered for sale now would not bring over 5¼ cents per pound; and they have probably consumed as much grain as the breed of hogs that at the same age weigh two hundred pounds and are worth seven cents per pound."

About the House.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors—red, yellow or green.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into holes kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

Erysipelas, or any high inflammation of the skin, is sometimes cured by a simple poultice of cranberries pounded fine, and applied in a raw state.

To clean silk stained by lemon-juice, vinegar, oil of vitriol, and other sharp corrosives, pass it through soap-suds to which a little pearlash has been added. This plan is said to be very efficacious.

If it be desired to cool water for drinking in warm weather, and ice cannot be obtained, let it be kept in an unglazed earthenware vessel, wrapped around with two or three folds of coarse cotton cloth kept constantly wet.

German Toast.—To one egg, beaten well, add one cup of sweet milk or cream; season with a little salt and pepper. Cut stale bread in slices, dip in the milk to moisten, and fry in butter on a griddle. This is a nice dish for breakfast.

Toothache may be prevented, a correspondent asserts, by using flour of sulphur as a tooth-powder. "Rub the teeth," he says, "with a rather hard tooth brush, using the sulphur every night. If done after each meal, all the better. It preserves the teeth, and does not communicate any odor whatever to the mouth."

Economical Fritters.—Save all your bits of bread, and soak them in cold water and mash fine; add a little nutmeg, three or four large spoonfuls of sugar, part of a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in two large spoonfuls of milk, a little salt, and stir into this flour enough to hold up a spoon. Drop a little from the end of a spoon into hot fat, and fry. After one trial no bits of bread will be wasted.

Cooking Celery.—A correspondent of the *American Farmer* says that celery is an every-day dish on his table in the winter and sometimes late into spring. He gives the process as follows: "Cut off the unbleached part; cut the bleached up in pieces about two inches long; parboil until tender, then stir in milk and butter, with salt and pepper to taste."

How the Girls at Vassar College Play Sweet Over Each Other.

A Vassar College (Poughkeepsie) girl writes regarding a certain process called "smashing." She says: "When a young woman at Vassar sees another whose appearance, general style, talents, especially the latter, she admires, instead of seeking her acquaintance in an orthodox manner, straightway she announces to her friends and cronies, with the most mysterious and confidential air, that she is hopelessly, completely, entirely, utterly 'smashed'—in fact, 'dead gone.' Then follows a series of the most idiotic performances. 'Smash' notes are written, elegant flowers, boxes of candy, costly books, etc., are sent by the 'mashee' to the 'smasher;' appointments are made in the corridor to kiss each other good night; smirking and ogling are in vogue in the dining-room and in the chapel. This state of affairs is kept up for sometime—length of time depends upon the violence of the attack. Then the 'smash' developes into an astonishing friendship, or the parties drop one another by mutual consent. It is not uncommon to hear some bright girl say, 'O, I am so smashed on Miss So-and-so. I just adore the ground she walks on.' I have known girls whose great power of intellect could not be denied, who stood at the head of their classes, to make absolute fools of themselves over other girls. I have seen girls cry themselves sick because their loved one smiled more favorably on some rival than on them. I have known of six-dollar boxes of confectionery and fifteen-dollar bouquets being sent through some zealous friend by the victim of the victor. And speaking of these tokens of pure, unadulterated affection, reminds me of something quite funny. These offerings are often more practical than poetical. Dishes of pine-apple, hot lemonade, fried oysters, etc., are common, and one young lady of an intensely practical turn of mind sent to her adored one a hot boiled sweet potato. It is quite the thing at Vassar to have the reputation of being a successful 'smasher.' One enterprising young woman boasted of her 350 victims. She was a Maine girl, and was a notable exception. Very few reach the zenith of two dozen."

How the Franco-Prussian War Was Declared.

In his letter from Paris, Arsene Houssaye relates a legend which is said to have been told among the most exclusive diplomatic circles in France, regarding the part the Empress Eugenie took in starting the Franco-Prussian war. After the more or less pacific explanations of the last interview at Ems with Count Benedetti, there was a council at night at the Tuileries, at which peace was peremptorily decided upon by the Emperor, who was the most prudent of the party, because he hated bloodshed, and who did not think a gory baptism was necessary to the consecration of the Prince Imperial. But there were two sovereigns at that time on the throne. Beside the Emperor reigned the Empress. When everything was peacefully decided, the Emperor, who was then ill, went to bed like Titus, content with his day's work. But the Empress was more wakeful. In her turn she held a council with the Duke de Gramont, and through pure gallantry he left too much of the talking to the Empress, who thought that war was the only salvation of France, and who when she said France always meant her son. She took possession of every one. She was really eloquent in talking of the national dignity; she said that the Emperor's good heart would gain both France and the dynasty. Beside, all the newspapers and all the Deputies were for war. It would not do to swim against the current. They would gain the Rhine with one battle; they would chastise Germany and return triumphantly with the peace of Europe secured for a century. Everybody was convinced, the Duke de Gramont alone, perhaps, having doubts of all these fine things. But as it was a woman who was speaking he had the gallantry not to oppose her. They waked up the Emperor and extorted from him the declaration of war. And thus did France lose two provinces and five milliards.

Beefsteaks.

A gourmet, writing of the art of cooking a beefsteak, says: All hammering of steaks with cleavers or cutlet bats should be avoided, and the use of hideous contrivances resembling gigantic "back-scratchers," for punching and clapper-clawing the meat to make it tender, should be eschewed. Turned only once and broiled for about ten minutes over a clear fire the steak is cooked, and should then be sprinkled with salt and served on a tremendously hot dish garnished with horseradish. Confirmed steak-eaters insist that nothing beyond pepper, salt, mustard, and horseradish is needed with a steak, except a mealy potato and a slice of stale bread; but the dicta of these rigid purists are often set aside in these degenerate days, and oyster sauce, fried onions, or *sauce bearnaise* are often served as accompaniments. Many gastronomes like their plates rubbed with a shallot, but more thoroughpaced admirers of this odoriferous bulb maintain that they had as lief "be hanged for a sheep as a lamb," and cover their steak with actual shallot finely minced. Hot horseradish sauce is also frequently eaten with a steak, and is an excellent companion to it. Mushroom catsup is also liked by many, but should always be made hot. The sight of a human being deluging a prime hot steak with cold catsup arouses stormy emotions in the bosom of a true steak-eater. Inferior in texture to the steak, but juicy and tender withal, is the beef skirt, an article seldom heard of. When intended for boiling, the skirt should only be skinned on one side, and by those whose molars are not of the best will be appreciated as a singularly succulent morsel.

DRINKING BLOOD.

Reasons for Imbibing It—Its Taste.

It may not be generally known, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that Cincinnati has its blood drinkers—consumptives and others who daily visit the slaughter houses to obtain the vigorous draught of ruddy life-elixir fresh from the veins of beeves. Lawrence's slaughter house, opposite the Oliver street police station, has its daily visitants who drink blood, and the slaughter houses of the Loewensteins, on John street, a few squares away, has perhaps half a dozen daily visitants of the same class. The latter places, indeed, have the principal custom of this kind (if custom it may be termed where the recipient is charged nothing), for the reason that all beeves are slaughtered there by a Shochet. Many who can drink the blood of animals slaughtered according to the Hebrew fashion cannot stomach that of bullocks felled with the ax. The blood of the latter is black and thick and lifeless; that of the former brightly ruddy and clear as new wine.

"We have two ladies and one young man coming here every day to drink blood," observed a slaughter-house proprietor yesterday. "We used to have a great many more, but they got well and strong and stopped coming. One woman came here for a year, and got wonderfully healthy and fat. She used to be a skeleton—a consumptive skeleton. We always slaughter in the Hebrew way, and the blood of cattle so killed is more healthy. It tastes like the new milk from a cow."

"Why, did you ever drink it?"

"No, no!—what should I drink it for? I am too fat as it is. And you know"—with a pleasant laugh—"Moses forbid the Hebrews to use blood as a diet."

The Shochet passed by with his long knife. "I am going to cut a bullock now," he observed, "if you want a glass of blood."

It at once occurred to the writer to try the experiment for curiosity's sake, and give the public the benefit of his experience. A large tumbler was rinsed and brought forward, the throat of the bullock severed, and the glass held to the severed veins. It was filled in an instant and handed to us, brimming over with the clear, ruddy life-stream, which warmed the vessel through and through. There was no odor, no thickening, no consequent feeling of nausea, and the first mouthful swallowed, the glass was easily drained.

And how did it taste? Fancy the richest cream, warm, with a tart sweetness, and the healthy strength of the pure wine, "that gladdeneth the heart of man!" It was a draught simply delicious, sweeter than any concoction of the chemist, the confectioner, the wine-maker—it was the very elixir of life itself. The popular idea that blood is difficult to drink is an utter fallacy; and the most timid with glass in his hand must be reassured by one glance at its clear contents. He will forget all the familiar feelings of sickness conjured up by that one word "blood;" it is not "blood" any longer in his eyes, but rosy life, warm and palpitating with the impulse of the warm heart's last palpitation; it is ruddy, vigorous, healthful life—not the essence, but the protoplasmic fluid itself—turned in an instant from its natural channel. No other earthly draught can rival such crimson cream, and its strength spreads through the veins with the very rapidity of wine. Perhaps the knowledge of its invigorating properties originated that terrible expression, "drunk with blood." That the first draught will create a desire for a second; that a second may create an actual bloodthirstiness in the literal sense of the word; that such a thirst might lead to the worst consequences in a coarse and brutal nature, we are rather inclined to believe is not only possible, but probable. The healthy and vigorous should respect the law of Moses in this regard. Perhaps it was through occasional indulgence in a draught of human blood (before men's veins were poisoned with tobacco and bad liquor) that provoked the monstrous cruelties of certain Augustine Emperors. Perhaps it was such a passion that, as De Quincey has it, left Caligula, while toying with the polished throat of his wife, Cæsonia, half distracted between the pleasure of caressing it, which he might do frequently, and of cutting it, which could be enjoyed but once.

Sad Result of Religious Excitement.

One of the sad results of excessive religious excitement was witnessed last evening on the North Side. A young girl, living on East Indiana street, near Clark, had devoted herself to religious exercises and reading until she had become partially demented, and, in a fervor of what she deemed pious zeal, she concluded that to the pure in heart all things were pure, and that therefore clothes were only a hindrance and entirely superfluous to the righteous. Thus believing, she removed every article of raiment from her person and ran out on the street. Before her absence from the house had been noticed, she had made her way to Clark street and passed rapidly along that thoroughfare for two or three blocks before anybody could muster up courage enough to stop her. It is hardly necessary to say that she was the observed of all whom she met. At length a man with more moral stamina than the rest stopped her and wanted her to go home. She refused to do this, however, and also declined to put on a shawl offered her by a lady, saying to the latter that she would not be defiled by the touch of garments, and that only the sinful needed covering—for herself she was clothed with righteousness, and needed no other habiliments than those of the Word. A policeman came up and took her in charge and returned her to her home.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A German statistician who has collected facts in relation to the production of the precious metals, shows that the United States has become the greatest silver producing country of the world, taking the precedence even of Mexico, which has hitherto been supposed to yield nearly two-thirds of the world's supply. In 1873, the silver production of this country was estimated at $35,750,000, while that of all other countries was estimated at $51,750,000, and the amount mined in this country has been constantly increasing.

BARGAINS

Spragues best prints only 6c per yard at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best yard wide bleached muslin 10c at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best Gingham 9 and 10cts at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Good, all wool, flannel 25c and upward at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

BeL Young Hyson Tea $1 at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Queensware at COST to close out at MILLER & CASEBEER'S

The largest stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Groceries ever brought to Auburn, just opened at

Miller's & Casebeers !

Call and examine Goods and Prices.---- They sell more Goods than any 4 stores in AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN !

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is no uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE ! COFFEE ! COFFEE !

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞We have a hundred other different kinds of candies☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils ! Oils ! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl.		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl.	50

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give the benefit of the same

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
No 40031
Elgin Ills

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin Ills

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large var

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 10—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 20p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 36	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	4 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 16	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. H. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. P. ROBINSON, General Sup't.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01 a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 35	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 3[illegible]	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 20
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 40	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 59	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
Robt. Rillie, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Int. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		420p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 15am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		1 35a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45mp	7 55	5 15	4 46
Reading	1 17	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 14
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 27
Saginaw	9 08			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	2 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 40	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 55	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 53
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	No. 1 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.30p	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.55	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.46	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.09	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.12	11.15	2 15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.10	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.23	9.19	10.13
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.47	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.4[illegible]	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.25	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET !

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	6 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	....	9 22 "	3 12 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	12 20 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 [illegible] "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 22 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 56 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 am	5 35 p.m	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 18 "	6 50 "	7 27 "	11 22 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 46 "	12 21 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p	2 40 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 50 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 6 Mail
Chicago	10 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	2 05 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 30 "
Ft. Wayne	5 40 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	8 10 "	4 35 "	1 45 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 30 "	6 34 "	3 01 "	3 55 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 25 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	11 40 a.m	7 15 "	4 50 "	6 10am
Mansfield	12 00 p.m	7 43 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 52 "	9 30 "	7 10 "	9 12 "
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	2 40pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 30 p.m	3 50 "

Through Mail, Train daily, leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m. Crestline, 11.20 p. m., Fort Wayne, 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3 and 6 daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillico'h	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 23
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	D3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	3 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55 P	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 23	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 35	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 30
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 03
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	D3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 32	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 06am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, ADM'R.

Sep. 3.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 14 1875. Number 40.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,........$1.

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½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. E. DEXTR TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diseases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

OTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTELL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

J. J. VanAuken,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and easily means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from [illegible] to [illegible] rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Prices and Terms at moderate prices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos. &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

AT BOND'S NOVELTY STORE!

Muslins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves and other staple goods in large stock.

YARNS

Germantown yarn, first quality.
Germantown yarn, first quality, Balmoral.
Merino yarn, Shetland wool.
Saxony yarn Saxonia yarn.
Knitting yarn of all kinds including the celebrated German knitting yarn.
Knitting cotton, Crochet cotton.
Cotton especially for mending stockings, in small skeins.
RUG canvas and other kinds.
Infant's booters, sacks and shirts, and all kinds of knit goods made to order.

Stamping.

Braiding and Embroidery done to order.
German knitting Cotton, complete stocking darner, stocking supporters.
Corsets in varity, including Madame Foy's corset at $1.
French embroidery silk, shaded embroidery silk, large skeins 5 cents.
And a large stock of staple and fancy goods at exceedingly low prices.

21 West Main St.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promtly, and warrranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock To all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer. Cutlery, Tin Ware

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

The Curse of the Hour.

There is too much lying. On every hand we meet with exaggeration, equivocation deception. We call it all lying, and every one who intentionally varies one iota from the scrictest fact and truth is indeed a liar.

The expressman agrees to deliver a trunk for you at a certain place by a certain hour. He delivers it the day after, and thus lies. The grocer promises to send you the best tea in the market. He takes the first he lays his hands upon without any care for the quality, and dispatches it to you without a twinge. He is a liar. The printer promises to do your work cheaper than it can be done elsewhere in town. He forgets his promise—charges what he pleases—and lies. The tailor agrees to deliver a suit of clothes without fail by six in the evening. You get them in the morning, and the tailor is a liar. The dentist pledges his word that your teeth as filled by him will be all right for a dozen years. The fillings come out in six months, and the dentist lies. The man over the way is in need of a temporary loan. You lend him a small sum, which he promises by everything to return at a given time. He keeps it a month over the time, and is a liar. An auctioneer tells you that a certain picture is by a master artist. He lies and is not worthy of trust. A salesman lies about his goods. The boot maker lies about your boots. The jeweler lies about your watch. The gossiper at the dinner table tells exagerated stories to astonish the ladies, and is nothing else than a liar. The florist assures you that his flowers were picked in the morning, when they are two days old. He lies, and will lie about anything. The book publisher advertises that his book is selling by the tens of thousands, when he has not sold a thousand. He is a liar and one door from the murderer.

Everywhere we hear lying, lying, lying. Men and women, who would knock you down if you called them liars. Deception is the rule rather than exception. Canvassers lie about companies. Brokers about stock. Editors lie about politics. Exageration and misrepresentation rule the hour, and are its curse.

Gentlemen—ladies—why can not the truth be told always and ever? Why all this deception and lying? Why so much falsifying and cheating? In the name of all that is true and good, we beg of you to do as you agree!

A Woman's Righter,

"Pullman car, Madam?" politely inquired the gate-man in the long depot at the head of La Salle street, the other day, addressing a self-reliant looking woman of uncertain age.

She only gave him a withering glance and marched on.

"Pullman car—right this way," said a brakeman with a label on his cap band, as she came up to him.

Her face only grew harder, and she muttered something about these "brutes of men" between her teeth.

"Pullman cah, missus—right in heah," obsequiously intimated the colored porter from the platform as she reached the rear coach.

Then that female was enraged. She gave the astonished Ethiopian one killing frown. She righted about face. She started back to the ticket office, satchel, umbrella, bundles and all. She caught the ticket agent's eye through the window and as she came up she exclaimed:

"Give me back my money, sir?"

"Why-why, good lady," said the agent, "what's the trouble?"

"Trouble enough," she replied. "I was goin' to Oskaloosa to the Woman's Sufferage meetin', but I ain't going on no Pull-man car; no sir. If ye haint got any pull-woman cars on your old road, I won't pat'nize ye; that's all!"

And the agent explained to her. He pacified her feelings, and, taking her by the arm, got her aboard the train just as it was starting for Iowa.—"Chicago Journal."

Pretty Good Reply.

An eminent lawyer of Boston tells the following joke: A flashily dressed young sprig entered Ben. Butler's office and was requested by Benjamin to be seated. The request was complied with and the young man requested to state his business. "Well, Mr. B. what would be the first thing for me to do to learn the profession?" Benjamin fixed his weather beaten eye upon the nobby dressed young man and surveyed him from his flashy neck-tie to his highly polished boots and exclaimed! "The first thing you had better do would be to go and roll in the barnyard." An answer came as quick as the suggestion in the following terse language: "If I should come and study two years in your office wouldn't it do just as well?"

The Temperance Cause.

He stood on a chair on the Campus Martius in the dusk of evening, and as a crowd gathered he began:

"Wine is a mocker—strong drink is raging. The Lord made cold water—Satan made whisky!"

(Pause.)

"Let me tell you what I saw." Last night I saw a white-headed old man at a bar. I pleaded with him to come away, but he was deaf to my words. He filled a glass with deadly liquor, and as it went down his throat I said to him: "Old man, thou art doomed!" He laughed a cynical laugh, and he cursed me—aye, cursed the old man who sought to save him!"

(Commotion in the crowd.)

"This morning," continued the old man, "I was in the morgue, where the unknown dead rest on the cold marble slabs. I did not think that my words of the night before would come back to me with such awful significance."

(Crowd drew closer.)

"I looked through the glass door, and, my hearers, what do you think I saw on one of the cold slabs before me?"

"The old man!" shooted twenty voices in chorus.

"No, my friends," continued the man, as he stepped down, I didn't see a blasted thing!"

Several men chastised him, but he made his escape.

A Discouraged Editor.

Fairplay Sentinel.

He was a sad eyed, meek-faced man, and we suppose he merely wished to give us a news item; but when he commenced telling us about building a barn on his ranch 100x280 feet, seven stories high, and ornamented with bay windows, we thought it was time to check him, and so we commenced:

"Well, we must admit that is a pretty large barn for this country, but back in the States of our father built a barn 325x500 feet, nine stories high, and furnished with steam elevators; the——"

"Back in the States," interrupted our listener,. "Why, that wasn't much of a barn for the States. I remember, now, that when I was quite young my father built a chicken coop 500x[illegible] and I don't recollect how many stories high it was, but I know there was a cupola on it for the roosters."

"About how high was that cupola?" we asked.

"I don't remember the exact height now, mister," was the reply, "but I know it was so high that the fourteen upper tiers of roosters died from the effects of the light atmosphere the first night."

Then he looked up towards the ceiling and commenced humming "Jesus loves me," and we went out and sat down on the woodpile and wondered why somebody was always outstripping us in the race of life.

◆

The Baltimore "Sun" says: "Montgomery, Alabama, was the first capitol of the Confederate States. There the Confederate Government first establish-ed itself, and the first Confederate Congress assembled. It is extremely notable that the Alabama constitutional convention, which is now in session in Montgomery, and is Democratic by a large majority, has unanimously adopted the following as a section of the bill of rights of the new constitution which the convention is framing for Alabama: 'The people of this State accept as a final the established fact that from the Federal union there can be no secession of any State.' And yet there are Republicans, like Senator Boutwell, who talk about a 'new rebellion.'"

An Innocent Question.

"Father," asked a Vicksburg boy at the dinner table the other day, "are you a big man?" "Well, I dunno," musingly answered the parent. "Why?" "Cause I heard some men talking over at the hotel, and they said you were one of the biggest men in town." "Well, I suppose I do stand pretty high," looking pleased and consequential. There was half a minute of silence and then the boy added: "They said it was a wonder how you carried your feet around!" The boy can't understand yet why he should have received a box on the ear which made his head roar for two long hours.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Yesterday when a boy stole a big apple from a farmer's wagon and run away the farmer ran after him, saying:

"It isn't the apple I care for—it's the principle of the thing."

A policeman joined in the race saying: "I isn't the principle I care for—it's the catching of the boy."

The boy put in his best licks, saying: "I don't care for either apple or principle but to get out o' this like a streak of lightning!"

A responsible party of Columbia City, in answer to a communication published in the COURIER Sept. 30th, and signed "Fairplay," says that it is manifestly so unjust in its reflection upon parties connected with the building of our jail that I ask you to make a correction of the same. "Fairplay" has evidently a desire to injure Mr. J. C. Johnson, Architect, but is venting his spleen he drags in our Board of Commissioners and Mr. Bratton, contractor.

Now as to the facts, for I have taken the trouble to investigate: Mr. J. C. Johnson, architect, never said or did not know until Monday, the 4th of Oct., that Philadelphia brick were being used by Mr. Bratton, on the new jail. Our plans and specifications called for Ft. Wayne pressed brick, but when they were delivered were so badly washed that the Board refused to accept them. Then it was that Mr. Bratton suggested that there were some Philadelphia brick stored in the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne yards at Wayne, and that he thought enough good brick could be got out of the lot to keep the building going, and that as they were in litigation could be bought cheap. The Board investigated the matter and ordered Mr. Bratton to make the purchase, without ever consulting Mr. Johnson. The brick used are open for inspection. The statement that Mr. Johnson condemned the brick is also untrué, as they never left the depot at Fort Wayne, for Decatur being refused by the contractor, because the R. R. Co. had shipped them in open cars, and had got them dirty with coal dust. In the whole matter our Board acted in good faith and are the responsible parties.

As we published the communication of "Fairplay," we cheerfully give the above a place. Correspondents ought to be very careful in making public charges, and only when they have positive proof.

A Horse Trainer's Nerve,

On Monday forenoon last a number of trotters were being exercised at the driving park, among them Effie Dean, driven by the well-known horse racer, Alden Goldsmith. The horses were trotting at a lively pace, and were all bunched in a heap, when one of Effie's reins broke, and Goldsmith toppled over backward, and every spectator expected to see him drop from the sulky and be mangled by the feet of the horses behind. This tragedy was prevented, however, for Goldsmith, whose feet caught in the front rests of the thills, recovered himself and then gave an exhibition of nerve that was most thrilling. The mare, released from the restraint of the taunt reins, broke into a run and flew ahead like the wind, leaving all the others behind. While she was going at this rate Goldsmith crawled over her back until, by reaching forward, he could get hold of the snaffle of the bit, and then lying on her neck he brought her up with a sudden pull that carried her almost perpendicularly in the air. He was heartily applauded by all who witnessed the daring deed.

◆

Swimming is as popular in England as croquet is in this country. And the sport is not enjoyed by the stern sex alone. When Webb swam across the channel from England to France he was only setting the fashion. But English girls swim amazingly. They begin to practice at that age which among the fair creatures in this country is sacred to chewing gum and cheap novels. A short time ago an English girl swam five miles in a straight line, and thought she had done very well. But she was outdone by a rival, who succeeded in making seven miles. And this feat, astonishing as it may seem to the delicate women of America, was entirely thrown in the shade by a girl of fourteen years, who actually swam ten miles without stopping, consuming two hours and twenty-seven minutes in the test. Daughters of Columbia, learn to swim.

◆

The world learns as it grows older. Europe has lately received some new things from this side of the Atlantic, prominent among which is fresh fruit packed in refrigerating boxes. America furnishes Europe and the rest of the world with ice, it has introduced mixed drinks into the effete capitals of the east, it has taught the oldest civilization the advantage of a palace car, and a thousand and one other convenient and costly luxuries. England, though possessing the largest commerce in the world, and an empire which comprises every climate, has not yet been able to enjoy at home the fruits of the tropics. That long felt need will now be supplied by American enterprise.

◆

The next session of the south-eastern Indiana conference of the Methodist church will be held at Greensburg, this State.

LEONA.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

[Competent literary critics have pronounced the following poem unsurpassed by any other production of its class in our language. It is perfect in rhyme, beautiful in figure and expression:]

Leona, the hour draws nigh,
The hour we've waited so long,
For the angel to open a door through the sky,
That my spirit may break from its prison and try
Its voice in an infinite song.

Just now, as the slumbers of night
Came o'er me with peace-giving breath,
The curtain, half-lifted, revealed to my sight
Those windows which look on the kingdom of light
That borders the river of death.

And a vision fell solemn and sweet,
Bringing gleams of a morning-lit land;
I saw the white shore which the pale waters beat,
And I heard the low lull as they broke at their feet
Who walked on the beautiful strand.

And I wondered why spirits could cling
To their clay with a struggle and sigh,
When life's purple autumn is better than spring,
And the soul flies away, like a sparrow, to sing,
In a climate where leaves never die.

Leona, come close to my bed,
And lay your dear hand on my brow;
The same touch that thrilled me in days that are fled,
And raised the lost roses of youth from the dead,
Can brighten the brief moments now.

We have lived from the cold world apart,
And your trust was too generous and true
For their hate to o'erthrow; when the slanderer's dart
Was rankling deep in my desolate heart,
I was dearer than ever to you.

I thank the Great Father for this,
That our love is not lavished in vain;
Each germ in the future will blossom to bliss,
And the forms that we love, and the lips that we kiss
Never shrink at the shadow of pain.

By the light of this faith am I taught
That my labor is only begun;
In the strength of this hope have I struggled and fought
With the legions of wrong, till my armor has caught
The gleam of Eternity's sun.

Leona, look forth and behold,
From headland, from hillside and deep,
The day-king surrenders his banners of gold,
The twilight advances through woodland and wold,
And the dews are beginning to weep.

The moon's silver hair lies uncurled
Down the broad-breasted mountains away;
The sunset's red glory again shall be furled
On the walls of the West, o'er the plains of the world,
And shall rise in a limitless way.

Oh! come not in tears to my tomb,
Nor plant with frail flowers the sod;
There is rest among roses too sweet for its gloom,
And life where the lilies eternally bloom,
In the balm-breathing gardens of God.

Yet deeply those memories burn
Which bind me to you and to earth,
And I sometimes have thought that my being would yearn
In the bowers of the beautiful home, to return
And visit the home of its birth.

'Twould even be pleasant to stay
And walk by your side to the last;
But the land-breeze of heaven is beginning to play—
Life-shadows are meeting Eternity's day,
And its tumult is hushed in the past.

Leona, good-bye; should the grief
That is gathering now, ever be
Too dark for your faith, you will long for relief,
And remember, the journey, though lonesome, is brief,
O'er lowland and river to me.

THE PRESCRIPTION.

"I wish you would tell James, when he comes in, to turn the cows in the lower lot. And if Turpin calls, tell him I have concluded to take those sheep. I want the Merinoes. And while I am getting ready, please take my memorandum book and note down four harness straps, five pounds of nails and a gimlet, half a jockey strap, and—and, yes, I believe that is all. I forgot them when I made out the items of this morning."

Mrs. Streeter rose wearily, laid her sleeping babe quietly in its crib, and proceeded to record the articles named. She was young—not over twenty-five, but the blonde complexion was sadly faded, the brown hair thin and lusterless, and faint lines were already marking the white forehead, while the tired eyes told of care, and hinted strongly of an unsatisfied heart.

And this thin-cheeked, pink-lipped woman had been called a beauty only seven years before? She had been admired and petted, but not spoiled. And when she gave her hand to Newton Streeter, she could say what so few girls of eighteen can, "I married by first love."

Judge Streeter, the father, was supposed to be wealthy. But soon after his son's marriage a financial crash came, and his thousands dwindled into hundreds.

It was false pride, perhaps, but the young man shrank from a position under those who had once looked up to him. And his thoughts turned wistfully toward the Western prairies, where the sum he could now call his own would render him independent of others at least. He expected objections from his young and accomplished wife. But she saw with his eyes, and was not only willing, but eager to go and help him make a home that should be all their own. The purchasing of a prairie team, some farming implements, and the expense of building a small house, exhausted his entire capital; and the young couple began their married life as many others had done who had not been blessed with their advantages. A hired man seemed necessary on the farm, but a girl could be dispensed with. Indeed, the small dwelling contained but three small sleeping apartments, and this fact, added to their uncertain income, induced Mrs. Streeter to take upon herself the entire care of the household.

She was a systematic housekeeper; abhorred dirt in all its phases; and the rich, alluvial soil seemed ever haunting her, like a taunting spirit that could not be appeased. In dry weather it was a fine, black dust that found its way everywhere; and in wet it became a smutch that was hardly less aggravating.

Two children had come in the seven years, to nestle to her bosom. But one, a fairy child of three summers, had slid away from them, and was now sleeping beneath the flower of the prairie. And the tired wife had sighed as she looked on the cold, folded hands.

"She will never toil as I have done, but, oh, I wanted her so much!" the lonely mother sobbed forth.

Mr. Streeter was now considered a wealthy farmer. His acres had broadened and his stock increased; the little village, a mile away, had put on city airs, and the steam horse waited respectfully at its depot.

Still the thrifty farmer confined himself closely to labor, hardly taking time for needful rest. The love of getting had increased with his gains, and he was constantly scheming and planning to add to his already many acres. Physically and mentally strong, he grappled with toil, and it hardly left a mark on his splendid physique—bronzed a little, and with a gentle, loving wife ever studying his tastes and wishes, why should he wear out fast?

But of her? Naturally frail, she had been like a willow bending beneath a burden voluntarily taken up. With the exception of an efficient girl for a few weeks when little Mary died, she had performed all the labor required in the house since she became its mistress.

As a girl, she was a great reader and extravagantly fond of music. But there was no room in the small dwelling for a piano, and books only added to her labor by accumulating dust, for where was the time?

I know this is a dreary picture for a farmer's wife, but perhaps there is another side. Newton Streeter took the memorandum, glanced hastily at the neatly written items, and then said:

"One thing more, Mary, and then I'm off. Please sew this button a little closer."

The loose button was confined to its place, and then Mary Streeter watched her husband as he stepped into the light buggy and drove away.

But not longer might she linger, for the sponge was waiting in the kitchen to be kneaded and the baby's naps were like angels' visits. And before her task was well over his bugle note sounded to arms, and the fretful child was taken up and caressed and soothed to quietness. But he would not go down again, and back and forth from the hot kitchen she carried him, as she watched the loaves browning in the oven.

She was conscious of a strange dizziness when she arose from a stooping position; her head was aching miserably and her eyes seemed burning. What was coming over her? She must be ill! Oh, no!—she had no time for that! And then her thoughts drifted away to the dear old home of her childhood. And she asked herself for the first time if she had done wisely in leaving it for this life of toil and care.

It was a dangerous position for a wife and mother, and she clasped her child more closely to suppress in her heart the disloyal answer.

She heard James, the hired man, come in, and recollecting the message for him, arose, and that unaccountable giddiness seized her and she sank back utterly powerless.

When Mr. Streeter returned, exultant over the thousand dollars he had deposited in the bank—and with which he hoped to purchase another parcel of land—he found no supper prepared, and his wife helpless upon the bed, with cheeks flushed with fever, and the wailing child distracting her with demand for care.

A physician and nurse were soon summoned from the city, and the weary wife enjoyed the luxury of being ill.

But convalescence soon followed, and before leaving his patient the old doctor, a close observer and a deep thinker, took the husband aside and asked:

"Do you know what brought this fever on your wife, Mr. Streeter?"

"No!" in a surprised tone.

"Shall I tell you?"

"Certainly. I am anxious to know."

"You have worked her nearly to death."

"You are speaking of my wife, not of my horse."

"Granted, and I say again, you are working her to death."

"Really, doctor, such language is unpardonable."

"And yet you will pardon it. And furthermore, by your great love for the self-sacrificing woman we have just left, I shall perform an operation on your eyes that you may see even as I see."

And then, in his own peculiar, abrupt manner, he placed the cold, hard facts before him, from the time she came a bride, beautiful and accomplished, to the village, up to the date of her present illness, in which domestic cares only had haunted her feverish dreams. In concluding he added: "I truly believe it she takes up her old burden at once that before a year has passed the grave or insane asylum will receive her."

The strong man shuddered. "As heaven is my witness, sir, I have only permitted, not exacted this sacrifice. She voluntarily took her place by my side and has uncomplainingly kept step with me."

"No, she has not kept step, to follow your own figure. Unable to keep up with your long, rapid strides, she has fallen, faint and footsore by the way. And now you have got to go back and take her in your strong arms and carry her awhile. I tell you she must have rest for both body and mind, or I will not answer for the result. And it would be better if found away from here."

"Yes, I begin to comprehend; and it can be found away. And," offering his hand, "I will take care, doctor, that you do not get a chance to administer another such dose to me."

"Then see that you do not need it," said he dryly, as he mounted his horse and rode away.

Mr. Streeter went back to the room where his wife was sitting, propped up by pillows, and a gush of unutterable tenderness swelled in his heart as he glance at her pale face and almost transparent hands. He sat down beside her and said softly: "You don't know how glad I am that you are better."

"Thank you. Yes, I am almost well now—shall soon be able to be in the kitchen. I am sure I must be sadly needed there by this time."

"No, you are needed here. By the way, would you like to have me put the farm to rent this summer, and you take the boy and go back to the old granite hills?"

"Oh, could you? May I go?" and the voice quivered with excitement; then, wistfully, "But the expense, Newton. It would put us back so much."

"Yes, there it is; the old doctor was right!" he thought. And then aloud: "Do you know what I went to the city for the day you were ill?"

"To deposit some money for more land, I think you said," she replied wearily.

"Yes. I do not need that land. I have far more than I can cultivate now. And you shall have that money—or, at least, all that you want of it—and go home and stay this summer, and try to get some of your bloom back?"

"And you?"

"Never fear for me. Only hurry and get well enough to travel, and I will either go with you, or place you in the hands of kind friends, and you shall be sheltered in the old home-nest this summer. I shall write to-day that you are coming."

Mrs. Streeter could hardly believe it was not one of her feverish dreams.

But it all came about in good time, and she arrived safely at home, where she was petted, caressed and cared for to her heart's content.

"You are all trying to spoil me," she would expostulate; "I shall never be fit for a farmer's wife any more."

"And why not, pray?" asked a younger sister, as she tangled a spray of apple blooms among her curls.

"There, if you ever put your hair up in that ugly knot you wore when you came home, farmer's wife, or President's wife, I'll—I'll—"

"Pinch the baby," suggested Fred.

"No, he shall never suffer for the sins of his parents," and she ran off with the household pet, as was her wont, to relieve the mother of all care.

And thus among loving friends, riding, walking, and, when at home, reading, music and writing long letters to her husband, the summer passed swiftly away.

And now he had written that he was coming, and she was counting the days that must elapse ere she could look upon his face and be clasped to his heart. She was eager to go now. Her holiday was over. Health had returned, and not for an instant did she shrink from the old life.

And when the husband came and saw the wonder one summer had wrought, he again told himself that the good old doctor was right.

A few days were given to the old friends; Judge Streeter had recovered his equipoise in the financial world—and then they turned their faces toward their Western home.

It was evening when they arrived, and the wife looked with woeful bewilderment on the change. It was not her home, and yet it should be. A handsome front had been added to the old building; and before she had time to question she was ushered into a parlor—a parlor newly furnished and already lighted. An elegant piano stood in a recess evidently constructed for its reception, and on it lay a card with the initials of Judge Streeter, and the words, "To my daughter."

She turned toward her husband to assure herself that he, too, had not changed into something or somebody else. But the merry twinkling in his eye told her that he was enjoying her surprise, and slowly she began to realize the whole situation. Yes, now she understood his strange reluctance to mention what he was doing, and his willingness to have her remain, even after she expressed her anxiety to return.

"Come, I have more to show you," and he showed her into a large commodious room, furnished for her own sleeping apartment, even to her baby's crib.

"This is for you. And now lay aside your dusty garments and prepare for tea. It must have been ready an hour ago. I will go and see."

When he returned he found his wife sitting in her little rocker and weeping silently.

"Have I wounded where I wished to heal?" he asked reproachfully.

"Forgive me," she said, smiling; "I am a goose, but a tired-winged one, you know. And I am so happy to be at home, and in such a home, that I have no words in which to tell my happiness."

He stooped to kiss the proffered lips, and then went out, leaving her to prepare for the evening meal.

At the table she found a neat, tidy girl, who took charge of the child. And thus the new life began. And what a different life it was—busy, not burdened. Time for the wants of the mind as well as the body. Good help in the kitchen all the time; a sewing-machine in the sitting-room, a piano in the parlor, and choice reading for any leisure hours.

The farm was an unfailing source of income, fully defraying all expenses each year and showing a balance in favor.

"Been improving, I see," said Dr. Meeker, as he reined his light carriage up to the neat fence behind which Mr. Streeter was preparing a bed of turnips.

"Yes, doctor. Come in."

"Professionally or socially?"

"Socially. I want to show you all the improvements. Here, Mary, the doctor wants to see you."

As she came to greet him, rosy with health and happiness, he nodded his head at her husband. "Yes, that will do;" and then glancing at the open piano, "I am going to stay just long enough to hear one tune played. Will you favor me?" And with the old school gallantry, fitted so awkwardly to his brusque manners, he led her to the instrument; and stood, hat in hand, while she played. "There, thank you, I have cut off my own supplies. No more fees for me here, I see. Just my luck. I never did know enough to secure my own bread and butter. Good-by, Mrs. Streeter;" and again nodding to the husband, he trotted out to his vehicle, and went on his way, his cheery voice humming to his horse, perhaps, the tune he had just heard.

"Vot You Lives On, Anyways."

A citizen of Toledo, in the ordinary current of business, became possessor of the note of a German saloon-keeper. The note becoming due, he took it to the party and presented it for payment. The man was not prepared to liquidate his obligation, and asked for an extension of time. This being granted, and the conditions settled properly, he was turning to leave when the German said:

"Shoost vait you leedle whiles, unt I gifs you ein glass goot peers."

"No, I thank you, I don't drink beer," was the reply.

"Vell den, I gifs you veeskees thot is petter as so mooch."

"No, thank you, I don't drink whisky."

"Sho! den, I knew how I fix you; I haf goot vines"—jerking down a bottle with a flourish.

Again the quiet "No, thank you, I don't drink wine."

"Vot! you don trinks noddings; vell, gifs you ein good shegar."

Once more, "No, thank you, I don't smoke."

"Mein Gott," exclaimed the Dutchman, throwing up both hands, "no peers, no veeskees, no vines, no dobacco, no noddings—vot you live on, anyways—botatoes, eh?"—*Toledo Blade.*

THE grasshopper visited twenty-eight counties and 204 towns in Minnesota, and destroyed or damaged 240,417 acres of wheat.

SCHROEDER'S BALLOON.

The Baltimorean Air-Ship—Progress of the Work—Description of the Machine.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Frederick F. Schroeder, who is constructing a steerable air-ship, as previously announced, in which he designs crossing the Atlantic, is making rapid progress with the work. The balloon part will have a capacity for 185,000 cubic feet of gas, and a lifting power of 12,000 lbs, inclusive of its own weight. It will have one pulling and one pushing propeller, front and rear, making, according to the current that the ship is in, 600 to 1,200 revolutions a minute. The higher the current the greater the revolutions, and vice versa.

The propellers work independently, so that the aeronaut can turn the boat around upon its own pivot, and setting the ship against the current of the air by just giving the propeller so much of a revolution as to overcome the power of the current, which it is expected will cause the ship to remain still in air over any given point. Mr. Schroeder stated yesterday that with photographic instruments he can take views of any portion of the country or coast.

He believed that from a certain height he can see the bottom of every river, lake and ocean through his instruments, and be able to take photographic views of them. David Bachrach, photographer of this city, will assist Schroeder in these scientific observations and will travel with him.

Mr. Schroeder, continuing, said: The way I intend to prepare my balloon it will be perfectly air-tight, and will, therefore, remain in the air any length of time. I can make the longest of trips assisted by my motive power, and the gas apparatus will add a supply of gas to the balloon, as requires. Moving in the higher currents toward the north, the upper atmosphere becomes warmer and the lower atmosphere colder, so that there is nothing to prevent me from crossing the North Pole in a higher atmosphere, where it is quite warm, to find out or solve a scientific problem for which millions have been expended.

Mr. Schroeder showed, by the large drawing of different sections of the balloon, a mast, which would be placed in it from the boat to the center, braced with steel shafts, which will be attached to the center of the balloon by wire cams. The outside of the central portion of the balloon will also be secured by a hempen belt, 3 inches thick and 248 feet in circumference.

By this arrangement, should the balloon collapse, the aeronaut would still be protected below, and by the aid of his steering apparatus, slowly descend in safety. In three weeks from yesterday (Thursday) the contract for work upon the several sections of the balloon expires, and when completed the first exhibition will be given upon the hippodrome lot, corner of Boundary and Madison avenues. The Schroeder Air-Ship Company was incorporated upon the 8th of the present month. The officers are: President, Bernard Stolte; Vice-President, P. L. Ramsel; Treasurer, Gustav Stoppelhaar; Secretary, E. Lohmeyer; Directors, Dr. Callenious, R. Diebitch, John Stalfort, Julius Rupp, John M. Link, A. Scharon, Francis Althoff and H. Manner.

The company have a cash capital of $3,000, and have issued 600 shares at $5 each, 500 of which have already been taken.

The first trip of the air-ship will be from Baltimore to New York, and not to Washington, as previously intended. The balloon will be exhibited in New York and other cities of the Union, and the trip across the Atlantic will not be undertaken until the spring of 1876. Much interest is manifested in Europe at the result of the experiment.

Rules for Spelling.

[From the Journal of Education.]

The following rules should be carefully committed to memory, as the knowledge of them will prevent that hesitation about the spelling of common words which is frequently experienced even by the well educated:

All monosyllables ending in l, with a single vowel before it, have double l at the close; mill, sell.

All monosyllables ending in l, with a double vowel before it, have one l at the close; wail, sail.

Monosyllables ending in l, when compounded, retain but one l each, as fulfill, skillful.

All words of more than one syllable ending in l have the l only at the close, as faithful, delightful; except recall, befall, unwell, etc.

All derivations from words ending in l have one l only; as equality from equal; except they end in er, or ll, as mill, miller; full, fuller.

All participles in ing from verbs ending in e, lose the final; as have, having; amuse, amusing; except they come from verbs ending in double e, and then they retain both; as see, seeing; agree, agreeing.

All verbs in ly, and nouns in ment, retain the final of their primitives; as brave, bravery; refine, refinement; except judgment, acknowledgment.

All derivatives from words ending in er retain the e before the r; as refer, reference; except hindrance from hinder; remembrance from remember; disastrous from disaster; monstrous from monster; wondrous from wonder; cumbrous from cumber, etc.

All compound words, if both end not in l, retain their primitive parts entire; as millstones, chargeable, graceless, except always, also, deplorable, although, almost, admirable, etc.

All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single consonant before it, double that consonant in derivatives, as sin, sinner; ship, shipping; big, bigger; glad, gladder.

Monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, do not double the consonant in derivatives, as sleep, sleeper; troop, trooper.

All words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives, as commit, committee; compel, compelled; appal, appalling; distil, distiller.

Nouns of one syllable ending in y, change y into ies in the plural, and verbs ending in y, preceded by a consonant, change y into ies in the third person singular of the present tense, and ies in the past tense and past participle; as fly, flies; I apply, he applies; I reply, or have replied, or he replied. If the y be preceded by a vowel, this rule is not applicable; as key, keys; I play, he plays; we have enjoyed ourselves.

Compound words, whose primitives end in y, change y into i; as beauty, beautiful, lovely, loveliness.

TREACHEROUS SAVAGES.

The Projected Massacre of the Black Hills Commissioners by Malcontent Indians.

A correspondent with the Black Hills Council at Red Cloud Agency furnishes the Chicago *Tribune* with a graphic and intensely interesting account of the critical episode, briefly mentioned by telegraph, when the Commission and the troops in attendance narrowly escaped a general and complete massacre by the wild and bloodthirsty Sioux of the Northern country. It is plainly evident that a plan had been formed for the slaughter of the civilians and soldiers, and that nothing but the prompt and intrepid action of Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses and his band prevented this terrible termination of the Black Hills negotiations. At 2 o'clock, says the account, Bull Eagle, a Minneconjou, took up the remarks of American Horse, who had called attention to the fact that the whites were not accustomed to being surrounded by men with arms in their hands, and that it would look better if they were left outside of the circle. Bull Eagle called out loudly that the whites had been the first to bring soldiers on the field, and that they must abide by the result. American Horse, who is an Ogalalla, retorted that Bull Eagle was a fool, and must shut up or he would make him.

The irate Minneconjou then withdrew, and was now seen conversing with Little Big Man, one of the wild Waziaas of the North—the owner of one of the most fiendish faces in the whole gathering, and whose record is one of blood and brutality. Not long after, these nobles of the plains were found sneaking among the young men, being generally and unnecessarily very active. It should be remembered that many of the young men of all the bands, save some of the river tribes, are bitterly opposed to making any disposal whatever of the Black Hills, and, in the slang of the street, may be set down as very much "on their ear" about the steps proposed by their chiefs and headmen. Having threatened mischief, they were ready to fall in at the first opportunity, which they did to the number of over 200. All save the right flank of the cavalry force in attendance—Capt. Egan's and Capt. Mills' companies of the 2d, under the command of the latter—were covered by Indians, and the number increased every moment, so that, in a few minutes, more than half the force was heavily covered by Winchester, Sharp's, and Remington rifles, at not more than ten to fifteen paces. Mills' company was on the right, and completely double-covered. They were becoming altogether too thick for Egan, when he complained, and an interpreter was sent out to order them back. They only doubled up on Mills. Things were becoming "scary" at this time. The cavalry boys "stood to horse" with carbines in hand, while the Commission held its seats as though nothing was occurring, yet showing a proper degree of uneasy interest in the matter.

Meanwhile, the young chief, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, had observed the movements of the discontented reprobates, and, calling his Lieutenant, he gave the order that his band should at once move on the Indians in the rear; and, as he is very popular with the people, his men were at hand, and, in a minute, were dashing their horses in among the hostiles, and crowded them out into the field to the extreme right, and then formed on the flank, and held the ground until the council closed. Meanwhile Young-Man was smoking his pipe as contentedly as though in his own tepee, and after the Council closed, acted as rear-guard with his men to the Commission to the Agency. Previous to the move of Young-Man, nearly all the half-breeds near the tent, and some of the interpreters, had received warning from friends and relatives to clear away from the tent, as there was great danger. They did so, and left the whites unwarned. After the matter was over, those of Young-Man's men who turned out to "save the right" were most bitterly abused by those who had lain the plan for a general massacre. All the cavalry men were to be shot down at the first fire, the horses stampeded, and then the Commission were to get particular Jerusalem from that vacant space in front, which was held by Little Big Man and his crowd. To the promptness of Young-Man and his men can be attributed the prevention of a massacre that would have been as complete as would have been treacherous. In addition to the warning, proof is found in the fact that an unusually large number of shells for breach-loaders were sold yesterday by the traders; that the bands who had camped near the road leading to the council-ground moved two miles away in the morning; and, also, that a further band of 300 warriors, armed cap-a-pie, were discovered in a canon near by, who were supposed to be there to make an attack on the agency, and to prevent the troops from Camp Robinson from going out to the council-camp, eight miles below, after the fight should have commenced. A thousand facts known here all point to a corroboration of a plan for a massacre of the whole outfit by the young men under the lead of the wild devils of the north. The threat was made by them that they would kill the first man who spoke for the treaty; and no man was brave enough, save White Bull, of the Sans-Arcs, and he only incidentally, to say a word in favor of the sale of the country. The only Commissioners proper to treat with such a gang are Gatling guns, with a Crook to manage them.

HIS Excellency Iwakura Tomomie, when he visited England a few years ago as Chief of the Japanese Embassy, made a promise which he has just fulfilled, by presenting to the library of the Indian office in London a set of the Chinese version of the Buddhist Scriptures. The work is a fair sized library in itself, in weight at least, weighing about three and a half tons, and will require a room alone.

ADVERTISEMENT BRAIN PRINTING.

If to your business pocket you'd be wise,
To bed, and rise early and advertise;
For though when an "ad." is seen the first time
One doesn't "quite see it"—in Irish sublime;
And next when under our notice it comes
We greet it with "pish!" sundry "bahs!" and
"hums!"
And even the third time call it a "bore;"
Next grimly fancy we've seen it before,
And the fifth half read, and cry out, "What stuff!"
The sixth go through it and [illegible] quite enough;
And the seventh greet it with yawns and "pshaws!"
and on the eighth are near flinging it out of doors;
Yet on the ninth we wonder if 'tis true or not,
And on the tenth imagine it not all "rot!"
On the eleventh we think we'll ask and know,
And next we murmur, "It may be so!"
And thirteen comes with, "It's really the case,"
And fourteen says it "must be in our [illegible]."
The fifteenth, "We'll buy it as [illegible]."
On the sixteenth we take the address of the man;
And so go on till we buy, at time the "score,"
And use that advertised article "evermore."
—*London Stationer.*

Pith and Point.

FRUIT FOR BALLOONISTS.—Currants in the air.

A CURTAILED dog is not necessarily bobbed.

THE originator of the arithmetic was Add'em.

WHEN the big fiddle gets out of tune the laws of music are apt to be viol-ated.

MAINE honey dealers prophesy that this will be an excellent year for beesness.

WHAT does the grocer do with all the things before he sells them? Gives them a weigh.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM YARD gave a ball recently at Newport. It must have been a Bill-Yard ball.—*Chicago Times.*

A MILWAUKEE man made three unsuccessful attempts to blow his brains out, and then his wife told him: "Don't try it again, John; you haven't got any." He goes about now saying that he owes his life to that woman.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

FAT CONTRIBUTOR: "They killed an advertising solicitor the other day up in Piqua, but they had to run over him with nine freight cars to do it. People who can't afford to keep a fast freight line in the house are still at the canvassers' mercy."

MRS. MILLISS was asked the other day how she managed to get along so nicely with Mr. Milliss, and frankly replied: "Oh, I feed him well. When a woman marries, her happiness for a little while depends upon the state of her husband's heart; after that, it's pretty much according to the state of his stomach."

A YOUNG lady in the country, incensed at an egotistical young man from the city, said: "If the butcher down in the village could buy you at the price your acquaintances hold you at, and sell you at your own estimation of yourself, he could retire from business on what he'd make on that single speculation in veal."

A YOUNG Frenchwoman in San Francisco is undergoing semi-occasional arrests and penalties for wearing bifurcated nether garments—not in emulation of Joan of Arc or Mrs. Dr. Walker, but in order to pursue her business of frog catching in ponds and marshes, where, she remarks, petticoats are wade and found wanting.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.—The *Scottish-American Journal* on English pronunciation:

Your hair's your air—air, hair; your hat's your 'at;
Your hand's your 'and, and a park you call a pawk;
A horse, an 'oss; and fork you call a fawk;
A brute's a bruoot, an ass you call a hass,
Your heart's your 'art, and a gal you call a lass;
We hear you call the word propose, propowse;
And worse than that, you call your nose your nowse.
A hen's an "n;" your head you call an 'ead;
A man's a min; an egg with you's a hegg;
In place of "u's" you put in double "u's,"
Tuesday's Toosday; the news with you's the noose.

"MY son wouldn't steal peaches from Mr. Gammon's orchard, I hope?" "No, ma, I wasn't in that crowd the other night." "That's right, my boy. Keep out of bad company, and you'll never do wrong. Let your conscience be your guide in all things," and the fond mother patted her son approvingly on the head, and went about her duties with a light heart. Left to himself, the noble boy thus soliloquized: "You don't catch me foolin' around old Gammon's. My conscience can guide me to lots better orchards than his, where there ain't no dog, nuther."—*Missouri Brunswicker.*

Human Saliva Produces Deadly Effects on Poisonous Reptiles.

The Marietta (Georgia) *Journal* was told by a gentleman the other day that human spittle was as deadly to poisonous snakes as their bites were deadly to man. He says that while picking up a bundle of straw and trash under his arm, while cleaning a field, a ground rattlesnake, four feet long, crawled out from it and fell to the ground at his feet. He at once placed his heel upon the head of the snake and spit in its mouth. Shortly afterward the snake showed symptoms of inactivity and sickened, and he picked it up by its tail and carried it to the house and showed it to his wife, telling her he had spit in its mouth and that it was poisoned. At the expiration of fifteen minutes the snake was dead. To further experiment, he came across a blowing adder snake, which ejected from its mouth a yellowish liquid. He caught it and spit in its mouth, and it died. He caught another blowing, and it refused to open its mouth. He spit upon a stick and rubbed the spittle upon the adder's nose, and it died. Afterward he came across a black snake, regarded as not poisonous, and he caught it and spit in its mouth. Instead, of the spittle killing the black snake as it did the poisonous reptiles, it only made it stupidly sick, from which it recovered. This conclusively shows that poisonous snakes have as much to fear from the spittle of man as man has to fear from their bites.

Plain Max.

Archduke Maximilian, of Bavaria, went recently to Vienna to visit his daughter, the Empress of Austria. He always travels quietly, and was mistaken for a business man by a talkative Austrian tradesman, who occupied the same compartment with him in the train, and who, after telling all about his own affairs, asked the Archduke where he was going. "Going to Vienna." "On business?" "No; to visit my daughter, who married an Austrian." "Is your son-in-law in good business?" "Well, tolerably good, but troublesome at times." "What is he?" "The Emperor." The tradesman was covered with confusion, and, notwithstanding the laughing protestations of the Archduke, he darted from the carriage at the very first stopping place.

MORMONISM.

In the Mormon Tabernacle—Marriage Discussed by the Ablest Exponent of the Theories of the Latter-Day Saints—Brigham Young's Dupes' Place in Heaven.

[Salt Lake Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

You find the Tabernacle to be a large oblong, 250 feet long by 150 wide, with a single, self-sustaining arch roof 65 feet high, supported around the sides by 46 sand-stone columns. It is capable of seating 8,000 persons, but having no heating apparatus, is used only in summer. In one end is the organ, second in size only to the Boston organ. It is an instrument of rare sweetness and power, built by a Salt Lake saint. The large choir, of perhaps sixty voices, is placed immediately around the organ, and in front are tiers of seats with chairs and desks in the center for the superior officers of the congregation, from the President down. In front of all is a long table on which are placed the bread and water of the Communion service, which is administered every Sunday, water taking the place of wine.

On the morning of our attendance, a children's gathering was held, preparatory to the observance of the great Mormon anniversary, July 24, commemorating the "Landing of the Pilgrims" on the sand-bound shores of Salt Lake, twenty-eight years ago. Some 3,000 children, or more, were present, belonging to the various ward Sunday schools, for the purpose of rehearsing their songs and declamations. The delivery of the latter indicated the influence of the theater rather than of the school, the articulation being generally far from perfect, and the pronunciation faulty. The children kept excellent time and tune. The music and poetry were up to the machine average of Sunday school verse and song. The latter-day element, of course, was prominent, as in the following:

Bless Brigham Young, we children pray,
Thy chosen Twelve, in what they say;
Thy elders, priests, and teachers, too,
Their labors bless in all they do.

We are the children of the saints,
Of these, the latter days,
When God again has caused to shine
Truth's bright effulgent rays.
His kingdom he is building up,
To bear unbounded sway,
That Zion may appear in all its glory.

CHORUS.
Hurrah! hurrah! we'll help the work along;
'Tis expected that the children will perform a noble part
In rolling on the kingdom in its glory.

How bright have been parental hopes
About what we shall do
In rolling on Jehovah's work,
And helping put it through.
We'll stem the tide of wickedness,
That deluges the world,
That Zion may appear in all its glory.
CHORUS—Hurrah, etc.

We're heirs unto the priesthood,
For in it we were born;
By naught but vilest actions
Can we be of it shorn.
We're of the fold of Jesus,
His precious lambs are we,
And, if we are pure-hearted,
His face we soon shall see.

Another hymn, entitled "The Standard of Zion," was an adaption of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

During the singing our eyes ranged over the mottoes painted on the panels in front of the gallery. One of these read—and it found a striking exemplification in the scene before us—"Utah's best crop—children." Other mottoes are: "Our own mountain home;" "United we stand, divided we fall;" "Heirs of the priesthood;" "Brigham our leader and friend;" "The Kingdom is ours;" "We thank Thee, O God, for a prophet;" "Our martyred prophet." After the service some of our party had a brief interview with Brigham Young, who is said to show signs of advancing age and debility, as might be expected of one 74 years old.

In the afternoon the regular public service was held in the Tabernacle. In Mormondom no one preaches except as he is moved by the Holy Ghost. It would seem, however, that the Holy Ghost generally points out Orson Pratt as the "Defender of the Faith" on special occasion. This is not strange. He is undoubtedly the ablest living exponent of the theology and morals of the saints. He is of medium stature, sturdily and somewhat heavily built, with a large head, broad face, ruddy complexion, long white beard; on the whole, a fair American representative of the old time patriarch. He stands, speaking with a sidelong inclination of the head and an upward cast of the eye, as though taking aim at a squirrel with a shotgun. His voice is strong, manner ponderous, language plain and homely, style forcible rather than elegant, direct rather than correct. His address was preceded by singing and a prayer from another brother, who prayed for the strangers present, that they might be led to see things as they are, and to report *ac-cord-ing-ly*, with a highly expressive syllabification and penultimate accentuation of the last word.

Brother Orson took for his text Matt. xix., 3-9; and after a preliminary statement that he had no knowledge of what he was about to say, but that he should speak as he was directed to speak, announced his theme to be marriage. He then proceeded to unfold the Mormon theory of this institution. It would be neither practicable nor profitable to give anything like a complete synopsis of this singular discourse. Suffice it to say, it was an elaborate exposition and defense of spiritual marriage and polygamy. Since the apostolic age there has been no true religion in the world, until on April 6, 1830, the church was organized anew by special revelation, with its apostles, revelators, and prophets, just as the Christian Church was organized at the beginning. There can be no valid marriage unless celebrated by one specially authorized by God. All marriages before the divine revelation (to Joseph Smith) are invalid. True marriage is for eternity. Those not properly married can only be angels, *i. e.*, ministering servants hereafter. Those truly, *i. e.*, Mormonically, married shall inherit thrones and be rulers of celestial kingdoms. Polygamy enlarges these kingdoms, and so gives man a higher position in Heaven. Polygamy, moreover, makes provision for the souls of the departed, who are as yet imprisoned in Paradise. The men and women of to-day can become baptized and married for the dead, and so secure their release from Paradise, and their establishment as gods, or rulers of celestial kingdoms.

And so on for quantity, and for quality a strange medley, by turns forcible and feeble, shrewd and silly, biblical and blasphemous, amusing perhaps, but disgusting beyond a doubt. And this, I felt, is Mormonism—fanaticism putrified into a fraud; religion reduced to the propagation of the race; solitary Bible texts exaggerated and perverted into a revelation of absurdities and abominations; salvation by marriage; a Christianity, the corner stone of which is the sexual relation; a Mohammedan heaven, seen through a New Testament perspective with an Old Testament background.

The large congregation, which must have numbered nearly 4,000, the men occupying one half of the house, the women the other, listened attentively, many of them admiringly. They seemed to believe this strange gospel—although how many of them, or how much of it, it would be hard to say; time will show.

WALKING.

Pedestrianism as an Exercise—The Most Favorable Time for Walking.

Dr. H. I. Bowditch has been writing a series of articles for the London *Sanitary Record*, on "Health, and the Means of Preserving It." In his third paper, which is devoted to "exercise," after enumerating the principal kinds, as walking, running, dancing, horseback-riding, driving, gymnastics, boxing, bowling, rowing, and swimming, he goes on as follows:

"Of these the most universally applicable, and usually the best form of exercise, is walking. Unfortunately our climate, with its snow and intense cold in winter, and equally intense and depressing heat in summer, prevents all of us from walking as much as would be useful, or as much as can be done in some other countries throughout the year. Whenever it is feasible it probably exercises the body better than any other method. It becomes, however, very uninteresting, even in a large city, if made simply for health's sake.

"Therefore it is always well to combine with it another object, either of business or of pleasure. Hence a profession that will compel out-of-door exercise is the best prescription one can give. I have in recollection now a case of a naturally feeble man who had very decided signs of pulmonary disease, with bleeding from the lungs. He was a a newspaper carrier when he called to see me after one of his bleed-ings. I feared, at that time, that exposure during the winter would be very pernicious, and perhaps fatal to him. Under this exercise, however, taken daily in rain and storms of all weather, and by the use of cod liver oil, he wholly recovered.

Those of my patients who have most frequently recovered are those who, by advice, commenced years since, and still continue several times daily, their "constitutional" walks around the Common in Boston (about a mile). They will continue to do so while they live because they know from experience now that not only their health, but their real comfort depends upon a strict attention to that course. Omission of that exercise for a single day perceptibly affects them unfavorably. Two more obvious advantages arise from this course.

1. Every muscle in the body is gently and uniformly brought into action by the swing of the legs and the arms, and consequently of the trunk in a vertical direction. The undulations made by the head, chest and abdomen, in a vertical plane are thus not only according to "Hogarth's line of beauty," but also in the tendering to perfect health. Every internal organ is gently stimulated to more robust action. The circulation goes more freely and uniformly.

2. Never, in a common walk, does a person breathe twice the same air because he is constantly changing his position. This fact alone is of incalculable advantage. Some writers contend that the rebreathing of air once partially used is one of the most fertile causes of consumption.

The most favorable time for walking is undoubtedly about midday in winter, and in the morning and toward evening in the summer. Late in the evening is less useful, because of the liability to dampness and coolness, and absence of the sun's rays, which of themselves seem sometimes to put vigor into the animal frame, and their absence is correspondingly felt in a depression of the powers.

Nevertheless, one cannot deny that there is a great energy sometimes given by a brisk walk in a cold, dry, starlight or moonlight night, when the atmosphere seems not only free from all chilling moisture but absolutely pure and infinitely exhilarating.

An Encounter with a Wildcat.

A Nevada paper relates the following: "William Lyell, a rancher living near Huffaker's in Washoe county, had considerable of a tussle with a wildcat Saturday morning. He was out hunting with a couple of dogs, when near the lower end of his ranche the dogs scared up a cat, which, being pressed hard, turned and stood sullenly at bay. One of the dogs, a shepherd, bounced into it at once, which action the 'varmint' was waiting for, as she soon had him down and was biting him savagely. The other dog, attacking it from the rear, managed to put the cat on the defensive. At this juncture the cat managed to disengage herself, and made a rush for Mr. Lyell, who had been unable to get a shot in for fear of killing his dogs. He received her with the butt end of his gun, breaking it over her; but she, nothing daunted, evinced such a strong determination to force the battle that he was glad to leave the gun-barrels in her possession. Rallying his dogs for another onset, and grasping the stock of his gun, his sole weapon, he boldly advanced to where stood the cat with gleaming eyes, seemingly emitting flashes of fire, her tail waving impatiently in the air, as if in defiance to him. Quick as a flash the feline sprang at our hero, who with intrepid courage calmly awaited the coming event, and met her with a well-directed blow from his gun-barrel, which he had managed to regain, leaving her dead at his feet. The cat on being taken to the ranche was found to weigh thirty-three pounds, and measured three feet four inches from tip to tip."

Mr. William M. Hunt, was recently in the vicinity of Newbouryport, Mass., in company with a fellow artist, when a curious Irishman approached and inquired, "Woo are yez, anyhow?" He was told that they were painters. "Painters, is it? Maybe thin ye are the fellers that painted 'Ward's Ink' on the side of me cart, bad cess to ye!"

The geological surveyors of Tennessee have turned up a choice collection of Indian curiosities in the mounds of Lewis and Maury counties.

A Twisted Cow.

Mr. Hardy, of Portlandville, who was in the Quartermaster's department at Sioux City in 1862, tells a story of wonderful endurance of a cow belonging to Mr. Hagy. The cow had been missing for eight days when found at the bottom of a well forty feet deep. When discovered she was standing on her feet, with head bent around to her rump, and evidently had been in that position for eight days, without food or water. The funny part of the story is, that when drawn out she continued for several days to walk in a circle and could not be made to walk in a straight line, and it was only by letting her move off in a constantly enlarging circle, until it took in the farm-yard of the owner, that she could be driven to her home from the place where she became so set in her way.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*

A Secret of Fine Linen.

"Jake, whar you git sich fine 'broidered shirts as dat you had on at de meetin' las' night?" asked Pete, as Jake stood at the postoffice door, trying to stick a bent brass pin into the back of his paper collar and anchor that article in position.

"You doesn't 'pear to 'preshiate my circumstances, Pete!"

"I no's dat you ain't yearned nuff money to buy de buttons on dat shirt sence I ho'd ye—I 'preshiates dat!" rejoined Pete.

"You's off de track, Pete, and dar you'll stay till your mudder gits ter be a washerwoman! You hear dat?"

Pete signified that h'd heard enough.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Shocking Incident.

A horrible incident occurred recently near Falmouth, Jamaica. A white man and his wife having had differences, resolved to separate, and a judicial order to that effect was obtained. A dispute arose as to the custody of their youngest child, and this one day was followed by a scuffle. Each seized the infant and attempted to drag it from the other, and in the struggle they actually tore the child in pieces, killing it. They were seized by their neighbors, and would have been hanged to the nearest tree had not the authorities overpowered the mob and taken the wretched couple to Falmouth, where they were committed for trial by the magistrates.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall street, N. Y., whom we are informed are a most reliable firm, and that any business intrusted to them will be promptly executed. They are large dealers in railroad stocks, bonds, gold and stock privileges, and can give the best of references; and they solicit correspondence with any who may wish investments made in Wall street. Send for their circular.

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Two or three doses of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.

The attention of Agents and Canvassers is directed to the advertisement headed "Listen." It affords an opportunity for you to secure a combination that stands unequalled.

First Grand Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, President.

A Baltimore man has just presented the poet Longfellow with two canes.

How to Get a Home. See advertisement.

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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

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Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

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Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

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When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

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Subscribe Now to "The Illustrated Weekly," $2.00 a year, and your choice of one of three magnificent oil chromos, "[illegible] Flowers," "Beatrice de Cenci," and "The Snow Storm," or all three for $6.50, and the paper two years. Send 3 cent stamp for postage on sample copy, with full particulars. Experienced canvassers wanted everywhere. Address "The Illustrated Weekly," 114 Monroe St., Chicago.

AGENTS! 150 NEW BOOKS ARE MOST COMPLETELY REPRESENTED IN OUR GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS by sample pages, bindings, illustrations, etc. All are *picked, popular* works on *every subject*. Why risk all on one doubtful book, when you can make success *sure* by offering customers choice of 150? Our Agents have the *inside track*, and are delighted with their quick sales. *Fail not* to send for particulars *at once* to F. A. HUTCHINSON & Co., CHICAGO, ILLS.

ELASTIC
TRUSS.

This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., NO. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular and be cured.

S. H. HARRIS' SAFE THE BEST
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
23 & 25 RANDOLPH St., CHICAGO.

SEA FOAM

Smith & Reynolds, *Norwich, Ct., say:*—"We have sold and used your Sea Foam for several years and unhesitatingly recommend it as the best Baking Powder in the market." Smith, Gage & Co., *Grocers, Portland, Me., say:*—"We use it in our own families and believe it to be decidedly the best Baking Powder." Its economy is wonderful; it makes ⅓ more bread to a barrel of flour. Millions of cans sold and not a single complaint. Send for circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & Co., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

ELECTRICITY
IS LIFE.

MEDICINE RENDERED USELESS! VOLTA'S ELECTRO BELTS and Bands are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney disease, aches, pains, nervous disorders, fits, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and other chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood. Book with full particulars free by VOLTA BELT Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains over 400 fine historical engravings and 900 pages, with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial celebration. Send for a full description and extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE OLDEST FAMILY PAPER IN AMERICA!

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EVERY WEEK CONTAINS Continued Stories by the Best Writers, Short Sketches, Historical Items, Centennial News, Bright Pictures, Fashion Plate and Letter, Science, News, Humor, Literature, Boys and Girls Department, Hintstal of good things. Splendid Chromo, 9x23, to every Subscriber. Three dollars a year, postpaid. On trial four months, $1. Good Agents wanted everywhere. Address REED, WICKERSHAM & CO., 726 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

Smith Organ Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
These Standard Instruments
Sold by Music Dealers Everywhere.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Sold throughout the United States on the
INSTALLMENT PLAN:
That is, on a System of Monthly Payments.
Purchasers should ask for the SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN. Catalogues and full particulars on application.

WIFE NO. 19
BY ANN ELIZA YOUNG,
Brigham Young's Rebellious Wife.

The only complete Exposé of all the SECRETS of BRIGHAM'S HAREM ever written. Born in Mormonism, ANN ELIZA now exposes to the world, AS NO OTHER WOMAN CAN, the SECRETS, MYSTERIES and CRIMES of the horrible system of Polygamy, from the very beginning. Nearly 200 New Illustrations beautify the work. It is the best selling book published. 10,000 more Agents, men and women, can have employment and make from $5 to $10 daily. ALL LIVE AGENTS are writing for Illustrated Circulars with LARGE TERMS. Sent free. Do not delay, but address at once DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., HARTFORD, CT., CHICAGO, ILL., or CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1,200,000 ACRES
Missouri Lands.
NO GRASSHOPPERS, NO DROUGHT.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad offer for sale, on long time and low prices, splendid farming lands in Southwest Missouri, which possess all the requirements of good and healthy climate, plenty of timber and pure water, long and cool summers, and short and mild winters.

Free transportation from St. Louis for land-buyers.

Circulars containing map and guides, free to any address. Sectional maps, showing lands sold and unsold, 25 cents. Address,
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner,
25 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Any Shade Desired.
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RUBBER PAINT. RUBBER PAINT CO. CLEVELAND, O.
Adapted to All Classes of Work.
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Be sure that our TRADE-MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above) is on every package.

BRANCH OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
506 West Street, New York.
No. 210 South 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
No. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Human Telegraph. The nerves are telegraphic lines operated by the brain; but if the stomach, the great vitalizer of the system, is disordered, the whole nervous organization is partially shattered for the time being. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT works wonders in cases of nervous debility arising from dyspepsia, by restoring the stomach to its normal condition and keeping the bowels free. Sold by all druggists.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.
Sarsaparillian and Its Associates.
Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chests, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Compounded entirely from Gums.

These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile; invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well; PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the diseases, effecting a radical cure. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it is UNEQUALED, and is ALWAYS SAFE.

DR. 1876. LIVER INVIGORATOR. 1856.

Persons using should adapt the dose to their individual constitution, from a teaspoonfull to a tablespoonfull according to effect. For all affections of the LIVER, irregularities of Stomach and Bowels, diseases dependent on or caused by such derangement as Bilious attacks, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and Female Weaknesses. 1 tablespoonfull taken at commencement of an attack of SICK HEADACHE cures in 15 minutes. YELLOW or SALLOW SKIN MADE YOUTHFUL by 1 bottle. TRY IT! For pamphlet containing useful information and all about the Liver, address DR. SANFORD, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CUSHING'S MANUAL
Of Parliamentary Practice.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. This is the standard authority in all the United States, and is an indispensable Hand-Book for every member of a deliberative body, as a ready reference upon the formality and legality of any proceeding or debate. "The most authoritative expounder of American parliamentary law."—Chas. Sumner.

Price, 65 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 41

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, OCT., 14, 1875

The probabilities are at this writing that The Republicans have gained Ohio, by a small majority. Cincinnati and Cleveland have been carried by the bond-holders.

The famous trotting mare, "American Girl," fell dead while trotting in a race at the New York State Fair, at Elmira, a few days ago. She was valued at about $30,000.

Grant is evidently a man who has no 'nonsensical' sentiment about him He sold off an old horse, which carried him at Vicksburg, for $56, and the trusty steed is now very likely dragging a huckster's cart at St. Louis But has the old horse fallen much lower that its rider, after all?

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, very effectively punctured the false sophistry of Carl Schurz the other day at Chillicothe. Mr. Voorhees said that Mr. Schurz appeard very well in the U. S. Senate. At the close of the Senatorial career, however, no political party had for him the slightest confidence. Both parties in his own State and every-where repudiated him.

The Ligonier *Banner*, gave Carl Schurz speech in suppliment last week This speech was made against the election of the Democratic ticket in Ohio. The *Banner* claims to be a Democratic paper. We can't understand it, unless it be the primary step from one party to another, a kind of breaking the ice, as it were preparatory to the grand political leap into the waters of Grantism.

Grant made a speech at Des Moines the other day, the only speech he ever made of any length. Why he should have departed from his usual custom has so far been a mystery to everybody, but a lady correspondent who was present, lifts the veil. She says, the banquet lasted until 2 a. m., next morning, after which she retired from the scene, leaving the president and his comrads still rallying round the flagon, boys. Under such inspiration it is not improbable that the spirit of speech-making came and alighted upon the heart of our beloved president.

The opening of the Bank of Nevada in San Francisco with a gold capitol of $5,000,000. which took place on Oct., 4, attracted a great crowd, mainly drawn by curiosity to see the new building and piles of glittering coin which were displayed to the best advantage in open safes, in trays, and on the floor. This bank is owned by six men, the most prominent of whom are Flood & O'Brien, who a few years ago the proprietors of a small drinking saloon, are now regarded as the two wealthiest men on the Pacific coast. They made their money by lucky mining speculations, and are the principal owners of the "big bonanza" of the Comstock lode.

A remarkable discovery a few days ago was made by a farmer living eighteen miles northwest of Dallas, Texas, in quarrying a stone for a wall. In removing a layer from the quarry a stone about ten ounces in weight rolled out, and its perfect roundness so pleased the eye of a little boy who was standing by that he at once picked it up and carried it home. What was the surprise of the household of which the boy was a member to find, when night came, that his marble, as he called it, sparkled like a diamond. Daylight destroys its prilliancy, and it has already become the wonder of the country round about. The owner thinks it valuable, and will have it examined by a competent expert.

No Connection.

We are authorized to state that the popular clothing man of Waterloo Jacob Kahn, has just returned from the east with an immense stock of clothing, dry goods, Boots & Shoes, and has now the entire stock opened out for the inspection of the public. He also wishes us to say that he is not connected with any other firm in the county in the clothing line, put that he will sell at figures that cannot be duplicated in the county. He is still buying all kinds of produce for cash. Call and see him. 4w

LOST.—A medium sized milch cow, about six years old, main color white, with small red spots. Strayed from my premises about a week ago. A liberal reward will be given for imformation or her return. F. PICKER.

From Angola.

ANGOLA, Oct., 11, 1875.

—Winter is coming.

—Husk your corn.

—Dig your potatoes.

—And fatten your hogs.

—Hala Day, has gone to California to stay.

—H. T. Austin, keeps all kinds of lumber, lath, shingles, &c.

—Jonny Young, is slowly recovering from a long and severe attack of typhoid fever.

—A. W. Hendry has just finished his brick dwelling houses, and has them already rented.

—The brick school house in Lavitts addition, will be in readiness for the winter school.

—Angola Lodge 180, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, and is in a flourishing condition.

—The lots in H. F. Lavitt's addition are nearly all sold. The fact is Hank knows how to suit all kinds of customers.

—Lewis Hendry is shipping a nice lot of fat hogs. Lew deals largely in all kinds of stock, and is one of our heaviest shippers.

—If you want an easy ride buy one of Anderson & Bews' buggies, or carriages They make all kinds of vehicles from a lumber wagon down to a velocipede.

—The diphtheria has not disappeared from this place as reported in the "Republican' There are several cases in and around Angola yet, though seemingly not so malignant as at first.

—See that you have shelter for all your stock, if not, sell off the surplus, as it does not pay to winter them without good shelter. Next, get wood enough to last 12 months.

—From the appearance of our brickyard, one would think that there was a fair prospect for a large amount of building next spring. Our masons I understand have orded a large amount of pressed brick made this fall.

—G. W. Poland, builder and contractor, can supply all with doors, blinds and sash. Office at Scoville & Latson's store. Also gets up excursions for churches without prejudice or impartiality. Give him a call if you want anything in that line.

—Another new store coming to town. Look out for a tremendous slaughter in the ready made clothing business. Uhl & McDowell, from Millersburg, Ohio, are opening out a heavy stock of clothing and Gents' furnishing goods, in the old Hendry building, North-east corner of Public square.

—Our [illegible] is in a flourishing condition under the supervision of Prof. Williams, as principal, and Albert Long, as assistant. They are turning out a goodly number of school teachers, (I mean preparing them to teach school] besides the doctors and lawyers, the two former are highly necessary to have but of the latter, there are too many now for the good of our country.

—There has been an unusual amount of wheat sold in this market for several days past. The freight house is full, and they have been filling all the cars that could be procured, all full, from 50 to 60 loads a day. If the market would open up for potatoes, we could make it lively for the railroads for a while at least.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if persevercingly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: On lot number four, in block thirty-two in the town of Garrett in said county.

PETER STAGER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garret, in DeKalb county, State of Indiana, the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in December 1875, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time on lot eighteen, in block seventeen in said town, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises.

Oct 14 ROBERT McWILLIAMS

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at private sale on or after the 12th day of November 1875, the following described real estate in DeKalb county, Indiana, property belonging to the estate of Asa Hall, deceased, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four [24] in township thirty-three (33) north of range fourteen [14] east.

TERMS:—One third down, one third in twelve (12) months and one-third in eighteen (18) months from day of sale. Note and security as required by law on defered payments.

GEO. BARNEY, ADM'R.

Oct 14, 3t

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

On Main Street, North of Rainier House. Goods bought for cash and sold the same way.

The brick work on the machine and blacksmith shops at Garret is almost done.

What sense is there in paying a taylor four prices for clothing, when a more stylish cut, superior made garment, can be procured for a much less price at the Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne. The best dressed people are wearing Derlins, Carhart & Whitford's makes, sold by, Sam, Pete & Max.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books.

Pocket Books.
Bill Books
Wallets.
Memorandas,
Bibles.
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books,

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety.
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

Farmers, Mechanics, Everybody!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVES, ETC., ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assortment. Give him a call.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard. Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by derangement of the liver and bowels.

Regulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e.

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time, and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart, pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permenantly.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Dr. Detchon's Whooping Cough Specific cures this disease in one weeks time. If used generally, it will save the lives of hundreds. Do not let your children die of Whooping Cough, when one bottle of this Specific will cure it. It moderates all the severer symptoms within the first twenty-four hours. For sale at Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind.

Sept. 30-y.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE regular annual meeting of Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Logansport, Ind., on Thursday the 28th day of October, 1875, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

EDWIN F. UHL, SEC'Y.

Sept 28th 1875.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RIGS IN TOWN.

NEW LIVERY & FEED STABLE

LUCE & STEVENS, PROS.

Rigs Furnished on Reasonable Terms at all Hours

Mr. Luce, a Veterinary Surgeon of large experience, will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Stable in rear of Swineford House.

Auburn, Ind. Oct. 14. 1875.

UNPARALLELED INVESTMENT

Only a few days more

NO POSTPONMENT!

Grand Concert and Distribution.

Positive Nov. 30, or Money Refunded

A Fortune for $1

A Legally Authorized Enterprise

The Texas Gift Concert Association, of Denison, Texas, will give a second

Grand Gift Concert!

NOV. 30, 1875

The grand success of the first Concert given May 31, 1875 was [illegible] the success of this enterprise. Over $150,000 worth of tickets already sold leaving but a few more remaining to be sold to guarantee a full drawing on this date.

ORDER YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE

So the numbers may be carefully Registered.

First Capital Gift	$50,000
Second Capital Gift	25,000
Third Capital Gift	12,500
Fourth Capital Gift	10,000

Besides gifts in proportion amounting in all

to $250,000.

Lowest gift to a whole ticket $50. Lowest gift to a coupon ticket, $10.

Price of whole tickets $5.00, consisting of five $1 coupons. Price of coupon ticket $1, which will entitle the holder to admission to the Grand Concert and to one fifth of whatever gift may be awarded to the whole ticket number. This is a golden opportunity to secure a fortune for a small investment.

AGENTS WANTED.

Special rate to Clubs.—A club can be organized in every community. Orders for tickets filled per express C. O. D. Circulars giving full description of the enterprise sent free

No Appropriation Gifts—Prizes Paid in Full

OFFICIAL LISTS

of the drawing sent to every ticket holder, so although they may not be present themselves at the grand concert, yet they can see what prizes are drawn.

SPECIAL TO TICKET BUYERS.

In every case, cash for tickets should be sent through the Express Company, or by a Bank Draft. Cash sent in this way at our expense. Make all express packages and bank drafts payable to the order of

A. R. COLLINS, SEC'Y.
Denison, Texas.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.— Too many goods to ennumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

New Fall & Winter Stock

NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6¼ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.
Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe furnished. Checks and drafts payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder. Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment. Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.
Officers;
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Fruit Jars at Beard's.

Best fine salt $1.75 at Beard's.

Stone Ware of all kinds at Beard's

Mr. Lessig has his hat and cap store in operation.

Ensley's new foundation is a substantial one.

Beard has a nice lot of Japan Teas try them.

Many of our sports are out after the squirrel.

Court is still in session. The attendance large.

Beard has received a fresh supply of all groceries

Everybody is getting their stoves in position.

Wood is getting cheaper. Dry wood $1.75 per cord.

C. D. Hare is engaged in the sewing machine business.

We notice the smiling face of F. Benedict on our streets again.

Royal Baking Powder at Beard's. The best in use.

The General was the guest of Gen. L. J. Blair, during his stay in the city.

You can get the Halls Patent Husking Gloves at T. B. Totten's.

Corn Baskets of all descriptions at V. A. Beard's.

Many of our citizens will burn coal this winter.

Dickens Collars, 5c per box at T. B. Totten's.

Mr. Roth hurt his foot badly on a broken sidewalk.

An entire new stock or dry goods just received at Stamets' fancy store.

Remember the Teachers' Institute commences on November 1st, 1875.

WOOD.—We are ready now to receive that wood on subscription.

A gentleman delivered an address on the street, last Monday, in favor of Catholicism.

Mr. Brumbach, near Corunna, has a sale of blooded stock on the 16th of October.

Geo. Hopenix was sent to jail for 90 days, on a charge of larceny. Another good loaf.

Ade Hare is employed at the Central grocery. He is an efficient clerk and always on hand.

Fluke's corner looks worse than the "ragged edge of despair." Fix up the fences, etc.

The Unions go to Columbia City next Friday and play 'em ere fellows for the gate money.

Two of our wheat buyers had a choaking exhibition on the street last Saturday.

Go to T. B. Totten's and get the American Rifle Team Hat. The latest thing out.

Look in at the new dry goods store of H. H. Stamets' in Ensley block, and see the nice new goods just received.

Court convened last Monday, and is now proceeding in the trial of burglar cases.

Stamets has just put in a fine stock of drygoods in connection with his millinery goods, and everybody should go and see the new styles and low paices.

DeKalb County has made some fine improvements this year in the way of public buildings.

Don't forget that Lauferty will occupy Hebel's new building in a very short time.

J. G. Martin, living one mile south of Newville, will offer stock, &c. at auction October 23d.

Mr. F. J. Boyler, formerly civil engineer on the B. & O. road, is back again from West Virgina.

The mush and milk supper, given by the Presbyterian society, Tuesday evening, was a nice gathering.

Our merchants will soon feel hunky dory, as trade will soon commence in earnest.

The life and character of Ahasuerus, is the theme selected by Rev. Mr. Welsh, for next Sunday evening at the M. E. church.

The Auburn Graded School closes its second month next Monday. Mr. Record is giving our people general satisfaction.

Several friends of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Long helped celebrate their fourth wedding anniversary last Friday. All enjoyed the treat.

Mr. Smith, Jr., has taken charge of the hotel at the Junction. His clever and pleasing ways will ere long build up a fine trade.

Mr. Stamets has connected a dry goods department with his millinery and fancy goods, and is now offering a fine stock in this line at the lowest prices.

We are waiting patiently for you to pay us what is coming on the COURIER. Remember the fifth volume closes in a short time.

Lauferty's clothing house, is where all stylish gentlemen go to get their suits. He keeps the cheapest and the best stock in the county.

We are in receipt to the South Bend Herald, a sprighly little daily just started. We wish the new enterprise success.

The Teachers' Institute will commence in this county on Monday the first day of November and not on the 15th as one of our hands set it up last week.

Remember that the new boot & shoe store of P. Lordier, from Fort Wayne, will be here in a few days with a fine stock of goods of every style.

There has been a change in the Superintendency of the Eel River railroad, Mr. T. B. Sargent of the Detroit & Bay City road taking the place of Mr. Southard.

In voting for the handsomest lady at the festival the other evening, the contest was spirited and the boys showed lots of nerve for their respective gals: Miss Mahuron 670, Miss Rainier, 649.

F. K. McNamara has opened out an extensive dry goods and clothing house at Garrett, opposite Covell & Son, and will offe r some sone splendid bargains in his line.

There was a question of veracity sprung between two of our citizens in front of the Court House yesterday. It reminded us of a contest between Nip and Tuck with Nip ahead.

Jas. Clifford, at Waterloo, has the boss billiard tables. In his usual enterprising way he has finished his new billiard parlors, and all lovers of the game will find this the popular resort.

If you want to see an entire new stock of drygoods, which has not been on the shelf for several years past, but just purchased, call at Stamets' in Ensley's block.

Go North, South, East or West, and you will find coughs and colds at this season of the year. A remedy which never fails to give satisfaction is Dr. Hull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.

We are requested to announce that the Episcopal Church in Hicksville will be consecrated on next Sabbath, Oct. 17 Services by the Rt. Rev. J. C. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana.

We are advised by postal card that a paper will be established in Garret, the first number to appear about Oct. 20th. Messrs C. W. Wing and Thos. Malony are at the head of the enterprise and are now constructing a building to be used as an office.

Grangers Stop,

Don't buy those old style hats & caps, ragged ends of some old stock. But go direct to T. B. Totten's Hat & Cap store and buy the latest and best styles, lower than ever was handled by any other in town.

The new fall style of hats have showed up. They are quite early this season perhaps on account of them being so homely—It'll take twice as long as usual to get them "going the rounds." Knock kneed gals should wrinkle up their nose at the present fashion.

The Teachers' Institute will be held in Waterloo, begining on Monday, Nov., 1st, 1875. Accommodations will be provided at reduced rates, for all who may attend. We have this year added to our list of assistants, a competent instructor of vocal music. Let us have our usual good turn out.

JAMES A. BARNES, Co. Supt.

JUST RECEIVED
OVER-COATS
FROM $4.75 UP.
Second Invoice of Clothing! Bargains.
KAHN,
North of the Court House Ensly Block, Auburn, Ind

W. H. Dills, Esq., will deliver his address on the subject of Temperance at Waterloo, at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. He gave the address at Newville last Sabbath to a large audience who seemed well pleased.

We extend most profound thanks to our accomplished and handsome lady friend, Mrs. Dr. Allen, for a most beautiful bouquet, presented on Tuesday evening at the festival. Also the same to that little bunch of roses, Miss Hattie Griswold for the same favor.

Ezra McIntyre and two Willard boys are charged with burglarizing Husselman and Danks' grocery and boot and shoe store at Waterloo last Monday morning. The grand jury was called together yesterday, in order to have the case tried at this term. The parties are now in jail.

The Champion lather, Prof. Minor, is among us showing his skill in this art. He's a rattler, and there no getting around it. Without any slight turn of of the wrist he drives sixty nails a minute, and the beauty of it is, he keeps it up the entire day. Anyone anxious for match will please show up.

We had the pleasure of hearing Geo. Kilpatrick, at Waterloo last week, in his lecture on "Sherman's March to the Sea." He is a splendid speaker, with fine descriptive powers, and gives one of the best lectures we ever heard. We hope he will favor an Auburn audience during the winter.

The mush and milk supper by the ladies of the Presbyterian church last Tuesday evening was not generally patronized, but between bouquets and a silver card receiver, voted to the handsomest lady, who proved to be Miss Mahuron, a very nice sum was realized.

A farmer in Richland-tp was swindled out of $250, a few days ago, by a patent right man. He had a new churn dasher for which he wanted $300 for county rigets. Mr. Ober gave him $250, and was to pay the balance next morning. During the night the man lit out, and our farmer did not even get a deed.

Everybody still continues to go to the old reliable Photograph & Gem Gallery south of railroad and over Johnson's store, when they want first premium, India Ink Crayon, Oil water-colored paintings, Berlin Photographs, Ambrotypes or Gems.

JOHNSON BROS., Artists.
Oct 14, 3t. Waterloo, Ind

We have a shoemaker in town who never disappoints a man on an order for the needful brogans. If, when a customer calls, his boots are not finished, the proprietor dishes him up the only pair in the house, and customers goe off with a feeling akin to veneration for that leather butcher. His patrons happen to be about the same size.

The fair at Waterloo last week was well patronized, though the weather was bad. The exhibition was very good except in the speed department. There were but few fast horses in attendance and 2:42 was the best time made. Very few people attending fairs but what like to see good races, as was attested by the large number surrounding the track each afternoon.

An act of the last legislature requires that a "township trustee shall designate certain days in each week or month, as may be required, in which he will attend to the business of his township, and cause notice thereof to be given to the inhabitants of such township; and all contracts, auditing and payment of claims, shall be made only on such designated days."

"In the order of the Daughters of Rebecca," says Hon. Schuyler Colfax "are 60,000 American women, and yet no one outside knows anything about the society. Who says a woman can't keep a secret?"

We don't like to injure the tone of a good thing by suggesting anything practical, but the Daughters of Rebecca, is not a secret order, except as to the pass word, and that is changed faster than a woman can tell it.—[South Bend Union.

And we don't like to spoil a good thing even when perpetrated by an editor, but the Daughters of Rebecca is a secret order, so much so as the Odd Fellows.

Go to the Millinery store of Mrs Little & Fair, for your winter hats, bonets &c.

That Cow Ordinance,

MR. EDITOR:—I see that there are a few citizens in town who pay no attention to the ordinance passed by the Town Board, relative to keeping up their stock at night. You expressed a hope last week that all would comply with the ordinance without any recourse to force matters, but there a few mean people everywhere, and we trust the town officials will make an effort to have this ordinance enforced by every one. All good citizens are now living up to it and I hope the Marshal will insist upon the others doing the same. First pass good wholesome laws, and then see them enforced. This thing of having cow yards on our public streets ought to be played out. I ask for the enforcement of the ordinance, for I think it a good one.

JUSTICE.

Found at Last

—Is the universal cry of countless sufferers who have been fortunate enough to give the world's great cough remedy "Dr Kings New discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds," a trial. The American people have been humbugged long enough with quack nostrums and worthless preparations that are daily flooding the country and they now demand a change. In Dr. King's new discovery, the true remedy is found at last. No one need suffer longer with coughs, colds, Asthma and Bronchitis, as a single trial will convince him. For sale by F. E. Davenport, Druggist, Auburn, Ind. Trial bottle free.

Miss Laura Ream, reported Morton's speech at Bryan a few days ago. In her report we find the following local allusion to Miss Ida Blair of Waterloo, and we cheerfully give room for its first appearance in the local papers of the county.

"Here a pleasant surprise awaited him. Two ladies from Kendallville, Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Iddings, and Miss Blair, the postmistress of Waterloo, had come over to hear him speak. The two former ladies have been active in the Centennial work, and will attend the entertainment this week. The pretty postmistress would like to come, but can't leave her duties. She is both young and pretty, with a cheek like the rose, fair complexion and teeth of pearl, and the words which dropped from her tempting lips were freighted with a good deal more wisdom than usually falls to the lot of youth and beauty. There is a touching story of filial devotion behind her appointment which is of more account than the youth and beauty, and may she find favor in the eyes of President Grant's successor, whoever that may be.

Advertised Letters.

The following are letters remaining in the Postoffice not called for:

Arnold Arthur, Berger J. T., Baker John, Brown H. C., Coffinberry T. C., Cartner Mary, Coburn Helen, Durens Miss Nanna, Fansler Eugenie, Fagon W H. Firsell S. S., Graham T. C., Holden Dennis, Hopkins E. T., Harrington R., Hastings Laura M., Hoffman Miss Flora Hayes J. L., Hettmansperger C. 2 letters Kruse Nathan, Moore Henry, Meek Ed., Mowery John, 2 letters, McCollaugh J. Nelson Freemont, Otis Miss Anna, Park Thomas H. B., Robertson T. C., Slaybaugh Williams, Schulda Catharine Miss Shair Miss Eva 3, Schwartz Jacob C. Sirson Geo., Smith E. 2, Swait M. E. White H. H., Watson Miss Soosie, White Albert. Persons calling for the above will please say advertised.

S. L. YANDES, P. M.

HOME ENDORSEMENT

The Texas Gift Concert Association Stands A No. 1.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Denison, Texas, cheerfully give our testimony to the honorable and impartial manner in which the first grand gift concert association was conducted, and as to the very satisfactory manner in which all the pledges and promises of the association were carried out; and, further, do most heartily endorse the second grand gift concert, to be given November 30, 1875.

W. H. Winn, Mayor, City of Denison; Judge W. D. Kirk, G. W. Walters, G. B. Loving, J. D. Woodyard, W. A. Tibbs, W. B. Boss, J. G Taylor, L. M. Johnson, Aldermen; J. Nevins, wholesale dry goods; J. H. Guy, wholesale groceries; Eppstein Bros. wholesale liquors; Sam Star, wholesale dry goods; Hon. J. W. Jennings, G. J. Dexter, Dr. J. C. Field, and many others.

This enterprise stands to-day the first and foremost of its character in the U. S. and has the Home Endorsement of its own citizens. The above speaks for itself. The grand distribution of $250,000 cash is positive Nov. 30, or money refunded. Read their advertisement.

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DaCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion, restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new one of you. [illegible] system that has ever been [illegible]. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate. Trial size 25 cents.

That Game Supper.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a game supper, one week from next Friday evening, Oct., 22, at which all the delicacies of the season in the way of game will be served, such as wild turkey, pheasant, quail, prairie chickens rabbit, squirrel &c. It will be the most elaborate affair of the season, and no pains will be spared to make it pleasant and enjoyable. The object of this will be to raise funds to pay for the splendid new organ which has just been purchased for this church. The instrument is a Goodman Pipe Organ, possessing a peculiar power, and beauty of tone, with an immense scale of fourteen combinations. It is susceptible of as rapid and tender touch and produces as light and delicate a note as the piano. It will be here in time so that all can hear the grandeur and sweetness of its tone, when the supper is given.

We hope everybody will make it a point to attend.

The following is a list of the hunters for the occasion:

J. H. Ford, Capt; G. McCord, J. Somers, G. C. Ralston,—A. Wells, H. W. Ford, Jno. Casebeer, A. Dawson, C. W. Pearce, W. E. Shaffer, O. E. Shaffer, W H. Kinsey, A. Lewis, G. Patterson, F. Swihart and Geo. Brandon.

The above gentlemen are requested to meet at Dr. Spooner's office next Tuesday evening to make necessary arrangements as the starting out Wednesday morning.

Supper from 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock P. M.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Oct., 12th, 1875.

—Although the weather was not very fair, many attended the Fair, and had a good time.

—Snow on Monday. Hardly enough for sleighing or even sliding down hill, but the heavy frosts we now have, make good sliding on the sidewalks.

—One person of this place entered a pair of socks on Tuesday and then come home and knit them, taking them up Wednesday morning. Our town took a good share of First Premiums. Among others, Dr. Geo. E. Vesey, took First Premium on his Cabinet of Curiosities, which, by-the-way, is well worth looking at.

—Our people have been startled 3 times during the past week by the tolling of the bell. First on friday. Mr. J. Ferrier of Milford, Kosciusko county, Ind., lost a little daughter, Gertie. Mr. Ferrier with his wife and children had been visiting in the east, and stopped here to visit with J. D. Price and family. While here two children, a boy and girl were taken sick, but the former recovered. The little girl was buried at Metz.

On Saturday morning the bell tolled forty-six for Wm. Young. He had long been a resident of this place but was preparing to move to Beaver Dam. O.

His death was very sudden for on Saturday he was up town. He leaves a wife and child to mourn him.

Again the bell tolled. This morning Mr. McNabb, died at the residence of his son D. McNabb of this place.

What a chill it strikes to the hearts of the stoutest to hear a knell tolled dolefully out: The woman busy with household cares, the child at play, the man figuring the next speculation,—such will pause for a moment as the bell tolls solemnly, one—two—three—.

LENA.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF IND. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 1st 1875.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$47,408.69
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,396.53
Due from other National Banks	1282.60
Due from State banks and bankers	77.70
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,500.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1261.33
Premiums paid	4,500.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	1,350.00
Total	$96,813.84
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Other undivided profits	3,381.94
National Bank notes outstanding	27,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6574.60
Demand certificates of deposit	9841.76
Due to other National banks	65.64
Total	$96,813.84

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County } ss.
I, Jas. V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, [illegible]

[illegible] PLUM, N. P.

S. W. Ralston }
J. R. Lanning, } Directors.
W. McIntyre }

NEW SONG OF THE SHIRT.

With fingers nimble and fair
With eyes that with luster beam,
Sits a woman clad in becoming attire,
Busy at her sewing machine;
While it runs with wonderful ease,
With her music the cottage rings,
With voice pitched to a melodious key,
This "Song of Shirt" she sings.

Oh wonderful, beautiful plan,
By which dullness is driven from work;
For never before since creation of man
Was there pleasure in making a shirt.
But this new American Machine,
Which is threaded and run with ease,
'Tis nice to watch as it speedily flies
Over band, and gusset, and seams.

The self-setting needle swiftly is sped
The self-threading shuttle, O'tis nice!
No trouble at all with needle or thread
'Tis all fixed and a rranged in a trice.
And who could consider this work?
The pleasure and delight, O'tis real,
As needle and thread runs swiftly along
By slight pressure of toe and heel.

Oh ye men with your sisters dear,
Oh ye men with mothers and wives,
Are they stitching along in the old way
Wearing out both beauty and lives?
Then listen now to a friend who speaks
And call and examine this new machine
At Totten's Hat Store on Main street.
A full assortment may be seen.

Waterloo Items.

One of the busiest weeks know in the history of Waterloo has just closed.— The fair "came and is gone."

Although Tuesday, the first day of the fair, was very rainy, yet a fair number of people were on the ground and a reasonable number of entries made.

The second day was occupied chiefly in finishing up entries and the arrangement of articles for exhibition.

The third day came and with it came fine weather and a tremendous concourse of people. Nearly 5000 tickets were sold on that day.

The fourth day was a duplicate of the third. Upon entering the grounds the visitor was at once struck with the scene of activity and life. The ear was greeted with the whistle of engines, the hum of cylinders, the rattle of reapers and other machinery; and last, though not least (in variety) the spouting of the respective exhibitors.

Agricultural Hall presented a scene of astonishment to all. Samples of agricultural productions of monstrous size superior quality filled the hall to its utmost capacity. It would be vain to attempt a minute description of articles on exhibition. We noticed, however, beets two feet long and five inches in diameter, others nine inches in diameter, though not as long. Raddishes 20 inches in length and seven in diameter Carrots twenty inches long and four in diameter. Cabbage forty-five inches in circumference. Pumpkins two feet long weighing over seventy pounds.— Onions four inches in diameter. Rutta Baga Turnips one foot in diameter. Potatoes were exhibited in great profusion of magnificent size and of the finest quality.

Floral Hall was but moderately filled although many fine articles were shown There were some splendid organs exhibited by Casebeer & Long, of Auburn, which contributed to the noise making element generally prevailing. The clarion voice of one deluded, or delighted, —the reader can have a choice of terms —genius was heard day after day, almost continually. He put in his time faithfully singing his tune, which he sang over and over so often that he has probably got it learned to perfection.— Indeed he sang beautifully—figuratively speaking.

The live stock department was one of rare interest. A finer lot of cattle, sheep and hogs it has never been our privilege to see.

The racing, we suppose, was good.— Indeed the writer hereof takes so little interest in that direction that we did not give them sufficient notice to form much of an opinion. There was probably some financial benefit to the association attending them; but we have serious doubts as to any moral good resulting from them.

Taken all in all the fair was a success During the few years of the existence of the association it has enjoyed a degree of success and prosperity not generally realized by agricultural societies. It embraces among its managers a large number of the best financiers and business men in Northern Indiana, to which fact its success is largely due. It is [illegible] to be hoped that its prosperity [illegible] the spirit and enterprise of its managers.

[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

LEE & SHEPARD, the book-publishing firm of Boston and New York, who recently suspended, have offered to pay their creditors twenty cents on the dollar and call it square....Shephard, Hall & Co., extensive lumber dealers of Boston, have suspended, with liabilities of $1,500,000. ....New York religionists are making preparations for a revival on a grand scale. It is announced that Moody and Sankey, Bliss and Whipple, Mrs. Van Cott and Hammond, Earle, and half a dozen others, have engaged to make a simultaneous descent upon the sink holes of iniquity with which the metropolis is crowded. They will divide into pairs, and begin the work in a half dozen different places.

GEORGE MILLER and William Smith, two of the Jefferson Borden mutineers, have been sentenced to death at Boston....A horrible murder was enacted at Suncook, N. H., last week. Miss Susie Longmade, aged 17, while going from her home to school, was outraged and murdered by some unknown fiend, who completely severed her head from her body.

SOME person set fire to the breaker at Graneber & Kompel's colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., one night last week, and before assistance could arrive the breaker was totally destroyed. Loss, $100,000....The bobbin factory of the Van Riper Manufacturing Company, Paskack, N. J., the largest in the country, was recently burned. Loss, $75,000....The most notable matrimonial event of the season came off at Hartford, Ct., last week, the high contracting parties being Arthur Murray Dodge, of New York, and Miss Josephine Jewell, eldest daughter of the Postmaster-General. A large assemblage of notabilities were present.

GEORGE J. ALLEN, of Fall River, Mass., has been sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary for eloping with a girl and making a false affidavit as to her age....John Gorham, President of the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company, of New York, has failed. Speculation in real estate did it. His embarrassment does not affect the credit of the company.

THE WEST.

THE Bank of California has resumed business, with $3,000,000 of coin in its vaults.

THE Commission sent out to the Red Cloud Agency to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the purchase or lease of the Black Hills Country has returned home, their efforts to bring about a treaty having proved abortive. They are represented as being greatly rejoiced at getting out of the Indian country, where their position was anything but pleasant. The imperious and sometimes hostile attitude of the savages inspired them with the greatest fears for their own safety, and it is safe to say that but few of them slept securely during their month's stay at the council grounds....President Grant and party arrived at Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 3. A number of the Mormon Council and others met the party at Echo and were introduced to the President. Just as the train was starting Brigham Young stepped into the President's coach and was introduced by Congressional Delegate Cannon. A little deaf, Brigham did not at first catch the name, and touched his hat and shook hands with the President coldly. He then began to get the fact that he was addressing the President into his head, while Grant was standing with his hat off. He then removed his hat and said, "Oh, this is President Grant. You are the first President of my country I have ever seen." The meeting was very cordial. Then Brigham was conducted into the ladies' car by Gen. Babcock and introduced to the ladies, Mrs. U. S. Grant and others.

SNOW in Dakota and Northern Minnesota on the 4th of October. Winter is coming....The new Bank of Nevada, which is intended to be a rival of the Bank of California, has commenced business in San Francisco.

A HORRIBLE triple tragedy was enacted a few days since at Carlinville, Ill. A young man named Charles Brink murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Oliver W. Hall, and his wife, and then committed suicide. Brink had been married several months, and was of rather a quarrelsome disposition. Last week his wife was sick, and he failed to give her that attention which she needed. Her mother induced her to return home, where she could have care and attention. This seemed to have so incensed Brink as to render him insane. Two or three days after his wife had left his home he borrowed a pistol and repaired to his mother-in-law's house. What took place there will never be known, as all the parties are dead. The first that was known of any difficulty was the two women running into the street and screaming, and Brink after them. They fled to a neighboring house, where he overtook them and committed the triple murder. He first shot his mother-in-law, who ran a short distance and fell dead. He then shot his wife, killing her instantly. Then he put the revolver to his own head and blew out his brains....Thousands of horses in Cincinnati are sick with the epizootic.

A PARTY of Black Hillers, who were arrested some time ago by United States cavalry, while en route to the gold fields, have just been released at Yankton, and it is announced that they will proceed against the government for false imprisonment....The American Board of Foreign Missions held its annual session in Chicago, last week, and was largely attended....Many horses in Chicago and elsewhere throughout the West are afflicted with the epizootic. The disease seems to be spreading all over the country, but happily is not so fatal as it was three years ago.

PRESIDENT GRANT, on his recent visit to Denver, presented ex-Gov. Hunt with a $5,000 stallion for his stud farm near that place.... The hog cholera is playing sad havoc in some parts of Ohio. In Franklin county alone it is estimated that over 6,000 have died.

THE SOUTH.

AN old negro man, 111 years of age, was burned to death at Little Rock, Ark., the other day, by the burning of his house.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., was in mourning on the 2d inst., for Andrew Johnson. A grand memorial service was held, and many distinguished persons from different States were present.

THE Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., has been formally dedicated, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

MORE race troubles are reported from Mississippi. The scene of the disturbances is located at Friar's Point, the home of ex-Senator James L. Alcorn. So far as we are able to judge from the meager accounts, the trouble was the outgrowth of a personal and political feud between Alcorn and the negro Sheriff of the county, John Brown. The Associated Press dispatches state that the blacks, to the number of 300, armed and equipped, were marching upon the town, when the whites went out and attacked them, and a running fight was kept up for three or four miles. Several negroes and one white man were wounded. At last accounts both parties were arming and organizing, and it is feared there will be more bloodshed.

SOME weeks ago Joseph Crews, a prominent Republican politician, and an opponent of Gov. Chamberlain, was killed by unknown assassins in South Carolina. Several colored men now come forward with affidavits implicating Gov. Chamberlain and State Treasurer Cardozo in the murder. The friends of the latter repel the charge, and denounce the affiants as perjurers and conspirators....Dr. Sears, the general agent of the Peabody educational fund, reports that the public schools of the South are constantly improving in character and improving in number.

WASHINGTON.

THE Commissioners of the bursted Freedman's Savings Bank have announced that they will pay a dividend of twenty per cent. on the 1st of November....The Comptroller of the Currency reports that eighty-three national banks have been organized since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, with a capital of $9,234,000, to which circulation has been issued, amounting to $3,023,730.... The monthly public statement, printed below, shows a decrease of the national indebtedness for September of $3,342,562:

Six per cent. bonds......	$1,070,649,100	
Five per cent. bonds......	632,782,750	
Total coin bonds..................		$1,703,431,850
Lawful money debt......$	14,000,000	
Matured debt	20,913,950	
Legal tenders............	374,010,954	
Certificates of deposit....	60,660,000	
Fractional currency......	40,783,575	
Coin certificates........	11,645,200	
Total without interest............		487,099,732
Total debt..................		$2,225,445,532
Total interest..................		30,304,364
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin......................	$67,833,316	
Currency..................	4,790,352	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit....	60,660,000	
Total in Treasury..................		$ 133,283,669
Debt less cash in the Treasury..............		$2,122,466,227
Decrease of debt during August........		3,342,562
Decrease since June 30, 1875..........		6,222,499
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding........		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid........		969,352
Interest paid by the United States........		28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc..................		6,396,524
Balance of interest paid by United States..................		21,806,283

IT is claimed that the United States will have to pay, under the Treaty of Washington, $7,000,000 annually for the Canadian fisheries. ....The United States Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $4,000,000 in gold during the present month—$1,000,000 each Thursday.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report, exhibiting their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1875....The internal revenue returns for September show an increase of receipts of about $1,250,000 over the corresponding period last year.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, the well-known Washington correspondent, is preparing a review of Gen. Sherman's memoirs. It will be made up chiefly of the official records of the War Department....It is now claimed that young Fisher, late Assistant District Attorney, who is in jail on an indictment for malfeasance, is insane, and efforts are being made to have him transferred from prison to an asylum.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of the First Massachusetts District have nominated Hon. William N. Crapo to succeed the late Mr. Buffington in Congress....Connecticut has just adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, the Constitutional amendment changing the time of the State election from spring to fall, and fixing the Governor's term of office two years, instead of one....Wendell Phillips has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Labor Reform party....The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts have nominated John J. Baker as their candidate for Governor.

GENERAL.

THE proprietors of De Haven's circus have brought a $50,000 suit for damages and libel against P. T. Barnum.

THE turf has suffered a severe loss in the death of the mare American Girl. She dropped dead while trotting a race at Elmira, N. Y., the other day....Helmbold, the ex-buchu man, is undoubtedly insane, and has again been sent to an asylum....Toronto, Canada, was the scene of another bloody riot between Catholics and Orangemen on Sunday, the 3d inst. The day was one selected by the Catholics for a pilgrimage from church to church, in commemoration of certain promulgations. The procession was attacked by Orangemen, and three or four persons were killed and a large number wounded.

IN the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, last week, the case of Buell, the Washington correspondent, indicted for libeling Senator Chandler, came up, and Judge Treat discharged the prisoner for want of jurisdiction. ....The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held their sixty-sixth annual convention at Chicago, last week. The meeting was largely attended and the proceedings interesting. Some interesting statistics of missionary work were read....A cargo of peaches has been successfully exported from New York to London, where they arrived in good order.

THE air-ship of Schroeder, the Baltimore balloonist, in which he proposes to cross the Atlantic, is nearly completed, and he will shortly start on his voyage. It is constructed of pine, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and has a gas capacity of 135,000 feet. The ship will have a carrying capacity of nine men. Schroeder calculates to reach Washington, a distance of 35 miles, in 18 or 20 minutes; New York, a distance of 200 miles, in 1 hour and 40 minutes, and to sail from New York to Liverpool, a distance of 3,300 miles, in 40 hours.

FOREIGN.

THERE is a prospect of war between Great Britain and China growing out of the murder by Chinese of an English surveying party some six months ago. The Celestial government has so far refused to make reparation for the outrage....A dispatch from Vienna says that the leaders of the Herzegovinian insurrection are convinced that Servia and Montenegro will engage in the war next spring. Servia has summoned all her subjects abroad to return within three weeks and join the landwehr.

CHINA and Burmah have formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, to resist British aggressions in the Orient....Official advices come from Cuba to the effect that leading and wealthy Spaniards there have formed an association for the purpose of urging a discontinuance of the strife on that island....A railroad train was recently stopped between Saragossa and Barcelona, in Spain, and all the passengers were robbed. Among them were seventeen officers and seamen of an American man of war.

THE Swedish steamer L. J. Bager was recently burned in the Baltic sea. Thirty-five persons perished in the disaster.

SPAIN is about to reinforce her armies operating against Don Carlos. The war has been almost suspended for some time, but as soon as the men are raised (80,000 of them) the bloody business will be resumed. The Spanish war-vessel Tornado has chased the Uruguay, which was formerly the Octavia, into Port Royal, Jamaica, where her cargo was embargoed. The Tornado is the steamer which ran down and captured the Virginius about a year and a half ago.

ADVICES from Liverpool report a firmer feeling and marked rise in the price of breadstuffs and provisions. A London dispatch also states that the English hop crop is short, and an advance in price is quoted.

A CABLE dispatch states that war has commenced at Cape Palmas between Liberia and the aborigines. The Liberian government had dispatched troops from Monrovia to the scene of action, and a great battle was daily expected....Owing to the popular outcry, the British admiralty have suspended the circular of July 31, ordering the surrender of fugitive slaves found on board British vessels.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

There is a fair demand for currency from country banks for moving crops, and a fair local movement. Interest rates quotable at 6@10 per cent., according to time and security. Government bonds firm, and a moderate trade was reported.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain market attracted a large degree of attention from speculators during the past week, and liberal trading was reported. The markets, however, have been more or less unsettled, and fluctuations were quite frequent and at a rather wide range. Spring wheat was firmer, and the closing quotations show an average advance of about 8c per bu. The corn market was lower for immediate delivery, but the longer futures —November and seller the year—were strong and higher. Cash oats sold up to 38½@40c on Thursday, the market for September being fairly "cornered." Subsequently a decline of 7c was sustained and closed easy. Rye and barley were dull and lower all round.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and at the close of the past week:

	Opening.		*Closing.*	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$	@1.07½	$	@1.13
No. 2, seller October..		@1.04½		@1.08½
No. 2, seller Nov......		@1.04½		@1.07½
No. 2 corn, cash......		@ .56	.55	@ .55½
No. 2 corn, s. October	.53	@ .54	.55	bid.
No. 2, seller Nov....	.47	@ .47½		@ .46½
No. 2 oats, cash......		@ .35½		@ .33
No. 2 oats, s. October.		@ .32		@ .32½
No. 2 oats, seller Nov.	.31	@ .31½		@ .31½
No. 2 rye, cash......	.73½	@ .74		@ .72
No. 2 rye, s. Oct......		@ .72		@ .72
No. 2 barley, cash....		@1.10	1.00	@1.02
No. 2 barley, s. Oct...	1.07	@1.08		@ .99½
No. 2 barley, s. Nov..	.99½	@1.00		@ .97

PROVISIONS.

Cash mess pork closed quiet at $22.75 for car lots, seller October $22.30@22.35, and seller the year at $19.37½@19.40. Cash lard closed steady at $13.50, seller October at $13.50@13.60, and seller the year at $12.35. Butter quotable at 24@30c for extras, 19@23c for firsts, 17@18c for seconds and 14@16c for thirds. Broom corn quotable at 11@11½c for No. 1 to extra hurl. Beans remain very quiet, but prices under light offerings were steady and unchanged, quotable at $1.80 for prime Eastern mediums in a small way, and Western sold at $1.25@1.70, according to quality. Bagging was dull and rather easy, Stark A quotable at $28.00, Otter Creek, Lewiston A, Montauk and Ludlow AA at $26.00, and wool sacks at 50@52c. There was a firmer feeling developed in the market for cheese. Quotations range at 5@9c for common to fair; 10@10½c for good; 11@11½c for prime in lots, and 12c in a retail way. Cranberries were in fair supply, but sales were rather slow at $2.50@3.00 per bu. Cider also sold rather slowly at $5.50@6.00 per brl. The movement in dried fruits was not very brisk. Quotations range at 8½@9c for Eastern apples; 8c for Ohio, and 7@7½c for Southern. Peaches about 9c for halves; 8c for mixed, and 10@15c for pared. Blackberries closed firm at 12½c. Dried peas ruled dull, with several lots of new on the market. Quotable at $1.65 per bu for green, and $1.25@1.40 for yellow. Eggs closed at about 22c. Prime live geese feathers were in good demand and firm at 55@53c, but the other descriptions were rather dull. Game was in fair supply, and met with ready sale at $3.75 per dozen for prairie chickens; $3.00 for mallard ducks; $2.00 for small, and about $1.50 for snipe. Apples quotable at $2.50@2.75 per brl for good in lots, $3.00 for choice, and $3.25@4.00 for good to choice in a retail way. Peaches were rather dull, owing to the common quality of the offerings; the market closed at $1.00@1.25 for ⅓-bu boxes in lots, and $1.30@1.50 in a small way; large baskets sold at 50c@$1.00, according to quality. Michigan pears sold at 50c@$1.00 per basket, and New York at $8.00@11.00 per brl, according to kind. Grapes closed at 25@50c for Michigan baskets, $1.25@1.40 for 20-lb baskets of Ohio Concord, and $2.50 for 30-lb cases of the same. Delaware sold at $1.75@2.00 for 20-lb baskets, and $3.50@3.75 for 30-lb cases. There was a fair demand for hides, and the market was firm at 8½c for green-salted all round, and 6¼@6½c for damaged. Honey was dull and slow sale. Quotable at 20@23c per lb for strained. Hops were quiet and slow sale; quotable at 8@15c for fair to very choice. Potatoes remain quiet at 75@$1.00 per brl. Sweet potatoes quotable at 30@40c for yellow in ⅓-bu boxes. Barrels about $2.00@2.50 for yellow Illinois and $3.75 for Jerseys. Salt was in fair demand and steady. Quotable at $1.50 for Onondaga, $1.70 for ordinary coarse, and $2.75@3.60 for dairy, without bags. Vegetables remain dull and unchanged. Tomatoes quotable at 30@40c per bu; cabbage at $3.50 per 100, and corn at 6@6½c per dozen. Wool was also dull. Quotable at 38@42c for washed, 28@32c for unwashed, and 40@50c for poor to choice tub-washed.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Timothy seed closed at $2.00@2.35 for common to good, and firm at $2.40 for prime. Clover about $6.00@6.50 for common to prime medium. Flax $1.20@1.35, and Hungarian nominal at about 60c. Highwines were dull, and limited sales were reported at the close at $1.15.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was a trifle more inquiry for packing descriptions of cooperage and prices were firm, but without essential change. The other kinds were in fair demand and steady at the given quotations: Pork barrels, $1.12½@1.15; lard tierces, $1.35@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10, and flour barrels 45@55c. There was a good attendance of both country and local buyers on the lumber market and a fairly active business was transacted. Prices were firm, but not quotably higher. Quotable at $8.25 for joist and scantling, $7.75@15.00 for poor to choice mill run boards and strips, $2.00@2.70 for shingles, and $1.50 for lath. Wood was without essential change. Hickory, $7.50@8.00; maple, $6.50@7.00; beech, $6.00, and slabs $4.50 at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES..............	9	@ 12
HOGS—Dressed........	8	@ 11
COTTON..............	13	@ 14
FLOUR—Superfine Western........	5 20	@ 5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago..........	1 26	@ 1 28
CORN..................	68	@ 70
OATS..................	47	@ 50
RYE..................	90	@ 95
PORK—New Mess........	22 00	@22 25
LARD—Steam........	13⅛	@ 13¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red........	1 65	@ 1 66
CORN—No. 2........	56	@ 58
OATS—No. 2........	37	@ 39
RYE—No. 2........	70	@ 73
PORK—Mess........	22 25	@22 50
LARD........	13	@ 14
HOGS........	7 75	@ 8 25
CATTLE........	5 25	@ 6 25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1........	1 18	@ 1 20
No. 2........	1 11	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2........	56	@ 58
OATS—No. 2........	35	@ 36
RYE........	73	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2........	1 07	@ 1 09
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—New........	1 35	@ 1 40
CORN........	60	@ 62
OATS........	30	@ 45
RYE........	78	@ 80
PORK—Mess........	22 00	@22 75
LARD........	13	@ 14
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra........	1 36	@ 1 37
Amber........	1 25	@ 1 27
CORN........	57	@ 60
OATS........	37	@ 40
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra........	1 35	@ 1 37
No. 1 White........	1 25	@ 1 26
No. 2 White........	1 15	@ 1 16
Amber........	1 25	@ 1 27
CORN........	64	@ 67
OATS........	34	@ 36
BARLEY—No. 2........	1 25	@ 1 30
PORK—Mess........	23 50	@24 00
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red........	..	@ 1 35
No. 2 Red........	..	@ 1 24
CORN........	65	@ 68
OATS........	45	@ 46

GRANT'S ORATION.

The Longest Speech of his Life.

We print below the full text of the speech delivered, or rather read from manuscript, by President Grant, at the late Army of the Tennessee reunion at Des Moines, Iowa:

COMRADES: It always affords me much gratification to meet my comrades in arms, ten and fourteen years ago, and to tell over again in memory the trials and hardships of those days —hardships endured for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. We believed then, and believe now, that we have a government worth fighting for, and, if need be, dying for. How many of our comrades paid the latter price for our preserved Union! Let their heroism and sacrifice be ever green in our memory. Let not the results of their sacrifice be destroyed. The Union and the free institutions for which they fell should be held more dear for their sacrifices. We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privileges under the government which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places, and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies, as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war. It is to be hoped that like trials will never again befall our country. In their settlement no class of people can more heartily join than the soldiers who submitted to the dangers, trials, and hardships of the camp and the battle-fields. On whichever side he may have fought, no class of people are more interested in guarding against a recurrence of those days. Let us, then, begin by guarding against every enemy preventing the prosperity of free Republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics, certainly not partisan politics, but it is a fair subject for the soldiers in their deliberation to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign, and the official the servant, where no power is exercised by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should foster intelligence, the promotion of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition, and ignorance on the other. Now in the centennial year of our national existence, I believe it a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundation of the structure commenced by our patriotic forefathers 100 years ago at Lexington. Let us all labor to add all needful guarantees for the greater security of free thought, free speech, a free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion; encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar of our money appropriated to their support shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education, unmixed with sectarian, Pagan, or Atheistical bias; leave the matter of religion to the family, the church, and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions; keep the Church and the State forever separate. With these safeguards, I believe the battles which created the Army of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain.

How an Athlete Trains Himself.

William Miller, the wrestler, who will wrestle in a "match" with a French athlete named Christol in a short time, recently had a conversation with a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, of which the following is the substance, the reporter beginning his narrative by describing the "Professor" as a powerfully built man, of more "education and intelligence than most men in his business."

Miller, in the course of training, arises at 6 o'clock every morning. He then walks two or three miles at the rate of five miles an hour, being warmly dressed, "to prevent getting chilled on first encountering the morning air." He is then rubbed down with coarse towels, bathes in fresh cold water for a minute or so, is rubbed down again, and is dressed in dry clothes. After an hour's rest he eats a broiled chop and some stale bread, and drinks two cups of weak tea, with very little sugar and milk. He never uses tobacco. After his breakfast has digested he pounds and bruises his trainer, and his trainer pounds and bruises him. It is not considered essentially that a trainer should be a "match" for his pupil; that is, the pupil does not think so. Miller's trainer has not expressed an opinion. There are thirty or more "holds" in scientific wrestling, and as many "stops" to prevent falls. An hour's rest succeeds the mutual bruising and pounding, and then Mr. Miller eats his dinner, which consists of a piece of rare roast beef or mutton, or steak or chop if preferred (only the middle of the piece, where it is rare and juicy, being eaten), a good mealy potato, a little cabbage or cauliflower, and perhaps some tapioca pudding. He drinks a glass of ale with his dinner. Then Mr. Miller, after two hours' rest, uses Indian clubs and dumb-bells and the springboard, and if he feels exhausted during his exercise drinks a glass of ale or sherry. His supper consists of stale toast, weak tea and soft boiled egg. The evening is given up to rest, light amusement and conversation. He goes to bed at nine o'clock.

IT is said that Flood & O'Brien had $10,000,000 in gold locked up when their great opponent, Ralston, found his bank hopelessly embarrassed.

The Huntington Bank Robbers.

A Lexington (Ky.) correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says: The excitement is still high through this part of the State over the Huntington, W. Va., bank robbery. The identification of one of the gang as the notorious McDaniels, a Missouri desperado, has been fully verified, and the conclusion accepted by the Louisville detectives, who were certain at first that the dead man was Jessie James. The report which first went abroad, that the robbery had been committed by the James and Youngers, of Missouri, having been thus partially disproven, a great deal of interest is felt as to who the other members of the gang are. The robbery was done exactly like similar affairs which have occurred in Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa, and a little light upon this transaction might settle beyond reasonable doubt the identity of these bold night-riders. There are two or three of the old Quantrell band living near Lexington, one of whom your correspondent met to-day and obtained some interesting information from. My informant says the four men who did the Huntington business are old hands at that kind of work, but little known to the public. They have done their work quietly for years, letting the James and Youngers get the credit for their deeds, and themselves enjoying the gains. The four men who robbed the Huntington bank, this man affirms, were Thomson McDaniels, now dead, Clell Miller, Jack Kean and Calvin Carter. The man now in custody in Fentress county is one of the robbers, and when identified will be found to be either Miller, Kean or Carter. Miller, he says he thinks, is supposed to be one of the men who robbed the bank at Corydon, Iowa. When this bank robbery began, he was arrested in Missouri, taken to Corydon, and had a preliminary trial, which resulted in his release in some way. These four men, Miller, McDaniels, Carter and Kean were under Jim Read, the Texas desperado, and constituted the band who robbed the El Paso stage between Austin and San Antonio in April, 1874. Read was afterward killed by Sheriff Morris, in Texas, but the remaining members of his party were never made known until now. Jack Kean, who is pretty likely to be in the Fentress county prison, was at Muncie along with the McDaniels boys and Clell Miller. These four men were also at the Gad's Hill robbery. They have a score of confederates living along the Texas and Missouri border, and have hitherto found no difficulty in reaching cover after one of their daring exploits. This is the information the ex-guerilla placed your correspondent in possession of, after a strict pledge of secrecy as to the source of the news. He is a respectable farmer here, and does not countenance the deeds of violence of his old companions, but hears at frequent intervals of their doings and whereabouts.

Women's Rights.

The Canton (Ill.) *Register* reports that that city has two female physicians, a female oculist—all succeeding in their profession—fifteen or twenty girls working in cigar factories, and two female compositors—in the *Register* office. In two mercantile establishments females constitute nearly the entire clerical force, numbering seven in all; and in another the favorite salesman is a woman. These are all exclusive of the millinery and dressmaking establishments—of which there are three quite extensive ones, and four minor ones—managed by ladies. All the teachers in the public schools, numbering twenty-one, are females, the principal only being a male. One of the shrewdest and most successful of traders and stock men never buys, sells or makes a trade without consulting his wife, and drops it if she says "no" —and it is a known fact that the party alluded to has not lost any money on a trade or on a shipment since he has been married. His wife is one of the best housekeepers and happiest mothers in the county, too. Two of the most successful capitalists in the city are ladies, and look closely after the security before negotiations are completed, and one of them has a better knowledge of mortgaged farms than any lawyer in the vicinity of those farms. Who can say, in view of such statements as this, which can be duplicated in every city in the country, that women, if they do not all have all the rights they want, have at least a great number of privileges.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Statistics of Mining.

In Great Britain there are 410,000 men employed in the coal mines below ground and 106,000 engaged above ground. The coal mined each year amounts to 128,500,000 tons. On an average 1,000 men are killed every year and 4,000 wounded. In the last half century 50,000 men have been killed in the mines and some 200,000 were wounded.

In the United States 83,000 men are employed in mining and 50,000,000 tons of coal mined yearly. In Pennsylvania the death rate exceeds that of Great Britain. The death rate in Ohio was also greater last year than that of England, but this year it will be less.

The most dangerous mines in the United States are in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, one man being killed there for every 35,000 tons mined. One man is killed in England for every 138,000 tons mined, one in Pennsylvania for every 88,000 tons, and one in Ohio for every 133,000 tons. This destruction of human life ought always to be considered when making complaints about dear fuel. No doubt the prices often charged for coal are too dear, but the excess of charges is on the part of those who own the mines, and never on that of those who work them.

Changing a Continent.

They are hard at work in England to transform the Western half of the great African desert of Sahara into an inland sea. It is that portion of it called by geographers El Juff, extending from the southeastern spurs of the Atlas Mountains to Timbuctoo, and covering an area of 300,000 square miles—about seven times the size of the State of New York. All that is required is the deepening of the channel of the river Belta, which will furnish a canal from the mouth to the desert, and let in the waters of the Atlantic upon the arid waste to a depth of from 500 to 750 feet. But there is a [illegible] objection to the plan. The mild climate of Southern Europe is caused by the hot and dry winds that come from Africa over the heated sandy plains of Sahara. If the latter were turned into a lake, the winds would be cool and moist, changing the temperature of Spain and Italy, and making all Europe possibly as frigid as Iceland and Spitzbergen. What then?

A Marvel in Billiards.

Monsieur Adrian Izar, the champion "finger billiard player" of the world, made his first public appearance in New York last night at Albert Garnier's, 1292 Broadway. The billiard parlor was crowded at an early hour, and by the time the exercises began it was impossible to gain admittance.

At 8 o'clock M. Izar and Joe Dion opened a game of caroms, 300 points, and in less than twenty minutes Joe was the worst beaten expert that ever leaned over the cloth of green. Joe played with the cue, but the stranger used his fingers, mainly the thumb, the forefinger, and the middle finger. Joe made 21, and slipped up on a draw shot. Izar made a small break, and was followed by Joe with another. Then the Frenchman gave the spectators the first specimen of his wonderful skill. Up the table and down the table he sent his ball, counting at every stroke, until he had scored about 40; when by coaxing the red and white into the upper right hand corner he ran up a total score of 106, amid tumultuous applause. Dion's next effort was a weak one, as was also Izar's.

Then Joe made a few points, and Izar went on to close the contest. His play from the start was marvellous. He made all kinds of shots with the greatest ease, showing that whatever could be done with the cue he could do without it. Again running the object balls into a corner and keeping them generally about a foot apart, he continued his play, and without changing his position rolled up 165, and might easily have made ten times as many had he not been stopped by the call of game. The 300 points were made in five innings, giving an average of 60.

At the close Mons. Izar gave an exhibition of some of his fancy shots, which should be seen to be appreciated. Simple caroms and short draw-shots, follows, cushion kisses, and round-the-table-shots, requiring the most accurate calculations, were executed without the slightest apparent effort. But his unapproachable skill was best manifested in the execution of shots of a more difficult nature. He would twist his ball from the lower end of the table, take the red in the upper left-hand corner and draw it straight back down to the lower left-hand corner and carom on the white. He would carom from the red in the center of the table, take the cushion at the right, and draw to the white ball in the right hand upper corner. He would chalk figures upon the cloth, and playing on one ball, would make his ball follow the lines of the figure and make the carom upon the other. Having one ball held at one end of the table on the wood work, he threw his ball into the air and brought the two into contact, his own ball running the full length of the rail without even touching the cushion cloth, as could be told at the further end of the room by the sound.—*New York Sun.*

Performing Dogs.

Dogs at various times have held not an unimportant place in the business of the drama. Fictitious bloodhounds were a prominent feature of "Three-Fingered Jack," and in the "Forest of Bondy," a great play in its day, one of the most important characters was the dog who detected and arrested Macaire, in his gorgeous uniform of green and gold. Dogs have occupied a more important place even than babies, their stage rank being about equal to the penny waves of rural dramatic notoriety, the best kind of thunder and real water. It is seldom, however, that the entire business of a play has depended upon a dog, and yet the first programme of a new drama was recently postponed at the Mirror Theater in London owing to an accident which disabled one of the principal actors. As Rip would say, "He vos a dog." The new play is entitled "The Dogs of St. Bernard," and the performer in question, whose part it probably was to cross the stage with a barrel attached to his neck, sniff amid the downy snow, and rescue one of the heroes, was the most important feature of the play. There was a performer once whose leading roles were the cock in "Hamlet," and the hind legs of the cow in "Tom Thumb." That the canine race, albeit there are slanders to the effect that their close attention to duty might have been influenced by the distant prospect of cold bones, have attained to a higher position upon the boards than their master, man, must prove a source of unutterable joy and satisfaction to Brother Bergh.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Kerr and the Speakership.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs: "The Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, has been putting in some very effective work here during the past two days in the matter of pushing his claims for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. He has been sojourning recently in Colorado, and made it convenient to stop at St. Louis while en route for home, and there is no doubt of his having succeeded in securing pledges from all the Missouri Congressmen to vote for him for Speaker. Kerr and his friends say that every Democrat from Indiana is pledged to him, and that the majority of Illinois members have also been secured. Among his Congressional brethren of Illinois the friends of Kerr assert that, with the votes he has pledged to him in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and other Western States, combined with the big Eastern vote which he is certain to get, his election is already assured."

Curious Cause of Death.

Hydrophobia communicated by a pasteboard dog is the latest medical novelty. Two months ago a mad dog was killed in a house after having bitten at nearly everything in the room. One of the things in which he buried his teeth was a little boy's toy dog made of pasteboard. Subsequently a man used this pasteboard dog to stop the blood from a cut in his hand, and so the virus went into his wound and he died.—*New York Herald.*

A LAW in Nebraska requires every business firm to register its name and kind of business, and the name of each member of the firm, with the County Clerk, under penalty of $1,000 fine.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Proprietor.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

THE name of the Russian Minister to Washington is pronounced with a double back-action sneeze, and is spelled Schischkin.

THAT irrepressible dead-beat and fraud, Sergeant Bates, is now tramping through Canada with the American flag. Will not some friend of the human race "shoot him on the spot!"

THE steamship City of Berlin has just made the fastest time between Liverpool and New York ever accomplished—seven days, eighteen hours and ten minutes.

WHAT in the name of the good Lord is Ben Butler going to do now? An Eastern paper announces that a thousand-dollar sword is being manufactured for him by a Massachusetts cutlery company. Are we going to have another war?

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Stockholder*, a New York publication, that city contains 13,000 acres of land, all but 3,000 of which is mortaged at an average of $160,000 per acre. According to this writer's calculation the whole mortaged debt of New York city amounts to $1,600,000,000, nearly as much as the whole interest-bearing debt of the United States.

ONE of our exchanges remarks, in a deprecatory tone: "Because we happen to take our shot-gun and start out for a Saturday afternoon's gunning, it is no reason why half a dozen impudent persons should inquire if we were on a tour for collecting subscription money. The times are hard, and ammunition costs too much money to be wasted on delinquent subscribers just now."

DES MOINES, Iowa, possesses a youthful literary prodigy in the person of a little girl of eleven years, named Lilian R. Fearing, who is in fragile health and nearly blind. She dictates to her mother literally by the hour such verses as this:

> Oh, the hands that white and trembling,
> Grasping yet life's lingering ray;
> Standing 'neath the crimson banner,
> Waving ever to the day,
> Banners that are ever tossing,
> Where the mighty shadows play.

GOV. GASTON, of Massachusetts, is a decided second-termite. In 1854 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was again returned in 1856. In 1861 he became Mayor of Roxbury, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term. In 1870 he became Mayor of Boston, and was the successful candidate also at the next election. In 1874 he was elected Governor of the State, and is now the Democratic nominee again.

ONE of the remarkable men of the Alabama Constitutional Convention is Col. Bethea. He is a lawyer, but has had only one case in his life. It was his first and last. The case involved a large amount of property, and his fee depended upon his success. He won; his fee was $40,000, and with this he gracefully retired from the bar. A legal career so brief and so brilliant has probably been the lot of no other man since litigation began.

AT Jacksonville, Ill., the other day, a muscular son of Ham relapsed into a comatose state, and, according to all outward signs, had shuffled off his mortal coil. The undertaker who came to measure the body was frightened out of a year's growth on being seized by the supposed corpse, who held him with a muscular grasp, saying: "Look heah, boss, better quit your foolin' 'round dis chile, or somebody 'll get hurt. I'se not gone yet, sah!"

MR. SLUSHER, the largest man ever born in Tennessee, died recently at Greenville, in that State. He was but nineteen years of age, and had he not been bent by an attack of rheumatism, would have been nine feet high. His boot was 18 inches long, and one of his hands was about the size of four ordinary ones. He could sit on a chair and pick up anything three feet from him. His head measured about 14 inches, and his chest 7½ feet in circumference. His coffin was 8½ feet long, 28 inches wide and 2½ feet deep.

THE report of the Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to the Grand Lodge, recently in session at Indianapolis, shows the order to be in a flourishing condition, and growing rapidly, especially abroad, lodges being continually organized in the German empire, while Switzerland has grown to the dignity of a grand lodge. In Peru, Chili, the Sandwich Islands and Australia good progress has also been made, and a start has been made in Great Britain. The number of grand encampments and lodges in this country is 84; subordinate lodges, 5,987; subordinate encampments, 1,630; lodge members, 438,701; encampment members, 83,445.

A WESTERN correspondent relates how beef is issued to the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency. The cattle, after being overweighed, are turned out of the pens by twos, threes, or fours, according to the numbers to which each sub-chief is entitled, the Indian children having meantime been shooting them full of arrows. When they are turned loose, the Indians ride them down and dispatch them with innumerable arrows, pistol bullets and rifle balls. The squaws skin and cut up the carcasses, and the Indians sell the hides to the traders at $3 each. Sometimes the meat is taken home, but as a general thing the carcasses are left upon the prairie where the animal was shot down, and a great deal of valuable food is allowed to go to waste, for the reason that the Indians draw more rations than they can eat. In consequence of being thus generously fed by the government these Indians have given up he hunt almost entirely.

MR. HORACE WHITE, late editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is now sojourning temporarily in London, is writing a series of articles for the *Fortnightly Magazine*, entitled "An American's Impressions of England." In one of his papers, describing what John Bull drinks, Mr. White says: "Excessive moisture and a cold climate are more convenient than philosophical as reasons to explain why the Englishman is addicted to sherry, brandy and stout, while the Frenchman, German and Italian are content with sweetened water, light wines and thin beer. In America it is thought that drinking seems to be rather perfunctionary than enjoyable—rather in the way of boisterous politeness and good-fellowship than as a means of assuaging thirst. With an Englishman, drinking seems to be a matter of 'true inwardness.' He drinks because he likes the liquor and its effects. If a man must burn his stomach with alcohol, it seems more reasonable that he should do so because he likes it than because he doesn't."

MR. CHARLES H. HAM, one of the editors of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, has been removed from the office of Appraiser of Chicago. It is hard to have to give up a good fat office, the principal duties of which consist in drawing the salary. It is harder still to be made the butt of innumerable jokes, as Mr. Ham has been. About every editor and reporter in the West has took his turn at perpetrating a joke or a pun at the expense of the unlucky Ham, his name furnishing the handle for most of them. One calls him a "cured Ham," another a "dried Ham," another a "pickled Ham," and so on and so forth. The Chicago *Tribune* bard poetizes in this cruel strain on the fruitful theme of Editor Ham's decapitation:

> Mysterious Presidential ways are;
> For Ham's no longer our Appraiser;
> Ended his official days are;
> Grant carved him with a razor.
>
> It isn't right, we are assured,
> To carve a Ham before he's cured.
> Gone to meet Phil. Wadsworth.

INDIANA NEWS.

IT is proposed to erect a paper mill at Rockville.

BOY burglars vex the souls of Quakertown residents.

THERE is a gentleman in Lafayette who has fifteen children.

A FORT WAYNE couple five years married have seven children.

A STARKE county girl picked forty-six quarts of blackberries in one day.

LAFAYETTE had three incendiary fires last week. The losses were small in each case.

THE Commissioners of Starke county are taking steps toward the draining of Cedar lake.

THE lowest salary paid to any school teacher in Evansville is $300, while the highest is $1,900.

ELDER LEONARD baptized four persons in Tippecanoe river at Winamac, by moonlight, recently.

SIX Quakers recently set fire to a house of prostitution in Hamilton county, and were fined $200 each.

AT Plymouth, recently, a cow jumped over a fence and fell upon a boy who was sitting on the other side, killing him instantly.

CITY MARSHAL BRENNECKE, of Evansville, exhibited poor marksmanship a few days since by shooting himself in the foot.

A YOUTH named Beard whipped his mother at Chauncy. He will tarry in the Reform School at Plainfield until his beard grows.

M. H. KEITH has been appointed Auditor of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago road, in place of Charles E. Waldron, deceased.

SCHNELL, who was arrested for arson last spring at Laporte, was sentenced recently to seven years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $200.

A BOY at the Pike county fair was made sick by drinking excessively of the red-colored mixture sold as lemonade, and died the next day.

MR. JOHN J. FREELAND, of Millersburg, stepped into a deep ditch recently and broke his right leg. This is the third time he has broken the same leg.

THE hotel men of Greencastle have come to the conclusion that it will not do to be left behind as far as buildings are concerned, and the Central and Jones House are being enlarged.

FIFTEEN iron mines are now being successfully worked in Martin county. These mines yield abundantly of what is known as "kidney ore," which is pronounced the finest ore in the world.

H. M. BROOKS, residing near the Lutheran school at Fort Wayne, was shooting rats, the other day, when one of his bullets accidentally entered the stomach of a student named Theodore Reinking, making a serious, if not fatal, wound.

BASHA MONROE, the white woman of Wayne county, who some time ago married a negro, has brought suit against the managers of the Home for the Friendless and the township trustee for the custody of her four children by a former husband.

THE employes of the Vandalia road and friends of John Foster, who had his leg crushed Sunday last, have raised him a handsome sum of money to relieve his immediate wants, which was a worthy act, as Mr. Foster has a wife and eight children to support.

THERE was a rifle-shooting contest at Rome City by the Fort Wayne rifle team. Excursion trains stopped two miles from the range for safety and to avoid responsibility, and compelled the spectators to run their own risks in skirmishing toward the grounds.

TERRE HAUTE officers who are still at work on the Vandalia murder case have captured a man against whom they claim to have conclusive evidence. They refuse to give any particulars at present, being anxious to keep the matter quiet until all the parties are caught.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BUSKIRK has given an opinion in reply to the Auditor of State to the effect that the act of March 17, 1875, authorizing the suspension of collection of tax voted in aid of railroads under the act of May 12, 1869, does not act as a suspension of a lien, but only of collection, and the lien must be discharged by payment under the terms of the statute; also that the delinquency only attaches to half of the amount of the tax for the first year, as specified in the law.

WILLARD CARPENTER, of Evansville, has filed articles of association for the endowment of a great educational institution in that city. The endowment deeds settle $500,000 on the institution, and Mr. Carpenter declares that after it shall have been established he will make a further gift of $200,000. The design is to have the institution benevolent in character, and it will be controlled by the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Carpenter is an old man, whose wealth is estimated at $2,000,000.

W. N. COLLINS, an employe of the United States Express Company, was arrested at Fort Wayne, last Thursday, charged with abstracting money from envelopes intrusted to him to deliver to express messengers on trains. The company have suspected him for some time, but no direct evidence was obtained until last Saturday. He never took more than one or two bills from the packages, and that without breaking the seal, doing this by passing a pen into the envelope and turning it until the bill was wrapped tightly around the pen. The bill was then easily drawn out. The total amount thus far discovered to have been taken by him at various times foots up $220.

INDIANA postal matters: *Office Discontinued*—New Brunswick, Boone county. *Name Changed*—Woostertown, Scott county, to New Frankfort, and Richard Stoaker appointed Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed*—Battle Ground, Tippecanoe county, James P. Clute; Chrisman, Porter county, Chas. Seytel; Cutler, Carroll county, William Green; Dow, Cass county, Jacob H. Rhine; Fillmore, Putnam county, Mathew A. Brann; Nappanee, Elkhart county, John B. Pettycord; Reese's Mills, Boone county, Mrs. M. J. Woffendale; Reno, Hendricks county, Thomas M. Wilson; Stilesville, Hendricks county, David Boswell, Jr.; West Liberty, Howard county, Joseph Parker; Wooster, Kosciusko county, Andrew Cochenour; Zionsville, Boone county, George F. L. Essex.

Battle Between Hogs and Crickets.

A resident of Paradise Valley, Nevada, furnishes the Reno *State Journal* with the following account of the manner in which the farmers in the upper end of the valley recently conquered a pest of crickets: "When the advance guard of crickets made their appearance, all the hogs within convenient distance were driven to the front. Some four hundred hogs were thus marshaled in battle array, and bravely did they meet the enemy. For an hour the pigs fought nobly, each of them devouring crickets at the rate of twenty or more a minute. They then withdrew to water, and after wallowing a short time, renewed the combat voluntarily. In a few days not a vestige of the invading army was to be seen, and the condition of the hogs improved materially. It is thought the hogs destroyed on an average one thousand crickets a day each, and within easy distance of the water a few hundred of them are capable of killing any number of crickets as fast as they advance."

THE death is announced at Vernon, in France, of the inventor of the apparatus commonly known as the siphon, by which aerated waters are so easily used. He had acquired a large fortune.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

BE sure to test any new variety of seed, on a small scale, before you venture a full crop.

THERE are thirty-eight agricultural colleges in the United States, 389 teachers, and 3,917 students.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says he has been experimenting with Berkshire swine, having kept them with Suffolks, Yorkshires, and Chester whites, and he is thoroughly convinced that he can make more and better pork and hams with them than with any of the others on the same food.

BLEACHED BARLEY.—Some of the Western barley, discolored by rains, has been bleached by chemical process, giving it a fine appearance, but making it unfit for brewers' use. Farmers should be cautious against using this bleached barley for seed, as the chemical bleaching may very probably have impaired if not destroyed the vitality of the germ.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ALL farm machinery should receive two good coats of paint whenever it has been sufficiently exposed to cause the paint to scale off and lose its glossy appearance. A few quarts of the prepared article is economical, and will go a long way in protecting machinery during the exposed period; and there is no doubt that when unprotected by paint when in use and by shelter when not in use more injury is done than by ordinary wear.

ARTICHOKES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* recommends growing artichokes. He grew fifty-six bushels last year from one-thirteenth of an acre, and expects to do much better this year. He adds that the same piece of land is in artichokes this year that bore them last, which remark to those familiar with the artichoke seems rather superfluous. It would be more in point if he would tell us when he grows anything else on that small piece of ground.—*Rural New Yorker.*

GET RID OF THE OLD FOWLS.—There is no profit in keeping fowls until they die of old age or disease. It is better every way to make at least an annual clearing off of old and undesirable stock. They may not bring a very high price in market, but selling them will stop the consumption of food needed by more useful fowls, and, in many cases give much needed room in the yards or sleeping places. Many farmers are very careless with their poultry, considering them at best, as a necessary nuisance. We have seen considerable flocks on farms in which the number of cocks was one-fourth of the whole, and where the only selection made in reducing the number was by killing the largest and finest looking of each year's fowls.

ASSORTING FRUIT.—The true way to make fruit of any sort last a long time is to cut out all the windfall, the worm-ripe and defective specimens and use these first. We take boughs and other early apples into the cellar, spread the fruit out over paper on the cellar bottom, keeping all the sounder apples by themselves. Then the fruit is picked over every week. Every apple is handled with as much carefulness as one would handle eggs. By this means we have fruit a long time after our neighbors' fruit is gone. The slightest bruise will cause the fruit to decay. If placed in a cool, airy room they will keep at least a week after being gathered. Pears should not be allowed to ripen fully on the trees, as in such cases the flavor is never so good as it is when the fruit is gathered early and ripened in the fruit room. Some varieties are now ripe enough to gather; but where there is a good supply of any of them their season may be prolonged by gathering them at intervals of a few days, as they then come in for use successionally. Many kinds of plums are now ripening fast, and those for preserving should be gathered as soon as they are ripe, in order to prevent unnecessary exhaustion of the trees. Any that are to be kept for dessert will have to be protected from both wasps and birds.

About the House.

SAVE your suds for the garden and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

A WASH composed of a teaspoonful of powdered borax to a pint of rain water is excellent for removing dandruff from the hair.

TO CLEAN lime out of teapots boil in the kettle Irish potatoes with the skins on. This softens the lime which is easily washed out.

DELICIOUS ROLLS.—Half a teacup of butter, mixed well with one pound of flour, half teacup of yeast, a little salt, and enough milk to make a good dough. Let it stand in a warm place for about two hours to rise. Then make into rolls and bake in an oven.

LOIN OF VEAL.—This is best larded. Have every joint thoroughly cut, and between each lay a slice of salt pork; roast a fine brown, and so that the upper sides of the pork will be crisp; baste often. Season with pepper; the pork will make it sufficiently salt.

BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING.—Pare and core six rich, tart apples. Set them in a pudding dish, filling the cavity of each with blanched raisins, two blanched almonds, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Then pour over it tapioca, prepared by soaking for three hours, one cup in two cups of boiling water, and two cups of stewed apples, sweetened. Bake until the apples are tender.

BEFORE commencing to sweep a room, take out all the chairs and light pieces of furniture, and cover up those which cannot be easily removed. Draw back the window-curtains and pin them up as high as you can reach, opening the windows from six to eight inches, both top and bottom, and then close the doors. Hang cotton cloths, kept for the purpose, over the pictures and mirrors. Now the room is prepared for sweeping, and damp tea leaves should be sprinkled all over the carpet, especially in the corners; if they are not to be had, bits of brown paper, wet with water, can be substituted. But one or the other should be employed to keep down the dust. Sweep all carpets the way of the pile, i. e., according as their breadths are sewed, and not across them. If the fireplace is in use all the ashes should be removed from the grate before the carpet is swept, and, while the dust settles, the grate and hearth can be cleaned. Then fasten a soft cloth over a long-handled hair broom, and sweep the cornices and curtain fixtures. Before returning the chairs and small articles to the room dust them thoroughly with a painter's brush. Carved wood-work can be cleaned with a short hair furniture brush, and china ornaments with a soft cloth, but a feather duster is the best adapted to cleaning raised china and gilded work. Piano keys can be dusted with a piece of old soft silk, kept for the purpose

Frightful Plague in Fiji.

Further information from Fiji conveys still darker accounts of the plague which has recently passed over the new colony. A resident of long standing, writing to a Victorian contemporary, says: "The death-rate is not yet made up, but the probability is that 40,000 Fijians died during the four months' plague. The native population of Fiji is now about one-third only of what it was when I landed here twenty-five years ago." The accounts given of the magnitude of the disaster are less harrowing than those of the sufferings of the victims. "Very few died of the measles, the majority dying of subsequent disease in the form of dysentery, congestion of the lungs, etc. Want of nourishment or starvation carried off thousands." We are told that "all work was suspended for two months. You could pass through whole towns without meeting any one in the streets, which were soon completely covered with grass. Entering a house you would find men, women and children, all lying down indiscriminately, some just attacked, some still in agony, and others dying. Some who were strong enough attempted suicide, and not always unsuccessfully." We are further told that "as the scourge became more permanent four or five were buried together in one grave, and generally without religious service. In some cases the dead were buried under the earthen floors of the houses, in others just outside the house. The burials were hurried, and the probability is that some were buried alive. In many instances the husband, wife and children, all died. In one village all the women died, and in another all the men." It is interesting to read of the different mental effects produced by the torture of disease. It is not surprising to find that "some made fruitless appeals to their ancient god. Some inland tribes, who had only recently embraced Christianity, considered that the disease was conveyed by their religious teachers, and they dismissed them and then abandoned their new religion. Among these some were for killing the teacher's wife and child, whose husband and father had died of the plague, to stop infection." But while some in their distress fell back on their former superstitions, the greater number are said to have borne their calamity with fortitude, and to have suffered and died under the influence of Christianity.—*Sidney (Australia) Herald.*

A Strange Case.

A few years ago there was a pupil at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, who was totally, and it was supposed, irrecoverably blind. She had been blind from infancy, we believe. Her mind was active—quick to grasp and annalyze such subjects as were presented in her various studies; all her faculties were keen, with the exception of the one great affliction—sightless eyes.

She left the institution in due time, her mind well developed by the course of instruction received within its walls, and returned to her home, somewhere in this State, but to us unknown—her parents being well-to-do and respectable people. But now comes the strangest part of this account.

On Thursday this young lady, for she is now about twenty years of age, returned to the city—not as a blind girl, but to enter, as a pupil, the State Institution for Deaf and Dumb. She has lost her sense of hearing and also of speech, but has gained partially the sense of seeing. This wonderful transposition has not been the growth of years, but nature has effected it within a comparatively brief period. Here is certainly a strange case, and challenges the investigation of medical and scientific men. Dr. Gillett, Superintendent of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, is watching the case with great interest, but gives no expression of opinion, as it was so recently brought under his notice. We hope to publish his diagnosis of the case, or at least his opinions concerning it, in due time.

The sense of sight, we all know, acts strangely in individual cases. There lives in this city a person who can see well enough in daylight, but as evening approaches her sight grows rapidly dim, until by night it is lost entirely. It is said that there is a boy living in Quincy who cannot see at all in the daytime, is blind in fact, but as daylight fades into night, his vision becomes perfect, and he can see plainly in the dark where other persons with good eyes cannot see at all.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

Convenshun ov Spelling-Revizers.

Mr. E. Jones, ov Liverpool, England, won ov the most zelus laborers for a revized orthografy, and won ov the most judishus, writes under date ov Aug. 3:

"Wud it not be possibel to get a convenshun ov spelling reformerz ov aul English-speaking peopel at the Philadelfia Centennial? It wud be a glorious thing to du, or even to attempt, so az to hav an interchanje ov ideas."

This is certainly a favorabl time, and a grand oportunity. No insuperabl obstacl stands in the wa ov carying out this propozishun. If those interested wil muve at once, it can eazily be dun. Sinl we accept this ofer from England? I, for won, sa yes!

D. P. L.

N. E. Jurnal ov Education.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribun:

DERE SUR: Plese to giv the abov the benefit of yur serculashun. The proposed revision wil be an imens benefit tu al, and has finaly becom possibl. We cannot yet tel just whot the revision shud be in al its detales, but, surely, ther is not wonting sufishent skil and scholarship to efect it. Truly yurs,

D. P. LINDSLEY,

Offis Rapid Writer, Andover, Mass.

Sept. 7, 1875.

NOTHING is so discouraging to a young lawyer just as he waxes eloquent about angels' tears, weeping willows, and tombstones, as to be interrupted by the cold-blooded Justice with, "You're off your nest, bub; this a case of hog-stealing."

A BEWITCHED BOY.

Wonderful Performances of Henry Oscar Diener—Facts that Rival Arabian Acrobats—Superstition in Pennsylvania.

[Pottstown Cor. Reading Eagle.]

You have, no doubt, ere this, heard about the bewitched Diener boy at Boyertown. The story is the event of the season, and nothing else is talked about in this region. For the purpose of getting the facts in the case, we yesterday visited Boyertown and interviewed the lad and his parents. The lad said he was nearly 10 years old, and that his name was Henry Oscar Diener. He is of stout build, regular features, rosy cheeks, clear, intelligent blue eyes, and prominent forehead.

He converses with ease, and appeared to have had some little education. His general appearance indicated health, and no matter what produces the "spells" with which he is afflicted, no bodily ailment was noticeable. Here is what his father, Adam Diener, and his mother, who formerly resided in Reading, had to say about the remarkable affair:

Last March one year ago he had the first spell, and, with the exception of several months last spring, he had one, and sometimes two, every day. While the fit is on his eyes become glassy, face contorted, hands cold and skin of a livid hue. He will spring over chairs, sit on their backs squirrel fashion, suspend himself by his hands to nails in the wall, jump out and in windows, and perform a feat which the most expert show-actor would not dare to undertake, that is, of walking around the room on the surbase, the width of which is not over one inch. He at times becomes furious, and the family are obliged to keep their distance. He scratches and bites but does not raise an arm to strike. He passes around the floor on all-fours, like a dog or any other four-footed animal. He imitates to perfection the mewing of a cat, the barking of a dog, the chirping of a bird, the neighing of a horse, and the bleating of a lamb. While the spell is on he frequently breaks crockeryware and upsets the furniture, but was never known to sustain any injury to his person therefrom. The fit, or whatever it may be termed, usually lasts about half an hour, and when it leaves him he awakes as though from a dream, seemingly much refreshed. He can tell all that took place while in that state with a clearness and minuteness most remarkable. Now the family really believe that the boy is bewitched, and base their arguments on the following incidents connected with the affair: The first day he had a spell it was brought about, they say, through his falling out with an old woman of 70, residing with her daughter in Engleville, about one mile distant. This woman is said to be a sort of sorceress, and from some cause not explained she took a deep dislike to the boy. He passed her house daily on his way to school, and upon one occasion, when he refused to accept a piece of bread from her hands, she went over a long rigmarole of incantations, and remarked that the devil would take possession of his body for a certain time every day of his life. Last April the old hag visited Chester county, and remained away until about two weeks ago. Most remarkable to state, the boy had no spells while she was gone, but on the very day of her return they returned also. The woman on that day was seen by the neighbors in front of the boy's residence making peculiar motions with her arms, and drawing circles in the sand. Last Thursday week Mr. Diener took his son to Reading to a witch-doctor, on Neversink street, who now has his case in hand. No medicine was prescribed, the modus operandi of the treatment being purely of the black art kind, and the family are forbidden to divulge the nature of the cabalistic signs and incantations they are obliged to perform.

Hundreds visit the boy daily, and the story we have related here is the one repeated by the party to all those who call.

Had Been Around.

At the City Hall market yesterday while a lady was purchasing a whitefish a man about fifty years old, and a stranger to her, approached and remarked:

"Missus, I have traveled over Europe, Asia, Africa and the Holy Land. I have viewed the pyramids, sailed on the Nile, and fished in the Tiber. Permit me to offer you a word of advice: Don't cook that fish with the scales on."

"I didn't mean to, sir," she indignantly replied.

"Very well, Missus, I have crossed the Atlantic fourteen times; ascended the Andes; sailed up the Missouri and down the Mississippi, and tramped across the Great Sahara Desert. Let me say one word more: Cut the head off before you cook it!"

"Do you think I'm a heathen?" she retorted. "I guess I know how to cook a fish!"

"You may, madam—you may. I have soldiered for Queen Victoria, fought for Uncle Sam, drawn a pension, kept a postoffice, learned to fiddle, and was never sued in my life. I beg your pardon, madam, but let me advise you not to eat the bones of that fish. Some folks eat bones and all, but they sooner or later come to some disreputable end!"

"I'll thank you to mind your own business!" she said, as she picked up the fish.

"I have traveled over the smooth prairies," he replied, with the greatest politeness, "climbed the Rocky Mountains, killed Indians, fought grizzlies, suffered and starved and perished, and I leave you with the kindest and most earnest wishes for your future welfare. Also, cut off the tail before cooking!"

And he went away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THIS good little boy was sitting on the front steps whittling up his sister's embroidery frames and muttering to himself, "This ain't no good world to live in unless a feller is his father's and mother's only orphan boy. What makes me git so mad is to have my sister go and take all my ripe peaches to give to that big loafer of a sweetheart of hers that comes round here seven nights in a week to git a square meal, and makes out as if he wanted to talk politics with the old man. I wish they'd marry and go to Texas, I do!" And then he threw the remnants of the frames in the street and seemed lighter hearted.

DURING the past year, 145 new streets were opened in London, and 7,708 new houses built.

BARGAINS

Spragues best prints only 6c per yard at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best yard wide bleached muslin 10c at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best Gingham 9 and 10cts at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Good, all wool, flannel 25c and upward at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

BeL Young Hyson Tea $1 at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Queensware at COST to close out at MILLER & CASEBEER'S

The largest stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Groceries ever brought to Auburn, just opened at

Miller's & Casebeers !

Call and examine Goods and Prices.---- They sell more Goods than any 4 stores in AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN !

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is n uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	50, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00: best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE ! COFFEE ! COFFEE !

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Coaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
orn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in ttles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞We have a hundred other different kinds of candies☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils ! Oils ! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	60c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortmen of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famils in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We [illegible] make it to the interest [illegible] to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Dav exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and willg the benefit of the same

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S.

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large var

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c, A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 11—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	2 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 59	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 12	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 16	6 26
Peru	[illegible]	12 35	[illegible]

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05 "	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Bessons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 35	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	3 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Bessons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 12	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 58		9 06
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 59	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		420p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		1 35a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 55mp	7 55	5 15	2 40
Reading	1 07	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 25	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 20		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 1 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.20	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11,08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.88	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.09	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.42	11.15	2.15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.40	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.23	9.19	10.13
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.08	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.42	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.25	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET !

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 3 Mail	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 5 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	....	9 22 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 26 "	7 21 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "		5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50am	5 25 p.m	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 15 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 23 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 46 "	12 21 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p	3 40 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	2 05 a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	5 40 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	8 10 "	4 35 "	1 55a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 20 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	11 40 a.m	7 15 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	12 09 p.m	7 43 "	5 20 "	6 49 "
Orrville	1 58 "	9 30 "	7 10 "	9 12 "
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	2 40pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.20 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday, N 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	b7 40	b3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		8 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dined. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‖Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast M
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 56
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	....
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	....
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	....
Chicago	7 30	7 30	....

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 26	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 '5	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see hislargestock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, Adm'r.

Sep. 3.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 21st, 1875. Number 41.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year, ...$2. | Six Months, ...$1.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicians are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diceases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system;" and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of q inine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, fir I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGT N STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

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50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

J. J. VanAuken,

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Will attend promptly to all surveying. Office with Rose & Hartman, Auburn Indiana. Persons requesting work by letter, should give township and section.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

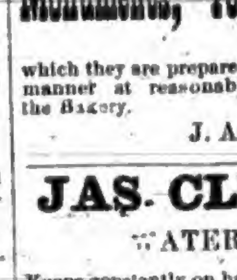

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 300 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a able prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RIGS IN TOWN.

NEW LIVERY & FEED STABLE

LUCE & STEVENS, PROS.

Rigs Furnished on Reasonable Terms at all Hours

Mr. Luce, a Veterinary Surgeon of large experience, will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Stable in rear of Swineford House.
Auburn, Ind. Oct. 14. 1875.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

On Main Street, North of Rainier House. Goods bought for cash and sold the same way.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer, Cutlery, Tin Ware

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Mr Warner Tries it.

From the Detroit Free Press

Mr Warner, a respectable and law-abiding citizen, of Baker street, rode home in an express wagon the other day having a hand fire extinguisher and the driver for company.

"What's that thing" asked his wife in contemptuous tones as she opened the hall door.

"What's that? Why that's a fire extinguisher—best thing you ever saw—meant to have one a year ago."

"Jacob, you are always making a fool of yourself. Every patent right man gets around you as a cat lays for a mouse.

"Does eh? If you know anything at all you'd know that every store and office in Detroit has one o' these. They've saved lots of building and may save ours."

"You throw it at the fire, don't you?"

He carried it up stairs into a closet without replying, and she followed on and asked:

"Don't it shoot a fire out?"

"If you don't know anything, I'll learn you something! It is full of chemicals; you strike on this knob on top and she's all ready to open this faucet and play on the fire."

She grinned as she walked around it, and finally asked:

"Do you get a horse to draw it around?"

"No, I don't get a horse to draw it around. You see these straps? Well, I back up, put my arms through them, and here it is on my back."

"I see it is."

"And can't I run to any part of the house with it?" he demanded. "See—see——?"

And he cantered along the hall, into the bed-rooms and out, and was turning the head of the stairs when his foot caught in the carpet. He threw up his arms and she grabbed at him, and both rolled down stairs. He yelled and she yelled. Sometimes he was ahead and then she took the lead, and neither of them had passed under the "string" when the extinguisher bumping and jamming, began to shoot off its charge of chemicals.

"You old——" she started to say, when a stream from the nose struck her between the eyes, and she didn't finish.

"What in—o-u-c-h!" roared Mr. Warner, as he got a dose in the ear.

They brought up in a heap at the bottom of the stairs, the stream playing into the parlor, against the hall door, and up stairs by turns, and she gasped:

"I'll have you sent to a fool asylum."

"Who's a fool?" he roared, dancing around with his eyes full of chemicals.

"I'm fainting!" she squeaked.

"And I've broken my back!" he shouted.

It was a sad house when those two highly respectable old people got so that they could use there eyes and discuss matters calmly. And she doubled up her fist and hoarsely said:

"Take that investigator, or extinguisher, or whatever you call it, back down town, and tell everybody that you are a lunatic."

And he said:

"Dummit, I know more than all your family put together."

No More Assessments

It was down in Georgie. There were three of them sitting lazily upon the platform, looking like cast-iron tobacco signs,

"Dere's goin' to be another 'publikin paper here purty soon, de folks say," said one.

"An' all we niggers got to subscribe, kase de 'lection is coming right into hand," said another.

"'Scribe nothin!" said the third one as he loosened up his cotton suspenders, "I'm done wid dis 'publican business, I is. Didn't I hear de preacher readin' in de Bible 'bout de 'publkins? Why, when de Lord himself was on de yearth dey used to sit in de high places at the front gates of de town, an' take up taxes an, 'sessments from de folks. An' now dese 'publikins a' don' de same ting, don't yer see? Now, dey don't git no more 'sessments outen dis nigger fur no 'lections, 'scribins an' nothin!"

* * *

"Here sonny, hold my horse a minute." And the pious old gentleman went into Walker, Rauch & Co.'s to buy some boots and shoes, leaving his venerable steed in the care of the little boot-black. In half an hour he relieved the boy, saying:

"You will receive your reward 'beyond the river.'"

"See here, old skinflint, when I walk over the river for a bogus nickel you'll be grayer nor a Norway rat."

The frugal-minded old gentleman is more than ever determined to raise his boys in the country.

5

AN IRISH FABLE.

"The Bad Son and the Good Son."

"An' it was once long ago, in the old country," says Mrs. Biddy, "there was a livin' a fine, clean, honest, poor widdy woman and she havin' two sons, an' she fetched the both of them up fine and careful, but one of them turned out bad intirely. An' one day says she to him, says she:

"I've given you your livin' as long as iver I can, and it's you must go out into the wide worruld to sake your fortune.'

"Mother, I will," says he.

"An' will ye take a big cake wid me curse, or a little cake an' me blessing?" says she.

"The big cake, sure."

"So she baked a big cake and cursed him, and he wint away laughin'. By and by he came forninst a spring in the woods and sat down to ate his dinner off the cake, and a small, little bird sat on the edge of the spring."

"Give me a bit of that cake for me little ones in the nest,' says she: and he caught up a stone and threw a her.

"I've scarce enough for myself,' says he; and she bein' a fairy put her bake in the spring and toorned it black as ink, and went away up in the trees. And while he looked for her to kill her, a fox went away with his cake.

"So he wint away from that place very mad, and next day he stopped, very hungry, at a farmer's house and hired out to tind the cows.

"Be wise,' says the farmer's wife, 'for the next field is belongin' to a giant, and if the cows gets in his clover he will kill you as dead as a sthone.'

"But the bad son laughed and wint away out to watch the cows, and before noontime he wint to slape up in a tree, and the cows all wint in the clover and out of the tree and killed him dead, and that was the end of the bad son.

"And by the next year the poor widdy woman, she says to the good son.

"Ye must go out into the wild worruld and sake your fortune, for I can kape you no longer,'

"Mother, I will."

"An' will you take a big cake wid me curse, or a little cake wid me blessing?"

"The little cake."

So she baked it for him and gave him her blessing, and he wint away, an' she a-weepin' after him foine and loud. An' by and by he came to the same spring in the woods where the bad son was before him, and the small, little bird sat again on the side of it.

"Give me a bit of yer cakeen for me little ones in the nest,' says she.

"I will,' says he, an' he broke off a foine piece, and she dipped her bake in the spring and toorned it into sweet wine and when he bit his cake, shure an' she had toorned it into fine plum cake intirely, an' he ate and drank and wint on light-hearted. And next he come to the farmer's house.

"Will yer tind cows for me?" says the farmer.

"I will,' says the good son.

"Be wise,' says the farmer's wife, 'for the clover field beyant is belongin' to the giant, and if you lave in the cows he will kill you dead.'

"Never fear!" says the good son; 'I don't slape at me worruck'

"And he goes out into the field and lugs a big stone up in a tree, and thin sinds ivery cow far out in the clover fields, and goes back ag'in to the tree. And out comes the giant a roarin' so that you could hear the roars of him a mile away; and when he finds the cow boy, he goes under the tree to shake him down, but the good little son slips out the big stone, and it fell down and broke the giant's head intirely. So the good son went running away to the giant's house, and it being full to the eaves of gold and silver and splendid things!

See, waht fine luck comes to folks that is good and honest. And he went home and fectched his old mother, and they lived rich and contented, and died very old and rispicted."—Sarah, St. Nicholas.

A Twisted Cow.

From the Sioux City, (Iowa) Journal,

Mr. Hardy, of Portlandville, who was in the quartermaster's department at Sioux City in 1862, tells a story of wonderful endurance of a cow belonging to Mr. Hagy. The cow had been missing for eight days when found at the bottom of a well forty feet deep. When discovered she was standing on her feet, with head bent around to her rump, and evidently had been in that position for eight days, without food or water. The funny part of the story is that when drawn out she continued for several days to walk in a circle and could not be made to walk in a straight line, and it was only by letting her move off in a constantly enlarging circle, until it took in the farm-yard of the owner, that she could be driven to her home from the place where she became so set in her way.

A CLOSE CALL.

A Diver's Adventure with a Shark.

San Francisco Ledger.

"On Deck" had led an eventful life. A sailor in youth, a diver in manhood, and "ne'er do well" in old age, he saw more than falls to the lot of most men. He came to California in early times, and was the hero of a shark story, remarkable as the only one having truth for foundation, native to our harbor born. In 1851, James Carton, a stevedore, while warping the ship Genesee to a berth off Market street wharf, lost an anchor. "On Deck" was the only diver except Bill Matthews then known in the city, and was sent for to recover the anchor.

"On Deck" complied, and while so engaged noticed a shark hovering a few feet above him, evidently odserving his movements. The fish was at least eighteen feet long, and was known as the "bottle nose," one of the most voracious of the shark kind. The discovery naturally alarmed the diver. He found the anchor, made the cable fast to it, and was about assending when the appearance of the shark made him pause.

He had heard that sharks did not molest men in armor. He doubted this, and did not feel now like risking the experiment. He moved a few paces from the anchor—the shark moved too. He returned to his former place—the shark followed. He was evidently, to use his own words, "spotted by the bottlenose for a supper," and unless signally favored, would fall a victim to its voracity. He hardly knew how to act, when he thought of the cuttle fish—how that singular creature often excapes its enemies by darkening the waters with an inky liquor ejected from ity body.

He accordingly stirred up the mud at the bottom till the water was darkened around him, cast off his weights and signalled to the man to hall him up. He was hauled up immediately, but did not entirely escape. The shark snapped at him as he ascended, and three of his toes were taken off. A little more and his foot would have gone, a stout boot only saving it. The happy idea of of muddying the water saved his life.

Facts Worth Remembering

It is worth while for all farmers everywhere, to remember that thorough-culture is better than three mortgages on their farm.

That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a good deal cheaper made in the summer than bought in the winter.

That more stock perish from famine than founder.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightening when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fatting hog is wast of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children propesly is money lent at 100 per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten lounging about country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take a good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for in promptly, of course.

* * *

Edward H. Webster, of Kansas City is now even with his mother-in-law. She decoyed her daughter away from him, and started the report that he had seduced the daughter of a prominent merchant in town. The story was not true; and to prove it, young Webster obtained a divorce from his wife and his mother-in-law, and has since married the girl whom he was charged with having seduced.

No Connection.

We are authorized to state that the popular clothing man of Waterloo Jacob Kahn, has just returned from the east with an immense stock of clothing, dry goods, Boots & Shoes, and has now the entire stock opened out for the inspection of the public. He also wishes us to say that he is not connected with any other firm in the county in the clothing line, put that he will sell at figures that cannot be duplicated in the county. He is still buying all kinds of produce for cash. Call and see him. tw

* * *

Sammy Ponimert, he who leads 'em all in the tensorial art, has just purchased new mirors, raisor keen, that will shave you clean, &c. Call and see him over Cool's grocery.

* * *

Go to the Millinery store of Mrs Little & Fair, for your winter hats, bonets &c.

A WEE PHILOSOPHER.

As down the path, one Sabbath morn,
I walked at rapid rate,
There stepped beside me hurriedly,
Lest she, too, should be late,
From tip to toe as sweet a maid
As careful mother ere arrayed
For [illegible] Sunday morning.

A little space she trotted on
Demurely at my side—
A proper maid for Sabbath morn—
When suddenly she spied
A luscious tempter in her path;
I heard a jolly crow and laugh:
"Just ripe for Sunday morning!"

A clump of whortleberries, green,
Save just a few in sight,
Which, [illegible] their neighbors, had
Turned black within the night:
These bobbed their heads, as if to say,
"We'll wager that you've come this way
To pick us, Sunday morning!"

Too tempting was the prospect for
So wee a maid to slight;
Quick plunged she into the [illegible], then rose
Uproarious with delight—
So merry that she heeded not,
So happy that she quite forgot
That it was Sunday morning.

A-sudden paused she, and her voice
Took quite a sober trill;
A penitent in word, at least,
She softly spoke—though still
She clutched the berry-branches tight—
"I don't suppose it was just right
To pick them Sunday morning!"

So very loth was she to yield
The luscious prize at stake,
This little maid was tempted sore
A compromise to make;
And curious, silent listener, I
Next moment heard th' exultant cry:
"I'll eat them Monday morning!"

"Perhaps that won't so wicked be"—
And carefully she stowed
Her booty in a hiding-place,
Then hurried down the road,
From tip to toe as sweet a maid
As ruthless tempter e'er waylaid
Bound church-ward, Sunday morning.

That she could keep her compromise
I doubted very much;
Yet, truly, never all that day
Did she the berries touch.
But, bright and early, once again
I saw her tripping down the lane,
To eat them, Monday morning.

THE TWO NEIGHBORS.

One evening as the twilight was dusking into deeper shades, Farmer Welton stood in his dooryard, with a gun in his hands, and saw a dog coming out from his shed. It was not his dog, for his was of a light color, while this was surely black.

The shed alluded to was open in front, with double doors for the passage of carts, and a wicket for pedestrians at the back; and this shed was part of a continuous structure connecting the barn with the house. Around back of this shed was the sheep-fold.

There had been trouble upon Farmer Welton's place. Dogs had been killing his sheep—and some of the very best, at that. He had declared, in his wrath, that he would shoot the first stray dog he found prowling about his premises. On this evening, by chance, he had been carrying his gun from the house to the barn, when the canine intruder appeared. Aye, and in the barn he had been taking the skin from a valuable sheep which had been killed and mangled with tigerish ferocity.

So, when he saw the strange dog coming through his shed, he brought the gun to his shoulder, and, with quick, sure aim, fired. The dog gave a leap and a howl, and having whisked around in a circle, two or three times, he bounded off in a tangent, yelping painfully, and was soon lost to sight.

"Hallo! what's to pay now, Welton?"

"Ah—is that you, Frost?"

"Yes. Ye been shootin' somethin', aint ye?"

"I've shot a dog, I think."

"Ye-e-s. I seed him scootin off. It was Brackett's, I reckon."

Before the farmer could make any further remark, his wife called to him from the porch, and he went in.

Very shortly afterward a boy and a girl came out through the shed, as the dog had came. Down back of Welton's farm, distant half a mile, or so, was a saw and grist mill, with quite a little settlement around it; and people having occasion to go on foot from that section to the farms on the hill could cut off a long distance by crossing Welton's lot. The boy and girl were children of Mr. Brackett. When they reached home they were met by a scene of dire confusion. Old Carlo, the grand old Newfoundland dog—the loving and the loved—the true and the faithful—had come home shot through the head, and was dying. The children threw themselves upon their shaggy mate, and wept and moaned in agony.

Mr. Brackett arrived just as the dog breathed his last. One of the older boys stood by with a lighted lantern—for it had grown quite dark now—and the farmer saw what had happened.

"Who did this?" he asked, groaningly.

"John Welton did it," said Tom Frost, coming up at that moment. "He's been losin' sheep, an' I guess he's got kind o' wrathy."

"But my dog never killed a sheep—never! He's been reared to care for sheep. How came he down there?"

"He went over to the mill with Sis and me," said the younger boy, sobbing as he spoke; "and he was running on ahead of us toward home. I heard a gun just before we got to Mr. Welton's, but oh! I didn't think he could have shot poor Carlo!"

Mr. Brackett was fairly beside himself. To say he was angry would not express it. He had loved that dog—it had been the chief pet of his household for years. He was not a man in the habit of using profane language, but on the present occasion a fierce oath escaped him; and in that frame of mind—literally boiling with hot wrath and indignation—he started for Welton's.

John Welton and Peter Brackett had been neighbors from their earliest days, and they had been friends, too. Between the two families there had been a bond of love and good will, and a spirit of fraternal kindness and regard had marked their intercourse. Both the farmers were hard-working men, with strong feelings and positive characteristics. They belonged to the same religious society, and sympathized in politics. They had had warm discussions, but never yet a direct falling out. Of the two, Welton was the more intellectual, and, perhaps, a little more tinged with pride than was his neighbor. But they were both hearty men, enjoying life for the good it gave them.

Mr. Welton entered his kitchen, and stood the empty gun up behind the door.

"What's the matter, John?" his wife asked, as she saw his troubled face.

"I'm afraid I've done a bad thing?" he replied regretfully. "I fear I have shot Brackett's dog."

"Oh, John!"

"But I didn't know whose dog it was. I saw him coming out from the shed—it was too dark to see more than that it was a dog. I only thought of the sheep I had lost, and I fired."

"I am sorry, John. O, how Mrs. Brackett and the children will feel. They set everything by old Carlo. But you can explain it."

"Yes—I can explain it."

Half an hour later Mr. Welton was going to his barn with a lighted lantern in his hand. He was thinking of the recent unfortunate occurrence, and was sorely worried and perplexed. What would his neighbor say? He hoped there might be no trouble. He was reflecting thus when Mr. Brackett appeared before him, coming up quickly, and stopping with an angry stamp of the foot.

Now there may be a volume of electric influence even in the stamp of a foot, and there was such an influence in the stamp which Brackett gave; and Welton felt it, and braced himself against it. There was, moreover, an atmosphere exhaling from the presence of the irate man at once repellant and aggravating.

"John Welton! you have shot my dog!" The words were hissed forth hotly.

"Yes," said Welton, idly.

"How DARED you do it?"

"I dare shoot any dog that comes prowling around my buildings, especially when I have had my sheep killed by them."

"But my dog never troubled your sheep, and you know it."

"How should I know it?"

"You know that he never did harm to a sheep. It wasn't in his nature. It was a mean, cowardly act, and (an oath) you shall suffer for it!"

"Brackett, you don't know to whom you are talking."

"Oho!" (another oath) "We'll find out! We'll see! Don't put on airs, John Welton. You ain't a saint. I'll have satisfaction, if I have to take it out of your hide!"

"Peter, you'd better go home and cool off. You are making yourself ridiculous."

Now, really, this was the unkindest cut of all. Not all the mad words of Brackett put together were so hard as this single sentence; and John Welton put all the bitter sarcasm of the command into it.

Brackett burst forth into a torrent of invective, and then turned away.

Half an hour later John Welton acknowledged to himself that he had not done exactly right. Had he, in the outset—in answer to Brackett's first outburst—told the simple truth—that he had shot the dog by mistake; that he was sorry; and that he was willing to do anything in his power to make amends—had he done this, his neighbor would probably have softened at once. But it was too late now. The blow had been struck; he had been grossly insulted; and he would not back down.

Mr. Brackett was not so reflective. He only felt his wrath, which he nursed to keep it warm. That evening he hitched his horse to a job-wagon and went down to the village after a barrel of flour. Having transacted his store business, he called upon Laban Pepper, a lawyer, to whom he narrated the facts of the shooting of his dog.

Pepper was a man anxious for fees. He had no sympathy or soul above that.

"You say your dog was in company with two of your children?"

"Yes."

"And this passage over Mr. Welton's land, and through his shed, has been freely yielded by him as a right of way to his neighbors?"

"Yes, sir, ever since I can remember."

"Then, my dear sir, Welton is clearly liable. If you will come with me, we will step into Mr. Garfield's and have a suit commenced at once."

Mr. Garfield was the trial Justice.

All this happened on Friday evening. On Saturday it had become noised abroad in the farming district that there was not only serious trouble between neighbors Welton and Brackett, but that they were going to law about it.

On Sunday morning John Welton told his wife he should not attend church. She could go if she liked. She had no need to ask her husband why he would not go out. She knew he was unhappy, and that he could not bear to meet his old neighbor in the house of God while the dark cloud was upon him. Nor did she wish to meet either Mr. or Mrs. Brackett. So they both stayed at home.

Peter Brackett was even more miserable than John Welton, though perhaps he did not know it. He held in close companionship the very worst demon a man can embrace—the demon of wrathful vengeance; and in order to maintain himself at the strain to which he had set his feelings, he was obliged to nurse the monster. He did not attend church on that day, nor did his wife. Two or three times during that calm, beautiful Sabbath, as he glanced over toward his neighbor's dwelling, he found himself beginning to wish that he had not gone to see John Welton in such a heat of anger; but he put the wish away, and nursed back his wrath.

On Monday, toward noon, the Constable came up from the village, and read to John Welton an imposing legal document. It was a summons issued by William Garfield, Esq., a Justice of the Peace and Quorum, ordering the said John Welton to appear before him, at two of the clock, on Wednesday, at his office, then and there to answer to the complaint of Peter Brackett, etc., etc. The officer read the summons, and left with the defendant a copy.

It was the first time John Welton had ever been called upon to face the law. At first he was awe-stricken, and then he was wroth. He told himself that he would fight it to the bitter end. And now he tried to nurse his wrath, and became more unhappy than before.

On Tuesday evening, Parson Surely called upon Mr Welton. The good man had heard of the trouble, and was exceedingly exercised in spirit. Both the men were of his flock, and he loved and respected them both. He sat down alone with Welton, and asked him what it meant.

"Tell me, calmly and candidly, all about it," he said.

After a little reflection, Mr. Welton told the story. He knew the old clergyman for a true man, and a whole-hearted friend, and he told everything just as he understood it.

"And neighbor Brackett thinks, even now, that you shot the dog knowing it was his?"

"I suppose so."

"If you had told him the exact facts in the beginning, do you think he would have held his anger?"

This was a hard question for John Welton, but he answered it manfully.

"Truly, parson, I do not think he would."

"Were you ever more unhappy in your life than you have been since this trouble came."

"I think not."

"And, if possible, neighbor Brackett is more unhappy than you."

"Do you think so?"

"Yes. He is the most angry and vengeful."

A brief pause, and then the parson resumed:

"Brother Welton, with you are needed but few words. You are a stronger man than brother Brackett. Do you not believe he has a good heart?"

"Yes."

"I wish you could show him how true and good your own heart is."

"Parson!"

"I wish you could show him that you possess true Christian courage."

"Parson, what do you mean?"

"I wish you had the courage to meet him and conquer him."

"How would you have me do it?"

"First, conquer yourself. You are not offended?"

"No. Go on."

And thereupon the good old clergyman drew up his chair and laid his hand upon his friend's arm, and told him just what he would have him do. He spoke earnestly, and with tears in his eyes.

"Brother Walton, have you the heart and the courage to do this?"

The farmer arose and took two or three turns across the floor; and finally he said:

"I will do it!"

* * * * * * *

On the following day, towards the middle of the forenoon, Peter Brackett stood in his door-yard with his head bent. He was thinking whether he should harness his horse and be off before dinner, or whether he would wait until afternoon. He could not work; he could not even put his mind to ordinary chores.

"I wonder," he said to himself, "how the trial will come out! I s'pose Welton 'll hire old Whitman to take his case. Of course the office 'll be crowded. Tom Frost says it's noised everywhere, and that everybody 'll be there. Plague take it! I wish—"

His meditations were interrupted by approaching steps, and on looking up he beheld neighbor Welton.

"Good morning, Peter."

Brackett gasped, and finally answered: "Good morning," though rather crustily.

Welton went on, frankly and pleasantly:

"You will go to the village to-day?"

"I s'pose so."

"I have been summoned by Justice Garfield to be there, also; but really, Peter, I don't want to go. One of us will be enough. Garfield is a fair man, and when he knows the facts he will do what is right. Now, you can state them as well as I can, and whatever his decision is, I will abide by it. You can tell him that I shot your dog, and that your dog had done me no harm."

"Do you acknowledge that old Carlo never harmed you—that he never troubled your sheep?" inquired Brackett, with startled surprise.

"It was not his nature to do harm to anything. I am sure he would have sooner saved one of my sheep than have killed it."

"Then what did you shoot him for?"

"That is what I was just coming at, Peter. You will tell the Justice that I had lost several of my best sheep—killed by dogs—that I had just been taking the skin from a fat, valuable wether that had been so killed and mangled—that I was on my way from my barn to my house, with my gun in my hand, when I saw a dog come out from my shed. My first thought was that he had come from my sheep-fold. It was almost dark and I could not see plainly. Tell the Justice that I had no idea it was your dog. I never dreamed that I had fired that cruel shot at old Carlo until Tom Frost told me."

"How? You didn't know it was my dog?"

"Peter, have you thought so hard of me as to think that I could knowingly and willingly have harmed that grand old dog? I would sooner have shot one of my own oxen."

"But, you didn't tell me so at first. Why didn't you?"

"Because you came upon me so—so—suddenly—"

"O, pshaw!" cried Brackett, with a stamp of his foot. "Why don't you spit it out as it was? Say I came down on you so like a hornet that you hadn't a chance to think. I was a blamed fool!—that's what I was."

"And I was another, Peter; if I hadn't been I should have told you the truth at once, instead of flaring up. But we will understand it now. You can see the Justice—"

"Justice be hanged!—John— Dang it all! what's the use? There!—Let's end it so!"

From her window Mrs. Brackett had seen the two men come together, and she trembled for the result. By and by she saw her husband, as though flushed and excited, put out his hand. Mercy! was he going to strike his neighbor? She was ready to cry out with affright—the cry was almost upon her lips—when she beheld a scene that called forth rejoicing instead. And this was what she saw:

She saw these two strong men grasp one another by the hand, and she saw big, bright tears rolling down their cheeks; and she knew that the fearful storm was passed, and that the warm sunshine of love and tranquility would come again.

QUEEN VICTORIA gave a ball at Balmoral Castle the other night to the servants, tennats, and gillies of her estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall. All of the royal family were present and danced with lads and lassies.

A BRIDGE 2,100 feet long is being built across Bear river, Utah.

Love's Young Dream.

Ran and John are two young gents who reside on Peachtree street. They have not yet reached the middle line between infancy and manhood. Each one has a bright particular star to worship. Ran and John met a few days ago and began to discuss the merits of their "ladyloves." The discussion grew warm, and ended in a fierce wrangle.

Ran—My Ella wears a tighter "tied-back" than yours!

John—My Lucy has prettier striped stockings!

Ran—Bah! Yourn sucks candy yet!

John—Don't care! Your's sucks her fingers!

Ran—Y-e-s; and what does your gal do? She's so parrot-toed that she can't jump the rope!

John—And your'n turns somersets and skins the cat, eh?

Ran—You'd better tell the mother of yourn to wipe her nose!

John—And you'd better tell the mother of yourn to wash her feet!

From words the boys proceeded to blows, and they grasped each other by the hair and were cavorting around like two young bovines when the mothers of John and Ran appeared upon the scene, and as their two shoes were pulled off and applied, the boys thought of

"Two soles that beat as one.'

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Rapid Transit in New York.

For a long time the people of New York have been agitating the subject of rapid transit. Various schemes have been proposed looking to the attainment of that desideratum, but each had its defects and all have in turn been rejected. Finally a commission, composed of some of the eminent architects and leading business men of New York, was appointed to invite proposals and inspect plans for the promotion of cheap and rapid transportation in the city and suburbs. The report of this commission has just been published. From more than 100 plans the Commissioners have selected and adopted three, either of which may be constructed singly or by combining the three. They are a single track road on each side of streets, over the sidewalks, elevated on a single line of columns, or a double-track road over the center of streets, on posts placed in the roadway, just spanning the horse-car tracks, or supported on Gothic arches spanning the street from curb to curb, according to plans presented by Richard P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington, Ill. It is probable that one of these plans will be adopted, and that ere long the great city of New York will be traversed by a network of elevated railways.

Counterfeit Money in the Wake of a Circus.

Nearly every day brings to light some new counterfeit put in circulation in this city immediately after the departure of Howe's circus. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive. We furnish the following list of counterfeits discovered up to this time, which was furnished us by Mr. A. Thummel, teller of the German National Bank: First National, Lockport, New York, $10; Traders', Chicago, $5; Third National, Chicago, $5; Merchants', Chicago, $5; First National, Boston, $100; First National, Philadelphia, $10; Ninth National, New York, $2; First National, Canton, Illinois, $5; First National, Paxton, Illinois, $5; City Bank, Poughkeepsie, New York, $10; First National, Red Hook, New York, $10; Central, New York city, $100; Central, Rome, New York, $10.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

A Snake with Ears.

Another snake story is related by the Reading, Pa., *Eagle* to the effect that a large black snake of the swamp species was recently killed, about a mile and a half from Beckville, seven miles below Reading, by Elhanon Hauser, who was cutting wood on the hill. Hauser was told by a boy that a snake was in the road near him, when Mr. Hauser took a heavy pole and killed the reptile. It measured four feet four inches. When examined it was found to have two ears about two inches apart, three inches and a half from the back part of the mouth. The ears are about half an inch in length, and the shape of those of a rabbit. The skin was removed and stuffed as another evidence of the curious freaks of Dame Nature.

A Fat Fee.

Peter Bentley, the New Jersey millionaire lawyer, who died one day last week, made his fortune out of one law case. Soon after beginning his practice, Mrs. Hill, a widow of Jersey City, had bequeathed to her a water frontage of fifty-three acres where the New Jersey Central and Erie railway depots now stand. These powerful corporations fought the widow and her young counsel for twelve years. Mr. Bentley was defeated time and again, but by pluck and perseverance he at length won. He paid the widow $150,000 at different times and became owner himself of one undivided half interest in the property. In time Mr. Bentley's acquisition became the most valuable in the State, so that its possessor was enabled to retire from his profession.

A Heavy Fair Half Fare.

Just before the Waite left for the islands, yesterday, a gentleman called at the office and inquired of Frank M. Kelley, the clerk, the rates of fare for passage. The reply was, "One dollar for the round trip. "How much for children? I've one that is not thirteen yet." "Oh, half a dollar," replied Frank. The ticket was purchased and presented to Miss Lizzie McCutcheon, of Stone Pike, Wood county, Ohio, who was on her way to the Fat Men's Convention. This child is 12 years and 2 months of age, 5 feet 1 inch in height, measures around her bust 49 inches, and weighs 330 pounds. As Kelley saw the transaction he muttered, "Sold, by thunder!" and those who were watching the affair agreed with him.—*Toledo Blade.*

Tweed in Jail.

A New York paper states that Boss Tweed pays $50 a week for his accommodations in Ludlow Street Jail. He sees nobody but his family, his physician and his lawyers. It is customary at the jail, when, for convenience, a prisoner wishes to be out in the pure air for a few hours in the company of an officer, to grant him that privilege for a fee assessed according to the amount of bail in default of which he is held. Tweed's bail is fixed at $3,000,000, and a half a day's liberty in his case would be scheduled at about $100. He has only availed himself of this license once, however, when he went home for two or three hours, but did not pay for the privilege.

Death of a Great Pontiff.

The Delai-Lama of Thibet died recently. We presume scarcely a person who reads these lines has any very intelligent idea who the Delai-Lama was, or cares who he was, and yet he was the spiritual and infallible head of the Lamaists, offshoots of the Buddhists, who number over 400,000,000 souls. There are Lamas and there are Delai-Lamas, and the Delai-Lamas are recognized as incarnations of God, and worshipped as the Deity is worshipped. Kublai-Khan, the great conqueror of China, first established the Lama in power and gave him both temporal and spiritual sway, and a throne where he could sit as high as the Emperor in temporal matters, and a good deal higher in spiritual. His most noteworthy successor was Sonkapa, who was immaculately conceived by his mother's falling upon a Buddhistic inscription. By his immaculate birth he was endowed with many remarkable characteristics. He had a white beard, and could talk before he was a day old, and from his hair grew a tree producing leaves which were covered with sacred inscriptions. He died in the fifteenth century, and although he ascended into Heaven, his body is still preserved, floating in the air, in a monastery which he founded. The first of the Delai-Lamas, however, was born in 1389, and the one who has just gone to meet Buddha was the tenth of the line. Their lives have not always been peaceful, for three of these Pontiffs have suffered death by violence at the hands of the Emperors who were jealous of their power over the Mongolians. Their position, however, is an enviable one. They have no end of palaces and temples richly adorned with gold and silver ornaments. They have endless ceremonies, pageants, and music. They run prayer-wheels which are very profitable, and make a handsome thing out of helping the release of dying rich men's souls, which they accomplish by the neat little surgical operation of tearing the skin from the skull and boring a hole in it. Religious services are held for the comfort of departed souls, but their effectiveness depends greatly upon the manner in which the friends of the relatives come down. The bodies of ordinary common people are made into meat balls and fed to the Delai-Lamas' sacred dogs. They derive immense tribute from mines, lands, and flocks, and manage also to eke out a living by the sale of holy textures, fumigations, relics, and idols. When engaged in official business, the Delai-Lama is an object of envy to all persons who love their ease, for on such occasions he sits cross-legged, like a statue, on five elegant cushions, arrayed in his best attire. He is not obliged to say anything or notice anybody. He simply waves his hands, which is equivalent to blessing, and sometimes he distributes little balls of paste or clay. As everything which emanates from him is considered to be omnipotent, there is great demand for these dirt-balls, and the profits are correspondingly large. In addition to this, annual tribute is carried every year to him by caravans. In point of fact, there is very little to do and most excellent pay in the position, the most onerous duties being to sit cross-legged, look wise, and say nothing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

English Jargon.

Col. J. W. Forney comes to the rescue of Americans who are ridiculed by Englishmen for their nasal twang. He writes in one of his London letters: "Let me admit at the start that there is nothing more delightful than the conversation of an educated Englishman or Englishwoman; but the moment you pass from their circle you are assailed at every quarter by a mingling of dialects, and in many cases a most incomprehensible jargon. I often find it difficult to understand an English clergyman, and it is the common remark of Americans who visit the theaters that they lose a large portion of the play in consequence of the rapid and indistinct enunciation of actors in subordinate parts. The same observation may be made with justice of most of the speakers in the House of Commons. Take out Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and a few more, and it is next to impossible to comprehend what nearly all the others say."

A Venerable Couple.

A late letter from Paris say: "Among our latest arrivals in Paris are two persons who deserve to be mentioned as something quite out of the run of ordinary visitors to the French capital. They are both centenarians, and, what is rarer, they are husband and wife. Their names are Monsieur and Madame Ballue. The man is said to be 110 years of age, and the woman 105 years. They live in the South, and have come to Paris on a cheap excursion train. Monsieur Ballue is an old soldier of the First Empire, and while visiting the ruins of the Tuileries delighted his wife by pointing out to her the spot where he mounted guard under the Consulate of Bonaparte. Both these courageous centenarians enjoy excellent health Their eyesight is good, their memory almost unfailing, and their legs as strong as can be expected under such a heavy weight of time."

Hogs Dying of Consumption.

A letter from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "There is great fatality among the hogs in this State. In Marion, H. Cunningham, the great prize-taker at all fairs, has lost nearly his whole herd of valuable thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, valued at over $2,000. The loss is not only great to him, but to the State at large, as breeders were depending extensively on him for animals. A large number of the hogs were dissected, and invariably it was found that the lungs were nearly destroyed. Snow & Huber, at Pella, who have a grease factory, report the same is true of nearly all the dead hogs brought there which have died of disease".

WHEN the leopard got loose from the zoological gardens in Cincinnati, there was much regret that the famous lion-fighting jackass was dead. The City Council wasn't in session, and they couldn't get a substitute ready.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew, and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun;
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure you pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the unwise part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things,
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest, and own
'Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.
But stop not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds,
Shall scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those that talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

Pith and Point.

DESSERT for golden weddings—Preserved pears.

SWEETNESS and light—A love match.

NEPTUNE'S coat of arms—The crest of a wave.

NEW BEDFORD is said to have but one whaler left—A schoolmaster.

THE Constable who had an attachment for a widow was informed with dignity that his affections were not reciprocated.

"PUTTING a pull-back necktie on to him," is what the Western lynchers now call it.

A FRENCH philosopher says: "Maidens in love have but one eye," but it is two to one he never said that to the girl he was after individually.

AMBITION is very well expressed in the remark of the small boy with a mouse in a trap: "I hope to have a menagerie some day."

"DO THEY ring two bells for school? said a father to his ten-year old daughter, who attends the High School. "No, pa, they ring one bell twice," she replied.

THE number of weddings appears to be about as usual for the season. The corn crop may be good or bad, but the desire in a man's bosom to dig around and support a family and wear old clothes is still the same.

ATHLETIC barman: "Now, if you don't take yourself off, I'll precious soon turn you out!" Pat (with a yell): "Tur-r-rn me out! Is it tur-r-rn me out! Thin, bedad! come outside, an' tur-r-rn me out!"—*Punch.*

YOUNG lady—"Well, now, what did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" Sharp girl (eagerly)—"Please, they put on their dry things."

AN Arab chief at the Marseilles opera especially admired the trombone player, expressing his wonder "to see that Christian swallow so much brass. I cannot yet comprehend where he puts it."

"DURING a trial the Judge called a witness. No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said, "He is gone." "Where has he gone?" asked the Judge, in no tender tone. "I don't know; but he is dead," was the guarded answer.

SPURZHEIM was once lecturing on phrenology. "What is to be conceived as the organ of drunkenness," inquired the Professor. "The barrel organ," suggested Bannister.

HOW TO GET RID OF BORES.

A scholar sought his teacher: "What shall I do," said he,
"With these unasked for visitors, who steal my time from me?"
The learned master answered: "Lend money to the poor,
And borrow money of the rich, they'll trouble you no more."
When Islam's army marches, send a beggar in the van,
And the frightened hosts of infidels will run to Hindostan.

Remarkable Sale of Short-Horns.

There was a remarkable sale of shorthorns at Aylesby Manor, Grimsby, England, on the 2d of September, being the sale of the herd of the late William Torr. The cattle are what are known as "Booths," and were all bred at Aylesby. Among the bidders at the sale was T. C. Booth, one of the members of the famous Booth family, and it is stated that the sale was the first public one within the memory of those present at which any member of that family participated as a bidder. Mr. Booth bought twelve cows, paying therefor the large sum of £12,122, an average of over £1,000 per head. For one of the animals—Bright Empress—which was conceded on all hands to be the best cow offered for sale, Mr. Booth gave 2,160 guineas, the largest sum that a horned female has hitherto realized in Great Britain. Seventy-one cows and thirteen bulls were sold. The cows brought in the aggregate £37,906 1s, an average of £533 1s 9d, or over 500 guineas. The aggregate price paid for the whole was £42,919 16s, an average of £510 19s. Seven cows brought 1,000 guineas or upward. Three bulls each brought 700 guineas. There were bidders present from all parts of the United Kingdom, from the United States and Australia. One cow—Bright Queen—which is now eleven years old, and lame from rheumatism into the bargain, was purchased by Lady Pigot, the "Queen of the Booths," for 750 guineas.

Concerning Postal Cards.

The first of the old issue of cards were sent to the Springfield postoffice May 12, 1873, and the last to Meriden, Conn., last Tuesday. Between these two dates, 255,478,000 cards have been issued, for which the government has paid the contractors $357,349.85, and have collected $2,554,780 from the people. There were 62,902 requisitions held for the old cards, and they were shipped in 82,424 pouches, packages and cases, all of which were registered, and for which receipts are on file at the agency. The entire shipments of the old cards weighed 960 tons and 1,893 pounds, and would fill a freight train of ninety cars.—*Boston Globe.*

THERE are 400 drawing schools in the litte kingdom of Wurtemberg.

A LESSON FOR THE TIMES.

Confession and Suicide of a Prominent Business Man.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

On Tuesday morning last William S. Wood, President of the Greenfield (Indiana) Manufacturing Company, a leading business man of Hancock county, registered at the Union Depot dining hall, requesting that he might be given a room immediately, as he was not feeling well. Yesterday morning he was discovered in his room suffering from opium poisoning, and soon after expired. It seems that he deliberately took the poison, first indicting a letter which explained the reason of his taking off. The letter is addressed to whom it may concern, and reads as follows:

Know you that while life has had many pleasant charms for me, yet I have so poorly applied my powers of intellect as to suffer myself to become so deeply involved in financial ruin as to leave me in a helpless condition. So, finding myself ruined financially, and in view of the fact that I, having heavy indebtedness over me, had committed that awful crime of forging the names of Pratt & Baldwin, Marion Forgey, J. W. Ryan and Thomas Ward to a note for $1,000, and had discounted the same at the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis, a bank for whom I die bearing the greatest love and regard.

Also I forged my father's and father-in-law's name to a note for $4,000, payable to the First National Bank of Cambridge City, and there got Marion Forgey to sign it, and placed it in lieu of one that I had forged for the same amount, and gave as security my father, Thomas Wood, and father-in-law, W. L. Garriatt. Furthermore, I had found for a long time past that my father was becoming uneasy about my success in business, and I, not wanting to disturb him on my account, have forged his name for the last two years, and to-day, on all the papers that his name appears, it was placed by my own accursed hand; and while I determined to pass through the panic of two years ago," and pay every creditor that I owed a cent in the world, I little ever thought that interest and failures of different debtors would so embarrass me that I should come to this end, that I am now about to launch my life into a boundless eternity.

Had Forgey, Pratt & Baldwin took my advice, I could have held out and paid all my indebtedness and saved myself from suicide and my family from disgrace. I never forged a name to a paper with the expectation of the party ever being called upon to pay it, or the party holding the paper to lose a cent in any way. Neither would they, could I only have been left alone for a year or more, as I have been for months past going to shore as fast as I could pull through the troubled financial waters. I pray forgiveness from all. I must say that John B. Simmons, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, was the prime mover in rushing forward my three sureties. I have paid fifteen per cent. to P. H. Boyd, Allison Boyd, W. R. Hough, G. G. Tague, and Melissa Cooper, all wealthy, and to J. P. Paulson twelve and a half per cent.; to John B. and N. D. Simmons, twelve per cent. discount in advance, and to other parties large interests. Will you now, now that I am or very soon will be dead, contribute something to a poor, honest, industrious, confiding wife, left a widow, with three little prattling babes, and no means, no father, no shelter of their own.

I am too brave to run away and leave them never to know what has become of me, and to drag out a life of misery and longing to see and behold what I dare not and cannot without suffering the pangs of an outraged law that would confine me for the remainder of a long life in prison walls. Oh, God, may my sad fate warn any and all who shall hear of my terrible ending that the first debt made lays the road to ruin, that indebtedness begins to bring on crime, care and anxiety, and corrupts the moral sentiments of the best of minds. I earnestly ask of all that I owe anything to to wait with patience and not sue my sureties, as my effects and insurance, if properly handled, will pay all my indebtedness. I earnestly ask a generous public to divide its substance by paying liberal prices for all my property. I have labored hard for the town of Greenfield and its moral good. Will you not do something to make what I have accumulated bring such prices that none shall suffer, but all, both those who hold forged security, and those who have only my own name, may realize fully what is justly theirs? My good, true wife has always been a pleasure to me, and begged me not to speculate as I have done. Oh, that I had taken her counsel. She has been my solace in affliction, my comfort in our married life, and in no way is she to be sentenced or scorned for my misdeeds and misfortunes. My dear children, Lord God, who doest all things well, bless them and make their lives pleasant and reconcile them and their mother to my fate.

I have taken two policies in the Masonic Benefit for my children. I have $2,500 for my dear wife in the Union Mutual or the Northwestern, of Milwaukee. I also took $7,000 for my wife and children in the Franklin Life Insurance Company, on the 28th, the same day I took the Masonic. I don't know whether the $7,000 one will be approved or not, but I hope it will. I have always felt that it was my greatest duty to provide for my family, and I have, at this short notice, no other way to do so than to resort to the insurance companies and ask of them all their kindest charities, not to leave my little ones poor, starving and wretched. I cannot bear the thought that I die and leave so little. I got from Browning & Sloan's drug store, on the evening of the 28th, morphia and chloroform enough to sleep me easily across the rolling river, and, believing my God knows my honest desire, I go hence resigned. Father, mother, brothers, sisters, friends, all, farewell. Charles Downing, be good to my wife and children, and never suffer them to want. * * * Read Proverbs; they will tell you what kind of a life mine has been—desiring riches, yet dying poor. I hope the Coroner will not trouble himself or any of my friends to hold a lengthy inquest. Finally, Father and Mother Garriatt, be kind to my children. I know you will. I have written hastily, and expect to have made errors. I have not time to read and correct. It is now 2 o'clock a. m. Oh! Lord, receive my spirit, and do not let me be disturbed until dead.

SEPT. 29, 1875. WILLIAM S. WOOD.

In addition to the above statement, a number of pieces of paper—medicine wrappers, etc.—were found, all written upon. He expresses the hope that his estate will pay the Citizens' Bank of Indianapolis, which holds no paper or securities that do not bear forged signatures. He then adds: "I had intended to die at home last night, but my wife would not sleep, hence I die here to-day. Educate my children. I die resigned, and know that I have no insanity whatever. Farewell to the world and all its joys.

Mutiny and Piracy.

The Atlantic cable some months ago briefly mentioned a remarkable case of mutiny and piracy on the high seas. A vessel called the Jefferson Borden was making a voyage from New Orleans to London, having on board besides the Captain and mates, five sailors and a boy, with the Captain's wife as passenger. On the 20th of April, while in mid-ocean 900 miles from England, three of the sailors mutinied. The first and second mates were both murdered in the night and an attempt made to decoy the Captain from the cabin where he was sleeping, which was, however, frustrated by the timely caution of his wife, who suspected foul play. The Captain then armed himself and gave battle to the mutineers. He had for allies one sailor, the steward, his wife and the cabin boy. On the other side were three mutineers. The battle waged with varying fortunes for about forty-eight hours. At last the Captain by dint of bravery and skillful tactics succeeded in driving the three men into the forecastle, where they finally surrendered, overcome by hunger, fatigue and wounds. The vessel was taken into an English port, and in due time returned to Boston with the mutineers in custody. They were indicted for murder, mutiny and piracy, and after a trial of eight days' duration, were found guilty—two of them of piracy, mutiny and murder and one of mutiny alone, he having joined the others after the murders were committed. In the case of the two former there were no extenuating circumstances, and they were sentenced to be hung. There has not been an execution in Massachusetts for piracy for more than forty years.

Children's Rights.

The first right of every child is to be well born; and by this I mean that it has a right to the best conditions, physical, mental and moral, that it is in the power of the parents to secure. Without this the child is defrauded of his rights at the outset, and his life can hardly fail of being a painful protest against broken laws. Centuries of preparation fitted the earth for man's occupancy, hinting thus the grandeur of his destiny, and suggested that in an event of such magnitude as the incarnating of a soul prevision should be exercised, and all the best conditions secured in aid of a harmonious and happy result. Good health, good habits, sound mentality and reverent love should form the basis of every new life that is involved. The mother who gives herself up to morbid fancies, who considers her health an excuse for petulance and non-exercise of self-control, proves herself unworthy of the holy office of mother, and ought not to be surprised if she reap at a later day the bitter harvest of her unwise sowing. Second in importance to none, as a means of securing the happiness and best good of childhood and youth, is the right to be taught obedience. It is easy to submit to what we know is inevitable, and to the little child the requirement of the parent should be law without appeal. The tender, immature being, shut in by the unknown, where every relation is a mystery and every advance an experiment, has a right to find itself everywhere sustained and directed by the parent. It should not be tempted to resistance by laws that are imperfectly enforced, nor subjected to the injurious friction of discussion by having a long list of reasons given for every requirement. The habit of obedience to the parents may be formed before the child is two years old, and this is a necessary precedent of obedience to law, the next stage of a true development. The child has a right to ask questions and to be fairly answered; not to be snubbed as if he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored as though his desire for information were of no consequence, nor misled as if it did not signify whether true or false impressions were made upon his mind. He has a right to be taught everything which he desires to learn, and to be made certain, when any asked-for information is withheld, that it is only deferred till he is older and better prepared to receive it. Answering a child's questions is sowing the seeds of its future character.—*Victoria Magazine.*

The Family Teeth.

Says the Boston *Globe*: A toothless couple in one of our rural districts concluded, after much jaw, that they would gum it no longer; that, in fact, the family must be provided with a new set of teeth. These worthy people were not given to ostentatious display; they also firmly believed the doctrine that they twain were one flesh, and, since one pair of spectacles, brass-bound, had long sufficed for their united eyes, why should not one set of teeth work equally well? Accordingly, those aged mouths repaired to a neighboring dentist, and lo! the triumph of mind over matter—a set of teeth that will bite off a plug of tobacco for "father," or nibble Sunday caraway and chatter harmless gossip for "mother," with equal precision! Life has now fresh zest and found a new relish. It is lovely and beautiful to see them at the little round table ready for dinner. First the old lady picks up the teeth—they are always lying about handy—slips them in, and makes a good use of her privileges while father is laying up a generous stock of provisions on his plate. Presently he leans back in his chair, puts down his knife and fork, and says cheerfully, "Come, mother, give me the teeth." Then the old lady, with true conjugal alacrity, touching to behold, catches them out, hands them across the table to the old gentleman, who dexterously claps them in his own mouth, and the family eating goes complacently on, till, perhaps, "mother" comes to a hard spot and demands the molars. So, back and forth, like a weaver's shuttle, busily ply the teeth till the square meal is ended.

Population of New York.

The population of the State of New York, by the census of 1875, is 4,916,604, against 3,831,777 in 1865—an increase of 1,074,827 in ten years. The population by the Federal census of 1870 was 4,382,579. The following table shows the population of cities in 1875 and 1865:

	1865	1875.
New York	726,386	1,249,868
Brooklyn	296,378	483,252
Buffalo	94,210	134,238
Albany	62,613	84,153
Rochester	50,940	82,000
Troy	39,293	48,708
Syracuse	32,784	49,808
Utica	23,686	32,699
Poughkeepsie	16,073	20,097
Oswego	19,288	22,280
Auburn	12,567	19,616
Elmira	13,130	20,093
Binghamton	10,092	16,486
Schenectady	10,685	13,171
Hudson	7,831	8,794
Totals	1,414,956	2,284,253

The total increase in these cities is 869,297, leaving only 215,530 as the increase of the rest of the State.

Spiritualism and Litigation.

It is remarkable that the two largest Will cases now in litigation in the United States are the outgrowth of Spiritualism. Reference is made to the Ward will case of Detroit, and the Taylor will case of New York. In the latter case, Judge Donahue, of the New York Supreme Court, has just decided that Mrs. Taylor's counsel, who lately refused to join with her in consulting the spirits in regard to the disposition of the estate affairs, shall be displaced by counsel of Mrs. Taylor's choice. The estate, which is valued at $3,000,000, has been put into a Receiver's hands, and promises to remain in chancery for a generation to come. Meanwhile the widow is dependent upon her credit with friends for her living.

Fire and Sword.

The Cuban patriots are preparing to use against the Spaniards in Cuba that most terrible of all means of warfare, fire, which they employed last winter. An article in a late Havana paper says that the insurgents have laid plans whereby all the valuable sugar districts are to be devastated by burning. The Cubans declare that the coming winter will be celebrated by the most active operations on their part that have been witnessed during this long and desperate struggle.

Who says that women are not treated with becoming consideration in Michigan? At the Eaton county fair, recently, they were awarded the following premiums: To the girl, not over 20, who showed the best sample of mending—Miss Emma Robb, $5. To the woman with the longest hair—Mrs. Viola Heims, being 3 feet 9 inches in length, $5. To the woman who has been the longest without a new dress—Alice Fuller, $10. To the girl who made the best bread—Allie Roller, $5. To the prettiest baby under 3 years—Mrs. O. P. Shuler, $5. The premiums offered to the best speller, the politician who never told a lie, the wife who never scolded her husband, the old maid who never wanted a husband, and the handsomest woman, were not competed for.

THE Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have obtained another triumph over all their competitors, and won new honors for America. They have just been awarded the grand medal of honor for the best cabinet or parlor organs, at the World's Exposition in Linz, the capital of Upper Austria.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANY valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

MYSTERY SOLVED.—The great secret of the wonderful success of Vegetine. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.—*Com.*

PARSONS' *Purgative Pills* will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, President.

THEODORE TILTON lectures before Baylie's Great Mercantine College, at Keokuk, Iowa, in November. Other eminent speakers follow.

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

SOLID BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK.

The New York *Commercial Pathfinder*, which has gained a most reliable reputation during the last quarter of a century in giving prominence through its columns to the Leading Wholesale business firms in New York, has lately prepared a list of some of the business firms in that city, who are recognized as standing at the head of their respective line of trade, and are known for great extent of trade, large capital, and straightforward, honorable dealing. The advantages, among others, which the *Pathfinder* claims for distant merchants dealing with these houses are the certainty of being fairly dealt with, and securing their goods at the lowest market rates. The following is the list as presented in the *Pathfinder:*

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, SEEDS, &c.,
R. H. Allen & Co., 189 and 191 Water street.
BILLIARD TABLES, &c.,
H. W. Collender, 738 Broadway.
BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.,
New York Belting and Packing Co., Park Row.
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
D. Appleton & Co., 549 and 551 Broadway.
BASKETS, WILLOW-WARE, &c.,
Charles Zinn & Co., 456 Broadway.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Porter, Day & Co., 598 Broadway.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
Hemphill & Hamlin, 342 Broadway.
CARRIAGE LININGS AND TRIMMINGS,
R. S. Lunt, 69 Chambers street, corner Church.
CLOCKS,
American Clock Co., 581 Broadway.
CLOTHING (MEN'S),
Henry & John Paret, 378 and 730 Broadway.
CLOTHING (BOYS'),
White & Rank, 498 and 500 Broadway.
CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS,
Lesher, Whitman & Co., 444 Broadway.
CHINA, PORCELAIN, GLASSWARE, &c.,
John Vogt & Co., 25 and 27 Park Place.
CORDAGE AND BAGGING,
Henry Lawrence & Sons, 192 Front.
DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Barrett, Nephews & Co., 5 and 7 John street.
DRY GOODS,
H. B. Claflin & Co., cor. Church and Worth-sts.
DRAIN PIPE, TERRA COTTA WARE, &c.,
West 18th and 19th-sts. Office, No. 263 Pearl.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., cor. Wm. & Beekman.
DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,
Hagerty, Brothers & Co., 10 Platt street.
ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS,
Samuel Raynor & Co., 115 William street.
FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, WATCHES, &c.,
Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co., 653 Broadway.
FANCY GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS,
Howard, Sanger & Co., 105 Chambers street.
FISHING TACKLE, HOOKS, LINES, &c.,
Thos. Bate Mills, 7 Warren street.
FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.,
E. J. Annin, 14 Cortlandt street.
FURNACES, RANGES, STOVES, &c.,
John Q. A. Butler, 98 Beekman street.
FURS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
C. G. Gunther's Sons, 502 Broadway.
FRUIT SIRUP, BITTERS, WINE AND LIQUORS,
J. Calvin Shafer, 76 Cortlandt street.
GAS, CHANDELIERS AND LAMP FIXTURES,
Mitchell, Vance & Co., 597 Broadway.
GLUE, GELATINE AND NEATSFOOT OILS,
Peter Cooper, 17 Burling Slip.
GROCERIES,
H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., Hudson street.
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,
Jehial Read & Co., 526 Broadway.
HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,
J. M. Falconer, 43 Barclay street.
INDIA RUBBER COMBS, &c.,
India Rubber Comb Co., 9 and 11 Mercer-st.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
Goodyear Rubber Glove Co., 205 Broadway.
HOME INSURANCE CO., 135 BROADWAY.
Capital and Assets, $6,754,214.95.
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND FANCY GOODS,
Tiffany & Co., Union Square, corner 15th street.
LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, &c.,
B. W. Merriam & Co., 577 Broadway.
MILITARY, MASONIC AND FANCY GOODS,
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 19 Maiden Lane.
MILLINERY, RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS,
Andrews & Sanford, 562 Broadway.
MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
M. J. Paillard & Co., 680 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway.
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, &c.,
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 16 Park Place.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Christy, Shepherd & Garrett, 510 23d street.
PLUMBERS' MATERIALS AND FLOOR TILES,
Miller & Coates, 279 Pearl street.
PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.,
Francis & Loutrel, 45 Maiden Lane.
PRINTING INKS,
J. G. Lightbody & Co., 24 Beekman street.
PRINTING PRESSES,
Geo. P. Gordon, 17 Beekman street.
ASBESTOS ROOFING PAINTS, &c.,
H. W. Johns, 87 Maiden Lane.
SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF,
Herring & Co., 251 Broadway.
STANDARD SCALES,
Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway.
STARCH AND MAIZENA,
Glen Cove Starch Manufact'ng Co., Park Place.
STATIONERS' SUPPLIES,
Willy Wallach, Park Row and Beekman street.
SUPER-CARB. SODA,
John Dwight & Co., 11 Old Slip.
TINWARES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
Benhams & Stoutenborough, 270 Pearl street.
TOYS, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
C. F. A. Hinrichs, 29, 31 and 33 Park Place.
Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co., 394 Broadway.
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER AND ZINC,
Phelps, Dodge & Co., 19 and 21 Cliff street.
TYPE FOUNDRY,
James Conner's Sons, cor. Reade and Center.
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, &c.,
Brooklyn White Lead Co., 89 Maiden Lane.
WRITING INKS, &c.,
Thaddeus Davids & Co., 127 William street.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES There is nothing like leather Shoes with a SILVER TIP for children. They never wear through at the toes. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Do you want the best Shoe ever made that will not rip or leak, and is easier than any machine-sewed or pegged Shoe, buy the CABLE SCREW WIRE make. CABLE SCREW WIRE Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

20 FANCY CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 10c, postpaid, by J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

$30 per Week Salary. Male or Female. Circular free. Address Crystal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

$290 A MONTH. 100 ARTICLES! Address R. N. RAMSEY, Detroit, Mich.

What to Do & Why. New Book. Ag'ts wanted. 16 portraits free. GAY & CO., New Haven, Ct.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS 20 Elegant Oil Chromos mounted, size 9x11, for $1. Novelties and Chromos of every description. National Chromo Co., Phila., Pa.

$3 SAMPLE FREE and Big Pay to Male and Female everywhere. Address THE UNION PUB. CO., Newark, N. J.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CLARK'S BOOK KEEPING Self-instructive. Short method. Price $1.00 post-paid. Send for circular. W. S. CLARK & CO., 165 Plum street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE WHAT IS IT.—Something new. Sells at sight. Big inducements to Agents. Samples, 25 cents and stamp. Agents wanted. Send for Catalogue. U. S. SPECIALTY CO., 11 Central-st., Boston.

$490 A MONTH and EXPENSES to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Samples free. C. LININGTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with an Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

CATARRH CURED. Free trial bottle of Dr. Lanes' Catarrh Cure given away with testimony to wonderful cures performed. Send to HENRY REED & Co., 643 B'way, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the best, cheapest and fastest selling Book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK Having paid $10,000 Author's Royalty on this standard work, and now being royalty free, I have reduced the price from $3.50 to $3.00. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. C. F. VENT, PUB'R, CINCINNATI, O.

DEAFNESS Improved by using Dr. DIMOCK'S SELF-RETAINING AURICLES. Circulars free. Drs. Dimock & Wetherill, Buffalo, N. Y.

OPIUM Habit Cured At Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. 8th year of unparalleled success. Describe case. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION,
114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

CARDS.—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 35 cts.; 50 Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 66 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston. Refers to S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.

"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND RESTORES THE HEALTH.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age, have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.
Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and Spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State-st., Boston.

VEGETINE extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

FOR SALE. Chicago Suburban Lots at $100 each, within a short distance of City Limits, with hourly trains [illegible] IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle st., Chicago.

CINCINNATI DOLLAR WEEKLY STAR. An Independent Family Paper. 48 Columns of Reading. Specimen Copy FREE. $1 Per YEAR. Postage paid. Address "THE STAR" CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

F. J. NASH, 781 BROADWAY, New York. JEWELRY of every description. The stock is large, very choice, and is offered at retail at trade prices to keep our workmen going. Bills under $15, P. O. order in advance. Over $15, C. O. D. privilege to examine. Catalogues free.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Send for Paper on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box 44, Laporte, Ind.

LOOK! Your Name Elegantly Printed on 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS, for 25 Cents. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF! Langley's Patent Slate Paint. Stops the leaks in all old Shingle Roofs and makes a new one last twice as long. [illegible] Agents wanted. WILLIS G. JACKSON, General Agent, 139 Washington street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DONT You want to make Large PROFIT Selling the best article ever offered to Agents. One Agent made $125 in three hours. Try it. Address HOOD & JOSEPH, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAPS & CHARTS Latest, most Ornamental and Correct. Special Agent wanted in each township. Send for Free Catalogue and Terms to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay St., N. Y., or 170 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. Rare Chance.

REVOLVERS Theologian. Special, nickle-plated New Buffalo Bill Revolver $2.50 With 100 Cartridges, $3.00; 20,000 sold; every one warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill., 69 Dearborn-st., (McCormick Block).

HOW TO GET A HOME. IOWA LANDS. 800,000 ACRES. Rich Soil, good Climate, excellent Water, growing Settlements, good Schools. We offer the Lands of the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. at $5 to $8 per acre, on easy payments. Two years rent will buy a farm. Address DAVIDSON & CALKINS, R. R. Land Office, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

THE $50,000 BONANZA. $5 to $50 Invested in Wall Street, often leads to a Fortune. Full particulars sent free. Address PENDLETON & READ, Bankers, 65 Wall Street, New York.

IF YOU WANT to know about the standing of insurance companies, subscribe for THE HERALD. Published by Geo. I. Yeager, 322 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill., at $2.50 per annum, payable in advance. Send 25 cents for sample copy.

AGENTS! 150 NEW BOOKS ARE MOST COMPLETELY REPRESENTED IN OUR GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS by sample pages, bindings, illustrations, etc. All are picked, popular works on every subject. Why risk all on one doubtful book, when you can make success sure by offering customers choice of 150? Our Agents have the inside track, and are delighted with their quick sales. Fail not to send for particulars at once to F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., CHICAGO, ILLS.

SEA FOAM Smith & Reynolds, Norwich, Ct., say: "We have sold and used your Sea Foam for several years and unhesitatingly recommend it as the best Baking Powder in the market." Smith, Gage & Co., Grocers, Portland, Me., say: "We use it in our own families and believe it to be decidedly the best Baking Powder." Its economy is wonderful; it makes ⅓ more bread to a barrel of flour. Millions of cans sold and not a single complaint. Send for circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

SENT FREE Explanatory Circular how $10 to $500 invested in Stock Privileges, has paid and will pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. $10 to $500. BUCKWALTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 10 Wall Street, New York.

THE HORSE Scientifically explained. How to judge and care for him. The requisite points for speed and endurance fully demonstrated. A work of great interest to horse owners and breeders. Also, giving a Sure Cure for Epizootic. Price 35 CENTS. Address J. P. VINCENT, Box 38, Chicago, Ill.

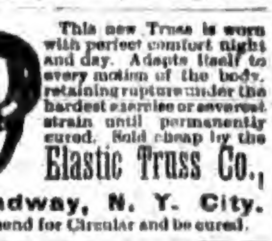

ELASTIC TRUSS. This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the Elastic Truss Co., NO. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular and be cured.

S. H. HARRIS' Improved Chicago FIRE and BURGLAR SAFES and VAULT DOORS are the BEST and CHEAPEST. Manufactory and Salesroom, 251 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

USE THE EXCELSIOR LAMP CHIMNEYS. They are made of the best Lead Glass and will Stand Heat better than any others.

INQUIRE FOR W. A. DROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS. PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

CUSHING'S MANUAL Of Parliamentary Practice. Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. This is the standard authority in all the United States, and is an indispensable Hand-Book for every member of a deliberative body, as a ready reference upon the formality and legality of any proceeding or debate. "The most authoritative expounder of American parliamentary law."—CHAS. SUMNER. Price, 65 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

MILLERS Visiting Cincinnati during the Exposition, or at any time, are invited to call at the STRAUB MILL WORKS, Corner of Front and John sts., where they will see one of the largest and most complete BURR STONE FACTORIES in the country; also, the most complete MANUFACTORY OF MILLING MACHINERY AND MILLERS' SUPPLIES. Write for Pamphlet to STRAUB MILL CO.

1,200,000 ACRES Missouri Lands. NO GRASSHOPPERS, NO DROUGHT. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad offer for sale, on long time and low prices, splendid farming lands in Southwest Missouri, which possess all the requirements of good and healthy climate, plenty of timber and pure water, long and cool summers, and short and mild winters. Free transportation from St. Louis for land-buyers. Circulars containing map and guides, free to any address. Sectional maps, showing lands sold and unsold, 25 cents. Address, A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, 23 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL
TRADE MARK

SAFE AND RELIABLE.
Have You Weak Lungs?
Have You a Cough or Cold?
Have You Pain in Your Breast?
Have You any Throat Disease?
Have You Consumption?
USE DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Are You Weak and Debilitated?
Do You Suffer from Indigestion?
Do You require a Tonic?
Have You No Appetite?
Do You need Building Up?
Do You wish to be Strong and Healthy?
USE DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Sold by all Druggists.
Principal Depot,
No. 232 North Second St., Phila.

WIFE NO. 19 BY ANN ELIZA YOUNG, Brigham Young's Rebellious Wife. The only complete Expose of all the SECRETS of BRIGHAM'S HAREM ever written. Born in Mormonism, ANN ELIZA now exposes to the world, AS NO OTHER WOMAN CAN, the SECRETS, MYSTERIES and CRIMES of the horrible system of Polygamy, from the very beginning. Nearly 200 New Illustrations beautify the work. It is the best selling book published. 10,000 more Agents, men and women, can have employment and make from $5 to $10 daily. ALL LIVE AGENTS are writing for Illustrated Circulars with LARGE TERMS. Sent free. Do not delay, but address at once DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., HARTFORD, Ct., CHICAGO, ILL., or CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
The Human Telegraph. The nerves are telegraphic fibers operated by the brain; but if the stomach, the great vitalizer of the system, is disordered, the whole nervous organization is partially shattered for the time being. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT works wonders in cases of nervous debility arising from dyspepsia, by restoring the stomach to its normal condition and keeping the bowels free. Sold by all Druggists.

BEST IN THE WORLD Any Shade Desired. READY For Use.

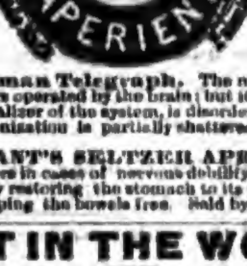
RUBBER PAINT
RUBBER PAINT CO. CLEVELAND O.

Adapted to All Classes of Work. Send for Sample Cards and Circulars.
Be sure that our TRADE-MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above) is on every package.
BRANCH OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
506 West Street, New York.
No. 210 South 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
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PENSIONS & BOUNTIES.

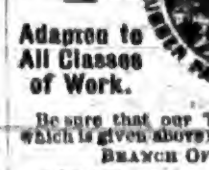

Every soldier who was disabled while in the service of the U. S. either by wounds, broken limbs, or disease [illegible] FULL BOUNTIES PAID TO ALL soldiers who were discharged by reason of wounds [illegible] Address (with stamp) P. H. FITZGERALD, [illegible] Indianapolis, Ind.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR THE AUTUMN.
For Sabbath Schools, the beautiful
Shining River. 35 cts. The newest, as it is one of the best of Sunday School Song Books.
For Singing Schools, the famous
Song Monarch. 75 cts. Perfectly adapted to interest Singing Classes.
For Devotional Meetings (just published),
Living Waters. 30 cts. Compiled by D. F. Hodges; a rich treasury of the sweetest Hymns and Tunes.
For Choruses, Conventions and Choirs,
The Leader. $1.38. Tunes, Anthems, Chants.
Chorus Choir. $1.00. Choruses and Anthems.
Perkin's Anthem Book. $1.50. Easy Anthems.
Trial by Jury. $1.00. Just published. A most mirth provoking Operetta, with fine music.
Sent, postpaid, for retail price.
Liberal discounts to Societies and Conventions.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINE
PAPER FASHION
I AM THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. NEW YORK

HALL'S PATENT STANDARD SAFES AT "HARD PAN" PRICES. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, OCT. 21, 1875

Hayes is elected Governor of Ohio by 4753 majority. This out of 525,000 votes is a pretty close shave. Such a victory is not an encouraging one, such a defeat is not humiliating.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed."

Our neighboring county, over the line done splendidly in the late election. The Defiance *Democrat* says: That State of Defiance county came out of the fight with flying colors. A gain of 293 over the biggest majority ever before given is enough to make us feel good.

The soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis induced a great many people to go to the capital, but the line of soldiers was not as large as was expected. From the way things was arranged it looked like a political dodge for the benefit of Senator Morton. He harangued them in the bloody shirt style, but the enthusiasms was not general.

It is hard to determine whether the inflation issue gave the election in Ohio to the Republicans or not. Cleveland and Cuyahoga county gave a Republican majority of over 6,000. Last year they were Democratic by 800 to 1,200. Had there been an honest vote here, Hayes would hardly have been elected. Still we think, had they left the inflation issue out, and stood square against resumption in 1879, it would have been better.

The numerous friends of the Hon. M. C. Kerr, in various parts of the country will be gratified to know that he has returned to his home in New Albany, Indiana, completely restored to health and vigor by a visit to the Colorado Springs. He is fully equal to all the duties and labors that may be expected or required of him at the coming session of Congress, which is likely to be one of the most important that has been held since the close of the war. There never was a time when the counsel of able and upright men like Mr. Kerr, with statesmenlike grasp of mind and clean records, was more needed than now.

The New York *Sun* says: "It turns out the Democracy are beaten in Ohio by only a small majority.—This shows that if they had made the contest on the square issue of administrative reform and the overthrow of Grantism, they would have carried the State by at least 30,000.

For many years past the folly of the Democrats has again and again saved the Republicans. In fact, this has become proverbial, and the result in Ohio shows that they have now done it again, and in a most conspicuous instance.

Will this last lesson be sufficient, or will they need one or two more national defeats in order to teach them the necessary amount of political good sense?

Murry, of the Goshen Democrat, is considerable exercised over our commendation of Carl Schurz's brilliant speech on the finance question. Pray, Mr. Murray, what are you going to do about it?—*National Banner*.

We were not so exercised over your "commendation of Carl Schurz's brilliant speech" as we were exercised over the convert applause of the speech and the meeting as a demonstration against the re-election of Gov. Allen, and the democratic state ticket.

But what are we going to do about it? That is a question deserving an honest answer.

Had any man carrying the *National Banner* during an engagement with the rebe's, stepped to the front of the battle line and expressed a wish for the success of the enemy and the defeat of his own friends, the nearest soldier would have run him through with his bayonet or shot him on the spot.

That is the way we will treat the man who flaunts the democratic *National Banner* when he undertakes to betray his party friends in a political contest—Substituting our pen for a bayonet and paper wads for bullets are you answered Mr. Stoll?—*Goshen Democrat.*

That suits us for an answer. It is one that has a clear ring to it. The flippant question receives a regular genuine Democratic answer, and we think the *Banner* will be a little more careful in the future as to the questions it may desire to ask of Democratic cotemporaries.

From Angola.

ANGOLA, Oct., 18, 1875.

—Always bear in mind that the charter of a person is known by their associates or by the company they keep. Its old but true.

—Oh, talk about your big pumpkins and sqashes, tomatoes and your potatoes and all such things, but who of you have seen large cucumbers and beans grow on apple trees. We have an instance of the kind here.

Last Tuesday morning the ground was frozen two inches deep over the potato-hills and lots of them froze. Potatoes are rotting very fast in this county and the indications are that they will be worth about $1 per bushel next spring.

—Ocorns, hazel nuts, walnuts, hickory nuts and cranberries are plenty.

—The word impartiality should not occur in last week's items, but should read without prejudice or partiality.

—W. H. Donaley, from Indianapolis, is making it rather unpleasant for many of our people in looking up old fines assessed 15 or 16 years ago. Also looking over the books of all our county officers running back to the organization of the county.

Inasmuch as the statistical portion of the Assessors duty was very imperfectly preformed last spring, 1875, it has been suggested that it be taken over again next spring, 1876, as perfect as possible, and in order to do so without extra expense and correctly, too, let every person make out a schedule of what stock of all kinds on hand the 1st of Sept. 1875, and other articles of product as follows:

Number bushels of wheat, corn, oats potatoes, seeds, apples, tons of hay, lbs of beef, pork, lard, wool, No, acres of wheat harvested in 1875, corn, potatoes, and mowing, of all kinds.

I have understood that G. W. Poland, assessor for Pleasant-tp, will take the statistical portion next spring without extra charge, if persons will have a list of their products, &c., made and ready to give when called upon. The attention of assessors should be called to the above as most assurdly the stasistics of last year did not amount to anything.—Any man of common sense could guess at it about as close as it was generally taken. There was some exceptions, of course.

ANGOLA.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Oct., 19th, 1875.

—New postals are getting numerous.

—Parties and parlor dances are in vogue.

—A mild form of epizootic has made its appearance.

—The debating club met last night and received several new members—mostly ladies.

—A South Bend paper says that Jasper Co., Ind. boasts of a female insurance agent. Butler can do the same.

—Mrs. Jno. Carr moved to Ligonier last week. She has a married daughter living there.

—Mr. S. Hawkins' new dwelling house south of the railroad, is almost under cover.

—Elwood Jones has returned from his trip to Colorado, where he went a few months ago in search of health. He has evidently found it as he is looking much better. He says he finds a severe change in climate. When he left Denver they were in the midst of warm weather; arriving here a few days after he found cold, blustering days and frosty nights.

—Considerable excitement in town last night over a fight. Your reporter was not on the scene, pencil in hand as reporters are generaly supposed to be, but heard this much: Joe Price put Jake Moughler, who was somewhat intoxicated, out of his store. Moughler, Jr., then took up fists while Moughler, Sr., commenced proceedings by law vs. Price. Meanwhile Moughler, Jr. and Price came out tie, and Moughler, Sr's. return Price set up cigars; then all shook hands and Moughler, Sr., as he slowly wended way was heard to murmur: "Let by-gones be by-gones," only not nearly so plain as I have expressed it.

"LENA."

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by derangement of the liver and bowels.

Regulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e.

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time, and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart, pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

What sense is there in paying a taylor four prices for clothing, when a more stylish cut, superior made garment, can be procured for a much less price at the Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne. The best dressed people are wearing Derlins, Carhart & Whitford's makes, sold by, Sam, Pete & Max.

CLINTON MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE NEW YORK.

[INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.]

GENTLEMEN, The Physicians of this Institute are fully qualified to treat any case that may be presented, and guarantee the most scientific treatment, and a speedy and permanent cure in all cases as advised. The very best talent is employed, each Physician being eminent in his speciality; the Institute is strictly private, of the highest order, and the only reliable one in New York City for the treatment of

DISEASES OF MEN.

☞ Special Remedies are prepared for Special Diseases.

Fees Moderate to all, and Free to the Poor.

The suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of cure, the time required, and the expense.

Correspondence strictly confidential, and answered promptly.

In the First Department, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Generative System is the specialty; this includes Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases of a Private nature.

In the Second Department, Diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Heart, and Brain, is the specialty, and such as Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Cancer, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Rupture, Spinal Curvature, and other deformities are treated.

In the Third Department, Diseases of the Eye and Ear receive attention, and all surgical operations performed.

We particularly desire to send a pamphlet to every man who is afflicted with symptoms indicating physical derangement, or is nervous, weak and despondent, and who desires the best information on the subject of diseases, to which he is peculiarly liable, from acts of imprudence or from hereditary causes.

"THE GLORY OF A YOUNG MAN IS HIS STRENGTH,"

and he who knows best how to obtain this glory, can best assert his MANHOOD. Address,

M. A. [illegible]

FREE CONSULTATION

Dr Foote Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story &c., may be consulted in person or by letter free of charge. A list of questions sent free to all applicants. Address Dr E B Foote 120 Lexington Ave New York

☞ As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD. By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada,** and in every part of the United States.

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE

Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.

Call on or address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS

Wanted to sell Dr Footes Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense; Also Dr Footes Science in Story. For Particulars address
Murray Hill Publishing Company 129 East 28th St.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,000

IMPORTANT THINGS you never knew or thought of before, regarding the human body and all its curious organs, read PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for every one. You can learn from it a great variety of information you would feel a delicacy to go to your family physician about. *Contents table sent free*, by mail, to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

AN AMUSING STORY

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH Street, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW
The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and giving up the use of Spectacles.

You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. **The Cheapest and the Best.** Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted every where. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James R. Cosper Administrator of the estate of Henry Easelburn, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

Oct. 21

UNPARALLELED INVESTMENT

Only a few days more

NO POSTPONMENT!

Grand Concert and Distribution.

Positive Nov. 30, or Money Refunded

A Fortune for $1

A Legally Authorized Enterprise

The Texas Gift Concert Association, of Denison, Texas, will give a second

Grand Gift Concert!

NOV. 30, 1875

The grand success of the first Concert given May 31, 1875 insures the success of this enterprise. Over $50,000 worth of tickets already sold leaving but a few more remaining to be sold to guarantee a full drawing on this date.

ORDER YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE

So the numbers may be carefully Registered.

First Capital Gift	$50,000
Second Capital Gift	22,000
Third Capital Gift	12,500
Fourth Capital Gift	10,000

Besides gifts in proportion amounting in all to $250,000.

Lowest gift to a whole ticket $50. Lowest gift to a coupon ticket, $10.

Price of whole tickets $5.00, consisting of five $1 coupons. Price of coupon ticket $1, which will entitle the holder to admission to the Grand Concert and to one fifth of whatever gift may be awarded to the whole ticket number. This is a golden opportunity to secure a fortune for a small investment.

AGENTS WANTED.

Special rate to Clubs.—A club can be organized in every community. Orders for tickets filled per express C. O. D. Circulars giving full description of the enterprise sent free

No Appropriation Gifts—Price Paid in Full

OFFICIAL LISTS

of the drawing sent to every ticket holder, so although they may not be present themselves at the grand concert, yet they can see what prizes are drawn.

SPECIAL TO TICKET BUYERS.

In every case, cash for tickets should be sent through the Express Company, or by a bank Draft. Cash sent in this way at our expense. Make all express packages and Bank drafts payable to the order of

A. R. COLLINS, SEC'Y.
Denison, Texas.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard. Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite Boyle hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: On lot number four, in block thirty-two in the town of Garrett in said county.

PETER STAGER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garret, in DeKalb county, State of Indiana, the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in December 1875, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time on lot eighteen, in block seventeen in said town, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises.

Oct 14 ROBERT McWILLIAMS

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at private sale on or after the 12th day of November 1875, the following described real estate in DeKalb county, Indiana, property belonging to the estate of Asa Hall, deceased, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four (24) in township thirty-three (33) north of range fourteen (14) east.

TERMS:—One third down, one third in twelve (12) months and one-third in eighteen (18) months from day of sale. Note and security as required by law on deferred payments.

GEO. BARNEY, ADM'R.

Oct 14, 3t

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County. }

Charles F. Mader versus John Berg. Before Danl Altenburg, Justice of the Peace for Union-tp

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on Cyrus Olinger

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 18th day of November 1875 at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANIEL ALTENBURG, J P

The Teachers Institute will be held in Waterloo, begining on Monday, Nov., 1st, 1875. Accommodations will be provided at reduced rates, for all who may attend. We have this year added to our list of assistants, a competent instructor of vocal music. Let us have our usual good turn out.

JAMES A. BARNES, Co. Supt.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

New Fall & Winter Stock

NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6½ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good. Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

Farmers, Mechanics, Every body!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVES, ETC., ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assortment. Give him a call.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.15	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.06
Oats	40	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	@ 55	Butter	.23
Potatoes	@20	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	16
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Game supper.

Nice weather.

Builders busy.

We want wood.

Get your stoves up.

Keep right-side up with care.

Subscribers paying up slow.

The new jail is being painted and penciled.

Mrs. Geo. Patterson is visiting friends in Ohio.

Linen collars for 10c at Harry Stamets.

Boys clothes at very low prices at A. Lauferty's.

Auburn is getting to be quite a temperance town.

Another new house going up in Somers' addition.

If you want an extra fine hat go to T. B. Totten's.

Gloves and mitten's cheapest in town at T. B. Totten's.

1000 ruches for 25c per dozen, at Harry Stamets.

Mr. Roth has moved his old residence on Cedar Street.

The best Jeans that is made for 60c at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

A good marksman can win a prize at Pleasant Lake on Oct. 27th.

Tom Leasure has left Beard, and J. W. McKay fills the vacancy.

1000 ruches for 25c per dozen at Harry Stamets.

Miss Mary Kline, has taken a relapse and is quite sick again.

You can get the Halls Patent Husking Gloves at T. B. Totten's.

Miss Sadie Grogg is again with H. H. Stamets, in the millinery line.

1000 ruches for 25c per dozen at Harry Stamets.

Harry Rush, of Angola, shook hands with his friends here, this week.

Al. Dawson is painting and fixing up generally at his new home.

Lauferty keeps up with the times. He has whole suits from $5.50 upward.

Lauferty will occupy Hebel's new building in one week from Saturday.

If you want to see a Rifle Team shoot 1000 yds go to Pleasant Lake on Oct. 27th

If you want your old hats and bonnets made new, leave them at Lessig's hat store.

J. E. Woodford's is the boss store to buy Gents' and boys rubber boots. Sign of the big boot.

Still a head! A good suit of clothes at Kahn's, for $5.00. Don't it beat anything?

Woodford makes a specialty of J. N. Cloys Utica fine shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Dick Burniston, Jr., carried 2½ bushel of walnuts about six miles in five hours. Who can beat it?

Mr. Griswold, the gentlemanly route agent on the Eel River road, will move to Logansport in a short time.

Go and get one of Lauferty's double breasted coats, expressly adapted for winter.

Rubber goods of all kinds selling at bottom prices, at J. E. Woodford's. Sign of big boot.

Don't forget those overcoats ready made, or made to order at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

Old muffs lined and trimed and made as good as new at Harry Stamets.

Don't forget the meeting of the great Rifle Teams, at Pleasant Lake, on Oct. 27th, 1875.

Call at Lauferty's. He will sell you more clothes for less money than any other house.

A large and fine assortment of ladies and childrens hats from $1. to $1.50 at Harry Stamets.

That sidewalk in front of Shull's new building is repaired, and it maketh many hearts rejoice.

Sol. Shearer and father are building a mammoth plaining mill on South Jackson street, and have it about enclosed

For a close fitting suit that can't be beat, have cut and made by John Montgomery, Rakestraw & Jackman's cutter.

Yak laces, fringes and trimmings of all kinds, you can always find at Harry Stamets.

The Woolen Mill is doing an increased business, and turning out good work Call and see the fine stock of cloths on hand.

A large and fine assortment of ladies and childrens hats from $1. to $1.50 at Harry Stamets.

Joe. Link has the agency for the Maltby Oysters, and parties can get them as cheap of him as at the ware house.

Our saloons are begining to use checks and now the good wives can tell how many games of pool they played by going through their pockets.

My stars! What will they do with all that clothing?

We intend to sell it at such rates that every one will buy. KAHN.

A large and fine assortment of ladies and children hats from $1. to $1 50 at Harry Stamets.

Sam, where did you buy your gloves and under clothing? At Rakestraw & Jackman's, they have the best stock in town.

Just opened a new invoice of overcoats, and double breasted Chinchilla, short coats. Will sell them 2 to 5 dollars less than any house in the county.

KAHN.

The Ladies of Auburn and vicinity wishing to obtain Dr. Warner's Health Corset can do so by leaving orders with Miss Frankie Miller, near the Saginaw depot. MRS. M. L. RUSH, Agt.

Those little "roosters" who are blowing tin horns behind mules to see them kick, had better stop it. They are liable to never hear another horn 'till Gabriel toots.

If you want a good article of cassimere, flannel, tweed, &c, go to the woolen mill where they keep a large assortment at low figures. Goods warranted.

Sprott & Son have made us a handsome pair of boots which fit snugly and yet are comfortable. They do first-class work at reasonable rates.

A bite from a rattlesnake is sometimes not more dangerous than a severe cough or cold. A well-merited reputation has Dr. Bull's cough syrup, and this remedy is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

J. E. Woodford has just received his fall and winter stock of boots and shoes of every discription, which he will sell at bottom prices. Call and examine our goods and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Sign of the big boot.

Among our new winter stock of boots and shoes, we have some new styles that are really beautiful, ladies who have any desire to purchase a handsome understanding, will do well to call at J. E. Woodfords.

We accepted an invitation from the agreeable host of the Central House, Mr. Markle last Sunday, and enjoyed a rare good dinner, and we don't wonder at the popularity of the Central.

Mr. Lauferty will start for Chicago in a short time to purchase a new stock of goods, and now he is selling at bottom prices to make room for the new ones.—Everybody should take advantage of this.

Miss Annie Rainier gave a supper to a small party of invited guests last Satday evening. A table filled with the good things of the season, and music from the piano, made the evening a most joyous one.

W. H. Dills, Esq., will deliver an address on temperance at Butler, next Sunday evening. On Monday evening at Sedan. Let all turn out, as you will hear something very different from the usual way of giving this kind of a lecture.

JUST RECEIVED

OVER-COATS

FROM $4.75 UP.

Second Invoice of Clothing! Bargains.

KAHN,

North of the Court House Ensly Block, Auburn, Ind

Mrs. Shrader, insane, left her home Oct. 1st, 1875, and nothing has been heard of her since. Her apparel was a light delain figured dress, brown bonnet black shawl and black mittens. Information wanted. CHAS. SHRADER

About the handsomest show cases yet displayed in town, are those just received by Davenport. They are made with french plate sides and top, with silver plated frames. It makes the only popular drug store in town, look nobby and tasty.

When is Mr. Heble going to remove those brick from off the street? The town Board ordered them removed some time ago. If we were marshal we could answer the above question definitely. We trust Mr. Hebel will not delay any longer.

COMING.

Pilip Lordier, the popular boot and shoe merchant, will be here in a few days, next door to the bank, where he will display one of the finest stocks ever exhibited in the county. The goods will be new, embracing every style and variety. Wait for the new stock.

To Tax-payers.

Tax-payers are hereby notified that all taxes must be paid on or before November 1st, 1875. The time is close at hand, and but few have been paid in.

Everybody still continues to go to the old reliable Photograph & Gem Gallery south of railroad and over Johnson's store, when they want first premium, India Ink Crayon, Oil water-colored paintings, Berlin Photographs, Ambrotypes or Gems.

JOHNSON BROS., Artists.
Oct 14, 8t. Waterloo, Ind.

The following gentlemen bought over coats of Kahn last week, and can testify to the excellent quality and extremely low prices of the same:

A. McElchuan, Romeo, Mich., D. Fretz, North Benton, Ind., Wm. Dehue, Auburn, P. Lockwood. Geo. Grogg, Jas. V. Hazzard, Samuel Moore & Son.

Have a large stock on hand and receiving more. Call and see them.

KAHN.

Grand Rifle Match.

Pleasant Lake is to be the scene of unusual attractions on the 27th of this month. The Rifle Teams of Chicago, Jackson and Fort Wayne are to shoot for the championship of there three States. A prize will also be offered for the best marksman, not connected with the above teams. Half fare will be charged on railroads, and everybody is invited. Mr. Simmons the gentlemanly manager is doing everything to make this an interesting occasion, and therefore don't fail to be on hand the 27th of October.

Found at Last

Is the universal cry of countless sufferers who have been fortunate enough to give the world's great cough remedy "Dr. Kings New discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds," a trial. The American people have been humbugged long enough with quack nostrums and worthless preparations that are daily flooding the country and they now demand a change. In Dr. King's new discovery, the true remedy is found at last. No one need suffer longer with caughs, colds, Asthma and Bronchitis, as a single trial will convince him. For sale by F. E. Davenport, Druggist, Auburn, Ind. Trial bottle free.

Dr. Ford bought a dog on the Kankakee last August. His name is Beecher. Doc. hesitated some in the purchase on account of the name. Finally with the innocent expression of the dog, together with the scientific wagging of his tail beguiled the Doctor, and Beecher changed masters. It was a little risky to bring Beecher from the country into a town where many dogs aboun of both genders, but something worse has transpired. This innocent dog has been caught killing sheep south of town, and now some think that it was because of his name that he thus disgraced himself. The Docter has disposed of his right and interest in the brute.

The house known best as the Watt property, has been moved to a lot in Rainer's addition.

COME AT LAST!

Our School House in Ashes.

Enough Damage to buy a Steam Fire Engine.

It was but two weeks ago that we made an appeal to our citizens to organize and do something in the way of protecting ourselves from the ravages of fire, and it was clearly demonstrated last Saturday night, that had we but organized a hook and ladder company at that time, we would not have been deploring the loss of our school house to-day.

About half past 9 o'clock on Saturday evening the alarm of fire was given, and flames were soon discovered in the west end of the school house. A few buckets of water would have put out the fire, but no ladders were to be had, and in a short time, the building enveloped in flames. The school furniture was taken out in a hurry—desks broken into fragments—windows and doors smashed in, and, very little saved in good condition The building burned very slowly, and many of the desks could have been taken out whole, but everybody was excited, and good judgment did not prevail.

The cause of the fire is inexplicate. Some think that it caught from a flue on Friday and smothered there until it finally gained headway on Saturday evening. Others think it was brought about through the carelessness of boys who are said to be in the habit of going into the garret, at night, to screen their light from the passersby, and play cards Still others think it was set on fire, in an attempt to free the prisoners in jail.

The building was insured for $3,000, and furniture for $500, in the Ætna of New York, J. L. Davis Agent. Had it happened six months hence, there would have been less cause for regret, but it interrupts our school for the winter.

Don't Forget

The Grand

Game Supper!

To-morrow,

Friday Evening,

—AT—

Ensley's Hall

Supper from 6 to 9 P. M.

HOME ENDORSEMENT

The Texas Gift Concert Association Stands A No. 1.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Denison, Texas, cheerfully give our testimony to the honorable and impartial manner in which the first grand gift concert association was conducted, and as to the very satisfactory manner in which all the pledges and promises of the association were carried out; and, further, do most heartily endorse the second grand gift concert, to be given on November 30, 1875.

W. H. Winn, Mayor, City of Denison; Judge W. D. Kirk, G. W. Walters, G. B. Loving, J. D. Woodyard, W. A. Tibbs, W. B. Boss, J. G Taylor, L. M. Johnson, Aldermen; J. Nevins, wholesale dry goods; J. H. Guy, wholesale groceries; Eppstein Bros, wholesale liquors; Sam Star, wholesale dry goods; Hon. J. W. Jennings, G. J. Dexter, Dr. J. C. Field, and many others.

This enterprise stands to-day the first and foremost of its character in the U. S. and has the Home Endorsement of its own citizens. The above speaks for itself The grand distribution of $250,000 cash is positive Nov. 30, or money refunded Read their advertisement

ARE YOU DYSPEPTIC?

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DaCosta's Radical cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion restore the appetite regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will find it peculiar adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disorded stomach, fiver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will, like thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate Trial sized 5 cents.

Fire Notes.

—The teachers did'nt call the roll last Monday morning.

—A barn fell off of Doc. Dancer and scratched its chin.

—The juvenile is happy over his vacation. It would'nt be a bad time to organize a junior base ball club.

—Johnny Slifer saved his own property. He got on his chicken coop and held fast to a hop-pole.

—A Good-man went to the Junction after a ladder, and got back in time to save a black-board pointer.

—The seats were all damaged but one The fellow that took that one out, got outside and sat on it while the building burned,

Dave Morris got his limb slightly hurt by the awkward move of some fellow trying to save a stick of a stove-wood at the fire.

—There was one fellow that used his strength "for the county." He shouldered ten joints of the best stove-pipe and carried it way off to—where he lived.

—Some fellow, with coat and hat off, carried an empty bucket around the crowd until it wore a blister on his left hip, waiting for some one to put water in it.

We noticed a fellow on Jackson street on the top of a house setting on a chair and a bed quilt around him humming, "Old dog Tray was ever faithful—

One of our grocery merchants was reluctant to let his buckets go to the fire Saturday night. And on Monday he had a bill in for what was missing. Enterprise.

—Some fellow bounced a ladder and went on the roof, put his hat over his left ear and right hand in his pocket and brawled out, "water! water!" We have no idea what he wanted with water unless it was to cool his parched—oh, do take care the bee.

—There are some people who never "take an interest" in fires, only as boss. Then we have young men, who call themselves high toned that walk around with both hands in a pair of jean pants pockets, until they get their eye on some gals. They waltz up and say, "By-jink I'm played out. Did your father come to the fire. It't a darn bore, ain't it?

—A reverend gentleman stood a good distance off, leaning himself on a cane and was watching the course of the sparks very closely, when "one of his flock came up," and the minister said:

"I wish I had a gold dollar for each one of those beautiful sparks."

"You do, eh," interrupted a little boot-black.

"Yes, I do, my bright little boy," and he patted him on the head.

"Then you would'nt do nothin' but play pool all winter, would you, mister, said the little boot-black.

"Your a bad boy," said the minister, pushing the little fellow from his side, and looking sharpely at the boot-black and then at his box.

"What do you see so interesting, old skinkflint," and the little fellow turned around.

"Go on away, clear yourself off," said the good man.

Yes, I will, in a horn. Tain't your ground"

"Little boy, come here. Do you ever think of the judgment day."

"Your shoutin' I do, old man. Don't you think I'll SHINE among the angels."

And he run around the other side of the school house to see the bell come down.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The books which were saved from the fire at the school house, and have not been claimed, are stoerd at Mrs. Puffenburger's. If pupils will come to her house at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Oct., 23rd, the books will be distributed.

All persons who use the third reader whereever residing, may commence attending school at the new house on Monday October 25th.

A room will be obtained in the South part of town for the use of the primary department in that section.

Arrangements are being made for the other grades and will probably be in readiness on Monday, November 8th. It has been thought best to defer the opening of school until that date on account of the county Institute which commences November 1st, and requires the attendance of our teachers.

O. M. RECORD, Supt.

Perhaps now that we have had a fire, there will be an effort made to organize in some shape, and get some means to extinguish fires. A Hook and Ladder Company ought to be organized immediately. We would like to see an engin purchased, but that can not be done without a special levy of 25 cents on each $100 valuation. How many are in favor of that levy? A few months ago a number of our prominent citizens opposed such a levy. We hope they have changed their views, and are now for protection against fire. A good fire department lessens insurance and always saves property.

SENTENCE.—W. E. McIntyre, Charles and Lehmanowski Williard, and Charles Johnson were sentenced last week to serve a term of one year at hard labor in the State Prison at Michigan City. We hope the visit will do the boys some good. Ezry ought to have known better, but it seemed to be his particular aim to get there. His relations and friends have done everything to get him to do right, but he still went on, and now he ends in the State Prison. We don't know much about the other boys, but doubtless they can ascribe their misfortune to bad company and bad habits.

George Hopenix, was convicted of larceny, and was sentenced to 90 days in the County jail. Geo. also wants to graduate in something higher, and if he keeps on his prospects are good. He will be old enough the next time to go to the penitentiary.

DEATHS

DAVIS—Oct. 20th, 1875, at the residence of his father in this place, L. Albert, oldest son of John L. and Louisa Davis, aged 17 years, eight months and six days, having been born at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at the M E. Church to-morrow (Friday) at 2 o'cl'k pm. by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Pastor of the Presbyterian church.

Albert was a bright, genial and interesting young man, beloved by all his young associates and respected by all who knew him. He had been a great, yet patient, sufferer for a year past and most of the time cofined to his room with some affection of the kidneys, and on Tuesday was not considered in any immediate danger, when suddenly the disease seemed to change and locate in the brain and spine producing frequently spasms from which he never recovered. From this sad occurence the young people of the place should take heed, and remember that "the old must die—the young may die."

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have the entire sympathy of our citizens in this their sad and sorrowful bereavement.

Ladie and misses gloves and gauntleti under ware, zephers and german town yarn at Harry Stamets.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

WHOOPING COUGH.—Dr. Detchon's Whooping Cough Specific cures this disease in one weeks time. If used generally, it will save the lives of hundreds. Do not let your children die of Whooping Cough, when one bottle of this Specific will cure it. It moderates all the severer symptoms within the first twenty four hours. For sale at Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind.

Sept. 30-y.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 265 4th avenue, New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pains in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 14w

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

GEORGE W. PEMBERTON was hung at Boston on Friday, the 8th inst., for the murder of Mrs. Bingham, in March last....Messrs. Moody and Sankey will begin their revival work October 31, in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) rink, which has capacity for accommodating from 7,000 to 8,000 persons. The services will be on the same general plan as that pursued in Great Britain. ....Duncan, Sherman & Co., the bankrupt bankers, comprising Wm. Butler Duncan, Wm. Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, have been arrested in New York, on complaint of one of their creditors, on a charge of fraud and obtaining money on false pretenses, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

A FREIGHT train on the New York Central railroad flew the track while entering Rochester, N. Y., a few days ago, and dashed into the depot, demolishing the walls and causing a general smash-up of the train. The engineer and fireman were instantly crushed to death. ....John Ryan died at Boston, last week, from the effects of injuries received in a prize-fight with Michael Carney.... Another civil suit has been instituted in the New York courts against Tweed for $993,640. ....The man Westervelt, charged with being implicated in the abduction of Charley Ross, has been sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania and fined $1....The New York police think they have captured the murderer of Mr. James H. Noe. His name is John Dolan. He admits pawning the murdered man's watch.

THE New York *Evening Post*, in a review of the business and trade of that city, says the sales of this season are ahead of those of any season since 1873...The unfinished Agricultural Hall, on the Philadelphia Centennial grounds, was blown down by a gust of wind last week. Five laborers were seriously and one fatally injured....A wrestling match for the championship of the world took place in New York last week between Antone Cristal, champion of France, and Prof. Miller, of Australia, the latter being victorious....The members of the Beecher-Tilton jury are clamoring for back pay.

A FRENCHMAN named La Page has been arrested at Suncook, N. H., on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Josie Longmaid.... Strauss, Lehman & Co., heavy dry goods dealers of New York, have failed. Liabilities, $500,000.

JOHN H. CONTOIT, the millionaire confectioner, who died recently in New York, bequeathed to his sole heir and child, Charles H. Contoit, the nice little fortune of $3,000,000.

THE WEST.

INFORMATION from Macon, Mo., says that it is now a settled fact that gold abounds there in paying quantities. An old miner from California has just completed a prospecting tour, and in four days gathered from the surface of the ground $100. Great excitement prevails over the recent developments, and the hills are covered with prospectors, who, in spite of their inexperience, make fair wages. This new gold region is on the Chariton river, about 21 miles northwest of Macon, and 12 miles from the northern branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road....A Salt Lake dispatch reports the discovery of rich gold diggings in the Sweetwater and Big Horn mountains.... Capt. Bogardus, the famous pigeon-shooter, was arrested at St. Louis one day last week, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for shooting a pigeon match near that city....Mr. John McCullough, one of the few really great actors on the American stage, is playing an engagement to crowded houses at McVicker's Theater, in Chicago.

PROF. JENNEY, of the Black Hills exploring expedition, reports the discovery of gold in small quantities in the Bear Lodge Mountains, in the northwestern portion of the Hills.... Snow fell in various portions of the Northwest on the 11th of October, the first of the season.

IN a prize-fight at Cincinnati, the other day, between Frank Farrell and Jack Leonard, two young roughs, Leonard received injuries which will probably prove fatal....Three Italians have been convicted at St. Louis of the murder of one of their countrymen, and sentenced to death....Two men were killed and several injured at St. Louis, last week, by the falling of the brewery of Fritz & Wainwright.

JUDGE FOREMAN, of the Third District Court of Utah, has taken the Mormon bull right by the horns. In his charge to the Grand Jury at Salt Lake City, the other day, he admonished them to indict a number of individuals implicated in swindling the Territory out of lands and for illegal voting. He particularly urged them to indict every leader, proclaimer or instigator of polygamy, which he denounced as a walking ulcer and degrading crime, fit only for the darkest days of anterior civilization. He said it had existed only by the generosity of the government, but that the government was now in earnest, and the Mormons would soon be made to realize it.... There was a bloody row at a mining camp 120 miles from Denver, Col., last week, 50 or 100 miners, with guns and pistols, playing a lively part. The notorious Maj. Graham, lately released from the penitentiary, shot and wounded a miner, at which the friends of the latter became so incensed that they started out to lynch Graham, whom they completely riddled with bullets. A number of Graham's friends were then ordered to leave the country on pain of being treated in a similar way....John Bulliner and Allen Baker, two of the Williamson county (Ill.) Ku-Klux, have been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty-five years each in the penitentiary.

AT the county fair grounds near Greenfield, O., one day last week, the seats around the race track fell, precipitating fully 1,000 people to the ground, severely injuring a large number of men, women and children....A letter has been received in St. Paul from a well-informed gentleman at Bismarck, predicting a red-hot Indian war next year, unless Congress takes heroic measures to suppress it, before fairly inaugurated. He says frontiersmen insist that the Black Hills will be occupied without a treaty, or that the Indians will be stirred up to such an extent that trouble and a treaty must follow. Except a few timid ones, the people on the frontier do not fear the result in that case, believing that it will require more troops to be thrown into the country, giving them employment and adding to the population of the border....San Francisco and other portions of California, have just experienced another sharp earthquake shock.

THE SOUTH.

A DIFFICULTY occurred last week in Charleston, Tallahatchie county, Miss., between a colored man named Blackwell, the Sheriff, Alcorn, and other officials of the county. Blackwell was abusing Alcorn and other Republican leaders, and was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Stewart. After being arrested, Blackwell shot George Wall, a white man, dead, and was then pursued by the Sheriff and hemmed up in a back room of a grocery store and shot by the Sheriff and assistant some fifteen or twenty times and mortally wounded....The colored people of Georgia held a convention a Augusta last week, and appointed an Emigration Bureau to gather information of the best localities inside the State of Georgia for negroes in the late insurrectionary counties to emigrate to. An address was adopted stating that the negroes are not given their rights in Georgia, colored men are not allowed to sit on juries, and do not receive the protection of the courts.

JUDGE ROBERT J. MCKINNEY, for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and one of the most eminent jurists in that State, is dead....Advices from Friar's Point, Miss., report no more fighting, but everything unsettled, and the agricultural interest paralyzed. The negroes there threaten to hang Brown, the Sheriff, and Smith, the candidate for Chancery Clerk, if they return, for having caused the disturbance. Reports from other parts of the State show great demoralization among the laborers, and great danger of a large portion of the cotton crop being lost for want of hands to pick it.... An indiscriminate shooting occurred one day last week in the streets of Grenada, Miss., between Sheriff Franck and his son on the one side, and State Senator Price and his son-in-law on the other, during which some fifteen shots were fired, but no one was hurt. All the parties were Republicans, but belonged to different factions.

A FRIGHTFUL suicide occurred at Baltimore a few days ago. An unknown young man threw himself from the top of the Washington monument to the ground below, a distance of 150 feet. Of course he was instantly killed, being crushed to a shapeless mass of flesh and bones ....A dispatch from Washington says: "The Attorney-General is in daily receipt of advices from Mississippi. Gov. Ames is averse to arming the citizens of the State for their own protection, for the reason that it would produce a great excitement. Everything is reported quiet."

THREE colored men were attacked in the streets of New Orleans by unknown white assassins, a few nights ago, one killed outright, another mortally wounded, and the third slightly injured. The affair caused great excitement. Citizens assembled on the streets to denounce the great wrong, and in the afternoon an immense mass meeting was held at the Court House, when the stores were closed, that all might participate. Resolutions were adopted disclaiming all responsibility for the deed, and loudly calling for the prosecution and punishment of the assassins.

JOHN GAIR and his sister-in-law, Catherine Matthews, both colored, were hung by a mob in East Feliciana parish, La., last week. They were at the time under arrest for murder and had confessed the crime....Reports of the condition of the Southern cotton crops are very discouraging. Rain and rust are playing havoc with the great staple.

WASHINGTON.

THE books of the Treasury Department show that for the fifteen months ending September 30, there have been withdrawn $20,000,000 in United States bonds, and deposited with the Treasurer to secure national bank circulation. In lieu of these bonds, ninety per cent., or a total of $18,000,000 in national bank currency has been retired....Indian Commissioner Smith has resigned....Another party of vagrant redskins, belonging to the Chippewa tribe, visited Washington last week for the purpose of laying their grievances before the President. They claim that they have been badly swindled by agents and traders....The Catholic leaders of Washington, with Mrs. Gen. Sherman at their head, are organizing a permanent Indian Catholic missionary association. Missionary workers are to be sent among all the Indian tribes, to woo the gentle savage into laying down the tomahawk and scalping implement, and otherwise entitling himself to a life membership in the mother church.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARRIS, ex-Senator Pease, and United States Attorney Wells, of Mississippi, visited Washington last week, and had a lengthy consultation with Attorney-General Pierrepont in regard to the condition of affairs in their State. They made serious charges against Gov. Ames, and assured the Attorney-General that any departure from the policy of the administration already indicated by the Attorney-General would be disastrous to the interests of the State, and especially would its best citizens deplore the sending of troops.

THE United States Supreme Court commenced its October term on the 11th inst., all of the Justices being present except Miller.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Although this government has repeatedly and emphatically expressed its desire to the Spanish government for the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and tendered its good offices to produce an accommodation between the contending parties, it has never gone to the extent of the late transatlantic story, by diplomatically threatening to acknowledge the rights of the Cubans in case hostilities be not closed before the 1st of January next."

POLITICAL.

GEN. BARTLETT, who was nominated by the Democrats for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, has withdrawn.

THE name of John Quincy Adams, Jr., has been placed upon the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, in place of Gen. Bartlett, who declined....Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has been tendered the office of United States Judge for the Second Judicial District, but declines on account of the insufficiency of the salary.

GENERAL.

Two Canadian propellers—the St. Audley and the Bristol—were burned to the water's edge at Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, on the night of the 7th inst. They were valued at $40,000 each....The Pennsylvania railroad is now carrying passengers by its fast mail trains between the East and West. It is understood that all the other trunk lines will go and do likewise.

THE President of the Huntington (W. Va.) Bank has fully identified the man recently captured in Fentress county, Tenn., as one of the gang who robbed that bank's safes some time ago. He had in his possession $4,900 of the stolen money....Sunday, Oct. 10, was the seventh anniversary of independence in the Island of Cuba. The day was appropriately observed by the Cuban residents of the city of New York.

A DEEP-LAID and well-concerted plot to rob the Bank of British North America of Montreal, by means of false letters of credit, has been frustrated, and six of the swindlers arrested. The bank lost $2,700 at Halifax, where the plot was not known.

A SECTION of one of the big trees of California arrived at St. Louis the other day, en route to Philadelphia. It is 16 feet long, with a diameter of 20 feet. It was taken from a tree 276 feet high, with a diameter at the base of 26 feet, and, as indicated by yearly rings, is 2,220 years old. The section is hollowed out, leaving a cylinder about two feet thick, including the bark, which will be converted into a circular house and elegantly fitted up.

FOREIGN.

DIPLOMATIC relations between Holland and Venezuela have been broken off because Holland refused to indemnify Venezuela for alleged intervention by Dutch subjects at Curacoa in Venezuelan internal affairs....The cholera has broken out in the Province of Lysone, in India....Germany will demand this year an addition of 6,000,000 mark to the military estimates....A new Ministry has been formed in Servia. All the members are said to be favorable to peace....Disastrous inundations, attended with loss of life, are reported in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, England.

THE largest hotel in Germany, the Kaiser, at Berlin, has been burned....China and Great Britain are still at loggerheads regarding the demand of the latter for satisfaction for the murder of some of her citizens. The prospects are not favorable for a settlement, and the affair may yet culminate in a war....Several engagements have been fought between the troops of Liberia and the barbarous tribes with which they are at war, in all of which the Liberian army has been victorious.

TWO YOUNG Americans, Riggs and Paine, fought a duel near Paris the other day. The weapons used were swords. Paine was slightly wounded in the arm....Gen. Saballs is to be tried by a Carlist court-martial for his recent failure.

A BERLIN dispatch states that under the pressure of the great powers, Turkey is diminishing her concentration of troops on the Servian frontier, and Servia is demobilizing her forces....The British foreign office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, stating that he has obtained from the Chinese government the guarantees which he considered necessary....Russia is preparing an expedition against Bokhara, out of revenge for the assistance rendered by the latter to the Khokand insurgents.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market was quiet, orders being less numerous, and the general trade of the merchandise markets less active. Money is plenty at 6@10 per cent., according to time and the class of security offered. Government bonds firm and in fair demand.

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets have been quite active during the past week, but at the same time a very unsettled feeling prevailed, and values were irregular and subject to both frequent and quite severe fluctuations. At times prices for wheat were higher and also lower, but the closing quotations for futures do not show any change as compared with the opening, although the premium for cash wheat has been lost. The corn market was active but unsettled, although averaging, and closing 2@3c higher. Demand mainly on speculative account. Oats were rather quiet, but very firm throughout, and higher. The receipts of all kinds of grain were lighter, and fair shipments were reported. New York and Liverpool advices were rather favorable for corn and oats, but not encouraging on wheat. Rye and barley steady, and without important change for the week's average. The markets all closed quite firm.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and at the close of the past week:

	Opening.		*Closing.*	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$	@1.12	$	@1.09
No. 2, seller October..		@1.08½		@1.09
No. 2, seller Nov.		@1.07½		@1.07½
No. 2 corn, cash......	.56	@ .56½	.57½	@ .57½
No. 2 corn, s. October		@ .55½		@ .57½
No. 2, seller Nov.....		@ .51		@ .54¾
No. 2 oats, cash......		@ .32½	.33½	@ .34
No. 2 oats, s. October.		@ .32½		@ .34
No. 2 oats, seller Nov.		@ .31½	.32½	@ .32½
No. 2 rye, cash.......	.72	@ .72½	.72½	@ .72½
No. 2 rye, s. Oct.....	.72	@ .72½		@ .72½
No. 2 rye, seller Nov.		@ .73		@ .73½
No. 3 barley, cash....	.96	@ .96½	.97	@ .97½
No. 2 barley, s. Oct..		@ .99		@ .98
No. 2 barley, s. Nov..	.93½	@ .94		@ .95½
No. 3 barley, cash....		@ .65	.65	@ .66

PROVISIONS.

Rather an unsettled feeling prevailed in this market during the past week, and a marked falling off was noticeable in the amount of business transacted. The fluctuations in prices were quite frequent, but not severe, they being confined to rather a small range. The market for mess pork closed at $22.75 for cash, $22.45 seller October, and $19.15@19.20 seller the year. Cash lard closed at $13.37½@13.40, seller the year at $12.05@12.27½, and seller February at $11.05.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The market closed at $2.00@2.35 for common to prime timothy; $6.00@6.50 for medium clover; $1.20@1.30 for flax, and light sales of fair Hungarian were made at 42½@45c. Prime quotable at about 50c. Highwines were quiet.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Quotations range at $1.00@1.05 for pork barrels, and $1.25@1.30 for lard tierces; $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. The offerings of lumber were quite liberal, and there being a good demand the market ruled fairly active, and prices were steady. Sales ranged at $8.50@14.00 for common to choice boards and strips, $8.75 for joists and scantling, $1.50 for lath, and $2.30@2.75 for shingles. There was no change noticeable in the market for wood; prices remain nominally the same as previously quoted.

PRODUCE.

Butter was quotable at 26@33c for extras, 19@25c for firsts, 17@18c for seconds, and 14@16c for thirds. There was a fair trade reported in broom corn, but the arrivals of new were somewhat larger, and this caused rather an easier feeling to prevail. Quotable at 10@11½c for No. 2 to No. 1 hurl, 7@8c for good stalk braid, 5½@6½c for inferior brush, and 4c for crooked. There was nothing of consequence done in beeswax. Quotable at 26@28c for prime yellow. The offerings of beans were light, and prices for this reason ruled steady. Quotable at $1.80 for prime Eastern medium, and $1.25@1.75 for Western, according to quality. There was a good demand for cider at $6.00@7.00 per brl, and $2.75@3.25 for kegs. The supply was only moderate. Cheese was firm, and somewhat higher, owing to an improved demand and more favorable reports from Eastern markets. Prime sold freely at 11½@12c, and good at 10½@11c. Common grades, however, were rather dull, and these ranged at 4@9c. Dried peas were slow at $1.60 for green, and $1.25@1.40 for yellow, according to quality. Dried fruit was in good demand and higher, with the offerings of all kinds light. Apples quotable at 10@10½c for Eastern, and 8½@9c for Southern. Peaches steady at 12@13c for halves, and 10c for quarters. Feathers were firm at 53@55c for prime live geese, 25@27c for turkey tail, and 3@5c for chicken. Green fruits were fairly active, and for most descriptions prices were firm. Apples sold at $2.50@3.25 for common to choice in lots. Peaches closed at 90c@$1.25 for large boxes, and 75@90c for ⅓-bu baskets. Grapes sold at 20@40c for Michigan baskets, $1.00@1.25 for 20-lb baskets of Ohio Concords, and $2.50 for 36-lb cases. Delaware quotable at $1.75@2.00 for large baskets, and $3.50 for cases. Catawbas sold for about the same prices as Delaware. There was a good demand for all descriptions of game, and prices were firm. Prairie chickens closed at $4.00@4.25 per doz, Mallard ducks at $3.00, and small ducks at $1.50@2.00. Snipe sold at $1.00@1.25. Hops were steady, though the market was dull, and but few sales were made. Quotations range at 4@18c for poor to prime. Hides remain steady and firm at 8½c for green salted and 6½c for damaged. Honey remains quiet at 20@25c per lb for comb and 10@12½c for strained. Potatoes sold slowly at 25@35c per bu, and sweet potatoes at $2.00 for yellow Illinois, and $3.50@4.00 for Jerseys. There was a fair demand for salt at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine; $1.70 for ordinary fine without bags. There was but little demand for vegetables, and the market ruled dull at 30@40c per bu for tomatoes, 5@6c per doz for corn, and 75c per brl for onions.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	11	@ 13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@ 10
COTTON	13½	@ 14½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 22	@ 1 25
CORN	72	@ 74
OATS	50	@ 56
RYE	88	@ 90
PORK—New Mess	23 00	@ 23 25
LARD—Steam	13½	@ 14½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 60	@ 1 60
CORN—No. 2	57	@ 58
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 37
RYE—No. 2	72	@ 74
PORK—Mess	23 50	@ 24 00
LARD	13	@ 14
HOGS	7 50	@ 8 00
CATTLE	5 00	@ 6 10
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 21
No. 2	1 08	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	57	@ 59
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 36
RYE	73	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	1 08	@ 1 10
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—New	1 30	@ 1 50
CORN	60	@ 62
OATS	40	@ 48
RYE	80	@ 83
PORK—Mess	22 75	@ 23 00
LARD	13	@ 14
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 33	@ 1 36
Amber	1 21	@ 1 23
CORN	59	@ 61
OATS	39	@ 42
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 34	@ 1 36
No. 1 White	1 24	@ 1 28
No. 2 White	1 18	@ 1 19
Amber	1 23	@ 1 25
CORN	64	@ 67
OATS	38	@ 40
BARLEY—No. 3	1 20	@ 1 25
PORK—Mess	23 50	@ 24 00
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@ 1 35
No. 2 Red	..	@ 1 20
CORN	65	@ 66
OATS	40	@ 43

Where to Advertise.

The propensity to seek irregular mediums for advertising is one of the queer things in this business. The prices that some business men will pay for sticking their advertisements in an irregular place, where no one looks for business advertisements, is unaccountable, especially when compared with their unwillingness to pay anything for advertising in the regular channels. They will pay large sums for inserting their business cards in a section of a frame in a hotel, bar-room, street-car, railway station, or in a hotel register, or an almanac, or a guide-book, or annual of one sort or another, or in a theater programme, or in a special advertising sheet, issued when it can get enough to pay.

The by-ways they seek, or that successfully solicit them, are innumerable. Likewise they will spend large sums in printing special circulars, and in postage to send them. In all this they ignore the most essential condition in advertising, namely, that it has character and effect from the mediums through which it is given to the reader. Advertisements thrust into irregular and unbusiness places impress the general mind that the concern is of similar character. On the other hand, an advertisement in a general newspaper of first-rate standing, carries the impression that the advertiser has a standing in his own community, which he is not afraid to show his neighbors, and that he does not shrink from competition with the best of them.

These are the different impressions that are made on all minds by advertisements in a journal of high character and general circulation among the reputable classes, and the same when seen in by-places, and irregular or low channels. Every one finds this in his own feelings, if he will but think on the subject. If any one is going to a place to buy, whether he be a trader or buying for use, and has to seek the dealers through advertisements, where will he look for them? To registers, almanacs, theater bills, frames in railway stations, occasional advertising sheets, or circulars? On the contrary, he looks to the most reputable newspapers of the place, and he thinks that advertisements in these give an assurance of the good standing of the advertiser, and of his business enterprise, and the sufficiency of his stock. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Town Destroyed by a Waterspout.

The correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* at Los Cruces, New Mexico, says a tremendous waterspout suddenly appeared in the hills about one mile back of town, at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Sept. 11, and before the citizens had time to comprehend the impending calamity, it was upon them. The tall, dark columns, composed of water and dust, approached with such velocity that in less than ten minutes from the time of its observance, and before $10 worth of personal property could be saved by any one of the inmates, sixty-three houses had been hurled to the ground. The streets were soon covered to the depth of four or five feet with water, and the current was of such great strength that boulders of large size and corresponding weight were carried away. Two hours later, a rain fell in torrents, and continued several hours. In all the wreck and ruin of falling houses and rushing water, strange to say, not a life was lost. On Sunday the entire population were out repairing damage as much as possible, in order that the homeless might be housed and cared for. The work was kept up on Monday, and everybody began to look cheerful, when at 4 o'clock another waterspout made its appearance, from the exact spot at which its predecessor was first noticed, and came on with equal celerity. Sixteen houses, fortunate enough to escape the first visitation, were tumbled down and their contents totally destroyed. This flood lasted three hours. The damage done by these floods will figure up $150,000 at the least calculation. Four of the houses destroyed were valued at from $5,000 to $10,000 each.

Death in the Dish-Cloth.

A lady says in the *Rural World* that during this month and next, when some of you are sure to be down with the typhoid fever; when neighbors are neglecting their own work to nurse you; when doctors are hunting in cellars and old drains for the cause, let me whisper in your ear—look to your dish-cloths. If they be black and stiff and smell like a "boneyard," it is enough—throw them in the fire, and henceforth and forever wash your dishes with cloths that are white, cloths that you can see through, and see if you ever have that disease again. There are sometimes other causes, but I have smelled a whole houseful of typhoid fever in one "dish-rag." I had some neighbors once—clever, good sort of folks; one fall four of them were sick at one time with typhoid fever. The doctors ordered the vinegar barrels whitewashed, and threw about forty cents worth of carbolic acid in the swill-pail and departed. I went into the kitchen to make gruel—I needed a dish-cloth, and looked about and found several, and such "rags!" I burned them all, and called the daughter of the house to get me a dish-cloth. She looked round on the tables; "Why," said she, "there was about a dozen here this morning;" and she looked in the wood-box and on the mantlepiece, and felt in the dark corner of the cupboard. "Well," I said, "I saw some old, black, rotten rags lying round and I burned them, for there is death in such dish-cloths as those, and you must never use such again." I "took turns" at nursing that family four weeks, and I believe those dirty dish-cloths were the cause of all that hard work. Therefore, I say to every housekeeper, keep your dish-cloths clean. You may wear your dresses without ironing, your sun-bonnets without elastics—but you must keep your dish-cloths clean. You may only comb your heads on Sundays, you need not wear a collar, unless you go from home—but you must wash your dish-cloth. You may only sweep the floor "when the sign gets right;" the windows don't need washing, you can look out at the door; that spider's web on the front porch don't hurt anything—but, as you love your lives, wash out your dish-cloth. Let the foxtail get ripe in the garden (the seed is a foot deep anyway), let the holes in the heels of your husband's footrags go undarned, let the sage go ungathered, let the children's shoes go two Sundays without blacking, let two hens set four weeks on one wooden egg—but do wash out your dish-cloths. Eat without a tablecloth; wash your faces and let them dry; do without a curtain for your windows, and cake for your tea—but, for heaven's sake, keep your dish-cloths clean.

Letter from Mark Twain.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens has consented to lecture in Hartford for the benefit of the poor. Following is his letter:

GENTLEMEN: I accede to your request with pleasure. Many months ago I permanently quitted the lecture field, and said I would not appear upon a platform any more unless driven there by a lack of bread. By the spirit of that remark I am debarred from delivering this proposed lecture, and so I fall back upon the letter of it and emerge upon the platform for this last and final time because I am confronted by a lack of bread—among Father Hawley's flock. Most people lie by the spirit and the letter, too, but I am not one of that kind, for I have been very carefully brought up. I wish to impose upon you this condition, that the expenses of this enterprise shall be paid out of four or five private pockets (mine to be one of them), to the end that all of the money that comes in at the door shall go to Father Hawley's needy ones, unimpaired by taxes on its journey. I am glad to know that you are going to put the tickets at $1; for what we are after now is money for people who stand sorely in need of bread and meat, and so the object justifies the price. As this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity of hearing sound wisdom and pure truth delivered from the platform, I wish to buy a ticket to this lecture, and herewith send money for the purchase. I am aware that I could get in for nothing, and still be acting in a measure honorably; but when I run my lecture over in my mind and realize what a very treasure of priceless information it is, I find I cannot conscientiously accept of a free pass. Respectfully, MARK TWAIN.

The President's Western Trip.

Denver, Col. (Oct. 7), correspondence of the Chicago *Times*: "The Presidential party returned here this afternoon from Southern Colorado. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad placed a special at their service. Ranchmen and miners came to Pueblo from thirty and forty miles around about, to see the President. The party spent last night at Manitou, our fashionable spa, at the foot of Pike's Peak, and this morning they were driven in carriages to Glenn Eyrie, Garden of the Gods, and other natural spots. Grant said the wonderful scenery was a perfect revelation to him, and declared his intention to spend the whole month of September, 1876, there, with his family. At Colorado Springs, before the train left for Denver, 400 school children, besides many citizens, called upon and shook hands with Grant. During the trip, the President presented ex-Gov. Hunt with a $5,000 stallion for his stud farm near Denver. The President held a reception here at the Grand Central Hotel, this evening. Three thousand people shooks hands with him."

Immigration---A Few Statistics.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, there arrived in the United States 227,498 immigrants, which is 180,149 below the number that arrived in 1874, and less than one-half the number that arrived in 1873. This large falling off is attributed to the continued depression of trade and the prostration of industries. The economic value of each immigrant is placed at $800, which makes a loss to the material wealth of the country during the year 1875, as compared with 1874, of $144,119,200. Compared with the year 1873, the loss is $186,844,000, a sum $30,000,000 in excess of the aggregate customs receipts for the last fiscal year. The material loss for 1875, as compared with 1874, is $35,000,000 greater than the receipts from internal revenue during that year, and lack but $13,000,000 of being equal to the aggregate receipts from customs for the same period. The loss sustained during the last two fiscal years, compared with 1873, estimating the economic value of the immigrants alone, and not considering what would have been added to the material wealth in two years by their labor, aggregates a sum which would more than pay the interest on the national debt for three years.—*Washington Letter.*

How Farmers' Wives Break Down.

A woman tells this story to the Boston *Cultivator*, and many can testify of their own knowledge that it is very sadly true: "I can get forty women to marry me, within fifty miles of this village," said a man to me the other day, "but I can't find a woman anywhere who will come and help my wife, and she is breaking down every day." Yes, breaking down! Can anyone look in her ashy white face, and not read the story written there of hard work, in season and out of season? She has four little girls—the eldest six years, and the youngest three months. Her husband keeps six cows, and cultivates a farm of a hundred acres, employing two hired men to aid him. Three meals must be cooked daily for a family of seven, not counting the baby; four children dressed and cared for; the milk of six cows attended to, and butter made, while the weekly washing and ironing must be done in some way. From four o'clock in the morning until ten and sometimes eleven at night, one pair of hands and one pair of feet perform this labor, and now the tired body rebels and says: "This cannot be endured."

Let me tell you of another case: The farmer and his wife have three children, all under eight years. He employs two hired men, boarding them, and keeps eleven cows. A woman comes in to do the washing and ironing, but that is all the assistance the wife receives, except the few steps her children can save her. She must rise at four o'clock and prepare breakfast, so that her husband and the "hands" can be in the mowing field by five. Every other day, however, one of the hired men remains to do the churning for her; but this favor was not allowed her until she had threatened to call in the doctor, to declare to her husband her inability to do such hard work. Then it was reluctantly conceded, although two forty-pound firkins of butter were packed each week; for our farmer prides himself upon his herd of cows—pure blood Alderneys—and sells his butter at the highest rates, carefully depositing its proceeds in the bank, and rarely giving his wife so much as a five dollar bill of it. His last injunction to the "hand" as he departs to the field is: "John, come just as quick as you can. Don't let Mrs. M. keep you for anything else. Hay can't wait for woman's work." There are dishes to wash, milk to skim, pans to scald, beds to make, children to dress, baby to nurse, rooms to sweep and dinner to cook over the boiling hot stove—and one woman to do it all!

An Evasive Female Brought Up Before His Honor.

"Susan Wall, do you plead guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace?" inquired the Court of a long female in a brown dress and a solemn looking bonnet.

"I might, to-morrow," she replied.

"But you won't to-day?"

"I shan't say that I won't."

"Well, did you strike your husband with a club?"

"It wasn't a stone, sir."

"What started the fuss?"

"I didn't say there was a fuss," she replied.

"Did you have any trouble with your husband, Mrs. Wall?"

"I didn't say I had a husband!"

"See here, Susan, I can't have any more fooling. I want you to return plain answers to my questions. Was there a fuss?"

"I didn't say there wasn't."

"Did you hit your husband?"

"I'm not prepared to say I did or didn't."

"I'm prepared, your Honor!" exclaimed the husband, as he came forward and exhibited a fresh scalp wound. "Here's where she hit me!"

"You had trouble, eh?"

"Yes, sir. She wanted a new corset, and I says that this is to be a hard winter and we'd better have taters than corsets, and she says I was the meanest man in Detroit and hit me here with a club."

"What have you got to say to this, Mrs. Wall?"

"I may say something or I may not," she replied.

"Well, I'll give you thirty days in which to make up your mind. Go in and sit down beside Mr. Ferguson and talk about the grasshoppers until the Maria drives up."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fall Bonnets.

Fashionable French milliners have already modified the extremely large bonnets sent out at the beginning of the season, and now make a graceful bonnet of admirable proportions and smaller size. The flaring aureole brim is retained, but the crown is smaller, and the cottage sides fit the head so closely that the bonnet scarcely needs an elastic for holding it on. The ribbon strings that we recorded as a sensible fashion, it seems are not to serve their natural purpose of tying the bonnet under the chin, but are to be crossed behind the head and passed around the neck as a drapery for the neck, instead of the black lace scarfs lately worn. Black tulle and lace are used for this purpose as well as ribbon, and this is the only way in which black lace appears upon the bonnet. Ecru cashmere lace is seen at all the best millinery houses, but is most sparingly used. Very full face trimmings, usually of velvet chiffonne—that is, in irregular loops, knots, half-bows, rosettes that are placed on one side, and in many odd curves a la Renaissance—are in all the new bonnets. The stylish flowers are full of soft tufts of roses, or carnations, or artemisias, with much brown foliage, mossy buds, pine cones, burs and unblown buds. The fashion of a drooping cluster of flowers low behind on the left side is about to be revived; also that of having variegated clusters of roses—pink, red and yellow—in a single bunch, as if from grafted bushes. More than anything else feathers are used, and the object of the milliner seems to be to place them in new and capricious fashion.—*Harper's Bazar.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

George Alfred Townsend is authority for the statement that Mr. Abell, of the Baltimore *Sun*, is the richest newspaper publisher in America, not excepting Bennett or Childs.

Mr. J. H. Nicolay, who was for some years private secretary of Abraham Lincoln, is writing a life of the late President. He claims that it will contain more extended and authentic details of Mr. Lincoln's life than have heretofore been published.

Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. N., has filed a caveat on an invention, consisting of a power derived by the agency of carbonic acid gas obtained by means of electricity and galvanism. Wood claims there are great possibilities in his motive power.

Vice-President Wilson has been counseled by his medical advisers to abandon his intention to lecture this season, as it would prove too serious a strain on his constitution if undertaken in addition to his official duties and the completion of his book.

It has been proposed to put a stop to body-snatching by interring with the corpse a quantity of some explosive material, such as nitro-glycerine, dualing or the like. The general adoption of this plan would make it unprofitable for insurance companies who take risks on the lives of medical students and resurrectionists.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint Bureau, is now perfecting measures for the coinage of silver pieces to take the place of the fractional currency now in circulation. It is a big job, and will require 120,000,000 dimes, 40,000,000 quarters, and 30,000,000 half dollars to replace the notes of these denominations. It will take about two years to coin the 120,000,000 dimes, unless all other work is suspended at the mint.

Capt. Webb, the marvelous swimmer who lately crossed the English channel by a sheer exercise of muscle, has been examined by a distinguished surgeon, who reports the results in the *Lancet*. The Captain is said to be 5 feet 8 inches in height; weight, 203 pounds; chest-measure, 41 inches; biceps, 13¼ inches; forearm, 11½ inches. One remarkable thing about the Captain's physical development is his weight, which is extraordinary for an athlete, and shows, as the surgeon says, the presence of considerable other tissue beside muscle.

We are to have a royal visitor next year, who will be heartily welcomed—Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, who has secured the sanction of his Chamber of Deputies to a proposed absence of eighteen months in Europe and the United States, taking in the Philadelphia centennial, of course. Dom Pedro has proved himself the most intelligent ruler that South America has ever seen, and Brazil has made steady and rapid progress through his reign. He has always shown himself a warm friend of the United States, and a very hearty respect for the man has grown up on our part.

The folly of placing loaded fire-arms in the hands of fools received a sad illustration at Beaver Dam, Wis., the other day. A young man, living with a farmer named Allen, took a musket and started for a neighboring farm to secure a job of threshing. As he entered the house on his return he playfully pointed his gun at Miss Allen, saying, "I will shoot you." The gun was fired, the contents entering her body above the left lung, making an opening large enough to admit a man's fist, resulting in instant death. Miss Allen was 23 years old and a very estimable young lady. It is a pity there is no law by which such lunatics can be punished.

Several years ago Gen. McClellan was appointed Chief Engineer of the Dock Department of New York city, and he began the construction of a system by driving piles and placing thereon heavy rocks. In 1873 McClellan resigned, and was succeeded by Gen. Chas. K. Graham, who made material alterations in the plans of McClellan, and a recent examination has shown that the docks built by Graham are practically worthless. Work has been discontinued in consequence. The Dock Commissioners were originally authorized to spend $3,000,000 annually in the construction of these works, which sum, it is now asserted, would have been practically wasted.

Thirty-one years ago Albert Hall, a traveling salesman of New York city, deserted his wife and two children, and nothing was afterward learned of him until a few weeks since, when he called on his former wife in a very cavalier manner, to find that after a lapse of ten years she had married a second time, and to a more constant spouse. One of the children he had abandoned was yet living, and the father of four children. Hall, Sr., gave no account of his wanderings, save to say that he had done a little of everything except drinking and getting married. After tarrying a few days in the neighborhood of his old home he departed in a mysterious manner, without notice and without farewell.

Now that the treaty negotiations for the purchase or lease of the Black Hills country have failed, the question naturally arises, What is the government going to do about it? It is bound by the terms of the treaty of 1869 to keep the whites out of the Sioux reservation, which is reserved exclusively for Indian occupation. Will it act in good faith, and drive out the miners who are already digging for gold in the vicinity of Harney's Peak, and keep all others out, or will it permit the frontier adventurers to violate the treaty and precipitate a border war? It is quite probable that the government will be powerless to prevent emigration to that section entirely, but it can, to a great extent, keep the terms of the covenant intact.

The long and shocking catalogue of fiendish murders recorded in the criminal annals of this country furnish no parallel to the tragedy recently enacted at Pembroke, in the State of New Hampshire. The details of the horror sound more like the creation of a vivid imagination than actual, living occurrences, and as we read them it seems almost impossible of belief that there could exist a being born of woman capable of such a foul and unnatural deed. The victim of this murder—Miss Josie Longmaid, a pretty and accomplished girl of 17 years, and, as we are told, a general favorite in the community—left the house of her father in the morning, as was her wont, to attend the Pembroke Academy, a mile and a half distant, but it appears she never reached her destination. Failing to return, as usual, in the evening, search was instituted, and her headless body was found in a clump of bushes near the roadside, shockingly mutilated, and her clothing torn to shreds and saturated with blood. A few feet from the body was the hat, neatly trimmed with flowers, which the murdered girl had worn. The lining on the right side at the back had two large stains of blood, which seem to indicate that she had been struck and wounded on the head. The next morning a large party continued the search for the head, which was found about seventy-five rods from where the body had lain, in the same piece of woods. Near by lay an oak stick stained with blood, with which the poor girl had evidently been clubbed to death. The head, when found, was wrapped in the water-proof cloak which Miss Longmaid had worn when starting for school. The head had been cut clearly off, as if severed by a sharp instrument, and physicians who examined the remains are unanimous in the opinion that decapitation was performed before life was extinct. She might have been unconscious, or partly so, when the villain put the murderous knife to her throat. This conclusion is arrived at because of the profuse evidence of her having bled freely.

MERE MENTION.

Tilton receives $25,000 for 100 lectures.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has gone to England.

Live bears retail at $20 per head in West Virginia.

Out of 350,000 Chicagoans, only 50,000 go to church.

Florida guarantees 1,000,000 pine-apples this season.

The old-fashioned coaches are being revived in England.

G. A. Townsend is writing a play called "Journalism."

Buffalo consumed 75,000 barrels of ale and beer last year.

Nebraska has produced a cucumber 5 feet 8 inches in length.

Delaware this year will make 30,000 gallons of peach brandy.

Chicago complains that she is getting all of Pittsburgh's paupers.

A Reading dog-catcher is curing consumption with oil of canine.

William the Conqueror is to have a monument at Falaise, France.

Twenty-one pigs at one litter, born Sept. 15, at Chichester, N. H.

In Wyoming Territory there is a bar-room to every 180 inhabitants.

The good little bootblack's epitaph—Gone to shine among the angels.

Valuable copper mines have been discovered in Randolph county, Ala.

Clark county, Ky., boasts of a mule 17½ hands high, and still growing.

Hogs are said to be so scarce in Missouri as to sell for 10 cents a grunt.

George Washington Wellington Burr is a darkey Louisiana official.

The Lyons Railway Company, of France, has 77,000 men on its pay-roll.

One of Brigham Young's sons is studying medicine and polygamy in Paris.

The next World's Fair, after the Centennial Exhibition, will be held at Rome.

Teachers in Tennessee are hereafter to be paid salaries, without distinction of sex.

New York city received this season 1,401 car-loads, or 2,200,100 baskets of peaches.

Out of 140,000 adult males in Mississippi, 70,000 are delinquents on the poll tax list.

INDIANA NEWS.

Laporte will have a $8,000 library building soon.

Mrs. Gooley, of Sullivan, kindled a fire with coal oil.

Marshall has a Tom Thumb mule, a year old, weighing only eighty pounds.

Three one-legged men wave the flag at three Terre Haute railroad crossings.

A company of a hundred gypsies are encamped near Tipton peddling fate to the credulous.

The first church ever built in Plymouth was sold at auction recently, and commanded $10.50.

Lagrange county didn't claim the big potatoes, but they say that they raise 500 bushels to the acre.

A young son of M. Jordan, of Huntington, was fatally injured recently, by falling from a tree to the ground.

Crawford county has furnished over two million feet of lumber to Louisville manufactories within the past few years.

John Tiedman, of Goshen, has a chunk of dried beef that is forty years old. Also a dried bean-pod of the same age.

The next session of the Southwestern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Greensburg.

Dr. Jonathan Bosh, of Allisonville, is under arrest for trifling with the affections of a Miss Lamon. She has "soured" on him.

A son of the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, it is said, will soon make his appearance upon the stage in the character of Hamlet, which he is now studying.

At the tea party at Sullivan a tea-kettle 240 years old was on exhibition; also a smoothing-iron purchased in Ireland in 1745. The receipts of the entertainment were $75.

Noble county gets the red ribbon on pumpkins. The largest measured seven feet and two inches in circumference. They also produced a beat thirty by thirteen inches.

Complaints are made by the citizens of Merom of the impossibility of getting a letter to Sullivan by the mails. They are becoming enraged at the matter, and an investigation is looked for.

A farmer asked a South Bend merchant what he was paying for sweet potatoes, and the grocer replied $1.25. The farmer said he would look around. Returning presently he informed the grocer that $1 was the best offer he could get, and if he wanted them at that price to take them.

The Laporte *Chronicle* says: "A convict named Kistler, who was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Michigan City Penitentiary, at the December term of the Marion County Court, for blackmailing, passed through Laporte, in charge of Rev. Mr. Ragsdale, Chaplain of the prison, on Monday, en route for Indianapolis, having been granted a new trial."

A timely discovery by the turnkey at the County Jail at Terre Haute prevented a general jail delivery one night last week. He had noticed a strange noise for several nights, and upon searching found a number of tools in a large cell, where the inmates had attempted to get through to daylight by cutting out some iron bands which held a large stone. They were nearly through when discovered.

Two men named Yates and Fitch have been arrested at Lafayette on a charge of attempting to levy blackmail on Mr. Crouse, of Wayne township, who was a candidate for State Senator from Tippecanoe county at the last election. By some means Mr. Crouse was induced to answer a circular advertising counterfeit money, and ordered some samples, when he was arrested by the two confederates, who claimed to be government detectives.

Recent changes in postal affairs in this State: *Offices Established*—River, Huntington county, John O. Frame, Postmaster; Scircleville, Clinton county, Samuel Merritt, Postmaster. *Discontinued*—Jasonville, Green county. *Postmasters Appointed*—Bloomfield, Green county, Edward Eveliegh; Courter, Miami county, D. H. Smith; Markle, Huntington county, David McCance; Northfield, Boone county, H. W. Nichols; Sanborn, Knox county, Louis A. Clauss.

The friends of Mr. Samuel Oberholtzer, of Allen county, will probably be a little careful as to the hour at which they visit him in the future. One night last week Miles Updegraff, a neighbor, called upon Mr. O. and attempted to wake him by knocking at the front door. Upon hearing the noise, the latter arose, mistaking his friend for some one trying to break into the house, got a gun down, and fired a charge, taking effect in the cheek of the former, inflicting a very dangerous and probably fatal wound.

Owen county has several curiosities. At Catarnet are the falls wonderful to behold, and three miles south of town is a cave which is perhaps a mile and a half long. Just below it is what is called the natural bridge. It is a high ridge with deep gullies on either side, and is the only place where wagons can pass through that section for several miles each way. Near this natural bridge is what is known as the potter's pond, which is full of representations of pots, etc.

The following postoffice changes were made in Indiana during September: *Established*—North Indianapolis, Marion county, 22,005, Indianapolis to Lafayette; River, Huntington, 22,413, Mt. Ætna to Huntington; Circleville, Clinton, 22,426, Circleville to Forest. *Discontinued*—Hawkins, Jay county, papers to Boundary; Eden Mills, La Grange, La Grange; Arthur, Pike, Winslow; Jasonville, Greene, Coffee; Fort Ritner, Lawrence, Sparksville; Waterford Mills, Elkhart, Goshen. *Name Changed*—Woostertown, Scott county, to New Frankfort.

Thomas Stout, cattle dealer, living near Newmarket, Montgomery county, bought $16,000 worth of cattle of Darnell & Carver, of Putnam county, about two weeks ago, giving a check for $5,000 on the First National of Crawfordsville for part payment. He then shipped the cattle from Indianapolis to Pittsburgh and Buffalo, receiving advances of $10,000 from the railroads, and has not been heard from since. He had no money in the bank, and, therefore, the check was worthless. He is supposed to have "skipped." Stout enjoyed a good reputation.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

How Messages are Sent and Received Under the Sea.

He (the ocean telegraph operator), says the Boston *Herald*, taps the "key" as in a land telegraph, only it is a double key. It has two levers and knobs instead of one. The alphabet used is substantially like the Morse alphabet; that is, the different letters are represented by a combination of dashes and dots. For instance, suppose you want to write the word "boy." It would read like this: "— . . . ——— — . ———" B is one dash and three dots; O, three dashes; and Y, one dash, and one dot, and three dashes. Now, in the land telegraph, the dashes and the dots would appear on the strip of paper at the other end of the line, which is unwound from a cylinder and perforated by a pin at the end of the bar or armature. If the operator could read by sound, we would dispense with the strip of paper, and read the message by the "click" of the armature as it is pulled down and let go by the electric magnet.

The cable operator, however, has neither of these advantages. There is no paper to perforate, no "click" of the armature, no armature to "click." The message is read by means of a moving flash of light upon a polished scale produced by the "deflection" of a very small mirror, which is placed within a "mirror galvanometer," which is a small brass cylinder two or three inches in diameter, shaped like a spool or bobbin, composed of several hundred turns of small wire wound with silk to keep the metal from coming in contact. It is wound or coiled exactly like a bundle of new rope, a small hole being left in the middle about the size of a common wooden pencil. In the center of this is suspended a very thin, delicate mirror about as large as a kernel of corn, with a correspondingly small magnet rigidly attached to the back of it. The whole weighs but a little more than a grain, and is suspended by a single fibre of silk much smaller than a human hair, and almost invisible. A narrow horizontal scale is placed within a darkened box two or three feet in front of the mirror, a narrow slit being cut in the center of the scale to allow a ray of light to shine upon the mirror from a lamp placed behind said scale, the little mirror in turn reflecting the light back upon the scale. This spot of light upon the scale is the index by which all messages are read. The angle through which the ray moves is double that traversed by the mirror itself; and it is therefore, really equivalent to an index four or six feet in length without weight.

To the casual observer there is nothing but a thin ray of light, darting to the right and left with irregular rapidity; but to the trained eye of the operator every flash is replete with intelligence. Thus the word "boy," already alluded to, would be read in this way: One flash to the right and three to the left is B. Three flashes to the right is O. One to the right, one to the left, and two more to the right is Y, and so on. Long and constant practice makes the operators wonderfully expert in their profession, and enables them to read from the mirror as readily and as accurately as from a newspaper.

An Enormous Gun.

A London correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

"The new 81-ton gun was tested yesterday without the slightest misadventure, the iron monster proving all that was expected. Six rounds were fired with charges varying from 170 pounds to 240 pounds of powder, and with projectiles weighing 1,258 pounds. The length of the gun is 26 feet 9 inches; the external diameter at the muzzle being 25 inches, and at the breach 6 feet. The gun is made of five coils, and the bore, which is 24 feet long, has a primary caliber of 14.5 inches, but which is afterward to be increased to 16 inches by successive borings. The rifling consists of 11 grooves, having a gaining twist of from 0 to 1 in 35 calibers. Each grain of powder used for this gun is an irregular cube of an inch and a half in diameter, and the charge of 250 pounds would fill a sack six feet high. This monster is supposed to have a range of about eight miles, and from this convenient distance can drop 1,260 pounds of iron on the favorite bunion of an enemy with the most perfect ease. In bringing the gun to the firing ground the rails over which it traversed split and sank as the enormous weight passed over them, and at one spot the carriage got off the track, but was replaced after some hours work, without any damage to its mighty burden. The success with which this gun has been brought to a successful completion, encourages the Woolwich authorities to hope that before long they will be able to turn out a 160-ton gun, carrying a 2,500-pound shot, that will sink an iron-clad as readily at a mil distance as the ram of the Iron Duke did the Vanguard."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Harvest Days.

The lake in the forest glows
With the water-flag's golden-lipped vases,
And sunshine and shadow drape o'erhead
Their silvery, changing, filmy laces;
To and fro the foxglove sways
Its bells, claret, hued and gay,
And the honeysuckle o'er the gnarled oak
Winds many a fragrant spray;
While out in the sunny meadows
The harvesters sing and toss the hay.

The hawthorns that grow in the hedges
Are veiled o'er with creamy lace,
And deep in a mossy pillow
The pimpernel hides its tiny pink face.
Purple and orange vetches bloom
In royal splendor by the way,
And golden-banded wild bees
Go booming about all day;
While out in the sunny meadows
The harvesters sing and toss the hay.

The purple thyme breathes out its honey
Under the sun's warm glance,
And the snowy bells of the bindweed
Lie still in a perfumed trance;
Overhead, in the amethyst heavens,
Larks flutter and chant a merry lay,
And silvery butterflies cleave the air
Like wandering starlight ray—
While out in the sunny meadows
The harvesters sing and toss the hay.

Around the Farm.

A Kansas man boasts of a crop of wheat which yielded fifty-two and four-fifths bushels to the acre.

A Georgia farmer has raised from one grain of wheat 191 stalks and 190 heads. The largest head has 185 grains. This is the most remarkable reproduction on record.

The champion farmer is Michael Sullivan, of Ford county, Ill., who has 22,000 acres in wheat and 6,000 in oats and flax. He has 400 teams at work, and no less than 800 persons on his place.

A farmer residing at Farmington, Mass., has just found a pair of spectacles that he lost in his potato-field four years ago embedded in an early rose potato, which probably took them for its eyes.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Cutting up the great ranchos has been the policy of their owners for the past year or two. During that time half a dozen or more of the largest ranchos in the southern counties, where most of these reserves exist, have been divided into small lots convenient for settlements and thrown upon the market.

The following rule is given for telling whether a mare is with foal or not: Take a rope, strap, or string, and measure around the girth where the harness goes on the back and the belly-band buckles up; then measure again, just forward of the hind legs around the body. If the distance is greater in the latter instance than in the former, it may be safely concluded that the mare is with foal.

When a cow's bag becomes swelled a simple and generally effectual remedy is found in applying fresh lard, which should be thoroughly and repeatedly rubbed in. Some people use beef brine instead of lard, with good results. Plenty of rubbing without any application will often effect a cure. The calf should be allowed to suck until a cure is effected, and if a portion of the milk is drawn from the cow before he is given his rations, so he will be obliged to do a good deal of stripping, he will help to reduce the swelling.

Pronounced success in farming often comes from learning to grow a large crop at less expense than any one else can. Occasionally a farmer may make a good strike, and make money, by taking hold of a new thing and pushing it for a year or two then dropping it. But there is more often failures than success in this method. The man who makes the most steady gains is he who takes up a plan and sticks to it through thick and thin. When everybody goes into one product and creates a greater supply than there is a demand for it, and the majority leave it for something else, he sticks to it, and in the long run, makes money.

The *Poultry World* tells of a very successful poultry-keeper whose hens lay the year round, and attributes a good share of his success to the free use of milk as food. Not one particle of meat or scraps is given; and but the least trifle of vegetable food is fed, in the shape of boiled potatoes, about once a week. Abundance of grain is allowed, of various sorts, ground and unground, but never cooked; and plenty of unburned oyster shells, pounded, are at all times accessible. They have a pailful of skimmed milk every day, so that they can help themselves to all they want, no other drink being provided. The value of the milk is said to be equal to three cents per quart for feeding poultry.

About the House.

To Make Glossy Starch.—Add to each pint of starch ready for use a teaspoonful each of epsom salts and fine clear gum arabic.

Cure for Sick Headache.—One-half teaspoonful of the best ground ginger, as much soda as will cover a three-cent piece; on this pour a wineglass full of cold water, and drink.

Buckwheat Cakes.—One cup of sugar, one cup and a half of cream, one cup of milk, teaspoonful of soda, a little salt. Mix very stiff with buckwheat flour. Put in buttered tins and bake.

Glue for Ready Use.—To any quantity of glue use common whisky instead of water. Put both together in a bottle, cork tight, and set it away for three or four days. It will then be fit for use without the application of heat. It will be found a useful and handy article in every household.

To Remove Stains of Iodine.—Many urge that the tincture of iodine is not easily eradicated from the skin, and so will not use it. "If a few drops of carbolic acid be added to the tincture," says a medical journal, "it will not stain; moreover, the tincture itself is made more efficacious."

Vermin.—If you are troubled with ants, water bugs, or insects of any description, powdered borax laid in their haunts will dismiss them to a new ranging ground. It is also desirable to sift it into the joints of bedsteads in houses or rooms which have become infested with these most disgusting of all insects.

Rice Pudding Without Eggs.—Put into a well-buttered dish half a pound best Carolina rice, simply washed; pour on it three pints of cold milk; sweeten and flavor to taste; put a little butter and nutmeg on the top to brown; bake two and a half hours in a slow oven, on which much of the success of the pudding depends.

An egg spread on toast is food fit for a King, if Kings deserve better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped in hot water is not only a clean and handsome but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorous, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brain much.

Useful Hints for Every Day.

TO CLEAN BLACK KIDS.

Take a teaspoonful of salad oil, drop a few drops of ink in it, and rub it over the gloves with the tip of a feather, then let them dry.

TO PREVENT TIN RUSTING.

Rub fresh lard over every part of the dish, and then put it in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, any tinware may be used in water constantly, and remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

LIGHT RYE TEA-CAKES.

One pint of sweet milk, two eggs, a teaspoonful of brown sugar, and a large pinch of salt. Add enough rye flour to make it as stiff as common griddle-cake bake batter. Bake half an hour in "gem" pans. Serve hot or cold, as required.

CHICKEN CHEESE.

Did you, reader, ever eat any? We like it. Boil two chickens till tender; take out all the bones and chop the meat fine; season to taste with salt, pepper and butter; pour in enough liquor they are boiled in to make moist. Mold it into any shape you choose, and, when cold, turn out and cut into slices. It is an excellent traveling lunch.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says: On the instant of the accident, plunge the part under cold water. This relieves the pain in a second, and allows all hands to become composed. If the part cannot be kept under water, cover it over with dry flour an inch deep or more. In many instances nothing more is needed after the flour, simply let it remain until it falls off, when a new skin will be found under. In severer cases, while the part injured is under water, simmer a leek or two in an earthen vessel, with half their bulk in hog's lard, until the leeks are soft, then strain through a muslin rag. This makes a greenish-colored ointment, which, when cool, spread thickly on a linen cloth, and apply it to the injured part. If there are blisters, let out the water. When the part becomes feverish and uncomfortable, renew the ointment, and a rapid, painless cure will be the result, if the patient, meanwhile, lives exclusively on fruits, coarse bread and other light, loosening diet.

Execution of an Octogenarian.

Galveston, Texas, (Oct. 5) correspondence of the St. Louis *Globe*: "The Galveston papers of to-day contain details of the hanging of Nelson Mitchell for the murder of two men named Truitt in Hood county, and the death of Jeff Mitchell, who was trying to convey poison to his father in jail. Mitchell, who is a man of eighty years of age, made several attempts to commit suicide on Wednesday night by hanging himself with a chain he had wrenched from the door, but his heart failed him. He spent the night in cursing the Sheriff and officers, and on Thursday night a guard was placed in his cell to prevent self-destruction. On Thursday night the guard about the jail discovered an armed man crawling toward the jail, and, not knowing how many others there might be, fired. In the morning the lifeless body of Jeff Mitchell, youngest son of the doomed man, aged about twenty-one, was found on the ground, the whole top of his head blown off. He was armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, and had a brace of Colt's revolvers buckled around him, and all heavily loaded. In his pocket was found a large vial of laudanum, wrapped with rags, which he was evidently conveying to his father. The old man asked that the body be brought into the jail, that he might see his son, and was much affected. Near by his horse was hitched, his hat and shoes tied to the saddle. The execution was attended by 5,000 people. A little after 1 o'clock the wagon, containing the doomed man seated on his coffin, proceeded to the gallows, the rope was tied, and the execution gone through with."

Incident of the Gulf Storm.

A gentleman living up the bay says that a negro man with his wife and four children were forced to take a tree to save themselves during the late storm. The tree swayed to and fro with the violence of the wind, and threatened to fall with its heavy burden. The old couple concluded that some one must be sacrificed to save the rest. After a consultation the old woman said that she was not prepared to die, and urged the old man to drop himself into eternity. But he, too, wasn't ready, and the matter was compromised by launching the two youngest children into the surging waters. A few hours after they were rescued, and the old negro told the story himself to those who saved him.—*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

An Old Man on a Good Sort of Frolic.

Uncle Reuben Mock leaves in a few days for a big hunt and fishing spree in the State of Texas. Uncle Reuben is 85 years old, and, like Moses, his eye is not dim nor his natural vigor abated. He has a gun made by himself, lock, stock and barrel, which he will use on his trip. It is of elegant workmanship, carries a ball weighing forty to the pound, and Uncle Reuben can plant that ball in the center of the target nine times out of every ten shots. Woe to the buffalo and deer that stand in the range of his vision. Uncle Reuben thinks Texas only a neighborhood hunt—distance nothing—travel not a circumstance.—*Springfield Kentuckian.*

The Duke of Edinburgh on visiting Nijni-Novgorod was presented by the mercantile community with a small loaf of bread and a few ounces of salt in token of friendship and hospitality. The gift was presented on and with a silver salver worth $1,400.

A Hibernian sergeant was drilling an awkward squad of volunteer, and, in spite of all his efforts, failed to bring them into a straight line. At last, out of all patience, he cried out, "Oh! what a bent row; just come out lads and look at yourselves."

The convicts in the Auburn (N. Y.) prison have formed a base-ball club.

BARGAINS

Spragues best prints only 6c per yard at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best yard wide bleached muslin 10c at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best Gingham 9 and 10cts at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Good, all wool, flannel 25c and upward at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

BeL Young Hyson Tea $1 at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Queensware at COST to close out at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

The largest stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Groceries ever brought to Auburn, just opened at

Miller's & Casebeers !

Call and examine Goods and Prices.---- They sell more Goods than any 4 stores in AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN !

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be bui up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is a uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other gohds. No secret---it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gu npowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best
Imperial	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE ! COFFEE ! COFFEE !

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
orn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞We have a hundred other different kinds of candies☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils ! Oils ! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment as both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Famls in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	60c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	30c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price.

—ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade. Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

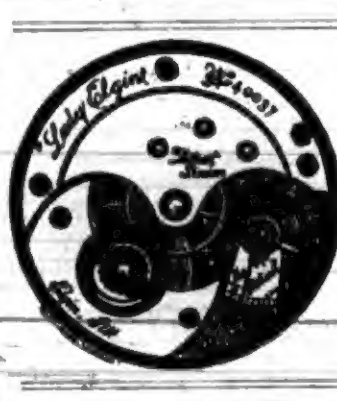

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin Ill.

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 18	5 57	2 18
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	3 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 16	6 36
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
H. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	‡ 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:20 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:35 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 25pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 06	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6.05	6.11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 25	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 20
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 49	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 59	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		420p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 30am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		15a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 18mp	7 55	5 15	2 46
Reading	1 17	8 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 1 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.20	1.40p	6.35p
7:30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.58	6.30	11.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.09	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.12	11.15	2.15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.40	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.36	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.23	9.19	10.13
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.42	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.25	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET !

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.
Pittsburgh	1 50a.m	....	8 00a.m	2 50p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	....	9 22 "	3 18 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	12 30p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10"	....	2 32 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07"	....	4 19 "	9 20 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40"	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 00am	5 35p.m	10 00p.m
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 22 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 48 "	12 21a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 25 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 28 p	2 40a.m	5 35 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	3 05 a.m	12 15p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	5 40 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	8 10 "	4 35 "	1 45 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 30 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 25 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	11 40a.m	7 15 "	4 50 "	6 10am
Mansfield	12 05p.m	7 45 "	5 20 "	6 50 "
Orrville	1 55 "	9 30 "	7 10 "	9 12 "
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07a.m	11 12 "	2 40pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.20 p.m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a.m., arrives at Chicago at 5.55 a.m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, N daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 26 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 06 a m	s7 40	s3 30
" Martinsburg	4 25	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	3 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡8 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 30
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	s3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 33 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and Soth West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 31	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 58
Garrett	1 10	1 18	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 06	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 28	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

— L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see hislargestock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, Adm'r.

Sep. 3.

20 J. Hoffman

1 2
6
2
1
2
10
48

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 28st, 1875. Number 42.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,........$1. | Six Months,......$1.

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One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Cool's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTER TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

DR. J. M. SHUTT.

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend to all calls belonging to the medical profession, promptly. Possessing al the benefits that can be derived from forty-two years experience, of one of the most active and successful Physicians in the western part of Ohio, and several years of personal experience enables me to treat all famous of diseases with the best of success, "without the use of calomel. My medicines are purely vegetable, and therefore, I am able to treat all kinds of diceases without producing any bad effect, upon the nervous system," and will break the worst case of ague, without the use of quinine. No matter what your disease is, give me a call, for I am prepared to handle all, at my office on fifth street, between Main and Cedar Auburn Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 84 & 86 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro's.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus correcting all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 800 to 7-10 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The tiles are finished with smooth ends. Forms and Trucks at moderate prices.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!
RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times able prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RIGS IN TOWN.

NEW LIVERY & FEED STABLE
LUCE & STEVENS, PROS.

Rigs Furnished on Reasonable Terms at all Hours

Mr. Luce, a Veterinary Surgeon of large experience, will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Stable in rear of Swineford House.
Auburn, Ind. Oct. 14. 1875.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fall Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

On Main Street, North of Rainier House. Goods bought for cash and sold the same way.

The Auburn
WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warrranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,
26 East Berry street

The Pioneer
HARDWARE
Emporium!

Now full to everflowing with an immense stock o
HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer. Cutlery, Tin Ware

I would call special attention to my depapt ment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—
OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Not A Resident

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I belong to Chicago," was Maria Morton's answer, as she faced the desk.

"I can't help that."

"And I've got my trunk packed to go out to-night."

Silence.

"And I'm going if it kills me."

More silence.

"And I'm going to have a lawyer if this trial goes on."

Still eating his apple.

"And I'm going to see if the police had any right to arrest me."

Last bite.

"If they hadn't I'll make it cost 'em $10,000 apiece."

"Maria Morton," says the court, as he threw the apple-core away and wiped his chin. "do you realize that you are standing in the shadder of destruction," she answered.

"I want a lawyer," she answered.

"Do you realize that the brink of an awful legal chasm is at your feet, Maria?"

She looked down, failed to see the brink, and replied:

"I tell you I'm going to Chicago to-night."

"Life is very uncertain, Miss Morton. We are here to-day—to-morrow we may be in Chicago, or we may not. As healthy as I am myself, I may be dead before I reach home and get away with my breakfast. Little did you think when you were prowling around last night, smashing windows and raising disturbances, that the morning sun would shine upon your cell."

"It took three of 'em to bring me!" she exclaimed in tones of triumph.

"But it will only take one to carry you away. Go in and take seat number three on the blue sawhorse, and when the Maria drives around don't be backward about getting in. The sentence is thirty days."

"Can I see a lawyer?"

"There are four or five right where you are going."

"I'll have damages for this—you hear me?"

"I do hear you, and make it sixty days."

"You do, eh? Well I'll make somebody prance for this."

"I inadvertenly put the figure 9 wrong side up. It now reads "90" Miss Morton and if I were you I wouldn't say anything more. In about a-month more husking-bees will be all the rage, and you won't have any invitation if you keep on."

She clinched her hands, gritted her teeth and wanted to sass back, but Bijah induced her not to. Court being adjourned, the black Maria drove around, and a boy with a stone-bruise on his heel played the jewsharp while the other sang:

"It's kinder sad to hear her cry,
And it makes a fellow blue;
But when she up and sassed the court
What could his Honor do?"

A Little Game of Draw.

The Virginia (Nevada) Chronicle tells this story;

It was a pleasant and right sociable little party that sat around a little pine table in the rear of a C street grocery store night before last. There were five men in the party, and they sat on candle boxes, end up. A candle illuminated the board, enabling the reporter, who had dropped in to get a pound of sugar to see that each man had a number of white beans in front of him. They were playing cards, and kept pushing from one to the other a big jack-knife, which they called the "buck," probably from the fact that it had a buckhorn handle may be, perhaps. One man seemed to be doing most of the talking. His name was Sam Griggles. He talked like a philosopher, and the reporter sat down on a beer keg and listened to him.

"I tell you there is no use talking. The best thing a man can do is to get married. Gimme three and bet you five beans. Bein' single has its advantages. See it and raise you six. But the comfort a man takes in havin' a wife and a home of his own can't be told. Raise ten, eh? See it, an' call. Dammit, you've got the pot again, Jim, put a bit of ice in mine an' a dish o' bitters. Yes, boys, a wife's a good thing, you bet your bottom dollar. Whew? Ten to come in! All right Jim, straddle your blind. Now when a man gets through his days work an' feels tired an' worn out, what's nicer'n to go home an' find a good little wife waitin' fer you ready to throw her arms around your neck—Oh Lord."

A hush fell upon the corner grocery as she walked in with a shawl over her head and brought him one on the side of the head that sent his cards flying and upset his cocktail. Neither of them spoke a word, but he looked as if he had lost one foot of his six as he followed her out.

A Rustic Courtship

I hitched my cher close to her an' shet my eyes an' said:

"Sal, your the very gal I've been hankerin' after for a long time. I lov you all over, from the soul of your foot to the hed of your crown, an' I don't keer who knows it, an' ef you say so we'll be jined in the holy band of padlock.—"Epluribus onions, sick temper tarantuula non compismentus," world without end," sez I, I felt as thou' I had thrown up an alligater, I felt so relieved."

With that she fotched a scream, an' arter awhile she said:

"Peter!"

"What is it, Sally?"

"Yes," sed she, hidin' her face.

You may depend upon it, I felt orful good.

"Glory! I must hollow, Sal, or I'll bust wide open, Hooray! hooray I can jump over a ten rail fense; I can do any thing a fellow could or ort to do."

With this I sorter sloshed myself down beside her an' clinched the bargain with a kiss. Talk about your molasses, talk about your nite-blooming serious, they warnt no where; you couldn,t have got me ni' 'em, they would have tasted sour arter that. O, broom straws with lasses on 'em.

If Sal's daddy hadn't bawled out, "It's time all honest folks was in bed," I do believe I'd stayed all nite.

Taking the Risk

From the Vicksburg Herald

The other day a colored resident of Vicksburg found a bottle of whisky in the suburbs of the city, and halting a pedestrian he inquired:

"Dats whisky, ain't it?"

"Smells like whisky, I guess it is,' was the reply.

"An' dar ain't no pizen in it?"

"Well, there may be, I can't tell; I shouldn't want to drink it."

"If dar was pizen I'd be a dead nigger eh?"

"You would."

"An' if dar wasn't any pizen I'd be wastin a pint of good whisky."

"Yes."

The finder turned the bottle over and over, smelled of its contents, three or four times, and finally made ready to drink saying:

"Dars heaps of pizen lyin' around loose, but dars also heaps of niggers in Vicksburg, an' I'se-gwan to tip up de bottle an' run de chances!"

* * *

Commit the following to memory and you will have at your "tongue's end" the names of the monarchs of England, from the time of the conquest down to the present date:

First, william the Norman, then Henry, his son,
Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and John.
Next, Henry the Third; Edwards one two and three;
And again, after Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, six Edwards, Queen Mary and Bess-
Then Jamie, then Scot; then Charles whom they slew;
Then followed Clomwell, another Charles too.
Next, James, called the second, ascended the throne;
Then William and Mary, together came on;
Till Anne, George four and fourth William all past,
God sent them Victoria, the youngest and last.

Mistook Her Man.

A rather unusual occurance took place on a street of Macon Sunday night. A young gentleman was quietly walking along homeward smoking a cigar, and wholly unapprehensive of any impending danger. He saw not far ahead a lady coming towards him, and with customary politeness he gave her the sidewalk to pass. Instead of passing, however, she halted in front of him and rudely slapped him in the face and then began to claw him at a lively rate. "My dear madan," began the unhappy young man, but without giving him time to proceed, the lady commenced, "Don't dear madam me. Here you've been out to this time of the night, and all the children sick at home." About this time the lady discovered that she had made a mistake, thinking our young friend—who is a batchelor—was her husband, and bolted for the nearest house. The affair has banished all thoughts of matrimony from the head of the assailed party.—[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

* * *

A family of three children, with the mother, were discovered by a doctor almost starved to death in Fulton county, Indiana, a few days ago. The mother and one child are blind. The citizens of Fulton county ought to be ashamed of such a heartless transaction.

Business

From the Vicksburg Herald.

Sunday night when a young man drove out of Vicksburg several miles to pass the evening with the girl of his choice, he was met at the gate by her father, who at once proceeded to business by saying:

"Come to spark Louisa, eh?"

The young man let silence answer the question.

"Expect it'll make match?" continued the father.

Silence again, while the young man tied the horse. As he was ready to go in, the father braced up and then continued:

"See here, young man, lets have an understanding. If you mean hitch beteen now and Jinuary, all right, but if ye don't I want ye to understand that candles is mighty high this fall and crops don't turn out wuth a cuss."

As the young man got through the gate it is probable that he gave the father a direct and agreeable answer.

An Affecting Scene.

Yesterday when a Mich., avenue street car made a trip from Twelfth street to Woodward avenue inside of three hours the astonished passengers made up a purse of fourteen cents for the driver, and a red-headed man fell on his neck and exclaimed:

"I never thought I should live to see this thing!"

A woman with a big breast-pin on clasped his hands and said:

"I want to die now; I can't stand this.

A man with a new straw hat on leaned up against the car and wiped his nose and sobbed:

"I wish father could have seen this afore the ager took him off!"

The driver was much affected, and brushing a tear from his eye, he replied.

"I don't know how it happened. Dont tell the company, or I shall be discharged.—Free Press.

A Daring Feat.

[illegible]

We last Sunday witnessed the performance of a daring feat by Miss Mossholder, of Lebanon, one of the most exquisitely beautiful girls in this region. The false work for the new bridged across the Santiam is just in place, and rises some forty feet above the water; on the top of this is placed a single row of boards, reaching across the river, from pier to pier; and this young lady on a banter, actually walked this single little track clear across the river and back again. The height was so great, the water so turbulent, and the passage so narrow that it actually made our heads swim to look at it, and yet the young lady marched across it as firmly and confidently as if she had been wandering quietly through some shady grove leaning on her jimson weed's stalwart arm.

Running A Newspaper

"I was doing pretty well with my paper," writes an Iowa editor, "but there was a man who kept telling me how I ought to run it until I made a proposition that he take it off my hands. He did, and now at the end of three months I take it back at his earnest appeal, as he has all he can do to watch his libel suits. P. S.—Looking over his books I find that he has lost every paying subscriber, and that he has collected ahead on the few advertisement that are left."

* * *

They were husband and wife, and as they stood before the soldier's monument she asked:

"What's that figger on top?"

"That's a goddess, he answered.

"And what's a gooddess!"

"A woman who holds her tongue," he replied.

She looked sideways at him and began planning to make a peach pie with the pits in it for the benefit of his sore tooth

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we my plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

* * *

J. E. Woodford has just received his fall and winter stock of boots and shoes of every discription, which he will sell at bottom prices. Call and examine our goods and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Sign of the big boot.

* * *

The Ladies of Auburn and vicinity wishing to obtain Dr. Warner's Health Corset can do so by leaving orders with Miss Frankie Miller, near the Saginaw depot. Mrs. M. L. Rusn, Agt.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

WHILE a number of colored men were returning from a picnic near Brooklyn, a few days ago, they were attacked by a party of white men. One negro was killed, and one mortally wounded. Seven of those engaged in the assault were arrested....Several commercial suspensions have occurred in New York during the past week....Another horrible murder is reported from New England. An old man of 70, named Rufus Streeter, was found dead in a ditch near Barre, Vt., his head beaten to a jelly, his abdomen ripped open, and the body otherwise mutilated. The crime was evidently committed for the purpose of robbery.

A SHOCKING domestic tragedy was enacted last week at Hackettstown, N. J. Jas. Ricker shot and killed his two sons, aged 6 and 10, and shot at his wife, but missed her. He then shot himself in the head. The wound is not serious. Domestic trouble led to the crime.... Thomas M. Judd, member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Berkshire county, has been arrested for forging a note for $1,000, on which he secured the money.

THERE was a large reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers at Elizabeth, N. J., last week. Speeches were made by Gens. Kilpatrick, Pemberton and Pryor....The first building in the country, erected exclusively for the order of the Sovereigns of Industry, was dedicated last week at Springfield, Mass.

A NATIONAL convention of Universalists was in session at Lynn, Mass., last week. The statistics of the church show a steady increase throughout the country....Butterick & Co., the well-known dealers in fashion-plates, dress patterns, etc., of New York, have failed....On the 10th of December last Jacob Standerman killed Louisa Siedenwald, in New York city, because she refused to marry him. Jacob has just been tried for the crime and sentenced to death.

FREDERICK HUDSON, for many years managing editor of the New York *Herald*, was killed by a railroad accident at Concord, Mass., last week. Hudson was the author of a work called "The History of Journalism," and was one of the ablest journalists in the country.

THE WEST.

THE grand jury of Winnebago county, Ill., has indicted the two St. Louis editors, Foster and Edwards, who some time ago fought a duel near Rockford. The seconds and surgeons, and Postgate, the *Inter-Ocean* reporter, were also indicted. The same grand jury also found indictments against Patrick Flynn, ex-Sheriff of the county, and Franc B. Wilkie, one of the editors of the Chicago *Times* for conspiracy and subornation of perjury in obtaining affidavits to damage the character of Miss Early, the young lady who some time ago recovered a verdict for $25,000 damages for libel against Storey, of the *Times*....John T. Huss, Cashier of the First National Bank of Tiffin, Ohio, having involved the institution by embezzlement, ended his life the other day by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. ....The village of Park Ridge, a suburb of Chicago, has narrowly escaped having a second Charley Ross affair. Willie Broughton, aged 10, son of a prominent citizen, was enticed into a secluded spot by a couple of strangers, bound and gagged, and thrown into a carriage in waiting. The men then drove rapidly away. At the neighboring town of Jefferson they stopped to get a drink, leaving the boy under the seat out of sight. While they were drinking he managed to slip the cords from his wrists and make his escape, and reached home safely. The affair created the wildest excitement in the village.

PROF. WALTER P. JENNEY, chief geologist of the Black Hills exploring expedition, returned to Cheyenne last week, having spent five months in the Hills. The Professor reports gold fields extending forty miles north from Harney's Peak, and twenty miles wide, that contain gold in quantities that will pay from $3 to $5 per day to the man. There are bars on numbers of streams that will pay much more than that. Prof. Jenney corroborates Gen. Custer's report of the Hills, and says that they will support thousands of miners when the government opens them to settlement. The valleys are adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canons to stock-raising. The rainfall is plentiful, and timber abundant.

JUDGE BOREMAN, of Salt Lake, has decided that Brigham Young must immediately pay over to Ann Eliza, his divorced wife, the alimony due her, now amounting to some $10,000.

TWO BROTHERS named Courtwright, who were implicated in the murder of the Sheriff of Portage county, Wis., were taken from the jail at Stevens Point by a party of about forty masked men, and hanged, a few nights ago. Both of the victims were old men, aged respectively 50 and 60 years.... Mrs. Rapp, of St. Paul, Minn., for the murder of Ulrica Link, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, twelve days of each year to be passed in solitary confinement. Her husband had already received a similar sentence, and her brother will be hung for participation in the same crime....It is reported that Gen. Crook, the great Indian fighter, is preparing for an active winter campaign against the fractious savages of the Upper Missouri.

CHICAGO elevators contain 822,935 bushels of wheat; 1,022,524 bushels of corn; 346,975 bushels of oats; 99,361 bushels of rye, and 250,141 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,541,936 bushels, against 2,908,997 bushels at this period last year.

GEN. SOL. MEREDITH, one of Indiana's most prominent Generals during the late war, died last week, at Richmond, Ind., from cancer of the stomach, caused from injuries received in 1862, at the battle of Gainesville, Va., where he was crushed beneath a horse....Denver, Col., is reveling in a first-class sensation. The people of that city were horrified a few days ago, at the discovery of the mangled bodies of four persons in the cellar of a building, their throats cut from ear to ear. The bodies were those of an old Italian, his two sons and a nephew, and they had evidently been murdered some days. The whole matter is involved in a deep mystery....The people of Williamson county, Ill., show a determination to make murder odious in that locality. A short time ago two assassins were sentenced to long terms in the Penitentiary, now Marshall Crain, one of the worst outlaws in the county, has been sentenced to death for the murder of William Spence....A young German, Fritz Kaiser, committed suicide, in Chicago, the other day, by jumping from the top of the water-works tower, a distance of 187 feet.

THE election of a Bishop for the diocese of Iowa is yet in an unsettled condition. It was at one time thought that Dr. Eccleston was to be chosen, as a number of Standing Committees had voted in his favor; but now the delegates from seventeen of the thirty-three parishes in Iowa solemnly protest against the election of Dr. Eccleston, stating that upon the sixteenth ballot in the Cedar Rapids Convention they voted for Dr. Knickerbocker. For the present, therefore, Iowa will be without a Bishop.

THE SOUTH.

THE epizootic prevails among the horses in many parts of the South, though in a mild form.

JOHN RUNGE, a former resident of Monmouth, Ill., in a recent affray in Phillips county, Ark., shot and killed three brothers named Williamson, and was himself mortally wounded....The members of the St. Louis whisky ring who were indicted by the grand jury have nearly all plead guilty....A man named John House and his son were shot and killed by one Griffin, in an affray at Franklin, Tenn., last week....A most fiendish murder was perpetrated near Marion, Ark., the other day. Dr. L. Ballard, while riding with a lady, was waylaid by a man named Andrews, who fired one barrel of a shotgun at the doctor, the charge taking effect in his neck and face, and knocking him off his horse. After falling, Ballard asked Andrews to raise him, which he did, into a sitting posture, and then, placing the gun near his head, discharged the other barrel, literally blowing Ballard's head off.

WASHINGTON.

THE President returned to Washington on the morning of the 15th inst., and the first regular Cabinet session for several weeks was held at noon of that day.

A SINGULAR episode happened at the White House one day last week. An insane colored man visited the Executive Mansion and stated that he had been discharged from the Maryland Penitentiary, where he was unjustly incarcerated. He claimed that President Grant was his father, and asserted this claim by reason of signs which were given him while in prison. He was arrested and on his person was found a five-barreled revolver, loaded in every barrel. ....The President has made the following appointments: Charles M. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue, Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; George B. Chamberland, Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Thomas J. Mitchell, Illinois, Agent for Indians of Milk River Agency, Montana; James S. Hastings, Michigan, Agent for Indians of Red Cloud Agency, Dakota, vice John J. Saville, resigned; Col. Ben. R. Bonner, Marshall of the United States for the East District of Missouri....Workmen on the Nevada and Northern telegraph extension have been driven off by the Indians of the Umatilla tribe, who threatened to kill them if they continued.

THE report of the Commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Red Cloud Agency has been made public. It sustains Prof. Marsh's charges of incompetency against Agent Saville, but exonerates him from imputations of dishonesty. The Commissioners report that they find no evidence to sustain the charges against the late Secretary Delano and Indian Commissioner Smith. They recommend that Agent Saville be removed; that J. W. Stevens, J. H. Martin, and D. J. McCann be excluded from future contracts with the government; that E. B. Threlkeld be excluded from all future employment as Inspector; that bids for flour, clothing, and wagon transportation be received at some suitable point in the West; that the office of Superintendent of Indian agencies be abolished, and the duties connected therewith be transferred to inspectors; that the feasibility of dispensing with railroad freight contractors from New York to the West be considered; that army officers be detailed to inspect Indian supplies; that the system of keeping accounts be improved; that Indian agencies be graded with reference to salaries of agents; that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies be removed nearer the Missouri river; that a commission of army officers be appointed to consider the propriety of organizing an Indian soldiery for police and similar duties; that a Territorial government be established over the Indian Territory; that suitable persons be appointed to prosecute for all wrongs against Indians, to defend their rights as far as they may become subject of adjudication before the courts, and that future legislation be shaped with a view to bringing the Indians under the same laws which govern all other inhabitants of the republic.

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER, of Michigan, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Interior, made vacant by the resignation of Delano, and entered upon the duties of the office. ....It is stated that the recent reduction of 54-100 of a cent per pound in the drawback on refined sugars exported has completely stopped the exportation of refined sugars from the United States.

IT is stated that the new Interior Secretary is in favor of turning the Indian Bureau over to the War Department....An effort is being made to collect the facts in regard to the medical and sanitary history of Andersonville prison.

POLITICAL.

OHIO, at the recent election, decided against taxing dogs....Attorney-General Pierrepont stated at a Cabinet meeting, the other day, that he was in receipt of information, which he deems authentic, to the effect that both parties in Mississippi have agreed to terms which will prevent further troubles in that State, and a peaceable election is confidently anticipated.

GENERAL.

THE steamer Pandora has arrived safely in England after a year's cruise in the Arctic regions. The adventurous mariners revisited the mournful neighborhood where the gallant Franklin and his companions are buried, and found the monuments of the last explorers unimpaired. They found the storehouses built for the benefit of sailors, or castaways of ice-bound vessels, broken into. On entering the building the visitors found the clothing and provisions left there to be in a state of terrible confusion. Everything of a movable nature was scattered about in the most singular manner. At first this seemed to be an act of a human being, but on further investigation the Pandora people were satisfied that the destruction of the stores had been accomplished by polar bears, as traces of these animals were visible in every direction, both inside and outside the building.

THE Pacific coast has had a marine tidal wave, the water of the ocean rising from one to three hundred feet above the ordinary high-water mark. One of the incidents of this commotion of nature was an earthquake shock on the coast. It is believed there has been some great upheaving in some locality yet to be heard from....Two notorious abortionists, a Dr. Davis and his wife, have been sentenced to death in Toronto, Canada.

THE fire-fiend is on the rampage again. In Polish Russia, the town of Widzy has been devastated by a conflagration, several hundred dwellings being destroyed; the town of Iquique, in Peru, has been almost literally wiped out of existence by a similar visitation; and the mining town of Fairview, Col., has suffered by fire to the amount of $100,000, scarcely a house being left standing....A new mixed Commission is shortly to assemble at Halifax, N. S., to arrange for a final settlement of the Canadian fisheries question.

EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH has published his plan of resumption. He would have the Secretary of the Treasury redeem such greenbacks as were offered him in 4½ per cent. gold bonds. The legal-tenders received in exchange for the bonds would be destroyed.

FOREIGN.

THE coast of England has been visited by another destructive storm, attended by considerable loss of life and property....A frightful accident recently occurred in an iron mill near London, fifteen workmen being fatally burned by an overflow of molten metal....A Constantinople dispatch says the following news is official: "A force of 2,000 insurgents has been defeated by the Turks. One hundred and sixty were killed. The rest took refuge in Montenegro. Seventeen villages hitherto strongly insurgent, have submitted to Turkish authority."

RUSSIA has commanded the Polish proprietors in the Provinces of Milus, Grodno, Koona, Minsk, and Vitepsk to sell their farms to Russian tenantry, the government fixing the price. This completes the impoverishment of the Polish nobility....A serious revolt against Spanish rule in Porto Rico is threatened.... The well-known English poet and lecturer, Gerald Massey, has become insane. Spiritualism did it....Don Carlos has dismissed from his service Gens. Dorregaray, Mendiri, Velasco and Mogrovejo....It is stated that in consequence of the Pope's intercession, the Emperor of Germany has remitted one year of Cardinal Ledochowski's term of imprisonment, for resisting the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, and that a full pardon will probably follow.

TWENTY-ONE persons were recently lost by the wreck of a French schooner on the coast of France....M. Thiers, in a recent speech at a banquet given in his honor, said that the French republic must be maintained. He did not think that the Radicals are as bad as they are painted, and believed that if they gained power, they would pursue a different course from what their opponents suppose. The policy of the future, he said, would be peace and non-intervention....An edict has been published in the official journal of the Chinese, the Pekin *Gazette*, declaring the right of foreigners to travel the interior of China, and requiring officials to take cognizance of the treaties.

STILL another destructive inundation is reported throughout Lancashire, Warwickshire and elsewhere in England....The Turkish government have declared their willingness to give the great powers any guarantee compatible with the nation's dignity for the fulfillment of her financial programme....The Supreme Court of Prussia have heard the appeal of Count Von Arnim, and refused to reverse the verdict of the lower court.

THE English Foreign Office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, dated Shanghai, 18th inst., in which it is said that the guarantees obtained from the Chinese by the British in the recent negotiations include the dispatch of a mission to England, bearing an apology for the Yunnan outrage, and safe conduct to Burmah for the Commissioners of Inquiry.... Preliminary work upon the English channel tunnel has been commenced.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Money continues abundant, and borrowers are readily accommodated on the street at 8 per cent., while the banks continue to obtain 10 per cent. The demand for favor is not at all urgent. Government bonds remain steady and quite firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

There has been considerable interest shown in wheat and corn, but for the other grains a comparatively quiet feeling prevailed, the amount of business transacted being considerably below the average. For spring wheat the demand from the opening until the close has been quite active, and a steady improvement in values was noticed, the colosing quotations showing an advance of from 4c to 4½c per bu, being mainly on the short futures, the demand from speculators who had not covered their maturing contracts being quite active. At the same time there was a good shipping and export demand, and Eastern advices were of a favorable tenor. Corn opened firm and higher, but closed lower under increased receipts, while oats sympathized with the changes in corn. Rye was firm and a trifle higher, but barley was weak and lower under increased receipts. The movement was principally on speculative account.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and at the close of the past week:

	Opening.		Closing.	
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	$	@1.09½	$	@1.13
No. 2 seller October..		@1.08½		@1.13
No. 2 seller November		@1.07	1.10½	@1.10½
No. 2 corn, cash.....		@ .58		@ .55½
No. 2 corn, October..		@ .56	.55½	@ .55½
No. 2 corn, seller Nov.		@ .54½	.53½	@ .53½
No. 2 oats, cash......		@ .34½		@ .33½
No. 2 oats, s. Oct....		@ .34		@ .33½
No. 2 oats, s. Nov....		@ .32½		@ .32½
No. 2 rye, cash.......	.72	@ .72½		@ .73
No. 2 rye, seller Oct.,	.72	@ .72½		@ .73
No. 2 rye, seller Nov.		@ .73½		@ .74
No. 2 barley, cash....		@ .99		@ .92
No. 2 barley, s. Oct...		@ .97½		@ .96½
No. 2 barley, s. Nov...		@ .93½		@ .93½
No. 3 barley, cash....	.66	@ .68		@ .65

PRODUCE.

Butter quotable at 26@32c for extras, 19@25c for firsts, 17@18c for seconds, and 14½@16c for thirds. Light sales of prime old medium beans for New York were made at $1.80, and $1.65 was paid for new in bags. Western remain dull at $1.25@1.75, according to quality. Broom corn dull and prices weak. Several good lots of new were sold at 6@7c. Beeswax was quiet at 26@28c. There was a fair local and shipping demand for cheese. Quotable at 5@5c for inferior, 9@10½c for common to good, and 11½@12c for prime. Choice sweet cider was in fair demand and steady at $6.50@7.00 per brl, and $3.00@3.75 in kegs. Cranberries in light demand at $7.50@8.50 per brl for good Wisconsin, and $10.50@11.50 for choice large cultivated; one-bu boxes sold at $3.00@3.50. There was no demand for dried peas, and sales were slow at $1.50@1.60 for choice green, and 95c per bu for yellow dried. Eggs closed at 21c in carriers and about 20c in loose packages. Prime live geese feathers were in fair demand and steady at 58@60c; the other kinds ruled dull. Game was in better supply and easier. Prairie chickens sold at $4.00 per doz; mallard ducks at $2.75@3.00; small at $1.50@1.75, and snipe and plover at $1.00. The hop market remains very dull, but prices were without change; quotable at 4@10c per lb for poor to good and 11@15c for prime. Honey was in fair request when in the comb at 23@24c, but strained was dull at 10@12c per lb. There was a fair demand for hides, and sales were made at 8½c for green salted, 6½c for damaged, and [illegible] for calf. Potatoes were in better demand and prices were a shade firmer, quotable at 30@40c per bu for peachblows. Sweet potatoes, however, remain dull and slow of sale; yellow Illinois $2.00@2.25 per brl, and Jerseys $3.00@3.25. There was a fair demand for salt, and a fair business was reported at $1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and $1.70 for ordinary coarse. Wool was in fair demand and steady at 38@40c for washed, and 28@32c for unwashed.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a fair demand for prime timothy, and prices, under light offerings, were steady at $2.20@2.25. There was a good deal of common offered, however, and this was slow at $1.85@2.10. There was a fair demand for highwines, and the market closed steady at a slight decline. The market closed at $1.13½.

PROVISIONS.

In this market there was a slight increase in the amount of business transacted, but prices were rather irregular. The stocks were larger than was generally anticipated, but this had a tendency to increase the offerings. Mess pork was about 40@45c lower, but was rather steady toward the close. Lard was quiet but firm.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Quotations for cooperage range at $1.10@1.15 for pork barrels and $1.30@1.40 for lard tierces; $1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45@55c for flour barrels. Lumber, owing to light offerings, was quiet but firm. Values were nominally firm at $8.25 for joist and scantling, and $8.50@14.00 for strips and boards. Shingles, $2.10@2.60. Lath steady at $1.50; closing firm. For wood the demand continues moderate, and prices were steady and unchanged.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	10	@	11
COTTON	14	@	15
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@	1 28
CORN	69	@	73
OATS	48	@	50
RYE	88	@	89
PORK—New Mess	22 10	@	22 25
LARD—Steam	13	@	14
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 65	@	1 66
CORN—No. 2	53	@	54
OATS—No. 2	34	@	36
RYE—No. 2	72	@	74
PORK—Mess	24 25	@	23 75
LARD	12½	@	14½
HOGS	7 50	@	8 00
CATTLE	5 90	@	6 15
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 20	@	1 24
No. 2	1 09	@	1 13
CORN—No. 2	56	@	57
OATS—No. 2	35	@	37
RYE	73	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	1 11	@	1 12
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—New	1 40	@	1 48
CORN	63	@	65
OATS	32	@	45
RYE	83	@	85
PORK—Mess	22 50	@	21 75
LARD	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 33	@	1 35
Amber	1 23	@	1 24
CORN	53	@	59
OATS	37	@	41
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 33	@	1 36
No. 1 White	1 23	@	1 24
No. 2 White	1 17	@	1 18
Amber	1 24	@	1 25
CORN	66	@	67
OATS	38	@	42
BARLEY—No. 3	1 09	@	1 12
PORK—Mess	23 75	@	24 25
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 36
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 25
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	38	@	40

Large Brains and Intellect.

The relation between weight of brain and extent of intellectual capacity is as yet in obscurity, and this obscurity is by no means cleared up by a report of Dr. Lawson, pathologist to the Lunatic Asylum of the West Riding of Middlesex. Six distinguished men are instanced as having exceeded the male average of forty-nine ounces, and opposite their brain weights are placed those of six lunatics, the aggregate of the latter exceeding that of the former by more than ten ounces. The following are the figures: Dr. Chalmers, 53 oz., lunatic, 58 oz.; David Webster, 53.5, lunatic, 58; Sir J. Y. Simpson, 54, lunatic, 58.5; Goodsir, 57.5, lunatic, 59.5; Abercrombie, 63, lunatic, 60.5; Cuyler, 64, lunatic, 61. It must, of course, be remembered that lunacy is no indication of a want of intellectual capacity, and also that the size of the body should be taken into consideration in all comparisons instituted between brains. This last circumstance is not alluded to by Dr. Lawson, although the advocates of woman's rights forced attention to it by their efforts to account for forty-four ounces being the average for the female brain. This is a subject of great scientific interest; but in all investigations great care should be taken to carefully discriminate between mental weakness and the destruction of mental equlibrium.

Mortality in the Large Cities.

We find in the *Sanitarium* for October a table showing the population and deaths in the leading cities of the United States, computed for four weeks ending August 28, (except Newark and Providence, which are for the month of August). The comparative health of these cities is shown, provided that the data here given may be relied upon:

CITIES.	Population	Deaths under five years	Total deaths from all causes	Per 1,000	By violence
New York	1,060,000	1,497	2,619	32.48	154
Philadelphia	850,000	969	1,633	26.63	55
Brooklyn	500,000	...	1,168	30.36	28
St. Louis	450,000	468	721	20.82	22
Chicago	420,000	664	890	27.54	33
Baltimore	350,000	375	644	23.92	12
Boston	341,919	524	919	34.64	44
Cincinnati	262,396	183	398	16.94	10
San Francisco	232,000	131	323	10.91	31
New Orleans	202,000	182	447	26.55	10
Washington	160,000	256	491	32.52	16
Pittsburgh	140,000	192	301	27.96	16
Newark	128,000	183	318	29.81	14
Providence	100,675	122	201	53.95	12

Affairs in Mississippi.

Ex-Senator Pease, of Mississippi, now sojourning in Washington, has received the following dispatch from Jackson:

Military operations have been suspended by Gov. Ames, based upon the most ample and minute assurances of leading citizens of the State that there shall be peace and a fair and free election. They would not undertake to answer for the lawless, but guarantee to aid the civil officers in the execution of the laws. The Governor expresses himself wholly satisfied with the assurances given, and believes that they will be carried out to the letter. An improved feeling prevails, especially among the whites, and a general desire for peace prevails among all classes. Good citizens are greatly encouraged.

J. L. LAKE, Jr.,
United States Marshal.

ACCORDING to *Frazer's Magazine* the available force which Great Britain has to commence a campaign abroad or to defend the shores of England, Ireland, and Scotland, consists of only 5,250 cavalry, 30,272 infantry, and 120 guns—an army just about equal in numbers to one of the sixteen army corps into which the land forces of Germany are at this moment divided.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

The Adventurous Correspondent in the Land of the Hippopotami—Exploration of Lakes Victoria and Niyanza.

The last letter of Henry M. Stanley to the London *Telegraph* and New York *Herald*, whose joint correspondent and explorer he is, written from the interior of Africa, reads like a chapter from Robinson Crusoe or Jules Verne. It is dated "Village of Kagehyi, District of Uchambi, Country of Usukuma, May 15, 1875." We give below a few extracts, regretting that our limited space forbids the reproduction of the whole of this intensely interesting narrative:

From Majita north we sail along the coast of Ururi, a country remarkable for its wealth of cattle and fine pastoral lands. It is divided into several districts, whose names you will find marked on the map.

THE EL DORADO OF IVORY SEEKERS.

Molinna and Shirati, low, flat and wooded districts of Ururi, separate this country from Ugeyeya, the land of so many fables and wonders, the El Dorado of ivory seekers and the source of wealth for slave-hunters.

Our first view of it while crossing the Bay of Kavirondo is of a series of tall mountains, and of a mountainous projection, which latter from a distance we take to be a promontory, but which on a nearer view turns out to be an island, bearing a tall mountain on its back. At the northeastern extremity of the bay is Gori river, which rises northeast near Kavi—an important stream, but one that grows during the rainy season to large breadth and depth. Far east beyond the Niyanza, for twenty-five days' march the country is one continuous plain, low hills rising here and there dotting the surface, a scrubby land, though well adapted to pasture and cattle, of which the natives have vast herds. About fifteen days' march east the people report a land wherein low hills spout smoke, and sometimes fire. This wonderful district is called Susa, and is situated in the Masari Land. All combine in saying that no stream runs north, but that all waters come into the Niyanza—for at least thirty days' march. Beyond this distance the natives report a small lake, from which issues a stream flowing toward the Pangain.

GOSHI'S NOOK OF REFUGE.

Continuing on our way north we pass between the island Ugingo and the gigantic mountains of Ugeyeya, at whose base the Lady Alice seems to crawl like a mite in a huge cheese, while we on board admire the stupendous height and wonder at the deathly silence which prevails in this solitude, where the boisterous winds are hushed and the turbulent waves are as tranquil as a summer's dream. The natives as they pass regard this spot with superstition, as well they might, for the silent majesty of these dumb tall mounts awe the very storms to peace. Let the tempests bluster as they may on the spacious main beyond the cape, in this nook, sheltered by tall Ugingo Isle and lofty Goshi on the mainland, they inspire no fear. It is this refuge which Goshi promises the distressed canoe men that causes them to sing praises of Goshi, and to cheer one another when wearied and benighted that Goshi is near to protect them.

Sailing between and out from among the clustering islands, we leave Wategi behind, and sail between two low isolated islands not far from the mainland, for a quiet night's rest, and under the overspreading branches of a mangrove tree we dream of unquiet waters and angry surfs and threatening rocks, to find ourselves next morning tied to an island which, from its peculiarity, I have named Bridge Island, though the native name is Kihwa.

A NATURAL BRIDGE OF BASALT.

While seeking a road to ascend the island to take bearings, I discovered a natural bridge of basalt, about twenty feet in length by twelve in breadth, under which one might repose comfortably, and from one side see the waves lashed to fury and spend their strength on the stubborn rocks which form the foundation of the arch, while from the other he could see his boat, secure under the lee of the island, resting on a serene and placid surface, and shaded by mangrove brances from the hot sun of the equator. Its neighborhood is remarkable only for a small cave, the haunt of fishermen.

From the summit of Bridge Island the view eastward takes in all Masari as far as Nakidimo, and discovers only a flat and wooded district, varied at intervals by isolated cones, and northward, at the distance of twenty miles or so, finds the land makes a bold and long stretch eastward. Knowing, however, by experience, that the appearance of the land is deceptive, we hoist our sail and scud merrily before a freshening breeze, hugging the coast lest it should rob us of some rarity or wonder.

UNDER THE EQUATOR.

At noon I found myself under the equator, and four miles north I came to a discolored water and a slight current flowing to the southwest. Seeing a small bay of sufficient breadth to make a good river, and no land at its extremity, I made sure I had discovered a river, which would rival the Shimeeyu; but within an hour land all around revealed the limit and extent of the Bay of Nakidimo. We anchored close to a village and began to court the attention of some wild-looking fishermen, but the nude barbarians merely stared at us from under pent-houses of hair, and hastily stole away to tell their wives and relatives of how an apparition in the shape of a boat with white wings to it had suddenly come before them, bearing strange men with red caps on their heads, except one—a red man, clad in white, whose face was as red as blood, who, jabbering something unintelligible, so frightened them that they ran away. This will become a pleasant tradition, one added to the many wonders now told in Ugeyeya, which, with the art of embellishment inherent in the tongue of the wondering, awe-struck savage, may become in time the most wonderful of all wonders.

PURSUED BY HIPPOPOTAMI.

Perceiving that our proffered courtesies were thus rudely rejected, we also stole out of the snug bay and passed round to another much larger and more important. At its extremity a river issued into the bay, which, by long and patient talk with the timid natives, we ascertained to be the Ugoweh. In this the hippos were as bold as the human savages were timid, and to a couple of the amphibious monsters we had to induce the Lady Alice to show a swifter pace in retreat than the savages of Nakidimo had shown to us. These hippopotami would afford rare sport in a boat specially built for killing them; then they might splinter sides with their tusks, and bellow and kick to their utmost; but the Lady Alice, if I can help it, with her delicate skin of cedar and ribs of slender hickory, shall never come in close contact with the iron-hard ivory of the hippopotamui, for she would be splintered into matches and crushed like an egg before one could say "Jack Robinson," and then the hungry crocodiles would leisurely digest us. The explorer's task, to my mind, is a far nobler one than hunting hippos, and our gallant cedar boat has many a thousand miles to travel yet before she has performed her task.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

We flew away with a bellying sail along the coast of Maheta, where we saw such a dense population and clusters of large villages as we had not seen elsewhere. We thought we would make one more effort to learn of the natives the names of some of these villages, and for that purpose steered for a cove on the western shore of Maheta. We anchored within fifty yards of the shore, and so lengthened our cable that but a few feet of deep water separated us from the shore. Some half a dozen men, wearing small land-shells above their elbows and a circle around their heads came to the beach. With these we opened a friendly conversation, during which they disclosed the name of the country as Maheta or Ugeyeya; more they would not communicate until we should land. We prepared to do this, but the numbers on the shore increased so fast that we were compelled to draw off again until they should moderate their excitement and talk. They seemed to think that we were about to pull off altogether, for suddenly appeared out of the bush on each side of the spot we had intended to land such a host of spears that we hoisted our sail and left them to whet their treachery on some other boat or canoe more imprudent than ours. The discomfited people were seen to consult together on a small ridge behind the bush lining the lake, and, no doubt, they thought we were about to pass close to a small point at the north end of the cove, shouting gleefully at the prospect of a prize; but, lowering the sail, we pulled to windward, far out of the reach of bow or sling, and at dusk made for a small island, to which we tied our boat, and where we camped in security.

Sad Occurrence at the Tombs.

On the 3d of September last Samuel McMurray was confined in the Tombs on charge of murdering Thomas Doyle, and twenty days later his wife Anna Jane was locked up in the Tombs as his accomplice. She took to the prison her little child, a puny, 2-year-old boy, so small and delicate that he seemed hardly a year old. The father was confined in the prison for men, and the mother and child in what is known as the "Magdalen," a place set apart for mothers and their children and young girls. The little family living underneath the same roof saw no more of each other than though an ocean divided them. Day by day the little one grew weaker, and a few days ago it was plain that it must die. Then the father was taken to see his boy, and the little family were for a few minutes united. On Wednesday the father saw the boy again. He was alive, but very weak. After the father was again locked up in his cell the little one died in his mother's arms. "He's better off now," she said, but she wept, and when her husband was brought to her cell, both sobbed over their dead child. They said they could not bury it—they were too poor—but asked the Warden to send word to a friend. The friend declined to bury their dead baby, and so the body was sent to the morgue. The mother, still weeping, made the little corpse as decent as she could, and then kissed the cold lips, and strangers buried her boy in the potter's field.—*New York Sun.*

Fancy Prices for Short-Horns.

Winchester, Ky. (Oct. 14), correspondence of the Chicago *Times*: "Never before in the short-horn history of this State has such a large and enthusiastic crowd of breeders been congregated at a sale as that seen at the grounds of Ben B. Groom, in this county. The seats erected for spectators and bidders were inadequate to accommodate the crowd. The first animal offered for sale, the Twenty-second Duchess of Airdrie, calved in June, this year, was purchased by J. H. Spears, of Tallula, Ill., and brought the princely sum of $17,500. The highest priced animals were: Kirklerington Duchess Eighteenth, $5,150, J. C. Craig, Burnhamtown, Canada; Fennell Duchess, $5,100; Benj. Lumner, Woodstock, Conn., and Highland Maid Sixth, $5,050, J. C. Tyler, Brattleboro, Vt. Prices ranged from $500 to $17,000. The sale consisted of sixty-five cows and nine bulls. The cows brought a total of $109,435, and averaged $1,709.92. The bulls brought $14,015, averaging about $1,457. A great number of breeders, principally western men were in attendance. Dr. Sprague, of Des Moines, an agent for Mrs. Jesse Long, purchased ten very fashionably-bred animals. J. H. Spears & Son, of Tallula, Ill., purchased the very best, and paid more money into Mr. Groom's pocket than any other three breeders present."

Prominent Chicagoans Implicated in Whisky Frauds.

Washington (Oct. 15) correspondence of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: "From some information that has leaked out of the Treasury Department, it may be expected that startling revelations may be made within a few days concerning the implication of several prominent Chicagoans in the whisky frauds. It is whispered that the reputation of a gentleman of high official and social position will be somewhat tarnished. It is further said that some who are numbered among the Secretary's most ardent supporters will be implicated. Rumor at the Treasury Department has it that one of the parties, whose name is very frequently mentioned in this connection, is making preparations to leave for Europe or California, and that he will be allowed to go in peace, but examples will be made of less influential persons. Every effort is being made to suppress the facts from publication and confine them to the confidence of a few chiefs in the department, but the matter has been alluded to in such plain terms in correspondence, which subordinates are required to copy, that it has leaked out in this way."

The State Elections.

The following are the candidates voted for on the Republican ticket and elected, in the States of Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.:

OHIO.

Governor—R. B. Hayes.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas L. Young.
Auditor—James Williams.
Treasurer—John M. Milliken.
Attorney-General—John Little.
Judge Supreme Court—G. W. McIlvaine.
Member of Board of Public Works—Peter Thatcher.

IOWA.

Governor—S. J. Kirkwood.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. G. Newbold.
Judge Supreme Court—Austin Adams.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. Abernethy.

NEBRASKA.

Supreme Judges—Daniel Gantt, G. B. Lake and Samuel Maxwell.
Regents of University—C. H. Holmes, S. A. Tuttle, J. W. Gannett, Wm. Hungerford, S. P. Mobley and Wm. Adair.

A Good Crop of Turtles.

Some time since a Providence (R. I.) policeman saw a turtle dig a hole and deposit her eggs therein, at Roger Williams Park, and when he went to his home that night disinterred the eggs, thirty-five in number, and took them with him. Digging a hole in his yard, similar to the one made by the turtle, and as near to it in shape and size as possible, he again buried the eggs, and after 112 days they commenced to hatch out, and in a short time thirty-four little turtles no larger than old-fashioned copper cents came to the surface, only one of the eggs failing to hatch. They were put in a pond.

A YOUNG MONSTER.—California presents another young criminal, a boy of 14, named McDonald, who has been sent to the Industrial School for having, within two weeks, committed one burglary, stolen a horse and buggy, chopped a boy with a hatchet, cut a man with a knife, and stabbed his mother in the face. His mother appeared, "and pleaded hard for him, saying that he was a real, good, obedient little boy."

TO KILL a girl safely—Cut her to death.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, Publisher.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

They know how to do it in Honduras on the American plan. The Minister from that land of teak and mahogany to England has cabbaged $1,000,000 on a fraudulent loan, using his wife in the transaction.

A few months ago some valuable mills at Rockland, Canada, were set on fire by a passing steamer and destroyed. The owners of the property sued the company to which the steamer belonged, and have just recovered a verdict of $210,000.

Kossuth is living in comfort at Barraconne, a village between Turin and Rivoli, absorbed in the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and keeping an eye on his collections of minerals and insects. Kossuth was 73 years old on the 16th of September.

The California wheat crop is very short this year, yielding only 425,000 tons, of which 225,000 tons, or about 7,000,000 bushels, constitutes the export. The grape crop is immense, the largest ever known, and the wine production will amount to over 8,000,000 gallons.

An enterprising English resident of Hokadadi, Japan, having set up a banking business and commenced the issuing of notes of hand, payable on demand, the Japanese government promptly suppressed his business by issuing a decree forbidding the circulation of the little I. O. U.'s.

The Cincinnati papers record the death of Charlotte Crampton, at one time one of the most famous actresses on the American stage. She was born in 1816, and made her debut on the stage at Cincinnati in 1831. She seems to have lost her dramatic power several years ago, and of late has been but little heard of.

"What is a statesman?" is the bold caption of the leading editorial in a New York illustrated weekly. The editor need not travel far to get an answer to his conundrum. Let him drop over to the Tombs and the Hon. William M. Tweed will enlighten him on the subject. We believe the "Boss" is the only man who ever claimed to be a statesman by profession.

At the funeral of his favorite daughter the Khedive of Egypt distributed among the crowd 450,000 pieces of silver coin, from 1 to 5 piastres each. Upon the lid of the coffin the jewelry of the deceased, valued at 3,000,000 florins, was exhibited. Twenty-four buffaloes were killed by the priests before the Mosque Rilah at Cairo, roasted and eaten, and then 3,000 priests said prayers by the tomb for seven days.

The recent explosion at a celluloid factory in Newark, N. J., accompanied by serious loss of life, has led many to ask, "What is celluloid?" It is a newly discovered substance manufactured from gun-cotton, camphor, and several other ingredients. It can be made to resemble coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., according as is desired. It is light, strong and capable of taking deep or delicate coloring, and is largely used in the manufacture of fancy goods.

The floods in France during the latter part of September were more disastrous and widespread than those of the previous month. The rains came down in torrents for days and nights, swelling and overflowing the rivers and smaller streams, and causing extensive destruction in towns and country. Such rains and such a flood have never been known in that country. Many millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were drowned.

The following from the Lincoln County (Ga.) *Advocate* shows to what dire misfortune any married man is liable: "Last week we announced, on the authority of a certain hardware merchant of this town, that his wife had just been delivered of a pair of twin girls. This week, on the same authority, we have to announce that the wife of the same merchant has been delivered of another child. The last one is also a girl, weighs nine pounds, and the mother and child are doing well.'

Sometimes an item gets into the newspapers which digs a pair of rowels into the sides of the imagination, so to speak. Here is an instance from the New York *Sun*: "A Hartford man recently got a piece of tough meat lodged in the lower part of the oesophagus, making breathing difficult and threatening inflammation, and was treated by Dr. Ellisworth, of that city, who killed a number of dogs, and, with the gastric juice of their stomach coatings, succeeded in dissolving the pieces in the course of the day."

Score one more for old Ireland! On the 30th of August last the hackmen of Paris, France, celebrated the annual feast in honor of their patron saint, who is no less a person than St. Fiacre, a native of Ireland, who come to Paris in the year 597—as long as 1,278 years ago—and invented cabs for the benefit of the Parisians, and they still persist in calling those vehicles by his name—fiacres. What would Frenchmen do without an Irishman for President of their Republic and without an Irishman to invent carriages for them.

Westervelt, convicted of complicity in the abduction of Charley Ross, has given a new turn to the search for the missing boy by suggesting exploration of the Catholic Orphan Asylums. Nobody seems to have thought of it before, and yet there is no place at which the abductors when pressed by pursuit would have been more likely to have placed him. It appears, however, that the suggestion was a mere conjecture on Westervelt's part, and that he doesn't know the boy's whereabouts, so that the Charley Ross mystery remains as much a mystery as ever.

Commissioner Pratt, of the Internal Revenue Department, is preparing his annual report. We learn that it will present a favorable view of the national finances. The receipts for the first three months of the present fiscal year show an increase of revenue amounting to $2,000,000, and the estimated receipts for the fiscal year will aggregate $120,000,000, which exceeds those of last year by $10,000,000. This is certainly an encouraging presentation, especially in a season of such marked and general business depression. The improvement is partly due to the additional tax on whisky and tobacco.

The story about Conductor McKinney, of the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and his $1,000 bill is again on its travels. Five years ago he called upon a sleepy passenger on a night train for his fare, when the latter handed him a $1,000 greenback. Thinking it a $100 bill, he went into the baggage car to change it, and there discovered its real value, but when he tried to return it the passenger denied having given it, and claimed to have given him a ticket, a statement which his companion corroborated. The conductor finally concluded that the men were thieves, and, after keeping the bill awhile and no owner appearing, put it into a bank, where it still lies.

INDIANA NEWS.

Dr. Rumor lives at Pierceton.

Eucherville and Lodgertown are in Miami county.

A resident of Digonier has a spectacle case 128 years old.

The Spencer county tax is ten cents higher this year than last.

Some of the farmers in the Wabash bottoms are building new levees.

The Marshall County Clerk issued twenty-one permits to marry, last month.

One farmer in Laporte county will pack 10,000 barrels of cucumbers this fall.

A man named Cornell was kicked to death by a vicious horse at Goshen last week.

At a picnic near Scottsburg there were twenty persons chilling at one time under a single tree.

It is proposed to erect a new church edifice at Bourbon, to be open to all denominations equally.

Thomas B. Adams has sued the editor of the Shelbyville *Volunteer* for libel, holding damages at $10,000.

The three window-houses of the New Albany glass-works are now in full blast, employing about 125 men and boys.

The hogs of this State are no longer threatened with the cholera to any great extent, and the crop will probably be large.

John Weaver, of Fort Wayne, was arrested at Bloomington the other night while offering for sale a forged note for $382.

Bowling Green is blessed with a young lady who can whitewash a fence as quickly and neatly as any whitewash artist alive.

B. F. Taylor, formerly associate editor of the Chicago *Journal*, now resides at Laporte, and has just published a new book of poems.

The Elkhorn *Review* says that John Proctor, of that place, is the father of twenty children, grandfather of one hundred, and great-grandfather of sixty.

Moses Fowler has donated 200 acres of land to the Catholics of Fowler. It is expected that they will put $25,000 worth of buildings on it next summer.

Bedford is now confident of getting the proposed new railroad. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad makes a donation of $4,500 to the enterprise.

Warsaw crusaders and saloonists made the Wabash County Circuit Court lively last week. The contest was over a liquor license application, and the crusaders triumphed.

The residence of Mr. Taylor, of the Fort Wayne *Daily News*, was burglarized of a gold watch and chain and other valuable articles. Of course the rascals got no money.

At Indianapolis, last Thursday evening, Albert Hallgart, a lad 11 years old, in attempting to board the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville passenger train, lost his footing, and was instantly killed.

Medorians are obliged to go to Brownstown, a distance of eight miles for their express matter. The express company will only pay an agent $10 per month, and no one will take the agency for that pay.

The citizens of Koscinsko county are moving in earnest to have their swamp lands drained under the new ditch law. Two petitions have already been presented to the board for appraisement of benefits and damages.

Joseph McCarthy, of West Virginia, was robbed of $1,700 at Indianapolis, last week, while standing on the platform of the railroad as the train was leaving the depot, by three men who jumped on the train. Mr. McCarthy thinks the men followed him from West Virginia.

At Fort Wayne, last Saturday, Joseph Gaser, aged 18, went into a well for the purpose of cleaning it out, when he was overcome by damps and expired in a short time. The body was recovered in about fifteen minutes.

Gen. J. J. Reynolds and W. S. Lingle, editor of the Lafayette *Courier*, while out buggy-riding the other day, were run into by a runaway team, and the gentlemen received severe injuries, Mr. Lingle having his skull fractured.

A farmer of Bartholomew county, in good circumstances, was tried in the Circuit Court recently, for stealing a book worth seventy-five cents, found guilty, disfranchised, and sentenced to one hour's imprisonment in the County Jail.

The remains of Mrs. Nettie Woodward, formerly Miss Hilt, arrived at Laporte on Monday last from California. Mrs. Woodward was married but a short time ago, and went with her husband to California, with every prospect of a happy future. The young husband and relatives have the sympathy of all our citizens.

Gabriel Fair and Robert Dolin, two Allen county farmers, between whom there had been bad feeling for some time, met on the farm of the former, the other day, and commenced quarreling. In the height of the quarrel, Fair picked up a stake and struck Dolin a fearful blow on the head, from the effects of which he died the following morning.

MERE MENTION.

Light travels 192,000 miles a second.

They have moose trots at Canada fairs.

Colorado is building a State University.

There are 1,761,171 Baptists in the country.

A Texas editor has a beard over three feet long.

Two Parisians lately fought a duel with forks.

Caleb Cushing is said to be popular in Madrid.

A monument to O'Connell is projected in St. Louis.

The Methodists of the country number 2,100,000.

Knock-kneed girls should not wear pin-back dresses.

The salt trade of New Mexico is becoming very large.

A Pottstown girl actually has Malaria for her first name.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen continues to improve in health.

It is proposed to widen London bridge at a cost of £55,000.

India has 750,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of opium.

A colored military company has been organized in Buffalo.

Bismarck's daughter is 38, but she's Bismarck's daughter.

Macadamized roads have been for centuries in use in China.

A Savannah Judge has decided that umbrellas are property.

There will be eleven State elections on the 2d of November.

The French war estimates for next year exceed £20,000,000.

Cambridge conferred 595 degrees during the past academical year.

Twenty-one pigs in one litter, born Oct. 15, at Chichester, N. H.

The population of New York, as given by the corrected census, is 1,056,115.

The damage to property by the Galveston storm will not exceed $150,000.

A New York boy has become insane from reading burglar and pirate stories.

Velocipedes are to be used hereafter by the messengers in the Italian army.

Teachers in Tennessee are hereafter to be paid salaries without distinction of sex.

The Lake Superior mines since 1856 have yielded nearly 7,000,000 tons of iron.

There are some sinners in London. One million of people there never go to church.

One firm in San Francisco has just shipped 800 tons of pears to the Eastern market.

The value of the estate of the late ex-President Johnson proves to be about $175,000.

Louisiana's last orange crop amounted to 16,250,000, and realized a net profit of $810,000.

The estimated cost of the tunnel under the channel from France to England is $30,000,000.

A San Francisco policeman wears a $1,000 diamond stud. He is presumably on the beat.

Indianapolis claims to be doing more building this season than any other American city of its size.

Aside from the glory of the thing, Marshal MacMahon is paid $120,000 a year as President of France.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Farmer King.

The farmer sat in his old arm-chair,
Rosy and fair,
Contented there,
"Kate, I declare,"
He said to his wife, who was knitting near,
"We need not fear
The hard times here,
Though the leaf of life is yellow and sere.

"I'm the King and you are the Queen
Of this fair scene,
These fields of green
And gold between,
These cattle grazing upon the hill,
Taking their fill,
And sheep so still,
Like many held by a single will.

"These barnyard fowls are our subjects all;
They heed the call,
And like a squall,
On fast wings fall,
Whenever we scatter for them the grain.
'Tis not in vain
We live and reign
In this our happy and calm domain.

"And whether the days be dim or fine,
In rain or shine,
These lands of mine,
These fields of thine,
In cloudy shade and in sunny glow,
Will overflow
With crops that grow,
When gold is high and when it is low.

"Unvexed with shifting of stocks and shares,
And bulls and bears,
And strifes and cares,
And the affairs
Of speculation in mart and street,
In this retreat
Sweet peace can meet
With plenty on her rural beat."

Around the Farm.

The best oil for making boot and harness leather soft and pliable is castor oil.

A few drops of diluted carbolic acid in a kettle of glue will keep it from spoiling for several days, in the warmest weather.

Raw hide makes the best and most durable belting for farm or other machinery. Put the hair side next to the pulley.

The cost of fences in the United States is estimated to be greater than the national debt, or more than $2,300,000,000. The cost of repairs and interest is more than $400,000,000 a year.

How to Get Rid of Stumps.—Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, in a recent address, said to remove stumps from a field all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet iron chimneys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to give the requisite draft at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense.

A friend sends us a sitting of eggs—fifteen—very securely packed. Each egg is wrapped in several distinct pieces of paper, 7x9 size say, as stiff as the stiffest newspaper we get. Each piece of paper is wrinkled and crumpled by the hands in wrapping, quite disguising the form of the egg, and surrounding it with sponge. So protected, you may drop an egg on the floor without breaking the shell. Packed in a box lined with old rags, as these were, eggs ought to go to Ballyhack in safety.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Very often a screw-hole gets so worn that the screw will not stay in. Where glue is handy the regular carpenter makes the hole larger and glues in a large plug, making a nest for an entirely new hole. But this is not always the case, and people without tools and in an emergency often have to fix the thing at once. Generally leather is used, but this is so hard that it does not hold well. The best of all things is to cut narrow strips of cork and fill the hole completely; then force the screw in. This will make as tight a job as if driven into an entirely new hole.—*American Builder.*

Mr. Francis Gerry Fairfield writes in the *Scientific American*, that "a bland solution of carbolic acid in common whale oil or kerosene is the scientific remedy for the rot. The best way to use it would, I think, be to dip the potato, just before planting, in the solution, which is very inexpensive and very easily obtained. I may add that my experiments convince me that carbolic acid in this bland solution in no way impairs the germinal activity of the tuber; but, by way of certainty, let me recommend to your farmer readers to first try the experiment on a few hills next spring, and if successful, to adopt it as a remedy for he blight."

Having had some experience, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, in clover raising, I will say for the benefit of any who may be interested in the subject, that I believe it produces more milk than either timothy or corn fodder, and at the same time I find that land improves by frequently being seeded to clover. As to whether plaster is indispensable, I have always used it. and with varied results. The presen season I had twenty acres of clover which I had intended for seed, and to which I applied, about May 20th, one hundred pounds of plaster per acre. On examining the heads this fall, I found that very few of them had seed—in fact, I do not think the twenty acres would have produced five bushels, and I abandoned the idea of cutting it for seed, and put a part in for feeding, and pastured the remainder. On an adjoining farm I saw some clover well filled with seed where no plaster was used.

About the House.

To Remove Fly-specks.—Boil some onion skins, and use the water in which they have been boiled.

Potato Cheesecakes.—Four ounces of mashed potatoes, butter, flour, and sugar, and two eggs; mix all together with a fork, and bake in tins lined with puff paste.

Lamps are liable to explode when trimming is neglected. The wick being charred low down in the tube, the flame obtains access to the oil below.

To Destroy Ants.—Wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving and place it in or about your cupboard or sugar, and it will drive away those pests.

To Remove Stains on Spoons caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little common salt, moistened, between the thumb and finger, and briskly rub the stain, which will soon disappear.

Putting cream on onions instead of butter (or even a little milk if one has no cream), removes much of the strong flavor, and renders them less likely to affect weak stomachs unpleasantly.

Cheese Pudding.—Grate three oz. of cheese; five oz. bread; warm one oz. of butter in a quarter of a pint of milk, and mix with the above, then add two well-beaten eggs, a little salt and pepper, and mustard, mix all well together, and bake in a piedish for half an hour.

Hard Times Plum Pudding.—Quarter of a pound of finely chopped suet, the same of grated bread crumbs, currants, raisins, and flour. Add two tablespoonfuls of molasses and a half pint of milk; all of which must be well mixed together and boiled in a mold for three and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

Meat Loaf.—Chop fine whatever cold meat you may have, fat and lean together; add pepper, salt and finely chopped onion, two slices of bread which have been soaked in milk, and one egg; mix well together and bake in a form. This makes an admirable tea or breakfast dish.

New York Styles.

FALL HATS.

Private milliners, says *Harper's Basar* for the current week, have had their fall openings of bonnets, and settled the matter of shapes for the season. Fashionable French milliners have already modified the extremely large bonnets sent out at the beginning of the season, and now make a graceful bonnet of admirable proportions and smaller size. The flaring aureole brim is retained, but the crown is smaller, and the cottage sides fit the head so closely that the bonnet scarcely needs an elastic for holding it on. The ribbon strings that we recorded as a sensible fashion, it seems are not to serve their natural purposes of tying the bonnet under the chin, but are to be crossed behind the head and passed around the neck as a drapery for the neck, instead of the black lace scarfs lately worn. Black tulle and lace are used for this purpose as well as ribbon, and this is the only way in which black lace appears upon the bonnets. Ecru cashmere lace is seen in all the best millinery houses, but is most sparingly used. Very full face trimmings, usually of velvet, *chiffonne*—that is in regular loops, knots, half-bows, rosettes, that are placed on one side, and in many odd curves *a la Renaissance*—are all in the new bonnets. The stylish flowers are full soft tufts of roses, or carnations, or artemisias, with brown foliage, mossy buds, pine cones, burs, and unblown buds. Felt hats will be worn before the velvet ones are put on, and many of them are so handsome that they will be worn on dressy occasions throughout the season.

GLOVES.

There will be less matching the glove with the shade of the dress than formerly. Such dark shades are now chosen for costumes that light-colored gloves of some harmonious tint are used to brighten the toilet. Thus with myrtle green, plum, or navy blue dresses the gloves are of the neutral shades of mode color, wood, drab, or cream. For those who prefer a monotoned toilet there are dozens of shades of each of the stylish colors, slate gray, blue, green, and brown. It is said that gray will be the prevalent color for gloves to wear with various dresses. Brown is shown in all the "beige" hues, and the blue-black gloves of last year reappear. The safest purchase, however, is the demi-shades of brown and gray, such as the natural colors of undressed kid gloves, as these are worn with any dress, and especially with black costumes.

Gambetta Interviewed.

M. Gambetta has been again interviewed at Vienna by the *Presse*. Congratulated on the peaceable progress of French politics, he eulogized the good sense and tact of his countrymen, who, in spite of the strange procedure of the Assembly and the useless annoyances of incapable Prefects and obnoxious Mayors, have displayed admirable composure and moderation, patiently awaiting the amelioration of their position at the next election. He is not uneasy at party divisions and the intrigues of Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists, for all these shades do not penetrate to the heart of the nation, which only desires and needs a liberal government, carrying on conscientiously public affairs and watching over the good administration of justice. With six or eight years' internal and external peace France will astonish the world even more than now, by its inexhaustible material and moral resources. The Bonapartists may at most double their numbers in the next Chamber, but in spite of their fuss and activity they cannot seize on the government, nor tamper with the spirit of discipline which prevails in the army. The army and navy are the best elements of France, and no idea can be formed of the moral enthusiasm produced by the war; they are a pattern of honor and duty, and submission to the public interests. Speaking favorably of Marshal MacMahon, M. Gambetta says it is well that he is not a politician properly so called, whom party interests might perhaps draw into grievous acts. His loyalty he has never for an instant doubted.

Chinamen as Farmers.

The Natchez *Democrat-Courier* gives an interesting account of a number employed in Chicot county, Arkansas. They are most serviceable as tenants, and display far more ability than the negro. The terms usually made are 100 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, the planter furnishing a mule with which to cultivate the crop. At early dawn the Chinaman has had his breakfast and is in the fields. At 11 o'clock one of their number is sent in to cook their dinner, the hour for which is announced by the display of a small pennant. Half an hour is usually consumed at the meal, and returning to the field they work until dark. During plowing time planters are compelled to see to it that their animals have time to rest and eat, as the Celestials appear to be blessed with no compunction where mules are concerned. Their plowing is with furrows straight as a rule. They also seem to be adepts in cultivating vegetables, all their gardens being kept in perfect order. A supply of the principal vegetables is carefully dried and kept for the winter. Their house is the personification of neatness, every utensil being scoured bright as silver, while the clothes are clean, and in personal appearance they are never offensive. With great difficulty they can be restrained from working on Sunday.

A hardware dealer in Detroit has painted the third commandment on every length of stovepipe in his stock.

All Sorts.

Kossuth devotes all his time to agriculture and mineralogy.

Gen. Rosecrans is superintending mines in Eagan canon, Utah.

Madame Paton, at the age of 94, is dancing with a French circus.

A cat at Belchertown, Mass., killed a black snake the other day that measured nine feet in length.

The Mormons have recently erected a church in London. A meeting was broken up by a mob.

Ostrich farming, for the sake of the feathers, has become a regular branch of industry in South Africa.

That there are 140,000 marriageable girls in California is because there is a law against minors marrying.

The loss of human life on Matagorda Bay in the late storm was 225, and of cattle in that vicinity, 75,000 head.

A lady advertises in the New York *Herald* that she wants to sell "a basket carriage and a pony built to order."

A Missourian comes into court and wants to collect the following bill: Henry Fray—To eloping with my wife, $15.

There is still a live law in Massachusetts which fines a young man $5 if he walks out with his girl after sundown.

One hundred and ten woodchucks have been shot in New Berlin, N. Y., this summer by Louis Graves, aged 64 years.

Chicago has eighteen steam elevators with a combined capacity of 15,350,000 bushels, representing a capital of $6,000,000.

Hazing has broken out again in Harvard, and many of this year's freshmen have been most cruelly and disgracefully maltreated.

Passing $1 bills raised to $5 was pretty poor business for a minister of the Gospel—the "Rev." N. A. Randall, Clinton, Me.

The tongue of a horse became paralyzed in the Oneida Valley. Being unable to take food or water, he died. A very unusual case.

Vermont has had frost, snow, hail, and freezing weather, and her loving swains have already commenced to court in the chimney corners.

Ristori made $10,000 in one week in Australia. Lots of strong, robust men would cheerfully have worked two or three weeks for that much money.

Missouri Sheriffs allow a condemned prisoner to lie down in his coffin and see if it will fit, and permit him other privileges, such as seeing the scaffold built, feeling of the rope, etc.

An Indiana Judge recently granted a new trial to a man convicted of a serious crime, of whose guilt there were no reasonable doubts, on the ground that a juror took notes of the evidence!

A young and beautiful New Jersey girl, who was falsely accused of theft and acquitted on instructions from the Judge, sprang on the bench and gave his Honor a resounding kiss "for his mother.

The State of Nevada, with a population of 55,000 inhabitants, has 900 licensed liquor saloons and "corner groceries," an average of one saloon to every sixty-one inhabitants, including women and children.

The New York *World* declares fervidly that what New York needs is half a dozen restaurants like those in San Francisco where a dinner of five courses, including a pint bottle of fine table claret, can be had for the sum of fifty cents.

Mr. Torr, of Aylesbury, England, recently sold eighty fine cattle for $214,650, being an average of $2,525 a head. The highest priced beast, Bright Empress, brought $10,800; the other cows sold at $8,000, $7,500, $6,000, two at $5,000, and heifers at from $4,000 to $6,000.

The natural result of an equal commingling of the sexes in a Wyoming jury was exemplified in a case wherein five days and nights of deliberation led—not to a verdict, of course—but to five elopements, and there would undoubtedly have been six if the remaining jurywoman hadn't been a mature mother-in-law.

Queen Victoria is credited with having fired the first shot at Wimbledon, when the range was opened, and with having bit the bull's eye; but the fact that her rifle was aimed, and then steadied in a vice, sixty yards from the seat in which she handled the silver cord that pulled the trigger, is usually omitted from the narrative.

A Frenchwoman in a crowd who saw a German soldier blow his nose in a vulgar way, exclaimed: "What! with all our five milliards, they have not got pocket-handkerchiefs yet." She was sent to prison and fined, but the crowd paid her fine and made up a purse for her "for the pleasure she had caused them." This happened in Lorraine.

An Ancient Equine.

Old "Jim," that good old horse, the property of Thomas R. Botts, Esq., is no more. He departed this life a few days ago, after a long and faithful service of about forty years. His exact age is not known, but enough is known to justify the belief that he was in the neighborhood of forty years. He was purchased by Mr. Botts from Robert McCart when he was about three years old, and Mr. Botts has owned him thirty-seven years since then. He was bred, we believe, by Uncle Jimmie Jones, who doubtless could tell his exact age. Mr. Botts' children are now nearly all grown, and this old horse, year after year, carried them to town and to school. He was gentle and kind, and was, like all good horses, a little lazy, and required the switch and cluck to get him along. We doubt whether there is another horse of his age in the country, unless Craddock has one.—*Flemingsburg (Ky.) Democrat.*

A few Sundays ago a young Unitarian became drowsy at church, and, putting his head in his father's lap, closed his eyes. Just as he seemed to be fairly gone, the preacher said: "Every man has at least one drop of Adam's blood in his veins," and at this the small boy rose up to whisper: "Papa, Adam must have been a mighty big man."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, OCT. 28, 1875

The Republicans had 60,000 majority in Iowa in 1872, and now their majority is only half that number, and yet Radical papers are calling it a victory.

Gov. Sol Meredith of Cambridge City this State died last Tuesday morning. The General done good service in the army, and later was regarded as one of the greatest cattle breeders of the State.

Morton and Hayes are now talked of as possible Republican candidates for the Presidency by those who hope that Grant can be beaten for the nomination. They will not do. Morton is too weak in the lower story, and Hayes is too weak in the upper.

We were led to believe that if Allen was defeated gold would suddenly fall. It is higher now than ever. Will the Ligonier *Banner* and Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, please rise and explain how this comes about?—*Columbia City Post.*

Yes, you who crowed over the defeat of Allen, please explain why the greenback is not quoted as high as before the election.

In forty-nine counties in Ohio there is a gain for Governor Allen at the late election over his previous success. The remaining thirty-nine counties show a gain for his opponent, mainly in the counties of Cuyahoga, Lucas, Hamilton, Franklin and Ashtabula. There is where the reporters put in their work. There is where the false counts were perpetrated. The bulk of the business was done in Cuyahoga Lucas and Ashtabula counties, convenient to Canada, where in a few hours there was safety for the perpetratars of the fraud upon the ballot-box.—Cuyahoga county gave 800 Democratic majority in 1874. It was changed to 6,375 Republican majority in 1875 Does anybody suppose that this was done by an honest vote? It is reasonable to suppose that the change of seven thousand would be made in a county casting less than twenty thousand votes? Cincinnati is on the frontiers of Kentucky and a great railroad center, and we accordingly suffered largely from the tampering with the ballot-boxes by the Money Power. There were nearly six hundred thousand votes cast in the State We have not to exceed two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. This is one vote to every four and a half of the population. It is one hundred and fifty thousand more votes than we cast in 1873, at the last election for Governor. It is many thousand more than were ever given at any vote for President of the United States. To do this required the enterprise of the Money Power of the world, and yet the party which used to have forty thousand majority, with all this trickery, has sunk to five thousand,—*Enquirer.*

The vote of Cuyahoga county is as follows, as officially declared:

Wm. Allen	10,960
R. B. Hayes	17,012
Majority for Hayes over Allen	6,052

There were 111 votes cast for J. Odell, Prohibitionist. The total vote given was 28,083. The population of Cuyahoga county is exactly one-half of that of Hamilton county. The latter county polled 48,937 votes. Upon that basis Cuyahoga county should have given 24,468. In other words Cuyahoga polled 3,500 votes in excess of Hamilton county, where we gave an enormous poll, a poll that was undoubtedly largely fraudulent. Hamilton county, with our population on the same basis with that of Cuyahoga, would have given 56,000 votes. This result accounts for the fact that the election judges, in violation of the law adjourned from the voting places, where the votes are required to be counted, to whisky and beer saloons, where they counted them privately and in disregard of that provision which permits every candidates to be present, and gives that right as a peremptory qualification. It is easy to see from this exhibit that the Cuyahoga county returns are a fraud There could not be in that county nearly 4,000 votes more given *pro rata* than were cast in Hamilton, where there is a still larger city. The superfluity is a fraud of the most glaring character A county which was 800 Democratic and for two elections previous, is not likely to give 6,000 Republican twelve months later, when the majority of the counties in the State show Democratic gains.

From Angola.

ANGOLA, Oct., 25, 1875.

—Angola market about closed for this season.

—The wheat Receipts for Angola the present month will reach forty thousand bushels.

—Indian summer has come, and so has Huldah Baker from a visit to her parents living in Jasper County, Ind.—Huldah looks as natural as life and yet not married.

—The show windows of Scovell & Latson's store takes the prize, but then you know that Frank Chadwick is there and that accounts for it. We have as splendid a lot of store rooms as can be found anywhere and as well filled. We extend a cordial invitation for all to call and see us. Prof. Geo. Kemery's smiling countenance can be seen every day at Sammy Moss' store S. W. corner public square.

—All persons owning stock in the old fair-grounds should call a meeting and come to some conclusion as to what to do in the premises. Something must be done soon; either sell out to Carver or have a division of the property in some shape. The stock is worth double what it was when taken. The R. R. Co. should pay something for running through it—no taxes paid on it by any person or Co. Say we call a meeting on Saturday Dec. 25th 1875. Steuben "Republican" please copy.

—J. A. Woodhull's fine new dwelling came near burning down a few nights ago, and no doubt would have burned had it been covered with pine shingles but being covered with slate the fire made slow progress, though several rafters and considerable of the sheeting was burned off. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary as there had been no fire in the house yet, and the fire originated in the garrett. There was some 20 empty barrels set next to the roof and filled with shavings and kindling. The fire was started in one of them. All good dwellings should be covered with slate. It costs but a trifle more than a first-class shingle roof and is much more safe and durable.

—Died of diptheria Friday, Oct. 22nd, 1875, the only daughter of H. F. Austin aged 12 years. I know how to sympathize with the bereaved parents and cant help but drop a few tears while writing the sad notice.

Several others in town are down with this dreaded monster. At the present writing it is somewhat singular. As far as has been entertained all that have died this season have been young women or girls.

—I would like to be at Pleasant Lake next Wednesday. There will be some big shooting done.

ANGOLA

CATARRH and headache cured with Sassafras and WEAK EYES witch Hazel Send Stamp for sample. W. JAMES, 147 Third Ave., New York

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Samples free Address, S. VALLECO Box 3344, New York.

Wanted to dirtribute a lecture by one who has suffered and is now cured, with rules, instructions and prescriptions, that any drugist can put up, and which every YOUNG MAN of Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c., is cured by them. I spent over $900 with Quacks before finding the remedy. Samples free. Address E. TREMAINE, 205 E. 14th-st. New York.

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight, Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway New York. 6m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the September Term 1875, of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, was adjourned by the Judge thereof to the 8th day of November 1875

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 25th day of Oct, 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb Co. } Before Daniel Altenburg a Justice of the Peace for Union-tp

Remenuel Bostick
John Bostick
vs
James New

Now comes the plaintiffs and file their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office at 10 o'clock am, on the 25th day of November ad. 1875, in Union township, in said county and State and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My hand and seal this 18th day of October 1875.

Oct 28-31 D. ALTENBURG, Justice

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County

In the DeKalb Circuit court, December Term 1875:

Harris W. Philips,
vs.
Joseph S. Trickey
Harius W. Wetherell
} Complaint No 192

Now comes the Plaintiff, by C. A. O. McClellan his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Joseph S. Trickey and Harius W. Wetherell are not residents of the State of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 2nd Monday of December a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of October 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Oct 28—31

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

In the DeKalb Circuit court, December Term, 1875.

Rudolph Sechler
vs.
Robert H. Bell
George Emerson
} Complaint No. 146.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Rose & Hartman his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Robert H. Bell and George Emerson are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 2nd Monday of December A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of October 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Oct. 28—31

What sense is there in paying a taylor four prices for clothing, when a more stylish cut, superior made garment, can be procured for a much less price at the Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne. The best dressed people are wearing Derlins, Carhart & Whitford's makes, sold by. Sam, Pete & Max.

FREE CONSULTATION

Dr Foote Author of Plain Home Talk Medical Common Sense & Science in Story etc gives consultation in person or by letter free of charge. A list of questions sent free to all applicants. Address Dr E B Foote 120 Lexington Ave New York

☞ As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.

By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada,** and in every part of the United States.

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE

Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.

Call on or address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS

Wanted to sell Dr Footes Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense: Also Dr Footes Science in Story. For Particulars address Murray Hill Publishing Company 129 East 28th St.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,000

IMPORTANT THINGS you never knew or thought of before, regarding the human body and all its curious organs, read PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for every one. You can learn from it a great variety of information you would feel a delicacy to go to your family physician about. *Contents table sent free*, by mail, to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

AN AMUSING STORY

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, AND SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH Street, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and giving up the use of Spectacles.

You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. The Cheapest and the Best. Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted every where. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE,
Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE NEW YORK

[INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.]

GENTLEMEN, The Physicians of this Institute are fully qualified to treat any case that may be presented, and guarantee the most scientific treatment, and a speedy and permanent cure in all cases as advised. The very best talent is employed, each Physician being eminent in his specialty; the Institute is strictly private, of the highest order, and the only reliable one in New York City for the treatment of

DISEASES OF MEN.

☞ Special Remedies are prepared for Special Diseases.

Fees Moderate to all, and Free to the Poor.

The suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of cure, the time required, and the expense.

Correspondence strictly confidential, and answered promptly.

In the First Department, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Generative System is the specialty; this includes Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases of a Private nature.

In the Second Department, Diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Heart, and Brain, is the specialty, and such as Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Cancers, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Rupture, Spinal Curvature, and other deformities are treated.

In the Third Department, Diseases of the Eye and Ear receive attention, and all surgical operations performed.

We particularly desire to send a pamphlet to every man who is afflicted with symptoms indicating physical derangement, or is nervous, weak and despondent, and who desires the best information on the subject of diseases, to which he is peculiarly liable, from acts of imprudence or from hereditary causes.

"THE GLORY OF A YOUNG MAN IS HIS STRENGTH."

and he who knows best how to obtain this glory, can best assert his MANHOOD. Address,

[illegible]

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James R. Cooper Administrator of the estate of Henry Esselburn, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county. —Attest

J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

Oct. 21

UNPARALLELED INVESTMENT

Only a few days more

NO POSTPONMENT!

Grand Concert and Distribution.

Positive Nov. 30, or Money Refunded

A Fortune for $1

A Legally Authorized Enterprise

The Texas Gift Concert Association, of Denison, Texas, will give a second

Grand Gift Concert!

NOV. 30, 1875

The grand success of the first Concert given May 31, 1875 assures the success of this enterprise Over $150,000 worth of tickets already sold leaving but a few more remaining to be sold to guarantee a full drawing on this date.

ORDER YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE

So the numbers may be carefully Registered.

First Capital Gift	$50,000
Second Capital Gift	22,500
Third Capital Gift	12,500
Fourth Capital Gift	10,000

Besides gifts in proportion amounting in all

to $250,000.

Lowest gift to a whole ticket $50. Lowest gift to a coupon ticket, $10.

Price of whole tickets $5 00, consisting of five $1 coupons. Price of coupon ticket $1, which will entitle the holder to admission to the Grand Concert and to one fifth of whatever gift may be awarded to the whole ticket number. This is a golden opportunity to secure a fortune for a small investment.

AGENTS WANTED.

Special rate to Clubs.—A club can be organized in every community. Orders for tickets filled per express C. O. D. Circulars giving full description of the enterprise sent free

No Appropriation Gifts—Prize Paid in Full

OFFICIAL LISTS

of the drawing sent to every ticket holder, so although they may not be present themselves at the grand concert, yet they can see what prices are drawn.

SPECIAL TO TICKET BUYERS.

In every case, cash for tickets should be sent through the Express Company, or by a bank Draft. Cash sent in this way at our expense Make all express packages and bank drafts payable to the order of

A. R. COLLINS, SEC'Y.
Denison, Texas.

GREAT
New York Store
—IN—
GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: On lot number four, in block thirty-two in the town of Garrett in said county.

PETER STAGER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Garret, in DeKalb county, State of Indiana, the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in December 1875, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time on lot eighteen, in block seventeen in said town, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises.

Oct 14 ROBERT McWILLIAMS

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at private sale on or after the 18th day of November 1875, the following described real estate in DeKalb county, Indiana, property belonging to the estate of Asa Hall, deceased, to-wit: The undivided two-thirds of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four [24] in township thirty-three (33) north of range fourteen [14] east.

TERMS:—One third down, one third in twelve (12) months and one third in eighteen months from day of sale, note and security as required by law with interest.

Oct 14, 31 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Set:

Charles F. Mader versus John Berg, Before Danl Altenburg, Justice of the Peace for Union-tp

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein, that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of garnishment in said case having been served on Cyrus Olinger

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 16th day of November 1875 at 10 o'clock am, and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANIEL ALTENBURG, J P

The Teachers Institute will be held in Waterloo, begining on Monday, Nov., 1st, 1875. Accommodations will be provided at reduced rates, for all who may attend. We have this year added to our list of assistants, a competent instructor of vocal music. Let us have our usual good turn out.

JAMES A. BARNES, Co. Supt.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java a Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard a Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from......10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen......50c
White Fish per kit.......$1.40	White Fish per half barrell......$5.50
Syrups from 75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar .5 a 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork	Western Reserve Cheese......15 cts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices. Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

New Fall & Winter Stock

NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6¼ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.

Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

Farmers, Mechanics, Every body!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.. ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assortment. Give him a call.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.16	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	......
ye	.75	Turkeys—live	.06
Oats	.40	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	@ .65	Butter	.23
Potatoes	@.25	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	16
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

The leaves have gone 'to die no more.'

Joe Link keeps the best oysters in town.

The weather turned cold last Monday night.

Jno. Marvin, at Garrett, is occupying his new shop.

Houses for rent seem to be very scarce in this place.

See advertisement of Junction Hotel on first page.

Tom Scott has returned after a long stay in Ohio.

How about that fire engine. Don't let it die out now.

Mr. Freed's "Floral Hall," at Corunna, is about enclosed.

Pete Brannon is going to raise game chickens next Spring.

Gloves and mitten's cheapest in town at T. B. Totten's.

The community generally seems to enjoy good health.

'Craut making is in order. There will e a large amount made.

You can get the Halls Patent Husking Gloves at T. B. Ttten's.

Remember to bring in that wood promised on subscription.

R. Wes McBride left last Monday for a hunt after deer in Michigan.

The bridge across Little Cedar, near the Junction, has been repaired.

Jno. Rush, of Pleasant Lake, has been in town several days.

Dave Morris shot the only wild turkey for the game supper. It was a large one.

The game supper was splendid, and everyone was satisfied. The profits were over a $100.

Mr. Jno. Knoder, employed at Shaffer's blacksmith-shop, hurt his finger by striking it with a sledge.

Luce & Stevens have disolved partner ship, Mr. Stevens continuing the livery business.

Mr. Moss takes his office next week to perform the duty of County Clerk. He will make an efficient officer.

Hog cholera prevails in this county to a great extent. Some farmers are loosing all their rooters.

The buck-wheat crop is good. Pancakes and the itch will be fashionable pretty soon.

Mr. Bender, at the old brewery, makes all kinks of barrels. He is said to be the best workman in the State.

"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year, and the boys can't hang on the gate and talk to Susan dear.

Brick work on the McIntyre block is finished. This building adds greatly to that part of the street.

The Rifle Team shooting at Pleasant Lake, yesterday, was largely attended and lots of fun had.

We notice Miss Julia Cowell on our streets. She is visiting her mother in this city.

J. R. Prentiss, Esq., of the firm of Bowser & Prentiss, was in town last week.

A large number of horses in this vicinity are mildly affected with the epizootic.

Parents, mothers, nurses, do not fail to give Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to the little ones for all cases of coughs and colds Only costs 25 cents

S. U. Tarney has removed the old building from his lot on Main street, and is now getting ready to put up a nice brick residence.

The next meeting of the North Eastern Indiana Medical association is to be held at this place on the last Tuesday in December.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Butler-tp., Oct. 21st, 1875, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster Mr. L. D. Nelson and Miss Melvina Keeran, all of DeKalb Co.

We want all boys to bear in mind that we will not have any more loafing in the composing room of this office. We are in dead earnest about it.

We would like to know why secretaries of public meetings fail sometimes to send a copy of the minutes to the COURIER, as well as to other papers. We have never refused to publish them.

We are glad to see a movement on foot for the erection of a school building at the Junction. The four townships cornering, they ought to be able to build a good one.

So far as we are able to learn, DeKalb county was without a soldier representative at the late Indianapolis reunion.—[Press.

Messrs Provines and Leighty, of Spencerville, were in attendance.

A military company has been organized in Fort Wayne. J. D. Bond, Capt.—Now let them move upon the Northern Indiana Agricultural Association immediately.

An exchange says that the Sandwich Islanders believe that Beelzebub walks the earth in the form of a woman. We have a fellow in this place that thinks so, too and that he married the woman.

One of our young ladies has got a brick bat laying on her bed-room window, and says when John comes there again at 12 o'clock and taps on her window for her to open the door, she'll give him all the pool he wants.

Everybody seems to be disgusted with the appointment of Zach Chandler as a member of the cabinet. If Zach is as thoroughly versed in everthing as he is in whisky, there may be some show for him.

The English people place their grain and hay in stacks, claiming in that country, that it is so damp they would spoil if placed in barns, where the air could not readily circulate.

Fort Wayne citizens want the street car conductors uniformed. By the uncertain twinkle of the kerosene street lamps they are unable to distinguish them from common people.

Hebel's beauty spot still occupies part of Seventh street. That side walk is still in a disastrous condition. Will our Marshal take a little pains to have this eye-sore removed. It should not be tolerated any longer.

A lady correspondent, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes to an exchange as follows: 'Oh, mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do, with an old shoe.

Mrs. Shrader, insane, has wandered over into Elkhart County, and is said to be at Goshen. It will be a hard matter for Mr. Shrader to keep her at home as she will have her own way.

The social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs. E. D. Hartman on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Supper from 5½ to 6½ o'clock. A cordial and general invitation extended.

Talk about hard times 'till your jaws ache, and go ragged and dirty 'till your purp won't follow you, and finally drop in a one-horse shebang and buy a shoddy out-fit. You are always sorry and get mad at all the neighbors because you did'nt buy of Miller & Casebeer, the leading merchants of Auburn.

Victoria Woodhull entertained the people of Fort Wayne last night, a rare occurance in that city.

Mrs. Victoria Brenner gives a cold-slaw festival most any time, and you ought to see the boys go for it, and get slewed, too.

A celestial attended a prayer meeting at one of the churches the other night, and sit directly in front of several small boys. John was observed suddenly to rise and move out, wearing a very grave countenance. Somebody at the door asked him what was the matter and elicted the reply: "Too muchee pinchee, heap needle, hell dam!"

COMING.

Philip Lordier, the popular boot and shoe merchant, will be here in a few days, next door to the bank, where he will display one of the finest stocks ever exhibited in the county. The goods will be new, embracing every style and variety. Wait for the new stock.

JUST RECEIVED

OVER-COATS FROM $4.75 UP.

Second Invoice of Clothing! Bargains.

KAHN,

North of the Court House Ensly Block, Auburn, Ind

Another Fire.

Last Saturday, while Henry Shull and family was in town trading, the house took fire and burned down. Most of the household goods were saved. The damage is quite large and, we learn, was not insured. The fire is supposed to have originated in the loft.

Mr. Scudder don't scud before the wind of the Fort Wayne "Sentinel" anymore. He's gone, and his exit, will leave things in a much more wholesome condition. This thing of Republican editing Democratic papers is getting pretty well played out.

The newspaper men at Wauseon are live fellows. Mr. Handy, of the 'Expositor is perhaps the handsomest editor in the State, and Smith, of the "Republican," one of the most polite. We were glad to meet them the other day in that enterprising city.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if persevereingly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Auburn can boast of one of the finest billiard halls in the State, for style, accommodations and cleanliness. S. J. Locke, the present proprietor, is full of enterprise and the efficient manager Dave Morris, in his courteous and pleasing manner, makes everything pass off like clock work, and no old foggies complain as they used to do.

Mr. Patrick Logue was passing by a farm wagon, near the lower Bakery, the other day, when a large bull-dog broke loose from a rope and caught him by the arm. A terrible struggle ensued between them, and by the assistance of several gentlemen they conquered the dog. A gun was procured and the dog shot.

Hall of Auburn Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F. Oct. 27th, 1875.

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has removed from our midst by death, A. Davis the first born son of Brother J. L. Davis and Louisa Davis, after a long and protracted illness.

THEREFORE, Resolved that we herewith publicly tender our cordial sympathy to our brother and his family in this their deep affliction.

RESOLVED, That we present this our token of respect to the bereaved family.

H. JOHNSON,
W. GRISWOLD
R. McDOUGAL

A young sprig of the law at Ft. Wayne started for Auburn a few days ago, and on the train tackled a three card monte party, using his watch in lieu of money Of course he got left, leaving his watch in their hands. He threatened to secure the service of the Sheriff at this place, but through a briefly acquired legal acumen, he discovered that he was a "particeps criminis" and this design had to be abandoned. At this juncture, one of the monte men approached him and asked him for the key to the watch.

"No sir," was the indignant reply.

The Hicksville "Independant" says, that the beautiful little Episcopal church in this village built by Mr. Edgerton, having been completed throughout it was consecrated on Sunday last, the 17th inst, by the Rt-Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana, in the abscence of Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, who was, however, represented by the Rev. Dr. French of Cleveland, chairman of the standing commettee of the Diocese of Ohio. The Rev. C. C. Tate, Rector of Trinity church Fort Wayne, and the Rev. Mr. Fisse of Indiana, were present assisting in the services.

POSITIVELY THE BEST.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of TAR, WILD CHERRY and HOREHOUND is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised or sold by any person or under any name whatever—for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of a Consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one-half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. Physicians all over the country endorse it as the most efficacious antidote known for all disorders of the throat and lungs. Trial size, 10 cents

WHOOPING COUGH.—Dr. Detchon's Whooping Cough Specific cures this disease in one weeks time. If used generally, it will save the lives of hundreds. Do not let your children die of Whooping Cough, when one bottle of this Specific will cure it. It moderates all the severer symptoms within the first twenty-four hours. For sale at Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. Sept. 30-y.

Went Through Again.

Last Saturday night Rakestraw & Jackman's store was again entered and about $100 worth of clothing, &c., taken This is the second time within two months that theives have entered this establishment, and parties sleeping upon the floor above the business room.—It shows plainly they are experts in this line and a guard should be placed so as to catch the fellows. They stopped in the woods north of town and tore the tags off of the goods. Parties are in pursuit of them.

WANTED

500,000 white or burr oak staves, of the following dimentions; 34 inches long ⅞inch thick on heart edge, 5 inches wide For which I will pay the following prices; cash $14 per thousand, delivered on side track at Pleasant Lake, Summit, Waterloo, New Era, Stoners, Cedar Creek, Grand Rrapids Crossing, Potters Churubusco, Collins, Moorsville, St. Joe, Avilla, Albion, Cromwell. $15 per thousand at factory, Auburn Junction will cut and rive staves for $8 per thousand for the timber, and hauling to the above places if preferred,

J. H. SMITH.

Two Hundred Dollars Out.

A young man dropped off the cars at Garrett, last week, to "spend" awhile amid the noise of the hammers and music of the frogs. His wallet contained $210 He broke out for the nearest hotel, and on entering the bar-room inquired for the clerk. A fellow about half asleep came up, rubbing his eyes, and answered the strangers question. He took the "clerk" to one-side and gave him $200. telling to keey it until he returned, that he was going to take the remaining $10 for a spree. He had his drunk, and in the evening called for his money, but the "clerk" had been taken off by a camel-back engine, and the money was in his keeping.

We learn that Mr. Whittington, formerly of this place, had some money taken from his room one day last week.

The Waterloo "Press" says the lecture of W. H. Dills, Esq., at the Presbyterian chapel on Sabbath evening, was attended by a very large audience, the Methodist congregation joining in the meeting Songs appropriate to the occasion were sung by the choir, and Rev. R. D. Spellman addressed the throne of grace. Mr. Dills treats the temperance question different from nearly all other advocates of reform; and while many will differ with him in according so much sympathy to the inebrate, there are few intelligent persons but will agree that drunkenness is a sort of disease, which should be treated as such, in all efforts to reclaim the unfortunate. But no matter what the views of others may be, Mr. Dills gave his audience many things to think about, in connection with this subject —a subject which is commanding the attention of the benevolent and philanthropic everywhere.

We attended the horse fair at Morenci Michigan, last week, the weather being most favorable. The attendance of horses was very good, though many of them were suffering from the prevailing malady "Epizootic inflamation." They have handsome grounds at Morenci and a very good track. The association is still young and the improvements it has made, speaks well for its enterprise.

Many of the races did not fill, but the management were liberal, and arranged matters so that about all that was on the programme came off, in good order.

The best time made was by White Stockings in the pacing race. He distanced all competitors it 2:36 and never made a skip, the best time ever made on the track.

Sue Monday and Little Minnie had an exciting contest in the trotting race, but through the effects of another horse the latter won.

We stopped at the Exchange Hotel under the management of S. T. Snow, one of the most agreeable landlords, it has been our fortune to meet for many a day. He runs his house on the plan that people prefer to pay for comfort and good cheer, rather than for style and empty courtesy, and the consequences is, that Spence is ahead in the hotel business. If you want to be happy in Morenci, stop at the Exchange.

We dropped in upon the Editors of the "News," and found them busy in a good run of business. The "News" might be useful if less radical.

Money and Notes Lost.

Notice is hereby given that on the evening of October 22nd, 1875, I lost my pocket-book containing about sixty-six dollars in money, and $243 in accounts against various parties, and four promissory notes, one against Chappel & Stevens, for $300; one against Frank Bacon for $20; one against Doyhuff for $9.15, and one against A. Penland for $17. The Bacon note was payable to me, the Doyhuff note was payable to Thomas Ross, and transferred to me, the Chapple & Stevens note was made payable to Wesly J. Work, and by him transferred to me, the accounts was owned by H. & A. Gettel.

All parties interrested, are notified not to pay any of said notes or acconts to any person or persons except myself, and H. & A. Gettel. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will return to me said pocket-book with its contents, or any part thereof, or will give me any information or claim leading to their discovery.

JOHN HARVEY.

The thanks of the ladies of the M. E. Church are extended to those hunters who so graciously tendered their services, and contributed so largely to the success of the game supper. By order of the Committee.

Another poet makes a tilt for us.—Now we like to encourage home poets, for who knows but what we may have the germ of a Carlyle or Sergt Kennedy among us. This last effort is in a humorous strain, and as many of our readears prefer laughter to tears, we give a part of it. If we were to give it all at once there would'nt be half hoops enough in the county to supply the demand. It is called, "The Fate of the Girl With a Pin-Back:

The girl stood on the burning deck,
With a ten-cent ruch around her neck;
She could'nt sit down to save her soul
For her Pin-back was tight as old King Cole

The flames rolled on and burnt her clothes
And popped the corn upon her toes:
Thermometer ninety in the shade;
This girl was not a bit afraid.

But when the flames ran up her shins,
It made her think of all her sins;
She clasped her hands and cracked her heels,
And danced four jigs and sixteen reels.

VERY LAST VERSE:

For she saw her doom was a trip in the air,
And knew that she han'nt a moment to spare
Crack! Bang! Whis!! away went the powder
And this girl with a pin-back was blown to
Clam Chowder.

GARRET ITEMS:

—The graveling has commenced on Cowan street.

—Mr. Fordice is erecting a fine dwelling house on Cowen Street.

—Come to Garrett and see the immense machine shops and round house. It will astonish you.

—People from all quarters of the globe are coming to Garrett to seek a location.

The pleasant weather we have had for a few days is making everybody feel cheerful.

—Last Saturday our streets were lined with teams, and business lively generally.

—Our worthy friend Mr. Cowan, is still on the war-path and selling lots as fast as ever.

—J. W. Wing & Co, of Hudson, Mich have started a printing establishment here. Their first issue will be out this week.

—Jno. L. Davis is occupying his new store room which is the handsomest in town. It is also well stocked with stoves and shelf hardware.

—The Improvement Company have the foundations down for a couple of new brick buildings just east of the Garrett House.

—Go to Eli Kuhlman & Co. for pure drugs and medicines, in Davis' new buiding You will find that clever little clerk Mr. Littlefield, ever ready to wait upon you.

—Mr. Thomas has now a number of desirable building lots laid out, which he offers for sale on very reasonable terms.

CONSERVATIVE.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness &c, can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Oct., 26th, 1875.

—Theo. Philips, editor of the Kokomo "Tribune" is in town.

—Cal Egnew has been quite sick for two weeks past but is better now.

—Many buildings and additions are being rushed up about town this fall.—On south side T. W. Elton is beginning a residence. C. S. Stoy is putting an addition to his factory—it is designed for a chair factory. On north side Jacob Funk has a handsome dwelling almost completed. Squire Kelso is getting timber on the ground for his new house.—Mrs. Oberlin has the frame up and partly enclosed for a dwelling on North street.

—Mr. Dills, the temperance lecturer, delivered an address in the Christian Church last Sunday evening. The audience was so large that many were unable to find seats. Mr. Dills' manner of treating the subject of temperance is so different from the usual style that his speech was pleasing for its novelty as well as good sense. Apropos to this, the Dramatic Club are nearly prepared with their grand Temperance Drama.—They have all signed a pledge of total abstinence thus showing how heartily they have entered into the spirit of the play. So much for their morals. All who have the glorious cause of temperance at heart should give the club a helping word.

"LENA."

Spencerville Items

SPENCERVILLE, Oct., 25th, 1875.

—Pleasant weather.

—Pull your cabbage.

—Tramps in the county.

—Make your sauerkraut.

—Keep your shot guns loaded.

—Shoot every man you find creeping in your windows.

—The epizootic is raging among the horses.

—Farmers are busy husking corn and digging potatoes.

—School closes Friday; teachers and scholars will enjoy a holiday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are enjoying a visit with their friends in the west.

—Our streets need fixing up before winter sets in. Will our supervisor wake up and see to it?

—The side-walks on west side of Main street need repairing. Fix it up friends.

—Miss Lettie Prim, who has been visiting friends at this place has returned to her home.

—Sock, of St. Joe, has absconded, leaving his debts unpaid. Friends be in good cheer, he is one of the best of men to trust,—you can trust him forever, for he will never pay.

—We had the pleasure of listening to a good practical sermon yesterday by the Rev. E. W. Erick. Young people take his words to heart, practice them, they will do you good, and especially the young ladies, who attend school, never mind your teacher, think that you are studying when you are but reading some love story. You are cheating yourself, not him; stealing your own and parents time, and not his; starving your own minds, not his; yet you would be the first to censure him for your not learning.

—D. M. Allen, Bessie Kinsey and Emma Tyndall have been chosen as teachers of the school for this winter's term, which is to begin the 15th of Nov. Foreign students are invited to attend.

DIED:—Mrs. Walter, wife of Jefferson Walter, on last Sunday evening, after an illness of one week. When interrogated by her daughter, with regard to her future prospects, she replied, with a smile "All is well."

ALEX.

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 265 4th avenue, New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pains in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. [illegible]

No. 8 4w

THE OLD CLOCK.

Moments of the gone-by hours,
Dost thou recall alone the past?
Why stand'st thou silent 'mid these towers,
When time still flies so fast?

Where are the hands in moments fled,
That marked those moments as they flew,
To generations of the dead,
Who turned on thee their view.

To watch and greet the appointed time
Of every empty dream of joy,
Or wait in agony the chime
Which might such dreams destroy?

To thee the eager eye was turned,
Of pride, of policy, and power,
And love's own longing heart has burned
To hear thee mark the hour.

Pleasure and pastime, grief and care,
Have heard thee chime some change of lot;
While the dull ear of cold despair
Has heard, but marked thee not.

And thou art silent now, and still,
While round thy mystic dial runs
The legend of man's hours—though ill,
As thou, he marks the sun—

Those rolling suns—those rolling suns,
Unchronicled by both, go on;
Though still each comments as it runs,
Till man's brief day be done.

Man's heart, too, like thy face? on it
Records of passing hours may stand,
But stand unmarked by movement fit,
By chimes or pointing hand.

O, dial! art thou raised on high
To speak reproach for life's abuse?
Or give to eager hope the lie?
Or tell Time's future use?

The future! Thou has naught to do
With it! The solemn past alone
Is that whereon thy comments go,
Its gravestones of hours gone!

The future! Yes! at least to me
Thus plainly, thus, thy moral stands—
"Good deeds mark hours! Let not life be
A dial without hands."

AMONG WILD BEASTS.

"I have been scalped by a leopard, hugged by bears, knocked 'galley west' by elephants, had my whiskers pulled out by a vicious monkey, been clawed by a tiger, had my shoulder smashed by a lion, and a score of times been kicked half way across the street by an ugly camel, and yet I am alive to tell of it."

Such were the words of the great lion tamer and wild beast king, Charley White, to the writer, who applied to him for certain information regarding the manner of training ferocious animals for public performances.

"Well, haven't you got some notable instances of interference between you and death or harm which you can chalk up to the credit of some of your animals?"

"Certainly I have. My pet lioness 'Rose' has saved my life many times by her good teeth and claws. Several times when I have felt that my time had come has the noble girl sprung to the rescue and given me another chance."

"Is she the only one to whom you owe a debt of gratitude in that way?"

"No; but I once had a lion that I called 'Jimmy,' who made a savage attack on me when I was performing before the audience. He seized me by the shoulder, ribs and arm of my right side, and threw me to the bottom of the cage instanter, and began to gobble up my muscles as fast as he could. Although his claws had been clipped, and his teeth had some difficulty in entering my thick clothing, he yet was breaking my bones in fine style. I made as good a fight as I could with my left hand, in which I had a whip, and the men outside hurried with iron bars and spikes as soon as they could, but they would all have been too late had it not been for 'Rose.' She had been lying on her belly apparently asleep, though the sequel showed that she had been watching everything pretty closely. When she thought things had gone about far enough she gave one sharp, vicious growl, and leaped from her shelf like a thunderbolt. She seized Jimmy by the neck, and shook him as a terrier would a rat till he yelled for mercy. I was badly mauled, but I took my whip in my left hand and went through the rest of the performance. I made Jimmy go through all his tricks—mounting on my back, standing on his hind legs, and all the rest of it. Rose stood by and watched him. She noted every motion, and stood ready to take hold of him again in case of necessity."

"How did Jimmy welcome you?"

"O, he was glad enough to see me—that sort of animals have little power to remember spites or injuries."

"But don't they remember their keepers after long absences?"

"Sometimes, and that is what bothers me. I have had my animals recognize me after an absence of several months. They would hear my voice and footstep and come rubbing up against the side of the cage and put their paws out between the bars. Strange to say, they do not know a man by his features, but by his dress and more particularly his voice. If I should go into my cages with a strange suit of clothes, and should not speak, they wouldn't know me, and ten to one the beasts would try to do me a mischief. But let me put on the spangled dress again, or let them hear my voice, and all would be right."

This conversation led to some talk about how these fierce brutes are brought under the subjection of man. Mr. White was willing to impart information, and some of the results of his many years of experience are given below:

Animals taken full grown from the woods and jungles are generally much more easily trained than those that have been born in captivity and brought up by the human hand or by the mothers in the cage. These latter, or "pet" animals, nearly always acquire many tricks and manners which they have to unlearn before they can be properly taught. Then, too, their constant familiarity from early cubhood with mankind tends greatly to divest them of that fear of the human animal which is the first essential in their education to proper subjection. On the other hand, those beasts that are brought up so as to know no sentiment but fear, soon learn that their ill-temper will not be tolerated for a moment, and that a fit of sulks only brings heavy punishment.

The first great agent in taming wild beasts just taken from their native forests is partial starvation. They are kept without food until they are both weakened in strength and subdued in temper and fierceness. Food is then given them by degrees, always by the same person until they learn to recognize man. As soon as expedient, their claws are cut so closely that their power of mishief is nearly destroyed from these weapons; they are then muzzled, and having been sufficiently accustomed to the presence of the keeper, they are then exercised in a cage one at a time. The slightest sign of viciousness is instantly punished by a sharp blow, until the animal learns to know the whip and to understand the word of command.

The same routine is pursued in the case of lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, and all other animals of the cat kind, which must ever be controlled by fear, and must be constantly watched lest their treacherous natures break out.

To teach an animal to jump through a hoop, a piece of meat is suspended in such a manner as to be only accessible by a leap through the ring—after a few repetitions the animal soon learns to connect the ideas of food and the ring and the act of leaping, and will soon make the leap and be content to wait for the reward. It will be noticed that a cage of performing animals is always fed during or immediately after their exhibition.

The nose is the most vulnerable spot. A sharp blow on the nose with a whip will give a lion or tiger exquisite pain, when a hit with a sledge-hammer between the eyes he wouldn't mind at all. Next to the nose, the paws are the most sensitive portions of the frame.

It is often asserted that red-hot irons are used in training animals for public performances. This is all a mistake. Hot irons are only resorted to when a keeper has been seized and is in imminent danger, and hot irons chance to be near. Sometimes they are used to separate two large lions or tigers which are fighting and cannot be driven apart in any other way. Long bars of iron or steel, heated to red heat in a forge, are pressed against the jaws and teeth of two fighting brutes. For a time each imagines that the unwonted pain comes from his adversary, but a few minutes serve to convince both that some power more potent is at work, and they quickly return to milder duties. A lesson of hot irons seldom has to be repeated more than once a year.

Of those animals seen in an ordinary performing cage, the hardest to train is the black leopard. This animal is treacherous, and always liable to break out in open insubordination.

Thus it will be seen that both in the training and the performing of caged animals, and in the keeping them in subjection at all times, the one element of fear is all that is mainly relied on. Only thus can they be managed with even tolerable safety, and no matter how carefully managed, they will, in some sudden, inexplicable fit of ill-temper, attack a keeper whose daily companion they have been for years.

Despite a commonly-received opinion to the contrary, basts—the larger felines at all events—do not seem to possess the means of communicating to each other any acquired knowledge. Each one has to be taught separately. The others tell him nothing. Among certain of the smaller animals this fact does not hold, as may appear in the sequel.

A full-grown, lion, not less than six or ten years old, if properly trained for the public, is worth $10,000. A lioness perhaps a little more, on account of the possibility of her bringing into the world a family of cubs.

A tiger trained is worth about	$ 7,000
A tigress trained is worth about	7,000
A leopard trained is worth about	500
A panther, not trained, will bring, according to age and size	100@200
Training adds to the value about	400
A black leopard, very rare, the one now at Barnum's being the only trained one in the business at present, is worth	1,000

The last few years have dissipated certain ideas formerly universally prevalent about certain animals which were notably the hyena, zebra, rhinoceros, gnu, or horned horse, and one or two of the minor animals not usually considered worthy the trouble of training. The first, and indeed we believe the only rhinoceros tamed, was broken by Dan Rice, when he was a circus proprietor. He broke the unwieldy brute to run around the ring backwards and forwards, being always controlled by a long ring-rein fastened to an iron ring in his nose. This was all the sulky beast could be compelled to do. He would learn no trick, and was always dangerous.

The first hyena ever trained, or whose supposed fierce nature was overcome so as to submit to being handled by man, was one which was experimented on in 1854 by Charles White in Brooklyn. He was five or six years old, full-grown, and as full of vice as all of his grave-robbing fraternity are reported to be. The first time the daring trainer ventured into the cage, Mr. Hyena came at him, mouth wide open, tusks protruding, screaming like an angry horse. It was evidently to be a sharp fight between the man and the brute. Mr. White, with a huge club in his hands, awaited the coming of the amiable Mr. H. As soon as Mr. H. got near enough, Mr. White prostrated him with the club. This was repeated again and again, till at length he needed no more club, and from this time was as docile as any untrained animal, and needed no more and no severer correction than does a young lion or leopard.

One large show in London had several hyenas trained to do tricks—they were performed by a stalwart negro, who, among other feats, fastened an iron belt around his waist, upon which were a number of hooks arranged like those we see in butcher's shop. On these steel hooks were stuck pieces of raw and bloody meat, which the animals were permitted to take off with their teeth when they had done their tricks. Their performances were similar to those of other animals, consisting of various leaps over the keeper's back, over bars, through rings, and over banners, together with taking part in sundry posturing and grouping, of which the man is always the central figure.

Zebras have been so often broken to harness within the past ten or a dozen years, that the old notion of their untamable nature has about faded out of recollection. It is by no means uncommon to see zebras driven about the ring in harness by circus managers.

The gnu, or horned horse, formerly thought to be the unicorn of the Bible, is another of the so-called untamable. He has, however, been subdued to about the same extent as Dan Rice's rhinoceros—that is, simply to leading, and that, too, with the greatest precaution.

Bears, those which are so tame as to walk the street comparatively unguarded, with the organ grinders, are easily taught. Bruin is simply a great, good-natured pig, rather disinclined to active exertion of all sorts. Having a particularly sensitive spot in the instance of his nose, he is comparatively easy to manage. His intelligence is nearly equal to that of the dog, and were it not for his unwieldy shape and his great weight and tendency to corpulency could easily be brought to do all the jumps and rollings-over and other feats of agility in which the dog so much excels. The most that is required of him, however, is to climb poles and posts, to pass around a tin cup for pennies, to go through various semi-military maneuvers with a stick in imitation of a gun, and occasionally to take part in a simulated sparring match, in which, slow as he is, he is certain to win. Sometimes poor bruin will perform a peculiar slow series of steps, which is called a dance, and a well trained bear will even waltz with his master.

Beyond the rough training elephants receive in the countries where they are caught, which teaches them to mind the words of the keeper, and to submit to its necessary bonds, it has to undergo a special education to enable it to go through its many tricks in the broad arena of the circus. Being more intelligent than a dog, as tractable as a horse, as full of pride and vanity as a woman, and quite as willing to learn as his master is to have him, his teaching is a matter of but short time. He learns by imitation, and will adopt a new trick from seeing another animal perform it far more readily than a dog will.—*New York Mercury.*

Frightful Suicide.

A Baltimore paper of a recent date has the following account of the frightful suicide of a love-sick man in that city: Mount Vernon place, and in fact the whole city, as soon as it was noised around, was startled this afternoon by the announcement that a man had been dashed from the parapet of the Washington monument to the ground below, a distance of nearly 150 feet. A more desperate deed could hardly be imagined, the mere thought of which is calculated to curdle the blood in one's veins. About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a heavy thud as of something falling over his head, was heard by the young man who had charge of the door of the monument, and going out to ascertain the cause he discovered on the top of the marble base a shapeless mass of human flesh and bones. The front of the base of the monument and the pavement were bespattered with blood and brains. A crowd soon gathered, but so shocking was the spectacle that it was some time before any step was taken to report the horrible affair to the proper authorities. Coroner Walker held an inquest, the jury returning a formal verdict. The only article found on the body was the following note, written in lead pencil, on a scrap of paper:

Now, Miss Cobb, I leave thee in these words, hoping to hear from you. Fare thee well, still forever, still forever fare thee well. Even though unforgiven, never against thee shall my heart rebel.

There was nothing to indicate who the unfortunate man was. He looked to be about 30 years of age, and was genteely but plainly dressed. The keeper of the monument recognized the deceased as the same man who, during the morning, had visited the place; and the supposition is that his courage failed him then, and he returned again to carry out his design, if it was a case of suicide. A lady and gentleman were going up to the top of the monument just as the desperate descent was being made from the outside. The lady, not knowing of the occurrence, looked over the parapet and saw the body lying below, and was so startled at the ghastly sight that she fainted and fell into the arms of the gentleman accompanying her. Mr. Faust, a bricklayer, happened to be passing along the street and was a witness of the fearful fall, a sight, he says, he will not likely forget as long as he lives. Every bone in the unfortunate man's body was broken and the back part of his skull, from the terrible manner in which it was crushed, is supposed to have been the first part that struck the stone work. The monument was erected fifty years ago, the shaft being the highest in the country.

News from the Far East.

By the arrival of the steamer Colorado at San Francisco, we get the following interesting budget of news from China and Japan:

Hostile feeling has been manifested by the Chinese in the north for some months, and seems to be extending, venting itself in the mobbing of foreigners when opportunity offers.

The steamer Gwalior broke down 150 miles from Hong Kong, was unable to sail, and drifted down to Hainan, where she anchored. A boat, sent in charge of the second officer to Macao for assistance, was overhauled and robbed by pirates on the way, but was allowed to proceed, and eventually reached her destination.

In Japan, a sharp earthquake shock was felt at Nigasaki on the 25th. A heavy typhoon visited Kobe on the 9th.

Several prosecutions have taken place under the new press law.

The government is actively constructing new roads.

Rumors as to the visit of the Mikado to England are said to be premature.

Notes of hand, payable on demand, having been issued by Mr. Blakeston, of Hakodadi, their circulation has been forbidden by the government.

The Coreans are still reported as disinclined to enter into diplomatic relations with Japan. One alleged reason is the adoption by the Japanese of European clothing.

The Russian Commission for the exchange of Saghalien having arrived, it is expected the matter will shortly be concluded.

Torture will, it is said, be very shortly abolished in the Japanese courts.

The Tokashama mines are gradually being extended and worked under the foreign system.

Old Aunty Stewart turned her hundred and eleventh birthday a few days since at Liberty, Ind., and toddled around among her neighbors smoking her pipe as though nothing had happened. She recollects seeing G. W. when he crossed the Delaware, and happened to be in Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. She is as spry as a grasshopper, and will go to the Centennial next year if nothing happens and the weather is pleasant; but no one can bet on a woman at 111.

A simple stone is to commemorate the spot at Ems where, in July, 1870, the German Emperor told the French Ambassador, Benedetti, to go about his business.

WAR ON THE BANKS.

The Democratic Programme, as Mapped Out by One of Those Wise Washington Correspondents.

Among the important questions bound to occupy a considerable share of the attention of the Democratic House of Representatives, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, is the status of the national banks. An examination of the official record of Congress, since the war, shows that, in the last ten years, a remarkably small proportion of Democratic votes have been cast on any question affecting the currency which could, by implication even, be considered as favoring the national bank system in any respect. There is scarcely a leading Democratic politician, in or out of Congress, who has not taken the occasion, whenever offered, to denounce the national banks as a monopoly. Such men as Senator Bayard have never remitted in the effort to remove the restrictions placed upon State banks. This opposition to the national bank system does not involve at all the question of inflation, for upon it both hard and soft-money Democrats are very generally united. It is expected that before many weeks of the next session have passed an onslaught on the national banks will be actively inaugurated in the House, and the best informed politicians here expect to see opposition to the national banks made a leading feature of the National Democratic Congress. Whatever adverse action to the banks may be taken would, as a matter of course, be entirely inoperative while a Republican President and a Republican Senate remain in power. In addition to this, it is not certain, even if the Democrats had entire possession of the government, whether they would agree on the details of legislation concerning the finances which would have to follow, necessarily a wiping out of the present system. The soft-money Democrats have always pressed for the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. The hard-money Democrats are willing to compel the banks to withdraw their notes, but they are inflexibly opposed to any further issues of greenbacks. So far as taking away the privilege of issuing notes is concerned, it is a question whether the banks will care very much about it; but the rag-money people will certainly hold on to the bank-notes if they can't get greenbacks for them. The great probability is, therefore, that the national banks will, even in the event of entire Democratic success, not be materially interfered with, at least for a long time to come. They don't appear to be satisfied with this, but show evident alarm by the decided manner in which their influence and their money is always arrayed against Democratic candidates, as much in the East as in the West. If the bank circulation was entirely withdrawn, the whole labor of resumption would fall upon the government.

The Condition of Workingmen.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has published the concluding portion of his special report on labor in Europe and America, and it comes to us in a very interesting pamphlet of a hundred pages. The information furnished by the work is most valuable and interesting, but the tables are so extended that it is difficult to condense any of them into the limits of a newspaper article. Only a few general facts can be given. The average of workmen's wages in the United States, excluding the Pacific coast, is as follows, varying greatly, of course, according to locality:

Farm laborers	$1.26
Common laborers	1.36
Female domestics (with board)	.46
Blacksmiths	2.79
Masons and bricklayers	3.33
Cabinetmakers	1.82
Coopers	2.81
Carpenters	2.69
Painters	2.66
Plasterers	3.14
Shoemakers	2.25
Stonecutters	3.26
Tailors	2.57

The average weekly expenses of workmen and their families in the New England States run from $8.23 to $13; in the Middle States from $9.62 to $15; in the Western States from $7.97 to $23.59; in the Southern States from $8.15 to $11 80.

One very interesting table is that showing the yearly expenditures and earnings of 124 skilled workmen in the State of Massachusetts for the year 1874. We extract from each of the most prominent trades one as an example, choosing for this purpose the person receiving about the average wages:

No. 1, Bricklayer—Earnings, $810; expenses, $810; has four rooms in house; pays $204 rent; five persons in family; has parlor and piano.

No. 2, Carpenter—Earnings, $720; has four rooms; pays $100 rent; four in family; has parlor and organ; total expenses, $720.

No. 3, Mason—Earnings, $800; five persons in family; occupies five rooms, all carpeted; pays $192 rent; has parlor and piano; total expenses, $778.45.

No. 4, Painter—Earnings, $818; five rooms, all carpeted; rent, $175; has parlor; four in family; total expenses, $770.09.

No. 5, Shoemaker—Earnings, $561; four rooms; rent, $150; parlor; four in family; expenses, $561.

No. 6, Blacksmith—Earnings, $797; five rooms; rent, $132; five in family; parlor; total expenses, $797.

No. 7, Machinist—Earnings, $720; five rooms; rent, $150; four in family; parlor and piano; expenses, $720.

No. 8, Cabinetmaker—Earnings, $880; four rooms; rent, $192; four in family; parlor and piano; expenses, $820.82.

Nearly all these, and they are a fair average of the whole 124, have sewing machines, and a large proportion of them are regular attendants at church. The rent paid runs from $50 to $400 per year.

An Interesting Case.

An interesting suit, involving some old political history, is soon to be tried at Washington. The retrocession suit, involving the validity of the act of Congress of 1846, retroceding the town and county of Alexandria to Virginia, is on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be reached about the middle of January. Phillips, who had paid taxes under protest to Payne, the State Collector, sues Payne to receive back the tax-money on the ground that the State of Virginia has no right to collect taxes in Alexandria. The case was decided, as a matter of form, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, against the plaintiff, in order that an appeal might be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The grounds on which the plaintiff proceeds are: First, that Congress had no power to make the cession, and, second, that even admitting the power to cede, the act of retrocession was invalid, for its operation was made to depend on its acceptance by a majority of the voters of Alexandria, and that Congress had no authority thus to delegate its power, and that such delegation was void. It is understood that should the Supreme Court determine the retrocession unconstitutional, the formal announcement of the decision will be postponed until such action is taken in Congress as will avoid all trouble in regard to conflicting jurisdictions, and will make valid all acts done in pursuance of the State law while Alexandria remained a portion of Virginia.

THE PRESS.

Brief History of American Journalism, by George Alfred Townsend.

American journalism is 135 years old, next year it will be older than our National Centennial by 86 years. The head of the press was Benjamin Harris, of Boston. His paper was entitled *Publick Occurrences.* Franklin's brother, early James, came in second, and afterward fourth. In 1722 Benjamin became a live editor, and considering his times he was the greatest editor humanity has produced. In our period such a man would be a vast advance upon any known editor. How he found so much leisure for social and political life and science is a marvel. We look with sympathy upon the Philadelphia editor of the present day when we remember Franklin—his library, his hospital, his streets and railroads, his fire buckets and his kite. And yet the old rascal had an illegitimate son and married the grass-widow of a tinker, and he was the great-great-great-grandfather of Dick Irwin, who lobbied the Pacific Mail subsidy through Congress.

New York journalism began six years after Philadelphia and thirty-five years after Boston. Wm. Bradford, at the age of 70, started the New York *Gazette*, in 1725, under Gov. Fletcher's patronage, and so virtuous was the business in those days that he lived to 92. Go over the Trinity churchyard and see his gravestone, itself 123 years old, and reflect that if the old chap had lived in these days he would have been called a political stipendiary and his paper a kitchen organ. The fourth city to have a press was Annapolis, Md., in 1727, and the fifth Newport, in 1732, James Franklin, before referred to, founding it. The first newspaper in the South was published at Charleston, 1731, five years before Virginia had a press at Williamsburg. Connecticut had a newspaper at New Haven in 1755, Delaware one at Wilmington in 1761, New Jersey the first in 1777. There were forty-three papers in America at the date King George acknowledged our independence. The first regular daily in America was issued in 1784 by Franklin's grandson, Bache—the Philadelphia *Advertiser*. The next year New York had a daily issued by Childs (not G. W.), also called the *Advertiser*. The first Western daily paper was the Cincinnati *Gazette*, issued in 1827, after twenty-one years of hebdomadal existence. The St. Louis *Republican* followed in 1828. The Charleston *Courier*, started by a Massachusetts Yankee more than seventy years ago, disposed of its files in 150 volumes last year for the sum of $2,250—a remarkably low price, as there is no duplicate of them. Albany had her first daily in 1824, the *News*. The New York daily press of the present day dates as follows: *Sun*, 1833; *Herald*, 1835; *Tribune*, 1841; *Times*, 1851; *World*, 1859. The great names in journalism are Franklin, Gales, Bryant, Greeley, Morse and Hoe. There are about 550 daily newspapers in America now, with a combined circulation of less than 3,000,000, or one newspaper to every twelve souls. No country in the world approaches this standard of circulation; no other form of government could stimulate it. The press owes everything to the republic; the republic too often gets scant encouragement from the press. To-day in France the editors are petitioning the government for liberty; in San Francisco the editors are outraging the distinguished dead. Rochefort is banished to New Caledonia, but men like Story live without challenge while challenging everything.

A Word for the Women.

We do not hesitate to say that the average woman, educated in the better class of schools in this country, is a better scholar, and a more capable and accomplished person, than the average college graduate of the other sex. What we want is cheaper schools of equal excellence. The farmer's boy goes to college, finds cheap tuition, wins a scholarship perhaps, boards in commons, earns money during vacation, and gets through, while his sister stays at home, because the only places where she can get an equal education are expensive beyond her means. There is no college that needs to be so richly endowed as a woman's college. Women are not men, quarrel with that fact as we may, and they cannot get along so cheaply and with such helpfulness as men while going through the processes of their education. If we are to have women's colleges, we must have well-paid professors, philosophical apparatus, cabinets, collections, art-galleries, laboratories, and they must be provided for by private munificence. Provision should be made for the poor, so that high education shall come within the reach of all. There is not a woman's college, or an advanced public institution for the education of women that is not to-day in need of large endowments for the purpose of bringing its advantages within the reach of those whose means are small.

Now we commend this matter particularly to rich women. There are many, scattered up and down the country, who are wondering what they shall do with their money when, and even before, they die. To all these we beg the privilege of commending this great object. Let the boys alone. They have been pretty well taken care of already, and the men will look after them. It is for you, as women wishing well to your sex, and anxious for its elevation in all possible ways, to endow these institutions that are springing up about the country in its interest, so that the poor shall have an equal chance with the rich. You can greatly help to give the young women of all classes as good a chance as their brothers enjoy, and you can hardly claim a great deal of womanly feeling if you do not do it.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for October.*

THE STRAY DONKEY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Once on a time—the tale is told
In a rare volume, quaint and old—
A farmer's ass, one summer's day,
Broke from his fold, and went astray.
The owner searched for miles around,
But nowhere could the ass be found;
On market day he tries again
His anxious quest—but all in vain;
Then in the neighboring town he sought
The truant beast—but all for nought;
Next to the bellman he applied
And paid to have his donkey cried;
Poor *Hodge* had better spared the cost;
'Twas merely time and money lost.
At last, when he was on the brink
Of grim despair, he chanced to think
It might be wise—although 'twas hard—
To name some suitable reward;
And so he bade the bellman say
A good fat pig should be the pay
Of him who found the said estray.
At this, the crier—a wag profest,
Who dearly loved a merry jest—
Took off his hat, politely bowed,
And thus addressed the gaping crowd:
"If any person here today
Will, on his sacred honor, say
That never yet his heart inclined
In loving wise tow'rd womankind,
To him I promise to accord
A good fat pig as his reward!"
At this, a coxcomb in the crowd,
In quick response, exclaimed aloud:
"The pig is mine! in all my life
I never loved maid, widow, wife,
Or aught that wears a petticoat;
Now, if you please, I'll take the shoat!"
"Here, *Hodge!*" the bellman cried, "look here
(Seizing the dandy by the ear)
Bring on your pig—the ass is found!
And here you have him safe and sound!"

Pith and Point.

Don't gamble, young man, don't gamble with time.

"Men who go out for a "lark" more often make it a "swallow."

Before slates were used people multiplied on the face of the earth.

On the track of the milky way—Following the cow to the barnyard.

Query—Did history ever produce a rasher man than Friar Bacon?

Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

A vers-a-tile genius—The author of "When this Old Hat was New."

All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

It is odd that the lamp-post with its lamp taken away is a lamp lighter.

In Northern Michigan the lumbermen shute their logs out of Rifle river.

Smith & Brown stopped payment, and were called a pair of suspenders.

Why cannot a temperance man kiss a Jewess? He has sworn not to taste jew lips.

About the best three physicians known are said to be Drs. Diet, Quiet, and Merryman.

Why is a boy having his ears boxed like a prisoner in manacles? Because he is handcuffed."

On a quarrelsome couple: Ugly and old and cross, both he and she; so much alike, 'tis strange they don't agree.

Subjects for discussion by debating clubs: "Was Noah justified in taking with him into the ark the two parent mosquitoes?"

Dotting.—The editor of a newspaper says that he never dotted an I but once in his life, and that was in a fight with a contemporary.

A correspondent of a Western paper having described the Ohio as a "sickly stream," the editor appended the remark: "That's so—it is confined to its bed."

Eugene—"Come, sit down on the shelly shore, and hear the mighty ocean roar." Amelia—"I can't sit down, you silly goose, because I'd burst my pin back loose."

A hack horse fell down on Gratiot avenue yesterday, and among the crowd which gathered were several negroes, one of whom sought to boss the job of getting the equine up again. He was doing a good deal of talking, when a friend and brother walked up and commenced: "See heah, who is you?" "I is Stephen Baker, sah," was the dignified reply. "And was you in de war?" "War? war?" "Yes, sah, was you in de war?" "No, sah." "Well, den, what business have you got bossin' 'round here? You jess stand back an' let somebody wot's been in de war do de talkin'. Now, den, folks, lift up on dat hoss an' keep cl'ar of his hind heels!" The one who was not in the war meekly sat down on the curbstone.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Spunky Hen.

The San Francisco *Post* says Mr. Stirling, the sexton of Cavalry Church, is the possessor of a remarkable hen, and relates the following incident in the life of that sagacious fowl. She brought out a brood of chickens the other day, which event created considerable excitement and festivity in a colony of rats, who at once commenced a system of plunder, contenting themselves with a chick and a half for dinner daily. The hen stood this massacre of the innocents for a day or two, but yesterday morning, as a sleek rat skulked along in the neighborhood of a chicken which was carelessly trifling with a crust of breed, the wrath of the mother was aroused. She flew at the rat, caught him by the back, and carrying the robber to a tub full of water, dropped him into it with a revengeful "cluck." The rat was drowned, and the brood has since been free from the raids of surviving rodents.

The Indian Problem.

The savages on the Sioux Indian Reservation, says the Chicago *Journal*, will discover soon that they have much offended the kind hand at Washington which has for so many years supplied their every need. These Indians would not listen to the proposition of the government for a new treaty, neither treat the Commission with proper respect. The immediate result of this conduct will be a thorough overhauling of Indian matters, and the introduction of a firmer course of action toward the unreasonable reds. As a first step, the acting Secretary of the Interior has sent dispatches to all the agents on the Sioux Reservation, imperatively ordering them not to issue any more annuities to the tribe until the Indians come in and undergo a new counting and registering. The latitude heretofore granted the Indians in this respect has been of much profit to them, but they have forfeited all claims to mild treatment, and must expect to get along on strict "stick measure" hereafter.

How Jackson Green Deceived His Grandfather.

Jackson Green is 14 years old, and he lives on Sixth street. The other day, while reading a dime novel, his grandfather came in with the paper, and asked him to read the President's message. It irritated Jackson to break off his story just where the trapper was going to be scalped, so he made up his mind to have revenge on his grandfather. He took up the paper and started off as follows:

The business of the Patent Office shows a steady increase. Since 1836 over 155,000 patents have been issued. Officer Deck, of the station-house, wants it distinctly understood that he is not the Deck confined there a few days since as a lunatic.

"What!" exclaimed the old man, "is that in the message?"

"Right here, every word of it," replied Jackson; and he continued:

The business of the Agricultural Bureau is rapidly growing, and the Department grounds are being enlarged, and the highest prize in a Chinese lottery is twenty-nine cents, and the man who draws it has his name in the paper, and is looked upon as a heap of a man.

"What! What is that?" roared the old man. "I never heard of such a message as that!"

"I can't help it," replied Jackson. "You asked me to read the message, and I am reading it." And he went on:

During the year, 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $89,332; and kerosene oil is the best furniture oil; it cleanses, adds a polish, and preserves from the ravages of insects.

"Lor' save me! but I never heard of the likes before!" exclaimed the old man. "I've read every President's message since Jackson's time, but I never saw anything like this!"

During the year 3,164,314 acres of public domain were certified to railroads, against 6,000,000 acres the preceding year, and you will save money by buying your Christmas presents in the brick block; fine toys of every description at reduced prices.

"Jackson Green, does that message read that way?" asked the old man.

"You don't suppose I'd lie to you?" inquired Jackson, putting on an injured look.

"Well, it seems singular," mused the old man. "I shouldn't wonder if Grant was tired when he wrote that."

Jackson went on:

There are 17,620 survivors of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls, at a total annual rate of $1,691,520, and still another lot of those $1 felt skirts; they go like hot cakes on a cold morning.

"Hold on, Jackson—stop right there!" said the old man, as he rose up. "You needn't read another word of that message. If Gen. Grant thinks he can insult the American people with impunity, he will find himself mistaken. You may throw that paper in the stove, Jackson, and let this be an awful example to you never to taste intoxicating drinks."

Jackson tossed the paper and resumed his dime novel, while the old gent leaned back and pondered upon the degradation of men in high places.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Fly-Catching Rats.

Mr. C. B. Odell, at his hotel on Front street, is the happy owner of a fly-exterminator, which for thorough work is unsurpassed by anything we have ever seen. In one of the windows fronting on Front street, where samples of his wares are occasionally shown, a rat began several weeks since to make sly visits, and secure a good meal as often as he came, by catching the many flies which are on the panes of glass. He grew very expert at it, and though at first quite shy, soon became emboldened when he found he was not disturbed in his foraging expeditions, and would pursue his business not in the least intimidated by spectators, who were only separated from him by a pane of glass. He obtained entrance to this window by gnawing a hole through the wooden base, coming from below. For weeks he has pursued his fly-hunting business undisturbed. One Sunday one of the waiters discovered him in the act of introducing a friend or member of his family to his foraging ground. The new-comer was very shy, and only put his head through while the old habitue tried to coax him in the window. He would catch a fly, gravely hand it to his friend, who would as gravely eat it, and look for more. By degrees he lost a little of his fear, walked out, and soon became an expert in the new business. Either one or both may be seen almost any day by any one who may be patient enough to wait for their appearance a short time.—*Newburg (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

A Prehistoric Road.

Several years ago portions of an old macadamized road were discovered on the bank of the Monongahela river, near Fairmount, in West Virginia, and a recent examination of the place by a government surveying party, has resulted in tracing the road for nearly eleven miles along the bottom land between the hills and the river, though in some places it has been washed away. The stone with which it was constructed appears to have been burnt, and the material employed was composed of boulders of red sandstone, which must have been brought from a distance, there being few if any boulders in the river or adjacent country. It is supposed that they were broken into pieces by first heating and then throwing cold water upon them. The width of the road is about fifteen feet; in depth the broken stone varies from six to eighteen inches, while it is generally covered by from two to five feet of alluvial soil. At the crossings of streams there are no traces of bridge abutments, or piers, which leads to the conclusion that the streams were crossed on wooden bridges. At many points the road is covered with trees over 150 years old, which shows that it must have been made previous to the advent of the white men in this country. Probably the road was the work of the prehistoric race known as the mound-builders.

"On which side of the platform is my train?" asked a stranger in a Jersey City depot, the other day. "Well, my friend," replied a gentleman, passing, "If you take the left, you'll be right, if you take the right, you'll be left."

Cabinet or Parlor Organs.

These have become the most popular of large musical instruments. There are now about two hundred and fifty makers of them in the United States, who produce more than forty thousand organs per annum. Most of these are very poor instruments. This is naturally so, because there are few articles in the manufacture of which so much saving can be made by the use of inferior, improperly prepared material, and inferior workmanship, and yet which, when finished, show so little difference to the average purchaser. The important parts of an organ, made as well as they can be, cost two or three times as much as if made as low as possible. Yet, when the organ is done, it is not easy from casual hearings to tell the difference between the best and a very poor one. Especially when shown by one who knows how to cover up defects, to one who has not special skill in such matters, it is not difficult to make a poor organ appear a good one.

The temptation to makers, then, to produce, at a fraction of the cost, an organ which will sell almost as well as a good one, is almost irresistible. Hence the fact that so few good organs are made and so many poor ones, and that the country is flooded with peddlers and dealers selling these poor organs, which pay such large profits. The buyer of the poor organ does not fail to find out his mistake after a while. The thin, reedy tone of his cheap organ soon becomes offensive; it works noisily and roughly, is constantly out of order, and becomes useless by the time a really good instrument would have been getting into its prime. A good organ ought to last a generation, at least; a poor one may last five years, with considerable tinkering, or may break down much sooner.

There is one safe way. Get a genuine production of one of the very best makers and you cannot go astray. Among these undoubtedly stands pre-eminent the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., whose organs are so well known that other makers are generally content to claim that they can make *as good* an organ as the Mason & Hamlin. They invented and introduced the Cabinet or Parlor Organ in its improved form, started with and have always closely adhered to the policy of making only the best work, have shown such skill as has given their organs the highest reputation, not only in this country but also in Europe. At the Great Exposition at Vienna, in competition with eighty of the best makers in the world they obtained the highest medals. To enumerate the competitions at which they have received similar honors would be to give a list of the fairs at which they have exhibited; and to mention the prominent musicians who recommend their organs as unequaled would really be to give a very good list of the most illustrious musical names in the country, with a good representation in Europe.

One who obtains a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ need have no doubt that he has the best instrument of its class which can be made.—*New York Independent.*

China's Population.

The Shanghai *Courier*, which ought to know something about it, says the population of China is a Sphynx-like riddle. The population is said to be immense, and that word seems to be the limit of what can be said about it. All the figures about millions are evasive, and nobody knows anything about it, even the oldest inhabitant hesitating to express an opinion upon the subject. The intelligent natives know nothing about it, and if there be a death rate there is no record of it. Even in small towns the numbers of families are unknown, and whatever figures are given, whether they be in the hundred thousands or millions, they must be qualified with the words "more or less."

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HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

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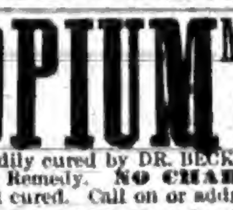
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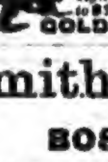

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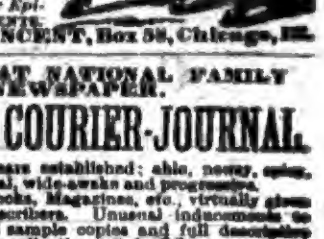

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$10,000 in handsome presents distributed to subscribers December 31, 1875.
W. N. HALDEMAN,
Pres't Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

BEST IN THE WORLD. Any Shade Desired. READY For Use. RUBBER PAINT. RUBBER PAINT CO. CLEVELAND, O. Adapted to All Classes of Work. Send for Sample Cards and Circulars.

Be sure that our TRADE-MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above) is on every package.

BRANCH OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
506 West Street, New York.
No. 210 South 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
No. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago.

PENSIONS & BOUNTIES.

Every soldier who was disabled while in the service of the U. S. either by wounds, broken limbs, accidental injuries, Hernia or rupture (no matter how slight,) loss of eyesight, diseased eyes, loss of hearing, or was broken down by exposure or hardships, or where disease of the lungs, Rheumatism, or Heart disease was contracted in the service, when the result and sequence of other disease, such as Pneumonia, Rheumatism or falling back of measels, or where Phthisis Pulmonalis is the direct result of camp life or disease of the bowels, such as chronic diarrhoea. Every soldier thus disabled can get a pension. Even the loss of a finger or toe, (in any way,) entitles a soldier to a pension. I procure pensions and bounties where discharged papers are lost. New discharges obtained where lost.

FULL BOUNTIES PAID TO ALL soldiers who were discharged by reason of wounds, Hernia, Rupture, or accidental injuries under the new laws. Pensions increased. More than half now drawing pensions are yet on lower rates under new laws. All persons drawing a pension on disability are entitled to increase in accordance to their disability, varying from $10.00 to $18.00 per month. No charge for advice, and no fee until claims are paid. Thousands are yet entitled to pay, pensions, and bounty but don't know it. The bureau are exceedingly liberal. Full particulars and circulars free. Send 25 cents and get a book of 40 pages, with all pension, bounty and land laws. It shows what every soldier is entitled to. It contains all acts of Congress for 14 years past. Address (with stamp) S. P. Pritchard, 46 W. Wash. st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WEEKLY WISCONSIN,
3 Months, Postpaid,
For 25 Cts.
Try It! Try It! Try It!

In order that every person may have an opportunity of judging of the *superior merits of the Weekly Wisconsin,* the proprietors will send it to any address for the above amount. This offer will remain open until Dec. 1st.

THE WEEKLY WISCONSIN is a large 48-column paper. Address
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. Compounded entirely from Gums. 1856. LIVER INVIGORATOR. 1876.

These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile; invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well; PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the diseases, effecting a radical cure. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it is UNEQUALED, and is ALWAYS SAFE.

Persons using should adapt the dose to their individual constitution, from a teaspoonfull to a tablespoonfull according to effect. For all affections of the LIVER, irregularities of Stomach and Bowels, diseases dependent on or caused by such derangement as Bilious attacks, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and Female Weaknesses. 1 tablespoonfull taken at commencement of an attack of SICK HEADACHE cures in 15 minutes. YELLOW or SALLOW SKIN MADE YOUTHFUL by 1 bottle. TRY IT! For pamphlet containing useful information and all about the Liver, address DR. SANFORD, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DEATH IS DELAYED BY USING [illegible] TONIC ELIXIR & QUININE [illegible] AS IT IS PRESCRIBED.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BARGAINS

Spragues best prints only 6c per yard at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best yard wide bleached muslin 10c at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Best Gingham 9 and 10cts at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Good, all wool, flannel 25c and upward at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

BeL Young Hyson Tea $1 at MILLER & CASEBEER'S.

Queensware at COST to close out at MILLER & CASEBEER'S

The largest stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Groceries ever brought to Auburn, just opened at

Miller's & Casebeers !

Call and examine Goods and Prices.---- They sell more Goods than any 4 stores in AUBURN, IND

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN !

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is a uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE ! COFFEE ! COFFEE !

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 37c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Pamsons per can,	30c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

We have a hundred other different kinds of candies

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar.

Oils ! Oils ! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1
White Fish family No. 2	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty.

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We buy for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

"Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety of

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 59	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 16
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 35	3 56
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 08	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 45	3 13	9 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	2 13	1 50	7 08
Miami	2 40	1 16	6 56
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. S. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 04		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 35	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 20am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 40	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 59	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		420p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			7 25
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		15 a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar. Angola	12 55mp	7 55	5 15	2 48
Reading	1 ·7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6.05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		9 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 53		12 45
AuburnJunction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30 p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going Wes .		
No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 1 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7,00a	5.45p	10 50	lv Logans't ar	8.25	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.55	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7,27	12.15	Chili	7,27	12.15	4.00
10,40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7,09	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8·30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.12	11.15	2 15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.40	9.00	1,14	'Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1,50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.23	9.19	10.13
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2;29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.16	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.47	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.25	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. to Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET !

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	....	9 22 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	11 20 p.m	5 44 "
Orrville	7 10 "	....	2 26 "	7 21 "
Mansfield	9 07 "	———	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	———	5 15 "	9 48 "
" lv.	10 00 "	6 50 a.m	5 25 p.m	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 16 "	8 30 "	7 27 "	11 23 "
Lima	12 30 p.m	9 10 "	8 46 "	12 21 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 44 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 23 p	2 40 a.m	5 36 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

			No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago		m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 35am
Plymouth		m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 30 "
Ft. Wayne			2 45 "	11 45	[illegible]
Lima			[illegible]	1 30 a.m	2 40 "
Forest			5 54 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.			6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.		m	7 15 "	4 50 "	6 10a m
Mansfield		m	7 43 "	5 20 "	6 49 "
Orrville			9 30 "	7 10 "	9 12
Alliance			11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "		1 07 a.m	11 12 "	2 40pm
Chicago	6 55 "		2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m Crestline, 11.20 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday, N 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The horiest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St : Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 40	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	8 50	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20‡
Arr. Newark	1 06 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South W es .

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 32
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 38
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	
Walkertown Junction	4 03	4 08	
Chicago	7 30	7 30	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm		8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am		12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41		1 46
Avilla	2 01		3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	2 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 26	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 26	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, Adm'r.

Sep. 8.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 4th, 1875. Number 43.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. Rickel. R. Derwin Tefft.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB'N CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Coal's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 24 & 26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct:

Charles F. Mader versus John Berg, Before Danl Altenburg, Justice of the Peace for Union-tp

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendent is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendent is a non resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of guarnishment in said case having been served on Cyrus Olinger

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 16th day of November 1875 at 10 o'clock am, and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence

DANIEL ALTENBURG, J P

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro's.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is now and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

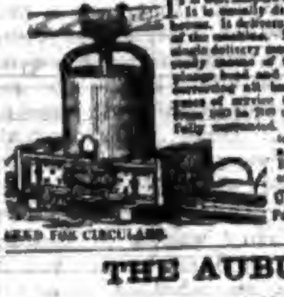

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is generally driven by the power of the horse. It delivers the tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and steady means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 400 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Dealers and Founders at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR

Patentees and Manufacturers,

Indianapolis, Ind.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a able prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RIGS IN TOWN.

NEW LIVERY & FEED STABLE

LUCE & STEVENS, Pros.

Rigs Furnished on Reasonable Terms at all Hours

Mr. Luce, a Veterinary Surgeon of large experience, will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Stable in rear of Swineford House.

Auburn, Ind. Oct. 14. 1875.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

On Main Street, North of Rainier House. Goods bought for cash and sold the same way.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,—

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock in all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps.
Gimps,
Fringes and a

general line of Upholstery Goods with

Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer. Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my depapt ment of

HARDWARE,

FURNISHING &

BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Railroad Service Reform

The following special rules have been unanimously adopted by the bummers at Curlie's Lunch Room, Garrett City, Indiana.

No engineer will be allowed on the road, who did not loose two or more limbs in the late war, can run a sewing machine, dance the "Boston Dip," construct a balloon, file a meat saw, jump an engine and train of cars over a thirty foot gap, without winking or swallowing his cud of tobacco.

No fireman shall be allowed on the road, who has voted a straight Republican ticket twice, 'at least,' understands short hand, has visited the Holy land, flirt with the gals and wear a diamond pin in his shirt bosom.

Brakemen are required to believe in the two meal system lavender kid gloves patent leather boots, part their hair in the middle in first class order, announce the names of stations in seven different languages without giving them the usual twang, and have an unmarried sister.

Conductors must wear corsets, swallow-tail coats and four button, white kid gloves, speak English, Irish, German and Unitedstates, use a gold pencil, wear two diamond pines, be familiar with all the current gossip and assist lady passengers on and off the cars, while they quote from "Byron," "Shelley" or the "Arabian Nights."

Baggage Masters must be capable of loading a car with large size saratogas in five minutes without starting a tack or bruising a corner, or use any words not to be found in the moral law.

Station Agents, switch tenders and gravel train, men are not allowed more than four hours sleep out of twenty-four, must wear ruffed bosom shirts, belong to a base ball club, the sons of temperance or the millitary, carry a smeling bottle, eat oysters on the half shell, and send one tenth of their earnings to the heathens.

Upon entering the car, each passenger will be supplied with a dressing gown, pair of slippers, Websters unabridged dictionary, a nut cracker, stick of chewing gum, and a patent medicine almanac.

Boys with roman noses, and open worked stockings, will pass through the [illegible] with soda and mineral water, hand glasses, tooth pi[illegible] false curls, peaches, cigars and fashion plates [illegible] latest styles of baby carriages, and bonnets for ladies and infants.

Each sleeping car will be supplied with colored boys with palm leaf fans to keep the flies from disturbing passengers, Porous plasters, jamaica ginger a dentist, corn doctor, newspaper reporter, a clergyman and a band of music.

Trains will run sixty times an hour, and no extra train will be put on without an order from the president written in blood from his own arm on gilt edge paper.

The road bed will be watered by a patent process owned and controlled exclusively by this road, and any passenger receiving a cinder in the eye will be handed a hundred dollar bill with a written apology from the board of directors.

Presidents and Ex-Presidents of the United States, foreign ministers, poets, corpse and other dignitaries will travel for half fare, if accompanied by a lady.

Should any of the boys who supply passengers with eatables, drinks, opera glasses or court plasters or those who solicit orders for thorough bred horses, mules, wild-colts, force pumps, stove pipe or marriage certificates or any employee act otherwise than gentlemanly, they will be thrown from the train by masked giants into burning chaldrons built expressly for their reception.

Newspaper boys not having the latest edition of all papers including insane asylum reports and almanacs published in the United States, Japan and England will receive a coat of tar and feathers and then be wasted in the fire box.

All trains will be supplied with bath room billiard tables, perfumery, dispensing-fountains, hammocks, rocking horses, rubber-rings, soothing syrup and all other articles to be found in the city auction room.

Children will be allowed to stand on the platform, pull the bell rope, eat crackers in the conductors lap, and throw marbles or nursing bottles at the windows and looking glasses.

* * *

"Yes, sir" promptly replied the boy as the grocer asked him if he wanted anything. "I want two ounces of ki and two ounces of pepper." "Ki? Ki?" inquired the astonished man. "Yes sir; mother told me to get ki and pepper here and some corset strings on the coner." It was a good while before the grocer got hold of the article he wanted—Detroit Free Press

* * *

"Pa," said a little boy, "does God know everything?" "Yes, my son; but why do you ask that quesion?" "Because, said the boy, "our minister prays so long telling him everything, that I thought perhaps he wasn't posted."

The Chicago & North Western R. R.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway embraces several distinct lines radiating from Chicago, West, north west, and north. It is the pioneer road of the West, and from the single line that forty years ago pushed its way over the uninhabited prairies of Northern Illinois to Galena, it has grown to be a mighty system traversing the great State of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Dakota—the garden of the nation, and laying the rich harvests of millions of broad acres in the lap of Chicago. The magnitude of this vast corporation can hardly be grasped by a mere showing of the statistics of its business but the fact that the combined extent of its various divisions would make a continuous line of over 2,000 miles in length, gives a faint idea of the immense amount of capital necessarily involved in its management. An exact statement we cannot give but it will approximate $72,000,000. The Company has 9,130 cars, 369 locomotives, employs 15,000 men, and its monthly expenses average about $800,000. The lines owned and operated entirely, or mainly by the Chicago & North Western Railway are as follows:

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

All the lines of the Chicago and North Western Railway system pass through the very best known farming lands in the world. Nowhere upon the globe does the harvest yield more bountifully than in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan. The very best portions of these great States are reached by the Nort-Western. Every mile of every land operated by the Company is first class. The rich copper and silver deposits of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin are also tributary to this road, as are the lead mines of Southern Wisconsin and Illinois, and the coal deposits of Iowa. The North Western is also favored in its connections. A large share of the freightage and traffic of the pacific Coast, of the Westren Territories, of the British possessions, and of the lands beyond the Pacific, have necessarily to pass over some one of the lines of the Chicago & North Westren Railway on their way to the Atlantic seaboard.

A word as to the managment and equipment of the road. The best evidence of the [illegible] of its trains are always on time, and its cars well filled, and as to the equipment, the many unsolicited kindly expressions which the road has ever received and is continuing to receive regarding the smoothness of track, the superior construction and elegance of the cars, is a fair indication of the drift of public opinion. One of the most important features connected with comfortable taveling is the establishing of good eating-houses at convenient distances along the line This fact which many railroad companies have entirely overlooked. the North Western Company evidently fully understood, for no other road in the West, long or shot can compare with the North-Western in this respect. Any one who has done much traveling in the West will assuredly bear out the writer in this assertion.

* * *

Low Campbell, of Ohio, once the Republican leader of Congress, gets down to President Grant's level on the school question better than any Republican will find a Democratic candidate in Ohio for any office; from Governor down to infirmary director, who will openly avow himself in favor of dividing the school fund. I will agree to send President Grant a present. I have no money, but on my grange, on the Miami, I have a herd of fine fast-trotting colts—their tails so full of burs that they stick out like hand spikes. Grant and I were born in adjoining counties and are alike in one respect—we both like fine fast trotting horses. The present I will send on the discovery of a Democratic candidate in favor of dividing the school fund, shall be my best and fastest bur-tailed trotting colt. I won't be as mean as that fellow was who sent him the bull pup—I will pay the express charges.

* * *

The line of conduct chosen by a boy during the five years from fifteen to twenty will, in almost every instance, determine his character for life as he is then careful or careles, prudent or imprupent, industrious, or indolent, truthful or dissimulating, intelligent or ignorant, temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after yeares, and it needs no prophet to cast his horoscope or calculate his chances.

* * *

There are some men in this city who are never satisfied. If one publish their names, they get mad and stop their paper, and then, if he leaves out their names they get mad again. O, consistency, why do you not enter into the actions of some of our learned lawyers about town.

House Cleaning.

A Woman feels as if she had missed her destiny in some way if she has not arranged the cleaning season so as to take in one wet, miserable sunday.

There is not a woman living who has the honesty to admit she likes to clean house. She realizes just how despicable it is, just how much misery it inflicts on those about her. That is the reason she dare not come out openly before the world and boldly confess what is really the fact.

No stove is to be put up until the house is cleaned. It is immaterial what the weather is; and in the week the rejuvenating is going on a man has more misery thrust upon him, and driven into him, and filtered through him, than would seem possible for one human being to hold.

What strikes a man as being almost supernaturally remarkable is the fact that house-cleaning and the line-storm invariably strike the earth at one and the same time. He can't very well protest against the heavens, and he well knows there is no use arguing the matter with his wife.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that when a man steps on a bar of soap which has been left on the top step, it will start down stairs with him, and though having much the best start, will yet be overtaken and passed by him before it gets half way down. This sounds almost like an Eastern allegory, but every married man knows it is true.

There is a fire in the kitchen—a good fire. If the man of the house feels cold, why don't he go in there? It is a good place in the kitchen. Every fly in the family is in there to receive him, and prance around with him. The table is loaded with fly-specked dishes, and there is a four gallon pail of boiling water on the stove and mop-cloths and white wash pails and tinware on the floor, with a poorly discriminating girl with red arms diving to and fro with a pan of hot water in her hands. It is a little singular that the half-frozen and wholy crazed man does not take to the kitchen for comfort

* * *

They say that the ladies now propose to introduce a new style of dress, sprinkled profusely with lions, tigers, panthers grinins, monsters and chimeras dire.— They can't frighten the men away with such trifles.

* * *

A bolt of lightning struck a tree in front of a Chicago Alderman's house, the other night, and in his fright the alderman remarked: "Hold on! I'll restore the money!"

* * *

A Kentucky editor tells another that if his head were as red as his nose, he would remind one of a bowlegged carrot surrounded by a cockade

* * *

Thirty-four ministers of Indianapolis unite in a pathetic appeal to Moody and Sankey to assist them in their unequal contest with Satan

* * *

Scribners' Monthly for 1876.

The publishers invite attention to the following list of some of the attractive articles secured for Scribners' Monthly, for the coming year. In the field of fiction, besides numerous novelties and shorter stories, there will be TWO REMARKABLE SERIAL STORIES by AMERICAN AUTHORS.

The first of these now complete in our hands, "GABRIEL CONROY" by BRET HARTE. Begins in the November number, and will run for twelve months. This is Mr. Hearte's first extended work The scenes and characters which the author has chosen from his favorite field, California, are painted with characteristics vivedness and power; and the work is without doubt the most graphic record of early California life that has yet appeared. We shall also begin in the January number "PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS, or, SHOW YOUR PASSPORT," by EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The scene of this story is laid in the Southwestern territory, now forming the states of Louisana and Texas at the time of Aron Burr's treason. The characters lived in a section which was now American, now French and now Spanish and this record of their adventurous lives makes a story of intense and unflagging interest throughout

A SECOND FARMER'S VACATION, by Col. Geo E. Waring, J. Col. Waring is now in Europe, visiting in a row-boat ride of two hundred and fifty miles, one of the most fertile and interesting of the vine-growing valleys of Euope. This second series of papers promises to be even more interesting than with which our readers are already familiar.

CENTENNIAL LETTERS, Edited by John Vance Cheney. A rare collection of revolutionary letters mainly from stores in the hands of the descendants of Col. Joseph Ward. They are full of interest and will be read with a rare relish in connection with the Centennial celebration of the year.

Brilliantly illustrated articles on "AMERICAN COLLEGES." Written respectively by their friends, will appear during the year. The revived interest in college life makes these papers especially timely, and will secure for them unusual attention.

OLD NEW YORK. Elegantly illustrated articles on Old New York by John F. Mines will appear at once and will attract the attention of all in city or country who make with interest the development of the great metropolis and affectionately remember the quaint peculiarities of its olden time.

Every number if profusely illustrated, thus enabling us to give to our descriptive and narative articles, an interest and permanent value never attained in a non illustrated periodical. Under its accustomed management the magazine will in the future be devoted, as it has been in the past to sound literature and christian progress.

The editorial departments occupy over twenty pages of each number and contain Dr. Holland's vigorous and timely editorials, as well as reviews, of the latest works in art literature and science.

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance, 35c a number. The 10 vols. complete, Nov. 1870 to Oct. 1875 bound in maroon cloth . . $30.00
do do bound in half morocco $50.00

Vols. begin in November and May. Any of the earlier volumes (1 to 8) will be supplied separately to parties who wish them to complete sets at this rate i. e. cloth, $2. half morocco $5.

Book sellers and postmasters will be supplied at rates that will enable them to fill on of the above offers.

Subscribers will please remit in P O Money orders or in bank checks or drafts or by registered letters. Money in letters not registered, at sender's risk.

SCRIBNER & CO. 743 Broadway New York.

THE PARADOX OF TIME.

Time goes, you say?—Ah no!
Alas, time stays—we go:
  Or else, were this not so,
What need to chain the hours,
For youth were always ours?
  Time goes, you say?—Ah no!

Ours is the eyes' deceit
Of men whose flying feet
  Lead through some landscape low;
We pass, and think we see
The earth's fixed surface flee;
  Alas, time stays—we go!

Once, in the days of old,
Your locks were curling gold,
  And mine had shamed the crow.
Now in the self-same stage,
We've reached the silver age;
  Time goes, you say?—Ah no!

Once when my voice was strong,
I filled the woods with song,
  To praise your "rose" and "snow";
My bird, that sang, is dead;
Where are your roses fled?
  Alas, time stays—we go!

See, in what traversed ways,
What backward fate delays
  The hopes we used to know;
Where are our old desires—
Ah, where those vanished fires?
  Time goes, you say?—Ah no!

How far, how far, O Sweet,
The past behind our feet
  Lies in the even-glow!
Now, on the forward way,
Let us fold hands and pray;
  Alas, time stays—we go!

RANK IMPOSES OBLIGATION.

"Hang Miss Ashurst!"

"Oh, Phil!"

"Well, I can't help it. Why does she come to spoil everything? Don't I know how it will be?—always Miss Ashurst to be considered, taken about, included in everything. No more drives and boat-rows, just you and me, Amy; no more evenings on the door-step. I declare I've a great mind to go over to Uncle Phil's at Goshen for a month."

"Now, Phil, *please* (coaxingly). "It won't be so bad as you think. Besides, you may like her very much. Mother says her mother was the greatest beauty in Connecticut."

"*She* isn't a beauty, though; I'll bet on that. A talking, writing, society woman—I hate the kind. Amy, will you go out for a row? We'll have one more while the boat is all our own."

This confabulation was held on either side of the Widow Mauran's garden gate—a model gate for purposes of conversation, just high enough and wide enough to accommodate two pairs of elbows, and allow the owners of the elbows to look easily into each other's eyes. Phil smiled into Amy's as he swung wide the barrier. He offered his arm, she took it, and they sauntered down to the shore. They were a picturesque couple to look at. Tall Phil, in spite of his momentary ill-temper, possessed a frank, handsome face, lit with fine eyes and the sweetest of smiles; while little Amy's modest, wild-flower beauty was exquisite in its way. Second cousins, intimate friends, all but declared lovers, it was a pleasant matter of course that they should be always together; and in spite of Amy's disclaimers, she was at the bottom of her heart as sorry as Phil at this interruption to their *tete-a-tete*—as sorry or sorrier; for blended with her regret was the instinctive apprehension of a girlish heart, which, pledged in fact though not in name, grieves with the unspoken dread that some other woman may yet pass by to snatch from her very lips the coveted untasted cup in whose depth lies, or seems to lie, all the best sweetness of coming life. It was a comfort to have Philip so cross about it, however; and in the effort to soothe him, she, woman-like, forgot her own annoyance. So the evening ended happily.

Next day brought the expected guest. Amy's first glance sent her heart to quaking again. Never had she seen a woman in the least like this. Rose Ashurst was one of those born enchantresses who reign not only by intention, but by right. Her beauty would have been remarkable had not her charm been more remarkable. Her wit and talent were balanced by a sweet humor which pervaded every word and act, and flavored all with fascination. Tact, culture, the perfect self-possession which verges upon self-forgetfulness, lent their aid to complete her attraction. And all was real. There was no pretense about Miss Ashurst. The kind looks which beamed from her beautiful eyes sprung from a kind heart. She threw herself into the interest of every human creature who approached her with a warmth born of true sympathy. No wonder she was popular. Popularity *hardly* spoiled her. She received her daily ovations as a matter of course, half indifferently, half gratefully, but always with a modest grace which enhanced her effect. A dangerous woman this to bring into propinquity with susceptible youths. Poor Amy!

But Amy, too, felt the charm. The dazzling brown eyes which had bewitched so many hearts worked their spell upon her's at once, and she lent delighted aid in settling the new comer and her belongings. This month in Pemigewasset was a sudden whim of Miss Ashurst's. She wanted quiet and a place to write in, and the old homestead in which her great-grandmother was born seeming to meet these conditions, she wrote to offer herself as an inmate; and Mrs. Mauran, who was glad to add to her small income by an occasional boarder, gave pleased consent. All manner of pretty things came out of the trunks to adorn the simple chamber. Miss Ashurst could not live without artistic surroundings, and traveled always with photographs, sketches, books, small articles of *virtu*, and bits of bright color in this or that. These disposed on walls and table, with daintily frilled and embroidered covers laid over the old-fashioned pillows, an easel with its canvases and oil-tubes in one corner (Miss Ashurst painted pictures), a writing-table exquisitely arranged drawn into the window (Miss Ashurst wrote books), a sweet-faced Madonna painted on ivory, a few flowers grouped in a classic vase, made the homely keeping-room chamber over into a bower of romance, simple Amy thought. She stood as in a dream, inhaling the perfume of a wide luxurious life, of a whole world of sensations and sights unknown till now, and scarcely comprehended.

"There!" said Miss Ashurst, giving the last touch to her vase of clematis and roses, "now I shall do beautifully. What a pleasant room this is! The very exposure I like best, and such a sweet view! It is just the room to work in. I am glad your mother let me come, Amy. I may call you Amy, may I not? We are relatives, you know—far away, but still relatives."

"Oh yes, please do," cried Amy. "Every one calls me so."

"How lovely she is!" was her soliloquy as she went down stairs. "I wonder what Phil will think of her! He will be surprised, I'm sure, but he must admire her; he can't help it."

She watched the expression of his eyes at tea-time, but it told her nothing. Phil scarcely spoke. He looked at Miss Ashurst a great deal, but Amy could only guess what the looks meant.

"Well!" she said, interrogatively, as they met on the door-steps after tea.

"Well," responded Phil.

"What do you think? Isn't she pretty?"

"Pretty!" with an indignant inflection.

"Why, Phil, how can you help thinking so?"

"Pretty is not the word at all. She is superb—beautiful."

"I thought you would think so," said Amy, cheerfully, but with a little stricture at her heart.

"Yes. She's not my style, of course; but she *is* a woman in a thousand. No wonder she has been such a belle all her life."

"I'm so glad you admire her. Now you won't mind her being here, and you'll be polite to her, won't you, Phil?"

"Oh, yes; I'll do whatever you wish," replied Phil, with a carelessness which was half affected.

"She's not Philip's style," whispered Amy to her pillow that night, and fell asleep with the talismanic sentence on her lips.

> "Alas, how easily things go wrong!
> A word too much, or a kiss too long,
> And there follows a mist and a blinding rain,
> And life is never the same again,"

sings George Macdonald. Things went "wrong" in little Amy's world during the next fortnight. Was it only the prescience of coming mists which darkened the blue, and made the days sad? Was it only foolish jealousy, or was it something tangible? She made herself miserable over these questions. She scolded herself, but scolding did no good; the wrung, hurt feeling would not leave her. And yet why was she hurt? Was it not natural and right that Philip should be attentive to their guest, who had on him, as on her, the claim of kindred blood—this guest who was so charming? For Amy never denied the charm; she felt it herself too strongly. Was it not the very thing she had asked him to do? Yes; but yet—but yet—All these reflections ended by deepening the vague unhappiness. Night after night she sat alone on the door-step and watched the boat glide off into the moonlight; Phil at the oars, Miss Ashurst with the tiller ropes in her white hands. "Come with us," they always said; but when she murmured an excuse, they passed on cheerfully without her. Yes, it had come to that: Philip went without her, and liked it just as well! The world—her world—had changed. Would it ever be "the same again?"

Philip was in a temporary dazzle of admiration; he neither reasoned nor reflected. But for Miss Ashurst, no slightest glimpse of the truth had crossed her mind. She thought Amy a sweet, pretty child, but shy, and busy with household matters, as the only daughter of a widow in poor circumstances must naturally be. For Phil, he was charming; she liked him best when alone—the truth being that a slight uneasy consciousness made him awkward when in company with the old love, with whom he was somehow a little "off," and the new, with whom he was not fairly "on." So Miss Ashurst was not sorry when Amy refused to join in the moonlight rows, and knowing nothing of what had gone before, it did not strike her as unusual or make her question. He and Amy were as brother and sister, she reflected. So her eyes being sealed by ignorance, and Phil's blinded as by a sudden spell, Amy's pale cheeks and woful looks passed unheeded, except by one pair of eyes which were not sealed, namely, her mother's.

Mrs. Mauran was a quiet person; but her quiet concealed strength and a power reading character. Instinctively she "took stock" of all persons with whom she came into contact, and her instinct rarely failed. A bitter experience had taught her how "easy things go wrong" in this world of ours, and though she "hated to meddle," and was sorry to lose her boarder, she resolved to appeal to the sweetness and nobility which she felt were the underlying stratum of Miss Ashurst's nature. It was in this wise that she accomplished her purpose:

Miss Ashurst and Phil had been off on a drive prolonged into late twilight. Tea was over. Phil had strolled down to the village after the mail, and Mrs. Mauran sat beside her guest in the shaded porch.

"Where is Amy?" asked Miss Ashurst.

"Gone to bed with a bad headache," said Mrs. Mauran.

"A headache! I am so sorry! Isn't there something out of my medicine case which would relieve her?—pulsatilla, perhaps, or iris." Miss Ashurst was a devoted homeopath.

"I think there is something. Not out of your case, however," replied Mrs. Mauran, quietly.

"What can you mean?"

"My dear Miss Ashurst, may I speak frankly to you about something that is on my mind? And will you not think me unkind or impertinent?"

"I am quite sure you could be neither."

"I want to tell you a little story which concerns Phil and Amy."

"Phil and Amy!"

"Yes. They are second cousins, as you know. Phil's father was my most intimate friend, and the children were naturally brought up together. Last spring Phil, who trusts me as if I were his mother, begged my leave to ask Amy to be his wife." She paused a moment. Miss Ashurst said nothing, only leaned forward a little and listened. "I told him that Amy was so young that he had better wait a few months before he said anything. I wish I hadn't."

"Why?"

"I don't know why. It might have been better. Since that time Phil has seen a woman a little older, far more beautiful, than my little girl, richer in all that life has to give, but not richer as far as he is concerned, for she has no love to give him, and Amy has. If she had, if she could, I should not speak. If I did not know that she is as true and as good as she is beautiful, I should not speak. As it is, I do."

There was another pause.

"My dear Mrs. Mauran—thank you," said Miss Ashurst, at last. "You were right to speak. I have made mischief, but without knowing it. You are sure of that, I hope."

"I am sure of it."

"Phil is a charming person. I like him extremely; and of course I saw that he—liked me. But I never thought of it as a serious thing. A great many other people have felt the same, and have gotten over it."

"Phil will get over it also. He has loved you but three weeks, and Amy three years. It is a glamour, which will wear off."

Miss Ashurst smiled still, but less brightly. It is not pleasant to be agreed with so cordially in matters of this kind.

"Yes," she said; "it is, as you say, a glamour. It will disappear as I disappear. And the sooner that disappearance takes place the better. I shall have a letter this evening which will oblige me to leave you day after to-morrow. Will that do?"

"My dear Miss Ashurst, my dear kinswoman, believe me when I say that I am truly sorry that anything must make you go. You are what I thought, what I trusted, and I thank you with all my heart."

"And I thank you for trusting me," replied Miss Ashurst.

But after she went up-stairs her face changed. Long she stood at the window looking out at the dim-tinted sea.

"It has been very nice," she whispered to herself at last. "But this is foolish. I must go to bed."

Miss Ashurst's letter of recall came, and on the day fixed she left. Amy, dazed, as it were, by this sudden departure, reproached herself heartily for feeling glad. This reproach deepened into remorse when, the farewells spoken and the beautiful radiant presence vanished, she found her walls and table ornamented with good-by gifts. There were the photographs she had most admired, the books, even the Madonna, ivory-painted and velvet-swung, all left for her by her sweet-hearted rival. A mist of penitent tears dimmed her eyes; but in spite of penitence and of tears, she was glad. For Phil, the rattle of the wheels which bore his charmer away was like the sound which breaks sharply into some fantastic dream.

Metaphorically speaking, he rubbed his eyes. For a day or two he hung about, vacant and listless; then he roused, as desirous to pick up dropped threads again. Somehow Amy was more difficult of approach than of yore. A little veil rested between them. She was not always to be had when wanted. We value what we work for, what we hold with some trembling sense of insecurity. As weeks went on, Phil grew to prize Amy more than ever. The knowledge that he had half lost her intensified his love. It required months to win his way back to the old place. But at last—

"And you are quite, *quite* sure that you care most for me?" whispered Amy, saucily, the night after their engagement.

"Most? Altogether, you mean. There is no other."

"Not even Miss Ashurst?"

"Not even Miss Ashurst; though"—and Phil lifted his cap as before a queen—"she *is* a stunner, a real lady, every inch of her, and as good as she is beautiful. Bless her!"

And bless her, say we.

Our Great Poets.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson has been talking with a correspondent of the Concord *Monitor* about the habits of his poetical friends. "Holmes," said he, "is so full that he can write at any time. Lowell broods over his subject for a time, and then composes with great swiftness. He does not like to write to order, though desirous of employing the stimulus of great occasions. We asked him to read a poem at Concord on the one-hundredth anniversary of the fight, but he said he could not. His wife, a day or two before, wrote to me saying, 'I cannot speak for James, yet I think you may expect a poem from him on the 19th. He has been going about for some time in that peculiar way which is a promise of something,' and on the 19th Lowell was on the ground with his poem—and a grand one it was. Longfellow prepares his poems to be read on any great occasion, as a minister who lives near Boston prepares his sermons, nearly a year ahead. He wrote the poem read at Bowdoin College last summer early in the fall of the preceding year, and well it was he did so, for the months intervening have been fruitless as far as literary labor is concerned, owing to physical prostration. He is, happily, better now."

The Deciding Game.

As Mr. Peter Cudlip, of Chicago, was dozing in his sitting-room, the other day, he was suddenly aroused by a fearful crash of glass at the back of the house and a tremendous tug at the front door-bell. Answering it in person and a rage, he discovered a small boy, who would have been much smaller had he been washed, and grasping the bell-pull and about a fathom of wire in his hand. Round the corner could be seen the heads of about seven other boys, prepared to return or to run, as occasion might dictate. The small boy said: "Please, mister, they had three men on bases, and four to tie, and the striker he hit a hot one to third, and third muffed it, and she's in your green-house. Lemme go'n get her, 'cause this is the decidin' game," and, while Mr. Cudlip was speechless, he slipped past and out into the back premises. After tramping over, through and about all of Mr. Cudlip's horticultural products, the boy returned, and remarking, "She's in the next yard, cully," departed gratefully.

It appears by the returns of one of the principal railways in England for the last year, that their locomotives average a run of about 15,000 miles a year, and that the usual term of service of a set of chilled wheels is about seven years, or a run of some 105,000 miles, being a little more than four times round the world. Passenger cars, it is stated, traverse about three times the distance, each month or year, that an engine does. First-class cars are not subjected to such continuous wear as is the case with inferior ones; more rest is given to the wheels. Such cars are heavier, and consequently bear harder on the axles, and hence are more liable to heat.

THE BRAIN.

Vagaries and Peculiarities of that Delicate Organ.

Unsoundness of brain, says *Harper's Bazar*, is often known only to its possessor. There is a stage of consciousness in which a person may be incessantly at war with himself, and with the promptings of a double, urging him to do and say things abhorred by his better self. "I am not conscious of the decay," wrote a patient to his adviser, "or suspension of any of the powers of the mind. I am as well able as ever I was to attend to my business. My family suppose me in health, yet the horrors of a mad-house are staring me in the face. I am a martyr to a species of persecution from within, which is becoming intolerable. I am urged to say the most shocking blasphemies, and obscene words are ever on my tongue. Thank God, I have been able to resist; but I often think I must yield at last, and then I shall be disgraced and ruined." The famous Bishop Butler is said to have been engaged in such a conflict for the greater part of his life. Akin to this phase of unsoundness is the desire so commonly felt to throw one's self from a height, or to give utterance at inappropriate times, as when Charles Lamb burst out laughing at a funeral. In such moments of temptation the mastery of the reason over the inclination distinguishes the sane from the insane, and it is only the sustained eccentricity of thought and mode of life which points to a condition of the brain betokening insanity. Very noteworthy are some of the early symptoms of disorder. Of one of these, the undue exaltation of the senses, an instance is given, where the patient felt such an extraordinary acuteness of hearing that he heard the least sound at the bottom of his house, and was able to tell the hour by his watch at a distance at which he could not ordinarily see the hands. Sometimes incipient disease is indicated by a perversion of the sense of touch, as in the case of a patient who, from the fancy that everything he touched was greasy, was continually washing his hands. Other well-marked symptoms are the loss of memory, deterioration in handwriting, the use of wrong words in conversation and double vision. Kleptomania, the habit of secretly purloining articles, is now a recognized form of brain disease. Of another more terrible form of madness, dipsomania, it is curious to read that its victims will drink shoe-blacking, turpentine and hair wash, when they can get nothing else to satisfy the demon that possesses them. Sometimes these two forms of mania are seen co-existent in the same person under very odd circumstances. Thus it is recorded of one man that when drunk he always stole Bibles; of another, spades; while a third individual invariably purloined a tub.

Delicate as the organization of the brain must be, it is surprising to read of the hard knocks it can bear, not only without injury, but even to its advantage. One man who lost half his brain through suppuration of the skull, preserved his intellectual faculties to the day of his death; and the brains of soldiers have been known to carry bullets without apparent inconvenience, and to undergo operation for the extraction of the foreign bodies without loss of power. A physician who was afflicted with an abnormal cerebral growth which pressed upon the cavities of the brain, so as to paralyze one side of his body and render him speechless, retained possession of his reasoning and calculating powers until he died. One of three brothers, all idiots, after receiving a severe injury on the head, gained his senses, and lived to be a clever barrister. A stable boy of dull capacity, and subject to fits, had his wits sharpened by the kick of a horse, which necessitated the abstraction of a portion of his brain; and no less a personage than Pope Clement VI. owed the improvement of his memory to a slight concussion of the brain.

A Father Kills His Two Sons and Commits Suicide.

The killing of two children by their father, at Hackettstown, N. J., on Saturday, was one of the most heartless and cold-blooded murders that ever occurred in that State. The perpetrator of the crime is a German house and sign painter named John Rutter about 45 years of age. Ten years ago he married a woman living in Scranton, Pa., and she bore him the two children who died by his hand on Saturday. They were both handsome little boys, the elder aged 7 and the younger 4 years. Mrs. Rutter is represented by her neighbors as not being true to her husband, and rumors of this reaching his ears, angered and excited him. Frequent and bitter quarrels were the result; and more than once the woman was compelled to ask the intervention of the town authorities to save her from her husband's violence. He finally carried his abuse to such an extreme that the wife decided to remain with him no longer, and taking her two little sons with her, she repaired to the home of her parents in Scranton. Rutter followed her thither, and succeeded in taking the children away. His wife went back to their house in Hackettstown and demanded their return. The husband refused to deliver them, and the mother in order to be with them, was persuaded to take up her residence with her husband again. On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, Mrs. Rutter went over the way to visit a neighbor, leaving her two little boys playing on the floor in the room facing the street. While she was there Rutter went in to get his dinner. He called to his wife to come over, but she did not seem to hear him, and he then fired a pistol out of the window, apparently to attract her attention. He then deliberately walked to the place where his little boys were playing, and placing his pistol behind the left ear of the elder fired, killing him instantly. The younger boy, frightened at what had happened, started for the door. His father caught him on the threshold and lifted him in his arms. The boy exclaimed, "Don't! papa, don't!" but Rutter paid no heed to his entreaties, and, placing the pistol against his forehead, sent a bullet into his brain. Laying the body carefully by the side of that of the other child, he then tried to shoot his wife, who just then rushed into the house. She avoided the fate which her boys had suffered by running over the street, and Rutter then shot himself twice, the first ball striking him on the side of the head, and glancing off, leaving only a scalp wound. The second shot lodged a ball in his neck, near the base of the skull. When the neighbors entered the house the bodies of the children were found near the center of the room, their father lying near them in an insensible condition. On the wall opposite the window from which the pistol had first been fired, were inscribed, in his handwriting, some German words, which, translated, read: "My wife and Fred Smeat's wife are the cause of my death and my children's." Rutter was removed to the jail at Belvidere, the county seat of Warren county, where he is receiving medical treatment. His wounds are not thought to be necessarily fatal.—*New York Herald.*

Crazy and in Love.

Philip Standermann, who shot and killed Louisa Sidenbaum in Chatham street, New York, on the evening of the 19th of April, was put on trial last week, and the fact that the plea of insanity was to be the defense led to much delay in getting a jury. Three-fourths of the panel summoned stated that they had objections against insanity as a plea in trials for murder, and one of the number said that one kind of insanity begins an instant before a murder and ends an instant after it. When Standermann was called to plead he looked more like an idiot than a lunatic. He had a shoe shop in Chatham street before his crime. Miss Sidenbaum lived in City Hall place. He sought the girl's hand in marriage; but when he talked with her parents about it they plainly told him that such a marriage was impossible. The girl was young, pretty, educated, and in all ways, socially and mentally, far above him. The rest of the story was told by the witnesses for the prosecution. Isaac J. Brown testified that, on the evening of April 19, 1875, he started with Miss Sidenbaum and Miss Annie Thomas to go to a German festival. They waited in Chatham street for a car; and as he stepped off the sidewalk to see whether a car was coming, he was startled by the flash and report of a pistol. He turned back, and saw the prisoner holding a pistol close to Miss Sidenbaum's face. Policeman Malloy described the capture of Standermann, which was effected within a block of the place of the shooting, and said that, when the prisoner was asked in the police station why he had done the deed, he answered, "She fooled me. She wouldn't marry me, and so I shot her." Ludwig Fealk testified that, a year before the murder, Standermann said to him, "I asked Mr. Sidenbaum to let me marry his daughter, and he refused. I swore I would have revenge. I will have her, or her life." The jury, after hearing all the evidence, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of December, the Judge, in passing the sentence, characterizing the plea set up by the defense—"insanity, excited by passion"—as a "flimsy pretext."

Eight Miles Walked in Less Than One Hour.

The latest mail advices from England bring the intelligence that W. Perkins, on Monday, Sept. 20, performed the feat of fairly walking eight miles in one hour. It was accomplished over the Lillie-bridge ground, London, in the presence of 5,000 spectators, and was to decide a wager of £100 that it could not be done. For many years it has been the ambition of rapid walkers to make this record, and numbers have attempted the task but failed. Twice before Perkins has made unsuccessful attempts, but he had long been considered the most likely man for such a performance, and, being determined to try it again, was given a chance by his friends. So far back as 1857 the late C. Westhall completed seven miles and a half in 56 minutes and 25 seconds, on the turnpike road at Slough, and to the present time this remains unequaled, except, of course, on an inclosed ground. It was not until George Toply came out that Westhall's time was beaten, and that on Old Brompton grounds, where both Toply and W. Spencer defeated it; but their styles were not at all to be compared with that of the present day, and those performances cannot be recognized. In December, 1869, George Davidson created a sensation by walking twenty-one miles in three hours, and during the first hour he covered seven miles 1,380 yards, this being the nearest approach to the "eight miles in one hour" previous to Perkins' walk.

American Fiction.

It seems as if American readers must be tired by this time of the ordinary English society novel, procurable in any quantity at a cheap rate. It has to do with a form of social life more conventional than our own, with scenery less grand and attractive, with personalities more feebly individualized, and with events and incidents as much less interesting than those of American life as the conditions of English life are more artificial than our. Men may talk as they choose, or, as they believe, about age as being necessary to the creation of an atmosphere of romance. We do not agree with them. A child's age of romance is its own childhood. The life it lives, and the things it sees about it, form its romantic realm; and the childhood of a nation is peculiarly its romantic age, not only to the age which succeeds it, but to itself. There is nothing more interesting to an American than a good story, either of his own time or of the time which has hardly retired from his personal memory.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for November.*

Jersey Justice.

New Jersey is a hard State for the owner of fast horses, as Mr. Carman, of Morgansville, has found out to his cost. Mr. Carman entered a pair of trotters at the Waverly Park races and won one of the races. One of his horses became overheated, and while in that condition received a wetting from a passing shower. The result was a severe cold, and subsequently death. This was in itself a severe loss, as the horse was valued at $25,000; but the authorities have added to Mr. Carman's burden by prosecuting him for cruelty to animals in overdriving the horse. When the suit is concluded Mr. Carman will probably take the surviving horse into some other State.

"Threatening to libel," is recognized as an indictable journalistic offense in Texas.

A MISSION.

Small as I am, I've a mission below—
A mission that widens, and grows as I grow.
'Tis to let alone cider, and brandy, and gin,
'Tis to keep well away from these [illegible].

'Tis to keep myself noble, and manly, and true;
'Tis to touch no tobacco, not smoke and not chew
That unhealthy weed that [illegible],
And all people know is a [illegible].

'Tis to say unto all as I say unto you,
Let these things alone if you would be true.
They are foes to all virtue, they lead down to shame—
Shun drink and tobacco and keep your good name.

Cold water that comes from the well is my drink,
The healthiest, purest, and sweetest I think.
It never makes drunkards, it never brings woe—
I'll praise it and drink it wherever I go.

Pith and Point.

If rocks ever bled, they would bleed *quartz*.

A boarding establishment—A carpenter's shop.

A day children have a perfect right to kick up a row on—A holler-day.

A bookseller lately advertised that he had plenty of scarce books for sale.

No boy has fulfilled his earthly mission till he has given some one a cayenne lozenge in church.

When Blobbs' wife brought out his rubber boots and overcoat he remarked, enthusiastically, "Waterproof this is of your affection, love."

We learn with horror from the *Alta California* that Gen. Sheridan and party returned from the country last week, and were "quietly quartered" at the Pacific Hotel.

Florida papers report an almost total failure of the sponge crop, while Northern free-lunch saloon clerks say that there are more sponges around this fall than they ever saw before.

Significant.—When the envious Miss McFlimsey sees her rival dressed in something of more than ordinary elegance, she simply mutters the significant word, "Smuggled!"

Yes, the sad, withered leaves fall down as the sighing autumn gale sweeps through the branches, and if a fellow loses a nickel in the door-yard the chances are two to one that he can't find it.—*Free Press.*

"You appear in a new role, don't you, old fellow?" was what the impertinent young man remarked as he dug a cockroach out of his fresh bread at the breakfast table. A roseate flush permeated the landlady's pallid cheek.

A PRINTER'S EPITAPH.

Here lies a form—place no imposing stone
To mark the head, where weary it is lain;
'Tis matter dead, its mission being done—
To be distributed to dust again.
The body's but a type and head of man,
Whose impress is the spirit's deathless page;
Worn out, the type is thrown to pi again—
The impression lives through an eternal age.

Teacher (to Bible class). "First boy, repeat the parable of the leaven." (First boy does so, glibly enough.) "Very good. Now, what *is* leaven?" (No answer.) "Next boy!" Next boy. "'Leven, sir? Two strokes on your slate, sir.

A Chicago letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of a new theater in Chicago: "This theater is patronized only by gentlemen and ladies, not by loafers." We didn't suppose there were enough transient people in Chicago to support a theater.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

It is a Kansas reporter who says that "Howard Glyndon" (Miss Redden) "has two bright, soulful blue eyes that are soft as a gazelle's with which she sees." The idea of a lady with such eyes as those putting them to such a base use as seeing, is one at which the fastidious mind may justly be shocked.

Ramsey, in his "Scotch Reminiscences," relates this anecdote: "How is it, sir," said a Scotchman, who had all the aversion of his country to the sight of a paper in the pulpit, "how is it that you read instead of preach your sermons?" "I read them because I cannot remember them." "And, sir, if ye that mak' them canna mind them, how do you think that we can?"

The other day as the big steamer Northwest was about to swing out from her dock a bit of a boy approached the mate and asked: "Goin' up the river, mister?" "Yes." "Well, hist her out from shore as fur as you can," continued the lad, "for Bill's fishing from the wharf up here by the depot, and he'll have a sturgeon afore noon if some steamboat don't go'n raise a 'sturbance 'round there!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Disappearance of Oak Timber.

From statistics recently published it appears that oak timber especially is rapidly disappearing from Europe, although half of the area of Sweden, one-fourth of Norway, one-sixth that of Switzerland, and 780,000 square miles in Russia are said to be yet in forest. The consumption of oak in France has doubled during the last fifty years; she requires 15,000,000 cubic feet yearly for wine casks alone, 75,000 for building purposes, 600,000 cubic feet for her fleet, and 150,000 cubic feet for railway carriages; £800,000 worth of staves were imported in 1852; £5,000,000 worth are now needed. Since losing Alsace and Lorraine, France contains 150,000,000 acres; 20,000,000 of this surface is covered with forest. Holland and Belgium are nearly denuded of timber, and are large importers. North Germany is rich in forest, but within half a century has commenced to cut down young trees. Austria has sold her forests since railroads have been introduced. In Italy no forests remain. Spain and Greece are almost woodless. The southern coast of the Mediterranean is almost forestless.

How to Select Flour.

First look at the color. If it is white, with a slight yellow or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness. Wet and knead a little of it between your fingers. If it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand these tests, it is safe to buy. These modes are given by our flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the staff of life.

A manufactory of silk thread is to be established at Springfield, Mass.

THE VISIBLE PLANETS.

[illegible] and [illegible] of the Present Time.

MERCURY

is now rapidly approaching the sun, and will soon become invisible. The planet can be distinguished from a fixed star only by its bright red color and the fluctuating light which seems to be peculiar to this planet. When near the horizon it generally keeps up a continuous "twinkling," not unlike that of the stellar orbs. Several eminent astronomers never saw this planet, and Copernicus himself is said to have lamented in his dying moments that he was never able to obtain a glimpse at Mercury. For many evenings the planet Mercury may be seen after sunset in the western heavens, low down toward the horizon.

VENUS,

which has been visible in our morning sky for several months past, will soon make her appearance as an "evening star." On Thursday, Sept. 26, Venus was situated in her superior conjunction with the sun. This planet is now gradually receding from that luminary toward the east, and will soon present a magnificent appearance in our evening twilight.

MARS

Is now the most conspicuous planet in the heavens. About 9 o'clock in the evening he may be seen upon the southern heavens in the beautiful constellation Sagittarius. His motion is toward the east or direct, and he may be easily recognized by the reddish light with which he shines. Mars is now plainly visible throughout the entire night.

JUPITER.

The "giant planet" Jupiter is at present very unfavorably situated for observation. Friday, November 5th, Jupiter will be situated in conjunction with the sun, after which he will become visible upon our eastern sky as a "morning star."

SATURN.

What has been said of Mars will apply to the planet Saturn, as they are situated only a short distance from each other, Saturn being in Capricornus, the next constellation east from Sagittarius. Saturn shines with a pale white light, and will not be mistaken for a fixed star. The rings of Saturn may be perceived through an ordinary astronomical telescope.

URANUS

is now in the constellation of Leo, in good position for telescopic observation, but cannot be perceived by the naked eye unless its exact situation is known. When seen through an instrument of sufficient power the planet will show a sensible disc. It shines like a star of the sixth magnitude, with pale blue light.

NEPTUNE.

This far off sentinel of the planetary system cannot be seen with the naked eye. Even by using good telescopes no satisfactory observations can be made on this planet at present. It appears as a star of the eighth magnitude, and one can recognize this orb only by detecting its motion, which is very slow.

Sinks of Disease and Their Drains.

In many of our country homes all the dirty water, dish-water, soapsuds, and sometimes the urine from the chambers, are poured upon the earth a few feet from the door, and allowed to soak away into the soil or rise in vapor into the air. In others these filthy liquids are conducted away in drains to some convenient point, and there deposited in a closed well, or allowed to escape into the open air not far from the dwelling. The upper end of this drain usually opens into the kitchen, or near the outside door. In either case the foul waters are, or may be, a source of evil. When poured upon the surface, those waters may find a way into the well, or beneath the house; or the vapors, under certain circumstances, may arise and fill the dwelling. If through a drain they are led into a covered well, then there will soon be a constant stream of gas and foul air rising into the kitchen, and extending throughout the dwelling. If the outlet of the drain be into the open air, then a pool will be formed, from which the vapors will be wafted to the dwelling; or, if the waters escape into a brook, or small river, they will contaminate the same far below. Thus, beyond a reasonable doubt, typhoid fever has been communicated along the borders of a small stream.

All these drains, as usually found in our farmhouse, are constructed of small stones loosely laid, flat stones being placed below and above. In them are no traps, or any contrivances to prevent the return of gas and foul air into the house. These drains are often sources of evil and danger. Being covered, the water cannot escape by evaporation, nor can the foul matters become oxygenated by contact with pure air. Hence these waters can only ferment and send off foul air and gas, which follow up the drain to fill the dwelling and poison its inmates. These drains are worse than none. The only safe drain is one of cement, made water and air tight, with trap near the inlet and outlet. But few of our farmers and villagers can have such drains, on account of cost and difficulty of keeping them in thorough repair.—*New York Tribune.*

Honesty.

We have somehow learned to make a difference between those obligations which we owe to one another as men, and those which we owe to the government and to corporations. These ideas are not a whit more prevalent among office-holders and directors than they are among voters and stockholders. Men are not materially changed by being clothed with office and power. The radically honest man is just as honest in office as he is out of it. Corrupt men are the offspring of a corrupt society. We all need straightening up. The lines of our morality all need to be drawn tighter. There is not a man who is willing to smuggle, and to see customs officers betray their trust while he does it; willing to receive the results of the sharp practice of directors of corporations in which he has an interest; willing to receive the patronage of the government in the execution of schemes not based in absolute necessity; willing to take an exorbitant price for a piece of property sold to the government or to a corporation, who is fit to be trusted with office. When we have said this we have given the explanation of all our public and corporate corruption, and shown why it is so difficult to get any great trust managed honestly. All this official corruption is based on popular corruption, [illegible] ideas of [illegible] they are [illegible] by the popular [illegible] and we can [illegible] no [illegible] are [illegible] principles of equity and right-doing. If we would have the stream clear we must cleanse the fountain.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for November.*

The Potato.

The potato, says the Troy *Times* more important as a variety of human food than any other root we cultivate, and is remarkable for being grown over a greater range of latitude than any other cultivated plant.

The potato was scarcely known until the seventeenth century, and was not extensively cultivated before the middle of the eighteenth. The potato plant is a native of South America, and its native soil is Chili, where it is called maglia, and Humboldt affirms that it was unknown in Mexico until after the Spanish conquest.

It has been stated, and is believed by many, that the first potatoes grown in Europe were planted in Walter Raleigh's garden in Ireland, but this is erroneous. At Offenburgh, near Baden, in South Germany, there is a monument to Sir Francis Drake, as "The first introducer of the potato in Europe." By the way, it may be mentioned that Frederick the Great had to compel his subjects to plant it before he could get it into much use, and the use of this invaluable plant was vehemently opposed in France. At last Louis XV wore a bunch of its flowers in the midst of his courtiers, and the consumption of the root became universal.

In point of fact, the potato entered Europe by two different routes. It was carried from Peru to Spain, and thence into Italy and Germany, where laws were passed to enforce its cultivation. It is probable that when Raleigh came from his American voyage of 1589 he brought tobacco and the potato with him.

Drake visited Virginia a few years later, and brought over the sweet potato, which abounded in Virginia and North Carolina, and was used in England as a delicacy long before the potato which we ordinarily have was known.

Sir Francis Drake returned from navigating the globe, in which he visited Chili, in 1570, full seven years before Raleigh landed on the Atlantic coast, and it is quite certain that he brought over the potato.

A legend in regard to the origin of roasted potatoes runs that Raleigh planted some of the tubers in his garden in Ireland, just as he had seen it done in Virginia, and had to return to England before the plant had reached maturity. His Irish retainers, left in charge of his house and garden, noticed the seed-apples which in due season the plant produced, tasted them, and pronounced them unfit for use by man or beast. At that time the process of "burning the grafts," or weeds, was practiced in Ireland. It was used by Raleigh's servants to clear his garden of the withered stalks of the potato plants. In this burning, the ground became heated, and the gardener, turning the earth up with his spade, found the tubers cooked and pleasant to the taste. Roasted potatoes got wind, and most every person in Ireland planted potatoes.

The manufacture of sugar from potatoes is carried on to a great extent in some parts of England, and it is stated by practical men that three tons of the raw material will produce one ton of the manufactured article.

In March, 1851, the Legislature of Massachusetts offered a premium of $10,000 to any person within the Commonwealth who should satisfy the Governor and his Council that by a test of five years he had discovered a sure and practical remedy for the potato rot. Thereupon a multitude of letters poured into the public office—many of them containing valuable hints, facts or reasonings; and the Council ordered the Secretary, Mr. Walker, to prepare a digest of the information placed at its disposal by the several correspondents. The conclusions to which all the facts of the case, as they are here gathered, have appeared to lead are these:

1. That the disease bears a striking resemblance to cholera, and probably exists in the atmosphere.

2. That it is doubtful if any specific cure has been, or will ever be, discovered.

3. But, as in cholera, certain preventives are well ascertained, by the application of which the liabilities to disease may be greatly lessened.

4. That by obtaining the soundest seed, by planting in the most favorable soils, and by using the most suitable manures, we may have a good degree of confidence in the successful cultivation of this useful vegetable.

5. That we may expect that, like the cholera, the potato-rot will become less and less formidable every year, and eventually subside into a mild and manageable epidemic.

The Boys' Room.

In *Scribner* for November, in the "Home and Society" department, we find the following:

"We wish especially to urge upon mothers the propriety of giving up to the boys, as soon as they reach the age of 12 or 14, one room (not a bedchamber), for whose (reasonably) good order they shall be responsible, and which they shall consider wholly their own. The floor should be uncarpeted, of oiled wood; the furniture of the same material. Let it be papered, curtained, decorated according to the boys' own fancy; if the taste is bad, they will be interested after a while in correcting it. There should be plain book-cases, a big solid table in the center, by all means an open fire, and room after that for Joe's printing press, or Charley's box of tools, or Sam's cabinet of minerals; for chess and checker-boards, or any other game which is deemed proper. To this room the boys should be allowed to invite their friends, and learn how to be hospitable hosts even to the extent of an innocent little feast now and then. Father, mother and sisters should refrain from entering it except as guests; and our word for it, they will be doubly honored and welcomed when they do come."

A CARGO of whisky was sunk in Lake Michigan 25 years ago. It has been recovered, and now the Chicago people do not like the flavor of the water.

A Remarkable Shot.

Mr. William Vie, an Englishman residing on Mullanphy street, and well known to sportsmen in this city as one of the most successful of their number, with dog and gun, accomplished, a day or two ago, one of the most remarkable shots on record. In company with two other gentlemen, Mr. Vie was shooting over the prairie on the Illinois side of the river, when he came upon an immense flock of blackbirds, and obtained a fair opportunity. The result of a single discharge of fine shot among the birds was the killing of 106. The shot is probably the greatest on record. The number of birds stated was actually picked up, and Mr. Vie will be pleased to cite to doubters the gentlemen who witnessed the shot, and who were not more astonished than he at the result. It is estimated that at least one bird was secured for every single shot in the gun—and not much of a day for shooting, either.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Look Out for Colds.

About this time look out for colds. The change of weather, when it comes, is likely to be sudden, and there will be much unhealthy exposure. Colds have an unusual tendency this season to result in pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, a disease that has carried off a great many, who, but for a slight cold, might yet have enjoyed life and good health for many years. There is no specific rule for guarding against this dangerous disease, but the exercise of good common sense will do much to prevent taking cold. Wet feet, going from a warm room into the chilly air, laying off wrappings after a brisk walk in a room insufficiently heated, sleeping in a damp or cold bed, or going to bed before the body and feet have become sufficiently warm, are among the most common methods of exposure.

CHICKEN CHEESE.—This is so nice that everyone who eats it once likes it again. Boil two chickens till tender; take out all the bones and chop the meat fine; season to taste with salt, pepper and butter; pour in enough of the liquor they were boiled in to make moist; mold it in any shape you choose, and, when cold, turn out and cut into slices. It is an excellent traveling or picnic lunch.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Biggest Bet of the Missouri State Fair.

Five thousand dollars against a two-thousand dollar wager was offered by the Proprietors of the Jilz Well Auger that it would bore a hole of the same size faster and easier than any other well auger on exhibition, and we learn that this is a standing offer for one year. Who will accept it? See their advertisement in another column.

THE SALES OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. One family of children having WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and another not having it, the first will become much the most intelligent men and women. Ask your teacher or minister if it is not so, then buy the book and urge your children to use it freely.

1,500 per cent. profit was realized upon a "put" on 500 shares Mo. Pacific R. R. stock during the first week in October; then why go to the silver mines of Colorado or the gold mines of California, when you have a mine of greenbacks at home. Explanatory circular, "How it is done," sent *free* by Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

A MISSIONARY, just returned, says he regards *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain curer in the world.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

FEVERS seldom make an attack without warning, and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

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THE BEST EVIDENCE.

THE following letter, from REV. E. S. BEST, Pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a *medicine of the greatest value.* We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he did not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerful and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for, by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all Eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Spinal complaints, and all Inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood; Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them excepting the VEGETINE. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what VEGETINE does, and it does it so quickly and so easily that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

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BY ANN ELIZA YOUNG,
Brigham Young's Rebellious Wife.
The only complete Expose of all the SECRETS of BRIGHAM'S HAREM ever written. Born in Mormonism, ANN ELIZA now exposes to the world, AS NO OTHER WOMAN CAN, the SECRETS, MYSTERIES and CRIMES of the horrible system of Polygamy from the very beginning. Nearly 200 New Illustrations beautify the work. It is the best selling book published. 10,000 more Agents, men and women, can have employment and make from $5 to $10 daily. ALL LIVE AGENTS are writing for Illustrated Circulars with LARGE TERMS. Sent free. Do not delay, but address at once, DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., HARTFORD, CT., CHICAGO, ILL., or CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
APERIENT.

The Philosophy of Headache. The stomach, the bowels and the liver are responsible for every pang that racks the head. Regulate, tone and harmonize the action of these allied organs with Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, and you cure the complaint at its source. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL
TRADE MARK

"NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY."

This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possesses soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs that has yet been introduced.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
Is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.

If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say: "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
232 North Second St., Philad'a.

GIVEN AWAY
To every reader of The Family Journal:
CENTENNIAL AMERICA,
A $10 Tinted Engraving, size 22x28.
Our Large and Beautiful Tinted Engraving, containing over 200 Historical Views and Portraits of all leading events and personages, from the landing of Columbus to the present time, including a magnificent and perfect view of the Centennial Buildings in Fairmount Park at Philadelphia, will be given *to the Readers of Our Great Literary and Fashion Paper, The Weekly Family Journal, Containing Three Splendid Continued Stories,* together with short sketches and a large amount of miscellaneous reading. Sent four months on trial, including the Engraving, postpaid, for $1.00. *Any Newsdealer will give you a copy free, or address The Family Journal,* 292 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

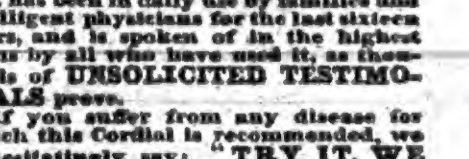

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.
"Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose."
"It is a great labor-saver—it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year."—*Mass. Life Boat.*
☞ Recently added, four pages of
COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS,
engraved expressly for the work at large expense.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

1,200,000 ACRES
Missouri Lands.
NO GRASSHOPPERS, NO DROUGHT.
The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad offer for sale, on long time and low prices, splendid farming lands in Southwest Missouri, which possess all the requirements of good and healthy climate, plenty of timber and pure water, long and cool summers, and short and mild winters.
Free transportation from St. Louis for land-buyers.
Circulars containing map and guides, free to any address. Sectional maps, showing lands sold and unsold, 25 cents. Address,
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner,
25 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

BEST IN THE WORLD

Any Shade Desired.

READY For Use.

RUBBER PAINT
RUBBER PAINT CO. CLEVELAND, O.

Adapted to All Classes of Work.

Send for Sample Cards and Circulars.

Be sure that our TRADE-MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above) is on every package.
BRANCH OFFICES AND FACTORIES:
506 West Street, New York.
No. 210 South 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
No. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago.

New and Beautiful Instrument.
THE PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN,
An exquisite combination adding to the capacity of the organ much of that of the piano-forte and harp. With a double-reed organ, complete and perfect in every respect, is combined a new instrument, the PIANO-HARP, the tones of which are produced by steel tongues or bars rigidly set in steel plates affixed to a sounding-box, and struck by hammers, as in the piano-forte. The tones are of a pure, silvery, bell-like quality, very beautiful in combination or alternation with the organ tones. The organ may be used alone, and is in every respect as complete and perfect an organ as without the PIANO-HARP, or may be used with the PIANO-HARP, the latter may be used separately or in combination with any or all the stops of the organ, to which it adds greatly in vivacity, life and variety, adapting it to a much wider range of music.
Upon its invention and introduction, about a year since, this new instrument was received with so much favor that the demand greatly exceeded the manufacturers' utmost ability to supply; so that they have had no occasion to advertise it extensively. Having now perfected facilities for a large supply, they offer it to the public with confidence.
Circulars, with drawings and full descriptions, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; 80 and 82 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINES
I AM THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.

HALE'S PATENT STAND [illegible]
SAFES
[illegible]

O. N. U. No. 44

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, NOV., 4, 1875

The probabilities are that we have not carried all the States which held elections last Tuesday.

"There is no contraction," shouted Hayes, yet Soule Bros., of New York suspended soon after.

The Ames plow Co., of New York, have tasted the sweets of contraction, They failed Saturday.

Hayes didn't bust, but his policy did the business for Warren & Wyman book dealers, New York Saturday.

Hayes got over 5000 majority, yet Tilton & Co., of Cavendish Vermont went under by a much larger majorty.

Hayes was pushed through, but Joachin Davis, lumber merchant New York couldn't pull through, and he suspended Saturday.

Elect Hayes and business will revive was the cry of the Republican orators, yet Hoffman & Co., of New York went under last Saturday,

'Rah for Hayes. "His election will revive business," but the Tawas Mill Co., of East Tawas Mich. didn't derive any benefits from his election, and they suspended

"No more inflation," was the Republican war cry in Ohio, yet they could not save the firms of C. H. Ward, J. Fuller, and Irvin Minor; of New York, and they all failed last week

"To revive business kill the rag baby," bellowed the Republicans. The baby was pounded but the business of C. G. White of New York, didn't revive and he went under the other day

Only twelve suspensions were reported on Saturday last, mostly from New York. yet the Republicans demand more contraction.—

The late decision of the Supreme Court of this State, that all officers are presumed to know what an unconstitutional act is, and must suffer the consequences if they do not, is, to say the least, peculiar. When a constable or petty officer gets to know as much as a judge of the Supreme Court, then this may be surmised

The New York *World* compares Senator Morton to Caliph Omer who, when reproached for waiting on himself, replied, "I arose, and was Omer. I returned, and am Omer." So our Senator can say, "I went for contraction, but I was Morton. I turned inflationists but remained Morton. I crawled back to the specie basis on crutches and with a bloody shirt, but I am Morton still"

Col. I. B. McDonald

The eloquent orator, and ever reliabl democrat, Col. I. B. McDonald of Columbia City, Indiana, former member of the Legislature and perminent candidate for Lieutenant Govenor of that State, gave the Democracy of Ohio a helping hand during the late hotly contested canvass in this State. Especially were his eloquent appeals in favor of labor and the Democratic platform heard in "Old Waynd" where the Democracy won one of the most brilliant victories since the war.

Long will the Democracy of Moreland Maysville, Fredericksburg and elsewhere in this part of the State, remember this talented gentleman's solid and effective arguments. While we earnestly thank him for his kindly and efficient aid, we know that his reward will be realized in the consciousness of duty well performed. —*Wooster, O., Democrat*,

There are two Democratic (?) papers in Northern Indiana which deserve well at the hands of the Republican party in the late Ohio contest. They have been fiercer and more vehement in their denunciations of the Democratic platform and ticket than any of their Republican co laborers in the *Buckeye* state. We hope the laurels the *Ligonier Banner* and Fort Wayne *Sentinel* won in the service of the Republican cause, in the cause of the capitalist against the poor man, in the cause of the bondholder against the plowholder, may be well worn. But the Democratic party in Ohio which has been beaten by a combination of influences seldom brought to bear in a State campaign, will rise again when the machinations of money lenders and Federal shop-keepers may quiet themselves if they would be wise. Till then we shall have to submit to a bought verdict—*Warsaw Union.*

Retirement of J. R. Lanning

J. R. Lanning, Esq., Clerk of this County for the past eight years, retired from that office last Monday, G. H. K. Moss, Esq., succeeding him in this important position.

Mr. Lanning has been assiduous in the discharge of his official duties. He has proved one of the most efficient and attentive clerk the county has ever had, and an honest and faithful discharge of his duties has endeared him to the people generally. He has especially been attentive to his office, seldom absenting himself from the post of duty. Possessing fine abilities, and being naturally polite and accommodating, he has filled the office in a manner alike creditable to his party and his friends.

In the discharge of his duties he recognized no politics, treating all alike, and favoring one no more than another No party can suffer by official records like his, and people will remember them many days hence.

We trust Mr. Moss, his successor, will prove as acceptable to the people.— Though politically an opponent, we have no desire to see him other than an efficient and successful clerk. He has the ability and will no doubt make an excellent record

From Angola.

ANGOLA, Nov. 1st 1875.

—Winter has returned and so has skating on the sidewalks.

—Two weeks more ends the present term of school. It will be somewhat lonesome during vacation.

—DIED—Simeon Taylor, after a few days illness of leprosy, on Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1875. A well-to-do farmer, living 3 miles N. E. of Angola, leaving a wife and children to mourn his loss.

—Last Friday evening about 9:15 o'c'k we was visited by a most terrible hurricane coming directly from the S. W. and going due N. E. Its width was only about eight rods, tearing down and demolishing everything in its course. The first thing that it came in contact with was the engine house, which was torn all to pieces and scatter for 50 or 60 rods The engine Reading was in at the time and received but slight damage. The wiper was underneath the engine wiping at the time, escaping injury, but was terribly frightened, as anyone would be, to see the house entirely carried away almost as quick as gun shot. I next broke down a telegraph-pole and hurled the apple barrels in every direction, thence to the brick machine shop, bursting open the large double doors in west end, passed out through the north side taking out about 35 feet of wall, Passed over to the lumber kiln and sheds of Austin's, demolishing them, mixing up the shingles, lath and lumber terribly. Joining immediately east is Johnson's lumber yard, serving him in like manner, except his office, which was badly battered by flying lumber—almost a total ruin. The west end of Arnolds barn looks as if it had withstood a bombardment, from the number of holes knocked through it by flying lumber, &c. The baseboards were torn off of Arnold's fence. Large and small trees were twisted off, apparently with ease. It seemed to raise at it crossed Maumee-st., striking the east of the Disciple's church, lifting the roof on the west side, tore down one chimney, unroofed the belfrey doing material damage. It done no further injury until about a half mile out There it struck a frame house only partly finished, making it a total wreck, leaving nothing to mark its former resting place. This is far as heard from yet. Last Friday morning during the thunder storm the telegraph wire was struck by lightning. The electricity passed into the office and set fire to some papers on the table. No one happened to be in the office at the time, but there was some of the R. R. hands near by who got in and extinguished the fire.

—Of all my acquaintances, I don't know of one first Republican who takes a Democratic paper. They are so prejudiced they can't read anything but Republicanism. Nearly all the Democrats takes a Republican paper. Its singular they are so prejudiced against Democracy and whisky, is'nt it?

—There is a rooster hailing from Waterloo, who will get his comb froze off soon if he persists in coming to Angola much oftener. Should Westley Jackman come across him his phrenology and drugs will be of but little consequence to him hereafter.

ANGOLA.

WANTED

500,000 white or burr oak staves, of the following dimentions; 34 inches long ¾ inch thick on heart edge, 5 inches wide For which I will pay the following prices; cash $14 per thousand, delivered on side track at Pleasant Lake, Summit, Waterloo, New Era, Stoners, Cedar Creek, Grand Rrapids Crossing, Potters Churubusco, Collins, Mooraville, St. Joe, Avilla, Albion, Cromwell. $15 per thousand at factory. Auburn Junction will cut and rive staves for $8 per thousand for the timber, and hauling to the above places if preferred,

J. H. SMITH.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.— When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIANA.

Childrens Sets $1.00

Ladies Seal Sacques.

SINGER & PYKE, HATTERS!

PANTHER IN WINDOW Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

POSITIVELY THE BEST.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of TAR, WILD CHERRY and HOREHOUND is the very best compound ever prepare, advertised or sold by any person or under any name whatever—for the immediact relief and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitus, Asthma, and all diseases of a Consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one-half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. Physicians all over the country endorse it as the most efficacious antidote known for all disorders of the throat and lungs. Trial size, 10 cents

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Fredrick Bent, deceased, will sell at private sale on the premises, on Saturday the 11th day of December A. D. 1875, the undivided two thirds of the south half of the east half of the north-east quarter of Section thirty two (32) in township number thirty four [34] North of Range fourteen (14) East in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received until the day of sale, and no proposition for the purchase of said premises for a sum less than $666.00

TERMS of sale, one third cash, one third in nine months, and one third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to draw interest from date of sale, to wave valuation and appraisement laws, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to be made at 2 o'clock P. M. CHARLE RAUT Adm'r

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the September Term 1875, of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, was adjourned by the Judge thereof to the 8th day of November 1875

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 25th day of Oct. 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana } Before Daniel Altenburg a Jus
DeKalb Co. } tice of the Peace for Union-tp

Remenuel Bostick
John Bostick
vs
James New

Now comes the plaintiffs and file their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office at 10 o'clock am. on the 25th day of November ad. 1875, in Union township, in said county and State and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My hand and seal this 18th day of October 1875.

Oct 28-3t D. ALTENBURG, Justice

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County

In the DeKalb Circuit court, December Term 1875:

Harris W. Philips,
vs.
Joseph S. Trickey
Harlus W. Wetherell } Complaint No 192

Now comes the Plaintiff, by C. A. O. McClellan his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Joseph S. Trickey and Harlus W. Wetherell are not residents of the State of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb circuit court to be holden on the 3rd Monday of December a. d. 1875, at the court house in Auburn, in said county and state, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness, My name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of October 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Oct 28—3t

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

In the DeKalb Circuit court, December Term, 1875.

Rudolph Sechler
vs.
Robert H. Bell
George Emerson } Complaint No. 146.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Rose & Hartman his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Robert H. Bell and George Emerson are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 2nd Monday of December A. D. 1875, at the Court House in Auburn' in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of October 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Oct. 28—13

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, on titled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broad way New York. 6m.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } Sct:

Charles F. Mader versus John Berg, Before Danl Altenberg, Justice of the Peace for Union-tp

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of guarnishment in said case having been served on Cyrus Olinger

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 18th day of November 1875 at 10 o'clock am, and answer or dumur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence

DANIEL ALTENBURG, J P

UNPARALLELED INVESTMENT

Only a few days more

NO POSTPONMENT!

Grand Concert and Distribution.

Positive Nov. 30, or Money Refunded

A Fortune for $1

A Legally Authorized Enterprise

The Texas Gift Concert Association, of Denison, Texas, will give a second

Grand Gift Concert!

NOV. 30, 1875

The grand success of the first Concert given May 31, 1875 assures the success of this enterprise. Over $150,000 worth of tickets already sold leaving but a few more remaining to be sold to guarantee a full drawing on this date.

ORDER YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE

So the numbers may be carefully Registered.

First Capital Gift	$50,000
Second Capital Gift	22,000
Third Capital Gift	12,500
Fourth Capital Gift	10,000

Besides gifts in proportion amounting in all

to $250,000.

Lowest gift to a whole ticket $50. Lowest gift to a coupon ticket, $10.

Price of whole tickets $5.00, consisting of five $1 coupons. Price of coupon ticket $1, which will entitle the holder to admission to the Grand Concert and to one fifth of whatever gift may be awarded to the whole ticket number. This is a golden opportunity to secure a fortune for a small investment.

AGENTS WANTED.

Special rate to Clubs.—A club can be organized in every community. Orders for tickets filled per express C. O. D. Circulars giving full description of the enterprise sent free

No Appropriation Gifts—Price Paid in Full

OFFICIAL LISTS

of the drawing sent to every ticket holder, so although they may not be present themselves at the grand concert, yet they can see what prices are drawn.

SPECIAL TO TICKET BUYERS.

In every case, cash for tickets should be sent through the Express Company, or by a bank Draft. Cash sent in this way at our expense Make all express packages and Bank drafts payable to the order of

A. R. COLLINS, SEC'Y.
Denison, Texas.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 5 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.— No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases seculior to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Adpress or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experiedce should insure confidence.

Nervous Debility

Cured in every case permanently and speedily. No one need suffer from this distressing complaint. Do not delay, but consult either by letter or in person, DR. WILFORD, 148 St. Clair St. Toledo, O.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next regular session, December term 1875, for the purpose of vacating two alleys in the town of Cedar Creek in Paul Lung's addition, in said county. Said alleys running east and west, one bounded on the north by lands of Paul Lung, on the south by the north line of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the other running between lots Nos, 1, 2, 3 and 5. Said alleys proposed to be vacated passes over lands owned by Paul Lung, Sarah Ann Smith, John Henry Houser, Matilda Houser, and Jonathan Houser and they are the only persons affected by said vacation.

his
PAUL X LUNG,
mark
her
SARAH ANN X SMITH,
mark
JOHN H. HOUSER,
JONATHAN HOUSER.

Nov 4 3t

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James R. Cooper Administrator of the estate of Henry Esselburn, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, CLERK.

Oct. 21

BARGAINS

THE RACKET

STILL CONTINUES!

—AT—

Millers & Casebeer's!

More Goods foa LESS MONEY than any other house in the country, is the reason why they sell more goods than any other 4 store in Auburn. We are confident that we have the Largest, Cheapest and most desirable stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES,

and GROCERIES,

Ever brought to this market and feel justified in blowing about our Goods and Prices

SPECIAL DRIVES.

5000 yards best Heavy Shirtidg 12c per yard.
1000 yards best yard wide Bleached Muslin 10c
All wool Fannell 2c per yard.
1000 yards best heavy brown muslin 8, 9 and 10c,
10 Chests of Tea at jobbers prices to blose.
5000 yards all sprague prints for 6c.
5000 Dark Styles Prints for 6c

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Ooleng "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cc's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal Oil, Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices,— Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted.

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 30, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.16	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	.75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.40	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	@ .65	Butter	.3
Potatoes	@.20	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.00	Eggs	16
Clover Seed	8.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	.45 @ .50	Timothy Hay	12.00

All kinds of soap at Beard's.

The squirrels are now migrating.

The wheat looks green and nice.

Go to Beard's for old wheat flour.

Onions and cranberries at Beard's.

Go to Beard's for baskets of all kinds.

Fresh groceries of all kinds at Beard's.

"Ingin" summer has got done loafing around.

Soda fountains and ice cream freezers are at a discount.

Summer kitchens have been promoted to woodsheds.

Guy Plum is occupying his new brick residence.

Rake up the leaves around your homes and burn them.

Beard has a fine lot of stationery very cheap.

Beard keeps his salt in the dry. There is the place to get it.

Game-cock fighting has opened up.—Get 'em in trim.

Mr. Bender, at the Brewery wants to sell his residence.

S. U. Tarney makes the best bologna in town. Call in and get a link.

White fish is scarce in the market. Sam Weaver has a shop at Garrett.

Beard is closing out, and will sell many articles at cost.

You can get the Halls Patent Husking Gloves at T. B. Ttten's.

Everyoody that wants to kill their dorgs can do it now.

J. C. Sommers occupies his new house over Cedar Creek.

Jno. Hebel is moving that brick pile. All sing.

Miller & Casebeer's is the popular trading place for the ladies.

The nobbiest ties in town just received at Rakestraw a Jackman's.

Great bargains in Ready-made Clothing given by Rakestraw & Jackman.

Now come and buy your Underwear cheap at Rakestraw a Jackman.

Two night policeman are now employed at Waterloo.

Rain and cold weather came upon us Tuesday night last.

A. J. Little has moved his law office over the Central grocery.

Mr. Carter, of Waterloo, is now employed at the Locke saloon, on Ninth street.

For retouched and Burnished photographs, call at Gordon & Godards' Gallery.

Pete Brandon closed the Eigh-street billiard hall Saturday night. A good time was had.

The board fence next to the Granger store don't present a very nice appearance.

Wm. Dancer is building a tasty picket fence fronting his residence on Jackson street.

Best five cent cigar in town at Beard's.

Its the belles that [illegible] the boys to church. Not one out of twenty-five can tell the text.

Tom. [illegible] has been buying apples and poultry for several days past. See, dinna.

"All Hallow E'en" day has passed, and the boys went down on the cabbage easy.

Mr. McClellan is occupying his fine residence in Somer's addition, facing on Seventh-st.

How noble and how grand it is to have a wife who will build fires these cold mornings.

Buckwheat cakes and grease will be feasted on by those who have long finger nails, from now on.

The bakers complain of the new wheat and say its hard to made good bread therefrom.

All sleeping cars running on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad were withdrawn last Monday.

Mr. Henry, of Defiance, will establish a large insurance agency here in a few days.

We are obliged to the Waterloo Press for a "proof" of the County Institute proceedings.

A complete stock of furnishing goods all of the latest styles always on hand at Rakestraw a Jackman's.

Mr. Lauferty will leave Sunday night for another supply of clothing. Call at his new store in Hebel's building.

There is a rumor afloat that parties have been selling pork and lard from hogs that were suffering of the new desease.

Smokers are making considerable of a run on Davenport, for his "Fancy" cigar.

For the las few days the streets of our thriving city have presented quite a business-like appearance.

Messrs. Singer a Pike are offering extra inducements in Furs, at Fort Wayne See advertisement.

WANTED.

To trade a pair of Bob-sleds for a good milch cow. Enquire at Sprott & Son's.

Mr. McIntyre has put a fine floor in his new block ash and walnut alternating making it the handsomest in town.

You can hunt quail and partridges now, but don't slaughter them for fun. Game is getting very scarce here and we should protect it.

A family living near Butler had a 3 year old child scalded to death by the accidental tipping of a pot of boiling lye.

Dr. Chas. Fox has employed Chris., formerly of Heppel's zaloon. Their medicines are warranted to either kill or cure.

The M. E. Social will meet with Mrs. Dr. Ford on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A general invitation is given to all.

Don't throw away your money for poor inartistic photographs, but call at Gorden & Godards' Auburn Art Gallery and get the best finished photos! Satisfaction guaranteed.

A team of ponies from Waterloo made a lively run up Jackson street last Sunday, but no damage was done. For particulars see Kahn at the clothing store.

A Auburn girl riding on the cars, crossed the aisle, kicked a young man up against the window and remarked: "I was brung up never to allow a yaller-eyed man to wink at me."

John O'Connell, now keeps one of the best restaurants in Fort Wayne, at Con's old place near the Mayer House. John knows how to get things up to suit the public taste.

Cold, piercing winds and driving rains seldom fail to briing on a cough cold or horaseness at this season and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every house. For sale by all druggists.

There was some talk of a shooting match on the wing. A granger that was in a hurry to make the train pulled one of the betting party around so much that the fellow could'nt say anything and the match was postponed. "Lets bank once more."

Eaton & Co., have furnished a very nice suite of rooms over Davenport's drug store, where they will dish oysters and other luxuries in first class style, at all hours, day and night. They have the handsomest restaurant in town.

We are in receipt of a handsome printed pamphlet containing an interesting account of the Second Atlantic voyage of our excessent friend Hon. E. L. Chittenden of Fort Wayne, made last summer. The spicy little volume is duly appreciated.

A desperate naval engagement took place on the raging canal near Fort Wayne last week. One of the crew of the Shamrock, Alber Cronkheit, was shot through the heart, by one of the crew of the boat named A. P. Edgerton.

For the best 5 cent cigar, go to Davenport's and call for the "Fancy."

The artesian well at Fort Wayne has penetrated mother earth to the depth of [illegible]. It will require a greater penetration than that to discover the one thing needful in that sapth-lighted city.

We notice a fine brick pavement is being put down on Maple-st., Waterloo, and it adds largely to the beauty of the street. If we had good pine or oak walks here we would be just as well satisfied.

The Town Board is petitioned to appoint a night police, and the question now is, shall we have one or two. Nearly all the business houses have subscribed liberally to help defray the expense of such an appointment.

The Baltimore road is not running their trains now to suit the people at all. Our friends are cut off from receiving any mail at Spencerville. The fast train only stops at one or two stations, and the accommodation trains are run at night. We pray for a change.

We saw a lady leading a good sized pup the other night. He made for every open door, and generally went through. The last we saw of him he was mounting a pair of stairs, with his mistress at his heels and if the rope held she got to the top quite easy.

Sol Shearer and A. C. Wilson have about finished their mammoth building for a planing mill, and expect to get most of the machinery in this winter.—They have purchased the machines lately run by Mr. Berry, and expect to add so as to make it first class.

J. P. Widney, Esq., has retired as Justice of the Peace, his time having expired, and Jacob Walborn, Esq., took possession of that office last Saturday. Mr. Widney has made a very efficient officer, and has given very general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

The Garret city "News" says: "When Joe Loveland leaves Corunna she will loose a good citizen."

Yes, that's true. And when Joe starts on the road to Brighton, hook and line, Corunna will feel as destitue as she would without Sunday-schools and bibles.

New Baltimore—hic—fasht mail—hic—train took breath—hic—all out of me, said a Jackson street man as he stumbled into bed with his boots on, last night, and then there arose beside him a tall, white form and a bootjack, and the job left unfinished by that fast mail was completed by an angry female.

Somebody has put us under a lasting obligation. A dog in the south part of town has been making night hideous, with his bark for some time past. But we heard a shot the other night when everything was still but the dog, and now he's still, at least we have not heard him since the memorable night. Every dog has his day.

Garrett City now enjoys the luxury of a Democratic paper, the "News," the first number of which was issued last week by C. W. Wing & Co. We doubt the expediency of putting in a paper there just now, but if Wing & Co., can stand it, we can. We hope it will escape the usual vicissitudes of a new paper, and improve in appearance.

John Treesh has sold out his interest in the bakery and grocery store on Main street, and has opened a new meat market in Markel's old stand, where he desires to see all those who want a good article of fresh meet. Mr. J. Ober has bought the bakery and grocery store which he intends running in good style.

We're 'going home to die no more, is what a couple of gents thought joing down Jackson street behind a pair of frightened ponnies, last Sunday. They were stopped at the end of the street by Mr. Tefft. The buggy jumped out of one of the gentleman and hurt itself a trifle. The damage was small, breaking one wheel of the horse and the hind leg of the buggy.

We object to any two cent paper copying items from the COURIER, without giving the proper credit. We don't care so much about our prose items, but when original poems contributed by our local talent to these columns are copied entire, without so much as intimating where they sprang from, it is more than our patience can stand. The Ft. Wayne "News" will please take notice.

A fellow went into Davis' ware-house, the other day, and laid down "for to snooze," and snooze he did. The ware-house was locked up. About 12 o'clock his stomach said, "I quess I will," and after pawing around awhile he thought different. Some boys were passing and then he brawled out, fire, murder, &c. to attract their attention. He got out after one of the boys went several squares and got the key.

This good little boy was sitting on the front steps whittling up his sister's embroidery frames and muttering to himself, "This ain't no good world to live in unless a feller is his father's and mothers' only orphan boy. What makes me git so mad is to have my sister go and take all my ripe peaches to give to that big loafer of a sweetheart of hers that come round here seven nights in a week to git a square meal, and makes out as if he wanted to talk politics with the old man. I wish they'd marry and go to Texas, I do!" And then he threw the remnants of the frames in the treet and seemed lighter hearted.

The most popular cigar in town, is the "Fancy," kept by Davenport.

The Rifle Team contest at Pleasant Lake last, Wednesday, Oct 27th, between Chicago, Jackson and Ft. Wayne was quite an interesting affair. In the 200 yard range, Chicago and Jackson were a tie. In the 500 yards, Ft. Wayne was far ahead, but darkness came on before it was finished, and it was postponed until the 10th of this month at Jackson. The team should commence where they left off. Mr. Simmons made things pleasant and agreeable at the lake during the stay of his quests.

The new jail edifice and Sheriff's residene will be ready for occupancy in a few days. Without doubt it is one of the best constructed buildings in the country, for the money invested. Messrs Crane & Duncan, the contractors, can rest from their labors with the conviction that they have given the people full value for the price they have received for their work. It is a most substantial and well built structure, neat and handsome in workmanship, strong and durable in its material. We can challenge the country for a better. The jail part is particularly a success. With cells as though hewn in the solid rock, promises a safe and sure retreat for those who ignore the law, and with care there will be no escapades to chronicle, or battered Sheriff's to relate the desparate attempts of wicked men.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk, during the month of October:

Harrison M. Daniels and Mary E. Lower, George Frick and Sylvia DeLong Wm. A. Hustin, Elizabeth A. Dirram, Franklin T. Smith, Isadora Clepper, Jon W. Bell, A. Husseleman, G. C. Gfeller O. C. Likes, E. Johnson, M. E. Hanberger, J. R. Stiles, Lucinda Bloomfield, R. F. Harrington, Emma Garver, C. C. Welch, Sarah C. Titler, W. R. Wier, H. M. Leighner, C. Kuch, Margaret Shull, L. D. Nelson, Melbina Keeran, J. A. Barton, Lydia Freesh, Daniel Gardner, M. H. Hendricks, E. Walker, Mary Keefer, W. H. Davis, E. J. Shutt, S. S. Ball, Rohama Burrell, Michael Boland, C. M. McWillan, Z. T. Kagy, M. A. Bishop.

Bret Harte's new novel, "Gabriel Conroy," which is at last completed, and carfully guarded in the publishers' safe, calls forth the highest anticipations in literary circles. It will be begun as a serial in the November number of Scribner's Magazine, without illustrations, for it is said to be graphic beyond need of them, and full of incident. The story takes its title, "Gabriel Conroy," from its hero, a simple, good-hearted, honest old miner, of a type somewhat different from that of his illustrious predecessors in Mr. Harte's writings. Several familiar friends, nevertheless, renew old acquaintance, among them Col. Starbottle The story is wholy in Mr. Harte's original field, and is said to fulfill, as a novel the promise of his very best tales. The opening is pronounced by critics who have had access to the manuscript, to be very powerful; it is a terrible picture of a starving camp, and from this start the story is said to hold the reader with almost uncomfortable grip, seeing that he has to wait month after month. —[New York Tribune,

Coroner's Inquest.

GARRETT. IND., Nov. 2d, 1875

The undersigned jurors empanneled this day to hold an inquisition on the body of James Armstrong, found dead in the township of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind., do report the true name of said person is as above given to-wit; James Armstrong; that at the time of his death he was about 58 years of age, that he was of light complexion, heavy made 5 ft. 8 in. high, had grey eyes and grey hair; when he died he was dressed in dark cloth pants vest and coat, brown over-alls, and had on his person, so far as we have been able to ascertain, no valuables

Given under our hands the second day of November, 1875:

A. H. Putt,
W. Cowan,
Thos. Mallony,
John Koms,
S. M. Sherman,
F. R. Prontz.
} Jurors

We the undersigned jurors empanneled and sworn on the second day of November, 1875. at Garrett, in the township of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind., by J. J. Latson coroner of said county, to inquire and true presentment made in what manner and by whom James Armstrong, whose body was found at the boarding house of Hugh Madison, on the morning of November 2nd, 1875, came to his death.

After having heard the evidence and examined the body, we do find that deceased came to his death by strangulation while under the influence of liquor he having fallen and received injuries upon forehead and nose causing severe epistaxis, and, which the jury do find caused the death of the said James Armstrong.

Given under our hands at the time and place of said inquisition aboved mentioned:

A. H. Putt,
Thos. Mallony,
W. Cowan,
S. M. Sherman,
John Koms,
F. R. Prontz,
} Jurors.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Dr. Detchon's Whooping Cough Specific cures this disease in one weeks time. If used generally, it will save the lives of hundreds. Do not let your children die of Whooping Cough, when one bottle of this Specific will cure it. It moderates all the severer symptoms within the first twenty-four hours. For sale at Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. Sept. 30-y.

What sense is there in paying a taylor four prices for clothing, when a more stylish cut, superior made garment, can be procured for a much less price at the Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne. The best dressed people are wearing Derlins, Carhart & Whitford's makes, sold by, Sam, Pete & Max.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The annual Teachers' Institute for the county assembled in Agricultural Hall, Waterloo at half past one o'clock p. m., Monday, November 1, 1875.

After a song by the members, and prayer by Rev. J. B. Fowler, the county Superintendant, J. A. Barns, called the Institute to order and presided. D. M. Allen was chosen Secretary, and Callie Britton and Mr. Barton Assistant Secretaries.

O. M. Record was chosen critic for the day, and Query Box was established, to contain nothing but practical questions, and be in charge of C. M. Merica.

A musical exercise in charge of Prof. Leslie, was followed by recess.

"Division of Integers," was given by J. C. Fretz, followed by "Penmanship," from O. M. Record, and a general discussion.

A programme for the evening was announced by the Superintendant, the critic reported, and after music, an adjournment was carried until 7 o'clock p. m.

The evening session was opened by singing in charge of Prof. Leslie.

An essay upon the "Vice of Profanity was read by Miss Josie Gillett, followed by a declamation from Mr. Willrout Music and recess came next.

After recess Miss M. E. Walsworth read a selection, C. M. Merica and C. H Thurstin each gave declamations, Miss Hattie Griswold a recitation, and Messrs Fretz and High a dialogue. After music the Institute was dismissed until Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING.

1. Institute met at its usual place of meeting—opened by singing and prayer
2. Instructions in music by Prof. Leslie.
3. Miss Daniels conducted a class in reading, giving exercise in breathing and voice culture, and handling the subject in a very practical and thorough manner.
4. Class in Arithmetic by L. C. Barton; subject—the true multiplicand, pertaining to square and cubic measure, explained by the use of a few practical examples.
5. Music.
6. A recess of of 15 minutes.
7. Music.
8. Miss Mahuran's class in analysis.
6. Class in Arithmetic by Mr. Blake; subject—reduction of fractions.
10. Music and adjournment for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. Institute called to order at 1:30.
2. Exercises in music by Prof. Leslie; followed by a few interesting remarks from Wm. A. Bell, of the Indana School Journal.
3. Class in Decimals, by D M. Allen. followed by a lively discussion by members of the institute.
4. Music; followed by remarks from Father Stough.
5. Recess of 15 minutes.
6. Miss Eva Hadsell's model class in Geography.
7. Dilgard conducted a class in Interest.
8. Programme announced for Wednesday. Remarks by Mr. Smith of South Bend. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening was devoted to listening to an address from Mr. W. Bell. The speaker took for his theme, the "Home and the School," and handled the subject in the most thorough manner. The hall was densely packed with an interested audience, in becoming necessary to bring extra seats. At the conclusion of Mr. B's remarks, he made appeal in behalf of the Educational Department of the Centennial exposition.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Bell, Mr. Cyrus Smith was called out and entertained the audience for a few minutes.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Institute convened at 9 o'clock a. m. Followed by an exercise of one half hour in music.

At 10 ten Mr. Merica called his class in Arithmetic, taking up the subject of the "Least Common Multiple." The subject was practically and thoroughly discussed. Followed by a class in History, by the Superintendant, on the Ptesidents of the Republic before the Constitution was adopted. Followed by a recitation in Grammar by Prof. Record, of Auburn. Adjourned by music.

The following names was enrolled up to last evening:

Lucinda Daniels,
Rene Boyer,
Sarah Zahner,
Sadie Brandrige,
J M Jackman,
Emma Gilliland,
Libbie Rice,
Hattie Griswold,
Lydia Beams,
C J Coats,
J N Mc·ardy,
John Wychoff,
John Farver,
Ella Phillips,
Susie Clark,
Belle Arford,
Mary Crise,
Mal Nelson,
Jessie Britton,

Mollie Lyon,
Mary M Brunbridge,
Della Strow,
Drusie Shull,
Francis Stall,
Francella Hammond,
Josie Gillett,
Emma Tindall,
Laura Kenedy,
C P Houser,
Libbie Bevler,
A Province,
J J Enkwright,
Annie Cahill,
Henry Watson,
Sarah Allen,
Nannie Hornberger,
Rose Phillips,
F S Fillmore.

J H McCarly
H A Hoffman,
Clarence Cook,
Joseph Shilling,
C M Merica
Jennie Husselman,
James Boyle,
J S Otis,
J M Beard,
L M Bassett,
Henry Cox,
F K blake
Frank Ford,
B F Fretz,
Alla Goldsmith,
J Kingler;
Millie Kester,
Jennie Noragon,
J E Dilgard,
L B Nelson,
J G Lawhead,
M E Walsworth,
Sarah Shoub,
Clara Wiley,
Rosa Crane,
Anna Stoody,
W H Harms.
E C Miller,
J J Walter,
Jessie Daniels,
J H Merica,
Cedelia Shaffer,
Cam Hadsell,
J M Noragon,
Helen Parker,
A H Zerkel,
W H Clark,
J S Ash,
A C Mayswinkle,
J R Steves,
Dr Darby,
Allie Mann,
Ida Mahuran,
Jösie Thomas,
J H Brown,
Frankie Miller,
Almon Jennings,
Martha Simon,
Priscilla Yoder,
Ella Emanuel,
Thomas J Baxter,

A B Wyatt,
L L Blair,
John Bring,
C H Thurstin,
Rose Britton,
Ella Smith,
J C Fretz,
L H Shoub,
L C Barton,
H H Slaybaugh,
S M High,
W H Mitchell,
W S Maxwill,
Mamie Goldsmith,
M J Waterman,
Laura Clark,
Edith Platter,
Lottie Chilson,
W H Shatto,
A B Walsworth,
O M Record,
Alla Shoub,
Byron Grube,
W M Urie,
B B McEndarfer,
A Gonser,
H K Dess,
Frank Dragoo,
Ida Showers,
C R Reed,
Mrs J A Barns,
Frank Gillett,
Mrs A E [illegible]
Libbie Parnell,
W H Hoagland,
Olive Peterman,
W H Leas,
Dell Parnell,
Carson C Hadsell,
Eva Hadsell,
Ida I Blaker,
Kate Kingsley,
Laura Chamberlan,
Jrsie Rush,
J L Ackley,
Lillie McIntyre,
J E Dermot,
W W Spangler,
Ada Coper,
Ed Thomson,
Mattie Case,

John A. Walters
Lizzie Dugan
E. C Houser
Frank Scholes
J. M. Boyle
J A Campbell
Dick Baxter
H A Winslow
Ruth Keeran
Clara Woolsey
Clara Miller
Charley Lewis
Lizzie Lamson
R A Lacey
Viola Dukes
Emory Mets
M F Long
Rose Moody
Dilla Thrasher
Anna Thrasher
Katie Zonker
Camilla Britton
Libbie Gee
Wm Keeran
T H Tomlinson
W H Mc ntosh
W A Jones
Ellora Miller
Morilla snoby

A Blaker
Bell Hornberger
B A Hadsell
I Leeter
Julia Livergood
F B VanAuken
J R Irish
Sue Hornberger
Wm A Bell
Mattie Case
Katie Barbe
Mattie Case
Christie Baker
J A Crum
Dora Hall
Miss M M Eberly
A Lackey
Laura Murphy
E Waters
J H Shaffer
Cyrna Smith
Lottie Hay.
Eliza Waler
Geo McIntosh
T J Baxter
Lou Blaker
J H Leslie
J N Hursh

BUTLER ITEMS.

—Slight snow on Saturday night.

School out last Friday; vacation four weeks.

—Don't forget the Temperance Drama Thursday and Friday nights. A large attendance is expected.

—I see several Ohio citisens sojourning in Butler while court is in session there. Wonder why?

—Mr. S. L. Ball and Miss Ruhama Burrell were married on Wednesday October 27th.

—Monday morning every man you met was smoking a cigar—reason why E. Ocker and Mrs Mary Keefer were married. The wedding took place at the residence of Squire Fay Saturday evening Oct. 30th.

—Dr. Hoopingarner's building on the corner of Broadway and North St—formerly used for drugs—is being remodeled into a first-class boarding house. Mrs. Rice will conduct it.

—W. E. Sargent has sold his new hotel, previously called "Eel River House" but lately re-christened 'Sargent House' to Mr. Green [not of the "Waverly House"] It is understood that Mr. Sargent will move with his family to Chicago.

—A. J. Sternberg is about retiring from the "Butler House." Mr. Shutt from Spencerville will take his place.—Mr. Corser, owner of the building, has decided to add another story to and otherwise improve it. Whether he will do it this fall or not I am not informed.

—We have a very wicked young man in Butler. One day last week, he called on two young ladies, and told them that it was his farewell call, as he had just received a message and he must go. Of course they thought he meant he must go to Europe, and were affected accordingly. After having discoursed at some length on his regret at being obliged to leave he arose, kissed M——affectionately, C——ditto, remarking that he never felt more grieved for anything in his life. Then C——asked him where he was going. "I must go up the store" he said, and got out of the door as quickly as he could.

"LENA."

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 385 4th avenue, New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pains in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by J. H. [illegible]

No. 5 4w

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1875.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

THE Prohibition candidate for Governor of Iowa, at the recent election, received less than 200 votes.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has refused the ex-Empress Eugenie permission to pass twenty-four hours *incognita* in Paris.

METEOROLOGISTS note the fact that the past summer was cooler by five degrees than the average seasons for eighty years.

THE yield of precious metals in the United States, which has for some time fluctuated from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 per year, will, it is estimated, in 1875 aggregate very nearly $100,000,000.

WE read in an Eastern paper that two men near Troy have averaged $400 a month during the past summer, catching frogs and selling them in the New York market at 30 cents a pound. And it hasn't been a good season for frogs either.

JOHN J. GEGHAN, the author of the famous "Geghan bill" that passed the last Ohio Legislature, and the man who was responsible for the introduction of the religious issue into the late canvass, was defeated for a re-election, receiving the lowest vote of any candidate on the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati.

IT is stated that Jewell and Bristow both strenuously opposed the appointment of Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Interior, and some Washington correspondents are predicting that there will be trouble between Bristow and Chandler, as both are bluff, headstrong men who like to have their own way.

THE overworked bakers of New York clamor for less work and more pay. They allege that they are compelled to work eighteen hours daily, with no respite on the Sabbath, for which they receive on an average but $11 per week. At some establishments they are paid $6 per week, with board—two meals a day, mainly of bread and coffee.

HERE is a warning to artists. A painting on exhibition in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, which the Appropriation Committee was recommended to purchase, and representing "Abraham Lincoln's First Earnings," has been mutilated by some vandal who cut out of the canvas the representation of a silver half dollar in Uncle Abe's hand.

H. S. HOWE, a citizen of Chicago, who had refused to put his fare in the box of a bob-tail car, or to pay it except to an authorized conductor, was ejected by a special policeman, and charged with disorderly conduct, in that his refusal to pay fare was a breach of the peace. Mr. Howe was acquitted, and now several counter-suits are to be instituted against the street-car company.

SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, explains now that the newspapers were included in the increase under the Postal law for which he stood sponsor, "by inadvertence." In other words, the Senator was in so great haste to oblige his clients, the opponents of cheap postage, that he hadn't time to see how the change they wanted would affect the public. The Senator proposes to have the law amended when Congress meets, but he hardly need trouble himself. The matter will be promptly attended to, whether he takes any action or not.

MR. CHARLES COLLINS, editor of the Sioux City *Times*, in a letter to his paper from Washington, says there is no doubt that a general Indian war will be inaugurated this fall. The Indians, he states, are generally dissatisfied with the way the Black Hills treaty terminated, and it is a matter of regret with them that they did not commence then by killing the Commissioners. Mr. Collins says Gen. Crook, commander of the Department of the Platte, has for some time been preparing for a conflict with the Indians, and will be ready when the necessity arises.

A LIVELY battle between college boys and Odd Fellows—who proved themselves to be fighting fellows as well—occurred at New Haven, Ct., the other day. A procession of the order was marching by the classic precincts of Yale, when the students, moved by a spirit of deviltry, commenced pelting them with stones. The Odds retaliated by charging upon the collegians with drawn swords, which they used to some effect, as we are told that several of the students were wounded. The latter, who have been accustomed to riding rough-shod over everybody and everything, were somewhat astonished at the vigorous manner in which the members of the mystic order met and repelled their attack. It is hoped the youngsters will profit by the lesson taught them.

THE Indians of the Creek Nation are taking steps to rid themselves of the worthless and rascally pale-faces who have taken up their abode in that country. Through their National Council they have enacted a law forbidding citizens of the nation, under penalty of $300 fine, to give employment to emigrants from the States. The class of people seeking a temporary hiding place, from the surrounding States, to avoid arrest from the authories in those States, has long been a matter of complaint to the Creeks, and it is supposed they will be obliged to leave if they are not allowed to work for their board, as many have done heretofore, for a few days in a place, then steal a horse and leave.

THOSE fast railway trains bowling over the country at almost lightning speed are very nice things to look upon, and very nice things to travel on for people who have a fancy for rapid traveling; but there is danger in them, nevertheless. This mile-a-minute travel will be the death of somebody yet, an affirmation which finds ample corroboration in the hair-breadth escape which a directors' train on the New York Central had the other day. The train referred to was made up of a locomotive and palace car, the latter containing William H. Vanderbilt and several other railroad magnates. At one of the stations on the road one of the switches had been inadvertently left open and they were thrown over to the branch. At the extravagant rate at which they were going it was impossible to remedy the mistake or slacken the speed, and it was almost a miracle that they were not thrown from the track and dashed to pieces. The only thing that saved them from such a fate was the fortunate fact that at the other end of the branch the switch, although open, was supplied with a patent self-adjusting arrangement calculated to set the switch in an emergency. Although considered unreliable, often failing to work satisfactorily, in this instance it did its duty well. As the train struck the switch it was lifted to the main track and the danger escaped. The concussion ejected all the passengers in the coach from their chairs, barking shins and smashing decanters, dishes, etc., but occasioning no serious injuries. Had the switch been such as are in common use on the line, or had the patent "frog" failed to operate, the result would certainly have been most disastrous.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE District Attorney of Brooklyn has entered *nolle prosequis* in all the suits growing out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and there is little probability that the great scandal will ever come prominently before the public again.... Damaging evidence has been discovered against La Page, the French Canadian arrested at Pembroke, N. H., for the horrible murder of Miss Josie Langmaid.

A SAD fate befell Mr. and Mrs. Murray, a newly-married couple, at Cheshire, Ct., the other day. The house in which they had taken rooms was destroyed by fire, and they perished in the flames.... A shocking domestic tragedy is reported from Mercer, Me. Greenleaf Tracy murdered the divorced wife of Hiram Walton, who had been living with Tracy, but who had been pardoned and returned to Walton, by shooting her with a shot-gun. He then fled to the woods and took his own life. Cause, jealousy.

W. J. ANDERSON, until recently business manager and Treasurer of the Hartford (Ct.) *Evening Post*, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the concern to the amount of $20,000.... The large dry goods house of Morgan Bros., in Montreal, was entered by burglars, a few nights ago, and robbed of $20,000 worth of goods.... A disease similar to the epizootic is making sad havoc with the cattle of several counties on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river.

A MEMBER of the Order of United Irishmen has been tried by a court-martial of his fellows, at New York, for betraying the secrets of the order, and sentenced to die the death of a traitor.

JOHN DOLAN, who was arrested at New York, about two weeks ago, on suspicion of murdering Mr. James H. Noe in his store last summer has just been tried, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but very strong.

WILLIAM THOMPSON and William Ellis, both colored, have been sentenced to death at New York, for the murder of Abram Weisburg, a Jew peddler, near that city in September last.

THE WEST.

ELMER WASHBURN, Chief of the United States Detective Service Bureau, has succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of counterfeiters whose headquarters were at Centralia, Ill. Six boxes of the queer were unearthed in the woods, aggregating some $150,000 in fifty-cent fractional currency and $5 national bank notes, and $1,000 in $50 national bank notes. The $5 notes were on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, First National Banks of Peru and Aurora, and the Paxton and Canton National Banks of Illinois. Several of the counterfeiters were arrested. They had been living a quiet life in Centralia, having excited no attention or suspicion from the citizens.

THE biggest blow which the whisky ring has received was struck the other day, at St. Louis, in the conviction of Col. John A. Joyce, late Revenue Agent, upon an indictment for frauds in the Revenue Department. The verdict fell upon Joyce and his friends like a thunderbolt, and has caused the utmost consternation among the members of the ring all over the West.... In a quarrel, near Clearwater, Wright county, Minn., last week, Nathan Laughton shot and instantly killed his brother Orrin.... Six colored persons were drowned at St. Louis, a few days ago, by the capsizing of a boat.... The St. Louis *Journal*, of a recent date, says that the great bridge across the Mississippi at that place, from which the people expected so much in breaking down oppressive monopolies, is not only a grinding monopoly itself, but is in league with other great monopolies for oppressing the people. Recently the Bridge Company refused to give permission to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to cross the bridge with their wires. The telegraph company, however, believing themselves right, laid their wires, which were torn town by the bridge monopolists, and the *Journal* thinks the Bridge Company is working in the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent cheaper telegraph rates.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration, which laid waste a large portion of the most important part of the city. The fire began at daylight on the morning of Oct. 26, in a private dwelling on A street, and in a very short time extended to C street, destroying the county building, the International Hotel, and several other prominent structures in its course, and soon the whole business portion of C street from the Odd Fellows' building south was a mass of flames, with no adequate means at hand for checking the fire. The offices of the *Territorial Enterprise*, the *Evening Chronicle*, and the *Footlight* were totally destroyed. From C street the fire spread across to Piper's Opera-House and the adjoining buildings on D street to the railroad depot and the Consolidated Virginia mine. The depot succumbed, and in a few minutes the hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia, together with the large 60-stamp mill and the stamp department of the California mine were destroyed. The Ophir mine works, which had just been completed, were the finest on the Comstock lode, and were totally destroyed. Both the Ophir and the Consolidated Virginia shafts were bulkheaded, so that the fire was kept out of the mines. The fire continued to rage during the entire morning, all efforts to stop its course proving futile. There was a poor supply of water and the fire-engines seemed to have no effect on the driving element. Street after street was swept away, and families rendered houseless, huddled in the streets, shivering with cold and terror. Houses on every side of the burning district were blown up with giant powder, the authorities hoping to arrest the flames in this manner, but a piercing October wind, what they call in that country a "Washoe zephyr," was blowing, and flaming embers were carried rods away, lighting on the houses which had not already been attacked. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon before the fire was finally subdued. At that time the district burned over was three-quarters of a mile long by one-half a mile wide, embracing the finest part of Virginia City. Ten thousand persons were rendered homeless, and upward of $3,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from St. Louis. A young man named Robert Fogg shot his betrothed, Miss Pauline Flochman, a beautiful girl of 17, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then plunged a knife three times into his breast, and died in a few minutes. Both belonged to wealthy and respectable families.... Mrs. Stoddard, of Eaton county, Mich., recently gave birth to five children at one time. Once before she had three of a kind. Mother and children are said to be doing well.... A dispatch from Virginia City, Nev., dated Oct. 27, says: "At present it is impossible to state the loss of life by the late fire. Two men were killed on C street by a falling wall. There are numberless rumors of other casualties. Hundreds of families are homeless and hungry. The school houses, the only public buildings left, are open to them, but if immediate relief is not extended great suffering will ensue. Utter demoralization reigns in the city. Men, women and children wander about the desolate streets seeking shelter. The surrounding hills are dotted with camp fires. Few saloons remain, but the supplies of liquor have not been lacking, and the streets are alive with a drunken mob. The military is patroling the city for the protection of property. The best business men estimate the loss at $7,500,000, one-third being insured in foreign companies and the rest in local companies. A large number of women and children have been sent to Carson, Gold Hill, Reno, and California. There are fully 3,000 people without food, beds, roofs, or money. Of these fully 500 are without necessary clothes. Should harsh weather soon set in much suffering must ensue. The people are in good spirits, and, while terribly afflicted, are the pluckiest, bravest lot I ever had to do with. Hundreds are too proud to say they need help, and ladies go out and find women and children needing food but ashamed to beg it. The feeling is relaxing, however, under the kind offices of the Relief Committee, which is already partly organized. Some shanties are already being put up."

AT a State oratorical contest at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, the first prize was won by a woman—Miss Evelyn M. Chapman, of Simpson College.

THE SOUTH.

GEORGE C. PICKETT, a prominent General in the rebel army, died recently at his home in Norfolk, Va.... Louisville is making it hot for the gamblers which have so long pestered the city.

MOSES P. HANDY and Charles J. Jones, late of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, and James H. Beale, Jr., late of the Boston *Post*, have purchased the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI and West Tennessee experienced a severe earthquake shock, accompanied by a rumbling noise, on the evening of Oct. 27.

FOUR men were killed in a coal mine near Richmond, Va., last week, by an explosion of fire-damp.... Five persons were killed and several severely injured, at Lomax, Ark., last week, by the explosion of the boiler of a saw mill.

WASHINGTON.

GOV. AMES has written a letter to Attorney-General Pierrepont congratulating him for his successful efforts in bringing about a peaceable condition of affairs in Mississippi.... The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that weiss beer is taxable like any other fermented liquor.... A shawl valued at $1,000 was stolen from Mrs. Robeson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, while on a visit to Baltimore, the other day.... The Postoffice Department has decided to order the railway postal-car service between the cities of Pittsburgh and St. Louis, via the Pan-Handle and Vandalia route, passing through Indianapolis. By this means it is calculated that the present postal facilities of a very large portion of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys will be greatly augmented and improved.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has concluded his annual report. The invalid army-roll is 105,478, at an annual cost of $16,961,218. The invalid navy-roll is 1,636, at a total annual rate of $183,613. The roll of army widows is 104,885, at an annual cost of $12,835,579. The survivors of the war of 1812 number 15,875, at a yearly rate of $1,524,000. The widows of the war of 1812 number 5,163, at a total annual cost of $495,648.... Washington dispatches deny the reports of dissensions in the Cabinet on account of the appointment of Chandler as Secretary of the Interior.... President Grant, accompanied by some members of the Cabinet and other friends, visited Baltimore the other day, and were entertained by John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

DEPUTY SHERIFF JAMES KINNEHAN, a man well known by the sporting fraternity throughout the South and West, was last week shot and killed by a desperate man named Frank Flynn, at Hot Springs, Ark. Kinnehan, after he was shot, managed to rise and put one ball into Flynn. The trouble arose out of an article that appeared in a disreputable Chicago paper about Flynn's wife, he thinking that Kinnehan was responsible for it.

THE government appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims in the Union Pacific railroad case was argued in the Supreme Court last week, Attorney-General Pierrepont conducting the case for the government.... The President has issued his proclamation designating the 25th day of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the United States.

GENERAL.

JAY GOULD wants to control a through road from New York to San Francisco. Some time ago he obtained possession of the Union Pacific, and since then has been steadily working to attain his object. He now holds the Kansas Pacific, and the Chicago and Northwestern, and all he needs is a line from Chicago and St. Louis to New York, which will be supplied by a new road to be called the Erie and Chicago railroad.

THE natives of Porto Rico in New York have organized themselves into an association, after the manner of the Cuban patriots, to assist their fellow-countrymen at home in casting off the Spanish yoke.... There are rumors at Washington that the $4,000,000 to be distributed among Americans under the Geneva award is being unfairly divided. Of this sum $3,000,000 is said to have passed into the hands of a ring of lawyers. The matter will be brought up when Congress meets.... A circular of one of the New York commercial agencies states that during the first nine months of 1875 there were 5,334 commercial failures in all the States and Territories of the United States, with aggregate liabilities of $132,151,568. The greatest number in any one State was in Massachusetts, viz., 297. In New York city alone there were 146 failures, with liabilities amounting to $31,000,000.

HALF a dozen failures are reported in New York, on Saturday of last week, the principal one being Hoffman & Co., dry goods dealers, liabilities amounting to $208,000. The Ames Plow Company at Chicopee, Mass., and Robert Tilton, woolen manufacturer, of Cavendish, Vt., have also suspended, the liabilities of the former being $216,347 and the latter $140,000. McDonald & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, Wooster, Ohio, made an assignment the same day. Their liabilities are $500,000; and 200 men are thrown out of employment.... The President of the Boston and Albany Railroad has notified the Postoffice Department that from the 1st of December next until spring he will withdraw the train from Boston which makes connection with the fast mail train west of Albany, on the ground that it does not pay.

THERE is general complaint throughout the country of the want of currency of the denomination of fifty cents. None has been printed for more than seven months, and the supply in the Treasury and throughout the country is entirely exhausted. It will be several months before orders can be filled.... During the last fiscal year Chicago sold postage stamps to the value of $903,000, and St. Louis to the value of $440,000.... A Montreal dispatch says Guibord is to buried on the 18th of November. Having died on that day, six years ago, the members of the Institute Canadienne have chosen the anniversary of his death for the day of his burial.

THE Agricultural Department crop returns for October show that the wheat crop of the present year is a short one, and that there is a marked deterioration in the quality. The average thus far reported is about 80 per cent. of last year's production. If this indicates the total depreciation, it amounts to nearly 62,000,000 bushels, and gives the crop at 246,000,000 bushels. In quality the crop averages 14 per cent. below a sound condition. The condition of the corn crop is exceptionally high. The product reported this year falls short of 1874 about 4 per cent. The oats product is 5 per cent. greater than last year. The potato crop promises to be extraordinary, both in yield and quality. Tobacco is 2 per cent. above the average. Barley is 87 per cent of last year's crop, and buckwheat not far from the average.

THE October report of the Department of Agriculture contains accounts from New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota, showing a large decrease in the cranberry crop by insects and frost. The rice crop of the South is larger than usual. The sugar cane crop promises a poor yield. The sorghum crop is represented as generally fine. The hop crop is quite good. The hemp crop is very fine. The number of fattening cattle in the country is somewhat greater than last year.... The greatest loss by the Virginia City fire will be the stoppage of work. The destroyed machinery for crushing ore and separating dross from the precious metal cannot be replaced in less than four months. The gold product will be lessened thereby $1,000,000 per month, and the silver product $1,500,000 per month.... News has reached Boston that the crews of two vessels which left that city last summer have been killed and eaten by cannibals in the South Pacific Ocean. According to the story, the ill-fated vessels—the barks Jewess and Delia M. Long—became becalmed in the Auckland Islands, were boarded at night by hordes of cannibals, who overpowered the crews, plundered the ships, scuttled them, carried the prisoners ashore and had a big feast off them.

POLITICAL.

THE official vote of Ohio at the October election, as returned to the Secretary of State, shows the following results for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor: Governor — Hayes, 297,813; Allen, 292,264. Hayes' majority, 5,549. Lieutenant-Governor—Young, 297,931; Cary, 287,968. Young's majority, 9,963.

FOREIGN.

THE recent gale on the English coast proves to have been more destructive than first reports indicated. Many vessels were wrecked, and upward of a hundred lives lost.... The London *Times*, in chronicling the fact that a Manchester firm has begun to import calicoes from the United States, says: "The fact is significant, and, as importers say that the goods are of much better quality and appearance than ours, Manchester, it appears, has found a competitor at last, but that must depend upon the price."

KAISER WILLIAM, who has been hobnobbing with Victor Emanuel at Milan, Italy, has returned to Berlin.... It is again rumored that Bismarck contemplates retiring from official life, in consequence of ill-health.

THE *Mark Lane Express*, in a review of the grain trade, says of the European crop: "The more we know of the crop of 1875, the less satisfaction it gives.".... A new Ministry is to be formed in Spain, and King Alfonso is to join the Northern army. So says a Madrid telegram.... The extent of the destruction on land and sea caused by the recent storms in England and Scotland is even now but partially known, though the latest advices tell a fearful tale of flood and shipwreck. The floods in Lincoln county, England, are the most destructive known for years, the River Trent having overflowed its banks, washing away the railroad at that point and doing much other damage. Nineteen lives are known to have been lost by inundation at Nottingham and other towns in the Valley of the Trent, and it is feared that the worst has not been told. Over fifty lives were lost on the Scottish coast.

THE Prince of Wales embarked at Suez on the 26th of October, and immediately sailed for India.... The Servian Parliament has passed, by a vote of 64 to 42, a motion for war with Turkey.

ADVICES from Madrid deny the story of the love affair and assassination in which the King of Spain was represented as the principal actor.... A council of physicians has declared that Count Von Arnim is unable to bear the prolonged imprisonment to which he has been sentenced.... Emperor William, in a speech to the German Parliament the other day, said that "so far as human judgment can discern, peace is more assured than at any time during the twenty years preceding the reconstruction of the empire."

A LONDON paper, in an article on the cattle plague, says the number of cases in England for the quarter ending on the 16th of October was as follows: In Somersetshire, 88,000; Cheshire, 50,000; Dorsetshire, 48,000; Gloucestershire, 44,000; Oxfordshire, 39,000; Warwickshire, 33,000; Norfolk, 31,000; Cumberland, 23,000. Throughout England and Wales there were for some time over 500,000 cases. The money damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

Let Us Give Thanks.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

In accordance with a practice at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed, as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to an humble expression of thanks to Almighty God for ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the coming year. Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from which they are derived, and extend our obligation to the Father of All Mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year. By His continuing mercy, civil and religious liberty has been maintained; peace has reigned within our borders; labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamities. Apart from the other national blessings, each individual among us may thoughtfully recall and devoutly acknowledge the favors and protection which he has received.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people of the United States, from their accustomed vocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgments and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for the continuance of His divine favor.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one-hundredth.

U. S. GRANT, President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

EARTHQUAKES.

A Scientific Theory of their Cause—Some Interesting Facts About the Phenomena.

The Popular Science Monthly for October has an interesting and instructive paper on the phenomena of earthquakes, and the causes that produce them, from the pen of Prof. John J. Lake. The origin of earthquakes, says Mr. Lake, has been assigned to many causes, as the falling in of caverns, steam, the combustion of gases, volcanic and electric action.

Great subterranean noises and reports resembling thunder constitute the first features to be noticed concerning earthquakes. Father Kircher describes them as "a horrid sound resembling that of an infinite number of chariots driven fiercely forward, the wheels rattling, and the thongs of the whips cracking." At Colares, near Lisbon, in 1755 the sound of an earthquake is said to have been like "that of chariots, which increased till it equaled the roar of cannon." At Lisbon it resembled "a rattling of coaches in the street, with a frightful noise underground, resembling the rumbling of distant thunder." Various earthquakes have been said to resemble in sound empty carriages and the rolling of heavy vehicles.

A second feature of these phenomena is the upheaving of the ground during their prevalence, which is one cause of the sea retiring. During the great earthquake at Lisbon the bar at the mouth of the Tagus was laid bare. Other results of the upward movement were observed elsewhere. The water in a pond at Dunstal, in Suffolk, was jerked into the form of a pyramid. At some places the water was tossed out of the wells. At Loch Lomond, in Scotland, a large stone was forced out of the water, and at Riobamba, South America, on the 5th of January, 1797, the bodies of many of the inhabitants were thrown by this vertical action upon the hill of La Culla, which is several hundred feet high on the opposite side of the river.

A third peculiarity is the frequent horizontal and circular motion of the soil walls that had served to divide fields have been completely changed in direction, but without having been shattered or overthrown. Houses have also exchanged situations with each other.

It has been observed that clouds have become fixed or suspended over particular spots affected, or about to be affected, by earthquake, as in London in 1149.

Explosions of great violence frequently attend these convulsions, often with disastrous results. When Millitello was destroyed there was a great explosion heard in the fog that enveloped it. A similar explosion was heard in 1783, at Castel Nuovo, in Calabria, when that place was overwhelmed.

A further peculiarity is the exemption of certain spots, although the shocks were felt at all the surrounding neighborhood. Thus at Manchester, in 1777, St. Paul's Church and the Dissenting Chapel escaped.

Earthquakes are very frequently attended by thunder and lightning. At Munster, in 1612, thunder and lightning were heavy during an earthquake; and in Sicily, in 1693, it caused very great mischief. This conjunction of lightning with earthquake was noticed by Luke Howard, and constitutes what he designates "spurious earthquake." Peculiar rushing noises have also at times been perceived. These convulsions are attended by the disturbance of the magnetic needle, and compasses on board ship are for a long time useless.

The theory of the falling in of caverns being the cause of these phenomena cannot be maintained, and the hypothesis that they are caused by steam or the explosion of confined gases has scarcely a better foundation. The volcanic and igneous theory is not so easily to be disposed of, for it appears very clear that volcanic eruptions do produce earthquakes. Volcanoes produce these disturbances in two ways: 1. By their own direct motion. 2. By disturbing the electric equilibrium in their neighborhood. By far the most prominent agent seems to be electricity, and the Italians, who suffer so much from these calamities, consider it to be the only cause. On the 10th of January the castle of Augusta was blown up by the lightning firing the powder-magazine. At Minco, on the 11th, the shock was attended by "a mighty storm of lightning, thunder and hail that lasted six hours." The Archbishop's palace at Montreal was set on fire by the lightning. Ætna emitted great noises, flames and ashes during the shocks that overthrew Catania, but there does not appear to have been eruption. Furla, situated among limestone quarries, disappeared, and at several parts of the hill the rocks, which were previously almost as white as Geneva marble, had changed, and in the clefts made by the earthquake had become of a burnt color, as if fire and powder had been employed to rend them asunder. Millitello seems to have been destroyed before the 11th of January, for the country people, who dwelt on the neighboring ridge of mountains, affirmed that it was not to be seen on the morning of that day, to which time, from 12 o'clock on the 8th, it had been concealed in a thick fog. During the interval the mountain that lay on the north side of town had been split asunder—one portion overwhelming Millitello, so that not an inhabitant escaped. Francofonte, built chiefly of wood, escaped with little damage from the shocks, but was fired by lightning; the spire of the church—wood covered with lead—burnt down, and the nunnery of the Carmelites entirely destroyed so suddenly that five of the nuns were stifled in their beds. The largest part of the inhabitants of Lucchela escaped by flying from the town on the sudden disappearance of the castle, situated on rising ground. [illegible] experienced shocks on the 8th, with violent thunder and lightning. At Spezzano, on the 10th, "from morning till night there was [illegible] of thunder and [illegible] and earth had been [illegible] the town-house and [illegible] were destroyed [illegible] on the neighboring hills observed that this lightning had burnt the vines so that no crop could be expected for the season.

A Wonderful Column.

A correspondent with Prof. Jenney's Black Hills expedition gives the following description of "Bear Lodge," one of the most remarkable natural formations in that land of wonders:

The most remarkable object seen by the members of the expedition during the entire summer, is Bear Lodge itself. Seen at a distance, it resembles in outline an Indian lodge; but, upon a nearer approach, it proves to be a column of gray porphyry, that resembles granite in every particular, excepting the absence of mica. The column is composed of seventy-six smaller columns, that stand close together, as if quarried and carefully set upon its milk-white clay pedestal by a hand as strong and mighty as Jove's. The clay pedestal is about 1,500 feet in the diameter of its base, and rises 500 feet above the waters of the Belle Fourche, on the west bank of which it stands. Its sides slope with a handsomely-rounded curve that corresponds well with the broad base of the column that rests upon it. This column of rock, or rather this many-columned column of rock, is 900 feet across the base and 300 feet across its top, and rears its head 1,126 feet above the level of the Belle Fourche river. The topographers determined the measurement by triangulation, as, owing to its smooth and steep sides, not even a mountain sheep could have climbed it. Imagine this solitary column standing on the level plain, five miles from any elevation deserving the name, and it will be readily understood why the Indians call it the "Bare Lodge." Some of the Indians, however, say it means Bear Lodge, on account of the holes seen in the clay-pedestal, and the bear-tracks around its margin. Let this be as it may, I give such authority as I can find, and do not feel disposed to question its appropriateness; but upon one point all must agree, and that is the strangeness and the beauty of this natural pillar, that has stood a solitary watch over this distant plain for hundreds of centuries, braving a million wintry blasts, and defying the gnawing of seas, to be seen at last and admired by civilized mankind.

Coinage at Philadelphia.

The silver bullion which is now being received at the Philadelphia Mint for parting is mainly from the Consolidated Virginia Mine, in Nevada, and contains 40 per cent. of gold, 50 per cent. of silver, and 10 per cent. of base metal. The bullion is known as the dore, or silver containing gold. The Mint is supplied with bullion as rapidly as is required for coinage purposes. In addition, the Assay Office in New York supplies the Mint with fine silver sufficient to insure a coinage of $1,000,000 per month in subsidiary silver coin. The standard fineness of the coin is made of 900 parts of pure silver and 100 parts of pure copper alloy. The law of 1873 has somewhat increased the weight of the subsidiary coin, so that the coins at present issued are a trifle heavier than the coin issued prior to the 1st of April, 1873, and are made to correspond in weight with the French coin. At present the subsidiary coins now issued are the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, twenty-cent piece and dime. The half-dollar weighs 192.9 grains. This piece formerly weighed 192 grains. The quarter-dollar now weighs 96.45 grains; it formerly weighed 96 grains. The new twenty-cent piece weighs 77.16 grains, and the dime weighs 38.58 grains; the latter formerly weighed 38.4 grains. These are the only silver coins authorized, excepting the trade dollar, which is a commercial piece, and weighs 420 grains.—*New York Times.*

THANKS to King Alfonso the Spanish soldiers are now much better clad, fed and drilled than they were a few years ago. There is also a remarkable increase in intelligence and education.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	9	@	10
COTTON	13½	@	14½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@	1 27
CORN	73	@	75
OATS	46	@	50
RYE	78	@	82
PORK—New Mess	21 90	@	22 00
LARD—Steam	13½	@	13¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 45	@	5 90
Choice Natives	5 10	@	5 30
Good to Prime Steers	4 20	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
HOGS—Live	7 75	@	8 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 50	@	7 75
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 17	@	1 19
No. 2 Spring	1 11	@	1 13
No. 3 Spring	93	@	95
CORN—No. 2	52	@	54
OATS—No. 2	33	@	35
RYE—No. 2	70	@	71
BARLEY—No. 2	87	@	90
BUTTER—Fancy	31	@	33
EGGS—Fresh	21	@	23
PORK—Mess	20 50	@	20 75
LARD	12½	@	12¾
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 68	@	1 73
CORN—No. 2	55	@	58
OATS—No. 2	35	@	37
RYE—No. 2	68	@	70
PORK—Mess	22 50	@	23 00
LARD	13½	@	13¾
HOGS	7 50	@	8 00
CATTLE	5 90	@	6 10
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@	1 22
No. 2	1 11	@	1 14
CORN—No. 2	54	@	55
OATS—No. 2	35	@	37
RYE	71	@	72
BARLEY—No. 2	1 10	@	1 12
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—New	1 25	@	1 35
CORN	60	@	63
OATS	36	@	40
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	20 50	@	20 75
LARD	13½	@	13¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 34	@	1 37
Amber	1 19	@	1 23
CORN	55	@	57
OATS	36	@	38
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 31	@	1 33
No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 26
No. 2 White	1 15	@	1 16
Amber	1 19	@	1 26
CORN	66	@	67
OATS	35	@	40
BARLEY—No. 2	1 80	@	1 90
PORK—Mess	23 50	@	24 00
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 30
CORN	66	@	67
OATS	38	@	40

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. HAIR, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Now is the time to be looking for next year's seed-corn.

Castor oil is said to be the best and most durable lubricator for buggy axles.

Glycerine is excellent to rub on chafes, burns or chapped hands or sun scalds.

Keep your boots well oiled in winter, and they will last longer, while your feet will be drier and warmer.

The average cost of fences in the State of Pennsylvania is $11.40 an acre. In Rhode Island it is $19.50 an acre.

White lead ground in oil is an excellent application for saddle chafes or harness or yoke galls on horses or cattle.

Beyond any sort of doubt, seeds soaked in weak camphor water will sprout and grow vigorously, when the same seeds not thus treated will refuse to show any signs whatever of vitality.

Do not allow trees to grow over and shade your dwelling. They are unhealthy. On the contrary, vines and creepers on the walls protect them, and make a house warmer and dryer, and also make it look much better.

England washes most of the manure made by her people into the ocean, and then hunts over the globe, from Egypt to Peru, for more to waste. The United States does no better. But the natives of China and Japan maintain the fertility of their soil by saving what those who pretend to be civilized throw away. They have no worn out abandoned fields.

Autumn is the proper season to prepare grafts and cuttings. Of the latter, cuttings of grapes, currants, quinces, gooseberries, poplar and many other plants, taken off in the fall and buried in the ground all winter, will grow with facility in the spring. Grafts should always be taken off in the fall and kept in moist sand or sawdust till ready to use.

Dr. Hull, a noted horticulturist of Illinois, says that his lime remedy for the codling moth has proved completely effectual. The lime is thrown into the trees when the dew is on, or just after a rain, and after the fruit is set. A dipper or large spoon may be used; or, best of all, a bellows made for the purpose. The insects "will not go where the lime is scattered," he remarks; "they go away."

Farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint: Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slacked lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; white Burgundy pitch, two ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime is to be slacked in water, exposed to the air, and then mixed with about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which pitch is dissolved to be added, a little at the time, then the rest of the milk, and afterward the Spanish white. This for white paint. If desirable, any other color may be produced; thus, if a cream color is desired, in place of part of the Spanish white use the ocher alone.

About the House.

It is not coldslaugh, but coleslaugh, when cabbage is cut fine and served raw.

A really good cure for toothache: Cotton, saturated with a mixture of spirits of niter and alum, applied to a hollow tooth, is a good remedy.

Veal broth: Stew a small knuckle in about three quarts of water, two ounces of rice, a little salt, and a blade of mace, till the liquor is half wasted away.

The surplus heat wasted from a common stove will, if conducted through a drum into another room, warm the room as much as a stove would, and still compel the fuel to do double the duty and give double results.

Steamed Indian bread, extra: Three cups of buttermilk, three cups of sweet milk, three cups of meal, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of soda; put in a greased pan and steam three hours.

To Clean Soiled Ribbons.—Wash them in cold suds, with a little alcohol in the water. Rinse in clear water that a piece of gum arabic has been dissolved in. Wind around a glass can or bottle to dry. Do not iron.

The best way to keep apples through winter for daily use is on shelves, in a cement-bottomed basement room, whose temperature is kept as low as practicable without freezing. Spread the fruit only a few inches deep, that they may be readily picked over.

The brilliant colors of autumn leaves may be preserved by dipping the stems in melted yellow beeswax. The leaves should be well dried. By piercing the leaf near the stem with doubled thread wire, you can weave them on coarser wire, or on large cord, into any description of garlands.

To cleanse cotton goods: Add to hot rainwater an amount of wheat bran equal to one-eighth of the fabric to be cleansed, and, after stirring well for five minutes, add the goods; stir them about with a clean stick, and bring the whole to a boil. Allow the mixture to cool until the articles can be washed out, after which rinse them well.

A very good way to pack eggs, it is said, is to take the barrel or tub, and put a layer of plaster in the bottom; then set the eggs up on end, but do not let them strike each other. Add more plaster; then another layer of eggs, and so on until the vessel is full. Set them where they will keep dry, and in the spring you will have plenty of fresh eggs on hand.

Reforming on Spelling.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of using the "amended orthography" in publishing the official documents printed by the State. It consists of Senator W. W. Fowler, who introduced the resolution; Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College; Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, Prof. C. Van Benschoten, of Wesleyan University; Prof. B. G. Northrop, of the State Board of Education, and Prof. Samuel Hart, of Trinity College. The plan is only to put State documents into [illegible] orthography, [illegible] spelling.

The Arctic Expedition.

Scarcely has the news come to us of Stanley's remarkable explorations around the great Lake Victoria Niyanza, directly under the burning equator, before almost equally interesting news comes from the frozen Arctic regions, by the return of the little British vessel, the Pandora, which left England three months ago to try to make the Northwest Passage from Baffin's Bay to Behring's Straits, discovered by Sir John Franklin a quarter of a century ago, the attempt to follow which cost him his life. The record of this little vessel, of the dangers which she encountered and the manner in which she escaped them, reads almost like fiction. Although she was constantly among the ice-floes and exposed to danger, she met with no mishaps, made her passage with remarkable swiftness, and returned in safety to England. The object of her commander was not to reach the highest possible northern latitude, but to make the Northwest Passage, and this object he would probably have accomplished had he not found his further progress effectually stopped by a solid wall of ice across Bellot Strait, at the very point where McClintock, his old commander, was stopped at the time he discovered the Franklin relics. He took the same route as McClintock, crossing Melville Bay in safety after leaving Upernavik. Thence he entered Lancaster Sound, visited Beechy Island, where Ross' ill-fated vessel was lost twenty-five years ago, thence sailed through Peel Sound, and kept on to Bellot Strait, where he found the impassible icy barrier which induced him to return to England rather than winter there. Although foiled in his attempt to make the Northern Passage, he penetrated to the south along the coast of Prince of Wales' Land further than McClintock had done, and even reached King William's Land, where no vessel but Franklin's has ever been before. The details of the voyage, therefore, will be looked for with great interest, and may perhaps throw some further light upon the fate of Franklin. The indirect results of the expedition are even more interesting than the direct, since the Captain of the Pandora was successful in finding letters at a spot previously decided upon from the other two English vessels, the Alert and Discovery, which are in quest of the open Polar Sea. The news from them is highly encouraging. The two vessels arrived at the Carey Islands July 27, and then left for Smith's Sound. They left Upensk July 22 and Cape York July 25. The best news from them is that the season was an open one, and that all were well, so that if nothing adverse has overtaken them they are now far on their way to the North Pole. The great Polar mystery, therefore, may yet be solved by these daring English navigators.

Annexation of New Guinea.

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese discovered the Island of Papua, and named it New Guinea on account of the striking resemblance of its inhabitants to those of Guinea, in Africa. The island itself is probably the largest in the world, provided Australia is counted as a continent. Borneo has hitherto claimed a superiority in size, but New Guinea is generally admitted to excel it. Not long ago the authorities of New South Wales petitioned England to annex Papua. The idea has been received with the greatest favor throughout Australia—so much so, in fact, that every colony on that continent is understood to demand annexation. The main reason alleged for this desire is the fear that some foreign power will seize New Guinea, unless England does so. This seems rather fanciful, however, in view of the fact that the deadly climate of the island has driven out the only nation—the Dutch—which ever gained a foothold on Papuan soil. The only danger would be that of German colonization, and Germany has never shown any inclination to surround herself with distant dependencies. Bismarck seems to agree with Cobden's sweeping statement in Parliament: "You call the colonies England's strength; they are England's weakness." The real reason for Australian unanimity in demanding the annexation of the island is probably the wish to have New Guinea a member of the federated republic that will ultimately, and perhaps ere long, be formed of the different British colonies in that part of the world. New Guinea was once a part of Australia. The sea has washed away the isthmus that stretched between them. What God has put asunder physically, man now proposes to join together politically.

Phenomena in Plant Life.

To show still more impressively the peculiar powers of the wood and bark to conduct the crude and elaborated saps in either direction, and to act either as roots and branches, as circumstances require, we will describe an experiment performed by a French gardener, M. Clarillet, at Vincennes, in 1866 and 1867. He selected two dwarf pear-trees, grafted on quince roots, which were from four to five feet high. One of them was carefully dug up in April, 1866, and was fastened in an inverted position above the other. The leading shoots of the two trees were now flattened on the side with a knife, and the two surfaces firmly bound together in the usual manner of splice-grafting. The two shoots grew together, and in the course of the summer following a few leaves appeared on the main stem or the inverted pear-tree, and also on the main branches of the quince roots, which were entirely in the air, some eight or ten feet from the ground. The next spring scions from four different varieties of pear were set upon the four main branches of the quince roots, two of which lived, and grew several inches. Meanwhile the inverted pear tree bore two pears. Here, then, was a composite tree, consisting, first, of a root of quince, then a pear-tree, upon this an inverted pear-tree, which had branches consisting of inverted quince roots, and these were surmounted by pear-shoots, of two unlike kinds.—*W. S. Clark.*

Gen. Forrest has 530 acres of good land under cultivation in Kentucky.

MURDER AS A FINE ART.

Peculiarities of the Williamson County (Ill.) Vendetta—Some Queer Revelations.

If De Quincey had written some years later and lived in this country, says the Chicago *Tribune*, a study of the Williamson county vendetta would have given him some choice ideas for the embellishment of his essay on "Murder as a Fine Art." For deliberate and cold-blooded conception and artistic execution, the Williamson county murders stand alone. There has been a vast improvement upon the original Corsican notion of the vendetta. The family feuds of Corsica became a national passion, and the sentiment of revenge would not have been satisfied if any of the incidental murders had been committed by proxy. A Corsican, in pursuit of some traditional enemy, would probably have regarded it as a personal offense, combining insult and injury, if anybody else had taken up his quarrel and killed his man. To have hired an assassin for that purpose would have been to pay out money to deprive himself of one of the most exquisite of earthly enjoyments—the pleasure of doing the killing himself. But the chiefs in the Williamson county vendetta are a more refined sort of assassins. The recent State's evidence given by a couple of the murderous employes reveals the new order of things. It is not necessary in Williamson county that the chiefs on either side should use their own $40 shot-guns, nor undergo the personal discomfort of prowling around nights, nor offend their delicate senses by witnessing the gushing of human blood and the scattering of brains. They have a more modern and business-like way of disposing of their enemies. One set of hired assassins serves both. It seems that Sam Musick and Marshall Crain, the two fellows who have given evidence for the State, earned their living in this new branch of industry. It would appear from their testimony that their gang worked impartially for the Bulliners and the Pleasants—opposing factions. The difference in the scale of prices might have induced the professional assassins to favor one side over the other had there not been other compensatory circumstances. Thus, Dave Pleasants or Jeff Russell was willing to pay $600 apiece to have the Bulliners killed, while the Bulliners fixed only $200 a head on the persons they wanted put out of the way. But the Bulliners wanted more men killed than their opponents, and this about equalized the compensation. It is another instance of the economical principle that low prices increase business. The hired murderers would earn as much at $200 a head on one side as they could at $600 a head on the other side.

It is not likely that all the fine-art qualities of the Williamson county vendetta will ever come to light, but the perfect disinterestedness of the paid murderers, and their uniform and conscientious observance of the railroad law against discrimination, can scarcely fail to command the admiration of timid people who have been accustomed to regard murder as a rather startling, not to say shocking, occurrence. Once in a while humanity would get the better of these cool and impartial men, and they would permit their prejudices and preferences to assert themselves. Thus Musick says he wanted "to kill Sisney," and the reason he wanted to kill Sisney was because he thought "Sisney needed killing." This was certainly an excellent reason, but it showed some personal feeling which distracts from the admirable imperturbability and Spartan fairness which generally characterizes the Williamson county murders. There seems also to have been a brief difference of opinion between Bulliner and Crain as to whether young or old Sisney should be killed first; but this was not material. They stood not upon the order of their killing, and it happened that old Sisney was the first to go. It appears, according to Musick's testimony, that Crain complained a little bit about the trouble he had in killing the old man—not that there was any resistance or danger, but "he had a rough time of it on account of the rain and mud." It may be, however, that Crain only mentioned this personal inconvenience to convince his employer that he earned his $200, so that the latter would not refuse payment in some easier case when there might be no "rain and mud." The "rain and mud," however, did not appear to make much impression on the assassin's employer, as the latter only paid him $15 down, and made up the rest in promises. "There is $15 for killing old George," he said, "and I will pay you the balance when I sell my wheat." Whether the balance was ever settled does not appear from the evidence, but it was probably paid if he ever hired the same man to do more murder.

Big Salaries.

The raising of Beecher's salary to $100,000 a year gives him the largest compensation in the Union. But one salary in the world transcends it—that of the Viceroy of India, which is £50,000, or $250,000 a year, though it is possible the salary of Lord Dufferin, as Governor-General of Canada, is £30,000, or $150,000 a year. The ambassadors of Great Britain at Paris and Vienna receive but $50,000 a year. We are told that H. B. Claflin pays his "credit-man," formerly President of the Bank of North America, Mr. Donaldson, $100,000 a year on account of his unprecedented knowledge of credits. The firm do a business of $70,000,000 a year, and this business is entirely a credit one; therefore a skillful knowledge of the buyers, their standing and personal habits, is of more value than ten per cent. upon this amount—in other words, it is profitable to Claflin to pay less than two per cent. upon his sales to Mr. Donaldson. There are many salesmen in the leading houses in New York with salaries reaching as high as $30,000, while the leading journalist must content himself with $10,000.

New York Statistics.

New York city has a population of 1,050,000 and a debt of $150,000,000—say $150 to each man, woman and child. Its real estate is worth about $1,250,000,000, and its personal estate say $400,000,000. For the privilege of being misgoverned it pays annually about $35,000,000, against $25,000,000 under the plundering reign of Tweed. Its public schools cost over $4,000,000, and its police over $3,000,000. It contains 30 religious denominations and about 350 churches. Its full voting capacity is close on 180,000. It has about 20 theaters and music halls, and enough rum shops to supply 10,000,000 people. It is a city of millionaires and paupers, a city of charities and of selfish money grubbing. The highest culture and the lowest degradation abound in it, the best social and moral material and the greatest rascality and vice.

National Finances.

A Washington dispatch says: "The call made July 28, 1870, for $14,894,200, which will mature Oct. 28, 1875, extinguishes the entire amount of the original loan of the five-twenties of 1862. The whole amount of bonds known as 'five-twenties of March, 1864,' have also been called, and will mature Nov. 13, 1875, after which date they will cease to draw interest. Of the bonds known as 'five-twenties of June, 1864,' $27,000,000 were called under dates of Aug. 13, Sept. 1 and 17, 1875, and it is presumed that for the purposes of the further conversion of 5-20's, and also for the requirements of the sinking fund, the entire balance of this loan will be soon exhausted in calls. Calls are now out for one-half of this amount, and the $22,000,000 of 5 per cents yet to issue to complete the $500,000,000 authorized will extinguish nearly the entire balance by Nov. 15, the date upon which the option of the Syndicate will expire. By the 1st of March next the 5-20's of 1862 and 1864, which originally amounted to $644,443,800 will be extinguished. The next bonds that will be called for conversion into the new fives are the 5-20's of 1865, under the act of March 3, 1865. Of these bonds, $203,327,250 have been issued. The amount now outstanding is $152,534,350. All but about $35,000,000 of the new fives authorized by Congress have been issued. Of these bonds there are now outstanding $437,956,450. The Syndicate option expires Nov. 15 next, by which time there is no doubt they will have taken the remaining $35,000,000. The conversion of the 5-20's into this loan will save the government annually in interest $5,000,000, and during the past five years, while the conversion has been progressing, the actual saving to the government has been about $12,000,000."

The Home Doctor.

To cure a ringworm, paint it with iodine a few times and it will entirely destroy every vestige of it.

As soon as a boil becomes hard and inflamed paint it with iodine. The poison will not be scattered, but will be absorbed by it.

Rubbing warts, night and morning, with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia is said to cause their disappearance without pain or scar.

Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grater and shave off, in small particles, about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix with about twice its quantity of sugar to make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

To prevent chills and fever, avoid exposure to the damp air of the early morning, except when exercising, and then do not remain in the open air to cool off. Avoid great fatigue; sleep eight hours of the twenty-four. Be sure that the water used for drinking and cooking is perfectly pure. Wear flannel underclothing at all seasons. Keep the feet dry and warm.

Animal charcoal, or boneblack, is an excellent antidote to the poisonous effects of phosphorus. A number of experiments warrant the belief that it is far more efficacious than the oil of turpentine, which, although valuable for the purpose, frequently produces severe headaches. The boneblack is administered in the form of pills made with gum tragacanth or other mucilaginous substance.

Eat Slowly.—Many a man has been choked to death in attempting to swallow his food before he had chewed it long enough. Food in the stomach, surrounded with its juices, is like pieces of ice in a glass of water; for as the ice melts from without inward, so the stomach juices dissolve the bits of food from without inward; and as the smaller the pieces of ice, the sooner are they melted, so the smaller the bits of food, the sooner are they dissolved, and pass out of the stomach, to be distributed to the system, giving it light, and warmth, and vigor. But if the pieces of food are large, they begin to rot before they are melted, causing heaviness, belching, nausea, or other discomforts. These make bad blood, contaminating the breath, sending dullness to the head, depression to the spirits, and a universal feeling of unwellness, lasting sometimes for half a day or a whole night. Therefore eat slowly, with deliberation; talk a great deal at meals; cultivate cheerful conversation, and let any man or woman be considered a domestic enemy and pest who says or does anything at the table calculated to cause a single unpleasant sensation in any one present.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

How Monkeys Are Captured.

How are monkeys caught. The ape family resembles man. Their vices are human. They love liquor, and fall. In Darfour and Senor the natives make a fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this, the natives go to the parts of the forest frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it he utters loud cries of joy, that soon attract his comrades. Then an orgie begins, and then in a short time they show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The few who came too late to get fuddled escape. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust the negroes, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some up, and these begin to weep and cover them with maudlin kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support, and endeavor to go on also. Another will grasp at him, and so on until the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely caged and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Reynolds has put in a bid for the removal of the county seat of White county to that town.

William Garrett, of Waldron, Shelby county, is 95 years old, but cuts his cord of wood each day.

Stephen Kirkpatrick, of Cass county, has found on his farm a deposit of marble of superior quality.

A wedding took place in Delaware county, a few days ago, in which the bridegroom was 93 years old, and the bride 58.

Jacob Augsberger, a gunsmith apprentice at Decatur, placed the butt end of a gun barrel in the fire and received a ball in his thigh.

A one-armed employe at the Jeffersonville car-works has invented a combination knife and fork for the use of one-armed people.

Fifty fat hogs belonging to a farmer near Centerville were recently killed by some unknown person who fed them corn-meal in which pounded glass had been mixed.

Mrs. Hacker, of Morgan county, visiting her mother near Marco, gave her two children what was supposed to be quinine, which proved to be strychnine. Both died in an hour.

The Bloomington *Progress* makes mention of a sale of one bunch of fat cattle to a New York dealer by a Monroe county shipper, which aggregated the handsome sum of $12,000.

The Wabash *Plaindealer* says: "Pat Ivory raised one hundred and fifty bushels of the Irishest kind of Irish potatoes this year on two city lots—less than two-fifths of an acre."

A four-year-old daughter of Michael Mooney, of New Albany, leaped from the arms of her mother, last Sunday, while near a railroad track, and was crushed to death by a passing train before the parent could rescue her.

A boy named George Harris, about 16 years of age, while gathering beech-nuts near Walton, recently, fell from the top of a large beech tree, his head striking a snag, which was driven through the skull, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died in five hours. One leg and an arm were also broken by the fall.

A terrible cutting affray took place at North Manchester one day last week, between John Clark and Samuel Fanning, resulting in the former being stabbed several times, so deeply that his recovery is almost impossible. The parties are brothers-in-law, and the trouble was about Clark correcting Fanning's child.

Maj. M. A. Malott, father of Judge Newton Malott, of Vincennes, died at his home in Bedford last week. He had been a resident of Lawrence county about fifty years, and had represented the county in both branches of the Legislature. He was, at the time of his death, President of the First National Bank of Bedford.

Union Mills, a small place a few miles south of Laporte, was the scene of a crusaders' raid last Sunday. About forty ladies, with axes, hatchets and crowbars, burst open the saloon and utterly demolished the contents. The bar, glasses, pictures, windows, and liquor, suffered alike, and the saloon at Union Mills is now a thing of the past.

The Hon. Will Cumback, of this field burg, will re-enter the lecture Greensseason under very flattering and favorable auspices. He now has four lectures, entitled, "The American Citizen," "The Invisible Some People," "Popular Opinion," and "Ridiculous Humanity." The latter two are entirely new, and prepared especially for this year.

Last Saturday evening a stabbing affray occurred at Warsaw, between Solomon Mackuber and Fred. Conner, originating from an old grudge. Mackuber was intoxicated, and abused Conner, which finally became unbearable, and Conner knocked him down, whereupon Mackuber drew a knife and cut several large gashes in Conner's face, arms and shoulders. The wounds will probably not prove fatal, but Conner will lose an arm.

James H. Stewart, of Madison, has been appointed Superintendent of the C., L. and C. R. R., to succeed E. H. Waldron, who resigned to take the position of General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Mr. Stewart was at one time a resident of Lafayette, moving to Sandusky as Superintendent of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad, and more recently has been Superintendent of the Winona and St. Peters railroad, in Minnesota.

Tipton township, Cass county, has a case of haunted house. Some time ago the occupant of this house, a Mr. Helire, died after a long siege of ills. During the last few nights of his life his family were horrified by the noise of clanking chains, desperate struggles and wails of agony, which proceeded, apparently, from an empty and long disused room. Careful and repeated investigation failed to cast a ray of light upon the mystery, and at last, when Mr. Helire yielded up the ghost, his widow abandoned the house, leaving the mystery still unsolved.

The Supreme Court has rendered an opinion in the lottery case of Peterman vs. Rothrock, from Shelby county. Rothrock held one-tenth of a ticket, drawing the capital prize in the Louisville lottery in 1872, and sold one-tenth of his interest to Peterman. As soon as the drawing was announced, Rothrock drew the entire tenth from the bank, and Peterman sued to recover his $700. He obtained judgment below, but the Supreme Court held that the contract was illegal and void, and left Mr. Peterman to pay all the costs and lose his money besides.

The particulars of the murder of Miss Susan Vandermark, by a young man named Beckentheimer, near Warsaw, in July last, have probably not been forgotten by the reader. It will be remembered that Beckentheimer induced the young lady to take a buggy ride, and treated her to some wine which contained Spanish-fly, to excite her passions. The drug was too strong, it throwing her into convulsions, in one of which she died. The trial of the murderer, occupying two weeks, has been concluded at Warsaw. The jury, after being out twenty-four hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

The Dog Feast.

A correspondent at the Red Cloud Agency writes: On Saturday a friendly Indian who had conferred the pleasure upon me of smoking cigars quite generously invited me to come to his tepee, up the canon, that night, as he was going to have a feast, and he desired that Col. Beauvais and Capt. Ashby, of the Treaty Commission, should also come. Sword is the name of the entertaining party, and the "invite," while not presented on a salver, or even printed or written on tinted paper, was accepted, entirely for the novelty and not for the boiled dog. We were bid to come early, and at sundown were at Sword's canvas mansion. A multitude of children, with a double number of dogs, welcomed us in truly aboriginal fashion. Sword immediately designated to his squaw the particular dog that was his choice for the pot. The same was caught and tied by a short rope to a stake, and the female "went for" the dog with a club. Striking at the head, she missed and hit him on the nose. He filed his objection to that sort of treatment and raised a fearful howl. This brought out three other squaws with clubs and a dozen dogs, and from that on it was "nip and tuck" with the dogs and squaws in getting punishment in on that tied dog. Finally the clubs beat life out of it, and it was ready for the next step. It was thrown on a quick brush fire, which singed off all the hair. The squaws scraped it well, took out the entrails, cut the carcass to pieces, put it in a large camp-kettle, and set it "a bilin'." So far there had been lots of fun for the visitors. In about two hours the dog was pronounced done and the feast ready. Some twenty prominent Indians had been invited in—and they never go back on a feast. Each one of the visitors was seated on a robe between two Indians, and each man was furnished with a pan. Two Indian soldiers were detailed to "dish out" the dog, and I am confident that they did so. To Col. Beauvais, who is of St. Louis, was given the whole head, which set in his dish, grinning at him like—well, there is nothing so much on the grin as a dog's head boiled. Possibly your readers cannot obtain an adequate idea of such a sight save only in one way—boil a dog's head, set it in a pan, and gaze at it by the light of a pine-knot! I positively decline to state what your correspondent received in his dish, but Capt. Ashby, who is from Nebraska, had his pan garnished with an elegant hind leg and a few joints of tail. Bade to come to a feast, it must have been a grave breach of Indian hospitality not to partake, but Col. Beauvais, who is an old Indian trader, informed the whites that if they did not wish to eat that dog a release could be purchased. None of the visitors were hungry, and it took $20 to convince the Indians that they were not so. The dog was entirely eaten up, the bones being picked as clean as though flesh had never covered them.

Free Versus Slave Labor.

George W. Adair, of Atlanta, says: "Before the war I kept four negroes on my lot—Wash., a man-of-all-work, valued at $1,500; Sarah, a No. 1 cook, $1,400; Harriet, a house-girl, $1,200; and Nancy, a nurse, $900. The legal interest (seven per cent.) on the value of these slaves was $350 per annum, and I had to feed, clothe, pay doctors' bills, etc. Now I have the same service performed at $360 per annum. I feed these hired servants, but furnish no clothing nor pay doctors' bills, and get the same service per month for less than when I owned slaves, and if they die I lose nothing. Now, when I acquire my capital I can put it in other property, instead of locking it up in slaves. This, I think, illustrates the whole question. The landowner can avail himself of negro labor to-day at less cost than when he had to pay for the slave and take care of him. This labor cannot be controlled so absolutely as slave labor, and more or less irregularities grow out of it; still it is available and susceptible of being used to great profit by the landowner. Planters who owned slaves, who now remain upon their land and give personal attention to their crops, can make more clear money from the soil than under the old system. The South is becoming every year more familiar with free labor, and understands better how to manage it. She is becoming more self-reliant and self-sustaining."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Ignorant Boy.

Mr. Porter, of Baker street, has so many irons in the fire that he never has time to sit down and talk with his children and explain things. His son John traded a dog for a steel trap the other day, supposing it to be a rat trap. Then he set the trap on the front steps, supposing that to be the best place. If his father had been a different man the boy would have had more perception, but Mr. Porter never sat down, took the lad on his knee and pointed out the straight and narrow road which the successful rat-catcher must pursue. John was in bed and asleep, and his mother was sewing a three-cornered patch on his pants, when Mr. Porter came home and stepped into the trap as he unlocked the hall door. He yelled "git out!" and "murder!" for three straight minutes, and when the neighbors gathered and pried open the trap he went in and licked John until his arm was tired. The boy was yesterday packing up a collar box, a kite and a pair of stilts, intending to run away. He can't be blamed. Fathers should sit down and explain to their sons all about rat traps and all about the best place to catch rats.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Lotteries and Fools.

Alexandria, Va., is the last scene of one of those villainous schemes that take a man's money without giving him anything for it. Investigation shows that the drawing of the Montpelier Female Humane Association Lottery was a huge hoax. The managers were from New York, and of the half million dollars received from tickets, all but a few thousand were absorbed by sharpers. Not a dollar was drawn by a bona fide ticket holder. This is a fair specimen of all these swindles. And yet every loudly advertised game of this sort finds its dupes all over the land. Poor fools invest their last dollar with the hope of winning a big bonanza. As long as men do not believe in Horace Greeley's theory that the only way to get money is to honestly earn it, they must not complain when they are basely defrauded by gambling schemes.

New Fall & Winter Stock

NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our PriceS

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6½ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the less on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.
Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is a uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and heres the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best
Imperial	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A.	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B.	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 37c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Pamsons per can,	30c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	65 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Bone Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both		Salt Water and Lake Fish	
No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 36 and 1 75
White Fish in Kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1c
White Fish family No. 2	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4 cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 00c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Twist	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

Farmers, Mechanics, Everybody!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.. ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assoment. Give him a call.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade. Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
Elgin, Ills.

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin, Ills.

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 1—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	7 44	[illegible] 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	[illegible]	1 15	5 57	2 15
Miami	[illegible]	2 50	6 20	3 45
Kokomo	[illegible]	2 36	7 06	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	[illegible]	[illegible] 13	8 34
Tipton	[illegible]	[illegible] 23	7 44
Kokomo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	[illegible] 35	[illegible]

[illegible], Supt. [illegible] Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. E. ROBINSON General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd's
Butler	2:40 p. m.	2:35 a. m.	5:00 p. m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	5:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	5:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	5:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,15 pm	11,20 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2,20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 05		9 00
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Bessons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 25	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Bessons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 53	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 40	11 27	8 22
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 50	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		420p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 [illegible]am			2
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		5 a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		2 38
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		2 57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 [illegible]5mp	7 55	5 15	4 48
Reading	1 [illegible]7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	2 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 20	6 10		6 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		8 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 4 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.21	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.54	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.48	5.25
8.48	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.00	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.42	11.15	2.15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.40	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.33	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.13	9.19	10.18
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.33	10.43	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.19	2.58	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.47	3.12	Moorsville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.23	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cav. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Camber's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	6 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	3 13 "
Alliance	5 35 "	....	11 50 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 1[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	9 07 "	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	9 40 "	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 30 am	5 30 p.m	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 32 "	6 20 "	7 07 "	11 32 "
Lima	12 30 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 21 a.m
Ft. Wayne	3 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	3 00 "
Plymouth	5 40 "	2 35 p	3 30 a.m	5 15 "
Chicago	7 30 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 30 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 [illegible]
Plymouth	2 50a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	5 40 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	8 10 "	4 35 "	1 36a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 20 "	5 34 "	3 [illegible] "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 [illegible]	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	11 45a.m	7 15 "	4 50 "	6 10am
Mansfield	12 50p.m	7 42 "	5 20 "	6 [illegible]
Orrville	1 [illegible]	9 [illegible] "	7 10 "	9 12
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	2 40pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.30 p.m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 8.55 a. m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday. Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday. Nos. 3. and 6 daily

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The hortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore

AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express*	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 15
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	b3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡2 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	b3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	4 30 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 40	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices through out the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 00	8 55	6 20
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 38	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9,25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 '6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutsner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, Adm'r.

Sep. 8,

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 11th, 1875. Number 44.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

Is published every Thursday, by—

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$1. | Six Months,......$1.

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One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

RICKEL & TEFFT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
J. W. RICKEL. R. DEXTE TEFFT.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston s store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store Auburn, Indiana.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

CATARRH and headache cured with Sassafras and WEAK EYES witch Hazel Send Stamp for sample. W. JAMES, 147 Third Ave., New York.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Samples free Address, S. VALLECO Box 3344, New York.

Wanted to distribute a lecture by one who has suffered and is now cured, with rules, instructions and prescriptions, that any drugist can put up, and which every YOUNG MAN of Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c., is cured by them. I spent over $300 with Quacks before finding the remedy. Samples free. Address E. TREMAINE 205 E. 14th-st, New York.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro's.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of one horse. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 200 to 300 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Boxes and Trucks at moderate prices.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the depot.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RIGS IN TOWN.

NEW LIVERY & FEED STABLE

LUCE & STEVENS, PROS.

Rigs Furnished on Reasonable Terms at all Hours

Mr. Luce, a Veterinary Surgeon of large experience, will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Stable in rear of Swineford House.
Auburn, Ind. Oct. 14. 1875.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

On Main Street, North of Rainier House. Goods bought for cash and sold the same way.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardwaer, Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Township Institutes.

By request of different Trustees, I have prepared the following table of times and places for holding Township Institutes:

	Dist	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Butler......	5	27	4	8	5	4
Jackson....	5		18	15	12	
Concord....	11		18	22	19	
Newville....	1		11	15	12	
Stafford....	8		18	22	19	
Wilmington.	7		11	29	26	
Union......	2		18	15	12	
Richland....	2		4	8	5	4
Fairfield....	5		11	15	12	4
Smithfield..	5		4	8	5	4
Franklin....	5		18	15	12	
Troy........	4		4	8		

It is believed that the following rules will assist in making the institute a success.

1. The teachers in whose district the first institue is held, shall preside at the first meeting; and after the election of a secretary and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary, he shall announce a programme previously prepared—calling on each teacher to take part in the institute work; and he shall conduct the exercises for that day.

2. At the close of the first half of each session, a president and secretary for the next meeting, shall be elected. The former shall before the close of the present meeting, prepare to announce a programme for the next institute, assigning duty to each one and each teacher must take the subject so selected unless permitted by the president to select and teach another.

3. The president and secretary shall each take charge of recitation, unless the time is fully taken charge of by others.

4. The secretary, shall within one week after each meeting, transmith to the County Superintendent, the name and recitation of each teacher in attendance, as well as the time during which each teacher was present at the institute The names of visiting teachers, and of those who have voluntary exercised, shall also be reported.

5. Each meeting shall be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. A recess may be had at noon by a vote of the members.

6. An institute day shall be four hours exclusive of any recess, and any teacher shall have credit of only such part of a day as he may actually pass in the institute.

7. The County Superintendent or Township Trustee may, when present, take charge of the institute, conduct its exercises, and be allowed to vote on questions admitted to the meeting. The former shall teach at least a part of the time, and be allowed to choose his own subject.

The following subjets for institute work, are submitted, but teachers are at liberty to select any other they may deem appropriate.

Reading in 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th readers penmanship, subtraction, division, decimals, compound numbers, L. M., G. C. D., fractions, reduction of fractions, division of fractions; converse operations; price, quality and cost; analysis; longitude and time; percentage; five cases in interest; six and seven percent. Methods partnership; government bonds; mensuration, &c.

GEOGRAPHY.

River systems, and their value to man mountain systems, and their effect on the climate: ocean current; causes of deserts; location of cities and why; effects of climate on national prosperity; different kinds of government; lakes clouds, their origin and use; watersheds; origin and distribution of coal; evaporation and its uses; wind zones and ocean routes; distribution of rain &c.

GRAMMAR.

Irregular verbs; defective verbs; predicates; forms for analysis and parsing; cases; formation of the possessive case: corrections on false synax and why; punctuation; pharse and clause; relative pronouns, &c.

HISTORY.

Territory, how acquired; Causes of war; Treaties; Colonial governments; Charters; Constitution of the United States: State Government of Indiana: Comparison of different governments; Origin of government; State Rights; Right of Discovery; Rights of barbarous and enlightened nations compared; Evel effects and good effects of wars; Commercial rights, &c.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

How can we prevent tardiness? what method can we adopt to cause each member of the class to receive the full benefit of the recitation? What is the distinction between moral and religious training? what is the relation of the teacher to the state? What is the object in teaching children to analyze and parse?" How can we secure the desired information from pupils, and at the same time not encourage "tattling?" What is the difference between education and information? How can we make the first day in school effective? Can we secure good order without resort to corporal punishment?

Arrangements for the Centennial.

The Act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundreth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, manufacturies, and products of the soil and Maine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioners from eadh State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the president of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The exibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day except Sunday, until November 10th.—There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill River, and within Firmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The Park contains 3160 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the exibition. Besides this tract, there will be a large yard near by for the exibition of stock and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of ploughs, mowers reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The exibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsyvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country and any one within 90 miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibition.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part. will be located in appropriate buildings.

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space then there were at Vienna, the largest International Exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a Board of Officers representing the several Executive Departments of the Governement. A find building of 4¼ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the war, Treasury Navy, Interior, post Office, and Agricultural Departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee, have raised $30,000 for the erection of a pavilson in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are porvided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire Missouri Kansas, Virginia, West Viaginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of Trade and Industrial Associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage buiders the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, beside, quite a number of individual exhibitors, The great demands for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the Main Exhibition Building, for example, 333,300 squar feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States Department, is only 160,000 square feet, about one-third of which will be consumed by passage ways.

The machinery building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna machinery exhibition. Extra provision is being made for annexes to accommodate the hydaulic machinery, the steam hommers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the machinery hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss Engines.

For the Art Exhibition, the most eminent American artists are understood to be at work, and it may be cnfidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting the United States will present a finer display then the public has been led to expect.

The Secretary of the Nevy has arranged that a United States wor vessel shall call next Spring, at convenient European port to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe.

Mr Bell, the eminent English Sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, is reproducing in terra cotta, at the celebrated word in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of 15 feet square. It will probably by placed in the great central gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

◆

In what meter should "Up in a balloon" be sung? Gas meter.

◆

A Pennsylvania printer who is the father of twenty-six children is puzzling himself to account for the hard times.

◆

Nothing makes a Georgia man so mad as to run a block after Thomas to borrow money of him, and, reaching him to find that he is Jones, a creditor who has been threatening to sue.

◆

Some young men in Louisville have formed an "anti-lift-your-hat-to-a-woman society." Now let the Louisville young ladies form an "anti-bow-to-apuppy society."—N. Y. Herald.

◆

"I never set my mind to writin' poetry till two years ago," said a young ruralist, tilting back in a grocery chair; "but the minute I took to goin' with that Johnson girl, by gosh! I couldn't help it."

◆

They have found a petrified Mormon in Utah, and from the number of dents in the head, evidently made with a poker and flat iron, it is judged that he had at least thirty-three wives.

◆

Snifkins staked his all on the result of a game of euchre the other night, and lost. Throwing down the cards peevishly, he broke forth in the following pathetic strain: "'Twas ever thus in childhood's hour, I've seen my fondest hopes take flight, and every time I played the left bower, some one took it with the right.

Scribners' Monthly for 1876.

The publishers invite attention to the following list of some of the attractive articles secured for Scribners' Monthly, for the coming year. In the field of fiction, besides numerous novelties and shorter stories, there will be TWO REMARKABLE SERIAL STORIES by AMERICAN AUTHORS.

The first of these now complete in our hands, "GABRIEL CONROY" by BERT HARTE. Begins in the November number, and will run for twelve months. This is Mr. Hearte's first extended work The scenes and charactors which the author has chosen from his favorite field, California, are painted with characteristics vivedness and power; and the work is without doubt the most graphic record of early California life that has yet appeared. We shall also begin in the January number "PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS, or, SHOW YOUR PASSPORT," by EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The scene of this story is laid in the Southwestern teritory, now forming the states of Louisana and Texas at the time of Aron Burr's treason. The characters lived in a section which was now American, now French and now Spanish and this record of their adventurous lives makes a story of intense and unflagging interest throughout

A SECOND FARMER'S VACATION, by Col. Geo E. Waring, Jr. Col. Waring is now in Europe, visiting in a tow-boat ride of two hundred and fifty miles, one of the most fertile and interesting of the vine-growing valleys of Euеope. This second series of papers promiles to be even more interesting than with which our readers are already familiar.

CENTENNIAL LETTERS, Edited by John Vance Cheney. A rare collection of revolutionary letters mainly from stores in the hands of the dessendants of Col. Joseph Ward. They are full of interest and will be read with a rare relish in connection with the Centennial celebration of the year.

Brilliantly illustrated articles on "AMERICAN COLLEGES." Written respectively by their friends, will appear during the year. The revived interest in college life makes these papers especially timely, and will secure for them unusual attention.

OLD NEW YORK. Elegantly illustrated articles on Old New York by John F. Mines will appear at once and will attract the attention of all in city or country who make with interest the development of the great metropolis and affectionately remember the quaint peculiarities of its olden time.

Every number is profusely illustrated, thus enabling us to give to our descriptive and narative articles, an interest and permanent value never attained in a non illustrated periodical. Under its accustomed management the magazine will in the future be devoted, as it has been in the past to sound literature and christian progress.

The editorial departments occupy over twenty pages of each number and contain Dr. Holland's vigorous and timely editorials, as well as reviews, of the latest works in art literature and science.

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance, 35c a number. The 10 vols. complete, Nov. 1870 to Oct. 1875
bound in maroon cloth . . $20.00
do do bound in half morocco $30.00

Vols. begin in November and May. Any of the earlier volumes (1 to 8) will be supplied separately to partys who wish them to complete sets at this rate 1. a cloth, $2. half morocco $3.

Book sellers and postmasters will be supplied at rates that will enable them to fill on of the above offers.

Subscribers will please remit in P O Money orders or in bank checks or drafts or by registered letters. Money in lasters not registered, at sender's risk.

SCRIBNER & CO. 743 Broadway New York.

AWAKE!

Wake, my beloved, the young day is treading
Blushing and fair, over forest and lake,
Throwing life in its footsteps outspreading—
Wake, my beloved, awake!

Break the dull sleep; while love's spring-time is dawning,
Let us drink deep of its fleeting delight!
Under our feet at this moment is yawning
Dark, be compassionless night.

Love, with its turbulent, mighty pulsation,
Thrills through my veins like a quickening heat;
All my young life with its strong aspiration,
All have I thrown at thy feet.

If the wild vision of glory should blind me,
Reach me thy hand lest I stumble and fall;
Darkness before me and darkness behind me,
Thou art my life and my all.

Sweet 'tis to breathe in the balm of thy presence,
Sweeter to feel the warm gaze of thine eyes,
While the fleet moments with bright effervescence
Whisper their gladness and die.

Then in the depths of my soul as in slumber,
Hear I great voices of world-shaking deeds,
And the pale day, with its cares without number,
Far from my vision recedes.

Ere I had seen thee, how tardily flowing
Stole from my breast the faint notes of my song;
Now, like spring freshets, their gates overthrowing,
Roll the strong torrents along.

Pale was my life, and the white mists above me
Dimmed to my sight the soft splendor of May;
Now, but a glimpse of the hope that you love me
Lights and illumines my way.

Darkling I stood; and tumultuous fancies
Surged through my soul like black billows of night;
Now the wide future, in sun-lit expanses,
Radiant bursts on my sight.

Dost thou not see the dawn's beckoning finger
How the young light, like a full-swelling tide,
Breaks through its flood-gates? Oh, why dost thou linger?
Wake, my beloved, my bride!
—*Scribner for November.*

A TEMPERANCE TRACT.

Some years ago a story, supposed to be one of those convenient, made-up stories which help to fill out the bottom of a newspaper column, went the rounds of the press, and died away at last in the extreme rural districts, about the spontaneous burning up of an old Tennessee toper. It was said that he put a coal of fire upon his pipe to light it, and while in the act of blowing the coal to ignite the tobacco his breath took fire, a kind of blue flame and dense smoke curled up, and in a minute or two the smoke cleared away, and all that was left of toper, pipe, breath and all was a heap of ashes.

Nobody seriously believed the story of the Tennessee toper, and yet when one comes to look into the matter he will find that in different parts of the civilized world cases of spontaneous combustion of the living human body are on record which are as well authenticated as the battle of Bunker Hill. Medical men have been acquainted with such facts for years. Moreover, cases in which persons have thus anticipated purgatory, and at the same time disposed of their bodies by involuntary self-cremation, are by no means so uncommon as one might suppose. Various medical books mention numbers and numbers of them, about which there can be no shadow of doubt.

The cause of such an extraordinary phenomenon as the spontaneous burning up of a live human being was at first an impenetrable mystery. Juries summoned in these cases readily arrived at the nearest and easiest way out of the difficulty, and decided that it came by a "visitation of God;" and even now, when visitations of God are not supposed to be so frequent as they used to be, the mystery of spontaneous combustion is not yet wholly solved by science. This much is certain, however: it occurs in elderly persons of intemperate habits. Both very lean and very fat drunkards are liable to be burnt up. Thirdly, women particularly are apt to be taken out of the world in this awful manner.

Death from spontaneous combustion, or, as it used to be called, "preternatural combustion by visitation of God," is almost instantaneous. One moment the unfortunate individual is a live human being; the next moment he is a heap of ashes and a bad smell, with perhaps an item or two of a half-consumed head or foot left to tell what had been. There is but one well-established instance in which the spontaneously consumed person lived long enough to narrate how he was attacked. That individual was a Roman Catholic priest, Father Bertholi.

Father Bertholi retired to bed one evening in the house of a relative. A few moments after, "a strange noise, mingled with cries, was heard from the room." The people of the house rushed in, and beheld Father Bertholi standing on the floor, surrounded by a strange, flickering flame, which receded as they came near, like a will-o'-the-wisp. A surgeon was called, who found the skin of the right arm and of the back loosened and hanging down.

The patient lived four days, and died in a most horrible manner, too horrible to describe. The only account he could give of the attack was that he had suddenly felt a blow upon the right arm, as if he had suddenly been struck with a club. On looking at his arm he saw a spark of fire hanging to his sleeve, which instantly was burnt off his arm. His cap was also burnt off, while his hair was not even scorched. In this case there was no fire or light in the room.

One case of "preternatural combustion," which occurred something over sixty years ago, served an excellent purpose to our good friends the Methodists, who printed it far and wide and made a truly awful example of it. The medical man who records this case is at pains to state in the beginning that he does not depend solely for his facts upon the *Methodist Magazine*, or even upon the Wesleyan minister who first told the story, but that it was confirmed from other sources. The story of this truly awful example is about thus:

Near 2 o'clock one night the keeper of an alms-house in Limerick was awakened by one of the inmates in great alarm. There was something fearful going on in his room, the person said. The keeper, Mr. O'Neil, hastened to the spot, and found lying in the middle of the floor a burning human body, which was all over of the color of a red-hot coal. In the ceiling just above was a large hole, on fire around the edges, through which it appeared that the fiery red-hot body had burned its way and dropped down into the room of the inmate below. The person occupying the room above was an old woman named Mrs. Peacocke, who was not only a hardened sinner, but an inveterate drunkard besides. Mr. O'Neil rushed up-stairs and burst open this hardened old sinner's door. In this room he found to his consternation no Mrs. Peacocke, but only a hole in the floor through which Mrs. Peacocke had burned her way to the nether regions.

What only added to this horror was that in Mrs. Peacocke's room there was found no sign of candle, candlestick or fire, except a few coals which had been raked together and covered with ashes, to keep in through the night, and which remained undisturbed and uncovered in the grate. It was clear as daylight that the fire could not have been communicated from these coals. What was it then? There was but one explanation. In the morning the Mayor of the city, several ministers and other honorable-standing and veracious gentlemen visited the scene and decided to the complete satisfaction of all parties that since there was no sign of her having caught fire from anything in her room, and "the extraordinary circumstance of no part of the room being burned except the center of it, through which she had fallen, added to the well authenticated circumstance of her recent diabolical imprecations and lies, obliged every observer to resolve so awful an event into the visitation of God's judgment in the punishment of a daring and persevering sinner."

When any flame is observed about these spontaneously burning human bodies, it appears like the flame of alcohol, blue, flickering, very difficult to extinguish by water, and not readily communicated to other bodies, even when they are inflammable. Often, indeed, extraordinary to relate, the person's clothing has been found wholly uninjured, while the person inside the clothing was burnt to a cinder. The body itself is usually entirely consumed, while the head and portions of the limbs are sometimes left untouched. The maid of Cornelia Bandi, an elderly Italian Countess, went into her mistress' room to wake her up, one morning. She found no mistress, but upon the floor, a little distance from the bed, lay a heap of ashes, and in this dreadful heap of ashes some little parts of the head, eyes and arms of the unhappy Countess. This lady had been constantly in the habit of bathing her body with camphorated spirit of wine.

All over the room and furniture where the Countess had been consumed, there was a greasy, sooty deposit. This moist, disagreeable deposit of soot, and an offensive odor of burnt meat, always attend and result from the spontaneous combustion of a human body. An examination of the blood of these unfortunates—that is, where there is any blood left to examine—shows that a considerable quantity is mingled with the watery part of the blood.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Dublin, relates that in the family of one of his parishioners, resided an old woman who, with her daughter, was in the habit of going to bed in a state of intoxication every night. The two slept in the same bed. The old woman, for some days, had been drinking more ardent spirits than usual, when one morning the family were awakened by a horrible-smelling smoke. They hastened to the apartment of the two women, and found the body of the old woman black as a cinder, and smoking all over. She was quite dead when they reached her, and almost entirely consumed, while neither her daughter, who was beside her, nor any of the bed clothing was injured in the slightest degree.

One poor lady was awfully overtaken in the midst of a matrimonial squabble. One night her husband came home late from a party, and the two quarreled violently, both being in a state of intoxication. The wife insisted upon sitting up, the husband upon going to bed. She persisted in her determination, whereupon her husband vowed that if she would sit up, she should sit up in the dark, and so took her candle away and left her.

Next morning the maid-servant, opening the windows of the back parlor, perceived something in her mistress' arm chair. She thought at first it had been put there by her mistress' son, as a scare-crow to frighten her. Going nearer, however, she was suddenly horror-struck to find that this awful "something" was the remains of her hapless mistress. The trunk of her body was entirely consumed, while her upper and lower extremities were not injured. The trunkless head, with the hair in curl papers, was still leaning upon the right hand and against the wall. The face was slightly scorched; but neither the hair nor the curl-papers were burnt in the least. The room was full of the offensive burnt odor before mentioned. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the medical profession were able to reach the facts of this case, since the family of the dead woman used every means in their power to hush the affair up. No wonder!

When a human being takes fire inside and burns up of himself, how does he do it? The world, especially the medical part of it, having outgrown the theory of the visitation of God on this subject, it became necessary to account for spontaneous combustion on rational principles. This theory and that have been held by different persons, but the most plausible one seems to be that the combustion is caused by the explosion of inflammable gases generated in a diseased and depraved organization. The body of a patient who died in a hospital in France was examined, and when perforations were made in various parts of it, a gas issued therefrom which took fire from the flames of a candle.

The body of a living human being sometimes becomes so diseased that its natural secretions are depraved and perverted. In this state it is supposed that certain inflammable gases are generated, which, mingling with air and oxygen, form explosive mixtures inside the human body. The generation of these is attended with heat, and off your drunkard goes, pop! and nothing is left of him but a greasy smoke and a heap of ashes.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Department Expenses.

The Warrant Division of the Treasury Department has been ordered by Secretary Bristow to prepare, for the Centennial Exposition, a statement showing the expenses of each department of the government since its organization. This will involve great labor, and will not be completed until some time in June next. The showing for the Navy Department is the only one completed. From this it appears that the department has cost the government since its organization $1,000,000,000.

SAVED BY A DOG.

Thrilling Encounter Between a Bank Watchman and a Gang of Burglars.

Oxford (N. J.) correspondence of the New York *Herald*: A thrilling affair took place here this morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, in the office of the Oxford Iron Company, which was entered by a gang of burglars during the temporary absence of the night-watchman, William H. Searing, who had gone into the basement of the building, as was his custom, to see that all was right. On returning to the office he was startled to see crouching behind the safe a human figure peering intently in his direction through a mask, and apparently making ready to spring upon him. It was an awful moment. He was alone, and at once the thought flashed across his mind that a gang of burglars must be hidden around the office. He determined to sell his life dearly, if he must, and, drawing his revolver, he discharged it at the burglar beside the safe, and sent a ball whistling through his heart. A stifling cry of pain, and the thief, with a bound, leaped from his stooping posture and fell heavily on the floor, never to rise again. His three companions, seeing the tragic occurrence, leaped from their hiding-places, their faces being disguised by masks, and one of them, drawing a club, struck the brave watchman with it and knocked him down. Searing struggled with them for dear life, and twice again discharged his pistol, but the desperadoes at length disarmed him and got him completely in their power. Just as they were about to place a pair of manacles upon his wrists, a large dog, named Major, came bounding up the stairs, and seeing the situation leaped into the fray and fought furiously for his master. The struggle was a most desperate and sanguinary one; it was life for life, and for nearly a mortal hour it lasted, the men and the dog Major rolling up and down the office floor. The faithful dog did noble service, slashing about him with a will, and giving the burglars no quarter, until at length, feeling they had sufficient of his fangs, they fled in the most abject terror, leaving behind them the dead body of their miserable companion lying in his blood upon the floor. As may well be supposed, the watchman and dog were fairly fatigued, but, fearful lest another attack might be made before daybreak, they stood on guard. The thieves did not return, however. Later in the day, as soon as the community were astir, an alarm was given, and the route the thieves took was traced by a heavy trail of blood, which one of them, doubtless mortally wounded, marked in making his escape. About half a mile distant an old suit of clothes was discovered beside a pool of blood at the foot of a tree, where the bleeding burglar must have changed his apparel. On the railroad a valise was picked up containing a complete set of burglars' tools. The watchman did not identify any of the ruffians.

A Winter Indian Campaign.

Gen. Crook, Commander of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, says the Chicago *Times*, has for several months past foreshadowed an Indian war by the Sioux and other tribes the coming winter. In order to be properly prepared for the occasion, he has, during the past three months, collected upward of three hundred pack-jacks, with Mexican drivers. This new army of transportation has been in daily drill at Fort Russell, in Wyoming Territory, and has been a subject of much speculation, not only among citizens, but in military circles, as to the peculiar service in which they were to be employed, but the reticence, if not absolute refusal, of Gen. Crook to give any information on the subject, has caused many conjectures, chief among which was that the animals and their drivers were to be employed during the winter months transporting subsistence to the military camp at present in the Black Hills, in command of Capt. Pollock. A correspondent has unearthed the secret mission that this new transportation army is to be engaged in. As soon as the looked-for Indian outbreak or war commences, these pack-animals, being swift of foot, and less cumbersome than army-wagon transportation, are to be packed with supplies for a large body of cavalry that will be sent to chastise the Indians; each pack-animal, as soon as the pack-load has been used, is to be killed, the object of killing them being to prevent them falling into possession of the Indians. The cavalry are then to keep up a rapid pursuit of the Indians, and, when they can no longer obtain food, they are to kill a sufficient number of cavalry horses to furnish them with sustenance, the pursuit to be kept up until the warlike Indians are overtaken and thoroughly whipped. Gen. Crook made a brilliant record in Arizona as an Indian-fighter. Possessing a thorough knowledge of Indian character, he prefers to conduct a campaign against the red-skins in the winter months, when their facilities for subsisting off the game of the mountains and prairies is very limited, and when grass for their ponies cannot be had in sufficient quantities to make a successful or rapid retreat from the cavalry. The three companies of cavalry at present in the Black Hills are to be taken from there, and will form part of the army that is to take the war-path against the Indians.

Higher Railroad Freights.

During the past week a dark and threatening storm cloud has risen over the business and the financial interests of the West. On its black surface, drawn in the suggestive colors in which Mephisto delights to dwell, appears the form of Commodore Vanderbilt, his foot on the neck of poor John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and his long, skinny fingers grasping at the splendid crop of the West. Avarice, ghastly and insatiable, gleams out in every feature; and yet a sardonic grin may be detected over the millions he hopes to extort from the hard earnings of the West by exorbitant freights on her products to the seaboard. It may be well to hint to this remorseless pirate, in the course of his life levying a more grinding tribute upon the commerce of the country than ever Lafitte did upon that of the Gulf of Mexico, that in the end his grasping avarice will be sure to defeat itself. For the last two years, through the competition of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, the people of the West have had reasonable freights. Under its healthy influence the Grangers went to sleep; but they are not dead, as Vanderbilt and his confederate sharks fondly hope. This proposed oppression will wake them into stronger and more desperate life than ever before. Five years ago they burnt corn within less than 200 miles of Chicago, because extortionate freights made it cheaper than coal. These railway magnates may as well know that the people will find a way to break through vested rights, backed even by a hundred Dartmouth College decisions, when exaction has reached the limit of endurance. Let them be wise while they may; be content with reasonable profits, and all will be well.

As these extortionate freights must virtually come in part out of every man's pocket at the West, be he banker, merchant, manufacturer, and even down to the hod-carrier—a multitude too numerous and too powerful to be successfully resisted—it is hoped the warning here given may have some effect even upon the selfish greed of Eastern railway managers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Williamson County (Ill.) Ku-Klux.

A letter from Marion, Williamson county, Ill., says: "The Circuit Court term, which commenced Oct. 14 and terminated the 21st, was the most important in its results ever held in this section of the country. A synopsis of what has been accomplished in the land of the vendetta is herewith appended. A nolle-pros. was entered in the case of Fielding Henderson, charged with the killing of Vincent Hinchcliffe, for lack of evidence. P. Henderson, convicted of malicious mischief, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Three charges of assault to kill Capt. George W. Sisney against Timothy Coyle were dismissed, the confession of Marshall Crain having exonerated him. Milton Baxter, charged with murdering Vincent Hinchcliffe, gave bail in the sum of $3,000, and had his case continued. In the case of the State vs. William J. Crain, alias "Big Jeff Crain," alias "Black Bill Crain," and Nash W. Crain, alias "Yellow Bill Crain," for the murder of William Spence, the first was granted a change of venue to Alexander county, and will be tried in January. "Yellow Bill" was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Marshall Crain, who pleaded guilty to the murder of William Spence, and is now under sentence of death, has been very penitent, and his cries are constantly heard by those in proximity to his cell. He now entertains the hope that he can purify his soul by embracing religion. He held up with remarkable courage until Friday last, when he broke down completely, and confessed he was not only the assassin of William Spence but also of Capt. Sisney, and that he swore against Baker to save his own life. On the day mentioned he had George Sisney, Jr., called to his cell, and told him that he was the murderer of his father. He prostrated himself before the young man, and asked his forgiveness. Sisney replied that he could not forgive the murderer of his father, as forgiveness for such a crime would be unnatural. Crain remarked that he was not in his right mind when he committed the deed."

Whisky Made Old by Machinery.

There is a very nice case at present being argued before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington—one that possesses great interest to distillers. For a long time it has been quite an object to discover some way to age whisky—that is, to secure the evaporation of the fusel-oil in the natural whisky, so that the best grade of liquor could be reached. Under ordinary arrangements whisky requires an age of five years to lose all of its fusil-oil character. It has been discovered that the shipment of whisky by sea in a brief period accomplishes what time ordinarily is required to do. The constant motion imparted to the liquor by the motion of the ship has always had the effect of rapidly hastening the evaporation of the fusel oil, so that a brief voyage enhances the market value of whisky in a remarkable degree. An ingenious inventor, who has noted this effect, has patented a process for securing this motion to the whisky while lying at the distillery. He introduces a sort of churn into the barrels, leaves the bung out, while a bit of machinery propelled by steam animates the churns and imparts a continued stirring of the whisky. A short time of this process materially ages the whisky. Now, as the invention promises to be very popular among the distillers, a very nice question at once rose before the Internal Revenue people, and that was whether this process does not come under the head of rectifying. If it does, the whisky so "aged" by this rectifying process will have to go out on the market with a rectifier's stamp on it.

A Fatal Game of Croquet.

Mr. Reuben P. Benton and Mr. J. D. Strickland were engaged in a game of croquet on the grounds in the rear of the Warren and Venango passenger depot. Both gentlemen were on the most friendly terms, and they were in the habit of playing on these favorite grounds almost daily. Mr. Strickland made a misplay, and, as commonly occurs on such occasions among the boys, he peevishly attempted to throw his mallet after the ball. By some unforeseen chance the handle of the mallet caught in the sleeve of his coat, and it was hurled in the direction of his companion, striking him on the right temple, and felling him to the ground. The accident was witnessed by a number of bystanders, who, at the time, did not imagine that Mr. Benton was seriously injured. His prolonged insensibility, however, created considerable alarm, and restoratives were ineffectually applied. Mr. Strickland ran in haste for medical aid and a carriage, but before his return the unfortunate Benton was carried to his room in an insensible condition. Drs. Moody and Barr were on hand almost immediately upon his arrival, and made a searching examination of the wound. It appears that the blow, which was struck on the right temple, was not sufficient to cause a fracture of the skull at that point, but as is often the case, produced an effusion of blood at the base of the brain. Such an injury is almost inevitably fatal, and the patient lingered until 6 o'clock p. m., when he expired without recovering consciousness.—*Titusville (Pa.) Herald.*

Sidney Roach, of Ledyard, Ct., was killed last week by an ugly bull.

Coffee.

The oldest mention of coffee that can anywhere be found does not go farther back than 800 years. Nobody knows when it was first used in the East. There is nothing to go upon, except a tradition that the angel Gabriel invented coffee for the especial behoof of Mahomet in his old age, to enable him to renew his youth, and be happy in his loves. Whether it had this effect we are not told, but it is to be supposed that Gabriel did his best for the prophet. In any case, it is certain that coffee is incomparable as a stimulant, and will even make up for the want of food. Rossini used to say that it could keep him up for a fortnight, the time he required for the composition of an opera. There is no other stimulant that can sustain such a pitch. Opium is wonderfully sustaining, but it has bad effects, and it tends too much to dreaminess, with a lack of concentration. Alcohol has a force of its own, as we all know; but it requires frequent renewal, and is too speedily followed by reaction and collapse. Tea comes nearest to the Arabian berry as a stimulant, but it often excites without invigorating. Coffee seems, while wakening up the brain, to make one, for the time at least, independent of food. It is, indeed, most enjoyed on short rations; and taken on a full stomach, as was pointed out, it neither pleases the palate, nor refreshes the system. Nor is it always quite harmless. Brillat Savarin gave up coffee because he found that it turned his head into a mill whirling round without ideas of grind. To some people it gives a shaking of the hands and a trembling of the knees. Stories are told of the people who have become cripples through excessive love of it; other stories of people who have become imbecile.

A Human Monster.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "LePage, the suspected murderer of Josie Longmaid, made another desperate effort to escape from the Concord Jail Saturday, and has been placed in irons. The accumulating evidence against him indicates that he is not only the guilty man, but is one of the most besotted monsters in the criminal record. According to his wife's account he used a mask when he attacked and outraged her sister in Canada five years ago. He was arrested, but escaped by desperate fighting while the officers were binding his legs, and for some time lived in the woods. Some two years ago he traveled fifty miles to the house of his cousin, and foully outraged her person, escaping with her horse. His wife says that he has made attempts to ravish his own daughter, fifteen years old, and that they have been afraid of their lives on account of his brutality. The murderer of the Ball girl is proved to have worn moccasins at the time of the crime, and it is known that LePage wore them that day, while it has been learned that a short time before the murder he inquired of a girl what road Miss Ball took in returning from school on Friday nights. The mask found near the body of Miss Ball has recently been examined, and proves to be fastened with birch withes, and withes were also found near the body of Miss Ball, while a birch withe was found tied around a pine tree close to where the body of the Longmaid girl lay. LePage is known to be an expert in making withes, even mending harness with them. A piece of cloth which looks as though bloody hands had been wiped on it has been found at LePage's house, and his wife says a shirt he wore on that day is missing. Three young girls have stated that they were chased in the woods by LePage previous to the Pembroke murder.

Nebraska's Big Corn Crop.

Lincoln (Neb.) correspondence of the Chicago *Times*: "The farmers of Nebraska are preparing to pull their coats to gather the heaviest corn crop ever raised in the State. The best of it stands from 10 to 15 feet high, and the ears measure from 12 to 18 inches in length. The yield will be all the way from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. A story, amply vouched for, came to me last week, that a farmer in Johnson county had gathered 108 bushels and 40 pounds from one acre of bottom land. The ground was accurately measured and the corn was accurately weighed by a committee of gentlemen appointed for that purpose. The measurement was made in a contest for a prize offered by an agricultural implement firm in Tecumseh, for the best acre of corn."

A Rhode Island Love Story.—At Pawtucket, R. I., Agnes Bosler hanged herself Wednesday evening. She and her sister lived in a tenement in Garden street, and worked in the Slater Cotton Mill. The sister was to be married to a young man with whom Agnes was deeply in love. The sisters reached home as usual on Tuesday evening, and Agnes went into the yard while the other was getting supper. After waiting a long while, the sister went to look for her, and found her suspended to a tree in the back yard. A corset lacing doubled two or three times had been used for a noose, and had cut deep into the flesh. From what was said by Agnes some days ago, it is informed that the act was prompted by jealousy.

Newspaper War.—There is a small newspaper war progressing in the Indian Territory. The laws regulating citizenship in that Territory forbid a citizen of the United States from holding property among the Indian natives, and, in accordance with this regulation, a Mr. Harris, who has been publishing a paper there, called the *Indian Progress*, is informed that his business must be discontinued. This order creates ill feeling, as it is claimed to be in the interest of a new sheet, shortly to be issued under the name of the *Indian Herald*, which will be owned by the Chief of the Cherokees, Mr. W. P. Ross, though really edited by white men.

By the recent death of Mr. David Steele, at Goffstown, N. H., Mr. Daniel Christie, of Dover, N. H., is left the sole survivor of the class of 1815 of Dartmouth College. The last reunion of the class occurred last summer, when Mr. Steele visited Mr. Christie.—*New York Post.*

Now is the time to inspect the musk-rats, the beavers, the bark of the trees, and the squirrels' nests, to find out what sort of a winter we are going to have.

BEAUTY FOR ASHES.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Beauty for ashes thou hast brought me, dear!
A time there was when all my soul lay waste,
As the earth dark before the dawning lies
Ere bursts the golden feet of morn make haste.

Like morn thou comest, gladness in thine eyes,
And gracious pity round thine ardent mouth—
Like rain of summer upon wasted lands,
Thy tender tears refreshed my spirit's drouth.

To-day is calm. Far off the tempest raves
That long ago swept dead men to the shore—
I can forget how those wild billows broke—
Against my hopes and me they break no more.

White butterflies flit shining in the sun—
Red roses burst to bloom upon the tree—
Birds call to birds till the glad day is done,
The day of beauty thou hast brought to me.

Shall I forget, O gentle heart and true,
How the fair dawn has risen on my night—
Turned dark to day all golden through and through—
From soil of grief won bloom of new delight?
—*Scribner for December.*

Pith and Point.

Cat-astrophes—Midnight mew-sical concerts.

One of the first symptoms of the epizootic—Horse-ness.

Motto for the dairyman—Where there's a will, there's a whey.

"Shingle weddings" are now coming into fashion. This novel wedding takes place when the first-born is old enough to spank.

Mushrooms and toadstools are very confusing objects in fields. It is important to know the difference between them, but it takes years to find out, and authorities differ. The only sure test is to eat one. If you die, it is a toadstool.

"We have a great many felt slippers, now-a-days," said a young lady to her octogenarian uncle. "You have, have you?" responded the old man, with great animation; "well, the slippers were felt in my young days, too, and no mistake."

We never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How can they govern others? Those who govern well, are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

A man of parts—the hair dresser.—*New York Commercial.* And also the Judge in the divorce courts.—*Rochester Express.* Or an actor! Or, for instance, a joiner.—*Inter-Ocean.* Or a compounding druggist.—*Boston Traveler.* Or the man with the wooden leg and a glass eye.—*Lowell Courier.*

A country girl near Utica mistook the meaning of a young man who was looking up pickers for his father's hop yard, and, when asked if she was engaged, sweetly said: "Not yet, but always thought it would be pleasant." The young man rode home quickly, and dreamed all night of "breach of promise trials."

A tall, slim-waisted woman, aged 40, called at the Brighton House yesterday, and demanded to be registered as a voter. When politely informed that she didn't belong to the voting sex she struck the table with her fist, upset a bottle of ink, and said: "I'll vote if it takes me a thousand years!" And she'll keep her word.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Detroit boy surprised his father the other day by asking: "Father do you like mother?" "Why, yes, of course." "And she likes you?" "Of course she does." "Did she ever say so?" "Many a time, my son." "Did she marry you because she loved you?" "Certainly she did." The boy looked the old man over, and after a long pause asked: "Well, was she as near-sighted then as she is now?"

"Dese is de brincibles I holts,
And dose in vich I run;
Dey ish fixed, firm and immutaple
Ash to course of to 'ternal sun;
Boot if you don't approve of dem—
Please notice vot I say—
I shall only pe too happy
To alder dem right avay."
—*Hans Breitmann.*

RED LILIES.

Strike fuller chords, or let the music rest!
Of tender songs the world has yet no dearth,
Which scarce survive the moment of their birth:
Be thine in passionate cadences expressed,
And banish morning-glories from thy breast!
A purple dream-flower of the woods is worth
So little in the gardens of the earth;
If gift thou givest, give what we love best.
Since Life is sad with tears, and red with wrongs,
Let these red lilies typify thy songs,
If with full force thou would'st be comforted.
Since Life is red with wrongs, and wild with tears,
Oh move us, haunt us, kill our souls with fears,
And we will praise thee,—after thou art dead!
—*Scribner for November.*

National Finances.

The annual report of Treasurer New will contain the following statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the fiscal year 1875:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$157,167,722.35
Internal revenue	110,007,493.58
Lands	1,413,640.17
Miscellaneous sources	19,411,195.00
Total net revenues	$288,000,051.10
Public debt funded, 1881	96,506,700.00
United States notes	163,297,366.00
Fractional currency	36,612,600.00
Gold certificates	70,050,100.00
Gold certificates of deposit, United States notes	80,690,000.00
Total net receipts	$[illegible].10
EXPENDITURES.	
Customs	$19,328,707.36
Internal revenue	5,298,533.31
Interior and civil	4,967,525.50
Treasury proper	33,043,262.42
Diplomatic	3,198,220.84
Quarterly salaries	364,517.05
Judiciary	3,093,945.90
Non-civil and miscellaneous expenditures	71,070,702.98
War Department	41,120,645.28
Navy Department	21,497,626.27
Interior Department	37,840,873.04
Public debt interest	103,093,544.57
Total net expenditures	$274,623,392.84
PUBLIC DEBT.	
Redemption of bonds	$104,850,920.00
Redemption of United States notes	410,148,001.00
Redemption of national currency	40,364,671.48
Redemption of gold certificates	71,278,900.00
Redemption of certificates of deposit, United States notes	81,040,000.00
Total, including items on account of public debt	$682,000,885.32
Balance of covered money June 30, 1875	144,702,416.41

Troops Withdrawn from the Black Hills.

The military station at the Curtis Gulch, in the Black Hills, intended to keep the miners out, has been withdrawn. There is now neither let nor hindrance to those who are waiting to enter the hills. Daily it is reported there are parties leaving Cheyenne for the north, their destination the gold gulches. It would appear that now since the Indians would not accept a reasonable price for the Black Hills, they are liable to lose their hunting grounds and receive no compensation for them either.

Parisians are introducing the Oriental fashion of stuffing furniture with aromatic herbs, which fill the air with an agreeable perfume.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Belligerent Rights of the Insurgents—What the President will Recommend in His Forthcoming Message.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes: "The talk about the Cuban business has naturally awakened a desire to know what position will be assumed upon the matter by the President in his coming message to Congress. His views upon the subject and his often-expressed desire to see the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents recognized are sufficiently well known. However, it is not generally known how intensely the President's mind is worked up on this subject, and how vigorously he proposes to carry out his plans for the adjustment of the troubled affairs in the West India islands. In his coming message to Congress it is his intention to more fully discuss this matter than he has ever done before. He will try to make more clear his intentions when he advocated the acquisition of San Domingo. He has not hitherto cared to defend himself in this matter, but now, for some reason of his own, he desires the country to accept his explanation of the attempt to gain possession of this island. These reasons he gives with his customary brevity. He says that primarily his great object in acquiring San Domingo was to secure for the former slaves of the South a place of refuge where they could find labor and shelter when they were oppressed in the South. The possession of this island alone, he thinks, would have done more to settle the troubled condition of the South than all the legislation in the world. The colored people would have had a place to fly to if the Southern people should maltreat them. The former would then be driven to treat the negroes kindly from the fact of the fear of losing their valuable services in the field. The labor question would do much, the President thinks, to bring the South to the proper consideration of the rights of the colored people. Another reason is to be given for the purchase of San Domingo. The President thinks that if we had secured the possession of the island we would have been able to raise there all the products which we now buy of Cuba. Here is where he thinks the whole case lies in a nutshell. He is of the opinion that without her trade with the United States Spain could not sustain her war in Cuba upon the insurgents, and that really the United States is made to carry the burden of the expense of this cruel war. This the President proposed to remedy, and his idea is that the moment we arrive at a point when we can do away with the product of Cuba, then will the war in Cuba be forced to a close. Two great points are involved in the President's West India scheme; one to secure a home for the negro, and thereby tranquilize the South, and the other to secure the freedom of Cuba. This he will most urgently bring forward in his annual message. He expresses in private conversation the strongest opinion in relation to the matter, so that all his friends are convinced that he is unusually in earnest about it. A strong effort will be made to secure the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans before the 1st of next January. Several sensational versions of the Cuban cause have been sent over the country, abounding in just enough fact to give color to their assertions. The plain matter of the whole business is that the President is going to make one more vigorous effort to carry out his pet ideas in West India, and if Congress refuses to aid him then he will see what he can do upon his own responsibility. In the absence of Congress the President has the right to recognize the national existence of the Cuban insurgents. It can also be stated upon the best authority that Secretary Fish has been brought over and made to sympathize with the President in his idea that something ought be done. Mr. Fish heretofore has been the great stumbling-block. If he indorses a movement on the part of this government looking to the recognition of the Cuban belligerents, the matter is as good as done. It is only a question of time for the rest.

Chinese Outrages.

In view of the latest reports from China, one cannot well restrain a certain feeling of regret that the British government had not been compelled, from the force of circumstances and the duty it owed to itself and other civilized communities, to teach the pig-tailed sons of the sun and moon a lesson in manners, if not in international equity. The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Daily News* reports the behavior of the natives as becoming every day more and more scandalous. Within the last two months the grossest cases of premeditated and unwarranted assault have been committed upon unprotected and inoffensive foreigners. During the month of July last four persons attached to the British Embassy were maltreated in a village about forty miles from Pekin. A few days afterward Dr. Bushel and his wife were stoned by a Chinese mob in the capital itself; and M. Lensey, the Secretary of the Russian Embassy, was stunned by a brick and thrown from his horse while riding along the public street. Mr. and Mrs. Barrowdale, a Protestant clergyman and his wife, were assaulted near Tientsin and bespattered with mud. Upon another occasion 2,000 Chinese troops, on being disembarked at Shanghai, relieved their exuberant feelings by rushing about, in all directions, insulting and threatening all the foreigners they met. During the melee an American gentleman and his wife rode up and endeavored to thread their way through the street, but the soldiers would not let them pass, finishing up their diabolical cowardice by beating them about the head with their pikes. The Chinese population are everywhere being stirred up against foreigners, and hostile placards, approved by the governors, are posted up on the walls every night. These placards invariably denounce foreigners as being the cause of epidemics, inundations, fires, etc., and declare that they are worthy of eternal punishment.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

Five years of age is the dividing line between the junior and the elder dead. Half the yearly deaths in New York are of children under 5. There are 120,000 children in New York; of these as many die as of the 1,000,000 grown inhabitants. The mortality of one-tenth the whole populace, and that the helpless tenth, is equal to the nine-tenths remaining. Well does the physician say that if such mortality existed among sheep the country would be alarmed. It is not so with the little children, of whom three-fourths of the one-half we have cited die under 1 year old. The nursery, therefore, and the mother must be at fault.—*Sanitarian Magazine.*

Something for Everybody.

EVERY stone for grinding tools should be provided with a rest, and apprentices should be taught how to use it.

NEW INDICATION OF DEATH.—A medical practitioner proposes, as a method to ascertain death, to inject a drop of ammonia beneath the skin, when, if there be life, a red spot appears, but if death, no effect is produced.

LIGHT AS A MECHANICAL MOTOR.—Wm. Crookes, F. R. S., has recently performed several experiments with an apparatus called the "radiometer," which prove that light, apart from heat, may be employed as a mechanical motor.

A PAPER SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER.—An Australian chemist subjects the so-called parchment paper to a process which renders it pliable and supple, and exactly similar to leather in color and gloss. It may be used as a substitute for, and is especially appropriate for book-binding, as it resists wear, does not soil, and is impervious to wet.

TO RESTORE GOLD OR SILVER LACE.—When gold or silver lace happens to be tarnished, the best liquor that can be used for restoring its luster is spirits of wine; it should be warmed before it is applied to the tarnished spot. This application will preserve the color of the silk or embroidery.

STAMPING INK.—An excellent stamping ink that dries rapidly and is free from grease may be cheaply prepared, according to Muller, by dissolving one part of crystallized, so-called, red aniline violet in 30 parts of alcohol, and adding 30 parts of glycerine to the solution. This colored liquid is poured upon the cushion and rubbed with a brush.

HOW TO MAKE SAFES SAFE.—The following hints for the use of safes, and of what should be put in them, are vouched for by good authority. Avoid fancy colored inks, as they are more liable to be obliterated by heat when the safe is under fire. The black inks are better. Lead pencil will stand the heat better than either, even when the paper is black. Do not put the most valuable account books at the sides of the safe, as the heat coming from the outside will affect them first. Crowd the books from the sides to the center of the safe for the purpose of making them tight together, as in this condition they will stand the heat much longer. Wood drawers are preferable to iron for cash boxes, and for small valuable papers, as wood is a non-conductor of heat and iron a good conductor. Never use in a safe a leather wallet as a receptacle for valuable papers, as boiling water, heated 212 degrees, will crisp and curl it, convert it into a gluey substance and destroy the papers. When a safe has been under fire send for an expert to open it.

An "Honorable" Forger.

Mr. Lucius W. Pond, of Worcester, Mass., who prefixed Honorable to his name, has been lamented for some weeks past as a prominent addition to the list of unaccountable disappearances. His absence is now regretted by the large number of persons whom he swindled. His custom was to remove by some chemical preparation all the writing on notes in his possession except the signatures, and fill them up with increased amounts. The microscope has now revealed the trickery that was perpetrated, suspicion having been previously excited by people finding their names affixed to notes which they were certain they never engaged to pay. Out of notes to the amount of $30,000, only one genuine one has been found. One, curiously enough, had been altered from $1,000 to $500. It is now known that two or three years ago a man visited Worcester for the sake of selling an acid to remove blots and wrong figures from account books. Bank men at once felt that it might be used for nefarious purposes. It also proved to be so exceedingly volatile that it was not deemed profitable to keep it on sale. It is conjectured that Pond must have bought some of the stuff. It has been supposed that he jumped, or was thrown from a Long Island Sound steamer, and some still think that such was his fate. There are rumors, however, that he is at Hamilton, Ont., and is insane.

Mr. Pond was a prominent man in Worcester, and was something of a politician, having served at least one term in the Massachusetts Senate. He was an extensive manufacturer, and had been esteemed as a man of integrity.

Cool Capt. Rehlinder.

One of the essentials to the success of a good seaman is presence of mind, such as the Captain of a Russian man-of-war recently exhibited. His frigate, the Olaf, had accompanied the yacht of the Czarewitch to Copenhagen, and was lying at anchor among numerous other ships in the harbor when a fire was discovered in a coal cellar below, which joined on the powder magazine. The fire had made such headway that it seemed impossible to check it before it would reach the magazine, in which w.s stored an unusual large quantity of cartridges and loose powder. Their explosion would destroy not only the Olaf, but also a number of the vessels in her vicinity, and, possibly, a portion of the city. As the only means of averting a catastrophe the Captain instantly resolved to sink the ship. He sent away the crew with such valuable property as was portable, with the aid of the carpenters and engineers stove a hole in the vessel, and left her to sink. This she did before the fire reached the magazine. The vessel was raised the following day but slightly damaged. A court-martial commended the conduct of the officer, and the Emperor acknowledged his promptness, coolness, and skill by making him his aid-de-camp, one of the highest honors conferred on Russian naval officers.

T. M. AND three friends were playing at whist on Tuesday evening. During the third game T. M.'s partner dealt and turned up the ace of spades. On looking at his hand he found the whole of the same suit. T. M. says that he has seen whist played more than fifty years, but never remembers such a circumstance happening before.—*Bell's Life.*

Comparative Value of Foods.

Taking timothy hay as the standard of comparison, it requires 100 pounds of it to supply a certain amount of nourishment. It is estimated by careful experiment that the same amount of nourishment can be obtained by using the following quantities of other food: Clover hay, 95 lbs; rye straw, 355 lbs; oat straw, 220 lbs; potatoes, 195 lbs; carrots, 280 lbs; beets, 316 lbs; ruta bagas, 262 lbs; wheat, 43 lbs; peas, 44 lbs; beans, 40 lbs; rye, 49 lbs; barley, 51 lbs; corn, 56 lbs; oats, 59 lbs; buckwheat, 64 lbs; and oil cake, 64 lbs.

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THE season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.

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These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

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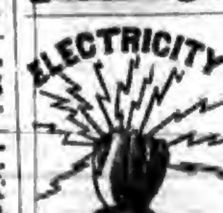

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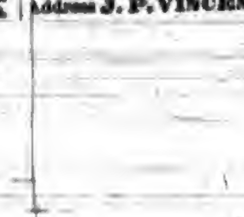

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Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. This is the standard authority in all the United States, and is an indispensable Hand-Book for every member of a deliberative body, as a ready reference upon the formality and legality of any proceeding or debate. "The most authoritative expounder of American parliamentary law."—CHAS. SUMNER. Price, 65 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

Smith Organ Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
These Standard Instruments
Sold by Music Dealers Everywhere.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Sold throughout the United States on the
INSTALLMENT PLAN!
That is, on a System of Monthly Payments.
Purchasers should ask for the SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN. Catalogues and full particulars on [illegible] Boston.

Ask Your Stove Dealer for our Patent ELBOW. Adjustable. Fits Any Angle.
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Only Think of It
A LARGE
48-COL. WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Will be sent three months, postpaid, for Twenty-Five Cents. Address
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
Prop's of Weekly Wisconsin,
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This offer open until Dec. 1st.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
When the Blood Rushes with rocket-like violence to the head, causing hot flushes, vertigo and dimness of sight, it is a certain sign that a mild, salubrious, cooling and equalizing laxative is required, and Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient should be at once resorted to.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GIVEN AWAY
To every reader of The Family Journal:
CENTENNIAL AMERICA,
A $10 Tinted Engraving, size 22x28.
Our Large and Beautiful Tinted Engraving containing over 200 Historical Views and Portraits of all leading events and personages, from the landing of Columbus to the present time, including magnificent and perfect view of the Centennial Buildings in Fairmount Park at Philadelphia, will be given To The Readers of Our Great Literary and Fashion Paper, The Weekly Family Journal, Containing Three Splendid Continued Stories, together with short sketches and a large amount of miscellaneous reading. Sent four months on trial, including the Engraving, postpaid, for $1.00. Any Newsdealer will give you a copy free, or address The Family Journal, 292 Broadway, N. Y.
Agents Wanted Everywhere

WEEKLY WISCONSIN,
3 Months, Postpaid,
For 25 Cts.
Try It! Try It! Try It!
In order that every person may have an opportunity of judging of the superior merits of the Weekly Wisconsin, the proprietors will send it to any address for the above amount. This offer will remain open until Dec. 1st. THE WEEKLY WISCONSIN is a large 48-column paper. Address
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL INSTRUMENT.
THE
Piano-Harp
CABINET ORGAN.
An exquisite combination adding to the capacity of the organ much of that of the piano-forte and harp. With a double-reed organ, complete and perfect in every respect, is combined a new instrument, the PIANO-HARP, the tones of which are produced by steel tongues or bars, rigidly set in steel plates affixed to a sounding-box, and struck by hammers, as in the piano-forte. The tones are of a pure, silvery, bell-like quality, very beautiful in combination or alternation with the organ tones. The organ may be used alone, and is in every respect as complete and perfect an organ as without the PIANO-HARP; the latter may be used separately or in combination with any or all the stops of the organ, to which it adds greatly in vivacity, life and variety, adapting it to a much wider range of music. Upon its invention and introduction, about a year since, this new instrument was received with so much favor that the demand greatly exceeded the manufacturers' utmost ability to supply; so that they have had no occasion to advertise it extensively. Having now perfected facilities for a large supply, they offer it to the public with confidence.
Circulars with drawings and full descriptions, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; 80 and 82 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.
Sarsaparillian and Its Associates.
Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

DEATH
is delayed by using M. & T. Tonic Elixir and Liquid Extract of Beef, which is composed of the juice of raw meat with Iron Tonics, Diuretics and mild Catharties, and prescribed by Physicians for the cure of Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles, Lung, Liver, Kidney, Children, Blood and all diseases and weaknesses. Price $1.00 per bottle. RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists. None other genuine.

DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR
Compounded entirely from Gums.
These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile; invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well; PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease, effecting a radical cure. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it is UNEQUALED, and is ALWAYS SAFE.
1856. LIVER INVIGORATOR. 1876.
Persons using should adapt the dose to their individual constitution, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful according to effect. For all affections of the LIVER, irregularities of Stomach and Bowels, diseases depending on or caused by such derangement as Biliousness, Chronic Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, 1 tablespoonful taken at commencement of an attack of SICK HEADACHE cures in 15 minutes. For YELLOW or SALLOW SKIN MADE YOUTHFUL by 1 bottle. TRY IT! For pamphlet containing useful information and about the Liver, address DR. SANFORD, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, NOV. 11 1875

We have a little wee cock that climbs on the chicken coop and wants to crow for Berks County, Pennsylvania—1,000 Democratic gain. You can bet on Berks.

The Ligonier *Banner* and Plymouth *Democrat*, have been saying hard things about Murray, of the Goshen *Democrat*. Well, all we know about Murray is that he worked well and ably in the last canvass.

The Tammany ring of New York has been thoroughly cleaned out.—Allah be praised. If there is anything we love to see it is to observe Democrats going against corrupt rings and swindlers and unlike Republicans bringing them to punishment.

The principal reason why we don't have a larger majority in New York, is because the Democratic governor there has been exposing and bringing to punishment a canal ring, and the Republican rings fearing a similar result, went straight against him.

The breaking up of the corrupt Tammany organization of New York City will prove a blessing to the Democratic party of the country. It was through this powerful and secret agency that the scheming politicians of New York State sought to control the National Democracy in their own interests.

Not so Bad.

In our last we thought things political had taken a terrible turn, but later returns show the Democracy in good shape after all. The gratifying news comes that the Democracy have carried New York by nearly, if not quite, Sixteen thousand majority, and that Wisconsin has likely gone Democratic. When it is considered what Hartranft has a chance to do, and in all probably has done in the way of corruption in that state, and that the Republicans lack six thousand votes of having a majority for their governor in Massachusetts, there is little to brag of left to the Republicans. We can claim New York as an offset to Pennsylvania, Mississippi to Massachusetts, and Maryland to Minnesota, leaving Virginia to balance New Jersey, and if we would carry still further the comparsion, we can point to Detroit to equalize the Chicago triumph, which was not a political contest of parties, either. On the whole, it was nearer a drawnbattle than any thing else.

The Republican Triumph.

It may not be without interest to make a slight investigation of the great "republican triumph," and see just where we stand. Let us suppose that a president was to be elected this fall. The states can be tabulated as folllows

Democratic		Republican	
Alabama	10	Illinois	12
Arkansas	6	Iowa	11
California	6	Kansas	5
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	13
Georgia	11	Michigan	11
Indiana	15	Minnesota	5
Kentucky	12	Nebraska	3
Louisiana	8	Nevada	3
Maryland	8	Ohio	22
Mississippi	8	Pennsylvania	29
Missouri	15	Rhode Island	4
New York	35	South Carolina	7
North Carolina	10	Vermont	5
Oregon	3		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	8		
Virginia	11		
West Virginia	5		
	192		146

Doubtful.

Florida	4
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	9
Wisconsin	10
	28

The above is an extremely liberal estimate, but against the democratic column the republican and doubtful together make but 174, while of those states classified as doubtful, Wisconsin is supposed to have been carried by the democrats and the others there are really democratic states. In glancing over the democratic column, it is difficult to select any state which the republicans could carry to-day. But we could afford to give them Indiana, which comes, perhaps, the nearest of any in its column to being doubtful, in exchange for any two of the doubtful states or New Jersey or Wisconsin alone. It would seem that the republican party will need several more great triumphs befor it can elect a president.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIANA.

Childrens Sets $1.00

Ladies Seal Sacques.

SINGER & PYKE, HATTERS!

PANTHER IN WINDOW Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It sinks the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile drains; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile drains as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains remove a large pond of stagnant water, on Hoyt street, in this city, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds or wet lands. It will do all that is claimed for it.

DR. B. ATKINSON, HENRY GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. GRIFFITH,
H. B. CROSS, D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
N. E. RAPER, F. MORTON.

One of the above drains was put down on the premises of J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, and in less than

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 3,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

From Angola.

ANGOLA, Nov. 8th 1875.

—There is a big scandal on hand in Angola, and so is Bill Chittenden.

—W. H. Donally is in town yet.

—G. Mugg will soon open up a first-class drinking saloon first door north of Bill Chitz' bon ton. Drinks should become cheap where there is so much competition. Some do threaten to sell all kind of drinks for 5cts a glass, but I expect they will reduce the size of their glasses, and that is useless.

—Mr. Vandercock's new iron fence is grand and just what many of us want. It costs but a trifle more than a first-class wooden fence.

—From the number of boys seen going out with guns this morning (Sunday I should guess there was no Sunday-school. Probably the reason is, the M. E. Church is in a dilapidated condition. The fixtures are all taken out and have it nearly ready to move off.

—The damage done to the Disciple church by the tornado has been repaired, and the lumber sheds are going up in a more substantial manner than before.

—Henry Twichell is the fattest man in town.

—J. W. Woodhull is having an iron fence in front of his new residence. He is a man of good taste.

Three engines belonging to the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. lie here over Sunday. Four engines here this afternoon.

—Rev. Aylesworth and Dell Day have traded property. Neither of them got rich in the trade.

—H. Merry's children are sick with diphtheria. Sickness continues more than usual here.

—Some ten or dozen of our braves started last Sunday for the western wilds of Ohio, on a hunting expidition, and have all returned without getting a shot or even seeing any. They say there are about twenty men for every deer any probably more. That is dear hunting in fact.

ANGOLA.

GARRET ITEMS.

—Farmers, husk your corn and sell it to our teamsters to feed their horses.

—Work is going on here every day Sunday not excepted.

—Still the rows continue. Let them fight.

—Those Columbus roosters had better look a little ouet when they take their departure from this place, for we have men here of pugilistic form.

—Our new livery men send out boss rigs,

—The man who was reported dead here last Saturday, was not killed but was badly pounded

—Mr. J. R. Pronty has opened a new billiard hall, having purchased two of the best make of tables, and has fitted things up in good style.

—Three new brick dwelling houses are being erected north of the Rail Road

—Mr. Fordyce is living in his new dwelling house, on Cowan-st.

—Last Monday night about eight o'clock a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop connected with the R. R. buildings and the building was consumed in a few minutes, the natives were thunderstruck and went wild for a spell, but they finally became more calm, and aided in saving other buildings.

—Mr. Malony, editor of the "News" returned last monday after a short visit to Michigan, bringing with him a lovely bride. We wish the new couple a long and happy future. Tom, hear is health to your Vife, and your Vamily's, and may you lif long and brosper. I swored off, but I vont count dis one time.

CONSERVATIVE.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Cures All Nervous
And Chronic Diseases.
PAOLI'S
ELECTRO VOLTAIC
CHAIN
BELT
Registered 1874.

Paoli's Electro Voltaic Chain Belt

Gives a Continuous Current of Electricity Around the Body and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.

Prices $6 and Upwards.

Beware of counterfeits. This is the only Electro Voltaic Chain Belt patented in the U. S.—and the only one endorsed by Leading Physicians of New York City and elsewhere.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the September Term 1875, of the Dekalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, was adjourned by the Judge thereof to the 8th day of November 1875.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 2th day of Oct, 1875

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF BUSINESS DAYS.

The following days are selected for the transaction of public business:

Butler and Richland Monday and Saturday of each week Jackson and concord each Saturday

Franklin every other Saturday.

Union and Fairfield Tuesdays and Fridays.

Smithfield and Wilmington Wednesday and Saturdays.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The east one-third of lot twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

$5o. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broad way New York. 6m.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County. }

Charles F. Mader versus John Berg. Before Danl Altenberg, Justice of the Peace for Union-tp

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana and a writ of guarnishment in said case have been served on Cyrus Olinger

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 16th day of November 1875 at 10 o'clock am, and answer or dumur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence

DANIEL ALTENBURG, J P

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Fredrick Raut, deceased, will sell at private sale on the premises, on Saturday the 11th day of December A. D. 1875, the undivided two thirds of the south half of the east half of the north-east quarter of Section thirty two (32) in township number thirty four (34) North of Range fourteen (14) East in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana.

Proposals for the purchase of said premises will be received until the day of sale, and no proposition for the purchase of said premises for a sum less than $666.10

TERMS of sale, one third cash, one third in nine months, and one third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to draw interest from date of sale, to wave valuation and appraisement laws, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to be made at 1 o'clock P. M. CHARLE RAUT Adm'r

FREE CONSULTATION

[illegible] New York

As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.

By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada, and in every part of the United States.

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE

Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.

Call on or address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS

Wanted to sell Dr Footes Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense: Also Dr Footes Science in Story.
For Particulars address
Murray Hill Publishing Company 129 East 28th St.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,000

IMPORTANT THINGS you never knew or thought of before, regarding the human body and all its curious organs, read PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for every one. You can learn from it a great variety of information you would feel a delicacy to go to your family physician about. *Contents table sent free*, by mail, to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

AN AMUSING STORY

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygeine. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH Street, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and giving up the use of Spectacles.

You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. The Cheapest and the Best. Price by mail, postage prepaid. $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted every where. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard. Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

Nervous Debility

Cured in every case permanently and speedily. No one need suffer from this distressing complaint. Do not delay, but consult either by letter or in person, DR. WILFORD, 142 St. Clair St. Toledo, O.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books, Bibles,
Bill Books Albums,
Wallets, Testaments,
Memorandas, Pass Books,
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

STORE ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

GEO. DeALD & CO.

Dry Goods & Notions.

Black Silks & Fine Dress Goods a Specialty

We can make it to the interests of every person to trade with us. We b
for CASH and sell for CASH, keep the best goods, and sell at one price

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

Domestic" PATERNS.

The Best in Use. Send for a Catalogue.

Geo DeWald & Co
No. 1 Columbia Street
Fort Wayne Ind.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	.85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	.90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	.70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	.60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cts

Dried Fruits:

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices. Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.10	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	[illegible]
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	40	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 35	Butter	.18
Potatoes	@ 30	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	16
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.08
Wool	35 @ .40	Timothy Hay	12.00

Onions 80c per Bushel.

Buckwheat flour and feed at Beard's

Fresh lard at the Auburn Fruit House

Beard sells a splendid article of TEA for $1.

New Goods just received. Bargains. Kahn.

Lanterns for 75c at Davenport's drug store.

Go to Beard's for ammunition of all kinds.

Fine Cut 60, Best $1 per pound at Beard's.

Lamps, Lamps, Lamps! at Davenport's drug store.

Fancy Candy of all kinds and Stationery at Postoffice,

Jersey Sweet Potatoes, very low at the Auburn Fruit House.

Fresh oysters by the can or dozen, received every day at the Auburn Fruit House.

Cape Cod Cultivated Cranberries constantly carried, cheap for cash at Auburn Fruit House.

Everything in the School Book line at Houser's store. It will pay you to give him call before buying elsewhere.

Parties desiring a bargain in window curtains or fixtures of any style are requested to call at Davenport's.

Largest Stock, Best Assortment, Lowest Prices, Latest Styles. Kahn's Clothing House.

WALL PAPER!—Davenport has it.—Paper from 8 to 75 cents per bolt. Call at the "Pioneer Drug Store" and see

If you want to get the right thing in the School Book line, go to Houser's. Nobody sells any cheaper than he does.

WANTED.

To trade a pair of Bob-sleds for a good milch cow. Enquire at Sprott & Son's.

School Books are going off lively, at Houser's Book Store. The reason is, he keeps just what the people want, and sells them at botton prices.

Davenport has just received direct from the manufactur a fine assortment of fancy lamps, which he is selling very cheap. Call at the "Pioneer Drug Store' and see.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or accouut, will please call and settle the same immediately and oblige

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Auburn Woolen Manufacturing Company that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of said company at Joseph Shilling's store on Saturday, Nov. 13th, 1875, at 7 o'clock pm.—All are requested to oe present.

S. KUTZNER, PRES'T.
THOS. D. GROSS, Sec'y.
Nov. 9th, 1875.

Those who had Wool to card at the Woolen Mills are requested to call and take away the same, now at the Granger store.

New corn is selling for 35 cents per bushel.

We have a night police. One is hardly enough.

New Goods, latest styles, just received Bargains. Kahn.

We have a shooting gallery in our midst. Maxfield is the manager.

Mr. Henry Shull has been paid the insurance on his house, lately destroyed by fire.

Men are at work preparing and arranging seats for school, in Ensley's block.

Sammy Pommert's barber has left the city. For full particulars see the Marshal.

Parties are coming in after their hats They were all saved, and are ready for customers.

Jas Potter has put down a new and substantial sidewalk in front of his residence.

Receipts for making money. $3 to $8 made on each suit of clothing by buying them of Kahn.

Several of our young men have braced up, and now they don't sing "we wont go home 'till morning."

The quarterly conference of the M. E Church will commence next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Laeferty has gone after a new stock of clothing which will be here in a few days. Look out for bargains.

When the boys are successful in shooting game on Sunday, and want to brag about it, they say, "the other day."

We send out a few statements to those who are in arrears on subscription, and we hope they will pay up promptly.

The Presbyterian congregration have sold their church to the Lutherans, and the former will erect a new one in a short time.

The hog cholera is increasing slowly Several parties in town have lost large porkers. This disease will injure the sale of pork.

We are informed by Billy Meneh, of Garrett, that the Company's blacksmith shop, at that place, was destroyed by fire Monday night.

Joe Link collared a fellow Sunday night who, he supposed to be a burglar. He soon found out that he was not altogether Wright.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." and such Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has eminently proven itself to be. Thousands of testimonials. Try it. Price 25c.

Quite a number of our subscribers are paying up, but they are of that class who are always prompt. We hope our delinquents will attend to this matter without delay.

The Junction Hotel, under the excellent manegament of Smith & Son is doing a fine business, and the neat rooms, clean beds and well spread tables are bound to make it still more popular.

The Cantata of Queen Esther will be produced here in full costume by the local talent of this place in a few weeks. It is a grand thing when properly rendered, and we believe we have the talent to do it.

A. S. Wells has been appointed deputy Marshal, and will act as night police. It will be his special duty to watch such persons as may be out late at night under suspicious curcumstances.

The social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs S. B. Miller on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A general invitation is extended.

W. Tollerton, Esq., of Chicago, agent for Coleman's Pneumatic Gas Machine is in the city making arrangements with our Commissioners to furnish the new jail building with the above gas and fixtures. We think the Commissioners could not do better.

Judge Anthony, of Valparaiso, and Dr. Kelly, of Syracuse, were in town last Tuesday. One for the former and two for the latter, is the way things stood according to Mr. Pedro, except the attempt to catch a train going east to reach Syracuse.

Mr. Lordier has arrived from Fort Wayne with a fine stock of Boots and Shoes, and will be found in the building near the bank, where he will be pleased to see those wanting goods in his line.

A gentleman drove a sorrowful looking horse into town, and stopping in front of the post office, he requested a small boy to hold him a moment. "Hold him!" exclaimed the boy; "just lean him up against the post, that will hold him."

Closing lecture of a series delivered at the M. E. church by Rev. Mr. Welsh, for the last few weeks, on the Book of Esther, will be given one week from next Sunday evening.

It has not been long since Fort Wayne was a quiet, peaceful city, but alas, things have sadly changed of late. Eleven murderers now await in durance vile, a trial by jury, and there are a many more waiting to take their places as soon as disposed of.

The population of Auburn ain't gaining, oh, no. Ed. Bodine and wife a little boy baby; Christ Baker and lady ditto; and several others whose names we failed to hear.

This truthful observation is from the Columbia City "Post:" "Much of the stringency felt in the collection of debts and transaction of business can be relieved by everyone making an earnest effort to pay. We know of individuals who can pay at any time, but who refuse to do so when they have money in their pockets."

One hundred and fifty-four men, women and children from Minnesota landed at Tallahassee, Florida, last week There is no mistake about this being the grandest country in the world, and with such people as the above to fill it up and developed its resources will surely make it the most desirable place to enjoy this fitful dream of life.

We need Moody and Sanky right away. We would just like to see them wrestle with those who are popping away in the woods all around the city on Sunday. There may be a necessity in the order of thing for a modrn Sodom and Gomorrah, and we are afraid a few of these devilish fellows will get us the job. We hope the boys will let up a little and go to Sunday School.

Our public schools will open again next Monday, if the seats are received and put in by that time. Three of the rooms on the second floor in Ensley's Block are to be used, which will be presided over by Miss Mahuren, Miss Thomas and the Principal.

A primary school will be opened in Stoughdecker's house on South Van Buren street, with Miss Ada Coder as teacher. The room over the Granger store will also be used for one of the intermediate departments in charge of Miss Coder.

We are glad to learn that our friend Hon. J. C. Shutt, formerly a member of the House, from Allen county, has located at Butler purchasing the popular hotel there known as the Butler House which he will shape up in good style. Mr. Shutt and his brother William Shutt of this county will engage in the sale of Agricultural implements, and for that purpose will erect a large and commodious building next spring. We wish these gentlemen every success.

We have a few suggestions to make to local correspondents: Write as plainly as possible, and doubly so when writing a proper name. Do as little gratuitous advertising as possible. It is our source of revenue and business men here pay for such notices. We cannot charge one and dead-head the other. Write as many jokes as you want to but do not do so for the purpose of offending anyone, and do not make the paper a means for revenge.

Give us gossipy, spicy items, practical humorous and poetical, and especially the incidents and accidents of the day.

We take the following from the New Castle "Courier," relative to Mr. Hazzard of our bank: "On the 31st of December, 1862, George Hazzard, of this city, received a wound in the left hip at the battle of Stone River. The ball has never been extracted, and Mr. Hazzard, during the past summer, has suffered from the effects of the wound to such an extent as to be required to go upon crutches almost continually. He has finally concluded to submit to a surgical operation, with the hope of obtaining relief, and we are informed that Dr. Mussy, of Cincinnati, and Dr Isaac Mendenhall, of this place, will perform the operation at Mr. Hazzard,s residence within the next few weeks.

Now we've got you. We mean the school teachers and those person who are always giving out difficult sums and laugh when nobody can do them. Here get fourteen sheets of paper and nine lead pencils, and do the following, send in your answers and we'll see how many are right. There has been but one person yet successful in working this out, and he now imagines he is hunting squirrels on Sunday. Here it is:

A and B go to a butcher's and buy between them eight pounds of meat, which the butcher values at ten cents a pound and for which he therefore wants eight dollars. Now, A takes fifty pounds of meat and B thirty, and upon examination they agree that A's meat is worth one half a cent a pound more than B's. Query. How much did each pay the butcher.

An attempt to fire the wooden block was made last Sabbath evening about nine o'clock. Mrs. Williams discovered the light of a fire in rear of the Swineford Corner and Mr. Williams found a quantity of chips and shavings saturated with coal oil. It was making great headway when discovered, and in a few minutes more would have been beyond control. Another fire was also started in a shed in a barrel but was discovered and extinguished at the same time. The entire block would certainly have been consumed, had the attempt succeeded. It was the work of an incendiary.

What are we going to do about protection against fire. Shall we get an engine, or shall we lie supinely on our backs and see our property destroyed. For heaven's sake, let us show some little intelligence in this matter, and do something that will give us some little show against the fire demon,

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

Our Woolen Mills in Ashes!

At last we are called upon to chronicle a most terrible disaster to our town. Our large Woolen Mills were completely destroyed by fire last Saturday evening About five o'clock a fire was discovered in the north west corner of the garret floor, and when first seen could have been extinguished with the assistance of a ladder and a few buckets of water. But we did not have the ladders, and some fifteen thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. But our loss in this fire is not to be estimated in dollars It brought a fine little trade to our place that will now be cut off, as the present stockholders do not feel able to re-build It was a manufactory, and this industry needs to be added to, instead of being reduced to contribute to the permanent prosperity of our place. As far as we can ascertain the following list comprises the stockholders and the amount of their stock:

C. Sheets	$2,000
S. Ketzner	1,800
T. D. Gross	1,500
S. W. Sprott	1,500
Buss Estate	2,200
John Brandon	1,500
Hugh Davis	1,500
Several others	1,500

The assets of the company will aggregate about $5,000. The liabilities are considerable but no approximate estimate can now be made.

Thus we loose one of our greatest industries for the want of some means to protect ourselves against the ravages of fire. We hope our citizens will wake up to their interests and take some action in this matter.

F-IAR! F-IAR!

Si. Lock's force pump held out during the fire.

The factory walls still stand, but are well racked.

The ladies done more work than some men. Mrs. Porter done her share with anyone at the fire.

The billiard saloon did'nt catch fire. We heard a lady say there was a man on every shingle.

The machinery was brought out in a careful manner and broke up when setting it down.

If some men in town had the mumps every time we had a fire, they would'nt work so hard, with their mouth.

Mr. Cox, living east of town, got badly hurt at the fire, last Saturday afternoon, through the carelessness of some "brave" lad in the second story.

Lee Lanning came near getting about ten foot of burning cornish on his bare head. He felt the one end of it to his greatest satisfaction.

Mother, may I go to the fire?
Yes, my darling daughter,
But be careful of your pin-back, dea.
And keep out of the way of water,

The boiler and engine of the factory together with other material in the shed adjoining, were saved through the exertions of several men. We are glad to know that we have a few such in town.

How nice it is for a man to be calm and not the least bit excitable at fire.—One fellow bounced at a peck of potatoes, on the floor, picked them up one at a time, and went back of the Court House and set on them.

Someone noticed smoke ascending from one corner of the old jail. A large crowd rush that way. It was a fire for certain. Dr. Fox's pipe was holding him on a chair, and there was fire in the bowl.

We commend the coolness of Miss Wheeler, one of the employes at the factory, to several of those fellows who threw machinery out of the windows on the crowd below. When told that the factory was on fire she stopped her loom and took the material out of it as quietly and yet as quickly as was possible.

Several of our citizens worked unceasingly to save the engine-house and succeeded, while a large number stood by and looked on as if enjoying the scene. Shame on a man that will stand by and see his neighbor's property destroyed, without an effort to save it.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Nov. 9th, 1875.

—A change in the Time Table of the Eel River Road is rumored.

—Typhoid Fever is around. Children especially are attacked with it.

—Eli Bryan, a farmer residing near town, lost two fingers in a clover-huller this forenoon.

—Jerome Devers received a fine grey cat by D. E. R. & Ill. R. R., from the west on Monday. Donor unknown.

—The "Drunkards Warning," was re-acted on the streets today by one of our smartest citizens.

—Rev. N. T. Peddycord was called to the death-bed of his father last week. The deceased spent a portion of last winter here with his son and I presume many of our people were acquainted with him. He was a resident of Kosciusko County, this state.

—The Dramatic club acted their Drama two nights to large houses, and with good success. They were applauded several times, particularly on Tableaux scenes which they gave at the close of each act. A part of the house came down very forcibly at one time; that was when too many tried to stand on the same seat and the seat could not stand it.

"LENA."

So superior in workmanship and style, is the stock displayed in our house, that competition with other Clothiers is out of the question. Our trade and customers acknowledge this fact, that our clothes fit better, are much cheaper, and in every way equal to the best custom work, really making us competititors of Merchant Tailors. Especial attention is called to the nobby line of Worsted Diagonal Overcoats, which we are selling to the "toniest" trade in the city. Study your own interest and deal with

Sam, Pete & Max, Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne

Teachers Institute.

We conclude the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute below commencing with wednesday afternoon: Institute convened at half past one, and after the musical exercise of half an hour came the class of Mr Otis in "Auxilliary Verbs."

Music and recess of 20 minutes.

After recess, the Institute was favored with some very interesting remarks from Professer Jones, of the State Normal School.

The programme was announced for Thursday; music; adjournment.

The evening session was entrely occupied by Professer H. A. Ford, editor of the Northern Indiana School Journal, who delivered an address upon "The Uses of Words." And many went home, unable to gain admission to the room.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Institute met and was called to order by the Superintendent at 9 o' clock, after singing by the institute and prayer by Rev. Fenniman.

Prof Leslie of Oberlin, Ohio, conducted his class in vocal music for one half hour, Prof. Jones. of the State Normal School entertained the institute for 40 minutes, in a lecture on the "Objects and Ends of State Normal School."

Recess for 20 minutes.

Prof. VanAuken gave his lecture on "The Earth," at 11 o'clock.

At 11:45 music, after which Prof Jones was called to the floor, to finish the subject "Schools," which he introduced yesterday.

In yesterday's minutes we neglected to mention that Mr, Smart, State Superintendent, and D. V. Irwin, Superintendent of Fort Wayne schools, gave us a friendly call and a few interesting remarks. It is necessary to say they received a hearty welcome from the teachers of DeKalb and adjoining counties.

Adjourned until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Institute called to order at 1:30, and opened by singing, followed by a recitation in extraction of roots, by Mr. Houser of Corunna. The subject was handled in a clear practical manner.

Recess of 20 minutes.

After recess, music, followed by an exercise in reading, conducted by Prof. Jones of the State Normal School.

Superintendent Smart, Dr. J. S. Irwin and James Colgrove gave us a short call this afternoon. Mr. Smart, in his remarks stated that he had stopped to catch the enthusiasm, as he thought it would do him good, and further as he looked over the house he said: "It is the grandest sight I have ever been permitted to see in the State of Indiana.

Adjourned to meet at 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening was devoted to listening to a lecure from Prof. Jones of the State Normal School. He took for his theme "Enthusiasm." The subject was handled in the most thorough and practical manner. Taking as his exemples of enthusiasm, Christopher Columbus, Roger Williams and George Washington, vividly illustrating in each his peculiar enthusiasm.

Following came remarks by the Superintendent, with regard to the "Reading Contest;" it was decided that the judges shall select the selections to be read.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Institute was called to order at the usual time, by the Superintendent.

The musical exercises occupied the first half hour of the session.

The following resolutions were passed after discussion.

1. That the teachers of each township meet at the place designated in their several townships, for the first meeting of the township Institute, on Tuesday evening of the first week after school shall have commenced, to determine definite action with regard to the Centennial work.

2. That Mr. Barns, our County Superintendent, act as Treasurer of the county in Centennial affairs. Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by the Superintendent Opened by singing, followed by an essay on "Teachers' duty," and essay on "The Teachers' Mission," by Mis Mary Brundridge and L. C. Barton.

Following this came the reading contest in which the following persons took part: Rosie Crane, Rosie Britton, Josie Gillett, Edith Platter, Mary Brundridge Francis Stout, F. K. Blake, A. C. Mayswinkel, A. B. Walsworth, and W. W Spangler. Miss Brundridge received the first prize. Miss Josie Gillett the second and Miss Rosa Britton the third.

RECESS.

After miscellaneous exercises, a resolution was offered by Ed. Thomas, as follows: That instead of the reading contest we have a Rhetorical Contest comprising Orations, Eulogies and essays Carried.

The following additional names were placed upon the enrollment:

John W Thaw,
Ella J Imhoff,
William Wiley,
Calvin Brown,
Henry A Bond,
J A Barns,
Callie Britton,
John Farrington,
O H Taylor,
Agnes Baxter,
Mary Beard,
Ada Thomas,
Lizzie Dickinson,
Katie Smith,
Ida Taylor,
H M Calkin,
R M Myers,
Clara Swihart,
Mollie Jackman,
Jennie Baxter,
Geo Buchanan,
J M Waterman,
Alda Rapp,
Charles Wiley,
Willie Brown,
F S McCullough,
D M Allen,
F P Coder,
W H Dirrim,
Samuel Flint,
Adam Conrad,
A B Foltz,
Letitia Coats,
Cyrella Widney,
Isaac Diehl,
Francis Jackman,
J D Essig,
Ida McDowell,
Mary McOsker,
Mrs Wm Wyatt,
Oscar Young,
Laura Farrington,

Total enrollment, 236.

After a few remarks from the Superintendent, Institute adjourned "sine die."

J. A. BARNS, Superintendent.
D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

We have not time nor space to mention the performance given by the Butler Dramatic Association last evening as we would like to, but can hearty say that they all performed well and our citizens, who attended, were perfectly satisfied.

Beter gloves and mittens was never brought to Auburn that is found at T. B. Totten's.

The present law requires that unclaimed witness fees remaining it the Clerk; office one year, shall be paid over to the Treasury and go into the school funds and when a "Deputy Attorney General" comes arond looking up these fees, tries to collect fees which have accumulated since the first of January last, and demands 30 per cent in fees for making collection, some people think the D. A. G. blessed with an amount of cheek which would give him the first premium in any fair contest.—[Waterloo Press.

We endorse the above, and think the Attorney General has but little to do in sending a man around here to swindle the people out of a revenue that properly belongs to the school Fund. The attempt of trying to collect fines &c, accumulated during the present year when the law provides that they shall be reported at the end of each year, is in itself sufficient evidence that there is a scheme for swindling, outside of the legitimate discharge of this duy. We hope the Attorney General will call off his dogs.

Marriages

McLEOD—SMITH—On Thursday evening Nov. 4th, at the M. E. Parsonage by Rev. Mr. Welsh, Mr. John S. McLeod, of Decatur, Ind., and Miss Mary L. Smith, of this county.

Centennial entertainments are to be held by the schools all over the county, to raise means to have the educational work of Indiana properly represented at the Centenial Celebration.

Supt. Barns will hold an examination for teachers at the new brick school house in Auburn, on next Saturday, Nov 13th, 1875.

KAHN! The Leading House in the county for Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c. Why? Because he makes a SPECIALTY of Clothing, has the largest stock, best assortment and lowest prices

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if persevereingly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Kahn is NOT selling out at cost, but will sell goods at 20 per cent. less than any other house in Auburn. Buy where you can buy cheapest; The only way to ascertain where that is, is by comparing prices of our goods with those of other houses.

Eel River R. R. Subscribers.

Those who subscribed stock to the above road, and have paid the same are hereby notified that the certificates of stock to the amount subscribed can be obtained of F. E. Davenport, Sec'y., of the R R. Fund, at his drug store. Call and receive and receipt the same.

Are You Dyspeptic

If so, and you desire immediate relief, go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a bottle of DaCosta's Radical Cure. It will tone up the stomach, assist digestion, restore the appetite, regulate the liver, and in fact make a new man of you. Delicate females will find it peculiarly adapted to their various disorders. It is the most efficacious antidote for all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver or a low state of the system, that has ever been prescribed or advertised. Try it just once, and you will see thousands of others become its enthusiastic advocate. Trial bottle 25c.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next regular session, December term 1875, for the purpose of vacating two alleys in the town of Cedar Creek in Paul Lung's addition, in said county. Said alleys running east and west, one bounded on the north by lands of Paul Lung, on the south by the north line of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the other running between lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5. Said alleys proposed to be vacated passes over lands owned by Paul Lung, Sarah Ann Smith, John Henry Houser, Matilda Houser, and Jonathan Houser and they are the only persons affected by said vacation.

his
PAUL X LUNG,
mark
her
SARAH ANN X SMITH,
mark
JOHN H. HOUSER,
JONATHAN HOUSER.

Nov 4.-3t.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1875.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the United States Mint, estimates the gold and silver production of the country next year at one hundred millions of dollars.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who is now staying with her sister in Springfield, Ill., takes occasional short walks on the streets, and is said to be gradually recovering from her mental malady.

JOHN MANNING, the well-known New York advertising agent, has failed. Among his creditors are a large number of Western newspapers. The Chicago *Tribune* loses $1,170 by the failure, and the *Times* $456.

THE famous diamonds presented to Minnie Sherman Fitch by the Khedive of Egypt remain in the New York Custom-House. Mrs. Fitch says it would be altogether too dangerous to remove them while burglars are, no doubt, on the qui vive to capture hem.

PROF. TICE, the great weather prophet of St. Louis, had a narrow escape from death at Washington, last week. He was taken with inflammation of the lungs from exposure in saving a life in the North river, and took too large a dose of an opiate to relieve pain. The physicians at one time despaired of saving him.

HERE is a warning to hot-tempered people to place a curb on their angry passions. A Mr. Drury, of Oberlin, Ohio, got into a wrangle with a couple of mischievous boys, and during the quarrel fell dead in his tracks. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he died from the effects of excitement and passion produced by the altercation.

GEN. JOHN MORGAN, who has been living at the Upper Cascades, in Oregon, since the war, died there in September, under the *alias* of John Pendleton. The latter was the name of his mother, who lived in Oregon, and thither he escaped after being wounded—not killed—in Tennessee, so long ago. This is a recent newspaper report. Believe it?

DR. BEARD, the English physician, has taken the trouble to show that brains are conducive to longevity. Intellectual force, he says, is but a form of vital force. The Doctor did not say, because it was unnecessary, that good morals are even more conducive to long life than brains; and that the people without brains frequently have a large supply of morals.

NO ONE is expected to doubt the following o'er-true tale, reported by the New York *World*: "A Brooklyn woman was badly frightened by a cat some months previous to the birth of her child. That child proved to be a girl, and is now 18 years of age and married. During her girlhood she gave no evidence of being affected by her mother's fright, excepting, indeed, a propensity to chase mice and occasionally to sit on the backyard fence and yowl a little on moonlight nights; but, strange to relate, since the birth of her own baby she always lifts it out of its crib by the back of its neck with her teeth."

L. D. SINE is a name familiar to newspaper readers in the West as the proprietor of a gift enterprise in Cincinnati, and as an extensive advertiser of his scheme. We read in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that he has become a hopeless imbecile, and has had a guardian appointed to look after his property, which amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. Sine's history is a very remarkable one. He lost his sight through an explosion of gunpowder while a printer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* office. He was carefully nursed through the sufferings which followed at his boarding-house by a young lady who subsequently became his wife. After that he sold cigars and other things to printers, and, being largely patronized through fraternal sympathy, obtained a start in life which he made the most of, being to-day a wealthy man. But now to his physical blindness has been added a mental darkness that makes the old man truly an object of sympathy.

THE Singer will case makes a curious revelation of domestic manners. It lifts the roof on a harem. Mr. Isaac M. Singer, the celebrated sewing-machine millionaire, left $13,000,000 and twenty-six children—two having died—by five different women. He got divorced from two of them and was not married to the one whom he left the largest portion of his property, though he publicly acknowledged her as his wife. The striking thing about the will is that he acknowledges all his illegitimate children, calls them all by name, and makes provision for all of them. There is no shirking of responsibility, no mealy-mouthed subterfuge, no polite prevarication, but an honest confession of relations which most men would have shrunk from acknowledging before folks. Yet this modern polygamist was not only a successful inventor and business man, but a church-goer and exemplary Christian so far as the world knew.

CHARLES READE, in one of his novels, revealed to the outside world the horrors of the "separate and silent system" of treatment in vogue in many of the English prisons a few years ago. It may not be generally known that the same inhuman scenes so graphically depicted by Reade are being enacted in some of the penal establishments of this country. In the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary, for instance, the dark-cell treatment is in full blast, and, judging from an account of the mode in which it is applied, which we find in an Eastern paper, it is not a whit less terrible and inhuman than that which the English novelist felt called upon to expose and denounce so vehemently in his own country. In the Auburn prison the dark cell is literally a living tomb, being a stone box three feet wide, six feet long and six feet high. The floor is formed of a single stone slab, the ceiling of a slab, and the walls of solid masonry. There are two doors, with no openings. A gill of water and four ounces of bread form the allowance for twenty-four hours. Such a horrible mode of treatment may be imagined, and we are not astonished at the statement that the reports of the prison show that more than one-half of the insane cases at Auburn have resulted from such punishment.

SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, is going to do the best he can toward escaping from the odium he has suffered ever since that amendment of his to the postal law was passed which doubles the rates of postage upon transient newspapers. It is already announced that he will take an early opportunity in the Senate to explain his connection with the matter, and will insist that he has been greatly misrepresented. The way of it was this: The express companies were lobbying to get the laws amended so that packages weighing as much as four pounds could not longer be carried in the mails, on the pleas that the mails were overburdened with that class of matter, and that the government was carrying it at a loss. The department showed that the former claim was not true, but could not deny that the latter objection was well founded, and so proposed to checkmate the express companies by not reducing the limit of weight, but doubling the rates of postage on such packages, and "through an inadvertance," for which Mr. Hamlin claims that he was not responsible, the change was made to apply to newspapers as well. It is announced, by the way, that the doubling of rates on packages has not decreased their number, while it has largely increased the revenue, and the postage on newspapers will probably be put back to the old figures by the next Congress.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

AMASA WALKER, a distinguished American political economist and formerly Professor of that science in Amherst College, died at Boston, last week, aged 76 years....A sad accident is reported from Unadilla, N. Y. While a party of six persons were boating on the Susquehanna river the boat upset, and all were precipitated into the water. Maurice Goodrich and his wife, of Worcester, N. Y., and Mr. Morehouse and his wife, of Unadilla, were drowned. The Goodriches were on their wedding trip.

THE Winthrop (Me.) National Bank has negotiated with the burglars who robbed the bank four months ago and recovered $50,000 in securities on payment of $10,000 in cash....Le Page, the Frenchman indicted for the murder of Josie Longmaid, at Pembroke, N. H., has been identified as the man seen in the bushes near the road the girl passed over. There is no doubt of his guilt.

THERE are five murderers in the jail of New York city under sentence of death....A locomotive boiler on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded near Bound Brook, N. J., the other day, with frightful effect. Five persons were killed and about twenty wounded, several of whom will probably die.

SAMUEL T. ABBOTT, of Ossipee, N. H., recently murdered his wife by severing her head with an ax. He then hung himself, but was cut down before life was extinct, and is now in jail....The First National Bank of Pittston, Pa., was entered by burglars, last week, and robbed of $40,000 in bonds and money....The Massasoit Mills, at Fall River, Mass., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.

THE Beecher scandal has been suddenly revived by the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational pastors, who have appointed a committee to investigate charges against Mr. Beecher.

THE WEST.

NEW and rich gold diggings have been discovered in the Segre de Christo Mountains, in Colorado, and miners are flocking thither in great numbers....A severe fight between United States troops and Cheyenne Indians is reported to have recently took place near Fort Hayes. The troops twice attacked the Indians and were each time repulsed with serious loss. ....A large section of the Northwest was visited by a severe storm on the 29th ult. It was accompanied by wind, hail, rain, lightning, and in some sections by snow, and played havoc with buildings, fences and forests....Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has recovered from her late aberration of mind, and is now considered entirely free from her affliction. She is living with her sister, in Springfield, Ill.... The murder of an old Italian and three boys in Denver, Col., and the finding of the dead bodies, in an advanced state of putrefaction, in the cellar of a dilapidated shanty, has been mentioned in these columns. A Denver dispatch announces the arrest of three of the participants in the butchery, who have made a confession, but claim that they were unwilling accessories to the horrid deed. They say that one Galliod, a Mexican, was the murderer, and that the killing was done in broad daylight. Their story, if true, stamps it as one of the most fiendish and inhuman butcheries of the age. Two of the murderers and victims were playing cards, and the old man was dealing, when Galliod came up behind him, drew his head back and cut his throat, the blood spurting over the cards and table. The boys resisted and were cut and stabbed. Galliod finished the old man, and soon made an end to the boys. The murderers drank the blood of their victims, and tried to make the boy, whom they had forced to play the harp for them while their butchery was going on, to drink likewise, but he was too sick at the awful sight. After the first victims were dead and had been robbed, the two other boys came in and were killed in the same manner. The robbers got $1,200 or $1,400, principally in gold, for the murder.

NEWS has reached Lawrence, Kansas, of an uprising of the Osage Indians to resist the authority of Agent Gibson. The latter's life was in danger, and troops have been ordered to the Agency for his protection....Hon. James Otis, Mayor of San Francisco, died last week.... Chas. Patterson killed R. W. Porter, a herder, near Sidney, Neb., last week, for which act he was taken out of jail by a party of lynchers and hanged on a telegraph pole. Patterson was cut down by the Sheriff in time to save his life; but the mob were determined, and in a second attempt were more successful, as his corpse was found one morning on a rude scaffold.

THE National Gold Bank and Trust Company, of San Francisco, has suspended. The officers claim that the bank can pay everything, and will resume shortly.

JOSEPH N. FREMONT, late Deputy Collector of Revenue at St. Louis, has pleaded guilty to the indictment against him. [illegible], an indicted storekeeper, also pleads guilty. The backbone of the St. Louis whisky ring is thoroughly broken.

A HORRIBLE murder and suicide is reported from Kokomo, Ind. David Robinson, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, attempted the murder of his entire family. First by shooting and killing one of his children, then firing at his wife, but missing her, and she making her escape gave the alarm. Robinson then shot and killed a second child and wounded a third in the face who made its escape. Not yet satisfied, Robinson nearly severed one of the dead children's heads from its body, and left the house. His body was subsequently found lying near the railroad track, where he had committed suicide.

A BOMBSHELL has fallen into the camp of the St. Louis whisky ring, and they are utterly demoralized. The grand jury has returned indictments against William McKee, late of the *Globe* newspaper; Constantine Maguire, ex-Collector of Revenue; Orville Grant, brother of the President; Gen. Babcock, President Grant's Private Secretary; United States Marshal Newcomb; Judge Chester H. Krum, ex-United States District Attorney; and William Patrick, also ex-United States District Attorney. The testimony implicating these parties in revenue frauds is said to be positive. Other prominent St. Louisans are being investigated, and will probably be indicted.

THE SOUTH.

A LARGE part of the business center of Sherman, Texas, has been destroyed by fire.

Two severe earthquake shocks were felt in Atlanta, Ga., and the surrounding country on the 2d inst. There was a rumbling sound, with a waving motion, which shook the earth and houses, causing some alarm.

WASHINGTON.

THE Postoffice Department is making arrangements for a fast mail from Washington to New Orleans....The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $2,000,000 of gold coin during the month of November as follows: $500,000 each Thursday.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $5,000,000 coupon and $5,000,000 registered bonds—total, $10,000,000—of the 5.20 bonds of 1864. The bonds included in this call are of the act of June 30, 1864....A delegation of local preachers called upon President Grant, the other day, and urged him not to abandon the Indian peace policy. The President informed them that he did not propose changing his Indian policy, but that he does propose in future to make the army responsible for the distribution of Indian supplies. The President also took occasion to speak a good word for Commissioner Smith, whom he regards as a much-abused man.

THE following statement shows the condition of the public debt at the close of October:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,043,292,550	
Five per cent. bonds	657,282,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,700,575,300
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	22,865,180	
Legal tenders	373,308,961	
Certificates of deposit	50,880,000	
Fractional currency	40,687,620	
Coin certificates	15,648,100	
Total without interest		480,512,681
Total debt		$2,217,953,161
Total interest		34,844,100
Total debt and interest		$2,252,797,261
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$73,763,439	
Currency	9,736,671	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	50,880,000	
Total in Treasury		$ 134,400,110
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,118,397,211
Decrease of debt during September		4,069,015
Decrease since June 30, 1875		10,291,514
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States		28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,422,701
Balance of interest paid by United States		21,780,106

THERE was coined at the various mints of the country, during the month of October, $5,785,225 worth of all kinds of coin....The proceedings of the Third District Court of Utah Territory, ordering the imprisonment of Brigham Young until $9,500 be paid by him to Ann Eliza Young, was brought before the Cabinet, at a meeting last week, and by them referred to the Attorney-General, with a view of determining the exact status of the case. The question presented is, whether the arrest of Brigham Young could be made on the grounds claimed by the woman, for the reason that her marriage with Young was illegal, being contrary to the laws of the United States, and that she cannot take advantage of her own wrong.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the Collectors of Customs announcing that no importation of neat cattle or hides be allowed from England from this date, in consequence of the prevalence of the mouth disease in that country.

AUGUSTUS S. GAYLORD, of Michigan, has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, vice Wm. A. Smith, resigned.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Quebec states that during a recent gale and snow-storm in the Isle of Orleans an accident occurred at St. Famille, by which about twenty persons lost their lives. The people, who were principally residents of the island, were returning from market, and were being landed from a steamer in a scow, which capsized, and all on board, with one exception, were drowned.

Two NEW planets of the twelfth magnitude have been discovered—one by Palisa, at Berlin, and the other by Paul Henry, at Paris.

THREE fishermen were drowned near Harrisville, Lake Huron, one day last week, by the swamping of their boat....The United States Direct Cable has been successfully repaired, and is now in good working condition.

POLITICAL.

THE official canvass of the votes of Nebraska at the recent election shows 40,000 cast. The new Constitution carries by nearly 25,000. The coupon leaving to the people the power of locating the capital has 7,500 majority. The coupon giving the people power of expressing preference for United States Senator has 18,000 majority. The Republicans elect everything excepting two District Judges and one District Attorney.

FOREIGN.

THE Carlist committee in London claims to have news of a great Carlist victory in the Province of Navarre, Spain....A dispatch from Berlin reports that Archbishop Ledochowski will be expelled from Germany as soon as his term of imprisonment expires....England, the Hong Kong dispatches state, still persists in her demands, which the Chinese government characterizes as "unjustifiable and indecent."

A CAIRO dispatch says the Egyptian army has entered Abyssinia, and that the Abyssinians are retreating, offering no resistance....News has been received of the British expedition to punish piratical natives on the Congo river, in Africa, for murdering English sailors. The entire squadron on the coast of Africa was engaged, and sent boats up the river. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of natives killed. The British lost one man killed and six wounded.

A FORCE of 1,800 Turks has been badly routed by insurgents in Herzegovina....A battle was recently fought between Liberian troops and a large body of native savages in Africa, in which the former were totally routed, with the loss of their artillery.

SIR JOHN GARDNER WILKINSON, the eminent English archæologist, is dead....The ship Catherine Griffiths, from Sunderland, England, for Rio, has been wrecked on the Scilly Islands. Eight of her crew were drowned....The German missions to Italy have been raised to embassies....More heavy commercial failures are reported from London.

GREAT BRITAIN is looking with hungry eyes upon the Egyptian country. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent date says: "The English occupation of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for the preservation of our Indian Empire."....A dispatch from Berlin says the Rolsberg Arsenal has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000....A London telegram says Austria is preparing, at the invitation of the northern powers, a proposition for guarantees to be demanded and the control to be exercised to insure the performance of the Sultan's promise of reform to the insurgents in his vassal States.

THERE is much suffering among the industrial classes of Germany, and the government is being asked to establish loan banks as a means of relieving the distress....Advices from Russia give doleful accounts of the unparalleled failure of this year's harvest. The failure has been general all over the country, and includes every species of crops....The French Assembly met on Nov. 4....So far from being crushed out by Turkey, the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina shows signs of healthy vigor. The military leaders in those provinces have taken the preliminary steps toward proclaiming a national government.

VOX POPULI.

The November Elections—Verdict of the People in the Various States—A General Summary of the Result.

Elections were held in eleven States on Tuesday, Nov. 2, as follows: Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. We present below a brief summary of the result in the several States:

NEW YORK.

In New York the entire Democratic ticket, as given below, was elected by 10,000 to 15,000 majority:

Secretary of State—John Bigelow.
Comptroller—Lucius Robinson.
Treasurer—Charles N. Ross.
Attorney-General—Charles S. Fairchild.
Engineer and Surveyor—J. D. Van Buren.
Canal Commissioner—Chris. A. Walrath.
Prison Inspector—Rodney R. Crowley.

The Republicans have secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

In the city of New York, the entire Tammany ticket was defeated by an alliance of Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats. John Morrissey, anti-Tammany, was elected to the State Senate over John Fox, in the Fourth District, comprising the lower section of the city. The Brooklyn ring, headed by "Boss" McLaughlin, was also routed—the Republican ticket, aided by the honest Democrats, being elected by a large majority, although the Democratic State ticket carried the city by over 6,000. In New York and Brooklyn, as in Chicago, it was a bad day for rings.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican State ticket, headed by John F. Hartranft (present incumbent), is elected in Pennsylvania by about 20,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the entire Republican State ticket is elected by a majority of 6,000. The following are the newly-elected State officials:

Governor—Alex. H. Rice.
Lieutenant-Governor—Horatio G. Knight.
Secretary—Henry B. Pierce.
Treasurer—Charles Endicott.
Auditor—Julius L. Clarke.
Attorney-General—Charles R. Train.
Congress, one year—William W. Crapo.

The Legislature is largely Republican.

MINNESOTA.

The Republicans carried Minnesota by a majority of about 10,000. Appended is a list of the officers elected:

Governor—John S. Pillsbury.
Lieutenant-Governor—John B. Wakefield.
Secretary—John S. Irgens.
Auditor—O. P. Whitcomb.
Treasurer—William Pfeonder.
Chief-Justice—James Gilfillan.
Attorney-General—George P. Wilson.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Samuel H. Nichols.
Railroad Commissioner—Wm. R. Marshall.

WISCONSIN.

The vote in Wisconsin is very close, especially on Governor, and it will probably require the official count to decide who is elected. The Democrats elect all the other State officers, as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—Charles D. Parker.
Secretary—Peter Doyle.
Treasurer—Ferdinand Kuehn.
Attorney-General—A. Scott Sloan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edward Searing.

MARYLAND.

In this State all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, as printed below, were elected by a large majority:

Governor—John Lee Carroll.
Comptroller—Levin Woodford.
Attorney-General—Charles J. M. Gwynn.

NEW JERSEY.

The election in New Jersey was for members of the Senate and Assembly. The Republicans were successful in securing a majority of both.

MISSISSIPPI.

In Mississippi the people elected a State Treasurer, members of the Forty-fourth Congress and a State Legislature. The Democratic candidate for Treasurer and all the Democratic candidates for Congress, with possibly one exception, are elected. Both branches of the Legislature are also Democratic, which insures a Democratic United States Senator to succeed James L. Alcorn.

KANSAS.

In Kansas the electors chose a State Legislature and county officers. The Republicans elected more than two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and the county officers generally are of the same persuasion.

VIRGINIA.

The election in Virginia was also for members of the Legislature. A majority of those chosen are Democrats.

ILLINOIS.

The election in Illinois was for county and municipal officers, and only a local interest was taken in the contest, except in a few counties and in the large cities. In the city of Chicago there was one of the most exciting campaigns in the whole history of municipal elections. It was a fight between honesty on the one side, and corruption and rascality on the other, and honesty achieved a most signal victory. The Democrats proper made no nominations. The Republicans placed in the field a ticket made up of respectable, trustworthy citizens. Arrayed against them were a lot of unprincipled scalawags, placed in nomination by a combination of foreigners, ward bummers and the riff-raff and offscourings of society in general, not one of the candidates being a native-born American. This ticket was supported and voted for by all the bad elements of society; the other by the opposite elements—the merchants, business-men, tax-payers, and honest men of all classes. It was a bitter, determined fight, the very large vote cast—over 57,000—attesting the interest taken in it. The Republican ticket, which was supported by large numbers of Democrats, was elected by a handsome majority, the disreputables were routed horse, foot and dragoons, and Chicago is saved from the threatened danger of a second era of Tweedism.

Death of Uri Carruth.

A dispatch from Vineland, N. J., says: Mr. Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland *Independent*, who was shot by Mr. Landis on the 19th of last March and has since carried the bullet in his head, died at 8 o'clock this morning. After the shooting Landis was arrested and taken to Bridgeton Jail, where he was kept until about three months ago, when he was released on $50,000 bail. Since his release Mr. Landis and his attorney have visited Carruth in Clinton, N. Y., where he had gone for his health, to try and bring about a settlement. Landis offered Carruth $5,000 in cash and about 380 acres of land, which was indignantly refused. Since his return from his visit to Clinton, Carruth has been much troubled in regard to his pecuniary affairs and the probable condition of his family in case of his death. He thought seriously at one time of instituting a civil suit for damages, he being of a firm opinion that Landis would not settle unless compelled to do so. A third attempt to settle with Carruth at Clinton having failed, some mutual friends have been endeavoring to bring about a settlement since his return from the North, and had progressed so far that a few days since the sum of $12,500 in cash and securities had been agreed upon and the papers only awaited the signature of Landis, but he insisted that Carruth should leave the State before the settlement was perfected.

Carruth has been failing ever since his return from the North, and has been unable to attend to any business, his mind being constantly excited in regard to a settlement. Up to within a week or ten days it was thought that if his mind was relieved of that burden he would yet recover. At daybreak he would anxiously inquire, "Can you keep me till night so we can fix those papers?" and at night, "You must keep me till morning so we can settle that matter." His friends did not let him know that a settlement could be brought about only by his removal from the State. He has been confined to his bed for some days back. Last evening he ate his supper in a reclining position, feeling, to all appearances, as he had for some days past. About three or four hours later he was taken with a convulsion, followed by a violent fit of vomiting. He then sank into a stupor, from which he was relieved by death.

Landis was delivered by his bondsmen to the authorities, who rearrested him and took him to Bridgeton.

A Hard Ride from Ocean to Ocean.

Wednesday afternoon, as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train was about to pull out from the transfer for the East, an Omaha gentleman observed two men seated on, or rather clinging to, the trucks under the dining car. One of them, apprehensive of being informed on, entreated him, "For God's sake, don't give us away." The gentleman questioned them, and learned that they had ridden in this manner all the way from San Francisco, over 2,000 miles. The train started up and stopped at the depot in Council Bluffs, when the two "beats," supposing that the train had been halted in order to put them off, skipped out. The conductor, when told of the fact, remarked that "that was nothing. He had had six on the trucks and six on the roof at one time." It seems that the amount of stolen riding obtained at so perilous a risk is greater than any one has any idea of, and the wonder is that so few are killed. As a rule, they generally ride on the trucks during the day time and at night crawl up on top of the car. If they are discovered and put off, they wait for the next train and resume their ride, many of them going from ocean to ocean in this manner. The Union and Central Pacific railroads have a monopoly on this sort of travel, as well as on every other kind, to and from the Pacific coast. Many of the persons who thus steal a ride from the Pacific coast went there "well-heeled," in search of a "Big Bonanza," traveling in first-class style in Pullman sleepers, and enjoying three square meals a day, and, becoming busted, they take their chances in getting back home in this way. Such is life. Winter, however, generally puts an end to this, although once in a while a fellow is taken out from the tool-box, under a car, half-frozen to death.—*Omaha Bee.*

Deadly Colors.

According to a report by Prof. Gintl, it appears that the public is exposed to a new source of poisoning from the use of arsenical glycerine and the arseniate of alumina as mordants. He states that these substances are now coming largely into use, especially among the English and Alsatian manufacturers of cotton printed goods, as substitutes for albumen, which is more expensive, some substances being required to fix especially the aniline colors, which are now so much in demand. Such goods have recently been sold in Austria, and especially in Prague, containing, according to Prof. Gintl, as much as fifteen to twenty-five grains of arsenious acid, in the form of arseniate of alumina, to the yard; and this is by no means an insoluble salt, but one more poisonous than the much abused green arsenic colors. The more suspicious fabrics are stated to be those of a violet ground with white figures, and those printed in brownish yellow or reddish brown designs, and which are sold at low prices.

The Hog Cholera.

The reports of the hog cholera, which is taking off thousands of swine in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and other Western States, are a serious matter. Our Western farmers, most of whom have a large surplus of corn, were expecting to put much of it into pork this fall. Should this fatal hog disease extend and continue its ravages, their expectations in this respect would be sadly disappointed, and they would be obliged to sell their corn at the prevailing low prices. We trust, however, that the fatal disease will not become either as general or as fatal as is apprehended.—*Chicago Journal.*

IN Mower county, Minn., an impudent dog went to sleep under the tumbling-rod of a threshing machine and was caught by the tail and wound up till the tail gave way and came out.

Fever Infection.

Men of science speak of epidemic waves, and of scarlet fever being communicated by the few drops of milk which you pour into your tea, or the cream diffused in a dish of strawberries. On a late occasion, at a fashionable dinner party in London, as many as eight or ten guests, and seven members of the household, took scarlet fever. Obviously, the infection must have been caught at the dinner party; but how was the puzzling matter of inquiry, for no one in the family of the host was known to have been affected with the disorder. Was the disease brought to the house by a waiter? Was it conveyed in the table-linen from the washerwoman? Was it somehow, incorporated in the cream that had been used in the dessert? An investigation on these and other points, as we understand, was made, but not with any satisfactory result. The cream was thought to be the most likely vehicle of infection; but how could any one be certain on the point? The cream employed in fashionable dessert in London is possibly made up of half a dozen creams from as many dairies, and inquiry ends only in vague conjecture. Rather a hazardous thing, one would say, going out to dinner where you may run the chance of being killed in a manner so very mysterious. People, in their innocence, are not aware of the manner in which contagious diseases may be communicated by public conveyances, by articles of dress, by dwellings, by the very atmosphere. We have just heard an instance of the communication of scarlet fever by means of a "kist," the name usually given in Scotland to a servant's trunk. A servant girl in Morayshire fell ill with scarlet fever and died. Her kist, a painted wooden box, containing all her worldly goods, her later clothing included, was sent home to her relations, and lay for some weeks at a station on the Speyside railway before an opportunity occurred for removing it by a cart to her mother's cottage among the hills. During this interval the station-master's children, in romping about, conducted their gambols on the kist, which was a repository of contagion, and in due course were struck down with scarlet fever. At length the fatal kist was conveyed to its destination, and the contents were dispersed among friends and neighbors. The donations were kindly meant, but they proved fatal. No precautions had been taken to disinfect the articles, the result being that wherever the clothes of the deceased girl were taken in, scarlet fever found its victims. For several months the fever raged, until the wave of its infection was expended. Now ensued a remarkable event. The outbreak proved to be an opposing barrier to the spread of a more virulent type of scarlatina advancing from another quarter at a later period of the year. On reaching the former scene of the disease, it was arrested for want of material to feed upon, a second attack being very unusual.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Eggs for Burns.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain and effectually exclude the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolks of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. It is in general use among the colonists of Southern Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

WILLIAM AND HATTIE.—William L. Terry, of Wayne county, Iowa, advertised that his wife, Hattie L., had left his bed and board. She retorted with an advertisement to the effect that she did not want any of his bed or board, or to be trusted on his account, or to bear his name a moment longer than might be necessary, or to ask anything from him except that he mind his own business. She does not consider herself the wife of "any such a pouting, scolding, deceitful woman-killer." It is easy to see why she left William.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9	@	13
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	12
Cotton	13	@	14
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@	1 30
Corn	73	@	76
Oats	47	@	51
Rye	80	@	89
Pork—New Mess	22 90	@	23 00
Lard—Steam	12	@	13
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 45	@	5 90
Choice Natives	5 10	@	5 80
Good to Prime Steers	4 20	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 25
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
Hogs—Live	7 75	@	8 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 50	@	7 75
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 10	@	1 12
No. 2 Spring	1 07	@	1 10
No. 3 Spring	92	@	93
Corn—No. 2	52	@	53
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye—No. 2	65	@	67
Barley—No. 2	81	@	85
Butter—Fancy	31	@	34
Eggs—Fresh	24	@	25
Pork—Mess	20 75	@	21 25
Lard	12¼	@	12½
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 62	@	1 64
Corn—No. 2	49	@	51
Oats—No. 2	35	@	36
Rye—No. 2	67	@	69
Pork—Mess	22 00	@	22 75
Lard	13	@	14
Hogs	7 50	@	8 00
Cattle	5 90	@	6 10
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 15	@	1 19
No. 2	1 08	@	1 10
Corn—No. 2	57	@	59
Oats—No. 2	31	@	31
Rye	69	@	70
Barley—No. 2	1 06	@	1 10
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—New	1 25	@	1 35
Corn	58	@	60
Oats	38	@	42
Rye	78	@	80
Pork—Mess	20 50	@	21 50
Lard	12½	@	13½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 33	@	1 36
Amber	1 17	@	1 19
Corn	58	@	59
Oats	39	@	40
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 33	@	1 35
No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 26
No. 2 White	1 15	@	1 17
Amber	1 17	@	1 20
Corn	64	@	66
Oats	37	@	39
Barley—No. 2	1 93	@	1 95
Pork—Mess	22 00	@	22 50
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 30
Corn	63	@	65
Oats	38	@	42

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

We have said repeatedly that the best way of treating the cabbage worm is to leave it in the hands of its parasite.—*Rural Herald.*

Eastern farmers gladly purchase toads at good prices. They find them the best and cheapest destroyers of insects which infest their plants.

The writer once lost a large jar of butter down a well where it remained for three years. On cleaning the well the butter was found to be perfectly good, except an inch on the top. Good butter will keep any length of time when completely excluded from the air, in a cool place.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Buy of and sell to men whom you know personally, or who are engaged in regular, permanent business, whenever this can be done. Other things being equal, buy and sell in the market nearest home. —*Western Rural.*

It is just as easy to build a stack of wheat as to load a wagon. While building the butt of the stack the heart must be kept full. When you begin to take it in keep it fuller, so that the stack will never take rain. If the heart is not kept full it is very easy to build a stack that looks well, but it will not save. I have built hundreds of stacks, and never had one spoil, while some of my neighbors who have much nicer looking stacks always have more or less spoiled wheat.

The *Rural New Yorker* says the cause of most poor land and bad farming is that farmers too often sell off all the valuable parts of the crops and do not return enough to the soil. Very good farmers sell the grain and keep the straw to make manure. But manure made of straw is of little value, either for nitrogen or phosphates, and unless these are supplied the soil must deteriorate. Clover furnishes nitrogen, but the phosphates have to come from some other source, generally by purchasing commercial fertilizers.

The *Kansas Farmer* says a breeder of hogs in that State took 100 hogs and put 50 in pens and fed corn, and 50 and fed wheat, with the following result: Those with corn made 11 pounds per bushel; the 50 with wheat made 17 pounds of good solid pork per bushel of wheat. The wheat was ground like meal, boiling water poured over it, and then let stand 42 hours.

Mr. J. L. Perkins, of Harrison county, Iowa—who thinks his locality has "the greatest soil in the world for potatoes, when the season is just right, as this has been in all respects"—sends the New York *Tribune* a statement of the yield of several varieties from one pound of seed of each. The tubers were cut into single eyes, and planted three feet apart each way in rich, loamy land, containing a large proportion of decayed vegetable matter. No manure was used either before or after planting.

Variety.	Yield, pounds.	Variety.	Yield, pounds.
Eureka	850	Early Eclipse	815
Snowflake	820	General Grant	312
Nonesuch	730	Peerless	305
Compton's Surprise	728	Early Rose	300
Early Ohio	525	Excelsior	281
Berlin Seedling	460	Carpenter's Seedling	280
Early Vermont	416	Strawberry	254
Late Rose	415	Prince Albert	240
Brown's Seedling	413	Climax	218
Early Favorite	410	Buckeye	214
Morning Glory	364	White Peachblow	200
Brownell's Beauty	330	Jersey Peachblow	181
Ice Cream	320	Campbell's Late Rose	150

According to Mr. P.'s experience, Snowflake is the best potato he has ever grown. With him it is a splendid cropper, very uniform in size, perfectly smooth, peels without waste, cooks through evenly, is very white and floury, and, in short, has no defect whatever.

About the House.

To destroy ants, wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving, and place it in or about your cupboard or sugar, and it will drive away those pests.

Putting cream on onions instead of butter (or even a little milk if one has no cream) removes much of the strong flavor and renders them less likely to affect weak stomachs unpleasantly.

Ginger Snaps.—One-quarter of a pound of sugar, one-quarter of a pound of butter, the same of lard; beat them well together; one pint of molasses, two tablespoonsful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a wine-glass of milk, flour sufficient to roll them thin, and bake quick.

Cold Custard.—Take three pints of milk, stir in three or four tablespoonsful of rennet wine, stir it and strain it through a sieve into dishes; keep it in a warm place until it hardens. For sauce, take half a pint of cream, add a few spoonsful of white wine and sugar; grate nutmeg over both sauce and custard.

Hasty Pudding.—Boil some water and thicken with flour, as you would for thin starch; sift some coarse meal and stir in until it is quite thick; keep it boiling all the time you are putting in the meal, which must be done gradually; salt to the taste; boil it well; put it in a bowl and turn out. Eat with cream and molasses.

To Make Unfermented Cakes.—Soak one pint of oat meal for ten or twelve hours in one pint of sour buttermilk. Then rub one quarter of an ounce of carbonate of soda, and a little salt, into one pound of flour, and mix with the oat meal. Roll it out to any thickness required, and bake in a moderate oven.

Slops from the kitchen can be run upon a heap of dirt, which may be occasionally shovelled over and changed after it has absorbed a good deal of filth. It is then well worth removing as a fertilizer. It is better than running underground into a pit where the odors generally find some way of escape, often into the kitchen, on account of some defect or stoppage of the pipe.

An egg is generally called fresh when it has been laid only one or two days in summer, and two to six in winter. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates and leaves a cavity of greater or less extent. The yolk of the egg sinks, too, as may be easily seen by holding it toward a candle or the sun, and when shaken a slight shock is felt if he egg is not fresh.

The Home Doctor.

DYSPEPSIA.

Here are two remedies for dyspepsia, said by those who "have tried them" to be infallible: First, eat onions. Second, take two parts of well-dried and pounded pods of red pepper, mixed with one part of ground mustard, and sift it over everything you eat or drink.

MUSTARD PLASTERS.

It is stated that in making a mustard plaster, no water whatever should be used, but the mustard mixed with the white of an egg; the result will be a plaster that will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part.

TO CURE A WART.

Procure the best quality of sulphuric acid; drop a little on the wart, and let it remain as long as you have leisure to hold your hand still, say a couple of hours. Repeat once or twice, and your wart will never trouble you again. This is a sure cure, and entirely painless.

REMEMBER THIS.

In cases of a sudden jar, knock, or jam of the hand or fingers, immediately after the blow press the injured part with the uninjured hand, say between the thumb and fore-finger, and gradually let up on it. It will nearly always remove the pain, and generally any swelling that might occur under the circumstances.

CURE FOR RINGWORM.

A simple and harmless application, said unfailingly to cure this troublesome eruption, is found by washing with a solution made from the root of the common narrow-leafed dock, which belongs to the botanical genus Rumex. Use vinegar as the solvent.

CURING CHILBLAINS.

A writer in the *Household* recommends taking muriatic acid and diluting it with water. Try it on your nails; if it does not turn the nail yellow it is not too strong. Apply repeatedly with a small swab. It is a sure and safe remedy, and the writer has tried it on himself and others with marked success. Be sure not to apply too strong, but dilute it just enough not to turn the nail yellow.

WORTH KNOWING.

Every little while we read of one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or some other portion of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences attending them. The remedy is simple—it is only to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation caused by any wound we ever saw.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.

"One who has tried it" communicates the following sensible item about curing sore throat: Let each one of your half million readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents worth of chloride of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly; then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy.

CURE FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

One of the London journals contains a statement by Dr. Berry of his successful treatment of uncomplicated whooping cough with dilute nitric acid, in doses of from five to fifteen minims, according to age, with simple sirup, given every three or four hours, alleviating the cough and spasm, and apparently cutting short the disease. During an epidemic of the disorder he prescribed this frequently, and with very satisfactory results. He offers no suggestion as to the operation of the remedy, but he believes its action to be that of a tonic, but its refrigerating properties are not to be lost sight of. In all the cases treated, he has, of course, paid attention to the state of the digestive organs, and in such cases as have required it, he has given an aperient combined with an alterative.

Kentuckians Getting Married in Indiana.

"Stop that boat," was the cry on the Louisville wharf at 10 o'clock Thursday night, but the cry came too late, for the ferry-boat had cut loose from her fastenings, and was steaming proudly up the river, fully a hundred feet from the Kentucky shore. The cry came from two men who had hotly chased a young man and his sweetheart from a back county in the State to the river and there lost them by being about two minutes too late, for they were safe in the boat, sitting side by side each other in a carriage. The horses panted, and the lovers sighed and congratulated themselves on their escape from the dark and bloody ground and their cruel parents. When the boat landed at our wharf the horses were given the reins, the whip applied, and off dashed the bridal party for Charlestown, the county seat. The pursuers were too close to tarry at Jeffersonville. A brisk, rapid drive of an hour and fifteen minutes brought them to Charlestown. County Clerk Ingram was aroused from pleasant dreams, and the marriage license obtained. Next, Elder Howe was awakened from his slumbers, and in less time than it takes to tell it Mr. Okana Owens was the true and lawful husband of Miss L. Jessie Parrent. After spending a pleasant hour the newly-married pair left Charlestown, returned through Jeffersonville slower than they went up, much less disturbed in mind, and as happy as a newly-elected country Squire. How those Kentucky lovers do laugh at locksmiths.—*Jeffersonville Ledger.*

England's Rulers.

Commit the following to memory, and you will have at your "tongue's end" the names of the monarchs of England, from the time of the conquest down to the present date:

First, William the Norman, then Henry, his son,
Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and John,
Next, Henry the Third; Edwards, one, two and three;
And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary and Bess;
Then Jamie, the Scot; then Charles whom they slew;
Then followed Cromwell, another Charles, too,
Next, James, called the second, ascended the throne;
Then William and Mary, together came on,
Till Anne, Georges four and fourth William all past,
God sent them Victoria, the youngest and last.

INDIANA ITEMS.

A few days ago a Harrison county man attempted to show a boy just the way to feed a threshing-machine. He will, as soon as the stump gets well, learn to write left-handed.

Rev. Martin Houser died at the residence of George Fry, in Hope, Bartholomew county, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the founder of that village and of the Moravian congregation there.

At Fort Wayne, last Sunday night, about 1 o'clock, thieves went to the barn of Joseph Waggerman, and stole a valuable team of horses, after which they set fire to the stable, which was totally destroyed. No insurance. No clew to the rascals.

While a young man named Martin was quarrying a stone, near Charlestown, last Saturday, a piece of rock gave way, and striking a crowbar, projected one end of it into his face with such force as to break his cheekbone and destroy his right eye.

A Madisonian has undertaken, on a wager, the task of eating thirty quails in thirty days. This is claimed to be a very difficult feat, yet persons with delicate stomachs have accomplished it without difficulty—providing the cooking and seasoning of the quails was not tampered with.

Dickson Smith, a boy of 16, shot J. M. Myers, a brakeman on the I., P. and C. railroad, near Tipton, the other day. The train stopped for water, and Myers entered the premises of Smith's father for the purpose of stealing turnips, and was in the act when shot in the arm and leg.

The trial of Young, an accomplice of Beckentheimer in the murder of Miss Ingram, by the administering of cantharides, at Warsaw, has resulted in his acquittal. This verdict is very unsatisfactory to the people, and has caused some excitement, as Beckentheimer was sentenced for life, while Young is equally guilty, as he bought the drug.

A jury in a probate case at Union City, after being out eighteen hours, brought in a verdict of guilty, but on polling the jury one member admitted he had been starved out. They were sent out again, and after another protracted conference returned a verdict of not guilty, the eleven stubborn men having yielded to reason or hunger.

Burglars made a general raid in Indianapolis the other night. Over twenty houses in one neighborhood were entered, and from all goods of considerable value were taken—in the aggregate, a large amount. The safe of the American Express Company at Thorntown was entered also, and $900 worth of jewelry belonging to O. N. Ridgeway abstracted.

Indiana postal affairs: *Offices Discontinued*—Mount Liberty, Brown county; Rock Island, Perry county. *Postmasters Appointed*—Clouser's Mills, Montgomery county, Nathan Lewis; Elizaville, Boone county, William Byers; Templeton, Benton county, O. H. Hayes; Upland, Grant county, Jacob Bugher; Wild Cat, Carroll county, John W. Penn.

Noah Bishop killed his divorced wife, a handsome mulatto woman, at Mount Vernon the other day after the close of an exciting religious meeting. Bishop became angry when he saw his former wife sitting with another man, to whom she was engaged to be married, and struck her on the head with an ax. He escaped, but it is thought he will be lynched if caught.

There is a novel suit in progress in Lafayette. A young vender of newspapers so far forgot the amenities of the profession as to charge that a fellow-dealer in current news was in the habit of picking up cigar stumps in the streets and using them, thus injuring his standing in the fraternity to which he belonged. Thereupon the father of the injured party brought suit, and will endeavor to recover damages.

While six men were carefully watching a store in Indianapolis, one night last week, having received information of a contemplated raid by burglars, a pair of sharp robbers succeeded in entering the store, and carried off a considerable sum of money. The thieves were captured after leaving the place, by the police, the private watchmen remaining in ignorance of the burglary until morning.

The village of New Haven, six miles east of Fort Wayne, was the scene of a brutal fight and murder one night last week. Two canal-boat crews, who have been quarreling every time they met, got to fighting in earnest with knives, pistols and clubs. During the melee Albert Cronkhert was shot in the region of the heart, killing him instantly. As many of the crowd as could be caught have been arrested, while the officers are after the remainder. Cronkhert is a cousin to the man of the same name murdered in Fort Wayne by the negro Wall, who is now in jail awaiting trial.

The editor of the North Vernon *Plaindealer* has been visiting the gold fields in the neighborhood of Butlerville. He found several men at work, under the direction of a Mr. Cleaver, of Ohio, digging in what was claimed to be a "crevice." Mr. Cleaver was of the opinion that the so-called quartz found there had been thrown up by volcanic action, but that the gold had been melted by the intense heat, and would be found further down. Prof. Borden, however, predicts that the diggers will soon reach bed rock. He thinks the few grains of gold found in the sand in the beds of the streams are from the glacial drift.

A special from Terre Haute gives some interesting information about a sanguinary family. The dispatch says: "James Martin, a farm-laborer, 20 years old, came to town to see his mother, and got into an altercation with his sister's husband, John Seader, by whom he was stabbed fatally. He was chased by Seader and Seader's father, who had a gun. He climbed the fence of his mother's house, and fell near by, expiring immediately. The murderers ran to the river and escaped in a skiff. Mrs. Seader's first husband, named Miller, killed his father, who was named Iroven, about three years ago. Old Seader, last winter, while intoxicated, shot this same son, and was imprisoned for it some time."

The *Wayne County Register* says: "Lavina Huddleston died last week at Hopewell, at the advanced age of 99 years, lacking about two months. This remarkable woman was an older sister of David and Nathaniel Huddleston's father, and was born on the island of Nantucket in 1777. She saw the first ship launched that was ever built at New Bedford. She removed to Union county, in this State, about sixty years ago, where she remained about ten years, since which time she has been a resident of Henry county. This lady was never married, but has resided with her nephew, James Macy, for about fifty years. We are told that she kept her mental powers very well until the close of her life."

LYNCH LAW.

Graphic Account of the Lynching of the Courtwright Brothers, at Stevens' Point, Wis.

The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* gives the following particulars of the lynching of Amos and Isaiah Courtwright, at Stevens' Point, Wis., for the murder of Sheriff Baker:

There were forty men, disguised, that formed the lynchers. The two old men were armed to the teeth with revolvers and knives, waiting for the death-struggle which they knew would come some day before they reached the bar of the court which could only slightly punish them for their great crime. The old men expected that an attempt would be made to lynch them, and they had, in some mysterious way, been provided with arms with which to resist assailants to the bitter, bitter death. The two wretches took in the situation at a glance as they beheld their executioners. They made a move to draw their weapons, but old Isaiah was knocked down and kicked almost senseless before he could begin his fight—which he was afterward destined to wage with all the ferocity of a demon, and the strength of fear and despair.

Amos made no resistance just then, but began to beg and pray. He was probably watching his chance, though, with all the cunning of a captured fox. Isaiah was stamped and pounded until it seemed as though nothing was left of him; yet he had the wiry frame of a cat, and all its tenacity to life. When the outside of the jail was reached, suddenly two shots were fired, it is supposed by Amos. One of the bullets cut a lock of hair from a masker's head, while another bullet passed through his shirt-collar.

The Courtwrights were evidently determined to forfeit their lives only at the sacrifice of more valuable ones. When Isaiah had revived somewhat from the awful pounding and kicking he had received, he was placed in position behind one of the wagons in attendance, and the procession started south on one of the two main roads leading to the depot, and, beyond, to Plover. Before the strange cortege had gone 40 rods, and nearly in front of the residence of the Hon. George Hungerford, old Isaiah renewed his fight.

With cat-like quickness he had drawn a knife and began cutting right and left among the men nearest to him. Probably no human being ever made more desperate efforts to fight his way to life and liberty. To the right, to the left, to the front, to the rear, struck the thin and sinewy arm of the crazed wretch. The maskers who were there will never forget the awful picture of that night.

It is an old, old man that is at bay. His form is thin, and wiry, and bent, and shriveled. His white hairs glistened here and there from among the patches of clotted blood that had gathered from the blows and kicks he had received. His clothes are torn and ragged. Words cannot tell the horrid wrinkles in that distorted face, nor the quick breath; they cannot give the look in the sunken eyes; are powerless to describe the writhing, struggling form that is making its last effort to live. The old man is strengthened by his despair. He cuts wildly about him, and one of the avengers receives the knife thrust that may add one more victim to Isaiah Courtwright's murderous list. Then the old man is again overpowered, knocked down, trampled upon, hitched by the neck to the wagon, and his body drags the sandy roadway, along which he had once walked a respectable man. He never lived to be hung. Long before the place where the hanging was to be done was reached the old man's life had gone out of its dishonored body.

Amos adopted a more sensible, but cowardly course. He tried to soften the hearts of the maskers by the most piteous pleadings, accompanied by tears and wails and prayers. But the men who had determined upon doing what they considered a sacred duty were not to be moved. Amos was given a certain length of time to pray, and then the two bodies of the murderers of Joseph Baker swung lifeless in the waning moonlight. A terrible but, according to the general belief, righteous retribution had overtaken Isaiah and Amos Courtwright.

The man who was stabbed by Isaiah in his desperate fight for life was a prominent citizen. He is very badly cut, but it could not be ascertained what his prospects of recovery were.

At one time, after old Isaiah was disarmed, he shouted: "You cowardly ——— give me but a toothpick, and I will fight my way clear of all of you!"

An Unpleasant Predicament.

James Hewson and Raymond Hunter, of Watervliet Centre, N. Y., were digging a well recently. They drilled a hole through the rock 12 inches in depth, crammed the powder in, applied the torch to the fuse, and shouted to the boy above at the windlass to haul them up. But that youth was not at his post; they cried louder, but there was no response. They became desperate, and one of them thought to draw the fuse out of the hole, but it was too late. They now saw that their only hope of escape was to get out of the hole, and they must do it in less than a minute, as the fuse would be nearly burned up by that time. They once again shouted at the top of their voices, and were rewarded by seeing the boy at the windlass, and he began to haul them up as fast as he could. Before they were half way up the blast went off, knocking them out of the bucket, and they fell insensible. The windlass was also knocked off by a rock, and fell, striking the insensible body of Hewson. A man was lowered and found the two men at the bottom of the well, with nearly 18 inches of water over them. Hunter's skull was fractured. Hewson was not much hurt.

DEVOURED BY CANNIBALS.

The Crews of Three Ships Killed and Eaten by Natives of the Auckland Islands—A Horrible Story.

A year ago last February the bark Jewess, of Boston, sailed from New South Wales in the direction of the Auckland Islands, a group which lies in the South Pacific Ocean near New Zealand. A few days later the Boston bark Delia M. Long and an English bark, name unknown, followed on the same course. No tidings of the two Boston vessels were received till recently, when Capt. Bremer, of Biddeford, Me., of the bark Marathon, New York, returning from a voyage around the world, brought back a terrible story in regard to them. At one of the ports at which he stopped he was taken in with a sailor, or some one who knew him, who purported to be the sole survivor of the three crews. The vessels, he said, had become becalmed in the vicinity of the Auckland Islands, and laid there together several days. They were boarded at night by cannibals, who came in large numbers, overpowered the crews, plundered the ships, and scuttled them. The men were carried prisoners to the shore and furnished food for the horrible feast of their captors. No particulars of the fight or of the survivors' escape were obtained, but the facts are pretty well authenticated, and the long absence of the vessels furnishes good ground for believing that the story may be true. The survivor was one of the crew of the Jewess, and he is said to have related that the surprise was complete—the vessels being some distance from land, and no signs of enemies having been seen. The usual precaution taken when a ship is becalmed in the vicinity of land inhabited by savages is to drive sharp nails, placed closely together, through boards, which are placed over the decks, and fastened firmly down, leaving the sharp iron points sticking up. It is then impossible for the barefooted savages to step upon the deck, and they are shot off at leisure. This precaution was not taken on board the Jewess, the survivor said, because no danger was suspected. It is understood that no ship of the United States Navy is now stationed in the South Seas, or within reasonable distance of the vicinity where the terrible tragedy is credited as having been enacted. The Jewess was nearly 500 tons burden. Capt. Mayo, of Chelsea, was the managing owner, and Mark Googins, of East Boston, Caleb Eaton, and Frank Lane were part owners. Frank Lewis, of East Boston, was one of the mates on the three vessels. There were probably thirty men, but the names of any cannot be ascertained, most of them having been shipped in foreign ports. Time will probably bring to light fuller particulars of their horrible fate.

Wonderful Memories.

Pliny says that Cyrus had a memory so prodigious that he could name every officer and soldier in his armies; and that Lucius Scipio knew every Roman citizen by name when that city contained more than 200,000 capable of bearing arms. Seneca speaks of a friend, Pontius Latro, who could repeat verbatim all the speeches he had heard declaimed by the Roman orators. It is said that Joseph Scaliger committed to memory both the Iliad and the Odyssey in twenty-one days. Sir William Hamilton tells us of a young Corsican of good family who had gone to Padua to study civil law, in which he soon distinguished himself. "He was a frequent visitor at the house and gardens of Muretus, who, having heard that he possessed a remarkable art or faculty of memory, though incredulous in regard to reports, took occasion to request from him a specimen of his power. He at once agreed; and, having adjourned with a considerable party of distinguished auditors into a saloon, Muretus began to dictate words, Latin, Greek, barbarous, significant and non-significant, disjointed and connected, until he wearied himself, the young man who wrote them down, and the audience who were present; 'we were all,' he says, 'marvelously tired.' The Corsican alone was the one of the whole company alert and fresh, and continually desired Muretus for more words, who declared he would be more than satisfied if he could repeat the half of what he had taken down, and at length he ceased. The young man, with his gaze fixed upon the ground, stood silent for a brief season; and then says Muretus, 'Vidi facinus mirificissimum.' Having begun to speak, he absolutely repeated the whole words in the same order in which they had been delivered, without the slightest hesitation; then, commencing from the last, he repeated them backward till he came to the first. Then, again, so that he spoke the first, the third, the fifth, and so on; did this in any order that was asked, and all without the slightest error. Having subsequently become familiarly acquainted with him, I have had other and frequent experience of his power. He assured me (and he had nothing of the boaster in him) that he could recite in the manner I have mentioned to the amount of 36,000 words. And what is more wonderful, they all so adhered to the mind, that after a year's interval he could repeat them without trouble. I know, from having tried him, he could do so after considerable time." —*Scribner for November.*

When Did the War Begin?

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York in the case of McStear vs. Matthews, Mr. Justice Strong delivering the opinion. This was an action upon the acceptance of a bill of exchange by the firm of Branden, Chandliss & Co., of New Orleans, it being alleged that Matthews, living in New York, was at the time of the acceptance a member of that firm. The only question was whether the partnership existed at the date of the acceptance, April 23, 1861, the war being then flagrant. The Court held that although war existed at the date of the acceptance, still, as it had not been declared or publicly recognized by the President, it did not have the effect to work a dissolution of a partnership, of which a member or members resided in New York and the others in New Orleans. The proclamation of April 17, 1861, is not regarded as a distinct recognition of an existing state of war, nor yet is that of the 19th of April, which announced the blockade. The reference to the people of Louisiana in these cases is to "citizens of revolutionary States," and in the judgment of the Court the purpose avowed by the President is inconsistent with their being regarded as enemies.—*New York Sun.*

All Sorts.

The estimated cost of the tunnel under the channel from France to England is $30,000,000.

"Mush and Milk Festivals," and "Apple Butter Parties" are now the rage in Pennsylvania.

There are great complaints of adulterated guano among the farmers of Southern New Jersey.

Franklin Pierce was the only President who went out of office with a Cabinet as originally appointed.

When Wales gets to Lucknow he is to ride an elephant one hundred years old, once used by Warren Hastings.

A Chicago dentist says that sugar and candy preserve the teeth, and the children should get a gold medal for him.

A New York boy, charged with killing an unborn child by kicking its mother, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The past summer has been noted by meteorologists as being cooler by five degrees than the average season for more than eighty years past.

A New York paper has discovered that chocolate drops are composed mostly of clay, but who was fool enough to think they were all sugar.

It has just been discovered that Quakers invented all the railways and canals. Aye, and two of them they own—Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio.

It was a mean trick that nature played on Simon Bartholomew, of Delaware. After living a drunkard's life for forty years he died of water on the chest.

A petrified plug of tobacco, lately found in Colorado, is thought by some antiquaries to show the habits of primeval man. Others eschew this belief.

The great water-wheel at Saxey, Isle of Man, said to be the largest in the world, is seventy-two feet six inches in diameter, six feet in breadth, and weighs ten tons.

Mr. Wylie, the noted checker-player, has just finished a trial of his powers at Rutland, Vt., where he won 157 games and lost only one. Twenty-four games were drawn.

Chicago, the largest grain market in the world, handles 90,000,000 bushels annually, and has now in operation eighteen steam elevators, with a capacity of 15,350,000 bushels.

A New Hampshire Poormaster says: "Folks are making a great fuss just 'cause I broke a pauper's ribs. Waht was I hired for I'd like to know—to sit around and do nothing?"

There's a man for you! The editor of the Providence *Press* says that "cough" shall be spelled "koff" as long as he runs that paper. Now let him go for the word "dough."

France counts up 324 colleges, with 69,500 pupils, beside 657 private and 278 ecclesiastical institutions, with an aggregate of 77,000 students. Each Bishop has at least one training school for priests.

Nearly 600,000 persons were employed during last year in and about the coal, fire clay, iron-stone, and shale mines of Great Britain and Ireland, about four-fifths of whom were occupied under ground.

Sing Sing is a Chinese word (Tsing Sing) imported by an old Dutch Knickerbocker who had been in the China trade. The Penitentiary there was built by convicts from Auburn and occupied in 1828.

Miguel Cordova, a Spaniard in San Francisco, has a thousand finger rings from all quarters of the globe, representing every nation and age; the most valuable collection in the United States, if not in the world.

M. Boutie, who saved the lives of fifty persons at Toulouse, France, during the late inundations, was recently drowned himself in the Seine by the upsetting of a pleasure boat. He was an accomplished swimmer.

Dancing is said to be on the decline in London, and polite society appears to be acting on the hint given by the Shah of Persia when he inquired of the Prince of Wales, at a ball, "Why don't you employ servants to do this for you?"

Very good kindlings are made in Europe of corn cobs. They are first steeped in hot water containing 2 per cent. of saltpeter, and are saturated with 50 per cent. of resinous matter. These lighters are sold at from $3 to $4 per thousand.

A candidate for a vacant vicarage in England announces an invention of his own which may prove to be useful. It is a peculiar arrangement of the pulpit, with a clock to give warning. When at the end of the half hour the clock sounds an alarm, if the preacher does not conclude within three minutes, down comes the pulpit, with the parson and the rest of the appendages.

Vanished Fractional Currency.

An interesting fact in connection with the loss and destruction of fractional currency is ascertained from the Treasury Department. It is very well known that the government is yearly the gainer to a large amount by the disappearance of small notes and currency. But the figures regarding the three and five-cent issues of fractional currency, when it is remembered how many of them are required to make a dollar, are particularly interesting. The issue of these notes ceased in April, 1869, at which time there had been issued $602,000 of the denomination of three cents, and $5,700,000 of the five-cent series. Although over six years have elapsed, there are still outstanding $92,000 in three-cent notes, and over $1,870,000 of the five-cent issue.—*Washington Star.*

Death of a Noted Darkey.

Jack Campbell, a famous negro, has just died at Madison, Ga., aged 80 years. His reputation as a broad humorist extended throughout the State of Georgia, and lasted for many years. He was a slave owned by an inn-keeper in Madison, and brought great prosperity to the establishment with which he was connected. His name appears in the "Statistics of Georgia" and "Major Jones' Courtship," and many of his jokes and witty sayings have appeared in the publications of the Harpers. It is reported that at one time Barnum offered the owner of Jack the sum of $10,000 for him.

New Fall & Winter Stock
NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6¼ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.
Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN !
GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is a uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson,	30. 60, 80, $1,00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best
Imperial,	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!
WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE ! COFFEE ! COFFEE !

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	20c		

CANNED FRUITS.
At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.
Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old 76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!
Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞We have a hundred other different kinds of candies☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar,

Oils ! Oils ! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	30c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,
A Large Assortment on both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	60c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

Farmers, Mechanics, Everybody !

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,
TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.. ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assortment. Give him a call.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts..

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade. Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRICHT'S
In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
Elgin Ill.

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

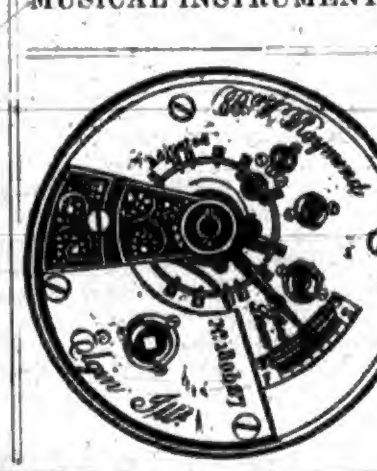

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variet

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indiananapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	11 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 28	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 28	7 04	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 16a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 45
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
[illegible] Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "
GOING EAST.			
Corunna	2.15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take affect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 37
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 06
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 06	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 25	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 40	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 56		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	4 50	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Int.	Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		20p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		00a
Auburn	11 40	5 07		38
Waterloo	11 56	6 25		57
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 55mp	7 55	5 15	2 40
Reading	1 7	8 40	6 40	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Int.	Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept. 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 1 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.20	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.55	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.09	11.53	3.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	6.42	11.15	2 15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.40	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia City	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.13	9.19	10.13
5.14	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.40	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.59	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.25	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney
AUBURN MEAT MARKET !

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C.. R.R

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	9 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 00 "	....	9 28 "	3 13 "
Alliance	[illegible]	....	12 35 p.m	5 54 "
Orrville	7 10"	....	2 25 "	7 31 "
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	9 40"	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50am	5 35 p.m	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 23 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 21 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 25 p	2 40 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	2 50a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	8 10 "	4 35 "	1 55 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 30 "	5 34 "	3 03 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 23 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	11 40a.m	7 15 "	4 50 "	6 10am
Mansfield	12 50p.m	7 43 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 58	9 30 "	7 10 "	9 15 "
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07a.m	11 13 "	2 40pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m Crestline, 11.30 p. m. Fort Wayne 3.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 8.55 a. m.

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F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

ONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St: Louis Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 40 am	†6 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 56	12 06 n't	7 22
" Parkersburg	5 25 s.	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	s3 30
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 10 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p. m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	‡6 15
" Boston.	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡6 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 37
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	2 35 a m	11 05
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	s3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F y	5 10 a m	10 54	9 51
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30 p m	‡4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 20†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

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L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 30
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 16
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 38
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 06	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago	6 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 48
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 '6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road, three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES BARTON, ADM'R.

Sep. 8.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 18th, 1875. Number 45.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

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½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUB N Co.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Coal's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. U. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGT N STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND

CATARRH and headache cured with Sassafras and WEAK **EYES** with Hazel. Send Stamp for sample. W. JAMES, 147 Third Ave., New York.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Samples free Address, S. VALLECO Box 3344, New York.

Wanted to distribute a lecture by one who has suffered and is now cured, with rules, instructions and prescriptions, that any druggist can put up, and which every YOUNG MAN of Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c., is cured by them. I spent over $200 with Quacks before finding the remedy. Samples free. Address E. TREMAINE 306 E. 14th-st. New York.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." and such Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has eminently proven itself to be. Thousands of testimonials. Try it. Price 25c.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Rotary Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RIGS IN TOWN.

NEW LIVERY & FEED STABLE

LUCE & STEVENS, PROS.

Rigs Furnished on Reasonable Terms at all Hours

Mr. Luce, a Veterinary Surgeon of large experience, will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Stable in rear of Swineford House.
Auburn, Ind. Oct. 14. 1875.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

On Main Street, North of Rainier House. Goods bought for cash and sold the same way.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades.
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock o

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware. Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

The Old Pioneer.

You may not have encountered him, but every city or village over 25 years old has an "old pioneer." He is an aged man, walks with a cane, has a bent back and scant grey locks, and he is entitled to the unbounded respect of all citizens.

Many little privileges are accorded the "old pioneer." He can open the cheese box in a grocery and help himself, hook apples, reach over for peanuts have the head of the table when the firemen give a banquet, and if he crawls under the canvass on circus day none of the circus men strike at him with a neck yoke.

And if the "old pioneer" says that it's going to be a hard winter, a soft winter a cool summer or a rainy fall, it would be like entering a den of lions for one to rise up and dispute him. He predicts political events, prophesies revolutions, remembers all about how the Free Masons killed John Morgan, and confidentially expects a column notice in the local papers when he drops off.

I met one of the old fellows the other day on the cars. He assured me that riding on the cars was more pleasant than making a journey on horse-back and he said that the country had improved some since he used to carry the mail between New York and Chicago. I was looking right at him but he never blushed as he said that he used to make the round trip on horse-back in five days.—I was wondering how he could have done in when he went on to say that New York contained only eleven houses and Chicago only four, at the time he acted as mail carrier. I remarked that the mail must have been light in those early day when he replied:

"Light! why, bless you, my son, I never had less than fourteen mail-bags, and sometimes as high as twenty!"

I expected to see him struck dead in his seat, but greatly to my surprise, he continued to live right on, the same as if he had never told a lie.

"Ever have any fights with the Indians in those early days?" I finally continued.

"Injun' fights! I should say I had a few—ha! ha! ha! I wish you could go home with me to old Chemung County. I've got seven dry goods boxes filled with Indian topnots—seven boxes left, and I've been making horse blankets and door-mats out of my pile for over forty years."

"Is it possible.

"Yes it is. I don't say this to brag, but you asked me a plain question and I answered it. I suppose I killed 11,873 Indians during my early life, though I won't say these are the exact figures. It might have been 11,874, or only 11,875 —I am getting old and cant remember dates very well."

"Ever see George Washington?" I asked.

"See George Washington! why he boarded in my family for over four years!"

"He did!"

"Yes, he did."

"When was that?"

"Let's see! well, I don't remember just when it was, quite a while ago. Yes George boarded with me, and I've got a bill of forty dollars somewhere against him now. He was a little hard up for cash when he left us."

"Did you ever see William Penn?" I asked after a while.

"Bill Pen, ha! ha! ha! why? I wish I had as many dollars as the number of times Bill and I have slid down hill together. His father lived in part of our house for eight years, and Bill and I were like brothers. I could lick him, and he knew it, but we never even had a cross word between us. Poor Bill!—When I read about his being blown up on a steam boat I said to myself that I'd rather loose a brother."

I waited a good while and then inquired:

"Were you ever in the revolutionary war?"

"Revolutionary war! why you must take me for a boy. Why, I was the first man to jine! There was a week when the Patriots didn't have any army but me, and there was so much fighting and marching that I almost got discouraged."

"Then you must have met General Lafayette?"

"General Lafayette! why, on the morning of the battle of Bunker Hill, Wishington, Lafayette, Bill Penn, and myself were playing a four-handed game of euchre in an old barn just out of Boston. Lafayette was killed just as he was dealing the cards!"

"I thought he went back to France and died."

"No sir."

"But history says so."

"I don't care a plum for history young man! Didn't his blood scatter all over me and weren't his last words addressed to me? I guess I know as much as any history.

"What were his last words?"

"Last words! well sir, he didn't have time to say much. A cannon ball struck him in the body, and all he said was 'Don't give up the ship!' Poor Laif! He was a little conceited, but when he borrowed a dollar of you it was certain to come back.

"You never saw Christopher Columbus did you?" I finally asked, determined to wind him up,

He was staggered for a moment, but then recovered and answered:

"Christopher Co-lum-bus! Well, no I never did. My brother used to talk a good deal about Chris., but I never happened to meet him. They say he didn't amount to much, after all, used to get tight on election day, kept a fighting dog and race horse, and was always blowing around what he could do. I was always careful of my character, and they can't say of me that I ever associated with low folks.

The Way it Rains in Florida

It is hard for the Northern farmer, who watches the horizon with aching eyes, to understand the clock-like regularity of this rainy season South. Occasionally, as this year, it is delayed, but once set in it goes on regularly. There is a misty or clear morning, the air transfused with a blushing, rainbowy effulgence that melts away in the ardent kisses of the sun into an intense dazzel of sunlight up to 2 o'clock. Then the skirmishers of the rain rush in on cool, dewy winds, and by sharp 3 o'clock the whole line is platoon firing in great heavy fusilades. Such rains! Gorgeous, glorious, rushing a magnificent enthusiasm of pluging moisture. Then the long roll of the thunder drums; the cracking artillery, with its splendor of electric flash, toned off in low rolls, and before you are aware, the mobile army has gathered up its splendid wings, its [illegible] and afterguard and reserves, and only in the west you see its grand victorious battle flags ribbing the sky with broad bands of color. Mix in a few rainbows some foggy morning when the whole air is prismy, and the clear still lake looks like an undersky, and you have some idea of Florida in the rainy season Regular as the clock, that marshalling and grand pamoramu goes on at set 2 o'clock, to be closed positively—no change on account of the weather—by 5 o'clock p. m.—[Cincinnati Commercial

Hadn't Seen Shakespeare

Evertt's art gallery in the "Times' building is graced with a fine oil painting of Shakespeare, which hangs prominently from a central column at the back end of the store. The other day a lady from the country came in, glanced about, and inquired of Mr. Evertt, pointing to Shakespeare's phiz:

"What minister is that?"

"That is Shakespeare," replied the urbrne Evertt, with a painful smile on his lips.

"Oh, it is hey? Where does he preach now?"

"He wasn't a minister, madam. He was a poet."

Oh! Ah! Yes. Seems to me I've heerd on him somewhere. Did he write any pieces for the Free Will Baptists' hymn book?"

Mr Evertt politely sought to divert the ladys' attention by showing Jacob kissing Rachel, when the old lady innocently inquired, after studying the engraving curiously:

"What be they wrestling about?"

After asking when there was to be a circus in Troy again, she left the art gallery highly pleased.—[Troy (N. Y.) Times.

A Hero of the War.

A hack horse fell down an Gratoit avenue yesterday, and among the crowd which gathered were several negroes, one of whom sought to boss the job of getting the equine up again. He was doing a good deal of talking when a friend and brother walked up and demanded:

"See heah, who is you?"

"I is Stephen Baker, sah," was the dignified reply.

"And was you in de war?"

"War! war!"

"Yes, sah, was you in de war?"

"No, Sah."

"Well, den, what business you got bossing around here? You jes' stand back and lit somebody who was in de war do de talking! Now den, folks, lift up on dat hoss and keep clear of his hind hoofs!"

The one who was not in the war meekly sat down on the curbstone.—[Detroit Free Press.

A young lady asked a book-store clerk the other day, if he had "Festus." "No," replied the clerk, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck.

How To Keep A Subscriber.

An indignant farmer recently entered the office of the Elizabeth "News" and ordered his paper stopped, because he differed from its editor in his views regarding the advantages of subsoiling fence rails. The editor, of course, conceded to the man's right to stop his paper, but he remarked coolly, looking over his lits:

"Do you know Jim Sowders, down at Hardscrabble?"

"Very well," said the man.

"Well, he stopped his paper last week because I thought a farmer was a fool who didn't know that timothy was a good thing to graft on huckleberry bushes, and he died in four hours."

"Lord, is that so?" said the astonished granger.

"Yes and you know old George Erickson, down on Eagle Creek?"

"Well, I've heard of him."

"Well," said the editor, gravely, "he stopped his paper because I said he was the happy father of twins; and congratulated him on his success so late in life. He fell dead in twenty minutes. There are lots of similar cases, but it don't matter. I'll just cross your name off, though you don't look strong, and there is a bad color on your nose."

"See here, Mr. Editor," said the subscriber, looking somewhat alarmed, "I believe I'll just keep on another year; 'cause I always did like your paper, and come to think about it, you'r a young man, and allowance ought to be made;" and he departed satisfied that he had made a narrow escape from death.

His Feelings.

Last night as a colored youth was walking up Clay street he was accorted by a colored acquaintance who remarked

"Well, Brutus, dey say you is in love!"

"I iz, Uncle Abra'm—I don't deny the alledged alegation."

"And how does you feel, Brutus?

"You have stuffed your eldow agin a post or sumthin' else afore now, hasn't you, Uncle Abra'm?"

"I reckon.

"And yer remembers de feelin dat runs up yer arm?"

"I does."

"Well, take dat feelin,' add a hundred per cent., mix it wid de nicest he'r oil in kin imagine how I feel!"

A Prince in Love

Prince Milona, of Servia, who is shortly to be married to a princess of the blood, is extremely in love with his future wife, and he has a rather extravagant way of showing it. The young sovereign of Servia sends her a long letter every day by telegraph, and dispatches a courier with a magnificent bouquet for his fiancee. The princess elect is not behind her royal suitor in extravagance, however. Her trousseau has cost the nice little sum of £7,606. Not yet sixteen, and very beautiful, she was bent on having her dress of white velvet, but the weight would have been unbearable with its trimmings, etc, and the dress was made of the richest white faille, covered with magnificent English point and diamonds

Flora temple was put in breeding in 1868, and, since then, has produced three foals, the last one in 1871. She is still living, and now, in her thirtyfirst year, is active, clean limbed, strong, and vigorous. We understand that she recently become the property of Budd Doble and the she will be shown at our Centennial Exhibition next year.

Two years ago a millionaire named Jonson was riding on the cars in Indiana and he saw Ellen Rogers sitting on the fence fell in love, and the other day they were married. Will this little episode be carelessly forgotten by any marriageable young lady in North America!

Old Bender, the Kansas murderer, is probably getting up his winter's supply of stove wood now, and when the wild winter winds howl around him he'll sit in the chimney corner and Kansas detectives don't go on four legs like other donkeys.

A woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the keyhole: "Is that you, Willie? Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open and a revolver under his pillow.

An Eastern tramp, who had been over Wisconsin, says the names of the towns savor too much of pedestrianism to suit his notion of a "printer's state" There is Milwaukee Waukesea, Oconowoc, Manitowoc, Whukegan, Pewankee, and a dozen other "walks," but darned lit a work.

The difference between perseverence and obstinacy is that one often comes from a strong will and the other from a strong won't.

JOHN REED.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

There's a mist on the meadow below; the herring-frogs chirp and cry;
It's chill when the sun is down, and the sod is not yet dry;
The world is a lonely place, it seems, and I don't know why.

I see, as I lean on the fence, how wearily trudges Dan;
With the feel of the Spring in his bones, like a weak and elderly man;
I've had it many a time, but we must work when we can.

Day after day to toil, and ever from sun to sun,
Though up to the season's front, and nothing be left undone,
Is ending at twelve like a clock, and beginning again at one.

The frogs make a sorrowful noise, and yet it's the time they mate;
There's something comes with the Spring, a lightness or else a weight;
There's something comes with the Spring, and it seems to me it's Fate.

It's the hankering after a life that you never have learned to know;
It's the discontent with a life that is always thus and so;
It's the wondering what we are, and where we are going to go.

My life is lucky enough, I fancy, to most men's eyes,
For the more a family grows, the oftener some one dies,
And it's now run on so long, it couldn't be otherwise.

And Sister Jane and myself, we have learned to claim and yield;
She rules in the house at will, and I in the barn and field,
So, nigh upon thirty years!—as if written and signed and sealed.

I couldn't change if I would; I've lost the how and the when;
One day my time will be up, and Jane be the mistress then,
For single women are tough and live down the single men.

She kept me so to herself, she was always the stronger hand,
And my lot showed well enough, when I looked around in the land;
But I'm tired and sore at heart, and I don't quite understand.

I wonder how it had been if I'd taken what others need,
The plague, they say, of a wife, the care of a younger breed?
If Edith Pleasanton now were with me as Edith Reed?

Suppose that a son well grown were there in the place of Dan,
And I felt myself in him, as I was when my work began?
I should feel no older, sure, and certainly more a man!

A daughter, beside, in the house; nay, let there be two or three!
We never can overdo the luck that can never be,
And what has come to the most might also have come to me.

I've thought, when a neighbor's wife or his child was carried away,
That to have no loss was a gain; but now, I can hardly say;
He seems to possess them still, under the ridges of clay.

And share and share in a life is, somehow, a different thing
From property held by deed, and the riches that oft take wing;
feel so close in the breast!—I think it must be the Spring.

I'm drying up like a brook when the woods have been cleared around;
You're sure it must always run, you are used to the sight and sound,
But it shrinks till there's only left a stony rut in the ground.

There's nothing to do but take the days as they come and go,
And not to worry with thoughts that nobody likes to show,
For people so seldom talk of the things they want to know.

There's times when the way is plain, and everything nearly right,
And then, of a sudden, you stand like a man with a clouded sight;
A bush seems often a beast, in the dusk of the falling night.

must move; my joints are stiff; the weather is breeding rain,
And Dan is hurrying on with his plow-team up the lane.
go to the village store; I'd rather not talk with Jane.

A STORY SUCCESSFULLY TOLD.

Pretty, plump Mrs. Archibald Steele wrote the following paragraph in one of her letters to her husband the other day:

"John must come down here at once, whether you can spare him or not. Our dear little Laura is greatly taken with a tall, thin young man, with a hooked nose and thin lips, called Stuyvesant. It is whispered about the hotel that he is a very good match, and has the veritable blue blood of the old Dutch Governor in his veins. I must say it has a queer way of showing itself, for the young man is as pale as a specter; and dressed in that white duck, with his sunken eyes and bilious skin, is enough to frighten one. I have grown to hate him, while Laura is growing to do quite the contrary, I'm afraid. All the evening he leans up against the wall, never dancing, or opening his mouth save to give vent to some hateful sarcastic criticism upon the scene around him, and yet dear Laura's eyes—as, indeed, all the other pretty eyes about—are perpetually beseeching him for attention. In the daytime he is always with a long black horse, that covers more ground with its legs when it is going than any animal I ever saw. When Laura goes out to drive behind it, and vanishes out of sight with the bony creature, I tremble to think how dreadful it would be if our dear little girl would become part and parcel of this wretched man and his wicked beast. So I think John had better come down at once; I quite long to see his handsome face and hear his honest voice, and I think it is about time John should tell his little story to Laura, and have things settled comfortably."

Mr. Archibald Steele smiled when he put the letter of his wife in his waistcoat pocket, and picking up the morning paper, scanned through his gold-rimmed spectacles the news of the day. Finding nothing therein to ruffle the exceedingly satisfactory condition of affairs, he put it down, and smiled again as only a prosperous, contented, down-town merchant can smile. He was one of those happy exceptions to the ordinary rule of mortals, with whom everything went well. His whole appearance was an exclamation point to that effect. If he ventured a little hazardously in trade, fortune trimmed her sails to favor him. If he set his heart upon anything relating to domestic felicity, all the elements of art and nature conspired to bring it about. So when he stepped to the door of the office and beckoned to a young man with a strip of commercial paper in his hand and a pencil behind his ear, with that general air of briskness and shrewdness about him that betokened a successful down-town merchant in embryo, Mr. Steele smiled the third time, with the air of one who was not at all afraid of any bilious, blue-blooded obstacle that might be thrown in the path of a domestic happiness which he firmly believed had been arranged by an omnipotent hand.

"John," said Mr. Steele, closing the door of his private office, and looking upon his young clerk benevolently, "I've got an order here from Mrs. Steele, which I wish you would attend to."

"Certainly, sir," said John. "Shall I go out and get the article myself?"

"Why, the fact is, John," said the merchant, enjoying his joke more and more, "it's only one article—a rather bulky one. It was bargained for long ago. I think you will have to go with it, John."

"Down to the seashore!" said John, getting a little hot and flustered. "Is it a very valuable parcel, sir?"

"Well, perhaps your natural modesty may depreciate its worth, John. Mrs. Steele and I think a good deal of it, and Laura, too—I'm sure she does. The commodity is yourself, John. Mrs. Steele wants you to go down and take a little holiday there."

When the name of Laura was mentioned, the young man's face grew more flustered and hot than before.

"You are very kind, sir," he said, "and Mrs. Steele is always more like an angel than a woman."

"Rather solid and plump for that," interposed Mr. Steele, but liking the phrase nevertheless.

"But it is simple madness," pursued John, "to dream of further happiness than I enjoy now—your affection and that of your wife, my position here; I don't dare—I can't hope for anything more. Oh, Mr. Steele, I can't tell her my story, sir. She would shrink from me with horror and aversion, she is so young, so beautiful. Let me at least enjoy the present."

"And in the meantime some cadaverous, bilious, blue-blooded scoundrel will carry her off from us all!"

Then John's face grew pale and stern. "If there is the slightest feeling upon her part for—for any one else, then indeed, Mr. Steele, my case is hopeless."

The commercial paper fluttered from his hand, the pencil fell from his ear; he leaned his head against the desk and trembled.

"Why, who would suppose you could be such a coward?" said Mr. Steele, impetuously. "You shall go down with me this very day."

All the way to the seashore John's face wore the look of one who had resolved to storm a deadly breach, but who did not hope to survive the attempt.

Even the ocean, when it confronted them, wore a threatening look. Upon the horizon a pile of clouds formed a background wan and gloomy, a great black mist lay in the zenith, a dense red vapor almost touched the water.

"A very nasty sea," said Mr. Steele.

John snuffed it in, his eyes dilating, his broad shoulders expanding, his head high in the sea-scented air.

A tramp on the hard, wet sand, and like a meteor a long black horse shot by, disappearing in the mist, leaving for John the memory of a charming head crowned with blonde curling hair, two kind eyes bent upon his own, a white waving hand extended in salutation.

"John," said Mr. Steele, "did you see the face of that man? I count upon your saving Laura. Did you see his thin, cruel lips, his treacherous eyes?"

"I only saw Laura, sir," said John, simply.

Later on, Mr. Archibald Steele and his plump pretty wife were alone together in their private parlor. Her dimpled hand lay lovingly in his, her shapely head, fresh from the hands of the coiffeur, rested recklessly on his shoulder.

Suddenly the door opened, and there was heard the rustle of silken drapery. A still shapelier little head, and fresher from the hands of the coiffeur, all unrumpled by the audacious touch of a mortal, peeped in at the door. Laura was pale; her little white hands were clasped together; her musical voice trembled.

"Oh, papa, mamma, come directly! Mr. Stuyvesant ventured out too far, and—and—"

"Was drowned?" said Mr. Steele, with a peculiar combination in his voice of pity and relief.

"No, no; how can you suppose so dreadful a thing? He was rescued, but he is very weak and ill. He has asked for me—and may I go? Will you come with me, mamma? Oh, do, I beg of you! Can't she, papa?"

Her blue eyes filled with tears; her little feet seemed panting to fly through the corridor.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Steele. "Let him wait till he is able to come to you or to me. Either a man is drowned or he isn't. Because he was imbecile enough to risk his life, that is no reason for your being the talk of the hotel."

Laura raised her head proudly.

"No danger of that, papa; and, besides, every one is occupied now with the one that rescued him."

"And what madman was that?" said poor Mr. Steele, who could not reconcile himself to the present condition of affairs.

"I don't know—a stranger, I believe; I was so interested in Mr. Stuyvesant I forgot to ask."

"Pah!" said Mr. Steele, getting upon his feet, and walking to the door, "I'll go and find out all about it. Do you stay here till I return."

Before he had gone far Mr. Steele heard from the excited guests several different versions of the affair; but one and all agreed that the rescuer could be nothing less than a champion swimmer.

"A regular water-dog!" said one gentleman to Mr. Steele; and as the merchant had heard this epithet used but once before in his life, and that on an occasion of vital interest to himself, he sought out the hero of the hour, and found, to his unbounded astonishment, it was John Waters himself! He was quite enveloped in the flounces and furbelows of pretty and sympathetic women, who insisted upon knowing every half second if he was *sure* he felt strong and well, and how in the world *could* he buffet those dreadful waves in that grand, heroic way, and how *did* he manage to drag poor dear Mr. Stuyvesant in to the shore?

John, like any other hero of the hour, enjoyed this womanly adulation, but looked anxiously at Mr. Steele when he approached.

"Hum!" growled that worthy merchant, "a pretty fellow you to interfere with other people's plans! How do you know he wanted to be rescued?"

"He appeared anxious that way, sir," said John. "He wrapped himself about me like a devil fish. I thought one time we'd both go down together. There ought to be a school for teaching people the easiest thing in the world; the water itself is an accessory, if you manage it right."

"Oh, do tell us how, Mr. Waters, *please!*" chorused the pretty and sympathetic women; and as John began his lesson, Mr. Steele slipped away.

"Oh, papa," began Laura, "how is Mr. Stuyvesant?"

"I don't know—I didn't ask," he replied. "I was so interested in the fellow that dragged him ashore. He's an old friend of ours. The way we made his acquaintance was on just such an occasion; he saved a lady from drowning."

"Why, papa," said Laura, "he must be a splendid fellow."

"Magnificent!" said Mr. Steele. "You see, we had traveled over considerable of the world together, your mother and I, while you were yet a baby. And we found it rather odd one morning to discover that having crossed the ocean and the Alps, loitered in the Hudson Highlands, traveled thence down through the Mississippi Valley, across the American Desert to California, and back again by another route, your mother had never been up the East river as far as Morrisania. It seemed so absurd to have neglected this home excursion that we determined upon it at once. The morning was wet, but that didn't matter. Your mother looked prettier in a waterproof and rubbers, with a shovel-hat tied under her chin, than most women would in a ball-dress. She wasn't a bit afraid of rain or mud. She was a little too reckless, for getting ashore to see one of the institutions for vagabond boys, her foot slipped off the plank, and she disappeared."

Mr. Steele stopped a minute; his voice faltered; the little plump hand of his wife slipped into his own; he clutched it and went on again.

"One minute I saw her as neat and trim a little figure as ever graced a waterproof and shovel-hat, the next she was gone."

"Gone!" cried Laura. "Gone where?"

"Into the water, child; into the hungry green waves that surged up to take her away from the fondest heart in the universe; and if it hadn't been for one of those very vagabond boys, who had been lurking there for a chance to escape from the island, you'd have lost us both, my dear, for I made an agonized plunge after her, though I'm ashamed to say I couldn't swim a stroke, and should only have gone to the bottom like a plummet of lead, but an official standing by caught and held me, and cried out that John Waters had her safe as a trivet; and presently that vagabond boy came up with your sweet mother on the other side of the boat, and the official cried out, 'He's a regular water-dog, that Johnny Waters!' And these were the very words a guest here used in relation to John a minute or so ago."

"John!" cried poor bewildered Laura, "our John? Mamma? My mamma? Was mamma the lady? Was John the boy? And is it John, our John, that saved poor Mr. Stuyvesant!"

"The very same, darling—John, our John; he's always on hand where there's trouble or danger."

"Oh, mamma! mamma!" cried Laura, forgetting all the years that had passed since the accident, and crumpling both the coiffured heads in a most reckless manner.

"Papa," she then said, "we must go and find John. I want to tell him how much I—I—"

"Yes, dear," said Mr. Archibald Steele, and all the way through the corridor and into the parlors of the hotel, with his plump and pretty wife on one arm, his lovely daughter on the other, he smiled.

But John was still surrounded by the pretty and sympathetic women, who had cruelly deserted the blue-blooded descendant of the old Dutch Governor, lying in his most graceful and languid of attitudes on a neighboring lounge—the descendant, not the Governor—and had flocked one and all to the handsome and heroic founder of the new school for teaching people the way to be rescued from drowning.

These charming creatures spent so much of their time at the sea shore, and it was so necessary and so nice to be wise!

John was almost hidden in flounces and laces; but when his eyes met Laura's, he plunged out of these costly billows with his usual ease and intrepidity. There was something in Laura's eyes that he had never seen there before; a tempting languor, a bewitching shyness, a bewildering splendor, that steeped his soul in a mad sweet hope.

Laura stopped one moment to whisper to her mamma, and John gasped out Mr. Steele:

"If I dared—if I only dared tell her—"

"I've told her myself," said the merchant.

"That I was a pauper without home or friends?"

"I told the story in my own way, John," continued Mr. Steele, "and I flatter myself I told it successfully; don't spoil it if you please. I have managed the past and the present; do you look out for the future, John."

And John did. Laura walked through the parlors that night, the envied of all the pretty and sympathetic women and brave and appreciative men that congregated there.

Four Thousand Miles on Horseback.

Capt. Willard Glazier, the soldier-author, who will be remembered in connection with "Soldiers of the Saddle," "Capture, Prison Pen and Escape," and "Battles for the Union," has excited considerable comment of late through the announcement that he will cross the continent on horseback next year. Boston will be the starting point, while San Francisco will be the ultimatum of this great rider's journey. We understand that a lecture, applicable to Centennial times, will be delivered in the cities that lay along the line of march. This novel cruise might have for some a romantic flavor, but for the majority of mankind romance is at a discount in regions where "grisly" and the Lo family predominate.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

The Passions That Induce Disease.

The passions which act most severely on the physical life are anger, fear, hatred and grief. The other passions are comparatively innocuous. What is called the passion of love is not injurious until it lapses into grief and anxiety; on the contrary, it sustains the physical power. What is called ambition is of itself harmless; for ambition, when it exists purely, is a nobility lifting its owner entirely from himself into the exalted service of mankind. It injures when it is debased by its meaner ally, pride; or when, stimulating a man to too strenuous efforts after some great object, it leads him to the performance of excessive mental or physical labor and to the consequences that follow such effort.

The passion called avarice, according to my experience, tends rather to the preservation of the body than to its deterioration. The avaricious man, who seems to the luxurious world to be debarring himself of all the pleasures of the world, and even to be exposing himself to the fangs of poverty, is generally placing himself in the precise conditions favorable to a long and healthy existence. By his economy he is saving himself from all the worry incident to penury; by his caution he is screening himself from all the risks incident to speculation or the attempt to amass wealth by hazardous means; by his regularity of hours and perfect appropriation of the sunlight, in preference to artificial illumination, he rests and works in periods that precisely accord with the periodicy of nature; by his abstemiousness in living he takes just enough to live, which is precisely the right thing to do according to the rigid natural law. Thus, in almost every particular, he goes on his way freer than other men from the external causes of all the induced diseases, and better protected than most men from the worst consequences of those diseases which spring from causes that are uncontrollable.—*Popular Science Monthly for November.*

The Brooklyn Scandal Revived.

A dispatch from New York says: "At a business meeting of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, last evening, the names of Deacon West and Mrs. Moulton were dropped from the roll of its membership on the ground of continued absence from the services of the church. Deacon West was not present, but Mrs. Moulton was. She was accompanied by her counsel, Roger A. Pryor, who read a protest, signed by Mrs. Moulton, and which closed as follows: 'My absence is an enforced one, and is caused by the crime of adultery committed by Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of this church, with one of his parishoners, which I know to be a fact, through Mr. Beecher's confessions to me, and through the confessions of Mrs. Tilton, and through conclusive evidence of the crime from other sources. I appear before this church in loyal obedience to a summons which I have received, and I hereby declare my disposition to discharge all the duties devolving on me, as a member, that are consistent with my knowledge of the adultery of the pastor and his false swearing with regard to it.'

"The New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers has taken action, it is alleged, which will certainly revive the Beecher scandal. A committee of its members has been appointed and instructed to report, after a careful examination of the charges, whether the association ought to retain Mr. Beecher in its membership. It was said, last evening, that Mr. Beecher would withdraw from the association rather than submit to an investigation."

Sufferings of the Poor in Germany.

A recent Berlin dispatch says: "The depression of trade is felt so keenly by the industrial classes that the government has been requested, as a means of preventing acute distress, to resort to the measure successfully adopted in the last two wars, namely, the establishment of loan banks. The government has not as yet shown much inclination to accede to the request. Serious distress is anticipated among the industrial working classes during the coming winter, and apprehensions are also entertained of a crisis in financial circles."

A contemporary, commenting upon the above, pertinently remarks: "While France is more prosperous than she has been since the empire, Germany is on the extremities of distress. The proposition for government aid to the people shows that however vigorous and masterful Bismark is in war, he doesn't equal his French rivals in peace. It is a singular comment on the lack of governing faculty in the German nation—that is to say, the stimulus and upholding of industry—that in four years from the reception of an indemnity greater than her national debt, Germany is the poorest country in Europe."

Fickle Frenchmen.

When the name of the streets of Paris were changed after the fall of the empire, the new Republican names were simply painted over on the plates the Imperialists used. The other day the people were startled at beholding here and there "Rue Napoleon," "Place Napoleon," etc., and there were dark rumors immediately. It turned out, however—at least the Prefect of Police so explains it—that recent alterations to houses had covered the plates with dirt, and in cleaning them the new names rubbed off and the old ones appeared. It might be interesting to know, if the cleaning process was persevered in, what other names would be discovered. Paris has changed the names of its streets just as often as it has changed the government of France. It has sometimes even changed the names of months. The story will be remembered of the Parisian who, on awaking in the morning, always asked his servant the first thing to tell him what was "the government, the month, and the name of the street he lived on."

A New Process of Making Bread.

M. Cecil, a French engineer, has invented a new process of preparing the materials for making bread, which has receiving the approval of the Minister of War, and will hereafter be adopted in the French army. By this process an increased percentage of the nutritive properties of grain is retained, so that by avoiding the usual grinding and wetting the grain that would make 115 pounds of bread in the ordinary way will make what is equivalent to 140 pounds. The new process is described as follows: The unground grain is first steeped in water, after which it is placed in revolving cylinders, by which it is deprived of its outer husk, which contains but 4 or 5 per cent. of nutriment. The grains are then softened by forming them into a thin sponge, and keeping them for a space of six to eight hours at a temperature of seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit. They are then crushed under and made into dough with salt and water, as usual.

Earthquake Waves.

A. L. Cox, of Santa Rosa, has just returned from a trip up the coast, where he has been engaged surveying for some days past. He informs us that the heaviest sea known in the past four years was rolling inland on Tuesday and Wednesday, along the north coast. There was no wind. The schooners George Lewis, Champion and Sarah Louise had anchored at Stewart's Point just before the heavy sea set in. The swell continued to increase in volume until it repeatedly swept the decks of the vessels. The small boats were stove up or washed overboard. The men on board had no way to get ashore and were in great danger. John Dinsmore, a carpenter at Stewart's Point, with a heroism worthy of all praise, volunteered to go in a small boat and bring the men ashore. He made three trips, landing the crews of each schooner safely. Dinsmore, whose courage did not fail while his brave work was in hand, fainted from exhaustion and excitement when it was over. The George Lewis had received the most injury when our informant left, but no serious accident had befallen either vessel, though the swells were breaking over them.—*Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.*

A Curious Fact.

The greatest merchant in the world bears one exceptional mark of peculiar character. I will explain by saying that A. T. Stewart never was a clerk. He was, in fact, not bred to any business, but came to America an educated young man, whose expectations were to become a teacher. He found employment in this business until he was instinctively led to the dry-goods trade, which he has pursued to his present greatness. Claflin was a clerk near Worcester, and subsequently became a dry-goods retailer in that thriving town, whence he came to this city as a partner in the firm of Bulkley & Claflin. As Stewart never had any business education to prepare him for a mercantile career, we see more vividly the power of genius in creating a vast business, and ordaining a system of government such as the world has never seen equaled. It is, perhaps, because Stewart has never been a clerk that he has so little sympathy with this unfortunate class. He has the reputation of being a very hard taskmaster, and I have been told that one of his rules is to never give employment to any one who had ever left his service, either voluntarily or by discharge.—*New York Letter.*

A Woman's Surgical Operation.

Yesterday afternoon a man whose name could not be learned, and who with his family reside near the corner of Williams alley and Fountain street, got into a quarrel with his wife. Both were intoxicated. They pitched into each other, tore each other's hair, and raised a rumpus generally. By some diplomatic course or other the woman finally succeeded in getting her lord and master to bed. Her next move was to get a bottle of chloroform which was near at hand, and administer a nice little dose to her husband. The next act was to procure an old saw, with which she proceeded to do a job in surgery that would put a professional surgeon to blush. Beginning at the lower end of the man's leg, she commenced sawing until she had severed that useful appendage in twain. He, totally unconscious of what was going on, slept on, "the sleep of the innocent," while she, after the job was done, looked on, watching his life-blood ebb slowly away. Somehow or other the neighbors outside got wind of what was going on inside the house and rushed in, in time to stop the bleeding, but at last accounts it was a question whether the man would live or not.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Grumblers and the Press.

The truth is that there is scarcely a newspaper published from one end of the year to the other that will not, if critically considered, give offense to somebody in the community. The politician objects to the way his speech is reported. The buyer of one set of shares is offended because the money column reports another set as going up or going down. Gentlemen who find themselves in the hands of the police are grieved at the license of the press which reports their arraignment and trial among the police proceedings. The sympathizer with France is offended at letters from Berlin, and the believer in German unity mourns over dispatches from Paris. The newspaper thus offends some one just as the weather—rain to-day and sunshine to-morrow—is sure to annoy somebody. The common-sense view is that the newspaper is the history of yesterday written to-day; that it is the mirror of the time, and that those that conduct it care nothing for individuals, except to do them justice.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Jolly Old Age.

To-day is the one hundred and twelfth birthday of the *Courant*. On the 29th of October, 1764, we issued the first number of the paper, and from that year to the present it has never failed to appear on time, bringing with it the latest advices and the best advice we had to offer. We have had so many birthdays that we do not consider them novelties, and have seen so many strange things that we cannot now recapitulate them; for it has taken us a hundred and eleven years already to tell them once. Without moralizing, we will simply wish our readers the best of good mornings. To our original subscribers we would pay especial greeting, and we promise them a hearty welcome if they will call upon us any day (in the daytime) and renew the acquaintance of early years. Everybody who subscribed in person for the first year of the *Courant* is entitled to receive it for 1876 gratis, and is invited to come and talk over Centennial matters whenever he feels like it.—*Hartford Courant.*

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has invented a new beatitude, and it is: "Blessed are they who have nothing to say, and who cannot be persuaded to say it."

IN MICH-I-GAN-I-A.

[A writer in the New York *Herald* alludes to the ravages of the "Michigan fever in that State, from 1831 to 1836, when Michigan received tens of thousands of New York emigrants, and quotes this old ballad, that was sung, in those times, at husking bees and log rollings:]

You have your State of Vermont—
But [illegible]
Be sure the girls are pretty,
The cattle very fat.
But who among her mountains
In clouds and snow would stay,
When he could have a prairie
In Mich-i-gan-i-a?

Then there's your Massachusetts—
Once good enough, be sure;
But now she's always laying on
Taxation or manure,
She costs you pecks of trouble,
Yet devil a peck can pay;
While all is Scripture measure
In Mich-i-gan-i-a.

And there's your land of Blue Laws
Where deacons cut your hair,
For fear your locks and tenets
Should not exactly square;
Where beer that works on Sunday
A penalty must pay,
While all is free and easy
In Mich-i-gan-i-a.

Pith and Point.

THE alligator that swallowed a corse is dead. It stayed on his stomach.

WE are told that nothing was made in vain. But how about a fashionable girl? Isn't she maiden vain?

BEWARE of that friend who comes with the steel of a dagger concealed in the soft velvet of a compliment.

REJECTED LOVER—But couldn't you learn to love me? Young Lady—I might if—if I never saw you again.

"COURTSHIP is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blister," snarled an old bachelor.

TROY has a wrinkled, sallow old man who, being about to seek a young wife, inquired at a drug store for "the man as enamels faces, so's to make 'em look pooty."

DOM PEDRO of Brazil will bring $200,000 worth of diamonds when he comes to visit this country. He is going to give them away to young men who part their hair in the center.

UP and down stairs—Young mistress (at the parlor door)—Eliza, what is the bell ringing for so violently? Cook (below)—It's on'y me, m'um. I want you down in the kitchen a minute.

A STRANGER kissed a LaCrosse girl by mistake, and was then licked by her two brothers for being mistaken. He then deliberately kissed her for being who she was, and was licked for being impudent.

A PAIR of canaries last week made the trip from Nebraska to Richmond, Va. They came by express, and attached to the cage was a tag bearing an appeal to passengers along the route to care for them.

NOW THAT foreigners are at last allowed to travel in the interior of China, what a splendid new field is thus unexpectedly opened for the life insurance, lightning-rod and sewing machine men of America.

A MISS of ten or eleven, on her way to school, was heard saying to herself: "A noun is the name of any person, place or thing, and if any of the girls have hooked that apple from my desk I'll raise a fuss with the whole school.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DURING a clerical conference the following conversation was heard between two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here altogether?" "Why," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to swap sermons."

YESTERDAY morning when the fire bells rang a man hurried through the Post-office, looked all around, and then inquired of a boy: "Sonny, was that an alarm of fire?" "I heard the bells going," replied the boy, "but I don't think they alarmed the fire much."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I DIDN'T steal no pound of terbacker," said a prisoner in Springfield, Mass., just as he was leaving court, no proof having been produced against him; "I didn't take more'n a handful." "Come back," said the Judge, "and be fined $10. The Court convicts you on your own confession."

MR. B.—"Good morning, sir; I come to tune your piano." Deaf old gent on the porch—"Eh? didn't understand what you said. "I come to tune your piano." "You will have to speak louder; I can't hear what you say." "I come to tune your piano." "Oh, you come from Louisiana, did you? Well, that's good; sit down and tell us all about it."

THE following lines appear in the Boston *Globe:*

When the passenger wishes to leave the cair,
He must ring the bell with modest air,
Must bow to the gentlemanly drivair
And say: "Beg pardon, excuse me, sair,
But really I'd like to get out of the cair."
Then the driver will turn with a terrible glare,
And shout at the wretched passenjair:
"A blank of a place to stop this air
Machine, on this grade; you hold on there."
And clammy and cold grows the passenjair,
And he wilts like a blighted cucumbair.

A Central American Confederation.

During the past three or four weeks says the New York *Herald*, rumors have reached us from Central America to the effect that a revival of the old "Federation of the United States of Central America" is soon about to take place. It will be remembered that after throwing off the Spanish yoke and undergoing a number of vicissitudes, both foreign and domestic, Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua formed on the 1st day of July, 1823, a federal republic under the above title. After fifteen years of civel feud and wrangling among themselves the union decreed its own dissolution in 1839. Since that time until now the States which acquired their separate sovereignty have never ceased to regret the disruption of the confederation to which they once belonged. In the present movement, initiated for the purpose of restoring the extinct federation of Central America to its former place among the nations, Guatemala takes the lead.

The figures given below show the area in square miles and the population of the five independent states comprised within the limit of the contemplated confederation.

Republics.	*Areas. Square miles.*	*Population.*
1. Guatemala	102,876	1,180,000
2. San Salvador	7,335	600,000
3. Honduras	47,092	350,000
4. Costa Rica	21,495	165,000
5. Nicaragua	58,171	350,000
Totals	326,970	2,645,000

THE first person who ever went round the world—the man in the moon.

ROMANCE OF CRIME.

Compromising with Burglars—The Robbery that Bankrupted the Winthrop (Me.) Bank—Felony Compounded Under Court Sanction.

On the 23d of July last, in the early morning, the safe of the Winthrop (Me.) Bank was blown open, and the burglars stole $90,000 in bonds, bankrupting the institution. A reward of $10,000 was offered, but the efforts of the detectives were fruitless. The officers of the bank knew, however, that the bonds could not readily be negotiated, and so they waited patiently. The first clue was obtained by Joshua Taggart, the Philadelphia detective, who, being in Boston on business about ten days after the robbery, extended his trip to Winthrop. He examined the safes that had been sent to Boston to be exchanged for new ones, and the indications were that the burglary had been committed by persons whom he knew. He procured a description of certain men seen in Winthrop on the day before the robbery, and soon after wrote to the bank officials asking them to send one of their number to Philadelphia at once with authority to act. The mission was given to Col. Charles A. Wing, of Winthrop, and on the 6th of September he went to Philadelphia with full authority.

An arrangement was made for the burglars' agent to meet Col. Wing in a secluded place on the 9th of September, and the person who represented the burglars offered to restore all the securities except the government bonds and the currency. Col. Wing said that if that was the final conclusion in regard to the government bonds, he would not care to negotiate. The robbers' agent seemed indifferent, and smoked his cigar, and twirled a cane. Finally Col. Wing asked what could be done in regard to the other securities.

"My directions are for twenty per cent. of the market value," was the reply.

The interview was then adjourned for three hours, and another place was selected for the second meeting. Then the burglars' agent offered for $10,000 to restore all the property, except currency and government bonds, which the burglars had disposed of. Col. Wing asked time to report to the Trustees of the bank.

Col. Wing reported the result of his mission to the bank officers, and they unanimously thought that the $10,000 should be paid. As the appointment of a Receiver by the court was then pending, a decision was deferred until after the appointment had been made. The Receiver concurred with the Trustees, and obtained an order from the Court authorizing him to offer a reward, not exceeding $10,000, for the recovery of "certain assets set forth in his petition." The Receiver then gave Col. Wing $10,000, and authorized him to recover the property. On the 25th of October Col. Wing started for Philadelphia. The agent of the robbers was in New York, and Col. Wing and Detective Taggart agreed by telegraph to meet him in the St. Nicholas Hotel on the evening of the 27th. All parties were prompt, and a meeting was arranged for the same evening up town in a small back room, up two flights of stairs in a building occupied as a saloon. Col. Wing and Taggart were on time, and a few minutes afterward the robbers' agent entered with a package. He was not the same person whom Col. Wing had seen in Philadelphia, and evidently did not wish to be recognized. The collar of his heavy overcoat was drawn up around his neck, and his felt hat was down over his eyes. He held a white handkerchief to his face, which completely concealed his features. The $10,000 was in $100 bank notes. Taggart handed the money over, and the agent handed a package to Detective Taggart. The securities which the agent had promised to return were all there. Immediately after receiving the money the man went out of the room. The market value of the securities recovered is $50,000.

Iron versus Wood on the Farm.

"As I look at my iron field gates," says the celebrated English farmer, J. J. Mechi, "iron wire fences, iron sheep hurdles, supplied to me by my friend Garrett, thirty odd years ago, but all perfect now, and when I compare them with the rotten gate posts and other wooden matter of an equal age, I can only wonder that agriculture still runs in the old wooden rut. Iron tubs and iron barrows stand alike heat and cold—no cooperage and carpentering. The posts which support our sheds should, if of wood, have their feet placed within the socket of an iron pipe driven in the ground. I saw this admirably done at the Earl of Essex's, Cassiobury, where the lower end of unplaned fir poles rested in the socket of iron pipes (5s. each), firmly embedded in the soil. Pig troughs and drinking troughs for animals and poultry appear to be nearly everlasting, while the water in them is always acceptable. We find the large circular pig troughs very convenient in the sheep fold, for their weight and form prevents their being upset by the sheep, and the water lost. The temperature of the water is also slightly raised by the heated iron. I have seen lambs injured by drinking water immediately taken from a spring, at a temperature of about 48 deg., in hot weather. My twelve-iron rick frames (Garrett's patent) are worth as much as they were thirty odd years ago, when first put down—no rats. By the by, this reminds me that my practical friends sarcastically suggested thirty years ago that I should want no such frames, for I should never grow up enough to fill my new great barn. We evidently, on the score of profit, should pass more rapidly from the old wooden age to that of iron, coal and brick, with steam as a motive power. Who would have thought, forty years ago, of building iron ships?"

Somnambulism Extraordinary.

A curious case of somnambulism, says the London *Echo*, is reported by a correspondent at Calcutta, of which a *khidmutgar* in the employ of his friends is the subject. A little after midnight till nearly 2 o'clock in the morning this man, he says, begins chanting verse after verse of his Koran and of sacred hymns; repeats the divine precepts; criticises the shortness of time in this world, and the length of eternity in the next; and, finally, winds up with an unearthly howl or shriek. During all this time he is in the soundest of slumbers. And the only way to put a stop to this hullabaloo is to turn the man on his side; for, should any one awake him, he will just open his eyes for a minute, and if allowed to continue on the flat of his back, he will recommence his howling hymns.

BURNING OF VIRGINIA CITY.

Graphic Description of the Conflagration—Loss Estimated at $5,000,000.

A correspondent at Virginia City, Nevada, who witnessed the burning of that town on the 26th of October, gives the following graphic description of the conflagration and the scenes incident to it:

The greatest fire that has ever visited Virginia City has just spent it force, and the whole town from Taylor street north is in ashes. About daylight the alarm was given, the fire having broken out in a private dwelling on A street. A high wind was blowing at the time, and before the department could get at work many buildings were in ruins. With incredible rapidity the flames spread to B street, and soon it was apparent that the greater part of the city was doomed. The alarm was taken up by all the hoisting works in the city, and the shrill notes of steam-whistles and fire-bells, the howling of the wind, and the crackling of the flames made a perfect bedlam of sounds. The engines from Gold Hill were brought into service, and every available appliance used to check the fire. Within an hour from the time the first alarm was given, at least twenty dwelling-houses on A street, and the main business portion of B street were burned to the ground. The first building that succumbed on B street was Mooney's livery stable, a brick building with a wooden roof; all the horses and carriages had been removed.

After leaping across several small frame buildings the fire next took hold of the County Court-House, a large three-story brick edifice, in which were confined about fifteen prisoners. These were removed to an adjoining building, and subsequently liberated upon their own parole, as under the existing circumstances nothing else could be done with them. The east side of B street was soon enveloped in flames, and the fire was extending northward as fast as a high wind and a succession of wooden houses could carry it. The firemen were doing their utmost, but to no avail. People removed their effects into the street only to have them burned before they could be taken to a place of safety. While the fire was thus extending to the business heart of the town, it was also crawling up toward the base of Mount Davidson, destroying in its course the finest family residence in the city. On B street, the International Hotel, a four-story brick, was burning on the roof, and the jewelry manufactory of M. M. Frederick, on C street, was smoking, while at the same time the high wind was carrying cinders as large as one's hand over into the east side of C street, and presently a frame building in the rear of the *Enterprise* office was in flames. Thus did the fire approach so quickly from B to C street that business houses in the latter thoroughfare were considered safe until it was too late to save anything from them. The *Enterprise* Building was on fire so soon that the accountant's books alone were saved. The office of the *Evening Chronicle* was with its contents totally destroyed. The *Footlight*, published in the same building, was also a total loss. During the burning of these buildings, the fire was making rapid headway northward and eastward, and communication between the extremes of the city was cut off. Piper's Opera-House and adjacent buildings on D street were smoking hotly from the roof, and soon burst into a live flame. It was now the most exciting moment of the fire. From the start the flames seemed to approach directly the Consolidated Virginia hoisting works and the railroad depot, but now it was certain that unless something extraordinary was done the works and the large sixty-stamp mill must succumb. There were a few intervening buildings that had not yet taken fire, and giant powder was brought into use to destroy them. Explosion after explosion thundered, but the high wind and the great heat could not be overcome by powder even, and the roaring flames marched straight down E street and to the mines and the mills in their resistless course, sweeping everything before them, including the hoisting works and mill of the Consolidated Virginia, the new battery mill of the California, and the hoisting works of the Ophir mine.

The Virginia hoisting-shaft abuts on the railroad depot, and northeast from it are the hoisting works of the Ophir and Mexican. The hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia were, at the time they were erected, the best appoined of any in the world. Attached to them were mechanical shops for every mechanical department connected with the mine the whole costing from $300,000 to $400,000. The new mill of the Consolidated Virginia was connected with the hoisting works by a railroad built upon woodwork with trestles, and the fire dashed along this for several hundred feet, till it reached the mill, which was a lumber-built structure, and therefore fell a rapid prey to the fire.

As the progress of the fire became so formidable the miners had been hoisted to the surface from every part of the works below, the shafts bulkheaded near the surface, and every precaution taken to save the lives of the men and as much property as possible. There is no doubt that, had the situation been properly taken in at the start, by the use of a few kegs of powder upon buildings that had not yet taken fire, a large portion of the city might have been saved. No correct estimate can yet be made of the losses, though they will probably reach $5,000,000.

A WEEK ago Monday Wm. Clifton, foreman of the gas works in East Saginaw, died suddenly. His sister, who had been keeping house temporarily for him, stepped out to the meat market and when she returned a few moments later he was dead. A post mortem examination was made, several of the best physicians in the city being present. The vital organs were healthy, and they were unable to understand the cause of death, or in fact why he should have died at all. After laboring all the week on the inquest the jury finally ceased and returned a verdict Saturday night that deceased came to his death by visitation of God, and from some cause to the jury unknown.

Remarkable Snake Story.

We are too veracious a chronicler to push up a snake story without a first-class voucher. This comes authenticated by our worthy countryman, E. Duncan Macnair, an ancient and consistent member of the P. E. Church in Tarboro. Gen. Bryan Grimes resides in Pitt county. Mosquitoes in that locality are a mite ferocious and bloodthirsty. As an antidote to these musical vampires fires are kindled in the yard at night. A little child of Gen. Grimes was playing, after supper, in the glare of the light, when a sudden scream from the child attracted the attention of the General. He rushed to the spot in time to rescue the little fellow from the fatal fang of a large rattlesnake, in the coil of attack ready to strike. The snake glided away in the darkness, and the General saw serpents of all assortments, sizes and varieties, in playful multitudes, running about in all directions. Some were going under the house, others crawling out. Such a convention of reptiles would have alarmed any but a brave and gallant soldier. But the situation required attention. So a council of war was held, consisting of the General and an old negro named Ned. Ned said, "I tell you, Marse Bryan, if you will kill a snake or two, and burn 'em, dem oders will all git from here." No sooner said than done; the General and old Ned readily slaughtered a few, and piled them on the glowing fagots. The smoke and odor commenced ascending and permeating the atmosphere. Soon a head could be seen here and there protruding from the holes, forked tongues flashing and eyes glittering. Then whole bodies appeared, and such a hegira of snakes was never witnessed before. In a short time "mother earth seemed to have swallowed up her warlike birth." Gen. Grimes has not been troubled with them since.—*Tarboro (N. C.) Southerner.*

The Sultan as a Financier.

Whatever may be said against the Sultan, says the New York *Graphic*, there is no question as to his capacity as a first-class financier. He has swindled the Christian nations which were foolish enough to keep him on his throne by force out of $900,000,000. He has sold bonds at a high rate of interest till it is impossible to borrow money to pay the interest any longer, and now he proposes to fund one half the interest for five years, which is a confession of bankruptcy and the first step toward repudiation. It is something marvelous, the way this sensual barbarian has succeeded in gulling the astute financiers of Christian Europe of hundreds of millions, and should he ever go out of the governing and borrowing business at Constantinople he would make a capital partner for Jay Gould, whose swindling capacities need fertilizing. It must be slightly humiliating, however, to English capitalists to reflect on their facility for being fleeced by foreigners, and semi-barbarians at that. A large portion of this vast Turkish debt is due to English people, and the refusal of the Sultan to pay interest has led to something of a panic in London. But the London banks are loaded with Egyptian paper, and Mexican bonds are piled up in stacks with the worthless Venezuelan securities. It is hard to understand why it is that the most practical people in the world, people who are made of solid, matter-of-fact material, are also the most easily deceived, and have been most tempted to part with their money for wild and impracticable schemes.

An Apt Repartee.

The frequency with which unreasonable complaints concerning the management of public business come to the different departments is very provoking to those officers, says a Washington correspondent, and some of their replies to these complaints are worthy of wits and philosophers. The other day a Postmaster down South complained of the delay in transportation of mails across the Gulf, and in the body of the complaint was a voluntary admission that the delay was occasioned by bad weather. The document came to the hands of one of Col. Bangs' assistants, who is noted for his aptness at repartee. He read the papers over carefully, to be sure he was right then he wrote the following indorsement:

"If your case is as represented within, it should have been referred to Almighty God instead of the Postmaster General. Respectfully &c."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING RUPTURE.—The Elastic Truss Company have produced a great revolution in the treatment of hernia. Their new Truss is worn easy night and day; adapts itself to every motion of the body; never displaced by hardest exercise; retaining rupture comfortably, till soon permanently cured. Sold at the office of the company, No. 683 Broadway, New York city. Trusses sent by mail. Send for circular.

A CASE of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone. Used internally and externally.

THE sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease, use well known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

VEGETINE, instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus create a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice may be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

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Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Never wear through at the toe. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

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A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

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CARDS.—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 35 cts.; 50 Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 66 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston. Refers to S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.

Gained 15 Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhea; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, &c. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion, dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Feel Myself a New Man.

NATICK, Mass., June 1st, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man.

Respectfully, DR. J. W. CARTER.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Ins. and Real Estate Agt., 49 Sears' Building.
BOSTON, Mass., June 5, 1872.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine, to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street.

Very respectfully, MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

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75 Songs, each a true Gem and undeniably Popular.

Among the attractive titles are:

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SONG MONARCH, 75 cents, for Singing Schools.
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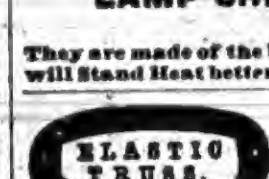
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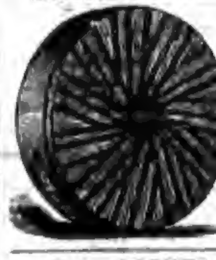

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GIVEN AWAY To every reader of The Family Journal: CENTENNIAL AMERICA, A $10 Tinted Engraving, size 22x28.

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THE Piano-Harp CABINET ORGAN.

An exquisite combination adding to the capacity of the organ much of that of the piano-forte and harp. With a double-reed organ, complete and perfect in every respect, is combined a new instrument, the PIANO-HARP, the tones of which are produced by steel tongues or bars, rigidly set in steel plates affixed to a sounding-box, and struck by hammers, as in the piano-forte. The tones are of a pure, silvery, bell-like quality, very beautiful in combination or alternation with the organ tones. The organ may be used alone, and is in every respect as complete and perfect an organ as without the PIANO-HARP, or may be used with the PIANO-HARP; the latter may be used separately or in combination with any or all the stops of the organ, to which it adds greatly in vivacity, life and variety, adapting it to a much wider range of music.

Upon its invention and introduction, about a year since, this new instrument was received with so much favor that the demand greatly exceeded the manufacturers' utmost ability to supply; so that they have had no occasion to advertise it extensively. Having now perfected facilities for a large supply, they offer it to the public with confidence.

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Prevents the Hair from Falling.
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Promotes its Healthy Growth.
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Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
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DOMESTIC
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I AM THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC

HALL'S PATENT STANDARD SAFES AT "HARD PAN" PRICES. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

C. N. U. No. 46

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, NOV. 18, 1875.

Good people will rejoice over the defeat of Hessing in Chicago, and we can't say we went into spasms over the election in Detroit, as Sabbath beer drinking was the issue those in favor being the winners.

The movement for the erection of a monument to the dead soldiers of Indiana is assuming definite shape. At a meeting of the committee, held at Indianapolis on Wednesday last, it was decided to call meetings in every county in the State on the 4th of December and a State convention on the 7th to determine the style and location of the monument. As a matter of State pride, not more then a tribute to the memery of the thousands of Indiana soldiers who laid down their lives in defense of their country, the monument should be pushed to completion at the earliest possible time.

Of the $3,500,000,000 collected by the Republican administrations during the last ten years, nearly twice as much as the whole national debt, an amount so amazingly large as to make the head swim in trying to comprehend its immensity. Nearly every dollar has been spent. This is the work of the party in power that is called the party of progress, the party of liberty, the party of honesty, the party that asks an extension of power If the people feel like paying that enormous amount again during the next ten years, let them favor Republicanism, and help fetter the nation in utter financial ruin.

In Pennsylvania the Republican party under Hartranft has a plurality as officially declared, of 11,669. This is not a fact, which ought to render the Republicans very confident of carrying the State in next year's election. Apart from the inflation dogma of their platform, the Democrats labored under serious disabilities. Their candidate for Governor was a man comparatively unknown, and after his nomination he refused to resign his office as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and appear before the people as a candidate for Governor ought to do. This fact weakened the democracy seriously in the contest and, indeed, it would alone be sufficient to account for their defeat. Had Wm. Bigler been their candidate, it is pretty certain that the official returns would have been of a different character.

A survey of the elections just passed is much more hopeful then it was, says the Fort Wayne Sentinel midst of the first reports. Not only [illegible] the republicans led to get back two of their states,—New York with the largest electoral vote in the country and Wisconsin, which has always been republican,—but they have failed to approximate their old time majorities in those states they have carried, leaving them hanging uncertain in the balance, and in a condition to be brought over by steadfastness and a unity of purpose in the democratic party. The republicans everywhere in the late elections cast their full vote. In Pennsyvania they cast more then their full vote; the Philadelphia ring was as efficient in its work as usual. The republican party also gained votes on the local issues in the various states which they will fail to get on national issues. The congressional elections are the fairest test of a party's strength in national affairs, and referring to the democratic congressional majorities of last year and the vote in Mississippi this year, there has not been sufficient change to overcome these majorities in a national vote.

The theory of republican papers like the Chicago Times, that the recent election "lays out" the democratic party rests upon very frail support. The democratic party this year has had just enough discipline to teach it that it must make a proper use of success, but not enough to change the result of the presidential election of 1876, full forecast by the congressional victories of last year. The regaining of some ground lost by the republicans is not by such majorities as to justify their faith they can hold it; while its loss has shown the democrats that they must not trifle with their power. The result of these state elections will keep the democratic congress well in hand It will restrain any tendancy that may crop out to go into the subsidy business set up by the republican party, and which was one of the main causes of its decline and fall. The disciplining of the late elections, much less serious than we first supposed, will cure any wild inflation ideas that might otherwise have been forced upon the party to its destruction in 1876. The effort of the Chicago *Times* (with it evidently hopes will be taken up by the other republican newspapers) to induce gentlemen like Tilden. Bigelow, Church. Gaston, Bayard, and Kerr to join the republican party is just as ridiculous as is in the *Times* to class Mr. Hendricks among the inflationists. This is simply dishonest The democratic party has not had so much life in twenty years as it has to day, and its unity will grow closer and closer from now on.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIANA.

Childrens Sets $1.00

Ladies Seal Sacques.

SINGER & PYKE, HATTERS!

PANTHER IN WINDOW Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

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Box Papers in great variety,
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HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time, and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks Palpitation of the heart, pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanantly.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend thee disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION. Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
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The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

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Evolution and Progress; by Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price	$1 50
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Wild Flowers' Poem by C. W. Hubner, Price $1.25; Gilt	$1 75
Irene; A Prize Story, by Mrs B. F. Baer	1 25
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III. PRACTICAL THOUGHT.

Gold and Free Banks, by M. R. Pilon	$ 75
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☞ If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A.-P. Co.

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Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to wit: The east one-third of lot twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

The rooster now with bursting
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Proclaims at dawn of day,
Where you can buy your Boots
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For half the usual pay.
The terms, of course, are strictly
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The safest plan for all,
So when you want some thing
Large or small,
Just give Lordier a call.
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store,
next to the Bank.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Cures All Nervous And Chronic Diseases.

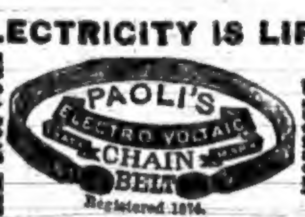

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Prices $6 and Upwards.

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DISEASES OE MEN.

Every Chronic disease is treated, but special attention is given by him to Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Generative System, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Nervous debility, Impotency, Stricture, and all diseases of a private nature, and all who are suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of a cure, the time required and the expense.

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SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR SPECIAL DISEASES are employed, that have never failed in effecting cures, and which have been used many years with satisfactory results, and are therefore reliable, and if a full statement of the symptoms is given, remedies can be sent by mail or express for a full course at one time, without the necessity of an interview except in extreme cases.

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And he who has obtained this glory, best fulfils his manhood. Dr. BRYAN is the author of a series of essays on the subject, as follows, which every man should read:

On the Degeneration of American Youth.
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These lectures are of untold value to every man, but more especially to those who are already afflicted with Organic Disease, Physical Derangement of the System, Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, or who are weak and not aware of the precise nature of their disease, and who desire the best information on the subject. The volume is illustrated with engravings and will be sent on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

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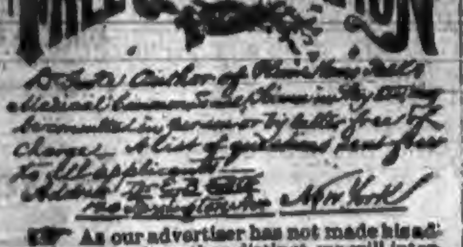

☞ As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

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Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc. 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic Diseases*, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.

By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada,** and in every part of the United States.

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Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

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Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

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Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, AND SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th Street, N. Y.

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The goods have all been well selected and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
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MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

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Made to our order, and the finest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will [illegible] very low. Prints at 8 cents per [illegible] Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at [illegible] prices. All invited to call [illegible] whether they purchase or not. [illegible] goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and [illegible] make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown [illegible] opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

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Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio.

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5000 yards best Heavy Shirting 12c per yard.
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Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
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Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 a 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cts

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Apples from	11 to 12½
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Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Ton many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

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pril 29, 1875.

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nber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
	.75	Turkeys—live	.08
ts	.40	Chickens—live	.05
orn	@ 65	Butter	.78
tatoes	@.20	Lard	.15
ax Seed	1.60	Eggs	18
over Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.06
ool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Beard sells all the best TEAS for $1 10

Tobaccos of all kinds and best cigars P. O.

A fine line of new Suitings just reived at Rakestraw & Jackman's.

Japan Tea is the kind to use. Get it Beard's.

Ladies FUR CAPS at Rakestraw & ckman's. 3t

Try Lordier on a new pair of Boots or oes and learn his low prices.

Wooden ware of all kinds and styles Beard's.

Two rooms to rent, upstairs in Hebel's w building. Apply to the Baron.

Special bargains in Underware. Call Rakestraw & Jackman's.

Lordier is selling Boots & Shoes very w for cash.

Good brown sugar 9½c at Beard's. Best Granulated sugar 12½.

Good coffee 25c at Beard's.

The largest stock of winter Caps in wn now on hand at Rakestraw & Jackan's.

Buy your GLOVES where you have a ge stock to select from, at Rakestraw Jackman's.

The largest assortment of clothing in wn is at D. Kahn & Co. Call and rn their very low prices.

Closing Out Sale.—We are closing t our stock of Ready-made Clothing cost. Call early for bargains at Rakeraw & Jackman's.

WANTED.

To trade a pair of Bob-sleds for a od milch cow. Enquire at Sprott & n's.

Help! Help! Everybody has their othes made and we must have more orkmen. Call on Rakestraw & Jackan.

Cold weather is upon us, and those ho have not provided warm clothing ould go to D. Kahn & Co. in Ensley's ock and secure the great bargains w being offered.

Corruption in our national affairs has e same effect on the government that severe cough or cold has upon the huan system. Political reform in the rmer and Dr. Bull's cough syrup in e latter case will remedy the evils. At e druggist. 35c.

The Auburn Fruit House has made an her reduction in their Teas, Coffees, gars, Canned Fruits, &c. To get an ea of how cheap they are selling every ing, you should not fail to call and ake an examination.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves ndebted to me by note or account, prior to September 1st, 875, will please call and settle he same immediately and oblige

J. B. Casebeer, M. D.

Stave and Heading Bolts.

The following prices will be paid in sh for Stave and Heading Bolts at the ctory in Auburn, by C. Beugnot & Co:

o 1 Red Oak	$3.25	per cord
o 2 "	3.00	"
o 1 white oak	3.00	"
o 2 "	2.50	"
o 1 Elm	2.25	"
o 2 "	2.00	"
o 1 White Ash Heading	3.50	"
o 2 "	3.00	"
o 1 Bass or cotton wood	3.00	"
o 2 "	2.50	"
o 1 Black Ash	2.70	"
o 1 Sycamore Headings	2.00	"

Nov. 18, 2t

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

See Miller & Casebeer's advertisement

The boys are after the coon these evening.

Those that burn coal are filling their bins.

A sort of human epizootic is going around.

Ain't it about time to talk up a spelling match.

The "young kids" are skating on the sidewalks.

The ice men can prepare their houses—if they want to.

Lafe Bowser, of Fort Wayne, gave us a call this week.

Luther Roth is quite sick with bleeding at the lungs.

Fluke's corner remains in a dilapidated condition.

Look out for fruit tree men. They're on the rampage.

Where is that wood you promised us on subscription.

If almanacs tell the truth, you can go in on the buckwheat.

Miss Annie Moore has retured to the city after a long absence.

The hunters have turned their attention to the rabbit.

W. McIntyre, Esq., has been visiting Indianapolis this week.

See Lordier's advertisement under the rooster, and go and price his immense stock.

The water is so low in Cedar Creek that the fish have to stand on their heads to breath.

There was no man killed at Garrett this week. They must have run out of checks.

Out door work has been stopped on several brick buildings owing to the bad weather.

Even the large b'hoys can get thumped as a feller can testify to on Jackson st. It's bad.

Walt Shaffer, one of Auburn's old boys has been in the city several days visiting friends.

Items of a local nature are scarce, but we are bound to wield the sword while a foe is on the field.

Call at the Courier Office when you want a good job of printing executed. Prices reasonable.

Mr. D. Clark, living south of the city several miles is erecting a handsome brick residence.

Elder Ward is getting material in readiness for a frame dwelling house on Sixth street.

Our subscribers are not paying up as rapidly as they should. A few more weeks will end the year.

Wood-sawers are plenty. They don't charge much, either. A dollar and a half once in two.

The butchering season has approached and the squealing of the porker is plain to the deaf, dumb and blind.

We notice several covered moving-wagons passing threw the city last Tuesday. It was cold.

Henry W. Bond, of Fort Wayne, has filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy at Indianapolis.

Charley Beugnot, of the Stave Factory has been suffering with a lame back for several weeks.

Clark's saw mill, on Seventh street, is undergoing repairs, and will soon be in operation.

We have had several light snow storms in the past week, and the roads are bad for hauling purposes.

A number of hogs were brought to this market during the week, many of them weighing heavy.

Going home the other evening some "old ducks" flapped their wings in a puddle of water, near the bakery.

Sammy Pommert does his own work and now you can always expect a good hair-cut or shave.

Mr. Carter has been at Toledo, Ohio, attending the funeral of his mother. He has retnrned to the city.

"Professors" say that the hogs will not be troubled with the desease any more this season.

Ira West, living near New Era, will offer Horses, Cattle, Etc., at public sale to-day.

We learn that some of our boys are held under bonds to the amonnt of $100 for disturbing religious meetings.

Farmers say it will take six months to dry out the present crop of corn so it will shell readily.

Here is the answer to that problem given last week.

A pays 5.09 6-16, and B 2.90 10-16 of the $8.

The Social of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. Michael Long, Sr. next Wednesday afternoon. All are invited.

C. Shrader has lost four large hogs within a few days by disease. Whether cholera or not we dont know.

If you want to help the poor, it ain't a bad time now. Send them in a mess of pork, several heads of cabbage, a bushel of potatoes, &c.

Justices' should remember that we have always on hand a complete supply of blanks appertaining to their business One cent each.

Next to the "busy bee" our little boot black, of about five summers, furnishes the brightest example of "improving the shining hour."

When you come in our office to write a few lines, do'nt fail to carry our pencil away with you. For all such shall enter the kingdom of heaven.

Philip Lordier, the Fort Wayne Boot & Shoe man, is throwing dodgers about town advertiseing his immense stock in this line.

Our bank will not be open on next Tuesday, Thanksgiving day, and all paper falling due that day, m[illegible] be paid the day before.

We don't want a fire engine now. Let's wait until some building burns down and then we can all get together and say, "a fire engine would have saved it too easy.

The side-walk on Seventh street, along Swineford's building, is repaired, and now the boys can go and come the back way if the heels of their boots are run over a little.

Wm. McIntyre resigned his position as town Trustee, and was elected School Trustee in place of Dr. Littlefield resigned. J. R. Lanning was appointed Trustee in place of McIntyre resigned.

C. Beugnot & Co., have disposed of their immense stock of staves, the sheds now being entirely empty. They want more bolts as will be seen in notice elsewhere.

We don't know the names of the two night police at Waterloo, but we do know the name of the citizen of Waterloo who told us two had been appointed.

We have been promised a large am't. of wood on subscription, and as a result we are now almost out of that article. We hope someone will bring us in some, and not see us perish with cold.

Our business men should close their business places on Thanksgiving day. At least one day in the year should be allowed them, and the people should accord this, by observing it themselves.

Tommy Leasure has been to Michigan and while there he purchased a large lot of winter apples, and had them barreled and shipped to this place. He offers them for sale reasonable. Parties wanting apples should call soon.

Our Butler friends wants to correspond with one of our responsible citizens next time, and give more time for advertising, and we believe it will be favored with a large and appreciative audience.

Frank Killinger takes charge of the Lent House at Waterloo, and we can say that it will be kept in better style that ever before. Affable and accommodating, Frank, is sure to win with the traveling public.

Our merchants should begin to advertise their holiday goods. If you want to sell, you must let the people know it through the Courier, as it goes into the hands of a great many families who do their trading in Auburn.

Our taxpayers paid up promptly last October, considering the hard times. Treasurer Ensley informs us that only about $1,800 are returned delinquent this year out of a tax of $28,000, while last year the delinquent was $3,500 out of a tax of $20,000.

Whooping Cough.—Dr. Detchon's Whooping Cough Specific cures this disease in one weeks time. If used generally, it will save the lives of hundreds. Do not let your children die of Whooping Cough, when one bottle of this Specific will cure it. It moderates all the severer ymptoms within the first twenty-four hours. For sale at Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. —Sept. 30-y.

Ernest Manstoffer has returned to the city again after a long stay in Michigan. We hope the lesson taught him will be remembered all through his future life Earnest is a good, clever gentleman and one the best engravers in the State, and by keeping away from bad company can make a good mark in the world.

Last Thursday evening our German friends had a social dance in the second story of Hebel's new brick, wherein the Fadderland of our city was largely represented. There was no end to waltzs and larger beer, which, of course, kept things in a lively state until morning.—The supper was dished up by John Hebel in grand style.

The following matter was received by our P. M. on a postal card:

"The Butler Dramatic Association" present their thanks to Messrs. Yandes, Leasure, Mays, Musicians and the Auburn Dramatic Association, for the kindness extended to them during their visit to Auburn.

W. P. Carpenter, Mang.
Butler, Nov. 11, 1875.

Auburn stands alone among the wide-awake and progressive towns in the matter of protection against fire.—Something ought to be done. Will our citizens submit to a tax of 25 cents on each $100 valuation for fire purposes?

The Mason House at Indianapolis, has been nicely improved by the erection of a large addition thereto and the name changed to Grand Central. It is now the finest hotel in the State and is being run by Col. Baker and his polite clerks in the best of style.

We regret exceedingly that we did not have enough papers last week to supply our regular subscribers. By some great mistake, the first of the kind in five years, there was not the usual number printed. We are sorry for this and will take particular pains to prevent a repetition, but yet it may occur again in the next five years.

We regreat to announce that Dr. J. J. Littlefield left last Thursday for Adrain Mich., where will engage in his profession. The doctor leaves many warm friends here, and a reputation as a physician that is without blemish. We trust that he will meet with success in his new field of labor and reap that reward he so eminently merits.

We have received several answers to the problem given last week, one of which we give, the others being the same.

Here's another out, a regular doubled and twisted one. If a dog can eat a sheep in seven eights of an hour, a wolf in three forths of an hour, and a bear in three-fifths of an hour, how long will it take them all to finish it after the dog has eaten half an hour?

Required—the time in minutes.

A Philomathic Institute will be organized this week, for the benefit of those who cannot attend school. Mr. A. J. Little is at the head of the movement, and has a large room where all can meet once a week. Literary and scientific lectures and demonstrations will be given each week by our best talent. It will fill the place of a literary society, something much needed in town.

The Defiance "Democrat" takes in the situation when it says the Woolen Mills at Auburn, Indiana, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss $15,000; no insurance. Auburn is one of the towns that does not see the necessity of having a fire department. Two fires in that place within the past six weeks cost more money than the price of four good steamers.

Accident.—The other day on South Main-st., some little boys were jumping, from a street-crossing into a ditch. All were enjoying themselves finely, until one little fellow overrating his activity, jumped from the middle of the crossing His heels just missed the edge of it, and he came down on his seat-of-comfort like a keg of nails. He jumped up, licked his little brother for laughing at him, and struck a bee-line for home, yelling like a Comanche Indian.

Excited.—The other evening at the fire, one man had two buckets. He stood turning water from one into the other (yelling for water all the time.) Some boys seeing that the old man was excited carried seven or eight pails of water and set them down at his feet, telling him when they were empty they would bring him more. The old man began to think what he was doing. He kicked his buckets over and started for home, vowing that was the last fire he was ever going to attend until the town had a fire engine.

It was down on the Eel River road.—A steer jumped from a car while in motion and the animal was caught under the wheels throwing the car and caboose off of the track, and they went bumping along on the ties. A newly wedded pair were on that caboose, and they became terribly frightened Every thing was confusion and the groom, clasping his adored in his arms and cried out, "We'll die together, won't we, Dollie," and just then the car stopped. If you want to see a brakeman grin on that road, just say, "We'll die together'

There was a Texas cattle dealer in town the other day. He claimed to have six carloads of Texas cattle on the track at the Saginaw depot, and he stood the hotel and several soloons off accordingly Joe Link wanted to see such a large lot of these cattle, and therefore accompanied the dealer to the depot. They were not there, however, and fearing they had been shipped by the Eel River road they proceeded to that depot. Not finding them there he suggested that they were doubtless at the Junction. It was a cold day, and Joe's enthusiasm gave out, and the dealer came pretty near getting a thrashing.

Our neighbor at Garrett, the "News," is on its ear already, and having a pretty long ear, it brays accordingly. It calls itself a Democratic paper of the true blue kind. Sudden conversions are never permanent. When two old-timed Republicans go into a good Democratic community and start a Democratic paper, and call it a hard money organ without a proper appreciation of what that implies, they want to be careful about showing their ear marks. There is no campaign in this State at present but when there is, it will be time enough for our erudite neighbor to get on his hobby. The "News" should go a little slow, and learn to peddle.

So superior in workmanship and style, is the stock displayed in our house, that competition with other Clothiers is out of the question. Our trade and customers acknowledge this fact, that our clothes fit better, are much cheaper, and in every way equal to the best custom work, really making us competititors of Merchant Tailors. Especial attention is called to the nobby line of Worsted Diagonal Overcoats, which we are selling to the "toniest" trade in the city. Study your own interest and deal with

Sam, Pete & Max, Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne

Accident.

Last Monday afternoon while Samuel Brandon was engaged at his work in the Stave Factory, his coat sleeve was caught by a cog-wheel and his arm drawn between two cogs, stopping the machine instantly. He was held fast until the belts were taken off and the wheels sprung sufficient to release him. During this interval, it is said, he never uttered a cry, and when dressing the wound he stood as calm and cool as if, apparently, nothing had happened. The arm was fearfully mangled, the flesh torn off in several places, but fortunately no bones were broken. By a little care and attention he may soon have the use of it again. He was a hard-working, industrious boy, about 15 years of age, a son of Peter Bradon, jr.

Amusements.

The Butler Dramatic Company, presented "The Drunkards' Warning," at Ensley's hall, on Wednesday evening of last week, to a fair audience, considering the short notice given. We can say truly that for an amateur troup it was well rendered and gave entire satisfaction. The lady characters were well sustained by Miss Worth and Maxwell, making happy hits and gaining frequent applauses. The boys also did well, Tip and Smash bringing down the house several times.

The ladies sang a duet "The Boston Fire," which was so well received, that Miss Maxwell was compelled for an "encore," to sing "Down where the Woodbine Twineth."

The beautiful Cantata of Queen Esther is being rehearsed by our local singers, and will be presented in gorgeous costumes in due time.

Noticing the completion of the new jail, the Courier remarked that without doubt it is one of the best constructed buildings in the country for the money invested. We are glad to note this evidence that Tom has concluded at last that the structure is not going to be a disgrace to the county.—[Waterloo Press.

We had indulged in the hope that Baxter would show up a little more fair and honorable, since his assuming entire control of the "Press" but the "true inwardness" of that man is bound to come to the surface, and you can't make a horse out of a donkey. He wishes to give out the impression in the above, that we were of the opinion that our jail was going to be a disgrace to the county. We never thought so much less expressed ourselves so in the Courier. We were opposed to its location on the public square, and not against its construction. We knew that Charley was meaner than a violinist's female dog, but then we didn't think him quite so thin.

Breaking a cow to Milk.

The other day Mr. Samuel Smithers living on Ensley Avenue, went to a sale and bought a nice young cow. The next thing was to break her to milk. The Smithers' family started for the barnyard, some with ropes, others with barrel hoops to hold the cow fast. He caught her and put the hoop over her knees, got one of the girls to hold the cow by the horns while he milked. But the hoop broke and the cow whisked her tail in Smither' face and started on the full jump around the yard again. All his neighbors gave him their plans. At last he run her through a mud puddle into a corner, formed by the hog pen and fence. Smithers grabed a rail and placed one end on the fence and the other on the pen and leaned against it. This time he thought he had her foul.—He sent his girl into the corner to milk while he held the rail. The cow kicked the girl over, wheeled around and jumped against the rail, knocking Smithers heels over head into the mud-puddle—Smithers gathered himself up and started for the house to change his clothes, all the time swearing vengence on the cow and all her posterity.

Stop that Cough.

"No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Read the Advertisments, and learn prices.

Marriages

Hettinger—Johnson—Nov. 7th, 1875, by Rev. T. E. Lancaster, at the residence of the bride's parents, Martin V Hettinger and Zerena Johnson. All of this county.

Shilling—Widney—Nov. 9th 1875, by the same, at residence of the bride's parents, Daniel Shilling and Clara Annettie Widney. All of this county

Killinger—Segner—At Lent House Waterloo, last Monday evening by Justice Long, Mr. Franklin Killinger and Miss Clara Segner.

Frank is a good boy, and we are glad he has won the charming Miss Clara for his bride. We have taken off our hat to say that we wish our happy friends, a rattlin' good time down the meandering ways of life. May they live long and prosper.

A little incident occured the other day that reminded us of the valient deeds of Don Quixote. Two of our young men thought to surprise several young ladies of their acquaintance, who were in the oyster restaurant one evening last week. There were several gentlemen eating oysters at the same time. Whack, came a handful of pebbles against the window, and some of them went clear through. Thereupon our gentlemen rallied forth, in search of the desperadoes, valient and brave in the defense of lovely woman. There were no windmills to tackle, but there was a small out house, back of the tannery that narrowly escaped demolition. Deadly weapons such as doubled barreled hoss pistols and toad stickers, were brought forth with a grand flourish, and warriors rushed into the midst of the fray with a valor only equaled by a Spartan band. Monster beasts attacked them but they threw them off as a feather. At last a report was heard away around in behind somebody's barn, and then their wrath was appeased. The boys found out afterwards it was all a joke.

As an index of what the popular clothing house of D. Kahn & Co., have been doing, we give the following list of sales in the line of overcoats alone:

A. McFicheran, Roane, Mich.
D. Fretz, North Benton, Ind.
Wm. Debne, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Philip Altenberg, Auburn, Ind.
P. Lockwood, "
Geo. Grogg, "
Jas. V. Hazzard, "
Saml Moore, Sr., "
O. M. Record, "
G. Rhodenbaugh, "
Eldridge Bruce, "
Wm. Spangler, "
Clement Brandon "
Clyde Brandon, "
Joe Beugnot, "
Wm. Dancer, "
Wilbur Shaffer, "
Alpheus McClellan, "
W. S. Kutzner, "
A. L. Hollopeter, "
Eli Lintz "
J. A. Barber, Butler, Ind.
G. W. Draggoo, Spencerville, Ind
Arnold Blodgett, Auburn, Ind.
Jacob Somers "

This house has been opened but a short time, yet their trade is increasing every day and the bargains they are offering, cannot fail to bring trade.

BUTLER ITEMS.

Butler, Nov. 16th, 1875.

—Supposing somebody gets surprised Thursday night.

—Winter is realy here with its attendant zephyrs.

—Hunting is good now and as a consequence it is bang, bang, from morning till late at night.

—Miss Etta Eaton, of Elkhart, is visiting at Tim. Otis'.

—The Postmistress, of Waterloo, gave our Postoffice a call last week.

—A. F. Pinchin has returned from his trip to Missouri.

—Miss Lulu Orton, of Milwaukee, Wis. is visiting with Mr. Chas Hanes' family.

—Holidays are approaching and all the girls are knitting, or crocheting mittens, scarfs, cuffs mats and tidies.

—The concert at Haverstock's Corners is postponed on account of bad weather to November 20th.

—Some country boys came to town Monday to have a spree and the Marshal fined them accordingly.

—Miss Ida Blaker, daughter of David Blaker, died last Monday morning. She has been sick for many months.

The Dramatic Club is preparing "Lady Audley's Secret." Will probably play a week from next Thursday.

—The young men are getting pockets put in the sleeves of their overcoats.—Of course you know they are meant for the girls' hands.

—Another widow gone. Mr. Samuel Greenamyer to Mrs. Dawson, of Newville, last Sunday morning at the residence of Mr. S. Headley. And speaking of weddings, there's another. Mr. Harmon Ames to Miss Libbie Edson, Thursday, Nov. 11th.

LENA.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A PROMINENT Democratic member of Congress, who claims to have carefully looked over the ground and canvassed the matter thoroughly, says the election of Mr. Kerr to the Speakership of the next House is "as certain as any event of like character in the future."

THERE is a degree of satisfaction in he news that the wretch LaPage, arrested for the murder of Josie Langmaid, in New Hampshire, has been identified. A blacker scoundrel never crawled upon the earth. The murder was one of the most heartless and horrible in the long catalogue of crime.

THE following stanza from a poem in one of the November magazines is supposed to be a delicate tribute to Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States:

He wrote and wrote, but could not make a name;
Then cursed his fate and called the world to blame—
The world, that knew not genius when it came.

THE Internal Revenue Department is constantly bringing to light fresh frauds in the distillery business. The discoveries of fraud among the old records that are constantly being made is the best possible evidence of the efficiency of the system at present in operation in this branch of the special service. Let the good work go on.

LIEUT. FRED COLLINS, of the United States Navy, commander of the expedition that made the recent survey of the route for the proposed inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has reported and furnished some estimates of the cost of the work. The distance of the canal in a straight line is thirty miles, and the work will cost a total sum of $105,000,000.

THE dispatch from Lima, Peru, giving the result of the Peruvian elections illustrates the growth of telegraphic facilities. That dispatch was the first ever sent from that city, and it went a long distance to reach this country. It crossed the Andes, passed under the Atlantic from Brazil to Portugal, and returned to this continent by way of London and Newfoundland.

LOUIS and Wm. Renk, two young wretches, aged 17 and 15 years, treated their mother in a shameful and unnatural manner, in New York city, the other day. During the absence of their father they drove their younger brothers into a room, and, after locking the doors, presented pistols and dirk knives at the old lady, and robbed her of her jewelry and pocketbook. They then threatened to kill her and their brothers if they attempted to prevent them from making their escape. They have been arrested.

THE Herzegovinian rebellion is again assuming a grave aspect. The defeat of the Turks at Zubei, and the report of the Consular Commission that the Porte cannot restore order, attest the strength and vitality of the insurrection. The significant attitude of Russia calls forth from the London *Times* a declaration that England is not prepared to engage in armed intervention. It seems probable that Turkey will be obliged to grant to the disaffected province something more substantial than the promised reforms.

JOHN KING, of Tennessee, is very busy asking questions about what has taken place during the last thirteen years. He had a farm in Tennessee in 1862, and the soldiers of both armies made themselves cordially at home on his premises. So he removed with all his produce to a cave in the Cumberland Mountains. A storm threw down a rock which closed the mouth of the cave. Therein he lived for thirteen years, in the dark, eating from his produce and drinking from a spring. The other day a railroad company, blasting for a tunnel, blasted him out.

TWO MURDERERS, Standerman and Dolan, are to be executed at the Tombs, New York, Dec. 17—the first named for the killing of Miss Siedenbaum, who refused to marry him, and Dolan for the murder of Noe, a brush merchant, whose store the prisoner broke into one Sunday morning about three months ago. On the 17th of December three colored men named Weston, Thompson, and Ellis, will be hanged at the same place for the murder of a poor peddler at West Farms, in Westchester county, N. Y., a few weeks previous to their arrest and conviction. Evidently hanging is not played out in New York.

THE official total net revenue of the government for the last fiscal year was $288,000,051, distributed thus: Customs, $157,167,722; internal revenue; $110,007,493; lands, $1,413,640; miscellaneous sources, $19,411,195. The total net expenditures were $274,623,393; divided thus: Customs, $19,713,707; internal revenue, $5,188,513; Interior Department, $4,957,535; Treasury proper, $33,643,262; diplomatic, $3,199,290; quarterly salaries, $564,517; judiciary, $3,808,945; not civil and miscellaneous expenditures, $71,070,702; War Department, $41,120,645; Navy Department, $21,497,626; Interior Department, $37,840,873; public debt interest, $103,093,544.

THE Jews as a class are probably the most peaceable, non-combative people in the world. There are, however, exceptions, among which are to be classed Joseph Goldman and Moses Piskall, partners in a New York jewelry store. This duo of chivalric Hebrews had a quarrel about a business transaction, and, being unable to settle the dispute amicably, had recourse to the code duello. The meeting had a most tragic termination. The parties met in the loft of a building in Delancey street, armed with revolvers, and proceeded to pepper each other in genuine Buffalo Bill style. Goldman received two bullets through the head, and was instantly killed. Piskall was shot through the right eye and mortally wounded. There were no witnesses to this singular and terrible combat.

SOME days ago a speculative Pennsylvanian wrote to Assistant Postmaster-General Barber, offering to give him $25 a quarter provided he would send his partner, a country Postmaster $400 in postage stamps every three months to be sold outside of the office, so that the Postmaster could, by an increased sale of stamps, increase he salary of his office. Mr. Barber considered the tempting proposition, but concluded to remain true to his oath, and be guided by his convictions of duty, so he positively refused to accept the fabulous bribe, and sent the tempter the following:

"The department can make no arrangements, for or without a bonus, to supply you with stamps for sale either by yourself or your partner in business, the Postmaster, and if the latter is discovered selling stamps in the manner you suggest, his official tenure will be of very short duration. The innate dishonesty of your proposition suggests the propriety of keeping watch on his actions. I inclose copy of the regulations regarding the sale of stamps."

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., the well-known New York dry goods merchants, have been indicted for smuggling silks....Interest in Moody and Sankey's revival meetings in Brooklyn is on the decline, and the attendance is growing smaller each day....Lewis G. Phillips & Co., cap manufacturers of New York, have failed for a heavy amount....At a business meeting of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last week, the names of Deacon West and Mrs. Francis D. Moulton were dropped from the roll of membership on the ground of continued absence. Mrs. Moulton protested through her counsel, Roger A. Pryor, stating that her absence was an enforced one, caused by the crime of adultery committed by Henry Ward Beecher, which she knew to be true through confessions and other evidence. She declared her disposition to discharge all the duties devolving on her as a member, that are consistent with with her knowledge of the adultery of the pastor and his false swearing with regard to it.

THE committee of reverends charged with investigating Beecher promise to do their work thoroughly. They propose first to scrutinize closely the evidence brought out in the scandal trial, and then to search for new evidence. The following are named as the committee: Rev. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York; Rev. Dr. Wm. Ives Buddington, of the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Profs. Parsons and Martin, of the New York Theological Seminary, and Rev. Charles H. Everest, of the Church of the Puritans, Brooklyn.... The undertakers of Williamsburgh, N. Y., are greatly excited about the queer operations of a coffin-maker in that city. It has been discovered that he was in the habit of robbing cemeteries of the coffins deposited in newly-made graves. His plan was to visit a graveyard at night, remove the coffins from the rough box cases, take the corpse out of the coffin, put it in the box and refill the grave. The coffins thus procured would be taken to the city and sold to some undertaker. The offender, whose name is Wm. Blake, has been arrested. ....During the performance in a New York theater, the other evening, Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, raided upon the stage and took in charge the little trapeze performer known as Leo. The wee acrobat, who is about 6 years old, was in the act of walking a tight rope with a balancing pole at the time of the raid. When it became known, however, what was the object of the whole affair, the audience gave expressions of their satisfaction and sympathy in a burst of applause.

THE people of Saratoga county, N. Y., are excited over the discovery of the defalcation of Henry R. Mann, who has been the Treasurer of the county for the last fifteen years. It is known that the sum of his stealings will reach $140,000, and may largely exceed that amount. ....The New York Order of United Irishmen Redivivi has tried another one of its members for treason and condemned him to death. Patrick J. Walsh is the alleged traitor, and makes the third person condemned....Haight, Halsey & Co., of New York, heavy importers of hatters' goods, have suspended. Their liabilities are $750,000.

THE experiment of running a fast mail train from New York to Pittsburgh was inaugurated on the 9th inst., and would have been successful but for an accident that happened near Philadelphia. Mr. Douglas, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, who was superintending the trip, leaned out of a window so far that his head struck a post standing near the track. He was instantly killed. A stop was made, when the train proceeded on its way, making the run through to Pittsburgh in eleven hours and thirty minutes. The locomotive showed no signs of giving out, and the officials are confident that regular trips can be made as proposed.

THE Oceanic Hotel and its cottages, located on Star Island, a summer resort on the New Hampshire sea coast, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000....The German merchants of New York are raising a big fund to defray the expenses of the reception of the German Crown Prince in that city, on his visit to this country next year....S. M. Beard, Sons & Co., of New York, dealers in teas, have failed. The liabilities are placed at $300,000.

THE WEST.

THE United States Grand Jury at Chicago has found about sixty indictments against parties charged with criminal violations of the internal revenue laws relating to whisky. Most of those implicated reside in Chicago, and many of them are prominent citizens....Mrs. Smith, of Brookfield, Mo., was handling a loaded gun the other day, when the weapon was discharged, the load passing through the body of her little daughter and producing almost instant death. ...The Northwestern Railroad Company has purchased and will hereafter operate the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road....The National Gold Bank of San Francisco has gone into voluntary liquidation. Creditors will be paid in full.

A HORRIBLE murder occurred at Springfield, Mo., lately. A woman named Mary Collins went into the room where her husband, James Collins, was sleeping, and seizing an ax split his skull in two, killing him instantly. She then attempted to murder her little daughter, but the child made her escape to a neighbor's. ....Elder Morgan, an apostle of the Mormon religion, appointed by Brigham Young to evangelize Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, began his "work of grace" at Bloomington, Ill., last Sunday, by addressing a large meeting upon the "Tenets of the Mormon Faith." It is his intention to thoroughly canvass the three States named in the interest of Mormonism.

DISTINCT shocks of earthquake were felt in different sections of Kansas early on the morning of the 8th inst. The vibrations were from east to west, and were accompanied by a heavy, dull, rumbling sound. Buildings were considerably shaken, and the inmates, in some cases, much alarmed, but no damage was done.

THE whisky ring throughout the West is thoroughly demoralized. In Chicago nearly all the distillers have been indicted and will soon be brought to trial. The evidence against them is said to be of a very positive character, and cannot fail to convict. The St. Louis ring is completely bursted. Some of the most prominent citizens have been indicted, including William McKee, of the *Globe-Democrat*, Constantine Maguire, late Revenue Assessor, and others. They have retained Dan Voorhees and Ben Butler for the defense. A review of the operations of the St. Louis ring shows that during the last few years they have defrauded the government out of at least a million dollars annually. At Milwaukee a large number of distillers are under indictment, and the prosecutions will be pushed vigorously.

ALL of the Italians, five in number, engaged in the horrid butchery at Denver, Col., have been arrested. It is hoped they will be speedily brought to justice. Hanging is too mild a punishment for such inhuman monsters....Smallpox prevails to an alarming extent in Cincinnati....The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* has no less than seven libel suits on its hands, the damages claimed aggregating $90,000....Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 1,405,607 bushels of wheat; 802,932 bushels of corn; 500,409 bushels of oats; 148.958 bushels of rye, and 82,914 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,833,820 bushels, against 2,403,833 bushels at this time last year.

THERE is no truth in the report that the Northwestern Railroad Company has purchased the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road. ....Miss Jane Coombs, one of the most popular comediennes at present on the American stage, is playing a very successful engagement at McVicker's Chicago Theater. Crowded houses nightly witness her renditions of the heroine in the great historical spectacle of "The Jewess."

THE telegraph furnishes a synopsis of the statement of Neal O'Haley, one of the two survivors of the Pacific disaster. He says: "About 250 people were on board. When the shock occurred I ran on deck. Everything was in confusion, and the passengers crowding on the hurricane deck. The ship fell off into the trough of the sea. I saw a long vessel under sail, which they said struck the steamer. The passengers crowded into life-boats, against the commands of the officers. I, with the chief engineer, got the port boat forward into the water; got fifteen women and six men in her. She was capsized by the rolling of the ship. I saw none of them afterward. I supported myself by a floating skylight about fifteen minutes; then got on a portion of the hurricane deck, with some eight others. On looking for the steamer, I found she had disappeared, leaving a floating mass of human beings. The screams for help were fearful, but soon ceased, and we were alone on the raft. There were the Captain, second mate, second cook, and four passengers, including a young lady. At 1 o'clock next morning it blew a gale from the southeast, the sea making a clean breach over the raft. We lashed ourselves on. About 4 a. m. the sea washed overboard the Captain, second mate, the lady, and another passenger. About 9 the second cook died. It cleared up about 4 p. m. I saw land fifteen miles distant, and a piece of the wreck with two or more on it. About 5 p. m. another man died. On the morning of the 6th, 4 p. m., a large empty box floated near me, and I got it on the raft for shelter. I slept sound that night for several hours. On the morning of the 7th, at 3 o'clock, I was rescued by the cutter."

THE SOUTH.

THE steamship City of Waco was burned in the gulf, near Galveston, Tex., on the morning of the 9th inst. She had just arrived from New York, and was anchored outside the harbor. The fire caught in a large quantity of oil which composed part of the cargo, and spread rapidly. The passengers and crew, consisting of fifty persons, put off in the steamer's boats. The wind at the time was blowing a gale, and, as at last accounts nothing had been heard of them, it is thought every soul perished. The City of Waco was built at Chester, Pa., was almost new, and was valued at $250,000. The cargo was worth $10,000.

THE Treasury Department has received information of the conviction of eighteen persons at Abingdon, Va., accused of illicit distilling in that neighborhood. Over fifty additional arrests have also been made for illicit distilling in the Virginia mountain region, and frauds against the government there are in a fair way to be completely checked, as they have already been in the West....The wife, daughter and son of Charles Massey, living near Fordsville, Ky., recently died from the effects of arsenic poison, which some fiend threw into the family well.

JEFF DAVIS has been made President of the American Department of the Mississippi Valley Society, of London, England. The object of this movement is to direct attention to the development of the commercial, agricultural, and mineral resources of the valley of the Mississippi....It now seems probable that no boats left the steamer City of Waco, burned off Galveston. The testimony of those on board of other vessels riding at anchor near the Waco is unanimously against the assumption that several boats left the wreck. Explosion after explosion was heard, supposed to be a part of the cargo of oil, while the steamer was burning, but no lifeboats were seen. It is probable that the whole list of passengers and crew perished. Some of them were seen floating in the water and crying for assistance, but no aid could be extended on account of the boisterous sea that was running.

WASHINGTON.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the statutes all inventions for ageing spirits, when brought into use in bonded warehouses, according to the proposition made to the department, constitute the work of rectification and purification, and those using such processes become rectifiers of spirits and subject to taxation as such....During October 20,138,000 postal cards were issued by the Postoffice Department, the largest issue by at least 5,000,000 ever made in the same time.... A Washington telegram states that a large number of special agents are employed in investigating frauds in the pension business. These frauds are chiefly in the West, and there is reason to believe that the total amount of money which the government is defrauded of annually by this means is an enormous sum. One of the special agents fixes the sum as high as $2,000,000. He thinks that amount of money is illegally paid out to persons claiming to be pensioners.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it is now certain that three topics, at least, will be largely dwelt upon by the President in his coming message to Congress. These three topics will embrace the public school question, the finances, and the condition of affairs in Cuba. It is said he will urge, as he has done heretofore, the justice of recognizing the rights of the belligerent Cubans; will come out strongly against the demands of Catholicism; and will take advanced ground in favor of an immediate return to specie payments....The Postoffice Department has ruled that where a postal card is to be sent through the mails a second time, a cent stamp is not enough to secure its transmission. It must carry letter postage.

THE report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is likely to create a sensation. He devotes much space to the manner in which railroads have obtained and used their land grants, and especially criticises what is called the California Land Ring....Asst. Atty.-Gen. Spence, of the Postoffice Department, has decided that it is proper to exclude from the mails postal-cards containing offensive expressions and allegations calculated and intended to wound the feelings of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The latter appealed to the Postoffice Department for protection against indignities through the medium of postal-cards sent through the mails....Vice-President Wilson had a sudden and serious attack of illness a few days ago, but is now recovering.

GEN. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report to the War Department, denounces the Eads jetty system for improving the mouth of the Mississippi. He thinks, however, the government ought now to go on with the scheme until it has been fully tested.... Secretary Bristow travels over forty-five yards of manuscript a day in the writing of his annual report....The President, in an interview with the Board of Indian Commissioners, the other day, reiterated his determination to adhere to the peace policy in dealing with the Indians.

POLITICAL.

DR. ISAAC J. HAYES, the well-known Arctic explorer, was elected to the New York Legislature on the Republican ticket, at the recent election in that State....The complete vote for Governor in Iowa at the late election was as follows: For Kirkwood, Rep., 125,069; for Leffler, Dem., 93,324. Kirkwood's majority, 31,745. There was a scattering Temperance vote of a few hundreds....Ex-Senator Pease, of Mississippi, who has lately held the Postmastership at Vicksburg, has been dismissed from the office.

THE full vote of Massachusetts on Governor, at the recent election, is as follows: Gaston, Dem., 78,246; Rice, Rep., 83,523; Baker, Temp., 18,965; Adams, Ind., 1,774; Phillips, Labor Reform, 301....Full official returns of the Pennsylvania election give Hartranft, Rep., a majority of 14,510.

THE people of Missouri have ratified their new Constitution by a majority of upward of 75,000 votes....There is much speculation among Washington politicians as to the chances for the Speakership. It is generally conceded that the race is narrowed down to two candidates—M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, with the chances decidedly in favor of the first named.

GENERAL.

THE Spanish government in Cuba has forwarded to its agent in New York city orders to buy up and ship at once $500,000 worth of ammunition and provisions. The fear of American intervention at an early day is stated as the reason for these large purchases....The direct Atlantic cable has been repaired, and is now transmitting messages as usual.

THE colored cadet from Mississippi who has been causing so much trouble at the Annapolis Naval Academy, has been dismissed from the Academy by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected by which through bills of lading and through tickets for passengers are to be issued from all leading European cities to China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, via New York and San Francisco, and vice versa....The steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for San Francisco, on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, was wrecked the same evening, forty miles south of Cape Flattery. The ill-fated vessel had on board 108 persons, only one of whom escaped. The survivor, Henry L. Jelly, saved himself by clinging to the pilot-house of the wrecked steamer, and was picked up a day or two afterward by a passing vessel....Charles Reade's delightful romance of "Foul Play" has its counterpart in a thrilling tale reported from New York. On a lonely island of the West Indian group four bodies were recently seen by sea-faring men. Who they were, how long they had watched and waited, what their presence there meant, is not revealed.

ADVICES from Boston report that the brigs J. W. Spencer and Toronto, and the schooners Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serene, were lost, with all on board, during the terrible hurricane which recently caused so much damage in the West Indies.

DETAILS of the foundering of the steamer Pacific, on the Pacific coast, show that the catastrophe was of a more lamentable nature than was at first reported. There were on board the vessel at the time of the disaster two hundred souls, and only two persons, so far as known, live to tell the sad story....Isaac P. Tice, the well-known inventor, is dead....The General Missionary Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States held its annual session at New York last week, all the members being present except Bishops Foster and Haven. The treasurer's report showed a balance on Nov. 1, 1874, of $13,288; receipts during the year, $662,485; expenditures, $721,800, leaving the debt of the treasury $46,030. Besides this there are letters of credit for foreign missions amounting to $139,532, making the real debt $185,562.

CAPT. JEFF D. HOWELL, the commander of the lost steamer Pacific, was a brother-in-law of Jeff Davis.

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Russian Ambassador has had a long interview with the Sultan. He represented to him the maladministration of the country, the discontent of the population, the dilapidation of the finances, and the consequent urgency of reform.

THE members of the Franco-American Union in Paris gave a grand banquet at the Hotel du Louvre recently. Two hundred guests sat down to the table, and M. de Laboulaye, the distinguished jurisconsult and member of the Assembly, presided. Speeches were delivered by Minister Washburn and Col. Forney, who promised the hearty co-operation of America in the project started by French citizens to erect a monument in New York harbor, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the independence of the United States.

THE Prince of Wales has arrived safely in India, where he was enthusiastically received. ....The Emperor of Germany made a speech the other day, on the occasion of receiving the President of Parliament, in which he laid stress on the eminently peaceful aspect of affairs. Though the Bosnian difficulty was still unsolved, he expressed himself as perfectly confident of a peaceful settlement of that question....A letter to the London *Times* from Berlin states that as a result of the conferences in Vienna, the powers have determined to ask Turkey whether she has any guarantees to offer for the fulfillment of her often-broken promises of reform.

ADDITIONAL letters have been received at London from Henry M. Stanley, in Africa, which are described as exceedingly interesting. They fully confirm Speke's views that the great Victoria Niyanza is one body of water, and not an aggregation of lakes, as held by Livingstone. ....The notorious Mordaunt divorce case has been brought to an end in the courts of England, Sir Charles Mordaunt having been granted a decree of divorce....Advices from Penang, India, announce that the mutilated remains of Mr. Birch, the late English resident at Perak, have been recovered after a sharp engagement with the Malayans. A general outbreak was feared, and Hong Kong had been telegraphed to for troops....The French Assembly has, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted an amendment to the electoral bill allowing half-yearly residents to vote.

THE New York *Herald* prints a telegraphic synopsis of Henry M. Stanley's latest letters from the interior of Africa. The intrepid explorer had several conflicts with slave-dealers on Victoria Lake. On one occasion he was attacked by 100 natives, armed with spears, in thirteen canoes, who were repulsed after a severe fight. Three natives were killed. He arrived at the Utesal hunting-camp at Masyura, April 12, where the King directed extraordinary festivities and displays. One feature was a naval review on the lake of eighty-four canoes, manned by 2,800 men. On the second day, in addition to the naval manœuvres, there were races in which eighty-four canoes were engaged, each propelled by thirty oarsmen, the King leading the fleet personally in the presence of a great crowd of on-lookers, including the 300 wives of the King. On the third day there was bird-shooting and target-practice by 3,000 troops, and on the fourth day he returned to Mtesas, the capital. The King has 2,000,000 of subjects. He is a Mussulman, has great intelligence, and his dominion affords the best augury for the possible civilization of Africa.

HEAVY and incessant rains are reported in England and France, and many parts of both countries are flooded....By an explosion of fire-damp in a Belgian colliery, the other day, 10 persons were killed and 100 injured, several of them fatally....Spain continues the shipment of troops to Cuba....The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the districts of Trebigne, Bilets, and Piva to be detached from Herzegovina and organized as a separate department, which will be placed under an Armenian Greek Governor.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

Story of a Castaway—Terrible Picture of Suffering and Starvation.

The story of the sufferings of Antonio Maximo, the only survivor of the crew of the bark Toronto, recently wrecked in the West Indies, is almost too terrible for belief. Maximo was picked up by the brig Centaur and brought to New York. He states that the Toronto was a bark which sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, about four months ago, with a cargo of coal. There were fourteen men on board. The name of the first mate was Smith. This is the only name Maximo could remember. From Glasgow they sailed to Madeira, the voyage taking a month and a half. From Madeira they proceeded to Navassa, an island in the West Indies, where they took on board a cargo. Soon after leaving Navassa, a severe storm arose, and they buoyed to anchor. At about 11 o'clock at night the foremast broke off quite close to the deck. They cut away the mast, and, an hour after, the mid-mast gave way, leaving only the mizzen-mast. The Captain was below sleeping, at the time, and one of the men, discovering land close by, called out to the first mate (Smith), "Look! There's the land!" What land this was, Maximo did not know. The Captain was then called and ordered a boat to be lowered. There were three boats, but one was sufficient to carry all the crew. The sea was running high at the time, and the storm raged furiously. One of the boats was put out and the Captain and crew all got into it. It was, however, immediately filled with water, and seven of the men were washed into the sea, and the violence of the waves soon carried the boat out of the sight of them. There were then seven men in the boat, but no provisions. Maximo could give no intelligent account of how they fared in the boat; but, as far as could be ascertained, they drifted for days without food and without water. Water was obtained by spreading a sail during rains and heavy dews at night. The boat, which is on the Centaur, shows where it has been scratched by the men, as one of the sailors on board suggested, for the purpose of eating the dirt that clung to the sides. The sufferings of the men must have been intense. Maximo describes the men as walking about looking out at the sea and sky. Some, driven to desperation by the sufferings they endured, jumped into the sea. Some lay on their backs, with their longing faces turned to Heaven, and so died. One by one they threw themselves into the sea, or were thrown by their companions, until all had been lost but himself. From this man's account, it is clear that the men lost their reason. He ate seaweed to sustain life. He caught a sea bird occasionally and sometimes a fish, but here his reason seems to have wandered. He says he was twenty-five days in the boat, but cannot tell how he measured the time. When found by the Centaur, the boat was drifting helplessly along, with Maximo reclining against the side, his head leaning over his bosom. He could not speak nor move. They hoisted him into the vessel by means of a rope, and by slow degrees he recovered. Some birds were found on board the boat, which was also taken on board. Maximo is now well enough in health, and does not seem unintelligent. He tells his story with an evident desire for truthfulness, but on important questions he is very deficient.

THE FIJIAN PLAGUE.

Forty Thousand Deaths in Four Months—Burying People Alive.

Further information from Fiji conveys still darker accounts of the plague which has recently passed over the new colony. A resident of long standing, writing to a Victoria contemporary, says: "The death rate is not yet made up, but the probability is that 40,000 Fijians died during the four months' plague. The native population of Fiji is now about one-third only of what it was when I landed here about twenty-five years ago." The accounts given of the magnitude of the disaster are less harrowing than those of the sufferings of the victims. "Very few died of the measles, the majority dying of subsequent disease in the form of dysentery, congestion of the lungs, etc. Want of nourishment, or starvation, carried off thousands." We are told that "all work was suspended for two months. You could pass through whole towns without meeting any one in the streets, which were soon completely covered with grass. Entering a house, you would find men, women, and children lying down indiscriminately, some just attacked, some still in agony, and some dying. Some who were strong enough attempted suicide, and not always unsuccessfully." We are further told that "as the scourge became more permanent, some four or five were buried together in one grave, and generally without religious service. In some cases the dead were buried in the earthen floors of the houses. The burials were hurried, and the probability is that some were buried alive. In many instances the husband, wife, and children all died. In one village all the women died, and in another all the men." It is interesting to read of the different mental effects produced by the torture of the disease. It is not surprising that "some made fruitless appeals" to their ancient god. Some inland tribes, who had only recently embraced Christianity, considered that the disease was conveyed by their religious teachers, and they dismissed them and then abandoned their new religion. Among these some were for killing the teachers, but wiser counsels prevailed. It is said that one tribe buried alive one teacher's wife and child, whose father died of the plague, to stop infection. But while some in their distress fell back on their former superstitions, the greater number are said to have borne their calamity with fortitude, and to have suffered and died under the influence of Christianity.—*Sidney (Australia) Herald.*

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Some Idea as to What It Costs to Run the Revenue Bureau—Items that Enter into the Maintenance of Our Diplomatic Establishment.

The report of Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, of the business of his office for the last year, has been sent the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows the cost of the diplomatic service of the government to have been as follows:

For foreign Ministers	$ 336,348
For Consuls	541,363
For clerk-hire of Consuls	56,778
Fees collected by Consuls	697,988
Excess of fees above Consular expenses	148,816
Cost of relieving distressed seamen in foreign ports	44,455
Paid for passage of seamen home	9,363
Received by Consuls for extra voyages of seamen discharged abroad	47,174
Number of seamen sent home	816
Paid out to representatives of sailors and citizens who died abroad	21,338
INTERNAL REVENUE EXPENSES.	
The cost of Internal Revenue Collectors who were paid by salary and commissions was	262,874
By special allowance	377,697
Expenses of Collector's office	1,436,719
Total cost of Collectors	2,133,462
Amount collected by them	102,996,242
Expense of Storekeepers	751,026
Expense of distillery Surveyors' salaries	6,257
Expense of distillery Surveyors' expenses	8,938
Gaugers' fees	893,356
Gaugers' traveling expenses	64,367
Cost of Supervisors of Internal Revenue—for salary	29,299
For expenses	64,590
For clerk hire	37,114
Total expenses	137,752
Cost of Internal Revenue Agents—for salary	53,652
For expenses	51,209
The amount of spirit-stamps sent to Collectors for the year was	92,703,538
Tobacco, snuff, and cigar stamps	36,079,885
Beer stamps	9,403,190
Special stamps	10,403,440
Adhesive stamps to agents	3,614,689
Stamped foil wrappers for tobacco	492,382

There was paid during the year for engrossing and printing stamps and for stamp paper, $614,400. The expenses of the Patent Office for photo-lithographing was $40,009; for plates for official gazette, $36,643; for copies of drawings, $39,997; for tracings of drawings, $34,996. The expense of preserving the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions was $30,000.

The contingent expenses of the Post-office Department amounted to $66,100; the contingent expenses of the Patent Office, $79,772.

Among the miscellaneous expenditures of the State Department are:

Publishing the laws in newspapers and pamphlet	$ 49,496
Edition revised and annual statutes	19,140
Purchase of official postage stamps	1,819
Survey of British boundary	83,880
Salary and expenses of Spanish Claims Commission	6,008
Salary and expenses of Mexican Claims Commission	13,919
Salary and expenses of Court of Alabama Claims	84,936
Awards to British claimants	1,929,819
Expenses of His Hawaiian Majesty	19,917
Rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, Turkey, etc	16,485
For purchase and restoring to the family of Gen. Lafayette the watch presented him by Washington	34

A Pleasant Neighborhood to Live In.

At Senatobia, a few days ago, Barton McHenry and J. H. Cocke, both white, became involved in a personal altercation. Cocke fired until his pistol was exhausted, when they clinched, Cocke drawing his knife and McHenry using his pistol by striking him on the head. A short struggle ensued, when McHenry fell dead in front of Slaton & Slaton's office, with seven stabs in his breast, two in the region of the heart. Mr. Cocke went home without assistance, but feeling himsel badly wounded, medical aid was soon in attendance, when it was found that he was mortally wounded, a ball having struck him near the center of his abdomen, ranging downward and coming out near the spine on the left side. One shot also took effect near the point of his hip bone, another struck him lower down on the other hip, and the fourth made a slight wound just above his ankle.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9	@	12
HOGS—Dressed	9	@	10
COTTON	13	@	14
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@	1 26
CORN	74	@	76
OATS	47	@	51
RYE	88	@	89
PORK—New Mess	22 50	@	22 75
LARD—Steam	13	@	13
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@	6 25
Choice Natives	5 00	@	5 50
Good to Prime Steers	4 60	@	4 80
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
HOGS—Live	7 50	@	8 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 50	@	7 75
Red Winter	5 50	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 09	@	1 10
No. 2 Spring	1 07	@	1 08
No. 3 Spring	92	@	93
CORN—No. 2	51	@	52
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE—No. 2	64	@	65
BARLEY—No. 2	85	@	87
BUTTER—Fancy	32	@	33
EGGS—Fresh	23	@	24
PORK—Mess	20 75	@	21 00
LARD	12½	@	12¾
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 55	@	1 58
CORN—No. 2	47	@	49
OATS—No. 2	31	@	33
RYE—No. 2	68	@	69
PORK—Mess	22 50	@	23 00
LARD	12	@	13
HOGS	7 50	@	8 00
CATTLE	5 90	@	6 10
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 17	@	1 19
No. 2	1 10	@	1 12
CORN—No. 2	55	@	57
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE	68	@	70
BARLEY—No. 2	1 08	@	1 08
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—New	1 15	@	1 25
CORN	60	@	62
OATS	38	@	40
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	22 00	@	22 50
LARD	12	@	13
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 35	@	1 38
Amber	1 18	@	1 20
CORN	57	@	60
OATS	37	@	36
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 31	@	1 32
No. 1 White	1 23	@	1 25
No. 2 White	1 13	@	1 15
Amber	1 18	@	1 20
CORN	65	@	68
OATS	37	@	40
BARLEY—No. 2	1 92	@	1 98
PORK—Mess	23 00	@	23 75
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 30
CORN	66	@	66
OATS	38	@	40

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

Keep your different kinds of stock in separate fields and yards; it's the only safe way.

Fine wool being only forty-four cents a pound, lower than since 1857, it is wise to shut up merino rams for the season and cross with Cotswold.

In making whiffletrees, they will be stronger if the front side of the whiffletree is nearest the heart timber and the back side toward the bark; they will retain their shape longer if the timber be split in this direction, across the grain of the wood.

Milch cows don't shrink in milk except they are under-fed. Therefore, as the pastures are almost used up, feed as much as two quarts of meal and bran daily to each cow. Poor economy to starve a cow now and waste food in filling her up in the spring.

Everything about the granaries and corn cribs should be made safe against vermin. Several cats may be fed at the cost of one dog, and they earn their feed far more profitably. Make holes where they can get in and out of the buildings and under them, but a foot or more above the ground, that skunks may not take possession.

Growing Potatoes Under Straw.—One of my neighbors last season raised over 400 bushels of fine potatoes per acre under straw, while the rest of us in open ground hardly got our seed back, the summer being extremely hot and dry. His plan is to plant every shallow (one or two inches deep) in rows 18 inches apart, and when the potatoes are beginning to come up to cover with straw to the depth of eight or ten inches. This straw is of advantage in dry seasons, showing but little if any benefit, and sometimes a positive damage, in wet.—*New York Tribune.*

The Best Farmer.—The best farmer is he who raises the best and largest crops on the smallest surface of land at the least expense, and at the same time annually improves his soil; who understands his business and attends to it; whose manure heap is very large and always increasing; whose corn crib and smoke house are at home; who is surrounded by all the necessaries and comforts of life; who studies his profession, and strives to reach perfection in it; keeps a strict account of his out-goes as well as his incomes, and who knows how he stands at the end of each season. Such a farmer, in nine times out of ten, will succeed, and not only make farming a pleasant but profitable occupation. Try it and see how it is yourself, reader.—*Farmers' Vindicator.*

A correspondent of the *Building News* says: "Nothing can be better to exclude rats than to concrete the surface of the ground beneath wood floors; not only for this, but also to prevent, as well, damp rising. All ground floors, whether wood, paved, or tiled, should have a layer of concrete, three inches to four inches thick, between them and the soil. I have been in the habit of doing this for years, and all such houses have dry floors, and are vermin proof, as far as the latter are concerned, as rats cannot disturb well-made concrete. The concrete should be made of moderately fine gravel (broken flint or glass added to it as an improvement), mixed with Portland cement, in the proportion of one of cement to seven of gravel. Not too much water should be used, but the cement must be thoroughly mixed with gravel, and, when deposited in place, well trodden or beaten with a grass-beater. Three or four inches at most is sufficient in thickness."

The best time to cut hard wood for durability is early winter before the sap has a thought of moving. December is far better than February, and November or even October, often better than later. During the latter part of the growing season those substances which, with access of water, form and enrich the sap, are produced in the wood. They gradually become soluble as the winter advances, and before spring fairly opens (trees varying considerably in time) are in a soluble condition, and taxing the soil for water to carry them to every twig and swelling bud. If cut thus, when filled with water or when full of soluble substances, the durability of the timber is much less than when these substances are in a chiefly insoluble condition, as they are in the autumn. The above indicates a general principle. It may, however, be considerably modified in practice. For many trees may be cut in full leaf even shortly after midsummer to good advantage. For firewood it is important to cut soon after the leaves fall.

About the House.

Toothache of the most excruciating sort may be relieved by alum and salt, pulverized, mixed in equal quantities, and applied to the hollow tooth in a plug of cotton.

When color on a fabric has been destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the acid, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color.

First-rate Tooth Powder.—Mix equal portions of powdered chalk and charcoal, adding a small quantity of powdered curd soap. This simple recipe not only cleanses the teeth, but is preservative against decay.

A piece of red pepper the size of your finger nail, put into meat or vegetables when first beginning to cook, will aid greatly in killing the unpleasant odor arising therefrom. Remember this for boiling cabbage, green beans, onions, chickens, mutton, etc.

Keeping Mice Out.—Mouse holes in walls and closets should be first filled with lime and afterward pasted over with plaster of Paris, mixed with water. It is a good plan to keep a paper of the latter in every house, as it is useful in filling cracks, and, in fact, comes in many other ways into household economy.

Fried Mackerel.—For frying, take small mackerel, as fresh as possible. Wash them, dry them in a clean cloth and score them deeply in the back, making several deep cuts. Season them with a little salt and pepper. Go over them with a beaten egg, and then cover them thickly with grated bread-crumbs. Fry them in boiling lard and dish them hot.

To Make Boots Waterproof.—Beef tallow four ounces, rosin one ounce, beeswax one ounce. Melt together. Add, when cold, a quantity of neat's foot oil equal to the mass. Apply with a rag, warming the boots before a fire, to the soles as well as uppers, and rub in well with the hand. Two applications, it is said, will make the boots thoroughly waterproof and still keep them soft.

To keep the lips soft, use this salve: White wax three drachms, spermaceti one and a half drachms, olive-oil six drachms, alkanet root one drachm. Melt the wax and spermaceti in a cup, then the oil and root in another, near the fire; strain through muslin, or fine linen, and mix with the wax; add balsam of Peru one drachm, essence of bergamot ten drops, otto of rose five drops.

Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm, in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum-water on the floor to the distance of half a yard, around the edges, before laying the carpets. Then, once or twice during the season, sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

What Ugly Toes Women Have.

Canova chose five hundred beautiful women from whom to model his Venus, and among them all could not find a decent set of toes. If he lived nowadays what luck would he have under the dainty little buttoned boots, with their sharp-pointed heels.

As soon as the helpless baby can put its foot on the ground, and before it can complain in words, shoes are put on it by which the width of the toes are contracted fully half an inch; and usually a stiff counter is ordered in the heel, with some vague idea of "strengthening the ankle." From that time, no matter how watchful or sensible its parents may be in other respects, these instruments of torture always constitute part of its dress. The toes are forced into narrower space, year by year, "to give a good shape to the foot," until they overlap and knot and knob themselves over with incipient corns and bunions. Then the heel is lifted from the ground by artificial means, and thus the action of the calf muscles is hindered and the elastic cartilage of the whole foot is stiffened at the earliest and most tender period of its growth.

The results are a total lack of elasticity in the step and carriage, and a foot inevitably distorted. American women are noted for their cramped and mincing walk. Southern children are more fortunate in this matter than those in the North, as it is customary, even in the wealthiest classes, to let their feet go uncovered until the age of six.

Mothers in the North are not wholly to blame, however, as the climate requires that the feet shall be covered, and it is almost impossible, even in New York, to find shoes properly made for children, unless a last is ordered for the foot. As a new last would be required every month or so, very few parents are able to give the watchfulness and money required; but, if the proper shape were insisted upon by those buying shoes, dealers would quickly furnish them.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Heavy Bank Robbery.

A recent dispatch from Scranton, Pa., says: The First National Bank of Pittston was broken into last night by a band of burglars, and robbed of $40,000 in bonds and money. The robbers by a dexterous maneuvre effected an entrance to the vault, having entered the building through the roof, where they blew open two spherical safes, from which they abstracted the money and decamped. The bank is a one-story brick structure, with a flat tin roof. Through this roof the robbers cut a hole with a tinsmith's shears several days ago, so as to have it ready for election night, taking the precaution to adjust it again with putty to prevent the rain from going through. The hole is about eighteen inches square, and through this three of the gang descended into the vault by means of a rope ladder, leaving two confederates outside to watch and assist them in escaping. The vault is guarded by a strong door supplied with a burglar alarm, but they left that unmolested, and entered through the top of the vault. This is occupied by three strong spherical safes, two of which were blown open with powder and rifled of their contents, including Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad bonds, amounting to $11,600; Wilkesbarre city bonds for $5,000, and Pittston Seminary bonds for $1,000, besides some $20,000 worth of bonds of the Oxford Iron Company, of New Jersey, and a quantity of cash, amounting in all to over $40,000 in bonds and money.

A Physician's Brain.

The autopsy of Dr. Athon's brain establishes the claim of medicine to being an almost exact science. The first stroke of paralysis, involving the left side, naturally enough excited a great deal of interest among the city doctors, and it was agreed that it was caused by the bursting of a small blood vessel in the right hemisphere of the brain. The second stroke, it was also decided, was caused by a more serious rupture in the left hemisphere, necessitating a more complete paralysis of the right side. The doctors also diagnosed the cause of the trouble—fatty degeneration of the blood vessels of the base of the brain. They even told the exact location of the two blood clots that formed in the brain. After death the clots—the smaller one on the right and the larger one on the left—were found just as they had been predicted, and dissection revealed so extensive a weakening of the blood vessels by fatty degeneration that it was a matter of wonder the doctor had lived so long. The brain itself was large, solid, and fine-looking in texture. It weighed nearly fifty-four ounces. Before the autopsy a well-known physician staked his reputation on finding the larger blood clot in a certain locality, and agreed to quit the practice of medicine if it was not found there. He even predicted the size of it.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TROUBLES.

The Old Mormon Now Desires to Avail Himself of the Nation's Laws.

An interesting case came up before a Cabinet meeting here to-day. It was the case of Brigham Young—whether he could be legally imprisoned for his neglect to pay alimony to Ann Eliza Young. The case in brief is as follows: Some time ago Ann Eliza Young sued before Judge McKean for a divorce and alimony. She obtained a decree, granting a verdict of $3,000 to pay her counsel fees, and an allowance for alimony. Brigham paid the $3,000 counsel fees, but has since refused to pay the alimony. Judge McKean, before whom the case was originally tried, shortly after the trial of the case resigned. Recently his successor noted the fact that the decree of the court ordering Young to pay alimony had not been complied with. In order to secure this compliance, Brigham Young was on yesterday imprisoned. The case has been presented here on to-day by the counsel of Young to see if he cannot be legally released. The view advanced by them is certainly a new one, and it is a wonder that this point was not mentioned in the trial of the case before Judge McKean. They claim that under the United States law the seventeenth wife of Brigham Young has no standing in the court, and that she, in becoming his wife, under the Mormon law, voluntarily consented to become his concubine under the United States law, and that, therefore, her claims are not entitled to respect in a Federal court. It is a puzzle to the average individual how this case can come up here at the present time. If this point is such a good one it is wondered why Brigham did not make the point when Ann Eliza first sued for divorce, and still further, it is a source of surprise that any representations should be made here when the local courts of Utah are surely refuges of redress in the case of justice being misapplied. However, things happen so often here out of the regular order that it should not be such a source of surprise that Brigham should apply to the paternal government to adjudicate upon a question which, if settled in his favor, will result in his release from imprisonment. Young, in allowing this point against his seventeenth wife, surely does not stand by the Mormon doctrines, for in very self-defense, from the demands of Ann Eliza, he can find no better plan than to take advantage of the United States laws, and claim that under them she was only his concubine. The case was but briefly discussed in the Cabinet to-day, and was then referred to the Attorney-General for a decision. Mr. Pierrepont, before examining the case, remarked casually to a friend that he did not see how Ann Eliza's claims for alimony could be sustained, as surely the law could not recognize the relations of a seventeenth wife. Another reason given for Brigham's appeal to Washington is the fact that he claims that the local courts of Utah have been organized by designing politicians with the view of persecuting him.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Fire and the Sword in Spain.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows from Santander, Spain:

It is impossible for any one not on the spot to realize the wanton devastion of property and barbarity to persons with which the civil war is being carried on by the combatants in the Basque Provinces and Navarre. Many an English tourist who has entered Spain by Irun, en route to Sebastian, must remember the fair country, sprinkled with farmhouses, orchards, maize fields and groves on gentle acclivities which spread between those two places. It is now almost a wilderness of trampled crops, trees destroyed and homesteads burnt. The same picture of desolation presents itself in Navarre, except that instead of orchards the vineyards are cut down with hatchets by the government troops. With this material ruin, the savage spirit of the war becomes more intense, and, although neither party publicly admits the act, scarcely any quarter is given on either side. The reprisals of Gen. Trillo go too far and are cruelly unjust, because the places he has directed to be destroyed are open towns, or rather villages, not occupied militarily by the enemy, whereas, Hernani, Guetaria and San Sebastian, which are being cannonaded by the Carlists, play the part of fortresses, and are therefore liable to be fired upon. The peaceful places thus doomed by the Alfonsine chief also contain the houses, shops, stores and furniture belonging to numbers of Liberals. Supporters of the government, who, obliged to fly or expelled from their houses by the Carlists, will think their devotion to it ill-requited by this wanton destruction of their property.

How Little Alice Died.

Not long ago Rev. Mr. Winsor, of Redwing, Minn., met with a painful loss in the burning of his daughter Alice. Her breast, abdomen, legs, arms and hands were shockingly burned, and after a few hours she died. She was only about five years old, and as she lingered between heaven and earth a little while, she asked her mother to lie on the bed with her, and when this request was granted she said, "Sing to me 'I am Jesus' little lamb.'" As her stricken mother tried to press back the torrent of grief that welled up in her heart, and sang the words, the dear little sufferer made an effort, with her failing strength, to put one of her crisped arms around her neck. Afterward, as death drew nearer, she requested her father to sing, "Rock of ages, cleft for me," and seemed to be soothed by those grand old words.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

A Horrible Story

We have heard of a very distressing accident occurring in Jackson County, West Virginia. It was a "house-raising." As is customary on such occasions, chickens had been killed by chopping off their heads. Two little sons of the owner of the house to be raised saw the chickens thus guillotined, and during the day concluded to repeat the operation. It was just at a time when the men were lifting a heavy log into its place. The father, who was holding one end of the log, casting his eyes toward the little fellows, one of whom had the axe raised to sever the neck of his brother, let go of the log to save the boy, and it fell, killing six men, two instantly, the others living only a few hours. The axe fell before the father could reach the scene, severing the neck of the son. Thus were seven persons hurled into eternity in a twinkling.—*Middleport (O.) News.*

Nuggets of Knowledge.

TO KEEP AWAY BEDBUGS.

Dilute oil of sassafras with water, sprinkle the sheets with it and the bugs will leave in a hurry. Oil of pennyroyal is also excellent. It leaves a yellow stain, but that can be removed in the wash. Equally good for mosquitoes.

PAPER PILLOWS.

Excellent paper pillows may be made of old letters—the stiffer the paper the better. Newspapers will not do. The paper should be cut into slips and rolled round an ivory knitting-kneedle. It is then almost like a spring, and makes a much better cushion than the torn paper, being more elastic.

VALUE OF CORN-COBS.

The average yield of corn-cobs is 7.69 parts of carbonate of potash in 1,000 parts of the cobs, which is nearly twice as much as is furnished by the best specimens of wood. The corn crop of this country will supply 15,400,000,000 pounds of cobs, from which 115,500,000 pounds of potash might be made.

LINIMENT.

Put into spirits of turpentine as much camphor gum as it will cut; then add as much laudanum as there is turpentine, when it is fit for use. I have used this liniment myself repeatedly, when hurt by being kicked or otherwise injured by horses, and can recommend it to others for injuries inflicted in like manner. It will be found as efficient and valuable as it is simple.

TO REMOVE INK FROM PAPER.

Take one pound of chloride of lime, thoroughly pulverized, and four quarts of soft water. Shake thoroughly and let it stand twenty-four hours; strain through a cotton cloth; add a teaspoonful of acetic acid to every ounce of the chloride of lime water. Dip a stick in the fluid, and apply it without rubbing to the blot. When the ink has disappeared, absorb the fluid with a boiler, and the paper is immediately ready to write upon again.

SIMPLE REMEDY TO PURIFY WATER.

It is not generally known, as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying the water. A large teaspoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water—the water stirred round at the time—will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure articles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful containing four gallons may be purified by a single teaspoonful.

PRESERVING FRUIT.

Fruit is kept in Russia by being packed in creosotized lime. The lime is slaked in water in which a little creosote has been dissolved, and is allowed to fall to powder. The latter is spread over the bottom of a deal box, to about one inch in thickness. A sheet of paper is laid above, and then the fruit. Over the fruit is another sheet of paper, then more lime, and so on until the box is full, when a little finely powdered charcoal is packed in the corners, and the lid tightly closed. Fruit thus inclosed will, it is said, remain good for a year.

A USEFUL HINT.

If a finger ring becomes too tight to pass the joint of the finger, the finger should first be held in cold water to reduce any swelling or inflammation. Then wrap a rag soaked in hot water around the ring to expand the metal, and lastly soap the finger. A needle threaded with strong silk can then be passed between the ring and finger, and a person holding the two ends, and pulling the silk, while sliding it around the peripnery of the ring, will readily remove the latter. Another method is to pass a piece of sewing silk under the ring, and wind th thread in pretty close spirals closely around the finger to the end—that below the ring—and begin unwinding.

Melancholy Boating Accident.

A letter from Binghamton, N. Y., says: "About a week ago Maurice Goodrich and his brother William, of Worcester, N. Y., were married in that village to two sisters. The brothers, as well as the sisters, were twins. On Wednesday last, to complete their wedding trip, the two couples went to Unadilla to visit the family of Joseph Morehouse, whose wife was a sister of the newly-married ladies. On Thursday morning the bridal party and Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse went boat-riding on the Susquehanna at Unadilla. William Goodrich took the oars, and while rowing the ladies became frightened. The boat was capsized, and the entire party thrown into the water. Mr. Morehouse, being an old sailor and an expert swimmer, tried to support his wife and Mrs. Maurice Goodrich. The women, however, threw their arms about him, and the three were drowned. Maurice Goodrich swam a few feet, but being weighed down with heavy clothing, was also drowned. William Goodrich, before beginning to row, had removed his coats. He was a good swimmer, and saved his wife. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse and Maurice Goodrich were recovered the same day, but that of the latter's wife had not been found at last accounts."

Too Much Instinct.

The instinct of Newfoundland dogs to save a drowning person has been somewhat painfully tested by an unlucky Frenchman. He was walking in the country with a friend, who possessed a magnificent Newfoundland, and incautiously questioned the truth of the animal's sagacity. The dog's master, vexed at the slur cast on his favorite, gave his friend a push and knocked him into a shallow river. "Turk" immediately sprang in, and, seizing one of the tails of the immersed man's coat, commenced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundland, trotting along the other side of the river, saw the affair, and also came to the rescue. Dog number two seized the other tail of the coat, and wished to swim back to his master. "Turk" held fast and struggled for his side, and the owner of the coat cried in vain for help. At last the coat gave way, and each Newfoundland swam proudly home with a piece of cloth in his mouth, so that "Turk's" master was obliged to plunge in himself to save his friend.—*London Graphic.*

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Present Diplomatic Relation Between Spain and the United States—Views of the President.

A press dispatch from Washington says: "Since Caleb Cushing went to Madrid in the capacity of Minister of the United States, less than two years ago, there have been four different changes of the Spanish Cabinet. These changes and the prevalence of civil war have affected and necessarily delayed the transaction of the business with which he was charged. The instructions he received from the government had reference entirely to the actual state of the Island of Cuba and its relations to the United States as well as to Spain. He was also furnished with a selection, in chronological order, of the numerous dispatches which had passed between the two governments. From them he derived ample information, not only concerning special questions which had arisen from time to time, but also respecting the general purposes and policy of the President in the premises. The discussion of the Spanish Cabinet's reply to what is called in the late Madrid telegram, 'The Washington Note,' has reference to the unsettled questions between the two countries, the statement of them being free from the verbiage of correspondence, and presented in a comparatively brief memorandum. The exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but they may be inferred from the views of the President which form the basis of the instructions to Minister Cushing, and which show that the President regards the civil dissensions in Cuba, and especially the sanguinary hostilities, such as have been prevailing there for the last seven years, as producing effects in the United States second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. Meantime the political relation of the United States to Cuba is altogether anomalous, seeing that for any injury done to the United States or their citizens in Cuba the United States has no direct means of redress there, and can obtain it only by long and circuitous action by way of Madrid. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence, however that issue may be produced, whether by means of negotiation, or as the result of military operations, or of one of those unexpected incidents which so frequently determine the fate of nations. The continuation of the insurrection grows day by day more insupportable to the United States; and while the attention of this government is fixed on Cuba in the interest of humanity, by the horrors of civil war prevailing there, it cannot forbear to reflect that the existence of slave labor in Cuba and its influence upon the feelings and interests of the Peninsular Spaniards lie at the foundation of all the calamities which now afflict the island. The President has not been without hope that all these questions might be settled by the spontaneous act of Spain herself, she being more deeply interested in such settlement than all the rest of the world. The question, what decision the United States shall make, is a serious and difficult one, not to be determined without careful consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may at any moment be forced upon us by occurrences either in Spain or Cuba. The policy of the United States in reference to Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectancy, but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency of action shall arrive."

Reminiscence of the Deep Snow.

A correspondent of the Bloomington *Pantagraph* gives some interesting items of the "deep snow" in Illinois in the winter of 1830-31. He says:

The snow fell about thirty inches deep. It then cleared off a little, then it again snowed till it was four feet deep. It was so soft I could walk through it; and the quails, when they flew, would light in the snow and be buried, so you could run your hand down into the snow and get them out. In this way you could catch an entire covey by watching where they lit. The prairie chickens would die in the drifts with their tails so that the snow banked over them and fastened them in. You could dig out all of these you wanted also in a little while. But the great destruction was with the deer we caught—thirty-eight in two days, by four boys and three dogs. A slight crust formed on the snow, which a small dog could run on. When the deer came over a drift they would break through. We were going over or across some hollows when we met three deer, with the dogs close behind them. I jumped out ahead of a big-horned fellow, and the dog laid hold, and all of us, being over a hollow filled up with loose snow some fifteen feet deep, went to the bottom. I happened to get a tail hold, and not fearing the horns so long as I had a good hold, we were badly covered up in the snow. The old buck commenced climbing up the side hill till his horns reached the crust, when he soon made a hole through it, but before he got out I cut his hamstring. My comrades were looking all around to see how they would get us out. The little dog followed me out, and started off for another deer. The last four we caught we brought home alive. They had shed their horns and were poor. We put them in a lot with cattle, and they stayed till grass became quite plenty, and then they forgot to come back.

The drifting of the snow was very deep. A long lane with high rail fence was nearly covered, stakes and all. It was a month before we got a road through the lane, and, when the snow went off, the road-bed was four or five feet high, hard and solid. The ten-ox sled-load of youngsters would sometimes upset and dump them in the mud. All through the winter the snow lay on the ground like a floor, never melting by the sun till near the last of March. The frost was nearly out before this, as we found in hunting for sassafras for tea, which was the drink in those days.

An Extinguisher of Pain and Fire.

Chloroform, which banishes pain, has been found at Antwerp to extinguish by its vapor the flames of petroleum vapor—that most inextinguishable of all flames. And other highly combustible gases when mixed with chloroform vapor appeared to lose their dangerous properties, even to the extent of having their explosive qualities removed. In view of recent fire catastrophes on ship-board, where the means of the extinction of fires appear in general to be of limited and ineffectual nature, an apparatus in which this vapor might be employed should prove useful.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Eleven men are in jail in Allen county—two for murder in the first degree, seven for murder in the second degree, and two for manslaughter.

The Daviess County *Democrat* mentions the failure of the firm of Spink & Veale, manufacturers and real estate dealers, with liabilities aggregating $100,000.

The Newport *Hoosier State* tells of a man living in Fountain county who was too mean to allow a minister to baptize two ladies in a stream of water running through his property.

Mrs. Murray, wife of the editor of the South Bend *Daily Herald*, is "doing" the Washington correspondence for that paper, having gone to the Federal Capital to spend the winter.

Rev. Martin Houser died at the residence of George Bay, in Hope, Bartholomew county, in his seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the founder of that village and of the Moravian congregation there.

John Whitcup, an old bachelor, who lived alone on Indian creek, five miles below Corydon, was found dead in his house last Sunday. The Coroner's jury found that death had resulted from natural causes.

Monroe township, Allen county, is crowing over the presence within its limits of a child—a native—which is but seven months old and weighs fifty pounds. The leg, just above the knee, measures a foot in circumference, and the arm, above the elbow, eight inches.

Wm. Kacher, a prominent lawyer of Huntington, was cowhided on Main street, that city, one day last week, by James Scott, Justice of the Peace. It is not known what caused the trouble. Sam Winter, editor of the *Democrat*, interfered and got part of the whipping himself.

An employe at the Indianapolis Rolling Mill named Barr thinks that lifting dead weights is his "best hold," and he has issued a challenge offering to lift 100 pounds more than any other man who will make the test with him. He further offers to put the lifter himself on the load, after beating him, of course, and lift the combined weight.

The joint commissioners appointed last winter to settle the question of the boundary between the States of Indiana and Kentucky, at Green Island, in the Ohio river, near Evansville, have decided that the island belongs to the jurisdiction of Kentucky. This question having been long unsettled, advantage was taken of it by criminals from both sides of the river, who made a resort of the island, and thus secured immunity from arrest.

Berry O. Robinson, of Hopkinsville, Ky., correspondent of the Evansville *Journal*, came up to Evansville on a visit one night recently. On the way he fell in with a very agreeable and companionable person, who discovered, after landing, that he had to go in the same direction with Mr. Robinson, and would walk with him. Just after crossing Pigeon creek bridge, on Franklin street, the companionable gentleman dealt Mr. Robinson a blow on the back of the head, knocking him senseless. He then robbed and left him.

The Evansville *Journal* gives the particulars of a quarrel and fight between two men named Peters and Kalbfuss, of that city, in which the former knocked the latter down and pounded him until he drew a knife and stabbed his assailant in the side. The wounded man pursued Kalbfusz with a billet of wood, and would probably have killed him but for the interference of outsiders. He then went home, and at last accounts was in a critical condition from his wounds. The quarrel grew out of a controversy on doctrinal points—the disputants being members of the same church.

At Terre Haute, Sunday night, H. Herman, a grocer, living on Second street, was aroused by some one at his back door. He dressed and went to investigate. The intruder asked for something to eat, but Mr. Herman thought 2 a. m. a rather untimely hour for such a request. He awoke three young men who were inmates of the house, and arming himself with a revolver, opened the door and ordered the stranger off the premises. He suddenly obeyed the order, but just as he got to the gate two other ruffians joined him, and Mr. Herman, not desiring to engage in a brawl with them, retreated within his house and locked the door. The intruders remained about the premises for some time, but finally took their departure without further demonstrations.

James H. Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is summarizing the annual reports of the County Superintendents for the year ending Sept. 1, from which the following figures are taken: Number of white children admitted into the schools during the year, 492,723; colored, 6,651; males, 267,463; females, 231,911; number of school districts, 9,191; colored schools taught during the year, 132; white teachers employed, 13,047; colored teachers 86; average compensation per day of male teachers in townships, $2.03; females in townships, $1.80; males in towns, $3.25; females in towns, $1.96; males in cities, $4.71; females in cities, $2.28; total revenue received for tuition, $4,797,127.45; amount expended since September, 1874, $2,830,747.15; on hand $1,956,380.34; received on account of special fund, $2,354,395.45; expended since Sept. 1, 1874, $1,690,457.44; on hand, $654,932.97; school houses in the State, 9,807; total estimated value of school property, $10,880,337.58; total estimated special school tax, $1,018,978.77; amount paid to Trustees for managing educational matters, $72,988.21; number of school houses erected during the year, 383; value of school houses erected, $641,544; private schools, 949; teachers in private schools, 960; number of pupils admitted during the year, 13,956.

New Fall & Winter Stock
NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6½ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.
Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!
GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is a uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 20	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best
Imperial	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!
WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	26 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.
At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.
Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Leaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	75c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!
Stick, French and American:

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞We have a hundred other different kinds of candies.☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees, or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment on both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1
White Fish family No. 3	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	500

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 4c cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	60c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

Farmers, Mechanics, Every body!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVE, ETC., ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the lowest prices. Tin-ware in large assoment. Give him a call.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade
Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge—

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRICHT'S
In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variet

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c. A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 45p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	3 10	1 30
Tipton	[illegible]	1 13	5 40	2 16
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 28	3 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 28	7 06	
Peru	10 00	3,16	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 36
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
N. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran,
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:10 p m.	2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:19 "
Sedan	3,06	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,15 pm	11,30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00a.m	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 10	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 35	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 25	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 33	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 02	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 34
Montpelier	1 49	11 37	8 02
Keystone	1 58		8 36
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 50	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R
Short Line Between
Michigan and the South.
Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		120p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			00
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		
Auburn	11 40	6 07		
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 55p	7 55	6 15	2 48
Reading	1 7	8 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 36	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 05			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 35p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 16	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 50	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30 p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER, & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East. No. 5 Fre't	No. 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Going West. Mail	No. 4 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.20	1.45p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.55	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.00	11.53	3.28
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	6.42	11.15	2.15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.10	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.06	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.58	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.13	9.19	10.13
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2.29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.47	3.12	Mooresville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.50	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.25	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Raw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C., R.R

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2.00 a.m	....	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 23 "	3 13 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	12 30 p.m	5 53 "
Orrville	7 10"	....	2 25 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07"	....	4 40 "	9 25 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40"	....	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	4 50 am	5 35 p.m	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 18 "	6 30 "	7 27 "	11 23 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 45 "	12 21 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 55 "
Plymouth	4 48 "	2 45 p	2 40 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 30 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	2 50a.m	12 15 p.m	9 05 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	5 40 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	8 10 "	4 35 "	1 55 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 30 "	5 34 "	3 01 "	3 56 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 25 "	6 55 "	4 40 "	5 35 "
" lv.	11 40a.m	7 15 "	4 50 "	6 10am
Mansfield	12 30p.m	7 43 "	5 20 "	6 19 "
Orrville	1 58 "	9 30 "	7 10 "	9 15
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07 a.m	11 12 "	2 40pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.20 p.m. Fort Wayne 2.20 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3, and 6 daily

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

FROM 135 TO 6 MILES

The shortest route from the West to

Washington, Baltimore
AND THE EAST.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE, THRO' TRAINS

VIA PARKERSBURG, Dec. 13, '74	Express	Fast Express,	St. Loui Ex.
Lve. Cincinnati	9 00‡ am	†4 30 p m	‡11 10pm
Arr. Chillicoth	12 55d n'n	s7 46	3 00 am
" Portsmouth	5 35 p m		11 10
" Marietta	5 50	12 06 n't	7 28
" Parkersburg	5 25 a	11 30	s6 50
Arr. Grafton	9 45	3 40 a m	11 10
" Cumberland	2 00 a m	s7 40	d3 20
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	6 51
" Staunton		5 15 p m	
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 am
" Baltimore	‡9 05 a m	1 50 a m	10 20‡pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50 p m	2 35 am
" New York	‡5 10	10 22	†6 15
" Boston	5 50 a m		4 50 pm

VIA BELLAIRE—Dec 13, 1874	Express	Fast Express.	Fast Line
Lve. Cincinnati (via Dayton S. L.)	6 30 a m		‡3 50 p m
" Cincinnati (via P. C. & St. L.)	†7 00		†7 10 p m
" Columbus	11 55	4 00‡p m	12 20†
Arr. Newark	1 00 p m	5 25	1 45 a m
" Zanesville	2 10	6 55	2 57
" Bellaire	5 20	10 55	6 50
" Wheeling	6 45 p m	12 30 ngt	8 00
" Grafton	9 35	3 35 a m	11 06
" Cumberlain	2 00 a m	7 40	d3 30 pm
" Martinsburg	4 35	10 15	6 10
" Harper's F'y	5 19 a m	10 54	9 57
" Washington	7 15	12 40 n'n	8 50
" Richmond		10 30p m	4 50 a m
" Baltimore	9 05	1 50†	10 25†pm
" Philadelphia	1 20 p m	6 50	2 35 a m
" New York	5 10	10 22†	†6 15
" Boston	4 50 a m		4 50 p m

B—Breakfast. D—Dinned. S—Supper. †Daily ‡Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE!

—AND—

PHILADELPHIA
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Tickets, and further information can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices throughout the West and South West.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. pass agt., Cin.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l ticket agt., Bal. Md.
THOS. R. SHARP, Mas. of Tran. "

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 30
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 23
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock of G

BRICK FOR SALE

FRITZ GROESCOP.

Having just burned a fine kiln of brick, about one hundred thousand, is now ready to supply all who want good brick at reasonable figures. Residence two miles north of Auburn on the Kutzner road; three miles south west of Waterloo.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the estate of Benjamin Rufner late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JAMES BARTON, Adm'r.

Sep. 3.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 25th, 1875. Number 46.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column......	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column......	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

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The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
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Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875 for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drunk on the following premises to-wit: The east one-third of lot twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.
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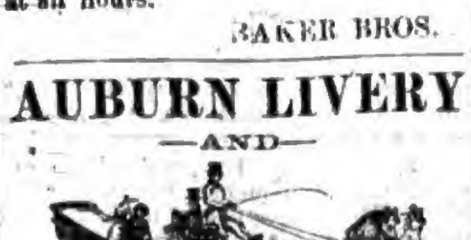

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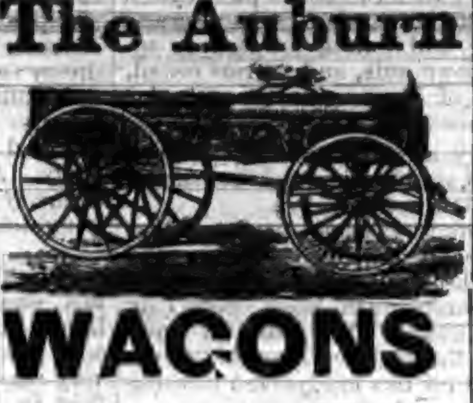

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Of all descriptions, and

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TESTING THE OLD MAN'S LOVE.

Mrs. Clark had been reading the Beecher-Tilton scandal until her faith in man had dwindled down to a very fine point.

She had noticed that her hitherto loving spouse had, for the past two weeks, been very low spirited and down hearted.

She thought perhaps he too had been led from the paths of virtue by the deluding voice of some bewitching siren and his voice was growing cold. But how to find out such was the case. Josephus did not show any signs of producing the statement, or confessing his guilt to a mutual friend

Her brow corrugated, and her hands clenched as she brooded over her imaginary wrongs and she determined to put the fidelity of her husband to the test.

"Ah! I have it," said she triumphantly. "I'll drown myself, that is figuratively."

Clark was a farmer in good circumstances, and being several years younger than his wife, and good-looking, it kept her in a state of jealously, and Mrs Clark proceeded to put her plan into execution.

Just behind the house was a very deep well, that had not been used for some time, and it was covered over with boards to prevent the cattle from falling into it.

She removed the covering from the well, and placing her bonnet and shawl upon the brink, she crawled in under a large gooseberry bush to await developments.

The weather was cold, and she saw her husband and hired man coming from the barn where they had been at work.

Clark passed the well without noticing the clothing, but the hired man saw them and gave a cry of horror.

"Mercy on us, Mr. Clark! Your wife has thrown herself in the well," he shouted frantically.

Mrs. Clark expected that her husband would tear his hair, and rush to the edge of the well, and after calling her all the endearing names he could think of, descend into its watery depths in eager search of her damp corpse.

But Clark did'nt do anything of the kind. He quietly took a fresh chew of tobacco, and then approached the well looked quietly into in.

"I guess the old gal has suicided," he said, without any emotion worth speaking of. "Jake, you sling them boards back again; I would'nt have that brindle heifer get in there for $50, and after dinner we'll hoist the old woman out of it."

"Had'nt I better get some of the neigbors here first?"

"After dinner will do, Jake. Business before pleasure is my motto, and I'm awful hungry."

Jake covered up the well, and the men went into the house, leaving the old lady howling with rage.

"I'll old gal him. I'll suicide him.—Take more pains over that pesky heifer than he does over me. I'll, I'll—

Words failed her, they were inadaquate to express her feelings.

After dinner Clark sent the hired man after some of the neighbors, and while he was awaiting his return he seated himself on a log, in plain sight of his loving wife, and whistled Old Hundred through.

The neighbors arrived and were full of sympathy for the bereaved husband and Josephus bore his honors very meekly.

Various plans were canvassed for raising the body, but owing to the great depth of the well they could not decide upon the right one.

"I'll tell you the best way, my dear friends," said Clark, pathetically. "She is gone and will never come back to this world of woe and trouble, so I think we had better let the body remain where it is and fill up the well. It will save a power of trouble and bother."

This proposition was agreed to by the neighbors as being feasible, and the work of filling it up commenced. Josephus threw in all the large stones and blocks of wood that he could lay his hands on.

"There," said he; "I quess that will do," after they had thrown a couple of cart loads of rubbish into the well.—"Jake can fill up the rest at odd times and rainy days. We'll have a funeral sermon preached as soon as I get done hauling wood."

Near by the side of Josephus stood a woman of about thirty summers or winters, and she been regarding the solemn scene with a mixture of pleasure and sorrow intermingled, and when the rest of the neighbors took their departure she lingered behind to comfort the aching heart of the bereaved widower.

"It is a great pity to be so suddenly cut down in the prime of life, like the flower at nobntide," she said very mournfully.

"Yes," said he, shifting his quid of tobacco from one side of his mouth to the other, "but Betsy was getting along in years, and we must be resigned."

"Just so, Mr. Clark, resignation is a cooling balm, as it were, to fill the void in a troubled breast, and I always thought your wife was too old for such a smart active man as you."

"Did you really? answered Clark, with sudden interest.

"To be sure I did; I always took a great interest in your welfare."

Clark was lost in meditations for some time.

"Miss Perkins," said he, "can you make good butter?"

"Now, Mr. Clark," she answered, blushing, "you are touching me on a tender spot, for if I do say it myself, I won't turn my back to any woman in the country making good butter."

"Good cook?"

"First rate."

"Understand housekeeping?"

"None better."

"Then I'll tell you what I have been thinking about," said he, picking up another large stone, and throwing it into the well, "suppose you and I get married?"

"Now, really, Mr. Clark, you are so sudden, and take me by surprise, but my heart bleeds for you in your bereavment, and—and I consent. Take me—I am yours."

The fond couple embraced, taking a kiss to ratify the bargain.

Mrs. Clark, under the goosberry bush, was boiling with rage, but she restrined herself for a few moments.

"I say," said Clark, after they had regained their composure, "won't Betsy's clothes fit you?"

"Of course they will, and it will be a great saving."

"And I will take that new cloak of hers, and make me an overcoat—a long one like the city folks wear," said Mr. Clark.

"Oh, my dear creature!" replied she,

"Sweet angel of my soul!" said he.

Just then something lit upon Clark's back; and he did not know whether it was a wild cat, or a streak of lightning or the devil, but he found out.

His charmer cast one glance at the apparition and scooted.

Clark is just about again. He says it was the worst case of inflammatory sickness he ever had.

But he is the meekest husband to be found, and the well is filled up.

Harum Scarum's Letter.

MR. COURIER MAN: My pa takes your paper and reads it to me and ma at night.

Ma said I might send a letter to you to print in your paper. I say it and ma writes it down.

My name is Harry and my sister is Mineova, but folks call me Harum Scarum, and they call her Topsy Turvy. I'm six and most seven.

We go to school. I'm in No. 10 and Turvy's in No. 8. I like the teacher well enough when she don't take a fellow's playthings.

I don't think much of girls. Turvy is pretty good when she plays horse, but she won't play horse much.

Turvy's got another cat. She is black all over, and her name is Cherry.

Me and some other fellers put her in the cisern for fun. We wanted see her swim and scratch out.

She didn't. Ma came and got her out and shook me, cose Turvy screamed so. Turvy is a great friend of cats. She goes over to grandma's house sometimes. I don't like grandma, 'cept her doughnuts, 'cause she makes me keep stiller than anything.

I know a dog over there.

His name is Billy. We harness him up, and he'll bark us all round.

I set him on Cherry, the other day, and she licked. He ki yied some. you bet.

I learnt some naughty words once, but my ma won't let me say'em. She washed my mouth out with soap suds cause I said gosh and something else.

I got mad once after supper, and I put on my tippet and rubber boots. Ma asked me where I was goin', I told her I was goin'out doors to say darn.

She said, "Well, run right along.

I opened the door and looked out; it was awful dark. I thought I wouldn't say it then.

I shall when the sun shines.

Ma said words that were too naughty to say in the dark were too naughty to say any time.

Turvy said, "Aint you ashamed, Harry?" I said I guessed I wouldn't take two lumps of sugar when my ma was up stairs.

Turvy hollered, "O, I never." But she did, cose I see her. Pa says I had better go to bed now. I guess so, too. Good night.

The trade in town Saturday last was immense.

The Truthful Pilot

The passeger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up beside the pilot, a grim old grayback who never told a lie in his life.

"Many alligators in this river?" inquired the stranger, after a look around.

"Not so many now, since they got to shootin' em for their hides and taller," was the reply.

"Used to be lots, eh?"

"I don't want to tell you about'em, stranger," replied the pilot, sighing heavily.

"Why?"

"'Cause you'd think I was a-lyin' to you, and that's sumthin' I never do. I kin cheat at keerds, drink whiskey or chaw poor terbacker, but I can't lie."

"Then there used to be lots of 'em?" inquired the passenger.

"I'm most afraid to tell ye, Mister, but I've counted 'leven hundred allygators to the mile from Vicksburg cl'ar down to Orleans! That was years ago, afore a shot was ever fired at'em."

"Well I don't doubt it." replied the stranger.

"And I've counted 3,459 of 'em o one sand bar!" continued the pilot, "looks big to tell, but a Government surveyor was aboard, and he checked 'em off as I called out."

"I haven't the least doubt of it," said the passenger as he heaved a sigh.

"I'm glad o' that, stranger. Some fellers would think I was a liar when I'm telling the solemn truth. This used to be a paradise for alligators, and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of fortynine to to the mile!"

"Is that so?"

"True as Gospel, mister! I used to almost feel sorry for the cussed brutes, 'cause they'd cry out e'en most like a human being. We killed lots of 'em as I said, and we hurt a pile more. I sailed with one captain who allus carried a thousand bottles of liniment to throw over to the wounded ones!"

"He did?"

"True as you live, he did, I don't spect I'll ever see another such a kind Christian man. And the alligators got to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Capt. Tom and they'd swim out and rub their tails agin the boat an'purr like cats an'look up and try to smile!"

"They would?"

"Solemn truth," stranger. "And once when we ground on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around, got under her stern, and humped her clean over the bar by a grand push! It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall. I wouldn't lie for all the money you could put aboard this boat."

There was a painful pause, and after awhile the pilot continued;

"Our injines gin out once, and a crowd of alligators took a towline and hauled us forty-five miles up stream to Vicksburg!"

"They did?"

"And when the news got along the river that Capt. Tom was dead every alligator in the river daubed his left ear with mud as a badge of mournin', and lots of'em pined away and died!"

The passenger left the pilot house with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn, and replied;

"Thar's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's make a liar of myself. I was brung up by a good mother, and I'm going to stick to the truth if this boat doesn't make a cent."

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The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The Magazine has done good, and not evil, all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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THE VACATION.

BY ELIZABETH W. DENISON.

A wonderful October day,
An atmosphere of gold and azure,
Made ready, one might dare to say,
For perfect rest and purest pleasure.

Some children, overworn with care,
Poor, tired children, grown so weary
With many things [illegible],
They almost thought the world was dreary.

"Shall we go out to play?" they said,
And then spake softly to each other,
As if their hearts were comforted:
"O let us go and see our mother!"

For she hath early called and late,
From mountain blue and shining river,
From where cool shadows lie in wait,
And where the [illegible] dance and quiver.

"Come home," she cries, "I long for you,
With hands so full of gift and blessing,
That all about my path I strew
What kings are poor in not possessing."

And when, with swift and eager feet,
These grown-up children sought and found her,
She met them with a welcome sweet,
And blessed them as they gathered round her.

Through lovely, lonely woodland ways
She led them to her fields Elysian;
Around them slept the golden haze,
Above them shone the mount of Vision.

"It is enough," the children said,
"Our hearts with thanks are overflowing;
Can heaven be interpreted?
The rest is surely past our knowing."

"Come up," the mother answered them,
And led the way through misty splendor;
They almost touched the garment's hem,
A spell was on them deep and tender.

Then upward still, away, away,
With strange new strength no toil could weary
Until they heard the mother say,
"Behold your world that was so dreary."

The utmost mountain height was gained.
Beyond the realm of outward beauty
Some higher law eternal reigned,
As grand as Truth, severe as Duty.

But if the mother showed them there
The secrets of her inner glory,
If earth, like Paradise, grew fair,
They never told the wondrous story.

They went their way with their hearts aflame,
And only by their nobler living
We know the benediction came,
And guessed the joy of their Thanksgiving.

MINNIE'S ALLOWANCE.

A Thanksgiving Story.

"Now you just say *turkey* again, Minnie Rolf, and I'll spank you."

So spoke Mrs. Rolf to her eldest daughter, aged about 9 years—not that Mrs. Rolf would have spanked her daughter; she never had done such a thing—never during the nine long winters and summers through which Minnie had marched or toddled her stage on the journey of life; but Mrs. Rolf was a widow, and poor and worried. She had four children, aged respectively 9 years, 5 years, 4 years and 2 years; Minnie, a girl; Bimmie, a boy; Carrie, a girl; and Bob, a baby.

They were all talking turkey, conjuring up visions of imaginary gobblers with preternaturally extensive development of white meat and unlimited capacity for dressing, whilst Bimmie, the boy, beat a triumphal gastronomic march with a pair of succulent phantom drumsticks.

But alas! it was all a figment of the imagination; there was no material basis of bird for all their oleaginous creations; there was no turkey—and no prospect of turkey—for the widow was not only poor, but very poor—ay, even, as a profane butcher in the neighboring village had said, deucedly poor. It was as much as she could do to keep the wolf from her door.

It is hard work with a thread and needle to keep away that *frizzly*, grizzly monster, with his great sharp teeth, who is ever waiting and watching to pounce on little children's stomachs, and gnaw them and tear them, and then lick all the color off their cheeks and the luster out of their eyes.

Yes, it is sad, sad work, and poor Mrs. Rolf found that wild beast of a wolf often too much for herself and her needle, and he would get many a snap at the little ones, which made her poor heart ache again.

"Turkey, turkey, turkey!" exclaimed the angry dame. "You may feel thankful if you have dry bread to eat to-morrow, and go down on your bended knees if there is a little butter to it. How on earth am I to buy *turkey?* *If* I get that work done—and it's a great IF, I tell you—it's ten chances to one whether the folks will pay me right away when I take it home—ten chances to one; and, *if* they do—another big IF—there won't be enough to buy a turkey, let alone bread and butter, and potatoes, and tea and coffee, and——"

Here the widow broke down and commenced sobbing.

"But we was only talking, ma," said Minnie. "'Twas only fun; we don't want no turkey. Do we, Bimmie?"

"No!" answered Bimmie, promptly, as though he would fell to the earth any gladiator who should dare to question the statement; and he crept up to the chair where his mother was seated, and, trying to put his little right arm round her shoulders, said, "Don't cry mother; I don't think turkey 'mounts to much anyhow." He spoke in that peculiar dialect belonging to persons who live on the borders of the state of infancy, substituting *t* for *c*, and *z* for *th*. But this we will not imitate. "Don't cry, mother—there's a dear, good mother;" and, as if to help her along and take the job off her hands, as it were, he started crying himself, at the same time patting that portion of her face which was not buried in her handkerchief with his little hand.

All the children soon collected round the mother, unanimously repudiating a turkey, even scouting, scorning and reviling it.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the widow, rising from her seat, and squaring her shoulders, as if bracing herself for another bout with the wolf, "this will never do, in no shape, way or manner. It's time for you, Bimmie and Carrie, to be starting for school; so put on your thing, and I'll get your lunch ready to take along with you."

So Bimmie got into his absurd little cowhide boots, and the ridiculous little concretion of patches which did duty as his overcoat, whilst Carrie went through a similar process with equally preposterous garments adapted to her sex, and they toddled off with their school-books and a varnished tin imposture resembling a book, labeled the "History of the Sandwich Islands," and called a lunch-box, containing several slices of bread, delicately anointed with the last cubic inch of butter in the widow's larder.

The residence of Mrs. Rolf was on the confines of a medium-sized village, in the State of Nomatter, and the children attended the public school. Their road [illegible] past several farm-houses, and each of these farm-houses owned turkeys, of course, besides chickens and ducks and geese, but all in their living state, covered with feathers, and moving about. These birds never suggested gastronomic ideas to either of the little Rolfs, so the poor children were at least spared many pangs of envy in that way; but the large turkey gobblers did loom up a great source of terror to little Carrie, to whom their ferocious gobbling and rustling were about equivalent to hoisting the black flag, and she wore a tiny red flannel jacket, which the turkeys doubtless took as a standing menace or gage of battle.

Well, as they were passing one of the farms—that belonging to Uncle Ira Fleshwick—and as Carrie was trotting on, some dozen yards ahead, she came upon a caucus of turkeys, whose chairman, or president, a bully boy with a red comforter, a very John Morrissey of a turkey, came fiercely forward in the usual style, scraping his wing-feathers along the ground, and made a personal assault on the young lady. At sight of this, Bimmie felt all the blood of the Rolfs tingling in his veins, and he toddled to the rescue, brandishing aloft in one hand the History of the Sandwich Islands, and in the other a hickory limb which he had hastily picked up in the road.

Boldly thrusting himself between the gobbler and his victim, Bim made a pass at it with the tin impostor, which (being merely held by a nefarious species of twine made of brown paper, which broke, of course) flew out of his hand and fell to the ground; then ensued a combat the like of which has never been seen since Thermopylæ.

The fighting weight of the combatants was about equal, but the bird had the advantage of being an adult, whilst the human was an infant in law, and we may say almost in fact.

"They fit and fit and fit," to quote a great writer. Now, Bimmie came down on his back, and now he came down on the gobbler's *knob* with his hickory—now Bim was backed into a bramble-bush, and now he rushed forth, ornamented all over with thorns like a pincushion, and made his enemy's feathers fly! Whack! fizzle! gobble! squash! cry! Hammer and tongs, at it they went, a regular rough-and-tumble fight. Bim had blood running from several cuts in his nose and cheeks (had he had six noses, each of them would have been bleeding, so often did the gobbler get in on his *claret jug*); his preposterous coat and ridiculous pantaloons were tore in several places; but he fought like a hero, with his stick, his hands, his absurd little boots, his head, and his whole body. Fortunately it was only one to one. Had the rest of the turkeys aided their champion, Bimmie would have been quickly vanquished; but the little incident at the beginning of the contest, which looked like a disaster, proved to be a most happy occurrence. When the lunch-box flew out of Bim's hand, it flew open, and the contents, spreading themselves on the ground, attracted the attention of the whole of the non-combatant turkeys, and so engrossed their faculties that they had no leisure to participate in the affray. Neither did Carrie take any part in the affray, but stood and looked on, with her little fists clenched, and her mouth and eyes wide open, in a nervous state of mingled terror and admiration.

How long the fight lasted cannot be exactly told, as neither the turkey nor Bimmie nor Carrie had a watch about them. It seemed but a moment to Bim, to Carrie an age; but the end came at last, and, we are happy to record, with a favorable result for Bim.

Giving a quick and vigorous swing of his hickory, he smote the gobbler on the neck, and the insolent bird, after gyrating, a frantic and confused mass of feathers and squash, for a few seconds, toppled over on his side and gave up the ghost. The fight was over, and victory perched on the hickory of Bim.

"You're a nice young wagabun, ain't you!"

Bim heard these awful words, and, looking up, beheld the head and shoulders of Uncle Fleshwick, leaning, like a Cornish Fee-Fi-Fo-Fum giant, over the top of the fence. Poor Bim!

Farmer Fleshwick was a large and fierce man, with a large mouth and large teeth, who looked big enough to eat him and turkey both together, with Carrie thrown in as dressing.

Poor Bim! He had just courage enough to run away, and away he ran as fast as his absurd little boots would carry him, up the hill, and over the hill, and out of sight, till he reached the school-house, and then he had to wait a few minutes till his sister, who was not far behind, came up, and then they both had to wait till they gained their breath, so what with the fighting and the waiting they were quite late, and received a promise of the usual punishment of being kept in after school hours.

Thus the two wee gladiators had a doleful Thanksgiving Eve of it. They had no lunch, the turkeys having eaten that; they had lost the tin fraud, the lunch-box, an inestimable treasure in their eyes; and they sat in mortal terror all day, expecting every moment the farmer would come in upon them with some frightful *lettre-de-cachet* from the village Squire, and carry them off to years of incarceration in a felon's cell. And when all this was over, they had the prospect of walking home and being waylaid by Farmer Fleshwick, with his big teeth and big bulldog, ready to do things from which the imagination staggered back appalled.

Indeed, when school was over, and their punishment was over, and the rest of the children had gone home to look at the turkeys hanging in the cellars, and the mince-pies ready for the oven, they held a dismal little council of war over their best line of march to that home which knew no turkey, but where there was a soft mother's bosom on which to lay their troubled little heads and weep away their tiny tears.

To go back by the road was a course fraught with too much danger. Uncle Ira was certain to be there on the watch. How about cross lots? There lay the whole world open before them; to be sure, the world is chiefly made up of cross lots; but, then, there are often high fences and hedges, and brambles and bogs and streams, to be met with in cross lots; and there seemed to be an unusually large number in that particular country.

So they resolved to take a circuitous route through Farmer Jamberee's pasture, along the outskirts of Hope's wood, through Kinsey's orchard (a ticklish spot), down the hollow, and so to the main road and home.

They accomplished the greater part of their journey, and were just looking forward to the warm fireside when for the second time on that miserable day they heard the awful voice of Farmer Fleshwick utter those blood-curdling words:

"You're a nice young wagabun, ain't you?" and there was the monster leaning over a stone wall, glaring at them, and showing all his great teeth in two double rows. "You come here!"

They could not resist—flight would be useless.

"Do you know you killed my turkey?"

"No—o—o—o, sir. I didn't go for—r—r to do it."

"Never mind; you come along with me. You're the Widow Rolf's boy, ain't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"That so!" said the farmer, and he led the way to his own house.

His door stood open, and the light of a fire painted it all red within. There was his wife, and a table covered with a nice supper, all painted red on the side to the fire, and everything looked bright and warm and cheerful. Oh! how hungry these two were, and how unhappy!

"Wife," said the farmer, "here are those two little ones that fit and killed our turkeys; leastways, one of 'em did, and t'other looked on. What shall we do to them?"

"Give 'em some supper," responded the wife.

"Well said—supper it is. Sit down, little folks, and pile in. If you eat more than is there, why, there's plenty more where it came from."

And they piled in. They *did* pile in. They—but words fail to express the justice those two young Rolfs did to the ham and eggs, and to the fish-cakes, and to the apple-sauce, and the bread and milk, and the molasses-cake.

"Now, little folks, are you all through?" said the farmer, sternly. "'Cause, if you are, I want your opinion on something." So saying, he produced from a closet a naked turkey, so large that, holding it by the legs, he could not lift its head from the ground. "There," he said, "what do you think of that? That's the turkey you killed."

The boy trembled.

"Now, tell me, has your mother bought a turkey for your dinner to-morrer?"

"No, sir," replied Bim, scratching the heel of his right foot with the toe of his left ridiculous cowhide boot.

"Thought as much," said the farmer. "Now, tell me, honest, what are you going to have for dinner to-morrer?"

"Bread," answered Bim.

"And what?"

"Mebbe butter, and mebbe potatoes."

"Well, that ain't high living, be it, mother?" appealing to his wife, in a husky voice, and blowing his nose. "Howsomever, lookee here, little Rolf, see if you can carry that there," pointing to the turkey.

Bim tried it, and managed to stagger across the room with his burden.

"That'll do first-rate," said Fleshwick. "You're agoin' to take that home bime-by. It's already cleaned, and fixed full of the primest dressing; so's all your mother's got to do is jest to put it in the oven; but, she'll find that out. Fust of all, there's something else fur you to look at;" and he turned to his wife, with little winks and twinkles playing all among the wrinkles of his eyes, and round the corners of his mouth. He spoke nothing with his lips, but his eyes said, as plainly as a circus-bill: "Now, then, you know what we agreed upon. Fetch it out."

So the good soul bustled out of the room, and in a few minutes she bustled back again with a big basket, which she placed on the floor.

"There, now, Carrie, see if you can carry——" Here she burst into a fit of laughter. "Well, I declare, if I ain't made a joke; Carrie carry. Ha! ha! ha!"

Carrie made an effort, but it was too much.

"Well, that don't matter a mite," said Farmer Fleshwick. "We'll carry it down as far as their gate, and then the little ones can each on 'em take holt of one side, and hist it in easy."

So they started, Farmer Fleshwick carrying the basket on one arm, with the turkey swung over his back, to keep the head from trailing on the ground.

The little ones toddled one on either side of the wife, a small hand clasped in each of hers.

When they reached the widow's garden-gate, the farmer unloaded, hanging the turkey on the fence and placing the basket on the ground.

"Now, hold on," said he, in a whisper, "you little ones wait here till me and wife gets a good place at the winder, and then, when you see us all ready, you can first carry in the turkey, and then both of you can run back and tote in the basket atween you; but, mind you don't say nothin' about me and wife being at the winder, or I'll never give you nothin' more, so long as you live. Promise?"

"Yeth, thir," promptly responded Bim. He would have promised almost anything at that moment, the full glory of the affair dawning on him in all its brightness. "Yeth, thir; I'll promise."

"God boy!" exclaimed the farmer. "Now!" and off he went, followed by his wife, to station themselves at the window.

It was not a cheerful scene which met their view. There was little fire in the stove, no steam came from the spout of the tea-kettle, and a crooked lamp, with a broken shade, spread but a feeble light over the patched cloth and scanty supper.

The widow kept her eyes fixed anxiously on the door.

"We must send 'em some coal," whispered the farmer to his wife.

"To-morrow," whispered the wife back.

"And one of them large lamps."

"To-night."

"There's no one in this whole wide God's world like you, wife!" and the farmer pressed his arm round the waist of his old spouse like a lover.

Here they saw the door burst open, and Bim and Carrie struggle in with the turkey between them, Bim holding it on his back by the neck, and Carrie supporting the legs behind.

The Rolfs sprang to their feet (all except Bob, the baby, who could not spring) at the astounding spectacle, and then stood in speechless astonishment when the little ones threw their burden on a chair, and then scampered out, only to come staggering back with the big basket, and bump it on the floor.

Then came a volley of questions and answers, and an examination of the contents of the basket, each object eliciting exclamations of rapture.

First of all, there was a soft brown-paper parcel, which proved to be sausages; then a hard newspaper one, which proved to be a jar of cranberry-jelly; then two unmistakable forms, which revealed themselves as bottles of crab-apple cider; then two mince-pies, then a bag of doughnuts, then some tea and some sugar, and a whole lot of rosy apples and brown nuts, and a great round, crusty loaf of home-made bread, and I know not what else.

Then they all stood round, clapped their hands, and laughed and kissed, and almost became crazy.

Then there was a pause, for the mother laid her hand on Bim's shoulder and said something in a low voice to the children round, which made them look grave and quiet. Then they all knelt down, and thanked the Almighty Giver of all good for this unexpected blessing which had come to them.

Outside the window were two figures, with heads bent and tearful eyes, who joined in the widow's prayer, thanking the same great Power for putting it into their hearts to befriend this small group of their fellow-creatures.

There were not, in all these broad United States, any happier or truer Thanksgivings than those which were celebrated beneath the beams and rafters of the widow's and the farmer's home.

Thanksgiving.

Our own severely practical age is not specially given to holidays or holy days—to feasts or fasts, when these interfere materially with what we call business. We have reversed the order in our division of time, as established in the earlier ages of the world, by placing business first and pleasure afterward. The old Romans divided their days into *festi* and *profesti*, thus placing the work of professional day after the feast in order of importance. Whether our rule or theirs is the best we do not care to discuss, only noting the fact and passing it with the remark that probably our plan brings in the best returns, and that if our feast days come less often, we may be better prepared to enjoy them.

The American Thanksgiving Day, now observed each year throughout the country, dates back to the earliest days of Plymouth Colony. The summer of 1623 was one of peculiar trial to the infant colony, owing to a long-continued drought, which threatened a total failure of the crops and consequent starvation. A day of humiliation and prayer was appointed, and observed carefully by the people that the calamity might be averted, and in answer to their pious prayers, abundant showers were sent to save the crops and the people.

In grateful acknowledgment to God for these signal favors the *first* American Thanksgiving was appointed and celebrated.

The second Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1630; the third, probably, in 1651; the next in 1664, then 1676, 1680, 1686, 1688, 1689, 1690.

The Plymouth record, for 1688, reads thus: "The court taking notice of the goodness of God to vs in the continuance of our civil and religious liberties, the general health we have enjoyed, and that it hath pleased God in some comfortable measure to blesse vs in the fruites of the earth, doe conceive that these and other favors doe call vpon vs for returnes of thankfulness to the Lord, whoe might have justly dealt otherwise with vs—and therefore, that we may be joynt in this, our sacrifice, doe propose unto the several congregations of this gov'ment that the 25th day of November next, which will be the fourth day of the week, to be kept as a solemn day of thanksgiving with respect to His goodness in the p'ticulars abovementioned."

After 1700 Thanksgiving Day was observed annually in the New England colonies.

Congress in 1777 appointed a National Thanksgiving Day, also in 1779, on account of the surrender of Yorktown.

Washington issued the first Presidential proclamation for Thanksgiving for Thursday, November 26, 1789.

The Fashions in Furs.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

SABLE SETS.

Notwithstanding all changes of fashion, the Crown Russian sable remains the choicest fur; it is as high in price as ever, and becomes more difficult to obtain yearly. The set consists of a boa a yard and a half or two yards long, and a muff showing three dark stripes, made of well-matched skins. Fine sets cost $1,200, but desirable sets can be had from $700 down to $200. Hudson Bay sable is not used as extensively as formerly, but is chosen by those who want a handsome dark sable and cannot afford to buy the Russian. The finest dark sets are $300. Lighter grades begin as low as $75 for the muff and boa.

SILVER-FOX.

Perhaps the most dressy of all the fancy furs introduced lately is the silver-fox—a light blue-gray fur interspersed with those "silver points" or white tips that are now thought to add so much to the beauty of any fur. The muff and boa cost from $75 to $200; a band of silver-fox trimming costs from $10 to $16 a yard.

CHINCHILLA.

Another fashionable gray fur for sets and also for trimming is the Arica chinchilla. This rich and velvet-like fur is beautifully shaded, and looks especially handsome when associated with velvet. The muff and boa cost from $60 to $75; the trimming is from one and a half to three inches wide, and costs from $8 to $15.

FISHER-TAIL SETS.

The sets of fisher-tail fur that were so highly prized last season are very difficult to procure now. This is a dark, rich, warm-looking fur, costing from $75 to $150 a set. The trimming ranges from $12 to $18.

BLACK-MARTEN SETS, ETC.

Sets of the black-marten fur, sometimes called Alaska sable, remain the prevailing choice in low-priced furs. The long round boa and muff cost from $15 to $25; trimming costs from $1.50 to $4 a yard. There are also various low-priced fox furs which to some extent rival the marten and seal sets chosen by ladies of limited means. Sets of blue fox cost from $30 to $40; trimming to match is $6 a yard. White-fox sets are even less than this, ranging from $20 to $25, while a border of the same is only $3 or $4 a yard. Lynx is a glossy black long fur that is very handsome for ladies in mourning; lynx borders for cloth sacques cost from $1.50 to $3 a yard.

MINK AND ERMINE.

The demand for mink furs becomes more limited every season, yet the fine dark grades are still worn by those who do not care for changes of fashion, and consider instead durability and comfort. The prices range from $20 to $75 a set. Ermine, which was considered the most dressy fur, looks *passee* now that fox and chinchilla furs are used. It is, however, the most suitable fur for evening, and will never lose its prestige entirely. A set of muff and boa, such as formerly cost $50 or $60, can now be bought for $25 or $35.

ASTRAKHAN, ETC.

Astrakhan, Russian lamb-skin, krimmer, and other black furs, though no longer novelties, are still liked for their soft rich fur, and may be obtained at very reasonable prices. Cloaks of these furs in long sacque shapes are chosen for traveling and for long sleigh-rides in cold neighborhoods. The sets are especially liked for mourning.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. E. H. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, has completed his annual report. It contains many facts of interest. The number of official letters received in that bureau in the last fiscal year was 685,000. These were opened, classified, indexed, and distributed by four clerks. The figures show that the postal cards are very popular. During the year there was issued 107,616,000, of the value of $1,076,160. In the month of October last there were issued of the new cards, 20,138,000, which is one-fifth of the entire amount sold during the fiscal year. The estimate of the number necessary for the next fiscal year is 154,967,000. The number of public or ordinary postal stamps issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year was 682,342,770, of a value of $18,271,479. The value of postage and periodical stamps was $815,902. The number of official stamps issued to the executive departments was 18,495,900 of a value of $834,970. The total number of stamps of all kinds issued was 973,275,025, of a value of $25,477,511. The increase in the number of ordinary stamps is about 10 per cent. The increase, including official stamps, is about 7 per cent. The postage stamps sent through the registered pouches to Postmasters numbered 359,462. Of this entire amount there were lost but ten packages, of an aggregate value of $250. The statistics of the Dead-Letter Service are of a quite romantic interest. The number of dead letters handled during the year was about 4,500,000. Of these 31,799 contained money aggregating $61,000; 14,225 letters contained drafts, notes, and bills of exchange, of a value of $2,987,847; 135,027 letters contained samples of merchandise, postage stamps, and miscellaneous articles; 3,740,000 contained nothing of value. There were mailed to foreign countries from the United States 12,500,000 letters. Of these 106,200 were returned undelivered. The number of letters received from foreign countries was 11,800,000, of which 219,100 were returned undelivered. These figures show the advantage which this country will derive from the new postal treaty of Berne. That treaty provides that each country shall retain the postage on all letters mailed in its own territory, and that no account shall be kept between the countries. The excess of letters mailed from this country over the number received from foreign countries is nearly 1,000,000. The net gain to the United States from the treaty, therefore, presuming all letters to be only single weight, is 5 cents on 1,000,000 letters, $50,000. The result of the operations of the new law, which requires prepayment of newspaper postage, presents a curious paradox. While the aggregate receipts from this source have not been as large as they were under the old system, the net gain to the government is greater. The Postoffice Department estimated that the new law would yield $1,500,000 annually. This estimate was based upon the returns from 55 leading offices for a uniform period. But the Postmasters either erred or did not make truthful returns, for the receipts from this source are less than $1,000,000. The government makes a gain, however, from the fact that this sum is mainly collected in advance at a few offices, where no commission is allowed upon the sums collected. The amount received under this new system is near $800,000—about the sum received under the old system in 1873. Of the entire amount collected, commissions were paid upon only about $100,000. Newspaper prepayment-stamps have been supplied to 3,400 offices—the total number of places in the United States where daily newspapers are published. The increase in the number of registered pouches during the year was 15 per cent. The system of registered through-pouches works satisfactorily. They have been used upon all the principal routes. Postmasters generally certify to their usefulness.

Miss Robinson, teacher of one of the lower grades in a Baltimore school, deserves at least "honorable mention." Fire broke out on one of the upper floors, and the pupils came rushing down in the wildest panic, when she ordered one of her assistant teachers to play a march, and, going from room to room, she had the children file out quietly, without breaking step—or limb.

Mr. John Sanford, of Montgomery, New York, went out hunting the other day, and had a $100 pointer with him. The first shot Mr. Sanford made at a quail he killed that $100 pointer, and now he considers himself the only man in the country precisely equal in skill and judgment to the Captain of a British iron-clad.

Danbury is a curious town. It covers a good deal of ground, but has only one street—Nelson—running through it or around it.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Over the river and through the wood,
To grandfather's house we go;
The horse knows the way
To carry the sleigh
Through the white and drifted snow.

Over the river and through the wood,
O how the wind does blow!
It stings the toes
And bites the nose
As over the ground we go.

Over the river and through the wood,
To have a first-rate play,
Hear the bells ring,
"Ting-a-ling-ling!"
Hurrah for Thanksgiving Day.

Over the river and through the wood,
Trot fast, my dapple-gray!
Spring over the ground
Like a hunting-hound!
For this is Thanksgiving Day.

Over the river and through the wood,
And straight through the barn-yard gate,
We seem to go
Extremely slow—
It is so hard to wait!

Over the river and through the wood—
Now grandmother's cap I spy!
Hurrah for the fun!
Is the pudding done?
Hurrah for the pumpkin-pie!

—*L. Maria Child.*

Pith and Point.

Every donkey that has a cold nowadays flatters himself that he is a horse.

Public spirit—Readiness to do anything which is likely to prove lucrative.

What is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness? The one is the sale of effects, and the other the effects of a sail.

"Mike, have you settled that affair with Lewis?" "Yes, he kicked me out of the stoop last week, and since that he has stopped bothering me."

A little girl in Ypsilanti, Mich., described the coming on of an ague chill by saying that "the cold streaks were playing tag down her back."

A New Haven miss, now prosecuting her musical studies at Freiburg, Germany, writes to her parents as follows: "I have grown so fat I have two chins, with a prospect of a third."

At the Georgia State Fair the prettiest baby was awarded a cooking-stove. The real danger of giving a stove to a baby is that some day when his mother is out he may put it in his mouth, and then he would have to swallow a tea-kettle before she could get supper.—*New York Herald.*

During the recent excursion of Texan editors, an intelligent compositor at Chicago alluded to one of their number, whose paper is called the Marlin *Moving Ball*, as the conductor of the *Mooing Bull*. The editor went round to the office to ask the int. comp. to come out and take a horn, but the int. comp. had taken down his coat and sold his string within ten minutes after the paper appeared.

A young Hartford merchant called on a young lady, a few evenings since, and was shown into the parlor to await her appearance, when the lamps being unlit, he removed a large quid of tobacco from his mouth and threw it out of the window, as he supposed. When the lady appeared with a light, the most prominent object in the room was that young man staring in a very embarrassed way at a big chunk of tobacco pinning the lace curtain to the unopened window.

"PRESS ON."

"Press on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And bridge it briskly through.

"Jump over all the 'ifs' and 'buts;'
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon o'er the ruts,
And poke away the sand."

Dr. Leifchild gave to a theological student the following rules for preaching:

"Begin low,
Go on slow;
Rise higher,
And take fire;
When most impressed,
Be self-possessed;
At the end, wax warm,
And sit down in a storm."

THE "FREE PRESS" MAN.

Madagascar has a newspaper, and its naked subscribers spread it out on the ocean beach and carefully sit down on it to fish and look at the cuts.

There are only two female cab-drivers in New York, but to hear them yelling "G'out the way there!" one would think there was a hundred or more.

A Georgia colored man has indulged in but twenty minutes' sleep per night for the last five years, and the poultry in that neighborhood are in the same fix.

Sergeant Bates was kicked while making his Canadian trip—yes, sir, actually kicked with a cow-hide boot right where his coat-tails gracefully bob! bob! as he travels. Shall Canada be made to pay for this, or shall we pay Canada! Let's have an understanding.

Brant Geese.

Mr. Hapgood gives, in *Forest and Stream*, an interesting article on brant geese, and concludes that they breed in the open polar sea north of 82 degrees. He quotes the observations of many Arctic explorers to show that they reach a high latitude and are seen moving on beyond even 82 degrees. That when kept as decoys in considerable numbers at Cape Cod, they have not been known to breed. That some years there are no young birds, in which case the season is supposed to be too short to sufficiently mature the young for the long flight south, beginning in September. These geese are found in very great numbers, and yet only one instance is mentioned of their eggs. They appear to breed beyond haunts of men, and have never been successfully domesticated.

The Speakership.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs to a Western newspaper: "Mr. Weight, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Commission, of Pennsylvania, and member of the Forty-fourth Congress, writes to this city that he is for Sam Randall for Speaker, each and every time. Also, that the seventeen Democratic votes of the Pennsylvania delegation are pledged solid for Randall. The fact of his own State delegation backing Randall so strongly will give him a good footing in the House; but he will have to yield to Kerr, who is growing stronger and stronger every day. The Democrats already here feel that, in this selection, they must have a man above reproach, and whose record is clear. Kerr is the only available candidate who fills this demand."

Sergt. Bates is reported still becalmed in Canada, stationary for want of money. The man who lends him anything, under these circumstances, will merit everlasting obloquy from Americans.

American Cheese Production.

In *Harper's Magazine* for November is an interesting paper on the wonderful growth of American production and trade in cheese. The business is of comparatively modern origin. The manufacture of cheese in Herkimer county, New York, dates back prior to 1830, but, while the establishments for the manufacture increased, it was carried on by each dairy-farm from its own materials. In 1851 there was an extensive dairy-farm in Oneida county, New York, carried on by Jesse Williams. His cheese had a high reputation. In that year one of his sons married and went to live on a dairy-farm in the neighborhood of his father's establishment. The father desired to have this farm produce cheese like his own—both to be sold together. The son was not a skilled manufacturer, and the father could not personally attend to both farms. At last an escape from the quandary was furnished by the expedient of taking the milk from the son's farm to the factory of the father. This was the beginning of the associated method of making cheese. The system of each man making his own cheese gradually gave way, and one factory became the consumer of all the milk brought to it. The American factory system, thus suggested and begun, has now become general, and has extended over all parts of the United States, and has been adopted in various parts of Europe.

In the same twenty-five years the home consumption and the export of American cheese has grown wonderfully. There are 500 factories in the State of New York alone. Canada has become a large producer on the American system. The whole number of establishments in the United States making cheese is now estimated at 5,000.

Cheese as an article of human food has become immensely popularized since 1860. In England and in other countries where meat is a rare and costly luxury cheese has become the great substitute among the laboring people. The growth of the export trade may be thus stated. In 1831, "butter and cheese" are reported in bulk among the exports at a value of $264,796, which aggregate had in 1840 fallen as low as $210,749. The value of both articles exported in 1856 reached $334,000, and for the ten years from 1850 to 1860 aggregated $13,049,971, or about $1,300,000 a year. In 1861 the two articles were reported separately, and the figures of each since then are as follows:

Year.	*Butter.*	*Cheese.*
1861	$2,355,985	$3,224,831
1862	4,164,344	2,715,892
1863	6,733,745	4,216,804
1864	4,146,081	5,892,000
1865	7,392,718	11,627,749
1866	1,267,881	6,096,928
1867	1,184,367	7,893,535
1868	382,745	7,019,434
1869	494,984	5,437,985
1870	692,220	8,881,984
1871	853,096	8,752,990
1872	1,496,812	7,782,938
1873	952,920	10,496,010
1874	1,092,381	11,898,998

The export of cheese did not assume any large proportions until 1861, but the value exported in 1874 was almost $12,000,000, and in 1875 was something greater, being three times greater than the value of the cotton and wool manufactures exported in 1874.

The New York Butter and Cheese Exchange furnishes the aggregate receipts at that place, and the exports therefrom for several years, computed by pounds. Each box is rated at 60 pounds. In 1874 there were received in New York city from the interior 2,204,493 boxes, weighing 132,269,580 pounds. In the same year there were exported from New York 96,834,691 pounds of cheese. Canada in the same year exported to Europe 20,000,000 pounds.

The production of butter in the United States is estimated by the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange at 1,440,000,000 pounds, of which 53,333,333 are exported, and 1,386,666,667 pounds consumed in the country.

As a food, cheese ranks among the wholesome and nutritious articles. It is the best substitute for meat, and its use is becoming more general as its manufacture increases and becomes more perfect. The principal cheese-producing States are New York, Ohio, Vermont, Illinois and Massachusetts, though it is produced largely in other States. So largely has the trade become that the New York Legislature in 1873 chartered a Butter and Cheese Exchange to do business separately from the general Provision Exchange. The amount of capital invested in cheese manufacture is estimated at $25,000,000.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sankey, the Sweet Solo Singer.

Mr. Sankey is a quiet, thoughtful, intelligent, gentlemanly-looking man; Mr. Moody a short, stout, honest and earnest man, very simple, very direct in his speech, but with more faculty for telling stories than for preaching, according to the present scholarly acceptation of that term. The immediate effect upon the congregation is produced by the singing, and the picturesque, not to say dramatic, distribution and manipulation, so to speak, of the services. The favorite hymn is the famous "Ninety and Nine," which Mr. Sankey sings with such wonderful expression and pathos as to draw tears from many, and affect even the most uninterested spectator. The following are the first verses of this now famous hymn:

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold,
Away on the mountains, wild and bare—
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, Thou hast here Thy ninety and nine;
Are they not enough for Thee?
But the Shepherd made answer: 'There is one
Has wandered away from Me;
And though the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find My sheep.'"

—*New York Cor. Baltimore American.*

Fast Mail Trains—Statistics as to Their Operations.

The following statistics as to the operations of the fast mail train in the West have been obtained from the Post-office Department: The mails from the East and Southeast into Chicago weigh daily an average of 32,202 pounds. The mails from the Northeast, East and South, into St. Louis weigh daily an average of 10,293 pounds. The mails from St. Louis to Chicago weigh daily an average of 1,218 pounds. This includes only the St. Louis proper and Arkansas mails. The mails from Chicago to St. Louis daily average of 2,553 pounds. This includes mail from the north of Chicago, and from Michigan. The mails going into Missouri for the country west and southwest of and including that State daily average 10,755 pounds. This includes mails from all directions, North, South, and East. Mails from Cleveland for the South and West have a daily average of 3,100 pounds.

From these figures it will be seen that the amount of mail matter distributed to the sections immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times as large as the amount received and distributed from St. Louis.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Bergh, in a general way, we take it that no humane person can withhold approval of his act in arresting an infant prodigy and the reputed father thereof at the Tivoli Theater, New York. The prodigy in question is called "Leo," and his prodigiousness consists in his precocious abilities in the trapeze and tight-rope lines. He is only 6 years of age. Bergh sent two officers into the theater, who, when the child appeared and began his performance, rushed upon the stage and took him into the wing, where his parent was found and arrested. When the audience found what the disturbance meant, they expressed their indorsement of it in a "storm of applause." The trapeze business is a bad business at best, even when followed by adults. A certain class of persons may derive moral improvement from looking on while a man or woman who sees fit to risk his or her not very valuable neck in "flying leaps," shoots between the balcony and the footlights over their heads; there may be a demand for such sights that makes their production in some sort a matter of managerial necessity; but there is absolutely no such excuse to be offered for the painful exhibition of young children in the like entertainments. People sit and watch the motions of these poor little "prodigies" with commiseration, and a mark of sympathy, and not of approbation. There can be little pleasure drawn by a right-minded man from the display of childhood robbed of its childishness and distorted into a speculation. For the fathers and mothers who trade upon their little ones in this way no words of condemnation are severe enough. We hope Mr. Bergh's vigorous protest will be followed by a general war that will drive this barbarous and cruel business from the American stage.

The Triumph of Corncob over Meerschaum.

How unsatisfactory is the possession of a meerschaum pipe? Supposing you to have secured a fine piece—the best piece in the universe, say—you would not be more happy than miserable. The whole universe seems leagued to destroy it. You fear to put it away, lest harm should come to it in your absence; equally do you dread taking it up, for there is the risk of dropping, scratching, breaking. While smoking it you cautiously keep on the morocco case; handling would soil the bowl, and you have heard that the coloring oil evaporates if the pipe be exposed to the air. The longer and more completely your precautions are successful, the greater your anxiety and nervous apprehensions; and if, after all (it generally ends so), the cherished, the inimitable, the invaluable meerschaum is broken all to pieces, your agonizing sense of loss pays dear for your season of uneasy ecstacy.

This ever-present excitement and unrest is destructive to the peace and comfort which should attend thoughts of pipe-smoking. Our pipe should be our refuge and solace rather than our care and torment. You will seldom find a smoker of age and experience indulging his habit through a costly and fragile medium; possibly, if he be rich, he will have you to his cabinet and parade before you a choice specimen of "real Vienna," but you will notice that the clay is still virgin; and having carefully locked it back in the cabinet, your experienced friend picks up some battered, disreputable-looking old corncob or other, which he loads and fires with a sigh of relief and satisfaction; and when he is through smoking he throws the corncob carelessly on the table, nor careth he should it fall thence to the floor; bless you! the corncob can stand it. Be not deceived by this seeming neglect, however; trust me, your wise friend loves corncob from his heart, and would feel its loss there, while the "choice Vienna" evanishment would chiefly harrow his—pocket.—*Julian Hawthorne, in the Galaxy for November.*

The Dead-Letter Office.

The following figures, taken from the forthcoming annual report of Postmaster-General Jewell, shows the aggregate number of dead letters received at that office during the past year. Those known as ship letters are the letters that are brought to different ports in this country by vessels in the merchant service who have no authority to carry the mails, but who have received them from other vessels on the ocean, or ports which have no regular exchange of mails with the United States:

Domestic letters—	
Ordinary	2,416,112
Drop	488,800
Returned from abroad	146,237
Held for postage	318,604
Misdirected	61,252
Without address	5,963
Returned from hotels	31,240
Ship letters	2,412
Foreign letters	210,877
Total received during the year	3,640,797
On hand July 1, 1874	516,403
Total number acted upon during the year	4,157,200

Marrying for Holmes.

John B. Holmes, of New York, is persecuted as well as unfortunate. Shortly after his arrival in this country he deserted his wife, who came with him from England, and married another woman. The latter died not long since and Holmes almost immediately promised himself to a young girl of 16. When the promise matured he refused performance, and upon the trial of the suit brought for breach of promise he was compelled to pay heavy damages. To crown all, before he was well through with the breach of promise suit his original wife sued for a divorce on the ground of desertion, and a decree has just been given in her favor by which Holmes is required to pay a certain sum monthly for her support and $150 for the expense incurred by her in bringing suit. He is looking around for another wife now.

THE INDIANS.

Synopsis of Commissioner Smith's Forthcoming Report—The President Will Adhere to the Peace Policy.

In his forthcoming report on Indian affairs for the last fiscal year, Commissioner Smith will make some important recommendations in regard to the future management of the bureau. That which will probably attract the most attention, and which is supposed to be in harmony with the views of the President, Secretary Chandler, and other members of the Cabinet, is the abolishment of the contract system of purchasing supplies, and the transferring the whole of this portion of the business of the bureau to the proper branches of the War Department when the purchases shall involve an expenditure of 1,000 or more. Commissioner Smith thinks it will be better in all respects for the Indian service if it can be relieved of every transaction of a purely business or commercial character, and devote itself exclusively as far as may be to the civilization and education of the Indians. His plan is that all supplies of clothing, annuity goods, arms, and ammunition, horses, wagons, tents, farming and domestic utensils, etc., etc., be furnished the agents for distribution by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, after having been inspected by an officer of the army to be appointed for that purpose, so that the agent shall be responsible only for the proper distribution of the goods, and that all food be purchased and dropped at the agencies in the same manner by the Commissary Department of the army. This will, on the one hand, relieve the bureau of all suspicion of financial mismanagement, and, on the other hand, will benefit the agent in his official relations with the Indians in many ways, and give him more time to attend to their education.

Commissioner Smith will also recommend that the Indians living on reservations within the limits of certain States be transferred to the care of the proper officers of those States. There are now living in the State of New York on their reservation, and under the care of the bureau, 5,000 Indians; in Wisconsin there are 8,000; in Michigan, 9,000; and in Minnesota, 6,000. In each of these States the Indians have reached a degree of enlightenment and civilization that separates them from what are known as "plains," or wild Indians, and the same systems do not apply properly to both classes. In each State there is property enough in the reservation, if properly managed, to educate each individual Indian to the average standard of citizenship, and give them permanent schools and churches. Commissioner Smith will recommend that the care of these Indians, their property and funds, be transferred to the government of the States in which they live, believing it can be better managed, both for their interests and the interest of the general government.

NO CHANGE IN THE PEACE POLICY.

A delegation of Quakers, headed by Friend Roberts, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, called upon the President the other day to urge him not to change his policy of peace toward the Indians. The President assured them of his confidence in the present policy as the best that could be pursued toward the Indians, and said he had no idea of altering it in the least so long as he remained in the Executive chair. He did not know how the impression got out that his views had altered, and he said the circulation of such report had caused him a great deal of annoyance.

AN ACCIDENTAL CURE.—When death was hourly expected from consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea of the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

ALL who have heard of little Charlie Ross should read the beautiful new book, entitled "Cherry the Singer," published by Edward A. Samuels, 125 Tremont st., Boston. Possibly it may lead to the recovery of the stolen child, as the character of the little hero of the book is partially founded on his own life and abduction. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of $1.00.

WE often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.

MISS PHEBE COUZINS, of St. Louis, has an able and exhaustive review of Chief-Justice Waite's decision against all women of the United States, designed for the lecture field and entitled "A Woman Without a Country."—*Boston Globe.*

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. Compounded entirely from Gums. 1856. LIVER INVIGORATOR. 1876. These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease, effecting a radical cure. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it is UNEQUALED, and is ALWAYS SAFE. Persons using should adapt the dose to their individual constitution, from a teaspoonfull to a tablespoonfull according to effect. For all affections of the LIVER, Irregularities of Stomach and Bowels, diseases dependent on or caused by such derangement as Bilious attacks, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and Female Weaknesses, 1 tablespoonfull taken at commencement of an attack of SICK HEADACHE cures in 15 minutes. YELLOW or SALLOW SKIN MADE YOUTHFUL by 1 bottle. TRY IT! For pamphlet containing useful information and all about the Liver, address DR. SANFORD, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry. Sarsaparillian and Its Associates. Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bodies, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

FREE National Granger, [illegible] Nat'l Granger, free to Dec. 31, '75 by sending $1 [illegible] Samples free. [illegible] Ag'ts wanted. Address the above.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, NOV. 25, 1875

Death of Vice President Wilson.

Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States died last Monday morning at 7 o'clock, of apoplexy.

The President has issued the following:

It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the Unite States the death of Vice President Henry Wilson, who died in the Capitol of the nation this morning. The eminent station of the deceased; his high character, his career in the service of his State and the Union: his devotion to the cause of freedom, and the ability which he brought to the discharge of every duty are conspicuous and indellibly impressed on the hearts and affections of the American people. In testimony of respect for this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant the various departments of the Government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the Executive Mansion and all Executive Departments in Washington, will be draped in mourning for thirty days. The Secretaries of war and of the Navy will issue an order that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtuesand services will long be honored in recollection by a grteful nation.

Signed. U. S. Grant.

Hendricks and Curtin are named for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Curtin will be remembered as a renegade Republican from Pennsylvania, having left the party a few years ago because he failed to get an appointment he was after.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

Are you not a little "off?" If we are not mistaken the change of heart was experienced by Mr. Curtin during the time he was an officer of the administration—Minister to Russia. Mr. Curtin is like a very limited number of Republican politicians—a man the purity of whose motives cannot be doubted. He belongs to the same political school as others of our leading men who no longer affiliate with the Republican party. He is in no sense a renegade Republican he is not a deserter from the party; he holds to-day the position held by the leaders of Republicanism ten years ago; but because he refused to follow the organization into its oppression of the Southern people, its ruinous financial policy, its systems of robbery and the thousand and one other features which distinguish Radicalism from honesty and reform, he became a renegade. The country would be honored in the possession of more such.—*Logansport Pharos.*

The Indianapolis Sentinel anxiously inquires.

"Who has been convicted? Who has been dismissed from high places with disgrace? Who answers as a criminal when streams of fraud abound, flooding the very highest avenues of trust and responsibility."

We believe his name is William M. Tweed, a clear headed Democratic reformer of the city of New York. —Richmond Palladium.

Yes, you are correct. William M. Tweed, the Democratic chief, is in prison, suffering the penalty of his crimes, sent to his punishment] by a Democratic court, but his peers in rascality, who have defrauded the people of millions upon millions of dollars are free, free to continue their infamous practices beneath the protecting aegis of the Radical administration. Boss Tweed is in prison; Boss Shephard is the bosom friend and confidant of the President. Tweed is in prison; Bill King, the prince of the Pacific Railway swindlers, is free and exultant in his defiance of the law. Tweed is in prison; the entire horde of thieves, who, under the guidance of Delano, systematically robbed the Indians and the Government during the past four years, are free to continue their nefarious practices. Tweed is in prison; Moses, Scott, and Bullock, the Radical Governors of South Carolina and Georgia are free in the enjoyment of the millions which they stole from their unfortunate people. Can the Palladium point to one of the legion of barnacles who, under the protection of the Radical government, have systematically robbed the people, that have been made to feel the penalty of their misdeeds.

Grant isn't a professional orator. He doesn't make a speech unless it is absolutely necessary. He told the people of Maine in one of his famous public addresses that if he didn't come to see them oftener in the past then he had done seldom in the future he wouldn't visit 'em pretty scarcely, or words to that effect.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIANA.

Childrens Sets $1.00

Ladies Seal Sacques.

SINGER & PYKE, HATTERS!

PANTHER IN WINDOW Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandus,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books.

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

From Angola.

Angola, Nov. 22nd, 1875.

—Weather good and a large force at work on the Round House. Will have it to use in a few days.

—If the old maxim is true, that a rolling stone gathers no moss, then our M. E. church is in a bad fix, for it has been rolling more or less for two weeks. Its destination is on Scaley-st., formerly Maumee.

—Its lonesome at our house since all of the girls have left school. We return our most sincere thanks to some of your DeKalb Co., girls for the many favors extended toward us during the fall term.

—Our ever smiling Landlord of the Eureka hotel has become pious since his return from the S. W. He has converted his dancing hall into a church. Well Peter always was a sort of a methodist, and a noble singer, too, and will have a chance to do his best. Now, who will follow suit. Don't hang fire.

Notice to Scalesmen.

All those having old dilapidated hay or cattle scales to dispose of can do so applying to our corporation men, the corporation having concluded to accommodate every house on Maumee st., with a set of old scales, and for ever after that street will be known as Scaly-st.— Bring them on soon before the ground freezes up so as they can't be set up.

—B. F. Smith, formerly a resident of this place, has been on a visit among his friends. Benjamin left here in very limited circumstances, five years ago but by having a good knowledge of the law and meeting with good success in a new country, he now controls some 25,000 acres of land in Nebraska, and is probate judge of Adams county, of the same State.

—The Methodists of Angola and vicinity have a grand skirmish for wild game this week Tuesday, but too late to notice the result in this week's paper. I believe they choose sides and have a sort of jolly hunt. There is good hunting here, though very little wild game.— Look out, boys, that somebody don't enforce the game law. Some of our young lawyers want business.

—Why don't the Auburn band get a pass over the Saginaw road. Ours have and did'nt build the road, either. This is more than the Company will do for the citizens along the road who gave one and two thousand dollars toward building it. It looks to me as if somebody was making free with that which don't belong to them. If they are the officers of the R. R. Co., they are only the guardians of the stockholders. If they hold any stock it is watered only and did'nt cost them anything.

Railroad Accident.

On the Saginaw road, Saturday last, as the engine No. 2, attached to wood train going north with twenty flats loaded, met with an accident near Freemont caused by section hands, having the iron up for repairing track. The train was flagged as required but there being a heavy grade it was impossible to stop the train in time. Nearly all the brakes on the flats were wore out, no blame being attached to any of the employees of the road. Five cars completely demolished and one the hands, Mr. Woodworth of Pleasant Lake, was seriously injured. Both mail trains passed over by 4½ o'clock P. M.

Angola.

The repot to the State Treasurer for the year ending Nov. 1 exhibist condition of the financial affairs of the State very encouraging. Notwitnstanding the extraordinary expense of two sessions of the Legislature, the receipts exceed the expenditures $177,181. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $421,394.85, against $244,203.78 one year ago. This is the result of Democratic administration.

The Post-office Department Register says that it might save publishers, and subscribers to newspapers, some little trouble if the latter were conversant with the following rules relative to newspapers:

1. Subscribers who do not express notions to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the periodicals are sent, the courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leave them uncalled for, is 'prima facie' evidence of intentional fraud.

Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana,
DeKalb County,

John Heffelfinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Danl Altenberg, J. P. for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 22nd day of December 1875, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart, pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend thee disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug tore.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Cures All Nervous And Chronic Diseases.

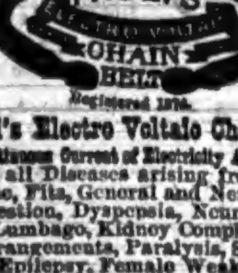

Paoli's Electro Voltaic Chain Belt

Gives a Continuous Current of Electricity Around the Body and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.

Prices $6 and Upwards.

Beware of counterfeits. This is the only Electro Voltaic Chain Belt patented in the U. S.—and the only one endorsed by Leading Physicians of New York City and elsewhere.

The rooster now with bursting
throat
Proclaims at dawn of day,
Where you can buy your Boots
& Shoes
For half the usual pay.
The terms, of course, are strictly
cash
The safest plan for all,
So when you want some thing
Large or small,
Just give Lordier a call.
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store,
next to the Bank.

CREAT

New York Store

IN

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard. Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes. As we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

DR. J. BRYAN,

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN OF THE

Clinton Medical and Surgical Institute,

147 East Fifteenth St., New York,

Guarantees the most Scientific Treatment and a Speedy and Permanent Cure in all cases so advised. His specialty for thirty years has been the treatment of

DISEASES OF MEN.

Every Chronic disease is treated, but special attention is given by him to Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Generative System, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Nervous debility, Impotency, Stricture, and all diseases of a private nature, and all who are suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of a cure, the time required and the expense.

All Correspondence strictly Confidential.

The Medical Fees are Moderate to all, and Especially to the Poor.

The utmost reliance may be placed in the treatment adopted, for

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR SPECIAL DISEASES

are employed, that have never failed in effecting cures, and which have been used many years with satisfactory results, and are therefore reliable, and if a full statement of the symptoms is given, remedies can be sent by mail or express for a full course at one time, without the necessity of an interview except in extreme cases.

Mercury, and all other poisonous drugs that injure the system, *are never used in this Institute.*

"The Glory of a Young Man is in his Strength."

And he who has obtained this glory, best fulfils his manhood. Dr. BRYAN is the author of a series of essays on the subject, as follows, which every man should read:

On the Degeneration of American Youth.
On Disease, the Fountain of a Thousand Woes.
On Hygiene, Food Essentials, Health, &c.
On Chronic, Malignant, Organic and other Diseases.

These lectures are of untold value to every man, but more especially to those who are already afflicted with Organic Disease, Physical Derangement of the System, Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, or who are weak and not aware of the precise nature of their disease, and who desire the best information on the subject. The volume is illustrated with engravings and will be sent on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

J. BRYAN, M. D.
147 E. 15th St., New York.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.— No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, Dr. Wilford, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experiedce should insure confidence.

Nervous Debility

Cured in every case permanently and speedily. No one need suffer from this distressing complaint. Do not delay, but consult either by letter or in person, Dr. Wilford, 142 St. Clair St. Toledo, O.

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway New York. 6m.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm existing heretofore under the name of Rakestraw & Jackman is hereby disolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by L. H. Jackman, who will settle all accounts of the firm.

J. H. JACKMAN
W. H. RAKESTRAW

Nov. 23, 1875

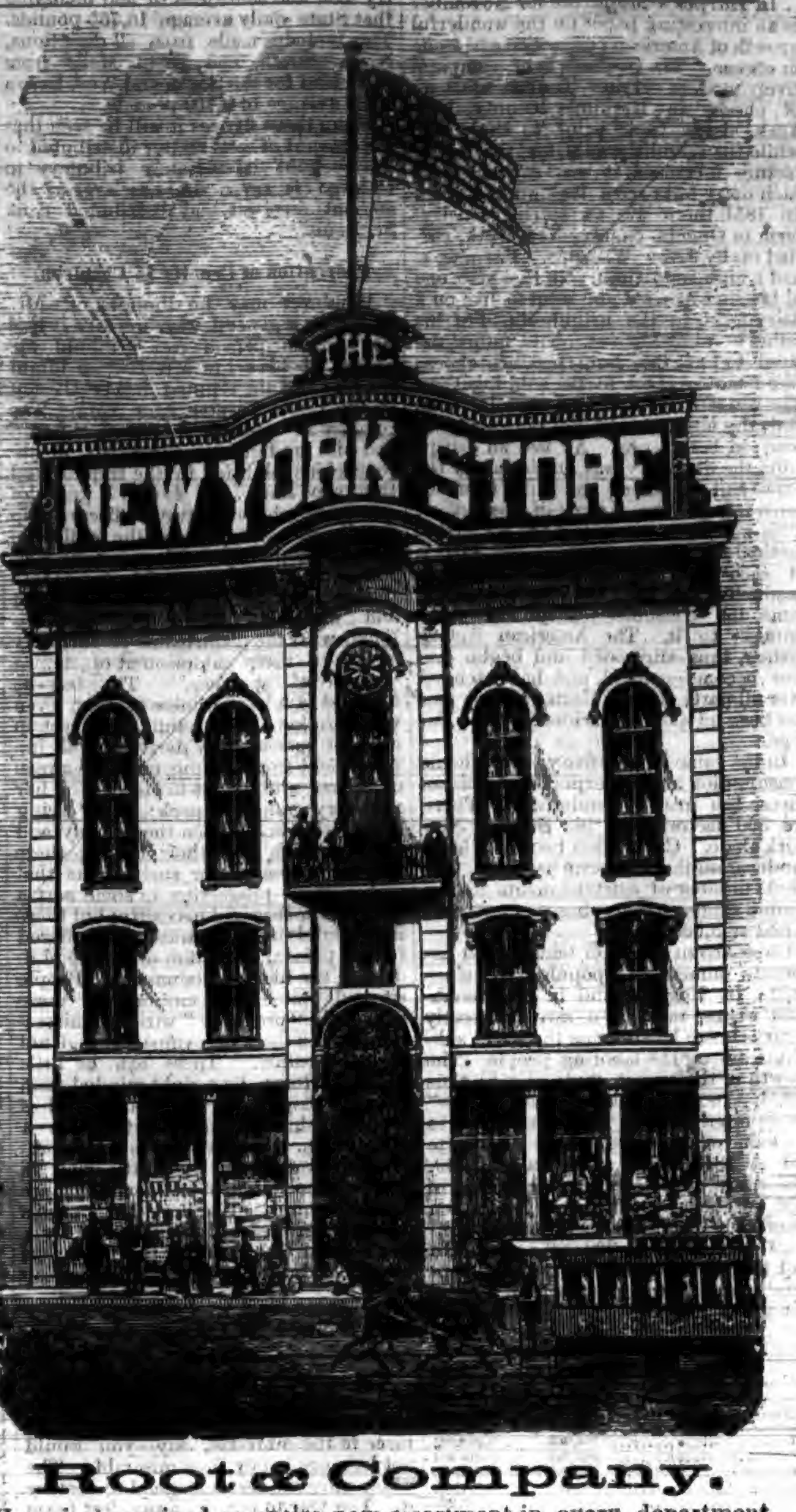

Root & Company.

Have just received an entire new assortment in every department of popular goods at popular prices and invite careful attention to Close Cash Buyers to their stock of

BLACK CASHMERES,

from 65c upward, and all other goods at extremely low prices.— Cloaks of every description at bottom prices. When at Ft Wayne don't fail to call at this popular Dry Goods house,

ROOT & COMPANY'S

46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,

Opposite the Court House.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES &
PROVISIONS ever opened
out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the FollowingPrices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cc's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.— Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.16	Hogs—live	$5.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.40	Chickens—live	.07
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.25
Potatoes	@30	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	.15
Clover Ceed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	45 @ 60	Timothy Hay	18.00

—Try T. B. Totten's new cigars.

—Go to Lauferty and see his suits from $1.50 to $25.

The T. M. J. cigar is the boss, at T. B Totten's.

Ladies FUR CAPS at Rakestraw & Jackman's. 3t

Two rooms to rent, up stairs in Hebel's new building. Apply to the Baron.

—Lauferty has overcoats from four to twenty five dollars.

—Lauferty's is the place to buy your clothing.

—The boss beaver boot for the least money in Auburn at J. E. Woodford's

—Overcoats at reduced prices at Lauferty's.

—Ladies hair, in any quantity, wanted at Little & Fair's, North of Rainier house

Lauferty keeps the latest styles of clothing and sells them low.

—Boot & Shoe repairing done neatly and on short notice at J. E. Woodford's

—Go and buy one of those live hats at Lauferty's.

—Go to J. E. Woodford's to get a first class Boot or Shoe made to order, and on short notice.

—Lauferty can't put the names of every person who buys goods of him in the paper, if he did in would take twice as large a paper as the COURIER.

—Buffaloo and lamb lined boots & shoes selling at bottom prices at the Auburn Boot & Shoe Store. J. E. Woodford.

—A large lot of new goods just received at Lordiers, the new Fort Wayne Shoe Store.

—Can't be beat, for first-class Boots & Shoes and low prices, at the Auburn Boot & Shoe Store. J. E. Woodford.

—If you want to secure a good bargain in flannels, jeans etc, go to the Granger store, where a large lot is being sold out at cost.

—Call at J. E. Woodford's the Auburn Boot & Shoe Store, and learn the low prices of Ladies, Misses and Childrens artics and all kinds of rubber goods.

Mr. Porter informs us that he is now selling off the large stock of casimeres, jeans, flannels, yarns &c., which the woolen mills had on hand, at cost. Go and secure a good bargain, at the Granger store.

Davenport has just received the biggest stock of Wall Paper ever seen in town. Nice new patterns from 10 cents up.

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875,—tf.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or account, prior to September 1st, 1875, will please call and settle the same immediately and oblige

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

Stave and Heading Bolts.

The following prices will be paid in cash for Stave and Heading Bolts at the factory in Auburn, by C. Beugnot & Co:

No 1 Red Oak	$3.25	per cord
No 2 "	3.00	"
No 1 white oak	3.00	"
No 2 "	2.50	"
No 1 Elm	2.25	"
No 2 "	2.00	"
No 1 White Ash Heading	3.50	"
No 2 "	3.00	"
No 1 Bass or cotton wood	3.00	"
No 2 "	2.50	"
No 1 Black Ash	2.70	"
No 1 Sycamore, Headings	2.00	"

Nov. 18, 2t

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Several new saloons are preparing to start in the county.

Billy Mensch, of Garrett, was in town on Saturday last.

The streets are filled up with wood. Its a poor place for a wood-pile.

See the new advertisements this week They may be of great benefit to you.

That contribution about the night watch is declined, as it is pointless.

FOR SALE.—A good horse and buggy, at half price, for cash. Call at this office.

Mrs. A. J. Little has purchased a mocking bird. It came from Moberly, Missouri.

Dr. Kerr, at the Swineford House, is meeting with good results in his new method of treating diseases.

Our plasterers were "throwing mud" last Sunday on the McIntyre block. We are "rushers."

Lauferty, the cheapest man in town, has just received a large supply of winter socks. Price them.

They are still working about the new jail building, cleaning up the rubbish and so forth.

Jas. Clifford and Sl. Locke, of Waterloo, was in town Saturday.

The Philomathic Institute, conducted by A. J. Little, was largely attended last Monday evening.

Several business men here don't advertise. Yes, worse than that, not even take a town paper.

Why is it B. & O. that our Altoona package is not left at the station regularly? We want this attended to.

We learn that the Links, in this county, have fallen heirs to a large estate in Chicago.

Winter is upon us and our sidewalks are in a frightful condition—some of them at least.

That wood is coming it very slow. Is your time occupied "plowing," or what's the rip-up.

The wheeling is bad in the country and our farmers come to town on horseback.

Ryan & Ford have turned out a new three-seated open hack. It runs nice and looks well.

We were visited by a light rain last Monday evening. It came quick and remained a short time.

We are getting new subscribers every week, and by a little effort on the part of our patrons we could do better.

To-day is Thanksgiving and it will be recognized by the COURIER office. No labor will be performed on this day.

The new jail is not finished yet, but the probability is that the Sheriff will get in next week.

McIntyre is rushing his building through with all speed in order to escape cold weather.

Mr. P. V. Hoffman, the enterprising attorney of Butler, has rented an office and will locate here in a few days.

A change of time took place on the Eel River road last Saturday, corrected next week.

There is to be a dance at Ensley Hall this Thrusday evening. Good music has been secured and a good time is expected.

Our local poets are requested to write on both sides of the paper; one printer can then work while the other commits suicide.

We publish a day earlier this week so we can spend a day of thanks. We hope other places of business will follow our example.

School will not begin until a week from Monday. This was caused by the furniture being mislaid on the railroad at Fort Wayne.

Mr Maloney, of the Garret "New" gave us a pleasant call last week. He assumes he is a Democrat and his name would indicate that he was.

The social connected with the Presbyterian church will be entertained by Mrs S. W. Ralston on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A general and cordial invitation is extended.

Peter Reiling, formerly with Vordermark & Sons., was in the city this week visiting with his wife's relatives. Pete is in the shoe business at Ronoake, this State.

The pin-back dresses were out last Sunday in great numbers. They don't occupy so much of the sidewalk as the "hoop-out style" used to. One good point at enerate.

Not many young men who goes to Sunday school, can afford to toss a dime into the contribution box each Sunday. But none of them are so poor that they can't afford to pay out a dollar and a half a week for cigars.

Those who promised us wood on subscription will not be necessitated to bring it before next harvest. We got half a cord this week.

The person who took a basket and contents from the door of the Granger store the other night, had better return them and thus escape publicity.

—Mrs. Little & Fair are bound to do the fair thing, and have put down women and childrens' FELT HATS for 50c each. Call and see them two doors north of Rainier House.

TO PARENTS.—How often does a slight cough or cold lead to the most serious consequences. Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at home. Physicians perscribe it. Thousands take it. Price, 25 cents.

The Steuben "Republican" warns the people of Steuben county to beware of swindling pedlers and dishonest scamps a large number of whom are traveling about the country fleecing the people.

Talk about 'clear grit' 'pluck" 'sand' etc., one of Auburns' innocent girls had the nerve to give her fellow the mitten just because he wanted her company home from church without taking her there.

John Hebel says our notice of the German dance was all correct except three points: No beer, no supper, dance stop at 12 o'clock. That ain't getting out o' the way much on a five line item.

It's getting worse all the time. Now our hackmen sing, on their way to night trains, "If you'll love me, Molly darling.' Where is the night police, oh, where, oh where is he.

The poet who wrote "There's music everywhere," is wanted here immediately. We want him to gaze on the fellow that is putting in the school furniture, when he sings, "Alas and did my Savior bleed."

Wall, the murderer of Cronkheit, near Fort Wayne, has been found guilty of murder, and is sentenced to be hung. This was the only thing needed to make Fort Wayne a full-fledged city and she is now happy.

If you should see on these dark nights a great big light ahead of you looking like the head light of a train of cars don't be alarmed, its only the Sheriff meandering out for a walk. He carries the boss lantern. None of your fire bug lights for him.

F. N. Wright & Co., are launching out in the lumber trade quite lively.—Mr. Lewis informs us that their business for the last year amounted to one and a half million feet, the sales being over $30,000. This indicates that low prices will draw.

F. E. Davenport has just received a fine new lot of truss goods, of a new style just introduced. They are made of hard rubber, and are much cheaper and equally as durable as any other. Those in need of such goods will do well to call.

FREE RIDE—The Eel River Road gives a free ride to everybody this Thanksgiving day, and bills have been posted announcing the same. Our people think a great deal of the Eel River road, and such arrangements will certainly add to its popularity.

The new jail at Fort Wayne did not prove strong enough for five persons who escaped therefrom last Monday night by sawing through the cross bars Fort Wayne should come to Auburn, and see a jail that cannot thus be trifled with. We have the best jail in the State.

PETIT JURORS.—The following gentlemen will comprise the petit jury for the December term at court:

G. A. Gates, Moses Willis, Joel E. Tompson, Albert Pryar, S. M. Knott, Wm. Sheffer, Geo. W. Gorden, Isaac Meese, Talma Rummell, Thomas Baldock, E. S. McDowell and John Yard, Jr.

There was left at the M. E. Church some months ago, the first volume of Clarks' Commentaries on the Testament with the name of Wm. W. Snider, New Alabany, Ind, inside the cover. The owner can have it by calling at Rev. Welch's, and giving satisfaction that the book is theirs, and paying for this notice

SEXTON, M. E. Church.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

One of our citizens has a lantern that requires haste in its use. He fixes it up in trim shape before he starts, and then if he runs, he can go three squares easy before it goes out. One night he tried to make four squares, got off the sidewalk into a culvert and after he stoped exclaimed, "By Hoky I came pretty near making it." It was a Wee mor(e) than he barganed for.

Philomathic Institute meets at A. J. Little's office Monday evening 29th inst, at 7 o'clock P. M.

EXERCISES.

Song: Recitation by Miss Hattie Griswold: Grammar by Mr. C. P. Houser: Geography by Mr. Geo. Gorden: Declamation: Song: Lecture, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, at 8 o'clock P. M: Song: Admission, Gentlemen, 10c Ladies free, By order of COMMITTEE.

Special Club Rates.

We will send the COURIER and any of the following papers postage free, one year, to any address for the sum set opposite, if paid in advance.

New York World and Courier		$2.90
" " Day Book	"	3.20
Cincinnati Enquirer	"	3.50
Louisville Courier Journal	"	3.40
Indianapolis Sentinel	"	2.75

The first meeting of the Philomathic Institute took place last Monday night and a large number were in attendance. From the way it opened we judge that it will prove successful. We could just as well have a young men's literary society in connection therewith as not, meeting on some other evening of the week. We believe it would be a valuable auxillary.

Our thanksgiving has commenced, and E. E. Williams the enterprising boss of the Auburn Fruit House, is entitled to a portion of them for a fine turkey, presented to us, for our dinner on that day. If there is anything that can make an editor feel that he is not entirely forgotten in a cold, heartless world, it is these little evidences so graciously tendered by great big liberal hearts.—Thanks.

For the Ladies Only.

Hair Switches Curls, Frizes and all kinds of Hair work made to order from "combings." Also want to buy hiar for which we will pay cash. Having an experienced workman we warrant our work. Call at Little & Fair's popular millinery store, two doors north of Rainier House.

Answer to Problem.

The following is the anylsis to the problem in last week's COURIER:

Dog eats 8-7 sheep in 1 hour. Wolf eats 4-5 sheep in 1 hour. Bear 5-8 sheep in 1 hour. All together eat 29-7 in 1 hour. The dog eats 8-7 in one hour he eats 4-7 in ½ hour, hence there remains 3-7 for all to eat. All eat 29-7 in 1 hour To eat 1-7 it will take 1-29 of an hour; to eat 3-7 it will take 2-29 of an hours, equal to 6 min 12 and 12-29 seconds.

C. P. HOUSER.

A gentleman not living on Main street one of our very best citizens, who is the father of one or more pretty daughters, has had his patience tried, almost past indurance by certain young men who never sleep much Sunday nights. He complains against so much swinging on the front gate. He says they have ruined its hinges, and defaced the pointed tops of the pickets with their teeth. It is a fact that any reasonable young man should at once admit, that gates costs money.

In full view of the fact that an earnest effort is being made for the suppression of profanity throughout our land, and that to sustain our present highly enviable standing in society, we should never let an opportunity pass to administer to it a rebuke, the very next fellow that wakes us up at five o'clock in the morning to borrow our shot gun, will be treated to a few quotations a trifle more to the point than demolition flinders or anything of that sort.

Some three or four years ago a drayman of this city owned an old horse, which took sick, laid down and to all appearence, died. His owner had a rope tied about the horse's neck, and then drew him out into the adjoining woods as food for the ravens. Some boys went out the next day to take the shoes off the old horse, and to their utter surprise found him up and feeding about the woods. The owner sent for him, put him to work, and the old horse is yet doing faithful service in the same line of business.—[Goshen Democrat.

The lower mill has been undergoing extensive repair under the superintendence of one of the best mill-wrights in the country. The Grosh Brothers are determined to have facilities for turning out the BEST flour in the country. When all their arrangements are completed, those who want a good article of flour will know that they can be supplied from this mill at reasonable rates, and that their flour will always be found as represented.

—Mr. Williamson has moved into the Shull building, and will not keep groceries as heretofore, but has opened out a large stock of glassware, queensware, woodenware, crockery &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices. Best coal oil always on hand.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

So superior in workmanship and style, is the stock displayed in our house, that competition with other Clothiers is out of the question. Our trade and customers acknowledge this fact, that our clothes fit better, are much cheaper, and in every way equal to the best custom work, really making us competititors of Merchant Tailors. Especial attention is called to the nobby line of Worsted Diagonal Overcoats, which we are selling to the "toniest" trade in the city. Study your own interest and deal with

Sam, Pete & Max, Star Clothing House,
Fort Wayne

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

A New Arrangement.

THE COURIER and Indiana State Sentinel for $2.75. We have completed arrangements with the Indianapolis Sentinel by which we are enabled to offer this paper and the Weekly Sentinel, in every respect one of the best weekly papers published, for the sum of $2.75 per annum. Only 75c more than the cost of this paper alone. Its editorials are spicy and always readable. It is thoroughly Democratic in politics. Its market reports are reliable. Nothing will be published in its colums unsuitable for the most refined family circle. Its selections are always of the best, and no pains spared to make it in every respect one of the best weekly newspapers offered to the public. Payable in advance.

Several sent in answers to the problem in the COURIER last week, but none of them were quite right except Mr. C. P. Houser. The exact answer is 6 minutes, 12 seconds and 12-29ths of a second.

But here's another, tougher than shoe leather:

A ship will sail 24 miles an hour in still water. It will take it 5 hours to go a certain distance up a river, and four hours to go down the same distance.

Required, the rate of the current per hour in miles.

In case you can't do that here's an easy one.

If 3 cats catch 3 rats in three minutes how many cats will it take to catch 100 rats in 100 minutes. Required, number of cats.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Nov. 22, 1875.

—What has become of the Debating Club?

—You should have had a spelling match in Auburn about three weeks ago so that some body would not have spelled Turkey without an e.

Another wedding.—Miss Hattie Reed of this place to Mr. Henry Coe, of Waterloo, Tuesday night Nov., 16th, 1875. Rev. N. T. Peddycord officiating minister.

—Some Three card-Monte men stopped at the Restaurant last Thursday morning and divided $600 among themselves that they had just stolen from one man. Their victim was from near St. Johns Michigan and had sold his property a few days before, for the $600; truly had his "money taken to itself wings and flown away."

—Tim Otis had a very narrow escape from fire last week. Three pet flying squirrels were shut up in a bed room to play and gnawing some matches on the dressing table till they ignited and caught some clothing hanging near. A gentleman passing on the street saw the flames through the window and gave the alarm. Some clothing was destroyed, but the escape was worth that much. People should take warning and not leave matches laying around loose.—Mice will do the same as the squirrels and probably many fires charged to incendiaries were caused in this manner.

"LENA."

The Board of Commissioners held a special session last Tuesday. Messrs Duncan and Wanemaker being it attendance. Architect Tolan made a report on the jail work, recommending its acceptance, and that the contractors give bond in $500 for the completion of the work, which was done accordingly.

J. D. Williamson has moved his stock of goods to Shull Bros' new brick building, on Words block, where he will put in a fine lot of glassware, queensware, woodenware, crockery, &c.

WANTED.

To trade a pair of Bob-sleds for a good milch cow. Enquire at Sprott & Son's.

Read the Advertisments, and learn prices.

What Shall we Do?

Now that our woolen mills have been destroyed our citizens seem to have settled down contentedly, taking no note of the future. But one or two have spoke of rebuilding, and they received but very little encouragement. There is no use disguising the fact that we will have a woolen factory in the county and if the citizens of Auburn do not care to build one, some other point will. With the material we have on hand at present, we can establish a factory here at a much less cost than can be done anywhere else. Three thousand dollars will start the enterprise again, and if this is subscribed as stock, another year will find it in full operation. Our citizens can well afford to do this, but the great difficulty in this place arises from the fact that those who are able never subscribe a cent, while those who can afford it least, have to bear the burthen. But we must have a woolen factory, or else we must stand by and see one of our permanent industries taken away from us. Can we afford to witness this, without one earnest effort to rebuild here. Circumstances favor us, shall we take advantage of them.

T. J. Toland, Esq., the accomplished architect of our new jail, informs us that his estimates of the building contemplated an outlay of $30,000 in its erection, but finds that the work has been done in first-class style, the best material being furnished at a cost of only $28,647.-78 being $1,352.22, less than was anticipated. This is one of a thousand cases where the erection of public buildings cost less than the estimates made on them, and speaks well for the economy and honesty of all concerned. Mr. Tolan has rendered valuable services in its construction and great credit is due him for the faithful discharge of his duties. With a good architect, one who understands his business as thoroughly as Mr. Tolan does, and square, goood workmen there is is not much chance of a job being put up against the people, as our jail will clearly demonstrate.

The contractors, Duncan, Crane & Co. have done their work admirably. There is not an unsound piece of material in the whole building, there is not one single defeat in the workmanship. Mr. J. R. Duncan, of the above firm, superintended the work in person, and saw the whole work progress inch by inch.—A fine mechanic himself no one could impose on him with inferior workmanship and our jail stands to-day as a monument of the care, good taste and strict economy that was evidinced in its construction.

The Board of Commissioners are deserving of great credit for their part, in the construction of the best jail, for the money, in the State. They first gave the work into good hands and then watched over it with a zealous eye.—They were determined in the outset to build a good, substantial edifice, for the least money, and that they have succeeded, no one need doubt who will make an examination of the work. They have been faithful to the people in the expenditures of money, and true to themselves in an honest and economical investment of the same.

GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 20 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and affected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 8 tw

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Carl Schurz announces that he has decided to permanently reside in New York city.

Anna Dickinson is certainly going on the stage. She has canceled all her lecture engagements, and will make her debut at Daly's Theater, in New York, about the 1st of January.

It is not generally known that the son recently born to the Princess Imperial of Brazil, Comtesse d'Eu, was delivered by the Cæsarian operation. The delivery was very painful, and the Princess' life was for a long time despaired of. The child is heir to the throne of Brazil. May he not prove another Cæsar!

The Supreme Court of Maine has recently decided that if a person buys a railroad ticket for passage between two given points, he has a right to ride an equal distance anywhere on the road, and in any direction. This decision is a just one, as the passenger is supposed to pay for so many miles of transportation.

Stanley, the explorer, was madly in love with an actress named Annie Ward, now deceased, when he lived in Omaha. This is given on the authority of the busy *Bee* of that town, which sets forth the fact that Stanley once offered a certain old inhabitant $50 if he would affect an arrangement by which he could marry the object of his younger affections.

Politically, the Senate for the Forty-fourth Congress, which meets on Monday, Dec. 6, will consist of: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 28; Independents, 2. Senator Booth, of California, will probably act with the Democrats, which will give them 29, and leave the Republicans a majority of 13. The House is largely Democratic. Of the 292 members the Democrats have 178, the Republicans 108, and the Independents 6.

A New Orleans merchant did rather a neat thing the other day. A young man about town called at his store to ask for a loan of $25, which he said he wanted for "only fifteen minutes." The merchant looked at his watch, noted the time, and then engaged the young gentleman in conversation on general topics. After a pleasant chat of some duration, he looked at his watch again and remarked that, as the time was up, he presumed the money was not needed now, and politely bowed his visitor out.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, in a lecture delivered in New York the other day, gave a laughable description of a breakfast he took with Mr. Gladstone in an Icelandic farm-house, wherein the two sat on opposite sides of a big wash-basin filled with a white and horribly sour substance called "skea," and each took alternate dips at it with horn spoons. Mr. Gladstone did not seem to relish it much, and held back till he saw how rapidly it was disappearing on the other side, when he went in and did manfully.

The Bostonians are once more exercised at the possibility of losing another of their old landmarks—this time King's Chapel. The preliminary steps have already been taken toward widening School street, which will involve the loss of the chapel and its old burial-ground, where Gov. Winthrop, John Cotton, John Davenport, John Oxenbridge and Thomas Bridge, the first four pastors of the chapel, are sleeping, and where there are stones dating back to 1658. The first chapel was built in 1686, but by the middle of the last century fell into decay, and in 1754 the present structure was built.

"Unser Fritz," who is coming to visit us next year, is the second Royal Prince who has promised to visit America during the Exhibition in Philadelphia. He is the only son of the present Emperor of Germany, and is heir to the imperial throne. He is now in the 44th year of his age, is a General Field Marshal in the German army, and was a famous commander during the wars with Austria and France. In a population like ours, where the German element is so extensive and important, there will be no need of asking that such visitors be heartily welcomed. A famine in lager beer may be expected shortly after his arrival.

A Pittsburgh genius has devised a cunning scheme to raise money for the completion of the Washington monument. He proposes that, as the remains of George Washington are still in a good state of preservation (!), they shall be removed to Philadelphia upon the occasion of the Centennial, and be exhibited to the crowd at so much per head, the proceeds to be devoted to the completion of the monument. This genius also suggests that the remains of Lincoln might also be borrowed and placed on exhibition as an additional attraction. Imagine the bones of Washington and Lincoln being carted over the country and exhibited to the gaping public at 50 cents a head!

There is considerable stir among the manufacturers of Pittsburgh over the project of supplying the iron mills and factories of that city with gas from the great natural wells of Butler county, some twenty-five miles distant. It is claimed that if the project realizes all that is anticipated for it, all the manufactories will in a year or two be run by gas. As a consequence, production will be cheapened to such an extent that Pittsburgh's supremacy as a manufacturing city will be assured, and an export trade of great importance will be built up; from a sooty-begrimed people they will become clean, tidy and handsome as their neighbors; and then, besides, they will lose forever that hated name of the "Smoky City." Happy Pittsburghers! May they realize their cherished dream to its fullest extent.

The Singer will case has been suddenly adjourned, at New York, by mutual consent of counsel. Meanwhile new developments are constantly occurring which promise one of the most remarkable domestic revelations ever made in the records of the courts in this country. A proposition has been made by the legatees to compromise with the contestant, Mary Ann Foster, by paying her $200,000, but this she has refused, and states her determination to have $4,000,000 or nothing. The most remarkable feature of the case, however, is the fact that while there are over twenty children mentioned in the will and provided for, there are numerous others, not mentioned, who are now putting in their appearance from all parts of the country and claiming their share of the vast fortune.

It will be eighteen years the 7th of next December since a Democratic Speaker has been elected by the National House of Representatives. In that interval the Republican party has controlled the House for nine consecutive Congresses. At the beginning of the Thirty-fifth Congress, James L. Orr, of South Carolina (who lately died as Minister to Russia), was elected as a Democratic Speaker, and served from December 7, 1857, to March 4, 1859. He was succeeded by William Pennington, of New Jersey, who was elected Speaker, as a compromise Republican, after a protracted balloting and exciting contest of nearly eight weeks, on February 1, 1860. Then came the Thirty-seventh or War Congress of 1861, which met on the 4th of July, and elected Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, succeeded him for the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and James G. Blaine, of Maine, in turn succeeded Mr. Colfax for the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, which were some time ago stolen from the wife of Brick Pomeroy, in New York, have just been recovered by the aid of a clairvoyant.... The Brooklyn scandal volcano is beginning to rumble again. Mrs. Moulton does not propose to accept in silence the action of Mr. Beecher's church in dropping her name from its roll of membership, and will appeal her case to a council of Congregational ministers.... Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, has been seriously injured by the kick of a vicious horse.

Geo. L. Fox ("Humpty Dumpty"), the well-known actor of New York, has become insane from overwork and injury received while on a Western trip.... A murderous affray took place in Philadelphia last week between a party of men, in which a man named Wooster had a long-bladed knife pushed through his head just below the brain, the handle breaking off close to the head.

Orrin Marshall, of Stoughton, Mass., in a fit of jealousy, last week, shot and killed his wife, and then committed suicide.... The Fall River (Mass.) manufacturers have dispatched a commission to England to make arrangements for the exportation of their fabrics to that country.... Upon the affidavits of the depositors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank of New York, the late President and Secretaries of the bank have been arrested and placed under bonds to answer to the charge of perjury.... The Court of Appeals of New York has refused Tweed a reduction of bail and a bill of particulars.

Another of the suits growing out of the Tilton-Beecher scandal, the libel suit of Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, for $100,000 damages, came up in the Brooklyn Court the other day, and was postponed to the next term.... Mark M. Pomeroy, better known as "Brick" Pomeroy, the editor of the New York *Democrat*, has joined the noble army of bankrupts. His liabilities aggregate over $140,000. Assets, *nil*.

Three laborers were killed by a collision on the Pan-Handle Railroad, near Dennison Station, Pa., last week...The New York tea trade is in a sadly demoralized state, judging from the large number of failures recently announced in that line. Some of the heaviest dealers in the city have gone to the wall.... A Philadelphia dispatch announces that Charley Ross has been seen in Connecticut. He was in charge of a woman at Thomaston, and fully identified as the the lost boy by a brother of Mr. C. K. Ross. Before proper measures could be taken to detain the woman, however, she and the boy suddenly disappeared. Detectives are now following her up.

THE WEST.

The mystery which at first shrouded the loss of the steamship Pacific has been cleared up. A vessel cruising for survivors in the vicinity of the disaster discovered upon an island the Master and crew of the ship Orpheus, which ran upon a reef and sunk. The Captain of the Orpheus states that his vessel collided with an unknown steamship, undoubtedly the Pacific, and sustained serious damage. He imagined that the steamer had received little injury, and that she would put about and render him needed assistance. But the steamship kept on her course, and finally disappeared in the distance. The Master of the Orpheus affirms that he used every means possible to avoid colliding, but that for some reason the lights of the Pacific were not visible when they ought to have been, and she bore down upon the Orpheus as though utterly oblivious of her presence. The vessels struck and parted, when the Orpheus sought a harbor, but, making a mistake in her reckoning, she struck a reef and went down, all hands being saved.... The jury in the great Ward will case, at Toledo, failed to agree on a verdict. Eight were in favor of breaking the will and four in favor of sustaining it.

Col. Joyce, ex-Revenue Agent, who was recently convicted at Jefferson City, Mo., of revenue frauds, has been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Joyce made an eloquent appeal to the Court in mitigation of his sentence, asserting his innocence, and declaring that he was convicted on the testimony of perjured witnesses.... The population of Kansas, according to the new State census, is 543,000.

The Western millers propose to give all their Eastern-bound freight to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, provided it will keep out of the trunk-line combination.... Advices from the Black Hills report the discovery of rich diggings in the northern hills.

A party of miners who were driven out of the Black hills by the [illegible] have arrived at Kansas City. They report having found rich placer diggings, and, if let alone, could have easily earned $10 a day to the man.

Eighteen Mormons, living at Franklin, Idaho, have been indicted for polygamy.... Counterfeit fives on the First National Bank of Peru, Ill., and First National Bank of Galena, Ill., are in circulation. Look out for them.... There was a general fall of snow throughout the Northwest on the 14th inst., the first of the season.

A remarkable tragedy was recently enacted at a rural school house near Warrensburg, Mo. Jerry Foster, a colored Methodist preacher, became jealous of Peter Hawkins, another colored preacher, on the the latter accepting an invitation to feed the Mount Olive lambs. Foster went to the window of the house and seeing the brethren listening enraptured at Peter's words of wisdom, drew a revolver and fired. The bullet missed the mark, but fatally wounded another man. A second ball had the same result, and the congregation hurriedly dispersed, while Foster escaped in the darkness.... The entire party engaged in the murder of the four Italians at Denver, about a month ago, have been arrested. It is believed they will all be hanged—there are seven of them. Some of the band have confessed.

Henry Hallenshed and his wife have been sentenced to death, at Hermann, Mo., for the murder of their son-in-law in June last.... Brigham Young is out of jail again. Chief-Justice White, of Utah, having decided that the order of Judge Boreman committing him for contempt was void. So Ann Eliza won't get her alimony after all.

THE SOUTH.

The eastern section of Tennessee experienced a severe earthquake shock on the 12th of November.

Advices from all parts of the South indicate that on an average the cotton crop of 1875 will fully equal if it does not exceed in quantity and quality the product of former years.... Three of the Owen county (Ky.) Ku-Klux have been convicted.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Brownsville, Texas, has been investigating the Mexican raid business, and report that for a distance of 600 miles in length and 100 in breadth along the border the Americans have been ordered to leave their ranches by the Mexican bandits, and that 100,000 cattle are stolen yearly by the greasers.

Paul Morphy, of New Orleans, the famous chess-player, has become a hopeless maniac.... Wm. A. Borden, confidential clerk of J. S. Mitchell & Co., boiler makers, of Louisville, Ky., is a defaulter in the sum of $5,000. Gambling did it.

The monument to Edgar Allan Poe, at Baltimore, was dedicated on the 17th inst., with imposing ceremonies.... The new City Hall of Louisville was seriously damaged by fire last week.

It is rumored that the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad will shortly pass into the hands of the Illinois Central Company, which will give that road an unbroken line from Chicago to New Orleans.... Things are becoming lively on both sides of the Rio Grande River. Col. Terragas, of the Mexican army, recently drove a band of Indians across the river into Texas, killing twenty-five of them, and losing fifteen of his own men. The Indians are supposed to be a band driven by our troops into Mexican territory. A portion of the 8th United States Cavalry have recently crossed into Mexico, near Edinburg, in pursuit of cattle thieves.

WASHINGTON.

The majorities of the Wisconsin State officers, except Governor, are as follows, all being the Democratic candidates: Lieutenant Governor, Charles Parker, 1,312 majority; Secretary of State, Peter Doyle, 1,144; Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuehn, 3,198; Attorney General, A. Scott Sloan, 2,193; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Searing, 1,213. The majority of Ludington, Republican, over Taylor, Democrat, for Governor, is 715.

The total amount of interest paid on the public debt of the United States for the last fiscal year was $96,000,000.... Secretary Bristow has issued ten calls for the redemption of 5.20 bonds, aggregating $15,769,950, which completes the redemption of that class of bonds of 1864.... Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt makes a supplemental report upon the subject of the taxation of capital, deposits and circulation of national banks. The amount realized during the last fiscal year was $7,270,758.40. The total sum received for taxation since the organization of national banks is $64,989,374.46.

Postmaster-General Jewell gives the lie direct to the rumor that he contemplates resigning.

The trouble with Spain, growing out of a demand on the part of our Government for a modification of the treaty of 1795, is at an end, the Spanish Government having agreed to concede all that we ask.

POLITICAL.

The total vote polled for Governor at the recent election in Pennsylvania was 609,564, Gov. Hartranft receiving 12,030 majority over Pershing, Democrat.... Chief Justice Waite says he would under no circumstances accept a nomination for President.... Ex-Senator Pease has been reinstated in the Vicksburg Postoffice.... The official majority of Pillsbury (Rep.) for Governor of Minnesota is 11,899.... Alabama has ratified her new State Constitution by a large majority.... Complete returns of the Wisconsin election make the majority of Ludington (Rep.) for Governor 820. The Democrats elect the balance of the State officers.

GENERAL.

The ship Calcutta, from Quebec to Liverpool, has been lost at sea. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.

Another shocking marine disaster, resulting in the sacrifice of fifteen lives, is reported. The brig Morue, from St. Pierre, N. F., for France, was capsized at sea, and thirteen passengers and two of the crew drowned.... The remains of Guibord have been reinterred in the Roman Catholic cemetery, at Montreal, without disturbance.

The testimony in the trial of Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue, at St. Louis, is of a most startling character. It clearly showed the existence of a powerful combination between Government officials and others to defraud the Government of its tax on distilled spirits. The distillers made regular contributions, which were shared between the conspirators, and in consideration thereof the whisky went into consumption free.

The house of Dennis Cunningham, at Craigville, Canada, was recently destroyed by fire, and four children perished in the flames.... The Commission appointed to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the acquisition of the Black Hills reservation, have made their report to the Secretary of the Interior. The report gives a full and concise history of the whole affair, including a statement of the reasons of failure, conspicuous among which was the interference of white men who were interested in having a large money payment to the Indians, of which they hoped to despoil them. The Commission urge a thorough revision of our relations with the whole Indian population west of the Mississippi. They recommend (1) that Congress shall provide by law for the separation of all Sioux Indians between the ages of 6 and 16 years from the adult population, and make provision for their thorough education; (2) that the adults shall perform labor as a condition of subsistence; (3) that every Indian be encouraged in the acquisition of private property; (4) that supplies be hereafter furnished under the supervision of officers of the army; (5) that all Indian agencies be abolished; (6) that the Government take possession of the Black Hills, paying to the Sioux a fair equivalent therefor, such sum to be paid to become part of the fund required in the general plan to educate and civilize the Sioux.

FOREIGN.

The crew of the British ship Lennie, from Antwerp to New York, recently mutinied, and killed the Master, mate and boatswain.... Servia has withdrawn her troops from the Turkish frontier, and the army of the Sultan has likewise retired. This is a step toward a settlement of the pending difficulties.

Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, Eng., was recently inundated by an immense tidal wave ten feet high, which caused much damage to shipping and other property.... The movements of the Prince of Wales, in India, are seriously hampered by the prevalence of cholera.... Disastrous floods are reported throughout England and Ireland.... Cardinal McCloskey has sailed for home.

A severe battle has been fought between Turkish troops and Herzegovinians, near Gotacho, resulting in the total rout of the troops, with the loss of nearly 1,000 killed, together with all their ammunition, baggage and several cannon.

The British ship Astrida, from London to the United States, has been lost off Andressell, near Boulogne. Nine of her crew were drowned. Many other vessels were wrecked on the French and English coasts by the recent gale, which is represented as the most destructive for years. It is estimated that the damage caused in London by the tide in the Thames, which was the highest on record, will reach fully $5,000,000.

The Turks have gained an important victory over the insurgents in Bosnia.... The letter which Don Carlos recently addressed to King Alfonso, mentioned heretofore, did not make proposals for peace, but offered to unite their forces and make common cause against the United States, should the Cuban difficulties cause a war between this country and Spain.... The statement that the German Crown Prince intended visiting this country next year is now denied.

A Berlin dispatch says the German Catholic priests are submitting to the ecclesiastical laws.... The Spanish Gen. Quesada has been commanded, by royal order, to henceforth receive no communication from Don Carlos except an announcement of the unconditional submission of himself and his partisans.

The Black Hills---Prof. Jenney's Report.

The official report of Prof. Jenney of the geological survey of the Black Hills has been published. We reproduce that portion relating to gold deposits in the hills:

> That portion of the hills which may be designated as Harney's Peak gold field is almost wholly in Dakota, and extends about fifty miles north and south, with an average breadth of nearly twenty miles, covering an area of not less than 800 square miles. The valuable gold deposits, however, are found in the valleys of the streams which drain that area, the gold being derived from the disintegration of the quartz ledges, which are very numerous in the rocks of that region.
>
> The most extensive and valuable deposits of auriferous gravel discovered during the past season were in the valleys of Spring and Rapid Creeks, and their tributaries, where in almost every case the gravel bars are very advantageously situated for working, and many natural circumstances contribute materially to the profitable extracting of the gold which they contain.
>
> Timber of suitable size and quantity for the construction of flumes and sluices is abundant. The water supply is in most localities ample, and the fall of the streams sufficiently great to enable the water to be readily carried above the level of even the more elevated bars and deposited gravel.
>
> While as yet there have been discovered in the Blacks Hills no deposits of gravel sufficiently rich in gold to be profitably worked in the primitive manner with pan or rocker, yet there are many bars in the Harney's Peak field, especially upon Spring Creek, the forks of Castle and Rapid Creeks, and the valleys of these mountain streams, which, when skillfully worked by gangs of miners with sluices, will yield a good return for the labor employed and the moderate capital required to be invested. But little could be done in a single season in prospecting the numerous segregated quartz veins of this region, some of which undoubtedly contain gold. I have procured abundant samples by testing their value by assay.
>
> The Bear Lodge gold field, situated in the extreme northwestern portion of the hills, is wholly in Wyoming and entirely separated from the Harney Peak region. It does not exceed fifty square miles in area; the gold deposits are small compared with those on Rapid Creek, and are remarkable for the absence of quartz in the gravel, the gold being derived from the disintegration of feldspar porphyry carrying irregular masses of iron and manganese ore.

Dowery and Wills.

Three estates, aggregating $20,000,000, are now in litigation, through alleged testamentary defects. We refer to the Taylor, Ward and Singer estates. The prospect is that, through the expense and losses incident to legal proceedings, a very large per cent. of the property will be frittered away. Clearly there is something wrong. Either the law is defective or its interpretation unjust. The difficulty in disposing of property by testament is so great as to make it almost impossible to divert the descent of property from its natural course, provided the amount is vast. The attempt to do so inures to the benefit of lawyers mainly.

In view of this difficulty, a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* suggests that the testator append, as a safeguard against litigation, a clause something as follows:

> I have now, by this my last will and testament, bequeathed all my property, real and personal, in precisely the manner in which I desire to have it distributed among my heirs; and I further declare that any heir or legatee herein named, who shall commence legal proceedings against my estate for the purpose of destroying the force and effect of this my last will and testament, or to harass the other heirs therein named, shall be instantly and forever deprived of his or her right to any share in the distribution of my estate, any other provision or devise mentioned in this my will to the contrary notwithstanding; and the legacy or bequest so forfeited by such heir shall be divided equally between the other heirs to my estate herein named, by my executors.

This might operate as a wholesome restraint in one class of cases; but often the contestant has been ignored in the distribution of the property, or "cut off with a shilling," as the phrase is, and the risk of the proceeding in case of failure would be out of all proportion to the gain in case of success. At most the remedy would be partial.

Pompeian Revelations.

Speaking of recent excavations in Pompeii a writer says: The last house excavated contains a small bakery. In the corner of one room is a cistern, and opposite a small marble temple, which contained a little statuette of Venus decorated with tiny armlets and anklets of pure gold. The goddess seems to be trying to remove one of the anklets. The statuette has been placed in the bronze collections of the Naples Museum. In this same Pompeian house there is a beautiful fresco representing tall plants growing from behind a balustrade; birds nestle among the verdure, and above are two side terraces [illegible] animals. In another room is a fine Hercules landing in ancient Sicily. A half-injured fresco represents men struggling with serpents, a bull careering, while one man lies dead in the arena, and the spectators of the conflict look on tranquilly from their seats. The other rooms are mostly adorned with paintings of birds. A neighboring shop is frescoed with charming little vignettes, one of Mercury and Bacchus, another of Venus and Cupid angling, with good luck, evidently, as the large fish are seen in the clear water dangling from their lines. There is Cupid in a variety of graceful actions, now playing on a lute, now eating grapes with a comrade, on whom a little dog has put his fore-legs, begging to share in the repast. In another vignette Cupid is seen playing the tibia, now the horn, and again he is astride of a dolphin on the sea, carrying a letter to some love-lorn, green-crowned deity. On the sides of many of the shops on the street are inscriptions written in irregular red characters on the stucco. In another of the recently excavated buildings is an admirably arranged kitchen, in which a deep, bronze, and perfectly clean boiler (as it might well be after its long cleansing with ashes) still remains. Below it is a large opening for the fire. The whole arrangement of the kitchen suggests that an apartment in one of these Pompeian houses would furnish more comfortable culinary conveniences than are often to be found in the modern Italian "palaces." The court is adorned with a marble fountain (there was a fawn, through whose mouth the water fell, but it has been removed to the Naples Museum), and a white marble table. The inner room contains three large marble tanks, and the opening for the water-pipes which filled them is seen. On the side of the wall are caricature frescoes. Among these is a wounded man demanding justice, and the fete of the dyers is represented; for the establishment is supposed to have been a dyeing and cleansing house, and a quantity of substance which, when analyzed, proved to be soap, was found in an adjoining small room.

Health Maxims.

Nature is very much like a shiftless child, who, the more he is helped, the more he looks for it. The more medicine a man takes the more he will have to take, whether it be anodyne, tonic, or alterative.

The thinnest veil or silk handkerchief thrown over the face while riding or walking against a cold wind is a remarkably comfortable protection.

Never sit or stand with the wind blowing on you for a single moment, for it speedily produces a chill, to be followed with a fever, and then a bad cold.

A hearty meal, taken while excessively fatigued, has often destroyed life.

A sour look, an impatient gesture, or a cross word at the breakfast table is enough to make the best food indigestible and spoil the day.

A good laugh is anti-dyspeptic.

To spend two or three moments on rising and retiring in rapid friction of the whole surface of the body with the hand is a more rational treatment of the skin, and a more health-promoting operation for most persons, than a daily cold-water bath.

If you can't get good wages, work for your board rather than do nothing, or go in debt, or live on the earnings or charity of another.

Acidity always arises either from having eaten too much food, or of a quality which the stomach could not dissolve. The remedy is, eat less and less each meal until there is no acidity, then you know for yourself how much your stomach can manage; to eat the same amount and as regularly take something to correct the acidity is certain to cause dyspepsia or some other more serious form of disease.—*Dr. W. W. Hall.*

A Cats Devotion to Her Kittens.

The Meriden (Ct.) *Republican* says: "In the building which burned last week on West Main street there was a cat with a litter of four kittens. At first the cat would not move, but stayed with her little ones; but as the fire progressed and became too warm for her, she finally jumped to her feet and seized one of the kittens in her mouth and carried it to a place of safety. The old cat then returned to the building and took another one of the kittens, and carried that to the place where she had taken the first, and so on until the four were out of danger. The old cat was injured very badly, besides being permanently blinded. On the tail there is hardly the resemblance of a hair left, and on the other portions of her body there are marked effects of the fire."

A Tough Young Man.

The young man Chapell, O'Leary road, who fell from a hay-stack, and, being run through the body by a pitch fork, was given up by the surgeons, has recovered and is walking about. A year or two ago, while chopping in the woods, a tree fell on him and pinned him to the ground for several hours, on which occasion he was believed to have been fatally injured. Some time before, he fell down the hatchway of a mill, and was taken up for dead. Earlier he was thrown from a swing, and was supposed to be killed, and, it is said, he was once drowned. Chapell is a slight young man of 19 or 20 years of age.—*Summerside (P. E. I.) Progress.*

It is proposed in France by the telegraphic administration to encourage the introduction of private wires, and to offer such inducements that no great factory and no rich man's house in the country will be without its wire.

The Marine Hospital Service.

In his annual report, Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, takes strong grounds in favor of the adoption of more stringent methods for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into this country, and will make important recommendations. Dr. Woodworth has already called the attention of the President personally to the matter, and Gen. Grant has taken an unusual interest in Dr. Woodworth's plans. Dr. Woodworth thinks cholera can be entirely prevented by prompt and authoritative information to threatened ports of the shipment of passengers and goods from a cholera-infected district, and a rigid quarantine. If the health officers at the different ports of the United States were made aware by telegraph of the fact that emigrants or goods supposed to be infected were en route to this country, measures could be taken to prevent, without difficulty, their admission. Dr. Woodworth thinks that it is most needed that the national government through its consular officers should acquire the necessary information, and then promptly and intelligently furnish it to the ports and localities proposed. This would be simply an utilization of already existing machinery on the part of the general government for the acquisition of knowledge indispensable to general welfare. Dr. Woodworth recommends that the first step taken be the issuance of a circular letter from the President of the United States through the Department of State, instructing consular officers to place themselves in communication with the health authorities of their respective localities; to advise promptly, by cable if necessary, of the outbreak of cholera (or other epidemic disease) at their ports or in any section in communication therewith; to inspect all vessels clearing for United States ports, with reference to the original and intermediate as well as to the final points of departure of emigrants thereon; and to report, always by cable, the sailing and destination of any such vessel carrying infected or suspected passengers or goods. The next step would be equally simple. A medical officer, selected for his good judgment and attainments in sanitary science, should collect and digest the information thus obtained, and transmit direct to the threatened ports, as well as through the public press, the note of warning. Thus advised, threatened communities would have ample time for preparation; and the publicity given to the warning would be the most efficient means of insuring proper precautionary measures. The President has promised to give Dr. Woodworth's recommendations the due attention they deserve, and will, no doubt, carry out the plan before another cholera season.

Major Andre's Monument.

I notice that the *Journal* repeats the story going the rounds, and originally started here, that the head of Maj. Andre, on his monument in Westminster Abbey, has been knocked off no less than three times. This is entirely untrue, as it has never been knocked off once. There is on the monument a group in bas relief, the conspicuous figure of which is Washington, and it is his head, and not that of Andre, which has three times been wantonly destroyed—the last time I saw it, the mark round the neck showing the decapitation was plainly visible. Of course no one but a wretch too contemptible for even ordinary anger could have perpetrated such a piece of vandalism. Every possible effort was made by the authorities of the Abbey, on the three occasions alluded to, to discover the offender, but he kept his secret too well. I doubt if at this day the offense could or would be repeated.—*London Cor. Chicago Journal.*

The other day an engineer on the Central road had to stop his train near the Junction and pull a drunken man from the track, the fellow having laid down and fallen asleep. "You fool you!" shouted the engineer, "suppose you had been run over by the train!" "You (hic) fool you!" stammered the inebriate, "s'posein' I'd (hic) run over your blamed old (hic) cars!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

You can get a plain revolution in Panama for half a dollar, and one out goring and ornamented for seventy-five ents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	8	@	12
Hogs—Dressed	9	@	10
Cotton	13	@	14
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@	1 25
Corn	74	@	75
Oats	47	@	50
Rye	92	@	99
Pork—New Mess	23 25	@	23 50
Lard—Steam	12¾	@	12⅞
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@	6 50
Choice Natives	5 50	@	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
Hogs—Live	7 50	@	7 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 50	@	7 75
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 09	@	1 10
No. 2 Spring	1 06	@	1 06
No. 3 Spring	87	@	89
Corn—No. 2	51	@	52
Oats—No. 2	30	@	32
Rye—No. 2	67	@	68
Barley—No. 2	85	@	87
Butter—Fancy	32	@	33
Eggs—Fresh	24	@	25
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	20 50
Lard	11½	@	12¼
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 52	@	1 54
Corn—No. 2	50	@	51
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye—No. 2	66	@	67
Pork—Mess	21 25	@	21 50
Lard	11	@	12
Hogs	6 50	@	7 25
Cattle	5 00	@	6 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 15	@	1 16
No. 2	1 10	@	1 11
Corn—No. 2	56	@	57
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye	69	@	71
Barley—No. 2	1 03	@	1 04
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—New	1 18	@	1 30
Corn	63	@	65
Oats	38	@	40
Rye	78	@	80
Pork—Mess	21 50	@	21 75
Lard	11	@	13
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 39	@	1 41
Amber	1 19	@	1 21
Corn	58	@	61
Oats	34	@	35
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 31	@	1 33
No. 1 White	1 23	@	1 25
No. 2 White	1 13	@	1 15
Amber	1 18	@	1 20
Corn	65	@	68
Oats	37	@	40
Barley—No. 2	1 93	@	1 94
Pork—Mess	23 00	@	23 75
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 20
Corn	65	@	66
Oats	38	@	40

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Farmer's "Hands."

Some pure and perfect summer morn
I meet a farmer plowing corn.
The sun is shining like a king,
Alive and glad is everything.
Sweet music in the robin's mouth,
A soft wind singing from the South
Persuades the willing world to grow,
From crown of oak to apple-blow.
The farmer halting by the way,
I ask, "Who works for you to-day?"
"I am alone," the man's reply,
And wondering looks, when I deny
And say, "Not so. That royal sun
Is nothing but your hired man,
He comes a hundred million miles
Before your breakfast is begun—
Before your wife careens a pan,
To coax your corn with golden smiles,
And hang the silken tassels on,
And kiss the peach's cheek of down—
The farmer never toils alone.
The clouds, his angels hovering over,
Rain wine for grapes and buds for clover,
And shading, shining, coming, going,
Weave counterpanes for wheat by snowing.
The robins serve him for their board,
And eat a cherry now and then.
What is a ruby from the hoard?
They are the sinless friends of men,
For saving yours they take their own,
Foes of our foes. Pray, drop that stone,
And leave the red-breast bird alone!"
—*B. F. Taylor.*

Around the Farm.

CHIMNEYS are excellent lightning conductors. In view of which it is recommended: First, that they be kept clean; then, that all the grates in a house be connected by means of a strong wire, such as is used for telegraph purposes, with a piece of metal in the earth, or with the iron gas or water pipes.

VARNISH brushes should never be allowed to touch water, as it not only injures the elasticity of the hair, but a resinous substance is formed in the hilt of the brush, which can never be thoroughly removed, and which will work out little by little when the brush is used, destroying the glassy surface which otherwise might be obtained.

A SKILLFUL sawyer, in sawing a log into scantling, which he knows will spring, will first mark off the end into cuts; and then, after sawing once through on one side of the log, will saw a slab off the other side, and finish in the middle. By this means the lumber will be about as true as if the timber were not inclined to spring at all.

THAT Kentucky has not long ago taken rank as one of the chief wool-growing States of the Union, is due to the pusillanimity of our legislators, who have been afraid to levy a tax on the dogs of the dear poor man. The Grangers have now taken the matter in hand, and we have reason to believe that the next Legislature will pass a law taxing dogs.—*Paducah Kentuckian.*

AS REGARDS cooking food for animals, intelligent farmers have been buying steamers that are now lying in the fence corners. Grain may be plenty in one place, fuel cheap in another. Who can tell under precisely what circumstances it will pay to cook cattle food? One superfine buttermaker declares that only from raw food will his cows bring the most perfect butter.—*Olcott's Courant.*

WE challenge any one to show that a single box of it was ever branded or marked oleomargarine cheese, or that it has ever reached the consumer abroad or at home in the legitimate channels of trade upon its own merits. If the article is as good as it is claimed for it, and is designed to be sold as an improvement on skim-milk cheese, and not as a substitute for full cream cheese, we fail to see why there should be any objection to branding its name on it.—*Boston Cultivator.*

I HAVE never known a case of cholera that was not traceable to indigestion, and had the herdsman observed, he would have noticed the symptoms of approaching disease (viz.: extreme indolence, thirst, costiveness, disordered skin, fickle appetite, etc,) weeks before the disease assumed the violent form called cholera. If the herd has been neglected, and disease is allowed to progress till it assumes a type of cholera, it may be arrested, except in extreme cases, by giving salt, ashes, sulphur and charcoal, and dieting upon sour milk or wheat bran cooked. I have advised this treatment in a number of cases, and it has invariably proven successful. If diet and care will not arrest the disease, it has gone too far for medicine.—*Live Stock Journal.*

SAYS the *American Agriculturist*: "An early sown crop of rye will furnish a valuable winter and early spring pasture. The cost would be as follows: Plowing one acre, seed two bushels, harrowing or drilling, and if necessary some fertilizer. Really, the whole cost will be the seed, because the labor will be well expended on the land. A portion of this cost will be returned in the manure left upon the field by the cattle pastured. The return will be at least equal to the value of one ton of hay per acre, which will be a handsome profit. In addition to the value of the feed gained, the condition of the stock will be greatly improved by a healthful change of feed at a time when it is much needed. What is left of the crop after it has been pastured will be valuable to plow under, and the ground will be in excellent condition for a spring crop.

About the House.

TAR and sweet oil, thoroughly mixed, will made boots waterproof.

ALWAYS fill a coal oil lamp every day before using. The bowl should never be allowed to get empty and be lighted in that condition, for the vacant space is always full of explosive gas.

BREAKFAST CAKES.—One quart of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs, butter the size of an egg, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, baked in a quick oven and heated pans.

FROZEN CUSTARD.—One quart of cream, two quarts of milk, one and a half pounds of sugar, yolks of four eggs. Mix milk, eggs, and sugar, put on the fire and let them scald; just cook.

COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, four eggs, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, and flour to roll. Carraway seeds or spice to taste. If put in a stone jar they will last for a long time.

COAL oil lamps will be much safer to use, if the bowls is loosely filled with raw cotton or tow before putting in any oil. In case of explosion or falling on the floor, the burning fluid cannot fly all over everything.

FOR damp closets and cupboards which generate mildew a trayful of quicklime will be found to absorb the moisture and render the air pure, but it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time as it becomes fully slaked. This last remedy will be found useful in safes and strong rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

SAVING WORK.—House maids can save themselves a great deal of work by using care in various ways. A particular nail for each cloth used about the sink, makes it easier to keep the table at hand, in order, and to cleanse the pots and kettles perfectly, and to make the pantry shelves neat. When water is slopped upon the floor, if it is wiped up, the rest of the floor is saved from soiling. Whole days may be saved in the course of the year, and any amount of irritated temper spared, if every dish and kitchen utensil is put away *in its place*. An intelligent girl will save her time and strength by using her head along with her hands.

CREAM CHEESE FROM BUTTERMILK.—Put the buttermilk in a kettle over the fire and heat slowly till it curdles, but do not let it get warmer than will be pleasant to the hand when placed in it. Remove from the fire and let it set on the back of the stove till the curd separates from the whey, then strain through a sieve or bag. Work the curd fine with the hands, salt it very little, and then put in cream, mixing it thoroughly with the curd.

A Cat Show.

Col. Forney writes thus from London of a cat show at the Crystal Palace: At first numbers of people were attracted by the novelty of the scene alone, but though this section of the visitors to the cat show is still large, many now come with a party of children. The Crystal Palace itself is familiar to Americans. The center transept, at once a beautiful promenade and a delightful resting place, was crowded yesterday by the visitors who came to see the cats in cages down each side. Each cage contained a cushion for pussy, a little saucer filled with milk, etc., while the prize cats were distinguished by a blue flag hung from the top. Some idea of the enterprise of the authorities at the Palace may be gathered from the fact that about 130 prizes were offered for competion from £5 to 15 shillings, while marks of distinction, which are equally coveted, such as "very highly commended," are also awarded. In certain classes, where there is a great competition, and only say three prizes, those cats which are highly commended have a good chance of carrying off the first prizes at local shows or exhibitions, where their standing would be more completely recognized. The best tabby cat received a silver cup. For this prize there was a general rivalry; there were thirty-six candidates, and as they were all first-class the decision of the judges was not made until after much discussion. The prizeman at last appeared in Master Shuckard's "Tommy Dodd," aged 9 years, and valued at £100 ($500); the winner of the second prize was also held at the same amount, while the value attached to others in the same class was never below £5. Miss Shorthouse's cat, "age unknown, possesses a tabular pedigree for six generations," and is valued by its owner at £10,000, but in face of these substantial arguments Miss S.'s favorite was not among the prizes, only receiving a high "commendation." Other of the candidates were magnificent creatures, graceful in their movements, their furs shining with gloss resembling the richest velvet. These cats were the best in the show, and were specially considered by the judges to be a superb class. The average weight of each was about 16½ pounds. One of the prizes was for the "heaviest cat in the show," and this was won by a specimen weighing a few ounces over 18 pounds. The gentleman was so overcome with joy at the honor he had won that he gave himself up to amusement the whole day, glad to engage in a game with the first youngster that came along. Few out of the 500 pussies showed bad tempers; the exceptions were among the black cats, which, for the most part, seemed discontented. Very different was the conduct of the long-haired Angora species, with their splendid coats white as snow, their pink eyes, and fiery appearance, forming one of the most interesting features. The crowds of children who almost, in these days, live at the Palace, make their choice without regard to the decision of the judges, and their favorites are at once exalted among themselves.

Ocean Meteorology.

Daniel Draper, Esq., Director of the New York Meteorological Observatory, has completed his report for the year 1873. The purpose of this report is more particularly to present a continuation of the report for the previous year, relating to storms crossing the Atlantic, and to show how its results were arrived at. He has shown heretofore that wind-storms are propagated from the shores of the United States to the shores of Britain, and in eighty-six predictions of storms to occur on the British coast, only three were failures. In the report just printed the course of several storms is carefully noted, as observed on board of different ships, and the conclusion arrived at that at the time they sailed the atmospheric disturbance might have been calculated and the vessel forewarned. Mr. Draper says it is now that the grand future of ocean meteorology is beginning to appear, for when self-recording instruments shall have been established in the Southern and Western portions of this continent, they will yield a far more correct and reliable record than is possible by personal observations, and, by furnishing estimates of the passage of atmospheric disturbances across the American continent, enable us to predict more correctly their movements across the Atlantic Ocean. The conclusion arrived at is that storms leaving America often cross the Atlantic, and the places where ships may meet them at sea, and the times of their arrival in Europe, may be predicted within certain limits.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE Brooklyn bridge has already cost $5,800,000, and will cost $10,000,000 more, and four years' work.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

A Brief Outline of the Journalist-Explorer's Latest Achievements—A King with 2,000,000 Subjects and 300 Wives Gives Some Extraordinary Festivities and Displays.

The New York *Herald* has received by cable an interesting synopsis of the two last letters written by Henry M. Stanley from the heart of Africa. They were dated, respectively, April 12 and 14, and were sent from Uagalla, in Uganda, the capital of the country ruled by King Mtesa. They complete the subject dealt with in the letters received in October. The *Herald's* London correspondent telegraphs:

An interest almost as great as that of their contents attaches itself to the story of the journey of these letters from Stanley hither. They were committed to the custody of Col. Debelleford, whom Stanley met at Mtesa's court, and who left there April 17. This gentleman was apparently attached to the armed force which the Khedive has sent to those parts under Gordon. He was at Mtesa's capital with troops in pursuance of some object related to Gordon's expedition, and accepted Stanley's letters with a view to send them down the Nile by the Khedive's line of posts. He was on his return to Gordon's Station, and when he had nearly reached it was surprised and attacked by the Kari, by whom he was massacred, with thirty-six of his soldiers. Four of his soldiers escaped, and succeeded in reaching Gordon, who sent a detachment immediately to the scene of the tragedy. Stanley's letters, stained with blood, were found by this detachment among the bodies of the slain, and carried to headquarters, whence they were dispatched down the White Nile to Khartoum, and thence by the Khedive's couriers to Cairo.

Stanley describes fully in these letters his survey of the southern, eastern, and northeastern shores of the Victoria Niyanza. He gives thirty-seven observations of bays, inlets and creeks, minutely explored, with a view to determine their relation to the main body of water, and to exclude the possibility of their opening to other lakes or streams. He fully exhibits and demonstrates the unity of this magnificent sheet of water. He says: "Livingstone was wrong in reporting that the Victoria Niyanza consisted of five lakes. Speke correctly states that the Victoria Niyanza is one lake." Speke's two islands are proved by Stanley's observations to be peninsulas. One observation further confirms the great importance of the river Shimeeyu as the principal feeder of the lake, and the extreme source of the Nile yet discovered.

Stanley depicts graphically many incidents of his expedition. He had several conflicts with the treacherous slave-dealers on the lake. On one occasion he was attacked by 100 natives armed with spears, in 13 canoes, who were repulsed after a severe fight. Three natives were killed. He arrived at Mtesa's hunting camp at Msavura April 12, where he was received with great ceremony and cordiality by the King. In Stanley's honor the King directed extraordinary festivities and displays. One feature of the display was a naval review on the lake, of 84 canoes, manned by 2,500 men. On the second day, in addition to the naval maneuvers, there were races, in which 84 canoes were engaged, each propelled by 30 oarsmen, the King leading the fleet personally in the presence of a great throng of spectators. Among the onlookers were the 300 wives of the King. On the third day there was bird-shooting and target practice by 3,000 troops. On the fourth day they returned to Mtesa's capital.

This King has 2,000,000 subjects. Stanley praises his great intelligence, and depicts him as a ruler whose dominion affords the best augury for the possible civilization of Africa. He is a Mussulman, but your correspondent regards his conversion to Christianity as possible, and suggests this labor as a field for missionary effort that is capable of affording very brilliant results.

Picturesque accounts are given of the richness and beauty of the country. There are valuable geographical notes in further illustration of the map, including soundings of the Niyanza and an explanation of the White Nile above Ripon Falls.

Taken altogether with the letters previously received this completes the account of the grand discovery that it has been Stanley's good fortune to make through the good will of King Mtesa.

Courtship Among the Indians.

The age of womanhood is hailed with gladness by the parents, and is the occasion of rejoicing in the form of a feast, to which are invited all the friends of the family. On this great occasion the joyful father of the girl gives away as many ponies, robes, and blankets to his friends and the poor of his tribe as his possessions permit. Now the young girl is careful of her personal appearance, as the "bucks" will watch her. She adorns herself in garments of flaming colors, paints in an extravagant manner, and powders her hair with sweet-smelling leaves. Polygamy is the almost universal practice. There are three modes of marriage. The courtship of one form of marriage is conducted in a singular manner. A young "buck," becoming enamored of a young squaw, waits a convenient time, when, approaching stealthily, he wraps his blanket around her, and then, holding her in a firm grasp, pours his tale of love and devotion into her sometimes unwilling ear. This being completed, he goes to the father, and the price of the maiden is agreed upon according to the young man's wealth; one to three and sometimes more ponies are given for the girl. This transaction being finished, the girl becomes the warrior's wife, whether she has said "yes" or "no." There is one thing certain, however, that while she remains with him she obeys him. The squaw may leave her husband, or rather she may be deserted by him, and then going back to her family she is ready to be bought again. There seems no special regard between the "buck" and the squaw. In view of this fact, the Indian, strangely enough, evinces a strong affection for his children. Where there is no love between man and wife, you would suppose this could not exist. It is nevertheless a fact that the children are dearer to an Indian than his horses. Of course the squaws grow old fast, and soon become ugly hags. At this stage they are treated as an incumbrance. Old men, as well as women, have been left frequently on the prairie to die. A small store of provisions to sustain life for a few days is given them; this gone, death by starvation follows. This, I am told, is no longer practiced by the agency Indians.—*Tribune Letter from Red Cloud Agency.*

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Treasurer New.

The annual report of Treasurer New shows that out of a total nominal balance of $173,876,064.95 on hand June 30, 1875, there were deducted "unavailable items" aggregating $29,094,075.96. The principal item was $28,101,644.91, due from the States to the United States on account of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, which is omitted from the statements of cash balance of the Treasury, but which is carried nevertheless from quarter to quarter and from year to year in the account of the Treasurer. The other "unavailable items" deducted were: Balance due at the outbreak of the rebellion from the United States Depository at Galveston, Texas, and the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., amounting to $60,728.69; from the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans (May & Whitaker defalcation in 1867), $675,325.22; from the First National Bank of Selma, Ala., (failed), $38,985.75; from the Venango National Bank of Franklin, Penn., (failed), $217,391.38. In addition to the above the following items are also unavailable, and although they were not deducted they should be, namely: Due from First National Bank of Washington, D. C., (failed), $194,948.24 (against which the Treasurer holds $100,000 Union and Central Pacific bonds as security); amount stolen from the Treasury June 2, 1875 (no part of which had been recovered at the close of the fiscal year), $47,097.65. Deficits in United States Depositories as follows: Pittsburgh, in 1867, $2,126.11; Santa Fe, N. M., in 1866 and 1867, $7,448.27; Baltimore, in 1870, $1,196.87. Deficits in Sub-Treasuries, as follows: New York, in 1867, $87,206.70; New Orleans, in 1867, $5,566.31; Philadelphia, in 1875, $882.50, together with $765,966.37, special item of deficit in the bullion fund of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal., which occurred in various ways between 1857 and 1869, amounting to $419,243.84. It appears, therefore, that there should be deducted from the cash balance, as reported in the monthly debt statement of July 1, 1875, the total sum of $765,996.39.

The Treasurer says three years will probably elapse before a final settlement of Gen. Spinner's accounts can be made, as many of them are outstanding, and the Auditors and Controllers cannot pass upon them before that time.

The number of national banks organized and which deposited security for circulation, in the fiscal year of 1875 was 127. The number organized to July 1, 1875, was 2,282. The number doing business June 30, 1875, was 2,089. Thirty-five failed prior to July 1, 1875; three failed in the fiscal year of 1875. The number that went into voluntary liquidation prior to July 1, 1874, was 97; in the fiscal year of 1875, 36. Ten wound up business for the purpose of consolidating with other banks.

The total number of official letters written during that period was 104,163. The total force in the Treasurer's office consists of 396 persons, their salaries aggregating $414,292.

Tramps, and How to Deal With Them.

Some of the village newspapers in this State, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, complain of the number of "tramps" going from town to town, asking for raiment, shelter and food, and the proposition has been started to call a convention of representatives of all the cities and villages for the adoption of some uniform system of dealing with them. Various expedients have been tried in European cities, and some of our own; and that which seems to be most favorably received involves compensation in labor for the relief afforded. The tramps are given some kind of employment, which does not require special skill, and work a certain number of hours, or do a required "task." We see no reason why this system should not be adopted. The professional tramp is a fellow who shirks labor, though he professes an intense desire for it where there is no prospect that his desire will be gratified. We recall a wealthy farmer who lived on the post road between Cleveland and Pittsburg, when railroads were comparatively rare in the West, and who was plagued by tramps passing to and from the cities. He finally adopted the rule to give a meal of victuals to any one of them who would saw a certain amount of firewood; the task was not a large one, and an active man could get through with it in ten or fifteen minutes. It soon became known to the professionals that if they ate at that farmer's house they must work, and he was not much annoyed after that. There are always certain duties to be performed about station-houses, city buildings, etc., for the doing of which men have to be hired. By employing the tramps to perform them the corporation might be relieved of one item of its expenses, and at the same time aid those who profess to be on the tramp because they can find nothing to do.

Free-Letter Delivery.

The annual report of the free-delivery division of the Postoffice Department shows that there are now employed by that branch of the service 2,195 carriers, distributed among a total of eighty-seven offices, and that they delivered during the fiscal year nearly 228,000,000 letters, 68,000,000 newspapers, and some 34,000,000 postal-cards, beside collecting 243,000,000 pieces of various kinds. The total cost of the service was $1,880,042, and the receipts from postage on local matter amounted to $1,947,559. As compared with the preceding fiscal year these aggregates show an increase in the number of carriers of 146, and in the number of pieces handled of 71,000,000, together with an increase of 4 per cent. in the cost of the service, and of 21 per cent. in the receipts from local postage, which now for the first time exceed the cost of the free-delivery system.

FIVE shillings is the fine Eli Stacey paid for driving pigs through the streets of Bridgewater, England, one recent Sabbath morning, "the same not being a work of necessity or charity on the Lord's day."

INDIANA ITEMS.

CHIPMAN, tried at Bloomfield for the Hutchinson murder, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

THE Vincennes *Sun* complains of the existence in that city of a superabundance of gambling houses.

THE North Judson (Stark county) *Courier* is in an ecstasy of delight over the prospect of a ship canal through that county.

PROF. COX, State Geologist, has just been making a geological exploration of Huntington county. No coal on the Wabash is his verdict.

OLD Trader, the father of the man who killed his brother-in-law, Martin, at Terre Haute, and who was in jail as an accessory to the murder, died a few nights since.

JOHN WORLEY, a 12-year-old Kokomo boy, picked up in the street a box containing two strychnine pills, and swallowed them. It proved an overdose, and his life was saved.

A RECENT number of the Lafayette *Courier* announces the death in that city of Caleb Kee, in the 87th year of his age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was present at the surrender of Hull.

CHARLES BICKEL, who killed Robert A. Hill, at Evansville, on the 24th of May last, by cutting him with a knife, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years.

REV. MARTIN HOUSER died at the residence of George Fry, in Hope, Bartholomew county, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the founder of that village and of the Moravian congregation there.

THE people of Madison have been a little alarmed about reports of small-pox in the city, but the Marshal, who has visited all the places where the disease was reported to exist, says he can find no cases.

THE Goshen *Democrat* says: "The white postal fast train ran from Goshen to Elkhart, the other night, ten miles, in seven minutes. It blew out every switch light as it passed, and made the gravel fly in the air like hailstones.

J. M. BRADDOCK, of Etna Green, was seriously if not fatally shot while hunting the other day. His gun struck a piece of timber while he was walking along, discharging it and filling his face with fine shot. He will lose both eyes.

THOMAS LAWSON, a boy who lives in Knox county, a few miles below Vincennes, saw a deer swimming the Wabash last Sunday morning, and jumping into a canoe, paddled after it, and killed it with an axe. The deer weighed 150 pounds.

A WELL-KNOWN Wabash Valley railroad conductor has boasted for years that he is a "dead shot." He proved it last week on a hunting expedition by stealing a dead bird out of a wagon, shooting into the air, and bring it back as a trophy.

AT Ossian, Wells county, last Saturday, while John Hoover was walking with a friend who was carrying a gun, the latter accidentally let the weapon fall. It was discharged, and Hoover's foot so badly mangled by the charge that amputation was necessitated.

A FEW days ago, while a man named Enos W. McKinney was driving to Evansville with his son, the latter had reason to alight, and when about to get in again the horse suddenly turned, jamming the boy's body between the body of the vehicle and the wheel in such a manner as to tear a great gash in his abdomen. It is thought he cannot recover.

ON Tuesday, John Uphile, an old man about 60 years of age, living near Huntington, was shot by his own son and killed. The young man was about to shoot a beef, when the rifle was accidentally discharged, the bullet hitting the old man who was sitting on a straw-stack near by. It entered the abdomen and pierced the kidney. He lived but a few hours.

THE State Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows met at Indianapolis, on Wednesday last. Reports show that twenty-three new lodges have been instituted during the last six months, and four petitions in hand. Over 1,600 brothers and nearly 200 families have been relieved, at an outlay of over $41,000. There are 479 effective lodges in the State, with 2,586 working members.

THE death of Dr. McMillen, of Bedford, Lawrence county, announced some days ago, occurred under the following circumstances: He returned from visiting a patient late at night, and as he was suffering from headache went to his medicine case for something to relieve it. By mistake he took a large dose of digitalis. He soon discovered his error, but though help was immediately summoned by his wife he was soon past all aid.

AT Merom, Sullivan county, last week, Jonas Wright commenced the erection of a small frame building, and when night came had the rafters up. A rumor having gone abroad that the building was to be utilized as a liquor saloon, some indignant citizens went to work during the night, tore down the frame and scattered the timbers around promiscuously. Wright, hearing the noise, went out to save his property, but was overawed by superior numbers. He caused the arrest of several citizens, but one was acquitted on trial before a Justice, and the others were discharged.

THE twenty-ninth annual report of the officers of the Blind Asylum for the year ending Oct. 31 has been filed. The institution is in the highest degree prosperous. The resources for the year were $34,262.28; disbursements, $34,189.79; the balance added to the appropriation for the current year makes the available resources $22,578.49. During the year 116 pupils were enrolled. The number now in the institution is 103. The limited accommodations forbid a larger attendance. There is an indigent graduates' fund amounting to $820 founded by Mrs. Nancy Fitzpatrick, of Delaware county.

THERE are three very foolish men living in the town of Huntington. One is a lawyer, one a Justice of the Peace, and the last of the trio an editor. The lawyer's name is W. C. Cocher, the name of the Justice is J. Z. Scott, and that of the editor is Winter. The lawyer is foolish in that he spoke ill words of the Justice, the Justice is foolish in that he rebuked the lawyer and then turned his attention to the editor, and the editor is foolish in that he rushed out the next day and fired three shots at the Justice. The Justice of the Peace—a poor Justice, that !—and the lawyer—a poor lawyer, that !—have escaped arrest, but the editor—poor editor, that !—has been fined $40.

November, 1775—1875.

On the 1st day of November, 1775, the Continental Congress, in session in Philadelphia, received the royal proclamation which cut off the last hope of terminating the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies by any other means than the stern resort to arms. In July, as noted in the article for that month, Congress adopted a petition to the crown, and four days after its adoption Richard Penn, one of the proprietors, sailed for England with the document in charge. The formal reception was refused, the Cabinet deciding that the colonies should be treated with one by one, and that no recognition should be made of their confederation. But, though the petition was not formally received, it was answered by a royal proclamation declaring the Americans in "open and avowed rebellion." Certain classes were directed against "divers wicked and desperate persons," within the realm, who were in traitorous correspondence with the rebels in the colonies. At the Royal Exchange (London) the proclamation was received with a general hiss. After the publication of the proclamation, the American agents, Penn and Arthur Lee, were permitted to present the petition of Congress to Lord Dartmouth, who informed them that no official reply was to be expected. The tidings of these events, as already stated, reached America in the early part of November, together with the intelligence that the British government was in treaty with other powers for soldiers and that more ships and more troops were to be sent over for the subjugation of the colonies. Step by step, and cauticusly, Congress proceeded. The marked measures of this month were resolutions recommending New Hampshire and North Carolina to establish forms of government, such as, in their judgment, would best produce the happiness of the people and secure peace and good order "during the continuance of the present dispute between Great Britain and the colonies." Though in their minds the majority of the delegates saw no end to the dispute but in the sundering of the relations between the colonies and the crown, they left that interpretation to the people.

In the British Parliament, Richard Penn, having been summoned as a witness before the House of Lords, expressed a positive opinion that the American Congress had formed no design to assert the independence of the colonies. The tenor of the petition which he had brought over supported this view; and it was moved that the petition should be made the base of a plan of conciliation. The proposition was rejected. In the Commons a bill, introduced by Edmund Burke, repealing the acts of Parliament against the colonies, and granting amnesty for the past, was rejected by a vote of two to one. Another similar proposition shared the same fate. There were changes made in the Ministry by which the British Cabinet became a unit on the hostile policy which had been resolved upon; and despite of protests from various directions, the government became fixed in that fatal policy. Of course these proceedings could not have been known in the colonies. Enough, however, was known to lead the Americans to anticipate the course of events. And it was known, also, that the cause of America had many friends in England, Ireland and Scotland, as well as on the continent of Europe. The very phraseology of the proclamation against "divers wicked and desperate persons within the realm," accused of correspondence with America, fixed, if it did not prompt the appointment of a secret committee to correspond with those "wicked and desperate persons." Franklin was chairman of this committee. Harrison, Johnson, Dickinson and Jay were the other members.

The public feeling from one end of the colonies to the other was intense, and such letters of the period, from men and women, as have been preserved, mark decided patriotism or faint loyalty. Those were the days that forced men to the courage of action, and women to the great courage of endurance. Jefferson wrote to a friend or refugee who had sought protection within the British lines: "There is not in the British Empire a man who more cordially loves a union with Great Britain than I do; but I will cease to exist before I yield to a connection on such terms as the British Parliament propose. And in this I speak the sentiments of America."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ways in Which the Sun Influences the Earth.

If we now turn to the sun we find that there are three distinct forms of motion which animate his surface-particles. In the first place, each particle is carried round by the rotation of our luminary. Secondly, each particle is influenced by the gigantic meteorological disturbances of the surface, in virtue of which it may acquire a velocity ranging as high as 130 or 140 miles a second; and lastly, each particle, on account of its high temperature, is vibrating with extreme rapidity, and the energy of these vibrations communicated to us by means of the ethereal medium produces the well known light and heat effect of the sun.

Now, is it philosophical to suppose that it is only the last of these three motions that influences our earth, while the other two produce absolutely no effect? On the contrary, we are, I think, compelled, by considerations connected with the theory of energy, to attribute an influence, whether great or small, to the first two as well as to the last.

We are thus led to suppose that the sun must influence the earth in three ways, one depending on his rotation, another on his meteorological disturbance, and a third by means of the vibrations of his surface particles.

But we have already seen that, as a matter of fact, the sun does appear to influence the earth in three distinct ways—one magnetically and meteorologically, depending apparently on his period of rotation; a second cyclonically, depending apparently on the meteorological conditions of his surface; and a third, by means of his light and heat.—*Popular Science Monthly for November.*

New Fall & Winter Stock

NOW IN

Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6¼ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.

Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

FRUIT HOUSE BULLETIN!

GRANGER HEADQUARTERS.

Twenty Per Cent. Saved on the $1. No Advance in Prices.

Teas, Fish, Spices, Sugars, Syrups, Wines, Liquors & Tobac's

Cheaper than Ever.

TEAS—Our Tea trade is the wonder of the country. No one ever dreamt such a trade could be built up. We sell more chests daily than some houses do pounds, and still our trade is increasing. It is no uncommon thing for us to purchase two hundred chests at a time, and here is the great element of our success. As by purchasing such larger quantities direct of the Importers we save our consumer, at least the three extra profits of jobbers, speculator and wholesale grocer, who make 10 to 20 cents per pound. This our customers get the benefit of. No middle men with us. As with teas, so with sugar coffee, syrup and all other goods. No secret—it is simply in purchasing all our goods at first hands and re-selling direct to our customers at small margin, and save them at least 20 to 40 cents a pound on tea and 20 per cent on all other goods.

Young Hyson	30, 60, 80, $1 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 60; best 9
Gunpowder	60, 1 00; best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best
Imperial	60, 90; best		

SUGARS! SUGARS!

WHITE, YELLOW AND BROWN.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee B,	9½c	Good Brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 27c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	20c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	10 c	Strawberries per can,	
Corn per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

Still a few Gallons Left.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old 76 for medical use	$3 00
Sherry and Port in bottles,		Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

SYRUPS, SYRUPS.

Best Sugar, Loaf, per gallon,		Extra Golden per gallon,	60
White Dripps, per gallon,	85 $1 00	New Orleans per gallon,	70c to 1 00
Silver Dripps per gallon,	75	Cuba Molasses per gallon,	

CANDIES! CANDIES!

Stick, French and American.

Best Stick per pound	18c	Bon Bons	30c
French Mixed	25c	Japanese Cocoa Nut	25c

☞ We have a hundred other different kinds of candies ☜

No Middle Men with us, either on Teas, Coffees or Sugars. With all the complaints of dull times, our Tea trade has doubled within the last three years. No secret in it—simply purchasing of the Importers and selling direct to the consumer, thereby saving to our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Grocer, which is at least 10 to 20 cents on each dollar.

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

FISH, FISH, FISH, FISH,

A Large Assortment of both Salt Water and Lake Fish

No. 1 White Fish ½ bbl	6 00	No. 1 Mackeral in Kits	1 25
No. 2 do do	5 00	No. 1 Family in Kits	
No. 1 Lake Shad ½ bbl.		George's Bank Codfish per pound	
No. 1 Pickeral ½ bbl		Extra Mess Mackeral " "	1 50 and 1 75
White Fish in kits No. 1	1 25	Herrings each	1
White Fish family No. 2	1 00	Pickeral and Trout ½ bbl	50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

The duty of 8 cents per pound goes on tobacco March 1st. This thing we anticipated, and in consequence we have a large stock ahead, so that our customers, as long as the present stock lasts, shall have goods at the old price.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound		Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	40c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

THE FRUIT HOUSE

Farmers, Mechanics, Everybody!

Go to and See the Large Stock of

Hardware,

TINWARE, STOVES, ETC.. ETC.

—Just Received by—

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, IND. He keeps a large variety of both Cooking and Heating Stoves, for sale at the [illegible]. Tin-ware in large assoment. Give him a call.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

V. A BEARD

Grocer in Auburn, North of Court House on Seventh Street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

Flour and Feed, Tubs Pails, Buckets, Sugars Boxes, Etc. A large variety

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Confectioneries of all kinds, and Fancy Notions, Cove Oysters, &c.

A speciality in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 50p	[illegible]
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 37	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	3 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 20	7 04	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	4 43	3 15	8 34
Tipton	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 44
Kokomo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	2 10	12 35	6.00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:40 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	8:00 p m
Waterloo	2:56 "	2:53 "	8:16 "
Sedan	3,05	3,00	8:30 "
Corunna	3,10	3,06	8:35 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.15 pm	11.30 pm	6:50 p m
Sedan	2.20	11.35	7:02 "
Waterloo	2:28 "	11:44 "	7:11 "
Butler	2:40 "	x12:01a m	7:55 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect May 23, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 15 pm	2 00am	5 35pm
Ossian	2 02		6 42
Bluffton	2 30	3 20	7 17
Keystone	3 02		7 57
Montpelier	3 12	3 44	8 08
Hartford	3 40pm	4 05	8 40
Eaton	4 02		9 06
Muncie	4 37	4 47	9 45
McCowan's	4 53	5 05	
New Castle	5 30	5 40	
Cam. City	6 05	6 11	
Beesons	6 22	6 27	
Connersville	6 33	6 40	
Indianapolis	6 30	6 50	
Louisville	11 10	12 45pm	
Cincinnati	10 25	10 05am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am	5 20pm	
Louisville		2 40	7 00pm
Indianapolis		7 25	4 30am
Connersville	10 32	8 30	
Beesons	10 45	8 44	
Cam City	11 04	9 01	
New Castle	11 40	9 32	
McCowans	12 15pm		
Muncie	12 32	10 25	6 50am
Eaton	1 12	10 52	7 29
Hartford	1 24	11 11	7 54
Montpelier	1 40	11 37	8 52
Keystone	1 56		8 30
Bluffton	2 30	12 15am	9 15
Ossian	2 50	12 42	9 52
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 30	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Inl.	Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		20p
Louisville	7 20pm			
Indianapolis	4 35am			00
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 35		a
Auburn	11 40	6 07		
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 8mp	7 55	5 15	7 46
Reading	1 7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 05	7 16	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 35	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 30	6 10		5 40
Lansing	5 47			8 57
Saginaw	9 03			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 20		12 29a
Auburn	4 20	7 35		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30 p		6 50
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 20		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Sept 19th, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 5 Fre't	No 3 Accom	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	No. 1 Accom	No. 6 W. F.
7.00a	5.45p	10.50	lv Logans't ar	8.20	1.40p	6.35p
7.30	6.10	11.08	Adamsboro.	8.05	1.20	6.10
7.55	6.30	12.23	Hoover's	7.53	1.00	5.40
8.25	6.45	11.32	Mexico	7.45	12.46	5.25
8.45	7.01	11.45	Denver.	7.35	12.30	5.00
9.50	7.27	12.15	Chili	7.27	12.15	4.00
10.40	7.51	12.31	Roann	7.09	11.53	2.20
11.31	8.15	12.47	Laketon	6.51	11.31	2.40
11.46	8.30	12.57	N. Manchest'r	9.42	11.15	2 15
12.40	8.42p	1.04	Lib. Mills	6.32	11.02	1.20
1.10	9.00	1.14	Collamer	6.20	10.46	12.30
1.50	9.08	1.19	S. Whitley	6.15	10.40	12.20p
2.35	9.22	1.29	Taylor's	6.04	10.20	11.50a
2.57	9.40	1.42	Columbia city	5.53	10.00	11.30
4.00	10.00	1.58	Collin's	5.35	9.35	10.31
4.40	10.16	2.10	Churubusco	5.23	9.19	10.13
5.11	10.31	2.20	Potter's	5.11	8.59	9.45
5.35	10.43	2:29	G. R. Crossing	5.03	8.47	9.30
5.55	10.54	2.37	Cedar Creek	4.54	8.35	9.15
6.30	11.10	2.49	Aub. Juncti'n	4.40	8.15	8.50
7.00	11.18	2.55	Auburn	4.34	8.05	8.10
7.30	11.4	3.12	Moorgsville	4.16	7.41	7.00
7.50p	11.50	3.22p	ar. Butler lv.	4.05p	7.35	6.35

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N. Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C.. R. R

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	3 09 "	....	9 22 "	3 15 "
Alliance	5 25 "		12 20 a.m	[illegible]
Orrville	7 10	....	[illegible]	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 07"	——	4 40 "	9 28 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 40"	——	5 15 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 00 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 18"	6 50 "	7 27 "	11 23 "
Lima	12 20 p.m	8 10 "	8 46 "	12 21 a.m
Ft. Wayne	2 40 "	11 20 "	11 35 "	2 35 "
Plymouth	4 40 "	2 35 p	3 40 a.m	5 25 "
Chicago	7 50 "	6 30 "	6 20 "	8 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a.m
Plymouth	2 50a.m	12 15 p.m	9 00 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	5 40 "	2 45 "	11 45 "	12 20p.m
Lima	8 10 "	4 35 "	1 [illegible]a.m	2 40 "
Forest	9 30	5 36 "	3 01 "	3 55 "
Crestline ar.	[illegible]	6 20 "	4 00 "	5 35 "
" lv.	11 40a.m	7 15 "	4 50 "	6 10a.m
Mansfield	12 50p.m	7 43 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 58	9 30 "	7 10 "	9 12 "
Alliance	3 37 "	11 10 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 50 "	1 07a.m	11 12 "	2 40p.m
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.20 p.m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a.m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a.m

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 6, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3, and 5 daily

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 30
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 35	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 05am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 06
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 6	11 15	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

---

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC.

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

J J Hoffman

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 2nd, 1875. Number 47.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$... | Six Months,..... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square.......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances made on Firstclass Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Case's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 24 & 26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods-store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY meets at Auburn, Ind. the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

n Street, No. th of Rainier House. Goods for cash and sold the same way.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. [illegible]

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for travelling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1 3m JOHN TREESH.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The east one third of lot twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.
THOMAS SUMMERS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST RIG IN TOWN.

NEW LIVERY & FEED STABLE

Thos Stevens, Pro

Rigs Furnished on Reasonable Terms at all Hours

Stable in rear of Swineford House, on 9th Street. First class for the accommodation of drumers. Auburn, Ind.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

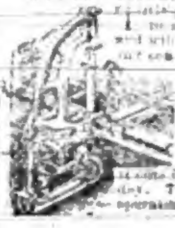

[illegible] patent portable Motor Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work as [illegible] It is [illegible] of iron and steel. It is [illegible] set up and [illegible] from one to two days time. [illegible] lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Avery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

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JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publish'g Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

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CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET.

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

A ROMANCE OF THE RAIL.

A Young Woman Who Wanted a Seat for Her Lover Changes Her Mind

From the Salt Lake Herald.

They came into the car at a wayside station together. She was in the lead a position she is not likely to surrender as long as they travel together. A tall brunette, with a sharp face, piercing black eyes, hair black as a reven's wing a long, aquiline nose, with a mole on the side of it, a mouth the cut of which betokened determination and force. She had passed the shady side of the teens and had climbed to the apex of a quarter of a century. He was a guileless youth over whose tow-colored head some eighteen summers had passed,' an innocent hobbledehoy, just released from his mother's apron-strings. On him she cast loving glances, and his face, suffused in blushes, was turned with a timid, appealing look to her.

The car was crowded, and eligible seats not easily obtained. About the middle of the car a sedate traveler occupied a seat to himself. Thither the irrepressible lady pressed her way. The sedate traveler rose, and with much courtesy invited her to take a seat next to the window, and when she was seated he calmly ensconced himself upon the vacant half of the chair. By this time the young man whom she was escorting had come up. He placed his hand upon the back of the seat, looked appealingly on the face of his protectress, and timidly around the car. He was evidently embarrassed, and did not know what to do with himself. The sharp-nosed brunette eyed the traveler by her side with a sharpness that almost amounted to malignity.

But the traveler seemed all unconscious of the scrutiny to which he was subjected, and looked away over the fields through an opposite window.

The brunette could no longer endure to see her callow beau standing forlorn and thus she addressed the sedate traveler, whose eyes were wandering far away and whose thoughts were with the dear ag loving ones at home.

"I say, stranger——"

"Well say on," responded the sedate traveler.

"I say, look here, stranger."

"Well, what have you got to show me?" said the sedate man.

"I want you to know that this young gentleman standing up there is my feller."

"Oh! I'm glad to hear it. How long have you had him? Take care of him I suppose?"

"Now you just look here, stranger; this young man is my feller, and I'm bound to see that nobody shall impose on him. You hear me? Now, if you had any manners you'd just get right up and let him have a seat by his darling."

"Oh, I am very happy in your society You cannot imagine how much pleasure it has given me to furnish you a seat where you can see through the window. Beside, I always took a special delight in being near charming ladies like yourself," replied the traveler.

"But, sir, he is my feller, sir, my beau—do you understand?"

"Is that so? Who would have tho't it? And does his mother place him under your protection when he goes abroad?"

"Now, you look here, stranger, me and that young man expect to be engaged, and we've been keeping company together, and me and him wants to have a talk together. and you are real mean if you don't give him a seat by me, so that we can talk; that's what I think.

The imperturable traveler straightened up, then leaned over in the direction of the sharp-faced brunette, smiled most benighly and lovingly on her, and thus spoke:

"Charming lady I would be most happy to accommodate you but you see I'm a pilgrim and a stranger, way worn and weary, and a long way from home. Besides, my heart is just now beating tatto of ecstatic satisfaction because of your charming presence. Being a bachelor, and so near one so lovely and engaging, how can I forego the pleasure I now enjoy? I have had dreams in my time meeting one to whom I could reveal all this sad heart of mine would fain no longer to conceal. You are the impersonation of my dreams, and now would you drive me from your heart? I saw you come as a star rises above the horizon, and the light of your eyes has illuminated my soul. Say, beautiful stranger, would you drive me hence?"

The sedate traveler ceased to speak.

The fire had gone down in the brunette's eyes, the severe expression had vanished from her face stern lips had relaxed their rigidity and parted just enough to reveat the ivory structure within and in a tone that was soft and low she asked:

"Did you say you was a bachelor?"

"Aye beautiful stranger, that's my fortunate station."

Then the brunette turned her eyes softly upon her feller," who stood twitching his fingers and gazing around in an abashed, timid sort of way, and thus she addressed him:

"Tom, I guess you'd better get another seat, while I speak with this gentleman."

'Aw-ah, Miss. Brown,' simpered a swell to a young lady, as he leaned over her father's gate, the other evening,'what might you be—ah—be dawing?"

"Gathering leaves autumn leaves, replied she, glancing up from her work.

'What daw you gethaw them nasty things faw?' he further drawled.

'Why to press them to be sure,' she answered.

'Oh—ah! I—I with I wath an autumn leaf.'

And as he dodged a basketful of them and watch the fair one plunge into the house, he wondered what he had been saying so dweadful hawwid.

* * *

Number Seven in the Bible.

On the seventh day God ended his work.

On the seventh month Noah's ark hit the ground.

In seven days a dove was sent.

Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.

Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph.

Jacob served seven years for Rachel.

And yet another seven years more.

Jacob was pursued a seven days' journey by Laben.

A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven yers were foretold in Pharoah's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts, and seven ears full and seven ears of blasted corn.

On the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel fasted 7 days and remained seven days in their tents.

Every seven years the land rested.

Every seventh day the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jerico seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days, on the seventh day they surrounded the walls seven times, and at the end of the 7th round the walls fell.

Solomon was seven years building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were seven lamps.

The golden candle-stick had seven branches.

Naanam washed seven times in the river Jordon.

Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams for an atonement.

Our savior spoke seven times from the cross, on which he hung seven hours, and after his resurrection appeared seven times.

In the Revelations we read of seven churches, seven candle-sticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plegues, seven vail, seven angels, and a seven headed moyster.

* * *

What to do in Case of an Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University gives these short rules for action in case of accident:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, ets, with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water. Never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress it below.

If choked, go upon all fours and cough,

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

For apodlexy, raise the head and body for fainting lay the body flat.

* * *

Miss Lillie Stover' a granddaughter of Andrew Johnson, and who was with him when he was stricken with paralysis, was married a few days ago to Thos. Maloney a young lawyer of Greenville, Tennessee.

* * *

One year ago, they clasped hands over a gate in the dusk of evening, and she said she would be his little angel until life was no more. Yesterday noon he went home and found his Sunday suit in strips on the floor, his silk hat kicked it, and his fine boots cut down, and she yelled out from the bed room:—"Is that you, you old skunk? Well I don't think you'll trot off again without splitting any wood!"

* * *

"It's a bully band," said a small boy to his mother, as they were leaving the Music Hall at the close of the dance Thursday night," but I do wish they'd play the Mulligen Guards."

Murderous Assault on Another Herald Editor.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 25—James McDermott, who has had temporary editorial management of the Herald since the nearly fatal shooting of its editor, Chas. F. Murray, on Monday afternoon, was assailed and shot at to' night, by two ruffians, while passing a small common on Scott street, on his way to the home of the friend with whom he is stopping here. They dragged him some distance when he at last freed the revolver and fired two shots at them, which together with the arrival of the neighbors, caused them to take to their heels. Whether their object was robbery or some dark design is not yet clearly apparent. Following so close upon the shooting of Mr. Murray, the affair will create a good deal of excitement.

* * *

Sudden Death.

A Newville boy named Will Burns, the son of a man well known through this section, on Thursday last met his death in a very singular manner. It seems that him and other boy named Oscar Hull started to singing school held in the Brethern Church this side of the river. When they came to the bridge, which is about a hundred yards long, they, according to the custom of boys, started to run through it to see which could beat to the other side. On reaching the end, they slacked up, and and Willie it is said almost instantly fell and when picked up was found to be dead. He was a fine boy and in the the prime of boyhood—being sixteen years of age. He was in comparative good health and his sudden and singular death created quite a sensation. It is supposed he sustained some inward injury through the exertion of running. —Hicksville Ind't.

* * *

There may be such a thing as love at first sight said an Auburn girl, I cant see where it comes in. There's Fred, I saw him a hundred times before I loved him an yet, I should'nt have fallen in love when I did, if he had'nt got that situation in a store.

"How much does he get a week," asked another.

"Five dollars, and stealings throwed in,"

"Why, la me. my man makes $2 a day and we can scarcely live.

"Well, that may be true, Mary, but between you and me Fred's stealings are more that his wages."

* * *

A professor of astronomy near Chicago having been asked the other day by a member of his class whether, in speaking of the limbs of the moon, he referred to arms or legs, replied that he supposed that the limbs in this case were the lower extremities, as Job speaks of the moon as walking in darkness.

* * *

To Drive away rats, an English journal gives the following recipe which it says has proved very successful: Take some glass and powder with pestle and mortar, then mix with some lard into pills and drop into the rat-holes. It will drive rats and mice out of the place; they die of decline.

* * *

A man who called in at a Newburg (N, Y) jewelers the other day to consult the regulator remarked as he got out a paper and pencil, that, as he did not happen to have his watch with him he had just mark the correct time down and set the watch when he got home.

* * *

Mr. Kelton, of Ashburnham, Massachusetts tried to get a divorce on the ground that his wife talked to him in a loud tone of voice and failed; and now you would think Mrs, Keltons voice was ninteen locomotive whistles all going at once—Rochester Choniclé.

* * *

The advertising of a Chicago woman with $20,00 for an honest, honorable husband, has given a despairing world a fresh hope. The number of honest, honorable men yet unmarried would exceed the belief of the most optimistic.

* * *

Don Pedro, of Brazil, will bring $200-000 worth of diamonds when he comes to vicit this country. And the burglars are beginning to sing Sankeys poems.

* * *

A man is apt to think he can serve his country best where he can get the best pay.

* * *

The indications are that the lawyers will stick to tweed as long as he has any money.

* * *

Miss Maggie, daughter of Jeff Davis, is to marry a Memphis bank cashier named Hayes.

* * *

About all the schools are in progress Our school began Monday.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1875.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

THE *Official Gazette*, of St. Petersburg, says "the peace of Europe is firmly established, and no danger of its disturbance exists."

THERE are at least two men living that will forever bless the much-abused corset. They are the two thieves who the other day sawed their way out of the Council Bluffs Jail with a saw made of a corset steel furnished them by a female prisoner.

WHEN an impertinent interviewer in Washington asked Secretary Bristow whether he intended to take a house and entertain this winter, the Secretary gruffly replied: "I make it a rule never to interfere with my superior officers; ask Mrs. Bristow." What a husband that Secretary must be! Will not the women vote for him?

THE following neat obituary notice is from the San Antonio (Tex.) *Herald*: "Pancho Vidal was recently hung by Mexican authorities at Matamoras. He was a murderer and a thief of great executive ability, and Cortina in his retirement will drop a silent tear for him. May wild jackasses revel about his grandfather's grave!"

THE great astronomer of Paris, Leverrier, who discovered the planet Neptune, which could eat up this little earth of ours and not suffer from indigestion in consequence, has made a prediction which is noteworthy. It is that the winter of 1875–76 will be uncommonly severe. Enormous quantities of snow are to fall in December and January.

THE sleepy old newspapers of London are beginning to exhibit some signs of enterprise in the matter of gathering news. The *Times* and *Telegraph*, we read in a current paragraph, have each chartered the use of a special wire between Paris and London, and now all their Paris letters are telegraphed instead of being sent by mail, as heretofore.

A LONELY house on the coast of Cork, Ireland, has been the scene of a dreadful accident. A barrel of petroleum was washed ashore from a wreck, and a woman named Sullivan used a portion of the oil for the house lamp. The oil overflowed from the receptacle and set fire to the house, and four—one account says six—persons were burned to death on the spot, or received injuries which proved fatal in a few hours.

THERE is little room for doubt that the passengers and crew of the steamship Waco were the victims of a wholesale murder—a murder growing out of the recklessness and greed of the vessel-owners, who, in violation of law, crammed the ship's hold with petroleum and other highly inflammable and combustible articles. This fact is probably susceptible of absolute proof, and there is presented a one opportunity to make a terrible example of the men who are responsible for the sickening horror.

A NEW style of rat has been imported into this country from Africa. It is called the "roof-rat." It is an aristocratic kind of vermin, cleanly in manner and shapely in appearance. It affects the attics of houses, and is a relentless foe of the rodent that consents to occupy the sub-basement. It is believed that the "roof-rat," with its superior civilization, will exterminate the present house-rat, and demonstrate the Darwinian theory of the "survival of the fittest." Anything for a change.

THE name of Chief Justice Waite has been prominently mentioned of late in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Recently, a delegation called upon the Chief Justice at Washington, and asked him if he would consent to become a candidate. Mr. Waite responded that he would under no circumstances accept a nomination. He was very grateful, and all that sort of thing, but he now occupied the highest position possible in his profession. His ambition, he says, is completely satisfied, and would have no other official joys.

THE bonds, coupons, etc., belonging to the Indian trust fund, in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, have just been counted by a committee of gentlemen belonging to the Treasury Department at Washington, from which it appears that Lo, the poor Indian, is not so poor as is generally believed. His wealth foots up as follows: Amount of bonds on hand, $5,107,516.83; amount of coupons, $1,329,343; amount of certificates of interest, $11,636. Total, $6,448,495.83. In addition to the funds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, there are now funds in the Treasury belonging to various Indian tribes amounting in the aggregate to $7,816,016.27, upon which the Government pays an annuity of 5 per cent. per annum.

THE Postmaster-General dares to say of the ladies in his department: "None of them ever marry, or die, or resign. In fact, the Dead Letter division is a sort of mausoleum of buried affections—a place not governed by natural laws—for those who enter its charmed portals seem to lose all the motives and hopes and aspirations which sway and govern the denizens of the outside world. I regret that it is so, but so it is." The fact probably is that it is demoralizing to read other's letters—especially such letters as would be likely to find their way to our official epistolary Greenwood.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

JOHN CLARK was hung at Rochester, N. Y., on the 19th inst., for the murder of a policeman in that city some months ago....At Erie, Pa., a few days ago, Jacob Wabagoans, a German 60 years old, in a fit of anger shot and mortally wounded his daughter Anna, and then committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

THREE miners were killed at Locustdale, Pa., last week, by the accidental explosion of a box of powder....Moody and Sankey held their last meeting in Brooklyn on Friday, Nov. 19, and opened in Philadelphia to an immense audience on Sunday, the 21st....Lodicia and Albert Fredenburg, mother and son, have been sentenced to death at Herkimer, N. Y., for the murder of Orlo Davis, in June last....Hon. Orrin S. Ferry, United States Senator from Connecticut, died at his home in Norwalk, in that State, on the 21st of November. His disease was paralysis.

A "GRAND" fox-hunt, which had been extensively advertised, came off in the vicinity of New York city the other day, and proved a grand failure. The riding was a success, but the "run" proved a failure. The dogs lost the fox, the huntsmen lost the dogs, the wagon-drivers lost the huntsmen, and the huntsmen lost their tempers....The brewery and malt house of David Jones, in New York, was burned last week. Loss, $370,000.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR, one of the richest men in the United States, died in New York last week. He was the oldest son of John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848, and who left the bulk of his immense fortune to him. The father accumulated his fortune in the fur business, and the son has increased the portion left to him by rentals from improved real estate in New York city. The deceased owned 3,000 houses in the city of New York, and his fortune is estimated at $50,000,000 to $75,000,000. He leaves two sons, who are in active business in New York....Another heavy New York tea house—that of Bass & Clark—has gone to the wall....Mrs. Charlotte Chew and her daughter Laura were burned to death at Camden, N. J., the other day, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp....A shocking murder is reported from Pittsburgh. A woman employed in a public hospital went into the room of a lunatic named Hile, to clean it. He seized and choked her until she was insensible, and then drove the small end of a broomstick into her brain.

THE WEST.

THE great walking-match between Edward Payson Weston, of New York, and Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, was concluded at the Exposition building, in Chicago, on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, and resulted in a victory for the Western man. The distance walked was 500 miles, O'Leary completing his 500th mile in 142 hours and 13 minutes, Weston in the same time having scored 451 miles. This is the greatest pedestrian feat ever accomplished by man, and justly entitles O'Leary to be classed as the champion pedestrian of the world....Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the famous pigeon shot, was tried in the Criminal Court of St. Louis, last week, for a violation of the law against cruelty to animals, the offense charged being that he shot certain pigeons in a match. He was convicted and fined $50....It is said that the whisky ring at Chicago is quite as extensive as that at St. Louis, and that the trials will make similar disclosures.

THE trial of Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Revenue, at St. Louis, has resulted in his conviction, the jury returning a verdict of guilty upon each of the eight counts of the indictment.

THE First National Bank of Monroe, Mich., was entered by burglars recently, and relieved of the $15,000 in money....An old man named Frederick Happel, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., recently murdered his wife by shooting her with a rifle. He then reloaded the weapon and ended his own life by putting a bullet through his head....A youthful trapeze performer was fatally injured while performing in a Cleveland theater, a few days ago, by falling from the trapeze to the stage....Chicago was the scene of a cold-blooded and unprovoked murder on Thanksgiving Day. The victim was Mr. Chas. Whyland, one of the best-known restaurateurs in the city, and one of the proprietors of the St. Elmo Restaurant, attached to Kuhn's Hotel. The murderer is a notorious gambler named Henry Davis. There is much indignation in Chicago over the dastardly deed, and there are threats of cleaning out the whole gambling fraternity.

THE SOUTH.

HENRY NICHOLSON was executed at Coushatta, La., on Friday, the 19th inst., for the murder of Marcus Young, a peddler....It is said efforts are being made in the South to induce Secretary Bristow to supplement his raid on the whisky ring by a vigorous war on the cotton ring. It is well known that the Government, during the three or four years following the close of the war, was swindled out of millions of dollars by cotton frauds in the South....A convention in the interest of the Southern Pacific Railroad was held at Memphis last week. About 150 delegates were present.

A ROW occurred at Richmond, Va., the other day, between two noted ex-rebel Generals—Bradley T. Johnson and John D. Imboden. Johnson assaulted Imboden with a cowhide, administering sundry blows, and afterward drew a pistol, but before he could use it the parties were separated and placed under arrest....Wallace & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers of New Orleans, have suspended. Liabilities, $750,000; assets, $500,000.

A NEGRO named John Brown was hung by a mob at Fort Valley, Ga., last week, for having assaulted a white lady.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Tex., dated Nov. 19, reports that a body of Texas militia had followed a band of Mexican cattle thieves across the Rio Grande and engaged them in battle, killing four of them. The greatest excitement prevailed in consequence on both sides of the river, and a general war along the Rio Grande is among the probabilities.

THE banks of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia have issued a circular urging other banks to secure signatures to a petition for Congress to repeal the law requiring the affixing of two-cent stamps on checks.

THE news of Vice-President Wilson's death created a general feeling of sorrow throughout the entire country....A National Railroad Convention, called in the interest of the Southern Pacific road, was held in St. Louis last week, and was largely attended. Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, presided....The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has just concluded an interesting session at Louisville, Ky. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Master, John T. Jones, of Arkansas; Overseer, J. L. Woodman, of Michigan; Lecturer, A. B. Smedley, of Iowa; Steward, A. J. Vaughn, of Mississippi; Assistant Steward, Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey; Chaplain, S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, of Kentucky; Gatekeeper, O. Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. J. T. Jones, of Arkansas.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says there is much strong comment there over the manner in which the body of the late Vice-President Wilson was cut up by various surgeons who rushed to the Capitol upon hearing of his death. He was scarcely cold before they had taken out his brain and weighed it, and had other parts of the body pretty generally distributed around the Vice-President's chamber. Now there are many questionings as to the authority by which this carving up of the second officer of the nation was done....It is stated that Vice-President Wilson was engaged to be married to Mrs. John A. Jackson, of Williamson county, Tenn. The vows were to be consummated on the recovery of his health. It was his object mainly to see her that he visited Nashville last spring. They met first at Washington, and had kept up a constant correspondence since. Mrs. Jackson is one of the most distinguished and highly-cultured ladies in the South....A reunion of Federal and Confederate soldiers is proposed at Philadelphia next year.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has directed that the expenses of the Custom Houses in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other places shall be cut down 15 per cent....The work of reorganizing the navy is now going on, and there is unusual activity in all the yards of the country....Hon. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor for the Treasury Department, who has had the general supervision of the prosecutions against the whisky ring, says the country yet has no idea of the vastness and the wide ramifications of the combinations against the revenue. He has no doubt of the complete final success of the Government and the utter rout of the ring, but thinks that considerable time may be required to knock the bottom all out of it so that it can never be built up again....It is said in naval circles, a Washington correspondent telegraphs, that the repair and preparation of vessels have no more reference to Spanish affairs than to those of any other country. There is no excitement concerning Spain and Cuba. The President, some time ago, while conversing on Cuban affairs, merely referred to what he had heretofore said in his annual messages, but gave no intimation as to what he should say on the same subject in his next message to Congress....The President has issued an order consolidating various collection districts throughout the country, and dismissing the Collectors, with their working force, in all the districts consolidated. Forty-four Collectors, with their subordinates, have been dropped. The following are the numbers from each State:

Maine	3	South Carolina	1
New Hampshire	2	Kentucky	1
Vermont	1	Tennessee	2
New York	9	Ohio	7
New Jersey	2	Indiana	3
Pennsylvania	4	Illinois	4
Maryland	1	Michigan	1
North Carolina	1	Arkansas	1

It is estimated that the cutting down will result in a saving of upward of half a million dollars.

WILLIAM BURNETT, Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, in his annual report, states that the number of lives lost by accidents to steam vessels during the year was 405, namely: From explosion, 51; fire, 273; snags, wrecks and sinking, 64....Postmaster-General Jewell, in his forthcoming annual report, will recommend a reduction of the rate of postage for transient newspapers....The report of the Chief of the Secret Service will show a greater capture of counterfeits and counterfeiters than in any previous year....The annual report of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, shows the coinage of gold for the fiscal year to have been $33,553,965; silver, $10,070,368; minor pieces, $230,375; total, $43,854,708. The deposits were: gold, $38,556,293; silver, $16,070,626. Dr. Linderman thinks that two years' yield of the mines will furnish sufficient silver to manufacture all the fractional currency coin that can be advantageously used in the country after the redemption of the fractional notes. He thinks the trade dollar should be continued, if for no other purpose than to make a local market for silver. The Director speaks at length of the course of gold and silver during the last three years, saying that the monetary troubles have not been caused by insufficient supplies of gold, but by its having been withheld in large sums from circulation, and the diminished use of silver as money.

HON. HENRY WILSON, the Vice President of the United States, died at Washington at half past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of November. The sad event was quite unexpected, his improved condition and general symptoms being regarded as favorable to the recovery of his health. Mr. Wilson was 63 years of age.

THE annual report of Gen. Sherman to the Secretary of War states that the aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to the last reports received, is 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as follows: Five regiments of artillery, 780 officers, 2,504 men; ten regiments of cavalry, 422 officers, 7,206 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 848 officers, 11,000 men; available recruits, hospital stewards, ordnance sergeants, etc., etc., 3,321. Gen. Sherman, referring to Indian depredations on the frontier, says the damage to life and property by Indians has been less during the past year than in any former year, and the prospect is that, as the country settles up, it will be less and less each year, until all the Indians are established on small reservations; but until they acquire habits of industry in farming or in stock-raising they will need food from the General Government, because the game on which they have hitherto subsisted has diminished very rapidly.

ORDERS have been issued at the Navy Department for the fitting up of five more iron-clads. This makes a total of twelve iron-clads which, within less than four weeks have made ready for active service....The contested election cases in the House will exceed in number those of any previous session. Papers in fifteen cases have already been filed. In one—that of the Fourth Massachusetts District—the papers are so voluminous that the Election Committee can never hope to read them all. They weigh over half a ton, and it required six men to carry the box containing them into the Capitol....Gen. Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, in his annual report, urges an increase of the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia. The sum expended for this purpose is to-day no larger than it was in 1808, when the population was only 8,000,000. He gives the following as the aggregate strength of the militia of the United States: Organized, 84,524; unorganized, 3,701,977. Gen. Benet makes a plea for improved small arms, and more of them. He thinks our arsenals should be well stocked with a large reserve supply of the best rifles and carbines. He also refers to our inferior artillery, and says "rifle guns of a size, endurance, and power to enable us to meet on fair and equal terms a foreign foe must be provided while we have the time, and it is certainly not the part of wisdom to delay making such provision until the enemy invades our shores."....The report of Secretary Bristow, it is said, will be very pronounced in favor of hard money. The Secretary will sustain the policy of the act of last January, providing for the redemption of United States notes in gold in 1879, and urge its retention. The Secretary is of the opinion that additional legislation will be necessary to render other portions of the law practicable, and he will probably recommend a bill for the funding of greenbacks immediately into gold bonds bearing 4 or 4½ per cent. interest, and having a long time to run. The Secretary thinks that the Resumption law is entirely reasonable, and that it can be carried out with entire safety to the Government and the business of the country.

IT is said that a new bill will be introduced early in the session of Congress, providing some more efficient way of guarding against the offices of President and Vice-President being made vacant by death....The expenses of the Postoffice Department the last fiscal year were $35,000,000, and the receipts $27,000,000....The Postmaster-General had a conference last week with several publishers, and informally discussed the question of the repeal of the law imposing a double rate of postage on third-class matter. He told them he would consider the matter, and give his opinion respecting it in a communication which he was preparing for Congress....A Washington telegram of Nov. 26 says: "The mysterious naval activity continues. Three more officers were to-day ordered to one of the ironclads that are at the rendezvous at Norfolk. Their orders direct them to report there Dec. 4. The curious thing about all these orders is, that while a large number of vessels have been ordered into commission and furnished with a complement of officers, no naval stores or stores of any kind have been sent to the vessels, nor have orders for the supply of any stores been made."

POLITICAL.

THE official returns of the New York election give Bigelow (Democrat), for Secretary of State, a majority of 14,598, over Seward, Republican. There were 755,614 votes cast in the State.

THE President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, becomes Acting Vice-President of the United States through the death of Vice-President Wilson. Mr. Ferry is a native of Michigan, is fifty years of age, and has served in Congress a number of years....The Republican State Central Committee of Indiana have issued a call for a State Convention of the party at Indianapolis, on the 22d of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers.

FOREIGN.

THE Prince of Wales has been very coolly received in India by the native Princes. Not a single reception has been proffered by any one of these in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies. All the entertainments thus far have been given by the English....Madrid dispatches represent that the Carlists are demoralized and exhausted, and an early close of the war is predicted....The Italian Government has purchased all the railways in Upper Italy, paying therefor about $160,000,000....A grand fete was given in Paris the other day by the Franco-American Union, the object being to give greater publicity to and extend the subscriptions for the scheme for a monument to Liberty in New York harbor. About 6,000 people, including many distinguished persons, were present, and great interest was manifested in the project. The subscriptions, it is said, are progressing favorably....The London *Times*, discussing the Turkish troubles, says: "The Sultan cannot save Herzegovina. It is as fairly out of his grasp as if destiny had settled it by a conference between the powers. Peace can be brought about only by the extinction of Turkish authority."

THE coast of England has been visited by another destructive gale. Fifteen or twenty vessels were wrecked, and fifty or sixty lives lost....The Spanish Government has determined that all foreigners who are to be tried in Cuba for participating in the insurrection, shall be allowed to have counsel....Francis V., Duke of Modena, who was dispossessed in 1860, is dead....A Berlin telegram says that in the negotiations now proceeding for the settlement of the troubles in the Turkish Provinces, the programme put forward by Austria includes a comparatively high degree of self-government for the Christian communities in Turkey. Russia seems to demand only more faithful adhesion to the promises of reform already made by the Porte.

THE Russians have had a great battle with the Kiptschaks in Khokand, Asia, achieving a victory, the enemy fleeing and leaving 3,800 of their dead on the field....Advices from the seat of war in Bosnia represent that the insurgents have resolved to continue operations energetically all through the winter. They have recently gained several important advantages. A convention of the people will shortly be called to proclaim a National Government....The London organ of the Carlists bombastically proclaims that Don Carlos has saved Cuba and the honor of Spain, his recent offer of truce having caused the Americans to modify their attitude.

MUCH distress has been caused in Liberia on account of the war with the natives....It is reported that England has bought a $20,000,000 interest in the Suez Canal....Spain continues to send reinforcements of troops to Cuba....The French Government warns newspapers against reproducing Paul de Cassagnac's recent Bonapartist speech. *Le Pays*, one of the leading journals of Paris, has already been seized for this offense.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.

His Sudden Death at Washington—Particulars of the Sad Event.

A Washington dispatch of Nov. 22 gives the following particulars of the death of Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States:

Mr. Wilson rested well last night, awoke at 7 o'clock this morning, and expressed himself as feeling brighter and better. He sat up in bed to take his medicine, lay down on his left side, and expired in a few moments, without a struggle.

It having been represented last night that the Vice-President had so much improved that he would be able to leave for the North this week, the intelligence of his sudden death this morning fell with startling force and suddenness on the community. The Vice-President seemed on Saturday to be a great deal better than at any time during his late sickness, but yesterday he was not quite so well.

Postmaster Burt, of Boston, called in the morning, and had a pleasant conversation with him. Mr. Crossman, of New York, a literary friend, also visited the Vice-President on business concerning his (Mr. Wilson's) unfinished volume on the subject of slavery. The Vice-President being in a condition requiring rest, Mr. Crossman retired. The Vice-President then slept from 1 to 3 o'clock, when he rose. Mr. Crossman returned in the afternoon, at the Vice-President's request, and remained until evening.

The Vice-President went to bed at an early hour, and slept tolerably well during the night. In his waking intervals he asked for water. About midnight he got up and walked around his room. Then, going to his table, he took up a little book of poems, entitled, "The Changed Cross," with the motto, "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt," and read three verses from it, one of which is as follows:

Help us, O Lord, with patient love, to bear
Each other's faults, to suffer with true meekness;
Help us each other's joys and griefs to share,
But let us turn to Thee alone in meekness.

Other verses had been marked in the book, among them the following:

What if poor sinners count thy grief the signal of
an unchastened will;
He who can give thy soul rest knows that thou art
submissive still.

This volume belonged to his wife, and contained a photograph of her and their son, both deceased. He treasured it beyond value, and always made it his companion, from whence he seemed to derive much comfort.

After reading the verses, he spoke with gratitude of the kindness of his friends during his sickness, and of the widespread sympathy in his behalf.

He then returned to bed, in a happy mood, and slept.

At 3 o'clock this morning he awoke, complaining of pain in his stomach. One of his attendants rubbed it, and being thus relieved, he again fell asleep.

At 7 o'clock he awoke, remarking that he felt brighter and better than at any time previous. He said that he was going to ride out to-day, as his physician, Dr. Baxter, advised him to do so, if the weather was fair.

At twenty-nine minutes past 7 o'clock, he said he would get up and take breakfast. He then called for "bitter water," which had heretofore been prescribed, and having drank it, he laid down, with his left cheek on the pillow, as if with sudden exhaustion, breathing heavily, but uttering no words, and in a few moments he died, without a struggle.

The following order announcing the death of Vice-President Wilson was issued by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1875.—It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the United States the death of Vice-President Henry Wilson, who died in the Capital of the nation this morning. The eminent station of the deceased, his high character, his long career in the service of his State and of the Union, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and the ability which he brought to the discharge of every duty, stand conspicuous, and are indelibly impressed in the hearts and affections of the American people. In testimony of respect for this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, the various departments of the Government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments in Washington will be draped with badges of mourning for thirty days. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will long be borne in recollection by a grateful nation. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE FISCAL YEAR.

Annual Summing Up of the Work of the National Departments and Bureaus.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is a rather voluminous document, and we can find room for only a brief synopsis of it. Commissioner Pratt says it may be some consolation to know that grievous as are our burdens, laid upon such of our population, forty-two millions or more, as consume the articles taxed by our Internal Revenue laws, the British public, numbering less by one-fourth than our people, paid under their excise laws during the year ending March 31, 1875, taxes measured in gold to the amount of $183,962,756, against $110,545,154 paid in currency by the people of this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875.

The report shows that the actual amount of receipts in the Treasury from all sources from and after June 30, 1861, to June 31, 1874, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes, was as follows:

Customs	$1,973,749,367
Internal revenue	1,866,098,725
Direct tax	14,810,189
Public lands	22,151,958
Miscellaneous	286,084,982
Premiums on loans and sales of gold coin	193,587,117
Total	$4,395,638,341

The net amount received from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year in the several States is given as follows:

Alabama	$111,816	Missouri	4,501,856
Arizona	10,262	Montana	24,696
Arkansas	71,828	Nebraska	292,472
California	2,963,595	Nevada	53,147
Colorado	70,351	N. Hampshire	298,812
Connecticut	622,225	New Jersey	2,362,470
Dakota	10,040	New Mexico	21,965
Delaware	360,331	New York	15,200,896
Dist. Columbia	111,027	North Carolina	1,629,904
Florida	184,547	Ohio	14,656,293
Georgia	387,154	Oregon	47,939
Idaho	19,136	Pennsylvania	6,149,954
Illinois	17,627,698	Rhode Island	231,767
Indiana	4,650,883	South Carolina	120,818
Iowa	1,040,064	Tennessee	858,910
Kansas	133,535	Texas	257,446
Kentucky	9,022,636	Utah	31,545
Louisiana	583,151	Vermont	58,251
Maine	107,261	Virginia	7,059,639
Maryland	2,755,848	Washington	21,246
Massachusetts	2,670,491	West Virginia	508,694
Michigan	1,930,506	Wisconsin	2,730,868
Minnesota	228,362	Wyoming	11,942
Mississippi	96,085		

The Commissioner says public attention has been often called within the past few months to the extensive frauds committed in certain localities upon the revenue by distillers and rectifiers of distilled spirits. He gives an account, first, of the checks, guards, and protections against frauds established by law; second, of the manner in which the whisky frauds, so-called, lately exposed, were perpetrated upon the Government; third, the extent of these frauds; fourth, the checks recently established to prevent a recurrence of the same; and, fifth, suggests legislation which, in his opinion, is necessary to insure a fuller collection in future of the taxes upon distilled spirits.

Mr. Pratt is of the opinion that, with additional legislation to enforce the honest collection of the tax on distilled spirits, the revenue can be collected with little loss.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Pension Commissioner Atkinson, in his annual report, states that the number of pensioners added to the rolls during the last fiscal year was 11,557, and the number dropped by reason of death, re-enlistment, remarriage, expiration of minors' pensions, failure to apply within three years, or the discovery of fraud, was 12,977, making a net decrease of 1,420. The number of pensions increased was 15,561. The total number of pensioners borne upon the rolls June 30, 1875, was 234,821, by classes as follows:

Army invalids	105,478
Army widows and dependent relatives	104,885
Survivors of the War of 1812	15,875
Widows of soldiers of the War of 1812	5,163
Navy invalids	1,636
Navy widows and dependent relatives	1,784
Total	234,821

The invalid roll continues to increase, and, notwithstanding its losses, numbered 3,021 more on the 30th of June, 1875, than at the close of the preceding year, and for the first time since 1863 exceeded the roll of widows and dependent relatives. Its increase largely counterbalances the losses to the other rolls, and makes the decrease of the aggregate roll comparatively small. Its annual rates are also steadily increasing. In 1871, the average rate of pension paid to the army invalid pensioners annually was $89.18; in 1872, $90.26; in 1873, $96.46; in 1874, $98.14; and 1875, $103.91, or $8.65 per month. The rates vary from $1 to $50 per month.

The total disbursements of the Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year were $29,683,116.63, leaving a balance from the appropriations of $371,883.31, which has been covered into the Treasury.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year were: For army pensions, $29,500,000; for navy pensions, $500,000; total, $30,000,000.

During the past fiscal year 12,236 original applications for army and navy invalid pensions and 17,111 claims for increase of the same class were received, and 933 claims have been withdrawn from the rejected files and reopened upon additional evidence. At the close of the year there remained upon the pending files 32,228 original and 6,722 increase claims of this class.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will this year be of great length. It will be as earnest in favor of resumption and hard money as it was last year. The report will show a falling off in customs receipts for the first six months of the present fiscal year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, but an increase in the internal revenue receipts as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In the absence of the additional legislation increasing the tax on distilled spirits from 70 to 90 cents a gallon, the Secretary estimates the receipts from the excise at $106,000,000 for the present fiscal year, but the increased rates will add to his estimate, according to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, some $16,000,000, making $122,000,000 in all.

THE ENGINEER SERVICE.

Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the U. S. Army, has completed his annual report, detailing the work on fortifications, and giving estimates of additional proposed improvements. Experiments with torpedoes in the many harbors along the coast have enabled the Engineer Department to determine the size and buoyancy of these destructive agents applicable to the different channels, and so complete are the details in this connection that, in case of emergency, the ship-channel of any harbor threatened by a foreign foe could be so obstructed with these explosive machines within a very few hours that a fleet of war vessels venturing to enter would be blown to atoms. The importance of torpedoes was well illustrated in the Franco-Prussian war, wherein France with her immense navy was rendered entirely powerless as against the thorough subaqueous system of batteries adopted by the German Government. Gen. Humphreys says it is requisite that the battalion of engineers be increased to a minimum peace organization of 520 men, that number being requisite for the efficient condition of the torpedo defenses of the United States, stretching as they do along a sea-coast frontier of 12,000 miles. For continuing the purchases of such parts of the torpedo apparatus and material as cannot be suddenly obtained in time of war, the amount of $150,000 is asked.

Gen. Humphreys devotes a large portion of his report to a description of the jetty system, and the survey of water-lines to the seaboard. He corrects an erroneous impression that seems to prevail concerning the use of jetties in this country, and shows how more than forty harbors on the great lakes have been improved for the benefit of commerce, without which that commerce could not exist.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner Eaton, of the Bureau of Education, in his fifth annual report, presents some interesting statistics. The following is a summary of a number of tables that are presented showing the most important school statistics:

	States.	Territories.	Total.
School population	13,786,972	186,976	13,973,948
Enrolled in public schools	8,030,772	69,309	8,099,982
Average daily attendance	4,488,075	33,489	4,521,564
Number of children between 6 and 18 years old			10,636,674
Number of teachers employed			241,389
Total income, public schools (States)			$81,277,686
Total income, public schools (Territories)			881,219
Total			$82,158,905
Total expenditures (sites, buildings, furniture) States			$14,852,259
Total expenditures (sites, buildings, furniture), Territories			193,649
Total			$15,043,908
Salaries of superintendents			$923,783
Salaries of teachers (States)			46,201,609
Salaries of teachers (Territories)			503,296
Total			$47,628,688
Miscellaneous expenditures (States)			$11,609,159
Miscellaneous expenditures (Territories)			93,936
Total			$11,703,095
Total expenditures for schools (States)			$74,169,217
Total expenditures for schools (Territories)			805,121
Total			$74,974,338
Total value buildings, sites, etc. (States)			$164,180,947
Total value buildings, sites, etc. (Territories)			1,572,500
Total			$165,753,447

Every State reports one or more Schools of Science: twenty-seven States report Schools of Theology; twenty States report Law Schools; twenty-three States report regular Schools of Medicine.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Gen. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Ninth Census, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. He states that the work of the office, which consists of correspondence arising out of the publication of the United States census of 1870, or having reference to the projected State census in 1875, or to the International Statistical Congress, has been done by himself, without expense to the Government, except that of postage. He regrets the paucity of results in the State census of 1875, and says that in a country as young as the United States, statistical information is of special importance in guiding its social and industrial development, and that the indifference of our people to the advantages of such information is certainly not proof of a wisdom superior to the need. After naming a few States in which the census has been taken the present year, Gen. Walker closes by saying that enough is already known of the result to indicate quite clearly that the progress of our population has received a temporary check.

Immense Wire Ropes.

Commodore Shufeldt has ordered the proper authorities of the Boston Navy Yard to make several seven-inch steel-wire hawsers. These will probably be the largest wire ropes ever made. The Navy Department has use for immense hawsers to tow monitors and vessels in distress. They are put on board the men-of-war for use when required. The usual appliance is a twelve-inch hemp rope, but it swells when wet, and gets very heavy by absorption of water. The steel-wire hawsers will be seven inches less in diameter, much lighter, non-absorbent, more pliable and durable, and in every respect better. This is a curious and, in fact, wonderful advance in the application of iron and steel to commercial uses. A hemp hawser twelve inches thick is a wonderful thing in itself, but a steel-wire hawser five inches in thickness, better answering the same purpose, is something fruitful of thought to the student in ship-building and rigging.—*New York Bulletin.*

THERE is a great "cutting up" of large ranches in California. The owners realize five times as much for their land as could have been done before the subdivision.

POCAHONTAS' veritable portrait has been found in England.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	8 @ 10
HOGS—Dressed	9 @ 10
COTTON	13 @ 14
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 24 @ 1 25
CORN	73 @ 75
OATS	47 @ 52
RYE	94 @ 95
PORK—New Mess	22 75 @ 21 50
LARD—Steam	12½ @ 12½
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 50
Choice Natives	5 50 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 60
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 00
HOGS—Live	7 25 @ 7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 50 @ 7 75
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 09 @ 1 10
No. 2 Spring	1 06 @ 1 08
No. 3 Spring	88 @ 89
CORN—No. 2	51 @ 53
OATS—No. 2	30 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	68 @ 69
BARLEY—No. 2	84 @ 86
BUTTER—Fancy	32 @ 33
EGGS—Fresh	24 @ 25
PORK—Mess	20 00 @ 20 25
LARD	12 @ 13
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 51 @ 1 53
CORN—No. 2	48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 33
RYE—No. 2	66 @ 67
PORK—Mess	20 00 @ 21 00
LARD	12 @ 13
HOGS	6 80 @ 7 25
CATTLE	5 00 @ 6 00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 14 @ 1 16
No. 2	1 11 @ 1 13
CORN—No. 2	56 @ 57
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 34
RYE	73 @ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	99 @ 1 01
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—New	1 18 @ 1 32
CORN	58 @ 60
OATS	38 @ 40
RYE	78 @ 80
PORK—Mess	21 50 @ 21 75
LARD	12 @ 13
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 38 @ 1 40
Amber	1 18 @ 1 20
CORN	55 @ 57
OATS	38 @ 40
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 36 @ 1 38
No. 1 White	1 26 @ 1 29
No. 2 White	1 17 @ 1 19
Amber	1 18 @ 1 21
CORN	65 @ 68
OATS	36 @ 38
BARLEY—No. 2	1 90 @ 1 92
PORK—Mess	20 00 @ 23 75
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	@ 1 40
No. 2 Red	@ 1 20
CORN	65 @ 66
OATS	38 @ 40

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

DO NOT let fowls eat pumpkin seeds unless you are anxious to get rid of the fowls.

THE grindstone is a self-sharpening tool; and after having been turned in one direction for some time (if a hard stone), the motion should be reversed. Sand of the right grit applied occasionally to a hard stone will improve it.

THOSE wanting soft maple seed must not let the opportunity pass unimproved. The seed ripens in two or three weeks after the leaves on the trees are fully developed. The seed soon perishes or is destroyed if not obtained just as it falls.

A WRITER in the *Fine Stock Gazette*, in an able article on "stuffing" fine stock, comes to the following conclusion: "That our State and county fairs shall exclude fat bulls, boars, stallions, etc., from their expositions, but that such stock shall be in what is termed ordinary condition."

BEES consume large quantities of water when building comb and raising brood. Want of water is one of the causes of dysentery among bees. Knowing the great importance of water for bees, we again call attention to it. A bucket, tin pail or trough filled with water, with a few pieces of old combs or sticks for floats, for the bees to alight upon and drink in safety, should be kept near the hives, unless some stream of water is near.

SOME farmers have reported favorably on salted hay, and others think it an injury to stock, and that it does not assist much in keeping. If only two or three quarts per ton are used, it would not hurt the cattle, nor would it assist much in preserving it; and if enough is used to preserve it, injury would result to stock. We think it of doubtful utility to salt hay. First, nature has salted it sufficiently, and any attempt to salt it in the mow, usually results in a very unequal distribution, some portions having too much, and some not any. The best way, where hay is to be stacked, is to cure it well in the cock, and then stack. It will come out a bright color.

PNEUMONIA IN SHEEP.—This recipe for the treatment of pneumonia in rams and cattle is given by the *Country Gentleman*: Solution of acetate of ammonia, ½ ounce; tincture of aconite, 5 drops; water, ½ ounce. Repeat in four hours, using only three drops of aconite, and again in four hours with two drops. This will allay the fever, probably, after which any good cough medicine will cure the disease. Clater advises mixing one-half drachm of tincture of perchloride of iron in the food, morning and evening, after the animal again begins to eat.

"SOWED" CORN FOR FODDER.—Mr. Webb, a large milk farmer near New Haven, had, this year, in sowed corn, five and a half acres, that yielded twenty-two tons of green fodder to the acre. It is cultivated in rows two feet apart, and all the cultivation is done with the smoothing harrow. The variety of corn used for this purpose is the Norfolk white. It makes a large growth of stalk. When cut up by the roots, it is tied in small bundles with straw after wilting, and is then put in shocks and tied with stout yarn, and left to cure in the field. If perfectly cured, it keeps well in the barn, and makes an excellent fodder for cows in milk. It is hardly possible to produce so large a bulk of good food, at so small a cost, in any other crop.

POTATOES FOR HORSES.—I once came near losing a very valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and oats with nothing loosening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders, but potatoes are better, and safer, and cheaper, if fed judiciously. If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known a horse changed from a lazy, dumpish one to a quick, active, headstrong animal, in five days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his feed daily. If very much clear cornmeal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes. Too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples. When I was a lad, I was away from home at school one winter, and had the care of one horse, one yoke of oxen, and one cow, every one of which I had to card or curry every day. The horse had three pails of water, four quarts of oats, two quarts of small potatoes, and two quarts of corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted, and a stronger and more active horse of his inches I have never yet seen.—*Country Gentleman.*

About the House.

NEW linen may be embroidered more easily by rubbing it over with a fine white soap. It prevents the threads from cracking.

A SCREEN or blower of wire gauze, from thirty-six to forty wires to the inch, placed in front of range or stove fires, will prevent, it is said, smoke coming into the room when the chimney fails to draw well.

LIGHT PUDDING.—Put two tablespoonfuls of sago, tapioca, or rice in a pie dish, pour over a pint or a pint and a half of milk; add one and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little grated nutmeg if liked; bake two hours in a slow oven; if rice is used, bake three hours.

FOR WASHING STRIPED STOCKINGS.—Make a jelly, the night before it is wanted, of the best yellow soap; wash the stockings in warm water, with a little salt in it, using the jelly instead of soap; rinse in clear water, also with a little salt in it; wring as dry as possible, and dry quickly.

THERE are many receipts given for boiling coffee. If the ground coffee is placed in a tin biggin, and absolutely *boiling* water poured upon it, it will take less coffee, less time and less trouble, and make better coffee, as well as a more wholesome beverage. Physicians in this country and in England tell us that the injurious quality in coffee is extracted by boiling.

MEAT boiled for table use should be plunged at once into boiling water, as the heat contracts the outer surfaces, and coagulates the albumen, thus preventing the escape of the juices. Prepared for stock or broth it should be placed on the fire in cold water, as then the unconfined juices are free to pass into the liquor surrounding it.

UNTIL the kitchen becomes thoroughly and systematically organized, and is regarded as one of the most—if not *the* most—important of household departments, there can be no such thing as habitual health in the family. Bad cooking poisons more persons than all the nauseous drugs ever administered to poor humanity, and it affords the remote cause for the employment of two-thirds of all the divorce lawyers in existence.

WITHOUT a doubt, the old senseless fashion of dressing babies in garments with low necks and short sleeves is now quite passed away. Pretty as the bare, plump necks and arms were, common sense told us they were a fruitful source of cramps and colds and other complaints of the little ones, swelling to fearful proportions the list of infant mortality. It may well be a source of rejoicing that the absurd and really wicked custom is abjured, and the entire limbs and bodies of our precious little ones incased in comfortable clothing.

COLORADO JUSTICE.

Jim Barker's First Court—A Judge Who Tempered Justice With a Wonderful Amount of Mercy.

Jim Barker, a well-known character of the mountains, whose latch-string hangs out at the head of Blue Lizzard Gulch, was duly elected a Justice of the Peace, for that section of El Paso county, at the September election, and Mike Irving, a comrade of Jim's, was empowered to officiate as the executive officer of his court. Last week Jim convened his first court, to hear the complaint of Elder Slater, a traveling missionary, who had caused the arrest of Zimri Bowles, a resident of the foot-hills, upon a charge of stealing the Elder's one-eyed mule. Zimri had been arrested by Irving, the Constable, while in the act of easing the descent of the mule down Mad Gun Mountain, with his lariat fastened to the tail of the animal. The proof against Zimri was conclusive. Accordingly, the Justice, after much legal perplexity of mind, proceeded to sentence Zimri to one year's confinement in the Territorial Penitentiary, which sentence he concluded as follows: "An' now, Zim, seein' as I'm about out of things to eat, an' as you will have the costs to pay, I reckon you'd better take a turn among the foot-hills with your rifle, an' see if you can't pick up some meat before night, as you can't start for the Big Can you before mornin'." Which marketing duty was performed by Zim bringing in one black-tail fawn and a rabbit within the time prescribed as a postscript to the sentence. On the following morning the Constable, mounted upon his broncho, accompanied by the prisoner astride of the mule which the elder had kindly loaned him, started through the mountains for the penitentiary, where they arrived the second day out, their animals loaded with a deer, two antelope and a small cinnamon bear, which they sold to the Warden of the prison. After dividing the money, the Constable proceeded to hand over Zimri on the following mittimus, which is carefully preserved and may be seen in the possession of the Warden:

> To the hed man of the Colorado prison, down at the foot of the Big Canyon on the Arkansas—Take notice: Zimri Bouls, who come with this here, stole Elder Slater's one-eyed mule, an it was all the mule the Elder had, an I sentenced Zim officially to one year in the Colorado prison, and hated to do it, seein as Zim once stood by me like a man when the Injuns had me in a tight place, an arter I sentenced Zim to one year for stealin the Elder's mule, my wife, Lizzie, who is a kind of tender hearted critter, come and leaned her arm on my shoulder, an says she, "Father, don't forget the time when Zim, with his rifle, covered our cabin from Granite Mountain, and saved us from the Arapahoes, an Father I have heard you tell that after you was wounded at Sandy Creek, an helpless, it was Zimri's rifle that halted the Indian that was creeping in the grass to scalp you." An then there was a tear splash fell upon the sentence an I changed my mind suddently as follows: Seeing as the mule had but one eye, and weren't more'n half a mule at that, you can let Zim go at about six months, an sooner if the Injuns shud get ugly; an, furthermore, if the Elder shud quiet down an give in any times, I will pardon Zim out instanter.
>
> Witness my official hand seal,
>
> JAMES BARKER, J. P.
>
> in Blue Lizzard Gulch, El Paso County, in the Territory.

The Warden, after informing the Constable that he could not receive the prisoner upon the commitment offered, proceeded to explain that he should have given a bond in the sum of about $300 to appear at the District Court. Accordingly the Constable withdrew with his prisoner, when it was agreed between them that Zimri should give the Constable his bond for the amount mentioned by the Warden. This was accomplished by Zimri subscribing his name to an old replevin bond calling for $300, found among the papers transmitted to the Constable by his predecessor. Then, as the Constable intended returning by way of Pinon Mountain to examine a bear den where he had seen a couple of cubs playing last spring, he gave the bond to Zimri to take back to the Justice. But Zimri, while on his return, traded the $300 bond to a mountain squatter, just in from Missouri, for a horse, saddle and bridle, and the prisoner is believed to be at this time a dashing hunter on the plains.—*Denver News.*

Got No Pay.

A Washington dispatch says: "When the Indian Bureau came to pay the bills incurred by the Red Cloud Investigating Committee and the salaries of the Commissioners, it was discovered that Senator Howe and Representative Harris, of Massachusetts, and Faulkner, of West Virginia, were debarred from receiving the $8 per day, the salary allowed the members of the Commission, on account of being members of Congress, and that they could not, under existing law, receive anything except their actual expenses. As these gentlemen devoted about ninety days each to the investigation intrusted to them, during which time they entirely neglected their private law practice, they felt that they were the victims of a peculiar hardship. There was no appeal, however, and these three gentlemen were sent to their homes without a cent of compensation. The entire expenses of the Red Cloud investigation amounted to about $17,000.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Meeting of the National Grange at Louisville.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry began its ninth annual session at Louisville, Ky., on the 17th of November, a large number of delegates being in attendance. From the official reports we gather the following interesting figures showing the progress of the order. At present there are a trifle over 24,000 granges, with a membership estimated at 1,500,000, the estimate of 61 members to each grange being a moderate one, as, though in new territory, or in places where the grange has been too much organized, some granges are numerically weak, but few have been organized for the past two years with less than the full complement of charter members—first 30, recently 40—and there are granges by scores, notably in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, which count from 80 to 150 members. Of these about 700,000 are women. The minimum age is 18, but a proposition has recently been made to establish a subordinate degree or order—the Cadets of Husbandry—so as to let in young people, say down to 14. The latest official statement of the strength of the order, as compared with the showing of 1864, is appended:

State Grange.	No. of Sub-Granges. 1874.	1875.
Alabama	641	673
Arkansas	523	636
California	231	262
Colorado	65	69
Connecticut	4	16
Dakota	55	56
Delaware	15	22
Florida	108	147
Georgia	668	705
Idaho	15	16
Illinois	1,522	1,589
Indiana	1,999	2,033
Indian Territory	6	14
Iowa	2,000	2,004
Kansas	1,354	1,391
Kentucky	1,463	1,608
Louisiana	209	314
Maine	46	183
Maryland	120	157
Massachusetts	64	99
Michigan	533	604
Minnesota	560	546
Mississippi	631	666
Missouri	2,002	2,032
Montana	25	26
Nebraska	597	620
Nevada	5	15
New Hampshire	30	64
New Jersey	81	93
New York	254	348
North Carolina	463	535
Ohio	1,052	1,205
Oregon	175	185
Pennsylvania	367	591
South Carolina	317	350
Tennessee	1,020	1,991
Texas	765	1,196
Vermont	130	207
Virginia	391	665
Washington Territory	57	66
West Virginia	125	293
Wisconsin	505	513
Total	21,183	23,925

From this it will be seen that in the South and in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota the grange is practically identical with the agricultural population. In the East, where farming is on a larger scale, and the agriculturists feel less powerfully the need for combination and co-operation, the order is not so strong numerically, though it is possessed of a powerful influence.

The following table exhibits the financial standing of the order for 1874:

Balance January 1, 1874	$13,152.70
Dues from State Granges	26,836.84
Interest	4,701.92
Fees for charters	179,365.00
Miscellaneous, as sale of song books, constitutions, etc	5,451.26
Total	$229,533.72

United States bonds of the value of $70,650, and $21,703.95 in cash, were then in the possession of the order. The dues from State Granges were largely in arrears, and the receipts from the interest account were not as large as they should have been. The income for 1875 will be materially below that of the year previous. The dues from State Granges have been from ten per cent. to five per cent. *per capita*, and the charter fees will probably not exceed $30,000. If all dues were promptly paid they would amount to $70,000 per year.

The expenditures of the National Grange in 1874 were as follows:

Salaries, including $3,500 for 1873	$23,464.90
Expense accounts, including $2,892.07 for 1873	7,106.93
Expense of annual session	12,395.41
Printing and binding	67,838.76
Regalia, tools, &c	34,996.70
Rent, gas, fuel, postage, telegrams, insurance, stationery, furniture, repairs, etc.	16,558.29
Loans and donations	18,614.33
Total	$180,995.32

The grange business, in certain localities, is of almost incredible magnitude, as, for instance, at Indianapolis. There the purchases average over $12,000 per week. Ohio and Pennsylvania buy, on an average, $500,000 worth of goods annually, and in New Jersey the annual purchases exceed $208,000.

In addition to the regular State agenst there are hundreds of county agencies and associations. In counties where there is a large grange the members of the order often unite, build a warehouse for receiving and storing goods, hire an agent and raise capital in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 for transacting business. Grange stores are quite common, and oftentimes an immense business is transacted by them. The co-operative plan is generally adopted, and a consequent saving of about 10 per cent. on dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., and 25 per cent. on machinery, agricultural implements, etc., used by farmers is effected thereby.

There are 700,000 families in the order. Allowing $1,000 worth of necessary articles for home consumption for each family, a saving of $175 to each would be made, or a total of $122,500,000. As there are many States in which the full benefits of co-operation are not attained, owing to imperfect organization, this estimate is excessive; but that an annual saving of $25,000,000 is made cannot be considered a high estimate. The saving to the Patrons of Husbandry in the single item of grain sacks alone this year exceeds $1,100,000, while the Southern Patrons have saved $800,000 this year by reducing the cost of cotton ties.

A Russian Dance.

They have a singular kind of a dance, conducted on the greens of country villages, in Russia. The dancers stand apart, a knot of young men here, a knot of maidens there; each sex by itself, and as silent as a crowd of mutes. A piper breaks into a tune; a youth pulls off his cap, and challenges his girl with a wave and a bow. If the girl is willing she waves her handkerchief in token of assent. The youth advances; takes a corner of the handkerchief in his hand, and leads his lassie around and around. No word is spoken, and no laugh is heard. Stiff with braids, the girl moves heavily by herself, goes around and around, and never allowing her partner to touch her hand. The pipe goes droning on for hours in the same sad key and measure, and the prize of merit in this "circling," as the dance is called, is given by the spectators to the lassie who, in all that summer revelry, has never spoken and never smiled.

INDIANA ITEMS.

EIGHT car-loads of Limberger cheese were shipped from Richmond recently.

DURING the year the Treasurer of Marshall County has paid out $570.60 for sheep killed by dogs.

THE New York Railroad Construction Company is to take hold of the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Railroad.

JOHN D. THAYER, formerly of Chicago, and a book-keeper, was found dead in his bed at South Bend, one day last week. He was a consumptive.

THOMAS COTTRELL, of South Bend, has been convicted of assault with intent to kill Carl Sherman, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

CHAS. KROUT was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Fort Wayne, last week, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-one years.

THE Supreme Court holds that the stockholders in private manufacturing corporations are not individually liable for the debts of the corporation.

THE original Cardiff giant is in the possession of Wm. Enyart, of Jacksonburg. He bought it for $100 when it was sold at Cambridge City for freight dues.

REV. MARTIN HOUSER died at the residence of George Fry, in Hope, Bartholomew county, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the founder of that village and of the Moravian congregation there.

THE Brazil, Worthington and Bloomfield (narrow-gauge) Railway Company has filed articles of association at Indianapolis. The length of the contemplated line is forty-five miles, and capital stock $1,000,000.

THE Muncie *Times* tells the story and vouches for it, that a pony, belonging to Dr. Winters, finding no water in the trough, seized the pump-handle in its teeth and pumped itself enough water for a square drink.

LAST Saturday an old man named Isaac Gillett, from Grand Rapids, was run over by a switch-engine on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, in the yard at Fort Wayne, cutting off an arm and leg. The unfortunate man was removed to St. Joseph Hospital, where he died during the night, after excruciating agony.

ABRAHAM HUTSON, of Clay County, was a hard drinker, and a few days ago he broke down and took to his bed. One night a neighbor was sitting up with him, when Hutson suddenly grasped his arm and asked: "If you were sick, how would you like to have some sneak slip up and blow out the light." The watcher gave a hurried glance around the room, and when his gaze returned to the bed the sick man was dead.

NEAR Jonesville, Bartholomew County, one night recently, some one thought it would be very funny to blockade the road by which a wedding party were returning from church. The party was, consequently, obliged to turn out of the road to pass the obstruction, and in doing so the carriage containing the newly-wedded pair was overturned. The bridegroom had an arm broken, and the bride was so badly injured it is thought she cannot recover.

PHILO TUCKER, a young man of Spartanburg, left Union City for his home the other night, and when passing through dense woods a few miles north of the latter place, about 9 o'clock at night, a masked robber, armed with a heavy club and knife, sprang from the bush. Attacking first with the club, he knocked Tucker from his horse, and then used the knife, inflicting a fatal wound. Tucker, however, freed himself, regained his saddle, and was carried home by his horse, escaping robbery.

SIX persons escaped from the County Jail at Fort Wayne one night last week, by sawing the bars off their cell window. Mrs. Albertson, whose husband was confined in jail, visited him about three weeks ago with a saw concealed in the soles of a pair of boots which she exchanged with him. This was repeated a week afterward. After sawing the bars off the prisoners crawled through a space of seven inches, and made their way into the yard and used their blankets to scale the walls. Their names are Gus Iter and William Welsh, held as witnesses in the dollar-bill murder case; Aaron Smith and William Albertson, thieves; Emanuel Fox, vagrant; and Mike Kelly, a housebreaker.

AT South Bend, on Friday evening of last week, a female printer named Bayless, who had been discharged from the *Herald* office, waylaid Charles T. Murray, the editor, and demanded of him satisfaction for calling her "a loose female tramp," and Murray, having been warned, grabbed her and flung her on the sidewalk. She had a rawhide, and had standing near several who are said to have been invited to witness the cowhiding. Among them was William A. Palmer, a Justice. On Saturday and Sunday, Murray published accounts of the affair, coupling with Mrs. Bayless the name of Justice Palmer, accusing them of being improperly intimate, which aroused the wrath of Palmer, and on Monday he waylaid Murray on the stairs leading to the *Herald* office, and while Murray was ascending, shot him through the right lung, the ball passing through the body and lodging on the sidewalk. Murray's condition is critical, but he will probably recover, as he is a man of strong nerve and will. His age is 35 years.

JOHN HODGE, a laborer employed at a sugar refinery at Brecknock, in Scotland, met with a fearful death on Saturday morning, Oct. 23, through falling into one of the caldrons through which the hot liquor was passing. He was literally boiled to death, and his body was not recovered for about two hours after the occurrence.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Full List of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates.

The regular session of the National Legislature will begin on Monday, Dec. 6, and the following list of Senators and Representatives will be convenient for reference.

All the elections to the Senate have been made, and the list published, and all seats, except one (Pinchback's) for Louisiana, disposed of. In the House there is a vacancy in the Fourth Tennessee District, caused by the death of Hon. John W. Head. Hon. Samuel M. Fite, who was then elected to the seat, died at Little Rock, Ark., a few weeks since, and there is still a vacancy; but as there is no lack of candidates it is expected the seat will be occupied early in the session.

THE SENATE.

Republicans (marked R.), 44; Democrats (D.), 28; Independents (SMALL CAPS), 2.

STATES.	Begin.	End	Names.	Politics.
Alabama	1871	1877	Geo. Goldthwaite	Dem.
	1868	1879	Geo. E. Spencer	Rep.
Arkansas	1871	1877	Powell Clayton	Rep.
	1873	1879	S. W. Dorsey	Rep.
California	1875	1881	NEWTON BOOTH	Ind.
	1873	1879	Aaron A. Sargent	Rep.
Connecticut	1875	1881	Wm. W. Eaton	Dem.
			Vacancy by death	
Delaware	1869	1881	Thos. F. Bayard	Dem.
	1871	1877	Eli Saulsbury	Dem.
Florida	1875	1881	Chas. W. Jones	Dem.
	1873	1879	S. B. Conover	Rep.
Georgia	1871	1877	Thos. M. Norwood	Dem.
	1873	1879	John B. Gordon	Dem.
Illinois	1871	1877	John A. Logan	Rep.
	1873	1879	Richard J. Oglesby	Rep.
Indiana	1875	1881	Jos. E. McDonald	Dem.
	1867	1879	Oliver P. Morton	Rep.
Iowa	1871	1877	Geo. G. Wright	Rep.
	1873	1879	Wm. B. Allison	Rep.
Kansas	1873	1877	J. M. Harvey	Rep.
	1873	1879	John J. Ingalls	Rep.
Kentucky	1871	1877	John W. Stevenson	Dem.
	1868	1879	Thos. C. McCreery	Dem.
Louisiana	1871	1877	J. Rodman West	Rep.
	1873	1879	P. B. S. Pinchback	Rep.
Maine	1869	1881	Hannibal Hamlin	Rep.
	1861	1877	Lot M. Morrill	Rep.
Massachus'ts	1873	1877	G. S. Boutwell	Rep.
	1875	1881	Henry L. Dawes	Rep.
Maryland	1875	1881	Wm. P. Whyte	Dem.
	1873	1879	Geo. R. Dennis	Dem.
Michigan	1875	1881	I. P. Christiancy	Rep.
	1871	1877	Thos. W. Ferry	Rep.
Minnesota	1875	1881	S. J. R. McMillan	Rep.
	1871	1877	Wm. Windom	Rep.
Mississippi	1875	1881	B. K. Bruce	Rep.
	1871	1877	Jas. L. Alcorn	Rep.
Missouri	1875	1881	F. M. Cockrell	Dem.
	1873	1879	L. V. Bogy	Dem.
Nebraska	1875	1881	A. S. Paddock	Rep.
	1871	1877	P. W. Hitchcock	Rep.
Nevada	1875	1881	Wm. Sharon	Rep.
	1873	1879	John P. Jones	Rep.
N. Hampshire	1865	1877	A. H. Cragin	Rep.
	1873	1879	B. Wadleigh	Rep.
New Jersey	1875	1881	T. F. Randolph	Dem.
	1866	1877	F. Frelinghuysen	Rep.
New York	1875	1881	Francis Kernan	Dem.
	1867	1879	Roscoe Conkling	Rep.
N. Carolina	1872	1877	M. W. Ransom	Dem.
	1873	1879	A. S. Merrimon	Dem.
Ohio	1869	1881	A. G. Thurman	Dem.
	1861	1879	John Sherman	Rep.
Oregon	1871	1877	James K. Kelley	Dem.
	1873	1879	John H. Mitchell	Rep.
Pennsylvania	1875	1881	Wm. A. Wallace	Dem.
	1845	1879	Simon Cameron	Rep.
Rhode Island	1875	1881	A. E. Burnside	Rep.
	1859	1877	H. B. Anthony	Rep.
SouthCarolina	1868	1879	T. J. Robertson	Rep.
	1873	1879	John P. Patterson	Rep.
Tennessee	1857	1881	D. M. Key	Dem.
	1871	1877	Henry Cooper	Dem.
Texas	1875	1881	S. B. Maxey	Dem.
	1870	1877	M. C. HAMILTON	Ind.
Vermont	1866	1881	George F. Edmunds	Rep.
	1867	1879	Justin S. Morrill	Rep.
Virginia	1875	1881	R. E. Withers	Dem.
	1870	1877	John W. Johnston	Dem.
West Virginia	1875	1881	A. T. Caperton	Dem.
	1871	1877	Henry G. Davis	Dem.
Wisconsin	1875	1881	Angus Cameron	Rep.
	1861	1879	Timothy O. Howe	Rep.

Republicans	44
Democrats	28
Independents	2
Total Senate	74
Republican majority	14

THE HOUSE.

Republicans (marked R.), 107; Democrats (marked D.), 178; Independents (marked I.), 6. One vacancy exists in Tennessee, caused by death. The asterisk (*) indicates members of the last Congress re-elected. The C. stands for colored.

ALABAMA—8.

1. Jerry Haralson, C. R.
2. Jere. N. Williams, D.
3. Paul Bradford, D.
4. *Charles Hays, R.
5. *John H. Caldwell, D.
6. Goldsm'h H. Hewitt, D.

At L. {Burwell B. Lewis, D. {Wm. H. Forney, D.

ARKANSAS—4.

1. Lucien C. Gause, D.
2. Wm. F. Slemons, D.
3. Wm. W. Wilshire, D.
4. *Thos. M. Gunter, D.

CALIFORNIA—4.

1. W. A. Piper, D.
2. *H. F. Page, R.
3. J. K. Luttrell, D.
4. P. D. Wigginton, D.

CONNECTICUT—4.

1. Geo. M. Landers, D.
2. James Phelps, D.
3. H. W. Blair, R.
4. *Wm. H. Barnum, D.

DELAWARE—1.

James Williams, D.

FLORIDA—2.

1. *Wm. J. Purman, R.
2. *Josiah T. Walls, C. R.

GEORGIA—9.

1. Julian Hartridge, D.
2. Wm. E. Smith, D.
3. *Philip Cook, D.
4. *Henry R. Harris, D.
5. Milton H. Candler, D.
6. *James H. Blount, D.
7. Wm. H. Felton, D.
8. *Alex. H. Stephens, D.
9. *Benj. H. Hill, D.

ILLINOIS—19.

1. Barney G. Caulfield, D.
2. Carter H. Harrison, D.
3. *Chas. B. Farwell, R.
4. *Step'n A. Hurlbut, R.
5. *H. C. Burchard, R.
6. *T. J. Henderson, R.
7. ALEX. CAMPBELL, I.
8. *Greenbury L. Fort, R.
9. Rich. H. Whiting, R.
10. John C. Bagby, I.
11. Scott Wike, D.
12. Wm. M. Springer, D.
13. Adlai E. Stevenson, D.
14. *Joseph G. Cannon, R.
15. *John R. Eden, D.
16. Wm. A. J. Sparks, D.
17. *Wm. R. Morrison, D.
18. William Hartzell, D.
19. WM. B. ANDERSON, I.

INDIANA—13.

1. Benoni S. Fuller, D.
2. James D. Williams, D.
3. Michael C. Kerr, D.
4. Jeptha D. New, D.
5. *Wm. S. Holman, D.
6. Milton S. Robinson, R.
7. Franklin Landers, D.
8. *Morton C. Hunter, R.
9. Thos. J. Cason, R.
10. Wm. S. Haymond, D.
11. James L. Evans, R.
12. A. H. Hamilton, D.
13. John H. Baker, R.

IOWA—9.

1. *Geo. W. McCrary, R.
2. John Q. Tufts, R.
3. L. L. Ainsworth, D.
4. *Henry O. Pratt, R.
5. Jas. Wilson, R.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson, R.
7. *John A. Kasson, R.
8. *James W. McDill, R.
9. Addison Oliver, R.

KANSAS—3.

1. *Wm. A. Phillips, R.
2. John R. Goodin, D.
3. Wm. R. Brown, R.

KENTUCKY—10.

1. A. R. Boone, D.
2. *John Y. Brown, D.
3. Chas. W. Milliken, D.
4. J. P. Knott, D.
5. Ed. Y. Parsons, D.
6. Thos. L. Jones, D.
7. J. C. S. Blackburn, D.
8. *Milt. J. Durham, D.
9. John D. White, R.
10. John B. Clark, D.

LOUISIANA—6.

1. Randall L. Gibson, D.
2. E. John Ellis, D.
3. *C. B. Darrall, R.
4. Wm. M. Levy, D.
5. *Frank Morey, R.
6. *Chas. E. Nash, C. R.

MAINE—5.

1. *John H. Burleigh, R.
2. *Wm. P. Frye, R.
3. *Jas. G. Blaine, R.
4. Harris M. Plaisted, R.
5. *Eugene Hale, R.

MARYLAND—6.

1. Philip F. Thomas, D.
2. Chas. B. Roberts, D.
3. Wm. J. O'Brien, D.
4. Thos. Swann, D.
5. Eli J. Henkle, D.
6. Wm. Walsh, D.

MASSACHUSETTS—11.

1. W. W. Crapo, R.
2. *Benj. W. Harris, R.
3. *Henry L. Pierce, R.
4. Rufus S. Frost, R.
5. NATHA'L P. BANKS, I.
6. Chas. P. Thompson, D.
7. John K. Tarbox, D.
8. Wm. W. Warren, D.
9. *George F. Hoar, R.
10. *JULIUS H. SEELYE, I.
11. Chester W. Chapin, D.

MICHIGAN—9.

1. Alph's S. Williams, D.
2. *Henry Waldron, R.
3. *George Willard, R.
4. Allen Potter, D.
5. Wm. B. Williams, R.
6. George H. Durand, D.
7. *Omar D. Conger, R.
8. *Nathan B. Bradley, R.
9. *Jay A. Hubbell, R.

MINNESOTA—3.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell, R.
2. Horace B. Strait, R.
3. William S. King, R.

MISSISSIPPI—6.

1. *Lucius Q.C.Lamar, D.
2. G. W. Welles, R.
3. Hernando D. Money, D.
4. Otto R. Singleton, D.
5. Charles E. Hooker, D.
6. *John R. Lynch, R.

MISSOURI—13.

1. Edward C. Kehr, D.
2. *Erastus Wells, D.
3. *William H. Stone, D.
4. *Robt. A. Hatcher, D.
5. *Richard P. Bland, D.
6. Chas. H. Morgan, D.
7. John Phillips, D.
8. Benj. J. Franklin, D.
9. David Rea, D.
10. R. A. DeBolt, D.
11. J. B. Clarke, Jr., D.
12. *John M. Glover, D.
13. *Aylett H. Buckner, D.

NEBRASKA—1.

Lorenzo Crounse, R.

NEVADA—1.

William Woodburn, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—3.

1. Frank Jones, D.
2. S. N. Bell, D.
3. H. W. Blair, R.

NEW JERSEY—7.

1. C. H. Sinnickson, R.
2. *Sam'l A. Dobbins, R.
3. Miles Ross, D.
4. *Robert Hamilton, D.
5. Aug. W. Cutler, D.
6. Fred'rick H. Teese, D.
7. A. A. Hardenburg, D.

NEW YORK—33.

1. Henry B. Metcalfe, D.
2. *J. G. Schumaker, D.
3. S. B. CHITTENDEN, I.
4. Archibald M. Bliss, D.
5. Edwin R. Meade, D.
6. *Samuel S. Cox, D.
7. Smith Ely, Jr., D.
8. Elijah Ward, D.
9. *Fernando Wood, D.
10. Abraham S. Hewitt, D.
11. Benj. A. Willis, D.
12. N. Holmes Odell, D.
13. *J. O. Whitehouse, D.
14. George M. Beebe, D.
15. J. H. Bagley, Jr., D.
16. Charles H. Adams, R.
17. M. I. Townsend, R.
18. Andrew Williams, R.
19. *Wm. A. Wheeler, R.
20. *Henry H. Hathorn, R.
21. Samuel F. Miller, R.
22. George A. Bagley, R.
23. Scott Lord, D.
24. William H. Baker, R.
25. E. W. Leavenworth, R.
26. *C. D. McDougall, R.
27. E. G. Lapham, R.
28. *Thos. C. Platt, R.
29. C. C. B. Walker, D.
30. John M. Davy, R.
31. *George G. Hoskins, R.
32. *Lyman K. Bass, R.
33. Nelson I. Norton, R.

NORTH CAROLINA—8.

1. Jesse J. Yeats, D.
2. John A. Hyman, C. R.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell, D.
4. Joseph J. Davis, D.
5. Alfred M. Scales, D.
6. *Thomas S. Ashe, D.
7. *Wm. M. Robbins, D.
8. Robert B. Vance, D.

OHIO—20.

1. Milton Sayler, D.
2. *Henry B. Banning, D.
3. John S. Savage, D.
4. John A. McMahon, D.
5. Americus V. Rice, D.
6. Frank H. Hurd, D.
7. *Lawrence T. Neal, D.
8. *Wm. Lawrence, R.
9. Earley F. Poppleton, D.
10. *Charles Foster, R.
11. John L. Vance, D.
12. Ansel T. Walling, D.
13. *Milton I. Southard, D.
14. John P. Cowan, D.
15. N. H. Van Vorhes, R.
16. *Lorenzo Danforth, R.
17. *L. D. Woodworth, R.
18. *James Monroe, R.
19. *Jas. A. Garfield, R.
20. Henry B. Payne, D.

OREGON—1.

Lafayette Lane, D.

PENNSYLVANIA—27.

1. Chapman Freeman, R.
2. *Charles O'Neill, R.
3. *Samuel J. Randall, D.
4. *Wm. D. Kelley, R.
5. John Robbins, D.
6. *Wash Townsend, R.
7. Alan Wood, Jr., R.
8. *Heister Clymer, D.
9. *A. Herr Smith, R.
10. William Mutchler, D.
11. Francis D. Collins, D.
12. W. W. Ketcham, R.
13. James B. Reilly, D.
14. *John B. Packer, R.
15. Joseph Powell, D.
16. *Sobieski Ross, R.
17. John Reilly, D.
18. Wm. S. Stenger, D.
19. Levi Maish, D.
20. Levi A. Mackay, D.
21. Jacob Turner, D.
22. Jas. H. Hopkins, D.
23. Alex. G. Cochran, D.
24. John W. Wallace, R.
25. George A. Jenks, D.
26. James Sheakley, D.
27. Albert G. Egbert, D.

RHODE ISLAND—2.

1. *Benj. T. Eames, R.
2. Latimer W. Ballou, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA—5.

1. *Jos. H. Rainey, C. R.
2. E. W. M. Mackey, D.
3. Solomon L. Hoge, R.
4. *Alex. S. Wallace, R.
5. Reuben Smalls, C. R.

TENNESSEE—10.

1. Wm. McFarland, D.
2. *J. M. Thornburgh, R.
3. George G. Dibrell, D.
4. Vacancy.
5. *John M. Bright, D.
6. John F. House, D.
7. *W. C. Whitthorne, D.
8. *John D.C. Atkins, D.
9. Wm. P. Caldwell, D.
10. H. Casey Young, D.

TEXAS—6.

1. John H. Reagan, D.
2. D. B. Culberson, D.
3. J.W.Throckmorton, D.
4. *Roger Q. Mills, D.
5. *John Hancock, D.
6. Gus. Schleicher, D.

VERMONT—3.

1. Charles H. Joyce, R.
2. D. C. Denison, R.
3. *Geo. W. Hendee, R.

VIRGINIA—9.

1. B. B. Douglass, D.
2. *John Goode, Jr., D.
3. Gilbert C. Walker, D.
4. *Wm.H.H. Stowell, R.
5. George C. Cabell, D.
6. John R. Tucker, D.
7. *John T. Harris, D.
8. *Eppa Hunton, D.
9. William Terry, D.

WEST VIRGINIA—3.

1. Benjamin Wilson, D.
2. Chas. G. Faulkner, D.
3. *Frank Hereford, D.

WISCONSIN—8.

1. *Chas. G. Williams, R.
2. Lucien B. Caswell, R.
3. Henry S. Magoon, R.
4. Wm. Pitt Lynde, D.
5. S. D. Burchard, D.
6. A. M. Kimball, R.
7. *Jeremiah M. Rusk, R.
8. George W. Cate, D.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—HIRAM S. STEVENS, I.
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson, D.
Dakota—Jefferson P. Kidder, R.
Idaho—Thomas W. Bennett, R.
Montana—*Martin Maginnis, D.
New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins, R.
Utah—*GEORGE Q. CANNON, I.
Washington—Orange Jacobs, R.
Wyoming—*William R. Steele, D.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

State.	Seat.	Contested by
Alabama	Haralson, R	Fred G. Bromberg, D.
Alabama	Williams, D	James T. Rapier, C.R.
Alabama	Hays, R	James T. Jones, D.
Florida	Purman, R	John A. Henderson, D.
Florida	Walls, col. R	Jesse J. Finley, D.
Georgia	Hartridge, D	John E. Bryant, R.
Georgia	Smith, D	R. H. Whiteley, R.
Illinois	Farwell, R	J. V. Le Moyne, D.
Illinois	Whiting, R	Leonard F. Ross, D.
Indiana	Hunter, R	Harrison J. Rice, D.
Indiana	Baker, R	Freeman Kelley, D.
Kentucky	White, R	Harrison Cockrill, D
Louisiana	Morey, R	Wm. B. Spencer, D.
Maryland	Walsh, D	Lloyd Lowndes, D.
Massachus'ts	Frost, R	Josiah G. Abbott, D.
Minnesota	Strait, R	E. St. Julien Cox, D.
Pennsylvania	Freeman, R	Thos. B. Florence, D.
Pennsylvania	Egbert, D	Carlton B. Curtis, R.
S. Carolina	Hoge, R	B. H. McGowan, D.
S. Carolina	Wallace, R	Jos. B. Kershaw, D.
Virginia	Goode, D	Jas. H. Platt, Jr., D.
New Mexico	S. B. Elkins, R	Pedro Valdez, D.

To the above number of twenty-one contested seats may possibly be added others of which we have no present knowledge. Some of the above, also, may not be brought before the House at all.

The Revenue Frauds.

The revelations in the St. Louis whisky cases, so far as they expose official depravity, are appalling. They show how wide-spread was the corruption of the public officers. The Supervisor of Internal Revenue, the Inspector of Internal Revenue, the Collector, the Gaugers, the Storekeepers, and the Chief Clerk of the Revenue Office at Washington, and the successive Special Agents sent to investigate—all, from 1871 to 1875, deliberately combined to appropriate to themselves the revenue of the Government. One of the parties states that he has no record of his share of the plunder, but it was not less than $50,000 during the fourteen months in which he participated. He received one-fifth. The business began in September, 1871, and was brought to a sudden stop in September, 1875. At first, and during the fourteen months covered by the testimony of the witness only a few distillers were included; but the demand for money and the number of the officials to be bribed increased, and so all the manufacturers were gradually drawn in. The tax on spirits during this time was fifty cents on the gallon, and the average sum paid by the distillers to the Government officers was thirty cents per gallon. The division, therefore, of the taxes was twenty cents retained by the distillers and thirty cents by the dishonest officers. If the share of one of these officers during fourteen months was $50,000, and he received one-fifth of the thirty cents, then we have, as the total revenue taken during that term, $250,000 by the revenue officers and $167,000 by the distillers, which was equal to the tax on 380,000 gallons. Subsequently, the tax was increased to seventy cents, and since then to ninety cents. We have not yet had the revelations covering the later period, but the practice was continued on even a larger scale—that is to say, there was more manufacturers, and of course, a larger amount of whisky made and sold free of tax. Occasionally, in addition to the thirty cents per gallon paid to the revenue officers, there were special levies for round sums to silence visiting officers, and a levy of $300 per week was made to quiet a complaining officer in the Revenue Bureau at Washington. One special official demanded and received $10,000 for silence, and sums of various amounts were demanded in the names of eminent men.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Prudent Farmer.

A citizen who has an office on Griswold street purchased some potatoes of a farmer the other day, and told him where to deliver them, and where to come for his pay. The farmer entered the office in about an hour, and the citizen said:

"I'm very sorry, but I had to meet a draft at the bank, and can't ——"

"That's all right," interrupted the farmer. "I found your landlord setting your household goods out on the sidewalk, and so I sold the vegetables to another man."—*Detroit Free Press.*

HUNGRY mice have spoiled eighteen keys in the Bangor Baptist Church organ.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, DEC., 2nd, 1875

—The State Auditor, in response to an inquirer, has given his opinion that county Auditors are entitled to one per cent. only on the school fund, which is acquired by State levy and distributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sam Tilden has another chance for a Presidential nomination. He has abandoned the Erie Canal route. This time he proposes to make it by reforming the Capitol building in Albany. But Sammy you will be able to prove "an alleybi," in case any President is ever indicted for murder or accused fo petty larceny.

The Central Committee of the State Soldiers and Sailors monument Association request that public meetings be held in every county in the State, on December the 4th, for the purpose of devising ways and means to farther the plans inaugurated. A State meeting will be held at Indianapolis on December 7th. This is a matter that justly ought to receive the attention of all the people of Dekalb County and the whole State.

Plymouth church in consequence of its irregular action in dismissing Mrs. Moulton from church membership is strongly condemned by other Congregational churches and there is talk of putting it in disfellowship at the session of the council. Beecher will offer on explanation of the fact to the church and the prominent ministers of New York censure him for silence that is hurtful to himself and others Beecher is certainly weak and cowardly in the matter of frank statements.

People who have faith to believe that the Republican party can and will reform itself within itself should carefully read all the news about the gigantic whisky frauds lately being unearthed. These frauds have been known to exist for years, and have nearly all been perpetrated by leading men in the Republican party. Of course all the officials who have feathered their nests, are the most blatant Republican and they belong to a class who will never be reformed until turned out of office, and they will never be turned out of office until there is a change in party rulers.

The cuban agitation is revived a little sooner then we expected, though it will be remembered that we predicted it would come up from time to time until Mr. Grant is renominated by the republican party. Just now it is an order from Valmaseda, the brutal captain general of Cuba, in which he makes some rule for the customs' examination of foreign uessels that are entirely at variance with commercial law; but this is not the first time that the captain general of Cuba has done the same sort of thing. Yet we may be sure that, hereafter, every utterance from Cuba or Spain will be made the most of by the administration. Mr. Grant is so to speak, "obleeged" to do it being nearly out of meat.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Nov. 30, 1875.

Masquerade Ball in progress for New Years eve.

—School commenced yesterday with a pretty good attendance.

—Mrs. John A Campbell who has been sick with Typhoid Fever is getting better.

—Mrs. T. W. Elton broke her arm last week. Have been unable to learn the particulars.

—Butler, being the last station on the road, stood no chance at all of getting a free ride on Thursday.

—The Theater Friday and Saturday nights was a complete success. Noticed a few young people from Auburn among others Misses Stelly and Ola Yandes. Some were down from Edgerton also.

Masonic social to-night. Three ladies and three gentlemen are on the committee for entertainments, as this is double the usual number for committee we may expect an uncommonly pleasant time.

—Mr. George Matheny lost his youngest child, a boy about fourteen years old, Friday night. The boy had hurt himself while practicing gymnastics a few days ago, was taken sick immediately and died from the effects of his injuries.

"LENA."

The Paw-Paw Courier has nominated Zach Chandler for the presidency. With such powerful backing as the Paw-Paw paper, old Zach will make a formidable candidate.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIANA.

Childrens Sets $1.00

Ladies Seal Sacques.

SINGER & PYKE, HATTERS!

PANTHER IN WINDOW Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Pocket Books, Bill Books, Wallets, Memorandas,

Bibles, Albums, Testaments, Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,

Box Papers in great variety,

School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

From Angola.

ANGOLA, Nov., 29th, 1875.

—Court in session, Judge Best presiding.

—To-morrow is the time agreed upon to commence the trial of one Pierce, of Fremont, for murder in the second degree, or in other words, for the killing of Andrew Myers some time last August. The trial will probably occupy the balance of the week.

GRANGER IDEAS.

—In conversation with one a few days ago, said the object was to drive all middlemen and mechanics to tilling the soil. Now then, I am some granger, but that idea is wrong. Suppose you drive all those into farming that is out of it now; recollect not one half are farmers. Who would want to buy your products, everybody would have enough of their own and the fact is the more buyers the more competition, consequently you get a half often more than your produce is worth. You should encourage home mechanics of every discription and kind it is the large manufacturing establishments that is driving our home mechanics and others to farming, and as it increases your farming, it decreases the demand, also the prices to a certain extent. I like some of the features of the institution very much. Now Gerome, how does that granger wood burn.

—In the summer of 1623 the Plymouth colony came near starving from threatening of total failure of their crops.—They set a part of a day for humiliation and prayer. We are told their pious prayers was answered, and the colony saved from starvation, but why should be observed at the present time.—Surely we are not likely to starve when we have pleanty to eat and drink. The probability is that it is on account of our national debt being paid off in so short a time. Any person can tell why it should be continued every year, I would like to hear from them.

—It would be a fine thing if our Marshal would fine the young roosters of this place for getting drunk and howling around the streets at nights, as they do in Butler.

ANGOLA.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth bilious attacks, Palpitation of the heart, pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION. Buy no powders or prepared Simons Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

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Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
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And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

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RUN THROUGH

WITHOUR CHANGE.

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

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L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
T. R. SHARP, Master of Tran'n

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, before Oliver P. Learned, a Justice of the Peace for Franklin-township.

Samuel Schoifield and Petre vs. Charles Luce

—comes now the Plaintiffs and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 28th day of December a. d. 1875, in Franklin-tp., said county and State and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of November, 1875.

O. P. LEARNED, Justice.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

John Heffelfinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Danl Altenberg, J. P. for Union tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 22nd day of December 1875, at 10 o'clock am, and answer or demur to the complaint, herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

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Gives a Continuous Current of Electricity Around the Body and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.

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JAMES SMITH, Prop'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for travelling men equal to any in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

The rooster now with bursting throat,
Proclaims at dawn of day,
Where you can buy your Boots & Shoes
For half the usual pay.
The terms, of course, are strictly cash
The safest plan for all,
So when you want some thing
Large or small,
Just give Lordier a call.
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store,
next to the Bank.

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LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low, Prints at 5 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslins at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, Come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garrett and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garrett. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

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DISEASES OF MEN.

Every Chronic disease is treated, but special attention is given by him to Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Generative System, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Nervous debility, Impotency, Stricture, and all diseases of a private nature, and all who are suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of a cure, the time required and the expense.

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SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR SPECIAL DISEASES are employed, that have never failed in effecting cures, and which have been used many years with satisfactory results, and are therefore reliable, and if a full statement of the symptoms is given, remedies can be sent by mail or express for a full course at one time, without the necessity of an interview except in extreme cases.

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On Disease, the Fountain of a Thousand Woes.
On Hygiene, Food Essentials, Health, &c.
On Chronic, Malignant, Organic and other Diseases.

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$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broad way New York. 6m.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm existing heretofore under the name of Rakestraw & Jackman is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. H. Jackman, who will settle all accounts of the firm.

J. H. JACKMAN
W. H. RAKESTRAW

Nov. 23, 1875.

FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS!

The Holidays Will Soon be on us!

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AROUND FOR YOUR

HOLIDAY GOODS!

As usual we have an immense stock for the occasion.

We have 10 cases of New Turkish Prunes at 10c per pound. This is a reduction of 5c per pound.—And 500 case of Peaches at 15c per can. Just think of that price, with all the scarcity of Peaches this season. They never sold at such prices, and the only reason we can do so is we purchased a Bankrupt stock at half price.

So on TEAS—We bought out the whole stock of McDougal's, formerly J. M. Flingers, and his $1.50 Tea we have put down to 1.10. Other qualities from 30c to 50c.

Sugars.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

We have reduced 1c per pound, and got a stock sufficient to last over the holidays. So you need not fear their advancing.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee C,	9½c	Good Yellow	8c

When we first commenced selling Teas there was very little sold in this place; the reason was they were sold so high that parties clubbed together and sent to New York to get their Teas because they could save 30c to 50c on the pound. This we have all challenged, we not only sell teas and sugars as cheap as they do in New York, but cheaper. The freight is but a trifle and our immense sales of 40 to 50 chests a month enables us to undersell all competitors. No 3 or 4 profits with us. No middle men to handle our goods. We purchase of the Importers and sell direct to consumers, there saving our customers the profits of the speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Merchant, which is at least 15 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson	50, 60, 80, $1.00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 50; best 90
Gunpowder	60, 80 best 1 10	Uncolored Japan	50, 60; best 95
Imperial	60, 90; best 1 10		

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 2[illegible]c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	15c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can.	
Pumpkin per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

For the Holidays. Could't well have Christmas and new years without them. There was some 2 dozen genuine champaign in McDougals stock which he sold at $2 per bottle; we sell the same good at $1.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old 76 for medical use in bottles	75c
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50	Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

Candies and Toys:

The little ones is the ones we must please with Santa Claus. To supply them we have everything you can think of from a tin whistle to a bass drum, at half the usual price,

Best stick candy 15c, French mixed 20 & 25c, Fancy candies of all kinds from 25c to 40c per pound

Christmass Cake:

Best Raisins, layers per lb 12½, Citron 45c, Lemon peel 35c Short shelled Almonds per quart 20c, Zantee Currants per lb 10c, Orange Peel 35, Filberts per quart 12½c Brazil nuts 12½c.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound	40, 55, 70c	Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	35c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tons	50c		

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at

The Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30cts
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cc's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices,—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.16	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	.08
ye	.75	Turkeys—live	.05
Oats	.40	Chickens—live	.13
Corn	@ .65	Butter	.15
Potatoes	@.40	Lard	.16
Flax Seed	1.20	Eggs	.08
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.08
Wool	45 @ .50	Timothy Hay	12.00

Toys at cost at Abright's.

Wall paper at cost at Houser's.

Large stock of voilins at Abrights.

Horse blankets $2 at Geo H Munn's.

Good gingham 9c at Geo. H. Munn's.

Good all wool flannel 25c at George H Munn's.

All wool winter shawls $2.00 at Geo H Munn's.

Good, yard wide, bleached muslin, 9c at Geo H. Munn's.

Get PRICES of SCHOOL BOOKS at Davenport's before you buy.

Who sells school books the cheapest? Davenport! Call and See.

Get your school books at Davenport's and save 25 cents on the dollar.

Go to Davenport's for school books, at greatly reduced prices.

Large stock of hickory canes at Abright's.

Don't fail to drop in and see Abright's Silver ware.

Abright imported those fine vases direct from Germany.

Hand in your orders early, for the $2.50 spring bed bottom, at the Central House.

"Down, down, way down. What's down? Prices on school books at Houser's.

Wall Paper, Davenport has received a large stock and is selling cheaper than any house in the county.

Dead loads of books carried from Houser's every day on account of the low prices at which he is selling them.

The finest lot of gold pens, pencils and tooth picks suitable for holiday presents at Houser's.

Davenport the Druggist, is selling School Books, very cheap. Spelling Books 15c, and all other books in proportion.

Ask Markle his opinion of the $2.50 spring bed botton, at the Central House

The $2.50 spring bed bottom is for sale by Smith & Bard, at the Central House.

Abright has come to the front with the finest selection of holiday goods ever displayed in the county.

L. H. Jackman is selling underware gloves, hats & caps lower than any other house in town.

Davenport DON'T sell Wall Paper at cost, but has a new stock bought at such low figures that he sells cheaper than any one in the county. ALL NEW STOCK

School books at Davenport's. Prices reduced.

Buy your clothing cheap. L. H. Jackman, is closing out his stock of clothing at cost, look out for bargains.

Everything in the dry goods and notion line lower than ever offered in Auburn at Geo H. Munn's.

Go to the Central House and see the $2.50 spring bed bottom. Smith & Bard

The $2.50 spring bed bottom is the boss for the money, sold by Smith & Bard.

I can sell you an overcoat cheaper than any place in town. L. H Jackman.

If you want to buy a first-class overcoat, call on Miller & Casebeer where you will find genuine bargains in clothing.

Just received at Miller & Casebeer's the nicest lot of furs in town, childrens' fur sets from $1.25 to $3.50. Ladies sets from $3.50 to $25.00 per set, please call and examine.

We shall offer special bargains for the next 30 days, in every line of our immense stock [illegible], in order to reduce our stock to invoice January 1st.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Jno L. Davis is selling a large number of new stoves.

R. Elson is building a new frame barn on Fifth street.

Go and hear Perkins at Waterloo, next Wednesday evening.

Charley Evans of Albion was visting friends in the City last week.

The burned walls of the factory, on the west side, fell Monday night.

Geo Patterson brought a fine pointer dog from down the Ell River.

Al. Dawson is moving into his new residence, on north Main street.

I. N. Cool, on North Main street is making repairs on his out buildings.

The editor started last week for a trip through some of the Southern states.

Thanksgiving was largely devoted to worship by our church going people.

We notice a new frame residence on Seventh street, opposite Mr. Lockwood's

The M. E. Social at Mrs. M. Long's, Sr., last Wednesday was largely attended.

From the way things look on the street a temperance lecturer "might take the stand."

Last Saturday the harness, saddles, &c owned by Hi Rasely, were sold at Sheriff's sale.

Mike Long, Jr., had a valuable hog die, last week, from an attack, of the hog epidemic.

Dr Goodbrake of Clinton, Illinois, has been visiting relations in the city for several days past.

The dance last Tuesday evening was patronized well and all speak favorably of its management.

Miss Ida Carpenter, of Butler was the guest of Miss. Ola Yandes, several days last week.

See change in the Fort Wayne Fruit House advertisement. Holiday goods in endless variety.

Zimmerman Bros are building a large shed in addition to their plaining mill near the Saginaw depot.

J. A. McKay, of Fort Wayne, formerly a resident of this place was in the city several days last week.

We haven't received the Fort Wayne Daily "News(ance)" for several days. What's the rip-up.

Billy Murphy, after throwing the brush here all summer, has gone to Ohio to visit until the holidays.

The pin-backs were scarce last Sunday it raining in the forenoon and making threats all the afternoon.

Mrs. F. Buchanan has been visiting her mother near Spencerville, for the past week or two.

Jas. Lowrie, the well known theater man, is in the city, and will assist the boys in putting on their pieces.

Ensley's new addition is rapidly building up. Several new frame houses have been erected within the past two months

The business houses did not close on Thanksgiving except our saloons. None of them were open either day or evening.

These long winter nights are getting tiresome, and a Sunday School concert would be largely patronized—admission free.

All of our railroads have changed time in the running o' trains. See corrected cards on the outside of this paper.

Our home Dramatic Company will put a piece on the stage about the holidays. Save your quarters and see a first-class performance.

The Albion Dramatic company will play "The Fireman," next Friday and Saturday. Our troup has been invited to go over.

The school-scholars who make so much noise in the hall, want to bear in mind our entire force have just got their boots half-soled.

The M. E. Social will be entertained by Mrs. Henry Ford, on next Wed'nsday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Our enterprising butcher. Mr. B. Williams, Esq., has put up a brick furnace for the purpose of heating water, at the Slaughter house.

Wm. Rakestraw has retired from his connection with the tailoring establishment of Rakestraw & Jackman, the business being too confining.

Christmas comes on Saturday this year Our merchants ought to do more advertising for their holidays goods if they want a good trade.

Lordier the Fort Wayne Boot & Shoe man, has set a lamp-post in front of his establishment, which makes it convenient for people who travel Seventh street

We are astonished at that young man's boldness. It won't do, he must stay at home rock the cradle, and behave better, or there will be trouble, sure.

One of our steam whistles made a frightful noise Sunday night. It must have got a touch of the hog epidemic, from the way it held on before the sound died.

The Texas Tribune says, "The atmospherical freshness' has brought on many cases of Coughs and Colds and Dr. Bulls Cough Syrup is in greater demand than ever."

The business men in Ensley's block are going to build a frame structure for the Postoffice, on the lot where the M. E. church was formerly located.

We received a communication from LaOtta, Indiana, a little village down the Eel River, which would occupy too much space this week. We will give it in full in our next issue.

J. A. Campbell, of Butler, is now editor of part of the DeKalb County "Republican," under the head of "The Butler News" There's the Garrett 'News" and Butler "News." Too much news gentlemen.

In Stamets' addition, near the road that turns to the Juction, are seven new houses, and about all ready for occupancy but one or two. This part of the city is growing rapidly and will soon be all taken up with residences.

When a man walks along the street, occasionally braces up against the fence for a few moments, is it any sign he's drunk?

No—no (hic), my good wife, its a (hic sign he is perfectly sober, but a (hic) little tired.

The Catholic friends of this place will hold a mission, extended from the fifth to twelfth of this month. Services every day and evening. Several Rev. gentlemen from abroad will be present and address the audience. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

J. R. Whitmore, one of the best millwrights in the State, has been repairing machinery at the lower grist mill, and now every department of this establishment is working admirably. Parties who have work of this kind to do, will never be better satisfied than to employ the above named gentleman.

The Thanksgiving gobbler has ceased to gobble. His voice is stilled in death, yet his savory form forms the center of attraction upon many a fectal board, while pious eyes look fervently upward and return thanks that the once proud and happy bird has not lived in vain.

Next year will be leap year. We make this announcement early for the benefit of our young lady readers. It is the grand centennial year of our independence and will be a favorable time for them to launch out. They should improve the opportunity.

Jno Cary, of Ligonier, has chalenged O'Leary, the winner in the walking match at Chicago, for the championship of the United States, with Weston, to walk five hundred miles for $5,000 a side. John Cary had better let somebody have his money that will promise to watch over him because there's certainly something ails his brain.

Our friends a Waterloo have organized a Literary and Library Associaton. The first meeting to be on next Wednesday evening, Dec. 8th. Prof. Perkins, will be present, taking for his subject "The Perkins family," The above gentleman has been engaged through the enterprise of several citizens there, and we hope all will appreciate their arrangements and turn out a good house.

"Dead Broke."

An old lady and gentleman named Graff, from Harrisburg Penn., has been in the city for several days, having to stop off here on account of lack of money. They were on their way to Chicago and claimed to have relations there who would assist them. Two of our gentlemen went with the old couple to our places of business, and raised 10 or $12. for them. They left for Chicago Wednesday.

A Man Laid in Baker's Field all Night.

Last Saturday night a man, traveling through the country repairing watches, &c., was crossing one of Mr. Baker's fields and fell in a fit. It was nearly dark and consequently was not discovered by anyone and laid out all night, freezing his feet, hands and ears badly. The next morning Mr. B. found him and arrangements were immediately made and he was taken to the poor-house.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to taste. Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

HELLO.

We took a ride to the Eel River depot the other day, and among the crowd of passengers we noticed two Germans at the end of the platform talking to each other in a very solemn tone. The one who was contemplating a journey was a man of about seventy years, and from all appearances was going some distance The young German stepped out to the track and saw the train coming at a distance. He turned to the old man and the following conversation began:

"Fadder she vas going dhis vay, about dwo milles beck."

The old man braced up, and walked out to convince himself that she was coming.

"Yous, mine schild, dot vas zo."

"Hav you made yourzelf by dot ticket office."

"Correct; sthand down," says the old man, as he brought the ticket from his hip pocket.

The train had signaled and the passengers busy getting their baggage to the end of the platform. She whistled for breaks and the train stopped.

All of the passengers got aboard but the two Germans. The old man got on the first step of the car, took out his handkerchief and raising it to his eyes faintly said:

"Vell, Shon, here goes, und off I don't zee you zome more, Hello!"

"The Bells go Ringing for Sarah."

There was three of them, two boys and a girl, and after the 'bus brought the bride and groom, they prepared to bell them. In a few minutes the band was in readiness, and on the stilly air could be heard the echo of a jewsharp, pair of bones and the bottom of a tincup coming against a No. 2 led-pencil. The music was grand as those who heard it will testify. Well, judge for yourselves. It busted up the Presbyterian prayer meeting and excited some of the members so they cried fire and rushed to the scene in great haste. We dont know what become of the band, as our reported got scared out before it ended. He took a fresh chew of tobacco and rushed after the night police and when he returned to the scene the band had disappeared. For small bills and funeral notices apply to the leader.

A CARD.

A Candid Word to All.

I mean what I say, when I say I will sell books at a discount I will do it. When I say I will sell wall paper at cost I will sell it at cost.

On account of the destruction of books by the fire I make a deduction, not simply to draw custom or to sell the books, but to lessen expenses of those who are obliged to buy. There is no wall paper in town any newer or better than mine, nor any bought for less money. You can satisfy yourselves by examining before purchasing. I will sell at cost until Jan. 1st On account of the heavy draw on books my supply of covers has been exhausted and many books were not covered but will have covers in a few days when those whose books were not covered can get them free. I make books and wall paper a specialty therefore will not be undersold by anyone who makes it a secondary business. When you want anything in my line it will pay you to give me a call. Many thanks for your liberal patronage.

C. P. HOUSER.

Kahn, the Clothier.

There are parties who claim they do not put names of those who buy overcoats in the "Courier" because it is not large enough to contain them. There are two better reasons. One is that they cant muster names enough to make a list and the other is that the very few who bought over-coats of them have seen their mistake and are ashamed to have it made public. We undertake to say that every man has bought an overcoat of us is proud of having done so, and will cheerfully testify to the extremely low prices and excellent quality of the same. The readers of the "Courier" are doubtless acquainted with many of the names on our list and we only ask them to inquire of such parties, the reason why they bought their overcoats of Kahn. The reply will invariably be, "Because they have the largest stock, best assortment and lowest prices of any house in Auburn. Look at the following:

A. McFleheran, D. Fretz, William Dehne, P. Altenburg, P. Lockwood, Geo. Grogg, Jas Hazzard, S. Moore, Sr., O. M. Record, I. C. Culbertson, Jas. Cruse, Sno Cruse, Geo. Bottle, Joel Link, E. Shaffer, H. Herron, W. S Dancer, D. B. Olinger, G. Hassman L. W. Treesh, R. Culbertson, G. Swineford, G. Rhodenbaugh, Eldridge Bruce, W. Spangler, C. Brandon, Clyde Brandon, J. Beugnot, W. Shaffer A. McClellan, W. S. Kutzner, A. L. Hollopeter, E. Lintz, J. A. Barber G. W. Dragoo, A. Blodgett, Jacob Somers W. Welloume.

Now if any one can produce a more respectable list of names. We ask them to step forward and not "hide their light under a bushel."

We have suppressed some names at the desire of the parties as they [illegible] themselves under [illegible] to the purchase of other houses, [illegible] upon comparison of prices bought of us.

KAHN.

RIFLE TEAMS NOWHERE.

Read, Ponder and Forever after hold your peace.

After it's read the Choir will please Sing

If it had come from any other source but through an editor we wouldn't take it in but under circumstances, we brace ourselves against a hitching-post, and lean on a Union base ball club, shut our eyes and swallow it. Here it is straight from an editor's mouth, living in old DeKalb.

"My father and I went a hunting. We each took with us fifteen bullets. After being in the woods a short time, I (this is the editor) had poped over fifteen squirrels, with the fifteen bullets, and my father had shot fourteen and I cut his other bullet in half so as to beat him and then I came home with my fifteen squirrels. He went out a little further in the woods, and came to a big tree that was full of holes, and then sat down He waited a little while and two squirrels poped their heads out of their holes and he actually shot both of them at one shot, with the half bullet.

The old man	16.
The editor	15.
Total.	31.

STABBING AT GARRETT!

Three Rounds Before the Fight Ended!

We learn that a fight took place at Garrett, last Thursday, wherein the knife was used in a careless manner by one of the parties. The smallest of the two was handled in the first round, and after being stabbed in the side and a piece of the blade broken off and remaining therein, fought two rounds, coming out high-boy.

"Is there any letter here for my pa?" inquired a six year old at the postoffice yesterday.

"Who is your father," asked the clerk

"Mr. Haynes."

"Haynes, Haynes, muttered the clerk.

"Yes, Haynes, John Haynes."

"Nothing here, sir."

"Any papers?" said the lad.

The clerk shuffled over the papers.

"No paper."

"That's what I thought," said the boy "He's been dead two years."

It's lucky for the boy that Lee was at dinner.

It has been nearly one whole week since a book fiend or a map peddler has wrecked our happiness for a day by calling on us to subscribe for some twaddle in gaudy covers or to solicit us to pay from $25 to $100 for having our likeness engraved on basswood, printed in an atlas and sent forth to be admired by the gaping world who delight to gaze upon men of distinguished local prominence. For twenty-five dollars any man can be made "a prominent man" by a map artist and it is the cheapest and only way many men can ever reach sufficient degree of prominence to attract the slightest attention, and we may add, it's the only way any man ever reaches prominence in an atlas.

Special Club Rates.

We will send the COURIER and any of the following papers postage free, one year, to any address for the sum set opposite, if paid in advance.

New York World and Courier	$2.90,
" " Day Book "	3.20
Cincinnati Enquirer "	3.50
Louisville Courier Journal "	3.40
Indianapolis Sentinel "	2.75

Parties knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and pay up before January 1st, 1876.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

STRUCK BY A B & O. TRAIN

A Narrow Escape from a Sudden Death

Last Tuesday morning as Mr. Eckenberger was on his way to work, he was on Little Cedar Creek bridge, when a Baltimore freight train, running about twelve miles an hour, struck him and threw him several feet. It was impossible for him to reach the end in safety, although by a strong effort he succeeded in getting to the end of the bridge, thereby saving himself from being thrown into the water some ten or fifteen feet below. The engine struck him obliquely, making severe and painful wounds on the left side. The hip bone was broken and other injuries received inwardly. He is a poor man and lives alone in the world being lately divorced from his wife. The Baltimore Company have secured a man to take care of him, but our physicians have but little hopes of him living Several bones have been extracted since he was brought home, and he suffers the pain and agony of any operation that may be performed on him, without chloraform.

The Institute at A. J. Little's office last Monday evening was well attended. The recitation by Miss Hattie Griswold, was a splended effort, and has placed her before the community as a young lady of culture and refinement.

The lecture by W. L. Penfield, Esq., English Literature was an effort worthy of the man and the occasion, and solicited the highest encomiums of an appreciated audience.

We have home talent of the highest order and all those desirous of a literary treat should attend the Institute on Monday evening. Prof. McIntosh is on the list for a lecture, to be followed by Rev Mr. Johnson, Elder Shear, Dr. Spooner and others.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or account, prior to September 1st, 1875, will please call and settle the same immediately and oblige

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 365 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times wys unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle Sold by J. R. EHLERS.

No. 8 4w

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give Instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875,—tf.

So superior in workmanship and style, is the stock displayed in our house, that competition with other Clothiers is out of the question. Our trade and customers acknowledge this fact, that our clothes fit better, are much cheaper, and in every way equal to the best custom work, really making us competititors of Merchant Tailors. Especial attention is called to the nobby line of Worsted Diagonal Overcoats, which we are selling to the "toniest" trade in the city. Study your own interest and deal with

Sam, Pete & Max, Star Clothing House,

Fort Wayne

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

OUR THANKSGIVING.

BY FANNY PERCIVAL.

We cannot show a grand array
Of toothsome things Thanksgiving Day—
The day so very near;
Our little pantry will not boast
Delicious viands by the host
To every palate dear.

'Neath weight of all the good things known
Our little table will not groan,
No, not the very least;
Our little home will not be blest
With many a welcome joyous guest
To help us at the feast.

Yet, notwithstanding what we lack,
We'll not regretfully look back
And sigh for better days,
But we will fill in every part
The spacious store-room of our heart
With gratitude and praise.

We'll count our present blessings o'er,
And we shall find they number more
Than all our trials do;
Our happy, thankful thoughts shall be
Delightful guests—right royally
They will reward us, too.

To seats we once did occupy
We'll not look up with wistful eye
And covetous unrest,
But bending lower down our gaze
To poorer homes, to sadder ways,
Thank God we are so blest.

Thank God that though our home is small
It still contains the dear ones all,
Rich in affection's wealth;
Thank God we have enough to eat,
Thank God for clothing warm and neat,
Thank God for perfect health.

Thank God we feel the fire's warm glow,
While many cold and fireless go
In many a cheerless home.
Oh, yes, most gratefully we'll lift
Our souls to God for every gift,
And *trust* for all to come.

Thus 'round our frugal little board,
With cheerful hearts we'll praise the Lord
And keep the jubilee;
Nor shall there anywhere be found,
Within this nation's utmost bound,
A happier family.

IN A TRUMPET.

A Story of Thanksgiving.

"I know it," said Miss Pamphylia, answering a rueful glance from Miss Mehitable's brother; "still it's a great comfort to reflect that she *could* have the trumpet."

Miss Pamphylia certainly had a very peculiar way of looking at human griefs. She would stand for one moment of dismay, and then suddenly illuminate with some comforting "reflection" about something that had been, or hadn't been, or could be, after all. It always reminded Miss Mehitable's brother of a cluster of ripe grapes he had noticed one October day when the skies were fitful. For one instant, while a cloud crept over the sun, they hung heavy and dark as the leaden shadow behind them; then, as a quick, strong ray of sunlight pierced the cloud, the red wine that was in them took fire, and gleamed and blazed, until his very pulses warmed as he looked.

He felt them suddenly warming again in just the same way, as Miss Pamphylia uttered the words, "she *could* have the trumpet." What a thing it would make of life if that "could" only began with a "w" instead of a "c!" But as it did not, and there wasn't the least prospect that it ever would, Miss Mehitable's brother patiently took it with the "c," much as he would have hugged a warm soap-stone, if wandering in the dark among the glaciers of the Alps.

Miss Mehitable, meanwhile, peacefully unconscious that either of them had said anything, sat gazing into the glowing hearth of coals, with a satisfied little smile on her face, and a fresh-folded handkerchief in her lap. She always did have a fresh handkerchief in her lap—it was so tidy just where the hands lay; and as for her smile, her very features were as likely to disappear. That was because she found life always so pleasant; indeed it contained but two regrets for Miss Mehitable, and it would have been foolish to let such a minority disturb all the rest. One of these regrets was that Pamphylia did not feel quite inclined to marry Phenix. He had asked her every Thanksgiving Day for ten years in succession—though never until after dinner, for he liked everything hot, and the faintest hope is a warmer sauce than disappointment—but it was of no use. Miss Pamphylia's inclinations did not quite agree, and the trial was put over till another term, leaving the first part of the evening a little downish, until Miss Pamphylia regularly brightened with a consoling thought.

"After all," she said, "it is a great comfort to reflect that he needn't ask me if he didn't choose."

"Don't be a goose, Phenix," Miss Mehitable always said gently, the next morning, to comfort him; and though perhaps he had seemed a little like one, pluming himself and picking up his crumbs so many months, only to be slain on this fatal day; still, when Hetty said this, he remembered what he really was, and rose from his ashes to begin another year.

But it seemed such a pity about spoiling the evenings, particularly as Miss Pamphylia only came once a year, that she at last insisted upon a different arrangement.

"Don't ask me again until I am ready to say yes," she said, with the firmest air.

"And when will that be?" asked Phenix.

Miss Pamphylia hesitated a moment, and then looked with a sudden gleam of mischief in her eyes.

"Whenever Hetty asks for the trumpet," she said.

That was coming very near the second of Miss Mehitable's regrets in life, which was simply the miserably indistinct way in which people were allowing themselves to speak the last few years. It was growing upon them, too, instead of improving, until she had really given up expecting to hear anybody unless they came and spoke directly to her. Then, of course, they took care to enunciate properly, knowing how much she disapproved the modern carelessness; but the moment she turned away it was all forgotten, and even Phenix and Pamphylia, who were as well brought up as herself, did no better. One said "M-m-m-m," and the other answered "M-m-m-m," and it was only a miracle that they ever made head or tail of each other's remarks. But Miss Mehitable always preferred her friends should please themselves rather than her; so she sat peacefully by, heard what she could, and let the rest go.

It was not till the circle of those who attempted proper enunciation had thinned down to the very strong-winded ones, and Miss Mehitable's replies to even their remarks sometimes fitted about as well as if she had put her own bonnet on Phenix's head by mistake, that one of the bravest of them ventured a suggestion.

Would it not be a little strange if all her friends had lost their voices at once? Might it not be possible that her hearing had lost a trifle of its acuteness?

The suggestion was repudiated with only the least perceptible sharpening of Miss Mehitable's usual gentleness; but when Phenix brought home from the city one day, as a delicate offering, an ear-trumpet, new in design, graceful and light, she rose to her feet and flamed into such a blaze of indignation as all the rest of her gentle life could hardly sum up.

"An ear-trumpet! Was she to be the scape-goat for everybody's carelessness, and wear this crooked horn as a badge of it? Deaf? How could she be deaf any more than he was, when their birthdays were the same? Would he have the great kindness to carry that instrument into his own room and keep it there, since waste was sinful, until she should ask for it?"

It did not seem to Phenix that Pamphylia *could* say anything this time, but as he passed between her and Miss Mehitable, her face brightened. "Still," she whispered, "it's a comfort to think you've increased the regular sale."

The grapes had purpled and been gathered five times since then; to-morrow would be Thanksgiving Day once more, and the ear-trumpet lay on the piano in Phenix's room, shining and bright as on the first day it had been banished there.

"Turkey, of course," said Phenix, as they sat round the fire after tea, letting the lights and shadows give lessons in blind man's buff in advance. "Couldn't there be anything else for a change? This will be my fifty-fifth in annual regularity."

"And my fiftieth; a real old maid," laughed Miss Pamphylia, softly.

"Nonsense," began Phenix, with a glance at her bright brown eyes and chestnut hair; but Miss Mehitable turned gently from the fire.

"Oh, yes, dear; they often live to a great age. I remember one allowed to wander in your father's field that was over a hundred. At least the inscription on its back said so. I suppose it is because they are so slow about everything."

"Not turtles—turkeys," shouted Phenix. "*Dindons* for dinner to-morrow."

"But please don't speak so loud, brother," said Miss Mehitable. "I like distinctness, that is all. Though I am surprised at your thinking of dandelions, so altogether out of season; and, besides, cranberry sauce is Latin for roast turkey always." And Miss Mehitable laid her hands on the folded handkerchief, with a peaceful smile.

This was what drew the despairing look from Phenix, and sent Miss Pamphylia to take refuge in reflecting that Hetty "*could* have the trumpet." Not that they cared in the least on their own account; it was only the thought of to-morrow, when there would be company. They were so proud of Hetty, and couldn't bear to have her make herself ridiculous.

Nothing seemed less probably, as Miss Mehitable took her seat at the table the next day, faultlessly dressed, and smiling benignly upon every one, with Cousin John, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, on her right hand, and a distinguished professor of elocution on her left.

"Pretty strong outposts, and Hetty always does look well," thought Phenix, with a sigh of relief, as he took up the ball she had gracefully set rolling, and croqueted it among his neighbors. It flitted about for a while in a velvety way most soothing to his fears, when suddenly, just as his anxiety began to subside, there was a crash at Miss Mehitable's end of the table, reverberating like a clap of thunder. She had set out on a series of reminiscences with Cousin John, who had just returned after a twenty years' absence, and he was inquiring at the extreme of his pulpit tones:

"Where is the Judge now?"

Miss Mehitable nodded and smiled, as she always did when she felt pretty sure, but not quite, that "Oh, yes," was the right answer. This wouldn't do, for every one had started at the crash and was listening; so Cousin John tried again:

"The *Judge*; where is the *Judge* now?"

"Oh, standing on the very same spot," said Miss Mehitable; "just on the crown of the hill. Very windy on a cold day, and a little conspicuous; but local attachments are strong, you know, and we have worshiped there a great many years."

"Ah," said Cousin John, looking suddenly into his plate, and Phenix told him it would not be New England Thanksgiving if he did not send it up for more turkey; and then every one began to say what a terrible thinning there was in the rank and file of the poultry yards to-day. Miss Mehitable nodded and smiled so appreciatingly, that the Professor wondered how Cousin John managed to get into such trouble.

"A terrible sacrifice among the feathered tribes," he said, addressing her.

"Oh, very sad!" said Miss Mehitable, with a sudden shadowing of her face. "I'm afraid very few of them will ever come back. And to think the only return we can make is to decorate their graves! We did a great many last year, and there will be more than ever, I'm afraid, when this campaign is over."

After this it struck Miss Mehitable that the conversation became very general; so much so that she could not catch the opportunity to ask Cousin John as many questions as she would like, or to be particularly polite to the Professor. However, everything seemed going on delightfully, though, she noticed the same general carelessness of enunciation; still, she was used to that, and she would catch Cousin John after they returned to the parlor.

But Cousin John wasn't to be caught; he was very busily engaged with some one else whenever she passed near him; and, indeed, every one grew very talkative, and even the candles and fire light seemed to Miss Mehitable gayer than on other nights.

"Strange ways New England people are falling into," said Cousin John's nearest neighbor. "Thanksgiving dinner at 'early candle light' is something equally new and nice."

"Is it new or old?" asked Phenix, and then came a free discussion of dinner hours in times past, present, and to come.

"I wonder what time Abraham dined?" said Miss Pamphylia, suddenly.

Cousin John said that was a *tentative* question; it would be easier to say what he dined upon; and some one answered: "Oh, yes, that was on a Mess-o-pot-a-mian plain."

Miss Mehitable nodded and smiled, but the Professor thought he would make it a little more distinct for her.

"We are wondering at what time *Abraham* dined," he enunciated, coming very close, on pretense of picking up the handkerchief which had slipped from her lap.

"Oh, *he* dined at 4 o'clock; I was intimately acquainted with him," said Miss Mehitable, a glow of pleasant recollection suffusing her gentle face. But, at the same moment, she caught a very peculiar one on the Professor's. She glanced at Cousin John's. Was it possible the turkey had not agreed with him that he was looking so very red? She looked at Phenix—he was white! Pamphylia was blue, and the rest were all looking the other way. A sudden and dreadful suspicion seized Miss Mehitable. A professor of elocution must enunciate well; if she had misunderstood him whose fault must it be?

"Cousin John," she said, turning toward the white necktie that had eluded her so many times that evening, "who did you understand the Professor to speak of?"

"Abraham," replied Cousin John, with truth and distinctness united in tremendous force.

"Did *you*, Pamphylia?"

Miss Pamphylia, and, one after another, Phenix and all the rest, nodded assent.

Two round red spots came into Miss Mehitable's cheeks, and she dropped her hands on the handkerchief with a gesture of surprise. Then she looked up with the unfailing smile.

"Then, Phenix, will you have the kindness to bring that instrument you have been keeping in your room for me?"

Phenix cast one look at Miss Pamphylia. She stood petrified, and her brown eyes seemed leaping after him as he left the room. Hetty had asked for the trumpet!

But by the time he came back, Miss Pamphylia had vibrated to a "reflection," and found her balance again.

"Still," she was saying to herself, "it is a great comfort to feel that it will be keeping a promise; and I've got on my new black silk, and Phenix is a great deal too good for me—that is the only trouble."

"Now, Phenix," said Miss Mehitable, inserting the trumpet in her ear, "let me hear something pleasant through this, if you can."

He looked once more at Miss Pamphylia. Her eyes shone this time, and he went across to her with the tread of a conqueror. With his right hand he led her to Miss Mehitable, and with the left he raised the mouth of the trumpet to his lips.

"If you will give us your blessing, and allow Cousin John to perform the ceremony, I believe we are ready," he said.

It is strange how much less time it requires to do things than to get ready for them. It did not seem five minutes to Miss Pamphylia before it was all over, and Phenix was showing the last guest out at the front door.

Miss Mehitable sat holding the trumpet as if she would never let it go again.

"If I had only had sense enough to ask for it five years ago!" she said. "But I do hope, Pamphylia, you will find it pleasant having a husband at last!"

Miss Pamphylia grew suddenly serious.

"I don't know," she murmured, over the edge of the trumpet; but in a moment her face cleared and shone into Miss Mehitable's.

"But if I shouldn't, it will be a great comfort to me to reflect that I have lived single as long as I have!" she said.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

HELEN'S THANKSGIVING.

"Why don't you get ready for church?"

"Because, I'm not going mother."

Mrs. Tracy knew the peculiar disposition of her daughter, and rarely interfered when she expressed a determination, but to-day she impatiently replied:

"Well, some of us ought to go, and as you are the only one fit to be seen, and we have all worked self-sacrificingly the whole week to help you finish your suit for to-day, I cannot understand why you are not going to church."

"Don't scold mother; I have my reasons."

"Reasons be fiddled! I really do not see why your whims should set the whole congregation questioning our empty pew. Em can't go; she's always out at the heels. I never saw a girl wear out shoes as she does. Aggie's hat didn't come home last night, and Bertha is not presentable in her last winter's cloak. And there is no earthly use in sending your father; he will scandalize us by snoring all through the service, unless some of us are near enough to pinch him when he begins to nod. I certainly can't be spared from the dinner, although, Lord knows, I have much to give thanks for; very much. But that plaguey girl has got one of her lumbago days again, and everything will be burnt to a crisp unless I am here to see to things."

This good mother, who in the midst of so much care, yet had "much to be thankful for," was bending over a huge pile of clean clothes, distributing to her numerous progeny, so intently occupied with her duty and her lecture, she did not notice Helen leave the room.

The girl was not in harmony with such exceeding trivial affairs as engrossed her mother's attention. Her appetite was smothered by the weight of distress in her heart. New suits, turkeys or sacerdotal utterances, had little to do with the feeling that influenced her to remain at home. Why should she give thanks for favors that were thrust upon her with the existence that, just now, had so little value, because not shared by a certain young gentleman?

The pretty gray suit was finished with the expectation of wearing it to church—but in the company of a favored admirer. Her invitation to him, seconded and approved by her parents, to make one of the family party, was accompanied by such sweet dreams as only a young girl can dream, when tokens and signs of mutual admiration have led her to think of that young man as he appears for the first time "one of the family."

How proudly, joyfully he accepted! The evening before Thanksgiving he came hurriedly, saying: "Miss Helen, it is impossible for me to make one of your happy dinner party to-morrow, and I shall also be obliged to forego the pleasure of your company to church. Make my apologies to your kind parents, will you? Nothing but the pressing command of my employer could defraud me of the delightful gratification of your society, and I am scarcely at liberty to speak of the probable consequences. You will, however, excuse me!"

"Oh, certainly," replied Helen, with the utmost haughtiness.

"You are not angry, Helen!"

"Angry!" laughed she, indifferently; "why should I be? Mr. Scott is quite competent to select his own company, I'm sure."

"You are vexed with me, Helen, but I trust to a fair judgment when I explain the necessity that forces me from your side to-morrow."

With a freezing "good-night" she had parted from him; all the felicity of her heart was conquered by the dread of lost happiness; and she really felt as if earth could offer nothing to be grateful for.

When the family was called to dinner her father exclaimed: "Are we all here?"

Helen answered "yes," but the mother said, "No. Young Scott promised to come; he is late." Then a light seemed to enter her occupied brain, and she turned to her daughter with a questioning gaze.

"I really forgot all about it, but he called last evening to make his excuses, as he was obliged to attend Mr. Foster to-day, unexpectedly, I believe."

"Too bad," said Mr. Tracy, "but George Scott is a man that will sacrifice a good time any day for his employer's interest. He is alive to his own future at the same time. I should not be the least surprised if he became one of the firm in a few years—let us ask a blessing."

And they enjoyed their appetites and gave thanks, but Helen had a headache, and retired to her room to imagine all kinds of injudicious things, and tormented herself with the possibilities of Mr. Foster taking Mr. Scott home to dine with him. And his lovely daughter—perhaps at this very moment, while she is grieving, he is looking into the dark eyes of his employer's only child. But why waste time in reviewing all her distressing visions? There is no limit to a loving woman's imagination.

The long, dreary day came to an end, and Helen had fretted herself into a real throbbing headache, when her sister came to inform her that Mr. Scott was in the parlor.

"Oh, he has given *her* all the long hours of the day, and I am to be honored with the remnants! 'Thanks; I'll not go down,'" she said.

Nevertheless, she rose and smoothed her hair, rubbed a little powder on the glossy end of her nose, and thought she might as well try on her new suit, if only for pastime.

Before she was quite ready her sister returned with a little slip of paper on which was penciled:

"Helen, do not make me wretched, grant me only a moment. GEORGE."

She could not resist such an appeal, and when she entered the parlor the family kindly retired to another apartment, and George ran to meet her as if they had been parted for a year.

"My darling! my pet! you are mine, are you not?"

Helen submitted blushingly and gracefully to the rapturous embrace, feeling indeed as if she had made a dunce of herself all day, but did not restrain the inward joy it afforded her when he whispered with his lips close to her ear:

"I was so miserable to think that you were angry with me, I could not close my eyes the whole night, and as for dinner, every mouthful choked me. But it is over, I here give your father our papers of copartnership that Mr. Foster gave me making me a member of his firm. That places me in a position to offer the woman I long have loved a suitable home. Will you, precious, crown my happiness with your own sweet lips, and tell me that you are willing to share home, hopes and aspirations with me? Will you be my wife?"

Softly came the answer: "Yes."

Solemnly he clasped her hands, while an expression of rare-soul beauty lighted his honest face.

"From God I take the charge; may He deal with me as I deal with the sacred trust." And their hearts were filled with a wonderful spirit of thankfulness, quite commensurate with the requirements of a national proclamation.

A FAMILY in Marshalltown, Mo., consisted of a husband, a wife, and a daughter of the wife by a previous marriage; and there was a boarder. The husband was a druggist, the boarder was a lawyer and all were well regarded in the village. The affections of these four persons became deranged, and when a thorough understanding of their hearts' conditions could be had, it was found that the boarder and the wife loved each other, and that the husband and the daughter were similarly paired. They decided upon a rearrangement of relations, the boarder employing his knowledge of law in making a flank. The husband amicably abandoned his wife, to give her the chance to get a divorce; and, the separation being accomplished, the two couples were married according to their liking, and are now living in the same house. The villagers, however, do not approve, and one night they gathered around the house to express their sentiments by blowing horns and burning tar.

Natural Philosophy.

Yesterday, when a red-faced man, waiting at one of the depots for a train, blew his nose ten or fifteen times with a great echo, a newsboy ran out on the street and yelled:

"Come yere, Jim—here's Gineral Grant!"

Jim took a long look at the man and replied:

"He's no Gineral Grant."

"He ain't, eh?" shouted the first; "well, you just wait and hear him blow his nose again and see if he isn't some big gun or other!"—*Detroit Free Press*

An Aristocratic Burglar.

Peter Curley, now in Washington County Jail, Montpelier, Vt., as the supposed leader of the Barre Bank robbers, first came into public notice in Troy, N. Y. He is quite a handsome man, about 35 years old, dresses elegantly, and is in appearance what many term aristocratic. He is well educated, very intelligent, and has none of the ordinary social habits of thieves. His liking of theatres made him a liberal patron of them, the more so, he said, as he was cut off by his reputation from society that would have been congenial. He often occupied a box at the opera, too, and had considerable skill in music, being a fine pianist, tutored by the best teachers. He has for many years made a business of burglary, amassing thereby a fortune estimated at several hundred thousand dollars; and his money and adroitness have until now got him out of every trouble with the law. He lived luxuriously, but without dissipation, was always gentlemanly in demeanor, dressed in careful, good taste, and was excessively generous, often contributing to funds for laudable public uses. His accumulation of property was steady and rapid. He owned the St. Charles Hotel in Troy, and resided in it, occupying sumptuous apartments. One night the hotel was set on fire, but not badly damaged, and an investigation showed that the insurance was high, and that valuable contents included in the schedules had been removed. The general belief was that Curley had planned, if not executed, the incendiarism. His first arrest was for a burglary in West Troy, when he took $40,000 in cash and government bonds from a safe in the Roy shawl factory. He was not punished, however, and the facility with which he got out of that difficulty has since been repeated often. He is supposed to have been the leader in eleven bank robberies, planning the crimes, furnishing the money for heavy expenses and fine burglary machinery, and taking lion shares of the booty. His enterprises have invariably been planned and executed with great care and skill, often occupying months. His undertakings have invariably been of great magnitude, and, although many times arrested, he has never been brought to trial. In most instances a return of part of the spoil, through rogues among the detectives, has been his way to freedom.—*Boston Herald.*

Recovering a Hat Under Difficulties.

Louisville correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*: "A gallery-god produced a great deal of mirth and applause, Friday evening at Macauley's, just before the curtain rose for the final act of Mr. Raymond's impersonation of Col. Mulberry Sellers. At the time, every seat, parquet, circle, balcony and gallery, was occupied, and even standing-room was hardly to be had. A young man who sat in the balcony accidentally let his hat fall into the parquet. The crowd around him was so great that he could not force his way out and down to get his hat. Right here his gigantic intelligence came to the rescue, and like the man of brains he had come to see, he evolved an idea from his inner consciousness. The idea was altogether new. He tore his handkerchief, and perhaps that of a friend, into strips, and tied them together. He next very cautiously dropped the line over the railing, and slowly lowered it in the direction of the parquet below, hoping to escape the attention of those in the gallery above. Such was not to be, however. As the odd-looking line descended to a chap in the parquet, the gallery-gods espied it, and also the hat. Loud cries of "Shoot him!" "Put him out!" "Shoot the hat!" "Pull her up!" etc., greeted the young man in the parquet as he attached the line to the hat, so that, by the time the owner began to pull upward, the entire audience was in an uproar. The curtain now rose for the last time, and so did the hat. When both were about half-way up, a gallery-god shouted, "Pull her up, boys—there's millions in it; pull her up, up, up." The audience was full of mirth before the cry was uttered. The wit of the young man above was quickly perceived and appreciated, deafening applause following his remark. Those on the stage looked on in amazement, such as is seldom seen on their faces. Their look plainly showed they feared something wrong in the play had occurred, but not until Col. Mulberry hurried on the stage did the noise cease.

Murder and Suicide.

Robert Sims was engaged to be married to Miss Willie, daughter of Capt. Gill Greer, of Bosque County. The parents of the young lady were bitterly opposed to the match, and induced her to break the engagement. Sims swore she would never marry any one else. He left, and was spending his time in Kansas. In the meantime, the young lady had become engaged to a young doctor named Trader. A friend of Sims wrote to him and explained the condition of affairs. Sims returned, and, going to the house of Capt. Greer, found the young doctor there. He asked the young lady to take a walk with him. This she refused to do, but said she would see him privately in another room. They adjourned to the other room, and soon a pistol shot was heard in that direction. The mother of the girl went as rapidly as possible to the relief of her daughter, but, by the time she arrived, Sims had shot the girl three times, and, placing the pistol to his head, blew his own brains out. He died immediately, and the young lady survived him only a few moments. Sims had some time before that killed a man, and this had probably rendered him desperate.—*Waxahatchie (Tex.) Enterprise.*

Dialect Rhyme.

An English paper gives the following short poem as a specimen of the dialect spoken in the county of Lancashire. As such it may be interesting to our readers, who may understand it as written, though it would probably be double Dutch to them if they heard it. The verses purport to be the description of a lost baby, by the town-crier, or bellman, who still plies his trade in out-of-the-way parts of England:

Law-st oather [either] to-day or else some toime to morn,
As pretty a babby as ever wur born;
It has cheeks like red roses, two bonny blue een,
Had it meauth daubed wi' trayele th' last toime it were seen;
It's just cuttin' it teeth, an' has very sore gums,
An' it's gettin' a habit o' suckin' it thumbs;
Thoose at foind it may keep it, there's nob'dy 'l care,
For thoose at hav lost it, hav lots moor to spare!

THANKSGIVING.

BY D. P. SHELLABER.

Many and bright are the scenes that are planned,
Many the hearts that with gladness expand,
Many the hopes with fruition at hand,
And the voice of the turkey is heard in the land;
For Thanksgiving Day
Is welcomed alway—
A heart-warming, glorious, genial season,
When the feelings, repressed
By traffic's behest,
On one day, at least, for dominion contest,
And strive, as of old, to be specially blest,
While care is a species of treason.

The city shuts up its shop for the day,
The oldest and youngest play or pray;
The churches are open in the ancient way,
For preachers to utter whatever they may,
With few to listen to what they say,
While all the chaises and carriages
Are dashing around with their merry loads
Of babies dressed in their prettiest modes,
To dump at the doors of kindred abodes,
Or filled with those still happier nodes
Who rush to try that best of codes
Which binds us up in marriages.

The horse in the stall, the dog at the door,
Are loved and caressed and kissed once more,
And smiles are joyously beaming,
And the pullets, destined for them to die,
Look on the scenes with a cheerful eye,
In sympathetic seeming.

The land is vocal with psalm and prayer,
And joy's glad note sounds everywhere
A festival oblation,
And savory steams like clouds arise,
To tickle the palate and glad the eyes
Of lovers of virtue and pumpkin pies,
Where grave and gay, and dull and wise,
Pay tribute to gustation.

Pith and Point.

"THE silly season"—The honeymoon.

WHISKY is alike an internal furnace and an infernal turn-us.

RARE bits of coloring from the old masters: Black and blue spots on a schoolboy's back.

WHOEVER it was that called a sausage "a ground hog" has made the best pun of the current month.

THE name of an Ohio centenarian, recently deceased, was Lettus Steel. He was no politician either.

A DISGUSTED young man says: "When I find a girl who has got the stamps, I find one who does not want me."

THE head cook at one of the Boston clubs draws a salary of $5,000, and never puts his delicate hands to a pot or kettle.

M. B. AISEE keeps a snug drinking saloon in New York, while Katz & Dorgz harmoniously conduct a grocery store in Avenue B.

THE Postmaster-General's new fast train is called the "Widow;" it fetches the mails so much quicker than any other train.

IT may be true, as stated, that you can drink a gallon of California whisky and not get drunk; but pray, what for then do people drink California whisky?

"NOW," SAID a citizen of Rawlings, Wyoming Territory, at a recent dance, "you see that heifer in a red dress; that's my wife; an' ef yer dance with her more'n two times, pard, I'll shute the hull top uv yer hed off. What'll yer drink?"

BRIEFLY stated, our financial views are these: Tiebacks are better than greenbacks. They are in greater demand; they are more constantly in circulation; they are always boyant—dreadfully boyant; they are always good for their face; and are always quoted above par or ma either.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to know why we do not publish more original poems. The trouble is generally that they are not long enough. Most young writers confine themselves to twenty or twenty-five verses, and the sentiment has no opportunity for expansion.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A BASHFUL young man, with his girl, attended church last Sunday night, and when the choir stood up to sing they stood up also, while the congregation remained seated. Being in one of the front pews they soon became the focus of two hundred pairs of eyes, and discovering their conspicuous position sat down with a velocity only to be compared with a pile driver, while the absorbing interest they took in the hymn-book was touching in the extreme.

A BOY of ten went into a Grand River avenue grocery yesterday, and called for a five-cent bar of soap. He left a nickle on the counter and started out, but the grocer called: "See here, boy—this is a lead nickle! I don't take such money as this." The boy left the soap and took up the nickle without a word, but on reaching the walk he burst out: "I told ma he wasn't near-sighted, but she stuck to it and stuck to it, and now I'm liable to be jailed!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A WIT stopped at a foundry, where
Some men were casting iron-ware,
And entering, said, "You all appear
To be engaged in casting, here."

"Yes," said the foreman, "that's our 'biz,'"
The wit remarked: "I'm glad it is,
For I have sought, and found, at last,
A place to get a shadow cast."

The iron man at once replied,
That "such a feat their skill defied,"
But recommended him to pass
To a foundry where they worked in brass.
—*New Bedford Standard.*

Review of the Guibord Case.

The long-vexed bones of Guibord have been consigned to the grave in the Catholic cemetery in Montreal, Canada, in the lot which Guibord purchased years ago, but, although he has been dead six years, has hitherto been denied admission. Guibord was a member of the Institut Canadien, which some years ago came under the ban of the Catholic Church because in its library were works which had been placed on the *Index Expurgatorius*, the Church claiming the right to say what books its members may or may not read. The Institut Canadien paid little attention to this matter. About this time Mr. Guibord fell sick, and, wishing to be reconciled with the Church, renounced the Institut and received the last sacraments. But he got well, returned to the Institut, and suddenly sickened and died under the ban. He owned a lot in the Catholic cemetery, but the parish authorities denied him burial in it; the Institut brought an action to compel the Church to bury him, but was refused, as it subsequently was on appeal to the Superior Court and the Court of Appeals, from which appeal went to the Queen in Council, who decided that Guibord's friends had the right to bury in his lot in the Catholic cemetery the body which, since 1869, had lain in a vault in the Mount Royal Cemetery. So great has been the opposition to this that riots have been imminent; but now, under the protection of the military, Guibord has been interred, and his grave filled in with a solid mass of cement to prevent the removal of his remains.

Peter White and his Mother-in-Law.

There were three of them. One was a bride, the other a happy groom with red ears and maiden whiskers, and the third was the bride's mother. They were at the Grand Trunk depot yesterday morning to take the train West. The young man clasped his young wife's fat hand, rolled up his eyes, and they seemed happy, while the mother-in-law paraded up and down the sitting-room with lordly air and seemed well satisfied. Pretty soon the groom went out, and when he returned he threw five pop-corn balls and a big bar of peanut candy into the bride's lap, and handed the old lady another. She turned up her nose, raised her spectacles, and thus addressed the young man with red ears:

"See here, Peter White, you are married to Sabintha, ain't you?"

"Why, of course."

"And we are now on your bridal tower, ain't we?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, you've been squandering money all along, Peter. You took a hack; you bought oysters; you bought a jack-knife, and you've just thrown money away. I feel that it is my duty to tell you to hold up before you make a fool of yourself!"

"Whose money is this?" he asked, growing very red in the face.

"It is yours, and what is yours is Sabintha's, and it is my duty as her mother to speak out when I see you fooling your money away."

"I guess I can take care of my money!" he retorted.

"Perhaps you can, Peter White, but there are those in your family who can't!"

He struggled with his feelings as the bride shook her head at him and then asked:

"Said I marry you?"

"No, sir, you didn't, you little bow-legged apology for a man, but I have a right to speak for my daughter."

"You can speak all you want to, but I want you to understand that I can manage my own affairs, and that I don't care for your advice."

"Peter White!" she slowly responded, waving the peanut candy close to his nose, "I see we've got to have a fuss, and we might as well have it now!"

"Ma! ma!" whispered the bride, pulling at the old lady's shawl.

"You needn't ma me, Sabintha! This Peter White has deceived us both about his temper, and I'm going to tell him just what I think of him! He commenced this fuss, and we'll see who'll end it!"

"You mind your business and I'll attend to mine!" growled Peter.

"Oh! you hump-backed hypocrite!" she hissed, jabbing at his eye with the peanut-bar. "Only a month ago you called me 'Mother Hull,' and was going to give me the best room in the new house!"

"You'll never have a room in a house of mine!" he exclaimed.

"And I don't want one, you red-eared hypocrite!"

"Don't, Peter—don't, ma!" sobbed the bride.

"It's my duty, Sabintha; it's your mother's ——!"

"Don't cry, Sabby," he interrupte "don't mind what she says!"

"Try to set my daughter up agin me, will you!" hissed the old lady, as she brought the peanut bar down on his nose.

"Oh! ma!" yelled the bride.

"You old wretch!" hissed Peter, as he clawed at her.

"None of the Whites will ever run over me!" exclaimed the mother-in-law, as she got hold of his shirt collar and hauled him around.

"I'll knock your old ——!"

"You can't knock nothing!" she interrupted, backing him against the table.

"Ma! Oh-h-h! ma!" howled Sabintha.

The dozen other passengers in the room who had been interested and amused listeners, here interrupted, and Peter was released from the old lady's grasp, his collar having been torn off and his cheek scratched.

"I expected this and prepared for it!" panted the mother-in-law as she leaned against the wall. "This dosen't end it, by any means! This bridal tower will come to a stop to-morrow, and then we'll see whether I've got any business to speak up for Sabintha or not!"

As the train moved away the old lady wore a grim smile, Sabintha was weeping, and Peter was struggling with another paper collar.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Child With a Bullet in Its Brain.

The Boonville (Mo.) *Enquirer* says: "A number of our exchanges are having a good deal to say about men going about with bullets in their brains. That may do well enough for men, but we can beat them all by a similar instance of a little boy in our midst. Three years ago, on Thanksgiving Day, a neighbor, Mrs. Gloth, stepped in to visit a Mrs. Bœttacher, and while engaged in conversation the former picked up a revolver that was near, and which had been lying about the house not supposed to be loaded, and while carelessly handling the same, the weapon was discharged, the ball striking a three-year-old boy, which was sitting on the mother's lap, on the front part of the head, passing directly through, and lodging in the brain, producing a fracture from which the brain oozed for several days. Strange as it may seem, the child never lost its consciousness, and recovered in a few weeks, and is now well and hearty, neither its mental or physical condition being impaired. These are facts of our personal knowledge, and well known to our citizens."

The Hugenots in America.

On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, at least 500,000 Huguenots took refuge in foreign lands. From this time, for many years, their cause was completely broken in France. In 1705 there was not a single organized congregation of Huguenots left in all France. So early as 1555, Coligni attempted, but without success, to establish a Huguenot colony in Brazil. In 1562 he sent out two ships, under the command of Jean Ribault, on a voyage of exploration to Florida, but the attempt to establish a colony was unsuccessful. Many departed for North America even before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Some settled in and around New Amsterdam, now New York, where their family names are frequent. Others found homes in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Virginia. But South Carolina was their favorite resting-place and a large number of the foremost families in that State are of Huguenot origin. This class of immigrants has contributed, in proportion to its numbers, a vast share to the culture and prosperity of the United States. Wherever they settled they were noted for severe morality, great charity, and politeness and elegance of manners. Of seven Presidents who directed the deliberations of the Congress of Philadelphia during the Revolution, three, Henry Laurens, John Jay, and Elias Boudinot, were of Huguenot parentage.—*Appleton's American Cyclopædia.*

All Sorts.

New Jersey has just elected her 100th Legislature.

They have two-story railway cars in Switzerland.

Pike's Peak has been climbed by 545 visitors this season.

The Duke of Sutherland owns 1,176,463 acres in Scotland.

There is a poet in California appropriately named Gassaway.

There are 5,795 lock-boxes for letters in the New York Postoffice.

Victor Emmanuel keeps the best nags of any monarch in Europe.

The Kaiser drank some Tokay wine 115 years old while in Italy.

A Louisville inebriate fell down into a mud-hole and was suffocated.

There have been forty-eight murders in Boston during the last five years.

The value of water-cresses sold in Paris is estimated at $800,000 a year.

Dong Gong, late of China, is now Rev. Dong Gong, Baptist, of Oregon.

The Malayans are in great rajahs, and Peraks will murder more British subjects.—*Graphic.*

Charles Nutting, of Amherst, has picked from a single tree thirty-seven bushels of apples.

Hotel coaches are novelties just introduced on the Erie Railway. They run by the new line to Chicago.

Well done for the letter carriers. They delivered 350,000,000 letters, papers and postal cards last year.

Notice in front of a grocery store in Harrisburg: "Preasants givn awa more usfull than kromers" (chromos).

The frequency of robbers in Pulmas County, California, has induced Wells, Fargo & Co. to withdraw their express stage line.

The Danbury man has his faults—all men have 'em—but let this be put down to his credit: He has again refused to enter the lecture field.

Mr. Brady, of Stone Corral, Kansas, shot himself the other morning while lying in bed. Another proof of the advantage of early rising.

Connecticut ruralists are writing their dogs' names in the hotel registers, because a law has been passed enacting that all dogs must be registered.

There is a man in Buena Vista, Alabama, who has eleven daughters at home. It takes one hundred and ninety-eight yards of calico to go round.

There are evidences going to show that Benjamin Franklin used to drop a hot poker just as rapidly as any man of that generation.—*Free Press.*

On the 70th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, Thursday, Oct. 21, there were still living nine gallant veteran officers who took part in that battle.

It has been determined to run a fast mail train from Washington to New Orleans, and, on the recommendation of Senator Patterson, to South Carolina.

A girl in Berks County, Pennsylvania, only twelve years old, rises daily at 4 a. m., milks 13 cows, and prepares breakfast for the family. Her hair isn't "banged," and she doesn't wear a one-legged dress.

From sixty to seventy marble monuments, headstones, footstones and granite ornaments in Oak Hall Cemetery, Woonsocket, R. I., were overturned, broken, and defaced by some graceless vandals a few nights ago.

The *Silver World* says: "Houses are going up so rapidly at Lake City, Col., that a citizen leaving town for a day's exercise has to inquire his way to his own domicile on his return in the evening. And if one goes across lots to see his girl in the evening he is likely on returning home to run his proboscis against a house where none existed when he started."

A little matter of dispute has caused the disruption of a powerful Long Island camp meeting association. The dispute arose from the setting up of a billiard saloon and bowling alley on the grounds last summer. The advocates of these sinful games argued in vain that they would attract to the grounds just the class which needed most the spirit of a camp meeting. Their opponents would not listen, but seceded, and have formed another association.

The Garden of China.

The Chinamen, who walk over bridges built two thousand years ago; who cultivated the cotton plant centuries before this country was heard of, and who fed silkworms before King Solomon built his throne, have 50,000 square miles around Shanghai which are called the Garden of China, and which have been tilled by countless generations. This area is as large as New York and Pennsylvania combined, and is all meadow land raised but a few feet above the river—lakes, rivers, canals—a complete net-work of water communication; the land under the highest tilth; three crops a year harvested; population so dense that wherever you look you see men and women, in blue pants and blouse, so numerous that you fancy some fair or muster is coming off, and all hands have turned out for a holiday.

Stanley's Last Letters.

The last letters received from Henry M. Stanley, the *Herald's* African explorer, are intermediate in their dates between the two that first reached this country. They were written last spring, and were the ones which the writer said he had delivered to a French officer in the service of the Khedive, Col. De Belleford. Their bearer was killed in a fight with the natives, but the letters, stained with blood, were found by a detachment of troops who afterward visited the scene of action. In this state they were forwarded to their destination.

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Have you ague in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back, or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally.

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills,* judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.—In this condition of the skin, the Vegetine is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the blood. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Etc.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the Cure of Liver Complaint, Etc.

These Pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus create a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice may be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

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South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhea; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, &c. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion, dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

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Natick, Mass., June 1st, 1872.

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Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6¼ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the '

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Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

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Ever brought to this market and feel justified in blowing about our Goods and Prices

SPECIAL DRIVES.

5000 yards best Heavy Shirting 12c per yard.
1000 yards best yard wide Bleached Muslin 10c
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10 Chests of Tea at jobbers prices to close,
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TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SALT FISH.

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A specialty in Green and Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. Goods delivered inside the coporation.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 50
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 35	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 05	[illegible]	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 45a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 36
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Exp.	Accomod'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:55 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3:07	3:01	8:28 "
Cornuna	3.13	3:06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Cornuna	2.10 pm	11.38 pm	9:36 a m
Sedan	2:20	11.40	9:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12 10a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm,	3 45am,	5 45 pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 23
Hartford	4 25pm	6 06	7 [illegible]
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 [illegible]		
Bessons	7 11		
Connersville	7 [illegible]		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	[illegible]	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 [illegible] pm	4 [illegible]am
Connersville	10 15		
Bessons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 34pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 17am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 13
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 45am	[illegible]
Ossian	2 55		[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Int. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		20p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 55am			[illegible]
Ft Wayne	10 45	4 55		
Auburn	11 40	6 07		
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		
Summit				
Pleasant Lake	7			
Ar Angola	12 5mp	7 55	5 1[illegible]	2 46
Reading	1 7	8 40	5 48	4 10
Bankers	2 12	10 [illegible]	6 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 30	10 25	7 38	5 19
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	[illegible]
Detroit	6 30p m.	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 50	6 10		[illegible]
Lansing	5 17			8 07
Saginaw	9 [illegible]			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 3[illegible]p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson ... Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 55
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Bankers	2 12		8 26	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 53	11 03
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 30
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10,45	Adamsboro'	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11 25
7.34	4.59	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.53	11.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9 40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	9.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9 21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5 52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8 54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1 00	Columbia city	8.42.	4.30	8.20
11.2[illegible]	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12 0[illegible]	6.55	1 36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	p 04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.10	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney
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Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store,

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Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C., R. R

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 19 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 55 "	3 15 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	12 50 p.m	5 55 "
Orrville	7 12 "	....	2 51 "	7 28 "
Mansfield	9 25 "	....	5 16 "	9 20 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	....	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	10 10 "	4 50 am	6 25 p.m	10 00 p.m
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 16 "	11 40 "
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 58 "	9 35 "	12 52 a.m
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 15 a.m	3 54 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 52 a.m	5 43 "
Chicago	8 20 "	[illegible]	6 20 "	9 00 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25 a.m
Plymouth	1 58 a.m	12 09 p.m	9 00 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 50 "	2 40 "	11 40 "	12 20 pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	1 55 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 01 "	4 06 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40 a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00 am
Mansfield	11 11	7 55 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 52 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 55 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 38 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07 pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.35 p. m Crestline, 11.20 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday, Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3, and 6 daily

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	6 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm		8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 15am		12 15pm
Milford Junction	1 41		1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 15	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

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—AND—

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Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

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In connection with the Hardware Store, with a skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

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Recorder's Office

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Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 9th, 1875. Number 48.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$ | Six Months.... $1.

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Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Penfield & Moody.

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H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN Co.	COURTS IN DEKALB Co.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartensleben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office. Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest and Best Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

n Str [illegible]

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r,
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for travelling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1-3m JOHN TREESH.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb county, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The east one-third of lot twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.
THOMAS SUMMERS

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

This patent portable Rotary Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is readily set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by travelling engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the [illegible]
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

OPIUM

Habit cured! Chinese mode of cure, painless. No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult. Dr. Wilford, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio!

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

Nervous Debility

Cured in every case permanently and speedily. No one need suffer from this distressing complaint [illegible] or consult either by letter [illegible] Toledo, O.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And made [illegible] with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

New Books!

JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capital, $100,000)

I. HIGHER THOUGHT.

Evolution and Progress, by Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price	$1 50
Analytical Processes, by Rev Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price	2 00
Ecclesiology; by E. J. Fish D. D.	2 00
Lineage of Language, by J. N. Fradenburg, Ph. D.	3 00

II. ÆSTHETIC THOUGHT.

Wild Flowers: Poem by C. W. Hubner, Price $1.25; Gilt	$1 75
Irene: A Prize Story, by Mrs B. F. Baer	1 25
Her Waiting Heart; Novel, by Lou Capsadell	1 25
Egypt Ennis: Novel, by Kelsie Etheridge	50
Travelers' Grab Bag; by an Old Traveler	50
Slippers and Gown; by Kelsie Etheridge.	In press.
Guarded by a Fear; by Mrs. M. B. Sheridan.	In press.

III. PRACTICAL THOUGHT.

Gold and Free Banks, by M. R. Pilon	$ 75
The Grangers; by M. R. Pilon	50
Manuscript Man al; How to prepare MSS	10
Free Trade; by M. R. Pilon.	In press.

For sale in all book stores, or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catalogue free.

☞If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET.
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

The U. S. mail building is loomin' up. Won't Lee feel tonny though.

Geo Patterson has moved with his family into the country, and will till the soil.

The Presbyterian Society, at S. W. Ralston's, was largely attended, and enjoyed.

We learn that Mr. Stevens has sold his livery stock to I. N. Cool & Son, of this city.

A nice, neat and tasty "barn-yard" fence is going around the new jail building.

Billy Lyttle has got the boss pointer dog. He came from down on the Kankakee.

Somebody ought to start a city hack, one that accommodates night and day—Two of our young men will patronize it freely.

"Keep the lid on old man, or you'll make it weak!" And the milkman said, "No fear; reckoned on rain, and brought it over proof."

P. V. Hoffman, Esq., attorney at law, has located in the city for the practice of his profession. He met with great success at Butler and through his clever and courteous ways will soon receive a share of the patronage here.

America is shipping manufactured cotton to England. Superior machinery and enterprise will tell against the cheap labor of Europe. This is by no means the first instance, and we look for an increase till the balance of trade will be largely in our favor. Gold will then accumulate in our county.

Trade continues very good. In this respect it differs much from last year, when the June trade was largest and grew gradually less to the close of the year. It is not always easy to tell what one year will be by what another has been. Reports from the great Eastern markets indicate that the seasons is pretty much past with them.

We have known young men who would think it a very unpleasant duty to hold a skein of yarn a few minutes for their mother but they would walk a mile or more on a very dark evening and hold 125 pounds of a neighboring family for the greater part of the night, then walk home again with a patience and docility that were certainly pheumenal.

She Wanted Information.

An old lady entered a dry goods store Saturday, on Main-st., and after warming hereself she turned to the proprietor and blazed out:

"Where does that old man live that got hurt by the B. & O. train the other day?"

"He lives on Cedar Street, just in rear of Rainier House."

"You'r sure are you?" asked the old lady.

"Yes, that's where he lives."

"Well, if your sure, that's all right.—But what I was going to say is, that if he'd made one more step he'd been all hunky."

The old lady kept up her noise for a long time, and the proprietor began to get nervous and ask:

"Is there anything I can show you to-day?"

"Yes. But as I said a 'fore, if he'd jist made one more step—

"What can I show you?" interrupted the proprietor.

"Don't be in a rush, old man; its a long time 'till night, and I want a little information concernin' them are railroads. I'm goin' to back that old man—I am."

The proprietor started to go out, and the old lady colared him.

"I'll return in one minute. The clerk there will wait on you."

He went back of the store and peeked through the window to see when the old woman would leave.

"Good morning madam," said the clerk, "what is it this morning?"

"I say young fellow did you hear of that accident."

"Speak a little louder," said the clerk "I'm hard of hearing."

"Did you hear about that man getting hit by the cars?"

"Who hit him with bars, and what was the matter."

The old woman got angry and hollered as loud as she could.

"You're a regular lalagag, and I'll do my tradein' with people that act nighborly. When such fools as you kick the bucket its generally done by a cowcatcher or the heels of a mule." anohow

And she took her bundle under her arm and went south on Main-st.

Tain't Hardly Fair.

Bro. Wermer says that he's going to give every business man and woman in Auburn a free notice for a Christmas present. Now, we'd like to know who is business. If we mistake not about 4,999 of our young men are actually Business, and if you doubt it just square off at some of 'em. We don't want any business in ours—no, please count us out, although it 'taint hardly fair for R. W. to stand all the blunt.

Marriage Licenses.

County Clerk Moss issued the following Marriage Licenses, during the month of November.

Albert J. Beard and Sarah Campbell; Philip Pfaffman and Anna Ahrens; John L. McLeod and Mary L. Smith; M. V. Hettinger and Zeruiah Johnson; Daniel Shilling and Clara A. Widney; E. F. Gibson and Della Porter; Samuel Greenemyer and Catharine Dawson; S. B. Reeder and Lucinda Rosenbury; Robert H. Gilbert and Sarah A. Burniston; Benjamin Hamilton and Martha Marsh; Henry Coe and Hattie A. Reed; William H. Erwin and Sarah E McAntarfer; Franklin Killinger and Clara Seguar; George McMullen and Rose Kilkenny; Willis E Baker and July Ann Sayler; Charles A Willahan and Mary J Hall; Samuel Lawhead and Sarah C. Kugey; Emanuel Bushong and Hannah Mootheart.

Wm. B. Astor, probably the richest man in the United States, died in New York last Wednesday aged 88 years. He was said to be worth about two hundred million dollars, which was largely invested in a improved property in New York city. He also had heavy interest in a number of leading railroads. He was the owner of over 3,000 houses in that city and never insured any of his property in fire insurance companies. He leaves three sons, John Jacob, William and Henry, and two married daughters. He was borne in New York city, on Broadway, but his father, John Jacob Astor, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, and coming to this country in early life, embarked in the fur trade, and amassed a fortune. He died in 1848, at the age of 88 years, leaving an estate valued at upwards of twenty million.

Something to Read on Sundays

The whole family climbed out of the wagon and went into the book store—

They were father, mother and a sixteen old daughter.

"Mister, we want to sorter get somethin' good to read on Sundays, which is powerful lonesome out in the country."

"Shall be glad to serve you sir. What will the ladies like."

"I'd choose something 'bout the new fashions, pa."

"Of koase, I mought a know'd that! Kin you fix her out?"

"Oh, yes," replied the storekeeper; "we have here Godey Leslie, Harper's Bazar, Peterson, Demorest, and numerous other magazines."

"Gody? w'y you don't tell me he's live an' fingerin' out fashions yet, do ye?" cried the old man.

"Oh, yes!" was the reply.

"Well, centennial snakes and cross-barred breeches! W'y ole'ooman, don't ye mind that we hed our weddin' close fixed up arter his plan? Gody! Of korse Sofy ye'll take Gody, and I'll bet that bob-tailed mule and the black shoat that what he sez is the fashion can't be discounted."

"What will your wife like?" asked the merchant, as the old man paid for the magazine.

"Somethin' that's got good church readin' in it —some religous paper, ef ye please," said the old lady.

"Here is the best we have—Christian at work."

"Hold up thar! Is they got eny of this here Beecher an' Tilton bizzness if it?"

"None o'yer bizzness, anyhow, what if it has?" fired the old woman.

"Tain't hey?"

"No taint! So its church readin' if don't bother you sir; so dry up."

"Well, mebbe that's so; an' what I read don't bother you, too? All right, mister; jist hand me out half dozen 'lustrated papers full of pictures of legs with striped stockin's on an' fifty dollar garters, and—"

The old lady chucked the Christian at work under the table, grabbed the old man by the ear, and if he had worn striped stockings, about 11 inches of them would have been seen between the tops of his shoes and the bottom of his pants' legs, as she made him walk Spanish out to the wagon.

This is a dangerous season, and often the fondest mother's care is no protection against Coughs and Colds and Hoarseness. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should therefore be kept in readiness Price, 25 cents.

POOL.

A Fellow Can't Always Win.

The other night it rained and snowed; and to tell the truth was a bad, disagreeable night to be out. Nobody could blame a fellow for playing a few games of pool.

One of our young married men was led into this popular game and about 12 o'clock started for home, with a new cotton umbrella under his arm. He went up-stairs, entered his wife's bed room, laid of his hat, got the umbrella on a bee line and sent the small end of it into his beterhalf's ribs a flukin', and as she rolled over for breath he cried out:

"How's that (hic) for pool, boys. Got ten (hic) ball."

And before he discovered his mistake the good wife had him in one corner of the room using him as an experienced hand would a bass drum at a Granger pic-nic.

He Did'nt Want a Cold.

A man living near the Junction, not a bad looking gentleman by-the-way, entered one of our saloons and called for a drink.

"No, sir," said the clerk.

"Why not, young fellow," demanded the man as he raised a hickory cane.

"Your drunk now," remarked the clerk

"Drunk eh," and he sent that clerk over four beer kegs head formost.

When the Marshal was leading him off he said:

"There is only one thing I ask of you my faithful officer."

"What's that, old man?"

"That is, sir, Mr. Marshal—that is, that you give me a warm cell. I've always been used to a warm bed-room. I don't want to catch a cold until after the holidays—I would'nt be hoarse at that time for fifty dollars.

"Why not," asked the officer.

"Well, I'll tell you why," said the old man as he laid his hand on the officers shoulder. "You see on Christmas morning the "brothers and sisters" are to hold a series of meetings at my house and if I'm hoarse, so that I can't led the singing, and holler amen! when brother Jones prays, my church would loose faith in me, and outsiders would say I was a back-slider."

He was taken to the new jail and an extra fire was made. The clerk has not been over to see him.

The Weekly Sun.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which the Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington and the year of the twenty third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in The Sun

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by The sun, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this The sun will contain complete and accurate accounts furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon Grant's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read The Sun will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The Weekly Sun, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructing manner.

It is our aim to make The Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales poems' scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported and so are the markets of every kind.

The Weekly Sun, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only $1.2 a year postage prepaid. As price barly repays the cost of the paper no discount can be made from this rate to clubs agents, postmasters, or anyone.

The Daily Sun, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscribers postage prepaid 55c a month or the news for two cents a copy. Sunday edition extra, $1.10 per year. We have no traveling agents.
Address,
THE SUN, New York City.

The rain has made the roads bad for traveling purposes, and consequently trade is a little dull. Our merchants have received large stocks of winter goods, and are prepared when trade does open up.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

THE NATION.

Annual Message of President Grant.

Importance of the Centennial Commented on.

Satisfactory Condition of Our Foreign Relations.

The Common-School Question Discussed.

The Civil Strife in Cuba--Intervention or Mediation Suggested.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only 3,000,000; now we number more than 40,000,000. Then the industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, in agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, etc., and in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken initiatory steps to become a State, and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the South, we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the West from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776 manufactories scarcely existed, even in name, in all this vast territory; in 1870 more than two millions of persons were employed in manufactories producing more than $2,100,000,000 of produce in amount, annually; nearly equal to our national debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified had become the occupation of our people, that less than six millions out of forty millions, were so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to such occupations, has built a market for the products of the fertile lands distant from the seaboard and the markets of the world.

The American system of working various and extensive manufactories, next to the farm and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant country a result not equaled by the intelligent parts of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment.

The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal our production was small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago, we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc and copper, from being articles of imports, we may expect to be large exporters of, in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines throughout States and Territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations.

Our merchants in the last hundred years have had success, and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity unsurpassed by the people of older nationalities. This good name is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea, and into every port where commerce enters. With equal pride we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

As we are now about to commence our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past, and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness.

From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a Republic, wherein one man is as good as another before the law.

Under such a form of government, it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot for any considerable period oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or the priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth place, or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic, or pagan ideas, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or others, for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever in connection with this important question, I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property.

In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal, or State, amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled; in 1875 it is about $1,000,000,000; by 1900, without check, it is safe to say this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of Government, without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have paid taxes. In a growing country, where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise.

If allowed to retain real estate without taxation the contemplation of so vast a property as is here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. Increased intercourse, the extension of commerce and cultivation of mutual interests, have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice.

The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith. I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step onward in the great consummation to be reached when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse or form of law, to hold his fellow-man in bondage. I am of the opinion, too, that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing toward that end and required by the spirit of the age which we live in, to provide by suitable legislation, that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country, or be interested therein.

Chili has made reparation in the case of the whaleship Good Return, seized without sufficient cause upward of forty years ago. Though she had hitherto denied her accountability, the denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it has been gratifying that she should have acknowledged it.

The arbitrator in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the seizure and detention of which the Government of the United States of Colombia was held accountable, has decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the Republics.

A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months ago. It contains a stipulation that it shall not go into effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for the purpose. Copies of the instrument are herewith submitted, in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress, the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

In March last, an arrangement was made through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish Government, for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of $80,000 in coin for the purpose of the relief of the families or persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the Virginius. This sum was to have been paid in three installments of two months each. It is due to the Spanish Government that I should state that the payments were fully and speedily anticipated by that Government, and that, the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursuance of the terms of adjustment, I have directed distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's company and such of the passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly on the application of the parties entitled thereto.

The past year has furnished no evidences of an approaching close of the ruinous conflicts which have been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, and of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are pervading the rich fields of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries' torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retirement of contending parties. The protracted continuance of the strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production. By the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct, the same is true, differing only in degree with respect to the interests and people of other nations, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict, must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty toward themselves may demand. I have hoped Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and the interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to trade and commerce, and the natural production of the island. Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the affairs of another and a friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our existence must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a Government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever causes may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the efforts of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed, and wider extent of fertile and productive fields and more valuable property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiaries' torch.

In contests of this nature, when a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior Government have reached such a point in occupation of territory, in power and in general organization as to constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability, and equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of its laws, and prepared and able to administer justice at home, as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing necessary elements, has, in fact, become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new State is a fact. To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of the fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of a government, administered by usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty, a power should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth. While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems questionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent Government, capable of performing its obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition, under such circumstances, would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the power giving it soon to support, by force, the Government to which it had really given its only claim of existence.

In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and, acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any possibility or suspicion of intervention. A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest.

In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now, after the lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success, or any marked or real advance, on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age, but not greater or more formidable proportions.

It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition, but now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide, and doing only that which is right and honest and of good report.

The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case in view of the particular attending facts; unless justified by necessity, it is always and justly regarded as an unfriendly act, and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary and it is required, when the interests and right of another Government, or of its people, are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But that this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war. Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conflicts do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real and palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms, and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other states, with courts for administration of justice with a local habitation possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the Consular officers of other powers, calls for a definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be at present indefensible. As a measure of right, such recognition entails upon the country according to the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties, and requires from the contending parties the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties. It would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in the vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure. It would give rise to countless vexatious questions; would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all of them and the States upon the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would, before long, draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such a result by measures of questionable right or expediency, or by any indirection.

Apart from any question of theoretical right, I am satisfied that, while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope and inducement to protract the struggle, it would be but a delusive hope, and would not remove the evils which this Government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid. The recognition of independence or of belligerency being thus in my judgment equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, afflicting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue. In such event I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and of personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them, and want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present times, and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom, when passion and excitement have their say, and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the early days of the contest, the good offices of the United States, as a mediator, were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity, and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that, in the opinion of Spain, that time has been reached, and yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors, and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests depending on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife.

At the same time, while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention. I shall be ready at all times, and as the equal friend of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this Government is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years, but we have remained passive and have performed our over whole duty and all international obligation to Spain with friendship, fairness and fidelity, and with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion of desire to interfere or to add to the difficulties with which she has been surrounded. The Government of Spain has recently submitted to our Minister at Madrid, certain proposals, which it is hoped, may be found to be the basis, if not the actual submission of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibility of future occurrences, such as have given rise to our just complaints. It is understood, also, that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reform in the internal administration of the island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States, and of its citizens entitled to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the questions, and the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interests of humanity itself demand the cessation of the strife before the whole island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of an early restoration of peace, and the removal of future causes of complaint, be unhappily disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress, at some period not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what legislation may then seem to me to be necessary.

The Free Zone, so called, several years since established by the Mexican Government in certain of the States of that Republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply, without customs charges, the wants of the inhabitants on this side of the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby to a considerable extent defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise. Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas, near the frontier, continue. Though the main object of the incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably disposed persons, and in some instances even the United States Postoffices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this Government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas.

The proceedings of the joint commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of these proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

I am happy to announce that the Government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it allotted toward the extinguishment of claims of foreigners generally. In thus reconsidering its determination, that Government has shown a just sense of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested persons elsewhere. It is to be regretted, however, that its payment on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid and the periods when those payments were to take place should have been so signally disregarded.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with Mexican Republic for the further extent of the joint commission respecting claims, with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created, was to exist for one year from that date. The act provided, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year, the President might, by proclamation, extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation (a copy of which is presented herewith) extending the time of duration of the court for the period of six months, from and after the 22d day of July last. A report made through the Clerk of the Court, communicated herewith, shows the condition of the calendar on the 1st of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which 682 had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that 170 cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are in behalf of mariners, or depend on the evidence of mariners, whose absence has delayed the taking of the return of the necessary evidence. It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the Court to finally dispose of all the cases before it, within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimant, who had been at large expense preparing their claims and obtaining evidence in their support, suggest a short extension to enable the Court to dispose of all the claims which have been presented. I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the Court to complete the work before it.

I recommend that some suitable provision be made by the creation of a special court, or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon such appropriate tribunal for the consideration and determination of the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims caused by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the Executive Department of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens other than British subjects to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain whose claims, having arisen subsequent to the 9th day of April, 1865, could not be presented to the late commission organized pursuant to the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operation on land and within the limits of particular States, is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas, however, are not subject to particular control of any one Government. In 1869 a concession was granted by the French Government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the continent of Europe through the possessions of Great Britain at either end of the line, under the control of an association which had, at large outlay of capital and at great risk, demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of the correspondence by this agency was not too large at the time for the proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition, with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction that the interests not only of the people of the United States, but of the world at large, demanded, or would demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made, but certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one, which gave for a long term of years the exclusive right of telegraphic communication by submarine cable between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States and at the same time deny to the United States or to its citizens an equal right to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable within the jurisdiction of the waters of the United States, to connect our shores with those of any foreign State, pertains exclusively to the Government of the United States, under such limitation and conditions as Congress may impose. In the absence of legislation by Congress, I was unwilling on the one hand to yield to a foreign State the right to say that its grantees might land on our shores while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its State; and, on the other hand, I was reluctant to delay, to the great interests of the world and of civilization, the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld any resistance to the landing of any cable, on condition that the offensive monopoly feature of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of the Government to land upon French territory and to connect with French land lines, and enjoy all the necessary facilities of privileges incident to the use thereof upon as favorable terms as any other company be conceded.

As the result thereof, the company in question renounced the exclusive privilege, and the representative of France was informed that, understanding this relinquishment to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable under this French concession was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the continent. It soon passed under the control, however, of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this continent, and thus whatever benefit to the public might have ensued from competition between two lines was lost. They had the greater facilities of an additional line, and the additional security in case of accident to one of them, but these increased facilities and this additional security, together with the control of combined capital of the two companies, gave also greater power to prevent future construction of other lines, and to limit the control of telegraphic communication between two continents to those possessing lines already laid. Within a few months past a cable has been laid, known as the United States Direct Cable Company, connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as this cable was reported to be in working order the rates of the then existing consolidated company were greatly reduced; soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other line, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the other company.

There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital, both at home and abroad, are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of this useful and most civilizing means of intercourse and correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of the means and conditions on which they may safely be made tributary to the general good. As the cable telegraph lines connect separate States, these are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely, settled by conventions between the respective States. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which seem to me important, if not indispensable, for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegrams, or from a combination between several lines. First—No lines should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines. Second—No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not, by treaty stipulation with the Government from whose shores it proceeds, or, by prohibition in its charter or otherwise, to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating with any other cable telegraph line, or combining therewith, for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphic communication. Third—All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the Governments of the two countries between which it may be laid. Fourth—A power should be reserved to the two Governments, either conjointly or to each as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be maintained for the transmission of messages. I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress. In the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise directs, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraphic cable which complies with and assents to the points above enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points, as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this Government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into a satisfactory arrangement in regard to its charges.

Among the pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those relating to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation. The United States, with great liberality, offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of the law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the emigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands, but the very simplicity and want of formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of the Government, by our representatives abroad, and also those of persons resident in other countries, most frequently those, if they have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, generally have not much over-passed that period, and have returned to the country of their origin, where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence by reason of the alleged naturalization. It is due to this Government and to the great mass of the naturalized citizens who entirely, both in name and in fact, become citizens of the United States, that the high privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud or in derogation of the laws and of the good name of every honest citizen. On many occasions it has been brought to the knowledge of the Government that certificates of naturalization are held and claimed by the parties, who admit that not only they were not within the United States at the time of pretended naturalization, but that they have never resided in the United States. In others the certificate and record of the Court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States. In others it is admitted upon examination that the requirements of the law have not been complied with. In some cases even such certificates have been matters of purchase. These are not isolated cases, arising at rare intervals, but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot and do not fail to reflect upon the Government and injure all honest citizens. Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practicable means within the control of the Government by which the record of naturalization can be vacated, and should the certificate be taken up, as it usually is, by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized from obtaining a new certificate from the court in the place of that which has been taken from him. The evil has become so great, and of such frequent occurrence, that I cannot too strongly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any record thus fraudulently made, and of punishing the guilty parties to the transaction.

In this connection I refer to the question of expatriation and the election of nationality. The United States was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation, and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a natural, inherent right of all people. While many other nations have laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, naturalized or native-born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on these questions, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be to their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand the intervention of a Government which they have long since abandoned, and to which for years they have rendered no service, nor held themselves in any way amenable. In other cases, naturalized citizens, immediately after naturalization, have returned to their native country, have become engaged in business, have accepted offices or pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evidence no intent to return to the United States, until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship, and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their pretensions. It is but justice to all bona fide citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine, by enactment of law, how expatriation will be accomplished and change of citizenship be established.

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents, who may reside abroad, and also of some further provision regulating or giving legal effect, to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries.

The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on the points presented to the consideration of the Government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress on which more delicate relations are depending.

The month of July last the building erected for the Department of State was taken possession of and occupied by that department. I am happy to say that the archives and valuable property of the Government in the custody of that department are now safely deposited and properly cared for.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been $163,103,833.69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been $157,167,722.35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111.34. The receipts from internal revenue for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1874, were $102,409,784.90, and for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1875, were $110,007,493.58, an increase of $7,597,708.68. The report also shows a complete history of the working of the Department for the last year, and contains recommendations for reforms and for legislation, which I concur in, but cannot comment on so fully as I should like to do if space would permit, but will confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the whole people, coming within the purview of the Treasury, I mean specie resumption. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress, at its last session, to bring about specie resumption on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, at the furthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country, until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to its standard, the world's recognized standard of specie becomes a commodity like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is demand for it. Under our present system we should want none, nor would we have any were it not that customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of the public debt in coin, the yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions, and leave the United States the hewers of wood and the drawers of water because of the wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings.

I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end so heartily to be commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of legal-tenders in coin, but it would be at the expense of honor. The legal tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after the debts were all settled. There are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration: First, the repeal of so much of the Legal Tender acts as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself—say not later than the 1st of January, 1877. We should then have a quotation at real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount. A healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen, and every calling, could do business on a fair margin of profit. The money to be received having an unvarying value, laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay or salary would receive more for their income because extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalist to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in value of the currency.

Second. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed $2,000,000 monthly, of legal-tender notes, by issuing, in their stead, a long bond bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from $50 to $1,000 each. This would, in time reduce the legal-tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly.

Third. That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing revenue, curtailing expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that a reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing Government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof. One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably $18,000,000 to the present amount received for imports, and would in no way increase the prices paid for those articles by the consumers. These articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties, they proportionately increase them. With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected, and which give but an insignificant return for the cost of collection, might be remitted, and to the direct advantage of the consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duties paid upon such articles go directly to the cost of the article when manufactured here, and must be paid for by the consumers. The duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets.

I will suggest or mention another subject bearing upon the problem of how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate balances. It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the Government than at present exists through the Court of Claims, especially those claims growing out of the late war. Nothing is more certain than that a large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are in part, or wholly, fraudulent, or are far in excess of the real losses sustained. The large amount of losses, proven on good testimony, according to the existing laws, by the affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons, to have been sustained on small farms and plantations, are not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for any one year, but, as every one knows who has experience in tilling the soil, and who has visited the scenes of these spoliations, are in many instances more than the individual claimants were ever worth, including their personal and real estate. The report of the Attorney-General, which will be submitted to Congress at an early day, will contain a detailed history of the awards made, and of the claims pending of the class here referred to.

The report of the Secretary of War, accompanying this message, gives a detailed account of army expenditures for the year just passed, expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention. To some of these I invite special attention: First, the necessity of making $300,000 appropriation for the Subsistence Department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision, troops at points distant from supply or production must either go without food or existing laws must be violated. It is not attended with cost to the Treasury. Second, his recommendations for the enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. This, again, is not attended with burden upon the Treasury, and would, for the future, relieve much distress which every old army officer has witnessed in the past—of officers dying suddenly or being killed, leaving families without even the means of reaching their friends—if they were fortunate enough to have friends—to aid them. Third, the repeal of the law abolishing mileage and a return to the old system. Fourth, the trial with torpedoes under the charge of the Corps of Engineers, and appropriation for the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and any maritime power, torpedoes will be among, if not the most effective and cheapest auxiliaries for the defense of harbors, and also in aggressive operations, that we can have. Hence it is advisable to learn by experiment their best construction and application, as well as effect. Fifth, A permanent organization for the Signal Service Corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace, as well as war, under the advancement made by the present able management. Sixth, A renewal of the appropriation for completing the official records of the war, etc.

The condition of our navy at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising ironclads which make so much of the maritime strength of some other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy requires that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while this situation and the nature of our ports continue to make those of other nations little dangerous to us under any circumstances. Our navy does contain, however, a considerable number of ironclads of the monitor class, which, though not properly cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense, and for operations near our own shores. Of these, all the single-turreted ones, fifteen in number, have been substantially rebuilt, their rotten wooden beams replaced with iron, their hulls strengthened, and their engines and machinery thoroughly repaired, so that they are now in the most efficient condition, and ready for sea as soon as they can be manned and put in commission. The five double-turreted ironclads belonging to our navy, by far the most powerful of our ships for fighting purposes, are also in hand, undergoing complete repairs, and could be ready for sea in periods varying from four to six months. With these completed according to present designs, and our two iron torpedo boats now ready, our ironclad fleet will be, for the purposes of defense at home, equal to any force that can be readily brought against it. Of our wooden navy, also, cruisers of various sizes, to the number of about forty, including those now in commission, are in the Atlantic, and could be ready for duty as fast as men could be enlisted for those not already in commission. Of these, one-third are in effect new ships, and though some of the remainder need considerable repairs to their boilers and machinery, they are, or can readily be made, effective. This constitutes a fleet of more than fifty war ships, of which fifteen are ironclads, now on hand on the Atlantic coast. The navy has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be spared from the current appropriations of the last few years, and from that made to meet the possible emergency of two years ago. It has been done quietly, without proclamation or display, and though it has necessarily straightened the department in its ordinary expenditure, and, as far as the ironclads are concerned, has added nothing to the cruising force of the navy, yet the result is not the less satisfactory because it is to be found in a great increase of real rather than apparent force. The expenses incurred in the maintenance of an effective naval force in all its branches are necessarily large, but such force is essential to our position, relations and character, and affects seriously the weight of our principles and policy throughout the whole sphere of naval responsibilities. The estimates for the regular support of this branch of the service for the next year amount to a little less in the aggregate than those made for the current year, but some additional appropriations are asked for objects not included in the ordinary maintenance of the navy, but believed to be of pressing importance. At this time it would, in my opinion, be wise at once to afford sufficient means for the immediate completion of the five double-turreted monitors now undergoing repairs which must otherwise advance slowly, and only as money can be spared from current expenses. Supplemented by these, our navy armed with the destructive weapons of modern warfare, manned by our seamen and in charge of instructed officers, will present a force powerful for the home purposes of a responsible though peaceful nation.

The report of the Postmaster-General, herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the workings of the department for the year just passed. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general Treasury is increased over the amount refunded for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with large portions sparsely settled, it must be expected that this important service will be more or less a burden upon the Treasury for many years to come, but there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole people more than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the mails to every inhabited part of our territory.

Next to the free school, the Postoffice is the great educator of the people, and it may well receive the support of the General Government.

The subsidy of $150,000 per annum, given the vessels of the United States for carrying the mails between New York and Rio de Janeiro, having ceased on the 30th day of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with the South American States. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract, and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly trips. The commercial advantages to be gained by a direct line of American steamers to the South American States will far outweigh the expense of the service.

By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, almost all matter, whether properly mail matter or not, may be sent any distance throughout the mails in packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, for the sum of sixteen cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail matter goes, this would seem entirely proper. But I suggest that the law be so amended as to exclude from the mails merchandise of all descriptions, and limit this transportation to all articles enumerated, and which may be classed as mail matter proper.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. Thus far the effort to protect the treaty rights of the Indians of that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The negotiations for the relinquishment of the gold field having failed, it will be necessary for Congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embarrassment growing out of the causes named. The Secretary of the Interior suggests that the supplies now appropriated for the sustenance of that people being no longer obligatory under the treaty of 1868, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at his discretion.

The condition of the Indian Territory, to which I have referred in several of my former annual messages, remains practically unchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that Territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may then be necessary to make some further recommendation in regard to legislation for the Government of that Territory.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent Office indicates in some measure the progress of the industrial prosperity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures, and the office generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

The report of the General Land Office shows that there were 2,459,601 acres less disposed of during this than during the last year. More than one-half of this decrease was in land disposed of under homestead and timber culture laws. The causes of this decrease are supposed to be found in the grasshopper scourge, and the drouths which prevailed so extensively in some of the frontier States and Territories during that time, as to discourage and deter entries by actual settlers. The cash receipts were less by $690,322.23 than during the preceding year. The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 680,253,094 acres, of which 26,077,531 were surveyed during the past year, leaving 1,154,471,762 acres still unsurveyed.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions makes interesting suggestions in regard to the management and disposition of the public domain, and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should insure for them the careful consideration of Congress. The number of pensioners still continues to decrease, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30, 1873. During the last year 11,557 names were added to the rolls, and 12,977 were dropped therefrom, showing a net decrease of 1,420; but while the number of pensioners has decreased, the annual amount due on the pension-rolls has increased $1,473,313. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions which, in the liberal legislation of Congress, has increased from $90.26 in 1872 to $102.71 in 1875, to each invalid pensioner—an increase in the average rate of 10 per cent. in the three years. During the year ending June 30, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions, including the expenses of disbursements, $29,683,116, being $910,632 less than was paid the preceding year. This reduction in the amount of expenditures was produced by the decrease in the amount of averages due on allowed claims and on pensions, the rate of which was increased by the legislation of the preceding session of Congress.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension-rolls 234,821 persons, of whom 210,363 were army pensioners, 105,478 being invalids and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives; 3,420 navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids and 1,784 widows and dependent relatives; 21,038 were pensioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5,163 of whom are widows. It is estimated that $29,535,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal year, an amount $365,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

The geographical explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of about 40,000 square miles in the Territories of Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, developing the agricultural and mineral resources, and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of that region.

The method for the treatment of the Indians, adopted at the beginning of my first term, has been steadily pursued, and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

The Board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior and the Postoffice Departments, and the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Commission of Food Fishes, to be contributed, under the legislation of last session, to the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia, during the Centennial year, 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the preparations so far made with the means at command give assurance that the Government contributions will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The Board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of buildings for the Governmental exhibit; the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed, say $500,000. This amount has been withdrawn under the law [illegible] appropriations of five of the principal departments, which leaves some of those departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one, and the Government being a voluntary contributor, it is my opinion that the contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display in an international point of view are of the first importance, while an indifferent or discreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimates of the Board for the necessary additional appropriations to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The powers of Europe, almost without exception, many of the South American States, and even the more distant Eastern powers have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States, and the interest of the world in our progress by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the Centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill, the commingling of the citizens of foreign countries and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I invite your attention.

The Bureau of Agriculture has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist, and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the Government.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters. In nearly every annual message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Congress, I have called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous, condition of the affairs existing in the territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free, enlightened and Christian country, without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality, seems preposterous. True, there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time to fix the status of the innocent children—the offspring of this system, and of the possibly innocent plural wives; but, as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land. While this is being done, I invite the attention of Congress to another, though perhaps no less an evil, the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

Observations while visiting the Territories of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, during the last autumn, convinced me that existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, etc., and probably the mining laws themselves, are very defective, and should be carefully amended, and at an early day. In Territories where the cultivation of the soil can only be followed by irrigation, where the lands can only be used as pasturage, and this only where stock can reach water to quench thirst, cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries of lands, every acre of which is an independent state by itself. Lands must be held in larger quantities to justify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful, or to justify utilizing it as pasturage. The timber in most of the Territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which are held for entry in small quantities only, and as mineral lands. The timber is the property of the United States, for the disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber, whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mines. Hence every man becomes a trespasser himself, or, knowingly, a patron of trespassers. My opportunities for observing were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects; but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two houses of Congress, sufficiently large to be divided into sub-committees, be organized to visit all the mining States and Territories during the coming summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress, at the next session, such laws, or amendments to the laws, as may seem necessary to secure the best interests of the Government and the people of those Territories, who are doing so much for their development. I am sure the citizens occupying the Territories described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will they be, if legal ways are provided for them to become owners of those actual necessities of their position.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which are to be legislated upon and settled at this session: 1. That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. 2. No tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community; make education compulsory, so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on the ground of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect. 3. Declare the Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper sphere, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation. 4. Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem as though, now, as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms. 5. Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1875.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Finances—Secretary Bristow's Report.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we can find room only for that portion of the lengthy report of the Secretary of the Treasury treating of the financial problem. The Secretary takes strong ground in favor of an early resumption of specie payments. Upon this subject he says:

"Every branch of industry and all classes of people are alike interested in the restoration of a sound and stable circulating medium, the laborer and producer no less than the merchant, bondholder and banker. The present unequal and fluctuating currency oppresses and injures laborers and producers, who constitute a great majority of our people, far more than it affects injuriously dealers in money. The difference between gold and our paper currency is a margin upon which experienced money dealers do business, and it is this that gives the opportunity for artificial combinations whereby values are increased or reduced at pleasure. The purchasing power of the currency is increased or diminished by the manipulation of large operators united for that purpose, and producers and laborers are often made to suffer, without effective power of resistance. Restoration of a sound and unvarying currency must bring better relative wages with more constant employment, because the value of labor, as of that which it produces, will be measured by a more certain standard; and, with the return of confidence, there must come activity, prosperity, larger markets, and greater demand, which, as both reason and experience prove, do not tend to lower wages, or make employment less certain.

"The claim that the large issue of inconvertible paper currency has been beneficial to producers is, perhaps, sufficiently disproved by reference to the reports of sales of leading articles of produce, such as wheat, corn and pork, before and since the issue of such currency. The most trustworthy statistics show that such articles were sold in New York during the five years from 1870 to 1874, inclusive, for about the same price that they brought in the five years from 1856 to 1860, inclusive.

"On the other hand, it is equally certain that the farmer has paid increased prices, during the period from 1870 to 1874, for articles imported for consumption, upon all of which the difference between gold and currency must be paid by the consumer, who pays in the latter. Thus the producer of domestic articles is constantly subjected to loss in exchanging his products for such articles as coffee, tea, sugars, and other imported goods, which enter into daily consumption. In this connection it should be borne in mind that a greater volume of currency is required for the transaction of business when it consists of inconvertible paper, which does not circulate abroad, than when the currency in general use is gold, which flows through every artery of commerce. The statistics of our foreign trade illustrate this proposition. For every imported article the consumer must pay to the importer, besides the cost in gold, increased by his per centage of profit, as much more as the difference between gold and the currency with which payment is made. This difference, commonly called the premium on gold, increases by many millions the total amount which would otherwise be required to complete all such transactions.

"The proper office of currency, whether it be gold or paper, is to serve as a medium of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between buyers and sellers. When it is sound and stable, receivable in all parts of the commercial world, the amount which actually passes from hand to hand in business transactions is far below the volume of business. A small per cent. thereof is adjusted by the actual handling of money. Exchanges are, for the most part, made by transfers of credits through banks and other agencies. Wherever exchanges and business transactions are conducted on the basis of coin, and paper convertible into it, the volume will be regulated by natural causes. Money, like merchandise, will go where there is demand for it, and where something of value can be obtained in exchange for it. When the financial panic of 1857 created a demand for gold in this country, a ready and continued supply came steadily from abroad to meet the necessities of our people, and brought speedy relief. Now, the enforced use of inconvertible paper currency not only obstructs the flow of gold from abroad, but drives from the country the precious metals yielded by our mines.

"Good and bad currency cannot be retained in anything like equal proportions in a country having commercial relations with other powers and peoples. The latter will drive away the former. Gold and silver will flow steadily to those parts of the commercial world where business is done on the basis of an unvarying standard of values, and where every issue of paper is convertible into the precious metals at the option of the holder, because they are needed there. Such is the inevitable operation of the law of supply and demand; and the present limited and inadequate supply of coin in this country is chiefly due to this cause. Gold has become a commodity of trade, the price of which from day to day depends largely upon the will of those who have combined to control the market. This presents a serious obstruction to all productive industries and commerce, and introduces into business transactions an element of uncertainty, which often unsettles the most intelligent calculations, and tends to destroy confidence, without which there can be no real or permanent prosperity. Apparent but fictitious prosperity has often followed large issues of irredeemable paper currency, but no result is more certain to flow from a given cause than disaster and financial distress to follow a period of inflation of business and credit caused by excessive issues of paper currency. The philosophy which teaches by example, as well as the deductions of reason, establishes conclusively that there is no effective remedy for the evil but the removal of its cause.

"The circumstances attending the issue of the United States notes now in circulation impose upon the Government a peculiar obligation to provide for their speedy and certain redemption in coin. They were issued in the exercise of a power which can be called into use only in a time of supreme necessity, and were paid out for the support of an army composed of brave and patriotic citizens who had responded to the call of their country in the hour of its extreme peril. To suffer a promise made at such a time and under such circumstances to be dishonored by subsequent indifference or nonperformance, would be little better than open repudiation, and would affect injuriously our national name and credit.

"It is worthy of note that for the most part those who now oppose the redemption of legal-tender notes, and who ask for a further issue and continued and indefinite reissue of the notes now in circulation, were most strenuous in their opposition to such issue during the civil war. The acts authorizing such issues were denounced as in violation of sound principles of finance, not warranted by the Constitution. Their constitutional validity was resisted at every point, and subjected to the test of judicial decision in almost every court in the country, both State and national. The supreme judicial tribunal of the nation upheld the acts as measures of necessity in a time of great exigency, but it has neither decided nor intimated that such power may be exercised by Congress in time of public tranquillity. Indeed it is fairly inferable, from all the Court has said, in the various cases in which the question has been before it, that the issue of such notes in time of peace is not within the constitutional power of Congress. The language and argument of the Court leave no reason to believe that it would sustain the claim of power to increase the volume of such issues or to reissue such as have been redeemed in obedience to law, when the public exigency no longer exists. Those who opposed such issues at a time of supreme necessity, and insist upon further issues when the emergency has passed away, put themselves in the attitude of opposing war measures in the midst of war, and advocating them in a time of profound peace. Congress carefully confined the operation of the act to the period of necessity by authorizing 'the reissue from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interest shall require.'

"The Government is bound, not only by economic considerations and proper regard for the interest of the people, but by express and repeated promises, to provide for the redemption in coin of all its issues of legal-tender notes. The original Legal-Tender act was regarded and treated at the time of its adoption as a temporary measure, made necessary and justifiable only by the exigency of war, which taxed all the resources and energies of the nation."

After reciting the various acts of Congress authorizing the issue of United States notes, and the declaration of the Supreme Court that these acts should be accepted as conclusive of the obligation and duty of the Government to provide for the payment in specie of all such issues, the Secretary continues:

"These provisions of the various acts of Congress, which were passed with the approval of the executive, and the clear adjudication of the Supreme Court, as well as the plainest principles of political economy, and proper regard for the public welfare, commit the Government to the redemption in coin of the notes issued under the circumstances before stated. National faith and honor could not be more distinctly or unequivocally pledged to the performance of a plain duty.

"In view of these solemn and repeated pledges, it seems idle to resort to the consideration of elementary principles of finance to prove the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. In the face of such pledges, disregard of which would bring national dishonor, and serious, if not irreparable injury to the public credit, it can hardly be necessary to discuss questions of expediency, or to point out the ills which the experience of the civilized world shows must follow a violation of well-known laws of political economy.

"It is among the first and most important functions of Government to give to its people a sound and stable currency, having a fixed relation to the standard of values in general use among nations. The true matter with which Government has to do is not so much a question of volume as of soundness and stability of the currency. When it has established a currency of fixed and stable value, having a known relation to that of other powers, and furnishing a uniform medium of exchange, the volume may and should be left to be determined by the wants of trade and business. Natural causes, aided by individual effort and enterprise, will regulate the volume of currency far more wisely and with greater safety to business than acts of Congress imposing artificial limits, subject to increase or diminution at every session. The existing provisions of the law making United States notes legal tender for all debts, both public and private, with certain exceptions relating to transactions with Government, is an artificial barrier to the use of gold and silver, tending not only to prevent the flow of gold toward this country, but promoting the shipment abroad of our own production of precious metals. For this reason Congress should abolish the legal tender quality of the notes, as to all contracts made, and liabilities arising after a fixed day. The first day of January, 1879, being already fixed by law as the time when the redemption of United States notes then outstanding shall begin, it would be proper and safe to provide that such notes shall not be legal tender for contracts made, or liabilities incurred after the first day of January, 1879. Such an act would not too suddenly change the value of the notes, and would not affect injuriously either debtors or creditors, but would remove a present obstruction to the retention of our gold and silver production, and create a demand for the return of the gold now abroad, thus promoting final resumption by preparing the country for it.

"In furtherance of the purpose of the act of the last Congress to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary recommends that authority be given for funding legal-tender notes into bonds bearing a low rate of interest. Such bonds should run for a longer period of time than those now authorized for refunding the interest-bearing debt, and should be made available to national banks to deposit to secure their circulation and other liabilities to the Government, and should bear a rate of interest so low as not to cause too rapid absorption of the notes. It seems probable that a bond bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. would invite the funding of a sufficient amount of legal-tender notes to lessen materially the sum of gold which, in the absence of such provision, must be accumulated in the Treasury by the 1st of January, 1879, to carry out the imperative requirements of the act of Jan. 14, 1875. If it be apprehended that authority to the Secretary to fund an unlimited amount of notes might lead to too sudden contraction of the currency, Congress could limit the amount to be funded in any given period of time. The process being in no sense compulsory as to the holders of United States notes, and the rate of interest on the bonds being made low, it is not probable that currency which could find profitable employment would be presented for redemption in such bonds. Only the excess of notes above the needs of business would seek such conversion. Authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel two million of legal-tender notes per month by this process would greatly facilitate redemption at the time now fixed by law, and besides would have the advantage of publicity as to the exact amount to be withdrawn in any given month. Bonds issued for this purpose should be of the denomination of fifty and one hundred dollars, and any multiple thereof, in order to meet the convenience of all classes of holders of United States notes. The faith of the Government is now pledged to the redemption on and after January 1, 1879, and to the final redemption and removal from the currency of the country of the legal-tender notes as fast as they shall be presented for redemption, according to the provisions of the act of January 14, 1875. To resume on the 1st of January, 1879, without further legislation, would require the accumulation of a large amount of gold in the Treasury in order to avert the possibility of failure of the plan. Such an amount of gold can be procured with difficulty, and not without more or less embarrassing effect upon the trade and commerce of our own and other countries. The present abundance and cheapness of both currency and capital presents a favorable opportunity for the withdrawal and redemption of a considerable part of the outstanding legal-tender notes, thereby making easy and effectual the redemption now pledged. Such withdrawal of legal-tender notes, thus dispensing with the necessity for accumulating gold in the Treasury in proportion to the amount withdrawn, would tend to appreciate those remaining outstanding and make it easier to protect and keep in circulation the silver coin now authorized to be issued.

"The act last referred to is an express recognition of the duty and obligation of the Government to resume specie payment at the day therein named; and, however widely different may be the views of intelligent persons upon the means adopted by Congress, it is gratifying to know that the end sought to be reached has met the concurrence of the country, and that a majority of the people, wherever the matter has been publicly and fully discussed, have signified their approval of the determination of Congress to be faithful to its pledges, and to relieve them of the ills of an irredeemable paper currency.

"The act in question not only makes express provisions for resumption at a fixed date, but commits the Government to the use of all such means as may be needful to that end. If experience shall show that the means provided by Congress need to be supplemented by further legislation for the easier and more certain accomplishment of the end, it must be assumed that Congress will not suffer the great purpose to be impeded for want of such additional legislation. The act confers large powers on the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the issue of United States bonds for the purpose of procuring the supply of gold necessary to execute such of its provisions as go into immediate operation, and to provide for the redemption in gold of United States notes outstanding on and after the 1st of January, 1879. In this respect the power conferred on the Secretary is ample; but if, for any cause, it should be found impracticable to accumulate in the Treasury a sufficient amount of gold to carry out the provisions of the act, the Secretary is left without the choice of other means to accomplish the end. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the process of accumulating a large amount of gold by a given time could go on without meeting opposition from the financial powers of the world. It is safe to say that so large an amount of gold as would be required to carry out the purpose and direction of the act cannot be suddenly acquired. It can be done only by gradual processes, and by taking advantage of favorable conditions of the money market from time to time.

"The loss of interest on large sums hoarded in the Treasury for a considerable period in advance of January, 1879, is a consideration not to be disregarded, although it should not be permitted to outweigh the benefits to result from full and complete execution of the act.

"The Secretary regrets that the condition of the Treasury has been such as to render it necessary to make sales of gold coin from time to time to meet current expenditures payable in currency. Such sales have been made in New York city, upon public notice, in accordance with the plan previously adopted, and have been limited from month to month to the amount necessary to keep on hand a sufficiency of currency to meet probable demands upon the Treasury under existing appropriations. It is the desire of the Secretary to retain in the Treasury, so far as practicable, the gold received from customs, and sales are discontinued whenever the balance of currency in the Treasury is sufficient to meet currency payments."

Report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Belknap's report is, as usual, a very lengthy document, and our space permits only a brief abstract of its salient features. He is gratified to state that since his last report a marked improvement has taken place in the *morale* of the service. The army is now reduced to 25,000 men. Recruiting was resumed in November, 1874, for the purpose of keeping up the standard number, and under a careful system in the selection of the men the class of recruits now received is of a superior quality. The number of desertions has been largely reduced, being about 2,100 less than during the previous year, while the number of re-enlistments has increased nearly threefold. The state of contentment thus shown is due, in a great measure, to the excellent system of pay established, which is now graduated by length of service, and affords the soldier an opportunity to deposit his savings with the Government and receive interest for the same until the end of his term.

The Secretary calls attention to the fact that large numbers of married men have been enlisted, and that their presence in the ranks proves a source of embarrassment to military discipline, as it is an injury to their families. He asks for appropriate legislation to correct this growing evil.

The work of care and improvement of national cemeteries has been satisfactorily performed during the year. Nine cemeteries have been inclosed with walls, leaving eleven yet uninclosed.

The works for the defense of our seaboard, under the Engineer Department, have progressed satisfactorily and as rapidly as the means provided would admit. The trials of torpedoes have continued, and have proved the importance of this auxiliary in the defense of our harbors.

Secretary Robeson states that under the act of Congress for the relief of persons from the ravages of grasshoppers, 1,957,108 rations were issued to 63,593 adults, and 43,942 children under 12 years of age, residing in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado and Dakota. Of the sum of $150,000 appropriated by Congress, $132,887.69 was disbursed for the purpose contemplated by the act, and $5,112.31 was returned to the Treasury.

The Secretary calls attention to the fact that the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia ($200,000) is now no larger than in 1808, when the population was about 8,000,000, and says that with such a meager appropriation it is impossible for him to meet all the demands made upon his department by the States and Territories.

Secretary Belknap heartily approves of the plan proposed by the Board on Arsenals in 1874, for the concentration of ordnance manufactories, by the establishment in the vicinity of New York city of a grand arsenal of construction.

The entire army has been supplied during the year with new rifles and carbines, caliber 45.

The Secretary calls attention to the Rio Grande troubles and says measures have been instituted to preserve the integrity of, and enforce a proper regard for, the territory of the United States.

The Indians in the Department of the Missouri are represented to be in a peaceful mood at present, and all on their reservations except the Utes.

It is suggested that Alaska be attached to Washington Territory as a county.

The report shows that the actual expenditures of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1874, including river and harbor improvements, were $42,326,314.71; the same for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1875, were $41,277,375.28—showing a reduction of $1,048,939.43. The estimates for the military establishment for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are $33,452,396.50; those for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876, were $32,488,969.50—being an increase of $963,427. The appropriations for that purpose for the current fiscal year were $28,727,47.99.

Secretary Belknap states that the curiosities of the great Yellowstone National Park are rapidly being destroyed, and urges that troops be stationed in or near the park to prevent spoliation. He rightly says that everything should be done that can be to protect all that is grand and beautiful in that remarkable region.

Indian Affairs.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith, in his annual report, says that the reports of the Indian Superintendents and Agents convey unmistakable evidence of a year of advance in the civilization of the Indians. Their testimony is almost uniform to the fact that the civilization of Indians is not only entirely practicable, but fairly under way. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a general Indian war will never again occur in the United States. In reference to the Black Hills country the Commissioner recommends that legislation be now sought from Congress offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the north and south forks of Cheyenne River in Dakota, the true equivalent to be offered the Sioux as helpless wards of the Government for the Black Hills. The Commissioner says the need of the Indian Territory is a government of the simplest form possible, and suggests that a government similar to that provided for the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio preliminary to the organization of a General Assembly, would be best adapted for the Territory at present. He recommends that the matter be again brought before Congress. The Commissioner opposes the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He hopes that Congress will remove the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring the enactment of laws and necessary appropriations for the training and education of Indians. None but the very best men, he says, should be appointed as agents, and he expresses the hope that the Government will still be inclined to call upon the religious bodies of the country to name the men.

The Navy.

Secretary Robeson's report of the naval service for the year shows that the number of vessels of every class and description now borne on the navy register is 147, carrying 1,195 guns, and 152,492 tons measurement. Of these, many are sailing vessels of little or no value as part of the efficient force for either the cruising or fighting purposes of the present day. The steam vessels as distinguished from ironclads and torpedo-ships, number 95, of which 25 are tugs. Of the remainder 38 are ready for use when required. Our ironclad fleet consists of 36 vessels, 21 of the monitor type, 2 torpedo-ships, and 3 never launched. All the vessels (80) are available, including 16 ironclads and 2 torpedo-boats. Details are given of the operations of the fleet on each of the six stations.

The Secretary is gratified to state that the navy is stronger and in a more efficient condition than at any time within the last seven years. He asks Congress for an appropriation to finish at once all the repairs of the five double-turreted monitors. With these added to it, our ironclad service would, for purposes of defense, present a very substantial barrier to anything which could cross the seas and attempt to enter our ports.

The Public Domain.

Commissioner Burdett, of the General Land Office, states that the disposal of public lands for the last fiscal year amounts to 7,071,271.29 acres, as follows:

	Acres.
Disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales	45,061
Military bounty land warrant locations under acts of 1855, 1852 and 1855	137,000
Homestead entries	[illegible]
Timber culture entries	464,670
Agricultural College scrip locations	9,432
Certified to railroads	3,107,013
Land approved to States as swamp	47,721
Certified for Agricultural Colleges	27,021
Certified for common schools	[illegible]
Certified for universities	16,434
Internal improvement selections approved to States	8,614
Sioux half-breed scrip locations	[illegible]
Chippewa half-breed scrip locations	11,181
Total	7,070,271
Disposals of previous year	9,530,872

This is a decrease of 2,460,601.54 acres, as compared with the area disposed of in 1874. This result is attributed by the Commissioner largely to the devastation by grasshoppers, the falling off of emigration, and the general business depression.

The Currency.

A considerable portion of the report of Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, is devoted to an elaborate defense of the national banking system, which he thinks should be continued as at present organized. A number of amendments to the banking laws are suggested, embracing, among others: (1) Authorizing the Comptroller to appoint Receivers of national banks when insolvency becomes evident; (2) for the appointment of a Receiver when the charter of a bank is determined and adjudged forfeited by a United States Court; (3) providing that if the shareholders of a bank whose capital stock is impaired refuse to pay their assessments, after three months' notice, the capital stock of such delinquents shall be sold to make good the deficiency; (4) prohibiting the deposit of more than 10 per cent. of the capital of a national bank with any private banker; (5) the repeal of the 2 cent stamp tax upon bank checks; (6) requiring the words "counterfeit," or "altered," or "illegal," to be stamped on all counterfeit or unauthorized issues.

The Lighthouse Board.

The report of the Lighthouse Board shows that the Board has made an extensive and careful series of experiments with regard to the merits of the mineral oils of this country for the purpose of lighthouse illumination, and an elaborate and extensive series of experiments with regard to sound as applied to signals for warning the mariner of his approach to danger in thick or foggy weather, when all other guides become of little use. Even at this stage of the experiments success has been most gratifying, and by pursuing these inquiries the Board hopes to arrive at results not only valuable to science, but of practical importance in enabling it better to contend with one of the worst elements of danger which the mariner has to meet on our extended and dangerous coast. The Board asks for $2,139,000 for the year ending June 30, 1877, as against $1,899,000 appropriated last year, for its general support, and $780,926 for constructing new lighthouses, lightships, etc., as against $915,400 appropriated last year.

Quartermaster-General's Report.

The Quartermaster-General, in his annual report, states that the clothing issued to the troops has proved satisfactory except the campaign hats, and measures are being taken to procure more suitable ones for adoption in their stead. Through the courtesy of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, 100 cork helmets, such as are worn by the British troops in hot countries, have been procured, and are being tried in Arizona. Clothing to the value of $180,041 has been issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers. The total cost of animals purchased during the year was $390,896, and 2,526 animals were sold, for which $70,901 was received and deposited in the Treasury. The cost of forage was much increased by the ravages of the grasshoppers and drought in certain localities, which consequently increased the expenditures on account of this class of supply.

The Postoffice Department.

From the report of Postmaster-General Jewell we glean that the earnings of the department for the last fiscal year fell short of its expenditures by something more than six million dollars. Of registered letters sent by mail during the year, 911 have been absolutely lost—stolen, of course—and 683 are missing, but not yet given up as lost. There have been 107 persons convicted of violating the postal laws, and 157 others await trial. The fast mail trains have worked so satisfactorily that the Postmaster-General expects a voluntary extension of that species of service by the railroads at an early date. There is a sensible recommendation that the postage on transient printed matter be reduced to the old rate, one cent for two ounces. The prepayment of newspaper postage has not been found to increase the revenue, but there has been a material saving in commissions, sufficient to prove that the change is profitable to the department.

The Signal Service.

The Chief Signal Officer, in his report, states that the display of cautionary signals has been made systematically at forty-three different stations, sea and lake ports and cities. Of the total number of cautionary signals thus displayed, 76 per cent. have been afterward reported as justified. No great storm has passed over any considerable number of the ports of the United States without preannouncement. The watch kept by the service and the prompt transmission in times of danger of a few messages have saved property amounting to more than the cost of the lines. The question of the useful preannouncement of approaching meteoric changes may be considered as determined by now five years of successful service. With each year of labor the paths for improvement open more plainly. What was conjectured became a certainty.

The Secret Service.

Chief Elmer Washburn's report shows that since Oct. 1, 1874, his officers have arrested 214 persons charged with counterfeiting, frauds upon the internal revenue and other crimes. His forces also captured eleven machines for manufacturing and numbering of counterfeit money, besides a large quantity of engraver's tools, etc. The sum of $174,669 in spurious currency was destroyed. Among the convicts were one clergyman, one lawyer, and thirty-three farmers. There were 202 males and twelve females. A large majority were natives of the United States. Not a single compromise with a criminal was made. Every arrest was prosecuted to conviction and punishment where the evidence was conclusive.

The National Printing Office.

The report of the Superintendent of the Public Printing shows that the total cost of the printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the Government, for the year ended September 30th last, was $1,560,425. Beside this, the *Congressional Record* cost $88,000. In no period during the last six years has the work been so far advanced as now, nearly all the printing ordered by the last Congress having been completed. There are now 1,200 employes in all the departments of the office, with a pay roll of $95,000 a month. The compositors are allowed 60 cents per 1,000 ems, or $4 a day for eight hours.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A great many children suffer martyrdom with their feet and make no sign. Compression of the feet in children, not less than in grown people, works a great many evils. Derangement of circulation, headache and weak eyes result from wearing tight shoes. The motions of a child should be absolutely free, and every garment and covering of the body should be so contrived as not to detract in the least from perfect freedom of circulation and movement. Keeping shoes on feet that have outgrown them is very expensive economy. It is probable that more children suffer the misery of compressed feet from want of reflection or from false views of economy on the part of the parent than from material vanity. It may not be amiss to add a word of consolation to the unfortunate possessors of ugly hands and feet. We have heard unnumbered expressions of admiration of the works of various artists, authors and poets, but we do not remember ever to have heard the query as to what kind of a hand wrought any picture or penned any passage thus admired, or what kind of a foot seconded the researches of the brain and hand in pursuit of the knowledge or ability thus illustrated. If our work is well and faithfully done, it matters little whether our complexion is clear or cloudy, what the color of our hair may be, or what number of gloves or shoes we wear, so they do not impede our activities.

HOW A WOMAN GOT RICH.

Six years ago Mrs. Mary Ahart was living in a little tent on the edge of a town. Her whole worldly possessions consisted of this tent, a strawbed, two or three boxes which served as chairs and table, a little 7 or 8-year-old girl, and two cows and calves. She sold the spare milk of these two cows, carrying it around town with a tin pail, and with the product, and from work which she did for her neighbors, supported herself and child. When she could get $3 or $5 ahead she would buy another calf or yearling. It is not our purpose to trace her progress up to the present time minutely; but the result is, she now, in less than seven years, has several hundred head of cattle, a fine farm, with nice buildings and improvements, a comfortable, even luxuriant, home, and, instead of carrying milk around by hand, rides in her own carriage. Her daughter is a young lady, educated and accomplished. To-day Mrs. Ahart's property is valued at from $40,000 to $50,000. And she has made it all by honest industry and good management. She has had no outside help. She never had a government contract nor fell heir to any property.—*Laramie (Col.) Sentinel.*

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE.

During the year 1874 the foreign trade of England amounted in value to about £610,000,000. More than £500,000,000 of this was with sixteen countries, some of which, however, are portions of the Empire. They stand as follows: With the United States, £102,000,000; with France, £63,000,000; with British India, above £55,000,000; with Germany, nearly £45,000,000; with Australia, nearly £38,000,000; with Russia, nearly £30,000,000; with Holland, £29,000,000; with British North America, above £21,000,000; with Belgium, £21,000,000; with China, above £20,000,000; with Brazil, nearly £15,000,000; with Egypt, £14,000,000; with Spain and Canary Islands, above £13,000,000; with Turkey, nearly £13,000,000; with Sweden, £12,000,000; with Italy, £10,000,000.

ANOTHER OLD LADY.

The crop of centenarians improves as 1876 approaches. The latest heard from is Mrs. Hester Authors, living in Caroline County, Md., who is said to be 114 years old, and to have been present in Philadelphia at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. If the list continues to grow, Philadelphia must provide a special hotel to accomodate all these hundred-year-old folks.

AN ETERNAL EMIGRANT FAMILY.

At one of the stations on the plains east of Cheyenne, while the other passengers were taking their meal, we strayed away to breathe the invigorating air, and were attracted by a common housekeeping arrangement not far from our train. The horse and cow were grazing at a little distance from the empty wagon, from which the top had been removed and converted into a house. Upon a miniature cooking-stove the lady of the mansion, a rosy-cheeked young woman, was preparing the dinner, while the husband was engaged in an employment the practice of which would not have suggested itself to us—[illegible] into flat slabs the tin cans that he had picked up on his journey. These, he said, were for the purpose of covering his roof when he built a house somewhere.

"Somewhere? And where is that?" we asked.

"Well, now, Mister," he replied, "you are too much for me there. I suppose we must stop somewhere by and by, but the further we go the less we want to. I like to keep going this way; my wife likes it, and the baby in there seems to like it, for she grows like a weed. We are none of us sick; we always have plenty to eat, and so we don't see the use of stopping. One of these days, I suppose, we shall get to the Pacific, and then we shall be obliged to stop. In the meantime, if we strike a good place we may build a house to live in for a spell, but for the present we are well enough off."—*Western Cor. New York Evening Post.*

STATISTICS OF MINING.

In Great Britain there are 410,000 men employed in the coal-mines below ground, and 106,000 engaged above ground. The coal mined each year amounts to 12,500,000 tons. On an average 1,000 men are killed every year and 4,000 wounded. In the last half-century 50,000 men have been killed in the mines, and some 200,000 were wounded. In the United States 83,000 men are employed in mining, and 50,000,000 tons of coal mined yearly. In Pennsylvania the death rate exceeds that of Great Britain. The death rate in Ohio was also greater last year than that of England, but this year it will be less. The most dangerous mines in the United States are in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, one man being killed there for every 85,000 tons mined. One man is killed in England for every 138,000 tons mined, one in Pennsylvania for every 88,000 tons, and one in Ohio for every 133,000 tons. The destruction of human life ought always to be considered when making complaints about dear fuel. No doubt the prices often charged for coal are too dear, but the excess of charges is on the part of those who own the mines, and never on that of those who work them.

A CAT WITH TWO HEADS.

There is a wonderful curiosity, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in Sedamsville, at the Sedamsville drug store, in the shape of a cat with two heads. Both heads are perfectly formed and fully developed, with two pairs of eyes, two months, but only two ears. His catship enjoys good health, and suffers no inconvenience from his superabundance of heads, except when it tries to catch a mouse, when there is a conflict of jurisdiction between the two mouths as to which shall take the mouse in. When the evenings are pleasant, the double-headed feline ambles to the cone of the roof, attunes its sweet voices, and in a duet of two voices from the same head it caterwauls the happy time away. And nice it would be if all cats had two heads. How enjoyable the summer nights would be!

A KIND BOY.

Yesterday, when a corpulent citizen was carefully feeling his way over an icy spot on Larned street, a boot-black overtook him and said:

"Some boys laff when a feller falls down!"

"Eh? ah!" growled the fat man.

"But I don't," continued the boy, "I allus feels bad."

"G'way, bub," growled the man, who felt insecure.

"Oh, you hunk o' taller," exclaimed the boy as he drew out of reach, "if I had them ears o' yourn I'd want to fall down and knock the coupons off'n 'em purty quick."—*Free Press.*

AN UNDERSTANDING.

Yesterday morning, after an old woman had taken her seat in the train going west, a young man came along and inquired if he could have a part of the seat.

"I guess you can," she replied, "but you want to understand me first. No chewing tobacco, no swearing, and no soft-soaping around, so's to get a chance to pick my pocket."

After thinking the matter over, he took a seat on the wood-box.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A DRUNKARD who was to have a finger amputated in the presence of Albany Medical College students, by Dr. Armsby, died under the influence of chloroform; and the surgeon says that in nearly every recorded instance of death from an anæsthetic the patient was addicted to intoxication.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, DEC. 9th, 1875

We want our readers to remember that the millions of money stolen from the government in these whisky frauds now undergoing investigations, was stolen by government officers under this corrupt administration and poured into the Republican electioneering fund in different States to carry the elections. In magnitude it excels all other frauds committed under the administration. It throws them all into the shade.—Goshen *Democrat*.

Among the first acts of the coming congress will be an urgent invitation to Secretary Robinson to rise and explain recent recruiting and repairs in the naval arm of the public service. He will also be called upon to explain other matters of personal and public interest. Withal, Mr Robinson may have so much to explain that he will have to let out the contract and take a little trip to Europe for his health.

The sensation of the day is the escape of Tweed from the Ludlow street jail in New York, which occurred on Saturday afternoon. The particulars as given in the dispatches published elsewhere show that the most disgraceful carelessness and recklessness has characterized the officers who had the great thief in custody. He was allowed to leave the jail and go about the city with an attendant, and it seems remarkable that he has not made his escape before. It is presumed that he has made his way to some of the South American republics with which the United States has no extradition treaty. If he is not recaptured he is doomed to pass the remainder of his days in exile, a punishment hardly less severe than imprisonment. Meanwhile those who are responsible for his escape should be made to suffer the full penalty of the law which is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year. The probability is that bribery was used.

The National *Union says*:—The *Union* has received several private letters from parties in DeKalb and Noble counties favoring the renomination of Freeman Kelly for Congress, against Hon. John H. Baker, who will in all probability receive the Republican nomination again next year. The point is argued that Mr. Kelly's nomination is in demand by the farmers, without respect of party and that last year owing to the briefness of the campaign and the unorganized condition of things on our side he did not have a fair show. This is partly true and there can be but little question that with proper management to the campaign a few weeks before the election, Mr. Kelly would be our Congressman to-day. It will be our purpose and aim to support the nominee of the Democratic Convention without respect to locality and if Mr. Kelly receives the nomination we will do whatever we can towards his election or that of any other man's; we have no favorites and as far as known there is no opposition to Mr. Kelly in this quarter. We would prefer the latter gentleman however, to some that we have supported for that position.

If the Washington dispatches giving an account of the funeral obsequies of the late Vice-President Wilson, are true then the crew of Federal ringmasters at the capitol have shown themselves to the public in the most indecent manner. Hon. Henry Wilson may not have been a great man in his life time, nevertheless he was the Vice-President of the United States at the time of his death and on account of his position it was but to his memory and to the respect of the American people that his remains while lying in state at the Capitol should not be made a show for the coarse, vulgar congregation of bummers. But such seems to have been the case. The dispatch says there was no person of any refinement who visited the capitol on the occasion who was not thoroughly scandalized and shocked. It was a scene without parallel and hardly to be matched in disgrace. The official in the nation lay as a vulgar curiosity in a crowd where not even the semblance of decorum was maintained. In this connection it may be added that the Vice-President was unattended save by a capitol policeman at the hour of his death and while his body was yet warm and the blood followed the dissecter's knife it was cut up in the presence of idle spectators. Gen. Badcock the President's private secretary who seems to hold a sort of supervisor position over his Excellency was appealed to but that gentleman no doubt was too much absorbed in the St. Louis whiskey fraud developments to pay much attention to his duties elsewhere.

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Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is DR. FOOTE'S SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH Street, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and giving up the use of Spectacles.

You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. **The Cheapest and the Best.** Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted every where. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulates the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the [illegible] Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the heart, [illegible] the region of the kidneys, despondency, [illegible] and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite [illegible] you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

As used with this medicine, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper with Trade Mark, Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at P. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer

Is the only paper exclusively devoted to the

POLITICAL AND GENERAL

Welfare of the People.

It publishes letters of inquiry direct from the people and answers them fully without regard to party bias or benefit.

It is the advocate of right and justice to all, and the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is opposed to the unwise and dishonest class legislation that has benefited the few and oppressed the many, as realized in act of congress retiring from circulation nearly two-thirds of the people's money.

The National Bank Scheme, a device to place the control of the currency in the hands of the Money Kings and creating a non-producing aristocracy.

The Salary Grab Robbery, increasing the pay of government officials, while the price of labor and its products, real estate and greenbacks (the peoples' money) have been depreciated.

The act changing the original contract with bondholders, and making bonds payable in gold instead of legal tenders as first agreed upon: a favoritism of 25 per cent. in value to the few at the expense of the many.

The Resumption Act, demanding that which is utterly impossible and placing the object sought for twenty years further off.

For such and other crimes against the people the Enquirer will advocate a change in the administration government at once, a most fitting

Celebration for the Centennial year.

If you would know and understand the issues, merits and effects of past and future legislation read the Enquirer during this all important crisis and subscribe for the year 1876.

TERMS.

Single copy, one year		$2.00
Five copies, "	$1.75 each	8.65
Ten " "	1.65 "	16.50
Twenty " "	1.50 "	30.00

With most liberal terms to club agents. Send for specimen copies and agents' outfits.

Agents wanted at every post-office.

Address all letters to

FARAN & McLEAN, Publishers,
Cincinnati Ohio.

BANK ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the annual election for the Five Directors for said bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held in their Banking house on Tuesday the 11 day of January, 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock am. and 4 o'clock pm. of said day.

By order of the Board.

JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Auburn, Ind. Dec 9, 1875.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridge,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Equipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORR.

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUR CHANGE,

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,	L. M. COLE,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt.	Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY,	T. R. SHARP
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.	Master of Tran'n

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, before Oliver P. Learned a Justice of the Peace for Franklin township.

Samuel Schoffield and Petre vs. Charles Lucas

Comes now the Plaintiffs and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear, at my office at 10 o'clock am, on the 9th day of December a. d. 1875, in Franklin-tp., said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of Nov November, 1875.

O. P. LEARNED, Justice.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

John Heffelfinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Dani Altenberg, J. P. for Union tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway co. Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 22nd day of December 1875, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein, or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL A ALTENBERG, J. P.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

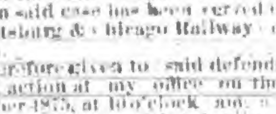

Cures All Nervous And Chronic Diseases.

Registered 1874.

Paoli's Electro Voltaic Chain Belt

Gives a Continuous Current of Electricity Around the Body and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. **And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers.** Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address **PAOLI BELT CO.**, 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.

Prices $6 and Upwards.

Beware of counterfeits. This is the only Electro Voltaic Chain Belt patented in the U. S.—and the only one endorsed by Leading Physicians of New York City and elsewhere.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or account, prior to September 1st, 1875, will please call and settle the same immediately and oblige

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.

The rooster now with bursting throat
Proclaims at dawn of day,
Where you can buy your Boots & Shoes
For half the usual pay.
The terms, of course, are strictly cash
The safest plan for all,
So when you want some thing
Large or small,
Just give Lordier a call.
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store,
next to the Bank.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will sell our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard. Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garrett and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotels. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garrett. You can sell your produce at the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 31—6 m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

DR. J. BRYAN,

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN OF THE

Clinton Medical and Surgical Institute,

147 East Fifteenth St., New York,

Guarantees the most Scientific Treatment and a Speedy and Permanent Cure in all cases so advised. His specialty for thirty years has been the treatment of

DISEASES OE MEN.

Every Chronic disease is treated, but special attention is given by him to Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Generative System, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Nervous debility, Impotency, Stricture, and all diseases of a private nature, and all who are suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of a cure, the time required and the expense.

All Correspondence strictly Confidential.

The Medical Fees are Moderate to all, and Especially to the Poor.

The utmost reliance may be placed in the treatment adopted, for

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR SPECIAL DISEASES are employed, that have never failed in effecting cures, and which have been used many years with satisfactory results, and are therefore reliable, and if a full statement of the symptoms is given, remedies can be sent by mail or express for a full course at one time, without the necessity of an interview except in extreme cases.

MERCURY, and all other poisonous drugs that injure the system, *are never used in this Institute.*

"The Glory of a Young Man is in his Strength,"

And he who has obtained this glory, best fulfils his manhood. Dr. BRYAN is the author of a series of essays on the subject, as follows, which every man should read:

On the Degeneration of American Youth.
On Disease, the Fountain of a Thousand Woes.
On Hygiene, Food Essentials, Health, &c.
On Chronic, Malignant, Organic and other Diseases.

These lectures are of untold value to every man, but more especially to those who are already afflicted with Organic Disease, Physical Derangement of the System, Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, or who are weak and not aware of the precise nature of their disease, and who desire the best information on the subject. The volume is illustrated with engravings and will be sent on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

J. BRYAN, M. D.
147 E. 15th St., New York.

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway New York. 6m.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm existing heretofore under the name of Rakestraw & Jackman is hereby disolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. H. Jackman, who will settle all accounts of the firm.

J. H. JACKMAN
Nov 23, 1875. W. H. RAKESTRAW

FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS!

The Holidays Will Soon be on us!

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AROUND FOR YOUR

HOLIDAY GOODS!

As usual we have an immense stock for the occasion.

We have 10 casks of New Turkish Prunes at 10c per pound. This is a reduction of 5c per pound.—And 500 case of Peaches at 15c per can. Just think of that price, with all the scarcity of Peaches this season. [illegible] bankrupt stock at half price.

SUGAR TEAS—We bought out the whole stock of McDougal's, formerly J. M. Flinger's, and his $1.60 Tea! We have put down to 1.10. Other qualities from 30c to 50c.

Sugars.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

We have reduced 1c per pound, and got a stock sufficient to last over the holidays. So you need not fear their advancing.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O. Genuine,	9c
Coffee C,	9½c	Good Yellow.	8c

When we first commenced selling Teas there was very little sold in this place; the reason was they were sold so high that parties clubbed together and sent to New York to get their Teas, because they could save 20c to 50c on the pound. This we have all challenged, we not only sell teas and sugars as cheap as they do in New York, but cheaper. The freight is but a trifle and our immense sales of 40 to 50 chests a month enables us to undersell all competitors. No 3 or 4 profits with us. No middle men to handle our goods. We purchase of the Importers and sell direct to consumers, there saving our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Merchant, which is at least 15 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1.00, best 1 10	Oolong,	30, 80; best 90
Gunpowder,	60, 80 best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 95
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 25c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	15c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Tomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can.	
Pumpkin per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

For the Holidays. Could't well have Christmas and new years without them. There was some 2 dozen genuine champaign in McDougals stock which he sold at $2 per bottle; we sell the same goods at $1.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 2 00	Old '76 for medical use in bottles	70c
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50	Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle; per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

Candies and Toys:

The little ones is the ones we must please with Santa Claus. To supply them we have everything you can think of from a tin whistle to a base drum, at half the usual price.

Best stick candy 15c, French mixed 20 & 25c, Fancy candies of all kinds from 25c to 40c per pound

Christmass Cake:

Best Raisins, layers per lb 12½, Citron 40c, Lemon Peel 25c Short shelled Almonds per quart 20c, Zantee Currants per lb 10c, Orange Peel 35, Filberts per quart 12½c Brazil nuts 12½c.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound	40, 50, 70c	Fine Cut	40, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	35c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	25c best 40c
Long John Teas	50c		

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50c

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30c
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cents

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.16	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	[illegible]
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	40	Chickens—live	[illegible]
Corn	@ 45	Butter	[illegible]
Potatoes	@ 25	Lard	.13
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	16
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A protracted meeting is now in progress at the Catholic Church.

W. McIntyre, has put down a new sidewalk in front of his business block.

Mr. T. Stevens, has bought the groceries that formerly belonged to Cool & Son.

If our subscribers would pay up a little more prompt, it would'nt make a bit of differance to us.

We see by our exchanges that the wife of Judge Clapp, died last week, at Albion, Noble county.

Do you want bargains in all kinds of Rubber goods if so, call at the Auburn shoe store. J. E. Woodford.

We issue one day late this week in order to get the Presidents Message. On the inside.

Thomas Baldock has moved his carpenter shop in the building on Mr. Baker's premises, on North Main street.

Davenport, the man with fourteen faces, gave a performonces in the Hall this week. He has pleased our people.

Men are at work putting down a sidewalk on the South side of the public square. From all appearances it will be a substantial one.

Much and milk festivals are a paying investment. At one held in Ligonier by the M. E. congregation, the handsom sum of $81.36 was realized.

The Commissioners Court is in session this week. Several applications for licenses have been granted and other business that comes before such Courts.

Mr. Eckenberger, the man who was struck by the Baltimore train, is recovering slowly and it is supposed he will live through such a terrible wound.

We publish a communication from La Otta this week, and would be glad for one each week, but not quite so lengthy as the one in this week's issue.

The Masons will have a public installation one week from next Tuesday. A cordial invitation is extended to all.—Lecture by Grand Master McDonnald

Everybody should know that J. N, Cloyes make of the Rotica fine shoes are not excelled by any other manufacturer. A full stock of this make can be found at the Auburn Boot & Shoe store of J. E. Woodford.

The nine best spellers, in the late spelling match, will spell the citizens of Jackson Center, on December 18th, 1875 A large crowd and a good time is expected.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. Martin, of the millinery and fancy store, is going to La Otta, a little village down the Eel River Railroad, to engage in the harness trade. Success go with him.

There is but one verdict, and that is that in thirtythree years Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has never failed to cure a Cough Cold, or general Hoarseness. At drug stores. Price, 25 cents; five bottles, $1.

G. W. Gordon will attend the camera himself this winther. Those wantin first-class pictures can be accommodated. Pictures better than ever, is his motto. North side of public square, in Ensley's block.

Postmaster Yandes runs his own shebang now, and it makes him feel as happy as a great big sunflower, that nods and bends in the breezes, and his heart is as light as the wind that blows, and the leaves from off the treeses.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company has tendered to the Indiana editors and their ladies a free excursion to Philadelphia and return. The excursionists will leave Indianapolis about January 15th.

Burglars raided the Treasurer's office of Paulding county, Ohio one night last week, blew off the outside door to the safe, but fortunataly did not succeed in getting into the inside vault, where there was $17,000.

"I lived with him nineteen years, says an Indiana applicant for divorce, and all the clothes he ever bought me was a bunch of hair pins and a tooth brush. You can see by this what a hard time she had to keep well pressed.

The streets of New York. This beautiful drama will be produced shorty by the Auburn Dramatic Co, under the superivision of Mr. Jas. Lowrie, and will be the event of the season The play is a companion to under the Gaslight Keep your eye on the date, which will be mentioned in our next issue.

Among the applicants for Marshal, at Garrett City, we see the name of Bill Mensch, and, we think the Garrettits could not do better than have him for their choice. He is a man of good ability, sound judgement and never indulges to freely with the intoxicating bowl.

A large carriage manufacturing establishment will by started in the old building formerly used a carpenter shop by Mr. Baldock, on Seventh street, some time this month. A gentleman by the name of Mr. Stevens, from Michigan, will conduct the enterprise.

Yes, women are unreasonable, and you may have remarked that when one of them sits down in a new silk dress on a chair were a neighbor's child has carelessly deposited two cents worth of taffy will go on about it just as bad as if it were two dollars worth.

At the regular meeting of DeKalb Lodge No. 214 I & A M on Dec. 7th, '75 the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

F. E Davenport, W. M; Richard Elson. S. W; Geo D. McGowen, J. W; W. H. McQuiston, Sec'ry: Enus Kuhlman, Treas; Joseph W. McKay, S. D; Geo. Wagoner, J. D: Wm. Groscop, Tyler; V. A. Beard, and J. E. Stuba, Stewards

We saw quite a number of persons under the influence of crooked whisky One poor soiled looking fellow could scarcely stand leaning up against a prominent business corner another making a snake fence down one of the principal thoroughfares, and several others taking a pleasure ride down Main street.

We ask our frieds all over the county to make an especial effort to increase our circulation nowithstanding the extreme stringency of the times, our circulation is to-day larger than it has ever been. But we desire to increase it. Many of its party friends are not subscribers who should and do want the paper. These we decire to secure.

The march in improvement that we have made within the past two years is the pride of the county and the wonder of those who visit the town now who saw it in times past in its dilapidated condition. Like all towns which make an effort to rise after having laid in a state of lethargy for years, the struggle was a bitter one. Improvement and progress triumphed, and but few can now be found who like to acknowledge that they interposed any objections.

We Must Have Fun.

The Holidays are close at hand, and our little folks all expect to have fun with their toys, &c. These hard times every body is anxious to buy where they can have a large selection to choose from and buy the cheapest. Now we advise all to call at Abright's Jewelry Store before you buy an article of any kind. He has the nicest presents in town and sells them for less money than any other house.

A certain Auburnite is in the habit of using the common expression, By the way, to a considerable extent. Some time ago during a religious awakening he experienced a change of heart and began attendance at protracted meetings Finally one evening he gained courage enough to rise and offer a prayer. He did well until the closing up when he abruptly sat down without the usual Amen. As he dropped into his seat the omission occurred to him when he arose quickly and with the index finger of his right hand extended toward the presiding pastor ejaculated. Oh, by-the way-Amen, and immediately resumed his seat.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

"He Went and Came."

Last Tuesday the Sheriff told one of his employees to transfer George Hopenix from the old to the new jail. Geo. liking sport pretty well fixed up a game on his partner. When about half way to jail he tore loose and started on a run The deputy gave him a hot chase, but George went right away from him without an effort and he was finally given up. The deputy returned told the story of the chase and great excitement prevailed. Crowds gathered on every corner and told what they all knew, and how would be the best way to secure the prisoner. In the midst of all this George turned and walked leisurely to the new jail.

Burned to Death

Mrs. Shrader, wife of Chas. Shrader, of this place who has been insane for two years back, ran away from home about two months ago, and was taken up by the people of Elkhart county and placed in the poor house. The superintendant of the poor farm sent word to this place immediately after she came there, but no one seemed at all interested and consequently she has remained there since. Yesterday we learned from her relations here that the poor house was burned and it was impossible to get her from the building. Her cries were heard until the roof fell in, and then she suffered the terrible death of burning.

KERFLAP.

A young lad by the name of Edward Smith, was riding a black colt to water last Sunday afternoon, and on returning he was going to show two other boys the speed of the animal. The two boys went ahead one block, and signaled for him to let 'er rip. He started the horse, put both feet tight against its ribs and took hold of the mane. About half way he loosened one hand and began to lay on the holter-strap. The horse was doing its best and when they had reached the boys one of them threw up his hat This frightened the horse and by a little jump sideways he sent that boy in a mud-puddle kerflap. He started after his steed carrying with him about one acre of dust, without the juice squeezed out,—and nobody could make him believe that "money" makes the mare go.

Kahn, the Clothier.

There are parties who claim they do not put names of those who buy overcoats in the "Courier" because it is not large enough to contain them. There are two better reasons. One is that they cant muster names enough to make a list and the other is that the very few who bought over-coats of them have seen their mistake and are ashamed to have it made public. We undertake to say that every man has bought an overcoat of us is proud of having done so, and will cheerfully testify to the extremely low prices and excellent quality of the same. The readers of the "Courier" are doubtless acquainted with many of the names on our list and we only ask them to inquire of such parties, the reason why they bought their overcoats of Kahn. The reply will invariably be, "Because they have the largest stock, best assortment and lowest prices of any house in Auburn. Look at the following:

A. McFicheran, D, Fretz, William Dehne, P. Alteuburg, P. Lockwood, Geo. Grogg, Jas Hazzard, S. Moore, Sr., O. M. Record, I. C. Culbertson, Jas. Cruse, Sam Cruse, Geo. Bottle, Joel Link, E. Shaffer, H. Herron, W. S. Dancer, D. B. Olinger, G. Hassman L. W. Treesh, R. Culbertson, G. Swineford, G. Rhodenbaugh, Eldridge Bruce, W. Spangler, C. Brandon, Clyde Brandon, J. Beugnot, W. Shaffer A. McClellan, W. S. Kutzner, A. L Hollopeter, E. Lintz, J. A. Barber G. W. Dragoo, A. Blodgett, Jacob Somers W. Welloume, N. Ensley, Treasurer. Ira N. Wingord, Joseph Link, Patrick Logue.

Now if any one can produce a more respectable list of names. We ask them to step forward and not "hide their light under a bushel"

We have suppressed some names at the desire of the parties as they have considered themselves under obligations to purchase of other houses, but upon comparison of prices bought of us.

KAHN.

Our attention has been called to a very elegant little book called: "Little Gems," by T. S. Arthur. It is composed of the author's best and sweetest crumbs for the little ones. It contains a variety of stories and poems, the choicest and most beautiful of all he has ever written and set like gems in a casket for his little friends. All the stories and poems are pleasant and instructive to read and good to be laid up in the memory, where their influence must ever be sweet and wholesome.

The book is very beautifully illustrated with 59 fine engravings which must have been prepared at a great expense. These will be enjoyed by the little ones and will instruct and entertain for hours at a time. In our estimation parents can purchase nothing more suitable for a childs holiday present it is not like a toy that is soon ruined but like a great fruit tree yielding its precious fruit from year to year. It is fitting that holidays should be a time for gift giving for it is the world's vacation from care its festal hope and joy. We consider that we confer a favor upon the public by announcing that Mrs. R. P. Moore is agent for its sale and will be glad to receive your orders.

From LaOtta.

Ed. Courier:

We notice in a late issue of your valuable journal, items of interest descriptive of this place and vicinity. We do not, however, wish it to be understood that we stand infalable in literary ability, on the contrary we know that our inability and inherent prejudices will in a great measure prevent us from giving a just and full representation; but may as we hope it will call forth others who will set at right the wrong revise and complete our unfinished efforts. This village is located at the crossing of the G. R. & I. and the E. R. & I. Railroads on a beautiful plat of ground, in the county of Noble and within a stone throw of DeKalb. The village but a few years since, was more tradesmen could find profitable imployment here. We are quite deficient in some of the professions. Ministers we have, but Doctors we have none. A doctor here must avoid all who have been tried and found wanting in the temperance cause as such have all "commited the unpardonable sin." He must say to all such "depart ye, I know ye not." If he should of frequent necessity, be called to Fort Wayne or other foreign points, the above rule may consistently be reversed.

To those who think of coming here and engage in the sale of strong drink, our advice is, to stay away; it is no plac for you. If you was even allowed to remain, you would starve at the business as our young men avoid the poisen cup. Just now this village is considerable aroused by an attempt by Fred Shomaker, to start a saloon here, and the verdict almost unanamously is, Fred go back to fatherland or to some other more congenial climate than this. To do justice that belongs to the temperance sentiment here, owes its origin to a few in this vicinity who have ever been faithful and vigilant. Business here is comparatively good. Dr. Taylor keeps a full stock of drygoods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, queensware and devotes an entire room, 20x40ft on the second floor, to ready made clothing and merchant tailoring. All who want to purchase ready made suits either boys, youths or mens can here find a fine assortment to select from, at low prices.

Sowers & Co. are engaged in the drug and grocery trade, with fair success.

The two Railroad Companies are about building a Y here, to connect the two roads, for the purpose of transfering coal and lumber.

The Eel River road has promised to erect next season, grain elevators here, which we very much need, as the shipment of grain from this point is quite extensive.

La Otta

PERSONAL.

—Harry Ward, of Kendallville, was in the city last Sunday.

—Mace Long, of Fort Wayne, was in town last Saturday, looking after his billiard tables.

—Dr. Swartz, of La Grange, has been in the city several days.

—M. L. Duck, of North Manchester, was in the city this week.

—F. Kline and wife of Corunna, visited their parents in the city last Sunday.

—Mr. E. Carter, the knight of the cue is visiting his parents in the city.

—Mr. Wetz, of Fort Wayne, spent last Saturday with some friends in this place.

—Tom Scott, now at Waterloo, was in the city last Sunday.

W. Tolerton, of Chicago, gave us a short call last Monday.

—Mr. M. Reaver, of New Era. is contemplating a visit to Baltimore, Maryland and other large cities, about the holidays.

—Mrs. Dr. Swartz, of La Grange, who has been suffering for some time with sickness, is visiting her parents in the city. Vesta, as she is commonly known by, was principal of our public schools for a long time, giving entire satisfaction to our people. Many of her friends will be pleased to see her.

—C. A. Baxter, of the "Press" at Waterloo, was in the city last Monday.

We were mistaken last week in saying that the harness shop belonging to Mr. Hiram Racely was sold at Sheriff's sale. We are sorry that the notice appeared, and are glad to learn that he will soon be on his "feet" again. We do not know why our informant told us so, and would be obliged to such people if they would tell us the truth.

AN ORDIANCE TO ESTABLISH FIRE LIMITS.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County Ind., that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to erect or cause to be erected any frame building or buildings or part or parts thereof on any part or parts of lot or lots Nos. Thirteen [13] Twenty-eight [28], Sixty-five [65], Sixty-six [66] Sixty-seven [67], sixty eight [68], Fourteen and Twenty-seven of the original plat of said town.

Sec 2. Any person or persons violating sec. 1 of this ordinance shall be fined a sum not less than five dollars [$5] nor more than ten dollars [$10] and it shall be the duty of the Marshal of said town upon the petition of any person to remove or caused to be removed any building or buildings or part or parts thereof erected in violation of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. Whereas an imergency exists this ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after the date of its passage.

Dated at Auburn, Ind., this 6th day of December, a. d. 1875.

J. LANNING,
H. C. PETERSON, Trustees.
R. D. TEFFT.

C. D. HARE, Town Clerk.

Parties knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and pay up before January 1st, 1876.

Miller & Casebeer.

PRIZE GUM.

A boy of about ten summers entered one of our groceries on Main-st and pounding on the counter, to attract the attention of the clerk, he asked:

"Have you got any prize gum?"

"Yes, how much will you have," said the clerk.

"One stick."

He took it home before opening it and right before his mothers eyes he pulled out a nice "gold ring." It was most to small for her and she reached in her pocket and gave the boy ten cents and said:

"Run right straight back and tell the store-keeper to give you another stick, but try and get a bigger one. Do you understand, now?"

"Yes, I know."

On the corner of Fifth and Main streets he met Windy Joe, Longlegged Bill and several other lads. He told them all about it, and they arranged it to divide up the money and each one try his luck. They called for the gum, and as fast as they opened it they naturally placed it in their mouths. Coming out of that store was ten boys all chewing, and not one of them drawing anything. They all went down to the bridge to have a skate. In about two hours could be seen a woman, without any shawl or bonnet on breaking for that skating pond, and under her apron was an apple limb, just limber enough to work well.

He can't play duck with the boys, nor tag, with the girls. He says if you touch him on the back it hurts.

From Angola.

Angola, Dec., 7th, 1875.

Court still in session. On complaint of Wm. Hopkins against the Reppard boys, for attempt to provoke an assault battery, were fined one cent each. State of Indiana against Pierce for murder in second degree was tried, and discharged by the jury.

—School commences to-day with a good attendance.

—Another new grocery opened up by Dickinson of this place.

—It is currently reported upon good authority that we are to have a Sash, Door and Blind Factory started in the old Freygang building. The parties are from Quincy, Mich.

—The present indications are that '76 will be a fruitful year to angola, but we were commanded to multiply. and replenish the earth.

—The "Republican" asks "why the whisky rings was not looked into and broken up when the Democrats ruled. Why, Mr. Republican, there was no such rings known in their day. There was no object in them then. We could get the genuine article made directly from the grain for 12 and 18c per gallon —as cheap as water in a dry time, and did'nt create snakes in the boots as now either. In the Republican rule whisky is extremely high, but the Democrats drink all the whisky, so it don't make any difference how poor it is. They are called the whisky party by the shallow brained Republican editors.

Another shining mark hit in Angola. Delta, only son of F. M. Ardell died of diptheria, Dec. 2, 1865. Funeral services at the residence.

ANGOLA.

Deaths.

We learn through relatives of the deceased, that Mattie Blanch, aged 8yrs, 1 month and 3days infant daughter of John and Etta Ralston, died Nov. 17th, 1875, of "Yellow Disease."

Mr. Ralston was formerly a citizen of this city, and several years ago to Aberdeen, Miss., where he has since resided. The family have many friends in this vicinity who will sympathize with them in the loss of Mattie.

Lovely one how brief thy stay,
Short and hasty was the day;
Ending soon thy journey here,
Pain and grief no more to bear.

ANOTHER FIRE!

The Work of an Incendary.

The other day Mr. Weyer, living in the South-west end of town, received through the postoffice a drop letter, stating that if the whole family would call at Penfield & Moody's office, they would get money that was left there for them. Accordingly all went and while gone someone fired the house. It was discovered by some of the neighbors who immediately set at work to remove the contents inside. The family was on their way back and on discovering the fire hurried to the place. By a strong effort on the part of the neighbors, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames The contents were saved but the house is a total reck. The house was insured for a small amount. Mr. Weyer is a man of very moderate circumstances, and the work of firing the building was done undoubtedly through spite.

BUTLER ITEMS.

Butler, Dec. 7, 1875.

Cornelius Showalted and wife were in town last week. They formerly resided here but are now living at Bryan O.

—Roads are in a very bad condition Only the best of drivers keep from getting mired every rod or two.

—If you should ever fail to receive a report from Lena; Please do not blame Uncle Sam—poor Uncle Sam, he has enough to bear.

—A tramp barber by the name of Leishman, who has been working for Elic Paine, had to be helped out of town by the officers, Saturday evening. Mr. Paine has poor luck with his barbers.

—Now Mr. Weamer "has been and gone" and published the names of gentlemen waiting to receive proposals next year. Why didn't somebody think to publish the names of us girls (?) who have been waiting three years in vain?

—Lawyer Franks is jubilant; plenty of lawing to do. Our dentist has "jumped" the town greatly to the financial disadvantage of many of the boys who are now saying: "He owed me $10." "I loaned him $15" "And he borrowed my watch" &c., almost "adinfuntim"

"LENA"

Special Club Rates.

—We will send the Courier and any of the following papers postage free, one year, to any address for the sum set opposite, if paid in advance.

New York World and Courier	$3.90,
" " Day Book "	3.20
Cincinnati Enquirer "	3.60
Louisville Courier Journal "	3.40
Indianapolis Sentinel "	2.75

The Albion Dramatic company will play "The Fireman," next Friday and Saturday. Our troup has been invited to go over.

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No.265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 34w

MUSIC.

MISS M. McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough base, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.
Nov. 25, 1875.—tf.

20 DAYS! 20 DAYS!

We will sell Mink, Seal, Martin and all of our Furs including Seal Sacques for the next 20 days at lower prices than ever known before.

SINGER & PYKE.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

THE PAST WEEK.

There are thirteen contested seats in the Forty-fourth Congress.

Nearly all the members of the Evansville (Ind.) whisky ring have pleaded guilty.

The projected monument to Horace Greeley has been abandoned, and the money subscribed has been returned.

Scannell, the New York murderer, who was recently acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been very properly locked up in a lunatic asylum.

The Texas border troubles continue. Additional transports have been ordered to the Rio Grande, to patrol the river, and prevent the crossing of stolen cattle.

The Rowing Association of American Colleges have challenged the Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin crews to take part in the annual regatta in July next.

The cable announces that Worth, the famous man-milliner of Paris, is financially embarrassed. It is said that the unpaid bills of fashionable American women are the principal cause of his troubles.

In connection with the export movement following closely the sending out of American cotton fabrics to England, the most interesting feature of late has been an important shipment of American ribbons to England.

The proposal of Guatemala to other Central American Governments for a national union under one flag, has received favorable attention from at least one power—that of the Republic of Salvador—which has accepted the proposition.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows the number and resources of the national banks. It appears that Chicago has 16 banks; St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 6; Pittsburgh, 23; Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 4; Detroit, 3.

The German Government has interdicted the wearing of extravagant dresses by female artists performing in the theaters of that country. The German critics have long railed against this Parisian practice, and it seems they have carried the day.

H. H. Taylor, who died recently in Chicago, willed half a million dollars to establish in that city "a charitable institution that will do the most good and the least harm." The trustees have not decided what to do with the money, but doubtless will found a hospital.

The trial of the Wainwright brothers, Thomas and Henry, for the murder of Harriet Lane, in Whitechapel road, London, in 1874, which created such an excitement throughout England, has resulted in their conviction. Henry was sentenced to death and Thomas to seven years' penal servitude.

Gen. Sheridan, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, devotes considerable attention to the Indian problem, which he thinks can be best solved by transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He thinks if the Indians were honestly and humanely dealt with, the Government would have less need of troops to keep the savages under proper subjection.

According to the official canvass of the recent Mississippi election, two Republicans and four Democrats were elected to Congress, the Republicans being G. W. Wells in the Second District, and J. R. Lynch in the Sixth; and the Democrats are L. Q. C. Lamar in the First District, H. D. Money in the Third, O. R. Singleton in the Fourth, and C. E. Hooker in the Fifth.

A correct list of contests for seats in the lower house of Congress is given as follows: Alabama, Bromberg vs. Haralson; Florida, Finley vs. Walls; Illinois, LeMoyne vs. Farwell; Louisiana, Spencer vs. Morey, Breux vs. Darrall; Massachusetts, Abbott vs. Frost; Minnesota, Cox vs. Strait; New York, Lowry vs. Norton; South Carolina, Lee vs. Rainey, Buttz vs. Mackey; Virginia, Platt vs. Goode; Idaho Territory, Fern vs. Bennett; Utah Territory, Baskin vs. Cannon.

Col. J. F. Keegan and Capt. R. W. Baylor had a hostile meeting at Edgemoor, in Delaware, recently, in which shots were exchanged twice, and Baylor received a bullet under one of his left ribs, and Keegan's left hand was slightly injured. Capt. Baylor was an officer of Col. Mosby's command in the late war, and Col. Keegan was an officer in the Union army. The parties were both stopping at a hotel in Philadelphia when a quarrel ensued between them, resulting in blows, followed by a challenge from Keegan.

The revenue of the United States Government for the fiscal year just closed was less than for any year since 1864, which was before the great tax system necessitated by the war had begun to work. The sum total in 1875 was almost exactly $288,000,000, against $619,000,000 in 1866, the summit year, and $383,000,000 in 1870. There has been a reduction in the revenue of $95,000,000 therefore in five years. Part of this reduction is due to taxes abolished, $40,000,000 in internal revenue having been taken off in 1874, but a large amount is also due to the falling off in imports.

In Luzerne County, Pa., recently, occurred the most extensive caving-in of a coal mine ever known in this country. The shaft was operated by the Grand Tunnel Company, and the proprietors had noticed that the roof of the mine was insecure. Two hours previous to the mishap the workmen, 125 in number, had gone out, taking their implements with them, and, fortunately, no loss of life resulted. The effects of the cave-in were terrific. Huge boulders were thrown out of the mouth of the tunnel by the compressed air as if they had been pebbles, and the shock of the crash was like an earthquake.

A shocking murder has just been discovered in Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Withemeyer Weik, aged 40 years, was arrested, charged with murdering her step-son, Michael Weik, aged 14 years, whose body was found in an old well on the premises. He had been missing since Nov. 2, and when found had on only a scant shirt. The boy's father has been dead five years. By will he left his property to the lad, and which, by the latter's death, was to revert to Mrs. Weik's children. The little fellow had a pail, and an old heavy chain, together with other weights attached to him, and the body of a dead dog and other debris was thrown into the well to hide the crime.

The announcement that England had purchased from the Khedive of Egypt a controlling interest in the Suez Canal has been fully confirmed. The significance of this act can scarcely be realized by the casual reader. It is big with fate. It is somewhat remarkable that England should now gobble up this great canal, in view of the fact that her engineers originally pronounced the work entirely impracticable. It had the opposition of England from the start, the idea being that it would give to France an advantage in the trade of India. But French skill and money built the canal, and English commerce has kept the work open and enjoyed four-fifths of its advantages.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in the case between the United States and the Union Pacific Railway. The question involved was whether the Government had the right to retain one-half the compensation due the road for the transportation of the mails and military and Indian supplies as a reimbursement or set-off for interest paid on the bonds issued by the corporation to aid in the construction of the road, and which were guaranteed by the Government. The amount involved was about $800,000, which the Government has withheld and will now be compelled to pay. The bonds run for thirty years, and the decision virtually allows the road to take its own time prior to their maturity for payment.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The East.

Mr. Samuel Wood, of New York, proposes to establish a college of music in Central Park, and to endow it with $5,000,000.

The Boston Rubber Shoe Company's factories, at Malden, Mass., were recently burned. Loss, $600,000; insurance, $150,000. Some 800 persons are thrown out of employment.

The residence of Albert Wood, at Piny Hollow, N. Y., was recently burned, and his wife and three children perished in the flames.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Works at Belleville, Ont., were recently burned. Loss, $150,000.

The steamer Sunnyside was sunk by floating ice in the Hudson River, near West Point, a few days since, and eleven of the passengers and crew drowned. The boat was valued at about $250,000.

The Atlantic express, going at a terrific speed, on the New York Central Railroad, collided with a freight train about four miles east of Buffalo, one day last week, killing four persons and injuring several others, some fatally. The fast mail train, following the express, had a narrow escape, having only succeeded in stopping 15 feet from the wreck.

Deacon West, of Brooklyn, has written a long letter to Plymouth Church, stating that he cannot believe Mr. Beecher guilty, and inviting the members to join with him in calling a mutual council to consider the matter.

From New York is reported a diabolical murder. Patrick Toohey quarreled with his wife, poured kerosene oil over her, and set fire to her clothes. The woman was shockingly burned, and died soon afterward.

The death of Hon. Ira Harris, ex-Senator from New York, is announced, aged 74.

The old Philadelphia Navy Yard has been sold to Drexel & Co. and S. & W. Welsh for $1,000,000.

Mrs. Moulton has written another letter, reiterating her charges against Mr. Beecher, and expressing her gratification that a committee is to investigate her.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank of New York has gone to the wall.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and vicinity was visited by a violent shock of earthquake last week.

The dye house of the Bates Mill, Lewiston, Me., was burned last week. Loss, $100,000.

By the suspension of a number of collieries in the region of Pottsville, Pa., some 10,000 people are thrown out of employment.

Sarah Conklin, 14 years of age, while returning home from school through the woods, near Rutland, N. Y., last week, was murdered by a boy named Rutart.

Wm. M. Tweed, the ex-Tammany Chief, is at liberty. The "Boss" has for some time past been confined in the Ludlow Street Jail, New York, awaiting trial of the $6,000,000 suit, and it has been the habit of the prison authorities to allow Tweed to visit his friends in the city, accompanied by trustworthy officers. On Saturday week, Tweed visited the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Douglass, accompanied by the Warden of the jail, and while at the house asked permission to go up stairs and see his wife, who was living there. The request was granted, and after the lapse of fifteen minutes the Warden became uneasy at his prolonged absence, and sent Tweed's son after him. The son returned and said his "father was not there." The house was searched from top to bottom, but no trace of the "Boss" was to be found. Word was immediately sent to the police of New York and all the large cities, but at last accounts the fugitive had not been apprehended. It is now believed that he is well on his way to South America.

The West.

John Schlitz and August Bergenthal, two of the Milwaukee whisky ring, have been found guilty of fraud and sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 each.

Dr. Eccleston, having been duly confirmed by all the required authorities of the church as Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, now declines, and a new Bishop will have to be elected.

Ex-Senator Matt. Carpenter will sue the Chicago *Tribune* for libel.

John W. Bingham, of the Evansville whisky ring, has pleaded guilty to the charges against him, and thrown himself on the mercy of the Court.

Chief Clerk W. O. Avery, of the Internal Revenue Department, who has been on trial at St. Louis for complicity in the whisky frauds, has been convicted.

Lieut. Gen P. H. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, and Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, compose the Court of Inquiry which has met in Chicago to investigate the charges against Gen. O. E. Babcock, in connection with the whisky ring. Maj. Asa B. Gardner, Professor of Law at the West Point Military Academy, acts as Judge Advocate.

A horrible triple murder occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday week. Wm. Aden, an Englishman, quarreled with his wife, and, becoming enraged, he caught up an ax and commenced butchering her with it, severing her head from her body and otherwise horribly mutilating her. He then went to the residence of Mrs. Benton, and attacked his stepdaughter, Hattie Aden, with an ax and hammer, cutting her in a fearful manner. Mrs. Benton, who attempted to interfere, was also chopped and pounded with the hammer. Both were mortally injured.

Jasper D. Ward, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, has resigned at the request of Attorney-General Pierrepont.

The South.

Detectives are busily at work among the whisky men of New Orleans, and have already spotted thirty-one establishments as more or less crooked.

The Bank of America, New Orleans, has suspended.

The Government has discovered branches of the pension ring in some of the Southern cities. A portion of the stealings of the ring in Philadelphia has gone into the pockets of two United States officials in New Orleans.

Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury will sell no gold in December, having currency enough on hand to meet all demands.

Secretary Chandler has invited Commissioner Smith to remain in the department as his confidential clerk in the immediate charge of the business coming up to the Secretary from the bureau.

Gen. Holt has retired from the office of Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Gen. Schofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, has made his report, and says among other things: "It is with much reluctance that I have been forced to the belief that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department is a necessity of the public service. The events of the past few years have demonstrated the utter inability of a civil department of the Government to maintain the necessary control over uncivilized Indians."

Secretary Chandler still continues to swing the decapitating ax among the clerks of the Interior Department.

Department clerks will hereafter be required to work one more hour a day, and there is loud complaint among them.

The public debt was reduced $480,078 during the month of November.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress his estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The following is a recapitulation by Departments: Congress, $6,958,475; Executive, $78,400; Department of State, $1,601,095; Treasury Department, $171,193,267; War Department, $57,430,499; Navy Department, $22,792,426; Interior Department, $40,594,135; Postoffice, $9,862,714; Department of Justice, $3,850,040; Agriculture, $251,565; grand total, $314,612,606. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were $16,864,592 less than these estimates.

Political.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed ex-Gov. English U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. O. S. Ferry, recently deceased.

The total vote on the new Constitution of Missouri is 103,962; majority for the Constitution, 76,238. It went into effect on the 30th ult.

District-Attorney Jasper D. Ward, of the Northern Illinois District, has resigned, at the request of Attorney-General Pierrepont.

A convention of Methodist ministers in Boston, last week, passed a resolution urging a renomination of President Grant as a measure of public relief.

Miscellaneous.

Secretary Bristow, in a telegram to the United States District Attorney at St. Louis, makes an unqualified denial of the story mentioned by a witness in the trial of William O. Avery, one of the crooked whisky men, that he (Bristow) was interested in a distillery in Louisville. The Secretary repeats his former declaration that the frauds on the Government shall be probed to the very bottom; that every ramification of the ring shall be followed in every part from beginning to end, and that no one having connection with or guilty knowledge of its operations shall be permitted to escape.

The numerous surveys for a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at the isthmus have been examined in detail by a commission appointed for that purpose, who have completed their labors, agreeing upon the Nicaragua route as the most feasible one.

The bark Florence, from Port Discovery to San Francisco, recently foundered on the Pacific coast, and the captain and six of the crew were drowned.

The Supreme Court of the United States has finally rendered a decision in the case carried up by the Government from the Court of Claims, involving the right to retain one-half of the amount earned by the Pacific Railroads in the transportation of mails, troops, and supplies for the United States, the moity thus retained to be applied in reimbursement of interest paid by the Treasury on the guaranteed bonds of the corporations. The decision is adverse to the Government.

A twelve-cent stamp will take half an ounce of letter to Japan after the 1st of January.

Information has been received at Washington that Mexican cattle-thieves have taken a contract to deliver 18,000 beeves for shipment in Monterey, and that they intend to select the animals to fill the bill, without pay, from American herds.

Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, entertains the public with a vigorous report on the Indian question as it is observed at posts and agencies garrisoned by troops under his command. He says the Indians are starved by rascally agents and contractors, who cheat the gentle redskins out of their allotted rations; and that when the hungry savages are driven to hunt for the means of subsistence beyond reservation limits, the troops are called upon to run the stragglers down and massacre them.

The Centennial Committee on the Opening Ceremonies have selected William M. Evarts for the orator, Henry W. Longfellow for the poet, and a grandson of Richard H. Lee, of Virginia, for the reader of the Declaration of Independence.

During the month of November there were nine shipwrecks on the Pacific, with a total loss of 329 lives.

The cable brings news of another ocean disaster. The Atlantic steamer Deutschland has been wrecked in the North Sea, and a large number of her passengers and crew lost.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The times are represented as being very hard in Paris, not only the poor, but the fashionable world, being seriously affected.

It appears now that the Khedive of Egypt offered his Suez Canal stock to France before taking it to England, but some difficulty was found in providing the cash, and now the French officials are quarreling about the responsibility for allowing so desirable and important a prize to pass into the hand of perfidious Albion.

A telegram from Alexandria, Egypt, says that the Abyssinians recently surprised and killed 1,200 Egyptians, including seventeen officers.

Accounts from Tiflis represent the Russian losses as heavy in the recent rising at Khokand. A part of the garrison was massacred.

The members of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, will honor Stanley with a grand reception on his return to England, as a reward for his extraordinary and successful explorations in the interior of Africa.

The Electoral bill has passed the French Assembly by a vote of 532 to 87.

The Spanish note to the United States promises gradual emancipation and increased freedom of conscience; that foreigners when arrested shall have an immediate hearing; and that legal redress shall be obtainable for past injuries. The note is Spain's ultimatum.

Austria has sent to various European Capitals a draught of reforms to be recommended to the Sultan of Turkey.

The Cuban Gen. Ganginiti has recently slain a Spanish force of 300 under Col. Campillo.

The Russian troops recently defeated a force of 20,000 Kiptschaks at Balyktschi, the Kiptschaks suffering an immense loss.

Conferences between Bismarck, Gortschakoff, and the Austrian Ambassador have shown that the three powers they represent are in perfect harmony on the Eastern question.

The Princes of Abyssinia have asked the assistance of the United States against Mahomedan invaders.

Prince Bismarck, of Germany, insists that the penal code must be made more rigorous.

The Malayans are constructing strong stockades, and will stoutly resist the English troops, who are to avenge the death of Mr. Burch, the English resident.

Twenty miners were recently killed by an explosion in a pit near Tredegar, Wales.

The Khedive of Egypt has ordered 15,000 men to march against the Abyssinians.

The Turkish troops were recently defeated near Gatschko, losing 1,000 killed and wounded.

By an explosion in the Swarthmain Colliery, near Barnesley, Eng., recently, about two hundred lives were lost. Twelve lives were also lost by a similar accident in a mine at Pentirch, South Wales.

Russia will propose an international conference on the Suez Canal question, and if her demand is refused will claim freedom of action in the East.

CONGRESS.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the Forty-fourth Congress met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, Dec. 4. On motion of Fernando Wood, J. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was called to preside over the caucus. After a 20-minutes' speech by Lamar, and some preliminary proceedings, Holman nominated Kerr for Speaker, Clymer nominated Randall, and Hewitt nominated Sam Cox. The first ballot resulted: Kerr, 71; Randall, 59; Cox, 31; Sayler, 1. Second ballot: Kerr, 77; Randall, 63; Cox, 21; Sayler, 1. The third ballot resulted in the nomination of Kerr, who received 90 votes to 63 for Randall and 7 for Cox. On motion of Randall, the nomination was declared unanimous. Other nominations were made, as follows: Clerk, George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Doorkeeper, L. H. Fitzhugh, of Texas; Postmaster, James Stuart, of Virginia; Chaplain, I. L. Townsend (Episcopalian), of Washington.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus the same evening, continuing in session only a short time. Mr. Blaine and all the old officers were renominated.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6.—*Senate.*—The Senate was called to order precisely at 12 o'clock by Hon. T. W. Ferry, President pro tem.... After prayer, Cooper (Tenn.) presented the credentials of D. M. Key, the successor of Andrew Johnson, who was sworn in.... Boutwell announced the death of Vice-President Wilson, and said that at an early day resolutions relating to his life and public services would be offered.... At 12:45 adjourned.

House.—Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of the Forty-third Congress, called the House to order at 12 o'clock. The call of the roll showed 284 members present.... On motion of Lamar, the election of Speaker was proceeded with. Michael C. Kerr was chosen on the first ballot, he receiving 173 votes, to 106 for James G. Blaine, and 8 scattering.... The new Speaker was sworn in, and the election of the other officers proceeded with, resulting in the choice of all the nominees of the Democratic caucus.... Kelley (Pa.), being the oldest member in continuous service, administered the oath to Speaker Kerr.... An attempt was made to open up the Louisiana controversy by the introduction by Wood of a resolution referring the credentials of Morey (signed by Kellogg) and Spencer (signed by McEnery) to the Election Committee. After a sharp debate, participated in by Wood, Blaine, Lamar and Holman, the resolution was defeated and Morey was sworn in.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—*Senate.*—James E. English, appointed Senator from Connecticut, to succeed O. S. Ferry, was sworn in and took his seat.... The Senate listened to the reading of the President's message, and soon after adjourned.

House.—The proceedings in the House were unimportant, the most of the time of the session being consumed in listening to the reading of the message and the drawing of seats.

HOW THE SUNLIGHT CAME.

The sunlight sometimes came into the room, for the sunlight was made for the poor as well as the rich, and it will pour in through crazy shutters and over the bare floors just as cheerily as it filters through lace curtains and breaks into golden fragments over velvet carpets. And God's free air came to the desolate room as well, though when it had crossed the decaying roofs and lingered for a moment on the weather-beaten sills, it was no longer pure.

Do you know what poverty is? A gaunt, starved woman with great black eyes, which had a look of hunger and terror, as if the shadow of fate had clutched her throat. A bare room—not bare, because it contained an old stove, a wretched bed, a broken chair, a bench, and—but nothing more. The gaunt, starved face woman had bread to eat—and nothing else. A bare room—bread and water. That is poverty. That is what brings to the heart that feeling of loneliness and grim despair which is poisoned out of life or quenched, like a flickering light, in the green waters of the river which creeps softly past the city and carries every burden of sorrow and woe to the bosom of the lake.

Why did this woman live? Had life one charm for her? Perhaps she asked herself these questions as she sat with her face in her hands and looked out upon he cold, cheerless day. There were no tears in her great black eyes—only such a look of woe and despair that the world should have been there to see it and to have it painted on their hearts.

"Mother!"

A little, wasted form on the wretched bed—a bony hand on the ragged quilt—a voice which told of hunger and pain and weary waiting.

She bent over him, and for a moment a mother's love shone in her eyes, and her wrinkled hand rested on his pale face with such tenderness as only a mother has.

"Lift me up and let me see the sunshine," he whispered, trying to put his arms around her neck.

"There is no sunshine," she whispered in reply, a sob in her throat.

"Kiss me, mother, and call me when the sunlight comes agin," he said.

She knew that he had been dying for a week—sinking slowly and surely into eternity, but she had no friends to call in—she could only weep over him and pray God that she might soon follow. With a gasp and a sob she pressed her lips to his forehead, then turned away to struggle with her despair and her great sorrow.

The cloudy, cheerless day faded into dusk. She roused herself for a moment and peered through the gloom to see if her boy still slept, and then she whispered with her thoughts again. And such thoughts!

When the darkness covered the bare floor as with a mantle, and when she could no longer see her own poverty, the boy suddenly cried out:

"Mother! mother! The sunlight has come!"

"Not yet, dear Ned—not yet! It's night now."

"But I see the sun—it lights all the room—it blazes into my face!" he called.

"There is no sun; it is cold and dark," she sobbed.

"And it grows brighter and I hear such sweet music! and I see little Tommy!" he whispered, while through the darkness she saw his white face grow radiant.

"You are dreaming," she sobbed.

"It was such a bright sun! The music is so sweet!" he whispered, clasping her hand.

"It is dark; it is night!" she gasped, but he did not hear.

The sunlight had truly come, but it was the sunlight—the golden rays reflected from the gates of Heaven—and not the sunlight of earth. The mysterious curtain hiding the Valley of Death had lifted for his spirit to pass under, and woe had been left behind.

And of her? Ask the shadows o night—ask the river. When they found his little dead body she was not there. They cannot find her. If she is dead God did not judge her harshly.—*M. Quad.*

"As to opening oysters," said Old Hurricane, "why, nothing's easier, if you only know how." "And how's how?" inquired Straight. "Scotch snuff," answered Old Hurricane, very sententiously; "Scotch snuff; bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they'll sneeze their lids off."

Our Dan, on seeing a laundry wagon smashed up lately, remarked that it seemed to need ironing. At all events it was well mangled.—*Boston Globe.*

A BUSY LIFE.

The life of the late Vice-President Wilson has been a marked one, and its record is one that may be profitably studied by all Americans. It is, says a contemporary, a record that should be carefully observed by all young men, of whatever occupation or pursuit. Born in 1812, in poverty, he was apprenticed to a farmer a [illegible] years of age, and served laboriously until his majority, in 1833. With little opportunity for schooling, he found the means, even in those days, when books were not as plentiful or as accessible as now, to read a great many volumes of history and biography. As soon as he had completed his apprenticeship on the farm, he walked to Natick, Massachusetts, where he engaged at shoemaking, at which he worked diligently, practicing temperance and rigid economy, until he had accumulated some five hundred dollars. He then tried to improve his limited education by attending an academy in New Hampshire, but the depository of his savings having become insolvent, he returned to shoemaking at Natick. His good habits and his natural abilities, however, made him conspicuous among his associates, and in 1840 he was enlisted in behalf of Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, he making a great many speeches. From that time to the present he has been conspicuous in American politics. He was almost continuously a member of either one or the other branch of the State Legislature, and frequently the presiding officer. He was an active Anti-Slavery man, and opposed the annexation of Texas. In 1848 he left the Whig National Convention when it rejected the Anti-Slavery platform and united with the Free-Soil party. For two years he edited an Anti-Slavery paper in Boston, serving also in the Legislature. In 1852 he presided at the Free-Soil National Convention in Pittsburgh. In 1853 he was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. When the Know-Nothing organization elected Gardner Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson was a member of that party, but when that party, subsequently, rejected an Anti-Slavery platform, he abandoned it. In 1855 he was elected to the United States Senate in place of Edward Everett, resigned, and continued by successive elections a member of that body until 1873, when he resigned to become Vice-President, to which place he was elected in 1872.

Mr. Wilson has been a laborious public officer. For thirty-five years he has held elective offices, and in all of them had borne himself honorably and creditably. From the humble position of an uneducated farm-hand and a journeyman shoemaker he had progressively ascended in public favor and confidence to the second office of the Republic. He began his public life as a determined opponent of slavery, and at once was in sympathy with the popular sentiment of the State. But it was not merely because he was on the popular side that he was successful; his success was due to the earnestness and the ability, the perseverance and the energy with which he advocated the right and opposed the wrong. His success did not prove too great for him to bear. He was not so dazzled by his honors, nor overcome by his unexpected eminence, as to follow the example of so many others in like circumstances. He maintained his personal integrity, preserved his strictly temperate, abstemious habits, and to these circumstances, as well as to his natural abilities, are due the popular respect and confidence he has so long enjoyed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9	@	12
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	9
Cotton	13	@	14
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@	1 25
Corn	72	@	74
Oats	47	@	50
Rye	93	@	96
Pork—New Mess	20 75	@	21 00
Lard—Steam	12	@	13
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@	6 25
Choice Natives	5 25	@	5 75
Good to Prime Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
Hogs—Live	6 75	@	7 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@	7 50
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 04	@	1 05
No. 2 Spring	1 01	@	1 02
No. 3 Spring	85	@	86
Corn—No. 2	43	@	45
Oats—No. 2	29	@	31
Rye—No. 2	68	@	69
Barley—No. 2	84	@	86
Butter—Fancy	30	@	32
Eggs—Fresh	24	@	25
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
Lard	12¾	@	12⅞
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 42	@	1 40
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye—No. 2	64	@	65
Pork—Mess	20 25	@	20 50
Lard	12¾	@	12⅞
Hogs	6 60	@	6 90
Cattle	5 25	@	6 25
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 08	@	1 10
No 2	1 03	@	1 05
Corn—No. 2	48	@	49
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye	71	@	72
Barley—No. 2	97	@	98
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—New	1 15	@	1 35
Corn	48	@	53
Oats	30	@	40
Rye	77	@	78
Pork—Mess	20 75	@	21 00
Lard	12	@	13
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 34	@	1 35
Amber	1 16	@	1 18
Corn	47	@	50
Oats	34	@	35
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 36	@	1 37
No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 26
No. 2 White	1 16	@	1 18
Amber	1 19	@	1 20
Corn	65	@	66
Oats	38	@	40
Barley—No. 2	1 85	@	1 90
Pork—Mess	23 00	@	23 75
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 30
Corn	65	@	68
Oats	38	@	40

HIS HONOR AND BIJAH.

An Hour at the Central Station Court.

"Was I ever a pirate?" echoed Bijah, as he pounded the door-mat against the fire-plug to clean out the dust. And then placing his hand on the newsboy's head he softly said:

"No, my son, I never was a pirate. My folks were poor, and there was no chance in those old days for a boy to get along. I was forced to go to school, work, and come up poor, while there was a splendid opening to become a pirate and make a heap of money."

"And were you allus as good as you are now?" asked the lad.

"Just the same, my boy. I wanted to be a prize-fighter, or a burglar, or something, but I was always chained down, and here I am now working for $2 a day and furnishing my own postage stamps, when I might have been a stage-coach robber just as well as not."

And he went in singing:

I had a dream the other night
When everything was still;
I dreamed I saw my early love,
Meandering by the mill.

THE CASE OF TAYLOR.

The first prisoner out had a more lonely look than a drifting sailor and he frankly acknowledged that he wouldn't have got drunk for a million dollars if he had known how it would make him feel.

"If this had been a quiet drunk," remarked his Honor, as he closely inspected an apple to see if a torpedo hadn't been inserted into it, "I might overlook it, but you planned for a regular old Potomac jamboree, and you had it. You kicked a boy on the leg; you upset a peanut stand; you whooped and yelled, and the great State of Michigan demands that you be bounced."

"Oh, sir, I have got a big family on my hands!"

"For which I am sorry, Mr. Taylor. However, I don't think they will miss any bread and butter by missing you."

"I'll sign the pledge, your Honor."

"Too late—too late. You were here only ten days ago, and your face plainly shows that you prefer whisky to good beefsteak. I'll mark you for sixty days."

"Oh! gosh! gosh! gosh!" exclaimed the prisoner.

"Be calm, Mr. Taylor—sit down and be composed."

"I can't—oh, let me go!"

"Go back in there, find an easy chair, and get your hair combed up to make a favorable impression on the driver of the Black Maria. The decision has been made and can't be changed."

A BROKER.

"John S. Newton, what is your business?" asked the Court of a big man with a sullen look.

"Broker," he growled.

"What do you break."

"Nothing."

"Then how are you a broker?"

"I buy notes and sell 'em, and discount paper, and so forth."

"Where does all this happen?"

"Home."

"Where is your home?"

"Oh, down here."

"Mr. Newton, you were drunk last night. While in that condition you entered a grocery and fell into a basket of eggs, abused the proprietor, and tried to pass yourself off as Prof. Tice, of St. Louis."

"It's no such thing," bluntly replied the broker.

"Mr. Newton," said his Honor, bending over the desk, "do you intimate that this Court is a liar?"

"N—no."

"Very well, Mr. Newton. That takes a great burden off my mind. Now, then, do you want four or five officers to stand up and swear that you were drunk?"

"No."

"Very well, again. The sentence is a fine of $10 or thirty days in the House of Correction."

The broker slowly counted out the money, and as he was ready to go his Honor said:

"Mr. Newton, as you are a stranger in town we may never meet again. My advice to you is to be more civil, improve your grammar, and drink forty gallons of water to one drop of whisky.

NO ACCUSER.

"Little Mrs. Graham, the charge against you is drunkenness and disturbing the peace."

"I don't care what the charge is, I never disturbed the peace, and I've been in this town forty years, and no one ever saw me drunk," she exclaimed.

"Mrs. Graham will you speak a little slower, and put in more commas and periods in your answers?"

"Show me the man who says I was drunk when I was working hard all day and when I'm the honestest woman in Detroit—show me the man!"

"The aforesaid man will please come forward," remarked the Court.

No one came.

"Call him—call him—call him!" squeaked the little woman.

"Is the officer here who arrested this fast-talking and highly indignant female?"

No answer.

"There! there! there!" squeaked Mrs. Graham, jumping up and down.

"Mrs. Graham, I have called and he answers not. I don't see how I can convict you, and therefore I suspend sentence. Go home and be happy."

"Yum! yum! yum!" she chuckled as she hurried out, and Bijah said that heaven was made up of small women.

A STRANGE DEFENSE.

"And Jerry Thomas, you are here with the rest," said his Honor to the next.

"I am, sir."

"That's right, Jerry, always respond promptly to civil questions, and speak the truth when you speak at all. Now, about that little affair last evening? Were you leaning up against the fence because you were tired?"

"No, sir; I had the earache."

"Ah ha! and did the earache induce you to kick at the officers?"

"Yes, sir."

"And to roll one in the mud?"

"Yes, sir."

"And to oblige them to draw you down here in a cart?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'll make a law against the earache, and under its provisions I fine you ten dollars."

"You can't do it!"

"But I have done it."

"But I won't pay!"

"Then go up for thirty days."

"But I won't!"

"But you have already gone!"

And Bijah led him away.

As Court closed and the buggy drove up, the band uncovered their heads and sang:

"Thanksgiving is nigh unto us,
And the goose—oh, where may she be?
We 'spects we shall eat fat pork and such meat,
And never a goslin' we'll see."

THE UPAS TREE.

The story of the terrible upas tree, as told in the books furnished for the delectation of children a quarter or a half century ago, was a pure fiction. But, like thousands of other fabled productions, the wonderful properties of the tree disappeared when investigated by men who sought truth instead of the verification of a superstition. The so-called poisonous upas tree of Java has been cultivated in the conservatories of Europe since 1844, and, strange to say, its nearest kin is the cow tree of South America, the milky juice of which is as wholesome as that of the best short-horn cow. The juice of the upas tree may contain some poisonous properties, but not in such quantities or of so virulent a character as to make it a dangerous one to have about, even as a window plant. The American sumac beats this fabled Java production hollow in poisonous properties. But the original story of the poisonous upas, as told by Foersch, surgeon to the Dutch East India Company in 1774, was a remarkably good one, and proves the author to be a man possessing a very terrific brain.

THOSE SAD LEAVES.

She, a girl of seventeen, walked under the maples a month ago, and gathered the golden leaves and said:

"Oh, leaves, you remind me of crushed hopes and scattered plans."

He, her father, found them in a nail-keg, the other day, and shook them down in a corner of the woodshed and said:

"There, that dog has got just as good a bed as any canine in this town!"—*Free Press.*

A Famous Medical Institution.

From the Chicago Times.

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as 'household words.' His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named 'The World's Dispensary,' where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stands ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been acknowledged by presentation of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated Females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by Druggists.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. *See Advertisement.*

MILLIONS of bottles of BURNETT'S COCOAINE have been sold during the last twenty years, in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best Hair Dressing in the world.

THE proprietors of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parsons' Purgative Pills,* and *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders,* have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had *free* by mail.

VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. Vegetine—By its use you will prevent many of the diseases prevailing in the spring and summer season.

RUFUS CHAPMAN, of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and straightened by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. *See Advertisement.*

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for those stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered [illegible] of the [illegible] and disappearance of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

A pair of shoes will cost you only 5 cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.

Lost! The name of the person who did not like CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes. Any one finding such a person will be liberally rewarded by buying a pair and trying them.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

Have you ever seen

The Illustrated Catalogue of *The Excelsior Portable Printing Presses?* $3 Press now ready. *Every man his own printer.* A few dollars buys a press and type for printing cards, labels, envelopes, etc., at *quarter printers' prices.* *Save money and increase business by live advertising.* Send two stamps for catalogue to the Manufacturers, W. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

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$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

WANTED AGENTS. *Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold.* A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

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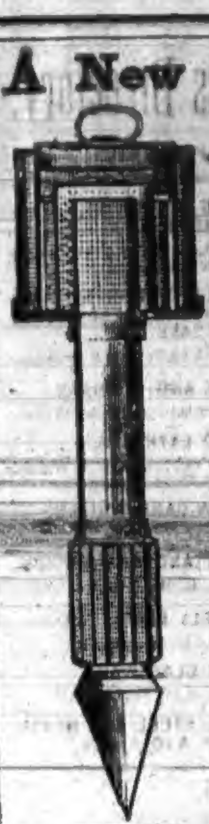

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of over 3,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade.
Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRICHT'S
In American & Swis Watches,

Lady Elgin
No. 40031
Elgin Ills

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

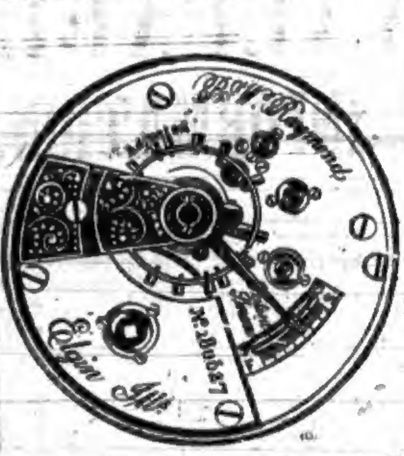

Grand Display
The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of
Wall and Window Paper!
SHADES AND FIXTURERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pas- Books

PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety.
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 20	7 01	
Peru	10 0s	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 45	3 13	8 34
Tipton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 45
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, supt Mich. Div.,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:42 p. m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,15	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 pm	9:36 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:10a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 34		
Bluffton	3 25	5 00	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 13	7 23
Hartford	4 25pm	6 08	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 23	8 12
Muncie	5 29	6 45	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Beesons	7 14		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Beesons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 53		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 10		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 48am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Int. Exp.
Cincinnati		7 30		20p
Louisville	7 30pm			
Indianapolis	4 15am			00
Ft. Wayne	10 45	4 35		n
Auburn	11 40	6 16		
Waterloo	11 56	6 35		
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 [illegible]mp	7 55	5 15	1 46
Reading	1 7	6 40	6 48	4 49
Bankers	2 12	10 15	7 10	5 04
Jonesville	2 50	10 35	7 28	5 18
Jackson	3 40	12 35	9 25	6 30
Detroit	6 30p m	3 50		10 15
Grand Rapids	9 20	6 10		5 10
Lansing	5 47			8 37
Saginaw	9 15			11 40
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			3 38p
Lansing	10 40			9 55
Grand Rapids	6 20		12 00	12 00
Detroit	9 50		3 30	5 40
Jackson Dep	12 40p m		6 05	9 35
Jonesville	1 55		8 00	10 35
Banker	2 12		8 20	10 52
Reading	2 26		8 33	11 08
Ar Angola	3 25	6 15	10 20	11 52
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 05	7 26		12 30a
Auburn	4 20	7 55		12 45
Auburn Junction				
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 15	9 25		1 30
Indianapolis		6 30p		6 30
Louisville		11 10		12 45p
Cincinnati		10 30		9 40a

P. R. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.
Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 3 Fr't	No 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	1.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11 00	6.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10.15	Adamsboro,	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12 00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.48
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11 25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10,07	5.53	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.45	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	9.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.36	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10 28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.74	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.24	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.04	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Junct'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	p 01	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.10	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Cen. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

[illegible]

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, fresh and salted. Prices reasonable. Main street, first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card, Sept 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 70 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00a.m	....	8 00a.m	2 00p.m
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 55 "	3 15 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	12 50p.m	5 55 "
Orrville	7 12 "	....	2 51 "	7 31 "
Mansfield	9 23 "	....	5 16 "	9 20 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	....	5 50 "	9 46 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50a m	6 27p.m	10 00p.m
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 16 "	11 40 "
Lima	12 40p m	7 55 "	9 35 "	12 52a.m
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 15a.m	3 30 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 52a.m	5 43 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 20 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 00p.m	8 45 "	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	4 50 "	2 40	11 40 "	12 20pm
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	8 20 "	5 30 "	[illegible]	4 [illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 55 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15p.m	9 52 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 58 "	1 25a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	8 55 "	2 30 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m. Crestline, 11.20 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

No. 1, daily, except Monday. Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 8, daily except Sunday, Nos. 3, and 6 daily

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 35	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 53
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 29	1 34	....
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	....
Walkertown Junction	4 06	4 08	....
Chicago	7 30	7 30	....

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 18am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 23	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 6	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

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The Pioneer
HARDWARE
Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the very

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 5. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 23nd, 1875. Number 52.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,..........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
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¼ Column..........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fe Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.,

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

[illegible]

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit:—The east one-third of lot twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.
THOMAS SUMMERS

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a able prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

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Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio.

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

Nervous Debility

Cured in every case permanently and speedily. No one need suffer from this distressing complaint. Do not delay, but consult either by letter or in person, DR. WILFORD, 142 St. Clair St. Toledo, O.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warrranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

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Lineage of Language, by J. N. Fradenburg. Ph. D.	3 00

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Irene: A Prize Story, by Mrs D. F. Baer	1 25
Her Waiting Heart; Novel, by Lou Capsadell	1 25
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Travelers' Grab-Bag; by an Old Traveler.	50
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Guarded by a Fear; by Mrs. M. B. Sheridan.	In press.

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For sald in all bookstores, or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catlogue free.

$3. If you have abook to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS,

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Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

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Terrys,
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Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

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On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

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CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Remember the prize dance on the 24th inst. at Ensley's Hall.

Last week we had several old winter days. Little out door work was done.

The theater was good, and those who failed to attend missed a rich treat.

Hank Markel has returned to the city again and is with his father at the Central.

Garrett is to have a band. It seems to us that things are lively enough without a band.

We see by the Garrett "News" that the citizens there are making arrangements to purchase a fire engine.

The old jail building will hereafter be used as a calaboose. Be careful fellows how you get.

We received a pleasant call from Uncle Geo McMillen, of Corunna, last week.

The sheep trial, wherein A. Johnson was charged with killing the animal, brought several citizens from Corunna last week.

S. Maxwell, the shooting gallery man left for Butler last week, to give the boys there a chance to hit the "Bull Eye."

It was pay day at Garrett last Saturday. We have not learned of the number of deaths that took place on that day.

The Sheriff's horse took a notion.—Eaton took one too. The horse's was to run awy. Eaton came out a head—on his head, we mean—landing solid on the cold, cold ground.

Remember that we are prepared to print ball, party and wedding invitations in the handsomest style. A fine assortment of suitable stationery continually kept on hand.

The billiard match at Toledo, last week, between Shaw and Carter resulted in favor of the former. But then there is nothing surprising, about it, as everybody expected a like result.

A correspondent in the Waterloo "Press" don't speak very favorably of Perkins' lecture. We heard several of our citizens camplain of its being too vulgar to attract any attention from a "cizilived audience."

A gentleman was examining an umbrella and commenting upon its fine quality. "Yas," said a person present, "he fancies everything he sees." "And added a third party, "is inclined to seize everything he fancies.

She was brushing his hair and he enjoyed being fussed over amazingly. Rolling up his eyes he said: "My dear, why was Columbus when he landed in America like me now?" She couldn't tell him, and he explained: "Because he was tickled at being fussed over.

Those boys that are in the habit of coming in the COURIER office, and picking things up that are laying around loose had better stay out, you may get yourselves in trouble. No boys are allowed in the composing room of the office, we want it understood.

The boss restaurant is located over Davenport's drug store, conducted principally by Orrin Meese. If our citizens want a good dish dished up, this is the place to go. Everything looks clean and tidy and if Orrin don't know how to cook them no body does. 25 cents a dish.

We notice that the business men on Main street has but little on the outside of their doors for a sign, some of them have nothing at all. Seventh street is different. Just notice sometime how much more of a business appearance Seventh street presents than does Main street.

A Auburn lawyer employed a new boy the other day, and when the lad asked for instructions the attorney replied:

"Your instructions are to be taken in general. Keep the office clean borrow coal whenever you can, and under no circumstances must you ever lend my umbrella to a lawyer."

We don't uphold the saloon business in any way whatever, but as long as it is a licensed business all of us will have to put up with it—but we like to see it managed well and kept in a good manner. When a business of this kind is particially run to the taste of a young boy, customers must expect to be snubbed occasionally. We can expect to have a first-class saloon when Ed. Eldridge opens out, but until then we can expect nothing more than ordinary.

Lets Swear Off.

One day this week we overheard a conversation, between two of our young sports, and we will name them Tom and Dick. It was in regard to the old, old story of swearing off. They had just taken their "Janes" home from church, and the weather being pleasant sat down on a store box and conversed thusly:

"Well, Tom, I'm getting tired of this life, and it takes about all the money I can earn to keep peace with the boys. Let's swear off What'd you say?"

"I'm in for it," says Dick. "But what if we get treated. That don't cost anything you know."

"No, that's true."

"Well lets swear off treating, and when we can get it for nothing we'll take it in."

Tom was serious, no doubt, and after hesitating for a moment said:

"Oh, Dick, I only made that proposition for your sake, and for your girl who I expect to be my sister-in-law at no distant day."

"Is that all," says Dick. "Well, Tom as you take so much interest in me, here's my hand. We'll swear off."

"Good for you, Dick. Excuse my actions. It would bring tears to the eye of a brass button. We'll marry the girls now without a word and afterwards we can sing:

Mary, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
For Dick and I, have swore off from
the blow;
And we'll stick to it till we die.

We would advise both of the boys to wait until the new year, as we can distinctly remember of them swearing off every new year for the last five.

Commissioner's Court.

We were too busy last week to get the proceedings and will only give a part, as some of it, at this late date, would not be much news to the reader.

ROADS, STREETS, &c.

John Coy, Willim McGinnis and Willim McClellan, viewers reported favorable upon petition for road in Jackson; petition granted Bronson Snyder and others petitioned for a change of highway in Franklin; Simon McEntarffer, Jacod Shuman and Jacob Bachtel appointed viewers. John C. Somers and others petitioned for a public highway near Auburn: F. D. Ryan William McIntyre and Ed. Eldridge appointed viewers. Dwight Moody D. H. Murray and A. J. Andrews, upon petition for a new road in Concord, reported favorable road granted. T. D. Daily, F. F. Franks and Levi Harding viewers upon petition for a new road in Richland reported avorable; road granted James Bartouf Heman Bangs and Gilbert Showers, reported favorable upon petition for a road through Clairsville addition to Waterloo; remonstrance filed and J. C. St. Clair Henry Bachtel and Jeremiah Plum appointed reviewers to assess bene fits and damages. Jacob Myees and Jas W. Clark, viewers, reported favorable on petition for a new road in Franklin; remonstrance filed and R. G. Daniels. Daniel Gonser and John McOsker appointed reviewers to assess benefits and damages George Clark, Christian Sheets and Dan'l Culver viewers, reported favorable upon petition for a road in Union; road granted. Gearge Wolf and others petitioned for the vacation of a road along the east side of Waterloo; Nathew Crooks, Timothy McClure and John Lutz appointed viewers, Washington Teeters and Amos Rakestraw, reviewers appointed to assess benefits and damages from the opening of a road in Union near Auburn, reported damages so high that the Board refused to open the road until the parties interested paid the damages Jeremiah plum and James D. Kelley, reviewers upon petition for a road in Franklin made report similar to the above upon whcih the same action was taken. Upon petition of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago railway part of a street in Garrett was racated Upon petition of R. M. Lockhart and others for an allowance for a bridge and the opening of a road in Franklin Commissioner Duncan was directed to view the dremises and make such appropriation as the necessities demanded. Upon petition of Paul Long and others two alleys were vacated in Cedar Creek.

Special Club Rates.

We will send the COURIER and any of the following papers postage free, one year, to any address for the sum set opposite, if paid in advance.

New York World and Courier	$2.90
" " Day Book "	3.20
Cincinnati Enquirer "	3.50
Louisville Courier Journal "	3.40
Indianapolis Sentinel "	2.75

We will attend promptly to all orders for job work. Send your copy by mail and we will do a good job and charge nothing but a living price.

Our Language.

Mr. Washington Moon has written a work on bad English. Some of the errors which he singles out are decidedly amusing. For example:

A furrier lamenting in an advertisement the tricks played on the public by unprincipled men in his own trade, "earnestly requests ladies to bring to him their skins, which he promises shall be converted into muffs and boas.

Another advertisement ran thus 'Two sisters want washing."

Here must have been a strange sight: "He rode to town and drove twelve cows on horseback."

A gentleman advertised for a horse, "For a lady of a dark color, a good trotter, a high stepper, having a long tail.

Better more amusing more instructive and more creditable is the following illustration of ambiguitics involved in accurate language. One gentlemen observed to another:

"I have a wife and six children living in New York, and I never saw one of them.

"Were you ever blind?"

"Of no," replied the other.

A further lapse of time and then the interrogator resumed the subject:

"Did I understand you to say that you had a wife and six children in New York, and you had never seen one of them?"

"Yes such is the fact.

Here followed a still-longer pause in the conversation when the interrogator fairly puzzled said:

"How can it be that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the answer "one of them was born after I left.

A Good Idea.

After reading one of our daily papers it matters little which we are sometimes tempted to cry out in dispair, dear, dear is the world so bad as this? Is there nothing but fraud and villainy and crime and shame in this naughty world of ours? Surely it is not safe to trust our next-door neighbor, and as for walking across the street such a course is fraught with serious danger. "The times are out of joint," etc.

If only we could have a record of the good deeds done, the pleasant things said, the helpful acts performed with all the wickedness and cruelty omitted from the catalogue, what a comfort it would be! Then we should read, instead of the long account of vice and selfishness, of all the good and beautiful things that are being done all the world over how people of limited means were trying to help each other; how men were plodding along doing their daily work bravely and without a murmur though the road was hard to bear for the sake of wife and children and those dependent upon their exertions; how women were unselfishly sacrificing themselves to make home happy and cheerful how many thrown upon the world were making a noble struggle to keep respectable and respected, with little help or encouragement; how everywhere kind words were being said and kind deeds done which never found their way into the public prints, and which the great world knew little or nothing about Now to read the daily journal is anything but a comforting operation. With all its record of crime and misery it leaves the reader in doubt whether this be really a Christian land and whether our Christian civilization about whish so many eloquent speeches are made and fine paragraphs written is anything to boast of. Supposing one of the newspapers should startle us some pleasant morning by a record of thd good and helpful things done in the world during a single day!

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

The Bazar is edited with a combination of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion— Boston Traviler.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashon plates in endless variety to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful desings for embroidered slippers luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

In its way there is nothing like it. Fresh and trust-worthy as a fashion guide, its stories and essays, its poetry and squibs are all invigorating to the mind.—Chicago Evening Journal.

Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. States. Harper's Magazine, one year..................$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, on year $7 00 postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense for $7 each. A complete set, comprising 19 volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol, freight at expense of purchaser.

Prominent attention will be given in Harper's Weekly to the illustration of the Centenial International Exposition.

Adress HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

There is much excitement at Mahoney City, Pa., over a horrible triple murder committed there last week. A party of masked men, at 2 o'clock in the morning, entered the house of Charles O'Donnell, seizing and binding him, and carrying him back of the house, where he was shot dead. A man named McAllister was also taken from his house and shot. A sister of McAllister was also murdered. No reason is given by the people in the neighborhood for their bloody deed.... Rev. John H. Vincent, the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, and of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, publishes a card in the New York papers disavowing, in behalf of the Society, any interest in Bishop Haven's third-term sentiments.... An order has been received at Fall River, Mass., from Manchester, England, for 25,000 pieces of printing cloth. ....Wm. Delaney was hanged at New York, on Dec. 10, for the murder of Capt. Lawrence, of the steamer Joseph E. Potts, in August last.

Speir, the confidential clerk of a firm engaged in making bitters in New York, has "sweetened" his employers to the extent of $40,000.

Many people in New York adhere to the belief that Boss Tweed is secreted in the city. ....The failure of Freeland, Harding & Loomis, extensive wholesale clothing dealers of Boston, is reported. The liabilities are estimated at $750,000.

The cabinet-shops of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company at Bridgeport, Ct. were destroyed by fire last week. The Fire Department were nearly powerless on account of an insufficient supply of water. Loss, $600,000; insurance, $300,000.

A deficiency of over $30,000 has been discovered in the college accounts of Daniel Blaisdell, the late treasurer of Dartmouth College, who died in August last.

Robert P. Nevin, publisher of the Pittsburgh *Leader*, and a member of the Presbyterian church, was recently summoned before the Presbytery of that city and notified that he must discontinue the publication of a Sunday edition of his paper or sever his connection with the church.

THE WEST.

In view of the fact that Gen. Babcock has been indicted by the St. Louis Grand Jury, the Military Court of Inquiry which met at Chicago last week to investigate the charges against him decided to postpone its investigation until either the trial by the Civil Court at St. Louis shall have been had, or the War Department shall instruct the military trial to proceed.... Minnesota is to have a State Inebriate Asylum, and the liquor-sellers will have to foot the bill, the Supreme Court having recently sustained the constitutionality of the law imposing a tax for this purpose.

Burrack and Reynolds, two of the indicted Milwaukee whisky ring, have been convicted. ....Various portions of Nebraska experienced a decided shock of earthquake on the morning of the 1st.... Hiram B. Snyder, a witness in the the Indianapolis whisky ring trials, testified, the other day, that in 1874 he "had a contract with John Bingham, who assured him that the ring was perfectly safe; that Babcock, the President's private secretary, was in with them, and so long as the present Administration continued they would be protected, but when a change is made, then look up and stand from under."

The schooner Cornelius B. Windiate, with a cargo of grain and a crew of ten men, sailed from Milwaukee for Buffalo on the 24th of November, since which time nothing has been heard of her. There is scarcely a doubt that the vessel and all on board have gone to the bottom of Lake Michigan.... An underground distillery for the manufacture of crooked whisky has been discovered near Pueblo, Colorado.... A stupendous land swindle has just been unearthed in Southeastern Missouri, the particulars of which we find in the St. Louis *Times*. It appears that deeds to lands in North Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri have been forged for some years past, and agencies for the work were established in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Manchester, England. It is estimated that deeds to over 12,000,000 acres of land have been forged and disposed of, the valuation being $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. The land operated upon is owned by non-residents, and as the records were mostly destroyed during the civil war, the ring had every facility to carry out the enormous swindle, and the deeds have been sold all over the United States and England. The Grand Jury of Shannon County, Mo., has indicted Dr. Thomas K. Herman, David D. Bingham, and James L. Lawton, for complicity. Lawton seems to be the executive man, and operated extensively in England.

Letters from Sioux City parties in the Black Hills state that there are at the present time more miners in the hills than at any previous time; that they are finding gold in larger quantities than ever before reported to exist there, and that the miners don't, under any circumstances, intend to leave the hills. Three men who strayed away from camp were waylaid and murdered by Indians recently.... At a convention of millers of the Northwest, held at Chicago last week, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting earnestly against the recent advance of ten cents per barrel on flour rates, asserting it to be an unjust discrimination against flour and in favor of wheat, and asking the railroads to place the rates upon a fair and equal footing.

Brick Pomeroy is going to remove his *Weekly Democrat* from New York to Chicago ....Hill, a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, has been tried at Indianapolis and found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government.... During the past season of navigation there were 1,056 disasters to vessels on the Western lakes, and 85 vessels were totally lost, valued at $1,049,000. The total amount of property lost during the season, including vessels and cargoes, was $3,791,300, being $104,700 in excess of the losses of the preceding year.

THE SOUTH.

Careful estimates place the cotton crop of the South at over 4,000,000 bales.... Advices from the Texas border report no improvement in the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. There is general lawlessness and discontent all along the frontier. On the lower Rio Grande the feeling between Americans and Mexicans is intensely bitter.

R. H. Mann has been appointed by John McEnery, the Democratic claimant of the Governorship of Louisiana, to succeed W. L. McMillan as United States Senator, in opposition to Pinchback.... F. T. Riddle, Democrat, has been elected to fill the vacancy in Congress from the Fourth Tennessee District.... John W. Johnston has been chosen to be his own successor in the United States Senate from Virginia.... A plea of guilty has been entered by a batch of Covington (Ky.) illicit distillers.

WASHINGTON.

The President made a very singular error in his annual message—one which is creating much unfavorable comment among the legal fraternity. He says in his message, that Congress should devise some better method of verifying claims against the Government than at present exist through the Court of *Claims*, especially those claims growing out of the late War, and that a very large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are either wholly fraudulent or are far in excess of the real losses sustained. The President then continues and refers to the awards made and claims pending for losses alleged to have been sustained on small farms. The blunder made by the President is this, that the subject-matter of which he treats, is outside of the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and the points which he makes have no application to that Court, which has nothing whatever to do with the class of cases alluded to. ....There is a good deal of indignation among Republican Senators and Representatives at ex-Senator Henderson's attack on the Administration, in his speech in the Avery trial at St. Louis, and much satisfaction is felt at his dismissal. Samuel Glover, of St. Louis, succeeds Mr. Henderson as Assistant District Attorney.

President Grant, it is announced, will shortly send to Congress a supplemental message on the subject of the Cuban question. The President is said to be opposed to the recognition either of Cuban independence or belligerency, and to take the ground that annexation is not to be thought of. He is believed to favor the establishment of a semi-independent colonial Government, similar to that of Canada, for Cuba and the remainder of Spain's West India possessions.... The officials at the Postoffice Department have spent much study and labor on the question of the rates of postage, and have made calculations which show just where the loss to the Government occurs. They find that the loss on second-class matter, which consists of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, is $6,993,023.91, and the loss per pound is about 12½ cents, being at the rate of 4½ cents for each piece of mail matter, which includes books, pamphlets, engravings; and the loss on all miscellaneous matter is $4,113,915.53, or about 9 cents a pound.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has decided that, if it is desired to establish another Mint solely to coin silver, Indianapolis is the best location, but if to coin both gold and silver, St. Louis has the best facilities of any Western city. There will be a lively squabble over the location of the new Mint, as Chicago wants it bad, and will fight hard for it.... John D. Young, an ex-M. C. from Kentucky, has been appointed a messenger of the House.

The report of Attorney-General Pierrepont has just been laid before Congress. He urges that District-Attorneys be paid by salaries only, to be graded according to place, giving the appointment of Assistant District-Attorneys to the Attorney-General; that a uniform mode of selecting jurors for United States Courts be provided by law; that a law be passed forbidding the payment of Deputy-Marshals by certificate or due-bills, and the advance of any money to Marshals whose accounts are unadjusted at the Treasury over six months. He refers to the case of Brigham Young, and asks further legislation. The labors of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims are alluded to, and it is suggested that such legislation be had as will enable the latter Court, aided by the Attorney-General, to increase the safeguards against improper testimony by devising a mode of taking it, and to force old cases to early trial or require them to be dismissed without power of restoration.

The following is the anti-subsidy resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and adopted by a vote of 223 yeas to 33 nays:

> *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this House, in the present financial condition of the Government no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledge of public credit, should be granted to associations or corporations engaged, or proposing to engage, in public or private enterprise, and that all appropriations from the Public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

Those voting in the negative are nearly all Southern members, as follows: Cabell, Darrall, Douglas, Dunnell, Goode, Hancock, Harris (Va.), House, Hunton, Hyman, Jones (Ky.), Kelley, Lamar, Mills, Morey, O'Neill, Parsons, Reagan, Reilly, Slemons, Smalls, Strait, Stone, Ferry, Throckmorton, Tucker, Vance (N. C.), Wallace (Pa.), Wells (Mo.), Wells (Miss.), White, Yates, Young—33.... George L. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, has resigned.

GENERAL.

The Agricultural Report for November and December says that the November returns indicate that the corn crop of 1875 was one of the largest ever grown in this country, probably equaling the very large crops of 1870 and 1872. It is at least one-fourth greater than the crop of 1872, and about one-third larger than the crop of 1869. Every section of the Union reports some increase. The potato crop is extraordinary in both product and quality.

A ghastly and horrible relic of the days of the Inquisition has been brought to light in Lima, Peru. Four or five thousand skeletons were found in a solid mass by workmen engaged in repairing a hospital. The bodies had apparently been thrown, in common apparel—many remains of which are still undecayed—into an opening, between two walls, and the closing of the gap has left the frightful secret undiscovered for probably two hundred years.

The General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the United States show, for the fiscal year just closed, as follows: Total value of church property in the United States, $31,034,262; benevolent collections for the year, $875,193; number of traveling preachers, 10,923; local preachers, 12,881; total membership, including probationers and clergy, 1,604,363.

Ex-Senator James W. Nye, of Nevada, who has been for some months an inmate of a private insane asylum near New York city, has so far recovered his mental faculties as to be returned to the care of his relatives.

The Secretary of War has dissolved the Court of Inquiry recently convened at Chicago to investigate the charges against Gen. Babcock.... The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held their annual convention at Indianapolis last week, about sixty delegates being in attendance.

The fourth meeting of the American Board of Transportation was held in Chicago last week. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country and Canada. Senior Vice-President J. F. Henry, of New York, presided in the absence of Hon. Josiah Quincy, President. Comptroller Hayes, of Chicago, delivered the welcoming address. A number of interesting papers treating of the transportation problem were read. The Railroad Committee submitted a long report, closing with the following recommendations:

> There are certain general laws which are practicable, and which every State should enact for the regulation of railroads which are exclusively within its borders.
>
> Under this head we may embrace the following:
>
> 1. A law providing a Board of Railway Commissioners, with power to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railway accounts, and with other powers and duties similar to those possessed by the Railway Commissioners of Massachusetts.
>
> 2. A law to prevent stock inflations similar to the one now in operation in Massachusetts.
>
> 3. A law prohibiting officers or Directors of railways from either directly or indirectly owning or becoming interested in any non-co-operative fast-freight line, car company, or bridge company, or from being interested in any manner in the furnishing of supplies to any company with which they have official connection.
>
> 4. A law prohibiting railway companies from acquiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their roads, and prohibiting railway companies, or officers of companies, from engaging in mining or any business other than that of transportation.
>
> 5. A law providing that all common carriers shall receipt for quantity, whether it be of grain or other commodities, and to deliver the same at its destination.
>
> 6. A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting such passes to any but regular employes of such railways.
>
> 7. A law prohibiting representatives of the people, who belong to the legal profession from being retained on either side in cases where the public interest is involved.

The convention adopted two important recommendations—the extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal from Hennepin, its present terminus, to the Mississippi River, and the construction of a ship canal from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. Mark Bangs, of Lacon, Ill., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ward, as United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.... It is stated that only three Democratic Senators voted for the confirmation of Chandler as Secretary of the Interior.

Samuel T. Glover having declined to take charge of the whisky ring prosecutions at St. Louis, Hon. James O. Brodhead, a prominent Democrat of that city, has accepted the position.... A Washington dispatch says that since the Republican employes of the House have been compelled to surrender their places to Democrats, the Democratic clerks in the Departments will be compelled to vacate their places to make room for the discharged employes of the House.... There will be a meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington on the 18th of next month, when a day will be fixed for the assembling of the National Convention.

Judge Birney, of Bay City, Mich., has been appointed Minister to the Hague.... The Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, has appointed his uncle, Green Adams, of Kentucky, Chief Clerk, in place of Clinton Lloyd. Adams was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and afterward Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.... The message which the President will shortly send to Congress on Southern affairs will relate for the greater part to the late troubles in Mississippi and the mode of conducting the elections in that State, the information having been gathered by persons designated for that purpose.... The St. Louis *Westliche Post* (Carl Schurz's paper) nominates Henderson for President.

Mayor Cobb, of Boston, has been re-elected by a majority of 3,000.... A State Convention of Texas Republicans will be held at Houston on the 12th of January. The Democratic State Convention meets at Galveston on the 5th.... The Washington *Evening Star* considers it certain that the next Republican National Convention will be held at Chicago.

The following is the full text of the resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. Morton, defining the political obligations of the States under the Constitution;

> *Resolved*, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the people of the United States constitute a nation, and are one people in the sense of national unity.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Government of the United States is not a compact between the States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution, and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty, and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished, except by an amendment to the Constitution.
>
> *Resolved*, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the Constitution as the rights and power of the National Government, and the local domestic government by the States, within the limits of the Constitution, is an essential of our free Republican system.
>
> *Resolved*, That the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality; is in conflict with the spirit and structure of the Constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

The anti-third-term resolution introduced in the lower House of Congress, by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and passed by a vote of 232 to 18, reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our Republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored system would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

Those voting in the negative were: Bradley, Denison, Haralson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hyman, Lynch, MacDougall, Nash, Page, Plaisted, Pratt, Smalls, Wallace (S. C.), Walls, Wells, (Miss.), White, Whiting—18.

FOREIGN.

There were 114 passengers on the ill-fated steamship Deutschland, fifty-six of whom were saved and fifty-eight are missing, as also are a portion of the vessel's crew.... The three Northern powers of Europe have agreed upon the reforms to be instituted in the Turkish provinces. They contemplate perfect equality between Christians and Turks.

A singular and frightfully destructive accident is reported by cable from Bremen, Germany. The steamship Mosel was on the point of sailing for America, when an explosion occurred on the crowded wharf, killing and wounding a large number of people. For some time the stunned and bewildered people were unable to form any idea of the exact nature, or even of the locality of the disaster. It was soon ascertained, however, that the immediate agent in the calamity was a package of dynamite, the most powerful known explosive, which a passenger had placed in his baggage. Sixty-eight persons were killed and 35 wounded. ....The weather in Spain is described as unusually severe, and several Carlist soldiers have been frozen to death. The total Carlist forces in the field are estimated at 52,000 men, with 105 guns.... The Havana papers are very bombastic in their comments on Grant's message. The *Voz de Cuba* relieves itself thus: "Gen. Grant's language seems to have been chosen to wound the susceptibilities of the Spaniards. He seems to like playing with fire. He does not know the temperament of the Spaniards any more than Napoleon did." The *Diario*, at the conclusion of two columns and a half of criticism, says: "We believe Gen. Grant has disgusted the insurgents, and has wounded Spanish pride in his unfounded assertions."

It is announced that the Sultan of Turkey will make an extraordinary levy of 100,000 men in the spring for the suppression of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Egypt will send him in addition 22,000, and Tunis 8,000.

The passenger who placed the dynamite in his baggage that caused the explosion at Bremen has made a confession. He says it was his intention to blow up the steamer Mosel for the sake of an insurance which he had. He implicates others in the plot.... It turns out that the vaunted victories of the Turks on the Bosnian frontier were positive defeats. There is great demoralization among the Turkish troops, who throw away their arms and ammunition in flight.

The British troops have been severely defeated by the Malayans, near Perak, India.

According to Bremen dispatches, Thomas, the passenger on the Mosel and the owner of the case of dynamite which caused the terrible disaster at Bremerhaven, confessed his guilt before dying, saying that he had accomplices at New York. The motive for this diabolical scheme appears to have been to procure an exaggerated and fictitious insurance, and to share afterward with the others. From what is known, the barrel prepared for this shameful work was made strongly by a Bremen cooper, and partitioned, one part containing the dynamite, and the other apparatus for exploding it. He intended to place his hellish machine on the Deutschland; but it was not in time. Thomas is a native of New Orleans, and during the rebellion was engaged in blockade-running in Virginia, by which he got rich. Financial reverses, however, had crazed him. The total number of victims by the explosion is 140 killed and wounded.... Another terrible fire damp explosion in a Belgian colliery is reported. Over 100 miners were killed.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, Dec. 10.—*Senate*.—Not in session.

House.—The House was in session but a short time.... On motion of Hopkins it was voted that so much of the President's message as relates to the Centennial be referred to a select committee of 13. ....McDougall introduced a bill repealing the law increasing the postage on third-class matter.... Adjourned till Tuesday, 14th.

Monday, Dec. 13.—*Senate*—Howe presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin for the repeal of the law increasing postage on merchandise.... Frelinghuysen introduced a bill regulating the transportation of animals by rail and water.... Davis submitted a resolution citing the law requiring reports to be made to Congress annually of persons indebted to the Government, the list of defaulters, the amount of the defalcations, etc., and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate why such reports have not been made. After some discussion the resolution was laid over.... Mitchell introduced a bill attaching Alaska Territory to Washington Territory.... Ingalls introduced a bill providing that no National Banking Association shall be organized with less capital than $50,000; also, a bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

House.—Not in session.

Tuesday, December 14.—*Senate*.—A large number of petitions for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the traffic in alcoholic liquors, were presented by several Senators; all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance. ....A bill was passed extending for six months the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims ....Allison introduced a bill to transfer the Indian trust funds to the Treasury of the United States ....After a long debate the Senate agreed—30 to 28—to the motion of West to allow McMillan to withdraw his credentials as Senator from Louisiana—Dawes being the only Republican voting with the Democrats against the motion.

House.—Fort introduced a resolution expressing the judgment of the House that, in the matter of subordinate appointments, men who had served in the Union army and received wounds, should have the preference, and upon this demanded the previous question. Cox offered an amendment, expressing the view that, as the country was now united, all citizens were entitled to an equal privilege. He moved that this amendment and the original resolution be referred to a committee, which was carried by a vote of 168 to 101.... Buckner introduced a resolution calling on the President for all correspondence relating to the [illegible] Laid over for one day.... Randall offered a resolution directing Secretary Bristow to transmit to the House copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the present movement against the whisky ring at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Laid over for one day under the rules.... A large number of new bills were introduced, including the following: By Blaine, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of the public schools, or derived from any public fund thereof, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so donated shall be divided among religious sects or denominations; by Davis (N. C.), to repeal the act forbidding the payment of the accounts, claims, and demands of Southern citizens for Quartermasters' stores, etc., and appropriating $500,000 to pay for the same; by Whitthorne, to modify the tax on tobacco; by Landers, relative to the repeal of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875; by Baker, relating to the mileage of members of Congress; by Harrison (Ill.), to amend the Constitution by fixing one term for the President, making him ineligible for future election, but making him Senator for life from the United States at large at the expiration of his office as President; by Morrison, to amend the Constitution by fixing the Presidential term at six years, and making the President ineligible to any term of twelve years; by Randall, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that after the next Presidential election the President of the United States shall hold his office for six years, and that neither the President, nor Vice-President, when the office devolves upon him, shall be eligible to re-election; by Baker, against subsidies and grants of land to railroads; by Kasson, to amend the law respecting third-class mail matter; by Holman, to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments; by Eames, to reduce postage by providing that after the 1st of March, 1876, postage shall be charged on domestic mailable matter of the first class, embracing all correspondence wholly or in part in writing, except books, manuscript, and corrected proof sheets passing between authors and publishers, and including home or drop letters, at a uniform rate of one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof; by Wells, to establish a mint at St. Louis; by Sparks, authorizing the payment of import duties in legal-tenders; by Crittenden, to fund United States legal-tender notes, and to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments as soon as practicable; by Bright, a bill to restore the franking privilege for the *Congressional Record* and public documents; by Cameron, to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government, and to admit Utah into the Union as a State; by Steele (Wyoming), for the election of Governors and Territorial officers by the people.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.—*Senate*.—Morton submitted a preamble and resolution declaring that it had been alleged that fraud prevailed in Mississippi during the late election in that State, and providing for a committee of five Senators to go there and investigate the matter. Laid over.... Morton also submitted his resolutions defining the status and rights of the States of the Union, and gave notice that at some future time he would call them up for action.... A large number of nominations were confirmed by the Senate in executive session.

House.—Hale (Me.) offered a resolution to the effect that, in the judgment of the House, "prompt legislative measures should be taken to render the specie-resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, effective by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to that end," and demanded the yeas and nays on the question. The House refused—75 to 145—to second the previous question. The resolution, on motion of Holman, was then referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.... Bills were introduced as follows: By Starkweather, to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class; by Randall, to remove all political disabilities—this is a kind of general amnesty bill; by Walker, to consolidate the bonded debt of the United States, and reduce the interest thereon; by Rainey, to abolish the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs—unanimously adopted; by Cook, to refund the cotton tax collected between 1863 and 1868, and to authorize the payment for all cotton seized by the United States after May 29, 1865; by Banning, to establish a branch mint at Cincinnati; by Lawrence, a resolution declaring it "the sense of the House that a policy of finance shall be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary shock to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of the gold and paper dollar"—referred to the Banking and Currency Committee; by Holman, a strong anti-subsidy resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 223 to 33; by Springer (Ill.), a resolution declaring against a third Presidential term—adopted, 232 to 18; by Caulfield, a bill providing that the heads of the Executive Departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the House; also, a resolution to amend the Constitution so that no person shall be eligible for the Presidency of the United States for more than a single term; by Anderson, a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill repealing the National Banking law, and substituting for National Bank currency national paper money issued directly from the Treasury, made a legal tender for all debts, public or private, including duties on imports, and to be interchangeable for registered bonds, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest—referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency; by Buckner, reducing the salary of the President of the United States after March 4.... Adjourned till Friday, 17th.

Thursday, Dec. 16.—*Senate*.—A resolution, instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate whether the election of Senator Spencer was fraudulent or effected by corruption, was adopted.... Bills introduced: By Howe, to provide for the appointment of a committee on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; by Withers, to aid the Washington and Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from tide-water to St. Louis and Cincinnati.... The Senate debated for two hours Morton's resolution to investigate the Mississippi election, without coming to a vote.

House.—Not in session.

Eccentric James Lick.

The new deed of trust of the venerable and variable Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco, was recorded, a few days ago, and people are beginning to believe that the old gentleman will really stick this time. The Lick family, exclusive of John Lick, who gets $150,000, are to receive $24,000, which they think a very contemptible sum, as long as Mr. Lick gives $700,000 for an observatory for the University of California. To the dead Licks he gives nearly as much as to the living members of the family, $20,000 being assigned for monuments over their graves. To establish free baths in San Francisco he gives $150,000, and for the erection of a monument in bronze for Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," $60,000. The gifts amount in value to $1,500,000, a large sum being given to charitable societies.

The singing of Christmas carols is almost coeval with the establishment of Christianity. In the early ages of the Christian Church, the Bishops were in the habit of singing carols with their clergy. The word carol, derived from *cantare*, to sing, and *rola*, a word expressive of great joy, which, though at first only applying to solemn ecclesiastical hymns, has, in the course of many centuries, been brought to comprise a variety of secular chants connected with Christmas. Carol singing undoubtedly had its origin in the *gloria in excelsis* of the angels in announcing the birth of Christ to the shepherds.

REMARKABLE DUEL.

An Incident of the Late War.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* says: On the 12th of June, 1863, I witnessed a duel between a Capt. Jones, commanding a Federal scout, and a Capt. Fry, commanding a Rebel scout, in Greene County, East Tennessee.

These two men had been fighting each other for six months, with the fortunes of battle in the favor of one and then the other. Their commands were camped on either side of Lick Creek, a large and sluggish stream, too deep to ford and too shallow for a ferry-boat; but there a bridge spanned the stream for the convenience of the traveling public. Each of them guarded the bridge, that communications should go neither North or South, as the railroad track had been broken up months before.

After fighting each other for several months, and contesting the point as to which should hold this bridge, they agreed to fight a duel, the conqueror to hold the bridge undisputed for the time being.

Jones gave the challenge and Fry accepted. The terms were, that they should fight with navy-pistols at twenty yards apart, deliberately walking toward each other, and firing until the last chamber of their pistols was discharged, unless one or the other fell before all the discharges were made.

They chose their seconds, and agreed upon a rebel surgeon (as he was the only one in either command) to attend them in case of danger.

The ground was stepped off by the seconds, pistols loaded and exchanged, and the principals brought face to face. I never shall forget that meeting. Jones, in his military, boyish mood, as they shook hands, remarked that—

> A soldier braves death for a fanciful wreath,
> When in glory's romantic career.

Fry caught up the rest of the sentence, and answered by saying:

> Yet he bends o'er the foe when in battle laid low,
> And bathes every wound with a tear.

They turned around and walked back to the point designated. Jones' second had the word "Fire;" and, as he slowly said, "One—two—three—fire!" they simultaneously turned at the word, "One," and instantly fired. Neither was hurt. They cocked their pistols, and deliberately walked towards each other, firing as they went. At the fifth shot, Jones threw up his right hand, and, firing his pistol in the air, sank down. Fry was in the act of firing his last shot; but, seeing Jones fall, silently lowered his pistol, dropped it to the ground, and sprang up to Jones' side, taking his head into his lap as he sat down, and asking him if he was hurt.

I discovered that Jones was shot through the region of the stomach, the bullet glancing around that organ, and coming out to the left of the spinal column; besides, he had received three other frightful flesh-wounds in other portions of his body. I dressed his wounds and gave him such stimulants as I had. He afterwards got well.

Fry received three wounds—one breaking his left arm, one in the left and the other in the right side. After months of suffering, he got well. Neither of them asked for a discharge, but both resumed their respective commands when they got well, and fought the war out to the bitter end, and to-day are partners in a wholesale grocery business down South, doing a good business, and verifying the sentiment of Byron that "A soldier braves death," etc., etc.

The Flight of Tweed.

Wm. M. Tweed escaped from custody Saturday afternoon. No clue has been found to his whereabouts, and his recapture is not to be expected. It is possible, but not probable. Really a felon, he was in jail, technically, for debt, and consequently he had only to get beyond the State line to be safe, so far as concerns any pending legal process against him. New Jersey is only across the river, and Connecticut is almost as near.

It is now four years and something more since the war on Tammany in general and Tweed in particular began.

Tweed stands charged with defrauding the city of New York out of $6,000,000. By a technicality, construed in his favor by the Court of Appeals, he was released from Blackwell's Island, where he was a prisoner in the fullest sense of the term, but he was held under a civil process and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of bail to the amount of $3,000,000. It is customary to allow prisoners for debt special privileges. Tweed shared in these favors, being allowed to ride out, dine out, and go home occasionally, accompanied always by two officers. In ordinary cases, such treatment is safe and proper, but Tweed's case was exceptional. The Penitentiary stared him in the face, and his keepers should have known, and doubtless did, that no prisoner, except one confronted by the gallows, could have greater incentives to escape. Tweed is an old man, and unless he had got off while in Ludlow Street Jail he would have spent the rest of his day within prison walls. The reasonable presumption is that he bribed his keepers to connive at his escape.—*Chicago Journal*.

The Magic Day of the Year.

A correspondent says: "New Year's Day is the term fixed for the fulfillment of all aspirations, the satisfaction of all longings. In this region, where it brings profits so impatiently expected, so consecrated is this period to what is called *le commerce Parisien*, that politicians forego their struggles and Discord ceases to shake its serpents over the heads of the Deputies, who, by way of discussing the welfare of France, address insults and launch invectives against each other. New Years' Day is, in this country, the magic ring which relaxes the spine of ushers, which renders porters amiable, which puts honey on the tongues of Government officials, and places on the sullen lips of unappreciated women a perpetual smile which almost makes them handsome. The mania for spending at the approach of this giddy-day seizes on the entire nation; gold and silver coins impatiently wriggle in the purses of gentlemen who have social obligations to discharge or attentions to render; and it is at this season of forced purchases and inevitable disbursements that the shopkeepers get rid of their unfashionable articles and clear off the old goods which bear the ornithological name of *rossignols* or nightingales."

The floor of Mr. Ellis' residence at Luverne, Rock County, Minn., suddenly gave way, precipitating several persons into the cellar. In the descent Mr John Ryan received the contents of a kettle of boiling water on his lower limbs, literally cooking them from the knees down.

A High Old Passenger Conductor.

A few days ago a freight conductor on one of the railroads went to the Superintendent and said he thought he ought to be advanced, having served on the freight for several years. The Superintendent agreed with him, and told him that the change should be made the very next week. And it was made. The Superintendent a day or two after took a seat in the rear end of one of the coaches to see how the new conductor would take to business, and pretty soon the official danced into the door, cap on his ear, sleeves pushed up, and a half-acre smile on his face.

"Get out your pasteboards!" he shouted, "I'm the high muncky muck that runs this train," and then turning right and left, he continued:

"Right bowers this way—play lively—pass or order up—how's trumps with you—slide you right into Chicago—hurry up, there—trump this ace—what kind of a hand do you hold, old man?"

There was something novel and exhilarating in his style, but yet the Superintendent called the conductor up stairs the next day and told him that he was the best man in America to run a freight train, and that he should have to promote him backward. He was too talented for a passenger conductor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Troubles of Liberia.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following explanation of the origin of the difficulties in Liberia, basing its statement on the authority of those well-informed in Liberia affairs: "The President, or late President, of Liberia, being in London, was induced to make an agreement with an English company, whereby that company should have a monopoly of the Liberian trade; the agreement so made was opposed by the Liberians, and a ratification of it was emphatically rejected by the Legislature; thereupon the agents of the company began intriguing with natives on the borders of the Republic, and claimed a right of traffic and transit through the territory of Liberia independently of any regulation by the Government; and this being resisted, the agents of the company stimulated and encouraged the natives to make plundering and murderous forays on the Liberian people and territory."

A large investment in the bonds of the Suez Canal Company by Great Britain is interpreted by the London *Times* to mean a preparation for important political changes in the East, with the possible collapse of the Turkish Empire. In the event of such change, Great Britain will have a commanding interest in that part of the Sultan's dominions, as the *Times* says, in which Great Britain is most nearly concerned. The purchase of these bonds, with the intimation that there may be still further investments, signifies that there is no great unwillingness to adopt a new Eastern policy, and allow a rotten Empire, kept together solely by the Great Powers, to drop to pieces. England proposes to make good her share in the fragments, which are important for their relations to her East Indian possessions, by actual purchase.

Moody seems to be badly needed at home. Here is a picture of the Chicago of to-day, painted by the leading Chicago newspaper: "The gamblers, bunko men, and thieves are allowed the absolute freedom of the city. They literally swarm in our public thoroughfares, even blockading up the sidewalks. They carry their pistols openly. Their gambling hells and dens are kept in full operation, not only in the night-time, but also in broad daylight. They insult, swindle, rob, assault and kill people with impunity. They hold the business section of the city in absolute terrorism, and there is no redress for it."

Leaves of the pineapple, now being extensively cultivated in the East Indies, are turned to account by being converted into a kind of wadding which is used for upholstering instead of hair. A sort of flannel is also manufactured from them, from which substantial waistcoats and shirts can be made.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9	@	14
Hogs—Dressed	7½	@	9½
Cotton	13½	@	14½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 30
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 22	@	1 24
Corn	73	@	75
Oats	45	@	49
Rye	88	@	90
Pork—New Mess	21 50	@	21 75
Lard—Steam	13¼	@	13½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 00
Choice Natives	5 00	@	5 50
Good to Prime Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
Hogs—Live	6 75	@	7 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 50
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 02	@	1 03
No. 2 Spring	96	@	98
No. 3 Spring	78	@	79
Corn—No. 2	48	@	49
Oats—No. 2	29	@	30
Rye No. 2	68	@	69
Barley—No. 2	86	@	87
Butter—Fancy	28	@	33
Eggs—Fresh	24	@	25
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
Lard	12½	@	12¾
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 41	@	1 43
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye—No. 2	66	@	67
Pork—Mess	19 75	@	20 00
Lard	12½	@	12¾
Hogs	6 50	@	7 00
Cattle	1 02	@	1 04
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	97	@	99
No. 2	72	@	73
Corn—No. 2	99	@	1 00
Oats—No. 2	53	@	54
Rye	31	@	32
Barley—No. 2	99	@	1 00
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—New	1 23	@	1 32
Corn	47	@	49
Oats	36	@	46
Rye	79	@	80
Pork—Mess	20 25	@	20 50
Lard	13½	@	13¾
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 34	@	1 36
Amber	1 18	@	1 20
Corn	49	@	51
Oats	34	@	36
DETROIT.			
Wheat—Extra	1 36	@	1 37
No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 26
No. 2 White	1 16	@	1 18
Amber	1 19	@	1 20
Corn	65	@	66
Oats	38	@	40
Barley—No. 2	1 85	@	1 90
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	20 75
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red		@	1 40
No. 2 Red		@	1 30
Corn	65	@	66
Oats	38	@	44

AUBURN COURIER

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AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

A WESTERN farmer says that he discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground. Time and weather, he says, seem to have no effect on it. Posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir it in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and, he adds, there is not a man that will live to see it rot.

WASH FOR HOUSES.—Pour boiling water on stone lime, and cover it close. When slaked, press twelve quarts of it through a fine sieve—add to this two quarts of fine salt and two gallons of water. Boil and skim it, and add to every ten gallons two pounds of alum and one pound of copperas. Gradually add one pound and a half of potash and two gallons of fine sand or hardwood ashes sifted. Add the coloring preferred; put it on with a brush. It is as pretty as paint, and very durable.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE HEN ROOST.—We had lost several of our choicest fowls, and been kept awake many nights—making flying visits to and from the poultry yard, but still the nuisance did not abate. The owls would sail down, seize their prey, and then mock at us with their taunting "To-hoo!" as they alighted in some neighboring tree to devour their feast. A friend has since come to our relief, and told us to hang up some white sheets about the yard; we did so. The next night the owls came as usual, skirmished around a little, sounded their clarion call, and departed to parts unknown, and have not disturbed us since.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CONFINING POULTRY.—If we wish to confine our hens, so as to protect the garden and crops, we must necessarily take much more pains than when we allow them to run at large. To confine hens, and have them to do as well as when allowed to run at large, we must observe the following rules: 1. Feed regularly, at least twice a day; not too much, but just enough to satisfy their appetites. 2. Keep pure water before them all the time. 3. Keep plenty of gravel and sand before them. 4. Provide for them a good, warm roosting house, and always keep it free from dirt and vermin. 5. Keep at least half of their park in grass, and plow the remainder occasionally, so as to allow them plenty of wallowing places.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

HOW MUCH TO FATTEN AN ANIMAL.—A farmer made an experiment. He took a sheep that weighed about one hundred pounds, put it in a pen, and after it had become wonted, weighed all its food and found that three pounds per day of fodder and grain was all he could eat. The farmer had verified a rule well known to the much-despised "book-farmers," and arrived at by many and careful experiments, that about three pounds of good food per day for each one hundred weight of live stock is a fattening allowance. For illustration, a sheep weighing one hundred pounds requires three pounds of food per day, and a steer weighing one thousand needs thirty pounds. These rules are approximately correct, being varied somewhat by quality of food and stock. The farmer, knowing the weight of his feed and that of his stock, by applying these rules, can guess closely as to whether he has food enough for his stock—*Maryland Ploughman.*

HEALTH OF FARMERS.—The Massachusetts Board of Health is out with its fourth annual report, in which is to be found an interesting paper on the longevity of the farmers. It says the evidence collected from the country physicians throughout the State for the last twenty-eight years, shows that the average length of the life of a farmer in that State is 55½ years. This is much longer than that of any other class of citizens. The class most nearly approaching farmers, viz: out-door mechanics, live 52½ years on an average. The almost unanimous belief of those physicians and the compiler of the paper is, that farmers might live much longer than they do, by exercising more care in choosing, cooking and eating their food, in avoiding over-work and exposure to change of weather, and the use of foul drinking water. Their food consists too much of pork, pies and saleratus bread and cakes. The cookery is bad, and meals are eaten too quickly for good digestion, when work hurries. More vegetables and fruit should be eaten, and more rest taken. More cleanliness as regards out-houses, and more care to avoid leaving cess-pools, sinks, etc., nearer to a well than thirty feet at least.

About the House.

WHEN boils make their appearance, take a teaspoonful of soda in a glass of milk every morning and evening.

TO CLEANSE articles from tar, rosin, or any compounds of a resinous character, the use of flaxseed meal, moistened with water, is recommended.

GERMAN TOAST.—To one egg beaten well, and one cup of sweet milk or cream; season with a little salt and pepper. Cut stale bread in slices, dip in the milk to moisten, and fry in butter, on a griddle. This is a nice dish for breakfast.

A NICE GINGERBREAD.—One quart of New Orleans molasses, one quart of thick milk, two eggs, half pound of butter, one ounce of saleratus, two pounds of flour, plenty of ginger. Mix all together in one soft batter, put in pans. Oven not too hot. Soon baked.

WHEN it is not convenient to take a lock apart to fit a new key, the key blank should be smoked over a candle, inserted in the key-hole, and pressed firmly against the opposing wards of the lock. The indentations in the smoked part made by the wards will show where to file.

AUNT MARY'S PUDDING.—Butter a tart-dish, sprinkle the bottom with finely-minced candied peel and a very little shred suet, then a thin layer of light bread, and so on until the dish is full. For a pint dish make a liquid custard of one egg and half a pint of milk, sweeten, pour over the pudding, and bake as slowly as possible for two hours.

PUREE of potatoes differs from mashed potatoes only in the employment of more milk and butter, and in the whole being carefully reduced to a perfectly smooth, thick, cream-like mixture. When economy is a great object, and where rich dishes are not desired, the following is an admirable mode of mashing potatoes: Boil them till thoroughly done, having added a handful of salt to the water, then dry them well, and with two forks placed back to back, beat the whole up till no lumps are left. If done rapidly, potatoes thus cooked are extremely light and digestible.

A Hand-Car Trip.

The Fargo (D. T.) *Times* has this extraordinary story: "On Tuesday last L. J. Rusk, of La Crosse, Wis.; Father Genin, Catholic Missionary along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Charles A. Morris, of La Crosse; H. Sprague, of Standing Rock, and H. Dodge, of Bismarck, wished to go east from Bismarck. The stage had left on Monday, and would not go again for a week, which would delay them too long to meet engagements in the States. They thought of a hand-car, and then shudderingly considered the job of pumping 200 miles. They finally concluded it could and must be done, and, after getting permission to take the car, they bade adieu to the good people of Bismarck and started on their journey, with full stomachs and light hearts, happy with the thought that in three days they would bring up at Headquarters Hotel, at Fargo, a distance of 200 miles, where they could rest a day before seating themselves in the comfortable coaches of the Northern Pacific, and be whirled along their journey. After being out a few hours and getting pretty tired, an idea suggested itself which proved a blessing during the rest of the journey. Mr. Rusk had an 'A' tent, and with it they made a sail, which relieved them from the hard work of 'pumping,' and gave them leisure to view the objects of interest along the route. Old Boreas proved to have a better supply of wind than they did themselves, and they bowled along at a speed that sometimes made their hair stand on end, making the distance from Bismarck to Fargo in seventeen and a half hours—an average of nearly twelve miles an hour. Mr. Walker, the operator here, informed the operator at Bismarck of the time of their arrival, and the quick trip excited general astonishment among those who are posted on the beauties of hand-car traveling generally."

A Contemptible Boniface.

Mr. Nelson Sargent, who keeps the Sargent House at Denver, Col., is according to a newspaper published in his own city, about the meanest man on record. When Vice-President Wilson visited Denver last summer, Sargent urged the city authorities that he be allowed to entertain him on the score of old friendship, etc., promising that such attentions should neither cost the city nor its guest a cent. The city preferred to pay for Mr. Wilson's entertainment, and a committee went to the depot to meet him, but the wily Sargent was not to be ignored in this way. He intercepted the train at the junction, and, by representing that he 'was a Councilman acting in behalf of the city, took the Vice-President into a carriage and drove him to his hotel, where he remained several days. After Mr. Wilson's departure Sargent sent in his bill for $75 to the City Council. The items were 5¾ days' board, at $10, $57.50; carriage, $12; extras, $5.50. Payment was refused, whereupon Sargent sent the bill to Washington. Two days before his death Mr. Wilson received Sargent's letter, and at once dictated a letter to the Assistant Postmaster at Denver, requesting him to pay the bill and to draw on him in Boston for the amount. The letter was read at a meeting of the City Council of Denver, at which resolutions were passed, profoundly regretting the insult offered to the dying Vice-President by Nelson Sargent. The last resolution is so expressive as to be worth giving entire:

Resolved, That an order be drawn on the City Treasurer to pay the sum of $75 to Mr. Sargent, taking his receipt therefor, and that before paying the bill the Clerk shall require Mr. Sargent to make oath that he has not already collected the bill from any other source.

Premium Oyster Eater.

As an oyster eater Joe Johnson is a success. Last Saturday night Joe made a wager of a half-can of oysters that he could eat one dozen raw oysters rolled in brown sugar. This he accomplished with ease. He then proposed, for another half-can, that he could eat two dozen more seasoned with sugar, vinegar and salt. He was quickly taken up, and in less than three shakes of a sheep's tail Joe swallowed them down, and, unlike the Frenchman's oyster, they stuck. Just for the fun of it, and to satisfy a side bet, he ate up the balance in the can, some three or four dozen, without seasoning of any kind. He then proposed on top of this to eat a can of cove oysters, which he did. He then took his winnings and started home with a handful of peanuts, eating as he went. He is an ex-Bourbon, and of course Craddock will make the usual crow over his remarkable performance with raw oysters.—*Flemingsburg (Ky.) Democrat.*

Grasshopper Antidote.

Prof. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, has sent to Hon. John Halderman, of Kansas, the draft of a law which the latter proposes to introduce in the Kansas Legislature this winter. The law is for the purpose of preventing the grasshopper pest, or at least to preserve the State, as far as possible, from the ravages of that insect. It provides that persons shall be recompensed for destroying both the eggs and the insect. The Professor recommends $1 per bushel for grasshopper eggs, and fifty cents per bushel for the insects. The law is to be introduced on the principle, "In time of peace prepare for war." Prof. Riley says the people of Missouri or Kansas have no cause to fear a return of the grasshopper next year, or for a number of years. No eggs were deposited in either State during the laying season of 1875.

GEORGE FOX (Humpty-Dumpty) has retired from the stage.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

A Plucky and Pretty Little Woman—Eighteen Days in a Small Boat Amid Tempests, Snow and Rocky Isles.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

On the steamer Mikado, which arrived in this port on Saturday last, came Capt. Groves and his wife and two children—one a babe—who have had a most remarkable escape from the never-satisfied jaws of old ocean. All that human beings could suffer, endure and live fell to their unfortunate lot. The Captain and his wife are both comparatively young, and look sufficiently careworn to have borne the burdens of many more years than have yet rolled over their heads. The lady is small, delicately formed, and yet plucky, or courageous, and full of animation when detailing the thrilling adventures through which she and her husband has passed. On April 29th they left Antwerp for Callao in the ship Albert Gallatin. They had a prosperous voyage for three months. But Aug. 2d, off Cape Horn, 56 degrees south of 79 degrees west, a heavy sea struck the ship and carried away the rudder at about 10 o'clock, p. m. Then for fourteen days every effort was made to replace it, but the weather continued severe and the rough winds and waves tossed the rudderless ship to and fro like a cork. And all this time, as the heavy seas rolled over the vessel, every soul on board was continually drenched, so that not one of them wore a dry garment for two weeks. At length, Aug. 15th, the over-washed ship was found to be within two miles of the Idlefonso Islands and drifting on to the rocks. Immediately all on board the unmanageable vessel were compelled hastily to abandon her, which they did in two life-boats at about 2 a. m. The Captain, his wife, two children and five seamen took one boat, and the remainder of the crew the other, and the latter have not been heard from since. After all were in the small boat, the Captain's brave little wife rushed on to the ship and snatched the chronometers and charts and brought them away safely. The life-boat soon filled with water and was well-nigh swamped beside the ship. The boat got away with sixty pounds of bread. But this was saturated with salt water when she filled. They brought away no fresh water, and for two days were without a drop while driven about by the boisterous waves and seeking a landing-place. August 17th they got on shore on Hermit Island, but the six days they remained there it thundered and lightninged and snowed, and was so cold that they were little better off than on the ocean. The rocky isle was barren, uninhabited and desolate. August 24th they left this island, hoping to make Staten Land, some hundreds of miles distant, but near the Straits of Lemaire, through which vessels often pass. They were out but a single day, however, when the sea became too heavy for them to proceed and drove them back into Scourfield Bay, on Herschell Island. But the sea was so rough they could not land, and had to stay in the boat all night. Everything was wet, and they had to bail constantly to keep the boat from going down with them. That night was very cold, and the canvas over their heads froze stiff. They could not lie down nor sleep, and had to sit in a stooping position, which Mrs. Groves did with her babe on her lap, while the snow on the awning pressed it down so low and hard upon her head that her attitude was anything but comfortable. Next day they navigated around this island and landed on Wellaston Island. While on these black, barren and rocky islands they often found it difficult to get a fire, and suffered intolerably from the cold. Here they found a little wild celery, which they mixed with their salt sea-soaked bread and preserved meats, which they had served in small quantities. The daily allowance of each one was but a couple of ounces of this coarse fare, which was warmed altogether, and each one took a spoonful. There were nine souls of them in all. They remained in this distressing condition until the following Tuesday, when they again started for Staten Land, with a light wind from the southwest. At midnight they were becalmed an hour or two, after which the wind freshened from the northward. Next day it blew a gale from the north-northwest, and in the evening the tempest became so fierce they were obliged to make a raft of their oars and lash the boat to them and let her drag, while they were kept constantly bailing. They again lost all the fresh water on board, the boat filled and destroyed all their provisions, and Mrs. Groves looked up to her husband and said, sadly, "I guess we are gone this time." That night they drifted back about forty miles from the land they were approaching. Next day was more moderate. Some of the men fell asleep on their oars and lost three of them. But in the heavy seas, whenever a wave came, they were obliged to pull for life. After a week of such voyaging, the Captain's wife one day saw a ship. They pulled for her, but were not observed. The day following, about 3 p. m., they saw an island about twenty-five miles off. At 5 p. m., they sighted a vessel and made for her. She proved to be the ship Syren, from Boston to Honolulu. The shipwrecked wanderers had now been afloat or on frozen islands for eighteen days, in all of which time they had never had a change of garments, having lost everything when they abandoned the ship. When they were taken on board the men were almost blind. All were nearly starved, and one sailor was out of his mind. They had to be raised on board the ship, and not one of them could stand or walk, their knees being almost stiff and their strength nearly exhausted. Yet during all those eighteen days of dreadful suffering Mrs. Groves had managed to nurse her babe and preserve both its life and her own. Capt. Newell, of the Syren, was extremely kind to the sufferers, and they say words can neither portray his goodness nor express their gratitude. When they reached Honolulu, some of the good people there cared for the sufferers, and the Mikado brought them to our city.

SOME years ago a traveling troupe played "Camille" in one of our Western provinces. The gentleman who acted Armand was an advertising agent for Parr's pills. When the curtain fell on the last act, he lifted the curtain, came forward and made his bow, saying: "Ladies and gentlemen: You have seen the death of Camille. She died of consumption. Had she taken Parr's pills, she would be living now." Camille, who overheard him, came rushing out, and exclaimed, "She ain't dead at all, and she never took any of your quack medicine, either."

A Murderer's Confession.

Marshall Crain, one of the Williamson County (Ill.) Ku-Klux, who is now in jail awaiting execution for the murder of Wm. Spence and Capt. Geo. W. Sisney, has made the following written confession. We give it verbatim:

On the morning before Spence was killed that night, me and sam musick went to the back of the widow mary hamptons field. I was expecting to meet alan baker there. Sam musick didont know it was allen who was to meet me there, so i did not tell him. hoo we would meet, as allen did caution me to not tell any one he was in it for fear he was betrayed, so we me and sam music was to brake some weeds or bushes to show him we had Come. me and music got there in the morning; we stayed till 2 o'clock in the evening of the same day. baker did not come at all. music left, said he would go home i staid there till late in the evening started to crainvill, got there where i was to meet music between Mr. pribles and John Crains. I got there about dark, and no one with me. sam music come after I had bin there a few minutes no one was with him but my self. he says to me where is your man. i says he never come. i told music he had went back on us. sam says shall we go ahead? i told him i would do my part so we went to where we had put our guns in a house that no one lived in at that time. we stayed till about 8 or 9 o'clock went from there to spences right up the public road. we got to spences store. he was in bed up stairs in his store house, me and Sam went in front of the door and i called to mr. spence. i hallowed, "helo mr. spence twice. he answered me, ast hoo it was, i told him john sisney. he said he would be down in a few minutes. he come down with the light in his hand Sam music was standing in front of the door about 4 foot from the door. i was standing on the west side of the walk next to the front side of the house with my face towards the west when Mr spence got down the stares and started to the front door. sam music stepped forward one step cocked both barrels of his shot gun and shot spence with both barrels. he turned to me and says "give me your pistol he's coming out." i handed sam my pistol and he shot him through the head. the ball going in under his right eye passing through his head killing him instantly. after he shot him we both went in the howse. we was in over 5 minutes. i went out and left Sam music in the house. i stayed out there a little while not over a minute. then i went back in. sam Music was trying to open a drawer that spence kept his money in. he was hunting for money. i dont no whether he got any or not. he told me he didnt find no money. we both went out where we went in at the window on the east side of the house wher we broke in after spence was shot. we got a pocket or day book. left the store got on the rail road & went up bit about 100 yard. we droped the book there on rail road. there was nothin in hit. we left the rail road. struck a cross leading south. we parted on the road leading from landums mill to rube hills. sam musick said to me we have plaied hell haint we. I told him if he ever hinted it we would be hung with out law or gospel. Sam said he was going home and was going to bed. i left sam and went home. i got home a bout day light. i dont no where sam music went.

MARSHALL T. CRAIN.

P. S.—the above is the statement in substance i made November 9th 1875 and handed to georga young and N E noris and charls denison.

In this connection it may be of interest to add that John Bulliner, who is now in the Joliet Penitentiary on a twenty-five-year sentence, is a raving maniac. Marsh Crain is visited by scores of friends and relatives almost daily, and his situation evidently distresses them greatly. His most constant visitor is his wife, a rather delicate, but fine-looking little woman, who has stuck to him nobly, and who has the Sheriff's permission to see him at almost any time.

Popular Fallacy Concerning Overwork.

The subject of overwork, then, is one of the greatest importance to study, and has to be discussed daily by all of us. My own opinion has already been expressed, that the evils attending it on the community at large are vastly overestimated; and, judging from my own experience, the persons with unstrung nerves who apply to the doctor are, not the Prime Minister, the Bishops, Judges, and hard-working professional men, but merchants and stockbrokers retired from business, Government clerks who work from 10 to 4, women whose domestic duties and bad servants are driving them to the grave, young ladies whose visits to the village school or Sunday performance on the organ are undermining their health, and so on. In short, in my experience I see more ailments arise from want of occupation than from overwork, and taking the various kinds of nervous and dyspeptic ailments which we are constantly treating, I find at least six due to idleness to one from overwork.—*Dr. Wilks, in London Lancet.*

About Mr. Kerr.

The Erie (Pa.) *Observer* gives a sketch of Hon. M. C. Kerr, the new Speaker. It appears that he spent his early years in Erie, and received his education at the academy there. His wife was a Miss Coover, an Erie schoolmistress, and the *Observer* says: "They were privately married directly after he graduated, and when he was about 18 years of age, the lady being a few years older. Immediately after he left for the West, and the marriage was kept secret until he returned for his bride, about two years afterward. In the interval, she had fallen out of a window of Wright's block, and received injuries which blemished her face somewhat, but did not cripple her, as has been reported. The match proved to be extremely fortunate, although at the time, on account of the disparity of years, it was looked upon by those who attend to other people's business better than to their own as an odd and unequal one. Mr. Kerr is a brother of Mrs. Eliot, of this city, and of Col. James K. Kerr, the famous Pittsburgh lawyer."

Advertisements.

The advertisements in a newspaper are more read than the thoughtless imagine. They are the map of a large class of men's capabilities in life. The man who contemplates doing business in a distant town takes up the local paper and in its advertising columns sees a true picture of the men he has to deal with; a complete record of the town, its commerce, its home trade, the facilities of storekeepers, its banks, and in almost every case he can estimate the character of the men who are soliciting the public patronage. The advertising page is a map of the town, a record of its municipal character, a business confession of the citizens, and instead of being the opinionated production of one man, it is freighted with the life-thoughts of a hundred.

SEVERAL brothers living in Douglas County, Ore., have killed twenty-five bears and several panthers since Sept. 1.

TWEED.

How the Great Thief Escaped—The Circumstances in Detail.

[From the New York World.]

William Dunham, the Warden of the jail, made the following statement to a reporter for the *World:*

"We left here (Ludlow Street Jail) a little after 1 o'clock in a carriage with Edward Hagen, one of the keepers, Tweed, and his son William. We went through Broome street up Bowery, up Fourth street to Tenth street, and thence up Broadway to Fifth avenue and to Fifty-ninth street to Western boulevard to Kingsbridge road, and down the Southern boulevard to the bridge at the head of Third avenue, crossed over to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to Sixth avenue, down Sixth avenue to Central Park to the knoll, walked round the knoll to where the horses were; returned to the coach, went down through the park to Fifty-ninth street to his residence in Sixtieth street at 4 p. m. Went into his house; sat down in the front parlor. He said he would slip up stairs to see his wife one moment. Hagen said he would slip outside to wash his hands. Tweed went up stairs. Hagen washed his hands and came in again. Tweed was absent about five minutes. When Tweed had been absent about five minutes, I remarked that it was about time to go. Tweed's son went up stairs. He had been sitting with us all the time. He came down and said his father hadn't gone up stairs. He was gone only a moment. He said his father hadn't been up stairs. Hagen and I then left the house. I told Mr. Hagen that he had better go up stairs, which he did. I went out to the front door and looked into the area. I went down off the steps. I saw no one there. The carriage was around the corner where we could not see it. I saw no one. I went up in the front hall-way again, and Mr. Hagen went all through the lower part of the house. I then went to see if the carriage was there, and it was. I then thought we had done all we could there, and so I took the carriage and went to the Fifty-ninth Street Station. That was 6:35 o'clock. I thought the best thing I could do was to give an alarm at the first moment. I told the driver to drive to the Fifty-ninth Street Station House as fast as he could. In the rear of that house are other houses and yards. I don't think he could have got out without going through one of those houses. After giving the alarm at the station I drove down to police headquarters. I inquired for Superintendent Walling, but he was not there. The alarm had already reached there, and Inspector Dilks, who was in charge, said he would telegraph to Walling at once. I then went to Sheriff Conner. I left word. I stopped at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue. He was not at the club room. I left word there for him to come down to Ludlow Street Jail at the earliest moment. I then went to his residence and left the same word there. I then got into a Third avenue car and came right down here. Mr. Conner has not been here (Ludlow Street Jail) since. I have only just arrived here myself. I have no idea how Tweed escaped. I heard Tweed go up stairs, or think he did, to the best of my knowledge. I saw Mrs. Tweed at the head of the stairs, and she seemed to be very much excited. This was after Hagen had been up stairs looking after Tweed. The son was also very excited. The son-in-law of Mr. Tweed was in the house; he came in just after we went in. He staid there until just after we got the alarm. I have done a good many kindnesses to Mr. Tweed—yes, and I am very sorry for it. Yet I don't know; I suppose I have only done my duty as an officer. Generally, as I have been out riding with him, he has been in good spirits. As an old officer and accustomed to the tricks of prisoners, I can't say how Tweed got away. I can't say whether Mrs. Tweed [illegible]d or not."

Tweed has only paid his board bills at the prison and lawyers' fees. At the time when he was removed from Blackwell's Island to Ludlow Street Jail last summer, one or two Deputies from the Order of Arrest Department, having him in charge, permitted him to remain at his residence on Fifth avenue the greater part of one night and a portion of the following forenoon before he was taken to the District Attorney's office. The Deputies who extended this favor to Tweed were paid for it. When Tweed took up his quarters at Ludlow Street Jail he was notified immediately that one of the advantages of his change of prison was unlimited freedom, if he chose to pay for it. For some time Tweed kept close in his room, but after the newspaper talk about him ceased he began to drive about New York considerably. The exact amount paid for the privilege of each visit made to his family or some of his boon companions is not known. The price originally intended to charge him was $100, but it is said that the terms were at least reduced to $25 per visit. One of the deputies assured a *World* reporter some weeks ago that this seemingly high price was charged because the Jailer or Warden of Ludlow Street Jail took the risks of the prisoner's escape. During the past month Tweed's trips around the city have been very frequent. He has dined twice at the Clairmont Hotel in the upper part of the city lately—once last week. His calls at his home were made very frequently.

A Woman Kills a Lion.

A California lion, which has long been a terror to the solitary African of Indian Bar, was killed by a woman known as "Slim Josie," under the following circumstances: Josie came to the county last spring, and owns a small ranch, occupied by her, a cow and a calf, a pair of pigs and a large dog. The dog and calf are now no more, and their taking off led to the killing of the lion. Two weeks ago Josie's dog, Bully, went out on a hunt and returned no more. Josie, who is strong-minded and fears not the demon man, went out and scoured the woods for three days. On the evening of the third day she found poor Bully, cold and stiff, clasped in the embrace of death. He had been fearfully mangled in the encounter, in which he had come off second best. Josie returned home, and all went well until Saturday night, when she was aroused by the bleating of her calf. She arose, took her trusty rifle, and sallied out to the pen. On her arrival at the pen she paused, and in the bright moonlight she plainly perceived a large lion tearing and eating her calf. The rifle was promptly leveled, and the lion sprang into the air and dropped dead, with a bullet in his brain. As soon as the African heard of the taking off of his enemy, he went and popped the question to Josie, who answered by booting him off the ranch. She now reigns supreme.—*Sonora (Cal.) Independent.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

A NEW bank will go into operation at Bowling Green, Clay County, on the 1st of January, 1876.

TERRE HAUTE will have a market-house opening on Christmas. The building will cost $32,000.

CHARLES GORBITT, 21 years of age, was killed in the machinery of a mill in Brownstown, lately, where he was working.

COL. B. N. HUDSON has sold the Terre Haute *Morning Journal* to a company represented by B. F. Havens, Andrew Grimes, and Eli L. Jones.

A SMALL colored war has broken out in Henry county, occasioned by the expulsion of a negro student from Union School, four miles north of Knightstown.

PLEASANT LAWSON, an old citizen of Elizabeth, Harrison County, and a soldier of 1812, died last Saturday week, aged 85 years. He assisted in building Castle Pinckney.

MR. JAMES LILLY, of Bourbon, Marshall County, got $1,500 from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, one day last week, for killing his daughter.

A LETTER has been received stating that the families of Beeghley and Mellinger, of Pipe Creek, Miama County, who were supposed to have been lost in the steamer Pacific, in the Pacific Ocean, did not take passage on that boat, and are safely quartered in San Francisco.

MESSRS. JENKINSON & CULBERTSON, formerly of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, have purchased the Richmond *Palladium*, and secured the exclusive control of the Associated Press day report, and on Jan 3 will commence the publication of an afternoon daily. Two morning papers without press reports are published at Richmond now.

THE State of Indiana has had the honor of furnishing three Speakers of the National House of Representatives within the last thirty years. The first was Hon. John W. Davis, who presided over the Twenty-ninth Congress; the second was Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who presided over the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses; and the third is Hon. M. C. Kerr, the recently-elected Speaker of the present Congress.

O. M. EDDY, Swamp Land Commissioner, died at Indianapolis, on Saturday of last week, of congestion of the brain. He was a clerk in the office of his father, Col. Norman J. Eddy, when the latter was Secretary of State, and was the Democratic candidate for that office in 1872. His popularity was such that he ran considerably ahead of the general ticket, being defeated by only seventy-one votes. He was buried at South Bend. He was 35 years old, and unmarried.

IN 1865 a cattle dealer of New Orleans was drowned near Mount Vernon, in the Ohio River, and Mr. Charles Fouhrer, of that place, was appointed administrator of the drowned man, some $3,000 having been found upon his person. Quite recently a letter was received by the Chief of Police of Evansville, from L. Lambert, of New Orleans, asking for information of the administrator, as numerous letters addressed to him had failed to secure a reply. Mr. Fouhrer has failed, but the amount of the claim can be realized from his bondsmen.

LAST Sunday week a fire occurred on the Poor Farm, four miles east of Goshen, and two women confined in the building were roasted alive. The particulars of the sad occurrence are as follows: Two crazy women were lodged in what was called "the cell," a frame building about 20 feet square. In some unaccountable manner the building caught or was set on fire, and was soon a mass of flames. About 50 persons collected on the grounds, but all efforts to save the unfortunate women were without avail. The names of the women were Maggie McDonough, aged about 24 years, and Ann Shroeber, aged 40.

JAMES FERGUSON, of Madison, convicted last August for the murder of John Stilheimer, in a drunken row at a negro picnic, and sentenced to State's prison for life, was granted a new trial on appeal to the Supreme Court a short time since, which resulted in his being sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. On Saturday of last week the Sheriff and deputy accompanied him to his mother's house, some six miles from Madison, to see her before going to the penitentiary. While up stairs in her room he leaped out of the window and made his escape. Mrs. Ferguson threw down the blinds so the officers could not see which course he took. Sheriff Gavitt has offered $500 for his arrest.

ON Tuesday of last week the Evansville *Journal* chronicled the fact that a man named Parker had been arrested in Cannelton for burglary, tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. It seems that when Parker was arrested he was minus one eye, very lame, and otherwise quite unwell. During the trial he grew worse and worse, and at the time of his conviction he was supposed to be so near death's door that the Judge, in the kindness of his heart, did not order him sent to the Penitentiary, lest he die in the hands of the Sheriff on the road. Dr. Bemis, a veteran physician of Cannelton, tended to the unfortunate criminal, and pronounced his disease to be paralysis. One of the man's legs was very badly warped, and the doctor, with all his skill, seemed unable to straighten it. In this condition he was watched by the Deputy Sheriff, with the expectation that every day and night would be his last. Sure enough on Wednesday night he did "go off," but not according to expectation. The Deputy Sheriff, weary with watching, went to sleep, at the sight of which the paralytic was suddenly restored to health. He quickly relieved his guard of his pocketbook and gold watch, locked him in the cell, and left for parts so far not ascertained.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, DEC., 23rd, 1875

Gov. Tilden will remove Sheriff Conner for his negligence in allowing Boss Tweed the privilege he enjoyed, and which led to his escape.

Blaine is the acknowledged leader of the Republicans in the house, while Judge Holman of this state,is accorded that position on the democratic side We are glad to see so safe a man at the helm.

It is thought that Congress will repeal the Resumption act, and the National Bank act, and then leave the Finance Question severely alone. For the good of the whole country, we hope that this will prove true.

The Committee on the Opening Ceremonies of the Centennial Exhibition have selected William M. Evarts as Orator, H. W. Longfellow as Poet, and a grandson of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia as Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

The Democrats became a little demoralized at the first of the session, by the peculiar resolutions introduced by the Republicans and for several days they did not make much head way. But on the ninth day, Springer, of Illinois, (Dem,) threw a bomb shell into the Republican camp, by his third term resolution, that sent Blaine into the smoking room and left his followers in the utmost disorder. It was a famous victory.

Bishop Haven writes a pathetic letter to the New York *Tribune* concerning his alleged nomination of Grant for a third term. He didn't exactly nominate him, but asked the "brethreu" to pray for his nomination The Bishop is no politician, or he would know that in a Republican, National Convention a peck basketful of money or of appointments would discount a camp meetingful of prayers We are not afraid of the prayers, but the Postmasters, &c., are formidable.

The Republican newspapers are making a grate noise about the discharge of a few Union soldiers from menial positions about the National Capitol. They held their places as Republican partisans, and they have gone down with the fortunes of political warfare. As President Grant has appointed a number of Confederate soldiers to positions which might have been filled by Union soldiers, it strikes us that these Administration organs are sweating the oxen.

George Washinton was an Episcopalian, but if he had been nominated for the Presidency as the candidate of the Episcopal Church, he would never have been elected to the office which he adorned. Thomas Jefferson could not have been elected as the skeptical candidate, nor John Quincy Adams as the Unitarian candidate. We have had Presidents of half dozen or more religious denomination but not one of them could have got the office as the condidate of his denominations When Bishop Haven called on the Methodists to vote for the reelection of Boss Grant, he took a new departura in political religion.

The Three Loving Generals.

General McDonald, the convicted whisky ringster in jail at St. Louis, occupies a luxuriously furnished apartment, and is treated with the greatest deference by his keepers. Yet as even this kind of imprisonment must be unpleasant for him in some respects, he might take it into his head to follow the example of Boss Tweed if his confidence in Executive clemency was not so well founded. General McDonald is a man of resources who has been an intimate presonal friend of General Grant for twenty years, and who has also enjoyed the pleasure of close familiarity with General Babcock. General McDona'd Grant, and Badcock are three fraternalizing Generals upon whom an eye should be kept in these times.

Our capital friend, Col. T. M. Stevens formerly connected with the livery business, having bought out the stock of groceries of I. N. Cool, is making extensive preparations to furnish our place with a fine stock, and we beleive he possesses the energy and enterprise to accomplish all he undertakes. A large line of new groceries is to be added immediately, and all kinds of country produce will be bought at the highest price Tom. is a genial, clever fellow, and deserves success.

Lauferty burns out his chimney with powder. Be careful Sam, that you don't walk up to the "beautiful gates" on a pair of crutches.

The large brick and commodious hotel at Garrett, has been christened "Dekalb House," instead of the "Garret House," as was expected by the citizens there.

True courage must ever command admiration. There is one man in town so brave that he dares his wife to get up and build the fires every morning.

The avenues leading to an early grave have often been opened by a cough or cold. Thousands have been cured and saved by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

And now the delightful season is at hand to the young and ardent, when fires are to be kindled in the parlor, and the old folks grow sleepy at an early hour.

Not long till leap year, and then ladies you will have an opportunity to pop the question to some bashful swain who don't make known his heart's desire.

Happiness and prosperity depend to a very great extent upon good health. All those suffering from Hoarseness, Cold, or Cough, should try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures.

The lecture at the Institute last Monday evening by Dr J. B. Casebeer, was a splendid effort, and well received by an attentive audience. The science of Physiology was nobly vindicted, and our law makers properly reproved for the obstacles thrown in the way, for the advancement of this noble science.

On next Monday evening a lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Shear on natural and cultivated eloquence. All are cordially invited to be present.

FROM ANGOLA.

ANGOLA, Dec., 20th, 1875.

—Our new engine house is completed and occupied.

—A grand time is expected by our young people at the Disciple and Methodist churches on Christmas eve in shape of presents. They don't come on a tree this time, but instead, a ship is loaded with gifts for the boys and girls.

—John Chadwic, has been here from Michigan, visiting his many friends.

—Our neighbors at Fremont are jubilent over the Narrow Gague Railroad almost completed there, will be in running order in a few days, if it don't explode.

—Our old Methodist church is at last in condition to be occupied. This is a good opening for temperance lectures.

—It is an absolute fact, that some of our young men drink and smoke to such an extent that they have became extremely nervous and fast becoming destitute of good judgment and reason. If a change is not effected shortly, they will in a few short years fill a drunkards grave. Yes, young men, just think how often your parents and your sisters have prayed for you to leave off. You think yourself smart to make yourself lower than the lowest. Oh, shame, young man who will borrow money of your mother and sister to buy drinks and cigars with Money that was earned at the wash tub and in every instance failing to return one single cent. There is plenty of young men who have fooled away money enough to buy a good home, who will soon die in the poor house, without friends or anyone to lament departure.

—Victor Hendry, has at last found a drove of wild turkeys, comprised of not less than three hundred. Shot two out of the flock and we couldn't persuade him to drop a single durkey. The drove is located in the S. W. corner of Clear Lake-tp this county. Who can beat that. It is well enough to locate a place where they can be found.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug tore.

To Whom it May Concern.

This is to notify the public generally that my wife, Sophia Whitmore, left my bed and board in August 1875, without cause or provocation; and all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will neither pay nor cause to be paid any debts of her contracting

tf E. R. WHITMORE.

BANK ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, that the annual election for the Five Directors for said bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held in their Banking house on Tuesday the 11 day of January, 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock am. and 4 o'clock pm. of said day.

By order of the Board.

JAMES V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Auburn, Ind. Dec 9, 1875.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Jacob Walborn, Justice of the Peace for Union-tp DeKalb Co., Ind.

Conrad Boschner vs. William Behne.

Whereas the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed with me his affidavit and bond in the attachment and a summons having been issued and returned not found a writ of attachment having been issued by virtue there of and it also appearing that said defendabt is a nonresident of the state of Indiana.

Therfor the said defendant and all persons interested are here by notified that said cause is set for tria, on the 7th day of January A. D 1876 at 9 oclock A. M. of said day before me the undersigned, at my office in the town of Auburn Dekalb county Indiana.

JACOB. WALBORN, J. P.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

John Heffelfinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Danl Altenberg, J. P. for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearigby affidavitn filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 8th day of Febunay 1876, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

AN ORDIANCE TO ESTABLISH FIRE LIMITS.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County Ind., that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to erect or cause to be erected any frame building or buildings or part or parts thereof on any part or parts of lot or lots Nos. Thirteen [13] Twenty-eight [28], Sixty-five [65], Sixty-six [66] Sixty-seven [67], Sixty eight [68], Fourteen and Twenty-seven of the original plat of said town.

Sec 2. Any person or persons violating sec. 1 of this ordinance shall be fined a sum not less than five dollars [$5] nor more than ten dollars [$10] and it shall be the duty of the Marshal of said town upon the petition of any person to remove or caused to be removed any building or buildings or part or parts thereof erected in violation of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. Whereas an imergency exists this ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after the date of its passage.

Dated at Auburn, Ind., this 6th day of December, a. d. 1875.

J. LANNING, }
H. C. PETERSON, } Trustees.
R. D. TEFFT. }

C. I. HARE, Town Clerk.

FREE CONSULTATION

☞ As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.

By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada,** and in every part of the United States.

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 60,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE

Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.

Call on or address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS

Wanted to sell Dr Foote's Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense; Also Dr Foote's Science in Story. For Particulars address

Murray Hill Publishing Company 129 East 28th St.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,000

IMPORTANT THINGS you never knew or thought of before, regarding the human body and all its curious organs, read PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for every one. You can learn from it a great variety of information you would feel a delicacy to go to your family physician about. *Contents table sent free,* by mail, to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

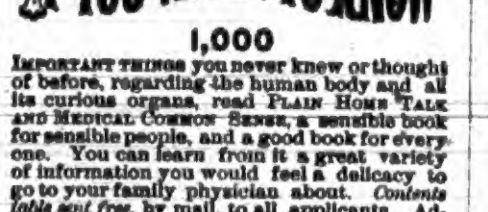

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th Street, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW
The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and giving up the use of Spectacles.

You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. The Cheapest and the Best. Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOTS & SHOES.

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done in the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember the place:

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf,or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

he goods,have all been well selected, and make nice a stock as there is in the county. The ook consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low, Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

DR. J. BRYAN,

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN OF THE

Clinton Medical and Surgical Institute,

147 East Fifteenth St., New York,

Guarantees the most Scientific Treatment and a Speedy and Permanent Cure in all cases so advised. His specialty for thirty years has been the treatment of

DISEASES OF MEN.

Every Chronic disease is treated, but special attention is given by him to Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Generative System, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Nervous debility, Impotency, Stricture, and all diseases of a private nature, and all who are suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of a cure, the time required and the expense.

All Correspondence strictly Confidential.

The Medical Fees are Moderate to all, and Especially to the Poor.

The utmost reliance may be placed in the treatment adopted, for

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR SPECIAL DISEASES are employed, that have never failed in effecting cures, and which have been used many years with satisfactory results, and are therefore reliable, and if a full statement of the symptoms is given, remedies can be sent by mail or express for a full course at one time, without the necessity of an interview except in extreme cases.

MERCURY, and all other poisonous drugs that injure the system, *are never used in this Institute.*

"The Glory of a Young Man is in his Strength,"

And he who has obtained this glory, best fulfils his manhood. Dr. BRYAN is the author of a series of essays on the subject, as follows, which every man should read:

On the Degeneration of American Youth.
On Disease, the Fountain of a Thousand Woes.
On Hygiene, Food Essentials, Health, &c.
On Chronic, Malignant, Organic and other Diseases.

These lectures are of untold value to every man, but more especially to those who are already afflicted with Organic Disease, Physical Derangement of the System, Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, or who are weak and not aware of the precise nature of their disease, and who desire the best information on the subject. The volume is illustrated with engravings and will be sent on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

J. BRYAN, M. D.
147 E. 15th St., New York.

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broad way New York. 6m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed assignee of all the property and effects of the Auburn Woolen Manf'g. Company for the benefit of creditors and has duly accepted said trust.

JOSEPH E. SHILLING, Assignee.

Root and Company,

Headquarters For

DRY GOODS

AND CARPETS!

JUST IN:

PAISLEY SHAWLS from importer's auction sale, 30 per cent. under value. Elegant colorings in opened and filled centers, $7.50 and upward.

WINTER SHAWLS. In heavy Beaver Shawls, rich Ottoman Shawls, plaid, wool, long and square shawls, Misses' shawls, Gents' shawls, Shoulder shawls 50c and upward.

FINE FURS. Another line just opened of prime, fresh furs for ladies' misses' and children, in dark Maine Mink, Seal Sets, Black French Lynx, etc., Sets from $1.50 to $100 each.

Seal skin sacques,
Velvet sacques,
Black beaver cloaks,
New dress goods,
Felt skirts,

Magnificent line of Trimmed and Embossed Skirts, at 75c, 85c, $1 $1.25, $1.50 each and upward.

Housekeeping goods,
Cotton goods,

CARPETS, CARPETS.

Now on sale, the finest line in the State, at extremely low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY'S
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House.☜

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

COFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30c
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cc's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 20, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.16	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	40	Chickens—live	.06
Corn	@ 65	Butter	.25
Potatoes	@20	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.50	Eggs	16
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	45@ .50	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Sprott & son sell Rubber Boots for $2 50.

Sprott & Son sell Rubber Boots for $2 50.

Sprott & Son have the Boss Slippers. Call and see them

Go to Sprott & Son's for anything in the line of Boots and Shoes.

For anything in the line of Boots or Shoes for the Holidays go to Sprott & Son's.

Now is the time to buy, I am closing out my stock of closing at cost, positively. W. H. RAKESTRAW.

W. Rakestraw has recently taken the stock of goods formerly belonging to L. Jackman.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.—We will sell our entire stock of Ladies and Childrens' Furs at cost to close.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

You can buy cheaper of W. H. Rakestraw than any man in town, for he is closing out his stock.

Under Clothing and Winter Caps at cost of W. H. Rakestraw, one door north of J. Albrights' jewelry store.

For less money you can get better goods at Sprott & Son's than any other place in town, for they are the Boss Shoe Dealers.

Kahn is receiving new lots of clothing every week, and is bound to keep ahead in this line. Those wanting ready made garments should give him a call.

Don't fail to call and examine Holiday goods and prices at Miller & Casebeer's," the leading merchants of Auburn, Ind.

W. H. Rakestraw will continue in the Merchant Tailoring trade where you will find a first class cutter and a nice stock of piece goods.

Kahn, the clothier, says he can rig out any one in a suit of clothes for quality durability and cheapness that cannot be surpassed in the State. Some inducements to purchasers surely, and those wanting goods in this line should take advantage of it.

Just received for the Holiday trade, at Miller & Casebeer's, the most complete stock of Dress Goods in Dekalb county. Also, exclusive agents for the celebrated Jamestown Mohairs and Alpaccas, the best goods for the money in the market.

The performance last evening, at the hall, was good.

The Bank will be closed on Christmas and New Years.

We have a new harness shop in the city, located up stairs on Seventh street

The prizes for the dance on the 24th inst., can be seen at Albright's Jewelry store.

We received a very pleasant call, last week from Mr. Sargent, of Pleasant Lake.

Sheriff Meese is busy now. The cold weather and bad roads make it inconvenient for his business.

The cold chilly winds of December are about ousgaspield, but our wood is entirely so. Who's going to pay up.

We refrain from any extended comments on the roads. Their condition is too rough to allow a description in proper language.

We have been absent in Washington for three weeks, seeing how they do things at that locality. We are emiently satisfied with that city.

Another Garrett rooster in the bars. A fellow by the name of Smith, at Garrett, had a little "set-too." Now he sets to Sheriff Meese's hotel.

The Sheriff and Commissioners of Elkhart county, were in town last Tuesday inspecting our new jail, preparatory to the erection of one at Goshen.

We are glad to know that our friend Hank Altenburg, has been appointed to a route agency on the B. & O. Road, He will run between Grafton and Chicago and left for Chicago Junction yesterday.

By request our dramatic troupe will play the "Streets of New York" again to-night. Mr. Jas. Lowrie will introduce some of his best songs, and the entertainment will be better than last evening.

Some of our subscribers, those who are always prompt, are coming in and pay in advance for the Centennial year. How we wish that all would do this, and that every year was a Centennial.

The Circuit Court has been engaged for two days past in the case of Malpractise, against Dr. Hoopingarner of Butler. When a doctor does well he gets no thanks, when he don't he gets the very devil. Same with an editor.

W. H. Kinsey, Insurance solicitor for Archer & Snow, will be in Auburn to solicit the same during the 1st of Jan. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

ARCHER & SNOW. 2w.

The public installation of the officers of the Masonic Lodge of this city, at the M. E. Church, last Tuesday evening, was not so well attended, owing to the bad weather. Mr. Marine, of Fort Wayne, officiated.

Fostoria had a scandal scrape last week and the editor of the Democrat told his readers that the story of the girl's suffering brought tears to his eyes Put him down as the boss sympathizing printer in the State.

Several exchanges have been talking about pretty school marms in their localities. Without fear or trembling we put the lady teachers of DeKalb county against the State for beauty. And at the same time we wish to remark that we are a judge of beauty.

Fur Wanted.

Mr. A. E. Swineford will be in the city on each Saturday for the purpose of buying furs. The highest market price will be paid.

Two fellows discussing finance the other day, estimated that there is enough currency in the country to give every person $27.50. If the care of it is at all burdensome, we will relieve the government by taking our share at once.

He peddles maps and wears dog skin gloves and paper shirt fronts. He has been in town a few days and tries hard to get acquainted with all the young ladies. He is snubbed by the girls, but his cheek bears him up and he still lives in hope.

A brace of bull pups were sent east through the express office from this place yesterday. Hank Altenburg also left yesterday to take his place as rout agent on the Baltimore road. Of course the mentioning of these two items is purely incidental.

Mr Jacob Sidle, a resident of Fairfield township, died Dec. 26th, at the residence of Adam Weirick, at the age of 87 years, 9 months and 27 days.

His funeral took place a Fairfield Center, Friday, Dec. 17th. Rev. L. Rice, officiating.

We have received an invitation from the Albion Star Dancing Club, to attend a ball at the above place on Dec 24th. We would very much like to attend, but we are going to have the best dance "in the business" at Ensleys Hall on that night.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Daniel Swander, brother to our townsman Jonathan Swander, died last Monday, He attended church on Sunday morning, and was apparently well on Sunday evening. His funeral services took place at "Sixteen Church," on Tuesday.

It is remarkable what effect wooden toothpicks have on some people. We noticed one young man, who went out after each act at the theater last night His fair partner, toward the close of the entertainment, asked him what made his tongue so thick. Mus' be ze toothpicks. P'int sharper'n sewin chine needle.

What a pleasure it is to deal with a good square man, one whom you can have confidence in, and can meet you in an agreeable way. If we were to pick out two such men in Auburn we would unhesitatingly select our enterprising dry goods merchants Miller & Casebeer, who are doing a fine trade and are offering special bargains for the holidays. They have an immense stock and are selling very low.

There are some cases of consumption in town this winter. We have just heard of one man so severely afflicted hat out of nineteen buckwheat cakes, baked for him every morning there is ver more than one left.

Abright, our enterprising jeweler, is making a most beautiful and extensive display of holiday goods, comprising a nice assortment of silver ware, toys, jewelry, &c. We noticed several tea sets of silver, that would be very appropriate and hadnsome as a present. His stock of toys is unusually large and embraces all the new designs now out. He has also displayed a beautiful line of jewelry that cannot be excelled either in price or quality. It is a most desirable place to go to select presents, while it requires but a small sum to make the hearts of the little ones glad. Be sure to give him a call.

—The Adelphians, the deservedly popular dramatic troupe of Albion, will, by request, produce the finest and most comprehensive play of the season, at Ensley Hall, Christmas night, December 25, 1875, entitled, "The Fireman," followed by the most characteristic and laughable piece, "Dutchman's Ghost." The "Fireman" is a play of and for the people. Our Albion cousins, we feel assured, will, as heretofore, endeavor to please their numerous friends in our city. Go, and spend the holiday evening with them. Tickets and reserved seats can be procured at the Postoffice.

THRILLING ADVENTURES.—We have been shown a most interesting work full of thrilling adventures, and amusing incidents which is now being sold by subscription by Miss Martha Simons, of this county. Dr Livingston's life and discoveries in Africa, are among the historical facts of the day, and no family ought to be without a copy of this valuable book. Miss Simons is well known in our county, bears a good character, and is an industrious and deserving young lady, and everybody should buy a book, and help her along. She is also agent for a fine family Bible, English and German, which possesses features not found in other similar publications. She will take orders for these works in different parts of the county during the winter.

For the benefit of our unmarried readers we would just remark that the race of this terrestial ball is becoming frosted with the flakey dews of winter. The corporation cow advances, gives the countersign, and smouges a dinner from the grangers wagon box. The old family cock picks his corn in the fattening stall having crowed his last crow on the "dung-hill" of liberty, for christmas is nearing, when he shall die. The fattened swine giveth up its life, and enters the scalded vat for the first time and is made] whiter than snow. Man moves on, chained and bound to the duties of life, realizing that the new year is advancing hastily, and he must "up and out," if he doth not enter the new year "single," or fall a victim to the fates of "leap year." He's bound to turn a "new leaf," and float upon a different ripple in the sea of life. His little barque is sciently floating to the shores of '75, and he is nearly ready to anchor, perhaps for the last time.

Spencerville Items.

SPENCERVILLE, Dec. 20, 1875

—Its not as warm as it use to be.

—All is oyster suppers now.

—The Odd Fellows have a mush and milk supper New Years.

—The Spencerville lodge, I. O. O. F. meets now Thursday evening instead of Saturday evenings.

—The proceeds of the mite Friday evening amounted to $6.40.

—B. A. Hadsell's boy was badly hurt Saturday morning by a fall, falling a distance of 25 feet.

—Institute Saturday was well attended Teachers of the towship, all but one being present.

—Report of Spencerville school for the month ending Dec. 10th, No. enrolled during the month, 102. No. of days attendance, 1969. No. of days absect, 71 Average daily attendance, 973. Perc en of attendance, 965.

—Yesterday morning a man by the name of Hartsell near Maysville, tired of life and shuffled off this mortal coil in the coil of a log-chain. We suppose he was an Englishman as he took two chains.

—Satan Zimmerman gave the young folks a party the other evening. We understand it was a pleasant affair.

—We understand that about two of the teachers of Jackson-tp., intend to rebel against the State of Indiana. I wouldn't do it boys, you might cause her trouble, and you young man with that year's certificate, if you do carry one for two years from some place else. Rest assured, you have all you deserve here. If you think not, spout a little more, your papers upon which your answers were written are in safe keeping, and they can be made public; then people need not take your word for it only, but your work, that will show.

"ALPH."

We are glad to state that our friend A. C. Dawson, Esq., has purchased the furniture establishment of Mr. W. Long and will continue that business, adding to such an extent as to make it the largest furniture depot in the county. Mr. Dawson will buy his goods for cash and can therefore sell much lower than those who go on time. He offers special inducements in the way of parlor and bedroom sets, and wants the public to call and see him before buying elsewhere.

The "Streets of New York" will be repeated again to-night.

Notes on Washington.

A brief sojourn of three weeks in the delightfully beautiful city of Washington, is enjoyable in any season, but especially so during the organization of a new Congress. This pleasure is enhanced by being a participator in the exciting scenes attendant upon such an event, and time flies with a rapidity that almost startles one. Hotel, lobbies, and private apartments often, present animated scenes, and amid the bubbling of the political cauldron these places are the common resort. Here the plebian elbows his way through the motley crowd, undismayed in the presence of Governors, Senators, Generals, Commodores and Congressmen. In fact, there is nothing so peculiar in the physiognomy of this class as to make them distinguishable from the common herd. They try to explain this away by the assertion that only our best and most accomplished private citizens visit Washington at this time, but we doubt whether we can induce our readers to believe this, in the light of late events. However, everybody is courteous and generally well dressed, and this you know covers a multitude of sins. But a Congressman isolated and alone, receives more exaltation from the people, than he would enjoy could they look down upon one of these scenes of the lobby.

Active daily life never begins at Washington until about nine o'clock; and there is a disposition upon the part of many to put off an hour later. One from the rural dirtricts finds this regime a sadly demoralizing arrangement. The first morning he awakens at his usual hour and his stomach tells him that seven o'clock has arrived, yet two long hours must intervene before his inner cravings can be satisfied. And then dinner at five o'clock knocks the patience out of a fellow, but his misery is not complete until he gulps down a hearty supper at ten, and tries to sleep afterward. Some easily, fall into this mode of living, but its like the breaking up of a hard winter to others.

There was considerable excitement on Speakership, previous to the nomination, and at one time the fight seemed very close, between Kerr and Randall. The friends of each worked with a will, but the solid worth of Indiana's son, with his splendid political record won for him against that which would have defeated any other man in the country. Among the friends of the former was the unflagingly industrious and persistent Hamilton, the genial and accomplished member from Fort Wayne. Active and engaging, elegant and attractive, he stood in the advance, urging the claims of his Indiana colleague, with a grace an efficiency that others, older in political warfare might be proud of. The old adage that a man don't know what he can do until he tries, struck us with remarkable force. Mr. Hamilton won laurels in this contest, and for a new member he stands in high regard and is generally acquainted with the entire membership. He is perhaps one of the most popular and elegant entertainers in the House, not excepting F. Wood.

We were pleased to meet the member from this district, Hon. John H. Baker, and cannot but speak of the warm and genial manner in which he treated us. Mr Baker done us many favors, and was personally as much interested as our most intimate friend could be. He is a gentleman of great force and decision, active and energetic, and will prove a hard working, and thorough going member. He is not an extreme partizan, and is not one of the few that believes that no good can come out of Israel. We are under many obligations to him, for his kindly interest in our behalf.

But one of the best men in the House is our unassuming, kind hearted, and universally esteemed friend Judge Holman, whose unswerving honesty in the midst of political corruption, has gained for him the respect and admiration of the people. He stands in the front rank of the able men of the House and without ostentation or flourish, plants himself squarely against every measure that is not in the interest of the country. Lobbyists fear him and political schemers have no love for him. He stands high with his political associates, and everybody seems to have the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Dec. 21, 1875.

—Mrs. Dr. Fanning has returned from her Canadian trip.

—Miss Ida Blair, of Waterloo, was in Butler last week.

—Everybody feels as though they had taken a Rip Van Winkle sleep of a couple of months and waking up find Spring is here.

—The Union supper last Friday night cleared about $45 90 for the Christian and Methodist Churches.

—A Centennial concert for the benefit of the Centennial Educational Society of Indiana, was held at Tomlinson's Hall, on Saturday night. Quite a number attended though the weather was bad.

—Lena begs Mrs. Conant's pardon for omitting so important an item, last week, as her presence in town. But she is here and everybody who knows her is glad.

—On Sunday last a son of D. Reyher, of this place, while out skating broke his collar-bone. LENA.

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875,—tf.

A Happy New Year to All.

As we will not publish any paper next week, we take this occasion to extend the usual greeting of merry Christmas and a happy New Year to our numerous patrons, wishing those who have been prosperous a continuation of the same and those who have been unfortunate a brighter gleam of a more favored day in the near future.

During the year past we have lost several of our veneral patrons by the hand of the Reaper-Death. The family circle has been broken, hearthstones has been made desolate, and yet each succeeding year will bring similar grief and thus the years of time roll on.

Our next issue will begin the sixth year of the COURIER. For five long years we have labored faithfully for the interests of the people, and it gratifies us to know that there are many warm friends, who have appreciated our efforts Though we have not gained much so far financially. We will start out in the next year with some little encouragement, we expect many more to come forward and give us their aid, so that we can give them a local paper not surpassed in the State. To-day we have the largest circulation in the county, making it the best local advertising medium. We are not ungrateful to a generous public, and therefore tender our heartful thanks to those who have stood by us. A few of our subscribers are delinquent. It would please us wonderfully to have them call and pay up. We cannot continue the paper any longer until they do. We hope we will not be forced to place their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Junction Jottings.

—Mr. Fred Sammons, the jovial car inspector at this point, is permanently located among us, having erected a nice residence near here. Fred is our right-hand man.

—Trains on the roads have been running on good time for the last few days.

—Mr. H. Sheets, General road master at this point, reports the transfer of freight to be larger than has been known for some months.

—Mr. Quigley, of Garrett, who enjoys the happy distinction of being paternal parent of Miss Indiana Garrett Quigley and who is serving the B. & O. R R. as capacity of conductor of fast freight, arriving at this point daily.

—Mr. Cook Ford, general manager of the Auburn transfer company, is making for himself a host of friends in his present capacity. Success to you Cook, and may your shadow never grow less.

—She was young, she way fair and she scrambled her hair and she wanted to know where to find a good hotel. The polite ticket agent informed her that Auburn Junction had no use for "book agents."

"I say, Mr. agent, have you seen anything of my wife? She was coming here to meet me, and I see her not. Now, Mr. agent, if you don't tell me where she is I will go for you strong."

Agent steps out and stranger takes a tumbler having too much of Garrett "Sour Mash."

"ROCK."

All the boys are going to the dance on the 24th of this month, at Ensleys' Hall.

Written for the Courier.

HEAVEN.

BY E. M. WIDNEY.

Some fancy Heaven a beauteous land
With grandeur all o'er spread,
While fairest flowers on every hand,
The richest fragrance shed.
That lovely crystal murmuring rills,
Through shady valleys flow
While on the sides of sloping hills,
Life's spreading trees do grow,
That sweetest songs shall lull to rest
The weary ones below,
And whispering zephyrs fan each breast
And cool each heated brow.
That birds of sweet plumage bright
Shall warble notes of joy.
Eternal day dispel the night,
Nor toil nor care annoy.
That sympathy for erring ones
Shall ne'er be felt again,
Though far beneath unceasing groans
Rise from the souls in pain.
This land of beauty lies, "they say"
beyond the bounds of time,
And we must pass life's fitful day
To reach that happy clime.
I would not check the cheering hope.
Of joys beyond the tomb,
That lifts the fainting spirit up
And drives away its gloom.
Faith points us to that better land
On the eternal shore,
Where kindred ones shall clasp the hand
And meet to part no more.
But is there not on earth below
A heaven we may enjoy.
Where streams of purest pleasure flow.
Unmixed with base alloy.
Oh, yes, there is a chain of gold
That binds humanity,
And brings them into one great fold—
'Tis god-like sympathy.
The heaven below and heaven above
In nature are the same
And holy sympathy and love,
Are the inspiring flames.
Heaven is the smile when others smile
The tear when others weep,
The kindly word where sorrow fills
Like billows dark and deep,
To lend the kindly helping hand
Where those in want repine,
And make the tear of gladness stand
In eyes where rapture shine.
'Tis Heaven to give with willing mind
To cheer the troubled heart;
Heaven to receive the gift so kind
Each share a blissful part.
Who would not bannish paltry self
And cast it to the wind
With all their towering heaps of pelf.
This heaven on earth to find.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. K. Davenport Druggist.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No [illegible] avenue New York, suffered for many years with [illegible]ness and intense pain in his [illegible], at times wys unable to walk, caused by [illegible] received on the Hudson River Railroad. [illegible] remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. [illegible] avenue, New York. [illegible]
Sold by J. R. [illegible]

No. 3 4w

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr. WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATFS than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

BY [illegible]

He was feeble and old, and his figure was drooping
As he sat there watching the boy in his sleep;
And tremulous shadows were waving about him
As the fire burned fitful with flicker and leap.

His hair was scanty and silvered with trouble—
White as the snow that was falling without;
His eyes were dim with an age of sorrow,
Wistful with hoping and anxious with doubt.

Poor old eyes! They were tender and loving,
Watching the feverish child's unrest;
Noting the pain on the delicate features,
That should have been close to a motherly breast.

Burning with fever the boy lay moaning,
His sunken cheeks were aglow with red,
And his little hands with their restless fingers
Wandered uneasily over the bed.

The aged watcher, with pleading anguish
[illegible]
A prayer of importunate, tender yearning
For the sweet young life that is fading there—

The one dear life that is left to care for,
O Blessed Christ! On thy natal day,
Out of thine infinite love and pity,
The hand of the dread destroyer stay!

But the boy sleeps on, and the snow is still falling
Out in the silent and sorrowful night,
And the shadows mock at the old man's figure,
Sitting there in the flickering light.

It is Christmas eve, and the thought came sudden,
Bringing a tear to his faded eye—
"The light of the Christmas sun will show me
If the little one is to live or die."

And his thoughts went back in a rush of feeling
To the Christmas days of the years long past;
Year by year, with their mournful burdens,
The sad procession came thronging past.

He thought of his own far distant childhood,
Careless and happy and gladsome and gay,
Asking no questions of fate or of fortune,
Eagerly looking for Christmas Day.

He thought of his manhood, reliant and fearless,
When Christmas brought him a fond young bride,
With a wealth of love in her eyes of beauty,
That was worth all wealth in the world beside.

And the years went on, and the children gathered
About the hearthstone, happy and bright;
And Christmas eve was a night of rejoicing,
And Christmas morning brought wild delight.

And the youngest child was the household's darling,
With sunny eyes that were bright with joy;
And he sees her well-remembered features
In the fevered face of the motherless boy.

Gone, all gone! and the snow is still falling
Out in the night as the hours go by;
And an ominous Presence within seems waiting—
Waiting to sever the last fond tie.

Gone is the wealth that was hard in winning;
Gone are children and home and wife;
Poor and broken and bent and aged,
He waits for the issue of death or life.

Sudden he stoops, with an anxious gesture—
The little sleeper makes a feeble moan—
His lips are moving, the words come trembling;
The old man listens and stifles a groan.

"Is it Christmas yet? It is long in coming!
Why is it hot? I am burning here!
Christmas comes in the winter weather—
It can't be Christmas yet, grandpa, dear.

"Christmas comes in the winter weather,
When the air is frosty and cold, I know;
You said I would hear the sleigh-bells jingle,
And bundle up and go out in the snow.

"And you said in the beautiful Christmas morning—
But it can't be morning, the room is so dark—
If I was good, so that He could love me,
The Christmas-child might bring me a Noah's ark.

"My throat is so sore!—will it ever be morning?
Grandpa, dear, I should like to pray
That the Christ-child would come and make me better
And take this pain in my head away."

The blue eyes close, but the lips are still moving,
And the little fingers are folded in prayer—
Till again he drops into the restless slumber,
And again the old man is watching him there;

Till he rises to place in a little stocking
A few loving gifts for the Christmas morn;
But, as he thinks, "Will the little one need them?"
The hot tears roll from his eyes forlorn.

And the hours go by, and out in the darkness
The chill white snow drops out of the sky,
Shrouding the world in a ghostly garment—
The dead, cold world, as the hours go by.

While up through the night to the throne of heaven—
Up to the pitying Christ on high—
The angels have carried the old man's prayer
And the broken words of the child's weak cry.

The night is passed and the clouds have vanished;
Cold and clear is the morning's light;
But still the aged eyes are watching,
Dim with the shadows that haunted the night.

But the face of the sleeping child is placid;
The fever is gone—will he waken to die?
The sweet eyes open in tranquil beauty—
Their blue is as clear as the morning sky.

And "Grandpa, dear," said his thin, weak treble,
"I thought my mamma was standing there;
Her face was white, but her eyes were loving,
And I'm sure it was her hand touched my hair.

"And the pain went out of my head that minute
And a pleasant feeling upon me fell;—
Grandpa, dear, did the Christ-child send her
Out of Heaven to make me well?

"And now it is Christmas morning, ain't it?
Is that the jingle of the sleigh-bells? Hark!
And there's my stocking!—Oh, see there, grandpa!
The Christ-child remembered my Noah's ark."

They are tears of joy the old man is shedding,
As his poor eyes blink in the rising sun,
For the blessed gift of that Christmas morning—
The precious life of the little one.
—*Graphic.*

MY CHRISTMAS REVENGE.

I do not think there is any need of my explaining how it happened that I, who when born had expectations of quite a fair fortune, should have found myself, when womanhood came, obliged to earn my daily bread. But so it was; and in one of the large sewing machine emporiums (no matter which one) of a leading American city, I held a position as a teacher for several years.

My duties were very monotonous; but I used to extract a considerable amount of interest and amusement, while engaged in giving instruction, from learning the histories—and they were very varied—of my scholars. If the proverbial cup of tea unlocks the female tongue, I found that a lesson on the machine, and initiation into the mysteries of setting a needle, winding a bobbin, and regulating a tension, were even more conducive to communication. I do not wish to appear egotistical, but I must confess to quite a power which I seemed to possess of gaining the confidence of my pupils, through my habit of taking an interest in them; also that I was very fond of an "ower true tale;" perhaps some malicious critic would call my propensity by no higher name than female curiosity.

Even now, though time has brought its changes to me, and I no longer haunt the old familiar places, I often find myself recalling one and another among the many romances and stories in which I figured as an interested and sympathetic listener, and occasionally an unsuspected actor.

The present recollection always comes back to me at the Christmas time; and, therefore, when the season rolls around again, with its merriment and cheer, its mistletoe and holly, its written and unwritten tragedies and comedies of life, I feel like recounting it to others.

The position of instructress brought me almost entirely in contact with my own sex. Sometimes I had a male pupil—one of a mildly mechanical turn, who would wish to become familiar with the machine, so as to be able to assist some wife or sister; but the instruction room, as a rule, was usually quite free from frequent visits of the sterner sex.

During the fall of a special year I became conscious, however, that a certain Mr. Harry Lee, a gentleman whom I knew to be an intimate acquaintance of one of my employers, and whose face was quite well known to all in the establishment, began to occasionally drop into my department and look on during instruction hours. He was very pleasant and gentlemanly in his manners, and gave as an excuse for the interest he took, that he was a born Yankee, and therefore very fond of inventions.

Although there were other teachers, I discovered that he lingered most frequently in my vicinity, and seemed more interested in my conversation than that of my companions. I was young at the time, and no doubt had the usual desire of my sex to please. I felt flattered, perhaps, at his respectful attention, and took particular pains to make my observations on "what I knew about sewing machines" as intelligent as my limited powers permitted. He soon became a frequent visitor, and sometimes, when business was dull would linger and converse on other subjects besides the technicalities of the trade. I found that he was well educated, had traveled considerably in his own country; and knew, as they say, "men and things." His intimate friendship with one of the firm prevented any remarks as to the frequency of his visits; and he made the additional apology for possible intrusion, that he was very much at his leisure and sometimes thought of connecting himself with the business. I must admit that I was quite interested in him, and felt pleased when sometimes he would bring me some favorite book about which he had conversed and exchanged views, or ask my opinion on some magazine article that was engrossing public attention. I had never given a thought to his relations in life—whether he was married or single; he had simply been to me a pleasant episode among my daily labors; and the flash of his blue eyes and frank smile when he was saluting me, I at first considered as merely among the other usual incidents of my daily life.

It was during a somewhat extended conversation, one day, some weeks after our first acquaintance, that the thought flashed across my mind that he had seen trouble and was unhappy in connection with his affections. His opinions of the female sex, I discovered upon probing him a little, were not very enthusiastic or rose-colored. Sometimes, when speaking of marriage and its relations, I thought his remarks rather cynical and bitter; and once or twice he criticised some of my young and fashionable pupils very severely, seeming to have a very poor opinion of them as to their usefulness as probable wives and mothers. I naturally always defended my sex; and once when I laughingly expressed my belief that if I ever should see the woman destined to be his wife, it would no doubt be one of those same petty, useless, fashionable creatures against whom he railed so bitterly—a look of pain passed across his face, that set me to thinking that I had touched a sore spot in his experience.

We became very good friends, eventually; indeed, I am afraid that should I confess to the truth, we indulged a little in harmless and pleasant flirtation. I know that I was always pleased to see him; and I am sure that he often lingered beside me in a manner savoring a little of devotion. Still this was only on the surface; and I grew more and more certain, from a melancholy that often possessed him, that there was some secret connected with his domestic life of an unhappy character.

At last, from an accidental remark of one of my employers, I discovered the "skeleton in his closet." He was a married man, but separated from his wife. I think that I felt a little pained at the information and I certainly could not help the coldness of my manner when next I met him. He saw the change, and asked with his eyes for an explanation, though not with his tongue. Had he taken the latter liberty, it is very possible that I might have told him, and then—this story would never have been written! As it was, a few hours thoroughly calmed me; showed me something of the imprudence of which I had been guilty, in making so close an acquaintance with a man about whom I knew literally nothing; and roused all the woman within me, in pride and a dim suspicion of revenge.

That revenge was much nearer than I could possibly have dreamed; and unlike most revenges, no sorrow is entailed by the recollection. But of that anon. Following the discovery, the first thing I did was to enlarge it by ascertaining particulars—how, is a matter of no consequence in connection with this story. What I additionally discovered, however, is of consequence.

He had married a petted, wayward, beautiful girl—the only child of wealthy parents, who had by injudicious management fostered every weakness of her character. He had formed her acquaintance and married her after a short courtship, while on a visit to her native town, and after a few months removed to the city, where he now made his residence. He had brought her home to the house of his mother, who, with her sister, was of the true New England type. They were thorough-going, practical women, notable housekeepers, slightly Puritanical in their beliefs, and holding very little sympathy with youth and inexperience. The young wife was impulsive, unused to discipline of any kind, careless, ignorant of any habits of industry, but warm-hearted and affectionate. No doubt a very troublesome relative to the staid, methodical women with whom she took up her residence.

Unfortunately for the wife, also, her husband had been taught to look up to his mother and sister as the best of women, and had fondly fancied that when his new treasure came under their control all those little weaknesses, of which he had soon become aware after marriage, would be cured by their example and advice. But his sanguine hopes were doomed to early disappointment. Instead of his wife growing docile and yielding she became more willful and intractable, rebelled with a high spirit against any rule, and looked upon her husband more as a companion with whom to enjoy the amusements of fashionable society, than as a helpmate and friend with whom to pass through the trials and cares of life. Still she had a kind heart and warm affections; and had more love and sympathy been exhibited in connection with efforts to change her habits, and less cold, severe exactions shown on the part of her husband's relatives, the event might have been better for all. At last the usual result followed. Quarrels became of frequent occurrence; estrangement grew up between husband and wife; and it was only a year after their marriage that the young wife, one day, after a passionate outbreak and most unhappy scene with her husband, left his home and returned to that of her parents. Here she was not only received with open arms, but condoled and sympathized with to her great injury—a divorce proposed, and all chance of reconciliation destroyed.

Such was the painful story, as I gathered the particulars—no rare one in the world, I am quite aware, and yet sad enough as embodying the wreck of two lives. Perhaps a knowledge of the whole softened my pride toward Mr. Lee a trifle, though it by no means cured my wounded self-respect or put me more at ease with myself. What more acquaintance might have followed is uncertain; perhaps none whatever, under the changed conditions; nor have I the clearest idea how my revenge would have been accomplished, had I not been favored by new and unexpected circumstances.

It was in the month of December that one very cold and blustering morning a lady was ushered into the instruction-room by one of the salesmen. She was a young and remarkably pretty woman, as I discovered at the first glance, and dressed very becomingly in the prevailing mode. The usual remarks that "she was afraid she would be stupid," and my reassurance that I had taught pupils from 12 to 80 in age, and from Irish Norah to the Hon. Mrs. Highflyer in position, passed between us; and then, after feet were comfortably warmed, and gloves removed, the lesson began. Upon the raising of her veil, as she seated herself, I discovered that her beautiful brown eyes showed traces of recent tears; and several times as the lesson progressed an unconsciously drawn long sigh or sob proved very plainly that she had lately passed through some strong emotion, and that nature was kindly restoring the equilibrium.

In the course of the lesson, that day, she told me that she was married and the mother of a little boy somewhat over a year old. She hinted at trouble in connection with her marriage relations, and of late news that had caused the past night to be spent very unhappily. She seemed low-spirited, and deeply ashamed of her ignorance as regarded all knowledge of sewing or the construction of the simplest garment. I encouraged her—told her that patience and application were only necessary, as she showed very good natural abilities and would learn easily. But she replied sadly that she was afraid that those were virtues she had never cultivated, nor even until lately deemed at all necessary. She assured me that I could form no idea how useless and helpless she had been. She had never liked to sew, and her mother had never wished her to do so, telling her that there were plenty of poor people who would be glad to do such labor instead. She hoped I would not laugh at some of her no doubt trifling and silly questions, as she had never even made a garment of any kind in her life—not even a little one for her baby! I laughed good-naturedly; I could not help it; and told her that she took too severe a view of her deficiencies—that there were plenty of other ladies just like her; but she said, smiling a little mournfully in return, that if I knew how bitterly she had lately begun to understand what an uneducated woman in useful matters she was, and how inconvenient she had found the position, I would not wonder at her desire to do better.

The first lesson was succeeded by others, for several days following, during which I learned that she had been married between two and three years; that she had always before her marriage led a gay and luxurious existence, perhaps because she had never known of any other, her parents being fashionable butterflies; that she had passed through a great sorrow, been very sick when her babe was born, and was now just beginning to appreciate some of the realities of life. She confessed that it was when recovering from a sick-bed, and among the new and strange feelings that came with the birth of her babe, that she had awakened to the truth, and listened to the promptings, always before ignored, of her more practical nature. That it was through the advice of a kind friend, who had been with her through her sickness, that she had purchased a sewing-machine, the friend believing that it would be a good beginning in her efforts to do something useful.

All this my new pupil did not tell me in so many words, but it was the substance of what I gathered by degrees. I was very much interested (as usual); and one day, as she was leaving, casually remarked that her husband was no doubt pleased at her progress in mastering the mystery. Then I heard what I had almost before suspected, as with tears filling her eyes she said that she had no husband in one sense—that she had separated from him—that it was her own fault—an act done by herself in hot anger and rage, but now bitterly repented. She indicated that there were others to blame, but did not excuse herself; and said that she had spent the night previous to the day on which she had taken her first lesson, in great grief from learning that he was very soon to sail for Europe, and the thought that they would then be utterly and forever separated had nearly driven her to distraction.

I felt very sorry—never more so for any human being; her repentance was so sincere and her sorrow so hopeless. A dim suspicion had been creeping through my mind during this last relation, that I had heard a story something akin to this before; and as she was about leaving I reminded her that although we were well acquainted as teacher and pupil, I had never yet heard her name. Apologizing for her remissness, she handed me a card as she left the room. I will not say that I was very much surprised, for I had half guessed the coincidence by intuition—when I read on the card I held in my hand, "Mrs. Gracie Lee."

Yes, it was Harry Lee's wife who had been my pupil! A great many strange feelings were at work within my breast during the next ten minutes. I had not seen Mr. Lee for some time; he had avoided the instruction room—a course of conduct for which I had been thankful. I had heard nothing of his intention of going to Europe, and felt sure it must be a new project, very suddenly thought of. And why? Had my actions anything to do with it? I felt sorely distressed before I had done thinking out the whole matter; and I might have been even more so had I not possessed a resource always so dear to women and children—that of doing something.

Now the rest of this is going to be very brief. On my bed, that night, the desire to "do something," born of the necessity, took practical shape, and I saw my way to my revenge on Harry Lee. Dickens' Christmas stories were then in the height of their popularity; I had been fascinated by them, and to their influence and that of the approaching holy season perhaps my plans were chiefly due. I hope my imaginary blushes may be spared, when I say that to accomplish it I took occasion to throw myself into Mr. Lee's way (of course by apparent accident), and that within a week I had won him back to the instruction room and the renewal of our friendly chats, though at such hours (late in the afternoon) that there was no chance of his meeting his wife. That I never labored harder with any pupil than with that willing but nervous little lady, to enable her rapidly to become not only proficient at the machine but to *seem* so. Then that I progressed by making an appointment with Mrs. Lee, on some excuse as to my convenience, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon before Christmas—(Christmas Eve at a very early stage of the anniversary), and meanwhile gained a character for benevolence by telling my companions in teaching that they had better go home early and thus enjoy the gay sights and sounds presented by the streets on that festive season. And then I crowned the whole by making another appointment with Mr. Harry Lee, for the same place, half an hour later, having in view the necessity of bringing him unexpectedly upon his wife at the very moment when she should be sewing away at the top of her ability.

Once upon a time I kept an extraordinary bug that I had captured, under a glass tumbler, for days, to see the change by which it would become something else. It effected the change one night when I could not see it, and I was left very little wiser than before. And I know not much more about the meeting between Harry Lee and his wife, over the sewing machine, that evening before Christmas; as (confound it!) I felt myself obliged to leave them alone together just at the interesting moment, and they had made it all up before I thought it proper to return!

However, I had my revenge. Mr. Lee (I wish to be understood and believed on this point) never flirted any more with me, however mildly—"never no more." He went to Europe, but a little later, and took his wife, leaving his little son with his notable New England mother, who was sure to take good care of him though she might not permit him to romp too hilariously. They were kind enough to believe that I had been of service to them; and I was the recipient of certain rings, one of which Harry Lee gave me with what I thought was rather a conscious look, and the other of which Gracie Lee gave me with no shamefacedness and a hearty kiss.

I saw them together, and at home again, in a pretty new home over which, taught by some mistakes in the past, the wife was sole mistress, apparently very happy, the next Christmas; and I think that Mrs. Lee, under some sort of idea that she owed the recovery of her husband to her sewing machine, looked upon that useful article as a species of good fairy, and her seat at it as a place of refuge, and always was to be found sewing when things went all crooked in the household.

My after acquaintance with them, at all events, showed that the indolent, useless, and self-willed wife had become the busy, useful, and gentle one; and that the husband, who had begun by misunderstanding her, had come fully back to his senses, and grown much wiser as to the quality of the woman with whom he had been intrusted. And something of this, if not all of it, was the result of a little flirtation nipped in the bud, and of My Christmas Revenge.—*Aldine.*

Madeira-Nut Scent Cases.

For these bright little affairs two large fair Madeira nuts or English walnuts are required. Halve them carefully by forcing the points of your scissors into the soft end. Scrape the inside perfectly clean, heat a hair-pin red-hot in a candle blaze or gas jet, and with it bore two small holes opposite each other at each end of the shell; varnish with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, then set them in a warm place till perfectly dry. Make a bright-colored silk bag three inches and a half square, with a hem at one end and a place for a drawing-string. Sew on the nuts, at equal distances, a little way above the unhemmed end; run a thread round that edge, draw it up tight and finish with a little bow. Form the other end into a bag by running a narrow ribbon into a drawing hem. Last of all set a tiny bow at the top of each shell, and fill the bag with cotton wool sprinkled thickly with sachet-powder.

A tiny glove or bon-bon case can be made by using two half shells of a Madeira nut, treated in a similar manner, piercing them with holes in the middle as well as top, and tying them together with very narrow colored ribbon. Of course they hold only a very small pair of gloves. They are pretty objects to hang upon a Christmas tree.—*St. Nicholas for December.*

Alonzo the Brave

Mr. Alonzo Potts occupies the honorable and responsible position of head clerk in a shop in a certain town in Vermont. Now, in that emporium was a skeleton woman used for bringing out the glories of the dry goods, which Mr. Potts had ordered to be removed; but when he came in and thought he saw it still in its place, with that exuberance of spirits which head clerks sometimes exhibit, he threw his arms about the fascinating dummy, pretending to be overcome by its exceeding beauty. Heavens! A scream from the skeleton! Mr. Potts had encircled a lovely and living creature! Fleeing from the mart, she narrated the indignity to her husband. He went to Potts, who soothed him with six pounds of sweet potatoes. We would not be uncharitable, but a stern regard for historical truth impels the query, did Potts really make a mistake? His name even is very suspicious. These Alonzos are always looking out for fair Imogenes; but as for the husband of the embraced-by-mistake, what shall we say of him? Six pounds of sweet potatoes, indeed!

A SINGLE HAIR.

Interesting Testimony at the Trial of the Alleged Murderer of Mabel H. Young, in Boston.

At the trial in Boston of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of Mabel H. Young in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, on Sunday, May 23, Dr. Joshua B. Treadwell, who took part in the autopsy, described the injuries of the child, and said that death was caused by the wounds on the head; these must have been produced by a swift, hard blow of a rapidly moving object. Witness described the appearance of the blood spots in the church tower and on the window sill; those on the sill might have been made by a man's hand which was bloody. The witness then described minutely the examination he had made of Piper's clothing; he found a spot on the left sleeve of the coat that looked like blood, on the left lappel, and two others close by, and there were indications that other spots had been washed or rubbed; on opening the coat he found a hair adhering to the breast inside; it was a scalp hair; the bulb was on it and appeared fresh; afterward, in a fortnight, it was shrunken, showing that when he first saw it it had recently been pulled from a head; there is a difference, he continued, in certain heads between the hair of a child and an adult; he had been to No. 50 East Chester Park; was there on the 18th of October; took some hair said to be the hair of Mabel Young; examined it under the microscope; had quite a wad of it; some of it had the bulb attached; [a question of identity of the hair was raised by the defense, but the Court ruled that testimony could be taken. The defense took exception to the same.] The doctor continued: The hair was in the neighborhood of seven and a half inches in length; at autopsy found the hair was longer on the back; the hair at the autopsy was cut close to the scalp; had examined hair several times [witness here defined the characteristics of hair by which hair of different heads can be classified]; he used a power of 500 diameters in his microscopic examination; the hair he took from the coat was a remarkably smooth hair; the transverse lines were not far apart, did not run across the hair, were regular distances apart, the pith extended nearly the whole length, broken at intervals; it was a remarkably large hair; the color was quite light; measured at first 160th of an inch in diameter, it shrank to 240th of an inch; the hair had not been cut for some time, and so tapered at the ends; on the hair was some excretion; on the bunch of hairs taken from East Chester Park found nineteen with a bulb; on three of them found an excretion the same as on the single hair taken from the coat; they corresponded in lines, in smoothness, in size; sixteen showed the pith of the character of the single one; the color under the microscope was the same; the average diameter of these hairs was one 264th of an inch; the smallest was one 333d of an inch; the largest, one 241st part of an inch; had examined hair found in a good many heads, but this hair was so peculiar could identify it as belonging to the hairs taken from Mabel's head; taking 500 of the hairs cut, about 300 had pith well marked; in other words, in this hair was an unusual number that had pith; the hair had the same general, the same special characteristics as that taken from Mr. Hobbs; hairs that fall usually fall with a shrunken bulb, caused by disease; could tell whether a hair was pulled out or had fallen from a head.

A Quill with a History.

A citizen of Lexington, Ky., has in his possession a quill of a condor which has a history. It was given to Henry Clay in 1824, with an injunction never to cut it until he was elected President, when he was to write his first message with it. In case he was not elected it was not to be cut until a "constitutional President wrote a constitutional message for all the States." After Mr. Clay's death it was given to Millard Fillmore, but he was likewise unable to use it. During the last campaign the owner determined to give it to Mr. Greeley should he be elected. The quill, which is still uncut, is over three feet long, and is as large round as a man's thumb.

Christmas Pie.

Christmas pie has succeeded Christmas tree. The pie is a jolly English custom, and very amusing when there is a large company of intimate friends. It is made of sawdust, stuffed with gifts and favors for the German that is to follow, and baked in an enormous wooden tub, decorated with holly berries, gold foil, and gay pictures. It stands in in the center of the drawing-room on a piece of canvas to protect the carpet, and each guest is allowed to take three spoonfuls. If he gets a present with his name on it, there is a shout of applause; but if he fishes out some one else's, back it has to go, and the pie is stirred up again, and that person takes his or her turn.

Old Bozer, up on Pine street, is a mean father. When one of his boys asks him for a pair of skates he inquires: "My son, would you lay your life down for me?" "Yes, father, I would," is the reply. "Then you can't have the skates, for to die for me would be wicked and uncalled for!" says the father. Then when the other boy asks for a sled the father inquires: "My son, would you die for me?" "No, sir," promptly replies the boy. "You wouldn't, eh? Well, a boy who wouldn't die for his father doesn't deserve a sled, and you won't get one!" And by working it that way Old Bozer keeps the whole family on the edge of ragged despair.

The following card is published in the Cuthbert (Ga.) *Messenger:* "Notice—On and after this date the undersigned gives notice that he will prosecute any person selling him intoxicating liquors of any kind, to the full extent of the law. This is not for the purpose of injuring whisky dealers, but to get sober and stay so. E. H. Grouby."

A good wife is a good thing, but a bad husband beats her.

AN OLD BOY'S LAMENT.

I hung my stocking to the knob
Upon my chamber door,
And hoped to have it nicely filled
As in the days of yore.
I think it is a crying shame
Old Santy comes no more!

I'm sure I like my candy-horn
As well as when a boy,
And I could ride a hobby horse
And blow a trumpet toy,
Nor do I yet deny myself
One single youthful joy.

I am not growing old! 'Tis false!
I'm younger now than when
Upon a table battle field
I fought my mimic men.
I'm just as fond of ginger-snaps
And cookies, now as then.

I really think it is too bad,
For when I go to see,
With faith in good St. Nicholas,
There is not even a tree
Upspringing through the parlor floor,
As there was wont to be.

What have become of hoops and tops,
Of marbles, balls and sleds,
And all the ruddy waxen dolls,
With tow upon their heads,
Who used to wink facetiously
From out their tiny beds?

Good Santy has deserted me
For boys of lesser size,
And though I think it very hard
To miss the old surprise,
Perhaps, who knows? I am too old,
And Nicholas is wise!

Pith and Point.

If a man thinks he would feel better off, by all means let him go off.

An "alum mine" is reported in Colorado. Denver could start a college with plenty of alum-nigh.

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

A Wisconsin editor illustrates the prevailing extravagance of the people of the present day by calling attention to the costly baby carriages in use now, while, when he was a baby, they hauled him around by the hair of his head.

The Prohibitory law being in full force in Maine, a witness before a Belfast Grand Jury was asked if he had drank in a certain saloon. "Yes." "Often?" "Yes." "How much in six months?" "Well, I can't tell exactly. It might be—well—perhaps—well, say a barrel?"

Lady to servant: "Mary, I do not approve of your entertaining your sweetheart in the kitchen." Mary: "Well, ma'am, its very kind o' you to mention it; but he's from the country, you see, ma'am, and I'm afraid he's too shy and orkurd in his manners, ma'am, for you to like him to come up stairs!"

The following anecdote is told of John Philpot Curran. In his last illness he was very restless and unable to sleep. His physician gave him a strong sleeping draught, and after he had taken it, said to him, "There Mr. Curran, now you will sleep like a top." "Ah," said Curran, "I know, just as usual—keep on turning round and round."

Marian Singer, who claims the dubious honor of being a daughter of the polygamic sewing machinator, is acting in burlesque at a San Francisco theater. Millions of Singer's children are acting in all capacities, from the wash-tub to the attic, from the bar-room to the penitentiary, all over the world. We wish money were half so plenty as Singer's children.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The other day a Vicksburg father gently said: "Don't stuff victuals into your mouth in that way, my son; George Washington didn't eat after that fashion." The boy, after pondering for a while, remarked to himself: "And I don't believe that George Washington licked his boy for finding a bottle of whisky in the shed when he was hunting after a horse-shoe, either."

OUGH!

From ocean's briny waste, the sea-bred chough—
His humble pittance draws, and cries enough!

The burly ox, oppressed with husky cough,
Slacks his hot thirst from out the cooling trough.

The rustic, resting from his brightened plough,
The ripe fruit plucks from richly-ladened bough.

The doughty housewife chatters on, although
The light cake rises from the kneaded dough.

The churl, more rude, bewails a pathway rough,
And chants a constant growl, that times are tough.

CHRISTMAS COMING.

Feathery flakes are sifting, sifting,
Through the chill December air—
Here, and there, and yonder drifting,
Making everything more fair;
Laying whiter folds than linen
On the houses and the trees,
Softer than the richest damask
Spread our dainty guests to please.

Soon the bon-bons will be falling,
As the flakes have fallen to-day,
And the children will be calling
To their Patron-Saint so gay;
"Ah! we knew, when came the snow-flakes,
You would come, dear Santa Claus;
For we always (you remember)
Know the wind's way by the straws."

Soon the trees, as fair as any
That the elves have wreathed with snow,
Will be planted—oh! so many
In our many homes—and lo!
Something better far than snow-flakes
Shall be hung about their green—
Candies, toys, and fairy tapers
Lighting up the merry scene.

And the children, dancing, dancing,
Till all tired their little feet,
Shall, with half-shut eyes upglancing,
Wonder, "Why is life so sweet?"
And some tender voice shall whisper—
Flake-like falling from above—
"Christmas is so sweet, my darling,
Just because its King is Love."

The people of Chicago seem to have lost their appetite for the lofty grandeurs of the legitimate drama. The manager of McVicker's Theater recently paid Barry Sullivan, one of the finest actors of the age, the extraordinary sum of $2,100 in gold for seven performances. The result was anything but encouraging to similar ventures. While Sullivan was giving his finished and intellectual entertainments to slim houses, the leg drama and burnt-cork opera at the second-class places of amusement were drawing large audiences. Evidently a padded limb or a stale negro minstrel joke is relished more highly by the average Chicagoan than the grand old plays of Shakespeare in the hands of a master tragedian and elocutionist.

A Tremendous Hog.—The big hog of this or any other season passed along the street Monday evening en route to the slaughter-pen. He weighed 740 pounds, and looked as big as he weighed. He was raised by Mr. Samuel Anderson, on Beaver Creek, in this county, and was sold by him to Giles Y. Buford & Co., of our town. He was a monster, and attracted more than an average share of attention from street-passers and shopkeepers generally.—*Glasgow (Ky.) Times.*

One of the most modest men living is John Kelly, of Stockbridge, Mass., who, in suing a lady for a breach of promise, lays his damages at $300.

OCEAN'S PERILS.

Particulars of the Wrecking of the Steamship Deutschland—Frightful Scenes of Suffering in the Fated Ship.

The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen for New York, foundered in a gale on the east coast of England, on the morning of Monday, Dec. 6, and 78 of her passengers and crew perished. The cable gives the following particulars of the disaster:

Quartermaster August, in his statement, says that the name of the Captain of the Deutschland is Busius. The steamer left Bremen on Sunday morning and struck the Kentish Knock on Sunday evening. Every effort was made to get her off, but in vain. The sea washed over the ship, carrying away much of her gear. The Captain kept very cool. Immediately after the ship struck, the Captain ordered the life-belts to be distributed among the passengers and crew. The next morning, as it was thought the ship was about to break up, the order was given to lower the boats. August and two seamen were detailed to man one of the boats, which capsized twice in lowering. When she righted they drifted away from the steamer. They tried to pull back but could not.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed and the weather was piercing cold. His two companions perished from exposure. August says the crew numbered 130. When he last saw the steamer endeavors were being made to launch all the boats. The Deutschland fired rockets all day on Monday and until Tuesday morning, and although they were seen from Harwich, it was impracticable to send assistance until the gale moderated.

At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the tug Liverpool brought fifty-one persons, including all the officers except the fourth. One child died on board the tug. The number of dead bodies in the steamer's cabin was fifty, and the others are probably in the boats which are missing. So far only about fifty-four are known to be saved.

Breck, the Quartermaster, is apparently dying, his swollen and blackened appearance indicating frostbite. His narrative was given with great difficulty. He said his boat was attached to the ship by a rope, which broke, and the boat fell to the leeward. There being no oars it was impossible to return, so a sail was rigged and the boat drove before the wind all day, and on the following night the steerage passenger, named Fornstein, being lightly clad and without shoes and stockings, soon died, and the seaman shortly after. The scene at the wreck, on the arrival of the tug defies description. Strong men, women, and children were clinging to the rigging, from which many had been washed away. Some were in their last struggles. In the cabin were seen the corpses of ladies and children just as they retired. One hundred and forty persons were taken off by the tug, with scant clothing. On arriving at Harwich the survivors were taken charge of by the German Consul, Oliver John Williams, who provided them with food, clothing, lodging, and glad rest, after so many hours of exposure to the most severe frost experienced this present winter. According to the Lloyds, the Deutschland had two first, twenty-four second-class, and ninety-seven steerage passengers, and a crew of seventy-five, but others say more.

The Speed of Railway Trains.

Trains are now run at about the rate of forty miles an hour—sometimes much faster, and generally somewhat slower. The fastest trains in England run at sixty miles an hour. To run at this rate, the piston or driving-rod of the locomotive must travel at the speed of 800 feet per minute, or so rapidly that it cannot be seen to move at all. George Stephenson, the first to claim that the locomotive could run at twelve miles an hour, was called insane until he proved it. It was but a few years after this that prominent engineers said that railway trains could be regularly run at the rate of 100 miles an hour; and Stephenson was again called insane because he said that fifty miles an hour was as fast as trains could be regularly and safely run. But it is now discovered that he was nearly right, and locomotive-makers are no longer building engines to run faster than at this rate. But they are trying, instead, to save time lost in taking coal and water for supplying the engines.

On some lines a long open trough, forty feet long, is laid between the rails. This is filled with water. As the locomotive passes at the speed of fifty miles an hour, a pipe or scoop is lowered from it into his trough; the water is thus dipped up and placed in the water-box for use by the engine. Another invention is a huge box raised above the road and filled with coal. As the locomotive passes, it touches a spring, the box turns instantly upside down, and the coal drops into the tender, which runs behind the locomotive. The time which is thus saved will of course make the trips shorter, without calling for an increase of speed. It may be that when you are grown, railway trains will not be run any faster than they are now; but, in spite of what George Stephenson has prophesied, I suspect some future American engineer, who is now a boy, will find means of running them twice as fast as they are now run, and I hope with greater safety to the passengers.—*St. Nicholas for December.*

African War Tactics

The heathen Africans who are waging war against the Republic of Liberia, that feeble nursling of our old Colonization Society, have adopted an effective method of living off the enemy, as a recent letter shows. When they kill or capture a Liberian, they cut off his head and right hand, which are carefully dried and preserved, and broil and eat the rest of him. This simple plan saves the trouble of guarding prisoners and burying the dead. It greatly simplifies the commissariat department of the army. Instead of the conquerors feeding captives, the captives are made to feed them. There can be no doubt that the assailants feel a stern joy in meeting foemen worthy of their stomach. The little Republic seems to be in a bad way. It deserves sympathy for its gallant fight, especially since the war was begun by an attempt on its part to suppress the Cape Palmas slave trade. England and the United States have both been asked for aid. It is certainly a hard fate for a man to be broiled beneath an African sun for many years, only to be finally broiled for an African stomach. The only possible revenge is to make yourself so tough beforehand that your devourer will have the nightmare for a night and dyspepsia forever after.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Home Doctor.

CHILBLAINS.

The best application in the world for frosted feet or chilblains is to pour spirits of turpentine or coal oil on the stockings and in the boots. Almost immediate relief is given.

PIMPLES.

Pimples on the face usually indicate some defect of nutrition or some error in food. Many persons, on the adoption of a wise and reasonable diet, become for the first time free from pimples; therefore, instead of doctoring them with medicines, you should look well to your habits of life, improve your digestion, wisely regulate the diet, and keep the skin active by proper bathing, and much life out of doors. Few people, especially women, appreciate the good effects of outdoor life, unconstrained by tight dresses.

TO AVOID SLEEPLESSNESS.

If you wish to sleep well, eat sparingly of early suppers. Avoid all arguments or contested subjects near night, as well as any train of thoughts rehearsing injuries, even if real, as all of these are likely to have a bad effect upon a person who is apt to be sleepless at night. Avoid having too much company. Many persons become so excited with the meeting of friends that sleep departs for a time. There is probably nothing better, after cultivating a tranquil mind, than exercise in the open air. By observing these simple rules, sleeplessness, in the majority of instances, may be wholly cured.

WARTS.

Warts are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure, even of the largest, without leaving any scar. It is a Frenchman's prescription, and has been tested by the writer: Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it at night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on; if the excrescence is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of sticking-plaster. It may be removed in the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. The same prescription will cure corns.

HEARTY BREAKFASTS.

In a large majority of cases, says the *Journal of Health*, it will be found that the best and healthiest meal of the day should be eaten in the morning. If the closing repast of the day has not been eaten too late, or has not been excessive in quantity or indigestible in quality, the stomach will be rested and active in the morning after the individual has enjoyed a cool bath. The stomach will then respond quickly with the necessary gastric juice for the solution of food, and, if a fair amount of exercise is taken during the day, a large mass of food will be assimilated and converted into blood and tissue. With a good, substantial breakfast no great amount of food will be required during the remainder of the day.

HOW TO TREAT WOUNDS.

Every person should know how to treat a flesh wound. Every one is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or a beast, simply by the exercise of little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound within the hands and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like result. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn our by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to be expected. Held in sugar smoke twenty minutes, pain ceased, and promised speedy recovery."

TO REMOVE FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE EYE.

A medical correspondent of the London *Lancet* makes a suggestion which may prove useful on emergency to some of our readers. He says:

"In consequence of the difficulty I experienced in removing from a patient a portion of steel imbedded in the cornea, which did not yield to spud or needle, some other means of removal became necessary. Dry, soft white silk waste suggested itself to me, and was wound round a thin piece of wood, so as to completely envelop the end. This soft application was brushed once backward and forward horizontally over the part of the cornea where the foreign substance was fixed. To my astonishment, it was at once entangled by the delicate but strong meshes of the silk, and was withdrawn with the greatest ease, caught by the same. A gentleman, in turning steel at a lathe, suddenly felt that a portion had entered his eye. He went at once to a surgeon, who, with the most skillful manipulation, failed to extract the same, saying it would soon work out of itself. The next morning the patient saw me, having suffered severely since the accident, and on the first application the portion of steel was extracted."

Mr. Kerr, the new Speaker, is a tall, stately man, more than six feet in height, broad-shouldered, with a head well poised, a full growth of brown hair, and eyes that seem to read you through at a glance. His scholarship is of the highest order; books are his dearest companions, and his judgment of men is keen and discriminating. The man is wholly practical. There is no element of humor or romance about him, and his manners are dignified almost to austerity. He is 47 years old.

The Utica *Herald* gives the total number of freight cars which have passed a given point on the New York Central Railroad—Little Falls—for the last decade. The total number going West was 2,192,943; going East, 2,178,060, making a grand total of over 4,000,000. The increase is rapid. The amount of business has nearly trebled in ten years.

Permanent Cure for Cancer.

Mrs. M. A. V. gives in the *Country Gentleman*, this process for curing cancer: A sticking plaster is put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the center a little larger than the cancer, and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it is exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, blood root and wheat flour, is spread on a piece of muslin of the size of the circular opening, and is applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found as though burned into, appearing of the color and hardness of an old shoe, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon suppurates, and the cancer comes out a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again. The application is painful, but the pain is of comparatively brief duration, which any one so affected cheerfully endures. Not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer where this remedy has been applied. This cure for cancer was published in 1866. Perhaps there are many who can tell more about it.

Why Hans Christian Andersen Didn't Marry.

It was on his journey through Zealand, Funen and Jutland, that he met a young girl with whom he fell deeply in love, but who, unfortunately, at the time was engaged to another man, and as Andersen never met another woman that he could love as he loved this girl, he remained unmarried all his life. Many years later, a peasant girl, who had heard about him as a great and world-renowned poet, whom all men honored—and who, I believe, had also read some of his stories—took it into her head that he was the one man she wanted to marry. So she started out for Copenhagen, where Andersen was then living, went to his house, and told him her errand. You can imagine how astonished he must have been at being told by a young, handsome girl that she wished to marry him. "I should be so very good to you," said she, "and always take good care of you." "But, my dear girl, I don't wish to be married," answered he; and she departed as suddenly as she had come.

The Woman Question.

The woman question is no American question, no national question. It is a question for the whole world, and the best men of every country and of every age have held one view upon it, and the worst men have naturally held the other view. It is not a question of mere taxation; it is a question of thorough humanity; a question not of mere geographical limitation, not of America, not of England, not of France, not of Italy, not of Spain; but were it a question in any of these countries, a woman would stand up to show you that woman can do woman's work of making man truer and purer—and there is no age of the world that you cannot find some woman who has shone out in the darkness of night to show you that, though other stars were obscured, she could still shine; and whenever woman suffrage is debated, my voice is at their service, for the grander woman is made, the purer will man be. —*Charles Bradlaugh.*

Chicago, with her botch of a new Custom House building, can laugh at more unfortunate Albany, N. Y.; for, according to the report of the committee of master builders appointed by Gov. Tilden to examine the construction of the new Capitol building in that city, the management and manner of construction evince a degree of negligence or want of competent skill to an extent without parallel in the history of their observation, and that the continuance of the work will involve the necessity of tearing down and reconstructing extensive portions of the structure at very great loss.

When the Pawnees emigrated to the Indian Territory, a few weeks ago, they were compelled to leave their dogs behind, not being able to induce them to follow. It is a curious fact, considering that their dogs always lived with them on perfect equality, that they would not leave the reservation. People from the reservation, and travelers through, report that hundreds of howling, yelping curs are running around the old camping grounds of the Pawnees, hunting for something to eat.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied *warm* with *Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche*—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed.

These medicines are sold by Druggists.

Perry Anonymous, a colored man, who handled baggage for several years for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, died recently. The name of his father was never known, and a gentleman who raised him called him Perry Anonymous. At his death he was worth $8,000, which he is said to have bequeathed to Mrs. Sarah Moran, a widow with whom he had resided for many years.

Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.

Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. No medicine has attained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heroic use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills. Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

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Our stock is very large and prices way down.

Don't Fail to ask Our Prices

Although we honestly believe we are selling goods on the average lower than any other house in Auburn, still we are throwing out no baits. We don't sell Sprague prints that cost from 6½ to 8cts for 6c, and make up the loss on other goods, but we sell every thing in the

DRY GOOD

AND NOTI ON

Line way down. With the largest stock of DRY GOODS in Auburn we can do you good.

Remember the cheap store, one door south of J. L. Davis' Hardware store.

GEO. H. MUNN.

BARGAINS

THE RACKET

STILL CONTINUES!

AT

Millers & Casebeer's!

More Goods for LESS MONEY than any other house in the country, is the reas on why they sell more goods than any other **4** stores in Auburn. We are confident that we have the Largest. Cheapest and most desirable stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,
and GROCERIES,

Ever brought to this market and feel justified in blowing about our Goods and Prices

SPECIAL DRIVES.

5000 yards best Heavy Shirting 12c per yard,
1000 yards best yard wide Bleached Muslin 10c
All wool Fannell 25c per yard. and upward
1000 yards best heavy brown muslin 8, 9 and 10c,
10 Chests of Tea at jobbers prices to close,
50 yrds all spragues prints for 6c.
k Styles Prints for 6c

MILLER & CASEBEER.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

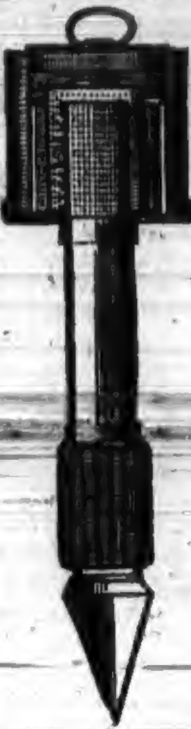

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It sinks the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile drains; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile drains as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains remove a large pond of stagnant water, on Hoyt street, in this city, do cheerfully re[illegible] [illegible] persons who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds or wet lands. It will do all that is claimed for it.

DR. B. ATKINSON, HENRY GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. GRIFFITH,
H. B. CROSS, D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
N. E. RAPER, F. MORTON,

One of the above drains was put down on the premises of J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, and in less than

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 2,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts..

—DEALER IN—

re Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

n American & Swis Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	3 50	2 20	[illegible]
Kokomo	4 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11,35 pm	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11,40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:1ta m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 42	7 23
Hartford	4 2?pm	6 06	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Beesons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 20	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Beesons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 40	8 13
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 10		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 48am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			2 40
Indianapolis	4 45am			7 35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		1 45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		2 41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		3 01
Summit				3 50
Pleasant Lake				4 56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	4 10
Reading	1 45		7 00	5 32
Bankers	2 00		7 23	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	6 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 36			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 32		1 32
Auburn				
AuburnJunction	4 36	8 00		1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 30		2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40p		9 20
Louisville	8 45 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going Wes.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.12	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.26	Chili	10,07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9,54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	19.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12,30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.?7	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.04	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12,16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7,11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12;53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7,26	p.04	Auburn	7.?8	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Rw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C.. .RR

Condensed time card, Nov 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 19 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	....	8 00 a.m	2 00 p.m
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 55 "	3 15 "
Alliance	5 25 "	....	12 50 p.m	5 55 "
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 51 "	7 26 "
Mansfield	9 25"	....	5 15 "	9 26 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	....	5 50 "	10 0 "
" lv.	10 10 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	10 10 p.m
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 16 "	11 40 "
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 58 "	9 35 "	12 52 a.m
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 15 a.m	3 36 "
Plymouth	5 05 "	1 43 pm	2 52 a.m	5 43 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 09 p.m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	1 45 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 01 "	4 08 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 55 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 52 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 38 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m Crestline, 11.20 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 23
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 20
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 ?8	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock

---

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware. Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

D J Hoffman

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 6th, 1876. Number 1.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

OneYear,..........$2. | SixMonths,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column..........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square,

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
JOHN TREESH.
Nov. 1-8m.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their December term 1875, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The east one-third of lot twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.
THOMAS SUMMERS

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 3000 to 4000 feet of fresh lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—

SALE STABLE!
RYAN & FORD Prs

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
are prepared to furnish rigs at all times a able prices. Stable east of Court House.

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Be Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

The Auburn

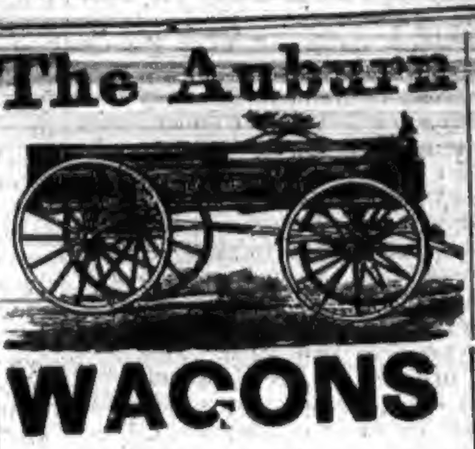

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

Work of every description done promptly, and warranted. Blacksmithing attended to in good style.

New Books!

JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

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PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Our saloons was closed on Christmas and New Years.

Mrs. L. Jackman has been lying quite ill for several weeks.

Miss Alice McKay, of Fort Wayne, is visiting friends in the city.

"They say" that Garrett is an incorporated town. Good for that.

Harry Rush, of Angola, was visting his parents during the Holiday.

Herman Lobmiller bends over the counter at Lordier's shoe store.

Ed. Picker, of Toledo, is in the city taking a short rest from the case.

Joe. Rainier is acting as deputy Sheriff. He is well qualified for the position.

Mrs. Dr. Swarts, was taken to the insane assylum, at Indianapolis, last Monday.

The Granger store has closed, and we learn will not carry on business in the future.

Jas. Fair, of Iowa, son of Mrs. Fair, of this city, was in town several days last week.

Court was largely attended last week and a considerable amount of business was transacted.

Each of our churches had a Christmas Tree, and many valuable presents were placed thereon.

At the commencement of the new year we received quite a number of new subscibers.

Mr. Joe. Hosack and wife have been visiting their relatives in the city during the holidays.

Don't fail to take the COURIER this year, and get one of the best local papers in the county.

Sammy Pommert is on the war path with sharp raizzors. Give him a call when you want a good shave.

Geo. Bossler, a citizen here some years ago, has been spending the holidays with friends in the city.

Mr. H. Parent, of Allen County, moved his family here last week. He will make the livery business lively.

Mich. Houston has returned from a visit to Hurou, Ohio. He shook hands with old townsman Frank Benedict.

The oldest inhabitant has just made the strange discovery that unless there is snow, we shall have an open winter.

Mr. Beckhoffer, who is preparing to manufacture tobacco and cigars, in this city, has been east securing a stock of tobacco.

The Presbyterian Socsety was entertained by Mrs. F. Picker last week. The mite in the evening was enjoyed by the young.

Santa Clause, the one who promenaded at the M. E. Church on Christmas Eve, has left his photograph at T. B. Totten's. 15 cents buys one.

The Albion Dramatic troup played "The Fireman" at Ensley's Hall last Saturday evening, to a crowded house. The play was rendered in good style.

Our high-toned and joval saloonist, Jno. Heble, Esq., is contemplating a journey through the Eastern States.—John has the "gelt" and is bound to enjoy himself.

A Dutchman, summoned to identify a stolen hog, being asked if the hog had any car-marks, replied: "Te only earmark dat I saw vas his tail vas cut off."

Mike Long's "Black Billy got up and got," last week. There was nothing broke about the horse but one wheel and the axle-tree. Billy ought to draw nothing but a stone-boat.

F. C. Chappin, of the firm of Chappin, Luce & Blass, Toledo, O., lost his little daughter while on a visit at Angola, last week. She was sick but a very short time before death overtook her. The disease was dyphthera.

Mr. Wiseman, editor of a paper in Fostoria, O., was in the city last week. His stay was short. He inquired about the running of trains on the B. & O. and when Joe. Loveland gave him the time (piece) he started for the Buckeye State.

Last week was one in which the boys showed an uncommon alacrity in runing errand and carrying in wood, and girls to be uncommonly pleasant when mother asks them; if they can't wash up the breakfast dishes or play with baby a while.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Sudden Death of an Old Lady.

Mr. & Mrs. Bottle, living near Garrett was on their way to this city, last week, for the purpose of surrounding the bedside of a daughter who was lying at the point of death, when a southeren bound freight train, on the Saginaw road, met them between this place and the Junction. They followed the track until the engine was quite close to them, and on looking upward the head-light dazzled Mrs. B's. eyes so much that she lost her path and stepped off into a culver. She fell the distance of about seven feet He husband hurried to her assisitance, but life had gone, and no mortal man could restore it. The remains were brought to this city and taken to the residence of Mr. Cloy, on Sixth Street where an inquest was held on the body.

Why and When Lamps Explode.

All explosions of lamps are caused by the vapor or gas that collects in the space above the oil. When full of oil, of course a lamp contains no gas, but immediately on lighting the lamp, consumption of oil begins, soon leaving a space for gas, which commences to form as the lamp warms up and, after burning a short time sufficient gas will accumulate to form an explosion. The gas in a lamp will explode only when ignited. In this respect it is like gunpowder. Cheap or inferior oil is always the most dangerous. The flame is communicated to the gas in the following manner: The wick tube in all lamp burners is made larger than the wick which is to pass through it. It would not do to have the wick work tightly in the burner; on the contrary, it is essential that it moves up and down with perfect ease. In this way it is unavoidable that space in the tube is left along the sides of the wick sufficient for the flame from the burner to pass down into the lamp and explode the gas.

Many things may occur to cause the flame to pass down the wick and explode the lamp.

First. A lamp may be standing on a table or mantel, and a slight puff of air from the open window, or the sudden opening of a door cause an explosion.

Second. A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table or mantel and instantly explode.

Third. A lamp is taken into an entry where there is a draft or out of doors, and an explosion ensues.

Fifth. Blowing down the chimney to extinguish it is a frequent cause of explosion.

Sixth. Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top, or one that has a piece broken out, whereby the draft is variable and the flame unsteady.

Seventh. Sometimes a thoughtless person puts a small sized wick in a larger burner, leaving considerable space along the edge of the wick.

Eighth. An old burner with its air drafts clogged up, which rightfully should be thrown away, is sometimes continued in use, and the final result is an explosion

The Holidays Have Gone.

To the highly intelligent mind nothing can be sweeter than the contemplation of the wonderous blessings of our highly wrought civilivation so manifest during the holiday season. Looking around over the land, the eye beholds a wilderness of sawdust babies at fifty cents apiece, and drinks in the magnificent spectacle of two sugar mule drivers for only five cents. In what country does the immortal jumping jack so beautifully illustrate the theory of natural selection as in our own, and where else but in own land are doll's legs placed within reach of the most scanty purse? Under what other form of government are such inspiring pantomimic scenes desplayed as in the show windows of our own America? Night after night the bass wood soldiers stands sentenel over a puzzled city, while an eight dollar doll laughs and cries at his bashful silence. A hoarhound general rides a peppermint warhorse at a prepetual gallop, and the chocolate mouse frolics on the floor in the very presence of a whole regiment of paper cats. Between the scenes a company of Darwinian rerobats illustrate the possibilities of progression, for the intellectual entertainment of a composition monkey, that retails at seventyfive cents, on account of his superior antecedents. Enlivening music is furnished by a band of pine minstrels, to the demonstrative delight of sawdust babies, and a mixed assembly of wintergreen animals. And when one thinks that there are countries where these things are not known it almost makes the father of a large family wish he lived there.

Corunna Items.

This village is where it always was, but its appearance would lead one to think that its about to "go under." The sidewalks are as wide as an ordinary lath, and but d—ish few of them at that. The business seems to be pretty lively considering the weather and roads. The grocery fire-side is crowded with the youth and the venerable old gentleman, who are busily engaged on the various topics of conversation.—The "moral law" is refered to about sixty times an hour. They have no saloon and "the boys" have to get "full" on pea-nuts, or catch the breath of some Chicago bruiser as he goes through the town on the fast mail train. The following are a few notes gathered during a brief visit to the town:

—School is in full blast and a large number are in attendance.

—Wm Daily, and Lydia McDonald have "agreed." Good luck be with them

—Barney Dearborn seems to be as young as ever, and can enjoy a joke as well as anybody.

—Mr. Park still continues in the grocery business and demands a good share of the trade.

—Mr. McMellen carries on the meat market. He keeps a good supply and his shop presents a neat and tasty appearance.

—The dance last Friday evening, was a total failure, owing undoubtedly to the bad roads and disagreeable weather.

—We find Lafe Miller, ticket agent, at his post ever ready to inform strangers in any way appertaining to his line of business.

—Dr. Mercer has erected a new frame building which he uses as a drug store. Corunna now has two places where a fellow can get a "dose."

—The United Brethern have been holding a protracted meeting for several weeks, and have had but little success. Why don't they send for Moody and Sanky?

—The M. E. Social met at the residence of Mr. Ed. Orr, last week, on Tuesday evening. A large crowd was in attendence and a "bully" good" time was had by both young and old, great and small.

—The citizens have talked themselves almost to death trying to get "Old Daddy Wyatt" to build a sidewalk in front of his property, and we are sorry to say to no avail. Come, Daddy brace up.

—W. B. Adams, the hardware man, has been making extensive improvements. He has fitted up a beautiful hall, and in the language of the poet, we ask, "where are the Altona minstrels?

—A young lad living with Ed Orr, went through the wonderful feat of turning a sumersalt—by the assistance of another fellow—and now he sits in the house and nurses his leg.

—Our young friend Mike Boland, one of the best operators on the Air Line Road, has taken unto himself a "rib." We heartly wish the new couple a pleasant and successful journey down the path to fortune.

—Dr. Snyder the popular physician in this place, is kept very busy waiting upon his numerous patrons. The doctor met with great success in and about Corunna, and with this and his pleasing and obliging manner he has built up a fine practice.

—The drg goods store on the south side of the bridge, owned and conducted by Mr. Knour, is the popular trading point for the farmers. He has a large stock and sells goods at very reasonable prices.

—Mr. Freed, has erected a large and commodious brick store room, which he will occupy in the spring. At this establishment we find the accomplished and good looking Tommy Hall, busy waiting upon the customers who deal with the firm.

—Mrs. J. Orr, met with a sad accident on Tuesday. She was standing near the stove when she became dizzy, and made the remark that she was going to faint, and in an instant fell, striking her face and arm on the stove inflicting several wounds.

It is sad to hear that a brother-in-law of Fred Douglass has been arrested for robbing the mails. The corruption that prevailst among Radical brothers in law seems to be no respecter of race color, or previous condition of servitude.

Cats foxes and weasels have always enjoyed the reputation of being remarkably sly, and they no doubt deserve it but nothing can surpass the slyness with which a woman, surprised by an unexpected caller, will slip a set of false teath into her mouth.

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
  And the winter winds are wearily sighing,
Toll ye the church bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low,
  For the Old Year lies a-dying.
    Old Year you must not die;
    You came to us so readily,
    You lived with us so steadily,
    Old Year you shall not die.

He lieth still; he doth not move;
  He will not see the dawn of day;
He hath no other life above;
He gave me a friend and a true, true love,
  And the New Year will take 'em away.
    Old Year you must not go;
    So long as you have been with us,
    Such joy as you have seen with us;
    Old Year you shall not go.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim;
  A jollier year we shall not see;
But though his eyes are waxing dim,
And though his foes speak ill of him,
  He was a friend to me.
    Old Year you shall not die;
    We did so laugh and cry with you;
    I've half a mind to die with you,
    Old Year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest,
  But all his merry quips are o'er,
To see him die, across the waste
His son and heir doth ride post haste—
  But he'll be dead before.
    Every one for his own,
    The night is starry and cold, my friend,
    And the New Year blithe and bold, my friend,
    Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! Over the snow
  I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows flicker to and fro;
The cricket chirps; the light burns low;
  'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
    Shake hands before you die,
    Old Year, we'll dearly rue for you;
    What is it we can do for you?
    Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin;
  Alack! our friend is gone;
Close up his eyes; tie up his chin;
Step from the corpse, and let him in
  That standeth there alone,
    And waiteth at the door.
    There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,
    And a new face at the door, my friend,
    A new face at the door.

AUNT JERUSHA'S CAT.

A New Year's Story.

Little Bessie Atwood had neither father, mother, sister nor brother. She was all alone in the world, and was about as miserable as any little girl could be. To be sure, she was well and strong, and in full possession of her five senses; but Bessie was twelve years old, and realized fully the unpleasantness of her position. Mrs. Murdock had offered her a home for the chores she could do, and Bessie soon found that she was expected to work hard from early in the morning until the children were all snug in bed at night. The chief cause of Bessie's trouble was not so much the work, for Bessie was an industrious child; but that she was not allowed to go to school. Mrs. Atwood had taught her daughter to read and write a little, and Bessie could do sums in long division and parse easy sentences in her reader. She knew something of geography, too, and had stored away in her little head a clearer knowledge of historical events than is usually possessed by young ladies double her age; but when she came to live at Mrs. Murdock's all these pleasures of study were forbidden her.

"I have no objections to your reading and writing, Bessie," said the mistress, one day, in answer to the child's earnest appeal to be allowed some time to improve herself, "after your work is done. Of course, you know that I only took you in out of charity. I didn't like the idea of a girl as capable as you being sent to the asylum; but Mr. Murdock isn't rich, by any manner of means, and you will have to earn what you eat and the clothes you wear."

"Oh! Mrs. Murdock," continued Bessie, pleadingly, "if you only would let me go to school part of the day I would be willing to work half the night to pay for it. I am losing all my dear mother taught me, and I shall grow up nothing but a poor, ignorant servant."

"Well, I declare!" burst in Mrs. Murdock, with flashing eyes and a very red face. "If ever I heard such impudence! If not a servant, what do you expect to be, Bessie Atwood?"

Mrs. Murdock's tones were intensely irritating, but Bessie replied, quietly, checking the inclination to cry:

"I hoped to be able to fit myself for a teacher, Mrs. Murdock. This is the work my mother commenced."

"Your mother was always too big for her clothes," replied the mistress, coarsely.

For a moment Bessie's eyes flashed with temper. To hear her darling mother thus insultingly spoken of was rather more than she could bear. It was on her lips to say: "My mother was a lady; but you don't know what the word means." But she controlled herself, and went on scouring the knives, her eyes blinded with tears, and her heart so full of pent-up agony that it was all she could do to keep from screaming.

"If you are going to snivel, turn your head the other way," said the hard-hearted woman; and with these miserable words left the kitchen. Bessie tried to compose herself, and went over all the things her mother had said to her about controlling her temper and keeping her conscience void of offense and her heart pure and loving. But the dreadful sentences had sunk deep into Bessie's sensitive soul; and she found it hard even to ask God to help her to be calm and gentle.

"How dare she speak so of my mother? How dare she?" muttered Bessie. Just then the kitchen door opened and Aunt Jerusha entered, all out of breath. Aunt Jerusha was an aged Quaker lady, who lived in a small cottage about a quarter of a mile from the home of the Murdocks. She had evidently walked very fast, and was laboring under considerable excitement.

"Has thee seen anything of my cat, Bessie?" was her first question.

"No, Auntie," said Bessie, smiling through her tears. "I hope you haven't lost him."

Aunt Jerusha's cat was her only companion, and was a big Maltese animal that one of her sons had brought her from over the sea. Some of the boys in the neighborhood, knowing how fond the old lady was of this pet, took every opportunity to annoy her by stealing it and carrying it a great distance out of town, and then leaving it to die or get back just as the poor creature was best able. Tom had returned safe from innumerable excursions of this kind, and might perhaps from this, Aunt Jerusha thought, but the poor old woman had a good deal of doubt about it. The circumstances were unusually aggravating. One of the neighbors had seen Tom in the hands of Hal Murdock, Mrs. Murdock's eldest son; and, as he was a terror to the whole village, the case looked dubious. Aunt Jerusha told Bessie all about it, and Bessie promised if she saw the cat or heard anything of him to let Aunt Jerusha know immediately.

"Thee has been crying, little girl," said the loving old lady. "Is it because thee has so much to do, dear?"

"No, Aunt Jerusha," answered Bessie. "I want to go to school. I don't care so much about the work, but I can't bear to think that I must grow up a poor, good-for-nothing, ignorant girl." And now Bessie was driving back the tears again.

"Thee is both right and wrong this morning, little girl," said Aunt Jerusha. "Right because thee should desire to improve thyself, and should be determined to use all the means in thy power to accomplish it; but when thee sees that all this don't amount to anything then thee should try and remember that our time isn't God's time. Anything that is right and noble we have a perfect right to strive after. If we can't get it just when we want it that don't signify that we are never to get it, only that God knows best. He hasn't forgotten thee, dear. Scour thy knives and wash thy dishes, and be sure that everything thee undertakes to do thee does thoroughly, never mind what it is. Be faithful over a few things, Bessie, and all that is great and good and true in thee will one day, when thy Heavenly Father sees it is time, be brought into perfect light. Bear and forbear, Bessie, but be true to thyself and thy honest convictions. I was about to say even if thee has to fight for it, although fighting is not a part of our creed."

"Oh! Aunt Jerusha, you have done me so much good," exclaimed Bessie. "I never will be impatient and cross again, never mind what happens."

"Oh! yes, thee will. Don't make any such promises," said Auntie, smiling. "The devil is a very wily old rascal, and he creeps into very small places sometimes. Remember, Bessie, if thee see anything of my cat thee is to let me know right away."

Bessie reiterated her promise, and Aunt Jerusha started for home. All the rest of the day Bessie scrubbed, and sang, and wheeled the baby, and washed dishes; and Mrs. Murdock, who had not recovered from the rumpus of the morning, looked on and wondered. She couldn't tell how a girl with any spirit (and she knew Bessie did not lack spirit) could so soon be good-natured again.

Christmas had passed, and Bessie had been quite overlooked. The Christmas tree in the parlor had been loaded down with presents for the young Murdocks, but poor Bessie had had no part nor share in the festivities. True, Mrs. Murdock gave her an old alpaca dress to cut and make over for herself; but this was all. And for this Bessie was not in the least grateful. The next day was New Year's, and about as cold as cold could be. Bessie's poor little fingers were so numb as she made the fire in the kitchen stove that it was as much as she could do to lay the sticks together; but the child kept bravely on, saying over to herself Aunt Jerusha's words of cheer which had done her so much good the day before, and after a little was rewarded with a bright fire and comfortable room. What was that queer sound Bessie heard every once in awhile like something scratching and clawing in the cellar below? She listened and finally opened half of the huge outside door and peered down into the darkness beneath. Just then came a decided and pitiful *meaw*, and Bessie knew that Aunt Jerusha's cat was down there. Just then she heard the boys coming down stairs and had only time to get back to the kitchen before they were upon her. She heard Hal whisper to Frank as she set the breakfast-table:

"We'll let him be there till after dinner; and then we'll take him to the barn and put on those nut shoes, set a match to the end of his tail and send him kiting. Poor old Aunt Jerush, what do you think she'll say when Mr. Thomas Cat flies past her house?"

The whole plot was thus discovered. How Bessie was to manage to take that cat to Aunt Jerusha or let Aunt Jerusha know that the animal was confined in the Murdocks' cellar was more than she could imagine. She could not leave the house until after breakfast; and not then if the children were anywhere in the vicinity. About half-past 10—a time that seemed an age to poor Bessie—the boys strolled off down the street. Then Bessie concluded she would tell Mrs. Murdock about the cat and ask her permission to take him to his owner. This she did very prettily and frankly, and this was the answer she received:

"If the boys want to have a little fun with that fussy old woman's cat it is certainly none of my business, and if you know when you are well off you won't make it any of yours. Just as sure as you do you'll get yourself into trouble. The boys expect to have a good time New Year's Day. Beat up those eggs now, and get all my things together for the pudding, and I'll be down in half an hour to make it."

Bessie's little feet fairly flew over that kitchen floor. She had decided to keep the promise she made to Aunt Jerusha, at all hazards. She thought the subject over in every light, and decided that it was right; and so, after she had arranged everything for Mrs. Murdock, she tied on her bonnet and shawl, took a large covered basket, and went down into the cellar. Poor Tom was securely tied, and she was compelled to go back to the kitchen for a knife to cut the cord with. All this necessarily consumed some minutes, and when Bessie emerged from the regions below, with poor Tom trembling and bruised in the basket, it seemed to her that she was quite as badly frightened as the animal she had in charge. She heard Mrs. Murdock call after her from an upper window: "Bessie Atwood, where are you going? Come back this minute!" But Bessie turned neither to the right nor left. She didn't even think of what awaited her on her return. She had just begun to congratulate herself that Aunt Jerusha's cottage would be soon reached—indeed, it was in plain sight—when half a dozen boys, blowing tin horns and hooting and bellowing in the rudest and maddest manner, came rushing toward her. Hal and Frank were among the foremost, and immediately suspected what she had in the basket.

"Give me that cat, you hussy," shouted Hal, "or I'll give you a good punch."

All the effect this threat had upon Bessie was to make her hold on to her charge the firmer.

"Meaw, meaw, *meaow*," squealed Tom, trying his best to get out.

"She heard what we were talking this morning," said Hal. "And the little thief worked her cards pretty well; but just before she did she didn't, eh! Now I tell you, fellers, one of you hold on to her arms from behind, and I'll have the cat out of the bag in a twinkling."

Up to this time Bessie had not spoken a word. Now she said, clearly and calmly: "Boys, stand aside! Aunt Jerusha came to the house for her cat, and I promised her that if I saw him or heard anything of him I would let her know. I am on my way now to keep my promise."

"But you won't be on your way long, not if I know it. Take hold of her, Frank. We'll settle up some old scores now." And with this the young desperado dealt her a ringing blow on the side of her face. At the same time Frank and another boy pulled at the handle of the basket, but without effect.

"Let go," screamed one of them, "or you'll get hurt."

"You may kill me, boys, if you will," said she, holding on with all her might; "but I started for Aunt Jerusha's with this cat, and if you succeed in taking it from me you'll do it when I'm dead, not before."

"That's the talk, little girl, said a friendly voice from the rear. "Got Aunt Jerusha's Maltese cat in that basket, have you? Now tell me who those boys are."

Bessie obeyed. She had never seen this gentleman before, and felt quite sure he was a stranger in the village.

"I'm going to the cottage," continued the gentleman. "Come along with me. I'll see if there's any law in this town after I see you safely housed." And the two walked on, leaving the boys considerably crestfallen and not a little alarmed.

"How does thee do, mother?" said the gentleman, walking straight into the house, leading Bessie by the hand.

"Bless thy heart, boy, is it thee, safe home again?" said Aunt Jerusha. "I expected the Lord was preparing this surprise for me." And the old lady cuddled down in her son's arms as if there was nothing else on earth to wish for.

"And here is thy cat, mother," continued the stranger, "and the bravest little girl I ever heard of. Why, that child would stand at the cannon's mouth without flinching."

In the meantime Bessie had liberated Tom; and he now purred contentedly on his mistress' knee. After hearing a full account of the child's struggle Aunt Jerusha said, suddenly, taking her son's hand:

"William, how much money has thee?"

"Enough and to spare," was the quiet answer.

"Has thee enough to rear this child as she should be reared—enough to secure her a good home with me and all the advantages that active little brain demand?"

"Yes, mother, and nothing would please me so well as to take this responsibility. Little girl," he continued, "what do you want most of anything in this world?"

"To go to school," answered Bessie, simply, "and have somebody to love me."

Aunt Jerusha wiped her eyes and said: "William, this child has been abused. She must never go back. Take off your things, Bessie. This is your home as long as it pleases thee. Thee has done thy best, and God is always as good as His word. Thee is under no obligation to those Murdocks. I will settle all this business for thee." And she did.

Bessie Atwood is now at the head of all her classes, and no girl in the country has a better home or more loving care.

Mrs. Murdock's rage was fearful to witness; but there was nothing she could do, as Bessie was not bound to her by the law. So she vented her spleen on chairs and tables and doors, whipped one or two of her wretchedly-brought-up children, spoiled her New Year's pudding, and finally vowed that when she tried again to be benevolent it would be when her name was something besides Mary Murdock.—*Eleanor Kirk. in N. Y. Independent.*

Gossip About the Committees.

After the House of Representatives adjourned, immediately upon the announcement of the Committees, there was quite a general interchange of opinions among the members in regard to the selections. Those who had been well provided for commended the Speaker's judgment, or said nothing; but the prevalent impression was one of dissatisfaction. The Speaker's friends account for this by the paucity of prizes and preponderating number of competitors for them. On the other hand there are many among the Democratic members who severely criticise his selections for a considerable number of prominent positions as unsuitable, or as unfair to Congressmen of extended service who have been passed over in the distribution of Chairmanships and important Committee places, to make room for new men without legislative experience. Of forty-seven Chairmanships exclusive of the Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker is *ex officio* Chairman, twenty-four are given to Western members, ten to Southern, and thirteen to the Middle and Eastern States. Of the latter thirteen, six are of third-rate importance, being the Committees on Expenditures in the various Executive Departments; and of the Chairmanships given to Western members, four are of the same description; four or five of the Southern Chairmanships are also unimportant. The West, therefore, holds the first place in the number of Chairmanships of the first and second-class Committees. Out of the forty-seven, Ohio and Missouri have each five Chairmanships; Illinois, four; Kentucky, four; Indiana, two, and Tennessee, two; Virginia and Pennsylvania have three each; North Carolina has two, and no other State has more than one. The composition of the Pacific Railroad Committee tested on the recent vote on Holman's anti-subsidy resolution is as follows: Chairman Lamar and Messrs. Throckmorton and O'Neill voted against it; Luttrell, Lynde, Thomas, Phillips, Garfield, Kasson and Blair voted for it, and Atkins, of Tennessee, Walker, of Virginia, and Platt were recorded as not voting.—*Washington Telegram.*

COST OF LEGISLATION.

The Woes of Congressmen—How They are Badgered by Importunate Constituents.

It costs the people of the United States, says a Washington correspondent, about $10,000 a day to support the House of Representatives. A session of the House consumes from three to four hours. Every hour's work is done at an expense of $2,500. Every minute of the session costs $40.

To-day, while bending over the bar of the Reporters' Gallery and studying with much interest the faces and manners of honorable members, I heard a voice, offering a bill to change the name of a steamboat on some Western river from "John Johnson" to "Thomas Jenkins." Some seconds—every one taking from the National Treasury considerably more than half a dollar—were spent in the process of "catching the Speaker's eye." Two minutes were occupied by the Speaker in announcing the bill and by the clerk in reading it. Three minutes more sufficed to pass it. Thus the detention of national legislation in the Chamber by this little local bill to change the name of a steam boat cost the people not less than $200. This is a single instance of the thousand petty matters which prolong the sessions of Congress for weeks and months. There are many other instances in which debate on such little bills has arisen and consumed a whole hour of a session.

While Congress as a body is thus hectored, its individual members suffer from importunities and demands on their time and patience of which most readers have no idea. It is supposed that the people's representatives are elected to do their legislation. On the contrary, most members of the House, and even some Senators, find that they are elected to do their constituents' errands. Every lawyer and editor who wants a public document, every farmer who wants seeds, every bristly-haired inventor seeking a patent, or callow author demanding a copyright to print trash; men who have claims against the Government, and men and women, too, who want places under Government; pensioners, people who have lost money in letters, victims of lottery and confidence circulars sent through the mail; pamphleteers and people with hobbies or schemes of reform—all write or come to their Representative in Congress asking, begging, imploring, and often demanding immediate compliance with their requests for his service, aid, interference. Consequently the time that many a member might and would assign to the study of measures before Congress is occupied in answering letters on subjects wholly disconnected from his legislative duties, or in running about among the department offices and boring secretaries and clerks. The penalty of non-compliance with requests from constituents is so well understood that few Congressmen neglect them. Prompt and successful attention to them secures votes at the next election. To waive such attention is to lose voters. Rich and well-to-do members find it possible to do a great deal of drudgery through hired clerks. Ben Butler, for instance, used to keep two secretaries who did nothing but attend to this kind of work. But the poorer members, who having nothing but their salaries of $5,000 a year, are driven to sit up late at night and rise early in the morning, and consume all their forenoon in attending, without any fee whatever, to the personal interests of thoughtless, selfish, stingy constituents. Here are a plenty of patent lawyers, claim agents and agents of every kind, ready to do almost anything for reasonable fees, and hundreds of clerks in the several departments are employed to answer letters of inquiry and do all business with the people; but members of Congress are selected because they will be afraid to refuse, and will, moreover, work for nothing?

I am asked by several members to protest in the names of Justice and Mercy against so sore an imposition.

Extraordinary Tragedy.

The following strange account of a tragical occurrence at Toulouse is published by the Paris *Siecle*, of Dec. 1: "Two men, strangers to the place, applied three days back for permission to ascend to the top of the tower of the old Cordeliers Church, formerly used as a store-house for fodder, and which was partly burned in 1871. Leave was granted, but shortly afterward the two men were seen to lean over the parapet, looked in each other's arms—and then to fall to the ground. One, who appeared to be the principal, and wore a decoration in his button-hole, was taken up dead; the other was only stunned, and, on being carried to the hospital, made this extraordinary statement: The deceased, he said, was an engineer, and had formed with him a plan to rob the Bank of Toulouse by means of a subterranean passage leading to the cellars of that establishment, and which had been in course of construction for several months previously. The work was terminated, and the plan was to be carried out an hour later. His accomplice then induced him to go to the top of the tower on some pretext, and then suddenly seized him by the waist and endeavored to throw him from the top, in order, no doubt, to obtain the whole of the booty. A struggle took place between them, in the course of which they both fell over, as described. The cellars of the bank were visited, and the passage was found almost terminated. Another hour's work, and it would have opened into the floor of the strong room."

Decline of the French Population.

The decline in the population of France, while most of the surrounding countries are increasing, has arrested the attention of the *Journal des Debats*, probably the most intelligent newspaper of Paris. Commenting on the gloomy prospects of its country the *Journal* says:

"When we think what the civilized people will be in a hundred years, or even in fifty; when we see the United States occupying all North America with a population of a hundred millions; England with its colonies in Africa, Australia and Asia, growing daily in wealth, numbers and civilization; Russia occupying all Northern and Central Asia, and perhaps descending to the Bosphorus, with a compact mass of one hundred and fifty million inhabitants; lastly, the Germans, planted in the middle of Europe, a mass of sixty or eighty million souls—and we Frenchmen, where shall we be? What will be our importance? What weight shall be bear in the world? Where will be the old supremacy, not alone of our statesmanship, but of our customs and our language?"

The *Journal* sees in its neglect of colonial development the cause of the decline of France.

Dog Stories.

CANINE SUICIDE.

He was born in Springfield, and had in some strange way broken both his hind legs. He lingered in agony, though kindly cared for by many who pitied him. At length, one day, dragging his mutilated legs behind him, indifferent to suffering, he sought the nearest pond and deliberately went into deep water until the water engulfed him. Unable to endure his misery the poor brute had deliberately committed suicide.

A DOG WHO WAS ASHAMED OF HIMSELF.

A retriever dog, whose owner was working in the garden of the Bath Institution, lately killed a favorite cat, a frequenter of the same grounds. Having committed this unprovoked murder, the dog deliberately took the cat in his mouth, carried it some distance, dug a deep hole behind some bushes, and after depositing the cat therein carefully replaced the earth, and had he not been observed there would have been no evidence of the crime.

A DISAPPOINTED DOG.

Philip Gilbert Hampton never told a more beautiful story than the following: "A dog was bereaved of his master, and became old and blind, passing the dark evenings of his existence sadly in some corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day came a step like that of his lost master, and he suddenly left his place. The man who had just entered wore ribbed stockings; the old dog had lost his scent, and referred at once to the stockings that he remembered rubbing his face against. Believing his master had returned after those weary years of absence, he gave way to the most extravagant delight. The man spoke. The momentary illusion was dispelled; the dog went sadly back to his place, lay down wearily and died."

CURIOUS FREAK OF A DOG.

A Radnorshire lady, who was married in March, and came to reside in Yorkshire, England, recently paid a visit to her father, who, before she was married, had kept two or three sheep-dogs, of which she was very fond. Since then he has retired from business, and disposed of all but one dog. This one met the lady with demonstrations of great delight upon her arrival at her father's house, and that night the dog went a distance of seven miles to a farmhouse where one of the other dogs had been sent (the latter was blind, but kept as being an old favorite). In the morning when the lady went to the door she not only saw the dog which had given her such a glad reception the day previously, but also the old blind one, which had evidently been brought by the other dog to welcome her. When the second night came the old blind one was taken back to its home by the same dog, which afterward returned, having traveled a distance of twenty-eight miles to give pleasure to the old blind one.

A DOG THAT JOINED A LODGE.

If being in possession of the "signs" known only to the Brotherhood of Good Templars, and observing the essential qualification of total abstention from all intoxicating liquors constitute a "brother," Mr. J. Leake's Newfoundland, (assuming of course that he does not indulge in other than the usual canine beverages,) according to the Newcastle *Daily Journal*, would seem to have a right to the full benefits of membership of that brotherhood. This dog, it is stated, by the above journal, having for some time past attended with his master at the "Pride of the Tyne" Lodge of Good Templars, at Haltwhistle, appears to have found out their mysterious rap for entering the lodge-room during their meetings. On the last lodge night he seems to have lingered by the way, and his master entered the lodge without him and closed the door. "A short time after the inner-guard and part of the members heard the well-known knocks at the inner door, when the guard arose and opened it, and the black brute walked majestically in, greatly to the surprise of the vigilant guard, causing no small amusement to the whole company."

THE MAIL CARRIER.

Who carries the mail from Os-tra-gou-nosh, away up on the Minnesota line, to the nearest frontier settlement in Dakota? Why, Boss, a mongrel kind of dog, an apparent ultimate result of the mingling of every kind of dog found in the Territory. Boss' master a year ago was a drunken half-breed who was paid $3 a trip in summer, and $5 in winter, for taking the mails a distance of some sixty miles. Boss's master was honest, and never purloined a letter, but he had a way of drinking on the road, and the mails were often delayed. Last January the mail carrier never reached his destination, but was found frozen stiff in a snow-bank, three miles beyond Jobley's run. Boss was keeping guard over his master and the mail. Now Boss runs the machine in bad weather. All that has to be done is to take Boss and secure the letters round his neck in an oil-skin wrap, and away goes Boss to the end of the mail route on the biggest kind of a lope. There is no use of starving Boss, like people do pigeons, to get him to work, though he does expect a feed at the conclusion of his journey. No one as yet is intriguing for Boss' place. Sixty-two miles as the crow flies, carrying the mail through the snow, is not a position most office-seekers care for.

"She can't sit down," said a female Custom House Inspector at New York, the other day, as she observed a lady who had just come off a Hamburg steamer standing on the wharf. The new arrival was pretty, but she looked very weary. They took her, protesting against the outrage, into a dressing-room, and, penetrating the mysteries of her make-up, they discovered that from her waist down she was a solid mass of smuggled hair. Luscious golden tresses twined themselves around her dainty limbs and surged up to her waist, mingling with raven locks and auburn ringlets. The officers stripped her, and she was then able to sit down. She was importing the plunder for a fashionable Broadway human hair dealer.

A SONG FOR NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Stay yet, my friends, a moment stay—
  Stay till the good old year,
So long companion of our way,
  Shakes hands and leaves us here.
    O, stay! O, stay
One little hour, and then away.

The year whose hopes were high and strong—
  Has now no hopes to wake;
Yet one hour more of jest and song
  For his familiar sake.
    O, stay! O, stay
One mirthful hour, and then away.

The kindly year, his liberal hands
  Have lavished all his store,
And shall we turn from where he stands
  Because he gives no more?
    O, stay! O, stay
One grateful hour, and then away.

Days brightly came and calmly went,
  While yet he was our guest;
How cheerfully the week was spent,
  How sweet the Seventh day's rest!
    O, stay! O, stay
One good hour more, and then away.

Dear friends were with us—some who sleep
  Beneath the coffin-lid—
What pleasant memories we keep
  Of all they said and did.
    O, stay! O, stay
One tender hour, and then away.

Even while we sing he smiles his last,
  And leaves our sphere behind—
The good old year is with the past:
  O, be the new as kind!
    O, stay! O, stay
One parting strain, and then away.

Pith and Point.

A drummer in the wood business—A partridge.

Soft hearts often harden, but soft heads never change.

A well-balanced man appears always the same with both sides.

The territory of Africa is used principally for exploring purposes.

A flock of sheep composed of all "wethers" may be said to resemble our climate.

"I'll let you off easy this time," as the horse said when he threw his driver into the mud.

A doubtful question—Should we always do by others as we would have them dubious?

They fed Tweed well in prison, and now they talk about getting an extra-dish-on.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Miss Cavendish, the English actress, is coming, and some one remarks that she is fine-cut. Then the critics can puff her if they chews.

JANUARY.

Called I am Januyere the colde
In Christmas seasons good fyre I love
Yonge Jesu that sometime Judas solde
In me was circumcised for man's belove
Three kings sought the same of God above
They kneeled downe and dyd him homage with love
To God their Lorde that is man's own brother.

Some Pulaski boys undertook to play base-ball in a field where a ram was feeding, recently. He butted the short-stop through a picket-fence, and forced all the rest to make a home-run. The boy who was butted through the fence was the only one who scored, and he carried the score with him, but he cannot see it.

While some boys were skating on one of the slips up the river, a gentleman noticed one on the bank who looked longingly but who had no means of enjoying the sport. "Well, bub, haven't you any skates?" asked the man. "No, sir." "Why not?" "'Cause mother says I ain't prepared to die, and father says he needs the money to buy him some undershirts!" was the lonesome reply.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EIGHTEEN SEVENTY-SIX.

What babe is waking here?
It is the world's new year,
And came through pain and darkness on the earth;
It's mother lies asleep
With all our secrets deep;
Her dying breath gave this new life its birth.

O smiling, blue-eyed year,
Child of the need so dear;
In joy of hope our sorrows hide away!
The hard world greeting thee
Sinks child-like on the knee,
Wishing its life new-born with thine to-day.

A man in Kilkenny, all alive and well, recently saw a statement of his own death in a newspaper. He wrote to the editor: "Sir: I notice a few errors in the obituary of myself which appeared in your paper of Wednesday last. I was born in Dublin, not Cork, and my retirement from business in 1860 was not owing to ill-health, but to a little trouble I had in connection with a horse. The cause of my death was not small-pox. Please make correction."

NIGHTMARE.

Faint bars of pallid light streak half the sky;
  The lurid sun has sunk into the west;
A dull wind moves with sullen sough and sigh
  Across the flat and solitary waste—
A sodden plain, domed o'er with clouds lead-gray.
  The heavy air is filled with boding gloom.
Close at my feet, swollen with slow decay,
  The face of one who met an awful doom
Stares at the falling night with horrid, rotting eye.

Dank weeds are twined around the crumbling stones
  That mark unhallowed graves of long ago.
The dark expanse is dotted white with bones,
  And lambent lights from hollow sockets glow.
I feel the slow, remorseless clutch of death,
  The thickened blood stands still around my heart.
In agonies of fear my labored breath
  From my weak body seems about to part,
And through my swooning head there rings an eirie
  groan. —*T. B. Aldrich.*

Yesterday while fifteen or twenty men were sitting in a saloon at the ferry-dock, toasting their shins and lamenting the hard times, a man opened the door and called out: "Who wants work at twelve shillings a day?" Not a person made answer. Some shut their eyes and pretended to be asleep, and others were busy looking out of the windows. In about five minutes another man opened the door and shouted: "Who wants an easy place in the City Hall?" "I do!" was chorused in tones that made the decanters jar, and every man jumped to his feet. "So do I!" said the man as he shut the door and walked away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Infernal Machines.

An attempt similar to that of Thompson to destroy the Mosel, was made in 1856 upon the Vanderbilt steamer Ariel, sailing from Bremerhaven. After the vessel had left port she was signaled to stop, and word was sent to the captain that two cases in the hold, marked as containing silks, held combustibles with a clock-work arrangement to ignite them when the vessel was at sea. An examination proved the truth of the story, which was disclosed by the conscience-stricken mechanic who had made the boxes. The guilty parties were a father and son, the object being to collect insurance. After the detection and arrest of the criminals, the father committed suicide and the son is still in prison for life in Bremen. The story is remarkably similar to the present one.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

A Woman with a Memory—The Great Snow Storm of 1790—How Gen. Washington Looked.

Rev. C. F. McCauley two weeks ago visited A. Schnevly at his home at Mercersburg, in Franklin County, and while there paid a visit to Mrs. Mary Schnevly at her home, six miles from Hagerstown, in Maryland. She is 103 years old, and calls her farm of some 200 acres the "Garden of Eden." Mrs. Schnevly was married in 1791 to Col. David Schnevly, and removed to her present home, where she has ever since resided. At the time of her husband's death she had been wedded just fifty years. She is a very well preserved woman even at this late day, after the storms of 103 winters have passed over her head. Her sight has faded somewhat, but for years no glasses have been used by her. Her hearing is good, and her memory needs but to be revived by questioning.

Of course she remembers Gen. George Washington. At her old home in Williamsport, Pa., the General and his staff in 1789–90 came to examine for a location for the national capital. At that time he wore the conventional buckskin breeches, with the old silver knee-buckles, the body coat with its many fringes and brass buttons, the tight leggins and buckled low shoe. He was a tall, well-built man, and his very presence had its effect on all around. The old lady remembers him well.

In 1790 Reading had the largest snow storm it probably ever had. The snow covered the house tops and only the chimneys were visible. Families had to dig themselves out and in many cases every article of furniture was burned for fuel. Sleighs and four horse teams rode over the house tops on the hard snow. All this Mrs. Schnevly remembers well.

Her visitors remarked that the centennial year was near at hand, and perhaps on her way through to the city she would stop in Reading. "No," replied the lady, "I am anxious to meet with something of former times. I shall pass right through. I want to see all the great men of the country." And she will go to the Centennial in May next.

Col. Schnevly, her husband, was the first person to be baptized in the Hagerstown First Reformed Church, in 1772. This old building had its centennial four years ago and has been handsomely remodeled.

Her portrait, taken by an artist from Lancaster, who was sent up by some friends, represents the old lady to have been at her then age, fifty years, very handsome and more like one at twenty-five. She was of queenly presence, with much beauty of face and form. The portrait looks as when first touched by the artist's pencil—no fading, no dullness, no loss of color.

The old lady never uses a rocking or easy chair, always sitting perfectly straight, generally on the edge of the seat. They had a peep into the parlor. On the floor was an elegant Brussels carpet laid down in 1812, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. The colors are very rich and beautiful, especially the border. The old-fashioned chairs, bright in their vermillion colors, and with their ornamental backs, were the models of fashionable furniture used by the wealthy families of those days. She is an interesting talker, and, during the stay of four hours' duration, richly entertained her guests. Sitting at the head of the table the lady waited upon her visitors, handling the silver and rich chinaware as ably as when a half century ago she sat at meat with her husband.

Funerals in her time were differently conducted from now. Girls, dressed in spotless white, conveyed the corpse to its last resting place, and on account of her height Mrs. Schnevly frequently was called on to assist at burials.

The old lady has many visitors, and transacts her bank business regularly. The newspapers are read to her, and thus she keeps even with the events of the times. Formerly her almanac was made so that every alternate leaf was a blank. In it she kept her diary. Now, at eventide, in a book kept for that purpose, the day's occurrences are noted.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

Nominating Presidential Canditates.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks it is about time for somebody to suggest a new plan for nominating Presidential candidates. It might be possible, says the *Tribune*, to improve upon the present system under which a candidate is apt to be strong in proportion to the general ignorance about him, as shown in the nomination of a Polk and a Pierce. A large convention, like all mobs, is very apt to be carried away by sham sentiment or false enthusiasm. The system is by no means aged. At first there were no formal nominations. Persons were voted for by general consent. This was true of Washington and of John Adams, though in 1797, when the latter was chosen President, some intriguers within his own party, headed by Alexander Hamilton, nearly succeeded in defeating him by diverting electoral votes to the nominal candidate of the Federalists for Vice-President. Then a system of nomination by State Legislatures came into play. Jefferson was nominated for a third term by the Legislatures of three New England States. But this was soon superseded by nominations made by a caucus of Congressmen. The latter system prevailed in turn until 1824. The caucus of that year nominated William H. Crawford of Georgia, one of the forgotten worthies of our past. Meanwhile, nomination by State Legislatures had been resorted in the case of Adams, Jackson and Clay. Crawford was beaten by both of the former, and this was the end of the Congressional caucus system of nomination. The first regular National Convention—or rather the first two—met in 1840. Both parties, Whig and Democratic, adopted the custom at the same time.

Remedy for Scarlet Fever.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* states that Robert Christie, of the Protero, prescribes a remedy for scarlet fever which he says has invariably proved successful. It is as follows: Take an onion and cut it in halves, cut out a portion of the center, and into the cavity put a spoonful of saffron; put the pieces together; then wrap in a cloth and bake in the oven until the onion is cooked so that its juice will run freely. Then squeeze out all the juice and give the patient a teaspoonful, at the same time rubbing the chest and throat with goose grease or rancid butter, if there is any cough or soreness in the throat. In a short time the fever will break out in an eruption all over the body. All that then is necessary is to keep the patient warm and protected from draft, and recovery is certain. Mr. Christie says he has been employing this remedy for many years, and never knew it to fail when proper care was taken of the patient after the application.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The Work of an Old Man of Eighty-One.

[New York Cor. Detroit News.]

Mr. Bryant, at the age of 81, assisted by Sidney Howard Gay, who was formerly on the *Post*, and who was selected by him as his aid, has undertaken to write a history of the United States.

It will be comprised in four large volumes of 600 pages each, and will cost $100,000. The first volume is already under way, and contains much of his writing. This work will probably be his last one of any magnitude, and will contain the efforts of his riper years, which he will leave as his heritage to posterity. It is remarkable that so aged a man should begin an enterprise of so great moment, but Mr. Bryant is a man of the greatest ambition. His history will deal at length with some parts of American history which have been less discussed by previous writers, and will thus have an interest beyond that which it will possess from its literary excellence.

In person Mr. Bryant is of medium size, and slightly bent with age. There is nothing in his appearance to attract particular attention, as some people think there must be in men of genius. His hair, beard and eye-brows are long and white, giving him a very venerable expression. His features are agreeable and kindly. He is always cheerful and pleasant in conversation, and laughs heartily at a joke. When at his country house he visits the office about once a week, and sits and reads the papers without glasses. He is very vigorous for so old a man, and now and then indulges in such gymnastic exercises as raising himself up over the door by his arms, in competition with the younger men. He always walks down from his house when he visits the office during his residence in town. He has one of the editorial rooms of the *Post*. It is the sanctum sanctorum, but is seldom occupied, as he rarely works in it.

The poet resides, during the summer, at his country house at Roslyn, Long Island. He will be in the city in a week or two for the winter. His place at Roslyn is old and beautiful, with its wealth of trees and vines. It is a fit home for him, and he loves it well. The most distinguished men of the time feel honored when, at his invitation, they enjoy his hospitality. He is a mental autocrat, and his invitations are sparingly given. One of his intimate friends said, the other day: "Mr. Bryant is the proudest man I ever saw, and yet he isn't ashamed to work."

Bret Harte on Death Rates.

Bret Harte was lecturing in Pennsylvania a short time ago. At one of his appointments he felt very much depressed. It is a peculiarity of humorists, we are told, to be unaccountably melancholy and gloomy at times. Harte was in this mood now. One of the committee went in back of the scenes to see him, and the depressed humorist welcomed him as a gleam of unusual good sunshine. They shook hands—Harte earnestly, and the committeeman decorously.

"Mr. Harte," he said gravely, "you will find this an unusually healthy city."

"Ah!" said the pleased humorist.

"Yes. The death rate is only one a day."

At this juncture Harte took the committeeman by the arm and hurriedly asked:

"Is he dead?"

"Dead!" ejaculated the committeeman, "who dead?"

"Why, the man for to-day," was the grave reply.

The committeeman stared with all his might into the immovable face of the lecturer.

"Isn't there a Clerk here, or Register, or Coroner, or something like that, of whom you could find out whether a man for this day had died?"

"Why, yes, I suppose so," slowly replied the committeeman.

"Would you be so good, then, as to find out, and before I commence the lecture, if possible, whether that man is dead? If he is dead, then I am all right, for I am to leave the city early to-morrow morning; but if he isn't dead I cannot help but feel uneasy about myself, and I am not well to-night."

The kind-hearted committeeman immediately hurried away to get the information.

When in his room at the hotel that night a servant told him a gentleman wished him to step down stairs in the hall, as he wanted to see him. Mr. Harte went down, and there met the committeeman.

"I am sorry, Mr. Harte to disturb you," he said, "but I could not get that information earlier. It is all right; that death rate I spoke of was merely the average.—*Danbury News.*

Ways and Means.

A Congressman vouches for the following as an actual conversation between two new members, which he could not help hearing the other day in the House restaurant. After some comparison of domestic arrangements for the session, A, inquired: "What have you done about your washing?" "Oh," said B., "I have made an excellent arrangement for that. I have got a first-rate negro woman, a real good woman, I think, and have made a bargain with her for the season at a dollar a dozen!" "Well," responded A., "I am not quite certain whether my arrangement is as cheap as that or not. I have made a bargain with a woman to do all my washing for the season for a dollar and a half a month; but I'll watch it for the first month, and if I find your bargain is cheaper, I'll try and get your woman to do mine." Speaker Kerr ought to have been informed of this conversation in time for his committees. If those two men are not put on the Ways and Means, gross injustice will be done to the financial genius of the House.—*New York Tribune.*

Some Old People.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says: "C. W. Moore received an application for a policy on the life of a man in Lancaster, a few days ago, which furnished the following remarkable record of longevity on both sides of his ancestors: Grandparents—On father's side: Grandfather, 110 years; grandmother, 95 years. On mother's side: Grandfather, 100; grandmother, 98 years. His mother is living, aged 105 years, and the father died at 108 years. He has eight brothers and sisters living, of the following ages: 70, 68, 66, 64, 62, 60, 58 and 45 years respectively. Five children died in infancy."

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED.

The Troy *Press* contributes the following: "Mr. Peter Hammond, now living with his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Taylor, at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., was born at Newton, Mass. (then called Newtown), April 9, 1776. His father, Samuel Hammond, was one of the old patriots of the Revolution, and died in 1842 at the age of 94 years. One of his brothers died a year or two ago, aged nearly 90. Mr. Hammond is a member of the Methodist Church, and walks nearly a mile on pleasant Sundays to attend his favorite church. He has been an exceedingly temperate man in all his habits. Though not a teetotaler, he has eaten and drank in great moderation, and has never used tobacco in any form. This venerable gentleman walks around town without a cane, reads without glasses, eats well, sleeps well, and seems as happy as most mortals of half his years."

A LADY ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* asserts that Mrs. Mary Schnebly, who lives nea Hagerstown, Md., was born on the 15th of February, 1772. It says: "Unlike very aged persons, she has no wrinkles in her face or on her hands, nor has the weight of years caused her form to stoop, but she stands and sits perfectly straight, uses none of the common artificial aids in walking, moving about freely and unassisted. She was married to Col. David Schnebly in 1791, and they lived together just fifty years, and without issue. She was invited by Rev. Mrs. McCauley, of this city, who is connected with her by marriage, to pay her a visit and to remain a day or two to rest herself on her way to the Centennial Exhibition, which she proposes to attend next year if her life is spared. To this Mrs. Schnebly replied that when she made the rip the intended going to Philadelphia without stopping anywhere."

DOUBLE GOLDEN WEDDING.

There was a noteworthy celebration in Millport, Chemung County, on the 7th inst., being the fiftieth wedding anniversary of two couples by the same minister, and both couples being alive. The Elmira *Advertiser* says that their names are Mr. and Mrs. John Denson, of Millport, and Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick Bement, of Jackson, Bradford County, Pa. December 7, 1825, these gentlemen espoused two step-sisters, Miss Christiana C. Coston and Miss Philana Tanner. They were wedded at the house of George Tanner, who had married the widow Coston, and lived about a mile southerly from the village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County. Elder Oliver Comstock, who performed the ceremony in 1825, being long since dead, Rev. M. F. Dewitt officiated in his stead, and Charles C. Coston, P. S. Tanner, Christopher C. Coston, and Alfred Tanner, four of the witnesses to the marriage, were present at this anniversary.

Scene in the Detroit Police Court.

Lucy Ellis wasn't rigged out in Saratoga style, yet she demeaned herself as became a lady of education and intelligence. She made an impressive bow as she stood before the desk, and smoothing down her rumpled check apron she wiped her nose and remarked:

"Great change in the weather since last July."

"Prisoneress at the bar, you are charged with throwing a pop-bottle through the window of a corner grocery, and then trying to throw a box of soap out of the same window, all of which raised a great row."

"I am the queen of song, Mr. Justice," she replied, bowing again. "I can sing anything, from one of Mozart's farm ballads to one of Joaquin Miller's operatic airs."

"This isn't a singing-bee, Miss Ellis, but you are on trial for disturbing the peace and quietness of a refined neighborhood on Atwater street. Have you anything to say?"

"I am now organizing a musical troupe, and I hope you will forgive me," she replied.

"I can't help your troupe business. I can't have any such rows as you got up last night!"

"And you ought to hear me sing 'Old Log Cabin in the Lane,' Judge. I don't put on any of these high airs when I sing."

"You can sing for the amusement of your fellow-prisoners in the House of Correction. I'll make it two months."

"I will now proceed to sing that beautiful song called 'Sitting in the Garden,' she replied, but before she could do so Bijah had her sitting on the saw-horse, and soon after that he came out with the marks of her finger nails on his hands.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Float.

Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Other animals have neither motion or ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise to the surface, and will continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water, in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to give him full liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs, as in the act of walking (or rather walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use the less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found highlp advantageous in many cases.

MONKEYS are now playing the three-ball carom billiard game in France. They are to be introduced in a Christmas pantomime at one of the London theaters, and their patient tutor purposes exhibiting them at the Centennial, Philadelphia, next summer.

Too Big for His Place.

A good story is told of a man who was appointed "custodian of the flag" of the House of Representatives at Washington. The duties of the office are to hoist the flag over the Hall of Representatives at the hour of meeting and to lower it promptly after the adjournment. The first day after his appointment, promptly on time he grasped the Stars and Stripes and started for the roof of the Capitol to hoist it. Unfortunately, however, on reaching the garret he found that he could not squeeze himself through the small scuttle hole, consequently he had to throw up his appointment, and a little man was appointed in his place. If the first appointee has any influence among the members an appropriation will soon be made for enlarging that scuttle hole.

The Lion a Coward.

Prof. Samuel Haughton says in *Nature:* "I have proved that the strength of the lion in the fore limbs is only 69.9 per cent. of that of the tiger, and that the strength of the hind limbs is only 65.9 per cent of that of the tiger. I may add that five men can easily hold down a lion, while it requires nine men to control a tiger. Martial also states that the tigers always killed the lions in the amphitheater. The lion is, in truth, a pretentious humbug, and owes his reputation to his imposing mane, and he will run away like a whipped cur under circumstances in which the tiger will boldly attack and kill."

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large portion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* diseases that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood-poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions; also Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases,—all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. Grove Station, Iowa.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for those stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

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7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potass) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used; thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile; invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well; PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease, effecting a radical cure. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it is UNEQUALED, and is ALWAYS SAFE. Persons using should adapt the dose to their individual constitution, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful according to effect. For all affections of the LIVER, irregularities of Stomach and Bowels, diseases dependent on or caused by such derangement as Bilious attacks, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and Female Weakness. 1 tablespoonful taken at commencement of an attack of SICK HEADACHE cures in 15 minutes. YELLOW or SALLOW SKIN MADE YOUTHFUL by 1 bottle. TRY IT! For pamphlet containing useful information and all about the Liver, address DR. SANFORD, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JAN., 6th, 1876.

We are sitting quietly by and watching, the increase of candidates for the various, offices in the coming election. We have no pets and shall threfore go for the best man.

The news of a terrible Christmas disaster reaches us from Switzerland. In the midst of a children's festival at the village of Hilliken, in the Canton Aargau, the floor of the building where the audience was congregated gave way, and eighty were killed, while almost an equal number were injured.

Hon. J. H. Baker, we notice, introduced two bills in Congress, last week. One was in relation to Congaessional mileage, reducing the mileage of Congressmen from 20 cents a mile to actual expenses. The object of the other bill has escaped our memory.

The Goverment needs more Fishes and Bristows, and Pierreponts and Tildens, and Kerrs and Hendersons; and fewer Chandlers, and Randals, and Joyces. An ex-rebel is safer to trust than a Republican thief.—Rensselaer Union.

Quite right, friend. That is our stand exactly. While about one half of the Republican officials, from a country post-office to the White House, seems imbued with the spirit of thievery, the cry of Rebels in Congress will touch very lightly.

Referring to Gov. Hendricks' acceptance of an invit tion to deliver the addrres at the opening of the Southern exposition in New Orleans, on the 26th of February. the Times of that city remarks: "It can hardly be said that there is any political significance attached to Gov. Hendricks' visit here, and yet his coming at such a time, and on the eve of the tremendous campaign of 1876, in which he is certain to take an important place, will exert an influence which we cannot now foresee perhaps, but which we may have occasion to remember and be thankful for, long afterward."

Indiana is represented on the House committees as follows: Benons S. Fuller on Public Lands; James D. Williams, Chairman of Accounts; Speaker Kerr on Rules, Jephtha D. New on War Claims; Holman on Appropriations, and Clairman of Public Buildings and Grounds Landers either on Patents or Railways and Canals; General Hunter on Commerce; W. S. Haymond on Banking and Currency; James L. Evans on Mines and Mining: A. H. Hamilton on Foreign Affairs and on Enrolled Bills: and John H. Baker on Elections.

"We must have 'outrages' or we must perish." This is the song of the "bloody shirt," and Morton is already waving that "banner with a strange device" in the disgusted sight of the Senate. Constitutional limitations are as nothing to him. He would take Sheridan and a regiment or two of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a convenient, battery of artillery and sail into Mississippi to see why the niggers vote the Democratic ticket and why a Democrats comes to this Senate. He would have the Senate know, would Morton, why there had been no outrages recently. The carpetbaggers should manage better. Here was a presidential election coming on in which he was to figure as a possible candidate and so outrageous, as it was and the Senate must put a stop to it before that body* became democratic also.

During the funeral of the Vice-President at the City Hall at Baltimore on the 26th ultimo. Major Harry Gilmer, a well-known ex-confederate cavalry officer. was introduced to Fred. Douglass, when, as a morning paper says, the following conversation occurred: The Major "Mr. Douglass let us shake hands over the bloody chasm." Mr. Douglass "No Major Gilmer, there is no bloody chasm. Let us shake hands across a free country."

"Fred. Douglass is quite right," says the Philadelphia *Times*. It is a free country, rather then a bloody chasm, across which the North and South are shaking hands. Arkansas, more impoverished then all her neighbors, has just voted fifteen thousand dollars for the Centennial. Now then old comrades a long shake, and hearty!"

This thing of "crooked whisky" is becoming popular with the Republican party. The Democratic however takes theirs "straight."

The Cheyenne *Leader*, of Dec. 17th says: Messrs. John Phillips and Frank G. Oliver arrived in town yesterday the latter direct from the Black Hills. Mr. Oliver is located in the Buckeye mining district, of which Mr. Mallory the original discoverer of the district, gave our readers an interesting description through the columns of the *Leader* a few months ago. Messrs. Mallory, Oliver, and three others have been at work in the Buckeye district for almost sixty days, and, notwithstanding the cold weather, have met with fine success. As the result of their labors Mr. Oliver has brought to Cheyenne gold dust and nuggets worth $927 in gold coin. We were shown yesterday two beautiful large nuggets, one valued at $28 50 and the other at $41; these are the best and largest specimens we have seen brought from the Black Hills Mr. Oliver will return in a few days with supplies for his mining camp. The Buckeye District it will be remembered is located on the northwestern slope of the Black Hills in Crook County, Wyoming Territory. Mr. Mallory predicted last fall, when he returned to Cheyenne from his propecting tour that the Buckeye district and the entire western slope of the Black Hills in Wyoming, would prove by far the richest portion of the mining region. Thus, day by day, we get more encouraging news from our gold fields in the north; very soon it will be admitted even by Prof. Winchell and the Denve newspapers that gold in paying quantities is being found in the Black Hills of Wyoming.

Mr. Mallory spoken of about is a son of our townsman Mr. Wm. Mallory, and a brother to Mrs. Mays and Gross.

T. M. STEPENS

Successor to I. N. Cool.

Dealer in

Groceries,

Notions, &c.

Auburn - - Ind.

Read the following prices:

SUGARS.

Pulverized	12c per lb.
Granulated	12c " "
Standard A	10c " "
Yellow C Coffee	9½c " "
Brown C "	6c " "

COFFEE.

Best Roasted	28c per lb.
" Green	25c " "
Second quality green	23c " "

TEAS.

Best Oolong	$1 10 per lb
" Y. Hyson	1.10 " "
" Gun Powder	1.00 " "
Prime Japan	85 " "
Good Tea 40 50 & 65	per lb.

CANNED FRUIT.

3 lb can Peaches 25c per can or $2 75 per doz. 2 lb cans 18c per can or $1.60 per doz. Other canned fruits in proportion.

NORTH OF PUBLIC SQUARE

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)

And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORR

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUR CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'ge. Agt.
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

John Hellelfinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Danl Altenberg. J. P. for Union tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavits filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the [illegible] day of Febuary 1876, at 10 o'clock a.m. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

BUSTED HIGHER THAN A KITE!

The Bottom has fallen out.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE MARKET PRICES,

So look out, and think what you will, somebody's hurt.

Only for 30 Days

200 Men's Overcoats from	$3 50 to $5.00.
150 Boys " "	1.50 " 3.50.
500 Men's Winter Suits.	7.00 " 9.50
250 Boys " "	5.00 " 7.00.
Best Shetland Shirts and Drawers per set	75c.
Plush Mask Caps,	50c.

OUR PULSE BEATS REGULAR.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr. WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.

Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard. Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 31—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Cures All Nervous And Chronic Diseases.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Registered 1876.

Paoli's Electro Voltaic Chain Belt

Gives a Continuous Current. Electricity Around the Body and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. **And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.**

Prices $6 and Upwards.

Beware of counterfeits. This is the only Electro Voltaic Chain Belt patented in the U. S—and the only one endorsed by Leading Physicians of New York City and elsewhere.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm [illegible] heretofore [illegible] Rakestraw & Jackman is hereby dissolved [illegible]. The business will be continued by J. H. Jackman, who will settle all accounts of the firm.

Nov. 23, '75

J. H. JACKMAN
W. H. RAKESTRAW

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOTS & SHOES.

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done in the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember p

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

DR. J. BRYAN,

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN OF THE

Clinton Medical and Surgical Institute,

147 East Fifteenth St., New York,

Guarantees the most Scientific Treatment and a Speedy and Permanent Cure in all cases so advised. His specialty for thirty years has been the treatment of

DISEASES OE MEN.

Every Chronic disease is treated, but special attention is given by him to Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Generative System, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness, Nervone debility, Impotency, Stricture, and all diseases of a private nature, and all who are suffering are requested to send particulars of their condition, when a candid opinion will be given, the probability of a cure, the time required and the expense.

All Correspondence strictly Confidential.

The Medical Fees are Moderate to all, and Especially to the Poor.

The utmost reliance may be placed in the treatment adopted, for

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR SPECIAL DISEASES are employed, that have never failed in effecting cures, and which have been used many years with satisfactory results, and are therefore reliable, and if a full statement of the symptoms is given, remedies can be sent by mail or express for a full course at one time, without the necessity of an interview except in extreme cases.

MERCURY, and all other poisonous drugs that injure the system, *are never used in this Institute.*

"The Glory of a Young Man is in his Strength,"

And he who has obtained this glory, best fulfils his manhood. Dr. BRYAN is the author of a series of essays on the subject, as follows, which every man should read:

On the Degeneration of American Youth.
On Disease, the Fountain of a Thousand Woes.
On Hygiene, Food Essentials, Health, &c.
On Chronic, Malignant, Organic and other Diseases.

These lectures are of untold value to every man, but more especially to those who are already afflicted with Organic Disease, Physical Derangement of the System, Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, or who are weak and not aware of the precise nature of their disease, and who desire the best information on the subject. The volume is illustrated with engravings and will be sent on receipt of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

J. BRYAN, M. D.
147 E. 15th St., New York.

1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.

Root and Company,

Will open the grert and glorious "Centennial Year," by offering their large and valuable stock during the month of January at greatly

REDUCED PRICES

BARGINS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Curtain Goods,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Furs,
Woolens,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Notions, &c.
Now Opening

Over 150 cases and bales of Domestic Cotton Goods, which we will sell retail during the month of January at old prices, notwithstanding the great advance.

ROOT & COMPANY'S
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House. ☜

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30c
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverixed	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per Half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.16	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	.75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.40	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	@ .55	Butter	.28
Potatoes	@.20	Lard	.15
Flax Seed	1.60	Eggs	16
Clover Seed	6.50	Tallow	.06
Wool	.45 @ .60	Timothy Hay	12.00

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Miss Mary McNearny of Ohio, was in the city during the holidays.

Old Wheat Flour, Buckwheat Flour Shorts, Corn and Oats, at Beard's

Mr. Ed. Fosdick, of Butler, has been the guest of T. B, Totten for several days.

Mr. M. Kline had the bad luck to lose several fine Brahma chickens, by some disease unknown.

Mrs. Shaw, and daughter, of Ohio, have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. L. Jackman for the past week or two.

Many are the boys who were waiting last christmas night for the back doors of the saloons to open up.

We take our pen in hand to let those know who attended theaters the past month, that this is the week of prayer.

Dry Houghton, Marshal, has the tax duplicate in his hands, and is ready to receive taxes from those who are delinquent.

O. J. Wilson, Esq., of Fort Wayne, gave us a call last Saturday. He was present at the Cantata and pronounced it good.

The roads being so bad that the editor could'nt drive White Stocking, he took the iron horse last Monday and will not return for a couple of weeks.

Miss Mattie Nickols and her guest, the accomplished and beautiful Miss Allie Whiting, of Ashland, Ohio, visited our sanctum during the holidays.

We think some of offering a $800 chromo, to the subscriber who will bring us in that wood he has promised.

The Rev. C. B. Shear, is desirous to return thanks to the unknown parties for the beautiful present received from the christmas tree.

Reub Williams of the Fort Wayne "Gazette," has received the appointment of deputy, under the second conptroller at Washington. We congratulate the general on his promotion.

A correct barometer of the market value of clothing, can be gleaned from this days price list furnished by Sam, Pete & Max, managers of the famous Star Clothing House.

Old and young, rich and poor, all unite in testifying to the true merit Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For over a quarter of a century it has proved itself a true, tried and trusted friend.

We have received a fine piece of work printed at the "Democrat" office, Defiance, Ohio, and sent out as a centennial greeting, and a happy new year. This office does the handsomest job work of any in Ohio.

Mr. Carter, has been putting down a good, substantial sidewalk on Ninth street, and also having a tasty sign painted on the front of his business house. He is brim full of enterprise, and will soon have everything tasty and convenient.

We presume there are but very few members of the human family but what step out into the new year with high hopes of a better future. In this step in business, we hope they will not forget to step up to the Courier office and pay up. D'ye mind that, now.

Who Wants a Sleigh.

One of the finest cutters ever exhibited in Auburn will be given to the lucky man on next Thursday evening. Some of our best citizens are at the head of the sport. For further particulars call on D. D. Snyder, Esq.

We are much obliged to our brethern, for their kindly notices, and wish we deserved them, but we regret to say that we are not clerk to the Committee on public grounds, and Buildings in the House. That Committee has no clerk.

The best place in the city to get oysters is at Williams & McDougal's restaurant, on Main-st. They serve any kind of a lunch, and make reasonable charges. Farmers should bear this in mind when in town.

There will be preaching every night next week at the Baptist church except Monday and Saturday nights. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock, preaching at 7 o'clock. All christian workers will be gladly welcomed to participate in this work of salvation.

We congratulate our popular friend, D. Olney, Esq., conductor on the Saginaw road on his being the recipent of a magnificent silver lantern by the employees of the road. Mr. O. is a square boy and is deserving of this token of esteem.

Chas. T. Murray, editor of the South Bend Herald, who was killed a few weeks ago with a "hoss-pis-tol" wrote his first article last week since his death, and it road as natural as life. Its hard to kill an editor, for if otherwise hundreds of them would have been starved to death long ago.

We see that our popular friend Nicholas Ensley, present County Treasurer, is favorably mentioned as a candidate for State Treasurer. Nick. is a genial, clever gentleman, and as a Republican infliction, we would be more resigned at his nomination than any other man they could name, and we believe he would make a strong candidate.

Notice to Contractors.

Mr. Eli Walker, of Waterloo, will receive bids for the building of a church, at the above place, until Jan. 10th, 1876 The building is to be frame 35x45 and 16 ft high, and built on the same plan of the German Methodist Church at Auburn. Material furnished. Address, Eli Walker, Waterloo, Ind.

Nearly every city and village on God's foot stool had some way of bidding the old year adieu and welcoming the new, except Auburn. In large cities every bell chimed, steam whistles sounded on the stilly air. In smaller towns canons were fired, bonfires and the shooting of guns were had. We are sorry that some one did not take hold of the matter.—Many of us will never see another hundred years and our chance is gone.

Garrett Items.

—There was considerable excitement here over the arrest of a tramp for stealing $20.00 from a fireman on the B. & O. but at the close of the trial the man got clear.

—James Jones was sent to the county jail to await the next session of the circuit court. The charge against him is grand larceny at our election.

At the election to incoporate Garrett, there were 76 votes cast in favor and 000 against it.

—Three Garrett roosters are now in the Auburn jail, but we learn are having lots of fun, by singing and dancing to the tune of a mouth-organ. B.

For School Boys.

We publish the name of each scholar who did'nt whisper last month. Now, we don't want any naughty boys to raise a row about it, and say that Jim Sunflower asked them for their bulls-eye marble to plump-for-keeps with Julia Cornstock, when the teacher was talking to Bill Johnson's big sister in the hall—and that they saw Liza Jane Jones looking at the wax dolls in a show-window long after the bell rang. The first boy we hear of saying anything of this kind, will have to stand on the rostrum, head down and heels up, and balance a black-board pointer on his left toe while the other boys are out at recess playing tag.

Now is the time to burn wood. If ever a man needed wood to burn it is now. Wood will buy any-thing. The farmer who has a large stack of wood to sell is well off. One load of wood buys a thousand dollars worth of goods and a copy of the COURIER one year. The merchant who lives in the city can sell anything in his store if he will permit the wood man to take the article in advance and bring in the wood in a few days after the said wood man has killed his hogs, or the roads are frozen over a little. He of the wood then strikes another trade with the boot and shoe man, and by the same promise gets a pair of shoes for that same load of wood," and so on adinfntum, ad nauseum. We'll bet an old boot-jack that one million dollars worth of wood is now due the merchants for goods sold and delivered." And another boot-jerker that we could buy the entire acount for ten dollars if we had the money. The stench of wood never delivared is simply putrid, and has become so deleterious to the nostrils of some that they have "gone back" on it.

Another Check Almost Passed In.

Mr. Jno. Moore, of this city, was coming up the Baltimore road, last Sunday, and accidently fell into a cattle gaurd, and was unable to free himself, one limb being fastened so tightly. A train was coming and Mr. Moore could do nothing but look into the dark future and prepare for his everlasting home.—As luck would have it Mr. F. Bungey happened along and by prying the rails apart he was relieved. We are told that he got away just in time to save himself.

Billiard Match.

The billiard tournament at Butler last Thursday evening, was not attended by many of our amateur players, yet a large audience assembled to witness the contest for the championship. The Tournament was opened by a game of 200 points, between Greenamyer and Shobe, the former running out while the latter made 142.

Best runs,—Greenamyer 21; Shobe 19; winner's average 6, 36-29.

Paul Clifford and Greenamyer, followed in a game of 200 points which stood at the close, Clifford, 200; Greenamyer, 154.

Best runs,—Clifford, 26; Greenamyer, 25. Winners average, 9, 1-11.

The third game of 200 points was played by Clifford and Shobe, the former winning against 122 points by the latter.

Best runs,—Clifford, 43; Shobe, 31. Winner's average, 6. 26-29.

The following is the award of the prizes.

Clifford, Waterloo, 1st prize.	$15.00.
Greenamyer, Butler, 2nd "	10.00
Shobe, Albion, 3rd "	5.00

Still Another Accident.

Mrs. Bottles, who fell through a culvert on the Saginaw road, and killed herself, a full account of which will be found in another column, when another of our citizens, Adam Lizey, is horribly mangled, but a few rods distance on the same road. The mail train going south last Feiday evening, had been delayed nearly an hour with a hot journal, and when it left Waterloo, the lamp in the headlight was lighted, but not turned up so as to give much light. Darkness came on rapidly and before the train reached Auburn it was somewhat dark. Just before it reached the crossing beyond the stave factory, it struck the form of Mr. Lizey, in an upright or prostrate condition, it is not known, and crushed it terribly. The body was nearly cut in two about the loins, and his forhead was crushed in. Rev. Mr. Jones, coming along soon after discovered the corpse, and gave the alarm, when it was taken to the station before the freight came along. We were on the train, but no one there seemed conscious of what had been done. Had the headlight been turned up full, the engineer would certainly have seen him. Mr. Lizey has led a dissipated life for years, but aside from this was rather an industrious, good natured German.

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.

Fine Rendition of Esther.

Our local singers won for themselves considerable praise, in their fine rendition of the beautiful Cantata of "Queen Esther," on last Friday and Saturday evenings. Its presentations was surrounded with many difficulties, yet these were all surmounted by the indomitable energy and perseverence of each individual member, and hence their great success. Only several days were had for thorough practice, and nearly all were strangers to the place, yet their rendition pleased every one who attended. Prof. Heath, of Fort Wayne, who so ably assisted the class, could be with them but three evening in their rehearsals, yet he was much pleased with the performance of each. The Professor is persistent, and to his untiring efforts are the class greatly indebted. Mr. Stabler, of Fort Wayne, as the King, did splendidly through his first attempt. The Queen, by Miss Alice Widney, was much admired, and her solos, though difficult, were finely given. Haman, by Mr. Peterson, could not have been better, and his fine voice was heard to great advantage. The most difficult part, Mordecai, was taken by Mr. H. Casebeer the first night and Porf. Heath the second, both doing fine zeresh. Miss Orpha Bodine, won golden opinions in her excellent persenation of that character. Mis Nettie Williams, as Mordecai's sister, was superb, it being rendered with a grace and pathos that was charming. Mr. M. Long, did the High Priest to perfection, rendering the solo in good style. But we have no time to comment upon the good singing of all. The choruses were splendid, and the whole was really a delightful treat to our citizens. We must not omit to speak of the excellent service rendered by Miss McCutchon, who presided so admirably and gracefully at the piano. She labored zealously for success, and she contributed largely to that end. The Cantata was not as largely patronized as was expected, as great expense was engendered in getting it up but the receipts were very fair. It will be given again in a few week at this place and perhaps at other points, in the future.

To hom it May Concern.

This is to notify the public generally that my wife, Sophia Whitmore, left my bed and board in August 1875, without cause or provocation; and all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will neither pay nor cause to be paid any debts of her contracting.

1f E. R. WHITMORE.

Daring Forgery.

The Ligonier "Banner" gives an extended account of a daring forgery perpetrated by one L. F. Fisher, on the citizens bank of that place last week. Fisher made a draft on the citizens bank of Peru, for $2,180 and got a drover named Sackett, to present it at the Ligonier bank. There being some doubt as to its genuiness, the cashier sent a dispatch to Peru, to ascertain whether the bank there had issued such a draft. As the messenger was taking the answer from the telegraph office to the bank, he was intercepted by Fisher, who asked him if he had a message for Straus, the cashier, and said "they wanted it quick. Give it to me." The messenger not suspecting, handed it over. He managed to substitute another dispatch he had prepared which he handed back the messenger, telling him he had business at the freight office, and left the messenger who therefore delivered the bogus dispatch which said "It is correct" The drover then drew $1,500, and handed it to Fisher, together with a certificate for the balance, $680, who gave the latter to his father whom he owed $200. Then Fisher lit out, and his father presented the clerk soon after, but a letter had been received from Peru pronouncing the whole a forgery. It is claimed that the drover knew nothing about the fraudulent of the draft, but presented it as a favor to Fisher, who claimed he owed the bank and they would deduct the same if he presented it. It was an ingenious trick and the telegraph Co., will be held responsible for the bogus draft.

Something Reliable.

In this age of humbug and cheap show, it is a great relief to turn to something in our vicinity that has real merit, and shows up, not mere vanity, but those features that commend themselves to the good judgment of everyone. Cheap John may succeed for a while to hood-wink the public, but he is soon found out and goes down with a crash, while his less pretentious neighbor actuated by good business principles that every one should have the full value of their money, goes and finally wins the race. The house that possesses the merit of being reliable in its dealings, should be popular with the people. We believe there are none more so than the large millinery establishment now under the management of J. R. Lanning, Esq., one of our most popular citizens. He has taken great pride in this department of trade, and has now on display a really beautiful and extensive assortment. The ladies will be surprised to find every department complete, and a visit will convince them that they can find here equally as fine dress goods and trimmings as they have heretofore secured abroad, at less cost. A fine line of silks, delaines, alpaccas, calicos, merinoes, &c., can always be found in great variety and quality. A large assortment of made goods for ladies and children, is also to be found here, such as dresses, cloaks, under garments, hats bonnets, &c. In fact the millinery department is unusually attractive, while the display cannot fail to interest every one. What you purchase here can be relied upon, as being up to every representation. Our lady friends will find it to their advantage to call at this store before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap Notoriety.

We noticed a few days ago some of our would-be-leading men soliciting money to buy a cane for a healthy able-bodied citizen of this place, who needs such an article just as much as a dog does two tails. Now, we have no objection to people using their money as they please in making gifts or presents, but when it is done to obtain a little notoriety, or get their names in the papers, to advertise their acts, it is not only very cheap but cheeky. We have in our midst many worthy needy ones, whom these men would scarcely give a cent, because their names would not be published. There are poor persons in our place who, if they could get the am't to be paid for that cane, would be made happy and comfortable the present winter, and whose hearts would overflow with prayers and gratitude to the giver of such an amount. There are women and children who almost daily are pinched with want and cold, who would shower blessings on the head of these givers for even a pittance, yet they cannot get it. Is there not an old, honest and hard working man in our midst, seen almost daily on our streets, carrying his buck and saw and so lame that, with the aid of a crutch, he scarcely moves, who while sawing wood must lean on his crutch, to whom it would be a christian duty to give the value of that cane rather than the man who is to be the recipient. We believe in charity rather than ostentation. R

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

Go to Davenport's for drugs and medicines.

About Margaret.

One of our local poets has sent us the following little poem about Margaret, and we should judge from the text that Margaret had mittened him and he did'nt feel good. He is not equal to Longfellow or Carlysle as a rhymester, but he takes hold of the English language as though he meant business. Hear him:

Margaret! Margaret! Margaret!
I come to say farewell,
And for why I should at all come,
I do not know if I can tell;
Except I was not quite woke up
Out of my beautiful, beautiful dream.
Which suddenly to a night-mare has shared
Which make things all di[illegible]

Marg! Marg! Marg!
How could you treat me so,
How could you hoist me in heaven so high
Only to sling me so low.
How could you change the face of the earth,
And leave me not happiness there,
Take the sun, moon and stars all away
And make it all dark with dispair.

Margaret, the red, red rose,
Evermore not so sweet shall be
For it will make me think on those red lips,
So cruel and false to me,
And never more in the summer time
Will I love to look at the blue sky,
I'll be afraid 'twas a fraud, for its color was blue
Most so blue like false Margaret's eye.

Margaret, when the little birds sing,
At his music to listen I'll fear,
For the sweeter he sings 'twas the more like that voice
Which has stolen my heart out of my ear.
I cannot trust any more
That's above or below the green sod,
When the face of the angels, like yours prove a lie,
That was hard, I believe in God.

Margaret you know that good book says
You will reap the same that you sow
And my heart gets full of fear about you
So I warn you before I go.
Some fellow will come that you like pretty well
And you will think that he loves you some too,
Remember that time about the way you treated me,
And look out that he don't treat you (ditto)

Spencervill, Ind.

A Good School.

The following pupils in Mrs. Thomas' department received a full credit for not whispering during the month ending Dec. 24th, 1875:

Willis Dannells
Jenkins Eldridge
James Fink
Isaac Jones
Conger Little
Daniel Lanning
Joseph Lanning
William Long
Clyde Moore
Walter Murphy
Charles Martin
Jno. McIntyre
Alva Potter
Albert Roth
Alfred Rowland
Frank Rose
Wm. Ryan
Peter Showalter
Wm. Spake
Elmer Spake
Wm. Stamets
Erskine Williams
Charles Weaver
James Steel
Joseph Girardot

Mary Baldock
Zora Baird
Jennie Cowan
Anise Cowan
Jessi Douglas
Ella Gross
Marry Griswold
Etta Gilliland
Millie Hamil
Rosa Houston
Eva Link
Eva Laufferty
Cora Miller
Alice Moore
Metta Martin
Della McConekey
Alice Philips
Porter Flora
Minnie Rickel
Sina Stamets
Ida Stahl
Bell Stimeley
Ella Williams
Anna Wilson

The following pupils have not been tardy or absent during the first month of school:

Isaac Coy
Charles Dugan
Marcus Bugman
Albert Markle
Howard McCord
William Rose
Wilbur Shaffer
Eliza Shaffer
Laura Ensley
Eliza Stahl
Iso Sheets
May Rhodenbaugh
Frank Rose
Alice Philips
Jennie Cowan
Metta Martin
Mifle Hamil
Eva Laufferty
Wm. Stamets
Charles Martin
Minnie Rickel
Eva Link
Emma Jones
Flora Hoffman
Ada Spake
Amanda Walborn
Francis Otto
Katy Otto
Ida Garver
Sarah Garver
Julia Hickman
Nora Walborn
Martha Daniels
Addie Beek
Lillie Lobmiller
Bell Lanning
Dolly Davis
Caroline Klink
Maria Moore
Mary Shrader
Jennie Dehaven
Rolla Tafft
Ira Brandon
Eddie Casebeer

Philip Sibert
George Dannels
Bertie Robbins
John Stahl
Albert Houghton
Frank Ashley
Frank Spake
James Eldridge
Frank Fluke
Silas Weir
Irvin Dehaven
Ora Brandon
James Huffman
Charles Michel
Mary Cloy
Winnie Laufferty
Minnie Lanning
Mary Shrader
Ulysses Showalter
Frank Weaver
John Zimmerman
James Montgomery
Ulysses Raul
Clara Walborn
Guy Wheaton
Willie Garver
Libbie Garver
Jennie Girardot
Dauline Mille
Minnie Wilson
Maggie Snyder
Hammie Beninger
Aley Bounds
Charles Kelly
Wille Fox
William Crage
John Treesh
Freddy Hoppernix
Josie Stoughdecker
Hayden Martin
Jimmie Snyder
Willie Wolf
Henry Showers
Charley Zahner

Spencerville Items.

SPENCERVILLE, Dec. 27, 1875.

—The Weekly "News" did not appear Saturday.

—In last week's items the letter L was turned into an S, making a bad blunder changing "Laten" to "Saten." A similar mistake occured last fall, transfering Lock, of St. Joe to Sock, of St. Joe. In the report of the school, the decimal points were omitted in the per cent of attendance and daily average. It should read, daily average 97.3, per cent. of attendance, 96.5.

—The concert Christmas eve was a nice treat.

—Young fellow you had better bring Sol. Barney's knife back, or folks may hear about that butter you sold Al. Bishop.

—Charley went to the oyster supper with a Rush and many went home that way.

—The other night while Elex. Bartz was returning from Auburn, when a stranger jumped into the wagon, said he was going to ride. He rode as far as he wished, knocked Mr. Bartz down and attempted to rob him. Bartz finally succeeded in throwing him out of the wagon saving his money. When Mr. Bartz received the blow, he had his hand in his pocket hold of his pocket-book. In falling he drew his hands out and with it the pocket-book, letting it fall in the wagon box. In the struggle he had his clothes cut up badly around the breast.

—Linen was cheap at Barney's, but it soon went up—up stairs—Don't call so late any more. It places one in bad circumstances.

Marriages.

FULLER—SEIBERT—On the 2nd inst, by Justice Walborn, at the residence of Justice Altenburg. Mr. Samuel Fuller, and Miss Mary Seibert, all of this county.

Miss Eliza Fluke, only daughter of our fellow townsman, Mr. Philip Fluke, was married on last Tuesday week to Mr. S. L. Gibson of this place.

Geo. Crane, of Sedan, and Miss Lotta Griffith, of Corunna, has come together, and will "forever after" keep house for themselves. We are glad to know that Geo. has settled down, and also that he has chose a handsome and beautiful wife. Shake.

Coroner's Inquest.

The following is the inquest held over the body of A. Lizey.

We the undersigned Jurors, empanneled and sworn on the 31st day of Dec in the year 1875 at the township of Union in the County of DeKalb, Ind., by J. J. Latson, Corenor, in and for the township of Union in said county, to inquire and true presentment made; in what manner and by whom Adam Lizey, whose body was found about one half mile North of the F. W. J. & S. Depot, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1875, came to his death. After hearing the evidence and examining the body, we do find that the descesed came to his death by being intoxicated, in consequence of which he sat down on the track of the aforsaid R. R. and was run over by the mail trian going south about five o'clock P. M. of said day.

James E. Johnson, W. S. Thomas,
John Gross, Thom Baldock,
G. Rhodenbaugh, S. U. Tarney,
Jurors.

From Angola.

Dec. 31, 1875: Warm. Thermometer at 70 in the shade.

Musquitoes busily humming around in guest of blood.

Snakes out and ready to bite anyone who chances to be in their way.

Wasps are flying aroung seeking some one to sting.

Frogs are busily singing the old year out.

Spiders are busy weaving nets to catch a new supply of flies.

Christmas eve will be long remembered by our little folks. Several of the churches giving christmas trees.

Jan. 1, '76: Opens up warm and pleasant. The mud drying up fast and promises to be an eventful year in our national existance.

Petter Russell has gone to York State on business.

The machinery for the sash, door and blind factory has at last arrived and been placed in the building where it is to be used.

Grading and putting down side walks is the order of the day, just as if it was summer.

Clinton Case, of Toledo, is here visiting his dear wife who has been sick, but to find her almost well again.

The Pleasant Lake troupe was here two nights last week and had good audiances.

In Fremont they don't think much of plays. At least our boys thought so when there to play a short time ago.—But they can be excused, for at that time they were building the Narrow Guage R. R.

ANGOLA.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book: Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway New York. 6m.

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875.—3f

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 286 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3 4w

You will always find Davenport a reliable man to deal with.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

CALENDAR FOR 1876.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'd'y.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturd'y.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'd'y.	Thursd.	Friday.	Saturd'y.
Jan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	July..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Feb...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Aug...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Mar...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	Sept..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
April.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Oct...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
May..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		26	27	28	29	30	...	...
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...	Dec...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
June..	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...

ASTRONOMY FOR 1876.

The year 1876 will be a leap year, its Dominical letters being B A. The epact is the number of days between the last new moon and the first day of the new year. The epact is used to tell Easter Sunday. This year the epact is 4, and Easter Sunday falls on April 16, Ash Wednesday being March 1.

There are two eclipses of the sun during the year. The first is an annular eclipse March 25, visible only in its perfect phenomenon on a line from Vancouver's Island to the northwestern shore of Hudson's Bay. Outside that limit it will be visible throughout the United States as a partial eclipse. A total eclipse of the sun occurs on the afternoon of Sept. 17, not visible on any part of the American continent.

The eclipses of the moon in 1876 are also two. The first occurs shortly after 10 o'clock on the night of March 9. It will be visible in every part of the United States and Canada. The second eclipse of the moon will take place on Sept. 3. It will be invisible in this country.

The earth is in perihelion, or nearest to the sun, January 2, and in its aphelion, or greatest distance from the sun, July 1. The earth is again in perihelion December 31.

THE SUN.

The vernal equinox, or sun's entrance into Aries, occurs March 20; the summer solstice, or sun's entrance into Cancer, occurs June 20; the autumnal equinox, or sun's entrance into Libra, occurs September 22; and the winter solstice, or sun's entrance into Capricorn, occurs December 21.

THE PLANETS.

Mercury will be at his greatest elongations from the sun January 28, after sunset, and March 20, before sunrise. If the weather is clear he may be seen as a small disk like burnished silver for one or two days after these dates.

Venus will be an evening star till July 14, and rise before the sun during the remainder of the year. She will be at her greatest brilliancy August 30.

Mars will be an evening star till Aug. 12, and rise before the sun for the remainder of the year.

Jupiter will be a morning star till May 17, and an evening star after that date till Dec. 14. He will be stationary in the head of Scorpio nearly all the year. At 1 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 26 he will pass so close to Beta in Scorpio that the distance between the edge of the planet and the star will be only one-ninth of the apparent diameter of Jupiter.

Saturn will be an evening star till Feb. 17, when he will rise before the sun till Aug. 27, when he will be on the meridian at midnight, and again an evening star (in Aquarius) during the rest of the year.

Uranus will be on the meridian at midnight Feb. 6. He will be in the head of Leo.

Neptune will be on the meridian at midnight Oct. 26.

OCCULTATIONS.

Feb. 3, from twenty minutes to 9 p. m. to about half-past 11 p. m., the moon being near her first quarter, will pass over the Pleiades, occulting in succession all the prominent members of the group except one. She will again pass through the Pleiades Nov. 2, from eleven to twenty minutes past 11 in the evening, occulting three of the six that are ordinarily visible.

SUNDAYS IN 1876.

Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27.
March 5, 12, 19, 26.
April 2, *9, 16, 23, 30.
May 7, 14, 21, 28.
June 4, 11, 18, 25.
July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.
Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24.
Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
Nov. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

The year will contain 366 days, of which 53 will be Sundays. April 9 (marked with an *) will be Easter Sunday, being the first Sunday following the passage of the sun through the vernal equinox.

THE MOON.

Month.	Full Moons, day.	h. m.		New Moons, day.	h. m.	
January	11	0 22½	a. m.	26	7 51½	a. m.
February	9	11 56¼	a. m.	25	0 30	a. m.
March	10	0 22	a. m.	25	2 21¼	p. m.
April	8	1 48¼	p. m.	24	2 13½	a. m.
May	8	4 2¼	a. m.	23	9 35	a. m.
June	6	6 47	p. m.	21	4 26½	p. m.
July	6	9 47½	a. m.	20	11 2¼	p. m.
August	5	0 47¼	a. m.	19	6 55¼	a. m.
September	3	3 22½	p. m.	17	4 4¼	p. m.
October	3	5 5½	a. m.	17	4 6¼	a. m.
November	1	5 40¼	p. m.	15	6 57½	p. m.
December	1	5 19¼	a. m.	15	0 23¼	p. m.
December	30	4 8¼	p. m.	..	....	

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE liabilities of the Providence (R. I.) Tool Company, which recently failed, are stated at $2,783,000; assets, $4,145,000. Creditors have granted an extension, and the business of the company will go on without interruption.

HENRY C. BOWEN sued the Brooklyn *Eagle* for libel, claiming $100,000 damages. The case has just been tried, the jury awarding him $1,000.

A SHORT time ago Leodica Fredenburgh, and Albert Fredenburgh, her son, were condemned to be executed at Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 31, for the murder of Orlo Davis, an aged cripple. They were committed on the evidence of a young married daughter of Albert Fredenburgh. A day or two before the day set for their execution the daughter confessed that she testified falsely on the trial; that she and her grandmother committed the murder, and that her father had nothing to do with it....Patrick Gallicher, of Providence, R. I., getting drunk on Christmas night, attempted to strike his wife, but struck his infant child killing it instantly....The ninety-eighth anniversary of the battle of Trenton, which occurred Dec. 26, 1777, was celebrated with considerable spirit at Trenton, N. J., on the 26th ult....The Hudson River Sugar Refinery, at Hastings, N. Y., was burned last week. Loss, $500,000....A Mutual Council is to be called by Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton to consider the two questions submitted by that lady—the sufficiency and validity of the reasons of the church for dropping her name from the roll; and the sufficiency and validity of Mrs. Moulton's reasons for abstaining so long from the services and sacraments of the church.

THOMAS R. HOUSTON, of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, is dead....Several heavy failures are reported from the East, among others the following: Cipperly & Collins, hat dealers in New York, with liabilities of $300,000; G. N. & J. A. Smith, woolen manufacturers, of Worcester, Mass., liabilities, $500,000 to $600,000; Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia, liabilities, $200,000. ....Harvard and Yale have withdrawn from the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association and will not hereafter take part in the annual rowing contests....Recognizances on seven indictments for felony against Tweed have been declared forfeited. It is stated that the sureties will claim exemption from the forfeiture of the bonds upon the ground that the escape was due to the negligence or connivance of the law officers, and that the sureties cannot therefore be held accountable....Frank Moulton has brought suit against Mr. Beecher for malicious prosecution, laying damages at $50,000....Three men lost their lives in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week by the explosion of fire-damp.

NATHANIEL CARR, a Boston merchant, took a box containing $60,000 worth of bonds and papers from the vaults of a bank in that city, and, while examining its contents at the bank, had his attention diverted by a stranger, when a confederate stole the box....New York papers announce the death near that city of Rev. Henry Boehm, the oldest Methodist preacher in the country, and probably the oldest clergyman in the world. He was born June 8, 1775.

THE WEST.

THE trial of W. W. Embry for shooting Col. D. R. Anthony, at Leavenworth, Kan., has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

ST. LOUIS celebrated Christmas in a lively manner. In a fight between some boys, one shot the other in the mouth. In a domestic row a woman chopped up a man with a hatchet. Another boy was stabbed in the knee by a bootblack. Two women got on a Christmas drunk, and one slashed the other with a razor. The list of festivities closes with another domestic affray, in which one man beats another with a club almost to death....Hon. William A. Richardson, a leading Democratic politician of Illinois, and an ex-United States Senator, died at his home in Quincy, on the 27th ult., aged 64. His disease was paralysis.

A MONSTER aerolite, emitting a light almost as great as that of day, passed over St. Louis a few nights ago, and exploded near the city. The concussion caused by the explosion was distinctly felt, and was sufficient to shake the windows of houses, and, in some instances, to shake entire buildings....Supreme Judge Wilson, of Idaho, is dead.

THE campaign against the Chicago whisky ring has been reopened, and four more distilleries have been seized. The seized distilleries aggregated a daily capacity of about 14,000 gallons of spirits....Mrs. Rachel Gordon and three children, aged 12, 10 and 8 years, were burned to death in their dwelling, 10 miles north of Rising Sun, Ind., on Christmas....A strange double suicide is reported by telegraph from Los Angeles, Cal. E. G. Foster and Celia Foot, married the previous evening, were found dead in each other's arms on a public street, having taken strychnine. Another man had claimed the woman as his wife. This caused the act.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that Pinchback has given up his fight and will resign before the Louisiana Legislature adjourns, in order that a successor may be elected.

SPEAKER KERR passed the holidays with a friend in Iowa....The St. Louis police have commenced a vigorous war against the policy shops of that city.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs: "A number of Republicans are preparing to make vigorous opposition to the proposition of the Democrats to reduce the army. The political argument used quietly among members will be that it is a device of the Democrats to deplete the army while it is strongly Republican, and to fill it up again if the Democrats carry the next election, mainly from the South."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* nominates Oliver P. Morton for President....A national labor convention has been called to meet at Pittsburgh in April.

THE SOUTH.

WITHIN the past week the revenue officers have captured fifteen illicit distillers, destroyed ten stills, and secured 10,000 gallons of sour mash, in the neighborhood of Greensboro, S. C....Extensive arrangements are being made for the Mardi Gras festival in New Orleans and other Southern cities.

WOODWARD, the dishonest School Trustee of Shelby County, Tenn., who some time ago embezzled $160,000 of the school fund, has been arrested in San Francisco and taken back to Memphis for trial.

E. L. PATTERSON, member of the Legislature from Natchitoches Parish, La., was recently shot and killed by one Cosgrove, editor of the Natchitoches *Vindicator*....The Alabama Legislature met on the 28th ult....Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., a magnificent new building for the education of colored youth, was dedicated on New Year's Day.

A TERRIFIC hurricane, demolishing everything in its pathway, and killing a number of persons, visited the vicinity of Hickman, Ky., one day last week. Death and destruction was sowed along the entire track of the tornado, which made a noise which was heard for miles and miles.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. BABCOCK returned to Washington last week. It is stated that the President firmly believes in his innocence, and has no doubt that the forthcoming trial will fully vindicate his secretary....The Chicago *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs that "the Government people are getting ready for a good hard fight in Chicago. They regard the whisky men of that city as more powerful socially and financially, than those of St. Louis. They know also that Chicago men in a fight have better staying qualities, and it will not be reasonable to expect that there will be any pleading guilty in advance of trials, as there has been in St. Louis. The men of Chicago are banded together for a desperate resistance, and will use every means to defeat the Government." The ball opens in Chicago on the 11th of January. There are whispers in the air that some startling disclosures are in store for the public, compared with which the St. Louis developments will fall into insignificance....Information has been filed with the authorities at Washington that Spanish agents have violated the neutrality laws by enlisting Italians in New York for service in Spanish regiments in Cuba. The matter is to be investigated.

A DELEGATION of Texans recently called upon President Grant to urge him to take some effective measures to protect the Rio Grande frontier from Mexican depredations. The President, in reply, referred to the proposed reduction of the army, and said that the present force was not sufficient to occupy all the territory needing protection; and, if the army is reduced, it will be necessary to withdraw troops from Territories where new mines are about to be opened, and where new comers need protection. A greater force on the Rio Grande, he said, is out of the question.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for their reports showing their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 17th of December.

SECRETARY FISH says there is not a word of truth in the stories of impending troubles with Spain, but, on the contrary, that the countries are on good terms, with every prospect of every question pending between them being peacefully settled....A Washington dispatch says: "It is asserted in prominent circles that if, as reported from London, 'There is a near advent of European intervention in Cuba,' our Government would inform such powers as might combine for this purpose that their course would be highly offensive to the United States, as it would imply a design of controlling affairs in localities contiguous to this country, thereby injuriously affecting our commercial and political interests, and for this reason, apart from other considerations, the United States should continue to act in the spirit of the Monroe doctrine."....The work of consolidating the revenue collection districts throughout the country has been completed, and the number is reduced from 209 to 163. The annual saving to the Government by this consolidation will be about $250,000.... The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions for the retirement of $644,550 legal-tender notes on account of national bank circulation issued during December. This will leave outstanding legal-tenders, until a further reduction, $37,182,722. The amount of additional national bank notes issued since Nov. 1 is $1,761,280, and the total amount issued since the passage of the act of June 14, 1874, is $12,715,975. The amount of legal-tender notes deposited by national banks for the purpose of retiring circulation since Nov. 1 is $2,987,206.

CREDENCE is quite generally given in Washington to a cable dispatch from Vienna, alleging that Secretary Fish has officially requested of all the European Governments an expression of views regarding American intervention in Cuba, such expression being desired as data for President Grant's supplementary message to Congress. The Vienna dispatch further states that, while a satisfactory reply has been received from all the Governments, Great Britain is especially eager to further the proposed step, and that the other powers, though agreed as to its propriety, hesitate to take the initiative....Under a decision of the Attorney-General, $176,000 illegally collected as income tax from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is to be repaid to the company itself, and not to the alien stockholders. The latter, Mr. Pierrepont says, may present their claims against the company through the courts.

GENERAL.

AT a recent meeting of coal merchants in Pittsburgh, who are interested in the improvement of the Ohio River, a report was read by a committee appointed at a former meeting, in which it was set forth that the best method of improving the Ohio would be to keep it near to its unobstructed normal condition; to remove the wrecks, snags and other impediments; to place wing-dams where the water spreads too much, and at the head of some of the islands, to turn the water and increase the depth in the channel side; and to require channel spans of 400 feet length in all bridges.

THERE has been received in Philadelphia a formal acceptance by Pope Pius IX. of an invitation by the Centennial authorities requesting his Holiness to give his recognition to the enterprise by contribution to the Exposition works of art from the galleries of the Vatican or from the workshops over which he has control. The letters of the Pope are couched in the warmest terms of friendship for the United States....The Philadelphia parties who made the recent shipment of fresh beef to Europe have received word that it reached Liverpool in good condition. Another shipment has since been made....The Dominion Government have under consideration the subject of extending the provisions of the extradition treaty, so as to prevent criminals within Canada or the United States from taking advantage of the facilities of escape afforded by a long line of boundary.

THE *Mark Lane Express* reports the European breadstuffs market dull and declining. ....The Secretary of the Centennial Commission has received a letter announcing that the editors of Indiana, with their wives, numbering in all about 200 persons, will visit Philadelphia about the 16th of January, for the purpose of viewing the Centennial buildings....Susan B. Anthony refuses to go to Brooklyn to testify in the Loader perjury case.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL has notified the British postal authorities that from and after the 1st of January his department will demand the payment of the full cost of transporting all Australian mails across this continent, which are now transported at an actual loss, under Great Britain's construction of the Postal Union requirements.

A BATTLE was recently fought between Mexican troops and Pesquiera's revolutionary forces in the State of Sonora, in which the former were badly defeated. At last accounts the insurgents were marching on Hermosillo.

FOREIGN.

TWEED is reported to be in Havana....The Sultan of Turkey is spending all his available cash in hastily arming his forces on sea and land....The Prince of Wales was at Calcutta at last accounts, where he had a magnificent reception....A serious revolution is in progress in Sonora, Northern Mexico, and anarchy reigns supreme.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of Earl Stanhope, the English historian and essayist, aged 70 years....Ex-President Thiers has consented to stand for election as a Senator in the new branch of the French Legislature. ....A Vienna dispatch says that Turkey has sent a circular to the Powers pledging herself to the execution of the reforms promised by the Sultan.... Russia, it is said, will shortly annex the whole of Khokand....Late advices from Abyssinia state that a force of 2,000 Egyptian troops sent by the Khedive to subjugate the Abyssinians were drawn into ambush and nearly every man slaughtered. The bodies of the officers were literally hacked to pieces and their heads stuck on spears and thrown to the wild beasts. The Khedive will send a force of 12,000 men, accompanied by all the American officers, to avenge the massacre.

THE work of restoring the Column Vendome, in Paris, destroyed by the Communists, was completed on the 27th ult., and the statue of Napoleon was replaced on the top of the column. No public ceremonies attended the proceedings....A Christmas gathering in the village of Hallikon, Switzerland, was overtaken by a fearful calamity. The festivities were being held in a school house, when the flooring gave way, and 80 persons were killed and 50 wounded....Advices from the seat of war in Herzegovina report a great battle at Nitchitza, lasting nearly all day. Fifteen thousand troops were engaged. The Turkish forces claim a decisive victory. The fighting on both sides was desperate, and the losses were severe. ....Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, is down with the measles.

FROM the Philippine Islands comes news of a dreadful hurricane, resulting in an appalling destruction of lives and property. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost, and 3,800 dwellings were destroyed. Many cattle perished, and the crops in all directions ruined....The little unpleasantness between China and Great Britain, growing out of the murder of some of the latter's subjects, has been settled by negotiation, but the terms are very unsatisfactory to the Mongolians, and a war between the two countries is not improbable....Advices from India report that the British troops have completely quelled the Malay insurrection.

A MADRID dispatch reports that the Alfonsists have concentrated 80,000 men in Navarre and Alava....The French Assembly has passed, after an exciting debate, a bill providing for a continuance of the state of siege in the cities of Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles.... Ex-Queen Isabella strenuously insists upon taking up her residence in Spain. The Ministry, however, are violently opposed to it, and a serious split among the Royalists is threatened in consequence....The Kingdom of Portugal is making preparations to be represented in a proper manner at our Centennial.... Certain German newspapers, taking the horrible crime of Thomassen at Bremerhaven for their text, have seen fit to descant unfavorably upon American civilization, some of them holding up this exhibition of brutality as one of the natural outgrowths of our form of government. American residents in Berlin, not willing to remain silent under such groundless aspersions of their national honor, held a meeting the other day, and entered a solemn protest against the unwarrantable utterances of the German press, declaring that Thomassen's crime affects the honor of the human race, not that of any particular nationality.

Dead-Letter Auction.

The Postmaster General has authorized a "dead-letter office auction" sale in Washington, beginning on the 19th of January next. The catalogue embraces 8,600 different articles, sent through the mails, but unredeemed, including books, papers, music, engravings, jewelry, neckties, baby clothes, socks, scarfs, violin strings, scissors, knives, shoe brushes, gloves, stockings, corn crushers, scythe stones, toothpicks, charms, asthmatic fumigators, nightcaps, sheetings, ribbons, saws and corn huskers.

THE gamins of London, being forbidden to beg in the streets, have neatly circumvented the law. They purchase a bundle of straw, commerce of all kinds being free, and, sitting at the corner of a street, entreat pedestrians to buy a single whisk. It is said that some urchins by this traffic make a profit of over ten dollars a day.

RECORD OF 1875.

Chronology of the Important Events of the Year.

JANUARY.

1—With the new year came a new dynasty for Spain; Alfonso XII., son of the ex-Queen Isabella, was proclaimed King, and was supported by the army and navy; a new Ministry was announced, with Castro at the head.

4—Organization of the Louisiana Legislature; the Democrats retired from the hall in consequence of the interference of Gen. De Trobriand, commanding the United States troops; the latter, by order of Gov. Kellogg, ejected five Conservatives whose names had not been returned by the Returning Board.

FEBRUARY.

3—The Marquis of Hartington chosen leader of the English Liberals.

5—John Mitchel returned to Parliament from Tipperary, Ireland; on motion of Mr. Disraeli, he was refused admission.

6—Fire at Osaka, Japan; twelve hundred buildings destroyed, and several lives lost.

7—Fire at Yokohama, Japan; three hundred houses destroyed.

15—Extensive fire at Port au Prince, Hayti; 500 houses burned.

19—Burning of a match factory in Gottenburg, Sweden; 51 lives lost.

25—The wall of an adjoining building fell upon and broke through the roof of St. Andrew's Church, New York city, while religious services were being held; by the falling bricks, and as a result of the panic which followed, 5 persons were killed and 30 wounded.

MARCH.

3—Senate bill for the admission of Colorado as a State passed by the House.

4—Telegram from London announcing the wreck of the steamer Gothenburg on one of the Fourneaux Islands, in Bass' Straits, between Van Diemen's Land and Australia; of 110 persons on board, only 22 reported saved.

5—The Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress met in extra session; action on the admission of Pinchback, as Senator from Louisiana, postponed.

20—Destructive tornado in Georgia; great loss of life and property.

24—Explosion in a coal mine near Charleroi, Belgium, causing the death and injury of many persons.

APRIL.

23—Three steamers burned at the New Orleans levee; 50 lives sacrificed.

26—Collision on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, near Washington; many of the employes and passengers injured.

28—Destructive fire at Oshkosh, Wis.; a square mile of the city laid in ruins. Explosion of a powder magazine in London England, and several lives lost.

MAY.

1—Explosion at Bunker Hill Colliery, North Staffordshire, England; 41 lives lost.

3—A telegram from London announced the arrival of the schooner Jefferson Borden from New Orleans, with the following report from the Captain: "Crew mutinied, first and second mates killed, two sailors wounded and put in irons, one sailor wounded and chained to the pump, and another dying; vessel worked by three hands." The mutiny occurred when the vessel was eighteen days out. Capt. Patterson and his officers fought the mutineers with revolvers and knives. In the struggle the first and second mates were killed.

7—Wreck of the steamship Schiller, in a fog, on the Retarriere Ledge, near Bishop's Rock, Scilly Islands, off the Cornwall coast. She belonged to the Eagle line, and was bound to Hamburg from New York. Three hundred and eleven persons drowned, including the Captain, John G. Thomas.

18—Earthquake in New Grenada. Six cities desolated. The city of Cucuta entirely obliterated; 16,000 lives lost.

20—Fire at Osceola, Penn. Two hundred and fifty houses destroyed. Loss over $2,000,000. At Charlotte, N. C., there was a very enthusiastic celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Addresses were made by ex-Gov. Graham, Judge John Kerr, and the Hon. John Bright.

24—Intelligence in London, England, of the sinking of Austrian ferry boat in the Tyrol, with Roman Catholic pilgrims on board; 76 lives lost.

26—Explosion in a drug store in Boston, Mass.; several people killed and others fatally injured.

27—Burning of the French Catholic Church, at Holyoke, Mass., during the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi; 75 lives lost.

30—The steamer Vicksburg, bound for Liverpool from Montreal, went down in a field of ice; 83 lives reported lost.

JUNE.

2—The Ohio Republican Convention, at Columbus, nominated ex-Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor, and in its platform opposed a division of the school fund.

3—Sixty persons drowned by the capsizing of a lighter on the Tagus, in Portugal.

16—Explosion in a manufactory of fireworks in Boston, Mass.; 6 persons killed and 3 seriously injured.

17—The Ohio Democratic Convention, at Columbus, renominated Gov. Wm. Allen. The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Boston; Judge Devens delivered the oration.

29—The American rifle team in Ireland won the rifle-match at Dollymount, the score for the American team being 968 against 929 for the Irish team.

JULY.

5—Near Far Rockaway, Long Island, collision between two trains on the South Side Railroad; 7 persons were killed—5 fatally, and 22 seriously injured. The steam tug Lumberman, while returning from Fortress Monroe with a pleasure party of 18 on board, was run down by the steamship Isaac Bell, off Sewell's Point, and sunk in fifty feet of water; 9 of the company were drowned; the steamer was not injured.

AUGUST.

3—A serious insurrection against the Turkish Government broke out in Herzegovina, a province with 7,000 square miles of territory and a population of 250,000.

5—A water-spout bursting over the town of Kirn, in Rhenish Prussia, inundated the place, and 13 persons were drowned.

6—Explosion in the arsenal at Bridesburg, Pa.; 1 person killed and 19 wounded. The centennial anniversary of Daniel O'Connell's birthday was celebrated in Ireland, with great enthusiasm.

16—The monument to Hermann, the ancient German hero, the first apostle of German unity and of opposition to imperial Rome in the first years of the Christian era, was inaugurated on the Grotenberg; the Emperor William was present, and the day was made a national festival among the Germans.

29—Collision on the Midland Railroad, in England; 5 persons killed and 40 injured.

SEPTEMBER.

2—A railway train broke through a rotten bridge near Goshen, en route for Kingston, Canada; 25 persons injured.

7—Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, telegraphed to President Grant declaring that in that State domestic violence existed in its most aggravated form, and that he was compelled to appeal to the General Government for assistance; the matter was referred to Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont, who decided that the December proclamation did not remain in force, and a dispatch to that effect was sent to Gov. Ames.

8—The New York State Republican Convention, held at Saratoga; Frederick W. Seward was nominated for Secretary of State.

9—Loss of the propeller Equinox, near Point au Sable, Lake Michigan; 26 persons drowned. The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, adopted a platform similar to that adopted by the Ohio Democrats, and nominated Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor.

10—Loss of the steam barge Mendota on Lake Michigan; 8 persons drowned.

11—Loss of 11 lives from poisonous gas in the Donnington Wood Colliery, Shropshire, England.

16—The New York Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse, re-adopted the hard-money plank of the Baltimore platform of 1872 and the entire State platform of 1874, and nominated John Bigelow for Secretary of State. The Russian forces under Gen. Kauffman defeated the Khokand rebels, numbering 30,000, and completed the conquest of the country. Advices from St. Thomas of a severe hurricane; the British ship Codfish went ashore on St. Vincent, and 12 of her crew were drowned.

17-19—Violent cyclone on the Gulf of Mexico; in Galveston the water was driven over the island alternately from gulf and bay; houses were removed, the railroad damaged, and numerous vessels driven ashore; in Indianola, on Matagorda Bay, over 100 lives were lost; the place was flooded 80 feet deep, and houses, stores, wharves and the lighthouse were swept away; nine-tenths of the houses in town were destroyed.

26—A dummy train near Philadelphia was run into by an excursion train on the Pennsylvania Railroad; 5 persons killed and 20 injured. The steamer Adler came in collision with the Swedish steamer King Oscar II. near Grimsby, England; the latter sunk, and 14 persons on board were drowned.

28—At Sorel, in Canada, a train on the Richmond, Drummond and Arthabaska Railway ran off the track; 11 persons killed, and 24 seriously injured.

30—At the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Des Moines, Iowa, President Grant made a speech memorable for its length and for the stress laid upon the question of sectarian schools.

OCTOBER.

4—The Swedish steamer L. J. Posger, running between Lubeck and Copenhagen, burned in the Baltic; 24 of the passengers and 11 of the crew perished.

21-23—Severe gales off the Scottish coast; 5 vessels lost, with their crews.

26—Great fire in Virginia City, Nev.; the business portion of the city completely destroyed; estimated loss, $4,000,000.

NOVEMBER.

4—The steamship Pacific foundered between San Francisco and Portland; nearly 200 lives lost.

7—Wreck of the British ship Calcutta, from Quebec to Liverpool, on Grosse Isle; 23 lives lost.

9—The steamship City of Waco burned off Galeston Bar; nearly 70 lives lost.

11—Explosion of fire-damp in a Belgian colliery; over 40 lives lost.

15—News in London of the wreck of the British ship Astrida, near Boulogne, France; 9 persons drowned.

16—Joseph Guibord was buried in the Catholic cemetery, Cote des Neiges, in Montreal; the coffin was laid in a bed of cement, to preclude the possibility of its removal; Guibord died in 1861; he was a printer, and, as a member of the Institute Canadien, had been excommunicated from the Church; his remains were refused admission to consecrated ground; his wife applied to the Superior Court for an order to compel the Church to allow his burial in his own lot in the cemetery above named; the order was granted finally by the Queen's Privy Council, Nov. 28, 1874; on the 2d of last September an attempt to execute the order occasioned a riot, and the burial was postponed.

17—Unveiling of a monument at Baltimore to the memory of Edgar A. Poe.

18—Railway disaster between Stockholm and Malmo, Denmark; 60 passengers killed or severely injured.

23—Storm on the English coast, in the vicinity of Yarmouth; 40 vessels wrecked and many lives lost. Meeting at St. Louis of the National Railroad Convention in the interests of the Southwestern Pacific Road; Gens. Sherman, J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, and Jefferson Davis in attendance. Information received of a great battle in Asia between the Russians and the insurgents in Khokand; nearly 4,000 of the latter killed.

24—Liberians at war with the native tribes represent themselves in a state of starvation, and petition our government for aid.

25—Chas. D. Whyland ("Big Charley"), proprietor of the St. Elmo restaurant, Chicago, killed by a drunken desperado named Henry Davis, alias John Turner. Disastrous gale off the coast of Fifeshire, Scotland; 16 fishermen drowned, with 14 missing, and a number of fishing vessels lost. Loss of six Canadian vessels bound for the Magdalen Islands, with supplies for the starving inhabitants; 45 lives lost. The schooner Sunshine, from San Francisco, found capsized at the mouth of the Columbia River; 30 passengers and a crew of 10 all drowned. Chavez, the California bandit, killed in Arizona while resisting arrest.

29—Part of the Russian garrison at Khokand massacred. Twelve hundred Egyptians surprised and killed by the Abyssinians.

DECEMBER.

1—Burial of Henry Wilson at Natick, Mass. Eleven lives lost by the sinking of the steamer Sunnyside on the Hudson River—cut in two by ice. Disastrous collision on the New York Central Road, near Buffalo; 3 persons killed. Judge-Advocate-General Holt retired, and Wm. McKee Dunn, his assistant, promoted. Schooner J. G. Jenkins foundered on Lake Ontario, near Oswego, and all on board, 9 persons, lost.

2—Wm. M. Evarts appointed the Centennial orator; Mr. Longfellow the poet; Richard Henry Lee reader of the Declaration. The old Philadelphia Navy Yard bought at auction for $1,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

4—Terrible explosion in a coal mine near Tredegar, Wales; 20 miners killed. Wm. M. Tweed escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New York. Wm. Aden, of Cleveland, O., killed his wife, stepdaughter, and a neighbor. Destruction by fire of La Jeunesse Hotel, at Back River, Canada; 3 persons consumed in the flames. Explosion of a sugar house boiler near Franklin, La.; 3 men killed, and a dozen others badly injured.

6—Another colliery disaster, more appalling in its results than any that has occurred for many years, reported from Yorkshire, England; 140 miners killed. Congress organized; M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, elected Speaker of the House.

7—The German passenger steamer Deutschland wrecked on the English coast; 50 out of the 175 on board drowned or perished from cold.

8—Three workmen employed on the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia fell from the roof of the main exhibition hall, a distance of eighty feet, killing them instantly; this makes 10 lives lost on the grounds thus far. Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren consecrated Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

9—Explosion in a coal mine near Leeds, England; 6 men killed. Riot in Issaquena County, Miss.; 7 colored men killed by a Sheriff's posse.

10—News received of the loss on Lake Michigan of the schooner Windiate, of Manitowoc, Wis., with all on board.

11—Fifty persons killed and a large number wounded by an explosion of dynamite on a quay in Bremen harbor, Germany.

12—Election of Senators for life begun in France; nine chosen, all Republicans.

13—A great land swindle, involving $20,000,000, developed in Missouri and Arkansas.

14—A bill offered in Congress providing that the President at the end of his term shall become a Senator for life. The cabinet shops at the Wheeler & Wilson Works, in Bridgeport, Conn., burned down; loss, $500,000; insurance, $300,000.

16—Terrible explosion in a Belgian coal mine, caused by the ignition of fire-damp; 110 miners killed. Thomassen, alias Thompson, who caused the Bremerhaven explosion, committed suicide; he confessed his crime. A 27-ounce nugget was found by a Black Hills gold miner. The jury in the case of the murderer of little Mabel Young, at Boston, could not agree.

17—Three colored murderers hanged at New York; a German, aged 65, executed for murder at Hermann, Mo., and a desperado informally lynched at Carson City, Nevada, for general wickedness.

20—News received of an earthquake in Porto Rico on the nights of Dec. 8 and 9, which created great alarm; the capital of San Juan was not damaged, but the town of Arecibo was almost entirely destroyed.

22—Explosion of a gas-main in Boston; 6 persons killed, 9 seriously hurt, and 7 missing. Burning of the training-school ship Goliath at Gravesend, England; 20 boys reported to have perished.

THAT the French are rapidly rising to prosperity may be seen from the following figures representing the income of Paris theaters for the last eight years: In 1868 it amounted to 16,000,000 francs, in '69 to 17,000,000, in '70 (war) to 9,000,000, in '71 (war) to 7,000,000, in '72 to 18,000,000, in '73 to 20,000,000, in '74 to 23,000,000, and this year it will amount to 25,000,000 francs.

IT is now positively asserted that Paul Morphy, the famous chess player, is not insane, but is merely suffering from ill health.

DOGGING A DEFAULTER.

A Detective's Singular, but Successful, Method of Capturing a Runaway Bank Teller.

On Saturday evening two men and a woman arrived in the city by the Savannah train, and registered at the Charleston Hotel under the names of H. W. Davies, Thomas Nichols and Mrs. Joseph H. Nichols. Nichols is the absconding teller of the Canadian Bank of Montreal, who, on the 11th of September last, stole from that bank quite a large amount of money, and, in company with his father, levanted to St. Augustine, Fla. A reward of $10,000 was offered for the delivery of Thomas Nichols at any place in the British dominions, and Henry W. Davies, a well-known detective, was sent in pursuit of him. The detective has been in St. Augustine, Fla., at the same hotel with Nichols, for several weeks, but could not arrest him, there being no extradition treaty for that class of offenses between the United States and the British provinces. But he kept his man in sight, and finally worried him into a surrender. This was accomplished by advertising. In every portion of the city a circular was posted, setting forth the theft, and offering $10,000 reward for the arrest of the fugitive. Every morning the following circular was placed in a conspicuous place in the hotel at which Nichols and his family boarded:

THIEF!—$10,000 reward. On Sept. 11, 1875, Thomas Nichols, Teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Montreal, Dominion of Canada, stole from said bank a large quantity of Canadian legal-tender notes of the denominations of $500 and $1,000, and, accompanied by his father, Joseph H. Nichols, fled from Montreal, and these two fugitives from British justice are now at the Oriental Hotel, city of St. Augustine, State of Florida, United States of America. I hereby offer the following rewards: $5,000, gold, for the recovery of the amount stolen, or pro rata for what is recovered, and $5,000 gold for the delivery of the said Thomas Nichols at any place in the British Dominion, or Davies' Detective Agency, 17 and 19 Williams street, New York, U. S. A.

HENRY W. DAVIES,
Agent and Attorney of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. Augustine, Florida, U. S. A.

Five weeks of this kind of conspicuous and persistent advertising effected what the law could not. The defaulting teller, unable to shake off the detective, voluntarily surrendered himself, and offered to return to Montreal to stand his trial. The parties left on the northern-bound train on Saturday evening, en route for the British Provinces.—*Charleston (S. C.) News.*

The Good Boy Who Disobeyed His Mother.

Last Wednesday, Eddie House, George Mayberry and Frederick Pray, each about eight years of age, living at Quincy Point, went out on Town River on the ice, to slide. Eddie, in sliding too near the channel fell through an ice hole, and the other two, after fruitless efforts to rescue him called out for help. Herbert Nott, aged about twelve years, who had just arrived home from school, hearing the cries, dashed off at full speed, to the great chagrin of his mother, who had charged him to return home immediately at the close of school, to go on an errand. She saw him run toward the river, and was planning a punishment for the disobedient but hitherto very obedient Herbert, who, however, had satisfied himself that he was needed more on the river. When little Eddie saw him coming, he cried out, "Oh, save me, Herbert; I shall drown." Herbert replied, "No you won't unless I drown with you." Then taking George's sled and pushing it into the water, telling Eddy to lay hold of it, he drew him safely out and took him to his fond mother. Probably Eddie will be more careful in the future.—*Boston Traveler.*

THE *Arizona Citizen* says that there is in that Territory a monster named Sheridan, who makes it a business to entice men to go with him to the mountains upon the pretense of showing them rich mines, and it is seldom that persons so enticed are ever heard from afterward. It is believed that he has lured away and murdered eight victims within the past year. Gov. Safford offers $500 reward for his capture and conviction.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	8	@	9
COTTON	13½	@	14½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 20	@	1 22
CORN	67	@	69
OATS	47	@	51
RYE	88	@	90
PORK—New Mess	20 75	@	21 00
LARD—Steam	12	@	13
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 00
Choice Natives	5 00	@	5 50
Good to Prime Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
HOGS—Live	6 75	@	7 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 50
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 02	@	1 03
No. 2 Spring	95	@	96
No. 3 Spring	76	@	78
CORN—No. 2	48	@	49
OATS—No. 2	30	@	32
RYE—No. 2	67	@	68
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@	80
BUTTER—Fancy	25	@	32
EGGS—Fresh	24	@	25
PORK—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
LARD	12¼	@	12½
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White Winter	6 25	@	6 50
Ambers	5 75	@	6 15
WHEAT—Extra	1 35	@	1 37
No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 26
No. 2 White	1 16	@	1 18
Amber	1 19	@	1 20
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	38	@	40
RYE	70	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	1 85	@	1 90
BUTTER	22	@	23
EGGS	25	@	26
PORK—Mess	23 00	@	23 75
LARD	13	@	14
CATTLE—Fair to Good Steers	10 00	@	11 00
Common Texas	6 00	@	7 00
HOGS	7 00	@	8 00
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 37	@	1 39
CORN—No. 2	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
RYE—No. 2	67	@	68
PORK—Mess	19 50	@	19 75
LARD	12½	@	12½
HOGS	6 50	@	7 25
CATTLE	3 50	@	4 50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 04	@	1 07
No. 2	98	@	1 00
CORN—No. 2	56	@	58
OATS—No. 2	31	@	33
RYE	81	@	82
BARLEY—No. 2	96	@	1 00
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—New	1 28	@	1 30
CORN	46	@	47
OATS	35	@	46
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	20 00	@	21 00
LARD	12¾	@	13½
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 35	@	1 37
Amber	1 18	@	1 20
CORN	47	@	49
OATS	35	@	36
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	..	@	1 30
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	38	@	40

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Helping Papa and Mamma.

Planting the corn and potatoes,
Helping to scatter the seeds,
Feeding the hens and the chickens,
Freeing the garden from weeds,
Driving the cows to the pasture,
Feeding the horse in the stall—
We little children are busy;
Sure there's work for us all,
Helping papa.

Spreading the hay in the sunshine,
Raking it up when 'tis dry,
Plucking the apples and peaches,
Down in the orchard hard by,
Picking the grapes in the vineyard,
Gathering the nuts in the fall—
We little children are busy;
Yes, there is work for us all,
Helping papa.

Sweeping, and washing the dishes,
Bring the wood from the shed,
Ironing, sewing and knitting,
Helping to make up the bed,
Taking good care of the baby,
Watching her lest she should fall—
We little children are busy;
Oh, there is work for us all,
Helping mamma.

Work makes us cheerful and happy,
Makes us both active and strong;
Play we enjoy all the better
When we have labored so long;
Gladly we help our kind parents,
Quickly we come to their call—
Children should love to be busy,
There is so much work for us all,
Helping papa and mamma.

—*Rural New Yorker.*

Around the Farm.

To keep cabbage through the winter, pack in sawdust in the barn and allow the whole to freeze, the sawdust being such a non-conductor of heat, once frozen through, it will not thaw out until well into April, and cabbage will come out almost as nice as when put in.

A bailing accusation is brought against the poultry dealers that, with long pliers, break the breast bone of an old hen about one and a half inches from the point where nature would make it prominent, and when the sagacious housekeeper feels for the same she murmurs "young," and pays the price of chicken without a grumble.

Paper prepared after the following recipe is said to render the use of the razor-strop unnecessary. By merely wiping the razor on the paper to remove the lather after shaving, a keen edge is maintained without further trouble. The razor must be well sharpened at the outset. First, procure oxide of iron (by addition of carbonate of soda to a solution of persulphate of iron), well wash the precipitate, and finally leave it of the consistency of cream. Spread this over soft paper very thinly with a soft brush. Cut the paper in pieces two inches square, dry, and it is ready for use.

To determine the weight of live cattle, measure in inches the girth around the breast just behind the shoulder blade, and the back from the tail to the forepart of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length and divide by 144. If the girth is less than three feet, multiply the quotient by 11; if between three and five feet, multiply by 16; if between five and seven feet, by 23; or if between seven and nine feet, by 31. If the animal is lean, deduct 1-20 of the result, and the answer is the weight in pounds. This multiplied by 0.605 gives the net weight.

Last year, after every storm of rain during the summer, I observed that our cow would have an attack of garget in the udder. In some instances only one section or quarter of the udder would be inflamed and tender, and the teat of that part of the udder would yield purulent matter and clotted milk. It was conjectured that the cow took more or less cold which centered in her udder. During the stormy days, and cold and wet nights, she was afterward taken to the stable, which prevented the garget. The present summer, whenever she has not been taken to the stable during a wet and cold day or night, the garget would appear.—*Christian at Work.*

With the increasing cost of fencing material, it becomes a more interesting question to the farmer, How can I economically build new and repair old fences? A Western man suggests the use of sods, and writes: "In England and Ireland they have the 'sod fence.' I have seen it in this country occasionally, but I think if our farmers knew its practical merits we should see it oftener. Only dig two ditches four feet apart, three feet wide, and two feet deep; throw the dirt from the ditches on the space between; beat it down till it has some hardness, and give it enough slant to prevent 'caving,' and you have a fence for a lifetime. In most cases here we need no turf or 'whin-bushes' as they do, for in a year the bank will be covered by a luxuriant growth of blackberry bushes, answering every purpose. Even where timber is plenty, we can make this fence cheaper than almost any other."

About the House.

To drive away ants, wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper to keep it from dissolving and put it in or about your cupboard.

Vermin on Canaries.—It is said that if a piece of clean white paper be spread over the cage at night the vermin will collect upon it, and may be destroyed by burning the paper. A few drops of carbolic acid in a gill of water in which the birds bathe will remove them and keep them from the cage.

The best paste for a scrap-book is made of common starch. Take half or two-thirds of a teaspoonful, pour on to it a little boiling water, let it stand a minute, add more water, and cook it until it is thick enough to starch a shirt bosom. It spreads smooth, sticks well, and never will mold or discolor paper.

A small clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium for applying brick-dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

Tomato Pie.—Take fully ripe tomatoes, scald and peel the skin off, then cut in slices and lay in a shallow dish, sprinkle with sugar, add a little butter, cover with a crust, and bake till the crust is done. Then turn the pie on a plate crust downward, and spread over the tomatoes the white of an egg beaten with sugar. Set in the oven till the egg stiffens. This is more wholesome than lemon pie and almost as good.

Fruit Skins.—The majority of country people I have observed eating fruit, eat the skin of it also. Their children eat it in the same manner and seem never to have been taught that the skin of fruit—be it apple, peach, pear, plum, or grape—should never be eaten, especially if uncooked. Fruit skins are so difficult of digestion that there is probably not more than one stomach in a hundred capable of performing the difficult task. The skin is to fruit what shells are to nuts, hides to animals, and husks to grain. To oblige or allow a child to eat his apple or pear unpeeled, is unkind and wrong, for it is no question of daintiness, but of health.—*Mary A. E. Wager, in Rural New Yorker.*

Light on Liberia's War.

The friends of African colonization met last evening to listen to a presentment of the claims of the American Colonization Society upon the zeal and pecuniary support of philanthropists. The Rev. Dr. John Orcutt described the late war between the Liberians and the natives, from imperfect accounts of which the opponents of colonization are endeavoring to prove the lapse of the colonized negroes toward barbarism.

The war, he said, is a question of the title of Liberia to the territory constituting the County of Maryland, the southernmost colony. That county, once independent of Liberia, was lately annexed, but the natives are unwilling to submit to the trade restrictions of customs officials. They claim the right of free trade on the ground of prior possession of the territory, and on that issue they went to war. Between September and Oct. 15 eight battles were fought. Six of them were almost bloodless, and resulted in victory for the Liberian army, which had Cape Palmas for its base of supplies, and having fought the earliest struggle far inland, fought each succeeding one a day's march nearer its base, despite its victories. The last victory left the Liberians 1,100 strong, cantoned in Cape Palmas, where they lay for a month, while the native forces were repairing their defeats in Tubman Town, four miles out.

One Gen. Crawford, of the Liberians, suggested a night attack upon the native forces, but to this Gen. Gardner, the Commander-in-Chief, did not consent, as he seemed content with the glory of reporting every morning that his army had not been attacked on the previous night. At the end of a month, however, a forward movement was ordered. The natives were attacked near Tubman Town, and the Liberians were badly beaten, after losing seventy-nine men killed and wounded. They withdrew again to Cape Palmas, leaving a small force in the defenses of Tubman Town. The latter was attacked by a strong body of natives, but the assailants were handsomely repulsed after a protracted battle, in which few or none were hurt. That bloodless contest ended the war in favor of the Liberians.—*New York Sun.*

A Puzzle for the Boys and Girls.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

A few days ago the "fifteen young ladies problem" was printed in this column. It is as follows:

In a school of fifteen girls a rule has been laid down that they shall walk out every day in each week in rows of threes, but that the same two girls shall never come together twice in the same row. The rule is supposed to have been carried out correctly during the six working days of the week, but when the time comes for their going to church together on Sunday, it is found to be absolutely impossible to continue it any further. Can the rule have been carried out correctly during the six previous days?

A correspondent writes that twenty years ago he spent many hours over the problem, convinced that it must be capable of solution, but had to "give it up." He propounded it to several persons and received two solutions to it, one of which is given below. Our correspondent believes there are many solutions to it, for the fifteen young ladies, while continuing to observe the conditions of walking once daily for a week in rows of three, may, by a system of weekly exchanges, arrange themselves so that the rows of three shall be composed of different combinations of individuals each succeeding week for a long time. The solution sent us is as follows:

1st day	2d day	3d day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7'h d'y
A B C	A G M	A D J	F A O	A N K	A I L	E A H
D E F	B F L	E C K	B H K	B J M	B E N	B D G
G H I	I J E	G L N	E M L	O G E	D C M	C L O
J K L	H C N	H F M	J G C	D H L	O J H	J F N
M N O	K D O	I B O	N I D	C F I	F G K	M K I

Tea and Coffee.

The researches made by Maurice Block show that the leading European nations consume tea and coffee in about the following proportions per annum and per head of the population:

COFFEE.	Pounds.	TEA.	Pounds.
Belgium	16⅞	Great Britain	6⅝
Netherlands	13⅝	Netherlands	1½
Switzerland	10⅓	Germany	1-16
Germany	7⅛	France	1-32
France	4½	Belgium	1-32
Austria	2⅜	Austria	1-64
Great Britain	1⅜	Switzerland	1-320
Italy	1⅜	Italy	1-320
Spain	⅝	Spain	1-320
Russia	⅛	Russia	1-320

This table is uncommonly eloquent. It shows at the first glance that the countries where civilization and prosperity in the mass of the people are at their lowest, the consumption of both tea and coffee is also the least. These countries are Austria, Spain and Russia.—*New York Sun.*

Death Before Surrender.

Two brothers, Thomas and Melvin March, had a bitter quarrel at Charlemont, Mass., the othe day, during which Melvin threatened Thomas' life. The latter procured a warrant for Melvin's arrest, and Deputy-Sheriff Gould attempted to serve it, but Melvin threatened to shoot. The Sheriff went for aid, when Melvin deliberately burned the Sheriff's barn, and then fled to the mountains. A large posse started in pursuit, and after a long and exciting chase came up with him. He threatened death to any one who approached him, but, seeing that no less than seven rifles covered him, he shot himself in the breast and fell mortally wounded.

Two Americans have bought and will exhibit the stone sarcophagus in which it was intended to bury Guibord.

NECROLOGY.

A List of the Distinguished Dead of 1875.

JANUARY.

1—Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley, wife of the American historian, died in London.

12—In Louisville, Ky., Thos. E. Bramlette, ex-Governor of that State.

18—In New York, Wm. H. Aspinwall, a merchant prince, in his 67th year; Young-tchi, Emperor of China, aged 19.

24—In London, Rev. Chas. Kingsley, Canon of Westminster, aged 56.

25—In Fitchburg, Mass., the Rev. Geo. F. Trask, the well-known anti-tobacco apostle, aged 78.

FEBRUARY.

4—In Norwich, Conn., Wm. A. Buckingham, U. S. Senator, and ex-Governor, aged 71.

13—In Washington, Samuel Hooper, member of Congress from Massachusetts, aged 65.

19—At New Brunswick, N. J., Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., aged 71.

22—In England, Sir Chas. Lyell, eminent geologist, aged 78.

MARCH.

2—In Washington, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas U. S. A., aged 71.

20—In Ireland, John Mitchell, one of the leaders of the rebellion in Ireland in '48, soon after his election to the British Parliament.

23—At West Chester, Pa., John Hickman, a prominent citizen of that state, from which he was for four terms a Representative in Congress, aged 65.

APRIL.

10—Near Austin, Tex., A. J. Hamilton, ex-Governor of that State.

13—In New York city, Samuel R. Wells, the well-known professor of phrenology and proprietor of the *Phrenological Journal*, aged 55.

22—In New York City, John Harper, the senior member of Harper and Brothers, in his 79th year.

MAY.

17—In Lexington, Ky., John C. Breckinridge, formerly Vice President of the United States, and during the rebellion a General in the Confederate army, aged 44.

20—In Baltimore, Md., the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, for three terms United States Senator from Indiana, aged 63.

JUNE.

25—In New York city, Mortimer Thompson, better known as "Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.," aged 54.

29—In Austria, Ferdinand I., ex-Emperor, aged 82.

JULY.

7—In London, England, J. E. Cairnes, Professor of Political Economy in the London University.

8—In St. Louis, Mo., Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., aged 54.

18—In England, Lady Jane Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, the ill-fated Arctic explorer, aged about 70.

23—Announcement from London of the death of Isaac Merrit Singer, inventor of the sewing-machine which bears his name, aged 64.

31—In Carter County, Tenn., ex-President Andrew Johnson, aged 67.

AUGUST.

2—In New York city, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, son of the famous Alexander Hamilton, aged 90.

4—At Copenhagen, Denmark, Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known writer of wonder-stories for children, aged 70.

SEPTEMBER.

26—By drowning, at Sea Cliff, the Rev. Geo. B. Porteous, pastor of All-Souls Church, Brooklyn, about 45.

OCTOBER.

7—Near Charlottesville, Va., Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, aged 83.

29—In North Brookfield, Mass., the Hon. Amasa Walker, the well-known publicist, aged 76.

NOVEMBER.

4—At Cumberland, R. I., the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, author of the Civil Service Bill, aged 57.

19—At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Pietro di Silvestri, aged 72.

21—At Norwalk, Conn., of paralysis, Hon. Orris S. Ferry, U. S. Senator, aged 49; at Vienna, Austria, Francis V., Duke of Modena, who lost his throne in 1860.

22—At Washington, of apoplexy, Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, aged 63.

24—At the City of Mexico, Senor Lafragna, Minister of Foreign Relations; at Vienna, Austria, Cardinal Rauscher; in New York city, Wm. B. Astor, the most extensive landlord, and one of the wealthiest men in the country.

27—At Paris, Eugene Schneider, the distinguished statesman and mechanical engineer.

DECEMBER.

1—News received at Washington of the death, in China, of Hon. Benj. P. Avery, U. S. Minister to that country.

2—At Albany, N. Y., Hon. Ira Harris, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 73 years.

4—Miss Susan Denin, a popular actress, died at Bluffton, Ind., from injuries received by a fall at the Indianapolis Academy of Music.

7—At San Francisco, Hon. J. Ross Browne, formerly U. S. Minister to China.

9—At Detmold, Germany, Prince Frederic, of the principality of Lippe-Detmold.

12—Sir Houston Stewart, Vice-Admiral of the British navy, died in London.

13—Oluf Stenersen, Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, died at Paris.

NECROLOGY OF CENTENARIANS.

During the year just closed Death came to a number of centenarians, the names of the most noteworthy being here given, with the date and place, as far as could be ascertained: In March died Gen. Joseph Francis, Chief of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians in Maine, aged 110. In Philadelphia, in June, Thomas Taylor, a veteran of Waterloo, aged 103. George Wilson, another veteran of European wars, died at Zanesville, Ohio, aged 100. At Morrisville, Vt., during the first week in March, an old soldier named Dell, who served under the first Napoleon, aged 101. Capt. Enos Scott, a soldier of 1812, died at Lyons, Mich., near the end of August, aged 101. On the 26th of August, at the Home for Aged Women, in Boston, Ethan Allen DeWolf died, lacking a few weeks of 100; his father, a Revolutionary soldier, lived to the age of 107. In the first week of January died Thomas Thornton, of Boston, 105, and Richard Cottrill, of Columbia, S. C., 119. In the first week of February the pale specter visited Wm. Knapp, of Woodford, Vt., 100, and Elias Truax, of Franklin, Mass., 102. At Maquoketa, Iowa, a worthy citizen was prematurely cut off at the age of 107; he persisted in the use of tobacco to the day of his death, which latter event is supposed to have been hastened by "a kick of a pet mule;" we are unable to give his name. About the first of May Ralph Price, 104, died at Armstrong, Pa. Thos. Card died at Dover Point, N. H., Sept. 8, aged 100; had never been ill until his last and only sickness. In Daviess County, Ky., three persons died at the advanced ages of 101, 105, and 115 years respectively. At Holyoke, Mass., March 19, at the age of 100, died Bartholomew Dowling, who emigrated from Ireland in 1793. At Indianapolis, early in January, "the father of Michael O'Leary, of Holyoke," died at the age of 105; and another Irishman, two years younger, whose name is not recorded, died at Haverhill, Mass., on the 25th of July. A month before that Moses Long, a Kentucky negro, died at the age of 111.

In regard to several venerable ladies who passed away during 1875 we have more particulars. At Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 1, the seventy-fifth anniversary of her marriage, Mrs. Alice Cooley breathed her last at the age of 99 years 8 months and 21 days. At Amherst, N. H., March 19, died Mrs. Anna Goss, aged 105. In the latter part of July Mrs. Helen Stansbury died at Louisville, Ky., aged 100; she was the oldest of eleven children, and outlived them all. At Kinderhook, N. Y., at the age of 106, Mrs. Mary Killerhouse died in the same house in which she was born. She was married four times—the last at the age of 88.

Other deaths took place as follows: At Columbia, S. C., in January, Mrs. Rosenburg, 103; at Essex, Vt., Mrs. Pepin, 104. In March, at Baltimore, Mary Smith, 117. In May, at Brookville, Me., Mrs. Katherine Bolton, 100 years and 7 months; Mrs. Little, at Moncton, Vt., 107; and in Johnson, Vt., Mrs. Mary Pike, 100. Mrs. Orphemia Temple, 103, died at Woodbury, Ct., July 1. In Freetown, Aug. 15, Mrs. Joanna Strange died at the age of 103. Mrs. Betsy Clark, at Auburn, N. H., Aug. 22, aged 100 years and 7 months; Sept. 1, in Southbridge, Mass., Marian Garceau, 103; Sept. 22, in Brooklyn, Mary Burns, Irish, 105; Sept. 28, in Hartford, Ct., Mrs. Madden, 106, and May 15, in Mansfield, Mass., Mrs. Margaret Leonard, Irish, 109 years and 4 months.

Six venerable colored women died during the year, as follows: March 1, in Washington, D. C., Lucy Hawkins, 115 years and 7 months, and May 28, in the same city, Hester Digger, 110; March 1, in Baltimore, Mrs. Susan Carr, 105, and in Louisville, Ky., the same week, Grandmother Flora Dupuy, 104; April 18, in Boston, Mrs. Keziah Gray, 106 years and 6 months; finally, Aug. 25, in Summerville, Tenn., Polly Cos, 115, who was cook in the American army in the War of 1812.

At Paris, April 30, died the Count de Waldeck at the age of 110. He was probably the most famous of all the centenarians, [illegible] a number of civic societies, and author of some merit. In England, in March, Mr. Peacock died at the age of 103; and in April Mrs. Leatherland, a gypsy, 112. The Widow Domine died in the Department of the Gironde, France, in May, aged 107, leaving two sisters aged 103 and 101. John Paparrhegopoulas, Russian Consul at Athens, died in that city in February, aged 100; and a few weeks subsequently a Russian who was six feet six inches high died at the age of 115. Father Nicephorus, to whom Byron referred in "Childe Harold," died at a convent on Mount Athos, in June, aged 117. In Cuba, in August, Don Rafael Gonzalez died at the age of 105, leaving descendants in the fourth generation. In Brazil a midwife reached the age of 111; a man of the province of San Jose De Leonissa lived 120 years, and Manuel Jose Alfonso was gathered to his fathers at the ripe old age of 150.

A Hundred Years Ago.

The year 1876 will be the centennial anniversary of other important events in the world's history, beside the act which made the United States an independent Republic. It will interest the lovers of exploration to recall the fact that just one hundred years ago, the present time, Capt. James Cook was engaged in his successful circumnavigation of the world in the ships Resolute and Adventure, and that the year 1776 saw him bedecked with medals and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England for his remarkable courage and nautical skill. That same year also he started on the expedition for the discovery of the "Northern Passage"—a trip which proved fatal to him and almost bootless of good results, as similar adventures have to so many since.

While the English and other Governments are now endeavoring to complete the Arctic explorations which Cook commenced a century ago, it may be interesting to scientific minds to remember that at that time the systematic study of the ocean current began, and that the Gulf Stream was first scientifically investigated by the use of thermometers.

The study of the earth's surface was a pet subject for European scholars, when our forefathers were most engaged in "trusting in God and keeping their powder dry." In the year of the Declaration of Independence, Gatterer introduced the descriptive geography, and by marking out the peculiar features of each country, tracing the courses of rivers and philosophizing upon the system of watersheds, gave a primary impetus to the study of natural history. At the same time Blumenbach, another scholastic German, gave the world his "Varieties of the Human Race," and first taught men, what children now learn, that "the human race is divided into five classes, namely, the Caucasian, the Mongolian, the Malay, the American and the African or Ethopian."

The year 1876, among other things, will be the centennial of an important chapter in the history of the science of botany—the compilation of Karl Peter Thunberg's vocabulary of Japanese flora, the result of labors much more dangerous and difficult than the efforts of the late great Agassiz, in his pursuit of natural science in South America.

The events noted are only a few of the multitude which were transpiring 100 years ago, while our forefathers were fighting for liberty, but they are notable guide-posts in the cycle of time, upon which we may gaze and try to realize what strides have been made since their day in research, in science, in human advancement and in government, and indulge in the proud thought that in all these things the spirit of the new nation of the New World has not been a drawback.—*Chicago Journal.*

Young Lions Nursed by a Terrier.

Carefully caged in the dimly-lighted lower regions of the Central Park Museum are two young lion cubs. They are three weeks old, a pair, a lion and lioness, fine healthy little creatures, and in two weeks more will be old enough to be shown to the public. They are the progeny of the pair of beasts known as Lincoln and Jenny in the Museum. But the mother being, from confinement or some other cause, unable to nurse them, they were at once given to a large terrier, whose puppies were taken away, and who plays the part of a foster-mother. She seems, indeed, as fond of the cubs as if they were her own offspring, and covers them with caresses, though they are already half as big as she is. It is a curious fact that lions reared in captivity are not as gentle as those captured and tamed. The parents of these cubs, which were caught when wild, and tamed, are very tractable, while some of the other lions, which were born and brought up here, are sullen and ferocious.—*New York Times.*

A Bankrupt State.

Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, has addressed a letter to a large holder of Tennessee bonds in New York, stating that the January interest on said bonds will not be paid. He says that the public revenues, as fast as paid into the Treasury, will be applied to the liquidation of the loan account of $255,000 contracted in meeting the January interest last year and redeeming outstanding Treasury warrants, which amount to $425,000. The State's inability to pay is attributed to the postponement by the Legislature of the payment of taxes and to the hard times. The Governor further says he has reason to believe that most of the large holders of Tennessee bonds would be willing to fund them at a lower rate of interest if a guarantee be given that the interest shall be promptly paid in future. He expresses the opinion that the present rate is higher than the people are able to pay, but suggests no basis of compromise.

France would like to annex Belgium, but refrains, because Germany has not yet pounced on Holland. Of course, when the time comes, it will be tit for tat in the transaction of those two jobs.

INDIANA ITEMS.

A poultry association has been formed at Fort Wayne.

The hog epizootic is rapidly depleting the pens of Union County.

The South Bend wagon works are making a lot of wheels to go to Germany.

L. H. Bellus, of Clinton, has been sued for $10,000, on account of breach of promise.

A live dog was recently chloroformed and dissected alive before the physiology class at the high school in Attica. It was done to show the circulation of the blood.

Gov. Hendricks has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address of the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, at New Orleans, February 6.

Mrs. Case, of Peru, blew out the gas in her room at the St. Nicholas, at Lafayette, on Wednesday night, and when discovered was on the floor in convulsions. Physicians restored her with difficulty.

The Christian *Record*, of Bedford, has moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and consolidated with the *Evangelist*, under the title of the *Record and Evangelist*, dated from Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Bedford, Ind.

Jim Chapman, a desperado who was under indictment for tearing up a rail of the O. and M. track near Huron, in Lawrence County, was shot Friday afternoon and killed by Deputy Sheriff Robert Palmer, of that county, at Willow Valley, Martin County, while attempting to arrest him.

Mrs. Sarah C. Thompson has just recovered $1,000 by compromise from Drs. Mitchell and Reagan, of Mooresville, for malpractice in the treatment of a broken leg which left her a cripple for life. She once obtained a judgment of $4,720, but it was set aside by the Court on account of some irregularity.

Geo. W. Saddler, of Cotton Township, Jay County, has a Chester-White-Poland hog which is nine feet long, six feet and ten inches in circumference, and each of his fore feet are twenty-three inches in circumference. He is estimated to weigh between 900 and 1,000 pounds. It is supposed to be the largest hog in the State.

The body of George Williams, a traveling thief, who is supposed to have been a resident of Iona, Wis., was found in a barn loft, two miles south of Rockville, Parke County recently, with a bullet in his forehead and a revolver clenched in one hand, with one chamber empty. He is supposed to have been dead about two days when found. Six hundred dollars and three gold watches were found on his person.

A few evenings since a pastor in one of the churches in Madison, who, to use his own expression, "can't read writin'," was presented with a couple of notices to be read to the congregation. When the time came for reading them he called upon the Secretary, who read them off. After a short time a brother requested that the notices be read again. The pastor looked fiercely at him a moment, picked up the two notices, and proceeded in a slow, deliberate voice: "Bredren, if anybody wants dem notizes read again, just come up an' read 'em yourself; 'taint the pastor's duty to read notizes nohow; and the Secretary havin' stepped out, I don't keer 'bout callin' on any odder brudder."

In the United States Court at Indianapolis on last Saturday a man was tried for passing counterfeit money. The evidence was conclusive, and the Judge, when about to sentence him, thinking to impress upon the prisoner a realizing sense of the enormity of his guilt, said, "I think you are a bad man, and deserve a heavy punishment for your crime. I will sentence you to the Penitentiary for two years." Imagine his disgust and surprise when the prisoner jumped forward, seized his hand and shook it warmly, saying, "Well, now, Judge, do you know that, under the circumstances, I think that's mighty kind of you? Let's shake!" And shake they did, although there wasn't much warmth in the Judge's manner.

At Evansville last week, Henry Ayers, Chief of Police, arrested a farmer named Peter Kirsch, charged with manufacturing counterfeit nickels. The man had in his possession a large quantity of spurious money, and his arrest led to the arrest of others, supposed to belong to the gang that the police have been watching for months past. The gang exists in Warrick County, where the nickels are manufactured. The Kirsch house was searched, and another lot of nickels discovered, but the officers could not find any trace of dies or materials for manufacturing. A preliminary examination was had before United States Commissioner Wartman, and Kirch was sent to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail. The Government offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture of the gang.

The report of the Auditor of State has been filed with the Governor. The tables of receipts, expenditures, etc., balance with those of the State Treasurer heretofore published. The Auditor, however, calls attention to the fact that an aggregate sum of $145,234.55, which appears as received and expended, is merely represented by the transfer of certain sums from one fund to another, making the actual receipts for the year $3,748,214, and the expenditures $3,571,023. The tables of the State Board of Education show that the taxable value of the real and personal property of the State is $897,739,783, or $57,117,602 less than by the assessment of 1784. The Auditor has instituted suits against certain citizens of Indianapolis who, in 1871, brought suit to enjoin the distribution of the school fund, and by this means deprived the State of interest on that fund to the amount of $50,000. Suit has also been brought against the American Express Company, to test the validity of the law requiring such corporations to file semi-annual reports of their business within the State, and to pay 3 per cent. on their receipts for passage-fare, and 1 per cent. on receipts for transferring freight. The report of the Trustee of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which accompanies the Auditor's report, shows that the receipts for the year were $71,188, and the disbursements $6,678. The report of the Insurance Department shows the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies in the State for the year to have been $1,710,076; losses paid, $932,355; tax paid, $25,829; gross receipts of foreign life insurance companies, $1,382,509; losses paid, $770,732; taxes paid, $20,311.

All Sorts.

Koun is the Emperor of Siam.

Robert Nevin is on trial in Pittsburgh by his church for publishing a Sunday newspaper.

Two women, Miss Orme and Miss Richardson, have commenced business in London, as conveyancers.

Bret Harte is a printer by trade. Ten years ago, it is said, he was working at the case on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, a literary lady of the old school, now claims that she is the original author of "Mary had a little lamb."

Secretary Chandler proposes getting the Indians out of the Black Hills by cutting off their annuities until they agree to move.

It is estimated that there are about 1,400 young men from the United States pursuing their studies at the universities and colleges of Germany.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria—that is, what Berlin has left of it—passes for a sprightly young man among the peasantry in the rural districts.

"To my Pastor" is what a New York lady wanted engraved on a costly china cup; but it came from the hands of the decorator, "Tony Pastor."

Mrs. Stanton says: Six hundred millions of people on this globe constantly toil all their lives long, while 19,000,000 sit quietly and complacently by, gathering the results to themselves.

West Alexander, Washington County, Pa., is called the American Gretna Green. A justice of the peace there has, during his term of office, performed the marriage ceremony for 990 couples.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, New York, have decided to charge the commercial reporters of the principal papers of that city, who have access to the floor, $50 a year for such privilege.

An English life insurance company has kept a record of the difference of mortality between teetotalers and moderate drinkers, and ascertained that the mortality of the former class was 26½ per cent. less than among the latter.

A Duluth school director has an eye to business. He has appointed himself teacher, with a salary of $40 per month; fixed the school house at his own dwelling, and teaches two scholars, his own children. This is the banner school district.

Mr. Colfax tells a good story of President Lincoln; that when he was attacked with small-pox, he said to his attendants: "Send up all the office-seekers, and tell them I've got something I can give each of them."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Ex-Surgeon Gen. Hammond, in a criticism on the report of the examination of the body of the late Vice President by Dr. Baxter, says that the Vice President's death was not caused by apoplexy, but by the plugging up of some vessel of the brain.

A Dooly County (Ga.) man who ran away from his family and went to Texas, writes back that he took this step because he couldn't make up the beds to suit his wife. This is a unique phase of society, and those women who want their rights are hereby Dooly notified where to go to.

THE DYING YEAR.

Ding-dong! the Old Year's dying—
It is weary;
Hark! the night-wind's sighing,
Miserere!
Ding-dong! the bells are pealing—
Soft its last hours stealing;
Human souls are feeling
Sad and dreary.

Ding-dong! the moments flying,
Drawing nearer;
Youth is worth the buying
When it's dearer!
But no wealth can ever
Stay the flowing river—
Life comes from the Giver,
Not the sharer.

Ding-dong! the night is waning,
Almost vanished—
A few short breaths remaining
Ere it is fled.
Hush! the bells are ceasing;
New tenants now are leasing;
The Past is still increasing;
The Old Year's dead!

Church Pews.

There is a speck of history connected with the origin of church pews that cannot but help prove interesting. In the early days of the Anglo-Saxon and some of the Norman churches a stone bench afforded the only sitting accommodations for members or visitors. In the year 1319 they are spoken of as sitting on the ground or in a standing posture. At a later period the people introduced low three-legged stools, and they were placed in no uniform order in the church. Directly after the Norman conquest wooden seats came in fashion. In 1387 a decree was issued that none should call any seat in the church his own except noblemen and patrons, each entering and holding the one he first found.

From 1530 to 1540 seats were more appropriated, and a crowbar guarded the entrance, bearing the initial of the owner. It was in 1608 that galleries were thought of. And as early as 1614 pews were ranged to afford comfort by being baized or cushioned, while the sides around were so high as to hide the occupants—a device of the Puritans to avoid being seen by the officer, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned.

Kerr.

Mr. Kerr, being relieved from the great pressure of the last few weeks, is in better health and spirits to-day than at any time before during the session. Speaking of his committees, Mr. Kerr says he believed it right and proper to transfer the power of the House from the Northeast to the West and South, and that he did so deliberately. He calls attention to the fact that for the first time in fifty years New England is cut down to her due proportion of power in the House of Representatives. The only New England Democrat who complains is Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, who wanted the District of Columbia Committee. Fernando Wood will not decline serving under his assignment. He feels very much disgruntled, however.—*Washington Telegram.*

FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS!

The Holidays Will Soon be on us!

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AROUND FOR YOUR

HOLIDAY GOODS!

As usual we have an immense stock for the occasion.

We have 10 casts of New Turkish Prunes at 10c per pound. This is a reduction of 3c per pound.—And 500 case of Peaches at 15c der can. Just think of that price, with all the scarcity of Peaches this season. They never sold at such prices, and the only reason we can do so is we purchased a Bankrupt stock at half price.

So on TEAS—We bought out the whole stock of McDougal's, formerly J. M. Flingers, and his $1,50 Tea! We have put down to 1.10. Other qualities from 30c to 50c.

Sugars.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

We have reduced 1c per pound, and got a stock sufficient to last over the holidays. So you need not fear their advancing.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee C,	9½c	Good Yellow	8c

When we first commenced selling Teas there was very little sold in this place; the reason was they were sold so high that parties clubbed together and sent to New York to get their Teas because they could save 20c to 5 on the pound. This we have all challenged, we not only sell teas and sugars as cheap as they do in New York, but cheaper. The freight is but a trifle and our immense sales of 40 to 50 chests a month enables us to undersell all competitors. No 3 or 4 profits with us. No middle men to handle our goods. We purchase of the Imorters and sell direct to consumers, there saving our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Merchant, which is at least 15 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson,	50, 60, 80; $1, 00,—best 1 10	Oolong	30, 50; best 90
Gunpowder	60, 80 best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 95
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 2gc
Second Best Rio,	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	15c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Pomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	
Pumpkin per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

For the Holidays. Could't well have Christmas and new years without them. There was some 2a dozen genuine champaign in McDougals stock which he sold at $2 per bottle; we sell the same good at $1.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 200	Old '76 for medical use in bottles	70c
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50	Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

Candies and Toys:

The little ones is the ones we must please with Santa Claus. To supply them we have everything you can think of from a tin whistle to a bass drum, at half the usual price,

Best stick candy 15c. French mixed 20 & 24c, Fancy candies of all kinds from 25c to 40c per pound

Christmass Cake:

Best Raisins, layers per lb 12½, Citron 45c, Demon peel 35c Short shelled Almonds per quart 20c, Zantee Currants per lb 10c, Orange Peel 35, Filberts per quart 12½c Brasil nuts 12½c.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound	40, 50, 70c	Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	35c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 40c
Long John Tens	50c		

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	40

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

BARGAINS

THE RACKET

STILL CONTINUES!

—AT—

Millers & Casebeer's!

More Goods for LESS MONEY than any other house in the country, is the reason why they sell more goods than any other 4 stores in Auburn. We are confident that we have the Largest. Cheapest and most desirable stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,
and GROCERIES,

Ever brought to this market and feel justified in blowing about our Goods and Prices

SPECIAL DRIVES.

5000 yards best Heavy Shirting 12c per yard.
1000 yards best yard wide Bleached Muslin 10c
All wool Fannell 25c per yard. and upward
1000 yards best heavy brown muslin 8, 9 and 10c.
10 Chests of Tea at jobbers prices to close.
5 Syrds all spragues prints for 6c.
8 Styles Prints for 6c

MILLER & CASEBEER.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

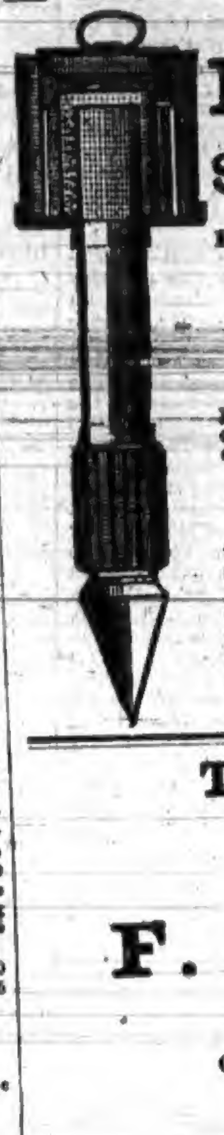

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It sinks the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile drains; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile drains as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains remove a large pond of stagnant water, on Hoyt street, in this city, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds or wet lands. It will do all that is claimed for it.

DR. B. ATKINSON, HENRY GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. GRIFFITH,
H. B. CROSS, D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
N. R. RAPER, F. MORTON.

One of the above drains was put down on the premises of J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, and in less than

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 3,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts..

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swis Watches,

Lady Elgin
No 40037

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Bibles,
Pocket Books,
Albums,
Bill Books,
Testaments,
Wallets,
Pass Books
Memorandas,

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 30, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 28p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 26	1 12	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 28	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 45	3 15	8 04
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 08
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. O. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
N. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,10 pm	11,35 pm	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11,40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:1?a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 22
Hartford	4 28pm	6 08	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Beesons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7.35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Beesons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 48am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3.45.	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			2 40
Indianapolis	4 45am			7 35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3.		1 45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		2 41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		3 01
Summit				3 50
Pleasant Lake				4 56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	4 10
Reading	1 45		7 00	5 32
Baukers	2 00		7 23	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 05			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 36			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 32		1 32
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00		1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 30		2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40p		9 20
Louisville	8 45 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

P. D. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East. No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Exprs	No 2	STATIONS	Going West. No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11.60	5.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	5.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	5.27	12.00
7.20	4.48	11.05	Mexico	10.25	5.19	11.46
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	5.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10,07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	19.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9:33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.17	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12,16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12;53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	p.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.46
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef. Pork. Veal. Mutton and Bologna Sausage. clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night e
Pittsburgh	3 00 a.m	8 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 ?? "
Mansfield	9 25"	———	5 14 "	10 55 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 20 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 20 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 50 "	9 25 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 ?? "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail.
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 15am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 00 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 45 "
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 05 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 26 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 46 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m. Crestline, 11, 5 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast M
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 40pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 29
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 23
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	2 01	....	2 04
Garrett	2 15	6 25am	2 20
Auburn Junction	3 32	6 34	2 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 45	5 20
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 18	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his large stock

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The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware. Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my depaptment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

n which will be found everything at the

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

GRAIN WANTED

We are now prepared to buy all kinds of

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

In any quantities, for which we will pay the

Highest Market Price

IN CASH!

Our office and warehouse will be at the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Elevator, where we may be found at all times ready to buy all Produce that comes.

GRAIN TAKEN IN STORE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

DUNNING & FULLER.

Auburn, Aug. 10th, 1875.

Courier Print, Auburn, Ind.

Recorder's Offic

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 13th, 1876. Number 2.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

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½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

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Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in [illegible]	3rd Monday in Feb.
[illegible] Monday in A[illegible]	2nd Monday in May
[illegible] Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

SAW-MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.
Indianapolis, Ind. CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless. No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fe Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

It is a remarkable freak of nature that induces flowers to bloom in the open air in the mid-winter of our northern latitude. Nevertheless we are reliably informed that in the garden of Mr. S. L. Smith, of this place a number of pansies were in full bloom last Sunday morning, looking fresh and vigorous.—Ligonier Banner.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late Improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

New Books!

JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capitol. $100,000)

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Analytical Processes. by Rev Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price. 2 00
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Lineage of Language, by J. N. Fradenburg. Ph. D. 3 00

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For sale in all bookstores, or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catalogue free.

☞If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 20, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Last Saturday was a real summer day, indeed.

A law-suit among our attorneys accupied their time all last week.

Several of the farmers in this locality have been plowing for corn during the recent warm weather.

Steam is reconed to be ninety times cheaper than manual power, seventy times cheaper than horse power.

Our livery men have their horses out for exercise, the roads being a little better than for several weeks past.

Mr. Goodman has just placed upon his building, on 7th st., a very handsome sign. It is somewhat overdone, however.

We see from the papers that Westville has a saloon keeper by the name of Saint. Evidently he has fallen from grace.

Several Hiskville sports have been here for a few days playing the new "corner game" for cider. Come again boys.

There are one hundred and twenty negroes in the South Carolina Legislature, only seventy-two of whom can read and write. This is one of the "glorious results" of Radical supremacy.

"Straight whisky" used to be a popular beverage, but somehow the friends of certain prominent officials leave off the "straight" when they ask for a drink nowadays.

The billiard hall on Eight street is open again. Every man who wishes to play is requesed to bring a bottle of pain killer along to occasionally bathe his shoulder.

A drunken basket by some chance lost a sober man Friday night in the East end of town. They found each other about noon the next day, in time to have the contents of the former cooked for a family gathering.

"Have you any nice fresh farmer's eggs?" inquired a precise old lady at a Main street grocery store yesterday. "No ma'am," replied the practical clerk "but we have some very good hens eggs She took three to try.

The other day when a grocer spelled sugar "s-h-u-g-e-r," a friend pointed out the word and remarked, "That word isn't spelled quite right." "Ha I see," laughed the grocer, "a person would think I had no education." And he crossed it out and worte it "s-h-u-g-o-r."

"Excuse me, sir," said a distinguished divine, as he jostled against a stalwart granger on Main street, last week. Certainly," replied the honest farmer, "it's all right; I've been drunk myself." The parson has exchanged a blue necktie for a white chocker.

He sat in a grocery. His head was thickly covered with a mass of red hair. Behind him in a chair sat a man with hardly any hair on his head. He said to him: "I guess you wasn't around when they dealt out hair." "Oh, yes I was," replied bald head, "but they offered me a lot of red hair, and I told them to throw it into the ash bin.

DAVENPORT.

Not the one with fifteen faces but the good-looking and obliging Frank Davenport, proprietor of the corner drug store, has been re-arranging his store, adding new goods and making changes for the centennial year the same as any-one of his energy and enterprise would do. Frank is controlling a large trade and through his pleasing and courteous manner has made many warm friends in our county. We would advise one and all, to give him a call, and see if he don't sell cheaper than 'em all.

The outlook is decidedly gloomy for the ice dealers. Here it is the 12th of January and not a particle of ice on the lakes and most of the houses empty. The dealers who carried large stocks over the summer are comparatively happy.

An exchange says: "How many business men are there in the world earnest, plodding but unfortunate fellow creatures who go about their work day after day without ever seeming to know that the Bible contains the work "advertise."

The Government having issued new 50 cent notes which are about an inch longer then the old ones, it is moved and seconded now that the Government also furnish every man a larger pocket-book, long enough to hold the new notes without doubling up!

Our people should have all kind of notices for the paper at the office by at least, Wednesday morning to insure publication. We go to press Wednesday afternoon about 5 oclock and after this notice appears will not unlock our forms for any one. Now, please bear this in mind.

G. C. Ralston, Esq., of the firm of Ralston & Son, has resigned. Cooper thinks of being a drummer, and all we have to say is, that the firm who gets his services will have a man that is sober, industrious and honest, always obliging and a capital [illegible]

The best remedy for [illegible] is to rub whiskey on your head until the hairs grow out, and then take it inwardly to clinch the roots. Judging from what we very frequently see on our streets, this is a very popular remedy in our city.

The latest news indicates that Vanderbilt has secured a controlling interest in the Canada Southern railroad, and instead of completing the Western portion of the road, will make connection with the Lake Shore tract at Butler, Indiana, and secure a Chicago connection by that means.

Last week one of our churches held prayer meeting for all denominations, and in another they were practicing for a Cantata. To an outside observer it looks as though our church people seem to have their entire aim for money fine churches and splendid choirs. It connot be contradicted, fashion leads the world.

"Balance all!" is not only heard in the ball-room among the merry terpsichoreans but the expression is quite as popular, and doubly significant, when it comes with imperative emphisis from prudent business men, as they urge their customers to "balance" and commence the new year with a new account.

Young men of this age, the destiny of the country rests with you. Its future happiness and prosperiety, yes, its very countenance, depends upon your action dissipation and fast living will not make you happy, will not make you prosperous. Remember that "economy is wealth" and that industry alone leads to prosperity.

'Twas night. They stopped at the door of the young lady's father's residence. She looked into his face. He looked into her face. He was very close by her. She felt his head bend down to her. His nose touched her cheek. She was silent; his arm stole around her very slowly, and yet she was still silent. He drew her athwart his other arm and kissed those cheek. Only this and nothing more." We saw it, and passed on dreaming on the happy days gone to meet the others.

The crusade made by some papers on "striped stockings" is getting stale, so stale that it "smells to heaven." Men laugh at striped stockings. Men sneer at striped stockings. Well, let them laugh, let them sneer. There are hours in the experience of every man when he longs for a pair of stockings of any kind. Wait for that hour, and in the meantime furnish your readers higher thoughts.

Always read the local on this page of the paper.

Wanted a Free Ride.

Last Thursday a silver-haired and rather respectable looking rustic walked into the Eel River road's headquarters and inquired for the man who bossed the road. Before any one could answer he said, "Well never mind; I guess any of you fellows will do. I just want to know if you are going to run a free train Forth of July, and if you are, I want to make arrangements to have fifteen seats reserved in one of the cars for my family Last time you run your free train there was only nine of 'em that could get in. We are going to have a family re-union Forth of July an' 'twould be mighty accommodatin' to us, if we could have seats kept for us so we could all get on at Moorsville and come down to Adamsboror; and then if it is all the same to you folks, some of us would like to stay a few days I recken its all the same to you what day you haul us back."

When the old gentleman was informed that no free train would be run on the Forth of July he felt very much chopfallen, and immediately telegraphed to his family to postpone the re-union until next Thanksgiving day. Later in the day he had something to say about "grinding monopolies" and "heartless corporations" interfering with natural rights of the people.

Extract from an English clergyman's sermon, on "Noah and the Ark:" "But time would fail me my bretheren, to describe all the animals that went into the ark-ah. Your patience and my strenght would give out before I got half through-ah. We talk, my bretheren, about the father of Abraham and the patience of Job; but it stikes me they don't go much ahead of old Noah-ah. It took a right smart chance 'o both to gather up that gopher-wood, pitch and other truck for to build that chraft-ah. I am a sort of carpenter myself, and have some idea of the job-ah. But hammer, and saw, and maul, and split away on that old thing a hundred and twenty years-ah and lookin' for his pay in another world I tell you my brothren, if the Lord had sot Job at that, it's my opinion he would a'tuck his first wife's advice inside of fifty years-ah. Besides, no doubt his righteous soul was vexed every day, hand runnin,' with the filthy communications of the blasphemious that was always a-loaferin' and a-saunterin' around-ah, a-pickin' up his tools and a-misplacin' 'em, and a callin' him an old fool or somethin' worse-ah; and to cap the climax, he was a preacher, and had that ungodly gineration on his hands every Sun-day."

Politeness in Church.

It has been suggested to a COURIER reporter by a lady, that it would be a good idea to have some young lady of this city write a book on church etiquette, or rather the etiquette that people should observe in church, especially if the church is one to whose faith they occasionally appear as visitors only. It is evident that old fashioned rules of politeness are not considered applicable to their conduct in church by young ladies whose standing in society is proof sufficient that they know something about them. Perhaps it would be a good thing to write a little work for local circulation, in which the privileges now indulged in by young ladies in churches in opposition to all authorities on the subject now known, should be accorded them. The author should not forget to give them the privilege of talking all the time of service, nor should he abridge their right to turn clear around and gaze into the faces of those behind them, but above all he should not forget to allow them to leave their pews in droves in the middle of service and go shuffling down the aisles much to the annoyance and disgust of more polite and much less pretentious people.

Last Saturday was a good day for selling small loads of wood at big prices The much needed fuel was in demand on Monday and Tuesday, also. Just here we would remark that the average load of wood brought into this market is a good deal smaller then the price asked for it; say about 32 feet short of a cord, and yet the way some men will lie about the little pile they may be trying to sell to a poor shivering widow's little boy, convinces us that those woodmen are not thinking of a hotter atmosphere on the other side of Jordon.

Auburn greatly needs additional manufacturing interests; and if the proper effort were made, they might be obtained. Our railroad facilities, both for shipping and receiving freight, are unsurpassed by any other town in Northern Indiana, except Ft. Wayne; and all materials for manufacturing purposes can be obtained as cheaply here as elsewhere. The opportunity is one which should not be allowed to slip as such another may not soon again present itself.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Joseph Bork, City Treasurer of Buffalo, has defaulted in the sum of $350,000 and fled to Canada....A terrible tragedy occurred in New York last week, resulting probably in the death of three persons, two by murder and the third by suicide. A man named Monroe S. Minster, having retired to bed with his wife and child, first shot the little one, then the mother, and then himself. Poverty and disagreements prompted the crime.

A heavy robbery of diamonds and jewelry was one of the closing episodes of the Old Year in New York City. Benedict Bros. were the sufferers, and $20,000 was the size of the haul. This firm were robbed of $60,000 worth of goods in 1866, and seem to have been especially singled out as the victims of theft involving an extraordinary amount of skill and daring. In the last instance chloroform was successfully employed in dealing with the attendants in charge of the establishment.....Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford of Massachusetts, is dead.

Bork, the defaulting Buffalo Treasurer, has returned from Canada and surrendered himself to the authorities.

Two murderers were hanged at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 6th inst—Fred. Myers and William Murray, convicted of the murder of Gottshardt Wahl, a German farmer, near Allegheny City, in November last....John Stephenson & Co., the well-known car-builders of New York, have failed.

THE WEST.

An idea of the immense frauds perpetrated by the Chicago whisky ring may be gleaned by the statement that one distillery alone—that of Roelle, Junker & Co.—has stolen over $2,000,000 from the Government....Reports of prospective Indian troubles come from the West.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints a detailed review and summary of the business of Chicago during the year 1875, from which it appears that the aggregate wholesale business in produce, merchandise, and manufactured goods is $657,000,000, against $639,000,000 in 1874. ....A. C. Hesing, publisher of the *Staats-Zeitung*; Jacob Rehm, ex-Superintendent of the Chicago Police, and "Buffalo" Miller, late Treasurer of Cook County, have been arrested at Chicago, and held in heavy bonds, for defrauding the revenue in connection with the illicit distillation of whisky....Work has been suspended on the new St. Louis Custom House, the appropriation having been exhausted.

The indictments against Loader and Price, charged with perjury in connection with the Brooklyn scandal, have been quashed.

Ten million dollars worth of new buildings were erected in Chicago in 1875, making a frontage of over ten miles....J. R. Bensley has been elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

A family of four children, colored, were drowned in a lake near St. Joseph, Mo., one day last week, by the sinking of a skiff.... Gen. Babcock's trial has been set for Feb 31, at St. Louis....A case involving the possession of 6,000,000 acres of land, valued at $15,000,000, is being argued in the Federal Court at Jefferson City, Mo.

United States Paymaster Spaulding, of San Francisco, whose Chief Clerk, Pinney, was so remarkably successful in defrauding the Government, has been arrested and imprisoned on Mare Island. It is supposed that suspicions of complicity in the Pinney peculations have led to the arrest of Paymaster Spaulding.

THE SOUTH.

The telegraph furnishes the report of a "little unpleasantness" in Mississippi: "The Caldwell brothers (colored), of Clinton, one of whom is State Senator, appeared on the streets of Clinton to-day drunk, and a quarrel ensued. Senator Caldwell then went into the cellar of a store, and was pursued by whites, when Caldwell commenced firing. Dr. Banks was shot the second fire in the knee. Joint firing continued until Caldwell was fatally wounded." ....At Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, a negro named Hockersmith shot his wife and another negro named George Scott, killing both. Jealousy.

Three persons were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler in a steam mill at Leesburg, Ky., last week....The Louisiana Legislature met and was quietly organized on the 3d inst.

Southern papers announce the death of A. M. Holbrook, for nearly thirty years one of the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*. He was 68 years old, and a native of Vermont.

POLITICAL.

The Committee of the Alabama Legislature, appointed to investigate the case of United States Senator Spencer, report that they find that the Senator's election was secured by fraud and bribery. The report is signed by all the members, irrespective of party....The "Independent" party of Illinois have called a State Convention, to meet at Decatur, on Feb. 16, to nominate candidates for State officers.

A Washington dispatch says members of the National Republican Committee now confidentially expect that the Committee will decide to call the Republican Nominating Convention for June 15, at Chicago....The Kentucky Legislature has instructed the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State to vote for aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord last week and nominated P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and William A. Pierce, of Portsmouth, for Railroad Commissioner. A platform was adopted favoring a resumption of specie payments, opposing a third term, and advocating the adoption of Mr. Blaine's nonsectarian constitutional amendment.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Iowa, Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Reuben Williams, of Indiana, Deputy Second Comptroller. Indian Agents—John Young, of New York, Fort Peck, Montana; S. W. Marston, of Missouri, for the Consolidated Indian Agencies, Indian Territory; George L. Betts, of Michigan, for the Michigan Agency in Michigan. Receivers of Public Money—D. L. Quan, Wausau, Wis.; O. M. Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind. Registers of Land Offices—S. H. Allan, Wausau, Wis.; Edmund Brown, Indianapolis, Ind. ....The Democrats of Louisiana held their State Convention at New Orleans last week, and adopted a platform which, in brief, declares eternal war upon the Kellogg government. Of all the ills that Commonwealth is heir to, they consider the present Governor the chiefest, and the one for the eradication of which they will devote all their energies. They also adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for the removal of Kellogg, and the seating of John McEnery in the gubernatorial chair.... L. Q. C. Lamar has been elected United States Senator from Mississippi. In the Democratic caucus he was nominated by acclamation, all the other aspirants having withdrawn.

WASHINGTON.

It is said that the President is fully alive to the necessity of doing something to put an end to the outlawed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, and that he will at an early day send a special message on this subject to Congress.... Attorney-General Pierrepont is of the opinion that Congress has ample power to compel the Pacific Railway corporations to pay the interest on the bonds loaned them by the United States, notwithstanding the adverse decision of the Supreme Court....It is given out from Washington that President Grant is strenuously opposed to the proposed reduction of the army, and that he will flatly veto any measure looking to that end.... A little breeze was caused at the Capital the other day by Secretary Bristow's summary removal of the Second Comptroller, Third Auditor and three leading clerks in the Treasury Department. Carelessness and inefficiency were the crimes for which they were bounced. ....The Secretary of the Treasury declines to receive checks and drafts in payment of debts due to the Government. This will prevent the National Banks from paying their semi-annual dues in anything else than lawful money.... Congressman Atkins, of Tennessee, second on the Committee of Pacific Railroads, has prepared a bill which will create considerable talk and commotion among the friends of the present Texas Pacific measures. He proposes the incorporation of a new company, and chartering of three branches of the Texas Pacific Railroad, with a western terminus at Marshall, and reaching respectively New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis.

Senator Boutwell is preparing a speech, which he will shortly deliver in the Senate, advocating an entire revolution in the naval expenditures. He will take the ground that no new ships should be built, and no preparations of any kind made except for defensive purposes, and that these should consist principally of torpedoes and the necessary coast defenses. ....The counsel who have business before the United States and Mexican Commission say the sum awarded to Mexican citizens will be probably $2,000,000 and to citizens of the United States between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

A Washington dispatch says there seems to be a purpose on the part of certain Eastern Senators to make a serious effort to oust Senator Ferry from the Vice-Presidency pro-tem. of the Senate, and that there is no doubt that this question will be brought up as a subject of discussion in the Senate.... The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding on the 1st inst.:

Old demand notes	$69,642
Legal-tender notes, new issue	31,981,365
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	258,436,190
Series of 1874	55,654,778
Series of 1875	24,705,187
One year notes of 1863	64,485
Two year notes of 1863	19,900
Two year coupon notes of 1863	26,500
Compound interest notes	350,620
Fractional currency, first issue	4,298,775
Second issue	3,120,460
Third issue	3,097,826
Fourth issue, first series	8,266,796
Fourth issue, second series	1,387,368
Fourth issue, third series	2,719,018
Fifth issue	23,216,927
Total	$416,805,439

....Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

A Washington correspondent states that Congressman Holman has prepared a programme for reducing appropriation bills $40,000,000 over last year. He cuts public buildings down $10,000,000, and allows no more to be started; abolishes the letter-carrier system in cities of less than 80,000 inhabitants; abolishes the Marine Corps and closes up all the Navy Yards but one or two; cuts the army and navy down one-third or one-half; stops river and harbor improvements almost entirely; reduces the salaries of Postmasters one-half....George W. Ingalls, Indian Agent at Muskoqu, I. T., has been suspended by Secretary Chandler.

GENERAL.

The Anglo-American Cable Company has made a material reduction in rates. The tariff for political and general news other than commercial dispatches to the press, unabbreviated and not in cypher, will be one shilling (25 cents in gold) per word.

The year 1875 was a good year for the precious metals. A statement of the production in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and the western coast of Mexico, places the aggregate yield at $80,899,037, an increase of $6,487,982 over the product of 1874, and the greatest yield ever known. There was a decrease in California, Idaho, Utah, and Washington Territory, and an increase in the other districts. An aggregate yield of $90,000,000 is anticipated for 1876.

The official debt statement for Jan. 1, printed below, shows an increase of the public indebtedness for the month of December of $1,915,062:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,017,615,400	
Five per cent. bonds	670,384,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,688,000,150
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000	
Matured debt	22,712,840	
Legal tenders	371,896,862	
Certificates of deposit	35,175,000	
Fractional currency	44,147,072	
Coin certificates	21,198,300	
Total without interest		487,417,234
Total debt		$2,207,129,925
Total interest		38,819,082
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$79,834,443	
Currency	11,117,344	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	35,175,000	
Total in Treasury		$126,116,792
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,119,832,195
Increase of the debt, for December		1,915,062
Decrease since June 30, 1875		8,856,591
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States		28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		6,668,927
Balance of interest paid by United States		21,583,880

J. A. Martin, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has been arrested at Ottawa for having outraged a little girl of nine years.

FOREIGN.

A Berlin dispatch says the meeting of the American residents to protest against the comments of the German press on America has thoroughly attained its object. The offending journals have withdrawn their unfavorable reflections.

The Spanish Government has confidentially declared to the other European powers its firm resolution of satisfying all just complaints of the Cubans....A Bremerhaven detective is now in Liverpool engaged in a search for accomplices of Thomassen, the dynamite demon, and the suspicion has been raised that the steamer City of Boston, which sailed from New York in Janary, 1870, and was nevermore heard of, was freighted with an infernal machine which blew the vessel to atoms in mid-ocean and left not a plank nor a survivor to tell the terrible story. ....The British steamer Dante has been lost in St. George's Channel. Twenty-three persons lost their lives by the disaster....It is rumored that Germany next proposes to gobble up Belgium, and that the latter is not opposed to being gobbled.

Heavy rains and damaging floods are reported in the North of Scotland....Castelar is a candidate for the Spanish Parliament on a platform embracing universal suffrage, free universities, and separation of the Church and State, and rejecting any alliance with the Federalists....A Vienna dispatch reports that the Archduke Rudolphe, Prince Imperial of Austria, will be crowned King of Hungary in July.

A cable dispatch announces the appointment by the Indian Office of Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith") to succeed Lord Northbrook as Viceroy of Egypt.....The grain trade of Russia is in a state of collapse, and a severe monetary crisis exists at Odessa and other grain marts.

A cable dispatch from London says: "All information confirms the opinion that not only in Austria is the occupation of the insurrectionary provinces determined upon, but that some foreign occupation is absolutely necessary as a precaution against the massacre of the Christians wherever they are unarmed and helpless."....A Berlin dispatch says the Prussian War Office have a machine similar to that used by Thomassen. It was offered them by a man from New York in 1870 for the destruction of the French fleet. The offer was declined. The maker appears to have been an associate of Thomassen.

A colossal bronze statue of Grattan was unveiled at Dublin, Ireland, on the 5th inst., amid much pomp and ceremony.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.—*Senate.*—Bills were introduced as follows: By Morrill (Vt.), to further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes; by Allison, to divide the State of Iowa into two judicial districts; by Harvey, to provide for an investigation of the habits of the grasshoppers....The Chair (Ferry) and Christiancy presented various memorials of citizens of Michigan in favor of a law giving $200 bounty to each Union soldier and sailor in lieu of a homestead donation without actual settlement; for an amendment to the Pension law so as to grant pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 who served five days and were honorably discharged; and that the Homestead law be so amended that soldiers and sailors who, by the loss of a limb or equivalent disability, are prevented from making settlement, shall be entitled to an amount of land equal to that which they would have obtained with settlement. All of which were referred.

House.—A large number of bills were introduced. Among the more prominent ones were the following: By Frye, to provide for an early payment of the Geneva award; by Milliken, authorizing tobacco producers to retail tobacco in the leaf; by Whitthorne, fixing the rate of postage on written local matter....Several investigating resolutions were introduced and adopted....Cason offered a resolution declaring that in all cases of public employment (all other things being equal) the soldier shall have preference over the civilian. Adopted, 142 to 9. ....Fort offered a resolution declaring that the officers of the House, in filling positions under them, ought to give preference to Union soldiers. Wood (N. Y.) moved its reference to the Centennial Committee—agreed to, 121 to 91....Harrison offered a resolution declaring that in the distribution of patronage those who have the appointment of subordinates should only regard the Jeffersonian test, is he honest, faithful, and capable. Adopted.... Caulfield introduced a resolution authorizing an investigation into the alleged frauds in the construction of the Chicago Custom House. Adopted.

Thursday, Jan. 6.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reported on the question of the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate, that, as this officer was chosen by the Senate, he could be removed or changed at will. The minority of the committee (the Democrats) dissented and took the view that as Mr. Ferry was President *pro tem.* when the Vice-President died, he cannot now be divested of that office.... Sherman presented 896 petitions, signed by 20,896 persons, praying for the abolition of the bank-check stamp tax....Morton presented several petitions for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the alcoholic liquor traffic....Wright introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States....Morrill addressed the Senate in support of his bill for the redemption of legal-tenders. An animated debate followed, Senators Thurman, Sherman, Edmunds, Bogy and Bayard taking part in the discussion....Dorsey introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the Hot Springs reservation, in Arkansas.

House—Bills introduced: By Hopkins, appropriating $1,500,000 to complete the Centennial building; by W. B. Williams (Mich.), for the survey of a ship-canal across the State of Michigan; also, for the improvement of the harbors of White River, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Black Lake, and Saugatuck; by Durand, a resolution condemning the practice of making assessments on Government employes for political purposes, (adopted); by A. S. Williams (Mich.), for the improvement of Thunder Bay, and for a range of lights at the mouth of the Cheboygan River; by McCrary, to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and to establish a Bureau of Commerce; by Oliver—an amendment to the Constitution to elect a President, Vice-President and Senators by a direct vote of the people; by Maginnis—for the sale of timber lands in the Territories; also, to promote education in the Territories.... A resolution was adopted authorizing a select committee to inquire into the Mexican outrages along the Rio Grande in Texas....New offered a resolution declaring that the fraternal feeling and good will existing in all sections of the country, and the manifest disposition and purpose of the men who battled against each other in the late civil war to join hands as one people in the future, is a most auspicious ushering in of the Centennial year, and that while the people are thus making an honest effort to live together in peace, and to uphold the same flag of an undivided country, their representatives in Congress should do no act which would unnecessarily disturb the patriotic concord now existing and increasing, nor wantonly revive the bitter memories of the past. Unanimously adopted....Several new investigations were ordered by resolution; among them one to ascertain whether the pay of army officers can be reduced; one to learn what custom houses do not pay expenses and can be abolished; one inquiring into the management of the War Department; one into the character of the obligations of the District of Columbia; and one into the present condition of the Indian service....Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 10.

To Tea-Drinkers.

Green tea is nothing more nor less than a poisonous humbug, manufactured to meet the demands of a vitiated taste. Black tea is the leaf in its natural state. Most of the varieties are, however, too mild to satisfy a palate used to pickles and mustard, and pepper-sauces and like condiments. The dealers, therefore, kindly poison the leaf and produce what they are pleased to advertise as "a superior quality of green tea." At one time ten pounds of green tea were sold in the American market for every pound imported. The process of adulteration was performed at the seaboard. A long cylinder, turning slowly over a fire, was half filled with black tea. Then handfuls of turmeric, indigo and other poisonous matters, were thrown in. After the whole had been cooked together the stuff came out as green tea. Each leaf was perhaps coated with copper. Since then "Chinese cheap labor" has supplanted Caucasian cunning. The Mongolian ships the tea already greened, and so saves the importer trouble. Unfortunately for us, the almond-eyed Mongolian, who surpasses his Christian brethren in so many things, excels in the art of adulteration; the coloring matter used by him is a filthy compound of silicate of magnesium, Prussian blue and other dirt, and the leaves colored are faded and old, and mixed with the leaves of a plant bearing the suggestive name of "lie tea." The "lie tea," we may add, flourishes in New Jersey, and is carefully cultivated there—it is not difficult to surmise why. There is such a thing as pure green tea, but it is much weaker than the artificial stuff, and has to be prepared by a process of drying that is long and costly. It is rarely exported from China. No wonder that excessive tea drinking does almost as much harm as excessive liquor drinking. People are not apt to thrive on poisons.

An Old Couple.

We find the following credited to a paper in Illinois: "Dr. Wilkins, of Farmount, recently visited a man and woman in Montgomery County, Ind., whose ages are respectively 113 and 111 years, and who have lived together in the marriage state 85 years. The name of this ancient couple is Fruits, and they are the parents of Mrs. Thomas Williams, of Carlin Township. The old man stands up as straight as a ramrod, and does quite a good deal of work every day. He has always been a moderate liver, and uses no tobacco, which is an argument against tobacco-users. But his wife has been a steady smoker for sixty years, which is an argument in favor of tobacco. The old lady is afflicted with a cancer, which made its appearance upon her forehead forty years ago, and which she is now doctoring with coal. At one time in her life she weighed 225 pounds, but gradually shrunk away till she now tips the beam at 125.

A Georgia man borrowed a horse to tend a farm, and after the crop was in he had the check to charge the owner for what the horse had eaten while in his possession.

GRASSHOPPER WISDOM.

What Shall be Done with the 'Hopper in 1876.

Although the people of Kansas, Nebraska, and adjacent Western States possess many virtues indispensable to success in agricultural life, the gift of foresight does not appear on the list of their endowments. Though foreknowledge is beyond their reach, precalculation is not, or should not be, and the severe lessons of the past two or three years from the various forms of insect pests should have been enough to render the people thoughtful for the future as long as they lived. But it seems this has not been the case, and thinking men of the sections overrun last year and the year before by the grasshoppers are surveying the prospect for 1876 with anxiety, at least, not to say alarm.

In brief, the case is this: Good authorities, who have had opportunities for extended observation in Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, as well as other Western States, declare that in all this section the crops of last summer and fall were very good. Though in some districts the grasshoppers destroyed almost half the crop, yet the farmers were able safely to come through their difficulties, and are tolerably well prepared for next year. Before the insects died they deposited untold millions of eggs in the ground along the course of their march. Persons, whose experience in such matters entitles their opinions to respectful consideration, declare that the summer of 1876 will hatch such swarms of grasshoppers in the West as have never before been seen, and that the tract of country in which they will prevail will be wider than ever before, reaching from a long distance west of the Black Hills to the center of Missouri and Iowa.

In view of this probable visitation next year, Brigham Young, after due conference with the leading saints, has promulgated from the Mormon pulpit a scheme for allaying the prospective danger of inconvenience or suffering, by ordering his people to retain their grain in store, and not, on any account, to sell or barter it. The common sense of this requirement is so manifest that the only wonder is some one did not see it before and place the credit with Kansas or Nebraska farmers, where we might have been proud of it. But as a good idea should be acted upon, regardless of the source whence it comes, we must hail the lucky notion of Brigham and his saints as the true solution of the grasshopper difficulty, and one which our Western people must accept and put in practice, if they would be free from the great danger of outright starvation, to which for some years they have been, at intervals, exposed. Though the policy is not novel among the Mormons, it is new to our people, and, in certain bounds, will prove the perfect solution to the absorbing grasshopper question.

At present the Kansas and Nebraska farmers are selling their grain at the highest rates, for cash, and as rapidly as possible spending the money. If this policy be continued, next summer will find them with little money, with less credit, and with barely enough seed for sowing their farms in the spring. If the "hoppers" come, the growing crops will be destroyed, and again the farmers will be calling for seed grain and enough provision to last them until another crop can be raised. There is no necessity for this. Precautions are much better than any possible means of mending evil already done, and when the danger is so imminent as this is stated to be, no means of averting the foreboding famine should be neglected. The farmers of Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other threatened districts should hoard either all or enough of their grain and provisions to last their families a year, so that, if the crops really fail from the ravages of the insects next year, entire communities may not be reduced to starvation, as was the case last summer.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Immigrants and Immigrating Criminals.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, has introduced in the United States House of Representatives a bill for the better protection of immigrants, and to prevent the importation of criminals into the United States. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint no more than five immigration agents, whose duty it shall be, under such rules as may be prescribed by said Secretary, to supervise the execution of the laws relating to immigrants, to protect immigrants from imposition and frauds, to guard against the importation of paupers and criminals, and to furnish them with such information as will enable them to proceed in the cheapest and most expeditious manner to the place of their destination; such commissioners to receive $5 per day when actually employed, and necessary traveling expenses. Such information is to be printed in several languages, and distributed where it will do the most good. And the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1855, to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, is amended so as to apply to all foreign or domestic vessels transporting or attempting to transport fifty or more steerage passengers to the United States from any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory, or from the United States to any such foreign port or place, or between ports or places on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and ports in the United States on the Pacific coast.

Terrible Death by a Furious Bull.

Mr. Jabez Hodson, a farmer living near Knightstown, Ind., recently met his death in the following shocking manner: He had just recovered from a broken leg so as to be able to go about by the use of one crutch, and had gone to the cattle sheds to lead the bull to the pump for water. It is supposed the bull attacked him from the rear, and knocked him down before he was aware of any danger. His back was broken in two places, his ribs broken from the spinal column and his breast bone crushed, and although there was evidence that he had been pushed and dragged about, and his clothing was almost entirely stripped from his person, he was not gored. He was entirely alone at the time, but was found by his son in about twenty minutes after it had occurred, thrown up against the fence, where the bull had left him and gone to the field. Mr. Hodson lived about four hours after they found him.

The bull was one of a lot of blooded stock that Mr. H. had bought at the sale of the late Gen. Sol. Meridith, at Cambridge, Ind., and is considered a very valuable animal.

STATES OF THE UNION.

The Distribution of Wealth and Material Resources—Interesting Census Statistics.

To illustrate the State distribution of manufactures, we present the following statistics of States the annual value of whose manufactured products exceeds $50,000,000:

	Value of Manufactures.		Value of Manufactures.
California	$66,594,556	Michigan	$118,394,676
Connecticut	161,065,474	Missouri	206,213,429
Illinois	205,620,672	New Jersey	169,237,732
Indiana	108,617,278	New York	785,194,651
Kentucky	54,625,809	Ohio	269,713,610
Maine	79,497,521	Pennsylvania	711,894,344
Maryland	76,593,613	Rhode Island	111,418,354
Massachusetts	553,912,568	Wisconsin	77,214,326

In respect to agricultural products Iowa produces the largest spring wheat crop of any State, the production of the United States being 112,549,733 bushels, and that of Iowa 28,708,312 bushels, while Wisconsin ranks next with 24,375,435 bushels. Ohio raises the largest winter wheat crop, or 27,625,759 of 175,195,193 bushels produced in the United States. Pennsylvania supplies over one-fifth of the rye produced in this country, or 3,577,641 bushels out of 16,018,795. Illinois grows a larger quantity of corn than any other State, or 129,921,395 of the 760,944,549 bushels the country produces. Illinois also takes the lead in the oat crop, growing 42,780,581 out of the total of 282,107,157 bushels. California produces the largest barley crop, or 8,783,490 out of a total of 29,761,305 bushels. New York is the largest cultivator of buckwheat, raising 3,904,030 of a total of 9,821,721 bushels. Mississippi takes the lead among the cotton-growing States. Ohio produces more than half the flax of the United States. Kentucky grows more than half the hemp crop of the country. California produces nine-tenths of our native silk cocoons. Ohio contributes one-fifth of all the wool produced in the United States, or twice as much as New York, and nearly twice as much as California. New York produces more than one-fifth of the hay crop, or nearly twice as much as Pennsylvania, which furnishes the next largest figures in that line. New York furnishes more than two-thirds of the hop crop of the country. South Carolina supplies nearly half the rice produced in the country. Georgia is next, or 7,000,000 pounds ahead of Louisiana. Nearly all the rice comes from these three States. Of the 272,735,341 pounds of tobacco produced in the country, 105,305,869 pounds are grown in Kentucky. Virginia comes next, with 37,086,364 pounds. Louisiana contributes nearly all the sugar and molasses from cane, and Vermont nearly one-third the sugar from maple, while New York produces over one-fourth the sugar from maple. Ohio and Indiana (the latter the most) produce each about one-eighth of the sorghum molasses. New York grows one-fifth of the white potato crop. North Carolina produces more sweet potatoes than any other State. New York raises one-fifth of the national supply of peas and beans. California produces more than half of the native wine.

In respect to animal wealth Illinois is ahead in horses and swine; Missouri in mules and asses; New York in milch cows; Texas in working oxen and other cattle, and Ohio in sheep. New York is far ahead of any State in dairy products, furnishing one-fifth of the butter of the country, nearly half the cheese and more than half the milk sold. The value of all live stock in New York is greater in the aggregate than in any other State.

In seeds, Pennsylvania furnishes one-third of the clover, Illinois one-third of the grass, and Ohio over one-third of the flax. The aggregate value of farms in New York is greater than any other State, being one-eighth the value of all farms in the country; and the value of farming implements and machinery is also greater, being about one-seventh of that returned for the whole country.

The distribution of educational facilities may be inferred from the fact that the largest number of persons in any State over 10 years of age who cannot read are in Virginia; next, North Carolina. Pennsylvania has the largest number of schools, but the schools of New York have by far the largest income from endowment, taxation and tuition fees. Michigan has 6,000 more libraries than New York, which State has 20,000, and comes next in the list; Ohio next, Pennsylvania next, Illinois next. New York has 835 newspapers; Pennsylvania, 540; Illinois, 505; Ohio, 395, and so on.

The greatest valuation of all property is in New York, next Massachusetts, next Ohio, next Pennsylvania. The highest total of taxation is in New York, next Massachusetts, next Pennsylvania, next Ohio. New York, in 1870, had nearly one-fifth of the State and local public indebtedness of the country, or $160,000,000; Pennsylvania, $88,000,000; Massachusetts, $69,000,000; Virginia, $55,000,000; Louisiana, $53,000,000; Tennessee, $48,000,000, and so on.

All the above figures are from the census of 1870.—*New York Bulletin.*

Belligerent Sisters.

Early yesterday morning, in Browneville, Alabama, two sisters—one married, the other single but engaged—daughters of Mr. Harris, had a dispute as to the looks of husband and lover. Miss Belinda seized a pair of heavy tongs, and, striking her sister, literally knocked out the left eyeball. A Columbus physician removed the hanging ball, and on a third visit in the afternoon pronounced the condition of the patient as very dangerous—in fact, life is despaired of. Miss Harris was dismissed from the Eagle and Phœnix Mills, where both sisters were employed.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

Heavy Rainfall.

The rainfall during the last quarter has been one of the heaviest on record in England. At Oxford it exceeded the heaviest, that of 1872. The result has been serious flooding in all low-lying districts. Where the drainage was good, as in most large towns, the public health has not been affected, but in poor districts, where the water has remained in the basements of houses for days and weeks, much sickness has been experienced, and the Registrar-General's returns at the close of this quarter are looked forward to with the greatest anxiety.

Mice as Till-Thieves.

Col. Howard B. Ensign, President of the Maryland Steamboat Company, and the Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. Byrd, have for the past several weeks missed from the office, corner of Light and Camden streets, some odds and ends of money which were left over night in the cash drawer, in notes of the denominations of from ten to fifty cents, and also five-cent nickels. One night last week $1.30 was taken from the drawer. Last Saturday night $4.31 was left in the drawer, out of which was missed yesterday a twenty-five-cent note and two ten-cent notes. Col. Ensign had his suspicions aroused in regard to some of the hands of the company, who had access to the office both during the night and at an early hour in the morning, before the officials of the company were about. He, however, said nothing, and yesterday morning concluded to make a thorough examination of the desk, so as to ferret out the way and the manner in which the cash was purloined. The desk of the Secretary, Mr. Byrd, has eight drawers—four on either side—the cash-drawer being the upper one upon the right of the desk, with money apartments, lined with tin. Upon a careful investigation, it was found that some of the notes that had been left in the drawer looked as if they had been nibbled at by mice, and upon opening two other drawers, a number of papers were observed to be mutilated. The fact at once became apparent to Col. Ensign that the thieves were mice, which fact was established beyond a doubt when, upon opening the fourth and lower drawer, all the money that had been missed was found therein, several ten-cent notes having been pretty well nibbled, but those of a larger denomination being untouched. The notes were stowed in one corner of the drawer, and in the center of the pile was a nest which the mice had made out of this rather costly material.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Winter Ventilation.

Whatever may be said about the direct effects of winter upon health, there is at least one indirect operation of it that cannot but be regarded as highly detrimental. We mean the want of fresh air, to which so many people are subjected, or to which they subject themselves. We shall not stop to speak of anything in this connection but school-rooms. How many pupils have their health impaired from this cause we do not know; but we are convinced that it would require much less paper and ink to give a list of those who are not thus affected than of those who are. Kind-hearted people, on a windy, stinging day, frequently commiserate those useful members of society who from a lofty position direct the movements of the horses attached to omnibuses or hacks. We have assuredly nothing to say against this feeling; for the work, undoubtedly, is often very hard upon noses and fingers. At the same time, the benevolent individuals in question might sometimes find, in the case of their own children shut up several hours a day in a badly ventilated school-room, a field for their sympathy quite as appropriate as that afforded by men whose business exposes them to the full severity of cold and storm. It is certain, at all events, that any healthful tendencies that may pertain to winter weather must, for the time, be of little value to a child sitting with fifty or a hundred others in a room from which the external air is as carefully excluded as from a hermetically sealed can of tomatoes.—*New York Times.*

A day or two ago a lady was trading at one of the dry goods stores on Woodward avenue and found herself short of money. In this emergency she said to the clerk: "You may charge the balance to my husband. I suppose you know him, don't you?" "Mr. ——? Oh, yes," replied the clerk; "I gave him credit for a silk dress for you the other day. How did you like the shade and quality?" The lady did not answer. She hadn't seen the aforesaid dress, and as she hurried home she clenched her fingers and gasped: "Wretch—silk dress, eh? Oh! Ill—!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	8	@	11
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	10
Cotton	13¼	@	14¼
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 20	@	1 22
Corn	67	@	69
Oats	47	@	51
Rye	95	@	98
Pork—New Mess	20 75	@	21 00
Lard—Steam	12	@	13
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 00
Choice Natives	5 00	@	5 50
Good to Prime Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 50	@	3 00
Hogs—Live	6 25	@	6 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 50
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 04	@	1 05
No. 2 Spring	94	@	95
No. 3 Spring	77	@	79
Corn—No. 2	43	@	45
Oats—No. 2	29	@	30
Rye—No. 2	66	@	67
Barley—No. 2	78	@	79
Butter—Fancy	25	@	32
Eggs—Fresh	22	@	23
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
Lard	12¼	@	12½
DETROIT.			
Flour—White Winter	6 25	@	6 50
Ambers	5 75	@	6 00
Wheat—Extra	1 35	@	1 36
No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 25
No. 2 White	1 14	@	1 15
Amber	1 20	@	1 21
Corn	64	@	65
Oats	41	@	42
Rye	72	@	75
Barley—No. 2	1 80	@	1 85
Butter	21	@	22
Eggs	24	@	25
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	21 00
Lard	12½	@	13¼
Cattle—Fair to Good Steers	10 00	@	11 00
Common Texans	6 00	@	7 00
Hogs	7 50	@	7 60
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 44	@	1 46
Corn—No. 2	39	@	40
Oats—No. 2	36	@	37
Rye—No. 2	67	@	68
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Lard	12¼	@	12½
Hogs	6 50	@	7 00
Cattle	3 50	@	4 50
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 06	@	1 07
No. 2	99	@	1 01
Corn—No. 2	50	@	52
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye	81	@	82
Barley—No. 2	93	@	94
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—New	1 25	@	1 28
Corn	45	@	46
Oats	38	@	45
Rye	78	@	80
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	21 00
Lard	12¾	@	13¼
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 35	@	1 37
Amber	1 20	@	1 21
Corn	47	@	50
Oats	37	@	38
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	....	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	....	@	1 29
Corn	55	@	56
Oats	38	@	40

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Michaelmas.

The russet hazels on the bough are hanging ripe and brown;
The burnish'd chestnuts from their shucks come thickly showering down;
The ring-dove on the beech-mast feeds; the squirrel gambols gay
Amid the acorn-laden oaks throughout the autumn day.

From furze to furze the spider weaves her slender silken thread;
The rain-renewed meadow turf with mushrooms white is spread;
The partridge from the stubble whirs; the pheasant-sultan's crow
Rings shrilly as he proudly struts along the coppice row.

And scarlet the geranium beds glow on the smooth green lawn;
The dahlias glisten with the dews of eve and early dawn;
The ivy round the old gray church gives shelter to a band
Of gathering swallows taking flight toward a sunnier land.

The yellowing touch of autumn-tide is on each bush and tree;
Amid the last sweet summer blooms regretful hums the bee,
For soon his plenteous nectar feasts shall be for this year o'er,
And he abroad amid the flowers shall venture forth no more.

Upon the path the autumn leaves are falling thick and sere;
Decay's bright tints on all around proclaim the waning year;
Soon Winter's touch shall freeze the mere, make bare and black the wood:
Thus pass in turn the seasons four, and each in season good.

Around the Farm.

Discard the old habit of boasting of the number of acres of land planted, number of plows run, or the number of bales of cotton made, and look well to the number of dollars of clear profit.

The great difference in the quality of butter made by farmers' wives in the same neighborhood is often a matter of wonder. It is generally attributed to the makers alone. But there is more difference in the feed and water, and facilities in caring for the milk, than is usually considered. No good butter can be made without good, sweet feed, good, pure water—and plenty of both.

A fruit-car is building in San Francisco for the transportation of fruit from that city to Chicago. It is provided with a fan-blower, driven by one of the car axles, by means of which the air is driven through ice, which reduces it to a low temperature, and then distributes it among the fruit boxes through a large perforated pipe, laid along the bottom of the car. After the cool air has passed through the fruit it returns to the blower, and the process is repeated. By this means the atmosphere of the car is kept at a uniform temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* has this to say about overfeeding for exhibition: "I think the leading breeders of short-horns, as well as other breeds, begin to see the folly of hampering their breeding stock for show purposes. If an animal will not on a whole summer's pasturage look well enough for the show ring, then the breed is scarcely worth owning. This is the key note to successful rearing of stock for the masses, and the true reason why small breeders with limited means have not dared to bring their cattle to exhibitions of any sort, where they would have to compete with meal fed animals."

Save hog manure now, as it is especially valuable from fattening hogs. As nearly all the nitrogen of the food is contained in the liquids voided, none of it should be allowed to waste. Litter the pens with an absorbent—dry earth, or muck or cut straw. Much of the net profits of stock comes from the manure—hogs included—and yet not one farmer in ten saves half the hog manure made. This is the kind of economy that makes hard times. It is estimated that if all the manure a pig makes was saved, properly, it would add, on an average, about two cents to the value of each pound of pork.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Chicken Cholera.—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution, and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it. Sprinkle the walls, nest-boxes and perches, daily, with the above. For the disinfection of ground on which any excremental matter of diseased fowls (or of those suspected of disease) has been cast, use the "dead oil" (heavy oil) of coal tar, or coal tar itself. It is a good plan to use coal tar as a paint for the inside of poultry houses, in districts invaded by the chicken cholera. *Poultry World.*

About the House.

Codfish is improved by changing it, once in a while, back and forth from garret to cellar. Some dislike to have it in the house anywhere.

Soda should be bought in small quantities, then powdered, sifted, and kept tight corked in a large-mouth glass bottle. It grows damp if exposed to the air, and then cannot be used properly.

The *Scientific American* says: "Tubs and pails saturated with glycerine will not shrink and dry up, the hoops will not fall off, and there will be no necessity for keeping these articles soaked. Butter tubs keep fresh and sweet, and can be used a second time."

Boiled Fruit Pudding.—One quart crushed wheat, one teaspoonful cinnamon, half teaspoonful cloves, two cups sugar, two eggs, one-half pound suet chopped fine, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, half cup of molasses, half pound raisins, chopped fine, citron or lemon-peel if desired. Boil two hours.

Eggs and Minced Veal.—Take some emants of roast veal, trim off all browned parts, and mince it very finely; fry a shallot, chopped small, in plenty of butter; when it is a light straw color, add a large pinch of flour and a little stock; then the minced meat with chopped parsley, pepper, salt, and nutmeg to taste mix well, add more stock if necessary, and let the mince gradually get hot by the side of the fire; lastly, add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve with sippets of bread fried in butter round, and poached eggs on the top.

The Calla Lily.—This is becoming a very fashionable flower for pots, and is a great adornment for a window in the winter. Its large, dark green leaves and sweet white flowers make it quite attractive as a decorative plant. But what shall be done with them in the summer? It should be allowed to rest, which can be done by planting it out in some dry, sunny part of the garden, and let it remain without any artificial watering until toward fall. As soon as it gives any indication of growth, it should be potted again in a compost of equal parts of well rotted manure and loam. Remove to the house and water freely, and it will be a free and abundant bloomer for the ensuing winter. It is a plant which always liberally pays for its board.

How to Cook Cranberries.—How to cook cranberries is an important question, if you are to get the best of them. They are sour, acrid, unpalatable and unwholesome in a raw state, and but little better as they are usually cooked. We have often seen them hastily scalded, sweetened, and brought to the table floating in their juice, not one-half of them cooked enough to burst the skin. Bah! what food! But how different when cooked! Put them, with only water enough to prevent burning, in a tinned saucepan, and stew until by stirring the whole becomes a homogeneous mass, with no semblance of whole berries, and then add clarified syrup, previously prepared, and stir a few minutes while boiling. When cold, you have delicious cranberry jelly.

The Late Virginia Earthquake.

(Richmond Cor. New York Herald.)

At one o'clock a. m. I visited nearly every quarter of the city, in order to ascertain accurately the extent and effect of the earthquake. The result was that it turned out to be much more serious, startling, and, perhaps, dangerous than I was aware of. Everywhere the citizens were walking about the streets half dressed, or congregated on the corners discussing the events. Some of them remained in their houses with the doors open, prepared at the first symptom of another rumble to rush to the streets for safety from the impending danger of falling houses. Few were courageous enough to retire again, and those who did so kept their clothes on to be ready for flight in any emergency, and numbers chose the seemingly safer alternative of walking about all night. Never in the history of this city, so famous for disasters and terrible catastrophes, was there such dismay and consternation depicted on the countenances of the populace as they stood in their doorways or in the streets, tremblingly looking forward to a calamity more awful than anything they had yet experienced. From interviews had with persons of intelligence and cool judgment it is now certain that the city and vicinity were violently shaken by three distinct rumblings of an earthquake, accompanied by a noise resembling thunder, a rushing sound in the air, and the shooting of thousands of meteors through the heavens.

Everybody agrees that the first of the shocks was the most terrific and startling of them all, shaking and swaying the houses like the rocking of a cradle, rattling glasses and glassware, ringing bells, and, in many instances, throwing persons from their beds with force and violence to the floor. This latter incident occurred at several of the hotels and numbers of private dwellings, and the effect was at once to produce a panic and the wildest consternation that can be imagined. Men and women alike rushed into passages and streets, screaming with terror, unable to realize such an awful visitation, and in the confusion and uproar which ensued escaping the effect of the second "shake," which followed in about three minutes after the first.

This latter shock was less violent, but, like the first, it came with the same rumbling, and as if suppressed, sound of thunder, the same rushing noise, like a whirlwind, and the same shooting of meteors in the empyrean, which was filled with electricity, producing the most brilliant and at the same time the most astonishing effects. Those who were calm and collected enough to witness the latter display in the streets became terribly impressed with this extraordinary demonstration of nature, and there was many a mental resolution, tending to a reformation in the future, made in the few minutes that it lasted.

In about twenty minutes from the first shock the third occurred, and this was still less violent than even the second, but accompanied with the same atmospheric phenomena as the preceding two.

A Horse with a Silver Throat.

We have heard of people born with a silver spoon in their mouths and all that, but the most unique thing of the kind we ever heard of or saw is a horse with a silver throat. He was a kindly, hard-working beast, belonging to the Cincinnati Omnibus Company, but was "wind-broken," and on that account had grown almost useless. It was a pity, and a loss as well, to turn him out to die—he wouldn't sell—so it was determined by Meyers, the veterinary surgeon, to try an experiment—in short, a "kill-or-cure" remedy. So, two months ago, he made an incision in the animal's throat and inserted a silver tube in the windpipe to facilitate breathing, leaving a sort of artificial nostril at the point of insertion. The device works like a charm, the terrible wheezing has ceased, the incision has healed up beautifully, and the horse is doing his full day's work and eats his full allowance. The silver throat can be removed and replaced at will for cleaning, but is so arranged as not to get out of place or cause any inconvenience to the horse. This unique case of equine surgery can be seen almost any day at the omnibus office, on Race street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A "jumping man" target like that used at Creedmoor, so arranged as to remain in sight five seconds at a time, has been procured by the New Haven Rifle Association. Experts with the Winchester rifle can hit the figure five times during the five seconds at a distance of 100 yards.

THE NEW SCHOLAR.

He Knew it All, but Wouldn't Tell.

He made his appearance at one of the union schools the other morning, and, arriving ahead of time, he prevented any loneliness from seizing him by licking three boys and riding the gate off its hinges. He went in with the crowd when the bell rang, and, finding no empty seat, he perched himself on the wood-box. When the children repeated the "Lord's Prayer" in concert, the new boy kept time with his heel, and when they came to sing he argued that variety was the spice of song, and attempted to sing one of his own—one about a gentleman named Daniel Tucker, who dreamed that he was dead, and so forth. The teacher warned him to keep still, and he replied that he wouldn't come to that school if his musical qualifications were to be overlooked. When school finally opened the teacher secured his name and began asking him questions in order to find out how he should be graded.

"Can you spell?" she asked.

"What kind of spelling?" he cautiously asked.

"Spell 'house,' if you please."

"Frame or brick house?" he asked.

"Any kind of a house."

"With a mortgage on it?"

"You may spell 'man,' if you will," she said, giving him a severe look.

"Man?"

"Yes."

"I don't care much about spelling 'man' but I will this afternoon. I've spelled it with my eyes shut."

"Do you know your alphabet?" she asked, changing the subject.

"Never had any," was the prompt reply.

"Do you know anything about reading?"

"I read like lightning!" he answered. She handed him a reader, and said:

"Let me hear you read."

"Read right out loud?"

"Yes."

"I'm afraid it would disturb the children," he whispered.

"Go on, and let me hear you read."

He looked carefully at the page, scowled his brow and read:

"If I was a lame boy and didn't get peanuts in my stocking Christmas, dum my eyes! but I'd make things jump around that house next morning!"

He handed the book back and the teacher asked:

"Richard, how many are three and three?"

"Three and three what?" he inquired.

"Anything."

"It's a good deal according to what it is," he replied, as he settled back. "I know that three and three cats don't make a dog!"

"Did you ever study geography, Richard?"

"Yes, mam."

"What is geography?"

"It's a book."

"Is this world round or flat?"

"Hills and hollers!" he replied.

"Richard, can you write?"

"Write what?"

"Can you write your name?"

"I could, I suppose; but I've got my name without writing it."

"Can you write a letter?"

"Who to?"

"To any one."

"Yes, I could, if I had money to pay the postage."

"Well, Richard," she said, in despair, "You'll have to go into the lower room if you want to come to school here."

"I druther stay here."

"But you can't."

"I'll bet this knife agin ten cents I can."

She took him by the arm to remove him, but he laid his hand on her shoulder and said, in a warning voice:

"Don't get me mad, now, or I'll let myself loose."

She called the principal down, and as he approached the boy he commanded:

"Boy, what are you doing here?"

"Gitting eddicashon!" replied Richard.

"You go right down stairs now!" continued the principal.

"Well, don't sass me, for I was never here before!" replied Richard, slowly moving his legs as if he meant to get down.

The principal took him by the collar and jerked him around, got kicked on the shin, and bitten in the wrist, and finally landed the young student on the walk.

"Now, you go home!" he shouted, as he tried to recover his breath.

"Am I educated?" inquired Richard.

"You seem to be."

"Gimme a diplomy, then."

"You clear out, or I'll have you arrested."

"Hain't I a scholar in this school no more?"

"No, sir."

"Who owns this school-house?" demanded the boy.

"No matter—you clear out."

"Will you come out into the yard here where you can't hang to anything?" asked the boy.

"Begone, I say!"

"Don't draw no darringer on me!" warned the boy, as he backed off; "nor don't think you can scare me with any of your bowie-knives!"

The principal walked in and shut the door, and after the new boy had stood there long enough to show that he wasn't afraid, he turned and walked off, growling to himself:

"I'll get the foreman of No. 6 to pound that feller afore he's a week older."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Lost His Bride.

The way a Virginia gentleman lost his bride by a flank movement skilfully executed by her, is told by the Petersburgh *Index* of Wednesday. Thus runs the story: "A gentleman who lives in Henrico County was engaged to be married to a fair and accomplished lady of the county, and yesterday morning was the day fixed for the happy event. Accompanied by his brother, the gentleman came over to this city on Monday and went down to Wakefield on the evening train. Remaining over night with a friend in the neighborhood, the expectant groom yesterday morning, at the appointed hour, accompanied by his attendants, went to the residence of the lady's parents to claim his bride. To his utter amazement he discovered that she was not there. In her stead he found a letter addressed to him, stating that she had decided to share her fortunes with another whom she loved more than she could love him. It was ascertained that the lady and her affianced (now husband), accompanied by friends, had taken private conveyances to North Carolina on Monday night while the company at her house were enjoying themselves in the parlor. Fourteen couples had been engaged to wait at the marriage, and a brilliant reception awaited the gentleman from Henrico on his arrival home, with his bride. He is philosophical enough to take the reception all to himself when he gets back."

The Main Causes of Disease in Farmers

The fourth annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Health discusses at considerable length the longevity and health of farmers. The following suggestions are offered in closing:

Probably the most frequent causes of sickness in families residing in the country are a lack of sufficient variety of food, and too great indulgence in such articles of diet as are rich in carbon and starch and deficient in albumen and other muscle-producing elements. Less pork, lard, butter, potatoes, etc., and more beef, mutton, oatmeal, cracked wheat, and Graham flour would be a vast improvement in this respect.

Damp cellars, and the decaying vegetable matter in them, are productive of much ill-health. If cellars could be entirely dispensed with in dwelling houses, it would be an excellent change from the present system; but so radical an innovation will hardly meet with much favor, especially from those whom it would benefit most—farmers' wives. If the cellar, however, is a necessary evil, it can be rendered much less of an evil than it is at present, by careful attention to its freedom from decaying substances, and by making it perfectly dry, and ventilating it thoroughly. Dryness may be secured by a thorough system of drainage, and ventilation by an opening into the chimney (which should in all cases be built from the cellar up), and by other openings into the outer air, connected with the cellar floor by pipes of sufficient capacity to keep up a thorough circulation and frequent change of the atmosphere.

The subjects of drains for conveying liquid waste from dwellings and of the proper disposition of all offensive solids, are of vast importance, and have received but little attention. The limits of this article will not admit of their proper presentation; but it should be borne in mind that no liquid waste can safely be left in a vault or cistern where it will soak into the soil; as it will be sure to find its way to any lower well or cavity within a distance of one hundred feet; and has been known to contaminate wells of water at a distance of one hundred rods, when the intervening land was of a porous character.

The terrible results of such contamination are brought frequently to our notice by the deaths from typhoid fever and diarrhea, which are so constantly occurring. All offensive waste matter from every dwelling, whether solid or liquid, should be thoroughly mixed with dry earth, and, in that condition, will be a most valuable fertilizer, and a benefit, instead of a source of danger, to the agriculturist. The neglect of this simple and easily-performed duty may not, apparently, produce any evil effects for a long time. Perhaps, for years, one may live with a fever-breeding vault close by his dwelling and still escape, through the sanitary influence of the sun and winds, from a pestilence; but the danger is there, and is all the greater because unrecognized and unfeared; and at a time when all the circumstances are favorable for its development a devastating plague will carry woeful misery, sorrow and death into what might have remained a happy and healthy home by the exercise of reasonable caution and a due regard to the necessity of a proper provision for disposing of waste matter.

Chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee.

We give below a list of the Chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the past 32 years:

28th and 29th Congresses—John J. McKay, of North Carolina.
30th Congress—Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
31st Congress—Thomas H. Bayley, of Virginia.
32d and 33d Congresses—George H. Houston, of Alabama.
34th and 35th Congresses—Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio.
36th Congress—John Sherman, of Ohio.
37th and 38th Congresses—Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania.
39th Congress—Justin S. Morrill, of Maine.
40th and 41st Congresses—Robt. C. Schenck, of Ohio.
42d and 43d Congresses—Henry S. Dawes, of Massachusetts.
44th Congress—William R. Morrison, of Illinois.

Keeping the Hands Smooth.

A writer in the *American Grocer* says that glycerine is not used in the right way. She says that to preserve the smoothness and softness of the hands, you should keep a small bottle of glycerine near the place where you habitually wash them, and whenever you have finished washing them, and before wiping them, put one or two drops of the glycerine on the wet palm, and rub the hands thoroughly with it, as if it were soap, then dry lightly with a towel. Household work and bad weather will not prevent your skin from being smooth and soft, if this plan of using glycerine is followed.

Happy Tramps.

Stamford, Conn., has a tramp house. On Monday of last week, the opening night, fifteen stragglers presented themselves. They were shown into a warm room, and soon after summoned to a substantial supper. Then they went back up-stairs, and made themselves comfortable around a hot stove. In the morning they were strengthened with bread and beef soup, and then given long-handled hammers, with which to demolish two loads of stone. Before 10 o'clock every stone was reduced to fragments and the tramps departed, most of them expressing themselves well satisfied.

The *Catholic World*, New York, declares its concurrence in President Grant's opposition to the appropriation of any portion of the public-school money for sectarian schools, but takes the ground that our public schools, as now generally taught, are already "sectarian," because Protestant, and this, it says, is what the Catholics complain of.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Bushels of fish are caught through the ice in the lakes at La Porte.

Fred. A. Goulding, of Crown Point, is a presumptive heir to a four million estate in England.

John Williamson, of Indianapolis, is minus $1,500 in money and $300 in diamonds. Pickpocket.

Rev. W. O. Pierce, of Winchester, has accepted the chair of Greek and Hebrew in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington.

Mrs. Gunkle, of New Albany, while washing windows in the second story of her residence, fell to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, and was hurt beyond recovery.

Angola has adopted a new method of punishing scholars in their school department. It consists in tying the children's hair in a knot and hanging them to a nail in the wall.

South Bend is asked to take stock in a narrow gauge railroad project from Benton Harbor, Mich., via Berrien Springs, Buchanan and South Bend to Plymouth, Marshall County, this State.

On Tuesday evening of last week, after Mrs. James Holston, of Merom, Sullivan County, had filled the house lamp and placed it on the mantelpiece, it being lighted, a sudden jar brought it to the floor. The lady's clothing caught fire, and she was so badly burned that she died in a few hours.

The Rev. A. Walker, of Kokomo, has discovered a marble mine on Big Pike Creek, a short distance above the falls. He and four others have purchased it, thirty-four acres, for $2,000. They intend to open the quarry in the spring. It is said by those who have examined it that it is of the finest quality.

The report of the Secretary of State, which was filed recently, shows that, during the past year, there have issued from the office 4 proclamations, 61 warrants, 67 requisitions, 48 pardons, 36 remissions, 2 commutations, 130 commissions to Justices, 882 to Notaries Public, and 44 to Commissioners of Deeds. During the year 108 corporations have filed articles.

A gentleman arrived at Indianapolis the other evening over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. Shortly afterward he missed his pocket-book, which contained $700 in cash and $6,200 in drafts. As soon as he discovered the fact he telegraphed the conductor of the car, who, with his porter, examined the berth where the man slept, and found the valuable pocket-book. The next night it was returned to the owner, much to his relief.

At Fort Wayne, one night last week, a young man named Schreck, bearing a very hard character, had some words with a bartender about payment for some drinks, during the course of which the bartender knocked Schreck down and beat him badly. The police took after Schreck, and, in order to get away he swam the river twice and the canal twice. His cold baths, with the injuries received at the hands of the bartender, caused his death a few hours afterward.

Col. Hunt, of Indianapolis, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Ohio and Indiana, has received instructions from the Commissioner at Washington to consolidate the following districts in this State: The Second and Third into the Second, H. Woodbury retained as Collector, Ralph Hill dropped; the Sixth and Eighth into the Sixth, Fred Baggs retained, Simpson, of Lafayette, dropped; the Ninth and Tenth in to the Tenth, Geo. Moon retained, R. J. Chestnutwood dropped; the First and Seventh remain separate, with the Collector of the former and Gen. White of the latter. The consolidations are ordered next Saturday.

Further investigation into the matter of the burning of Mrs. Gordon and her three children, at Enterprise, leads to the belief that the woman and her children were murdered by some one unknown, and the bodies placed in the house and all consumed, for the purpose of concealing the crime. The object of the murder is supposed to have been to gain possession of a sum of money that Mrs. Gordon had in her house, being the proceeds of the sale of a cow and some farming implements. The barn was consumed, as well as the house, and the buildings were situated so far apart that it is believed that the burning of one would not have ignited the other.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has made the apportionment of school revenue for tuition purposes. There are 667,736 school children enumerated in the State. The amount collected in the counties for disbursement is $732,133.38, and the amount apportioned $849,104.88, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4,744.28. The annual report of the Trustees of the Normal School was also filed. There were 485 pupils at the institution proper during the year, beside 105 in the training school; total number enrolled in the Normal School since its organization 1,011, of whom 70 per cent. were children of farmers and 20 per cent. children of representatives of other industries. The financial and general condition of the school is pronounced satisfactory.

The State Teachers' Association convened at Roberts Park Church, Indianapolis, on Tuesday evening of last week. M. R. Barnard, President of the Indianapolis School Board, delivered a brief address of welcome, which was as briefly responded to by W. A. Janes, President of State Normal School, Terre Haute. George P. Brown, Superintendent of Public Schools in Indianapolis, and President-elect of the association, followed with an inaugural address. He spoke fifty minutes, delivering an able and elaborate effort on "Education in Indiana." D. E. Hunter was appointed Chairman of a committee to suggest amendments to the constitution and provide for a permanent Secretary of the association. Committees on resolutions and on the death of Prof. McNutt, late President of the State University, were also appointed.

The Treasurer of the State, B. C. Shaw, has submitted his annual report to the Governor. The total foreign debt of the State is $1,098,755.12, the character of the bonds due remaining precisely as reported in 1874. The domestic debt is $3,804,782.22, making a total debt of $5,008,538.34. The condition of the funds is as follows:

Balance in Treasury	$ 394,209.78
Common school fund deficit	10,391.64
Swamp land deficit	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

Made up as follows:

General fund	$ 344,764.10
College	160,372.00
Surplus revenue	3,007.33
Three-per-cents	99.13
Estates without known heirs	4,012.85
Excess of bids, sinking fund	2,405.19
Total receipts for the year	$4,[illegible]
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 1, 1874	344,309.78
Total	$[illegible]
Total disbursements	4,019,903.63
Balance on hand	431,394.89
General fund, receipts	2,210,576.67
Disbursements	1,786,597.25
College fund, receipts	24,109.04
Disbursements	18,203.28
Swamp land, receipts	3,553.80
Disbursements	1,724.09
Common school fund, receipts	2,006,787.76
Disbursements	2,006,787.76
Estates without heirs, receipts	6,491.26
Disbursements	372.90
Sinking fund, receipts	2,406.19
Disbursements	120.87

The histories of the 3 per cent. and college funds are given in detail. In speaking of the common-school fund, he shows that, instead of a deficit of $17,562 43, there should be $344,549.91 to its credit. The mistake arises from the confusion of accounts, notably in 1861 and 1862, and in 1873. How the error shall be corrected is left to the decision of the Governor and State officers.

A sad state of affairs prevails among the worshipers belonging to the German Lutheran Church of Michigan City. Some time ago the church called a clergyman from Germany to minister to the spiritual wants of the members of the flock, but his coming has been attended with dire results. He had officiated as pastor of the church but a short time when it became painfully evident to a portion of the congregation that his peculiar Old-World notions about managing a church would not answer in a free country, right in the sacred realms of Hoosierdom, in a city whose boundaries were washed by the waves of the great lake. On the other hand, another portion of the people were as strenuously devoted to their pastor, whom they had called all the way from Germany, and whom they didn't propose to call for nothing. Affairs progressed, increasing unpleasantness ensued, and no oil was thrown upon the troubled waters. The crisis came at last, and on Monday of last week, after a series of injunctions, the pastor's opponents were put in possession of the sanctuary by the Sheriff of Michigan City, and a man by the name of Schoenemann was left as custodian. He remained in the church Monday night and the following Tuesday, monarch of all he surveyed, and with no one to successfully dispute his rights. But Tuesday night there came a change, and with it a band of female parishioners, who, armed with little hatchets, burst open the doors, rushed in en masse, and, by their persuasive and wholly effective advances upon Schoenemann, hatchets in hand, succeeded in putting that individual to an ignominious flight. What is more, the women came prepared to stay. They had their luncheon, work-baskets, utensils for preparing tea, and other preparations wherewith to while away the time. The Sheriff was sought by the opponents of the clergyman, and efforts made to induce him to oust the suffragists; but that officer declined to get into any muss with the women, and no threats or promises could win him over. The ladies were in possession of the edifice at last accounts.

A Lover's Petition.

The St. Albans *Advertiser* says that the following epistle, asking the hand of one of the fair inmates of the poor house at Sheldon, Vt., was recently received by Mr. Kimpton, Overseer of the Poor, but, unfortunately, Mr. Kimpton is unable to decipher the signature, and, therefore cannot comply:

december the 13 1875 brom canad east

Mr kimton I hope that you will not think it stranang of my riting to you I will take leaf to write a few lines to let you now that I have madid my mind to take Miss —— —— for my weeded wif and to take hear home to canda if you will give heare leave to come to me

from Mr —— —— from
canada to
Mr Kimton

please rite to hear if you
please that she ma know that you
give hear leave to com

A Slight Mistake.

A young man in Olathe, Kan., who is particular about his washing, the other day wrote a note to his washerwoman, and one to his girl, and, by a strange fatality, put the wrong address on each envelope and sent them off. The washerwoman was well pleased at the invitation to take a ride the next day, but when the young lady read, "If you muss up my shirt bosom, and rub the buttons off my collar any more, as you did the last time, I will go somewhere else," she cried all the evening, and declares that she will never speak to him again.

The King of Beasts.

The *Zeramna*, an Algerian journal, gives a curious illustration of the nonchalance of the king of beasts. When the railroad train from Constantine to Philippeville was approaching the St. Charles station, four lions were observed on the track ahead. As the puffing locomotive drew nearer and the whistle gave them due warning of imminent peril, three slowly left the track and entered a neighboring brushwood, but the fourth and largest was so disdainfully slow in his movements that he barely escaped the wheel of the locomotive.

Responsibility of Rum-Sellers.

A Providence (R. I.) dispatch says: "The Coroner's jury at Westerly, in the case of the child who was killed by the kicks of a drunken father while in its mother's arms, have returned the verdict: That the person from whom the father purchased the liquor which made him drunk is guilty of murder. The father, Philip Gallagher, was held in $1,000 bail to answer before the Supreme Court."

In a review of the iron trade for 1774, Hupfeld remarks that in improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, quantitative progress only has been made for the most part, the best example of which is in North America, where, for instance, at the works of Troy, New Jersey, and the Cambria Iron Works, Pennsylvania, an average of forty to forty-five charges is made in twenty-four hours, two converters producing close on 1,000,000 cwt. a year.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JAN., 18th, 1876

The Cincinnati Commercial says Governer Hendricks is ahead as the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Tuesday was the day set apart for Morton to lean on his crutch and wave his bloody shirt in the Senate. His Mississippi resolutions come up.

Governor Hayes was inaugurated this week. The "money which jingles will be distributed in a few weeks. You cant expect to have good times in a day.

We would really like to know whether Hon. Aaron F. Perry has Presidential aspirations. If he has no deep-set design of breaking into the White House, his friends who are filling him with desire are both indiscreet and unkind.

There is a probability that the Republican State convention which is called for the 22nd of Feburary next will not meet at the appointed time. The cause of this uncertain action by the Repub'ican leaders of Indiana is said to be the unsettled issues upon the financial question.

The friends of an Eastern Democratic candidate for the Presidency are industriously circulating the report that it is useless to think a candidate from Ohio, because the Democrats of that State are everlastingly and hopelessly torn to pieces; rent in twain, fighting like Montagues and Capulets, and, as it were slightly divided in opinion about the name of the candidate to be presented from Ohio. Now, what if this should turn out to be exactly not the truth?

Now we are fixed for the Centennial. Indiana is at the head of the list if we can only get this old couple to go to Philadelphia, for the oldest married couple in the world are believed to be in Montgomery county, Indiana. Their name is Fruits, they are 113 and 111 years old, respectively and have lived together 85 years The husband is a hale and hearty man, having never used tobacco; and the wife has been a tobacco smoker for 60 years, though she has been fighting a cancar for 40 years.

A great hue and cry is heard from the fat Republicans about the inhumanity of turning the poor wounded soldiers out of office at Washington, where the Democrats have a limited control of such matters. Of course, there must be some grievance found to howl about by the whining and croaking party of plunder, but this particularly effecting appeal is the vilest of humbugs Does any one forget that no poor, wounded soldier who was not also a shrieking bloody shirt Republican could never get an office? Where have the poor wounded Democratic soliers been all these years? Were there none of that description? Could one of them who voted a Democratic ticket get any attention, though he were covered with scars, mutilated of limbs and broken down by the hardships of Libby and Andersonville? Not at all It may be the time is coming when this forgotten veteran will feel a little practical sympathy. Who knows?

The Mormons.

A late domestic in Mormondom proves that Mormon women are just as womanly on the subject of conjugality as any of Eve's daughters of any age, or clime, or creed. There was a Catholic fair in Salt Lake city, and a prominent Mormon brother stole into it one night. The girls went for his purse with playfulness and pathos, and flattered him in all sorts of ways. He received numerous notes in loving terms, signed Rose, Fannie, Jennie, and ohter pet names. Brother B. went home light of heart and light of pocket. They had just literally cleaned him out skinned him alive but he had their nice notes to read. Fate always plays tricks with such a man. The next day he left his overcoat, with the negligent notes in it, at home, and his wife, or one of his wives, read them, and they filled her full of womanly wrath. When he returned to dinner the hair flew. It was a regular pitched battle; the woman being in the right, and armed strong in honesty, fortune favored her and Brother B. is now the baldest being in Brigham's kingdom. The outraged woman has actually sued for a divorce, all on account of Rose and Fannie and Jennie.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Emi ent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug tore.

T.M.STEPHENS

Successor to I. N. Cool.

Dealer in

Groceries,
Notions, &c.

Auburn - - Ind.

Read the following prices:

SUGARS.

Pulverized	12c per lb.
Granulated	12c " "
Standard A	10c " "
Yellow C Coffee	9½c " "
Brown C "	9c " "

COFFEE.

Best Roasted	28c per lb.
" Green	25c " "
Second quality green	23c " "

TEAS.

Best Oolong	$1 10 per lb
" Y. Hyson	1.10 " "
" Gun Powder	1.00 " "
Prime Japan	85 " "
Good Tea 40 50 & 65	per lb.

CANNED FRUIT.

3 lb can Peaches 25c per can or $2 75 per doz. 2 lb cans 18c per can or $1.60 per doz. Other canned fruits in proportion.

NORTH OF PUBLIC SQUARE

☞ Cash paid for Country Produce

BALTIMORE & OHIO

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Longhridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)

And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORR

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUR CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt

THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times wys unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 34w

BUSTED HIGHER THAN A KITE!

The Bottom has fallen out.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE MARKET PRICES,

So look out, and think what you will, somebody's hurt.

Only for 30 Days

200 Men's Overcoats from	$3 50 to $5 00.
150 Boys " "	1.50 " 3 50.
500 Men's Winter Suits,	7.00 " 9.50
250 Boys "	5.00 " 7.00.
Best Shetland Shirts and Drawers per set	75c.
Plush Mask Caps	50c.

OUR PULSE BEATS REGULAR.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr. WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.

Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices. All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

THIS patent portable Muley Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

Indianapolis, Ind. CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOTS & SHOES.

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done in the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember p

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PAOLI'S
ELECTRO VOLTAIC
CHAIN
BELT
Registered 1874.

Cures All Nervous And Chronic Diseases.

Paoli's Electro Voltaic Chain Belt

Gives a Continuous Current Electricity Around the Body and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.

Prices $6 and Upwards.

Beware of counterfeits. This is the only Electro Voltaic Chain Belt patented in the U. S.—and the only one endorsed by Leading Physicians of New York City and elsewhere.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

Cheapest Place on Record!

Acknowledged so by All!

PRUNES ONLY 9c A POUND.

We have 10 casks of New Turkish Prunes at 9c per pound. This is a reduction of 3c per pound.—And 400 case of Peaches at 15c per can. Just think of that price, with all the scarcity of Peaches this season. They never sold at such prices, and the only reason we can do so is we purchased a Bankrupt stock at half price.

So on TEAS—We bought out the whole stock of McDougal's, formerly J. M. Flingers, and his $1.50 Teaf We have put down to 1.10. Other qualities from 30c to 50c.

Sugars.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

We have reduced 1c per pound, and got a stock sufficient to last over the holidays. So you need not fear their advancing.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O, Genuine,	9c
Coffee C,	9½c	Good Yellow	8c

When we first commenced selling Teas there was very little sold in this place; the reason was they were sold so high that parties clubbed together and sent to New York to get their Teas because they could save 20c to 5 on the pound. This we have all challenged, we not only sell teas and sugars as cheap as they do in New York, but cheaper. The freight is but a trifle and our immense sales of 40 to 50 chests a month enables us to undersell all competitors. No 3 or 4 profits with us. No middle men to handle our goods. We purchase of the Imorters and sell direct to consumers, there saving our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Merchant, which is at least 15 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson,	30. 60, 80, $1,00,	best 1 10	Oolong	30,	50;	best 90
Gunpowder	60,	80	best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50,	60;	best 90
Imperial,	60,	90;	best 1 10				

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 35c
Second Best Rio.	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	15c	Damsons per can,	20c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Pomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	
Pumpkin per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

For the Holidays. Could't well have Christmas and new years without them. There was some 1½ dozen genuine champaign in McDougals stock which he sold at $2 per bottle; we sell the same good at $1.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 200	Old 76 for medical use in bottles	70c
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50	Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatelle, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

Candies and Toys:

The little ones is the ones we must please with Santa Claus. To supply them we have everything you can think of from a tin whistle to a bass drum, at half the usual price,

Best stick candy 18c. French mixed 20 & 24c, Fancy candies of all kinds from 25c to 40c per pound

Christmass Cake:

Best Raisins, layers per lb 12½, Citron 45c, Lemon peel 35c Short shelled Almonds per quart 20c, Zantee Currants per lb 10c, Orange Peel 35, Filberts per quart 12½c Brazil nuts 12½c.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound	40, 50, 70c	Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	35c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 60c
Long John Tens	80c		

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1 00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	35c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	30c	Machine Oil per gallon,	60

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at
Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

BARGAINS

THE RACKET

STILL CONTINUES!

AT

Millers & Casebeer's!

We have in store a large and fresh supply of new goods and are bound to sell them. We ask the public to call, and will save you 25c on the dollar.

Remember we sell more goods than any 4 storet in Auburn.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.06	Hogs—live	$6.00
Amber—red	1.13	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	25	Chickens—live	.06
Corn	@ 35	Butter	.25
Potatoes	[illegible]	Lard	.15
Flax Seed		Eggs	20
Clover Seed		Tallow	.08
Wool	35	Timothy Hay	12.00

W. H. Rakestraw is closing out at cost.

Bryan, Ohio, is talking of having gas works.

Don't forget to be on hand and see who gets the cutter.

Garrett had an election last Saturday to elect Trustees, &c.

Winter caps either boys or mens at cost. W. H. Rakestraw's.

A bargain in overcoats and clothing Call and see W. H. Rakestraw.

Bargains! Bargains! in gloves and under clothing at W. H. Rakestraw's.

See change in Ford & Parent's livery card in another column.

The post-office has a new sign painted on the front of the building.

Last Sunday was a day not intended for the pin-back to be on the streets.

The Presbyterian social was entertained by Mrs. E. E. Williams last week.

"Queensware at cost," swings on a banner over the center of Main street.

We want boys of all ability and color to stay out of this office during working hours.

A man in Van Wert is named Halfhill He and his wife together make a whole hill.

Cedar Creek is now knee-high to a duck, the recent rains raising it somewhat.

Theo. Swihart has quit smoking. Many of his friends can lay up money now.

Butler is a head of her sister towns in old KeKalb. They have put up street lamps.

The roads are getting in a better condition. It is now possible to ride a mile in two hours.

The Fort Wayne "Sentinel" "is hooping up" the gambling dens of that city, and exposing them publicly.

Mr. J. G. Martin, has purchased the City Bakery and has reduced prices in groceries, &c., considerable.

The Marshal has put down a new crossing at the corner of Seventh and Cedar street. Not a bad move.

For several days last week our restaurants had no oysters, making things disagreeable for fellows who take "midnight lunches."

The Albion "New Era" came to us last week, enlarged and crowded with reading matter. Messrs Prickett & Star are the new proprietors.

The billiard match between Shaw and Carter, at Toledo, last Friday evening resulted in favor of the former, beating Mr. Carter about 189 points.

Rev. Mr. Welch will lecture at the Institute next Monday evening. Subject—Mental Philosophy. A full attendance is solicited. Admission free.

Hi. Randall is the first man to bring us a load of wood. He took pitty on us this cold weather which is more than many others would do who owe us several loads.

The Florida State Fair has been postponed until the 22d of February. That would be a nice time for an agricultural Fair up this way.

There are tricks in all trades, is a common saying; but the trick of writing locals for a newspaper when there is very little to write up, beats all other tricks.

We forgot to say last week that Lee Yandes had a boy. We have no reason to doubt it particularly, as Lee told us so himself. Well, this Centennial year will do great wonders.

The alarm of fire sounded on our streets again last Sunday evening about 6 o'clock. It proved to be a chimney burning at Mr. F. Picker's residence, on Main street.

Don't forget to give Mr. Beckhoffer a call when you want a genuine cigar or a good package of smoking tobacco, at a very reasonable paice. Next to the Postoffice.

Sheriff Hance, of Fort Wayne, died last week. Mr. Hance remarked publicly several times that he would resign his office, rather than hang Wall, the murderer, and it is supposed that having this on his mind helped somewhat to shorten his life.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

Appointed.

Tom. C. Mays, proprietor of this paper, has been appointed Clerk, under the head of Public Buildings, &c., at Washington. Tom. has the ability and energy to win anything he undertakes, and has many warm friends in this county who are ready to extend a hearty shake on his receiving the above appointment.

W. L. Penfield, Esq., of Auburn, was in town last Monday and gave us the pleasure of a call. The very favorable acquaintance which Mr. Penfield has acquired with the bar in our county, we hope to see extend to his own advantage as well as that of our own good folks.—Angola Republican.

Two men were arrested at Garret last Tuesday, and are now stopping with our good-looking and entertaining landlord, Sheriff Moese. One of them for grand larceny, and the other for soliciting job work for the Fort Wayne "Sentinel" without authority.

Somebody took our "Garrett News" away last week, before we had time to read it, and now we inform that cheeky fellow right here, that if he ever does the like again we'll bounce him, the result of which will be, that he'll have to stand up to eat his meals for plum six weeks.

Hunters and others will bear in mind that the season for shooting turkey, pheasant, quail and rabbits expired the morning or the first of January, 1876. By the same statute the trapping of quail or selling or exposing for sale any of the above enumerated game became a fineable offense, on and after the first day of January.

The Squirrel Question.

A man out gunning spies a squirrel on the opposite side of a tree within thirty yards. As he goes round the tree the squirrel also travels around, and keeps upon the side opposit the man. Now, when the man gets around to the point where he started, has he been around the squirrel.

Mr Beckhoffer is selling the best smoking tobacco in the city, at a very reasonable price. Here is the place to buy tobaccos, cigars and pipes. He keeps nothing but the above articles, and when a speciality is made in one line of trade you can always get the best, and buy the cheapest.

T. M. Steevens, Esq., is making things lively in the grocery trade, at Cool's old stand, corner of Main and Seventh-sts. Our readers should bear in mind that this is the cheapest house in DeKalb county, and that they can get the cash for all kinds of country produce at regular market prices. See price list in another column.

What is the Matter?

Nobody has got killed by a railroad engine this week, and we can account for it no other way only that there has been some talk of organizing a temperance crusade band. This the Centennial year our Coronor will naturally expect an increase of business, but have patience, James, business will brighten up pretty soon. There is a general depression just now in all departments of trade not particularly confined to this locality.

Barbers Itch.

Our town is slightly affected with this terrible disease. We are informed from whence it came but reframe from publishing any names, as we have no inclination to hurt the business of any one in our conuty. We are certain that several shops in the city is entirely pure from anything of thiskind, and there are the reliable old establishments presided over by Sammy Pommert and Billy Edgerton.

POOR HOUSE.

The Commissioners last week visited the Poor Asylum, and concluded that John W. Wyatt, was not the right man in the right place, so they notified him to get up and git, and then hired Mr. Pattee a former superintendant to act as such for the remainder of the year, commencing last Monday. We understand that the Board gives Mrs. W. much credit for the part she performed, but that John don't know as much about farming as Greely did, so he had to a walk.

The Bible Cause.

Rev. C. H. Gasser, of Angola, has been employed by the DeKale County Bible Society auxiliary to the American Bible Society to canvass this county and is hereby authorized to collect funds and transact business for this Society.

As he has canvassed this county twice heretofore with perfect satisfaction to all concerned, we are glad to secure his services again and with confidence we cheerfully recommend him to your favorable consideration.

The bachelor locals of the South Band dailies, without the terrors of leap year before their vision perambulate the street of the city in search of items, just the same as was their wont last year. But the old bachelor editors scarce dare roll up their window blinds for fear the sun shine of some fair maiden's contenance may dazzle their weary eyes and they be led blindly forth to the altar to offer their hearts as a sacrifice to the attractive quivers of Cupid's darts.

SMASH UP.

As the gravel train was running through Mark Center, last week on the B. & O., at the rate of 20 miles an hour the section boss altered the switch, which had but one end connected to the main road, and the train jumped off, smashing the cars up in a bad shape. The train men all jumped except the engineer, who received light injuries. The engineers name was Sam'l Matter, a brave boy, fireman, Thos. Armstrong, conductor, Chas. Travis; brakemen, Andrew Burch, Nelson Thomas.

A Gold Headed Cane.

Yesterday Mr. Weamer, of the "Republican," was presented a valuable gold-headed cane, from the business men of this city, in respect for the local notices received by them through his paper during the holidays. We are glad his friends made this present, as it shows how much they appreciated his kindness. Mr. W. published a very good paper, the week spoken of, and if all could know the brain work connected with such an issue, they would have had a good head on both ends of that cane.

Fire at Waterloo.

Last Monday morning at an early hour, the Star Flouring Mill, at Waterloo, was discovered to be on fire, in the third story of the building. There had been no fire since the Sunday previous, and many rumors are afloat as to its origin. Some think it was set on fire, and others that it was a spontanious combustion, the same as our Woolen Mills. The building and its contents were about all destroyed, making a heavy loss for the proprietors. This is the first fire happening to our neighbors for sometime and we hope will be the last one for a long time to come.

It is a strange story that comes from Clumbus, Ohio. A counterfeit nickel factory has been unearthed within the walls of the State penitentiary. The manufacture of bogus five-cent pieces has been going on for a long time uninterruptedly, the material used being the amalgam used in the harness shop for plating purposes. It is not known how much of the "queer" these enterprising convicts succeeded in pushing off upon the outside world but it has been considerable. Think of a counterfeiting establishment in a State penitentiary!

A Lawyers Suit.

Three days of last week was by Esq. Walborn and a jury of twelve men occupied in the trial of a cause involving a question of interest alike to attorneys and clients. A note for $100 was given for advice and fees to the plaintiffs by parties in failing circumstances at Garrett. The makers of the note claim that the attorneys advised them to give their property over to the creditor. The makers of the note claimed that the note was ilegal and the advice given was bad. The jury, after three days patience, brought in a verdict against the validity of the note.

NOTICE.

Parties that are intending to build the coming season, and wish to get their material together early, will find it a great advantage by ordering direct from our Mills in Michigan, which we will furnish at jobing rates. Our object is to reduce our stock in Michigan, to make room for winter cut. Having in stock now at the mills three and one half million feet dry lumber of all grades, aside from a large stock of lath and shingles, which we shall offer at bottom prices. Dressed lumber of all discriptions.

Orders left at the company's office in Auburn, will be filled promptly. Office on South Jackson street.

A. Lewis Manager F. N. Wright & Co

Reflect, Young Man.

When will young men learn to be prudent? Why will they provoke the ire of even a mother-in-law, as was the case recently in our city. She went after him, found him playing cards, and he didn't want to go. A billiard cue was brought into requisition and as the old lady was not an expert at the fascinating game of the ivories, she used the heavy end to punch him with If she had been a proficient manipulator of the balls she would have chosen a light stick but as she didn't understand the nursing science, her stick was heavy and she used it more like a flail than otherwise. The push stroke seemed to be a favorite one with her, and the young husband was pushed clear out of doors rather than be driven into a six by two pocket. Youny man if you are sought after by an irate female, and found be sure that there are no broomsticks, billiard cues or other weapons of warfare including a wagging tongue handy, before you brave a resistance.

The midnight Centennial celebration at Warsaw was attended with a sad accident. A premature discharge of a cannon at the sixth round blew off both arms of Stephen Philpot and lacerated a thumb for Lewis B. Frank, The arms of Mr. Philpot were soon after amputated below the elbow.

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.
Nov. 25, 1875.—tf.

READ, READ.

TAKE HEED AND GOVERN YOURSELVES ACCORDINGLY.

A Laufferty takes pleasure in announcing to her customers that they have the cheapest and best selected stock of clothing and gents furnishing goods in Auburn. We will sell from now until further notice our goods at cost. See the following prices: Pants worth $2.25 we will sell for $1.50, pants worth $3.75 we sell for $2.75. and so on through the whole stock of pants. Coats which are worth $4.00 we sell for $3.25, $8 coats for $6.50, and so on through the whole stock. We mean what we say. If you wish to buy clothing call at Laufferty's where goods are cheap, in Hebel's new brick store. A. Laufferty.

Business Prospects,

Every careful observer of the business interests of the country, predicts a very material revival of trade during the coming season. The monentary crisis has evidently spent its force; the people have about recovered from the shock occasioned by the crash of business structures erected upon foundations of sand, and there is such an abundance of surplus products in the cuntry that a good season's trade seems inevitable. Greater caution will be observed on the part of business men, and this is desirable, since it will restore confidence. The business of the coming season may not equal that of 1875 in magnitude, but it will be more beneficial to the country and less disastrous to individuals. The outlook is exceedingly encouraging and croakers had better find some other employment.

A Predicament.

The other day a lady at the lower end of town stepped over to one of her neighbors on an errand. While there one of her neighbr's little girls announced that visitors were at the door She being in her work dress, beat a hasty retreat. To her dismay she found that the back door was locked and the key could not be found. Nothing could be done but to face the music. At last a happy thought struck her mind, just as the visitors were coming in at the front door she rushed into the bed-room and raised the window to crawl through, she got about half way through when the window came down on her back kerchug. She couldn't get in or out, but hung there the perfect picture of distress. At last she made a lung forward and out she came, bringing the sash with her. She went through the back yard in about three seconds, leaving her neighbors to explain matters the best they could. If you want to see a woman get mad, just say bed-room window to her.

PERSONAL.

—J. J. Littlefield, of Adrain, Mich., was in the city several days last week.

—Ade Hare has returned to this place again, after a short stay in Ohio.

—Lyman Jackman and wife are visiting friends in Bucyrus, Ohio.

—We notice Mrs. L. Jackman on our streets again, after a long illness.

—Joel Latson is slinging change over Beards counter.

—The wife of Mr. Jno. Swanders is about recovering from a long illness.

—Mr. Ruff, who has been with R. H. Weamer, for some time, has gone to Angola, and with Mr. Wiseman will start a paper at the above place.

—Billy Humes has retired from the Boot & Shoe establishment of J. E. Woodford.

—Seeme Rainier has "drapped" the 'bus business.

—Charley Welch, son of Rev. Mr. Welch, who has been away from town for some time, returned this week.

—Frank Broach, of Kendallville, was in the city yesterday, arranging documents to establish a fire insurance company in this county.

From Angola.

—Angola is to have another paper. It will be known as the Granger Beacon.

—Peter Russel has returned from York State.

—There was a game of draw-poker played at Smith's bakery Wednesday eve. I am informed that Smith won the game by bending an iron poker over Harvy Attens' head.

W. H. Willis has bought out the grocery store formerly owned by John Leach.

Sunday morning the fire alarm was given. The fire was in the store room of Crocket & Sowel, part of the sleepers cornice and two holes in the floor above being burned through. Dry goods nearly all damaged or burned. A large am't of credit is due our fire company who undoubtly saved us from having a terrible fire.

—Rain all day Sunday with frequent thunder showers.

—Plowing was going on every day last week by our farmers; but they dont plow to-day.

—Everybody put up your ice as soon as thick enough. Eight inches is just the right thickness.

—The Babcock Fire Extinguisher did well at our fire. You can work them where you can't get water to do good.—You can mow your way through smoke and flames with them.

ANGOLA.

That Cane Notoriety.

Some of our citizens who desired to present a cane to our neighbor of the "Republican," became a little huffy because we published an article last week on the subject of, "cheap notoriety."—Now, we have this to say, that we intend to do that which they claim in Mr. Weamer, to be independent and speak our opinion as we please, and publish well written articles on proper subjects from respectable sources. We have naught against Mr. W. and when the truth is known he will say that we respect him and extend as many courtesies to him as those who got so "windy." We are glad to have such a neighbor, glad that he is appreciated, glad that he is working for our town and county.—We are not jealous of him for there is enough for both of us to do, and if we are to have a republican editor in our midst, of all whom we know we would rather have our neighbor still—for fear of getting worse. A majority of the contributors were anxious to have W. H. Dills, Esq., a former editor of this place, to make the presentation speech, but somehow Dills was'nt woolly enou'h for them and when he found there was objection to him from a few, he declined as any gentleman should have done. Mr. D. has furnished us with the first few lines of his intended speech, which he had prepared when informed of the disaffection. We give it to show how he appreciated Mr. W. as well as a copy for the one that will be given:

Mr. Weamer—For sometime a large number of our citizens, business and professional men, all classes and kinds have had their minds eye directed to you and they have chosen me to impart to you the opinion they entertain of you for your unexampled course and conduct for the short period you have been in our midst. Only a short year ago you dropped down in our midst, scarcely anyone knew from whence, some though the appearance pretended evil or some vile calamity; others, more charitably inclined, had misgivings and doubts, but now, sir, we notice that your name is on almost everyones lips, and your works and doings are in almost every house, office and store in the county. This we call unexampled, such a thing was never done here before, in fact it was unthought of a year ago and the idea of such a course of conduct on your part, sir, would have been scented with decision and as absolutely preposterous Here, unheralded you came to our peaceable and quiet city—here with our three lines of railways, crossing in every direction, our brick blocks, rich farming community, brave an intelligent men and beautiful women—all this we had a year ago with nary a book agent, and we thought we were happy, thought we had the free measure of the blessings of God and man. Here, in the complete enjoyment of these you have been assiduously at work night and day, unceasingly and unfiringly, regardless of the opinion and feelings of others, unless in consonance with those of your own imperical self. In fact, you have paid an utter disregard to the previous example and course of those who have proceeded you in the same line of business, and with a high and strong arm and hand have pretened to do just as you pleased and that every time has pleased us.—Here you struck your tent, molded our forms, shot us with your quill and pencil, pressed us with delight, slung ink in our faces, and raising right here in our midst a veritable devil.

Stove-pipe Time Again.

Smithers, lives on "Ensley Avenue." The other day his better half requested him to put up the stove in the parlor. He muttered something about stoves being in gunies, but went to the barn for the pipe. He got it, and in putting it together knocked all the skin off of his knuckels. This was too much for Smithers. He let fly at the pipe with a stick of wood, but missed it, and killed a little bull-pup that he was raising for a watch dog. Then Mrs. Smithers got mad and called him off with the broom stick and fire-shovel. He went back to the pipe to raise it and fasten it with wire. He placed one chair on another and climbed to the top, his wife steadying them for him. He fooled around and stepped on her fingers. She give a howl of mingled rage and pain, and let go of the chairs. Smithers and stove pipe came down with a crash, knocking china vases, flower stand and glass boxes into "the middle of next week." He is now going around with his head and hands tied up, and his better half is pining away over her lost vases. The pipe isn't up yet, nor is it likely that it ever will be; because Smithers swears that he will see it in "Yuba Dam" before he touches it again.

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Dutcheon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for this hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomach, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. B. Davenport Druggist.

Spencerville Items.

Spencerville, Jan. 10, 1876.

—We will not say that the "roads are muddy" for its too cold.

—Nothing of special importance has happened since my last.

—We do not desire any one to commit suicide, or to murder any person to create a sensation, but we do desire that some one would desist from murdering the truth, or at least of expanding it to a hundred degrees beyond its bounds. Nothing can be more obnoxious in society. Private reporters of the mush and milk supper, as well as a few others please ponder, for the Good Book tells us that a liar can never enter the kingdom.

—Prof. Mulkins of Huntington, is in town conducting a writing school. Prof. Mulkins is a master of the art, as a penman we have never seen his equal. We understand he intends to visit Auburn before long.

—The instaliation of the officers of Spencerville Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 422, took place on last Thursday evening. D. C. Butler was installed N. G., Wm. C. Tyndall, V. G., S. A. Bishop, Recording Sec'y, M. F. Bishop, Permanent Sec'y and E. W. Erick Treasurer.

—Wes. Zimmerman will soon have his mill in running order.

—Our friend Kugey and wife, have moved to their new home and are happy and the talk is that others ere long expect to be so, too. S.

BUTLER ITEMS.

Butler, Jan. 11, 1876.

—Miss Sake Ochs is home.

—E. L. Fosdick returned to college last Thursday.

—Alex Paine is improving in health.

—Mr. Vesey of La Grange is visiting his son Geo E. Vesey the dentist.

—Miss Libbie Arford is spending vacation at her home near Butler. She expects to return to Westerville, Ohio, about the 23rd.

—The Odd Fellows installation was well attended by other lodges. Bryan Edgerton, Waterloo and Auburn participated. The supper at the Waverly House and the party at Ballingers Hall were both said to be enjoyable.

—The Directors,—among them Vanderbilt, of the Canada Southern and Lake Shore Roads, held a meeting at Toledo, last week and decided that Butler should be the South-western terminus of the Canada Southern road. The surveyors are daily expected.

—Rev. Lenz of Edgerton visits Butler twice a week now. He is preparing the children of N. F. Gengnagel, Geo. Hensler, Geo. Reigel, A. May and several other German families residing out of town, to be confirmed. The ceremony will take place the week before Easter.

—The "Butler Review" will appear next week. Mr. Sherwood has rented the room beneath Ballingers Hall for a printing room. The attempts to discourage him have had a contrary effect and now we are really to have a news paper.

"LENA."

$50. to $5000 invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway New York. 8m

Notice of Administration

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of David Swander, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. SWANDER, Ad'm.

AUBURN, IND., Jan 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Trustees of the several Townships of DeKalb County, Ind, And to all whom it may concern. That the Commissioners of said county have appointed Jared Spooner, M. D., as county physician and surgeon and they will not allow in any bill that may be presented by other physicians and surgeons, for more than one visit, except in cases where the patient resides in a distant part of said county, and when the county physician cannot visit them, said bills must be duly certified too by the Trustees of the township in which such patient resides. that the person was unable to be removed to the County Asylum. By order of the Board of Commissioners. Attest.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

Jacob W. Sweidner, vs. James Mahady, before Justice Walborn of Union Township,

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of attachment in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of March A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal]

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

Before Henry H. Fales J. P. for Concord Township. Jonathan Hunt vs. Sarah Jane Fetters.

Comes now the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless she be and appear at my office at 12 o'clock noon on the 11 days of February, 1876, in Concord township, said county and State, to answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence. Witness my hand and seal this 11 day January, 1876.

HENRY H. FALES, J. P.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

BY MARC ANTOINE DESAUGIERS

Mortals, you who curse your lot
(Some who curse it ought to bless)
Come to see me in my cot,
Learn the way to happiness,
Wisely will your time be lent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

In a garret mean and small,
Here I live on fortune's brink;
Hope, my income and my all,
Yet 'tis comfort still to think
Some their very hope have spent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

You who growl and groan, because,
Years speed on and rob your prime,
Comfort take; by nature's laws
We grow bald; but with the time
Ripeness is to claret lent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

Sunshine all the year is sweet;
Does it rain? 'Tis good for crops.
Does it freeze? Then, how we eat!
Does it thaw? The winter stops.
Spring will come and cold be spent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

Come rheumatics? well—they're vile.
Here I lie upon the bed;
Still, no business for awhile;
No more visits to be paid.
One can breathe although one's bent—
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be bontent.

If I had to die to-night,
"Health to Death!" and send it round—
"Me be spares"—so would I write—
"Ills in age so often found,
Wits and health, and fortune spent."
He knows of a plan,
This singular man,
Ever to be content.

MARK TWAIN AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls is one of the finest structures in the world. I have been visiting this favorite watering-place recently for the first time and was well pleased.

A gentleman who was with me said it was customary to be disappointed in the falls; but that subsequent visits were sure to set that all right. He said that it was so with him. He said that the first time he went hack fares were so much higher than the falls that the falls appeared insignificant. But that is all regulated now.

The hackmen have been tamed, numbered, and placarded, and blackguarded into subjection to the law, and dosed with moral principle till they are as meek as missionaries.

They are divided into two clans now, the Regulars and the Privateers, and employ their idle time in warning people against each other. The regulars are under the hotel banners and the privateers prowl darkly on neutral ground and pick off stragglers at half price.

But there are no more outrages and extortions. That sort of thing cured itself. It made the falls unpopular by getting into the newspapers, and whenever a public evil achieves that sort of success for itself its days are numbered.

It became apparent that either the falls had to be discontinued or the hackmen had to subside. They could not dam the fall, so they did the hackmen. One can be comfortable and happy there now.

I drank up most of the American Falls before I learned that the waters were not considered medicinal. Why are people left in ignorance this way? I might have gone on and ruined a fine property, merely for the want of a little information.

And yet the sources of information are not meager at Niagara Falls. You are something in doubt what you ought to do, but you are seldom in doubt concerning what you must do. If an infant can read, that infant is measurably safe in Niagara.

If you room at the hotel you will find your course marked out in the most convenient way, by means of placards on the wall like these:

"Pull the bell-rope gently, but don't jerk."

"Bolt your door."

"Don't scrape matches on the walls or furniture."

"Turn off your gas when you retire."

"Tie up your dog."

"If you put your boots outside the door they will be blacked, but the house will not be responsible for their return."

This is a confusing and tanglesome proposition, because it moves you to deliberate long and painfully as to whether it will really be any object to you to have your boots blacked unless they are returned.

"Give your key to the omnibus driver if you forget and carry it off with you."

Outside the hotel, wherever you wander, you are intelligently assisted by the signs. You cannot come to grief as long as you are in your right mind with so many instructions to keep track of. For instance:

"Keep off the grass."

"Don't climb the trees."

"Hands off the vegetables."

"Don't hitch your horses to the shrubbery."

"Visit the Cave of the Winds."

"Have your portrait taken in your carriage."

"Forty per cent. in gold levied on all peanuts and other Indian curiosities purchased in Canada."

"Photographs of the falls taken here."

"Visitors will please notify the Superintendent of any neglect on the part of employes to charge for commodities." (No inattention of this kind is observed.)

"Don't throw stones down; there might be people below." "The proprietors will not be responsible for parties who jump over the falls." (More shirking of responsibility—it appears to be the prevailing failing here.)

I always had a high regard for the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but now they do not really seem to amount to much along with the signers of Niagara Falls.

To tell the truth the multitude of signs annoyed me. It was because I noticed at last they were prohibiting the very thing I was just wanting to do.

I desired to roll on the grass; the sign prohibited it. I longed to smoke; a sign prohibited it. And I was just in the act of throwing a stone over to pulverize such parties as might be picnicking below, when a sign I have just mentioned forbade that. Even that satisfaction was denied me, and I was a friendless orphan.

There was no resource now but to seek consolation from the flowing bowl. I drew my flask from my pocket, but it was all in vain. A sign confronted me, which said:

"No drinking allowed on these premises."

On that spot I might have perished of thirst but for the saving words of an honored maxim that flitted through my memory at that moment: "All signs fail in dry times." Common law takes precedence of the statutes. I was saved.

The noble red man had always been a darling of mine. I loved to read about him in tale and legend and romance.

I loved to read of his inspired sagacity, and of his love of the wild, free life of mountain and forest, and his grand truthfulness; his hatred of treachery, and his general nobility of character, and his stately metaphorical speech, and his chivalric love for the dusky maiden, and the picturesque pomp of his dress and accouterments.

When I found the shops at Niagara Falls full of dainty beadwork and stunning moccasins, and equally stunning toy figures representing human beings who carried their weapons in holes bored in their arms, and bodies shaped like a pie, I was filled with emotion. I knew that now I was going to come face to face with the noble red man.

A lady clerk in the shop told me, indeed, that all her grand array and made by the Indians, and there were plenty about the falls, and that they were friendly, and that it would not be dangerous to speak to them.

I came upon a camp of them gathered in the shade of a great tree, making moccasins, and addressed them in the following language of friendship:

"Noble Red Men, Brave Grand Sachem, War Chiefs, Squaws, and High-you-Nuck-a-Mucks, the pale face from the land of the setting sun greets you! You, Beneficent Polecat, you, Devourer of Mountains, you, Roaring Thundergust—the pale face from beyond the great waters greets you all!

"War and pestilence has thinned your ranks and destroyed your once proud nation. Poker and seven-up and a vain modern expense for soap unknown to your glorious ancestors have depleted your purses. Appropriating in simplicity the property of others has gotten you into trouble. Misrepresenting facts in your sinless innocence has damaged your reputation with the soulless usurper. Trading with forty-rod whisky to enable you to get drunk and happy and tomahawk your families has played the everlasting mischief with the picturesque pomp of your dress, and here you are in the broad light of the nineteenth century, gotten up like the ragtag and bobtail of the purlieus of New York! For shame! Remember your ancestors! Recall their mighty deeds! Remember Uncas! and Red Jacket! and Hole-in-the-Day! and Horace Greeley! Emulate their achievements! Unfurl yourselves under my banner, noble savages, illustrious gutter-snipes——"

"Down wid him!"

"Scalp the blaggard!"

"Hang him!"

"Dhrown him!"

It was the quickest operation that I ever saw. I simply saw a sudden dash in the air of clubs, brick-bats, fists, bead-baskets, and moccasins—a single flash, and they all appeared to hit me at once and no two in the same place.

In the next instant the entire tribe was upon me. They tore all the clothes off of me; they broke all my arms and legs; they gave me a thump that dented the top of my head till it would hold coffee like a saucer; and then to crown their disgraceful proceedings and add insult to injury they threw me over the Horseshoe Fall, and I got wet.

About ninety-nine or a hundred feet from the top the remains of my vest caught on a projecting rock, and I was almost drowned before I could get loose.

I finally fell and brought up in a world of foam at the foot of the fall, whose celled and bubbly masses towered up several inches above my head.

Of course I got into the eddy. I sailed round and round it forty-four times, chasing a chip and gaining on it—each round trip a half mile—reaching the same bush on the bank forty-four times, and just missing it by a hair's breadth every time.

At last a man walked down and sat down close to that bush, and put a pipe in his mouth and lit a match, and followed me with one eye and kept the other on the match while he sheltered it in his hands from the wind. Presently a puff of wind blew it out.

The next time I swept around him he said:

"Got a match?"

"Yes—in my other vest. Help me out, please."

"Not for Joe."

When I came around again I said:

"Excuse the seemingly impertinent curiosity of a drowning man, but will you explain this singular conduct of yours?"

"With pleasure. I am the Coroner. Don't hurry on my account. I can wait for you. I wish I had a match."

"Take my place and I'll get you one," I said.

He declined. This lack of confidence on his part created a coolness between us, and from that time forward I avoided him.

It was my idea in case anything happened to me to so time the occurrence as to throw my custom into the hands of the opposition Coroner over on the American side.

At last a policeman came along and arrested me for disturbing the peace by yelling for help.

The Judge fined me. But I had the advantage of him. My money was with my pantaloons, which were with the Indians.

Thus I escaped. I am now lying in a very critical condition. At least I am lying any way—critical or not.

I am hurt all over, but I cannot tell the extent yet, because the doctor is not done taking the inventory.

He will make out my manifest this evening. However, thus far, he thinks only six of my wounds are fatal. I don't mind the others.

Upon regaining my right mind I said:

"It is an awfully savage tribe of Indians that do the beadwork and mocassins for Niagara Falls, Doctor. Where are they from?"

I shall not be able to finish my remarks about Niagara Falls until I get better.

A Miss Huffy teaches school in Cincinnati.

TIGER JIM.

Old Job Dawson had been duly elected to fill the responsible position of a Justice of the Peace, and this was the first case that had demanded his attention. Job was an old veteran mountaineer, and had lived in the shadow of the lofty peaks hunting, trapping and fighting Indians, to use his own words, "sence Adam war a kid." In that rough region an accusation of a great crime against any one is but a forerunner of a "hanging bee;" and a trial even is seldom thought of. But in the present instance a wild "cuss" who had been frequenting the settlements had appropriated a "broncho" (Indian pony) belonging to a neighboring ranchman, and had been pursued, captured and brought back. Old Job was summoned to try the culprit, and a spot in the rocky gulch near the 'Squire's cabin was selected as the site for the investigation. A motley crowd of hunters, trappers, miners and rancheros had assembled. Some were lying upon the ground and others sitting upon the rocks, all anxiously awaiting the 'Squire's coming. Job soon came from toward the cabin, and with a dignified air seated himself upon a bowlder, took off his bear-skin cap, and said:

"Fellers, the Court are ready to git down to biz, an' I want ye all to cheese yer racket an' let up on that chin music according to law. Throw yer ha'r in sight and pay 'tention to the Court."

Every hat came off at his command, and "His Honor," glancing around the circle, said:

"Whar is the dam cuss?"

Three mountaineers, armed with Henry rifles and six-shooters, stepped forward with the thief, a young man, wearing a bold, devil-may-care expression. His hands were securely fastened behind his back with buckskin thongs. Clad in buckskin from head to foot, he presented a picturesque appearance as he faced the 'Squire.

"W'at do they call you when yer at home?" asked the Court.

"Ain't got enny home, leastways in these parts," sullenly replied the prisoner.

"Ain't, hey? Well, w'at's the name you tuk w'en you left the States, then?"

"The boys hyer on the hills call me Tiger Jim."

"Wall, Tige, yer spotted as a hoss thief, an' I reckon thar's sumthin' in it or the boys wudn't a brought you in. You can't expect a toney trial like you'd git down to Laramie or eny of them towns along the road. We hevn't any paper, pens or ink, or eny o' that sort o' foolishness up hyer in the hills, an' thar ain't one o' us as could engineer 'em ef we had, so we'll jist grind her through, an' do the best we kin for you. In the name o' the law I now ax you did you collar that horse—but stop 'er rite thar, doggone it, I forget to swar you. Cum mitey near forgittin' it. Hold up yer right han'!"

"Hold up nuthin'. How kin I when they'r tied titer'n blazes?"

"That's so. Yer k'rect, Tiger, but gess eny member o' the body'll be 'cordin to law in 'xtreme cases. Stedy him a little, fellers, so's he kin hold up his right foot."

"Tige" raised his moccasin-covered foot while a guard on each side held him in position.

"Now, then, I ain't fly on them ar lawyers' affydavits, but I'll make her stout enuff to hold a Mexican mule. Tiger Jim, do you swar by the holy Moses, accordin' to the laws of Wyoming Territory, thet every time ye chip into my racket ye'll give us the squar truth. An ef you don't do you hope that ye may git chawed up by a grizzly, chopped to pieces by Sioux, strung up to a pine with a rope 'roun' yer dam thievin' neck an' fail to connect on heaven w'en yer lite goes out, to the best o' yer understandin' as provided by law, s'help yer God, eh?"

"That's jist what I does, pardy."

"Now, Tige, yer under oath, an' ev'ry time yer speak yer want to hit the bull's eye. Did you nip thet hoss?"

"Wall, Uncle Job, there's no use o' lying about it, an' I'll tell you jist how it war. Las' night you know thar war a jamboree over to Al Wilkins' ranche in Miller's gulch an' I war thar. Al had been to Laramie City and got a keg o' good old budge, an' we all got purty full. Arter the dancin war over I pulled out fur Bowles' ranche, whar I'm hangin' out, an' as I was staggerin' down round Mountain Cat Hill I runs right onto the broncho that war picketed out in the grass, an' I war jist drunk enough to mount him an' lite out. I know I'm goin' to swing fur it an' I'll die game, too. I aint woth a cuss anyway, an' if it warn't fur my good old mother back in the States (here the tears began to roll down his bronzed cheeks) who never closes her eyes 'thout prayin' for God to send me back to her, I'd laugh at death, an' help ye to fix the rope; but when I think o' that darling old soul I git weaker n'a wounded antelope. I tell ye fellers I've bin a tuff cuss ever sence I struck out fur these mountins, and I s'pose the world'll be better 'thout me in it. My old mother'll suffer, I know that, fur I'm her only kid, an' hev sent her every ounce o' dust thet I could spare, an' it's all she's hed to live on. She's been a good 'un to me, God bless her, an' I'm sorry I hevn't lived so's I can camp with her up thar (raising his tearful eyes toward Heaven), and, boys, won't some o' ye write to her. Tom Kirk thar knows whar she lives, an' tell her I got let out by an Injun, or pegged out nat'rally. For God's sake don't let her know I war strangled. The news 'ud kill her. But then I'll cheese this gab or ye'll think I'm weakening, an the man don't live as can skeer Tiger Jim. Elevate me, boys, jist as quick as ye please. I'm ready when you are."

During this recital Jim's eyes were filled with tears, and a close observer would have detected silent weeping on all sides. That magic word "mother" had awakened tender recollections in the breasts of every one of those hardy mountaineers. Men who could face death in any shape without a particle of feeling did not try to hide their tears at the mention of that sacred name, mother! How sweet it sounded in their ears. It carried them back to the happy days in the past, when they were blessed with the love of parents before the insatiable thirst for gold had led them into these mountain wilds. Not a word was spoken for a few seconds, and then old Job drew his horny hand across his watery eyes and said in a husky voice:

"Tige, ye w'udn't break an oath, w'ud ye?"

"No, Job Dawson, not for friend or foe. Thar ain't a boy in the hills as can say thet Jim ever went back on even his given word. I'm a rough 'un an' do sum mitey wicked things, but when I say a thing ye can gamble every dollar you've got on it bein' straight."

"Well, Tige, we had intended to swing ye, an' ye deserve swingin' but I can't get rid o' that 'mother' chinin' ye give us. I 'spect the old lady's set her heart on seein' ye agin, an' is wearin' her old eyes out lookin' for ye. I've got an old mother myself, an' tho' I hevn't sot eyes on her sence '49 her picter's right hyar in my heart, an' it's a pleadin' for your old 'coman, Tige. It's ruff, Tige, ruff, an'—lemme see—yes, darned ef I don't do it. Jack, cut them ar strings so's he can git his han's loose. Thar, that's it. Now, Tige, hold up yer right hand, and ef ever ye swore strong do it now. Do you swar by the great God, and yer blessed old mother, that ef this Court discharges ye ye'll lite right out for the States, an' go hum to the old lady an' love her an' comfort her as long as she stays out o' heaven. Do ye swar to this, Tige, before Almighty God and this court?"

"I do, Job, an' thar's my fist on it. Put 'er thar. I swar it an'll pull stakes rite off."

"Then ye're released on them terms, an' the boys'll help ye git yer traps down to the station, but mind, I tell ye, Tige, ef yer ever caught in the hills agin ye'll go up a tree. Fellers, the court's over an' the prisoner's discharged."—*M. Quad.*

Stanley's Revenge.

Do you remember now the New York *Herald's* brave African explorer, H. M. Stanley, was snubbed by the Royal Geographical Society when he first came to England—how they wouldn't credit his statements, and privately didn't believe that he'd ever seen Livingstone? If you don't, I do; and I remember Stanley's indignation. That is about two years ago. Now we have the reverse of the medal, and if Stanley wanted the best sort of revenge he has got it. A few nights ago Africa's most illustrious travelers gathered around the President of the Royal Geographical Society to chant Stanley pæans and to discourse upon the lake which the intrepid American has now definitely placed upon the chart. Col. Grant, the friend and companion of Speke, read a paper founded on Stanley's work; Sir Samuel Baker followed Col. Grant; Capt. Baker followed Sir Samuel Baker, and one and all paid tribute to the man in whom none of them believed. Is it not a triumph, and ought not James Gordon Bennett to feel a glow of pride in thinking that to his brilliant inspiration is due the most important African discoveries that have yet been made? I wish, however, he had not taken any one into partnership in this business. He ought to have had all the glory for himself and America. "Our joint commissioner" is not half as satisfactory a spectacle as "Commissioner for the New York *Herald*" only. I've an idea that Mr. Bennett will not be quite so magnanimous when he next sends forth an explorer to discover the unknown.—*Kate Field, in the Louisville Courier-Journal.*

William Lloyd Garrison as a Compositor.

On Friday morning last an elderly gentleman entered our office and said it was his birthday. He was 71 years old. Fifty years ago, on the 10th of December, 1825, he had attained his majority and finished his apprenticeship as a compositor in this office, having served seven years and two months. He wished to celebrate the anniversary by setting up matter where he had learned the mystery of printing, and to see if his hand had forgotten its cunning. A case and stick were accordingly furnished him, but the copy he selected himself, "My Psalm," by Whittier. The gentleman proved to be a rapid and correct compositor; in fact, no errors could be discovered in his proof. His name is tolerably well known in the world. It is William Lloyd Garrison. At the time when Mr. Garrison was the oldest apprentice in the *Herald* office, Joseph B. Morse was the youngest, and while the matter was being set Mr. Morse came in and met his old fellow-workman celebrating his semi-centennial. William Lloyd Garrison is a native of Newburyport, and was educated in its common schools.—*Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.*

Foolish Litigation.

Six years ago Messrs. Wolcott, Johnson & Co., of Freehold, N. J., sold to Lewis D. Mount, a farmer, a twenty-five-cent package of what they represented as seed that would produce excellent early turnips. The seed brought forth late turnips and of such poor quality that Mr. Mount was compelled to feed them to his cattle. Mr. Mount sued for damages before a Justice of the Peace, and was granted a judgment of $99 damages. The plea of the defendants was that they had purchased the seed under the impression that it was first-class, and having paid the ordinary price no fraud was intended. Appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, and then to the Court of Appeals, and these all affirmed the original decision of the Justice of the Peace. In the suit, $10,000 damages in legal expenses have been paid.

A CHICAGO grand jury has refused to indict Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, for libel, in charging that Senator Logan pretended to be sick in order to escape an examination that would show his complicity with the whisky ring. The jury declared there was insufficient legal ground for an indictment.

OUR people need not fear a war with Mexico. The total force of the Mexican army and the militia of the several States combined does not exceed 70,000 men.

FRENCH Judges have decided that no corpse can be cremated unless the deceased, when living, expressed a distinct wish to be ashed up.

DISTANT relations—People who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich, and to insult you if you are poor.

EDWIN FORREST'S mansion, at the corner of Broad and Master streets, Philadelphia, has been sold for $98,000.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Husband Kills a Vixenish Wife and then Commits Suicide.

The parties, Mr. and Mrs. Ritter, were a middle-aged couple who had long been residents of Flatbush. They were people in comfortable circumstances, and among the most respectable in the locality. Mrs. Ritter was a leading member of the Methodist Church, and an ardent worker in the cause of her society. Her husband was attendant on and a believer in the doctrines of the Reformed Church, although not a communicant. This difference in religious belief was a constant bone of contention between the husband and wife, and led, indirectly, to the double crime of last week. The night previous to the murder and suicide there was a Methodist prayer meeting at the house of a neighbor, and Mrs. Ritter, who [illegible] great anxiety for her husband's soul, wanted him to attend the meeting with her. He declined, and she went away alone, highly displeased with him. Ritter spent the evening at the house of another neighbor, a member of the Reformed Church. The Methodist meeting was out, and Mrs. Ritter got home and abed before her husband returned home. When he repaired to his bedroom, he found that his wife had locked the door on the inside, and positively refused to let him in. He found every other bedchamber in the house and every room with a fire in it locked, and he was finally compelled to go into the attic. The night was bitter cold, and he got but little sleep.

Friday morning he came down and found the kitchen unlocked, but his wife not yet out of her room. She presently appeared, and at once assailed him for his persistent refusal to repent of his sins and become a follower of the Lord. Warm words followed, and at last Ritter picked up a hammer that lay near and exclaimed:

"We might better be dead than live this way!"

He then dealt his wife several blows on the head, and she fell screaming to the floor. Her screams were heard by Eli Ephgrave, a neighbor, and he at once rushed into Ritter's apartments. He found the husband standing over the prostrate form of his wife the hammer raised as if to strike again. Ephgrave seized hold of him and threw him aside and carried Mrs. Ritter into her own part of the house. Ritter repeated the above remark as Ephgrave went over with the wounded woman.

He was left alone in his room but a moment, but when Ephgrave returned he found Ritter on his knees before his bed, with his head fallen over upon it and blood streaming from his throat to the floor. Ritter was taken up and laid upon his bed, when it was seen that he had cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He died before a physician could be called.

Mrs. Ritter's wounds consisted of several fractures of the skull and bad cuts about the face. She was conscious for a short time, giving the above details, but soon entered a comatose state from which she never recovered.—*New York Herald.*

A Fearful Fate.

This morning a *Chronicle* reporter observed a dejected Piute buck standing on the curb of South C street, and (wonder of wonders!) holding in his arms a baby! The brave glanced uneasily about him, as if fearful that his degradation would be observed, and seemed to take anything but kindly to his charge. Presently two squaws emerged from the house behind him, each carrying a pappoose on her back, and the three waddled off down the middle of the street. The reporter shortly afterward had the honor of shaking hands with Capt. Bob, the Piute swell, resplendent in a green blanket and plug hat, and sought a solution of the baby puzzle. The Captain smiled several inches, and affably explained that the reporter had witnessed one of the domestic penalties of the tribe. When twins are born to a buck who is not favored with grown up daughters, he is by Piute law obliged to take full charge of the superfluous infant until it is able to walk, when it reverts to the care of the mother. The unfortunate brave is thus subjected to a practical slavery of two years' length, as he hugs the wickiup very closely, being in a chronic state of mortification and disgust. From the manner in which the Captain chuckled and grunted during his explanation, it would seem that the father of twins becomes the butt of the wags of the tribe. "Two pappoose," concluded Bob, as he gazed wistfully at the worn coat of the reporter, "no good. He all same hell."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

How He Escaped.

Two wood-choppers in Neosho, Kan., could not agree as to whether one owed the other fifty cents, and the end of the altercation was the murder of the alleged creditor by the alleged debtor. Bill Gideon, the murderer, mounted a mule that he found hitched by the village store and rode away. Mr. Short, the owner of the mule, got a horse and overtook the fugitive in a lonely place. "Now," said Gideon, drawing a revolver and aiming at his unarmed antagonist, "you've got to ride with me all day. If I let you go you'll alarm the country, and I don't want to kill you. Come along, and if you attempt to speak to anybody we meet I'll blow your brains out." Short dared not disobey, and they rode along together. Gideon told whoever they met that they were searching for stray cattle. They kept on for thirty-six hours, and at the end of that time Short, having no saddle, was exhausted. Gideon then quit him, leaving the mule, and completing his escape on foot.

The Lowell Mills.

A Lowell, Mass., paper says: "The thirty-ninth annual statistical report, issued this week, shows that in the Lowell mills there are 800,000 spindles and 17,750 looms; 10,500 female and 5,000 male operatives; 3,100,000 yards of goods are produced per week, 60,000 yards of woolens, 40,000 yards of carpeting, 2,500 shawls, and 20,000 dozens of hosiery; that there are consumed weekly 930,000 pounds of cotton and 152,000 pounds of wool; the number of yards dyed and printed per annum is 89,880,000. Nearly all these items are in excess over last year's figures, and some of them very considerably.

BONANZA JIM.

BY WYOMING KIT.

"What! Stranger, don't know Bonanza Jim,
Of Wild Man's Gulch? Why, it war him
As struck it so rich in his claim last year.
Never heerd on't? I'll swar that's queer.
And ye want the story? Wall, lemme see,
My gullet's so dry I can't talk free—
But then, eh? take a drink? Wall, yes,
'Twouldn't be squar' to refuse, I guess.
I think it war back in '68
Old Jim cum out from some Eastern State.
He bummed around Laramie City, an' beat
His grub whar he could, an' slep' in the street,
Till at last the p'lice began to tire
Of his loafin' and yanked him afore the 'Squire.
Jim hadn't a cent, so they worked it roun',
An' give him two hours to leave the town;
Then he cum over hyar an' pitched in with a will
To sinkin' a shaft up thar on the hill.
He built him a cabin near to his claim,
An' lived on nuthin' but mountain game.
Folks tho't he war crazy fur trying to mine
Whar thar wa'n't a show o' "prospect" or "sign,"
But Jim kep' on, we all thought to his ruin,
Tho' the cuss seemed to know jist what he war
doin'.
An' we let him go—an' fur six years' time
[illegible]
An' then we tho't he war crazy fur sure,
So we called a meetin' down to the store,
An' passed a unanimous vote that the least
We could do war to send him back to the East.
The hat war passed round, an' the dust raised right
thar
To pay for his passage and something to spar',
An' then we went arter him up to the hole,
But when we got thar, sir, I declar' 'pon my soul
We saw sich a sight that, stranger, I'll swar
It made us all open our peepers an' star'.
Fur thar war Jim on his knees an' jist
A starin' at something he hed in his fist,
An' as soon as he seed us he looked kinder odd,
An' winkin' one eye he said, "Struck 'er, begod."
He went down in the shaft, an', stranger, I hope
To swing in a minit from the end of a rope
Ef the cuss hadn't struck a ten foot vein
O' as purty ore as ye'll see again.
He'd starved fur six year on a 'casional bite,
An' worked like thunder from mornin' till night,
An' while we war thinkin' him crazy, the seed
War goin' right down on a million lead.
An' now he's rich an' got oceans o' stock
Down thar on the plains—an' owns a hull block
In Laramie City an'—hyar comes Jim,
That man dress'd in buckskin, stranger, that's him."

This is the story the miner told
To me way out in the land of gold.

Pith and Point.

VALUABLE birds—Gold eagles.

PAIR of cuffs—Two darkeys.

WHISKY is alike an internal furnace and an infernal turn-us.

WHAT is the best food to eat when you have a sore tooth? Pullet.

SERGT. BATES, the sweet flag-bearer, is called Sergt. Bete Noir down South.

THE Mexican baby-eater seems to have fully demonstrated the truth of the saying that the child is fodder to the man.

AN old gentleman who went to meet two pretty nieces for whom he was legal guardian told his wife he was going to a ward-meeting.

THE difference between the tenant and the son of a poor widow has been ascertained to be this: The tenant has to pay rents; the son of a poor widow has not two parents.

A SERVANT girl seven feet high is slinging dishes around for a family in Washington, and when she goes to the grocery store after soap the clerks daren't wink a wink.

SAID a young man to his bachelor uncle: "What advice would you give to a young man who was contemplating matrimony?" "I should advise him to keep on contemplating it."

A CERTAIN New York dry-goods merchant, in want of a boy, lately displayed the following suggestive notice: "Boy wanted that has fully rested himself, and is not too intellectual."

"I WAS going to give her a nice present, too," said a sweet child of six years to the sister of a recent bride, "but mamma said she thought we had done about enough for her."

SOFA, SO GOOD.—Mrs. Partington isn't at all surprised to hear that the Ottoman something is the seat of dissatisfaction. Give her a good old-fashioned sofy if you wants to sit like a Christian.

RIGHT in the shadow of the honest milkman, a mean spirited cynic sits and says: "Thirteen million milch cows in this country assist to color the water for which the average American citizen pays eight cents a quart.

YOUNG caddiboy—"I say, guard, there's no room in the second-class smoking for me. What shall I do?" Guard (with some irony)—"Well, sir, if I were you I should wire up to the General Manager immediately to send down a special."—*Judy.*

WHEN a sad-browed stranger attends a Red River dance and asks a belle for her hand she replies: "No, sir; I don't dance with anybody without an introduce. I know my little biz, and I don't go waltzing around with any slouch, unless I know his name."

A WOMAN cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door and whispering through the key-hole: "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stops at home now, and sleeps with one eye open, and a revolver under his pillow.

AN Ipswich, Mass., man is determined to forestall the fire-fiend: "He lives in a house with one pair of stairs, and every Tuesday night at 12 he cries 'fire,' at which his wife and children quickly rise and dress. He then takes out a window sash, puts a rope around his wife and lowers her to the ground, and then throws into her arms one child at a time. He puts his furniture into the street and removes it to a place of safety. The whole time occupied is less than fifteen minutes, and he hopes to do it in ten."

A FEW years ago the State's Attorney of a northern county in Vermont, although a man of great legal ability, was very fond of the bottle. On one occasion an important criminal case was called on by the Clerk, but the attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair, being, in fact, not fairly able to stand upon his feet. "Mr. Attorney, is the State ready to proceed?" said the Judge. "Yes—hic—no—your Honor," stammered the lawyer; "the State is not—in a state to try this case to-day; the State, your Honor, is—drunk!"

WHY HE SIGHED.

I do not mourn, sweet wife of mine,
Because those ruby lips of thine—
That marble brow—
Were kissed by one who might have been,
Had I not chanced to step between,
Thy husband now.

I do not grieve because thy heart,
Ere Cupid touched it with my dart,
For him would beat;
Nor that the hand which owns my ring
Once wore his gift, a "Mizpah" thing—
It was but meet.

I sigh not that his arms were placed
Some score of times around your waist,
So sweet and slim.
Ah, no, my love! the woe you see
Is mine because you wedded me
Instead of him.

THE new water-works for Virginia City will be completed in June, 1876. The cost will be $140,000.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The President's Desire to Bring the Strife to an End and Prevent Further Devastation in the Island.

[Washington Telegram to New York Herald.]

A report has been very quietly circulating for several days among people not unfrequently well informed, that the object of a proposed intervention in Cuban affairs was to save the cultivated part of the island from greater devastation and to prevent further demoralization of the sugar-producing industry; that with this object the President had consulted with the British, French, and German Governments, offering to join them in such a meditation as would produce a cessation of hostilities and leave time for an arrangement to be perfected between the Cubans and Spain. Rumor added that these negotiations had gone to some length, and that they were not likely to succeed, but that the President would probably send in a Cuban message soon after the reassembling of Congress. It is not possible to trace these rumors to any authentic source. It can be stated, however, that negotiations with Spain are continually going on, that the Cuban question is still open and the subject of an animated discussion at Madrid, and that unless Spain, who appears to have acted in her intercourse with Mr. Cushing with remarkable moderation and self-possession, should now lose her temper and take an offensive iritiative, there is not any immediate prospect of action on this side. So far as can be ascertained, the President does not intend to send a special message on Cuban affairs to Congress very soon after it reassembles. He is not at present engaged upon such a document. At the same time, there is no doubt that Cuba engages a good deal of his attention, and that he has been led to complain of the destruction of valuable plantations in Cuba. Thirty-nine are said to have been laid waste during the present year. He has been persuaded that we get less sugar from the island than formerly, and are forced to pay a higher price for what we get. He is extremely anxious for some way to put a stop to hostilities.

The impoverished condition of Spain is watched here, and it has become known that her finances are in such disorder that she has lately borrowed some millions in London and Paris at 15 cents on the dollar. A nation reduced to such extremities, it is said, cannot long avert entire prostration and utter helplessness, and it is possible that the President waits for some expected climax in the Spanish affairs, or, possibly, for such a removal of the Spanish ruling family to Cuba as would be a parallel to the removal of the Braganzas from Portugal to Brazil. It is believed here that, with the exception of the Havana volunteers, who are old Spaniards, the Spanish population of Cuba is ready to welcome peace on almost any terms, and that the property-owners of the island, though apparently faithful to Spain, would rejoice at any event which brought them peace and relief from exactions, which are ruinous to them, and security from misgovernment and spoliation in the future. Spain, it is said, lives now by robbing Cuba. She would lose the greater part of her revenue if she lost the island. But she has shown herself incapable of giving it peace and an economical administration, and the question is asked, Are we obliged to suffer the ruin her rule works to continue any longer? There is reason to believe that such representations as the above have been very freely made to the Spanish Government quite recently, and that Government has no doubt been forced by its weakness to receive them patiently. Whether Mr. Cushing has any recent orders to "push Spain," is not known; but for the present at least, no trouble is expected. How long the expectant policy will continue no one knows.

Finally, what is absolutely certain at this moment concerning our relations with Spain is, that the Cuban question is very much alive, but that unless Spain takes the offensive no immediate crisis is apprehended. That the President, however, will appeal to Congress on Cuba in the next three months is regarded as certain.

A Remarkable Meeting.

Seventeen years ago William Lester, a poor carpenter, died at Boston. Three of his children were taken West by a friend, and the fourth, a little girl, was placed in a Boston asylum. Last September the only survivor of the Western members of the family came East in search of his sister, having himself become very wealthy. He found that the girl had been adopted by John Wheeler, a dry-goods merchant, but he had been dead a dozen years, and there was no trace of the girl's whereabouts since. Being discouraged, he started West again, but on the train, a little way out of Boston, he noticed among a bevy of girls who entered the cars one who remarkably resembled his mother. He left the train when they did, and soon found that it was indeed his sister, who was living with her poor adopted mother. She had never been told that she was an adopted child, and it was long before she realized her situation. The young lady could not be prevailed upon to accompany her brother West, but as she looks upon the luxuries with which she and her adopted mother have been surrounded by her brother, she enjoys the pleasure of a real romance.—*Boston Traveller.*

Revaccination.

Dr. William B. Davis read a paper before the Cincinnati Medical Society, at a recent meeting, giving observations on revaccination during the present epidemic in Cincinnati. His observations, he said, were based on 200 private cases and 600 cases of revaccination in the work-house. His conclusions were as follows:

1. That exposure to infection and intense epidemic influence largely increase the susceptibility of the system to the influence of vaccine virus, and accounts for the unusual number of successful revaccinations during the existence of an epidemic.

2. Small-pox and varioloid give no more immunity from a recurrence of small-pox than vaccination.

3. The cicatrix (or mark) is not a safe criterion of the degree of protection given by the previous vaccination. A number of persons were vaccinated having pits of small-pox on their persons, and seventy-five per cent. of the cases took.

4. It is advisable to vaccinate upon every exposure to contagion, unless it has been recently done with success.

5. Those who are successfully revaccinated were, to some extent, susceptible to the small-pox influence.

The Champion Liar.

One evening last week, when the winter blasts moaned sadly around the street-corners, and the captains of the ferry-boats wore anxious looks, seven or eight vessel owners and "laid up" lake captains sat around a cheerful base-burner in a saloon near the river. After the usual amount of growling about the weather, one of them told a story. There might have been an ounce of truth about it, but the crowd felt certain that the one ounce was offset by twenty-four pounds of the "awfulest kind" of lying. Therefore, a second man told a story to beat it, and then a third man beat the second. When the fourth man started out he said:

"Gentlemen, I have also seen tough times. When I was sailing the schooner Fortune, forty years ago, two of us were swept overboard in a storm on Lake Erie one black night. A hatch cover went with us, and it so happened that we both clutched it. It was not large enough to support two. I was Captain, he a sailor. I had a family—he had none. I shouted to him to quit his hold, and when he would not I reached over, clutched his throat, and held on till his fingers loosened and he went to the bottom of the lake! It was twenty miles off Point Betsey, and with a shrill, wild shriek, which yet lingers in my ears, the poor wretch went to his death! May the Lord forgive me!"

With his chair tilted against the wall, a lanky, sunflowerish chap had been nodding his head right and left, as if sleeping. As the Captain's narrative was concluded, the stranger rose up and solemnly said:

"I am that man!"

The crowd looked at him in astonishment, and he continued:

"I landed on Point Betsey next morning in time for breakfast, and I swore a solemn oath that I'd lick you for choking me, if I had to live a hundred years to do it!"

"You can't be the man," replied the Captain, looking suspiciously at the fellow's big fists; "it was forty years ago."

"I know it was, and for forty years I've been aching to lick you out of your boots!"

The Captain had lied, but he didn't want to own it, and he said:

"The sailor's name was Dick Rice."

"Kerect!" bowed the stranger, "that's my name."

"But he was taller than you."

"Being in the water so long that night I shrunk just a foot!" was the cool rejoinder.

"Well, I know you can't be the man," said the Captain.

"I'm the man, and now I'm going to maul you to pulp! No man can choke me and then brag about it."

He sailed in and upset the Captain, but was then set upon by the whole crowd. He got into the eye of the wind, and hung there for a time, but presently he paid off a little, got the wind on his quarter, and went at it to lick ten times his weight in old liars. He was a very ambitious man, and those who could get out doors got out, and those who couldn't offered him a gallon of whisky to come to anchor. He furled his sails on this understanding, and as he set his glass down for the third drink he wiped his bleeding ear and remarked:

"When a man tries to sacrifice me in order to save himself he don't know who he's fooling with!"

He was the biggest liar of them all, but he made the most out of it.—*M. Quad.*

The Longest Tramp on Record.

Ephraim Lincoln, colored, passed through Moorhead the other day on his way to Manitoba. There is nothing remarkable in this save that he has walked from Louisiana to Virginia, and from that State to Boston, through Maine to Nova Scotia, from there through Canada to Illinois, Wisconsin, St. Paul, and Duluth, overland to Moorhead. His journey has been of one year and nine months' duration, and he contemplates traveling nine months longer, when he hopes to bring up in Washington, D. C. He was headed for Manitoba, and will go to the head-waters of the Mississippi, the Black Hills, and—if the Indians do not interrupt his longevity—east to Washington.

Will the Specie-Resumption Act be Repealed?

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

The programme of the Banking and Currency Committee will be to ask the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, without debate, and in the interest of legal tenders as against national bank notes. The previous question will be called, debate cut off, and the Democrats have an opportunity of exercising the same privilege as was exercised by the Republicans last January in forcing a vote without debate on the resumption bill.

One of the most horrible and revolting massacres ever recorded was that reported by the Bremen *Weser Zeitung* of Dec. 8. It is stated than an expedition 2,000 strong sent by the Khedive of Egypt to subjugate the Abyssinians was embushed and nearly every man slaughtered. Gen. Arendrop, a Dane, who commanded the force, and many other officers, were literally hacked to pieces, their heads placed on poles and spears and their bodies thrown to the wild beasts. Only one officer escaped. Another expedition, 12,000 strong, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, is now being organized at Cairo, and will be joined by every officer in the Egyptian service. If the above account be true a heavy penalty will be exacted of the Abyssinians for this barbarous mode of warfare.

Beware of the Jug.—A farmer in Seymour, Ind., while examining his corn crib, the other day, came across a small jug, whose mouth was stopped by the body of a rat which had tried to get in, but had stuck fast. On breaking the jug, he found four other rats inside, all alive. The latter had evidently crawled in, eaten till their sides were stuffed out, and then found it impossible to crawl out again.

A Dreadful Delusion.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Tribune* says the most horrible transaction of a man bereft of reason occurred at Marion Township, in that county. About a year ago Mrs. Coub, wife of Joseph Coub, died. Since her death the husband's grief has known no bounds. He has frequently shown evidences of insanity, and his mania seems to be in the belief that no person ever dies, and that his wife, though buried, was not dead.

One night lately he procured a screw-driver by bursting open a neighbor's tool-chest with a hatchet. With the screw-driver he rushed to the graveyard where his wife was buried, clawed open the grave, and took the body out of the grave. He then went and asked a neighbor for a cart, in which, he said, he "wanted to bring Hannah to his house, and show her that she was not dead." Hannah was the name of his wife. The cart was refused, and the neighbor started to the graveyard soon after the crazy man had left him, but soon met the latter with the coffin and the corpse on the cart. He had opened the coffin, put hay in around the body, and thrown his vest upon the face. He said he was going to John Studebaker's (a half-brother of the deceased wife), to show the family that "Hannah was not dead."

He resisted, when several men who had gathered took the body from him and reinterred it, he insisting that his wife was not dead. He is now in the jail at Lawrence for safe keeping.

A Secret Well Kept.

It speaks well for the integrity of the British public service that while the negotiations for the purchase of the Khedive's interest in the Suez Canal were going on not even a rumor leaked out. The cret must have been known to some of the prominent Government officials and clerks in their offices, as well as to the Cabinet Ministers. Anybody possessed of the knowledge might have realized a handsome fortune by speculating for a rise in Egyptians. It is believed that the only person who speculated on the secret was the Khedive himself, through his agents, the Messrs. Oppenheim.

Wanted Another to Balance.

Says the Detroit *Free Press:* He was an old bachelor and she a widow of means and good looks. As they sat in the back parlor the other evening he noticed a new picture hanging up, and he adjusted his glasses and remarked:

"A new picture, eh?"

"Yes, my husband's monument," she replied, as she laid her hand on his arm. "Don't you think I was liberal? And if I only had another painting like it to balance this big chromo in the center it would just finish out my group!"

He thinks he will marry a maiden when he marries.

A Want Supplied.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The American mind is active. It has given us books of fiction for the sentimentalist, learned books for the scholar and professional student, but *few books for the people*. A book *for the people* must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man, and such a book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a copy of which has been recently laid on our table. The high professional attainments of its author—Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.—and the advantages derived by him from an extensive practice, would alone insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits for which it claims our attention. The Author is *a man of the people*. He sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts and attainments. He perceives their want—*a knowledge of themselves*—and believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience he has produced a work in which he gives them the benefits of his labors. In it he considers man in every phase of his existence, from the moment he emerges "from a rayless atom, too diminutive for the sight, until he gradually evolves to the maturity of those *Conscious Powers*, the exercise of which furnishes subjective evidence of our immortality." Proceeding upon the theory that every fact of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given an admirable treatise on Cerebral Physiology, and shown the bearings of the facts thus established upon individual and social welfare. The Author believes with Spencer, that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever," and accordingly has introduced an extensive discussion of the methods by which we may preserve the integrity of the system and ofttimes prevent the onset of disease. Domestic Remedies—their preparation, uses and effects—form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic treatment, or nursing of the sick, is an important subject, and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases "to which flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favors bestowed upon him by a generous public, the Author offers his book at a price ($1.50) little exceeding the cost of publication. Our readers can obtain this practical and valuable work by addressing the Author.

The *Prairie Farmer*, published at Chicago, Ill., is a large eight-page weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, Live Stock and Family Journal. It has just entered upon its Thirty-fifth year, during which time it has been the leading paper of its class in the Great West. The Centennial Year will be one of the most importance in the history of the country, and the publishers are determined to increase the value of the paper to its patrons. It is published at $2.15 per year, postage paid. Less in clubs. Samples free. Address Prairie Farmer Co., Chicago, Ill.

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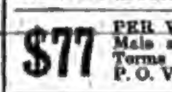

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AGENTS should write for Agency for new book by Ann Eliza Young BRIGHAM'S WIFE No. 19. Selling at the rate of 1,000 a week. Full exposé of the horrible system of Polygamy. Illustrated Circulars, with complete information free to all. Address nearest office of Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

SEEDS! My ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE for 1876 IS NOW READY, and will be mailed, FREE OF CHARGE, to all applicants upon receipt of 6 cents for postage. English and German Edition. Address JOHN KERN, 211 Market Street, St. Louis. State where you saw this advertisement.

INQUIRE FOR W. A. DROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS. PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their names are confidently recommended.

REGISTERED
WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL
FOR ALL LUNG DISEASES
TRADE
MARK.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.
Have You Weak Lungs?
Have You a Cough or Cold?
Have You Pain in Your Breast?
Have You any Throat Disease?
Have You Consumption?
USE Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Are You Weak and Debilitated?
Do You Suffer from Indigestion?
Do You require a Tonic?
Have You No Appetite?
Do You need Building Up?
Do You wish to be Strong and Healthy?
USE Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Sold by all Druggists.
Principal Depot,
No. 232 North Second St., Phila.

Selected French Burr Mill Stones

Of all sizes, and superior workmanship. Portable Grinding Mills, upper or under runners, for Farm or Merchant work. Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc.; all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1130, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

I AM THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES. Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.
"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS. The Best Patterns made. Send 5 cts. for Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. Agents Wanted. NEW YORK.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung Complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.
$1.50 PER ANNUM
Unexcelled by any Weekly Literary Publication, East or West.
CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.
Liberal Premiums and Club Rates offered. Write for a Circular containing full information, etc. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address
THE LEDGER COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

A LAMP FILLER AND SAFETY TUBE COMBINED! With this attachment a Lamp Explosion is Impossible, Because the TUBE PREVENTS the FLAME from reaching the gas in the Lamp. WITH IT A LAMP IS FILLED WITHOUT REMOVING CHIMNEY, SHADE, or BURNER, thus saving TIME, OIL, and SOILING the HANDS. The safety of life and property requires that no Lamp should be without one.

Sample sent, postpaid, for 35 cents.

AGENTS WANTED.

C. G. LININGTON, 490 Broome Street, New York; C. M. LININGTON, 141 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Manufacturers.

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THE INTER-OCEAN.
A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER
THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.
It Aims at the Highest Excellence in All Departments.
It is a REPRESENTATIVE PAPER of the COMMERCIAL INTERESTS of the vast territory of which Chicago is the center—makes SPECIAL CLAIM
AS A LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER, AND IS A FAVORITE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.
Daily, postage paid.......$10.00 per year.
Semi-Weekly, postage paid.......3.30 " "
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SEND STAMP FOR SAMPLE COPY.
Special rates given to clubs and club agents.
Address THE INTER-OCEAN, 119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.

Root and Company,

Will open the grert and glorious "Centennial Year," by offering their large and valuable stock during the month of January at greatly

REDUCED PRICES

BARGINS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Curtain Goods,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Furs,
Wolens,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Notions, &c.

Now Opening

Over 150 cases and bales of Domestic Cotton Goods, which we will sell retail during the month of January at old prices, notwithstanding the great advance.

ROOT & COMPANY'S
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House.☜

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30c
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$3.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 ce's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

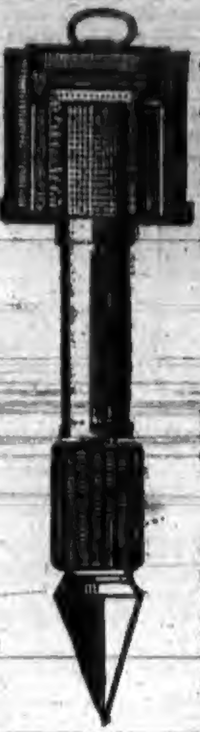

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It sinks the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile drains; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile drains as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains remove a large pond of stagnant water, on Hoyt street, in this city, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds or wet lands. It will do all that is claimed for it.

DR. E. ATKINSON, HENRY GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. GRIFFITH,
H. B. CROSS, D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
N. E. RAPER, F. MORTON.

One of the above drains was put down on the premises of J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, and in less than

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 8,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

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Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swis Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 27	1 50	6 38	3 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	2 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 48	1 16	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

K. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 am	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:11 a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Sw

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 35		
Bluffton	3 26	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 23
Hartford	4 25pm	6 00	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Hessons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Hessons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 20	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 09		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 46am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			7 40
Indianapolis	4 45am			55
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	32
Bankers	2 00		7 23	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 35	4 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 36			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 32		1 32
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00		1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 30		2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40 p		9 50
Louisville	8 45 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10 30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.16	6.10	11.35
7.34	4.59	11.28	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.46	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.48
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.28	10.10
9.15	5.33	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	10.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.26	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.28	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.28	2.05	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec'12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night e.
Pittsburgh	2 00a.m	6 00pm	8 30a.m	3 00p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 36 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12 "	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25 "		5 14 "	10 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45p.m	5 50 "	11 30 "
" lv.	10 10 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 a.m
Lima	12 40p.m	7 55 "	9 20 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 58a.m	12 09 p.m	9 05 "	8 35 "
Ft. Wayne	4 50 "	2 30 "	11 55 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 3.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 5.15 p. m. Crestline 11.35 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 29
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 16
Deshler	10 21	10 22	8 23
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 16	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 06
Garrett	3 18	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 46
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 45	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 24
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 45	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

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The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

Now full to overflowing with an immense stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware, Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Such as:

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIRST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with skillful tinsmen. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS,

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 20th, 1876. Number 3.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column......	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column......	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

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COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

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Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBAN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

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SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-8m. JOHN TREESH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

T.M.STEPHENS

Successor to I. N. Cool.

Dealer in

Groceries,
Notions, &c.

Auburn - - Ind.

Read the following prices:

SUGARS.

Pulverized	12c per	lb.
Granulated	12c "	"
Standard A	10c "	"
Yellow C Coffee	9½c "	"
Brown C "	9c "	"

COFFEE.

Best Roasted	28c per	lb.
" Green	25c "	"
Second quality green	23c "	"

TEAS.

Best Oolong	$1.10 per lb
" Y. Hyson	1.10 " "
" Gun Powder	1.00 " "
Prime Japan	85 " "
Good Tea 40 50 & 65	per lb.

CANNED FRUIT.

3 lb can Peaches 25c per can or $2 75 per doz. 2 lb cans 18c per can or $1.60 per doz. Other canned fruits in proportion.

NORTH OF PUBLIC SQUARE

☞ Cash paid for Country Produce

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

New Books!

JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capitol, $100,000.)

I. HIGHER THOUGHT.

Evolution and Progress; by Wm. I Gill, A. M. price	$1 50
Analytical Processes. by Rev Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price	2 00
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II. ÆSTHERIC THOUGHT.

Wild Flowers' Poem by C. W. Hubner, Price $1.25; Gilt	$1 75,
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For sale in all book-stores, or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catalogue free.

☞ If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a

general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Boss Tweed positively refuses to be heard from. Boss Babcock, and Boss Shepherd, continue to enjoy the confidence of the Republican party.

What is home without a baby? Many children have coughs and colds just now and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Centennial Managers are again before Congress, asking an appropriation of $1,500,000. For the sake of decency gentlemen give us a little breathing spell.

When you see a woman with a rawhide hid in the back drapery of her morning warpper and calling William Henree-e-e in a key about four octaves above high C you may know that a whaling expedition is about to set sail.

The Republican leaders are very much disappointed that the Democracy of the House have not rushed into all manner of foolish and hasty acts. Deliberation and conservatism has marked its course.

We have quite a number of persons in town that are needing the attention and assistance of those that are more fortunate. When the weather is cold their needs are greater; cold weather requiring more food, more clothing and more fuel.

Republican papers need not exercise themselves bothering about the Democratic candidate for President. It is sufficient to know that some good man will be nominated who will beat Grant or any other Republican who are to be nominated.

The Columbia City "Post says. Holman for Governor, is the cry of the Democracy from all parts of the State. He is 20,000 votes stronger then any candidate. He is one of the very few public men who makes no mistakes. Let the nomination be tendered to him unanimously and it will not be refused.

"How is it," asked Bishop Wilderforce of one of his Roman Catholic servent girls, "that you can feel so kind ly toward me when you believe that I shall certainly be lost?" "Oh no!" said she, "But how can I be saved," persisted the bishop, "when your church teaches that there is no salvation for those out of its pale?" "You will be saved through your invincible ignorance was the reply.

We have received from its publishers John P. Morton & Co., Louisville Ky a copy of the Western Farmer's Almanac for 1876 being its forty-ninth year. Its style is attactive, and its contents varied and valuable, especially to the farmer. A series of articles on "Small Fruits," by Dr. Warder, of Ohio, are very interesting as indeed are the contributions of various other standard authors. One feature of peculiar interest is the theory of Prof. Tice and his forecasts of the weather for each week in the year. Should his predictions prove as correct in the future as in the past they will be invaluable to the agriculturist and of great interest to the general reader. The price of this almanac being only ten cents(sent to any address), we would suggest to our readers that they inclose a dime to the publishers and get a copy.

A cheap swindle has been discovered in New York and Brooklyn. Men would purchase some small article in a store paying one dollar two dollar or five dollar notes. On counting their change they would complain that it was short fifteen or twenty five cents and generally succeeded in obtaining that extra amount. Several of them have been arrested.

"Pa, are you in favor of the Bible in public schools?" asked a West Side youngster at the breakfast table the other morning. "Why, of course, I am responded the father, pleased that such an important subject should engage the attention of his youthful offspring. "What makes you ask such a question my son?" "O, nothing," rejoined young hopeful, " only I thought maybe you wasn't, as you never have had one at home." The urchin dodged, but he wasn't quick enogh.

A little five-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his grandmother The old lady told him that all such terms as "by golly," by jingo by thunder etc., were only minced oaths and but little better then any other profanity In fact she said he could tell a profane oath by the perfix by a ll such were oaths Well then grandmother said the little hopeful there's a big oath in the newspapers by telegraph The old lady gave it up and the boy is bewildered on morals.

There is something in human nature which makes a man like the little dog in a fight and if the pup once gets on top how we rejoice. It has been held that old men are extremely arrogant, but the world looking closely will see that it has misjudged them. Your truly arrogant man is one who has just passed through the trying incidents in a start for life and has made a partial success of it. He does not look with awe upon his elders, but considers himself their equal and he has a supreme contempt for those who are just starting over the narrow strip of land which separates them from himself Out of his eyes flasheth fire, his head hangeth low for full heads of wheat ever bend. Like the peacock let him not look at his feet lest he forget his fine plumage.

Sent up for 16 Years

A young man by the name of Winer Charles, at Warsaw, Ind., has been sentenced to the pententiary for sixteen years, for committing a rape on a young lady by the name of Mis. Mary Swyhart. The Warsaw "Indianaian, says; The principal witness was Miss. Mary Swyhart, the victim of young Charles. She stated that she reached Warsaw on a train that arrives here 1:30 a. m., and inquired of Charles, who was building a fire in the waiting room of the passenger house, if he knew where Mr. Adelot lived, with whom she wished to stop until morning. He answered that he did that Mr. Abelot had moved to East Warsaw from where he had formerly resided and that if she desired to go there he would show her the way. Suspesting nothing she consented to his escort and he left the depot with his victim, going north until he reached Market street, thence he went east to Lake street, and south on Lake until he reached the railroad This was done doubtless to pass the house of Mr. Adelot without Miss Swyhart seeing the residence of her friend. After reaching the railroad he went east following the road until he passed the fair ground, when Miss S. became much fatigued and informed him that she could not go farther. He replied that they were near her destination, and, being thus reassured, she unsuspectingly permitted herself to be lured onward. After crossing the Pierceton road just opposite the farm of Elijah Hayes, he suddenly turned upon her and said Mr. Adelot did not live here at all, and that he had her in the situation he desired She, supposing his purpose to be robbery, offered to give him her pocket-book and all the money it contained; but he said this was not what he desired. He then caught her threw her down, tore off her underclothes and not yet having accomplished his purpose, choked her until as she expressed, I thought I was dead." Twice a freight train passed them, and to prevent her making an outcry he choked her that she could not utter a cry. This violence he kept up for about an hour, and she being utterly worn out more dead then alive he accomplished his beastly purpose. She then attempted to crawl off. He stopped her saying, with an oath that he was not done with her and violated her the second time. The detaills were sickening in the extreme. Her testimony was corrobarated by other witnesses Her torn and bloody underclothes were silent yet truthful witnesses against the young scoundrel The defense relied upon the improbabilities of a woman of good sense and chastity allowing herself to be enticed away and the circumstance that she at the time made no outcry and came back with him to town.

Another Freak.

An account is given of another night-walking freak of young Tom Mendenhall of VanBuren, Lagrange, County, Ind., which eclipses his climbing the scaffolding of the tall chimney here at the railroad machine shop. Last week on Tuesday night after going up stairs to bed at his home in VanBuren, his mother locked the chamber door as usual so that if he got up in his sleep he could not get down to stroll off. It appears that he went to a window and by raising it was enabled to get down on to the poarch and from that to the ground in the yard, and then scaled the picket fence and started on a tramp for Michigan.

When he left home all the clothing he had on was a very short undershirt, and thus barefooted during the rainstorm that night he wended his way through the mud about three miles and a half into the "Burger settlement," in the southeast corner of White Pigeon township State of Michigan. Here it appears he was set upon by some dogs and one Andrew Potter being awakened by the barking of the dogs went out to see what was the matter and thus discovered young Mendenhall nearly chilled to death and scarcely able to move. He was taken in and some clothing provided and after being thawed out was taken home. It is said that although under-going such serious exposure he never even took cold nor is he any the worse for it. It was about there o'clock in the morning when he was discovered by Potter.—Elkhart Union.

Garrett Items

We received these items last week but they came too late for publication:

—MR. EDITOR, —Please allow me to say a few words through your paper concerning our election:

There was a meeting called at the school house, by the Cen. Com. for the purpose of nominating a ticket for our town election. After a few had gathered the house was called to order by W. A. Pratt, Jr., and afterwards moved that Mr. P. act as temporary chairman Carried. The object for the call of a caucas was then stated, and Mr. Malody chosen secretary. The secretary had a nice little speach which he read off to the natives, and offered the following resolutions:

Be it, "Resolved" that all property holders and all good citizens of Garrett and all those who intend making Garrett their future home, shall have a legal right to vote at this caucas.

At this time all the Chicago and Columbus men who were working here rolled in to vote for the whisky ring, and the following ticket was nominated:

FOR TRUSTEES.

Chas. Hogue, Chas. Linconhelt, W. A. Pratt. Thos. Malony, Clerk, Jno. Hyman, Treasurer, M. Pratt, Assessor.

Now we think these are all good men, but we think the two former had better be at their places of business, their saloons, which seems to be the chief business here. This whole thing as we look at it is a complete force at which Malony is at the head. It was said by Mr. M. before the election that if he could not get the office of town clerk, he would have to chop wood for a livelihood, for he could not make a living out of the "Garrett News." And such we think is the case, for if it were not for Vindex and a few more such, his paper would go to the d—— in a short time. But now we suppose he is happy. He received his office through votes of men from different parts of the country that chanced to be stopping here. We hope it will afford him a fat living.

Success to the first Honorable Board of Garrett, as I have not time to give the full details of the whole farce, I will close for the present. More anon.

"CITIZEN."

Dr Holland says of the two noble sciences of killing and curing Take the human system and in any one of the organs there are more mysteries than can be comprehended in a thousand years yet this complex organization is trusted to a country doctor while it takes twenty-five men to mak a musket. The study of a single branch of surgery is more than enough to occupy the whole time of the greatest mind.

Special Club Rates.

We will send the COURIER and any of the following papers postage free, one year, to any address for the sum set opposite, if paid in advance.

New York World and Courier	$2.90
" " Day Book "	3.30
Cincinnati Enquirer "	3.50
Louisville Courier Journal "	[illegible]
Indianapolis Sentinel "	2.75

We will attend promptly to all orders for job work. Send your copy by mail and we will do a good job and charge nothing but a living price.

THE OLD MAN AND THE FAST MAIL.

Young man, I am tired and weary, and I'll borrow your chair for awhile,
To sit by your office window, where the golden sunbeams smile,
For I've traveled ten miles since morning, although I am old and gray,
To see Uncle Sam's pet hobby, the fast white mail, to-day.

How Time keeps ringing his changes; it ain't many years ago,
Since I traveled this same road, youngster, in a stage-coach, old and slow.
There wasn't a sign of a railroad, nor a telegraph pole in sight,
And the earth lay asleep in a mantle of snowflakes, pure and white.

A little log cabin yonder, peeped out at the edge of the wood,
Like the nut-brown face of a maiden from under a snow-white hood,
And there we unhitched our horses, in twilight cold and gray,
To rest in the brown log cabin till the dawn of another day.

Then I came here again the next summer, when the meadows with grass were green,
When the birds in the oaks were singin', and the fish were at play in the stream.
And I built, in a little clearing, way yonder over the hill,
A cabin of logs and brushwood, and, stranger, I live there still.

But the cabin o' logs has vanished, and there stands in its place to-day
A mansion of brick and granite, while over across the way
My lad has built him a cottage, a cottage he calls his own,
That discounts the big brick mansion where the old man isn't at home.

But old dogs don't learn new habits, and an old man's hard to please,
It ain't easy to rest from labor when one isn't used to ease;
Yet I don't know as I'd be willin' to toil in the fields again,
A workin' for paper dollars and killin' both heart and brain.

Once a week we got our mails then; folks wasn't a hurry to go,
They didn't think that the stage-coach was lumberin', old, and slow,
And you couldn't have made us believe it, if you'd argued an hour or more,
They'd be carrying mails by steam power, and throwin' 'em off at the door.

Now cars run over their roadways with the speed of a gust of wind,
They've left the lumberin' stage-coach and the old-fashioned ways behind,
And they tell me, to lands far westward, where the eagle has left his trail,
Uncle Sam is sendin' 'em letters by way of a fast white mail.

So I've driven from home since morning, although I am old and gray,
To see Uncle Sam's pet hobby, the fast white mail, to-day;
For in twenty-six hours, I've heard it, and it beats an old man like me,
They're the ocean mail a readin' by "the queen o' the inland sea."

Well, times is changin' surely, one is never too old to learn,
Though there may be flaws in the marble that my old eyes can't discern;
Yet I'm tired of the Deacon's croakin', and I wish he'd "give us a rest;"
God's runnin' the world, I reckon, and He doeth what seems the best.

Now I'll move my chair here, youngster, and sit where the bright sun smiles,
Till I hear on the curve, down yonder, the whistle o' old John Miles,
For they tell me he's runnin' an engine on the fast white mail to-day,
And he runs like a wild young fellow, if his hair is turnin' gray.

The old man sat by the window till he saw o'er the curve below
The smoke from the engine rising like the wings of a great black crow;
Then he crept with a gait unsteady across the office floor,
And stood like a statue watching the train from the open door.

came like a great white arrow tipped with a barb o' steel,
Spurning the road beneath it with the touch of its iron-shod heel,
Catching the mail while passing with a demon's outstretched hand,
To be scattered in showers of blessing afar o'er the peaceful land

Miles, with his hand on the lever, looked out as he passed the door,
Looked out at the sunbeams stealing down toward the lake's green shore;
Then pulled the throttle wide open, and seemed with his air to say,
"Uncle Sam, I have run like lightning with your fast white mail to-day."

The old man looked in wonder, as they caught the mail below,
"Aye! time is fast, he muttered, "for that idea ain't slow."
And then, as away they vanished, with a flash like a comet's tail,
He said, "Old Time, you're euchred by steam and the fast white mail."

RIP SLAM'S MISFORTUNES.

Who Kindled the Great Fire at Baker's Gulch?

My name is Slam—Rupert Slam, but out our way the boys, with a natural turn to be vulgar, call me Rip Slam. I am a Virginian by birth, a printer by education, an editor by destiny, and I conduct the Baker's Gulch *Reveille*, in connection with which I have lately earned some undeserved notoriety, having been compelled to shoot Mr. Lapp, the rival editor at Baker's Gulch, who had charge of a villainous compound of libel and false pretenses, styled the *Mountain Dawn*. Lapp is dead, and it is true I shot him, but that the deed could have been avoided I deny, and I equally deny that it was a culpable deed in itself. On the contrary, I shall assert, to my dying day, that it was a deed done in behalf of good morals, and this assertion I will maintain with any arms the controverting party may choose to select.

The Baker's Gulch *Reveille* is published every Wednesday; the *Mountain Dawn* comes out every Saturday. We thus divided the week and the patronage between us, and I was content to have it so; but Lapp was not. He wanted all the subscribers and all the advertisements, and he wanted also to be Clerk of the County Court. The result was that, instead of being Damons and Pythiases, Mr. Lapp and myself became rivals. I conducted my share of the controversy upon the most honorable, high-toned principles. It is not impugning the memory of the deceased to say that Mr. Lapp conducted his part of the rivalry like a fish huckster.

I was and am a bachelor. I boarded at the hotel, but I slept over the office of the *Reveille*, where a small iron bedstead, a buffalo robe, some chairs, a spittoon, and the files of the *Reveille* comprised my small furniture. The night before the last great fire which consumed Baker's Gulch there was a poker party met in my apartment aforesaid. A barrel and two shutters were in the habit of serving as for a table, so that it became a saying with the Baker's Gulchers, "Slam's shutters are off," meaning that a game of some sort was in progress. On this occasion there were six of us in the party and seven or eight spectators, most of whom would have liked to play, but were prevented by impecuniosity. Of the players, I only remember Capt. Fristow, of our stamping mill; Rube Rollins, Mr. Lapp, and myself. We were playing a rather lively game of the 25-cent-ante species, with a good deal of blinding and straddling. Lapp, who had a propensity to hold good hands on inopportune occasions, somehow had all the luck in calling me when I was most unwilling to be called, because I had nothing worth showing. On this night I speak of, Lapp's luck was perfectly astounding, and he won from everybody. Mr. Rollins was in a bad humor, and I, filled with the insane desire to get back my earnings. Lapp, I need not say, never lost his composure, nor ever showed more life, more fire, than you will find in an oyster or a cucumber. He dealt the cards with his usual clumsy composure, and looked after the antes and chips with the assiduity of a nurse minding infants by the margin of a duck pond. "Gentlemen," he said, "as I am winning this evening, I think I can afford to stand treat." So he kicked up Capt. Fristow's nigger, asleep on the floor, and sent him over to the hotel to get us a couple of bottles of wine. When it came, I held a pair of knaves on the deal. I drew three cards, and found myself in possession of another jack and two aces—a delightfully full hand. It took me $2 to come in, and, as I was just then without chips, I borrowed from Fristow, who was slumbering again. Mr. Rollins passed out, and Mr. Lapp immediately saw the pile on the table and bet $10. I saw his $10, and went him $25 better. "See here," said he, in his impertinent way, "I'm your friend. I don't want to win your money—I've got a good hand, and, if you'll just call me, it's all right—I'll show it!" "Mr. Lapp!" I shouted, "you are a beggarly scoundrel, unfit to play cards with gentlemen! Do you see my cards, or do you surrender?" "No, I don't see it!" he sneered. "How can I see it when it is not put upon the table? Put up your money and I'll talk to you." "You know that my word is good for it," said I. "If you win from me you shall have the money to-morrow after breakfast." "Rip Slam," said the mean-spirited cuss, "let's talk business. I know you have no money to lose, and you know I know it. Stop, now—yonder's a file of your paper from the start. I want it. I know you have another file on deposit in the Express Company's fire-proof safe. I'll give you $100 for the file—here's the money—but if you'll take my advice you'll not bet against my hand, for it'll win!" I sold him the file and made my bet good. He saw my bet and raised it just enough to take all my money—price of the *Reveille* file—minus the cost of a cocktail or so in the morning, and then, preliminaries settled, he showed me his hand—four queens, by jingo! every one simpering at me, and cutting sheep's eyes at the ace in the corner.

Lapp rose. "Gentlemen," said he, "day is not very far off, and there's nothing more to drink here. My brother Slam goes to press in the morning and has copy to prepare; I will therefore take my leave and my file of the *Reveille*." And so, with a diabolical grin, he departed. His boy took Capt. Fristow off to bed, and when the *Reveille* foreman came to go to work in the morning I rose, escorted Mr. Rollins to my humble couch, covered him with the buffalo robe, and, after giving the foreman an order to go down to the express office for my file there locked up, and to fix up an editorial for the paper, I went off to breakfast.

At the breakfast table I found my delightful old friend, Col. Debonair, and a Mr. Chopps, an English traveler, to whom the Colonel introduced me. After breakfast we adjourned to the Colonel's room, and, by sending for James Addison, Esq., were able to make up one of the most charming whist parties I ever took a hand with. At 1 o'clock p. m., with honors easy and Addison sure of two by cards to make up the game—our seventh successive rubber won—and seven empty bottles under the table, we were startled by the cry of "Fire!" I sprang to the window, only to see the office and building of the *Reveille* in a bright blaze, and Rube Rollins springing from the second-story window, minus his hair and lap-robe beard. The great fire at Baker's Gulch had begun!

Two days later, when the fire was extinguished, but while the ruins still smoked, I first heard the rumor that it was I, Rupert Slam, who had caused this disastrous and overwhelming conflagration. I horsewhipped several persons, but still the rumor spread, and I was too busy in re-establishing the office and restoring the edition of the *Reveille* to take more summary means to check it, or to trace it to its source. But on the Saturday week succeeding the fire this infernal Lapp, in the issue of his *Mountain Dawn*, came out with an editorial, double-leaded, upon the subject of "Who is the Author of the Late Conflagration?" In that atrocious article he says:

> Fellow-citizens, we ask you to consider where this fire originated; to reflect what was the debauched and desperate condition of the proprietor of that establishment at the time. We happen to be the owners of a file of that creature's miserable sheet, and, in an article so long ago as last December twelve months, find the following: "Baker's Gulch is a blot and a stigma upon the fair face of nature—upon the throbbing bosom of humanity. Baker's Gulch must burn again, in order to be reformed. Nothing but a complete Baphometic Fire-Baptism will suffice to purge away the hideous iniquities of Baker's Gulch."

As soon as I saw this copy of the *Dawn*, I took a friend with me and proceeded to Lapp's office. I explained my mission.

"Mr. Slam," he replied, "I have a mission also, and that is to find out and publish the author of this conflagration which has ruined this whole community. I gave you name and date for the article. Prove that you never wrote it." "How can I prove it except by asserting? You had one of my files; the other was burnt in the fire. Produce the file and show me the article. If you can do that I will acknowledge that I burned Baker's Gulch." "I cannot do that, Mr. Slam," for, as you know quite well, my file of the *Reveille*, as well as yours, was burned in the great conflagration. But, in this volume, I have happily collected a mass of 'elegant extracts,' from the editorial columns of your paper during the past three years, and mean to publish them every one." "Let me see that volume, Mr. Lapp." I took it, glanced over a page or two of its infamous contents, stood a moment actually appalled at such devilish machination as I saw there revealed, and then said: "Publish another word of these lies at your peril, Mr. Lapp!"

It was charged that I had saturated my bed-room with kerosene and put a slow match to it. Rube Rollins, whom I left asleep on my bed, when questioned, admitted that he smelt kerosene very strongly at the moment of his escape. My foreman told me that Lapp had visited the room after I left for breakfast, under pretense of searching for a shirt-stud of his, lost between the puncheons of the floor. Lapp, then, was there, and he is not too good to make a bonfire of a whole city in order to accomplish his ends and destroy his enemy. In the very next issue of his paper he published another double-leaded article, entitled, "Rupert Slam's Editorials, continued." In this murderous libel he quoted me as saying: "Unless the mean scalawags and mudsills of Baker's Gulch are willing to come forward at once and give this paper (the *Reveille*) the support and patronage it deserves, let them prepare for tears—tears that will scald them to the quick. Let them insure, for the fire-bug is amongst them, and his operations will be guided by deliberate hands."

For this article I challenged Mr. Lapp. He refused to fight, and came out with another pretended editorial of mine, in which the respected community of Baker's Gulch was abominably libeled. For this article I horsewhipped Mr. Lapp.

The next issue of the *Mountain Dawn* contained an article in which, among other atrocities, I was represented as having editorially said: "Nothing but a vigorous and persistent Ku-Klux can restore this community to its normal health. The rope, the whip and the torch are needed to save Baker's Gulch from dying of its own corruptions." For this article I kicked Mr. Lapp the entire length of Main street, and tossed him into Capt. Fristow's tailrace.

A day or two later, by a piece of good fortune, a mountaineer came into town, and to my office, with two bales of paper strapped over the back of a mule. "See here, mister," said he, "that there Lapp's a low-down cuss; he's been telling lies on you." I examined his parcel, and, to my surprise and joy, found a complete edition of the *Reveille*, from the first number down. "What will you charge me for these? I must have them at any price." "Not a nickel, stranger," said the true-hearted fellow; I go in for fair play, so I want to see you tackle that there Lapp and give the low cuss particular fits. He deserves it."

But the very next number of the *Mountain Dawn* contained the following: "We are credibly informed that Slam, in order to befog public opinion, has sent across the mountains and had a whole spurious edition of his incendiary sheet published, with the objectionable articles carefully elimina'ed. But it won't work, Brother Slam. We have the evidence against you! Fellow-citizens, read the following from Slam's issue of Aug. 29, 18—:" And he went on for half a column with a string of the most iniquitous lies ever invented for man by the father of lies himself.

I found myself encountering so many cold and dark looks about this time that I thought it proper to consult my friends, and they advised me to challenge Lapp to meet me at a town meeting. The meeting was called, and all the manhood and intellect of Baker's Gulch assembled there. I appeared with my files, and Lapp was present with his damnable volume of calumnious forgery. The mountaineer was also present in the audience, but, though I did not know it then, he was drunk, suborned and soddened with the enemy's own whisky. I made my statement in extenso, and Lapp convinced that my frank and genuine eloquence made a powerful impression upon the Baker's Gulchers. But when I called on that mountaineer to corroborate me, he rose, with an abominable drunken leer, and said: "It's all a d—d lie! You hired me to fetch that bundle of papers over from Mushmillionville, an' I done it!" In the midst of the ensuing murmurs, Lapp rose and cried out: "I move you the following, fellow-citizens:

> "Whereas, Rupert Slam has been proven an enemy to this community, dangerous to its peace and dignity, an incendiary and a fire-bug; therefore, be it
>
> "*Resolved*, That the said Rupert Slam be allowed thirty-six hours for himself and press to remove permanently from Baker's Gulch and vicinity."

The resolution and preamble were carried unanimously.

After the meeting I went once more to see Lapp, and told him that I would surely kill him unless he retracted all his lies about me. His sole answer was to read me part of an unfinished editorial of his for the next *Mountain Dawn*, in which it was recommended to double-lock all buildings and appoint a patrol for every street, "until the convicted fire-bug——." "Are you determined to publish that, Lapp?" asked I. He grinned in his offensive way and went on writing. "If you don't defend yourself I'll kill you as you sit," said I, drawing. "I am defending myself," he answered, pointing his pen at me. I fired; the ruffian fell; I walked out of the office, and here I am.

* * * * *

I am told that Lapp, after I left the office, rose, wiped the blood from his forehead and eyes, sat at his desk and wrote as follows: "We are not able to finish this article to-day. The fire-bug has visited our office and justified his name by firing upon us with his usual success." He then yielded himself up to the surgeon's hands and died in two hours, perfectly conscious to the last, but absolutely declining to proclaim my innocence.—*New York World.*

A New Year's Call.

Si and Jake met at the Atlanta cotton compress yesterday:

"Si, is you gwine ter make some New Year's calls Saturday?"

"I dunno; 'specs maybe I will," said Si, in his drawling way.

"Whar you think 'bout callin' at?"

"Well, dat isn't 'cided 'pon yit, but I'm purty sartin to call on you for dat dollar what you bin owin' me for the las four months! How 'bout dat?"

"Blame my yaller skin ef I don't beleebe of you wus on yer dyin' bed ye'd gib the undertaker a order on me fur dat dollar, I swar I do!" indignantly spoke Jake.

"Yas," said Si, "an' I'm thinkin' dat's 'bout what I'll hab to do wid dat debt yit!"

Then Jake got mad and didn't invite Si to call at his house on New Year's Day.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE shipping built in Maine, the past year, foots up 75,060 tons, against 122,549 last year, a decrease of 47,488.

Married by Telegraph.

We have enjoyed the sensation of marriages at sea, marriages on steamboats, marriages by proxy, balloon weddings, and exposition marriages, but we have not heard, until this afternoon, of a matrimonial alliance by lightning, over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. G. Scott Jeffreys, an operator of the Western Union, located at Waynesburg, Pa., and Mrs. Lida Culler, an operator, stationed at Brownsville, having agreed to take each other "for better or for worse," they conceived the novel idea of having the ceremony performed by telegraph. Col. C. O. Rowe, the Superintendent of this division, entered heartily into the arrangement. The parties took a position in the operating room at Brownsville, with three or four witnesses, including the operator. In the office at Waynesburg, Mr. [illegible] Story, the operator, and his family were stationed, with the mother and sister of the groom, four or five other friends, and Mr. Scott, the officiating clergyman. To prevent interruption, Col. Rowe issued the following order to all the offices in his division: "All business must be suspended on this circuit five minutes before 2 o'clock p. m. to-day, and kept closed until after the marriage ceremony by telegraph, which takes place at 2 o'clock." At the very moment appointed, the tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, announced that the ceremony had been commenced. The operators gathered about, and listened to the instrument as it told the following story:

[Brownsville to Waynesburg.]

Tell the Rev. Mr. Scott we are ready now.

[Waynesburg to Brownsville.]

To G. Scott Jeffreys and Lida Culler, Brownsville, Pa.:

Marriage is an ordinance of God, for the welfare and happiness of the human family, instituted at the creation and union of the first pair, by which He ordained the union of one man with one woman in bonds of pure and holy wedlock for life. The parties to be united at this time please to join hands.

(Signed) J. W. Scott,
Minister of the Gospel.

[Brownsville to Waynesburg.]

It is done.

[Waynesburg to Brownsville.]

Do you, George Scott Jeffreys and Lida Culler, who hold each other by the hand, take each other as lawful and wedded companions for life; and do you solemnly promise, before God and the witnesses present, that you will live together, and be to each other faithful, loving and true, as husband and wife, till God shall separate you by death?

(Signed) J. W. Scott,
Minister of the Gospel.

[Brownsville to Waynesburg.]

"We do."
(Signed) George Scott Jeffreys.
"We do."
(Signed) Lida Culler.

[Waynesburg to Brownsville.]

In the name and by the authority of God, I pronounce you husband and wife. Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. And may God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost bless the union and yourselves, individually and personally, now and forever. Amen.

(Signed) J. W. Scott,
Minister of the Gospel.

[Brownsville to Waynesburg.]

"Thank you." Jeffreys.

This concluded the ceremony proper, and for some time afterward the wires were loaded with congratulations to the newly-married couple.

A New Year's Diary.

A large number of the young men of Detroit will to-day purchase diaries for 1876, and to-morrow they will take up their pencils with a firm determination to keep track of every day in the year. Every young man should keep a diary. When he is old and gray his grandchildren will fish it out of the rag bag and find it more valuable than gold or silver. There is no set style of jotting down thoughts and events, but perhaps it may be well to give the record of 1875 as taken from the pocket diary of an average young man:

"January 1—Went to see my girl. Shall leave off swearing, drinking, euchre, smoking, chewing, being out nights, betting, going to the opera, and shall try to save $10,000 this year."

"January 7—Went to see my girl. Lost a box of cigars somewhere."

"February 1—Won $25 betting on a dog fight. That's the way to scoop 'em. Am trying to get along on fifteen cigars per day. Went to see my girl. She says I shouldn't swear."

"April 20—Went to see my girl. Nothing new."

"July 4—This is the glorious Fourth."

"September 1—Went to see my girl."

"November 11—Glorious weather. Went to see my girl."

"December 1—This is the 1st of December."

"December 25—This is Christmas."

"December 31—This is the last day of the year. I must commence to-morrow to save money and break off my bad habits. Went to see my girl last night, and made her happy by telling her that I was going to save $10,000 next year."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Great Oversight.

The lawyer who drew up the "provisions" printed on the back of accident insurance cards thought he had provided for every possible contingency, but he was a short-sighted mortal. He should have adopted several other provisions, as follows:

4. Provided that the insured is not on his way to a prize fight or a horse race, or anywhere else.

5. Provided that his wife wasn't down to the depot to see him off.

6. Provided that he has never wrenched himself sawing wood, nor crippled any of his limbs crawling into the pantry window after midnight.

7. Provided, that he does not occupy a seat with a man who has a can of nitro-glycerine in his coat-tail pocket.

8. Provided, that the accident didn't happen in time of war, peace, daylight, darkness, or from any good or bad cause.

9. Provided, that the injury is plainly visible, is on his ear, or his thumb, and was received in the regular manner laid down for accidents to happen.

10. Provided, that it didn't happen from any break-down, smash-up, collision, or any other accident.

11. Provided, that he can get his cash. —*Detroit Free Press.*

The Dynamite Fiend.

A trace of one of Thomassen's diabolical plots to blow up steamers is believed to have been found on the Celtic, the theory being that a box brought there by that vessel only failed of being filled with dynamite and clockwork, instead of bags of shot, because "W. K. Thomas," who shipped it, could not insure it as $9,000 in specie. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance in this whole affair is the view taken by German lawyers, that if Thomassen had survived his attempt at suicide he could only have been lightly punished under existing laws, though he caused the death of 128 persons.—*New York Tribune.*

A Sad Warning.

He came in shaking with suppressed laughter, which fairly oozed out of his eyes, and the corners of his mouth. Drawing a chair beside that occupied by the editor, he coughed affably in his face, and drawing some manuscript from his pocket said, "I've been getting something good for you—something bully—and yet it's so simple that it is a wonder that nobody else has thought of it. It'll be a clean scoop in every paper in America. (Here the editor took up a heavy lignum-vitæ ruler that was lying on the desk before him, and rubbed his nose with it reflectively.) "You know they've elected Michael C. Kerr Speaker!" The editor answered that he did. "Well," said his visitor, speaking very rapidly, "here is a lot of jokes about his name—'Mr. Speaker' and—" The heavy ruler descended on his head with a fearful crash, and the visitor tumbled on the floor. The editor felt his pulse and leaned his ear against his heart, then, with a smile of satisfaction, lifted his pockets and rang the bell. When the porter appeared, he said calmly, "Jim, put him in a barrel and take him to the Rush Medical College, with the *Tribune's* compliments. You can keep his clothes for yourself." Then he resumed his work—an editorial on the brutalities of body-snatching.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Lively Spooks.

Scarboro, Maine, is strong in the faith that she has a haunted house. Ten years ago it was owned by an Irishman, who died and was buried upon the place. The farm was sold to pay unjust demands, and last spring a Mr. Johnson and family moved in. They say that every night while they remained they were tormented with mysterious sights and sounds. Sometimes crossed hands upon the wall, surrounded by a circle of light, would appear. Then doors begin to open and shut and latches rattle. There are sounds like water boiling over upon the stove, and then whisperings in different parts of the house. The stove shook and the stove covers rattled, and the figure of a person of full size, dressed in white, in full sight, and without eyes or nose, traveled about the room. Some nights it appeared just as soon as the family retired, and they would get up and sit up all night.

Shot Her Sister.

Mrs. Mary White, aged 23 years, met with a sad fate at Nebraska City on Christmas Day. She was at her home with a little sister 10 years of age, and a playmate. While the lady was in the front room attending to household duties, and without a knowledge of what the children were doing, the little girl got hold of an old pistol which had been loaded for some months, and, rushing into the room, exclaimed, "Look out, Mary, I'm going to shoot!" at the same time pointing the weapon in the direction of her sister. Instantly the weapon was discharged, and Mrs. White fell to the floor with the nearly inaudible exclamation, "Eda, you've shot me!" The ball penetrated the right cheek, ranged slightly upward, and passed out at the back of the head, producing almost instant death.

Washing Dishes.

It seems that all housekeepers are wrong in using soap to wash dishes. The right way to do is to have your water quite hot and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease—even that from beef, and yet no grease is ever floating on the water, as when soap is used. The stone vessels should be set on the stove with a little water in them, when the victuals are taken from them; thus they are hot when one is ready to wash them, and the grease is very easily removed. Tinware keeps bright longer cleaned in this way than by using soap or by scouring. The habit so many of us have acquired of scouring tins is a wasteful policy; the present style of tinware will not bear it. The tin is soon scrubbed away, and a vessel that is fit for nothing is left on our hands.

What It Takes to Run a Sheep-Ranche in Texas.

All that is needed to start a sheep-ranche is two jackasses, two Mexican boys, one Mexican man, one sack of frijoles (Mexican beans), some coffee and a few extras, 1,500 ewes and twenty to thirty bucks, and a gun to kill game. The Mexican ewes, if bought in August, will cost $1.50 to $1.65. A Mexican boy will cost $8 to $10 a month, and the man about $20 a month; jackasses $25 each; the frijoles three cents a pound—altogether for the first year about $3,500. The ewes will yield from 2½ to 2¾ pounds of wool, which will bring about 24 cents per pound, and then come the lambs, which will double the herd if properly taken care of. A man then has from his investment of $3,500, 3,000 sheep, and upward of $900 from the sale of the wool.—*Pleasanton (Tex.) Stock Journal.*

THERE is a church in Japan which has only twenty male members, and thirteen of these are local preachers who preach at a number of neighborhood stations during the week days. All these preachers work at their own expense, and the church accepts no new members except those who pledge themselves to work on this plan. Hence the exceeding paucity of the membership. In this country there are churches whose members are numbered by the hundreds, and a few who count by thousands, where most of the people whose names adorn the roll are religious dead-heads; who do no work, and do not even always report when the hat is passed round.

THE printers of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* set (not sat) up "The Night Before Christmas" twenty-seven years ago and the poem has been kept standing ever since, and was printed in that paper from the original types first used in 1848. Clement C. Moore is a favorite poet in the *Inquirer* office, and that paper promises to hand him down in this manner to the latest posterity.

DR. HOLLAND thinks the cure for gossip is culture. He says good-natured people talk about their neighbors only because they have nothing else to talk about.

SLEIGHING.

The sleigh drew up before the door,
The horses tramped the snow,
Her eyes with fun were brimming o'er—
She didn't want to go (?);
Her little foot the runner pressed,
I saw her dimpled chin,
Her little hand my own hand blessed,
And then—I tucked her in.

Hurrah! The horses bound along;
We reach the open plain:
My voice broke in a merry song,
She followed in the strain.
How glorious was the star-gemmed night,
But, then, 'twas awful cold;
I shortly found it must be right
Her muff to help her hold.

Song followed song—in careless mirth
We dashed along the way.
Ah, how much happiness of earth
Was tucked into that sleigh!
How lovingly the sweet blue eyes
Beamed softly in my own;
At last I caught, to my surprise,
A tremor in the tone.

The song we sang did not require
A shade of tremolo;
[illegible]
To hide the fault, I know—
In vain my heart with love beat high;
And—how, I may not tell—
I caught the sweet glance of her eye,
It faltered, and it fell.

"Darling!" I said, no other word
Was sung or breathed apart;
But list'ning close you might have heard
A singing in each heart.
Her voice has changed a bit, you see,
And somewhat sweeter grown,
And when we sleigh, I take with me
A darling of my own.

Pith and Point.

DON'T say "I told you so." Two to one you never said anything about it.

THE boy who was kicked out of time by a gun said he fired and fell back in good order.

"I'LL let you off easy this time," as the horse said, when he threw his rider into the mud.

THE newsboy's rendering of the old Scotch proverb is, "Many a nickel makes a muckle."

IT has been demonstrated that it is easier to lug a double-barreled gun for ten hours than to put up a clothes line.

DOORSTEP picnics are quite common. They are inexpensive, and parents know where their children are when left on a doorstep.

THE Duke of Wellington's saying connected with early rising was not a bad one: "Let the first turn in the morning be a turn out."

THE Lord Mayor of London declares that a great deal of proper accentuation is derived from the stage. "O, sir, you are ve-ry ke-ynd!"—*Boston Post.*

THE Hebrews, it is said, own one-half of Berlin. "The other half, then," says Phippe, (who was over there once), "must be owned by the he-brewers."

INEBRIATED gentleman who has fallen down stairs to another who offers to help him up—"Wharzense slabberin' 'round a fella? I allus come down stairs that way!"

NOTHING makes a man so mad as to run a block after Thomas to borrow money of him, and reaching him, to find that he is Jones, a creditor who has been threatening to sue.

"MADAM," said a trance-medium, "your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No matter," said the widow, "if he's got no more spiri in the other world than he had in this, it not worth bothering about."

A MISS of ten or eleven, on her way to school, was heard saying to herself: "A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing, and if any of the girls have hooked that apple from my desk I'll raise a fuss with the whole school!"

A SCOTTISH student, supposed to be deficient in judgment, was asked by a professor, in the course of his examination, how he would discover a fool. "By the questions he would ask," was the prompt and highly suggestive reply.

A WISCONSIN editor illustrates the prevailing extravagance of the people of the present day by calling attention to the costly baby-carriages in use now, while, when he was a baby, they hauled him around by the hair of his head.

VOLTAIRE once praised another writer very heartily to a third person. "It is very strange," was the reply, "that you speak so well of him, for he says you are a charlatan." "Oh," replied Voltaire, "I think it very likely that *both* of us are mistaken."

WHEN you have been so foolish as to take exception to a lady's remark, and she, posing herself as if for debate, curtly asks, "Why not?" just stop the conversation right there. Remember that this is a wide, wide world, and there's always room enough to move on.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE other day when a Detroit mother took down the rod of correction and ordered her son to stand out there she remarked: "I don't know what ails you; you are not like the rest of my children." "I know it, mother," he tearfully answered, "and I wish you would give them all the lickings and give me all the sugar!" She divided the lickings up, however.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ev'ry little grape, that clings unto a vine,
Expects some day to ripen its little drop of wine.
Ev'ry little girl, I think, expects in time to be
Exactly like her own mamma—as grand, and sweet, and free!
Ev'ry little boy who has a pocket of his own,
Expects to be the biggest man the world has ever known.
Ev'ry little piggywig that makes its little wail,
Expects to be a great, big pig, with a very curly tail.
Ev'ry little lambkin, too, that frisks upon the green,
Expects to be the finest sheep that ever yet was seen.
Ev'ry little baby-colt expects to be a horse;
Ev'ry little pup expects to be a dog, of course.
Ev'ry little kitten pet, so tender and so nice,
Expects to be a grown up cat, and live on rats and mice.
Ev'ry little fluffy chick, in downy yellow dress,
Expects some day to crow and strut, or cackle at its best.
Ev'ry little baby-bird, that peeps from out its nest,
Expects some day to cross the sky, from glowing east to west.
Now ev'ry hope I've mentioned here will bring its sure event,
Providing nothing happens to hinder or prevent.
—*St. Nicholas.*

DETROIT husbands and wives sometimes—once in a great many years—have disputes. The other day, when a Beech street couple were holding an angry argument, the husband raised his hands and exclaimed: "Oh! Consistency, thou art a jewel!" The wife at once broke down, and as she sobbed she gasped out, "You saw her at the opera, I suppose, but if she had to split wood, wash dishes, and take care of six children she wouldn't look any better'n I do—hoo!"—*Free Press.*

THE last words of the San Jose (Cal.) *Advertiser* were: "We entered the journalistic field on a business proposition; and on the same proposition we know when it is time to die, and we are dead."

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

Frightful Effects of the Explosion—Horrible Scenes at Bremerhaven after the Disaster.

The following particulars respecting the dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven are from the *Weser Zeitung*:

"It appears that just before the Mosel was about to sail, a cart, containing four cases and a barrel, was being unloaded for shipment. Suddenly a terrible explosion occurred. The effect was horrible. The quay was then thronged with people—partly belonging to the steamer, partly spectators, and partly passengers who had remained there to take a last farewell of their friends. An eye-witness who stood under the gangway of the Mosel, on hearing the terrible report saw a number of black lumps flying around about in the air, while very few of the persons on land remained visible. Apprehending a boiler explosion, he threw himself flat on the deck, where he received a volley of sand, broken glass, fragments of flesh, bones, etc. The devastation on board the Mosel was terrific. No skylight was left, the cabins aft, starboard and port were either crushed in or bulged out by the pressure, or altogether smashed; the side plates of the ship were burst, the ports, with their glasses and rivets, forced inward, and the whole ship was besmeared with blood and stuck over with pieces of flesh and other human debris. In the hold and all parts of the ship were found arms, legs and other portions of the human frame; thus the lower hold received some limbs through the open hatchways. The sides of the hatchways were burst by the pressure, and the front of the navigation cabin on deck stove in. The whole ship was littered with glass shreds, which even filled the dishes from the steam kitchen as they were being served to the 'tween deck steerage passengers. The tug got off comparatively unhurt, being so much below the quay line than the Mosel; still, the whole deck of it was destroyed. The crew came off with a mere fright, only the engineers and stokers having been hurt slightly. On land, where the package had been unloaded, a hole had been produced from six to seven feet deep. The whole place was strewn with limbs, shreds of dress, etc. In large reeking pools of blood you might see here an arm, there a calf, intestines, mutilated busts, etc. Among the most horrible details of this calamity is the fate of the Etmer family, who were seeing off one of their sons to California. The father, mother, son and son-in-law are dead, all four; the daughter-in-law had her arm, and her child its hand, blown off. The case which exploded had been in the care of the carrier, Westermann, of Bremerhaven, and was accompanied on its way to the steamer by a Mr. Tumforde, of whom it is said all trace has been lost. The cart has been shattered into thousands of splinters, and the poor horse has had his four feet blown off near the hoofs.

"The scene at the hospital dead-house was of the most harrowing character. The mutilated remains filled a large basket, which four strong men could hardly carry. There were also a number of heads, which from time to time were inspected by people looking for friends or relatives. About thirty wounded persons were in the hospital; many others were in private houses. Nearly every family in the little town has suffered severely."

One passenger speaking of the explosion, says: "I was leaning against the mast of the Mosel, enjoying the scene, when suddenly I fell flat on my face, and heard a terrific noise. I thought that the boiler of the Mosel had exploded at first, and then I imagined that it must certainly be the boiler of the steam-tug. Long pieces of wood, iron and glass, and parts of human bodies were falling around and upon me. The scene was awful."

Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee, Wis., who was on the Mosel at the time of the explosion, says he was thrown down the stairway of the cabin, and, recovering, he went forward and saw the deck covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing, and some were perfectly naked. "I covered up the nakedness of several of the dead, both men and women. I saw a Hebrew on a trunk, stripped of his clothing and apparently wounded. His head was falling back, and he appeared to be suffocating. I took some bedclothes out of the trunk, which was burst open by the explosion, and made a comfortable seat for him. Five minutes afterward he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but his mouth was filled with coagulated blood, and he could not swallow the water. I then attended a young lady who was screaming for help, and denuded of all her clothing from her waist. I covered her over with some sheeting. She had been struck with a bar of iron from the deck railings."

An Evidence of Immortality.

I find that what is called great and powerful life—the administration of large affairs, in commerce, in the courts, in the State—is prone to develop narrow and special talent; but, unless combined with a certain contemplative turn, a taste for abstract truth, for the moral laws, does not build up faith or lead to content. There is a profound melancholy at the base of men of active and powerful talent seldom suspected. Many years ago there were two men in the United States Senate, both of whom are now dead. I have seen them both; one of them I personally knew. Both were men of distinction, and took an active part in the politics of their day and generation. They were men of intellect, and one of them, at a later period, gave to a friend this anecdote: He said that when he entered the Senate he became in a short time intimate with one of his colleagues, and, though attentive enough to the routine of public duty, they daily returned to each other and spent much time in conversation on the immortality of the soul. When my friend at last left Congress, they parted, his colleague remaining there, and, as their homes were widely distant from each other, it chanced that he never met him again till, twenty-five years afterward, they saw each other through open doors, at a distance, in a crowded reception at the President's house in Washington. Slowly they advanced toward each other as they could through the brilliant company, and at last met, said nothing, but shook hands long and cordially. At last his friend said, "Any light, Albert?" "None," replied Albert. "Any light, Lewis?" "None," replied he. They looked into each other's eyes silently, gave one more last shake each to the hand he held, and thus parted for the last time. Now, I should say that the impulse which drew these minds to this inquiry through so many years was a better affirmative evidence than their failure to find a confirmation was negative.—*R. W. Emerson's New Book.*

The Great Appletonian Enterprise.

[New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.]

The Appletons advertise their new edition of the Cyclopedia as an appropriate holiday gift. It certainly is a most valuable and extraordinary work—undoubtedly the greatest literary enterprise ever undertaken in the United States. A little information concerning it may not be out of place. The work has now reached its fourteenth volume, and the two remaining volumes are in press, and will be issued within a few months. From the beginning of the first volume to the end of the last, the matter is almost entirely new. To call it a revision and elaboration of the first Cyclopedia, published fifteen years ago, would hardly be correct, the labor on this one being almost as great as the preparation of a completely original work of the same kind would be. Since it was taken in hand, three years ago, a very large literary force, comprising the foremost writers and scholars in the country, and working under the general directions of George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, has been steadily employed upon it. Pretty much every page of the old work has been re-written and the amount of new matter added would make a very respectable cyclopedia of itself. Moreover, there is scarcely a line in the whole sixteen volumes that has not been "boiled down," so to speak, half a dozen times after leaving the hands of the specialist who prepared it, so careful are the chief editors to have the work absolutely perfect in every respect. Among the writers engaged in the various departments are Robert Carter, Dr. A. H. Guernsey, Rossiter Johnson, Judge Cooley, Prof. J. C. Dalton, Prof. Richard A. Proctor, Prof. Youmans, Prof. T. S. Hunt, Prof. Kneeland, Prof. Drown, Prof. Joy, Count Pourtales, the Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, Mr. H. C. Baird, Dr. Hogeboom, Mr. Bing, Mr. Van Rhyn, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Heilprin, the latter a scholar of wonderful erudition, who examines every article after it is supposed to have received the finishing touches from half a dozen other hands. It is needless to say that the cost of the work must be enormous. Each volume stands the publishers in $30,000 before a copy is sold. Thus the outlay on the complete work is close on half a million dollars. The expenditure for wood engravings alone is about $80,000. All the paper that is used is made expressly for the Cyclopedia, and from type to binding it is special and new in every sense. It certainly far surpasses any other literary enterprise ever attempted in the United States, and is creditable in every way to the respectable house that has invested what might be considered a colossal fortune in it.

Old Maids.

A quaint and gallant writer, some fifty years ago, said: "I love an old maid—I use the single number, as speaking of a singularity in humanity. An old maid is not merely an antiquarian, she is an antiquity; not merely a record of the past, but the very past itself; she has escaped a great change, and sympathizes not in the ordinary mutations of morality. She inhabits a little eternity of her own. She is miss from the beginning of the chapter to the end. I do not like to hear them called mistress, as is sometimes the practice, for that looks and sounds like a resignation of despair, a voluntary extinction of hope. I do not know whether marriages are made in heaven; some people say they are, but I am almost sure old maids are. There is something about them which is not of the earth, earthly. They are spectators of the world—not adventurers or ramblers, perhaps guardians; we say nothing of tattlers. They are evidently predestined to be what they are. They owe not the singularity of their condition to any lack of beauty, wisdom, wit, or good temper; there is no accounting for it but on the plea of fatality. I have known many old maids, and of them all, not one that has not possessed as many good and amiable qualities as ninety and nine of a hundred of my married acquaintances. Why, then, are they single? It is their fate."

Remarkable Twin Brothers.

Residing at Crescent, Saratoga County, are two old men, hale and hearty. They are twin brothers, and yet, strange to say, the birthday of one comes in the present year, that of the other not until next year, one of them coming into the world on New Year's eve, and the other on New Year's morning. These old men are in their 74th year. Their names are G. G. J. Lansing and Vandenberg Lansing. One, whom his brother laughingly terms "the eldest," has retired from business with a competency, and the other is still engaged in the active pursuit of life, and claims to be able to do as good a day's work as ever. Another remarkable feature about these brothers is that, weighing as they now do nearly 200 pounds avoirdupois each, when first placed on the scales they weighed, clothes and all, the one three pounds and a quarter and the other four pounds. G. G. J. Lansing, who is a carpenter, within the past year framed and built a barn himself. The only help he received was in raising the frame. For a person 74 years old this is rather a remarkable feat.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

"The Day We Celebrate."

Somebody has discovered and arranged the following, to show how marriage anniversaries may be celebrated systematically, correctly and according to Hoyle—possibly:

First anniversary—Iron.
Fifth anniversary—Wooden.
Tenth anniversary—Tin.
Fifteenth anniversary—Crystal.
Twentieth anniversary—China.
Twenty fifth anniversary—Silver.
Thirtieth anniversary—Cotton.
Thirty-fifth anniversary—Linen.
Fortieth anniversary—Woollen.
Forty-fifth anniversary—Silk.
Fiftieth anniversary—Golden.
Seventy-fifth anniversary—Diamond.

Iowa and Wisconsin.

The census of Iowa, taken the past summer, shows the State to have a population of 1,350,544, an increase since 1870 of 156,524. The census of Wisconsin taken last June, shows a population of 1,236,729 an increase of 182,059. It will thus be seen that Wisconsin has gained 25,535 more than Iowa in the past five years, and is now only 113,815 behind that State, although in 1870 she was behind 139,350. A continuance of a proportionate gain for ten years more would place Wisconsin above Iowa in point of population. This is certainly a splendid showing for Wisconsin, for it should be remembered that Iowa is one of the most prosperous of the Western States, and is older in State organization than Wisconsin.

There is little doubt that Wisconsin has shown a like progress in material wealth, and that financially she stands in the first rank. Her debt is comparatively small, being but $2,252,000. Only seven States that are older have less debts, and five that are younger—in other words, twelve States have less debts, while twenty-four have much larger. As the heaviest expenditures for improvements in the way of public institutions have been made, and these will only need to be enlarged from time to time, and as the taxable property is rapidly increasing in bulk, the rate of State taxation, which has never been very heavy, should steadily decline, and will do so if there is the proper management of State affairs. Low taxation, coupled with a thrifty condition of affairs, is the best inducement that a State can hold out to emigrants.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A Brave Rescue.

About two p. m. yesterday, while Mr. J. G. Abbott, the expressman, was at his house in Lawrence, Mass., he heard loud screams, evidently coming from the Spicket River, near by. He ran to the bank and saw a lad in the middle of the river, clinging to the edge of the thin ice. Mr. Abbott seized a plank, ran it out to the boy, who caught one end and clung till he was rescued by Abbott and a man whose name is not known. As soon as the boy was on shore he said another boy was in the river and under the ice. A number of small air-holes were in the ice, which was hardly thicker than window-glass, and through one of these Mr. Abbott saw a little hand floating on the water. The ice was too thin to bear a man's weight, and Abbott watched the hand till it passed two holes. There was but one more hole, and Abbott, lying flat on the ice, crawled along till he could barely reach the edge of the ice. Presently the hand came in sight, and was caught, but it required the most careful maneuvering to draw out the boy. Owing to the small size of the opening, and the position of the body of the boy, it was extremely difficult to extricate him, and in drawing him out his face was badly cut. When taken from the water the lad's body was swollen, his face discolored, and he was apparently dead. Mr. Abbott hastened to a stable near by, and by his presence of mind and knowledge of resuscitation of drowning people, he restored the boy.—*Boston Herald.*

"Throw Physic to the Dogs; I'll None of It."

We do not in the least feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar-coated Pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little Pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

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ONLY 1,086,927 persons bathed in the Boston public baths last summer, a decrease of twenty-five per cent. as compared with the year before. The women bathers increased about twenty-five per cent. and the girls about three per cent., the falling off being among the men and boys.

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The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.
Sarsaparillian and Its Associates.
Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscle, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaking fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminution of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin disease gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost superhuman agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

DEATH
Is delayed by using E. & T. Tonic Elixir and Liquid Extract of Beef, which is composed of the juice of raw meat with Iron Tonics, Diuretics and mild Cathartics, and prescribed by Physicians for the cure of Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles, Lung, Liver, Kidney, Children, Blood and all Stomach diseases and weakness. Price $1.00 per bottle. RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, Proprietors Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists. [illegible]

DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Compounded entirely from Gums.
These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease, effecting a radical cure. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it is UNEQUALED, and is ALWAYS SAFE.
1856. LIVER INVIGORATOR. 1876.
Persons using should adapt the dose to their individual constitution, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful according to effect. For all affections of the LIVER, Irregularities of Stomach and Bowels, diseases dependent on or caused by such derangement as Bilious attacks, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and Female Weaknesses. 1 tablespoonful taken at commencement of an attack of SICK HEADACHE cures in 15 minutes. The LOW or SALLOW SKIN MADE YOUTHFUL by 1 bottle. TRY IT! For pamphlet containing useful information about the Liver, address DR. SANFORD, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. U. No. 2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JAN., 20th, 1876

They do say that the meeting of the Republican Convention at Cincinnati was to conciliate the Liberals.

Parties desiring to attack crooked corporations would accomplish more, possibly by sending their anonymous communications to the concern attacked, rather than into our waste basket.

The Republican bosses of the State have about concluded that they will not postpone the time for holding their State Convention. It will be pertty sure to meet on the 22d of February.

Just what Morton put in the Republican convention call is not certain. We are sure he had nothing to do with the peace and harmony proposition, though men do sometimes commit suicide.

The Republican of the Ohio Legislature turned two wounded, Democratic soldiers out of office and put negroes in their place. This is the party that claims to be the especial friend of soldiers.

ALL other scarecrows having failed, the dying Jeff. Davis is now held up to frighten the people away from the pursuit of the profligates who are squandering the people's money by millions. The scheme will fail.

Tom. C. Mays, of the Auburn *Courier*, received the appointment at Washington of clerk in the Dept. of "Public Buildings," etc. We are happy to know that he has been successful at least.—[Garrett City News.

Thank you, Bro. Maloney.

The negroes of Iowa recently had a big State Convention and passed resolutions favoring Grant for a third term. The Washington city colored gentlemen did the same thing a few days ago Bishop Havens is correspondingly happy.

Mr. Murray, of the South Bend *Herald*, has been prostrated again by the reopening of his wound, but it is believed he will soon recover. He is now at his father's house, in Goshen, where he will remain until fully recovered.

The project of building a ship canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie is again doing talked up along the proposed route. It is not improbable that such a water route will be made some day but it will undoubtedly be in the distant future.

Thomas A. Hendricks is rapidly gaining strength in all parts of the country, and unless something wholly unforseen occurs befor the assembling of the national democratic convention, he will undoubtedly receive the presidential nomination.

The Chicago Democrats held a rousing big meeting on the 8th of January for the reorganization of the party in Illinois. Ex-Senators Trumbull and Doolittle were among the chief speakers and the meeting was very auspicious of a brighter state of affairs for the party in Chicago For several years there has been no organized Democratic party in Chicago.

The Colorado Springs *Gazette* tells about a little episode which happened to O'Keefe, of the signal office, and a mule, on the Pike's Peak trail. They were struggling up the mountain, and had passed above timber-line when the mule, which was loaded with provisions, made a misstep and tumbled over a cliff 200 feet high. In the descent he turned his heels up and struck square on the back, and bounded like a rubber ball. The beast was not killed, but was in a very feeble condition at last accounts.

The amendment to the constitution limiting the tenure of the presidential office to one term of six years, introduced by Randall, does not strike us favorably. Six years is too long for a poor president, and four years too short for a first rate one Let there be an end to amending the constitution The Democracy will soon be in power again, and as they did so well for so many years after the old fashion, that it is probable the country would worry along for twenty or thirty years of this century with the regular four years term. If it were certain that the Republicans would carry the day for another term, we should favor shortening the time to two years. But as that is not probable the present law is good enough.

Rebels in Office.

By reference to the communication of our editor, at Washington, it will be seen that the terrible cry set up by the "blood and bones" party, is the last futile wail of an insane criminal When we hear such wholesale lying and such low and foul misrepresentations, only to incite the passions of the ignorant, is it not time to stop and consider in what direction we are drifting. Every administration paper ever since the opening of the present Congress, has been teeming full of charges and fulminations against the Democrats, because they have appointed a few ex-rebels to some menial places in the House of Representatives. They have charged that Union soldiers have been dismissed to give place to rebels—that the Democrats prefered those who fought for the confederacy and thereby reason and charge that the Democratic party were and are in sympathy with the rebels, and consequently rebels themselves. Now how is it in the last Congress when the Republicans were in the majority? They had 153 men to do what 85 Democrats are now doing. Of these 153 only 18, or less than 12 per cent. were Union soldiers, and of the 85 Democratic appointees 26 or *thirty* per cent. are Union soldiers. Now if the last Congress, which was Republican had did as well as the present Democratic House, for the Union soldiers, they would have had 46 instead of 18 Unionists. And if the present House had followed the example of the previous one then there would have been only 10 instead of 26 Union soldiers appointed.

Thus we see that for the merest pretext a most uncupulous tirade of lies and misrepresentations continued and followed up; and for no other purpose than to influence the passions and keep alive the bitter animosities of the late civil war. Nothing, it seems, can be done or suggested by a Democrat unless this cry of rebel and traitor is set up from one end of the country to another by these self-lauding Unionists. Not a proposition in or out of Congress can be made unless there comes a perfect volley of charges of treason and treachery against the majority in the House, and this has been carried to such an extent that it has become a stench in the nostrils of all fair-minded men. No argument is ever used but in its place the vilest vituperation, which the utterer knows is false and slanderous.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to conta in a single particle o Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e.

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat o the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Livert Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug tore.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

BUSTED HIGHER THAN A KITE!

The Bottom has fallen out.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE MARKET PRICES,

So look out, and think what you will, somebody's hurt.

Only for 30 Days

200 Men's Overcoats from	$3 50 to $5 00.
150 Boys " "	1.50 " 3.50.
500 Men's Winter Suits	7.00 " 9.50
250 Boys " "	5.00 " 7.00.
Best Shetland Shirts and Drawers per set	75c.
Plush Mask Caps,	50c.

OUR PULSE BEATS REGULAR.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

he goods have all been well selected, and make nice a stock as there is in the county. The ock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low, Prints at 5 cents per yard. Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom pricese All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see ou goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargain s will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all t buy. Call at the Brown building opposite larg hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trad in Garret. You can sell your produce for th highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

FREE CONSULTATION

Dr Foote (Author of Plain Home Talk) Medical Common Sense &c may be consulted in person or by letter free of charge. A list of questions sent free to all applicants. Address Dr E. B. Foote 120 Lexington Ave New York

☞ As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic Diseases*, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD. By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada, and in every part of the United States.**

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE

Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.

Call on or address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS

Wanted to sell Dr Foote's Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense; Also Dr Foote's Science in Story. For Particulars address

Murray Hill Publishing Company 129 East 28th St.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,000

IMPORTANT THINGS you never knew or thought of before, regarding the human body and all its curious organs, read PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for every one. You can learn from it a great variety of information you would feel a delicacy to go to your family physician about. *Contents table sent free*, by mail, to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

AN AMUSING STORY

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH Street, N. Y.

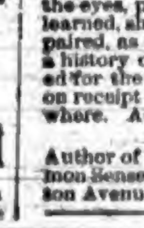

OLD EYES MADE NEW

The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and giving up the use of Spectacles.

You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. **The Cheapest and the Best.** Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted every where. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc, 129 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

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THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES.

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done in the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember p

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
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Longbridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)

And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORR

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUR CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt.
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J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times wys unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3 4w

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr. WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATFS than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.

Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Cheapest Place on Record!

Acknowledged so by All!

PRUNES ONLY 9c A POUND.

We have 10 casts of New Turkish Prunes at 9c per pound. This is a reduction of 3c per pound.—And 500 cans of Peaches at 15c per can. Just think of that price, with all the scarcity of Peaches this season. They never sold at such prices, and the only reason we can do so is we purchased a Bankrupt stock at half price.

So on TEAS—We bought out the whole stock of McDougal's, formerly J. M. Flingers and his $1,50 Tea we have put down to 1.10. Other qualities from 30c to 50c.

Sugars.

SUGARS! SUGARS!

We have reduced 1c per pound, and got a stock sufficient to last over the holidays. So you need not fear their advancing.

Coffee A,	10½c	N. O, Genuine,	8c
Coffee C,	9½c	Good Yellow	8c

When we first commenced selling Teas there was very little sold in this place; the reason was they were sold so high that parties clubbed together and sent to New York to get their Teas because they could save 20c to 5 on the pound. This we have all challenged, we not only sell teas and sugars as cheap as they do in New York, but cheaper. The freight is but a trifle and our immense sales of 40 to 50 chests a month enables us to undersell all competitors. No 3 or 4 profits with us. No middle men to handle our goods. We purchase of the Imorters and sell direct to consumers, there saving our customers the profits of the Speculator, Jobber and Wholesale Merchant, which is at least 15 to 25 per cent.

Young Hyson,	30, 60, 80, $1, 00, best 1 10	Oolong	30, 50; best 90
Gunpowder	60, 80 best 1 10	Uncolored Japan,	50, 60; best 95
Imperial,	60, 90; best 1 10		

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 32c
Second Best Rio.	23c		

CANNED FRUITS.

At Prices never Before Heard of.

Peaches per can	15c	Damsons per can,	30c
Blackberries per can,		Green Gages per can,	
Pomatoes per can,	12½c	Strawberries per can,	
Pumpkin per can,	10 c		

Wines and Liquors.

For the Holidays. Could't well have Christmas and new years without them. There was some 20 dozen genuine champaign in McDougals stock which he sold at $2 per bottle; we sell the same good at $1.

Sherry and Port per gallon,	$1 50 and 200	Old '76 for medical use in bottles	70c
Sherry and Port in bottles,	50	Port Wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica and Sweet Muscatells, per gallon,	1 50 2 00	California wine per gallon	1 50 and 2 00
New England Rum, per gallon,	best 2 00	Sweet Cawba Wine per gallon	1 25
Holland Gin, Old Tom,	1 50 and 2 50		

Candies and Toys:

The little ones is the ones we must please with Santa Claus. To supply them we have everything you can think of from a tin whistle to a bass drum, at half the usual price,

Best stick candy 18c. French mixed 20 & 24c, Fancy candies of all kinds from 25c to 40c per pound

Christmass Cake:

Best Raisins, layers per lb 12½, Citron 45c, Lemon peel 35c Short shelled Almonds per quart 20c, Zantee Currants per lb 10c, Orange Peel 35, Filberts per quart 12½c Brazil nuts 12½c.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Choice Plug, Five Bros. per pound	40, 50, 70c	Fine Cut	60, 80, and 90c
Good Richmond Navy per pound	50c	Shorts	35c
Ladies Twist, very fine	65c	Smoking	35c best 60c
Long John Tens	50c		

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Fish and Neats Foot Oil per gallon,	1.00	Head Light Oil per gallon,	25c
Coal and Rose Oil per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil per gallon,	50

25 Cents on the Dollar Saved at Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.06	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.06
Oats	35	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	@ 35	Butter	.25
Potatoes	@30	Lard	.15
Flax Seed		Eggs	22
Clover Seed		Tallow	.06
Wool	45	Timothy Hay	12.00

Local and Miscellaneous.

We need rain.

See new railroad ads.

Mr. Eckenberger is out.

The roads,—yes, the roads.

Geo. Hopenix is at liberty.

Several boys within the bars.

Williamson is selling queensware at cost.

Our schools are giving general satisfaction.

Prayer meeting at the churches to-night.

Hats & winter caps at cost at W. H. Rakestraw.

After the rain last Tuesday a rain-bow could be seen.

A foreign doctor gave two lectures in the hall this week.

The hotel at the Junction has a neat and tasty awning just finished.

Kahn has the largest steck of clothing in this part of the State

Rain the forepart of the week has made the roads very muddy again.

Mr. Beckhoffer has swung a sign to the breeze. It reads, Tobacco and Cigars.

A wooden trough has been run from the Court House to the jail cistern, to supply it with water.

We have received a letter from Hon. Tom C. Mays, which can be found in another column.

I am selling clothing, underclothing and gloves at cost, and overcoats below cost. W. H. Rakestraw.

The whooping-cough is in the city. M. F. Long's too little daughters are unfortunate in having the above disease.

Esq, Teeters has been investing in real estate in Somers' addition. So has McClellan, McCord, Goodman and others.

Will some of our subscribers bring us a load of wood. Now dont be so slow about this and put it off until the roads "get bad."

TICKETS! TICKETS.— If you want to go to the centennial buy your Clothing of Kahn and save the price of your ticket.

Eaton's restaurant supports a "steam boat cook." If you say he aint the best oyster cook in the county, we'll chastize you wid a club.

I am not selling at cost, but I am selling twenty per cent cheeper than any other house in the county. Call and examine before you purchase, it will pay immense. KAHN.

Clerk Moss is happy and by being kept busy his health improves. He has over two hundred cases for next term. Many souls have been made happy upon getting his written consent to "nuptualize."

Hold on, boys. Stop. Now if you are going after a smoke, take our advice and go to the new tobacco and cigar store, next door to the post-office.

Sheriff Meese is jolly; he has only five roosters to feed and clothe at the expense of the county. Hopenix run the day with everbody's "God bless you," if he would only give bail to never return Garrett wanted three of her fellows, so the Sheriff shipped them home.

New Jeweler.

Mr. Ed. Landis, who comes well recommended, will be found at Sprott & Son's Store, until the North room in McIntyre's block is completed. He is said to be a good workman and a gentleman

When the hack came from the B. & O train yesterday afternoon in the rear end could be seen a young boy, dirty, ragged, and a boot-black's box over his shoulder. Wonder if it wasn't Charley Ross in disguise. Wake up detectives.

H. C. Peterson, Esq., as referee in a cause in court, is presiding judge of the Butler side of the Circuit Court. He came near fining the lawyers for contempt of his court last week. We think he had better so yet. It is never too late to do good.

If you want a cheap pocket knife go to Jno. L. Davis' for it. The Sheriff took a three bushel bag full of knives from a little boy last Monday, and gave them to the above named gentleman. He certainly wont ask a large price for them.

The Sleigh.

The drawing for the beautiful sleigh which took place last week, created great excitement among our boys. The price for a ticket was but a trifle and consequently a large number was interested. The fun was all over at about 9 o'clock and Obe Cool proved to be the lucky man. Then there was a grand rush for the closest restaurant and Obe paid for the oysters.

A New Arrangement.

Owing to the absence of the editor of this paper, it has been arranged for W. H. Dills, Esq., to assume control of the editorial department. H. E. Little, will conduct the local columns, as heretofore during Mr. Mays' absence, and also attend to all business transactions with the office. Mr. Dills being an able writer and thoroughly posted on political affairs, our readers can expect a live editorial page.

Petit Jurors, Feb. Term— Martin Goetschius, Henry Smith, Albert Robbins, Robert Culbertson, Nathan Mathews, Chas. Kelly, John Shull, Sam'l Kennedy, Simon McEndoffer, J. A. McClure, G. W. Rowe and Levi Harding.

Grand Jurors—John Grogg, John Coy J. D. Leighty, H. Milliman, J. J. Imhoff Wm. C. Roberts, S. Kutzner, Jas. Goetschius, J. M. Brumback, John Camp, J. N. Clark and Samuel Learned.

Queen Esther.

Our local singers gave the above entertainment at Angola, last Saturday evening, to a very good house. From what we hear the citizens of our neighboring city speaks highly of the Auburn ites as songsters. Several other invitations have been received and it is more than likely that the groupe will visit other towns close by.

BABCOCK.

Our enterprising hardware man, D. D Snyder, Esq., has purchased a Babcock fire extinguisher, for the protection of fire at his place of business. If each of our merchants would do this we could have a "little fire company of our own" and if a fellow wasn't on time and missed one or two meetings he wouldn't have to pay a fine. We hope others will follow this example.

The Game Law.

We were informed by Dr. J. H Ford that the game law does not take effect the first of this month, as we stated last week, but the first of February. We don't indulge in any of this kind of sport but do occasionally shoot (ourselves); but our gun is without lock, trigger or stock, and the law has nothing to do with this kind of a shooter.

A book agent called on a farmer the other day, and was told that the farmer was too busy to talk with him. "But, "said the agent, "your farm work is all done. You have nothing to occupy your time?" "Yas I have, too," retorted the farmer; "I've got to plant my foot and raise a book agent." And he did He raised him about four feet.

Beware of Burglars.

We want to say to our readers that burglars are in the country, and they might give you a call. Bolt your doors, set your extention tables up to every window, and nail them down, to boot. Make the boys take turn about setting up, with double charged cartridges, and six shooter revolvers—cocked and ready to she-bang. Get fourteen rat-tarrier pups and lay the broom on the foot of the bed for the old woman.—There's lots 'o ways to catch 'em and lets be up and doin',

The warm spring-like weather of the past two weeks beats the oldest inhabitant. None can definitely say that ever in the history of this country they have experienced just such a season. Seldom has mercury touched zero during the winter, and last week was exactly such weather as we might reasonably expect about the middle of April. On Friday and Saturday the thermometer rose above 60. Wheat fields are growing greener every day, the grass begins to shoot, and the swelling buds show signs of foliation. How long, oh Probabilities, will this be thus?

A Man Killed at Garrett.

Last week a gentleman who went by the name of Dr. Williams, and was employed in the stock yard, at the above place, got almost instantly killed by jumping on the step of an engine to ride a short distance and then run ahead and change the switch. In his motion to jump the step gave away and he fell under the train, the wheels of several cars passing over his limbs taking them off near the hip. He was taken to the hotel when he soon passed away.

Death Sentence

Wall, the murderer, at Fort Wayne, was sentenced to be hung by Judge Bordon. He says; It now becomes my painful but necessary duty to pronounce judgment and sentence upon you, which sentence is that you, Joseph Wall, be taken from the bar of this court back to the jail of this county, from whence you came, and there be safely kept in close custody until Monday, the 13th day of March, 1876, and that you then in a private inclosure as near the jail as possible, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be hung by the neck until your are dead. And may Almighty God have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner stood while the judge pronounced these terrible words, calm, immovable, unflinching.

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book Sent free, entitled,

"Met. and Idioms of Wall Street."

Giving highest and lowest prices of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broad way New York. 6m.

BURGLARS AT WORK!

They secreted their goods in the ruins of the Woolen Factory, and came after them in Daylight.

They chose Jno. L. Davis, Esq., for their Victim.

On last Sunday night about 1 o'clock burglars entered the popular Hardware Store of the aboved named gentleman, and made a clean sweep of everything in the show case, among which were some valuable silver spoons, knives and forks, pocket knives, razors, revolvers, &c. The back door was broken open and then everything was clear for the theives.

Great excitement prevailed in the morning, and Sheriff Meese and his corps started in persuit of the theives. They had gone but a very short distance when a young boy, of about 16 summers, by the name of Weyer, was seen going through the creek bottom with a bag across his shoulder, and when captured it proved to contain the articles stolen the night before. He made no attempt to get away and from the way he took hold of the matter one would judge that he had but little experience in the "burglar profession."

THE BOYS EVIDENCE.

We visited the Jail with the Sheriff and J. L. Davis, and upon questioning Weyer, he gave the following evidence:

"Last night, at about 8 o'clock, I met two tramps in front of the Main street brick block. After a short conversation they made arrangements with me to get these goods. They told me that they would procure them and where they would place them. The men were strangers to me. They both had short red hair and whiskers, dressed in black clothes.

During the day Weyer went to G. H. Munns store and bought a satchel, and promised to pay him in the afternoon. He also told parties that he was going away on a visit the same day. The satchel was in his possession when caught, which was procured undoubtedly to carry the goods in—but now he don't need the goods or anything to carry them in. He's foul—within the bard of one of the best jails in the State.

The transaction astonished many of our citizens as Weyer has always been a quiet and well-behaved boy. He is never seen in bad company, never known to use profanity, never known to use intoxicating liquors and was generally termed, a promising youth.

Later.—Sheriff Meese informs us that young Weyer has told where he conceiled the missing revolvers, and acknowledged that he done the stealing alone.—Mr. Davis says that his goods are all returned.

Teacher's Institute.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Teacher's Institute convened on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, and continued three days. The Institute was called to order by the President, W. C. McGonigal, and Lottie Chilson was elected Secretary. The following persons enrolled their names:

J. A. Barnes, County Supt.

W. C. McGonigal, Teacher No. 5.

W. H. Keeran, } Teacher No. 1.
D. G. Bell, }

Josie Thomas, Teacher No. 2.

Visiting Teachers, Ella Comparet, Laura Murphy, Anna Cohill, Jas. Taylor, Almeda Ackley, Etta Wanemaker, Ella Joslin, Mary Greenwalt, Jennie Smith, Ralston Young, Amanda Miller, Miss Gee, Letitia Coats, Miss Wyatt, and Charles Bartlett.

Trustee Rodarmer, J. Gunsenhouser J. N. Miller, Alex. Compart, and many other citizens were present.

The exercises each day were conducted by Superintendent Barnes and the Teachers, and consisted of Analysis in Grammar, Reading, Physical and Descriptive Geography, Map Drawing, History, etc. Sessions were held on Thursday and Friday evenings for the discussion of the following questions:

Resolved, That Township Teachers Institute should be abolished.

What are the relations the teacher sustains to parents, and what to the State?

The Institute was well attended during the entire session, and a greater interest manifested by Teachers and citizens than at any previous Institute. The reports of the Teachers of the different schools show that the schools are doing well, and the efforts to raise the standard of common schools are being appreciated.

Supt. Barns closed the Institute with appropriate remarks, encouraging the Teachers in their work.

W. C. McGONIGAL, Prest.
Lottie Chilson, Sec'y.

The teachers of Union-tp, met at the school house of district No. 2 for the purpose of holding an institute. The house was called to order by Mr. Frets, and Mr. Hadsell was elected president, Mr. Winslow, critic. First was a recitation in arithmetic, conducted by J C. Frets, subject common proportion. Next spelling by A. J. Beard, and then remarks on the best methods of teaching physiology, by several teachers. Mr. Miller was elected president for the session, and Mr. Coe secretary. After this there was a recitation in arithmetic, conducted by Henry Coe, followed by a class in reading, J. A. Krum. The recitations were all followed by general discussions of the best methods of presenting the subjects under consideration to schools. The teachers were all present and all took an active part. The President elect for next session announced the programme, and institute adjourned to meet Feb. 12, 1876.

C. Hadsell, Pres. H. A. Huffman, Sec

Washington Correspondence.

Dear Courier—I have been enjoying for the first time in my life, one of those general debates, that are peculiar to the House of Representatives, and to a stranger of such scenes, you may be sure it was exhilerating. At times it became so noisy and exciting that you feel just like yelling out with your entire lung capacity. The debate on the General Amnesty bill, introduced by Mr Randall was unusually stormy. Blaine Cox, Garfield, Banks, Kelley, Hill of Georgia, and Mr. Randall participated. The debate was commenced by Mr. Blaine, moving a reconsideration, after the bill had been voted on, and failed to pass, and for three days bitter speeches, full of the animosities of the war came up like a deluge, and the plasters for the healing wounds, between north and south were torn away, and the wounds open anew, by the party of hate even in this the begining of our glorious centennial. Blaine fumed and bullied, and submitted an amendment excluding Jeff Davis from the bill, and I think it would have been best to have accepted the amendment as nothing short of that can pass the Senate. Gen. Banks made a speech in which he counseled harmony between all sections, and thought it would be a grand inauguration of the centennial year, to extend amnesty to all. He referred in touching words to the celebration of Bunker Hill last June where the soldiers of South Carolina and Massachusetts met as Americans, and closed with an eloquent appeal for General Amnesty. Judge Kelly also favored the bill, and made a short speech in support of it. Blaine's bitter spseech was answered by Sunset Cox, who made Mr. Blaine's ambition for the Presidency the target of his merciless humor. Mr Cox was almost cruel in the sport he made of the ex-Speaker's vanity on the subject. It was a terrible castigation, and Blaine winced under his telling blows.

I went down to the Presidents reception the other day, but the White House was so crowded I soon came away. I don't want to go until I can get a chance to speak to the President myself, as I have several messages to deliver from my friends at home, which I am sure he will be delighted to hear. Somebody has told Gen. Babcock that White Stockings might be purchased for $1,000, and I am expecting a card every moment to call at the Executive Mansion.

I see a great many Republican papers call this the ex-Confederate House, and charge that Union Soldiers have been discharged and Confederates put in their places. I thought I would look up this question the other day; so I went to Mr. Fitzhugh the Doorkeeper, and here is the result of my examination of the pay rolls. Of the 153 appointments made by the doorkeeper of the last House of Representatives, only 18 were Union soldiers, while out of the 85 appointments allowed to the doorkeeper of the present House 26 Union-soldiers have been appointed. In view of what has been said, this agreeable, surprising information is based upon the official roll of the doorkeeper, and is of course absolutely accurate. What must be the astonishment of the people when they learn that the party that claimed the exclusive championship of the Union soldiers in point of fact treated them worse than the democrats, who are charged with turning them out of office

My record as a soldier, won for me the position I am now occupying. In one respect I regret to say that I expect to remain in Washington during the session of Congress. It will necessarily seperate me from many friends in DeKalb friends whom I love and admire, for their many kindnesses and good qualities, and many of whom read the Courier. I will promise, however, to keep them posted in a limited way of matters in the Capitol, and if possible make it interesting. I have been elected Clerk to three Committes, Public Buildings and Grounds, Expenditures of Treasury Department, and Expenditures of War Dept. You see the way I came to get three committes, was from the fact that the Democrats are bound to economise and retrench, and to do so they grouped several committes under one clerk. This cuts down the clerical force 8 or 10 on the last Congress. I am located in the south-east corner of the Capitol, have a large room handsomely furnished, and would be glad to see any of my friends from Indiana, who may wander this way but to tell the truth I would rather live at Auburn on the same salary.

TOM.

Chas Maurham feels a little grieved over the notice we published last week under the head of "Barber's Itch." We gave S. Pommert and B. Edgerton, a notice at the bottom of the article, but had no thoughts of hurting Maurham. We gave the above gentlemen the notice because they are old patrons of the office and have done work for us all, during the last five years. We don't mean to say that the disease spoken of above is connected with Mr. Maurham's shop, as we never had any work done with him, and consequently cannot say. To judge from the looks of Mr. M's shop, one would readily make up his mind that he was a clean and tasty barber. We make this correction to show Charley that we have naught against him. The notice we published was paid for, and we published it more for the "stamps" than any other thing.

We are indebted to parties unknown for several handsome photographs.

PERSONAL.

—E. F. Rundall, is now rusticating in New York.

—Kenny Rush started for Missouri last Wednesday morning.

—Dr. J. J. Littlefied and family have moved back to the city again.

—We are informed that Wm. Long and family will leave the city in a short time.

—Mr. Kahn of the Seventh-st clothing house, is visiting friends at Indianapolis this week.

—Hank Long, of the Kendallville "Standard" is visiting his parents in the city this week.

—Cy. Boughan, took a trip to Illinois this week. We learn he is after a position as brakeman on a railway train.

—The Courier office is under obligations to the gentlemanly and accommodating agent at the Junction, Mr. Shiffer for favors received.

—Frank Benedict, of Huron, Ohio, is in the city. Frank and his brother-in-law will build a brick building in the spring, where Williams, & McDougal now holds forth.

BUTLER ITEMS.

Butler, Jan. 18, 1876.

—Some of our young men were out serenading last night.

—Of course it is unnecessary for one to speak of the roads—they speak for themselves.

—I wonder if anybody will ever know of a time the people will not call "hard times."

—Quite an impromptu little party was gathered at Mr. Price's, Monday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Price and Mr. Rice.

—The Leap Year Party claims the interest of the majority, and it is expected to be a very pleasant affair, but did you ever know of a lady-real lady I mean showing her invitations to all the other ladies; and you would not entertain the idea for a moment that a gentleman would boast of, and show his invitations to other gentlemen, would you? Certainly not.

—The surprise party was a complete success. On last Thursday night while the Rev. J. N. Morris of the Lutheran church and his estimable lady were at prayer meeting the citizens of this place or a large number of them, in a clandestine way took possession of the house and by the time he and his wife arrived at home the house was full of many of the best people in town. The door having been opened by someone inside, the two were invited in and after the usual civilities and some hasty questions as to what it all meant, they were both requested to go into the kitchen where they found the table and almost every other available place filled up to overflowing, with not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life. Canned fruit of all kindi, tea, coffee, sugar, and—it is useless to try to mention the different articles, for which he very courteously thanked all interested and hopes during his stay among the people of Butler they may never have occasion to regret their liberality to him on last Thursday night. The lady members of the Lutheran church are entitled to the credit of getting up the surprise which was well done.

"LENA."

When we entered the barber shop the other day, our heart was touched, and our tongue was silent. We felt bad. Looking in the chair we saw a great mass of gray hair, and if we could but describe our fears and place our thoughts into words, they would bring tears to an artificial eye. But its beyond our grasp We sat waiting for our turn, and when the barber said "set up," we braced up and shaped ourselves to gaze once more on the form, which we thought would soon lie moulding in the grave. But that wasn't the way of it at all. To our great surprise we reconized the face The barber called out "next" and the "old man" made a Mark on the wall (a barbers ledger) and a Rush for—school.

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomach, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c, can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for [illegible] Cough and Croup. [illegible] Trial size [illegible] F. E. Davenport Druggist.

MUSIC.

MISS M [illegible], teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 23, 1875—tf.

Notice of Administration

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of David Swander late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. SW[illegible], Adm.

AUBURN, IND., Jan 6, 1876.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Adam Lazey, late of DeKalb county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC B. BRANDON, Adm'r

Jan 17, 1876,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Trustees of the several Townships of DeKalb County, Ind, And to all whom it may concern. That the Commissioners of said county have appointed Jacob Spooner, M. D., as county physician and surgeon and they will not allow in any bill they may be presented by other physicians and [illegible] for more than one visit, except in cases where the patient resides in a distant part of said county, and when the county physician cannot visit them, said bills must be duly certified too by the Trustees of the township in which such patient resides, that the person was unable to be removed to the County Asylum. By order of the Board of Commissioners. Attest,

ISAAC HAGUE, Aud'tor.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Jacob W. Swaidner, vs. James Mahady before Justice Walborn of Union Township.

It appearing by the return of [illegible] herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishee in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of March A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the [illegible] in his absence.

JACOB WAL[illegible]

Attachmen[illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Before Henry H. Fales [illegible] ship, Jonathan Hunt vs. [illegible] Comes now the plaintiff [illegible] plaint herein together [illegible] defendant is not a resident [illegible] ana. Notice is therefore [illegible] defendant that unless [illegible] office at 12 o'clock noon [illegible] ruary, 1876, in Concord [illegible] and State, to answer or demur [illegible] the same will be heard [illegible] absence. Witness my hand [illegible] January, 1876.

HENRY [illegible]

COMSUMPTION [illegible]

AN old physician, retired [illegible] having had placed in his hands [illegible] India Missionary the formula [illegible] table remedy, for the speedy [illegible] of consumption, bronchitis [illegible] all throat and lung affections, also [illegible] radical cure for nervous debility [illegible] complaints, after having [illegible] wonderful curative powers [illegible] feels it his duty to make it known [illegible] fellows. Actuated by this [illegible] scientious desire to relieve human [illegible] will send free of charge to all who [illegible] receipt with full directions [illegible] cessfully using. Sent [illegible] by addressing with stamp naming this paper [illegible]

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

John Heffelfinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Danl Altenberg, J. P. for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 8th day of February 1876, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

John O. Gilkerson vs. James Obrin, before Danl Altenberg, a Justice for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of March 1876, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Auburn, Dekalb County, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their March term, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in said county and State to-wit: Twenty feet off the west end of town lot number sixteen, in the old plat of the town of Auburn.

JOSEPH E. FEUGNOT.

Jan 20, '76.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

This patent portable Mulay Saw [illegible] adapted to any locality, will saw [illegible] and will do as much work [illegible] ing considered as the [illegible] frame, bears [illegible] are of the most [illegible] peculiarly being [illegible] and steel. It is [illegible] started in from one [illegible] It is generally driven [illegible] gines of not over [illegible] power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of [illegible] per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

Indianapoles, Ind CHANDLER & TAYLOR

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after [illegible] tested and found satisfactory. [illegible] chaser absolutely runs no risk whatever [illegible] is the way the best Scales in the [illegible] by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.

Jan. 18-1m

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Cures All Nervous And Chronic Diseases.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Registered 1875.

Paoli's Electro Voltaic Chain Belt

Gives a Continuous Current Electricity Around the Body and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.

Prices $6 and Upwards.

Beware of counterfeits. This is the only Electro Voltaic Chain Belt patented in the U. S.—and the only one endorsed by Leading Physicians of New York City and elsewhere.

[illegible] time that business was so dull as at present. Its almost impossible for farmers to get to the city.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The bad little boy who has recently been passing himself off at St. Albans, Vt., for Charley Ross, turns out, as was expected, to be a bogus Charley. He was taken to Milford, N. H., the other day, where he was recognized by his mother as Jimmy Blanchard. He is a precocious young rascal, and will some day get into the Penitentiary, or Congress, or some other bad place.

Gov. Tilden refuses to pardon Stokes.... Dr. Samuel G. Howe, an eminent scientist and philanthropist, died at Boston last week, aged 75 years. Dr. Howe was the inventor of the alphabet of raised letters for the blind.....All of the churches invited by Mrs. Moulton to the Mutual Council have been heard from, and all have accepted. The list is said to include some of the most eminent clergymen in the denomination.

The famous Singer will case has been decided in favor of Mrs. Isabella Energie Singer, named in the bill propounded. The Judge rules that she was the widow of the deceased, and her children his legitimate offspring. The application of Mrs. Mary Singer (Miss Foster), the second wife, who claimed that she is entitled to a widow's dower, is denied. The amount involved is between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Ockershausen Brothers, sugar refiners, of New York, have failed. Liabilities, $375,000. ....Messrs. Shearman & Stirling, counsel for the Rev. H. W. Beecher, in the suit brought against him for malicious prosecution by Francis D. Moulton, have served on Gen. Pryor, counsel for plaintiff, a demurrer upon the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The Treasurer of Pennsylvania, in his report, figures the State debt at $13,786,564.... The New York papers state that the counsel for Joseph Loader is making preparations for a suit against Henry Ward Beecher, claiming damages for malicious prosecution....There is no diminution in the attendance at the Moody and Sankey revival meetings in Philadelphia.

Capt. Josiah Briggs, of Coxsackie, N. Y., with his wife and two children, were drowned in the Hudson River one night last week. They were returning from church, the mother and children on a hand-sled, which the Captain was propelling across the river. The ice gave way, and the whole family were precipitated into the stream....Joseph Lapage, the perpetrator of one of the most horrible murders ever known—that of the village beauty, Josie Langmaid, who was waylaid while on her way to school at Suncook, N. H., and the discovery of whose frightfully mutilated remains and the intense thrill of horror which the event produced throughout the country are yet fresh in mind—has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged at the expiration of a term of one year in the State Prison at Concord.

THE WEST.

There is believed to be imminent danger of an Indian outbreak at the Red Cloud Agency in consequence of an insufficient supply of provisions....At Osborn, Mo., a few nights ago, burglars broke into a drug store and stole a quantity of chloroform with which they drugged the whole town. They went through both hotels, all the stores, and many private residences. They secured several thousand dollars and escaped.

Advices from the plains report an immense herd of buffalo, 80 miles long, in the vicinity of Cheyenne River Agency....A very rich deposit of gold has been struck in the Centennial lode, near Laramie City, Wyoming Territory.

Timothy Kirby, an old citizen of Cincinnati, died last week, aged 81 years, leaving an estate estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Among the few heirs are Donn Piatt and Congressman H. B. Banning....Missouri boasts of eight murderers under sentence of death.

The Centennial Mine, situated near Laramie City, Wyoming, is pronounced the richest gold mine ever found on the continent....A bill to provide for compulsory education has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature.

J. K. Hallowell, a well-known citizen of Kansas City, Mo., was fatally wounded, a few nights ago, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he had placed under his pillow upon retiring....St. Louis offers her new and commodious Merchants' Exchange Hall for the use of the Democratic and Republican National Conventions if they will meet in that city.... Brick Pomeroy is going to start a daily Democratic newspaper in Chicago.

The tree-planters of Minnesota have organized themselves into the "Minnesota Forestry Association," and fixed the first Tuesday in May for Arbor Day....The repeal of the Potter law in Wisconsin is recommended in the message of Gov. Ludington, who says that the effect of the law has been to impair the credit of the State, and urges the necessity of a careful and thorough revision of the existing enactments on this subject....The Milwaukee Grand Jury has returned eight indictments in the whisky cases....The *Overland Monthly* magazine, of San Francisco, is dead.

THE SOUTH.

Friday, the 7th inst., was a good day for hanging in Tennessee, and four murderers were swung into eternity—Bill Williams, colored, at Bartlett; Frank Scott, colored, at Memphis, and Milton McLean, white, at Jackson.

The City Administrator of New Orleans reports the debt of that city over $21,000,000.

Jack Low and Mike Knuckley were shot and killed by Tom Picket, a barkeeper at Pass Christian, Miss., one day last week....The distribution of troops in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana on the 1st of December last was as follows: Alabama, 5 companies; Mississippi, 6; at Little Rock, Ark., 2 companies; in Louisiana, 19 companies. Total, 32 companies, comprising 1,241 men....The Gulf Hotel, at New Orleans, has been destroyed by fire.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow gives it out that no compromise with the Chicago whisky thieves will be tolerated.

A Washington telegram says there is to be an immediate concentration of our available naval force at Port Royal, S. C....An important bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. The purpose of the measure is to facilitate the administration of justice in the Federal Courts. This is a reform imperatively demanded. The business of the Supreme Court is fully two years in arrears, and is constantly increasing. There are over 800 cases upon the docket now awaiting consideration. Mr. McCrary proposes a plan by which both the Circuit and Supreme Courts can be relieved without creating new offices, and yet the right of appeal be preserved.... Representative Whitthorne, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, is said to be in favor of the abolition of all the New England navy yards, and the committee will probably report bills looking to that end.

The following are the principal points of Mr. Morrison's new financial bill, introduced into the House: The first section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to retain all gold not required for interest on the public debt until the amount is 30 per cent. of the outstanding United States notes. The second section requires the banks to keep 30 per cent. of all interest received on bonds in coin to the account of the legal reserves, and also such other additional sum as, added to the amount of the reserve, will equal 30 per cent. of the bank circulation. The third section repeals the legal-tender act, to take effect when the 30 per cent. of the first and second sections is reached, and repeals, to take effect at once, so much of the resumption act of 1875 as fixes Jan. 1, 1879, as the date of resumption.... Speaker Kerr has appointed the following committee to investigate the Rio Grande troubles: Schleicher, A. S. Williams (Mich.), Lamar, Banks and Hurlbut. The following is the select committee on the Freedmen's Bank failure: Douglass, Bradford, Stenger, Riddle, Hooker, Bliss, Farwell, Frost and Rainey.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, has introduced in the Senate a resolution asking for a committee to investigate the Treasury bookkeeping between the years 1869 and 1872. He claims that during that year the books were manipulated so that do not accurately represent the condition of the public debt.... Eulogies upon the life and services of the late Andrew Johnson, United States Senator from Tennessee and ex-President of the United States, were delivered in both houses of Congress, on the 11th inst. In the Senate Mr. Morton was the second speaker. He paid a high tribute to the honesty and bravery of Mr. Johnson, and to his services, alluding with graceful dignity to the impeachment trial, and asking for the dead that his faults be buried and his usefulness only remembered.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report a constitutional amendment fixing the term of the office of President of the United States at six years, and making him ineligible to hold the same office again....A delegation of Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indians called upon the President the other day to express their opposition to the proposed Territorial Government in their country. The President informed them that no bill passed by Congress for that purpose would receive his approval without the consent of the Indians.

The United States Senate has settled the tenure of the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry as Acting Vice-President by the adoption of a resolution declaring that the President pro tem. of the Senate holds his position for no definite term, but merely at the pleasure of that body. The vote on the passage of the resolution was as follows: *Yeas*—Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Kernan, Key, McDonald, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright—34. *Nays*—Bogy, Caperton, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Randolph, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—15.

GENERAL.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his last monthly report figures the cotton crop at a minimum of 4,050,000 bales.

Advices from the City of Mexico report that Cortina, the notorious Rio Grande bandit, has been released by the Mexican authorities. Now look out for a renewal of the cattle raids. ...James Hamill, the well-known oarsman, is dead....The tariff for first-class railroad freight from Boston to Chicago has been advanced by all lines from 30 to 75 cents, the Grand Trunk being a party to the new consolidation.

Announcements are made of the deaths of Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, the Hon. John Wilson, formerly Commissioner of the United States General Land Office, and the Hon. Wm. Butler, ex-Treasurer of the State of Illinois.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of Texas have nominated Richard Coke and R. B. Hubbard, present incumbents, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Gen. Jasper Packard, of Indiana, has been appointed an Internal Revenue Agent....A Washington correspondent says the friends of Charles Francis Adams are actively canvassing his chances for the Presidency, and that in the event of the nomination by regular parties of men who cannot control the full party vote, the Massachusetts statesman will be trotted out as a third candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: "A strong movement has been commenced within the Democratic party to defeat Bayard and secure the success of Thurman for the Presidential nomination."

The Louisiana Legislature has elected J. B. Eustus United States Senator. There are now three claimants to one Senatorial seat from that State, namely, Pinchback, Marr and Eustus....A Washington dispatch says: "The Republican Senators held a caucus to-night to consider Mr. Morton's bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President. The caucus, after the subject had been discussed, agreed to abolish the twenty second joint rule, and support Morton's bill in lieu of it."

The President has appointed Charles E. Brown, Pension Agent at Cincinnati, and John C. Myers, of Nebraska, Consul General at Shanghai, China....The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met at Concord last week, and nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor, and Thomas Dinsmore for Railroad Commissioner.

The National Republican Convention of 1876 will be held in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, June 14. In the National Republican Executive Committee at Washington a stubborn three-cornered fight was maintained between the friends of Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, which finally resulted in favor of Cincinnati.

FOREIGN.

The cable furnishes intelligence of a terrible landslide in the Isle Reunion. Sixty-two persons were killed and many wounded. Buildings and plantations were destroyed....A force of 2,800 Herzegovinian insurgents recently made an attack upon the fortified town of Mostar, but were defeated and almost totally annihilated by the Turkish troops....Montenegro and Servia are rapidly arming.... Austrian troops have been ordered to be in readiness for an emergency....Turkey protests against foreign intervention in the Herzegovinian troubles....Charles Sutters, a Lancashire cotton spinner, has failed for $1,000,000 ....Medical experts certify that Count Von Arnim is too ill to go to prison, but Bismarck is inexorable, and the Count will have to return and undergo his sentence.

The thrilling intelligence is brought by cable from India's distant clime that "while the Prince of Wales and his party were "pig-sticking"—whatever that means—"Lord Carrington had his collar bone broken!" The dispatch being sent from Lucknow, we are led to infer that the momentous event happened in that vicinity. The world still moves....Russia furnishes a shuddering horror in the shape of a railway accident near Odessa, where a train of cars plunged down an embankment, and the unfortunate passengers, mostly military recruits, were burned and mangled to the number of over 100, sixty-eight being killed outright.

M. Leon Say, the French Minister of Finance, has resigned at the request of President MacMahon.

It is stated that the German Government has determined to liberate Cardinal Ledochowski unconditionally at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, but he will be closely watched and again arraigned if he attempts to exercise his episcopal functions or otherwise infringes the ecclesiastical laws.

We have melancholy news from South America. There were thirty-seven earthquake shocks in Peru on the 4th and 5th of December, and one town, Abancay, was entirely demolished. A severe flood is also reported to have occurred in Chili, the loss in property and damage in the city of Valparaiso alone amounting to $1,500,000....The South American Republic of Chili has taken steps in advance of the United States. The women there have become voters....Queen Victoria will visit Germany in April....The Marquis of Ripon, the English nobleman who recently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, has presented the Pope with £10,000 sterling.

A cable telegram reports that Russia is making incessant mysterious preparations for the transportation of troops on a large scale next spring on the Orenburg Railway and lines running west from Moscow. A third track is being added to the line from Moscow to Polish Lithuania. The work proceeds night and day....Sir S. J. Gibbons, ex-Lord Mayor of London, is dead.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, Jan. 7.—*Senate*—Allison introduced a bill for the sale of certain Shawnee Indian lands. ....Wright introduced a bill granting pensions to officers of the war of 1812....An effort was made to get up for action the resolution to proceed to the election of a President pro tem. of the Senate, but it failed....Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 10.

House—The House was not in session.

Monday, Jan. 10.—*Senate*—Sargent presented the petition of 26,616 women of Utah, asking for the repeal of the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862 and the Poland bill, and that Utah be admitted as a State into the Union....Thurman presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, asking for the repeal of the Resumption act....Conover submitted a resolution declaring that the President be requested to maintain strict neutrality between Spain and Cuba. Ordered printed....Morton submitted a resolution declaring "that the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Senator from Michigan, who was elected President pro tempore of the Senate at the last session, is now President pro tempore by virtue of said election." Ordered printed and laid on the table.

House—Wood (N. Y.) introduced a bill to "facilitate resumption of specie payment without contraction."... After considerable parliamentary sparring between Blaine and Randall, a vote was reached on the bill granting full amnesty to all who took part in the rebellion, including Jeff Davis. The bill was rejected—yeas, 172; nays, 97; not the requisite two-thirds in the majority. After the vote had been recorded, Blaine secured the floor and delivered what Cox termed "a red and fiery speech." He said that "of the 18,000 disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment, only 750 still remained under the disability of their treason, and he declared himself ready to enfranchise these, save only Jeff Davis, and he would exempt him, not because he was the conspicuous and inefficient chief of the Confederacy, but because his murderous crimes at Andersonville had placed him beyond the recognition of humanity, and had made him the rival in barbarous atrocities of the Duke of Alva, or the instigators of St. Bartholomew, and of the authors of the Spanish Inquisition." Cox replied to Blaine, characterizing the latter's speech as ill-tempered, unstatesmanlike, and a demagogical bid for the Presidency.

Tuesday, January 11. — *Senate* — Paddock introduced a bill to enable New Mexico to come into the Union as a State....Bogy introduced a bill to establish a branch mint at St. Louis....Dorsey offered a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis....The death of Andrew Johnson was announced, and the usual eulogies pronounced.

House—The debate on the Amnesty bill was continued, Ben Hill (Ga.) replying to Blaine's speech of yesterday....Morrison introduced a bill to prepare for the resumption of specie payments....The Pension Appropriation bill was reported from the committee. It appropriates $28,533,500.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.—*Senate*—The Senate spent the entire day in the debate on Morton's resolution regarding the Presidency pro tem. The resolution which was under consideration, and which was the only one of special importance, was that declaring that the Senate could at any time elect a President pro tem. This was adopted by a vote of 34 to 15.

House—A large number of bills were introduced, including the following: By Morey, to strengthen the credit of the reconstructed States and afford them financial relief; by Durham to permit tobacco growers to sell to consumers tobacco of their own growth without license; by Dibrell, to make it a misdemeanor for United States officials to demand contributions to election funds; by Landers, to establish a mint at Indianapolis; by Caulfield, to establish a mint at Chicago; by Burchard (Ill.), requiring national banks to prepare for specie payments; by Whiting, to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts; by Wilke, to settle the accounts between the United States and the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; also for a public building at Quincy, Ill....The House resumed consideration of the Amnesty bill, and was addressed by Garfield.

Thursday, Jan. 13.—*Senate*—Christiancy submitted a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the act of March 1, 1792, is not defective in making necessary provision for the contingencies that may arise in case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, and if so, to report a bill remedying the defect. Adopted....Davis (W. Va.) addressed the Senate in support of his resolution calling for an investigation of the Treasury. Boutwell replied, defending the Treasury Department against the charge of discrepancies and inaccuracies in the book-keeping.

House—Cox offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the cost of printing done at the Government office, and what similar work can be done for in private offices. Adopted....A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of giving to citizens of the Territories the right to vote for President....The House resumed consideration of the Amnesty Bill, Blaine replying to Hill's speech of yesterday. He was followed by Banks, Tarbox and Morey, who spoke in favor of complete amnesty, Randall closing the debate. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Athletic Sports.

Commenting upon the late wrestling match that came off in Detroit, the *Free Press* indulges in reminiscences of forty years ago, as follows: "In 1836 there lived in this city a Canadian named Antoine Beaufaut, who had located here as a blacksmith, but more particularly bore a reputation as a wrestler, being called the champion of Canada. He came from Montreal, and it was said had thrown every wrestler from Quebec to the Falls. About the same time a young man named Lewis Ranney arrived in this city as a peddler of essences. He was not particularly large, but was strong, wiry and healthy, and wore, rather modestly, the title of 'Wrestling Champion of New England.' It chanced that Ranney and Beaufaut met at a hotel which stood where the Mansion House now stands, corner of Atwater and Griswold streets. The hotel was then kept by a man named Washington Heath, and through the influence of Mr. Heath a match was made up between Ranney and Beaufaut, to come off in the barn connected with the hotel. The stakes were simply the title of champion, and the rules designated that the contest should be square hold, two falls in three. Immediately Beaufaut went into training, Ranney meantime continuing to tramp about the city dispensing the essences brought from Massachusetts. On the day of the match Ranney weighed 170 and Beaufaut 185 pounds. The barn was crowded, fully two hundred persons being present, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the contest began. Twenty minutes later it ended, Ranney having thrown Beaufaut twice in succession.

"Mr. Ranney, now over sixty years of age, arrived in this city, having come from his home, a short distance from Hillsdale, Mich., expressly to see the contest between McLaughlin and Benjamin, and at the close of the exhibition at the Opera House last evening he expressed himself by saying: 'Wrestling has changed somewhat in forty years, principally in the fact that the men work up better, depending more upon science, while muscle is used with greater judgment.'"

A Richmond man bought some clothes so as to be in readiness for the funeral of his mother, who was supposed to be dying; but she recovered, and he returned the apparel, claiming that the purchase was conditional. The merchant refused to take back the goods, and has been sued for the money paid for them.

WASHINGTON.

The National Capital Aesthetically Considered—National Harmony and the Currency—The Centennial, Etc., Etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Washington, Jan. 10, 1876.

This city is headquarters for American politics, and is therefore interesting to most Americans because our people, being themselves the final governing power, must pay large attention to public affairs. But Washington is an interesting city for other reasons also. One may every day see here not only the great representative men—the President, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress—but here, and in the Capitol itself, is the most extensive library in our land, access to which is free to all during all hours of the day, with the privilege of examining books and papers. We have here an art gallery also, owned by a wealthy private citizen, but which is opened to the public a portion of each week and at all times on the payment of a nominal admission fee. This, the "Corcoran Art Gallery," is one of the finest in America, and will probably become the very best of all before many years. We have here, besides, the Smithsonian Institute, which may be briefly described as a mammoth academy of sciences, where are great collections of almost all manner of things which men look into and study in the pursuit of knowedge. The Patent Office also is a place well worth a visit. There are models of about all the patent-right machines that have ever been invented, and a great number of curious historic relics, all arranged in one vast room occupying two squares of space.

There are a great many other places and matters of interest here, but after all our people look to Washington more for political intelligence than any thing else. Hence, this correspondence will be largely devoted to the mention of political affairs, to the sayings and doings of the Government in its different branches. I ought to say right here, however, that I shall have no word of party politics and no bias for or against any man or men because of political opinion. I shall be a perfectly impartial observer of goings-on at the National Capital, with the object of giving your readers a fair and trustworthy account of the more interesting and important events as they occur.

THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The present Congress, being the first since 1860 in which one branch is opposed to the other in general political doctrine, must needs attract the general attention. Very little has as yet been done, a fact which does not subject Congress to adverse criticism for two reasons. First, because nothing of consequence ever has been done, since the railway era came in, before the holidays. You can't expect men, in view of a jolly good time in the bosom of their families and plenty of turkey and mince pies, to disregard a "time-honored precedent" for the sake of the American eagle. But, secondly, legislation is a thing which has to be quietly considered and matured before it is acted on. It thus happens that nine-tenths of the palpable legislation of almost any legislative body is nearly always done, so far as the public knows, near the close of a session. In reality the heavy and important work has preceded this. So now, though but one act—a trifling matter of routine—has been passed, a good deal of preparatory work has been done. Members of the Committees on Elections, Ways and Means, and Appropriations, especially, have been getting "a good ready" for work, and I think we shall soon see that much has been set agoing, notwithstanding the holiday season.

Still it is yet too early to predict what will be the probable estimate in which the House ought to be held, as compared with the average of its predecessors. There are many more new members than usual, and it always takes at least one session, generally more, for a new member to thoroughly understand the parliamentary ropes. Let us hope that the antagonism of the two branches of Congress in party affairs may result in no harm to the country. If the action of the session should be of benefit to the people generally, it would be especially gratifying, because in that case the credit therefor would fairly be divided between the two parties, and, as a great statesman used to say, "everything would be lovely and the goose hang altitudinum."

NATIONAL HARMONY AND THE CURRENCY.

I may observe, however, that on two topics of general interest the sense of the House has been taken in such way as to show the evident feeling of a majority of both parties. A member from Indiana offered a resolution fully recognizing the return of harmony and good feeling between the different sections of the country, and it was unanimously carried. This may be regarded as an authoritative admission by the Representatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties that the last relics of our civil war have been buried, and that our future conflicts are to be peaceful.

On the currency question the expression has not been so emphatic, but it has been sufficiently so, perhaps, to indicate the feeling of the House. A Missouri member introduced a resolution condemning any contraction of the currency, and only 54 members voted to suspend the rules upon it—but a little more than one fourth of the House. It is believed, especially since this vote, that if anything shall be done by this Congress to change existing legislation on the currency, it will only be that which will aid Secretary Bristow to resume specie payments in 1879, according to the terms of the act of the last Congress. I do not say that this will certainly be the case, but the action of Congress thus far clearly indicates this, and I give it to you as matter of current intelligence. New light and returns from further precincts often interfere with calculations.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Perhaps the proposed centennial at Philadelphia ought to be regarded as a national affair. In that case, whatever Congress may do in relation thereto may be considered as of general interest. I think it is perfectly safe to predict that the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the completion of the Centennial buildings will soon be passed, probably within a week or ten days. There is no one who doubts that the proposed exhibition will be one of vast magnitude, and will result directly and indirectly in great good to the country. There are some who doubt the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate money for such a purpose. It is not believed here that these are numerous in Congress. So the bill will surely succeed, and the success of our grand national jubilee may be set down accordingly among the certainties of the future.

L. M. N.

NEW YEARS IN 1836.

A Reminiscence of Paw Paw, Mich., as Related in the Chicago Times.

In 1836 Mr. Peter Gremps came West for the purpose of selecting a home, and arrived as far as Schoolcraft, where he met Mr. DeRosier, a Frenchman, who was engaged with the Indians in the fur trade. In conversation with this gentleman Mr. Gremps remarked, "I wish I could find a piece of land on which was good water-power."

"I can take you to just the place you want," said Mr. DeRosier.

The following day, mounted on their ponies, they started on their journey through a dense forest, their only guide being an Indian trail, and traveled on until they reached the banks of Paw Paw River, at the place where there was an excellent water-power, and where Mr. Gremps decided to pitch his tent.

Paw Paw River was named by the Indians, from a fruit which they called paw paw, which grew in abundance along its banks, and the town of Paw Paw took its name from the river.

Mr. Gremps and Mr. Daniels entered a tract of land for which they paid $1.25 per acre, when Mr. Gremps returned home and consulted his wife on her feelings about going West, telling her she could either go with her family, or have her oldest son and nephew go and improve the land. Mrs. Gremps, having all her family at home with her, could not agree to a separation with any of its members, and at once decided that they should all go together. In 1833 Mr. Gremps again came to Paw Paw, accompanied by Enos Barrett and family, and remained a year making various improvements, when he went to his old Eastern home with the intention of settling up his affairs there and bringing his family to their new abode. In 1834 they bade farewell to their friends and neighbors and proceeded on their journey. All the guide they had from Detroit to Paw Paw were the blazed trees, marked with the letter H, for highway, but by keeping these in view they reached their destination in safety, and found that the three families had increased to five, there having been two marriages while Mr. Gremps was absent.

The family mansion was built on the corner of Main and Gremps streets, and was taken possession of on the last day of the year 1835.

One of the young men informed those recently arrived that on the next day they would receive New Year's calls; that the callers would be friendly, and come with the expectation that their friendship would be continued through the year; they would bring presents, and would expect gifts in return. As he would not tell them to whom they would be indebted for New Year's calls in that new and sparsely settled region, they were, especially the younger portion, anxious and eager to ascertain who their visitors would be.

On the morning of the first day of the year Mrs. Dodge was alarmed by the sound of guns fired close to the house. Running into the front room to ascertain the cause, she was confronted by a party of Indians—men and women—who entered smiling and greeting her in their own language with "A Happy New Year." The Indians surrounded her, and each insisted on the privilege of kissing her, as a part of the programme of the day.

Mrs. Dodge vainly declined the honor, and struggled to free herself from her copper-colored admirers, but finally succeeded in making her escape and ran into the back room to seek the protection of her husband, but she found, to her dismay, that the squaws had surrounded him, and each demanded a kiss, as her due on this festive occasion. She then ran out of the house and over to Mr. Gremps' to warn them of the New Year's callers, but she was too late; the Indians were there as soon as she was, and the Gremps family, both old and young, had to submit to the fashionable callers of the new country in which they had taken up their abode. The younger ladies of the family threw their aprons over their faces, and tried to escape, but all in vain; the brave Indians were not to be cheated out of their dues, and the pretty white girls had to pay the penalty of invading new territory.

Just imagine, for a moment, the consternation there would be among the beaux and belles of Wabash and Michigan avenues if they were visited by such a bevy of callers on the first day of the year 1876—the terror, the disgust, the faintings—and yet, without such pioneer men and women to develop the great West, Michigan and Wabash avenues would probably now have no existence.

A Remarkable History.

Augustus Hemenway, of Boston, one of the richest men in America, who has lately resumed business, after thirteen years of retirement from the world, has had a remarkable history. When a lad, he was sent to Valparaiso, to manage the affairs of the late Benjamin Bangs, and, after a few years of importing South American products and exporting American manufactures on his own hook, he returned a richer man than his former employer. Overwork induced a monomania, and he fancied that he could not meet his liabilities. But he had sense enough to take the advice of physicians, and he retired to Litchfield, Conn., where, for thirteen years, he remained in what was supposed to be hopeless insanity. A year and a half ago, his reason suddenly returned, and he telegraphed to his brother, "Bring on your trial balance," and sure enough, he was able to review the history of his house during his long absence. He is now at his old desk, and dropped a $1,000-bill into the contribution box on a recent Sunday.

A young man who started life as a billiard-hall keeper in Harrisburg, Pa., recently sold his interest in a Nevada mine for $298,000.

Pearls from Emerson.

The only teller of news is the poet. When he sings, the world listens with the assurance that now a secret of God is to be spoken.

The poet discovers that what men value as substances have a higher value as symbols; that nature is the immense shadow of man.

The prayers of nations are rhythmic—have iterations and alliterations, like the marriage service and burial service in our liturgies.

The writer, like the priest, must be exempted from secular labor. His work needs a frolic health; he must be at the top of his condition.

Poetry is the perpetual endeavor to express the spirit of the thing; to pass the brute body and search the life and reason which causes it to exist.

Is not poetry the little chamber in the brain, where is generated the explosive force which, by gentle shocks, sets in actions the intellectual world?

A symbol always stimulates the intellect; therefore is poetry ever the best reading. The very design of imagination is to domesticate us in another, in a celestial nature.

The humor of Falstaff, the terror of Macbeth, have each their swarm of fit thoughts and images, as if Shakespeare had known and reported the men, instead of inventing them at his desk.

Rhyme, being a kind of music, shares this advantage with music, that it has a privilege of speaking truth which all Philistia is unable to challenge. Music is the poor man's Parnassus.

Malthus is the right organ of the English proprietors; but we shall never understand political economy until Burns or Beranger, or some poet, shall teach it in songs, and he will not teach Malthuseanism.

There is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. That provides him with the best word. If your subject do not appear to you the flower of the world at this moment, you have not rightly chosen it.

The impressions of the imagination make the great days of life; the book, the landscape, or the personality which did not stay on the surface of the eye or ear, but penetrated to the inward sense, agitates us and is not forgotten.

Outside of the nursery the beginning of literature is the prayers of the people, and they are always hymns, poetic—the mind allowing itself range, and therewith is ever a corresponding freedom in the style, which becomes lyrical.

Events or things are only the fulfillment of the prediction of the faculties. Better men saw heavens and earths; saw noble instruments of noble souls. We see railroads, mills, and banks, and we pity the poverty of these dreaming Buddhists.

The act of imagination is ever attended by pure delight. It infuses a certain volatility and intoxication into all nature. It has a flute which sets the atoms of our frame in a dance. Our indeterminate size is a delicious secret, which it reveals to us.

We must learn the homely laws of fire and water, we must feed, wash, plant, build. These are the ends of necessity, and first in the order of nature. Poverty, frost, famine, disease, debt, are the beadles and guardsmen that hold us to common sense.

Nature is the true idealist. When she serves us best; when, on rare days, she speaks to the imagination, we feel that the huge heaven and earth are but a web drawn around us; that the light, skies, and mountains are but the painted vicissitudes of the soul.

Man runs about restless and in pain when his condition or the objects about him do not fully match his thought. He wishes to be rich, to be old, to be young, that things may obey him. In the ocean, in fire, in the sky, in the forest, he finds facts adequate and as large as he.

Edward Kelly, who had been an interested spectator at a Catholic fair in Luzerne County, Pa., suddenly dropped dead in a crowded room a few days ago.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	9 @ 11
Hogs—Dressed	8 @ 9
Cotton	13¾ @ 14½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 22 @ 1 24
Corn	65 @ 67
Oats	40 @ 50
Rye	96 @ 97
Pork—New Mess	21 [illegible] @22 75
Lard—Steam	12¾ @ 13½
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 50 @ 6 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 75 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Hogs—Live	7 00 @ 7 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 7 50
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 05 @ 1 06
No. 2 Spring	97 @ 98
No. 3 Spring	80 @ 81
Corn—No. 2	43 @ 44
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 31
Rye—No. 2	67 @ 68
Barley—No. 2	83 @ 84
Butter—Fancy	28 @ 32
Eggs Fresh	22 @ 23
Pork—Mess	19 25 @19 50
Lard	12¼ @ 12½
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice White	6 25 @ 6 50
Ambers	5 75 @ 6 00
Wheat—Extra	1 37 @ 1 39
No. 1 White	1 26 @ 1 27
No. 2 White	1 15 @ 1 16
Amber	1 21 @ 1 22
Corn	63 @ 64
Oats	40 @ 41
Rye	70 @ 75
Barley—No. 2	1 80 @ 1 85
Butter	20 @ 21
Eggs	19 @ 21
Pork—Mess	19 50 @21 00
Lard	12¾ @ 13½
Cattle	3 75 @ 4 75
Hogs	6 75 @ 7 25
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 47 @ 1 50
Corn—No. 2	39 @ 40
Oats—No. 2	35 @ 36
Rye—No. 2	66 @ 67
Pork—Mess	19 50 @20 00
Lard	12½ @ 12¾
Hogs	6 60 @ 7 00
Cattle	3 50 @ 4 50
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 12 @ 1 15
No. 2	1 08 @ 1 10
Corn—No. 2	46 @ 48
Oats—No. 2	32 @ 33
Rye	81 @ 83
Barley—No. 2	96 @ 98
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—New	1 30 @ 1 32
Corn	45 @ 46
Oats	35 @ 42
Rye	78 @ 80
Pork—Mess	19 25 @20 50
Lard	12¾ @ 13¼
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Extra	1 35 @ 1 37
Amber	1 22 @ 1 24
Corn	47 @ 49
Oats	36 @ 39
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	.. @ 1 40
No. 2 Red	.. @ 1 28
Corn	55 @ 56
Oats	38 @ 42

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Hen and the Honey Bee.

(An Apologue—from the German of Gellett.)

A lazy *Hen*—the stery gose—
Loquacious, pert and self-conceited,
Espied a *Bee* upon a rose,
And thus the busy insect greeted:

"Say, what's the use of such as you,
(Excuse the freedom of a neighbor!)
Who gad about, and never do
A single act of useful labor?

"I've marked you well for many a day,
In garden blooms and meadow clover;
Now here, now there, in wanton play;
From morn till night an idle rover.

"While I discreetly bide at home,
A faithful wife—the best of mothers;
About the fields you idly roam,
Without the least regard for others.

"While I lay eggs and hatch them out
You seek the flowers most sweet and fragrant,
And, sipping honey, stroll about,
At best a good-for-nothing vagrant!"

"Say," said the *Bee*, "you do me wrong;
I'm useful, too, perhaps you doubt it,
Because—though toiling all day long—
I scorn to make a fuss about it!

"While you, with every egg that cheers
Your daily task, must stop and hammer
The news in other people's ears,
Till they are deafened with your clamor!

"Come now with me and see my hive,
And note how folks may work in quiet;
To useful arts much more alive
Than you with all your cackling riot!"

L'ENVOI.

The *Poet*, one may plainly see
Who reads this fable at his leisure,
Is represented by the *Bee*,
Who joins utility to pleasure;
While in this self-conceited *Hen*
We note the poet's silly neighbor,
Who thinks the noisy "workingmen"
Are doing all the useful labor!

—*John G. Saxe.*

Around the Farm.

To draw a nail from wood after it has become rusted in, first hit it a blow with a hammer sufficiently hard to start it in a little. This breaks its connection with the wood when it has become rusty.

WHITEWASH.—Whiting five pounds, skim-milk, two quarts; fresh slaked lime two ounces. Put the lime in a stoneware vessel, put in milk enough to make a mixture resembling cream; then add the balance of the milk; then sprinkle on the whiting and stir thoroughly, when it is fit for use. Apply in the same manner as paint, two or three coats. It will bear sweeping with a broom.

TREATMENT OF GORGED HORSES.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* gives the following method of treatment for animals who may have gorged themselves with grain: "Keep the animal from water. Put a quart of wood ashes into a pail of lukewarm water, stir it up, and let the horse drink one or two quarts of this alkali water at intervals of one or two hours, and in this way the horse always does well, and after a day's treatment, water and feed as usual."

THE CABBAGE WORM.—The best way we know to circumvent cabbage worms is to hunt them persistently, being especially vigilant when they are in the chrysalis state. Remember that every one of the chrysalises which develops into the perfect winged state will have a numerous progeny. Watering with soapsuds is useful. And we have heard of a man who raised a good crop, while his neighbors raised none, by dusting finely sifted buckwheat flour on the cabbages.—*Canada Farmer.*

SHEEP raising has had its ups and downs like almost every kind of business, but it is a question if any business has paid better for a series of years. The rapid increase of sheep is very favorable to farmers of small means who wish to engage in wool growing. Sheep raising is too much neglected in the West. The animal that furnishes clothing, food and light, which crops hillsides too steep for other creatures to ascend, is entitled to vastly more credit than it receives.—*Chicago Times.*

KEEPING VEGETABLES.—The Germantown *Telegraph* say that pumpkins for domestic use may be kept in a good cellar, where they will not freeze, for from six to nine months, by being put on a scaffolding. Potatoes should be kept in the dark as much as possible, but should not be excluded from the air. A good covering for bins, boxes, barrels, etc., is two or three layers of old newspapers pinned or stitched together. As soon as potatoes begin to sprout, as they will in the spring, they should be overhauled once a week, all sprouts removed, and the potatoes put in as dark and cool a place as possible.

RAISE GRAPES.—It must be a small yard that has not room enough for one vine, and every farmer's family should have all the grapes they can eat and some to give away. Those who grow for market will not look here for advice. The universal grape, corresponding in popularity to the Bartlett among pears, is the Concord. Every one can grow it, as a cutting of two or three buds is very sure to make a plant. Many others can be raised in the same way, while some must be started under glass. Buy only one year old vines; cut back to two or three buds, and let only one shoot grow.

THE SWEETS OF FARMING.—Of the many enviable things about farming, is the enjoying of plenty of good butter, rich milk, fruits and vegetables without stint, and honey, sweet, pure and unadulterated. Farmers and their families, as well as everybody else, like honey, and every farmer should keep a few stands of bees to supply his table with the luxury that few cannot enjoy who do not keep bees. Bees are not expensive to buy or to keep; they generally provide their own food, and have a good surplus for your table, and with a little extra care may be made profitable. And in these times of adulteration, when the syrups of commerce are made of poison, it is a matter of importance to every farmer to supply his family with syrup of honey, gathered pure from the flowers of his fields.—*Western Agriculturist.*

WOOD ASHES FOR HOGS.—In these times of hog cholera, every innocent remedy that can be given to hogs to keep them in health, should be tried. We make a practice of throwing our ashes into the hog pastures daily as they are taken from the fire place or stove. If hogs are kept up, we throw some of the ashes into their troughs or into the swill barrel, and our hogs never have hog cholera. Whether it is owing to the virtue of the ashes or to some other cause, we don't know. We see in some of our exchanges the same remedy for the disease, where it has appeared, recommended, and highly spoken of. It is said that disease only occurs where hogs are chiefly fed on corn. Farther north, where hogs are fed on peas, or small grain, and where the swill barrel is largely used in fattening the family supply of pork, the hog cholera is unknown. There is something in our climate, or in our feed, that causes the disease, and we must learn the cause and avoid it, and learn a remedy when it appears and use it—for there will be a loss this year alone of more than a million of dollars by hog cholera. This great loss of course will keep up the high price of pork.—*Rural World.*

About the House.

MAKING beds early in the morning is a bad plan; they need airing to make them healthy. Give them a good shaking up and let them lie an hour or two with the room well ventilated. Put the pillows, feather bed or mattress out in the sunshine as often as convenient.

PLANTS should be watered with rain water in the morning or at evening. The leaves of plants should not be sprinkled with water when the sun is shining hot upon them. If rain water cannot be had well water can be used by exposing it to the air for a day or two.

APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter, not very stiff, with one quart of milk, three eggs and flour to bring it to a right consistency. Pare and core a dozen apples, and chop them to about the size of small peas, and mix them well in the batter. Fry them in lard as you would doughnuts. For trimmings use powdered white sugar.

HOW TO COOK SALT PORK.—Many people do not relish salt pork fried, but it is quite good to soak it in milk two or three hours, then roll in Indian meal and fry to a light brown. This makes a good dish with mashed turnips, or raw onions cut in vinegar; another way is to soak it over night in skim milk and bake like fresh pork; it is almost as good as fresh roast pork.

OATMEAL AND TEETH.—The London *Medical Record* says: "It has long been noted in this country that in those districts where the use of oatmeal (in place of wheaten flour) prevails, we find children and adults with the best developed teeth and jaws; and so well recognized is the influence of oatmeal diet upon the teeth, that many practitioners order its use as an article of daily diet for children, in cases where the dentition seems likely to be either retarded or imperfect."

THOSE who have "no hair on the top of the head, in the place where the hair ought to grow," have no dandruff; and as for those who have a fine head of hair, and are troubled with dandruff, let them dissolve an ounce of borax in four ounces of water, and rub the scalp well. It will form a soap that will wash the head and hair clean, after which the head should be *thoroughly* washed in clear water. After the cleansing process comb, dry, brush and oil to taste.

GOLD fish may be kept ten or twelve years, (their average period of existence,) by using the following precautions:

1. Allow not more than one fish to two quarts of water.

2. Use the the same kind of water, whether well or river; change it every other day in summer, and twice a week in winter.

3. Keep clean sand and pebbles at the bottom, washing it occasionally or replacing with a fresh supply.

4. Use a small net rather than the hand while changing the water.

5. Feed with cracker, yolk of egg, lettuce or flies, once each week, except in cold weather. Feed but little at a time. Remove any crumbs that may remain on the surface after feeding.

6. Do not feed at all from November to the end of February, and but little during the following three months.

7. If there are growing plants in the aquarium, water need be changed but rarely.

8. Keep from sun and in coolest part of room.

A Profitable Hog.

The following description of a profitable hog was reported by the Committee at the Swine Breeders' Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind.:

He must have a small, short head, heavy jowl, and thick, short neck; ears small, thin, and tolerably erect; not objectionable if they droop slightly forward; must be straight from the neck back to flank; must be let well down to the knees in brisket; of good length from head to tail; broad on the back; ribbed rather barrel-shaped; must be slightly curved or arched in the back, from shoulder to the setting on of tail; tail small; long on the ham, from hock to letting off of loins; shoulder not too large to give symmetry to the animal; ham broad and full; hair smooth and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short, small and well set under; broad between the legs; good depth between bottom and top of the hog; with pleasant, quiet disposition; should not weigh more than 300 or 400 pounds gross at twelve or eighteen months old, according to keep; color may be black or white, or a mixture of the two. The above described hog will measure as many feet from the top of the head to the setting on of tail as he does around the body, and will measure as many inches around the leg below the knee as he does feet in length around the body; depth of body will be four-fifths of his height.

THE State Prison of Vermont has a new chaplain, who has worked so diligently since the beginning of his engagement in September, that five of the prisoners have been converted, and have made profession of their religion by being baptized. A jail seems an unpromising place for Christian effort, but a jail chaplain has advantages in addressing his congregation not enjoyed by other preachers. His hearers are bound to be punctually on hand, regardless of the weather; and their attention is not distracted by being compelled to notice the new fashions in the apparel of their fellow-worshipers.

PASSING EVENTS.

AN investigation into the charges of fraud and mismanagement in the Chicago Custom House building has been ordered by Congress.

ABOUT the most extensive job of investigation yet proposed in Congress is that of Senator Harvey, of Kansas, who wants a thorough inquiry into the injudicious habits and abominable morals of the grasshoppers.

THE Southern Claims Commissioners transmitted a supplementary report to the House of Representatives. The value of claims disposed of last year was $4,051,974. The amount allowed was $532,510. The amount disallowed, $3,539,464.

THE annual sale of pews in Plymouth (Beecher's) Church, Brooklyn, occurred a few evenings ago. The amount received for rentals and premiums was $63,680, against $70,319 last year. Claflin, the dry goods king, paid the largest price for a pew—$650.

OHIO has a liquor law which makes liquor-sellers and the owners of real estate occupied by saloons responsible for all damages that may result to drunkards or their families from the sale of liquor on such premises. A bill is now pending in the Ohio Legislature to apply the same principle to gambling houses.

A PLAN for the removal from political influences of the system of selecting jurors in the Federal courts has been devised by Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, and embodied in a bill which he has in Congress. The bill contemplates that each Judge of the United States Circuit Court shall call to his aid two prominent citizens of different political predilections, and with their advice and counsel shall himself select the panel of jurors, the United States Marshal having nothing to do in the matter.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, has introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tenders by the issue or sale of bonds bearing interest not exceeding the rate of 4½ per cent. in accordance with the act of July 14, 1870, and thus to carry into effect the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875; and further providing that all contracts made after Jan. 1, 1878, shall be payable in hard money unless otherwise stipulated, and prescribing the coin reserve to be held by the national banks.

THE Cleveland *Herald* says that on New Year's Eve, Mr. A. Sherwin, residing at No. 71 Cedar avenue, that city, received a call from two old friends from East Cleveland, the united ages of the three amounting to 258 years, the oldest, Mr. Ansel Young, being 88; the next, Mr. Elias Cozad, 86; and the latter, Mr. Sherwin, 84. The three have been friends and neighbors for nearly sixty years, the former removing to Cleveland in 1817; Mr. Cozad in 1808, and Mr. Sherwin in 1818. They had a very pleasant visit recalling old times when Cleveland was but a small collection of houses, numbering but a few families, most of whom have passed away.

MR. REUBEN WILLIAMS, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, says the Chicago *Times*, is the victim of an accident or a joke. If it was a joke, however, the joker must feel no less astonished than Mr. Williams at its results. When a lot of officers were run out of the Treasury Department, for passing bogus claims, a Washington dispatch undertook to give the names of their successors, and the list included Williams. How his name was put in it does not seem to be known to anybody. The Secretary knew nothing about it, and could give Morton no information, when he called to ask who recommended Williams. The latter saw the dispatch, however, volunteered his acceptance, and raised such a fuss a out it, when informed he had not been appointed, that, to quiet him, Morton secured him a place. And so Mr. Williams has had greatness thrust upon him.

THE Hon. E. M. Hungerford, Regent of the Nebraska State University and editor of the Orleans *Sentinel*, in Harlan County, Nebraska, retired on Sunday night, apparently in as good health as usual. Before going to sleep he requested the young man who occupied the same room with him to wake him early, as he had important work to do in the morning. During the night the young man was awakened by Mr. Hungerford making some noise, but supposed he was dreaming, and went to sleep again. In the morning Mr. Hungerford was found dead, with his arms folded across his breast, as if peacefully sleeping. He must have died without a struggle. Mr. Hungerford was one of the most promising young men in the State, a thorough scholar, and a gentleman.

MEMPHIS furnishes many items of court etiquette. The latest is of a peculiarly striking character. Two lawyers, respectively named Moss and Burrows, in the heat of argument over a case pending in the Criminal Court, by degrees descended from eloquence to billingsgate, and the transition from the latter phase to fisticuffs naturally became easy. While the enraged limbs of the law were continuing their rough-and-tumble debate in a confused heap in the sawdust, a third party, the prisoner, apparently caring little as to who won, quietly steps out of the door, and the cause of justice is minus a prisoner and a pair of handcuffs. The rules of that tribunal should be so amended as to require prisoners, on penalty of forfeiture of citizenship, to remain, and, if necessary, act the impartial umpire in little contests of this sort.

AT the recent session of the Iowa Teachers' Association, at Burlington, Prof. L. F. Parker, of the Iowa State University, read a long paper on the "Abuse of Grant's Iowa Speech," defending the President from hostile criticism. He says he wrote to the President for his interpretation of the speech, and received the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1875—*Prof. L. F. Parker, Iowa City, Ia.*—DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst. was received about the time I was starting for New York city, one week ago yesterday. I expected to answer it immediately on my return, but permitted the matter to escape my mind until this time.

What I said at Des Moines was hastily noted down in pencil and may have expressed my views imperfectly. I have not the manuscript before me as I gave it to the Secretary of the Society. My idea of what I said is this: "Resolve that the State or nation or both combined shall furnish to every child growing up in the land the means of acquiring a good common school education."

Such is my idea, and such I intended to have said.

I feel no hostility to free education going as high as the State or National Government feels able to provide—protecting, however, every child in the privilege of a common school education before public means are appropriated to a higher education for the few. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

Two Women Fighting a Bear.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Delhi, Vermont, relates the following:

Jonas Butler and his wife and two children live in a rude cabin in a lonely place in the woods near the head waters of the Delaware, twenty miles above this place. Butler, who had a contract for peeling bark and getting out railroad ties, is sometimes away in the woods for days at a time. He was absent on Sunday last. Wild game, always plenty in that region, has been unusually abundant this season. Bears have been numerous and impudent. Only a week ago Butler shot one that was emptying his dinner pail. On Sunday at about five o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Butler and her daughter Jennie heard an unusual commotion among the pigs in the log pen, a few rods distant from the house, and on looking out they saw a large black bear with a fat pig under one "arm," trying to get out of the enclosure. The sty is built of small logs, the walls being about five feet high, with a roof over part of the pen. The mother and daughter determined to save the pig it possible. The former seized a heavy mallet or maul, used for driving wedges in logs, and the latter took the axe from the wood pile. Thus equipped, and accompanied by the watch dog, they hurried to the pen, and both jumped into the enclosure, followed by the dog.

They attacked his bearship vigorously, and he turned upon them. He first seized the dog, and with one squeeze of his great paws, crushed it to death and threw it one side. The infuriated bear then sprang upon Miss Jennie, quickly disarmed her, crowded her into a corner, and got the now helpless girl in his embrace, but the blows from the maul in the hands of Mrs. Butler became so quick and severe that he left the girl without doing her any material injury, and turned upon the mother. The girl had given the bear some fearful wounds with the axe, and from them the blood was flowing copiously. This intensified his fury, and he rushed upon Mrs. Butler with his jaws wide apart, and his great fore paws extended to draw her into his embrace. She shouted to her daughter to run to the house and fetch the rifle and shoot the bear.

The girl leaped from the pen and made for the house. She returned in the nick of time. The bear had knocked her mother's weapon from her hand, and pressed her into a corner. Mrs. Butler had crouched down on the floor and placed her hands over her face, seemingly resigned to her fate. Her daughter pushed the rifle through a chink in the logs, took aim, and fired. The bear staggered an instant on his haunches, and fell back dead, shot through the heart.

It was hours before the two courageous women recovered from the reaction that followed their encounter. The girl fainted after firing the fatal shot. Her mother got out of the pen and dragged her into the house. On the next morning Jennie walked five miles through the woods to tell her father of the adventure. The bear weighed over 300 pounds.

100,000 Bushels of Corn Raised on One Farm.

Monday last we had the pleasure of meeting, for the first time, with Mr. Elias Faylor, one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of our county. His farm lies just north of the Osage River, some 15 miles from this place, and contains upward of 2,000 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation; and, notwithstanding the fact that the grasshoppers destroyed his first planting of corn, he raised, inside of 100 days, 100,000 bushels of corn. Now, if there is another man in the Southwest who can make such a showing we would like to hear from him. One hundred thousand bushels of corn at 20 cents per bushel—the ruling price at this time—is worth just $20,000. Here is an answer to the vexed question, "Does farming pay?" and we think it is quite a satisfactory answer. Twenty thousand dollars is quite a snug little sum; and we seriously doubt if there is another farmer in the Southwest that has done as well this year as our friend Faylor. But besides raising this immense corn crop, Mr. Faylor has been trading quite extensively in cattle and hogs, and is now feeding 500 head of cattle and 500 head of hogs.—*Nevada (Mo.) Democrat.*

A Promising Youth.

The following, concerning "a very nice little boy," is from the San Francisco *Call:* Johnnie Brady, 11 years of age, was escorted to the City Prison yesterday afternoon by Officer P. Smith, who locked him up on two charges of misdemeanor—one of assault and battery, and the other of having made use of vulgar language. Johnnie was walking through the Chinese quarter smoking a cigar of the class known as "stinkadoros," and approached a Chinese female who was engaged in conversation with one of her countrymen. He looked at her for a moment, then brushed away the ashes from the end of his cigar and applied the lighted end to her neck, after which he ran away. A citizen named Overend, who witnessed Johnnie's cruel act, caught him and was reproving him for his conduct, when Johnnie turned on him and called him very obscene names. Mr. Overend then turned Johnnie over to the officer. The little fellow was searched in the prison, and the only property found on him was a deck of cards, a parlor pistol, a double harmonium, and a paper of fine-cut.

BY resolution of the House, at Washington, adopted on motion of Mr. Morrison, the several Committees on the Executive Departments have been especially instructed to make thorough examinations of the accounts and disbursements of these departments, and to report what measures are necessary to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of public moneys, and to secure the Government against demands unjust in character or extravagant in amount.

WITHIN twenty years there have been 160,298,000 acres of land granted to railroads—equal to the aggregate area of all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana!

INDIANA ITEMS.

FORT WAYNE surgeons are desirous of the erection of a new dissecting college.

A. J. WILLIAMS, a member of the State Legislature from Lawrence County, died at his residence near Bedford last week.

JOSEPH WAGNER, of Haubstadt, went to Evansville on Tuesday, and fell dead in a grocery store within 10 minutes after his arrival.

JOHN J. FRISBIE, of Jeffersonville, met with a fatal accident near Bowling Green, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Sunday night.

A WOMAN who sings in one of the beer saloons in Lafayette is the daughter of a rich Michigan banker, who disowned her because of a marriage against his wishes.

THE Indiana Poultry Association have elected the following officers: President, A. C. Shortridge; Vice-President, Robert Mitchell; Secretary, William H. Fry; Treasurer, W. F. Christian.

SOME mean fellow stole into the dressing-rooms of the Wallace sisters, at Evansville, during their engagement at the Opera House last week, and carried off $700 worth of wardrobe—the wretches!

MISS ALLIE WINTHROP, a school girl, 16 years of age, was accidentally shot by her brother, last Saturday, while crossing the street at Stockwell, Tippecanoe County. She is wounded dangerously, if not fatally.

AT Fort Wayne, one day last week, a little boy named John Fitzpatrick met with a fearful accident by falling into a tub of boiling water. He lingered thirty-five hours in the most excruciating suffering, when death ensued.

MR. WM. LOGUE, Jr., of New Albany, has a centennial suit of clothes worn by John Humphreys, great-grandfather of Mrs. Sarah McQuiddy. The coat and vest were worn as the wedding suit of Mr. Humphreys over one hundred years ago.

THE Martin County *Herald* reports that Arthur W. Lewis, aged fifteen years, was married a few days ago to Mrs. Nancy Sheridan, aged fifty-five years. The boy's mother gave her consent before the clerk would issue a license.

THE State Association for the Improvement of Roads have elected officers as follows: President, Joseph J. Irwin, of Columbus, with one Vice-President from each Congressional District; Secretary, Alfred Moore, of Huntington; Treasurer, Fielding Besler, of Indianapolis.

DURING a dance at New Brunswick, Boone County, Friday night of last week, Samuel Belcher quarreled with a man named Adney. The former knocked the latter down, when he rose, and seizing Belcher by the head, stabbed him in the abdomen, almost disemboweling him. Adney escaped.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, of London, who denies the existence of the devil, has evidently never been to Indianapolis. A little girl of that city being taken by her mamma to the depot, where all the trains in Christendom do congregate, innocently asked her parent: "Mamma, is this hell?"

JOSEPH H. HANCE, Sheriff of Allen County, died at Fort Wayne last week, after a short illness. A few weeks ago he contracted a heavy cold that settled on his lungs, producing quick consumption, and causing death. Mr. Hance was serving out his second term as Sheriff, and was highly respected and a great favorite.

THE State Board of Agriculture have elected the following officers: President, H. Caldwell, Wabash; Vice President, Stephen Davidson, Fulton County; Secretary, Alexander Heron, Indianapolis; Treasurer, Carlos Dickson, Indianapolis. Salaries were reduced to the following figures: Secretary $1,200; Superintendent and Treasurer, $300 each.

THE President has transmitted to the Senate the report of the Director of the Mint on the best location for a branch mint in the Western States or Mississippi Valley. Dr. Linderman recommends the choice of Indianapolis for economical reasons, there being in that city Government buildings which he considers adapted for the purpose.

THE body of John Evans was found near Decatur one morning lately, lying on the railroad track, and horribly mutilated. He had been in town all day and when leaving was noticed to be under the influence of liquor. Several trains ran over him. He leaves a family in good circumstances, as he was quite wealthy, his father having left him a fortune a few years ago.

AT Evansville the committee who have been examining the deficiencies said to exist in ex-City Collector Sansom's books have concluded their report, and admitted that a deficiency of $5,749.68 existed. Hon. Wm. Heilman, one of the bondsmen, tendered the city his check for his share, but it was refused. The city holds the bonds for $600,000, and there are seven bondsmen. The others are not considered worth the amount of the deficiency, and Heilman, who is a millionaire, will be responsible.

MR. J. H. DICKSON, of Petersburg, Pike County, owns a pair of spectacles which are claimed to be 225 years old. The rims are made of solid iron, and the glasses, which are perfectly round and about the size of a silver dollar, are encased with bone. That part of the frame which is placed over the ears is also composed of solid iron, and at the ends forms a loop or ring. Mr. Dickson has the case also, which is of iron and very large, resembling a cigar-case more than anything else. The case and spectacles together will weigh about half a pound.

A MAN named Gum Wallace, residing in the neighborhood of Carbon, some three and a half miles northeast of Brazil, got into an altercation a few days ago with his son-in-law, a man by the name of Alley, whom he rushed upon, as rumor says, with an ax, and was met by Alley with a club, striking him on the head, felling him instantly, and leaving him insensible, from which he never recovered. The wounded man lingered some time after the blow was inflicted before he died, which event took place on Saturday last. A family feud was the immediate cause of the rencontre.

THE citizens of Eaton are greatly exercised over the very mysterious disappearance of Miss Mollie Foreman, aged 18 years, daughter of one of the most respected citizens. About three weeks ago she left her home to pay a visit to her brother at Dunkirk. No uneasiness was felt or any inquiries made until the last few days, when it was ascertained that she had never been at her brother's house. The river has been dragged for miles and the woods thoroughly searched without effect. Allan Pinkerton, of Chicago, has been engaged to discover the whereabouts of the missing girl, but has not yet succeeded in finding her, living or dead. The parents of the young lady are deeply afflicted and in a state of terrible anxiety.

THE annual report of the Trustees of the State Normal School shows the institution to be in a flourishing condition. The attendance of persons who wish to make teaching a profession is increasing. The total number enrolled during the three sessions of the last year was 485. This does not include pupils in training schools, who number 195. The total number enrolled in the Normal School since its organization is 1,011, and of this number 70 per cent. were children of farmers, and 20 per cent. was from the other industrial classes. The report also gives the financial condition of the different funds of the institution, and announces that during the last year the building has been completed in accordance with the original plans.

THE twenty-third annual session of the State Board of Agriculture was held at Indianapolis last week. The Secretary's report shows assets valued at $332,745, and liabilities amounting to $72,740. There are seventy-six county and twenty-one district societies in the State, and there is shown to be a growing interest in agricultural fairs. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts for the past year, including the Geological Department, were $64,577.54; expenditures, $62,977.37. No guarantee bonds were paid the past year. Bonds to the amount of $6,600, however, have been placed in the hands of attorneys for collection. William Crim presented his resignation as President of the State Board, and also as a member of that body.

The West in Congress.

There have been introduced in Congress the usual number of bills relating to Western interests. Mr. Franklin, of Missouri, has a bill providing for the construction of a postoffice and custom house at Kansas City, to cost $250,000.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, has a bill to provide a government building at Leavenworth, to cost $250,000.

Gen. Rusk, of Wisconsin, has a bill to provide a government building at La Crosse, to cost $50,000.

There are several bills relating to the establishment of mints already introduced. Mr. Banning, of Ohio, wants it at Cincinnati; Mr. Stone, of Missouri, at St. Louis; Mr. Crounse, of Nebraska, at Omaha. Chicago, Indianapolis and Denver have their claims in also.

Mr. John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, has introduced a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to be expended in deepening and permanently locating the channel of the Missouri River, to secure a navigable depth of five feet, during low water, from Sioux City to the mouth of the Missouri, the improvements to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Oliver, of Iowa, has a bill to provide for the construction, by the Sioux City Bridge Company, of a bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Sioux City, for the use of railroads and the public generally.

Mr. Williams, of Michigan, asks an appropriation of $1,200 to pay losses to workmen engaged in the construction of a lighthouse on Poverty Island, Lake Michigan, which was destroyed by fire Oct. 25, 1873.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in the Senate to permit the organization of national banks with a capital of $50,000 or more in towns, irrespective of population.

Mr. Howe has a bill in the Senate to authorize the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company to construct a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River, from some feasible point in Buffalo County, in Wisconsin, to some feasible point in Winona County, Minnesota.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, has a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from tidewater to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, has a bill in the House to permit the use of the surplus water of the canal, when constructed, along the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, for the supply of the city of Keokuk with water.

Mr. Brown, of Kansas, has a bill authorizing the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, under the treaty of Nov. 17, 1860, and providing that the proceeds be set apart for the use of said Indians, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Curious Electric Phenomenon.

A most remarkable event occurred on Saturday, when the temperature was at the lowest point in the city. There was an occasion for giving an alarm of fire by telegraph. The first instrument struck by the policeman failed to operate, but a second attempt at another street corner roused the firemen, and the fire was soon after extinguished. Six hours afterward the first instrument awoke from its apparent nap, and the alarm so long delayed was sounded, and sent the firemen to the same locality to find that it was a false alarm. The telegraphers are at a loss to account for this unparalleled event, which can only be compared to the Munchausen account of the tunes being frozen in the horn of the stage-driver, and afterward sounding when hung up by the side of the stove at the inn.—*Philadelphia Letter.*

Rhode Island Justice.

The following almost incredible statement is copied from the Providence *Press:* "Hannah Purcell carried away a few yards of cotton waste from the shop of B. F. Almy, a day or two ago, and this morning the case was tried in the Justice Court. The value of the waste was nine cents, and Hannah said she carried it home to wash, as she used it for neck-cloths while in the shop. Hannah has worked for Mr. Almy nearly twenty years. Judge Randolph fined her one cent and costs." The Danbury *News* says "this is the Almy-tyest mean thing we ever read of!"

1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.

Root and Company,

Will open the grert and glorious "Centennial Year," by offering their large and valuable stock during the month of January at greatly

REDUCED PRICES

BARGINS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Curtain Goods,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Furs,
Wolens,

Hosiery,
Gloves,
Fancy Goods,
Notions, &c.
Now Opening

Over 150 cases and bales of Domestic Cotton Goods, which we will sell retail during the month of January at old prices, notwithstanding the great advance.

ROOT & COMPANY'S
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the FollowingPrices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30 c
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts.
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cc'ts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

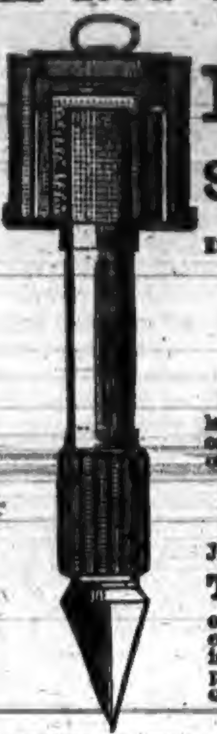

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It sinks the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile drains; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile drains as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains remove a large pond of stagnant water, on Hoyt street, in this city, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds or wet lands. It will do all that is claimed for it.

DR. E. ATKINSON, HENRY GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. GRIFFITH,
H. B. CROSS, D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
N. E. RAPER, F. MORTON.

One of the above drains was put down on the premises of J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, and in less than

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 3,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandus, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swis Watches,

Lady Elgin
Elgin, Ill

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bibles,
Bill Books,
Albums,
Wallets,
Testaments,
Memorandas,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,
Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	8 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 46	12 20	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 56
Kokomo	9 11	2 28	7 01	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Sotuhward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 43	3 15	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 47
Kokomo	4 13	1 59	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 36
Peru	2 10	12 30	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
E. H. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:53 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.25 am	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:10a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 27, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 53		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 22
Hartford	4 25pm	6 06	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 32		
Beesons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 20	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 48		
Beesons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 20	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 48am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 16	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			55
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 4'pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	32
Bankers	2 00		7 23	6 46
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 57
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		4 10p
Lansing	11 07		7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00		11 30a
Detroit	10 30		5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p.m		9 40
Jonesville	2 20		11 00
Bankers	2 36		11 20
Reading	2 47		11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15	12 44
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	4 20	7 32	1 32
Auburn			
Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00	1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 30	2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40 p	9 20
Louisville	8 45 am	11 10	
Cincinnati		10 30	

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expr's	No 2	TATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00a
6.33	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.48	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.26	Chili	10,07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	19.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.09	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.12	Collin's	8.17	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.58	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G.R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	p.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	3.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N-Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Raw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HOUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAND, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-s first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 15 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sun ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company has built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in this States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent,

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owotonne Menkato, St Peter New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghtion, Handcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Genevy, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Fernham Street San Francisco office, 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells Street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen Pass Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen Sup't, Chicago

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	N. 3 Night e
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12 "	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25 "	....	5 14 "	10 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 30 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 14 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 00 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11.45 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 15 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m Crestline; 11.45 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fat. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 30
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 13	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	 x
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	......	1 46
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 45	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt.

Readers office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JANUARY 27th, 1876. Number 4.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

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H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	2rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE. IND

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

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Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

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Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experiedce should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

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Successor to I. N. Cool.

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Groceries,

Notions, &c.

Auburn - - Ind.

Read the following prices:

SUGARS.

Pulverized	12c	per lb.
Granulated	12c	" "
Standard A	10c	" "
Yellow C Coffee	9½c	" "
Brown C "	9c	" "

COFFEE.

Best Roasted	28c	per lb.
" Green	25c	" "
Second quality green	23c	" "

TEAS.

Best Oolong	$1.10	per lb
" Y. Hyson	1.10	" "
" Gun Powder	1.00	" "
Prime Japan	85	" "
Good Tea 40 50 & 65		per lb.

CANNED FRUIT.

3 lb can Peaches 25c per can or $2 75 per doz. 2 lb cans 18c per can or $1.60 per doz. Other canned fruits in proportion.

NORTH OF PUBLIC SQUARE

Cash paid for Country Produce

The Auburn

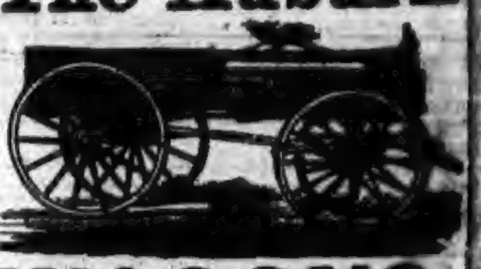

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Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

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JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capitol. $100,000)

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Evolution and Progress; by Wm. I Gill, A. M. price	$1 50
Analytical Processes. by Rev Wm. I, Gill, A. M. price.	2 00
Ecclesiology; by E. J. Fish, D D.	2 00
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Her Waiting Heart: Novel, by Lou Capsadell	1 25
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Slippers and Gown; by Kelsic Etheridge.	In press.
Guarded by a Fear; by Mrs, M. B. Sheridan.	In dress.

III. PRACTICAL THOUGHT.

Gold and Free Banks; by M. R. Pilon	$ 75
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Manuscript Manual; How to prepare MSS.	10
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For sald in all bookstores, or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catlogue free.

☞ If you have abook to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a

general line of Upholstery Goods with

Shades,
Lace Curtains,
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in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

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Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

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S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Mr. T. M. Stevens has purchased the queensware owned by Mr. Williamson.

The Waterlooites have been indulging in a theatre, gotten up by the citizens of that place.

Cook Ford lost his pocket-book last week, and Dr. Higgins' little son found it. A lucky stroke for Cook.

Look out for another grand dramatic performance in a short time Jimmy Lowrie is back to the city.

Our band has rehersals in the hat and cap store on North Main street. The boys are ganining quite fast and its now called a tip-top band.

If our subscribers would pay us what they owe we would feel happy, notwithstanding the unhealthy weather we've been having.

Teacher's Institutes proceedings are begining to roll in thicker'an wool on a darkies pate. Please send them in on Monday if possible.

Would it not be well for our people to have some kind of a centennial entertainment. Nearly all of our neighboring towns and cities are at work in this direction.

The protracted meeting at the M. E Church is still continued. We hope it will meet with a good number of accessions to the church.

We have received photographic views of the Indiana Centennial Headquarters building being erected, The picture represents a very attractive building.

The mail train on the B. & O. road coming from the east ran off the track betwen here and Hicksville, last Tuesday. The engineer was the only one hurt.

"The father works and works with a will, to draw a sleigh-load of riches up life's rugged hill, when the son at the top with arms open wide, hops on the load and goes down the other side.

The Hicksville "Independnt" is waking up the thoughts of one Mr. Applegeats who is said to be a christan gentleman. He did'nt do any thing so very bad, only busted a firm where he was connected.

We see the "Angola Republican" and "Waterloo press" calls our singers amatuer. Its because they have never saw any other kind, and we suppose, forgot themselves when they wrote the article. Be sure, gentleman, and then go ahead.

The great revival meeting that has been in progress in the Christian church at Buchanan, under the leadership of Elder K. Shaw, the noted Chicago revivalist, closed on Thursday night with a total result of two hundred and twenty-six additions to the church.

We learn that a young man living a few miles southeast of Mishawaka, became discouraged last week because his girl "went back" on him, and, securing a rope, he made for the woods, threatening to hang himself, and it was only through the final solicitations of his dulcina that he was persuaded to relinquish his suicidal notion.

Butler, Ind.

AS A

Commercial Center.

Much has been written about our neighboring towns, in reference to their developments and progress within a few years past. While it seems that some one has always stood ready to look after the interest of their town, Butler has not been so fortunate, consequently her commercial channels have never been properly opened up to the public and business men of our country. In order to give the reader a correct idea of what I expect to show, in reference to our developments in the last twenty years, it will be necessary to carry you back to 1855. At that time its fields that are now cultivated with the latest improved machinery, and marshes ditched and all cultivated. The same fields at that time was a howling wilderness, covered with trees and frog ponds, and Butler with a population of forty-one persons, all told, men, women and children. The event of the following year is long to be remembered. On the 27th day of May, nineteen years ago, the first R. R. whistle was sounded in Butler, and the fourth of July following was Butler's first birthday. We will pass to 1860, a period of five years at this date found us in somewhat better circumstances, but during this time business has been checked, occasioned by fire that burned some of our business men, but soon others taking their place. Buildings were reared again, and business went on more lively than ever during this year, with the aid of the presidential excitement, we were enabled to pay out for produce $5,231,86, still we had a barrier in the way to impede our progress. The most beautiful portion of our town, the realty was owned and controlled by the R. R. Co., and could not be had to build on. This year found us with a population of 488 persons. We now pass to 1865, during this time some of our citizens had built a R. R. warehouse with a capasity of storing 6000 bushels of grain, the same building being occupied now for a wheel Tunkers house. During this time the great American rebellion was going on, which had atendency to increase our trade, and open up the channels for produce. The closing up of the year of 1865, found us with a population of 615, and cash paid out for produce $139,642:11. We next pass to 1870, and show some of the events that took place within that time. Peace had been restored between the two sections of our country, and everything was lovely, and our population and trade kept steadily increasing. During this time our citizens began to get tired of living in a town without some government, so they called a meeting and resolved to be incorporated. This necessitated the cleaning up of the town and building of sidewalks, and a general system of improvement was going on all over our town. At this period the Eel River R. R. was considered dead and we had lost all hopes of deriving any benefit from that source, still we kept pace with the development of the country, and our population and trade kept expanding from year to year until we were forced to believe that Butler was bound to become the greatest commercial center in DeKalb county, notwithstanding if the Eel River R. R. was never built. At this date, we a thriving town, with good schools and churches, enjoying all the rights and privileges of a free people, irrespective of race or color or previous servitude.—The classing up of this term of years finds us with a population of 967 inhabitants, with cash paid out in 1870 for produce, to the amount of $269,782.54.

We will now pass to the series of years from 1870 to 1875, and give you a little idea of the progress from year to year. In '71 2 there was no evidence that marked any particular change in our town only the natural development of our county, the wide fields of commerce were extended which naturally added to population and trade to some extent in 1873. The Eel River railroad, that had been sleeping for twenty years, was reserected and crowded to conpletion and in Oct. 1873 the iron horse came steaming into Butler, loaded with passengers from our neighboring towns, the occasion was marked by one of the oldest citizens of this county, Maj. Sprott, who made a short speech. This railroad coming in made it a necessity for something else to be done. A round-house had to be built, more track had to be built to handle cars, passenger and freight houses had to be built, depot grounds had to be built and improvements of all kinds were going on rapidly. During this period a company of citizens had organized together and bought all of the lots that the railroad Co had been holding and brought them into market, and now occupied with dwellings and business houses. This event was the turning point to our commercial and mercantile interests and as I will show that our commerce excelled in value that of any other town from Toledo to Chicago, and while her population has almost doubled since 1870. We have never occupied the position to which we are entitled as a commercial center. Whether this has been the fault of her citizens or whether it has been a feeling of rivalry existing between Butler and other towns of more pretensions and less business This we are unable to say, but for some cause justice has not been done our business interests. The annuel value of commerce that naturally drifts to Butler, as I will show, is surprising to the most sanguine of our business men. We have a territory that seeks its outlet for its produce at Butler, for 36 miles North and South and 12 miles East and West, this makes 442 square miles of territory, equal 264,480 acres of fertile soil as will be found in any valley of the State. This amount of land at five dollars per acre, will give us a product of $1,322,400, of this amount the last year ending January 1st, 1876, business shows the amount paid out at Butler, a careful examination of reports show the following results:

Grain alone..............	$622,847.44.
Live Stock................	121,143.68.
Dressed Hogs............	110,82.79.
Lumber and Staves.......	40,246.21.
Butter, Eggs & Potatoes..	31,163.10.
Poitry and Hay...........	4,221.16.
Wood.....................	88,681.36.
Clover Seed..............	58,727.94.
Furs......................	35,134.10.
Hides & Pelts............	47,800.59.
Making a total of.......	$1,056,985.38.

This amount equals over one third of the entire circulation of DeKalb county and will show more money paid out for grain alone than all the rest of the shipping points in the county. This amn't of property has been handled within the year by our business men; a year, that financial stagnation has been bearing down on every department of trade, but it has been done without loss to produce class. This alene should be sufficient evidence to entitle our business men to the full confidence of a greatful people and clearly show to any observing community that prosperity is paving every avenue of our long neglected town.

The receipts of products as stated above are accompanied by two lines of railways giving us direct outlets from east to west. We have steam elevators and capacity of storing thirty thousand bushels of grain, and every element necessary to a steady growth of our town.

The derangement of finances for the last year, which has occasioned dissasters to a considerable extent to the commercial and mercantile interests of the country. Still there has never been a a year since the Red-man, with his tomahock, felled the first sapling on Butler soil, that there has been for the last year and this in the midst of a financial crisis.

The past year has been a very prosperous one, in comparison to other years and it must be admitted by careful observing men that it has been a fruitful one in the development of improvements in the commercial interests of our town.

We ever have since our town has founded her industrial and mercantile interests have not been sleeping, but advanced firmly. Caution has filled the place of speculating schemes, stability taking the place of riches, this has causan under current that has drifted our people into one common compact and farmers, merchants and mechanics interests are all closely identified. While these elements are all working in union and harmony together, we can safely look forward to a prosperous future, and to-day Butler stands with a healthier, sounder and firmer record, prevading every branch of business than any other town in Northern Indiana. Our churches and schools would reflect credit to a much larger town. Had we time we would like to show the business of each firm in Butler. For the past year our taxation is not burdemsome incomparison to our improvements. As it appears to be fixed with railroad-men that Butler will at an early date be the western terminus of the Canada southern road and the probabilities are that that date will not be later than next June, we would suggest to the public who are looking for homes and a place where they can enjoy religious liberties and society—a place where they can enjoy good health, would take the trouble to come and examine for themselves the advantages that we enjoy over many other towns in railroads, churches and schools. These advantages with the expanding of our trade from year to year should be sufficient evidence for men with capital who are seeking for a place to invest we know of no place better and with proper investments could not fail to reap for themselves a handsome profit.

W.

"UNCLE SAM'S A HUNDRED."

Oh, ye Powers! what a roar,
Such was never heard before—
Thundering from shore to shore,
"Uncle Sam's a hundred!"

Cannon boom and trumpets bray,
Fiddles squeak and fountains play—
'Tis his great Centennial day—
"Uncle Sam's a hundred!".

Stalwart men and puny boys,
Maids and matrons swell the noise,
Ev'ry baby lifts its voice:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred!"

Nervous folks, who dote on quiet,
Though they're half distracted by it,
Can't help mixing in the riot:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred!"

Brutes that walk, and birds that fly,
On the earth or in the sky,
Join the universal cry,
"Uncle Sam's a hundred!

Well, suppose he is—what then?
Don't let's act like crazy men,
Must we take to fooling when
"Uncle Sam's a hundred?'

There he stands—our modern Saul—
Head and shoulders above all;
Yet, "*Pride goes before a fall*,"
E'en though one's a hundred.

"What's a hundred in our day?"
Foreign Uncle Sams will say:
"Let us sit and watch the play—
He is but a hundred.

"Granted he's a shapely youth—
Fair and ruddy—yet, forsooth!
He's *too young*—and that's the truth!
Only just a hundred.

"When he's twice as old, pardie!
'Twill be easier to foresee
What will be his destiny.
Now he's but a hundred.

"When he played his boyish pranks,
Should he seek to join our ranks
We'll reflect. But now—no, thanks!
Why, he's but a hundred!"

Yes, our uncle's years are few;
He is young—the charge is true;
Let us keep that fact in view,
Though he counts a hundred.

Don't let's tempt him to ignore
Warnings that have gone before;
Perils both by sea and shore,
Now that he's a hundred.

Let us strive, with earnest heart,
Each of us to do his part,
So that he may escape the smart
Seeing he's a hundred.

And with solemn, graceful thought,
Of the deeds that he has wrought,
Guided, cherished, favored, taught,
Till he's reached a hundred.

Let us, as we vaunt his worth,
Mingle soberness with mirth,
While we shout to all the earth,
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

THE UNITED STATES.

Progress of the Republic—Chronology of the Principal Events from 1776 to 1876.

1776.

July 4—Declaration of Independence signed and promulgated in Philadelphia.

Aug. 27—Battle of Long Island.

Sept. 15—Gen. Washington evacuated New York.

Oct. 28—Battle of White Plains, N. Y.

Dec. 8—Washington crossed the Delaware River.

Dec. 25—Washington recrossed the Delaware.

Dec. 26—Gen. Washington surprised the British army at Trenton, N. J.

1777.

Jan. 2—Battle of Princeton, N. J.

June 14—Adoption of the American flag by Congress.

July 5—The British Gen. Burgoyne invested Ticonderoga.

Aug. 16—Battle of Bennington.

Sept. 11—Battle of Stillwater, N. Y.

Sept. 11—Battle of Brandywine.

Oct. 4—Battle of Germantown, Pa.

Oct. 7—Battle of Saratoga, N. Y.

Oct. 17—Gen. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

Dec. 15—The American army retired into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pa.

1778.

During this year the American army encountered great distress, owing to the absence of all the necessaries that contribute to comfort.

Feb. 6—France acknowledged American independence, and a treaty was ratified.

June 18—British army evacuated Philadelphia.

June 28—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.

July 3—Wyoming massacre.

July 1—Articles of confederation adopted unanimously.

Sept. 14—Benjamin Franklin appointed first Minister to France.

1779.

May—The British burned Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and Gosport, in Virginia.

July 15—Gen. Wayne captured Stony Point.

Oct. 11—Joseph Pulaski died, having been wounded in the attack on Savannah.

1780.

May 11—Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British.

June 23—Battle of Springfield, N. J.

Aug. 16—Battle of Camden.

Aug. 19—Baron De Kalb died of wounds received at the battle of Camden, aged 48.

Sept. 4—Benedict Arnold's treason discovered.

Sep. 23—Maj. Andre was captured by three militiamen named John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart.

Oct. 2—Maj. John Andre hanged as a spy at Tappan, on the Hudson River, N. Y.

Oct. 7—Battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina.

1781.

Jan. 17—Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina.

Oct. 19—Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, with his whole army, at Yorktown.

1782.

Feb. 5—American independence acknowledged by Sweden.

Feb. 25—American independence acknowledged by Denmark.

March 24—American independence acknowledged by Spain.

April 19—American independence acknowledged by Holland.

May 3—George Washington indignantly refused to be made King.

July 15—American independence acknowledged by Russia.

Oct. 8—Treaty formed with Holland.

1783.

Jan. 20—Preliminary articles of peace signed by British and American Commissioners, at Versailles, France.

March 15—The American army disbanded at Newburg, N. Y.

Sept. 3—John Jay, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin negotiated a final treaty of peace with England, at Paris.

Nov. 25—New York city evacuated by the British.

Dec. 4—Gen. Washington separated from the army.

Dec. 23—George Washington resigned his commission as Major-General of the United States into the hands of Congress, at Annapolis, Md.

During the war the English employed to aid them [illegible] 12,000 Indians, whose mode of warfare was to take scalps, not prisoners, and to massacre women and children. As an evidence of this fact Capt. Gerrish, of the New England militia, captured on the frontier of Canada eight packages of scalps, properly cured and dried, which were to be sent to England as a present from the Seneca Indians to George III. The packages contained 43 scalps of soldiers, 297 of farmers, 99 of women, 190 of boys, 211 of girls, 22 of infants, and 122 assorted, making a total of 973 scalps.

1785.

June 2—John Adams, the first Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James, had an audience with the King of Great Britain.

1786.

June 19—Nathaniel Greene, a Major-General in the army of the Revolution, died, aged 44.

1787.

The first cotton mill in the United States was built at Beverly, Mass.

May 25—The convention to form the Constitution of the United States met at Philadelphia.

Sept. 17—The Constitution of the United States was adopted unanimously, and presented to the States for ratification.

Dec. 7—Delaware was the first State that accepted the Constitution.

Dec. 12—Pennsylvania accepted the Constitution.

Dec. 18—New Jersey accepted the Constitution.

1788.

Jan. 2—Georgia accepted the Constitution.

Jan. 9—Connecticut accepted the Constitution.

Feb. 6—Massachusetts accepted the Constitution.

April 28—Maryland accepted the Constitution.

May 23—South Carolina accepted the Constitution.

June 21—New Hampshire accepted the Constitution.

June 26—Virginia accepted the Constitution.

July 26—New York accepted the Constitution.

April 6—Meeting of the First United States Congress under the Constitution at New York.

April 30—George Washington, of Virginia, was inaugurated the first President of the United States.

Nov. 21—North Carolina accepted the Constitution.

1790.

First census of the United States—Population, 3,929,827.

The first tariff act passed by Congress.

April 17—Benjamin Franklin died, aged 84.

May 29—Rhode Island was the last State to accept the Constitution.

May 29—Israel Putnam died, aged 72.

July 16—President Washington signed the bill to place the seat of the National Government on the Potomac River.

1791.

First woolen mill built in the United States.

March 4—Vermont admitted into the Union.

1792.

June 1—Kentucky admitted into the Union.

April 2—United States Mint established at Philadelphia.

August and September—Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania.

1793.

Jan. 31—Lehigh, Pa., coal mines discovered.

July 23—Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died, aged 72.

Sept. 18—The corner stone of the Capitol in Washington was laid.

Oct. 8—John Hancock, of Massachusetts, President of the convention that adopted the Declaration of Independence, died, aged 55.

1794.

Cotton gin patented by Eli Whitney.

Aug. 20—Gen. Wayne defeated a large body of Indians near the rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.

1795.

Jan. 1—Alexander Hamilton resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Sept. 17—President Washington issued his farewell address.

1797.

March 4—John Adams, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated the second President of the United States.

June 6—Patrick Henry died.

1798.

War apprehended with France, and Gen. Washington resumed command of the army.

1799.

Dec. 14—Gen. George Washington (the Father of his country), ex-President of the United States, died at Mount Vernon, aged 67.

1800.

Second census of the United States: population, 5,305,940.

August—The Government of the United States was established at Washington, D. C.

1801.

March—Congress declared war against Tripoli.

March 4—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, was inaugurated third President of the United States.

1802.

March 16—Military Academy founded at West Point, on the Hudson River.

April 30—Ohio admitted into the Union.

1803.

April 30—The Territory of Louisiana, containing 930,928 square miles, ceded by France to the United States.

1804.

July 11—Alexander Hamilton, the companion of Washington, at the age of 47, was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

1805.

Peace re-established between the United States and Tripoli.

1806.

Impressment of American seamen commenced by Great Britain.

May 8—Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died.

1807.

Feb.—Aaron Burr arrested for treason.

Aug. 3—Aaron Burr tried for treason and acquitted.

Aug. 18—Robert Fulton took his first steamboat from New York to Albany.

1808.

Jan. 1—The importation of slaves into the United States prohibited.

1809.

March 4—James Madison, of Virginia, was inaugurated the fourth President of the United States.

1810.

Third census of the United States. Population, 7,239,814.

1811.

Nov. 7—Battle of Tippecanoe.

1812.

April 10—Louisiana admitted into the Union.

June 18—War declared against Great Britain.

Aug. 16—Gen. William Hull surrendered his army and the Territory of Michigan to the British.

Aug. 19—The United States frigate Constitution captured the British frigate Guerriere.

Oct. 13—Battle of Queenstown.

1813.

April 27—York, Upper Canada, taken by the Americans.

May 3—Havre de Grace, Md., burned by the British blockading squadron.

May 27—Fort George and Fort Erie surrender to the Americans.

Sept. 10—Battle of Lake Erie. Capt. Perry, who commanded the victorious American squadron, in announcing the result of the action, said, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Sept. 28—Detroit evacuated by the British.

Oct. 5—Battle of the Thames, in Canada, in which the Indian Chief Tecumseh was killed.

Oct. 11—Battle of Williamsburg.

Nov. 9—Gen. Jackson defeated the Creek Indians, at Talladega.

Dec. 29—The British and Indians surprised Fort Niagara, killed 250 Americans, composing the garrison, and massacred a number of women and children in the neighborhood.

Dec. 30—The British burned Black Rock and Buffalo.

1814.

March 28—Gen. William Hull, who surrendered his army to the British at Detroit on the 16th of August, 1812, was found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot.

April 25—The President remits the sentence of death upon Gen. Hull.

April 25—The blockade of the whole American coast was proclaimed by the British Admiral Cochrane.

July 3—Fort Erie surrendered.

July 5—Battle of Chippewa.

July 24—Battle of Lundy Lane, Canada.

July 25—Battle of Niagara, or Bridgewater.

Aug. 24—The Capitol building at Washington was burned by the British.

Sept. 11—Battle on Lake Champlain.

Sept. 11—Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Sept. 12—Battle of Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 24—Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain concluded at Ghent.

Dec. 27—The treaty of peace was ratified by Great Britain.

1815.

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans.

Jan. 9—Congress imposed another direct tax upon the States for $6,000,000.

Jan. 30—President Madison vetoed the United States Bank bill.

Feb. 17—The Treaty of Ghent was ratified by the United States Government.

Feb. 24—Robert Fulton died, aged 50.

March 13—War declared against Algiers for depredations committed on American commerce.

April 6—Massacre of Dartmoor Prison.

1816.

March 5—Congress imposed a third direct tax upon the States for $3,000,000.

April—The United States Bank chartered by Congress for twenty years with a capital of $35,000,000.

April 19—Indiana admitted into the Union.

1817.

Jan. 1—United States Bank founded.

March 4—James Monroe, of Virginia, was inaugurated the fifth President of the United States.

July 4—Ground was broken for the Erie Canal.

Oct. 16.—Thaddeus Kosciusko died, aged 71 years.

Dec. 10—Mississippi admitted into the Union.

1818.

During the year the Seminole war was commenced in Florida, internal revenue duties abolished, and revolutionary pensions granted.

Dec. 3—Illinois admitted into the Union.

1819.

Feb. 23—Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.

March 2—Alabama admitted into the Union.

1820.

Fourth census of the United States. Population, 9,638,100. National debt, $89,987,427.

March 6—Missouri admitted into the Union, with proviso that slavery should be inhibited north of 30 deg. 30 min. north latitude. This was termed the Missouri Compromise.

March 15—Maine admitted into the Union.

March 22—Stephen Decatur, an American naval officer, was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron.

August—Oliver Hazard Perry, an American naval officer, died, aged 35.

1824.

December—The House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams President.

1825.

The Erie Canal completed.

March 4—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated the sixth President of the United States.

June 17—The corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid.

1826.

July 4—John Adams, aged 91, of Massachusetts, and Thomas Jefferson, aged 83, of Virginia, both died on the fifty-first anniversary of the independence of their native country. They were the only two signers of the Declaration of Independence that were chosen President.

Sept. 13—William Morgan, who had published a pamphlet divulging the secrets of Masonry, was abducted from Canandaigua, N. Y., and was never afterward satisfactorily heard of. This circumstance created a great excitement for a number of years afterward, and not only put a check upon the progress of Masonry, but was the means of creating a pretty powerful Anti-Masonic party.

1827.

Nov. 14—Thomas Addis Emmet died, aged 63.

1828.

Feb. 11—DeWitt Clinton, who projected the Erie Canal, and was four times chosen Governor of the State of New York, died, aged 59.

1829.

March 4—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, was inaugurated the seventh President of the United States.

May 27—John Jay, of New York, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died, aged 81.

1830.

Fifth census of the United States. Population, 12,866,020.

Jan. 6—Daniel Webster made his great speech in the United States Senate in answer to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina.

1831.

July 4—James Monroe, ex-President of the United States, died on the fifty-sixth anniversary of American Independence, aged 72.

1832.

Jan. 1—The national debt of the United States had become reduced to $24,332,234.

July 10—President Jackson vetoes the bill rechartering the United States Bank.

Nov.—Nullification Convention held in South Carolina.

Nov. 14—Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., the longest survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died, aged 95.

Dec. 11—President Jackson issued his proclamation in relation to nullification in South Carolina.

1833.

Jan. 16—President Jackson sent a message to Congress deprecating the action of the State of South Carolina in declaring a determination to nullify certain laws of the United States.

1834.

McCormick's reaper patented.

1835.

Dec. 23—Maj. Dade and his command, consisting of 117 men, were all but one cruelly massacred by the Seminole Indians in Florida.

1836.

March—Texas declared its independence and separation from Mexico.

March 3—The United States Bank ceased to exist, President Jackson having vetoed the bill for its recharter.

April 21—Battle of San Jacinto, in Texas.

June 15—Arkansas admitted into the Union.

June 28—James Madison, ex-President of the United States, died, aged 85.

1837.

Jan. 26—Michigan admitted into the Union.

March 4—Martin Van Buren, of New York, was inaugurated the eighth President of the United States.

1838.

April 17—Destructive fire in Charleston, S. C.

1840.

Sixth census of the United States. Population, 17,068,666.

1841.

March 4—William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, was inaugurated the ninth President of the United States.

April 4—President Harrison died in the White House in Washington, aged 68.

April 5—John Tyler, Vice-President, of Virginia, became the tenth President of the United States.

1842.

April 1—The Ashburton treaty was signed. This settled the vexed Northwestern boundary question.

1844.

The first telegraph messages were sent between Washington and Baltimore.

June 2—War declared by the United States against Mexico.

1845.

March 3—Iowa admitted into the Union.

March 4—James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, was inaugurated the eleventh President of the United States.

June 8—Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States, died at the Hermitage, Tenn., aged 78.

Dec. 29—Texas admitted into the Union.

1846.

Sewing machines invented by Elias Howe, of Connecticut.

May 8—Battle of Palo Alto, in Mexico.

May 9—Battle of Resaca de la Palma, in Mexico.

July 12—Second battle of Palo Alto.

Aug. 6—Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

Sept. 21—Capture of Monterey, Mexico.

1847.

Ten thousand Mormons from Illinois, under the leadership of Brigham Young, entered Deseret, now called Utah, and founded Salt Lake City.

April 18—Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico.

March 29—Surrender of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Aug. 20—Battle of Cherubusco, Mexico.

Sept. 8—Battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico.

Sept. 13—Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico.

Sept. 14—Attack on the City of Mexico, which was taken by the United States soldiers.

1848.

February. Treaty of peace with Mexico, by which California and New Mexico, with 649,762 square miles, were added to the United States.

Feb. 23—John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, died in Washington, aged 81.

July 4—The corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid in the National Capital.

1849.

March 3—Florida admitted into the Union.

March 4—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was inaugurated the twelfth President of the United States.

June 15—James K. Polk, ex-President of the United States, died, aged 54.

1850.

Seventh census of the United States; population, 23,191,074.

July 9—Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, died in the White House at Washington, aged 60 years.

July 10—Millard Fillmore, of New York, Vice-President, became thirteenth President of the United States, in consequence of the death of Zachary Taylor.

1851.

July 4—The corner stone of the Capitol extension at Washington was laid.

Dec. 5—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the United States.

1852.

June 29—Henry Clay died in Washington, aged 75.

1853.

March 4—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was inaugurated the fourteenth President of the United States.

July 14—Opening of the World's Fair, at New York.

1854.

The Gadsden purchase from Mexico added 27,500 square miles to the area of the United States.

1857.

March 4—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated the fifteenth President of the United States.

Oct. 16—Great commercial panic. There were 5,123 failures of business houses.

1858.

May 4—Minnesota admitted into the Union.

Aug. 6—First Atlantic Cable laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

1859.

Feb. 13—Oregon admitted into the Union.

Oct. 17—John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry.

Nov. 28—Washington Irving died.

1860.

Eighth census of the United States; population, 31,443,332.

National debt, $64,769,703.

July—Prince of Wales visited the United States.

1861.

Jan. 29—Kansas admitted into the Union.

March 4—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, inaugurated sixteenth President of the United States.

April 12—Attack on Fort Sumter.

April 19—Massachusetts Sixth Regiment mobbed in Baltimore.

April 20—Harper's Ferry burned.

July—Battle of Bull Run, Va.

1862.

Jan. 17—John Tyler, Ex-President of the United States, died, aged 72.

Feb. 6—Surrender of Fort Henry, Tenn.

Feb. 16—Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered.

April 9—Battle of Shiloh.

June 6—Memphis surrendered.

June 26—Commencement of the seven days battle around Richmond.

July 1—The Union Pacific Railroad bill signed by President Lincoln.

May 3—Battle of Chancellorsville.

May 27—Assault on Port Hudson.

June 27—John Morgan starts on his raid through Ohio.

July 1—Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; three days.

July 4—Vicksburg surrendered.

July 13—New York riots commenced.

Aug. 23—The massacre at the city of Lawrence, Kan.

Sept. 14—Battle of South Mountain, Va.

Sept. 15—Harper's Ferry, with 11,000 men, surrendered.

Sept. 16—Battle of Antietam, Md.

Sept. 19—Battle of Chickamauga.

Sept. 22—President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation.

Oct. 24—Battle on Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

Nov. 7—Gen. McClellan removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Dec. 13—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Dec. 27—Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, died, aged 80.

Dec. 31—West Virginia made a State.

1864.

April 12—Fort Pillow, Tenn., massacre.

May 5—Battle of the Wilderness.

May 9—Battle of Spottsylvania.

June 3—Battle of Cold Harbor.

June 17—Commencement of the attack on Petersburg, Va.

June 19—The Alabama, commanded by Raphael Semmes, sunk off Cherbourg, France, by the United States man-of-war Kearsarge, under command of Capt. Winslow.

Oct. 12—Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died, aged 87.

Oct. 19—Battle of Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Nov. 16—Gen. Sherman's army commenced its "march to the sea" through Georgia.

Dec. 15—Battle of Nashville.

1865.

Feb. 27—Gen. Sheridan left Winchester with 10,000 cavalry on his raid around Richmond.

April 2—Richmond evacuated by the rebels.

April 9—Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the rebel army in the private dwelling of one of the inhabitants at Appomattox Court House, Va. This virtually ended the war of the rebellion.

April 14—President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

April 15—Abraham Lincoln died.

April 15—Andrew Johnson, Vice President, of Tennessee, became seventeenth President of the United States in consequence of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

April 16—Jefferson Davis captured.

April 26—John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was shot.

July 7—Four persons named Harold, Atzerott, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt, who were charged with aiding in the assassination of President Lincoln, were hanged in Washington.

1866.

July 1—The national debt reached its maximum amount—$2,773,236,173.

1867.

March 30—Alaska purchased by the United States from Russia; price, $7,000,000.

1868.

May 16—Vote taken in the United States Senate on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Every Senator was in his seat. The impeachment failed.

June 1—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, ex-President of the United States, died, aged 77.

1869.

The Pacific Railroad completed.

March 4—Ulysses Sydney Grant, of Illinois, was inaugurated the eighteenth President of the United States.

Oct. 8—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, ex-President of the United States, died, aged 65.

Dec. 24—Edwin M. Stanton, died in Washington.

1870.

Ninth census of the United States. Population, 38,565,983.

1871.

The gold product of the country amounted this year to $66,000,000.

Oct. 9—Great fire in Chicago.

1872.

Nov. 1—Great fire in Boston.

1873.

Sept. 7—The United States received a check from the Government of Great Britain for $15,000,000 in gold, being the amount awarded by the Mixed Congress at Geneva, Switzerland, on account of what are termed the "Alabama claims."

1874.

March 1—Millard Fillmore, of New York, ex-President of the United States, died, aged 74.

Dec. 12—King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, the first monarch that ever visited this country, arrived in New York.

1875.

July 31—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, ex-President of the United States, died, aged 67. For the first time in the history of the nation there was not an ex-President living.

Nov. 2—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Vice-President of the United States, died in Washington.

1876.

Our Republic commenced in 1776, 100 years ago, with thirteen States and 815,615 square miles of territory, which was occupied by about 3,000,000 of civilized human beings. It has now a population of 43,000,000, who occupy thirty-seven States and nine Territories, which embrace over 3,000,000 of square miles. It has 75,000 miles of railroads, more than sufficient to reach twice and a half around the globe. The value of its annual agricultural productions is $2,500,000,000, and its gold mines are capable of producing $70,000,000 a year. It has over 1,000 cotton factories, 580 daily newspapers, 4,300 weeklies, and 625 monthly publications.

ODD UNCLE GREGORY.

Mr. Burton returned home from his store one evening and told his wife Bessie quite an exciting piece of news. He had received a message from an uncle whom he had not seen for twenty years, and said uncle was about to pay him a visit.

"And he's rich as a Jew—a perfect nabob, I hear," continued Mr. B., "with not a relative in the world except my brother Rob and myself; but he is awfully eccentric—the oddest of mortals. If we don't happen to suit him he will leave all his money to some asylum or other."

"Don't mention such a thing," cried Bessie, "why of course we shall please him, and then our fortune will be made. When does he arrive?"

"Next week, and as we live so near the depot, he will probably come here before going to Robert's. I remember seeing him when I was a little boy, and he looked as if just taken from a bandbox, so perfectly neat. Neatness is his hobby, they say."

"O, dear! then I must give the house a thorough cleaning. It is rather early for such work, but if your paragon of an uncle is coming, I will begin at once," said Mrs. Burton. "You may call on your way to the store to-morrow and tell Pat and Biddy Malone to come immediately. There is no time to lose, you know."

"Don't get excited, Bessie," said her husband, "it will be all right I dare say."

If Mrs. Burton's experience and wisdom had been equal to her energy, she would have made a capital housekeeper, but she was young and had never had an opportunity to learn much about domestic affairs.

Doing work in a systematic manner she did not understand; so when Pat and Biddy appeared, she told them that she wanted to clean house and must be very thorough, and the first thing to be done was to get everything out of the rooms, so that there might be a deluge of soap and water.

The two assistants obeyed orders promptly, and when at noon Mr. Burton returned he found Patrick whitewashing vigorously, and Biddy cleaning windows, while Mrs. Burton ran from room to room taking down pictures, curtains, and ornaments, and huddling them away. Stoves were out in the shed, carpets and feather beds in the yard, the piazza crowded with furniture, and all was a scene of confusion. No dinner was to be seen, and Mr. B. was about to hasten to a restaurant, when he thought of some very valuable papers which he had carelessly left upon his desk.

Hurrying up stairs, to his dismay, the room was empty. Desk and papers gone. Bessie could not tell him what had become of them, and he flew to Biddy.

"And sure, sur," she said, "if ye mane the rubbish lying about, I jist crammed it in the rag-bag."

"My precious papers!" he cried aghast, "but perhaps I can rescue them. Quick! tell me where you put the bag."

"Och, bad luck," moaned Biddy, "it's on the way to the paper mill they are I'm afeared, for the mistress sold the rags to a tin-peddler this blessed mornin'."

Mr. Burton rushed frantically from the house.

"Which way did he go? Have you seen him? The tin-peddler! find him! overtake him—help me!" he cried in an excited tone.

"Has he stolen anything?" asked the passers-by, and "stop thief!" screamed a crowd of idle boys, rushing down the street, followed by Mr. Burton, who created fresh excitement at every step.

Meanwhile, Mrs. B. and her assistants were endeavoring to restore order in the chaos about them, when the door-bell was loudly rung.

At first no attention was paid to the summons, but when it was repeated again and again, Biddy went to see what was wanted, and soon returned, saying that an old man with a satchel wanted to see Mrs. B.

"Send him off," said the lady, in an excited tone.

"Indade, mam, but he won't go," replied Biddy, "an' sure I tould him that ye didn't want to see the likes of him."

So Mrs. Burton descended the stairs in no very pleasant humor. She found an old gentleman in the hall, and she stood looking coldly upon him, in a dignified manner.

"Will you permit me to rest awhile, madam?" said he, bowing, "I am slightly acquainted with your husband, and I would like to show him some articles I have in my satchel."

"He isn't at home—you had better call some other time," she said, frigidly.

"I can wait for him," responded her visitor, "if it will be convenient. I would like to pass the night here. I think Mr. Burton will be glad to see me."

"It is not at all convenient to accommodate any one at present," replied Mrs. B., "the hotel is not far off, sir."

"I am very lame, and tired with walking," he said, rising. "I would have been contented in any corner, and could sleep on a lounge, as you are house cleaning; but I will not trouble you, madam;" and taking his satchel and cane, he departed, saying to Biddy as he passed her:

"It is a good rule to be kind to every one, don't you think so? your mistress would not have been a loser if she had allowed me to stay. I should have paid her liberally."

"Bad luck to the house clanin that makes a body so cross," said Biddy, "for a swate lady she is when there's no such doin's around; but her ould uncle's a comin', ye see, and so it makes throuble, ye know."

A queer smile flitted over the old man's face, but it was succeeded by a look of sadness, as he limped away.

After a hot chase, Mr. Burton succeeded in overtaking the astonished peddler, and overhauling his load, the important papers were rescued, and a five dollar bill paid to the insulted dealer in rags, then Mr. Burton retraced his steps wearily to the store. Soon after, his brother Robert entered.

"News, Henry," he exclaimed, "Uncle Gregory has arrived!"

"Indeed! I am very much surprised," responded his brother, "we did not expect him till next week."

"He's an oddity," laughed Robert. "He came to my house and pretended to be a book agent, or something of the kind, said he was very tired, and wanted to rest for awhile, so my wife got a nice easy chair for him, and gave him a good dinner. You know Mary has a very kind heart, and she pitied the lame old man, who looked so sad and weary, and when he told her that he was acquainted with me and would like to spend the night at our house, she smilingly assented. I wonder at her, for we are house-cleaning, and there is more work than Mary ought to do, but she takes things easy. She just cleans one room at a time, and the house is never in an uproar. Well, the old gent made himself very agreeable, and when I went home he revealed himself in his true character, no other than our eccentric Uncle Gregory."

The chagrin of Mrs. Burton can be imagined when she discovered her uncle's "ruse." But her humble apology did not win the old gentleman's forgiveness. He never spent much time at her residence, but seemed very happy at Robert's, and he lavished his money freely upon Mary and her children. Poor Bessie! she often saw them riding by in Uncle Gregory's handsome carriage, and she bitterly regretted her lack of kindness on that eventful house-cleaning day.

Pith and Point.

RANK poison'—Weighing people in the social scales.

THE center of gravity—The lowest button on a Quaker's vest.

A MUSICALLY inclined itinerant printer of Trenton, N. J., is styled "Offenback."

THE *Woman's Journal* warns young girls to look out for the men who want to make "sisters" of them.

WHAT'S the difference between a profane man and an old toper? Only that the one swears oftentimes in the course of a month and the other swears off ten times during the same period.

THERE was a crooked man
Went up a crooked hill;
He found some crooked whisky
Within a crooked still;
He got a crooked thief
Who caught some crooked thieves
But they'd all lived together,
As all the world believes.

THE young French ladies do not in skating time exchange a word with their pardners. When they fall, however, they are permitted to mention the French for "ouch" in the presence of a gentleman.

"DEAR Adolphus," said a fashionable belle the other day to her accepted suitor, "can you tell me the color of the winds and the waves?" "Oh, yes," replied Adolphus, "for I have frequently seen it stated that the winds blew and the waves rose."

"No," HE said contemptuously, "I don't want no pen-wipers or dairies in mine. If you're goin' to gimme me anything, gimme a breastpin, or a dirk, or something a man can wear." And yet you wouldn't have thought this seeker after a higher life more than thirteen years old.

HE had made a hearty meal at a restaurant, and, rising up, he said to the cashier: "I do declare, if I haven't forgot my wallet." The cashier fired up, and hurled big words at him for full three minutes before pausing for breath. When a change came the stranger continued—"But I have $50 in my vest pocket." The cashier couldn't smile to save him.

THE Hartford *Times* tells of a smart Connecticut stump speaker who was haranguing a crowd in Fairfield County, when the effect of one of his strong points was terribly broken by a bawling exclamation from a half-drunken fellow in the crowd, who sung out: "Oh, you're a demagogue!" The orator fixed his eye upon the fellow, and, pausing just a moment to fix the attention of the audience and give his response the more effect, merely answered, with one of his own unapproachable grins: "Put a wisp of straw around you, and you'd be a demijohn!" It brought down the house and extinguished the bibulous offender.

THE "FREE PRESS" MAN.

A New Jersey farmer raised a thirty-three pound turkey. A New Jersey negro raised the same bird a peg higher. And then a New Jersey policeman raised the raiser.

A New York tax-collector insisted on entering a woman's house to see how much furniture she had. The only chair she had was broken over his head, and he retired perfectly satisfied.

A murderer at Watertown, New York, wants to be hung with a brass band playing around the scaffold. He wants everything as horrible as it can be.

Whatever you do, do well. The Arkansas men who put the thirty-seven bullets into a horse-thief couldn't have killed him any more if they had tried all day.

RESOLUTION.

She'll come to these sequestered grounds; to-day I'll boldly speak—
Why should I tremble at a child so gentle and so meek?
All others greet her joyously; I silent pass her by—
And to the brightest of all stars I dare not raise mine eye.
The buds that 'neath her footsteps bow, the birds with warbling clear,
Proclaim in different ways their love; then why should I know fear?
Through long, long nights I've pray'd and wept, invoking heaven above;
And yet to her have feared to breathe these simple words, "I love."
I'll lay me down beneath this tree—she daily passes here—
And I will talk as in a dream, of her my heart holds dear.
I will—ah! woe is me—she comes; my form she'll surely spy—
I'll hide behind this shady bush, and watch her passing by!
—*From the German.*

THE SUPREME COURT.

Nine Hundred Cases Behind, a Few Five Years Old—Three Years Required to Clear Off Present Business—A Bill to Relieve this Annoying Difficulty.

The condition of business in the United States Supreme Court, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is such that it has ceased to be an organ for the administration of justice. There are at this time upward of 900 cases on its calendar, extending back five years. To such an extent is it behind in its business, that it has come to be regarded by persons familiar with the facts that a case may as well be abandoned as to try to bring it up for trial in that court. The number of cases on the calendar is so great that if the court should sit every day, including Sundays, and dispose of a case every day, it would require nearly three years to dispose of the old business, to say nothing of the current cases during that time, which would be quite sufficient to occupy the time of the court. The question as to how the court could be relieved has been one of much interest, not only to the judges, but to the lawyers of the country having business before them. A year ago the limit was increased to $5,000, so that no case involving a smaller sum could be brought before that court. It was then supposed that such action would relieve the business, but instead, the cases have increased and the term of the court has been lengthened. The business in all the United States Courts is also yearly increasing, except the United States District Courts, where there is limited jurisdiction. The nine United States Circuit Courts are very much overcrowded and behind.

In view of all the facts, and after consultation with several of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, introduced in the House on Thursday a bill designed to reform the judiciary of the United States, which seems to be what is required to settle the difficulties. The bill in question requires the amount involved to be not less than $10,000, and provides for an inferior Court of Appeals in each of the nine Judicial Circuits, and enforce Circuit Court powers on the District Courts—permitting the former to transfer to the latter after next September any cause on its calendar. The Court of Appeals for each of the nine Circuit Court Districts is to be composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the Circuit, the Circuit Judge thereof, and the several District Judges of the Districts composing the Circuit. The bill provides that appeals may be taken to this Court from the Circuit and District Courts, and that the decisions upon questions of fact shall be final and conclusive, and also on all questions of law where the sum involved is less than $10,000. The judgment or decision of the Court, if upon any appeal, shall be remitted to the Court appealed from to be enforced.

Book Learning.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has written a letter to the Quincy *Patriot* on the subject of the education derived from the reading of miscellaneous books. Mr. Adams, who is one of the Trustees of the Public Library of the town, says that four-fifths of the book education we all have is acquired from miscellaneous reading. Schools and school teachers have nothing to do with it; but it is home acquired. He considers the reading of books, in itself, the poor man's university. In referring to circulating and public libraries, and the kind of literature in most demand, he says that "three-fourths of the demand is always for the most vapid and sensational book." In closing his letter, he says: "Most assuredly, parents ought not to turn their children loose in any library. In our library there is now no excuse for their so doing. Before the catalogue was published they might have excused themselves on the ground that they had no means of selection; and the catalogue was prepared with that very consideration in view. It was intended to lay open to any person sitting in his own house the whole contents of the library, for his own use and that of his family; it, in fact, put at the disposal of every resident of Quincy an almost complete collection of the standard works in the language, for all practical purposes, just as much at his disposal as if he owned them. It put the library into the dwelling-houses. Under these circumstances, it was hoped that a great improvement would be noticed in the character of the books called for. How far this hope has been justified I cannot now say, but there is certainly yet great room for improvement. The great majority of the books borrowed are borrowed by young people, and still, apparently unassisted in their choice by any one. I am very confident that a competent trustee, who could give his whole time to the library, and do nothing but examine and purchase new books, and advise those who come there, especially the young, what to read and how to read it, could do much more for the higher education of Quincy than is done through the whole agency of our high school; nor in saying this do I mean to say anything derogatory to the high school, either. This we cannot expect. We ought, however, to be fairly able to expect now that parents and those engaged themselves in the work of education should realize what a large part in the work miscellaneous reading plays, and so try to give some direction to it."

A Wonderful Escape.

The friends of Mr. Fritz Zumann, of Springfield, Mass., reported lost in the terrible Bremerhaven explosion, have just received letters announcing his miraculous escape, and giving a graphic description of the disaster as he saw it, as follows: A box of dynamite exploded. The box was stored on a wagon, and was to be shipped with our steamer. Such a power had the explosion that everybody, say everybody in the cities of Bremerhaven and Geestemunda, were thrown down. Windows were broken at a distance of three miles and even farther. Nearly everybody on board or near the steamer had his ears burst through the terrible din; but my brother and I have not a finger hurt. When the explosion took place I was down in the gangway of the steamer, and all at once I felt as though two cannon-balls were boring into my ears, and then glass pieces, broken plates (I stood near the kitchen), doors, beams and boards, all flew around me, but nothing hurt me. When in this terrible fright I looked around for an escape, I found every way, on both sides of the gangway, blocked up by the ruins. Locked up in the steamer! And I thought every second she would sink, because it was my opinion that the boiler had exploded. It took me two to three minutes to make a way, and then I found, groping my way over corpses, bodies without heads, some without arms or legs, over heads without bodies, over lakes of blood; I found my uncle and my aunt, both I might say, naked, lying down and embracing each other, groaning and almost in the face of death. In the same moment my brother fell into my arms, sound and safe! And the other two are to be saved, too!

Finds in the Rag-Bag.

The "finds" in the rag-bag and the rubbish-heap are sometimes not a little curious. A mistress allows Betty, the maid, to keep a rag-bag; and occasionally Betty yields to the temptation of putting into that bag articles which are certainly not rags. But apart from any suspicion of dishonesty, valuables find themselves in very odd places, through inadvertency or forgetfulness. We need not say much about such small creatures as insects, spiders or lizards, that are found by the paper-makers in bundles of esparto; they are unwelcome intrusions rather than finds. A patent lock was once found among the contents of a family rag-bag; and as it was worth five shillings, the buyer was content. An old Latin prayer-book, bought as waste-paper, had a bundle of nails, curiously linked together, packed inside it. Half-sovereigns and other coins are found in cast-off pockets, in the heels of old stockings, and inside the linings of dresses. An old coat, purchased by a London dealer, revealed the fact—a joyful fact to the buyer—that the buttons consisted of sovereigns covered with cloth. Three pounds sterling, in German paper money, found their way into a bundle of German rags that reached a paper-maker. The London Rag Brigade boys once found a bank check-book, and on another occasion six pairs of new silk stockings, in waste paper and rags which they had bought; these unexpected articles were, to the honor of the *Brigade*, at once returned. A rare find once occurred in the Houndsditch region. A dealer—of the gentle sex, we are told—gave sevenpence and a pint of beer for a pair of old breeches; while the bargain was being ratified at a public house, the buyer began to rip up the garment, when out rolled eleven golden guineas wrapped up in a thirty-pound bank note. We rather think, that in strictness of law, the guineas of this treasure-trove belonged to the crown; but most likely the elated buyer and the mortified seller made merry over the windfall. Many people, in the days when banking was little understood, had a habit of concealing their spare money about their persons; thus, an old waistcoat, bought for a trifle, was found lined with bank notes! But of all the finds, what shall we think of a *baby*? A paper manufacturer assures us that in a bag of rags brought from Leghorn, and opened at an Edinburgh paper-mill, a tiny baby was found, pressed almost flat. Poor bantling! Was it accidentally squeezed to death in a turn-up bedstead, or was some darker tragedy associated with its brief history?—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Sample Case.

Chapter I.—It was New Year's morning. He had been thinking deeply for a day or two, and there was a Spartan look on his face as he sat down to breakfast. He was unusually quiet, though he said he never felt better in his life.

Chapter II.—Rising from the table he drew forth his tobacco-box and said to his wife:

"Hannah, I'm going to quit the weed!"

"No!"

"Yes, I am. I've been a slave to the disgusting habit for forty years, but now I am done with it! Come here, Hannah."

She followed him to the door, and he flung the box far out into the back yard.

Chapter III.—Four days had passed. Dried pumpkin, cloves, spices, gum and dried beef had been chewed in place of the accustomed quid. The family cat had been kicked out of doors; the dog had fled; the hired girl's nose was up; every peddler in town came to the door.

"But you will stick to your resolution, won't you?" asked the wife.

"I will or die!" he replied.

Chapter Last.—'Twas dark. Man sneaked around the house—on his knees on the grass—pawed around—fingers clutched an object—lid flew open—moved his right hand to his mouth—"Yum! yum! But what a fool I was!"

Moral.—Don't chew.—*M. Quad.*

Made a Mistake in His Man.

An insurance agent called into an establishment on Main street the other day, with a large account book under his arm, and, walking up to the proprietor in a business sort of a way, he inquired: "How's business—how's stock?" "Oh, business is very, very dull," returned the tradesman. "'Pon my word, sir, I haven't got $900 in the house! Terrible dull!" and he paused and looked inquiringly at his visitor. "Only $900?" said the insurance man in surprise. "'Pon my soul, sir," repeated the dealer, "I don't believe there is a dollar more—look for yourself," and the man looked sad and sighed. "Then, sir, said the insurance man, with a good deal of warmth, "how does it come that your stock is insured in our company for $4,500, eh?" "Oh! ah! beg your pardon!" exclaimed the dealer, in great confusion; "I thought you was the tax man! I was sure you was the tax-gatherer, or, 'pon my soul, I wouldn't a-said that, when, in fact, my stock is worth fully $5,000—look for yourself, sir!"—*Dayton (O.) Democrat.*

A Lady at Bradford, N. H., has had a narrow escape from being buried alive. She had been sick for some time, and had apparently died. Preparations for the funeral were made on the third day after the supposed death, when it was observed, as she was placed in her coffin, that one of the eyes was partly open. Nothing was, however, thought of this, as it was thought to be muscular contraction after death. But when all the arrangements for the funeral were complete, she astonished the attendants by a sudden request to be placed on one side. A complete recovery is expected.

The Toilet.

DECAY OF TEETH.

The causes of the decay of the teeth are two—acids and minute fungus, abundantly found in the mouth, and called "leptothrix buccalis." All acids, both vegetable and mineral, act promptly on the teeth by dissolving the enamel and by softening the dentine. Sour fruits and vinegar salad are likely to injure the teeth, unless the mouth is carefully washed out after eating them. The little parasitic fungus can only be removed by alkaline mixtures. Soap is one of the best dentrifices. It appears that the parasites grow and multiply very rapidly, and especially between the teeth. It would be advisable, therefore, for those who wish to preserve good teeth, to carefully use the toothpick and scrub the teeth with soap and water after every meal, or at least twice a day.

CARE OF THE NAILS.

The correct management of the nails is to cut them of an oval shape, corresponding with the shape of the fingers. Never allow them to grow too long, as it makes it difficult to keep them clean; nor too short, as it causes the tips of the fingers to become flattened and enlarged, and turn upward, which gives the hand an awkward appearance. The skin which grows in a semicircle on the top of the nail requires much attention, as it is often drawn on with its growth, dragging the skin below the nail so tight as to cause it to divide into what are termed agnails. This is prevented by separating the skin from the nail by a blunt half-circular instrument. Many persons cut this pellicle, or thin skin, which causes it to grow very thick and uneven, and sometimes damages the growth of the nail.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

To keep the hair healthy, keep the head clean. Brush the scalp well with a stiff brush while dry. Then wash with Castile soap, and rub into the roots bay rum, brandy or camphor water. This done twice a month will prove beneficial. Brush the scalp thoroughly twice a week. Dampen the hair with soft water at the toilet, and do not use oil.

FLESHWORMS AND PIMPLES.

Try this recipe: Wash the face twice a day in warm water and rub dry with a coarse towel. Then with a soft towel rub in a lotion made of two ounces of white brandy, one ounce of cologne and one half ounce of liquor potassa. Persons subject to skin eruptions should avoid very salt or fat food. A dose of Epsom salts occasionally might prove beneficial.

Them Hoofs.

As Bijah was at the door, shaking the corn-husk mat, an old man came along and halted. He had a Roman nose, a pale blue eye, and he was bent and gray. He stood so long and looked so fixedly that the old janitor finally inquired:

"What yer looking at?"

"I have come a weary hundred miles," replied the old man, "on purpose——"

"On purpose to git to be a clerk in the Custom House?" interrupted Bijah.

"No, sir. I have journeyed far on purpose to——"

"Git into the Postoffice?"

"Nothing of the kind," said the old man. "I have traversed a hundred miles of highway on purpose to see your feet. I heard of them clear up at Port Huron. They wanted to bet me ten to one that you had feet as big as soap boxes. I am old and near my grave. I wanted to see them feet—them hoofs. Where do you stable 'em? Who hauls 'em around for you? What do you do with 'em in freezing weather?"

"See here!" whispered Bijah, in a voice choked with passion, "I'll murder you if you don't dust out o' here!"

"What am I doing?" asked the old man.

"Hoofs, eh!" yelled Bijah, as he dropped the mat, "call them feet hoofs?"

Some said the old man got away by crawling under a wagon and dashing down the alley. Some said he was in the morgue with all his limbs broken. Life has many mysteries twice as large as good old Bijah's feet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Peculiarities of Henry Clay.

In his day it was the habit of the polite world of the Capital, dressed in their gayest, to repair to the Senate Chamber to listen to him whenever he spoke. He was everybody's pet. No man has ever had such adulation since. No man has ever got habitually such splendid and brilliant audiences as he. Those were days of grand debate, when the press had not gained so much prestige—before oratory had given way in Congress to the reporters. There were no holes in the sky then, and you could not prick an orator, like a bubble, with a witty sarcasm. Clay never disappointed—he would not have dared. But he dared things that no other man then or now would dare. At the end of a brilliant passage he would pause deliberately, and walk six steps across the aisle to Robert J. Walker's snuff-box, and, taking a pinch gracefully between his finger and thumb, return to his desk and put it with such ineffable distinction to his nostrils that the whole audience was ready to burst into applause. With any other man this would have been ridiculous. Clay made it sublime. It was the great King going to bed in the presence of his admiring courtiers.

The Waste of Greenbacks to be Stopped.

Treasurer New has just issued an order which will save the Government annually half a million dollars, if it is not interfered with by parties interested in the manufacture of fiber paper. The order, in effect, is to prevent the return to the Treasury at the expense of the Government of Treasury notes and fractional currency not defaced, mutilated or worn out, and, in case Government notes are returned, the cost of counting and returning will be deducted from the amount at hand. All notes sent for redemption the United States Treasurer is compelled to burn to secure proper vouchers for the Redemption Bureau. The destruction of so much paper money requires the purchase of a larger lot of the expensive fiber paper, increased expenses in the Printing Bureau, as well as the necessity of employing a larger force in the Redemption Bureau. The saving proposed, with the cutting down of extraordinary expenses for worthless patents used in the manufacture of our paper currency promises an annual reduction of over a million of dollars.

American Parlor Organs Abroad.

In the year closing June 30, 1875, the United States exported to foreign countries, as shown by Custom House returns at Washington, parlor or reed organs to the aggregate value of $363,132. The exports for the previous year were $292,151, showing some increase. It is remarkable that more than half of these exports in each year were the cabinet organs made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, whose exports in 1875 were $185,820, and in 1874 were $163,169. Considering that there are in this country from two hundred to two hundred and fifty makers, this fact that more than half the instruments exported are from this one company, shows in what high estimation its work is held abroad.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

"Heal Thyself."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 200 engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1.50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Sick, Bilious and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents, or sent by mail (post paid) on receipt of price. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

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[From the Lafayette Daily Courier.]

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people; and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in the great work of his life.

Chicago Ledger—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

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"NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY."

This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possesses soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs that has yet been introduced.

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Is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.

If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say: "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 232 North Second St., Philad'a.

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"9999" MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes. Only two dimes. "It is always darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us, we will send one box of 9999 which we guarantee will put you in the way to make $200 a month, and not take half your time. Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Thousands can now secure paying business, and constant income. This is the "chance of a lifetime," and if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is a FORTUNE for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a recipe, jewelry, or other humbug, but a SAFE and SURE guaranteed business opportunity. Sample box, circulars, &c., &c., are sent at cost, 20 cents, only to introduce it; none free, and none need reply unless they want to make $2,000 a year clear. Hundreds are making that, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you "how 'tis done." Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Best French Burr Mill Spindle under-runners, Cast Iron upper-runners, for Farm or Merchant Work. Superior Mill Stones of all sizes, Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc., all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, O.

SEEDS! My ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE for 1876 is NOW READY, and will be mailed, FREE OF CHARGE, to all applicants upon receipt of 6 cents for postage. English and German Edition. Address JOHN KERN, 211 Market Street, St. Louis. State where you saw this advertisement.

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$ DOWN WITH HARD TIMES. $ SAVE MONEY and to do it, buy where you can GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., since 1873 has sold goods to 126,000 patrons. It offers every variety of Dry, Fancy, and Staple Goods, Groceries, Books, Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at about half price, and sells EVERYTHING at ONLY ONE DOLLAR. FIRST HANDS. It buys from manufacturers and first hands, and can sell for $1 what country dealers ask $3 to $5 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are indorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 100,000 patrons. See our circulars. WE CAN and will sell you goods at less than any other house. We send by mail or express C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. We want agents everywhere. No risk, no capital needed. ONE CENT buys a postal card. Send one, for all our papers, circulars, and lists. We CAN and DO sell $2 articles, $2 books, &c., all for a SINGLE DOLLAR. Beautiful Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Sets, Pipes, Violins, Guitars, Castors, in fact 3,000 articles, all at $1. SEND NOW, and save money. You CAN do it; please try. Address all orders to H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

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Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung Complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN INDIANA, JAN., 27th, 1876

The north train on the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Monday was detained some hours at this place. Cause, disabled pump.

◆

The franchises, lots and lands of the Wabash and Erie Canal are to be sold Feb. 24th, by order of the U. S. District Court.

◆

Prof. Hodge, formerly of this place is doing duty in the *Northern Indianian* (Warsaw) office. Mrs. Hodge, with her known ability and literary taste, controls the "Home Circle" department of the same paper.

◆

Riding Two Horses.

Consistency is not considered much of a jewel in Congress, and bad memory appears to have reached the stage of an epidemic. The amnesty debate furnishes an illustration in point. The bill offered by Mr. Randall is a copy of that which passed the Republican house a year ago, and some curious facts concerning it were brought out in a tilt between him and Mr. Blaine last week, when the latter proposed to except Jefferson Davis from amnesty. Here is the passage from the Congressional Record:

"Mr. Randall was not this very bill passed last year by an instruction from the Committee on Rules, of which you were a member?

"Mr. Blaine— And to which I objected.

"Mr. Randall—Never. Neither in the house nor in the committee did you object to this bill.

"Mr. Blaine—Being in the chair, and unable to interpose an objection myself, I endeavored to get several gentlemen to object.

"Mr. Randall—I say that this very bill in almost these identical words, came from the committee of which you were a member, *without objection.*

"Mr. Blaine—I differ with the gentleman in point of fact: *I did object to it.*

"Mr. Randall—I say that neither in the committee nor in this House, in any way as a member of this body or as its presiding officer, did you object. On the contrary I say more, that at that time so far as I saw able to see or know, *you facilitaed the passage of that bill.*

"Mr. Blaine—*I endeavored to object to this bill,* but I was not able, being in the chair. Had I been on the floor I should have done it.

The conflict of statement is not reconcilable with perfect truth on both sides. Mr, Blaine was certainly understood to favor general amnesty last year, and that fact was urged in his behalf as a merit. If he was really opposed to it he could have left the chair at any moment and made his opposition known. But the *Record* at that time tells a very different story We cite from page 91 of the second volume, part I., with the remark that Mr. Blaine was Chairman of the Committee on Rules:

"Mr. Maynard—I am instructed by the Committee on Rules, acting upon a resolution submitted to them the other day to report the bill which I send to the desk. It has met *the unanimous approval of the committee.*

"Mr. Lawrence—Would that admit Jeff Davis to a seat on this floor?

"Several Members—Certainly.

"Mr. Lawrence—Then I object to it.

"Mr. Butler of Massachusetts—I do not object to the bill if it has been considered and reported by a committee.

"Mr. Maynard—It is reported by the *Committee on Rules unanimously,*

"Mr. Butler of Massachusetts—All right,

"The Speaker—The bill would require a two thirds vote to pass it,

"Mr. Maynard—I move that the rules be suspended and the bill passed

"The question was taken on Mr. Maynard's motion; and on a division there were-ayes 141; noes, 29,

"So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill (H. R. No. 472) was passed,

Two facts are established by this extract. First, that Mr. Maynard distinctly stated twice in presence of the Speaker, who might have corrected him on the spot, that the bill was reported unanimously from the committee of which Mr. Blaine was Chairman. Secondly, that the bill included Jefferson Davis, and objection was raised on that account by Mr. Lawrence of Ohio.

Mr. Blaine has a perfect right to change his mind in regard to amnesty and to raise an issue upon its policy. But he has not the privilege of altering the public records to make them conform to his fluctuations of political expediency. Nothing is to be gained by sharp practice when detection is easy and punishment is certain.

Broggs' Experiment.

Says the Yolo (Cal.) Mail: Broggs, who lives in Elliott's Southern Addition, ran across the item the other day that "at night a horse would refuse to step on or over the body of a man lying in the road, but, as if impelled by instinct, would stop, and remain motionless until the matter should be investigated." Grave doubts as to the truth of this statement arose in Broggs' mind, and to settle the matter for himself he resolved to give the thing a practical test Now Broggs has no horse but does own a very intelligent and frisky young mule, so he thought it just as well to try the experiment with him. There is a narrow lane leading from the clover patch to the water trough, and he sent his little son Bobby to open the gate and turn out the mule meanwhile Broggs lay down full length across the lane, assuming an apparently lifeless attitude. The mule had been kept in the pasture all day, and consequently was very dry, so he came waltzing down the lane at a great rate, and everything denoted a fair trial of the test. And so it was but not exactly as Broggs would have desired, although it confirmed him in his skepticism. When within a yard or two the mule preceived the prostrate form of his master, and with an explosion of sound which was a compromise between the shriek of a locomotive and the yell of a frightened maniac he bowed up his back, flung his tail to the breeze, elevated himself about fifteen feet in the air, and, with all four feet in a bunch, lit on the pit of Broggs' stomach. Then with a fiendish laugh, he spread out his feet with a scraping, lacerating sound, and was off like a flash, not omitting, however, to give the experimenter a parting kick in the small of the back as he departed. The pride of the mule did not near pay the doctor's bill, and Broggs is now calculating how many postholes he will have to mortise before he will get even on his experiment.

◆

Samuel Hays, Treasurer of Kosciusko County, died last week.

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to couta in a single particle o Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug tore.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

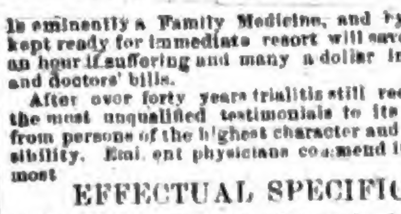

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Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

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NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

BUSTED HIGHER THAN A KITE!

The Bottom has fallen out.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE MARKET PRICES,

So look out, and think what you will, somebody's hurt.

Only for 30 Days

200 Men's Overcoats from	$3 50 to $5 00.
150 Boys " "	2.50 " 3.50.
300 Men's Winter Suits,	7.00 " 9.50
250 Boys " "	5.00 " 7.00.
Best Shetland Shirts and Drawers per set	75c.
Plush Mask Caps,	50c.

OUR PULSE BEATS REGULAR.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The goods have all been well selected, and make nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices All invited to call and see us, whether they purchase or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock in Garret and we will make it an object for all to buy. Call at the Brown building opposite large hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can buy goods as cheap as any place and you will be satisfied.

No. 34—6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

FREE CONSULTATION
Address Dr E B Foote
120 Lexington Avenue New York

☞ As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.

By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada,** and in every part of the United States.

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE

Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.

Call on or address

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For Particulars address
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AN AMUSING STORY

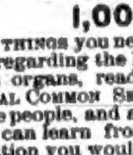

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH Street, N. Y.

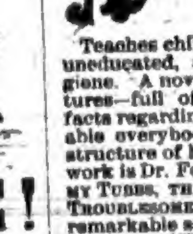

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You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. **The Cheapest and the Best.** Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted every where. Address

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Boot & Shoe!

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BOOT & SHOES.

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

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THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
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Pullman Palace Cars!

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BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

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For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

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FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

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Made up Clothing!

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Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see hislargestock

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IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue, New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

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No. 8

Fruit House Bulletin

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we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, as there is no middlemen to eat up the profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prunes, Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

"A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade in the east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Either Young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30, 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 35c
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	18c
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	12c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, 1 50, in bottle	50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00: in bottles	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $1 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	25c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c. best 40c
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	35c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	5
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 60		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW FURNITUR STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr. WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere. Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.00	Hogs—live	$5.50
Amber—red	1.13	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.06
Oats	25	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	@ 35	Butter	.20
Potatoes	@40	Lard	.15
Flax Seed		Eggs	22
Clover Seed		Tallow	.06
Wool	45	Timothy Hay	12.00

Local and Miscellaneous.

To the Readers of the Courier.

The announcement in the local items of this paper last week that I would assume the editorial chair of the COURIER, was somewhat premature. There has been some such talk, but satisfactory arrangements between Mr. Mays and myself have not yet been made.

W. H. DILLS.

The ice men "squealeth."

Spencerville items received too late.

Go to Eaton's for a good square meal.

Frank Renols has returned to the city again.

Mrs. Mc Dowell has been quite ill for several days past.

Clearing out sale at Lauferty's, to commense to-day.

J. Clifford and S. Lock were in town yesterday—the guest of Alf. Carter.

Our town presents a little more business appearance this week.

We mean just what we say, when we say Lauferty will sell goods at cost.

Lauferty is bound to sell goods cheaper than any man in town. Call and see him.

We counted dogs on Main street the other day, until our tongue refused to wag.

Christ, at Charly Fox's is on his high horse," and ready to wait on tony customers.

We have overcoats on hand which you can buy cheaper at Lauferty's than any other place.

Several of our young people attended the leap-year party at Butler, last Friday evening.

The Co. Commissioners were in session yesterday to make final settlement with the jail contractors.

Lauferty sells his goods at cost from now until Feb. 21st '76, to make room for his spring stock.

The Breman "Gazette," a spicy seven column paper, published by J. L. Sweeny, has reached our office.

We notice J. Simmons and W. Valoo, on our streets, both of them residents of this place some years ago.

Why does Lauferty sell more Clothing than any other house in town?—Because he sells cheaper than any one else.

We are glad to see Samuel Puffenberger back to our city again. His absence has changed him wonderfully.

Owing to several new advertisements this week we have been compelled to "cut down" our corraspondents.

It isn't in good taste for a young girl to be shooting out a batch of nonsense on the street about her "nice fellow.

We mean business. Call and see our prices and you will find that this is no humbug D. KAHN.

We want "10,000" loads of wood on subscription. Now everybody knows they can pay for their paper in wood.

The Buckeye "Granger thinks it has found the meanest man in Wood county. He is rich and charges a poor fellow 2½ cents a pail for water.

Our bus' drivers are having a hard siege of it, but for all of that, Swihart hollows 'Mail" as soon as he gets out of the livery barn door.

We have a man that says he has attended three Centennials. Pretty good. We always claimed that Auburn was ahead in every particular.

There are a good many young kids on the streets every Saturday who annoy some of our business houses. Parents should put a stop to this nonsence.

General Sherman, it is intimated, will go to Europe next year, where he contemplates a visit to the pope. That will be Sherman's second march to the sea.

The Garrett Band gave a concert last week to raise funds to aid them in securing instruments. The COURIER office returns thanks for complimentary tickets.

The Plymouth church pew rentals were bid off at $63,680, last week, only a little over $6,000 less then last year. The highest did was $650 by Horace B. Chaflin.

Betitiville, Seneca county, had a case of Beechering a few days since. The injured husband didn't make much fuss about it but he struck the disciple of Beecher with a lighted coal oil lamp and burned him terribly.

Miss Ida Blair, of Waterloo, gave a party to her postmistress friends, last Friday afternoon. Mis Ola Yandes, the assistant of our post office department was a guest, and speaks highly of the affair.

FOR SALE.

Parties wishing to buy a good second hand organ, will please call at this office for information. It will be sold on reasonable terms.

SOCIAL.—The social of the M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. R. H. Weamer on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A general and cordial invitation is extent to all. Residence on west seventh street. Ashleys Addition.

The Indiana editors, who made up the excursion to Philadelphia, amused themselves by voting for President, and the result was 184 for Morton and 66 for Hendricks.—[Press.

Which evidently shows on which side the largest number of dead beats may be found.

A. K. Rex, of Newville, is contemplating a visit to the Wyoming Territory in a short time. He will probably engage in the dry goods trade. Being a thorough business man and with his pleasing ways he will certainly meet with success.

Wall, the negro murder at Fort Wayne after preaching Methodism for twenty five years, is now a pretty badly scared darkie. He has lost confidence in his old faith, and now asks the Catholic church to keep him out of purgatory. He now says he never did believe what he preached. Let him sing.

Auburn will make some extensive improvements the coming summer. Business and dwelling houses in large number are largely contracted for. Wright & Co., are furnishing lumber so cheap that any ordinary mechanic can save enough in one year to put up a comfortable house.

The weekly "Floridian," of Tallabassa, speaking of the general Amnesty bill before Congress, thus with one stroke drives the nail to the center:

"The debates on this question have been sharp and bitter, and will arouse more or less of ill-feeling. But the South can do better without universal amnesty than the United States can do without the South at the Centennial Exposition.

Capt. White, of the Fort Wayne. Fruit House, as will be seen from his advertisement, is doing wonders in the tea trade. He is selling tea best brands at $1 per pound, and some grades as low as 25 cents per pound. His immense trade in this article enables him to sell at a very low profit.

Clothing at Cost.

Our entire stock must be sold before Mar. 1st 1876 as we will make a change in our business at that time. If you wish to secure goods at actual cost now is the time. We mean just what we say. Commencing to day we will sell our goods at first cost until Mar. 1st 1876.

D. KAHN.

Dramatic. — Octoroon.

Again we are to be favored with a fine dramatic performance from our local performers. It will be one or two weeks before they will be ready, as they intend to get appropriate scenery, wardrobe &c and give the piece in a first-class way. Jas. Lowrie to superintend the performance.

One little fellow was putting on considerable airs at the "skating rink," the other night, and coming down the pond at an immense gate, he brawled out: "How's this for spread eagle." And if he didn't spread the eagle then and there the eagle never was spread. If he hadn't struck a stump standing up above the ice, nobody could tell but that he'd been spreading yet. After the boys took his skates off, and fished his hat out of the swift water he crawled up the bank and took the shortest cut for home.

TURN OUT.

Next Saturday evening the scholars in Mrs Thomas' department will give an entertainment, at Ensley's Hall, consisting of singing, speaking dialogues, &c. Mrs. T. has had them under training for several evenings and our citizens can expect a rich treat. We hope the house will be crowded as this is the first effort of the kind that has been made for a long time. The price of admission is only fifteen cents, and anyone would give that to please and encourage the little ones.

Dull Times.

Our city has not seen the time for a number of years that trade in every department of business has been so dull as this winter. Most of our merchants have carried a large stock of goods anticipating a heavy winter's trade, but the weather being so open and so much rain the roads have been almost impossible for farmers to get to town. For the past two months our merchants have suffered greatly, but we are glad to know that trade is soon to open up. We can look for a lively trade shortly.

BAD BOYS.

We have some troublesome boys in this city, and when they find any one who will put up with their nonsence they never know when to let-up. We noticed them holding a jubilee at a store near the post office the other day, and if the proprietor would have done justice to himself and right to the boys he should have dusted their coats with the fire-poker until it would bend double, and then give the rest a grand bounce with his boot. We were told to mention this to the boys and hereafter if his dander should happen to "riz," they know what's a comin'.

CLOTHING!

AT COST

Our entire stock must be SOLD before

MARCH 1ST, '76,

as we will make a change in our business at that time. If you wish to secure goods at

Actual Cost

now is the time. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. Commencing to-day we will sell our goods at

FIRST COST!

until March 1st, 1876. We mean BUSINESS. Call and see our prices and you will find that this is no Humbug.

DAVID KAHN & CO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEAR COURIER.—The President gave a reception at the White House a few evenings ago, and of course I attended, not because I had any individual interest in the affair, but more to get the main features of the occasion so that I could give the readers of the COURIER a correct account of the same. This reception business is a great feature in Washington. In fact many, many women live by that alone—it is their bread and butter and without these, they are disconsolate, luckless, unhappy. Many private receptions are held every day by the fashionable and wealthy of the city many of whom have nothing else in God's world to do but live out this aimless shallow life, and enjoy it as best they can.

The Presidential receptions are always largely attended, every nook and corner in the lower rooms of the mansion being filled with eager, anxious souls, willing to be compressed into an immeasurably small space to gaze for a few moments upon the august personages assembled. I was fortunate to get a good position near the folding doors to await the coming of the Chief Magistrate. Everybody kept buzzing and talking until the doors were thrown open when silence feel upon the assembly, and the President and Mrs. Grant followed by Col. Fred. and his lady, entered and took their places near the center of the room. Gen. Babcock was not there to introduce each one as they passed up to greet the party, but another gentleman officiated. You give your name to this personage, and he announces it to the President, you shake the proffered hand and pass on extending the same courtesy to Mrs. Grant, and who ever else may be assisting in the reception sometimes five or six.

For instance Mr. Brown steps up and says his name is Brown. Mr. Brown is announced and he approaches, the President says "Mr. President," shakes hands, passes on, says "Mrs. President" shakes, passes on, says, "Colonel," shakes, on again, "Mrs. Grant," shakes, and so on, until the end, and that is the extent of the reception. Of course, you have shaken hands with the Presidential family, and I have no doubt he has wished all of them in Jericho before he is half done with them. It must be a laborious, unpleasant duty, but this is one of the simplicities of our Republican institution, and must be kept.

The President looks stout and hearty, and seems to be accumulating averdupois each year. Mrs. Grant is a heavy-set lady of medium hight, with rather a pleasant expression, small dark eyes, a little cross-eyed, and regarded as a very charming woman. Col. Fred, is a large broad-shouldered fellow, who looks as if he could maul rails to advantage, but don't mean to. There is nothing particularly striking about him, except his wife, who is said to be very handsome. Well I don't think she is the prettiest lady I ever saw in feature, and surely not in form. She has soft black eyes, and a winning smile, but I have seen others have these, with fresh rosy cheeks in fact, I believe I can find girls in De-Kalb county who will distance her in point of beauty.

Mrs. Treasurer New, of our State, I think much more handsome both in carriage and expression, and certainly more in feature.

The Indiana editorial excursion arrived here on Thursday evening, and a complimentary reception was given them at Willard's last night. The Indianians here had done all they could to make their visit pleasant, but it is a little discouraging to find three-fourths of this editorial party, not editors at all, unless it be of a livery stable or coal yard. The party numbers about 250, and perhaps thirty of these are actually editors This must be stopped, because it is an injury to the fraternity in the State, and I think the manager is, to a great extent responsible. While they may all be pleasant, agreeable gentlemen, they do not represent the interest of the journalist, and that is the great interest of the State.

The committee of arrangements of whom your humble servant was one, made out a programme for a hop last evening at which the President, Post-Master Jewell, Atty. Gen., Pierrepont, Speaker Kerr, Senators and Representatives from Indiana were present. Mr. Baker of the 13th District responded quite happily to a call made upon him for a few remarks by the assemblage as also did several other members. I called on the President the other day, to invite him in person to the Editorial Reception, and I know from the way he looked he wanted to say something about "White Stockings," but I excused myself on account of having to see all the members of the Cabinet for the same purpose. It is never good policy to broach a subject of this kind, "a horse dicker," on your side first, as the would-be purchaser may get an idea you're anxious to sell.

The House has been employed this week principally in discussing the Centennial Appropriation bill, and it is still at it. They want $1,500,000, but I don't believe the House will pass it, and if so by a very close vote. No ex-citement has been occasioned in the discussion, and I don't believe they will get over two votes in Indiana in its favor, while the members individualy desire to see the celebration a success, they do not feel like giving out of the public treasury. The Pacific Railroad bill is expected to be up in a few days, when there will be some lively work done.

TOM.

Another Fire.

Last Thursday evening while Billy Edgerton, the barber, who occupies the rooms over Klotz' store, in the wooden row, opposite public square, was at supper, some miserable incendiary went in through his shop and set fire to his bed in a back room. As he soon returned the fire had not time to get fairly started. The damage was light, but had it not been so timely discovered probably 25,000 dollars of property would have been destroyed.

That same night about 11 o'clock, Benj. Williams, who occupies the next room north, had occasion to ascertain what was troubling his dog back of his building, saw a man jump over the high board fence in the rear of his and Klotz' stores and make tracks to the west.

Our citizens must be on the look-out, and shoot every one on the spot. Cold lead will put out fire.

From Angola.

ANGOLA, Jan. 25, 1876.

—No mud.

—Roads a little rough.

—Think of summer ice houses.

—The three adjusting agents of the insurance companies failed to settle.

—It is the Angola "Herald," not the "Granger Beacon." It is spicy and interesting.

—Fire company meets Saturday evening, Rebecca degree meeting Friday evening, G. W Poland, H. Linder, L Gates, Trustees of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

—Fireman's dance Feb 22nd.

—Frank Newborn of Q, is visiting here.

—Marriage in high life lately, McDonald—Morse.

—Bliss & Aldrich's store burglarized to the extent $500 worth of clothing and notes. One arrest make on suspicion. No clew to the criminals.

ANGOLA.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Jan. 25, 1876.

—Masonic Social to-night.

—Mr. Bart Shart of La Grange was in town last week.

—In Butler—Tuesday eve Jan. 18th, at the residence of the brides mother, Mrs. Durkee, by Rev. J. N. Morris, Mr. Orland Matheny to Miss Emma Tarney.

—John Meck, the smiling mail carrier has committed matrimony and he smiles now more than before.

—It is rumored that two of our prominent business men are contemplating building a large hall. It is certainly needed and would without doubt prove a good investment for the money.

—The leap year party at Ballinger's Hall last Friday night was a complete success.

—A reward of a handsome and rare chromo is offered for the recovery of a large maltese cat answering to the name of "Dick" return to E. S. Jones.

"LENA."

Our citizens are agitating the quesion of having street lamps on all the business street.

Casbeer & Miller is selling goods cheap enough for a pon broker establishment. Don't fail to call on them befor purchasing.

An order has been issued from the general office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, making a general reduction in the salaries of all employes, except agents and foremen of departments and gangs of men.

The "World Almanac for 1876" is at hand and is a very complete arrangement of the statistics for the past few years. It will be a very valuable book to have during the coming year at election times. Send 25 cents to the "World, N. Y.

Prof. Mulkins, of Huntington, will open a class in penmanship in Mrs. Thomas' room, in Ensleys block. He comes highly recommended as a penman and as gentleman in every particular. See his specimens at the Post office.

The "Charlie Ross" sensation at St. Albany, Vt, has ended, the little rogue who tried to pass himself off as Philadelphia's lost boy having been taken to Milford, N. H., where his parents took charge of him. His name is Jimmy Blanchard, and he has a natural penchant for telling lies.

An unwilling juryman recently excused himself from serving by a letter, of which the following is a literal copy: "Sir—As I am a Fauriner and my lengwich Danich I am not ettel compitint uf the Englich tengwich to be a jowry man and my contious dus not allow me to geive my openian en wat I do not en der stan. An answer vel oblight.

$50. to $5000. invested in Stock privileges often leads to fortune. Parties wishing to speculate should call or write for our 72 page book. Sent free, entitled,

"Men and Idioms of Wall Street."

giving highest and lowest price of stock for 15 years, and other valuable information. Orders for stock and stock privileges sent by mail or telegraph, will receive prompt attention. Profits paid in cash or by draft at sight. Address, John Hickling & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway New York. 6m.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if persevereingly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. P. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875.—tf.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Cures All Nervous And Chronic Disease.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT Registered 1874.

Paoli's Electro Voltaic Chain Belt

Gives a Continuous Current Electricity Around the Body and Cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital force, Fits, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Female Weakness, Spinal Complaint and Exhausted Vital Energy. And will Effect a Permanent Cure After all other Remedies have Failed. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Say what paper.

Prices $6 and Upwards.

Beware of counterfeits. This is the only Electro Voltaic Chain Belt patented in the U. S.—and the only one endorsed by Leading Physicians of New York City and elsewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of David Swander, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. SWANDER, Adm.

AUBURN, IND., Jan 5, 1876.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Adam Lizey, late of DeKalb county deceased Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC B. BRANDON, Adm'r

Jan 17, 1876.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Trustees of the several Townships of DeKalb County, Ind, And to all whom it may concern. That the Commissioners of said county have appointed Jared Spooner, M. D., as county physician and surgeon and they will not allow in any bill that may be presented by other physicians and surgeons, for more than one visit, except in cases where the patient resides in a distant part of said county, and when the county physician cannot visit them, said bills must be duly certified too by the Trustees of the township in which such patient resides, that the person was unable to be removed to the County Asylum. By order of the Board of Commissioners. Attest.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County,

Jacob W. Swallney, vs. James Mahady, before Justice Walborn of Union Township,

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishee in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of March A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal]

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

Before Henry H. Fales J. P. for Concord Township, Jonathan Hunt vs. Sarah Jane Fetters.

Comes now the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless she be and appear at my office at 12 o'clock noon on the 11 days of February, 1876, in Concord township, said county and State, to answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her abscence, Witness my hand and seal this 11 day January, 1876.

HENRY H. FALES, J. P.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

John Heffelfinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Danl Altenberg, J. P. for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of Febuary 1876, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

John O. Gilkerson vs. James Obrill, before Danl Altenberg, a Justice for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of March 1876, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their March term, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in said county and State to-wit: Twenty feet off the west end of town lot number sixteen, in the old plat of the town of Auburn.

JOSEPH B. BEUGNOT.

Jan 20, '76.

SAW MILL FOR THE PEOPLE.

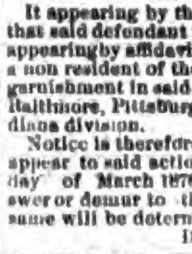

THIS patent portable Mulay Saw Mill is adapted to any locality, will saw any kind of logs, and will do as much work (power and hands being considered) as the best Circular Mills. Its frame, head-blocks, and working parts are of the most substantial and permanent kind, being made entirely of iron and steel. It is usually set up and started in from one to two days time. It is generally driven by threshing engines of not exceeding ten horse power. It cuts from 2000 to 4000 feet of inch lumber per day. The Mill and Engine may conveniently be operated by two men. Send for circular.

Indianap CHANDLER & TAYLOR.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.

Jan. 13—1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Auditors office of DeKalb county, Indiana, praying the vacation of certain streets, alleys and town lots, in Brandon's addition to the town of Auburn, said county, as follows. All that part of Brandon street lying and extending North of Center street all that part of an alley twenty feet wide lying and extending north of Center street through said addition, and also the following alleys running east and west through said addition, to wit. An alley 12 feet wide, between lots number 8, 9 10 and 11, an alley 12 feet wide between lots No. 14, 15, 16 and 17, also an alley 12 feet wide between lots No 20, 21, 22 and 23, also that part of the street known as Michigan avenue, lying and extending west of west Railroad street, and also a vacation of the following numbered lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, all in said addition, and that said petition will be heard at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county.

JOHN BRANDON,
Applicant.

Jan. 26, '76.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Adam Lelsey deceased, will offer on Saturday the 12th day of February 1876 at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland township, DeKalb county, two and one-half miles west and one mile north of Auburn. All the personal of said estate, consisting of one horse, one cow, one yearling heiffer, one breeding sow, one two horse wagon, one plow, one sleigh, shovel plow, one drag, one cornsheller, one square sugar pan, two iron kettles, two stoves, one table, and other household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Also corn by the bushel and by the shock, oats and potatoes by the bushel, hay by the ton, and various other articles to numerous to mention. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

TERMS. All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at six per cent. If paid when due, if not paid when due ten per cent interest will be charged from date.

Jan. 27th, '76. ISAAC BRANDON, Adm'r

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

ANOTHER hitch has occurred in the arrangements for a Mutual Council to decide the dispute between Mrs. Moulton and Plymouth Church, and the Council will not convene. The churches of Drs. Storrs and Buddington had accepted Mrs. Moulton's invitation to act in the Council, but their assent is now withdrawn in consequence of the extraordinary action of Plymouth Church in protesting against their participation on the ground of confirmed enmity.

MAINE is once again the scene of a terrific onslaught against the cohorts of the Demon Rum. The temperance reformers are holding meetings all over the State, and the enforcement of the Liquor law is prosecuted with extraordinary vigor....Moody and Sankey have closed their Philadelphia campaign, and will now, after a little rest, pitch their tent in New York city.

THE town of Apollo, Pa., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Forty houses, including a number of stores, were burned. The loss is estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. The fire started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

THE WEST.

A LAWYER named Douglass and a man named Cole have been convicted at Chicago of conspiracy to obtain a fraudulent divorce for Cole from his wife, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary....A large number of the Chicago distillers indicted for connection with crooked whisky operations, came into court the other day and pleaded guilty.

THE new Centennial mine near Laramie City, W. T., is a genuine bonanza. The gold assays 903 fine in gold and 86 in silver. The quartz assays $46,784.34 per ton in gold, and $274.49 per ton in silver, being a total of $47,051.83 per ton of 2,000 pounds....Miners are constantly leaving Fort Pierre for the Black Hills, and are meeting with no obstruction by the military, and the location of the route is so far south that they have nothing to fear from Indians.

THE man Davis, who murdered the landlord Whyland, on Thanksgiving Day, in Chicago, was arraigned in the Criminal Court of that city last week. He plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter and was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. ....The war on the revenue robbers has been reopened with vigor at St. Louis. Arthur Gunther, ex-Revenue Agent, has been convicted of accepting bribes while in office. It is expected that other convictions will rapidly follow....The Iowa State Horticultural Society met at Des Moines last week, and exhibited the finest display of apples ever seen in the West, there being 275 varieties. Prof. McAfee exhibited 160 varieties of Iowa wood, and Prof. Fox eleven cases of Iowa geological specimens. Two hundred and fifty varieties of apples were prepared in wax for the Centennial, and Iowa will be first on the ground.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that the Sunday Liquor law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, is constitutional. ....Henry C. Kibbe, Secretary of several mining companies, has absconded from San Francisco, a defaulter to the amount of $60,000.... The Minnesota Legislature has adopted a resolution approving of the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, "which should not be trammeled in its action by any of those sectarian or humanitarian influences which have recently been recognized by the Government, to the prejudice of the frontier settlements and of the country."....A letter from Maj. Harper, of the Sixth Cavalry, at Camp Apache, Arizona, says the Indians broke out at Camp Apache on the 19th inst., and Maj. Harper and his company were ordered out just in time to save the lives of Maj. Ogilby, of the Eighth Infantry, and Lieut. Bailey. The troops charged the Indians, killing Diablo's brother, and wounding others. The Indians then attacked the garrison, but were driven back to the hills.

A MOB of disguised men recently destroyed the office of the *News and Press* at Cimarron, New Mexico, and threw the type and material into the river....The Southern Car Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., has joined the innumerable caravan of bankrupts. The liabilities amount to the trifle of half a million dollars.... William Harlan, the only son of ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa, died a few days ago at San Francisco, whither he had gone in search of health. He was 24 years old....Boyd, the notorious counterfeiter, has been tried and convicted in the United States District Court, at Chicago.

THE SOUTH.

THE Louisiana Legislature has passed a resolution that the Governor shall send militia to the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge, to assist the courts in executing the laws against the so-called regulators. If the militia is insufficient, the Governor is requested to report so by special message to the Legislature, the latter to call, under the Constitution, upon the President of the United States to restore a republican government in the said parishes....The Grand Jury of Louisville, Ky., has indicted a number of citizens for betting on the recent municipal election....A late fire in Mobile, Ala., burned a block of buildings. Loss, $100,000.

THE widow of the late ex-President Johnson died at the residence of her daughter, near Greenville, Tenn., last week.

GEN. BEAUREGARD has applied to Congress for the removal of his political disabilities.... The famous Tredgar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., have suspended, throwing about 600 operatives out of employment.... A body of disguised men took four negroes from jail at Friar's Point, Miss., a few nights ago, and shot them to death. The mob reached the town soon after dark, and compelled the jailer, Maj. Alcorn, to surrender the jail keys, which were in the Court-House safe. The mob then entered the jail, and unlocked the cells in which were confined four negroes—Jim Stokes, Bob Young, Carey Irwin, and Tom Pugh. The prisoners were quickly tied, and then taken a mile from town and riddled with bullets. There were fifty or sixty men in the mob, half of them being negroes. The negroes were in jail on charges of robbery and arson.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Foreign Affairs Committee have agreed to the suggestion of the House Appropriation Committee to reduce the salaries of the Ministers to the four great powers, Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany, from $17,500 to $12,000. The salaries of the Ministers to Spain, Austria, China, and Brazil are reduced from $12,000 to $10,000. It was also proposed in the committee by Gen. Springer to abolish the following missions: Switzerland, Denmark, Greece, Bavaria, Ecuador, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Liberia. This will involve a saving of $475,000....The President has appointed Samuel Wilson special counsel to conduct the internal revenue cases in San Francisco.

THE War Department in response to a request from the Committee on the reorganization of the Civil Service, has submitted a draft of a plan for the transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the control of the Interior Department to that of the War Department. It is believed that the transfer will be recommended by the committee, and concurred in by both the House and Senate.... A Washington telegram states that the House Committee on Banking and Currency have had a consultation on the subject of the Specie-Resumption act, and do not consider it a measure of any practical value, or calculated to further the object it purports to aim at. It is, therefore, about decided to report a bill materially modifying the existing legislation on the subject....It has been discovered that $12,000 has been illegally consumed by the Government in the Black Hills business, a law forbidding such action as has been had being in obscure existence, and having been recently discovered.

SECRETARY FISH has assured the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that all communications from Spain on the Cuban question have been of a friendly character, and that there now exist no questions the settlement of which are likely to give us any trouble.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, of Illinois, proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting special legislation by Congress in granting pensions, bounties, lands, or prize money to any person or persons, or for correcting the records of any department of the Government in reference thereto; granting relief of authorizing the payment of any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, except appropriations in general laws to pay the judgments of courts or commissioners authorized by law, remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; creating, increasing, or decreasing the fees, percentages, or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected; granting subsidies or special privileges to railroad corporations, and in various other cases.

SECRETARY FISH has laid before the Foreign Affairs Committee his correspondence with Spain concerning Cuba. The important part of the correspondence is the letter of Nov. 5 to Mr. Cushing, about which rumors have been flying through the air ever since Congress assembled. The note contains no imperative demand upon the Spanish Government. It sets forth the long continuance of the insurrection, with its evil effects upon our commerce and upon the property of Americans in Cuba, and incidentally alludes to the inhumanities practiced by the contestants. Mr. Fish does not consider that the note amounts to an actual attempt at intervention, neither does he admit that application has been made to any other government for countenance or co-operation in intervention. All that was done, he says, was to inclose copies of the note to Mr. Cushing to our several Ministers in Europe, who were authorized to read the dispatch to the governments to which they are accredited, and suggest verbally the question whether those governments could coincide with the United States in the propositions for pacification. Mr. Fish declines, as yet, to make public the number and intent of the answers he has received, as he considers that publicity for the time being is incompatible with public interests. On the whole, Mr. Fish entertains a hopeful expectation that the Cuban question will be settled peacefully.

IT is said that the real obstruction to Pinchback's admission to the Senate at present is the question whether there is a de jure Government in Louisiana. Until this question is settled by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Pinchback will not succeed in obtaining a vote of the Senate....The House Committee on Appropriations has completed the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The estimates of last year were $1,352,385, and the amount appropriated $1,351,285. The present bill appropriates $911,147. The salaries of the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia are reduced from $17,500 to $14,000 each. The Ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from $12,000 to $10,000. The Minister to Italy from $12,000 to $8,000. The salaries of all other officers are reduced in about the same proportion ....Senator Christiancy has introduced a bill looking to the punishment of polygamy in Utah. It provides that in any trial for bigamy or polygamy, it be sufficient cause for challenge and for the rejection of any juror, first, he has more than one wife living in said Territory, whether married by ordinary rites, or by the so-called sealing ceremony; or, second, that he believes it morally right for a man to live with more than one wife. If the panel is thus exhausted, talesmen may be summoned till the requisite number of jurors be obtained.

GENERAL.

THE American ship Harvest Queen, of the Black Ball line, on her way from San Francisco to Liverpool, was sunk in the Irish Channel early on the morning of the 31st of December, and her crew, numbering some thirty persons, perished.

THE English National Rifle Association have accepted the challenge of the Rifle Association of America to compete in a match for the championship of the world during the Centennial.

THERE is no chance for a disagreement or a jangle as to the composition of the rifle team which will represent Great Britain in the great Centennial contest in America. It was expected that different teams, distinctively Irish and Scotch, would compete with the teams of the world, but the English managers will not agree to this; whereupon Col. Gildersleeve promptly telegraphs them to send on any sort of team they choose, be the same English, Irish, Scotch, or mixed.

THE National Temperance Society has issued a call for an International Temperance Conference in Philadelphia, June 13, as a fitting occasion to consider the relations of the temperance reform, in its scientific, economic, intellectual, social, moral and religious aspects, to individual and national life, its progress and needs, and to invite the co-operation in its deliberations of representatives of the cause of temperance from foreign countries.

MR. SARGENT, of California, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph system, of which the following are the main features: Every postoffice in the United States situated at a point on any telegraph line shall also be a telegraph station at which any telegraph company maintaining such line may establish and operate instruments. The charges for telegraphing shall be fixed by the Postmaster-General, but must not exceed the following: For ten-word messages less than 250 miles, 10 cents; for distances between 250 and 500 miles, 15 cents; from 500 to 1,000 miles, 25 cents; and for all greater distances, 50 cents. The Government is to have the right to purchase any line accepting the privileges of this bill, at any time within three years after commencing operations under it, and at actual cost, with 6 per cent. interest added.

POLITICAL.

THE friends of Senator Morton, says a Washington correspondent, claim that the selection of Cincinnati as the place for the holding of the National Republican Convention is a victory for him, and greatly enhances his Presidential prospects. Blaine's friends are openly denouncing the Indiana Senator for going into the National Committee meeting and making three speeches in favor of Cincinnati, or, as the Blaineites claim in favor of himself....Gov. Kellogg refuses to issue credentials to J. B. Eustis, who was recently elected Senator from Louisiana, to occupy the seat claimed by Pinchback and Marr.

THE President has appointed George S. Bangs Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago....The Democratic National Committee has been called to meet at Washington, on Feb. 22.

THE Mississippi Legislature has elected Congressman Lamar to succeed Mr. Alcorn in the United States Senate. The Republican members of the Legislature refused to take any part in the vote, and will dispute the legality of the election upon the ground that a large number of the Democrats owe their seats in the Legislature to the employment of fraud and violence at the polls.... Hon. James B. Beck has been chosen United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Mr. Stevenson, whose term expires March 4, 1877. ....At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association in Washington, the other night, a resolution was offered declaring Blaine their choice for the Presidency; but as, in the opinion of the majority, it was too soon to agitate the subject, the resolution was laid on the table.

THE Republicans of the Maine Legislature have unanimously adopted a resolution designating Mr. Blaine as their choice for the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

THE Egyptians have gained several important successes in Abyssinia....Serious dissensions are reported among the insurgent leaders in Herzegovinia....An armistice between Church and State has been agreed upon in Germany. ....It is rumored that Queen Victoria's coming visit to Coburg (Germany) has reference to the betrothal of the Princess Beatrice with a German Prince.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch announces that the powers have relinquished their intention of making a collective communication to the Porte on the basis of Count Andrassy's scheme for reform in the disaffected provinces. The Ambassadors will now confine themselves to oral and friendly communications of counsel and propositions, to which the Porte is disposed to listen....John Lathrop Motley has been elected Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science.... A Madrid dispatch reports that the Spanish Government has sent out a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular on Cuban affairs. The reply is quite belligerent in tone, and takes high ground on all the questions raised by the United States....Elections for delegates to choose Senators were held throughout France on Sunday, Jan. 16, and passed off quietly.

GERMANY'S preparations for her display at the Philadelphia Exhibition have been completed with the exception of the members of the German Jury and Compilation of Catalogue....The French Senatorial elections have resulted largely in favor of the Conservatives.

THE Berlin police have discovered that Thomas, the author of the Bremerhaven crime, was charged in 1866 with scuttling a ship on board which he had goods insured in England for £24,000. He was arrested, but subsequently effected his release....The commander of the China station telegraphs to the British Admiralty from Singapore that the operations against the Malays have been altogether successful.

THE Herzegovinian's have gained an important victory over the Turkish troops near Trebigne....Several heavy failures are reported from London....Lord Napier has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar....A sharp clashing of church and State authority has occurred in Italy, where the Government has asserted its power in the summary closing of the Episcopal Seminary at Como on account of a refusal to admit the Government Inspector.

THE Pope has had another serious attack of illness....Ljubobratch, the leader of the Herzegovinian insurrection, has resigned....The report that Cortinas, the Rio Grande bandit, has been released by the Mexican authorities is denied.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.—*Senate*—The Senate transacted no business to-day.

House—The Pension bill was passed. It appropriates $29,533,500, about $800,000 less than was voted last year ...Willard introduced a bill in the interest of Civil Service reform. It forbids members of Congress, under penalty of a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000 to urge, advise, recommend, or in any manner interfere with the appointment of any officer, unless such advice is sought by the President or heads of departments or bureaus....The Amnesty bill, as amended by Banks, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, put to a vote and defeated —yeas 182, nays 97—there not being the requisite two-thirds in favor of it. The following Republicans voted yea: Anderson, Banks, Egbert, Farwell, Haralson, Kelley, Landers (Ind.), Luttrell, Mackey (S. C.), Morey, Pierce, Seely O'Neil....Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.—*Senate*—Gordon presented a petition of G. T. Beauregard for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred ....West introduced a bill intended to secure the Government interest on the Pacific Railroads....Sherman submitted a concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain....Boutwell announced that the officers of the Treasury Department were preparing a statement in answer to the points made by Senator Davis.

House.—O'Brien introduced his proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that no State shall enact a law respecting an establishment of religion, and that no minister of the gospel shall hold a public office....White (Ky.) introduced an Amnesty bill excluding Jeff. Davis. The House refused (166 yeas to 110 nays—not two-thirds) to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage.... Bills were introduced: By Joyce, to repeal the stamp duties on medicines; also, to prevent traffic in spirituous or intoxicating liquors in the Centennial buildings or grounds during the exhibition; by Banks, for the removal of all political disabilities; by New, a constitutional amendment to limit the Presidential term to four years; by Cutler, applying the proceeds of the public lands to the support of free schools; by Jenks, to reduce the salaries of all the executive and legislative officers of the Government, except the army and navy, under $1,500, 20 per cent., and to fix the salary of the President at $25,000; by Hendee, for the printing of speeches delivered in Congress in the language in which they are delivered; by Woodworth, to establish a Bureau of Transportation, and to regulate the management of railroad transportation companies employed in internal commerce; by Hurd, to restore to gold and silver their monetary use in the United States from and after January, 1877, and to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment....Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time that a specific and arbitrary period should be prescribed by law for the resumption of specie payment, and instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill repealing the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875. The rules were not suspended—yeas, 112; nays, 158....Morrison offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence with Spain in reference to the Island of Cuba. Adopted.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.—*Senate*.—Thurman presented the credentials of James B. Eustis, claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana. The Davis Treasury investigation resolution was debated without action.

House.—Knott, from the Judiciary Committee reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution declaring that "no person who has or hereafter may hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office."....Bills were introduced as follows: By Hunter, to fix the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent.; by Baker, fixing the pay of members of Congress at $3 000, and no allowances; by Anderson, fixing the pay of members of Congress at $1,000, with mileage at ten cents per mile; by Henderson, for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal; by Whiting, to repeal the tax on bank deposits; by Cannon (Ill.), providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter, and prohibiting lottery-circulars passing through the mails; by Hartzell, for the payment of a portion of the import duties in legal-tender notes; by Luttrell, to prevent the naturalization of Chinese or Mongolians.... Williams (Wis.) introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution. It is supplementary to the amendment proposed by Blaine, which prohibits the distribution or control of any school fund or school lands to or by sectarian schools, and is designed to extend the prohibition. It is in these words: "Neither shall money raised by taxation in any State be appropriated for the maintenance of any sectarian school or sectarian institution."

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.—*Senate*.—The whole day was consumed in discussing Davis' Treasury investigation resolution, and in listening to Morton's promised speech in support of his resolution calling for an investigation of the Mississippi election.

House.—The House spent another day in discussing the bill making an appropriation for the Centennial. No action was taken on the bill.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.—*Senate*.—Bills were introduced: By West, to recover from the Pacific railways the interest due on their bonds; by Allison, for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Sioux City; by Christiancy, providing for the punishment of polygamy in Utah; by Sargent, for the establishment of a postal telegraph system.... Morton continued his speech in support of the resolution appointing a committee to investigate the late election in Mississippi.

House.—The House devoted the entire day to the discussion of the Centennial Appropriation bill.

BOSTON *Post*: The following is a complete and accurate list of the members of the Legislature who have refused to accept railroad passes: J. E. T. Bartlett, of Peabody.

LIVERPOOL has a mansion handsomely furnished, where guests of the city are domiciled during their sojourn. It is maintained by the city authorities.

WASHINGTON.

The Debate on Amnesty—Eulogiums on Ex-President Johnson—The Currency Question—Mr. Payne's Bill—Opinions in Regard to It—The President of the Senate.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1876.

The great event in Congress of the past legislative week has been the debate on amnesty. This brought about not only a "field day," but several field days. It has crowded the south wing of the Capitol for four days with a surging, excited mass of people of about all nations and of all human hues,—white, red, black, yellow, pepper-colored, and I think that at times some were indigo-blue. It has brought about scenes of excitement on the floor of the House the like of which have not been witnessed for many years. It has induced a perfect monopoly of big and small talk in the town. Men take their drinks while talking of "amnesty." It is talked of by "society" and the clubs, at the gambling hells, and at the spacious rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is, in a word, the all-absorbing sensation of this national political metropolis. Of course there is a great deal of politics in it.

Upon the question which has brought forth this excitement, or upon the comparative merits of the debate in the House, I have no single word to say. I beg leave to remark, however, as an impartial observer of men and things here, that the debate has demonstrated the fact that there are uncommonly able men in the House belonging to all parties. Whether one were a Republican or not, he could not have heard Mr. Blaine's speech without acknowledging his great powers as an orator. On the other hand, no man could have listened to Mr. Cox's reply without laughing at his wit and enjoying his keen thrusts and palpable hits of humor. Ben Hill, of Georgia, had, perhaps, the most attentive audience. He has been called an "extreme" man. He is generally considered one of the ablest men of the South. He had long been out of public life. There was great curiosity, therefore, to hear him, and on the day he spoke the Capitol was simply "ram-jam full." I only report a fact when I say that while all agreed that Hill showed great oratorical powers, many who agree with him in general politics regretted that he made the speech. They conceded that many of his statements were so highly colored as to create entirely erroneous impressions. Gen. Garfield also made a strong speech, and the remarks of Gen. Banks, who is a Liberal, were received with very great favor.

I have said that there was a good deal of politics in this matter. It is regarded here as a preliminary skirmish to the great Presidential battle of the year. This is the opinion of politicians. For myself I think they have overestimated the importance of the matter with the people at large, who care more for what is going to be the policy of the present and the future than for what was done in the past. But, however this may be, the debate conclusively shows that we are going to have a lively session. It has kindled the party fires and they may be expected to burn with more and more glow from this time on till after the Presidential election. There is not much "bad blood" in the current feeling, but there is an evident determination by the leading men of both the great parties to do their level best for success next November.

EULOGIUMS ON EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The death of ex-President Andrew Johnson was formally announced in the Senate on Tuesday, and in the House on the following day. Mr. Johnson always had, even in the stormiest times of his stormy career, a great following in this city. Besides that, he was always greatly respected on account of his personal integrity. I recollect well that, when he last spoke in the Senate he drew thither a greater concourse of people than had been there for years to hear a speech. Thousands were unable to gain admission. So also great crowds came to hear the eulogiums upon his life and character, the other day. Speeches on occasions of this kind are generally fulsome, indiscriminately adulatory, and a tremendous bore all around. Not so in this instance. They were all, except one in the House, short, and altogether devoid of that puffy character which has so often made efforts of this kind utterly stupid and worthless. The character of Mr. Johnson, with his faults and foibles as well as his noble and great qualities, may be not unprofitably studied in these eulogiums. Who shall say that we are degenerating when the orations over our dead statesmen are worth listening to and are worth reading?

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

There have been introduced in Congress several bills and resolutions upon the currency question. The defeat by a very large vote of Mr. Rea's resolution against any further contraction of the currency—upon which I commented in my last—was regarded as a tolerably sure indication that the resumption act of the last Congress would not be interfered with. Since that time Mr. Payne, of Ohio, has introduced a bill which is likely to be much discussed in Congress and by the people and press. It is understood to have received the hearty assent of some of the leading members of the majority in the House. Whether this be so or not, Mr. Payne's position in the House, as the second man on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and as a member of high standing and ability, would give to any measure on this subject which he introduced and advocated no small amount of attention. The bill provides for a repeal of the resumption pledge for January 1, 1879, as contained in the act of the Forty-third Congress, and requires both the Government and the national banks to retain each year in coin a sum equal to five per cent. of the outstanding legal-tender and national bank notes. The object of the bill is to provide specie for the resumption of cash payments, but no time is expressly set forth in the proposed measure of resumption. It is claimed that at the end of six years—July, 1882—there being then 30 per cent. of specie for the outstanding paper, resumption could be safely undertaken. At that time the accumulation of specie in the banks and by the Government would amount to about $210,000,000, perhaps $225,000,000. The bill is brief and simple. It is regarded by some as a fair compromise on a matter in which there is confessedly a wide difference of opinion. On the other hand, I hear both "hard money" and "soft money" men condemn the bill as a surrender—the former alleging it is a surrender to the "inflationists," and will inevitably damage the national credit; the latter asseverating that it is a surrender to the bullionists, and inimical to the true wants of the country. As the bill has the approval of the Banking and Currency Committee, and calls forth such adverse criticisms as these from representative men of the two opposing theories on currency, and as it is likely to elicit wide debate, I thus early give an outline of its provisions and of what is said about it by friends and opponents at these headquarters.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEMPORE.

The Senate, by unanimous vote, has decided that the President of that body *pro tempore* holds his office at the pleasure of the Senate. This may be of use hereafter, but is of no present importance, there being no intention of displacing Mr. Ferry, who was elected at the last session, and re-elected a few days ago. Should President Grant die, Mr. Ferry would at once become President. But as the Senate may at any time elect another man President *pro tem.*, there is no telling who might occupy the White House, should Gen. Grant postpone his demise for a considerable period. As he is in very vigorous health we need not go to worrying on this point. L. M. N.

PASSING EVENTS.

JOSH CLARK, a veteran engineer on the Western Division of the Erie road, recently ran his engine 1,750 miles, putting in sixteen and a half days' time in a single week, and drew therefor sixty-six dollars pay. This is said to be the biggest locomotive feat on record.

IMMIGRATION to the United States has shown a remarkable decrease during the last two years. In the year 1872–3 the number of immigrants was 459,803; 1873–4, 313,339; in the last fiscal year only 227,493. It is evident that the news of our hard times has gone abroad.

ON the principle that retrenchment, like charity, should begin at home, the lower house of Congress has adopted a resolution reducing the number of committee clerks on its pay-roll from thirty-five to twenty-five, making a saving of about fifty dollars a day, or perhaps $10,000 for the session.

SOME of the fastidious people in Washington object to the modest fashion certain Congressmen's wives have introduced of having their cards inscribed "Mrs. Hon. Congressman, etc." But it will be a dreadful fall for these proud women when they will be obliged to sign themselves "Mrs. ex-Hon. Congressman."

A NEW way of putting it has been discovered by Mr. Sinnickson, a member of the lower house of Congress from New Jersey. In his bill for the relief of a constituent, who was formerly of Virginia, for supplies furnished the army of the United States, Mr. Sinnickson describes the late unpleasantness as "the late war between the States."

A CASE is pending in the Supreme Court, involving the constitutionality of the act by which Alexandria County, Va., was retroceded from the District of Columbia to that State. Prominent citizens of Georgetown are also moving in the matter of retroceding that city to Maryland, on the ground that it is damaged rather than benefitted by being a part of the District.

JAMES BLANCHARD, the precocious little reprobate who has been personating Charley Ross at St. Albans, received a grand ovation when he reached his home in Milford. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* thus describes it: "The streets were crowded, and his weeping mother clasped the little liar to her bosom, and promised not to whip him. He dropped a tear or two himself, but on the whole, was comfortably happy, especially as his St. Albans keeper, Mr. Rugg, wants to adopt him."

THE steamship Alaska has brought to San Francisco fifteen carloads of material for Japanese houses to be erected on the Exposition grounds. The Japanese carpenters accompany the wood, which is, in the main bamboo. It is already prepared in a great measure; all the hewing, the dressing, etc., has been done, and no labor remains for the carpenters excepting the task of finishing the material and putting the frames together. Several styles of houses will be on exhibition. They are entirely devoid of nails.

JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE was not an exaggeration, as witness the case of Ashley vs. Ashley. It was begun in 1740, when Lord Harwicke was Chancellor. It was reported on in 1792, and slept from that time till November 19, 1875, when it came up before Vice-Chancellor Malins, who ordered it to the Court of Appeals for final adjudication. It was quite delightful to observe that the Vice-Chancellor wound up his judgment on the point before him with these refreshing words: "Tax and pay the costs of all parties out of the funds in court."

MR. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, is after the Pacific railways with a sharp stick in the shape of a resolution requiring those corporations to indemnify the Government for the interest advanced on the subsidy bonds. According to Attorney-General Pierrepont this will amount to over $200,000,000, and Mr. Lawrence wants Congress to strike the roads for this small sum. It is barely possible that these corporations may be compelled to drop their enormous steal after all. It is a little to heavy for even a pair of railways to make off with.

THE Omaha *Herald* comes out strongly as an opponent of capital punishment. It suggests imprisonment for life, with an absolute prohibition of the pardoning power, except in cases where innocence can be clearly established. In Rhode Island, where there is practically no capital punishment—the statute providing that the death penalty shall only be inflicted on persons who may commit murder while undergoing life imprisonment—the pardoning power is vested in the Governor and Senate. The Governor's recommendation and Senate's consent are necessary. The result is that pardons are rare, and generally judicious.

NOT many months ago, in India, a gentleman and wife having taken passage for England went on board with their baggage. Presently the husband discovered that there was time for him to go ashore and see a man. He went, he saw, he was conquered; and when it occurred to him that it was time to go aboard again, he hailed a boatman and ere long found himself on board a large passenger-ship. It was night. A sleepy steward inquired the number of his cabin, which he chanced to remember, as also that his was the upper berth; so he contrived to clamber into it without disturbing his wife, as he supposed, who slept beneath. But when dawn broke, and the ship was well on her way, a feminine voice was heard shrieking, in a tone of terror, "Steward, steward! there's a man in my cabin!" The wretched man was aroused, and the situation explained to him. He had mistaken the ship. They were under way for Australia, and his unhappy wife was steaming away to England under a firm conviction that he had been robbed and murdered by ruffians who frequent the quays. When he at length arrived in Australia, he could not even there relieve her mind, as the cable connecting that country with Europe was not completed—it having, in fact, only now been working little more than a year—so that about four months passed before she heard anything of him.

Lieut. Cameron's March Across the African Continent.

Further details are to hand respecting Lieut. Cameron's expedition. The gallant explorer, in traversing the breadth of the entire continent from Zanzibar to Angola, met, on the whole, with a favorable reception by the natives.

He reached Benguella on the 7th and Loanda on the 10th of November, with fifty-seven East Coast men, all in good health.

It was Cameron's intention to remain at Loanda until an opportunity arrived for sending his men home round by the Cape to the East Coast.

It is understood that the intrepid traveler has accumulated some very valuable geographical materials, besides a large amount of general scientific information. Of course, the especial interest attaching to his mission is the great question of the connection of the Congo with the great eastern lakes. It appears that he followed a large river flowing out of Lake Tanganyika in a southwesterly direction, tracing its whole course till he came upon a new lake, which he named "Livingstone."

From this body of water a second large river runs westward, which the Lieutenant, having traced it for a considerable part of its length, believes to be the Congo.

It would seem that he was unable to continue along the river on account of meeting with a tribe of hostile natives. He had to choose between fighting his way through these unfriendly tribes, with the risk of loosing all his journals and papers, or of taking a different direction. The latter alternative seemed preferable, and, though it prevented the absolute verification of his important discovery, he has personally no doubt that the stream flowing out of Livingstone Lake and the Congo are one and the same.—*London Times.*

A GOOD-SIZED REVOLVER.—The largest revolving gun that has probably ever been manufactured is now at the royal gun factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England. It is a revolver with five chambers, firing successively through an open-mouth barrel, and moving about on a kind of truck. It weighs 35 cwt., and appears to be very ingeniously contrived. It will shortly be forwarded to Shoeburyness, to undergo a series of trials in competition with various charges of gun-cotton.

EMPLOYER—Good morning William, how are you? and how's your poor old mother? William—Well, sir, I don't know; I don't live with the old woman now; I've got lodgings of my own. (Pause.) But I won't see her want. Employer—Ah, perhaps that's why you moved away!

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	10	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	8	@	9
COTTON	13¾	@	14¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 21	@	1 22
CORN	62	@	64
OATS	43	@	45
RYE	97	@	99
PORK—New Mess	20 75	@	21 00
LARD—Steam	12¾	@	13½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00	@	6 25
Choice Natives	5 25	@	5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 50
Good Second-class Steers	4 75	@	5 25
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	3 75	@	4 50
HOGS—Live	7 00	@	7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 50
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 03	@	1 04
No. 2 Spring	96	@	98
No. 3 Spring	79	@	80
CORN—No. 2	41	@	43
OATS—No. 2	29	@	30
RYE—No. 2	67	@	68
BARLEY—No. 2	81	@	82
BUTTER—Fancy	26	@	33
EGGS—Fresh	18	@	20
PORK—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
LARD	12¼	@	12½

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	6 25	@	6 50
Ambers	5 75	@	6 00
WHEAT—Extra	1 39	@	1 40
No. 1 White	1 25	@	1 30
No. 2 White	1 17	@	1 18
Amber	1 23	@	1 26
CORN	63	@	64
OATS	38	@	40
RYE	70	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	1 80	@	1 81
BUTTER	20	@	21
EGGS	18	@	20
PORK—Mess	19 50	@	22 00
LARD	12½	@	13¼
CATTLE	3 75	@	4 75
HOGS	6 75	@	7 25

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 52	@	1 53
CORN—No. 2	38	@	40
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
RYE—No. 2	66	@	67
PORK—Mess	19 50	@	19 75
LARD	12¼	@	12½
HOGS	6 50	@	7 00
CATTLE	3 50	@	4 50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 08	@	1 10
No. 2	1 01	@	1 03
CORN—No. 2	47	@	48
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE	81	@	82
BARLEY—No. 2	95	@	97

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—New	1 35	@	1 40
CORN	42	@	43
OATS	35	@	42
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	20 00	@	20 50
LARD	12¾	@	13¼

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 39	@	1 41
Amber	1 25	@	1 27
CORN	46	@	48
OATS	36	@	38

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	....	@	1 40
No. 2 Red	....	@	1 30
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	38	@	40

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Driving Home the Cows.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
  He turned them into the river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
  Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows, and over the hill,
  He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
  And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said
  He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
  Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
  And the frogs were loud in the meadow-swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun,
  And stealthily followed the foot path damp.

Across the clover and through the wheat,
  With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
  And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
  And the orchards sweet with apple bloom;
And now, when the cows come back at night,
  The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
  That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
  Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cool and late;
  He went for the cows when the work was done
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
  He saw them coming one by one—

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess,
  Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass;
  But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
  The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair
  Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
  And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
  In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes;
  For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;
And under the silent evening skies
  Together they followed the cattle home.
—*Kate Putnam Osgood.*

Around the Farm.

A CONSCIENTIOUS farmer in Lewiston, Me., wiped the mud from his cart-wheels before permitting his load of hay to go on the scales to be weighed. But such men are never sent to the State Legislature.

FOR A CRIBBING HORSE.—Feed with a nose-bag and give hay only from an iron rack. Coating the woodwork in a manger with crude petroleum is also recommended. The bad taste will soon cure the animal of all desire to bite his crib.

WATER FOR DAIRY COWS.—No animal should be required to drink water which the owner himself would refuse, and especially so if the cow from which you hope to make good butter. It is sufficient on this point to say that pure water is an indispensable article to the success of the dairymen, for good butter or cheese cannot be made where good water cannot be obtained.—*Canada Farmer.*

CLEAN CELLARS.—Take care that the air in your cellar be free from bad odors, lest your butter, cheese, fruit, or whatever else be kept there, become ill flavored, having an old, musty taste. It is important that the air of your cellar should be changed, as that of your parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen or sleeping-room. Pure air is one of the very best preventives of the typhus fever, diphtheria and other kindred ailments. Will farmers and housekeepers make a note of this?—*Boston Cultivator.*

THE wood-pile is always needing some attention, and a few hours a day in chopping wood will be in order now. But where wood is used, the winter ought to be improved to get up the supply for the year. It is a very shiftless plan to leave it to the spring or summer. Time is too valuable then to have to stop a day's work to run and get up wood to keep the pot boiling. It is always best to keep a stock of wood on hand for a year's supply ahead, and it is a very comfortable and independent feeling that attends a first-rate supply of fuel.

TWO HINTS.—When you wish to set out your tomato and cabbage plants next spring, start them in little boxes made of tarred felt or building paper. Make the boxes about as large as a tumbler, but without any bottom. Have one plant to a box. When ready to transplant, you can slip the box off without disturbing the roots, and then the plant will grow right along. Another thing—don't bring that stake you intend to drive into the ground to a point, but taper it off like a chisel or wedge, and then it will drive straight.—*Western Rural.*

SWEET OIL FOR POISON.—It is now over twenty years since I heard that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been of thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by his physicians. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the stings of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine called ivy.—*College Courant.*

TOOLS IN THE ROAD.—We cannot reform the world even by continued reiterations, but would feel well paid if we could make even a few farmers, who persist in leaving an array of farmers' tools with an intolerable amount of rubbish in the road opposite the house, secure their property in a neat, respectable manner. Passing a farm of considerable pretensions near Marshall the other day, we noticed five plows, three cultivators, three excuses for stone boats, and other farm implements in proportion, strung along the highway for twenty rods directly at the front of the house and barn. At a hasty estimate there was $250 worth of property ornamenting the road and wasting away at the rate of one per cent. a month for want of care. We trust men like this one will find no fault with the taxes, for it would be so uncalled for when he is wasting yearly enough to pay a large proportion of them.

SOCIAL BIRDS.—It is wonderful how the birds love the companionship of men. Even the Indian recognizes this liking, and puts up his gourd-shell for the purple martin; the colored man of the South, in like manner, sets up a calabash, while in our villages are seen martin-houses, often evincing taste in their construction. But the American swallows formerly kept aloof from men, and in the far west the martin, as of old, builds in hollow trees. Some of our migratory birds are seen with us in the winter. This is explained by the agricultural habits of men. Wherever agriculture flourishes, so will insects, and the fields of the husbandman are thus attractive to the birds, who come thither with their sweet voices and good deeds. Now, this fact does in time greatly modify the migration impulse. The blue-bird is a frequent visitor of our gardens in winter, though not in large numbers. He now finds his food in the larvæ of those insects which are the pests of the farm; and it is pleasant to watch him peeping around palings and under ledges and rails for his food.

About the House.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarters pound of butter, six eggs, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one of soda, half a cup of sweet milk. Beat the cake thoroughly, then stir in a small measure of hickory nuts, first, of course, taking them from the shell. Bake in a steady but not quick oven. This is a very fine cake.

WASHING WOOLEN OR FLANNEL ARTICLES.—Cut up some white soap, put it into soft water, boil it up and skim; when no more scum rises leave it to cool. Put a very little quantity of spirits of wine in it, and wash the things as quickly as possible, rinse in luke-warm clear soft water, into which a small quantity of spirits of wine has been stirred.

TEA BISCUIT.—One quart of sweet milk, one small teacup of butter, the same of sugar, one gill of good yeast flour to make a sponge. Mix over night; when light stir in more flour to make the dough of proper consistency; press the knuckles firmly into the middle of the dough, and when it rises to a uniform oval it is ready to be worked over into biscuit. Kneed twice, and, when light the third time, bake in a quick oven about twenty minutes.

WATERPROOF DRESSING FOR LEATHER.—A dressing which makes leather waterproof is made as follows: Dissolve one part of India rubber in five parts of illuminating petroleum, let stand for a day, then add twenty parts of paraffine to the pasty mass; let stand again for half a day, with repeated stirring, and then mix it with five parts of oil and five of tallow, and finally add ten of petroleum, or enough to give the mass the consistency of butter.

A CHEAP BUT GOOD SOAP.—Take four large bars of yellow soap, two pounds of sal soda, three ounces of borax, one ounce of liquid ammonia. Shave the soap in thin slices; put it into eight quarts of rain water. When the soap is nearly dissolved, add the borax and sal soda; stir till all is melted. Pour it into a large tub or shallow pan; when nearly cool add the ammonia slowly, mixing it well. Let it stand a day or two, then cut it into bars, and dry in a warm place. The soap is excellent for all household purposes. It costs but three cents a pound, and may be made in less than an hour.

WORTH TESTING.—Save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour, strain through a sieve, and use the liquid to wash all the varnished paint. It requires very little "elbow polish," as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint of all its impurities, and making the varnish equal to new. It cleans window-sashes and oil-cloths; indeed, any varnished surface is improved by its application. It washes window-panes and mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleansing black walnut picture and looking-glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it.

THREAD CASE.—Many ladies are annoyed by their white spool cotton becoming gray with the particles of dust that will accumulate in work baskets, but do not feel like spending money to purchase a thread case. Here are directions given in the *New England Farmer* for making a substitute: Take a small pasteboard box (a collar box is good), cut a piece of thin board to fit the box tightly, bore holes in this at convenient distances for the spools to stand, and into the holes fit small wooden pegs, an inch in height, and of such size that the spools placed on them will revolve easily; then in the sides of the box, pierce small holes for the end of the thread to pass through, and you have a spool case without cost, which, if not as ornamental as a bought one, will be equally useful. If one chooses, the box may be prettily ornamented with gilt paper, flowers cut from wall paper, or any of the various methods for decorating fancy boxes.

All the Work of an Editor.

The plan of making England the purchaser of the Khedive's interest in the Suez Canal, and its practical controller, for $20,000,000, was substantially the work of Mr. Frederick Greenwood, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and one of the most capable of London journalists. The memorandum drawn up by him setting forth the arguments in its favor is said to have made a deep impression on Mr. Disraeli, and secured his adhesion.

THE old adage, laugh and grow fat, is not of universal application. John Morris, a young man about twenty-eight years of age, living near Langley, Ga., went to a masquerade the other night. He had always been noted for laughing immoderately at any funny incident. Some ludicrous feature of the masquerade caused him to set up in a fit of laughing, when he suddenly stopped and fell to the ground. He was picked up and a physician sent for, who pronounced the case hopeless, as Mr. Morris had ruptured a blood vessel. The unfortunate man lingered until the next morning, when he died.

A BAD place to get the snakes—The H'ague.

A DETROIT HERO.

Over One Hundred Lives Saved by One Man.

The New York *Tribune* says: Among the applications made to the last Congress for a medal for services in the saving of life was that of John Horn, of Detroit, who may be justly styled a home-bred John Lambert. The character and adventures of John Lambert of Scotland were very graphically described by Charles Reade a year ago in the *Tribune*, under the title of a "Hero and Martyr." Mr. Horn is a young man living at Detroit, assisting his father there in a small tavern near the public wharves. Doubtless this proximity to the water has given him the opportunity which he has had in several years for saving what he calculates in the aggregate at about one hundred human lives from death by drowning.

The Hon. Moses W. Field, of the House of Representatives, who knew Horn in Detroit, brought his claims to the attention of Congress. In collecting information in regard to Horn's singular and thrilling adventures, the following letter was obtained from the hero himself. It is a very modest and not detailed report of what he has accomplished, told in simple and homely language, and will be read with peculiar interest:

THE HERO'S OWN STORY.

DETROIT, Feb. 22, 1874.—*The Hon. Moses W. Field, House of Representatives*—DEAR SIR: I have never desired a public statement of the service which, under God, I have been able to render in saving human life, but as you have asked me to send you a list of the men, women and children whom I have rescued from drowning, I will do so as far as I can from memory. I have never kept a record of the names, and the number is so great that you will excuse me if I leave some unmentioned.

I think I have altogether saved more than 100 human beings, but I take no credit about this matter, and I have never regretted doing what I have done in any case, although I have had at times to keep my bed for many weeks on account of the exposure in the cold water. It is well for me that I had a good mother to take care of me at such times of sickness. On the 21st of May, 18—, I saved Mr. Manning, of Windsor. On the 7th of July, 1865, I saved Mr. George Taylor, of New York State; he was very near dead when I got him on the wharf. Oct. 10, 1866, I saved a child of Mr. F. Gorman, of Adrian; she was about 5 years old, and was near drowned when I got her out. Dec. 12, 1865, I saved a son of Mr. Yates, who kept a clothing store on Jefferson avenue. The night was very cold, a high wind was blowing at the time, and he was very near dead when we reached the wharf.

April 11, 1866, was the worst night I ever had. It will be ever memorable as the night of the great conflagration at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Depot, when sixteen poor fellows were drowned. I rescued nine, and then became so exhausted that I could not swim, and had to abandon them to their fate. I got a very bad cold and lay in bed two weeks, but that was nothing in comparison to the good accomplished. July 25, 1866, I saved Mr. Joseph Noble, of Windsor, and I believe you were there at the time. He was once engineer on the Great Western Railroad. You know he came near drowning me by his struggles in the water, at which time I received severe injuries. April 7, 1867, I saved the son of Mr. Myers, who lived in Mullet street. He was a boy about 12 years old. June 14, 1867, I saved the daughter of Mr. Andrew Norse, of Cleveland. She was going on board the ferry-boat, with her mother and some other ladies, when she fell off the plank. When I got to the wharf she was going out of sight for the last time, and I plunged in and brought her to the surface. Sept. 15, 1867, I saved a colored man, who was a deckhand on the propeller Meteor. He kicked me about in the water terribly, for drowning men are always crazy. Nov. 2, 1867, I saved Mr. David Miller, the man who drove a wagon for Hull Bros., storekeepers, on Monroe avenue. May 10, 1868, I saved Mr Robert Sinton, known as "Free Press Bob.' You know, he used to be a reporter for the *Free Press*. And in his haste to get news, he fell in, and I got him out.

A few nights after that, I saved Mr. Steele, who used to keep a store on Michigan avenue. He was on the ferryboat with his wife; he had a very spirited horse, and was holding him by the head when the boat struck the wharf. The horse jumped and threw him into the river, when the current swept him under the wharf. I jumped in and got him out all right. Oct. 4, 1868, I saved a daughter of Mr. McDonald, of Windsor. May 12, 1869, I saved Mr. Flattery, one of the Flattery Brothers, who keep a furniture store on Woodward avenue. He was a heavy man; when I got hold of him he was near gone, and I came near loosing my own life in getting him out. June 21, 1870, I saved a man called Mr. George Brodier. I was eating dinner at the time, when some person came running in after me, saying, "There is a man in the river." I ran out and jumped into the river, and as soon as I got near him, he clutched me like a vise and took me under the water twice. When I came to the top the last time, my father handed me a long pole, which I caught, and that saved me. He was a powerful man, and kicked and struggled so hard that he made my legs black and blue for many months.

My mother goes to the edge of the wharf with me very often, when I jump in; but when she sees persons struggling in the water and drowning, she never holds me back.

Aug. 24, 1871, I saved the daughter of Mr. A. Wilson, of Milwaukee. March 4, 1872, I saved a colored man by the name of George Wilkes; he fell off the wharf while under the influence of liquor, but I think he has been a sober man ever since. July 4, 1873, I saved the daughter of Mr. F. Barlow, a butcher, who keeps a stall in the market. She was going on board the ferry-boat Detroit with her mother and some other ladies; the crowd was very great, being the 4th of July, and, although her mother held her by the hand, the crowd surged, and she was crowded off the plank and fell into the river. There were about 500 people on the wharf at the time, and they were all staring at the poor girl struggling in the water, not one of them daring to go to her rescue. I was in the house when some one came to give the alarm, and when I got out there I could just see her dress as she was going out of sight four or five feet below the surface. I jumped in and caught her, and when I got out on the top of the wharf with her the people gave me three cheers. March 6, 1873, I saved a young lady called Miss Louise McKenzie. This was the closest call I ever had for my life. I was in the water about seventeen minutes, and the river being full of floating ice at the time I was nearer dead than alive when I got out. Four men carried me into the house, and they rubbed me with hot whisky for over four hours before circulation was restored to its normal condition. This severe exposure made me sick, and it was over three months before the right feeling was in my hands.

You will remember this incident, for you came to me when I was unwell. I regret very much at this time I lost the beautiful medal presented me by the citizens, and I think you were one of the gentlemen connected with its presentation. I have been informed that I would receive a medal from the British Parliament, but it has not come. I don't ask any.

I saved "a poor unfortunate individual" last month, when I took a severe cold, and as I was lying in bed reading the proceedings of Congress, I saw something about an appropriation for medals to persons for saving life on the sea shore, and I thought then that some gentleman would be very likely to remember also those who save lives on the Northern lakes and rivers. There are many other cases which I don't mention, as I have not got their names. You must know yourself of a great many; as your place of business and warehouse are near by, and I recollect seeing you several times when rescuing people from a watery grave. Wishing you and your family good health, I remain, very truly yours, JOHN HORN, JR.

WHITEWASH.—Mix some fresh slaked lime with water till of the consistency of cream, dissolve a small lump of copperas in warm water; when cold mix with the lime water. Lay it on the walls with a large brush, taking care to stir up the mixture every time the brush is dipped into it.

Rather Hard on the Cats.

It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 cats perished in the flames that lately licked half our city from the side of Mount Davidson. The estimate is probably too high, as it appears to us that we miss no more than about 10,000 or 12,000—that is, in a general way. We, however, particularly miss and mourn no more than 200 or 300. These were favorites of our neighborhood that were wont nightly to do gambols and execute difficult musical selections for our diversion. How often, when the witching hour marking the noon of night was stealing in, have we seen a giant of the feline horde—a fighter from Bitter Creek—mount the giddy height of a neighboring firewall and sound his warlike bugle. We can see him now, as with arched back reared against the sky, like some rounded chaparral hill, and erect tail waving like a cedar tree in a storm, he stands, in his sphere and according to his knowledge, a defiant Ajax. The moon is playing hide-and-seek among a floating archipelago of clouds as he thus stands up and defines his position categorically as the boss fighter of the town. Another yell of warlike portent tells that the challenge is accepted, and another Ajax appears upon the wall, arches his back, and waves an angry tail. The pair draw their feet well under them, dig their claws into the wall and cautiously creep forward, ever and anon uttering sounds that would seem great though they came from the lungs of a pair of adult mastodons. The friends and allies of the champions make their appearance on the roofs of surrounding houses and sheds, utter their several war-cries, and deploy as skirmishers. The two champions come together like rocks rolled from the sides of opposite hills; the skirmishers, with green eyes flashing, engage in all directions, and the battle has become general. The air is rent with howls, shrieks, groans and gurgles—all the house-tops are covered with hair. Half a dozen soda bottles and as many old boots crash down upon those roofs and against the walls. There is a spit, a sputter, and a fizz; then all is as silent as the tomb. Where now are those heroes and their heroic followers? Alas, their calcined bones alone are left in the places where they once frisked and fought? All are gone! The tortoise-shell of the old maid, the mighty Maltese of the old bachelor, the pet cats that used to sleep on the counters and bite all who stroked them, and the wild cats that dropped down from places and stared at one in the night—all are gone! The great fire cremated them all. In vain they darted from shed to stable and from stable to sidewalk, with their tails erect and smoking or all aflame. Their time had come, and they were either cooked in holes or roasted as they ran. Let all true lovers of the cat join in and wail a willainous caterwaul!—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

Precocious Children.

Never be anxious to have your children precocious. It is often the very smart child that makes the commonplace man, and the dunce, who makes his parents ashamed of him, that at last becomes distinguished. The boy likely to be "somebody" in due time will, probably, be that torment of your life who poaches preserves, fights his brothers, and is brought in black and blue from bruises gained in a fall from some neighbor's apple tree; while the excellent fellow who is at the head of his class, and never wears out the knees of his trowsers, will disappoint your expectations. The very worst way to make a genius of a boy is to bring him up for one. Under such training, if he has not the real stuff in him, he will become a conceited jackanapes. If he has the real stuff in him, it will develop itself in its own fashion, and at its own time; and nature will generally postpone that time until his legs are sturdy, his arms strong, and fun, frolic and a good appetite have done their best for him, and made his body capable of helping his mind at its work, which is something more necessary than parents who like show-children are apt to think.

The Ravages of the Sea.

The destruction of ship property belonging to or trading to ports in the United States during 1875, was $1,164,000 less than in 1874, the total being $7,622,000. In 1873 the loss was valued at $11,783. The most disastrous months for shipping last year were May and November, when over $2,000,000 worth went to the bottom of the sea, including six steamers, six ships, sixteen barks, five brigs and forty-four schooners, a total of seventy-seven vessels. Last year twenty steamers were lost; in 1874 nineteen. We have no data at hand showing the value of the cargoes lost in the 373 vessels last year, but no doubt the marine insurance companies are familiar with the figures. The loss of life incident to these disasters has been comparatively small, but those brave men who have been sacrificed, over whose resting place no monumental stone can ever be placed, have left behind them hearts to mourn.—*Boston Globe.*

A Frightful Death.

Coroner Deitzsch held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of James White, a man of about 50, who met his death at the Northwestern Fertilizing Works in a most horrible manner. White was employed to remove the fertilizer from the tanks, and when last seen he was inspecting them from a platform on a level with the tops. Nothing more was seen of him until yesterday morning, when his friends, becoming alarmed at his protracted absence, made inquiries about him. A search was made, and finally the tanks were drawn off, when a horrible sight was disclosed. The unfortunate man must have slipped from the platform into the tank, which was twelve feet deep and contained four feet of the boiling liquid. Nothing was left of him but a few bones, the flesh and clothing having been entirely removed by the action of the scalding fertilizer. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—*Chicago Journal.*

THE ladies will find Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) the best of all soaps for general washing, from blankets to laces. It is pure, uniform, saves time and clothes. Try it.

How Indians Cure Meat and Dress Skins.

When her lord has killed a buffalo the woman's work begins. She has to skin it, the meat to secure, and all to pack upon ponies or mules, and carry to camp, where the meat must be cured. This is done by cutting it into thin sheets, and hanging it over poles in the hot sunshine, where it is dried thoroughly; then it is packed fresh in packages of about one hundred pounds each, and inclosed in a nice folding sack of thick buffalo skin, prepared especially for the purpose. This is not dressed down thin after being fleshed, but well tanned, and of the full thickness of the skin; the hair side, nicely ornamented with paint, for the out-side of the sack. This is cut out like a huge envelope, so that the ends and sides will fold over whatever is put in them, and secured by strong buckskin strings. By being thick it retains its form, and is very useful for carrying other things besides meat and tallow. After the meat is taken care of the skin must be looked after. Those taken at this season of the year are mostly dressed for lodges. They are first staked on a smooth spot of ground, and water put upon them, when they are ready for fleshing. This consists in removing the flesh with an instrument made of a straight bar of iron, about a foot in length, flattened at one end and filed to an edge. This being grasped in the hand, and a succession of quick blows given, the work slowly proceeds. The skin is then dried, after which the hair is removed in a dry state, and the skin reduced to a proper thickness by dressing down on the hair side. This is done with an instrument made by firmly tying a flat piece of steel, filed to a beveled edge at one end, and with the corners rounded, to a large prong of a deer's horn. This is so trimmed, in connection with the body of the horn, as to form an elbow, and is used a little as a carpenter uses his adze. This work is usually done in the cool of the morning. The brains of the animal, having been properly taken care of for the purpose, are now soaked and squeezed by the hand until reduced to a paste, and applied to both sides of the skin, which is afterward worked and rubbed until flexible. The preparation of robes is from winter skins, and differs from the foregoing only in being dressed down on the flesh side, so as to leave the wool and hair upon the robe, and is more thoroughly worked, and scoured by means of a sharp-gritted stone.—*Battey.*

New York State Tax Burdens.

The Comptroller's report to the Legislature shows that the people of the State of New York have borne a taxation for all purposes—State, county, city, town, and school taxes—in the aggregate, for ten years past, of $503,244,529.24. The total for 1875 was $56,926,370.69. The total for 1866 was $40,568,244.69. The corresponding total for the year 1860 was $18,956,024.50. In the ten years last past the State Treasury has received of the people's money $182,087,048.43. The State's finances have in that time been so managed that a State debt of $51,532,082 in 1866 is now reduced to $14,747,302. But municipal finances have in the same time been so managed that local debts, which in 1860 barely exceeded $75,000,000 have now come to exceed $225,000,000.

The revenues of the United States in the year 1875, from customs and internal revenue, were $155,815,530.39, gold, and $114,866,798.12, currency, or, the gold being converted into currency at an average of 114 for gold, an aggregate of $292,496,512.58, currency. The proportion of this tax ultimately borne by the people of the State of New York, fairly estimated as one-eighth of the whole, would be $37,312,064. In the same year (1875) the State tax was $14,206,680; and the municipal and other local taxes in the State aggregated $42,716,690. The total burden of taxes—Federal, State, and local—borne by the people of the State of New York in 1875 was therefore not less than $94,238,434, or more than $20 per head of our population.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Didn't Agree with Him.

A Michigan farmer brought home two jugs, one labeled "boiled oil" and the other "turpentine." They were placed in the barn, and pretty soon it was noticed that the old man had business there at regular intervals. His oldest son slyly followed him and saw him taking a deep draught from one of the jugs. The old man heard a step outside, and before going out he arranged the jugs according to his artistic taste. He was hardly gone when the son skipped in and took a drink from the jug out of which he supposed his father drank. The next moment he was sputtering, coughing, and gasping, and the old man entered and asked:

"Turpentine doesn't agree with you, does it?"

"But I saw you drinking it!" exclaimed the injured and indignant son.

"That is true," said the old man, while a beautiful smile played over his face, "but it doesn't necessarily follow that the rest of the family must relish turpentine because I do!"

"OPEN that safe," said a merchant to an expert who had been sent for. "Open it in twenty minutes and I will give you $20." The safe was open in five minutes. "All right," said the merchant, "here is $10—enough for five minutes' work." The $10 was looked at but not taken, and in the next moment the safe was closed as tight as ever. "Oh, how is that?" "The how," said the man, "is that I charge nothing for closing the safe, but $20 more for the next opening—$40 in all, and want my pay in advance." Of course he did, and whoever has anything to say on the subject can now speak.

THE LOST STEAMER PACIFIC.—Twenty years ago this month the steamer Pacific, of the Collins line, sailed from this port for Liverpool with one hundred and eighty-six passengers, and was never seen nor heard from, nor was a trace of her left to indicate the manner in which she was lost. It is believed that she struck an iceberg, filled and immediately went down.—*New York Mail.*

SOME rascal in San Francisco sounded seven false fire alarms in succession the other day, and liked to have sent the whole Fire Department crazy.

INDIANA ITEMS.

TERRE HAUTE ships whisky to the Indian Territory.

THE teachers of Indiana will attend the Centennial in a body and camp out.

AUNT SALLIE WILLIAMS, a colored woman aged 106 years, died at the hospital in Indianapolis on Monday evening.

ELKHART will whack a big drum at the Centennial that was made by Richard Bickel, at Dundee, Scotland, March 23, 1840.

NEARLY 10,000 more letters were received at the Indianapolis postoffice in December than during any previous month.

THE Deputy Sheriff of Jackson County has just been made the victim of a suit for damages by false imprisonment which cost him $150.

Two hours after he had been pronounced dead by the physician in attendance, a small-pox patient of Indianapolis sat up in bed and commenced talking.

WILLIAM MOXLEY, a 15-year-old boy, of Osgood, hung by his feet to a limb of a tree, twenty feet from the ground, last Sunday. He will never hang from another limb.

TERRE HAUTE is threatened with a boot-blacking match for ten dollars and the championship of Vigo County, between Joseph Jackson, white, and Edward Smith, colored.

A FEW days since William Chancellor was found dead near his residence in Bicknell. He had been unloading wood, and it is supposed fell from his wagon and broke his neck.

THE young wife of Thomas Oliver, of Somerville, Gibson County, whose nuptials were celebrated on December 16, committed suicide last week, on learning that her husband cared nothing for her.

MR. ARNOLD, a clothing-man, of Terre Haute, shot at a supposed burglar, and missing his aim, attacked the fellow with a poker, and administered a terrible beating to him. When he got through, Arnold discovered it wasn't a burglar, but a drunken neighbor.

A GIRL named Belle Riley, aged 15, daughter of John W. Riley, in Franklin township, Floyd County, was arrested recently on an indictment for arson. It is alleged that the barn of the girl's father was burned last April, and that the girl was the party who committed the arson. The father of the girl was surprised at the arrest of his daughter and does not believe her guilty. The theory is that the Grand Jury was imposed upon by some malicious person. The girl was released on $5,000 bail.

THE Fort Wayne *News* tell how "once upon a time an editor wanted to go to Grand Rapids. So he got a friend to do his work during his absence. Now, this editor was not altogether pleased with the tone of an editorial that had appeared in the paper a few days before. So he retracted all that had been written. Below will be found a photograph taken of the editor immediately after his return from Grand Rapids. He was looking for his friend." Then follows a spirited steel engraving of the editor armed with a blunderbuss, a bowie-knife, a mitrailleuse and a needle-gun, but we are unable to reproduce it here.

THE Laporte *Chronicle* says that an insane person has been occupying the woods, just east of the city, for some time. He has been sleeping upon the ground, though lately he has made himself a bed, which consists of two rails laid vertically upon the ground, and twigs and sticks laid across them. His principal food is corn, which he pops and mixes with lard that is melted in an old boot, kept expressly for that purpose. His potatoes, when he has any, are baked upon the ragged points of a stick, over a small fire, which he builds. He occasionally comes to the city for a loaf of bread. He is quite talkative, and claims that the land on which he roams belongs to him.

JUDGE BORDEN, of Fort Wayne, has rendered his decision as to the motion for a new trial of Joseph Wall, charged and convicted of the murder of Morgan Cronkeit in July last. The court-room was so crowded that standing room could hardly be had. Wall, who was very much depressed, was the center attraction, of course. Counsel for the defendant presented several reasons why sentence should be revoked, which was all overruled by the Judge, and the prisoner was sentenced as follows: "That you be taken back to the County Jail and there kept in close custody until Monday, March 13, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., when you will be taken to the private enclosure near the jail, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may Almighty God have mercy on your soul." The case will be reviewed before the Supreme Court.

MIRIAM COLES HARRIS, the author of "Rutledge," has a regular income of $6,000 a year from the sale of her books. When she wrote "Rutledge," she took the MS. to a number of publishers, who looked it over and declined it with thanks, as lacking the elements of popularity. At last she had it published by Mr. Carleton at her own expense, and 60,000 copies were sold just as fast as the printer could turn them out. As royalties wer in those days, she only made $8,000 out of this enormous sale.

THE following are the new witnesses in the proposed new trial of the Tichborne case: Mrs. Alexander, a lover of Roger Tichborne in 1849, and who met him in Australia in 1855, when he was going under the name of Castro; Mr. Deakin, a solicitor; Mr. Locke, clerk of the insolvent court; Mr. Rockets, a pilot, who declared that the Osprey actually saved the crew of the Bella, and that the claimant was the man he saw on board the Comet when he was leaving the Osprey.

A PALMIST has made a collection of more than fifty outlines of European fingers. He finds the tendency in the female hand is towards a longer third than index finger. In all hands he found the third finger of the left hand, when longer than the index, to be proportionately longer than the same finger of the right. There appears to be no correspondence between the mind and the length of the index finger.

MADAME BORGES, wife of the Brazilian Minister at Washington, has introduced Sunday evening receptions.

1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.

Root and Company,

Will open the great and glorious "Centennial Year," by offering their large and valuable stock during the month of January at greatly

REDUCED PRICES

BARGINS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Curtain Goods,

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Cloaks,

Furs,

Wolens,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

Fancy Goods,

Notions, &c.

Now Opening

Over 150 cases and bales of Domestic Cotton Goods, which we will sell retail during the month of January at old prices, notwithstanding the great advance.

ROOT & COMPANY'S
46 and 48 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne,
☞ Opposite the Court House.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30 c
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java a Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard a Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 a 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cc's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

.E .E WILLIAMS.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

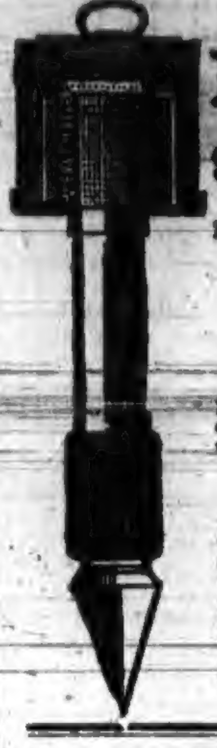

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It sinks the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile drains; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile drains as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains remove a large pond of stagnant water, on Hoyt street, in this city, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds or wet lands. It will do all that is claimed for it.

DR. R. ATKINSON, HENRY GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. GRIFFITH,
H. B. CROSS, D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
N. R. RAPER, F. MORTON.

One of the above drains was put down on the premises of J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, and in less than

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 3,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 35p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 36	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 26	2 45
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 8
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 24
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 15	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 25
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,08	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,10 pm	11,33 pm	6:35 a m
Sedan	2,20	11,40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:27 "	11:50 "	6:58 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:10a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 45		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 03	5 45	7 33
Hartford	4 25pm	6 06	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		•
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Bessons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Bessons	11 09		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 09	11 20	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 45am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ind.	Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3.		45
Auburn	11 22	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	5 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	29
Bankers	1 00		7 23	6 45
Jonesville	2 29		7 52	10 15
Jackson	2 3.		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 05			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 40			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 36			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 32		1 22
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00		1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 30		2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40p		9 30
Louisville	8 45 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.20	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00a
6.33	4.13	10.48	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.36	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.42	11.06	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.30	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.49	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.32	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	10.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.28	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.20	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	2.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 15 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sun ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company has built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in this States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent,

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owotonna Mankato, St Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghtion, Handcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winono.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and Crlifornia, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneopolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minissota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Genevy, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street. San Francisco office, 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen Pass Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen Sup't, Chicago

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 35 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 13"	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 23"	....	5 14 "	10 53 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 20 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 28 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	2 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 48 pm	3 55 a.m	6 06 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 58a.m	12 09 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 50 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m Crestline, 11.35 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 29
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 32
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 08	1 07	11 56
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkertown Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walkertown Junction	12 23am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	6 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction	8 45	[illegible]	[illegible]

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Recorders office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1876. Number 5.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year............$1.50 | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square......	3 00	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. cor, Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

O SANDS, Prop'r.

$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

Will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes—etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio.

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fall Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

T.M.STEPHENS

Successor to I. N. Cool,

Dealer in

Groceries,

Notions, &c.

Auburn - - Ind.

Read the following prices:

SUGARS.

Pulverized	12c per	lb.
Granulated	12c "	"
Standard A	10c "	"
Yellow C Coffee	9½c "	"
Brown C "	9c "	"

COFFEE.

Best Roasted	28c per	lb.
" Green	25c "	"
Second quality green	23c "	"

TEAS.

Best Oolong	$1 10 per lb
" Y. Hyson	1.10 " "
" Gun Powder	1.00 " "
Prime Japan	85 " "
Good Tea 40 50 & 65	per lb.

CANNED FRUIT.

3 lb can Peaches 25c per can or $2.75 per doz. 2 lb cans 18c per can or $1.60 per doz. Other canned fruits in proportion.

NORTH OF PUBLIC SQUARE

Cash paid for Country Produce

The Auburn

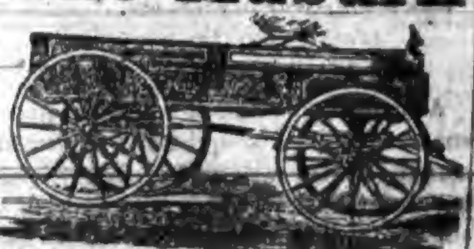

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

New Books!

JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capitol. $100,000)

I. HIGHER THOUGHT.

Evolution and Progress; by Wm. I Gill, A. M price	$1 50
Analytical Processes, by Rev Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price	2 00
Ecclesiology; by E. J. Fish, D D.	2 00
Lineage of Language, by J. N. Fradenburg, Ph. D.	3 00

II. ÆSTHETIC THOUGHT.

Wild Flowers Poem by C. W. Hubner, Price $1.25; Gilt	$1 75
Treue; A Prize Story, by Mrs B. F. Baer	1 25
Her Waiting Heart; Novel, by Lou Capsadell	1 25
Egypt Ruins; Novel, by Kelsie Etheridge	50
Travelers' Grab-Bag; by an Old Traveler.	50
Slippers and Gown; by Kelsie Etheridge.-	In press.
Guarded by a Fear; by Mrs. M. B. Sheridan.	In dress.

III. PRACTICAL THOUGHT.

Gold and Free Banks, by M. R. Pilon	$ 75
The Grangers; by M. R. Pilon	50
Manuscript Manual: How to prepare MSS	10
Free Trade; by M. R. Pilon.	In press,

For sold in all book stores or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catalogue free.

If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a

general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 30, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Last Saturday was a cold, disagreeable day.

Don't fail to go and here Jimmie Lowrie to-morrow night.

Ef. Lesh has left our thriving city to try the Buckeye State.

Pay us $2 when you can coveniently, on your subscription.

D. D. Snyder has been re-arranging his store room. It is much improved in looks.

John Britton has his dray painted and other ways improved. It looks first-rate now.

The days are growing perceptibly longer. They are almost eleven hours now.

The depot building at Reed City Mich on the G. R. & Ind Road, was burned last week.

We have some new type and a spiendid article of calling cards. Only $1 a pack printed.

Jno. L. Davis and his polite clerks have been invoicing their immense hardware stock.

Girls, don't you know this is leap year? Then don't lose another hour; fix up that little matter with your feller.

A good way to convince people that you are mean, is to never say a good word of anyone.

The "Herald intimates that South Bend has a faro bank where unsuspecting victims are roped in to "buck the tiger,"

The school entertainment was a grand affair and Mrs. Thomas deserves much credit in the management of the performance.

A Detective of East Saginaw Michigan, has brought a libel suit against the Detroit Free "Press, claiming damages to the amount of $10,000.

Farmers are fearful that the frequent freezing and thawing will injure the growing wheat. No serious damage has been done yet, however.

Germany proposes to out do the other European countries at the Centennial and most ample arrangements are making in the Fatherland for that purpose.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern road, the southern connection of the Eel River, is about to be sold out by the bondholders.

"Yes, he may be a good scholar, and all that, but he can't pass a beer saloon, was what one literary gentleman remarked of another on the street, the other day.

A lawyer may cut up a surgeon before a jury, but in his own good time the surgeon will cut up the lawyer, and in this exchange of courtesies he cuts best who cuts last.

An exchange inquires, "Where is the man who prophesied that the earth was growing colder, and that every living thing was going to freeze to death?" Echo asks, "Where?"

Col. Hanagan, of the "Urbana Union" gives us his opinion of the Indiana dead beat excursionists. Col. don't count us on that list. We are not that kind of a hair pin.

Spain, bearing date November 5, 1875 is just made public. It recites our grievances againts the Spanish Government; recounts our long suffering; calls attention to the powerlessness.

La Page, the murderer of Josie Langmade, in New Hampshire, has been sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary till the 17th of January, when he is to be hanged.

We noticed James Finch, of Corunna, on our streets last Friday. Jim is in the livery business, and has suffered this winter from the bad roads, with many of his brother livery men.

A man can fully appreciate the terrors of winter when he awakes near morning and finds the bed clothes on the floor, and himself engaged in a gigantic struggle to crawl under his shirt.

Mrs Amy Rigg advertises in a Texas paper that she is able to whip either one of the two women she saw walking on her husband's arm a few nights before. What an Amy-able women she must be, eh?

When Massachusetts elected a Democratic Governor, Gaston, why didn't Oliver Morton howl about an armed revolution?" That was quite as remarkable and revolutionary as the late election in Massachusetts.

The next Senate of the United States will receive strong accessions to the Democratic side in the persons of Lamar of Mississippi, and Beck, of Kentucky. They are the ablest and strongest men in their respective States.

E. Zimmerman's "Valpariso Messenger" press is to be sold Feb. 12th, unless he sooner pays his share of a defaulting city Treasurer's bond, which we hope he will be able to do.

The play to-morrow night will eclipse everything ever before rendered in the city. Steam Boat and Auction scenes are, to say the least, simply grand. Admission 25c.

When you hear a man or woman talking about a neighbor just think that they are afraid the neighbor will tell the truth about them. Bad people always have bad neighbors but good people always good ones.

At a recent meeting of the General Railroad Ticket Agent's Association, it was decided to recommend railroads to deduct twenty-five per cent from pirsent passenger rates to the Centennial. But railroad managers will find that nothing short of half-fare will satisfy the public.

The Superintendent of a railroad leading to Indianapolis refused a State official an annual pass on the ground that a State that taxes railroads shoud pay the fare of State officers. There is an appearance of justice at least in the refusal.

General Sherman insists that he paid a high tribute to General Thomas in his memoies. No man, he says is without his defects, but he thinks Thomas one of the grandest characters in our history.

The latest counterfeit circular announces that there are in cirulation spurious bills of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, the First National New Albany, and the First National and Richmond National of Richmond. Look out for them.

If we were one of the young ladies of this place we would cut the acquaintance of all young men who persist in waiting at the church door for their partners to emerge. This is leap year, girls, and you have a perfect right to object to such irregularities.

We don't thank the 'Valparaiso Messenger man to speak of our congressman as the "thirteen majority Baker of Goshen." The truth is bad enough but such a little whopper as that won't go down with us, nor anyone who tells the truth once in a dozen times. When you get the right figure we will advise you.

Morton made his debut in a new role the other day in the Senate, appearing as one of the chief eulogists of the late ex-President Johnson. Oliver always has an eye to the windward, and seized upon the occasion to make an attempt to justify his mean and malignant course during the trial of Andy for impeachment. They razenfaced impudence of this hypocritical buzzard, beggars description.

Go to Beckhoffer's for a good cigar.

The press in our great cities has much to say about unemployed married men. Married men need not out employment. Splitting kindlings, mending furniture, wiping dishes, trimming lamps and taking care of the baby while the wife goes to the sewing circle ought to keep a man reasomably busy.

Look here, gentlemen, why this howl about ladies' stripped stockens? It is your solemn duty, as a respectable citizen, to walk with your eyes on a level with second story windows, and it is none of your business what kind of stockings are shown on the cross-walks.—Anything is preferable to a bare-footed woman.

A Philosopher says: "I never yet heard a man or woman much abused that I was not inclined to think the better of them, and transfer any suspicion or dislike to the person who appeared to take delight in pointing out the defects of a fellow creature.

Charley Yandes, who has been the clever "devil" in the Republican office, has concluded to try his fortunes in Indianapolis and has left us.—Republican.

Well, we hope Charley will make a "fortune" at Indianapolis, but not go through with it as he did the "fortune" he made while with the "Republican." This last "fortune" was squandered for one ounce of sixty-cent tobacco.

The following letter of a St. Louis girl to her bethrothed, tells its own sad story: "Dear Jack—Our engagement is off. I hear that your father's brother married a woman whose uncle belongs to the whisky ring. Its too awful for anything I return a box of cardamon seeds I found on the sofa where you sat last night. Your forlorn, resolute Edith." Poor fellow.

The following problem is now occupying the attention of amateur mathematicians: "A one hundred dollar bill is 7 inches long and 3 inches wide. The Rothschild estate is said to be worth $1,100,000,000. How high must a room be, which is 7 feet long and 6 feet wide, to hold this amount of money in one hundred dollar bills, supposing 200 of the bills to be one inch thick.

As the ladies seem to be somewhat dilatory in availing themselves of their leap-year privileges, it is perhaps advisable to lay before them the oft-repeated law on the subject that they may see where their duty lies. The law dates from 1660, and is as follows;

"Albeit it is nowe become a part of the common lawe, in regard to social relations of life that as often a every bissextile year doth return the ladyes have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love unto the men which they doe either by wordes or lookes, as to them it seemetd perfer; and moreover no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely.

Mrs. Tilton Repulses Her Daugoters.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune writes: "Mrs. Tilton spent a sad New Year. Her husband returned, a few days before, from his successful Western tour, and found that his daughters, Florence and Alice, had not called upon their mother. Florence, the elder, now a dignified and self-reliant young woman, was quite disincl ined to do so, but Mr. Tilton it is said, urged that her mother would miss the calls and attentions she had been accustomed to receive, and the daughters at last started off in a carriage with two bouquets for their mother. Arrived at the door, they sent up their names, boqoets, and an affectionate note with the salutations of the new year, and asked to be admitted. The servant quickly brought back the boquets and the note unopened, with the message that Mrs. Tilton did not wish to see them or receive anything at their hands.

Dramatic. — Octoroon.

Again we are to be favored with a fine dramatic performance from our local performers. It will be one or two weeks before they will be ready, as they intend to get appropriate scenery, wardrobe so and give the piece in a first-class way, Jas. Lowrie to superintend the performance.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Adam Leisey deceased, will offer on Saturday the 19th day of February 1876 at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland township, DeKalb county, two and one-half miles west and one mile north of Auburn. All the personal of said estate, consisting of one horse, one cow, one yearling heiffer, one breeding sow, one two horse wagon, one plow, one sleigh, shovel plow, one drag, one cornsheller, one square sugar pan, two iron kettles, two stoves, one table, and other household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Also corn by the bushel and by the shock, oats and potatoes by the bushel, hay by the ton, and various other articles, to numerous to mention. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

TERMS. All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine moths will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at six per cent. If paid when due, if not paid when due ten per cent interest will be charged from date.

Jan. 27th, '76. ISAAC BRANDON, Adm'r

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A FRESH contribution to the Brooklyn scandal is made by the New York *Sun*, which publishes what purports to be some recently-discovered testimony. The statement is that, on Dec. 14, 1870, two weeks before Frank Moulton knew and confronted Mr. Beecher with the charge, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, now of the Michigan University, was by Oliver Johnson informed that Mr. Tilton had discovered the crime between his wife and her pastor. Prof. Tyler is said to have made known this fact, and others corroborative in character, when visiting New York on the 2d of January, 1876, and to have intended to repeat them before the Mutual Council if that body had not failed to exist.

THE New York *Mercury* is authority for the statement that a body of representative congregationalists is about to be organized for the purpose of investigating the Beecher scandal unhampered by any side issues. It is stated that this council will take the testimony of any one having any knowledge of the alleged scandal, including Susan B. Anthony, Henry C. Bowen, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others, and will do all in their power to probe the matter to the bottom, whether it end in the vindication or condemnation of the Plymouth pastor.

THE magnificent residence of James Ingersoll, the whitewasher of the Tweed ring, near South Norwalk, Ct., was burned last week. The loss is $100,000; the insurance $80,000.

A BOSTON journalist named E. D. Winslow has developed into a first-class scoundrel. He obtained upward of $500,000 on forged paper, and has left for parts unknown.

A STUPENDOUS robbery has just been perpetrated upon the National Bank of Northampton, Mass. The residence of the cashier was entered by masked burglars at midnight, who took from him the keys of the vault. They then repaired to the bank and helped themselves to $870,000. Of course, much of this is not negotiable, so that it is difficult to estimate the real loss to the bank and depositors. The bank officers offer a reward of $25,000 for the return of the property and the conviction of the burglars. The loss falls comparatively light upon the bank, the greater part of the securities belonging to special depositors.... Jonathan Earle (N. J.), Treasurer of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, is a defaulter to the amount of $142,000. He has turned over all his property. Wall Street speculations led to his downfall.... It has been ascertained that E. D. Winslow, the Boston publisher who recently robbed his friends of large sums by means of forged checks, sailed from New York for Rotterdam, Holland, with which country we have no extradition treaty.

THE WEST.

THE Minnesota Legislature has voted $10,000 for the Centennial.... The trial of William McKee, the journalistic member of the St. Louis whisky ring, began in that city last week. It excites more interest there than any of the previous trials.

INDIANA has 667,763 children of school age, of whom, according to the census just published, only 4,922 are illiterates. The State has a snug little school fund, stated at $8,799,191, and her school property is valued at $10,870,338.

THE National Poultry Association has just closed a most successful exhibition at the Exposition building in Chicago. The display of fancy poultry and fancy dogs is said to have been the finest ever witnessed in the country. ....A non-sectarian school bill is pending in the Iowa Legislature.... A letter received at Helena, Mont., from Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone River, says Sitting Bull's band of Sioux had attacked a party near Fort Pease, killing one man and wounding five others. Eight horses were also killed. Another party of nine men were cut off from the fort by Indians who numbered several hundred. It was feared that the entire garrison would be massacred unless speedily assisted.... There is a fresh outbreak of the Black Hills gold fever at Bismarck and other frontier towns.

THE pretty and vivacious little Minnie Palmer is playing an engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. Minnie is probably the youngest star actress on the American stage—being just sweet sixteen. She belongs to a family of distinguished social position, has been highly educated, and possesses dramatic talent of no mean order.... J. Esaias Warren, one of the largest real estate operators in Chicago, has gone into bankruptcy. ....The Federal Grand Jury of Chicago has returned several more indictments against the whisky conspirators. Among the indicted are Anthony C. Hesing, of the *Staats Zeitung*, and Jacob Rhem, late Chief of Police.

A DISPATCH from Lincoln, Neb., reports that large parties of men are passing through there every day bound for the Black Hills.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE at Nashville, Tenn., last week, destroyed five stores, involving a loss of $75,000. ....Whittle and Bliss, the evangelists, have commenced a revival in St. Louis.

AN audacious robbery was recently perpetrated on a bank at Comanche, Texas. Three men rode up to the bank, hitched their horses, and entering the building applied to the cashier to get some money changed. The latter turned to the safe to get the money, and in an instant the three robbers were over the counter, and had their revolvers leveled on the cashier and bookkeeper, no one else being present. They then went through the safe in a quick style, securing $5,500, after which they mounted their horses and made their escape before the alarm could be sounded.

COL. W. OFFITT, Democratic ex-State Senator from St. Landry Parish, La., was recently assassinated by unknown parties, near Washington, La.... Doc Mangum, a noted guerrilla on the Union side during the war, was recently assassinated while at work in his field near Savannah, Tenn., his body being riddled with balls. The assassins then placed the corpse on a horse, carried it away and threw it into the Tennessee River.

WASHINGTON.

THE committee appointed by the St. Louis Railroad Convention to wait upon the President and present him with copies of the resolutions and proceedings of that body fulfilled their mission the other day, and President Grant is represented as saying that he would like to see a competing line to the Pacific constructed, but he did not say he would like to see such a competing line constructed by a Government guarantee of bonds.... The House Military Committee will recommend the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.... It is said that the Ways and Means Committee are preparing a great surprise for the country, and that there will shortly be sprung upon the House a Tariff bill radical in its changes. The free list is to be increased, the tax on tea and coffee restored, the customs revenue to be collected from articles on which a specific duty can be imposed, and the complicated workings of the tariff system abolished. With these changes it is said the revenue force of officials can be largely reduced, the opportunities for smuggling and evading duties very much diminished, and the cost of collecting the revenue cut down in every direction. The Western Democrats favor the revival of the income tax to offset the tax on tea and coffee, but it is not believed such a recommendation will be adopted.

THE note of Secretary Fish to Minister Cushing has been published. It embodies the views of our Government on Spanish misrule in Cuba island for the past seven years, and recites the numerous causes our people have for complaint as relates to the manner of carrying on the war there, notably the barbarity practiced by Spain and her evident inability to bring it to a close. The fact of slavery existing at our very doors forms an important feature of the grievance, and the leading foreign powers are called upon for their friendly offices in suggesting reform. The attention of Spain is called to these facts: Estates of Americans, seized without form of law, must be released; Americans must have their full rights in Spanish courts, and Burriel must be tried and punished, according to Spain's promise.... The House Library Committee are preparing a bill giving to newspaper publishers and editors the same right to send manuscript for publication through the mails that authors now have.... A large number of members of Congress express themselves as opposed to a disturbance of the tariff to any important extent.

THE bill introduced in the House by Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, to provide for cheap transportation, proposes to adopt some of the leading features of the Belgian railway system. The bill contemplates the building of a double-track freight railroad from New York to Chicago, Council Bluffs, and St. Louis. It is proposed to have the Government guarantee the interest on the bonds at $42,000 per mile, for which a mortgage is to be given, the United States to have the only mortgage. There are to be no stockholders. Five Commissioners are to be appointed by the Government, who are to have control of the stock and bonds. The plan is to pay all stock certificates within the life of the bonds, and to leave the railroad at the end of thirty years absolutely free in the hands of the Government.... The House Appropriation Committee have commenced work on the Legislative Appropriation bill on the following basis: To reduce all salaries over $1,200 10 per cent.; to reduce the force in all departments 20 per cent.; to increase the hours of labor from six to eight. The increase in the hours of labor equalizes the reduction of 20 per cent. in the force.

TWO HUNDRED and six new bills were introduced in the House last Monday.... The House Judiciary Committee have prepared a bill allowing persons to testify in their own behalf in criminal cases.... The House Committee on Appropriations will recommend that the salaries of members of Congress be reduced from $5,000 to $4,500.... The bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the Centennial celebration, is very unsatisfactory to the friends of the measure. An important amendment adopted on motion of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, deprives the appropriation of the character of a gift, giving it the character of a loan, and makes the United States a preferred creditor, in case the enterprise is profitable. The entire million and a half is to be returned to the United States before any dividends are paid to the stockholders. The second amendment takes the management of the fund out of the hands of the Philadelphia people, and places it under the control of Gen. Hawley, President of the Commission, and his Government associates, who are required to give bonds in 500,000. Some of the Philadelphia people claim that the bill is of little value to them in this shape, as it will compel them to mortgage the buildings.

IT is said the House Postoffice Committee will recommend, as a measure of economy, the abolition of the fast mail trains.

THE House Appropriations Committee have voted to reduce the President's salary to $25,000 a year after March 4, 1877.... The Grand Jury for the District of Columbia have returned indictments against ex-Senator and ex-Assistant Treasurer Frederick A. Sawyer, William T. Haines, Frank W. Brooks, Phineas D. Roddy and William H. Barstow for conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States of the following sums of money: $24,315 and $33,207, F. W. Brooks and Phineas D. Roddy presenting a false claim, Frederick A. Sawyer aiding as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in passing a Government claim and receiving therefor $1,000; William H. Barstow, a Government officer, receiving $1,000 and a watch and chain. William T. Haines, also a Government officer, received $1,000.

GENERAL.

THE town of Barbourville, W. Va., was the other night the scene of a deed of horror. Edward Williams and Mrs. Meling, who had been arrested on the charge of having murdered the latter's husband, were taken from their cells into the court-yard, where Williams was hanged after a full confession of the murder had been wrung from his unwilling lips. The woman also made a confession of her share in the crime, admitting that she incited her paramour to the deed. She begged piteously for her life, and though the crowd of lynchers voted unanimously for her execution, her sex saved her, not a man among them having the hardihood to place a rope around a woman's neck, and she was returned to her cell.

IT is stated from Washington that the House committee to whom was referred the investigation of recent outrages on the Texas frontier are considering the question of recommending to the President the propriety of issuing a proclamation declaring martial law in a strip of country bordering on the Rio Grande.

"CAME to their deaths by a mob—names unknown," is the laconic verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of three murderers—Dawson, Estep and Hines—who were missed the other morning from the Charleston (W. Va.) Jail, and subsequently found dangling from the limb of a tree.... An agent of the Borden City (Mass.) Mills has just returned from a business trip to England. He reports finding a better market there than in this country, and 25,000 pieces per week will, therefore, be exported by his mills. Thirty thousand pieces have already been shipped.

POLITICAL.

A STATE Convention of Ohio Republicans will meet at Columbus on the 29th of March.

MR. BLAINE prognosticates that Mr. Hendricks will go into the National Democratic Convention with a stronger individual strength than any other man, and thinks he will be the nominee.... Senator Sherman has written a letter to State Senator Burns, of Ohio, strongly urging Gov. Hayes for President, and advising that Ohio send a delegation pledged to his support to the National Convention.

THE Virginia Republican Association, at Washington, have declared in favor of Blaine as the Republican candidate for President.... A National Convention of Prohibitionists have been called to meet at Cleveland, May 17, for the nomination of a Presidential ticket.... David A. Jerome, of Michigan, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.... The Kansas Legislature has passed resolutions thanking Representatives in Congress for defeating the bill granting amnesty to Jeff. Davis.... An Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "The attention of the President was called to-day to statements that he had declared to Senator Conkling that he would not be a candidate for renomination, and that he would favor Senator Conkling for the nomination. The President remarked that he had had no conference with Senator Conkling, nor with any one else on this subject. Neither had he written any letter in regard to the matter. He further said that he had no doubt of the election of the Republican nominee."

BEN. BUTLER, it is said, will come out as a candidate for Congress this fall.... The Democrats of Columbus, Ohio, are about to establish a daily organ.... Gen. Ben. Harrison, a grandson of the late President Harrison, is being strongly pushed for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana.... Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago *Journal*, is mentioned as likely to receive the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.

FOREIGN.

THE National Rifle Association of England has resolved to accept the invitation of the National Association at New York, to organize a team to represent the United Kingdom in a match for the championship of the world.... Victor Hugo has issued an address to the Senatorial delegates for Paris and France, in which he asks them to found a democracy which shall end foreign war by arbitration, civil war by amnesty, and distress by education.

THIRTEEN passengers were killed and a large number wounded, recently, by a collision on the Great Northern Railway of England.... The wife of Sir Hugh Mackenzie, the distinguished Canadian statesman, recently eloped with a dashing young army officer.... The London *Times*, reviewing Secretary Fish's note on Cuba and circular to European powers, says the grounds of complaint exclusively refer to the United States and Spain, and third parties cannot participate in the negotiations with any prospect of international advantage. Spain and America, it says, must settle their differences for themselves.... Rubinstein, the great pianist and composer, is threatened with total blindness.... Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill.... The sugar crop of Cuba will fall 30 per cent. below the average, and the tobacco crop is almost a total failure. ....Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, is hopelessly ill.... Bismarck is confined to his room with neuralgia.

SPAIN, in view of the recent communication of Secretary Fish, to the various European Governments, has hastened to announce to those powers her policy regarding affairs in Cuba. The promise is made (a very indefinite one at best) that when the Carlists are suppressed, Alfonso's Government will turn its attention to the Cuban insurgents and crush them out in like manner.... The cremation of the corpse of the late Chevalier Rossi was conducted publicly in the Monumental Cemetery at Milan, Italy, on the 24th of January.

REINFORCEMENTS of Mexican troops are being sent to the Rio Grande.... From San Domingo comes news of violent storms, attended with severe loss of life and property.... The famous French race-horse Gladiator is dead.... It is stated that the European Governments have reserved their replies to the American note on the Spanish-Cuban question until they have exchanged their views.... Armenian Christians continue to suffer persecution at the hands of the Turks.... Turkey has notified the powers of her intention to invade Montenegro.... The German penal code has been amended so as to apply to Count von Arnim's case.... The Spanish elections have resulted largely in the success of the Ministerialists.... A serious financial collapse is reported in the city of Riga, Russia.

THE London *Times'* Constantinople correspondent writes that he has been positively assured that the Sultan owns £8,000,000 in the Turkish debt, and that he has exacted full payment of his dividend, refusing the half coupon paid other creditors.... Another revolution has broken out in Northern Mexico.... It is charged by the London *Times* that the frequent breaks in the line of the United States Direct Cable Company are not accidental, but are the work of London stock-gamblers, who invariably contrive to learn of the breaks hours and in some cases days before the damage occurs and is duly announced.... A Berlin telegram says the insurgent leaders in Herzegovina have issued a proclamation declaring that the Austrian programme is unacceptable, though suggested by the powers, and calling upon the friends of liberty to answer it with a continuance of the war and by stouter resistance.

THERE has been some severe fighting between the Turks and Herzegovinians near Trebigne, resulting, the cable reports, in favor of the former.... A Paris dispatch informs us that M. Brossel, Bonapartist, has been sentenced, under the provisions of the new Press law, to a fine and imprisonment for distributing, without proper authorization, invitations to a mass for the late Emperor. And yet France claims to be a Republic.... Advices from Panama report that war is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador.... Austria talks of reducing her army.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—*Senate.*—The Senate devoted the session to commemorating the life and services of the late Vice-President Wilson. Eulogies were delivered by Boutwell, Dawes, Hamlin, Cragin, Cameron, Morton, Anthony, Ingalls, Bogy and others.... Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 24.

House.—The House passed, after an animated debate, the bill for the retirement on full pay of United States Judge McCandless, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in consequence of physical disabilities.... The House took action on the usual resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Vice-President Wilson. Eulogies were pronounced on the virtues of the deceased by Warren, Harris (Mass.), Kelley, Knott, Clymer, Kasson, Banks, Lynch, Hurlbut, Lawrence, Lapham, Reagan, Joyce and Blair, after which the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Nothing of interest transpired in the House, only a brief session being held, and that was mainly devoted to the discussion of the Centennial bill.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—*Senate.*—Goldthwaite presented the report of the Committee on the Alabama Legislature, and the testimony taken by the committee in regard to the election of George E. Spencer as United States Senator. Referred.... Davis' resolution to investigate the books of the Treasury Department was virtually killed by being referred to the Finance Committee.... Morton introduced a bill to establish a mint at Indianapolis.... A bill was reported from the Committee on Railroads to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific Road.... The Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the resolution of Morton in regard to the recent election in Mississippi.... The Senate had a long debate on the bill to provide for a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic.

House.—A large number of bills were introduced under a call of the States, including the following: By Hurlbut, to provide for the cheap transportation of freight between the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; by Whiting, for the improvement of the Illinois River; by Lapham, fixing the first Monday in January as the time for the meeting of Congress; also, a constitutional amendment proposing to change the commencement of the Presidential term from March 4 to May 1; by Hulton, to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit; by Waddell, to classify and equalize the rates of postage on manuscripts intended for publication; by Wike, for repairs of levee along the Mississippi River in Illinois; by Morrison, preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payments; by A. S. Williams (Mich.), a constitutional amendment prohibiting Senators and Representatives from soliciting appointments to or removals from office, and providing for a Civil Service Commission; by Wilson (Iowa), a constitutional amendment providing that the term of a Representative shall commence on the 1st of January instead of the 4th of March; by Cox, to abolish the Board of Education; by Scales, to reduce tax on tobacco and whisky; by Hereford, to restore to the pension rolls of pensioners of the war of 1812 the names of persons struck off for disloyalty.... A resolution was adopted looking to a fresh inquiry into the Pacific Mail corruption.... Several other investigating resolutions were adopted.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.—*Senate.*—Sargent presented a petition, signed by a large number of ladies, asking that the right of suffrage be conferred upon the women of the District of Columbia.... Sherman's bill to appoint a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic was passed. The bill limits the operations of the Commission to the Territories and District of Columbia. This was the effect of the Christiancy amendment.... Morrill introduced a bill to establish an educational fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education.... Cameron presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin asking an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the abolition of the Senate and transfer of the powers of that body to the House of Representatives.

House.—Upon a call of the Speaker for committee reports, several of the committees were heard from upon matters of minor importance.... The bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust bonds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasurer of the United States was passed.... The bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the centennial celebration was passed by the close vote of 146 yeas to 130 nays.... Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. Recommitted.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.—*Senate.*—The Senate proceedings were barren of interest.... The Centennial bill, as passed by the House, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.... Most of the day was spent in discussing Ingalls' bill to protect the pre-emption rights of homestead settlers against land-grant railroad adventurers.

House.—The bill repealing the act passed at the last session, increasing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter, was passed without division. The present bill reinstates the postage as it was before—one cent for two ounces.... The House indulged in an animated debate on the bill, reported from the Appropriation Committee, proposing a large reduction in the appropriation for the West Point Military Academy.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—*Senate.*—Boutwell presented a report prepared by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and submitted to the Secretary in December, 1872, in regard to irregular practices in accounting in the Treasury, which have grown up in usage, or have been authorized by law. Ordered printed.... The bill protecting the rights of settlers upon lands within the limits of railway grants was passed.

House.—A question of privilege was raised by Dunnell, in reference to some remarks by White, of Kentucky, some days ago, which were regarded as offensive to Adams, the Clerk of the House, and which White had, at the time, agreed to expunge from the report of his speech in the *Congressional Record*. After a long discussion, participated in by Hale, Blackburn, and Dunnell, Hoar (Mass.) objected to the further alteration of the *Record*, and there the matter ended.... The bill introduced by Cannon (Ill.) providing penalties for sending obscene matter through the mails provoked a spirited discussion. It was considered too sweeping in its scope and provisions, and was recommitted.... Another day was spent in debating the West Point Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON.

Pensions—The Centennial Bill—The Texas Pacific Railway Project—Our Relations with Spain: War Improbable.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1876.

As compared with last week, the present has been one of quiet and peace and serenity at the metropolis. Everything has been lovely. There was, indeed, a slight drawing of "bad blood" in the early part of the week, when the Amnesty bill was again up, but the skirmish did not last long, and did very little good or harm to either side. Meantime the House has got down to serious work, and the Senate is ever ready to move on in its slow and dignified gait.

PENSIONS.

The only important bill of a general nature yet passed by the House is the Pension Appropriation bill. This appropriates about twenty-nine millions, being only slightly changed from the estimates made by the Government, and reduces the amount required for last year by no very considerable sum. There was no substantial unanimity in the passage of the bill. The Senate will make few changes.

There has lately been a great deal of discussion here upon the general subject of our pension list. It is said that many abuses exist; that large numbers of men who are as stout and hearty as Hercules regularly draw pensions for wounds or disabilities received in the service; that many are borne on the lists who never smelt gunpowder or saw a squadron in the field, some of these fraudulently representing persons who have been dead and buried these many years. Not a few of just such cases as these have been unearthed. On the other hand, there are large numbers of persons who are in justice entitled to pensions who do not receive any, either through their own neglect, or the delays, technicalities and circumlocutionary antics of officials of the kind caricatured by Dickens in the Tite Barnacle family. Abuses of this kind are doubtless incident to a pension list so great as ours, but they are now receiving unusual consideration on the part of eminent men of all parties, so that we may confidently expect that some of the evils complained of will be cured during this very Centennial year.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The debate in the House on the bill appropriating $1,500,000 to complete the construction of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia has been more protracted and acrimonious than was expected. The report of the committee for the appropriation was unanimous, and it was then supposed by almost every one that the bill would go through swimmingly on the tidal wave of good feeling. The debate on the bill, which at this writing is still progressing, shows that the measure is by no means as popular as the proposed exposition. Constitutional objections have been made to the bill, and it has received unfavorable criticism as a mere scheme to bear Centennial stock also, so that it cannot go through with a hurrah, even if it shall succeed at all, which is now regarded as not a little doubtful.

It is noteworthy that party politics has had nothing to do with this bill or the debate upon it. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, ex-Confederate Postmaster-General, and Gen. Waddell, of North Carolina, have advocated the bill no less earnestly than Judge Kelley himself, or Mr. Frye, of Maine. Perhaps the ablest speech against the bill was one by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, while one of the best, if not the very best, in its behalf was by Mr. Harrison, of Chicago. Both of these gentlemen are Democrats. Whatever may be the fate of the bill, the Centennial will go on. That great national show will not be postponed on any account. The original programme will be carried out about as announced. Whatever of good there is in it will be got out of it, with the aid of Congress if possible, without if so Congress shall will. No earthly power can prevent the American people from having what the boys used to call "a high old time" at Philadelphia in this year of jubilee.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the absence of any important legislative results in Congress further than above stated, let me refer to a matter which is now receiving much consideration here—the proposed bill to aid in the completion of the Texas Pacific Railway by a Government guaranty of its bonds to the amount of $40,000 a mile. Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, also of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and well-known as one of our big "railroad kings," is in the city, doing all he can for this project. He made an argument before the Committee on Pacific Railroads last evening, and it is understood that a majority of the committee is in favor of his scheme. I learn from excellent authority, however, that in view of the pending Presidential election it is not at all likely that Congress will act upon the measure at this session, but that it will receive early and perhaps favorable action at the next session. Knowing that the people of the Northwest have very decided convictions upon the subject of grants to railway corporations, I thus state this prognostication of one of the most knowing men at Washington, that the aforesaid Northwestern people may have ample time and opportunity to inform Congress of their views on a question of such vast practical importance.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

There is a great deal of newspaper comment and talk in political circles about our relations with Spain, growing out of the unfortunate situation of affairs in Cuba. It has even been hotly asserted that we are on the verge of a war with our ally of revolutionary times. I have inquired as to the actual situation from a few men of all others most likely to know the exact truth, and am happy to state that the probability of a war between the United States and Spain is exceedingly remote. I am also happy to state that men of all parties in Congress agree that we have no cause of quarrel with Spain. There are those who believe that our Government ought to recognize belligerent rights of the insurrectionists in Cuba, while others do not think the time has yet come for such recognition. So, unless there be some political event not now anticipated, we shall take our centennial enjoyments undisturbed by apparitions or realities of the rugged front of grim-visaged war. L. M. N.

FOILED.

Frustration of an Attempt to Outdo All Previous Train Robberies.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

A singularly daring and well-planned scheme to rob the express train on the Lake Shore Railroad was frustrated this morning by the action of detectives and officials who had become aware of the plot through the confession of one of the parties to the plot. The conspirators were L. C. Hartwell, an ex-conductor on the road, two brothers named Dwight, and a Texas desperado named Sophus, all former brakemen on the road, and well acquainted with every detail of the running of the trains. They went some days ago to the little station of Archibald, and prepared for their work. Supt. Cone, of the United States Express Company, was advised of their movements, and kept a watch upon them. Last night, accompanied by Capt. Purdy and Sergt. Nohl, of the city police, Detective Cavanaugh, of the Lake Shore Road, and another person, all in disguise, he went out on the westward bound train until he met the eastward bound Chicago express, which was boarded, two of his party taking a position in the express car and three going into the baggage car adjoining, to emerge upon a signal to be given by pulling the bell-rope. The night was intensely dark, and the rain was falling heavily. The express messenger in the car was instructed to lie down and feign sleep. Shortly after leaving Wauseon for the long run into the city those waiting inside saw the end of the car penetrated by an auger. The robbers outside carefully inspected the inside of the car through this hole, and were satisfied that everything looked favorable. They then bored out a piece of the door, and Hartwell reached in his hand to unbolt the door. In an instant his hand was seized by those inside, and his arm drawn through to the shoulder. The signal was given by pulling the rope to those in the baggage-car, who opened the door and sprang out upon the astonished scoundrels from the rear. A desperate fight ensued with billies and knives. The thieves tried to throw themselves from the train and drag the officers with them, and nearly succeeded, but at last were all dragged inside the baggage-car and secured. The train was not checked in its speed, but continued running at the rate of 40 miles an hour during the whole encounter, which greatly complicated the conditions of the fight. In a little while the train reached the city, and the desperadoes were placed in the prison. They were heavily armed, and masked with Ku-Klux masks. They were all severely, but not dangerously, beaten about the heads with the slung-shots of the officers. The latter escaped with but little injury. The whole affair was admirably planned on both sides. If the robbers had been successful they would have secured about $275,000 in currency and $125,000 in coin.

A Colorado Zephyr.

The heavy wind registered on Pike's Peak the other day seems to have struck earth about Cucharas, and judging from the reports received from that quarter it must have been a pretty severe zephyr. Considerable damage was done along its track, and all work and business was perforce suspended during the prevalence of the gale. A Cucharas correspondent of the *Chieftain* relates the following among other effects of the storm: "While the proprietor of Cucharas Sample Room was at breakfast this morning, the back door of his establishment was burst open by the wind, and his bar and bar fixtures were carried through the front window and scattered over the broad pampas in wild and dire confusion. There was about $10 in currency in the drawer, and all was lost. Mr. Mitchell, one of the leading merchants here, has been engaged all the morning removing his goods from the shelves and putting them in a place of safety. His house sways and vibrates so much that he fears it may go down at any moment." He also relates a touching story of a mule being blown out of its harness at a grading-camp, and carried away bodily. The same paper also earns from a gentleman just arrived from Walsenburg that the most tremendous storm of wind ever known in that section commenced about daylight on Wednesday morning. The air was full of flying dust, the roar of the hurricane was deafening, and it was almost impossible to stand on one's feet on account of the power of the storm. The houses of Sheriff Thomas Sprout and Jose Rival, as well as Mr. Ben Arnold's stables, were unroofed, and the timely use of ropes alone saved the roof of the Masonic Hall from being carried out on the prairie. Doors and windows were blown in in all parts of town, out-buildings overturned and unroofed, and the whole place looks as though it had experienced a heavy bombardment. Fortunately during all the uproar no one was injured, though the air is said at times to have been full of flying boards, shingles, etc.—*Denver News.*

MR. GEORGE BLODGETT recently cut a pine tree on his farm near Mt. Fay, N. H., which, from the number of rings, is supposed to have been at least 300 years old. Its height, when cut, was 125 feet, and the top had been broken off probably 25 feet. The circumference at the top of the stump is 16 feet.

BABCOCK will not be convicted if eminent counsel can prevent. He has retained Emory Storrs, of Chicago, and Judge J. K. Porter, of New York, to defend him.

A Hundred Years Ago.

This year, 1876, is full of memories for every day in the year. The mind is irresistibly carried back to the men and times of a hundred years ago. Washington was then in his prime, a few weeks less than forty-four years old, and in the full bloom of his magnificent manhood. Franklin had just completed his three-score and ten years, but was still hale and hearty, and ripe in wisdom and experience. John Adams was in his forty-first year, and Thomas Jefferson in his thirty-third. Washington was with the army at Cambridge, and Franklin, Adams and Jefferson were at Philadelphia, working the Continental Congress up to the point of making the Declaration of Independence.

And a hundred years ago this day, way down in the Waxhaw settlement in North Carolina, there was a poor, fatherless little boy, in his ninth year, named Andrew Jackson. And in Braintree, Mass., there was another little boy, also in his ninth year, named John Quincy Adams. These little boys both became deeply embittered against England; and each of them, when grown to manhood, dealt her terrible blows, one with his sword, and the other with his pen. And those two little boys, each going his separate way—one through poverty, and fierce frontier contests, and the wildest scenes of war, and the other through the universities of America and Europe, and foreign courts, and high official honors—came into collision forty-eight years afterward as opposing candidates in one of the most envenomed Presidential contests this country has ever known.

It is well for us to let our hearts go out in affectionate remembrance of the sages and heroes of a hundred years ago, the fruits of whose wisdom and courage we now enjoy.

How Two Dogs Dined on a Steak.

The Green Bay (Wis.) *State Gazette* relates the following fable: "A large dog belonging to one of our citizens, and who usually accompanies his master to market in the capacity of porter, was intrusted with a fine steak, securely wrapped in paper, to carry home. The animal grasped the parcel between his teeth and trotted homeward beside his master. A short distance from the butcher's the gentleman entered another store, leaving the dog with the parcel standing on the sidewalk. Shortly two vagabond-looking curs arrived on the spot and began sniffing about. Finally, the larger of the two curs began growling and barking at the guardian of the steak, who stood this sort of thing for some time in a calm and dignified manner, till, finally, his bullying tormentors probably having applied some opprobrious epithet to him, he opened his mouth to reply, and of course dropped the steak on the ground. The vagabond cur retreated, and the other dog, now fully exasperated, set off in pursuit of him. In an instant vagabond cur No. 2, who had been standing off a short distance, apparently a silent spectator of the scene, sprang forward and seized the steak in his mouth, and put off in an opposite direction. Not long after, and in an alley not far from the scene of this little episode, were two curs holding a high festival over a rich, juicy steak, and these two curs were the identical ones engaged in the transaction previously related. Who can say that this was not a put up job between these two outcasts of canine society?"

WHAT IS AN INCH OF RAIN?—An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches, and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which at 277,274 cubic inches to the gallon makes 226,225 gallons; and as a gallon of distilled water weighs 10 lbs., the rainfall on an acre is 226,225 lbs. avoirdupois; counting 2,240 lbs. as a ton, an inch deep of rain weighs nearly 101 tons per acre. For every hundredth of an inch a ton of water falls per inch.

A BUFFALO man dreamed that he was going over the Falls, and he had his wife by the throat when he woke up. Next night she had a dream and broke his nose as she struck at an Indian.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9	@	12
HOGS—Dressed	7	@	8
COTTON	13¼	@	14¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 22	@	1 25
CORN	61	@	63
OATS	47	@	50
RYE	90	@	94
PORK—New Mess	20 50	@	20 75
LARD—Steam	12½	@	12¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 00
Choice Natives	5 25	@	5 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 75	@	4 50
HOGS—Live	7 00	@	7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 50
Red Winter	5 50	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 07	@	1 08
No. 2 Spring	98	@	99
No. 3 Spring	78	@	79
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2	67	@	68
BARLEY—No. 2	79	@	82
BUTTER—Fancy	25	@	32
EGGS—Fresh	17	@	19
PORK—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
LARD	12½	@	12¾
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White	6 25	@	6 50
Ambers	5 75	@	6 00
WHEAT—Extra	1 39	@	1 40
No. 1 White	1 29	@	1 30
No. 2 White	1 18	@	1 19
Amber	1 25	@	1 27
CORN	63	@	64
OATS	40	@	41
RYE	70	@	75
BARLEY—No. 2	1 80	@	1 85
BUTTER	19	@	20
EGGS	18	@	20
PORK—Mess	19 50	@	22 00
LARD	12½	@	13¼
CATTLE	4 00	@	5 00
HOGS	6 50	@	7 25
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 53	@	1 54
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40
OATS—No. 2	34	@	35
RYE—No. 2	66	@	70
PORK—Mess	19 50	@	19 75
LARD	12	@	12
HOGS	6 50	@	7 25
CATTLE	3 50	@	4 75
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 07	@	1 09
No. 2	1 00	@	1 01
CORN—No. 2	46	@	47
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE	81	@	82
BARLEY—No. 2	95	@	96
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—New	1 25	@	1 32
CORN	40	@	48
OATS	36	@	42
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	20 00	@	20 25
LARD	12	@	13
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 39	@	1 40
Amber	1 25	@	1 26
CORN	44	@	46
OATS	36	@	38
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	7 20	@	7 40
Philadelphias	7 60	@	7 80
SHEEP—Common to Fair	2 75	@	[illegible]
Best	5 00	@	6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The [illegible] at Home.

Oh, blest is he, from business free,
  Like the merry men of old,
Who tills his land with [illegible],
  And knows not the [illegible] of gold.

No sailor he on the stormy sea,
  No soldier trumpet-stirred;
And he shuns the town and the haughty frown
  Of the courtier's fawning herd.

But he bids the vine with her tendrils twine
  Around the poplar tall;
And he adds a graft with a gardener's craft,
  To the tree that climbs his wall.

Or a grazier keen, o'er the pastures green
  He sees his oxen feed;
Or he shears his flock, or he brews a stock
  Of his rustic nectar mead.

And when autumn at length, in his manly strength,
  Has raised his fruit-crowned head,
He plucks the pear with its flavor rare,
  And the grape with its cluster red.

With his knee on the sod, he thanks his God
  For His mercies and favors free,
And he lays him along while he lists to the song
  Of the thrush in the old oak tree;

While the waters glide with their rippling tide,
  And the zephyrs softly creep
O'er the [illegible] the murmuring trees,
  And lull the sense to sleep.

But when thundering Jove, from his stores above
  Sends [illegible] snows and rain,
And rock and wood and field and flood
  Lie bound in his icy chain,

With many a hound in the woods around,
  He hunts the grisly bear;
And ere daylight fade his gleaming blade
  Is red with the monster's gore.

When the sun has set, he spreads his net,
  And the partridge, fluttering, dies;
He takes his hare in his crafty snare,
  And the crane, a goodly prize.

'Mid joys like these what ills can tease?
  Who could remember pain?
He feels no wrong, and he laughs at the throng
  Of cares that swell love's train.

If a loving wife—best staff of life—
  Be his, and children dear,
The fire burns bright with its ruddy light
  His homeward step to cheer.

At the cottage door, when his toil is o'er,
  She stands with her smile so sweet,
And holds up her face, with a modest grace,
  His welcome kiss to meet.

And his children glad, swarm round their dad—
  But the hungry man must dine;
So she spreads the cloth, and he sops his broth
  While she pours out the home-made wine.

Around the Farm.

GRASSHOPPERS don't molest sheep, and hence a good many Kansas people are going into the wool business this year.

PUMPKINS, for domestic purposes, can be kept in a good cellar where they will not freeze, by being put on a scaffolding, for from six to nine months.

THERE is no simpler remedy for preventing cider growing sour than mustard seed. After the cider has fermented and reached the desired palatable condition, put one pint of mustard seed to a barrel of cider, and bung tight.

IT has been commonly stated that germination would not take place in seeds below the freezing point of water. M. Uleth, however, states seeds of Triticum and, indeed, other seeds also, were found to germinate when placed in grooves formed in blocks of ice.

GROWTH OF ROOTS.—A singular instance of root growth is reported from France. An elm tree, standing over Fontainebleau sandstone, forced its rootlets down so that they perforated the rock, leaving in it a perfect impression of their form. It is supposed that the cement which holds the grains of the rock together was dissolved by carbonic acid given off by the roots of the tree.

DRYING OFF COWS.—This is the time of year when many farmers dry off part of their cows for the season. This drying off is a matter of some importance, and needs careful management. After the regular milking of the cow has ceased, the udder should be frequently examined at intervals of a few days, and any milk which has collected should be removed. If left unattended to, serious injury may be inflicted upon the cow's udder, such as the loss of one or more teats, a shrinkage of part of the udder, etc., thus impairing the future usefulness of the cow.

WHEN TO SELL.—A correspondent of the New York *Times* thus alludes to the proper time to sell farm produce: "If you have anything to sell, and are offered a fair price, sell it. It is better to sell than to run the risk of lower prices. This is especially true of perishable articles. An enterprising but cautious farmer was offered, during the late war, ninety cents per pound for wool, but he held it for a dollar. He held it three or four years and finally took forty-five cents. He learned a lesson and enjoys telling his experience. It is not safe to wait till the market is at its highest point."

WE would recommend to those who are going to try sheep, to commence with a small flock and learn the business. Purchase no old sheep, let the price be ever so low; be sure there is no disease among them; build a dog-proof yard, with an open shed on the north side, with a roof that will shed rain; yard them every night. See that your pasture fences will prevent them from trespassing on your neighbors; provide a variety of food for winter; feed liberally without waste, and see that they have water when they want it. Tame grass makes the best pasture; rye makes good fall and winter pasture. After shearing, dip your lambs and sheep in tobacco liquid to rid them of all vermin, and, as a preventive against such.

PAYING CROPS.—A large net profit per acre is undoubtedly the basis of all good farming. It is one of the conditions of success, and the profit of the business materially depends upon it. For every tiller of the soil, therefore, a large yield per acre, of crops which pay, is the first thing to consider, because without this no large results are possible; small crops are always easy to get, but they are seldom worth the time and outlay they require, and frequently entail great loss. Of course, it is also true that even a prolific yield may sometimes bring a loss, but such cases are always due to either negligence, extravagance or needless folly. They do not alter the general rule, but are simply the exceptions. The great fact still remains that the chances of profit in every crop are clearly in favor of large products per acre.

"AS FOR horses' nooning," says a clever writer, "I would rather my team should go through the day without a dinner than to be allowed only sufficient time to swallow it, if they are to be put to heavy work. In fact, I have an idea from experience with a horse team when driving upon the road all the time, that they had better have an hour's rest without dinners than to have an hour to eat in, and then be put directly at work. I have seen many teams upon the road every day that were never fed at noon, and they kept in as good condition and were able to travel as many miles in the afternoon and carry as heavy loads as those which were fed at noon and then put immediately at work again. The noon feed must be carried undigested until night, and can be carried easier in the wagon than in the horse's stomach. The same reasoning may not hold good with oxen, inasmuch as their work is not, or should not be, so rapid or hard as to prevent them from chewing their cuds as they work."

About the House.

A WASH composed of a teaspoonful of powdered borax to a pint of water, is most excellent to keep on the dressing table for dandruff and all sorts of eruptions of the skin.

SAVE the soot that falls from the chimneys, when the latter are cleaned. Twelve quarts of soot to a hogshead of water makes a good liquid manure to be applied to the roots of plants.

To take mildew from linen, mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of lemon, and lay it on both sides with a paint brush; let it be in the open air—on grass is preferable—till the stain is removed.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case, from the effects of cold, a simple, pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding to it the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time. It has been known to effectually cure the ailment.

ORANGE FLAVORING.—Cut orange peel in long, thin strips, and stew it in water till all bitterness is extracted. Then chop it fine, and stew it half an hour in a thick syrup, allowing one pound of sugar to one of peel. Keep in a cool place. As this is the season for oranges, every family may provide themselves at small expense with this delicious flavoring.

A VERY pretty pen wiper can be made in the form of a closed parasol. Sharpen a thin wooden lead pencil that has an ivory tip. Cut a circle of silk, and another, somewhat smaller, of thin black cloth. Point or scallop the edges all around, pierce a hole in the center of each circle and run the point of the pencil through, leaving the silk circle on top. By a little ingenuity you can now crease, fold and secure these circles close to the handle, so that the whole will look precisely like a closed parasol; by experimenting first with a piece of paper you can best get the size of the circle required to suit your pencil.

LEMONS FOR FEVER.—When persons are thirsty and feverish beyond what is natural, one of the best "coolers," internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, working it downward into the lemon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar as the acidity increases. Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner with the most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken at teatime, as an entire substitute for the ordinary supper, would give many a man a comfortable night's sleep and an awaking of rest and invigoration, with an appetite for breakfast to which they would otherwise be strangers.

CAMPHOR AND ANTS.—I wonder if anybody ever did drive away ants by using camphor? From the number of times that this recipe has gone the rounds of the press, one might suppose that it had been thoroughly and satisfactorily settled that camphor would drive away these pests, but the fact of the case is—it won't. Mrs. Ruralist has camphored and dosed one particular cupboard infested with the small red ants in the most thorough manner, without disturbing the serenity of these vermin in the least. I should not have thought of disputing the camphor preventive had it not appeared in the columns of the *Rural*. This was coming too near home, and I had to speak right out in meeting and say, "It won't do it."—*Rural New Yorker.*

HELPS IN HOUSE-CLEANING.—Provide ammonia for cleansing paint and carpets, the water when done with to be poured on house-plants or vines; cold tea for graining; a window-scrub, which is a little stiff brush with a long handle; a step-ladder; a carpet-stretcher; a self-wringing mop, which consists of a long handle with a stationary ring at the end, and another ring which moves freely up and down the handle, strips of cloth being sewed to these rings, and the movable ring being pulled up when in use as far as the cloth will permit and turned around the handle till the cloths are wrung dry; pumice stone to remove marks from hard-finished walls; plenty of soft, clean old muslin and linen for cloths; a chamois-skin to polish mirrors and plate glass; long-enduring, exhaustless patience, and an uninterrupted flow of good humor. With these the labor and discomfort of house-cleaning will be reduced to its minimum.

The Young Lochinvar.

Something of a sensation was roused here by an unexpected denouement at a wedding-party last evening. A wealthy German citizen gave an elegant banquet in honor of his daughter, who was to be married to-day to a young German. While the festivities were at their height, the young lady excused herself for a moment from her affianced and passed out of the front door, where a carriage was in waiting containing another admirer, a young Irishman, and the two were driven to an Alderman's office, where the marriage ceremony was hastily performed. The happy couple left on the midnight train for the wedding trip.—*Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

WHY CHILDREN ARE LIKE FLOWERS.—"Children," said a country minister, addressing a Sunday school, "why are we like flowers? What do we have that flowers have?" And a small boy in the infant class, whose breath smelled of vermifuge, rose up and made reply, "Worms," and the minister crept under the pulpit chair to hide his emotion.

ABOUT WOUNDS.

Maiming Wounds Inflicted by Bullets, Shells, Cannon-Balls, Etc.—Some Remarkable Cases.

A soldier accidentally wounded in the great toe by the discharge of his musket, before Port Hudson, in June, 1863, died while chloroform was being administered to him preparatory to amputation. It may be questionable in this case whether the fatal result is properly attributable to the nervous attack, the fright, or the effects of the chloroform. It is well known that in rare cases the administration of this anæsthetic is necessarily fatal.

Spent balls have sometimes produced death. At the battle of Winchester, in September, 1864, the present writer was knocked down by a musket-ball, which did not even indent the skin. In some cases of this kind the shock to the nervous system has been sufficient to kill, without drawing a drop of blood.

At the assault of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, one of our soldiers in reserve saw a cannon-ball, apparently spent, rolling over the ground near him. He carelessly reached out his foot and tried to stop it. The result was a mangled foot, which had to be amputated.

In marked contrast with the above were the following cases, all occurring within my personal knowledge:

A Major of Connecticut volunteers, before Port Hudson on the 27th of May, 1863, was struck in the breast by a grape-shot, which traversed the body and was taken out from the back. Contrary to expectation, he did not die immediately, and was laid aside without attention until he should die. But a couple of days passed, and he still survived. He was sent down the river to New Orleans, with some hundreds of others, and lay there in hospital for months. Still he did not die—would not die, and becoming well enough to travel, was sent home. At that time it was not within the expectation of any person who knew anything about the case that he would ever be able to perform the slightest military duty again. And yet, on October 19, 1864, just sixteen months after the wound was received, the Major was in command of his regiment at the bloody battle of Cedar Creek, Va. He escaped the perils of that day unharmed, and for aught I know to the contrary is alive and well now.

Not to speak too much in the first person, at the assault of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, I was prostrated by a buckshot just above the hip. After being taken to the rear the wound was probed by a surgeon, and the shot could not be found. "This is serious," he said; and his face expressed his sincerity. I was laid aside to die, and others for whom something could possibly be done were placed on the table. Three days passed, and I lived; ate vigorously, and felt well except for the condemnation of the surgeon which seemed to settle it that I ought to have died within twenty-four hours. My persistency, not alone in living, but in feeling well, excited renewed attention, and the case was re-examined. It was then discovered that the buckshot had struck a rib, followed its general course around to the front, and buried itself in the abdominal integuments so deeply that it could not be extracted. And there it lies to-day. A heavy feeling in that vicinity sometimes reminds me of it, and occasionally a pain from the spot where the shot entered; but my life has probably not been shortened a day by the wound.

Before Port Hudson, June 10, 1863, Corporal Medbury, of my company, on duty with a fatigue party, constructing a military road, was seriously wounded by a minie ball striking him just back of the right shoulder joint. The wound was probed, the ball lay too deep to be extracted, the patient was considered as fatally hurt. He was sent down to New Orleans and taken to hospital. A week later I found him there, with his arm in a sling, walking about, feeling cheerful and well, and expecting to recover entirely in a few days. In five days after that Medbury was confined to his bed; in two days more he was dead! A post-mortem examination showed that the bullet had passed through one lung and half through the opposite one. The death was caused by gangrene—mortification—and necessarily fatal from the first. The curious part of the matter was that a man should carry a fatal bullet in his body for two weeks before his death, should apparently recover from the wound, and should shortly afterward die of it.

On the assault of Port Hudson, before referred to, a Sergeant of my regiment was struck in the mouth by a buckshot. It took out every tooth on one side o the upper jaw, front, as cleanly as a dentist's saw could have done it, and inflicted no other injury.

I saw, after the surrender of Port Hudson, a Colonel, who, during the siege, had received a minie ball in one cheek, just forward of the angle of the jaw. It had passed entirely through the face, through both cheeks, taking out at least four double teeth on its course, but happily escaping the tongue. The wound had entirely healed and the disfigurement was great; but the gallant Colonel could talk and eat as well as before.

At the St. James' Hospital, New Orleans, on the pallet next me, in June, 1863, lay a Captain of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, helpless and suffering with one of the strangest wounds that I ever saw. He had received it on the 27th of May, in command of his company of skirmishers, creeping over the ground in advance of the line of assault, among the tangled forests and ravines before the enemy's works. While working forward upon his hands and knees he was struck by a minie ball just below the hip. The ball took a circular course round the leg, never touching the bone, but running round through the muscles at least twice between the hip and knee, thence, skipping the kneepan, it circled around twice in the same way between knee and ankle, and was finally extracted near the foot. The wound was one of the most debilitating and confining, as well as painful, but not necessarily dangerous; but its course and nature was most unusual.

At hospital in Winchester, in November, 1864, I saw, among others, a soldier who had been shot by one of a squad of Mosby's guerrillas while out on a reconnoissance. The wound was inflicted by a heavy navy revolver or carbine. The ball entered behind one eye, and apparently took a straight course through the head. It did not come out on the opposite side, and probing failed to discover it. The man was sent to a hospital and given up as one who was certain to die. Yet when I saw him almost two months had elapsed since the wound was inflicted; the sight of one eye was gone, but that of the other was perfectly good. The general health of the patient was good, and everything seemed to indicate his speedy recovery.

A Surgeon of the Second New York Mounted Rifles told me that while before Petersburg, in 1864, a cavalryman came in on his horse one day from a skirmish with one leg entirely torn off below the knee by a shell, and hanging from the seared and ragged stump was the dangling end of the great artery, effectually closed by the heat of the shell. It was impossible that the patient should live with such a wound; the great wonder was that he could have traveled a mile or two on horseback without bleeding to death; and it was quite as strange that he lived three days after being placed in hospital.—*J. F. E., in New York Times.*

Worse Than Vandals.

A disgraceful outrage upon the most sacred feelings of the Jewish race has recently been perpetrated at Pine Bluff, Ark. Some unknown villains there devastated the Jewish graveyard. All the monuments and grave stones, more than seventy in number, were prostrated and smashed to pieces; the flowers and shrubbery were torn up, and finally fire was brought into play till the desolation was complete. The motive of the deed is not discernible, and the guilty parties have not been discovered. The Hebrew population are very much excited about the matter, and we are glad to see that the Christians of the place have joined with them to find the perpetrators. The Mayor has offered $1,000 reward for their discovery; the Hebrews themselves have offered as much more, and the Governor of the State is expected to do something. We hope that the villains will be caught and properly punished. The search for them must not be allowed to rest till they are in the hands of justice. Among the Hebrews, the graves, the ashes, the memories, and the names of the dead are peculiarly sacred.

Reclaiming the Plain of Marathon.

The famous Plain of Marathon has been drained with complete success by M. Souizo. The Ephemiris takes occasion to remark that this will effect a modification in the topography of Attica. In effect the existence of the marsh explains the defeat of the Persian army by one ten times less numerous. The Persians, incumbered by forces which could only hinder one another during the action, were helpless when victory was declared for the Athenians. Between the sea and the marsh they were completely blocked-in, and the retreat soon transformed itself into a total and bloody route. One thousand five hundred hectares of good land have been obtained by the drainage, and the inhabitants will be saved from the fevers that have hitherto periodically attacked them.—*London Athenæum.*

A Useful Item.

The English *Chemist and Druggist* says that a good process for water-proofing cloths is to dip them in a solution of sulphate of alumina or alum cake, and afterward in a warm solution of white Castile or cured soap. Ordinary soap may answer for dark cloths, but white soap is essential in the case of white or light colored goods. The cloths are then to be rinsed in clear cold water, and allowed to dry. The chemical reaction is simple enough in this case. Soaps are mainly composed of stearate of soda, which, on being rinsed with sulphate of alumina, forms sulphate of soda; that disappears in washing, and an insoluble stearate of alumina is formed, which remains on the cloths and renders them water proof.

The Grasshopper Sufferers.

The Secretary of War has made a report to Congress concerning the relief furnished by the army to the grasshopper sufferers. The amount of clothing furnished was as follows:

Great-coats, infantry	10 004
Great-coats, mounted	4
Sack-coats, lined	1,413
Sack-coats, unlined	1,352
Uniform coats	2,392
Trowsers, infantry	53
Shoes, pairs	16,187
Boots, pairs	4,478
Shirts, flannel	689
Drawers	55
Jackets	349
Uniform hats	1,594
Forage caps	1,809
Blankets, woolen	8,354
Blankets, rubber	40
Ponchos, rubber	12

A Stunner.

At a social party in Bernville, Pa., a few nights ago, a young lady present, glancing at a looking-glass, discovered that somebody had marked her face with lampblack. This so enraged her that she planted her fist on an innocent young man's mouth who happened to stand near her, and he returned the compliment. In her wild rage and weeping condition, and with her blackened face, she looked horrible in the extreme. She soon laid the young man out "pretty flat," and then seizing the poker she went at the rest of the company. In less than two minutes she had everybody in the room piled up in a corner. Then she quietly put on her hat and shawl and walked off home. She was a "stunner."

WE have by mail full details of the fearful disaster which took place in the Swiss village of Helliken, on Christmas Day, brief mention of which was made by cable. It seems that the children and their parents collected at the school house; the Christmas tree was lighted and the crowd poured up-stairs. When the guests had reached the top of the second flight the floor gave way, carrying the lower floor with it. The interior of the edifice presented a horrible scene of confusion—human beings, beams, school-desks, chairs, mortar and stones being heaped up together. It was nearly 7 o'clock when this occurred, and everything was in darkness, when the remaining population of the village, hearing the cries of the unfortunate children and their friends, hurried to the spot. They set to work busily to clear the interior as soon as assistance arrived, extracting from the debris seventy-two corpses—those of fifty-six children, fourteen mothers of families, and two men—besides about forty injured persons and children, some of them very seriously hurt.

INDIANA ITEMS.

WALL, the Fort Wayne murderer, will be hanged on Monday, March 13.

THE Wabash and Erie Canal will be auctioned off at Terre Haute, Feb. 24.

AN affectionate wife at New Castle raffled off her bible to get her husband out of jail.

THERE are 2,023 granges in Indiana, with a membership of 59,665, and $17,000 in the treasuries.

A QUANTITY of bones found under a haunted house in Milan, are exciting the inhabitants of that place.

JEFFERSONVILLE is trying to have the county seat of Clark County removed to that place from Charlestown.

THE teachers of Vigo County have been requested by the County Superintendent to donate money equal to one day's salary to the Centennial fund.

THE Mount Vernon *Democrat* knows of a citizen in Point township, forty years old, who has always lived in that township, the Gibraltar of ague, who was never sick a day in his life.

AT the Indiana Block Coal Company's shafts at Coal Creek, Fountain County, a stable was burned on Thursday night, containing 194 kegs of powder, which exploded, killing seven mules and one horse.

THE drug store of R. Shaw, at Brazil, Clay County, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last by incendiaries. The building and stock of goods amounted to $5,000; well insured. An effort was made to fire it a week previously.

A FELLOW by the name of Harry Reynolds, professed agent for some dramatic newspaper, has been fleecing hotel keepers and others at Lafayette out of sundry board bills, wearing apparel, etc. They are after him.

A "DRUMMER" for the Y. M. C. A. stands in front of a prominent saloon in Indianapolis and warns the passer-by of the quality of the liquor dispensed inside, while warmly commending the purity of the salvation to be secured a few doors above.

MR. JEFF CARR, of Rushville, has a two-shilling note of old colonial currency, issued by Pennsylvania the 1st day of October, 1773. It was printed by Hall & Sellers, and contains the solemn warning that "to counterfeit this is death."

It was a citizen of Vigo County that built a handsome barn, and made the mistake of having the door too small to admit his new carriage. He then had the whole barn raised to let it in, and then found that he had raised the floor as well as the top of tue door, and that the door was the same size as before.

A SPECIAL from Lagrange says William Kennedy, Sebastian Goss, and Henry Corbett were instantly killed, William Price seriously injured, and a little son of Kennedy dangerously scalded, by the explosion last Thursday afternoon of a boiler in the sawmill of Kennedy & Price, who are among the killed and injured. The bodies of the men were scalded and bruised in a terrible manner.

THERE is trouble among the Hebrews of Indianapolis. Rev. M. Messing, the rabbi, was, by reason of a difficulty with a lady member of the choir, dismissed from his position by the President of the society. This action was not sustained by the congregation, and the rabbi will not retire. The troubles are not of a nature reflecting in the least upon the character of either Mr. Messing or the lady.

THE dry goods store of Miles & Miles, at Covington, was burglarized one night last week. All the silk and linen goods, a lot of boots and shoes, and other merchandise were carried off. The safe was blown to atoms, and the money drawer broken open. A very small amount of money was secured, but the loss will reach several hundred dollars. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open the rear door with a crowbar. No clue.

ON Dec. 18 the remains of William Fenton were found on the railroad track near Princeton, Kosciusko County, in a terribly mutilated condition, several trains having run over them. Fenton was supposed to have been intoxicated, and laid down on the track. Facts have developed since, however, that point very plainly to William Kennedy as having waylaid and killed him for his money, and placed his body on the track to avoid detection. The night was very dark, and Fenton started home, which is near the track, at a very late hour of night.

A YEAR or two ago, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, two Rochester (N. Y.) gentleman visited Rushville, Ind., with the view of purchasing some Blue Bull colts, of which stock they had heard a great deal. They found Mr. Wilson at home, but his prices were so high that they could not trade. While waiting at the depot for the train which was to convey them home, Mr. Wilson's son approached them and described a two-year old which he owned. On asking the price, and being informed that it was $200, one of the gentlemen decided to chance it "unsight unseen." He did not like to return without buying something, and so, in a fit of desperation, took advantage of the last opportunity. The purchase proved a lucky one. The young Blue Bull is now at Rochester, the property of Mr. Parsons, the accomplished Secretary of the Driving Park Association, and is trotting fast. It has shown a gait which, we are credibly informed, is equal to a mile in 2:30. We congratulate Mr. Parsons on his good luck.

FROM the annual report of the Directors and officers of the State Prison North, submitted to the Governor, the following abstract was taken: At the last meeting of the Directors the prison contained 457 convicts, which number has since increased to 511. Of these 350 have been on contract, leaving a monthly average of about 80 or 90 men for whom there is no employment, although a standing advertisement for their labor has been made. The revenue from all sources has been $70,666.66, the current and ordinary expenses being $63,869.02, leaving a balance of $6,797.64. Of this balance $1,637.94 has been expended on improvements about the prison and the Warden's house, leaving a net balance over all expenditures of $5,259.70. The net earnings of the prison for the nine months of the administration of the present Board of Directors have been $[illegible]. The sanitary condition is creditable, only four deaths having occurred during the year, one of which was by suicide, and at the present time there are none sick of acute disease. The special appropriation of $600 for an addition to the library has been applied to that purpose, and a new work-shop has been recently completed at an expense of $9,155.62. The report of Warden Mayne sets forth the average number of prisoners during the year to have been 483; number of inmates Dec. 15, 1874, 455; received from courts during the year, 278; recaptured, 1; total, 734. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 174; pardoned by the Governor, 31; escaped, 1; remanded for new trial, 13; died, 4; total, 223. Number now remaining in prison, 511. Of their crimes grand larceny is the alleged cause of 270, murder of 40, burglary and grand larceny 45—a score of other causes being alleged for the remaining criminals. Of the number of inmates, 56 are sentenced for one year, 219 for two years, 5 for twenty-one years, and 25 for life. Of their former occupations decidedly the largest number are farmers, 94; the next in rank being laborers, 69. Of their birth, 370 are Americans and 90 foreigners. Of their ages, 2 are under 15 years of age; 112, 20 and under; above 15, 156; between 20 and 25, 5; and 4 between 60 and 65. The grade of the convicts is designated as follows: Number who can read and write, 422; number who can read only, 27; number who can neither read nor write, 62. Of their relations, 324 are single, 171 married, and 16 widowers. With reference to their habits, 182 are of temperate habits, 118 of moderate, and 211 of immoderate habits. The report also includes an inventory of the prison property and a detailed exhibition of the monthly receipts and expenses of the institution.

Don't Kiss the Baby.

The promiscuous kissing of children is a pestilential practice. We use the word advisedly, and it is mild for the occasion. Murderous would be the proper word, if the kissers knew the mischief they do. Yes, madam, murderous; and we are speaking to you. Do you remember calling on your dear friend Mrs. Brown, the other day, with a strip of flannel round your neck? and when little Flora came dancing into the room, didn't you pounce on her demonstratively, call her a precious little pet, and kiss her? Then you proceeded to serenely describe the dreadful sore throat that kept you from prayer-meeting the night before. You had no design on the poor child's life, we know; nevertheless, you killed her. Killed her as sure as if you had fed her on strychnine or arsenic. Your carelessness was fatal.

Two or three days after the little pet began to complain of a sore throat too. The symptoms grew rapidly alarming; and, when the doctor came, the single word diphtheria sufficed to explain them all. To-day a little mound is the sole memento of your visit.

Of course, the mother does not suspect, and would not dare to suspect you of any instrumentality in her bereavement. She charges it to mysterious Providence. The doctor says nothing to disturb the illusion; that would be impolite, if not cruel; but to an outsider he is free to say that the child's death was due directly to your stupidity. Those are precisely his words; and who shall say, under the circumstances, that they are not justifiable? Remember:

> "Evil is wrought by want of thought,
> As well as by want of heart."

It would be hard to tell how much of the prevalent illness and mortality from diphtheria is due to such want of thought. As a rule, adults have the disease in so mild a form that they mistake it for a simple cold; and as a cold is not contagious, they think nothing of exposing others to their breath, or to the greater danger of libial contact. Taking into consideration the well-established fact that diphtheria is usually, if not alway, communicated by the direct transplanting of the malignant vegetation which causes the disease, the fact that there can be no more certain means of bringing the contagion to its favorite soil than the act of kissing, and the further fact that the custom of kissing children on all occasions is all but universal, it is not surprising that, when the disease is once imported into a community, it is very likely to become epidemic.

It would be absurd to charge the spread of diphtheria entirely to the practice of child-kissing. There are other modes of propagation, though it is hard to conceive of any more general in its operation. It stands to diphtheria in about the same relation that promiscuous hand-shaking formerly did to the itch.

It were better to avoid the practice. The children will not suffer if they go unkissed; and their friends ought, for their sake, to forego the luxury for a season. A single kiss has been known to infect a family; and the most careful may be in a condition to communicate the disease without knowing it. Beware, then, of playing Judas, and let the babies alone.—*Dr. Hall.*

Enoch Arden in the Right.

As he entered the cabin he found the old woman and her new husband engaged in the double-working, back-acting reciprocative performance of pulling each other's hair. They reversed engines for a moment as he entered. "Stranger," said he, "she was my wife, but I've heard tell as you've married her. I shall never introod on your domestic bliss agin; but I warns you right here, bein' a man as don't like to see his neighbor took in, that this is a game whar you don't stand no show. Stranger, she can draw to a bob-tail and make a full hand ary time." Then he bowed, lifting his hat from a bald head, and withdrew.

Curiosity Satisfied.

"And have you no other sons?" asked a curious lady of a bronzed old sea captain. "Oh, yes, madam, I had one that lived in the South Sea Islands for nearly a dozen years." "Really! Was he bred there, and what was his taste—the sea or land?" "No, madam, he wasn't bread—he was meat; leastways the niggers ate him, and as for his taste, the chief said he tasted of terbaccer." The lady walked to another part of the ship, and the captain smiled and took another quid of "terbaccer."—*New Haven Register.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB., 3rd, 1876.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in the basement of this paper.

If Theodore Tilton had wished to inflict diabolical revenge on the sed ucer of his wife he could not have chosen a better method than that he has pursued. Shooting him would have been mercy in comparison. Mr. Beecher remains above ground a live corpse tortured by conscience and cheered by public opinion. In all these United States there is no more miserable man than Henry Ward Beecher. He is in a false position. He is entangled with lies. Justice approaches him with steady step and he sees everything vanishing that made life delightful to him. The moral ruin of this strong man is one of the saddest things in our history. Yet justice must be done.

The positon occupied by Oliver P. Morton, during several days past, has not been of a character to strengthen his chances for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. A complete physical wreck, liable at any moment to fall a victim to the disease that is preying upon him he has stood up in the United States Sehate and in driblets, delivered his speech on Southern outrages, tiring the patience of his hearers, and presenting a spectacle that is simply painful—*i. e.*—that of a man, with one foot in the grave, struggling for political preferment. For his own sake, and that he may pass his declining hours in peace, let Mr. Morton retire from public life.

A physician of a London hospita writes to the *British Medical Journal:* "There is no recognized reason why of late years neuraegia of the face and scalp should have increased so much in the female sex as compared with our own. There is no doubt that it is one of the most common of female maladies—one of the most painful and difficult of treatment. It is also a cause of much mental depression and leads more often to habits of intemperance than any other. This growing prevalence of neuralgia may to some extent be referred to the effects of cold upon the terminal branches of the nerves distributed to the skin; and the reason why men are less subject to it then women may to a great extent be explained by the muchl greater protection afforded by the mode in which the former cover their heads when they are in the open air. It may be observed that the surface of the head which is actually covered in man is at least three times that which fashion allows to women indeed the points of contact between the hat or bonnet and the head in the latter are so irregular as practically to destroy any protection which might otherwise be afforded.

Keep Your Eye on your Neighbors.

Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong, if you do. To be sure you never knew them do anything very bad; but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps, if is had not been for your care they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore do not relax an effort to keep them where they ought to be; never mind your own business that will take care of itself. There is a man passing along he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him perhaps he contemplates stealing some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head. If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty tel very one else what you see and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or any one else particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let such a thing, occur on earth, it would be too much like heaven for this mundane sphere If after your watchful care you can not see anything bad; perhaps in unguarded moment you lost sight of them—throw out hints that they are no better then they ought to be—that you should not wonder if people found out what they were after a while, then they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it going, and some one will take the hint and begin to help you after a while—then there will be music, and everything will work to a charm.

Brother Blaine's Advantages.

Speculation is active just now about the Republican nomination for President in case Grant should not insist upon running for a third term The candidates most discussed are Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes, Brother Blaine Gov. Fish, Senator Morton Secretary Bristow and Gov. Morgan; and their special friends and enemies take excellent care to display with effect the points of strength and weakness of each of these favored gentlemen.

In this debate, we are rather sorry to see that Brother Blaine is not having a fair show just now among the Republicans, and a sense of fairness induces us to make good this deficiency by stating in what particulars he is stronger than any other Republican candidate except Grant.

Blaine has the Republican machine especially in the South. The party organizations are pledged to him.

Blaine represents the Anti-Catholic movement more thoroughly than any other Republican after Grant.

Blaine struck another great key note of the coming Republican campaign in his speech against amnesty reviving the fierce recollections of the civil war. Unless the rebellion can be thus kept alive there can be no genuine Republican victory.

Blaine has more and warmer personal friends than any other Republican statesman. There is probably no man in public life in this country who has such a talent for making friends as he. Most people who know Blaine like him immensely. The women especially are admirers of his Not because he is handsomer than others such as Mr. Fish for instance, but because he is more agreeable and fascinating.

Though nominally from Maine, he is really from Pennsylvania, and the heart of the Republican party in the Keystone State beats in unison with his ambition.

With facts like these in view the politicians who are running the other fellows may just as well make up their minds that Mr. Blaine is not a competitor to be pooh-poohed. *N. Y. Sun.*

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Feb. 1, 1876.

—W. E. Sargent and family have gone to Garrett to start a boarding house. Mr. Sargent is a veteran in that business.

—We now boast of a real newsboy and a good one at that his customers say.

—Prof. Burzier was in town a few days ago the guest of J. R. Snively.

—Writing school commenced last night. Prof. Mulkins of Huntington, is the teacher.

—Mrs. Rex and family of Newville are coming to Butler to live again. Judging by the people who return to Butler, after moving away we must conclude that they have found worse places than Butler.

—On the 27th of Jan. Mr. A. O. Jones was married to Mrs. Marrilla Snively. Mr. Jones was supposed to be a confirmed batchelor but that suspicion is now proved to have been false.

—The oldest house in our town is a little log cabin situated in the very center of business and surrounded by stores A stranger would not dream of its being there, until opening the gate and following a little side-walk he comes upon it all at once, surrounded by ancient lilacs almost as tall as itself.

"LENA."

Spencerville Items.

SPENCERVILLE, Feb. 1, 1876.

—School closes Friday.

—James Boyle is a candidate for next term. The school through all the departments has been a grand success this term.

—Our school is called the model school of DeKalb county.—]Spencerville Weekly News.

—"Bashful Ben," of Jackson Center, correspondent of the "Republican" has at length opened his batteries; the first charge being double-charged shot fired from the depth of his wisdom. Now Ben let us reason just one moment. Suppose for instance, that Mayswinkle is addicted to lying, now, "Ben" you know that it would be 'natural' for 'him' to think every one else is a liar, and would it not be the same if he had the "Swell-head?" You have heard of a man who became drunk and fell agains the lamp-post, and then accused it of being drunk. Have you not? Yours Ben.

ALPH.

A CARD.

During the absence of T. C. Mays, I will act as editor of this paper, and hope to make it as it has been heretofore, a welcome visitor to every subscriber, to contain beneficial reading articles, sound democratic principles, and complete with home and local news items.

W. H. DILLS.

BUSTED HIGHER THAN A KITE!
The Bottom has fallen out.
IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE MARKET PRICES,
So look out, and think what you will, somebody's hurt.
Only for 30 Days

200 Men's Overcoats from	$3 50 to $5.00.
150 Boys " "	1.50 " 3.50.
500 Men's Winter Suits,	7.00 " 9.50
250 Boys " "	5.00 " 7.00.
Best Shetland Shirts and Drawers per set	75c.
Plush Mask Caps,	50c.

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New York Store
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LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN
Will be found a complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,
a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 6 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargain will be given as we will carry the largest stock i Garrett and we will make it an object for all buy. Call at the Brown building opposite lar hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade a Garret. You can sell your produce for the highest market price and get the cash, and you can get goods as cheap as any place and you will be buy fied.
N oct1-6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

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NO MERCURIAL
Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.
HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE
Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.
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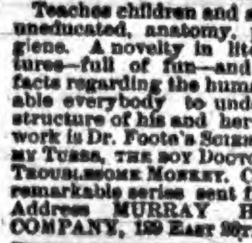

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containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.
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Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e
Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.
After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most
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for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.
Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.
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Boot & Shoe!
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LOW PRICES
Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
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FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and best stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.
All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Call and see his largest stock

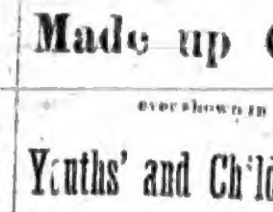

GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA
Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.
Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.
Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. M. EHLERS.
No. 3

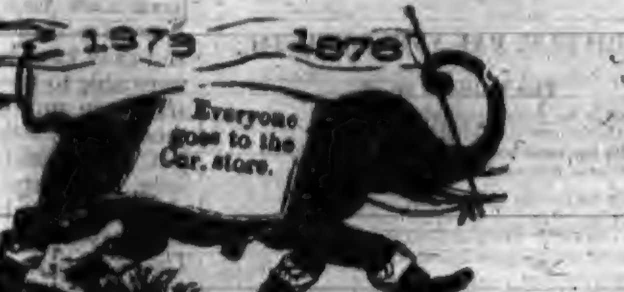

1875
1876
Everyone goes to the Car. store.

BARGAINS
—AT—
Millers & Casebeer's!

STI LL CONTINUES
Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of
Lumber,
Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.
than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the
Lowest Bottom Prices!
and Defy Competition.
Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load
ALWAYS ON HAND!
☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.
F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW FURNITUR STORE.
Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of
FurniturE
I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.
FINE BED ROOM SETS
AND PARLOR SETS.
furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.
A. C. Dawson

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$1.00	Hogs—live	[illegible]
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye	75	Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.35	Chickens—live	.06
Corn	[illegible]	Butter	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	Lard	.15
Flax Seed		Eggs	21
Clover Seed		Tallow	.06
Wool	35	Timothy Hay	10.00

Local and Miscellaneous.

Octoroon to-morrow night.

Ground-hog day yesterday.

Circuit Court next week, in Steuben county.

Monday week, sales for delinquent taxes.

The snow storm heaviest of the season Tuesday.

Mr. A. Wheelock of Stryker, O., was in town this week.

Sixteen whisky ringites are to be sentenced at Indianapolis to-day.

M. Lamb and, wife of Reading, Mich ar visiting Mrs. Bodine of this city.

G. L. Bittinger, Esq., Fort Wayne was here yesterday on legal business.

Redragts and sore throats are on the rage. This is open changable weather.

Birth. To the wife of R. H. Gilbert, a son, Feb. 1st. Uncle Dick says it is 'eavy, ten pounds.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Good Real Estate for a stock of goodes. Address, box 130 Fort Wayne, Ind. 3t.

Albion is to have a leap year dance. Where are our Auburn belles that they are not doing thus.

Feb. 28th inst., court will convene, with the grand jury. Look out for a "whoop'em up" Mary Jane.

J. E. Collins, Esq., president of the Eell River R. R., was in town Monday, attending a lawsuit against the road.

A select party gathered at the residence of G. C. Ralston, last Tuesday to celebrate the birth day of Miss. Alice Fair.

Dry Goods at cost. On account of removal I shall offer my entire stock of dry goods and notions at cost, and less.
GEO. H. MUNN.

Last Monday, January 31st we received a letter post marked, "DeKalb Ind., Feb 31." Cigars for two, Bro. Broughton.

W. W. Humes, has been visiting the hearthstone in Ashland, O. Returned a few days ago. after an absence of two weeks.

A. Stahl & J. Leasure have sold their dry goods store, at Bremen, Ind., to Alex. Hall, of this city. We hope Alex. will succeed in his new undertaking.

After Church of a Sunday evening, is very inoppertune for a minister to stop and talk with a young fellow, and let his girl get out of doors. Wasn't it darned Cool?

It was neither the stool of repentance nor that of humility, that was occupied by a singer in one of our choirs last Sunday evening, but it was the floor.

A terrible explosion took place in La-Grange county, last week, being the boiler at Price & Kennedy's saw mill, a short distance from town. Three men were killed and one man and child injured.

The shop occupied by Mr. J. Latson side of S. J. Locke's Saloon, took fire yesterday, from the pipe running through the roof of the building. No particular damage.

H. E. Little, financial manager of the Courier, will visit the different towns in the county, this and next week, for the purpose of Collecting all accounts due the above office.

As I do not want to move any of my present stock, I shall offer $15,000 worth of dry goods and notions at prices lower than ever offered before. One door, south of J. L. Davi's hardware store, Auburn Ind. GEO. H. MUNN.

A lodge of the order of K. of P. will be organized in Auburn this Afternoon and evening. The members number some of our best citizens and the order has bright prospects for the future in our midst.

Old Dad McKee the editor of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat", the Republican organ in Missouri has been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the U. S revenue, in the whisky ring.

That fellow who stopped his paper, because we said something about his neighbor(?) and went and subscribed for the "Republican" has got sick of his investment since last week. Says, he is now going to send for the "Sunday School Union or Little Coporal."

Golden wedding. Invitations are being sent by Mr. and Mrs. W. Griswold to their numerous friends to celebrate with them, their golden wedding, next Wednesday, Feb. 9th, at the residence of R. Elson—Mrs. E. being a grand child of the aged pair. Fifty years of married life is not common. We could hope them as much more.

New Post Office.

A new post office has been established called Concord Corners, on the B. & O. R. R., seven miles east of this place. It is a thickly settled neighborhood and ought to have been supplied long ago. A Mr. Van Hyde is the P. M.

There is recompense, or a compensation in exposing meanness, or doing good. Since a subscriber stopbed his paper, because we said something about his neighbor(?) we have obtained eleven new names. We are going to hit another before long.

The "Sentinal, on Saturday evening, administers a very proper dose to Keennan, the swell, who does Washington things for the Chicago "Times, and who so disgustingly referred to. Indiana ladies accompaning the late excursion.

In the house, Monday, Mr. Morrison, from the committee on ways and meany introduced a bill to revise and simplifs the tariff. The bill is the result of a conference between Messrs. Morrison, Kerr, David A. Wells, Horace A. White and other advocates of free trade.

Postal card correspondents is getting sick, it is Squeamish, and even nauseates the stomaches of the doctors and druggists. If you dont belive it, ask Dr. Cowan or Ehlers. Another such a dose as that given last week will act as both an emetic and cathartic on the whole fraturnity. "Rural" from Cupp's corners, is certainly "bad medicine."

D. W. Jones, Esq' of Fort Wayne, gave us a call this week on business. He is a candidate for Secretary of State before the Republican convention, but didn't electioneer us not a cents worth. He is a gentleman, and every way qualified for the position. Hope he will be nominated.

The Democrats of Texas have done wisely in renominating Richard Coke for Governor. Under his administration the State has recovered from the debility caused by war and by Grantism, and is once more one of the most vigorous and flourishing of the young commonwealths of the Union. Its credit has been restored, its population is rapidly increasing and the semi-barbarism of frontier life is disappearing

Leap Year Ball.

Several of our enterprising ladies have concluded to give a leap year ball, at Ensley's Hall, on Friday Feb. 11th, 1876. The hall will be decorated and arranged in every way pleasant and convenient. Let all avail themselves of this oportunity to attend this "Centennial party" and ask your feller to go along and enjoy a good, lively time. The bill will be one dollar for a dance ticket.

Robt. Zacher is now succeeding T. M. Stephens, at the popular corner grocery. Mr. Z comes highly recommended and will do the boss business in his line. It is generally known that this grocery is and always has been one of our leading establishments and, we are glad to say will maintain its former reputation. Joe Rainier, one of our best and most obliging citizen is head clerk and very many of his old friends and customers will be glad to find him at his post—as be always is.

Another Sensation.

At Ensley's Hall, on Friday eve, will produce for the first time in Auburn, the beautiful picture of life in the South before the war. Representing all the scenes familiar, such as the great sale of slaves, the burning of a steamboat on the Mississippi, also a great lynch trial such as occurred in those days, and is now kept up to some extent on the frontier. This drama is purely moral in its tone, and will be presented with new scenery, wardrobe, properties &c. Tickets for sale at the post-office, and at Kahn's clothing house.

Baxter to Weamer. "You sold out the Butler democrats for 5 dollars a head."

Baxter to Weamer. "You are going to sell out the Republicans at Auburn."

Weamer to Baxter. "You lie."

Baxter to Weamer. "You are going to turn democrat."

Weamer to Baxter. "You lie."

Baxter to Weamer, You arn't the Republican organ of this county."

Weamer to Baxter. "You lie."

Baxter to Weamer. "Your paper ain't printed and published in this county."

Weamer to Baxter. "You lie."

Baxter to Weamer. "You ain't got sense enough to run a paper."

Weamer to Baxter. "You lie."

"Behold how good and how pleasknt it is, for brethern to dwell together in unity

Tit for Tat.

In last weeks "Republican" Weamer made a terrible blow over an item that happened in the COURIER five weeks ago saying that the barber's itch was in the city. What he made this attact on us for, at so late a date, can be explained in no other way than that there was a few nickles at the head of it. We acknowledge that we done wrong, but not as much so as did the above gentleman, on the opposite page of the same identical issue. We gave no names, but Weamer comes out "point blank" and abuses one of our best, and among the oldest of our physicians, Dr. Cowan, and also throws himself on the verge of a libel suit. As times roll on the stronger we will get.

New Townships.

Considerable has been said and written, about having an election precinct formed for the purpose of accommodating the growing town of Garrett. It seems to be conceded that something of the kind should be done before the next election; as it would prove too burthensome for 200 or 300 votes in that place to be compelled to go three or more miles to a voting place. There are several difficulties connected with the subject, one is that the town is located partly in Butler and part in Richland townships—the township line passing through the Round House and some of the village lots, lying in both townships Another is, that Richland township is now divided into two election precincts. But the greatest difficulty is, that it is questionable if an election precinct can be formed of parcels of two or more civil townships. In fact it seems it can not be done, for how could one part of the precinct vote for trustee or other l cal officers of the township in which the voter may reside? If it could be done, then the anomaly would be presented of those in that precinct voting for all the officers to be filed in the several townships, of which the precinct had been a part. With these difficulties in view, we have concluded that the only thing that can be done to give satisfaction, accommodation and legal effect, would be to form a new civil township, embracing the territory in which Garrett is situated. This could be done very easily and we believe give general satisfaction, by forming the three west townships of the county into four, or of making three civil townships out of Butler and Richland, and if divided equally would be each four by six miles, and thereby abolish the precinct in Richland Then Garrett would be in the geographical center, just where it ought to be.

But while this is being done we would ask if it would not be well to also do the same thing with the next tier. Probably some of the details should be different, as for instance, the close proximity of the town of Waterloo, to Smithfield may necessitate the taking a portion of it and making it a township with a portion of Union, and also a part of Jackson township. And for that purpose let us suggest that one mile of Smithfield on the south and one on the north of Jackson be detached from the present townships, and these parts with the whole of Union be made into two civil townships.

The territoreis suggested are sufficiently large and populous to warrant such action, and the locality of the towns all being sentrally, are such to seem to demand it. The foolish bickering, growling and petty jealosy that has so long been fostered in Union township would then be swept away and each would have its own officers, and attend to its own legal wants. We would suggest further, that if anything of this character should be done, it should receive the action of the Board of county Commissioners at their March session for obvious reasons, which all will see is to get the townships in running order by election time, as well as the appointing of assessors to appraise property, so as to be placed on the tax duplicate of the present year.

"What's in a Name?"

Mr. Marmont B. Edson, a maker of steam gauges in this city recently mailed a letter, asking respectfully that trial be made by a board of naval engineers of a lately invented gauge, to Secretary Robeson, addressing him "Hon. Secor Robeson the Navy, Washingron, D. C."Two days afterwards the letter was returned inclosed in a note from Robeson's secretary, reading, "The Secretary of the Navy positively declines to consider the enclosure until it is properly addressed." Mr. Edson ascertaned that Robeson was christened at the baptismal font George M. and having altered the superscription, Mr. Edson remailed his communication The request embraced in it was then refused.—Sun.

The Indianapolis Journal devotes an editorial to an analysis of the condition of Senator Morton's "lower limbs, in reply to some doubts expressed by radicals that he would not be physically able to run the white house. The Journal thinks Morton is improving so rapidly that he will be able to stand on his legs by the time he is elected president and triumphantly cites the fact that in the last ten years many distinguished statesmen have passed from earth, while Morton remains abundantly able to intone the old outrage vell, It really seems distressing that Morton's legs will be made a prominent issue in the coming contest.—Courier-Journal.

The Waterloo "Press" tries to make political capital out of the passage by the House of the 1,500,000 dollars for the Centennial Exposition. Who ever heard that the measure had taken a political shape? No one ever thought of such a thing, except those who are so gangrened with hate that they, can not tell the truth. But let us see how it stands politically, of the 146 who voted for it, 82 were Republicans, 56 Democrats, balance Independent, and the 180 who voted against it, 104 were Democrats, 19 Republicans balance Independents. Now dont it look a little as though it was a Republican measure, more than a Democratic one? 82 Republicans for it, to 19 Republicans against. And 56 Democrats for, to 104 Democrats against it. Come Mr. "Press" try your hand again, that was too thin. Be honest and tell the truth and say that either party could have defeated the game. Our side of the house is willing to take that much of the blame.

MR. EDITOR.

It is said there is not much in a name, and I suppose it is correct. But the acts and doings associated with a name, is what gives dignity or prominence to a name. So if Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, Napoleon or Alexande had been called by other names, they would have shone with as great luster as they do now, with the names they bare. Sometimes it becomes to the reader of history, very pleasing and of much interest to trace the history of certain names that have shone in the ages of the past—per-the page of fame. Now I do not propose to write the history of a name in full, but to give you a sketch, more for the different spelling of the same name as it occurs in its past history. I know not its anticedents or whether there is any historic fame attached to it, more than is common amongst men. That name is Mallary. Now here comes in a little history. Families bearing that name are scattered all through the United States and Canada, and so far as enquiry has been made, all point to four Brothers, who in the time of the French and English war came from England and settled in old Connecticut, and from these four brothers sprang all that bear the name in the United States. The late Hon. Stephen H. Mallary, Secretary of war (if we remember right,) in the Southern Confedracy under Jeff. Davis, was only two removes from two families now living in Toledo. It is true the families bearing the name at this time are several times removed from the original, yet they are one and the same in name everywhere though scattered as they are. The name of Mallary dates back (so says the biographer,) to the 10th century. The name originated in Normandy, (France.) So they were French originally. The biographer says, the name of Mauleverer now called Mallary, was a latin name. He says that Viscount Mauleverer was one of the generals who came to England in the year 1066 with William the First, the (conquerer.) And this is the earliest date of the name in England. He says the name became nearly extinct in England in 1700; and in 1800 became entirely so. I guess I have wrote enough in this direction so I will give you the different ways the name is rendered and for this more than anything else that I have penned the above. I give the names as they appear at different epochs. The first spelled as given thus, Mauleverer, Malori, Malory, Mallourey, Mallorie, Mallory, Mallery, Mallary. My father spelled his name Mallery, when I commenced writing my name I wrote it Mallary, thinking that Mallery was too femenine, and my boys write it Mallory, which is the most general way it is written at the present day.

WM. MALLARY.

Who are our Crimnals

This question is frequently asked, but is never answered, until some one is caught in the commission of the crime. It may be astonishing to some to know that we have those characters in our midst all the time. Crimes are daily committed, of which we hear nothing afterwards, and the offender is never punished or brought to light. People will generally say, in their charity or ignorance that the act was done by some from a distance, no one who lives in our neighborhood could have did it. But they are almost invaribly mistaken. Did our readers ever think it possible that the perpetrators of most of the crimes, arsons and robberies, are bold, and no doubt mingle with the people in our very midst, meeting them on the streets, roads and almost every public place. Not probably the worst of such but those who commit the smallest grades of offenses. Should community rightly estimate a certain class, which will be found in every city, town and nearly every neighborhood, who have no visible means of living, and will not work, but have to eat and be kept, as in all probability the ones who do the most of this mischief, then there would be less petty crimes in our midst. Men who will not work, must have a living, and get it, they must, and will, even if they steal for it. Let it be laid down as a rule that an industrious man never has time to steal. He can make more money by work than by obtaining it unlawfully. As a learned judge once said, "it costs more to be dishonest than to be honest." If this was generally understood, and the other fact that those who will not work, must live by dishonest means, and that the worthless do-nothing loafers must be the perpetrators of our crimes, we would have less of them and less loafers.

It is no use to say that work cannot be had, for there is plenty to do, if people would only do it. The man who is willing to work, is industrious, can always get something to do, and is always busy, and is never caught or charged with crime.

Would it not be well to have our officers look to the subject of passing and enforcing a law as to vagrancy? In all large towns and cities, such an one is in force and strictly enforced.

We throw out these ideas for all to to think of, so that public sentiment may be set to work to determine who are our crimnals, and compel those who have not been at work to go to work.

See Miller & Cassbeer's new advertisment. They sell more goods than any four stores in this county, and consequestly can offord to sell below other merchants.

CLOTHING!

AT COST

Our entire stock must be SOLD before MARCH 1ST, '76,

as we will make a change in our business at that time. If you wish to secure goods at

Actual Cost

now is the time. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. Commencing to-day we will sell our goods at

FIRST COST!

until March 1st, 1876. We mean BUSINESS. Call and see our prices and you will fi:d that this is no Humbug.

DAVID KAHN & CO.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life—When sick, the object is to get well; now, we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. P. E. Davenport Druggist.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

John Hellelinger vs. Frederick Wagoner before Danl Altenberg, J. P. for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 5th day of Fabuary 1876, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

John O. Gilkerson vs. James Obrin, before Danl Altenberg, a Justice for Union-tp.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavitn filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 9th day of March 1876, at 10 o'clock am. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

DANL ALTENBERG, J. P.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

Jacob W. Swaidner, vs. James Mahady. before Justice Walborn of Union Township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishee in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of March A. D. 1876 at 9 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined it his absence.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [sea l]

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

Before Henry H. Fales J. P. for Concord Township, Jonathan Hunt vs. Sarah Jane Fetters.

Comes now the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless she be and appear at my office at 12 o'clock noon on the 11 day of February, 1876, in Concord township, said county and State, to answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence. Witness my hand and seal this 12 day of January, 1876.

HENRY H. FALES

Execution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the last will of Marea Jones deceased, late of DeKalb county, Ind. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Executor.

Jan 20th '76.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of David Swander, late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent

WILLIAM H. SWANDER, Ad'm.

AUBURN, IND., Jan 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

AUBURN, Feb., 1st, 1876.

Until further notice the tax duplicate of the town of Auburn, will be at the store of S. W. Ralston, at which place I will receive the taxes due thereon. The last day for payment is March 18th next.

D. K. HOUGHTON,
Marshal & Collector.

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875,—tf.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.

Jan. 13-1m

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditors office of DeKalb Co., Ind, praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point 25 feet north of the north-east corner of lot No. 22, in Block No. 20, in said town Garrett, and running thence south to the north-east corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north 25 feet thence east to the place of begining, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their March session 1876, said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned be Washington Cowen and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R. Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons to be affected by said vacation.

JOHN K. COWEN.
per D. D. M

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of DeKalb County Ind., is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in March, 1876, for a license to retail spiritnous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following discribed premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point 17½ feet east of the south-west corner of lot 28, in the original plat of said town, running thence north 70 feet thence east 17½ feet, thence south 70 feet, thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Feb. 3rd, '76.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their March term, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in said county and State to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot twenty-eight in the original plot of the town of Auburn, in said county, running thence east seventeen and a half feet, thence north seventy feet, thence west seventeen and one half feet, thence south seventy feet, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises.

CHAS. G. SMITH.

Feb 2, '76.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Auditors office of DeKalb county, Indiana, praying the vacation of certain streets, alleys and town lots, in Brandon's addition to the town of Auburn, said county, as follows. All that part of Brandon Street lying and extending North of Center street. All that part of an alley twenty feet wide lying and extending north of Center street through said addition, and also the following alleys running east and west through said addition, to wit. An alley [illegible] feet wide, between lots number 8, 9 10 and 11, an alley 12 feet wide between lots No. 14, 15, 16 and 17, also an alley 12 feet wide between lots [illegible] 20, 21, 22 and 23, also that part of the street known as Michigan avenue, lying and extending west of west Railroad street, and also a vacation of the following numbered lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, all in said addition, and that said petition will be heard at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county.

JOHN BRANDON.
Applicant

Jan. 26, '76.

TO MOTHER GOOSE.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

When nursery lamps are veiled, and nurse is singing
In accents low,
Timing her music to the cradle's swinging,
Now fast, now slow—

Singing of Baby Bunting, soft and furry
In rabbit cloak;
Or [illegible] and flurry
Of [illegible] bah;

Of Boy Blue sleeping with his horn beside him;
Of my son John,
Who went to bed (let all good boys deride him)
With stockings on;

Of sweet Bo-Peep following her lambkins straying—
Of Dame in shoes;
Of cows, considering, 'mid the piper's playing,
Which tune to choose.

Of Gotham's wise men bowling o'er the billow,
Of him, less wise,
Who chose rough bramble-bushes for a pillow,
And scratched his eyes—

It may be, while she sings, that through the portal
Soft footsteps glide,
And, all invisible to grown-up mortal,
At cradle side

Sits Mother Goose herself the dear old mother,
And rocks and croons,
In tones which baby hearkens, but no other,
Her old-new tunes!

I think it must be so, else why, years after,
Do we retrace
And [illegible] with shadowy, recollected laughter
Thoughts of that face;

Seen, yet unseen, beaming across the ages,
Brimful of fun
And wit and wisdom, baffling all the sages
Under the sun?

A grown-up child has place still, which no other
May dare refuse;
I, grown-up, bring this offering to our mother,
To Mother Goose;

And, [illegible] with the babies at that olden,
Immortal knee,
I seem to [illegible] smile, benign and golden,)
Falling on me.

THE BLUE-JACKET'S PERIL.

My dear old grandfather! I can see him now—alas, that is only in fancy!—with his tall, spare figure, stooping so slightly for all the weight of his seventy years; his long silver hair brushed up into a point on the forehead, as it used to be worn when George IV. was King, and curling low on the collar of his coat behind, his kind brown eyes beaming with love and goodness for all who crossed his path; his tender, loving mouth, through which no word of anger or aught save peace and charity e'er had exit; and the white regular teeth perfect to the last, with which it was the dear old man's boast he could crack nuts with the best of us. Poor and rich, gentle and simple, all loved the old Admiral. Of children the old sailor was the sworn friend and protector, and it was the drollest sight to witness his attempt to chastise a youthful delinquent: he would look at the child with tightly-compressed lips and a badly-sustained effort to be severe, his brown eyes twinkling the while; then he would take down his cane and hold it suspended over the back of the offender, who could scarcely repress a snigger which quickly became a laugh, for we all know by previous experience what "Granny's punishment" meant; then whiz-z would fly the cane to the other end of the room, the dear old man would join heartily in the laugh against himself, and the culprit finally be regaled with bread and sugar and warned "never to do it again, you young rascal." Well, perhaps it was not exactly correct training, according to Cocker or Solomon; but, my darling, my darling, how we loved you for it! We would not willingly have grieved you for all the world, and you knew it. You have been laid to rest these many years in the pretty little churchyard where you and I loved to sit, and the grass is fresh and green over your grave; but not fresher, not greener, my more than father, than is your memory in our hearts.

Many a happy hour we spent together, sitting hand in hand in the long summer evenings on the mossy trunk of a fallen tree in Barna Wood, or in that same pretty churchyard where my dear sleeps, on Sir Alured Gwynne's tomb, with the rooks cawing solemnly in the great elms overhead a perpetual requiem, or so I fancied it, over the quiet dead at our feet. Many a blood-curdling tale of nautical adventure and superstition did the old man there recount to me, until I used to see in every yew standing out grimly in the fading light a sheeted figure, and occasionally (for I did not reckon even Granny as sufficient protector against the unholy ghosts and bogies he had conjured up) take ignominiously to my heels at the conclusion of some peculiarly thrilling story, the recital of which was as intensely dreaded as it was earnestly begged for.

But of all his repertory, which was a comprehensive one, the tale that pleased us children most was one of which he himself was the hero; and, indeed, on first hearing it, so profound was our reverence for himself and the part he had played in the stirring adventure, that we mentally classed him with Nelson, Collingwood, and other notable sea-worthies whose portraits, and whose alone, decorated the walls of my grandfather's simple little dwelling. The incidents of the Irish rebellion were fresh in his memory, and he—then a lad of sixteen or seventeen—had been the unwilling actor in a remarkable event which very nearly put an end to all chance of our being acquainted.

In the year '98, when, as you know, Irish folk, in addition to their other terrors, were hourly in dread of a French invasion, my great-grandfather, Sir John Hastings, was the possessor of considerable property in the north of Ireland and resided in an old-fashioned, tumble-down manor-house not far from a well-known watering-place in the County Donegal. My grandfather, Arthur Hastings, then a midshipman in the Royal Navy, had contrived to obtain a short leave of absence for the purpose of paying a visit to his parents on his return from a cruise of some months' duration; and he had not been many days in his old home before he determined to while away a portion of the time, which hung heavily enough on his hands in that not too lively abode, by indulging himself with a little of his favorite pastime, deep-sea fishing. Accordingly, one beautiful morning, when there was scarcely a ripple on the water, he got three of his father's tenants, fishermen, to pull him out in their boat to a place where he would be pretty sure of a good day's sport. When they had left land behind at some distance they suddenly descried a large vessel in the offing, which young Hastings assumed to be one of the English gunboats which cruised about in those waters in that perilous time.

The midshipman thought it would be good fun to pull out to her and board her, with one chance of finding some old friends among her officers; accordingly he gave the order to pull with a will, and before very long they found themselves under the bows of a strange-looking man-of-war, about whose appearance there was something strikingly un-English. Hastings began to feel rather uncomfortable, and the men looked blankly at each other; but before they had time to turn the boat's head in the direction of home they were greeted by a shrill volley of words in a tongue which Hastings, knowing somewhat of the language, recognised to be French; a bit of bunting, as to the nationality of which there could be no possible doubt, was quickly run up; and amid roars of laughter from the Frenchman's deck at the trap into which they had so unconsciously fallen, the unfortunate boat's crew looked up and found a perfect *chevaux-de-frise* of muskets levelled at their heads. The fishermen's blood was roused; and I think they would have made a gallant effort for liberty and home had not Hastings in a few words showed them that the slightest resistance would be nothing short of instant death to all four. He himself stood up in the stern-sheets, and after a short parley with the French Captain surrendered himself and his men, under protest, as prisoners of war. They were taken on board the St. Pierre, for so was the French vessel called, their boat cut adrift, and then they did the best thing they could do, under the circumstances, made friends with their captors, and were consequently very well and courteously treated. The French commander assured Mr. Hastings that he quite believed his story—in fact, were the truth of it not so apparent, he would have been under the painful necessity of executing him as a spy. He was indeed *desole* that he could not set M. Hastings and his men at once at liberty, but, as a naval officer of a rival power with which unhappily France was at variance, M. Hastings would easily understand that the exigences of warfare forbade it.

That night, a little before midnight, the Frenchman weighed anchor, and with all canvas spread and a steady breeze on her quarter made for the port of Brest. They had fair weather for their voyage, and the French and Irish character harmonized wonderfully, though, with the exception of Young Hastings, the men did not understand a word of each other's language. Indeed, had it not been for the thought of the despair into which the poor wives and children at home would be plunged when the empty boat drifted in with the returning tide, they would rather have enjoyed their trip than otherwise.

However, it was fated that matters were not to go on quite so felicitously. A few hours before they expected to sight Brest, the man on the lookout signalled a sail on the weather-board. The Captain looked first through his telescope, and then exceedingly grave. The stranger was a man-of-war, a three-decker, with the British flag flying, and apparently bearing straight down on them. Should the present wind continue she would be alongside in a short time. Flight was out of the question; so the St. Pierre was quickly hove to, and orders given to clear the decks and run out the guns ready for action. Hastings afterward said that although all his sympathies were on the other side, still, when he saw the French sailors bustling about stripped to the waist, he and his companions being the only idle hands on that busy deck, it was all he could do to refrain from helping them.

At last, by the time their preparations were completed, the English vessel was so close that by the aid of the glass they could count the men on her deck. Then Captain de Condigny walked up to the young midshipman with outstretched hand.

"By right you should have no kindly feeling toward us, *mon ami*," he said; "but you are sailor enough to know that I have simply done my duty—what would have been yours had our positions been reversed. I think you bear me no ill-will, and you will at least admit that we have done all in our power to lighten your situation. Now, adieu; we shall have sharp work presently, and you and your men must go below; it would be both dangerous and impolitic for you to be seen on our deck. If we do not meet again, *mon ami*, you will not think of me as an enemy. Adieu."

And the gallant old Frenchman shook the lad warmly by the hand. Before the latter, with his three companions, was half-way down the ladder which led to the cockpit, boom went one of the Englishman's guns, carrying away a portion of the Pierre's rigging, and laying two of her seamen dead on the deck. Boom—boom! went the St. Pierre's guns in answer; and then the action began in earnest, and the cockpit was soon full of the dead and dying.

The fishermen, who in all their lives had never beheld such a scene, crept with white faces into a corner, their clothes red with the blood which spouted from the several arteries of the wounded men. Hastings, half suffocated with the stench of blood and powder in that narrow space, had taken up his position on a water-barrel, just under the port through which the little current of air in that stifling, polluted atmosphere managed to creep. The surgeon, whose hands were full enough, looked up from his work—the amputation of a sailor's arm which had been smashed into atoms by a musket-ball—and said dryly:

"You had better descend from there, my friend, in case of accidents, for I shall not have time to attend to you."

The remark was well-timed, for scarcely had Hastings vacated his seat than—bang—crash—smash!—came a cannon-ball through the port, smashing the barrel into atoms, mingling the water with that other liquid with which the floor was already saturated, until the crimson sea rose above the Irishmen's ankles, and saving the surgeon a job by putting three of his patients out of their misery. He looked up with a grim smile.

"*Mille tonnerres, Monsieur*, but yours was an escape! Look there! He is a better operator than I; he does his work cleanly—he!" he said, pointing to the three dead bodies.

At last Hastings could contain himself no longer. Boom—boom! went the guns overhead, and with every moment the carnage increased. The atmosphere of the cockpit became oppressive and sickening, the stench so foul that he was determined come what might, to have one breath of fresh air, and at the same time, if possible, discover in whose favor the battle was being decided. So he ran quickly up the ladder and arrived on deck just as the brave old French Captain was carried past dead with a bullet through his brain. The English were evidently gaining the day, and the direst confusion reigned on the Frenchman's deck. Young Hastings was on the point of going below again when a horrid sight met his view. A sailor fearfully wounded, the outer wall of his chest being literally torn away by a round shot, was lying still alive close to the bulwarks; two sailors, almost naked, presenting a terrific appearance from the blood and powder with which they were besmeared, at a signal from the second officer, advanced, and lifting the quivering body of their unfortunate messmate proceeded deliberately to throw him overboard. The Irish lad with a cry of horror sprang forward to the rescue, but an officer stopped him, saying firmly:

"It must be so; the men are already panic-stricken, and such sights make them worse; at furthest he could only live a few moments, and it is more merciful to put him out of his agony."

The men then raised him and with all their force threw him over the side; but the wretched creature, with an amount of vitality which in his condition Hastings would have deemed impossible had he not seen it, clutched at a rope hanging over the ship's side with the tenacious gripe of a drowning man. It was a hideous sight! The poor wretch hung on, his face livid and distorted with agony, his eyes starting out of his head, and the blood welling from the wound in his chest. They tried unsuccessfully to shake him off; at length an officer stepped forward with a cutlass in his hand, and, bending over the side, cut the rope across, and with and awful despairing cry which made itself heard above the booming of the guns and the yells of the sailors the miserable creature sank beneath the waves. Sick with horror the boy, unaccustomed as yet to the active duties of his profession, turned to go below, when—ping—ping! a bullet struck the fleshy part of his arm, and the limb fell nerveless at his side. His friend the surgeon quickly extracted the wicked little bit of lead, and with a grace which only a Frenchman could assume under the circumstances presented it to him as a *souvenir* of his sojourn on board the St. Pierre; then he bound up the arm, and half an hour afterward the French ship, commanderless, with more than half her crew dead or dying, struck to the English commander.

The officers of the Invincible—such was the name of the British vessel—boarded their prize, and on going below the first sight that met their eyes was the four Irishmen, who on the entrance of their countrymen rose, scarcely able to contain their joy at this unexpected deliverance.

But you may imagine their horror when, instead of being welcomed with open arms as they had expected, their story was received with evident incredulity and suspicion. They implored to be taken before the English Captain, and their request was complied with; but unhappily for them that individual was of a very different stamp from the courteous French commander. He was one of those tyrannical, hectoring, blustering bullies who some years ago were rather too frequently to be met with in the Royal Navy, who, having as a youngster himself tasted weeviled biscuit and the rope's end pretty freely, had determined, when his day came, that life should not be one whit sweeter for his subordinates than it had been for him. Added to these amiable qualities he had the bitterest contempt and hatred for his neighbors on the other side of the Channel—in fact, the very name of Frenchman had pretty much the same effect on him as a bit of red rag on a bull, and as for Irishmen I'm not sure that he did not hate them rather more cordially.

This individual went through the form of hearing their defense, growling to himself the while, "—— rebels, —— rebels!" and when they had finished ordered them, with a few choice nautical expletives, to be put in irons until the next day, when they would be tried by naval court-martial for the capital offense of high treason and *lese majeste*, in having joined cause with the enemies of his most sacred Majesty George III.

Arraigned they were accordingly, and in spite of all that poor Hastings could say—in spite even of the exculpatory evidence of the French officers, which Capt. Bulmer, not comprehending, sneered at—they were found guilty and condemned to be hung, all four, from the yard-arm!

You can imagine the consternation of the unfortunate fellows, who had indeed fallen from Scylla into Charybdis. In vain did the unhappy Hastings protest against the injustice of the proceeding, stating that notwithstanding the wound he had received, which was one of the points on which special stress was laid by his accusers, despite the suspicious appearance which he and his companions by this time necessarily presented, he had the honor of wearing his Majesty's uniform and serving his country as truly and faithfully as any officer on board. To each of these asseverations the only answer he received was, "You lie, sir!" until, half frantic with indignation and despair, he and his companions were sent back into irons until their sentence could conveniently be carried into effect.

The First Lieutenant, who was the only soul in that great ship who evinced the smallest compassion toward them, luckily happened to pay the unfortunate prisoners a visit in the course of the day, with a view to their safe custody. Though strictly against orders, he could not refrain from speaking to young Hastings, who had a bright, attractive face, and asking him how on earth he found himself *dans cette galere*. By dint of cross-questioning in the course of conversation it came out that not only had the families of Hastings and Ashburtons—the name of the First Lieutenant—been connected in olden times, but that actually Hastings' mother had interested herself in obtaining for this same Ashburton his commission in the Royal Navy! There was now no doubt that Mr. Hastings was bona fide the person he represented himself to be; so Ashburton went to the Captain and terrified the old sea-bear into granting a reprieve, sorely against his will, until the arrival of the Invincible in port. Accordingly when the man-of-war anchored off Spithead, Hastings obtained permission to be confronted with the officers of his own ship, the Hornet, then opportunely stationed at Plymouth, and in addition his father and other relatives hurried to the spot, so that there was no lack of evidence sufficient to satisfy the crusty old Captain that for once in his life he had jumped rather too hastily to conclusions. His conduct was moreover severely censured by the Admiralty, "inasmuch as through his rashness and pertinacity a very promising young officer was nearly lost to his Majesty's service." In addition to which well-merited contumely, full fifty years after Death and his journeyman, Gout in the Stomach, had claimed him for their own, we children, with infinite gusto, tarred, feathered, and set fire to him in effigy, our enjoyment being only slightly marred by the reflection that, after all, he would never know anything about it.

Such was my grandfather's story, which he was never tired of telling or we of hearing. Few have had so hair-breadth an escape, so exciting a personal adventure. Many a time did the dear old man say—it was a favorite joke of his when he overheard any discussion on the subject—"Children, don't boast; remember you've a grandfather who was all but hung!"—*Belgravia.*

DESTRUCTIVE TAXATION.

Startling Figures—One of the Causes of the Prevalent Hard Times.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The question whether the boasted prosperity of America is to be destroyed by taxation is becoming an exceedingly impressive one. Look at these figures of the ordinary expenses of the United States Government:

	1874.	1860.
War Department	$42,313,927	$16,472,202
Navy Department	30,932,587	11,514,649
Civil expenses	17,627,116	6,077,008
Misc llaneous	60,506,414	20,708,223
Indians	6,692,462	2,991,121
Pensions	29,038,414	1,100,802
Foreign intercourse	1,508,064	1,146,143
Total	$178,618,968	$60,010,158
Interest on debt	107,119,816	8,177,314
Population	44,000,000	31,443,321
Increase of "ordinary" expenditures		200 per ct.
Increase of population		40 per ct.

NEW YORK STATE.

State tax levy in 1875	$15,727,489
State tax levy in 1860	4,376,164
Increase	$11,351,318
Population in 1875	4,705,208
Population in 1860	3,880,735
Increase in taxation	260 ⅌ cent.
Increase in population	21 ⅌ cent.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local taxes in 1874	$24,300,430
Local taxes in 1860	6,085,448
Increase since 1860	$18,214,982
Population in 1874	1,000,000
Population in 1860	806,651
Increase in local taxes	300 ⅌ cent.
Increase in population	25 ⅌ cent.

Now take the Illinois and Chicago figures, furnished by the Chicago *Tribune*:

ILLINOIS.

State tax levy in 1875	$ 3,256,620
State tax levy in 1860	2,522,536
Increase	733,084
Population in 1875	3,039,591
Population in 1860	1,711,951
Increase in taxation	28 per cent.
Increase in population	77½ per cent.

CHICAGO.

Direct city tax in 1874	$ 5,468,692
Direct city tax in 1860	373,315
Increase	$ 5,095,377
Population in 1874	409,000
Population in 1860	109,206
Increase in taxation	1,364 per cent.
Increase in population	262 per cent.

We are now prepared to look at Ohio and Cincinnati:

OHIO.

State tax levy, 1874	$5,356,087.91
State tax levy, 1860	3,508,712 93
Increase in taxation	$1,844,374.98
Population in 1874, estimated	2,810,000
Population in 1860	2,339,511
Increase in population	470,489
Increase in taxation	53 per cent.
Increase in population	20 per cent.

CINCINNATI.

Taxation in 1875	$3,542,373
Taxation in 1860	1,098,100
Increase in taxation	$2,444,272
Population in 1875, estimated	260,000
Population in 1860	161,044
Increase in population	98,956
Increase in taxes	223 per cent.
Increase in population	61 per cent.

These figures are positively alarming. They reveal one of the great causes of persistent hard times. We must react on this, and get back into the good old ways, or property will be confiscated; there will be little employment for labor, and with an impoverished soil and squandered resources, we shall enter upon the downward road traveled by the nations that have decayed.

His Lucid Explanation.

A Chicago woman, who had been reading about the whisky frauds in the paper, turned to her husband last night and inquired:

"My dear, what do the papers mean by saying that the man has 'squealed'?"

"Why," replied the man loftily, "they mean that some member of the ring has 'peached' on the rest."

"Peached on the rest?" exclaimed the wife; "now what does *that* mean?"

"Why, it means that he's—he's 'blowed on 'em.'"

"Blowed on them?"

"Yes; you see he's given 'em away.'"

"Given them away?"

"Why, of course—dummit! Can't you understand anything? Do you think I'm an unabridged dictionary?" continued the husband impatiently. "It means he's—he's let out on 'em'—'gone back' on his 'pals'—'squealed'—you know?"

The woman did not seem quite satisfied with the man's lucid explanation; but, not wishing to appear ignorant in her husband's eyes, she remarked, "Ah, yes; I see!" and forbore further questioning.—*Chicago Journal.*

A Man Living with a Broken Neck.

On Sunday, Jan. 2, a man named Joseph Fooits, aged 55 years, living at the corner of California and Eighteenth streets, fell down a flight of stairs, a distance of fifteen feet, receiving serious injury about the neck. Fortunately, a German doctor happened to be at the house at the time, and he, suspecting that the man had broken his neck, had him carefully picked up and laid on a bed without moving his head more than was actually necessary. Other physicians were called in consultation, and they unanimously pronounced that the man had actually broken his neck—that the bone connecting the head to the body was broken. The patient has been kept in one position all the time, being strapped to an appliance to prevent him moving in the least. If he moves his head an inch in any direction, he is, to use the language of our informant, "a goner," but on the other hand, if he keeps perfectly still, he will, remarkable to relate, recover inside of two months. —*Omaha Bee.*

PASSING EVENTS.

THE National Committee of the Democratic party will meet in Washington on the 22d of February, to fix the time and place for holding the Presidential Convention.

MR. CHARLES O'CONOR is so far recovered as to be able to turn his attention to professional matters. The most alarming symptom at present is that he has consented to obey the directions of his physicians.

THE divorce suit of Mrs. Charity Hayward against Alvinza Hayward, of San Francisco, is one of the most curious on record. The husband and wife have lived together thirty-two years. For nearly ten years they struggled together against extreme poverty in one of the interior counties of California. They are now worth about $10,000,000. The wife prays for an equitable division of the property, and the husband joins in the prayer. The ground of divorce is desertion, though the husband and wife are living but a few hundred feet apart. They are both past 60 years of age.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* has been studying the Presidential question, and comes to the conclusion that the nomination on the Republican side now lies between Mr. Blaine and Senator Morton, with a large possibility that Gov. Hayes may come in as a compromise candidate. Senator Conkling, he thinks, is only strong in "the ability to derange the plans of those who he deems his rivals." The correspondent adds: "The two men to whom the Democratic nomination to-day is possible are Hendricks and Thurman."

THE consultation of European physicians has ended, and the "Sick Man" is to take the medicine prescribed by Count Andrassy. He will make wry faces, but down the nauseous mess must go, not because anybody cares particularly whether the patient feels well or ill, but because should he die now there would be great trouble over the distribution of his effects. Indeed, it is a German notion that considerable robbing of the Sultan as he lay on his back has already been done. A German comic journal recently contained a cartoon to this effect, showing the doctors at work at the poor fellow, while Disraeli creeps to the head of the bed, stoops and steals from under it a box labelled "Suez Canal."

LIEUT. CAMERON, the Scotch explorer, has made for himself a bright name in the record of African discovery. It looks very much as if he had located the headwaters of the great Congo in Lake Tanganyika, on whose banks Livingstone lived so many years. He found a large river flowing southwestward out of the lake, and traced it toward the West Coast, through another great lake, but was compelled by hostile Indians to abandon it before absolutely establishing its identity as the tremendous equatorial river. The best of it is that he proposes to go back and complete his geography. It is odd, by the way, that many of Livingstone's reports and inferences are proved erroneous by his younger and more thorough successors—Stanley, Gordon and Cameron.

ACCORDING to the annual report of business failures during the past year, just issued by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, it appears that the number of failures in the United States was much larger than in previous years, while the proportionate liability is somewhat less than the average. There were 7,740 failures in all; gross liabilities, $201,069,353; average liability, $25,960. Of the failures, 1,335 occurred in the New England States, with total liabilities of $40,015,164; 2,395 in the Middle States, liabilities $82,522,346; 2,336 in the Western States, liabilities $36,473,864; 1,333 in the Southern States, liabilities $36,277,777. There were 630,000 business firms in the country during the year, and only one in every eighty-two were unfortunate, which, all things considered, is not very bad.

ICELAND has just unveiled its first public statue. The novel event took place at Reykjavik, the little Arctic Capital, on the 19th of November, in the presence of his Excellency Hilmar Finsen, Governor-General of the island; of the Right Rev. Petur Petursson, Bishop of Iceland; of many lesser dignitaries, and of nearly 3,000 unofficial spectators. The pretty public square, newly inclosed and laid out, in which the memorial is placed, was gay throughout the day with scores of Danish and Icelandic flags, and was illuminated at night with Chinese lanterns. Two of Iceland's most noted poets, Matthias Jochumsson, the translator of Shakespeare, and Steingrim Thorsteinsson, wrote odes for the occasion; and it is noticeable that, at so high a latitude and in so cold a month, the speeches were spoken and the songs sung in the open air without any physical discomfort.

THE *Railroad Gazette* publishes its annual statistics of construction, from which it appears that the number of miles of railroad built in the United States during the year 1875 was 1,483, against 2,025 miles in 1874, 3,883 miles in 1873, and 7,340 miles in 1872. A closer examination of the figures shows that the work was in its most depressed condition since the war in the early part of last year, and that subsequently there was a very slight revival. Nearly all the new roads are short lines, intended to serve local wants, the average length of each construction being only 17 miles. In the South, railroad building has almost wholly stopped. In the Northwest it has fallen off 90 per cent. since 1872. In New England the amount is very little less than last year. New York built more than any other State last year, namely, 200 miles (against 125 miles in 1874). California came next with 174 miles, and Illinois third with 172. The States of Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, and all the Territories except Utah, built none at all. The first of the railroad States is now Illinois, with 6,981 miles. Pennsylvania is second with 5,805 miles, New York third with 5,450, and Ohio fourth with 4,405.

A FRENCH correspondent writes that when Moltke is offered a pinch of snuff in Parliament, he stuffs it up his nostrils as if he was loading a double-barreled gun.

WALDEMAR'S COURTSHIP.

Prince Waldemar strode through his castle grand,
And swore by the ocean and the land,
That he would woo, and win as well,
The daughter of Reginald von der Hell,
He would woo her by love, and if she declined
In him a true husband [illegible] find,
He would woo her by fire, by lance and by spear,
And gain her consent by terror and fear.

So Prince Waldemar set out at the head of his men,
Ah, how many returned not again!
And he marched with trumpets and flags flying free,
To the castle of Reginald, down by the sea.
Surrender his daughter! "No, never," replied
The true-hearted sire of the coveted bride;
To give her to Waldemar he could not e'er do,
For she now had a lover both faithful and true.

Then Waldemar swore by the sea and the land,
That only to him should be given her hand,
And he drew out his troops in fearful array,
And so there commenced a terrible fray.
But no effort of Reginald ever so bold,
Could make old Prince Waldemar loosen his hold,
And no smoke and no fire reached Von der Hell's
ball,
Much less the white flag's surrendering call.

And the fight grew fiercer. It would only take time
Over Sir Reginald's ramparts to climb—
And Sir Waldemar laughed—right willing was he
To wait a little for his bride of the sea.
But the order was given, and as the first man
To the top of the wall unresistingly sprang,
A maiden in white appeared from the door.
"She comes," laughed Sir Wildemar, "grace to implore."

The maiden ran to the brink of the sea—
Instantly into its waves sprang she:
Never again did Sir Waldemar see
The daughter of Reginald of the sea.
Only in dreams sometimes, from the door,
He saw her come, no grace to implore,
And saw her spring into the water blue,
And knew that his courtship with her was through.

Sir Waldemar learned it was best in the end,
Never a woman's will to offend,
And compel her to do what she does not please—
Sooner make water in Quito to freeze!
There is always a sea in which she will go,
And little she cares when the waves o'erflow.
So, men, don't you try it, for what do you gain?
Only, like Waldemar, dreams for your pain.
—*Country Gentleman.*

Pith and Point.

BORROW trouble if you have not enough already.

A LITTLE editor is a "we" thing.—*N. O. Republican.*

WHEN is a thief like a seamstress? When he cuts and runs.

GO FORTH in haste, with bills and paste,
Proclaim to all creation:
The men are wise who advertise
In the present generation.

EVANGELIST SANKEY's song, "Ninety and Nine," is so popular that it will probably be up to par presently.

BUD—Mamma, are people ashamed to say their prayers? Parent Stalk—Why, no, child; what put that into your head? Bud—Well, what do they hide their eyes for, then?

SOMEBODY in a Georgia Court "applauded," whereupon the Judge indignantly remarked: "Now dry up; I will let you know that this is no camp meeting."

AN editor, wishing to be severe upon an exchange, remarks: "The subscriber of the —— in this place tried, a few days ago, to carry home some lard in a copy of that paper; but, on reaching home, found that the concentrated lie had changed it to soap."

"Yes, sir," remarked a sanguine speculator to a capitalist whom he was endeavoring to captivate for an investment," "yes, sir, my project is the weightiest on record." "No doubt," drily replied the moneyed man, "and that's why you'll find it hard to carry out."

"JOHN," said Mrs. Smith, "what smell is that?" "Cloves." "But that other smell?" "Allspice." "But isn't there another?" "Yes—apples." "And just one more?" "Cider, my dear." "Well, John," said she, "if you'd only drink a little brandy now, you'd make a good mince pie."

"MARCH of refinement," 1875: Brown (behind the age, but hungry)—"Give me the bill of fare, waiter." Head Waiter—"Beg pardon, sir?" Brown—"The bill of fare." Head Waiter—"The what, sir? O!—ah?—Yes!—(to subordinate) —Chawlee, bring this—this—gentleman—the *menoo*!"—*Punch.*

"WHAT would you do," inquired a Police Commissioner of an applicant for a position on the force, "what would you do, if a burglar should turn on you and point a pistol at your head!" "Do? why I'd beg him not to shoot, and then hurry to the station-house for reinforcements." He was rejected.

AN American in a French hotel asked for a toothpick and was told that they were not to be had. Expressing surprise at this, he was effectually silenced by the explanation of the waiter, that the supply had been discontinued because customers were so unscrupulous as to take the toothpicks away with them.

IT would seem from the following that there is much need of a school board at Weardale. A doctor there was lately summoned to a cottage at Harwood, in Teasdale, and found a boy patient in need of his services. "Put out your tongue," said the doctor. The boy stared like an owl. "My good boy," requested the medical man, "let me see your tongue." "Talk English, doctor," put in the mother, and then turning to her son, she said: "Hoppen thy gobbler and push out thy loliker." The boy rolled out his tongue in a moment.—*Liverpool Times.*

THE NICE LITTLE CONCERT.

'Leven little tuberoses all in a row,
'Leven little neckties all white as snow,
'Leven little chains and 'leven little lockets,
'Leven little watches in 'leven little pockets.

'Leven little clawhammers, with eleven little tails,
'Leven little pair of legs all straight as rails,
'Leven little bodies and 'leven little throats,
'Leven little pair of eyes looking at the notes.

'Leven little pair of hands and 'leven pair of gloves,
'Leven little pretty men, sweet as little loves,
'Leven little ditties and 'leven little bows,
'Leven little *encores* which vanity allows.

'Leven little baskets and 'leven hundred roses,
Given to the ladies to titillate their noses,
'Leven hundred ladies and 'leven hundred gents
Patronize the concert regardless of expense.
—*Omaha Herald.*

The Bullion Product.

The following approximate table, showing the precious metal product for the year 1874, has been carefully prepared from the latest statistics and reports of Consular and mint offices:

	Gold.	*Silver.*
United States	$40,000,000	$32,000,000
Great Britain	8,000	680,000
France	79,089	169,545
Germany	37,242	7,064,780
Spain	7,600	480,000
Austria	2,123,180	2,476,089
Sweden	12,850	98,895
Russia	21,552,020	1,000,444
Italy	90,000	350,000
Africa	1,000,000	....
Central and South America	6,000,000	10,000,000
Mexico	3,000,000	17,000,000
Honduras	50,000	480,000
China and Japan	4,752,000	2,400,000
United States of Colombia	1,800,000	600,000
Austria and New Zealand	38,000,000	320,000
East Indies	6,000,000	12,000
Total	$121,512,191	$85,909,759

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

Important Bills Introduced in the Senate and House.

Senator Hitchcock has introduced a bill in the Senate, and Mr. Kidder, of Dakota, a similar one in the House, providing for the formation of the Territory of Pembina out of the northern part of Dakota.

Mr. Sherman has introduced in the Senate a resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. It requests the President to propose a treaty convention between the two countries to establish a dollar as the money of account in both of them. It is to be represented by coin formed of the standard of gold 9-10 pure metal and 1-10 copper or copper and silver alloy. Five of these new dollars are to be the equivalent of one pound sterling. Gold coin of the various denominations conforming to this standard are to be issued and be legal tender within each country.

Senator Booth has introduced a bill in relation to lands heretofore granted to railroad companies. It provides that all such lands on either side of any portion of the road accepted by the Government as completed shall be subject to local taxation, and requires the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare and deliver, without delay, patents for all lands thus earned, if free from conflicting claims, and clearly within the limits of the grant. If the costs of survey, etc., are not paid by the railroad company, they may be paid by any purchaser at tax sale of such lands, and constitute a lien upon the patent, which shall then be issued to the company. The bill also requires the Pacific Railroad Companies to sell any land not disposed of within three years after the completion of any road to the first settler, upon compliance with the terms of the Pre-emption laws.

Representative O'Brien proposes the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

SECTION 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof, and no minister or preacher of the Gospel of any religious creed or denomination shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States, or under any State, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office of public trust in any State, or under the United States.

SEC. 2. No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money raised nor lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations, nor shall any minister or preacher of the Gospel of any religious creed or denomination hold office in connection with the public schools in the State, nor be eligible to any position of trust or emolument, in connection with any institution, public or private, in any State, or in the United States, which shall be supported in whole or in part from any public fund.

Representative Hopkins, of New York, proposes to enact that "any citizen of the United States who shall originate or discover any new plant or fruit, or variety of fruit, grain, vegetable, vine, herb, root, tree, wood, plant, shrub or flower, or seed, cion, bulb, tuber, eye or cutting thereof, shall, upon compliance with the conditions of the bill, have the sole right and liberty of growing, propagating and selling the same for a period of seventeen years."

The stealing covered up and carried through Congress in bills for the relief of claimants, and in other forms of special legislation, has grown from year to year until its proportions have become monstrous. Naturally despairing of any cure for the evils short of a process of utter extirpation, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, proposes an amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting special legislation by Congress upon any of the following subjects:

Granting pensions, bounties, lands, or prize-money to any person or persons for correcting the records of any department of the Government in reference thereto; granting relief or authorizing the payment of any claim against the United States, or any officer thereof, except appropriations in general laws to pay the judgments of courts or commissioners authorized by law, remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing, or decreasing the fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected; granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose by conferring any special or exclusive privilege upon such corporation or association which it does not already have; granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, subsidy, immunity, or franchise whatever, and regulating the practice of the courts of the United States, or commissioners for the auditing of claims against the same, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted.

Mr. Springer's proposition is in the line of an important reform already adopted by several of the States.

One of the most important bills introduced during the session is that of Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, providing for the relief of the United States Supreme Court. The business is now from three to five years behind, and steadily drifting farther and farther back. Practically it has become a Court of obstruction and denial of justice. It is, as now constituted, utterly incapable of hearing the cases which overwhelm its docket. A thousand suits now hopelessly await a hearing. The Circuit Courts are similarly, though not quite so badly, overloaded and behindhand. Mr. McCrary's plan contemplates an intermediate Court of Appeals in each circuit, consisting of the assigned Justice of the Supreme Court, Circuit and District Judges, whose decisions shall be final on all questions of fact, and on all questions of law in cases involving not more than $10,000. Appeals are to lie to this Court from both the Circuit and District Courts; the Circuit Court is also to be empowered, after next September, to send any case on its docket to the District Court. It will be noticed that this bill secures the desired relief, at least to some considerable extent, without creating any new Judges.

The Court Knew Already.

At a recent trial in the Elko County Court, our friend Bishoff, of the Humboldt brewery, was called as a witness. Mr. Bishoff is one of the "solid men" of Elko, where he has been in business since the town was started in the winter of 1858. Upon being sworn, Counsellor Rand, one of the attorneys in the case, who, by the way, is an old resident of Elko, said, "Mr. Bishoff, where do you reside?" "Where I reside? What for you ask me such foolish things? You drink at my place more as a hundred times." "That has nothing to do with the case on trial, Mr. Bishoff. State to the jury where you reside." "De shurry! de shurry! Oh, by jiminy! every gentleman on dis shurry has a string of marks on mine cellar door just like a rail fence." His honor here interceded in the counsellor's behalf, and in a calm, dignified manner, requested the witness to state where he resided. "Oh, excuse me, Shudge. You drinks at my blace so many times and pays me notings. I dinks you know old Bishoff, vat keeps the brewery."—*Nevada Silver State.*

To a Young Married Friend.

MY DEAR KITTY: The music of your "Wedding March" still lingers in the air, and ere its echoes fade from my memory I would seize the inspiration of the moment to write you a little advice on matrimony. In the midst of your joy you can afford to listen for a few moments to the sage counsels of one who has grown old and gray (metaphorically speaking) battling with the inevitable must be's and can't be's of married life. Now, my dear Kitty, these bees are very harmless and amiable when allowed to have their own way; but the moment you show fight they will sting, as it's a part of their nature to unless skillfully met and subdued. But if you pet them and give them plenty of nectar they will make honey for you all their days. I suppose you know, Kitty, that bees don't like vinegar. They will take the poorest molasses in preference, but their natural and favorite food is nectar and ambrosia, so I advise you to lay in large supplies of both these articles, as they cannot be had at all seasons of the year. They only grow on the southern borders of that country called Domestic Felicity. This land is not down on the maps or in the "railway guides," but I am quite sure you will find it. I should be glad to make you happy by telling you that matrimonial life is a perpetual calm of sunny skies and balmy airs, but truth and candor compel me to admit that across the fairest matrimonial horizon there will sometimes come a "squall;" and I suppose this is best. The calm might turn to insipid monotony, whereas a good smart thunder-storm now and then clears the air of foul vapors and leads piquancy to life. That you may the better meet these atmospheric changes I advise you to put on the helmet of fidelity, the breast-plate of true love, the waterproof cloak of charity, and the overshoes of economy (that takes well with men). Then, holding aloft the umbrella of patience, you will be prepared for the worst, for "there are storms on life's dark waters."

From your affectionate aunt,

PUSSY WILLOW.

New Britain, Jan. 8, 1875.

—*Hartford Times.*

Some Facts About Leap Year.

The necessity of having one year in four with a single day more than the others is founded upon the facts that the rotation of the earth around the sun is accomplished in 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-six seconds, or about eleven minutes less than a quarter of a day. Julius Cæsar, when he attempted to correct the almanac, made the mistake of ignoring the eleven minutes, and a misunderstanding of the imperial degree fixed the leap year one year in three. Augustus, eight years B. C., ordained that for the next twelve years there should be no leap year, and thus corrected the error for the time. But there were the eleven minutes which, as the centuries rolled on, became hours and days. The Council of Nice, in A. D. 325, brought the sun and the almanac into harmony, but left the perplexing eleven minutes unprovided for, and it thus went on for twelve centuries, when Pope Gregory XIII., finding the sun ten days behind the calendar, ordained a radical cure, enjoining that the ten days between the 3d and 15th of October, 1582, should be struck out of the almanac. The different nations of Europe adopted a like course, one after another, Protestant England being the last to conform to the Pope's bull in 1752, when the English calendar dropped eleven days in September, which had then accumulated. To prevent errors in future, it is necessary that three leap years shall be omitted in each 400 years, and this is managed by making the omitted years the even hundreds, that are not divisible by 400. So that 1700 nor 1800 were, and 1900 will not be a leap year, but 2000 will be as 1600 was.

In transposing from "old" to "new style," the time must be taken into account, the farther back we go the fewer days it takes to make it right. The Pilgrims landed in Plymouth December 11, and as the error was only ten days, the celebrations of that event should be on the 21st, and not the 22d. The days of the week were not effected by this change.

The fact that leap year gives unusual prerogatives to the gentler sex who are matrimonially inclined is not of astronomical origin, but may, nevertheless, be worthy of the most profound manual respect.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) News.*

New York's Large Tax-Payers.

The tax list shows to all who look at details what large sums are collected from some establishments. I will quote a few:

	Assessed.	*Taxes.*
Stewart's retail store	$1,150,000	$32,[illegible]00
Stewart's wholesale store	850,000	23,800
Stewart's Fifth avenue palace	600,000	16,800
Grand Central depot	1,500,000	42,000
Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets	1,000,000	29,400
Equitable Insurance	1,100,000	30,200
New York Life Insurance Building	1,000,000	29,400
Brown Brothers' banking house	420,000	11,816
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s banking house (now closed)	350,000	9,800
Stock Exchange Building	425,000	11,900
Fifth Avenue Hotel	1,100,000	30,200
Metropolitan Hotel (owned by Stewart)	900,000	28,200

In this list we find Stewart paying $56,000 taxes on his stores. On his house and the hotel $42,000 more are paid, making $98,000; but in addition to this he has a large amount of real estate scattered in various parts of the city. It is probable that his tax last year was not less than $120,000.—*New York Cor. Troy Times.*

A WITTY, popular, and learned Lord on the northern side of the Tweed tells a story of a Scotch wife, after the nuptial knot had been tied, mildly expostulating with her husband for indulging in two tumblers of whisky-toddy just before going to bed. "My dear Agnes, a glass o' whisky-toddy makes anither man o' me." "But, my dear William, you take two." "Ay, Agnes, that gangs to the ither man!"

Sudden Death of a Knife-Eater.

A few days since the celebrated "knife-eater," who, for the past few years has astonished the community in this region by his feats of swallowing knives, nails, etc., came to an untimely end. He was living at Isaac Osmun's, on the State road, doing chores for his board, when in drawing water from the large tank that supplies the cheese factory there with water, he fell in and was drowned. It is supposed that as he leaned over the tank the blood rushed to his head, and so he lost his balance and fell in. His body was examined by Drs. Pixley and Cole, but, to their astonishment, nothing was found unusual, except that the coats of the stomach were very slightly inflamed. That he actually did swallow the knives, etc., with which he is credited, there is the most indubitable evidence, and many are the anecdotes connected therewith, of which I give only the following, as related by an eye-witness:

One day he came along where several of the railroad Italians and others were at work, when a boy told him that if he would swallow a large clasp-knife, with an iron hook in the end by which to suspend it from a belt and which belonged to one of the Italians, he would give him fifty cents. Immediately he seized the knife, closed it, and swallowed it. The astonished owner of the knife gaped upon him with saucer eyes, but recovering his wits he seized a shovel and held it up to him, exclaiming, "You swallow dis! you swallow dis!"—*Peninsula (O.) Cor. Akron Beacon.*

His Obituary.

It was a very sad woman that came into our sanctum the other day. Not to put too fine a point upon it, she wept. "I am Mrs. Briggs," she murmured, sadly. The sub-editor said he was glad to know it, and inquired after Mr. Briggs. "You don't seem to keep the run of our eminent citizens much," she said, with some asperity; "for, you know, he died last Friday." The sub stammered out that he had indeed overlooked it. "That's just it," said the grief-stricken one. "I want an obituary rit on to him, something strong, you know." "Ah! precisely," said the sub-editor; "I will just take down the points. He was public-spirited, of course?" "Certainly," sighed the widow. "Respected, influential, high-toned?" "Way up," sobbed the relict. "Fine feelings, self-made, rich?" "Well, no," said the mourner, "he would have been rich. His partner was just elected Supervisor, but he didn't wait for the first day even. He faded away, faded away." All right, madam, we will get up a notice that will make all the other bereaved families in your part of the town howl with envy." "On the front page, mind," she sighed. "Just so, ma'am. It will be $8." "Eight dollars for an obituary, with sugar at thirteen cents?" "But reflect, madam, that you will have an article that will make Andrew Johnson and Henry Wilson turn over in their graves." "Eight dollars—and Johnny's shoes will be $4, and Jane's pullback—well, mister, I guess the old man will have to slide through on his merits. The regular four-bit sendoff will about do, I guess," and depositing that coin on the desk she sobbed herself down stairs."—*San Francisco News Letter.*

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and any thing but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her *"feel better,"* or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address, for $1.50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.

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DOBBINS' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), contains nothing but the purest material, and does the work quickly, but without impairing the finest fabric. Try it without fail.

THE editor of the Covington (Ohio) *Gazette* offers to eat a quail each day for sixty consecutive days, if anybody will furnish the birds.

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the Vegetine is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

THE Kansas State Senate has chosen a colored Methodist preacher as chaplain of that body.

CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been cured* in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than *forty years*, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

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5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.
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8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.
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In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.
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PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

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COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	29 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	12c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50. in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, gallon, 3 00; in bottles	per 75c
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The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

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Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

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Best Rio	25 cents
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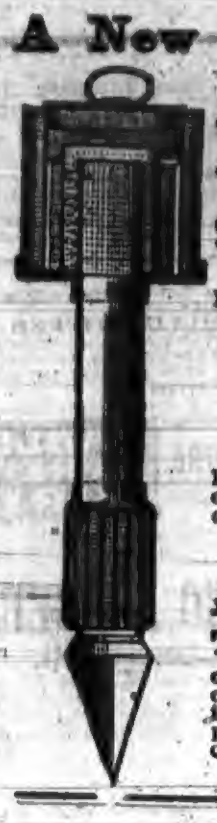

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TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 35p	2 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1.30
Tipton	8 30	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 36	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 25	7 01	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 05p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	3 18	8 34
Tipton	[illegible]	2 20	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	[illegible]
Miami	3 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	[illegible]

S. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. R. ROBINSON, General Supt.
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p. m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06 "	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 am	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:Pt a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 35	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	6 43	7 22
Hartford	4 25pm	6 06	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 40
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Beesons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			
Indianapolis		7 35pm	pm 4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Beesons	11 10		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 13am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 10		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 48am	9 32
Ossian	2 56		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ind.	Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 43am			36
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		07
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 40	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	32
Bankers	2 00		7 28	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	2 3		9 35	6 40
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		4 10p
Lansing	11 07		7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00		11 30a
Detroit	10 30		5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m		9 40
Jonesville	2 20		11 00
Bankers	2 36		11 20
Reading	2 47		11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 18	12 44
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	4 20	7 33	1 32
Auburn			
Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00	1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 30	2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40p	9 20
Louisville	8 45 am	11 10	
Cincinnati		10 36	

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 8 Fre't	No. 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
5.00p	4.00p	10 30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	8.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.23	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.33	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	9.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.28	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	2.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'w. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SCUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-s first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLIET, MORRIS, LASALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sundays excepted)	10 15 a.m
Peru Accommodation (Sun ex)	5 00 p.m
Omaha Express (Sun ex)	10 00 p.m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company has built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent,

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna Mankato, St Peter New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Handcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office. 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to,

W. H. STENNETT, Gen Pass Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen Sup't, Chicago

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night e
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12 "	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25 "	....	5 14 "	10 55 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 50 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50 am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6.30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 00 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.55 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 35
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	 x
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	1 46
Avilla	3 01	....	3.04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 15	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 45	1 00pm	9 1

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

D. J. Hoffman

THE AUBURN. COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 10th, 1876. Number 6.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
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¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
½ Column..........	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Rose's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over G. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Coel's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Barry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. S. OAKLEY, Prop's.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.50 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. Fenn, Pres't.

J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 77 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobac os, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the depot.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio.

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES.

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done th best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—the new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

New Books!

JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capital, $100,000)

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Evolution and Progress; by Wm. I Gill, A. M. price $1 50

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Egypt Ennis; Novel, by Kelsic Etheridge 50

Travelers' Grab-Bag; by an Old Traveler. 50

Slippers and Gown; by Kelsic Etheridge. In press.

Guarded by a Fear; by Mrs. H. B. Sheridan. In press.

III. PRACTICAL THOUGHT.

Gold and Free Banks; by M. R. Pilon $ 75

The Grangers; by M. R. Pilon 50

Manuscript Manual; How to prepare MSS. 10

Free Trade; by M. R. Pilon. In press.

For sale in all bookstores, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catalogue free.

☞ If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS,

FOR 1876.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,

Reps,

Gimps,

Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,

Lace Curtains,

Oil Cloths,

and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

25 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT THE

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET.

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

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S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,

GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.

JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 28, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

The Auburn Dramatic Company will travel.

Fluke's corner looks as though it might be repaired.

T. M Stevens has sold his stock of groceries.

Owing to a pressure of job work our paper will be—a little in advance this week.

Quite a number from Garrett City attended the performance here last Friday evening.

Remember Sammy Pommert when you want a good shave, hair-cut or dyeing.

Protracted meetings, at the different churches, are meeting with good success.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the Hook and Ladder meeting Saturday eve. last.

A little disturbance was had at the hall last Saturday evening, which disturbed the performers somewhat.

The COURIER will issue the largest paper in Indiana one issue of this month. Everybody should send one to their friends abroad.

The Indianapolis Journal now says that the republican party is the true greenback party. What has become of the "rag baby?"

The South Bend "Tribune insinuates that the presidential canvass on the republican side would fail without " Morton's wind." Morton thinks it would fail without his bloody shirt.

There are a few republican papers still quoting articles from the Chicago Times, as democratic sentiment against the democratic party. But they are anything but reputable papers:

Tennie Claflin's Views on Marriage.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

"Miss Claflin, I presume you have some opinion on the subject on marriage?"

Most assuredly I have. I regard marriage as a very sacred relation. There is, in fact, no social relation about which there is more sanctity than there is about the marriage tie. Yet marriage should be founded on love, and without love it is a mockery, and there should be no law compelling people to live together when there is not a foundation of strong intellectual attachment. Love is not lust, and no marriage based on lust can be happy. The entire education of women is at fault. They should be taught more utility and less ornament. As women are now made up they are a deception and a snare, an ambush for unwary men. No man knows what he is marrying; he knows nothing except that he's marrying something with pull-backs and pads. Men are very foolish on this point too, and a pretty foot and a finely turned ankle, and a fancy face will attract less style and greater intellect. Women should be brought up purer, and men would be purer and better.

Fate of the Apostles.

Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain in the city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

Luke was hanged to an olive tree, in Greece.

John was put in a boiling caldron, in Rome but escaped death. He died a natural death in Ephesus in Asia.

James the Great was beheaded in Jerusalem.

James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle and beaten to death.

Bartholomew was flayed alive.

Philip was beheaded.

Andrew was crucified and pounded while dying.

Thomas was run through with a lance.

Jude was shot to death with arrows.

Simon was crucified.

Matthias was stoned.

Barnabas was stoned.

Paul was beheaded by the tyrant Nero, at Rome.

The Sheriff's Rules.

While it will be generally admitted that the Sheriff of any county is responsible for the custody of a prisoner, many people may wonder at the Sheriff of an interior county in Michigan, who feels also responsible for the moral character of the man who occupies his cells. On taking his office a fews weeks ago, he had printed and posted up in the ward the following programme:

Prayers

and

Religious Singing

At 7:30 A. M.

Breakfast at 8 A. M.

Prayers and singing at 12

Also at 8 P. M.

Prisoners are expected to leave off smoking and chewing when entering this jail. Swearing will not be allowed. No prisoner will be allowed to have cards or dice. Treat eachother like gentlemen. Let your conduct speak in your favor. Be candid in your speech, honest in your actions and upright in your dealings with each other.

READ CAREFULLY

and conduct yourselves accordingly.

———Sheriff.

The official got along very well with most of his prisoners, but a few days ago a rough fellow was placed in his charge for larceny. He refused to obey the rules of the printed card, and was discovered chewing tobacco and shuffling a pack of cards. The sheriff stripped him of his forbidden things, called him into his office and asked:

"Have you concluded to obey these rules?"

"I never pray and can't sing," was the reply.

"If a man doesn't want to pray I can't force him to, I suppose; but you've either got to sing a hymn or you won't get a mouthful to eat for the next week!"

"I won't sing for no live man," was the determined reply.

He was locked in a cell, and he held out for two days. At the end of that time he broke down and came to the point as follows:

"From all that dwells below the skies,

(Gimme something to eat.)

"Let the Creator's praise arise;"

(For I'm as hungry as a bear.)

"Shall we gather at the river?"

(Pass that coffee this way)

"I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand."

(Pass in them beans, for I'm a Licked man!)

And as the sheraff gave him his breakfast he told the fellow how wrong it was for a prisoner to get his back up and declare he wouldn't be good.—[Detroit Free Press.

Unrewarded Generosity.

A Libby Prison Incident Overlooked by Blaine

Rome Ga.) Courier.

While Pickett's division was before Newbern, Gen. Pickett received, by flag of truce, a letter from a gentleman in Boston accompanied by a package of money containing $2,000, in which the writer stated that he had a brother, a federal officer in the Libby prison; that his brother was a former comrade of Pickett in the Mexican war, and appealed to him by the friendship of their old days to forward the money to his brother. The appeal touched the generous heart of the brave soldier, and he at once dispatched an orderly with the money to the officer. The orderly tempted by the unusual sight of so much greenbacks, basely deserted to the lines and escaped with the booty. As soon as Pickett heard of the desertion he immediately went to Richmond and by a mortgage upon his Turkey island property, succeeded in borrowing $2,000, which he carried to the prisoner with an explanation of and apology for the delay. The officer, when he learned by what means the general had raised the money, declined to accept one thousand dollars of it, but with the nice sense of honor which distinguished the true Southern gentleman, Gen. Pickett compelled him to do so. The two soldiers then talked over the brave old days of the past, when together they fought under the same flag, and as the conversation ripened into a friendly confidence, The prisoner frankly told the general that his object was to escape, if possible, and that he intended using some of the money he had paid him in the effort. The general checked him at once by telling him that he could not receive his confidence in such a matter. That the money was his own, and that he had a right to do with it as he pleased, but it would be improper for him to become a party to his plans. He then left. The prisoner did escape. The war ended disastrously to the South, and Gen. Pickett's estate was sold to satisfy the mortgage which he had executed to pay a federal prisoner in his hands the money which had been stolen from him by the connivance of the enemy. Would it not be better for Blaine to hunt up such acts as these than to gloat so fiendishly over Andersonville.

Representative Men.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Among the forty two patriots who figure as members of the National Republican Committee, which met at Washington last week and claimed to speak in the name of the States and Territories of the Union, there are some rare specimens of personal and political virtue. Take the following examples selected as they come to hand:

George E. Spencer, carpet-bagger, jobber and Senator from Alabama by fraud and corruption.

Powell Clayton, carpet-bagger, who misrepresents Arkansas and author of troubles in that State.

George C. Gorham, political trader from California and Secretary of Senate.

S. B. Conover, carpet-bagger from Florida.

S. B. Packard, carpet-bagger from Louisiana and inciter of strife in that State.

J. T. Averill, back-pay grabber of last Congress from Minnesota.

W. E. Chandler, [illegible], lobbyist and jobber at Washington, pretending to represent New Hampshire.

A. G. Cattell, head of the Navy Ring, from New Jersey, and silent partner of Secor Robeson.

Joseph C. Abbott, carpet-bagger from North Carolina, whom Ben Butler repudiates as a bad investment.

B. R. Cowen, Delano's Assistant Secretary of Interior continued by Chandler and one of the pillars of the Indian Ring from Ohio.

J. H. Mitchell much married Senator from Oregon with two names.

W. H. Kemble from Pennsylvania, author of the following infamous letter:

"Treasury Dep't of Pennsylvania }
Harrisburg March 30, 1867.

"My Dear Titian: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence.

"Yours, W. H. Kemble.

"To Titian J. Coffey, Esq. Washington.

J. J. Patterson carpet-bagger Senator from South Carolina who believes there are five years of good stealing yet left in that State.

H. H. Wells, Jr. carpet-bagger, hailing from Virginia but living in Washington, [illegible] Governor and Assistant District Attorney in place of Fisher indicted.

S. B. Elkins head of New Mexican Ring and general jobber.

This list might be extended, but the foregoing names illustrate the beautiful reforms and sterling principles of the party of which they are conspicuous chiefs. The presidential campaign is to be conducted under their auspices, and the country will know what to expect when addressed from the peculiar plane which they occupy. Gov. Morgan of this State and Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts must have felt comfortable in sitting at the same table with these associates after leaving their pocketbooks at home. Senator Morton had no compunctious visitings about the company into which he was thrown, since politics makes strange bed fellows. Besides he wanted to use these fellows and he did much for poor Blaine's discomfiture.

I was reading the other day of a pine cut by somebody that was some twelve or more feet through, and when fell was found to be 180 feet with some 20 or 30 feet broken off previously. I will tell you of a pine tree that grew in the north part of Saratoga County, York State, from which was cut 17 16 foot logs.—This was told me by my Father, who had something to do with the cutting or sawing the logs.

That is a tall yarn says one as he reads of the tree that made a 17 16 foot logs. Not a tall yarn after all, you shall see they grew to about twenty feet to height and there branches into four branches and each branch cut four logs, and the but one making 17 logs, it was not a tall tree after all.

WM. MALLORY.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

[illegible] bank robbery are to the effect that the total amount of funds taken is at least $1,000,000, the half of which is negotiable.

FOUR men while filling a lime kiln at Columbia, Pa., one day last week, were overcome by gas and fell into the pit. Only one was rescued alive.... Among the failures reported from the East are Pforzheimer, Dreyfus & [illegible], of New York, [illegible], $114,000; John H. Locke, of Leominster, Mass., liabilities, $65,000; and Patrick Donahue, a [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], $800,000.... The village of Greenpoint, a suburb of Brooklyn, is agitated by a murder of unusual atrocity. A man named Simmons, a blacksmith, in a [illegible] disappeared suddenly and mysteriously. The next day the head of the missing man was found in a ship-yard, wrapped up in a newspaper. Suspicion attached to a man named Kretz, at whose house Simmons had been visiting. They found in the house a trunk locked and corded together so tightly that it was opened with great difficulty. In this they found packed the arms and legs of the murdered victim, and in a boiler they found the trunk of the body, skinned and cut up. The entrails had been removed and quicklime put inside, so as to cause speedy decomposition. Kretz then confessed to the murder, and said he had done it because he had found the victim in criminal intercourse with his wife. Mrs. Kretz, however, denies this, and says that her husband committed the horrible crime for the purpose of robbery; that he first stupefied his victim with liquor and then chopped his head off with a hatchet.

THE residence of David M. Skidmore, near Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the other night, and all the occupants—Mr. Skidmore, Fleetwecks, an old man who had lived with Skidmore many years, Mrs. Titus, the housekeeper, and her husband—were burned to death.

THE shocking murder of Simmons, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is made more revolting, if possible, by the discovery of the missing portions of his body in the swamps on the outskirts of that city, where they were placed by the murderer Kretz, and by him pointed out to the police authorities.... The town of East Lyndon, Me., was the other day the scene of an unparalleled tragedy. Silas Wilder, a resident of that town, killed his father and mother with an ax, and then cut his wife's throat. He then hung himself.

NEW YORK and vicinity had a terrific gale on the morning of the 2d inst., prostrating chimneys, church steeples, telegraph wires, etc.... The dispute over ten shares of the stock of the New York *Times*, included in the estate of the late James B. Taylor, has been settled by George Jones purchasing the entire ten shares for $150,000. The stock of the *Times* is now divided as follows: George Jones, 51 shares; E. Morgan, 40—and Mr. Jennings, the editor, 9 shares.

THE gale of the 2d inst., in the Atlantic States and along the sea-coast, was one of the severest experienced there for a long time. Much damage was done to buildings and other property. The storm extended from Canada to the Carolinas.... While clearing snow from the Midland (N. Y.) Railroad, one day last week, the plow left the track, and crashing into the bridge over the Willimantic River, smashed it down, and the bridge, plow and engine tumbled into the stream, together with nine men on the plow and in the cab. Those on the plow were all more or less bruised and cut, while those in the cab, in addition to other wounds, were severely scalded, one or two fatally.

THE WEST.

THE Ohio Legislature has repealed the celebrated Geghan law, about which there was so much [illegible] last summer.

OHIO proposes, through the Legislature, to make habitual drunkenness for one year a good ground for divorce.... Another boy supposed to be Charley Ross has turned up at Tiffin, Ohio.... Much damage has been caused along the borders of the Ohio River by the recent heavy floods in that stream.

THE trial of William McKee, senior proprietor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, on the charge of complicity in the enormous whisky frauds, has resulted in his conviction. The result was wholly unexpected by McKee and his friends, who had calculated confidently upon a verdict of acquittal.... Four notorious desperadoes and dealers in illicit horseflesh, named Gov. Hutchinson, and Jack and Ed. Comstock, were recently hung by vigilants in Brooks County, Kansas.... Ben De Bar, the popular manager of the St. Louis Opera House, is now making a tour of the country, giving to the public a series of representations not brought out since the death of the lamented Hackett. De Bar's characterization of the "fat knight" (*Falstaff*) in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "King Henry IV." is witnessed nightly by crowded houses at McVicker's Chicago Theater the present week. The impudent, witty, lying, blustering, affectionate, cowardly, [illegible] humored *Jack Falstaff* is portrayed as Shakespeare intended he should be—[illegible] unction that laughter spreads all over the house like a contagion.

FIFTEEN convicted members of the Indiana whisky ring defrauders of the revenue were last week sentenced in the United States Court at Indianapolis—eight of them to two years in the Penitentiary and each to pay $1,000 fine; one to three years in the Penitentiary and to pay $1,000 fine; one to one year in jail and to pay $1,000; and five to six months in jail and to pay $500 each.

CONSTANTINE MAGUIRE, late Internal Revenue Collector at St. Louis, indicted in connection with the whisky frauds, has confessed his guilt, and now, with Avery, McDonald and McKee, and several distillers, awaits sentence.... The first stage of F. D. Yates & Co.'s semi-weekly direct line between Cheyenne and Custer City via Fort Laramie and Red Cloud, carrying the United States mail, left Cheyenne on the 20th inst.... It is reported that Secretary Bristow will shortly turn his attention to the manufacturers and dealers in illicit beer and tobacco at St. Louis. It is believed his prod will reveal a perfect bonanza of rascality.

GENERAL.

THE Japanese Commissioners to our National Centennial—five distinguished representatives—arrived at San Francisco last week.

THE nomination of W. P. Ross as Agent for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, is heartily indorsed by the people of the Indian Nation. Ross was formerly Chief of the Cherokees, and is a half-breed Indian.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "There are rumors of new and extraordinary developments in the whisky business at Chicago, Milwaukee and other Western cities. It is said that additional suspected persons will be presented by the grand juries. Some of the persons are ex-officials of the Government. A very great effort is now making here to prevent the further developments that are anticipated, but it seems certain that these efforts will fail. The Government is in full possession of all the evidence, and it is said, in inner circles, that the [illegible] will soon fall."

WASHINGTON.

[illegible], ex-Representative in Congress from Connecticut, died in Washington last week, aged 59.

T. M. VAIL, of Iowa, succeeds Col. George S. Bangs as Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.... Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has introduced a Tariff bill in the House. It reduces the duty on all staple articles—woolen, iron, and the [illegible] of common consumption—from [illegible] to 25 per cent. It restores the duty on tea and coffee to the old rates—5 cents per pound for [illegible] 10 [illegible].... According to the monthly report of the [illegible] the public debt of the United States was cut down $1,590,1[illegible] during January. According to the official statement:

Six per cent bonds	$1,012,791,800
Five per cent bonds	687,884,750
Total coin bonds	$1,700,666,600
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000
Matured debt	[illegible]
Legal tenders	371,341,607
Certificates of deposit	40,600,000
Fractional currency	45,861,283
Coin certificates	34,604,400
[illegible]	
Total debt	[illegible]
Total interest	[illegible]
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$72,601,361
Currency	11,999,589
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,600,000
Total in Treasury	[illegible]
Debt less cash in the Treasury	[illegible]
Decrease of debt during January	$1,590,[illegible]
Decrease since June 30, 1875	[illegible]
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	30,141,620
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	6,060,063
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,672,479

THE Secretary of War has given assurance to the House Special Committee on the Troubles Along the Rio Grande that he will order additional troops to Texas.... The internal revenue receipts for January were $8,833,571. The total receipts from that source for the seven months ending Feb. 1 were $66,671,673, which is an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over the amount received during the corresponding period of last year. The reported receipts of customs for January were $11,077,874. This is an increase over the receipts for December of $2,126,280, and over November of nearly $500,000. The total amount received from customs for the seven months is $87,255,871.... The House Committee on War Claims has 600 bills before it, aggregating $20,000,000.... Cold comfort for parties urging claims on account of Indian depredations is afforded by Prof. Seelye, of Massachusetts, who has been successful in securing the adoption by the House Committee on Indian Affairs of a resolution which excludes all claims of this character except in cases where treaty stipulations render the Government responsible.

THE House Appropriation Committee have completed the Fortification Appropriation bill, and reduced the amount from about $1,000,000 to $315,000. The committee decided that it was unwise to appropriate a sum larger than was actually necessary to keep the fortifications and their armaments in a good state of preservation.... It is stated that a majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency are in favor of the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act passed at the last session.... The House Committee on Foreign Affairs report to the House that there are now in the Empire of Germany between ten and eleven thousand Germans who, at an anterior stage of their existence, have lived five years in America, secured the rights of American citizenship, and now live nearly scot-free of obligations to any Government.

POLITICAL.

SOUTHERN Republicans of prominence, now in Washington, say that there is a movement on foot in the South to send delegations to the National Convention in favor of Bristow for President and Jewell for Vice-President.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR is out with an open letter on the suffrage question, in which he pronounces the ballot a failure, and declares that open voting is alone secure against fraud.... Speaker Kerr, in a letter to J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia, says it is not his desire that his name shall be used in any connection with the Democratic national ticket, and expresses a decided preference for Gov. Hendricks as a candidate for President.... It is believed that the Mississippi Legislature will impeach and remove from office Lieut. Gov. Davis and Superintendent of Education Cordoza, both colored. It is said the impeachment of Gov. Ames is not probable, as conviction is regarded as uncertain.... John S. Burdett, Treasurer of West Virginia, has been impeached by the Legislature, tried, found guilty, and removed from office. The impeachment trial of E. A. Bennett, State Auditor, is now in progress.... The Kentucky Legislature has, by a note of 25 to 26, instructed the Senators and requested the Representatives in Congress from that State to vote for the Texas Pacific Railroad subsidy.

THE President has made the following appointments: Charles R. Gill, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice Henry M. Atkinson, appointed Surveyor-General of New Mexico; Frederick Morley, of Michigan, to be Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt; William F. Ross, of the Indian Territory, to be Agent for the consolidated agencies of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Indians.

A LARGE number of the Republican journals of Kansas have declared in favor of James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for President.... The Republicans of Pennsylvania will hold their State Convention March 29.... The Connecticut Republican Convention is called for Feb. 2[illegible].

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "The Senate Appropriation Committee will take up the Military Academy bill on Tuesday next. A majority of the committee hold to the view that as the Government is administered by Republicans, and as they are held responsible for the manner in which its affairs are administered, they should not permit the Democrats to decide as to the amount necessary to run it. The committee will cut off all unnecessary expenses, and reduce the clerical force in the departments fully 20 per cent., but will not favor the sweeping reduction contemplated by the Democratic House.".... Gen. Sherman has added his contribution to the Presidential literature of the day. He declares emphatically that he is not a candidate for the White House, expresses a preference for Gov. Hayes, says his family are strong Catholics but he is not, [illegible] in common schools, etc.

FOREIGN.

THERE has been some severe fighting between the Turks and Herzegovinians near Trebigne, resulting, the cable reports, in favor of the former.... A Paris dispatch informs us that M. Brossel, Bonapartist, has been sentenced, under the provisions of the new Press law, to a fine and imprisonment for distributing, without proper authorization, invitations to a mass for the late Emperor. And yet France claims to be a Republic.... Advices from Panama report that war is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador.... Austria talks of reducing her army.

CASTELAR has been elected to the Spanish Cortes.... There has been some severe fighting between the Carlists and Alfonsists near San Sebastian, Spain, without decisive advantage on either side.... Francis Deak, the eminent Hungarian statesman, is dead.... A revolution has broken out in Hayti.... The Cuban insurgents are unusually active.... A dispatch from Berlin says there is great agitation in Posen over the proposed law to make the use of the German language compulsory in the public offices and courts of law.

THE political constitution of the French Senate is stated as follows: Monarchists, 65 [illegible]; Republicans, 42; Republicans, [illegible]; and "Monarchists and Imperialists" (so described), 45. Among the Senators elected are ex-President Thiers, Victor Hugo, Peyrat, Jules Favre, and Leon Say. Buffet, Chief of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior, and Dufaure, Minister of Justice, were defeated.

THE Chinese Government has decided to take its place at the approaching industrial exhibition at Philadelphia.... The Scottish [illegible] [illegible] challenge for the championship of the world.

JOHN FORSTER, the [illegible] of England, and author of the "Life of Charles Dickens," is dead.... London now has a huge defalcation sensation, William [illegible], the head of a bankrupt soliciting firm, having used up [illegible],000 of his customers' money.

OXFORD has decided not to accept the challenge of the American Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association to row in the latter part of July at Saratoga. The invitation is declined on the ground that the date fixed comes too near the Henley annual amateur regatta.... Many Spanish families are fleeing to France to escape the [illegible].... Mt. [illegible] [illegible].... Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambesi mission has succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Nyassa. Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel [illegible].

LITTLE SERVIA is arming, and her people manifest eagerness for the fray with Turkey.... German Catholics are jubilant over the [illegible] Cardinal [illegible] sentence [illegible] on the [illegible] Rome. [illegible] vote [illegible] of slavery in the Island of St. Thomas and the Gulf of [illegible].

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.—*Senate.*—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported that no vacancy existed in the office of Senator from Louisiana, Pinchback having been elected [illegible] to 1st January, 1870, and recommended that the papers of Eustis, the Democratic claimant, be laid over.... Logan introduced a bill to establish a mint at Chicago.... A large portion of the session was consumed in discussing the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

House.—The House spent another day upon the Military Academy bill without reaching a vote.... The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from the committee and made the special order for Wednesday.... Barnum offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee of seven to take order for superintending the funeral of H. H. Starkweather, late member from Connecticut, who died in Washington this morning. Agreed to.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The House met for debate only, no business being transacted. Schleicher (Texas), Ward (N. Y.), and Campbell (Ill.) aired their views upon the financial problem, and Mills (Texas) spoke against a protective tariff.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—*Senate.*—Wright submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to elect President and Vice-President by the direct vote of the people. Also a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to elect United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of the United States.... Another day was spent by the Senate in debating the resolution to pay interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

House.—The West Point Appropriation bill was finally passed. It fixes the pay of cadets at $540 per annum, without rations.... Resolutions were adopted which will probably result in four new investigations—first, into the management of the District of Columbia by the new Commissioners; second, an inquiry as to the amount of cash in any form in the hands of the Government, Jan. 25; third, inquiry into the relations of all the Pacific and land-grant railroads to the Government, with a view of discovering whether or not their charters may be declared forfeited; fourth, an inquiry by the Banking and Currency Committee into the advisability of substituting greenbacks for legal tenders.... Under a call of the States a large number of bills were introduced, including the following: By Willis, for the reconstruction of all tariff and collection laws; also, for the abolition of prize money; by Monroe, to establish an educational fund and to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education; by Fort, to forbid Territories incurring indebtedness in aid of railroad or other private corporations; also, to prevent useless slaughter of buffaloes; by Stone, organizing a National Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a double track, cheap freight railway from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Louis, Chicago and Council Bluffs.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—*Senate.*—The joint resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts between the United States and Great Britain was passed.... Oglesby presented a petition of citizens of Illinois asking the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and the substitution of legal tender for national bank circulation, etc.... A large portion of the session was devoted to the consideration of the District of Columbia *Finance* bill.

House.—The House was engaged nearly the whole day in debating the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee limiting the Presidency to one term.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.—*Senate.*—The Senate consumed the larger part of the day in debating the bill to pay the interest on the District 3.65 bonds.

House.—The bill to sell the Kansas Indian lands to actual settlers was passed.... The Judiciary Committee reported unanimously the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States.... The House resumed its discussion of the proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting the President to one term, and finally reached a vote on the measure. It was defeated by a vote of 144 to 106 nays—not two-thirds.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.—*Senate.*—The Senate devoted another day to the District of Columbia 3.65 Bond bill, and finally passed it.... Hitchcock submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of providing a proper form of government for the District of Columbia, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

House.—Glover introduced a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for the letters and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado.... A bill reported by Williams (Ind.), the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, for the payment of disabled Union soldiers on the rolls of the House, led to considerable discussion as to whether there were so many Union soldiers now on the rolls, Fort undertaking to deny that there were, and Holman and Williams (Ind.) maintaining the contrary. Finally the bill was passed.... Hunton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back, adversely, the bill to provide that the heads of executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House. Laid on the table.... Banning reported from the Military Committee a bill to regulate pay and allowances of army officers, which was ordered printed and referred back to the committee. The alterations are as follows: General of the Army, $10,000 instead of $13,500; Lieutenant-General, $8,000 instead of $11,000; Major-Generals to receive the present pay, namely, $7,500, but the pay of Brigadier-General is reduced to $5,000 instead of $5,500. Chaplain's pay is reduced from $1,500 to $1,000 a year. The salaries of all other officers remain as now established by law.... Kasson introduced a bill to encourage the conduct of commerce in vessels owned by citizens of the United States.... The House devoted considerable time to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.... The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President returning the bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Interior to the Treasury Department.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Centennial Bill in the House—An Imbroglio Between Two Important Committees—The Military Academy Appropriation Bill—An Act of National Good Faith—Slow Work by Committees—Personal.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1876.

WHEN the report of the special committee on the Centennial was made to the House, and was unanimous for an appropriation of $1,500,000, it was supposed, as I stated at the time, that the bill would go through with a hurrah. But before it came up, the amnesty debate had occurred, and had aroused partisan and sectional feelings to such an extent that hand-clasping and love-making were not so much in vogue as they had been. The Centennial bill suffered much in consequence. Conciliatory speeches by Banks, of the North, and Lamar, of the South, had a great deal to do with the final success of the bill in the House. Its passage in the Senate is not at this time doubted. Party lines were disregarded in the vote on the bill, but a majority of the Republicans voted for it, and a majority of the Democrats against it. It is a noticeable fact that the [illegible] great States of the Northwest bordering on Lake Michigan—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin—gave only 12 votes for the Centennial appropriation to [illegible] against it. "If you [illegible] New York," [illegible] a popular writer once, "you will find a Commonwealth." [illegible] majority of the members from these Lake States thought they saw a little stock-gambling job under the Centennial bill, and so went against it.

A COMMITTEE IMBROGLIO.

The situation of the Committees on Appropriations and on Foreign Affairs toward each other anent the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill may be said to make a very pretty quarrel as it stands. The Appropriations Committee proposes to very considerably, quite [illegible] in fact, cut down the salaries and expenses generally of our Consular and diplomatic establishment. The Committee on Foreign Relations is opposed to any such sweeping and indiscriminate [illegible] by Mr. Randall's committee. And there is an intimation that in consequence [illegible] probably result in [illegible] and recriminations [illegible] of the conduct of our affairs abroad, and a lively time all around.

The truth is, there is a wide diversity of opinion among men of all parties, in and out of Congress, in respect to our diplomatic establishment. There are those who assert that it is a supernumerary concern anyhow, and ought to be totally abolished; that diplomacy originated in the cowardice and falsehood of the Italians in the time of Machaevelli, and from that time to this has done constant credit to its ignominious origin. On the other hand, [illegible] say it is a necessity of modern civilization, an aid in the cause of universal peace among nations, and that its representatives ought to be maintained in dignity and honor. Between these extreme views on the subject there are others claiming that a diplomatic establishment is indeed a necessity, but that American representatives abroad ought to maintain their respective offices not only with dignity but in a style of republican simplicity and economy. The advocates of these and other views will probably take advantage of the pending imbroglio between the committees to air their opinions on the floor. Let us hope the anticipated debate will be as instructive as it is expected to be animated.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill for the support of the Military Academy, as reported by the Appropriation Committee, cuts down the salaries of professors, the pay of cadets, and economizes in other respects, so that the estimates of the War Department are reduced about one half. There is much opposition to these proposed sweeping changes, and some of them will probably be modified before the final passage of the bill. There used to be a strong feeling against West Point in Congress, but it has not manifested itself for a long time till now. Men are curious to see whether the old state of feeling will be revived by this discussion.

AN ACT OF NATIONAL GOOD FAITH.

I must regard the passage of the bill providing ways and means for the payment of the February interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia as an act of national good faith. The Senate, at this writing, has amended the bill, but not in any way so as to endanger concurrence by the House. Indeed it will have passed, most likely, before this epistle shall be deposited in the mails. The success of the measure is a gratifying guaranty of the maintenance of our public credit by either political party of the country.

SLOW COMMITTEES.

The most of the committees of the House may be said to be extravagantly slow in preparing their work for action on the floor. It is no ground of just criticism that but few bills have yet been acted on by the House. On account of the long debates which have occurred this has been impossible, even if there were no other satisfactory reasons for such a situation. But it is astonishing that the committees have done so little. We have had about two months of session, and not more than eight or ten reports, on matters of general interest, from all the committees put together. This is due to the inexperience of so many new members and of so many new clerks to committees. But I submit that the delay has now been long enough to allow both committeemen and clerks to be reasonably well posted in their duties, and that palpable results ought to be speedily forthcoming. And from various indications I am inclined to think they will be.

Nevertheless, the session will probably be unusually long. This not only because of the delays which have already occurred, but because, it being a Presidential year, men of all parties will be anxious to make up as full a record as possible for political purposes. Moreover, the House being Democratic and the Senate Republican, there is no telling how often there may be a "dead-lock" between the two branches, nor how long a dead-lock may last. So it is not unlikely the session may be protracted to the middle of July or first of August, possibly to the latter part of August. Nothing can prevent this if the committees do not very soon get into a much livelier gait than they have as [illegible] to strike.

THE long-sought-for Planchas de la Plata Mine, worked a century or two ago by the early Spanish explorers, has been found about ninety miles southeast of [illegible], Cal., near the Sonora line. This is the mine which Spanish history says yielded pure silver in such large pieces that the Government confiscated it for the use of the crown. The mine has been promptly secured by Gov. Sanford.

EX-GOV. [illegible], of New York, has nothing to say to interviewers when political topics are broached, but he waxes eloquent on the subject of fish. He is [illegible] State Fish Commissioner, and [illegible] to render every [illegible] in the State alive with brook trout.

A CLERGYMAN of Passaic, N. J., has made a public statement to the effect that he is without the necessaries of life.

PASSING EVENTS.

HEREAFTER the United States Senate is to be allowed only three bouquets per day from the Government garden, and the House of Representatives [illegible].

THE Military Committee of the House are said to be strongly opposed to any reduction of the army, but will probably recommend some curtailing of the retired list.

THE Iowa House of Representatives have passed a bill requiring that all conditions of insurance policies shall be printed in type not smaller than "long primer," and that the use of smaller type shall vitiate the policies.

CANADIAN poultry, as well as Canadian meat, has been successfully shipped to England and meets with a ready sale. A lot of turkeys of nearly four tons has been disposed of readily at Bristol, and the business next year will attain large proportions.

THE Bessemer saloon steamer, which proved an utter failure, has been sold at a heavy loss by the company that owned it, and is undergoing the change necessary to its conversion to the use of a great floating bath, some distance down the Thames, in England.

JONATHAN P. CILLEY, son of the Cilley killed in the famous duel with Graves, has been elected Adjutant-General of Maine. He served with the First Maine Cavalry through the war, was repeatedly and severely wounded, and was breveted Brigadier-General for gallantry on the field.

MARK TAYLOR, a young negro at Sedalia, Mo., has gone mad and believes himself to be the Savior. In his paroxysms he recites whole chapters and even books of the Bible without missing a word, a feat all the more remarkable because he cannot read and was always a vicious boy.

MR. SARGENT, of California, has presented to the Senate a petition signed by a large number of ladies asking that a Government be established in the District of Columbia which shall confer upon women the right of suffrage. Mr. Sargent is in favor of making such an experiment in the District.

THE House Committee on Appropriations, at a recent meeting, decided to reduce the pay of members from $5,000 to $4,500 per annum, struck out the appropriation for seven clerks of the House, and proposed to make a general reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of all civil Government employes.

THE great newspaper man, George P. Rowell, has been authorized to construct a building upon the Centennial grounds for the exhibition of files of American newspapers. If carried out on the plan proposed, it will be an extensive building, sufficient not only to exhibit files of 8,000 publications, but arranged to serve as a journalists' headquarters, with desks and the requisites for a gigantic reading-room.

The Viceroy of Egypt himself sends, practically, the whole of the contribution of that ancient country to our Centennial fair, and it has already arrived. It comprises 6,000 articles, and will be one of the finest and most interesting national displays in the exhibition. No pyramids are sent, but all the products of the Nile-land and much antique and oriental "bigotry," together with some very bright men.

THE Canadian, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia papers are discussing the project of building a canal to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, and thereby shorten the ocean route from Montreal to New York by 500 miles, by means of which Western grain can be delivered in Boston or New York considerably quicker than by the present route. The route is through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy.

THE Grand Jury now in session at Washington seems to be cutting a pretty wide swath through ex-Secretary Richardson's employes. It is reported to have indicted ex-Senator an ex-Assistant Treasurer Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, and W. H. Barstow, who was a clerk under Haines. This action has been taken after consideration of the circumstances of the payment of what is known as the swindling Parkman-Brooks cotton claim.

THE curious and interesting project has just been started in Philadelphia of reproducing a complete file of the *Pennsylvania Journal* of a hundred years ago. The first number, that of Jan. 3, 1776, was accordingly issued on Jan. 3, 1876, under the process of photography, which a century ago our fathers knew nothing of. The first, second, seventh and eighth pages form the fac-simile of this ancient paper, while the others, in modern style of typography, constitute the *Pennsylvania Journal* for 1876.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, who recently returned from a visit to Alaska, has made an official report to the Government, in which he recommends that the Territory be made a county of Oregon. He refers to the charges against the Alaska Commercial Company, and says a citizen of standing on the Pacific coast writes him that the company are making millions of dollars; that their operations are concealed as much as possible; that vastly greater numbers of seals are killed annually than their agreement allows, and that large amounts of "hush money" are paid to keep the matter quiet.

P. T. BARNUM has collected materials for a show which will surpass all his previous efforts. He bought in at the recent Bridgeport sale the best parts of his old hippodrome, including the hippopotamus; and he has become owner of several circuses and menageries, which he proposes to unite with his own. He has also a new and beautiful name,—"Academy of Object Teaching"—which will not be the least of his attractions. For the transportation of all the material Mr. Barnum says 120 cars will be required. There will be used in the show 1,100 men and women, 560 horses and ponies, and 62 cages of wild animals.

THE Sultan of Turkey, who although on general principles is not, strictly speaking, well up in the mysteries of finance, has yet an inborn respect for the science of numbers which reflects not a little to his credit as a preferred creditor. It will be remembered that the Ottoman Government recently, in consideration of the low state of its revenues and the bulky condition of its monetary obligations, decided to issue coupons for the payment of one-half the interest on its debt, the payment of the remainder to be deferred indefinitely. English holders of Turkish promises to pay granted [illegible], and it appears that the Sultan was not willing that the Government should apply to himself. It is now stated that his Imperial Majesty, who is interested to the extent of $8,000,000 in the national indebtedness, must needs retain the full amount of the interest thereon in order that the dignity of his peculiar surroundings may not suffer for lack of funds.

The Homestead Act.

Senator Ingalls' bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railway grants has passed the United States Senate by an overwhelming vote, there being to oppose it only a few gentlemen from the Atlantic States, who know nothing about homestead matters and who represent railway corporations, to whom the measure is obnoxious. The bill will in all probability become a law. It is a very important one to frontier settlers, and reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all pre-emption and homestead entries in compliance with any law of the United States, made in good faith by actual settlers on tracts of land of not more than 160 acres each, within the limits of any land grant, prior to the time when notice of withdrawl of lands embraced in such grant was received at the local land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to market by order of the General Land Office, and where pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with and proper proofs thereof have been made by parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed, and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. That when at the time of such withdrawal as aforesaid, valid pre-emption or homestead claims existed upon any lands within the limits of any such grants, which afterward were abandoned, and under decisions and rulings of the Land Department were re-entered by pre-emption or homestead claimants who have complied with the laws governing pre-emption or homestead entries, or shall make the proper proofs required under such laws, such entries shall be deemed valid, and patents shall issue therefor to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. That all such pre-emption entries, and which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, or in pursuance of rules and instructions thereof, within the limit of any land grant, at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant, or when the grantee was in default in the performance of any of the conditions imposed by such grant, shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the laws and making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefore.

A Novel Device—Locomotive Sidewalk.

One of the most singular objects to be displayed at the Centennial Exhibition, says the New York *Tribune*, will be a section of traveling sidewalk, an American invention for solving the problem of rapid transit in cities. This traveling sidewalk, as it is generally called, but more properly an endless railway train, will be half a mile in length, operated by stationary engines, and run at a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. The transfer seats and all other appliances will be of the same size as those intended for general use, by which means passengers may get on or off the train with ease and safety without slacking the speed of the train. A company is organizing in this city with a capital of $100,000 for the purpose of displaying this unique machine. Among its corporators are Peter Cooper, George Hoffman, Samuel G. Courtney, Capt. Spencer, and R. A. Terhune. The whole work is expected to cost about $75,000, and will be operated for exhibition, with a charge to those who ride upon it. This novel mode of traveling has attracted much attention of late, and charters for putting it into practice in New York city were twice passed by both branches of the Legislature, but vetoed by Gov. Dix as being an experiment. It is the purpose of the company, after the close of the exhibition, to transport the road and exhibit it in London and Paris and other cities.

THE only two persons living who never heard of Puck's boast that he would put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes are a compositor and proof reader on the Rochester *Democrat*, who charge the saying to the account of one Peck.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	10	@	13
Hogs—Dressed	8	@	9
Cotton	13½	@	14½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 16	@	1 18
Corn	62	@	63
Oats	49	@	51
Rye	85	@	90
Pork—New Mess	21 00	@	21 25
Lard—Steam	12	@	13

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 00
Choice Natives	5 25	@	5 70
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 75	@	4 50
Hogs—Live	7 00	@	7 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 50
Good to choice spring ex.	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 08	@	1 09
No. 2 Spring	99	@	1 00
No. 3 Spring	77	@	72
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye—No. 2	67	@	69
Barley—No. 2	77	@	78
Butter—Fancy	28	@	32
Eggs—Fresh	16	@	17
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	19 75
Lard	12½	@	13½

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice White	6 25	@	6 50
Ambers	5 75	@	6 00
Wheat—Extra	1 30	@	1 40
No. 1 White	1 26	@	1 27
No. 2 White	1 16	@	1 17
Amber	1 27	@	1 29
Corn	45	@	50
Oats—No. 2	35	@	37
Rye—No. 2	65	@	70
Barley—No. 2	1 80	@	1 85
Butter	18	@	19
Eggs	18	@	19
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	[illegible] 00
Lard	13½	[illegible]	13½
Cattle	3 75	@	4 75
Hogs	7 25	@	7 50

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 49	@	1 50
Corn—No. 2	38	@	40
Oats—No. 2	35	@	38
Rye—No. 2	60	@	69
Pork—Mess	19 50	@	20 00
Lard	11	@	12
Hogs	6 50	@	7 25
Cattle	3 50	@	4 75

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 07	@	1 10
No. 2	1 03	@	1 05
Corn—No. 2	43	@	45
Oats—No. 2	32	@	34
Rye—No. 1	[illegible]	@	62
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]	@	93

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—New	1 [illegible]	@	1 36
Corn	40	@	42
Oats	35	@	42
Rye	78	@	80
Pork—Mess	19 75	@	20 00
Lard	[illegible]	@	13½

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 39	@	1 40
Amber	1 35	@	1 36
Corn	45	@	47
Oats	35	@	37

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	7 60	@	7 90
[illegible]	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Cattle—Best	6 00	@	6 75
Medium	4 50	@	5 25
Sheep—Medium	4 00	@	5 00
Best	5 25	@	6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIN, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

"My Home, I Love Thee!"

There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend;
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life!
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man? a patriot? look around;
And thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home!
—*James Montgomery.*

Around the Farm.

Corn should not follow buckwheat.

It is estimated that the people of Nebraska planted 13,000,000 trees last year.

Samuel Wilson, of Knox County, Mo., raised 2,380 bushels of corn from thirty-three acres.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* states that the presence of black walnut trees in an orchard is sure to kill apple trees. The effect of a small walnut tree on a large apple tree is small at first, but it will show itself after a little and death will be the result.

After filing a saw, place it on a level board and pass a whetstone over the side of the teeth until all the wire edge is off them. This will make the saw cut true and smooth, and will remain sharp longer. The saw must be set true with a saw set.—*Scientific American.*

Thomas Meehan lays down the following rule: The proper distance to sow or plant anything is so that the roots of the plants, whatever they are, should about touch each other when mature. Thus a wheat plant requires for its best development to be about four to six inches from another plant, to have for its own self to occupy about sixteen to thirty-six square inches of surface.

It is a well-known fact that clover has the singular property of being able to extract from the atmosphere, without the aid of manure or stimulants, nitrogen sufficient for its own proper growth and nourishment. The straw and roots of the clover contain a large amount of nitrogen, and these, when plowed down, are therefore as valuable to the next crop sown as a copious supply of guano.

A crumply horn is a good indication in a cow, a full eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid a Roman nose, which indicates thin milk and little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men call "a good handler," skin soft and loose like the skin on a dog, deep from the loin to the udder, and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker.

Chicken Cholera.—A rythmic lady correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* disposes of the chicken cholera after this fashion:

To farmers all who read this sheet
I send them now a new recipe.
It tells them if they chicken cholera find,
They will do well to bear in mind
That charcoal mixed with onions well
Will clear the flock of cholera's spell.
For forty hens, chop well four quarts
Of onions fine and turn them out
Just where the flock will surely go,
And pure, clean water give them, too.
Take coals on fire and drown them out,
Then on the ground spread them about
Put oats on top, feed once a week,
And free from cholera you will keep.
The onions heal the sick and sore,
And oats and coal forbid it evermore.

We are not without hope that the remedy is better than the poetry.

True Grit.—There is a lady in Fulton County, living near the city of Atlanta, who is running a farm herself; her husband is a Granger, having been an invalid for a long time, and, consequently, unable to assist her. She has made this year, with one horse, 450 bushels of corn, two bales of cotton, 300 bushels of turnips, 90 gallons of syrup and a large crop of sweet and Irish potatoes. She has a fine garden, from which she sells vegetables to the citizens of Atlanta; she sells butter and milk, makes her own fertilizers at home and buys everything for cash. She says that any man who lives on a farm, and buys bacon and corn to feed his family, ought to be chopped up and fed to pigs.—*Georgia Grange.*

The following directions are given for taking the rust off a plowshare: Take a quart of water and pour slowly into half a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become warm from chemical action; put it on the iron and let it remain there until it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object of this is to give the acid time to dissolve the rust. Now wash with water, and you will see where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid; and rub on those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mold-board thoroughly with water to remove the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum or other oil and let it be till spring.

As many accidents happen from carelessness in handling teams, I have resolved upon the following as the safest way to handle horses while hitching them to a wagon: Always get the lines undone, and in shape to pick them up any time before hooking the tugs. Some people put up the neck-yoke the first thing, and then hook the tugs before taking down the lines. Then if the team starts they have no control over them whatever. In unhitching, the tugs should be unhooked the first thing. Never throw the lines off, one each side of the team, as you would have no control of them. Let them lay in the wagon till you do them up, when everything will be safe. A little thought in regard to such things might save a sad accident sometimes.—*Western Rural.*

Here we start again on the round of the new year. Well begun is half done, they say. Let us try it. There is no one thing that makes the right spirit in a town like the prompt payment of all those little bills. Pay as you go, and if you can't do that square up the figures anyhow. That is something toward it. There is a heap of waste when you have a sloven to take care of stock. Feed right and liberally, but don't let any of the fodder go to waste. Sheep like to be free to go in when it storms or stay out. Give them a chance to stay in if they want to and they do all the better for it. If clear and cold they will choose to stay out in the open air. Don't crowd them. Give them a variety of food. They like it. Give pure water and time to drink it. Colts must have a warm place, good hay and some grain. Hens pay better for their cost than any other farm stock if they are treated right. Give them an airy, dry and warm place where they can have the sun and be free from cold, damp drafts of air. They need variety about as much as sheep.—*Old Farmers' Almanac.*

Smoking in the Barn.—"No smoking" is posted in most decent factories—it ought to be posted in every barn. There is not much difference between having a horse-thief around the stables, and a man cleaning off horses with a pipe in his mouth; and there is no hired man much meaner than the one who, when his employer comes round, slips his pipe into his pocket or holds his hand over it as if it were a little bird. All such fellows should be paid off, or started off, and kept off. As for the farmer himself going into the barn with a pipe in his mouth, no complaint can be made; but if his establishment burns up nobody should cry unless it be the wife and children. Lightning and incendiaries, and spontaneous combustion combined, do not cause as many barns to be burned as the pipe; and generally at least one good horse goes also. It would be much better if the smoker could go up with the smoke, and have smoke enough for once.—*Micawber, in New York Tribune.*

About the House.

A Pleasing Picture.—Take a pretty, showy picture from any paper, magazine, or book; cut the form all out, and then cut a piece of thick black cloth in a circular or oblong shape; lay your picture in the center (the cloth must be larger than the picture of course), and the whole on a piece of white paper the size of your glass, and you, have a very showy picture.

It is said that water lilies may be raised about one's house by the following method: Sink in the ground the half of an oak cask, and cover the bottom with peat and swamp mud, and then fill with water. Dig the lily roots early in the spring, and place them in the earth at the bottom of the tub. A gentleman who has tried the experiment has a number of lilies in bloom.

Brooms and Sweeping.—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of cold water out by the door; wet the broom in it, knock it to get out all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom again as before, and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and not sweep far at a time. The water may need to be changed once or twice if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet and swept off before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used with good effect by some housekeepers.—*Health Reformer.*

A Cat's Encounter with a Turtle.

An Indianapolis Maltese cat got to playing with a turtle, and tumbled and tortured the poor thing in the most cruel manner; but at length pussy met with a decided reverse. The *News* says: "The turtle, by a lucky snap of its jaws, closed upon the tail of the cat, and clung there with the tenacity of a bull pup, while the Maltese, with a horrid yowl and arched spine, danced the liveliest kind of a minuet. The tail swelled to abnormal size, the turtle couldn't let go if he wanted to, and for a few seconds there was a revolution of cat and turtle, and turtle and cat, with 'm-e-o-w-s' and 'spitz-spitz-fitz-fitz,' until the spectators were fain to believe that instead of one turtle and one cat there were six or eight thousand cats. Finally the Maltese was released, and some hours later was seen gravely examining her caudal extremity and evidently wondering 'How was this anyhow' and it was noticeable that when the turtle retraced its steps to the aquarium he had exclusive right of way so far as the cat was concerned.

At one of the stations on the Harlem Railroad, a day or two ago, a very large man failed to secure a ticket before entering the cars. Refusing to pay the additional charge levied by the company or to leave the train, the conductor, aided by two brakemen, undertook to assist him to the door. The passenger offered no resistance, but the three, with their combined efforts, were unable to move him. He finally told the conductor that he had earned his money, and handed over five cents, which was the amount asked.

It really looks as if the shipment of American beef from this country to England is an established business. The Nevada, Wyoming and Dakota, of the Williams & Guion line, have been supplied with refrigerators, and two others are being furnished in Liverpool. The refrigerators are 40 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 9 feet in height. At one side is an ice house, holding forty tons. A blower, run by a steam engine, keeps a current of cold air from the ice-box on the meat.

"**What** are these convicts lounging around here for?" inquired a visitor to a New York State Prison the other day, noticing several men not at work. "Oh," was the keeper's reply, "they've struck!" This thought leads the New York *Tribune*, which tells the story, to review at large the mismanagement of the New York prisons, and conclude that if its convicts do not "strike," it is not because they don't have their own way in running the institutions.

The original grave of Gen. Anthony Wayne is believed to have been discovered on Garrison Hill, in Erie, Pa. The remains were removed by his grandson, Col. Isaac Wayne, in 1809, to Waynesborough, Franklin County. The old grave is to be fenced in and suitably marked.

California has upward of 46,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land, 15,000,000 of which could scarcely be sold for $1.20 per acre.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Democratic Probabilities Canvassed.

The "Six Spectators" who sent to the Boston *Journal* from Washington an estimate of the Republican Presidential prospects, have supplemented that article with a summary of the Democratic field. They find that Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont incline toward Gov. Tilden. Massachusetts is undecided, but may present Gov. Gaston or John Quincy Adams for the second place. Connecticut would like to present Senator English or Senator Eaton. New York will present Gov. Tilden, and will sustain him to the bitter end. "We discover no organized opposition to him, and we assume that he will have the unanimous vote of the State." New Jersey thinks some of naming Senator Randolph, but is strongly in favor of Tilden. Pennsylvania and Maryland are undecided, although the latter leans toward Senator Bayard. Delaware will present Senator Bayard, and if he has a strong support in the South, the New England States will be likely to take him up. Senator Thurman is likely to divide the Ohio delegation, and Hendricks will have a united Indiana delegation, backed by the support of a majority of the Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri delegates. In summing up the "Spectators" say: "Gov. Hendricks seems to have the best chance for the nomination because he can best compromise the radical differences which divide the Democratic party. If Ohio could unite upon Senator Thurman he would stand about an equal chance. Either of them could obtain more votes in the Convention, from the North and South together, than any other candidate above named. Senator Bayard appears to stand third on the list of probabilities. If well supported at first, he will receive a large support in the South, many scattering votes in the West, and divide the Pacific Coast States with Gov. Tilden. We conclude that Gov. Tilden cannot be nominated, since if he should receive a majority of the votes he would be defeated by the two-thirds rule. The bitter opposition to him in the West and South on the finance question, and because of the dictatorial manners of his supporters, render it almost certain that he cannot receive two-thirds of the Convention. Giving him the whole of New England, New York, New Jersey, and all of the Pacific Coast States, he would have still less than one-third of the Convention. By combining with the Southern States, it might be possible to obtain a majority, but the chances are against even this, and we cannot find the least justification for hope that he could obtain two-thirds, owing to the uncompromising hostility, which would not cease even with his nomination.

Gov. Hayes' Candidacy for the Republican Nomination—The Sherman Letter.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

It is becoming very apparent that the Sherman letter was the bugle-call for a very active and well-managed movement in favor of Hayes as a Presidential candidate, and it appears that all mention of Hayes was kept out of the recent Republican Committee by a general understanding that he should not be presented as a candidate unless the convention was located in Ohio. The convention was carried there through the influence of Messrs. Morton's and Bristow's supporters, but has been the means of bringing out a formidable rival. There are now in Washington a large number of prominent Ohioans who are carrying on simultaneously and systematically a very active canvass among those who are not supposed as yet to have made any advances with any of the proposed candidates, and from the fact that they spring up everywhere like mushrooms, it is the opinion that the Sherman letter was only waited for as a signal for the Hayes campaign to begin. A rumor is afloat that Blaine is to be cajoled into submitting to a nomination as Vice-President on the Hayes ticket, on the ground that such a combination would be invincible; but Mr. Blaine's friends say he will play second fiddle to no one. The Morton party are very much disturbed, and scarcely see where the new movement is going to leave them.

Charles O'Conor's Remarkable Recovery.

Inquiry in regard to the illness of Charles O'Conor was made on Saturday at Fort Washington, by a reporter of the *Evening Post*. A great change for the better was announced, Mr. O'Conor himself sending word that he considered all danger past, and that he was improving rapidly. * * *

The history of Mr. O'Conor's sickness makes this great improvement appear as remarkable as it is gratifying. He has suffered from general debility since about the first of last August, but did not become seriously ill until Thanksgiving Day, the 25th of November. He was out riding the day before. On the 25th he did not leave his bed, and for a week after he lay at the point of death. His condition was so critical during this time that Mr. McCracken did not dare to leave the house for even a few minutes, lest Mr. O'Conor should die in his absence. For several weeks after this the physicians had no hope of his recovery. He had been visited daily by Dr. Keyes till within the last fortnight. Dr. Van Buren and Dr. Alonzo Clark have also been consulted.

Mr. O'Conor's trouble was an almost total lack of ability to digest food, and consequent great prostration. His mind was clear at all times, and he did not suffer from pain. For about four weeks he was unable to retain any food that he swallowed, though he ate only such things as the pulp of pears and a little toast spread with sugar. At one time the pulp of two pears was his sole food for two or three days. He constantly refused to take stimulants, and appeared to be sustained by natural vitality alone.—*New York Evening Post.*

An eccentric Englishman, fearing that the attacks of certain scientific men upon the Mosaic account of the creation will result in the total disappearance from literature of the Book of Genesis, has freighted a vessel with 10,000 tightly-corked bottles, each containing the story of the Garden of Eden, and sent them to the arctic regions. There the bottles are to be embedded in the snow, where it is supposed they will remain until the gradual shifting of the earth's axis shall bring about a climatic change, and the bottles will be set free to gladden the eyes of future generations. He should have bottled himself up and gone with them. Future generations might perhaps take him for Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, or even Noah, himself.

Encourage Your Country Newspapers.

Assist by kind words, prompt settlement of bills and encouragement to enterprise, the editors of all papers which are helping to herald improvements, great or small. There never was a newspaper, no matter how small or what its price, that was not worth more than the price asked for it. As light is to time, to growth and ripening of fruit, so is the press to thought and to progress. Some men are too poor to take a paper. No man is rich enough to do without one, and more if he can obtain them. Food for the stomach, food for the brain, are alike necessary to perfect growth. The editor who is encouraged will be a better editor next year than this, unless he be a snarling, selfish, growling, egotistical old bundle of cross-grained antagonisms, begotten in spite and at natural enmity with all the honest world. But such abnormal monstrosities are few. The ordinary editor is a man of brain, thought, power, intelligence. A student of life. A thinker. A sympathizer with his fellow-men if they will permit him to grow to them.

In all the Western and Southern country, especially, industry is plowing for enterprise to plant. Hereabouts are hundreds of newspapers—lamps in the hands of genius to light the people on to the way to better and more beautiful homes. Why not give them all a New Year's gift? Why not settle up with them—pay all you owe—pass receipts and begin the New Year aright? That is the way to help men who help others. That is the way to make your home paper better. That is the way to crowd your village ahead. That is the way to sustain the always needed, but never properly appreciated, country editor. We have been there and know all about it. We know how good a man feels to be spoken kindly to—encouraged and made strong in his good intentions. Kind words did the business.

It would be a good idea for every editor to prepare a rousing New Year's paper—an address, so to speak, to tell therein how much his place had grown—who were ahead and who ought to be dead. To give a resume of yearly business, successes, enterprises, etc., of the village; to tell in a general and special way how everybody from the cradle-maker to the grave-digger had got along during the past year; to tell who had succeeded, who had kept honest and who had turned up as tramps or thieves. Then it would be just the thing for every resident of the place to buy from ten to a hundred copies of such a New Year's address and send them far and wide, to every friend, relative or acquaintance, that the ones who received such papers would know of the place where the senders lived. How such addresses would call the boys from the sleepy East to the live, rattling, growing West. How such a disposition to foster enterprise would encourage the country editor, no matter what his politics.

One reason why so many editors consume their energies in the scramble for county printing and patronage is because that they are not half so well supported by business men, farmers and the general public as they should be. They like to live. They must live by some means. Too many of them have no moral help, no sentiment of assistance about them. They are expected to live, but God only knows now. They open offices, but patronage is slow to come in. So they go out to hunt for it. Then their papers suffer and the scissors are left in charge. They visit stores, mills and offices for items of news and business, but do not find profit. Then they call into the saloon, join hands with lawyers, set up a little ring and dabble in local plunders, when they started out to be journalists. Talk of what the papers owe the public! The public owe the papers quite as much.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

Experiences in Battle.

I believe no two good soldiers will widely disagree as to their sensations during a battle. I take it to be a piece of bravado in a man to assert that he had no fear during the progress of a long and severe engagement. A battle is a veritable hell upon earth; not to be in serious apprehension while it lasts is to be either drunk, crazy or insensible. The highest type of bravery is that of the man who realizes the full extent of the peril, but sticks resolutely to his duty. It was my experience, and that of all those about me, repeated a dozen times, that shell-firing is not ordinarily nearly so demoralizing as that of musketry. It is not often that shells are thrown up that their fragments scatter death and wounds, and their loud humming overhead does not cause that nervous tingling which always follows the sharp zip of the rifle-bullet. The peculiar cutting of the air made by half a dozen of these at once is apt to give the soldier the idea that the whole air is filled with them, and that he is certain to be struck with one of them. All, I believe, will agree as to the sensation first caused by the impact of a bullet. It is a stunning, numbing feeling, which for a time overpowers the local pain of the wound. In my own experience a single buckshot near the hip knocked me flat, and for two days after gave me such acute pains and such muscular disturbance from knee to shoulder that I could not stand erect. Soldiers have frequently been prostrated by spent balls. A curious effect of shell wounds is that they do not bleed; the hot fragment sears the torn blood-vessels and stops the effusion. A Minnie ball extracted from the human body presents a remarkable sight. I have seen them where the resistance of the flesh had turned back the pointed end on all sides with such regularity that the ball resembled a saucer or a flower.—*New York Times.*

Board in Fayal.—A letter from Fayal, one of the Azore islands, holds out this incentive to immigration: Here you get a bottle of wine for six cents, a meal for eight cents, board by the day twenty-five cents, while fifty cents will buy as much as five dollars in the States.

The average courtship uses up about 25 barrels of kerosene.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Kokomo will celebrate Mardi Gras on the 29th.

The old folks of Peru have organized a dancing school.

Ninety-six families are being supplied at the New Albany soup-house.

A gas company has been organized at Vincennes with a capital stock of $75,000.

The Woolen Mills at Goshen have made 71,000 yards of woolen goods this season.

The territory known as West Richmond has been annexed to Richmond proper.

A boxing-school is about to be established in Indianapolis by a retired pugilist.

A painter named Bernard Martin, of Fort Wayne, was found dead in his bed a morning or two ago. Heart disease.

Henry Wol[illegible], a young man of Terre Haute, while attempting to board a freight train, lately, fell under the train and was killed.

The remains of the late Dr. Bailey, who died in Havre, France, in July, 1874, arrived in Lafayette, Friday and were interred in Springdale Cemetery, without any ceremony.

Two or three bridges over Otter Creek have been washed out, and some track and one or two culverts on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Road, between Sullivan and Vincennes.

Wesley Ellis, an old gentleman who has reached three score and ten, is the champion fox hunter of Paoli. Since the first day of last May he has caught and killed twenty-four full grown foxes, twenty red and four gray ones.

Kitchen & Co.'s dry goods store, at Lafayette, was badly injured by fire one night last week. The loss by fire and water is $8,000; insured. There were two other fires the same night, but they were discovered in time to prevent damages.

Judge James Orr, for a long time Probate Judge of Fountain County, and afterward County Commissioner, died at his residence near Rob Roy on Sunday last, of typhoid fever. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member.

William Hoffman, a brewer of Parker's Settlement, in the vicinity of New Harmony, was pulled out of a cart and dragged fifty feet or more by a runaway team last week. He was badly cut about the head and breast, and died a few hours after the accident.

It is said that a large number of "good" men in Sullivan, Knox and Gibson Counties, are banded together for the sole purpose of getting counterfeit money in circulation. So far fortune has favored them and they have all preserved a discreet silence.

The ladies of South Bend gave a very elegant leap-year party a few evenings ago. The ladies had entire charge of the supper, and it was so successful and pleasant that the gentlemen willingly acknowledged the superiority of feminine taste and executive skill on all occasions.

Nine boys, from 9 to 14 years old, were suspended from the schools in Crawfordsville, recently. They are charged with purchasing powdered cantharides and carrying the preparation to school with them for the purpose of administering it to the young girls in the schools.

An Indianapolis female, to work upon the feelings of a cold-hearted lover, swallowed a vial of creosote, which came near putting an end to her earthly existence. By the careful attendance of a neighboring physician she was restored to her former self, to find at her bedside the most cherished object of her affection.

The Lafayette *Courier* says: "The project of making navigable the Wabash River is looming up just now, and Congress at this session will undoubtedly do something handsome toward the enterprise. The estimate for making the river navigable from its mouth to Lafayette is $130,000, with $15,000 for engineering and contingencies."

About six miles below Madison, the other day, the body of a colored woman, Mrs. Maria Miller, aged 35, was found in her barn yard. Her head was entirely eaten off by hogs and the body otherwise horribly mutilated. She had lain there since morning, where she had gone to milk a young cow, and it is thought was injured by the cow and killed by hogs.

A large number of leading agriculturists of Vanderburgh and surrounding counties had a meeting at the St. George Hotel in Evansville, one day last week, to discuss the proper and best method of having their products fairly represented at the county fairs. They decided to hold a mammoth fair at Evansville in the fall, at which all the counties in the district are to be represented.

The Coroner's jury at North Vernon have found that Thomas Raddy was murdered by John McKee, who is now at large, and was afterward placed on the railroad and run over by the cars. The Town Council offers $200 for McKee's arrest and delivery at that place. McKee is 25 years of age, spare and elegant build, broad shoulders, about five feet five inches high, small, piercing black eyes, and black hair; generally dressed well, and makes a good appearance. He is of dark, ruddy, and copper complexion. Two of his accessories are now in jail.

Nattie Hale, a young unmarried man residing just east of Richmond, while walking on the double track near the fair grounds one night last week, was observed by the engineer of an eastward bound passenger train on the Pan Handle Road. The engineer sounded the whistle, but the engine struck Hale hurling him into a pond of water, from which he was taken as soon as the train could be stopped. He had been instantly killed, his skull being terribly crushed. He had supposed the train approaching was on the other track, that of the Little Miami Road. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury showed that the deceased had been drinking during the evening. No blame is attached to the railroad company.

The Keokuk *Constitution* says: "Not long ago there lived in Indianapolis a man and wife who seemed to be happy, until the wife discovered that the husband was false to her. Then she took her babe and what few effects she possessed and left—was out on the world, and compelled to earn a living. She was a well-educated woman, and could converse in three different languages, was refined, and had all the airs of a woman who had the entrance to good society. From place to place she traveled, seeking employment whereby bread might be earned for her baby and herself. Chance brought her to Keokuk, and we suppose, being disheartened and unable to obtain other employment, she accepted a situation as a servant in a boarding house, and is now working there in this capacity."

The twenty-third annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been submitted to the Governor. It shows the total number of children of school age in the State is 667,763, of whom 349,514 are white males, 317,434 white females, 4,940 colored males, and 4,848 colored females; the increase over the enumeration of 1874 being 13,372. The United States census report of 1870 states that there are in this State 26,783 children between the ages of 10 and 21 who can neither read nor write. By accurate examination this has been found incorrect. In 71 counties there are but 4,243 such illiterates, or in the same ratio, 4,992 in the State. The enrollment of children last year shows that there were in the schools: White males, 264,041; females, 231,670; colored males, 34,221; females, 32,229. Grand total, 502,362. The total of the school fund is $8,799,191.54, an increase for the year of $87,943.36. During the year 382 school houses were erected, making the total number in the State 9,307, in which 13,133 teachers found employment. There were 396 township and district graded schools. The average compensation per day of teachers is: In townships—Males, $2.03; females, $1.08. In towns—Males, 3.24; females, $1.93. In cities—Males, $4.49; females, $2.27. The school property is valued at $10,870,338.18.

Value of Trees in Towns.

Mr. Griffiths, the Medical Officer of Health for Sheffield, England, in his report upon the sanitary condition of that town during 1874, makes the following remarks in reference to street trees:

In the formation of new streets, and on the eve of the contemplated widening and alteration of old ones, it is to be hoped that an effort may be made to provide for the planting and establishment of trees wherever practicable. The pleasing appearance of verdure in summer, and the agreeableness of the shade afforded by the foliage to pedestrians, are benefits to the inhabitants well worth the effort and the cost. Whoever has visited the boulevards of continental towns, or even the squares of London, can testify to the advantages of verdure as offering pleasure to the eye and gratification to the mind.

Moreover, from a sanitary point of view, the benefits are of incalculable value. It has been asserted that the aggregate surfaces of the leaves of well-grown elm, lime and sycamore trees, with their 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 leaves, is equal to about 200,000 square feet, or about five acres; and these are almost constantly absorbing and digesting the carbonic acid and various exhalations given off by the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matter, and, as if grateful for such support, return into the air pure oxygen, which reinvigorates and renews animal life. Trees thus remove poison from our midst, and to be without them is an oversight. Trees can be had which will exist, with suitable attention, in any part of the city. Why not, with all the above facts before us, have them and try them!

A Domestic Hint.

The following directions for washing merinos, lamb's wool, and silk underclothing, may be useful: Use one pound of dissolved soap in four gallons of warm water, in which well rinse the articles to be washed, drawing them repeatedly through the hand; wring them as dry as possible to remove the soap; rinse them again briskly in clean lukewarm water; wring and stretch them to their proper shape, and dry in the open air, if possible. The only effects of rubbing are to shrink and destroy the material; it should therefore never be resorted to. The material used in manufacturing silk underwear being an animal product, it is absolutely necessary that nothing but the best quality of soap and warm water should be used. All kinds of washing compounds destroy the nature of the material, giving the fabric the appearance of poor cotton.

Emerson on Darwinism.

The aboriginal man in geology, and in the dim light of Darwin's microscope, is not an engaging figure. We are very glad that he ate his fishes and snails and marrow bones out of our sight and hearing, and that his doleful experiences were got through with so very long ago. They combed his mane, they pared his nails, cut off his tail, set him on end, sent him to school, and made him pay taxes, before he could write his sad story for the compassion or the repudiation of his descendants, who were all but unanimous to disown him. We must take him as we find him, pretty well on in his education, and in all *our* knowledge of him, an interesting creature, with a will, an invention, an imagination, a conscience, and an inextinguishable hope.

Value of the Metals.

The following is the approximate estimate of the present cash value of the metals now known, rare and common. The rare metals have no market value, but they can be purchased at about the prices below. The price is given per pound, or 16 oz. avoirdupois:

Indium	$2,520.00	Silver	$18.83
Vanadium	2,500.00	Cobalt	7.75
Ruthenium	1,400.00	Cadmium	6.00
Rhodium	700.00	Bismuth	2.63
Palladium	651.00	Sodium	2.20
Uranium	576.58	Nickel	2.50
Osmium	398.28	Mercury	1.35
Iridium	317.44	Antimony	.56
Gold	301.45	Tin	.33
Platinum	115.20	Copper	.28
Thallium	108.77	Arsenic	.15
Chromium	68.00	Zinc	.11
Magnesium	62.50	Lead	.07
Potassium	28.00	Iron	.03

A singular death took place the other day at Lincoln, in England. A grocer named Picker, who keeps fowls, was feeding them when a bantam cock spurred him in the left thumb. Mortification set in, and all efforts to save the unfortunate man's life proved unavailing.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB., 10, 1876.

W. H. DILLS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in the Sanctum of this paper.

K of P.

On last Thursday, Auburn Lodge No. 68, of the order of Knights of Pythias was instituted at this place by D. D. G. C. W. W. Vannes, and a delegation from Kekionga lodge No. 65 of Decatur Ind.

The following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing term.

L. H. Smith, P. C; W. H. Roof, C. C; D. Kahn, V. C; G. W. Barston, P; G. C. Shiller, K of R & S; J. V. Hazzard, M. of E; Alex. Hall, M. F; J. A. Wherret, M. A; T. H. Lessure, T. G; D. Caruth, O. G. After the Instillation ceremonies were concluded, the following vote of thanks were adopted by the visiting members. Officers and members of Auburn Lodge No. 68, permit us through our esteemed brother L. H. Smith, to return to you our sincere thanks for the cordial and hospitable treatment we have this day received at the hands of the membership, and we desire to say in this connection, that we think that Auburn Lodge is composed of the very best of material, and will by careful and judicual management, soon be a bright and shining Rythian light, in the state of Ind. W. W. Vannes, D. D. G. C. S. S. West, U. C; David Eley, P; L. D. Phelps, M. E; C. T. Dorwin, L. P. Quinn. Kekionga Lodge No. 55, Decatur, Indiana.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Feb, 8, 1876.

—Writing school—no more.

—Centennial book agents are roaming around.

—Miss Sake Maxwell has gone to Ligonier.

—The snow was but a fleeting show, for man's illusion given.

—A Union Concert is to be held at the Christian Church, next Saturday evening.

—A number of the young folks took advantage of the snow and had a sleigh-ride.

—The boys are hunting Valentines to send to their "little sisters" and the girls will send some to their "cousins." Of course.

—Several clerical gentlemen were in town to attend quartly meeting.

—Quite an exciting case of kidnaping occured here this forenoon. Mrs. Freeborn, who was divorced form Chas. W. Freeborn sometime ago had made several threats to steal her little boy, whom the law had placed in the charge of the husband. The child was living with its grandfather, J. E. Freeborn here and attending school. This forenoon Mrs. Freeborn and her brother went to the school house with a horse and buggy and stole the boy. Those who can imagine the feelings of the mother can hardly blame her, for of all unjust laws that one placing the children in the custody of the father when his actions were the cause of the divorce seems the most unjust.

"LENA."

Advertised Letters.

AUBURN, Feb. 7th, 1876.

The following is a list of letters, remaining in the Auburn P. O. not called for.

A. W. Aash
Peter Beanen
John Brannern
P. O. Byron
Hester Baker 2
Warren Burgett
Alma E. Bishop
Colby & Co.
Andres Dines
Mary L. Daniels
L. W. Brown
Joseph N. Gastard
Andrew J. Grover
Martha Gates
H. Hitchcock
M. Hench 2
Maria Harrhow
S. O. Kinkle
Andrew Love
Louisa Lewes
John Leston
Samuel Miller
Dodly Mixer
Johney McMellen
Disse Overs 2
Charlotta Paterson
B. Perkins
Lodema Sanders
W. H. Swift
Mart Snyder
S. Smith
Dell Sheets 2
Mary Smith
Tpink & Co 2
Sherman Stevens
Elias Spitler
Robert Shiffey
Maggie Smith
Thomas Smith
H. D. Schmidt
M. J. Sethens
E. H. O. Smith
John Weaver
Alvo Walker

Persons calling for the above named letter will please say advertised.

S. L. YANDES, P. M.

The Supreme Court in a recent decision says:

Under the statute (Acts 1873. p. 17. sec. 8.) authorizing boards of county commissioners to construct court houses jails, etc. and prescribing the manner of advertising and letting contracts for the same, the letting of contracts for such work must be made at the time and place named in the advertisement. The administrative discretion of a board of county commissioners in the business affairs of a county cannot be reviewed by a court; but when such board undertakes to do an act unauthorized by law, the court will enjoin them, and this is the proper remedy. Boards have an administrative discretion within the law, but none without it or against it.

We cannot be too careful how we play with the English language. One day a married lady of Toronto, while admiring the Falls from Warburton Avenue Bridge, remarked, "Isn't that dam nice?"

Meetings were suspended at the M. E. Church for Wednesday evening for a little rest, but will begin again Thursday evening premtly at half past six, with a prayer meeting. All are invited to attend Preaching at seven o'clock

Application for License.

NOTICE to the citizens of Richland tp DeKalb County, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in March, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: The North half of lot No 1 McMillen's first addition to the town of Corunna, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

Feb 1[illegible], '76. LEVI L. BROWN, Jr.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners, in said county, at their March session 1876, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: commencing at the south-west corner of lot No 67, old plat Auburn, in said county, thence East 20 feet, thence North 66 feet, thence West 20 feet, thence South 66 feet to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH E. [illegible]

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their March session 1876, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privelege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Building on lots No 25 and 24 in block No 16 in said town of Garrett.

Feb 8, '76. WM. E. SARGENT.

The Pioneer

HARDWARE

Emporium!

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware. Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my depapt ment of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

a which will be found everything at the

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH,
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
TO

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the Characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)

And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORR

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUR CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. K. DORSEY, L. M. COLE,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt. Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, T. R. SHARP,
West'n Pass'r. Agt. Master of Trans.

An exchange says: "There are one or two men in this city that have the appearance of not being over forty rods from heaven, that ought to be awarded diplomas for meanness, and money enough to frame them, and a string to hang them in their closet walls."

The same disease prevails in this city, to an alarming extent, but the cloaks are being removed from some of these sanctified villians and they will all come to light in due time.

BUSTED HIGHER THAN A KITE!

The Bottom has fallen out.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE MARKET PRICES,

So look out, and think what you will, somebody's hurt.

Only for 30 Days

200 Men's Overcoats from	$3.50 to $5.00
150 Boys " "	1.50 " 3.50
500 Men's Winter Suits,	7.00 " 9.50
250 Boys " "	5.00 " 7.00
Best Shetland Shirts and Drawers per set	75c
Plush Mask Caps,	50c

OUR PULSE BEATS REGULAR.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

TRADE MARK

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3

GREAT
New York Store
—IN—
GARRETT,
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

he goods have all been well selected, and make nice a stock as there is in the county. The ock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the finest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 8 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see ou goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargain will be given as we will carry the largest stock Garret and we will make it an object for all buy. Call at the Brown building opposite lar hotel. The farmers will do well to come to tra in Ga et. You can sell your produce for t highr market price and get the cash, and y can ge goods as cheap as any place and you w be buy fied.

N satisfom LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Yonths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrehant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to contain a single particle o Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, Billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

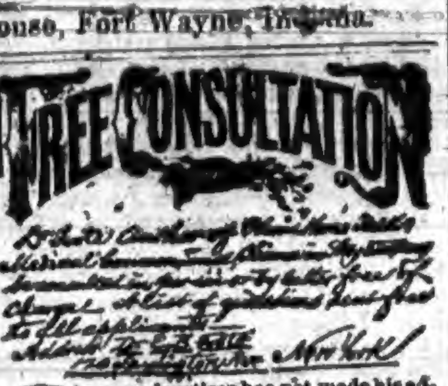

FREE CONSULTATION

Dr. Foote's [illegible] Medical Common Sense [illegible] New York

As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, as INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD. By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada,** and in every part of the United States.

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty-three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE

Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express.

ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE.

Call on or address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS

Wanted to sell Dr Foote's Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense; Also Dr. Foote's Science in Story. For Particulars address Murray Hill Publishing Company 129 East 28th St.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,000

IMPORTANT THINGS you never knew or thought of before, regarding the human body and all its curious organs, read PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a sensible book for sensible people, and a good book for every one. You can learn from it a great variety of information you would feel a delicacy to go to your family physician about. *Contents table sent free,* by mail, to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

AN AMUSING STORY

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system, which enable everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is DR. FOOTE'S SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH Street, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and giving up the use of Spectacles.

You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effect marvelous. **The Cheapest and the Best.** Price by mail, postage prepaid. $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted every where. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

"The *Republican* thought it was saying something smart by stating that some of our men got fleeced awhile ago out of some money by some Hicksvillians. It ain't so. It was only a little game for fun, and our boys came out money a-herd—three dollars and then set up. That same money is now in that gold headed cane. Wonder if it won't be thrown away now.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods,

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW FURNITUR STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.

Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$ 95	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye		Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	30	Chickens—live	.06
Corn	@ 25	Butter	.18
Potatoes	@.5	Lard	.12
Flax Seed		Eggs	14
Clover Seed		Tallow	.08
Wool	45	Timothy Hay	12.00

Local and Miscellaneous.

Next week tax sales.

Valentine's day, the day after next Sunday.

See Head Quarter advertisement by Zacher.

Woman proposes and man gits up and gits, this year.

Don't marry till you can support a husband.

The dance will be largely attended to morrow night.

Girls, if a fellow refuses you this year "shoot him on the spot."

Read the interesting correspondence from our chief in Washington.

Neither was the Wyandotte Co. O., boy Charley Ross, as was supposed.

Last Saturday and Monday were the busiest days of the winter.

Just say "where's Fritz" to D. Walborn, and then see him open his mouth.

Feb. 22nd. Indiana State Republican Convention meets at Indianapolis.

C. K. Baxter of the Waterloo *Press* was in town Monday. He says Weamer is a rooster.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Good Real Estate for a stock of goodes. Address, box 130 Fort Wayne, Ind. 3t.

Gabriel Fair was acquitted of the murder of Dolan, by the jury, after deliberating twenty hours.

Woman of forty applied to the Chicago County Clerk for a license to marry a boy of six-teen and didn't get it.

An English woman advertises herself as corncutter to the royal family. She practices on "the light' fantastic toe.

It is a thin excuse for a young lady to lie abed until nine o'clock in the morning because this is sleep year.—Norristown Herald.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Markle, at the Central Hotel, for all those who wish supper on to morrow night.

We now have the "Boss" Hook and Ladder Wagon, attachments &c., with plenty of Babcock's fire extinguishers Cost 800 dollars.

The scarcity of gubernatorial material in the Republican party is lamentable when the proposition is seriously made to buy a man to run for the office.

Two Brainerd young ladies have taken out marriage licenses, and the boys are all dodging around corners now when one of them appears.

Before his marriage. Broughne praised the artistic manner in which his wife "banged" her hair. Now he complains of the cruel manner in which she bangs his head.

Your dress," said a husband to his fashionable wife," will never please the men." "I don't dress to please men," was the reply, "but to worry other women.

The last dastardly stroke of Morton's friends at General Harrison is to propose to offer him ten thousand dollars to run for governor. That indecent proposition comes too from Greensburg.

You ain't afraid to die?" said the clergyman, tenderly. "No replied the sufferer, I'm only afraid if I do that the old woman will go snooting around among my private papers the first thing.

Budd Doble, the trainer, lives in the palace which was once the city residence of Ralston, the San Francisco millionaire. The palace and lands appurtenant cost Ralston $2,000,000.

Who ever was known to refuse a nice girl five dollars to go to a leap year dance? If you knew such an one," shoot him," "bounce him" "send him off on his ear."

Weamer, in his "paper for the town" gives an item saying, that our city supports gamblers from neighboring towns. Another nice item to go before the public, indeed.

Judge Best is bound to have a decent place to hold court in. Upon his order the Court room is now undergoing improvements long needed. We hope he will order the tearing down of the rotten tower before it kills some one.

Our sleighing left us last Saturday.—A large amount of saw-logs and wood were passing about the streets on Friday last. Two weeks of good sleighing would wake up trade to where it should be and merchants throughout the county would again be happy.

A Card.

All persons indebted to me either by account or note must call and settle immediately or expect to have costs to pay. This is the last call for I must pay my own debts.

I can be found at Snyder's Excelsior Hardware.

Feb. 10,76. V. A. BEARD.

The M. E. Social will be held at the residence of Dr. Casebeer on next Wed. afternoon. A cordial invitation is extended to all, the members of the society are especially requested to attend.

Now is your time to call on Miller & Casebeer to get a good overcoat without money.

Landis, who shot the editor Carruth in N. J., last summer was acquitted on the plea of insanity. It will be remembered that Carruth carried the ball in his brains several months, and has been treated by home epathic physicians.

"Exploring waist places, said John Henry as he put his arm around the pretty chambermaid. "Navigating of the air, said Mrs. Henry overhearing him and sailing into his raven curls. —Cincinnati Times.

A middle-aged gentleman, deeply interested in the Centennial asked a miss of sweet sixteen if she knew what important event 1876 would be noted for, and she responded, "Leap year."

Some dastardly miscreant in trying to wreak personal damage on Billy Edgington, a barber in Auburn, by firing his bed while he was at supper, came near burning up $25,000 worth of property. The citizens ought to have hung the wretch.—Columbia city Post.

"Zachariah" said Mrs. Chandler, What smell is that?" "Cloves. "But that other smell?" "Allspice. "But isn't there another?" "Yes—apples. "And just one more?" "Cider, my dear." "Well, Zachariah," said she, if you'd only drink a little brandy now you'd make a good mince pie.

Representative Hamilton has introduced a bill into Congress for the establishment of the United States Court at Fort Wayne. A movement is also on foot for securing a Superior Court at the same place. Well, Allen county should have a few more courts or a few less criminals.

Charley O. Myers, of the Kendallville "Standard," has a son named John Wilkes Booth Myers. Myers is the Grant Postmaster at Kendallville, and swears by Saints Morton, Blaine & Co. Charley should be ashamed of himself. —[Valparaiso Messenger.

Let us have the traitor impeached or tried by Court Martial.

Washington Correspondence of the Lagrange "Standard," Janury 31th says:

T. C. Mays finally got a "posish" under the Democratic House. He is clerk of three committees. At present he is in Indiana. TOM.

Charley Eaton, with the assistance of Al. can give the best meal in town This popular restaurant is known far and wide as one of the best in our city and we say to all who would perfer an oyster Supper, at any time give this place a call. Rooms over Davenports drug store.

The roads being so bad that it will impossible for us to visit each place in the county, to get items for our Centennial paper, and we ask all who would have their towns or townships represented to write up its present and past. Give anything that would be of benefit to the reader.

As sistant Attorney General Donahey don't amount to much after all when brought into contact with the great light which sits augustly in the Court House, and the lesser lights which flit to and fro.

We recollect of seeing that same "hair pin," here who is more lame in the head than in the leg.

Custar City, in the Black Hills, already contains forty houses. A saw mill will be in operation by the first of April, Gold has been discovered on the north side of the Big Horn, in larger quantities then at the old diggings. The Government will find the Hills full of adventurers at the opening of spring.

Pull-Backs The bureau of sttatistics of the Detroit "Free Press" estimates that there have been but 128 360 newspaper slurs at pull-back dresses, up to date. These figures are very large, and it is no wonder they inspired the poet to the utterance of these burning words:

O! let poor woman's clothes alone:
They're none of your concern;
She never makes no fun of your'n,
Then why poke fun at her'n!

To The public.

It having come to my ears that a certain designing individual named Blaine is endeavoring to palm off a spurious article of blooby-shirt upon the public I hereby give notice that I am the sole manufacturer of the genuine article. I feel confident in asserting that the public will not be deceived by the unscrupulous proprietor of the mushroom concern which has just started so long as the goods of the old reliable Outrage Mills are upon the market.

OLIVER P. MORTON,

Sole Porprietor of the only Recognizd Bloody-shirt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEAR COURIER:—I have just had a long chat with that admirable old lady Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the widow of Gen. Gaines.

Although in her eighty-ninth year of her age, she scarcely looks half that old, and you can hear her clear, ringing laugh above the din of a crowded parlor. I met her at Willard's, and in a long conversation learned many facts in relation to her eventful career. It will be remembered that years ago she instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of lands now covered by the city of New Orleans. This was one of the most memorable litigations ever entered into in this country. She spent all her individual wealth in its early stages, and also that of her first husband, who was wealthy. She afterwards married Gen. Gaines of the regular army who was also well off, and he gallently assisted her to the extent of his last dollar. Her legitimacy was involved in the suit, and this no doubt impelled her to fight through the years of hopelessness as never man or woman fought before. To particularize, her father, Daniel Clark, an Irishman, at the close of the last century, was a wealthy speculator in lands in Louisiana, and acquired title to a large portion of the land where New Orleans now stands, dying without leaving a known heir. Myra Clark grew up in ignorance of her parentage, and the fact that she was a great heiress Her mother died while she was young. A young gentleman attracted by her sprightliness and wonderful beauty, waived the doubt as to her birth, made her his wife. With that ever longing derive to clear her mother's name from all stain, she learned enough to satisfy her she was the daughter of Daniel Clark and that her mother was legally married to him, although never publicly acknowledged. Then commenced the long, ceaseless struggle, prompted more on her part to establish the good name of her mother, than for pecuniary gain. Her opponents were the wealthy property holders, where palatial residences covered the ground once owned by Dan'l Clark. Her first husband's wealth was soon exhausted. He died leaving her in poverty but still undismayed, and fully determind to persevere even against hope. Beaten in all the State Courts, she appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, her case resting upon being able to prove the marriage of her mother with Daniel Clark. She afterwards met and won the heart of Gen. Gaines. He also had wealth and became as enthusiastic in the case as his determined little wife. His wealth gradually melted away, and he soon after died, and our courageous plaintiff was left a widow a second time. She kept bravely on, never wavering for a moment, and after years of incessant labor, commencing when a young girl, and ending an old woman, she finally triumphed over every obstacle, and won, to her a glorious prize. For forty-five years she was before the Courts, with the best legal ability, Caleb Cushing being her principal Counsel for many years. Having won she now rests content in the possession of vast wealth, and of a still greater boon, a name unsullied and made great by her own inherent power. To see her sprightly little figure encased in a $1400 cloak, cross the Rotunda of the Capitol, which she frequently visits, with an elasticity that would do credit to one of forty, and then reflect that for forty-four years struggling against hope, with the laws delay, the proud mans contumely, is all that is needed to call forth the admiration of all those conversant with her history.

RECEPTIONS.

The fashionable round of dissipation rages here in all its fury, every conceivable manner of killing time is invited, and every means seized upon to show off the beauty and wealth of the city. The female form is decorated with every available art that money can bestow. We a member who attended a reception the other night remark that some of the ladies present entailed an expense in finery for themselves for that occasion, that would have sustained a dozen poor families as many years. And yet I meet every day on the avenue and in the streets, poor crippled soldiers and many other mendicants begging for that which is needed to sustain life. On the one hand patalial residences, the sheen of their splendor dazzling the pas ser by, and on the other the poor unfortunate begging his bread. I often wonder what the wealthy will do for a distinction when that great day shall come, and all shall be equal before Him who spoke as never man spake. Of course, there are good wealthy people, but they are not snubs, and have other merits besides that of being rich. But I started out to tell you something more about receptions. The President gave a State dinner this week to the diplomatic corps. It is described as having been magnificent. Owing to other engagements I did not attend.

Mrs. Thompson gave a Kettle drum Wednesday evening. Now, what does the poor way-faring denizen of DeKalb county understand by that. The invented genius of fashion is wonderful. Well, I will describe this one, and if they have any knowledge of the kettle drum business, they will understand the appropriateness of the thing much better than I. Over the door of the parlor was suspended a large teakettle of flowers, and a beautiful T of the same material hung in front of the looking-glass in the same room. The table down in the refreshment room was covered with delicacies, and prominent among its adornments were an immense bottle of nougat at one end and a drum and sticks of the same at the other. Lemonade, claret punch and cold tea were served up stairs, and chocolate, tea and coffee in the dining-room. There was much chat and a good deal of danciug. Fernando Wood gave a fine reception Tuesday evening at his palatial residence. Ferd is rich, and is the most popular and elegant entertainer in the city. I will want more time to describe one of these receptions, and may give it in another letter. Congressman Ward also gave a similar reception this week.

The florists had instructions to make the floral decorations as extensive as taste and money can suggest. The conservatories of New York and Boston were called upon to furnish the choicest exotics, while the rich japonicas of this section were profusely distributed throughout the mansion. And thus while the farmer and laborer have the utmost difficulty to make both ends meet, and often then a hopeless future stares them in the face, thousands of dollars are spent inbrivitous enjoyment, leaving no impress of goodness upon the heart and yielding none of those fruits that are to christianize and elevate the world.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Baker of the 13th District has introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of members to $3,600 per year. Well; we believe economy should commence at home. but I doubt the expediency of such a measure. From my observations I do not think a member can live here in these piping times of peace, on that amount, and I believe I have his excellent lady on my side. There are members here now who would be glad if no salary was paid to members at all. They are rich and beyond the want of a stipend for their services, and they would hail the day that would give them this advantage without salary, none but the wealthy would desire to represent the people, and what a glorious condition of things we would have, if the wealthy were sent here to represent the poor. Not that all the rich are rascals, for it is generally the poor that enter into collusion for gain, but their sympathies, their surroundings, their inclinations are not in harmony with that class which forms the bone and sinew of our country. It would be the establishment of an aristocracy that would be as seperate, in connection with the other classes, as decided as the nobility and peasantry of the mother county. No sir. Let a man be worthy of his hire, and pay him a fair, just compensation. A man cannot leave his business, to suffer in his absence, and engender the absolutely necessary expenses here on thirty six hundred dollars a year and save a cent. Take our own Representative, who, be it said to his credit, while he is liberal and free-hearted indulges in no extravagance not consistent with his position, possesses none of these vices, which requires fortunes sometimes to gratify, yet Mr. Baker will not admit that he will not save a proportionate amount of that sum which should be laid aside every year for future emergencies. Can you ask a man to come here a term or for a series of terms, and come out even at the end just where he started financially. Judge Holman has been here for fifteen years, and no man can say that he is extravagant and yet in all that time he had not saved $5,000, not as much as many mechanics and farmers accumulate in that time.

But my letter grows long and doubtless tedious. I want to tell you about the "german" a kind of dance popular here next week, and several other things, so adieu, for the present.

TOM.

Some diabolical wretch perpetrated a terrible outrage in Cherubusco, on Sunday night last by entering the stable of Mr. J. D. Breese, and cutting to pieces a new set of harness. They were so badly cut that their repair was impossible. Any person mean enough to do such a trick for the purpose of gratifying personal spleen is unfit to run at large and every means possible to ferret out and punish the guilty one should be brought to bear.—Columbia City Commercial.

The above is a warning to sewing machine men, for such was Mr. B when he resided here.

Prickett and Starr, the new proprietors of The Albion New Era have made a marked improvement in that paper and the people of Albion will do themselves great injustice if they withhold from it their patronage. The paper is one of the most readable and ably edited in the District and is deserving of success.—Auburn Republican.

We appreciate the above flattering notice coming as it does from Mr. Weamer, an old newspaper man, who is making the Republican the leading paper of Dekalb county.—New Era.

"Tommy tickle me and then I'll tickle, you Tommy."

In a recent case the Supreme Court decided that "Citizens and tax-payers of a city are not competent jurors to try a cause to which the said city is a party A verdict against the city would impose additional burdens upon all the tax-paying residents thereof. Hence such residents are at common law incompetent to serve as jurors in a case to which the city is a party. Our code does not declare the juror in such a case incompetent, yet it nowhere declares that he shall be competent. The decision must, therefore, be left to the common law."

Go to Miller & Casebeer's and get an Overcoat without money.

CLOTHING!

AT COST

Our entire stock must be SOLD before

MARCH 1ST, '76,

as we will make a change in our business at that time. If you wish to secure goods at

Actual Cost

now is the time. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. Commencing to-day we will sell our goods at

FIRST COST!

until March 1st, 1876. We mean BUSINESS. Call and see our prices and you will find that this is no Humbug.

DAVID KAHN & CO.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for this hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomach, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block. Syracuse, N. Y

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Adam Lizey, late of DeKalb county deceased Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ISAAC B. BRANDON, Adm'r

Jan 17, 1876,

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Adam Leisey deceased, will offer on Saturday the 12th day of February 1876 at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland township, DeKalb county, two and one-half miles west and one mile north of Auburn. All the personal of said estate, consisting of one horse, one cow, one yearling heiffer, one breeding sow, one two horse wagon, one plow, one sleigh, shovel plow, one drag, one cornsheller, one square sugar pan, two iron kettles, two stoves, one table, and other household and kitchen furniture and various other articles. Also corn by the bushel and by the shock, oats and potatoes by the bushel, hay by the ton, and various other articles to numerous to mention. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

TERMS. All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine moths will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at six per cent. if paid when due, if not paid when due ten per cent interest will be charged from date.

Jan, 27th, '76. ISAAC BRANDON, Adm'r

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Jacob W. Swaidner, vs. James Mahady, before Justice Walborn of Union Township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishee in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of March A. D. 1876 at 9 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to th complaint herein or the same will be determine it his absence.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Before Henry H. Fales J. P. for Concord Township, Jonathan Hunt vs. Sarah Jane Fetters.

Comes now the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless she be and appear at my office at 12 o'clock noon on the 11 days of February, 1876, in Concord township, said county and State, to answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence. Witness my hand and seal this 11 day January 1876.

HENRY H. FALES.

Miller & Casebeer are giving Overcoats away.

Execution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the last will of Mares Jones deceased, late of DeKalb county, Ind. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Executor.

Jan 20th '76.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersignd has been appointed administrator of the estate of David Swander, late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. SWANDER, Ad'm.

AUBURN, IND., Jan 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

AUBURN, Feb. 1st, 1876.

Until further notice the tax duplicate of the town of Auburn, will be at the store of S. W. Ralston, at which place I will receive the taxes due thereon. The last day for payment is March 18th next.

D. K. HOUGHTON,
Marshal & Collector,

MUSIC.

MISS M McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875,—tf.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.

Jan. 13-1m

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

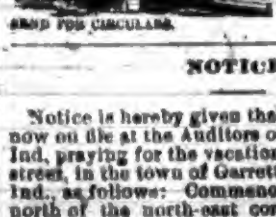

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of one horse. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and easily means of taking up the wear on the plunger head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from [illegible] to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditors office of DeKalb Co., Ind, praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point [illegible] feet north of the north-east corner of lot No. [illegible], in Block No. 20, in said town Garrett, and running thence south to the north-east corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north [illegible] feet thence east to the place of begining, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their March session 1876, said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned be Washington Cowen and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R. Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons to be affected by said vacation.

JOHN K. COWEN,
per D. D, M

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of DeKalb County Ind., is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in March, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following discribed premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point 17½ feet east of the south-west corner of lot [illegible], in the original plat of said town, running thence north 70 feet thence east 17½ feet, thence south 70 feet, thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning. with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Feb. 3rd, '76.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their March term, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in said county and State to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot twenty-eight in the original plot of the town of Auburn, in said county, running thence east seventeen and a half feet, thence north seventy feet, thence west seventeen and one half feet, thence south seventy feet, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises.

CHAS. G. SMITH,

Feb. 5, '76.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Auditors office of De Kalb county, Indiana, praying the vacation of certain streets, alleys and town lots, in Brandon's addition to the town of Auburn, said county, as follows. All that part of Brandon street lying and extending North of Center street all that part of an alley twenty feet wide lying and extending north of Center street through said addition, and also the following alleys running east and west through said addition, to wit. An alley [illegible] feet wide between lots number 8, 9 10 and 11, an alley 12 feet wide between lots No. 14, 15, 16 and 17, also an alley 12 feet wide between lots No. 20, 21, 22 and 23, also that part of the street known as Michigan avenue, lying and extending west of west Railroad street, and also a vacation of the following numbered lots [illegible] 10 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, all in said addition and that said petition will be heard at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county.

JOHN BRANDON,
Applicant.

[illegible] 28, '76.

THE FAMILY RECORD.

"Ay! write it down in black and white—
The date, the age, the name;
For [illegible] has never [illegible]
As [illegible] our baby came!
No child before has been so sweet,
And never babe so wise;
And, John! the neighbors say, indeed!—
It has its father's eyes!"

"Nay, wife! I'm sure they're like your own—
The rogue's his mother's boy!
How strange that such a tiny form
Can give such boundless joy!
And you will have him named [illegible]?
Come, think it o'er again;
For John is but a homely name—"
"Nay! do not drop your pen.

"For John shall be his name, my dear—
It is father's own;
And though a hundred more were given,
I'll call him that alone.
[illegible] his father's [illegible]
His father's form, I'm sure!
God grant he have his father's heart,
Life's hardships to endure!"

"Well, there! 'tis written down at last;
The record is complete;
Henceforth we'll lay our loving hearts
Beneath our baby's feet.
Ah, wife! our house's a humble place—
We're humble folks—that's true;
But I'm a king with boundless wealth
In that young rogue and you!

"So, baby, wink and blink, my boy!
Your mother's eyes—" "Nay! John!
They are his father's eyes, indeed—
That I insist upon!"
"Well, be that as it may, his mouth
Is waiting for a kiss.
He's like you there, at least, my dear!
Say, do I judge amiss?"

THE OUTSIDE CARRIAGE.

Often, going home from town by the night train, it is my lot to travel alone for a great part of the way. It is a slow, often-stopping train that I go by, and people get in and out; but generally, before the journey is finished, I find myself alone, and sitting with my face to the window in the corner. I look out into the dark night, and watch the carriage outside—a spectre carriage, that is empty like this, except for some one sitting in the corner too, close by my elbow, the brim of whose hat I can just see as I lean forward. Perhaps, if I cared to look round the corner, I might see his face; but that I don't wish to do. Let him be a mystery.

The carriage travels patiently but swiftly alongside. Its lamp flickers like a beacon among the trees. Its window and its seats are like ours; but it is a part of the landscape too, and whatever we pass mixes itself up with it. Sometimes in a dark, overhanging cutting, the carriage outside shines forth quite real and distinct; sometimes in the open country it becomes dim and uncertain, and only its lamp, like a star, tells us it is still there. Then it will come into sudden being again, marked with the brickwork and dripping walls of some dark tunnel, and then will vanish altogether, broken up and destroyed among the flaring lights of a station; but it is waiting for us still outside, as we know full well, and when we pass once more into darkness it will appear as before.

One night as I was going home from London tired and depressed—my heart was heavy with forebodings of evil, there was no comfort for me anywhere—darkness and gloom encompassed me. I was all alone in the carriage, and I sat wearily thinking, with my eyes vacantly fixed on the carriage outside.

How much better your lot, I thought, than mine, my friend, who's hat brim I can just see the point of; how much I would give to be you, looking in at this carriage of wood and leather, with it's flickering greasy lamp and its sad sordid passenger—you, who travel outside among the trees and the twinkling stars! What do you know of the ills of life, of its loneliness and oppressions? You don't care for its doled-out joys, for its troubles that come in double handfuls. There may be truth for you, looking out from non-being to being; there can be none for me, looking out from that which is to that which is not.

I grew quite in love with the thought of sitting in the carriage outside; but there was no way to it that I could see. I could only gaze into it longingly, and watch its lamp that was now shining among the dark of the trees; for we were passing through a wood.

Suddenly I saw, in the further window of the carriage outside, a human face, white and ghastly, pressed against the shadow of the glass.

It was there but for a moment, and when I turned to look in the real window of the real carriage, I could see nothing. I let down the glass of the opposite door, and looked out, thinking that some one might have been standing there on the footboard. But there was no one.

Presently the train came shrieking into a junction station, where there were lights and passengers waiting, and barmaids in towering hair chattering at refreshment bars with young men; and I lost sight of the carriage outside, and almost forgot the face that I had seen.

But when we went out into the darkness the face came again, peering in at the window of the carriage outside, and this time it stayed a moment longer, but once more, when I turned to the real window, there was nothing there.

Then I saw no more of it, and I reached home and didn't think any further of the phantom face, having so many other troubles that were not phantom at all, but real and urgent.

On the very next night, I was traveling home from London by the same train. I remembered when I took my seat that I had this delusion, as I thought, about the face, and I looked out for a carriage which was well filled. As we went along, however, we dropped passenger after passenger, and finally I was left alone. When we came to the pine wood, I turned my eyes resolutely away from the glass; but as we flashed through it, I thought that it would be better that I should no longer turn away my eyes, but look boldly into the glass, and thus dissipate the idea that there had been anything but a mere nervous fancy in the apparition that I had before seen. I saw the face again, peering through the window of the carriage outside. Then I began to think that my friend, who sat on the other side of the panel, was perhaps not so enviably situated after all. There are shades attendant on shadows, it appears, and ghosts have other spirits to haunt them. This face that was glaring in upon the man outside, had it any representative in the world of sense? I could not tell; but as soon as we had passed the lighted junction, I seated myself on the opposite side of the carriage, and put the window down. At that moment there was a violent concussion: I was thrown forward against the opposite side of the carriage, and for a few moments, although not unconscious, I did not know much of what was going on about me.

When I came thoroughly to myself, I found that there had been an accident on the line. The cutting through which we were passing had given way, blocking up the rails, and the engine had been thrown off. No one was seriously hurt, fortunately; but it would be some hours before the line was cleared sufficiently for the train to proceed. The passengers could walk back to the junction, and wait till the line was clear, or they could sit still in the carriages which had not left the line. For myself, I preferred to remain by the side of the railway, and watch the operations for clearing it.

By and by the moon rose upon the scene. We were in a cutting of loose sandy soil; on the top of the banks was a fringe of trees which, I found, formed a portion of a wood of considerable size. Several small trees had fallen down with the sand that had slipped from above. The land-slip had made a gap in the bank, and there was a sloping mass of *debris* between the top of it and the level of the line. Three or four platelayers were already busily at work shoveling away at the sand, and the officials had telegraphed for a lot of ballastmen, who would be down in half an hour. The night was fine, and the moon, as I have said, had already risen. The dark fir-wood above looked mysteriously inviting. I made my way up the slope of the bank, and found myself in the gloom of the wood. There was a footpath, I saw, that led away into the darkness. The pleasant calm below, the fresh fragrance of the firs, the whisper of the wind among their tops like the murmur of an agitated sea, the dim vistas on either side like the aisles of some darkened minster—these things led me along, and I followed the path into the recesses of the wood. It did not lead me far. In about half a mile I suddenly came to an opening in the wood, and found that I had reached the railway at another point. In fact, this was the main line, and the path was a diagonal to the right angle, formed by it and the branch along which we had traveled from the junction.

As I stood peering out from between the stems of two young fir trees looking up and down the line, I became conscious that somebody was watching me from below. There was a small signal box by the side of the line, which was not, as far as I could see, connected with any signals; and from this box I was pretty certain that I had seen a human head protruded and rapidly withdrawn. Curiously enough, too, the glass window at the side of the box, which ought, I thought, to look up or down the line, looked sideways, so that anybody in the box could watch the wood without being himself perceived. Now I felt convinced that some one was watching me from this window. I determined to make certain. There was a kind of track sideways down the cutting, which was not a deep one, and I lightly descended this to the level of the rail. It was darker down here than in the wood even, for the moon had not yet cleared the tree tops. I made my way cautiously along, crossing the line so as to get, as it were, on the blind side of the signal box, and I had almost reached it, when suddenly a figure sprang from the box, and I saw a steel barrel glisten in some stray ray of light.

"Who goes there?" shouted a soldier's voice right in my ear.

"A friend,' I said, calmly, although I was a little startled.

My challenger had a policeman's lamp hung to his belt, the light of which he turned full upon me.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, "I didn't startle you, I hope."

"You did a little," I said. "I didn't know that our railways were so well guarded. What's your regiment, sentry?"

"Oh, I'm not exactly a sentry," said the man with a sort of laugh. And yet he looked like a soldier, he had a carbine in his hand, and wore a military cap.

"What are you, then?" I asked.

"I'm a warder of the convict prison."

"Ah," said I, "then you are looking out for somebody?"

"Perhaps I am, sir," said the man reservedly.

"All right; good night," I said; and thought to myself, "If you are, I hope you won't catch him."

For my own part, I know of no more wretched fate than to be entombed in one of our English convict prisons. Their order, their silence, scrupulous cleanliness, their inexorable system, appal the soul far more than clanking chains and noisome dungeons. I don't know whether, after all, I hadn't as soon be a prisoner as a warder. The prisoner must stay there; and it is wonderful how a mind that is at all healthy reconciles itself to the inevitable; but to be a warder and know that you *can* get out, at the sacrifice of your bread and butter— Indeed, gracious powers, I should think that the temptation to dance a jig down the corridors and snap your fingers at the governor's beard would after a time become irresistible.

Well, all this time I'm standing on the line and a train is coming along. I don't care to stand too close to one of those lumbering avalanches with a whiff of the sulphurous breath of the engine in my face, and I reach once more my perch on the top of the bank. Here she comes, laboring and screaming and vomiting forth flames and red smoke, as working engines do. A goods train, evidently. Are there distinctions of classes among engines, I wonder? The rough-working one, who uses bad language and smells unpleasantly; your middle engine who deals in the best white steam, and is shiny with brass and quite respectable; and your high-caste engine, who drags royal personages and special trains, and goes to race-meetings and meets distinguished foreigners at Dover, and is fed with the finest coke and supplied with perfumed waters! This, at all events, is one of the lower orders; and yet it is not a goods train that it is drawing, it is a train of empty trucks crowded with men. Ah, yes, it is the ballast-train, and a gang of men to clear the line, and that is a signal for me to make my way through the wood once more, or else I may be left behind.

And yet somehow I didn't like plunging into the wood; it seemed so dark and lonely. It was far safer, however, than walking along the line, where I might be knocked down unawares by a stray engine. At that moment I remembered the face I had seen in the window of the carriage outside. For the first time it struck me that the two points where the footpath impinged on the line were the two points at which the phantom face had appeared. It almost seemed as if it were some ghostly creature that haunted the wood. I felt a momentary tremor at the thought. My nerves were a little shaken, and this harmless pine wood was to me as some baneful inclosure from which I could not escape. That was folly, of course; a few minutes' run would bring me safely to the spot where the train was waiting. I did not run, as my blood was chilled. But half way through the wood I was stopped.

Right in my path, staring at me with distended eyes, was the specter face. The moonlight broke through an opening in the wood, and there it waited for me.

The face was all I saw at the moment, but it belonged to a figure—a pale gray figure. I was not exactly frightened, but a little awe-struck. At moments such as these it isn't the reasoning faculties that are at work but the inherited fantasies, the influence of traditional superstition. I remembered that a spirit must be spoken to before he would speak.

"Who are you, and what do you want?" I cried.

"Keep your distance," muttered a voice, or I'll drive my knife into you."

All in a moment the explanation of the whole affair flashed into my mind. This was no phantom but an escaped convict.

"My friend," I said, "I am not a policeman; I am a harmless traveler. Let me pass; I'll not betray you."

"How will I know that?" said the figure, in a deep husky voice.

The situation, I felt, was one of real peril. I was not far now from the land-slip. I could hear the men's spades at work—could hear their voices. Should I shout for help? No, I wouldn't do that. I thought of the men standing on watch with their loaded carbines, and the figure looked so wan and miserable that I felt sorry for him, and would have liked to help him. And yet he would probably cut my throat.

"I'll give you my word I won't betray you," I said. "Put your knife away; I don't like the look of it."

"Well, I'll trust you," said the man, looking at me keenly for a moment. "After all it doesn't much matter. I'm tired of this work, God knows, and you can get the reward if ye plase."

"Thank you, I'm not a thief-taker," I said, for I didn't like the man's tone.

"Who was it said the word thief to me?" he cried fiercely.

"I beg your pardon," I replied quietly, "I ought to have said murderer, I suppose?"

"Be jabers, there's some one will say that of me before long if ye rouse me to desperation," said the man. "Come, pass on, whoever ye are."

"Now, look here," I said; "if you're not a thief or a murderer I'll help you." I suppose I oughtn't to have offered this. I dare say my duty, strictly defined, was to assist the officers of the law to recapture the convict; but my sympathies are with the mice against the cats, possibly because I'm something in the way of a mouse myself and know the fierce touch of Grimalkin's claws.

"You'll help me!" cried the man, seizing me by the hand—it wasn't a felonious kind of a grasp, either. "You're a good fellow; but how? Look you here," he said, taking me by the arm; "I've been out of yonder pandemonium for three days, and all that time I've not tasted food or drink, except the acorns I've picked up under the oak yonder, and the rain-drops that I've sucked from the leaves. I had a burrow, mark you—one that had been made for me beforehand—and that I crept into when the hue and cry was first raised; but its all in ruins now; the earth has slipped and buried it up entirely. And they know I'm in the wood, and at every fifty yards round it there's a man with a firelock; but I'd not mind for them if I'd the strength to run when I got out; but I haven't, I can hardly crawl. I thought to get away last night, and risked my life by jumping on the train as it passed; but there was no empty carriage I could creep into, and the train was running into the station and I jumped off. And then I tried again at the other end of the footpath by my hole in the ground, but then I missed my footing and fell backward just as I had reached a carriage, and but that the train was going slow I'd have been killed. The night was dark, by good luck, and nobody saw me, and I crawled back to my hole and lay there all this day, and when night came on again I thought I'd try once more. You see the men's eyes are off the wood for a minute when the train comes past. Well, I did it to-night; I jumped safe and clean on to the footboard, and I found an empty carriage and I crept in and hid myself under the sate. I could hear the palers jabbering to one another, and they took stock of every man that got into the train, and then the doors were slammed and the train went off, and says I, 'Mike, you're free!' And then there was this miserable stoppage. I bore it all till then, and then I bruk down. It seemed as if the powers of heaven were against me. You'd best leave me to it, sir."

"Listen," I said; "the watchers know I have entered the wood; they will watch for my coming out. You shall put on my overcoat; it will cover you down to your knees; and my hat—you must take my hat; and here, you'd better take my ticket too," I said, rather ruefully, handing out my return ticket. "My carriage was the middle compartment, second from the engine. There's a railway rug of mine on the seat; wrap it round your legs, and if anybody looks at you the convict trowsers won't show. Go and take your seat, and read the paper till the train starts, and I'll stay in the wood."

It was wonderful with what alacrity my friend carried out all my suggestions. In another five minutes I was standing all alone in the wood, shivering in the chill October breeze.

What a lonely vigil that was! And yet there was a warmth at my heart that prevented my feeling desolate, although I knew that I had broken the law and had likely enough done a very pernicious action. I heard the train puff away, and with it passed my chance of getting home that night. Probably if I put my head outside the wood I should be popped at like a rabbit at a *battue*; but I meant to stay in the woods for a while. A fir wood is a nice, dry, fragrant place to pass an hour or two in. There are ants, unfortunately, that build great conical nests out of the twigs that are scattered so thickly on the soft, hollow-sounding flooring—fierce, combative brutes, who bite like demons; and in the night one is apt to stumble over these colonies. But here was a nice, clear spot, where I could lie with my back to a broad timber fir and try to snatch a little sleep.

I awoke with a start. A man was standing over me—a man with a lamp in his hand, the light of which, flashed into my eyes, had awakened me. It was the warder I had seen before. His face was distorted with passion.

"Confound you!" he cried, "you have ruined me with your cheating wiles; but I will be even with you, scoundrel. I will kill you, and pretend that I shot you trying to escape."

He clapped his carbine to my ear; there was a loud report—a series of reports.

"Now, sir, if you please, your ticket," cried the guard, his lantern flaring full upon me, and I came to myself with a gulp and a start.

After all, had I been taking a journey in the outside carriage?—*Belgravia.*

In the Halls of Justice.

"My name is Ambrose," said the prisoner as he came out.

There was something solemn and earnest in his tones—something which touched one's heart. You have heard the wild winter gales sob and sigh and moan around the gables, haven't you? Well, his voice didn't sound a bit like the moan of a gale. It was a voice reminding one of something very far off—the Rocky Mountains, for instance.

Some voices are full of sadness,
And some are loaded with joy.

And some are so tinged with sorrow and grief that their tones strike a sympathetic chord in every heart.

His Honor sighed heavily as he huskily replied:

"So your name is Bamboo, eh?"

"I said Ambrose," remarked the prisoner, "but you call it Bamboo. I've been Bamboo-zled so much and so often that I don't care whether I have any name at all."

"Oh, I wouldn't be down-hearted over it," said the Court, forcing a smile. "You are not the only drunkard in Detroit."

"I know it, but I'm tired of trying to do anything or be anybody. Every time I get a dollar ahead, or a clean shirt laid by for Sunday, or the heels of my boots fixed up, and begin to feel as if I was somebody, old Ambrose gets me drunk, and down the hill I go."

"Who is old Ambrose?"

"Here—me, and he's a mean man. What ails him is whisky, and I might argue and threaten and blow around till my ears got cold and he'd keep right on. I have fallen by the wayside, your Honor, and by the roadside, and by the backside and the frontside, and blow your eyes, Judge, if I ain't sick of it!"

The prisoner wept.

"And you want Ambrose sent up, do you?"

"I do, Judge. Lift him for all he's worth! I'll go along with him, and if I can get him where he can't guzzle whisky I'll make a man of him. Say ninety days, Judge, and I will sing:

"So good-bye Mary Ann,
You must do the best you can."

He was ninety dated.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dull Great Men.

Descartes, the famous mathematician and philosopher; La Fontaine, celebrated for his witty fables, and Buffon, the naturalist, were all singularly deficient in the powers of conversation. Marmontel, the novelist, was so dull in society that a friend said of him after an interview, "I must go and read his tales in recompense to myself for the weariness of hearing him." As to Corneille, the greatest dramatist of France, he was completely lost in society—so absent and embarrassed that he wrote of himself a witty couplet importing that he was never intelligible but through the mouth of another. Wit on paper seems to be something widely different from that play of words in conversation which, while it sparkles, dies; for Charles II., the wittiest of monarchs, was so charmed with the humor of "Hudibras" that he caused himself to be introduced in the character of a private gentleman to Butler, the author. The witty King found the author a very dull companion, and was of opinion with many others that so stupid a fellow could never have written so clever a book. Addison, whose classic elegance has long been considered the model of style, was shy and absent in society, preserving even before a single stranger formal and dignified silence. In conversation Dante was taciturn and satirical. Gray and Alfieri seldom talked or smiled. Rousseau was remarkably tame in conversation, without a word of fancy or eloquence in his speech. Milton was unsocial and sarcastic when much pressed by strangers.

An Allegorical Work.

At a late meeting of the Manchester (England) Literary Club, there was exhibited a little book of ten pages, which, excepting the title, does not contain a single word. It is a religious allegory, in colors—the black, which spreads over the second and third pages, denoting the unregenerate heart of man; the fourth and fifth, which are as red as a rose, indicating redemption; the sixth and seventh, which are white portraying the condition of the heart after it has been washed in the blood of the Lamb; while the concluding pages, of shining gold, symbolize the golden felicity of the saints.

The Wreck of an Air Ship.

The Schroeder air ship, which, according to the inventor's claims, was going to carry fast mails between the principal cities of the country, and which subsequently would fly across the Atlantic in some incredibly short space of time, came to an unfortunate end recently. The machine, nearly finished was carelessly left in an exposed situation over night, on a common in Baltimore. A strong gale arising tore it from its fastening, and converted it into a useless and shapeless mass of broken boards and wicker work.

STUPENDOUS BANK ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Raid on the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank—Upward of $700,000 in Securities Abstracted.

Boston papers give full details of the recent raid by masked robbers on the National Bank of Northampton, Mass. The result is something appalling. The table of securities taken shows a total of $670,000. The account states:

The robbers entered the house of Cashier Whittlesey, and bound, gagged and guarded for hours seven people. They compelled him to give them the combination of the safe vault, waited until they knew the night watchman had gone home, and then, getting into the vault and safe with only one of the four keys needed, they took a large amount of securities. An expert had to be summoned from New York, and the lock was not opened until at an early hour this morning. Cashier Whittlesey, when asked to give the three combinations to the vault for the outer and inner and chest doors gave them wrong twice and thrice, but the burglars wrote them down and made him repeat them. Of course they caught him in the attempt to mislead them, and the exhibition of a pistol compelled him to tell the truth, though he told them that four keys were necessary to open the patent lock, three of which were at the other bank offices. At 4 o'clock a. m. Whittlesey was taken to a down-stairs bedroom. The whole family were gagged, and four of the burglars withdrew to operate on the bank. Three hours after, Mrs. Whittlesey succeeded in freeing herself and giving the alarm from a window. The whole party were speedily liberated, and the cashier, still wearing the handcuff, went to the bank. A clever workman soon after fitted a key, and all the persons handcuffed were released. An examination of the bank showed that the cracksmen had unlocked the outer door, but were apparently balked by the safe lock, locking three of the requisite four keys. They tried the metal of the door with bars, and wrenched off two dials which served as an index for working the combination.

There is every indication that six, and perhaps all of them, left on the 6 o'clock train. At latest advices no information had been received of the robbers.

The table of funds taken is as follows: Missouri State bonds, $15,000; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad shares, $5,000; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern shares, $3,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eights, $1,000; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, $2,000; Union Pacific, $44,000; Ohio and Mississippi, second mortgages, $165,600; United States bonds, $55,000; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, $15,000; Ft. Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, $12,000; Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, $6,000; Missouri Pacific, $30,000; registered stock and bonds of the United States, and various corporations, $350,000 to $400,000; greenbacks and national bank bills, $10,000; Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan, $7,000; New York and Erie bonds, $7,000; Maine State bonds, $10,000; Hudson River Railroad bonds, $5,000.

Of the total amount stolen the loss of only $12,000 falls on the bank. The heaviest individual sufferers are as follows: Ex-Judge C. E. Forbess, $100,000 United States six per cent. bonds, registered; $28,000 five per cents, registered, and $7,000 national stocks. Henry Hinchley, $60,000 United States bonds; Henry Bright, a large amount of negotiable bonds; J. S. Lathrop, $30,000 in Georgia bonds; John Warner, $14,000 negotiable bonds; William Gaylord, $50,000 United States bonds. Mrs. L. M. Turner, Dr. S. A. Fiske, Richard Kingman, and Horace O. Collins are also among the principal sufferers.

A small safe in the vault, which the burglars considered too insignificant to touch, contained $30,000 deposited by Harvey Kirkland, and $25,000 in bonds belonging to the Hopkins Academy, and other valuable property. By locking the doors of the vault, the burglars got twenty-four hours start of the detectives.

During their stay in Whittlesey's house the robbers showed wonderful jollity and coolness. The family numbered seven, and all were bound and gagged, the burglars running short of rope and dispatching the servant for the clothes-line. The men were rather a jolly set, inclined to pay some attention to the comfort of their victims. They advised the women to put on three pairs of stockings, so that the binding ropes would not cut them. One of them casually remarked that he had noticed Mr. Whittlesey's fine watch at Watch Hill, R. I., some two years ago, and tried to claim acquaintance with him from that time. This watch they took, but Mrs. Whittlesey slyly pitched hers under the bureau, and so saved it. They picked her fine cloak out of the bureau, and she said, "Give me that old thing; I'm cold," and gained that.

The burglars, who wore kid-gloves, were disguised by masks made from the legs of merino drawers, with places cut for the eyes; long linen dusters and blue overalls.

Who Invented the Telegraph.

According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Samuel Thomas Soemmering was the inventor of the electric telegraph. He made known his invention in 1809, and it was adopted by Baron Schilling von Constatt, who made experiments in Munich in 1811, made improvements in 1820, and exhibited the apparatus at a scientific congress in Bonnum, 1835. Prof. Muncke, of Heidelberg, was present, and afterward constructed an apparatus which he showed to William Fothergill Cooke, who went to London in 1837, and with Prof. Wheatstone took out a patent for the purpose of introducing telegraphs on the English railways. The first telegraph station in England was built at Euston Station in July, 1837, but a fortnight before that telegraph communication had been established between the Academy of Sciences in Munich and the Observatory in Bogenhausen.

A Southbridge, Mass., man, "tightly slight," came in contact with a tree. As quick as thought he raised his hat, begged pardon, and passed on. Three other trees having met him in this unceremonious manner, he doffed his chapeau, and placing it under his arm, backed up against the fence in apparent meditation. A friend passing at the time inquired what he was doing. He replied, "I am waiting for the procession to pass."

BLANCHE AND NELL.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

O Blanche is a city lady
Bedecked in her silks and lace;
She walks with the mien of a stately Queen,
And a Queen's imperious grace.

But Nell is a country maiden,
Her dress from the farmstead loom;
Her step is as free as a breeze at sea,
And her face is a rose in bloom.

The house of Blanche is a marvel
Of marble from base to dome;
It hath all things fair, and costly and rare,
But alas! it is not—home!

Nell lives in a lonely cottage
On the shores of a wave-washed isle;
And the life she leads, with its living deeds,
The angels behold and smile.

Blanche finds her palace a prison,
And oft, through the dreary years,
In her burdened breast there is sad unrest,
And her eyes are dimmed with tears.

But to Nell her toils are pastime,
(Though never till night they cease);
And her soul's afloat like a buoyant boat
On the crystal tides of peace.

Ah! Blanche hath many a lover,
But she broodeth o'er old regret;
And the shy, sweet red on her cheek is dead,
For the day-star of hope has set.

Fair Nell! but a single lover
Hath she in the wide, wide world;
Yet warmly apart in her glowing heart
Love bides, with his pinions furled.

To Blanche all life seems shadowed,
And she but a ghost therein;
Thro' the misty gray of her Autumn day
Steals voices of grief and sin.

To Nell all life is sunshine,
All earth like a fairy sod,
Where the roses grow, and the violets blow,
In the softest breath of God.

What meaneth this mighty contrast
Of lives that we meet and mark?
One bright as the flowers from May-tide showers,
One rayless, sombre, and dark.

O, folly of mortal wisdom
That neither will break nor bow;
That riddle hath vexed the thought perplexed
Of millions of souls ere now!

O, folly of mortal wisdom!
From your guesses what good can come?
We can learn no more than the wise of yore;
'Tis better to trust, and—be dumb!

Pith and Point.

Reticence is the comeliest child of common sense.

Pools are now sold on where Charley Ross will turn up next.

During the cold snap, hitch on to some warm-hearted girl.

Judas Iscariot's thirty pieces of silver were worth about $18.25.

Don't throw dirt in your teacher's eyes. It would injure the pupil.

Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool, and you will have enough.

Ought to be allowed to sit down—A merchant of 40 years' standing.

Punch defines "fashionable extremes" as high heels and low foreheads."

When does rain seem inclined to be studious? When it is pouring over a book-stall.

The paternal equanimity receives a terrible shock from being called a "Centennial crank."

Young Clarence Fitz Lavender writes us to say:

"I sot me down in thought profound—
This maxim wise I drew:
It's easier far to luv a gal
Than maik a gal luv you!"

As the last stroke of 8 o'clock died away, Quiz sat down his coffee cup and remarked reflectively: "It's curious now, that a clock never uses its hands to strike with.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Mrs. Amy Riggs advertises in a Texas paper that she is able to whip either one of the two women she saw walking on her husband's arm a few nights before. What an Amy-able woman she must be, eh!"

"John Henry," said his wife, with stony severity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon." "Well, madam," replied the obdurate John, "you wouldn't have me stay in there, would you?"

"Please accept a lock of hair," said an old bachelor to a widow, handing her a large curl. "Sir, you had better give the whole wig." "Madam, you are very biting, indeed, considering that your teeth are porcelain."

There are two words in the English language that contain all the vowels in regular succession, and if a person is willing to live abstemiously, and not regard this statement facetiously, he will see what the words are.

A fool and knave with different views,
For Julia's hand applied;
The knave to mend his fortune sues,
The fool, to please his pride.
Ask you how Julia will behave?
Depend on't for a rule,
If she's a fool she'll wed the knave
If she's a knave, the fool.
—*Buffalo Express.*

A young man in Indiana went out and drowned himself because a sensible woman told him he was "too young to marry." "I am not too young to die, at any rate," was the last bleat this mooncalf uttered. And he was right; it was high time.

Here is a noble example of doing good work for one's mother-in-law. Four burglars stole $1,200 of a Pottsville, Pa., widow, Wednesday night, and her son-in-law shot two of them, captured a third and recovered all the money. Young men will please observe this heroic example.

There is a greate menny rules to make married life comfortable, but the golden one is this: Go slow, and give each other half of the road. This rule is as simple and easy as milking a cow on the right side, and will be found useful as it is to avoid hot journals and dri axles.—*Josh Billings.*

A Danbury couple have a nice little daughter of some five summers. A lady visitor observed to the mother, "What a pretty child you have. She must be a great comfort to you." "She is, indeed," said the fond mother. "When I'm mad at John I don't have to speak to him. She calls him to his meals, and tells him to get the coal and other things that I want. She's real handy."

Costly Elephants.

Turkey has fifteen immense ships of war, which cost nearly $2,000,000 apiece. They lie idle in the Bosphorus all summer, their only use being to fire salutes every Sunday when the Sultan goes to mosque. They never go to sea, and if they did would founder in the first gale, for they are very unwieldy, and the Turks are miserable sailors. The only voyages they make are when in the spring they are taken out of the Golden Horn and anchored in the Bosphorus, a distance of about two miles; and when in the fall they are taken back to their winter quarters in the Golden Horn.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

A Resume of Some of the Important Measures Pending in the Senate and House.

Mr. [illegible], of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill in the Senate to aid the Winnebago Indians to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization.

Mr. Steele, Delegate from Wyoming, has introduced in the House a bill to declare the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains, in the Territory of Wyoming, open to exploration and settlement.

Mr. Willard, of Michigan, has introduced in the House a measure by means of which, if he can secure its passage, he hopes to effect a pronounced reform in the civil service. It provides that no member of either house of Congress, either personally or by his agent, shall make application to the President, or head of any department or bureau, for the appointment to or removal from the civil service, under penalty of a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. It is provided, however, that any member may, at the request of the proper authority, give in writing any information he may possess respecting the qualifications of any applicant for appointment.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, has presented a very important measure, which is now before the Committee on Public Lands, for the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the destruction of forests, and into the measures necessary for the preservation of timber. Introducing his bill, Mr. Dunnell states that the supply of timber in the United States is rapidly diminishing, and that great public injury must result from its continued waste unless adequate measures are taken for its preservation and production.

A bill was introduced in both houses during the last Congress for making the Agricultural Department one of the Executive Departments of the Government, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. These committees recently held a joint conference on the subject, at which the opinion was expressed that the bill could be passed without difficulty, but it was finally determined to defer action on it until after the meeting of the present Congress. This bill has been reintroduced in the House since the recess, and is now before the Committee on Agriculture. Its advocates say that the 52 per cent. of the population engaged in agriculture should be represented in the Cabinet, and declare that to be the sentiment throughout the country.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, has offered in the House a proposed amendment to the Constitution, the object of which is to prohibit special legislation in the matter of granting pensions or bounties; authorizing the payment of claims; remitting fines or penalties; granting privileges to corporations or associations; and, in short, providing that in all cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted.

A bill reported by Representative Jenks, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, provides that in the administration of the Pension law general recognition of husband and wife, or other evidence which would constitute proof of a marriage under the common law, may be accepted as sufficient to establish the fact of marriage; and that from and after the 1st of January, 1868, parol evidence alone shall not be sufficient to prove service for which any bounty land warrant or certificate shall be allowed for any service not shown by record evidence.

The bill of Senator Logan, now before the Committee on Military Affairs, provides that the number of Assistant Surgeons now allowed by law shall be reduced to 125; that the office of Medical Storekeeper be abolished; that from and after the passage of this act, in addition to the grades now allowed by law, there shall be four Surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels; eight Surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels, to be promoted by seniority from the medical officers of the army.

The following is an abstract of the bill reported by Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, and which has been passed by the Senate, providing for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture. A commission of five persons (who, at the time of their appointment, shall not be holding offices of trust under the General or State Government, and all of whom shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence) shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, having special reference to revenue and taxation, distinguishing as far as possible in the conclusions they arrive at between the effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous liquors and the use of fermented or malt liquors in their economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people; and also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and the effect produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors and fermented or malt liquors; also to ascertain whether the evils of drunkenness have been increased or decreased, and whether public morals have been improved thereby. The Commissioners shall hold office not to exceed one year, or until their duties are accomplished; shall serve without salary, but are empowered to employ a secretary at a reasonable compensation, and report the result of their investigation to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress. Before its passage the bill was amended so as to practically limit the operations of the Commission to the Territories and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morrison, of the House Ways and Means Committee, has introduced a bill which requires the Treasury to hoard gold until it holds an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the outstanding legal-tenders, and also directs the national banks to retain the coin interest on their bonds until the sum of 30 per cent. of their circulation is accumulated—the coin being held in lieu of legal-tender reserves. The Legal-Tender act is repealed, from the date when the banks shall have acquired 30 per cent. of the amount of [illegible].

The bill introduced by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to establish an educational fund is a copy of the bill which he introduced [illegible]. Its main feature is a requirement [illegible] of the cash proceeds from the sale, entry, location, or other disposition of the public lands shall be annually invested in United States five per cent. bonds. The amount so invested is to be held in trust by the United States Treasury as an educational fund. The interest will be distributed annually by the Secretary of the Interior among the several States and Territories upon the basis of the population between the ages of 4 and 21 years.

The Rothschilds of the West.

He hadn't any baggage, and after one look at him the brush boy walked away and sat down. The average brush-boy of the average hotel knows when he can brush a quarter out of a guest just as well as if he were a lawyer. The stranger wrote his name on the register with great deliberation. It was a long name. It read: "Herbert Henry Washington, Chicago, Illinois." The clerk regarded him for a moment with a keen glance, and then asked:

"How long will you remain here?"

"About a week," was the reply.

"Shall I credit you with ten dollars in advance?"

"Who are you talking to?" demanded the stranger as he stepped back a little.

"Strangers generally pay in advance," replied the clerk.

"Well, sir, I'll be hanged, sir, if I was ever insulted before! Ask me for money in advance! Why, sir, do you know that I could buy this hotel and still have millions left?"

"I have my orders."

"Am I to be treated like a dead beat?" continued the stranger. "When a man comes to Detroit to lend two hundred thousand dollars on a mortgage do your people look upon him as a skunk and a thief?"

"My orders are positive," quietly replied the clerk.

"I want to see the owner of this hotel, and I want to take him to the Board of Trade, the Mayor's office and the Water Works, and I want him to find out what kind of a man I am."

"The proprietor isn't in."

"You don't know me—you don't realize who I am!" exclaimed the stranger, tapping the office counter at every pause. "I didn't care to be known, but since you have insulted me I want to inform you that I am the Rothschilds of the West!"

The clerk started off with a letter to his girl, but had only got as far as "beloved Sarah" when the stranger yelled out:

"Who advanced money to Chicago to complete her Water Works? Who owns six elevators and one hundred miles of railroad?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"And yet when I come into this house I am insulted as if I were a loafer!" continued the stranger. "Why sir, come to the bank with me, sir, and see if my check for $50,000 will be dishonored!"

"I'll go!" said the clerk, putting on his hat.

"You will, eh?"

"Yes, sir!"

"You needn't go. I wouldn't stop here if you'd give me a thousand dollars a day. I'll go to some other house, and when spring opens I'll buy a site next to you and build a hotel of my own and run your house out of sight!"

"Call an officer!" said the clerk to one of the boys.

"That's the crowning insult!" shouted the man. "But I'll bide my time. I'll go over to the other tavern and send over a $50,000 check for you to look at, and no matter how sorry you feel, sir, I'll not accept an apology, sir—blast me if I do!"

He went out, and at noon was seen eating crackers and cheese in the post-office.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Good Complexion.

There is nothing so annoying to a young girl as an imperfect skin. If we address any one we imagine that person's attention to be immediately drawn to our one source of discomfort, a broken-out face; if they speak to us we are positively diffident on account of our misfortune.

Dear girls, the writer has had experience in this, and can sympathize with you. For three years my face would keep breaking out with a sort of rash, not large unsightly blotches, for such I never had; but I feel sure if what I used did help me, it would benefit those who were worse than I was.

I tried everything of which I had ever heard; and also plenty of which I never had, without avail. I became disgusted with everybody, and especially myself. Every day I met girls coarse and illiterate, who knew and cared nothing about education and refinement, whose faces were smooth and rosy, while I was destined to wear an irritable and pimply skin, and I became morose and low-spirited.

But one day while reading a magazine, the word "oatmeal" caught my attention. I determined to try it. I bought four pounds and have used it six months. I have used it twice a day all the time.

I take the dry meal, a little on a preserve plate, pour on just enough cold water to make it thin, strain through a small seive, and dipping a cloth into the water, wash over my face once or twice, and let it dry. This does not require more than five minutes, and the result is, what? All my friends exclaim about my beautiful complexion.

Please follow my example, and you will not regret the trouble when you see the result.—*The Household.*

JAMES SMITH, an old man of 74, lived in one of the poorest houses in the poorest part of Manchester, England. He was found dead the other day alone, and surrounded by every indication of extreme poverty. But when the police searched the house they found a safe containing deeds and mortgage bonds worth £12,000, and £2,000 in gold.

THE City of Richmond (Inman Line) has made another extraordinary passage across the Atlantic, accomplishing the voyage in eight days, nine hours, and fourteen minutes.

The War in Cuba.

The New York *World* prints the following extract from a private letter dated Havana, Jan. 26. It furnishes an interesting account of the situation of affairs in the unfortunate island: "The arrival of Captain-General Jovellar has not produced [illegible] expected [illegible] majority [illegible] confidence [illegible] any Captain-General who has come and gone since the outbreak of the revolution. But [illegible]. The insurgents are burning sugar-cane fields and plantation buildings. Every day we hear of one or more plantations as having been burned, and even the most rabid Spaniard, if possessed of common sense, acknowledges sorrowfully that the army and Spanish-thinking population are not strong enough to drive the insurgents out of the central department. While the sympathizing element is not so strong as it was a year ago, everybody, with the exception of the extreme intransigentes on the [illegible] who are making money by the war, are anxious that some settlement should be effected. It is extremely doubtful whether the Cuban leaders in the field would to-day accept a proposition for the autonomy of the island if offered by Spain. The leading Cubans who are abroad will hardly be listened to. If the fighting-men are not satisfied with any propositions that are made, the war will continue until one or the other succumbs. It is positively asserted that Jovellar is authorized to make great concessions to the island in general, including a general amnesty and autonomy. The planters are ruined; although nominally the possessors of great wealth, they are not even making a small interest on their capital employed in lands, negroes and machinery. The merchants say that they will be ruined unless the officials again allow smuggling on a large scale, the business done in that line being comparatively small at present."

Prospective Revival of Business.

The New York *Graphic* closes an article on the "Trade of the Centennial Year" with this encouraging prognostication: "We must repeat the conclusion, therefore, that the prospects for trade in 1876 point almost uniformly to a great improvement over 1875. The long session of Congress, with its tinkering at taxation and finance, will be found to be a drawback; so will the Presidential canvass; but the Centennial celebration will compensate in part for these, and, taken all together, nothing but such a failure of the crops as is not likely to take place can prevent 1876 being reasonably remunerative to manufacturers and people engaged in trade."

A BOX OF GROCERIES FREE to every subscriber is what the publishers of *The Housekeeper* offer in our advertising columns. Messrs. Wingate & Co. will do just what they promise. It is the best chance for agents ever offered, as no good housekeeper who sees the box would fail to subscribe. Read the advertisement.

MILLIONS of intelligent women say that Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) is in every respect the best soap ever made, and will do three times the work of any other. Try it.

A WOMAN weighing 384 pounds died of suffocation from excessive fat at Stafford, Mass., last week.

[From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis).]

A Remarkable Professional Success.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties, he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels; headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed female weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

THE ADVERTISEMENT headed "A Remarkable Invention," in another column, and do not fail to send for an illustrated catalogue.

CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

Consumptives, Take Notice.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Why not? They are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all Shoe Dealers.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific [illegible] Boots and Shoes is spreading, [illegible] rip, leak, or fail to [illegible]. Look out for the Patent stamp; all others are imitation.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

WANTED AGENTS [illegible]

$10 to $25 per day [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston.

ASTHMA and CATARRH. Send for Trial free. Address [illegible] K. KELLEY, Indianapolis, Ind.

20 FANCY CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 10c. Address J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

[illegible] Teacher of Guitar, Flute, Cornet [illegible] Violin [illegible] the best in use [illegible] Music [illegible] free. [illegible] Boston.

YOU [illegible] Augusta, Me.

[illegible] Outfits FREE. FOOTPRINTS of the AGES. Our [illegible] and History. [illegible] Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 24 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Washington St., Boston.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$60 PER MONTH and traveling expenses paid to salesmen who can sell our goods, and better wages to experienced salesmen. Address ARGAND KINDLER CO., 36 LaSalle St., CHICAGO, Ill.

IVINS PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS. Adopted by all the Queens of Fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. [illegible] North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 40cts., by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT Revolver [illegible] $3.00 [illegible] WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

Decalcomanie, Chromos, Steel Engravings, Photographs, Scrap-book Pictures, Mottoes, etc. Elegant samples and catalogue sent postpaid for 10 cts. Agents Wanted. J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., New York.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK AGENTS. MOODY & SANKEY.—The only original, authentic and complete record of [illegible] works. Beware of imitations. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. American Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

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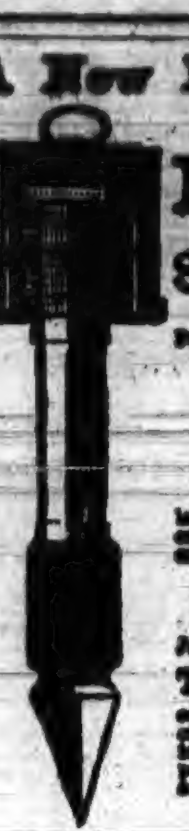

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Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30am	12 25p	3 00p	[illegible]
Noblesville	7 00	12 55	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 00	1 15	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 27	1 50	6 32	3 08
Kokomo	9 11	2 35	7 06	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 0[illegible]	4 14a	9 3[illegible]
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 30	7 44
Kokomo	3 15	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

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GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	3:45 p.m.	2:35 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:52 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3.07	3.01	8:22 "
Corunna	3.13	3.06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.25 pm	5:35 a.m
Sedan	3.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:11 a.m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
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Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	1 00 pm	3 45am	pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 25	5 00	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 45	7 23
Hartford	4 25pm	6 00	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 46
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 42		
Bessons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Bessons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 52	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 00	11 20	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 45	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 45am	9 23
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

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Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			25
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 5[illegible]		45
Auburn	11 22	6 [illegible]		4 41
Waterloo	11 33	6 4[illegible]		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				55
Ar Angola	12 45pm	5 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	55
Bankers	2 00		7 20	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 35	10 15
Jackson	2 5[illegible]		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 27
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 00			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		4 10p
Lansing	11 07		7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00		11 30a
Detroit	10 50		5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 30 p m		9 40
Jonesville	2 [illegible]		11 00
Bankers	2 [illegible]		11 20
Reading	2 47		11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15	12 44
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	4 [illegible]	7 35	1 33
Auburn Junction	4 38	8 00	1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 20	2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40 p	9 30
Louisville	8 45 am	11 10	
Cincinnati		10 30	

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East				Going West		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.20	lv Logans'p't ar	11.00	6.3[illegible]	[illegible].00a
6.35	4.15	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.05	4.35	10.57	Hoover's	10.32	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.45	11.08	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.48
7.40	4.58	11.35	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	5.00	11.35	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.55	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.28	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.43	12.13	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	10.40
9.3[illegible]	5.43p	12.30	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.04	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.06	5.56	12.50	S. Whitley	9.05	4.56	9.05
10.2[illegible]	6.00	12.57	Taylor's	8.56	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.09	Columbia city	8.38	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.15	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.25	Churubusco	8.15	4.05	7.25
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.06	3.56	7.26
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.46
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Junct'n	7.36	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.32	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Moorsville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	[illegible]	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS.—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. D. M. UTRARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney
AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Make a first door north of Miller & Chamber's store.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAN
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, [illegible]
LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent,

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna Mankato, St Peter New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullmun Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Genevy, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office, 2[illegible], Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells Street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen Pas' Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen Sup't, Chicago

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Night ex.
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25"	....	5 14 "	10 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 20 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	5 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	3 55 a.m	8 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 09 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 00 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 05am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15p.m	3 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.35 p.m Crestline, 11.45 p. m. Fort Wayne 3.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 8.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	8 15pm
Tiffin	8 00	8 22	8 38
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 18
Deshler	[illegible]	10 32	8 35
Defiance	11 32	11 38	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 00am	11 10
Auburn Junction	1 05	1 07	11 15
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 00	4 05	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	2 30
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 15	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Readers Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 17th, 1876. Number 7.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society,

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer, in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TRESH.

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the [illegible].
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless. No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio,

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from [illegible] to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done th[illegible] best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

The Auburn

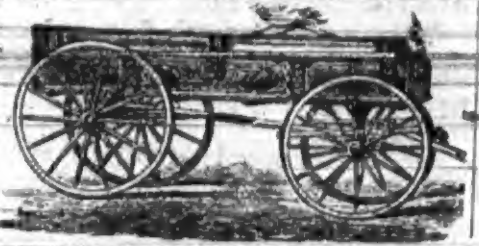

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street

is now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

New Books!
JUST ISSUED BY
The Authors' Publishing Co.,
27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capitol, $100,000)

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Evolution and Progress; by Wm. I Gill, A. M Price $1 50.
Analytical Processes. by Rev Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price. 2 00
Ecclesiology; by E. J. Fish, D. D. 2 00
Lineage of Language, by J. N. Fradenburg. Ph. D. 3 00

II. ÆSTHETIC THOUGHT.

Wild Flowers Poem by C. W. Hubner, Price $1.25; Gilt $1 75,
Irene: A Prize Story, by Mrs B. F. Baer 1 25
Her Waiting Heart; Novel, by Lou Capsadell 1 25
Egypt Lands: Novel by Kelsie Etheridge 50
Travelers' Grab Bag; by an Old Traveler. 50
Slippers and Gown; by Kelsie Etheridge. In press.
Guarded by a Fearylie Mrs. M. B. Sheridan. In press.

III. PRACTICAL THOUGHT.

Gold and Free Banks, by M. R. Pilon $ 75
The Grangers; by M. R. Pilon 50
Manuscript Manual: How to prepare MSS 10
Free Trade; by M. R. Pilon. In press.

For sale in all book stores, or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catalogue free.

☞ If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,
26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight
Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.
Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.
Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.
Loans negotiated and business papers discounted
Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Don't forget Sammy Pommert, when you want a first-class haircut.

The boys had better keep away from the creek, before some of them gets drowned.

We notice Melvin Bowers on the streets again, after a long stay in the Buckeye state.

Samuel Maxfield has returned to the city with his target gun, and can be found at the Seventh street billiard hall.

The Angola "Herald" at its third issue made its appearance at our office last week, with thirteen requests on its wrapper to exchange, we were overcome and responded. The Herald in appearence and matter takes a front seat as a live sound and sensible paper, and wish it and its proprieters many years of prosperity and usefulness.

If DeKalb County can suffer the infliction of five papers, we see no good reason that two cannot be readily supported in Steuben

The confirmed gossip is always either malicious or ignorant. The one variety needs a change of heart, and the other a change of pasture. Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it. It is low frivolous and too often a dirty business. There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces, by it for life. In persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable. Let the young cure it while they may.—Dr. Holland in Scribner.

Colored Ku-Klux.

Noblesville Ledger.

Several colored girls a few nights ago dressed in the male garb and made it lively for a young man and woman of their color who were promenading the streets in illicit love. After they got through with the young man he departed almost as nude as a statue. The female they punished by giving her a severe padding upon the portion of the anatomy where it would do the most good. This is what may be called practical crusading.

Township Assessors.—As there appears to be a question in the minds of many as to whether the law providing for the appointment of a county assessor was repealed by the last General Assenbly or not the Columbus "Democrat, states for the information of all interested that it was. The law as it now stands provides for the election, in each township, at the general election in October of 1876, and every two years thereafter, of an assessor who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The duties of the assessor are the same as heretofore, except in the matter of assessing real-estate, which now is done every five years instead of every two. As this assessment was made last year, no listing of real-estate will take place again until 1880.

[illegible] Miller & Casebeer's and get an Overcoat without money

SHALL WE REFUND.

A Question Now Agitating The Public Minds Around The State House.

A Question of Great Importance to The Financial Branch of The State—Millions In It.

A question of very great importance to the financial branch of the state government was yesterday so placed before the auditor of state that a hand conflict must follow before an answer can be reached. It will be remembered, that a number of years ago certain lands through-out the state were declared to be sacred to the school fund by special act of legislature, and that the educational revenues were from time to time increased by proceeds of the sales of this property. There are but few counties in the state not represented more or less in these donation acres now occupied by thousands who have purchased of the state. The lands were sold on ten years time, the purchasers receiving a certificate of purchase at the time, but no title until the last notes had been paid. The transaction was exactly like giving a bond for a deed. The parties buying on these terms were taxed on the state and county duplicates presisely as if the land was owned by them in fee simple, and for the full period of ten years these taxes were paid without protest. No complaints were made and probably not imagined till some few months ago when certain omnious growls were heard from the regions of Howard and Grant counties, and the question began to be agitated, and was even, in some shape, not very binding, brought to the attention of the officers of the state. But now the matter has taken a more serious turn and the question must be met. Judge Brownlee, of Grant count who is interested in securing the claims of property holders in Tipton and other counties, brought the demand to a crisis yesterday by opening war on the auditor of state with a mandamus. The complaint was made out in the name of Nathan R. Overman, and the auditor was asked to issue a warrant to the relator for the amount of his claim in these taxes paid. The auditor upon advice of Attorney General Buskirk, waived all process of service and the matter will be brought before Judge Howland of the Civil Circuit Court, and in the event the mandamus is sustained an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. When it is remembered that over $100,000 is involved in these claims on account of state taxations alone, and more than twice as much on county taxations, the matter assumes gigantic importance. Let the Tiptonians succeed in their suit and all other counties will at once rush in through the open door, and a special levy will be required to satisfy their claims. The complainants rely on certain technicalities in a recent decision of the supreme bench, but the attorney general is prepared to give them a warm reception.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

How to Jugge a Town.

The Jefferson City (Mo) Journal tells this:

About a week ago a gentleman from Tennessee, representing a capital of $20,000, in search of a good locality in which to engage in business gave us a call, and after stating his mission West asked to look at our paper. We handed him the Morning Journal and to our surprise he did not stop to read our newsy local "pick-up," or our attractive editorial page, but turned at once to our advertising colums, and commenced counting our advertisers and measuring their space.

"Well," said he, glancing up from the paper, "is that all; is that the business of this town?"

"Oh, no," said we, here is the Tribune with a few advertisements that don't appear in the Journal."

He then counted two addition local business advetisements in the Tribune, and again looked up with the remark:

"And that's all, is it? Why you haven't got near so much of a town as I thought you had.

And then we explained to him that we have a great many business men who do not advertise.

"They are not business men to hurt if they do not advertise," was his answer.

We could not contradict him, and we were powerless to vindicate the claims of our city.

He left us saying if he had time he would look around, but this was no place for him.

This is only one instance and a fact.

Now is your time to call on Miller & Casebeer to get a good overcoat without money.

Things I'v Seen.

From Kokomo Tribune.

I'v seen boys fifteen years old, who thought they knew more than men of fifty.

I'v seen rich men who were more miserable than beggars.

I'v seen men who presented a rough exterior, who possessed warm and greatful hearts.

I'v seen men who drank whisky all their lives who always wondered why their neighbors were richer in this world's goods than they.

I'v seen husbands who attend "lodge" every night in the week, if their wives believed this statement.

I'v seen candidates for office who forgot their friends as soon as the election was over.

I'v seen people who knew more of theory than they did of practice.

I'v seen ministers who never practiced what they preached.

I'v seen young ladies who were more vain than pretty.

I'v seen men who were all bedecked with jewels, who did not make a dewel of a husband.

I'v seen men who harbored a dozen dogs about their premises, who complained about "hard times.

I'v seen men who were a perfect nuisance—they were book agents.

I'v seen very smart people who were nothing more than a walking dictionary bound in calf.

I'v seen people who were as unreliable as a gas-meter.

I'v seen ladies who got mad when their husband bought them the most fashionble kind of a bonnet—such ladies are scarce in "these parts.

I'v seen women who chewed tobacco and smoke cigars. Why shoudn't they be granted the same rights as the men?

Obituary.

Died, on the morning of Friday, January 28th, in Concord Township, Thomas Samuel, second son, of Robert M. and Elizabeth Widney, aged 25 years. The day previous, the 27th, being his birthday. Thomas was a dutiful and affectionate son, a kind and loving brother, a genial, faithful, and confiding companion, who made friends where-ever he went. His disease was painful, and lingering, but he bore it all with fortitude, and resignation. When the time of his departure drew near, he called his parents, and three sisters, who stood weeping around his bedside, and taking them by the hand, bade them an affectionate good bye, embracing, and kissing them, again, and again, telling them he was happy, and willing, and even anxious to die, and that he expected to meet them all again, He sent affectionate good bye messages, to his absent brothers and sisters, and all his friends. He died firm in the faith of a worlds salvation from sin, and suffering, through Christ, the great mediator, and Reconciler, and with calmness, and composure, making the arrangements for his funeral Truly it was a most affecting scene, to witness.

Farewell dear Thomas, till we meet again,
In that blest region, free from sin, and pain;
We miss the here on earth. but know full well,
Thy happy spirit lives, where angels dwell.

R. M. WIDNEY.

—The Committee on Expenditures of the war Department have been gradually collecting facts and information from various sources, with a view of making a thorough investigation of all its bureaus and branches, the manner of expending the approhriations, the necessary cost and the actual outlay, the excrescences that have grown up and whatever abuses may exist. This process of inquiry is necessarily tedious, because the department is not disposed to exhibit its own weakness, or to lay bare the secrets of expenditures, which the Secretary and his suroundings have an interest in continuing as they now stand. Therefore the committee have to grope their way, to rely mainly in their researches upon outside aid, and then to sift the statements thus obtained with caution, from the danger of being misled. The belief that there had been undue delay in prosecuting this investigation is erroneous. We are gratified in being able to state upon the best authority that Mr. Heister Clymer, the Chairman of this committee has not only been in earnest from the beginning but that he is determined to spare no phins or effort in overhauling the war Department to the full extent of all the powers with which he is clothed. If there has been extravagance, or fraud, or jobbery or improper administration, he means to find it out and to apply the proper remedy.—Sun.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Good Real Estate for a stock of goods. Adress, box 180 Fort Wayne, Ind. 3t.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

We purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, as there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Prunes, Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c. we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

"A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1,60, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Either Young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c, was 90c, the best Oolong now 80c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30, 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	18c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	12c
Raspberries per pound	65c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 2 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $2 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	20c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	30c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 60c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40c
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	75c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1.00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 1)
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	46 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from......10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen...... 50c
White Fish per kit..........$1.40	White Fish per half barrell......$5.50
Syrups from.........75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar 5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork	Western Reserve Cheese........15 cents

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.— Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

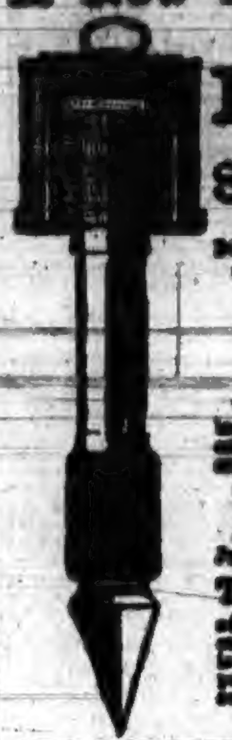

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It drains the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile draining; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile draining as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains [illegible] large pond of stagnant water, on [illegible] street, in this city, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds of water [illegible] all that is claimed for it.

[illegible] HENRY GOLDSTEWART, J. W. [illegible]
[illegible] D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
[illegible] F. NORTON,

One of the [illegible] was put down [illegible] of J. P. [illegible] Jr., [illegible] National Bank, in this city, and in [illegible]

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 2,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $200.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

ll American & Swiss atches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

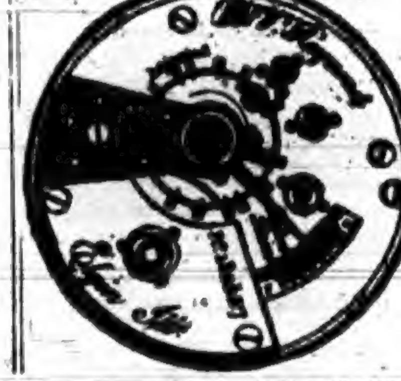

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,

Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel.
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIMETABLE No. 18—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30am	12 25p	3 00pm	3 25
Noblesville	7 44	12 [illegible]	5 10	1 20
Tipton	8 30	1 18	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 27	1 50	6 38	3 55
Kokomo	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 00	
Peru	10 00	2 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 [illegible]	6 15a	9 [illegible]
Noblesville	4 47	3 12	8 34
Tipton	3 44	2 20	7 44
Kokomo	3 12	1 50	7 05
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 45
Peru	2 10	12 25	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. D. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	3:48 p m.	2 2:35 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:32 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,12	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,10 pm	11,20 am	9:35 a m
Sedan	2,20	11,40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	z12:11a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	3 00 pm	8 45am	pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 25	8 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	8 42	7 32
Hartford	4 25pm	8 66	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 35	8 46
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Beesons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 00am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 30pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Beesons	11 00		
Cam City	11 16		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 20pm		
Muncie	12 52	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 00	11 20	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 40am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 25	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. KILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 16,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ind. Exp.	
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 40am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 [illegible]		45
Auburn	11 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	4 41	
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				58
Ar Angola	12 40pm	5 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 46		7 00	28
Bankers	2 [illegible]		7 28	6 44
Jonesville	2 [illegible]		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 [illegible]		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 10p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 48			
Saginaw	9 00			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City	7 40 a m			4 10p
Saginaw	11 37			7 28
Lansing	6 00			11 30a
Grand Rapids	10 30			5 40p
Detroit				
Jackson .... Dep	1 30 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 [illegible]			11 00
Bankers	2 [illegible]			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 [illegible]	7 32		1 32
Auburn Junction	4 30	8 00		1 52
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 20	9 20		2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	7 40 p		9 20
Louisville	5 45 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 8 Fre't	No. 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logansp't ar	11.50	6.55p	7.00a
6.30	4.18	10.48	Adamsboro.	10.46	6.38	12.25
7.06	4.35	10.57	Hoover's	10.32	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.42	11.06	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.55	11.35	Denver.	10.10	6.10	11.25
7.58	5.06	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.56	1.32
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.49	10.43
8.55	5.28	12.06	Laketon	9.40	5.38	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	10.50
9.35	5.42p	12.30	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.06	9.35
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.06	5.56	12.36	S. Whitley	9.06	4.56	9.05
10.28	6.06	12.57	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.12	Collin's	8.17	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.21
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.10
12.16			G.R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.36	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.32	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	2.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Co. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. D. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st one door north of Miller & Chamber's store.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAN

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, [illegible] LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES.

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m.
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m.
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m.

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing-room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent,

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna Mankato, St Peter New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Genevy, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office, 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W. Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells Street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen Pass Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen Sup't, Chicago

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00a.m	5 50 pm	8 30a.m	3 00p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25"	....	5 14 "	10 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 20 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 30 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40p.m	7 55 "	9 38 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 09 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 06 "	4 55 "	2 10 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 06 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 25 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	8 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 46 "	1 25a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 [illegible]

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m. Crestline, 11.45 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 00	8 33	6 30
Fostoria	8 30	9 25	7 18
Deshler	10 02	10 32	8 30
Defiance	11 32	11 38	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 30
Auburn Junction	1 00	1 07	11 44
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 00am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkerton Junction	4 06	4 06	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	....	8 40am
Walkerton Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41		2 30
Avilla	3 01		3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 36	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	[illegible]	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 48	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 15

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, FEBRUARY 17th, 1876. Number 7.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana, Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advance Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop'rs., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society,

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

Proprietors of

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

OPIUM

Habit cured. Chinese mode of cure, painless.—No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

WOMEN

Diseases peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cures guaranteed in all curable cases. Address or consult DR. WILFORD, Toledo, Ohio.

Chronic Diseases

of all kinds successfully treated by DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O. Thirty years of experience should insure confidence.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done th best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

The Auburn

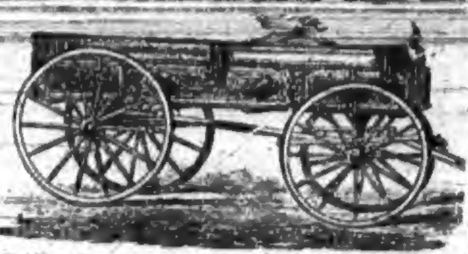

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

New Books!

JUST ISSUED BY

The Authors' Publishing Co.,

27 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated, 1873. Paid up Capitol, $100,000)

I. HIGHER THOUGHT.

Evolution and Progress; by Wm. I Gill, A. M price	$1 50.
Analytical Processes. by Rev Wm. I. Gill, A. M. price.	2 00
Ecclesiology; by E. J. Fish, D. D.	2 00
Lineage of Language, by J. N. Fradenburg, Ph. D.	3 00

II. ÆSTHETIC THOUGHT.

Wild Flowers Poem by C. W. Hubner, Price $1.25; Gilt	$1 75.
Irene: A Prize Story, by Mrs B. F. Baer	1 25
Her Waiting Heart; Novel, by Lou Capendell	1 25
Egypt Ruele Novel, by Kelsie Etheridge	50
Travelers' Grab Bag by an Old Traveler.	50
Slippers and Gown; by Kelsie Etheridge.	In press.
Guarded by a Fear; by Mrs. M. B. Sheridan.	In press.

III. PRACTICAL THOUGHT.

Gold and Free Banks by M. R. Pilon	$ 75
The Grangers by R. Pilon	50
Manuscript Manual; How to prepare MSS	10
Free Trade; by M. R. Pilon.	In press.

For sale in all book-stores, or mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers. Descriptive Catalogue free.

☞ If you have a book to publish send stamp for pamphlet for the new plan of publishing, inaugurated by the A. P. Co.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

26 East Berry street

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Don't forget Sammy Pommert, when you want a first-class haircut.

The boys had better keep away from the creek, before some of them gets drowned.

We notice Melvin Bowers on the streets again, after a long stay in the Buckeye state

Samuel Maxfield has returned to the city with his target gun, and can be found at the Seventh street billiard hall.

The Angola "Herald" at its third issue made its appearance at our office last week, with thirteen requests on its wrapper to exchange, we were overcome and responded. The Herald in appearence and matter takes a front seat as a live sound and sensible paper, and wish it and its proprieters many years of prosperity and usefulness.

If DeKalb County can suffer the infliction of five papers, we see no good reason that two cannot be readily supported in Steuben

The confirmed gossip is always either malicious or ignorant. The one variety needs a change of heart, and the other a change of pasture. Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it. It is low frivolous and too often a dirty business. There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces by it for life. In persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable. Let the young cure it while they may.—Dr. Holland in Scribner.

Colored Ku-Klux.

Noblesville Ledger.

Several colored girls a few nights ago dressed in the male garb and made it lively for a young man and woman of their color who were promenading the streets in illicit love. After they got through with the young man he departed almost as nude as a statue. The female they punished by giving her a severe padding upon the portion of the anatomy where it would do the most good. This is what may be called practical crusading.

Township Assessors.—As there appears to be a question in the minds of many as to whether the law providing for the appointment of a county assessor was repealed by the last General Assembly or not the Columbus "Democrat, states for the information of all interested that it was. The law as it now stands, provides for the election, in each township, at the general election in October of 1876, and every two years thereafter, of an assessor who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The duties of the assessor are the same as heretofore, except in the matter of assessing real-estate, which now is done every five years instead of every two. As this assessment was made last year, no listing of real-estate will take place again until 1880.

[illegible] Miller & Casebeer's and get an Overcoat without money

SHALL WE REFUND.

A Question Now Agitating The Public Minds Around The State House.

A Question of Great Importance to The Financial Branch of The State—Millions In It.

A question of very great importance to the financial branch of the state government was yesterday so placed before the auditor of state, that a hand conflict must follow before an answer can be reached. It will be remembered that a number of years ago certain lands through-out the state were declared to be sacred to the school fund by special act of legislature, and that the educational revenues were from time to time increased by proceeds of the sales of this property. There are but few counties in the state not represented more or less in these donation acres now occupied by thousands who have purchased of the state. The lands were sold on ten years time, the purchasers receiving a certificate of purchase at the time, but no title until the last notes had been paid. The transaction was exactly like giving a bond for a deed. The parties buying on these terms were taxed on the state and county duplicates precisely as if the land was owned by them in fee simple, and for the full period of ten years these taxes were paid without protest. No complaints were made and probably not imagined till some few months ago when certain omnious growls were heard from the regions of Howard and Grant counties, and the question began to be agitated, and was even, in some shape, not very binding, brought to the attention of the officers of the state. But now the matter has taken a more serious turn and the question must be met. Judge Brownlee, of Grant count who is interested in securing the claims of property holders in Tipton and other counties, brought the demand to a crisis yesterday by opening war on the auditor of state with a mandamus. The complaint was made out in the name of Nathan R. Overman, and the auditor was asked to issue a warrant to the relator for the amount of his claim in these taxes paid. The auditor upon advice of Attorney General. Buskirk, waived all process of service and the matter will be brought before Judge Howland of the Civil Circuit Court, and in the event the mandamus is sustained an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. When it is remembered that over $100,000 is involved in these claims on account of state taxations alone, and more than twice as much on county taxations, the matter assumes gigantic importance. Let the Tiptonians succeed in their suit and all other counties will at once rush in through the open door, and a special levy will be required to satisfy their claims. The complainants rely on certain technicalities in a recent decision of the supreme bench, but the attorney general is prepared to give them a warm reception.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

How to Judge a Town.

The Jefferson City (Mo) Journal tells this:

About a week ago a gentleman from Tennessee, representing a capital of $20,000, in search of a good locality in which to engage in business gave us a call, and after stating his mission West asked to look at our paper. We handed him the Morning Journal and to our surprise he did not stop to read our newsy local "pick-up," or our attractive editorial page, but turned at once to our advertising colums, and commenced counting our advertisers and measuring their space.

"Well," said he, glancing up from the paper, "is that all; is that the business of this town?"

"Oh, no," said we, here is the Tribune with a few advertisements that don't appear in the Journal."

He then counted two addition local business advertisements in the Tribune, and again looked up with the remark:

"And that's all, is it? Why you haven't got near so much of a town as I thought you had.

And then we explained to him that we have a great many business men who do not advertise.

"They are not business men to hurt if they do not advertise," was his answer.

We could not contradict him, and we were powerless to vindicate the claims of our city.

He left us saying if he had time he would look around, but this was no place for him.

This is only one instance and a fact.

Now is your time to call on Miller & Casebeer to get a good overcoat without money.

Things I'v Seen.

From Kokomo Tribune.

I'v seen boys fifteen years old, who thought they knew more than men of fifty.

I'v seen rich men who were more miserable than beggars.

I'v seen men who presented a rough exterior, who possessed warm and greatful hearts.

I'v seen men who drank whisky all their lives who always wondered why their neighbors were richer in this world's goods than they,

I'v seen husbands who attend "lodge" every night in the week, if their wives believed this statement.

I'v seen candidates for office who forgot their friends as soon as the election was over.

I'v seen people who knew more of theory than they did of practice.

I'v seen ministers who never practiced what they preached.

I'v seen young ladies who were more vain than pretty.

I'v seen men who were all bedecked with jewels, who did not make a dewel of a husband.

I'v seen men who harbored a dozen dogs about their premises, who complained about "hard times.

I'v seen men who were a perfect nuisance—they were book agents.

I'v seen very smart people who were nothing more than a walking dictionary bound in calf.

I'v seen people who were as unreliable as a gas-meter.

I'v seen ladies who got mad when their husband bought them the most fashionble kind of a bonnet—such ladies are scarce in "these parts.

I'v seen women who chewed tobacco and smoke cigars. Why shoudn't they be granted the same rights as the men?

Obituary.

Died, on the morning of Friday, January 28th, in Concord Township, Thomas Samuel, second son, of Robert M. and Elizabeth Widney, aged 25 years. The day previous, the 27th, being his birthday. Thomas was a dutiful and affectionate son, a kind and loving brother, a genial, faithful, and confiding companion, who made friends where-ever he went. His disease was painful, and lingering, but he bore it all with fortitude, and resignation. When the time of his departure drew near, he called his parents, and three sisters, who stood weeping around his bedside, and taking them by the hand, bade them an affectionate good bye, embracing, and kissing them, again, and again, telling them he was happy, and willing, and even anxious to die, and that he expected to meet them all again, He sent affectionate good bye messages, to his absent Brothers and sisters, and all his friends. He died firm in the faith of a worlds salvation from sin, and suffering, through Christ, the great mediator, and Reconciler, and with calmness, and composure, making the arrangements for his funeral Truly it was a most affecting scene, to witness.

Farewell dear Thomas, till we meet again,
In that blest region, free from sin, and pain;
We miss the here on earth, but know full well,
Thy happy spirit lives, where angels dwell.

R. M. WIDNEY.

The Committee on Expenditures of the war Department have been gradually collecting facts and information from various sources, with a view of making a thorough investigation of all its bureaus and branches, the manner of expending the approhriations, the necessary cost and the actual outlay, the excrescences that have grown up and whatever abuses may exist. This process of inquiry is necessarily tedious, because the department is not disposed to exhibit its own weakness, or to lay bare the secrets of expenditures, which the Secretary and his suroundings have an interest in continuing as they now stand. Therefore the committee have to grope their way, to rely mainly in their researches upon outside aid, and then to sift the statements thus obtained with caution, from the danger of being misled. The belief that there had been undue delay in prosecuting this investigation is erroneous. We are gratified in being able to state upon the best authority that Mr. Heister Clymer, the Chairman of this committee has not only been in earnest from the beginning but that he is determined to spare no pains or effort in overhauling the war Department to the full extent of all the powers with which he is clothed. If there has been extravagance, or fraud, or jobbery or improper administration, he means to find it out and to apply the proper remedy.—Sun.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Good Real Estate for a stock of goods. Adress, box 180 Fort Wayne, Ind. 38.

MANY MEN, MANY MINDS.

And which is right? Who knows? Do you?
For me, I'm sore perplexed;
The last one proved his doctrine true,
But so too will the next.

THEOLOGIST.

Here one avers—nor doth he speak
As doubting, or afraid—
That in six days, in one short week,
This world was "perfect" made.

GEOLOGIST.

Another there with mild rebuke
States this can scarce have been;
That by "six days" the Pentateuch
Must surely "ages" mean.

PHILOSOPHER

A third with neither will agree,
And smiling he replies,
"In boundless space there chance may be
Worlds plentiful as 'flies.'"

IDEALIST.

[illegible] But think, and you
Will very quickly find
That neither "worlds" nor "flies" [illegible]
Exist, but only "Mind.'"

SKEPTIC.

"And what is Mind?" a last one cries:
"A perfume, spark, or wind!
A shadow's shadow! Nay, ye wise—
Nay, tell me, what is Mind?"

* * * * * *

Pshaw! Is it strange, friend, if we doubt
These "voices of the night?"
Come, let us cast Hope's anchor out,
And so wait for the light!

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A PERILOUS COMPACT.

"You say, Capt. Jackson, that you have received written instructions from your owners by the last mail?"

"Yes, sir, very particular and specific orders regarding the cargo wanted for the good ship Exporter."

"If I understand you aright, the best quality of silk and the finest grade of teas only are wanted?"

"Exactly, Mr. Failing. But why do you ask? Are you unable to load the ship with the required quality and grade of goods?"

"We'll see in good time, Jackson. But I say, have you any objection to my glancing over your written instructions?"

"Certainly not; and, if you are to furnish the cargo, I think it advisable for you to thoroughly understand what is wanted and what I am allowed to receive."

The keen, gray eyes of Mr. Failing were fastened intently upon the weather-beaten countenance of the seaman for a moment, and then, in a soft, insinuating tone, he added:

"If you will give me a boat, Jackson, I will send my China boy ashore for a case of dry Monopole. The weather is warm, and iced champagne will not be disagreeable, eh?"

"By no means; but it is a luxury we poor sailors seldom have the opportunity of tasting," replied the Captain, with a sigh, as he thought of his far-off wife and two little babes.

The champagne was soon sparkling in the slender glasses, and the merchant pledged the sailor and his noble ship a brimming bumper.

The Exporter was a fine clipper engaged in the China trade, owned by an opulent firm who counted their dollars by millions. The ship was commanded by Capt. Jackson, an experienced shipmaster, but who had been compelled to accept the grinding terms of the parsimonious owners of the Exporter.

Capt. Jackson had been unfortunate, and at the time he applied to the firm for employment he was in debt, with a wife and family looking to him for support. He was not in a condition to dictate terms, but ventured to remonstrate feebly at the inadequate salary offered for the amount of property and responsibility he was expected to control and look after.

"We can get plenty of shipmasters for $80 per month," was the cold, harsh reply. "We do not ask you to accept it. You come to us; if you demur, another shall take your place."

And, with a heavy heart, the poor fellow signed the articles, while the pale suffering face of his wife rose up before him.

The Exporter was lying off Shanghai waiting for the valuable and special cargo which had been ordered by mail.

The merchant, Mr. Failing, was on board, and as has already been narrated, was taking his comfort in the wide, spacious cabin of the vessel.

Glass after glass of champagne had been quaffed, the fragrant perfume of choice cigars filled the cabin, and poor Jackson, as the generous vintage mounted in his brain, for a time forgot his troubles.

The letter lay on the table before Failing, who, with his heels perched on a projecting cornice of the cabin, smoked in silence, while Jackson, with volubility entirely unnatural to him, poured into the ears of Failing the entire story of his wrongs.

"You are not half paid; that is certain, Jackson, and there is but little chance to make a dollar out of the main hatch. To be sure, you can do a little something with the stevedore, ship chandler, etc.; but, after all, what does it amount to? I came out here to make my fortune, Jackson; honestly, if I can, and thus far have no reason to complain. But you are situated differently. You have no opportunities; your life is passing away; the greater portion of it is spent in buffeting the elements at $80 per month—for what? that your owners may reap hundreds of thousands of dollars from your talents. Is that honest—is it right or just? No. And how will it end? You are past the meridian of life, and you say you are 'astern of the lighter.' Now I shall speak plain, Jackson, too plain perhaps; but fill your glass, man, it has been empty this half hour. As I said before, every day will bring you nearer your grave, and the best years of your life spent away from your family whom you love. Even supposing that no accident occurs to excite the wrath of the firm that might cost you your position, in due course of time you will be worn out, feeble, and incapacitated by old age from retaining command. What will the merchant with his bags of gold, which you made for him, care for you then? Will he take into consideration the fact that you have braved dangers and ransacked every clime for the articles of merchandise he required? No, he will never give it a thought, and the old shipmaster, the faithful but worn-out servant, will totter to the door of the sailor's snug harbor, and beg for charity and a roof over his gray head, unless indeed your wife and two girl babies can support you."

The merchant blew a long cloud of smoke from his lips as he ceased speaking, and eyed Jackson with a very peculiar look as that individual wiped the perspiration from his brow, which had been evolved by the artful picture portrayed by the eloquence of the sharp, shrewd merchant.

"Good God! Mr. Failing, I never looked upon it in that light; but I dare say you are right. But what can I do? The $80 I get keeps my wife from starving."

"Exactly, and no more. Take another glass—that's right. Your good health. The Exporter is insured, isn't she?"

"Yes, to her full value."

"And you are to insure the cargo, also?"

"Certainly; my owners are always very particular about that."

"Humph! How would you like to pocket $50,000, Jackson, and weather on your owners and the poor house, eh?"

"What a question to ask a man in my position!" and Jackson's head began to spin about as he listened to the artfully-worded sophistry of the tempter.

"We can make a good thing of it, and now is your opportunity. Your owners grind you down, now let them take the consequences, although they will not lose much but the anticipated profit. I will furnish you the silk and tea, but instead of the best I'll give the poorest. Don't jump, man; there's no harm done yet. The highest market price will be charged, and you shall have $25,000 to-night, or when you sign the regular articles of agreement as having received the stipulated quality and quantity. The other $25,000 shall be paid when the Exporter goes to the bottom and you return to Shanghai from the wreck. Not a word, man, but come ashore. We'll talk it over at my office."

And, linking his arm through Jacksons', he assisted the shipmaster to leave the cabin and descend the side.

The next day the first lighter-load of cargo for the Exporter arrived, and both bale and box was rattled rapidly into her capacious hold. In less than two weeks' time the ship was ready for sea, and Jackson, who had spent the greater portion of his time on shore, repaired on board.

Not until too late did the entangled seaman awake from the delusive dream into which he had been beguiled by the skillful Failing. The ship was loaded, the first half of the $50,000 had been paid, and Jackson, by the advice of the merchant, did not bank the amount, but negotiated for the value in diamonds, which he wore around his body.

It was too late to retreat; he had gone too far; and although his conscience troubled him sadly, still he made up his mind to carry out the fraud that had been commenced.

The Exporter sailed down the mighty Yangtee with a fair wind, which freshened as the good ship passed Woo Sung. Everybody on board was in high spirits at the idea of being homeward bound, with the exception of poor Jackson; who paced the deck in moody silence. He had solemnly sworn never to taste champagne again, and had firmly made up his mind not to revisit Shanghai, for he had learned to fear the influence which Failing exercised over him.

He kept to himself, avoided the society of his first mate, and spent most of the time in the seclusion of his cabin, brooding over the terrible secret which he carried in his bosom.

The character of the cargo preyed considerably on his mind, and, waking or sleeping, he was continually haunted by a nightmare. He grew nervous and impatient, so much so that both officers and crew wondered at the sudden change that had come over the "old man."

When alone, in the dead hour of the night, he would pore over his charts, and strive in vain to fix definitely upon some shoal or reef where he could safely carry out his intentions, and an involuntary curse would escape his lips as he felt the pressure of the belt he wore about his body, or saw the features of Failing which would occasionally rise up before him.

Favored by fair weather, the fleet ship rapidly plowed her way down the China Sea, and all hands congratulated themselves on a speedy termination of the voyage.

No opportunity had occurred to sacrifice the ship, for Jackson was determined not to hazard the life of any one on board, and keeping well to the eastward, the high mountainous island of Borneo loomed up blue and picturesque above the horizon.

For two days the Exporter skirted along in sight of the island, and then a furious squall of mist and rain swept over the ship.

The black, lowering clouds appeared to envelope the mastheads, and the zigzag sheets of vivid lightning darted through the heavens, only excelled in fury by the apalling peals of thunder which crashed unceasingly above them. The sea, lashed to fury, was enveloped in a feathery foam, flying over the ship in blinding showers.

Groaning and creaking in every timber, the ship bowed before the gale, and, as all hands had been called to shorten sail, or cut away the tattered remnants of what had been blown away, Capt. Jackson took the wheel, that the helmsman might lend a hand in aiding his struggling shipmates.

No human being can conceive the feelings which raged in the unfortunate shipmaster's breast that memorable night.

The roaring of the waves, and rush of the pelting rain, the howl of the gale as it swept through the cordage of the ship, and the beating of the surf on the beach and reefs in the distance, mingled with the clear word of command of the mates, and the cheery cry of the nimble sailors aloft, as they roared out, "haul out to leeward!" or "light over to windward!"

The last man had laid down from aloft, the men were clustering aft to "splice the main brace," when a sudden grumble and grating ran through the ship. A shock, a bump—followed by a second shock, which threw the men off their feet violently, and then the good ship Exporter struck heavily on a coral reef, and was forced high up on the dangerous shoal.

With a succession of crashes the tall, wavering masts went over the side, the affrighted cries of the men, the shouts of the officers, and the terrible ominous grinding on the ship's keel, rang on the midnight air.

But the calm, steady voice of the Captain was heard above all, calling on them to obey his orders, and Jackson's coolness had the desired effect.

Watching for the next vivid flash, Jackson scanned the scene and saw that it was comparatively easy to reach the main land by the coral reef.

Carefully and cautiously the men were directed to scramble for the land, and Jackson was the last man to leave the doomed ship. A sharp cry of anguish escaped from him as he leaped over the rail, but it was swallowed up in the force of the gale, which now set in with redoubled fury.

All night long it raged, and as daylight dawned the furious waves were running high, while the breakers roared like so many angry and hungry wolves.

Not a vestige of ship or cargo remained save a few remnants of shattered spars, and singularly enough, the medicine chest was found comparatively uninjured. By some means it had escaped the undertow; was one-half buried in the sand, a sad relic of the once-noble ship.

Jackson had performed his difficult task well; not a breath of suspicion could attach itself to him, and all hands endeavored to speak a word of comfort to their pale, dejected superior.

But other matters soon engrossed the attention of both officers and men. With the first rays of the morning sun which pierced the dispersing storm clouds, a numerous and well-armed body of natives suddenly made their appearance, and with loud and menacing cries, rushed upon the defenseless, shipwrecked seamen.

By the advice of the Captain, no attempt was made to resist the half-naked, swarthy natives, who bore the entire ship's company in their midst to the reigning Prince, who was attired in more than barbaric splendor.

A Malay stepped forward to act as interpreter, having served on board a country wallat as seaman, where he had learned a smattering of the English language. He informed Capt. Jackson that the ship had struck a reef making out from Sarawak, on the Island of Borneo, and that they were now the prisoners and slaves of the Prince bearing the name of the town.

In a low, confidential tone he added that he wished them no harm, but advised them to strain every effort to escape, as the Rajah was a blood-thirsty fellow, who delighted in putting his prisoners to death by the most cruel tortures that could be devised. The Malay added that the potentate was considerably depressed at present on account of the severe illness of the young Princess, his favorite daughter; and as all the ja-ju men on the island had failed to relieve her, their heads had paid the forfeit. She was hourly growing worse, and the father was almost frantic at the thought of losing his idol.

Capt Jackson listened in deep silence, and a ray of hope darted across his really fine features as he reflected for a moment. In his many leisure hours at sea he had made the science of medicine a study—so much so that he felt perfectly confident to grapple with any ordinary disease.

The men were standing between the well-armed natives, who were only awaiting the well known signal of their ruler to dash their brains out or reserve them for a worse fate. But the dusky potentate had relapsed into a reverie, and had apparently forgotten the presence of the white men.

The guard stirred impatiently, while their dark eyes shot forth glances which boded no good to the trembling men whom they had in their power.

Nerved on by desperation, and a prey to the most terrible apprehension at the awful predicament and danger the ship's company were in through his instrumentality, Jackson whispered a few words in the ear of the Malay, who ventured to approach his royal master.

Jackson had bethought him of the fortunate discovery of the medicine chest, and determined so assume the risk of asserting his power to save the Princess' life, which he accordingly did, and the Malay quickly conveyed the intelligence to the despondent father.

In an instant the high-born native was on his feet. His eyes glistened with an unnatural luster; his deep, sonorous voice echoed through the room, while the jewels flashed and scintillated his clothing as he gesticulated wildly.

The Malay translated the will of his chieftain, and Jackson was informed that he should have an opportunity to try his skill—that, if successful, he would be loaded with wealth such as he never dreamed of—that his comrades should share in his good fortune, and liberty as well as jewels should be the share of the white strangers. But, on the other hand, after exciting false hopes and making an assertion he could not make good, if the Princess should die, then death with the most exquisite torments would be the portion of all.

It was not without a nervous chill that the shipmaster listened to the alternative, and although his face was pale, still he never faltered in his step as he followed a guide to the presence of the Princess.

He could scarcely repress his embarrassment as he bent over the slight form of the Princess, who was little more than a child in years and stature. She was reclining in a silken hammock, partially covered by a slight gauze covering. She moved her head from side to side, moaning with pain, and quietly submitted to Jackson as he examined her pulse, tongue, etc.

He soon discovered that her trouble was nothing more serious than a slow fever, which the contents of the medicine chest would easily alleviate, and he breathed a silent but fervent prayer of gratitude for the means of escape offered to his comrades and himself.

The precious collection of drugs were soon under his watchful care, the proper remedies given, and for the first time for many days the Princess sank into an easy and refreshing slumber that night.

Jackson watched by her hammock, while the stern old chief occupied a pile of cushions close beside him.

The recovery of the patient was rapid, thanks to a good constitution; and Capt. Jackson, in the course of ten days, had the satisfaction of seeing her sitting up, laughing and talking with her overjoyed father.

The safety of the shipwrecked crew was assured, the Rajah more than kept his word, heaping gems and gold dust upon them all.

To Jackson he made the most magnificent offers, pressing upon him the office of chief ja-ju of the island. But the shipmaster wisely declined the office in cautious language; and, parting his belt, received an addition that more than exceeded his wildest ideas of wealth.

The entire party were conveyed to Singapore, where Jackson bade adieu to his old comrades, taking the first mail steamer that left.

Reaching Liverpool, he soon arrived at his destination, being warmly welcomed by his wife and little ones, to whom he told his strange adventures.

Without loss of time he called on the owners of the Exporter, who had meanwhile secured their full insurance on vessel and cargo, coolly informing Jackson that he need never expect to command one of their ships again, for which rebuff he cared but little.

Removing to a small but growing western town, he became indentified with its prosperity, and to-day is one of its wealthiest and most influential citizens.

He has conscientiously striven to repair the error into which he was drawn, but never thinks of Shanghai and the tea trade without a visible shudder.

Heroic Fight of Three White Men with One Hundred Indians.

On the 17th instant, about noon, William Castro, Jeff. Thompson and O. F. Mason were attacked by Indians, about eight miles below the Little Horn River, while en route for Fort Pease. There were between seventy-five and one hundred Indians. They came up in the rear of the party and fired some shots at them before they got off their horses. As quick as possible they ran into a small ravine close by, got in a narrow "wash-out" and stood them off the best they could. The Indians had them surrounded, occupying the ridges. They kept up a steady fire, but without effect, when they descended to the ravine and got in better range from the upper part of the valley. They killed Mr. Mason, and wounded Mr. Thompson in the hand, slightly. Castro and Thompson are positive that three Indians were killed—one was shot off his horse while driving off their saddle and pack animals, two others were killed in the ravine. One of them laid within forty yards of the men. After the killing of those they backed out, taking with them all their animals and winter's supplies belonging to them. The two men buried their comrade in a pit made with their butcher knives, and remained by him until dark, when they left in the direction of Fort Pease, traveling all night. The next day they found themselves cut off by the Indians, when they abandoned the idea of going to the fort, and took the back track for this point, which they reached yesterday.

Mr. Mason, it will be remembered, was at one time Clerk of the District Court at Bozeman, was a surveyor, and during the past summer assisted H. J. Hoppy in the hayfield at this place. He was a gentleman, and highly esteemed by his acquaintances.—*Helena (Mon.) Independent.*

The Centennial Buildings.

The following figures show the amount of ground covered by the different National Exposition buildings, and the cost of the same:

	Space covered.		Cost.
London, 1851	20	acres	$1,464,000
New York, 1853	5¼	acres	500,000
Paris, 1855	30	acres	4,000,000
London, 1862	24	acres	2,300,000
Paris, 1867	40½	acres	4,596,763
Vienna, 1873	50	acres	9,850,000
Philadelphia, 1876	60	acres	6,724,320

The foregoing statistics show that at Philadelphia the space covered is just three times that of the London Exposition in 1851, double that of Paris in 1855, and nearly thrice the size of that of London in 1862, and the one in Paris in 1867 was but two-thirds as large. With the proper feeling among other countries (as there seems to be no other), and the support and encouragement at home, it cannot fail to surpass in excellence all previous exhibitions of like character, even more than in the gigantic proportions of the buildings.

How It is Done.

It is not very uncommon to hear the remark, "How can such and such a family continue their style of living after the head of the household has failed, and his creditors lost 80 or 90 per cent. of their honest dues?" Why, bless the simple souls of questioners of that stamp, the thing is comparatively easy under the Bankrupt law, which operates in favor of the debtor class of the community, creditors being at the mercy of those owing them, rather than *vice versa.* Besides, a person whose affairs go into liquidation, and who then fails to save something handsome, isn't considered much of a fellow, anyhow, in these times.—*Boston Transcript.*

Chinese New Year's.

The Chinamen in Sampson's shoe factory in North Adams, Mass., celebrated their New Year's Day on Tuesday last with fire crackers, games and feastings. Tables were spread with fruits, flowers, and sweetmeats from China, of some of which they invited their visitors to partake. At one of their games, a kind of "odd or even," a large amount of money was displayed; but Charley Sing, the interpreter, explained that it was entirely harmless, the money being common property, and divided equally at the close of the game. In their playing, as in everything else, their behavior is like that of large children.—*New York Sun.*

MR. JOHN M. FRANCIS, of the Troy *Times*, thinks that the people of India will never be really civilized into English ways, and is further disposed to believe that missionary efforts in their behalf are in vain. He says that half the expenditure of treasure and Christian work which are wasted in India, if applied at home, would accomplish ten times more of blessed results than will ever be accomplished in India.

GOV. HOUSTON and Commissioners Lawler and Bethea report the total State debt of Alabama at $30,000,000; assessed value of real estate, $160,000,000; and the propositions to different bondholders, if accepted and carried out, will reduce the debt to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

TO CURE a cold eat absolutely nothing after breakfast, during the day, and at night, just before retiring, heat the feet thoroughly hot at the fire, and drinking copiously of hot herb tea the last thing. Catnip is best, though any domestic herb is good.

A GHASTLY CRIME.

Shocking Details of the Recent Brooklyn Horror—The Stories Told by the Murderer and his Wife.

One of the most horrible butcheries ever perpetrated in this country was recently brought to light in the city of Brooklyn, some of the particulars of which have been mentioned in our news columns, as received by telegraph. Late New York papers at hand enable us to lay before our readers some additional particulars of this most terrible tragedy. The murderer, it seems, traveled in this country under an assumed name—Victor Kretz. The wife of the murderer tells this story: "W. W. Simmons came to our house about 9 o'clock Thursday evening, bringing a doll for my little girl. There was some brandy and beer in the house, and, after drinking the beer, Fuchs went out to get three pints more. All of us drank beer, and Simmons said he was ashamed to go home drunk, so I said he might stay and sleep with Fuchs, and I would sleep with Ellen. We had only two rooms. Simmons agreed to this. My husband says I slept on the floor and that I was unfaithful, but I was so drunk I knew nothing of it. My husband and child put me to bed, and while they were doing so, I fell on the floor and cut my face. When I got up in the morning I saw a body on the floor of the kitchen, and Fuchs, taking it by the heels, dragged it into a bedroom to cut it up. When I saw it I called out: 'We will be hung!' But Fuchs said he would make it all right. I drunk too much Friday, and did not see the body cut up."

As the woman told this story she wept bitterly, saying again and again that if she had only been sober the murder would not have been committed.

Andreas Fuchs, or Victor Kretze, as the murderer calls himself, says he had known Simmons and worked with him for three years, but had once had a difficulty with him, on account of which he left the manufactory for six months. He said Simmons was in the habit of visiting his wife while he was at work, and that about six months ago he had detected them in crime. He said that Simmons came to his house Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, and, as he had some beer, both drank of it. Simmons then gave him money to buy more beer, and when he returned he detected what he considered satisfactory evidence that his wife had been unfaithful to him. Calling his step-child, Ellen, who was sleeping on the bed, as a witness of her mother's crime, he seized a hatchet which lay behind the stove, and struck Simmons dead with one blow on the neck. He asserted that he struck Simmons' head off with one blow, but afterward accounted for the cuts about the neck by saying he had to hack it off next morning, as it was not entirely severed. He declared that he intended to give himself up, but his wife persuaded him not to do so, and Friday he dragged the body into a bedroom and cut it up, packing the pieces away in different places until he could get rid of them.

The officers who first inspected Fuchs' apartments reported that there were pails in the kitchen and bedroom containing meat. They thought they might be pieces of pickled pork. A close examination of the premises was then made, and in a tool-chest, under the bed, was found a heavy, solid hammer, that bore bloody stains, and a common handsaw steeped with blood and fringed with bits of hair. There were also heavy hatchets, or axes, and these were covered with half-obliterated blood marks. In another corner, under a couch, was a small tin pail, filled to the brim with fragments of a human body, cut into pieces not more than two or three inches in length. At the side of the bed was a large pine chest, dyed in every part with blood, as though a bleeding body had been hastily jammed into it as a temporary receptacle. In a common black leather traveling trunk was found another portion of the mutilated body, strips of flesh and pieces of skin. In another part of the chamber was a large tin wash boiler nearly filled with a portion of the man's limbs—pieces of arms, of hands, and of legs and feet. In the midst of these remains was the trunk of a body, the ribs stripped clean of skin and flesh. The officers next searched the bed, and, turning up the ticking, uncovered other fragments of a human body. Then they went through the kitchen, and, digging deep under the bricks of the fire place, brought out many other remains similar to those discovered in the bedroom. They gathered the bloody fragments together, and sent them to the Morgue. The axes, saw, and hammer were taken to the police station.

Better Business Prospects.

Latterly the symptoms of reviving hope have been many and marked. Business men and the newspapers unite in expecting a better state of business this year than there has been since 1873, and their expectations are not likely to be altogether disappointed. We have retrenched in every possible way. We have learned economy and practiced it sharply. We have worn out our old clothes, used up superfluous stocks of goods, and saved in the process more millions of dollars than many people imagine. We have worked down to a good foundation, and the walls may rise securely now. Purchases have been postponed until they can be postponed no longer, and the necessary purchases of a people who have abstained from buying for the space of more than two years, must of themselves create a considerable volume of business. There is wanting only courage, and this seems coming.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Man who Never Told a Lie.

Gen. Washington now and then took notice of singular facts in natural history. Two years before his death, old Col. Perkins, of Boston, then a young gentleman, visited him at Mount Vernon. As he was sitting with young Perkins on the veranda, which overlooked the Potomac, a toad hopped along on the ground near them, "which led him to ask me," says Col. Perkins, "if I had ever observed the reptile swallow a firefly. Upon my answering in the negative, he told me that he had, and that from the thinness of the skin of the toad he had seen the light of the firefly after it had been swallowed. This was a new and to me a surprising fact in natural history.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

THE SOWER.

BY R. W. GILDER.

I.

A sower went forth to sow,
His eyes were wild with woe;
He crushed the flowers beneath his feet,
Nor smelt the perfume, warm and sweet,
That prayed for pity everywhere.
He came to a field that was harried
By iron, and to heaven laid bare!
He shook the seed that he carried
O'er that brown and bladeless place.
He shook it, as God shakes hail,
Over a doomed land,
When lightnings interlace
The sky and the earth, and his wand
Of love is a thunder-flail.
Thus did the Sower sow;
His seed was human blood,
And tears of women and men,
And I, who near him stood,
Said: When the crop comes, then
There will be sobbing and sighing,
Weeping and wailing and crying,
And woe that is worse than woe.

II.

It was an Autumn day
When next I went that way,
And what, think you, did I see?
What was it that I heard?
The song of a sweet-voiced bird?
Nay—but the songs of many
Thrilled through the praising prayer.
Of all those voices not any
Were sad of memory;
And a sea of sunlight flowed
And a golden harvest glowed!
On my face I fell down there!
I hid my weeping eyes,
I said: O God, Thou art wise!
And I thank Thee, again and again,
For the Sower whose name is Pain.

Pith and Point.

FLOUR by any other name would smell as wheat.

ALL'S well that dividends well, is a new version of an old saying.

IT is a strange fact that men lose their true friends when they grow rich.

THERE has been a good many fires lately. Do, girls, be careful about your sparks.

HERE is the newest floral sentiment: "If you wish for hearts ease, don't look to marigold."

AN Indiana girl has sued Mr. Andonis Bellows for breach of trust. She wants to raise the wind.

A GOOD action is never thrown away, and that is why so few of them are seen lying around loose.

HOW STRIKING! Messrs. Hits & Kichs keep a lager beer saloon up-town.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MAMMA—"On earth as it is in heaven." Georgie—"Est 'tis in heaven." Mamma—"Give us this day our daily bread." Georgie—"Mamma, is he a baker?"

SCENE, Friday dinner: First boarder (on discovering a piece of ham in his fish)—"Well, I'll be dashed if they don't fry their fish in ham!" Second boarder (scorning such extravagant conclusions)—Fry, man? Why, that was the bait."

WASHING THE CLOTHES.

This is the way we wash the clothes!
See the dirt, and smoke, and clay!
Through and through the water flows,
Takes and drops them far away.

This is the way we bleach the clothes;
Lay them out upon the green;
Through and through the sunshine goes,
Makes them white as well as clean.

This is the way we dry the clothes;
Hang them on the bushes about;
Through and through the soft wind blows,
Draws and drives the wetness out.

Water, sun, and windy air,
Make the clothes all clean and sweet;
Lay them now in lavender,
For the Sunday, folded neat.

ALONG about bed-time the Detroit wife says she'll go to bed, and her husband yawns and goes down the hall. After half an hour he joins her up stairs and she sleepily inquires: "Did you bolt that side door?" "Yes." "And the back door?" "Yes." "And you fastened that cellar door." "Yes." "And did you put a brace under the knob of the hall door?" "Yes." "Sure that all the windows are nailed down?" "Yes." "I'll bet the window in the spare bedroom is up." "No, it isn't." "Did you see if the blinds to the pantry window were fastened?" "Yes." "Well, put your revolver on the chair, leave a bright light, and if you hear a burglar in the room for heaven's sake don't wake me up, for I know I should scream right out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

VARIETIES.

John Owens owns $400,000.—*Boston Post.*

The men who always tell good stories generally tell old ones.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Moses smote the water. That was before anybody had struck oil.—*New Orleans Republican.*

The trouble with Winslow seems to have been discontent with his name. He wanted to win fast.—*Free Press.*

Dan Rice says that Barnum is an old fraud. Barnum hasn't failed half as often as Mr. Rice, and of course there is jealousy between them.—*Free Press.*

The weather is so warm in Wisconsin that the Milwaukee man has to sit up and fan his wife with his ears. Sometimes he gets careless, and then she yells at him: "Reef 'em John, or you'll blow me away."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Mr. Tice, we ask it more in sorrow than in anger. How is the American eagle to make cobblers and slings, juleps and things for the thirsty nations at the Centennial without ice, Mr. Tice?—*St. Louis Republican.*

There's a girl in Iowa who has seven fingers. Young men are rather shy. Seven fingers can take in a shocking handful of hair on occasion, no doubt.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Singular Cause of Death.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Hobart Bogardus, of Saugerties, awoke in the night with severe headache, and, taking a bottle of smelling salts from a stand, applied it to her nose occasionally. She soon fell asleep and on awaking in the morning found that she had retained the bottle in her hand, and that the salts had drawn a blister on her thumb, which had covered the mouth of the bottle. In a short time inflammation arose, gangrene set in, and in spite of every effort to stop its progress, her entire system became poisoned, resulting in her death on Sunday evening last. She was between 40 and 50 years of age.—*Albany Argus.*

J. D. CARTER, of Morgan County, Ind., a noted local temperance worker, proposes to gather at his next birthday party every resident of the county who neither drinks, smokes, chews, snuffs, nor swears, and the betting is that if he barbecues an ox to feed the guests he will have enough beef left for hash next day.

FIGHTING A BURGLAR.

A Man Outwits and Outfights a Midnight Robber—A Terrible Struggle for Life—How a Baby Was Utilized.

The number of midnight robbers who are afloat in the country just now will give additional interest to the following details of a fight with a burglar in Binghamton, N. Y.: Shortly after midnight, Mr. George A. Kent, whose residence was the scene of the struggle, thought he heard a noise in the house. Mr. Kent slowly raised up in bed and stepped out on the floor. He walked into the sitting room and deliberately turned up the light which was burning in the chandelier in the middle of the room. He looked around but there was no sign of any intruder. Mr. Kent thought he had been alarmed without cause. As he did so the form of a masked burglar appeared in the doorway between the two rooms. In a moment the thought flashed through Mr. Kent's mind that if he surrendered he might get a chance to reach his revolver, which was on a shelf in a closet at the foot of the bed. He threw up his hands and exclaimed: "All right. Take what you want. I won't disturb you." The burglar lowered his arm, and Mr. Kent said "Just let me get back into bed and then go to work." The burglar evidently supposed Mr. Kent had given up, and at once turned his attention to business. He took up Mr. Kent's clothes, which were lying on a chair near the bureau, and ransacked the pockets. A few small articles he threw on the floor, but transferred a gold watch and chain and a pocket book to his own pocket. The bureau drawers were next opened and a few articles taken. As may well be imagined, Mr. Kent found it very hard work to lie still and see his property appropriated. It required all his self-possession to keep quiet, but he could do nothing without his revolver, and that was out of his reach. Mrs. Kent, who had borne up bravely, began to show symptoms of alarm and fright, and Mr. Kent requested the robber to be quick and get through. "We will be quiet," said Mr. Kent, "if you will only clear out. Go quietly and shut the door behind you." At last the burglar finished his work and went into the sitting room. In an instant Mr. Kent put his foot on the floor, intending to get his revolver, but the burglar opened the door in an instant. Mr. Kept laid down and the door was closed again. How to get that revolver without giving notice of his movements Mr. Kent could not think. But a bright thought struck him. He reached out his arm and pinched the baby, who was lying in a crib at the side of the bed. The baby began to cry, and Mr. Kent sprang from his bed and seized the revolver before the burglar was aware of it. He threw open the door in the sitting room. The burglar stood in the middle of the room. Mr. Kent fired instantly, and the burglar at the same time raised his arm, exclaiming, with an oath: "Now I've got you!" The burglar then rushed behind the stove, and succeeded in dodging the bullets of his would-be captor. After Mr. Kent had fired three shots, the villain then rushed from behind the stove and grappled with Mr. Kent, trying to get his revolver away from him. Then began a hand-to-hand fight. The two men rolled around on the floor in a desperate battle for life. Mr. Kent tried to use his pistol, and fired two more shots, one of which struck the stove, and the other struck the robber in the right arm, just below the elbow, and lodged in the fleshy part of the limb. Mr. Kent exerted all his strength to throw the man and dispatch him, his own life depending on his killing his assailant. He called to Mrs. Kent to get the poker or stove-lifter and break the rascal's head. Mrs. Kent rushed to her husband's rescue, and caught the man by the hair, in an effort to distract his attention and save her husband. She tried to find the iron handle used for shaking down the stove, but the burglar had placed it on the table when he first entered the room, evidently intending to use it as a weapon. At last, after a struggle which seemed endless to Mr. Kent, he got his antagonist at an advantage, and throwing him upon the sofa standing near the kitchen door, pressed the revolver against his side and fired the sixth shot. The bullet entered the body of the desperate and defeated villain just below the right breast, passing upward. The wounded man fell over on the sofa, and Mr. Kent, exhausted with the struggle, let go of him. Mrs. Kent approached him with the poker and he sprang through the dining-room door. Mr. Kent followed him, but did not fire again, although he had one shot left. The burglar escaped through a side kitchen door, which he had unfastened when he came in. But he applied for assistance for his wound at a house near by, where he was arrested. He had an accomplice, but he was such a coward he fled at the first indications of a fight, otherwise Mr. Kent might not have been so successful.

Society of Criminals.

Gen. Chamberlain, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, in his evidence before the Prison Committee of the Legislature, at Boston, last week, said: "I know from my own knowledge that there exists in the city of Boston a regularly organized society of criminals, with a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. This society has a regular form of admitting members. The prison he has graduated from, his offense, with information in regard to the prison, are all duly recorded. The society discusses the most approved plans for burglary, tools, equipments, etc.: they also keep a regular register of the best criminal lawyers in the country, and of the Judges of the courts, and they know at once what the prospects are for a brother criminal. If his case comes before what they call 'a hard Judge,' they raise the money to secure a postponement of the case. They also have a fund for mutual support and protection, and through this source they are often able to send delicacies to their brethren when sick in the prison hospital."

Ring the Platter—A Game for Children.

The company, sitting in a circle, are numbered in order as they sit—one, two, three, four, etc. A common round dinner plate is placed on the floor in the middle of the room. A heavy plate is better than a light china one. Number one then goes to the plate, stands it up on its edge, and give it a twirl, calling to number seven as he leaves it. Number seven must jump at once, and give a turn before the plate stops spinning, calling number ten, or any other number. This game is very lively and amusing for grown up people, as well as boys and girls, for if the plate is a little heavy it won't spin long, and the number called must catch it before it stops. Accordingly seven must be careful not to call number ten till his own fingers are fairly off the plate, so that number ten may be obliged to jump in a hurry.

Food for Old People.

Is your fat, good-natured grandfather living on fat beef and pork, white bread and butter, buckwheat cakes and molasses, rice and sugar, till he has lost all mental and physical energy, and desires to sit from morning till night, saying nothing, and caring for nothing? Change his diet. Give him fish, beefsteak, potatoes and unbolted wheat bread, or rye and Indian, and one-half or three-fourths of the carboniferous articles of his former diet, and in one week he will cheer you again with his old jokes, and call for his hat and cane. Is he lean, and cold, and restless, and irritable? Give him the fattest meats, the best butter and as much sugar and molasses as he desires, and taking away entirely food for the brain and muscle, but adapting them to his circumstances. Perhaps his brain has been overworked, and exhaustion and fitful action follow. If so, he needs some form of phosphatic food to which he has not been accustomed—such as oatmeal, porridge, or oatmeal cake, with milk, or a diet of fish, and pearl barley or pea soup. Or perhaps his restlessness comes from inactivity of the bowels. If so he needs fruit, vegetables, unbolthiswheat bread, etc., with care to keep ed mind at ease, and to have only such company as is soothing and agreeable. Or perhaps irritability arises from the use of too much meat and other phosphatic food. If so, keep on a diet in which the phosphates are deficient, as rice, flour, bread, butter, etc., with other food adapted to their conditions and an adaptation of food to conform to them. That this will very much contribute to comfort and happiness in the declining years of life, there is not a shadow of doubt.

A Dog Coasting.

Last winter as I was hurrying home from school, hoping there would be time for a slide before dark, I saw, just as I reached the long hill by Mr. K.'s, a dog drawing a sled up the hill. He was a large yellow dog, with long slit-like legs, immense flapping ears, and a very mournful expression of countenance. He was harnessed to the sled by the rope, which was tied to his collar, and as he had much difficulty in drawing the sled up the hill, it being slippery, two gentlemen and I stopped and watched him. He at last reached the top of the hill, and turned around facing the bottom, waiting for his little master to come and unharness him. But in an unlucky moment, doggy slipped and the sled started, taking him off his feet, and away he went, careering down hill. It was a very funny picture to look at, for he sat upright, his long, hind legs sticking straight out in front, his fore paws pawing the air, and his long ears flapping behind him like flags. He cast his eyes piously upward, and, s-l-o-w-l-y opening his mouth, there floated up to us on the frosty air one of the most heart-breaking dog howls I ever heard. At the foot of the hill, there was a corner to be turned, lined on one side by a post and fence, and on the other by a lamp-post and trees. As he approached this dangerous place we held our breath with suspense. Doggy saw his danger, too, and his helpless cries brought tears to my eyes, and then, as he swept grandly round the curve and rode gallantly into the gutter, the spectators raised a cheer, and he was loaded with pats and caresses. But he was not elated, oh, no! and when one of the gentlemen offered his little master ten cents if he would have the farce repeated, doggy quietly but firmly declined, and, putting his tail between his legs, sneaked modestly to his kennel.

The Original Judge Lynch.

In 1493 James Fitzstephens Lynch was Mayor and Warden of Galway (Ireland). He traded largely in Spain, and sent his son thither to purchase a cargo of wine. The young man squandered the money intrusted to him for this purpose, but succeeded in running in debt for a cargo to a Spaniard, by whose nephew he was accompanied on the return voyage to Ireland, where the money was to be paid. Young Lynch, to conceal his defalcation, caused the Spaniard to be thrown overboard, and was received at home with great honor, as having conducted a most successful business operation.

But a sailor on his deathbed revealed to the Mayor of Galway the crime that his son had committed. The young man was tried before his own father, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His family and others undertook to prevent the execution; and the father, finding that the sentence could not be carried into effect in the usual way, conducted his son up a winding stairway to a window overlooking the public street, with his own hands fastened the halter attached to his neck to a staple in the wall, and acted as executioner.

And in the council books of Galway there is said to be a minute that "James Lynch, Mayor of Galway, hanged his own son out of the window for defrauding and killing strangers, without martial or common law, to show a good example to posterity." Hence the term "Lynch Law."

A Curious Story.

Some new and interesting evidence is at hand bearing upon the question of Spain's ability to successfully contend against and bring to an end the Cuban revolution. A dispatch from Minister Cushing to Secretary Fish mentions, among the great evils which impede the pacification of Cuba, the fact that there is maintained between the insurgents and their sympathizers throughout the island, in the cities and towns and on the plantations, a system of secret communication, whereby is imported information as to the movement of Spanish troops, and supplies, provisions, and war munitions are forwarded to the insurgent lines. Thus much is known in Spain, but in Washington it has been ascertained that the Havana merchants have been in collusion with the Spanish authorities in supplying the insurgent army, the plan being to send a large quantity of supplies (purchased and paid for by the Government) under a feeble escort, upon a route running near the "enemy's" picket-line, when, by agreement, the train would be attacked and the supplies captured, the escort barely escaping with their lives! In this way, it is said, the patriots have continued to carry on the war without contributions from abroad, and the merchants and corrupt officials have realized handsomely upon the clever operation. The amount of loyalty and fidelity to the mother country in Cuba is something stunning, according to all accounts.

A Valuable Work.

THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the discovery of the American Continent to the close of the First Century of American Independence. By James D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History," "Pathways of the Holy Land," etc., etc.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the United States suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Chicago, Ill., who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States," by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the Standard History of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent down to the present time.

We most heartily commend this book to our readers. It gives a very interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe, and the wanderings of the Spaniards in search of gold and immortal youth, are told with graphic power.

Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the sources of those noble, and we trust, enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of our great struggle for Independence are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution; the establishment of the Union; the course of affairs until the breaking out of the Second War with England; and a full and comprehensive account of that War and its results. The events of our career from the close of that contest to the commencement of the Civil War, follow in their order. The history of the Civil War is related with intense vigor, and with a strict fidelity to truth; and the work closes with an account of the course of affairs since the end of that great conflict. The author writes throughout with the calmness and impartiality of a historian and pleads the cause of no party or section. He states facts, points out the lessons which they teach, and appealing neither to passion nor political feeling, trusts to the good sense of his country to sustain his views. In order to render the work complete in every respect the author has added to it an appendix, giving an account of the approaching International Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised in one large, handsome octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is presented with a superb lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and Grounds. The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. See advertisement in another column.

Extraordinary Enterprise.

Frank Leslie, the publisher of eighteen illustrated newspapers and magazines, has just added to the list his *New Popular Monthly*, a marvel of elegance and cheapness. It is nearly double the size of any magazine published, each number containing one hundred and twenty-eight quarto pages, eighty-one illustrations, a beautiful chromo lithograph frontispiece, and is brim full of choice literature. We name as a few of the admirable articles in the first number—one completely illustrating and describing the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia—also "Degrading Punishment of Women," illustrated—an interesting sketch of the life and assassination of Marat, the French revolutionist, with portrait—the different modes of fire producing among the aborigines, illustrated—biographical sketch and portrait of the great millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, and view of Astor Library. Among the excellent stories which give so much life to this magazine we notice "How we Shot the Falls," an Adirondack Adventure, "Pearl Morgan's Revenge," "Huldah's Defeat," "Diamond Cut Diamond," "One Night," by Etta W. Pierce, "Paul's Choice," "Flint and Steel," "The Story of Raephel Velda," "The Fix Mr. Ferrers Was In." There are over sixty articles illustrated by eighty-two engravings, and is furnished one year, postage paid, for $2.50. The *Popular Monthly* has already reached a circulation of 75,000 copies—a success never before recorded of any publication of its class. Send twenty cents to Frank Leslie, New York, for sample copy, by mail free. Canvassing agents should secure territory for this successful magazine. An elegant chromo is given as premium. Write at once for terms.

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CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

American Genius—Moody and Sankey.

The great revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who electrified staid old England with their eloquence and enthusiasm, are fair samples of American genius. Springing from among the common people, their sympathies are alive to the wants of *the whole people*, and herein lies the secret of their great success. Those who seek to be popular must study and be familiar with the wants of the masses, and prove loyal thereto. To this fact we may trace the grand success in business, as well as in religious undertakings, which many Americans have achieved. Strikingly illustrative of these suggestions is that great establishment, located at Buffalo, N. N., and known as the "World's Dispensary"—a most appropriate name, indeed, for that vast institution, within whose walls are manufactured remedies which are in demand in every quarter of the globe, and at which a corps of distinguished physicians and surgeons, under the personal direction of Dr. Pierce, are constantly administering to the needs of thousands of sufferers everywhere, and whose success in the treatment of all forms of chronic ailments has become so well known that there is scarcely a hamlet in the land in which his name is not familiar. Its proprietor, says the *Herald and Torchlight*, of Detroit, "*is a man of the people*, *writes* for them, and to them tenders his eminent professional services." His advertisements are earnest exhortations. Like the great revivalists, his enthusiasm is multiplied by the unparalleled success of his enterprise, as well as by the efficacy of his remedies in curing disease. *The people believe in him* and his remedies, because, as the New York *Tribune* says, "he sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments." Hence, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to-day more largely employed as a blood and liver medicine, and also as a cough remedy, than any other remedial agent in the world. His Favorite Prescription, he does not recommend as a "cure-all," as is so often done by compounders of worthless, humbug nostrums, but for all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women it has proved itself so much of a specific that it now enjoys great popularity and universal confidence. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, "scarcely larger than mustard seed," have proved so agreeable and reliable as a cathartic that they are rapidly taking the place of the large nauseous pills heretofore so much in use; while his Compound Extract of Smart Weed is a favorite remedy for Colic, Cramps, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus, and also as a liniment. Of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, little need be said, as they are known everywhere as the greatest specifics for Catarrh and "cold in the head," ever given to the public. And besides this large measure of success, Dr. Pierce seems likely to achieve as great renown as an author as he has as a physician. His COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of about 900 pages, which he sells at the unparalleled low price of $1.50, has already been sold to the extent of exhausting two editions amounting to forty thousand copies. The secret of Dr. Pierce's success, as well as that of the great revivalists, and scores of other Americans, who, by their genius, have advanced step by step from obscurity to affluence and distinction, consists in treating the people with consideration, sympathy, candor, and honesty. No man, who hopes to attain either wealth or distinction, can *afford* to deal unfairly with the world or be indifferent to the wants and best interests of humanity.

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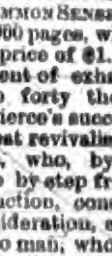

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains 443 fine historical engravings and 925 pages, with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial Exhibition. CAUTION.—Old, Incomplete and Unreliable works are being circulated; see that the book you buy contains 443 Fine Engravings and 925 Pages. Send for circulars and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago.

HAW! HAW! HAW! Shout all who once see these Kewrious, Kweer, Kwaint, Komic, Elastic Rubber Faces. Each one will make 100 different faces, and oh, so funny! Greatest thing ever made. Just the thing for holidays. One will convulse a whole town. [illegible] mailed free for only 25 cents each, 5 for $1. [illegible] WONDERFUL MAGIC FINGER! A mystery indeed! You can stick it through your hat and yet make no hole! [illegible] Send for it and have fun FOREVER! Only 25 cents, 5 for $1. CARDS OF COURTSHIP, LOVE-MAKING CARDS, FORTUNE-TELLING CARDS! 5 kinds, each in neat case. These are the best cards ever made, and every young person needs them to enjoy these long evenings. [illegible] THE LITTLE FLIRT, OR LANGUAGE OF LOVE, will take with the girls. Only 15 cents. LITTLE FASCINATOR! For every sweetheart or lover. All about courting, cure for love, &c. Only 15 cents. LOVER'S TELEGRAPH. Needed by every lover. Only 25 cents. All above are elegantly illuminated. Sent free for price. 10,000 books for sale. Catalogue FREE. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry. Sarsaparillian and Its Associates. Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscle, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awake fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminution of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercle of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, where this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

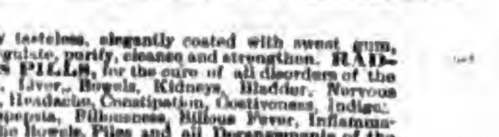

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ILLUSTRATED EDITION 3000 ENGRAVINGS

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A Farm of Your Own IS The Best Remedy for Hard Times! FREE HOMESTEADS AND THE Best and Cheapest Railroad Land Are on the Line of the Union Pacific Railroad, IN NEBRASKA. Secure a Home Now. Full information sent FREE to all parts of the World. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Com'r U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

O. N. D. No. 6

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB., 17, 1876.

Rev. Fred Bell, "the reformed pugilist minister," as he is called, was last week dismissed from his charge of the Primitive Church, Brooklyn, on charges somewhat similar to those against Beecher. The affidavit of one of the lady parishioners, upon which this action was taken, was presented as that of a dying woman's last statement.

From the amount of repeated repairs necessary to keep bridges passable, we think it about time for our public officials to think of some other way to build them, than placing them on the muck or quick-sand in the bottom of our small creeks. Cheap thrown together things cost more in the long run than good substantial foundations. The way many such structures were put up heretofore, has proven a simple waste of money. Some people always act on the "penny wise and pound foolish idea."

IN the death of Reverdy Johnson the country has lost one of her most distinguished public men. In a long and brilliant career Mr. Johnson acquired great distinction as a clear headed statesman, a profound jurist, an able diplomatist, and a man of unsullied rectitude and inpregnable honor. At the ripe age of eighty he was suddenly called hence, full of years and honors. He literally "died with the harness on," and leaves behind him a record not one page of which he would desire to blot out.

The editor of the South Bend Herald, while in that city one day last week, visited the jail to see Justice Palmer, his would-be-murderer, shook hands with him and had an interesting interview. Mr. Palmer expresses his deep regret at the crime he has committed and the injury he has done him and was rejoiced at his escape from death, not on account of the criminal consequences to himself, but for Mr. Murray's sake alone. Palmer expressed sincere hopes for his entire recovery. Charlie bears him no malice in his heart.—*Goshen Democrat.*

—We had several invitations to leap year dances, prior engagements prevented our acceptance.

—One girl invited three fellows to the dance, or one fellow three times. we don't know which. Ask John Leasure about it.

—Another girl was so bashful she walked her fellow a full hour Sunday night, and when no one was in sight told him to step in the shade of a church that she "had something to ask him."

—Another asked a red-headed fellow, who replied: "I am very sorry to decline your polite invitation as my father says "I must not be out of nights." She asked another and he referred her to the old man, and still she is not happy.

The Geghan Law.

Last week we spoke of the intolerant spirit of the republican party of Ohio in repealing the Geghan law. Perhaps many of our readers would like to know what this law is which called forth such a furious warfare on the part of the Ohio republicans, and which they have just repealed in the legislature by a party vote. Here it is:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that as liberty of conscience is not forfeited by reason of detention in any penal, reformatory or elymosynary institution, or any house of refuge, workhouse, jail or public asylum in this state, no person in any such institution shall be compeled to attend religious worship or instruction of a form which is against the dictates of his or her conscience; and it shall be the duty of every director, trustee, superintendent or other person having in charge any such institution, to furnish ample and equal facilities to all such persons for receiving the ministration of the authorized clergyman of their own religious denomination or persuasion, under such reasonable rule and regulations as the trustees, directors, managers or superintendents shall make; but no such rules shall be so constructed as to prevent the clergyman of any denomination from fully administering the rites of his denomination to such inmates; provided, such ministration entails no expense on the pubic treasury."

Now one of the cardinal doctrines underlying our free institutions is the right to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience—none daring to molest or make us afraid.—That is the sum and substance of the above law—allowing to Cathodics in work houses, jails and public asylums the same religious rights accorded to protestants. But the republican party in Ohio say that these sacred rights of conscience shall not de accorded to Catholics.

For Governor.

Judge A. C. Downey of the Supreme Court is mentioned as a candidate for the Governorship of this State No better or more popular man lives in Indiana. Twenty years ago we recited our lessons in Blackstone to him, and we know whereof we speak.

The trial of Babcock the private Secretary of President Grant, for complicity in the whiskey frauds was commenced at St. Louis last Tuesday, week.

A Card.

All persons indebted to me either by account or note must call on me immediately or expect to have costs to pay. This is the last call for I must pay my own debts.

I can be found at Snyder's Excelsior Hardware.

Feb. 10,76. V. A. BEARD.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Wal-
De Kalb County. } born, J P Union-tp.

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M, to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb. 17, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

Application for License.

NOTICE to the citizens of Richland tp DeKalb County, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in March, 1876, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following discribed premises, to-wit: The North half of lot No 1 McMillens first addition to the town of Corunna, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

Feb 10, '76. LEVI L. BROWN, Jr.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners, in said county, at their March session 1876, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot No 67, old plat Auburn, in said county, thence East 20 feet, thence North 66 feet, thence West 20 feet, thence South 66 feet to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH E. BEUGNOT.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their March session 1876, for license to retail spirituous. vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privelege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Building on lots No 23 and 24 in block No 16 in said town of Garrett.

Feb 8, '76. WM. E. SARGENT.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of DeKalb County Ind., is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in March, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following discribed premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point 17½ feet east of the south-west corner of lot 28, in the original plat of said town, running thence north 70 feet thence east 17½ feet, thence south 70 feet, thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold. THOMAS SUMMERS.

Feb. 3rd, '76.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind. that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their March term, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in said county and State to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot twenty-eight in the original plot of the town of Auburn, in said county, running thence east seventeen and a half feet, thence north seventy feet, thence west seventeen and one half feet, thence south seventy feet, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises. CHAS. G. SMITH.

Feb. 3, '76.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Jacob W. Swaldner, vs. James Mahady, before Justice Walborn of Union Township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishee in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of March A. D. 1876 at 9 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determine it his absence.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal]

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Before Henry H. Fales J. P. for Concord Township, Jonathan Hunt vs, Sarah Jane Fetters.

Comes now the plaintiff, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless she be and appear at my office at 12 o'clock noon on the 11 days of February, 1876, in Concord township, said county and State, to answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence, Witness my hand and seal this 111 da January, 1876.

HENRY H. FALES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the Auditors office of DeKalb county, Indiana, praying the vacation of certain streets, alleys and town lots, in Brandon's addition to the town of Auburn, said county, as follows. All that part of Brandon street lying and extending North of Center street all that part of an alley twenty feet wide lying and extending north or Center street through said addition, and also the following alleys running east and west through said addition, to wit, An alley 12 feet wide, between lots number 8, 9 10 and 11, an alley 12 feet wide between lots No. 14, 15, 16 and 17, also an alley 12 feet wide between lots No 20, 21, 22 and 23, also that part of the street known as Michigan avenue, lying and extending west of west Railroad street, and also a vacation of the following numbered lots, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. all in said addition, and that said petition will be heard at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county. JOHN BRANDON.

Jan. 28, '76. Appliant

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditors office of DeKalb Co., Ind, praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb county, Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point 23 feet north of the north-east corner of lot No. 23, in Block No. 20, in said town Garrett, and running thence south to the north-east corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north 23 feet thence east to the place of begining, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their March session 1876, said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned by Washington Cowen and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R. Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons to be affected by said vacation.

JOHN K. COWEN,
per D. D. M

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A FREE GIFT.

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing House.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3

J. G. FLEDDERMAN,

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

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in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his large stock

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

he goods have all been well selected, and make nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 5 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargain will be given as we will carry the largest stock Garret and we will make it an object for all buy. Call at the Brown building opposite lar hotel. The farmers will do well to come to tra in Garret. You can sell your produce for t highr market price and get the cash, and y can get goods as cheap as any place and you w be satisfied.

N satl-6m LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

THE FAVORITE

HOME REMEDY.

Is warrented not to conta in a single particle o Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

Stimulate the liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simon's Liver Regulator, or Med'e

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour if suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the shoulders Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth billious attacks, Palpitation of the heart pain in the region of the kidneys, despondency, gloom and forbidings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, poor appetite and tongue coated you are suffering from torpid liver, or billiousness and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the liver the largest organ in the body is generally the seat o the disease and is not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will come.

Armed with this antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious fevers, Bowel complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, it is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

CAUTION.—Buy no powders or prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale at F. E. DAVENPORT'S drug store.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

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HARDWARE

Emporium!

HEAVY AND SHELF

Hardware. Cutlery Tin-Ware

I would call special attention to my department of

HARDWARE,
FURNISHING &
BUIDERS STOCK,

in which will be found everything at the

LOWEST PRICES,

Such as:—

OILS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
NAILS,
SASH.
DOORS, ETC

—A FIST-CLASS—

Tin-Shop,

In connection with the Hardware Store, with skillful foreman. All kinds of Tin-ware manufactured and repaired on short notice.

JOHN L. DAVIS

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Equipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORR

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUR CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, L. M. COLE,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt. Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, T. R. SHARP
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt. Master of Tras

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FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

Still in the Field with a Larger Stock of

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere. Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$ 95	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.12	Hogs—dressed	
Rye		Turkeys—live	.08
Oats	.30	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	@ 25	Butter	.18
Potatoes	[illegible]	Lard	.14
Flax Seed		Eggs	14
Clover Ceed		Tallow	.06
Wool	.45	Timothy Hay	12.00

Local and Miscellaneous.

A contributor over 86 years old.

Ask Fuller what county Michigan was in yesterday.

For the best bargains in town, go to G. H. Munn's.

Munn is selling his entire stock at cost Call and see him.

Go to Beckhoffer's for a good cigar Next door to post-office.

Mrs. T. Hall, of Corunna, has been visiting friends in the ity this week.

F. D. Ryan has bought the stock of Boots and Shoes of S. W. Sprott & Son.

Our townsman Jos. Link, has been quite low with lung fever, but is improving now.

The Garrett News this week approves the formation of a new township, as we suggested. Better late than never.

Two hundred and forty-eight cases are on the docket for trial in next Circuit Court, on file yesterday afternoon.

The golden wedding passed off very pleasantly, so we understand. The COURIER office received the cake.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Good Real Estate for a stock of goodes. Address, box 130 Fort Wayne, Ind. 3t.

Several heavy rains accompanied with thunder and lightning visited us the last week.

Weamer to Baxter "you lie," was read again. Don't fight, gentlemen, wait till we can give one or the other a good "send off" with an obituary notice.

A petition is in circulation asking an appropriation for a bridge at the East of 7th street of Auburn. An improvement greatly needed.

If you want anything in the Dry Goods or Notion line give G. H. Munn a call. He will sell you goods at first cost.

August Mead sells a large lot of personal property, March 2, at his residence, 2½ miles northwest of this place. Rare bargains will be given.

The Garrett News says that the Waterloo Press is going to greet us with a new skirt this week. No, no, it ain't; it will be that same old "bloody shirt."

The alarm of fire, last Monday evening, was caused by the explosion of a lamp, at the residence of S. Pommert. T Sommers threw a quilt over the flames and thus saved a large fire.

Al. Dawson, will go to Chicago this week for a new stock of furniture, and our readers can expect to see something more tasty and stylish than was ever before on sale in this city.

The Auburn Dramatic Club met with good success at Waterloo last Thursday evening, and speak highly of the reception given them. They are entitled to that treatment where ever they may go.

Mrs. Dancer after a short illness, died last Tuesday, at her residence on the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets. We have not been able to learn the nature of the disease

Robert Bell of Garrett, died last week of consumption, aged 42 years and five months. He was one of the old settlers of Butler township, having had that for his residence over forty years.

The recent high waters has proved very damaging to bridges and culverts of the highways and railroads in this vicinity. However, no serious accidents have occured within our knowledge.

Baxter says, that cane should have been inscribed "Mrs." instead of "Mr." so as to keep it from collectors and constables. Oh, you naughty fellow. Better not get in striking distance of that cane.

The old Jail House has undergone repairs, and is now used as a prison for city prisoners, the meeting of town officers, Fireman's hall and in which is kept the hook and ladder wagon and accoutrements.

We learn through the Cleveland "Ledger" that Cyrus F. White, son of Jno. S. White, formerly a resident of this city, died at Cleveland, O, on Monday last. Cyrus will be remembered by many of his old associates here.

The Rev. J. Emory Fisher, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, but now of Woodstock, Ill., was with his accomplished wife in the city last week visiting friends, enroute to his fathers residence. He gave the COURIER office a call.

A. L. Totten the druggist formerly a partner of F. E. Davenport, of this place but now of Albion, was in the city last week, and perfected a partnership with our young dentist J. E. Bodine, and will shortly open up a first-class stock of drugs &c in McIntyre's block.

The Fire Department is now organized with Jas. L. Potter foreman and Thos. H. Sprott assistant, with a roll of twenty six members. While the mud is thick and deep, its a good time to practice running "wid de machine."

Our article two weeks ago on the subject of New Townships, received the approval of the Waterloo "Press" the old est, and most substantial Republican paper in the county, and as we understand the hearty approval of the citizens interested.

Last Sunday was a most pleasant and handsome day—a real April day. Our streets from morning till night were thronged with promenaders, old and young. Probably two thousand people visited the bridge at East end of Seventh street, that is partially washed out.

Uncle Michael Reever a thirty year resident of Butler township, has just returned from a two months visit at his native hearth, Maryland. Having a most enjoyable time with the old associates who are left. He invariably visits us and pays for the COURIER a year in advance.

The series of meetings held at the Methodist church, ceased last Sunday evening—those at the Presbyterian continue. Last Sunday twenty one members were received into the Presbyterian fold. Certainly the youthful minister is exerting a power for good in that church never before experienced by it.

To the officers and members of the Auburn Lodge No 116 I. O. O. F. are hereby notified that at the regular meeting Feb. 23rd, there will be an election of three Trustees, for the ensuing year. By order of Lodge.

J. E. BODINE, Sec'ry.

Meetings will be resumed at the Baptist church next Monday evening, with preaching every evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all Christian people to participate in the work. The topic for Monday evening will be Woman's Mission in the great work of the world's redemption.

C. B. SHEAR, Pastor.

F. E. Davenport, Esq., has some very useful and instructing Diaries for 1876, which every working and professional man should look at.. There is no one but what needs something of this kind, and now Mr. D. has reduced the prices so low that every one can supply themselves.

All those wanting extra notices in the COURIER, at a distance, will please inform us this week. State the number of lines you desire, at 10c each. The paper will be 56 columns, 3000 extra copies issued, and a map locating our Railroads, Towns and Post-Offices. The roads have been so bad that it has been impossible for us to visit each place in the county.

One of those brilliant strokes of sensible and judicious advertisements is again brought prominently before the public, and which has stamped the author as one of the original and effective advertisers. We speak of the free gift of a round trip ticket and return to the great Centennial exhibition, which begins at Philadelphia early in April, and continues till next November, which beyond doubt will be the grandest World's Fair ever known in history. Every purchaser of Clothing, or Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, &c., to the amount of Five Dollars, will secure a chance to get one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, which drawing takes place July 1st. '76. Sam, Pete & Max, managers of the famous Star Clothing House, offer these gifts as a thank offering for a most liberal support.

Weamer of the "Republican" and Malony of the Garrett "News", failed to respond although called on, even when it was done in the interest of their readers. Come gentlemen give your opinion, and if it gives the views of your readers, you need not give us the credit, but take it to yourselves, if it will do you or the people any good. We understand a meeting is called of the citizens of Garrett next Saturday to give expression to the same and appoint a committee to wait on the County Board to obtain what was suggested in these columns. We hope the town officials of Garrett and all business men will send in their petition, and if their organ dont approve it, get one that will.

The Street Lamp question last week, produced that very common result of ill feeling and opposition to improvements that have for years retarded enterprise, marred the happiness and damned our place, in the estimation of good, enterprising people. No sooner was it proposed to have the Main streets supplied with lamps to the several depots, than some men on other streets wanted lamps on his street, or opposed the getting of lamps on others. This spirit is radically wrong. They should consider that these thoroughfares used and needed most by citizens and strangers coming to and going from our place by Railroad, should be supplied first; and if they should prove beneficial, then add to other streets. As they have acted, we do not blame Mr. Lanning in resigning and would not blame the balance should they refuse to get a single lamp. We hope the town officers will act with discretion and firmness, utterly disregarding the growls of grumblers, and do their duty as to them "seemeth right," and let the consequences take care of themselves.

Miller & Casebeer are giving Overcoats away.

Tuesday we visited the bustling town of Garrett and found everything in good running order. For courtesies we must mention L. H. Smith at the Junction, Capt. Quigley, Johnnie Robbins, Eli Kuhlman, Mr. Thomas, mine host N. Tarney, Esq., Bacon, Capt. Jinks, et. al

The Detroit Eel River & Ill R. R. Co. will sell round trip tickets to parties attending Republican State Convention at Indianapolis Feb. 22, from Auburn $5.70, good from Feb. 19th to Feb. 24th inclusive.

S. HOWELL, G. T. Agt.

RAPE.—A hoary headed old sinner, aged sixty-four, committed a rape a few days ago, on his step-daughter, at Garrett. His name we heard was F. A. Stiles, and has left for parts unknown. If the citizens cannot send him to meet Col. Joice, utilize one of your suburban oak trees.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Seeing my old friend Noah Granger, of Ft. Wayne, in town in company with Robert Milliken, he informs us that he has just commenced a thorough canvass of Fruit, Flowers and Ornamental Trees, to be delivered this fall, and that the stock is unsurpassed in quality. They sell everything to be expected from a first class Nursery. Also Evergreens, Monthly Roses, etc. This affords our citizens and farmers in this vicinity a fine opportunity to supply themselves with everything calculated to make their homes beautiful and pleasant, as well as profitable. They guarantee fifty per cent. of their stock, and replace half of everything that does not grow. They are from the celebrated Nursery of N. H. Albaugh, Jodnor, Ohio. We bespeak for them good success among our citizens.

MR. EDITOR—Married recently in Noble county, Mr. Dunfee, to Mrs. Sophronia Heist.

This young man has received a 'heist' that we trust will be a happy elevation to all his hopes and aspirations in future life. Some thoughtless ones may look upon this union as the fruits of Leap Year.

But this boy undoubtedly felt within his youthful breast,
A love that could not be repressed.
A love! it is a heavenly, gentle thing.
Inspired by the music of the genial spring;
Tollim, may all the praise be given,
Who sent that priceless boon from heaven.
It is more gentle than a wind in summer,
It is more soothing than a pretty hammer,
That stays one moment in an open flower;
And buzzes cheerily from bower to bower;
It hovers around our happy pillows,
Like wreaths of happy buds and willows,
Another youth has been caught in thy meshes.
Thou silent entangler of beauties tresses;
O, lightly, lightly tread:
A holy thing is love.

"RALPH."

Below we publish a letter from a venerable friend with whom we have been acquainted nearly thirty years, Grandfather Boyle of, Concord township. We give it entire because of its novelty in the fact of its being the first attempt of a man nearly 87 years old in writing for publication. The letter is a very nice specimen of writing, delicate as a ladies plain almost as print, bearing the evidence of the old time hand writing of a hundred years ago, facsimiles of which we sometimes come across, in old literature having invariably the old style of using the character "&" instead of the word "and". Nor can we see in his writing that evidence of old age which is so frequently visible, the nervous tremulous shaking, nor more scarcely than in that of the writer of these words who is less than half his age. Seldom indeed is it allotted men to see his posterity in the fifth degree descending. We hope for the old gentleman many years of life and happiness, and would at all times be happy to hear from him whenever he feels like writing for the papers.

Respected Sir: Publisher of the Auburn COURIER. As I am friendly to your paper which I occasionally read, I will give you an outline of my pioneer life. If the record is true I was born on the western line of Pennsylvania, in 1790, and when it was safe for people to get homes by thousands, my parents moved into Virginia and settled on Ohio river three miles above Steubenville and there I lived until 16 years of age, then moved to Knox County Ohio one of the frontier counties of the state, there I lived among the Indians for several years. In May 1812 I married and in August after Hull's surrender we were called on to guard the frontier inhabitants. I served a short time and was discharged. I lived in that county until 1821, I then entered land in Marion county in the frontier again among the Indians, there I lived until the year 1847. In November of that year I landed at my sons, in this state. My first acquaintance in Auburn was Major Sprott and old friend Ralston whom I always esteemed as friends and good citizens. These are only the outlines of my past life. Now I will give you the number of my family. I have now 9 out of 10 of my children living, and have at this time 54 grand children living, and 92 great grand children and 2 of the fifth generation that I know of, and I am in my 87th year and able to get around among my children Now if you should see fit to publish this you are at liberty to do so, and I would be glad to have you send me one of the papers as I would like to read the news. I live with my daughter and Newville is my post office. I have never written anything for publication before and do this by request.

Yours Respectfully.

JOHN BOYLE, Sen.

CLOTHING!

AT COST

Our entire stock must be SOLD before MARCH 1ST, '76,

as we will make a change in our business at that time. If you wish to secure goods at

ActualCost

now is the time. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. Commencing to-day we will sell our goods at

FIRST COST!

until March 1st, 1876. We mean BUSINESS. Call and see our prices and you will find that this is no Humbug.

DAVID KAHN & CO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Feb. 13, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—As I look out of my window at the Capitol this balmy spring like morning, the first object that meets the eye is Ben Butler's fine new stone residence, perhaps the most elegant in the city. It is four stories high, has a central tower, and double bay windows in each story. There are three distinct compartments, and is intended for three families. Senator Jones of Nevada, rents the North front, at a cost of $13,000 per year. The South division is occupied by Ben when in the city. It adjoins the grounds of the Capitol and occupies a most desirable site. Ben was at his fougelshness when he built it, as I learned the other day. Ben is the owner of a fine stone quarry in Massachusetts, and took a contract to furnish stone for the government buildings in this city a few years ago. The stone used by the government from his quarry were large and could not be put into the hold of a ship but were placed on deck. The government used its own vessels to transport these stone to the city, and Ben would fill the hold of the vessels with smaller stone, as ballast, which were transported free of charge. By some means these were found just about the right size with which to build a house, and by the time the larger stone were all in, Ben had a fine assortment of the smaller, which afterwards went into this elegant edifice. Some member hearing of it suggested the idea of investigating it, but after a little reflection it was thought better not to attempt it, as in that case Butler might come in with a bill against the government for furnishing ballast, and the thing was dropped. Thus does Ben turn an honest penny.

Senator Christiancy of Michigan, married a young girl in the Treasury Department, this week. The Senator is sixty-five, and has six children, his former wife dying about ten months ago. The bride is twenty, quite small in stature and from the first was bound to win the affections of the old man, which she did in just six weeks. She gets position, name, and the comforts of life, but what does he receive in return? Senora Mantilla, the Spanish ministers wife, is regarded here as the voluptuous beauty at the capitol. She dresses exquisitely, and don't pretend to entirely conceal those charms of the bust, that never fail to catch the appreciative eye of man. In bowing modesty suggests the use of a kerchief. If a young woman should dress that way at Auburn the rest would cry and say, Oh, my! The little German band, and laws, wouldn't it tickle the boys. But the Senora Mantilla is a handsome lady, a most gracious lady, in fact every inch of a woman, in gesture, movement and tone regal, and in manner most captivating.

On Wednesday evening of last week, we had a good fall of snow here, and the next day the avenue was crowded with sleighs of all descriptions, from a single horse to a four-in-hand, and the merry music of the bells, added to the gaiety of the scene. But it only lasted for a day. Now windows and doors are thrown open, and it is as warm and pleasant as a May day. The streets are clean and dry, the grass green and luxuriant in the parks, and nothing but the foliage of trees are needed, for birds are numerous, to complete a summer scene.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic committee are steadily putting the pruning-knife of retrenchment where it will do most good. A considerable reduction has been made in the pay of officers of the army and a stop put to the swindling system whereby Second Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Grant, though but second lieutenant (and a 2d lieutenant who had not performed the active service exacted of less fortunate 2d lieutenants) assumed the rank and secured the emoluments of a lieutenant colonel. The House Committee on Appropriations has at the same time reduced the item for fortifications from $3,000,000 to $315,000, a reduction to be commended.

The selection of the notorious corruptionist, Simon Cameron, as the chairman of the National Executive Committee, indicates the prosecution of the approaching Presidential campaign by the most unscrupulous means known to political warfare. The choice of Postmaster J. M. Edmunds as secretary of said committee, a politician of easy virtue and elastic conscience, confirms the worst suspicions that the most illegitimate agencies and influences will be employed to keep the present army of office holders in power. By the selection of Cameron and Edmunds the Democrats are notified of the kind of warfare and influences they will be compelled to meet. They must fight, not a party, but a government, in all the ramifications of its power. They must contend with the high tariff monopoly, the railway monopoly, the land-grabbing monopoly, in short all the strong intrenched monopolies of the land. They must fight the power which money gives unscrupulous men, money drawn from corporations and monopolies, from assessments on salaries, and from the public revenues, so far as such politicians can safely divert them to political uses. A campaign carried on by a Cameron will be a campaign of misrepresentation—a fight with falsehood as the chief weapon, and money as the favorite instrument.

The House Committee on Military affairs is working hard and making headway in the matter of the reduction of expenses. They expect to save $600,000 a year by the bill regulating the pay and six millions or more by other reductions in the expense of the army.

Hardly anybody says a word in favor of Mr. Blaine's school amendment. There does not seem to be any disposition to take up the matter, and there is on the contrary a strong opposition to making any further changes in the Federal Constitution.

Blaine made a set speech the other day on the currency question, and now some of his friends think he has hurt himself for the nomination for President.

There is still some hope of repealing the Resumption act, though it will be done by a close vote TOM

PERSONALS.

Within the last week we have visited several parts of the county visiting friends and patrons and looking up local matters, and must say that where ever the COURIER is read its representative is welcome. We do not take these manifestations as personal, but because our patrons appreciate our labor in endeavoring to sustain a good sound and reliable paper.

At Butler we met so many we can not possibly mention but few. There we met our old school mate Samuel Seagright, a nice young batchelor of the best stripe, with a large stock of Hardware and Stoves doing a fine business. We are glad of it, for he is deserving, industrious and honest. He resides with his mother, and Mrs. Spencer Dills, both widows at whose pleasant home we enjoyed their hospitalities.

W. L. Blair, G. W. Maxwell, H. L. Case of the Waverly House, W. Carpenter, P. M. and others have our kindest regards for favors and attentions.

At Garrett we found too many to name specially, but among the princes none excel Johnny Robbins, Esq. Bacon E. J. Sargent, Tommy Maloney, Eli Kuhlman, &c &c.

At the Junction that king of landlords Smith of the Junction House, who knows it all in keeping a hotel and restaurant with his gentlemanly son as clerk, and all the Railroad boys we find just what and where they should be—civil, courteous and attentive to business.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—The following is a list of the presents received by Mr. and Mrs. W. Griswold, at the celebration of their golden wedding last week:

Mr. and Mrs. Allen	$2.00	Gold
" " Klstz	2.00	"
" " J. H. Ford	2.00	"
" " Henry Ford	2.00	"
" " A. Robbins	2.00	"
" " Wm. McIntyre	2.00	"
" " J. B. Casebeer	2.00	"
" " Guy Plum	2.00	"
" " J. E. Rose	2.00	"
" " J. L. Davis	2.00	"
" " J. W. Rickel	2.00	"
" " R. H. Weamer	2.00	"
" " J. J. Littlefield	2.00	"
" " A. J. Little	2.00	"
" " G. C. Ralston	2.00	"
" " Jas. Barclay	2.00	"
" " A. J. Ralston	2.00	"
Mr. T. Elson	1.00	"
Mrs. C. Fair	1.00	"
" Fannie Smith	1.00	"
" R. S. Davenport	1.00	"
Miss N. McCutcken	1.00	"
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hartman	2.00	"
" Joseph Abright	2.00	"
Mrs. C. S. Hare	1.00	"
" E. A. Dills	1.00	"
H. and H. Griswold	5.00	"
Mrs. J. E. Fisher	1.00	"
Rev. H. Johnson	2.00	"
Mrs. J. E. Fisher		Gold Charm
Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Ralston	$5	Greenback
Mr. F. E. Davenport	2	"
Mrs. Abbie Latson	1	"
Miss Mattie Nichols	1	"
E. and M. Griswold	25c	

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ward, Gold Card Receiver.

Mrs. J. B. White, Fort Wayne, one fine Shawl.

Mrs. S. W. Ralston, Auburn, one fine Shawl.

Mrs. Jas. Griswold, China Cup and Saucer.

BUTLER ITEMS.

BUTLER, Feb. 15, 1876.

Protracted meetings are being conducted at the M. E. church.

—Mr. Geo Egnew, who has been sick for several days, is around once more.

—H. N. Flowers is quite sick with Lung Fever.

—The stolen child has been recovered but suit is pending.

—Two weddings last week. Mr. Tintsman to Miss Sake Gunsenhouser and Mr. Arial Rude to Mrs. Eliza Oberlin.

—The Union Concert at the Christian Church was well attended despite the rain storm. The little ones did creditably, and the assistance of Prof. Plowe rendered the affair very interesting.

—The storm of Sunday night raised the water in the creeks and ditches much higher than it has been for years. We learn that one young lady came near being drowned by falling into a ditch, on her way home from the Concert.

"LENA."

NOTICE.

AUBURN, Feb. 1st, 1876.

Until further notice the tax duplicate of the town of Auburn, will be at the store of S. W. Ralston, at which place I will receive the taxes due thereon. The last day for payment is March 18th next.

D. K. HOUGHTON,
Marshal & Collector.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 300 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much care. Doors and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by [illegible] It immediately arrests its progress, and [illegible] perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Piece by piece the whole of the dissevered body of poor Simmons, of Brooklyn, have been recovered. The heart and liver of the murdered man were the last particles unearthed. They were discovered the other day under the flooring of the cellar in which the murderer Pinder kept his coal.... The Beecher-Tilton scandal is again brought prominently to the front by a letter of Henry C. Bowen, addressed to the Plymouth Church Examining Committee, in which he expresses his firm belief that Mr. Beecher is guilty of all the charges preferred against him. Bowen carefully avoids going into details, but concludes from the evidence he has heard, and which has been read all over the country, that Mr. Beecher is a perjurer, an adulterer, and a hypocrite. Bowen also insinuates that he (Bowen) has been made a receptacle for confidential statements, which he will not at the present writing divulge.

The protracted trial of Charles K. Landis for the murder of Uri Carruth, the Vineland (N. J.) editor, who carried a bullet in his brain for nine months, has just been concluded at Brighton, N. J. The jury rendered a verdict on the ground of insanity.... Admiral Stringham died in Brooklyn, last week, aged 78 years.

Something of a sensation has been caused in Newburyport, Mass., over the marriage of James Parton, the historian, to his step-daughter, the same being forbidden by the statutes of the State. The bridegroom learned of his status the morning after the wedding, and to prevent further scandal left his home in charge of his wife and took rooms for himself at a boarding-house. He will apply to the Legislature for a special act sanctioning his marriage.... A fire broke out in Grand street, New York, on the evening of the 8th inst., and the flames were not subdued until $4,500,000 worth of property was consumed. The fire burnt through the entire block bounded by Grand, Howard, Broadway and Crosby streets. One firm—Cashin, Brunderett & Co., lace dealers—lose about $1,500,000. It was the most destructive fire that has visited the metropolis for fifteen years.

At Apponang, R. I., the other day, two children and a young man went through the ice while skating, and were drowned.

Another sad drowning accident is reported from New England. Three children of Andrew Bates broke through the ice on Lake Whitney, New Haven, Ct., on Thursday week, and were all drowned. The mother and four other persons who went to their rescue broke through and were with great difficulty saved.

Another New England bank robbery by burglars. This time it is the Bank of Commerce, New London, Conn. Loss $21,500.... Henry C. Bowen is out with another card, in which he offers to tell Plymouth Church all he knows about the pastor.... The second trial of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of the little girl Mabel Young, in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Church, Boston, in May last, has resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE WEST.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill giving a bounty of $5 per bushel for grasshopper eggs and fifty cents per bushel for juvenile grasshoppers.... It is said the Government will shortly commence suits against all members of the St. Louis whisky ring and their bondsmen for the $2,000,000 out of which they are charged with defrauding Uncle Sam. McKee alone will be asked to refund $700,000.

Robinson's Opera House, in Cincinnati, was the scene of a heartrending tragedy on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The building was packed and jammed with women and children to witness an allegorical performance for the benefit of the Cincinnati Relief Association. The performers, numbering nearly 600 children, were taken from the public schools of the city. About half-past 2 o'clock, while the great house was densely packed and the thousands of children among the audience were at the heighth of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire as the red light from the colored fires used in the piece flashed out from the wings. Every inch of the theater was occupied, and the dense crowd was pressing and surging about the staircases and in front of the doors. Some one in the audience took up the cry of fire, and it was re-echoed from near the door by some one who caught a glimpse of red glare from the stage. There was an immediate rush for the front doors. A child was pushed down the steps and screamed. Immediately after, a man thrust his arm through a window, and the scream and the crash was enough to set the panic in full force. The scene was a terrible one in the narrow vestibule leading to the street. The people in the rear, mad with fear, pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. Men, terror-stricken, struck down helpless women and children in front, or climbed over their heads to the top of the staircase, and precipitated themselves upon the screaming and bleeding mass of children and women in the hallway. Some are said to have leaped from the balcony upon the crowd below. Women and children were overthrown and trampled to death by the terrified, panic-stricken crowd. Order was not restored until about a dozen persons were trampled to death. Several others received injuries from which they cannot possibly recover.... George Hindle, his wife and two children, of Bureau County, Ill., were burned to death. recently, by the burning of the family residence.

Gen. O. E. Babcock appeared in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, on the 7th inst., to answer to the indictment charging him with complicity in the whisky frauds. He was attended by Judge John K. Porter, of New York; Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago; ex-United States Attorney-General Williams, Judge John M. and Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis, as counsel. His father-in-law, United States Marshal Campbell, of the Northern District of Illinois, and his brother, C. W. Babcock, of Kansas, sat in the court room near him. District Attorney D. P. Dyer and the special counsel, James O. Broadhead and Maj. Lucien Eaton, appeared for the Government.... Advices from the West report that quite a little city now adorns Custer Park, in the Black Hills. Already fifty or sixty houses have been built, and others are in process of construction. Large reinforcements of adventurous miners are daily arriving.

There have been within the last few weeks over 500 cases of scarlet fever at Dubuque, Iowa. The schools are thinly attended on account of it. Many families mourn the loss of their little ones.

WASHINGTON.

A majority of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, which consists of Lamar, Atkins, Luttrell, O'Neil, and Garfield, have determined on a report in favor of the Atkins Texas Pacific Railroad bill. This bill provides for a guarantee of bonds, and embodies all the features of the plan recommended by the St. Louis Convention.

It has been discovered that Bosler, the beef contractor for the Sioux Indians, has defrauded the Government out of $68,000.

Instead of establishing new mints, the Committee on Appropriations have arrived at the conclusion that some of those in existence can be abolished. The one at New Orleans will be abolished, as well as those at Carlotte, N. C., and Boise City. At Carson, Helena and Denver nothing but assay offices are to be maintained, keeping no other employes than an assayer, melter and clerk. This arrangement will leave but two mints, the ones at Philadelphia and San Francisco. At present these mints have a capacity of $125,000,000, and as the capacity of the country is but $60,000,000, the need of new mints is not established.... The Naval Committee have relented, and will not recommend the abolition of the Marine Corps.

United States Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, was married last week, at Washington, to Miss Lillie Lugerbeel, who has until recently been a clerk in the Treasury Department. Senator Ferry, his colleague, officiated as groomsman.... The House Appropriation Committee will recommend the abolition of the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue.... In the House, the other day, a touching episode occurred in connection with the eulogies upon the late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut. Gen. Garfield read the eulogy prepared by the late Representative Starkweather, of Connecticut, who had requested him to read it in case the condition of his own health should prevent his attendance. Mr. Starkweather subsequently died, and the reading of the eulogy of the dead upon the dead formed an impressive scene.

The indications are that the House sub-Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate the crookedness of Bill King and Schumaker, will report that the House has no jurisdiction in these cases, as the alleged offenses were committed before the persons named were elected to this Congress.

E. C. Billings has been confirmed by the Senate as the successor of Judge Durell in Louisiana.... According to evidence obtained by the investigating committee of the House, a long list of Consuls and diplomatists, now or formerly in the service, are in arrears to the Government. The list embraces the names of Bancroft, Sickles, Badeau, John Jay, Evarts (on the Alabama Claims Commission), and a host of others, the total of unsettled balances reaching nearly half a million dollars.

SOUTH.

A State Convention of colored citizens of Tennessee has been called to meet at Nashville on the 7th of March.

Alexander H. Stephens is still confined to his room and bed at his Georgia home, and it is the opinion of his friends that pulmonary disease is slowly carrying him off. Mr. Stephens himself has no expectation of regaining his health, and has written to a member of the Georgia delegation to attend to his unfinished business in Washington.

In the United States District Court, at Fort Smith, Ark., six murderers from the Indian Nation were sentenced to be hung April 21.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Lieut.-Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, reported him guilty, and for specification charge that Davis accepted a bribe of $600 for the pardon of Thomas H. Barrentine, charged with the murder of Ann Thomas. He will be immediately impeached.

POLITICAL.

The reporters of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* have canvassed the Republican branch of the Minnesota Legislature on the Presidential question. Forty-eight were found to favor Blaine and thirty-four were divided between Washburne, Grant, Bristow, Morton, Hayes, and several others.... New Orleans advices report a serious battle between the two houses of the Legislature, and indicate a possibility of the reopening of the old political sores.

The American Union Club, of New Orleans, has declared for O. P. Morton for President.

Parson Brownlow declares for Hamilton Fish for President, and William R. Morrison indicates a preference for Senator Bayard.

The resignation of Senator Ferry from the Finance Committee of the United States Senate and the appointment of Senator Cooper in his place has given the Democrats the representation on that committee which they desired.

The entire Republican delegation from New York in Congress has unanimously decided to present Senator Conkling's name to the Cincinnati Convention as a candidate for President.

At a caucus of the Democrats of the House of Representatives, held in the Capitol one evening last week, to consider the finance question, it was decided to appoint a committee of nine members to frame a financial bill that shall represent the whole party.

GENERAL.

It is asserted at Washington that Minister Schenck will certainly return to this country in a few weeks.

Jeff. Davis has written a letter in reply to Mr. Blaine's recent speech in Congress. He charges, as did Ben Hill, that Southern soldiers in Northern prisons were treated more badly than were the prisoners at Andersonville, and also charges the responsibility for the failure to effect an exchange of prisoners upon the Washington Government. Jeff. says he don't ask for amnesty, and wouldn't accept it if tendered him.

Mrs. Thomson, the wife of the author of the Bremerhaven dynamite disaster, accompanied by her four children, arrived at New York from Europe a few days ago, and will hereafter reside in this country.

Another series of heavy forgeries, committed under the cloak of religion, have been brought to light at San Francisco. Perrin H. Sumner is the scoundrel's name, and his forgeries will reach probably $200,000. He has been arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., and returned to the scene of his rascalities.... E. A. Bennett, Auditor of West Virginia, has been acquitted upon articles of impeachment preferred against him by the Legislature.

A general convention of railroad ticket agents, in session in Louisville, have resolved that the Centennial fares will not be reduced more than 25 per cent.... The old and long-established iron firm of Ferrier & Co., of Montreal, Canada, has suspended. Liabilities, $150,000.

Reverdy Johnson, the eminent jurist and statesman, died suddenly at Annapolis, Md., a few evenings since, being found dead in the yard of the Executive Mansion, where he was a guest. Mr. Johnson went out alone in the grounds, and not returning, search was made for him. He was found lying on the cobblestone roadway, and bleeding profusely from several ugly wounds in the head. Life was extinct when he was discovered. There were large wounds on the right side of the forehead, two fractures of the skull from the upper portion of the forehead to the eyebrow, a dislocation of a finger of the left hand, and cuts on the hands and the legs. He had evidently stumbled and fallen where he was found. Mr. Johnson had reached the ripe age of 80 years, and his death ends a career of useful service and distinguished connection with the public affairs of the nation.

FOREIGN.

The obsequies of the late M. Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, were made the occasion of a great public demonstration at Pesth.... John O'Neill, of St. John, N. B., last week killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law because they persuaded his wife to leave him.... The Sublime Porte has finally concluded to accept the Andrassy proposition for the settlement of the Herzegovinian troubles.... Another terrible colliery explosion is reported from Belgium, resulting in the death of 200 miners.... A British army is said to be moving on Beloochistan, a country adjoining India, and about the size of Texas, which now lies between the Anglo-Asian frontier and that of Persia. It is admirably adapted for purposes of defense and for nothing else, so that its occupation can be dictated only by a desire to prepare for resistance to Russia.... A favorable revolution is in progress in Northern and Central Mexico. The States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, San Luis, Durango, and, in fact, all the northern part of Mexico, are up in arms.

Several packages of gunpowder were recently found among the coals on board a steamer at Antwerp.... The International committee on the construction of the tunnel to connect France and England have affirmed the feasibility of the enterprise.... The Sublime Porte has sent to its Ambassadors at the courts of the six guaranteeing powers a reply to Count Andrassy's note. The reply announces that, in consequence of negotiations with the Ambassadors of the three Northern Powers, the Porte has resolved to apply to the insurgent districts the five leading points of Andrassy's scheme, namely, the establishment of religious liberty, the modification of the system of collecting tithes, the granting of facilities to agriculturists, the application of a portion of the revenues of the insurgent provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmen and Christians to watch the execution of these reforms.

The Sick Man has another awkward customer on his hands. Roumania objects to the payment of her customary tribute in advance, in accordance with the request of the Porte, and intimates that she may not conclude to pay at all, as the Turkish part of the obligation—that of undertaking the defense of the province from foreign invasion—is sadly in arrears.

James Stephens, the well-known Fenian leader, is not dead, as reported, but is in good health and residing in Paris.... Queen Victoria opened the British Parliament in person on the 8th inst. Her speech, which was read by Lord Chancellor Cairns, represents the relations of England with all foreign powers to be of a cordial character.

A late letter from Havana gives a doleful account of the situation of affairs in the island. The destruction of property by fire still continues, and in some sections the country is illumined nightly by the glare of fires in different directions. The insurgents are unusually active, and some severe fighting is reported.... Egypt has succeeded in securing a loan of $80,000,000.... Hungary will at once commence the erection of a monument to the lamented Deak. When it will be completed, remains for the future to tell.

Spain has sent to her diplomatic representatives abroad an exhaustive confidential memorandum upon the condition of Cuba. The circular describes the causes of the insurrection, the character of the leaders, and reforms that will be introduced when it is terminated. The purpose of these reforms will be to assimilate the Government of the colonies to that of Spain by establishing communal liberties, and representation of the colonies in the Cortes.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, Feb. 4.—*Senate.*—The Senate took up the case of Pinchback, and Morton spoke in favor of his admission as Senator from Louisiana.... Sherman introduced a bill to limit the value of household effects entitled to free entry.... Adjourned to Monday, 7th.

House.—The House was engaged nearly the whole day in considering bills of a private and local character, and transacted no business of general interest.... There was a spicy little debate between Morrison on the one side, and Kasson and Townsend on the other, growing out of a bill granting a pension to one Duncan, who had deserted from the Confederate and joined the Federal army.

Monday, Feb. 7.—*Senate.*—The Pinchback case was again before the Senate. Thurman got the floor and entered into a long and exhaustive argument in opposition to the admission of Pinchback as Senator. Christiancy also spoke against his admission, and Howe in his favor.... There was a discussion of an hour and a half (in executive session) respecting the nomination of E. C. Billings to succeed Judge Durell in Louisiana.

House.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Sayler, to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands; by Fort, declaring the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a national holiday, and that on the 14th of April the national flag shall float at half-mast; by Beard, to substitute legal-tender notes for national bank notes, and to make the duties on imports receivable one-half in legal tender notes, and to repeal the Resumption act of the 14th of January, 1875.... A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the reports connecting Minister Schenck with the Emma Mine and Machado claim affairs.... The House had a long debate on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, participated in principally by Holman, who favored, and Garfield, who opposed the cutting down of the salaries of Ministers and Consuls.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.—*Senate.*—Several bills of a private character were passed.... Ferry, President *pro tempore*, was relieved from service on the Finance Committee.... The death of Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, was announced by Eaton, the usual resolutions of respect passed, and a number of eulogies pronounced.

House.—The bill repealing the Bankrupt law was passed.... The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, after which the death of the late Senator Ferry was announced, and eulogies in his honor were pronounced by Phelps, Seelye and Garfield. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the fact that Garfield, in lieu of any remarks of his own, read a speech prepared on the subject by Starkweather himself, since dead.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.—*Senate.*—Bills were passed donating condemned cannon to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny County, Pa., and appropriating $25,000 for improving the Capitol grounds.... A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of making an adequate provision for the speedy completion of the Washington monument.... The Senate had under consideration the House Centennial bill, appropriating $1,500,000, but failed to reach a vote.... Boutwell introduced a bill to repeal the Pre-emption laws, and provide for the sale of timber upon the public lands of the United States. It provides that after the 30th of June next none of the public lands shall be subject to pre-emption entry.

House.—The bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the public property at Vincennes, Ind., gave rise to considerable discussion, and was finally defeated.... The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration, and consumed nearly the entire day.

Thursday, Feb. 10.—*Senate.*—The bill extending for ten years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed.... The Centennial bill was again the bone of contention in the Senate.

House.—The House was engaged the whole day in discussing the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and in listening to the promised speech of ex-Speaker Blaine on the finances.

A Nice Little Home Amusement.

Many very pretty little chemical experiments may be made by the young people, which will amuse and astonish those around them. As, for instance, with so simple an article as red cabbage, a very beautiful effect may be rendered in the following manner: Cut three leaves of cabbage into small pieces, and after placing them into a basin, pour a pint of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquor into a decanter. Then take four wine glasses; into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of soda; into the third, the same quantity of a strong solution of alum; and let the fourth glass remain empty. Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquor poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly become a beautiful red; that in the glass containing the soda will be a fine green; that poured into the empty one will remain unchanged. By adding a little vinegar to the green, it will immediately change to red; and on adding a little of solution of soda to the red it will assume a fine green, thus showing the action of acids and alkalis on vegetable blues.

Flannel.

A physician says: Your underclothing ought to be as good as you can procure—it will be cheaper in the end in more ways than one; and as for material, why, FLANNEL—put it in capitals, printer; nothing less will suit—flannel! flannel! there's nothing like it. I only wonder no poet has ever written an ode to flannel, or why no one has ever written a book to prove that you can live for a hundred years by wearing flannel only.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Dull Week in Congress—The West Point Bill—Morrison's Tariff Bill—Springer's Constitutional Amendment Against Special Legislation—The Washington Lobby.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Washington, Feb. 5, 1876.

This has been a dull week in Congress. There has been no Harry with his beaver on to rise from the ground, like feathered Mercury, to turn and wind a fiery Pegasus and witch the world with noble horsemanship. Nothing of the kind, Shakespeare or no Shakespeare. No fiery Hotspur of the North, no inflammatory anybody of the South has pitched into things generally, and "the t'other side" particularly, for a week. Things have gone on as smoothly as a river in the dog-days, and men begin to wonder what got them into such a state of excitement only a week or two ago. In another week or so, when another flame of debate shall burst forth and set the House on fire, so to say, these same people will wonder how it all came about that this week they were so dull and uninterested. It is always so at this metropolis. It is either down in the depths of dreary dullness or up to the very top of excitement. In this fact may be found the reason that so many purely sensational rumors and stories originate here. Half the time there is plenty to telegraph about and to write about, while as to the other half there is little but routine matters in Congress or in the departments. So unconscionable "newspaper men" (and there are several here) call upon their imaginations for their facts, and their imaginations being vivid, their "news" is uncommonly lively. The only manufacture which is at all noted at Washington is the manufacture of news, as aforesaid. And "there's millions in it, there's millions in it."

The only bill of general nature passed by the House was the Military Academy Appropriation bill. As it passed that body, it is a considerable reduction on the estimates made by the War Department and on the expenses of the last fiscal year. There being a wide difference of opinion as to the propriety of some of the reductions, it is believed the Senate will amend the bill in several particulars.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, early in the week introduced a bill greatly changing the tariff, which is destined to call forth long and earnest discussion both in Congress and in the country. Mr. Morrison, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is the leader of the House in a measure of this kind, and the policy which he proposes to adopt is, therefore, a matter of interest to the whole public. The bill was referred to the committee, and will, no doubt, be adopted, substantially as prepared by him, by the committee.

The bill is not "a sweeping measure." It does not propose to wipe out the tariff. The more important reductions proposed are: Pig iron, from $7 to $5 per ton; railroad iron, from $14 to $10 per ton; steel, from 2½ to 1½ cents per pound; the duties on coarse manufactured cotton goods are reduced one-half; on finer cotton goods one-fifth; on cotton yarns and thread, 30 per cent.; the reduction on wools and woolen goods is large, averaging more than 50 per cent. The free list is considerably extended, among the more important items being coal and all articles used in wool manufacture. Tea and coffee, now on the free list, are required to pay a duty of 10 and 4 cents per pound respectively.

I may say that the free list embraces a great many articles which produce but little revenue, and in the manufacture or production of which but few persons are engaged. Throughout the bill Mr. Morrison has tried to substitute specific for ad valorem duties. The bill, if passed, would be a notable simplification of the present tariff, which is the result of a large number of acts of Congress, passed at different times and under various exigencies, and under which perplexing questions are constantly arising to the botheration of merchants and of Treasury officials. Its essential idea is to modify the protective policy and to make a beginning in reducing the tariff to a revenue basis. Mr. Morrison and friends of the bill claim that while its effect would be to reduce the burdens of the people it would increase the revenues of Government. It may safely be predicted that the bill will call forth a long discussion between the protective and free trade school of thinkers. Opinion here is much divided upon its probable fate in Congress. It is generally believed that the House will pass it, but its fate in the Senate is considered decidedly problematical.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House occupied one day of the week in a debate on a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the Presidential office to a single term of four years. This was a resolution proposed by the Judiciary Committee, a minority of which, however, advocated an amendment for a term of six years. The proposition of the committee received the approval of a majority of the House (144 to 106), but failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The subject will come up again on a motion to reconsider.

There are a good many proposed constitutional amendments pending, some of which would be of value, while others, though well enough in theory, would not amount to much practically. Mr. Springer, of the Springfield (Ill.) District, some ten days ago proposed an amendment which is much talked of here. It is designed to abolish special legislation by Congress in a thousand and one instances where such laws are now enacted at every session. Special legislation was abolished by constitutional provision in Indiana some twenty-five years ago, and since then a similar provision has been incorporated in the fundamental law of many of the States, in every instance with beneficent results. The want of such a provision as is contemplated by Mr. Springer's amendment is the cause of gross abuses and many expensive evils. To this may largely be attributed the existence of "The Lobby" here, a sort of close and loose corporation (unlimited) which thrives on corruption, blackmail, confidence games, the reduction of deadbeatism to a science, or rather its elevation to a fine are patronized by the *ton*, and such like respectable peccadilloes. The support of this lobby has cost the people of these United States from fifteen to fifty millions annually during the last fifteen years. Its minor and its major raids on the Treasury are in eternal concoction or operation. It has men of great talents for commanders, and others of cunning, strategy, and pluck for drill-masters. Fine orators, persons of the highest conversational powers, distinguished officials, State and national, of the past; first-rate gamblers with large diamond breastpins; brilliant women, as beautiful and as virtuous as Venus the blest, and some "newspaper men" make up the Washington lobby. Just how many downright robberies and corrupt jobs they have helped to engineer through Congress it would be difficult to tell. But that they have been the prime means of the wrongful expenditure of at least two hundred millions since the beginning of the war, and of the infliction of great evils upon the people by getting patents extended which ought not to have been, and in other like ways that are dark, no honest man who knows about the inside of things here will deny. If Mr. Springer's amendment shall prevail, the occupation of the lobby will be gone. The measure is one of very great practical importance to the people, but as there is no "oriflamme" in it, and no maudlin gush of any kind, I do not propose to bet my bottom dollar that it will be adopted. Nevertheless, if people knew how much it would benefit them and aid honest statesmanship, they would stir up Congress lively on the subject, and keep on stirring till the measure had become a success.

L. M. N.

PASSING EVENTS.

Speaker Kerr rigidly enforces the rule which excludes strangers from the floor of the House of Representatives.

A New York paper has figured up that there were 281 homicides committed in that city in the past two years, and that only seven of the perpetrators suffered death. The rest are running loose—"insane."

Charley Ross' father has received from some philanthropist a few mysterious words which he is to repeat at midnight while he walks around the four quarters of a freshly-killed and cut-up pullet, the reward being the immediate return of his son. But as Mr. Ross obstinately refuses to try this simple recommendation, of course he is still bereaved.

The ready liberation of Scannell, the New York murderer, from the insane asylum to which he was committed, on the certificate of Drs. Ordronaux and Grey, closes one of the most exasperating cases of the impunity of insane crime. The jury found that Scannell was insane when he committed the crime; the doctors now find that he is sane. Both inquests may have found verdicts in strict accordance with the facts, and yet there is a dangerous immunity to crime in such procedures.

Charles O'Conor has so far recovered that he eats two good square meals every day, and has no trouble digesting them, sits up about 14 hours each day, and is able to do some writing. His doctor calls but once a week, and considers his patient entirely out of danger. The temperance folks will be glad to know that Mr. O'Conor, even when given up by the doctors and his stomach would digest nothing but the pulp of pears, refused, as he has constantly, to take stimulants of any kind, and appears to have been sustained by natural vitality alone.

France is apparently daily working her way further into the deep sea of Republicanism, and away from the shoals of monarchy. Among the men elected as Senators we note the names of Marshal Canrobert, Victor Hugo, ex-President Thiers, Jules Favre, and Count Daru. With such deep thinkers as these for ballast, beside some thirty or more equally staunch Republicans on the life membership roll, there seems a promise of clearer sailing ahead for French Republicanism than has ever before appeared in the history of that commendable cause.

The *Financial Chronicle* gives a list of the railroads that have defaulted in the interest on their bonds since the panic of September, 1873, together with the amount of their bonds outstanding respectively. There are 196 defaulting roads, and the bonds on which they have defaulted amount in the aggregate to $783,967,665. The largest proportion, $232,366,701, was defaulted on in 1874; the next largest proportion, $150,233,000, in 1873; the amount defaulted on in 1875 was $140,448,000. Of the total amount of bonds defaulted on, $533,045,000 is in default still. According to "Poor's Manual," the entire bonded debt of the railroads in the United States is $2,000,000,000; so that about 39 per cent. of this is now in default.

Twelve States—Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin—took a census in 1875, which shows the following increase over the Federal census of 1870: Iowa, 156,524; Kansas, 168,974; Louisiana, 130,124; Massachusetts, 194,551; Michigan, 159,792; Minnesota, 158,723; Nevada, 9,845; New Jersey, 120,406; New York, 332,449; Rhode Island, 40,896; South Carolina, 217,841; Wisconsin, 182,059; total increase, 1,857,174. In 1870 these States had nearly one-third the population of the whole country, and, if we may assume that the increase of population in the remaining States has been proportionate, the centennial population of the country ought to be about 44,000,000.

Hungary mourns the death of her greatest statesman, Francis Deak. Deak and Kossuth furnished conspicuous illustrations of the difference between the patriotic statesman and impracticable enthusiast. Kossuth urged his countrymen into a hopeless war for independence, and when he found that independence was unattainable, refused to accept any other remedy for the misgovernment of Hungary. Deak, by his steady efforts to secure the substance of free government, irrespective of its form, gradually gained one concession after another from the Austrian Emperor, and at last secured all that the most intelligent Hungarian patriots really desired. Had he followed Kossuth's example, and spent the last twenty-eight years of his life in exile, Hungary would probably be no better off to-day than she was when Kossuth fled to Turkey. The latter always regarded his successful rival with disfavor, as one who sacrificed principle by making terms with the Hapsburg. But Kossuth's obstinate devotion to the will-o'-the-wisp of a Hungarian Republic has not bettered the condition of a single Hungarian, while Deak's wise moderation has given Hungarians everything that the revolutionists of 1848 demanded, except the mere name of an independent Republic.

PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

Gossip About Hendricks, Thurman, Blaine, Cameron, Conkling, and Other White House Aspirants.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs that paper as follows: "Before the publication of Mr. Kerr's letter nominating Gov. Hendricks for President, the prospects of the latter were thought here to be very good for the Democratic nomination. To-day the general opinion is that Hendricks must be numbered among the departed candidates. Mr. Kerr's letter, it is thought, must prove too much for him. Thurman stock is now rising, especially since the friendly expressions of Mr. Schell in his behalf when here last week, and the still more friendly act of making Thurman's particular friend, John G. Thompson, manager of the active work of the campaign in this city. Some think that Schell's advocacy of Thurman will damage him as much as Kerr's letter will hurt Hendricks, but Thompson, in such a position for work as he will now occupy, will be an efficient support for Thurman. Tilden is not just now at all considered as a candidate.

"A movement is being made by the Republicans of the Northwest to make a combination in favor of Blaine and Cameron of Wisconsin, for President and Vice-President. It is claimed Cameron can unite the Republicans of Wisconsin, he having been chosen to the Senate with the aid of the Liberal Republican and Granger elements. The friend of ex-Senator Carpenter are said to favor this combination, because the election of Cameron to the Vice-Presidency would take him out of the Senate and leave a vacancy to which the friends of Cameron would help to elect Carpenter. On the other hand Carpenter is said to personally favor the candidacy of Senator Conkling. In consideration of this support of the Northwest for Blaine in the Cincinnati Convention, the friends of that gentleman are asked to support Cameron for the second place on the Republican ticket. This arrangement has been some time talked about, but seems now to be really assuming some form."

The Spring Elections.

The State elections of the Presidential year begin with the three New England States, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. New Hampshire holds her election in March, the other two in April. Occurring before the Presidential Conventions of the great parties have made their nominations, and while Congress, with all its possibilities of making and marring the fortunes of parties and candidates, is still in session, they cannot be held to signify much as to the probabilities of the Presidential canvass. New Hampshire and Connecticut have been for more than twenty years counted among the close or doubtful States, the former having been two or three times carried by the Democrats, but as a rule held by the Republicans, who seem to have the best prospects for success in the approaching election, while Connecticut more often wavered from the Republican line, and is at present so pronouncedly Democratic as to leave little hope for Republican success in April. Rhode Island is so assuredly Republican that the nomination of a Democratic ticket is a mere matter of form, and even that is sometimes dispensed with.—*New York Tribune.*

A hat made of human hair was recently sent to a Chilian exhibition by a Guatemala woman, the material of which came from the heads of her two daughters. Hereafter young ladies are expected to present their lovers, not with a ock of their hair, but with a hat of hair.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8	@	11
Hogs—Dressed	7	@	8
Cotton	13½	@	14½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 18	@	1 20
Corn	60	@	64
Oats	44	@	48
Rye	88	@	90
Pork—New Mess	20 50	@	21 75
Lard—Steam	12½	@	13½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@	6 00
Choice Natives	5 00	@	5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 50
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 50
Inferior to Common	2 75	@	4 25
Hogs—Live	7 00	@	8 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 50
Good to choice spring ex	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 09	@	1 10
No. 2 Spring	1 01	@	1 03
No. 3 Spring	83	@	84
Corn—No. 2	39	@	41
Oats—No. 2	32	@	34
Rye—No. 2	67	@	68
Barley—No. 2	75	@	76
Butter—Fancy	25	@	32
Eggs—Fresh	17	@	18
Pork—Mess	20 25	@	20 50
Lard	12½	@	13½

DETROIT.

Flour—Choice White	6 25	@	6 50
Ambers	5 75	@	6 00
Wheat—Extra	1 40	@	1 41
No. 1 White	1 28	@	1 30
No. 2 White	1 18	@	1 20
Amber	1 27	@	1 29
Corn	45	@	46
Oats	37	@	39
Rye	70	@	72
Barley—No. 2	1 80	@	1 85
Butter	18	@	20
Eggs	16	@	17
Pork—Mess	20 75	@	22 50
Lard	12½	@	13½
Cattle	3 75	@	4 75
Hogs—Dressed	7 50	@	7 75

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 52	@	1 54
Corn—No. 2	39	@	41
Oats—No. 2	34	@	35
Rye—No. 2	68	@	69
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	21 25
Lard	11	@	12
Hogs	6 60	@	7 25
Cattle	3 60	@	4 75

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 09	@	1 10
No. 2	1 01	@	1 03
Corn—No. 2	42	@	44
Oats—No. 2	31	@	33
Rye	81	@	82
Barley No. 2	90	@	92

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—New	1 25	@	1 35
Corn	39	@	42
Oats	33	@	41
Rye	78	@	80
Pork—Mess	21 75	@	22 00
Lard	12½	@	12¾

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 39	@	1 40
Amber	1 25	@	1 26
Corn	45	@	46
Oats	37	@	39

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	7 70	@	7 75
Philadelphias	8 40	@	8 60
Cattle—Best	5 90	@	6 30
Medium	5 00	@	5 50
Sheep—Medium	4 00	@	5 00
Best	5 00	@	6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Song of American Farmers—The Centennial.

Thank God again,
The winter chain
No longer is around us,
But every band
O'er all the land
Leaps from the links that bound us.
The cloudy March
Beneath Heaven's Arch
His trump to us was blowing;
We join the sound
One waiting ground
With [illegible].

In Winter's rests
Our Human breasts
Had time for sweet communing.
But not forgot
In many a lot
The Summer's joyous nooning;
Thus on Earth's sod
Has Father God
Given life its varied stories,
And now we go
With Plow and Hoe
For Labor's growing glories.

Hurrah! Hurrah!
We love the Law
That gives alone true station;
Since he began,
'Tis work makes man
Companion in creation;
And, O can he
More noble be
Than out 'mid Nature's forces
While God's Eyes see
His harmony,
With Seedtime's, Harvest's, courses?

Brothers, hurrah
For love of Law,
And if it could have more growing,
O, sure it shall—
Centennial
Is almost on us glowing!
A Hundred Years
Of Mind's, Arm's, spheres
For millions have been rolling;
Joy! Freedom's Bell,
Exulting swell!
All Earth hears thy grand tolling.
Then let us make
With Plow, Hoe, Rake,
This year yield *Crown* Ovation
Upon our sod
Unto the God
Of Freedom's and Work's Nation.
—*William Ross Wallace, in Pen and Plow.*

Around the Farm.

EVERY agriculturist should own a scrap-book, in which to paste agricultural items, suggestions or points, which he will desire to test, and be governed by in future.

I FIND that all tar compositions do more harm than good. They form a waterproof covering, it is true; but if the surface is broken, and the water once gets into the wood, the tar covering prevents its exit.—*English Mechanic.*

HE raised 800 bushels of turnips, which are all fed to his sixteen to twenty cows—one peck to each twice a day. He says that by trimming off the rootlets, and feeding only the solid turnip after milking, no bad flavor is imparted to the milk.—*Maine Farmer.*

POTATOES FOR STOCK.—A gentleman who has been experimenting on the subject says in an exchange he thinks potatoes are worth thirty cents per bushel to feed to stock. They are not only nutritious, but are excellent appetizers and promoters of digestion. Experiments go to show that a peck of potatoes will produce as much milk as a bushel of beets, turnips or carrots.

CORN is the best feed for pigs, and may be fed in the ear while soft, but when hard should be ground fine, and wet with hot water, or otherwise cooked. It has been proved, by repeated experiments, that corn thus fed will make from one-third to one-half more pork than when fed unground, and a bushel should make from ten to twelve pounds of meat when fed to good feeding stock.—*American Rural Home.*

A FARMER at Orrington, says the Portland (Me.) *Express*, has been for some time feeding a squash, in the hope of being able to bring it up to 200 pounds. The feeding is done by cutting off the vine about six feet from the squash and placing the end in a pan into which fresh milk is daily poured. By this means the vine absorbs about two quarts of milk per day, and the squash gains about a pound a day in weight.

CANKER WORM.—In answer to an inquiry for the simplest remedy for a few trees, we name the printer's ink belt. Encircle the tree with a belt of thick, coarse paper, and smear the outside with printer's ink, which prevents the passage of the insects in attempts to ascend. Tar is often used, but it hardens sooner to a crust, and thus forms a bridge for the canker worms to go over. The printer's ink will cost about twelve cents per tree of average size.—*Country Gentleman.*

THAT farmer who keeps everything about the premises tidy, all the animals in a comfortable condition, who has plenty for his family's support, is out of debt (or whose affairs are in a prosperous condition), is at peace with his neighbors, takes the papers, and buys good books, is truly nature's nobleman, and can truthfully say, "I am monarch of all I survey, my rights none dare to dispute." Such an one the king upon his throne may well envy, and the life of a merchant, professional man, or *gentleman*, is naught when compared with this.

SOME years ago there was a case before a Philadelphia court, which interested our cultivators very much, in which a leading seedsman was sued for selling a variety of cabbage seed which, it was charged, was not the kind for which it was sold. The only evidence appeared to be that the cabbage did not head, but went at once to seed. Here the seedsman gained the point. It was decided that any variety might go to seed in this way under certain circumstances. But a similar case has recently been tried in one of the New York courts, and there the decision went against the seedsman, and in favor of the party sueing.

SOILING FATTENING CATTLE.—At a meeting of the South Deerfield (Mass.) Farmers' Club, President C. Smith related several experiments which he had tried to ascertain the comparative profit between fattening young stock in the barn in summer and fattening in a hill pasture, the result of which was a large preponderance of evidence in favor of soiling, from the amount of manure saved and the healthy, thrifty growth of the animals; heifer calves, kept at home till two years old, instead of running in a large pasture, will be worth at least $10 more for a cow.

SAWDUST FOR WALKS.—In the extensive wild garden adjoining the well-kept pleasure grounds at Cadland, near Southampton, the gardner, Mr. Harnett, has used sawdust as a dressing for the pathways cut out among the heath and trees in the woodland. The transition from smooth mown lawns, bright, clean gravel walks, and brilliant flower-beds, on the one side, to the adjuncts of this wild garden, is both pleasing and refreshing, and seems specially enticing when the sun sheds a tropical heat, and quietness and solitude are most appreciated. The walks are firm and yet soft to the tread; the sawdust soon becomes of a natural tint, closely allied to the crushed dried leafage of the beech, which here so much abounds. Weeds seldom grow, and these are easily kept in check with the hoe, and a light sweeping with a broom keeps all clean and neat.

SAYS the *American Farm Journal*: "Only sufficient vegetables of any kind, for immediate use, should be kept in cellars which are under dwelling-houses, and these require careful looking after to prevent decay, which as soon as it takes place, should be removed. All vegetables that impart strong odors, like onions, cabbage and turnips, should be kept in cellars under dwellings only in small quantities, otherwise they will poison the air and superinduce malarial fevers, as the warmth soon causes them to sweat, and produces decaying and unhealthy odors. Where good cellars under barns are attainable, they are far preferable for keeping all the odorous winter vegetables required by the family. And where these cannot be had, it is better to bury all, except small quantities for immediate use."

About the House.

WASHING TO STIFFEN FINE LACE.—Dissolve a lump of white sugar in a cup of cold water.

A SIMPLE way to test the freshness of eggs is to put them in water. A good one will lie flat and sink, while those musty with age will turn endward and float.

MARYLAND BISCUIT.—Take ten cups of flour, one cup of lard and one tablespoonful of salt. Make a stiff dough, work light and then bake in a quick oven. Do not let the biscuit touch each other. This recipe is remarkably fine, and we recommend it specially to our readers.

LAMPS become incrusted inside with settlings from the oil, and ordinary washing will not remove them. Take soap suds, and fill the lamp about one-third full; then put in a little sharp sand, and shake vigorously. A few minutes will remove every particle.

COCOANUT CHEESE CAKES.—Stew till tender six ounces of grated cocoanut and six ounces of white sugar with two tablespoonfuls of cocoanut milk. When cool, add five eggs beaten to a froth, and the grated rind of half a lemon. Line pattypans with paste, put in the mixture, and bake from twelve to fifteen minutes.

SAUCE FOR BEEFSTEAK.—One ounce of whole black pepper, one-half ounce of allspice, one ounce of salt, one-half ounce grated horse-radish, one-half ounce of pickled onions, one pint of catsup. Pound all the ingredients fine and put them in the catsup. Let them stand two weeks, then pour off, strain and bottle for use. The catsup should be thinned with vinegar if too thick.

CHESTNUT PUDDING.—Peel off the shells with a sharp knife, cover the kernels with water, and boil till their skin readily peels off. Then pound them in a mortar, and to every cup of chestnuts add three cups of chopped apple, one of chopped raisins, one-half cup of sugar, and one cup of water. Mix thoroughly, and bake until the apple is tender—about half an hour. Serve cold.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—Break the cocoanut, and save the milk; peel off the brown skin, and grate the cocoanut very fine. Take the same weight of cocoanut, white sugar and butter; rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add five eggs well beaten, one cup of cream, the milk of the cocoanut, and a little grated lemon. Line a dish with a rich paste; turn the pudding in, and bake one hour.

DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Revillont, in a paper presented to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be applied in diphtheria, and relates that when he was a dresser in the hospital his own life was saved by this timely application. He got a quantity of lemons and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little at a time in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. Dr. R. has noted eleven cases of complete success obtained by this treatment.

OUT OF WORK.—There are so many people in all the large cities who are out of work that it is worse than folly for country people who have nothing to do to seek employment in cities. There is one department of industry in both city and country that is not much overcrowded. Household help of first quality is always in demand, and efficient, capable nurses, cooks and maids of all work do not long want occupation. A good many American girls have sought and found homes in American families, where they have the privileges accorded to members of the family, and receive besides liberal wages.

A SIMPLE BUT EXCELLENT PASTRY.—Put one pound of flour in a dish, make a hole in the center, drop in the yelk of one egg. Then make a paste by pouring cold water into the hole, and stirring until all the flour is made into a paste; then roll out. Have ready one pound of butter, lay it on the paste; fold the dough over the butter and roll out. Repeat this—folding the dough over and rolling out—eight or ten times, with a quick, light stroke. Then put the paste on the ice for an hour or so; then roll it out again several times, before covering your pie plates or cutting the pastry into puffs. Pastry made in this way is light and flaky, yet crisp and tender.

CREMATION.—The cremation of the corpse of the late Chevalier Rossi was conducted publicly in the monumental cemetery at Milan, Italy, last week. The arrangements for this purpose there are very complete. The corpse is placed in a chamber in which 100 gas jets combine to raise a temperature of 1,000 degrees, and incineration is neatly and thoroughly done in an hour, a mere pinch of delicate dust remaining. There is nothing spectacular about it.

INDIANA ITEMS.

EIGHTY converts was the result of the Methodist revival at Goshen.

FORT WAYNE has had a banquet, and resolved to build a Chamber of Commerce.

TO KNOCK a man down with a spade and break his jaw in Terre Haute, costs $10.50.

LAFAYETTE is making preparations to celebrate its semi-centennial on the 25th of next May.

THOMAS M. ARCHER, of Evansville, ex-Local Boiler Inspector, and an old river pilot, is dead.

A NUMBER of young men of Lafayette have secured positions as clerks at the Philadelphia Centennial.

SOUTH BEND has a new suburb on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named Lapaz. It is very prosperous.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN of Elkhart County recently purchased a wife by paying her father $500 and 80 acres of land.

JOHN P. EARLY, of Laporte, has in his possession the razor and shaving case of Col. Jeremiah Early, who died in 1777.

"UNCLE HENRY WISE," of Vincennes, was a schoolmate of ex-Speaker Blaine's father and mother, in Pennsylvania, 50 years ago.

THE people of Indianapolis got into a lively war with the gas company, and the result is that fully one-half of the town burns coal-oil.

MARY T. CLARK, of Dublin, has been ordained a preacher of universal salvation. She is the first woman who ever solemnized a marriage in the West.

C. C. SMITH has resigned the position of General Superintendent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, and Gen. P. Pease succeeds him.

THE annual report of District-Attorney Buskirk shows that, during the year, he has written thirty opinions and answered 521 letters from officials asking legal advice.

THE hotly contested Postoffice case at Mitchell, Lawrence County, has at length been settled, by the appointment of Sam Cook as Postmaster, in the place of Silas Moore, deceased.

FORMAL notice has been given to the partners of the South Bend *Herald* Company that suit for libel was instituted against them by A. S. Kearn. Damages are asked in the sum of $10,000.

THE Wabash Canal broke through its banks at Roanoke last week, and the water has all left the canal. Fort Wayne will build a dam south of the city to keep a supply on hand in case of fire.

NEW ALBANY *Ledger*: We return thanks to the serenade party last night. We beg pardon for not getting up. It was very cold. When you get to be 40, and married, you will get over all such foolishness.

ONE night last week a body of masked men went to the jail at Bloomington, and shot and killed a prisoner named C. A. Mershon. Mershon had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, three years ago, for murder, but had recently been granted a new trial.

THE jewelry establishment of W. H. Newby, in Columbus, was broken into one night last week, and an attempt made to blow open the safe containing money and jewelry, but without success. The robbers were evidently frightened away, as all their tools were left behind.

THE entire business portion of the town of Montezuma, Parke County, was destroyed by fire on Saturday of last week. The flames had a fair start, and the town was without fire apparatus. The loss on buildings and stock will not fall short of $20,000. There was some insurance.

MUCH excitement was caused by finding in an old well in Bald Hill, Laporte County, last Sunday, some bones supposed to be the remains of a man named Jackson, who disappeared mysteriously eight years ago. The mystery was dispelled by ascertaining that they were bovine bones.

DURING a slight revolt among the convicts in the Northern Penitentiary at Michigan City, on Wednesday last, a guard named Wolf, from Fort Wayne, was stabbed by a colored convict named Davis, and killed. Davis was fatally wounded by other guards, who quelled the riot with no further casualties.

HERMAN JOHANN, an idle, dissolute man of Evansville, lately attempted to murder his wife because she caressed their child in his presence. They were living apart, and the girl was living with him in their separation. Johann's attempt was frustrated by those near by, and he then fled.

RICHMOND has now seventy-five streets and avenues; twenty-five lodges of secret and benevolent societies; eighteen incorporated institutions, with an aggregate stated capital of over $2,000,000; eleven building associations, of $1,100,000; four cemeteries; six denominational schools, and six public schools.

MR. WILCOX, a stock farmer residing a few miles south of Crawfordsville, has lost five head of fat cattle recently, with a new disease. The cattle become very much swollen about the neck and breast, and survive the attack but a few hours. No remedy has been discovered, nor can the disease be attributed to any particular cause.

THE Ohio Falls Car Company, of Jeffersonville, has formally petitioned the management of the Southern Penitentiary to terminate the building of cars in the prison by convicts in the future. In the event of a refusal to accede to the views expressed in the petition, the company will bid for the labor in "self-defense."

THERE is no work for the prisoners in the Indiana State Prison. They are marched out of their cells to the shops in the morning and remain there under guard, doing nothing until dinner time, and in the afternoon, to vary the monotony, they are allowed to do nothing also. Those of them who are so disposed play checkers or dominoes, and the others wear out the time and the seats of many chairs by sitting about the stove.

LAST Sunday night all the business houses of Oaktown, Knox County, on the line of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railway were raided by burglars; also the railway office, where the thieves tried to open the safe door by boring holes in it, doubtless intending to blast. The only things secured were silver spoons and $50 in money, and a few unimportant articles. From the windows of each house entered a couple of panes of glass were cut to allow ingress.

A STRANGER, giving the name of L. Sweitzer, called on E. Ullman, a Lafayette hide dealer, on Tuesday of last week, and wanted to sell a lot of hides and tallow. He had a lot on the way valued at $1,500, and showed a shipping bill for the goods dated Danville, Ill. Sweitzer wanted $500 advanced on the goods, the balance to be paid when the goods were sold. Ullman gave the man $50, and, telegraphing the agent at Danville, found that the man had not shipped any such goods. Sweitzer is now under arrest.

WHILE returning home from their work last Wednesday evening, a body of woodchoppers discovered the remains of a man lying in a pile of driftwood, near where Pogue's Run empties into White River, at Indianapolis. From the description of the clothing and the advanced state of decomposition in which the body was found, it is thought it was that of the German employe at Kinigan's pork house, who mysteriously disappeared about three weeks ago. On further examination it is found not to be his, and, as the side of the head is crushed in, a case of foul play is suspected.

SOME weeks ago a laborer named Louis Thomas was driving his employer's team across the railroad track at Cumberland, and a train ran into it, killing the horses and wrecking the wagon. All that could be found of the driver was his coat and vest. What had become of him was a mystery. For several days after the *Sentinel* announced his disappearance, the papers were loaded with communications suggesting a hundred different theories explaining his whereabouts. Recently a letter was received from him, and now he has returned. From the time he saw that train coming until he found himself in Illinois, life is a blank to him. How he got into the locality he has not the least idea.

J. S. FERMER, alias Moore, the confidence man who confessed to being one of the party who robbed the Quincy (Ill.) bank in July, 1874, of $380,000, died at the City Poor Asylum in Evansville on Wednesday of last week. Chief of Police Ayres believed the story, and made a trip to Iowa, where Fermer confessed to taking his share of the robbery, but found nothing. Fermer maintained the truth of his story, and gave the names of accomplices—Helsey, a thief of Syracuse, N. Y.; English Tom, a Cockney burglar, and a man name unknown, at present in a St. Louis hospital, with a bullet-wound in his thigh. He tried to tell of a diamond robbery in St Joseph, Mo. in March, 1875, but died before the particulars were given. He said $20,000 worth of the diamonds and jewelry were buried on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near Booneville, Mo. The proper efforts will be made to ferret the matter out.

ON arriving at the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, the members of the Indiana whisky ring were subjected to a final interview by an invincible reporter, who learned that McGriff still protested his innocence, and bewailed his fate more on account of his wife and son than for himself; that Hill, the Deputy Collector, was grieved and appalled at the thought that the prison barber would cut off his glossy whiskers; that Eberwine, Simonson and Munford served in the army, and thought they should have been more mercifully treated; and that Miller and Phillips only went into the ring because all the other fellows were in, Phillips adding that his chief anxiety was to protect the interests of the revenue, the distillers assuring him that they would have to run crooked or not run at all, in which latter case there would have been no revenue collected, and Phillips innocently thought a little would be better than none. The party at the Penitentiary was the most remarkable ever seen in like circumstances in America, from the number of Government officers embraced in it, and was as forlorn and pitiable as it was curious.

A Lion Tamer's Peril.

The *Journal du Havre* recounts a terrible encounter between the lion tamer Bidel and a number of wild beasts. Bidel's custom was to go into the cage of these ferocious animals, accompanied by a sheep, which was by his presence kept safe from attack. On a recent occasion he proceeded to the lion's cage, and his first act was to place the sheep on the back of a lioness, as he had frequently done before. No sooner had he accomplished this than a powerful lion sprang upon the poor sheep, and buried its teeth into a vital part of its body. There was a large number of spectators present, and, as may be imagined, the sudden act of the lion created an instant and general panic. Bidel stepped forward, and with the utmost composure struck the lion a blow on the mouth with a heavy stick, which made him crouch and yell with pain, and throw his bleeding victim trembling at the feet of the courageous performer. In another moment, however, all the wild beasts were lashed into fury by the sight of the blood, and no one in the assembly believed that Bidel could possibly escape. Preserving his presence of mind, however, he kept the other animals at bay until he had subdued the lion and chased him back to his cage. He then fought his way back through the other animals, and midst the bravos of the assembly came out triumphantly, carrying his wounded sheep with him. The poor animal, which was a great favorite of the lion tamer, has since died of its wounds.

A LADY in Paris is introducing a new fashion in regard to furniture, she is having all her chairs, sofas, and even her carriages stuffed with aromatic herbs, which fill the air with an agreeable but not too powerful perfume. The fashion is derived from the Eastern nations, and prevails extensively over a considerable part of Asia.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER thinks the Germans a frugal people, and illustrates his meaning by the following statement of what he saw at the opera in Berlin: "As soon as the opera was over the man in front of me took wads of cotton from his pocket and stopped up his ears to save the music he had paid for."

MR. WINSLOW, late of Boston, is not a relative of the soothing-syrup lady, though he syrup-titiously disappeared.

Household Convenience One Hundred Years Ago.

In speaking of the comparative comforts and conveniences enjoyed by our ancestors in their homes of a hundred years ago, with their descendants of this generation, Dr. Nichols, in the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, says: Our fathers were groping in almost utter darkness, so far as a knowledge of the sciences was concerned, and but little progress had been made in invention and the arts; scarcely one of the modern contrivances for cooking, and for warming and lighting dwellings was known. Not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burned in the country. No iron stoves were used, and no contrivances for economizing heat were employed until Dr. Franklin invented the iron frame fire-place, which still bears his name. All the cooking and warming in town and country were done by the aid of fire kindled upon the brick hearth or in the brick oven. Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the light for the long winter evenings, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was drawn from deep wells by the creaking "sweep," and it is a curious circumstance that both the well, and the building meeting the necessity of a water-closet, were often at long distances from the house. In a cold night in winter, to be called toward either of them was something dreadful to think of. No form of pump was used in this country, so far as we learn, until after the commencement of the present century. There were no friction matches in those early days, by the aid of which a fire could be speedily kindled; and if the fire "went out" on the hearth over night, and the tinder was damp so that the spark would not "catch," the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand of a neighbor. Only one room in any house was warmed (unless some one of the family were ill); in all the rest the temperature was at zero during many nights in winter. The men and women of a hundred years ago undressed and retired to their beds at night in an atmosphere colder than that of our modern barns and woodsheds, and they never complained.

A Methodical Rascal.

It has already been stated that the forger Winslow inquired of a lawyer of this city in regard to the countries where extradition does not prevail. The details of this interview are grimly humorous in the light of recent events. The *Transcript* says that the enterprising speculator began the interview by saying that as so many forgers had escaped justice by going to Brazil and other countries where no extradition law is in effect, he wished to get up an article for the *Post*, giving the facts in the matter, the full text of the laws, the names of the localities where justice is not protected, the routes thither, etc. Mr. Winslow's legal friends accordingly overhauled books, consulted all the authorities, looked into the history of the famous Bailey case in New York, and others well known here, and furnished full details. Mr. Winslow took copious notes, informed himself of the routes and running time of all lines of steamers running to non-extradition ports, and, by the lawyer's help, obtained a full statement of the laws regulating arrest on the high seas, and the immunities of "those who go down to the sea in ships," etc. The disciple of Blackstone had himself become greatly interested in the case, and when Mr. Winslow offered to pay him for his trouble, the lawyer said that the matter was of public interest, and he couldn't think of taking money for it. Mr. Winslow insisted on sending him a copy of the *Post* free, and went away, assuring his friend that the first of the extradition articles would appear very soon.—*Boston Globe.*

Medical Diplomas for Women.

The *British Medical Journal* states that the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has arrived at the important decision to admit women to examination for its license in midwifery. This diploma will entitle them to a place on the Medical Register, and will give them a legally recognized position as practitioners in the obstetric department of medicine and surgery. The clause in the college charter under which the right to admission has been claimed, was, it appears, expressly framed by the use of the word "persons," to meet the case of female as well as of male practitioners, and the college has been advised that it could not legally refuse to admit duly educated women to examination for this diploma.

One Case in a Thousand.

A man in Albany was discovered one day last week trying to hide a piece of meat, stolen from a market, under his coat. The owner of the market suspecting him to be in extreme want, called a policeman, who followed the man to his house; there he was seen with his wife and three small children, picking at the meat like so many crows, there being no fire in the house to cook it. On being questioned why he did not ask for the meat, he said he had begged from three or four butchers and been refused, and determined to steal rather than to starve. The man was sent home with a well-filled basket, and the pressing wants of his family otherwise relieved.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE pumpkin is not generally supposed to be a dangerous vegetable, but the recent experience of a woman in Massachusetts proved that it may be. This woman, proposing to make some pumpkin-pies, found that the pumpkin was frozen, and put it in the oven to "thaw out." When she went to remove it, it exploded with the report of a bomb-shell, a part striking her in the face with great force and burning her severely.

AT Saratoga, the other day, a bridegroom stepped off the cars for a moment and the train went off with his bride. He followed on the next train down, and she, on the other hand, returned by the next train up, and they passed on the road. This operation was repeated, each trip leaving them at different ends of the route, until a peremptory telegram kept the bride stationary until her husband reached her.

DETROIT policemen don't seem to be very good marksmen. "I wan't you either to hit me or stop making such a blamed racket," said a thief in that city, at whom a policeman was shooting.

All Sorts.

THE dogs in Georgia killed 28,025 sheep last year.

A CENTURY "Plant"—Burying a hundred-year-old man.

ABOUT ten Eastern consumptives die in Colorado every week.

THE annual importation of eggs into England now reaches the value of £2,500,000.

FLORIDA will no longer imprison debtors. That is, until she gets more prisons.

THERE are 700 persons in Newport, R. I., who are out of employment at the present time.

THE palace expenditure of the Sultan of Turkey has been $2,000,000 a year ever since his succession.

THE United States Army is being rapidly but quietly increased by recruiting. The average is 400 a month.

MOST of the dogs in Indiana are mad. The farmers have taken to locking up their sheep in the barn over night.

MCDERMOTT, the man who claims Bessie Turner as his long-lost sister, is lecturing on that subject in New England.

MR. CHARLES LYNDE, of New York, has offered a donation of $5,000 to Princeton College to stimulate college-debating.

FROM Brookline, the four morning trains are classed, viz: 6:30, workies; 7:15, clerkies; 8:35, shirkies; 9:15, flirties.—*Boston Journal.*

IN the line of "How to Bring up Parents" is the speech of a little boy, who said, "Father, I think you should give up swearing or family prayers."

PROF. HENRICHS, of Des Moines, says that seventy-five hence years Iowa summers will be like those of Louisiana, and the winters like those at Duluth, Minn.

THE tonnage employed in the whale fishery of the United States is 38,883, and the number of vessels 169, against 668 vessels with a tonnage of 208,339 in 1854.

BELLE ANGEVINE pears, from Antwerp, are selling in Covent Garden Market, London, for $150 per dozen. Some of these fine specimens weigh four and a half pounds each.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell is living a fashionable life in that city. It will be remembered that Burdell died a fashionable death in New York.

THE Dubuque *Times* says: "At the Board of Education, yesterday, it was voted that all matters coming before the board labeled 'Centennial,' should at once be laid upon the table."

BURMAH is to have a journal, with the King for editor. It starts off with the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The King's salutatory was brief: "If you don't like it, you take it!"

A CHINAMAN in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt by falling from a wagon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company, "Charley half dead; like half money."

A SACRAMENTO detective dressed himself in rags, and fell in a disreputable street, as though helplessly drunk, as a device to catch a gang of thieves who, he thought, would attempt to rob him. What he did catch was a sound whipping from a real bummer who tripped upon his body.

THE late Postmaster of Boston bears testimony as follows to the excellence of the service rendered by the much maligned feminine clerks in his department. "The women have proved far superior to men in looking up mis-sent and misdirected letters, and in making returns to the dead-letter office. They have also proved entirely reliable. There has not been a single instance in nine years where the accounts of any woman have shown a deficiency of $1 in the Boston Postoffice."

CALCRAFT, who recently retired from the trying position of hangman in England, had an agreeable custom of always shaking hands with those upon whom he was about to carry out the sentence of the law. But it has been observed that Marwood, his successor, never does this, and speculation has been rife in certain quarters as to the cause of his departure from this precedent. Freemasons will be interested to learn that the reason is "because he is a free and accepted Mason and dreads the condemned man giving him a Masonic grip in return."

THE marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne has, by reason of the very snubs which have made it so unpleasant to both parties, been of some value in the lesson it has afforded to the youngest sister of Louise, the Princess Beatrice. The latter young lady has declined to consider herself in the light of a possible wife for a nobleman compelled to pinch and save for the purpose of keeping up appearances. She is even said to repudiate the idea of taxing the country for her support and to have expressed her intention of marrying a tradesman.

Such a Hen Story.

A case rivaling that of the headless rooster has been reported at the police office. The man who reported it stated that a friend of his had some six weeks ago, chopped off the head of a large Brahma hen half-way down the neck. Instead of lying down and giving up the ghost, as any reasonable hen should, the creature got up, with miraculous cheek, and walked off as if nothing had happened. Liniment was applied to the wound and it healed rapidly. The food of the hen was rammed down every morning through the œsophagus. The men asked leave to exhibit the phenomenon publicly, and, being informed that it is against the law to exhibit monstrosities, offered to bring the fowl to the office to prove the truth of what he said. There is no telling now what may happen in the poultry line; turkeys on the Sunday dinner-tables may have to be chained down to the platters to keep them from vanishing through the doorways or tipping over the gravy dishes in their dying struggles after being plucked and roasted.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A BALD man was sadly astonished to find his French barber's charges so high: "Ten francs," said he, "for cutting my hair!" "Oh, no monsieur, not for cutting your hair, but for finding de hair to cut."

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prunes, Fruits Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

"A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade in the east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Either Young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 50, 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	20c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	12c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 dozen bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	16c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40c
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 30
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cents

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices. Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

A New Method of Draining Farms!

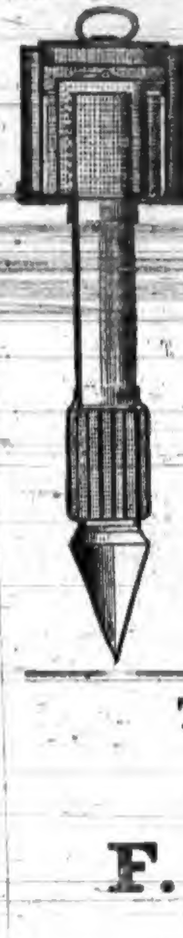

YUNDT'S PATENT DRAIN!

FOR DRAINING

Swamps, Ponds & Low Lands.

It sinks the water just where it stands, saving miles of tile drains; keeps the water from cutting up your highways, or flooding your neighbor's, and is as far superior to tile drains as the railroad is to the common wagon.

TESTIMONIAL.

We, the undersigned, having seen one of Yundt's Patent Drains remove a large pond of stagnant water, on Hoyt street, in this city, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons who have wet cellars, or are troubled with ponds or wet lands. It will do all that is claimed for it.

DR. B. ATKINSON, HENRY GOLDTHWAIT, J. W. GRIFFITH,
H. B. CROSS, D. V. ROSS, LYMAN CASE,
N. E. RAPER, P. MORTON,

One of the above drains was put down on the premises of J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, and in less than

Three Hours Had Drained the Cellar

of over 3,000 gallons of water. No better investment can be made of idle capital than in working territory with this Drain. A good, energetic Agent is wanted in every city and county, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. State, County, Township or Farm Rights for sale. Personal property or real estate taken in exchange for territory. Address

J. H. YUNDT, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holiday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books, Bibles,
Bill Books Albums,
Wallets, Testaments,
Memorandas, Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 10	1 30
Tipton	[illegible]	1 13	5 57	2 15
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 33
Kokomo	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 00	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6,00pm	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 42	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 [illegible]	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 45
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran
C. H. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p. m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 pm	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11.50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:10 a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
G. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 35		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 33
Hartford	4 28pm	6 08	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 42		
Beesons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 25pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Beesons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 45	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 40	8 45
Keystone	2 00	----	8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 4am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 20pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			[illegible]
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 25	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	32
Bankers	2 10		7 23	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		8:35	9 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 57
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 57
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 36			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
At Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 32		1 32
Auburn	4 36	8 00		1 52
Auburn Junction		9 30		2 45
Ft. Wayne Arrive				
Indianapolis	11 10	3 30p		9 30
Louisville	4 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Accom	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7
6.00p	1.00p	10.30	lv Logansp't ar	11.00	7.50	[illegible]
6.35	1.13	10.48	Adamsboro,	10.45	6.38	[illegible]
7.00	4.23	10.57	Hoover's	10.35	6.27	12.01
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.51	4.59	11.26	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.43	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.13
8.55	5.20	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.33	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.10	10.00
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.05	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.27	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.10
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.22	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	2.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway; for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis. At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne, Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

S. U. Tarney

AUBURN MEAT MARKET!

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Bologna Sausage, clean and sweet. Prices reasonable. Main-st first door north of Miller & Casebeer's store.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAN AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENLACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, (sundays excepted)	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation (Sat ex)	5 15 p m
Omaha Express (Sun ex)	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent,

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna Mankato, St Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street, San Francisco office, 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W. Kinzie and Canal Streets, Wells Street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen Pas. Ag't, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen Sup't, Chicago

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Condensed time card, Dec 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.
Pittsburgh	2 00a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 55 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25"	....	5 14 "	10 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 30 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 35 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 08 p.m	9 08 "	8 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 35 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 00 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m Crestline, 11.55 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	 x
Milford Junction	2 47	2 14	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	....	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	....	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41	....	6 30
Avilla	3 01	....	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 23	6 34	3 44
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 45	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 31
Fostoria	7 15	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Records Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Vol. 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY IND., FEBR'Y 24th, 1876. NO. 8.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. G. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months..........$1.

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Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2.50	5.00	7.00	12.00
¼ Column	8.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
½ Column	10.00	18.00	30.00	50.00
One Column	15.00	30.00	60.00	100.00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Indiana. Office in the COURIER Office.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall south of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. FINCHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over [illegible] of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
M. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O. SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stephiet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TRESCH.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest [illegible]

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Original Poetry.

CENTENNIAL OFFERING.

BY S. S. WIDNEY.

[Respectfully inscribed and dedicated to the citizens of DeKalb County, of all parties, sects and nationalities.]

Unfurl your starry banner high,
Columbia! favored land,
Let gleaming rockets fill the sky,
With visions, bright and grand.

Let sweetest music fill the gale,
And float from sea to sea,
While booming cannon greet and hail,
Our Nation's Jubilee.

Let every voice break forth in song,
And warble notes of praise,
While mountain tops, the sounds prolong,
And echo wide the lays.

Ring out in joyous peals, ye bells,
From every steeple high,
While verdant slopes and shady dells,
Send back the glad reply.

Sail swiftly o'er the ocean's tide,
Ye ships of foreign lands,
And bring your wares, your country's pride,
The work of skillful hands.

We welcome every land and clime,
And island of the sea,
Come, join us in our joyous time,
Our glorious Jubilee.

One hundred circling years have rolled,
Into the misty past,
Since our forefathers, firm and bold,
Dared war's impending blast.

Not all Brittania's threatening host,
Could daunt the fearless braves;
Though honor, fame and life, were lost,
Sunk deep in traitors graves.

Hail! to each grand, immortal name,
That signed that matchless scroll,—
Let freemen loud resound their fame,
While time shall onward roll.

Oppression's cruel, galling yoke,
They longer spurned to bear,
But dared the peril of the stroke,
The tyrants bonds to tear.

We pledge our fortunes, honors, lives,
Our all, for Liberty,
Our homes, our little ones, our wives,
They must and shall be free.

The resolution, firm and grand,
High Heaven was pleased to hear,
And smiled on the heroic band,
Who dared to banish fear.

The brave, immortal Washington,
The wise, the just, the good,
Was sent to lead our armies on,
Through war's surging flood.

Through winter's cold and summer's heat,
For eight long, weary years,
Unchanged by victory or defeat,
They toiled, 'mid hopes and fears.

Not hardships on the battlefield
Nor blood, nor [illegible],
Could make the hardy veterans yield,
To Britain's base intent.

O'er dusty fields and frozen plains,
Unflinching still they trod;
While from their feet the crimson stains
Marked freedom's sacred sod.

They scorned the haughty tyrant's tread,
And kingly power defied,
For Liberty they fought and bled,
For Liberty they died.

All honor to the firm resolve,
And patriotic toil,
Which did the mighty problem solve,
Of who should claim our soil.

Oh, may the memory of their names,
And deeds of valor grand,
Keep burning Liberty's bright flames
O'er all our happy land.

May strife and variance nevermore
Distract our country's peace,
But harmony, from shore to shore,
Flow on and never cease.

And may the discords of the past,
With all their train of woes,
Into oblivion's deep, be cast,
And friends be made of foes.

May virtue's calm and heavenly voice
Our ruler's footsteps guide,
May wholesome laws our hearts rejoice,
And be our boast and pride.

May foul corruption's horrid stench,
From Congress halls be purged,
And men of honor fill the bench
Where legal claims are urged.

May Purity and Honor be
The watchword of our land,
And Vigilance and Liberty
Press onward, hand in hand.

Great God of nations, hear our prayer,
Still bless the land we love;
Watch o'er it with a father's care
From thy vast throne above.

And may our starry banner bright,
Unfurled upon the breeze,
Serve as a blessed beacon light,
To lands beyond the seas.

And may the future coming years,
Shine bright and brighter still,
Dispelling errors, doubts and fears,
Till heaven the earth shall fill.

And Hallelujah's, loud and long,
Resound on land and sea,
And glad redemption's happy song,
Proclaim EARTH'S JUBILEE.

STATISTICAL RECORD OF DEKALB COUNTY, IND.

The present issue of our paper is designed as a centennial issue in accordance with the request of a large number of journalists. The design seems to be to collect all the facts that can be readily gleaned, in regard to the early settlement, history and present condition or resources of the counties in which the papers are issued, intending a certain number of each to be so bound, filed and placed in some secure place of deposit for future reference—[illegible] of our National Independence.

Our space is limited and consequently will be only able to give statistics and statements, and such gleanings from previously written sketches as are at hand. We must however beg the indulgence of our readers in the fact that errors may creep in, but shall do the best we can to prevent them.

Official Directory of De Kalb Co.

CLERKS.

John F. Coburn	1837 to 1841
S. W. Sprott	1841 " 1851
J. P. Widney	1851 " 1855
S. W. Sprott	1855 " 1859
John Ralston	1859 " 1867
J. R. Lanning	1867 " 1875
G. H. K. Moss	1875 " ....

RECORDERS.

J. F. Coburn	1837 to 1841
S. W. Sprott	1841 " 1851
John McCune	1851 " 1855
W. Griswold	1855 " 1859
S. W. Widney	1859 " 1864
G. R. Hoffman	1864 " 1868
D. Z. Hoffman	1868 " 1876

AUDITORS.

S. W. Sprott	1841 to 1842
Aaron Hague	1842 " 1849
Miles Waterman	1849 " 1855
M. F. Pierce	1855 " 1860
A. J. Hunt	1860 " 1862
Geo. Kuhlman	1862 " 1866
W. W. Griswold	1866 " 1870
W. McIntyre	1870 " 1874
Isaac Hague	1874 " ....

TREASURERS.

Wesley Park	1837 to 1851
S. W. Ralston	1851 " 1853
J. E. Hendricks	1853 " 1855
E. W. Fosdick	1855 " 1857
Jacob Helwig	1857 " 1859
R. B. Catlin	1859 " 1861
Geo. Barney	1861 " 1865
L. J. Blair	1865 " 1867
F. D. Ryan	1867 " 1872
Nicholas Ensley	1872 " 1876

SHERIFFS.

Wesley Park	1837 to
T. J. Freeman	"
Jonathan Puffenbarger	"
S. W. Ralston	" 1850
W. K. Straight	1850 " 1854
Isaac Brandt	1854 " 1856
S. W. Ralston	1856 " 1860
J. N. Chamberlain	1860 " 1862
J. N. Miller	1862 " 1864
H. Willis	1864 " 1868
J. Plum	1868 " 1872
W. L. Meese	1872 " 1876

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Peter Fair, Samuel Widney, Isaac F. Aldrich, A. F. Beecher, Daniel Strong, Isaac B. Smith, Daniel Moody, Warren Spooner, John Helwig, Oliver D. Keep, Amzi Seeley (first Session, Sept. 1845). James M. Goetschius, (Sept. 1846). A. S. Casebeer, John V. Keeran, William Showers, Jacob Helwig, John C. Hursh, Solomon Delong, (1852). Jos. Walters, Jeremiah Hemstreet, Joel E. Thompson, A. Provines, (1859). David Buchanan, Henry Fusselman, John Brandon, J. M. Brumback, R. G. Daniels, Wm. Henderson, Wm. McIntyre, Daniel Gonser, Geo. Ensley, Wm. Richmond, Chas. R. Wannemaker, Nelson Griffith, George H. Duncan.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Hon. Chas. W. Ewing,
" John W. Wright,
" Jas. W. Borden,
" E. A. McMahon,
" J. L. Worden,
" R. J. Dawson,
" Robt. Lowry,
" H. S. Tousley,
" Jas. I. Best.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Hon. Lott Herrick,
" John C. Wade.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Nelson Paine, Arial Walden, Robert Work, Samuel Widney, Thomas Yates, David Martin, Abraham Cope.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

Hon. J. Morris	1852 to 1856
" E. B. Mott	1856 " 1860
" Wm. Clapp	1860 " 1879

The first term of the DeKalb Circuit met May 9th, 1838, at the house of Wesley Park. Hon. Charles W. Ewing, President Judge. Arial Walden and Thomas L. Yates, Associate Judges. John F. Coburn, Clerk; Wesley Park, Sheriff; Thomas Johnson, Prosecuting Attorney, and the following

GRAND JURORS.

John Rose	Daniel Rhodes,
William Miller	John Watson,
Ira Allen	Jacob Platter,
John Smith	Solomon Showers,
Collin Robertson	John Blair,
Nathan Wyatt,	James Stanley,

Samuel Eckright.

Cornelius Woodcox, Benjamin Alton, John Holton, Henry Miller and John Rhodes, not appearing the following bystanders were selected:

J. P. Widney, Levi Lockwood, Lot P. Coe, Jacob Miller and Jeremiah Rhodes, to fill the panel of eighteen members.

THE FIRST PANEL OF PETIT JURORS.

Wm. Monroe	Jesse Jackson,
J. P. Widney	F. A. Wilber,
Jeremiah Rhodes	Samuel Johnson,
Wm. Mathews,	Dudley Thorp,
Jas. Hadsell,	Ezra Dickinson,
J. J. Gunsenhouser,	Geo. H. Abel,
Henry Robertson,	Leonard Boice,
Elmer French,	Peter Draggoo,
Joseph Miller,	Jos. VanDolen,
Levi Lockwood,	Ste. W. Hackley
Jacob Miller,	Samuel Headley
Christopher Hall,	Henry Bricker.

The only business transacted after organizing the Court and empannelling the Grand jury, were, the ordering of persons indicted for grand larceny to give bail in the sum of $300, and for retailing liquor without license, $25.

Luther Keep was appointed County Commissioner in place of A. F. Beecher.

Anthony Max allowed one dollar for services as grand jury bailiff.

T. J. Freeman, Jos. Miller and Lanslot Ingman, were appointed School Examiners.

August 2d, 1838, seems to be the date of the commencement of the first suit. It was—Jacob Cormicke vs. Simon Aldrich, Isaac F. Aldrich, A. F. Beecher. Thos. Johnson, Reuben J. Dawson, attorneys for plaintiff.

The first session of the Board of Commissioners of this County, met July 28th, 1837, Peter Fair and Samuel Widney on the Board. Their first official act of record is appointing Wesley Park Clerk of their Board, and also as Treasurer. Byron Bunnell County Agent; Lanslot Ingman, Collector of taxes.

The first township was then formed, embracing the present townships of Franklin and Troy, called Franklin and No. One. Peter Boyer was appointed Inspector of Elections in that Township. Isaac F. Aldrich as Constable, and John Holten Supervisor for that township. They ordered an election in that township for the first Monday of August, 1837, to elect one Justice of the Peace.

The second session met Sept. 4th, 1837, A. F. Beecher acting also as a Commissioner, John F. Coburn as Clerk of the Board.

Union Township was then formed as it now is, but immediately thereafter Richland, Fairfield, Smithfield and Jackson were attached thereto, and Wesley Park was appointed Supervisor of the whole township, and the record says, "and all the hands residing within said township are allotted to said District" (No. One).

Wilmington township was then named with Byron Bunnell Supervisor. Also Butler township, with Andrew Surfus as Supervisor.

Joseph Miller was appointed County Surveyor.

The first tax for County purposes was then levied, to-wit: 35 cents on the 100 dollars and 75 cents on each poll.

The following are some of the allowances made at this session, and appear as here stated.

No. 1. Wesley Park, $50,84 for services as Sheriff; also $16,69 laying Fort Wayne & Coldwater Road, and $26,15 laying the Goshen & Defiance Road.

No. 2. Wesley McCan $2 96 as Axman.

No. 3. M. Van Fleet, $2.96 as Chainman.

No. 4. L. Ingman, 31½c as Chainman.

No. 5. Wm. Park, $5.03½ as Chainman.

No. 6. S. W. Murray, $7.28 as Road Viewers.

John Blair was allowed $36 for services as Assessor for that year.

The Commissioners received two dollars per day for their services.

The first declaration by a foreigner to become a citizen of the U. S. was filed by Roswill Curtis, native of Upper Canada, March 30th, 1839.

The first indictment found was against William W. Burley, for retailing liquor without license. It was dismissed.

James McCann was also indicted for grand larceny, which was non-prossed, May Term, 1841, after running on the docket for three years.

The first judgment in an action after trial was:

Robert L. Patterson and Jefferson Patterson, vs. James Ensley and Peter Fair, Nov. 6th, 1839, for $118.26.

The first complaint for divorce was filed Feb. 9th, 1842, by Sarah Williams vs. George W. Williams. Granted May 3d, 1842.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Francis Smith and Maria Gunsenhouser; issued Sept. 5th, 1837; married by W. Robinson, J. P., Sept. 7th, 1837. John Platter and Annie E. Walden; issued same date; same J. P, Sept. 10th, 1837. Dan Coats and Mary Allen; issued January 18th, 1837; same J. P., Feb. 1st, 1838. Walter Slaughter and Mary Ackley; issued Feb. 28th, 1838; same J. P., March 1st, 1838. William McClure and Eve Moody; issued March 5th, 1838; married by Judge Yates, March 15th, 1838. Aaron Veely and Eleanor Nelson; issued May 7th, 1838; married by W. Robinson, J. P., May 11th, 1838. The first license by the "Old Major" (Sprott) was issued November 17th, 1841. Benjamin Alton Jr. and Sally Coburn; married by Benjamin Alton minister, Nov. 21st, 1841. Up to this date about 4.200 marriage licenses have been issued in this county.

The first deed placed on record was Sept. 5th, 1837. By Bezabel Alvord to David Ogden, which was a deed for the "privelege of digging a canal and cutting a race for the passage of water for mill purposes" over certain lots in N. E. part of Auburn, acknowledged before Luther Newton, associate Judge in La Grange County.

The second was for Lot No. 78, O. P., Auburn, where Michael Long, Sen. now lives, by Wesley Park to John Drury, for $50. W. Robinson, J. P.

The third deed was by Orson Knight to Stinson Hoglan, of the N. E. quarter of 7, Butler township, for $420. It is now owned by William Embry.

The fourth deed was by Park to David Ogden, of Lots 95 and 96, where the McIntyre block and Thos. D. Gross' residence now is, for $200.

The sixth deed was made April 30th, 1837, by Park to "Samuel W. Ralston, of Richland County, Ohio," of the W. half S. W. quarter Sec. 31, Union township, now near Auburn Junction, and owned by Christian Bennet, 80.51 acres for $06.38, "lawful money of the United States," acknowledged May 27th, recorded Sept. 5th, 1837. Eleven deeds were recorded that day.

The first year there were recorded 94 instruments. Last year, 1875, just 1609.

The first mortgage recorded was by Daniel Comstock to James Crane, to secure $200 within one year, on Lots No. 87 and 88, which are now owned by the Littles, Ford and Patterson. It also mortgaged Comstock's interest in the following "bond": "July 31st, 1838, I "Kneeland Abbott doth agree to make "Daniel Comstock a good and Warrity "Deed for ten acres of land beginning "at the North East corner and thence "West to the center of the State road "running from Fort Wayne to Auburn.
"KNEELAND ABBOTT."

Mortgage dated and recorded Oct. 17th, 1875.

Can any one this side of Tophet tell where these ten acres are?

FIRST DELINQUENT TAX SALES.

The first tax sales were had January, 1844; one hundred and thirty-two pieces were sold for delinquent taxes. Among the purchasers we find the names of Park, A. O. Parsons, Nelson Payne, John Fee and three pieces by Sam'l W. Sprott. Our old friend and townsman Alonzo Lockwood, the largest land holder in the county, seems to have kept away from these sales until January, 1848, when he commenced "bucking the tiger" with such men as R. J. Dawson, Robert Work and J. C. Bowser.

The first execution was issued Nov. 11th, 1839, for $30,78 by Johnson and Dawson, vs. Jackson Prichard.

The first land sold by the Sheriff was on a foreclosure of a mortgage of Doremus, Suydam and Nixon vs. Jacob Clark, total judgment $1.914.26½, sold the N. E. quarter of Sec. 4, Wilmington. The North half S. W. quarter same Sec., and the South half N. W. quarter, Sec. 33, in Franklin township—all sold for $270,50.

RAIL ROADS.

	Miles of Track.	Value per Mile.
Baltimore, P. & C.	23.62	$ 8.000
D. Eel R. & Ill.	19,99	4.000
Ft. W. & Sag.	21,61	6.000
Gr. Rapids & Ind.	1,07	7.500
L. S. & M. S.	25,62	16.500

Total valuation for taxable purposes of all R. R. in Co. $957.335

Wilmington Township.

A playmate of our school days, who has resided in this county since 1835, has kindly furnished us with the following interesting matter:

BUTLER, Ind., Feb. 15th, 1876.

EDITOR COURIER:—In presenting to the reader a brief history or pioneer sketch of the early settlement of Wilmington township, it will be necessary to go back to 1835. At this time DeKalb county could only boast of ten families within her borders; of these ten families nine of them settled in Concord township and one in Franklin township. I will give their names and the year they came in.

Jno. Mathews, Wm. Mathews, George Mathews, John Helton, Lovell Yates and David Butler came in 1835. John and Wm. Mathews settled on the farm now owned by John W. Dills. Geo. Mathews settled close by; John Holton settled on Fish Creek in Franklin township; Lovell Yates lived on the River Flat close by the Spencerville Saw Mill below Spencerville on the Fort Wayne road, and is still living on the same farm. Mr. Butler and his wife are the only couple of old settlers of DeKalb county that are both living. Daniel Rhodes settled on the farm that his son Milas and widow now lives, one and one half miles up the river from Spencerville. Daniel Brant owned the farm across the river from Spencerville, what used to be called the Horse Shoe Bend. Mr. Brant was the man who rescued a Mr. Osburn who had got lost and froze his legs, which were afterward amputated. Mr. Osburn lived near Hicksville, Ohio. Asa Lytle lived on the farm now owned by James Hamilton below Orangeville. John Blair owned and lived on the farm now owned by the B. & O. R. R. Co. at St. Joe Station.

David Butler is the oldest male resident now living in DeKalb county, and Aunt Priscilla Mathews is the oldest female resident in the county. She is the widow of John Mathews and is the mother of the first white child born in the county. Henrietta Mathews was the first child born. Old Mr. Sanders was the first death and John Platter and Emaline Walden was the first couple married in DeKalb county.

In 1835 no white man had yet invaded the soil of Wilmington township. The following year the first log cabin was erected by Byron Bunnell; Mr. Lonsberry's house was next, and I think Geo. Egnew's was next. The following year the county was organized and township lines were established; these three log cabins fell inside of the borders of this township. Two of these cabins were located on what is now called the Newville and Auburn road, and was called at an early day the Bunnell place, now owned by Rudolph Zigler. The Lonsberry place joined it on the north. In the early part of 1837 several families moved into the township, among them was Ira Allen, father of A. W. Allen and Mrs. Wm. Richmond, Lot H. Coe, Wm. P. Means, Chas. Handy, Dr. Sawyer and several others that I might mention. By this time the newcomers began to feel pretty good; they were getting neighbors within two or three miles of each other and could hear their dogs bark, as well as hear the wolves howl every night. The sturdy yeomen battled their way through thick and thin to get a living for their families, and had to endure all the privations of a frontier life. Chas. Handy was the first blacksmith in the township, and settled at what is now called Handy's Corners and rendered the settlers much service in making shoes and shoeing a horse all round for fifty cents. Think of this blacksmiths of the present day, and weep.

Amos Lonsberry was the first white child born in the township, and Andrew Boyd now is the oldest man in the township, about 88 years; George Egnew is the oldest resident. The closing up of this year found twenty-two families within her borders.

After the county was organized and the township lines were established, the next thing on the carpet was an election for the first time in the county; and as carpets were scarce in those days we substituted white ash puncheons. The first election was held at Ira Allen's, on the farm now owned by Wm. Crooks. As our township was in limited circumstances as to population, and most of them had the ague and it took two of them to make a shadow and could not go to the polls, we had to apply to Stafford township to help us fill up the board, and both townships held their elections together at the above place and elected the several officers; among them were Wm. P. Means for County Assessor, and Mr. Lonsberry for School Commissioner. I don't recollect the balance of the officers that were elected in those days; we had not much use for Squires or Constables, but I think Arial Walden was elected Associate Judge of the Court of this county. The first Justice of the Peace elected in this township was a Mr. Pearsons; Constables were not needed. There was nothing to quarrel about and nobody to quarrel with; everything moved off nicely and all were as happy as clams. Year by year emigration came pouring in until we soon became a populous township, second in population to any township in the county, Concord being the first settled and largest population of any township in the county up to 1842. Every year the resources of our township kept expanding, School Districts were formed and neighborhoods would congregate at some neighbor's log cabin for the worship of God. Log School houses were reared, and the first school house built in the township was on Geo. Egnew's land, near where John A. Moore's blacksmith shop now stands in the town of Butler. The first sermon was preached in this township by Elder Cherry. The Elder is still living.

This carried us on up, and in 1856 Wilmington township struck oil. The Air Line R. R. had become a fixed fact. The little trading point of Butler, then called Norristown, for short, began to prick up its ears. Several stores and shops of different kinds [illegible] and filled with goods and material, and building went on rapidly. The R. R. being completed, this opened up an outlet for our surplus. This brought in grain and produce buyers, and our farmers then had a market for their produce, that Ft. Wayne, never from that day to this has been able to compete with us on prices. This oil well continued to flow and the farmers began trimming up their farms, building frame houses and barns, ditching their farms and a general system of improvements were going on throughout the township. Year after year our R. R. facilities furnished a market for staves and lumber, and in fact everything that the township could produce, would find ready sale at hand. This prosperous state of affairs infused new energy into the people, and in 1860 found our township with over 14,000 acres of tillable land, with saw and grist mills and machineries of all kinds for tilling the soil. While these improvements and developements were going on throughout the township, Butler its trading point, was not idle. But was rapidly filling up with stores, shops and dwelling houses and goods of all kinds were being shipped in to supply her territory, paying high prices for produce and selling goods reasonable. We soon got a reputation abroad for being the best trading point in the county, and everything necessary to a prosperous future was visible. During the great American Rebellion Wilmington township was one among the first to respond to the call for three months men, and every call that was made by the government, till the war closed, her quota was promptly filled and never suffered herself to stand a draft, in defense of their country's wrongs. Many of them left their peaceful hearths, never to return again. Sanitary stores were sent to the army. Fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers were engaged in relieving the sufferings of their soldiers.

Time rolled on. The difficulty between the two sections of the country, had been adjusted, our soldiers returned home and returned to their different occupations. During this time the farming interests had been employed to its utmost capacity the overplus of grain and produce of all kinds had accumulated in the township. Plenty to eat and wear, money plenty, good health and stock of all kinds to spare, and horses trotting at the rate of 2:20.

When 1870 dawned, it found our farmers healthy, happy and proud, with scarcely a log cabin to be seen, but in their stead, nice farm houses and barns, school houses at every cross roads, of frame and brick, fine horses and carriages and in fact everything necessary for their comfort, and luxuries was at their hand. Soon after this the Eel R. R. R. came through our township, making its eastern terminus within its borders. This necessarily opened up new avenues for trade of all kinds, this made the facilities of our township second to none in the county. Carrying the township along from the first settlement when no white man had invaded her soil up to the present time, and its grandure of the present day a period of 40 years. Such progress and developments in so short a space of time, has never been equaled in any civilized world. I will now leave the township and turn my attention to the town of Butler.

Within her borders is being the only trading point in the township, except Mooresville, and give the reader a faint idea of its struggles for liberty, and national greatness, by going back a period of 25 years. In 1851 a small trading point was established on the south-west corner on Charles Norris' land, owned by Ladd Thomas and Osburn Coburn. The town assumed the name of Norristown, at this juncture Simon Steifel was plodding his way through the country with a little poke of goods on his back seeing who he might devour. Still kept flinging out as you know Jews will, and is now one of the wealthiest merchants in De Kalb county. On the completion of the Air Line R. R. several places of business were started. Henry Nodine, Geo. Noble, Steifel & Wolf, A. A. Kennedy, Chas. Norris, J. R. Lanning, Smith & Seeley, and several others that I might mention were all engaged in trade by this time. A. A. Kinnedy had erected a large Hotel, now designated as the Waverly House, and dedicated it on the 4th of July, 1857, the R. R. Co. gave an excursion ride to Toledo and return the same day.

This being the Junction of the Eel R. & Air Line R. R. we got the names of Junction, Jarvis, Junction Mud, Norristown, Packer Town, Hen Peck and in fact everything that they could think of was not too bad to call us. But nothing could be brought to bear to check our progress. Business kept looming up of different kinds, John A. Moore, was the first blacksmith. The first Post-Office established in this township was called Oak Hill, 2 miles South of Butler and Fosdick, the father of E. W. Fosdick Post Master.

Years rolled on and our town kept filling up and as fast as the developments of our township required it, new additions were made to the town to supply their wants. Business kept increasing from year to year, and 1876 finds us with two lines of Railway, four Hotels, one Printing Office, Steam Elevators, Passenger and Round Houses, with a capacity of employing sixty-four men, three Churches, one large three story brick School House, Shops of all kinds with ample capacity to meet the wants of the public, thirty-two stores and business houses, and a population of 1,500 inhabitants, and every element necessary to a prosperous future.

Waterloo, Indiana.

is situated at the crossing of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne, Jackson Saginaw Railways. It has a population of fully 1,650; contains six church buildings, and eight religious denominations holding regular services; two school houses, one of them the finest buildings of the kind in the county, maintains five Sabbath Schools; two benevolent orders, Odd Fellows and Masons, besides encouraging many other public enterprises.

MANUFACTURERS.—J. A. Matson, wagons and carriages; Haines Bros & Co., candies and confectionery, and wholesale dealers in tobacco and cigars; Lockhart & Knott and Crane, Duncan & Co., plaining mills and sash and blinds; Lockhart Bros & Co. Land Rollers; E. Y. Williamson, fanning mills; Herman Froehlich, marble works; Sarah Williams, furniture; J. P. McCague, successor to James Bowman, saw mill and staves, Jonathan Spencer, flouring mills; Wm. Spreigel, brewery; George Shoner, tannery; C. K. Baxter, newspaper and job printing; J. Beck & Son, bakery; Orris Danks, S. P. Stroh, P. Monsovan, D. Till & Son, boots and shoes; Wm. Wallace, R. Reiners, harness; L. Henky, M. Zerwes, blacksmiths.

TRADERS, etc.—Jacob Kahn, O. T. Clark, Patterson Bros & Co., Peter Fisner, J. & J. A. Shull, Hiram Leib, James Johnson, A. C. Jackman, dry goods, clothing, etc.; Willis & Co., wholesale and retail books, stationery, notions; W. H. Husselman, B. B. Long & Son, Royal Fisk, O. L. Hall; Frank Chandler, G. W. Miller, Till & Hoffman, M. Greuter, grocers; O. T. Clark, Sinclair & Co., Till & Son, hardware; Dr. Winslow, Boyer, & Cambell, Bevier & Stough, druggists; Denison & Sayler, tobacco, cigars and confectionery; Basset & Matson, clocks, watches and jewelry; O. J. Locke, J. H. Clifford, restaurants; Paul Clifford, billiards; Maggie Bateson, Mrs. Yant, Mrs. A. C. Jackman, milliners.

James I. Best, C. A. O. McClellan, O. T. Clark, DeKalb Bank, Jacob Kahn, W. C. Langan, Joseph Boyer, John Leas, Artemon Corbet, Citizens Bank.

Attorneys at Law and Insurance, and Collecting Agents—T. R. Dickinson, McBride & Morlan, C. A. O. McClellan, D. Y. Husselman, C. M. Phillips, W. H. Leas, John Bull.

Practicing Physicians.—Solomon Stough, J. N. Chamberlain, A. R. Darby, A. S. Farrington. Dentist—S. B. Johnson.

B. B. Long & Co., A. S. Leas, Livery Stables.

Hotels.—Lent's Hotel, R. J. Lent; Bigler House, John Bigler.

The shipment of produce has always been a leading item of the business of the town. Leas Brothers & Boyer are very extensive live stock dealers. The town has a large number of capable and industrious mechanics, most of whom have homes of their own in the place.

The town is located on the banks of Cedar creek, which affords excellent drainage, and it is rarely troubled with muddy streets.

A POET'S CONSTANCY.

A MADRIGAL: BY JOHN G. SAXE

O praise is ever sweet to hear,
 In simple candor I confess it;
And thus I own, [illegible] dear
 When loving lips [illegible] express it.

And yet, when calmly I reflect
 How much is due to Cupid's blindness,
Forgive me, dear, if I suspect
 Your praises only prove your kindness.

Whatever virtues I may boast
 (And slight indeed is my profession),
The one you praise and prize the most
 [illegible] my possession.

You tell me, sweet! you love—revere
 A mind so steady and unswerving;
But never Poet yet, I fear,
 Of such applause was quite deserving.

The Poet's constancy, at best,
 Is like the Bee's—[illegible] rover!
Still constant to her honey-quest,
 Though found in lily, rose, or clover.

And do I thus my faith impeach?
 At one stroke to Love's question?
A moment's pause—I beseech—
 And you shall hear the explanation:

Suppose the [illegible] prone to stray,
 As Fancy bids, from bower to bower—
Should chance to find, some lucky day,
 A wondrous honey-bearing flower;

Which—though she sipped and came again
 As often as the day was sunny—
Quite unexhausted should remain,
 An ever-flowing fount of honey.

Such praise as she might fitly claim,
 If ne'er again she proved a rover,
So much (the cases are the same)
 Is due your fond and faithful lover!

JESSIE'S TEST.

Miss Jerusha Jenkinson folded her napkin with slow, precise carefulness, and then followed her pretty little hostess from the dining-room back to the parlor, where the soft astral lamp glowed like a silver moon, and the illuminated stove made red shadows on the brown rep easy chair in which Miss Jenkinson ensconced herself.

"I really don't know what to do about it, Miss Jerusha. If I once thought Rich was guilty of such indiscretions as you declare he is, I do believe I should—die!"

Jessie Wintringham winked away a suspicious brightness from her pretty curling brown lashes, and looked eagerly at her guest's sarcastic countenance.

"I dare say there are a great many people who would say I was very officious, my dear, because I tell you what I think of that good-looking husband of yours. But I feel I have your interest at heart; and if no one else has the courage and charity to point out to a young wife of half a year the goings-on of her husband—why, my dear Mrs. Wintringham, I'll stand by you and take your part."

Her solemn words made little shivers of vague terror thrill all over Jessie.

"I dare say you are very kind indeed, Miss Jerusha, only I *can't* believe that Rich is such a flirt as you say—always paying such exclusive attention to ladies when he is away from home."

"You must think just what you please, my dear. Only I suppose if you were to see for yourself, you would believe the evidence of your own eyes!"

Jessie's slightly-flushed cheeks betrayed the painful interest she felt.

"Of course, if I were to see—"

Miss Jerusha arose triumphantly.

"Than all you have to do is to take my advice, and the next time Mr. Wintringham has such *very* important business to New York, do you go by the same train, with your waterproof and a thick veil to disguise you. I must go now, I think, my dear. I'll have to stop at poor Mrs. Delacorn's, and hear if she has heard from that runaway daughter of hers. Thanks for the early cup of tea you made so nicely—and don't forget what I told you, Mrs. Wintringham."

And the abominable old gossip went her way, leaving the arrows of the distrust she had sown rankling painfully in poor, loving, jealous Jessie's heart.

She perfectly adored her handsome young husband; and as always such passionate affection is accompanied by jealousy, this otherwise sensible little woman found it no difficult matter to entertain the doubt her guest expressed.

Rich was so handsome, so stylish, so gallant—why should not ladies enjoy his attentions! And, sitting by the cosy fire, waiting until her husband should come in for his dinner, Jessie almost decided to play the spy upon him at the earliest moment.

Then, when she heard his latch-key in the door, and his quick, firm tread in the hall, and saw his handsome, cheerful face, as he took her cheeks in his hands to kiss her, she felt ashamed and confused.

"I am afraid I shall have to hurry you, dear," he said, linking her arm through his, and leading the way to the dining-room, where the bright light made a genial glow on silver, crystal, and snow-white china.

"Hurry me, Rich—how?"

"I have to take the 7:30 train, very unexpectedly, for the city, on important business that cannot be delayed. I shall be at home to-morrow night, I expect. Jessie, will you have another piece of the black meat?"

Mrs. Wintringham toyed with her chicken, her appetite entirely destroyed by the news Rich announced.

"On important business." Yes, that was what Miss Jenkinson had said. And the night train, too! It flashed hotly across Jessie's mind that her husband was going down to the theater, and, if what Miss Jerusha had said was true, not alone.

That second decided her; and, as Mr. Wintringham arose from the dining-table, he little knew the thoughts that were thronging in his pretty little wife's head.

"Don't be lonesome, darling, will you? or shall I stop and tell Florrie to come up to-night?"

Jessie laughed—a little forcedly.

"You over-anxious fellow! What do I want of sister Florrie? I shall not be lonely at all."

"Brave little woman! kiss me good-night, then, dear."

He was so kind and thoughtful; and Jessie's fond, foolish heart almost misgave her as she watched him off.

"It is downright wicked to distrust him; but, then, it is just these elegant, fascinating men who are so agreeable to other women besides their wives—at least Miss Jerusha says so, and she's old enough to know."

She watched the ivory hands of the cuckoo clock hastening toward 7:30.

"Well, I shall do it—this once, anyhow."

And she went up to her room, with sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks.

"Is this seat engaged, sir?"

It was a low, sweet voice that addressed Mr. Richmond Wintringham, as the seven-thirty train steamed on, after calling at the last station before reaching the Jersey City terminus.

Mr. Wintringham arose courteously, glanced at the small graceful figure in navy-blue waterproof and double veil.

"Take the seat by the window, madam."

She glided in, and Mr. Wintringham sat down beside her, all unconscious of the sidelong glance from a pair of eager eyes under the veil.

"How handsome he is! and he hasn't the least idea who I am."

For of course it was Jessie who had taken the train at the same station with Rich, but had waited until the last station had been reached before she changed her seat in the car for the one she now occupied.

"I wonder if he *does* know me? Of course he doesn't, only he don't seem very eager to say anything to me." Then a little fragrantly perfumed handkerchief fluttered accidentally (?) to the floor.

Jessie made a deceitful little dive after it, displaying her daintily-kidded hand and round, neatly-cuffed wrist.

Rich quickly anticipated her, and handed the handkerchief quietly to her.

"Allow me, madam."

"O, thank you! I am sorry to trouble you so much. I was very awkward."

Jessie's cheeks were blushing furiously under her double dark brown veil.

"I will give him a chance, anyhow," she thought.

But Mr. Wintringham only bowed gravely, and maintained a courteous silence.

The train slowed up, and Jessie, with persistent determination to draw him into conversation, made a faint alarm that amused herself as she peered out of the window, then at her seat-mate.

"What are we stopping for? This isn't a station—O-o! is anything the matter?"

Rich smiled—this little woman was such an odd one.

"There is no need of apprehension, madame. We are entering the tunnel."

"The tunnel! O, dear, *the tunnel!*"

But Rich didn't "take" at all. He only settled cosily back and slouched his seal-skin hat on his forehead, leaving his companion to fight the imaginary terrors of the tunnel as best she might.

The train had come to its final stand-still at the depot, and just as Wintringham arose to leave the car, he felt a timid touch of fingers on his coat-sleeve.

"Please pardon me—bu—but—there is ferry-boat to cross in—isn't there? and if you would be so kind as to tell me which way it is to the St. Julian Hotel?"

Rich buttoned up his overcoat deliberately while she spoke.

"The 'St. Julian?' I am going there myself, madam. If you are unaccompanied, I will see you there. This way, please."

At last! Jessie's cheeks were as hot as fire now, and her eyes bright as stars as she walked through the long depot and ferry-house beside her husband. In the ladies' cabin Rich gave her a seat, then left her to join a group of gentlemen who were conversing near the door, and at the New York dock he escorted her to a St. Julian transfer coach, much as if she had been a child in his charge, whom he was bound to do his duty by, and yet considered somewhat of a nuisance. As it happened, the coach had other passengers, so that the hot color had time to die from out Jessie's face, although she mentally regarded him "a darling, provoking fellow!"

"If you please, sir, an answer is wanted."

One of the waiters at the St. Julian handed a tiny notelet to Mr. Wintringham just after that gentleman had inspected the arrangements of his room, and was settled down for a half-hour's examination of sundry papers in his memorandum book.

"An answer!—a letter for me! O, yes, from Ned Hathaway, about the shares—"

His eyes opened widely as he carelessly tore it open, to find, not a business communication from Ned Hathaway, but a dainty little note, in a graceful, flowing back hand:

"*To the Gentleman in the Seal-skin Cap:*—You have made me desire very much to see you again. Is there not time to attend the theater?
"YOUR LADY ADMIRER."

Rich drew a long breath of surprise.

"So that's the little game, is it?"

Then he rapidly wrote an an answer and dispatched it by the man, who grinned knowingly as he received a twenty-five cent stamp from Jessie's trembling fingers.

"Now, then, I've caught him this time. Suppose he consents—"

The ebbing color on her cheeks, the quivering of her pretty mouth, was ample evidence of the state of her feelings; and she opened the sealed envelope as one does a telegram—trying to assure one's self nothing is amiss, and yet feeling it necessary to be prepared for the worst:

"Permit the gentleman in the seal-skin cap' to offer a word of counsel to the 'lady admirer', that, in future, she learns to distinguish between a gentleman and a scamp; and, when she returns home, which had better be at once, she confess her imprudence to her mother."

Jessie gave a little cry of delight.

"Rich, my own true Rich!"

The dinner-table was in readiness, deliciously suggestive odors of turtle-soup and egg-plant came from the regions where Jessie Wintringham's incomparable cook reigned supreme; and in the lace and damask draped bay-window Mrs. Wintringham waited for her husband's coming home, with her sweet face all sunny welcome, that made him feel what a bonny darling she was as he kissed her before even he removed his seal skin cap.

"And how have you got along, Jessie? Were you lonely last night?"

She blushed a little as she helped him off with his overcoat.

"No, not at all. Indeed, I've had an unusually fine time."

"That's good. Had any company?"

"Yes. Flo and her lover were here to lunch this noon. Rich, I think Mr. Addison is just perfectly splendid."

He frowned in pretended horror.

"You think Flo's beau perfectly splendid! Very well, Mrs. Wintringham; if you wish me to be jealous."

"If *that* makes you jealous, what will you say when I tell you I have had a letter from a gentleman since you've been gone—a handsomer man than even Mr. Addison?"

Jessie watched him closely, her eyes beginning to hint of not far-distant tears.

"You did! I dare say I can see it?"

He was smiling, very little as a distrustful husband would do.

Jessie slipped a half-sheet of paper from her pocket and gave it to him, her lip half trembling, yet half smiling. He opened it carelessly, then looked at her [illegible].

"Why, what on earth, Jessie? Why, I wrote this letter."

"Yes, I know you did—O, Rich!"

She was almost crying now, and her husband was looking so gravely at her. She pointed to a navy-blue waterproof and brown veil lying across a chair.

"It was I, Rich. I knew it was awfully wicked, but—but I wanted to know if it was true, you know, and——"

Mr. Wintringham knit his brows, frowningly. "I am not sure I understand yet. Jessie, did you send me that letter last night? Were *you* 'my lady admirer' on the train and at the St. Julian?"

She laid her hands on his shoulder, and looked in his eyes penitently.

"Don't scold, Rich. It was I, and my little escapade has made me very happy, for all I know I was very cruel to do such a thing. You may punish me in any way you please, Rich."

She said it meekly, but with such love and pride in her eyes that he would have been less than Rich Wintringham to have censured her. So he drew her head down to his breast and kissed her, while she promised never be so foolish again.

Justly Punished.

The other night, at a late hour, a horse-car started from the new postoffice to run up-town through one of the east side avenues. The man who starts the cars—that is the fellow located downtown, who with a little whistle signals [illegible] particular car to go home. In the car were a young friend of mine, an aged gentleman, and a little ragged newsboy with a few papers in his hand. The burly starter no sooner saw the gamin than he seized him by the collar and threw him out of the door with such force that the little chap fell heavily against the railing, and began to cry bitterly. At this the aged gentleman rose and said:

"That was a very mean thing for you to do."

The starter brutally said: "I guess I can attend to my own business without your troubling yourself."

The old man replied rather severely:

"But it was the act of a coward, sir."

"I'll coward you," said the bully whereupon the old gentleman said, "Go in." Here my young friend rose, and began to put in a word; but the old man bowed and said, "I'm very much obliged to you, sir; but I am arguing this case, if you please."

At this he slapped the starter over the cheek so that the blow sounded like a torpedo exploding. The starter was about to square off when the old laddie let him have a stinger on the other cheek. The brute now began to back toward the door, the old man following him up and dealing slap after slap over eyes and ears. When the starter got outside he cried out to the old man, who had quietly sat down:

"Come out here and I'll give you a chance."

The old man calmly said, "You big bully, if I should come out there you wouldn't have teeth enough to eat your supper with. I'd knock 'em down your infernal throat. So don't say any more."

The starter got off and took another car. Then the old man turned to my friend and said:

"I'm very much obliged to you, sir, for your offer of assistance; but I didn't need it, sir; really didn't need it. You see, (here he cast his eyes down, as if his clean, patriarchical appearance might belie him), I was once just a leetle rough myself—just a mite rough, you know. I could put up the dukes in my day, I confess. I was rough, rough—but sir, I never hit a child in my life. No, sir, nor allowed anybody else to hit a child in my presence.—*New York Letter.*

Two Notable Weddings.

"I desire to state that my colleague is paired," said Mr. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, the other day, when the name of Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, was called. There was a twinkle in his eye when he said it, and the remark provoked a general laughter. Senator Christiancy was married the same morning to Miss Lillie Lugerbeel, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department. The ceremony was quietly performed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland in the presence of a few friends at No. 310 Indiana avenue, Washington. Senator Ferry officiated as groomsman. The bridegroom is 64 years old, and is the father of six children. He lost his wife nine months ago. The bride is a pretty blonde only 20 years old. The happy couple went to New York to pass a portion of the honeymoon.

James Parton, the author, has innocently broken the law of Massachusetts by marrying his step-daughter in Newburyport, Mass. The morning after the wedding he learned that what he had done was contrary to the statute, and, leaving his home in charge of his bride, took separate lodgings himself until such time as he can induce the Legislature to pass a special act sanctioning the marriage. The affair has created quite a sensation in Newburyport. Miss Eldridge, the young lady who has thus become Mrs. Parton is the daughter of "Fanny Fern." Her sister married the late Mortimer Thompson, who became famous under the *nom de plume* of "Doesticks" many years ago. Mr. Thompson was twice married, and his wives both died in child-birth. Both children, a boy and a girl, survive. The former is with the mother of Mr. Thompson, and the girl, ever since its mother's death, has been cared for in the household of Mr. Parton. Since the death of her mother, Miss Eldridge has superintended affairs in the home of her step-father, whom she has just married.

Clapping Washington on the Back.

After the Revolutionary war, Washington and many of the army officers, then living in New York, met frequently at dinner at each other's houses. My grandfather, Dr. John Cochrane, (Surgeon and Director General of the military hospital of the army), attending at one of these had directed his son, my uncle, then a lad, to come in the evening and escort him home.

As the son of the doctor he was admitted to the dining-room, where, in the midst of their hilarity, he saw Gouverneur Morris, who was talking, turn suddenly toward Washington, next to whom he was seated, and clapping him on the back, heard him cry out, "Wasn't it so, my old boy?"

Washington, my uncle said, sat unmoved, and a death-like silence fell upon the whole company, which soon after quietly broke up.

It was understood that the scene was occasioned by a wager that a liberty could be taken with Washington.—*John Cochrane, in New York Sun.*

Religious Insanity.

A farm laborer at Wilbraham, Mass., crazed by religious excitement, closed a letter to his friends, on Saturday week, by saying that it was the last time he would ever write to them, as his right hand and right foot had offended, and he was going to cut them off and cast them from him, as the Scriptures direct. He then sharpened his jack-knife, took a saw, walked about a mile and a half from the house to the top of the mountain, and commenced operation on his right leg. He cut through the flesh just above the ankle joint, severing the cord, barely missing the main artery, and then began to ply the saw, but desisted after getting into the bone a little way, because, as he says, the saw was dull. He then walked back to the house, leaving a bloody trail behind him. He told the doctor who dressed the wound that he couldn't have been in his right mind, and the loss of superfluous blood had fully restored his reason.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

What shall We Do With Our Boys.

The New York World has been collating the statistics of crimes committed by boys within the last three or four months, and the story is frightful. There are Jessie Pomeroy and the Blanchard boy to begin with. Two Kentucky cousins aged 11 and 12 espoused their fathers' quarrels, and last December one of them stabbed the other with his jack-knife in the ribs, killing him. A boy named Sheridan, in San Francisco, having graduated from the Industrial School, where he was sent at the age of 11 for larceny and burglary, stabbed and killed a playmate in less than four months after he came out. "Goody" Smith, aged 17, in Missouri, a week or two since, first threatened that he'd knock the d—d head off of his [illegible] stabbed her twice with a gimlet, probably causing her death. Jesse Glass, in Texas, aged 16, a few weeks since shot a man dead from behind a fence, who had killed his father three years before. Frank Ruttan, aged 17, in New York State, last month, after trying to smash the skull of a little girl with a tack-hammer, choked her to death. For some days she was supposed to have died from accident. Johnny Brady, a San Francisco boy of 11, went around the Chinese quarter burning the necks of Chinese women with his cigar. He was finally arrested and a pistol, pack of cards and a plug of tobacco found on him. Peter Jones, a colored boy of 13, in Brooklyn, offered his companions three cents for his share of a duck they had jointly stolen. When his companions refused to give him back the change out of a nickel Peter cut his friend's arm with a razor. Sammy Cole, Illinois, aged 15, is now in prison for stealing a horse. A Brooklyn boy, aged 17, named Marshall, has been convicted of a series of burglaries netting him $2,500 in cash. A boy aged 6 years was found drunk in London last month. He had driven his father and mother from home and his grandmother could do nothing with him. An Ohio boy being weaned went into a decline and suffered from an excess of saliva, which was relieved by puffing at his father's cigars, on which he grew fat. But he reached ten or twelve a day and lost his health again. Being now 6 years old he consumes three or four per day, and is healthy and growing. Another Ohio boy, aged 16, shot his brother's head off as he lay in bed, while showing him "how to shoot on the wing." A Missouri boy, aged 13, took his pistol to school and amused himself by snapping it at the scholars. In the afternoon he succeeded in lodging a ball in the head of a little girl which ended her life. The "boy was severely trounced for his folly, by his parents, who deeply regret the occurrence," says the local paper. A boy aged 6, in Pennsylvania, took his brother's pistol and "playfully snapped" it at a boy aged 9 years, who was visiting him. The bullet entered the boy's brain.

These cases are all represented to be authentic, names, dates, and places being given. And we have no doubt they are. Indeed it is difficult to take up a paper without seeing some story of juvenile wickedness, recklessness of life or malicious killing, precocious bad habits or wanton sport, ending in a deplorable casualty on the part of boys ranging from 6 to 16 years of age. The doctrine of personal liberty has been carried to such illogical extremes that the retraint of children's tempers, caprices, and passions is looked upon as a violation of the Declaration of Independence.

The Bankrupt Act.

The most important business transacted by the House during the week, says a Washington dispatch, was the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Willis, of New York, immediately after the holiday recess, to repeal the Bankruptcy act. Numerous petitions from all parts of the country have been received by Congress this session asking for this legislation, and the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the bill was referred, agreed to report it. When the Committee was called in the House it was reported and passed with very little debate on the merits of the bill.

The act simply provides for the immediate repeal of the Bankruptcy law of 1867 and all amendatory or supplementary acts, and directs that all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States, where an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force only for the purpose of closing up the suits and proceedings now pending. In all other cases, it is proposed that the act shall go into effect on the 1st of January, 1877.

The petitions for the repeal of this act referred to come principally from creditors, and the effect of the law of 1867 seems to be different from that of 1841, which two years later was repealed. This was found in its operation to be worse for debtors than for creditors. Forty years ago the man who availed himself of the privileges of the Bankruptcy act was unable to obtain further credit, and this had such a depressing effect upon business as to call forth a general demand for its repeal.

The Confederate Flag.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* says: "During our civil war the several seceded States used their several State flags. In March, 1861, the Confederate Congress adopted the so-called 'stars and bars,' composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one white, with a blue union containing nine white stars arranged in a circle. The resemblance of this to the 'Stars and Stripes,' led to confusion and mistakes in the field; and in September, 1861, a battle flag was adopted, a red field charged with a blue saltier, with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed thirteen white stars. In 1863 the 'Stars and Bars' were supplanted by a flag with a white field, having the battle flag for a union. The flag of 1863 was found deficient in service, it being liable to be taken for a flag of truce; and on February 4, 1865, the outer half of the field beyond the union was covered with a vertical red bar. This was the last flag of the Confederacy."

A Magician's Trick.

A fresh story about Robert Houdin, the sleight-of-hand performer, is told in a new London book. He once entertained with his tricks a company of Arabs, in Algeria. After a feat with a gun, an old Arab asked the privilege of a shot with his own pistol. Houdin consented, but deferred the trial until the next day. In the interim he made two balls of wax and lampblack. One of these he made hollow, and filled it with blood. At the performance he allowed the Arab to choose a lead bullet from a saucer full, but in loading the pistol contrived to use the solid wax counterfeit. Of course the trickster was not injured by the firing. "Bah!" he said, "you have been unable to draw blood from me with a bullet, but I will draw blood from yonder wall." He loaded the pistol again, using the other prepared ball, and the stain of blood that it left on the wall astonished the Arabs.

Some Things That Were Not 100 Years Ago.

One hundred years ago wedding tours were not fashionable.

One hundred years ago the gin best known was not the cotton gin.

One hundred years ago there were no Pacific Railroad subsidies.

One hundred years ago farmers did not cut their legs off with mowing machines.

One hundred years ago our mothers did not worry over disordered sewing machines.

One hundred years ago horses which could trot a mile in 2:14 were somewhat scarce.

One hundred years ago there was no fast mail train between New York and Chicago.

One hundred years ago there were no disputes about the impoliteness of street-car drivers.

One hundred years ago people did not enjoy the inestimable pleasure of growling about gas bills.

One hundred years ago "crooked" whisky was not known. Our forefathers took theirs straight.

One hundred years ago university boat clubs were not entered at pool sales like fighting cocks in a pit.

One hundred years ago every young man was not an applicant for a position as clerk or book-keeper.

One hundred years ago false teeth were not considered much preferable to the original grinders.

One hundred years ago time and tide waited for nobody, and now nobody waits for either time or tide.

One hundred years ago kerosene lamps did not explode and assist women to shuffle off their mortal coil.

One hundred years ago men did not commit suicide by going up in balloons and coming down without them.

One hundred years ago there was no steam on canals—even the driver on the tow path didn't steam up in those days.

One hundred years ago there were no Turkish harems at Salt Lake, and no Ann Elizas suing for the nineteenth part of a divorce.

One hundred years ago England was not very far behind the United States in all that goes to make a nation powerful and progressive.

One hundred years ago a young woman did not lose caste by wetting her hands in dish-water or rubbing the skin off her knuckles on a wash-board.

One hundred years ago the physician who could not draw every form of disease from the system by tapping a large vein in the arm, was not much of a doctor.

One hundred years ago the producer carried his surplus products to market on his horse, the products being placed in one end of the bag and the jug in the other end.

One hundred years ago our fathers did not light their pipes with matches, but carried fire in their pockets in the shape of a piece of punk, a piece of steel and a flint.

One hundred years ago a public officer or other citizen could not steal enough to make the act respectable and insure the actor a prominent position in the "first circles."

One hundred years ago the condition of the weather on the 1st day of January was not telegraphed all over the continent on the evening of Dec. 31. Things have changed.

One hundred years ago people did not worry about rapid transit and cheap transportation, but threw their grain across the backs of their horses and uncomplainingly "went to mill."

One hundred years ago every man cut his coat according to his cloth—every man was estimated at his real value—shoddy was not known—nobody had struck "ile"—and true merit and honest worth were the only grounds for promotion.

One hundred years ago, to tell the truth, people generally died from natural causes, while in our day they step out through steamboat explosions, railroad smash-ups, hurricanes, earthquakes, circular saws, and in a thousand other ways discovered since the birth of the oldest inhabitant.—*Toledo Blade.*

Our Foreign Trade for 1875.

Says the Springfield *Republican:* The balance of trade for the last calendar year, reckoning exports and imports in gold and including specie, is found to be in our favor to the amount of $65,200,000. That is to say, we have exported this much more than we have imported. This is a little more than the net exportation of specie, so that our specie has gone abroad not to settle a commercial balance, strictly speaking, but probably to pay interest on our foreign-held obligations. Our net exportations of specie for some years have not risen to our annual production. The balance of trade of 1874 was almost precisely the same and on the same side.

Imports and exports both continue to show great reductions in money value, but by no means an equal reduction in bulk of merchandise. So great, indeed, has been the decline of prices both at home and abroad that we are, to-day, buying and selling vastly more for the same amount of money than five years ago. Perhaps the bulk of our foreign trade is now as great as in 1872, when the money value of our imports was 20 per cent. more than now. It has fallen off in iron wares and some goods in which native competition is the most active, but in groceries and other lines it has increased. The following comparisons present for five years the imports of merchandise, the exports of merchandise and the net exports of specie, all expressed in specie values:

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Specie export.*
1875......	$503,010,161	$510,618,054	$55,385,851
1874......	562,156,334	569,873,098	57,473,271
1873......	581,898,260	506,199,554	82,968,869
1872......	614,397,434	419,584,239	75,237,634
1871......	573,111,099	460,352,088	60,335,955

The Adverse Fortune of a Miner.

John Travis, a miner in this county, is an Austrian who settled here four years since, and had, by working for wages, accumulated $1,800. With this he started to return to the home of his youth, carrying most of his gold in a belt around his person. The journey across the continent and across the ocean was made in safety, Hamburg reached, and a plank laid for the passengers to pass from the steamer to the wharf. The plank was at once crowded. It broke, and twenty or thirty poor wretches were precipitated into the water. Travis was one of these, and although a good swimmer, he felt that the weight of gold in his belt was dragging him [illegible]. He loosened and dropped it, and was one of the rescued, five being drowned. The lost treasure could not be found. Travis then counted the means he had left—it was enough to take him home or bring him back to California. And back he came, and is again a miner in Amador.—*Amador (Cal.) Ledger.*

WASHING TO STIFFEN FINE LACE.—Dissolve a lump of white sugar in a cup of cold water.

BIG POTATOES.

An Extraordinary Yield of Tubers—Who can Beat It.

The New York *World* says: Two years ago a Minnesota farmer succeeded in raising 607 pounds of potatoes from one pound of seed potatoes, and, although the yield was verified by a committee in every way trustworthy, it was considered by very many to be too great a strain upon credulity. In Europe, particularly, general doubt was expressed that a result so marvelous could be obtained, even under the most careful cultivation. But the discussion attracted attention to the subject, and last year a number of well-known agriculturists and gardeners made a series of careful experiments to determine the best results that could be obtained, H. C. Pearson, of Pitcairn, N.Y., heading the list with 1,018 pounds. This [illegible] foreign agriculturists who had finally become convinced that there was no fraud, were induced to experiment with the new American varieties, and the result was that they obtained better results than had ever before been recorded in this country, M. Leon Dafaure, of Lille, raising 1,034 pounds of an American and French cross, and Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, M. P., producing 1,082½ pounds of Eureka and 638 pounds of Snowflake, each from one pound of (tubers) seed.

But the awards for the American competion of last year, just awarded, throw the results obtained both by the Frenchman and by the Englishman into the shade. The premiums, amounting to $500 were divided as follows:

Grower.	*Pounds.*	*Price.*
EUREKA.		
J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Ia.	1,665¾	$100
P. C. Wood, Bethel, Ill.	1,403	50
Alfred Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,145	40
Milton M. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,145	30
J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,087	20
Henry V. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,069¼	10
SNOWFLAKE.		
P. C. Wood, Bethel, Ill.	1,417	100
J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Ia.	1,394	60
F. H. Seller, Verona, N. J.	1,126	40
J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,090¾	30
Alfred Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,082½	20
Henry V. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,069¾	10

Twenty-seven bushels of potatoes from a pint of seed is a measure of fruitfulness that should satisfy the most exacting. But there is no reason to believe that the possibilities of reproduction have been even approximated. Every competitor is dissatisfied with the result, and intends to do better next year. Had the crops of one yielded uniform results from the seed equal to the best, he would have had over 6,680 pounds to show for the one pound he had buried. Commenting on the result, the Committee of Award say:

The fertilizers used comprise nearly every known manure, and the quantities applied are not less enormous than the crops raised with them. Most growers have made compounds of various materials, and some seem to have faith in complicated formulas, which they prepare with the accuracy of a physician's prescription. About the value of wood ashes, hen manure and plaster, however, there seems to be no doubt, and we find them used by a large majority. Sulphur has been used by many.

The planting, in nearly all cases, was done between the 10th and 26th of May, and one-fourth of all competitors dropped the seed on the 10th of May, nearly a week earlier than in former years. A comparison of the distances between the hills, with the average yield per acre, gives a most interesting and valuable table, as follows: The sets planted at a distance of

2x3 feet gave a yield of 378 bushels per acre.
2x4 feet gave a yield of 462 bushels per acre.
3x3 feet gave a yield of 551 bushels per acre.
3x3½ feet gave a yield of 441 bushels per acre.
3x4 feet gave a yield of 372 bushels per acre.
3½x4 feet gave a yield of 341 bushels per acre.
4x4 feet gave a yield of 332 bushels per acre.
4x8 feet gave a yield of 88 bushels per acre.

A Remarkable Case of Embezzlement.

Now a young banker absconds with all his customers' money. This case is a little peculiar. The young man squandered it all upon a woman, but who do you suppose that woman was? Why, his own mother! She is a very handsome widow, 40, who has a passion for fashionable life. The young man, her son, is a weak, good fellow, who loves his mother, as very few sons do, and can refuse her nothing. When he went into business for himself, she emerged from the humble boarding house where they had lived, and took an elegant house up town, and commenced living in the style of wealthy people.

She set up a carriage—she had the house full of servants—she gave elegant entertainments—she bought diamonds and camel's hair shawls, and, in short, she lived at a rate that made all her old friends turn green with envy. The son, all this time, was furnishing her with the means for all this extravagance, knowing that the end was ruin, but his mother liked it, and he was too weak to say no. She probably knew that she was living beyond his means, but the madness was on her, and she could not stop.

The end came last week. The young man and his mother sailed for Rotterdam, taking with them every dollar that was in the concern, and all that could be borrowed, begged or stolen. It is supposed that the absconding, like all the rest of it, was the inspiration of the mother, for all who know the young man believe him to be honest, if left to himself. The loss to the depositors will foot up $600,000, and there is as much more owing on notes on the street. This vast sum of money has been spent within five years; and that it was spent there can be no doubt, for as near as can be ascertained they had mighty little to take away with them.

The fine house was dismantled, though they had sold quietly all that they could without exciting suspicion. Curious case! Men have been ruined by women times enough, but who ever heard before that woman's being one's own mother!—*New York Letter.*

What a Woman Did.

She was an average woman. She was in a meat market on Woodward avenue at half-past 11 o'clock, and there were five men in there, also. She wanted a bit of beef, a pinch of mutton, some dried beef sliced very thin—in fact, she wanted about twenty-nine cents' worth of meat. Each man was patient for ten minutes. Each one was impatient for ten minutes more. Each one waited exactly twenty-two minutes for that woman to pick and select and find fault and then each one stalked out, to find some other shop. Five business men lost one hundred and five minutes, or an hour and three-quarters, while one woman, whose time wasn't worth a cent an hour, bought twenty-nine cents' worth of meat.

As the men went out—

The first said the country was going to ruin.

The second said he'd rather eat snow than to lose any more time.

The third said that he'd [illegible] and a lunch.

The fifth fell down as he went out, and he said—but never mind.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IN France the postal cards appear in great variety, because it is legal for any man to make his own, the payment being by an adhesive stamp. The result is that some are ornamented with elaborate designs on cardboard of various colors and materials.

SELF-REVEALED.

"Dip deep thy pen into my heart,
 Oh, angel scribe, and write that I
 May know myself: I will not cry
Nor weep. Dip deep; I will not start."

The angel dipped deep in her heart,
 And drew his dripping pen and wrote;
 And, though her knees together smote,
She did not cry, nor weep, nor start.

He wrote one word in many ways,
 All quaint, but beautiful, until
 His fair white roll was full, and still
Her modest eyes she did not raise.

"Is it all written?" "Even so.
 Behold!" She essayed, for her sight [illegible]
 Was dim with pain; and in despite
Her woman's tears began to flow.

Then through her tears she looked again,
 And saw the word all written fair;
 And smiled and sighed, and with her hair
Toyed, crying: "'Love!' I had love in vain.

"Yet Thou, dear Christ, has shown me how
 To die for love; let all my woes
 Life's roses in their waving hair,
[illegible] about my brow."

The angel [illegible]
 And bade her bless him as he bowed;
"For though my name and state be proud,
I am no peer to thee," he said.

Wit and Humor.

THE "Spirit of '76"—Crooked whisky.

CARVERS of their own fortunes—Butchers.

WHEN a man revolves much in his mind does it make him dizzy?

"WHICH is the entrance out?" asked a man at a railway station the other day.

THE hens of France earn $80,000 a year for their owners. Hence the proverb, "Hensome is as hensome does."

"THE social element in business affairs," is the pleasant way in which the editor alludes to the female drummer question.

IF you were to ask old Father Time how he felt, he would undoubtedly answer, "Sew-sew." So many persons "take a stitch in Time," you know.

THERE is nothing like going to bed. In sleep all the cares and vexations of fashionable life are forgotten, and individuals lie calmly down, regardless of what they have on.

THE Doylestown (Pa.) *Intelligencer* has just lost a subscriber for rather a novel reason. The individual had just bought a Bible, and he guessed he'd have about as much new reading matter as he could attend to.

A RAPTURED writer inquires: "What is there under heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing, than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes is the only answer thought of at present.

THE owner of a pair of bright eyes assures us that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of 4 years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her for a moment, inquired naively, "Are your eyes new ones?"

"PA, will you get me a pair of skates if I prove to you that a dog has ten tails?" "Yes, my son." "Well, to begin, one dog has one more tail than no dog hasn't he?" "Yes." "Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog, then one dog must have ten tails?" He got the skates.

MANEUVERING mamma (anxious that her daughter's chief attraction should not escape the notice of the very eligible young man who is taking her—the daughter—down to supper).—"Maria! Maria!" Maria—"Yes, mamma!" Maneuvering mamma (in loud whisper)—"Take your eyelashes out of tangle, darling!"—*Punch.*

SERVANT—"Somebody wants to see you, sir." Master (a "shoddy," giving his first swell dinner)—"Oo is hit?" Servant—"Don't know, sir." Master—"Well, well; but what's 'e like—hiss a gentleman?" Servant (who has evidently been "tasting"—"No-o-o-o, sir, not exactly a gentleman, sir—just something like yourself——."—*London Fun.*

A MORMON youth who had removed from Iowa to Utah, whom a traveler found tending sheep, said: "I come from Ioway two years ago. Pap told us all along the road that we were comin' to Zion. Well this is the cussedest old Zion I want to see. I'd ruther have one foot of land in Ioway than all these mountaings of the Lord, an' I guess the Lord would too, if he'd ever seen Ioway."

A GENTLEMAN on a visit to Washington very coolly opened the Senate Chamber door, and was about to pass in, when the doorkeeper asked, "Are you a privileged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger. The reply was, "A Governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister." The stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what court or country?" asked the official. Very gravely pointing up, "From Heaven, sir." To this the doorkeeper bluntly remarked, "Nothing to do with this place. Go away."

ONE of the colored residents of Detroit was yesterday asked why he did not attend the poultry show. A glad smile crossed his face as the word "poultry" was spoken, but died away in a moment as the stern reality confronted him. "Dere's heaps o' chickens dere, hain't dey?" he asked. "Yes." "But dey are all in cages, hain't dey?" "Yes." "And you want me to go dere and stand around and gaze on dose chickens which can't come out of dose cages, do yow? No, sah; I knows jess how I'd feel, sah!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Cure Stammering.

A gentleman who was once an inveterate stammerer writes as follows about the way to cure the habit: "No stammering person ever found any difficulty in singing. The reason of this is, that by observing the measure of the music—by keeping time—the organs of speech are kept in such position that enunciation is easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech, and the same result will follow. Let the stammerer take a sentence, say this one, 'Leander swam the Hellespont,' and pronounce it by syllables, keeping time with his finger, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus: Le—an—der—swam—the—Hel—les—pont, and he will not stammer. Let him pronounce slowly at first, then faster, but still keeping time, keeping time with words instead of syllables, and he will be surprised to find that, by very little practice, he will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as persons ordinarily talk or read. Then practice this in reading and conversation until the habit is broken up. Perseverance and attention is all that is necessary to perform a perfect cure."

Born Five Years Before the Republic.

John Allen, who has reached the remarkable age of 104 years and 5 months, [illegible] his parents were coming from England to America. He left his home near Greenville, N. C., on Tar River, and walked to Huntington, W. Va., being very nearly a year on the road. He was never married. He chews tobacco, and [illegible] his cup of coffee every morning.—*Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.*

ONLY one person is killed where 700,-[illegible] are safely carried on a railroad.

DISCONTENT.

BY SARAH O. JEWETT.

Down in a field, one day in June,
The flowers all bloomed together,
Save one, who tried to hide herself,
And drooped, that pleasant weather.

A Robin who had soared too high,
And felt a little lazy,
Was resting near a Buttercup
Who wished she were a Daisy.

For Daisies grow so trig and tall,
She always had a passion
For wearing frills about her neck
In just the Daisies' fashion.

And Buttercups must always be
The same old tiresome color,
While Daisies dress in gold and white,
Although their gold is duller.

"Dear Robin," said this sad young flower,
"Perhaps you'd not mind trying
To find a nice white frill for me,
Some day, when you are flying?"

"You silly thing!" the Robin said
"I think you must be crazy!
I'd rather be my honest self
Than any made-up Daisy.

"Your nicer in your own bright gown,
The little children love you;
Be the best Buttercup you can,
And think no flower above you.

"Though Swallows keep me out of sight,
We'd better keep our places;
Perhaps the world would all go wrong
With one too many Daisies.

"Look bravely up into the sky,
And be content with knowing
That God wished for a Buttercup
Just here where you are growing."

—*St. Nicholas for February.*

THE WIDOW BARLOW.

Peter Buskirk was very fond of money; not so fond that he quite starved himself to keep it, or hide it up chimney, or refused himself fire, or lights or a pillow; but yet so very fond of it as to be on the verge of miserhood without having quite fallen over. Beggars reaped no harvest from his purse or kitchen, and matchmakers could make no impression on his bachelor heart. Peter Buskirk saw through the latter as well as the former, and buttoned up his pockets as hastily in the presence of bewitching crinoline as in that of a seedy gentleman with a folded document in his breast pocket. The men wanted to rob him, the women to marry him. The last was the worst. Not that Peter hated women; on the contrary, even at fifty he was remarkably susceptible; a bright eye put him in a flutter. But the fact was, women, as wives or daughters, were expensive. They needed clothes, and were fond of dainties. They were proverbially extravagant. Should he marry one, she would spend his money while he lived and squander it after he was dead. And, with this awful terror before him, Peter steered clear of the shoals of matrimony.

There was one inconvience in this bachelorhood, however. That was the housekeeping; for it involved a servant—some one to make beds, wash dishes, cook and iron. In short, the servant-of-all-work was always the bane of Peter's life—eating and drinking in a manner which kept the master of the house in a continual ferment; wasting butter and fuel, and each change in the kitchen's encumbrance being followed by the mysterious disappearance of towels and napkins and such small ware. There was no rest for good Mr. Buskirk. He tried Betty and Dinah and Mary and Ann, and then, in despair, flew to a certain Mrs. Brown, the giver of tea-parties innumerable, for advice.

"Servants are sad plagues," she said.

"Eat you out of house and home," said Peter.

"Not to be relied on for honesty," said Mrs. Brown.

"Thieves, ma'am, thieves!" said Peter.

"Ah," said Mrs. Brown, "a gentleman has no time to watch them. Now I should advise marrying, Mr. Buskirk."

"Marrying!"

"Yes, sir; a wife can manage such things so much better. Besides, if you choose a smart, capable woman, she will keep an eye on the servant. It would be much more economical to marry."

"Economical!" yelled Peter; "my good lady! Eco—I—O, goodness! Feathers and flowers, laces and silks, and ring and—and ice cream and things—*economical!* How many yards do you take for a dress, ma'am?"

"Well, sir, twelve or fifteen—sometimes, when it's silk, you know, eighteen."

"Eighteen yards, at five shillings or so a yard, and not *one* dress, but twenty. My good lady, it would be enough to ruin a man."

Mrs. Brown reflected.

"But if you could find an economical woman, Mr. Buskirk."

Ah! if I could find a mermaid."

"One who never wasted a penny."

"She does not exist, ma'am."

"Who lives on next to nothing. The fact is, Mr. Buskirk, I have such a lady in my eye. She's a widow—quite a young one—Mrs. Barlow, and I'll have her at Peach House next week."

Peter Buskirk grinned sarcastically.

"Economy in hoops and bonnets," he said to himself. "They want to marry me and spend my money."

And he went home wroth.

However, economy forbade him to refuse an invitation to dinner; and when, a week after, Mrs. Brown sent "her compliments," etc., Mr. Buskirk donned his Sunday suit and went over to Peach House at five precisely. The parlor was full of ladies; ladies in silks and muslins, with crinolines and flounces. Most of them Mr. Buskirk knew well, and he looked about in vain for a stranger. Mrs. Brown's note had said:

"Mrs. Barlow will be with us."

But which was that economical widow? Probably the lady in green silk near the piano. He could not remember her face.

Suddenly Mr. Buskirk's doubts were set at rest. Mrs. Brown ejaculated, "Dear me! where is Cousin Betsy? Mr. Buskirk, you must be introduced to Mrs. Barlow," and at these words something small and flat emerged from between two portly dames, and stood before him. It was a very short and slender little woman, with a remarkably pretty face. She wore no hoops, and her dress cleared her ankles. The sleeves were close, and the skirt had perhaps three breadths in it. The dress itself was of very plain brown merino, and she wore neither brooch nor bow, only a white linen collar. Peter looked approval. Several of the ladies exchanged glances, and a faint giggle was heard; and, as though by common consent, the two were left tete-a-tete in a corner.

"Pleasant day," said Peter, to commence the conversation. "Pleasant day, but cold."

"Ah, yes, but I dislike cold weather," said the lady.

"Don't agree with you, ma'am?"

"O, that's not it. I am never ill, but [illegible] early and coals dear," proceeded the lady. "Money slips through one's fingers, and I never waste things."

"My case exactly," said Buskirk. "It's astonishing how things cost. Now there is butter—say a pound a fortnight."

"O, *I* never eat butter; it costs too much," said the lady.

"Ah! and sugar and tea and coffee."

"If you indulge in such luxuries, what can you expect?" said Mrs. Barlow.

"They are artificial wants altogether, so they are," said Mr. Buskirk. "But then, habit is second nature."

"Extravagant habits ruin many," said Mrs. Barlow. "O, I shudder when I look at those flounces. Such a waste of material."

"I've often thought so," said Peter. "And you don't wear them?"

"*I?*" said Mrs. Barlow. "I have my senses, sir. I've no wish to die in a work house. I've had this dress ten years."

"Indeed!" said Peter. And I suppose some ladies buy one every month."

"Every ten days," said Mrs. Barlow. "O, I blush for my sex, Mr. Buskirk, I do, indeed."

Peter was charmed. He began to think Mrs. Brown right. The cost of such a *wife* would be a mere trifle, and what an eye she would keep to the expenses of a household.

Ere the evening was over he had decided that it would be cheaper to marry than to remain single, were Mrs. Barlow his helpmate.

"She'd not only be saving herself, but she would check me in my little extravagances," said he. "She would be invaluable to me. She wears one dress ten years. The fates must have sent her to earth for my special benefit."

So, after due consideration, Peter resolved to court the economical widow, and, that lady being conveniently domiciled at Mrs. Brown's, he found every opportunity.

It was a very inexpensive courtship. He gave her not a present. She expected none. He took her nowhere save to church, where neither of them ever saw the plate, and both were happy.

At last he proposed. She blushed and hesitated, and begged time to consider. At last she said, "I am afraid to say yes, Mr. Buskirk. I like you; but you are so terribly extravagant. You drink tea and coffee, and eat butter, and really I should fear coming to want, I should, indeed."

"I! Why, I'm the most economical soul living," said Peter.

"Extravagant people always think that," said the lady. "No, I'm afraid to say yes, unless, indeed, you were to make your property over to me, so that I could be sure you would not ruin yourself. Of course that is impossible, and it would be such a care that really I could scarcely desire it, even for a gentleman I so much respect."

And the economical relict blushed and hesitated.

It was Peter's turn to pause and consider. He went away to do so, and, returning suddenly to his house, found his serving-maid selling dripping to a man. He dismissed her at once, and rushed back to the Widow Barlow's.

"My money would be safer in your hands than mine," he said, with a moan. "Marry me, and keep me from being ruined."

"What the widow's answer was may be judged from the fact that three weeks from that day they were united, the clergyman receiving five shillings from Peter, and the bride wearing her brown merino, in the pocket of which she carefully deposited the deeds which made the property exclusively her own.

"Now for happiness," said Peter. "No more thieving servants—no more waste—and a lovely wife into the bargain. He, he, he! Peter Buskirk is the man for luck."

And he took his wife home to dine on cold meat and radishes, being absolutely ashamed even to speak of his accustomed mutton chop before so economical a lady.

The next morning he hurried off to business.

"Never waste time, love," said the newly married dame. "Besides, I've a great deal to attend to; so good-by."

"Good-by," responded Peter. "What a treasure you are, my dear. The washing, I suppose? My mother always washed on Monday."

And away he went, content with himself and all the world.

At six he returned. Horror of horrors! there were ladders against his house, and men upon them. Had there been a fire? He rushed up, breathless.

"What is the matter? Who are these men?" he inquired. "Fire! thieves! O! I must be dreaming."

"Don't make a noise, love," said a voice from the parlor window. "They're only the house painters."

"House—painters!"

"Yes, dear. Don't you know the Dutch proverb, 'A coat of paint pays itself?'"

Peter breathed again.

"But the awful expense!" he said. "Dear, dear, you should have consulted me."

He stumbled into the house, and over the form of a man kneeling in the hall.

"Who are *you?*" he asked.

In reply the person produced a card on which was printed, "Gilt & Binder, Upholsters."

"And what are you doing?" gasped Peter.

"Measuring the hall for a new oilcloth, sir," said the man.

Peter staggered on.

A woman was making up a carpet in the front parlor; another was arranging curtains.

He rushed up stairs.

There sat another woman also at work.

Again he gasped the question, "Who are *you?*"

"Mrs. Buskirk's regular seamstress, please, sir," said the woman.

"And where *is* Mrs. Buskirk?"

"Here, love," said a voice.

And there entered, from the adjoining room, a lady dressed in silk, and in expansive crinoline, with bracelets, brooch, earrings and a little lace cap worth a small fortune.

"The furniture is ordered, and the painters are here, and I've engaged all the servants, Mr. Buskirk," said the lady; "and cook wants to know whether you like beef under or well done. In such things you shall have your choice always. There was no time to make a pudding to-day, so we must have ices. Strawberries, too, are only two shillings a basket."

"Mrs. Buskirk, have you gone crazy?" cried Peter, "or am I dreaming?"

"I'm wide awake, at all events," cried the lady. "I've starved long enough, and worn that brown merino until I hate it. I always was fond of dress—"

"Fond of dress!" repeated Peter; "and loved good things!"

"Loved good things," repeated the spouse; "and now I'm married I mean to have them."

"But if—I had—known—I—" began Peter.

"Wouldn't have married me, I suppose," said the bride. "Well, my [illegible] told me that, you know."

Peter looked at her. The truth was plain at last. He stared at his lady for five minutes by the clock, and then rushed out of the house, muttering, "Taken in! taken in!"

It is said Peter Buskirk never recovered the shock. Against his will he lived luxuriously ever after; and his wife astonished the neighborhood by her magnificent attire and grand parties. But nevertheless Peter himself expired in less than a year; and the last words on his lips were said to be "Taken in! taken in!"

444—A Famous Landmark Destroyed.

The well known building No. 444 Broadway, which was consumed in the conflagration last night, was in many respects a landmark of old New York. During the period between 1850 and 1860 it was occupied by the City Assembly rooms, then one of the largest and best known ball rooms in the city. About 1855 the space under the ball room was leased and fitted up as a variety theater—Jerome B. Fellowes, of Fellowes' Minstrels, opening with a troupe which was at first an offshoot of the old Christy Minstrels organization, and comprised among its members George Christy and other well known performers. Fellowes had the theater about a year. At the close of this management it was taken by Mr. John Brougham, and its name changed to Brougham's Lyceum. Several other troupes afterward occupied the boards in succession, and in 1858–9, R. W. Butler leased the house, and started the variety theater which later on became famous as "'444." Among the actors who acquired celebrity on its stage were Tony Pastor and Billy O'Neill. Charley White, Billy Holmes, Thompson and Carr, and James Wambold, were connected with the theater at various times during Butler's management. It was then the leading variety theater of the metropolis, and, from various causes, acquired a wide celebrity. During the war the house did an enormous business, as many as 4,000 tickets being sold in one evening. On Feb. 15, 1866, the building was burned in a fire which consumed over $150,000 worth of property. The fire caught behind the scenes of the theater, and it was thought to have been occasioned by the detachment of a stove pipe in the green room. The owners, in rebuilding, fitted up the entire block as stores, and the theatrical tenants were forced to take up new quarters. The basement under No. 444 Broadway was for several years occupied as a concert saloon, and during the waiter-girl furore, which began in 1860, was one of the most notorious of this class of resorts in New York. The building No. 444 has been burned down four times within the last thirty years, the last two fires occurring in 1854 and 1866.

The Continental Hotel was formerly Mitchell's Olympic Theater, and here many of the actors whose names rank among the first in the annals of the New York stage, either made their first appearance, or established a reputation that has ever been known to old New York play-goers. Burton, Holland, Davenport, Forrest, Junius Brutus Booth, and many others, have trod its boards, and the old place was surrounded by historic reminiscences of the stage. —*New York Times.*

Affecting Scene in a Deaf Mute School.

A beautiful incident is related to us which occurred only a few days ago in the Home School to teach mutes articulation and lip-reading at Mystic River. Miss P., an interesting graduate of one of the oldest institutions for the education of deaf mutes, having a desire to learn to speak and to read the lips of her speaking friends, was recommended by her old principal to try Mr. Whipple's school, and she entered it last term. She made rapid progress, and was much aided by the natural alphabet, the invention of her teacher. This alphabet curiously suggests sound, or the right position of the organs to utter sound, as well as form; and whenever a mute pupil can read and write it, he or she can generally give any of the forty sounds of her difficult language with great precision and discrimination, and often with remarkable correctness. This young lady, filled with enthusiasm at every step, mastered the alphabet with little difficulty, and one day came to her teacher with something written on her slate, which she asked him to correct, her mind being agitated with emotion. It proved to be the Lord's Prayer, put into the language of articulation. Perceiving her agitation the teacher could scarce retain his own tears as he corrected a few unimportant errors of pronunciation, and delicately returned it. The next morning the young lady came exultingly to her teacher, exclaiming: "I prayed last night for the first time in my life with my voice;" and neither of them could restrain their emotions. He ventured to ask her if she had prayed before. "Oh, yes; I have thought my prayers, but I never spoke them before." "My lips shall praise Thee, O God;" "Attend to the voice of my supplications, O Lord." The earnestness and satisfaction of the devout mute who had now realized one of the bright dreams of her life admitted of no question, and called for no reproof, if she was something of a literalist in her interpretation. —*Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin.*

The Value of Education.

Jake was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored youth who goes to school at the Atlanta colored university:

"Look hyar, boy, you goes ter school don't yer?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Gittin' eddykashun, ain't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it don't take two whole days to make a hour, do it?"

"W'y no!" exclaimed the boy.

"You was gwine ter bring dat hatchit back in a hour, warn't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' it's bin two days sence yer borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashun gwine ter do you thick skulled niggers when yer go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it takes to fotch back a hatchit?"

The boy got mad and slung the hatchet over the fence and half way through an ash barrel.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Bill of Particulars.

A Worcester gentleman, says the Boston *Post*, recently sent a very fine French clock to a well-known jeweler to be repaired, saying that he wished each item of repairing specified. The following is a copy of the bill as rendered:

To removing alluvial deposit and oleaginous conglomerate from clock a la French	$0.50
To replacing in appropriate juxtaposition the constituent components of said clock	0.50
To lubricating with oleaginous solution the apex of pinions of said clock	0.50
To adjusting horologically the isochronal mechanism of said clock	0.50
To equalizing the acoustic resultant of escape wheel percussion upon the verge pallets of said clock	0.50
To adjusting the distance between the center of gravity of the pendulum and its point of suspension, so that the vibration of the pendulum shall cause the index hand to indicate approximately the daily arrival of the sun at its meridian height	0.50
Total	$3.00

MICHAEL MCFADDEN and Michael Burns, of Fall River, quarreled in the presence of McFadden's dog; the dog may not have understood the affair, yet the next time he met Burns he attacked him savagely, inflicting dangerous wounds.

Dissipation vs. Legislation.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The proceedings at the Capitol last week were "flat, stale, and unprofitable," but social life here was remarkably "gay and festive." This is not to be wondered at. Take for example the Honorable Representative from the Eighteenth District (he calls it deestrict) of Florida, a worthy back country lawyer, whose healthy home-diet has been hog, hominy, and fried chicken, with an occasional dram of crooked whisky. He is on the Special Committee charged with the investigation of the amount of red-tape used in the Tying-up Bureau of the Circumlocution Department, and old Capt. Barnacle, the head of that bureau, invites him to dine at the Widow Welcher's, hoping to prevent a report that, as each official could tie his own packages with string, the Tying-up Bureau might be abolished, and its supply of red tape saved. The dinner is especially restaurantish, consisting of half a dozen successive courses, rejoicing in Parisian names, questionable in appearance, and so flavored as to defy detection. Some manufactured wine adds to the indigestibility of the repast, and the Hon. M. C. from the Eighteenth District goes thence to a "reception," where he again feeds upon terrapin and oysters, washed down by copious draughts of the juice of the rhubarb-plant, labeled "Moet & Chandon." As he leaves the house he is joined by a veteran lobbyist, who kindly suggests that at this season a few glasses of hot Scotch whisky punch is the sure preventive of colds. And when, after all this eating and guzzling, the Hon. M. C. from the Eighteenth District gets to bed, about 2 o'clock in the morning, his slumbers are not quiet. Rising about 10 o'clock, he has no appetite for breakfast, and, going to the Capitol, takes a Congressional bath, after which he has the Congressional barber shampoo his aching head. Can you expect this victim to metropolitan gayety to apply himself to legislation? A verbal sparring-match between two of the oratorical shoulder-hitters may rouse him from his apathy, but he does not get his food of the night previous digested, and his head freed from the potations then imbibed, until the hour of adjournment. Then another dinner—another reception—another alcoholic night-cap—and another uncomfortable, useless day. It is thus invariably the case that, when the fashionable season is at its height, but little legislation is perfected.

King and Schumaker.

Bill King and Schumaker, says a Washington correspondent, are at present the closest united members in the House. Although they are members of opposite political parties, their common afflictions have made them as brothers. For some time the Judiciary Committee has been considering the case of these two men in the light of the Pacific Mail testimony referred to it by the Ways and Means Committee. By this testimony it is shown that Schumaker received upward of $200,000 to act as a paid lobbyist of the corrupt Pacific Mail agency. King has not only been shown to have been a bribe taker, but by record a perjurer as well. The Judiciary Committee are clearly of the opinion that these men should be expelled from Congress, but are doubtful whether they have the right to go back of the election of these men and punish their acts committed prior to that time. Upon this quibble Schumaker and King rest much hope. These two worthies got together this afternoon upon the east side of the Hall of Representatives, and had a long conference. Schumaker lazily stood up against the wall near the door, while King stood behind a screen near by, as if he did not wish prying eyes to watch him as he talked. Said Schumaker: "What do you think, King; do you have an idea that this Congress will do anything with us?" "Shoo," said King, as he pulled his hair over his forehead, down between his ratty-bright eyes, "I ain't afraid of anything this Congress can do. If they want to make a fight on us, let 'em. I guess I can make it warm for some of 'em. There are too many burned children in this House to ever dare to push us."

Willing to be Hanged.

George Morris, whom Judge Steele of New Orleans recently sentenced to be hanged, came to the bar whistling and laughing. The Judge said, "George, you have been convicted of the murder of Sarah Jones. You pleaded guilty twice, but I insisted that your case should go before twelve citizens of your country. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you?" Morris smiled and said, in a clear voice, "I agree with you, and am now prepared to receive the full extent of the law, which I know is death." After Judge Steele had sentenced him to be hanged, Morris thanked him for his kindness in so doing.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is not a teacher of penmanship. Recently he signed a legal document, and sent it to a printer in Albany. The proof was sent to him to be read, and "David Dudley Field" in manuscript appeared in type as "Tried and duly filed."

WE would no more be without Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), in our family, than without a stove. It is pure, and does its own work without the main strength of the washerwoman. Try it.

MISS BETSY CARR, of New Hampshire, is 105 years old. She says she never expects to marry, but will probably live and die an old maid. It looks a little that way.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a *cold* in my head." True; but *that cold* is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all Druggists.

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These are fine compliments for our famous American makers, upon which we congratulate them, adding that they are thoroughly deserved.—*New York Philharmonic Journal.*

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PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied upon, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

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SEE ADVERTISEMENT headed "A Remarkable Invention," in another column, and do not fail to send for an illustrated catalogue.

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There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid and other poisonous substances which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

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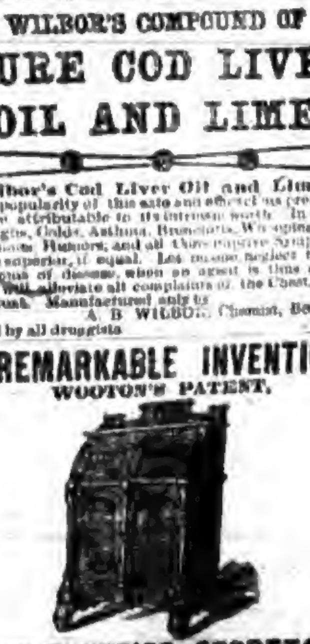

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A POET'S CONSTANCY.

A MADRIGAL: BY JOHN G. SAXE.

O praise is ever sweet to hear,
 In simple candor I confess it;
And then, I own, 'tis doubly dear
 When loving lips—yours—express it.

And yet, when calmly I reflect
 How much is due to Cupid's blindness,
Forgive me, dear, if I suspect
 These praises only prove your kindness.

Whatever virtues I may boast
 (And slight indeed is my profession),
The one you praise and prize the most
 May be the least in my possession.

You tell me, sweet! you love—revere
 A mind so steady and unswerving;
But never Poet yet, I fear,
 Of such applause was quite deserving.

The Poet's constancy, at best,
 Is like the Bee's—a vagrant rover;
Still constant to her honey-quest,
 Though found in lily, rose, or clover.

And do I then my faith impeach
 As one untrue to Love's vocation?
A moment's patience—I beseech—
 And you shall hear the explanation:

Suppose the Bee—say prone to stray,
 As Fancy bids, from bower to bower—
Should chance to find, some lucky day,
 A wondrous honey-bearing flower;

Which—though she sipped and came again
 As often as the day was sunny—
Quite unexhausted should remain,
 An ever-flowing fount of honey.

Such praise as she might fitly claim,
 If ne'er again she proved a rover,
So much (the cases are the same)
 Is due your fond and faithful lover!

JESSIE'S TEST.

Miss Jerusha Jenkinson folded her napkin with slow, precise carefulness, and then followed her pretty little hostess from the dining-room back to the parlor, where the soft astral lamp glowed like a silver moon, and the illuminated stove made red shadows on the brown rep easy chair in which Miss Jenkinson ensconced herself.

"I really don't know what to do about it, Miss Jerusha. If I once thought Rich was guilty of such indiscretions as you declare he is, I do believe I should—die!"

Jessie Wintringham winked away a suspicious brightness from her pretty curling brown lashes, and looked eagerly at her guest's sarcastic countenance.

"I dare say there are a great many people who would say I was very officious, my dear, because I tell you what I think of that good-looking husband of yours. But I feel I have your interest at heart; and if no one else has the courage and charity to point out to a young wife of half a year the goings-on of her husband—why, my dear Mrs. Wintringham, I'll stand by you and take your part."

Her solemn words made little shivers of vague terror thrill all over Jessie.

"I dare say you are very kind indeed, Miss Jerusha, only I *can't* believe that Rich is such a flirt as you say—always paying such exclusive attention to ladies when he is away from home."

"You must think just what you please, my dear. Only I suppose if you were to see for yourself, you would believe the evidence of your own eyes!"

Jessie's slightly-flushed cheeks betrayed the painful interest she felt.

"Of course, if I were to see—"

Miss Jerusha arose triumphantly.

"Than all you have to do is to take my advice, and the next time Mr. Wintringham has such *very* important business to New York, do you go by the same train, with your waterproof and a thick veil to disguise you. I must go now, I think, my dear. I'll have to stop at poor Mrs. Delacorn's, and hear if she has heard from that runaway daughter of hers. Thanks for the early cup of tea you made so nicely—and don't forget what I told you, Mrs. Wintringham."

And the abominable old gossip went her way, leaving the arrows of the distrust she had sown rankling painfully in poor, loving, jealous Jessie's heart.

She perfectly adored her handsome young husband; and as always such passionate affection is accompanied by jealousy, this otherwise sensible little woman found it no difficult matter to entertain the doubt her guest expressed.

Rich was so handsome, so stylish, so gallant—why should not ladies enjoy his attentions? And, sitting by the cosy fire, waiting until her husband should come in for his dinner, Jessie almost decided to play the spy upon him at the earliest moment.

Then, when she heard his latch-key in the door, and his quick, firm tread in the hall, and saw his handsome, cheerful face, as he took her cheeks in his hands to kiss her, she felt ashamed and confused.

"I am afraid I shall have to hurry you, dear," he said, linking her arm through his, and leading the way to the dining-room, where the bright light made a genial glow on silver, crystal, and snow-white china.

"Hurry me, Rich—how?"

"I have to take the 7:30 train, very unexpectedly, for the city, on important business that cannot be delayed. I shall be at home to-morrow night, I expect. Jessie, will you have another piece of the black meat?"

Mrs. Wintringham toyed with her chicken, her appetite entirely destroyed by the news Rich announced.

"On important business." Yes, that was what Miss Jenkinson had said. And the night train, too! It flashed hotly across Jessie's mind that her husband was going down to the theater, and, if what Miss Jerusha had said was true, not alone.

That second decided her; and, as Mr. Wintringham arose from the dining-table, he little knew the thoughts that were thronging in his pretty little wife's head.

"Don't be lonesome, darling, will you? Or shall I stop and tell Florrie to come up to-night?"

Jessie laughed—a little forcedly.

"You over-anxious fellow! What do I want of sister Florrie? I shall not be lonely at all."

"Brave little woman! kiss me good-night, then, dear."

He was so kind and thoughtful; and Jessie's fond, foolish heart almost misgave her as she watched him off.

"It is downright wicked to distrust him; but, then, it is just these elegant, fascinating men who are so agreeable to other women besides their wives—at least Miss Jerusha says so, and she's old enough to know."

She watched the ivory hands of the cuckoo clock hastening toward 7:30.

"Well, I shall do it—this once, anyhow."

And she went up to her room, with sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks.

"Is this seat engaged, sir?"

It was a low, sweet voice that addressed Mr. Richmond Wintringham, as the seven-thirty train steamed on, after calling at the last station before reaching the Jersey City terminus.

Mr. Wintringham arose courteously, glanced at the small graceful figure in navy-blue waterproof and double veil.

"Take the seat by the window, madam."

She glided in, and Mr. Wintringham sat down beside her, all unconscious of the sidelong glance from a pair of eager eyes under the veil.

"How handsome he is! and he hasn't the least idea who I am."

For of course it was Jessie who had taken the train at the same station with Rich, but had waited until the last station had been reached before she changed her seat in the car for the one she now occupied.

"I wonder if he *does* know me? Of course he doesn't, only he don't seem very eager to say anything to me." Then a little fragrantly perfumed handkerchief fluttered accidentally (?) to the car.

Jessie made a deceitful little dive after it, displaying her daintily-kidded hand and round, neatly-cuffed wrist.

Rich quickly anticipated her, and handed the handkerchief quietly to her.

"Allow me, madam."

"O, thank you! I am sorry to trouble you so much. I was very awkward."

Jessie's cheeks were blushing furiously under her double dark brown veil.

"I will give him a chance, anyhow," she thought.

But Mr. Wintringham only bowed gravely, and maintained a courteous silence.

The train slowed up, and Jessie, with persistent determination to draw him into conversation, made a faint alarm that amused herself as she peered out of the window, then at her seat-mate.

"What are we stopping for? This isn't a station—O! is anything the matter?"

Rich smiled—this little woman was such an odd one.

"There is no need of apprehension, madame. We are entering the tunnel."

"The tunnel! O, dear, *the tunnel!*"

But Rich didn't "take" at all. He only settled cosily back and slouched his seal-skin hat on his forehead, leaving his companion to fight the imaginary terrors of the tunnel as best she might.

The train had come to its final standstill at the depot, and just as Wintringham arose to leave the car, he felt a timid touch of fingers on his coat-sleeve.

"Please pardon me—bu—but—there is ferry-boat to cross in—isn't there? and if you would be so kind as to tell me which way it is to the St. Julian Hotel?"

Rich buttoned up his overcoat deliberately while she spoke.

"The 'St. Julian?' I am going there myself, madam. If you are unaccompanied, I will see you there. This way, please."

At last! Jessie's cheeks were as hot as fire now, and her eyes bright as stars as she walked through the long depot and ferry-house beside her husband. In the ladies' cabin Rich gave her a seat, then left her to join a group of gentlemen who were conversing near the door, and at the New York dock he escorted her to a St. Julian transfer coach, much as if she had been a child in his charge, whom he was bound to do his duty by, and yet considered somewhat of a nuisance. As it happened, the coach had other passengers, so that the hot color had time to die from out Jessie's face, although she mentally regarded him "a darling, provoking fellow!"

"If you please, sir, an answer is wanted."

One of the waiters at the St. Julian handed a tiny notelet to Mr. Wintringham just after that gentleman had inspected the arrangements of his room, and was settled down for a half-hour's examination of sundry papers in his memorandum book.

"An answer!—a letter for me! O, yes, from Ned Hathaway, about the shares—"

His eyes opened widely as he carelessly tore it open, to find, not a business communication from Ned Hathaway, but a dainty little note, in a graceful, flowing back hand:

> "*To the Gentleman in the Seal-skin Cap:*—You have made me desire very much to see you again. Is there not time to attend the theater?
>
> "YOUR LADY ADMIRER."

Rich drew a long breath of surprise.

"So that's the little game, is it?"

Then he rapidly wrote an an answer and dispatched it by the man, who grinned knowingly as he received a twenty-five cent stamp from Jessie's trembling fingers.

"Now, then, I've caught him this time. Suppose he consents—"

The ebbing color on her cheeks, the quivering of her pretty mouth, was ample evidence of the state of her feelings; and she opened the sealed envelope as one does a telegram—trying to assure one's self nothing is amiss, and yet feeling it necessary to be prepared for the worst:

> "Permit 'the gentleman in the seal-skin cap' to offer a word of counsel to the 'lady admirer,' that, in future, she learns to distinguish between a gentleman and a scamp; and, when she returns home, which had better be at once, she confess her imprudence to her mother."

Jessie gave a little cry of delight.

"Rich, my own true Rich!"

The dinner-table was in readiness, deliciously suggestive odors of turtle-soup and egg-plant came from the regions where Jessie Wintringham's incomparable cook reigned supreme; and in the lace and damask draped bay-window Mrs. Wintringham waited for her husband's coming home, with her sweet face all sunny welcome, that made him feel what a bonny darling she was as he kissed her before even he removed his seal-skin cap.

"And how have you got along, Jessie? Were you lonely last night?"

She blushed a little as she helped him off with his overcoat.

"No, not at all. Indeed, I've had an unusually fine time."

"That's good. Had any company?"

"Yes. Flo and her lover were here to lunch this noon. Rich, I think Mr. Addison is just perfectly splendid."

He frowned in pretended horror.

"You think Flo's beau perfectly splendid! Very well, Mrs. Wintringham, if you wish me to be jealous."

"If *that* makes you jealous, what will you say when I tell you I have had a letter from a gentleman since you've been gone—a handsomer man than even Mr. Addison."

Jessie watched him closely, her eyes beginning to hint of not far-distant tears.

"You did! I dare say I can see it?"

He was smiling, very little as a distrustful husband would do.

Jessie slipped a half-sheet of paper from her pocket and gave it to him, her lip half trembling, yet half smiling. He opened it carelessly, then looked at her.

"Why, what on earth, Jessie? Why, I wrote this letter."

"Yes, I know you did—O, Rich!"

She was almost crying now, and her husband was looking so gravely at her. She pointed to a navy-blue waterproof and brown veil lying across a chair.

"It was I, Rich. I know it was awfully wicked, but—but I wanted to know if it was true, you know, and——"

Mr. Wintringham knit his brows frowningly. "I am not sure I understand yet. Jessie, did you send me that letter last night? Were *you* 'my lady admirer' on the train and at the St. Julian?"

She laid her hands on his shoulder, and looked in his eyes penitently.

"Don't scold, Rich. It was I, and my foolish jealousy has made me very happy, for all I know I was very cruel to do such a thing. You may punish me in any way you please, Rich."

She said it meekly, but with such love and pride in her eyes that he would have been less than Rich Wintringham to have censured her. So he drew her head down to his breast and kissed her, while she promised never be so foolish again.

Justly Punished.

The other night, at a late hour, a horse-car started from the new postoffice to run up-town through one of the east side avenues. The man who starts the cars—that is the fellow located down-town, who with a little whistle signals the drivers when to go—got aboard this particular car to go home. In the car were a young friend of mine, an aged gentleman, and a little ragged newsboy with a few papers in his hand. The burly starter no sooner saw the gamin than he seized him by the collar and threw him out of the door with such force that the little chap fell heavily against the railing, and began to cry bitterly. At this the aged gentleman rose and said:

"That was a very mean thing for you to do."

The starter brutally said: "I guess I can attend to my own business without your troubling yourself."

The old man replied rather severely:

"But it was the act of a coward, sir."

"I'll coward you," said the bully whereupon the old gentleman said, "Go in." Here my young friend rose, and began to put in a word; but the old man bowed and said, "I'm very much obliged to you, sir; but I am arguing this case, if you please."

At this he slapped the starter over the cheek so that the blow sounded like a torpedo exploding. The starter was about to square off when the old laddie let him have a stinger on the other cheek. The brute now began to back toward the door, the old man following him up and dealing slap after slap over eyes and ears. When the starter got outside he cried out to the old man, who had quietly sat down:

"Come out here and I'll give you a chance."

The old man calmly said, "You big bully, if I should come out there you wouldn't have teeth enough to eat your supper with. I'd knock 'em down your infernal throat. So don't say any more."

The starter got off and took another car. Then the old man turned to my friend and said:

"I'm very much obliged to you, sir, for your offer of assistance; but I didn't need it, sir; really didn't need it. You see, (here he cast his eyes down, as if his clean, patriarchical appearance might belie him), I was once just a leetle rough myself—just a mite rough, you know. I could put up the dukes in my day, I confess. I was rough, rough—but sir, I never hit a child in my life. No, sir, nor allowed anybody else to hit a child in my presence.—*New York Letter.*

Two Notable Weddings.

"I desire to state that my colleague is paired," said Mr. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, the other day, when the name of Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, was called. There was a twinkle in his eye when he said it, and the remark provoked a general laughter. Senator Christiancy was married the same morning to Miss Lillie Lugerbeel, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department. The ceremony was quietly performed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland in the presence of a few friends at No. 310 Indiana avenue, Washington. Senator Ferry officiated as groomsman. The bridegroom is 64 years old, and is the father of six children. He lost his wife nine months ago. The bride is a pretty blonde only 20 years old. The happy couple went to New York to pass a portion of the honeymoon.

James Parton, the author, has innocently broken the law of Massachusetts by marrying his step-daughter in Newburyport, Mass. The morning after the wedding he learned that what he had done was contrary to the statute, and, leaving his home in charge of his bride, took separate lodgings himself until such time as he can induce the Legislature to pass a special act sanctioning the marriage. The affair has created quite a sensation in Newburyport. Miss Eldridge, the young lady who has thus become Mrs. Parton is the daughter of "Fanny Fern." Her sister married the late Mortimer Thompson, who became famous under the *nom de plume* of "Doesticks" many years ago. Mr. Thompson was twice married, and his wives both died in child-birth. Both children, a boy and a girl, survive. The former is with the mother of Mr. Thompson, and the girl, ever since its mother's death, has been cared for in the household of Mr. Parton. Since the death of her mother, Miss Eldridge has superintended affairs in the home of her step-father, whom she has just married.

Clapping Washington on the Back.

After the Revolutionary war, Washington and many of the army officers, then living in New York, met frequently at dinner at each other's houses. My grandfather, Dr. John Cochrane, (Surgeon and Director General of the military hospital of the army), attending at one of these had directed his son, my uncle, then a lad, to come in the evening and escort him home.

As the son of the doctor he was admitted to the dining-room, where, in the midst of their hilarity, he saw Gouverneur Morris, who was talking, turn suddenly toward Washington, next to whom he was seated, and clapping him on the back, heard him cry out, "Wasn't it so, my old boy?"

Washington, my uncle said, sat unmoved, and a death-like silence fell upon the whole company, which soon after quietly broke up.

It was understood that the scene was occasioned by a wager that a liberty could be taken with Washington.—*John Cochrane, in New York Sun.*

Religious Insanity.

A farm laborer at Wilbraham, Mass., crazed by religious excitement, closed a letter to his friends, on Saturday week, by saying that it was the last time he would ever write to them, as his right hand and right foot had offended, and he was going to cut them off and cast them from him, as the Scriptures direct. He then sharpened his jack-knife, took a saw, walked about a mile and a half from the house to the top of the mountain, and commenced operation on his right leg. He cut through the flesh just above the ankle joint, severing the cord, barely missing the main artery, and then began to ply the saw, but desisted after getting into the bone a little way, because, as he says, the saw was dull. He then walked back to the house, leaving a bloody trail behind him. He told the doctor who dressed the wound that he couldn't have been in his right mind, and the loss of superfluous blood had fully restored his reason.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

What shall we Do With Our Boys.

The New York World has been collating the statistics of crimes committed by boys within the last three or four months, and the story is frightful. There are Jessie Pomeroy and the Blanchard boy to begin with. Two Kentucky cousins aged 11 and 12 espoused their fathers' quarrel, and last December one of them stabbed the other with his jack-knife in the ribs, killing him. A boy named Sheridan, in San Francisco, having graduated from the Industrial School, where he was sent at the age of 11 for larceny and burglary, stabbed and killed a playmate in less than four months after he came out. "Goody" Smith, aged 17, in Missouri, a week or two since, first threatened that he'd knock the d—d head off of his school-teacher, and then stabbed her twice with a gimlet, probably causing her death. Jesse Gibbs, in Texas, aged 16, a few weeks since shot a man dead from behind a fence, who had killed his father three years before. Frank Ruttan, aged 17, in New York State, last month, after trying to smash the skull of a little girl with a tack-hammer, choked her to death. For some days she was supposed to have died from accident. Johnny Brady, a San Francisco boy of 11, went around the Chinese quarter burning the necks of Chinese women with his cigar. He was finally arrested and a pistol, pack of cards and a plug of tobacco found on him. Peter Jones, a colored boy of 13, in Brooklyn, offered his companions three cents for his share of a duck they had jointly stolen. When his companions refused to give him back the change out of a nickel Peter cut his friend's arm with a razor. Sammy Cole, Illinois, aged 15, is now in prison for stealing a horse. A Brooklyn boy, aged 17, named Marshall, has been convicted of a series of burglaries netting him $2,500 in cash. A boy aged 6 years was found drunk in London last month. He had driven his father and mother from home and his grandmother could do nothing with him. An Ohio boy being weaned went into a decline and suffered from an excess of saliva, which was relieved by puffing at his father's cigars, on which he grew fat. But he reached ten or twelve a day and lost his health again. Being now 6 years old he consumes three or four per day, and is healthy and growing. Another Ohio boy, aged 16, shot his brother's head off as he lay in bed, while showing him "how to shoot on the wing." A Missouri boy, aged 13, took his pistol to school and amused himself by snapping it at the scholars. In the afternoon he succeeded in lodging a ball in the head of a little girl which ended her life. The "boy was severely trounced for his folly, by his parents, who deeply regret the occurrence," says the local paper. A boy aged 6, in Pennsylvania, took his brother's pistol and "playfully snapped" it at a boy aged 9 years, who was visiting him. The bullet entered the boy's brain.

These cases are all represented to be authentic, names, dates, and places being given. And we have no doubt they are. Indeed it is difficult to take up a paper without seeing some story of juvenile wickedness, recklessness of life or malicious killing, precocious bad habits or wanton sport, ending in a deplorable casualty on the part of boys ranging from 6 to 16 years of age. The doctrine of personal liberty has been carried to such illogical extremes that the retraint of children's tempers, caprices, and passions is looked upon as a violation of the Declaration of Independence.

The Bankrupt Act.

The most important business transacted by the House during the week, says a Washington dispatch, was the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Willis, of New York, immediately after the holiday recess, to repeal the Bankruptcy act. Numerous petitions from all parts of the country have been received by Congress this session asking for this legislation, and the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the bill was referred, agreed to report it. When the Committee was called in the House it was reported and passed with very little debate on the merits of the bill.

The act simply provides for the immediate repeal of the Bankruptcy law of 1867 and all amendatory or supplementary acts, and directs that all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States, where an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force only for the purpose of closing up the suits and proceedings now pending. In all other cases, it is proposed that the act shall go into effect on the 1st of January, 1877.

The petitions for the repeal of this act referred to come principally from creditors, and the effect of the law of 1867 seems to be different from that of 1841, which two years later was repealed. This was found in its operation to be worse for debtors than for creditors. Forty years ago the man who availed himself of the privileges of the Bankruptcy act was unable to obtain further credit, and this had such a depressing effect upon business as to call forth a general demand for its repeal.

The Confederate Flag.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* says: "During our civil war the several seceded States used their several State flags. In March, 1861, the Confederate Congress adopted the so-called 'stars and bars,' composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one white, with a blue union containing nine white stars arranged in a circle. The resemblance of this to the 'Stars and Stripes,' led to confusion and mistakes in the field; and in September, 1861, a battle flag was adopted, a red field charged with a blue saltier, with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed thirteen white stars. In 1863 the 'Stars and Bars' were supplanted by a flag with a white field, having the battle flag for a union. The flag of 1863 was found deficient in service, it being liable to be taken for a flag of truce; and on February 4, 1865, the outer half of the field beyond the union was covered with a vertical red bar. This was the last flag of the Confederacy."

A Magician's Trick.

A fresh story about Robert Houdin, the sleight-of-hand performer, is told in a new London book. He once entertained with his tricks a company of Arabs, in Algeria. After a feat with a gun, an old Arab asked the privilege of a shot with his own pistol. Houdin consented, but deferred the trial until the next day. In the interim he made two balls of wax and lampblack. One of these he made hollow, and filled it with blood. At the performance he allowed the Arab to choose a lead bullet from a saucer full, but in loading the pistol contrived to use the solid wax counterfeit. Of course the trickster was not injured by the firing. "Bah!" he said, "you have been unable to draw blood from me with a bullet, but I will draw blood from yonder wall." He loaded the pistol again, using the other prepared ball, and the stain of blood that it left on the wall astonished the Arabs.

Some Things That Were Not 100 Years Ago.

One hundred years ago wedding tours were not fashionable.

One hundred years ago the gin best known was not the cotton gin.

One hundred years ago there were no Pacific Railroad subsidies.

One hundred years ago farmers did not cut their legs off with mowing machines.

One hundred years ago our mothers did not worry over disordered sewing machines.

One hundred years ago horses which could trot a mile in 2:14 were somewhat scarce.

One hundred years ago there was no fast mail train between New York and Chicago.

One hundred years ago there were no disputes about the impoliteness of street-car drivers.

One hundred years ago people did not enjoy the inestimable pleasure of growling about gas bills.

One hundred years ago "crooked" whisky was not known. Our forefathers took theirs straight.

One hundred years ago university boat clubs were not entered at pool sales like fighting cocks in a pit.

One hundred years ago every young man was not an applicant for a position as clerk or book-keeper.

One hundred years ago false teeth were not considered much preferable to the original grinders.

One hundred years ago time and tide waited for nobody, and now nobody waits for either time or tide.

One hundred years ago kerosene lamps did not explode and assist women to shuffle off their mortal coil.

One hundred years ago men did not commit suicide by going up in balloons and coming down without them.

One hundred years ago there was no steam on canals—even the driver on the tow path didn't steam up in those days.

One hundred years ago there were no Turkish harems at Salt Lake, and no Ann Elizas suing for the nineteenth part of a divorce.

One hundred years ago England was not very far behind the United States in all that goes to make a nation powerful and progressive.

One hundred years ago a young woman did not lose caste by wetting her hands in dish-water or rubbing the skin off her knuckles on a wash-board.

One hundred years ago the physician who could not draw every form of disease from the system by tapping a large vein in the arm, was not much of a doctor.

One hundred years ago the producer carried his surplus products to market on his horse, the products being placed in one end of the bag and the jug in the other end.

One hundred years ago our fathers did not light their pipes with matches, but carried fire in their pockets in the shape of a piece of punk, a piece of steel and a flint.

One hundred years ago a public officer or other citizen could not steal enough to make the act respectable and insure the actor a prominent position in the "first circles."

One hundred years ago the condition of the weather on the 1st day of January was not telegraphed all over the continent on the evening of Dec. 31. Things have changed.

One hundred years ago people did not worry about rapid transit and cheap transportation, but threw their grain across the backs of their horses and uncomplaingly "went to mill."

One hundred years ago every man cut his coat according to his cloth—every man was estimated at his real value—shoddy was not known—nobody had struck "ile"—and true merit and honest worth were the only grounds for promotion.

One hundred years ago, to tell the truth, people generally died from natural causes, while in our day they step out through steamboat explosions, railroad smash-ups, hurricanes, earthquakes, circular saws, and in a thousand other ways discovered since the birth of the oldest inhabitant.—*Toledo Blade.*

Our Foreign Trade for 1875.

Says the Springfield *Republican:* The balance of trade for the last calendar year, reckoning exports and imports in gold and including specie, is found to be in our favor to the amount of $65,200,000. That is to say, we have exported this much more than we have imported. This is a little more than the net exportation of specie, so that our specie has gone abroad not to settle a commercial balance, strictly speaking, but probably to pay interest on our foreign-held obligations. Our net exportations of specie for some years have not risen to our annual production. The balance of trade of 1874 was almost precisely the same and on the same side.

Imports and exports both continue to show great reductions in money value, but by no means an equal reduction in bulk of merchandise. So great, indeed, has been the decline of prices both at home and abroad that we are, to-day, buying and selling vastly more for the same amount of money than five years ago. Perhaps the bulk of our foreign trade is now as great as in 1872, when the money value of our imports was 20 per cent. more than now. It has fallen off in iron wares and some goods in which native competition is the most active, but in groceries and other lines it has increased. The following comparisons present for five years the imports of merchandise, the exports of merchandise and the net exports of specie, all expressed in specie values:

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Specie export.*
1875	$503,010,181	$510,618,054	$56,384,351
1874	562,156,334	569,073,098	87,473,271
1873	661,808,240	504,199,384	82,968,859
1872	614,397,484	419,884,239	73,937,634
1871	573,111,099	460,352,088	60,535,955

The Adverse Fortune of a Miner.

John Travis, a miner in this county, is an Austrian who settled here four years since, and had, by working for wages, accumulated $1,800. With this he started to return to the home of his youth, carrying most of his gold in a belt around his person. The journey across the continent and across the ocean was made in safety, Hamburg reached, and a plank laid for the passengers to pass from the steamer to the wharf. The plank was at once crowded. It broke, and twenty or thirty poor wretches were precipitated into the water. Travis was one of these, and although a good swimmer, he felt that the weight of gold in his belt was dragging him [illegible]. He loosened and dropped it, and was one of the rescued, five being drowned. The lost treasure could not be found. Travis then counted the means he had left—it was enough to take him home or bring him back to California. And back he came, and is again a miner in Amador.—*Amador (Cal.) Ledger.*

WASHING TO STIFFEN FINE LACE.—Dissolve a lump of white sugar in a cup of cold water.

BIG POTATOES.

An Extraordinary Yield of Tubers—Who [illegible] It.

The New York World says: Two years ago a Minnesota farmer succeeded in raising 807 pounds of potatoes from one pound of seed potatoes, and, although the yield was certified by a committee in every way trustworthy, it was considered by very many to be too great a strain upon credulity. In Europe, particularly, general doubt was expressed that a result so marvelous could be obtained, even under the most careful cultivation. But the discussion attracted attention to the subject, and last year a number of well-known agriculturists and gardeners made a series of careful experiments to determine the best results that could be obtained, H. C. Pearson, of Pitcairn, N.Y., heading the list with 1,016 pounds. This year foreign agriculturists who had finally become convinced that there was no fraud, were induced to experiment with the new American varieties, and the result was that they obtained better results than had ever before been recorded in this country, M. Leon Dafaure, of Lille, raising 1,634 pounds of an American and French cross, and Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, M. P., producing 1,082½ pounds of Eureka and 638 pounds of Snowflake, each from one pound of (tubers) seed.

But the awards for the American competition of last year, just awarded, throw the results obtained both by the Frenchman and by the Englishman into the shade. The premiums, amounting to $500 were divided as follows:

Grower.	*Pounds.*	*Prize.*
EUREKA.		
J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Ia.	1,666½	$100
P. C. Wood, Esther, Ill.	1,403	50
Alfred Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,140	40
Milton M. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,145	30
J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,087	20
Henry V. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,065½	10
SNOWFLAKE.		
P. C. Wood, Esther, Ill.	1,417	100
J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Ia.	1,304	50
F. H. Seller, Verona, N. J.	1,126	40
J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn.	1,090¾	30
Alfred Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,082¾	20
Henry V. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y.	1,080¾	10

Twenty-seven bushels of potatoes from a pint of seed is a measure of fruitfulness that should satisfy the most exacting. But there is no reason to believe that the possibilities of reproduction have been even approximated. Every competitor is dissatisfied with the result, and intends to do better next year. Had the crops of one yielded uniform results from the seed equal to the best, he would have had over 6,680 pounds to show for the one pound he had buried. Commenting on the result, the Committee of Award say:

> The fertilizers used comprise nearly every known manure, and the quantities applied are not less enormous than the crops raised with them. Most growers have made compounds of various materials, and some seem to have faith in complicated formulas, which they prepare with the accuracy of a physician's prescription. About the value of wood ashes, hen manure and plaster, however, there seems to be no doubt, and we find them used by a large majority. Sulphur has been used by many.
>
> The planting, in nearly all cases, was done between the 10th and 26th of May, and one-fourth of all competitors dropped the seed on the 10th of May, nearly a week earlier than in former years. A comparison of the distances between the hills, with the average yield per acre, gives a most interesting and valuable table, as follows: The sets planted at a distance of—
>
> 2x3 feet gave a yield of 378 bushels per acre.
> 2x4 feet gave a yield of 462 bushels per acre.
> 3x3 feet gave a yield of 651 bushels per acre.
> 3x3½ feet gave a yield of 441 bushels per acre.
> 3x4 feet gave a yield of 372 bushels per acre.
> 3½x4 feet gave a yield of 341 bushels per acre.
> 4x4 feet gave a yield of 332 bushels per acre.
> 4x8 feet gave a yield of 86 bushels per acre.

A Remarkable Case of Embezzlement.

Now a young banker absconds with all his customers' money. This case is a little peculiar. The young man squandered it all upon a woman, but who do you suppose that woman was? Why, his own mother! She is a very handsome widow, 40, who has a passion for fashionable life. The young man, her son, is a weak, good fellow, who loves his mother, as very few sons do, and can refuse her nothing. When he went into business for himself, she emerged from the humble boarding house where they had lived, and took an elegant house up town, and commenced living in the style of wealthy people.

She set up a carriage—she had the house full of servants—she gave elegant entertainments—she bought diamonds and camel's hair shawls, and, in short, she lived at a rate that made all her old friends turn green with envy. The son, all this time, was furnishing her with the means for all this extravagance, knowing that the end was ruin, but his mother liked it, and he was too weak to say no. She probably knew that she was living beyond his means, but the madness was on her, and she could not stop.

The end came last week. The young man and his mother sailed for Rotterdam, taking with them every dollar that was in the concern, and all that could be borrowed, begged or stolen. It is supposed that the absconding, like all the rest of it, was the inspiration of the mother, for all who know the young man believe him to be honest, if left to himself. The loss to the depositors will foot up $600,000, and there is as much more owing on notes on the street. This vast sum of money has been spent within five years; and that it was spent there can be no doubt, for as near as can be ascertained they had mighty little to take away with them.

The fine house was dismantled, though they had sold quietly all that they could without exciting suspicion. Curious case! Men have been ruined by women times enough, but who ever heard before that woman's being one's own mother?—*New York Letter.*

What a Woman Did.

She was an average woman. She was in a meat market on Woodward avenue at half-past 11 o'clock, and there were five men in there, also. She wanted a bit of beef, a pinch of mutton, some dried beef sliced very thin—in fact, she wanted about twenty-nine cents' worth of meat. Each man was patient for ten minutes. Each one was impatient for ten minutes more. Each one waited exactly twenty-two minutes for that woman to pick and select and find fault and then each one stalked out, to find some other shop. Five business men lost one hundred and five minutes, or an hour and three-quarters, while one woman, whose time wasn't worth a cent an hour, bought twenty-nine cents' worth of meat.

As the men went out—

The first said the country was going to ruin.

The second said he'd rather eat snow than to [illegible].

The [illegible]

[illegible] and a lunatic.

The fifth fell down as he [illegible] he said—[illegible] mind.—[illegible] *Free Press.*

IN France the postal cards appear in great variety, because it is legal for any man to make his own, the payment being by an adhesive stamp. The result is that some are ornamented with elaborate designs on cardboard of various colors and materials.

SELF-REVEALED.

"Dip deep thy pen into my heart,
 Oh, angel scribe, and write that I
 May know myself: I will not cry
Nor weep. Dip deep; I will not start."

The angel dipped deep in her heart,
 And drew his dripping pen and wrote;
 And, though her knees together smote,
She did not cry, nor weep, nor start.

He wrote one word in many ways,
 All quaint, but beautiful, until
 His fair white roll was full, and still
Her modest eyes she did not raise.

"Is it all written?" "Even so.
 Behold!" She saw—and, for her sight
 Was dim with [illegible]
Her woman's tears began to flow.

Then through her tears she looked again,
 And saw the world all written fair;
 And smiled and sighed, and with her hair
Toyed, crying: "[illegible]

"Yet Thou, dear Christ, has shown me how
 To die for love; let others wear
 Life's roses in their waving hair.
I twine Thy [illegible]

The angel bent his [illegible] head
 And bade her bless him as he bowed;
 "For though my [illegible]
I am no poet to thee," he said.

Wit and Humor.

THE "Spirit of '76"—Crooked whisky.

CARVERS of their own fortunes—Butchers.

WHEN a man revolves much in his mind does it make him dizzy?

"WHICH is the entrance out?" asked a man at a railway station the other day.

THE hens of France earn $80,000 a year for their owners. Hens the proverb, "Hensome is as hensome does."

"THE social element in business affairs," is the pleasant way in which the editor alludes to the female drummer question.

IF you were to ask old Father Time how he felt, he would undoubtedly answer, "Sew-sew." So many persons "take a stitch in Time," you know.

THERE is nothing like going to bed. In sleep all the cares and vexations of fashionable life are forgotten, and individuals lie calmly down, regardless of what they have on.

THE Doylestown (Pa.) *Intelligencer* has just lost a subscriber for rather a novel reason. The individual had just bought a Bible, and he guessed he'd have about as much new reading matter as he could attend to.

A RAPTURED writer inquires: "What is there under heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing, than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes is the only answer thought of at present.

THE owner of a pair of bright eyes assures us that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of 4 years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her for a moment, inquired naively, "Are your eyes new ones?"

"PA, will you get me a pair of skates if I prove to you that a dog has ten tails?" "Yes, my son." "Well, to begin, one dog has one more tail than no dog hasn't he?" "Yes." "Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog, then one dog must have ten tails!" He got the skates.

MANEUVERING mamma (anxious that her daughter's chief attraction should not escape the notice of the very eligible young man who is taking her—the daughter—down to supper).—"Maria! Maria!" Maria—"Yes, mamma!" Maneuvering mamma (in loud whisper)—"Take your eyelashes out of tangle, darling!"—*Punch.*

SERVANT—"Somebody wants to see you, sir." Master (a "shoddy," giving his first swell dinner)—"Oo is hit?" Servant—"Don't know, sir." Master—"Well, well; but what's 'e like—is 'e a gentleman?" Servant (who has evidently been "tasting"—"No-o-o-o, sir, not exactly a gentleman, sir—just something like yourself——."—*London Fun.*

A MORMON youth who had removed from Iowa to Utah, whom a traveler found tending sheep, said: "I come from Ioway two years ago. Pap told us all along the road that we were comin' to Zion. Well this is the cussedest old Zion I want to see. I'd ruther have one foot of land in Ioway than all these mountaings of the Lord, an' I guess the Lord would too, if he'd ever seen Ioway."

A GENTLEMAN on a visit to Washington very coolly opened the Senate Chamber door, and was about to pass in, when the doorkeeper asked, "Are you a privileged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger. The reply was, "A Governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister." The stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what court or country?" asked the official. Very gravely pointing up, "From Heaven, sir." To this the doorkeeper bluntly remarked, "Nothing to do with this place. Go away."

ONE of the colored residents of Detroit was yesterday asked why he did not attend the poultry show. A glad smile crossed his face as the word "poultry" was spoken, but died away in a moment as the stern reality confronted him. "Dere's heaps o' chickens dere, hain't dey?" he asked. "Yes." "But dey are all in cages, hain't dey?" "Yes." "And you want me to go dere and stand around and gaze on dose chickens which can't come out of dose cages, do yow? No, sah; I knows just how I'd feel, sah!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Cure Stammering.

A gentleman who was once an inveterate stammerer writes as follows about the way to cure the habit: "No stammering person ever found any difficulty in singing. The reason of this is, that by observing the measure of the music—by keeping time—the organs of speech are kept in such position that enunciation is easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech, and the same result will follow. Let the stammerer take a sentence, say this one, 'Leander swam the Hellespont,' and pronounce it by syllables, keeping time with his finger, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus: Le—an—der—swam—the—Hel—les—pont, and he will not stammer. Let him pronounce slowly at first, then faster, but still keeping time, keeping time with words instead of syllables, and he will be surprised to find that, by very little practice, he will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as persons ordinarily talk or read. Then practice this in reading and conversation until the habit is broken up. Perseverance and attention is all that is necessary to perform a perfect cure."

[illegible] the Republic.

John [illegible] who has reached the age of 104 years and 5 months [illegible] to America. He left his home near Greenville, N. C., on Tar River, and walked to Huntington, W. Va., being very nearly a year on the road. He was never married. He chews tobacco, and enjoys his cup of coffee every morning.—*Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.*

[illegible] one person is killed where 700,[illegible] are safely carried on a railroad.

DISCONTENT.

BY SARAH O. JEWETT.

Down in a field, one day in June,
The flowers all bloomed together,
Save one, who tried to hide herself,
And drooped, that pleasant weather.

A Robin who had soared too high,
And felt a little lazy,
Was resting near a Buttercup
Who wished she were a Daisy.

For Daisies grow so trig and tall,
She always had a passion
For wearing frills about her neck
In just the Daisies' fashion.

And Buttercups must always be
The same old tiresome color,
While Daisies dress in gold and white,
Although their gold is duller.

"Dear Robin," said this sad young flower,
"Perhaps you'd not mind trying
To find a nice white frill for me,
Some day, when you are flying?"

"You silly thing!" the Robin said
"I think you must be crazy!
I'd rather be my honest self
Than any made-up Daisy.

"You're nicer in your own bright gown,
The little children love you;
Be the best Buttercup you can,
And think no flower above you.

"Though Swallows keep me out of sight,
We'd better keep our places;
Perhaps the world would all go wrong
With one too many Daisies.

"Look bravely up into the sky,
And be content with knowing
That God wished for a Buttercup
Just here where you are growing."

—*St. Nicholas for February.*

THE WIDOW BARLOW.

Peter Buskirk was very fond of money; not so fond that he quite starved himself to keep it, or hide it up chimney, or refused himself fire, or lights or a pillow; but yet so very fond of it as to be on the verge of miserhood without having quite fallen over. Beggars reaped no harvest from his purse or kitchen, and match-makers could make no impression on his bachelor heart. Peter Buskirk saw through the latter as well as the former, and buttoned up his pockets as hastily in the presence of bewitching crinoline as in that of a seedy gentleman with a folded document in his breast pocket. The men wanted to rob him, the women to marry him. The last was the worst. Not that Peter hated women; on the contrary, even at fifty he was remarkably susceptible; a bright eye put him in a flutter. But the fact was, women, as wives or daughters, were expensive. They needed clothes, and were fond of dainties. They were proverbially extravagant. Should he marry one, she would spend his money while he lived and squander it after he was dead. And, with this awful terror before him, Peter steered clear of the shoals of matrimony.

There was one inconvience in this bachelorhood, however. That was the housekeeping; for it involved a servant —some one to make beds, wash dishes, cook and iron. In short, the servant-of-all-work was always the bane of Peter's life—eating and drinking in a manner which kept the master of the house in a continual ferment; wasting butter and fuel, and each change in the kitchen's encumbrance being followed by the mysterious disappearance of towels and napkins and such small ware. There was no rest for good Mr. Buskirk. He tried Betty and Dinah and Mary and Ann, and then, in despair, flew to a certain Mrs. Brown, the giver of tea-parties innumerable, for advice.

"Servants are sad plagues," she said.

"Eat you out of house and home," said Peter.

"Not to be relied on for honesty," said Mrs. Brown.

"Thieves, ma'am, thieves!" said Peter.

"Ah," said Mrs. Brown, "a gentleman has no time to watch them. Now I should advise marrying, Mr. Buskirk."

"Marrying!"

"Yes, sir; a wife can manage such things so much better. Besides, if you choose a smart, capable woman, she will keep an eye on the servant. It would be much more economical to marry."

"Economical!" yelled Peter; "my good lady! Eco—I—O, goodness! Feathers and flowers, laces and silks, and ring and—and ice cream and things —*economical!* How many yards do you take for a dress, ma'am?"

"Well, sir, twelve or fifteen—sometimes, when it's silk, you know, eighteen."

"Eighteen yards, at five shillings or so a yard, and not *one* dress, but twenty. My good lady, it would be enough to ruin a man."

Mrs. Brown reflected.

"But if you could find an economical woman, Mr. Buskirk."

Ah! if I could find a mermaid."

"One who never wasted a penny."

"She does not exist, ma'am."

"Who lives on next to nothing. The fact is, Mr. Buskirk, I have such a lady in my eye. She's a widow—quite a young one—Mrs. Barlow, and I'll have her at Peach House next week."

Peter Buskirk grinned sarcastically.

"Economy in hoops and bonnets," he said to himself. "They want to marry me and spend my money."

And he went home wroth.

However, economy forbade him to refuse an invitation to dinner; and when, a week after, Mrs. Brown sent "her compliments," etc., Mr. Buskirk donned his Sunday suit and went over to Peach House at five precisely. The parlor was full of ladies; ladies in silks and muslins, with crinolines and flounces. Most of them Mr. Buskirk knew well, and he looked about in vain for a stranger. Mrs. Brown's note had said:

"Mrs. Barlow will be with us."

But which was that economical widow? Probably the lady in green silk near the piano. He could not remember her face.

Suddenly Mr. Buskirk's doubts were set at rest. Mrs. Brown ejaculated, "Dear me! where is Cousin Betsey? Mr. Buskirk, you must be introduced to Mrs. Barlow," and at these words something small and flat emerged from between two portly dames, and stood before him. It was a very short and slender little woman, with a remarkably pretty face. She wore no hoops, and her dress cleared her ankles. The sleeves were close, and the skirt had perhaps three breadths in it. The dress itself was of very plain brown merino, and she wore neither brooch nor bow, only a white linen collar. Peter looked approval. Several of the ladies exchanged glances, and a faint giggle was heard; and, as though by common consent, the two were left tete-a-tete in a corner.

"Pleasant day," said Peter, to commence the conversation. "Pleasant day, but cold."

"Ah, yes, but I dislike cold weather," said the lady.

"Don't agree with you, ma'am?"

"O, that's not it. I am never ill, but [illegible] early and coals dear," proceeded the lady. "Money slips through one's fingers, and I never waste things."

"My case exactly," said Buskirk. "It's astonishing how things cost. Now there is butter—say a pound a fortnight."

"O, *I* never eat butter; it costs too much," said the lady.

"Ah, and sugar and tea and coffee."

"If you indulge in such luxuries, what can you expect?" said Mrs. Barlow.

"They are artificial wants altogether, so they are," said Mr. Buskirk. "But then, habit is second nature."

"Extravagant habits ruin many," said Mrs. Barlow. "O, I shudder when I look at those flounces. Such a waste of material."

"I've often thought so," said Peter. "And you don't wear them?"

"*I?*" said Mrs. Barlow. "I have my senses, sir. I've no wish to die in a work house. I've had this dress ten years."

"Indeed!" said Peter. And I suppose some ladies buy one every month."

"Every ten days," said Mrs. Barlow. "O, I blush for my sex, Mr. Buskirk, I do, indeed."

Peter was charmed. He began to think Mrs. Brown right. The cost of such a wife would be a mere trifle, and what an eye she would keep to the expenses of a household.

Ere the evening was over he had decided that it would be cheaper to marry than to remain single, were Mrs. Barlow his helpmate.

"She'd not only be saving herself, but she would check me in my little extravagances," said he. "She would be invaluable to me. She wears one dress ten years. The fates must have sent her to earth for my special benefit."

So, after due consideration, Peter resolved to court the economical widow, and, that lady being conveniently domiciled at Mrs. Brown's, he found every opportunity.

It was a very inexpensive courtship. He gave her not a present. She expected none. He took her nowhere save to church, where neither of them ever saw the plate, and both were happy.

At last he proposed. She blushed and hesitated, and begged time to consider. At last she said, "I am afraid to say yes, Mr. Buskirk. I like you; but you are so terribly extravagant. You drink tea and coffee, and eat butter, and really I should fear coming to want, I should, indeed."

"I! Why, I'm the most economical soul living," said Peter.

"Extravagant people always think that," said the lady. "No, I'm afraid to say yes, unless, indeed, you were to make your property over to me, so that I could be sure you would not ruin yourself. Of course that is impossible, and it would be such a care that really I could scarcely desire it, even for a gentleman I so much respect."

And the economical relict blushed and hesitated.

It was Peter's turn to pause and consider. He went away to do so, and, returning suddenly to his house, found his serving-maid selling dripping to a man. He dismissed her at once, and rushed back to the Widow Barlow's.

"My money would be safer in your hands than mine," he said, with a moan. "Marry me, and keep me from being ruined."

"What the widow's answer was may be judged from the fact that three weeks from that day they were united, the clergyman receiving five shillings from Peter, and the bride wearing her brown merino, in the pocket of which she carefully deposited the deeds which made the property exclusively her own.

"Now for happiness," said Peter. "No more thieving servants—no more waste—and a lovely wife into the bargain. He, he, he! Peter Buskirk is the man for luck."

And he took his wife home to dine on cold meat and radishes, being absolutely ashamed even to speak of his accustomed mutton chop before so economical a lady.

The next morning he hurried off to business.

"Never waste time, love," said the newly married dame. "Besides, I've a great deal to attend to; so good-by."

"Good-by," responded Peter. "What a treasure you are, my dear. The washing, I suppose? My mother always washed on Monday."

And away he went, content with himself and all the world.

At six he returned. Horror of horrors! there were ladders against his house, and men upon them. Had there been a fire? He rushed up, breathless.

"What is the matter? Who are these men?" he inquired. "Fire! thieves! O! I must be dreaming."

"Don't make a noise, love," said a voice from the parlor window. "They're only the house painters."

"House—painters!"

"Yes, dear. Don't you know the Dutch proverb, 'A coat of paint pays itself?'"

Peter breathed again.

"But the awful expense!" he said. "Dear, dear, you should have consulted me."

He stumbled into the house, and over the form of a man kneeling in the hall.

"Who are *you?*" he asked.

In reply the person produced a card on which was printed, "Gilt & Binder, Upholsters."

"And what are you doing?" gasped Peter.

"Measuring the hall for a new oil-cloth, sir," said the man.

Peter staggered on.

A woman was making up a carpet in the front parlor; another was arranging curtains.

He rushed up stairs.

There sat another woman also at work. Again he gasped the question, "Who are *you?*"

"Mrs. Buskirk's regular seamstress, please, sir," said the woman.

"And where *is* Mrs. Buskirk?"

"Here, love," said a voice.

And there entered, from the adjoining room, a lady dressed in silk, and in expansive crinoline, with bracelets, brooch, earrings and a little lace cap worth a small fortune.

"The furniture is ordered, and the painters are here, and I've engaged all the servants, Mr. Buskirk," said the lady; "and cook wants to know whether you like beef under or well done. In such things you shall have your choice always. There was no time to make a pudding to-day, so we must have ices. Strawberries, too, are only two shillings a basket."

"Mrs. Buskirk, have you gone crazy?" cried Peter, "or am I dreaming?"

"I'm wide awake, at all events," cried the lady. "I've starved long enough, and worn that brown merino until I hate it. I always was fond of dress—"

"Fond of dress!" repeated Peter; "and loved good things!"

"Loved good things," repeated the spouse; "and now I'm married I mean to have them."

"But if—I had—known—I—" began Peter.

"Wouldn't have married me, I suppose," said the bride. "Well, my [illegible] told me that, you know."

Peter looked at her. The truth was plain at last. He stared at his lady for five minutes by the clock, and then rushed out of the house, muttering, "Taken in! taken in!"

It is said Peter Buskirk never recovered the shock. Against his will he lived luxuriously ever after; and his wife astonished the neighborhood by her magnificent attire and grand parties. But nevertheless Peter himself expired in less than a year; and the last words on his lips were said to be "Taken in! taken in!"

444—A Famous Landmark Destroyed.

The well known building No. 444 Broadway, which was consumed in the conflagration last night, was in many respects a landmark of old New York. During the period between 1850 and 1860 it was occupied by the City Assembly rooms, then one of the largest and best known ball rooms in the city. About 1855 the space under the ball room was leased and fitted up as a variety theater —Jerome B. Fellowes, of Fellowes' Minstrels, opening with a troupe which was at first an offshoot of the old Christy Minstrels organization, and comprised among its members George Christy and other well known performers. Fellowes had the theater about a year. At the close of his management it was taken by Mr. John Brougham, and its name changed to Brougham's Lyceum. Several other troupes afterward occupied the boards in succession, and in 1858–9, R. W. Butler leased the house, and started the variety theater which later on became famous as "444." Among the actors who acquired celebrity on its stage were Tony Pastor and Billy O'Neill. Charley White, Billy Holmes, Thompson and Carr, and James Wambold, were connected with the theater at various times during Butler's management. It was then the leading variety theater of the metropolis, and, from various causes, acquired a wide celebrity. During the war the house did an enormous business, as many as 4,000 tickets being sold in one evening. On Feb. 15, 1866, the building was burned in a fire which consumed over $150,000 worth of property. The fire caught behind the scenes of the theater, and it was thought to have been occasioned by the detachment of a stove pipe in the green room. The owners, in rebuilding, fitted up the entire block as stores, and the theatrical tenants were forced to take up new quarters. The basement under No. 444 Broadway was for several years occupied as a concert saloon, and during the waiter-girl furore, which began in 1860, was one of the most notorious of this class of resorts in New York. The building No. 444 has been burned down four times within the last thirty years, the last two fires occurring in 1854 and 1866.

The Continental Hotel was formerly Mitchell's Olympic Theater, and here many of the actors whose names rank among the first in the annals of the New York stage, either made their first appearance, or established a reputation that has ever been known to old New York play-goers. Burton, Holland, Davenport, Forrest, Junius Brutus Booth, and many others, have trod its boards, and the old place was surrounded by historic reminiscences of the stage. —*New York Times.*

Affecting Scene in a Deaf Mute School.

A beautiful incident is related to us which occurred only a few days ago in the Home School to teach mutes articulation and lip-reading at Mystic River. Miss P., an interesting graduate of one of the oldest institutions for the education of deaf mutes, having a desire to learn to speak and to read the lips of her speaking friends, was recommended by her old principal to try Mr. Whipple's school, and she entered it last term. She made rapid progress, and was much aided by the natural alphabet, the invention of her teacher. This alphabet curiously suggests sound, or the right position of the organs to utter sound, as well as form; and whenever a mute pupil can read and write it, he or she can generally give any of the forty sounds of her difficult language with great precision and discrimination, and often with remarkable correctness. This young lady, filled with enthusiasm at every step, mastered the alphabet with little difficulty, and one day came to her teacher with something written on her slate, which she asked him to correct, her mind being agitated with emotion. It proved to be the Lord's Prayer, put into the language of articulation. Perceiving her agitation the teacher could scarce retain his own tears as he corrected a few unimportant errors of pronunciation, and delicately returned it. The next morning the young lady came exultingly to her teacher, exclaiming: "I prayed last night for the first time in my life with my voice;" and neither of them could restrain their emotions. He ventured to ask her if she had prayed before. "Oh, yes; I have thought my prayers, but I never spoke them before." "My lips shall praise Thee, O God;" "Attend to the voice of my supplications, O Lord." The earnestness and satisfaction of the devout mute who had now realized one of the bright dreams of her life admitted of no question, and called for no reproof, if she was something of a literalist in her interpretation. —*Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin.*

The Value of Education.

Jake was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored youth who goes to school at the Atlanta colored university:

"Look hyar, boy, you goes ter school don't yer?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Gittin' eddykashun, ain't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it don't take two whole days to make a hour, do it?"

"W'y no!" exclaimed the boy.

"You was gwine ter bring dat hatchit back in a hour, warn't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' it's bin two days sence yer borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashun gwine ter do you thick skulled niggers when yer go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it takes to fotch back a hatchit?"

The boy got mad and slung the hatchet over the fence and half way through an ash barrel.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Bill of Particulars.

A Worcester gentleman, says the Boston *Post*, recently sent a very fine French clock to a well-known jeweler to be repaired, saying that he wished each item of repairing specified. The following is a copy of the bill as rendered:

To removing alluvial deposit and oleaginous conglomerate from clock a la French	$0.50
To replacing in appropriate juxtaposition the constituent components of said clock	0.50
To lubricating with oleaginous solution the apex of pinions of said clock	0.50
To adjusting horologically the isochronal mechanism of said clock	0.50
To equalizing the acoustic resultant of escape wheel percussion upon the verge pallets of said clock	0.50
To adjusting the distance between the center of gravity of the pendulum and its point of suspension, so that the vibration of the pendulum shall cause the index hand to indicate approximately the daily arrival of the sun at its meridian height	0.50
Total	$3.00

MICHAEL McFADDEN and Michael Burns, of Fall River, quarreled in the presence of McFadden's dog; the dog may not have understood the affair, yet the next time he met Burns he attacked him savagely, inflicting dangerous wounds.

Dissipation vs. Legislation.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The proceedings at the Capitol last week were "flat, stale, and unprofitable," but social life here was remarkably "gay and festive." This is not to be wondered at. Take for example the Honorable Representative from the Eighteenth District (he calls it deestrict) of Florida, a worthy back country lawyer, whose healthy home-diet has been hog, hominy, and fried chicken, with an occasional dram of crooked whisky. He is on the Special Committee charged with the investigation of the amount of red-tape used in the Tying-up Bureau of the Circumlocution Department, and old Capt. Barnacle, the head of that bureau, invites him to dine at the Widow Welcher's, hoping to prevent a report that, as each official could tie his own packages with string, the Tying-up Bureau might be abolished, and its supply of red tape saved. The dinner is especially restaurantish, consisting of half a dozen successive courses, rejoicing in Parisian names, questionable in appearance, and so flavored as to defy detection. Some manufactured wine adds to the indigestibility of the repast, and the Hon. M. C. from the Eighteenth District goes thence to a "reception," where he again feeds upon terrapin and oysters, washed down by copious draughts of the juice of the rhubarb-plant, labeled "Moet & Chandon." As he leaves the house he is joined by a veteran lobbyist, who kindly suggests that at this season a few glasses of hot Scotch whisky punch is the sure preventive of colds. And when, after all this eating and guzzling, the Hon. M. C. from the Eighteenth District gets to bed, about 2 o'clock in the morning, his slumbers are not quiet. Rising about 10 o'clock, he has no appetite for breakfast, and, going to the Capitol, takes a Congressional bath, after which he has the Congressional barber shampoo his aching head. Can you expect this victim to metropolitan gayety to apply himself to legislation? A verbal sparring-match between two of the oratorical shoulder-hitters may rouse him from his apathy, but he does not get his food of the night previous digested, and his head freed from the potations then imbibed, until the hour of adjournment. Then another dinner—another reception—another alcoholic night-cap—and another uncomfortable, useless day. It is thus invariably the case that, when the fashionable season is at its height, but little legislation is perfected.

King and Schumaker.

Bill King and Schumaker, says a Washington correspondent, are at present the closest united members in the House. Although they are members of opposite political parties, their common afflictions have made them as brothers. For some time the Judiciary Committee has been considering the case of these two men in the light of the Pacific Mail testimony referred to it by the Ways and Means Committee. By this testimony it is shown that Schumaker received upward of $200,000 to act as a paid lobbyist of the corrupt Pacific Mail agency. King has not only been shown to have been a bribe taker, but by record a perjurer as well. The Judiciary Committee are clearly of the opinion that these men should be expelled from Congress, but are doubtful whether they have the right to go back of the election of these men and punish their acts committed prior to that time. Upon this quibble Schumaker and King rest much hope. These two worthies got together this afternoon upon the east side of the Hall of Representatives, and had a long conference. Schumaker lazily stood up against the wall near the door, while King stood behind a screen near by, as if he did not wish prying eyes to watch him as he talked. Said Schumaker: "What do you think, King; do you have an idea that this Congress will do anything with us?" "Shoo," said King, as he pulled his hair over his forehead, down between his ratty-bright eyes, "I ain't afraid of anything this Congress can do. If they want to make a fight on us, let 'em. I guess I can make it warm for some of 'em. There are too many burned children in this House to ever dare to push us."

Willing to be Hanged.

George Morris, whom Judge Steele of New Orleans recently sentenced to be hanged, came to the bar whistling and laughing. The Judge said, "George, you have been convicted of the murder of Sarah Jones. You pleaded guilty twice, but I insisted that your case should go before twelve citizens of your country. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you?" Morris smiled and said, in a clear voice, "I agree with you, and am now prepared to receive the full extent of the law, which I know is death." After Judge Steele had sentenced him to be hanged, Morris thanked him for his kindness in so doing.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is not a teacher of penmanship. Recently he signed a legal document, and sent it to a printer in Albany. The proof was sent to him to be read, and "David Dudley Field" in manuscript appeared in type as "Tried and duly filed."

WE would no more be without Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), in our family, than without a stove. It is pure, and does its own work without the main strength of the washerwoman. Try it.

MISS BETSY CARR, of New Hampshire, is 105 years old. She says she never expects to marry, but will probably live and die an old maid. It looks a little that way.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "It is nothing but a *cold* in my head." True; but *that cold* is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to affect a cure. Sold by all Druggists.

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These are fine compliments for our famous American makers, upon which we congratulate them, adding that they are thoroughly deserved.—*New York Philharmonic Journal.*

VEGETINE.—The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the vegetable kingdom are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks, and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

JIMMY BLANCHARD has been engaged to make a tour through the United States, giving exhibitions in the principal cities.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT headed "A Remarkable Invention," in another column, and do not fail to send for an illustrated catalogue.

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Consumptives, Take Notice.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

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There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid and other poisonous substances which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the cumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the blood must pass.

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PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

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Auburn Courier.
AUBURN, INDIANA, FEB. 24, 1876.

CENTENNIAL ISSUE.

THE Republican State Convention selected the following ticket: For Governor, G. S. Orth, of Lafayette; Lieut Gov. R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne; Supreme Judges W. P. Edson of Posey, A. C. Vorhis, Lawrence, H. C. Newcomb, Marion, J. F. Kibbey, Wayne. Secretary of State, I. P. Watts, Randolph; Auditor of State, Wm. Hess, Hendricks; Treasurer of State, S. L. Herriot, Johnson; Att'y General, J. W. Gordon, Marion; Reporter, Charles Hall, Clark; Sup't Pub. Ins., O. D. Smith, Spencer.

Early Sketches.

The space allotted us will not give us that full scope in regard to the details of pioneer life in this County we would gladly occupy. Therefore our readers must content themselves with only sketches. A life from early boyhood, a period now near thirty-two years of residence in the County, warrant us in saying that whatever may not be within our memory may be vouched for from hearsay of those who lived during those times, or as the written or unwritten history of those early times.

The first governmental survey of our County was in 1829, but a second survey was had in 1832. The first settlement we have of record was made by John Holton, lately deceased, in Franklin township, in September, 1833, although the Holten brothers and others settled near the State line at the point where Denmark is now situated in 1827. In 1834 John Fee now deceased, entered a tract of land embracing some five hundred or six hundred acres, lying in both this and Steuben Counties, on which his widow still resides, and on which he passed away about five years ago.

The St. Joseph of the Maumee, a river that meanders across the south-eastern portion of our County, was in those early days the main thoroughfare, the inlet and outlet of all commercial traffic, and consequently on its borders will be found the earliest settlements. Commencing at the southern line of the County, we find on that river the names of the following early settlers, ranging from 1835 to 1839. Homer Blake lived for many years and after his death his son Harrey, who married the daughter of Samuel Henderson of Jackson township, the farm now occupied by the widow of John Kearnes; David Butler with his excellent wife still reside on the old place next to Blake, John Mathews on a portion of the home farm of the late Hon. R. J. Dawson, father of our townsman A. C. Dawson, but now recently purchased by a Mr. Baltz. Next came Thomas L. Yates a former associate Judge, where the town of Spencerville now stands. John T. (grandfather) Rhodes, the father of Uncle Jere Rhodes, the pioneer hotel man of Spencerville, on the farm West of that town, now owned by Layton Zimmerman, and Uncle of the Zimmerman Bros. of our place. Uncle "Jere" spoken of, then resided on the farm he afterwards sold to Andrew Melton on which his widow still resides on the Northern banks of the plastic waters of Bear Creek. Daniel Rhodes, a son of John F. resided on the river a mile N. E. of Spencerville, where he died in 1852, and where still his widow, Aunt Polly and son Milas still resides.

Opposite Spencerville at the big bend a Mr. Brandt and Cramwell Rood resided. William Mathews owned the farm next above Daniel Rhodes, which was subsequently owned by John Majors, the old State Bank Jacob Dills, and now by John W. Dills. A Mr. Lytle and Jared Ball were on the farm a mile below Orangeville, afterwards owned by R. J. Dawson, Gavin W. Hamilton, but now by his son James.

Washington Robinson resided at the point when Newville (formerly called Vienna) now stands, and William Roger and Jacob Platter on the farm once owned by Samuel Wyatt, but now Thomas Nelson, nearly a mile West of the town. Early in 1836 John Blair, the father of Geo. L. J. of Waterloo, Wm. L. of Butler Benj. L. of Newville and Mrs. Geo. W. Draggoo, settled on the farm near the mouth of Bear Creek, now owned and used as a gravel bank by the Baltimore Pitt'g & Chicago R. R. Co. on which is the station called St. Joe, with a post-office now named Blair, in honor of the "Old Squire." Chas. Wilbur, on the farm near Orangeville, afterwards owned by Grandfather Hull, the father of Dr Hull of Newville, Hiram Hull formerly of Concord-tp. and Mrs. John Jenkens and Mrs. Hugh Maxwell, who still lives on the place.—William Early was on the farm at the present site of Orangeville, afterwards owned by Lewis Hawk, but now by John Cottrill, Joseph Ludwick just above Newville where Lon Gibson lives, and Judge Walden a little further up. In the fall of that year Judge Widney located where he still resides, John P. Widney, Esq., of our city, on the farm afterwards owned by Gardner G. Melindy but now by Mrs. A. C. Comparet. Rev. Benj. Alton a Disciple Minister on the farm on which Sam'l Headly now of Butler, long resided, afterwards by Dr. Harrington, now Mr. Huntington, the father-in-law of our townsman, C. P. Houser. Dr. Babcock who had among other children three boys whose first given name was William, a little below Alton's, now owned by Nelson Scholes.

In the spring of 1836 the first settlement of the site of Auburn was made by Wesley Park, its founder. Mr. Park in a narrative published some years ago gives some very interesting details, some of which we glean. He left Licking Co. Ohio, in the fall of 1835, with Hiram Johnson and George Stone, via Columbus, Sandusky Maumee, Fish Creek in this County and Lima to South Bend. He returned to this County and entered land on Fish Creek near John Holten's. He went back to Ohio, and in February 1836 returned to Lima, and in company with Hon. J. B. Howe started to find a good location for a County-seat of the new (this) county. After laying out on four inches of snow, in Section 13, and viewing the different localities, selected the present site, entered the land and laid out the town. He shortly afterwards put up a log house 18 by 20, one and one-half stories high, on the lot where Michael Kline now resides, and kept hotel, near where the old water mill stood. Again returned to Ohio and brought his wife the first white female inhabitant of Auburn, and his son Amos B., now a resident of Kendallville, then a child. Lancelot Ingman (whose widow now resides one mile east of Auburn) and family came with him. In the winter of 1836 the Legislature passed a law to organize the County, and Littlefield of Lagrange, Gilmore of Steuben, and Robert Work, then and now of Allen County, but for nearly thirty years since intervening a resident of Butler township in this County, were appointed Commissioners to locate the County-seat.

After the organization of the County Park's house was used as the Court House, Jail, Hotel, Church, cook-room, sleeping apartment, etc., using the upper room of his 1½ story log cabin as the cell in which to confine the prisoners, he being the Sheriff. While holding Court a recess would be taken in order to get dinner, which would give all hands a chance to liquor up. The Judge, the Hon. Chas. W. Ewing, a brother of the celebrated Indian traders and speculators W. G. and G. W. Ewing of Fort Wayne, among the rest loving his "toddy" too well would take a nap. Poor fellow, like so many of our gifted and generous souls now a days, fell a victim to the accursed bowl, and a few years after met death, as is too frequently the case, at his own hands, respected, admired and loved by all, only this one stain. Poor soul, if cognisant in the unknown hereafter, of the feeling of those who knew him then and those who were taught to revere his name, he sees and knows the tear of regret we shed in listening to the story told of his promising career and youthful death.

Mr. Park says the winter of '36—'37 was a hard one; corn cost $3 per bushel, and had to go up the St. Mary's river from Fort Wayne, a distance of 50 to 75 miles from here. He paid a noble tribute to his excellent wife—he says in all this trouble and privation, "she was always cheerful."

He says the Pottawattomies and Miamies were the principal tribes of Indians in this section of the country. They buried their dead by digging a grave eighteen inches deep, cover the body with leaves, then build a tight pen of poles over the grave. Sometimes they made a trough from a large log, put in the body and then cover it up closely with poles, and would burn the leaves around the burying ground every fall to keep the fires which would frequently rage in the woods from destroying the resting places of their dead ones.

Jackson Township.

The first settler of this township was William Miller, the father of Joseph Miller, long a County Surveyor, and Thomas Miller who was killed a few years ago by the overturning of a wagon load of crossties for the Eel River R. R., and whose widow and sons reside about two miles south of Auburn. He, Wm. Miller, settled in it in 1836, and with his son Joseph cut out the first wagon track, from the river settlements on the St. Joe, to Cedar Creek below Auburn. Early settlers were Thos. L. Yates, known as Lovell or Judge Yates, who had sold his land on the river and emigrated westward, settled on the old "home farm" of Alonzo Lockwood, three miles down the creek from Auburn. Leonard Boice was on the old farm of the Hon. Henry Feagler, but now owned by John George. Adam P. Hartle on the place where he now and has since resided. The Phelps family, Benjamin Miller, Joseph Miller and Alonzo Lockwood, settled also in the same part of the township. In the south-east part were early to be found James Steward, Samuel Henderson, John and David Moody, John Watson, Sen., Nathan Wyatt, Sen., whose progeny are almost as numerous as the leaves of the forest. Jacob Maurer, now deceased, and long the senior J. P. of the County, and Willis Bishop who is still in the flesh. To the north of these were found Wm. Means, the first J. P. of the township, Samuel Tarney who still lives, and the father of our townsman U. S. Tarney, and the landlord of the Tarney House at Garrett. Henry Dove, deceased, whose family now lives opposite Spencerville, Abraham Johnson, who lives in that town, his broth. Amariah, now deceased, Wm. R. Moore, formerly of this place but now of Michigan, Wm. McClure, the father of Mrs. Jos. Miller and Mrs. Wm. Carr, William Squires who is still living, Wm. and Mathew George, Henry Brown Esq., and Samuel Geisinger on their old places, and Nelson Griffith now of Corunna, and at present one of our County Commissioners. About the center the first settlers were old Mr. Essig, Joseph Walters, who still lives there, and Wm. McNabb, who now lives a few miles south in Allen County. This township has rapidly improved and contains many excellent farms and farmers and boasts of having three railroads, the B. & O. running across the same, and the Ft. W. J. & S. and D. E. R. & I. R. R. each having about eighty rods of track in the north-west corner, forming the crossing of the several R. R. which is called Auburn Junction, a town which in time will make its powers felt by those places which are now assuming superiority.

Map of DeKalb County, Indiana.

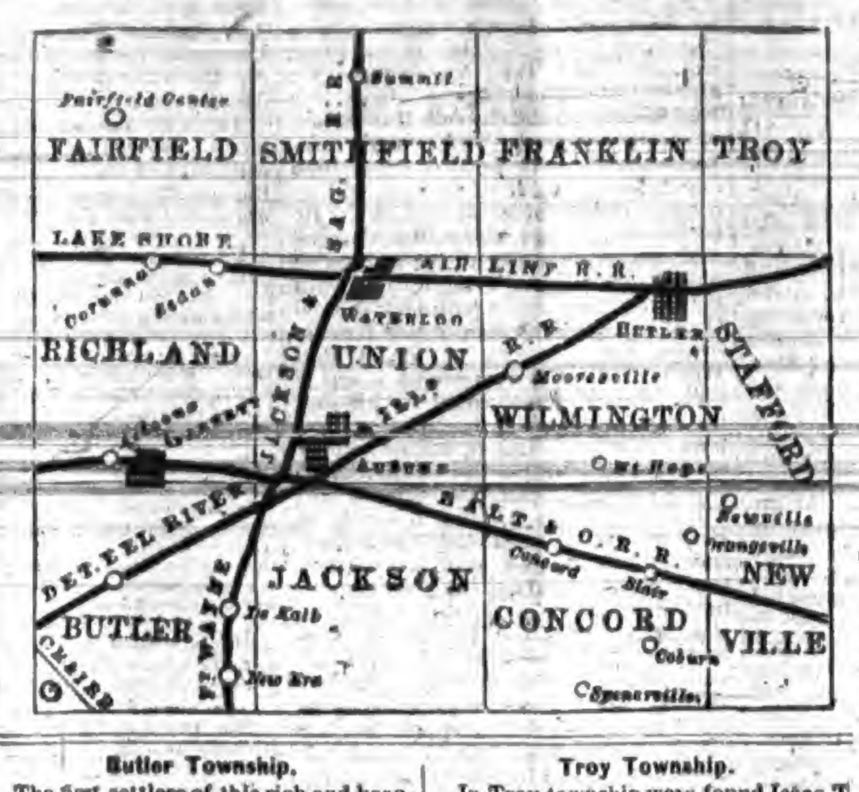

Butler Township.

The first settlers of this rich and beautiful township consisted of Peter Fair and his sons Abraham and Charles, all of whom are now dead, (the widows of the last two are still residing in the County,) Charles Crouse, George DeLong, Andrew, Jacob and John Surfus. They came in 1834, with a four-horse team and wagon, built their cabins, returned to Montgomery County, Ohio and the following spring brought out their families. In 1835 came Lewis and Lyman Holbrook, Joseph Stroup, Henry and Michael Miller. In 1836 Wm. Surfus, James Bell and John Grogg, who still lives in the township. The first marriage was that of Robert Work. Sanford Bassett, now of Waterloo, came in 1838, and shortly afterwards John Noel, John Embry, Henry Fair, George Ensley, etc. The history of the early settlement of the township, incidents, trials and hardships of the Moodys, Works, Ensleys, Hoffmans, Clarks and many others, who came into the township thirty or forty years ago, battling with hunger and sickness to carve out of the wilderness a home for themselves and children, would certainly be interesting and valuable. At that time Butler township was to the pioneer in appearance not the most desirable place to choose a home, little dreaming of the advantages possessed geographically by the then most gloomy looking part of DeKalb County. The little old church on the hill on the Robert Work farm, built thirty-five years ago, was the first church built in the County. The first sabbath-school was organized by O. C. Clark, then a young man. To-day age is making its mark. Robert Work, one of the early settlers, was one of the first Commissioners of the County appointed by the Legislature.

The first American Centennial finds Butler township advancing rapidly to the front as an agricultural and stock raising section of the County. The following railway lines pass through the township: Ft. W. J. & S., passes nearly through the center from the north; the Detroit, Eel River & Ills. enters the township at the south-west corner and passes through to the Junction of the B. & O., and Ft. W. J. & S. roads. The G. R. & I. passes within a hundred feet of the south-west corner, and the B. & O. road passes along the north line, which gives the farmers of Butler township the advantages and benefits of four railroads of which no other township of the County posseses.

There are at present four grain markets. Cedar Creek, on the Eel River road, St. Johns and New Era, on the Saginaw road; but the glory of Butler township is her Garrett, that causes speculators, and financiers to pass nights of wakefulness figuring out the answer to the oft repeated question, "What is the future of Garrett?"

The present population of the township is 1,118. Children attending school 395. The township is divided in nine school districts There are nine school houses, three of brick and six of frame. Average attendance of pupils, 35.

Richland Township.

The first settler was Joseph Miller on the farm he afterwards sold to and now occupied by George Olinger, two miles west and one-half mile south of Auburn in 1836. In October of that year came Joshua Feagler and Jacob Weirick. Of other early settlers we may mention, Wm. Shower, first J. P., Solomon and Daniel Shower, Lyman Green, of Iba, Wm. Beck, Daniel Webber, Henry Willis, of Waterloo, the Calkins', Heman Bangs, Peter Treesh, the Connellys', Thos. D. Daily, Timothy, John R. and Harvey Moody, James Blake, Samuel Haines and Peter Moody, many of whom are still living to tell the tale of the lodges they erected in the "vast wilderness." This township is the best situated of any in the County, no farmer living in it being to exceed two miles from a line of railroad, and within three miles of a station. The B. & O. crossing the southern tier, and the M. S. & L. S. crossing the northern tier of sections, Corunna and Lawrence on the last named road, and Altoona and part of the coming city, Garrett, on the first named road. The Grand Rapids & Ind. road skirts on the west in Noble County with the towns of Swan, Avilla, Lisbon, and Kendallville, within hailing distance. Then it has the Eel River road in sight, and the Ft. W. J. & S. road on the east, ranging from a distance of three miles within a stone's throw. Its future as an agricultural, manufacturing and commercial district is bright.

Smithfield Township.

Smithfield township was first settled by Isaac B. Smith, who until a few years remained a resident of it, and soon after him came Reuben G. Daniels, still a resident of the township. Old Uncle Joseph Dajong who takes his meals in Waterloo, was there with the early ones, Henry Shoemaker, Norton Blake, Thos. Lock, David Martin, Isaac Grate, Jeremiah Hemstreet, the McClish's, McOskers, McEnterffers, Clarks and Joel B. Thompson.

Troy Township.

In Troy township were found Isaac T. Simeon and Roger Aldrich, George Skinner, the Caseboer, Asa Haynes, S. Williams, Amos Stearnes, Willard Eddy, Beverly Updegraff, Clawson and the Helwigs, as the pioneers.

Franklin Township.

Franklin township has the credit of having the first settler in the County, —John Holton—from whose first cabin, some eighteen years ago, a number of sticks of timber were taken, from which a quantity of "old settlers canes" were made, many of which are still in existence marked only "1833." Here also early settled the Boyers, Jackmans, Bowmans, old Mr. Waterman, McQueen, A. F. Beecher and others.

Fairfield Township.

This is one of the finest townships of land in the County. The surface is more undulating, the soil seems warmer, there are lakes and springs and brooklets that never go dry—in fact for agricultural purposes it is deemed the best in the County. In fact here the lover of the picturesque can gaze on its placid lakes, long ranging slopes, rugged bluffs, deep ravines and limpid rills.

The first settlers were named Story, a large family, with a great deal of the milk of human kindness in them, but a bigger set of devils never run. In the pioneer sketches published in 1859 it is said "they were very prolific." Others soon came and took up their abode in this fairy land. Wilber Powell, an eccentric Yankee, William and Isaac Wilsey, David Rager, Hiram Thomas, Philip Gushwa, John Shook, Miles Allen and Henry and Leonard Hartman.

Stafford Township.

Stafford is the eastern township of the central tier of DeKalb county, Indiana. It is bounded by Troy, Newville and Wilmington townships on the north south and west respectively, while the Indiana and Ohio State line forms the eastern boundary. It is a fractional township with an area of nearly fifteen square miles. The soil is generally very good, producing all the grains common to this latitude.

This township was first settled about the year 1834, and in the fall of 1836 the first election was held in the present limits of the township, there being ten families in the township at that time, but one of the men voting at this election is now alive. That one is Mr. Jacob Gunsenhouser. Of all who settled here before 1837 only four remain. Jacob Gunsenhouser and wife, Stephen Hackley and Mrs. Elizabeth Webster. Among the others who arrived soon after this and now living here are Thomas Strole and wife and Samuel Wammker, all of whom are prominent and respected citizens.

There are two church organizations in the township, one of which is the United Brethren with Rev. Rhodes as minister. The other Christian denomination, with Rev. Samuel Wanamker as minister.

Application for License.

NOTICE to the citizens of Richland-tp DeKalb County, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in March, 1876, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: The North half of lot No 1 McMillens first addition to the town of Corunna, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold.

Feb 10, '76. LEVI L. BROWN, Jr.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners, in said county, at their March session 1876, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot No 67, old plat Auburn, in said county, thence East 20 feet, thence North 66 feet, thence West 20 feet, thence South 66 feet to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH E. BEUGNOT.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their March session 1876, for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privelege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: Building on lots No 23 and 24 in block No 16 in said town of Garrett.

Feb 8, '76. WM. E. SARGENT.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of DeKalb County Ind., is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in March, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following discribed premises, to-wit: Commencing at a point 17½ feet east of the south-west corner of lot 26, in the original plat of said town, running thence north 70 feet thence east 17½ feet, thence south 70 feet, thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, with the privilege of having the same drank where sold. THOMAS SUMMERS.

Feb. 3rd, '76.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind, that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their March term, 1876, for a license to retail spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in said county and State to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of lot twenty-eight in the original plat of the town of Auburn, in said county, running thence east seventeen and a half feet, thence north seventy feet, thence west seventeen and one half feet, thence south seventy feet, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises. CHAS. G. SMITH.

Feb. 3, '76.

Call at this office for extra coppies of the large Centennial paper, 36 columns. The boss paper of the season, only 5 cents a coppy.

Corunna.

This village was laid out and platted by Frothingham, Orr and McMillens, in May, 1858, and enjoyed for a season the best trade of any local point in the County, and became in a few years one of the best commercial marts in north-eastern Indiana, and although it met with many reverses in its business men, it is now occupying its former grand position. The following is a list of its business houses, etc.:

Drugs—D. B. Ciesel, Wm. Mercer Dry Goods—V. Fried, S. J. M. Loomis & Co., E. Gonser Groceries—B. Chaffee, W. Parks. Hardware, &c W. B. Adams. Geo. McMillen, Butcher. Wagon Makers—S. Master, J. Finch. Blacksmiths—J. Shaffer, E. Hall. Physicians—J. Snyder, Wm. Mercer. Churches—United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal. I. O. Bachtel, Proprietor of the Corunna Mills. Kline & Osborn, Proprietor of the Steam Saw Mill. Dearborn & Finch, proprietors of Union Hotel and Livery Stable. Coopers—E. H. Clark, Mr. Geisler. Lippert Brothers, Produce Dealers. Graded School. H. Devore, Boot and Shoe Maker. P. N. Calkin, proprietor. Brick and Tile Works. B. Chaffee, Post Master. L. J. Miller, Agent L. S. & M. S. railroad. M. Moland, Telegraph Operator.

S. J. M. Loomis and Co.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries Boots and Shoes. This firm is opening out a full line of new and seasonable goods, and those wanting bargains should call immediately.

B. F. Chaffee.

Has just opened out a fresh stock of Groceries and Notions, and invites his customers to call and see him.

E. Gonser.

Having removed his stock of Dry Goods, etc., from Sedan to Corunna, will be pleased to see his old friends and customers, at his new store.

W. B. Adams.

Is the proprietor of the only Hardware store in the village. Every body knows "Bill" the boss tinner.

P. N. Calkin.

This gentleman has a large Brick and Tile establishment a short distance south of Corunna, and does an immense business. His material has always given the best of satisfaction, and Mr. C. in his energetic and business like manner has made the institution the best in the State. Brick or Tile of any quality can be had on short notice.

GARRETT IND.

This place is located four miles west of Auburn, on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago R. R. A flourishing village of eight hundred inhabitants.

The following are the professional and commercial interests of Garrett:

S. M. SHERMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon. The Doctor is a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. He located here at the organization of the town, and being a gentleman of talent and successful in his practice has gained a wide reputation in his profession.

A. S. PARKER, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician.

C. E. PRATT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

J. F. SIMPSON, M. D.
German and English Physician.

J. F. THOMLON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

A. L. SIMOEHL,

Attorney and Notary Public. Land and collection Agent. Office on west side of Randolph st. Attends prompty to all business Intrusted in his care. Give him a call

W. H. HOFFMAN,
Attorney-at-Law and Nortary Public.

L. COVELL,
Attorney-at-Law.

J. L. DAVIS,

Proprietor of the Pioneer Hardware Store. This is not only the pioneer of Garrett, but of DeKalb County also. Mr. Davis started this store when there was but five houses in the place, and by keeping a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware, has been able to accommodate those wishing his line of goods, and by the gentlemanly manners of his employee's has established a large trade.

DeKALB HOUSE.

N. D. Okmer, Prop. This is a first-class hotel, and by the reputation of the proprietor as a hotel man, is a sure guarantee of first-class accommodations. Mr. Keenght who is managing this Hotel, has made many warm friends, through his corteous manner.

ELI KUHLMAN & CO.,

Druggists and Chemists, opposite the DeKalb House. These gentlemen started the pioneer Drug store of Garrett, June 28th, 1875, in the building with J. L. Davis. Mr. Kuhlman is a graduate of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the University of Michigan.

LITMAN BROS. & CO.
Dealers in Drugs and Clothing.

T. E. & N. W. LANCASTER.
Dealers in Dry Goods and general merchandise.

THOMAS & TOLANDS

Additions to Garrett. Those additions are beautifully situated, and are laid out in large handsome lots. D. Thoms who has charge of those additions will sell on easey terms. Call and see him. Office in J. L. Davis' Hardware Store.

Sedan.

This village is located on the line of the L. S. & M. S. railway, and contains a population of not less than 200. The following list embraces its business firms, etc.:

Groceries—H. A. Porter, L. Green, P. O. J. M. Urie, Agent L. S. & M. S. R. R. Graded School. W. Kruse, Wagon Maker. Lutheran Church. G. W. Alcott, Hotel. H. W. Bowman, Physician. Blacksmiths—A. Woofman, P. Shoutz.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Walborn, J P Union-tp.
De Kalb County. }

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb. 17, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Town of Butler.

J. A. Campbell, Justice of the Peace, David Fay, Justice of the Peace, Jas. J. Rank, Civil Trustee, Isaac Ochs, Treasurer, Hambright Reese Clerk, Wm. Tomlinson, Marshall, Milas Ocker, Assessor, Jas. Oberlin, Constable, Wm L. Blair, School Trustee, Rev. J. N. Morris, Lutheran Denomination, Rev. N. F. Peddycord, Methodist Episcopal, Rev. L. P. Sutton, Christian denomination, Rev. J. W. Rhodes, United Brethern denomination. Rev. J. N. Morris, Supt. Lutheran Sunday School, Hon. E. W. Fosdick, Attorney at Law, A. F. Pinchin, do., Franks & Ensley, do. J. B. Bennett, Physician, F. W. Farmer, do., J. J. Hoopingarner, do., Jos. F. Barnett, do., Wm H. Madden, do., J. K. Miller, do., J. M. Johnson Photographer, Mrs. Kate Blair, do., F. S. Madden, Marble Works, C. W. Beecher, Dentist, D. B. Sheawood, publisher Review, J. P. Rouse, Principal Butler Graded School, Wm. Plankman, Post Master, J. R. Smiley, U. S. Ex. Agent, L. J. Diehl, Am. Ex. Agent, Gen Insurance Agent, Mrs. A. M. Rank, Life Ins. Agent, Wm. Green, Prop. of Commercial House, Will P. Carpenter Stationer and News Dealer. Dry Goods—J. D. Price, Knisely Brothers, Strauss & Kahn, Miss M. E. Fetterhoff, Mantau Maker, Miss Sadie North, do., Miss Sake Durkee, do., Miss Minnie Holmes, do., Dillie Tomlinson, do., Nicholas Keech, Tailor, Henry Miller, do., Samuel Fate. Auctioneer. Groceries—E. S. Jones, Steffe & Strauss, A. G. Jones. Diehl Snively & Co. Booksellers. G. G. Searight, Hardware, Geo. Hensler, do., W. S. Jones. City Bakery, Haskins & Son City Livery, J. L. Dyle & Son, Furniture Dealers and Manufacturers, Isaac do., A. E. Inman, Restaut, Chas. S. Maine, do., Billiard Room, Geo. E. Boot, R. R. Restaurant, J. J. Rank, Proprietor City Meat Market, J. W. Shutt, Butler Meat Market, Simon Ochs, Produce Merchant, Leo Solomon, do., C. Potter, Wagon Shop, Isaac Daily, Blacksmith, J. A. Moore, do., Daniel Reber, do., J. W. Moore, Barber, Alex. Pain, do., Jas. Revette, Boots & Shoes, Lewis Planson, do., Mrs. R. Matheny do., J. H. Boon, House Painter, Adolph May, dealer in Poultry, D. W. Ocker, Plasterer, Jas. C. Chambers, do., A. J. Mason, Contractor, Champion Bros., Noel & Son, do., C. B. Mason, buildings, Sol. Rogers, Bees, W. H. Savill, Ag. Implements, Miss Ida Carrel, Agt Western Union Tel. Co., S. W. Gilbert, Ticket and Freight Agent D. E. R. and M. S. R. R.

Hoopingarner and Sons.

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils, Books, Stationery, Toilet and Fancy Goods, and Pure Wines for Medicinal use. West side of Broadway.

Geo. Kehrer.

Geo. Kehrer, proprietor of the new Drug Store on the east side of Broadway. Pure Drugs and Medicines always on hand. Also the best brands of Tobacco and Cigars.

J. N. Fisher.

Practical Sign and House Painter, West side of Broadway. Graining and Kalsomining a specialty. Also Glazing.

Adolph May.

Brick and Stone Mason. Before contracting elsewhere give him a call. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Geo. E. Vesey.

Practical Dentist. Having permanently located in Butler, wishes to inform the citizens thereof that he is ready to perform Dentistry in all its branches.

F. W. Oberlin.

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Cutlery, Notions and Fancy Groceries. Also in connection one of the finest bakeries in the country. West side of Broadway

Burget and Freeburn.

Proprietors of the Carriage and Wagon works, north side of north st. If you desire fashionable carriages or cutters. Call upon the above.

N. F. Gingnagle.

Sample Room. West side of Broadway. Retailer of Pure Wines and Liquors, Toledo and Bryan Beer, Cigars, &c.

Isaac Hershler.

Sample Room and Restaurant, one door north of the Central House. The very best of Wines and Liquors in stock, especially for medical and family use. Call in and try your hand at bagatelle.

Young and Ralston.

Attorneys at Law and Notary Public and Real Estate Agents. Special attention given to collections. Office one door east of P. O.

Chas. Haines.

Resident dealer in Cattle, Hoge and Sheep. Highest market-price paid at all times. Patronage solicited. Office with Steifle & Ochs.

Chas' Haines.

Resident dealer in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Highest market price paid at all times. Patronage solicited—Office with Stiefil & Ochs.

C. S. Stoy.

Manufacturer and dealer in hard and soft wood, lumber, Mouldings, Brackets Newel Posts, Banisters, Pickets, Door and Window Frames. Siding resawed, Plaining and Matching, Bee Hives Cut to Order: also manufacturer of the Diehl Improved Door Strip the most durable device for keeping out rain, wind and snow, extant.

Wake Up.

For the Presidential election is close at hand, and at the same time please bear in mind that a good hotel is hard to find, but the Waverly House, on Main Street, where all the people sleep and eat, and where the present proprietor intends to stay until he wins the race. Street Cars, Hacks and Omnibuses to and from all trains (including freight trains).

J. C. Shutt.

Proprietor of the Central House, (formerly the Butler House) east side of Broadway, north of the Rail Road, desires to announce to the traveling community, that he has lately refurnished the house with all the modern improvements of the day, requisite to a first-class Hotel, and solicits their patronage.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Jacob W. Swaldner, vs. James Mahady, before Justice Walborn of Union Township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishee in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of March A. D. 1876 at 9 o'clock A. M., and answer or demur to th complaint herein or the same will be determine it his absence.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal]

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. M. Davenport Druggist.

Troy township is the place to live—it has not a Justice of the Peace or a Constable.

J. J. Latson.

Mr. L. carries on a Custom Shoe Shop on Ninth street, and does the best work in the city. He has been at the bench for a number of years, and although failing in eye sight he can scoup any of the boys in good, substantial work.

C. M. Nelson & Co.

Harness, Saddles, Whips, &c., are always on hand, by the above gentlemen, at greatly reduced rates. This is the only harness shop in the city, but the firm does not take the advantage of this as some would, and charge double prices. Everything is sold reasonably. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. In Ensleys block.

C. P. Houser.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of this county since 1857. He has been prominent as a teacher in quite a number of schools having taught several terms in the Auburn school, at which place in 1872 he located permantly, and engaged with A. H. Andrews & Co of Chi'o, in the sale of School Supplies, and is at present connected with the firm, having a branch at Indianapolis. During his association with this house, he has labored earnestly and faithfully in supplying the wants of the schools in this section of the country, commencing when the idea of putting desks with curved backs and seats into our country schools was scorned at, but by his persistent energy and earnest endeavors has succeeded in placing thousands into the schools of Northern Indiana and Ohio. A little over a year ago he established a Book and Stationery Store in our town, thus supplying a want long felt, he is at present located on Main street, opposite Ford's block where he is ever ready to supply anyting in the line of Wall & Window Paper or School Supplies, from a school desk down to a slate pencil.

WATERLOO, INDIANA.

C. A. O. McClellan.

Mr. McClellan is one of the leading attorneys of the county and has been very successful in every particular. He is a gentleman liked by all who is acquinted with him, and is one of those wholesouled, clever fellows who is never out of their place. Mr. M. always stands at the head of very enterprise that comes up. Several weeks ago he lost his large brick flouring mills by fire, but for all that is not in the least discouraged, and all pusing forward in his usual enterprising way as heretofore.

Gust. S. Lens.

The above gentleman is proprietor of one the best livery and feed stables in the county and controls a large and extended patronage His horses and carriages are first-class, and gentle enough for any lady to handle. The barn is located on Main street, south of the railroad, and everything is kept so clean and neat that one passing by would readily know that the proprietor is well versed in his business. Give Gust. a call when you want to travel in good style and have a rig that you can be proud of.

Paul Clifford.

Mr. C. is a young man and has just opened up a fine billiard hall, next door to Jas. Clifford's, where he has the finest and most costly billiard tables in the State. He has an elegantly furnished room with all the necessary arrangements to suit the business. The pool table is first-class, and here like in other places the game is very popular, and consequently Paul is doing a fine business. He is Knight of the cue, of this county, and has very flattering prospects of making a champion player, and that, too, at no distant day. Anyone who enjoys a good friendly game of billiards or pool will find this the boss place to go. Each and every one are used alike and, of course, nothing but a pleasant time can be had.

James Clifford.

Mr. Clifford is conducting a Saloon and Dining room and has it fitted in city style. He is one of those whole-souled, genial fellows, always ready to do his part in any enterprise that may present itself. As a citizen he is one that is respected by all who know him, and is highly spoken of for his many good qualities. His uprightness, his ability and other favorable traits of his character speak largely in his favor and we hope to see him enjoy his whole future life in no other manner than he is at present. Parties who visit Waterloo should call at his establishment and partake of the best wine and liquors now being sold in the country. His place of business is located south of the Air Line Railroad, on Main street. His clerks are accommodating and courteous and always ready to wait upon customers. Always go to Jim's when you want a square meal.

S. J. Locke.

This gentleman is proprietor of one of the largest Saloons and Dining Halls in DeKalb County. His store and rooms are managed with the ability and exactness that is so characteristic of Mr. Locke, always neat and tidy, quiet and peaceable and every way arranged to please the taste of the most fastidious. He possesses every qualification for the business he is engaged in and during his long stay in our county has always had the reputation of being fair in his dealings with men, and also regarded as being strictly honest and upright. His Dining rooms are in the rear of the store room and here many of the "railroad boys" partake daily from his bounteous tables. We hope our citizens will call at this popular place of resort when visiting Waterloo, and that what we say is no more nor less than the plain facts. Rooms north of railroad.

Mr. Secretary Fish would donate the starving white laborers and the workers who get now *eighty cents* a day for a day's work, if he will explain what Poker Schenck paid $9,000 in gold for under the item of *despatches* in three months. Were these despatches the same as those signed "Syph." Publish them, do to let the people know their real value.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—White	$ [illegible]	Hogs—live	$6.50
Amber—red	1.22	Hogs—dressed	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	Turkeys—live	.06
Oats	[illegible]	Chickens—live	.05
Corn	[illegible]	Butter	.18
Potatoes	[illegible]	Lard	.12
Flax Seed	[illegible]	Eggs	.14
Clover Seed	[illegible]	Tallow	.06
Wool	[illegible]	Timothy Hay	12.00

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. R. LITTLE, EDITOR.

Who is going to get out the best paper in the county, eh.

◆

All extra notices in this issue will be cash, and will send our accounts to parties next week.

◆

Those who have not got business notices in this issue will be sory before they get one year older. Many a time this paper will be referred to by old citizens, who now are said to be young.

◆

EXTRA COPIES of this issue, will be for sale by Johunnie Robbins, Garritt; Sol. Barney, Spencerville; Prof. Barnes, Waterloo; W. B. Adams, Corunna, and the Post Office at Butler.

◆

By a rule of the DeKalb Circuit court all papers taken from the files of the Clerk's office are to be return there on or before Friday preceeding each term of court. Will the attorneys of the county please bear it in mind, and do me the kindness to comply with it.

G. H. K. MOSS, CLERK.

◆

The dance last Tuesday evening, at Ensley's Hall, was a decided failure, there only being one set—that set was behind the music stand waiting for the second one to "arove." If you want to get a crowd in Auburn don't get your printing done at Fort Wayne. People are used to good work up this way.

Auburn,

the County-seat, is situated in Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Union Townnship, and is now stretching itself southward into Section six in Jackson. Forty years ago its first inhabitant came, but is not here now to tell the tale. Amos B. Park, Esq., of Kendallville, was among the young folks, he being a "child in arms" at that date.

The first store opened was by one Comstock, who had a capital in trade of $170—his license being for 85 cents. Freeman soon after came and occupied a building on the south-west corner of Fourth and Cedar Streets. O. A. Parsons soon came and commenced in what was formerly called the Parsons rookery, where John Eichenberg now lives

An old man named Hart kept the first doggery on the site of J. L. Davis' Hardware store. Freeman and Payne were for a time partners; then came Payne and Jefferson Wallace, who kept in the front room of the building now owned and occupied by Mrs. Bodine, and afterwards the firm name became Payne and Ralston, who is undoubtedly the pioneer trader of north-eastern Indiana.

Thos. J. Freeman erected and kept the first hotel in the place, which is still standing and called the Auburn House, shortly after J. O. P. Sherlock, Sen., who still lives near Auburn, opened a hotel in the house long occupied by ex-Sheriff J. N. Miller, where Thos. Baldock now resides.

The first lawyer or as the germans say, "liar" called himself W. Smith, and no one ever knew better, nor do we, but Judge E. B. Mott, whose remains now lie on the lot where Dr. Allen resides, was firt permanent practioner in the profession. He came in 1842. The next year brought us the Hon. John Morris, now of Fort Wayne, whom we all love and respect, not simply for his legal lore, but his simplicity of manners and kindness of heart. In 1845 the Hon. T. R. Dickinson now of Waterloo, who stands at the head of the roll of the members of the bar of the County, with his excellent family, pitched his tent in our midst. Judge Mott lived for several years in a log cabin on the lot where A. J. Ralston now lives, and where seventeen years ago to-day, (Feb 20th,) a very interesting ceremony was had, witnessed by the elite of the city.

The first physician was a Dr. Ross, but where from or to whence, the writer hereof knows not. Old Mr. Haynes, now we think, of Richland township, also practiced on the "Yarb" system. Then came Cooper Pritchard, Hendricks—afterwards County Treasurer, Dr. Ford, who is still among the living, and Dr. W. B. Danser, who died in 1828, and whose widow's death we mentioned in these columns last week.

Rev. Samuel Reed, of the M. E. Church, was the first minister. About 1845 came Jas. T. Bliss, the first Presbyterian minister, who now resides in Illinois and noted for his amiability and piety.

The first carpenter was James Hite, who, assisted by Lyman Chidsey, put up the frame of the old Court House; then James R. Cooper and Samuel W. Ragton, who are still with us, and Amos Hutchinson and O. C. Haughton, who are no more; John Johnson, J. O. P Sherlock and Lanslot Ingman, were the cabinet-makers.

Nelson Payne afterward merchant and Judge and Henry Moneysmith were the first "Sons of Vulcan;" Isaac Savage and Charles Stimley, as gunsmiths; Cyrus Smith, Forsbo and Stephen Laison, invested their "awl" and stuck to it to the "last." Bollinger and Carpenter raised the wind with wind-mills, on the lots now used by "Doctor Fox." Wm. Albright was the first saddler and harness-maker. Isaac Jones the tin-ware man, afterwards carried on by Abram Boss Harson Jones, and Tridell on the lot now occupied by J. L. Davis, as a hardware dealer and banker. Joseph Gawer who is still carrying his own, started the trade of hatter, where Ed. Eldridge now lives.

Outside of town we find in the townships, Kaceland Abbott, mentioned on our first page, at the south end of town, Daniel Altenburg, Esq., Levi J. Wolworth, John Somers, Lyman Chidsey, the Husselmans, Rockwells, Strebe, Fulk, Baughmans, &c., &c.

Auburn Business Firms.

Woolen Mills.
Dr. J. A. Cowen.
Otis Cool, Livery.
J. Smith, Saloon.
W. Smith, Hotel.
J. Stamets, Hotel.
Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
S. L. Yandes, P. M.
R. Rison, Dentist.
Chas. Fox, Saloon.
D. Bender, Cooper.
Jno. Hebel, Saloon.
J. Abright, Jewelry.
Hickman, Boarding.
J. H. Ehlers, Drugs.
S. Pommert, Barber.
R. Zecher, Groceries.
G. W. Stahl, Tailor.
J. Beuret, Hardware.
Baker Bros., Bakery.
Chas. Smith, Saloon.
W. Edgerton, Barber.
E. Eldridge, Grocery.
C. Shafer, Furniture.
J. E. Bodine, Dentist.
J. Mitchel, Saw Mill.
T. A. Clark, Saw Mill.
W. Long, Meat Market.
Jno. [illegible], Restaurant.
A. Weyer, Blacksmith.
W. Lesig, Hats & Caps.
C. Klotz, Drygoods &c.
A. Lauferty, Clothing.
Ford & Parent, Livery.
Hub & Spoke Factory.
W. R. Rush, Groceries.
S. Siler, Photographer.
Chas. Mourham, Barber.
Thos. Ashley, Blacksmith.
D. D. Snyder, Hardware.
J. Treesh, Meat Market.
J. Silfer, Meat Market.
D. Kahn & Co., Clothing.
Mr. Snider, Blacksmith.
C. Eaton, Dining Rooms.
Jno. L. Davis, Hardware.
A. C. Dawson, Furniture.
Joe M. Robbins, Livery.
Little & Fair, Millinery.
S. Groak, Flouring Mills.
S. W. Ralston, Dry Goods.
Mr. Houck, Cooper Shop.
J. Anderson, Blacksmith.
G. H. Munn, Dry Goods &c.
P. Lordier, Boots & Shoes.
B. Williams, Meat Market.
E. E. Williams, Groceries.
T. Baldock, Carpenter Shop.
Scroll Factory, J. W. Case.
S. U. Tarney, Meat Market.
F. D. Ryan, Boots & Shoes.
Cool & Ralston, Groceries.
L. Bowers, Flouring Mills.
C. P. Houser, Book Store.
Dr. Eckright, Wagon Shop.
T. B. Totten, Hats & Caps.
P. V. Hoffman, Atty at Law.
Jno. Beugnot, Billiard Hall.
Auburn House, J. Swaidner.
A. J. Little, Attorney at Law.
B. Williams, Dining Rooms.
Jno. Creager, Soap Factory.
Sheffer Bros., Lumber Yard.
J. A. Sawyer, Marble Works.
F. Lowe, Boot & Shoe Maker.
H. H. Stamets, Fancy Goods.
F. Strebe, Boot & Shoe maker.
Rickel & Tefft, Att'ys at Law.
Beugnot & Co., Stave Factory.
George Wagoner, Blacksmith.
G. A. Porter, Dining Rooms.
H. Woolf, Boot & Shoe Maker.
Rose & Hartman, Att'ys at Law.
J. W. Shaffer, Blacksmith Shop.
J. E. Woodford, Boots & Shoes.
Shearer & Wilson, Plaining Mill.
Central House, M. C. Markel, Pro.
Zimmerman Bros. Plaining Mill.
W. H. McQuiston, Dry Goods &c.
Williams & McDougal, Restaurant.
Dr. Sebring, Physician & Surgeon.
Dr. Spooner, Physician & Surgeon.
H. C. Peterson, Attorney at Law.
Miller & Casebeer, Dry Goods &c.
Jno. Otto, Grocery, Boots & Shoes.
C. H. Nelson & Co., Harness Shop.
W. Rakestraw, Merchant Tailoring.
J. Bockhoffer, Tobacco and Cigars.
F. N. Wright & Co., Lumber Yard.
F. E. Davenport, Drugs & Medicines.
Martin Bros., Groceries & Hardware.
R. H. Weamer, "Republican Office."
J. R. Lanning, Dry Goods & Notions.
Swineford House, A. Swineford, Pro.
Altenberg & Lockwood, Att'ys at Law.
S. J. Lock, Saloon. A. Carter, Manager.
Dr. W. S. Allen, Physician and Surgeon.
E. Ashley, Wagon & Blacksmith Shops.
J. W. Shaffer, Wagon & Carriage Factory.
Goodison Bros., Hard Ware and Painting.
First National Bank, J. R. Lanning, President
J. V. Hazzard Cashier Thos. Newberry, Asst.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Thos. Baldock.
A. L. Hollopeter.
Geo. Picker.
D. Culver.
J. Spach.

PLASTERS.

S. Brubecker
Stafford & Funk.
W. Meeks.
W. Clark.
Mr. Floyd.

PAINTERS.

Geo. Steel
H. Wortenslaben.
J. Cannon.

We have done our best to give a full detail of the business men of our thriving city, but, however, we may have looked over several. If we have we beg their pardon, as our aim was to mention each and every one. It was a work that cannot be appreciated until one has undertaken it. We hope our apology will excuse all our mistakes.

David Siler.

This young man has recently located in our midst and has won for himself a large patronage in the photograph trade Call and see him in McIntyes block.

S. L. Yandes.

Mr. S. has been out Post Master for several years and has given perfect satisfaction to the public. If our citizens can have their way, Lee will end his days under Uncle Sam.

T. B. Totten.

The oldest and most reliable Hat and Cap Store in the county is owned by the above named gentleman. He sells reasonable and keeps the latest styles. Room on Main Street.

M. C. Markle.

Some several months ago the above gentleman took possession of the Markel House and has built up a large hotel custom. Special inducements offered to traveling men.

Jno. Treesh.

This meat shop is located near the Markle House and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of fresh meat, poultry, &c. If you want a nice roast or stake. Call at this place.

Joseph Link.

Mr. Link has proved himself a man of good business qualifications and is conducting one of the best restaurents on seventh street. When you want a square meal, call.

A. J. Little.

This gentleman has practised law for a number of years and has proved himself master of his profession. Those wanting legal business attended can save something by instructing it to his care. Office on main street. over central grocery.

J. B. Bockhoffer.

This gentleman has lately established a Tobacco and Cigar establishment, and in a short time will manufacture Cigars for wholesale trade. Being an old hand in the business we may expect a success of this business house. His Store is located on Seventh street, next door to the Post Office.

A. Lauferty.

This Clothing House is the pioneer House of the county of this kind, and Mr. Lauferty is a man of thorough business qualifications, hence its success. He is particular as to the styles, and always gets the latest, and sells the most reasonable of any in the county. His clerks are polite and accommodating, and all in all it is one of the best places in the city to do trading. His stock consists of Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gents Furnishing goods, and every article appertaining to a first-class Clothing store. Rooms in Hebel's building, North of Court House.

Michael Houston.

Everybody in the city is acquainted with the above gentleman, and know him to be a fair and honest butcher. Call and see him on seventh street.

W. H. Dills.

The above gentleman has been in our county for a number of years and has been successful in profession. He has the legal business worked down to a fine point and receives his share of the business. Parties wanting their work done up to the letter of the law should consult Mr. Dills.

J Robbins.

This gentleman has a first-class livery and feed stable, located on South Main street, near the Eel River Railroad. The the horses and carriages kept are of the best that can be obtained, and rigs are let at reasonable prices. When you want to enjoy a good ride call on Joe. His motto is, drive slow, and whip light.

Chas. Klotz.

Dealer in Clothing, Dry Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods, Groceries, &c. Mr. Klotz is one of our oldest business men, and has been very successful while in our midst. He makes a specialty of home made work, and employs the best journeyman that can be had. When a good suit is wanted go to this popular store. Opposite Court House.

Robert Zecher.

Successor to O. Cool, is at the old stand with the usual well selected stock of Groceries, Notions, &c., and is selling goods at such low prices that he astonishes everyone. He has the largest stock of Queensware in the county, and has bought it at such low prices that no one can compete with him. Corner of Main and Seventh street.a

Baker Bros

These gentlemen are conducting the poineer bakery, and are located on 8th st. They turn out first class bread, pies, cakes, etc. They have the majority of the custom in the city. Any kind of a lunch can be had at all hours of the day and severed to suit the taste of the most fastideous.

Daniel Culver.

Mr. Culver is one of our leading contractors and builders, of houses, barns and bridges. There is no use of any extended notice as his work in most every part of the county will speak for itself. He will be better prepared in the spring than ever, for taking contracts and we advise all who contemplate building, to interview him before going ahead.

J. E. Woodford.

For a fair dealing place this beats them all. Mr. W. is a man that does by others as he would have them do by him and with this as his motto has built up a large and substantial business. The best of workmen are employed, and custom work made a specialty. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Main street opposite Ford's block.

G. W. Gordon.

The above name has been before the public for some time, as the "boss" photograph man of the county. His rooms are splendidly arranged and his work can not be excelled in the State, while his prices are lower than any other gallery in the county. For a good picture call on Mr. G , over Cool & Ralston's grocery. Ensley's block.

Beugnot & Co.,

The above gentlemen are conducting one of the largest and most substantial Stave Factories in the State. The establishment furnishes employment for a large number of men, and to our farmers is one of the best institutions in the country. They buy lots of stave bolts and pay the cash. They always want them and the sooner you haul them in the better.

H. C. Peterson.

Is one of our leading attorneys and is prompt and exact in all his business transactions. Mr. P is our leading real estate agent and always has property to suit the wants of the customer, at very reasonable prices. His office is located over Davis' Hardware store; on the corner of main and eighth streets. Parties having legal business will do well to consult Mr. Peterson.

Edward Eldridge.

Has abandoned the Grocery and Provision trade, and will open a first-class saloon, at his old stand. Mr. E. has always had the best reputation of any man in the county as a saloon keeper, and it is a common thing to hear it on the streets. Ed. has a large number of warm friends in this community who will lend their influence in his behalf. The best of Liquors will keep on hand and all are invited to call.

G. A. Porter.

The gentleman spoken of above, has purchased the building known as the City Bakery, and in a short time will fit up the rooms in grand style, to be used as a Dining Hall. Here will be kept all kinds of eatables, and day boarders will receive the best attention. Mr. P. being an old hand at the business will far exceed any other establishment of the kind in DeKalb county. Rooms South of Swineford house.

G. H. Munn.

The above gentleman came to our city about one year ago and succeeded Wm. Richmond in the Dry Goods & Notion trade, and we are glad to say he has met with unbounded success in every particular. As a citizen Mr. Munn has been one who has always give liberal to all public improvements and does all in his power to improve and extend the prominent interests of our city. His establishment is located on Main street, opposite the Court House, and to those who have never dealt with him we urge them to give him a trial. He keeps on hand all the lastest style articles in his line, and sells at prices not to be refused by any reasonable buyer. Give him a call, and see for yourselves what bargains he offers.

Williams and McDougal.

The gentlemen named above have filled up rooms, opposite the Court House, and are conducting one of the best Restaurants in the city. Any kind of a lunch can be had in a few minutes, and oysters served in all the different styles.

D. Kahn & Co.

Mr. Kahn has been in our midst but a short time and has, through his energy and enterprise, worked up a splendid trade in the Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods line. He will not be undersold, and it has become a well known fact all over the county. Call at his large store and satisfy yourself of the fact, North of Court House.

John Hebel.

This gentleman carries on the old pionier saloon, and although the location not being of the best, does a very fair business. He keeps on hand the choicest lines of liquors and cigars, is always accommodating and keeps clerks that are equally so. He is enterprising and has lately erected a two story brick business house. Saloon on seventh street.

William Lessig.

The above gentleman has erected a neat frame building opposite Rainier House, and has placed therein one of the best and latest styles of Hats, Caps, ladies and gents furnishing goods in the county. Everything has been purchased on the cash system and consequently are sold lower than at any other place in our city. Mr. L. is one of our best and most reliable citizens and we are certain of his success.

Cool & Ralston.

These gentlemen have just opened out a fresh supply of Groceries and provisions, in the room formerly occupied by V. A. Beard, in Ensley block, both being accurate business men, and will command a large trade in a very short time. All kinds of Groceries, Notions, Queensware, Willow-ware, canned Fruits, &c., are kept constantly on hand, and sold as cheap as the cheapest. We advise all our readers to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing, and convince themselves that this is the cheapest place in town.

F. D. Ryan.

This gentleman is now proprietor of one of the oldest Boot & Shoe firms in in this county. Although a new business for Frank, we are certain of his doing well, as he is surrounded with many warm friends where ever he is known. Those desiring to purchase good work at bottom figures will do well to call and examine his stock and prices, for Mr. R. is putting goods upon the market at a very reasonable price. His stock will not fail to present to your eye just the kind of Boots & Shoes for you, your wife, and your children. Sprott's old stand, Main Street.

Charles Smith.

Charley in the years gone by has been one of our prominent Saloon men and after a long rest will again take hold of the business. He is about to open up in the old stand, and will overhaul the building so as to make it more convenient than heretofore. His liquors will be of the best quality to be had, and the lager beer will be kept ina suitable place to make it always taste fresh and good. The billiard tables that are now in the building, will be remoddled and made as good as new ones. New cloth, new cushions and new cues have been ordered and all lovers of the game should bear this in mind, and call on Charley when they wish to indulge.

J. J. Van Auken.

The above gentleman has been our county Surveyor for two years, and has met with unbounded success. Through his own enterprise he has purchased several new instruments and lately has procured the necessary one commonly called the Queen Y Level. Although young in years he has that natural ability which makes him old in experience, and has gone through the necessary books that qualifies him for any position If he should ever come before the people of DeKalb county for an office, he should be upheld by all, as he is capable, industrious and sober in his habits, and whatever he undertakes must, and shall be accomplished.

F. E. Davenport.

This gentleman is conducting the pioneer Drug Store of our thriving city and during his long stay among us, has never made a slip on the well beaten path His store is crowded with all kinds of goods usually kept in a substantial business house of this kind, and all perscriptions are carefully and accuralby compounded. His clerks are those of experience, and we have a perfect right to say, that is THE reliable Drug Store of our place. The opposite side of the store is a full and complete stock of all kinds of Books and Stationery, Wall and Window Paper, Curtains and Fixtures. If our people want good goods at living prices this is the place to get them. Rooms on corner of Main and Seventh streets.

C. C. Shafer.

This gentleman is so well-known that he needs no extended notice, being in our city and conducting the Furniture trade for twelve years. Being a practicle workman himself, he is not swindled in his foreign purchases. No less than six other firms have tried to compete against him, and we are sorry to say, have failed. Should not this be sufficent proof to the people of Auburn and vicinity, that he has during the long period above mentioned, been a man of good business qualifications, and done what is right by his numerous customers. Mr. Shaffer has lately erected a fine two-story brick structure, on Main street, where he now carries on the largest and best selected stock of Furniture in De Kalb county, and sells at a living price. He has also purchased a very fine hearse and makes a specialty of the undertaking business.

William McIntyre.

Mr. McIntyre is one of those enterprising and go-a-head gentlemen that is always welcomed in every community—always the first to help in every enterprise and his mite is equal to any in the city. Last summer he erected a handsome two story brick block, on the cor. of Main and Ninth streets, and one has only to look at the style and finish of the building, to know in a moment that no pains was spared to make it complete in every particular. The floors are laid in walnut and ash timber, alternate, and the counter and shelving are, to say the least, simply grand. The front windows are genuine French glass, full size and attracts the attention of every passer by.

Rose & Hartman.

The above law firm is deserving an immense business in this and adjoining counties, and have always carried the reputation of doing business in a first class style, They are both gentlemen of fine ability, temperate habits, and are among our first citizens in the way of enterprise. Everything calculated to improve or enhance the popularity and growth of our city, finds them at the "head of the army," and willing to give equal with other citizens, All business placed in their care will be promply and strictly attended to. Their office is located on the corner of Main and Ninth streets, over Miller & Casebery's Dry Goods Store.

D. D. Snyder.

Mr. S. Although a young man, has been very successful in the Hard Ware business, and has done a great deal in improving our city. Some time ago he had a three story brick building fall to the ground, on account of a poor foundation, but not getting discouraged at this, has re-built and put in the first story a large stock of Hard-Ware, Stoves &c. He was also the first to take hold of the Agricultural Machinery, and has from that time to this, kept a large stock on hand. When we say he sells more Machinery than any two firms in the county, we do not think that we exagerate one particle. All kinds of Machine repairs can be had at his establishment and every kind of Machinery used by our farming community. He has a first class Tin-Shop connected with his store where all kinds of Roofing, Spouting and tin work is neatly and tastefully done, by H. Brandon. Walk to the Excelsior Hard-Ware if you want bargains

James Smith.

Mr. Smith is in the Saloon and Restaurant business at the Junction, and has a neat and tasty little room, located on the main road. Many of our citizens stroll to this popular place in the Summer days to partake of the food that is so characteristic for him to cateer, to the public taste. His bar is complete in every particular, and the "bully Lager Beer" is dished out in good style to those who parteke thereof. He keeps the best brands of liquors and cigars, and is a man that tries his best to please all who enter his establishment. This is the only saloon in the city where a lunch can be had, and for this reason we say Mr. Smith is ahead of his competitors in Auburn. Boys remember this.

THE HOTEL

is also conducted by the above gentleman and known as the "Junction Hotel." His son, L. H. Smith, is the gentlemanly clerk, and through their accommodating and pleasing ways have built up a magnificent business. It is run in city style, and for this reason alone, many of the drummers spend their Sundays at the Junction.

John L. Davis.

This old established house is so well known that it is unneccessary to give a full detail of its contents and business. Every appointment of the house is of the best class and carries a complete line of goods incident to the hardware trade, which to enumerate would occupy too much time and space for this paper. The farmer, the banker, the housekeeper or the mechanic and the manufacturer, can obtain at this establishment any kind or style of goods in the hardware line. The business is very systematically arranged, and this is one great secret of their handling so many goods each day. In the line of stoves, Mr. D. sells double the amount of any other firm in the county, the most of which are home-made, and consequently, are warranted to be as represented. Mr. Davis employs none but the best of workmen, and makes a specialty of tin roofing, spouting, &c. He is one of our most liberal and enterprising citizens, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him. Lately he has put a branch establishment at Garrett, and we are glad to know is meeting with success at that place. We would advise all who want anything in his line, to look at his stock.

Miller & Casebeer.

The retail trade in Dry Goods has attained no small degree of prominence in Auburn, and while we speak of the above firm, we want it understood that they sell more goods than any other Dry Goods store in the city. Wagon after wagon can be seen daily driven to their door, and unloading all kinds of country produce, for which they pay the highest market price. It is one of the most reliable and most solid business firms in the county, and also the oldest. All the appointments and arrangements of the sale rooms gives the store an elegant appearance, and it contains a line of goods not excelled in the city. All that capital, energy and trade can suggest has been used to make it a prominent trading point. Our citizens are proud of this immens establishment, and show their friendship toward the firm, by giving them the largest patronage of any house in the county. Their principal stock of merchandise consists in a great variety of foreign and domestic dry goods, clothing notions &c. We heartily recommend this place to all, and hope that many who have never traded there will give them a call after reading this notice. Their store is opposite the Court House. Corner Main and Ninth street.

C. C. Eaton.

Restaurant and Dining Rooms, over Davenport's Drug Store. At this establishment, you can get all kinds of eatables, served up in the best of style, and have a nice, clean and well arranged room to eat in. Oysters can be had by the can or dish. Mr. E. always keeps a first-class cook and all that you get is cooked, and arranged in the latest style. Next Wednesday Mr. Eaton will remove into his new building on the corner of Sixth and Main Streets, where he has fitted up a room in first-class style, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends.

E. E. Williams.

The amount of capitol invested in the grocery trade in Auburn, is much greater than would be supposed, and we must say for our friend above that he has one of the finest and best stocks in our city. The headquarters of this firm are North of Court House, in Odd Fellows Building, and the stock and quality of their goods deserve an extended notice, but our time is too much limited to do them justice. Everything in the grocery line can be found here, and as good in quality as can be obtained in the county and at the lowest bottom prices. The store has on hand a large and careful selected stock of canned fruits, dried fruits and groceries. Don't fail to give him a call.

J. R. Lanning.

The above named gentleman having severed his connection with what was formerly known as Lanning & Martin, is now carrying on a large and extensive business, under his own supervision, assisted by Niss Lydia Hogue, who is head Milliner in the establishment. Mr. Lanning is always up, and even ahead of the times, and keeps constantly on hand a heavy stock, which are only to be found in the larger towns and cities, said stock consisting of Dry and Fancy goods, a full line of Millinery goods, Jewelry, Notions, Ladies Furnishing goods, Hosiery, and all kinds of Dress garniture, &c. &c. In fact anything and everything you want. Bonnets and Hats gotten up to order, on short notice, at the lowest figures.—Goods are all marked in plain figures, so that a child can buy as well as a man, with no fears of being cheated. Mr. L. himself is a genial, courteous gentleman, and has been a public servant for a number of years. He has always endeavored to do his work well which is as high an encomium as can be placed upon man. He occupies a pleasant situation in Ford's block and his rooms always present a clean and tasty appearance.

A. Carter.

Mr. Carter is conducting a Saloon and Billiard Hall for S. J. Lock, Ninth street opposite the new Jail building. This eclipses anything in the above business in our city. The bar is neatly and tastefully arranged and speaks well for the manager, in fact it is far superior to many in large cities, and the liquors kept on hand are all of the very best that can be had. The room contains four nice and tasty billiard tables and is so kept and everything is in such perfect order that it makes a 'feller feel that he could play with the but end of the cue and go home and say "it was good for him to be there." Pin pool is also a very popular game at this establishment and many of our best citizens indulge in this popular game. This is the only place in the city where is kept Finley's Lager Beer and Cincinnati Ale. The latter seems to be the choice among our sports and there's no getting around it, after a fellow takes one or two glasses there is something ails him till he gets some more. But for all of that Mr. C. keeps a very quiet and peaceable place and a man that drinks to excess can get nothing there.

F. N. Wright & Co.

This firm established a lumber yard in our city, on Jackson street, about two years ago, and have done the largest business of any yard in Northern Indiana The lumber traffic of the yard at the present time reaches, not to exagorate, two million feet, which will be disposed of before the 1st of July next, on account of the low prices it is selling at. Their sales of shingles will aggregate from nine to ten hundred thousand per annum, lath from five to ten hundred thousand and they sell about fifteen hundred bushels of lime annually, which, when taken together, speaks well for the trade of this establishment, and shows conclusively the benefit of a prosperous and renumerative custom.—These gentlemen are taking measures to enlarge the business and make such additions to it as will enable them to meet the increased demand of their custom trade. They are certainly enterprising in their commercial intercourse and take particular pains to be very accommodating to their customers, and with their energy, industry, enterprise and upright dealing cannot help but succeed. Our best and most earnest wishes are in behalf of the above gentlemen, and we ask our friends and readers all over the county to give them a call, and learn their prices, before buying lumber. We are confident that this is the cheapest and most reliable lumber yard in De Kalb county and even if you do have to come twenty or thirty miles, you can save money by buying at F. N. Wright & Co. Here you can deal with that good souled and clever gentleman, A. Lewis Esq., who has conducted the above yard from its first appearance in our midst. It is only once in long while that a firm is so successful, to get a man as Mr. L. is—always ready for business, clever and accommodating, and by this means there are no end to his friends. We want our friends to bear in mind that lumber can be had at this popular establishment by the wagon or car load, and when taken in large quantities at this kind greatly reduced rates are given. There has been some talk of this yard staying in our city but a short time, but to off-set all such gossip Mr. Lewis has erected one of the finest frame structures in our city, on Van Buren street and has permently located among us. Don't fail to give him a call.

W. R. Rush.

Mr. R. is located on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and has a fine assortment of Groceries and Notions, which he disposes of at very reasonable prices. Give him a trial.

F. Y. Goodman.

Sign and ornamental painter. Room up stairs on Seventh street. There is no use of an extended notice for this gentleman as his work will speak for itself. Call and see.

Dr. J. A. Cowan.

Physician & Surgeon. Mr. C. has controlled as large a practice as any physician in the county, for several years past and has given entire satisfaction in all his customers.

E. Goodison.

Hardware and Tin Shop combined. Mr. G. is recognized as being one of the best mechanics in the city. He has on hand a fine stock of Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c. Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

Baker Bros.

These gentlemen superintend the most popular and best arranged Bakery in the county, and are doing an immense trade They are both clever and liberal men, always willing to help for any enterprise that is for the good of the town of county. Good lunch can be had at all hours. Store on Eight street. Give them a call.

Isaac Roth.

Mr. Roth was the first to engage in Dray business in our city, and through his fair and honorable way of conducting it, has won the good-will of our merchants, and to-day enjoys the largest patronage of any other drayman in the county. He is careful and attentive, and so good-natured no one can "go back on him." Give him a call.

P. Lordier.

This gentleman controls the popular establishment known as the Fort Wayne Boot & Shoe Store, located on Seventh street. Mr. P. has undoubtedly the largest trade of any Boot & Shoe House in DeKalb county, and it was all built up in less than six months. He has goods marked down to the lowest figures, hence his success.

S. Pommert

This Shaving Saloon is located on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, and is very popular. Mr. P. is a practical workman himself and consequently will not keep any one around him but what is ditto. Here you can always get a tip-top shave or hair cut, and if you have a sorrel mostache, he can make it as "black as jet" and have it look as natural as life.

Thos. Sommers.

Mr. S. has lately moved to our city, and will re-model and renovate the room now used by Chas. Fox, and carry on the Saloon business in first-class style. With his sociable and accommodating ways he will ere long build up a fine trade in this line. He will aim to keep the choicest line of tobacco and cigars always on hand. On Eight street.

Jno. Beugnot.

This man has been in our midst for several years, and has did considerable in improving our city. Lately he has built a large frame building, on Seventh street, which he will occupy in a short, time called St. Nicholas Billiard Parlor. Joe. will make a good man for this position, and do what's square with the boys.

Shearer & Wilson.

The above gentlemen are contractors and builders, and have the reputation of doing their word well and at reasonable prices. They have completed a large planing mill, on Jackson street, and have the necessary machines for doing all kinds of work in that line of business Our readers should bear this in mind when they are preparing to build.

W. Rakestraw.

If any of our readers want a wedding out-fit, they should call at this establishment. Here has employed one of the best tailors in Indiana, and the nicest and latest style stock of goods to select from in the city. Mr. W's health not being of the best, he is closing out his entire stock at cost. Don't fail to call when wanting clothing.

H. H. Stamets.

Mr. S. is our leading merchant in Millinery and Fancy goods is located in Ensley's block, opposite Court House. This place of business is very popular among the ladies, as the line of goods kept, are the finest and most stylish in the city. The Millinery department is always full and complete, and the best of workmen employed. Dress making by Miss Orpha Bodine is connected.

A. C. Dawson.

At this furniture store can always be found the latest novelties of all kinds of Parlor Sets, Bed Room Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges, &c. Mr. D. is one of those kind of gentleman who is alwas keeping pace with the times, and although undertaking a new business, we are satisfied of his final success His workmen are all well versed in their profession and consequently all work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to and a good Hearse connected with the establishment.

Joseph Abright.

The Jewelry trade is one that requires a great deal of practice and a good workman in this line is a blessing to any community. The gentleman spoken of above is a first-class workman and does the most of his work with his own hands and consequently has met with the liberal patronage he so much deserves. He keeps on hand a large and tasty stock of everything kept in Jewelry store, although no opposition in the city, carries the reputation of being the cheapest in the county. Store on Main street, opposite Ford's block.

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EXTRA Copies of this week's COURIER can be had at this office, everybody should send one to their friends.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Prussian Parliament has passed the bill amending the penal code, including the so-called pulpit clause, which forbids the reading of objectionable communications within a church or posting the same on the doors.

The European powers are trying to effect an armistice in Herzegovina.

The war in Spain is being actively prosecuted. Alfonso has taken the field in person, and promises to bring the contest to an early termination.

An English agent is to take permanent charge of Egyptian finances.

Twenty thousand pounds has been raised in Bremen for the victims of the dynamite plot.

Three newspapers have have been suppressed at Rome for publishing a speech by Garibaldi, in which the Republic is extolled as the only honest form of government.

The Sultan of Turkey offers amnesty to all insurgents who submit immediately.

The news from Turkey is exceedingly belligerent in character. The insurgents refuse to accept the compromise proposed by Count Andrassy, and are determined not to submit to Turkish rule. The war party have also triumphed in Servia.

Winslow, the Boston forger, has turned up in Rotterdam. He has not been arrested because no extradition treaty exists with the United States. It appears, however, that an order has been given for the delivery to the American Consul at Rotterdam of all valuables found in Winslow's possession.

The Spanish Government has issued an explanatory note on Cuban affairs. It claims that the insurrection is run by foreign adventurers, and that the patriot army is composed mainly of negroes and Chinese.

A dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope having granted a dispensation for the marriage of the daughter of the American sculptor Story, a Protestant, with the Commendatore Peruzzi a Catholic, and a brother of the Syndic of Florence, the grant is mentioned as a remarkable exception to the rule never before broken during the Pontificate of Pius IX. Some of the extreme Ultramontanists are highly displeased."

Mr. Disraeli has offered in the British Parliament a bill adding another title to Queen Victoria's name—that of Empress of India.

England has ordered her fleet in Chinese waters to back the Germans in bullying China into paying an indemnity for the depredations of pirates near Foo Chow on a German schooner.

The war in Spain is being prosecuted, on the part of the Government, with unusual vigor. Several substantial victories over the Carlists have been reported. The latter are represented to be concentrating their forces for a final struggle.

A special telegram from Vienna says: "The Bosnian insurgents have issued a manifesto against Count Andrassy's note. The manifesto points out the Porte's former breaches of promised reforms, and declares that the resistance of the Mahometan Beys will baffle every reform. The Mahometans even are expected to revolt if the attempt is made to execute the reforms. The insurgents, therefore, refuse to lay down their arms, and they appeal to the justice of Europe."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

East.

The Bank of Commerce of New London, Ct., was recently robbed of $21,000. No clue to the robbers.

Piper, the fiend who murdered a little girl in a church belfry at Boston, last spring, has been tried a second time, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Another sad drowning accident is reported from New England. Three children of Andrew Bates broke through the ice on Lake Whitney, New Haven, Ct., on Thursday week, and were all drowned. The mother and four other persons who went to their rescue broke through and were with great difficulty saved.

Owen Lindsay was hung at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 11th inst., for the murder of Francis A. Colvin.

The burglar who entered the National Bank of Commerce, of New London, Ct., and relieved it of $21,000, turns out to be George C. Packer, one of the tellers of the institution. He has confessed his crime and made full restitution.

An exciting scene took place in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at the adjourned annual meeting on Friday night week, at which the clerk read the report of the examining committee, detailing the several meetings between it and Mr. Bowen. After the report was read, and a resolution passed referring back the insinuations of Bowen against Beecher to the Examining Committee and summoning Bowen to appear before them, Mr. Beecher made some exciting remarks, closing as follows: "As for myself, I pronounce the allegations as false; and, with Almighty God before me, and the judgment day, I arraign him as a slanderer and a liar."

George W. Fletcher has been sentenced to death at Philadelphia for the murder of William Henley.

Four miners were instantly killed, and six or eight badly injured, by the explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine at Pittston, Pa., one day last week.

Gilford White, a Boston lawyer, has been arrested and placed under $10,000 bonds, detectives having traced to his possession $30,000 of the Government bonds stolen from a gentleman in New York about a year since.

The Plymouth Church Advisory Council assembled at Brooklyn on Feb. 15, with delegates from about 140 churches in attendance.

West.

Heavy rains and destructive floods are reported from the Pacific coast.

D. H. Mitchell, a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, Kan., is under arrest for attempting to steal $9,690 from the Government in grain contracts.

The recent heavy rains have caused much damage in various parts of the West by the rising of the rivers.

Three Chicago Aldermen—Hildreth, Cullerton and Jonas—have been indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds.

As far as ascertained, the forgeries of Mrs. Tupper, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, amount to $11,000.

The Kansas House of Representatives has passed a resolution, by a vote of 42 to 40, requesting Congress to repeal the Specie Resumption act.

A bill subsidizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to the amount of $3,000,000 and a bill subsidizing the Utah Northern Narrow-Gauge to the amount of $1,150,000 have passed the Montana Legislature and received the Governor's approval. Both bills come before the people of the Territory on the 3d of April.

Heavy snow-storms are reported in the Far West and trains on the Union Pacific have been snow-bound.

In order to afford people who desire it an opportunity of attending the annual Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans, the Illinois Central Railroad is selling excursion tickets from Chicago to the Crescent City and return at $35, good till the 7th of March.

The Ohio State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was in session at Cleveland last week. A large number of delegates were present. There are 1,247 subordinate granges in the State of Ohio, with a membership of over 80,000.

Five persons were drowned at Golconda, Ill., a few days ago, by the capsizing of a sail-boat in the river, during the prevalence of a storm.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has refused young women the privilege of practicing in the courts.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have resolved to reduce their rates from 20 to 30 per cent.

South.

Articles of impeachment against Lieut.-Gov. Davis have been reported to the Mississippi Legislature.

Matters begin to look serious again in Louisiana. The House Committee appointed to investigate the books of the State Treasurer have submitted a report recommending that articles of impeachment be presented against Gov. Kellogg and Treasurer Dubuclet, the offense charged being that these two officials improperly diverted from the interest fund the sum of $196,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Gen. Hurlbut has amended his Freight Railway bill by striking out the provision extending a Government guarantee of interest or loan of credit to aid in the construction of the road. This reduces the proposition to a grant of a charter to a corporation to build the line, the Government appointing Commissioners to have entire charge of the construction and management, without, as is claimed, any legal or equitable liability.

Hon. T. W. Ferry has been elected President of the Congressional Temperance Society.

The Secretary of the Treasury has furloughed all the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department, on account of having no money to conduct the operations of the bureau.

The House Committee on Elections has decided to report unanimously that Harralson (colored), is entitled to hold his seat against Bromberg, contestant.

It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee will maintain the right of the House to expel Bill King and Schumaker, not in punishment of crime committed before they became members, but upon the constitutional power of the House to protect itself from violent, disorderly, or unseemly persons.

Representatives of the syndicate which so successfully negotiated the 5 per cent. bonds express confidence in their ability to negotiate a 4½ per cent. bond at par in case the time were extended to thirty years.

The proposition for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the control of the War Department has developed remarkable strength in the House Committee on Indian Affairs. A report favorable to the passage of the bill providing for the transfer, and placing the Bureau in charge of an army officer of rank not below a Colonel, has been agreed upon by the Committee without a dissenting vote.

The President signed the Centennial bill with a quill pen made from the wing of an American eagle.

Considerable excitement has been raised among naval officers by an order issued by the Secretary of the Navy, directing the United steamer Dispatch to proceed to sea with sealed orders. The opinion is expressed that her destination has some connection with Cuban matters.

Secretary Bristow has been interviewed regarding the reiterated stories of a coolness between himself and the President. He pronounces them all and singular as having not the shadow of foundation, and says his relations are as amicable to-day as on the day he entered the Cabinet.

Assistant Secretary Cowan, of the Interior Department, has resigned.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Democrats of the lower house of Congress have agreed, as a compromise upon the finance question, to refer the whole subject to a committee to draft a financial measure to represent the whole party.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of E. C. Billings as the successor of Judge Durell in Louisiana.

The German Republicans of Wisconsin are said to be strongly in favor of E. B. Washburne for President.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* nominates Ambrose E. Burnside for President.

Judge David Davis, of Illinois, says a Washington dispatch, is beginning to be talked about as a Democratic Presidential candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* telegraphs that paper as follows:

> Two gentlemen, who visited the White House on Thursday, tell of an interesting and significant conversation with Col. Fred Grant, on the third-term question. They were speaking of the candidates for the next Republican nomination for President, when Fred burst out with an emphasis and earnestness that his hearers say convinced them of his sincerity: "If anybody thinks there is any third-term to him, he is mistaken. Father don't want to be President any more, and won't accept the nomination if the Cincinnati Convention offers it to him." This was repeated in substance several times. The conversation turning to the chances of the different candidates Fred expressed unbounded admiration for Conkling, remarking: "He's a statesman and a good Republican, and that is the man for President." He added a hope that Conkling would get the nomination, and said he thought he would slip in as Lincoln did, in 1860. A gentleman that heard him believes that he but echoed the sentiments of his father.

Texas voted for Governor and other State officers on Tuesday, Feb. 15. The entire Democratic ticket is elected by a large majority.

Louis J. Jennings, until the present time editor of the New York *Times*, has been virtually dismissed from the position by George W. Jones, who owns now over half the stock of the concern. Jones claims that Jennings was endeavoring to sell the stock held in his name to Mr. Morgan, who is an advocate of Conkling's election to the Presidency, and to whom Jones is opposed. A Mr. Ford is now the responsible editor of the paper.

The Greenback Convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis on Wednesday, Feb. 16, forty nine counties being represented by delegates. Anson Wolcott presided. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Franklin Landers; Lieutenant-Governor, Anson Wolcott; Secretary of State, Leroy Templeton; Auditor, Morris M. Bundy; Treasurer, John Q. A. Newsom. The platform calls for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, the withdrawal of the circulating notes of the National and State banks, and the substitution of greenback currency. Delegates were selected to the National Convention of the Independent party, and instructed to vote for Newton Booth for President.

Postmaster-General Jewell, it is said, contemplates withdrawing from the Cabinet with a view to improving his chances for election to the United States Senate.

A convention of the Independent party of Illinois was held at Decatur on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at which Lewis Steward was nominated for Governor, J. H. Pickerell for Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Hooton for Secretary of State, John Hise for Auditor, Henry T. Aspern for Treasurer, and W. B. Coy for Attorney-General. A platform was adopted demanding the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act and the substitution of greenbacks for the National Bank currency, and the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson met his death last week in a sudden and tragic manner. While walking in the grounds of the Governor's mansion, at Annapolis, Md., he stumbled and fell, and, striking his head against a stone, fractured the frontal bone. He was alone when the accident happened. Shortly after his absence from the house had been noticed, a servant went in search of him and found him lying in the yard bleeding profusely, and life extinct. Mr. Johnson was born in 1796, and was, consequently, 80 years old.

Since the passage of the act of Jan. 4, 1875, the contraction of National Bank currency has amounted to $20,709,752.

The ship Progress, bound from Galveston to Liverpool, was recently abandoned at sea. Her cargo was valued at $300,000.

George C. Smith, an old Chicago banker, formerly President of the National Loan and Trust Company and Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, both of Chicago, has been arrested on complaint of Homer Cook, assignee of the State Insurance Company, charged with having unlawfully converted some $150,000 of the assets of that company without the assent of the Directors.

An additional vault is to be constructed at New York for the fast accumulating silver coin. In all parts of the country there is now on hand about $14,000,000 in subsidiary coins, of which $4,000,000 is in Boston; $500,000 in New York, and $800,000 in the mints, the balance being at the different sub-treasuries.

Boss Tweed has been heard from at Point Sec, on the St. Lawrence coast, Canada.

Chicago and New York capitalists are said to have obtained control of most of the mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with the intention of forcing a foreclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.—*Senate.*—The bill extending for ten years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed.... The Centennial bill was again the bone of contention in the Senate.

House.—The House was engaged the whole day in discussing the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and in listening to the promised speech of ex-Speaker Blaine on the finances.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed (41 to 15) the Centennial bill appropriating $1,500,000 on the terms and conditions provided in the House amendments, which require the repayment of the money out of the profits of the exhibition.... Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to regulate the transportation of live stock.

House.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed. It makes a reduction of $470,000 from last year's appropriation.... A memorial was presented asking for the repeal of the duty on books printed in the dead languages. Among the petitioners are Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and other distinguished men of letters.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—*Senate.*—Ingalls introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects.... Frelinghuysen's bill regulating the transportation of live stock was passed.... The Pinchback case was again before the Senate, and Morton replied to the speech of Thurman, and argued in favor of the admission of Pinchback.

House.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Banks, in relation to bounties to nine-months' volunteers; by Meade, to provide for the payment of United States notes, and to strengthen public credit; by Jenks, to repeal the third section of the act of 1874, establishing the National Bank Redemption Agency; by Riddle (Tenn.), directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when the postage thereon is insufficient; by Evans, in relation to the currency; by Parker (Ind.) to make banking free, and to repeal the Resumption act; by Harrison, for a repeal of parts of the Resumption act and for the purpose of preparing a way for the resumption of specie payment; by Fort, for the preservation of forests in the public domain adjacent to the sources of navigable rivers and other streams.... Platt offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Printing Committee to inquire whether any members had changed their speeches after delivery.... Hale introduced, with a view of obtaining a test vote on the finance question, a resolution declaring that prompt measures ought to be taken looking to an early resumption of specie payment. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost—yeas, 86; nays, 137.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—*Senate.*—Hitchcock, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the Senate bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of that State into the Union.... The Senate was engaged most of the day in considering the Pension bill, which was passed with some slight amendments.... The bill to remove the restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida was passed, after a sharp debate.

House.—The Fortification bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee, and passed without debate. It appropriates $315,000, against $1,004,000 for the same purpose last year.... Jones (Ky.) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, proposing a repeal of the Public Credit act of March 18, 1869, and declaring that the United States bonds shall be paid in lawful money.... Sayler offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report within ten days the actual amount of gold owned by the Government and available for the resumption of specie payment. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—*Senate.*—Alcorn made a personal explanation regarding a special dispatch printed in the Chicago *Times*. He disclaimed responsibility for the present condition of affairs in his State.... Anthony submitted a concurrent resolution that the reports in the *Congressional Record* shall be an accurate transcript of the proceedings and debates of the two houses of Congress.

House.—The bill extending the time for filing claims for additional bounties to July, 1880, was passed.... Stone introduced a bill fixing the rates of compensation of railroad companies for the transportation of mails.... Hubbell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to invest in United States bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest the money appropriated to the different bands of Chippewa Indians.... The House engaged in a long debate on McCrary's bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, in the course of which considerable opposition to the measure was developed.

Important News, if True.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—On Thursday last Queen Victoria entered the boudoir of her unmarried daughter, the Princess Beatrice, and said, "Beatrice, my dearest, you want to get married, don't you?" "Oh, don't I, just," replied the girl, enthusiastically, "and it's leap year, too. Hooray! But say, ma, who's the him?" "Prince Louis, of Battenburg," replied her Majesty. "That'll be awfully jolly," said the Princess; "Louis is such a sweet name," and she began scrawling on the blotting pad: "Beatrice Battenburg," and wondering how she would look in white. Yesterday morning, when her august mother entered Her Royal Highness' apartments, she found her daughter in tears—tears of indignation rather than grief. "Why, drat the child, what ails her?" said Her Majesty. "Oh, ma," cried the Princess, "look at this," and she pointed to the following item in the *Times*:

> CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.—Prince Louis, of Battenburg, while pig-sticking to-day, fell and broke his collar bone. The sad event has cast a gloom over the community.

"Well," said the Queen, "What of that?" "What of that?" echoed the daughter; "what of that? With all due deference to you, ma'am, I will have no Prince Louis in mine. I thought we had come down low enough when poor Louise married into a grocer's family; but a butcher, a man that makes his living by sticking horrid pigs—not much, Alexandrina Victoria," and kicking off her mother's crown, with the remark that that was the sort of a hair-pin she was, Her Royal Highness betook herself to her bedroom and gave way to tears.—*New York World.*

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The House Repeals the Bankrupt Act—Debate on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—The District in the Senate—Rumors of Cabinet Dissensions—Personalities.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 12, 1876.

By odds the most notable event of the week among the annals of Congress is the passage of a bill by the House for the repeal of the Bankrupt act. This bill was reported by Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, on Tuesday, and passed without debate by a vote of 186 yeas to 57 nays—more than two-thirds. That a measure which has had so much to do with the practical business affairs of the country; a measure, the policy of which once divided the nation into parties, and which has been less or more fiercely debated during much of our national history, that such a measure should be summarily repealed by the popular branch of Congress without a word of debate is not a little surprising.

If I remember correctly, a former House repealed the Bankrupt act, but nothing came of it then. The Senate undertook to amend and improve the act, and there the matter rested. The subject is one of great importance in a commercial country. The framers of our Constitution so regarded it when they empowered the Congress to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States. But the legislative history upon the subject has been little less than disgraceful—never excellent, sometimes bad, and most of the time nothing but blank. The present law may be described as wonderfully and fearfully bad. Under its operations a small share of the assets of the bankrupt goes to the creditors, but the bulk of the money, where there is any bulk, goes to the pockets of the Register in Bankruptcy, the referee, and other officials, who make up the heavy, complicated, lumbering and blundering machinery of bankruptcy proceedings. That this act ought to be wiped out few will deny, but that we ought to have a simple, cheap, and speedy system for honest bankrupts is clear to all men who have examined the subject. On account of the acknowledged badness of the existing law, the Senate may agree to this repealing bill. In that event, the only bankrupt laws in being will be those of the States, generally called acts for the benefit of insolvent creditors.

I need hardly add that party lines were not at all drawn in this vote. Prominent Republicans and Democrats voted on either side.

OUR DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENT.

The debate on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill in the House has occupied most of the week, and has been exceedingly animated, interesting, meandering and comprehensive. If there is anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth that was not in some manner brought into this debate, I really do not know what it is. There was eloquence, there was pathos, there was wit, there was story, there was everything known to oratory brought forth in the course of the debate.

Among the new members, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made the ablest speech by a great deal; nor was it surpassed in clear array of facts or strength of reasoning by the effort of any gentlemen on his side of the House, or on the other side either, for that matter, except, of course, by the speech of Mr. Blaine, who is universally conceded to be the best speaker in the House. His speech, however, was on general finance, rather than on the diplomatic establishment. It is claimed by Mr. Blaine's friends that it is the best address which has yet been delivered on finance by any of our public men. This might well be without saying much for the speech; for as a rule, our public men, whether of one party or another, have been much muddled on this great topic. If I thought my black-and-tan terrier, or my mocking bird did not know more of finance than quite a number of public men I have heard speak, I should commit hari-kari on those interesting pets forthwith.

But this is a digression. Springer did first-rate. Part of his speech was humorous and caused great fun. If he had omitted an anecdote that he told the speech would have been better. Do you not recollect the fine and stinging pun of Disraeli in "Lothair?" He has got into his anecdotage! Anecdotes will do on the stump or after dinner, but I never knew one in Congress that was not coarse. Cox was uncommonly jolly in this debate. Other leading men took part, some prominent Democrats declining to sustain the committee in several proposed reductions of salary. The attempt to draw party lines in matters of this kind must frequently fail. If both parties should exhibit a wise desire to curtail all needless expenditure and to reduce taxation more in the interest of the whole people than for the plain purpose of political capital, I should utter prayers in their behalf with far greater unction.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

If the District of Columbia be not a foot-ball for Congressional boots, I do not know what it is. It is kicked about, first one way and then another, till the people here can't rest. They do not know whether they are standing on their heads or their feet, or turning somersaults. It looks to me as though they were turning somersaults. The House, more than ten days ago, passed the bill for payment of interest on the District 3.65 bonds, and it was supposed it would go through the Senate at once. Not so. That august body debated the matter at great length, and at this writing the district is hanging by the gills and walloping around lively. A notable thing in the debate in the Senate was that Senator Sargent made quite an elaborate defense of "Boss" Shepherd, which caused the inquiry to be made in many quarters, "What *is* the matter of Sargent?" He is an "off ox," that is all. The result of the whole business thus far is that the District of Columbia has no local government for general municipal affairs, and Congress just leaves it in that exasperating situation. The contractors must be doing an uncommonly large amount of swearing, drinking, and desperate poker playing.

RUMORS OF CABINET DISSENSIONS.

The rumors of Cabinet dissensions which have been telegraphed over the country are so greatly exaggerated that they may be said to be lies made out of whole cloth. They are an illustration of what I said the other day that the only thing greatly manufactured here is "news." There has been no dissension in the Cabinet. But there have been many persons who have been trying to get up a difficulty between Secretary Bristow and the President. They are men of the virtuous whisky ring, or friends of men of that notorious combination. They would like to put an eternal quietus on "Bristow's lightning" so that it shall strike no more forever. They want dissensions in the Cabinet, and, there being none, they manufacture them. The wish is father to the thought. It is greatly to be hoped, in the interest of the whole people, that the machinations of the ring and the ring backers will not succeed. All the people are interested in the honest collection of the revenue.

PERSONALITIES.

As for the rumored high words between Mr. Bristow and Senator Conkling, there is not a word of truth in all that story so circumstantially related by the sensational reporters. When the account was shown to Bristow he dryly said, "Why I have not seen Senator Conkling for a month." Thus he blew it all away with a breath, and then he blew his nose and went about his business.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, was married, a day or two ago, to a young and handsome bride. He is a grave and reverend Senator, for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State; she is scarcely twenty years of age. But the Judge is young in spirit, though advanced in years, and will no doubt make as jolly a husband as he is an able, dignified, and conscientious Senator. I wish him and his very many years of such joyous happiness as the great and good ought to enjoy.

L. M. N.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Particulars of His Sudden Death at Annapolis.

A dispatch from Annapolis, Md., gives the following account of the death of the venerable jurist and statesman, Reverdy Johnson: The main facts connected with the sad death of Reverdy Johnson in the grounds attached to the Executive Mansion, as made known last night, are not changed by the developments this morning. His death was so sudden and unexpected, after his appearance in the Senate Library and about the State House yesterday while the Legislature was in session, in apparently full health, that the community has not yet recovered from the shock. Dr. Lewis H. Stein, State Senator from Frederick County, a distinguished physician, and Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Commission in the Army of the Potomac during the war, who examined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of his death: Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal, or, being seized with vertigo, or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and trying to save himself, moved toward the west, staggering along by the northerly side of the Executive Mansion, at each step his body gaining additional momentum, so that having reached the door leading into the basement he swayed around to the south, and fell, his head striking against the sharp corner of the granite base of the house, which gave the first wound on the head. Reaching the pavement of rough cobble stones, a second wound was received in front of the first. At this instant, probably, the bones of the nose were fractured, and one joint of the second finger of his right hand was dislocated. Whether his subsequent struggles may account for the abrasions on his knees and the fingers of his left hand, cannot be positively asserted. The wounds in the scalp were accompanied with fractures of the external bones of the cranium and the base of his skull, also, with the probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base. Death must have resulted instantly.

Mr. Gwynne, the Attorney-General of the State, and son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack, lasting three hours, while attending a trial in South Carolina, several years ago.

President Grant's Deposition in the Babcock Case.

The deposition of the President in the case of Gen. O. E. Babcock was taken at the White House on the 12th inst., the oath being administered by Chief Justice Waite. He testified as follows:

> Gen. Babcock has always performed his duties as Private Secretary to my satisfaction. I regard him as a most efficient and faithful officer. I know his general reputation in Washington and in the army. It is good. Nothing was ever against him until the present developments. I remember Babcock showing me a dispatch from Joyce. It was simply shown as other telegrams would be. This was after the death of Collector Ford, when Joyce applied for the Collectorship. I told Babcock that, Ford having died suddenly and away from home, I should consult Ford's bondsmen in making the appointment. They and others recommended Maguire. I don't think Babcock ever, directly or indirectly, sought to influence the appointment of Maguire. I do not remember of Babcock ever speaking to me in reference to any charges made against either Joyce or McDonald. He certainly took no lively interest in the matter. Babcock never sought to influence my action in reference to any investigation of whisky fraud in St. Louis or elsewhere. Speaking generally, Babcock said, on one occasion, that frauds should be ferreted out, and it should be done by superior or good men. I remember McDonald being in Washington in December, 1874, and I rode with him once. I do not remember a word of conversation on any matter touching his official position or these cases. I saw him as I was driving out, and stopped and requested him to ride. Douglass made a suggestion to me about the proposed change of Supervisors, and afterward, complaint being made by Secretary Bristow about frauds, the order was made changing the Supervisors. Immediately afterward efforts were made by various prominent public men to have the order revoked. The revocation was made on my own order, I being convinced, chiefly for reasons presented by Supervisor Tutton, that it was unwise to continue it. The revocation was made solely in the interest of the Government, and against the whisky frauds. Babcock never spoke to me on the subject of that order, nor in any way interfered with it. Since Babcock's indictment, no effort has been made to interfere with his trial. At the time the Military Court of Inquiry was ordered, I supposed Babcock would not be indicted, because I understood then that the Grand Jury would adjourn in a day or two. Gen. Babcock, after Henderson's speech, desired to be heard, and telegraphed Dyer for that purpose. The Military Court of Inquiry was ordered very soon after Babcock was informed that he could not be heard in the Avery case. My confidence in Babcock is still unshaken. Explanations of the "Sylph" and some other dispatches were given me by Gen. Babcock, and were perfectly satisfactory, showing his entire innocence. Nothing has occurred to change the good opinion I entertained of him.

Tom Paine.

William Dugas Trammell, of Waverly Hill, Harris County, Ga., has addressed a letter to Gen. Hawley and the Chairmen of the Centennial Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, imploring them "to cause the Government of the United States to have the dust of Thomas Paine brought back to America during this Centennial year and redeposited in the bosom of the country which he did so much to create." He says as Tom Paine was the first man to utter the words, "The Free and Independent States of America," the Government should send a national vessel to bring home the ashes of this man. He declares that the people will receive them at Philadelphia and bear them to Independence Hall, which, he thinks, "will be the most venerable feature of the Centennial."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Song of American Farmers—The Centennial.

Thank God again,
The winter chain
No longer is around us,
But every band
O'er all the land
Loops from the links that bound us.
The cloudy March
Beneath Heaven's Arch
His trump to us was blowing;
We join the sound
O'er waiting ground
With Plowing and with Hoeing.

In Winter's rests
Our Human breasts
Had time for sweet communing;
But not forgot
In many a lot
The Summer's joyous nooning;
Thus on Earth's sod
Has Father God
Given life its varied stories,
And now we go
With Plow and Hoe
For Labor's growing glories.

Hurrah! Hurrah!
We love the Law
That gives alone true station;
Since he began,
His [illegible] makes man
Companion in creation;
And, O can he
More noble be
Than out 'mid Nature's forces
While God's Eyes see
His harmony,
With Seedtime's, Harvest's, courses?

Brothers, hurrah
For love of Law,
And if't could have more growing,
O, sure it shall—
Centennial
Is almost on us glowing!
A Hundred Years
Of Mind's, Arm's, spheres
For millions have been rolling;
Joy! Freedom's Bell,
Exulting swell!
All Earth hears thy grand tolling.
Then let us make
With Plow, Hoe, Rake,
This year yield Crown Ovation
Upon our sod
Unto the God
Of Freedom's and Work's Nation.

—*William Ross Wallace, in Pen and Plow.*

Around the Farm.

I FIND that all tar compositions do more harm than good. They form a waterproof covering, it is true; but if the surface is broken, and the water once gets into the wood, the tar covering prevents its exit.—*English Mechanic.*

HE raised 800 bushels of turnips, which are all fed to his sixteen to twenty cows—one peck to each twice a day. He says that by trimming off the rootlets, and feeding only the solid turnip after milking, no bad flavor is imparted to the milk.—*Maine Farmer.*

POTATOES FOR STOCK.—A gentleman who has been experimenting on the subject says in an exchange he thinks potatoes are worth thirty cents per bushel to feed to stock. They are not only nutritious, but are excellent appetizers and promoters of digestion. Experiments go to show that a peck of potatoes will produce as much milk as a bushel of beets, turnips or carrots.

A FARMER at Orrington, says the Portland (Me.) *Express*, has been for some time feeding a squash, in the hope of being able to bring it up to 200 pounds. The feeding is done by cutting off the vine about six feet from the squash and placing the end in a pan into which fresh milk is daily poured. By this means the vine absorbs about two quarts of milk per day, and the squash gains about a pound a day in weight.

CORN is the best feed for pigs, and may be fed in the ear while soft, but when hard should be ground fine, and wet with hot water, or otherwise cooked. It has been proved, by repeated experiments, that corn thus fed will make from one-third to one-half more pork than when fed unground, and a bushel should make from ten to twelve pounds of meat when fed to good feeding stock.—*American Rural Home.*

CANKER WORM.—In answer to an inquiry for the simplest remedy for a few trees, we name the printer's ink belt. Encircle the tree with a belt of thick, coarse paper, and smear the outside with printer's ink, which prevents the passage of the insects in attempts to ascend. Tar is often used, but it hardens sooner to a crust, and thus forms a bridge for the canker worms to go over. The printer's ink will cost about twelve cents per tree of average size.—*Country Gentleman.*

THAT farmer who keeps everything about the premises tidy, all the animals in a comfortable condition, who has plenty for his family's support, is out of debt (or whose affairs are in a prosperous condition), is at peace with his neighbors, takes the papers, and buys good books, is truly nature's nobleman, and can truthfully say, "I am monarch of all I survey, my rights none dare to dispute." Such an one the king upon his throne may well envy, and the life of a merchant, professional man, or *gentleman*, is naught when compared with this.

SOME years ago there was a case before a Philadelphia court, which interested our cultivators very much, in which a leading seedsman was sued for selling a variety of cabbage seed which, it was charged, was not the kind for which it was sold. The only evidence appeared to be that the cabbage did not head, but went at once to seed. Here the seedsman gained the point. It was decided that any variety might go to seed in this way under certain circumstances. But a similar case has recently been tried in one of the New York courts, and there the decision went against the seedsman, and in favor of the party sueing.

SOILING FATTENING CATTLE.—At a meeting of the South Deerfield (Mass.) Farmers' Club, President C. Smith related several experiments which he had tried to ascertain the comparative profit between fattening young stock in the barn in summer and fattening in a hill pasture, the result of which was a large preponderance of evidence in favor of soiling, from the amount of manure saved and the healthy, thrifty growth of the animals; heifer calves, kept at home till two years old, instead of running in a large pasture, will be worth at least $10 more for a cow.

SAWDUST FOR WALKS.—In the extensive wild garden adjoining the well-kept pleasure grounds at Cadland, near Southampton, the gardener, Mr. Harnett, has used sawdust as a dressing for the pathways cut out among the heath and trees in the woodland. The transition from smooth mown lawns, bright, clean gravel walks, and brilliant flower-beds, on the one side, to the adjuncts of this wild garden, is both pleasing and refreshing, and seems specially enticing when the sun sheds a tropical heat, and quietness and solitude are most appreciated. The walks are firm and yet soft to the tread; the sawdust soon becomes of a natural tint, closely allied to the crushed dried leafage of the beech, which here so much abounds. Weeds seldom grow, and those are easily kept in check with the hoe, and a light sweeping with a broom keeps all clean and neat.

SAYS the *American Farm Journal*: "Only sufficient vegetables of any kind, for immediate use, should be kept in cellars which are under dwelling-houses, and these require careful looking after to prevent decay, which as soon as it takes place, should be removed. All vegetables that impart strong odors, like onions, cabbage and turnips, should be kept in cellars under dwellings only in small quantities, otherwise they will poison the air and superinduce malarial fevers, as the warmth soon causes them to sweat, and produces decaying and unhealthy odors. Where good cellars under barns are attainable, they are far preferable for keeping all the odorous winter vegetables required by the family. And where these cannot be had, it is better to bury all, except small quantities for immediate use."

About the House.

A SIMPLE way to test the freshness of eggs is to put them in water. A good one will lie flat and sink, while those musty with age will turn endward and float.

MARYLAND BISCUIT.—Take ten cups of flour, one cup of lard and one tablespoonful of salt. Make a stiff dough, work light and then bake in a quick oven. Do not let the biscuit touch each other. This recipe is remarkably fine, and we recommend it specially to our readers.

LAMPS become incrusted inside with settlings from the oil, and ordinary washing will not remove them. Take soap suds, and fill the lamp about one-third full; then put in a little sharp sand, and shake vigorously. A few minutes will remove every particle.

COCOANUT CHEESE CAKES.—Stew till tender six ounces of grated cocoanut and six ounces of white sugar with two tablespoonfuls of cocoanut milk. When cool, add five eggs beaten to a froth, and the grated rind of half a lemon. Line pattypans with paste, put in the mixture, and bake from twelve to fifteen minutes.

SAUCE FOR BEEFSTEAK.—One ounce of whole black pepper, one-half ounce of allspice, one ounce of salt, one-half ounce grated horse-radish, one-half ounce of pickled onions, one pint of catsup. Pound all the ingredients fine and put them in the catsup. Let them stand two weeks, then pour off, strain and bottle for use. The catsup should be thinned with vinegar if too thick.

CHESTNUT PUDDING.—Peel off the shells with a sharp knife, cover the kernels with water, and boil till their skin readily peels off. Then pound them in a mortar, and to every cup of chestnuts add three cups of chopped apple, one of chopped raisins, one-half cup of sugar, and one cup of water. Mix thoroughly, and bake until the apple is tender—about half an hour. Serve cold.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—Break the cocoanut, and save the milk; peel off the brown skin, and grate the cocoanut very fine. Take the same weight of cocoanut, white sugar and butter; rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add five eggs well beaten, one cup of cream, the milk of the cocoanut, and a little grated lemon. Line a dish with a rich paste; turn the pudding in, and bake one hour.

DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Revillout, in a paper presented to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be applied in diphtheria, and relates that when he was a dresser in the hospital his own life was saved by this timely application. He got a quantity of lemons and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little at a time in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. Dr. R. has noted eleven cases of complete success obtained by this treatment.

OUT OF WORK.—There are so many people in all the large cities who are out of work that it is worse than folly for country people who have nothing to do to seek employment in cities. There is one department of industry in both city and country that is not much overcrowded. Household help of first quality is always in demand, and efficient, capable nurses, cooks and maids of all work do not long want occupation. A good many American girls have sought and found homes in American families, where they have the privileges accorded to members of the family, and receive besides liberal wages.

A SIMPLE BUT EXCELLENT PASTRY.—Put one pound of flour in a dish, make a hole in the center, drop in the yelk of one egg. Then make a paste by pouring cold water into the hole, and stirring until all the flour is made into a paste; then roll out. Have ready one pound of butter, lay it on the paste; fold the dough over the butter and roll out. Repeat this—folding the dough over and rolling out—eight or ten times, with a quick, light stroke. Then put the paste on the ice for an hour or so; then roll it out again several times, before covering your pie plates or cutting the pastry into puffs. Pastry made in this way is light and flaky, yet crisp and tender.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9	@	12
HOGS—Dressed	8	@	9
COTTON	13½	@	14¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 17	@	1 19
CORN	59	@	62
OATS	47	@	51
RYE	86	@	90
PORK—New Mess	21 60	@	22 50
LARD—Steam	13½	@	13¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@	5 75
Choice Natives	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@	4 75
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	2 75	@	3 25
HOGS—Live	7 50	@	8 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 50
Good to choice spring ex.	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 09	@	1 10
No. 2 Spring	1 02	@	1 03
No. 3 Spring	81	@	82
CORN—No. 2	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2	67	@	68
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@	69
BUTTER—Fancy	28	@	32
EGGS—Fresh	14	@	15
PORK—Mess	21 25	@	21 50
LARD	12½	@	12¾
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White	6 25	@	6 50
Ambers	5 75	@	5 90
WHEAT—Extra	1 40	@	1 41
No. 1 White	1 28	@	1 29
No. 2 White	1 10	@	1 10
Amber	1 27	@	1 29
CORN	40	@	42
OATS No.	36	@	37
RYE No.	70	@	73
BARLEY—No. 2	1 80	@	1 85
BUTTER	17	@	19
EGGS	13	@	14
PORK—Mess	20 50	@	21 50
LARD	10	@	13½
CATTLE	3 75	@	4 50
HOGS	6 25	@	7 50
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 52	@	1 55
CORN—No. 2	38	@	39
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
RYE—No. 2	65	@	66
PORK—Mess	21 75	@	22 00
LARD	12	@	13
HOGS	7 50	@	8 25
CATTLE	3 25	@	4 50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 08	@	1 10
No. 2	1 00	@	1 02
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE	73	@	74
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@	80
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—New	1 25	@	1 30
CORN	39	@	42
OATS	36	@	40
RYE	78	@	80
PORK—Mess	22 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
LARD	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 36	@	1 39
Amber	1 26	@	1 28
CORN	46	@	47
OATS	36	@	38
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	8 10	@	8 25
Philadelphias	8 70	@	9 00
CATTLE—Best	6 00	@	6 50
Medium	5 00	@	5 50
SHEEP—Medium	4 50	@	5 00
Best	5 50	@	6 00

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible], Publisher.

THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Two Daisies.

Little [illegible] daisy Fay
Like a snow-white rosebud lay
In her mother's arms all day.

Alice [illegible]
Rosy, sweet, dimpling, brown—
Beside her playthings, tears her gown.

[illegible] little Fay!
Solemn, sweet, and demure like they,
Telling mysteries alway.

Alice's eyes are merry, bright,
Full of frank and fearless light,
Heavenly, till they close at night.

Fay so sweetly shares her love,
Cooing, nestling like a dove,
She your very heart would move.

Alice with a tightened strain
Hugs with tiny might and main—
Kisses, laughs—and hugs again.

Watching each in her own way,
Alice and the little Fay;
One so gentle—one so gay.

Heavenly Father, give these flowers,
Summer sunshine, rainbow showers,
[illegible]

Freddy's Ride.

"I did," said Freddy Wakefield, stamping his foot and looking at his sister with flashing eyes.

"You did not," replied Lulu.

"I did too.—Oh, oh, oh!" and Freddy was just beginning to lift up his voice and weep when he caught sight of his sister Alice in the hall.

He darted after her, and seizing her skirts, drew her toward the nursery. "Didn't I, Alice?" he began, after a glance of defiance at Lulu.

"He did not, Alice, for I saw him all the time," said Lulu.

"Oh, oh, oh," and Freddy's tears started afresh. "I did, I did, I did. Tell her I did, Alice."

"But, my dears," said Alice, "how can I say anything? I haven't the least idea what you are talking about."

"We are talking about," said Freddy, "the—"

"We are not," said Lulu, bringing her teeth together with a snap like a pair of scissors.

"You poor little things," said sister Alice, sitting down and drawing the children toward her; "what a miserable time you do have, and all because you won't agree. Why, the happiest days of my life were those I spent playing with brother Jack."

"Oh, but Jack is very different from Freddy," said Lulu.

"And you are not a speck like Lulu," cried Freddy. "Now you are real good and never contradict me, for you remember it is impolite."

"But Jack was a little boy once and I was a little girl," said Alice, "and he liked his way and I liked mine. Now how do you suppose we managed it?"

"Fought for it," said Freddy; "but I tell you what, I'd bet on Jack."

"No," said Alice, "we did something much better; we made a bargain."

"Oh," said Freddy, "just what father makes down town."

"And you make at market," chimed in Lulu.

"What we try to do, yes," said Alice, smiling. "But this is the way we used to manage; I would play what I liked for an hour, and then we would change, and he would play my favorite games. So you see we both had our turn, and what splendid times we did have, too."

Both the children looked interested.

"It is a very nice plan," said Lulu; "now, Freddy, let us go down stairs, and you play with me for an hour, and then—and then we'll see."

"No," said Freddy, "I don't think it is a nice plan at all; we should be all right as we are, and have splendid times if Lulu would only play what I tell her to."

"Let me tell you, sister Alice, all about it," began Lulu.

"Well, hurry my dear," said Alice, "for I have only five minutes, and then I must start for town. You may have two and a half to tell your side of the story, and Freddy the rest of the time for his." "Well," said Lulu, "he didn't—"

"But I did, sister Alice," chimed in Freddy.

And then both the children began talking at once, and jumping up and down, each one trying to talk faster than the other, until Alice clapped her hands over her ears, and ran away as fast as she could.

As the door closed Freddy and Lulu stopped talking, and looked at each other.

"She didn't hear a word you said," exclaimed Lulu.

"No," replied Freddy, "nor a word you said."

"If you had only kept quiet she would have," said Lulu, "but you screamed right in her ear."

"I did not," said Freddy.

"You are a very tiresome boy," said Lulu, beginning to cry. "I don't love you one bit, and I wish you would go away and never come back any more."

"I don't care," said Freddy, rather drearily, as he left the room and started down stairs for the kitchen, where Mary Ann was making cookies.

Freddy soon teased two large ones from her, and with one in each hand sat down upon the back door steps.

"Now, thought he, I shall enjoy myself. But either something was the matter with the cookies, or with the door step, or with Mary Ann, for Freddy didn't enjoy himself in the least. "The cookies are not at all good," he said to Mary Ann. "I am afraid you don't take pains."

"Well, if I ever heard the like of that," cried Mary Ann, turning round from the oven with a very hot face. "Don't take pains, indeed; them cookies are good, and they be brown as a berry, and as light as a cork. I shall be after advising you, Master Freddy, to try for your cookies somewhere else. Shoo!

This last sound was produced with such terrible emphasis, and in such a high key that Freddy thought it would be as well to vacate the step, which he did with more haste than dignity. Looking about for something to do, he saw Tom, the stable boy, putting the saddle on one of the horses, and a happy thought struck him. If he could only ride around the garden once, and pass in front of the nursery window, he rather thought Lulu Wakefield would never say, "You did not" again to him.

But Tom wouldn't hear of it, and the more Freddy teased the more Tom shook his head.

"Now, Master Freddy, it's no use," said he at last, "I'm in a hurry and going after my livery. Look out for his heels."

Away ran Tom and up climbed Freddy, first upon the meal-bin and then upon the horse's back.

Oh, it is beautiful, thought he, but who would have any idea it is so high up; now I know how it will feel to be a man. But his aspirations were not yet satisfied. Lulu had not seen him, and he could easily untie the [illegible] by the nursery window. [illegible] the knot very gently, and said "get up" still more gently, and out stepped Dandy very—but not very gently at all. Who would have imagined it would seem so queer, as if the whole stable were coming too.

"Whoa," said Freddy; but Dandy liked it too much to whoa, going into the garden with only a fly upon his back.

And away they went, Dandy and the poor little fly, who was holding on for dear life.

"Whoa," cried Freddy, "please whoa; oh, oh, oh;" but Dandy paid no attention, and trotted into the garden and by the nursery window, though Freddy did not look up—he was too busy—and had Lulu looked down I think she would have been more inclined than ever to say, "You did not."

When Tom came back there was no horse and no Freddy to be seen. Down the road, however, there was considerable dust and a little figure was bobbing up and down on a horse's back.

Tom threw his hat in one direction and his hat in another, and, crying out to Mary Ann that "Dandy was running away with Master Freddy and shaking the wind out of him," he started down the road.

When Mary Ann heard this she threw the milk pitcher into the flour barrel, and calling out that "Master Freddy was running away with Dandy and they were both lying dead in a ditch," she started too.

Now no one was left but Lulu, and when she heard these awful words the room went round and round, and she heard her own angry speech, "I wish you would go away and never come back any more."

And as she thought this over and over again her feet were flying helter skelter over the road after Tom and Mary Ann. No Freddy to play with, no Freddy to talk to after they were both in their little beds at night, no Freddy anywhere.

"Lulu," said a voice behind. "Lulu, do stop a minute and let me catch up. You do run awful fast for a girl." "Oh Freddy," cried Lulu as he came panting up, "I thought you had ran away." "So I did," said Freddy, as far as the garden fence, and there I—I got off."

"I should think you did," said Mary Ann, coming up. "Oh you naughty boy; was there ever such a sight. Look at the color of his face and hair and his beautiful new clothes;" and here she shook him, but raised such a cloud of dust that she stopped and only marched him home by the collar of his beautiful new jacket. About an hour later, when a bath had revived Freddy, he and Lulu sat together on the door step. "Are you hurt, dear?" asked Lulu anxiously. "No," he answered doubtfully, looking at himself; "my legs are there, aren't they Lulu?"

"Yes," said Lulu.

"Well, then, I suppose I'm all right," sighed Freddy.

"I wish I hadn't been so cross," said Lulu. "I do love you, Freddy."

"Yes," said Freddy; "and I was thinking while I was riding, that I kind of wished I was more like Jack."

"Why, children, what are you doing?" asked sister Alice, coming in and seeing them both bending over a big book with pens in their hands and ink beside them.

"Oh, Alice," cried Lulu; Freddy says he will never say 'I did' again, and I am certain I never will say 'he didn't;' but, to be quite sure, we are blotting those awful words out of the dictionary."—*New York Tribune.*

Vulgarity.

Nothing is so disgusting to the good and thoughtful as to hear the young, or even the old, use profane, low, or vulgar language. In our day it seems, however, the boy does not feel himself a man unless he can excel in this great vice. We used to be a boy, and a bad boy, at that, and some times we yet make use of language not strictly agreeable to the Christian ear, but it is generally spoken unthoughtedly, and we often have reasons for regret. Now, boys, take our advice—use no profane expressions—speak no sentence that would put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent or profane language. It may never be obliterated from your heart, and when you grow up to be men you may find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for money. By guard'ng against such evils you will save yourself a great deal of mortification.

Humane Hanging.

Prof. Houghton, of the University of Dublin, has been investigating the subject of humane hanging. He states that Mr. Gibson, surgeon at Newgate, has frequently seen the victim struggle for more than twenty minutes before becoming inanimate, and proceeds to say: 1. That the old system of taking the convict's life by suffocation is inhumanly painful, unnecessarily prolonged, and revolting to the spectators whose duty it is to be present. That the subject of an effective execution by suspension should be the immediate rupture of the spinal column by the fall. 3. That the use of a "long drop" is not only much preferable from a humanitarian point of view, but is the only method by which the desired object can be effectually attained. 4. That the short fall and position of the knot employed for so many years by Calcraft are barbarisms which should cease to be permitted. 5. That the fracture of the spinal column can best be instantaneously effected by placing the knot under the chin and allowing a fall of at least ten feet. 6. That in the carrying out of a capital sentence care should be exercised in the selection of a suitable rope. In the execution of Henry Wainwright it would seem from the published accounts that these principles were adopted by Marwood, the executioner, and with perfect success, and the instantaneous rupture of the spine resulted from placing the knot under the culprit's chin.

Devastation in Cuba.

A recent letter from Havana says: "The destruction of property by fire still continues, and, night before last, at Jaguey-Grande, the streets were illuminated by the glare of several fires in different directions in that neighborhood."

The papers bring the details of the fight at Sago, near Remedios, where the Spaniards claim to have repulsed the insurgents twice, killing six men and four horses, and probably wounding many more. There were several cane fields burned, and three Spaniards were killed and five wounded.

At Holguin, the enemy attacked and burned the village and fort of Yoreniquen, which, the Governor says, was traitorously surrendered by the garrison.

Eight hundred insurgents attacked Mabazon, but were repulsed, and lost fifteen men, killed. The Spaniards lost ten killed and eighteen wounded.

EIGHT thousand Quakers in Iowa propose the restoration of the gallows.

SHOOTING NIAGARA.

The Old-Time Speculation—How a Lake Vessel was Sent Over Niagara Falls.

[illegible] veteran [illegible] whose period of service on the lakes dates back nearly half a century, recalls an incident which, though it has been almost forgotten, attracted considerable attention in its day. Vessel-owners were then more conscientious than now. They were not inclined to risk the lives of passengers and men in unseaworthy crafts. The owner of the old schooner Michigan, then the largest vessel on the lakes, hit upon a novel expedient for disposing of her. The vessel had become old and rotten, and was no longer serviceable. Instead of loading her and sending her out late in the season heavily insured to be wrecked, he chose a more harmless plan, but not one less profitable to himself. He induced the proprietors of the hotels at Niagara Falls to buy the vessel and send her over the Falls. This was about the year of 1830. The proposition was eagerly accepted by the hotel proprietors, who saw in it a capital advertising scheme, and one which would be certain to pay them well. The affair was widely published in the newspapers and was the talk of the surrounding country for weeks and weeks. They did not count amiss when they judged what an excited public curiosity would do. For several days previous to the great event the stages and canal boats were crowded. People flocked thither from all parts of the country to witness the novel spectacle of the largest vessel on the lakes going over the Falls. The hotel-keepers reaped a rich harvest. So great a crowd had never before been seen at that famous resort. On the appointed day the Michigan was towed out into the rapids in the presence of a vast number of people who lined the banks or visited the scene upon the numerous excursion boats which were called into requisition. The task of towing the vessel into the current was intrusted to Capt. Rough, with a crew of half a dozen oarsmen selected by himself. This was a rather hazardous enterprise, and Capt. Pratt, who was himself one of the crew, says his heart almost failed him when they set out, though he had gladly volunteered for the service. There had been placed on the schooner several animals, in accordance with the programme, which had been widely advertised. These consisted of a buffalo, three bears, two foxes a raccoon, a dog, a cat, and some geese. At her bowsprit was the American ensign and at her stern the English Jack, the Canadian hotel-keepers having joined in the enterprise. There were also some effigies displayed on board to give the appearance of a crew, and to make more real the scene of a vessel with all on board making the terrific plunge. Just before the towline was cut the animals on board were turned loose. Just as the vessel entered the rapids two of the bears plunged overboard and actually succeeded in swimming ashore. The third one climbed the mast as if to get a better view of the scene. All the animals seemed greatly frightened and ran from one end of the deck to the other, much the same as a human crew might have done under similar circumstances, in an agony of despair. The vessel swept grandly down the rapids, plunging over the first fall, shipping a little water, righting herself and moving on in fine style. In going over the second rapid the mast went by the board and the bear with it, and neither were again seen. She swung around and presented her broadside to the foaming waters. She had evidently struck a rock and was stationary. Here it was thought her career was ended and the affair was over. But she stopped only a moment. The force of the waters swung her around and she moved on stern foremost. On the third rapid she bilged, but carried her hull apparently whole straight to the horseshoe fall, over which she plunged stern foremost to the foaming abyss below. She was smashed into a thousand fragments. None of the beasts on board were ever heard of more, but the geese turned up all right and were soon seen on the bank below, quietly oiling their feathers, as if there had not been much of a shower after all. One of the effigies was also found uninjured, throwing his arms about and knocking his knees together in the eddies, but all the others had disappeared. The scene was a most thrilling one. The great crowd of spectators watched the progress of the vessel with breathless interest, and gave a great cheer as she made the final plunge.—*Detroit Post.*

Pursued by a Mad Horse.

A few days ago, as J. S. Needham, of Peabody, was riding in Danvers, near the new insane asylum he was attacked by an infuriated horse, which, for a mile, with mouth wide open, lips turned back, eyes like balls of fire, snapping his jaws, continually attempted to bite him from behind the open buggy, he all the time striking the horse in the face, which only seemed to augment his fury. The noise of the whip urged on Mr. Needham's horse to a fearful speed down the Newburyport turnpike. At the foot of one of the long hills Mr. Needham sheered off; twice he whirled completely round to avoid the beast, and twice it came alongside of his horse and commenced biting. After crossing the Andover turnpike, the horse made three attempts at Mr. Needham's horse's windpipe, seized the breast-plate and crowded the horse and buggy down an embankment, where the horse stopped, held by the infuriated animal, until the harness was bitten and torn off, leaving the carriage free. Mr. Needham remained in the buggy until his horse was clear, then let him go. The harness was nearly new, the weak spots being the rings on the breast-plate and other parts of the harness. His horse went home followed by the crazy animal, and, by the daring efforts of several neighbors, after a long tussel, he was rescued, somewhat bitten. The horse that behaved so like a maniac was raised by Joseph Fuller. It was always crazed when it saw a white horse, and was clubbed by a posse of men until several of its teeth were knocked out before it was conquered.

Blaine Photographed.

He looks surcharged with tremendous nervous energy, so irresistibly impelling him that the steam brakes couldn't slow him down to 300 revolutions per minute. When there is nothing to work it off it seems to effervesce in boyish exuberance of spirits; or he darts hither and thither across the hall, up and down the aisles, or through the lobby, with incessant activity. His habitual air is that of a man intent upon overtaking to-morrow, and driving ahead at such a tremendous speed that nobody would be surprised if he did it. Physically he is a splendid type of manhood; of commanding stature; straight as a Maine pine; broad-shouldered, and of stalwart, muscular frame; a trifle stout, but with a step as quick as a boy's, and every movement as free and supple as that of a trained athlete. He has a full, high forehead; large, keen, observant eyes; nose slightly [illegible], and of the sort that adds to the look of push-and-dativeness that is imprinted on his every feature. His short cropped beard, which half conceals his lower face, gives him an air of military [illegible] but [illegible] expression; makes no apparent attempt at rhetorical graces, but is forcible, pungent, and at times stirringly eloquent, while always terse, and pointed, and marvelously quick at repartee. * * * He is bending every energy to the race for the Presidency, and such are the great strides he is making, that it is tacitly admitted here, generally, that if he holds out as he began he must succeed. But the more cautious knowingly predict that he began too soon. Certain it is that he hasn't waited for anybody to get the start of him. Practically, he has thus far, unaided, made the canvass for himself; while the great majority of politicians here and hereabouts have coolly waited and are waiting for him to spend himself in the effort, or to make such headway as to demonstrate that he has gone in to win, when his following will be vast indeed.—*Washington Letter to Chicago Tribune.*

The Fires of 1875.

We have managed to burn up during the year that is past property to the value of $86,828,035, of which loss $43,621,700 was distributed by means of insurance, and the remainder—a nearly equal amount—fell exclusively upon the owners. The tax we have paid to the "fire fiend" amounts on the average to about $10 per annum for each productive life in the country. And of this tax 75 per cent., at a moderate computation, was inflicted by causes entirely preventable—chiefly by carelessness and incendiarism.

Of the total loss, $65,373,900 was caused by the burning of 3,662 "specials," and on account of this the insurance companies paid $28,052,820. October bravely maintained its reputation as the most disastrous month of the year, the losses during that month being $12,953,095. Strangely enough, the months of March and September, notorious as months of turbulent winds, show the least loss—$4,095,490 and $4,876,750 respectively.

But the chief feature of our compilation, and that which gives it a value not easily to be calculated, is the report by months of special hazards burned in this country and Canada. The agent and the solicitor who wishes to convince the owner of any special hazard that his property is liable to burn, and the established rate is not extortionate, has only to produce this table.

First in the number comes hotels, of which no less than 337—nearly one per day—were burned during the year. And these burnings were distributed pretty evenly throughout the year. Hotels burn in all seasons—in season and out of season, and in all latitudes and longitudes.

Next in the list come saw mills, of which 261 burned—the greater "mortality" being in the summer months, when many of them are idle. Liquor stores make a brave effort to keep up with hotels and saw mills in inflammability, but only 168 of them succeeded in getting burned. Drug stores—which every druggist will tell you never burn—come in a good fourth, with 133 burning. Restaurants are close after them, with 126; and 119 livery stables were converted into chariots of fire.

Then come 107 losses on furniture factories, 96 on machine shops, 78 on flouring mills, 83 on planing mills, 78 on carpenter shops, and 73 on blacksmith shops.

Churches and lumber yards and public halls burn very evenly; 75 churches, 74 lumber yards, and 72 public halls.

Tanneries and woolen mills, newspaper offices and printing offices keep close together in the race for destruction—51 of the first three burning, and 48 printing offices.

Cotton mills, copper shops and carriage factories make about the same contribution to the total number of losses, and woodworking establishments of every kind do their utmost to swell the aggregate.—*Insurance Chronicle.*

Lay of the Poultry Editor.

The Springfield *Union's* special editor had a poetical inspiration the other day when thinking of the coming exhibition in that city; witness the result:

Cackle-ation for the times—a feeble "lay:" Oh, come, all hands, to the poultry show, and hear the Brahma roosters crow; oh, come and list to the songs of love, of the tumbler, fantail, and carrier-dove. Guinea fowls, pea fowls, pheasants, quails, rabbits and squirrels with showy tails; cockerels, pullets, and bantams gay, yellow and red and blue and gray. Brahmas dark and Brahmas light, gamey cockerels, good for a fight; Hamburgs white, spangled, and black, penciled and silver, and—*bric-a-brac*, Spanish and Leghorn and Dominique, Hamburgs and Polish, and all unique, white crested, black crested, buff, and blue; father hens, mother hens, and pullets, too. There'll be old buff cochin and young buff cochin, old buff cochin's son and young buff cochin who'll be buff cochin when old buff cochin is gone. Turkeys and ducks and swans and geese; African, Egyptian, and e'en Chinese; magpies and swallows and wise old owls, a full fledged mixture of birds and fowls. Then come, oh come to the poultry show, and hear the cocks and cockerels crow. Just come and see how the thing is done by Springfield's boys of the "Rod and Gun."—*Hartford Post.*

An Extraordinary Crime.

An extraordinary attempt at assassination is related by the *Messenger d'Indre et Loire* (France): "Jeunier and wife enticed Sieur Cattereau, who was out shooting, into their cottage, seized his gun after he had put it down to rest himself, and by threats of instant death extorted a promissory note for 2,000 francs from him. They bound him, and Jeunier coolly walked to the village to ascertain the validity of the bond. Meanwhile, the unfortunate gentleman broke away from his bonds and the wife, but the returning Jeunier captured him and brought him back on his shoulders. They bound him fast to a hook in the wall, and Jeunier attacked his victim with a hatchet, severing both his hands, and breaking off the whole of the corner of the hatchet. Providentially some passing children had heard the cries for help, which arrived barely in time to ave Cattereau's life."

REMEDY FOR WARTS.—Warts are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure, even of the largest, without leaving any scar. It is a Frenchman's prescription, and has been tested by the writer: Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on it; if the excrescence is on the forehead fasten it on with strips of sticking-plaster. It may be removed in the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. The same prescription will cure corns.

CURRENT AFFAIRS.

THE New York World's [illegible] is Mr. Thomas G. Moore, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, with long red hair and an extensive knowledge of political economy. He has written for the *World* since 1866. He is understood to be the principal author of the new Tariff bill.

DISPUTED will suits are apt to reveal strange family histories. One of these, narrated by the New York papers, shows that a wealthy man in that city during life [illegible] concealed his humble [illegible] that his next of kin, who are [illegible] negroes in Canada, have a fair prospect of inheriting his fortune by breaking the will.

ENCOURAGING [illegible] from the Argentine Republic. Commerce is reviving, immigration is increasing, and 804 miles of the railroad across the Andes have been built. It is satisfactory to learn that this progressive Republic will be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition, the Argentine Congress having voted a sum of money for that purpose.

THE people of San Rafael, Cal., were terribly startled recently by a man galloping at furious speed through the streets, crying as he went: "Flee to the mountains; the reservoir walls have given way!" San Rafael lies under the shadow of a 10,000,000 gallon reservoir, and the proclamation created the most intense excitement until it was discovered that the fast rider was a lunatic.

IN the United States Senate, the other day, Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, astonished his colleagues with a substitute for the Centennial bill, inviting all of the people of the United States to assemble in their homes, hamlets, cities, or towns on the Fourth of July next, and there celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the nation in their own way and at their own expense.

WESTON, the walker, who has been beaten by nearly every pedestrian of note in America, has at last achieved a victory. Knowing from experience that competition with his own countrymen was a useless expenditure of wind and muscle on his part, he went to London, and has defeated Perkins, the English champion, winning a £50 cup. He had better remain in London.

PROF. SEELYE has been studying the Indian problem, and finds that each Indian costs the Government about $2,000 a year to keep him alive, but it would bankrupt the country to attempt to kill them off, for that seems to cost about $1,000,000 for every Indian. It only costs $2.50 a day to board them in Washington, so that it looks almost as if it would be economical to bring them all there.

THE House Committee on Levees of the Mississippi and its tributaries are perfecting a bill looking to the appropriation of $3,000,000 for the temporary relief of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri. Then a plan for the permanent reclamation of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi delta will be arrived at, with the aid of Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the army.

THE New York *Tribune* publishes the following interesting paragraph, describing a new and important step in the direction of international copyright:

> Harper & Brothers publish George Eliot's, Edward Jenkins', and Wilkie Collins' new works as "Copyright, 1876, by Harper & Bros." The claim is that since the firm have purchased the MSS, by payment to the English authors, they are owners of the property, and entitled as citizens of the United States to copyright protection. The law, as amended some time ago, permits either authors or owners to claim copyright. As the office of the Librarian of Congress is in this matter purely clerical, the validity of this claim can be tested only in the courts. If it should be upheld, the present copyright law would virtually permit international copyright, for the English author or owner would simply be obliged to sell his property to an American citizen to obtain the advantage of full rights. The purpose of the larger publishing houses to prevent English publishers holding this market against them would not be fulfilled by this construction, because an English house could nominally transfer ownership to any American citizen as a dummy, or obtain copyright through a member of their house naturalized as an American citizen.

A Sly Old Fox.

The Reese River (Nev.) *Reveille* tells the following: "There was one old fox which for a period of several years had continually evaded the fleetest and keenest-scented hounds, the scent invariably being lost in the vicinity of a house situated in the woods and far removed from any habitation, and which was used as a storehouse for pelts. At last one day the hounds started the old fox, and away he went in the direction of the house, with a pack of young hounds in full cry after him, but on nearing the house he disappeared, leaving the hounds and hunters non-plussed as usual. While the hunters were gathering in and around the house discussing the frequent mysterious disappearance of the fox, a veteran hound came limping up, and, entering the door, set up a vigorous barking and tried to jump up on the wall. His singular action attracted the attention of the hunters, and an examination being made, the old fox was found suspended by his tail to a nail in the wall, keeping perfectly still, and looking, unless closely observed, like the pelts with which the walls were hung. This plainly showed that the old fox, when too closely pressed, had taken refuge in the house and hung himself up on the nail by his tail, which was the reason for the dogs always losing the scent at that particular place."

A Magnificent Clock.

A magnificent French clock is now on exhibition in the window of a Philadelphia jewelry store, which is for presentation to President Grant after it has been shown at the Centennial Exposition. It was patented by the French Republican Government, and made expressly for the Centennial Exposition, at a cost of 3,500 francs, by Mons. Le Moreau, 55 Rue Paradis Poissonière, Paris, and fifty-five of his finest mechanics, to represent the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. This clock runs ninety days, shows the minutes, day, date and month of the year, also showing the four quarters of the moon. The movement is of the finest French make, striking the hours and half hours upon a fine silver-toned bell. It has fine exposed ruby pallets and double-index regulator, and is accurately adjusted to heat, cold and position. It loses but 4 minutes and 14 seconds in a year. The case is perfectly dust-proof, made of the finest French marble, ornamented with gold and malachite paintings. It weighs 127 pounds.

The Black Hills.

A letter from Custer City, in the Black Hills, dated Jan. 25, says: "Over forty houses are now built and sixty in process of erection. Water has been found at a depth of twenty feet. A steam saw-mill will be in operation in eight days. Flour is selling at $12 per 100 weight and bacon at thirty cents a pound. The new parties who arrived this winter have made new laws, and old pioneers find their claims jumped. Miners from the north, this side of the Big Horn, report new discoveries, far surpassing any yet made and [illegible] left here to-day to prospect them. Red Cloud and several hundred warriors have gone north. It is reported that they said they would die on the war path rather than remain on the reservation and starve. Sitting Bull will co-operate with them."

Dyspepsia from Eating Hot Bread.

Gen. Clingman, writing to the *North Carolina Agricultural Journal*, tells some truths and offers some suggestions about the causes and results of dyspepsia and indigestion, with especial reference to hot, doughy bread, which will apply to all parts of the country. Read, digest, and heed:

"It has been said that the frying-pan is the great enemy of our people. There can be no doubt but that it has slain its thousands; but bad bread is the slayer of tens of thousands. While traveling in Europe for eight months, I saw nothing but cold bread, nor did I, while there, see or hear anything that tended to induce me to believe that anybody in Europe had ever eaten a piece of hot bread. I invariably, however, found the bread good, and the people I saw appeared healthy and robust. Some, as the English and Germans, were especially so.

"With respect to the United States, the condition of things may be more strikingly and pointedly presented by reference to individual cases. Many years since I stopped at the house of an acquaintance, and, on seeing him, I said: 'You are not looking as well as usual.' 'No,' he replied. 'I have the dyspepsia powerfully bad.' When dinner was ready, there was an abundant supply of meats and well-baked corn bread. There was also, however, something called biscuit, which was, in fact, rather warm dough, with much grease in it. I saw that my host ate this freely with his meals. I remarked that I did not wonder that he had dyspepsia, for that I could not live a month in that way. I suggested that if he would eat well-baked corn bread, or better still, light bread, he would not suffer as he was doing. He answered vehemently 'that he would rather die than eat light bread.' I replied, 'This is a free country, and you have a right to die in this mode if you choose, and I have no doubt but what you will soon die.' I then referred to cases in which I had known people to die from such practices. My cool mode of discussing the question evidently made an impression on his wife. Next summer, on meeting him, I said: 'You are looking much better.' 'Yes,' he replied, bursting into a hearty laugh, 'I followed your advice, and took to eating light bread, and I am as well as I ever was in my life.'"

Knew How to Keep a Hotel.

Running over Ralph Waldo Emerson's new book yesterday we came upon the following passage:

> Courage to ask questions; courage to expose our ignorance. The great gain is, not to shine, not to conquer your companion—then you learn nothing but conceit—but to find a companion who knows what you do not; to tilt with him and be overthrown horse and foot, with utter destruction of all your logic and learning. There is a defeat that is useful.

We resolved to act upon the above at once. We called in our landlord and asked him what the rent of our room would be the coming month. He told us. That was a fair start. We had exposed our ignorance and mentally praised ourself for courage. Then we proceeded to multiply questions. We asked him where he lived before he came to Nevada. He informed us that he was by birth a near neighbor of the late respected Daniel Webster. That increased our respect for him. (For the landlord, not for Webster.) We then asked how much lumber was in the Granite State. He answered promptly—promptness is a characteristic of our landlord. Then we got the price of brick in New Hampshire, the value of mechanics' labor, the probable cost of a bed, carpet and washstand, and the rate of interest on money in the land of the White Mountains. We said to ourselves: "Emerson would be delighted could he but hear this."

At last we ventured to ask our host if he belonged to any religious denomination. He informed us that he was baptized in a mill pond on the Merrimac, and had tried to live a life becoming a Christian and a close communion Baptist. We then asked him how he could reconcile his conscience to charge us more rent for a room than it would cost to build a house in New Hampshire, and an interest on an investment here which is more per month than the State of New Hampshire permits landlords to take by the year. He eyed us a moment over his spectacles, and then said: "That's what you are driving at, is it? Let me tell you that a man who mixes religion with rents in Virginia City will not last long; and, further, that if you do not like this room there are plenty outside who would. The rate I spoke of is only for this month; next month it will be more."—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

Generosity of the Khedive.

The Paris *Figaro* tells this story of Oriental generosity: A. M. Bavray obtained from the Khedive of Egypt a grant of land, on which he built a house. When the building was completed he invited the Khedive to visit it. The monarch was pleased with it, and asked how much it cost. "Fifty thousand pounds," was the answer. "Here are £60,000," said the Khedive. "Let me buy it." Of course M. Bavray complied with the royal request, and was commissioned to fit it up and furnish it, which he did at a cost of £120,000. When all was finished he went to see the Khedive, taking his little son with him. The monarch offered to kiss the boy, but he ran away, crying, "No, no, mamma says you are a naughty man." "Why?" asked the Khedive. "Because you have taken away our beautiful house." The Khedive wrote on a piece of paper and told the boy to give it to his mother. "You can kiss me now, little man," he said, "I am no longer naughty." The paper was a deed of gift of the whole property.

A Composition Non Compos.

The intelligent compositor was last night setting up an article for the Sunday *Tribune* (contributed), when he came across the following passage:

"Elvira," he cried in a passionate voice, "Elvira, fly with me!"

"Antonio," she sobbed, smiling through her tears, "I will, blame me if I don't."

At that moment a tall figure stepped between them, and the sullen voice of Hugo de Grubbs was heard:

"Avaunt, slight girl. And as for you, base minion—"

The intelligent compositor had just got as far as this, when an illegitimate idea was born to him, and with the remark, "The howling ignoramus! Why, minion wasn't invented until 1654, and this is a story of the Middle Ages," he changed the passage so that it read:

"Avaunt, slight girl. And as for you, base brevier—"

The foreman shot him with a shooting-stick. The sad event has cast a gloom over the community.—*Chicago Tribune.*

People and Things.

FLORIDA no longer imprisons debtors.

THE number of passengers who crossed from Calais to Dover in 1875 was 212,500.

GEN. MCCLELLAN refused the position of Chief Engineer to the Brazilian Government at a salary of $30,000.

THE band at the Military Academy at West Point has received a full set of new instruments, imported direct from Paris. There are forty-seven pieces, and they cost $2,000.

A RAILROAD man estimates that it costs $15 every time a buffer breaks, to replace it, and every time a train of cars is stopped it costs the company seventy-five cents.

JAMES B. BECK will be the arbitrator on the part of Virginia on the Maryland-Virginia Boundary-Line Commission in place of the late ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina.

REFUSE all $5 notes of the National Bank of Osage, Iowa, numbered over 1,750, for they are forgeries. The bills are genuine, but were stolen before being signed, and hence are worthless.

WE learn of a recently failed concern that began business a year or so ago with a capital of $15,000, and now offers to settle in such a way as to retain $20,000 to start again with.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE *Public Health* advises people to breathe through their noses, and remarks that hundreds of thousands breathe through the mouth, thereby bringing on more or less severe affections of the lungs or throat.

MANY persons are not aware that letters addressed to initials or box numbers alone are not deliverable, and that a Postmaster may decline to deliver such letters—yet that is what rule 27 of the department says.

DR. ROBERT BARNES, in the *Obstetrical Journal*, argues that there is a natural incompatability between science and the female brain, hence he questions the propriety of admitting women to the practice of medicine.

A YOUNG Brooklyn girl of respectable family has become such a victim to drink that she has made three efforts to hang herself. Her home is a pleasant one, but the disease has caught firm hold, and no efforts upon the part of loving friends appear to have any effect.

JUST because the lady wouldn't give him any maple syrup over his buckwheats, a Livonia (N. Y.) tramp the other day shied his plate through the window, spilled the tea-kettle all over the floor, and as a parting souvenir took the trouble to unhinge all the gates on the premises before he left.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie is thin and pale, but still very handsome. She and her son live in a plain and unpretending way at Chiselhurst; the late Emperor's place at table is daily decked with a little bunch of violets. The Prince is well made, good looking, and begins to display a dark brown mustache.

PROVIDENCE has a remarkable example of precocity in a girl, 10 years old, who, being the heiress of a large property, of which her mother has charge at present, has squandered, within a few months, $2,700, which she has got from her mother on various pretexts in small amounts, boxes at theaters, rides, and fine clothes being her specialties.

THERE would seem to be a good opening for an industrious and enterprising young man in starting a company for insuring the teeth. The New York dentists charge $1,000 a year for keeping a person's teeth in order; and when one has laid out as much as that in repairs he would naturally be willing to expend a trifle in insuring the property.

THE Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed a bill which provides that land occupied or owned by churches, schools, colleges and charitable institutions shall no longer be exempt from taxation. Buildings actually used for religious, educational or charitable purposes are still exempt. Buildings owned by incorporated libraries and free public libraries are exempted by the bill.

A LIGHT that will burn on or under water has been made, which will be of incalculable use at sea. A small box, weighted at one end, and ending in a small copper wire at the top, is filled with phosphate of calcium. When thrown overboard it stands upright in the water, and on removing the nib water penetrates the box, and the phosphureted hydrogen escapes through a perforated tube in a brilliant jet of light.

A PHYSIOGNOMIST writes that regular white teeth, seen at once upon the mouth opening, but not projecting nor always entirely seen, denote activeness, truth and goodness. Small, short teeth, which are seldom pure white, denote strength. Long teeth always imply weakness and want of spirit. Those which are firm and strong, whatever the color, denote strength and firmness. If the upper gum is much seen immediately on opening the mouth, it generally denotes dullness and coldness.

HE arrived at Cuthbert, Ga., late Saturday evening, and took quarters at the hotel on Sunday morning. He called at the college to see the girl he had seen but once before, and popped the question. He then returned to town, and by the assistance of the hotel man hunted up a merchant, purchased a clean shirt, procured a two-horse buggy, went back to the college, took in his intended, drove twenty-one miles to the town of Lumpkin, obtained the consent of her parents, procured his license, married the girl of his choice, and returned to Cuthbert, twenty-one miles, all the same day.

I did not love him. Long ago
Instead of yes, I gave him no.
I did not love him; but to-day
I read his marriage notice. Pray
Why was I sad, when never yet
Has my heart known the least regret
Over that whispered no? and why,
Reading the notice, did I sigh?
No analyst can guess the cause:
A woman's reason laughs at laws.
Sure, I am glad to know the wound
I gave is healed, that he has found
Love's blessedness and peace; and yet
A woman never can forget
The man who once has loved her; and
To-day I seem to see him stand,
With every glance a mute caress,
Still pleading for the longed-for yes.
His early love for me is dead—
Another lives in that love's stead;
And if he loves her well, as men
Should love their chosen ones, why, then,
He must be glad that long ago
Instead of yes, I gave him no.
Perhaps that is the reason why
I read the notice with a sigh.

Prehistoric Discovery.

In the Valley of St. Clair, near Marseilles, has been found a settlement of the prehistoric age. It is a cave which opens into a cleft of calcareous rock, with the places of habitation and of burial distinctly marked. At the bottom there is a heap of bones of men and women, and a number of stones dressed to be used as tools and arms, together with a quantity of rough pottery. Scientific men who have seen these relics are of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to show that the race to which the remains belonged was an inferior one.

DEKALB COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

There is perhaps no single feature in the development of a community more important, and interesting as well, the impetus given it by newspapers; and among all the grand enterprises represented in the Centennial year of our national existence, none will reflect greater credit upon the invention or progressive genius of the age than the "Art preservative of all Arts."

The history of newspaper enterprises in DeKalb County begins nearly twenty years later than most of the other pioneer projects. Previous to 1850, the legal printing, required by law, was executed in Fort Wayne, they being geographically nearer than any others in operation. Subsequently to about that period was established the "Observer" at Albion, by S. E. Alvoid, Esq., For a year or two his paper enjoyed most of the limited patronage that DeKalb County had to accord, when early in the year 1852, he contemplated moving his establishment to Auburn, and pursuant to that purpose, he issued the first prospectus for a newspaper at that place, to be styled the "Auburn Observer." The project was not then carried into effect, it not receiving the encouragement sufficent to warrant the change. Soon after, previous to the opening of the Pierce and Scott campaign the establishment was sold to Messrs. Berry and Pierce, who straightway removed it to Auburn and started the "Democratic Messinger," the first newspaper published in DeKalb County. Although the proprietors were both practical printers, such was the worn condition of their material, the typographical appearance of the paper was very imperfect, but their enterprise received all the support promised, and met with general favor. It had, however, a pecarious existence. Before the first year of its publication expired, Mr. Berry retired from the concern, and Mr. Pierce having subsequently been elected County Auditor, the office was totally destroyed by fire on one of the closing days of the year 1855. It was in this office that J. C. Loveland, W. T. Kimsey, C. K. Baxter and the writer hereof acquired their first knowledge of the mysteries of their profession, each one of whom afterwards became connected with the press of the county.

The preparation of parties for the famous campaign of 1856, brought early into the field two candidates for public favor. First came W. C. McGonigal, Esq., who established the DeKalb Democrat, the organ of the Democrats, and a month or two later, J. M. Bromagem, Esq., established the first Republican paper printed in the County, viz: the Auburn Republican, when for the first time there were two papers published in Auburn. The rivalry of these two papers partook much of the spirit that pervaded the two parties in that noisy campaign, and at its close the Republican was discontinued, and the office removed by Mr. Bromagem to Angola, where he established the Steuben Republican. With increasing patronage Mr. McGonigal's paper was afterward enlarged, and so essentially improved in its typographical appearance as to excel any of its predecessors. In the year 1859 Mr. McGonigal moved his office to Wabash, Indiana, joined the Republican ranks and established the Wabash Plaindealer, making it the Republican organ of that county in the campaign of 1860.

Just previous to the Fall election of 1858. the publication of the DeKalb Co. Times, by Messrs. W. T. and J. M. Kinsey was commenced at Auburn. The three months of its existence demonstrated that its patronage was, insufficient to maintain its continuance, and the establishment was sold and removed to Waterloo. On the first Thursday in February, 1859, was issued the Waterloo Press, the first paper ever printed in the County outside of Auburn The following are the names of the publishers and proprietors of The Press, in order in which they had charge of the paper: T. Y. Dickinson, Dickinson & Baxter, T. Y. Dickinson, C. K. Baxter, Radcliffe & Long, Radcliffe & Kennedy, Baxter & Kennedy, C. K. Baxter

In the Fall of 1859, was established in Auburn, the New Era, by George Kuhlman, and subsequently passing into the hands of J. C. Loveland, its publication was continued until 1865, when the office was removed by him to Clyde, Ohio, where he started the Clyde Times. During the latter part of Mr. Loveland's career in the county, he called his paper the Observer and Reporter.

A very creditable appearing paper was started in Auburn by W. H. Dills in 1864, called the DeKalb Democrat. Afterward it was managed by Howard Coe, Esq. The office was burned up in the winter of 1867.

A few months later was started in its place a paper under the same name by H. D. Carll, but outliving its usefulness, it was discontinued the next year.

The first paper published in Butler was the Herald, started in 1866 by W. T. Kimsey. It reflected for one year very creditably the business interests of that place, when the office was removed by Mr. K. to Ligonier, where he started another paper.

About the year 1868, Emory Higley started a small paper at Butler, which he christianed The Banner of Liberty. After publishing it a few weeks, he removed it to Auburn, where he printed the Auburn Times, striving to become the democratic organ. Not succeeding in this, he discontinued the paper.

Withdrawing from the Press in December, 1868, Mr. J. F. Radcliffe started a new paper in Waterloo, styled the Air-Line and soon after sold the office to Prof. J. A. Barnes, the present School Superintendent of this County. Prof. B. published the paper until the close of the campaign of 1870. The Air-Line was then discontinued, the office being sold to Mr. T. C. Mays, who immediately removed it to Auburn, and established the Courier, which continues to maintain itself and enjoys a seniority over any of its predecessors.

The next effort at starting a paper was at Butler, by R. H. Weamer, in the summer of 1874. It was styled the "News," and after a few months was discontinued. Mr. Weamer removed the office to Auburn where he now publishes the "Republican."

Last December was commenced the publication of the first paper at the new town of Garrett, the "News," by Messrs. Wing and Maloney.

Butler, in its laudable effort to keep pace with the enterprise of neighboring towns, now possesses a model newspaper, the "Review," just published by Mr. B. D. Sherwood. If it meets the support that the initial number indicates [illegible] it will become [illegible] [illegible] of 1876.

1776. Centennial. 1876.

HEADQUARTERS

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GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

The largest and choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Prices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 3
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java & Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 & 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 ce'ts

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place in the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This is the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books, Bibles,
Bill Books, Albums,
Wallets, Testaments,
Memorandas, Pass Books
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel.
Box Papers in great variety.
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,
Main Street, opposite Ford's Block. AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	7 44	[illegible]	2 10	1 20
Tipton	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 15
Miami	[illegible]	1 50	[illegible]	3 [illegible]
Kokomo	9 11	[illegible]	7 00	
Peru	10 00	[illegible]	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noblesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 41
Kokomo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 00

[illegible], Supt. [illegible]
[illegible] HAWLEY, Master of Trans.
[illegible] ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	3:42 p. m.	3:35 a. m.	7:55 p. m
Waterloo	3:00 "	3:51 "	8:16 "
Sedan	3,07	4,03	8:28 "
Corunna	3,14	3,56	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11,35 am	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11,40	9:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	8:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	a12:31a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 20	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 30	10 27	8 23
Defiance	11 33	11 23	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 00am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 05	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	
Walkerton Junction	4 00	4 00	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	

GOING EAST.

Chicago	9 20 pm		8 40am
Walkerton Junction	12 13am		12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 41		6 39
Avilla	3 01		3 06
Garrett	3 16	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 38	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 16	8 42	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 48	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 28	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 40p.m	pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 23
Hartford	4 25pm	6.08	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 45	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Bossons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 48		
Bossons	11 05		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 45		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 52	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 20	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 09		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 45am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 06
Ft. Wayne	3 45	15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
Robt. Rillie, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Int. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		43
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	38
Bankers	1 00		7 23	8 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 30	[illegible]
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 27
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 27
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	8 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 36			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 40
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 33		1 32
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	4 56	8 00		1 52
Fort Arrive		9 30		2 45
Indianapolis	8 1.	10p		9 20
Louisvil	4 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

H. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10 50	lv Logans't ar	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.30	4.13	10.48	Adamsboro.	10.48	6.36	12.26
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.06	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.48
7.40	4.53	11.15	[illegible]	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	[illegible]	11.28	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.32
8.12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roann	9.54	[illegible]	10.43
8.48	[illegible]	[illegible]	Laketon	9.40	[illegible]	10.10
9.12	[illegible]	12.17	N. Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.38	5.40p	[illegible]	[illegible] Mills	9.21	[illegible]	9.33
9.56	[illegible]	[illegible]	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.39	S. Whitley	8.56	4.53	9.09
10.26	6.05	12.57	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1 00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.36	1.17	Coffin's	8.17	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.06	3.56	7.14
12.10			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.30	6.46
12.55	7.22	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.36	3.25	6.32
1.00	7.25	[illegible]	Auburn	7.26	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	3.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.48
2.00	7.40	[illegible]	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R'ys. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. At Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket Agt.
A. B. SOUTRAND, Gen. Supt

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

[illegible]

GOING WEST.

	No 1	No 5	No 3	No 7
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	12 40 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, [illegible] p. m., Crestline, 11.15 p. m. Fort Wayne [illegible], arrives at Chicago at [illegible] a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works near the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT THE

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descripti.ons, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 2nd, 1876. Number 9.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Jane's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square,

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
G. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FOBES, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TRESCH.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fine Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock.

The Auburn

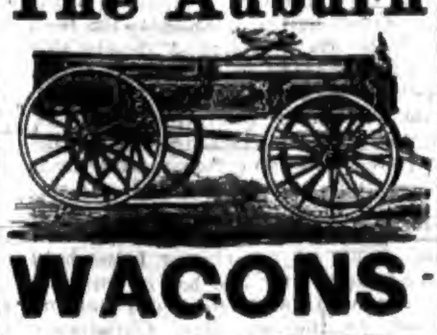

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into a single delivery machine. It has a simple and ready means of taking up the wear on the plunge head and sides of the chamber, thus preventing all leakage of mud, and adding years of service to the machine. It makes from 500 to 800 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. It may readily be adapted to Steam Power. The dies are finished with much skill. Dies and Trucks at moderate prices.
CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

NOTICE.

AUBURN, Feb., 1st, 1876.

Until further notice the tax duplicate of the town of Auburn, will be at the store of S. W. Ralston, at which place I will receive the taxes due thereon. The last day for payment is March 18th next.
D. K. HOUGHTON,
Marshal & Collector.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock for all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,
On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store

Is the popular place for all kinds of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Last Sunday was a bad day for church going people.

Call at this office for extra copies of the large Centennial paper, 48 columns. The best paper of the season, only 5 cents a copy.

J. Albright, Esq., has a new sign, in the shape of a clock, that looks neat and tasty.

The Goodman Bros. have erected a tasty lamp post in front of their place of business.

Oliver Twist, in four acts, was produced by local talent, at Pleasant Lake last Thursday night.

Married at the Auburn House, on the 19th inst, by Jacob Walborn, Esq. John W. Shutt, to Evia Smith.

School Examiner, J. Barnes, informs us that an examinations of teachers will be held at this place, Saturday, March 4th.

Dave Morris is lying quite ill, at Mr. Carey's residence, on South Main-st.—His sickness was caused from lifting too heavy.

Cooper Ralston has purchased H. Griswold's interest in the grocery line. The firm is now Cool & Ralston. We wish them success.

A Card.

All persons indebted to me either by account or note must call on me immediately or expect to have costs to pay. This is the last call for I must pay my own debts.

I can be found at Snyder's Excelsior Hardware.

Feb. 9 [illegible] V. A. BEARD.

Stop that Cough.

No [illegible] complaint however obstinate can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of [illegible] Wild Cherry and its [illegible] ever cold [illegible] and effectually in coughs, colds, [illegible], sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Consumption victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyisms that threatened to choke them find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cts. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other. F. E. Davenport Druggist.

DIED.

FRANKLIN TP Feb, 18, 1876.

EDITOR COURIER:—Died at his residence in this Township, on the 16th inst Philip Man, Sr., the oldest inhabitant of the township, age over 86 years. He resided in this township nearly 35 years ago. He was born in Union Co, Penn.

Died at the residence of his son, Daniel Grogg, near this place, Feb. 15, Mary Grogg, aged 93, 9 months and 10 days. Her maiden name was Snyder, and was married to Soloman Grogg, Feb 2nd, 1808, with whom she lived 53 years and 11 months. She was an exemplary member of the German Reform church from the time she was twenty years old. She was undoubtedly the oldest resident in the county, and beyond question lived to the greatest age of any who lie in our cemetry.

Same day the wife of John A Ditmore, aged about sixty years.

How to get Along.

Pay as you go.

Never fool in business matters.

Do not kick everyone in your path.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

Have order, system, regularity and promptness.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.

More miles can be made in one day by going steadily than by stopping.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable.

Learn to say No. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Jake was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored youth who goes to school at the Atlanta colored university:

"Look hyer, boy, you goes ter school, don't yer?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Gittin eddykashun, ain't yer?

"Yes, sir"

"Larnin' rithmetick and figgerin' on a slate, eh?"

"Yes, sir"

"Well, it don't take two whole days to make an hour, do it?"

"Why no!" exclaimed the boy.

"You was gwine ter bring dat hatchet back in an hour, warn't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' it's bin two days sence yer borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashun gwine ter do you thick skulled niggers when yer go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it takes to fotch back a hatchit?"

The boy got mad and slung the hatchet over the fence and half [illegible] through an ash barrel.

If you discover that a person has swallowed poison by design or accident, give them water to drink, cold or warm, as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more; tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and thus gives the speediest cure to the poisonous article If pains begin to be felt in the bowels it shows that a part, at least, of the poison has passed downward; then large and repeated ejections of tepid water should be given, the object in both cases being to dilute the poison as quickly as possible. Do not wait for warm water, take that which is nearest at hand, cold or warm, for every moment of time saved is of immense importance, at the same time send instantly for a physician, and as soon as he comes turn the case into his hands, telling what you have done. The simple fact can not be too widely published. It is not meant to say that drinking a gallon or two of simple water will cure every case of poisoning, but it will cure many, and benefit all by its rapidly diluting quality.

Ten Millions Of Gold in One Pile

(San Francisco Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.)

Speaking of this reminds me of a very well authenticated rumor that the Great Bonanza Kings, Messrs Flood, O'Brien, Macay and Fair, are going to send one hundred and fifty tons of gold and silver bullion from their Consolidated Virginia Mine to the Centennial and pile up the glittering bars in some conspicuous spot so that all the world can see what one mine produces in five months! The value of the bars will be ten millions of dollars in United States gold coin! If the idea is carried out it will be the grandest sight among a million of grand sights and I venture to say more people will visit his mountain of wealth than any other single thing in the building. Five millions of the bullion is now boxed for shipment and the balance will be ready in due season Few people ever saw such a vast sum as ten millions of dollars in gold and silver all in one or several piles and I think the proposition of Messrs Flood & Co if carried through will add much to the charm the wonder the eclat and the success of the Exhibition.

MUSIC.

MISS McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.
Nov. 4, 1875.—tf

The Way They Do It.

Mr. Blaine would take the whole question of the Currency out of politics, and yet makes a bitter party speech upon the Currency. Mr. Blaine would unite and pacify the country and yet makes an intense personal, studied and sectional speech against general amnesty, and so disturbs the peace of the country. If this is statesmenship, we submit the specimen is of a very bad kind. If it is patriotism, we fear it is of that kind also, in a party sense, which Edmund Burke denounced so vehemently. If it is party policy, even them it is difficult to understand it unless the lowest ideas and grades of humanity can be addressed with the understanding that men can make more by hate and passion then by good will and good words. Nothing would be more wise patriotic, and just than, if possible after 15 years of suspension of specie payments, to forget party politics in settling a great question like the Currency, but it best suits the taste, temper and ambition of the Republican leader of the House both to denounce and misrepresent the Democratic party and to magnify his own party and himself. If Mr. Blaine had any qualities beyond that of a brilliant and aggressive debater or any patriotic or soldierly antecedents if he had even belonged to the home guard in war or the peace party in peace the country would listen with more patence to his tirades; but with any such antecedents Mr. Blaine would not be himself. He is simply upon the one hand aspiring and audacious, and upon the other selfish and ambitious to secure place and power at a cost which a wise man would not make. This is no time to advance such men. As they rule in Congress, so they would, if they could rule the land. The Republicans have been sixteen years in power and hold the Senatorial and Executive power now. What the currency is they made it both in quantity and quality. They have done noting but talk to change it or improve it, and this is just what the same party [illegible] now. Suppose they change their tactics, and instead of assailing others do something themselves. They have the Senate them begin there and by that concessions and manly effort let the Democrats also do somthing practical and positive towards the resumption of specie payments. In the meantime it would seem that a Republican leader who has so much to say against inflation but not one word for contraction, who in one breath, opposes both the President's and the Secretary of the Treasury's efforts to repeal the legal tender act; might be a little more charitable towards men who think either the all virtue does not rest in the Republican party or all wisdom in Mr. Blaine.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or [illegible] in society, on account of foul and [illegible] discharges from gangrenous ulcers [illegible] use Dr. Detchon's celebrated [illegible]. It is the greatest cure and [illegible] destroyer, the world ever [illegible] every life threatened by it. It [illegible] its progress, and is persevering [illegible] never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomachs, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 365 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth Avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. [illegible]

No. 3

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

[A rich man who had no children proposed [illegible] poor neighbor, who had [illegible] would consent, that he [illegible] property enough to make themselves and their other six children comfortable for life.]

Which shall it be? Which shall it be?
I looked at John. John looked at me,
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak,
"Tell me again what Robert said:"
And then I, listening, bent my head—
This is his letter.

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn;
I thought of all that he had borne
Of poverty, and work, and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven young mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this.

"Come John," said I,
"We'll chose among them as they lie
Asleep." So walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band;
First to the cradle lightly stepped
Where Lilian, the baby slept.
Softly the father stooped to lay
His rough hand down in a loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said: "Not her!"

We stooped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so beautiful and fair.
I saw on James' rough, red cheek
A tear undried. Ere John could speak
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace.
"No, for a thousand crowns not him!"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son—
Turbulent, restless, idle one—
Could he be spared? Nay, He who gave
Bade us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart could be
Patient enough for such as he;
"And so," said John, "I would not dare
To take him from her bedside prayer."

Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love.
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in a willful way,
And shook his head: "Nay, love, not thee,"
The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad.
So like his father. "No, John, no!
I cannot, will not, let him go."
And so we wrote in a courteous way,
We could not give one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy in truth that not one face
Was missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in heaven.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

Some few years ago I was a resident in Hong Kong, and there became acquainted with the following circumstances. The story itself was related one winter's evening—for even in China there is a winter—around a glowing fire that put one in mind of home. The conversation during dinner had turned upon dreams, and some very curious theories were advanced in support of the interpretation of them. Our number consisted of eight persons; and after a protracted discussion, in which the number for and against there being any truth in dreams stood about equal, Capt. Topham proposed to settle the question by telling us a story of what actually happened to himself a few years previously. The cloth was removed, and at the invitation of our host we each drew our chairs round the fire, lit our cigar or pipe, [illegible] a glass of punch, the Captain related the following tale as nearly as I can remember:

"It is now, gentlemen, some ten years ago since I was first mate of the opium schooner Wild Dayrell. We were lying in Hong Kong harbor at the time, preparatory to sailing the next morning for Formosa. Then—and, for the matter of that, now—there was a great deal of smuggling done in that beautiful island of the Chinese. Our cargo consisted of thirty thousand dollars in sycee, one hundred and fifty chests of Patna and two hundred chests of Malwah opium, besides a few sundries, which could be bought cheap enough in Hong Kong or Shanghai, but upon which we turned a good round sum. Capt. Wilkes—whom I think you all know, gentlemen—commanded her, and had made many a voyage, and run many a risk for his owners to the same place. At about 4 in the afternoon the Captain left me to go ashore; but just as he was stepping in the boat, he cried out:

"'Topham! Upon second thoughts, I shan't stay on shore to-night, as I intended. I am going to old Douglas' to dine; and as, in all probability, it will be a noisy party, I shall slip away early; so you can look for me about eleven.'

"'Very well, sir,' I answered; and then turned to see that everything was all right for the morning.

"At 6 o'clock I and the second officer had tea; and after tea, he and I had quite a confidential chat about our voyage, the value of our cargo and the immense risk that was run in not shipping Englishmen, in place of the mongrel crew we then had. Our crew consisted, by the way, of fourteen persons, including the Captain. The Captain, myself, second officer and two sailors were Englishmen; a Lascar; two Manilla men; two Malays and two Chinamen, as seamen; a Chinese cook and Chinese steward—in all, fourteen souls. At about 8 o'clock the second officer had retired for the night, and had left me alone on the poop. I well remember how my thoughts then ran. I revolved in my mind the conversation that I had with Mr. Spencer, the second officer, respecting the immense value of our cargo and the risk that we ran, both from our own crew, should they turn traitors, and also from the hordes of pirates that continually infest the China seas, notwithstanding our gunboats, and the havoc that they make of them whenever they come within range.

"Well, gentlemen, upon that evening my thoughts were especially turned upon home, and a dear mother from whom I had received a letter by the last mail, and who was then in a very delicate state of health. I had answered her letter only that morning.

"I must have been on the poop about three quarters of an hour after Mr. Spencer had left me, and was thinking of returning to the cabin to look over some papers connected with the ship, when I observed a sampan, or Chinese boat, hovering round the stern. I called out to the men in the boat, and inquired what they wanted there; but their only answer, when they found they were observed, was to pull away from the ship in the direction of the middle of the harbor. Their movements I did not at all like, and leaning on the taffrail, I watched them until they were lost in the darkness. I suppose I must have remained in this position—that is, with my arms on the taffrail—about ten minutes, when, without warning, I felt myself lifted off my legs, and some one behind me endeavoring to throw me overboard. I am by no means a light weight, gentlemen, as you can see—weighing, I should say, then sixteen stone; but the person evidently depended upon the suddenness of the attack to accomplish his purpose. I struggled violently, holding on by my hands to the rail, and letting fly right and left with my feet; and in the end I was successful. The Chinaman tripped, and lay upon the deck in my power. Without a thought, without a moment's hesitation, I laid hold of him by the trowsers with one hand, and took a couple of turns of his pigtail by the other, and threw him overboard. After I had accomplished this, I made for the cuddy. Arrived there, I at once went to Mr. Spencer's cabin; but upon trying the door, found it locked! I gave one or two kicks, at the same time calling out to him to open the door. He sprang from his berth, and called out in reply that it was locked from the outside. I told him to stand clear, and with a good one, two, three, from the shoulder, I burst the door in. There is no doubt I must have looked very pale and very excited, as his first question to me was—

"'Why, Mr. Topham, what in the name of goodness is the matter? You look as pale as death.'

"I told him all that had happened, and likewise my suspicions that we had not seen the end of the affair, and that our best plan would be at once to arm ourselves. I told him to dress himself, whilst I went on deck to rouse our two English sailors, whom we could depend upon, and bring them aft to the cabin. I had planted one foot in the saloon, the other being still in Mr. Spencer's cabin, and had my eyes directed to the stairs of the companion, when, in the shade, I thought I descried a Chinaman. Thinking that it might be the steward, I called out to him by name, 'A Tong;' but no reply came, when I felt pretty certain that it was not the steward—in which belief I was not long left in doubt. I had turned my head into Mr. Spencer's cabin, to tell him of my suspicions, when I thought I heard steps stealthily approaching me. I gave a rapid glance, and there, not four feet from where I stood, were some five or six as villainous looking Chinamen as I had ever beheld, armed, some with bamboos about ten feet long, and others with swords. In an instant I had sprung into the cabin, and closed and bolted the door. With a yell, the whole of the gang made one simultaneous rush toward the door, but they had missed their mark by a second. I had planted my back against the door, and, thanks to my weight and the bolts, it resisted their combined efforts to force it. Other measures, however, I knew must be at once resorted to, and that instantly. Calling upon Mr. Spencer to move his chest of drawers against the door, and placing two trunks on the top of them, we patiently waited the coming events. Spencer very fortunately had a couple of Colt's revolvers in his chest of drawers, with which we armed ourselves. The gang outside were evidently in deep consultation as to their next mode of [illegible] all the others, and that one voice was, without a doubt, A Tong, our much-respected steward! From the little Chinese I was acquainted with, I gathered that they were bent upon the treasure, which had come on board from the Oriental Bank only that afternoon. It had been stowed away in the Captain's cabin, and was safely lodged in one of Milner's fire and thief-proof safes.

"They proceeded to the Captain's cabin; but in a very short time returned and, knocking at the door with their bamboos, demanded it to be opened. At first they used threats, then entreaties, promising us that not a hair of our heads should be hurt. But, though we feared their threats, we had no faith in their promises, and fully determined that, if the worst came to the worst we would sell our lives dearly. Oh, how we longed for 11 o'clock, for Capt. Wilkes' return. How patiently and eagerly we listened for the splash of the oars of the six stalwart boatmen! We heard four bells from the different ships in the harbor, some not a couple of hundred yards away; but it was impossible to reach or signal them. Instead of a large port-hole, there was only the small dead-light, through which we could not even manage to thrust our heads, much less our bodies. Well, sirs, when they found that neither threats nor promises would avail them, they at once commenced their work. I was standing on a camp-stool, endeavoring to see what they were doing, by looking through the iron grating on the top of the door, when I saw one of them with a spear, at what, in military phraseology, would be termed "shorten arms"—that is, with the spear drawn back to its fullest extent, ready to thrust through the door. I gave one spring from the stool, and lucky indeed I did so; for the next moment the point of a spear grazed my cheek. Another inch to the left and I would have been a dead man. We both then retired to the further end of the cabin, so as to keep out of harm's way. We knew that they dared not use firearms, for fear of attracting the attention of the ships in the neighborhood; and no doubt this was our salvation. Spear after spear was thrust through, some almost reaching us as we crouched down on the floor of the cabin, when all at once we heard a crash, and, on looking up, to our horror saw that one of the panels of the door had been forced in sufficiently for a man to thrust his body through. We both immediately sprang upon our feet grasping our revolvers more firmly, expecting that, in desperation, some of them would be hardy enough to try and force their way into the cabin. But they were far too cunning for that. Two of them now got upon chairs, but taking care to keep out of the line of fire of our revolvers, and by side-thrusts—by which they showed that they were adepts in the use of the weapon—compelled us to kneel and crouch behind the chest of drawers one moment, into the berths the next, and, at last, under the bottom of them, where we were for some time comparatively safe. But, emboldened by their success, they now faced the broken paneling; and we could plainly see that, in another minute or two, the matter would end by our both being speared like wild boars. I whispered to Spencer to fire at the first head that showed itself at the paneling, and I would do the same—he to take the right, and I the left, so that we should not waste ammunition through both of us firing at the same person. I remember as if it happened only five minutes ago, two heads suddenly appearing, and myself and Spencer in the act of presenting our revolvers at them, when, as a flash of lightning, two spears were suddenly thrust through the aperture, and the next instant I felt a twinge in the right side."

Here the narrator paused for a few moments, and after a good stiff pull at his punch, continued—

"I remember no more until six weeks afterward, when I was lying in bed in a strange room, very weak and very faint. There was my servant keeping me nice and cool with a large fan, whilst on my forehead was a cloth steeped in vinegar. By degrees, some slight recollection came back to my mind of the events that had happened on that fearful night; but when I interrogated my Chinese nurse, I could only obtain from him such replies as—"Me no sabby; doctor berry angry me talkee that pigeon." By which he meant that he knew nothing about the matter; and that, if he did, he was enjoined by the doctor to silence, otherwise he would be very angry with him. However, with a good constitution and careful attention, I was soon able to leave my room; and then, and not before, I gathered from my old friend, Charles Lawrence, one quiet afternoon, the following rather rambling account of the affair:

"'I have no occasion,' said Charley, 'to ask you to remember the 8th of March, for that you will do to the end of your days; but I have also reason to remember it; for on that day, as I learned by a letter from home by the last mail, an only brother was killed on the Great Western Railway, in the collision that occurred near Reading. Well, if you remember that evening, we were to have a great spread at Douglas'. Thompson, Wilkinson, and some twenty others were invited, including Capt. Wilkes. Of course, you know what a jovial fellow Wilkes is, good for a story or song, and can take his part in an argument with the best of them. Everything went off very well during dinner; and after the cloth had been removed, and one or two songs had been given, the call was for Wilkes. He, however, who is usually so ready and willing to oblige, made some excuse about hoarseness, which, however, was so palpably fictitious that we all burst out laughing; and upon being pressed again by some of us, including old Douglas, he positively refused, and intimated his intention of going on board at once. We could see that something had occurred to irritate him, but for the life of us none of us could guess. Before leaving the room, however, Douglas called him to one side, and asked him the cause of his going away so early. He replied that he was uneasy in his mind; that a depression of spirits, such as he had never felt before, had come over him within the last half hour, but for which he could not account; and asked Douglas kindly not to detain him, as he wanted to go on board to see that everything was all right; and if he felt better, they might expect to see him in the course of an hour or so. And in an [illegible] not to join our party, but to horrify us with the details of what had occurred on board the Wild Dayrell. Dr. Anderson, who was one of our party, went on board immediately to attend to you, and Capt. Wilkes and two or three of us proceeded to the police station to report the matter. The police took the matter up vigorously; and, thanks to a large reward offered by the owners, one of the gang turned Queen's evidence, and in the course of three or four days the whole gang was safely lodged in the Victoria Jail. They were brought up before the magistrate, and remanded until you are able to appear against them.'

"But I asked: 'What time did Capt. Wilkes arrive on board the Wild Darrell? It was some time after ten o'clock—of that I am sure.'

"'Yes,' he replied; 'I believe it was just half-past ten when he pulled alongside, for five bells were struck from all the other ships lying alongside of him, *but not from his own*, which at the time he noticed as very singular. As he approached the ship he saw two boats coming from the direction of her, but at the time he took no notice of them; but there is no doubt, he thinks, that these very boats contained the gang.'

"'But did they succeed in obtaining any of the treasure?' I again asked.

"'No, not a cent of it, thanks to Chubb, They had tried to pick the lock; and when they found that they could not succeed in that, they tried gunpowder, but with the same result. The two English seamen were found tied in their bunks, and quite drunk. They acknowledged that the steward had given them three bottles of brandy early in the evening, as a present; and they made good use of it, for they were half drunk the next morning. The rest of the crew were too much afraid of their own necks to offer any resistance or give the alarm. The Wild Dayrell sailed a couple of days afterward, but with a fresh crew.'" And so ended Charley's account.

"About a week after this conversation," continued the narrator, "I appeared at the Police Court, and swore to every one of the gang, eight in number. They were sent for trial to the High Court, and all found guilty of mutiny and conspiracy, and sentenced, four of them, to penal servitude for life, two for fourteen years, and the remaining two for seven years each."

The Old Elm Destroyed.

The historic and renowned old elm on Boston Common which sheltered Miles Standish and the Winslows, beneath whose boughs Benjamin Franklin played when he was a baby, and which was so old in 1776 that Israel Putnam and George Washington, when they assumed their military commands, were afraid it would fall down and kill somebody, was prostrated and destroyed by a gale lately. There is a sort of centennial propriety in the fall, and relic hunters spent the night in an affectionate scramble for bits of the boughs. It was one of the oldest trees known in this country, and probably older than the Stuyvesant pear tree. The limb blown off in the gale of 1860 plainly disclosed more than 200 rings. Now Boston will have another funeral—speeches, poems, tears, and a good time generally.—*New York Graphic.*

BRISTOW.

His Early Retirement Probable—A General Reorganization of the Cabinet—The Proposed Changes.

[Washington (Feb. 18) Telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The predictions made in these dispatches from time to time regarding the retirement of Secretary Bristow from the Cabinet are about to be realized. The matter of his retirement is no longer merely rumor, but is to-day spoken of as a positive fact. The Secretary himself is authority for such statements and has told many of his friends that his relations with the President were not such as would permit of their acting in harmony much longer. The New York *Tribune*, which is known here as a Bristow's organ, makes the announcement, on Bristow's authority, as follows:

"The fact need no longer be concealed that the President and Secretary of the Treasury must soon part company. Gen. Grant is no longer satisfied with Mr. Bristow, and the latter is becoming restive and dissatisfied with his present honors. The growing distance between the two gentlemen has not reached that point where personal intercourse of an agreeable nature is no longer possible, but each is more at ease in other society: whether from any known cause, if from any cause, is not a matter of discussion now; but there is a feeling between the two that is difficult to describe, but which produces a constant constraint and embarrassment. That it has its foundation in the Babcock matter is generally admitted, but until the case is disposed of by the court no discussion is vouchsafed. A change in the Treasury Department is possible within a few days. It cannot reasonably be delayed a fortnight. The Secretary expresses his differences with the President very mildly as a feeling that is difficult to describe, but which produces a constant constraint and embarrassment. The Secretary declines to state the cause."

Secretary Chandler, Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, and John C. New are mentioned, with probabilities in favor of the latter. A general reorganization of the department will follow a new appointment. Bluford Wilson will be one of the first removals. There are good grounds for believing that a general reorganization of the Cabinet will take place within a few weeks. Attorney-General Pierrepont will be a candidate for the Court of St. James, in place of Gen. Schenck, whose recall is certain. Judge Taft, of Ohio, is mentioned as Pierrepont's successor. Secretary Fish may possibly be selected to succeed Schenck, as it is said to be left entirely to his own preference. In that case Pierrepont will succeed Mr. Fish. Ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, it is stated, will take the Postoffice Department, in order that Mr. Jewell may enter the Gubernatorial canvass in Connecticut. As Assistant Postmaster, Gen. Barber, of Michigan, and Gen. Hawley, of Rock Island, are prominently mentioned.

Average Crops and Prices for 1875.

The bi-monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for January and February is mainly devoted to a review of the crops and prices for 1875, giving much interesting information. The eight largest corn-producing States show a very gratifying increase in yield. The average number of bushels per acre is given, as follows:

States.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Tennessee	28.8	22.5	16.8	30.5
Kentucky	31.2	29.5	25	35.0
Ohio	39.5	35	36	38.2
Indiana	38.7	25.6	27	34.5
Illinois	30.8	21	18	34.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	37	33.5	16	30.6
Kansas	38.5	30.1	10.5	38.4

The average prices obtained per bushel for the past four years were as follows:

States.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Tennessee	$0.48	$0.58	$0.60	$0.41
Kentucky	37	44	53	41
Ohio	34	42	58	44
Indiana	29	40	51	39
Illinois	24	32	56	34
Iowa	28	32	43	27
Missouri	32	38	74	28
Pennsylvania	80	80	76	58
North Carolina	63	64	72	60
Texas	43	80	75	83

The yield of the wheat crop showed a remarkable diminution compared with the three preceding years, as will be seen by this table of average bushels per acre:

States.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
New York	12.5	13.8	15.5	9
Pennsylvania	10.8	14.2	14.8	12.8
Ohio	11.7	12	15	9.5
Michigan	13	12.2	14.2	13.5
Indiana	12.4	11.2	12.3	9
Illinois	12.1	13.5	11.5	10.5
Wisconsin	14.3	16.5	11.5	14
Minnesota	16.5	18.3	13.4	17
Iowa	12.6	13	11.6	9.7
Missouri	8.8	12.8	13.5	9
Kansas	11.6	14	13.7	12.5
California	12.3	13.5	13.2	11

The following are the average prices obtained for the past four years:

States.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
New York	$1.65	$1.60	$1.26	$1.31
Pennsylvania	1.67	1.50	1.21	1.29
Ohio	1.42	1.31	1.04	1.09
Michigan	1.46	1.36	1.08	1.15
Indiana	1.32	1.22	94	97
Illinois	1.23	1.10	86	91
Wisconsin	1.03	97	88	91
Minnesota	83	80	70	86
Iowa	85	79	65	71
Missouri	1.41	1.13	83	96
California	1.11	1.32	99	1.16

Bismarck's Autograph—How a Michigan Girl Obtained It.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* prints an extract from a letter written in Berlin, by a daughter of a resident of Grand Rapids, to Hon. Elliott T. Slocum of the same city. She says:

Among my Christmas presents was a beautiful autograph album, bound in in black and silver. I said, immediately, this shall be a distinctly German book; it will be a delightful souvenir of this winter passed in Berlin. "Oh, if I only could have Bismarck's autograph! I do admire him so much." Everybody laughed at me, and said perhaps some of the officers could procure for me a document which he had signed. But I thought it would be nicer to have something directly from him; so one day I sent the following note, written in English, so as to make more impression:

To His Highness Prince Bismarck:

A young American girl who, during two winters passed in Germany, has learned to truly love *Das Vaterland*, would feel inexpressibly honored to be able to carry back to America the autograph of the greatest living statesman. Begging that this request may not be considered a most unwarrantable intrusion, with the deepest respect,

LORRAINE F. WOOD.

I thought it very improbable I should received any answer. So imagine, if you can, my delight, when a large envelope was brought by the postman yesterday, with Bismarck's own private arms in a great red seal on the back. Inclosed was my note, with his written in a large, striking hand on the blank side of the paper:

I am sorry to state that I cannot do even for a young lady, what I have oftener refused to those of older years.

BISMARCK.

Was it not cunning in him to send his autograph while refusing to send it? Every one thinks he must be intensely amused at my having the courage to write, and that "the greatest living statesman," and my name Lorraine, which I took pains to write very distinctly, increased the effect. I am glad, too, that he returned my note, and shall paste letter, seal and all into my book; so I shall have the whole extent of the correspondence.

A CENTENNIAL VETERAN.

A Man Who Listened to a Speech from Washington, and Who Belonged to a Fire Company in 1799.

Michael Edwards, Sr., of Moundsville, Pa., is now in his one hundred and ninth year. When at Moundsville, a few days ago, a correspondent had a short interview with the old gentleman. It was something to look upon a man whose birth dated back to the 17th of August, 1767, and to hear him tell of seeing Gen. Washington in the streets of his native town ere yet the Father of his Country had reached the zenith of his great fame. Mr. Edwards thinks he remembers when the news of the Declaration of Independence was brought to York, Pa., where he then lived. He remembers hearing Washington make a short speech in York, after the war, in which, among other things, he said that there was likely to be, sometime in the future, a war, caused by office seekers, that would be worse than the Revolution. He cast his first vote for Washington, for President, and voted for him both times, and after him for John Adams. He left York in 1801 and went out to Washington, Pa., where he was married in 1805 to Miss Eleanor Cady, a lady nineteen years his junior. They lived together fifty-three years, she dying in 1858. The family consisted of four boys, all still living, the oldest of whom is now in his seventieth year. Mr. Edwards lived at Washington until 1835, at which time he moved to Moundsville, where he has since resided. He worked at his trade (gunsmithing) until he was between eighty and ninety years of age. When he was in his ninety-third year he walked from Wheeling to Moundsville in about two hours and a half, a feat that many young men could not rival. He has seldom been severely sick in his life, although he has never taken extra care of his health; chewed and smoked tobacco, and taken an occasional glass of liquor, although not addicted to drink. His general habit has been to rise and retire at an early hour, and during the most of his life has seldom slept after four in the morning. He comes of a long-lived ancestry, as do most persons who attain great age, his mother having lived to be upward of one hundred and three years old.

In the fall of 1870, in his one hundred and fourth year, Mr. Edwards revisited the scenes of his childhood in York, Pa., and while there received quite an ovation from its citizens. Among other tokens of respect, he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the members of the Laurel Company, of which company he was the oldest surviving member. The company had him charged on their books with a fine of 11 pence "for non-attendance on the evening of 30th March, 1799," and while there the Secretary, as a good joke, tendered him a bill, which, principal and interest, amounted to $4.81.

At the coming Centennial celebration at Philadelphia there will not be many greater curiosities to be seen than old Mr. Edwards. There will be present a few venerable men of the past like Mr. Edwards, who were children in 1776, who may perchance remember the Fourth of July of that eventful year, and they will be, as indeed they ought to be, among the most interesting features of the exhibition.

Name of the Deity in Forty-Eight Languages.

The following list, comprising the name of God in forty-eight languages, was compiled by the well-known French philologist, Louis Burger, in the following manner: One day, as he was walking along the streets of Paris, he heard a voice beseeching him to buy some nuts. Upon looking back he discovered that it was the voice of his old barber who was gaining a scanty living by selling nuts on the street. To aid him he hastily made out and gave him the following list:

Hebrew—Elohim.
Chaldaic—Elah.
Assyrian—Eleah.
Syriac and Turkish—Alah
Malay—Allah.
Arabic—Allah.
Language of Magi—Oris.
Old Egyptian—Teut.
Armorian—Teuti.
Modern Egyptian—Teun
Greek—Theos.
Cretan—Thios.
Eolian and Doric—Ilos.
Latin—Deus.
Low Latin—Diex.
Celtic and Gallic—Diu.
French—Dieu.
Spanish—Dios.
Portuguese—Deos.
Old German—Diet.
Provencal—Dieu.
Low Breton—Doue.
Italian—Dio.
Irish—Dia.
German and Swiss—Got.
Flemish—Goed.
Dutch—Godt.
English & old Saxon—God
Teutonic—Goth.
Danish and Swedish—Gut
Norwegian—Gud.
Slave—Buch.
Polish—Bog.
Pollacca—Bung.
Lapp—Jubinal.
Finnish—Jumula.
Runic—As.
Zemblian—Fetizo.
Pannonian—Istu.
Hindostanee—Rain.
Coromandel—Brama.
Tartar—Magatal.
Persian—Sire.
Chinese—Prussa.
Japanese—Goezur.
Madagascar—Zannar.
Peruvian—Puchecammae
Olalu Tongue—Deu.

By the sale of these lists the barber was enabled to make as good a living, if not better, than M. Burger himself.—*Tablet.*

Senator Christiancy and His Bride.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes: "Society has been struck to its profoundest depths this week by the marriage of Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, to Miss Lugerbeel, of the Bureau of Engraving. That is, she was a female Treasury clerk. She was poor, pretty and young, while he is rich, rather homely, and old. It was the union of spring and winter, youth and age, and of course the gossips *will* talk. Some of our elderly ladies hold that a man of sixty four has no business to marry a girl of nineteen, and that due respect to the late Mrs. Christiancy should have kept him out of a second marriage so soon as this, but the young lady was pretty and willing, and the Senator is a good deal of an "independent" and got married as he votes—to suit himself and his own convenience. Miss Lugerbeel steps from a clerk's desk into the forefront of Washington society, not only as a Senator's wife but as the wife of a wealthy man. A month ago she counted carefully her horse-car tickets, and now she has her carriage and pair like the wife of the British Minister!"

SHE stood in a wagon, in Loretto, Ky., and he was on a high doorstep. They tried to kiss each other, and leaned recklessly out of plumb. His nose was broken on the pavement, disfiguring him for life, and her head got so hard a thump that she was delirious for several days.

JOY OF INCOMPLETENESS.

If all our lives were one broad glare
Of sunlight clear, unclouded;
If all our path were smooth and fair,
By no soft gloom enshrouded;
If all life's flowers were fully blown
Without the sweet unfolding,
And happiness were rudely thrown
On hands too weak for holding—
Should we not miss the twilight hours,
The gentle haze and sadness?
Should we not long for storms and showers,
To break the constant gladness?

If none were sick and none were sad,
What service could we render?
I think if we were always glad
We scarcely could be tender.
Did our beloved never need
Our patient administration,
Earth would grow cold, and miss indeed
Its sweetest consolation;
If sorrow never claimed our heart,
And every wish were granted,
Patience would die and hope depart—
[illegible]

And yet in heaven is no night,
In heaven is no more sorrow!
Such unimagined new delight
Fresh grace from pain will borrow—
As the poor seed that underground
Seeks its true life above it,
Not knowing what will there be found
When sunbeams kiss and love it;
So we in darkness upward grow,
And look and long for heaven,
But cannot picture it below,
Till more of light be given.

Pith and Point.

A WASTE of "t"—Putting it in depot.

DIET for lovesick maidens—Tenderlines.

MAN alone is born crying, lives complaining and dies disappointed.

ISN'T an aim without a name synonymous with an ominous anonymous?

WHEN does a farmer double a sheep without hurting it? When he folds it.

A MAN who has tried it says that grumbling at meal-time helps meat to digest as well as laughter.

THE Princess Beatrice looks scornfully at poverty stricken suitors of noble birth. She does not wish to be understood as standing in the way of Americans.

Two Irishmen traveling, were robbed and tied in a wood. One, in despair, cried: "Och, I am undone!" Said the other: "Faix then I wished you would come and undo me."

GAS Company President—"Ah, we must accommodate ourselves to the times. Announce a reduction of ten cents a thousand feet in the price of gas—and add a couple thousand feet on each bill." —*Comic Monthly.*

WHEN a man detects a missing button after getting on a clean shirt, no one in the house is aware of the fact. He takes off the shirt and puts on another, quietly smiling all the while. He never, never speaks of it to a soul.

FORWARD and loquacious youth: "By Jove, you know—upon my word, now—if I were to see a ghost, you know, I would be a chattering idiot for the rest of my life." Ingenious maiden: "Haven't you seen a ghost?"

"MRS. SPLINKS," observed a boarder to the landlady of a Munson street caravansary; "the equal adjustment of this establishment could be more safely secured if there was less hair in the hash and more in the mattresses."—*Danbury News.*

NOT long since a little girl in Lexington, Ky., composed and published a sentence of forty-two letters, embracing all the letters of the alphabet. The sentence is as follows: "John Q. Pardy gave me a black walnut box of small size."

THE fighting among the Chinamen at Austin, Nev., continued until the lawyers began to send in their bills for defending the belligerents. Under this sudden stroke of civilization John wilted, and now he murmurs "dam big mouf takee allee heap," when a lawyer passes his way.

THE other day, up in Watertown, the wind blew a lady directly into a gentleman's arms, and ever since that time, whenever Old Probabilities indicates breezy weather, the sidewalks of the town are so crowded with young men as to render them almost impassable.

THE editor of the Boston *Pilot* is Mr. Patrick Donahoe, of which fact the following extract from his editorial columns contains inherent testimony: "Charles O'Conor is strong enough to attend to business—and all because he was a natural, healthy man, and took no physic. If people would let nature alone, or at most give her a helping hand, it would be well for them."

THERE is something so sensible in the following that it is worth setting down: The young woman who deliberately goes lately to church to attract attention as she scrapes down the aisle is a foolish virgin. The young man who plasters his hair down straight to a low, retreating forehead, bridges his nose with eye-glasses, and wears a loud cape, when he comes late to a concert, and strikes attitudes at the audience before the door while he glares about for a seat, and then stalks to it with the proud air of a prize mule at a country fair, is a snob.

HOW THEY DID IT.

They were sitting side by side,
And she sighed, and then he sighed.
Said he, "My darling idol!"
And he idled, and then she idled.
"You are creation's belle,"
And she bellowed, and then he bellowed.
"On my soul there's such a weight,"
And he waited, and then she waited.
"Your hand I ask, so bold I'm grown,"
And he groaned, and then she groaned.
"You shall have your private gig,"
And she giggled, and then he giggled.
Said she, "My dearest Luke—"
And he looked, and then she looked.
"I'll have thee, if thou wilt,"
And he wilted, and then she wilted.

To Preserve the Color of Calicoes.

Before washing almost any colored fabrics it is recommended to soak them for some time in water, to every gallon of which is added a spoonful of ox-gall. A teacup of lye in a pail of water is said to improve the color of black goods, when it is necessary to wash them. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water, for pink or green, will brighten those colors, and soda answers the same purpose for both purple and blue. The colors of the above fabrics may be preserved by using a strong milk-warm lather of white soap, and putting the dress into it, instead of rubbing it on the material, and stirring into a first and second tub of water a large tablespoonful of ox-gall.

THE horse-car poetry has incited a rebellion in New York, and the cry is now: "No seat, no fare." This is a slip, between the cup and the lip, which the lyrical conductaire has not provided for.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR., 2, 1876.

If the Chicago Tribune is not a truly loyal Republican paper, where are we to find one? And yet the Indianoplois Jurnal sneers at it because it called the convention there few days ago Indiana Idots.

There is some complaint already over the speculating in hotel accomodations at Cincinnati, and a movement is on foot to change the place of meeting of the National Republican Convention to Chicago or elsewhere. They claim at Cincinnati that this is a ruse of Morton and Blaine to take the convention away from that place because of the growing popularity of Bristow.

The health of speaker Kerr has been rapidly declining since he has been discharging the duties of speaker of the house, and last week that body, at his request, proceeded to elect a speaker pro tempore. Randall, of Pennsylvania was solicited by the speaker to take the position, but he declined, when Cox, of New York, was chosen. The friends of speaker Kerr are fearful that he will be unable to discharge the duties of the position at any time during the remainder of the session.

It is contrary to common sense and self-presevation to think it possible that the American people, through partisan political feelings, will sacrifice and abolish their patriotic, national name, independence and liberty, because of the cunning, tricky leadership of political demagogues, who wish and expect to ride into the presidential chair on the shoulders of an over-taxed oppressed deceived and betrayed people. It is our duty to our county, our children and to posterity to strictly examine and criticise the chance and pretentions of the different pretenders and bold aspirants for the office of president of the United States. Senator Morton feels confident of securing the desired prise and Congressman Blaine feels no less confident of triumphing over all competitors in the race for president in the year 1876. Both these aspirants have been bold, out-spoken political heroes who think and believe that their strong inflaming blazing speeches and opposition to the amnesty bill will land one of them in the white House—a bill intended by its originators to forget and forgive to bury the hatchet and to heal up the festering political wounds of the north and south. And the people of the north and south shall and will fraternise as one family of brothers and one nation of undivided patridtic people. It is the opinion of the most reasonable discreet and conservative part of our people that the anticonciliatory speeches of the trio of bloody shirt politicians Blaine B. Butler and Morton have a tendency to do anything but elevate such impolitic uncompromising firebrands to be president of the United States. To call either of these three crafty, gabby and irreconcilable politicians a statesman, would descerate the dignified name. The American people have too great a sense of generous feelings to their fellow-citizens of the southern states than to be influenced by demagogue partsian speeches of would-be presidents of this vast country and commonwealth.

President Grant as yet is in the background The Cincinnati republican convention will bring that notorious gentleman to the front. The vast army of rich bloated officeholders in order to secure and continue their money making will do anything and everything to secure his election their opposition rivals are yet unknown— Sufficient is the day the good thereof Time will prove.

Will the people or will they not re-elect to high office power and trust honorable and worthy gentleman whose names and characters are above suspicion and impeachment? The simple and honest people are surprised and stagnated when informed of the terrible and general system of government robbery by its own official employes and are known as republicans etc. The uncorrupted peomanry are emphatic in their bitter hatred against all government evil-doers as public demoralizers of the nation and cry aloud we must and will change the character of our rulers in both politics and morals. To accomplish this must be necessary and our people must select and elect the best and purest men of our country to fill all the offices which ought to be by election by the people; and when our reparsentatives—who are the honored servants of the people—act with fidelity honor and industry and do their duty to their constituents they deserve well of the people.

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Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. the impore has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune. Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter mediate profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c, and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

"A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade i a east, coupled with tee large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized th orket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eithe oung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c, was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	6c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	9c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	22c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	11c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c. best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Kose Oil, per gallon,	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.

Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1,00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

Rather Monotonous.

Six or seven days ago an old man entered the store of a Detroit hardware man, who also deals in seeds, and, inquiring for the proprietor, soon stood face to face with him.

"Want to see me?" asked the dealer.

"Yes, sir, I do! Seven years ago this coming spring I bought a paper of seeds of you!"

"I presume so."

"I'll swear to it, sir! Seven years ago, sir, and not one of those seeds came up!"

"Well, that's funny," laughed the other.

"You may think it was," said the old man, "but I'll make it cost you $10,000! When you sold me those seeds, sir, you did not know that you were dealing with Dodds."

"Well, you stop your blowing and get out of here!"

"Give me a package of cabbage seeds, sir!"

"I wont!"

The old man went away, but in an hour returned and said in a loud voice:

"Seven years ago this coming spring I bought a package of seeds at this store. Not one of those seeds arose from the soil!"

He was ordered out, and he went out. He was there next morning as soon as the proprietor was, and he said:

"Seven years ago this coming spring you sold me a package of seeds. Not one single seed matured to manhood!"

He was put out that time, but he returned in the afternoon, when the store was full of customers, and exclaimed:

"Seven years ago this coming spring I was swindled by that man there! He sold me a package of garden seeds, not one seed of which ever throve!"

When he went out something hit him three or four times in the back. He went down the street for awhile, and then returned and stood in front of the store and said to the people who passed:

"Seven years ago this coming spring this store here sold me garden seeds that never sprouted!"

He repeated the words over and over until a crowd began to gather, when he was called in and given a dozen papers of seed and told to forgive and forget.

"Six papers of onion seed to pay for the choking!" he said as he buttoned his overcoat.

They were given him, and when stowed away he remarked, "Six papers of cucumber seeds to pay for four kicks!"

After some argument these were handed him, and as he backed out of doors he said:

"It's all right. You've acted like a man about it, and if you want any vegetables next fall I'll make a discount to you!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Clergymen's Salaries.

Some of the more distinguished of New York's clergymen will not suffer the pangs of hunger right away if their salaries are any indication of their abundance of the comforts of this life. The preacher who receives the highest salary in this country is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. For several years past his salary has been $20,000 per annum. In addition to this, it is safe to say that he received $5,000 per annum for various lectures delivered by him in the winter season. His salary as editor of the *Christian Union* was $10,000 per annum, and from the Christian Union Publishing Company he one year received $10,000 for a "Life of Christ." Beside all this he is in receipt of an annual income as author's percentage on the sale of his works, so that his income for several years past has been in the neighborhood of $40,000 per annum. His salary this year, it will be remembered, was raised to $100,000. The Rev. Dr. John Hall has a salary of $10,000, gold, per annum, and he also adds to his income by writing and lecturing. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, was in receipt of a salary of $10,000 per annum until recently. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, receives a salary of $10,000 per annum. He was offered an advanced salary by one of the New York Congregational churches some time ago, but was induced to remain with his old charge. The Rev. Dr. Budington, also one of the best known of Brooklyn pastors, receives $10,000 per annum. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rector of Trinity, receives $10,000 per annum. He has two or three assistants, who receive from $4,000 to $6,000 each. The senior minister of St. Paul's receives $10,000, and his assistant $4,000. The Rev. Dr. Weston, for many years past the pastor of St. John's Church, receives $10,000 salary, and has an assistant at $4,000. The pastor who officiates at Trinity Chapel also receives $10,000, and has one or more assistants. The Rev. Dr. Chapin also receives $10,000 salary. The Rev. Dr. Schenck, rector of St. Ann's, the fashionable Episcopalian Church, Brooklyn, receives $10,000.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Needless Inconvenience.

Any person possessed of ordinary powers of observation cannot fail to discover a great deal of unnecessary work, which, by a little forethought, might be dispensed with. I do not now speak of those who fail to provide themselves with proper implements for doing work, and in this way waste time enough each year to more than replace them with the best and most approved patterns. I intend to speak of inconveniences some of which exist on almost every farm. All are said to have their failures in some particular, no matter how well arranged their business may be as a whole. I have seen premises apparently well ordered otherwise, which were provided with neither post or hook where a visitor could hitch a horse. Not one in a hundred is provided with a horseshed. I know an old man, now four score, who has always drawn his manure and produce through a deep slough, between his barn and field. Ten dollars expended in labor would have made a good road. The saving in a single year would have more than repaid the outlay, to say nothing of the increased comfort of all concerned. A neighbor has for years drawn his hay on wood wagons which would not carry more than half a load. The extra time wasted in loading and unloading, every year, would furnish good convenient hay racks. I knew a man who drew all the water for his stock in a leaky milk can attached to a rope. Half the water escaped before reaching the trough. I once knew a whole neighborhood who depended on one long cart which went the rounds as each one hauled out manure, or did any work which required a cart to be tilted. I have walked hundreds of miles out of my way, when tired, to cross a stream which lay between the house and the pasture. We afterward bridged it at a very few dollars' expense. I have known a whole highway district to turn out for years to avoid a stone, which has since been removed at the expense of only eight cents. These are only a few of the marked instances which have come under my observation.—*Country Gentleman.*

Fish Culture in Iowa.

The Fish Commissioners of Iowa have issued their first report, and it is a pamphlet of great interest. It not only states what has been done in the work of stocking Iowa lakes and rivers with the gamiest fish, but contains a large amount of information in regard to the science of pisciculture.

It was only two years ago that the Legislature of Iowa by an act created the Board of Commissioners, and set aside $3,000 to aid them in starting this noble enterprise. With that small appropriation a hatching house 20x40 feet, and two stories high, was erected near Anamosa, Jones County, under the supervision of Mr. B. B. Shaw, a resident of that place, and one of the Commissioners. The $3,000 not only paid for the house, but also the salary of an assistant and a great number of fish which have been distributed. From the report we learn that, in accordance with an act of the last General Assembly, all dams erected during the last two years have had fish-ways built under the supervision of the Commissioners. The cost of these fish-ways varies from $50 to $1,000, according to height of fall, amount of water, character of the dam, and other circumstances. The law requiring the building of these fish-ways was a wise enactment, indispensable to the success of the enterprise, and thus far has been strictly complied with. But the work of the General Assembly under this head is not completed. A general law requiring fish-ways to be constructed on all dams must be enacted, otherwise the labors of the Commissioners will be of very little avail. By making the work general, all the people will be benefited, and the value of property all over the State will be greatly enhanced. There is, no doubt, wisdom enough in the legislative body now in session to see this point, and that the needed law is secured.

New York, Michigan and other States are devoting $10,000 or $15,000 annually to pisciculture, and Iowa will need from $5,000 to $7,000 to carry forward the grand enterprise which she has commenced. Certain kinds of fish, not yet introduced, have to be transported in aquariums, and many other outlays will be necessary in order to perfect the work so nobly begun, and make it a paying enterprise to the commonwealth. The States which started years ago in fish culture are reaping a rich reward for the expenditure of funds, and Iowa, so noted for enterprise in many respects, will not halt in this.

A Spanish Note of Explanation.

The Spanish Government has sent to its representatives abroad a memorandum, instructing them to read it to foreign Ministers, and to leave a copy if required. The memorandum, after pointing out that the Cuban insurrection is no longer led by natives of the island, but by foreign adventurers, continues: "Negroes, mulattoes, Chinese, and deserters form the bulk of the insurgent forces. Their army contains scarcely 800 white Cubans, while more than 40,000 of the latter are serving with the Royal volunteers. Spain cannot come to any terms with such elements. She can only, after having obtained a complete victory, grant to Cuba all the liberties which, but for the insurrection, she would already possess, and which the neighboring island of Porto Rico, where slavery has been entirely abolished, enjoys. Reinforcements numbering 28,000 men have been dispatched to Cuba within twelve months. The duration of the insurrection is in consequence of the difficulties of the country. Notwithstanding the insurrection, the trade of Cuba has doubled during ten years. The more fertile parts of the island are untouched by the insurrection, and only a few districts have suffered from it. All foreigners sustaining losses will be indemnified, and the embargo on foreign goods will be raised." The memorandum is considered as an indirect reply to the last note from the United States.

"This is Sleep Year."

A few days since, a Whitehaller called to pay his respects to a lady. He was obliged to wait in the parlor for some time for her to dress. As the gentleman had been broken of his rest the previous night, he unconsciously fell asleep. The lady entered the parlor soon afterward, and, comprehending the state of affairs, and wishing to enjoy a joke at the gentleman's expense, she sat down in a chair on the opposite side of the stove to await the awakening, and enjoy the astonishment of her caller. In a few moments a feeling of drowsiness began to creep over the fair one. She finally dropped off, fast asleep. The gentleman awoke, and, taking in the situation, thought he would turn the joke on his fair joker. Taking a card he wrote on it: "My dear Miss ——: As this is sleep year, I willingly accord you the privileges that your sex is entitled to once in four years. Sleep on, fair friend, yours."—*Whitehall (Mich.) Times.*

The Work at Pompeii.

In the work of excavations steadily progressing at Pompeii, there was recently uncovered a series of wooden tablets containing the accounts of a banker named Lucius Eccilius Jocundus. They were inclosed in a small wooden box which had been considerably charred on the outer surface. The leaves of the tablets are thin as pasteboard, and are tied together in sets of threes by a cord passing through holes in the edges. The outer pages, serving as covers, are clean and smooth, and the inner ones are coated with wax, and filled with accounts, which appear to be mainly records of loans. Near the tablets was found a bronze bust of the banker, bearing his name. From forty to sixty men are continually employed in the excavations under a subsidy from the Government of 600,000 francs. Up to date two-fifths of the area of the city have been examined.

Cambric Dresses for Spring.

Harper's Bazar says: The furnishing houses are busily manufacturing cambric and gingham suits for spring. These are made of checked, striped, and plaid Scotch ginghams, or else of percales or cambrics in gingham plaids of old-time pink and white, of blue with gray, or perhaps shaded brown. There is very little of novelty in the manner of making. The lower skirts are arranged so that they train slightly in the house, or may be shortened for the street. One or two bias-gathered scanty flounces is the trimming. The overskirt is a long apron sloped to the figure, with full back breadths that are caught up in a puff behind by means of a sash of the dress material. An end of this sash is sewed into the side seams, and then a large, long-looped bow is tied in the middle. This draws the front smoothly over the figure, and the back breadths are pulled over the sash in a puff. This skirt has the advantage of being easily ironed, as the sash and back breadths are readily straightened out. A single deep, full pocket is on the front. A hem, facing, or other plain edge, such as a striped border, is more in keeping with these skirts than a ruffle or pleating. The body may be a belted basque or a side-pleated waist, or else the baby waists or blouses once so popularly worn. New belted basques have the side forms of the back beginning on the shoulders instead of in the armholes, thus making the long seams now used in all corsages. The neck is finished with an English collar that is very high behind, and is turned over in white points in front. The sleeves are ordinary coat shape, with very simple cuff, or else with a pleating that falls over the wrist.

SHE couldn't find the tack-hammer, and Dobson complained that she looked too cursorily. He'd have to find it himself, he presumed. "Yes," said Mrs. D., "I wish you would. You won't look long till you curse orally, too." And he didn't.

A WASH that would usually take all day with ordinary soap, can be done in three hours, with Dobbins' Electric soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), and it cannot injure the finest fabric. Try it.

Dr. Pierce.

From the Toledo Blade.

"Success is never achieved without merit." A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune. But an article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it, because we know the Doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work easily their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

20 YEARS A SUFFERER—CURED BY THE GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir: Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. I was attended by doctors in Liverpool, Havre, New Orleans, New York, and at the hospital on Staten Island (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off). Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars, I was persuaded to try your "Golden Medical Discovery," and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am at home nearly every evening and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information. I am, sir, yours respectfully, WILLIAM RYDER

87 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the great blood purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

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CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

READ the advertisement of Louisville *Weekly Courier-Journal.* The best paper published.

Consumptives, Take Notice.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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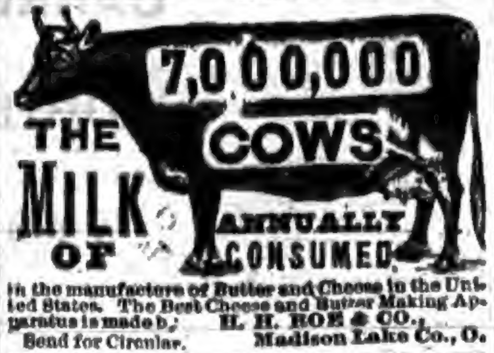

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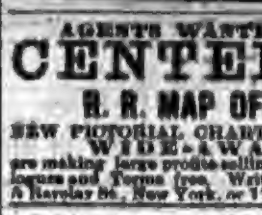

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from a painting by Prof. Jordan, of Dusseldorf. This is the best executed chromo ever offered as a premium. It is not to be classed with pictures generally offered as premiums, for they were made to sell by dealers at $7.50 each, but we bought up the entire edition. Or, when $1.20 is paid, we will send an order on a celebrated Florist for
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and firmness of flesh and muscle, etc.

2. Strength increased, appetite improved, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awake fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphilitic ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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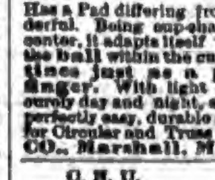

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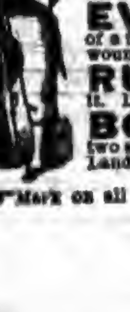

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Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. E. LITTLE, : : : EDITOR.

Give us a rest on Centennial—will you please.

P. Reiling is on our streets again after a visit abroad.

W. McConnell, of Angola, gave us a brief call on Tuesday.

Why dont you send a Centennial paper to your friends.

F. [illegible] has commenced repairing boots or shoes in Ward's building.

The bridge on Seventh street, over Cedar Creek, is repaired.

T. M. Stevens has purchased an interest in the Hub and Spoke Factory.

Call on Mrs. Little & Fair if you want to have a nice Switch or Curl made.

F. D. Ryan has purchased the boot & shoe store formerly owned by Sprott & Son.

Ed Eldridge opened up his saloon last Monday and all the boys had a rallin' time.

Mr G. A. Porter, Esq., will take charge of the City Bakery on Saturday next.

The Indiana Democracy will hold their State convention on the 19th of April.

Extra coppies of the COURIER already in wrapper for five cents. Call as soon as possible.

Last week, on Saturday, their were forty-four loads of wheat unloaded at the depot at Corunna.

W. B. Adams, of Corunna, has bought another track of swamp land, with buildings complete thereon

A lady was lately hugged to death in Minnesota. Another "illustration of the power of the press."

The Auburn "Republican" failed to appear last week. Another nice thing to go before the public.

Court is in session and the lawyers seem to be happy. The court room is very tastefully arranged.

Mrs. Little & Fair have a new style of neckties. They are called Centennial.—Everybody will have one.

In our Centennial issue, last week, we neglected to mention the champion barber, Mr. H. Ritter, of Corunna.

Young Misses would rather have their corsets tight than their fellers. A fact worth remembering, young men.

Sam'l Searight, one of our chums in years gone bye, of Butler, gave us a brief but pleasant call last Wednesday.

Charley Baxter, of the Waterloo Press gave us a call last Saturday, but we was away from home. Call again, sir.

Don't fail to call on Mrs. Little & Fair for the latest novelty and most stylish Rushes, Laces and Ties at bottom prices

Jimmie Clark, of Fort Wayne, was in the city selling a book called The Centennial History of the United States

Yesterday we were visited by a snow storm and the probabilities are that the merry sleigh bells will be heard to-day.

Jas. Lowry gave us a call last Wednesday. He played Rip at Garrett and is on his way to the pin woods of Michigan.

Morton sponged his cow feed while governor, and now the Republicans have another man to carry who sponged his buttermilk.

In precisely twenty minutes, by an Elgin watch, 100 coppies of the Centennial COURIER was sold at Corunna, and 75 more ordered.

The plan for our new school building is now at the Auditor's office and every one that has looked at it is well pleased with the style.

The deputy sheriff arrested a man on the Saginaw train last week, for bigamy, but upon examination he proved himself innocent.

The record of some of the Republican candidates, it is said, will not pan out any better than that of Orth, when they are fully written up.

The Kendallville songsters will give a grand concert on March 4th, 1876. Miss Louie Hartsock, in her usual interesting way, will finger the piano.

We are sorry that we were obliged to condense the history of Garrett. Blame it to the printer with seven quarts of snakes in his abdoman.

The Garrett City "News" issued the best looking paper last week that has appeared yet. They either have a new typo or else they were all "budgy."

A steamship collision occurred a few days since in the English Channel, by which one steamer burred her boiler and sunk, carrying down fifty-two of the passengers and crew. The lost steamer was the Sirath Clyde and the other the Franconia. The latter vessel was badly damaged but managed to keep afloat.

We are crowded for help this week, and cannot get our paper out in its former shape. Next week we will try and be solid again.

We want parties who had extra notices in the Centennial issue to remember that we expect to receive our money immediately—no stand-offs on that paper.

W. Snider at the lower end of town, was the receiver of a baby that weighed but three pounds. And E. Kuhlman, was a happy father also.

Our Republican friends blow considerable over their quiet convention last week Ma-be they were all so drunk that they couldn't squeal. How am it, boys.

Sammy Pommert is making arrangements to have a new room for his barber shop, and will put in bath-tubs and employ a first-class workman.

The Waterloo "Press" appeared in a new dress week before last. This is the best Republican paper in the county and being an old established one will certainly succeed.

The Presbyterian social will meet at their Church Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Refreshments from 5 to 6 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MRS. H. ELSON, Sec.

W. H. Rakestraw has removed his stock of goods to Shull's building, opposite Dawson's Furniture store on Main street, and invites all to call when needing anything in his line,

F. D. Ryan, at Sprott's old stand, has engaged W. W. Humes as foreman, and as Mr. H. is so well known as a first-class shoe maker it needs no extended notice to warrant the work done at this establishment.

W. H. Dills, Esq., has withdrawn his connection from the COURIER office and the paper will therefore be conducted by H. E. Little. Mr. D. Has our cincere thanks for his valuable services on our Centennial issue, writing all the pioneer sketches &c.

Wisconsin is not the strong-minded woman's paradise. She must seek another field for her triumphs as an advocate at the bar, for the Supreme court of that State has decided that woman lawyers cannot legally practice there.

The Maine legislature has passed law prohibiting the death penalty. Imprisonment for life will be the punishment for capiral offences in that state hereafter, provided the bill receives the signature of the governor.

Ed. Picker and Mr. Wiseman, of the Angola "Herald" have disolved partnership. The concert will go on as usual and the old tune, "I charged upon a flock of geese, &c." will close each entertainment.

Each business man should place on their corner one of those lamp posts like Davenport and Davis have. They look odd in their present condition, and would present a much finer appearance were the post painted black.

Rats that live in graneries are said be a professional rat catcher not to be poisonous, while those that live on refuse meat inflict painful wounds. This is another argument in favor of the vegetarian theory, and every pious family should keep a granery.

Blaine beat Grant on the religious and school question, he out-heroed Morton on the bloody shirt question, and he has got so ahead of Conkling on the money question that he now bids fair to distance the whole pack on their own ground.

Our beter-half lost a handkerchief, last Sunday between the Presbyterian church and the Rainier House. A reward worth seven times as much as the article is offered for the recovery of the same.

Mr. F. Buchanan's baby was baptised last week, in the same dress its grand-pa was baptised in. That is sufficient proof that their was no shoddy establishments in our grandfathers days.

We learn parties from Fort Wayne has visited our city and will establish a Woolen Mill here the coming summer. This is decidedly the safest and mos prosperous place in the State to invest in any kind of manufacturing establishments, being the County Seat and one of the best railroad points in Northern Indiana.

We visited the Dental Rooms of J. F. Bodine, Esq., last week, and think that he has the best arranged and most convenient rooms of any Dentist in DeKalb County. His chair is of the latest style and "at the word" can be arranged for a child or grown person He is located in the 2nd story of McIntyre's block, opposite Swineford House. Call and see him.

The passenger train on the Fort Wayne Railroad was ditched last week near Ly nn, though fortunately without injury to anyone as the engineer saw the obstruction and slacked the speed of the train before striking it. Some fiend had placed plank in a cattle guard in such a position as necessarily to throw the train off. This is the third attempt recently, to throw the train off,—and if the guilty parties can be detected summary punishment will be dealt out to them without regard to the slow process of law.

An exchange recommends onions and skunk grease well mixed as a sure cure for rheumatism. One brief smell and then the rheumatism walks right around the corner. We have not a particle of doubt as to its efficacy, and would recommend those rheumatically inclined to give it a trial.

SUICIDE.

HICKSVILLE, O., Feb. 28th, 1876.

Our citizens were surprised this morning, by hearing that Jesse Cook a farmer living one mile West of here, had committed suicide, by taking poison which he obtained at a Drug Store yesterday, stating he wanted it to kill rats that were destroying his hens eggs. Dr. Kinmont was called at once [illegible] but the victim was dead before he arrived. Domestic trouble supposed to be the cause. This is the third tragedy of the kind that has disturbed our quiet village within one year.

B. F. C.

The Senate has passed the bill relative to the transportation of animals. It provides that animals shall not be confined in railroad cars or steam or sailing vessels longer than 24 consecutive hours without unloading. Feeding rest and water must be given every 7 consecutive hours unless prevented by storm or other accidental causes. If the owners of animals refuse to pay the expenses of such detention, the railroad company or vessel owners must carry out the provisions of the law at the expense of the owners of the animals, under penalty of not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not more than one year.

A man went to the livery stable of Ford & parent, last Thursday and hired a rig, stating that he wanted to go in the country to see if he could buy cattle. He returned and engaged the horse for the next day, saying that he was a clipper to travel, and that he could get up a car load of cattle in a few days. He started about 8 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock was in the city of Ft. Wayne. Here he sold the rig and "got up and got." The proprietors of the livery then offered fifty dollars for the horse or man and we were informed yesterday by Mr. P. that parties had recovered the rig, but the fellow is still on his way rejoicing.

Our Centennial Paper.

In publishing an extra size paper last week it crowded us very much, and on Thursday morning two of our printers crowded themselves with "forty rod" and done no more work the remainder of the week and the consequence was the greatest bulk of the work was left for two boys to finish. The proof was not corrected as we desired to have it but we done the best we possibly could and we hope our friends will sympathize with us if we have in anyway slighted them. If we live to see another Cintennial we will have a crusade mob at the bottom of the stairs, armed with all the necessary instruments to knock down seven printers a minute.

Squibs on Leap Year.

We would advise young ladies not to be rash; although it is leap year.

You had better look before you leap, because if you get a husband that don't suit you, can't change him for a better one, at least not without going to Chicago.

Above all don't marry a man unless you have a reasonable hope that he will support you in becoming style, for it is not a fair thing on the old gentleman who has been looking forward to the marriage of his daughter, as a happy release from millinery bills. Never disappoint your parents.

Husbands like other wild animals when caught young, can sometimes be trained to a great many useful things. they have ever been known to get up in The morningif it is not to cold and light a fire in the kitchen stove when the girl is gone away.

RICHLAND-TP, Feb. 26, 1876.

Richland Township Sunday School Workers' Institute convened according to previous adjournment, at Beard's School House center of South precinct Richland-tp. Exercises were opened by devoting exercises conduced by Rev Levi harding, of Corunna, followed by singing. An able address was then dilivered by Rev. L. Rice, on the subject of What are the week day duties of the S. S. workers, followed by remarks on the same subject by Rev. D. Harding. Song. Remarks on the same subject by S. Swihart, A. Britton and others, followed by singing. The question How shall we secure the attendace of parents in the Sunday School was then discussed at length by the following prominent S. S. workers A. Britton, Rev. S. Rice, L. Harding and others. Adjournment until 12:30.

Afternoon session opened by singing The question drawer was then opened and a number of the most important questions connected with S. S. labor was discussed by the Institute. The exercises being interspersed with singing Reports of an encouraging nature were given from the different schools in the township.

A motion was made and sustained that a township childrens' meeting, under the supervisions of the Institute be held in connection with the next meeting of the society. A motion was made and carried that the chairman furnish the county papers with a synopsis of the proceedings of the institute, for gartuitous publication.

Adjournment to meet at the W. B. Church, Corunna, on the last Saturday in May, 1876.

PETER GRAHAM, President

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 28, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—On reaching the capitol this morning I found the corridors already crowded with visitors, among them a large number of gaily and richly dressed ladies ready to open the battle anew in the various schemes which the female lobbyist is supposed to have most at heart. At ten minutes before twelve the hall and lobbies of the House are cleared and then begins the general attack for admission to these coveted places. No lady is allowed upon the floor of the House during its session, the only spot sacred from their invasion. The long corridor just south of where the speaker sets with carefully guarded doors at each end, and the waiting room adjoining is the haven to which all these lobbyists are attracted. This is where they congregate, for none can gain entrance here, except through the influence of a member. When once safely landed within, they go to work by penciling on a card the member they want to see, and send it by a messenger to his seat. Sometimes the member is out, and many heavy hours are often put in awaiting his return. Often the M. C. responds at once, and is soon seated tete-a-tete with his fair friend in the waiting room Then she unfolds her scheme step by step, and if possible enlists his sympathies, and if nothing else will fetch him a pressing invitation to call at her rooms often brings the game to hand.

There are some men proof against the dissembling ways of these handsome, elegant and engaging ladies, but a ladies' man is very susceptible and nonresisting. I have often seen the most prominent members in close conversation with these darling creatures, and if they are to be known by the company they keep, good husbands and fathers are not the greater part of our law-makers. This is a wicked, wicked city, and many of the temporary sojourners generally make up their minds that it is so, and act accordingly. But the lobbyist is not the only bad influence that the average congressman has to contend with. There is another element that tempts him to profligacy and sin, and if I were a wife to a member I should insist on being with him at the capital, because I would then know that as "stolen pleasures are the sweetest," his enjoyment would be lengthened by that fact. That element consists of the female employees of the government. Each congressional district is entitled to a certain member to be recommended by the sitting member at the time of any vacancy existing. Hundreds of applicants are in waiting; many of them pure and innocent, others ready to make any sacrifice for the position. I had a case recommended to me the other day of a pure, sweet-charming young lady with eyes of softest blue, and cheeks that would shame the rose. She came from a state famous for its beautiful women, and asked an appointment at the hands of her Representative. Her laughing, longing eyes and pouting lips, won for her, and she was duly installed in one of the departments as a clerk. She called to thank, oh, so earnestly, him who had assisted her to position. He was a handsome fellow, a perfect Apollo in physque, and winning and gracious in his manners; eye met eye and lips met lips; and—she is his mistress; to-day, while away down over the hills and valleys, far beyond the mountains, lingers a beautiful, loving wife, with prattling babes to comfort and cheer her in her loneliness. The question is, were they led estray, or did they go. This may be a rare occurrence as to detail, but there are others similar in respects. So you see that women wields some influence in the legislation of the country. Wendell Phillips used to say he could not stay in this city twenty-four hours without feeling its moral atmosphere. As to the criminal results of things here it is hard to speculate. A man who keeps a scrap book states that he has recorded 271 cases of child murder in Washington, during the past five years. These are simply the cases known to the newspapers. Who can enumerate secret crimes? And yet there are many good and honest men and women, and especially among those who are employed by the government.

POLITICAL.

The verdict in the Babcock case did not excite much surprise here. There were but few people about the capitol when the news was received, as both houses had adjourned early. The only member of the house in the hall of representatives when an excited telegraph operator came running in and announced the verdict was Mr. Randall, chairman of the committee on appropriations. He was deeply engaged in a conversation with a political friend, and merely raised his head and ejaculated, "Grant will not turn Bristow out now; he will punish him by trying his hands and letting him alone."

Ex-Speaker Blaine was found in the clerk's office busily engaged going thro' the newspapers. When the news was announced to him he glanced up and said, "That's good; there are two men very much relieved;" and went on reading. Somebody standing by said, 'There will be something heard to drop before long. Bristow will have to walk now." This time, without looking up, Blaine said significantly, "Never count your chickens till they are hatched." In the Senate Mr. Conkling went about, his face beaming with joy, and in his grave, quiet manner informed his republican brethren that he had just received a telegram from St. Louis informing him that Babcock was acquitted. There was no demonstration of any kind, but it was quite apparent that the news was not unwelcome

In the room of the Senate Committee on enrolled bills Senator Cameron was having a little fun with a few southern friends, when Mr. Purman, representative from Florida, rushed in and exclaimed: "Glorious news! Throw up your hats, boys! Babcock is acquitted!" There was a faint cheer or two and some handshaking and mutual congratulations, and then the party broke up, every fellow appearing anxious to get away to spread the glad tidings from the West. It is very clear to-night that there have been tremenduous efforts made during the last few days to curb the President's anger toward Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Winslow, and unless appearances are unusually deceptive there will be no outburst of the long bent-up wrath for some weeks to come. I did not at the time exactly apprehend the significance of Mr. Blaine's remarks in the house clerk's room about not counting the chickens till they are hatched, but on my way down from the capitol I chanced to fall in with a republican member who is unusually well informed about what transpires at the White House, although he is not a very welcome visitor there. I asked him "what he thought of the news from St. Louis?" and he replied by telling me a story. He said: "I met a lawyer yesterday who has been watching the Babcock trial closely, and reading the reports in the St. Louis papers carefully, and when I asked him what he thought of the case, he replied "The evidence on the government side was not conclusive, and until the defense began I was quite certain Babcock would be acquitted; but my confidence was considerably shaken when I read the letter carrier's testimony." "But what do you think will happen here?" I askad. Will Bristow have to go out?" "No; the party can't afford to have him turned out," replied my republican congressional friend. "But what does Grant do for the party?" "Not much perhaps; but he does not want to make Bristow his successor There has been a great change wrought within a few days. Five days since Grant would have short work with Bristow the moment the news of Babcock's acquittal was flashed to him, but the note of warning from the press of the country has been unheeded this time. Grant can suppress his feeling better than any other man I ever knew, if it is necessary to do so. He knows how to hide his time and wait for an opportunity." "But would it do Bristow so much good to be turned out? Would he drap out of sight after a little?" "He might or he might not; but one thing is certain; the Republican party would be redeemably injured by his dismissal at this juncture." "What do you think will be the effect on the whiskey trial?" "McKee will get a new trial, so will Avery; and they will both be acquitted. The tide of public opinion which has been moving with almost irresistible source in one direction for so long will be checked by this result in the Babcock case, and the prosecutions in Chicago and Milwaukee will gradually die out. I think the Babcock trial was the first turning point in the whiskey war. What would have happened if Babcock had been convicted?" "It would have been the end of the Republican party; Grant would have pardoned him instantly, and then the deluge would have come sure."

After leaving my Republican friend I met Judge Black, of Pennsylvania. I said to him, "Does the news from St. Louis surprise you?" "Not at all. "Did you ever suppose for one moment that this administration could afford to have Babcock convicted?" "Now, mind, I don't say he ought to have been convicted, for I haven't read any of the testimony and am not prepared to give an opinion on the merits of the case, but I know this administration does not scruple to find means to accomplish results when it is absolutely necessary to provide them." "Do you think Bristow will go out, Judge?" "No, Bristow can't afford to resign, and Grant can't afford to ask for his resignation."

Gen. Landers, of Indianapolis, delivered an exhausted speech upon the finance question, last Saturday. I heard but a small part of it, yet I believe he is on the popular side of the great question and think his chances for the Democratic nomination for Governor, are good. I believe he will make a strong race.

TOM.

Clothing at Cost.

Our entire stock must be SOLD before MARCH 1ST, '76, as we will make a change in our business at that time. If you wish to secure goods at

Actual Cost

new is the time. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. Commencing to-day we will sell our goods at

FIRST COST!

until March 1st, 1876. We mean BUSINESS. Call and see our prices and you will find that this is no Humbug.

DAVID KAHN & CO.

Concord Items.

CONCORD IND. March, 1st, 1876.

What is there in a name—ever so much indeed. We therefore take up its next meaning and state that with one accord. the neighbors of these corners proceeded to get up a petition for the establishment of a post-office at this place, and in a incredible short space of time through the enerjetic efforts of the petitioners, headed by the indomitable spirit Mr. Robert Culbertson, and through the very kind assistance of Hon. Mr. Baker, M. C. the object was obtained, and is now in full operation. So much for a beginning.

Immediately on the head of this enterprise, a second one was started, in the shape of a subscription for large Stock Scales, a joint stock concern; the full amount being subscribed in less than two days, and will be put up as soon as the weather will permit.

Now for the third and not the last enterprise, and this is the long sought for, but not yet forth coming switch. However, being encouraged by the success of the proceedings, the spirit of the unterified are aroused, and with one tremendous onslaughter, they will tackel the great Mogul B. & O. R. R. and never stop until they have shown and proven to this company that they are a live set of fellows at these Corners, who do not set down to be helped, but are willing, and able to help themselves, and relying on the devine promise that God helps those that help themselves, they are hopeful, they will and must have a switch, if they have to grade and lay the ties them selves. They are tired carrying their coal to New Castle, and claim that this is the granary of De Kalb county, and should have facilities for its shipment.

Enterprise fourth, and a very great convenience to the place, is the new Saw Mill, situated on the farm of G. W. Dragoo, and carried on by the Princess of all good fellows, the Feagler's, assisted by a good energetic young man, supposed to be of French extraction, judging by his name, which is Dan. Welch, formerly a civil engineer and conductor, of R. R., but more recently engaged in the Tonsorial art, in which he is quite an adept, performs surgical operations entirely new to the profession. This chief instrument being a razor, instead of the scalfet or lanset.

Overtures have been made to our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. H. Baker, to accept the position as engineer at the saw mill, he being fully competent for that position, but has declined this on account of very pressing engagements at the post-office.

B.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Surveyor, will at my request locate and re-locate lines and corners in and adjoining sections one (1) and two, (2) township thirty-five, (35) North Range twelve (12) East, and that said Surveyor will meet all interested persons at the North-West corner of said section one, (1) on the morning of the 4th day of March, 1876.

WALTER W. CRISS, Applicant.

J. J. VANAUKEN, County Surveyor. 3w

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Walborn, J P Union-tp
De Kalb County. }

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago, Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb. 17, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Jacob W. Swaidner, vs. James Mahady, before Justice Walborn of Union Township.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found and it further appearing by affidavit filed herein that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishee in said case has been served on Samuel W. Ralston. Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 4th day of [illegible]ch A. D. 1876 at 9 o'clock A. M., and answer [illegible] demur to the complaint herein or the same will be determined in his absence.

JACOB WALBORN, J. P. [seal]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THREE men were killed the other morning at Framingham, Mass., by the explosion of the boiler of a portable saw mill.... Miss Charlotte Cushman, the celebrated actress, died at Boston, last week, aged 60 years. Her disease was cancer.

An exciting scene took place in the Plymouth Church Advisory Council the other day. Mr. Beecher, toward the end of the morning session, arose to answer a question propounded by Rev. Dr. Fessenden respecting the interview which he held with Dr. Storrs. After detailing the interview and making some explanations, Mr. Beecher said: "If there is a man on earth that has anything to say to my detriment, I am here, and now challenge him to say it. [Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and loud applause.] I go farther than that. If there be an angel of God more prescient and omniscient, I challenge him to say aught. I go beyond that, and in the name of our common Redeemer, and before Him who shall judge you and me, I challenge the truth from God himself, and what is all this going to do?" These remarks were received with tremendous applause. Nothing like the excitement and crushing was ever witnessed in the church before.

IN the Congregational Advisory Council, at Brooklyn, the other day, one of the delegates referred to the statement that Henry C. Bowen had in his possession documents affecting the guilt or innocence of Henry Ward Beecher, and said he wished to ask Mr. Beecher if he knew of the existence of such documents. This brought the Plymouth pastor to his feet, who electrified his audience by the following bold *defi* to the world to produce the proofs of his guilt:

"I will answer as regards any paper that is in possession of any man, woman, or child on this continent, or on the sea, or on the land and beyond the sea. Anybody in Heaven, and anybody in hell, that has any document that I have ever written, or any information that touches me in any manner, I here give my permission to them to produce it, and challenge them to produce it; and if it is anything that will throw light on me, and inculpate me, I demand, by every consideration of honor, truth, and justice, that it be delivered now and here, and if not, thereafter everybody shall hold their peace."

MICHAEL FINNELL, the man that killed O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant and prize-fighter, has been acquitted by a New York jury.... The famous old elm in Boston Common has been blown down.... New Jersey has declared against railroad subsidies.

A TINWARE factory at Woodhaven, L. I., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, $500,000. About 450 employes are thrown out of employment by the fire.

THE Phœnix Mills, of Paterson, N. J., have suspended, throwing 800 people out of employment.... The 200th anniversary of the burning of Medford, Mass., by the Indians, under King Philip, was celebrated in that town on the 21st of February. Cannon were fired, bells were rung, and historical addresses were made, the whole concluding with a public dinner. In the morning a four horse wagon, filled with persons on their way to the celebration was overturned, and the Rev. Mr. Alger, of South Natick, and Sabin Smith, of East Somerville, were fatally injured, and others were seriously wounded.

A SLEEPING car on the Harlem Railroad of New York was burned a few nights ago, and Mr. Bissell, the proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son perished in the flames. Ten other passengers are reported as having been badly burned.... The Brooklyn Advisory Council has concluded its work and adjourned. The action of Plymouth Church in connection with all the subjects specified in the letter-missive is fully sustained, and a new investigation of the charges against Mr. Beecher is provided for by a committee of five, to be appointed by a sub-committee of the Council from among a list of persons distinctly specified, and the commission is clothed with authority to decide whether an investigation shall be held at all or not.... A very exciting and unlooked-for denouement of the meeting between Henry C. Bowen and the Plymouth Church Examining Committee took place the other night at Rev. S. B. Halliday's mansion in Brooklyn. Bowen, armed with his charges against Beecher, consisting of fifty-two pages of closely-written manuscript, repaired to Halliday's house, where, besides the Examining Committee, he found seated in the parlor Beecher himself, B. F. Tracy, Thos. G. Shearman, Oliver Johnson, and other partisans of the Plymouth pastor. Bowen, being called upon for his statement, presented and read it. At the conclusion of the session Bowen and his sons came out of the house in a state of great agitation and called loudly for the "members of the press." Several reporters ran toward Bowen, when he exclaimed in an excited way: "Members of the press, I want you to publish this to the world: Beecher and his minions have attempted violence upon us!" Immediately afterward, Bowen and his sons drove off in their carriage, and, being interviewed, stated that, on the conclusion of the reading of the statement, Mr. Bowen was asked if he had anything further to state. On his saying that he had not, he says Mr. White locked the door of the apartment. Thinking the days of the Inquisition returned, Mr. Bowen ran to the rear parlor door, and, followed by his sons, escaped to the hall—S. V. White meantime calling to others of the committee to lock the doors. The contents of Bowen's paper have not been made public, but they are understood to be a severe arraignment of Mr. Beecher for his alleged manifold shortcomings.

THE WEST.

DOMINICO DAMINA, Antonio Catalano, and Bastiano Lombardo, three Italians, convicted last October of waylaying and murdering Francisco Palermo in the streets of St. Louis, were hung in that city on the 18th of February.... The Kern Valley National Bank, at Bakersfield, Cal., was entered by burglars, a few nights ago, while the Cashier was working at the accounts. They knocked down and chloroformed the Cashier, and robbed the bank of $77,000, of which $22,000 belonged to the County Treasury. The Cashier was found insensible on a table the next morning.... Ores have been found at Colorado Springs, Colorado, assaying $373 of gold and silver to the ton.

IN the Babcock trial at St. Louis, Col. Broadhead, the successor of Henderson, in his address to the jury for the prosecution, denounced President Grant quite as strongly as the displaced prosecutor. Referring to the famous order reversing the transfer of the Supervisors, Broadhead said that the reasons given by President Grant and Supervisor Tutton for reversing the order were not at all sufficient, as they amounted to really no reasons at all. There were other and more powerful influences brought to bear, and the exigencies of the case seemed to be such that the President stepped down from his high position to interfere with the duties of one of the department officers. The order was revoked, too, by telegraph, which of itself was a strange proceeding and questionable in law. This suspension was made the day after Joyce telegraphed Babcock to push things against the weakening enemy.

THE Iowa Legislature has appropriated $20,000 to secure a proper representation of the State at the Centennial Exhibition.... The Ohio Senate has passed a bill forbidding the administration of anæsthetics by surgeons.

A TERRIBLE affray, growing out of an old vendetta, occurred in Warren County, Iowa, one day last week. Two brothers, named George and John Homery, were instantly killed, and David Homery and James Groom dangerously stabbed. The assailants were the two Dillards, the two Westphalls, and Frank Bottler. The parties met on their way home from church.... The Wisconsin Legislature has materially modified the Potter Railway law. The new act repeals the more objectionable features of the Potter law, and renders the statute for the regulation of railroads less burdensome to the railway interest.... A singular and mysterious tragedy was enacted in Chicago a few days ago. Two boon companions, T. A. Commerwell and Fritz Schneider, were drinking together in a saloon when one of them, Commerwell, without uttering a word, drew a revolver and shot Schneider dead, after which he placed the weapon to his head and blew his own brains out. Both died almost instantaneously. It is believed that the men had mutually determined to commit suicide, and it devolved upon Commerwell to enact the role of dual murderer.

SHORTLY after midnight of Feb. 23 fire was discovered issuing from the Olympic Music Hall, [illegible]. With the high wind prevailing it soon spread into one of the most extensive conflagrations that city has ever known. In the space of two hours fourteen buildings and their contents were burned. The estimated loss is $100,000, not more than half covered by insurance.... The renowned Col. Mulberry Sellers, as represented by John T. Raymond, has arrived in Chicago, and appears nightly on the stage of McVicker's Theater. The combined efforts of Raymond and Mark Twain have made Sellers and his "millions in it" famous. People who have witnessed this admirable piece of acting pronounce it the finest representation of American humor ever attempted. People visiting Chicago should not neglect seeing it.... The great $30,000 four-mile race, which has been repeatedly postponed, came off at San Francisco on the 22d of February, and was won by Foster, an Oregon horse, in two straight heats. The race was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

THE trial of Gen. Babcock on an indictment charging him with complicity with the revenue thieves was brought to a conclusion in the United States Court, at St. Louis, on the 24th of February. The Judge's charge was exceedingly favorable to the defendent, and the jury decided on a verdict of acquittal upon the first ballot. When the "Not guilty" was pronounced Gen. Babcock started suddenly from his chair and his face turned almost crimson. It was apparent that his emotions were deep and overwhelming. The small crowd present gave a slight applause, and his friends present came forward to offer their congratulations. Babcock, however, paid no attention to them, but made for the jury, which was passing out, and shook hands with each individual juror, thanking them with tears in his eyes for their kind and noble vindication. He then received the congratulations of his friends present, and, in company with his counsel, proceeded to his hotel. His appearance on the streets was the signal for repeated cheers, and he could scarcely elbow his way through the crowd that pressed around him. Throngs of people followed him along the streets to the Lindell Hotel. There he met the assemblage of friends who had heard the good news, and who overwhelmed him with their congratulations. In the evening Babcock was serenaded at the Lindell Hotel, and he and his friends indulged in a general jollification over the happy result of the trial.

SOUTH.

R. D. RUFFIN, colored member of the House of Delegates from Dinwiddie County, Virginia, has been expelled for abstracting money from the pay-book of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The missing money was traced to him, and he gave an order against his per diem for the amount.

THE Democrats in the Louisiana Legislature have abandoned their intention of impeaching Gov. Kellogg.

ADVICES from New Orleans represent that indictments will soon be found there which will make as much sensation in the country as those at St. Louis. The names of very prominent persons are used, but it would not be proper to give them in advance of the final action of the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON.

THE Senate Committee on Elections have decided to hear arguments, in the case of the State of Alabama against Senator Spencer, under the charge of the specifications below mentioned. The charge that he holds his seat unlawfully will not be considered, as it is regarded as settled in the Sykes case. The following is the charge: That there was used, or caused to be used, corrupt means and corrupt practices to secure the election of the Hon. George E. Spencer to the seat he now holds in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from Alabama.

IN addition to the contemplated reductions in the General Appropriation bills the House Committee propose the following cutting down in some of the prominent items of expense incident to the public service, but not absolutely essential to its efficient administration:

	Estimate.	*Amount proposed.*
Public buildings to complete, repair and furnish	$5,363,446	$2,700,000
Lighthouses, beacons and fog signals	709,400	500,000
Arms and arsenals	917,218	200,000
Fortifications	2,044,000	100,000
Rivers and harbors	14,301,100	12,000,000
Building new State, War, and Navy Department	1,378,482	600,000
Washington aqueduct and grounds about Washington	658,492	300,000
Permanent buildings at seacoast fortifications	500,000	.....
Navy yards and stations	1,725,000	900,000
Capital grounds, Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Lying-In Hospital, Smithsonian Institute	800,500	250,000
Payment judgments Court of Claims	2,000,000	200,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing United States securities	1,944,875	1,300,000
Light-House establishment	2,139,600	1,800,000
Coast survey	951,600	700,000
Miscellaneous, heating and furnishing public buildings, national currency paper	1,508,100	1,100,000
Miscellaneous, War Department	1,634,421	1,000,000
Survey of the public lands	1,165,200	500,000
Totall estimates	$34,631,414	$23,150,000
Proposed reduction	23,150,000	
Balance	$11,481,414	

THE bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sargent, and in the House by Mr. Piper, amendatory of the Silver Coinage laws, provides for the coinage of a new silver dollar equal in weight and value to two of the present silver half-dollars, and proposes to make it a legal-tender for amounts not exceeding $20. The bill abolishes the existing legal-tender provision regarding trade dollars. It also provides that silver half-dollars shall be a legal-tender for amounts not exceeding $10, and that the Government shall replace without loss to the holder all abraded silver coins.

IF the Treasury officials are to be believed, there is to be a currency famine in the Department unless Congress takes early action and passes the Deficiency bill for the Printing Bureau, amounting to over $300,000. The printing of currency, including greenbacks and National Bank notes, has been stopped, and the sum named is needed to continue work until the end of the fiscal year.... It is intimated that W. N. Riddle, Cashier of the Pennsylvania Bank of Pittsburgh, will succeed Mr. New as Treasurer of the United States.... The accumulation of silver and current production has reached such a point that resumption of silver payments in the immediate future is now a subject of earnest consideration at the Treasury Department. It is intimated that this desirable step is not at all improbable within thirty days. The silver now on hand is $12,000,000, which, with the monthly coinage, is considered ample to inaugurate the work.... The President has given orders to Gen. Sheridan that the Black Hills miners must not be disturbed.

"A PROMINENT member of the Cabinet," telegraphs the Western Associated Press Agent at Washington, "authorizes the assertion that all the published reports of the serious disagreement between the President and any member of the Cabinet are absolutely devoid of foundation in fact, and it is stated upon the same authority that there never has been either of recent date or at any time within many months, the occurrence of any event in the Cabinet sessions which could by any possible means be construed into an indication of bad feeling or premonition of a rupture. Most positively is this true of late."

POLITICAL.

GEN. KILPATRICK is of the opinion that Gov. Hayes' chances as a compromise candidate before the Republican National Convention are excellent.... The President has appointed Seth J. Comly Collector of Customs for Philadelphia.

CONGRESSMAN Hurlbut, of Illinois, thinks Mr. Blaine the best man for President.... The Illinois Republican State Committee, at its meeting in Chicago, a few days ago, called a State Convention of the party, to be held at Springfield, May 24.... The Republicans of Wisconsin, through their State Convention, have declared themselves in favor of Blaine and hard money.... The Indiana Republican State Convention, in session at Indianapolis last week, declared for Morton for President.... The New York Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Syracuse, March 22.... The Democratic National Committee met at Washington on the 22d day of February, and, after five ballots, decided to hold the National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, at St. Louis, the 27th day of June being named as the time.

THE Indiana Republican State Convention was held at Indianapolis on Wednesday of last week, the attendance being larger than at any convention held since 1862. Hon. Godlove S. Orth was nominated for Governor. The resolutions declare for a specie basis, but demand a repeal of so much of the Resumption act as fixes a day for resumption, and ask Congress to let the currency alone, neither expanding or contracting it; favor reconciliation between the North and the South, indorse President Grant and his administration, particularly in the punishment of dishonest officials; demand absolute divorce of Church and State, and favor the present public school system. The following is the balance of the ticket: Lieutenant-Governor, Robert S. Roberts, of Allen; Secretary of State, I. P. Watts, of Randolph; State Auditor, W. M. Hess, of Hendricks; Judges of the Supreme Court—First District, Wm. P. Edson, of Posey; Second District, A. C. Voorhees, of Lawrence; Third District, H. C. Newcomb, of Marion; Fourth District, John F. Kibben, of Wayne.... The Connecticut Democratic State Convention was held at New Haven, Feb. 23, every town in the State having a full delegation. The old State ticket was renominated. It is as follows: Governor, Charles R. Ingersoll; Lieutenant-Governor, George G. Hill; Secretary of State, Marvin H. Sanger; Treasurer, William E. Raymond; Comptroller, Albert R. Goodrich.... April 19 is the day designated for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana.... The Maryland Republicans will hold their State Convention on the 4th of May.

GENERAL.

ELEVEN car loads of articles from Sweden and Norway for the Centennial Exhibition have arrived at Philadelphia.

A REMARKABLE meeting was held at Hamilton, Canada, a few days ago, composed of people from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Owen Sound, Chicago, St. Catherines, etc. These people claim to be heirs of Lord Mar, whose son died in Montreal or Chicago in 1840 while on the way to Scotland to claim property, since which time the will cannot be found. The case was placed in the hands of Hon. Edward Blake, Minister of Justice for the Dominion. The property is covered by the manufacturing town of Paisley, Scotland, and is supposed to be worth $100,000,000.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was very generally observed throughout the country. At Washington the Government offices were closed, and the Fire Department paraded and passed in review before the President at the White House. The Fifth Maryland Regiment also honored the President with a marching salute on their way to Alexandria. In Philadelphia, the Centennial grounds were crowded with people, flags were displayed to an extent never known before, salutes fired, bells rung, whistles blown; bands of music paraded the streets, and a general jubilee took place, winding up with a magnificent illumination of the city in the evening.... The great $30,000 race in San Francisco finally came off on Washington's birthday. The race was four-mile and repeat, and was won by Foster; time, 7:38 and 7.53. ....Irwin, the Pacific Mail man, has been arrested for embezzling $750,000—and released on $50,000 bail.

FOREIGN.

A DISPATCH from Tucson, Mexico, via San Francisco, reports a severe battle between Mexican troops and revolutionists near Alamos, in which the latter were victorious.... Fifteen persons have been convicted of treason on account of the recent conspiracy at Rangoon, India. The head conspirator was sentenced to twenty-one years and the others to ten years transportation.... The Pope has written a letter to the Czar of Russia, reproaching him for the persecution of the Catholics in his dominions, and threatening the whole Imperial family with the chastisement of the Lord. He summons the Czar to the judgment of God.... The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has sentenced the editor of *La Republique Francaise* to one month's imprisonment with a fine, for attacking Minister Buffet.

THE woman movement has received a set-back in Russia. The Czar has promulgated an official ukase forbidding the gentler sex to exercise the functions of barristers.... Cable dispatches confirm the reports of a recent important victory by the Alfonso forces, and denote an early close of field operations. The routed Carlists have fled in large numbers across the French border, and have been interned by the authorities.... Winslow, the Boston forger, captured recently in London, says he wants to return immediately to Boston and help things along.

THE French Republicans, in the elections for Deputies to the Assembly under the new Constitution, have succeeded far beyond their expectations. Not only have they carried in the large cities, but in several of the remote provinces, where heretofore the Bonapartists and Legitimists have divided the honors, Radical candidates have been returned. Buffet, present Minister of the Interior, who tried his fortunes in four arrondissements, was defeated in every instance. Paul Cassagnac, the editor-duelist, is returned from the Department of Gers.

THE submarine cable between Sydney and New Zealand has been successfully laid and opened for traffic.... Egypt and Abyssinia are arranging a treaty of peace.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—*Senate.*—The Senate was not in session.

House.—The proceedings in the House were flat, stale and unprofitable, nearly the whole day being devoted to the consideration of McCrary's bill to reorganize the judiciary.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.—*Senate.*—The Senate held no session.

House.—The House met for general debate, as in Committee of the Whole, with Eden (Ill.) in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Chittenden and Townsend in favor of specie resumption, Kelly (Pa.) in advocacy of a greenback currency, and Pierce (Mass.) on the Presidential term of office, in favor of six years.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—*Senate.*—A resolution was passed directing the Attorney-General to take steps to prevent the sale of the Wabash and Erie Canal by the Receiver.... Sherman presented a petition for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.... Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the West Point Appropriation bill. The increase recommended over the amount fixed by the House is about $46,000.... The bill for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and the Territories was passed.... A bill was passed making an appropriation to pay fourteen crippled and disabled Union soldiers employed in the House of Representatives from the 6th day of December, 1875, to the 30th of June, 1876.... Adjourned to Wednesday, 23d.

House.—A resolution was adopted calling upon Attorney General Pierrepont for the reasons which caused him to write a letter to District Attorney Dyer regarding the punishment of those in the whisky ring who turned state's evidence.... McCrary's bill reorganizing the Judiciary of the United States was passed.... Bills were introduced: By Cooke, limiting the power of Congress in making appropriations; by Whitthorne, to establish a mixed commission to inquire and report as to the future policy of the United States; by Burchard (Ill.), relating to distilled spirits; by McCrary, chartering the Atlantic, Chicago, Black Hills and Pacific Railroad Company; by Jones, for the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.... A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a sub-committee to visit and inspect the levees of the Mississippi River.... Adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—*Senate.*—Logan presented a petition of disabled soldiers, asking that the provisions of the act of June 18, 1874, be extended so as to include all who lost an arm below the elbow, or a leg below the knee, and that they be allowed a pension of $24 per month.... Morton presented a petition signed by over 15,000 women in Indiana, and nearly 14,000 voters of that State, on the subject of temperance, asking Congress to appoint a commission to investigate and report as to the effect of the alcoholic liquor traffic.... Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amendatory of the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, authorizing the refunding of the national debt.... Christiancy introduced a bill to regulate the elections and elective franchise in Utah.

House.—Fort's bill for the preservation of buffalo from wanton destruction, was passed.... The House indulged in a long and spirited debate on the bill to grant pensions to the veterans of the war of 1812.... Banning introduced his Army Reform bill, by which he hopes to effect an annual saving of $2,500,000.... A large number of resolutions of minor importance were introduced.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—*Senate.*—The House bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States was read and referred.... The bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon United States Courts was debated at length and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

House.—A bill was passed to protect the revenues of the Patent Office. It provides that any officer who shall receive any money other than his salary for any work done shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment.... A bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds appropriating $800,000 for a Custom-House at Memphis. After a long debate the amount was cut down to $400,000 and the bill passed.... The death of Representative Starkweather was announced, and appropriate eulogies pronounced.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Centennial Bill—Fortifications—Illness of Speaker Kerr—Mr. Cox in the Chair—Miscellaneous.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1876.

The Senate passed the Centennial bill by a large majority, just as it came from the House. The President signed it with a pen made from the feather of an American eagle which now spreads its wings in the Centennial aviary, but which formerly soared aloft from the heights of Mount Hood in Oregon. The bird itself and that identical pen, which of course is mightier than the sword for an appropriation of a million and a half, will be on exhibition at Philadelphia. Now that the exposition is certain to go on with this express indorsement of the nation, I beg leave to remark it is the duty of us all to do everything in our power by word and deed to help make it worthy of our great Republic.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New York, from the House Committee on Appropriations on Tuesday of this week reported the bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense. The bill appropriates for these purposes $315,000 instead of more than three and a half millions, the amount of estimates. Large estimates were made for new projectiles and ordnance. Mr. Wheeler showed that large sums had been annually appropriated and expended for these purposes, and that the changes constantly being made in warlike implements had crowded the arsenals and even the cemeteries with useless guns, and would continue to do so if these experiments were to go on. He thought they might well surcease in this our year of peace and jubilee. "We want no shotted guns pointed seaward," said he. The House agreed with him, and the bill was passed unanimously. If it shall go pass the Senate, as I trust it may, divers and sundry contractors in men-killing inventions will be sad, but the people will rejoice over this saving of more than three millions. This bill received the unanimous recommendation of the Appropriation Committee, and after Mr. Wheeler's statement of the facts in the case, there was no one to dispute the justice and wisdom of the measure. But I suppose there will be a lobby of contractors and inventors to worry and harass the Senate for money to experiment on projectiles which they will claim would blow whole cities sky high, or sweep an ordinary army into kingdom come at a single discharge. I hope the Senate will leave these fellows severely alone, and save the money according to Mr. Wheeler's bill. When the people of Christendom come to fully understand the terrible expensiveness of war they will abolish it, and join the Peace Society. Let us have peace. The success of the Wheeler bill would be not only a fine triumph of economy, but might well be regarded alone as one among the many encouraging signs of the times showing that the world is steadily moving on toward that glorious era when all men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more; when, in fine, the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. For all of which see the Holy Scriptures *passim*.

ILLNESS OF MR. KERR.

It is well known that the health of the Speaker of the House has not been good for some time. He has suffered less or more for two or three years, and it was freely stated during the exciting canvass for the Speakership that he would hardly be able to endure the labors and difficulties of presiding officer of the House. The fears then expressed have become for the time being realized, and the Speaker is now absent in New York in the hope that physicians there and a short recess may restore him to vigor. I trust that it may be so. Whatever men may think of his politics, all who know him cordially agree that the Speaker is a man of great abilities and of the purest character. Like Mr. Wheeler, he is cordially respected by men of all parties.

I observe that the morning papers state that this is the first instance in which the absence of a Speaker has made the election of a Speaker *pro tempore* necessary. This is a mistake. The same thing occurred early in our history, when the distinguished Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, was Speaker. It occurred also about forty years ago, when John Bell was Speaker, and has occurred three or four times since then. Henry Clay twice resigned the Speakership after serving one session, so that there have been at least seven occasions up to this time when a new Speaker or one *pro tempore* has been elected by the House.

Mr. Cox has been selected to take the place of Mr. Kerr. He is a very good presiding officer. He appears much better in the chair than on the floor, where he is nervous and fidgetty, whereas in the chair he becomes at once sedate and dignified, and commands the respect of the House. His knowledge of parliamentary law is thorough; he is quick and firm in his decisions, and as a Speaker may be voted a success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Theo. N. Vale, Esq., who recently took charge of the superintendency of the Railway Mail Service, in place of Col. George S. Bangs, resigned, has initiated himself into his new office, so to speak, by a long and very able letter to the Senate Postoffice Committee on the subject of postage rates. Mr. Vale takes the position that the present rates ought to be retained except that transient papers and periodicals ought to be carried at the low rates which formerly prevailed. He fortifies his argument with an array of facts and figures bearing upon the question which make his position impregnable. The paper makes a fine send-off for him in his new office.

Among the numerous bills on the currency question introduced in the House was one brought in the other day by Mr. Harrison, of one of the Chicago districts. It provides for inflation and resumption. It requires the Government and the national banks to reserve specie payment until they have an amount equal to one-third of the notes in circulation. At that time there could be resumption. It also provides that the Government shall issue greenbacks until the amount shall be equal to the amount outstanding at the date of the "Resumption act" of January, 1875. The bill is said to be very favorably received by a large number of members of the House, where Mr. Harrison stands deservedly high as a man of ability and character. In the great variety of financial projects now pending in Congress it seems likely the upshot will be—nothing at all.

L. M. N.

PASSING EVENTS.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S courtship began, culminated and ended in three weeks. Beware of widowers!

A ROUTE through Pennsylvania has been discovered by which a grand double track freight railroad can be constructed that will have a grade not exceeding fifty feet to the mile coming west, or over forty feet going east. It is designed mainly to afford cheap transportation for Western produce, and is awakening a good deal of interest both in New York and along the line.

THE following statement of the exportation of tobacco and snuff during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1875, has been issued by the Internal Revenue Office. The quantity removed from manufactories for exportation was: Tobacco, 4,362,953¼ pounds; snuff, 12,899¾ pounds. The quantity accountable for, landed abroad, is: Tobacco, 3,705,019¾ pounds; snuff, 155,811¼ pounds.

PROF. SEELYE has been studying the Indian problem, and finds that each Indian costs the Government about $2,000 a year to keep him alive, but it would bankrupt the country to attempt to kill them off, for that seems to cost about $1,000,000 for every Indian. It only costs them $2.50 a day to board them at Washington so that it looks almost as if it would be economical to bring them all there.

AFTER the panic at Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati, the following articles were picked up on the floor: Forty ladies' hats, 36 other hats, 15 muffs, 4 boas and 4 fur capes, 28 India-rubbers, 2 boots and 1 boy's shoe, 5 shawls, 12 boys' overcoats and capes, 2 ladies capes and scarfs; switches, gloves, veils and handkerchiefs without number. The heroine of the occasion was a young girl who, after fighting her way out of the fatal press, discovered that she had lost her mink cape, and thereupon fought her way back and recovered the article.

THE railways will not substantially benefit by the rates adopted at Louisville to the Centennial and return. The discount is not sufficient to induce people to go who would not go at full rates. In order to reach the masses and affect their decision to go or not to go, the rates should have been put down one-half on round trip tickets good for thirty days. The railroads can afford to carry on those terms, since the passenger traffic would be more than doubled. Twenty-five per cent. off is either too much or not enough.

THE late Reverdy Johnson was very anxious, the Baltimore *American* says, to do something to place the freedom of the press upon a firmer basis before he closed his long and brilliant career. The *American* refers to the offer of his services in the case of the libel suits brought by ex-Gov. Shepherd, against the editor of the *Tribune*, and mentions the fact that when the *American* was sued by the three highest executive officers of the State, Mr. Johnson also promptly volunteered his services in its behalf on the ground, as stated in his note to the editor, that the liberty and usefulness of the press seemed to be imperiled.

GEN. SHERMAN has written a second letter, explaining the one recently published. He says he did not intend the first letter for publication. As to the school question, he does not wish to be drawn into a discussion, but he feels that he had a right to express an opinion in a private letter. The relative cost of maintaining schools in different parts of the country has engaged his attention. In Washington his tax was 1 per cent. on valuation of real estate; in St. Louis it is one-half of 1 per cent. His experience is that the common schools, instead of trying to teach all children the rudiments, are drifting toward the classics and a university education.

IT is stated from Washington that the House Judiciary Sub-Committee, that is considering the question of jurisdiction of the House over the cases of Schumaker and Bill King, is understood to have reached this conclusion as to the right to expel: That the constitutional right of the House to expel members is not based upon the right to punish for crime, but upon other inherent power in the House to protect itself from violent, disorderly or unseemly persons; that this power is not for the punishment of guilty members, but for the protection of the House as a deliberative body. This question is being considered as a collateral one in connection with the general question of jurisdiction over offenses committed before this Congress began.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER PRATT has arrived at the conclusion that the ten Supervisors of Internal Revenue now allowed by law are more ornamental than useful. A close scrutiny into their expenses shows that last year these ten officers cost the Government over $130,000, or $13,000 each. Mr. Pratt does not deny that they are useful officers. He says they are too expensive. He does not suppose their offices can be abolished, although he thinks the service would survive their departure. He says he expects to collect $22,000,000 for internal revenue this year, as against $10,000,000 less last year, and that he intends to do this at a much less per cent. than last year. He estimated the expense of collection this year would be $5,000,000.

MR. INGALLS, of Kansas, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, upon the nomination of the National Academy of Sciences, a Commission, to consist of three eminent entomologists, to serve five years, at a salary of $5,000 per annum each, and to be allowed traveling expenses, etc., and to devote themselves to the investigation of insects most injurious to the great staples, especially the Rocky Mountain locust, army-worm, chinch-bug, Hessian fly, and cotton-worm, the results to be reported to Congress at least once a year. Mr. Ingalls remarked, upon offering the bill, that the Senate had already received information as to the ravages of insects upon vegetation in the West during the past year. The actual loss from the ravages of the locusts, chinch-bugs, army and cotton-worms and Hessian flies, exceeded $200,000,000, and from the locusts alone the amount exceeded $50,000,000. In seven counties of Minnesota, nearly 60,000 bushels of locusts were destroyed at a cost of $80,000.

Live Stock Transportation.

The bill relating to the transportation of live stock which passed the Senate of the United States is of vital interest to shippers of butchers' stock to Eastern markets. It provides that no corporation transporting animals from one State to another shall confine the same in vehicles, railroad cars, boats or vessels of any description for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water and feeding, for a period of at least seven consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading by storm or other accidental causes; that animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during the rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the company officials, at the expense of the owner or custodian; said officials not being liable and the company having a lien upon the animals for food, care and custody; that the penalty for failing to comply with the provisions of this law shall be a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. But when animals shall be carried in vehicles where they have proper food, water, space and rest, the provisions in relation to unloading shall not apply.

CHILIAN women have received the right to vote, the only qualification being they must be of age and able to read and write.

THE Puller hot springs of Southern Montana are becoming famous for their medicinal qualities.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9	@ 12
HOGS—Dressed	8	@ 9
COTTON	12¾	@ 13¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 17	@ 1 19
CORN	61	@ 62
OATS	47	@ 51
RYE	86	@ 88
PORK—New Mess	22 50	@ 22 75
LARD—Steam	12¾	@ 13¾
CHICAGO		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 00
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
Inferior to Common	2 75	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	7 75	@ 8 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 7 75
Good to choice spring ex	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2 Spring	1 02	@ 1 03
No. 3 Spring	79	@ 80
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	67	@ 69
BARLEY—No. 2	58	@ 60
BUTTER—Fancy	27	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess	21 25	@ 21 50
LARD	13½	@ 13¾
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	6 25	@ 6 50
Ambers	5 75	@ 5 90
WHEAT—Extra	1 40	@ 1 41
No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 2 White	1 18	@ 1 19
Amber	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN	40	@ 42
OATS	37	@ 39
RYE	70	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	1 60	@ 1 70
BUTTER	18	@ 22
EGGS	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess	21 50	@ 22 00
LARD	13	@ 13½
CATTLE	3 75	@ 4 75
HOGS	7 50	@ 8 50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 50	@ 1 51
CORN—No. 2	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	68	@ 69
PORK—Mess	22 00	@ 22 25
LARD	12	@ 13
HOGS	7 50	@ 8 25
CATTLE	2 25	@ 4 50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@ 82
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—New	1 20	@ 1 25
CORN	42	@ 44
OATS	33	@ 43
RYE	77	@ 79
PORK—Mess	22 00	@ 22 25
LARD	13¼	@ 13½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 38	@ 1 39
Amber	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN	46	@ 49
OATS	39	@ 41
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	8 20	@ 8 50
Philadelphias	9 00	@ 9 20
CATTLE—Best	6 00	@ 6 25
Medium	5 00	@ 5 15
SHEEP—Medium	4 00	@ 5 00
Best	5 25	@ 6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Hill and Valley.

I can look down in the valley,
From my hill-top far and fair;
At my heart I smile for asking
Ever, "Here, or there?"
And I wonder at the question,
Stepping o'er my favored height;
Surely, heart, no longest seeking
Finds a fairer sight!

[illegible]
Only by the song of birds;
And the air seems breathing, softly,
Noble poet-words;
There the noise of little children
Breaks upon the sunlit air,
And the mothers listen, smiling—
Do they think it fair?

Here are gardens rich and stately,
Blossoms sweet and royal-rare;
Not a touch to mar their beauty,
Brightening all the air!
There the flowers that blossom wildly
Nestle low amid the grass;
And the maidens stoop to pluck them,
Singing, as they pass.

Here the sunset-glory lingers
Radiant on the stately domes;
There the tree-tops bend to shadow
Lowly cottage homes.
Here the mountain splendor glitters
Close and grand, by night or day;
There the soft low grasses border
All the common way.

I can look down in the valley,
From my hill-top, lone and grand;
Surely, heart, no fairer summit
Smiles in all the land!
And I wonder at the question,
Standing 'mid the glory rare;
Wondering at my heart for asking
Ever, "Here, or there?"
—*Jennie Harrison.*

Around the Farm.

MR. VICK says in his *Floral Guide* that ten drops of carbolic acid, to be obtained from any of our druggists, put in a pint of water and poured on the earth in flower pots, will destroy all earth worms, which do so much damage to the plants. A trial will satisfy all of its beneficial effects.

THE fact of the Duchess family of short-horns changing owners so often, and the sellers not being enriched by the thousands obtained sufficient to enable or induce them to keep on breeding, looks suspicious. Why did Messrs. Thorne, Sheldon, Campbell and Morris all sell out after such short ownership? —*Moore's Rural.*

CREAM should not be kept over two days or forty-eight hours. If kept longer its flavor will be hurt. Three days will show it; and the fourth it will be spoiled. After that good butter cannot be made from the cream, however carefully it may have been kept, and however pure the air and the milk from which it is made.

THE nest-boxes of hens should be movable, so that after hatching, and occasionally when used only for laying, they may be conveniently cleaned. One way of cleansing is to whitewash them, but another, preferred by some, is to kindle a fire inside and char them. This practice will effectually destroy vermin and their larvæ, and will thoroughly purify the nests by leaving a coating of charcoal inside.

IT is not well to prune vines or trees just at the time the sap begins to flow the most rapidly in spring, because it is likely to issue from the wounds, discoloring the bark below, and making the plants look unsightly, even if no further injury follows. But if trees or vines are pruned early enough to ensure a good frosting of the wounds for a few nights before the sap begins to flow, there will be little danger of what is usually termed bleeding.

A VETERINARY surgeon writes to the *Country Gentleman* that his experience with sawdust is that it is the best bedding to be had for horses or cattle. It is superior to straw in many respects. It is a much better absorbent than straw and is much cleaner. For a pawing horse, it is much better, inasmuch as he displaces the bedding only where the foot touches the floor of the stall, while stray, being long, is displaced generally by the act of pawing.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Inter-Ocean* says that to destroy rats set Indian meal on a plate for three nights; the fourth night sprinkle strychnine over the meal. It may be placed under floors or boxes, putting blocks under the sides of the boxes, that the rats may have access to the meal; remove the plate and poison in the morning. If the poison is set the first night only one or two will get it, and others will take the alarm and leave. If the meal is set without the poison for several nights a great many will become accustomed to using it.

MEAT FOR EUROPE.—It is of interest to the farmers in the West to know that fresh meat can be successfully shipped from this country to English markets. We noted a short time ago that a cargo, as an experiment, had been shipped. We are now informed by cable, that it arrived in good condition. The shipments from Philadelphia will continue. This new trade bids fair to open up a new and profitable industry to this country, and as emigration has fallen off and they do not come here to eat our meat, we will furnish John Bull with his steaks on his native soil; providing, however, that he will encourage the industry by giving us good prices.

REPAIRING OLD TOOLS AND MAKING NEW ONES.—When the winds howl and the snow flies or the rain pours it is an excellent time to look over the tools that will be needed next summer; to put new teeth into the rakes and new knives into the machines; and also to look over the harness, and wash and oil them until they seem as good as new. But be sure and examine if they are rotten and liable to break if an extra strain comes upon them. A doctor's bill for caring for a broken leg, arm or head, to say nothing of the severe physical pain, the sleepless nights and long confinement would cost you more than several pairs of new harness. And, when all these things are attended to, new tools can be made, seed-planters, drills, hotbed sashes and frames, besides little conveniences for the kitchen which will lighten the work of the housewife, whose labors are never ended.

REPAIRING RURAL ROADS.—Every observer of our highway management must have seen that we have heavy guns—so to speak—in the care of our roads, but lack light artillery. Repairs are made deep, hollows filled, and knolls leveled, but it seems no one's duty to fill ruts and poke stones out of the tow-path. To lumber up two yoke of oxen for each small service is expensive. We need for this work light, airy teams. A big boy with a cheap horse and a diagonal road scraper could do the business nicely and often, with some person of mature judgment to set him on. Scrapings between scrapings are required to keep earth roads in shape. Somebody to run out after every muddy spell all summer long. A big boy—old enough to pay some regard to the footing of the school-ma'am—would make nothing of rubbing out eight or ten miles of ruts in a day, both ways, kicking now and then a stone out of the track, at a cost, say, of ten or twenty cents per mile.—*Hartford Courant.*

GOOD "HELP" DESCRIBED.—I have hired a good deal of "help" during the last eight years, and I find it very difficult to get good farm hands. Some are lazy, some are careless, some are good for nothing alone, and of all the hands I have hired I have only had two that I called first-class, good hands. Now, I will tell you what kind of men these two were. In the first place, they were honest, and willing to give a full day's work for a full day's pay. Next, they got up early in the morning, never having to be called, and proceeded about their work. They were faithful when left alone, doing a good day's work and taking care of everything. They saw when a gate wanted fixing, or a board needed nailing to the fence, and did it at noontime or morning or night, as the case might be. They never got the horses' shoulders sore, for they always saw that the collars fitted properly. They were just as good the last day they worked for me as they were the first, which cannot be said of every hand. In fact, they were profitable men to have around, and I kept them as long as I could.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

About the House.

A METHOD has been discovered for making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf. The whole secret consists in steaming the leaf before steeping. By this process fourteen pints of good quality can be brewed from one ounce of tea.

CEMENT FOR BROKEN CHINA.—Make a thick solution of gum arabic in water, then stir in plaster of paris until the mixture becomes a sticky paste. Apply with a brush to the broken edges, stick them together, and in three days the article cannot be broken in the same place.

PULLED BREAD.—Pull the soft portion of a new loaf into rough pieces; let them be of equal size, say about two or three inches each way. Dry the pieces in a slow oven or before the fire till they become a nice light brown color, and when they are quite crisp they will be ready for use. They are very nice with coffee.

BLACK WALNUT STAIN.—Take one quarter of a pound of asphaltum, one-half pound of common beeswax, and one gallon of turpentine. If the mixture is found too thin, add beeswax; if too light in color, add asphaltum; a very little will make a difference in the shade. Varnishing is not necessary, as the wax gives a good gloss. This is a good stain for pine.

ALWAYS fill the bowl of the lamp loosely with batting or raw cotton before putting in any oil, as in case of an accident by breaking or bursting the lamp, the oil cannot then be scattered all over the room. Less space will also be left for disengaged explosive gas, when the lamp from carelessness or accident is lighted after being allowed to get empty, or nearly so.

ORANGE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, two cups of flour, half a cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with the flour. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, then the milk, then the flour. Bake in jelly-pans. Squeeze the juice from an orange, add to it the grated rind, make it stiff with powdered sugar, and stir the white of one egg well beaten. Spread this on the cakes and lay one on another, like jelly cake.

HOG'S HEAD-CHEESE.—Thoroughly clean the head, which must be split open, put it over the fire, with plenty of cold water and a handful of salt. Boil until the bones drop out; it will require five or six hours, or perhaps longer, as it depends on the size of the head. When done, drain off the broth, take out every particle of bone, put the meat in a chopping bowl, season with pepper, red and black, half a teacupful of sweet marjoram; the same of summer savory; the same of sage; a teaspoonful of powdered allspice, two of cloves, a salt spoonful of powdered mace. Chop all together as fine as possible; add half a pint of the broth and the same of sharp vinegar; put in molds, and when cold cut in thin slices.

The Miners and the Emma Mine.

The Emma Mine was thoroughly examined by English experts. It gave every indication of being worth ten times the amount it was sold for in London. No distillery in Kentucky ever held up such a promise of wealth as did the Emma. We do not expect to convince Eastern people of the truth of this, but miners understand it perfectly. But while we hear from the Eastern papers all about mining properties bought by Englishmen that have proved to be unfortunate not a word is said about the other class. We would suppose that even Eastern people would stop to think that there was another side to the story, or Englishmen would not continue to invest here. We know one mine in this State which, since its purchase, has increased in value more than the Emma has depreciated, and yet, while to-day its stock is held at many millions, it does not look so well as the Emma did when it was sold. Emma was a misfortune, not an intended swindle, and that fact will yet be fully demonstrated.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

WHILE riding in a Philadelphia street car, a few days ago, a lady discovered that her baby, nine months old, was blind. The fact was observed by another lady in the car, who spoke to the mother and gave her the first intimation she had ever had of the sad reality. Physicians say the child has been blind from birth. The neighbors of the mother now remember that the child was never seen to smile or notice anything.

PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

The [illegible] says: "Outside of New York, events seem rapidly shaping to make Gov. Tilden the candidate of the East in the National Convention. The lapse of a few months is likely to narrow the contest down to a [illegible] between him and one or two Western Democrats."

Blaine.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The report comes from Massachusetts that Mr. Blaine is very unpopular with the Republicans of that State, so much so that they would vote for Conkling in preference. The Springfield *Republican* says the assertion seems a bold one, but it believes it to be true."

A Kentucky Straw.

The latest Legislature to be sounded on the Presidential question is that of Kentucky. The inquiries were made only of Democratic members, of whom 45 were seen. Of this number 12 were for Hendricks, 13 for Allen, 7 for Thurman, 7 for Pendleton, 3 for Tilden, and one each for Bayard and Kerr.

Washburne.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs: "The *Evening Mail* publishes political interviews with a large number of prominent citizens and business men. The prevailing sentiment is in favor of Washburne for President, with Blaine as the second choice."

Seymour.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* observes: "We beg to inform these bogus newsmongers, who are fond of substituting fancies for facts, that Gov. Seymour is not a candidate for the Presidency; that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination; that if the office of President could be tendered him to-morrow, without the trouble of an election, he would peremptorily decline."

Adams.

The Adams party is growing. In fact, it has been doubled. There are two men in it now. The new recruit is the Boston *Herald* editor, but, like his Springfield companion, he shows a disposition to compromise on Bristow. This is what he says: "With Adams or Bristow, or, better still, Adams and Bristow nominated on one side, and Tilden or Bayard on the other, we should feel that a good centennial year's work had been begun."

Morton.

Senator Morton's friends profess confidence of his success as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The Indianapolis *Journal* gives these grounds for such faith: "The *Journal* will not attempt, like some of its contemporaries, to predict the exact strength of each Presidential candidate on every ballot, but it can assure the public quite positively that Senator Morton will receive the solid vote of other States besides Indiana on the first ballot, and will develop a strength from the beginning that will surprise his opponents. This statement is based on information received from trustworthy sources, and may be accepted as reliable."

Conkling.

Gen. Boynton is inclined to think that the Conkling movement has been underestimated. He writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "There is a great deal more in the Conkling movement than has been believed. His friends have made a very strong organization, composed of some of the keenest and most active men in the Republican party. They claim New York solid in the Convention, and are now working to secure the neighboring States as a nucleus. The battle-ground now is Pennsylvania. The Blaine men are certain of it. The Conkling men are confident they will get it. Meanwhile Simon Cameron is a sphinx, and is for the man that wins."

Third-Term.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* sends the following: "Two gentlemen who visited the White House on Thursday tell of an interesting and significant conversation which they had with Col. Fred. Grant on the third-term question. They were speaking of the candidates for the next Republican nomination for President, when Fred. burst out with an emphasis and earnestness that his hearers say convinced them of his sincerity, saying: 'If anybody thinks there's any third term here, he's mistaken. Father don't want to be President any more, and won't accept a nomination if the Cincinnati Convention offer it to him.' This was repeated in substance several times. The conversation turning to the chances of different candidates, Fred. expressed unbounded admiration for Senator Conkling, remarking: 'He's a statesman, a good Republican, and just the man for President.' He added the hope that Mr. Conkling would get the nomination, and said he thought he would slip in as Lincoln did in 1860. The gentlemen who heard him believe he only echoed the opinions of his father."

Sherman.

The New York *Tribune* has the following: "Here's a Presidential rumor that might be called a 'scarer.' A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* had his breath knocked out of him by it: 'A strong combination is in progress to make Gen. Wm. T. Sherman the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and it is confidently asserted that in a very short time it will display very formidable proportions. The movement for Gen. Sherman is concentrating the dissatisfied from all the camps, and has a shrewd manager in his brother, Senator Sherman, of Ohio. Ohio will present some other man than Hayes, and it looks now as if the result will be a united and earnest delegation for Gen. Sherman. He is a brother-in-law of the Ewings, the most powerful Democratic family in Ohio, and it is urged that he would sweep the Buckeye State at the election. What is most significant in this movement is the fact that it shows the entire absence of any concentration of sentiment among the Republican managers as to their candidate for 1876.' That extraordinary news will startle Ohio when it gets out there."

THE Balmoral Curling Club, which only played its maiden game last winter, has ceased to exist, orders having been sent to all the members of the club on the Royal estates to discontinue the game. Queen Victoria is understood to have said that she did not see much amusement in the game of curling, and that she was afraid it tended to encourage a love for malt liquor.

All Sorts.

PRACTICED coasters in Nevada are using a sled with but one runner.

A SISTER of Gen. Meade has received a position as copyist in the Pension Office in Washington.

SIX thousand cart-loads of snow were removed last week from the chief thoroughfares of Boston.

A GIRL inquired of the Mayor of Meriden, Ct., if he could not forbid her widowed mother to marry again. She thought the police ought to be made to interfere.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN introduced broom corn into this country. While examining an imported corn whisk he found a single seed, which he planted in his garden. From that seed the corn was propagated.

A WOMAN chased a man in Cincinnati, caught him, and clung to him until a policeman arrived. A year previously he had ended a friendly acquaintance by stealing her jewelry, and she had never ceased looking for him.

THERE are 203,000,000 British subjects, exclusive of those in the British Isles. About 5,000,000 are in America, nearly 2,500,000 are in Australia, 2,000,000 in Africa, about 176,000 in Europe, and nearly 193,000,000 in Asia.

A MAN with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "But," said a friend, "you have sons big enough to earn something for you." "The difficulty is," said the man, "they are too big to work."

A FRENCHMAN, who has lived in America for some years, says: "When they build a railroad, the first thing they do is to break ground. This is done with great ceremony. Then they break the stockholders. This is done without ceremony."

MR. SIPLEY, a noted hermit, of Pike County, Pa., is dead. He was formerly a wealthy merchant of New York, but financial reverses impelled him to go into the hermit business, and for thirty-five years he sustained himself by hunting and fishing.

A MAN named Gill sued the Grand Junction Canal Company, England, to recover compensation for the lunacy of his wife, which he swore resulted from fright caused by a boiler explosion on the canal in October, 1874. The jury awarded him £100.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE dealer in fancy fowls sings the praises of his favorite breeds in the following unique hymn:

If you want some feathered st
That will not your wishes m
When at their nests you daily kn ock,
Buy some eggs or get a fl
Of the famous Plymouth R

THE average speed of railway trains in Germany is twenty-eight miles an hour for fast trains, and twenty-one miles an hour for ordinary passenger trains. The greatest speed attained is on the Berlin, Potsdam and Magdeburg Railroad, where they run at the rate of thirty-four miles an hour.

A BALL was recently given by the Volunteer Fire Brigade of Coventry, and at 3 in the morning, while the dancing was in full progress, the gas was turned off, and the entreaties of the firemen could not persuade the authorities to turn it on. The result is that to-day Coventry is without any fire department.

"THIS loaded cigar business," says the Sacramento *Record-Union* of Jan. 31, "is being carried too far, and as a practical joke is becoming too serious to be amusing. Yesterday afternoon a citizen had his left cheek burst open by the explosion of one of them, and will, in addition to the pain and discomfort, have a bad scar to show as a result of some friend's 'fun.'"

WORKING tramps in Springfield, Mass., has thinned out the ranks of the fraternity very perceptibly. A year ago the applicants for lodging at the station house averaged from thirty-five to fifty per night, and now the average is but two. Among the applicants one night last week were a newly-married couple from Vermont. The groom was twenty-two and the bride seventeen.

A BILL has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature which makes it unlawful for the proprietor, lessee or manager of any public entertainment to mark or designate any seat as sold, reserved or taken, unless it has been actually sold one hour prior to the commencement of the entertainment. The violation of these provisions, and conviction thereof before a magistrate or court, will subject the proprietor to a fine of $5 for every seat thus marked.

A DREAM WITHIN A DREAM.

I stand amid the roar
Of a surf-tormented shore,
And I hold within my hand
Grains of the golden sand;
How few, yet how they creep
Through my fingers to the deep,
While I weep—while I weep!
Oh God! can I not grasp
Them with a tighter clasp?
Oh God! can I not save
One from the pitiless wave?
Is all that we see or seem
But a dream within a dream?
—*Edgar A. Poe.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times*, who signs his letter "Trojan Horse," draws attention to the strategical difficulties attending the tunnel scheme which is to unite England and France. He says it is not enough to guard against assault through the tunnel, but points to the danger of the Communists, Fenians, and others possessing themselves temporarily of the outlet on the English shore, which would enable them to obtain continuous aid from France. "Why," asks the writer, "risk the rare safety given by nature to the country?"

The Fortification Bill.

The Fortification Appropriation bill, as matured and adopted by the House of Representatives, appropriates $315,000, as follows:

For protection, preservation and repair of fortifications and other works of defense, $100,000.

For armament of sea-coast fortifications, including Gatling guns, and for all necessary expenses, $165,000.

For harbor defenses, torpedo experiments, etc., $50,000.

THE population of Kentucky is 1,666,525.

WEATHER TALK.

Weather Precedents—The Winters of a Century Ago.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The "oldest inhabitant" has at last forsaken his hiding place, and referring to the journal kept by the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Portland, Me., makes the following interesting statements in relation to the winters of a century ago and more:

In 1735, January was pleasant and moderate, and February was a "summer month." In 1738, January came in like April; in 1749 there were but two snow-storms; February was a summer month again, and March the same. In 1751, January 15, the frost was entirely out of the ground, February was like spring, and "winter ends a wonder through the whole." In 1756, in January, the fish, as they are reported to have done this year, "struck in" from the sea, the weather being so warm. February was delightful, and March blustering, but soft as May. In 1773, Mr. Smith records a summer day in January 27, "wonderful moderate," and February 9, "no snow since December 29—wonderful weather. We saw two robbins."

In the year 1765, February 27, the New York *Gazette and Post Boy* reports that "last Thursday the weather was so uncommon warm that young lads went into the river to swim." In 1772 the temperature was so high in England that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1789, the weather was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn flowers on Christmas, and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in April. Cherries ripened in the latter month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572, the trees were covered with leaves in January and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1772. In 1775 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659. Finally, in 1672, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and the trees flowered in February.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER.

Climate is geographically fixed, while weather is atmospherically variable; climate is a calculated quantity, while weather is an unknown one. All sorts of rules are applicable to climate, but none are applicable to weather. Climate is monarchy, weather is anarchy. Climate is a constitutional government, whose organization we see and understand; latitude and altitude are its king and queen; dryness and dampness are its two houses of parliament; animal and vegetable products are its subjects, and the isothermal lines are its newspapers, but weather is a red-hot, radical republic, all excitements and uncertainties, a despiser of old rules, a hater of propriety and order. Climate is a great, stately sovereign, whose will determines the whole character of the lives and habits of its retainers, but whose rule is regular, and therefore so little felt that it seems like liberty; but weather is a cruel, capricious tyrant, who changes his decrees every day, and who forces us by his ever-varying whims to remember that we are slaves. Climate is local; weather is universal. We are indifferent to climate because we are accustomed to it, but we are dependent on weather because we never know what form it will take to-morrow. Climate is the rule; weather is the exception.—*Blackwood Magazine.*

OTHER MILD WINTERS.

No doubt, were the records properly searched, there could be found parallels for the seemingly unparalleled mildness, thus far, of the present winter. Indeed, we have already been favored with a reminiscence or two which bear on the case. One old resident of the city informs us that the winter of 1837-38—during which the Patriot war was waging—was one of wonderful leniency, so much that vessels navigated Lake Erie during some part of every month of the season. Seven years earlier—1829-30—occurred a winter of still more marked Southern characteristics.

A veteran of Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, testifies to the local paper, as to this season, that in the middle of January he found an elder bush with green shoots upon it six inches long. He tapped his sugar bush on the 11th of February, and the same day found a snake basking in the warm sunshine. There was no sleighing that winter, and hardly a time that farmers could not plow their fields. The farmers of the present day will be encouraged to learn, moreover, that the summer following this unusual season was an exceedingly fine one.

Another interesting fact has been recalled in this connection, to-wit, that the first month of this centennial winter closely resembles that of 1776. The newspapers of that day speak of the extraordinary mildness of the season. It was even said that the lack of the usual ice in Boston harbor prevented Washington from crossing his forces and attempting a surprise of the city, and the Americans were enabled to continually send forth vessels from all parts of the harbor to the West Indies for munitions of war. The mild season also allowed Gen. Schuyler, in these first days of January, to dispatch his well-planned little expedition up the Mohawk Valley to surprise the Highlanders under Johnson.—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

An Essay on Fish.

The following essay on "Fish" the Boston *Herald* attributes to a Cambridge boy: "Fish live in the Atlantic Ocean, Charles River, and some in Buzzard's Bay. When they are small they are called codfish and herrin, and sich; but when they grow up they are called whales. The fat of whales is cut up and biled and made inter kerosene oil fer gas light; their bones is made inter whalebone fer ivory pianer keys and dominoes; also for jack-knife handles and horn buttons. I wish a whale would swaller my school teacher, you bet. Fish is alwas eat Friday—darn a fish, I hate em; there's too many bones to pick out; I'd rather eat a paper of pins fried in lard, you bet."

AN SWEET Angelina hugged her sealskin sacque about her lovely form, she murmured: "Thou art so near and yet so fur!"

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE Sheriff of Brown County, weighs 300.

RICHMOND has organized a horticultural society.

PLYMOUTH, Marshall County, is building a Centennial opera house.

MRS. HEMPHILL, of Attica, 80 years old, is cutting her third set of teeth.

FOURTEEN bridges in Knox County have been carried away by high water.

LEWIS RAGSDALE, of Greensburg, lost an arm one day last week by an engine passing over it.

THE constitution of a new order styled "The Farmers' Union," of the State of Indiana, has been filed at the Secretary of State's office.

THE twenty-eight locomotives sold by the Rogers Manufacturing Company, at Indianapolis, brought only $99,268. Some sold as low as $2,000.

A SOCIETY young lady of Indianapolis tortures the envious eyes of her fashionable sisters by exhibiting a shawl presented to her by the Khedive of Egypt.

A YOUNG man named Bailey, of Vincennes, while out hunting the other day, was accidentally killed. Both barrels of his gun discharged themselves into his abdomen.

J. D. SMITH, living near Nebraska, was arrested the other day for the murder of a man named Taylor, at Boone Furnace, on Tiger Creek, Greenup County, Ky., in 1861. He admits the deed.

ON Saturday last M. G. Paisley, the murderer of James Redwine, at Fisher's Station, Hamilton County, in December last, was arrested in the hills in Kentucky, 100 miles south of Cincinnati, by Sheriff Jesup.

EX-POLICEMAN DAVID PEEL and Jacob Sear, along with Hiram Peel and Jacob Freeman, were upset from a skiff into the Wabash, about two miles south of Vincennes, last Sunday, resulting in the drowning of David Peel.

CONDUCTOR BENNETT, of Lafayette, has compromised his suit against the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, for damages sustained while employed as a conductor on that road, from a train being thrown from Wildcat bridge, by accepting $1,000.

PETER MCCLUSKEY, water-man in the French mine on Sand Creek, near Rockville, while engaged in bailing water into a water-car drawn by a mule in the mine, was taken sick and got on top of the cart to rest, and fell asleep. The mule ran away, and McCluskey being between the roof of the mine and the car was terribly mangled. His life is despaired of.

THE trial of Quincy Orr, one of the men arrested about a year ago for arson, was dragging through the Laporte court last week. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal Saturday afternoon, after being out nine hours. Orr has been East in an inebriate asylum since his preliminary examination. There was a great deal of interest taken in the trial, and public opinion is somewhat divided as to the justice of the verdict.

THE city of Madison was startled a few nights since by a bloody altercation between Deputy Marshal Peter Kimmel and Officer J. H. Hinds, which resulted in the very serious and probably fatal wounding of the former and the arrest of the latter. It seems a feud had existed between the officers for some time. Kimmel struck Hinds, knocking him down, and as Hinds arose he drew his pistol and fired three shots, one of which took effect in Kimmel's left side below the heart.

THE fourth annual report of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls has been submitted to the Governor. From the Managers' report it is seen that of the $25,000 appropriated by the last Legislature $17,083 have been expended in improvements of various kinds, leaving a balance of $7,916, as from the commencement of the institution it has cost $117,461.49. The total legislative appropriations and allowances for 1875 figure up $58,057.93; total disbursements, $36,672.31. In conclusion the Board fixes the actual expenses of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory per year at $182, and concerning the workings of the Penal and Reformatory Departments pronounces the results gratifying. In the Penal Department, during December, which was an average month, there were 35 inmates, and the Reformatory held 171. Of the first, 12 are from Marion County; four each from Vigo and Vanderburgh; six are sentenced for life, one for 14 years, and the balance from two to six years. Marion County also has 46 in the Reformatory Department, Vanderburgh coming next with 18, and Vigo with 15. The receipts from all sources during the year were $20,869.01, of which $17,665 was from washing, and all this was expended save $734.57. The Managers are J. H. Kappes, F. S. Armstrong, and John A. Finch, and the Superintendent, Mrs. Sarah J. Smith.

THE cyclone that passed over a portion of Washington County a few days since was very destructive to property. A New Albany dispatch furnishes the following particulars: About three and a half miles southwest of Salem it struck the farm of Lewis Smith, unroofed his barn and all outbuildings, and damaged his dwelling; Isaac Richardson's barn was demolished; William Allen's house unroofed and his woodhouse torn to pieces; Dawson Lyon's house was wrecked; Jeptha Morris' barn was unroofed; Mr. Gross' house unroofed; and Mr. Munden's house unroofed; Samuel Knowling's barn was blown down, one mule killed and other stock crippled; W. Johnson's large barn was unroofed; Joel Denny had 1,000 peach trees torn up; Thomas Nicholson's house was blown down, his wife slightly hurt, and two children scalded by the stove turning over; Williams Nicholson's barn was blown down and one horse killed; Wiley Jones' house was partly destroyed, goods blown out and scattered and partially burned; Ben F. Nicholson's house was demolished, his large barn unroofed and almost completely wrecked, horses injured, agricultural implements broken, and a large orchard greatly damaged. His loss is probably 2,500. All along its course fences are destroyed, corn-cribs demolished, poultry killed and scattered, and forest trees uprooted and twisted off. There were many narrow escapes of persons from death. The money value of property destroyed is large.

1776 Centennial. 1876.

1876 1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLER & CASEBEER,

—OFFER—

GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

The largest and choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

—o—

JUST OPENED

—o—

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

—o—

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

—o—

Read the FollowingPrices

TEAS:

Young Hyson from	85 cents to $1.00
Japan "	90 cents to $1.00
Oolong "	70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder "	60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from	25 cents to 3
Best Rio	25 cents
Best Java a Mocha	38 cents
African Male Java	45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A	11 cents
Brown from	8 cents to 10cts
Hard a Pulverized	12½ "

Canned Fruit from	10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen	50c
White Fish per kit	$1.40	White Fish per half barrell	$5.50
Syrups from	75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar	5 a 10c
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork		Western Reserve Cheese	15 cc's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from	11 to 12½
Prunes from	11 to 15
Choice Raisins from	15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices,—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place is the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

CPIONEERO

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the est assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

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Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,
Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin Watch

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts..

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils. Brushes, Combs. Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	5 30a	12 20p	3 55pm	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 20	5 10	1 20
Tipton	8 20	1 15	5 57	2 15
Miami	8 57	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 05	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 50	2 29	7 47
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 09
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 36	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. M. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 55	6 30
Fostoria	9 30	9 23	7 15
Deshler	10 35	10 32	8 38
Defiance	11 32	11 20	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 05am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 05	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 06	4 05	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 1	......	6 38
Avilla	3 01	......	3 06
Garrett	3 15	5 35am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 45	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 10	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 53		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 22
Hartford	4 28pm	6 06	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 10	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Bessons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Bessons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 05	11 30	7 41
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 45am	9 22
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
Robt. Kullie, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 23	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 40pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	32
Bankers	1 00		7 28	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 8		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 57
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 06			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 30			11 00
Bankers	2 28			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 33		1 32
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	4 30	8 00		1 52
Fort Arrive		9 30		2 35
Indianapolis	11 1.	10p		9 30
Louisvil.	4. am	10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East. No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	Going West. No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.0?m
6.38	4.18	10.45	Adamsboro,	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.45	11.06	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.18	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.38	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	9.50
9.39	5.4?p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.09	9.33
9.58	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.17	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.04	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.38	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.10			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.58	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.28	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y Saw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A
S CUTRAHD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. SouthernR.R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:48 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55 p m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3.07	3.01	8:28 "
Corunna	3.13	3.06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 am	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:1? a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY. Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec, 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25"	———	5 14 "	10 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 40pm	5 50 "	11 25 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25p.m	11 00 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 46 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 09 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 30pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	3 40 "
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	6 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 15 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m Crestline, 11.45 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 8.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
—TO—
Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,
THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are
Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.
PEED, SAFETY AND COMFORR

Pullman Palace Cars!
RUN THROUGH
WITHOUR CHANGE
BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL
WESTERN and EASTERN Cities!

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt.	L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.	T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

---

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

—o—

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

he goods have all been well selected, and make nice a stock as there is in the county. The ock consists of a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,
a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Made to our order, and the nicest stock of Gaiters for the ladies. We will offer our goods very low. Prints at 5 cents per yard, Bleached or Unbleached Muslin at 8 cents and 10 cents. The best bargains in Clothing and in Boots and Shoes, as we are receiving new goods most every day. Therefore we can afford to sell at the bottom prices All invited to call and see us, whether they purchas or not. Come one, come all, and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bargains will be given as we will carry the largest stock Garret and we will make it an object for all buy. Call at the Brown building opposite lar hotel. The farmers will do well to come to trade in Garrett. You can sell your produce for highr market price and get the cash, and you can se goods as cheap as any place and you w be buyfied.
N satisfm — LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 9th, 1876. Number 10.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months......$1.

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Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
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¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

SWINEFORD HOUSE.

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Pro.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society,

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door, north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-8m. JOHN TREESH.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
W A T
The Largest F Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought in Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
re now in full running order and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

IT is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is [illegible] by the power of one horse. [illegible]

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

NOTICE.

AUBURN, Feb., 1st, 1876.

Until further notice the tax duplicate of the town of Auburn, will be at the store of S. W. Ralston, at which place I will receive the taxes due thereon. The last day for payment is March 18th next.
D. K. HOUGHTON,
Marshal & Collector.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight
Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.
Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.
Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.
Loans negotiated and business papers discounted
Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.
Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Last Saturday was a very busy day for our merchants, and they were in the best of spirits.

* * *

"I've thrown up everything for religion and gone in to convert sinders," is the way a New York song and dance man talks. The song and dance business doesn't pay just now, but this may not have influenced this man.

* * *

The United States is not alone in heavy failures and consequent financial depression. The mercantile failures in England during 1875 were largely in excess of former years. The list as published in the London "Times," is headed by three firms with liabilities over $15,000,000 each!

* * *

A New Jersey man is writing a history of that state and in it he is going to prove that George Washinton was a liar and extortioner. He says he has documents showing that George hated cats, and a man who hated cats will do most any mean thing.

* * *

When a North Carolina negro complained that he had never seen any one commit suicide his brother Jim replied: Sam, you hev ever been kind to me look heah, Sam and he went into the river and remained there until the coroner dragged the body out.

* * *

When a New Jersey farmer's wife puts the rat poison in the baking powder bottle, and then uses it to mix buiscuit for tea, and then makes a dying declaration that she was thinking about her new shawl all time, it is evident that store clothes are mighty scarce in Jersey.

* * *

Dull times are the best for advertising When money becomes scarce people are forced to practice economy. They always read the paper to see who sells goods the cheapest, and where they can deal to the best advantage of course they patronize. That's so.

* * *

Her Love Had Waned.

[Detroit Free Press.]

They came out of a Michigan avenue grocery, he carrying a big jug, and as they reached the walk he said:

"Now, Dolly, you carry the jug and give me that quarter of a pound of tea."

"I'd like to see myself!" she replied.

"Dolly, do you want to see your husband lugging an old brown jug through the crowded streets of the metropolis—do you want others to see him?"

"Come along with that jug!" she impatiently exclaimed.

"Dolly, there's a gallon of molasses in here, and we know it, but everybody else will think it's whisky if I carry it."

"Let them think."

"Dolly if you love me you will carry the jug."

"I won't carry it."

"Then I won't! I've got twice as much character to sustain as you have!"

"Sustain it then," she said as she started for the wagon around the corner.

He called to her, but she did not answer. Giving the big jug a terrific swing into the air he let go of his hold and it came down with an awful crash

"Lasses is nothing to principle!" he explained to the little crowd, and then followed on after Dolly.

Plead, Answer, or Demur.

He stood six feet high in his stockings, and he could trace his ancestory back to Ham. There was a look of weariness in his garments such a look as coats and vests and such acquire by struggling with time and the Fourth of July and a run down the alley to avoid a conversation with a policeman on the subject of:

"The clothes-line; is it a strictly American institution?"

William Sly, there's a report floating around here this morning that you kicked in a door last night," said his Honor. "I can't have such evil doings going on in this peace-loving city."

"Kicked in a doah, eh?"

"That's the charge."

"Put my foot right agin the doah, did I?"

"They say so."

"And dat doah flew right open, did it? Kinder flew right away from me did it?"

"What is your plea, William?

"Well, sah, you want to know all about dat doah business, I spects, and I kin tell you jist 'xactly how dat doah cum smashed."

"Go on."

"Dar was me, and two barbers and a hotel cook and a loose feller what don't work at all, and we went up to old Mrs. White's to git dat cook's coat. I knocked on de doah jes so and de old lady cried out: 'Woof! who's 'round hear dis time o' darkness.' I said I wanted dat coat. De old woman raised de wind, put her head out and speculated on de question as follows 'Now, all you niggers gallop along away from hear or I'll frow clubs at you wid dis yere shotgun!"

"She said that, did she?"

"She reflected dem very expressions, Judge, but we didn't speculate a word back. We jess went right away from dar, and in two minits de place which once node us didn't see us no moah.

"Who kicked it in?"

"Now, Judge, less demonstrate on dat a little. Dar de doah was it was an old doah."

"But you kicked it in?"

"Did I kick dat doah in Judge? Wasn't dat an ole raw-boned doah, and didn't de wind blow dem panels out?"

The officer swore that he arrested William while he was kicking, and the sentence was made for sixty days. I'll go up dar Judge," remarked the prisoner, "and I'll stay up dar till de sixty days have dispired, but after dat period I'ze gwine to fine out if dat ar doah fell in, blode in or was kicked in. I'ze got a character to keep up, and I'ze gwine to sue dat ole woman till she can't sit down."

Having closed out the accumulation of the night, Bijah adjourned the Court, reached behind the door for his cigar stub, and in ten minutes he was left alone with the broken backed chairs and the grease spots on the well.—Detroit Free Press.

* * *

Hon. Wm. S. Holman for Governor.

The following from the Columbus Democrat is so sound and agrees so fully with our views that we reproduce it entire. It briefly states the whole case and gives advice that should be carried out to the letter:

It sometimes happens in the history of parties that one of its members is forced into a position and required to perform public duties in opposition to his private feelings and against his wishes through an exigency having its origin now within and again without the organizations. This happened now nearly four years ago, when Governor Hendricks was tho't, by the circumstances which then existed, to be the most available and in fact the only candidate who could lead the domocracy to success. Mr. Hendricks refused the tender of the nomination, but the democracy said to him that it had the right to demand, and did demand that his private feelings should not stand in the way of his duty to his party. Mr. Hendricks very properly yielded and became the successful leader in the contest of that year. This year another crisis is upon us which absolutely demands that another of its trusted and honored members shall lay aside his private feelings and take a position in the public arena in behalf, and for the benefit of his party. Hon. William S. Holman, known and honored in every one of the ninety-two counties of the State, owes a duty to his party that the party now calls upon him to perform—which is to become its standard bearer in the State, for the great political fight, which will now soon be upon us. His name should be placed at the head of the ticket by the Democratic State convention, and in the meantime let the democratic press of he State urge upon him his duty to the party in this connection and call upon him as with one voice, to recall his declination to serve his party as its candidate for governor.

Institute Proceedings

FAIRFIELD CENTER, Feb. 19, 1876.

Institute met at the appointed hour, was called to order by the president; roll was then called to which but five teachers responded, but all were shortly present. Mr. Harms made a few remarks on penmanship. A class in spelling by Mr. Hursh. Lecture by Mr. Parsl subject, Mountain Systems, Causes and Effects. Class in Arithmetic, by Mr. Bair, Mr. David Martz then favored us with a fine piece of music. Mr. Shatto, a class in Orthography. Several discussions on who we deemed the best modes of conducting a class in spelling in common district schools. Adjourned for refreshment to meet at half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Baxter, reading. Music by Mr. Martzes. Problem, how much water fell in Fairfield township February, 9th, reconing the township to be six miles square, and the water to have fallen to the depth of three inches? Analized and explained by J. W. Squires. Mr. Essig then gave what he considered the best method of teaching Analysis in Grammar. Song. Mr. Ringber, Arithmetic, subject Interest. Music. A class in Physiology, conducted by Mr. Squires. Music. Declamation by Squires, subject The Farmer of Broad. Music. Dialogue by Harms and Shatto. Music. Declamation by Essig. Music. Declamation by Shatto. Music. Declamation by Squires. Music. Select reading by Baxter. Music. We then tendered thanks to the household of Fairfield Center for the hospitality shown toward us for providing refreshments for us. Second to the Mr Martzes' and the Miss Childses', for favoring us with music. It was then moved, seconed and passed that we the friends and teachers would adjourn.

J. W. SQUIRES, Pres.
A. GONSER, Sec'y.

* * *

A Dangerous Rival for the Plan.

He walked into one of the banks on Saturday morning with firm step, and going straight to the teller's window, he remarked:

"It's mighty close times."

"Yes, was the brief reply.

"Does yer know what ails dis yer country?" continued Mr. Jones.

There was no reply.

"Dar's de merchant, and de lawyer and de laboring man, all crying hard times," continued Jones. "an' nobody seems to know the remedy. Is dar a remedy?"

The cashier wouldn't compromise his bank by making a reply.

"Of course dar is exclaimed Mr. Jones in a veice showing contempt and indignation. "In de fust place labor governs capital, and in the next place capital governs bot. Don't you begin to see now? Isn't de solution perfectly defensible to view?"

The cashier wouldn't say.

De laboring man works for money, continued the financier, and when he gits money he laze it out in cloze and eatables and opera tickets. It circulates round from hand to hand, pays debts carries on business and de hull machinery moves. Don't you see now? Isn't it perfectly imparent to you?

The cashier still preserved silence.

De solution am dis said Mr. J., after a brief rest. "If all de folks what work will go to work at three dollars a day, dese hard times will be knocked nowhar in about five jiffs. Three dollars a day is $18 a week for the laboring man, and dat's unff for anybody. Den when he goes to work have all de lawyers get cases at $50 each. Dey can make $200 a week, and dat's nuff for the lawyers. Den have all de doctors get patients, and all de merchants heaps of customers, all de banks gib out money when a feller wants it, and don't the soluton strike you? Don't dat pilosophy allude to your financial judgment like a load of brick?"

The cashier didn't even smile.

Dat's de way to git along, continued Mr. Jones. "I've handled a heap of money in my time, and dar ain't a cullud person in Detroit dat pays de attention to de finances as I do. De solution is yours. I don't make any charge for it. I wants to see dis yere country run ahead and I want folks to know how it can do it.

He cast a lingering look at the cashier and then went out.—[Detroit Free Press"

* * *

Since the Beecher trial is over and Babcock's free, our dailies can now use their columns in placing the Republican platform of the State before the people.

* * *

The only defference between Belknap and the rest of them, is that Belknap got caught and they didn't.

* * *

It is strange passing strange, that the president consents to accept Belknap's resignation while he is under fire.

THE TRAPPER'S OPINION OF AFFAIRS IN THE "STATES."

"What? no! it can't be possible! Wal, darn my ornery skin
Ef hyar ain't old Sam Allison back from the States agin.
When did ye strike the hills again? Yer lookin jist as gay
An' full of nat'ral cussedness as when ye went away.
Yes, it's Sam, as sure as shootin', "Put 'er thar," ye durned old coon.
I hevn't felt so good fur years. Why, man, I'd jist as soon
Hev thought o' seein' my dad out hyar; I would, I swar to Joe—
An' he tuk sick an' "crossed the range" more'n forty years ago.
Le's see. It was in '71 when you left us up the creek;
Or war it '72? My mem'ry isn't nigh so quick
As 'twar a dozen years ago. I'm gittin old, ye see;
Ain't half the man I was the day we struck the Laramie.
Wal, what ye bin a doin? an whar all hev ye bin?
An' what in the name o' goodness ever brought ye back agin?
Black Hills, eh? Goin' to try yer hand at diggin' arter gold?
Durned ef I wouldn't foller ye ef I wan't so tarnal old.
But I'll hang on to the traps, I guess, fur I hevn't long ter stay
Out o' the ground; an' all I need's my grub from day to day.
Won't hanker arter riches, fur I b'lieve it'd be wrong;
I'll jist jog on an' thank the Lord fur leavin' me hyar so long.
An' how are matters in the States? I hear some tough old tales
About the goin's on back thar; I'll swar it knocked the scales
A boomin' off'n my eyes to hear the folks a comin' in
An' tellin' of frauds an' wickedness thet 'ud double discount sin.
How they manyfactur whisky unbeknown to Uncle Sam,
An' bank cashiers keep skippin out. Why, pardy, I'll be dam
Ef 'tain't hard ter swaller all the stories thet we hear.
They even say the preachers thar are actin mighty queer.
Especially some high toned ducks, who preach an' sing an' shout,
Then play right inter Satan's hand as soon as meetin's out.
Some on 'em's Christians, thet I know; but then, I am inclined
Ter think thar's lots o' preachin' now-a-days thet's all a blind
Ter hide the outside skirmishin'; fur I'm a tarnal liar
Ef I don't think with all thet smoke thar's bound ter be some fire.
They tell me, too, thar's murder goin' on 'mongst high an' low,
An' they allers find the murderers insane an' let 'em go.
Penitentiaries don't ketch 'em, an' hangin's most played out.
Why, dog my buttons, Sam! it's 'nuff to make the devil shout!
Ef things keep on a gittin' worse at this alarmin' rate,
They'll stick a notice sayin' "closed" up over Heaven's gate;
Fur it'll never pay expenses to run the place, thet's clear.
They wouldn't ketch an average of one good saint a year.
It makes me sick. I'm tryin' to think thet it isn't true.
Wal, by the jumpin' Judas! what are we comin' to?
I tell ye, Sam, I'm glad thet I ain't in thet country now;
I'll take these mountains ev'ry time in mine, I will, I vow.
Thar's no use tryin' to dodge it, pard; some day thar'll come a crash,
An' the whole infernal country'll go right plum ter smash.
Fur the Boss thet rules us all, up thar in Heaven's shiny land,
Ain't goin' ter stand no sich a game 'thout callin' fur a hand.
An' I'll bet my whole last season's "ketch" thet e He sets in the game,
He'll fill thet brimstone country up as long as thar's a flame.
Wall, I must be a toddlin' back; I've got my pelts all sold,
Ain't done so good this year as last, it's been so orful cold
Thet I couldn't git ter all my traps ter tend 'em as I'd ought;
But then, I won't complain, but thank the Lord fur what I've got.
"Put 'er thar" agin, old chum, an' I hope ye'll hev good luck
But ef she don't pan out jist right an' ye happen to git stuck,
Jist come to old Jack's cabin, an' ye'll find a place ter stop
ong as ye live. Bye, bye, old pard. No, thankee, not a drop."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Circumstances of His Advent into Illinois—A Scrap of History with which the Public is Not Acquainted.

A letter from Meredosia, Ill., to the Quincy *Whig* says: Excepting Abraham Lincoln, there is not one of that remarkable cluster of public men who flourished about his time in this State and in the nation at large, regarding whom a historical reminiscence could be of more interest than one about Stephen A. Douglas. It is true that his life, after he became a public man, is pretty well known; but that portion of it lying between his arrival in Illinois and his getting a business foothold, so to speak, and down to the point of his first political adventures, has something in it not generally known. Shall I recount a little of it to you?

Nowhere is this period so well known as here, for here, and within 200 yards of where I am now sitting, Douglas first set foot on Illinois soil. It was in 1833—say early in the autumn of that year—as to the exact date I am not now particular to inquire. A boat had just arrived from St. Louis, and Mr. Daniel Waldo, then a merchant, now the Postmaster here, had gone to the landing to receive some goods. While thus engaged, a green-looking young man stepped up to him and inquired whether he knew of any place where a teacher was wanted. Mr. Waldo replied that if any place in this glorious domain of the screaming eagle needed a school, it was emphatically Meredosia, and that, if the young man would go up to the store and wait a few minutes, the subject should be properly canvassed as soon as the goods were disposed of.

Stephen A. was a young Douglas of good address, and in a few moments made the acquaintance of a clerk in the store by the name of E. D. Plasteridge, who had been a student at Castleton, Vt., and, as Douglas was raised within a short distance from that place, they immediately found interest in each other and were in busy conversation when Mr. Waldo returned. But the youths of Meredosia were not hungering and thirsting after knowledge, and, in fact, their parents were more absorbed in problems of prairie land, corn and pork than in "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." As a result, he failed to get a school, such as he wanted. There was then, of course, no place for popular education in the State, and if a subscription failed of obtaining enough signatures to warrant a teacher in devoting his time to the public secured, the children were let to run to grass. This is why so many of them went to seed.

Between the time spent in determining whether school could be secured and that used up in awaiting developments in some other direction, about three weeks were consumed here. During this time young Douglas employed himself in attending a small grocery for Willis Jones, his board being the only compensation received. He slept with Plasteridge in Waldo's store. He had nothing in the way of baggage or goods but a little bundle tied up in a yellow cotton handkerchief, and is believed to have been entirely without money.

About the end of the third week, James Ethel, Esq., of Bethel, happened in Meredosia, and Douglas inquired of him in regard to chances for getting a school. Ethel replied that they wanted one in Bethel, and the young stranger went with him to that place the same day. He began teaching there, and continued about three weeks; but he was not suited, and abandoned it. After getting the school he husked corn for Ethel a few days, some say as a compensation for the use of a team to carry him to Winchester, where he determined to try the experiment of teaching again; others say this work was done to pay his board bill, and it is probable the latter conclusion is the correct one, and that he walked to Winchester, as would appear from the following anecdote:

On the way to Winchester he came to a farmer's residence—a residence was a shanty then—where a large crowd was gathered for some purpose, he could not discover what, but he made free to inquire and learned that they had a public sale of farm property, that everything was ready to proceed; the auctioneer was there charged to the muzzle with all the stale jokes of his profession, that the requisite amount of whisky had been provided for the proper condition of the business, but that they were "clean done" for lack of somebody "to keep the reckoning," as they called it. That is, there was nobody there who could write, and so they had no clerk. Mr. Douglas indicated that keeping the reckoning was his strong point, and he was accordingly pressed into the service. The day's work being satisfactorily concluded, he received $2 for his services, and this was the first money he ever earned in Illinois.

He went to Winchester, secured a school and taught for about a year, awaiting the time when he could be admitted to the bar. During this time he was comparatively unknown at Meredosia.

The great Van Buren campaign came now, and the Democracy of Morgan County, then including the present Scott, Cass and Morgan Counties, undertook a thorough organization, and, at their convention in Jacksonville, nominated a full ticket for county officers, State Representatives and Senators. Among the nominees were such names as the Hon. Newton Cloud, Richard Walker, Col. William Waterford and Daniel Waldo. The business partners of the latter gentleman were dissatisfied with his going into politics, and he accordingly signified his intention of declining the nomination. There then sprung up a number of aspirants for the vacancy—the nomination was for Representative—and old Gen. McConnell, W. W. Happy and young Douglas all called on Mr. Waldo, soliciting his resignation in their favor. He was favorably inclined toward Douglas, but proposed holding an election on the three names in his district, the one getting the largest number of votes to be nominee. About two-thirds of the votes were cast for Douglas, and thus he was pretty fairly started toward the Legislature.

Time passed on and the campaign began to warm up. A political meeting was announced to be held at "Greasy School House," as it was called, a few miles south of Jacksonville, but the speaker sent word that it was impossible for him to come. The Hon. John Wyatt, well-known in the history of Morgan County, came up to Jacksonville expecting to secure Josiah Lamborn to fill the place, but he was out of town, and Douglas was induced to go out and speak rather than disappoint the audience. There is no remembrance of that occasion which would indicate that he showed anything like remarkable powers. At any rate, it was his first political speech in the State.

Some time thereafter, and during the session of the court at Jacksonville, the Whigs made a formal opening of the campaign on their part by a speech in the court-room from the brilliant E. D. Baker, then of Carrollton. The Democrats heard the arguments of Baker with dismay, for they had nobody in all the region at all competent to meet him. The next morning they held a meeting to decide what to do. They discussed the abilities of all their speakers, and finally adjourned till evening without any decision. In the evening again, when name after name had been mentioned and rejected, some one proposed Douglas. A committee waited on him as a last resort, and heard his answer: "If there is no one else to do it, I will speak and give him the best I have."

The next day, at the adjournment of the court, Mr. Waldo announced that Mr. Douglas would reply that evening, in the court room, to the speech of Mr. Baker. There were several prominent Whigs present, among them Gen. Hardin, and these and most of the lawyers seemed much amused at the idea of this young fellow's attempting to speak in reply to E. D. Baker. However, the court room was crowded in the evening, the speaker was introduced by Mr. Waldo, and of all the audiences Douglas addressed, he probably never addressed one that was so thoroughly surprised. His speech was triumphantly and enthusiastically received, and from this point his public career began and is generally known.

WHERE TWO SUNDAYS COME TOGETHER.

"Well, I never did——"

"I know you never did, my dear, but you may, one of these days, when our ship comes in and we start on that round of ours. We can't very well start until that metaphorical vessel does arrive; can't go out until she comes in. You see, the sinews of war are also the muscles of peace, and it needs a well-developed financial biceps to enable one to strike out effectively on such a round."

"What on earth are you talking of," said Mrs. Penn, "with such a jumble of finance and pugilism and maritime affairs? It strikes me that your metaphors are slightly mixed."

"Well, you said you never——"

"Yes, I was going to say that I never heard of where two Sundays came together."

"Exactly. And that is what I was talking of. I was about to explain it to you."

"Do you mean to say that there is such a place?"

"I do."

"And time?"

"And time."

"Then I should like to know what becomes of *the* Seventh Day of the strict Sabbatarians?"

"That is a theological question, my dear. We'll not meddle with it."

"But how do they make two Sundays come together?"

"Just in that way precisely. They *make* 'em come together. For instance, on board a naval vessel, say, when the officer in charge of that duty finds by an 'observation' that the sun is precisely over the line of the ship's meridian (i. e., the point or degree of longitude east or west of Washington or Greenwich where she then is), he knows that it is noon of that day (to a landsman; to him it is the beginning of the next day), and he reports accordingly to the proper officer: 'Eight bells, sir,' and receives reply: '*Make* it so, sir,' usually with the agreeable addition, 'and pipe to dinner.' So it is that the ship's officer, upon occasion, *makes* two Sundays come together, or, for the matter of that, knocks Sunday out of the week altogether, according to circumstances."

"Knocks it out altogether? Only one Sunday in two weeks?"

"Precisely. He can jump from Saturday to Monday if he will."

"Worse and worse! Well, explain, please. Let me understand the 'circumstances' under which these nautical gentlemen so coolly double Sunday or drop it."

"Here goes, then: We were talking of that little proposed round of ours."

"O, yes! What round?"

"Why, round the world. Haven't we been speculating and castle-building on taking one of those through-tickets for the yet-to-be-fashionable tour, with lay-over coupons for Chicago and San Francisco and Yokohama and Hong Kong and Calcutta and Bombay and Suez and Brindisi and Paris and London? Well, it depends on which way we take that ticket, eastward or westward, whether we lose a day—Sunday it may be as well as any other—or make one on our trip. It is usually on the Pacific Ocean that this gain or loss is made, because, Washington or Greenwich being the 'given or governing meridian' from which American or English vessels calculate their longitude, it is only on that ocean that they find the one hundred and eightieth degree, or half-round-the world point, at which they effect the change."

"Yes, I see that by the globe. Here is the one hundred and eightieth degree west or east of Greenwich, right in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Go on with your yarn."

"Thanks to common schools and the electric telegraph most landsmen now understand that a difference in longitude makes a difference in the time of day; that a message going westward arrives at its destination before its apparent hour of starting; or, as Pat would say, 'it'd rache St. Louis before ye sint it from New York.' Orreries have taught our youngsters that, as the earth turns toward the sun, at the point which is full-faced to that luminary it is high noon, while at one quarter of the earth's circumference toward the west it is just sunrise. This difference of time is, at the equator, just four minutes for each degree of longitude—eqal to six hours (360 minutes) for the ninety degrees, or quarter circumference, above noted. Thus at St. Louis, fifteen degrees west of New York, it is sixty minutes earlier than with us, or eleven o'clock when it is twelve here, and a ship circumnavigating the globe going westwardly thus gains on apparent time (laps over on to the next day) four minutes for each of the 360 degrees of westing, or twenty-four hours for the entire circuit of the earth. In other words, going west, and keeping her record of days from the day of the week on which she starts, on arriving back at her port on what to her is Monday she finds that it is Tuesday on shore, and she must jump from Monday to Wednesday to set herself right. Making the circuit eastwardly, the case is reversed, and arriving from the west it is Tuesday on her log, while to-morrow is Tuesday to her boarding-officer. The ship then doubles Tuesday and squares her record.

"But most seamen correct this seeming error on passing the half-way point; i. e., on reaching the 180th degree east or west of their governing meridian a day is dropped or repeated, and the ship arrives without being in next week or last week, when she should be in this. Landsmen's ignorance of these facts has caused some amusing scenes on steamers on the Pacific. Some twenty years ago the New Orleans, the first passenger steamer that ever crossed the Pacific Ocean, was on her way from San Francisco to Sydney with a load of gold hunters, including some Pike County men, whose nautical education was limited. The purser had posted his usual daily bulletin of latitude, longitude and distance run since the previous noon—always an interesting episode in the history of a day on a long voyage—dated, we'll say, Monday, the 10th. The *next* day it stood Wednesday, the 12th, the 180th degree having been passed meanwhile, and the intervening day duly dropped. The apparent blunder caught the eye of the eager readers at once.

"'Hallo, purser, what's this? You've made a mistake; you've dated this Wednesday.'

"'Yes, sir; that's all right.'

"'All right? Why, yesterday was Monday; here's your own bulletin up yet.'

"'Yes, sir. That's right, too.'

"'Right, too? Where in thunder is Tuesday?'

"'Knocked out!'

"'Oh, come, now,' said Pike, on the lookout for sailors' tricks on green hands, 'that won't do. None of that with us. Who ever heard of knocking a day out of the week?'

"Bets were finally made, to be settled at Sydney; and when the pilot boarded them the papers showed the purser to be right, and that it was the 16th, say, in Australia, while Pike was a day behind in his almanac. On the return trip from Sydney to Panama, on reaching the 180th degree, bulletins were posted 'Sunday, the 5th,' and the next day the same. Here was another fuss; the John Bulls on board were especially disgusted.

"'All 'umbug! Two Sundays! The Captain's a very clever man, no doubt, but that won't do, you know. No Yankee tricks on us!'

"The Captain insisted, with the intimation that that was the time when his notes fell due, and he was ready to meet them. So, you see, honest Jack has a real time in his mind, and means what he says when he promises to pay his debts if presented 'where two Sundays come together.'"

"Well," said Mrs. P., "the middle of the Pacific Ocean is a good place to go into liquidation."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Robbed and Mistaken for a Ghost.

The Mechanicsburg (Cumberland County, Pa.) *Journal* tells a story that seems almost incredible, though it is vouched for as strictly true. Samuel Erb, of East Pennsboro Township, had been to church one night, and as he approached his house was startled by a commotion in his chicken coop. On investigating the cause he discovered three men wringing the necks of his poultry. When the thieves saw him they fled with their plunder, seeking shelter among some bushes. Mr. Erb, with his dog, pursued them, but a couple of shots from the thieves caused the dog to retreat. A pistol was then presented to his breast by the robbers, who robbed him of his money and his watch, and then compelled him to take off his clothes, stripping him to his shirt and drawers. They then gagged him and tied his hands behind his back, and he was allowed to go home, the thieves taking their departure also. A correspondent of the *Journal* tells the rest of the story as follows: "The feelings of Mr. Erb can be easier imagined than described, as he walked home through the keen air. But his troubles were not yet over, for at his gate he was met by his dog, which had deserted him. Failing to recognize his master, he kept barking and snapping through the pales at his legs. Mrs. Erb being aroused by the noise, looked out of the window, and seeing his white figure dancing in the moonlight, thought it was a ghost, called her father, who was staying with her at the time, who came armed with the shotgun, and opening the door he called off the dog. He then desired to know the mission of one in so strange an attire. Never was man more willing to speak or more unable than Mr. Samuel Erb. So the only reply was a few nods of the head, accompanied by as many jumps with his feet. Mr. Boozer then brought his weapon to his shoulder, and taking aim at the supposed ghost demanded it to speak immediately or leave the premises. With this he coupled the promise that a failure to comply would cause him to fire. Mr. Erb was now in a great dilemma. Speak he could not. If he staid he would be shot, and if he went away he would freeze. In fact, he was nearly frozen already. He turned to go, and as he did so, his wife saw his arms were tied on his back. Telling her father this, that gentleman called to him to come back, but kept the gun pointed, saying as long as there was no evidence of hostility there need be no fear. Mr. Erb tremblingly obeyed, and on drawing near was recognized, taken in and cared for."

Ruth Hall.

The Boston correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* writes: "Mr. James Parton's bride is the 'Nelly' of Fanny Fern's novel, 'Ruth Hall,' the greatest literary bombshell that ever exploded in Boston. The book was published in 1856, just before its author's marriage to Mr. Parton, and as it contained caricatures of nearly all editors of the weekly papers in the city, a painfully unflattering portrait of Nathaniel P. Willis, Lady Blessington's 'Yankee Poodle,' and such a likeness of her father-in-law and his wife as a spirited woman would be likely to paint, the outcry against it was loud. Everybody protested that his feelings were not hurt, and defended everybody else from the 'malicious attacks' made by Mistress Fanny. Columns of leading articles were written to show that the portraits were libels, and the book was sold by thousands. Looking over it to-day, when the sting has quite departed from it, it seems rather bright but inartistic, and occasionally spiteful; and it is well known that the writer underestimated the kindness of her own and Mr. Eldridge's father. They decided after the death of her husband, who was not all the angel that her fancy painted him, to make her an annual allowance of $600, which in those days was enough to modestly support her and her two children. She was unsatisfied, and betook herself to literature to increase her resources, but it is not on record that she ever refused to draw her quarterly $150.

Beans in a Barrel.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says: "One day last week a party in a wholesale country produce store in this city proposed a guessing match in regard to the number of pea-beans in a barrel of that vegetable. There were several grocers in the store and their estimates varied from 40,000 to 4,000,000, all giving wild guesses. It was ascertained that there are about 566,000 pea-beans in a full barrel; this result being obtained by counting the number of beans in a pound weight, and multiplying that by the number of pounds in the barrel. This of course would give only an approximate number, as the figures for each pound will very probably vary slightly, and the stated number of pounds in a barrel may also vary. A gentleman of an advanced mathematical education who happened in the store was asked to guess the number of beans. He reached a result by measuring one bean, and then figuring how many of the beans could be put in the barrel. He placed the number in the barrel at 2,000 less than the result obtained by the easier method of calculation, and his figures may be even more correct than those by the loose method."

Saved from the State Prison.

Speaking of bank officers who allow forgers to escape after they have been detected, a leading Boston merchant and bank president says that many years ago he discovered that a note he held was forged. The forger was well known and respectable. He went to him, and the man begged for mercy, averring that there was only one other forged paper of his in existence—a note for $300. The holder not only "hushed up" his own case, but actually loaned him the $300 to take up the other note. The result was that the man was saved. Some years later he attempted to run for an important electoral position, but the discoverer of the forgeries sent him word that he mustn't—and he didn't.—*Springfield Republican.*

HORACE AND HENRY.

An Interesting Story of a Philosopher and a Senator.

The editor of the Johnstown (N. Y.) *Daily Tribune*, who writes whereof he knows, tells the following story of two distinguished characters. The writer was an *attache* of the *Tribune* establishment at the time the incident occurred as related, and tells the story from personal knowledge: Vice-President Wilson and Horace Greeley were alike in many respects, and in no one respect more than their dress. Especially when the former was overworked was he about as "slouchy" as the "old philosopher" dare be. This incident of the two men has never been in print, we believe, but it is good enough to be put there. In the old *Tribune* office Horace Greeley occupied a little eight-by-ten office off the main editorial room, with a small desk at which he sat with his nose down on the lid for hours at a time and ground out editorials by the column. That he might not be disturbed by ward politicians and other nuisances, he had stationed on a stool just outside the door an attendant whose duty it was to hear the applications of all persons who claimed admission. In the summer of 1867 there was stationed there a double-breasted, strong-fisted, ignorant Jerseyman by the name of Ben. One afternoon Horace was sitting down with his nose to the desk, as usual, and Ben was stationed on the stool outside the door, in his accustomed place; the editors were at work in the large room at their desks, and a large, broad-shouldered man made his appearance, looking as if he had just come into the city and had not taken time to wash, or, as Ben thought, had just come out of one of the saloons on Chatham street. He staved up to Greeley's door, passed Ben as if he had a right to go in, but the door was locked, and Ben, being aroused by this time, asked what he wanted. The visitor stated he would like to see Mr. Greeley. "You can't see him!" bawled out Ben. "But my business is important," said the visitor. "That's what you all say, but you can't see him." Finally the visitor induced Ben to go into Mr. Greeley's cubbyhole and inform him. Ben, opening the door, went up to Mr. Greeley, and in a stentorian voice, while Greeley kept running his pen diagonally across the page, bawled out: "Mr. Greeley, there's an old bummer wants to see you." Greeley, without taking his nose off the paper, in his usual squeaking voice, cried out: "Keep him out—keep him out!" Ben quickly turned to go where the visitor was, and in a bass voice bellowed, "You can't come in!" The visitor insisted, and plead and stated that Ben did not know who he was. Ben said he did, but finally consented to try another time. He again approached the philosopher with the expression, "Mr. Greeley, this old bummer says he must see you!" Again came from the top of the desk the same sentence, repeated thousands of times before in the same way, "Keep him out! keep him out!" Ben again went back and informed the visitor there was no other alternative; he could not see Mr. Greeley. The editors were by this time attracted by the conversation, and Amos J. Cummings, who was night editor, being at a desk near by, stepped up to the visitor and politely said: "Senator Wilson, how do you do? Do you wish to see Mr. Greeley?" The Senator informed him that he did, and Mr. Cummings opened the door, asked the Senator to step in, and the two going up to Mr. Greeley, who was yet undisturbed, Mr. Cummings spoke to Mr. Greeley, and stated that Senator Wilson wished to speak to him. "Oh," drawled out the philosopher, "is that you, Henry? Why, Ben told me that it was an old bummer wished to see me!"

Proposed Reduction of the Army.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, has introduced in Congress a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and the consolidation of certain of its staff departments. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight, and of infantry regiments to twenty-three, and provides that there shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that regimental organizations of artillery shall be abolished, and that the artillery shall be hereafter known as the corps of artillery, and shall consist of five batteries of light artillery and sixty batteries of heavy artillery. It merges the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments into one organization, to be known as the Department of Supplies. The Medical Department is to consist of one Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General; one Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel; two Medical Purveyors, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; five Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; forty Surgeons, with the rank of Major, and 125 Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant, mounted, for the first five years, and with the rank of Captain, mounted, after five years' service. The number of Contract Surgeons to be limited to fifty. The office of Medical Storekeeper is abolished. The Paymaster-General is to have the rank of Brigadier-General, and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of Major in the Pay Department until the number of Majors shall have been reduced below twenty, at which number they are to remain fixed. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany troops as laundresses.

National Republican Convention.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Not a little stir has been created among the members of the Republican National Committee by the discovery that enterprising speculators have got a "corner" on the Cincinnati hotel accommodations, and will extort heavy profits from delegates and visitors. In view of this fact the committeemen are earnestly considering the propriety of reconsidering the vote by which Cincinnati was chosen as the place for holding the convention, and of designating Chicago instead. It is believed that a majority of the committee is already favorably inclined to this step, and that it is within the province of the committee to rescind its previous action.

At Wrexham, England, where Bishop Heber wrote the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," the printer is still living, it is said, who first put the hymn in type, on the Saturday of its composition, for use the following day.

TWO LOVERS.

BY GEORGE ELIOT.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring;
They leaned soft cheeks together there
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wooing thrushes sing.
O budding time!
O love's best prime!

Two wedded from the portal stept;
The bells made happy carollings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
White petals on the pathway slept.
O pure-eyed bride!
O tender pride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent;
Two hands above the head were locked;
These pressed each other while they rocked,
Those watched a life that love had sent.
O solemn hour!
O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire;
The red lights fell about their knees
On heads that rose by slow degrees
Like buds upon the lily-spire.
O patient life!
O tender strife!

The two still sat together there;
The red lights shone about their knees,
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left that lonely pair.
O voyage fast!
O banished past!

The red lights shone upon the floor,
And made the space between them wide
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their pale cheeks joined, and said, "Once more
O memories!
O past that is!

Pith and Point.

A LITTLE editor is a "we" thing.

SOMETIMES gets out of temper—Steel.

A WELL-BRED woman never hears an impertinent remark.

WHEN you bury animosity never mind putting up a tombstone.

WHEN a widow with children marries she becomes a pa-taker at the wedding feast.

"WHAT is the origin of the word "news?"—the initial letters of the four points of the compass.

A YOUNG shaver had had several teeth extracted with the assurance that they would come again. With an eye to the immediate future little Johnnie inquired, "Will they come again before we have dinner?"

WHEN a young man calls on a girl for the first time, and when the conversation lags, and the subject of the weather has been torn all to pieces, then it is that the photograph albums step in and fill up the gap that nothing else in the world could bridge.

AT a young ladies' seminary recently, during an examination in history, one of the not most promising pupils was interrogated: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull."

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S bride has let millions slip through her fingers, and has long been a young lady of note.—*Cincinnati Commercial.* Aye, and of title likewise; for the Senator's bride was for many years a countess in the Treasury Department.—*Detroit Tribune.*

MR. PUNCH, being asked his opinion of the present ladies' dress, replied: "I highly approve the present fashion, comprehending as it does the highest graces of the two most distinguished models of female beauty—having in front the Venus de Medici, behind the Venus de Hottentot!"

THE second night after her first husband died she sat by the open chamber window five hours, waiting for the cats to begin fighting in the back yard. Said she: "This thing of going to sleep without a quarrel of some kind is so new that I can't stand it! Let me alone till they begin, then I can doze off gently!"

PARTY with cold in his head to party opposite (referring to open window in railroad car), "Say, wid you shud up that wi'dow?" Middle-aged female in weeds, who has been talking the last half-hour, turning around indignantly, "What do you mean, sir? It is a pretty how-de-do when a woman can't open her mouth! I'll have you to know you can't shut me up!" Sensation.

POETICAL SOAP.

Messrs. Water and Oil
One day had a broil
As down in the glass they were dropping,
And would not unite,
But continued to fight,
Without any prospect of stopping.

Mr. Pearlash o'erheard,
And, quick as a word,
He jumped in the midst of the clashing;
When all three agreed,
And united with speed,
And Soap came out ready for washing.

A STRANGER entered a Detroit wine shop where four or five men were drinking, and in a loud voice inquired for the proprietor. That person came forward, and the stranger said: "I'm hard up, and I want to sell you a recipe. For two dollars I'll show you how you can make a gallon of best Catawba wine out of twenty cents' worth of drugs and whisky." "Would you insult me?" cried the dealer. "I have none but pure wines here! Get out of my place, sir!" The man got out, but hadn't gone a block when a boy came running after him and said: "Come around to the back door if you want to sell that recipe."—*Free Press.*

ONE of the interesting features of the Emma mine suit will be the revelations of the true nature of the bait at which the British gudgeons bit. It is stated that a part of the purchase consisted of £538,000 worth of ore in sight at the mine, and as this was counted as so much cash in hand, it would reduce the actual price of the mine to £462,000, or $2,310,000. The British gudgeon, claim that the mine was guaranteed to earn £800,000, or $4,000,000 a year, and this is a point which Schenck is entitled to make, viz.: that any man who believes he can buy a property which will pay for itself in seven months, and thereafter earn dividends at the rate of 170 per cent. on the first cost, is such a natural-born idiot that he does not deserve to have any money. This, of course, is not a legal defense, but it is a sufficient answer to the men who bought the Emma mine, with their eyes open, and now claim to have been swindled.

THE London *World* thus describes a new device for burying the dead: "You are placed in a glass box, to the top of which is affixed a metal rod. As soon as the earth is filled in, a battery is connected with the rod, and an electric shock shatters the coffin into a thousand pieces, thus allowing the earth to press upon the dear departed, and causing him to return to dust even quicker than in one of Mr. Seymour Haden's wicker baskets."

STUPENDOUS LAND SUIT.

One Hundred and Eighty Square Miles in Illinois and Missouri Claimed by French Heirs—"There's Millions in It."

It is well known how enthusiastically the French cheered in 1719 the foundation of the "Campagnie des Indes" for the purpose of cultivating and developing the immense riches of the Mississippi valley; every bit of land turned into shares was quoted at the Bourse of Paris. Four years afterward, however, an unparalleled panic followed this enthusiasm, and the shares which had been changing hands at 40,000 francs, were sold at one franc each; the real estate then was of no value and this explains the importance of the grant made by Messrs. de Boisbriand and des Ursins in the name of the "Campagnie des Indes" to Mr. Philippe François Renaut, general manager of the mines of Louisiana under date June 14, 1723. The grant, which was confirmed by the French Government in 1731, comprised, first, two leagues square, or thirty-six square miles, at a place called Mine Lamothe; second, one and one-half leagues front by six leagues deep, or eighty-one square miles, on the Little Merimeg, at Renaut's Fork; third, one league front by two leagues deep, or eighteen square miles, at Fort Chartres, and fourth, one league front by five leagues deep, or forty-five square miles, at Peoria, Ill., beginning one mile and a half from the old fort on Peoria, or Pimiteau Lake, being in the aggregate 180 square miles.

This grant has at this day the same guarantee it had in 1723 and 1731, being protected by the treaty of cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, signed in 1803 by Marquis de Lassus, whose son at this time is living at St. Louis. Until lately no serious reclamations have been made by the heirs of Renaut to recover possession of the lands granted to their ancestors. The Government of the United States, however, which canceled or sold the same, carefully inserted in all its deeds the clause, "subject to French claims," so that the present holders have only conditional titles, over which the sword of Damocles is constantly suspended by the heirs of Renaut.

It is impossible to sum up the immense interests dispersed all over Illinois and Missouri, which are depending upon this Renaut inheritance. A few examples will suffice: In 1872 the Mine Lamothe was sold to an English company for £1,000,000; the bargain was suspended for a year, in order to give the sellers time to procure a clear title, and was canceled afterward, as they were unable to obtain a quit claim deed of the Renaut heirs.

The city of Peoria, which was founded by the French in 1673, and which is at present one of the most important cities of Illinois, is entirely built on land belonging to said heirs, and from Peoria to the Mississippi a great many villages are in the same condition. From this it is easily understood that of late serious efforts have been made to hunt up the heirs of Renaut and to obtain their power of attorney. We know a large banking house in Chicago, Messrs. McMullen Brothers, who have expended $60,000 for this purpose during the last two years in this country as well as in France. Count de Tournon, living in Paris, who is one of the principal heirs, offered to sell his interest to Messrs. McMullen; an essential point in this transaction, however, is to establish by authentic documents the complete genealogy of the Renaut family, and to know all the surviving heirs, in order to be able to exhibit before the courts the power of attorney of all the heirs. We don't believe that the McMullens are in possession of these documents. The want of a single signature will set at naught all proceedings, and as Messrs. McMullen are going to begin their suit, we advise all parties concerned to take care of their interests.

We have in our possession all the letters and proofs of what we have stated in regard to the Renaut succession.—*New York Courrier des Etats Unis.*

Education of the Presidents.

The Syracuse *University Herald* has made up the following table of Presidents and their places of education, which is of interest:

Washington—Good English education, but never studied the ancient languages.
Adams—Harvard.
Jefferson—William and Mary.
Madison—Princeton.
Adams, J. Q.—Harvard.
Jackson—Limited education.
Van Buren—Academic education.
Harrison—Hampden Sidney College.
Tyler—William and Mary.
Polk—University of North Carolina.
Taylor—Slightest rudiments.
Fillmore—Not liberally educated.
Pierce—Bowdoin.
Buchanan—Dickinson.
Lincoln—Education very limited.
Johnson—Self-educated.
Grant—West Point.

Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the Revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the oldest when graduated, being 23; Tyler the youngest, 17. The majority graduated at 20, this being also the average age. Jefferson probably had the most liberal education and broadest culture. It is said that his range of knowledge would compare favorably with that of Burke. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to a college course, and in many respects superior. In discipline and mathematical training it is not equaled by any American college. Counting Gen. Grant, two-thirds of our Presidents have been college men. To be sure the two whose names have become household words, Washington, the Father, and Lincoln, the Martyr, were not liberally educated; but theirs were special missions. They live in the affections of the nation rather than in the intellect, as embodied in the Constitution and laws. Theirs was to execute, not to mold.

Illegal Contracts.

The New York and Hartford Publishing Company has turned up at Boston with suits against several prominent citizens for publishing biographical sketches of them, and ex-Mayor Wrightman has been obliged to shell out $92, in accordance with the agreement he made, some two years ago, when a canvasser for the company visited Boston. The claim was for $8,181, and Mr. Wrightman had actually signed an agreement that would bind him to pay that amount, but the court decided that the signature was gained under false pretenses. The contract bound him to pay the publisher one-third of a cent for each word, each and every issue (or each copy) and eight cents for each engraving of his portrait inserted in the work, also to pay the publisher two cents for every minute's time that elapsed between the date of the signature and the delivery to the publisher of the material of which the biography was to be made and for every minute's time elapsing between the receipt and return of proof-sheets of the sketch, and for every minute's time that passed between the asking for and the payment of the amount agreed upon. Others signed a similar agreement, and the company entered the suits with the evident expectation of making a big thing out of them.

Centennial Notes.

Mr. J. G. Swan, who is collecting curiosities in the Northwest for the Centennial Exhibition, has brought from Alaska to Portland, Oregon, a column 30 feet long and about 4x4 feet, carved with immense heads of Indians in various postures.

There is on exhibition in a shop window in Philadelphia a very valuable French clock, which was patented by the French Republican Government, and made expressly for the Centennial Exhibition at a cost of $700. It is to be given to President Grant.

The Japanese collection includes porcelain, with means for showing its mode of manufacture; tea, and its method of preparation; silks, satins, rare woods, and a school on the Japanese plan. What has already arrived comprises two houses, known as "yaskakis." One of these structures is a bazaar for the sale of goods, and the other a two-story dwelling house fitted to accommodate sixty persons.

Mr. Saunders, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, who is at the head of the Committee on Economic Woods and Trees for the Centennial Exhibition, has in preparation at the department and elsewhere more than four hundred different kinds of wood. The specimens are arranged to show the character of the log in sections two feet in length, having one or two sides finished in different ways, while one side shows the natural or rough bark.

The Swiss, who have announced their participation in the Exhibition, are divided into the following branches of trade: Chemical products, 20; hosiery, 16; silk manufactures, 19; embroideries 24; plaited straw work, 16; extracts and other preparations (condensed milk for example), 8; watch and clock work, 41; watchmakers' instruments, 10; scientific instruments, 5; typography, 19; photography, 9; edible preparations, 8; leather, 2; liquors, etc., 14; architecture and civil engineering, 58; sundry others, 24. Total, 414.

The allotment of space for the exhibits of foreign countries in Machinery Hall has been begun, and spaces, designated by different colored lines, have been marked for different countries in the eastern section of the building. The following are the spaces thus far allotted: Germany, 10,757 square feet; France, 10,139 square feet; Belgium, 9,375 square feet; Canada, 4,300 square feet; Brazil, 4,000 square feet; Sweden, 3,168 square feet; Spain, 2,448 square feet; Russia, 1,500 square feet; Austria, 1,536 square feet.

Application has been made for the erection of a Jewish restaurant on the Centennial grounds, where meals can be furnished to Israelites who adhere to the dietary laws. As there has been such a saloon at the Expositions at Paris, London and Vienna, there is no doubt the Centennial Commission will grant the permission. Ministers of various Hebrew congregations have approved the application. It is thought that from 50,000 to 75,000 Israelites will visit the Exhibition, the majority of whom adhere to the dietary laws of the Jewish religion.

The British Government has consented to defray the expense of transporting works of painting and sculpture contributed by British artists to the Exhibition, and the Committee of British Artists write to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts that "there is now reason to hope that artists, and owners of pictures in England will send contributions to Philadelphia which shall present a fair and worthy idea of the state of the British art, and enable it to take its due and proper place in the estimation of the American public."

A circular has been issued in Brussels to all artists and art societies that intend to send their works to the Centennial Exhibition, saying that they must be transmitted to Brussels by the 5th of February, and that the Government will be responsible for the railway charges to that point. On the 10th of February a Commission appointed by the Government, will examine them, and all works of art which they consider worthy of acceptance must be sent to Antwerp, where they will be taken in charge and transmitted to Philadelphia by the Red Star Steamship Line.

The catalogue of the exhibits from Germany has been received. The number of exhibitors will be 1,033 and there will be 17 collective exhibits—that is, combinations of different trades. Of chemical products there will be 40 exhibits, one of the principal articles being the cologne so famous throughout the world. Of china, glass and porcelain ware there will be 25 exhibitors, including the Royal Prussian China Manufactory. Of physical and optical instruments there will be 25 exhibitors, of musical instruments 35 exhibitors, and of oil prints, pictures, etc., 50 exhibitors. Wines will be shown by 87 producers. Toys and fancy goods will have 36 exhibitors. Gephart & Co., of Eberfeld, a celebrated satin manufacturing firm, will occupy a space of four hundred feet.

BOARDING HOUSE keepers troubled with the persecution of certain high toned dead beats who do everything except to pay their board, will be interested in a plan pursued by a Brooklyn lady. She writes a letter to the *Eagle* minutely describing the last pair who swindled her out of her money. Mr. Frederick Waring, the man, is a lawyer, and his wife, or supposed wife, a tall lady with blonde hair. The practice of these worthies has been to take board for a week, put off payment for another week, and then decamp for fresh fields and pastures new.

Cure for Freckles.

Grate horseradish fine; let it stand a few hours in buttermilk, then strain, and use the wash night and morning. Or squeeze the juice of a lemon into a half goblet of water, and use the same way. Most of the remedies for freckles are poisonous and cannot be used with safety. Freckles indicate a defect in digestion, and consist in deposits of some carbonaceous or fatty matter beneath the scarf-skin. The diet should be attended to, and should be of a nature that the bowels and kidneys will do their duty. Daily bathing, with much friction, should not be neglected, and the Turkish bath taken occasionally, if convenient. If the exact cause of freckles was known, a remedy for them might be found. A chemist in Moravia, observing the bleaching effects of mercurial preparations, inferred that the growth of a local parasitical fungus was the cause of the discoloration of the skin, which extended and ripened its spores in the warmer season. Knowing that sulpho-carbonate of zinc is a deadly enemy to all parasitic vegetation (itself not being otherwise injurious), he applied this salt for the purpose of removing the freckles. The compound consists of two parts of sulpho-carbonate of zinc, twenty-five parts of distilled glycerine, twenty-five parts of rose-water, and five parts of scented alcohol, and is to be applied twice daily for from half an hour to an hour, then washed off with cold water. Protection against the sun by veiling and other means is recommended, and, in addition, for persons of pale complexion some mild preparation of iron.—*Herald of Health.*

Sherman's Funding Bill.

The United States Senate has passed the amendatory refunding bill introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. It provides as follows:

First, that the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved on July 14, 1870, and on Jan. 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing four and one-half per centum interest authorized to be issued be increased to $500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date of their issue instead of fifteen years; second, that this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by acts to which this act is an amendment, or to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States, and all provisions of acts to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

"Truth Stranger than Fiction."

THE BEST BORDER BOOK YET OUT.

The publishing house of J. C. McCurdy & Co., have lately brought out "Our Western Border, One Hundred Years Ago, by McKnight, author of "Old Fort Duquesne." It is a large, elegant octavo, of nearly 800 pages, filled with the stirring deeds and thrilling adventures of the dread-naught old borderers—such dauntless worthies as Boone, Kenton, Brady, Logan, Harrod, McColloch, McClellan, the Poes, the Zanes, and the Wetzels. It contains strange and thrilling narratives of daring deeds, desperate conflicts, exciting adventures, touching captivities, and is the best, fullest most complete, and most reliable portrayal of border life, struggle and adventure ever yet published.

Although sold for $3, it is equal in extent of contents to the ordinary $5 book, and is meeting with remarkable popular favor. It is most warmly indorsed by leading Divines and Historians, and is the most complete work of the kind we know of. Sold only by agents. Address, J. C. McCurdy & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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DR. PIERCE'S Pleasant Purgative Pellets are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *Reward* is offered by the Proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

They are sold by Druggists.

DR. TU-SEE says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the Vegetine should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action it promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

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SEE ADVERTISEMENT headed "A Remarkable Invention," in another column, and do not fail to send for an illustrated catalogue.

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DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

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The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

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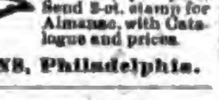

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PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR., 9, 1876.

Evidence is accumulating to show that the president has been cognizant of Belknap's disgraceful conduct for several years past, and has refused to take action.

It is thought that Robeson was appointed secretary of war instead of some honest man, in order to carry out Belknap's other contracts with official subordinates.

If Grant received presents and then appointed the donors to offices, wherein morally, does he differ from Belknap whose wife received the money from the man Belknap appointed to office?

It was with great regret that Grant accepted Belknap's resignation. Naturally enough, for with the disgrace of the secretary of war, the last flickering chance for a third term forever disappeared.

Gen. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, may rise and explain. It is asserted that when he was chairman of the house committee on millitary affairs, full evidence of Belknap's infamy was placed in his possession but he steadily refused to take any action.

The Silence of Blaine.

No word of criticism upon the resignation of the Secretary and its acceptance bythe President in defiance of the House. Mr. Blaine had a fine opportunity in the House to show that he is interested in other matters than the legends of Andersonville,

The multiplication of newspapers with the same name sometime leads to unseemly disputes, the good things of one journal being credited to another. But a paper just started in Alabama has put such a thing out of the question by calling itself the Lixapalillan. The paper is named after a river which flows by the town where it is printed

The Republicans in the House voted for the impeachment of Belknap. He had committed the unpardonable offense of having allowed funds collected ensibly for the party to be appropriated by his own family. Under the circumstances he need expect no mercy at the hands of his old party friends and supporters.

Apropos of Longfellow, Here is a paragraph from the letter of an Ohio girl, just received, a dear and talented pupil friend of mine, who is now pursuing her musical studies under Professor Lang, of Boston. She writes: "I wish I could tell you all about a precious hour or two I spent, one afternoon, with our dear Longfellow. He wrote me to come to see him, too! Just think of it, because in a moment of impulse (inspiration?) I sent him some of my verses. I shall never forget how cordial and encouraging he was. He showed me many beautiful things, too—pictures, marbles, etc., and relics of famous writers. With reverence I went with him into his study, where so many beautiful thoughts have been written. It was much to me that he was so kind, and the afternoon who perhaps, the most delightful of all my little life. Could anything be more beautiful then the pensive, fatherly face of the great poet, bending kindly towards this young daughter of the West?

The Republican Party--Streams of Corruption and Demoralization.

The downfall of Secretary Belknap means the ruin of the republican party. It is only another of the many streams of corruption and folly that have flowed from the present administration and from the party now in power. How can we fail to draw the inference that is seen in nature, science and history, that when the river is polluted the poison is most likely in the source What foul streams have poured forth—the stream St. Domingo, with the violations of law, jobbery and coruption; the stream French arms, with its infraction of international obligations; the stream general order business, with its debasement of New York politics; the stream Akerman, with imbecility and oppression in the South; the stream Richardson with the Sanborn frauds; the stream Delano, with the infamies of the Indian Department; the stream Babcock, with the frauds in the revenues. These are the currents of the present corrupt party. It is about time that the responsibility for this endless and ever increasing flood should be placed where it belongs—on the party now in power.

Let us see how this party has made itself responsible for this demoralization. Richardson, who approved the Sanborn fraud, shameless and unblushing as it was, was made a judge. Shepherd, driven from power as one unfaithful to his trust, was made a commissioner, and is the leader of administration society. Williams, after his sins were confessed, was intrusted with high duties. Schenck, after he allowed his name and his office to be the means of swindling women and children out of their income by bogus mining shares, was protected. Babcock came from the dock of a St. Louis court the cell the cell if the jailbird McDonald, to become the private secretary to the President and Director of the Public Works. And now we have the Secretary of War, resigning his office, a confessedly corrupt and dishonest man, and protected from the just indignation of the House by the acceptance of his resignation.

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Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

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containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which the all-wise providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure any diseases caused by derangement of the liver or Bowels.

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They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

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Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
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New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

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Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
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DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	11c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

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Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
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CANDIES—Best Stick per pound 18c French Mixed, choice, per pound 20c

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Good Navy and Twist, per pound..	43 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c, best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37c

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Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	75c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1776. Centennial. 1876.

1873
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLER & CASEBEER,

—OFFER—

GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

The largest and choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

JUST OPENED

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Read the Following Price

TEAS:

Young Hyson from........85 cents to $1.00
Japan " ....90 cents to $1.00
Oolong " ....70 cents to $1.00
Gunpowder " ....60 cents to $1.00

OFFEES:

Roasted Coffee from........25 cents to 3
Best Rio ....25 cents
Best Java & Mocha........38 cents
African Male Java........45 cents

SUGARS:

Double Refined A ....11 cents
Brown from ....8 cents to 10cts
Hard & Pulverized ....12½ "

Canned Fruit from......10 to 32 cents	Lemons, per dozen........ 50
White Fish per kit........$1.40	White Fish per half barrell......$5.5
Syrups from........ 75c to 1.00	Soap, endless variety, per bar 5 & 10
Dried Beef, Hams and Peckeled pork	Western Reserve Cheese........15 ce's

Dried Fruits.

Apples from........11 to 12½
Prunes from........11 to 15
Choice Raisins from........15 to 20

Coal and Head Light Oil. Best Crackers of all kinds at the lowest prices.—Too many goods to enumerate. Call in and price them. Remember the place is the

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. E. LITTLE, : : : : EDITOR.

The roads are still in almost impossible condition, making business a trifle dull.

Will some of our local poets give us a few lines on the "political death" of Belknap.

Oh, what a man they did tinker up in the organ of the Republican party of the county.

It is said the "Rep." lost a hundred, and the COURIER made over a hundred on their Centennial issue.

The commissioners met in session last Monday, and will have considerable business to transact during the present term.

Married at Avilla, March 2nd, by Rev G. A. Harter. Mr. C. Monroe Merica to Miss Minerva Mont, both of Cedar Creek, DeKalb County, Indiana.

At a regular meeting of the Town Board, Mr. F. Jones, was choosen to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Mays. Worked down to a pretty nice point, that.

Who couldn't get up a Centennial paper, when they had three others to copy from? That is the way with some. They must tread in footsteps of others.

Why did not the "Republican" give us credit for what it copied from our Centennial issue. You are welcome to it, but common courtesy required a credit to us.

Every democrat in the county should take the COURIER during the coming campaign. We expect to whoop up things in a general way.

Last Saturday at the Court House gate the Constable sold the household furniture of one W. Harkins. The goods sold at very low figures although there were many buyers present.

Those who want horse bills should bear in mind that we have several fine cuts and also that we do the best job work of any house in the county.

The Garrettites are to have a grand hop under the supervision of the F. & A. M's at Cudy's Hall, on Friday evening, Mar. 10, 1876. We return thanks for an invitation.

Read the letter from Washington, from the proprietor of this paper, but we say to our Republican readers not to loose any sleep, because the whole party is gone beyond where the woodbine twineth.

How does our Republican friends like the news of the Belknap swindle. This alone should be sufficient evidence for all well thinking people to turn from the corruptions, not only that we have had, but those that are likely to come.

The Teachers of this county meet at the school rooms, in Ensley's block, last Saturday, and Superintendent J. A. Barns tried their skill as teachers. We learn a good and prosperous time was had.

Bankrupt Sale.

Of Stoneware, No. 1 White Fish, and Cable Twist Tobacco. 1600 half barrels No. 1 White Fish, last fall catch. $3.00 half barrel, usual price $6.00. Car load Stoneware, 8c per gallon, all sizes. 50 butts Cable Twist Tobacco, 45c per pound, usual price 70c. Call soon, as these prices can't last.

FT. WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

Auburn has a population of 1,911.—[Fort Wayne News.

The above statement shows plainly that the "News" man never gets away from home. There is about as much difference between the population of Ft. Wayne and Auburn as there is between the two cars of a whale.

The Grangers held a spanking good meeting in the building known as the Rainier Hall, last Saturday, and a large crowd was in attendance. We did not learn the name of the speaker, but he was solid and understood his business, as his voice could be heard on the street, which sounded like a marshal band playing for a dress parade. We mean it was sent forth with as much force, and each word was to the point.

Street lamps has been put up on Main and Fifth and are to be the same on Seventh street. This is one improvement that not only shows a business point of view but will be very acceptible to our citizens and also to those who arrive in our city on the night trains The marshal in his usual go-a-head way is putting them in place as fast as possible and to-night "our light shines clearly."

Donation Party.

Our Methodist friends have made all the necessary arrangements to have a grand time to-night at the residence of Dr. J. H. Ford. Dr. F. is one of our most influential citizens, and is always found at the head of every good enterprise that may be presented. His house is large and commodious, for all who desire to donate and while away a few pleasant moments with their friends The occasion is gotten up for Mr. Welch and lady, and we hope to see a large party in attendance.

Smash up on the B. & O.

Last week the freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, fell through the iron bridge, between Hicksville and Defiance. We learn that the train was a total wreck and a number of passengers and brakemen were seriously injured. The conductor on the train was killed. The mails at this place were not received and on inquiry as to this we learn the above facts. High water is supposed to be the cause for the bridge giving away.

She Meant Business.

"Nobby, you've been foolin round this claim for mighty neara year an' hev never yet shot off your mouth on the marryin' biz. I've cottoned to yer on the square clean through, an' hev stood off every other galoot that has tried to chip in; an now I want to come ter business or leave the ranch. If yer on the marry, an want a pord that'll stick right to ye till ye pass in yer checks an' the good Lord calls ye over the range, just squeal an' we'll hitch; but ef that ain't yer game draw out and give some other feller a show for this pile. Now sing a song or skip out.

J. S. Conover & Co. are getting up a Business directory in an altogether new style. The gentleman spoken of were informed that the work could not be done in the county, by a man who pretends to be a printer. The COURIER office has completed the job, and we want it distinctly understood that we have the facilities and workmen to execute any kind of work done in a printing office. The above gentlemen will visit the different towns in the county and get up a directory, and we hope they will be liberally patronized.

WANTED TO KNOW.—The readers of the "Republican" and the members of bar will pay a liberal reward to know who wrote "editorial" remarks of a certain law firm of this city, in its Centennial issue. An additional sum will be paid if the copy as furnished will be published. Still another sum will be paid if it will publish the original in which it says, 'that whenever they are to address a jury the people for miles to hear their eloquence, will flock to and fill the court house to overflowing"—like turkey buzzards to a dead carrion. Show up, Bah.

Parties in Ensleys block have been having considerable sport over a second rate cat, Cats may be a nice pet in the eyes of some people, but, we like Geo. Washington, take very little stock in them. We had a maltese cat some several years ago, and about the same period had a close-line post two feet and one inch from the bed room window. And why we don't uphold these critters is, that for seven long, weary weeks, we only got three winks of sleep each week It raises our blood to fever heat to even think of it, and if that young attorney at law don't go havers with us before the Sunday School bell rings next week, its our treat to the pea nuts.

The last few day we heard a number of persons speak of the manner in which our court house is filled, the moment, any low, filthy and disgusting case is on trial. Last when one of these cases was being tried, the court house was jammed to overflowing. This was not so unexpected as was the quality or kind who made up the crowd. Had it been of the low and vile scum still we would not been disappointed, but to see them from morning till night, standing all day, and straining every nerve to see and hear everything that was low and foul, old men who for years have been grandfathers, and those who have families of respectability, did stagger us. Nor were these men, who would like to be deemed "scum." No, there were church members and church officers, who seemed to delight in this filth, as would a "Bowery" boy. We felt ashamed of, and for them, and soon left in disgust. What a sad spectacle to see there those who should be examples of purity and morality to the young of our town, reveling in such mire.

SPENCERVILLE, March 3, 1876.

ED. COURIER:—Being much pleased with your Pioneer Sketches and I thought I could contribute a little to the matter in way of dates, I being an old settler.

—John Holton, settled on Fish Creek, in September, 1833. Thoms L. Yates, settled where Spencerville now is, in 1833, also David Butler and John Mathews, in the same fall. Daniel Rhodes, William Mathews, Brant, Lightle, H. Blake, and George Mathews, settled in 1834. John F. Rhodes, Jeremiah Rhodes and John Blair, settled in 1835.

David Butler and myself are the only surviving heads of families, who was here in October, 1835. I was here with my brother Daniel to look at the country when Yates was cutting his house logs, in October 1833.

Washington Robison, was the first Justice of the peace in the county, and the only man authorized to administer an oath, when the locating Commissioners met to locate the County Seat. They met at where Auburn now is, and sent all the way over to Vienna now Newville for the Justice to administer the oath to them.

The first church organized was the M. E. church, at Spencerville; organized at my fathers house, about 50 rods west of the village.

JEREMIAH RHODES.

Among the worst features of a badly minded daughter, we should first single out indolence, or to use the rough and more expressive English word, laziness A lazy, sofa-lolling, lie-a-bed late in the morning young woman, is an affront to her sex, and in her own family more a curse than a blessing to her mother. She is a burden and to her father an object of contempt. She is also a great promoter of domestic strife, and a shocking example to her young sisters. Such a being crawls instead of walking with tripping alacrity through life. She dawdles instead of works, her speech is vulgar, and altogether her ways are very bad indeed; and to add to her misdeeds her health suffers through her folly, and thus she wantonly imposes a grevious tax on the purse and patience of her parents.

For a girl to be idle in the flush of her youth is to invite any and all kinds of calamities to befall her with blistering anguish, and depend upon it, the downward career of most afflicted women may be primarily traced to this early and wicked habit, for it is nothing else, it being as easy for a young woman to be industrious as the reverse.

Court Items.

The Circuit Court commenced its session last week, Judge Best, presiding A large amount of civil and probate matter was disposed.

The criminal docket was not very large at the commencement, in point of numbers, but for offenses, greater than usual one being for rape, one for burglary and four or five for grand larceny.

The Grand Jury were busy all week, and returned again Monday. We notice a large number of young boys in and about the grand jury, from which it may be infered that the liquor sellers are being investigated.

We heard it whispered that the grand jury were going to investigate the Troy township election of 1874, whereby it was claimed that Mr. Waterman was fraudulently put in as the Representative, when Taylor should have been. We think after the investigation had on the contest between these gentlemen it looks quite thin, now be placing the county to the expense of two or three hundred dollars, just to vent a little spite. It is all bosh. But a lie well stuck to sometimes nearly as good as the truth.

STILES. This man fifty five years old last Saturday after the jury were out three hours, was convicted of that most heinous of crimes, rape on the person of, a girl ten years old, and that, his own step-daughter. He will have three years in the States Prison to repent his crime.

Besides the members of the county bar, we notice the following gentlemen in attendance at court: A. A. Chapin, L. E. Goodwin, Maines, of Kendallville, Olds, of Columbia City, Judge Anthony of Valpariaso, for the B. & O. R. R. Samuel Morris and the Ft. Wayne Sentinel's "Baron Vani Westrumb."

Court will consume its entire term, and then will be half through with the litigated business.

Circuit Court is in session, with the usual number of litigants, lawyers, loungers, lookerson, and loafers. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, we hear a large amount of business, has already been transacted in court, as well as by the grand jury. From outside appearance it seems there is to be a pretty general overhauling of the crimes great and small in the county, and especially the illegal dealers of liquor.

The Court says to the Weyer boy, for invoicing Jno. L. Davis' show case: "You can go to the place of the wicked for two years." The Centennial will have little attraction for him.

Next came Geo. Grey, from the 'pious' town of Garrett, and for stealing a shirt coat and vest, was also sent up for two years. Now, Mr. Grey will have a whole suit given him with nice little stripes "all 'round, all 'round."

A slander case is pending in court for which one woman called another naughty names. They hail from the rural district of Fairfield. Nearly the whole voting population are compelled to attend court as witnesses.

Sheriff Mcese has three fellows booked for the state prison at Michigan City with another on the "flutter" who has chances thenceward.

The Grand Jury had a good thing of it in setting until yesterday. This was the longest session of that body on record in this county.

Too much praise cannot be given Judge Best for the manner in which he has ordered repairs in the Court room. It looks decent and convenient.

A case of Belknapism is reported from the "future" city of Waterloo, as connected with wheat weigher and agent on the Lake Shore road. They have been bounced—gone where the woodbine twineth,

DONATION—Resolved, by the official board of the M. E. church of Auburn, that in view of the untiring efforts of the Rev. J. W. Welch in building up the interests of Christianity in our midst that a special donation be given for his benefit.

In accordance with the above resolution it has been decided to give a donation to the reverend gentleman named, on Thursday evening, March 9th, 1876, at the residence of Dr. Ford. A cordial invitation is extended to all. To all who attend refreshment will be served free from eight to nine o'clock.

COMMITTEE.

The COURIER only costs two dollars a year.

Washington Letter.

DEAR COURIER:—Not since the 14th of April, 1861, when the news of the fire upon Fort Sumter was received here, has there been such intense excitement as that occasioned last Thursday, in the announcement of the terrible disgrace of Secretary Belknap. The distant rumbling of the thunder had been heard several days before, and it was intimated that lightning would strike in a prominent place, but when

THE LIGHTNING DID STRIKE,

it was more appalling than at first apprehended. Being clerk of the committee by which the investigation was made, I knew the facts a week in advance, yet its public announcement was so unexpected and shocking in detail, the facts so conclusive and irrefutable in character, as to produce an effect not dissimilar to that of the murder of Lincoln in 1865. By some means the Baltimore "Gazette" on Thursday morning, published to the world the startling revelation that Belknap had been found guilty of high crime and misdemeanor. This was the first intimation to the public, and all day long throngs of people surged in the corridors leading to the south wing of the capitol, and the galleries of the House were crowded with spectators. Early in the morning the impending denouement in the case of Secretary Belknap began to be bruited about the hotels, and by high noon, when Congress assembled, these stories had been confirmed. Not more than half a dozen members of Congress knew the real nature of the developments which had been made during the past two days, and as these gentlemen began to arrive at the capitol and the fact became known that they were in possession of the awful secret, they were besieged at every turn by their fellow members and by excited correspondents, who had been beaten on this important piece of news by their more fortunate competitors.

In the meantime, down in a small room sat the committee of five, hearing evidence and steadily heaping up the facts that were soon to go before the world of a nation's disgrace. Belknap was there in the morning, completely broken down and undergoing a most frightful torture of mind. The day before he had appealed to the committee for mercy in such a way, that I pitied the man from the bottom of my heart, but I suppose I am more sympathetic by nature than others. Mr. Belknap proposed "that if the committee would so report the facts as to leave Mrs. Belknap's share in the transactions unmentioned he would give them a written confession of his crime." This was necessarily rejected, as no true report could in such case have been made, and to consent would have placed the committee in a fatally false position. Moreover, it was evident from the explanatory letters submitted by two of the committee that an attempt had been made during the course of the investigation to entangle them in some way so as to make them incapable of acting effectively. Cruel as the exposure of women seems in this case, as Mr. Clymer read on, it was generally admitted that the committee had performed a necessary, though painful act of duty—the more necessary because the gossip of Washington had already spoken of the friendly relations which existed between Mr. Belknap's family and some members of the committee.

After the morning session of the committee on Thursday, it adjourned until 3 o'clock, to give Mr. Belknap an opportunity to appear, and offer anything in extenuation of his crime. They met promptly at that hour, but no one appeared and their report was made accordingly. They were locked in their room, and messengers were posted at every approach to keep off the excited and intensely curious inquirers, who were eager to interview them.

The deepest anxiety was visible in the faces of all the people who thronged the galleries, and the members of the House gathered in little knots in the cloak-rooms and in the space in the rear of the seats to discuss the frightful revelation, the outlines of which they had found in the "Gazette." The republican members were manifestly much depressed, and altogether there was an air of solemnity pervading the chamber, which seemed to affect every person present. There was no levity noticeable on the democratic side, and in moving about among the gentlemen on that side, I did not hear a single remark that indicated anything like exultation. On the contrary, the manner and tone of the conversation made by democrats generally indicated a deep sense of humiliation and shame which this horrible revelation of official malfeasance must inevitably bring upon our country. At twenty minutes past four o'clock the committee on expenditures in the War Department quietly entered the hall, and Mr. Clymer and his democratic colleagues found seats close down to the bar of the House on the right of the Speaker. The instant their entrance was noted, a death-like stillness ensued, and quietly and gravely every member who had been lounging in the cloak rooms or standing in the rear of the seats found his place. In expectation of what was to come, Mr. Wood paused in the course of his speech, and Mr. Clymer rose and with the deepest feeling asked if his friend from New York would not suspend his remarks in order that he might have an opportunity to present a report, unanimously adopted by his committee, the grave character of which would, when its contents were made known to the House, fully warrant the request he had made. With, if possible, more than his unusual grace, the urbane Mr. Wood yielded, and then Mr. Clymer stated that in view of the haste with which his report had been prepared, he was satisfied that the clerk would not be able to read it, and therefore must beg permission to read it himself. One of his republican colleagues on the committe moved that he be requested to go to the reading clerk's desk and read the report. There being no objections, the Speaker requested Mr. Clymer to come to the desk, which he did, and in a clear, sonorous and most admirable manner read his report and the accompanying resolutions, together with all the evidence.

During the reading an unbroken silence was maintained. The effect of the details meantime produced as the disclosures came out was noticable in the faces of the members, but the pen of the most gifted word-painter would fail to present to the reader any adequate idea of it. After the reading of the report and evidence was concluded, Mr. Clymer in a neat and appropriate speech moved the previous question. There was a decided spirit of opposition manifested to this on the republican side and Kasson, of Iowa, attempted to give a political turn to the occasion but the prompt rebuke which he met at Mr. Clymer's hands settled him pretty effectually. The neatest and completest overthrow was that of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, one of the members of the committee. Mr. Blackburn's efforts is admitted to have been one of the happiest that has been made in the House of Representatives for many years. He met the issue raised by Mr. Hoar as to the power of the House to impeach a civil officer after he has resigned as denned in Story's Commentaries on The Constitution, and signally defeated him. Mr. Hoar was wild with rage, and so far forgot himself as to claim that Mr. Blackburn had exceeded his time. The prompt and emphatic manner in which the Speaker stated that this was not true, sent Mr. Hoar back to his seat with a stern face. He subsided after this and was not heard from again. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made a pitiful and lame quasi defence of Belknap, and appealed to the House to refer the matter to the judiciary committee, but when the question of ordering the previous question was put there were but two or three faint noes, and on ordering the main question there was not one solitary nay heard.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—New Fancy Goods and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods and Notions. Please call and examine styles and prices before buying

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

When the letter of the President was read, stating that he had accepted the Secretary's resignation at half-past ten o'clock, there was a murmur of amazement at what looked to everybody then like an act deliberately intended to shield Mr. Belknap, but when the terms of the letter were read, in which the President tells Mr. Belknap that he excepts his resignation with great regret, people turned to each other with indignation at something which seemed to them an open defiance of decency and of public opinion.

THE FEELING OF THE SENATE.

The news of Mr. Belknap's fall created a profound impression in the Senate, especially among the republicans. They were exceedingly solemn and gathered in groups and conversed in low, earnest tones during the day. Senator Edmunds said that the exposures were terrible and sickening. It has been given out by him that he was to speak in the Pinchback case, but the flying rumors of Belknap's resignation and suicide dampened the ardor on Louisiana matters, and Mr. Edmunds said that he should postpone the delivery of his speech. Senator Logan made no concealment of his regret at the Secretary's downfall. He characterized it as a most terrible calamity and said that his resignation ought not to have been accepted by the President. "Mr. Belknap ought to be tried, impeached and sent to the penitentiary, the same as myself," said the Senator, "if I were guilty of the whisky charges, as alleged by the independent press." Mr. Logan went on to say that he and his wife had been criticised because they did not make more display in society and give frequent receptions. He was opposed to the reckless extravagances of fashionable political life in Washington. He believed in plain living. Senator Cameron repeated the words. "Terrible, terrible." "The only way for people to live," said he, "is within their means. Mr. Buchanan and myself used to pay from $8 to $10 a week for board and two rooms and we lived well. The Scripture is right—Lead us not into temptation."

Vice President Ferry says that it is a very sad thing and a great shame to think a man holding such a high position of trust could not prove true to it. He felt very much dejected about it, and thought it was likely to have a very bad effect on the coming election in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

The scene at the other end of the avenue was a very different one. At a very early hour this morning Mr. Belknap, accompanied by ex-Attorney General Williams, drove in a close carriage to the White House, and were closeted with Gen. Grant until twenty minutes past ten o'clock There were present at the interview Boss Shepherd and Secretary Chandler. Mr. Belknap presented his resignation, and made a full and complete confession to the President, who promptly accepted the resignation after Belknap had concluded his statement.

The parallel that was everywhere drawn to day was between the conduct of Secretary Bristow when his chief clerk was found to be connected with the whisky frauds and Grant's conduct in this case. Bristow would not permit Avery to resign, but suspended him, while Grant with all the facts before him, with the confession of Belknap yet ringing in his ears, accepted Belknap's resignation for the purpose of shielding him from impeachment.

And now the people will see the utility of their electing a Democratic House. This scandal of Belknap's has been charged time and again, and was brought before a committee in a former House, but they did not dare to reveal it. I believe every department of the Government is more or less tainted with these terrible crimes The committees are getting down to work, and it is expected that lightning will strike again and disclose the utter corruption of the civil service.

You, that have read my former letters on the grand receptions and lavish display in this city, will now have a correct idea of how a poor man, in official position, keeps up the extravagance into which they plunge themselves. What a fearful corrupt city, the proud capitol of our nation is. How much longer will the people, who are being daily robbed, submit to this pretence of honesty. Must the nation be dishonored, the people robbed, for the sake of a party. Heaven forbid.

TOM.

PERSONAL.

—We noticed W. H. Keeran of New Era, on our streets this week.

—Miss Mary McNerny, of Ohio, is in the city, a guest of Miss Kitty Elwell.

—Mr. Reynolds, Wife and baby are visiting their paternal home in this city.

—Mrs. W. L. Penfield's father and mother, of Bucyrus, Ohio, are visiting friends in this city. They contemplate locating here.

—Charley Yandes a son of our jovial P. M. has been under the weather for several days.

—Geo. Grund, of Fort Wayne, has been employed by S. Pommert. He is said to be a first-class barber.

—Dr. Snyder, of Corunna, gave us a brief, but agreeable call, last Monday. The doctor has worked up a fine practice at the above place.

—Gust. Deppen, formerly with Jno. Hebel, of this city, has opened up a nice Saloon on Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—M. L. Duck, of North Manchester is in the city, Mr. D, was a former resident of this place.

—Wm Hoffman, attorney at law at Garrett, was in attendance at Court this week, brother to P. V. Hoffman of this city.

—Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Martin, of La Otto formerly residents of this city, were visiting friends during the fore part of he week.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Robert Bell, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARGARET A. BELL, Adm'x.

MUSIC.

MISS McCUTCHAN, teacher of instrumental music, harmony and thorough bass, is prepared to give instruction in music in a thorough and practical manner. For further information call at the residence of E. D. Hartman, near the Eel River depot.

Nov. 25, 1875.—tf.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Surveyor, will at my request locate and re-locate lines and corners in and adjoining sections one (1) and two, (2) township thirty-five, (35) North Range twelve (12) East, and that said Surveyor will meet all interested persons at the North-West corner of said section one, (1) on the morning of the 4th day of April 1876.

WALTER W. CRISS, Applicant.

J. J. VANAUKEN, County Surveyor. 8w

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block. Syracuse, N. Y

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Walborn, J P Union-tp.
De Kalb County. }

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M, to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb. 17, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

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No. 3

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

LOUIS J. JENNINGS, late editor of the New York *Times*, has sold his nine shares of stock in the concern to George Jones for $100,000.

THE WEST.

FOUR persons, consisting of the wife and three children of a man named Niermann, were burned to death recently at Lemars, Iowa, by the destruction of their house by fire.

CHICAGO packers have slaughtered over a million and a half of hogs the present season. ....A terrific storm recently passed over the town of St. Charles, Mo. The cyclone lasted but five minutes, but in that brief space nearly every building in the village was more or less damaged, many of them being swept away entirely. Two or three persons were killed, and many seriously injured. The pecuniary loss is estimated at half a million dollars.... The Mary Bell, said to be the largest steamboat on the Mississippi river, was destroyed by fire the other day. A large cargo of cotton and the baggage of 200 passengers were lost.... A feud has existed for some time between J. N. Hawkins, of the Carrollton, Mo., *Journal*, and A. S. Kierolf, of the *Democrat*, which culminated a few days ago in Kierolf shooting Hawkins four times, once in the face, and twice in the breast and bowels, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

PRINCETON, Ind., suffered great damage by a terrific tornado that swept over it last Sunday night. Several persons were killed, and many badly injured. Some forty houses were demolished. The loss in money is about $300,000....Dr. Joseph Hooper, of Bay City, Mich., editor of the *Michigan Odd Fellow*, died suddenly on the morning of the 28th of congestion of the lungs.

SITTING BULL has determined to try conclusions with the United States troops on the question of the observance of the treaty requiring his tribe to remain on the reservation. He has collected 1,500 braves at the mouth of Powder River, in the Yellowstone country, and defies the combined forces of Gens. Custer and Crook, numbering 2,000 men, to convince him that the Government really amounts to anything. An expedition is already en route for the neighborhood of the obstinate redskins, and it is safe to predict that before many moons are wasted Sitting Bull will cease to be a sitting bully in that locality.

SOUTH.

THE Mississippi House of Representatives has adopted the report of the Ames Investigating Committee, and ordered the impeachment of the Governor. The report recommends that he be impeached and removed for official misconduct, on eleven separate and distinct charges, including a failure to remove certain dishonest officials, for causing bloodshed at Vicksburg in Crosby's case, for calling for Federal troops and having them eject the Sheriff of Warren County; for arming the colored militia and attempting to incite a war of races.

IN the Louisiana House of Representatives, on Feb. 26, the House Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Gov. Kellogg, made their report, which is to the effect that "they find on investigation that the said William P. Kellogg has committed many violations in his official capacity of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana; has been guilty of many and divers high crimes and misdemeanors in office against said Constitution and laws of Louisiana; therefore, be it resolved, etc., that a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate, and, at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, impeach William P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since April 14, 1875."

THE Louisiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 61 to 45, has adopted the report of the Kellogg Investigating Committee, together with the resolutions recommending that articles of impeachment be preferred against that officer. The Senate was then notified of this action, and the House adjourned. The Senate organized into a court of impeachment for judicial proceedings, examined into the charges against the Governor, and dismissed the case.

THE Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., in accordance with an understanding with the Board of Trade, the State authorities and the railway companies of Georgia, has sent invitations to members of commercial bodies, the city authorities, and members of the press and leading business men, throughout the Northwest, to visit Atlanta, on or about the 15th inst., to accept the hospitalities of the city, and to take free excursions on the railroads of Georgia, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Augusta, Port Royal, Savannah, Thomasville, and Albany, and return.

POLITICAL.

THE Republican Senators in Congress have decided, in caucus, that they will not vote for the bill recently introduced to pay soldiers of the war of 1812 pensions who were stricken from the rolls on account of disloyalty.

A FAVORABLE report has been made in the Senate on the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States from and after the 4th of March, 1877, at $25,000, and it has been replaced on the calendar....A meeting of New York workingmen was held last week, under the auspices of the Legal-Tender Club, at which resolutions were adopted demanding that the policy of specie resumption be abandoned, and that the restoration of greenbacks to par (gold) be brought about by promoting the industries of the people.... The Connecticut Republicans have nominated the following State ticket: "Governor, Henry C. Robinson; Lieutenant-Governor, Frederick J. Kingsland; Secretary of State, Francis A. Walker; Treasurer, Jeremiah Onley; Comptroller, Eli Curtis. The platform declares in favor of free schools and a coin currency. The preference of the Convention for Marshall Jewell as a Presidential candidate was indicated, but the delegates were left unpledged to any man.

THE Republican Convention of Rhode Island is called for March 23.

THE Democratic Caucus Finance Committee of the House have agreed upon a bill to be supported by the party in that body. The measure is entitled "a bill to privide for the gradual resumption of specie payment," and is a modification of the bill offered by Mr. Payne, of Ohio. By its provisions the date set for resumption—Jan. 1, 1879—is further extended.

WASHINGTON.

THE news of Gen. Babcock's acquittal caused great joy among his friends at the Capital. President Grant, who, from the beginning, announced himself confident of the acquittal, expressed no surprise, but did not conceal his gratification at the result. When the news was received by Mrs. Babcock, she fainted from excitement, and remained a long time in hysterics....It is announced from Washington that Congress will order a complete investigation of the whisky-ring matters....It is certain that the salaries of Congressmen will be reduced from $5,000 to $4,500. The amount saved will be about $400,000....The rich Senator, Sharon, of Nevada, has reached Washington, and taken his seat for the first time since his election, two years ago....The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been furnished by Secretary Fish with the correspondence concerning the connection of Minister Schenck with the Emma Mine scandal. It includes a communication from Minister Schenck, in which he says that he invested in the Emma Mine stock, but it was a private speculation, for which he cited precedents. He was not ashamed of what he had done. At the suggestion of the President, however, owing to the scandal, he resigned as Director of the company....A Washington telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "If the close of the Babcock trial can have any bearing on the relations of the Cabinet, it would seem to render the retirement of Gen. Bristow less certain. Members of the Cabinet say, with the strongest assurance of knowledge, that Bristow is sure to remain."

SECRETARY BRISTOW, in his annual report to Congress, stated that the work of refunding the national debt was hindered by the shortness of the time the 4½ per cent. bonds have to run, fifteen years. In accordance with his recommendation the Senate has passed a bill extending the time to thirty years. The House will no doubt concur. It is now thought that these bonds will be much sought after for long-time investments.... The report that Gen. Babcock was about to resign his position as Private Secretary to President Grant is contradicted. Gen. B., in conversation with his friends, says a Washington dispatch, states that he has no present intention of resigning, nor does he consider it at all necessary to renew his request for an army Court of Inquiry to vindicate him from charges which have already been disposed of after a full and fair trial by a civil tribunal.

THE Washington *Daily Tribune*, heretofore an independent paper, is now issued as a Democratic organ.

MR. WADDELL, of North Carolina, has presented a bill in the House the object of which is to restore the franking privilege.

THE nation's debt was reduced $3,272,733 during the month of February just past. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650	
Five per cent. bonds	697,884,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,682,884,400
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	18,102,080	
Legal tenders	371,011,844	
Certificates of deposit	38,045,000	
Fractional currency	45,120,122	
Coin certificates	32,918,000	
Total without interest		$ 497,091,976
Total debt		$2,202,158,457
Total interest		30,412,026
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$70,028,772	
Currency	9,529,404	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	38,045,000	
Total in Treasury		$ 117,610,176
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,119,232 039
Decrease of debt during January		3,272,733
Decrease since June 30, 1875		13,738,419
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$ 64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid		646,236
Interest paid by the United States		30,141,513
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,724,317
Balance of interest paid by the United States		23,417,195

A WASHINGTON dispatch announces that the House Appropriation Committee have virtually decided not to make any appropriation to meet the deficiency in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, so as to resume the printing of fractional currency, but to report a resolution to the House expressing the opinion that the time has come when the Secretary of the Treasury ought to begin paying out silver instead of fractional currency.

THE President, immediately upon the retirement of Gen. Belknap, appointed Secretary Robeson, of the Navy, Acting-Secretary of War.

GENERAL.

STATISTICS of the Babcock trial: The evidence in the case covers 3,200 pages. The cost to Babcock for lawyers' fees and all amounts to about $32,750. The cost to the Government for legal and witness' fees and court expenses will be a little over $17,000.

IT appears that the hotel proprietors of Cincinnati are putting up their rates to exorbitant figures for the entertainment of the people who who are expected to attend the Republican National Convention in June. The Republican National Executive Committee is investigating the facts in the case, and if the reported advance in rates be true, the place of holding the convention will probably be changed to Chicago.

JAS. E. LYON, of Racine, Wis., has testified before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs as to his connection with the celebrated Emma Mine. He was one of the original owners of the mine, and explained the secret history of the scheme to entrap English financiers. His statement, if true, is very damaging to the good name of several persons of high position.

FOREIGN.

A COLOSSAL statue of Bismarck is to be exhibited at the Philadelphia show.....Many organized battalions of Carlists have already surrendered to Alfonso's forces; thousands of rebels in detached bands are asking amnesty, and it is apparent that the insurrection in Spain is about ended....Refugees from Herzegovina are denied an asylum in Austria.

ONE effect of the recent French elections has been to render necessary a more liberal construction of the new Press laws, which under Buffet were enforced, especially against the Republican newspapers, with such strictness as to call forth the unanimous condemnation of that class of journals. Many cases arising during the recent political contest, have, by order of Dufaure, Buffet's successor, been allowed to lapse, this course being, in the opinion of the Government, the wisest under the circumstances.

AN English trading vessel was seized by some Spanish coast-guards the other day, about five miles from Gibraltar; but the prize crew were overpowered by the Englishmen, who brought the merchantman, with all on board safely into the fortress....Reports of the floods in the Hungarian section of the valley of the Danube, show the devastation to be of vast extent and most distressing in its consequences. Two thousand people in a single city are houseless, and a hundred large manufactories in New Pesth have been destroyed. The suffering among the houseless and impoverished people is terrible.

A CADIZ telegram says a proclamation has been published there declaring that the King, his brave army and Government, with the patriotic co-operation of all parties, have put an end to the civil war in Spain....Fifty thousand Spanish soldiers will immediately go to Cuba, to put down the insurrection in that island.... A London dispatch announces that Russia has incorporated Khokand among her possessions. Gen. Scobeleff has been appointed Governor of the new province, to which the name of Ferghan is given....Advices have been received at The Hague announcing the death, by cholera, at Acheen, of Gen. Pel, commander of the Dutch forces.

THE marriage of Prof. Tyndall to Miss Louisa Claude Hamilton took place March 1, at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley. Thomas Carlyle, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Hooker, and Sir F. Pollock were present....In repairing the direct cable at sea, the ship Faraday discovered evidence that it was maliciously cut. There were marks of three or four blows with a hatchet or ax.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed the bill authorizing the increase of the amount of 4½ per cent. bonds to be issued from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000, and extending the time for their payment to thirty years....The West Point Appropriation bill was before the Senate, and a long debate ensued regarding the propriety of the proposed reduction of salaries.

House.—The House refused to adopt the report of the Conference Committee for the payment of the interest on the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, and postponed it for one week....Speaker Kerr received a telegram announcing the death of his brother, and Cox was called to assume the duties of Speaker pro tem....A number of private bills were passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.—*Senate.*—Not in session. *House.*—The House met for debate only, Eden (Ill.) in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Riddle and Landers in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, and by Durham in relation to the improvement of the natural highways of the country.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—*Senate.*—Sharon, of Nevada, took the oath of office....A bill was passed enabling persons who have lately acquired citizenship in Colorado to vote upon the new Constitution in that Territory, and appropriating money to pay the expenses of a constitutional convention....The West Point Appropriation bill was discussed, and the Senate went into executive session.

House.—A letter was received from the Attorney-General, in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Lord, calling for an explanation of his order touching the testimony of accomplices in the whisky prosecutions. The Attorney-General states that such instructions as he issued were merely in confirmation of arrangements already made, and that as these instructions and arrangements relate to matters now in progress, the House would readily see the propriety of withholding special information relating directly thereto until the trials are over. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee....Bills introduced: By Warren, authorizing the payment to the executor of Henry Wilson, late Vice-President of the United States, a sum equal to the salary of the Vice-President for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was elected; by Willis, to simplify the existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce the rates thereon, also to restore the duty on tea and coffee, and to enlarge the free list; by Waddell, to restore the franking privilege; by Vance, to provide for stationary Chaplains in the army; by Young, a law authorizing the payment for all cotton seized after 1865; by Oliver, to repeal the law in reference to the amount for which silver coin shall be legal-tender, and to enact a substitute therefor; by Mackey, to aid in the completion of the Washington Monument; by Tufts, for holding United States District Court at Davenport; by Phillips, for the liquidation of the debt of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the United States; by Kidder (Dakota), declaring the Black Hills open to exploration and settlement; by New, to reimburse States for expenses incurred in the late rebellion.

TUESDAY, Feb. 29.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the deficiency of supplies at the Red Cloud Agency. Both urged immediate action on the estimates for that purpose, in order that the Indians may have no reason for an outbreak. Ordered printed, and referred.... Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting national banks to organize with a capital of $50,000. The bill, with the adverse report, was ordered on the calendar. ....Morton rose to a personal explanation with regard to the testimony of J. L. Lyon before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as to his (Morton's) connection with the Emma Mine affair. The Senator stated that in 1871 he was offered a fee of $20,000 as counsel in the case, which he had promised to consider favorably; but upon ascertaining that he could not, as a Senator, properly take part in it, he declined to go to Salt Lake City, where a meeting was appointed. It was Senator Stewart who made him the offer, and upon his becoming satisfied that the object of the parties was to secure his political influence for the removal of Judge McKean, he declined to have anything to do with the matter....The West Point Appropriation bill was passed as it came from the Appropriation Committee of the Senate, but it differs from the bill as it came from the House. The amendment adopted by the House for the pay of the band—$14,880—was nonconcurred in.

House.—The President's message in regard to Indian appropriations was laid before the House, and referred....Kelly, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill empowering the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Librarian of Congress to report to the House such measures as will most effectively restore the writing in the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, with the signatures appended thereto, which is now in the Patent Office....The House went into committee of the whole on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.—*Senate.*—Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the Senate bill to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts or so-called "grasshoppers," and it was indefinitely postponed. He also reported from the same committee, favorably, on the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, with amendments, which was ordered to be printed and the bill placed on the calendar..... After debate, the Senate passed, without amendment, the House bill appropriating $700,000 for the purchasing of material and continuation of the work on the building for a Custom House and Post-office at St. Louis....A bill was passed authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the Custom House at Nashville....On motion of Morton, the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, but after some debate, participated in by Alcorn, Norwood, and Edmunds, the Senate went into executive session.

House.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity for the United States for the interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific Railway Company, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also, to what extent the rates of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress so as to make them less burdensome to the public.

THURSDAY, March 2.—*Senate.*—The proceedings in the Senate were wholly devoid of interest.

House.—The only business of importance in the House was the presentation by Clymer of articles of impeachment against Secretary Belknap. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Bowen's Statement.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Mr. Henry C. Bowen declines to give the text of his statement against Mr. Beecher to the newspapers, and the Plymouth committee say they will not. *Eagle* reporters called upon Bowen and members of the committee, but they were all firm. The substance of the statement, however, has been ascertained. Bowen does not claim to have any knowledge of guilt on Beecher's part. He says he believes him guilty because of what he has heard from divers parties. The only names mentioned by him are Mr. and Mrs. Richards, who, he said, told him that Mrs. Tilton confessed to them. Another woman, whose name he declines to give, told him, he says, that in 1858 she saw Mr. Beecher enter in a suspicious manner the study of Plymouth Church with a woman whose name he also declines to mention. His informant did not say that she knew adultery was committed there, but she believed there was. The third and chief case cited by Mr. Bowen is that of a woman who, he says, told him that she had been twice outraged by Mr. Beecher, and that subsequent to the outrages she remained improperly intimate with him. Who this woman was, where the alleged outrages took place, or when they took place, are facts which Mr. Bowen declares that he cannot be induced to disclose. Apart from these three cases the statement is devoted to a defense of Mr. Bowen's behavior toward Mr. Beecher and the public since he became convinced of Mr. Beecher's guilt."

A Man Cuts off His Own Head.

A French artisan living in London committed suicide the other day by guillotining himself. One evening he was observed to take home two large planks of wood and a large double-handled knife. With these, as it was subsequently discovered, he constructed a guillotine. Grooves were formed in the wood for the knife, and down these, after having been drawn up with a pulley, it was forced by heavy stones. The unfortunate man's head was completely severed from his body.

MR. TOLLEMACHE, and English minister of the Gospel, has shot one of Lord Lonsdale's hounds, and has forbidden fox-hunters to trespass upon his premises. This independent action has excited the anger and disgust of nearly all the men in the county; and if Mr. Tollemache had not his cloth to protect him there is no telling what might happen to him.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Babcock Trial as Viewed at the Capital—Great Raid on Bristow—The Work of Congress—The Judiciary Bill—Measures of Finance.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1876.

The topic of universal interest at this metropolis during the past week has been the trial of Gen. Babcock at St. Louis. It has been talked about day and night, from the Executive Mansion down to the basement gin-mills. I presume there has been a general interest in it all over the country, but I doubt whether a stranger to Washington would appreciate the all-absorbing nature of the matter here. You see Gen. Babcock has been not only the Private Secretary of the President, but has stood in close intimacy with him socially and politically. Not only that, but Babcock and "Boss" Shepherd have long been on terms of intimate friendship—frequenters of the same club, moving in the same "society" circles, by common rumor members of the same associations for speculation. So both on general account and for local reasons the people of Washington could not help feeling the liveliest interest in the St. Louis trial. That Babcock has many warm friends here no one will deny, but that the general sentiment has been heavily against him from the beginning is equally true. And I believe it would largely preponderate against any one known to have been the intimate friend and associate of "the Boss," who, in spite of his great wealth, is the most odious man who ever stepped within the limits of Washington.

GREAT RAID ON BRISTOW.

But this is not all. One of the most formidable political intrigues which have ever been concocted at this head-center of intrigues resulted from the Babcock trial. Or rather that trial was the occasion of it. I refer to the determined assault which was made on Secretary Bristow, and which is still going on while I write.

It is known to all men that the attack of the Treasury Department on that numerous, wealthy, formidable and most corrupt combination known as "the whisky ring" has simply been tremendous "all along the lines." Many men of influence in politics, many men of that standing in society which great riches and diamond breastpins give, many sworn officials of the Government were found to be guilty of the grossest crimes against the revenue laws, and of conduct utterly demoralizing to all honesty in business and in politics. It was impossible that the Secretary should deliver so heavy an assault and maintain the fight with such persistent vigor and unfaltering pluck, without raising up against him a powerful opposition. This opposition culminated on the occasion of the Babcock trial. All the friends of men in the whisky ring, all the toadies of power—and they are numerous in every party—even not a few of the champions of certain aspirants for the Presidency united, or seemed to unite, in an attack upon Bristow. They asserted that the prosecution of Babcock was an attack upon the President, and day in and day out they have used all sorts of influence to get up "bad blood" between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. As Gen. Grant is known to be especially strong and adhesive in his friendships these men undoubtedly made considerable impression upon his mind. And the great question of to-day is "Will Bristow go out?" This is the conundrum everybody at Washington is asking, while "waiting for the verdict." Meanwhile I beg leave to remark that, whatever may be the truth as to Gen. Babcock, if these unconscionable intriguers shall succeed by any means in driving the brave and honest Secretary of the Treasury from the Cabinet, the fact will be nothing less than appalling to all men of all parties who demand honesty in politics and in government. And I can say this with the more emphasis and appropriateness because I care no more for Bristow's political aspirations, if he has any, than I care for last month's moonshine.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The actual accomplishments of Congress have not been much during the past week, though either house has made considerable progress in the work before it. The most important measure passed by the House was the bill of the Judiciary Committee reorganizing the United States Courts, by constituting an Intermediate Court of Appeals, between the District Circuit Courts as they now exist and the Supreme Court. This Intermediate Court will be composed of the District Judge, the Circuit Judge and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and will have appellate and final jurisdiction in certain cases which are now taken by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court. The object of the bill is to relieve the Supreme Court of the trial of many cases of a comparatively unimportant nature. The docket of that court is now greatly overburdened. It is very far behind, and is getting farther behind all the time notwithstanding the great and constant labors of the court. If the bill becomes law it will accomplish the object intended, facilitate the administration of justice, and cause o additional expenditure. It is regarded as a wise measure and of very considerable value to the public. I believe that Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, is the author of the bill, but it had the hearty approval of the whole Judiciary Committee

MEASURES OF FINANCE.

The majority party of the House has had several caucuses at which the currency question has been discussed, but without, as yet, any definite conclusion. Indeed, it has been stated, and I think with truth, that several gentlemen will not be bound by a caucus resolution on this subject. The truth is, there is such a variety of opinion upon the subject of finance and especially upon the currency among our public men, whether of one party or another, that I greatly doubt whether the Congress at this session will accomplish anything whatever. I do not look for actual legislation herein till after the President-making business is accomplished. Meanwhile we have speeches on the subject till one can't rest, and no end of bills. If things should keep on at present rate a few months our currency "bills" would be nearly as numerous as our bank bills and our greenbacks, and they would be infinitely more varied in character. I do not think anything practical will come out of all this chaos for some time. It now looks very much as though Congress would go home leaving this question *in statu quo ante bellum*. I think the representative men of both parties believe this is the best course, or rather the safest course, for party purposes. If I am right herein, the whole subject will be left severely alone so far as the statute-book is concerned.

L. M. N.

P. S.—The verdict of acquittal in General Babcock's case is received here with divided opinions. Some most heartily rejoice over it as a complete vindication. One newspaper says, "enthusiastic men on the streets were nominating him for the Presidency, and betting fifty to one on his election." They must have been very "enthusiastic." Others there are who rejoice at the verdict, but think the escape was a narrow one, and that Babcook ought to be severely on his good behavior, from this time forth. These think that the General's heart must be taken for granted as all right, but that he had a weak head. The dupe of such men as Joyce and McDonald, they say, ought to come down and out from a position of large political influence. The latter class of persons is greatly the more numerous, but the former is the more noisy and enthusiastic."

THE EMMA MINE SWINDLE.

Gen. Schenck's Connection with the Affair—The Story of James E. Lyon—A Complicated Piece of Business.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has been investigating Gen. Schenck's connection with that institution. Among other testimony taken was that of James E. Lyon, of Racine, Wis., one of the owners of the Monitor lode, which afterward became the Emma mine. This witness testified that the mine was an unmitigated fraud from the beginning. When suits arose the Directors had great difficulty in obtaining a trial in the courts of Utah, because Judge McKean was engaged in trying in his own court a case in which he was interested, being President of, and a large stockholder in a company engaged in litigation with another similar mining company. McKean was also interested to the extent of $100,000 in the Tunnelling Company, which organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The other justices were joint partners in the Emma Mine with interests adverse to him. The Marshal of the Territory was also interested in Emma mine stock. Therefore it was considered necessary to effect the removal of Judge McKean, and the assistance of Senator Morton was called in as an attorney, he being promised $20,000 if the schemes of the speculators were successful; but that gentleman declined to have anything to do with the affair when he ascertained that the parties wished to use his political influence as a Senator. Lyon was to receive $500,000 as his share of the plunder of the English investors in the mine, and because it was not forthcoming he now exposes the scheme. He says that the sale to the English capitalists was made by wholesale corruption and bribery. He charges that Prof. Silliman received $20,000 for making a favorable report of a mine already exhausted; that Gen. Schenck was given 500 shares, with the guarantee that they should yield him £20 a share; that Baron Grant received $500,000, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. $125,000, and others still other specified sums.

On June 4, 1872, Lyon testifies, the Emma Mine literally caved in, or collapsed, and has not since been repaired. When ex-Senator Stewart was asked how they could satisfy the English stockholders for the non-production of ore, he replied that was easily arranged. They could say the snows of Utah were so deep as to prevent hauling, but they could make up for lost time during the summer. Mr. Park wrote to Anderson, connected with the company, on the 29th of July, 1874, after his return from Salt Lake City, that while he expected to see in the Emma Mine large beds of ore, the sight of them went far above his expectations. There was no report concerning the vast products of the mine but what fell far short of the truth. On such false representations the stock as a consequence advanced.

Gen. Schenck's statement to the English stockholders materially differs from the above. It is to the effect that he, as well as the Englishmen, had been swindled, and all that can be justly laid at his door is the charge of gross impropriety in consenting to the use of his name as a Director in a mining company while he was the United States Minister at the Court of St. James.

The General says he first met Senator Stewart and Trenor W. Park in a London hotel in company with Mr. Evarts, who was then on his way to Geneva to represent the United States as counsel in the Geneva case. Mr. Evarts introduced Park, and at subsequent meetings he and Stewart urged upon Schenck the value of the Emma Mine shares as an investment, till at last Park offered to advance the money on Schenck's note, with security for one year. It was not until after this that Gen. Schenck was requested to become one of the Directors, as he says, and he only consented after the question of propriety had been settled by the showing that other men prominent in diplomatic circles were serving in a similar capacity in other stock companies. His confidence in the scheme betrayed him into giving it this additional indorsement, and when he retired from the Directory his letter of resignation expressed continued confidence in the value of the mine. By the following card it will be seen that Minister Schenck asks an opportunity to be more fully heard on the subject:

LONDON, March 1.

In some London papers this morning were published telegraphic dispatches purporting to give a report of Lyon's testimony before a committee of Congress. I denounce his whole statement concerning me as a tissue of infamous falsehoods. Having obtained leave from my Government for the purpose, I shall sail in the next steamer for the United States to confront my calumniators and vindicate my reputation.

R. C. SCHENCK.

The matter is to be thoroughly investigated, and it is probable that the committee will be granted leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Mr. Schenck has telegraphed his attorney to retain the professional services of Wm. M. Evarts, and to have Park and Stewart summoned.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Another Scheme for Specie Resumption—A Gold Lock-up Said to be Gaining Some Favor.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs as follows: The committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to devise some compromise financial measure, besides considering the bills and resolutions which have been introduced in the House and Senate, and which have also been referred to it, has also been giving a hearing to several members of Congress who desired to speak on the subject. One Representative from New York, who had addressed the committee on Tuesday last, submitted a measure which it is hoped will be satisfactory, not only to the hard-money men of the East, and Texas, and the Pacific Coast, but which also will secure the support of Southern and Western members who are opposed to contraction, but who see the necessity of yielding some of their opinions in arranging a compromise measure. This proposition contemplates the annual accumulation in the United States Treasury of $30,000,000 in gold coin or bullion. At any time after the amount so accumulated shall have reached $150,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, and after due notice, begin the redemption of United States notes in coin, and it shall be obligatory upon him to do so when the amount of gold accumulated in the Treasury shall be $200,000,000. In order to provide for securing the gold thus to be accumulated, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to discontinue the sale of gold received as revenue and to use all surplus revenues of the Treasury for the purchase if necessary. He is also temporarily relieved from the necessity of providing for the sinking fund to the extent of the amount of gold annually accumulated, and, should there still be a deficiency, he may issue either 4½ or 5 per cent. bonds of the United States for the purpose of purchasing coin or bullion. If at any time, owing to the operations of this plan, the revenues of gold should be insufficient to meet the annual appropriations the Secretary of the Treasury is to be allowed to issue Treasury notes bearing interest, at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent, to be redeemed at the end of one year, the total amount of such notes outstanding at any one time not to exceed $3,000,000.

By this plan the National Banks are also forbidden to dispose of the gold received as interest on their bonds deposited in the Treasury of the United States, but may be allowed to lend a portion or the whole of it, to be repaid in gold, and to count any balance in their possession not so loaned as a part of the reserve which they are required by law to have. The bill also provides for the repeal of that part of the Resumption act of last year which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to begin the redemption of the outstanding greenback circulation on the 1st of January, 1879.

A Rat Kills an Alligator.

Some time ago, says the Toledo *Commercial*, "Mr. O. D. Benjamin came into the possession of two healthy young alligators which he placed in a tank in his billiard hall, where they have since attracted considerable attention. The other evening one of them crawled over the side of his domicile down on to the floor, and was attacked by a huge rat. The alligator showed fight and the combat raged fast and furious for several minutes, both contestants being severely bitten. The rat finally turned tail ignominiously, and left his antagonist in full possession of the field. It soon became evident, however, that the victor had received his death wound in the fray, and throughout the night its piteous cry, mutch resembling that of a kitten, could be heard at intervals. In the morning it breathed its last.

DR. SARTORI, a professor of languages, who died in Richmond, Va., a few days ago, is said to have played chess with Napoleon the Great.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9 @ 11
HOGS—Dressed	8 @ 9
COTTON	12½@ 13½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 17 @ 1 19
CORN	60 @ 61
OATS	45 @ 50
RYE	78 @ 80
PORK—New Mess	22 00 @22 00
LARD—Steam	13½@ 13¼

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75 @ 6 00
Choice Natives	4 75 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 25 @ 4 75
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 25
Inferior to Common	2 75 @ 4 25
HOGS—Live	7 50 @ 8 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25 @ 7 75
Good to choice Spring Ex.	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 08 @ 1 09
No. 2 Spring	97½@ 98
No. 3 Spring	79 @ 83
CORN—No. 2	42 @ 43
OATS—No. 2	30 @ 31½
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
BARLEY—No. 2	51½@ 53½
BUTTER—Fancy	30 @ 34
EGGS—Fresh	13 @ 16
PORK—Mess	20 50 @22 00
LARD	12½@ 13

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	6 25 @ 6 50
Ambers	5 75 @ 6 00
WHEAT—Extra	1 39 @ 1 40
No. 1 White	1 27 @ 1 28
No. 2 White	1 17 @ 1 18
Amber	1 25 @ 1 25
CORN	43 @ 46
OATS	36 @ 38
RYE	70 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	1 60 @ 1 75
BUTTER	22 @ 24
EGGS	14 @ 15
PORK—Mess	23 25 @23 50
LARD	13 @ 14
CATTLE	3 75 @ 4 75
HOGS	7 50 @ 8 00

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 46 @ 1 47
CORN—No. 2	38 @ 39
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 33½
RYE—No. 2	65 @ 67
PORK—Mess	22 25 @23 75
LARD	12 @ 13
HOGS	7 25 @ 8 00
CATTLE	3 25 @ 4 60

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 00 @ 1 09
No. 2	1 00 @ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	41 @ 42
OATS—No. 2	30 @ 31
RYE	66 @ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	72 @ 75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—New	1 18 @ 1 26
CORN	43 @ 44
OATS	35 @ 41
RYE	76 @ 78
PORK—Mess	22 25 @22 50
LARD	12½@ 13½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 34 @ 1 36
Amber	1 24 @ 1 26
CORN	45 @ 47
OATS	38 @ 40

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	7 75 @ 8 25
Philadelphias	8 50 @ 9 00
CATTLE—Best	4 50 @ 6 00
Medium	4 25 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Medium	4 00 @ 5 50
Best	6 00 @ 7 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. HAIS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Little Brown Hands.

They drive home the cows from the pasture,
  Up through the long shady lane
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields
  That are yellow with the ripening grain.
They find in the thick, waving grasses,
  Where the scarlet-tipped strawberries grow;
They gather the earliest snowdrops,
  And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow;
  They gather the elder bloom white;
They find where the dusky grapes purple
  In the soft tinted October light.
They know where the apples hang ripest,
  And are sweeter than Italy wines;
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest
  On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea weeds,
  And build tiny castles of sand;
They pluck up the beautiful sea shells—
  Fairy barks that have drifted to land.
They wave from the tall, rocking tree tops
  Where the oriole's hammock nest swings,
And at night time are folded in slumber
  By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
  The humble and poor become great;
And from these brown-handed children
  Shall grow mighty rulers of state.
The pen of the author and statesmen—
  The noble and wise of the land—
The loving and motherly women,
  Who'll wisely mold all with her hand.

Around the Farm.

A **correspondent** gives his rural friends the following timely hints: Keep busy; when the hands are idle, use the head; it is a profitable labor, when well employed. Read your agricultural papers and write for them.

Gain in Grinding.—The grinding of grain to be fed to stock, and mixing it with cut hay or straw, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value by causing them to produce earlier, and a greater quantity and better quality, and improves the health of neighborhoods.—*Enquirer.*

Waste of fodder must be carefully guarded against if feeding is to be done in an economical manner. Cattle and sheep should be fed in racks, and as far as possible under shelter. Stock will often trample under foot and waste almost as much as they will eat, especially if the weather is open and the ground muddy. The cost of preparing and storing this provender has been too great to allow of any wastefulness in using it.

Choked Cattle.—The following recipe is a sure remedy: Take of fine-cut chewing tobacco enough to make a ball as large as a hen's egg; dampen it with molasses so it can be pressed into a ball, and will adhere closely; elevate the animal's head, pull out the tongue and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes it will cause sickness and vomiting, relaxing the muscles, so that the potato, or whatever may be choking it, will be thrown up.—*Country Gentleman.*

My wife had some geraniums and other plants she was anxious to keep over winter. I made a tight box of pine boards, large enough to set the pots with the plants into, and my wife pasted several thicknesses of newspaper inside of the box, so as to make it almost a perfect non-conductor of heat. At night she would heat some half dozen bricks, so as to be rather hot to hold in your hand. These she put into the box with the pots and plants, and wrapped up the whole tight with several blankets, and in this way she saved her plants, which are now blooming, although some nights water standing in a pail froze over an inch thick with ice.—*Fruit Recorder.*

A **turkey hen** belonging to Mr. Lucius Tuttle of Canton, N. Y., has an eye to business of the most commendable character. Mr. Tuttle reports that he set this turkey on 17 eggs, and in due time she ushered into the world 17 young turkey chicks which was sufficient glory for one turkey. But in addition to this exemplary conduct she had laid one egg each day that she had been setting, and when the 17 chicks were removed had 27 eggs in process of incubation. And now she brings out one chick every day and still continues to lay her daily eggs, causing her lucky owner to believe that she must have swallowed a perpetual motion machine, or a "Keely" motor.

Treasury Department Whitewash.—The recipe for whitewashing sent out by the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department has been found by experience to answer on wood, brick or stone nearly as well as oil paint and is much cheaper. Slake a half bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound powdered whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with either painters' or whitewash brushes.

A **suit** at law was recently brought in Kentucky to recover damages laid at $2,000 from the owner of a dog which had destroyed a flock of valuable sheep. The plaintiff gained a verdict for the whole amount claimed. To any reasonable person there should seem nothing but the simplest and clearest justice in this, and yet there are some who think that sheep owners were created for no other purpose than to become victims to the ferocity and viciousness of dogs, whose owners are to be held perfectly free from liability for their depredations. As the sheep interest is now rapidly reviving, we may look for a change in public sentiment in this regard, and by-and-by find the useful sheep better protected than it has hitherto been.

Quantity of Feed for Sheep.—Farmers who have reared and fattened sheep for many years state that every full-grown animal should have 3 per cent. of its live weight in food; a little more if fed upon hay and roots exclusively. If a sheep weighs a hundred pounds, it should have about half a pound of corn or an equivalent in other grain, a pound of good hay, and two pounds of straw, the three being nearly equivalent to three pounds of good hay. A little observation will soon fix the quantity needed, and prevent over or under feeding—both serious errors. Many farmers who have fattened sheep with satisfactory profit state that each sheep is supplied with one pound of Indian corn per day, all the clean and bright straw it will eat, and one-fourth of a pound each of good hay.

Husband the Strength.—Men break down and become unable to perform any regular duties long before their allotted time because of injudicious management of themselves during their early years of vigor. It does not pay to abuse ourselves because we have an abundance of strength, for payment will come for any waste in a manner least acceptable to a man or his friends. The man who makes a slave of himself upon the farm, and works early and late every day in the year, lacks common sense. By and by he will be helpless in consequence of the overstrain, and not only a burden upon himself but upon others. Judicious work is the thing to develop a vigorous manhood, but it is wrong for a man to abuse his strength when young and pay for it so dearly in old age, when he should be in the enjoyment of what he has acquired.

How to Make a Lawn.—There is nothing that will add so much to the general attractiveness of a town or country home, as a properly kept plat of grass. It makes no matter how small in size it may be; if kept cut often enough, it becomes a constant source of pleasure to the owner. In laying out new suburban places, the grass plat around the house is usually made up by sodding. This is not by any means the cheapest or best way to get a stand of grass for garden decoration. Sods for this purpose are, as a rule, cut from some worn-out pasture, neglected public "common," or maybe the roadside—places where the finer qualities of grasses have, perhaps, long since been crowded out by the rank growth of the coarser sorts—grasses wholly unfitted for lawn purposes. The surest way, although it may take a longer time, is to sow the seed of an approved selection of grasses, that are known to make a good turf, and that will, if frequently cut, give that velvety surface for which English lawns are noted. It should be clearly understood that these finer qualities of grasses will only thrive on soil in good heart. It will be time and money thrown away to sow these grasses on poor soil. The soil should be made deep, mellow and rich, by frequent stirrings and liberal applications of well rotted yard manure, bone dust, or superphosphate of lime.

About the House.

Champagne Cider.—Let the cider ferment until palatable, then put an ounce of sulphite of lime to every four gallons of cider. Mix it well, and let it stand until clear, then it is fit to use.

Half a pound of borax, finely pulverized and scattered around where cockroaches frequent, will clear an infested house thoroughly. One advantage of this application is the harmless nature of the borax.

Home-made Hair Oil.—Take a sufficient quantity of fresh butter and filter it through tissues of fine letter paper, and then cut it with alcohol. It can be scented with any essence that is liked, makes a good soft dressing for the hair, and is not at all expensive.

Potatoes are adapted to be eaten with lean meat—the starchy potatoes furnishing the fattening and heating elements which lean meat lacks, while the lean meat supplies the bone and muscle-making elements not afforded by potato or fine flour bread. Fat meat affords heating and fattening element, like potato, but in a form less easily digested by most persons.

Cream Muffins.—One quart of rich milk, or half cream and half milk; one quart of flour, six eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one of lard, softened together. Beat whites and yolks, separately, very light; then add flour and shortening and a scant teaspoonful of salt, and stir in the flour the last thing, lightly as possible, and have the batter free from lumps.

To Improve the Complexion.—Many French ladies are said to bind raw beef on their faces at night. The Russian ladies are said to use the following recipe: Diffuse a handful of well-sifted wheat bran, add to it five yolks of eggs and two grains of musk, and distill the whole. Bottle, and keep carefully for fifteen days. Apply at night, and wash in the morning with tepid water.

For damp closets and cupboards which generate mildew, a trayful of quicklime will be found to absorb the moisture and render the air pure; but of course it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time as it becomes fully slaked. This last remedy will be found useful in safe and storing rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

To Clean Garments.—Wet a sponge in warm water, and squeeze it out till dry; then sponge one place after another until all the garment has been cleansed. All the dust and soil will be absorbed by the sponge. But if the garment is very much soiled, wash the sponge in clean water several times, squeezing it as dry as possible by wrapping it in a piece of black alpaca. This method of cleansing is more effectual than a hand brush, and many spots will disappear by the use of pure water.

Eating Rats.

An English contemporary suggests that the health of sailors and the comfort of life on board ship would be promoted if the practice were introduced of eating rats which swarm in most ships. There is really no reason why rats should not be eaten as well as rabbits and squirrels. They are clean feeders, and extremely particular as to keeping their bodies free from dirt. Rats which have existed in the hold of a grain-carrying ship might be a toothsome delicacy.—*Scientific American.*

This year's peach crop promises to be but a partial success. On trees that were kept growing last year by cultivation a quarter of the buds are alive, but on those that made their growth early and were not cultivated not more than 5 per cent. have been saved.

It is said that Fanny Fern, with her dying breath, urged her husband to marry her daughter.

ACQUITTAL OF BABCOCK.

Interesting Scenes in the Court Room Previous to and Following the Reading of the Verdict.

[St. Louis Letter to Chicago Times.]

It was an hour after the usual time of opening the United States Circuit Court, this morning, when the jurors were brought in from an outside room. The counsel had been in their places a half hour, and the defendant was waiting in the Clerk's office. At five minutes after eleven the Judges came in, Dillon carrying a huge bundle of manuscript. The jury was polled, and then Judge Dillon commenced reading the charge, very rapidly. He read on for two hours with only a single interruption, when District-Attorney Dyer raised a question as to the signature of one of the telegrams. A reference to the original showed that the Judge was right, and he continued his reading, closing at 1:15 p. m. The bulk of the charge was made up of the telegrams, letters, and portions of the President's depositions, and seemingly everything in the case was included. The charge was favorable to the defendant in many particulars. Still, it was by no means an instruction to aquit. After raising a doubtful point, the Court endeavored to show to the full extent the weakness of the evidence, and invariably concluded by telling the jury it was for them finally to weigh the testimony pro and con.

Immediately after the reading of the charge, the jurors were conducted to a room in the third story of the building, and locked up. Judge Dillon sent word to them that if they desired to examine the instructions a copy was ready for them. The reply came back, very promptly, that the jury, having heard the charge, did not need it. This was told around among the crowd in front of the building and was at once received as an indication that the decision would be unfavorable. After the jury was charged, the court adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The crowd outside grew steadily, and the prospective verdict was the chief topic. Thousands of dollars offered on acquittal then would have found ready takers. About 3 o'clock Gen. Babcock, accompanied by Gen. Williams and Judge Porter, came down from the hotel, and went into the building, followed by the curious glances of the crowd. At 15 minutes past 3 the court re-assembled. The audience was small, and scattered about without regard to the order that had previously been maintained. Col. W. H. Hatch and Judge Chester Krum, of counsel for McKee, were in the Court room for the purpose of attending to matters belonging to that case. They were intending to present some reasons why he should be granted a new trial. Just as they were about to address the court, Bailiff Wheeler appeared before the bench and Judge Dillon inquired if the jury was ready. Wheeler replied that it was, and was directed to bring the jurors in. Maj. Eaton, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Peddrick were already in the court room, and when the news that the jury was ready was carried into the side room, Gen. Babcock, accompanied by Judge Porter and Mr. Williams, entered the room. Mr. Storrs was absent on the side of the defendant, and Col. Dyer, of the prosecution. The jury seated themselves, and Judge Dillon asked, "Have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The foreman, R. N. Blackwood, replied, "Yes, sir."

The Judge, evincing a great degree of excitement, which he could not conceal, asked:

"What is it?"

And as he saw the foreman hand Deputy Clerk Selby a folded paper, added:

"Oh, it's written."

The scene at that instant was a painful one. Babcock's face assumed a livid hue, and his hands clenched. Porter looked at the Clerk with a stony, petrified stare. A nerve thrill went through the little audience of court attaches and reporters. There was no indication on the jurors' countenances what the verdict would be. The paper shook like an aspen leaf in the hands of the Clerk, and as he opened it every one present held his breath. In a tremulous voice, he read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

There was a pause of one instant, when Judge Chester Krum turned toward Gen. Babcock and warmly shook his hand. This was the signal for general confusion. The blood surged up in the defendant's face, which had been so pale a moment before. Porter awoke from his lethargy, and, springing to his feet, stamped on the floor dramatically, and said: "Thank God! truth and justice are vindicated." There were faint symptoms of applause, but these were checked. Col. C. W. Babcock hurried to his brother and grasped him by the hand. About this time Mr. Storrs entered from the ante-room. Through his heavy beard the blanched cheeks were visible, and he, too, was trembling. When immediately in front of the bench he hesitated an instant. He had heard of the verdict while in the ante-room, but could scarcely believe it. He stopped simply long enough to learn the truth, and rushed forward to Gen. Babcock, taking him by both hands.

The court room was in an uproar. Those who had never spoken to Gen. Babcock before partook of the enthusiasm displayed by his friends, and congratulated him. Amid the noise Judge Dillon cried out: "Gentlemen of the jury, you are discharged. The Marshal will settle your fees, so that you can leave for your homes at once."

This reminded Judge Krum of a point that had been overlooked in the excitement of the moment, and he said:

"I ask your honor to discharge the defendant."

The Court—Are there any more indictments against him?

Mr. Krum—None.

The Court (heartily)—The defendant is discharged.

Judge Porter pressed in among the jury and began shaking hands with each one, saying, "God bless you," and using other expressive terms to return his thanks. Gen. Babcock followed his example, shaking each juror heartily by both hands, but it was some time before he could find voice to utter a word, tears standing on his cheeks. Then the jury passed out, and the Marshal called order. Gen. Babcock and party left by way of the ante-room, and at each step he was met by persons extending their hands. As he passed through the hall he was surrounded by his counsel and Mr. Filley, Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Campbell, Col. Luckey, and other personal friends. Col. C. W. Babcock brought up the rear. At the foot of the stairs the men had gathered so thick and gazed so steadily at Babcock that he took refuge in the Postmaster's room, where he remained until the crowd dispersed. He then walked to the Lindell, accompanied by his counsel and immediate friends. When he appeared in front of the Custom House, on his way to the Lindell, there was a faint cheer, which he recognized by taking off and waving his hat.

Most of the jurors are still in the city, and are being subjected to all kinds of interviews to-night. One of them stated that after they retired to the jury room they took an informal ballot and found that they were all agreed on acquittal. Later, before returning to the court room, they took a formal ballot, and were still agreed. There was very little discussion, and no dissension. Blackwood, the foreman of the jury, stated to-night that after Storrs' speech the jurors had a talk on Monday night, and came to the conclusion that a case had not been made out, and after that nothing occurred to change their opinion. About 9 o'clock to-night the jurors gathered at the Lindell, and walked up to Gen. Babcock's room, where they were received by the late defendant and his brother. The meeting was a rather awkward one until a seedy old granger blurted out, "General, we had to do it, 'cause you see we couldn't do anything else." The jurors remained half an hour, conversing pleasantly, and were entertained with cigars and wine, and withdrew, after shaking hands all around.

All day long Gen. Babcock's room at the Lindell was full of callers, not a Government or army officer in the city failing to call with his congratulations. A large number of personal friends and some prominent citizens also visited the General's room. At 9 o'clock to-night a large party of army officers came up from the arsenal, bringing with them the post band. At the Lindell they joined Gen. Sherman, who was in citizens' dress, and his staff, who were in full uniform, and a serenade to Babcock was given. The General, attended by his counsel, came down stairs and took seats in a carriage in front of the hotel, about 1,200 people having gathered. After an air by the band Col. William H. Hatch, an ex-Confederate, and one of McKee's counsel, addressed the crowd. He referred to the lost cause, and assured his hearers that the verdict was to be taken as an indication of good feeling, and the dawn of better days. He quoted Lincoln as saying that when the South was captured the songs of the South were captured, and called on the band to play "Dixie." The Southern tune was received with cheers, and following it Gen. Babcock was called for. He arose in the carriage and was introduced by Judge Krum. He said: Gentlemen of St. Louis, I thank you for all your expressions of kindliness toward me. My heart is too full for me to make a speech to you to-night, if I could do so under other circumstances. I must thank you all, most deeply, and I will present to you my counsel, Mr. Storrs, of Chicago, who will speak for me.

The Drowning at Golconda, Ill.

[Golconda Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The sad fate of six stalwart young men who were sailing on the river cast a pall of gloom over the town. They had been out all the afternoon on the broad and swift Ohio, sporting on the waves in the merry breeze. While sailing along the Kentucky shore they saw the storm coming, and hastened for the Illinois bank, but when about midway of the river a terrific gust tore the sail in shreds and capsized the boat. The wind and rain beat upon them, and the waves were like the hills. Clinging to the overturned skiff, their fingers gripped in the seams, the current hurried them on, and for a moment they were merry, but in less than five minutes Gus Felthouse and William Faubusch, after vain struggles, sank to rise no more. Then it was the others realized their peril, and with cries for aid they mingled prayers to God. On they were borne, ever and anon dashed from the skiff, and regaining their hold, until they had gone four miles, crying, struggling, praying in the cold waves, when William Lowry said: "Boys, we will all be drowned at the skiff; I shall make for the Kentucky shore," and started, but went only a little distance and perished. In fifteen minutes, Frank Mechan, growing weaker, and twice saved by his companions, requested them to take his watch, and if saved, give it to his wife, but he went down leaving no memento.

The survivors seeing the approach of a steamboat, were encouraged, but their cries and screams were unavailing, and when they saw the boat pass, James Sheridan's strength was gone, hope fled, and life departed. Darkness reigned, the waves rocked the sole survivor. On he went, his strength fast failing. His feeble voice pierced the winds and reached the shore. Three tramps, in a skiff, made over the waves to the dying, and found Charles Queen lying on the bow of his boat, rendered unconscious at the sight of relief, and he was picked up more dead than alive.

A farm house, eight miles from the scene of the accident, was soon reached, and in a little while an expedition, headed by J. H. Hall, from Golconda, in search of the missing, reached the spot, and Queen, recovering, related the sad fate of his friends, and his own deliverance, which he ascribes, not to his own strength, for he was one of the weakest of the party, but to the mercy of God.

A Woman Speaks in Her Coffin.

Mrs. Harriet Westervelt, of Bloomingdale, died last week, and her body was placed in a coffin by the undertaker for burial. Before the burial arrangements were completed he said to the woman's daughter, "Are you really sure she is dead?" as she looked so life-like. He had hardly spoken before the supposed corpse sat up and frightened them by saying in a loud voice, "My God! what are you doing with me?" Then she fell back and became unconscious. Mrs. Westervelt was removed from the coffin to a bed, and Dr. M. Withey was summoned, but by the time he arrived the woman had expired.—*New York Sun.*

A **Greenland, N. H.,** man has recovered $1,400 from the town because his horse shied at an old log by the road, and threw him out of the wagon, breaking his ankle.

BELKNAP'S DISGRACE.

The Secretary of War Leaves the Cabinet Under a Cloud—Articles of Impeachment Presented Against Him in the House.

Since the impeachment of President Johnson, no event has created half the excitement that was produced in all the official and private life of the National Capitol by the announcement of the impeachment of Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The House Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, of which Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman, has been for some time investigating the doings of the War Minister. There have now and then been rumors of the discovery of crookedness in the department, but no one dreamed of the thunderbolt that was about to descend. It appears that Gen. Belknap had gained some knowledge of the disclosures before the Clymer Committee, and had tendered his resignation early in the morning of the 2d inst., the President accepting it at once. Notwithstanding this the House proceeded to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanors. Accordingly, near the close of the day's proceedings, Mr. Clymer rose in his seat and presented a resolution of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. In the midst of great excitement, and with unusual stillness in the House, Mr. Clymer rose and said: "I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard this House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time."

Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report:

The Committee found at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of malfeasance of William W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day, at 11 o'clock, a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the Committee accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which the President informed the Committee was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a report of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

Mr. Clymer then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about $20,000 in consideration of his appointment as Post-Trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by members of the House and by a large audience in the galleries. In the more pathetic portions of the narrative Clymer was frequently forced by his feelings to pause until his voice recovered from its tremulousness and himself from his agitation.

At the close of the reading, and after many members who had taken up positions near the Clerk's desk—the better to hear the testimony and accompanying statements—had returned to their proper seats, Mr. Clymer, who had also gone to his seat, again rose and said with great emotion:

Mr. Speaker—I would not if I could, and I could not, in my present condition, if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are so plain, that everywhere throughout this broad land, and throughout Christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and crimes such as there is no parallel for in our own history, or that of any country that I know of. In this hour, if one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy, could find utterance from me, it would be because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but the proper outgrowth, the true exponent, of corruption, extravagance and misgovernment, that have cursed this land for years past. That being my own reflection, I will discharge my duty best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

After some debate the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee to notify the Senate of the action of the House Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danforth—these members composing the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department making the report.

The effect of these disclosures in Washington official and social life can be better imagined than described. It seems that Secretary Belknap's wife, formerly a Miss Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., went before the Clymer committee and acknowledged the truth of the charges of blackmail made against her husband by Caleb P. Marsh, and also revealed other irregularities of a startling and disgraceful nature.

A Model of the City of Mexico.

One of the most curious things at the Philadelphia Exposition will be an architectural plan of the city of Mexico. Its dimensions are 330 by 231 feet. It will display all the characteristics of the city, and will be peopled by 60,000 leaden figures dressed in appropriate costumes, some for the opera, ball and social, and others vending fruit and ice cream, carrying baskets and rolling barrels. In the streets will be 1,900 coaches, an equal number of other vehicles and a lot of artillery pieces.

It has been reserved for Prussia to produce a General who has really passed eight decades in active and retired military service. Field Marshal Count Wrangel was a "junker" in 1796, and is consequently a survivor of the first French revolutionary war, when Napoleon I. had yet to make his way. The Nestorian General will complete his eightieth year in the Prussian military service in August next.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The revivalists in Fort Wayne saved 262 souls.

The new school house at Albion is estimated to cost $15,300.

The estimated cost of the Custom House at Evansville is $298,319.75.

School-teachers of this State will be taken to the Centennial, kept five days and returned, for the small sum of $32 each.

An "untimely death" is announced from Dublin, where Joseph Becton (colored) died, a few days since, aged 116 years.

The City Council of Fort Wayne, at its last meeting voted down a proposition to purchase a portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal at the sale which took place at Terre Haute.

The State Poultry Association have decided to hold a fair the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of January, 1877, with a premium list of $1,200. Dog-raisers will be invited to participate.

The Grangers have secured a tobacco warehouse in Warrick County, and are going to handle and ship the tobacco belonging to the Grangers, obviating the use of middlemen.

James Beverly, of Evansville, who has been on trial for several days past for trying to kill his wife's paramour, James Binan, has been found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

T. T. Wire, a prominent lawyer, was found dead at his residence in Wabash one morning last week. Supposed apoplexy. He had been staying alone for a few days, the family being absent. He probably died the previous day.

A **fire** at Evansville, on Thursday morning, destroyed the commission house of George H. Start & Co., the ice house of Ingle Bros., and damaged the foundry of Lindenschmidt. The loss is estimated at $15,000; the insurance is $13,500.

George Brown, a saloon-keeper at Orleans, Orange County, is a victim of the wrath of the crusaders in that part of the State. He paid no attention to their demands on him to quit the business, and about 250 of them paid him a visit last week. The stock of liquors was destroyed, and the house burned down.

Jos. F. Greenough has been appointed receiver of the Cincinnati and Martinsville Railroad Company, extending from Martinsville to Fairland, at which point it connects with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $400,000, of which $300,000 is represented by the receiver.

At Bourbon, one night last week, some unknown persons calling themselves a vigilant committee posted handbills warning W. S. Snyder, a highly respected citizen, to leave town within five days under threats of violence. He is charged with incendiarism. He is the main witness in a bankrupt suit, and this method is taken to prevent his appearance at the trial. The citizens are much enraged, and promise their protection if he will stay, which he has concluded to do.

A **recent** dispatch from Bloomington says: "For many years past there has been living in Indian Creek Township, this (Monroe) County, a married couple named Dicks. About a week ago Zachariah Dicks, the husband, made a will in which it was provided that should he die first, all the property should go to the children, and they were to provide for their mother until her death. Mrs. Dicks very sternly objected to such a disposition of the property, and demanded that the will be changed, but her husband heeded her not. Becoming convinced that coaxing would do no good the old lady began to threaten, and finally left her husband's roof. She never would taste another morsel of food. This threat did not move the old man, but the old lady kept her word. For fourteen long days she ate not a mouthful, and only occasionally would she wet her lips with water. Friends and neighbors called on her often to try to turn her from her dreadful purpose, but she would not even see any of them. At the approach of footsteps to her house she would crawl under the bed, or hide in some other manner, and thus she finally adhered to her vow until death came to her release. The deceased was 75 years of age."

A **recent** dispatch from Lafayette says: "Joseph Tinkler, a well-known grain dealer, railroad and express agent at West Lebanon, Warren County, this State, has absconded, leaving behind him unsettled claims variously estimated from $40,000 to $70,000. Twenty-seven thousand dollars of this is bank paper, which is indorsed by C. Tinkler and others of this city. One note of $1,400 is held by a farmer near Marshfield. He was behind with the Wabash Road, United States Express Company, and something over $1,000 in the school fund, of which he was a Trustee. Milmine & Bodman, of Toledo, are creditors for about $6,000. Grain had been shipped out of warehouse with the pretense that it would be replaced, and the money collected and appropriated. Mr. Tinkler was in this city on Wednesday, and was then going to Toledo to arrange some business matters. Since then nothing has been heard from him except a letter mailed from Indianapolis, in which he said he was off for the Black Hills to make his fortune or lose his hair. He was but recently married. His wife seems innocent of his doings or intentions, and is very disconsolate. He leaves valuable papers, leases, and grain house, which have been taken possession of for the benefit of his creditors."

Jay Gould's recent illness cost him his eyebrows, which were formerly very long and shaggy. The operators on the street have been rummaging the medical books to discover what kind of disease causes loss of eyebrows. They have arrived at the conclusion, it is said, that an overdose of Union Pacific may cost a man every hair on his body. It is what our country doctors call a "searching" medicine.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.

Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This is the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American & Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts..

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SC OOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Indiananapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME-TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	4 45p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	13 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 18	5 57	2 16
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 28	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 56a
Noblesville	4 49	3 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 20	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 40	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 06am
Avilla	1 32	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 06	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 1	......	6 39
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm	
Ossian	2 55			
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00	
Keystone	3 54			
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 23	
Hartford	4 28pm	6 06	7 50	
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12	
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45	
McCowan's	5 37			
New Castle	6 15			
Cam. City	6 52			
Beesons	7 11			
Connersville	7 25			
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15	
Louisville		pm		
Cincinnati	10 30	am		

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am			
Louisville			pm	
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am	
Connersville	10 45			
Beesons	11 00			
Cam City	11 18			
New Castle	11 55			
McCowans	12 30pm			
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am	
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51	
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15	
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45	
Keystone	2 00		8 55	
Bluffton	2 30	11 48am	9 32	
Ossian	2 53		10 05	
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ind.	Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	39
Bankers	2 00		7 23	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 57
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				4 10p
Saginaw	7 40 a m			7 28
Lansing	11 07			11 3 6
Grand Rapids	6 00			5 40p
Detroit	10 30			9 40
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			11 00
Jonesville	2 20			11 20
Bankers	2 30			11 35
Reading	2 47			
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 20		1 32
Auburn	4 36	8 00		1 52
Auburn Junction		9 30		2 45
Fort Arrive		10p		9 30
Indian	11 1	11 10		
Louisvi	4 am	10 30		
Cincinnati				

B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11 00	4.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.36	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.29	4.43	11.08	Mexico	10.25	6 19	11.46
7.40	4.52	11.13	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
9.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.33	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	19.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.33	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.06
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. b A
S COURARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. SouthernR. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler	2:42 p. m.	x 2:35 a. m.	7:55 p. m
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,19	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 pm	6:35 a. m
Sedan	2.20	11,40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:11 a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec, 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 35 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12 "	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25 "	....	5 14 "	10 58 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45 pm	5 50 "	11 20 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 35 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 48 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 09 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20pm
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 48 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00am
Mansfield	11 11	7.50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3 "

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.35 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass, and Ticket Agent

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dekota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owotonna Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesoto. Its

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Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghtion, Handcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

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Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

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Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winono.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as fellows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneopolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Genevy, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

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W. STENNETT, Gen. Pass Agt. Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Genl Supt, Chicago.

Recorder's Offi

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 16th, 1876. Number 11.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

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P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

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COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Devenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

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AVELINE HOUSE,

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AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

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O SANDS, Prop'r.

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PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

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ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

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COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, &c.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the travelling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

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The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

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FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock

The Auburn

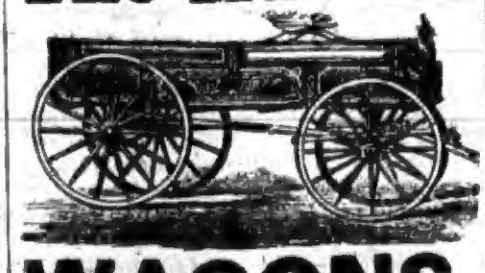

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Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders in

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

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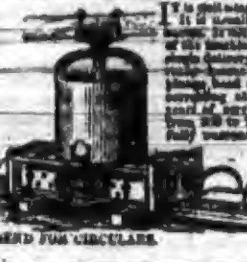

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To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.

Jan. 13-1m

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

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GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1873.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Daniel Murphy, of Talure, Cal., has bought 9,000 square miles of land in Mexico at two cents an acre.

Will the National Republican Convention have the cheek to pass the usual resolution claiming to be the soldier's friend?

It crops out that Grant wanted to appoint some others than Tast and Dana the important positions they have accepted but the cabinet interfared.

They don't kill seals in Alaska with Gatling guns. Senator's sons, with gloved hands do the work in other ways with neatness and dispatch.

The Republicans has been befriending the soldiers in about the same style that the Radical condidate for governor of Indiana defriended the widow.

If a senator can get congress to give a company the exclusive right to kill seals in Alaska, and then succeed in getting his son in a secure office at $10,000 a year, hasn't he done a good thing for the family.

There are started at Washington very many rumors against Democrats as well as Republicans, but the difference is that the rumors against Democrats do not pan out well, while every Republican charged has to face the witnesses.

The Fort Wayne "Sentinel, says "The few German Republicans of the city are very much offended over the nomination of that arch know-nothing Godlove S. Orth, of Lafayette, who is remembered as a prominent conspirator in the midnight lodges of that now defunct order.

Bankrupt Sale.

Of Stoneware, No. 1 White Fish, and Cable Twist Tobacco. 1000 half barrels No. 1 White Fish, last fall catch, $3.00 half barrel, usual price $6.00. Car load Stoneware, 8c per gallon, all sizes. 50 butts Cable Twist Tobacco, 45c per pound, usual price 70c. Call soon, as these prices can't last.

FT. WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE,

A Great Mistake.

Boys and men sometimes start out in life with the idea that one's success depends on sharpness and chicenery. They imagine if a man is able always to get the best of a bargain, no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that his prosperity is assured This is a great mistake. Enduring prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim sooner or later to the influences which are forever working against him. His house is built upon the sand and its foundations will be certain to give way. Young people can not give these truths too much weight The future of that young man is safe who eschews every phase of double dealing and dishonesty and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principle of everlasting truth.

BELKNAP'S DISGRACE.

Comments of the Press on the Sad Affair.

[Terre Haute Express—Rep.]

The most shameless piece of official scoundrelism that has ever disgraced our country's annals comes to light this morning. General Belknap, Secretary of War, an honored and favored man, is convicted, with his two wives, one living and one dead, of villanies that would blacken a common thief. And yet, startling as the news is, the fall of this man is not so remarkable. The times are out of joint. The spirit of greed is dominant, and corruption, dishonesty and shome fill private and public places. The large number of swindlers discovered point unerringly to the larger number who are not found out. Society is rotten all through, and the country approuches crisis. We have come upon the same voluptuousness, luxury, corruption and towering avarice that sapped the vitals of the Roman Republic. This is the blassom and fruit of the nation's hunderdth year. We can not stand the pressure long. It will end in the tempest of a great and possibly of a terrible reform or it end in the decay of our liberties, the obliteration of virtue and the barkening of our civilization.

[St. Louis Republican—Ind.]

It is hard to tell what ought to be done. The crime is too shameful and the criminal too exalted to be the subject of ordinary penalties. To try him and punish him as a felon would aggrevate the scandal before the world. Besides, no inflicting of legal penalties on the bribed functionary would relieve the sense of dishonor that overwhelms the country, and causes every man's check to tingle with shame. All that the country can do, perhaps, is to bear its share of disgrace with what patience it may, dismiss the offender to his infamy, and hold President Grant's Administration and the party that put it in power to a reckoning for the shocking and multiplying scandall that are following each other in such rapid succession and disgracing us and our Government in the eyes of the world.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat—Rep.]

A Cabinet officer, who has, up to the present time, enjoyed the respect and esteem of men of all political parties, has been suddenly revealed to the world as a malefactor of the most contemptible description—a bride-taker, whose real victims were the private soldiers of the army to which he himself once honorably belonged, and of which he was, until yesterday, the virtual commander. General Belknap leaves nothing be to said in his favor. His conduct and his confessions strengthen the case made against him by the Investigating Committee; and we are inclined to agree with the members of that body who charges him with adding cowardice to crime by attempting to shield himself behind an accusation of dishonor against his wife. The unanimity with which the House of Representatives voted in favor of his impeachment, in face of a serious doubt whether he had not, by his voluntary resignation, placed himself beyond its jurisdiction, only shows how deeply rooted is the conviction of his guilt..

[National Banner—Legonier Ind.]

The Banner has heretofore called attention to the manner in which Uncle Sam is being fleeced by way of fraudulent contracts, by extravagance in the Navy, &c., &c. This week we propose to note another abuse which the democratic majority in Congress has resolved to abate, to wit: the renting of buildings for the use of the government It has been found that a regular business is carried on by the renting of these buildings at enormous rates from political or personal favorites of the administration. In the city of Washington, where piles of marbles and granite have been reared for the government, $80,000 is paid every year for rents. Space in these government edifices is so abundant that a year or two ago a chief of bureau took possession of some rooms in one of them and converted them into private apartments for himself and a larger family But notwithstanding this, outside buildings are rented at extravagant prices. The total rents paid throughout the country amount to $182,096, exclusive of course of rents for post offices. In the District of Columbia $12,000 a year is paid for the use of a building for general office of the War Department, which the committee investigating the abuse have ascertained to be hardly worth two years rent. Boss Shepherd, that zealous friend of the government, is paid $4,800 a year rent for a house used by the postoffice department, which would not yield $1,200 for private use. The Interior Department is at an expence of $33,000 a year for outside offices though the immense Interior building is the one which afforded apce for private apartments for one of its officials. This the Harrisburg Patriot remarks, is one of the small frauds which the Democrats in Congress have resolved to abate and it will of course be sneered at by the organs of administration as another instance of candle-end economy. Such trifles are not worthy of the consideration of the open-handed and generous republican officials who dispense the money of the tax payers of the country but they go to the making up of the reduction of $40,000,000 a year which the Democrats of the House have resolved to effect in spite or the grimaces of the tax eaters and the resistance of their partisan advocates.

Pinchback Rejected--Morton's Complete Downfall.

If Morton were not already politically dead, his last effort and failure to place Pinchback in a seat in the Senate had done the business for him. For three years he has been pressing his claim for a seat. For three years he has persistently urged his claims to the place, keeping Louisiana unrepresented. Morton to further the claims of Pinchback, and pave the way for his admission, made in the Senate several characteristic outrage speeches, threw the whole power of his ability and influence into the scale, and labored with might and main to accomplish his purpose. He desired and indorsement of Louisiana for the presidency in the national convention. One state south might become an entering wedge to overthrow the hopes of any other aspirant with the Southern state. If Pinchback had been seated Louisiana would have ranged herself alongside of the Indiana Republican in favor of Mr. Morton. But by the honesty of Christiancy, Edmunds the Morrills and a few others in the Senate, Mr. Morton's resolution that Pinchback be admitted to a seat in the Senate had a not put in the heart of the sentence by amendment and the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate was directed to admit Pinchback no longer to the privileges of the Senate and the dissappointed would-be-senate retired to private life. This was Morton's last card, and it did not win, and now he is clearly marked out for the defeat before the convention. A series of complications have worked adversely to Mr. Morton's presidential hopes. He has been very closely identified with the administration of Grant. He has advocated nearly all of Grant's measures, and when the country was convinced four years ago that the government was corrupt, Mr. Morton came to the rescue and declared that the civil service was the best and purest in the world. Very naturally then he falls with Grant. The alarming exposures that are being made will, without doubt, inculpate Morton before they are ended The New York Herald correspondent shadows forth some facts that will prove terrible damaging if not explained, and how that now can be done does not appear. His nephew had a responsible position, it is charged, under the fallen secretary, appointed on the principle, says the Herald, that "if you scratch my back I'll scratch yours." Morton also made a great blunder in this state in making his party indorse Grant and his administration. He has not made a single motion looking to the presidential nomination that has not been a blunder, and now while we write the telegraph brings the news that in the Senate yesterday he fiercely beat the air and waved high the bloody shirt as if determined to die game going down with the bloody shirt around him' —[Indianapolis Sentinel.

Somewhere down in the wilds of Jersey—if Jersey has any wilds these present Centennial days—one McDaniels dwells in all the patriarchal comfort and dignity which attach to the English Lord of the Manor. He has a park, a stately mansion, groves of timber, and—above all the most famous racing stables in America. These royal establishments contain some of the finest and fleetest horses in the world. Among them is Harry Bessett, a monarch of the turf, who sometime ago, met with an accident to one of his slender and priceless limbs. Without wasting a moment in doubtless experiments, Mr. McDaniels applied some of Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia, and in half a day the horse was as sound as the proverbial silver dollar. No wonder McDaniels tells Dr Giles to send sceptics to interview himself and his horse in Jersey.

It is the Ligonier Banner which, remarks that "Godlove S. Orth has one decided advantage in canvassing the State he can make speeches in two languages. It will be so very interesting to hear 'Unser Gottieb' explain in faultless German why it was that he became a fanatical Know-Nothing in 1854."

Is the Ligonier Banner Correct? To judge from what his acquaintances say, it would be devilish hard for him to make a speech in the English language, let alone in German.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The extensive dry goods house of Wood, Marsh & Co., on Market street, Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

Last fall the authorities of Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, refused to allow the body of Henry Jones, a colored man, to be buried in the cemetery, although his widow owned a lot there. The case was taken into the courts, and up to the Supreme Court. That tribunal has just decided that Jones or any other negro's bones have the same rights in cemeteries as those of white folks.

A terrible casualty is reported from Brooklyn. The Home for Aged People, located in the Eastern division of the city, took fire, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that over twenty of the aged inmates perished, their bodies being burned to a crisp.

William Mitchell, of Troy, N. Y., was drowned in the Owasco River, the other day, together with John Savage and Bertie Dixon, boys whom he was trying to rescue.... New York city has recovered a verdict against William M. Tweed for over $6,500,000.

Another heavy failure in New York—that of S. A. & A. T. Meyer, real estate operators.... The wife of Senator Burnside died at Providence, R. I., last week.

THE WEST.

The Senate of Iowa has decided that a bushel of oats weighs 32 pounds.... Sergt. Sullivan, company F, 4th infantry, was recently shot and instantly killed near Fort Fetterman, by "Persimmon Bill," who claimed some ponies which were stolen from Indians, and which Sullivan, with several Indians, was sent by the commanding officer to recover. Bill and his companions escaped to the hills.

J. D. Pitts, County Collector of Hickory County, Mo., has absconded with about $20,000 of public and private funds. The forgery of notes in his private business for large sums is also discovered.... Kemangus, Iowa, was recently visited by a terrible tornado, which passed through the very center of the town, going in two narrow lines, tearing down and unroofing houses, and demolishing out-buildings, trees, and fences. The town was almost completely wrecked. Fortunately no loss of life is reported.

A dispatch from Yankton, Dak., says: "A four-horse daily stage and express line will hereafter make regular trips from Yankton to the Black Hills. Letters and papers sent via Yankton to any point in the Hills will be forwarded through by regular mail to Pierre City, and from there by an independent and responsible line to their destination. A train composed of twenty-three wagons and 135 men departed to-day for the gold fields."

News comes from the Black Hills that the new mining town of Custer City has been attacked by Indians, who succeeded in driving off all the loose stock grazing in the suburbs. There was great excitement, and every able-bodied white man had been enrolled to fight the red-skins. The miners apprehended a war with the Indians.... Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota are having their spring freshets. Recent heavy rains, melting snows and a general breaking up of the ice in the streams have flooded the valleys and low lands to an unusual degree, causing much damage, and bringing railway operations to a standstill on many of the roads.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes returns of the pork packing at five of the six leading Western cities. The general average is 9¼ pounds net increase in average weight, and 2 pounds increase in average yield of lard. The total number of hogs packed at these six cities is slightly over 3,200,000, and indications as to interior points are that the entire deficiency in numbers at all points in the West will reach 700,000, with over 400,000 shortage in the crop, as shown by decreased shipments to the seaboard cities.... The tide of emigration to Western Iowa has set in this year at an unprecedented rate. For the last few weeks the western-bound trains have taken twenty to thirty cars daily of emigrants and their effects bound for points between Fort Dodge and the Missouri river.

SOUTH.

The Arkansas Republican State Convention has been called to meet on the 27th of April. .... Charles I. Brent, bookkeeper of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, raised $90,000 by means of forged drafts and checks, and fled to Europe last week.

During the past month, in South Carolina, the operations of the revenue agents have resulted in the breaking up of thirty-three illicit distilleries, the capture of twenty-eight copper stills, caps and worms, 48,000 gallons of mash and beer, and the arrest and binding over for trial of forty-four illicit distillers.

Every one is expected to believe this story, which is telegraphed from Louisville, Ky., to the Western Associated Press: "A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Mount Sterling, Ky., conveys the intelligence that during the 9th inst. a most wonderful phenomenon transpired in that section. The correspondent said that during sunshine and a clear sky there fell from the heavens quivering flesh, which came down in large quantities and filled acres of territory. Hogs and chickens eagerly devoured the flesh, specimens of which have been sent to this city for scientific examination.

WASHINGTON.

The case of the late Secretary Belknap was discussed at length in Cabinet meeting the other day. The President is represented to have been very decided in the matter, and directed the Attorney-General to examine the statutes and have criminal proceedings instituted at once, and push all prosecutions which the law called for with the utmost vigor. This will involve the prosecution of Gen. Belknap for accepting money for an appointment, of Marsh for bribery, and of Tomlinson as accessory after the fact.

A member of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department is authority for the statement that the Committee are of the opinion that before it gets through the post-trading sale business it will be able to show that Secretary Belknap is worth at least $250,000. There is no doubt that the sale of post-sutlerships has been a systematized business, the sums paid for privileges of this kind ranging from $500 to $25,000 a year.... Another object likely to be investigated by the Clymer Committee is the manner of letting contracts for headstones for soldiers' graves, for which an appropriation was made by Congress. It is said the lowest bid by $68,000, made by a Tennessee firm, was rejected, and the contracts given to a personal friend of Belknap's.... Upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service Agents the other day secured the arrest of Capt. Craig and G. W. Bryant, of Colorado, charged with having conspired to defraud the Government of $23,000. This sum was paid to one of these men on account of the loss of mules and wagon train, which were alleged to have been stolen by the Indians. The claim is said to have been entirely crooked.

Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, has been appointed by the President as Minister to England, in place of Gen. Schenck, resigned.... The number of words sent by the Western Union Telegraph Company on the night of the Belknap impeachment has only been once exceeded in the history of Congress. That exception was the night that the secret Credit Mobilier evidence was made public. It comprised 125,000 words. The dispatches sent from Washington, to the press, describing the Belknap impeachment, amounted to 114,000 words.

The rumor that Babcock had been relieved from duty as Private Secretary to the President is fully confirmed.... Judge Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, has been appointed by the President to succeed Belknap as Secretary of War.

A Washington telegram of the 8th inst. says: "At the meeting of the Cabinet last Friday the President submitted the names of three persons, and asked the members which one they would advise him to tender the vacant secretaryship. The names submitted were E. B. Washburne, the present Minister to France, Senator Morrill and Judge Hoar. The Cabinet was unanimously in favor of Mr. Morrill, and on Saturday morning the President formally tendered him the place, and it was not formally declined until early yesterday morning. The President then decided to ask Judge Taft into the Cabinet, which course was approved by all the Cabinet."... Maj. Richards, Chief of Police of Washington, made a formal arrest of Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, on the 8th inst., and brought him into the Police Court. Belknap was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, who said they waived an examination and were prepared to give bail for Belknap's appearance before the court. Judge Snell fixed the amount of bail at $25,000. Belknap showed by his movements, during the short time he was in the court-room, that he was much depressed in spirit, covering his face with his hands and sighing deeply.... An army officer who has interviewed Belknap, reports him an apparent wreck, but still assuming a tone of confidence, and asserting that he has a much better defense than the public are yet aware of. He complains bitterly of the humiliation to which he is subjected by the Attorney-General and the District police, in the presence of guards around his house.

Prof. Silliman has testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that his connection with the Emma mine was merely professional, that he was employed to make an examination, and was left to fix his own compensation. His terms were $5,000 in advance, and after the completion of the work not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000. He received $10,000, and for the performance of other scientific services was compensated, his entire receipts amounting to $25,000.

Orvil Grant was before the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department the other day, and was interrogated regarding his connection with post-traderships. He said he was interested in contracts under the Indian Bureau. He made application for the trading-post at Fort Peck, and received a letter from the President in reply, which was favorable. The President notified him that there would be vacancies at Fort Peck, Fort Belknap and Standing Rock, and he applied for these places in pursuance of knowledge given him by the President. These were the only trading stations on which witness had any interest. He was not only not required to furnish capital, but not required to go out to attend to any business. He always felt grateful to his brother, the President, for his influence in procuring the offices. He had influence with the President to manage such matters to some extent, although he did not always find the matters to be profitable. He testified that he procured the offices from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that neither the President nor Secretary of the Interior had any knowledge of his receiving money.

GENERAL.

Ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, characterizes Lyon's testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the Emma Mine scandal, as a tissue of falsehoods. He asserts that Lyon, after having accepted a large sum of money as a compromise, "sold short" on the stock, and resorted to his damaging stories in order to depreciate the value of the shares and enable him to "cover his shorts."

Prof. Silliman has written a letter in which he charges Lyon, the witness who testified in the Emma Mine investigation, with perjury.... Gen. Babcock's friends in New York, Philadelphia and Washington have undertaken to raise a fund of $80,000 to reimburse him for the expense attending his late trial at St. Louis.... The friends of Gen. Belknap insist that Mrs. Belknap is alone responsible for his fall. They say that the true story is this: When Mrs. Belknap, then Mrs. Bowers, tempted by the ambition to rival the gay dames of our capital, accepted the Marsh bribe and used her influence with her sister to secure the purchased office, she concealed from the Secretary all of the iniquitous transactions. After, when she became Mrs. Belknap, the Secretary was made to believe that the $20,000 that came to her from the policy on her former husband's life had been intrusted to Mr. Marsh, who had been very successful in its investment. He had increased it to $100,000, and the money she received was from that source.... The witness Marsh, who testified to Belknap's bribery before the House committee, has fled to Canada.

Attorney-General Pierrepont has written a lengthy letter explaining that famous letter about witnesses in the whisky cases, and the manner by which it reached the newspapers. In self-defense, the Attorney-General has been compelled to "lay down" on Babcock. Of that letter there were but two copies—one of which was mailed to the District-Attorney at St. Louis, and the other to the President. It was subsequently discovered that a copy of the letter was furnished to a Washington reporter by Storrs, one of Babcock's counsel. How did Storrs get it? Dyer did not divulge it. Then it must have been furnished from the President's office. So said the Attorney-General. The President had not shown it to any one, and so confronted the Attorney-General with the private secretary. Then Babcock confessed that he had surreptitiously taken the letter from the President's private papers and given it to Storrs, who had it telegraphed far and wide.

While a way freight train, with a passenger car attached, was crossing a bridge over a narrow passage on the Harper's Ferry and Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, sixty-three miles from Harper's Ferry, a few nights ago, the middle span gave way, and the engine, tender and train fell through and were wrecked. Ten persons were killed outright, and six or seven seriously wounded.

Ex-Secretary Belknap, after his resignation, began to make arrangements to leave the country. His plan, it is said, was to leave Washington secretly by a Potomac River steamboat, go to Fortress Monroe, where a Norfolk steamer to Boston was to be intercepted, from which place he could take a Cunard steamer to Southampton, where they intended to cross into Belgium, with which country the United States have no extradition treaty. Information to this effect having reached the ears of the Attorney-General, that official, through District-Attorney Wells, swore out a warrant and placed it in the hands of the Superintendent of Police, who, accompanied by several officers, proceeded to Gen. Belknap's residence and notified him that while they did not propose to take him away, they had been requested to place him under arrest and have him consider himself a prisoner in his own house. Gen. Belknap seemed very much distressed at his arrest, but thanked the officers for the privilege of remaining in his own home.

At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held at Boston last week, Sidney Dillon was re-elected President, Elisha Atkins Vice-President, and E. H. Rollins Treasurer.... An extraordinary scene occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington, the other day. The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar with a witness, O. D. Wolf, whose arrest was ordered by the House for refusing to answer certain questions before the Committee on Naval Affairs. The witness was given a seat in the space in front of the Clerk's desk, and Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the committee, was about to make a statement, when the witness fell back in his seat in a convulsive fit, and was at once extended and was laid on the floor. The Speaker inquired whether any physician was in the gallery of the House. The scene was something never before witnessed in the House. All business was suspended, and many ladies in the galleries were so affected that they were compelled to leave. In a few minutes the physician had succeeded in restoring Wolf to partial consciousness, and he was carried to the lobby.

There is reason to believe, says a Washington dispatch, that Great Britain will, at the proper time, make a formal claim for indemnity on the United States in behalf of Englishmen who suffered by the Emma mine scheme, having been deceived into the belief that it had the indorsement of the United States through the American minister as trustee.

POLITICAL.

George H. Pendleton denies the story that he paid money to Mrs. Belknap to secure the payment of a claim to the Kentucky Central Railroad, and has asked to be allowed to testify before the Clymer Committee of Congress.... First gun for Bristow! At the Republican Territorial Convention of Wyoming, held at Evanston, last week, delegates were elected to the National Convention, and resolutions adopted instructing them to vote for Bristow for President.

After more than three years hard knocking and impatient waiting at the door of the Senate for admission as the only accredited representative of the State of Louisiana in that body, the door is slammed in his face, and Pinchback is informed that he can't come in. The vote on the question stood 32 to 29, the following Republicans voting with the Democrats against the admission of Pinchback: Edmunds, Christiancy, Paddock, the two Morrills, Dawes, Robertson and Wadleigh.

The Iowa Republican State Convention, for the appointment of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, has been called to meet at Des Moines, May 31.

The Missouri Republican State Convention meets May 24.... The Arkansas Democracy will hold their State Convention at Little Rock on the 14th of June.... A convention of the Republican party of Nebraska has been called to meet at Fremont on May 23.... Pinchback still hopes to get into the Senate by virtue of an appointment from Gov. Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana.... The California Republican Convention has been called for April 26.

FOREIGN.

The London *Hour*, of March 4, has the following: "We understand that a writ returnable in the Queen's Bench was served upon Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, yesterday, at the instance of the Emma Mine Company. The writ was served as Mr. Schenck was entering the train at Easton Station. Mr. Schenck referred the officer to Lord Darby."

A London dispatch says Don Carlos arrived at Folkestone from Boulogne after a two hours' rough passage, during which he suffered from sea-sickness a great deal. When leaving the Southeastern Railway Station for London, a large crowd assembled. Some cheered and others hissed and groaned. His arrival in the metropolis created no excitement whatever. .... A cablegram from Constantinople announces that the Sultan of Turkey has granted the insurgents complete amnesty. Refugees, upon returning home, are to be supplied by the Government, with material for the reconstruction of their houses, and with grain for sowing. It is also stated that all tithes are to be remitted for one year, and other taxes for two years. Several of the insurgent chiefs have issued manifestoes rejecting the reforms proffered by Turkey, calling upon the great powers for the guaranteed independence of the insurgent provinces, and appealing to Servia and Montenegro for assistance.

Albert Grant, the noted London financier, pronounces James E. Lyon's story about the Emma mine swindle a sheer fabrication so far as it relates to him, and has announced his intention to visit Washington and personally testify before the House Committee.... Three young men, named Rynis, Nealey and Edgar, while in the woods near St. Johns, N. F., one day last week, were overtaken by a snowstorm, and perished.

Advices from Iceland, via of Copenhagen, report that 500 inhabitants of the Westmanna Islands, a group lying to the south of Island, are dying of starvation.... There is, according to our London letter, considerable disagreement in the British Parliament regarding the propriety of Queen Victoria assuming the title of Empress of India. Mr. Disraeli and the ultra Tories are in favor of augmenting the royal style, but Mr. Lowe and most of the Liberals take a different view, foreseeing that the new title may lead to endless perplexity and confusion.... The net results of the elections to the French Chamber of Deputies give the Republicans a compact force of 350 members, while the Bonapartists, the only other faction of respectable strength, numbers between 80 and 90.... The Republic has been proclaimed in Servia, the Obrenovitch dynasty deposed, and Prince Milan escorted to the frontier.... A Vienna dispatch says horrible accounts of Turkish cruelties continue to arrive from Bosnia.

The appointment of Mr. Dana as Minister to England is favorably commented upon by the British journals. The London *Daily News* says: "The appointment of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as the American Minister to the Court of St. James is one of the most acceptable that could be suggested. It revives the old tradition of honoring men of letters with important positions. Mr. Dana will be welcome here on many accounts. His appointment seems to indicate a healthier sense of public duty in the distribution of posts."

Five of the most wealthy and populous States in Mexico are reported to have pronounced in favor of Diaz for President.... The French ministry has been definitely constituted as follows: M. Dufaure, vice-president of the council and minister of justice; M. Ricard, interior; M. Waddington, public instruction and worship; M. Christophle, public works; M. Teisserenc de Bort, agriculture and commerce; Admiral Fourichon, marine; M. Leon Say, finance; Gen. D'Cissey, war; Duke de Cazes, foreign affairs. .... The Turks have been defeated by the insurgents in a severe engagement at Muratovizza.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, March 3.—*Senate.*—At 1 o'clock the committee of the House of Representatives, composed of Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danforth, appeared at the bar of the Senate and were announced by Sergeant-at-Arms French. Upon being recognized by the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Clymer said: "Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you; and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Wm. W. Belknap to answer." Mr. Ferry, the President pro tem. of the Senate, said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The Senate will take order in the premises." The committee then retired. Edmunds then submitted the following: "Ordered, That the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap be referred to a select committee to consist of five Senators." The order was adopted, and the President pro tem. announced as the Select Committee Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, and Stevenson.... Bills were introduced by Hamlin fixing the rate of postage on third-class matter, and by Robertson to restore the franking privilege.... Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Placed on the calendar.... Adjourned till Monday, 6th.

House.—Clymer, Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, made the following report: "In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and, in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States of America, we impeached, as we were directed, W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same, and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment, and make them good; to which response was made: 'The order shall be taken.'".... No other business of importance was transacted.

Saturday, March 4.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The House, as customary on Saturdays, met for debate only. Speeches were made to empty benches by Reagan, Ward and Jacobs on the Hawaiian treaty, and by Woodworth on the subject of bounties.

Monday, March 6.—*Senate.*—Edmunds, from the select committee to which was referred the resolution and message from the House in regard to the impeachment of Belknap, reported a preamble and resolution, declaring that the Senate will take order in the premises, according to its standing rule, and directing the Secretary to notify the House of Representatives. Agreed to.... A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement showing the annual expenditures of the Indian Bureau since its organization. Bogy delivered a long speech in support of his finance bill, introduced early in the session. Sherman also addressed the Senate upon the finances, opposing the repeal of the Resumption act.

House.—Randall introduced a bill to declare the immunity of witnesses for the United States. It provides that a witness shall not be liable to arrest at any time after he has been subpoenaed, or after testifying; that he shall never be convicted on account of any matter disclosed by him in his testimony, and that it shall be a penal offense to intimidate or attempt to intimidate any witness by threatening him with prosecution...... Morrison introduced a bill to exempt from criminal prosecution witnesses testifying before Congressional Committees...... Williams (Mich.) introduced a resolution from the Iowa Legislature, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for members of Congress holding their seats for three years, one-third of the number to vacate their seats each year.... Resolutions were offered by Buckner and Knott, and adopted, looking to investigations in the affairs of the District of Columbia, and the alleged collusion of Attorney-General Pierrepont with Babcock's counsel.

Tuesday, March 7.—*Senate.*—Gordon introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to ascertain, if possible, what amendments to the Revenue laws are necessary to prevent frauds in the collection of the revenue. Laid over.... Frelinghuysen's bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects was passed.... The Pinchback case was again debated without reaching a vote.

House.—Laurence introduced a bill to prevent monopoly and exorbitant charges in trading establishments at military posts, and to secure good order at the same; also, a bill to protect witnesses in the trial of impeachment cases.... Cason (Ind.) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Resumption bill as provides for the redemption of legal tender notes.... Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, rising to a question, stated that a subpoena had been served on him to appear before the Grand Jury of the District Court and bring with him all papers, checks, documents, etc., and to testify in regard to the charges pending in that court against the late Secretary of War. Two of his colleagues, Robbins and Blackburn, had been similarly subpoenaed. He (Clymer) had appeared before the court, and had stated that in obedience to law he appeared at the bar to obey its order, but that as a member of the Committee of the House he felt it would be prejudicial to the highest interests of the country that his colleagues and himself should be compelled to state what had transpired in their committee-room. A long and exciting debate followed, participated in by Blaine, Lamar, Kasson, Hoar, Knott, Danforth and others. The Republicans intimated that the witness Marsh had been allowed to escape the country through some motive which the Democrats had, and it was charged on the Democratic side that the President and Cabinet were instrumental in driving him out of the country through intimidation. It was finally decided by the House—yeas, 130; nays, 75—that it would not be proper for the members of the committee to go before the grand jury.

Wednesday, March 8.—*Senate.*—Cameron (Wis.) presented a petition, signed by over 16,000 persons, praying that a law be passed prohibiting members of secret societies from holding office under the Government or serving as jurors.... Wright presented a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of Congress on the 1st of May. Referred to the Appropriation Committee.... The Pinchback case was finally disposed of, by the adoption of a resolution declaring that he is not entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana.

House.—The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committee on matters connected with the so-called whisky frauds and the Attorney-General's office: Knott, chairman; Harris (Va.), Glover, Cochrane, McMahon, McCrary, and Plaisted.... Randall, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, and made a statement as to the reduction proposed in it. The estimates from the departments for the subjects embraced in the bill amounted to $20,773,306. The appropriations in the same bill, at the last session, were $18,734,000, and the appropriations reported in this bill were $12,799,883, so that it was a reduction of about $8,000,000 on the estimates, and a reduction of about $6,000,000 on the bill of last year. Besides that, the committee had laid, in this bill, the foundation of further reductions to the amount of $5,000,000.... The Judiciary Committee, through Knott, the Chairman, made a report to the House stating that Caleb P. Marsh, the witness upon whose testimony articles of impeachment against Belknap had been framed, had absented himself from the country, and that probably his attendance as a witness before the Senate cannot be procured to convict said Belknap of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; they therefore recommend that the resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be recommitted to said committee, with power to take further proofs, to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report at any time. The committee also reported to the House two bills—one to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify before Congressional committees, and another for the punishment of witnesses who shall willingly absent themselves when subpoenaed—with a recommendation that they be immediately passed. A long and bitterly partisan debate ensued, which was participated in by Knott, Lawrence, Kasson, Blaine, Clymer, Blackburn, Danford, and others. Each party charged upon the other the responsibility for the escape of the witness Marsh. The impeachment resolutions were then recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, the bill for the protection of witnesses passed, and the bill for the punishment of recusant witnesses referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Thursday, March 9.—*Senate.*—Gordon called up his resolution of Tuesday in regard to the collection of the revenue, and proceeded to speak in support of it. He made a severe attack on the administration. A hot partisan contest followed, in which Gordon, Morton, Sherman, Withers and Edmunds took part.

House.—Clark (Mo.) introduced a bill to regulate the salaries of postmasters. It provides that the maximum salary and compensation of any postmaster shall not exceed $4,000, except in New York, where it shall be $6,000.... A bill was passed authorizing the sender of any third-class mail matter to write on the outside wrapper his or her name or address, with the number of the articles inclosed.... A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of opening up the Indian territory to settlement.... Lewis offered a resolution directing an investigation into the charge that Representative Hayes (Ala.) had been guilty of selling a West Point cadetship.... Tucker introduced a set of resolutions defining the duties and prerogatives of the house in matters of impeachment, which were referred.

Novel Cure for Heart Disease.

A Charleston merchant had been treated by the best physicians of the South for heart disease, of which they assured him he was liable to drop dead at any moment. Being once at his father's house in New York, he was persuaded to consult Dr. ——, which he did with no shadow of hope, but simply to satisfy his father. "Well, sir, what is the matter with you?" were the doctor's first words. "I have disease of the heart," answered the gentleman. Upon this he was placed standing with his head and heels against the wall, while the doctor applied the stethoscope very carefully, and then vigorously pounded the patient's chest for some time; and as he was released from the wall and turned to go, he was further treated to a severe blow right between the shoulders. This was more than the young man could well bear, and he turned furious with anger. The doctor warded him off with his arm, saying good-naturedly, "It is all right, my dear sir. I find you have no heart-disease. If you had had that blow would have killed you." Of course there was nothing to do but to take this extraordinary treatment in good part. From that day all symptoms of heart-disease vanished.

GREAT SNAKES.

The Prince of Wales sees Some of Them in India—A Native Serpent Show at Calcutta.

[Correspondence of the London Telegraph]

To leave Calcutta without seeing the snakes at the general hospital would have been an omission of which, at any rate, the prince could not be guilty. Dr. Fayrer had accordingly the honor, in company with Dr. Ward, of exhibiting to his royal highness the powers of poisonous serpents and the cleverness of native snake keepers. Unable to be present at this entertainment, I was invited to a private view of the collection on the following morning. Bear in mind that no snake-charmer was present, that neither pipe nor whistle was used, that every snake had its poison fangs or teeth in capital order, and that no means save the marvelous skill of the native operators was employed in the exhibition which followed, and you will have a good idea of the peril through which those Hindoos passed. It was early in the morning—not, however, before the snakes, which were in a series of wire-covered boxes, were awake and lively—that we were shown into a stone-floored room some twenty feet long and twelve broad. In the boxes were the strongest and deadliest snakes in India; pythons, ophiophagi, cobras, korites, Russell snakes, and many others. The Hindoos who had charge of them were two slim, wiry little men, nude to the waist, as most of their countrymen are. They wore neither gloves nor any other protection, and had no instrument of any kind in the place. After showing the varied collection under their care, they proceeded to open the python cage, and one of them, putting his hand in, seized a monster serpent and threw him upon the floor close to our feet. The python objected to such treatment, and began to hiss, making at the same time a vigorous effort to rise. But the snake-keeper was waiting for this, and no sooner did that huge shining back begin to curve than the keeper put out his hand, and, by seizing the creature's tail, pulled it back with a jerk. Instantly the python was powerless—hissing, but unable to move; the more he struggled the more tenaciously did the keeper hold his tail, explaining meanwhile that so long as the reptile was controlled in that fashion there was no danger of its doing mischief; then, just as its rage was becoming ungovernable, the man lifted it quickly, and with a jerk deposited it in the box. Its companion was now taken out in a similar manner, and slapped and buffeted till throughout its entire length—some twelve feet—it quivered with passion, but all to no purpose; it too was presently replaced in the cage, and shut up to hiss at its leisure.

The fact that an ophiophagus in in the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens rendered the next exhibition more interesting, although it may be doubted whether the sudden throwing into so small a room of a snake seven feet long was agreeable to the visitors. However, there was really no danger, for the venomous creature was so completely in its keeper's power that we had no occasion for fear. One bite from the reptile, and any one of us would have been dead in five-minutes, for it was exceptionally strong and lively; but it was no more able to bite us than the little mongoose caged outside the door. Up rose its head, out came its slithering tongue, its eyes dilated, its huge throat swelled, and all seemed ready for a desperate attack, when the keeper struck the reptile's mouth with the back of his hand, and before it could strike him had seized it just under the head. Then it struggled, but only to get away—it had met that native before, and did not at all approve of his treatment. The other native now seized its center and tail, and without more ado the terrible creature was hoisted into the air as harmless as a butterfly, and its fangs exposed by the aid of a small piece of wire. Those teeth were literally full of poison—enough to have killed a dozen persons. At length, our curiosity satisfied, this monster was put into his cage, and his brother plucked out by the naked native, with the hand, and thrown on the floor. He, too, was truculent for a minute, endeavoring to follow the unpantalooned Hindoo round the room; but he had reckoned without his host, or rather his keeper, for he was seized presently by the tail and hoisted up just as the other had been. In vain he hissed and spat. His tongue might move in and out as often as it pleased, but all to no purpose; whether on the floor or in the air, its efforts to bite were perfectly unavailing, and when the cage was opened it slunk in, a disconcerted serpent. A cobra was the next to be turned out, a strong, healthy snake, nearly five feet in length, with a hood, the power of moving which somewhat startled us. But move as it might, the agile native was too quick for it. He would put his knee within a foot of it as it stood up ready to strike, and it would make a dart, as futile, however, as it was sudden. Then it would hiss as though hoping to frighten its adversary; it might as well have hissed at the wall. And, just when it had got up again, and was so enraged that it could scarcely wait for a good opportunity to strike at the native's knee, which was moving before it in a most tantalizing manner, the keeper's hand was quietly placed under its head, and it was removed like its predecessors. "Will it bite?" I asked. "See," said the native. Taking up a piece of bamboo stretched across a shell, he held the wood to the serpent's mouth. Instantly the reptile seized the proffered bait, its eyes glistening, its neck distended, and crunched the wood as though it was tinder. Two or three moments elapsed as the teeth penetrated farther into the fibre, and then we saw the poison falling in white drops into the shell, which acted as a kind of saucer. I was particular in noticing two points in regard to this incident: First, that the poison did not come from the fangs immediately the bite was inflicted—a fact which will account for the mongoose living sometimes after he is bitten by the cobra; and, next, that the quantity of venom emitted was much greater than is generally supposed. There were five or six large white drops in the shell, and probably one or two absorbed in the bamboo. When forced to surrender the wood the serpent seemed by no means exhausted; the fibre was much torn, for the teeth had penetrated nearly a quarter of an inch.

For all that, I should mention that when presently another cobra equally large was examined, it was shown that the teeth were set back some distance in the head, and that they were by no means so large as those of a viper which was shown afterward, and which was so quick in its movements that it had to be lifted out of its box by means of a hooked stick. Cobras and ophiophagi might be seized with the hand, but not so this huge viper, which made such desperate attempts to strike one or two of us that we were by no means sorry when the keeper seized him by the neck and tail and opened his mouth. His fangs were undoubtedly large—larger than a cobra's by one-half, and very strong. They must have contained a great quantity of venom. However, he was not invited to try them, and by the time he got back into his box was, I think, heartily tired of the exhibition. A "Russell" snake, with a golden spotted back, was the next on the floor, and it hissed violently, but was taken up just as easily as the others after it had been provoked to a great rage for several minutes. A korite, proverbially deadly, had been played so many tricks before that it was slow to take part in the fun. Once or twice it struck viciously at the keeper, but without any effect, and at last ceased any effort to bite the Hindoo. There was no need to play a pipe or tom-tom to awe that snake. It was only too glad to get away into his blanket and box again. The exhibition was ended by the showing of a biscobra, or small guava.

A Second-Hand Clothier's Trick.

Here is a trick of one of our second-hand clothes dealers. He shows a hesitating customer a pair of pantaloons which he says had been made by a fashionable tailor for a wealthy gentleman who brought them back after wearing them once, as they did not fit him. The customer pivots himself around before the mirror, examines the length of the legs, sounds the depth of the pockets, and closes the bargain. When well out of sight of the clothing store, he examines for the first time an article which, as he revolved before the mirror, his hands had encountered in one of the pockets. "Yes," the customer had said to himself, that's a pocket-book. I know by the feeling of it. Mr. —— must have left it in here the night he wore these pants." The reader can supply the further details of the story. A twenty-five cent paper-lined pocket-book proved the means of selling a $2.50 pair of cottony satinet trousers at a profit of $4.25.—*San Francisco Alta California.*

Effects of a Cash Subscription.

The effect of a cash subscription in a Glasgow (Kentucky) sanctum was thus photographed on the spot the other day: "Immediately the proprietor's chair began to tilt backward, his face to take on an ecstatic glow, and his polar diameter to lengthen. Dovetailing his fingers over his corpulency, he closed his eyes meditatively, and his lips moved in silent invocation, and with the determined air of a fellow who didn't care a cuss, he pulled out a jeans purse and crammed the dollar in it, regardless of the feelings of bystanders.

Women Murdered in New York.

During the past five years forty-two women have been murdered by men in New York City. Not one of the murderers has been hanged, and only six were sentenced to imprisonment for life; twelve were given sentences of seven years and under in the State Prison, two were sent to the Penetentiary for ten and thirteen years, respectively, and two received sentence, one for nine and one for thirteen months. Seven of the wife-murderers committed suicide; the rest escaped punishment.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is to marry the Princess Beatrice of England, and have with her an allowance of £6,000 per annum, is a poor man himself. But he has plenty of blue blood, which has its market value like all other commodities. The Princess Beatrice is "hawty" and disagreeable in temper.

The other night a farmer named Michaels, of Butler County, Pa., got out of bed with the remark to his wife that they had lived together long enough. On Sunday his remains were found in a creek.

"Hoe your own row" is homely, but solid.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	8 50	@11 00
Hogs—Dressed	8	@ 9
Cotton	12½	@ 13½
Flour—Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 27	@ 1 28
Corn	60	@ 61
Oats	45	@ 50
Rye	78	@ 83
Pork—New Mess	22 80	@23 00
Lard—Steam	13½	@ 14

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 75	@ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 00	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 60	@ 4 85
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Inferior to Common	3 25	@ 3 80
Hogs—Live	8 00	@ 9 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 7 75
Good to choice spring ex	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 2 Spring	97	@ 98
No. 3 Spring	82	@ 82½
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	63	@ 64
Barley—No. 2	55	@ 60
Butter—Fancy	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	14	@ 15
Pork—Mess	22 00	@22 25
Lard	13	@ 13½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red	1 49	@ 1 50
Corn—No. 2	39½	@ 40
Oats—No. 2	38	@ 39
Rye—No. 2	63	@ 64
Pork—Mess	22 75	@23 00
Lard	13	@ 13½
Hogs	8 00	@ 8 75
Cattle	4 70	@ 5 60

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 08	@ 1 08½
No. 2	1 00½	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye	66½	@ 67½
Barley—No. 2	77½	@ 78

CINCINNATI.

Wheat—New	1 10	@ 1 25
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	35	@ 40
Rye	73	@ 78
Pork—Mess	22 50	@23 00
Lard	13	@ 13½

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 34	@ 1 36
Amber	1 23	@ 1 23½
Corn	45	@ 47
Oats	34	@ 35

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	8 00	@ 8 50
Philadelphias	9 25	@10 00
Cattle—Best	6 00	@ 6 25
Medium	3 00	@ 4 00
Sheep—Medium	4 00	@ 4 75
Best	6 00	@ 7 00

AUBURN COURIER

I. G. [illegible], Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Dig for it at Home.

Would you have the shining metal?
Do not o'er the wide world roam,
Following a fleeting phantom—
Stay and dig for it at home.

Do not heed the luring story,
Treasures distant hills uphold;
Ten adventurers, disappointed,
Stand for every ounce of gold.

Wishing still for something better
Many fancies youth will rear;
Mountains of the yellow mines,
In the distance gold appear.

And the longing is contagious,
Drinking from a leaden cup,
For the means of grander living,
On highways to pick it up.

But dame fortune is too fickle
In her train afar to roam,
Would you win her golden treasure
Stay and dig for it at home.

In the land that lies before you
Find your wealth by honest toil;
Never votary disappointed
Rightly sought the generous soil.

Only faint, weak hearts repining
Cast away the good at hand;
Fortune's smile will rarely crown them
Sought for in a distant land.

But success rides on before you,
Grapple it and you will win;
Lo! e'en now, the mists are rifting
And the tides are rushing in.

Let no foreign expedition
Lure your restless steps to roam,
Gold is nearer than the mountains,
Stay and dig for it at home.

—*National Record.*

Around the Farm.

THE cabbage is a good crop to raise for cattle food in fall and early winter. It thrives on good corn land, well manured, and yields 20 tons per acre.

THE London *Live Stock Journal* says that in the London dairies short-horns are very largely in use. In fact, pure bred short-horns and their crosses constitute the principal source of the metropolitan milk supply.

THESE figures of short-horn sales may be left to speak for themselves; but it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that purchasers will not in the long run get the best of the bargains.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A NOVA SCOTIA farmer who sent a sample barrel of apples to the fruit exposition at Birmingham, England, has been informed officially that, "though there was an exceptionally good show of English apples his fruit beat them all in size, and were very fair indeed in color."

IF any family will, for a season, keep an account of the value of the products used from their gardens, at the price at which they are furnished at the nearest grocery, they will certainly be astonished at the amount they have saved, aside from their increased freshness and quality.

GET a quantity of empty barrels and boxes, and during the coldest time in the winter put a few inches of water in each; the evening, when cold is most intense, is the best time to do this. After the water is frozen solid, fill up again, and keep on doing so until the packages are full of solid ice; then roll them into the cellar, cover them up with plenty of straw, or tanbark and sawdust, and you will have good, pure ice cheap, and the crop safely harvested.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE *Scientific American* is responsible for the following: A horse was taken to a veterinary surgeon recently to be cured of a corn in the foot. In paring the corn the operator found a worm about ⅜ of an inch long, 1-16 of an inch thick, and sharp at each end as a needle. One end was black and the other end white. The black end was nearest to the sole and the white end was in the flesh. After removing the worm and burning with nitric acid the corn was entirely removed and the horse permanently cured of his lameness."

THE preference for colored cheese is one of the strangest commercial infatuations we are acquainted with. The Yorkshire people, shrewd as foxes in things generally, have a notion that plain cheese is not genuine, for some reason or other, that it is not so rich as the other, whereas it is really the colored cheese that is not genuine—that is, actually adulterated with annatto to produce the deep tint which they unwisely prefer. If these good people were to taste just a teaspoonful of annatto, such as is used to color cheese with, we venture to predict they would eschew colored cheese for the future. However, this fallacy is gradually being extinguished. —*London Agricultural Gazette.*

NO PLANTS ever grow without seeds to start from, and no animals come without parentage; we have no spontaneous trees and plants, nor any spontaneous cows, pigs and geese. The fact that many seeds are minute and inconspicuous, and when mixed with the soil are not seen, and do not germinate until brought up near the surface, has led some superficial observers to think they grow without seed. We know of some plants, the small seeds of which scattered through the soil do not constitute a millionth part of its bulk, which, when circumstances favor growth, will spring up and cover the whole surface.—*Country Gentleman.*

COST OF A BUSHEL OF CORN.—Mr. J. Hapgood, of Shrewsbury, who stated his method of raising corn at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Haverhill, Mass., and showed some remarkable samples of his corn, has furnished us a statement of the cost per acre. Mr. Hapgood raises five or six crops with one dressing of eight cords of barn-yard manure, and hence he charges but one-quarter of the manure to the corn crop. His statement is as follows:

Plowing three-quarters of a day with a swivel plow	$ 3.75
Two cords manure at $9	18.00
Spreading manure and harrowing	3.50
Furrowing and laying manure in hill	6.00
Seed and planting	3.50
Cultivating and hoeing one	4.00
Harvesting and husking	8.00
Total	$46.75
Deduct three tons stover at $8	24.00
Net cost	$22.75

Yield eighty-one bushels at $1.
Cost of raising, per bushel, twenty-eight cents.

About the House.

To RESTORE the appetite, take half a pound of valeria root and make tea of it. Take a wineglass full at night, on going to bed.

THE surest remedy for chapped hands is to rinse them well after washing with soap, and dry them thoroughly by applying Indian meal or rice powder.

DELICATE SPONGE CAKE.—Use the Whites of ten eggs, one and one-half tumblers of flour, teaspoonful of flour, teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of salt; lemon to suit the taste. Bake about thirty minutes or more.

SOAP-BUBBLES.—There is a right way of making soap-bubbles, and this is it. Dissolve a quarter of an ounce of Castile or oil soap, cut up in small pieces, in three-quarters of a pint of water, and boil it for two or three minutes, then add five ounces of glycerine. When cold, this fluid will produce the best and most lasting bubbles that can be blown. This is commended to the juvenile Isaac Newtons who wish to find out for themselves the thickness of the films of soap-bubbles.

HONEY RECIPE.—White or brown sugar 20 pounds, soft water 6 pounds, pure bee's honey 8 pounds, cream of tarter 80 grains, essence of roses 24 drops. Mix the above in a brass kettle, boil over a charcoal fire five minutes, take it off; add the whites of two eggs well beaten; when almost cold add two pounds more bee's honey. A pint of the decoction of slippery elm, of the consistency of cream, will improve the honey, if it be added while cooling.

BACKED RICE PUDDING.—Boil one coffeecupful of rice in just enough water to absorb it. When nearly done, add one teacupful of milk, three tablespoonfuls of finely-chopped suet. Set it aside to cool when it has boiled for ten minutes. When nearly cooled, add two or three eggs, well beaten, and turn the whole into a pudding dish, grating nutmeg over the top of it. Bake in a slow oven for half an hour. Butter can be substituted for the suet, and the eggs can also be left out, or only one used, but without them the pudding will be very plain.

WHEN a teaspoonful of any medicine is prescribed by a physician it should be borne in mind that the quantity meant is equal in volume to forty-five drops of pure water at sixty degrees Fahrenheit. It is a good plan to measure off this amount in water in a small wine-glass, and mark on the latter the exact height of the fluid. This will give an accurate and convenient standard for future use. Teaspoons vary so much in size that there is a very wide margin of difference in their containing capacity. It is well to remember, also, that four teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful, or half a fluid ounce. A wineglassful means four tablespoonfuls, or two fluid ounces; and a teacupful, as directed by cookery books, indicates four fluid ounces, or one gill.

Whereabouts of Mrs. Tilton.

What a pity that innocent children should be the victims of so much prurient curiosity arising out of a scandal for which they are not in any wise responsible. A few days ago, walking along Bedford avenue, in Brooklyn, I saw a bright little fellow running along the street followed by a troop of children halloaing, "Ralph Tilton, where's your father?" The first child was little Ralph Tilton, son of Theodore Tilton. He is attending a Kindergarten school on Bedford avenue, and was on his way to his mother's home. Mrs. Tilton is living with her mother—the former Mrs. Morse—on Madison street, near Nostrand avenue. She has her two sons with her, and the father has charge of the daughters. Mrs. Morse pays the expenses of the Tilton boys' schooling, and it is believed Theodore Tilton himself is contributing largely to his wife's present support. She is a regular attendant of Dr. Duryea's church on Classon avenue, and frequently appears on the street. There is a sad, weary, dejected look on her face, however, which strictly comports with the painful notoriety she has obtained before the public.—*New York Letter.*

A Long-Vexed Question Settled.

The Supreme Court has decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is on the Iowa shore, at Council Bluffs, and that the Omaha bridge is a part of the road and must be operated in connection with the whole line. This is not pleasant news for the Union Pacific Company, or the bondholders of the bridge company, heretofore treated as a separate corporation, having the right to exact tolls on freight, &c., passing over the river between the East and West. It has, however, carried happiness to the innermost souls of the Council Bluffers, who are rejoicing with exceeding great joy at their good luck.

RUSSIA'S conquests and annexation of of territory on her southern border in Central Asia have been conducted under circumstances sufficiently similar to those long existing on the southern frontier of the United States, to strongly suggest the propriety, if not the necessity, of adopting a similiar policy. The Khanates were independent states, possessing nominally organized governments, but not holding their turbulent and reckless border ruffians under sufficiently stringent control to insure the safety of their neighbors. Instead of permitting her merchants and other citizens to be plundered year after year by the predatory tribes infesting the frontier, as we have done with the Mexicans, Russia has proceeded to occupy the country, and will at once colonize and civilize it after the Russian fashion. The absorption of Khokand, now about complete, puts the Russian authorities in a position to effectually protect their own people, and to bestow upon the inhabitants of the conquered territory something like a substantial government.

THEY do say of Senator Christiancy's bride, that when the aged Senator proposed she at once accepted, and returned an engagement ring to a suitor who had her promise of marriage in Georgia. Having done this, she urged the statesman to make no vexatious delays, inasmuch as she anticipated that the discarded Georgian might come up and make trouble. Very few men would care to tamper thus with the feelings of an unregenerate Georgian.

MRS. SWISSHELM would like to have a short conversation with the man who called her a Centennial relic.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Period of Intrigues—Investigations—Slow Work in Congress—Reform in the Internal Revenue Bureau—The Belknap Sensation.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1876.

The winter weather of this latitude is always in February and March, the worst of it in March usually. I think the ugliness of the weather has a tendency to make men "ugly;" to generate "bad blood," and draw out bad dispositions all around. At any rate I have often observed that "the winter of our discontent" among our politicians has often been contemporaneous with our mean-nasty weather.

And the centennial year of grace 1876 is no exception to the rule. The Republicans have been having plenty of trouble within their own lines, and so have the Democrats. It may be truthfully said as to either side that at Washington everything has been unlovely and the goose has been stretched out low. The terrific snow-storm of the first of March found the political elements here in sympathetic hurly-burly. The trial of Gen. Babcock was made the occasion of a powerful effort to get Bristow out of the Cabinet and Solicitor Wilson removed. This amounted to a political conspiracy, or at all events to an intrigue so adroitly arranged and conducted that it was cousin-german to conspiracy. Many men were so far imposed upon by the conversations, acts, and boastings of the conspirators as to believe that Grant and Bristow had actually quarreled. They mistook outside clamor for inside fact. Nevertheless, I believe the intrigue would have succeeded in driving both Bristow and Wilson from office but for the tremendous protest which came in here in tones of thunder from the country. This frightened the conspirators, and they retired from the fight. They still keep up a desultory firing on Wilson, but I greatly doubt whether they will be able to bring him down. If they do, score one more victory for the infamous whisky ring.

The Democrats have been in trouble, too. It has looked as though they thought they had drawn an elephant and didn't know what to do with him. Just how many caucuses they have held during this wintry weather it would be difficult to tell. Most of them have been stormy, and not one decisive of any line of policy. The friends of different gentlemen who have been named for the Presidency have been uncommonly active. Then there has been angry discussion on the currency question, and on other topics in respect to which the authoritative creed has not yet been promulgated.

All this shows that the main business in hand is President-making. This is the principal thing with either party. One is no more to be blamed about it than the other. But meantime Congress fails to give that large attention to the material interests of the country which they ought at this time of business dullness to receive. No candid man, I think, could observe the situation here without concluding that it would be better to have a Presidential election only once in six years.

INVESTIGATIONS.

I believe there are now between sixty and seventy investigation committees at work. There must, of course, be a general overhauling. Whatever has occurred of late years that has been bad or suspicious will be found out. Unfortunately most of the testimony given in these cases is altogether *ex parte*, and is to be received with many grains of allowance. It is now stated by persons whose opinions are entitled to weight that it will be impossible to complete the investigations of several matters before autumn, and that Congress will take a recess during the summer, authorizing the committees to sit. I do not think this will be done. Reports spread before the country just before the elections would have no influence with the people whatever. They ought to have time to examine the testimony and to hear what "the other side" has to say. This idea of a recess, though now entertained by many, will most likely be abandoned.

SLOW WORK IN CONGRESS.

The House adjourned on Wednesday a few minutes after the expiration of the morning hour, because there was not a single committee which had any business to report. This is due to the fact that so much time is occupied with investigations. These are necessarily slow. After a while reports of investigating committees will begin to come in, and then look out for lively times and exciting debates. Then the main business of the session, namely, President-making, will move on the lightning-express train, in comparison of which Col. Bangs' famous "fast mail" will be an old-fashioned slow-coach.

About the only legislative event of note of the week is the passage, by the Senate, of the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with a number of amendments. Among these is an item for the pay of the West Point band. I beg leave to hope the House will agree to this item. I am sure the cadets would go into a decline and die but for the music of the band and the sublime struttings of the drum-major. Every boy of 'em would say: "I know not what others may think, but as for me give me the drum-major or give me death." Here is the very embodiment of military fuss and feathers. Abolish him? Perish the thought! I am bound to say, in all seriousness, however, that the West Point band is the best in the country, that music is necessary in the army, and that our gallant boys in their bob-tail claw-hammers ought to have it, at a reasonable price.

INTERNAL REVENUE REFORM.

There will shortly be a very considerable reform in the management of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The Supervisors will be mustered out of service, and collection districts all over the country will be further consolidated. This latter reform has been going on for some time, and would have been carried out still more but that Secretary Bristow was overruled in several instances by the President, upon whom a tremendous political influence was brought to bear. The reform is one greatly needed in the interest of economy and of faithful public service. In the case of the abolition of Supervisors I am not so certain of its wisdom, but economy will be the result, and perhaps similar service can be as well done by officers of less grade and less pay. If so, well. If there is anything certain under the sun, it is that our army of office-holders is by much too large and too expensive.

THE CASE OF GEN. BELKNAP.

The excitement into which this community was suddenly and most unexpectedly thrown, on yesterday, by the revelations of the official misconduct of Secretary of War Belknap has not been equaled since the day after the battle of Bull Run. The feeling on the terrible murder of President Lincoln was, of course, more nearly universal and was inexpressibly agonizing. But in that case there was the knowledge that the President had fallen by the crime of a stranger. In the case of Gen. Belknap the fall, so far as is known, was by his own act; and as those who had known him longest and best had the most unbounded confidence in his integrity, intelligence of his wrong conduct was at first received with absolute incredulity. Then all sorts of distortions of the truth began to be whispered about, and it was late in the day before the general fact was correctly understood by the public at large. Then men began to stare at each other in blank amazement, and were lost in astonishment and surprise. Every one looked upon it as a terrible calamity. The community was stirred as the earth is stirred by a great earthquake.

The crime of selling the offices in one's patronage need not be characterized by me. This is the offense of which Belknap stands, according to all reports, confessedly guilty. That one who spent years in the military service of his country with great honor to himself, who has long been surrounded by troops of friends, who might well have hoped for continued honors, should thus fall by the way is to me almost inexplicable. I hardly know how to account for it, and I will not in these moments of great feeling undertake to do so. Permit me to say, however, that there must have been some unusually powerful temptation, either of a general or personal nature, which could have caused this long honest man, a galiant soldier and the son of a gallant soldier, to have deflected from the line of honor. It may be that there is some explanation which will leave him in a position more favorable to his reputation than at this time seems likely. If it shall so turn out it will be gratifying to me, as I know it will to all honorable men. Every person of right feeling must be pained at the fall of a man in eminent place. If such new light shall appear, I will be immeasurably happy in placing it before my readers.

L. M. N.

PASSING EVENTS.

SENATOR SPENCER has employed ex-Senator Carpenter to defend him against the prosecution brought by the State of Alabama to unseat him in the United States Senate.

PEOPLE who intend to exhibit at the Centennial Exposition and have already engaged space on the grounds should not delay to put in an appearance until within a short time of the opening day. April 26 is the last day on which articles for exhibition can be received, but it is desirable that as much as possible should be done before that time approaches. The great buildings are nearly all completed, and ample facilities for the arrangement of goods are furnished.

AFTER a long, persistent, and, to say the least, manly fight for a throne, Don Carlos, like Prince Charles Edward Stuart of Scotland, has been compelled to throw up the sponge. He has displayed a reckless species of bravery, a good deal of strategy, and strong personal magnetism; but possession is nine-tenths of the law in kingdoms as in private property, and the prince who fights against a throne backed by money and an army, however able he may be and endeared to the hearts of the people, is pretty sure in the long run to lose the game.

AMIDST the talk in Congress of shutting miners out of the Black Hills reservation, the New York *Graphic* pertinently remarks: "So long as it is currently believed that there is plenty of gold in the Black Hills that can be got by the taking it will require an iron fence a hundred feet high, with an armed picket behind every post, and a ditch wide and deep enough for a fleet of iron-clads, to keep the enterprising Yankee from pioneering civilization into that interesting region. If the Sioux will not dig himself he may as well pocket his claim and quit."

IN the Kansas Legislature, the other day, the general topic of discussion was the discovery that a bill passed a few days previously providing for the appointment of a County Auditor for Leavenworth County was materially changed after its passages and before the publication. The alterations make the Auditor appointed by the probate instead of the District Judge, and increase the term of the office from two to four years. The responsibility for this proceeding is charged upon Senator Johnson, of Leavenworth County, a candidate for the office to which the bill relates. A criminal proceeding will probably be instituted upon the report of the investigating committee.

A GREAT many articles at present stored in the Patent Office at Washington are being prepared for shipment to the Centennial. Among these is the original Declaration of Independence. A double-proof-against-fire-and-water safe has been made expressly for this document, and it will be guarded as though the country could not exist if it were destroyed or stolen. Franklin's first printing press will be sent, if an arrangement can be made which will save it from falling to pieces in transportation. George Washington's books, in which he kept an account of every cent received and expended in the most exact and truthful manner, will be shown to all the little boys to prove that story about the cherry tree which so many wicked newspaper writers make light of.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says the House Committee on Indian Affairs will, when it is called again, report a bill for the transfer of the care of civilized Indians in the States of New York and Michigan from the General Government to that of the States in which they reside. This will be the first step in an important movement, which the advocates of it hope will finally result in a satisfactory solution of the entire Indian question. The majority of the Indian Committee, it is believed, will favor the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and report a bill somewhat similar to that already agreed to by the Committee on Military Affairs. The President has recently expressed himself as opposed to this transfer, and in conversation with members of the Committee on Indian Affairs has stated his objections to it in very pointed language.

GEO. S. STEVENS, Judge of the County Court of Nelson County, Virginia, is to be removed from office by act of the House of Delegates. The Judge is fond of draw-poker, and according to the testimony is quite successful at the game. One Sunday in January last, and on several days thereafter, he engaged in his favorite game with William H. Fowle, a member of the House of Delegates, and on these divers occasions managed to extract from this foolish Fowle money, checks, and bonds to the amount of $7,200. This Fowle having lost his feathers, complained to his fellow-delegates, or in some way got the incident before them in such shape that a committee of investigation was appointed, which found the facts to be as above stated, and recommended the removal of Stevens on the ground that the exalted moral worth necessary in a jurist to command the confidence of the people is incompatible with indulgences in games of chance for money.

THE FRONTIER.

Gen. Sheridan Asks for the Establishment of Two Military Posts on the Yellowstone—His Opinion of the Black Hills and other Regions Farther West.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives having requested Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan to supplement his testimony on military affairs, recently given before the committee, that officer has made the following additional suggestions: It will be seen that he has cut down the appropriation required by the bill introduced by Mr. Maginnis from $300,000 to $200,000. In view of the immigration to the Black Hills, and the present military expedition, this communication of the Lieutenant-General has peculiar interest:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26, 1876.

The necessity for two military posts on the Yellowstone has been apparent to me for two years past, and I have recommended their establishment in my annual reports. So strong have I been convinced of this necessity that I have, without any expense to the Government, made an examination of the Yellowstone River, and selected the points at which they should be built.

The Indian question in the Black Hills must now be settled by the establishment of the Indians on the Missouri River, and, in the accomplishment of this purpose, the two posts mentioned will have to be located, one at or near the mouth of the Big Horn River; the other at or near the mouth of the Tongue River. These posts can be supplied by steamboat up the Yellowstone, and can be constructed of material found in the vicinity of the points selected. I think I can have them built for $100,000 each; in other words, I will try to build both for $200,000, instead of the $300,000 mentioned in the bill.

The Black Hills country will probably be covered with towns and villages during the next five or six years. Its value will cause the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the south side of the Yellowstone, as far as the Gallatin valley, in Montana, and will also build another railroad from North Platte Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Black Hills.

I am of the belief that the largest deposits of gold are further west than where the miners are now working. The headquarters of Wind River are gold-bearing; the Owl Creek Mountains are gold-bearing; the Big Horn Valley is gold-bearing; Powder River is gold-bearing; also Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. Besides this, the Black Hills have abundance of good timber for the treeless country south of them and west of the Missouri River.

The success of all these interests depends on the establishment of the two posts.

Military operations have now been commenced against the hostile bands of Sioux, by request of the Interior Department, and I consider the appropriation so necessary that I especially request immediate action on it.

(Signed), P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

SILVER CURRENCY.

Preparing to Resume—The Amount of Silver in the Treasury Vaults.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs as follows:

The House Appropriations Committee have devoted much time lately to considering the policy of recommending the Secretary of the Treasury to begin silver substitution without delay. The Secretary already has full power in the premises conferred by the first section of the Resumption act, but he hesitates to follow his instincts without sharing the responsibility. He said recently in a committee meeting that he would like to have some expression of opinion from the members or some directions from Congress before beginning to replace fractional currency with silver coin, for, said he, if it fails where will the lightning strike? The discussion this morning indicated that the majority of the committee favor the proposition. The subject comes home to them, as they are asked to pass a special bill for $300,000 to enable the department to resume printing greenback currency. The Secretary then proposes to put out silver in place of fractional currency, and the committee are of opinion that either one or the other is unnecessary. It yearly costs nearly a million dollars to print, count, and reduce fractional currency. If it is replaced by silver, which is worth less according to the market reports, it will cost nothing, for the silver is already on hand and being coined. There are, according to reports, about $14,000,000 of silver coin in the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries. This is lying idle, and even the interest at 5 per cent. would amount to $700,000. Thus we have a million and a half, which, at 5 per cent., would pay the interest on $30,000,000.

For several days the Treasury has been busy sending silver coin to the different sections of the country to the Sub-Treasuries, Postoffices, etc., ready for orders to pay out for fractional currency. Even the order on the proper officials has been prepared at the department, and nothing now remains but for the Secretary to affix his name, and fourteen millions of dollars in silver coin go jingling into the pockets of the people. The Nevada mines, alone, will, in two or three months, when the shafts and mills are completed, produce $7,000,000 a month of gold and silver. If the people are disposed to fill their stockings with silver coin and lay them away, there may be plenty more to take their place.

INDIANA ITEMS.

JAY COUNTY is infested with horse-thieves.

MAPLE-SUGAR camps are starting up in this State.

DR. MUNNELL converted 262 Vincennes sinners.

BUILDING promises to be lively in Indianapolis this summer.

A MADISON cow ate up $110 that her owner dropped in the pasture.

FEMALE highwaymen are said to occupy the road between Troy and Tell City.

A BEAR valued at $800 recently died at Lafayette. It had been under training three years.

A NUMBER of Indianapolis saloon-keepers have been indicted for violating the liquor law.

THIRTY-SIX graduates received diplomas from the Indiana Medical college Friday night.

PETER A. WALLACE, Trustee of Owen township, Warrick county, has absconded; liabilities $2,800.

THOMAS SHANNON, a noted jail breaker of Ohio, was arrested in Monroeville, Allen County, the other day.

RICHMOND expended, for the quarter ending March 1, $2,000 for the relief of paupers. That is what the township trustees report.

MARTIN SHILOR, a farmer near Emerald Station, while cutting timber was struck on the head by a falling limb which killed him instantly.

WITH the last day of February the pork-packing season closed at Indianapolis; 323,824 hogs were killed. Last year there were 278,339 killed, an increase of 44,745.

A CONVICT in the Northern Penitentiary of Indiana has just drawn a piano raffled off at a fair given by the Sisters of Charity at Plymouth. He purchased the ticket before his arrest.

A YOUNG lady in Marshall County runs her father's farm of eighty acres with the aid of a younger brother, and this winter she has cleared seven acres of land, chopping all the trees herself.

Two young men of St. Joseph County, after procuring a marriage license for one of them, went into a Justice's office and besought him to appoint a deputy to enact the power granted in the license.

BONEWITZ & SECRIST'S store, at Asherville, near Knightsville, was destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week. Loss, 2,000; partially insured. The Postoffice was destroyed, with all the letters.

THE faculty of the State University have changed the calendar so that the commencement exercises will be held this year on the 14th of June, about two weeks earlier than last year. The graduates for this year number twenty-six.

SPENCER HOWELL, a well-known citizen of Rockport, and an attache of the Cincinnati and Rockport Railroad, committed suicide last week by blowing out his brains with a shot-gun. Almost the entire head was blown off. No reason is assigned for the deed. He was in tolerably good circumstances and a steady, industrious man.

A GREAT deal of breath and annoyance is saved by a plan adopted in Fort Wayne by the workmen on the 3,000 feet bore in progress for an artesian well. A large sign is painted, containing the usual questions: "How far are you down?" "What are you boring through now?" "Any sign of water yet?" "When do you think you will strike a vein?" etc., etc., and a blackboard and chalk is kept for a daily bulletin of answers.

WOMBAUGH and Scanlin, the Indianapolis policemen who shot and killed Phillips when attempting to escape from them on Thursday last, are now in jail in default of $5,000 bail each, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The citizens are greatly incensed at their conduct, and the colored people talk of making an attempt to take Wombaugh from the jail and lynch him. Both are equally guilty, and will probably be convicted at least of manslaughter.

IN the U. S. Court at Indianapolis, last week, upon calling the case of the United States vs. John W. Bingham, Judge Gresham inquired of the District Attorney why the Government did not move for sentence against J. W. Bingham, as it is understood that the reason for delaying his sentence has ceased. The District-Attorney replied that the Attorney-General of the United States had directed him not to move for sentence until further orders, for reasons satisfactory to the Government.

THOMAS SHANNON, a horse-thief arrested and taken to Fort Wayne the other day, made a desperate fight of it. He was arrested in the country and fought his captors the whole distance in the vain endeavor to escape. In front of the jail he made a last desperate attempt to get away, and did succeed in throwing himself and two captors into the gutter, but the latter bravely kept hold of him, and after a hard tussel succeeded in getting the prisoner in his cell. Shannon, on account of this resistance, was terribly used up, his clothing torn off, and badly pounded about the head and body. His captors were also completely worn out in the struggle.

A SANGUINARY affair occurred at Middlebury, Clay county, last Friday night. Geo. W. Watts and his brother Thomas appeared in the street with butcher knives, counter weights, and pistols, and assaulted Freeman Reed and Louis Zeigley, whom they (the Wattses) supposed had shot through their store door, and were indignant at it, whereupon they made the murderous assault. George Watts was shot in the left temple, and died in about thirty minutes. Freeman Reed was struck in the head with a heavy weight, and stabbed in the back on each side of the spinal column with a large butcher-knife, which was driven in to the handle and broken off at the point in the body. Reed, after he saw Watts fall, made his escape home, which he tried to do when Watts first assaulted him, but could not until he was mortally wounded. He reached home and got up stairs, and tried to secrete himself in the garret, when his mother heard him and went to him and put him to bed, when he expired in about thirty minutes. The two men died about five minutes apart.

MR. BEECHER has engaged his usual summer quarters at the Twin Mountain House.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR., [illegible], 1876.

Judge Taft, of Ohio, has been appointed to fill the place of Belknap. Who is Taft? Probably one of Grant's cousins.

Gen. Grant's boy, Fred, has been ordered to the plains. Probably some new region is to be opened up, or a trader's post is to become vacant soon.

Advices, as we go press, from an unknown and obscure source, proclaim the recent election in New Hampshire in favor of the patry of corruption and bribery—much to our astonishment. "Belknappish."

The desperation and skill with which the Republican leaders are fighting to raise a new issue in the Belknap case shows how terribly frightened they are and with what apprehension they await the popular verdict therein. It must be confessed that they are developing wonderful resources, and that in fertility of expedient and adroitness they are more than a match for the democratic leaders. Their prime object is to raise a cloud of dust over the escape of Caled P. Marsh, under cover of which they can escape the responsibility of the hideous corruption of the present administration. Hence they pounce down upon Belknap like a pack of hungry and enraged Sibeaian wolves and expect the country to believe that their simulated zeal in pressing his prosecution is the genuine outburst of honest indignation at this horrible disclosure of official rottenness. Now the truth is that if the Republicans, who are fiercely yelling for Belknap's punishment, feel any indignation at all, it is simply because he was fool enough to be found out. The secretary of the Republican National Executive committee expressed the real sentiment of the leaders of his party the other day in a reply which he made to an inquiry from a friend who asked him why the President was in such haste to accept Belknap's resignation: I don't know, indeed, replied the gentleman aforesaid, unless it was from two very good and sufficient reasons " "Pray tell me what they are anxiously asked his friend. "First because he was stupid enough to be found out and second because he was such an infernal fool as to confess replied the secretary.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

Official Call for the Meeting of the Convention..

There will be a delegate convention held at the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, April 19, 1876, for the nomination of a State ticket and the transaction of business incident thereto. The ratio of representation in the convention will be one vote for every one hundred vote cast in the various counties for Governor Thomas A. Hendricks at the election in 1872, and one additional vote for every fraction of fifty votes and over.

The Committee invites the co-operation and support of all voters who desire a return to.

1. Correct constitutional principles in the administration of public affairs, be they either national. State or local.
2. The most frugal and rigid economy in all departments of government.
3. The punishment of crimes and criminals of high or low degree; the impartial enforcement of the law upon all with favor to none.
4. The protection of the labor and industrial interests of the country from the encroachments of monopolies of any and all character.
5. The largest liberty to the individual citizen consistent with a just and vigorous administation of the laws.
6. A currency sufficient to meet the demands of trade, and which shall be alike receivable by all classes of people.
7. Equal taxation of property with just discrimination.
8. The repeal of the resumption act passed by a Republican Congress, in order that the business and commercial interests may recover their vigor, and a new stimulus be given the industries and enterprise of the country.
9. The freedom of conscience in all matters of religion; no connection between Church and State.
10. The punishment of malfeasance and corruption in office without partiality or favor.
11. The nomination of none but honest and competent men for office
12. The maintenance of our present admirable public school system, the outgrowth of the Democratic party's foresight and wisdom.

To this end we invite the voters of Indiana, irrespective of past political affiliations to meet the Democracy of the State in convention for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles, and to nominate candidates to be supported at the October election for the following offices, viz.:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant Governor.
3. Four Judges of the Supreme Court.
4. Secretary of State.
5. Auditor of State.
6. Treasurer of State.
7. Clerk Supreme Court.
8. Reporter Supreme Court.
9. Attorney General.
10. Superintendent of public Instruction.

The representatives of the different counties number, 1,899—Dekalb County 19.

From the moment that Blaine and his friends in the House recovered from the daze into which the announcement of Belknap's downfall threw them they have been making the most terrific efforts to distract the public mind from the contemplation of the rottenness of every branch of the public service, which Belknap's case simply illustrates, by constantly harping on a mere incident of this dreadful scandal. The Democrats very properly and truthfully insisted that the corruption of the Secretary of War was the legitimate outgrowth of the system of administration which we have had in this country for a decade and a half, under republican auspices. Indeed every fair-minded man in the country who knows anything of public affairs, believes that for ten years and more every department of the government has been as thoroughly demoralized as the War Department is now proved to have been under Belknap's administration. There is not a decent Republican in Congress to-day who does not believe in his heart of hearts that Delano, Williams and Creswell are as bad as Belknap's, and that they have made as much money out of the corrupt use of power as ever Belknap's or his wife did.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence, give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
(Indiana Division,)
GARRETT, Ind., March 13, 1876.

The stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company (Indiana Division) are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Garrett, Ind., on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876, at ten o'cloc'. A. M.

WM. WING,
Auburn, Ind., March 15, 1876. Secretary.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Landslot Ingman, deceased, by order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, will, on Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1876, sell, at public sale, at the dwelling house on the premises, the undivided two-thirds of seventy-eight acres of land off the west side of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east, said undivided two-thirds to be subject to the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railway over said tract. Sale to be between the hours of two and four o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms: One-third down, one-third in nine, and one third in eighteen months, with interest, and secured by note and mortgage, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

J. P. WIDNEY,
March 15, 1876. Administrator.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
T. R. SHARP Master of Tran

1776. Centennial. 1876.

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLER & CASEBEER,

—OFFER—

GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

The largest and choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prunes Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade last, coupled with too large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Either Young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 85c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	[illegible]
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 80	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	$75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c. best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	75c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries. Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.
46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A FREE GIFT.

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing Hous

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFFEES:
SUGARS:
Dried Fruits.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. E. LITTLE, EDITOR.

Go to the Cantata to-night.

Yesterday was a real winter day.

Chas. Eaton has his new room completed.

If mud was a blessing wouldn't we all be O. K.

The roads are yet in a bad condition for trade.

Candidates for county officers are showing up fast.

The ice men are mum, and don't care how the thing pans out.

Several beggers have visited our town last week and this.

Mich Houston has opened up a meat market, on Seventh street.

Court is in session and a number of persons are in attendance.

The snow fell all day Sunday, but the merry bells were not heard.

When can a lamp be said to be in a bad temper? When it is put out.

Sam. Weaver has started a pretzel factory and supplies the lager beer halls daily.

The new drug store of Totton & Bodine, in McIntyre's build is in operation Give them a call.

The creek is on a high old bender again. Our fishermen anticipate a good run next season.

Look at the advertisement of Jo. Beugnot, dealer in Wines and Liquors, on Seventh street.

The duller the times the cheaper Miller & Casebeer sells goods. Corner store at Case's old stand.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana will be held on the 19th day of April.

The creek is very high again, doing damage to property, bridges, &c, along the stream.

If you want something nice in the Boot or Shoe line, call on F. D. Ryan, at Sprott's old stand

Those of our citizens who have not witnessed the Cantata of Queen Esther, should go to-night,

F. D. Ryan, Esq., has been overhauling and fixing up his store room. It now presents a very tasty appearance.

School closes this week. The teachers have won a merit for their success in this direction from the people of our thriving city.

We still have a few Centenial copies left. We mail them to any address that parties desire for five cents—postage paid.

We had occasion to drop into several saloons Saturday last, and in each one we counted from four to six in position to "look at the races."

Wm. Seaton has purchased Mr. Henry's interest in the target gun, on Seventh street. It is now owned by Maxfield & Seaton.

We received an invitation to a ball to be given at Kendallville to-night, for which the committee will please accept our thanks. Brick, fill our place.

We learn that arrangements have been made to have an exhibition, at Ensley's Hall, Saturday night, by our school scholars.

Billy Humes has a wide reputation of being a first-class Boot and Shoe man. He is now with F. D. Ryan, at Sprott's old stand.

Our job department has been crowded with work for the past week. Parties should bear in mind that all orders received by mail are promptly attended to.

Thos. Leasure has purchased the stock formerly owned by W. E. Rush, and has added a great many new articles usually kept in a grocery store.

See the new advertisement of the Auburn Fruit House. Prices lower than any other house in Northern Indiana, E. E. Williams, Proprietor.

There's no use talking we're going to have a Woolen Factory. The parties from Fort Wayne who were looking at the prospects here, have decided on this place for the mills.

We hear it whispered among those who "like to dance to the music," that there are being arrangements made to have a masquerade ball in a short time.

A Cornet has been introduced in the choir of the Presbyterian church at Elkhart. Something of the kind would draw crowded houses here.

Our readers are directed to the advertisement of J. R. Lanning, Esq., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., in Ford's Block, on Main street

Go to Sprott's old stand of you want something nobby in the Boot and Shoe line. F. D. Ryan has purchased the stock and added thereto largely, on Main street.

The proprietor of this paper, Tom. C. Mays, Esq., has sent us a picture, showing the committee investigating the Belknap disgrace. Tom can be seen at his clerk's desk in the rear end of the room.

See the card of Dr. Littlefield Physician and Surgeon, in another column. The doctor has returned to our city and will be permantly located here "henceforth and forever."

Dr. Yarnell represents an institution of high standing and undoubted responsibility, and has performed some remarkable cures in this vicinity. Will be at the Auburn House Tuesday only.

Thos. Sommers and his good-looking and obliging brother, have made great improvements in the saloon on Seventh street. Many are the boys that were waiting for a change to take place there.

We hope that our street lamps will not become an "old thing" in a few weeks and be neglected. It is one enterprise which will always be of good value.

The average husband has a clouded brow, notwithstanding the near approach of the glorious spring with its balmy breezes, when all nature should be gay. *House cleaning time draweth near.*

Several items have appeared in the columns of the COURIER, of a personal nature, this winter, that should have read as communications, but being away from the office for several weeks, they were not arranged as such.

Chas. Fox has procured the services of Thos. Sommers to conduct his establishment until in June, when his license expires. The Dr. has had a large practice for several years and has cured (or killed) patients from all parts of the globe.

All. Dawson has the neatest and best arranged furniture store in the State. Everything looks characteristic of the proprietor. After closing the door you can stand still and pick out what you want, so systematically is everything arranged.

MR. EDITOR:—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal donation given at the residence of Dr. J. H. Ford's, on last Thursday evening, and can assure the friends participating that the favor is most fully appreciated.

J. W. WELCH.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Root & Company, the popular and enterprising dry goods and carpet firm, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Those of our citizens visiting "Wayne" will do well to give the above-mentioned firm a call. Accommodating salesmen will wait upon you. See adv.

Queen Esther, is again to be produced by our "Local Singers" on Thursday night. The bill before us gives no date or place of performance, but we suppose the performance will be at Ensley's Hall We were informed that the performance will be to-marrow night. Admission 35c. Let there be an immense gathering.

While we have no reason to complain of our readers these hard times for not being prompt in the payment of subscription dues, yet there are still a good many who ows us that we will be compelled, in justice to ourselves, to call upon. We set out in a quiet way to close up our books. Call and thus save us the disagreeable task of calling upon you.

Elsewhere will be seen notice of select school, conducted by Mrs. Thomas. The lady spoken of has gained the confidence of the people of Auburn, as well as her large number of scholars, now under training. Having been next door to us all winter, we could see how well she conducted her school, and are safe in recommending her as a first-class teacher.

Last week one of the B. & O. trains came puffing into the Junction with three sheep loaded on the cow-catcher. When the train halted two of the sheep jumped off and run for all that could be imagined, the other one having a broken leg stayed for a more convenient time to get off. An engineer on a "street car" wouldn't be guilty of such a sheepish trick.

Our street lamps were lighted last Saturday night, for the first time, and they give Main and Seventh streets a tasty appearance. Although each lamp shown bright and clear, we noticed one fellow that failed to comprehend it in "that light." After picking himself out of the ditch about two feet from one of them, he said to a passer-by. "I'm taxed fo· ese (hic) 'amps, and they're gotter to be lighted—or (hic) bust.

MR. EDITOR:—Rev J. W. Welch and his many friends of this place, beg leave to express through the columns of your paper, the warmest thanks to Dr. Ford and lady, for throwing open their beautiful parlors, last Thursday evening, and receiving and entertaining them so pleasantly. Their hospitality was fully appreciated by all. The donation was a success, financially, as well as socially. Financial result—one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents. Result socially—many happy hearts. The donors went home, fully realizing the truthfulness of the Scriptural saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and the recipients looked so pleasant, we concluded there must be a "little blessedness" connected with receiving, also.

COMMITTEE.

A. C. Dawson, Esq.

We visited the immense establishment of the above named gentleman yesterday, and gazed upon the new lot of goods just received. Mr. D. went to Chicago himself and purchased them, and with all the writing we could do, we would fail to do justice to the Bed Room and Parlor Sets. We ask our readers all over the county to call at this popular furniture store, before buying. The prices are the cheapest, the goods the best, the stock the largest in Northern Indiana.

The Garrett City "News" devotes the most of its local space in telling that Auburn boys came there, and got drunk We don't know who the parties were, but there is no man in the bounds of civilization that can go to Garrett and come away perfectly sober. The atmosphere is drunk for one mile around that city.

The closing exercise of the Auburn Graded School will be held at Ensley's Hall on Friday P. M. at 2 o'clock the intermediate and primary grades, will give an entertainment, consisting of dialogues recitations, &c. Saturday evening the High School and grammar department will perform commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission in afternoon 10c, for evening 15c.

Jas. Potter.

The above gentleman has started a Shoe Store, in Eldridge's building up stairs, and is now fully prepared to make to order any and all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c. Having everything new and buying the best of stock, he can warrant his work, and do it cheaper than any other house in Indiana. Give him a trial.

Two persons were baptised at the Creek last Sunday, one young and one old lady It was one of the most stormy, disagreeable days we have had this winter, and there is no question but that the water was cold. Even the small audience that witnessed the scene held their breath as the victim was dipped under. It may be all right and proper to baptise in this way, but as for ourselves we would choose a bright, May morning, and when the choir would sing "Shall we gather at the River?" we could make up our mind quicker than we could last Sunday.

The School House Question.

It is impossible to listen to the public speakers of to-day, and be reminded of the great eloquence of the orators whose lives were identified with the early history of our country. This proves conclusively, that oratorical powers can no more be acquired, than a fool can acquire intelligence. It is a grand gift of nature, polished by proper practice. A man may attend a sitting of a congress of the present time clear through, and not witness an example of that pathetic eloquence that was an every day treat while Webster, Clay, and their kind, graced the hall. But the nearest good, sound and most eloquent discourse we have heard for years was that of an attorney last Saturday night. The air was calm and sky was dark but as our ear caught his words we haulted. He was hugging a lamp post on Main street and got it off in about these words: "If the Trustees sold the school house, and there was nothing said about the desks that were nailed and screwed down, of course gentleman of the jury, the teacher was innocent. The night Police tapped him on the shoulder and told him to "let up."—as the teacher was a femal. And he did.

An Old Sow Breaks up an Elopement.

The other night on Ensley's Avenue. Smithers' oldest daughter, Milinda Jane took it into her head to elope with a young man by the name of Snellers. She had written to him telling him, when to come, and how to help her out of the house. The appointed hour found him on the ground. He placed a ladder which he had found leaning against the barn, to Milindy's window, and went to the top to help her out. Now this same ladder had been placed against the barn with some straw over it to protect an old sow and her family from the cold. As soon as the old sow discovered that the ladder was gone, she started in search of it; she found it just as the lovers were decending. She at once commenced to root a place at the end of it, for a nest, but she rooted a little too hard. The ladder came down with a crash into the bed-room window of old Mr. Smithers, throwing Snellers into the cistern and Milindy into her bandbox smashing her new bonnet as flat as a pan-cake. Mrs. Smithers jumped up and yelled robbers, thieves, murder, fire and everything she could think of. Old man Smithers crawled under the bed and yelled to the old woman to give them thunder, and put them out. One of their neighbors rushed into the house with a Babcock Fire Extinguisher and let about three gallons of water fly over the old lady before he found out what the fuss was about. Snellers was helped out of the cistern and struck out for Garrett City as fast as his legs would carry him, and has not been heard of since. Milindy is going to devote the rest of her life to the heathens and the poor. She says she never did care much about getting married any way.

We extend our most sincere thanks to the Committee of the Cantata, for complimentary tickets.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1876.

Mrs. Belknap took in the downfall of the Secretary as was to be expected. Some are sympathetic, and palliate her shortcomings, while others denounce her as the main cause of her husband's fall. I think that while she deserves to some extent her great disgrace, she is undergoing a most terrible punishment. She is charged with having burdened her husband with her showy extravagance, and living beyond her means, in order to keep pace with those of her position in society. But has not Washington society something to do with this? The prevailing fashion here, as I have described in former letters, contemplates an endless outlay of money, and none but the rich, and those who obtain money fraudulently, can afford this dazzling show. It's a terrible temptation for a beautiful woman to be placed in a high position and not be able to keep pace with her equals, or even those inferior to her in the official world. Yet society exacts this of her, while her husband is receiving a salary only sufficient to support him in a less pretentious way. A radical change is needed in the higher order of society here.

Perhaps the worst feature of this Belknap affair was that ostentation was so wholly unnecessary. There are better men than Belknap ever dared to be—Senators, great legal lights, scholars, scientists—who to-day occupy in Washington quarters almost humble, and they are none the less respected. Senator Logan—"fighting Black Jack of the Army of the Tennessee"—lives in a boarding-house with his intellectual and handsome wife. It is a boarding house kept by a cultured lady, it is true, and it is full of charming people—but its unpretentious character and its modest drawing-room would astonish Flora McFlimsey, of Madison Square, whose papa gets his house re-furnished in the latest style every two years. Proctor Knott occupies rooms in a modest lodging-house, and I suppose forages for meals in the neighborhood, as many sensible folks do in Washington. Other Senators and other Representatives live in hotels which would be considered below New York. Women bearing names which instantly proclaim them the descendants of some of the best and wisest statesmen this country ever knew appear with splendid courage in the most brilliant drawing-rooms clad in flimsy silks and muslins which have been on intimate terms with the washboard.

Amid this great crowd of excellent, sensible, worthy people, there are a few conspicuous individuals who make themselves the cynosures of neighboring eyes. Some are born beautiful: some have a rent-roll long as my arm in fertile acres in Merrie England. Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Minister, is of gentle birth and of enormous wealth; in his own country he inhabits a palace, wherein 1,000 guests are easily entertained at once; Mrs. Yoshida is the fourth lady in Japan in point of rank. What right have your Belknaps to try to cope in social magnificence with such screaming swells as these.

In the good old Democratic days (this is not political) no such extravagance was known. People lived here comfortably, and they were not subject to the vanities of a false and shoddy aristocracy. And yet Mrs. Belknap is not an unfeeling woman. This superficial life has not robbed her of all those attributes that ennoble and beautify female character. She dressed in something like grandeur, and was somewhat foreign in her costumes and tastes. When she was Miss Tomlinson she was the bosom friend of the wife of Congressman Blackburn, who is a member of the committee that developed the bribery of Belknap. Mrs. Belknap, as a last effort, determined to appeal to Mrs. Blackburn to intercede for her husband. Blackburn had just returned from the House in the evening, after the terrible exposure was made, and told his wife all was lost. It was one of the few cold, stormy nights experienced in Washington. The ground was covered with an inch of slush, the snow melting as it fell. As she appeared at Mrs. Blackburn's it was almost impossible to recognize her. A plain cloak was thrown over her, and her babe was pressed in her arms. She had barely reached the inside door when she fell in a faint.

Recovering she fell upon Mrs. Blackburn's neck. She raved piteously to save her husband and child. She would bear all the blame. She alone was guilty. They might hang or imprison her, but spare her babe and her husband. During the scene Mr. Blackburn came in, and two women clung to him, his wife almost as much moved as the wretched wife and mother. Blackburn says he was never so moved in his life. And yet this man, with the other Democratic members of the Committee, are being abused and villified by the Radical press because they done their duty and exposed the corruption that had been feasting upon the late prosperity of the country.

During the season just passed, Mrs. Belknap received every Wednesday after the first of January to the end of February. She had never looked handsomer than this winter, and betrayed to none by her look or manner the anxious suspense she must have been enduring. Towards the last it was observed that she looked pale and jaded, and it was supposed she was feeling weary from the labors incident to the festivities of the season. On Monday, February 28, she appeared for the last time in public as the wife of a cabinet officer. This was at a dinner given by Mme. Bergmann, to which some of the members of the Cabinet and their wives were invited, some of the diplomatic corps and a few others. General Belknap was the escort of the wife of Justice Field on this occasion and Admiral Alden took Mrs. Belknap to the table. Mrs. Fish was escorted by Justice Field. In view of what was revealed within three days afterwards this dinner party becomes one of the most interesting social events of the year. Mrs. Belknap had been in consultation with Marsh throughout the day—so says the evidence—wherefore it is small wonder that even with her wonderful self-command she could not entirely conceal from the company the nervousness and anxiety which were undermining her strength. It was observed that she seemed ill, her manner was nervous and excitable, and one of her friends said to her, "Why dont you excuse yourself if you feel too ill to remain?" She would not avail herself of the pretext, and stayed until the other guests began to withdraw. No doubt she feared to excite suspicion by leaving earlier than the others.

Here is a little piece of gossip current here: In the summer of 1873, while Mr and Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Bower were traveling in Europe, a report was received in Washington that Mrs. Marsh had been guilty of an intrigue in Paris with a French gentleman. Mr. Belknap to whom Mrs. Bower was engaged, wrote to her that it would be prupent for Miss Bower to leave the marsh family, and naming another party, requested that she would join them. This event enraged Mrs. Marsh, who declared she would get even with the imperious and haughty woman for putting on so many airs. At last the opportunity offered. Mrs. Marsh received a summons to go before the investigating committee, and knowing that it would involve his wife if the truth should be made known, he packed his trunks for a foreign voyage, explaining to his wife that business of importance demanded his presence in Montreal, and from thence he should proceed to Halifax. Ascertaining the cause of this proposed journey, Mrs. Marsh protested, and insisted he should not leave, but unbosom himself to the committee. For that purpose, and to prevent the Belknaps or Dr. Tomlinson from persuading him not to do so, Mrs. Marsh accompanied her husband to Washington, and the country knows the rest. But it was not to end here. The Marsh family having brought the Belknaps into humiliation, Mrs. Belknap now intends to let the world know what motive actuated Marsh in making the revelations he did. It is a family feud, Marsh vs. Belknap.

I cannot close without calling attention to the fact of the great assistance the Republican press of this city is lending to carry on these investigations. Personal abuse of the members of the committee, long tirades about what was done fifty years ago, and all the filth and slime that can be thought of, is brought forth and thrown in the way of a fair investigation. They first intended to be in favor of an expose of this fearful corruption, and then when an attempt is made to show up the rottenness of the present administration, they call to their aid the vile billingsgate, and impede by every artifice, any laudable effort in behalf of the people, for honest government. I sometimes believe the Republicans of the House do not want Belknap impeached, but are dodging about, starting here and there to prevent any further developments. They charge that the committee should not have let Marsh, the witness, go; but they do not explain why the Attorney-General did not subpœna him, after the Cabinet meeting at which Belknap's resignation was accepted, when he had several hours to do so.

Other developments will soon be made, as the investigating committees are at work day and night to ferret out these fraudulent transactions. The Democrats will not be deterred by these interpositions—these attempts at blackmail—but will show up the guilty in their true light.

TOM.

An author says that one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out. That is true, particularly at the knees and elbows.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics. New Fancy Goods and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods and Notions. Please call and examine styles and prices before buying

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Barnes, of Waterloo, was in the city yesterday.

Authur Arnold, formerly of this city, is now visiting friends here.

Fred Kimball, of Fort Wayne, droped into our sanctum yesterday,

Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer's little daughter, Lura, has just recovered from a severe attack of lung fever.

Mrs. Joe. Rainier has been quite ill for several weeks, but we are informed is improving somewhat.

Harley Miller, after trying western life for a long period, has returned to the city again.

Stephen Masters, of Corunna, gave us a call last Tuesday. He reports things at Corunna in a quiet state.

W. H. McIntyre, Esq., has been suffering for several weeks with rheumatism but is better at present.

Mr. Bonell, yard-master of the B. & O. R. R., at Garrett, Ind., who was hurt recently while coupling cars at that place, is on his feet again.

J. V. Hazzard of the Frst National Bank, has been quite sick for several weeks, but is now at his post again.

Sammy Morris, Esq., of Fort Wayne, was in the city several days ago, attending to legal business.

Won't every one be glad when this centennial winter with its dismal round of mud, and rain, and clouds, is over? Who will not gladly change the mental weariness, this sense of oppression born of the harassing multiplicity of petty details in arranging for the smallest expedition through the mire, and the monotonous round of indoor life, for the genial life-renewing influences of settled, unclouded weather; for soft sunshiny spring? The season is upon us. Come, golden promise of summer days, Come also thoughts of a purer life, of resolves strengthened; of doubts subdued; forgetfulness of past failures and disappointments. Come, hearts filled with gartitude and peace, confident with hope for the future, for though good thoughts may pass and perish, even sooner than the seasons yet if they are ours for but the day, or the hour, who shall say we are not made better.

Will the Garrett City "News" tell us whether our boys paid for "what they got, or not?" Last week several Garrett roosters were in the city, and after they "had it down," would hold up their index finger. We suppose they meant "take the big finger for that."

SELECT SCHOOL.

MRS. THOMAS will open a Select School, in the new school building, March 20, 1876, where she will be pleased to meet all her old scholars, and as many new ones as may choose to come The tuition will be from three to four dollars for the entire term.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Walburn, J P Union-tp.
De Kalb County. }

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb. 17, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Surveyor, will at my request locate and re-locate lines and corners in and adjoining sections one (1) and two, (2) township thirty-five, (35) North Range twelve (12) East, and that said Surveyor will meet all interested persons at the North-West corner of said section one, (1) on the morning of the 4th day of April 1876.

WALTER W. CRISH, Applicant.

J. J. VANAUKEN, County Surveyor. 5w

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, west side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Bentlivore's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNOT.

Auburn, March 1[illegible], 1876.

AN HORATIAN LYRIC.

O blest is he, from business free,
Like the merry men of old,
Who tills his land with his own stout hand,
And knows not the lust of gold.

No sailor he on stormy sea,
No soldier, trumpet stirred;
And he shuns the town and the haughty frown
Of the courtiers' fawning herd.

But he bids the vine with her tendrils twine
Around the poplar tall;
And he adds a graft, with a gardener's craft,
To the tree that climbs his wall.

Or a grazier keen, on the pastures green
He sees his oxen feed;
Or he shears his flock, or he brews a stock
Of his rustic nectar mead.

And when autumn at length, in his manly strength
Has raised his fruit-crowned head,
He plucks the pear with its flavor rare,
And the grape with its clusters red.

With his knee on the sod he thanks his God
For His mercies and His favors free;
And he lays him along, while he lists the song
Of the thrush in the old oak tree;

While the waters glide with the rippling tide,
And the zephyrs softly creep
O'er the quivering leaves, 'midst the murmuring trees,
And lull the senses to sleep.

But when thundering Jove from his stores above
Sends wintry snows and rain,
And rock and wood, and field and flood,
Lay bound in his icy chain,

With many a hound, in the woods around
He hunts the grizzly bear;
And ere daylight fade his gleaming blade
Is red with the monster's gore.

When the sun has set he spreads his net,
And the partridge, fluttering, dies;
He takes the hare in his crafty snare,
And the crane—a goodly prize.

'Mid joys like these what ills can tease—
Who could remember pain?
He feels no wrong, and he laughs at the throng
Of the cares that swell love's train.

If a loving wife—best staff of life—
Be his, and children dear,
The fire burns bright with its ruddy light,
His homeward step to cheer.

At the cottage door, when his toil is o'er,
She stands with her smile so sweet,
And holds up her face with a modest grace,
His welcome kiss to meet.

And children glad swarm round their dad,
But the hungry man must dine;
So she spreads the cloth, and he sups his broth,
While she pours out her home-made wine.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

REMINISCENCES OF 1812.

An Eye-Witness' Account of the War on the Border and Surrender of Detroit.

The Maumee Valley Pioneer Association met at Perrysburg, Ohio, recently, and a number of addresses were made and papers read by old settlers. Among the number was a paper by Gen. John E. Hunt, extracts from which we give herewith:

Judge Thomas Dunlap then read the following recollections of the olden time, entitled "Sixty Years Since," embracing mainly reminiscences from Gen. John E. Hunt's experience.

On the march from Miami to Monroe, when about half way, news reached us of the declaration of war.

The British got the news before we did, through a fur company's agent, who took it by express direct to Canada.

The Canadians might have taken Detroit by surprise before Hull got there. Hull stopped two days at Monroe to make a display of his troops.

Thence we marched up the River Huron; there we camped in an open prairie. We could see from our camp the masts of the brig 20-gun ship, Queen Charlotte, which lay in the lake off Malden. Some Indians were observed at a distance. During the night we were aroused by a false alarm. Hull's apprehension of an attack by a force which might be landed from the Queen Charlotte gave color to the alarm. It was afterward learned that the Indians were Wyandotts, who offered themselves to us as allies at Detroit. Their services were not accepted, as our government's orders to Hull were to have nothing to do with them.

At that time there were no British troops on board the Queen Charlotte. On the occasion of this false alarm it was whispered in camp that the old man Hull was a good deal frightened. The next day we went into camp at the River Rouge, seven miles from Detroit. We marched in great disorder, strung along five or six miles. Hull halted there eight or ten days to prepare his men to make a display through the streets of Detroit. Detroit was then a town of from ten to twelve hundred people. Then he marched his men through Detroit and back again to camp on the River Rouge. After some days he moved up and crossed the Detroit River in batteaux below Belle Isle. One beautiful morning they crossed without opposition and made a fine display, marching down opposite Detroit with colors flying and music playing. There they made a fortified camp and remained. A two-story brick house in the center of the camp was the General's headquarters. There I first saw Gen. Cass, then a Colonel.

It was a warm July morning, and I was taking my breakfast at a boarding house kept by a man whose name was Deputy. At the table sat Maj. Munson, of Zanesville, Ohio. A red-faced young man with a morning gown on, came in, and, as he took a seat alongside of Maj. Munson he said something severe against Gen. Hull. Maj. Munson said: "Col. Cass, what is the matter with you?"

Cass replied he had been two hours with that old fool and could not get him to make a push on Malden, all he could do. "He has agreed to let me go down with my regiment and two companies of the Fourth United States Infantry, and if God lets me live I'll have Malden before I get back."

The British had a two-gun battery at the River Canard, four miles above Malden, so posted as to rake the causeway and bridge at that point. A day or two before a regiment of our militia had been driven back from there. Cass sent two companies of the United States Fourth Infantry, under Capt. Snelling, to ford the stream above the battery. When Snelling made his appearance approaching the British on their flank, Cass moved forward with his main force upon the bridge. The enemy opened fire upon him, but when they discovered Snelling on their flank they retreated. Cass followed them to within a mile and a half of Malden, when it became so dark he thought it prudent to go back to the battery at the bridge. From thence he sent an express to Hull for reinforcements, so as to attack Malden the next morning. Instead of doing so, Hull sent his aid to Col. Wallace, of Cincinnati, and ordered Cass back.

Cass had frequently told me that he has always regretted he did not disobey orders and march on Malden. He afterwards learned the British had all their valuables ready to leave, and loaded on board the Queen Charlotte. If he had made his appearance in the morning the British would have blown up their fort and sailed away to Niagara. This would have prevented an Indian war and saved Detroit. Cass returned to camp, and a few days after Hull, on hearing of the advance of Gen. Brock, retreated across the river to Detroit, where he occupied Fort Shelby. This fort was situated right about the center of the present city of Detroit, about the fourth street back from the river.

Gen. Brock, at Niagara, had overreached Gen. Dearborn, another superannuated revolutionary officer, who was then in command of that frontier, and had concluded with him an armistice of thirty days. This gave time for the Queen of Charlotte to sail from Malden to the lower end of Lake Erie, and return with himself and force, which captured Detroit. Soon after Hull crossed back, Brock moved the Queen Charlotte up the river and anchored off Sandwich, covering with her guns the crossing to Detroit. While the ship was stationed there, Capt. Snelling asked Gen. Hull, in my presence, liberty to take two twelve-pound guns down to Springwells and sink her or start her from her position.

Hull said, "No, sir; you can't do it." Brock had built a battery on the Canada side, opposite Fort Shelby. As soon as it was finished, when the sun was about an hour high, he opened fire on us. During the night shells were thrown at intervals. At the dawn of day a heavy fire of bombs and solid shot was opened. I was taking a drink of water at the door of one of the officer's quarters, in company with a boy of my age, who afterward became Maj. Washington Whistler, United States army, and died in Russia of cholera many years after. At the next door to us, and about twelve feet from us, four of our officers were standing together. They were Capt. Hanks, Lieut. Sibley, Dr. Blood, and Dr. Reynolds, of Columbus. A thirty-two pound shot came from the enemy's battery, killing Hanks, Sibley, and Reynolds, and wounding Dr. Blood. They were knocked into a heap into a little narrow entry way—a narrow, confined space. Their mangled remains were a terrible sight. Capt. Hanks was lying on top, his eyes rolling in his head. Directly came along Gen. Hull, who looked in upon them and turned very pale, the tobacco juice running from the corners of his mouth on to the frills of his shirt. In a short time after the white flag was hoisted, that ball seeming to unman him.

After these men were killed I left the fort of to reconnitre. On the street in front of Maj. Whipple's house, a quarter a mile in front of Fort Shelby, I found two 32-pound guns in position. Capt. Bryson, of the artillery, had placed them there to rake the British column of 1,500 men, who had made a landing and were approaching the city by way of Judge May's long lane. They had landed at Springwells and were marching up the lane to reach a ravine which crossed it and through which they could file and be protected from any battery we had.

They were marching in close column, in full dress uniform of scarlet, in perfect order, at a steady, regular pace, without music. As they came on, followed by their Indian allies and some twenty whites dressed as Indians, my boyish fancy was struck with their appearance, as I expected every moment to see them torn to pieces by those thirty-two pounders double charged with canister and grape.

My brother Thomas stood ready at the guns. In his hand a lighted match was held up in the air. He was in the very act of firing, when Collace, the aid of Gen. Hull, came up and said, "Don't fire, the white flag is up." And that instant Capt. Hull, who had been across the river with a flag of truce, fell in with us on his return. Col. Wallace said to him, "It's all up, your father has surrendered." Capt. Hull exclaimed, "My God, is it possible?"

Capt. Hull afterward showed great bravery on the Niagara frontier, where he was killed.

During the British occupation of Detroit the following incident occurred between the British officers and myself, at the house of Mr. McIntosh, in Sandwich.

McIntosh was the agent of the N. W. Fur Company in Canada, and by brother had married a sister of his. I had been in the habit of going over to spend Sunday and going to church in Sandwich.

The church there was the only Protestant church in that part of the land at that time. There were also some nice young ladies there, the daughters of Mr. McIntosh. On the Sunday after the surrender I went over with my brother. To my surprise I found Gen. Brock with his staff officers dining with McIntosh.

The host called on all the officers present for toasts, beginning with Gen. Brock. Toward tea time the old gentleman called on me, putting his hand on my shoulder, saying in his broad Scotch: "Come, my lad, give us a toast." I had become much attached to Capt. Hull, son of the General. On the trip to Detroit he had shown me much attention on account of my family connections. So I shoved my chair back, stood up, and gave them "Capt. Hull." Whereupon Brock slapped his hand on the table, saying, "By George, that's a good one." "Well, gentlemen, we will drink to a brave man if he is an enemy." He had heard the day before of Capt. Hull in the frigate United States taking the British frigate Guerriere. The joke was I meant Capt. Hull of the army. They drank the toast to Capt. Hull of the navy. I did not disabuse their minds because I thought the taking of the Guerriere pretty good offset to our surrender at Detroit.

McIntosh slapped me on the shoulder and said, "That's right, my boy, always stick to your country."

Col. Cass, with the officers taken at Detroit, went on board the Queen Charlotte as prisoners, sailed down the lake and were landed at Niagara. Gen. Brock being aboard the same vessel, Cass asked him how he could have thought of such a thing as coming up to take Detroit with the small force he had. "Why, sir," said he, "I knew there was something the matter with your army. I could not tell whether the fault was in the army or in the general. It was a forlorn hope with me; unless I could conclude an armistice with Dearborn, bring my whole force to Detroit, and succeed in taking it, I knew we should lose upper Canada."

During the succeeding winter I lived at Sandwich and went to school. Proctor's headquarters were there.

THE DIAMOND MAN.

Such a sight may never be seen in Detroit again—twelve diamond pins artistically arranged on a piece of white cardboard—twelve glittering, glistening, sparkling, resplendent diamonds, not one of which would have looked out of place on the shirt-front of Duke Alexis.

The diamond merchant was not a young man; neither was he old and broken down. He was just about old enough to sell diamonds, and just about seedy enough to make folks believe he would discount a thousand dollars on each precious stone for the sake of obtaining cash down. He first tackled the special policeman at the Central depot. He held up the card, flashing the twelve diamonds in the officer's eyes, and sweetly said:

"You are a noble-looking man. I've visited the principal cities of Europe and Africa, and I never saw a more noble-looking officer than you are. There is only one thing lacking—you should have one of those diamonds."

"Can't afford it," said the officer, feeling to see if the lone $2 bill in his watch-pocket was safe.

"These diamonds are being sold by all first-class jewelers at $500 each," whispered the man; "but I tell you what I'll do. I took 'em on a chattel mortgage, and I'll let you have one for $25."

"Snide," replied the officer, as he examined them.

"Snide! Dear me! but I thought you were a keen, sharp fellow. Go with me to a jeweler, and if he denies that these are diamonds of the first water I'll give you the whole twelve."

The officer couldn't buy. The man came down to five dollars, and at last dropped to two, but it was Saturday, and a policeman loves chicken for his Sunday dinner. There was a great many hackmen around the depot. The stranger went out among them, selected one whose make-up betokened good taste, and drawing him away from the rest he asked:

"You wouldn't go back on a poor man, would you?"

"Never," was the earnest reply.

"Here's some diamonds I stole in Paris," whispered the stranger as he pulled out the card. "I'm hard up, and will sell one or two."

The hackman gazed on the jewels for half a minute, handed them back, and began to unbutton his overcoat.

"You have had a good bringing up," whispered the stranger, "and you can wear one of these diamonds and be consistent. There are men in De——"

"I'll hurt you if you don't go away!" growled the hackman.

"As I said, I stole these diamonds in Paris, and I've got to part with one or two to pay current expenses," continued the peddler.

"You keep right away, or I'll make a sand-bar of your nose," replied the hackman. When I want a dollar diamond I'll whittle one out of basswood!"

"A dollar diamond! Basswood! Whittle! Is there no taste in Detroit!"

The hackman rushed at the peddler, and the peddler had to leave the neighborhood of the depot. He went over to where a city expressman sat on his sleigh, waiting for a job, and such a soft, tender, pie-plantish smile as he smiled would almost make cabbage plants sprout in January.

"It isn't very often that one sees a man of your stylish look driving an express wagon," remarked the stranger.

"Take your trunk up, sir?" asked the driver; "any part of the city for fifty cents."

"Your looks go to show that you once moved in high circles," continued the stranger, and I have no doubt that you once wore one of these."

"Ah! those are beauties," said the driver, as he saw the card of diamonds.

"Guess they are beauties. One of them on your shirt front would look well."

"It would, that."

"And, owing to the way I got hold of 'em, I can sell you one cheap. I found 'em on the street in New York city, where a thief dropped 'em, and I'm hard up, and will sell you one almost at your own price."

"And I must have one," replied the driver. "Do you warrent 'em real diamonds?"

"Of course I do."

"And the pin is gold?"

"Pure gold, sir."

"And you want how much?"

"Well," whispered the stranger, as he looked all around, "if you won't blow on me I'll let you have one for seven dollars."

"Seven dollars," yelled the driver, "do you think I can find food for a horse and nine children, and pay rent, and buy clothes, and spend seven dollars for a diamond? Why, I can buy diamonds for two shillings!"

"Oh, no you can't. If I wasn't hard up I wouldn't sell one of these for less than $500."

"Haven't I driven an express wagon in Detroit for fourteen years? Don't I know the price of diamonds? Wasn't I in the army for three long years? I'll give you twenty cents and no more."

"I couldn't do that."

"Then leave me alone, you swindler you! I believe you came here to steal my horse-blanket!"

The two had a fight. It was a one-sided fight. The stranger had his head jammed into the snow and his breath shut off, and when he got up his twelve diamonds were missing. Although valued at $6,000, he did not stop to look for them, but with thumb and finger down behind his coat-collar to pull out the snow, he made haste to be somewhere else. The driver borrowed a pin to take the place of a shirt button, and feelingly remarked:

"When they runs diamonds up above twenty-five cents, they touch a tender chord in every poor man's heart."—*Detroit Free Press.*

At the marriage of an Alabama widower one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno, sah; when old missus's alive he took a paddle to her; dunno if he take a bridle to de new one or not."

A LUCKY LOCKSMITH.

From Abject Poverty to a Coronet and a Vast Fortune in the Tyrol—A Father's Death-bed Repentance.

The New York *Mercury* prints the following story:

One year ago Jacob Heydebrand was a poor locksmith at No. 116 Hester street. One day, while on a Fulton-ferry boat, he met an acquaintance, who asked him if he was the Jacob Heydebrand whom the Austrian Consulate was advertising for. His friend had some difficulty in persuading him to go to the Consulate and ascertain whether or not he was the person wanted. At the Consulate he was asked if he had been in 1850 at Bockenheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. He replied in the affirmative. "Did you board there with a family named Schoen, and did you meet at their house an Austrian officer?" Heydebrand replied again in the affirmative. "What was the name of that officer?" "It was Count Jacob Von Heydebrand. He was captain in the Ninth Regiment of Austrian Hussars," he answered. "Well, then you are the man we want." So saying the Consul handed the astonished locksmith a bundle of documents, which he said he had better have examined by some German lawyer, and he also informed him that he was instructed to pay him the sum of $2,000. The German lawyer to whom Heydebrand gave the papers was greatly surprised at their contents, which were to the following effect: Count Aloysius Von Heydebrand, a wealthy nobleman, had died in 1872, having confessed on his death-bed that the Austrian officer, Colonel Jacob Von Heydebrand, who had hitherto passed as his only son, was only an illegitimate child, his real son and heir, who had borne the same name, having been set adrift in the world after his mother had died, by his mistress, Bernhardine Hoelzel, who had borne him a son about the same time. That wicked woman had possessed such a power over him that she had wrung from him the consent to substitute her son in the place of little Jacob, whom she had taken to her relations in Darmstadt. The old count implored his illegitimate son, the Austrian colonel, to leave nothing undone in order to make amends for the great injustice that had been done to his legitimate heir, and to restore to him, if he should be able to ascertain his whereabouts, his paternal estate. It was then that the colonel remembered having met at Bockenheim, twenty-two years before, a young locksmith, whose acquaintance he had sought because the latter had borne the same name. So he applied to the Schoen family, who were still living at Bockenheim, and from that he obtained the information that the young locksmith had left that place many years ago for America. The colonel thereupon applied to the Austrian legation in Washington, and Jacob Heydebrand was extensively advertised for, until found in New York. Among the papers was an autograph from his illigitimate brother, the colonel, offering to restore his paternal estates to him, and expressing regrets at the injustice that had been done to him for so many years. Meanwhile Heydebrand had married a poor German servant-girl, who had borne to him several children. The wife was overjoyed upon learning the unexpected change in her husband's fortune, and she prevailed upon him to go with her immediately to Innspruck to enter upon the enjoyment of his new position. At Innspruck his right as the sole heir of Count Heydebrand was formally recognized, and the poor Hester-street locksmith is now one of the wealthiest magnates of the Austrian Empire. His wife, the former servant-girl, was ennobled by a special decree of the Emperor.

NARROW-GAUGE.

Advantage of the Narrow-Gauge Ove the Full-Gauge for General Railroad Purposes.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of a recent date says: There are now twenty-three miles of narrow-gauge railroad in Massachusetts, and the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, which cost exceptionally high, on account of tunnels and bridging, closes its first year with a dividend of 8 per cent. The Worcester and Shrewsbury Road, two and three-fourths miles, cost only $35,000, is run at an expense of $10 a day, and pays dividends. The advantages of these roads, for city purposes, are their cheapness, their adaptation to difficult grades and sharp curves, and their speed as compared with horse cars. There has not as yet been much trial of narrow-gauge as a rural railroad in New England. The most promising attempt to lay one was the scheme for piercing and connecting a series of interior valleys of the Green Mountain range, extending from the Deerfield valley in Massachusetts up through Wilmington, Sherburne, Rochester and Moretown, in Vermont, to the Vermont Central north of Montpelier. The towns were just beginning to bond themselves in aid of this project when Gov. Smith killed it, by drawing the towns in the upper valley of White River into support of a scheme for a branch railroad to join with the Vermont Central at Bethel. Whether this branch is ever built may be doubted, but the proposition served its purpose in knocking the other schme in the head.

The advantage of the narrow-guage for general railroad purpose is, that, for nearly all agricultural regions where travel and freight are merely fed to a through route, it meets the whole necessity of the case, without requiring more than half the outlay of a full-guage. Compared with the regular guage, the cost of the three-foot guage is said to range as follows: Cost of road-bed, as 36 inches to 56½; cost of superstructure, from one-half to three-fifths; the cost of equipment and operation are much less, owing in a great measure to the saving in the transportation of dead weight, in comparison with the live-weight or paying freight. Wherever there is a large freight in coal or articles in bulk, of which the transhipment would amount to more than the cost of freighting, the necessity of breaking bulk at the junction of gauges would violate economy, but this is not the case with many roads, and the extent to which it should offset the obvious advantages of narrow-guage is a matter of calculation and experiment in each case.

Narrow gauge has been tried more fully in California and Colorado than elsewhere, three-fourths of the 2,250 miles in the country probably being located within their limits. Definite statements as to their success are rather rare, but they are succeeding better than the average of railroads, and wherever the circumstances of any new project throw doubt upon its ability to pay, the narrow gauge has surely a claim to consideration. As we get over the "through business" mania, which has pervaded and distracted all our railroad enterprise, and realize that the great majority of roads must depend on their local business to make a profitable return on their first cost, we shall be more ready to moderate our ambitions, and to reduce that first cost to its lowest terms even at the risk of not furnishing the "missing link" in the grand line from Liverpool to Pekin.

WHAT MADE THE SUNSET?

Samuel Sullivan Cox and the Orb of Day.

There are a great many people who do not know Sunset Cox's real Christian name, and wonder how it was that he came to sport such a wild title as that which is given to the declining of the glorious God of Day sloping slowly over the Western hills. He was not always called Sunset. When a prattling child he was named Samuel Sullivan, and not until he became the prattling editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, in 1853, did he win his gorgeous epithet. He is an able man—quick-witted, lively, and provocative of criticism—and sound when he chooses to be, but it was for no brilliancy that he gained the title of Sunset. On May 19, 1853, the following magniloquent description appeared from him in the *Ohio Statesman*, and then he bade adieu to Samuel Sullivan, and ever since has been known as Sunset—a name which is his not without desert:

"What a stormful sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm, and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of a golden interpenetrating lustre, which colored the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden lustre was transformed into a storm cloud, full of finest lightning, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all round and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots 'turned up their whites' to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came, and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire bells caught the excitement and rung with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long, polished belt of azure, worthy of a Sicilian sky. Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt, in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples and glories rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his 'Excursion:'

> The appearance instantaneously disclosed
> Was of a mighty city, boldly say
> A wilderness of buildings, sinking far
> And self withdrawn into a wondrous depth,
> Far sinking into splendor without end!

"But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The 'great eye in heaven,' however, went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed and the rain had ceased; when the solemn church bells pealed, the laughter of children out and joyous after the storm is heard with the carol of birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Starling College, trying to rival its angels and leap into its dark windows. Candles are lighted. The piano strikes up. We feel that it is good to have a home—good to be on the earth where such revelations of beauty and power may be made. And as we cannot refrain from reminding our readers of everything wonderful in our city, we have begun and ended our feeble etching of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type."

Anecdotes of Charlotte Cushman.

The Philadelphia *Times* has culled the following recollections of Charlotte Cushman from actors in Philadelphia who were professionally associated with her: Owing, perhaps, to the fact that she had no great pretensions to personal beauty, she once (in 1845), experienced great difficulty in obtaining an engagement by Maddox, a Hebrew, who managed the Princess' Theater. But she had energy and perseverance, and having been often repulsed, but never conquered, she applied again, and exclaimed: "I know I have enemies in this country; but (throwing herself on her knees, and raising her clenched hands aloft) so help me God! I'll defeat them!" She uttered this with the energy of Lady Macbeth and the prophetic spirit of Meg Merrilies. "Hel-ho!" said Maddox, "s'help me! she's got the shtuff in her!" And Maddox engaged her. So much for her pluck.

She was in the habit of saying "my dear," when addressing the ladies of the company. When I, says Mr. Pugh, brought her to act at the Chestnut, the whole company was demoralized. But she soon brought order out of chaos. At first it was difficult, but when they saw her acting at rehearsal as real as if she were before a crowded audience, they soon imitated her. I remember once when a page was unable properly to approach her throne as a messenger in "Henry VIII.," when she performed Queen Catherine, she finally descended from the throne and acted the page herself, in order to instruct him, with as much grace and dignity as in her own character. But the most amusing incident was at a rehearsal of the little comedy of "Simpson & Co.," at the Walnut, when her acting was so ludicrous and she was so brimful of fun that her support were hardly able to utter their words for laughing. One little French lady, particularly, could not look at her without bursting into a laugh, and Manager Hall, who was present, had to leave the theatre whenever he saw her acting in that part, as he could not restrain himself from laughing at the remembrance of the rehearsal. She had a fund of humor, was brilliant in conversation, and took and enjoyed a joke hugely. I remember when we were traveling on the Pennsylvania Railroad at one time, she was taking a sip of iron water through a tube, in the cars, how she enjoyed a joke of mine, that "if she kept on drinking iron water, she would certainly have an iron constitution." "And become an iron-clad," was her merry reply, and the idea tickled her for some time afterward.

Fresh—"I wonder why my mustache doesn't grow under my nose as well as at the corners of my mouth?" Soph—"Too much shade." (Cries of more.)

LINES ON LEAP YEAR.

Hark! I hear a sound of croaking;
Frogs, in one attempt at joking
Joining all their voices, say,
"This is leap-year. Jump away!

"Leap, ye various deer and stags,
Chamois, on Helvetian crags,
Leap, ye goats, upon Welsh mountains,
Leap, ye cataracts and fountains,

"Leap, all monkeys and baboons,
Squirrels, 'possum and raccoons,
Antelopes, gazelles and gnus,
Catamounts and kangaroos,

"Leopards, leap all you like fun,
Lions, tigers, every one;
Panthers, pumas and jaguars,
Leap—if but against your bars.

"Horses, carrying men to hounds,
Leap all intervening bounds,
Fences, hedges, brooks, and dykes,
Gates, and palings crowned with spikes.

"Steed, careering in the race,
O'er the flat or steeple-chase,
Leap, without a balk or check,
Lest thy rider risk his neck.

"Leap, ye salmon, and ye trout,
From the purling streams leap out;
Leap, ye grasshoppers and fleas;
Hop and skip, ye mites in cheese.

"Yah, ye toads and tritons all,
Newts and slow-worms, creep and crawl;
Slug and snail and spider too—
Leap-year's not the year for you!"

Pith and Point.

Always open to conviction—A thief.

Something that always soots—A chimney sweep.

We learn from the New Orleans *Republican* that kettledrum entertainments are popular in Southern society.

A blonde girl, deserted by her lover, silently pines away and dies, but a brunette lives on to make it a hell upon earth for the man who deceives her.

Lying is trying to hide in a fog—if you move about you are in danger of bumping your head against the truth; as soon as the fog blows up you are gone anyhow.

It is the wife who has the making of a man's home says an exchange. True, and now and then she makes his wig wam, too.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Pious Mrs. Spilkins has stopped praying for her husband because, as she naively remarks: "I have prayed so long without effect that I think the Lord has just as poor an opinion of that man as I have!"

An editor once received the following: "Dear Sir: I have looked carefully and patiently over your paper for six months for the death of some individual I was acquainted with, but as yet not a single soul I care anything about has dropped off. You will please to have my name erased."

"Seems to me as though all rich men were made and set up in business afore my time," was the remark of a sad-eyed man, and then, with a deep sigh, he added: "There's no use 'n tryin'. Nothin's left for a feller now-a-days 'cept to start a monument fund and be treasurer of it."

The new governess (impressively): "Oh, Tommy, when I was a little girl and made a blot on my copy-book I used to cry." Tommy (earnestly): "What! really?" New governess (still more impressively): "Yes, really cry." Tommy (still more earnestly): "What an awful little duffer you must have been." —*Punch.*

"Pity the poor Treasury girls, pity the poor Treasury girls," is the familiar echo of the Washington correspondence. Better pity the aged and unprotected Senators, who, far from the restraining influences of home, are exposed to all the blandishments of gay and beautiful women.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HABITS OF SHEEP.

Never jumps a sheep that's frightened
Over any fence whatever,
Over, wall, or fence, or timber,
But a second follows after,
And a third upon the second,
And a fourth, and fifth, and so on,
When they see the tail uplifted—
First a sheep, and then a dozen,
Till they all in quick succession,
One by one, have got clear over.

Bank catechism: "Papa, what's a safe?" "A safe, my child, is a charitable institution, in which benevolent old people and orphans lay up their money for the use of sickly burglars in paying hotel bills at Saratoga!" "What's a cashier?" "A cashier, my child, is a sign-board established by amiable bank directors to point out the way into the safe!" "What's a detective?" "He's a burglar's brother-in-law and always boards with his rich relatives."

Revivalist (to rural visitor at hippodrome)—"My friend, did you come here from curiosity?" R. V. (slightly deaf) —"No, sir, I didn't; I came here from Staten Island." Revivalist—"You don't understand me. Did you come from curiosity alone?" R. V.—"Yes, came alone; the old woman's got corns and had to stay at home." Revivalist (rather impatiently)—No, no, my good sir; what brought you here to-day?" R. V. (smiling)—"O, I see! Why—the horse-car did."—*New York Advertiser.*

The Living Dog and the Dead Lioness.

The death of the lioness "Old Girl," so well known to Dublin folks, was attended by a touching incident. When dying, old lions are much tormented by rats gnawing their tails. During health they rather welcome the vermin, and lie blinking at them as they frisk about their cage, nibbling the bones left from their (the lions') dinner. To prevent this annoyance, a terrier was put into "Old Girl's" cage. At first she growled, but when she saw the dog "fetch" the first rat, toss it up and catch it in a professional manner across the back, with one quick, fatal snap, she drew the brave animal to her, licked it and fondled it, and in her shaggy breast it slept every night, her great, protecting paw over it. During the six weeks of the lioness' illness the rats had rather a hard time of it. "Old Girl" had borne fifty-four cubs, and had reared fifty, bringing in by the sale of her progeny £1,300 to the Gardens. She was the handsomest lioness ever reared in the country.—*London Letter.*

The Philadelphia Legislature has hit upon a novel and ingenious method of curing abuses in public institutions. Having become satisfied that there has been gross cruelty practiced at the State Reform School it proposes to decline any further appropriation of funds for carrying on the school until there is a change in the officers of the Board having charge of the institution.

ZACH CHANDLER'S HEROISM.

How He Saved the Life of His Little Daughter, and what He Suffered in Consequence.

Robert Creighton, a personal friend of Secretary Chandler, of the Interior Department, gives, in a letter to the Danbury *News*, this interesting account of an incident in the life of the latter which explains the sanguine hue of his face:

Perhaps you would like to know something of Zach Chandler. You and I have heard and read a great deal about him, and it's time we knew something of him. He is a great big man, about six feet four, and about sixty years old. He and Horace Greeley were born within a cat-call of each other, and still no single man did as much as Zach Chandler to defeat the philosopher for the Presidency. He has a lumbering, heavy walk, of certain stride and steady gait. He carries an alternate white and red face in front and high, a cane in one hand and a bundle of paper in the other. He never walks for pleasure. He is always on business. He spits every eight minutes—always to the left, seldom straight, and with the same regularity that punctuates his every action. High and in front, like the figurehead of a great ship, he carries his great, broad head and variegated face. On a cold day his countenance beams almost like the red glare of a locomotive head light. Ninety-nine men who pass him on a frosty morning make ninety-nine remarks freighted with the information that "Old Zach has had his bitters." But, O Lord, how this world is given to lying! This red face has a history, this crooked spitting has a reason, and I will give you both.

It is now seventeen years since Zachariah Chandler, being remarkably successful in business, built for his family a new and elegant house in Detroit. When nearly finished he moved into it.

On the first evening, immediately after the gas was turned on and lit, the smell of the escaping gas aroused the family and servants, and search was made for the leak. The daughter, now Mrs. Hale, then a child, with a lighted candle, detected it in a closet off the back parlor. The father knowing the danger of an explosion, hurried to the closet with a servant, took the candle from the daughter's hands and shielded her just in time to receive the full blast himself, burning his head, neck, and hands almost to a crisp. The nose, ears, eyes, lips, and flesh of the face were so completely cooked that old Zach embraced the opportunity and murmured through his blistered lips, "Bring on your cannibals. I'm cooked." A physician was immediately sent for, who after a few moments' examination shook his head in the most unhopeful manner. With a fortitude which characterizes Mr. Chandler to this day, he submitted to the examination, and at the close demanded to know the worst. The physician, Dr. Clark, wisely endeavored to postpone the giving of his opinion until the next day, but Mr. Chandler insisting, the doctor reluctantly answered his questions.

"Well, doctor, my nose feels bad. How about it?"

"Mr. Chandler, you'll lose your nose."

"And my ears, I suppose, too?"

"I am sorry to say, yes; they are completely cooked through."

"My forehead—how about that?"

"Well, I don't see how the skin will ever grow there again."

"My lips?"

"The upper lip, Mr. Chandler, I shall have to take almost completely off."

"That's bad, for a man to lose his upper lip. Won't the under one do?"

"I am sorry to say I shall have to remove a portion of that also."

"Eh! Well, go on."

"There, that will do. I'll know better in the morning."

"You can't leave me until I know all. Go on, doctor, anything else?"

The doctor hesitated.

"Go on, doctor, my eyes?"

"Your eyes?"

"Yes. Go on."

"Mr. Chandler, you will lose the sight of both eyes."

"That's enough, doctor, you can go now."

Nearly a year passed before Zachariah Chandler was seen on the streets of Detroit again. No one could recognize him except by his voice and immense frame. His face, once round, full and muscular, was shrivelled and muscleless. His heavy jaw, indicative of firmness of purpose, was almost without a shred of flesh. And as he said himself, he was "the most thin-skinned man in the whole Northwest."

Such is the history and the reason of his red face and crooked spitting.

To Get Running Water on the Prairie.

I have lived in Linn County, Iowa, three miles southwest of Cedar Rapids, on a dry prairie farm, for eleven years. My only method of watering stock was by drawing or pumping water for them all. Last August, during a dry spell, my well in the pasture got very low, so I had to contrive some plan to furnish more water for the stock. My plan was this: To go up to the head of a slough above the pasture. The well is in the meadow, six rods above the pasture. I dug the well and ditch at the same time, so the water would run off and not obstruct the digging. The right grade or fall was easily found in this way. The well is eight feet deep, ditch twelve rods long, well one foot deeper than the upper end of the ditch, ditch dug as narrow as possible—so as to be able to work in it. The well is curbed up with first quality of pine fencing, the curbing reaching one foot above the surface, so that dirt cannot wash in. The pipe, or spouting, leading from the well down the bottom of the ditch into a large trough in the pasture, is made of the same quality of fencing, ripped up in strips, two and four inches wide, which makes a spout two inches square on the inside. Pieces of spouting sixteen feet long. The ends are mitred together in white lead. A small piece of board is imbedded in the mud under each joint.

After the spouting was all completed and the water running a steady stream—faster than one cow could drink—I filled the ditch in with team and scraper, scattered on some grass seed, and put a tight platform on the well. The work was complete in about one week, all done with my own hands. This was done in August, 1875, and I have not pumped a stroke for my stock in the pasture since, but there has been a continuous stream running in the trough all the time. The trough is about one foot below the surface of the ground. I think this is better on account of not freezing. The ground on the east side of the trough is scraped out so the stock have easy access to the water. A shallow ditch carries the water off from the lower end of the trough.

I consider this the best improvement I ever made on my farm. Doubtless others will improve on this. This is my first experiment, but the principle is a good one.—*W. B. Parkyn, in Prairie Farmer.*

OUR WHEAT SUPPLY.

The Quantity in Sight—With an Average Season to Come, Prices Must Come Down.

At least such is the opinion of a Canadian, who writes the following letter from Kingston, Canada, to the Chicago *Times*:

As much interest prevails, especially on this continent, as to the probable demand for wheat, I take the liberty of sending you a few very carefully compiled figures, showing that the quantity in sight is ample to supply every want to the end of the present cereal year, and prices in your market must decline unless the weather here and in Europe proves most unpropitious for raising cereals.

At the commencement of the present cereal year (Sept. 1, 1875), the stocks of foreign wheat and flour in Great Britain were equal to 1,100,000 quarters; imports to Feb. 23, 1876, were 7,723,830 quarters, and the out-turn of the marketable home-grown crop, taken at a minimum estimate, is 10,500,000 quarters. There is at the present date 1,066,650 quarters afloat for direct ports and ports of call in the United Kingdom. This is exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic ports.

Last year's consumption of wheat and flour in the United States was equivalent to 21,350,000 quarters. Suppose we compute this year's consumption at 22,000,000 quarters, which leaves say 2,000,000 quarters to be provided, and I do not think England will experience any difficulty in getting this quantity even at much lower prices than are at present offering. Odessa alone has nearly 2,000,000 quarters (most of which is of the 1874 crop) in store, which must be shipped in the spring.

Remember, France is not a competitor with England this year (as she has been for the past two or three years) for foreign supplies; on the contrary, she can easily afford to export over 2,000,000 quarters, and is only waiting until the growing crops present a favorable spring appearance to do so.

I am strongly of the opinion that nothing can prevent the downward tendency of wheat, except war or a wet and cold spring and summer. I remain, yours truly,
Mark Lane.

The Finance Problem—An Original Idea.

Some politicians, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, anxious to avoid the perplexities which finance brings into national politics, have suggested a novel method for the resumption of specie payments. They propose to leave it to the decision of the United States Supreme Court. That court has determined that the issue of the legal-tender notes was lawful in time of war to meet the exigencies of war, but this original act provided that they shall only be reissued while the exigency remains in force. It was held that the exigency was the necessity of collecting a forced loan, and that, when a legal-tender note is returned to the Treasury, in liquidation of a tax, it conveyed to the Government a title to the thing borrowed; by its issue by the Treasury it is, therefore, not money, but only evidence of a debt paid, as much as a receipted bill. If reissued, it works the collection of a new forced loan in time of peace, when no exigency exists, and it is insisted that such reissue is unlawful upon the very reasoning by which the court justified the original issue in time of war. It is not improbable that the question may be brought before the Supreme Court very soon, by the refusal of citizens to receive in payment of a debt legal-tender notes recently issued from the Treasury, and bearing a date which is itself sufficient evidence that they were issued since the exigency for which they were allowed has ceased.

Washingtoniana.

The following description of Washington's personal appearance, written in 1778, says an English newspaper, "by a native of America," contains some points not generally known:

"Gen. Washington is now in the 47th year of his age. He is a tall, well-made man, rather large, and has a tolerably genteel address. His features are manly and bold; his eyes of a bluish cast and lively; his hair a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and his countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier, a gentleman in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another, in his morals irreproachable; he was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance."

"A farmer" propounds to us the following problem: "A man borrows $100 for five year's with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, but pays beside the interest a bonus of $8 for the money. To what rate of interest does this actually amount?" He receives $92 and pays $150, which leaves $58 to pay for the use of $92 for five years, which is at the rate of $11.60 for that sum for one year, and $11.60 is nearly 12.7 per cent. of $92. Our answer, therefore, is that he pays a fraction less than 12.7 per cent. interest. The question of the time of the payment of the interest or the bonus has, in our judgment, nothing to do with determining the rate.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*

EXPORTING COTTON GOODS.

Unexpected Success of the Fall River Movement—A Steady Demand from England for Goods.

The Fall River correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that the beneficial results accruing from the shipment of cotton goods to England are becoming every day more apparent, and the outlook is decidedly hopeful and encouraging. The success of Mr. George F. Hathaway's visit to England is shown in the great activity and busy bustle among the Fall River mills. About 15,000 pieces of print cloths—one-eighth of the entire production of the city—are now exported each week, and for these goods better net prices are received abroad than at home. It has been said that the Fall River manufacturers sought by this movement simply to "tide over" an unusually depressed period, and the inference has been drawn that with the return of a brisk home demand they would gladly throw the goods back again into the home channels. But the developments that have arisen from the endeavor have given to the project a degree of certainty and of permanence that the manufacturer themselves did not anticipate. They expected to sell mainly the 26-inch goods, which are two inches narrower than the American make, and to manufacture which would involve very little change in their machinery. They are now selling these goods and receiving as high a price as the 28-inch goods bring in this country, while the cost of making is much less.

The wider styles of print cloths so much in vogue in England, the 32, 34 and 36-inch goods, they did not expect to sell. But the English buyers offered such desirable prices for these goods that the manufacturers decided to make such changes in their machinery as would furnish a stated supply. But larger orders have been received and are yet coming forward, and several corporations are now placing their mills largely on this kind of cloth. Manufacturers elsewhere, moreover, are consulting with spinners respecting the preparation of their mills for similar goods, and in neighboring States arrangements to make a like description of cloth for exportation have been or are being made. These things, therefore, indicate that the manufacturers feel assured that the movement has in it elements of permanence and stability, and they are now taking means to form an association and to agree in any event to ship abroad a certain portion of their production. The superiority of these goods, as compared with those of English manufacture, is readily apparent. They are made of better cotton, are firmer, and of much handsomer texture. The goods on the other side are so filled with sizing that when they come to be printed the shrinkage is enormous, averaging, it is said, fully one-fifth, while the shrinkage of the American cloths is comparatively trifling, averaging at the outside not over 5 per cent. In fact, so high an opinion have the English manufacturers of the cottons made on this side that they not unfrequently place upon their foreign shipments the American trade mark in order to dispose of them to better advantage.

We trust the time will come when every one will use Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia.) Its sale is daily increasing, as is always the case with articles of merit. Try it.

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Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FurniturE

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

urnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

Lumber,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMLY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the est assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Bibles,
Pocket Books,
Albums,
Bill Books,
Testaments,
Wallets,
Pass Books
Memorandas,
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRICHT'S
In American & Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
Elgin Ill

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

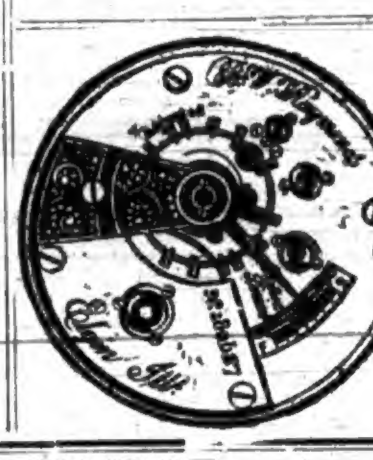

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R. R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30am	12 20p	3 55pm	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 18	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Southward

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipton	3 56	2 20	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 40	1 16	6 35
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.,
E. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.,
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't.,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 58	6 39
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 09	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am		12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 1	......	6 39
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 23	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 55		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 23
Hartford	4,28pm	6 05	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Bessons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Bessons	11 00		
Cam City	11 38		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 06	11 20	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 48	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 43
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 48am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			55
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5.50	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	30
Bankers	2 00		7 20	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 16			11 37
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		4 10p
Lansing	11 07		7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00		11 3 a
Detroit	10 30		5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m		9 40
Jonesville	2 20		11 00
Bankers	2 36		11 20
Reading	2 47		11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15	12 41
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	4 20	7 32	1 32
Auburn Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00	1 52
Fort Arrive		9 30	2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	1 10p	9 30
Louisville	5 45 am	11 10	
Cincinnati		10 30	

G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Exprs	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10 30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00n
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.14	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.50	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.58	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.42
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	19.50
9.38	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.19	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.08	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.29	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.17	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G.R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.22	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	p.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Moorenville	7.15	3.10	5.48
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Raw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A
SCUZRA BD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p.m.	2:35 a.m.	7:35 p
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:28 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:40 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 am	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	12:10 a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 00a.m	3 00p.
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 48 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	9 35 pm	12 50p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12"		2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25"		5 14 "	10 50 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 40p.m	5 50 "	11 20 "
" lv.	10 20 "	4 30am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 25	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55	9 35 "	2 16 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 48 pm	2 55a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 50 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 00 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20p.m
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 06
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00a.
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	1 15p.m	9 80 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25a.m	11 12 "	2 07pm
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15p.m	3

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.55 p.m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a.m.
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p.m.
Omaha Express [Sun-ex]	10 00 p.m.

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dekota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owotonna Mankato, St Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghtion, Haudcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office, 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W. Kinzie and Canal Streets. Wells street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent apply to

W. STENNETT, Gen. Pass Agt, Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Genl Sup't, Chicago.

Recorders Offi

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 23rd, 1876. Number 12.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Devenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Coal's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
G. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 24 & 26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O. SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TRESCH.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE PHOENIX TILE MACHINE.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR

Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOTS & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store. next to the Bank.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight.

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Joseph E. Beugnot, Esq., has two new counter tables which he will sell at very low figures.

Our sportsmen are after the wild ducks. They are said to plenty this season.

Last Saturday was not as busy a day as it might have been, had the roads been in good condition for traveling.

A little set-to took place on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, last Saturday. Our Marshal was soon on the ground and put an end to it.

Sugar making is in progress in various portions of the county. As yet there has but little if any, maple sugar found its way to this market.

There is not much probability that the growing wheat will be injured by cold, freezing weather. There will probably be an abundant crop the coming harvest

J. B. Stoll, of the Banner, asks for $5,000 damage in the libel suit commenced against C. O. Myers, of the Standard We understand that his attorneys are Capt. Mitchell, of Goshen, and Judge Tousley, of Albion.

We have received in the last few days a well selected stock of cardboard of the latest styles suitable for calling cards—something new and stylish—which you should see before ordering from cheap stock, else where that has been out of style for several seasons.

A gentleman at Auburn on last Saturday, while crossing the B & O Railroad caught his foot in a frog, and in attempting to get loose twisted his leg off, the bone penetrating through his pants.—[Angola Herald.

A young woman remarked to a friend while passing along the street the other day, that a certain young lady in town, needn't stick up her nasal appendage so high, that if she had her education she would be just as good looking as she.

One way to kill a town is to speak disparagingly of every stranger who locates in your midst—turn the cold shoulder upon him—be unsocial—circulate false reports about him to injure his business let him understand by your acts that you consider him an interloper who has no business in the community—in short drive him out. This recipe is an infallible one.

Bond's Novelty Store has been removed from 21 West Main street to 18 West Berry street, Fort Wayne, Ind., nearly opposite the Fruit House. This popular place for trading is filling up rapidly with new spring goods and it will amply repay the citizens of this vicinity to inspect the stock and learn prices. Customers will receive polite attention Goods sold for small profits, and warranted to be as represented or the money refunded. A general line of staple and fancy goods, notions, small wares, white goods, etc., etc. Come and see. We will do you good. No. 18 West Berry street.

It is generally considered that a newspaper adds as much to the permanent prosperity of a town as anything that can be established in it, provided that it is a firstclass paper and one that has no axe to make upon any of its citizens, but is alive to the interests of the town and ready always to labor for its growth and prosperity. Such a paper we are endeavoring to make of The Auburn Courier, and no labor nor expense shall be spared to make it one of which every citizen of Auburn should be proud. In return, all we ask is that it receives the support it is entitled to at your hands.

It is no small wonder that there is annually a large deficiency in the revenue of the Postoffice Department, judging from the manner in which the department has permitted the government to be swindled by mail contractors. John A. Scudder, of St. Louis, President of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company, testified before the House Postoffice Committee that in 1871 his company made a bid for the contract to carry the mail from White River, Arkansas to Vicksburg, proposing to do the same for $7,000 a year. A straw bid of $6,840 was placed in the department and Dr. B. H. Peterson was awarded the contracts for $18,000, Scudder's bid being entirely ignored. Peterson went to Scudder and sub-let the contract to him at $10,000 a year, or $3,000 more than Scudder offered to do the work for. This left Peterson $8,000 clear the first year by some means, he managed to receive receive $27,000 a year for work he was sub-letting for $10,000 a year. Thus, in about four years, he made $80,000 and the government paid out about $70,000 more than it would have done had the contract been let to Scudder's company.

Republican Retrenchment.

The New York "World" says: "A few weeks ago the Republican county Treasurer of Yates county, was announced as a defaulter, having used several thousand dollars of the people's money in his private speculations.

The Republican Treasurer of Saratoga county, about the same time fled from his home, having retrenched the taxpayers' money of that county to the tune of $160,000.

A short time ago the Republican State Treasurer of K[illegible] removed from office for the misuse of the public fund having been engaged in a retrenchment of the public money for his own use.

The Republican Auditor of this State has been suspended from office for speculation in claims, and for reasons which his own testimony justified.

The Republican Treasurer of the City of Buffalo has absconded after retrenching the tax-payer's money of that city to the tune of some $850,000 or more. Now the fact is being shown that he commenced his system of retrenchment the moment that he entered upon the duties of his office.

This kind of Republican retrenchment appears not to be new. Comptroller Hopkins in his report a year ago announced that the larger portion of the twenty-seven millions raised for soldiers bounties in this State never reached the soldiers. It was retrenched by Republican officials in the same way. Do we not need reform? And are we likely to get it from the grand old party?

A looker on in Venice," writing from Elkhart to the Chicago "Times, contributes the following choice bit of political gossip: The Republican crucible in the Thirteenth congressional district of the State of Indiana begins to boil. The immediate cause of its effervescence is the apparent affiliation of its congressman, Hon. John H. Baker with the Democrats. It will be recollected that Baker was elected in a district usually giving 8,000 Republican majority, by just 58 votes. His competitor was Freeman Kelly, the granger of DeKalb county. It was contended by the Democrats that Baker's 58 majority was fraudulent, and curses loud and deep were uttered respecting it, and threats made of contesting his election on the assembling of congress, with the prevailing belief that it would result in his being incontinently ousted, and his seat occupied by the triumphant Kelly. To the surprise and gratification of the Republicans, however, and the disgust of the rank and file of the Democrats, the matter was permitted to pass and Baker took his seat by default. The history of the past week has thrown a light upon the subject as brilliant as it was unexpected. The Goshen Democrat, the leading Democrtic paper in the district, printed at the home of Baker, discloses the fact that he has been voting with Democrats on nearly every measure,—says that he used to be a Democrat,—knows by instinct the Democratic side of every question; also knows which side his bread is buttered, and he finds safety in keeping step to the Democratic movement." etc. The Wakarusa Sun, a liberal paper with Democratic tendencies, says: The Hon. John. H. Baker is not the bigoted Republican that some of his constituents took him for, and has not as yet put in one straight party vote, while its special correspondent from Kendallville accuses him of appointing to a postal clerkship, a "rampant Democrat," and winds up by saying that what made this appear more unsatisfactory was the fact that several reliable Republicans were applicants for the place, but were unceremoniously set aside.

Now, from the above, one of two things is evident. 1. John H. Baker is forced to vote with the Democrats for the privilege of retaining a seat which the Democrats claimed to have been fraudulently obtained; or 2. While professing an honest approaching godliness, he has proved himself to be a demagogue of the very first water, and in either case his chances for re-nomination by the Republicans are as scarce as white black birds.—[Plymouth Democrat.

WE ARE PROUD OF IT.

We Mean the Great Dry Goods House of Root & Co.

Having occasion, a day or two since to enter the mammoth dry goods house of Root & Co., we were met near the threshold by Mr. Rurode, the gentlemanly proprietor in charge d'affaire, who at our request, politely escorted us through the various departments of the immense concern, and from whom we gleaned considerable information respecting the business of this leading establishment.

We noticed a good many improvements under way, made necessary by the constantly increasing demands of trade. In the rear part of the store, and on the ground floor, workmen were engaged in constructing new counters for the display and sale of fine goods in the lines of silks, velvets, etc., of which an immense stock is carried by this now celebrated house. The cloak room, which formerly occupied this space, has been removed to the second floor, where a very tasteful apartment has been set apart for the exhibition of styles in cloaks, suitings and goods of that class. It was found that the counter for wrapping parcels was entirely inadequate to the demands of the business, and consequently a very great addition has been made for the purpose of facilitating the preparing of packages.

On the second floor, some other changes have been introduced, made necessary by the bringing up of the cloak department. Carpets, of which no finer assortment was ever displayed in this city, are now shown at the front end of the room and on the north side of the same. The wholesale department, on the third floor, has not been changed.

It is really interesting to note the discipline which characterizes the workings of this great establishment. The whole business runs as smoothly as clock-work The entire corps of clerks—and their name is Legion—act together with a unity of purpose that is simply astounding. The perfect management denotes the presence of a master mind; it shows that this house has at its head men who are organizers, systematizers and strict disciplinarians. There is no clashing of the complicated macinery—all departments are divided into sub-divisions with polite and affable clerks presiding over each. The customer is piloted from one department to another by genteel assistants, who make the otherwise bewildering plan of business as plain as day, and the purchaser is thus enabled to secure his goods without delay and in the most satisfactory manner.

We are pleased to learn from Mr. Rurode that, notwithstanding the panic, the business of their house had been exceedingly gratifying during the past year, and that he has hopes of even better trade the coming season.

It is with pleasure that we speak of such firms as this, for they are a credit to our State, and should be the pride of our people. Outside of Indianapolis, no city can boast of a firm doing anything like the amount of business that is transacted by our Root & Co.; and we question if there is a store at the city above named as fine as theirs. One reason why our people should feel an especial pride and interest in this house is because of its financial success. There is no concern anywhere whose credit is better than that of Root & Co. Prompt to meet their obligations, and always taking advantage of discounts for cash Eastern dealers look upon this firm as one of the soundest in the United States, and in this way Root & Co., help the good name of our city. No stranger should leave Fort Wayne without first visiting this Palace of Trade.—Fort Wayne News.

A RARE OLD POEM.

Friar Philip.

Poor Friar Philip lost his wife,
The charm and comfort of his life;
He mourned her just like married men,
For ladies were worth having then.
The world was altered in his view,
All things put on a yellow hue;
Even ladies, once his chief delight,
Were now offensive to his sight;
In short, he pined and looked so ill,
The [illegible] [illegible] to make a will.

At last he made a vow to fly,
And hide himself from every eye;
Take up his lodgings in a wood,
To turn a hermit and grow good.
He had a son, you now must know,
About a twelvemonth old or so;
Him Philip took up in his arms,
To snatch him from all female charms,
Intending he should never know
There were such things as girl's below,
But lead an honest hermit's life,
Lest [illegible] might lose his wife.

The place he chose for his retreat
Was once a little country seat;
Far in a wild, romantic wood
The hermit's little cottage stood,
Hid by the trees from human view;
The sun himself could scarce get through.
A little garden, tilled with care,
Supplied them with their daily fare—
Fresh watercresses from the spring,
Turnips, or greens, or some such thing.
Hermits don't care much what they eat,
And appetite can make it sweet!

'Twas here our little hermit grew:
His father taught him all he knew,
Adapted, like a cheerful sage,
His lessons to the pupil's age.
At five years old he showed him flowers,
Taught him their various names and powers—
Taught him to blow upon a reed,
To say his prayers and get the creed.

At ten he lectured him on herbs
(Better than learning nouns and verbs),
The names and qualities of trees,
Manners and customs of the bees;
Then talked of oysters full of pearls,
But not one word about the girls.
At fifteen years he turned his eyes
To view the wonders of the skies;
Called all the stars by their right names,
As you would call on John or James;
And showed him all the signs above,
But not a whisper about love.

And now his sixteenth year was nigh,
And yet he had not learned to sigh;
Had sleep and appetite to spare;
He could not tell the name of care;
And all because he did not know
There were such things as girls below.
But now a tempest raged around,
The hermit's little nest was drowned,
Good-by, then, to poor Philip's crop;
It did not leave a turnip top.
Poor Philip grieved, and his son too!
They prayed—they knew not what to do,
If they were hermits, they must live,
And wolves have not much alms to give

Now, in his native town he knew
He had disciples—rich ones, too—
Who would not let him beg in vain,
But set the hermit up again.
But what to do with his young son—
Pray, tell me, what would you have done?
Take him to town he was afraid,
For what if he should see a maid!
In love, as sure as he had eyes!
Then any quantity of sighs!
Leave him at home? the wolves, the bears!
Poor Philip had a father's fears.

In short, he knew not what to do,
But thought, at last, to take him too—
And so, with truly pious care,
He counts his beads in anxious prayer,
Intended as a sort of charm
To keep his darling lad from harm;
That is, from pretty ladies' wiles,
Especially their eyes and smiles;
Then brushed his coat of silver gray;
And now you see them on their way.

It was a town, they all agree,
Where there was everything to see,
As paintings, statues and so on,
All that men love to look upon.
Our little lad, you may suppose,
Had never seen so many shows;
He stands with open mouth and eyes,
Like one just fallen from the skies;
Pointing at everything he sees—
"What's this? what's that? Oh, here? what's there?"

At last he sees a charming thing,
That men call angel when they sing—
Young lady, when they speak in prose—
Sweet thing! as everybody knows.
Transported, ravished at the sight,
He feels a strange, but sweet delight.
"What's this? what's this? oh, heavens!" he cries,
"That looks so sweetly with its eyes;
Oh! shall I catch it? is it tame?
What is it, father? what's its name?"

Poor Philip knew not what to say,
But tried to turn his eyes away.
He crossed himself and made a vow—
"'Tis as I feared, all's over now;
Then, pr'ythee, have thy wit's let loose?
It is a bird men call a goose."
"A goose! O pretty, pretty thing!
And will it sing, too, will it sing?
O come, come quickly, let us run;
That's a good father, catch me one!
We'll take it with us to our cell;
Indeed, indeed, I love it well!"

THE STORY OF AN ELOPEMENT.

It commenced by Mrs. Sawyer's arrival at Mrs. Muffit's early in the forenoon, evidently in a state of great excitement, and full of news. With an air of profound mystery, she drew Mrs. Muffit from the wash-tub to the sitting-room, and said to her:

"What do you think has happened?"

Now Mrs. Sawyer was well known in Myrtleville as "newsy," as one who lost no opportunities of collecting the most reliable and startling items of information regarding the sayings and doings of the Myrtlevillians. Accordingly Mrs. Muffit prepared her mind for tidings of moment.

"What is it?" asked she, drying her hands on her apron and settling down in a chair for a "good talk."

"You'll not tell I told you?"

"Never."

"Because it wasn't intended for me to hear. I just happened over to Mrs. Seymour's this morning, and Mrs. Kitely was in there, and the door stood open, and I couldn't but hear what was said, you know, and——"

"But what was it?" cried Mrs. Muffit, as Mrs. Sawyer paused for breath.

"Fred Seymour and Belle Grainger have eloped."

"Eloped!"

"Mrs. Seymour was telling Mrs. Kitely as I went in. As soon as they saw me coming, they began to talk about the news in the morning's paper; but you can't throw me off the track in that way."

"Oh, my goodness!" cried Mrs. Muffit, suddenly, as if some inspiration had seized her.

"You've heard something too," cried the widow.

"No, but I saw Belle Grainger this morning, quite early, passing by here, in the direction of the depot, and she had on her traveling dress, and her waterproof, and carried her satchel."

"Going to meet him on the 8 o'clock train. Oh, the sly, deceitful thing. Think of her poor father."

"And her sick mother. It is awful. And everybody knows Fred Seymour is as good as engaged to Susy Belknap."

"There! I'll go right over to Belknap's," cried Mrs. Sawyer. "Somebody ought to break it gently to poor Susan. Poor girl. No wonder they went off slyly."

And away bustled Mrs. Sawyer to find Mrs. Belknap and Susan in the sitting room, sewing. It was a keen satisfaction to tell the news there, for Mrs. Belknap, being in delicate health, and possessing ample means, kept a servant and lived in a style of refinement that Myrtleville generally condemned as "putting on airs." To take her "down a peg," as Mrs. Sawyer mentally resolved to do, was a vulgar triumph she enjoyed greatly in anticipation. But it was in anticipation only. Mrs. Belknap and her daughter received the news in a quiet way, as if the gossip possessed no special interest for them, asking no questions, and manifesting no chagrin. The story had grown a little on its way through Mrs. Muffit's sitting room, and Mrs. Sawyer had now a full description of the runaway bride's costume, and the train was specified upon which the young couple traveled.

But after Mrs. Sawyer had gone to [illegible] her news elsewhere, Susy turned a pale face to her mother, asking pitifully:

"Oh, mamma, can it be true?"

"I will go over to Mrs. Seymour's, dear, if you wish it."

"Not for the world. If it is true, we must never let any one know how we feel it;" and her lips quivered. "Fortunately, no one knows we are actually engaged. If it is not true ——"

"It seems to come very direct," said Mrs. Belknap, as she drew her daughter in a close, motherly embrace. "Mrs. Sawyer is a terrible gossip and a busy-body, but I never knew her to be guilty of absolute falsehood."

"Mrs. Kitely is very intimate with Mrs. Seymour. I have heard Fred say they were schoolmates. So it is quite natural for her to be telling Mrs. Kitely, and speak of something else when Mrs. Sawyer went in."

"I can scarcely believe it of Fred," said Mrs. Belknap.

"Nor I. And Belle, too, who has been my friend so long, and her only interest in Fred seemed to be in his love for me. Oh, mother! I can't believe it."

In the meantime the story was spreading from house to house, gaining a little here, a little there, as it was repeated. Mrs. Gray had seen Fred Seymour going in the direction of the depot at half-past seven, and it did not seem to occur to the gossips that, as his business was in New York, this was a sight of daily occurrence. Another one had always thought Miss Grainger's quiet, modest manners, covered a deceitful heart. Some pitied Susy, some congratulated her upon her escape. The young couple were discovered to have every fault the imagination of their accusers could summon up, and Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Seymour shared the odium and pity with Mrs. Granger, who certainly should have attended more strictly to the education of her daughter, and given her a more careful moral training.

Every mother in Myrtleville was piteously thankful it was not her daughter who had so disgraced herself, and the daughters, as a general rule, secretly wished they had had Miss Grainger's chance, for Fred Seymour was decidedly a beau in Myrtleville, and his mother was known to have a property from her late husband that would make the young man independent, when, in the course of nature, it reverted to him. He was engaged on one of the daily evening papers of the great metropolis, and considered talented and upright, a man who in time would make a name and position of honor. His attention to Susy Belknap, though the fact of their engagement had not yet been published, had been too marked to escape the notice of eyes so prying as those possessed by the good people of Myrtleville, and his inconstancy was a matter of course, as Susy was a maiden whom any man might have been proud to win.

When the 4 o'clock train came in, Mr. Grainger, a little, nervous man, all excitability, was amazed at the sympathizing faces that greeted him on the platform. A chill like death seized his heart. For years his wife had been an invalid, suffering from spine complaint. Had she died while he was away? White as a sheet, he turned to a friend standing near, saying:

"Why do you look at me? What is the matter at home?"

"My poor friend, have you heard nothing?"

"A choking sensation came over the loving husband, but he struggled against it, saying:

"Quick, tell me! Is it Mary?"

"No. Mrs. Grainger is as well as usual, I believe; but there is a very sad story to break to you regarding your daughter."

Wrath took the place of terror.

"My daughter!" cried the little man, furiously. "Who dares to carry stories about my daughter?"

"Well—you—see," stammered his friend, "the women folks say she eloped this morning with Fred Seymour."

"Fred Seymour! Why, he's head over ears in love with Susy Belknap. My Belle! Why, she has been engaged for two years to Lieut. Weston of the navy, though we did not publish the fact for the benefit of all the tattlers in Myrtleville."

"I am afraid, was the reply, that it was the fact of these engagements that drove them to secrecy and elopement."

"I tell you the whole story is false!" roared the excited father. "I'll make these mischief-makers eat their own words! My Belle, indeed! They must be crazy."

But on his way home, Mr. Grainger met the report in so many places, heard it in such plausible versions, that he entered his wife's room with a very grave face, from which all angry excitement had vanished.

"Where is Belle, Mary?" he asked.

"She went to New York this morning to do some shopping. She will stay at her Aunt Maria's to-night."

"Did young Seymour go up on the same train?"

"I suppose so. He usually goes at eight, and that was the train that Belle took."

Mr. Grainger was on the point of telling his wife the whole story, but on second thought he restrained the impulse. Sure in his own fatherly confidence in his gentle, modest child, that there was some mistake admitting of explanation, he said nothing. After all, it was a subject of congratulation that none of the busy bodies of Myrtleville had invaded the sick room, and he easily made some trivial excuse for going out again. He was determined to sift the gossip thoroughly before alarming the invalid, and his first visit was to the telegraph office at the railway station.

"Is Belle at your house?" flashed over the wires, and was carried to a handsome house in the city.

"Yes. Will be down on the next train," was the answer; for poor Belle imagined there was death or frightful illness to cause her father's message when a visit to her aunt's was such a common occurrence.

Satisfied on this point, Mr. Grainger quietly waited until the train came in, walked up Main street, with his daughter on his arm, left her at home, and started out to defy all Myrtleville.

From house to house he traveled with exemplary patience, and followed the snake like coils of the story, till he faced Mrs. Sawyer, who earnestly assured him:

"Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Kitely were in the sitting-room as I came in the back way through the kitchen. They were talking, and just as I got to the door, Mrs. Seymour told Mrs. Kitely that her son and Belle Grainger had eloped. They saw me then, and Mrs. Seymour said very carelessly: 'Here are the morning papers, Mrs. Kitely,' just to change the conversation."

"And you rushed off to carry the news all over Myrtleville," said Mr. Grainger.

"Well, I thought it must be true, from such an authority."

"Pshaw! You misunderstood what was said."

"I tell you I heard her as plain as I hear you now."

"Telling Mrs. Kitely her son and my daughter had eloped?"

"Yes. I'd swear it on my oath," said Mrs. Sawyer, as if there was several other ways of swearing, if she chose to take her choice.

"Suppose you step over to Mrs. Kitely's with me?"

"Well, I will."

But to Mrs. Sawyer's discomfort, Mrs. Kitely denied the story entirely. Mrs. Seymour had never given her any such information, either in confidence or otherwise. Mrs. Sawyer tearfully persisted in her story; and finally the trio went to Mrs. Seymour's. The hero of the story was by this time at home, and eating his supper when the visitors entered.

It was an awkward story to tell, but it was told; and Mrs. Seymour's face was a picture of indignant surprise.

"I!" she cried—"I said my Fred had eloped with Belle Grainger! Why, Mrs. Sawyer, you must surely be dreaming!"

"You said so. I heard you," sobbed the widow.

"Said what?"

"You said distinctly, 'Belle Grainger ran away with my son, this morning.'"

At this moment Mrs. Seymour burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, to the great consternation of her audience. She laughed till she was obliged to wipe the tears from her eyes; when, catching sight of Mr. Grainger's disturbed face, she said, with sudden gravity:

"Pardon me, Mr. Grainger, I see I have most innocently caused you a serious annoyance. The truth of the story is this: Fred, as you know, has all the morning papers sent to him on the early train, and many of the neighbors come in to borrow them. Mrs. Kitely always likes to see the *Sun*, and I save it for her; but this morning your daughter stopped on her way to the depot for a paper to read as she rode to the city, and took the *Sun*. When Mrs. Kitely came for the papers, I said to her, 'Belle Grainger ran away with my *Sun* this morning!'"

"And all Myrtleville has been busy with the scandal Mrs. Sawyer manufactured out of your remark," cried Mr. Grainger; "but let us hope that the originator of the rumor will be as active in contradicting it as she was in circulating it."

Pretty Susy was not left long in doubt, for Fred, having drawn from Mrs. Sawyer the confession that she thought it a duty to tell the Belknaps the first thing, hastened over to his betrothed wife, to give vent to her indignation against all tattlers and mischief-makers.

Very soon after Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seymour's wedding cards put the final contradiction to the Myrtleville scandal.

The Law Under which Belknap is to be Tried.

[From the United States Revised Statutes.

Section 1,781.—Every member of congress, or any officer or agent of the government, who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever from any person for securing or aiding to procure any contract or office or place of the government, or any department thereof, from any officer of the United States, for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives or bestows, any money, property, other valuables or consideration whatever for procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place, and every member of congress who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, after his election as such member, for his attention, service, action, vote, or decision on any question, cause, or proceeding which may be pending, or may by law or under the constitution, be brought before him in his official capacity or in his place as such member of congress, shall be made guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than $10,000, and any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the president, be declared absolutely null and void, and any member of congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the government of the United States.

IN France they take chicken feathers whose harsh stems have rendered them useless, chip the plume part from the stems with scissors, and put the plumes in a bag, which, when full, is closed and kneaded with the hands, so that the feathers are felted together, forming a down of unbroken fabric and great lightness, which sell in Paris for two dollars a pound.

IN Naugatuck Valley, Ct., the ice accumulated so thickly on the trees that the bending branches interfered with the railroad trains. One train was stopped a number of times while the brakemen cut off the ice-laden branches.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, JR.

A Sketch of the New Minister from the United States to Great Britain.

Mr. Dana has not figured prominently in the arena of national politics, but he comes of sterling stock, and is known in the East as a scholar and a gentleman. The following is taken chiefly from the *American Cyclopedia*: Richard Henry Dana, Jr., is the son of Richard Henry Dana, and grandson of Chief Justice Francis Dana, and was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815. He graduated at Harvard College in 1837. Having been compelled by an affliction of the eyes to suspend his collegiate course in 1834, he made the voyage described in his "Two Years Before the Mast" to California, then an almost unknown region. He was a member of the law school from 1837 to 1840, and during two years of that time was also adjunct to Professor Channing in the department of rhetoric in the university. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1840, and was at once employed in admiralty cases. In 1841 he published a manual of sea usages and laws under the title of "The Seamen's Friend," republished in England as "Seamen's Manual." His practice now became general in the law courts. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853. Having been one of the founders of the free soil party, a delegate from Boston to the Buffalo convention in 1848, and a popular speaker in the Republican movement of 1856, he has remained attached to the Republican party, advocating the election of Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, when he delivered political addresses in several States, and that of Grant in 1868 and 1872. In 1859 and 1860 he made a tour round the world, revisiting California, and visiting the Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, Ceylon, India, and Egypt, and returning through Europe. In 1861 he was appointed United States attorney for Massachusetts, and held that office until 1866, arguing every prize case that came up in the district. He also, in conjunction with Mr. Evarts, argued the prize cases for the government before the supreme court. Mr. Dana also drew up the prize act of 1864, which repealed all prior acts on the subject and completed a prize code for the United States. He was counsel for the United States in the proceedings against Jefferson Davis for treason in 1867–68. In 1866, by request of the family of Mr. Wheaton, he published an edition of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," covering the period between Mr. Wheaton's death in 1848, and the time of publication. His note No. 215, on the legislative, judicial, and diplomatic history of the neutrality laws of the United States and Great Britain, was printed by the government, and translated into French for the use of the arbitrators in their opinions. In 1867 and 1868 he represented Cambridge in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1868 he was a candidate for Representative in Congress in opposition to B. F. Butler in the Essex District and was defeated by a large majority. He has been a member of the diocesan convention of the Episcopal church for more than twenty years. The literary production by which Mr. Dana is best known is "Two Years Before the Mast."

Peeled.

Can't something be done about it? We are tired enough to cry, and it has been going on for weeks. We got a cord of newspapers in last night's mail, and sat down to the task of skimming them over. Being in a "hark-from-the-tombs" frame of mind we read:

"The world is full of snares and pitfalls, and the feet of the young are turned into forbidden paths; gray-haired fathers weep for the untimely taking off of their sons, who might have been saved by Dr. Jenkins' diamond medical discovery."

We fling away the paper, and take another:

"Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, are stirring the Quaker City from turret to foundation stone. Thousands of people daily assemble at the drug stores inquiring for Dr. Jenkins' diamond medical discovery."

We tear the paper into bits, and hop around and sweep the room in three seconds. Then William slides down in his easy chair, puts his feet against the mantel vase, and asks to be soothed:

"To raise good onions, select moist, well drained soil, work it mellow, lay out your beds, mark the drills a foot apart, and when comes a warmish day, go to your home grocer and get good solid sets, and Dr. Jenkins' diamond medical discovery."

We choked with wrath, and William squeaked out, "Why don't you go on?"

"You miserable man, if you want advertisements, read, read them yourself." We take a "Bosting" sheet, and sail in carefully:

"As there are two sides to every question, there must be two sides to the school question, and the best intellects of the age stand arrayed against each other on this fateful battle-ground; but, while men debate and disagree upon minor topics, they all assent to the established fact that Dr. Jenkins' diamond medical discovery——"

We hope this latter day essayist will die like the buchu man. We hope his wife will leave him as Mrs. Vinegar Bitters has her husband. We hope there may be a special earthquake under his feet that will open a crack big enough to take in one man. We only read the deaths and marriages now, and avoid the comments on them. If some fellow-sufferer will catch the man and hold him, we'll raise an army and march on to Buffalo with his "compositions," and shout them in his ears till he is deaf, and then cram them in his mouth and sew it up, and put his eyes out with "medical discovery."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Why President Buchanan Remained a Bachelor.

In an elegant mansion near the Arlington hotel, in this city, reside two ladies of the olden aristocracy—Mrs. Freeman and her sister, Miss Coleman. About the latter lady a little romance clings which makes her interesting. She was the second and the affianced bride of the late President Buchanan, his first love having died in her youth, and until he met Miss Coleman he was almost a recluse from ladies' society. He was engaged to her when sent abroad as American Minister to the Court of St. James in London. At that time Miss Coleman resided in New York. He returned to this country on a visit, and on the evening he arrived Miss Coleman was giving a grand entertainment. He was fatigued, and instead of dressing and paying his respects to her immediately, retired to his room, and early next morning called to see her. She had taken offense at his not calling the evening before and refused to see him, and they never met again. What regrets were felt the world has never known, but many an angry impulse has wrecked the happiness of men and women beyond reparation.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Journal.*

Claims to be an Honest Man.

An officer of the army describes to a Washington correspondent a visit he made the other day to the late secretary of war:

In reply to my card a subdued-looking domestic came to me and told me that Mr. Belknap would see me in the rear parlor. The manner of the servant was as lugubrious as an undertaker when he says, "You will now take a last look at the deceased." I had to wait but a moment. I heard a faltering step upon the stairs; an uncertain tread in the hall; then the door opened slowly as the ex-secretary entered. My god! Words fail to express how this man has aged and suffered during the last few days. His flowing silky beard was knotted and tangled; his hair was unkempt; great black rings were under his eyes, and his sunken cheeks made up a picture of woe and despair that would have touched a heart of stone. I was so moved that I sprang forward with a word of comfort. Regardless of truth, I said, "Mr. Secretary, I believe you to be an honest man." Belknap at this caught me by the hand and burst into tears. He was completely unmanned. He choked and sobbed several moments, when he managed to stammer out, "I am going to prove it to the people of this country that I am an honest man before this business is over." The officer concludes his story by saying that Belknap said repeatedly that he had a much better defense than people supposed. He has, by the advice of counsel, kept it back until summoned for trial. Then he claims that he will be able to make a showing that will create a change in popular opinion in his favor. He was especially indignant at the presence of the policemen in his house. He disclaimed any intention of running away, and passionately exclaimed that his former friends were trying to urge him to desperation by constant heaping up of indignities upon him.

Man in the Raw.

A maiden lady writes: Let us take a bird's-eye view of the men as we now find them—men with their "noble passions"—their prominent qualifications. What is their love? Egotism. Their heroism? Brutish dare-develism. Their cleverness? Imaginary. Their vows of love? Perjury. Their faith and fidelity? A broken reed. And where they are good-natured you may be sure it is from stupidity. They are saving when they are to settle household accounts. Generous toward girls—young, inexperienced chits. Severe judges of morals—toward their wives. Full of devotion—to pretty house, nurse, and waiter girls. They tenderly care for their horses, dogs, etc., and are amiable everywhere but at home. The married man can be classified as:

Henpecked,
Sour and glummy,
Rakes,
Tyrants,
Every-day people, thirteen to the dozen,
Conceited jackanapes,
Simpletons, and
Paul Prys.

Men are like scarecrows—they are found on forbidden grounds. They are like bees, the hum around and surround the most ravishing flowers, taste their sweets and fly away. Men are like swallows, they often seek the dirtiest corner to build their nests. They are like California gold, sought after in places where they are not found, and found where nobody would suspect them to be. Like organs, their tenderest tones are nothing but wind. Like cigars, more smoke than fire. It would be easy to continue, but I desist, in the hope that I have said enough to warn my inexperienced sisters. Beware of them, or, rather imitate one who knows, and make them beware of you.

Centennial.

On the 4th of July, 1776, George Washington was 44 years old; Martha Washington, 43; Sam Adams, 54; John Adams, 41; Abigail Adams, 32; John Quincy Adams, 9; Thomas Jefferson, 33; Patrick Henry, 40; James Madison, 25; Thomas Paine, 39; James Otis, 51; Fisher Ames, 18; William Pitt, 68; Josiah Quincy, Jr., 32; Nathaniel Green, 34; Edmund Burke, 46; Jonathan Trumbull, 36; Roger Sherman, 55; Aaron Burr, 20; Benedict Arnold, 36; George Clinton, 37; Alexander Hamilton, 19; Robert R. Livingston, 29; Philip Livingston, 60; Philip Schuyler, 43; Benjamin Franklin, 70; Benjamin Rush, 31; Robert Morris, 42; Charles Carroll, 39; Cæsar Rodney, 46; Edward Rutledge, 27; William Moultrie, 45; Horatio Gates, 48; John Rutledge, 37; Thomas Sumter, 42; Charles C. Pinckney, 30; Charles Pinckney, 18; James Monroe, 18; Tim Pickering, 31; Anthony Wayne, 31; Israel Putnam, 58; Rufus King, 21; John Hancock, 39; Elbridge Gerry, 32; Richard Stockton, 46; George Wythe, 50; Marquis La Fayette, 19; Francis Marion, 44; Henry Knox, 26; Richard Henry Lee, 44; John Jay, 31.

LET no one say that the Chinese do not appreciate our free institutions and republican ideas. They have appointed an attorney to represent them in the lobby of the California Legislature, where he is to protect their fishing interests in San Francisco Bay by appropriate devices.

THERE is a family of persons named Rudisill in York County, Pennsylvania, whose ages aggregate 450 years. They are aged respectively 94, 92, 90, 88, and 86 years.

FARMERS about Johnstown, Pa., fear that the great number of wild pigeons in that vicinity will remain long enough to eat all the seed to be sown.

THE EDITOR'S CENTENNIAL.

The waves of time have lashed their spray
Against our sinking pebble world
One hundred times since that great day
That freedom's banner was unfurl'd
Above the smoke where heroes stood,
Prepared to die at Freedom's call,
Which was rung out o'er town and wood
From grand old Independence Hall!

Brave colonists with hearts so true
They dared throw off their galling yokes—
("Why, Uncle Jake! how do you do
This morning? How are all the folks?
Glad to hear they're well.") and with
The steel and sword and bayonet
Defend the right—("No, Mr. Smith,
Your posters are not printed yet.")

They met, nor flinched, nor bent the knee
To hirelings from a foreign shore;
Their cry was "Death or Liberty!"
("Come back, you [illegible], and shut the door!")
War's thunder rolled! Columbia's skies
Were veiled, and lofty mountains shook—
("A quarter, sir, will advertise
Your lost morocco pocketbook.")

And fields were dyed with many a drop
Of crimson gore—though it did flow—
("Get shaved? You'll find a barber shop
The other side, second door below.")
Did flow—until the ground was wet
And dotted o'er with clotted pools—
("No! haven't any copy yet.
Tell them to sit upon their stools!")

They fought ("No!") like the sons of Troy,
And drove the British from our shores
That we to-day ("Yes!") might enjoy
The peace (Oh, curse the office bores!")—
The peace ("Whose poodle dog is that?
Get out! Now, let the 'devil' come,
I've copy for him, and it's fat!")—
The death of—Pandemonium!

Pith and Point.

A SPIRIT-LEVEL—The gutter.

NOT meet to be eaten—Bob veal.

"WHAT are you doing there?" said a grocer to a fellow who was stealing his lard. "I am getting fat," was the reply.

A DANBURY man had a bag of oats last week, which he calls the Seamless, as they won't have to be sown. Some one stole them.

"THIS is spanking fine vinegar," said John Henry. "Ought to be spanking," replied the young hopeful, "there's 'mother' in it."

"DO YOU know who I am?" asked a policeman of a fellow whom he had seized by the throat. "Not exactly, sir; but I fancy you are the malignant collarer."

A NEW dish is grape leaves fried in egg batter; it is called a French dish. An exchange remarks: "We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves, unless it is a circus poster on toast."

ADIRONDACK MURRAY says that "men were made to think and women were made to talk," and the Chicago *Times* asks him "to mention any occasion since Eve commenced with the serpent, when women had to be made to talk.'"

A LADY on the West Side found her tongue entirely paralyzed last week—the result, it is believed, of playing the harmonicum. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that a harmonicum is of more real value in a family than a stalled ox.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

"ELIZA," said a clergyman to one of his parishioners, whom he saw with her hair in curling papers, "if God had designed your hair to curl, He would have curled it for you." "He did, sir, when I was a child," was the reply; "but He thinks now I am old enough to do it myself."

HE entered a car door. When the brakeman came inside and took a key out of his pocket, unlocked the stove, put in some wood, and locked the door again, he asked him what he locked the stove door for. The brakeman shut his left eye, and said he locked the door so the fire couldn't go out.

MRS. VENEERING has discontinued a custom originated by her of having visitors write their names in a book in the hall in event of her absence. Why? Because the milk man came and wrote: "Bill Smith called to collect a bill of long standing, and is sorry Mrs. Veneering didn't leave the amount with the girl, as she agreed."—*New York Mail.*

THIS quaint epitaph Miss Kate Field copied from a gravestone near Cyford, England:

Here, deep in the dust,
The old moldy crust
Of Nell Batchelor lately was shoven,
Who was skilled in the arts
Of pies, puddings and tarts,
And knew every use of the oven.

When she had lived long enough,
She made her last puff—
A puff by her husband much praised—
Now here she doth lie
And makes a dirt pie
In the hope that her crust may be raised.

A COLLEGE professor at Burlington, Vt., thought to make a night capture of riotous students, each of whom was making his own nightcap, sure, with the aid of a little sugar. The professor, in his stocking feet, stole down a corridor until he suddenly stepped on a jungle of upturned carpet tacks. He gave himself away in an exclamation of anguish and rage, and hopped back to his quarters. The studious silence that prevailed next day when he limped into the recitation-room was almost painful.

THERE isn't much excitement in Detroit over the Black Hills. Once in a while, when a citizen is out late and returns home to find his wife pacing the sitting room, he quietly observes: "Well, you can be easy in your mind after this." She gets ready to pour a torrent of reproach at him, but he continues: "I had some idea of going to the Black Hills in the spring. I didn't want to say anything to you till I'd heard more about 'em. I was at a meeting to-night, and I found out that the gold excitement is all a sell. I'm going to stay right here with my loving wife!"—*Free Press.*

Acquitted by Mistake.

A great deal has been said of persons convicted of murder by mistake, but the people of Johnstown, New York, think they have a clear case of a murderer acquitted by mistake. The man in question is Frederick Smith, lately tried for the murder of Edward Yest and acquitted. The prosecution failed, through inability to show that Smith ever had a revolver like the one with which the murder was committed; but since the acquittal two witnesses have turned up who identify the weapon as one seen in the possession of Smith, one of them being a machinist who mended it. Of course the murderer cannot be tried again, and that is what annoys the people; but as he is under arrest for arson they will probably console themselves by getting him convicted of that crime whether he is guilty or not.

FOR THE LADIES.

Spring Bonnets.

Harper's Bazar says: Spring bonnets trimmed ready to wear have arrived, and are a creamy white mass of chip, ribbons, lace and flowers, all of the one shade that is already becoming monotonous. The chips are very fine, and the preference for yellowish-white is marked, for although colored chips—brown, gray or black—are imported untrimmed, but one colored bonnet is found among the large importations of trimmed bonnets for models. The new rough-finished yet glossy straw bonnets are very handsome, and are brought out in the best shapes. These are not the coarse rough-and-ready straws formerly used, but are fine satin-faced rice straws of ecru tint, yet with raised braids that give them a stylish rough surface. The new shapes are close at the sides, project above the forehead, are short behind, and those most in favor with the best milliners have square crowns; yet there are many round crowns, and many poke bonnets of more or less pronounced shapes; the latter are rejected by leading dealers, but young ladies have found out that they are becoming and are easily trimmed, hence those who do their millinery at home will select the pokes for another season. A few bonnets have the front slightly rolled in coronet shape, but the flaring brims that now encircle the face like a halo are passe. The straw curtains described last week are not largely represented.

Fresh Fripperies.

Very long paletots are made of white woolen materials for peignoirs and negliges; trimmed with white faille facings.

Old-fashioned organdies and lawns, in border patterns, to be self-trimmed and made up with flowers, are numbered with "centennial" goods.

A new description of oriental embroidery, employed for the trimming of China silk morning wrappers, is net of the finest web worked with fine floss.

Long mittens are to be worn in the evening, several of the most fashionable Parisian ladies having led off this fashion. They are worn in black and cream-colored silk, and show the arm to such advantage that they are likely to come into very general use.

Clusters of small fruits, especially cherries, are used on white imported dresses. Old-fashioned crape, thin and crinkled, once so much worn for evening dresses, is now being revived for bridesmaids' toilets. This fabric puffs, crimps and pleats prettily, and holds its own better than tulle.

Coarse chip braids and straws, in the cream tints, will furnish many of the spring bonnets, which will not be any larger than those of the present season. In their trimmings cashmere laces will play a conspicuous part. The cream tint will pervade silks, flowers and other garniture used on bonnets.

A new belt for evening wear, called La Juive, is made of black velvet embroidered with real bullion that will not tarnish; the gold and silver threads form an effective pattern in long stitches placed closely together. These belts are intended to be worn with quaint gold or silver jewelry and black dresses.

Secretary Taft.

When Secretary Taft presents himself before the president, that dignitary will see a man of massive form, dignified bearing, and kindly, thoughtful face, in the full strength of manly vigor, who has, by an exemplary course through life, became eminently fitted for the position of a cabinet officer. Judge Taft was born in Townshend, Vt., Nov. 5, 1810. He was early bent on obtaining a collegiate education, and, at the age of 16, was teaching school to earn money needed to pay his expenses. He succeeded in going through a course at Yale college with honor, and subsequently was employed there as tutor for two years.

In the meantime he studied law, and in 1838 he came to Cincinnati, where he was admitted to the bar, and began his practice in 1839. He has remained at the bar since that time, with the exception of six years, from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872, during which he sat as judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. During this period he was so popular as judge that he received the nomination of both parties, and was elected without an opponent. He resigned at last to join his sons in a law partnership. Since he returned from the superior court bench he has been busily engaged in a large practice. Quite recently he has been honored with the appointment of trustee of the Cincinnatti southern railway. Judge Taft has also given much attention to educational matters. He was for a long time member of the union board of high schools, and a trustee of the university of Cincinnati.

Judge Taft is a man of untiring energy and unwearying patience in the prosecution of any work intrusted to him. As a judge he was painstaking to the last degree, and no suiter ever left his court with a feeling that his case had not been fully considered. His politics have been Republican. He has been a faithful party man without allowing himself to become a partisan.

In view of the circumstances attending Secretary Belknap's fall, it may be of interest to add a word about the new secretary's wife. Mrs. Taft is also from Vermont. In intellect, culture, and in practical common sense, she is a fitting companion for her husband, and her influence on Washington society cannot fail to be of a most salutary character.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Three Innocent Men.

Three innocent-looking men were waiting at the central depot the other evening for a western train to go out. They were meek and lowly in general appearance, and as they walked around they became known to each other, and finding that they had a whole hour to spare, one of them proposed to go across the street and get some lemonade. While en route a second moved to make it lager beer. When they got over the third intimated that whisky would suit him, and all took whisky straight. This broke the ice and they decided to play a little game of cut-throat euchre. After playing a game or two it was decided to increase the interest by putting up a little money.

"I can spare that much," said the first, as he threw down a counterfeit five dollar bill.

"I'll see that and say nothing about the premium," said the second, as he took out a bill from a broken Canadian bank.

"I'll put this Jurguson down as security," gravely added the third, as he pulled out the gold-washed case of a watch which answered him for a tobacco box.

A peaceful smile stole over each face as the strangers scrutinized each other. They went in and got some more beverage and returned to the depot, wondering how it was that human nature is so unreliable.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Stupendous Centennial Bust.

A recent number of *La Staffetta*, an Italian journal, informs us that the Italian sculptor, Pietro Guarnerio, of Milan, who won a prize at the Viennese Exposition for two groups of his which were purchased by the Emperor of Austria, and repetitions of which were afterward ordered by the Emperor of Germany, has now in hand a most wonderful bust of Washington. Signor Guarnerio, it appears, understands it to be the intention of our Centennial Commissioners to erect a single building covering an area of 2,578,000 square metres, and representing, therefore, a length of more than one statute mile on each side, together with a tower to be of thrice the height of the so-called "Tower of Babel," of the Cathedral of Milan, or, in round numbers, about 1,075 feet. Naturally enough Signor Guarnerio has come to the conclusion that anybody who expects any work of his to be so much as visible in so vast an edifice, the like of which, he justly observes, "has never been seen before on earth that we know of," must put himself to unusual pains in the way of conception and execution. So Signor Guarnerio is now engaged in making a colossal bust of the father of our country "at the moment when he gave the United States their Constitution," and, in order to give this bust "dimensions adequate to the circumstances," he has purchased four car-loads of modeling clay, and is making a figure, the little finger of the left hand of which is to be twenty-six centimetres, or about a quarter of a yard in length! It is gratifying to know, on the authority of *La Staffetta*, that in this remarkable work "the great citizen" of America is represented in the most simple and natural attitude possible, and expresses the satisfaction of a stainless conscience which, having fulfilled a sublime act, and being convinced that it has discharged its duty thoroughly, feels that it has touched the summit of its wishes.

Beds and Bedrooms.

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blankets allow them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bedclothes, which often prevents them from getting any sound sleep whatever. It is better to sleep in a cool room and dress in one that is well warmed, than the opposite. If it is necessary to heat the bedroom, let it be by means of an open grate fire, rather than by a register or flue. In view of the fact that most people pass one-third of the twenty-four hours in bed, the importance of having only the best bedding needs no argument. There is no wisdom, therefore, in buying cheap or second-class articles for the sleeping room; but true prudence directs to get the very best bedding that your means will command; a first-class hair mattress will outlast two of inferior quality. The same difference will also be found in respect to feathers, and with the latter, as with hair, the best is always cheapest. Too many young housekeepers neglect to follow this rule, and pursue a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, where they might just as well have adopted the opposite practice.

Mother-in-Law.

Why is it (says *Harper's Monthly* that the English-speaking man loves not the presence and is indifferent to the memory of the mother-in law? And why, as a general thing, do they chuckle over such statements as this?

"It was the night on which John Todd made his great speech to the colored population on Munjoy Hill. Capt. Morrill from time to time awoke the echoes with his cannon. A man rushed up to him and said:

"'For God's sake don't fire any more!'

"'Why not?' asked the astonished John.

"'There's a dead woman lying in the next house.'

"'Well,' said John, 'if she's dead the noise won't hurt her; and the country must be saved.'

"'Yes,' groaned the man, 'I know that; but she's my mother-in-law, and I've heard that guns will awake the dead.'"

Score One for the Ulster.

A neat little trick was recently played on a hotel-keeper in New Haven: A stranger lost at throwing dice in a saloon, and the proprietor proposed, as he had no money, that he leave his Ulster coat as security. Instead of the coat, the stranger left his trowsers. He left the saloon, his high top boots and long Ulster concealing the loss of his trowsers, and engaged a room in a hotel for the night. In the morning he complained to the landlord that his trowsers, with $20 in the pockets, had been stolen from his room during the night. The landlord, anxious to preserve the good name of his house, immediately bought the swindler a new pair of trowsers, replaced the money supposed to have been lost, and sent him on his way rejoicing. —*New Hampshire Palladium.*

It appears from a Government report that the number of persons who settled in Canada from abroad declined from 39,973 in 1874 to 20,410 in 1875. Although immigration was dull everywhere last year, this city fared somewhat better proportionately than the Dominion, 84,560 immigrants having arrived at our wharves, against 140,000 the previous year.—*New York Tribune.*

The county auditor at Sioux City can't tell a coon from a wolf skin, and it makes the boys laugh when he pays out the bounty money and asks if the wolves are thick out their way.

Presidents.

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after that event, and his age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, Independent, inaugurated 1789; lived 10 years; age 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; age 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801; lived 25 years; age 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 27 years; age 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 14 years; age 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825; lived 23 years; age 81.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829; lived 16 years; age 78.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837; lived 25 years; age 80.
9. W. H. Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841; lived 1 month; age 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841; lived 21 years; age 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845; lived 4 years; age 54.
12. Zachary Taylor, Whig, inaugurated 1849; lived 16 months; age 66.
13. Millard Fillmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850; lived 24 years; age 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853; lived 16 years; age 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857; lived 11 years; age 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861; lived 4 years and 1¼ months; age 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1865; lived 10 years; age 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice-Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inauguration as Presidents.

Mrs. Hough died in Alexandria, Va., last week, at the age of 96. She grew up to womanhood in the State of New Jersey, where she was born, and when just 21 cast a vote for Thomas Jefferson for President—a property qualification in that State then entitling a woman to vote.

The general talk is Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). There never was a soap so highly and generally praised. It tells a story of its own merits, that cannot be contradicted. Try it.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have *nothing* to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "*Know thy opportunity;* in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest *you*." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, *this* was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, etc., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies. I believed that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fall with the autumn leaves. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understand my constitutional tendencies, must know *just what* my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his Golden Medical Discovery as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoy the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Quis.

Chicago Ledger—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

Scrofulous Humors.—The Vegetine has cured many cases of scrofula of five, ten, and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is: "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Cheapest, best family paper in the world—Chicago Ledger. See advertisement.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Why not? they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Also, try Wire Quilted Soles.

To convince you of the great popularity of the CABLE SCREW WIRE you need only see the base imitations and vain attempts to get up something similar. Also, try Wire Quilted Soles. CABLE SCREW WIRE

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

All Diseases of the Blood

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Seventy-one Years of Age.

East Marshfield, Aug. 22, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, Weakness in my Back and Stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for Weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Best Evidence

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

Natick, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from Necrosis of his Leg, caused by Scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies; that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST.
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

VEGETINE is SOLD by ALL DRUGGISTS

Housekeepers rejoice.—AGENTS make money with our 6 new articles. Capewell & Co., Cheshire, Ct.

20 FANCY MIXED CARDS, with Name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. Coulter & Co., Chicago.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. Smithnight, Cleveland, O.

Imitation Gold Watches. Send for Circular. Collins Gold Metal Watch Co., P. O. Box 3696, New York.

$20 A DAY. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something New. Coe, Yonge & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

40 FANCY CARDS, 7 Styles, with name, 10c. Address J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED. NO MEDICINE. Book free. G. J. Wood, Madison, Ind.

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ATTENTION!—Before moving West, or investing in Land, write for information of the Garden Spot of Kansas to ROSAN & COMPANY, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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300 Per cent. profit to Agents. Portraits, &c., drawn by Machinery. For full particulars address Smithograph M'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. TRADE MARK. "NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY." This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possess soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs that has yet been introduced.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL Is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove. If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say: "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 232 North Second St., Philad'a.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit AND Intemperance. Speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address Dr. J. C. BECK, 112 John St., Cincinnati, O.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Best French Burr, [illegible] under-runners, [illegible] for Farm or Merchant Work. Superior Mill Stones of all sizes, Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc., all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1460, Cincinnati, O.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES. Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description. "DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS. The Best Patterns made. Send 5cts. for Catalogue. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. Agents Wanted. NEW YORK.

$1,700 IN PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED BY B. K. BLISS & SONS TO POTATO GROWERS. $600 to be divided among the six most successful growers who shall produce the largest quantity from 1 lb. of RUBY and ALPHA potatoes. Price of each, $1 per lb. CENTENNIAL PREMIUMS. $150 to be awarded for the best collection, one peck each, of potatoes introduced by us since 1867. $50 for the best and most promising seedlings raised this year from Pringle's Hybridized Potato Seed. Packets of 25 seeds, 50 cts. The collections for which the last two premiums of $200 are offered will be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, in October and premiums will be awarded by their committee. For conditions and full particulars send for our Potato Premium Circular, mailed free to all. Bliss's Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden, contains a descriptive list of 2500 varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, with explicit directions for culture, 200 pages, several hundred engravings, and a beautifully colored lithograph. Sent postpaid, for 35 cents. Bliss's Gardener's Almanac and *Abridged Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds*, 116 pages, beautifully illustrated, mailed to all applicants inclosing 10cts. Bliss's Illustrated Potato Catalogue contains a descriptive list of all the new varieties recently introduced, with many other desirable sorts, also much useful information upon their cultivation. 32 pages, 10 cents. B. K. BLISS & SONS, P.O. Box No. 5712. 34 Barclay St., N.Y.

C. N. U. No. 11

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PENSIONS. TO WHOM PENSIONS ARE PAID. EVERY SOLDIER Disabled in the service of the United States, either by accident or otherwise, gets a pension. The loss of a finger, or the loss of the use of a finger, the loss of an eye, the loss of a toe, or any gun-shot wound, or other injury, gives a pension. RUPTURE. A rupture, if but slight, will give a pension. [illegible] Let me file your case while there is yet time. BOUNTY. Full Bounty paid to all soldiers discharged on account of wounds, rupture, or any injury, the same as if he served his full time. Send two stamps for a circular of Pension and Bounty acts. [illegible] Land Warrant acts sent for 10 cents. P. H. FITZGERALD, Indianapolis, Ind. Authorized U. S. Claim Agency for Western Soldiers. [illegible] Mark on all letters P. O. Box 54.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR., 23, 1876.

Democratic Central Committee.

In view of the early meeting of the Democratic State Convention, April 19, and the absence of the chairman, T. C. Mays, on the advice of political friends, I, as one of the committee, request the members of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, to meet in Auburn

FRIDAY, APRIL 7th, 1876,

at 10 o'clock a. m. to make such steps as may be deemed necessary to select 10 delegates to the State convention, and transact such other business as may come before them.

JAMES McCLELLAN.

We will publish the names of the Committee next week.

Those mules are kicking back at Bristow and they are likely to lame him so he can't take the track in the radical hurdle race at Cincinnati.

Some more radicals in high position are trembling in their boots. When the whole story of Barlow, Sanderson & Co. is told there will be a few more politicians laid upon the shelf.

It does the Republican soul good to involve a few Democrats in the current exposures. They receive no sort of quarter, and the sins of one Democrat hide a multitude of Republican rascalities.

The New York Times sets up a mournful howl over the expense that will be incurred in publishing the reports of investigations now going on. How careful these honest Republicans are of the public treasure!

It will not be long before the Republican papers will be excusing the simple-minded and trusting Belknap, for being led away into the by and forbidden paths of sin by that unprincipled democrat, Caleb March.

It is now rumored that Storey has sold a part of the Chicago "Times, and that it will hereafter be run as a Democratic paper. We don't know whether the report is true or false.

The trial of Palmer for the shooting of Murray, of the South Bend Herald, is set for trial the present term of the St. Joseph circuit court. A special venire for forty-eight jurymen has been, ordered by Judge Stanfield.

Hendricks introduced General Love to the Secretary of War in 1866. Gen Love was interested in the Gatling gun. Now Hendricks is charged with criminal complicity because of this courtesy. That is about the sum and substance of the charge.

Blaine says if the case of Belknap was given over to the Republicans they would impeach him, and send him to the penitentiary, too. Well Babcock was entirely in their hands, unmolested by the Democrats. They had all the witnesses, courts, jury, counsel and the

Ingalls now claims that he is a poor man and asks what has become of the money he is suppposed to have received from the sale of his soul? That tinted satin memorandum to Mrs. Grant accounts for four thousand four hundred dollars of it. This was the price paid for the position he holds, and perhaps a large portion of the proceeds therefrom passed into the same family. The head of the household must have received something.

The fact that a disposition is being manifested all along the republican line just now to bombard Gov. Hendricks with charges of all kinds involving his personal and official character, shows that he is regarded by his political opponents not only as the man most likely to be nominated at St. Louis, but also as the one whom they most fear. The charges now trumped up against the governor are of the most puerile and flimsy description, and have been thoroughly exploded in several campaigns. The nothing new or of a more damaging nature can be produced against a man who has been in public life so long is the best proof that his career has been one of stainless and unblemished rectitude.—Fort Wayne Sentnial.

The only consolation the Republican papers are able to extract out of the fall of Belknap is, that they have found in looking over some ancient history that the decapitated Secretary was at one period of his life a rock rooted Democrat. Therefore they conclude that the Democratic party is accountable for the disgraceful conduct which compelled President Grant to address the crooked Secretary the following tender epistle:

"Dear Sir: Your tender of your resignation as Secretary of War with the request to have it accepted immediately is received and it is hereby accepted with great regret. Yours, U. S. Grant.

The probabilities are, that it will not be long before these same papers will be trying to show that the President, himself, was, at one time in his life also a Democrat. It is not stated as yet whether Schenck was ever a Democrat or whether Babcock, Ross Shepherd and the rest of the Washington thieves were ever in any way connected with the Democratic party.

plain letter of the law to help them, and yet they let that guilty man escape. If they had furnished the House of Representatives the evidence against him as faithful as they did Babcock's lawyers from the attorney general's office, he would have been impeached long ago.

Commissioners Allowances, for March Term, 1876.

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Crane, Duncan & Co. bal. due for buildin' new Jail & Sheriffs residence	$[illegible]
Bush & Hagin, bill seed for furnace	3 50
C. C. Shaffer, repairing Clerk's office	45 00
Russel Bumpus, repairing court room per order of Circuit Judge	[illegible]

EXPENSE OF COURT.

W. L. Meese, sum'g Jurors & Com	37 80
" " serving com. court Mar. term	16 00
Spring & Robertson, statutes court room	20 00
To sandry persons, Dec. term 1875, circuit court allowances	815 75

EXPENSE OF CRIMINALS.

Russel Bumpus, making troughs for Jail cistern	10 25
W. L. Meese, committing, boarding pris'rs	[illegible]
H. H. Stamets, goods furnished Jail	16 75
" " " prisoners	1 00
J. D. Williamson " "	2 [illegible]
Robert Zacher " "	5 80
F. D. Ryan " "	4 60
S. W. Sprott & Son " "	6 15
V. A. Beard " "	1 00
C. Clots. Clothing " "	6 50
C. C. Shaffet	25 51
W. L. Meese cash advanced for furnace	6 00
Spring & Robertson, handcuffs, &c	

EXPENSE OF INSANE.

W. L. Meese, persons from insane asy'y	48 90
G. H. K. Moss, fees in matter of insanity.	3 15

EXPENSE OF SALARY.

Nicholas Ensley, Co. Treas. qur. Mar. 4,	280 00
Isaac Hague " Aud. " "	412 75
James A. Barns " Supt " "	146 50
C. R. Wanamaker " Com. " "	38 00
Geo H. Duncan " " " "	38 00
Nelson Griffith " " " "	[illegible]

EXPENSE OF BOOKS STATIONERY & PRINTING.

Wing & Co publishing notices	4 25
W. B. Burford. blank books & stationery	265 65
R. H. Weamer pub. notices & road recp'ts.	40 20
Cameron, Amburg & Co. blank books	149 50
C. K. Baxter, publishing notices &c	55 35
Davis Bros, duplicates for year 1876	73 05
T. C. Mays, publishing notices &c	7 08

EXPENSE ILLEGAL TAXES.

Geo. Long, poll tax refunded	1 50
Wm. Allen " "	1 75

EXPENSE RETURNING FINES.

D. Altenberg, J. P. fee	25
C. Smith " "	2 85

EXPENSE OF BRIDGES, ROADS & DITCHES.

Peter High superintendin' buildin' bridge	4 00
M. Casseleman buildin' bridge Smit'd-tp	73 00
Nelson Griffith Supt. Bridges	12 00
Geo H. Duncan " "	20 00
D. Culver repairing bridge Union-tp	94 40
David Smith piling "	15 60
D. Culver repairs on bridges "	3 00
Same building bridge Butler-tp	57 94

ROADS.

W. L. Meese serving notices on road viewers & precincts on Trustees	28 00

Jacob Shuman	$1 50	Jacob Bechtel	1 50
Simon McInterfer	3 00	Timothy McClure	1 50
John Lutz	1 50	Nathen Crooks	3 00
R. G. Daniels	3 00	John McCosker	3 00
Daniel Gonser	6 00	J. T. St Clair	1 50
Jeremiah Plum	1 50	Henry Bechtel	1 50

DITCHES.

John Buchanan	$1 50	Jacob Brumback	1 50
L. J. Britton	3 00	James McClellan	3 00
Christian Sheets	3 00	J. J. VanAuken	3 00
Amos Britton	3 00	same	3 00
John Buchanan	3 00	John Buchanan	15 00
J. M. Brumback	9 00	Willard Childs	10 50
James A. Dirlan	3 75		

J. J. VanAuken Surveyor & Engineer and locating ditches	83 50

EXPENSE OF POOR.

Jacob Kahn goods furnished poor	$15 00
" " " " "	5 40
H. W. Coburn " " "	15 00
Steifel & Ochs " " "	24 06
R. E. Williams " " "	9 62
Paterson & Co " " "	15 80
D. Moody " " "	4 00
C. C. Shaffer " " "	28 50
Robert Zacher " " "	5 95
F. D. Ryan " " "	2 70
S. W. Sprott & Son " " "	15 10
C. Klotz " " "	2 90
J. E. Shilling " " "	15 40
S. W. Ralston " " "	67 75
T. B. Totten " " "	9 75
Cool & Ralston " " "	3 75
V. A. Beard " " "	12 21
J. L. Davis " " "	9 15
J. D. Williamson	9 23
A. C. Brown, boardin' clothing Wm. Barday a pauper	18 50
R. Till, goods furnished D. Deer, poor per'n	14 08
R. N. Crooks, cash advanced on pauper ac	16 25
N. H. Mathews goods & provisions furnished R. Recker	5 00
B. B. Long livery looking after poor	2 00
J. A. Cowen, medical attendance on poor	9 00
F. Snyder " " "	50 00
Jared Spooner Co Physician " "	46 50
S. Stow " "	5 00
W. Long 2 coffins furnished poor	13 50
M. P. Baker provisions furnished poor	7 80
Hoopengarner & sons, medicines "	2 50
John W. Murphy, coffin	3 00
W. H. Rodarmer, pauper to Co Asylum	8 00
B. F. Moody, clothing & furni'g poor family	34 00
T. C. Ford, cash advanced send away pau.	7 50
Ford & Parent, livery, looking after poor	7 00
G. Wagoner, work for "Poor Farm"	4 00
H. A. Shull, brick furnished "	10 90
Geo. Clark, service of horse "	15 00
Sarah Fales, work done "	18 00
W. La Rose, cash & "	6 85
L. D. Pattee cash and salary as supt.	86 43
F. E. Davenport medicine for a poor person	1 90
J. W. Swaldner keeping "	1 50

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

G. H. K. Moss, freight and expressage paid on books	1 45
N. Ensley, 1 per cent on the collection of $10,000 and P. O. stamps for office	105 25
I. Hague 1 per cent for managing school funds	198 84
I. Hague 1 per cent for postage stamps &c for use of office	3 05
J. Showalter, renovating, repairing pump	6 50
W McIntyre settling with Trustees &c	12 00
J. J. VanAuken one engineers level.	80 00
F. E. Davenport goods for county	8 85
C. P. Houser, window shades, bill files &c for Clerk's and Sheriffs office	11 85
Ford & Parent, livery, looking after county business	1 50
J. L. Davis goods furnished county	54 12
D. D. Snyder, oil cloth, door bell &c for Sheriffs residence	27 89

ISAAC HAGUE, AUDITOR.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, west side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNT.

Aubusn, March 16, 1875.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Surveyor, will at my request locate and re-locate lines and corners in and adjoining sections one (1) and two, (2) township thirty-five, (35) North Range twelve (12) East, and that said Surveyor will meet all interested persons at the North-West corner of said section one, (1) on the morning of the 4th day of April 1876.

WALTER W. CRISE, Applicant.

J. J. VANAUKEN, County Surveyor. 3w

SELECT SCHOOL.

MRS. THOMAS will open a Select School, in the new school building, March 30, 1876, where she will be pleased to meet all her old scholars, and as many new ones as may choose to come. The tuition will be from three to four dollars for the entire term.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Landslot Ingman, deceased, by order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, will, on Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1876, sell, at public sale, at the dwelling house on the premises, the undivided two-thirds of seventy-eight acres of land off the west side of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen (13) east, said undivided two-thirds to be subject to the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railway over said tract. Sale to be between the hours of two and four o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms: One-third down, one-third in nine, and one third in eighteen months, with interest, and secured by note and mortgage, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

J. P. WIDNEY,
Administrator.

March 15, 1876.

We Chalenge the World for a Superior Combind Machine!

This is the only MACHINE in the world upon which the Reaping Table can be folded, thus making a Reaper that will pass through any where that a team can go These Machines with the Illustrious Burdick Reaper and all kinds of farming Implments, for sale by

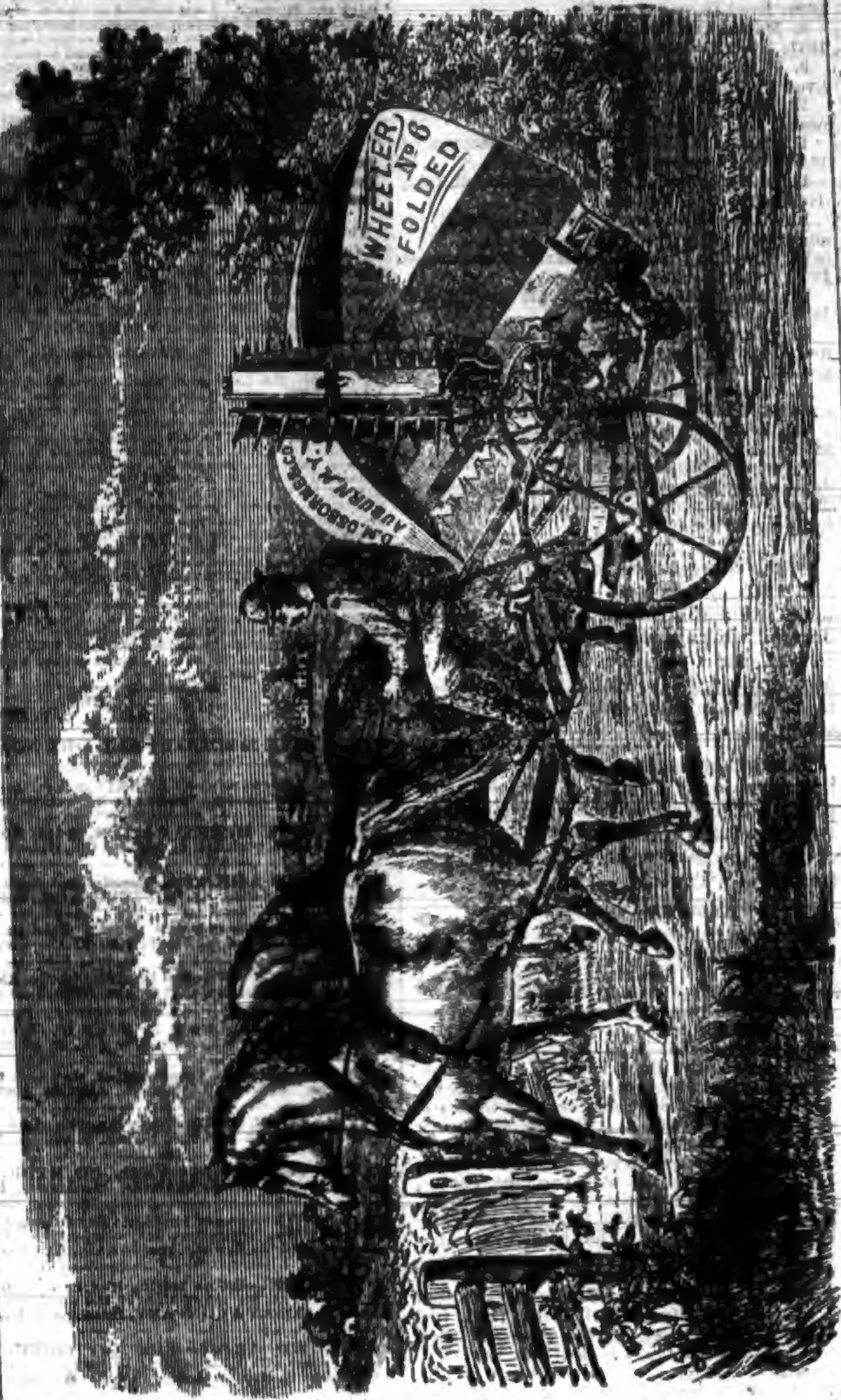

James A. Matson,

WATERLOO, IND

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whole sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer at the rate. On Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c, and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. The best uncolored Young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 90c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30, 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	26 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	28c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 60	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in bottle 50c
Rye Whiskey. two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	30c
Three year old	1 75 2 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	8?c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Boss Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	75c
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A FREE GIFT.

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing Hous

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFFEES:
SUGARS:
Dried Fruits.

ALL AT BOTTOM RICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. E. LITTLE, : : : : EDITOR.

Tuesday was a busy day.

Don't forget the Bell Ringers.

The saw mills have a notion to start up.

The voice of the musical frog is hushed.

We enjoyed a little sleighing on Tuesday last.

We learn that William Long has left the city.

Go to Dave Snyder and get the best plow on record.

Lyman Jackman and wife have located in our city again.

Look out for a fine sugar run after the present cold snap.

W. B. Dancer will sell household goods at auction next Saturday.

Small-pox is prevailing in some of our neighboring towns.

The shirt-pattern man was in town last week. Get measured, eh!

Auburn has more handsome girls than any place of its size in the State.

Call and examine the new spring goods at Miller & Casebeer.

Business of every kind remains dull on account of the bad condition of the roads.

Last Monday this locality was visited by the heavest fall of snow of the winter.

Too proud to beg, too honest to steal, is the mournful wail of the itinerent cuss.

Willis Randall, an old employee of the COURIER office, was in town this week.

A masquerade ball is talked of in the near future. Get it up boys, we'll agree to trip the "light fantastic" with you.

Miss Hattie Griswold will open a select school, in the North end school building, up stairs, March 20th 1876.

Old Mr. Moore has the contract for lighting the street lamps. One move in the right direction, and no chance for Belknap.

Whisky is said to be seventy-five cents a drink at the Black Hills. Nobody goes to the Black Hills from this office.

Walt Peterson, of the "Republican" talks of leaving the city and spending the summer days under the paternal roof.

D. D. Snyder is selling the Diamond Metal Plow, which is acknowledged by our best farmers to be the best in the world.

T. M. Stevens has bought and sold the restaurant known as Link's stand Tom. beats 'em all in the swapping business.

When the Waterloo "Distress" copies any of our articles, in regard to Grangers —or no Grangers—we wish they would publish it in full. Charley, brace.

The appearance of a sleigh on the streets of Auburn, last Monday, was something unusual this winter, and about the first instance of this kind.

Coming events cast their shadows before—therefore look out for the masquerade ball, (time not fixed) and the bell ringers on the 24th inst.

We notice that Miss Ida Chamberlain, of Waterloo, is with Miss Orpha Bodine in the dress making department at H. H Stamets.'

W. A Palmer, who shot that ghastly hole through Murray of the South Bend Herald has resigned his office of Justice of the Peace.

State Sentinel states that the Republican party of Indianapolis is in the hands of "bummers and hoodlums." God have mercy upon the tax-payers.

Lyman Jackman, well known throughout the county, will canvass the coming season for fruit and ornamental trees.— Save your orders.

Jas. Lowrie, in his usual and pleasing manner, is on our streets again. He is putting on a play that will eclipse everything heretofore presented.

Mr. Sol. Olinger, appeared on our streets last Momday, with the finest span of approaching three year old colts we have seen for a long while.

Just Received at Miller & Casebeer's a splendid lot of Jamestown alpaccas and Mohairs in all the new shades. The best goods for the money in town.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Farmers, do not fail to examine the adv. of J. A. Matson, in another column. His Wheeler No. 6 is certainly the boss. Mr. M. keeps a large stock of farming implements. Call and see.

After a Jury stays out all night and have decided on a case, it goes 'kinder tough to have one of them say "hedid'nt see the point," and have the Judge waltz them back again. Who sets 'em up?

Saw gone, saw-buck broken, local news scarce, Myer's with a libel suit on his hands, Stoll ditto, Wiseman charging on the geese—well, what's the use of living anyway.

Unlimited credit is undoubtedly a very nice thing, but unlimited butter would be far more acceptable, to a portion of our citizens, at least, at the present time.

Old dog tray may be very useful, and almost a necessity in all well regulated families, but when the "husband and father" persists in converting the kitchen and parlor into a dog kennel, there is apt to be trouble in that family.

The Black Hills fever is beginning to attack individuals in this city. A company of eight or nine are making arrangements for starting in a few weeks, and we hear of a number more talking the matter over.

Some remarks from us on the weather would, perhaps, be in order, but as all signs have failed so far this year, including the time-honored groundhog and "Old Probs," we have a decided objection to making any conjectures.

Out in the Black Hills gold region, when you buy a bowl of bean soup, you take off your coat, dive for a bean, and when you come up with it the proprietor of the saloon takes it away from you and says you only paid for soup.

MARRIED—March 19th, 1876, at the parsonage in Spencerville, by Rev. T. E Lancaster, Mr. A. Johnson, of Jackson-tp., and Miss M. Moore, daughter of L. and M Moore, of Concord-tp. All of DeKalb Co.

It is a good thing that the COURIER office had plenty of wood this winter.— If every man, woman and child pays us back the wood they have borrowed, we want to sell, at $1,50 a cord, 100 car loads. Orders from a distance promptly filled.

H. H. Stamets will move his millinery and fancy store in McIntyre's block in a short time. With the style of the room and the extra quality of goods kept by Mr. S. will make it one of the finest appearing sale rooms in Northern Ind.

Those who desire to see or purchase some of the very finest blooded pigs in the county, will call on our friends Cuppy & Ralston at the Eel River depot. We will assure all that they will be happily disappointed at the sight as well as price.

The pretzel-man called on us last week and donated us a bountiful supply of that article. In the present tight times they are a great luxury to an editor's ordinary diet. Call again, we like dot pretzel, don'd id.

Brother Wiseman, of the Angola Herald, called at our office the latter part of last week, but found us absent. By his own confession he proceeded to sing, "We charged upon a flock of geese" and then took his silent departure. Come again.

The Auburn Dramatic Co will on Friday Eve Mar. 31st, present for the first time in Auburn the beautiful Comedy from the Pen of T. W. Robertson entitled Caste, or the life of an Actress to be followed by a grand musical Olio by Mr Jas Lowrie.

An old granger the other day asked us "If you should see a young rooster crowing around a house in which there is a nice plump pullet a cackling from the upper window, what would be the result?" We answered "a brood of chickens, of course." "Not by a darned sight said he "she is my girl."

We were very much disappointed in not receiving and laying before our readers, the usual communication of the editor from Washington, this week. His duties there would not permit his doing so. We hope our readers will bear with the disappointment as we do.

When you come across a man who thinks he knows everything, has seen everything, and can account for the most improbable occurrences, by things that have transpired under his positive knowledge, or always has "something similar," to buckle to anything he hears, you may set him down as a dolt and an idiot, or in the language of one departed, "a horse thief and a liar."

Last Saturday Mr. Arthur Arnold procured a mixture of Nitric acid and some other substance, which lacked chemical affinity, and proceeded to brighten up a watch with it, but was stopped in his work by the explosion of the cleansing material, which burned him quite seriously about the head and face.

Last Friday was St. Patrick's day and it was duly celebrated throughout the country by the "Son's of Erin," both natives of the "Green Isle" and those of American birth. The festivities on this occasion are usually hilarious, and all well-bred Irishmen give their time and talent to the honor of Erin's patron saint.

Frank Benedict, Esq., has been in the city for several days, looking up the interest of some brick structures, to be located where the old frame buildings are now standing, on Main street. He has made arrangements between Clotz, Martin and himself to build three story brick business houses in the spring. Several others talk of doing likewise.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify all persons not to trust my son, Jacob Lochmer, as he has left my bed and board, and I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. HARRY LOCHMER

Yesterday evening the young ladies of our city prepared a fine supper and "taffy pull," at Ensley's Hall, for the Presbyterian church. The supper was served from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m. and many of our citizens ate from the bounteous tables, and all went home without hunger and longed for a place to rest their weary—guess.

Sheriff Meese took his men to the State Prison this week. The Weyer boy, says the deputy Sheriff, acknowledged that he burned the school house and woolen mills, and when he robbed Jos. L. Davis' hardware store he was disguised in an old greasy conductor's cap, long grey whiskers and other ways so as to not be recognized should he meet any one who knew him.

Although the proprietor of the Central has been confined within doors all winter, we are glad to know he keeps a good house. During the three weeks of court he was filled to overflowing, and daily dined from 40 to 50. Court being over, on Sunday morning, he let three "orphan" batchelors to his tables as "regulars." So say the two "Billy's and Joe."

A young fellow sat on the stair-way and talked to himself thusly: "I wish I had nothing to do only to help them 'ere big gals carry wood, water sweep out the Hall, and sich. After while I want to link on to one of 'em and I want to show 'em I'm not afeared to work."— He took from his mouth a quarter of tobacco, and placing it in his pocket started up-stairs to see if there was anything for him to do.

The First National Bank, of this place are making arrangements to erect a three story brick banking building, the present spring, on Main and Ninth streets, next to the McIntyre building. The work will be superintended by Mr. McIntyre in person and our citizens may expect a structure which will be a credit and an ornament to our town, as anything Mr. M. undertakes is certain to be well done and in the latest style of architecture.

There is nothing improbable under the sun. We are led to make this assertion from an idea which appeared in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, stating that a tramp faking for a meal, which he procured, proceeded to ask a blessing from the "meek and lowly," before he swallowed the tempting viands. Such a mark of true christianity should be registered on the "roll of honer," as it is a certain foreshadowing of the approaching Millenium—or this is the Centennial year.

Owing to the terrible condition of the roads, our country friends have been unable to supply the town people with a sufficiency of that "oleaginous rol'," and both old and young benedict's may be seen charging about from house to house, "just to borrow a little, you know." Old dish rags, bacon rinds, etc., boiled down, will answer as a substitute for a short time, but won't do for steady diet. Give us butter, or give us — butter!

The Cantata of Queen Esther, which was produced at Ensley's Hall, last Friday evening, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the benefit of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, of this place, was not patronized to the extent it deserved. The managers of this entertainment were put to considerable labor and expense in preparing it for the public, and the seeming lack of its appreciation by our citizens, has left them a little behind financially. In other words they failed to make expenses, and thus the churches have lost a benefit, of which they stood much in need.

Robison's Swiss Bell Ringers will give a grand entertainment at Ensly's Hall, next Friday evening, March 24th 1876. This troupe comes highly recommended by the press. They have ten first-class performers, a splendid silver cornet band and orchestra, and a full troupe of bell ringers, Many of the performers have travelled with Leavitt's troupe of bell ringers. Jimmie Field, the favorite humorist and facial delineator, is with them; also Bessie Field, serio comic vocalist, and Miss Henrietta, the celebrated English vocalist. The troupe is a grand combination and worthy of patronage. Give them a full house. Admission 25 and 35 cents.

St Clair, of the Waukarusa "Sun," is out of humor. He is flat with erysipelas, and his subscribers are thus informed of it: "Gentlemen, we are not well, and slightly out of humor. We can't expect to get to heaven so long as we lay here on our back, and look over our delinquent subscription and advertising list to the tune of a thousand dollars. It makes us feel wicked when we think how faithful we have performed our part of the contract, and how shabbily you have served us. You can't make us believe you can't send us the dollar or two you owe us, every one of you. Now we shall not stop your paper, but we will make you pay if it costs ninety cents on every dollar to collect it. So you had better send in your little check without further trouble, and we will respect you in a business point of view."

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale a few English Berkshire pigs, crosses of Crown Prince and Canada Bell. Crown Prince won the first prize at the Royal Show at Bedford England, July 12th, 1874. I guarantee full pedegree.

A. D. MOORE,
Moores Station, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Local poets, are as a usual thing, calculated strictly below par, but we hold our special rimer, Mr. R. M. Widney, up to the criticisms of the best students of the muses. However, we hope he will not furnish the same poetry for the two papers, as the COURIER is always ahead, and it is somewhat detrimental to the Republican concern.

Select School.

A select school will be commenced at the rooms in Ensley's block, on Monday April 3rd 1876, and continue three months. The rooms are light, pleasant and centrally located. An excellent opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advance themselves in the common branches and higher English. Pupils living out of town, will be assisted in finding boarding places, or rooms for boarding themselves, by calling on the Principal, or any of the Board of Trustees.

RATES OF TUITION.

High School	$4 00.
Grammar Department	3 00.
Intermediate "	2 50.

W. MCINTYRE, Presi't.
O. M. RECORD, Prin'l. 3w.

Mr. D. D. Snyder, agent for the Diamond Plow, informs us that he has disposed of a vast number of them to farmers of DeKalb and adjoining counties, and that they are giving perfect satisfaction to all who have purchased them. He also showed us a sword made from the same material as the plow (the Diamond metal) which held as fine an edge and as smooth a polish as though it were manufactured of the best of steel. The superiority of this plow over all others, for the soil of this locality is manifested in its perfect scouring qualities, its lightness of draft, and its perfect adaptation to all conditions of the earth at the breaking season. He sells this plow upon its merit, and farmers in want of an improvement of this kind, who are not satisfied after an optical examination of its superior qualities, can test them to their entire satisfaction. Mr. Snyder first introduced these plows in this locality, and the success he has met with, warrants us in making these remarks. Call on him when you need anything of this kind.

The closing exercises of the Auburn Public Schools took place on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening of last week. On Friday afternoon the small scholars gave their entertainment, consisting of recitations, declamations, etc., and although we were not present to witness the exercises, we understand, that without a single exception, all acquitted themselves creditably, and showed that their pains-taking teachers had spared no diligence in their efforts to instruct the youth of our place. All honor is due them for their faithful exertions, and we think the citizens of Auburn fully appreciate their labors. On Saturday evening the pupils in the higher grades gave a splendid entertainment at Ensley's Hall, which was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. To make mention of any particular feature of these exercises is unnecessary, as the performance throughout was a perfect success. Each participant seemed to be stimulated, by the liberal patronage extended to them, to vie with one another in making the entertainment pleasing to the audience, a credit to themselves, and an honor to their faithful instructors. Great credit is due to both pupil and teacher for their great advancement in this last school term, and our citizens gave them a hearty approval of their efforts by a large attendance to their entertainment.

As will be seen in another place the call of members of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, to meet at this place April 6th, to make arrangements for the selection of the delegates to the State convention, which meets at Indianapolis April 19th prox. This is done in the absence of the chairman, our editor, who will beyond question sanction the move. All we can say is, that in the ardious duties as clerk of the committee, which is unearthing the most terrible frauds ever practiced upon a civilized country, now going on before the committee on expenditures of the War Department, he has, beyond a question, overlooked this matter. Even had he thought of it for a moment he undoubtedly contented himself with the thought, that the Democracy of bold little DeKalb, would be on hand and well represented. Nor did he do so out of disrespect, for we have heard him say he was proud of the position conferred on him as their chairman. In the absence of our cheif we, in justice to him, say this for the seeming neglect, he undoubtedly feeling that he doing God's service, not only to the country, but the party, to which he is loyal. The call by Mr. McClellan, one of the committee, is perfectly regular and we hope to see a full attendance of the committee. Also as the honored customs, we would invite all Democrats, who desire a change in the present damnable administration of public affairs, to meet with them and give their influence in the coming campaign, which will prove the most exciting ever had in our country. Therefore let all attend and see that the county is fully represented.

J. R. LANNING.

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.— New Fancy Goods and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods and Notions. Please call and examine styles and prices before buying

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

THE FALL OF BELKNAP.

BY R. M. WIDNEY.

Well loud ye pompous thieves,
Who dwell in mansions rich and fine,
And think no mortal but believes,
Your hearts as pure as truth's rich mine.

Another high toned, sneaking wretch,
Who felt guilts piercing scorpion sting,
Another thief is made to stretch,
Upon the rack that baseness brings.

Oh, can it be that men will prove,
So recreant to every trust?
So faithless to the land they love,
And sink so deep within the dust?

Has heaven-born virtue lost her sway,
O'er those who most should feel her power,
That they so lightly cast away
Their honor in temptations hour?

Arouse each sun-browned son of toil,
With honest heart and toughened hand,
Whose calling is to till the soil,
And scatter plenty through the land.

All who detest the cursed rings,
That bring upon our land disgrace.
Rise and assist the power of kings,
And teach vile thieves to know their place

Back to your dens ye skulking crew,
Who fain steal our hard earned wealth
We'll let you know we're after you,
Back to your dens and save your health

Ye men of honor, friends of right,
For you stand your country calls,
Gird on your armor urge the fight,
'Till base corruption groans and falls.

New Subscribers.

While we are not making the least effort to extend the list of subscription, from the fact we have all we can accommodate with our facilities we, of course, feel complimented in adding names to the list, for by that act we know our efforts are appreciated. Daily we are adding to our list, and thus we are daily encouraged by these reminders. These remarks are called out from the fact that Messrs P. Reinohl and A. & J. Smith, of the N. W. part of the county, each handed us two dollars for the COURIER for one year.

To our friends we will state that we hope before long to improve our office and fixtures that we can accommodate all with the COURIER who may desire it, make it a better paper, give more reading matter, and call upon all of our subscribers in the county, and in fact try and get a few hundred more names on our list. We believe we have the best paper in the county, and more subscribers by far than any other, but now we desire to have before mid-summer more subscribers than all the rest of the papers in the county; and we will do it, if work, and the signs of the times amount to anything.

As the Garrett City "News" is everlastingly remarking about tramps we feel it our duty to uphold a certain class of "trmps" and in the language of a "back-woods poet" say, that the little town of Garrett, situated on the B. & O. road, is perhaps, the finest specimen of a "mushroom" growth to be found in any section of this country. In seeking a site for a town it is invaribly the custom and a mark of good sense to pick upon a locality that has some natural advantages, a spot that nature has blessed with some resources tending to build it up in population and prosperity, yet the founders of this little "berg" have ignored these "fundamental principles," ignored the biblical teachings of the wise man, who was commanded to found his house upon a rock, and following the precepts of the foolish man, have built or founded the city upon an infirm foundation. The place is merely ephemeral and it is only a matter of time as to its decay. In establishing a newspaper the prime object is, to make its appearance, (typographically) and its columns in the way of selections and original local news, up to the standard of excellence expected by newspaper patrons of the present day. How well the Garrett News fills these requirements we leave it to its patrons and general readers, and in our humanity, to all newspaper enterprises we will add nothing more severe than that we deem it the "finest" specimen of newspaper "pegged" work that finds a place on our exchange table. Do a little "sewed work," gentlemen.

It has transpired that during the seven years that Blaine was Speaker of the House many things occurred in his career which will not bear public scrutiny. This explains his frantic efforts of last to connect prominent Democrats with government rascalities. A thorough investigation of all men charged with scoundrelism is demanded.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF IND. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 10th, 1876.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	$54,[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	804.31
Due from other National Banks	664.38
Due from State banks and bankers	18.92
Real estate furniture and fixtures	5,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	370.00
Premiums paid	4,500.00
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	7,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,350.00
Total	$105,074.38
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	500.00
Other undivided profits	2,283.14
National Bank notes outstanding	27,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	17,301.79
Demand certificates of deposit	7,988.40
Due to other National banks	[illegible]
Total	$105,074.38

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } ss

I, Jas. V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Mar., 1876. Attest: GUY PLUM, N. P.

S. W. Ralston,
J. R. Lanning, } Directors.
W. McIntyre,

We learn that Jno. Robbins, at Garret is quite sick.

Mr. W. E. Rush has opened out a feed and Produce store next to Dawson's furniture store.

On the 10th inst. a fearful tornado visited Hazle Green, Wis., a thriving town situated in the middle of a large and fertile prairie about 12 miles north of Galena, Ill. Death and destruction were dealt out at a terrible rate. Nine persons are known to have been killed outright a large number were seriously injured, and the damage to property was appalling. The storm-wave rolled over Dubuque and vicinity, though with its force far spent, and considerable damage was done by the lightning, rain, and wind.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.— Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.— Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.— When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchegon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
(Indiana Division.)
GARRETT, Ind., March 13, 1876.

The stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company (Indiana Division) are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Garrett, Ind., on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876, at ten o'clock, A. M.

WM. WING, Secretary.

Auburn, Ind., March 15, 1876.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The house of a wealthy farmer named Colby, in Northern New Jersey, was robbed of $30,000 in money and other valuables by masked burglars a few nights ago....Josephus Sooy, Jr., the defaulting New Jersey State Treasurer, has been sentenced to confinement in the State prison for three years, and until the costs of the prosecution are paid. He wept bitterly on hearing his sentence. He is over 60 years old, and has a family who are highly respected....Daniel Drew, the well known New York capitalist and stock operator, has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are about $1,500,000.

The National Bank of the State of New York, of New York city, has suspended. The usual bad effects of such a failure are somewhat neutralized by the announcement that depositors and customers of the institution will lose nothing.

Following the example of the Bank of California, the stockholders of the broken Bank of the State of New York have resolved to pocket their losses of capital, and reorganize on what is left, with a more prudent administration.

The town-house of Norwich, Ct., has been destroyed by fire. Several of the inmates perished in the flames....The woman's suffrage movement is looming up again in Massachusetts, the Upper House of the Legislature of that State having, by a vote of eighteen to ten, passed the female-suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

THE WEST.

Sixty-four thousand beeves were slaughtered and packed in Chicago last season....The village of Hazel Green, Grant county, Wis., has been almost obliterated by a tornado. The town was built of wood, and the cyclone swept a clean track through it, destroying some thirty buildings. Nine persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured. The same storm swept over a large section of country, demolishing farm houses, fences, etc., and destroying a vast amount of property.

A destructive tornado recently passed over a section of Northeast Missouri, doing great damage. The town of Shrinkey, in Monroe county, was almost totally demolished. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded, some of them seriously. At Rensselaer, a station of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, two children carried away by the storm have not yet been found. The wife and child of Allan Johnson, residing four miles from Hannibal, were instantly killed. The destruction of houses, barns, outbuildings, stock fences, stock, grain, etc., was very great.

Advices from the scene of the recent destructive storm in southeast Missouri, state that in the line of the hurricane, from a point some two miles west of Elizabethtown up to where the damage ceases, near the Mississippi bluffs, there were seven persons killed, seventeen wounded, three or four of them dangerously and probably fatally, some thirty houses blown down, and unlimited damage done to orchards, timber and fencing.

We learn from the Chicago papers that ex-Congressman and ex-United States District Attorney Jasper D. Ward has been indicted for complicity with the whisky ring.

R. R. Webber, of Linn county, Iowa, is one of the heirs to a very large fortune in Holland, worth about $20,000,000. About a month ago he received notice that the Government of Holland had surrendered all claims to the money, and that the same will be sent to this country and distributed among the heirs within the present year. But few being equal in the line of consanguinity to Mr. Webber, his portion of the money, it is expected, will reach $4,000,000.

SOUTH.

Lieut.-Gov. Antoine and sixteen other prominent colored republicans of Louisiana signed a card addressed to senator Ferry, protesting against his action in ordering the exclusion of Pinchback, an ex-governor, from the floor of the senate. They say "this action seems unjust, and a painful reflection on our race through its highly-honored representative."

The Alabama Legislature, just before adjourning last week, adopted resolutions declaring that "the occurrence of the first centennial of the declaration of American independence is a fit occasion for rejoicing on the part of all the people of the United States, and thereby extends this greeting of fraternal good will to all the people of every State and Territory of the American Union."....A Louisville scientist having examined some of the specimens, has given his opinion regarding the shower of flesh that recently fell in Bath county, Ky. He says the matter presents ever indication of being the dried spawn of frogs.

The Senate of Mississippi, sitting as a court of impeachment, has found Lieut. Gov. Davis guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

WASHINGTON.

A canvass of the senate shows that that body is opposed to the proposition to transfer the control of Indian affairs to the war department....The military committee of the house of representatives have agreed to report a bill to equalize the bounties of all United States soldiers and sailors who served for any time in the late civil war.

Judge Alphonso Taft was sworn in as Secretary of War on the 11th inst., the oath being administered by the Chief Justice of the United States....One of the most important changes in the civil service proposed and likely to be carried through the House of Representatives is the reorganization of the Pension Bureau as a branch of the War Department. The appropriations committee has already provided for the transfer, and last week the Committee on Pensions reported a bill providing the method for the transfer of the Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.

George H. Pendleton has explained to the House Committee on War Expenditures the part he took in procuring the payment by the War Department of the claim of the Kentucky Central railroad. He stated that the owners of the road agreed that he should have 50 per cent. of the amount collected. He succeeded, after several months, in getting the claim, amounting to nearly $150,000, allowed, and had not paid one cent to Belknap, or any member of his family, for allowing the claim, but had paid over the proceeds of the claim to the railroad company. He said that, as the administrator of the Bowers estate, he had made a contract with himself, as President of the Kentucky Central railroad, to collect this claim, whereby he received $60,000 and the road $68,000....Kilbourne, the agent of the Washington real estate pool, was brought before the bar of the House the other day, and, for refusing to answer certain questions, propounded by the committee investigating real estate affairs in the District, was remanded to jail. He was accompanied by Judge Black and David Dudley Field as counsel....The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to report adversely on the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England. The committee was led to this course by evidence that Mr. Dana, some years ago, when editing "Wheaton's International Law," plagiarized some of the notes of Gov. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, who had previously edited the same work. When Dana's name was first sent to the Senate, Lawrence went to Washington and commenced working against his confirmation, and was materially aided, it is said, by Ben Butler, an old-time foe of Dana.

The President has appointed R. P. Derrickson Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois (Chicago) district, vice Gen. J. D. Webster, deceased.

The members of Congress are becoming alarmed at the increasing sickness of Representatives and the condition of the hall. A chemical expert has examined the condition of the ventilation of the House. He found that while 50,000 cubic feet of air are required for health, the hall is at present supplied with only 15,000 feet....Hallock, one of the thieves who some time ago stole $40,000 from the treasury, has been convicted.

GENERAL.

Room for another star. The state of Colorado will be admitted on the 4th day of July next, and the United States senate has just passed a bill which, if it becomes a law, and the people interested accept its provisions, will enable the president to issue his proclamation about the 1st of next December, declaring the State of New Mexico admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of congress.

The death of Mrs. Carl Schurz is announced. She died in New York city of puerperal fever, two days after giving birth to a child.

POLITICAL.

David A. Wells has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Connecticut District.

The Democrats of Congress held another finance caucus on the evening of the 15th inst. Speeches were made by leading Representatives from all sections of the country, including Morrison, Scott, Dike, Hooker, Seelye and Payne. The first vote was upon the Bright bill, which was defeated. The next vote was upon Sayler's substitute for the Bright bill, which was the Bright bill with the section of the Payne bill relative to the partial repeal of the Resumption act. This was defeated. A vote was then taken upon the Payne bill, which was adopted by a vote of 80 to 42. The measure agreed upon provides for gradual resumption by hoarding gold to an amount equal to 3 per cent. of the legal-tender notes outstanding. It also requires the national banks to set aside an amount of coin equal to 3 per cent. of their circulating notes, and repeals so much of the Specie-Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, as designates Jan. 1, 1879, as the date of resumption....Returns of the New Hampshire election from all but ten towns give Cheney 42,240; Marcy, 37,447; Kendall and scattering, 419. Cheney's majority, 3,847. The Republicans elect nine out of twelve Senators. The Council stands four Republicans, one Democrat. In the House there are 207 Republicans and 178 Democrats. The Republican majority, it is thought, will be 25 or 30 in the House. The vote is increased about 1,200 over last year, being nearly 81,000, and it is the largest ever cast in the State.

The New York State Greenback Convention was held at Syracuse on the 15th inst. Augustus Schell presided. The resolutions declare opposition to any repudiation of the nation's obligations, but assert that the act of Congress of March, 1869, promising to pay five-twenties in gold is a gross violation of the contract whereby said bonds were issued; that legal-tenders should pay the bondholder his interest and all other debts, private and public, including duties on imports; that the act pledging resumption in 1879 is a failure, and its immediate repeal is demanded; that legal-tenders are the standard of value, while gold constantly fluctuates for various reasons. The convention recommended the several assembly districts to send delegates to a State Convention, in order to select delegates for the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and ask their admission into that body as true representatives of the Democracy of New York.

FOREIGN.

Great excitement prevails in Brussels over the discovery of an extensive defalcation in the national bank there. It appears that 6,000,000 francs have been embezzled by one of the clerks of the bank....Japan has declared war against Corea.

The recent murder of the captain and pilot of a German schooner by Chinese pirates has aroused the ire of Bismarck, and he will require absolute satisfaction from the Pekin Government. The claim is supported by the American and English representatives, and Admiral Ryder, of the British navy, has tendered his squadron to aid the German war ships if necessary.

The Prince of Wales has grown weary of hunting elephants and tigers in India, and is now on his homeward voyage....A landslide at Coateant, a small town on the Rhine, in Northern Germany, caused by the recent heavy rains, buried eight houses and twenty-six persons....Smokers will be interested in learning that the Cuban tobacco crop promises to turn out almost a total failure.

England has a domestic and social scandal of a high order. The wife of Lord Aylesford has eloped with that prince of rakes, Marquis Blandford, who is the eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough. This escapade is at present all the talk in the social circles of London....A severe battle was recently fought between the Egyptians and Abyssinians, resulting in the disastrous defeat of the latter. The Abyssinian King, his Grand Visier, ex-chiefs, and 5,000 men were killed. The Egyptian losses were also heavy.

England and France and Germany have just been experiencing the unpleasant effects of a March cyclone. Numerous shipping casualties are reported, and considerable damage was caused on land. The gale was particularly violent in Paris and vicinity, unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and playing havoc with telegraph wires. Several fatal casualties occurred in the city....The French National Assembly has organized by electing Duc D'Audriffet Pasquier president of the Senate, and M. Grevey president of the Chamber of Deputies.

The announcement that Japan and Corea were about to go to war was premature. A treaty of peace has been concluded between the two countries.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, March 10.—*Senate.*—The proceedings in the senate were devoid of interest, a large portion of the day being devoted to the consideration of the bill enabling New Mexico to form a constitution and come into the union as a state. The bill was finally passed.

House.—The most of the time of the house was consumed by the members of the committee on expenditures of the war department in making explanations of the part each played in the Belknap investigation, and wrangling over the escape of the witness Marsh and the responsibility therefor.

Saturday, March 11.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Cook, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers....Jenks introduced a bill to transfer the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department....Banning presented the protest of the Cincinnati distillers against any law changing the tax on whisky....Townsend (Pa.) delivered a speech in opposition to the reduction of Congressmen's salaries, alluding to Randall's vote for increased salary at the last session. Randall replied that the people had condemned that measure, and he accepted the verdict. White—Do I understand the gentleman to say he realized the fact that the country condemned his vote on the back-salary question? Randall—It is none of your business what I realize. [Laughter.] I have made my statement in that connection. White—Does not the gentleman believe that the country would be better pleased if that back salary was refunded? Randall—That is none of your business either. [Laughter.] When I do aught here that does not become a representative, the people will take care to consign me back to private life. The law gave it to me. My people have approved of me since, and it does not lie in the power of any miserable man here—[laughter]—to talk about my conscience.

Monday, March 13.—*Senate.*—Allison introduced a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation with regard to a portion of their reservation....The Senate devoted nearly the entire day to the consideration of Morton's bill to regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President.

House.—Campbell presented a petition of citizens of Illinois asking for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act....Several bills were introduced, including the following: By Hewitt (Ala.), prohibiting contributions from the officers and employes of the Government for political purposes; by Dibrell (Tenn.), for the benefit of the distillers of a less quantity than 500 barrels per year; by Landers, to allow seventy days' vacation, with pay, to all Government employes, to attend the Centennial celebration; by Fort, to reorganize and consolidate the Territories, and to provide for their speedy admission as States, also, to impose a tax on the sales of stocks and bullion; by Brown, granting the right of way to railroad companies through the Indian Territory; by Cannon, to exempt persons engaged in the postal service from militia duty and from jury service; by Blaine, regarding the regulation of commerce and navigation, and of steam vessels, also, by request, declaring the 14th of April, 1876, a legal holiday in Washington city; by Meade, by request, to provide for a more certain resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879.....Baker (Ind.), offered a resolution reciting that "the people of the United States constitute one nation and not a confederacy of States or nations; that the Constitution was formed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity, through their delegates thereto duly constituted; that the Government under the Constitution is one of the people, by the people, and for the people, and that in its appropriate sphere the Government of this nation is sovereign and supreme; that in its nature it is permanent and indissoluble, except by the action and consent of the whole people; that no State has any right or authority to judge of the constitutionality of the laws enacted by Congress, or to nullify the execution of the same; and that all overt acts by any State or people thereof, of secession therefrom, or of rebellion, against the same, constitute treason, and that the late war of the rebellion for the dismemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or of constitutional law." He moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution adopted, and he called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Cox asked whether the resolution was divisible The Speaker responded that the motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was not divisible. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas, 91; nays, 71—two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative. Cox then offered the following resolutions: *Resolved*, That the people of the United States constitute a nation in the sense, to the extent, and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution. *Resolved*, That the Government of the United States is a Federal Union, and was formed by the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity; that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution, and these rights and powers cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution. *Resolved*, That the rights of States have the same sanction of security in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the Federal Government, and that local domestic government by the several States within the limits of the Constitution is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the citizen and continuance of our republican system of government. *Resolved*, That the doctrine that any State has the right to secede from the Union is in conflict with the idea of a perpetual union as contemplated by the Constitution, and should be regarded as being forever extinguished by the result of the recent civil conflict. Holman called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Blaine expressed the hope that every Union man in the House would vote against the resolutions. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions was adopted—yeas, 150; nays, 42.

Tuesday, March 14.—*Senate.*—The Senate bill to amend the revised statutes so as to permit national banks to organize with a capital of $50,000 in towns irrespective of population, was stricken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed....Logan presented a petition of 3,000 ex-soldiers asking for the passage of a bill for the equalization of bounties similar to the one passed by the last Congress....The Senate passed the bill reducing the salary of the President from $50,000 to $25,000. The vote on the question was as follows: *Yeas*—Allison, Bogy, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cockrell, Dawes, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kernan, Key, Logan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Patterson, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Wright—26. *Nays*—Bayard, Boutwell, Cooper, Davis, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), McMillan, Mitchell, Paddock, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer, Windom, Walters—20.

House.—Kasson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Public Buildings to examine into the causes of the bad ventilation of the Hall of Representatives, and to direct such improvements therein as may be found expedient to increase the purity of the atmosphere. Several members ventilated their opinions upon the "murderous atmosphere" of the hall, and the alarming increase of illness among members as the result of the bad ventilation, and it was pretty generally agreed that something must be done to remedy the evil immediately, even if the cost was very large. ....Sparks, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. A long and somewhat heated discussion took place between the members of the Indian Committee and the Military Committee as to which of these committees had the more legitimate jurisdiction of the matter....Thurston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for copies of all letters, telegrams and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado. Adopted.

Wednesday, March 15.—*Senate.*—Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on certain claims for damages arising from Morgan's raid, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration on the subject. Agreed to....Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to a portion of their reservations, and for other purposes.

House.—The House spent nearly the whole day in general debate upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. The speeches took a wide range, and had little relation to the subject matter....Faulkner offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the powers conferred upon A. B. Steinberger as a Special Agent or Commissioner to the Samoan or Navigator Islands. Adopted.... A very significant feature of the House proceedings was the action of the Appropriation Committee respecting the Senate amendments to the West Point bill. The House non-concurred in all the twenty-seven Senate amendments, but declined to ask for a conference committee. This seems to indicate that the House will refuse to recede from its position on the bill, and will seek to force the Senate to reconsider its amendments.

Thursday, March 16.—*Senate.*—Windom introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Pembina....A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the annual product of gold and silver in the United States from 1845 to 1875, the amount in other parts of the world for the same period, and an estimate of the amount in this country at the present time.... The bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President was discussed by Christiancy, Thurman, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Howe and Johnston.

House.—The House adopted the resolution calling upon the Attorney-general for all the letters and papers relating to the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado....The House devoted some time, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill to supply the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department. Young, from the Sub-Committee on Ventilation of the House, made report to the effect that it was impossible to force into the House a sufficient supply of fresh air for the supply of 600 persons, and with it a resolution to exclude from the galleries all persons except those who have the privilege of the reporters' and diplomatic galleries, and such as may be admitted on cards of members. After debate, the report was recommitted....Landers (Ind.) offered a resolution to restore the elective government in the District of Columbia.

Suicide as a Fine Art.

Auguste Chere, a Frenchman, committed suicide in London, last month, by guillotining himself. He constructed the frame himself, erected it in his room, and by means of a pulley was able to set the knife in motion. When found the head was completely and neatly severed from the body. But he was not the artist that another Frenchman was, who, a few years ago, committed suicide in the same manner in an interior French city. His guillotine was an artistically constructed arrangement, constructed in the doorway leading from his bed to his sitting room. The frame was covered with crimson velvet and edged with gold, and the knife was keen and polished as a Damascus blade, and the machinery was so admirably constructed that it ran without any noise. He constructed a basket, padded and lined with satin, in which his head was found after the suicide, while the body reposed on a cushioned platform.

Sleeping Stories.

M. Plater, the celebrated lutanist, or lute-player, one evening dropped asleep while playing, after partaking of an unusually liberal supper. He continued to "discourse sweet music" correctly and tastefully until roused from his drowsy nap by the noise of his lute falling on the floor. A "reader" in a printing office fell asleep while reading for the correction of proof, but continued reading down to the bottom of that page. In this case the probability is that his sleep only went to the extent of drowsiness; at any rate, when roused up he could not remember the words which he had just been correctly reading. Sir John Moore, during his ever-memorable retreat to Corunna, had to make forced marches night and day, as the only mode of averting capture by a vastly larger French army; his poor, tired soldiers often slept as they marched, or marched as they slept. A truly remarkable manifestation of somnambulism is that which can be brought about by the influence of other persons on the sleeper. External voices and sounds can move him to action even when his consciousness is asleep. Dr. Carpenter and other physiologists have recorded many instances of this kind. A young naval officer, signal lieutenant to Admiral Lord Hood at Toulon, sometimes continued his anxious duties for eighteen or twenty hours at a stretch; going to his berth and falling instantly asleep, his mind was nevertheless so far awake on one particular subject that if a comrade whispered "Signal!" in his ear it roused him at once and irresistibly. A young military officer voyaging with his regiment in a troopship displayed a tendency which some of the mischievous wags about him took an unfair advantage of. When he was asleep in his berth they would whisper in his ear, giving him all the details of a duel, a shipwreck, or a battle; his mind unconsciously followed the narrative, until he was roused to action by the climax, and woke by springing out of bed; fortunately for society such cases are rare. —*Chambers' Journal.*

Concerning National Holidays.

The recent action of Congress in making, for the first time, the twenty-second of February, being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, a public holiday in the government offices, brings into notice the question of national holidays. Speaking strictly, it may be asserted that we have no national holiday in this country, with the single exception of the Fourth of July; and even this day, so universally observed, is not a holiday throughout the country by act of congress. In fact congress has no power over the subject of social and religious observances generally. These are matters which, under our peculiar form of government, are reserved to the States and to the people.

The most that congress can do or has ever assumed to do is to legislate with regard to what days may be treated as holidays in the departments at Washington and in the offices of public business throughout the country. Even the recent joint resolution which led to the observance of the twenty-second of February in the public offices of the government was confined by its terms to the present year, as the centennial year of American independence. Subsequently to the twenty-second of February Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to make the anniversary of Washington's birthday a holiday in the District of Columbia, and Senator Conkling, on occasion of the joint resolution which adjourned both houses of congress over the twenty-second of February, took occasion to intimate his belief that the time would soon come, if it had not already arrived, when it would become congress to take the same official notice of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, by setting it apart as a holiday for congress and the departments.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Origin of the Belknap Investigation.

The following is given as the origin of the Belknap investigation: While in search for a house for his family in Washington, in December, the Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Armes, real estate agent in that city. During their search for a house Mr. Armes, in conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; but that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Lewis tendered his assistance, and they subsequently had several interviews. Lewis being impressed sought the advice of Mr. Randall, who advised that the facts be brought before Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Lewis and Armes saw Clymer, and the latter gave a list of witnesses, including Marsh. Afterward Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith, as the Secretary said Armes had proposed if he was restored to the army and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Lewis said that if Armes was seeking only to levy blackmail of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised, as Armes had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and examined, which was done

Crime in New York.

During the five years ending December, 1875, says the New York *Times*, there were 281 homicides committed in the city of New York. Some of them were premeditated, many of them were unprovoked, and a large majority were utterly without palliation. Nevertheless, out of all this appalling number of man-killers the perpetrators who suffered death were only seven. Only twenty-four were sent to prison for life. And reviewing this dreadful list, we discover that more than one-fourth of the criminals were never brought to trial at all. Some of them escaped, and were never followed up and arrested. A few have ended their own worthless lives after they have committed crime, and more evade detection. These are in hiding to this day. Possibly some of them, variously disguised, return to their old haunts and live securely in the belief that "the thing has blown over."

When an Albany firm wished to purchase ice on a small lake at Lebanon, the Shakers told them to cut it free.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Belknap Malversation—The Ex-Secretary in Court—How He Acts Under the Terrible Ordeal—The Rejection of Pinchback.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Washington, March 13, 1876.

The great and constant sensation of the past week has been, of course, the impeachment by the House of the late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and matters connected therewith. It will be recollected by my readers that this terrific thunderbolt had exploded in a clear sky, astounding all men, just about the time of my last epistle, and that I spoke of it then in general terms. No man who was not present in Washington can imagine the tremendous effects of this revelation of almost openly-confessed guilt on the part of an official who up to that time had been almost universally regarded as the very embodiment of open, manly candor, and of personal integrity. Belknap had no enemies here except a few ex-officers of the army who had been cashiered for crimes and nasty conduct. Among the princesses of society his wife reigned the acknowledged queen—a woman of rare beauty, magnificent taste, and the most fascinating personal and intellectual charms. Nor was she more splendid in society than she was affectionate and lovely at home—a devoted wife and even an uncommonly loving and tender mother. The investigations of the committee had been conducted with perfect secrecy. Even the newspaper men of the journals of the city knew nothing of what was going on till they got the news from a Baltimore paper.

And thus the awful blow falling so suddenly and unexpectedly created the most intense and universal excitement ever witnessed at this excitable capital. There was a political panic more excited than any financial panic which ever sent dismay and ruin through Wall street, or frightened the brokers of London out of their seven senses. In the excitement of the moment men lost their wits. This was palpably the case with the House of Representatives, which impeached the offending ex-Secretary almost without debate, under the operation of the previous question, to discover afterward that the action was unwisely hasty, and that the managers of this proceeding had been so intent upon securing formal impeachment that they had utterly neglected to secure the means of making that impeachment successful at the bar of the Senate.

And upon this grave mistake we have had debate after debate since, in which a good deal of party heat has been emitted. I do not charge the responsibility for the acknowledged mistake which has been committed upon either party. But the result, wherever the responsibility belongs, is a serious dilemma. It is this: The ex-Secretary of War having been unanimously impeached by the House, the House has now to admit that there is not a particle of evidence within its reach on which Gen. Belknap could be convicted! This is the situation at this moment. Belknap is impeached and his trial cannot go on for want of testimony. The point of dispute is, who is responsible for this want of testimony. Upon this we have had crimination and recrimination enough to make a volume of abusive epithets. I do not pretend to decide the point. I must be permitted to say, however, that I regret the fact that any party debate has arisen upon a subject of this kind, and to hope that the offending official may in due time have a fair, full, and impartial trial before the august tribunal which the Constitution provides for cases of such momentous importance.

BELKNAP IN COURT.

It is well known that the impeachment of an official in no wise interferes with his trial in a court of criminal jurisdiction for any offense against the law. A judgment of impeachment may be described as a moral and political punishment. It consigns the offender to the condemnation of mankind, and deprives him forever of the privilege of holding office of honor or trust. The meaning of conviction in a criminal court all men understand. Criminal proceedings against Gen. Belknap were instituted a few days ago, and he was compelled to go before the justice of a petty police court and enter into bonds for his appearance before the Supreme Court of the District in case of his indictment by the grand jury. Upon this occasion Gen. Belknap was accompanied by his counsel, Montgomery Blair and Hon. Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. The ex-Secretary appeared much subdued in manner. His deportment was modest, the expression of his face exceedingly sad, or perhaps it would be better described as awe-struck. There was, too, a certain manly air about him, which instantly forbade any feeling of derision, which indeed caused the spectators to give him a sort of mournful respect, and to express regret at the fall of a man of such imposing presence and so many fine qualities. By reason of some accident his bondsman did not arrive for an hour or two. The General was taken to a private room in the building, where he remained without interruption, moodily walking up and down the apartment. At his house, lately so gay and joyous, he receives calls from friends who have the pluck to stand by "the under dog in the fight," to all of whom he gives a sorrowful but grateful greeting. He says nothing whatever of the dark cloud that now lowers on his house.

PINCHBACK.

The congressional event of the week, so far as results are concerned, was the rejection of the claim of P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, to a seat in the Senate. This was accomplished on Wednesday by the close vote of 32 to 29, there being 12 not voting. Those generally accounted Republicans who voted against Pinchback were Messrs. Christiancy, Edwards, both the Morrills, and Paddock.

Every one knows that this case has occupied the attention of the Senate, and, through the press, of the country for a long, long time. I guess the country had become very tired of it, and will be glad that it has been put out of the way. Mr. Pinchback is a colored man without much color. When he first came here, some three years ago, he put up at the Arlington Hotel. At that time some actor or other, whose name I forget, was "starring" here, and when he came in and saw "Pinch's" name on the register, he made a big hullaballoo about it. The clerk smoothed the matter over the best he could, and was aided by a guest, standing by, so that at length the actor sought his virtuous couch up stairs. About 9 o'clock next morning, the aforesaid clerk entered the dining-room, and, approaching our aforesaid guest, who was near the center of the apartment, said, "O, my Lord! look over there at the table near the door. See that actor? See that other man? By the Lord, that is Pinchback!" And sure enough there they were taking breakfast at the same table in blissful ignorance of any mutual antipathy. In truth, Mr. Pinchback has so little colored blood that a stranger would always take him for a white man. His rejection by the Senate was not decided by his color, but on questions of law. I think it cannot be made of any considerable political significance.

L. M. W.

Weights and Measures

The following is the scale of weights and measures recognized by the laws of the United States, as well as by the laws of most of the States:

Bush.	*Lbs.*	*Bush.*	*Lbs.*
Wheat	60	Blue grass seed	44
Shelled corn	56	Buckwheat	52
Corn in the ear	70	Dried peaches	33
Rye	56	Dried apples	24
Oats	32	Onions	57
Barley	48	Salt	50
White beans	60	Stone coal	80
Irish potatoes	60	Malt	38
Sweet potatoes	55	Bran	20
Castor beans	46	Plastering hair	8
Clover seed	60	Turnips	55
Timothy seed	45	Unslacked lime	80
Flax seed	56	Corn meal	48
Hemp seed	40	Fine salt	55
Millet seed	50	Hungarian grass seed	50
Peas	60	Grounds peas	20

	African.	*Tenn.*	*Virginia.*
Peanuts, per bushel	22 lbs	28 lbs.	22 lbs.

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains....1 bbl.
18 by 16¼ inches, 8 deep, contains....1 bush.
8 by 8¼ inches, 8 deep, contains....1 peck.
4 by 4 inches, 4¼ deep contains....½ peck.
4 by 4 inches, 4-10 deep, contains....1 quart.

The standard bushel of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. "The imperial bushel" is about 68 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal and other substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words a peck measure five times even full makes one bushel. The usual practice is to heap the measure.

The standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18½ inches in diameter inside, 8 inches deep and contains 2,150 42-100 cubic inches. It is the legal bushel of each State, having no special statute bushel of its own. A half bushel measure should contain 1,075 21-100 cubic inches.

The United States standard gallon measures 231 cubic inches.

A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic inches.

Five yards wide by 968 long contains 1 acre.

Ten yards wide by 484 long contains 1 acre.

Twenty yards wide by 242 long contains 1 acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 long contains 1 acre.

Sixty feet wide by 726 long contains 1 acre.

One hundred and ten feet wide by 396 long contains 1 acre.

Two hundred and twenty feet wide by 198 long contains 1 acre.

A Worthy Couple.

There is a man living in Wilson, N. C., 54 years of age, who never owed a cent to a living soul in his life, and, as the records will show, was the first man for the past thirty years to pay his taxes to the sheriff. Though a blacksmith and plow-maker by trade, he cuts and makes his own clothing, and when engaged at this work if there is a call at the shop his wife goes to the anvil and will shoe a horse, brace a plow, upset an ax, or perform any other job in the line with as much skill as her husband.—*Courier-Journal.*

The canal interest in New York expects a grand raid, this season, from Bergh, who, by recent legislation, can take off tow-horses with shoulder-galls. As nearly all tow-horses have shoulder-galls, they charge that Bergh will suspend the canal business. We shouldn't wonder if such improvement were made in draft-harness as to obviate the necessity of shoulder-galls. It is one of the cases where self-interest has to have its intelligence nudged by a little exercise of authority.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	8 25	@11 00
Hogs—Live	7 50	@ 8 25
Cotton	12½	@ 13½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn	61	@ 63
Oats	41	@ 49
Rye	80	@ 85
Pork—New Mess	22 50	@22 75
Lard—Steam	13	@ 13¾
CHICAGO		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 75
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Inferior to Common	3 25	@ 3 80
Hogs—Live	7 75	@ 8 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 7 50
Good to choice spring ex	4 75	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 06½	@ 1 09½
No. 2 Spring	99	@ 1 00½
No. 3 Spring	89	@ 94½
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 43½
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	63½	@ 64
Barley—No. 2	56	@ 57
Butter—Fancy	33	@ 36
Eggs—Fresh	12½	@ 13
Pork—Mess	21 75	@22 00
Lard	13	@ 13¼
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 45	@ 1 46
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	62	@ 63
Pork—Mess	22 50	@22 75
Lard	13	@ 13
Hogs	7 25	@ 8 2[illegible]
Cattle	4	@ [illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 [illegible]
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 [illegible]
Corn—No. 2	43	@ [illegible]
Oats—No. 2	29	@ [illegible]
Rye	68½	@ [illegible]
Barley—No. 2	61	@ [illegible]
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—New	1 05	@ 1 [illegible]
Corn	43	@ [illegible]
Oats	35	@ [illegible]
Rye	71	@ [illegible]
Pork—Mess	22 50	@[illegible]
Lard	13	@ 13½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 38	@ [illegible]
Amber	1 24	@ [illegible]
Corn	43	@ 47
Oats	33	@ 34
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	8 00	@ [illegible]
Philadelphias	9 25	@ [illegible]
Cattle—Best	6 00	@ [illegible]
Medium	3 00	@ 4 00
Sheep—Medium	4 00	@ 4 50
Best	5 50	@ 6 25

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible]

INDIANA ITEMS.

Farmers in some parts of Indiana are planting tobacco.

An observatory for the Indiana State University is proposed.

Patent medicine men are no longer licensed to peddle in Lafayette.

There are now 584 convicts in the State Prison South, which is a much larger number than has ever been there before.

Chas. W. Nestor, a little man who has traveled over the country as Commodore Foote, is studying law at Fort Wayne.

The father and mother of Gen. Jeff C. Davis, celebrated their golden wedding at their residence in Memphis, Clark county, recently.

In Spiceland, Henry county, the public library, postoffice, and village brass band occupy the same room. That is what they call a "harmonious whole."

Joseph Wall, a colored man, of Fort Wayne, who was to have been hanged on the 13th for the murder of Albert Cronkheit last July, will have a second trial.

Wallace Dennis, a boy 6 years old, was run over and killed at Indianapolis, the other day, by street cars. It was an unavoidable accident, caused by the boy's own carelessness.

The New Albany *Ledger* advises young men who can't afford to pay the fare to the Centennial to band together in squads of fifty and walk. It would take about five weeks.

At Indianapolis, one day last week, Wm. Ryan, a fireman on the Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central railway, while attempting to make a coupling, fell under the engine, and was killed.

A farmer named Asa Saunders, near Sanford, Vigo county, while chopping a tree didn't notice that his little son Frank was under it. The little fellow's head was crushed. He died in a few minutes.

W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, Ill., has been awarded the contract for building an addition to the Northern Indiana State Prison, located at Michigan City. His bid was $40,000, and the lowest.

The barn of the county house at Cambridge City, along with thirty head of cattle, three horses, and all the agricultural implements, was burned last Sunday morning. The estimated loss is $2,500.

A recent fire at Cordovia, just north of Knightsville, destroyed Niblack, Zimmerman & Alexander's storehouse, with goods valued at $1,000 belonging to Fleming, Black & Co.; also three small dwellings. The total loss is $3,500; insurance, $1,600.

Samuel McConnell, of Oxford, this State, while visiting his sister, in Warren county, Iowa, Friday evening, left the house to go to a neighbor's. The next morning his dead body was found where he had fallen with heart disease. He was a wealthy bachelor.

A number of citizens of Luce township, Spencer county, have filed a petition with the county commissioners asking permission to inclose a large body of land subject to overflow, under the provisions of the acts of 1875. This is the first application under the new law.

Robert Vaughn is supposed to have been drowned while in a float Wabash, last Friday. The last seen of him he was sitting on the river bridge. Afterward his hat was found on the bridge, and the rock below, immediately at the edge of the river, was sprinkled with blood.

A fiend named Turpin, who lives south of Lebanon a few miles, one day last week whipped his wife terribly, then took her out fastened her to a tree, and set her on fire; and but for the interference of some neighbors hearing her screams, she doubtless would have burned to death.

Mr. John F. Spiegelhelder, of Jeffersonville, was found dead on the Charlestown road, five miles back of town, and it is not known whether his death was accidental or suicidal. He had gone out hunting in the morning, and his gun, with one barrel empty, was found lying beside him.

The dwelling-house of Elias Cooper, seven miles from Vevay was burglarized last Tuesday night, and a fine watch, twenty dollars in money, and some clothing taken. Mr. Cooper had sold his farm the day before, for cash, and was supposed to have a large amount of money in the house, but, having deposited it in the bank, it was all saved except some pocket change.

At Spencer, one morning last week, a fire broke out in F. T. Batterton's hardware store, and burned five large business houses and a livery stable, leaving but two buildings in the square, Miller's hotel and saloon. Total loss, $20,000; insurance, $9,000, in Eastern companies. The principal losers are Batterton, $7,000; J. E. Johnson, grocer, $3,000; William Moore, livery stable, $4,000.

One evening last week the wife of Isaac Sellers, who lives in German Township, near South Bend, on a farm belonging to Buffalo Miller, of Chicago, heard that her son had met with an accident. He lived about a quarter of a mile away, and she started for his house on the run. Upon her arrival at his house she dropped on the floor dead. She was a large woman, and it is supposed she died of apoplexy brought on by the unusual exercise.

The case of the State of Indiana vs. the Terre Haute Railroad Company, involving about $1,500,000, which has been in the courts about four or five years, has been decided in the superior court. The case will probably go to the supreme court on the sustaining of the demurrers. The effect of the decision is that the State cannot recover the money claimed for the school fund because of her own neglect in the matter of necessary legislation precedent to any valid claim against the surplus funds of the railroad.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: "The palace sleeper 'Castalia,' on the Kankakee route, was thrown from the track, west of Lafayette, last Tuesday night, and entirely wrecked. Among the passengers injured were Harry Crawford, Chicago, badly; D. W. Ferrall and Richard Brown, also of Chicago; Morris [illegible], of Indianapolis; conductor Lewis and the sleeping-car conductor, Davis, not seriously. Fortunately the stoves in the sleeping-coaches remained covered, and a repetition of the recent horror in Vermont was happily averted. These two accidents should suggest the necessity of the use of stoves which will not spread fire and death when sleeping-cars are overturned.

The Western Druggists' Convention met at Indianapolis last week, fifty-eight firms in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Burlington, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Alton, Keokuk, Peoria, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Detroit, Toledo, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, and Columbus, O., being represented. James Richardson, of St. Louis, was made President, and A. B. Merriam, of Cincinnati, Secretary. The principal object of the meeting was to consider the expediency of doing away with the drummer system. After considerable discussion the following resolution was passed: *Resolved*, That the question of the employment of commercial travelers is one for each firm to settle for itself.

A special from Evansville says: "The greatest excitement has been created among politicians over the discovery of frauds in the city offices. The investigating committee appointed by the Council to examine into alleged frauds said to have been committed by County Treasurer Wm. Koch while he was City Collector, in 1873, have concluded their labors, and have submitted their report, showing that Koch defrauded the taxpayers and the city of upward of $6,000 during 1873 by false entries, overcharges, inserting fictitious names, using dead men and men removed from the city, etc., to cover his cheats. City Treasurer Ohning to-day confessed to the Mayor that he has been carrying a false balance, and that his accounts are $4,200 short. He has persistently refused to make settlement with the Auditor, and the deficiency would not have been discovered had not Ohning been called on for money, which he could not produce. Ohning is a cripple, having been in the war. He has been treasurer since 1871, being elected five terms in succession. He is a poor man, and the discovery will ruin him unless his bondsmen come to his rescue, which they refuse to do. Koch is known as the most popular politician in the county. He has held various city and county offices for the past ten years, and was never defeated. He denies the charge, and implicates his deputy, Tom Sinnich. Koch and Sinnich were both in office when Benjamin Sansom was Collector, and are supposed to have received some of the amount that was stolen in that period. The grand jury will be asked to investigate at the next meeting."

An Artificial Mother.

Mr. T. B. Rogers, the famous poultry-raiser at Wethersfield, has "sensed the precise thing," and has invented what he calls an "artificial mother" for the rearing of young chickens. He estimates that about 50 per cent. of chickens hatched are lost by suffering from cold, by being stepped on by their mother, by cats and other animals, and in various other ways. He also finds that chickens to be profitable should be hatched in the winter. He has hatched three broods in nine weeks with one hen—that is, he takes away the chickens as soon as hatched and places fresh eggs under the hen, and in this way keeps her busy propagating chickens. Mr. Rogers' next move was to get some invention that would take care of the chickens when hatched, and he has constructed what he calls an "artificial mother." This is a box with two compartments, and about three feet by two and a half feet wide. In the rear is a lid covered with wool, which shuts within nine inches of the bottom; this is cut off from the front part by a strip that can be raised on hinges. The front is protected by lattice work, giving plenty of air and light, and on the outside are tin troughs, in which gravel, food and water are placed. The chickens can easily get their bills into these, and when they have got their fill they can run under the wool-covered lid, which is so soft and comfortable that they imagine they are under the old hen's wings. Mr. Rodgers had in one of these boxes yesterday a brood of twenty one chickens, sixteen of which were hatched last Thursday, and five on Sunday. They were all as lively as crickets, and seemed perfectly at ease. He took them to the Springfield poultry show on the noon train, where they will undoubtedly attract a good deal of attention. Mr. Rogers deals exclusively in light Brahmas, and thinks they are the best layers, as well as the most profitable fowls for the table.—*Hartford Courant.*

Counting Votes.

A diagram 15 inches long by 5¼ inches high is divided by vertical lines into 100 equal spaces, numbered consecutively at the top, every tenth line being drawn more heavily than the rest and marked by more conspicuous figures. Thirty spaces are then divided off by horizontal lines, numbered at the sides as 100, 200, etc., up to 3,000. The diagram will then contain 3,000 squares, and is known as Borwick's self counting register. In counting votes or tallying parcels a mark is made for each vote or parcel in one of the squares, beginning at the top and left hand, and working to the right. The figures at the sides show at any time the number of hundreds registered, and those at the top the excess over the last hundred. If each vote is marked as soon as called, and only a single mark entered in a square, of course error is impossible.

The best time for felling timber is when the tree contains the least sap, and that is the case in midsummer, and midwinter. In general, all soft woods, such as elm, lime, poplar, and willow, should be felled during winter. Oak, alder, beech, and pine are better cut in summer.

Among an invoice of old paper stock received at a Norwich paper mill recently was $50,000,000 in canceled United States bonds.

HOLD ON.

Perhaps You Hadn't Better be so Fast About Going to the Black Hills—Hear what this Man Says About Them.

The Denver *News* publishes the following letter from Fort Laramie, Wyoming territory:

"I think [illegible] should deter many persons from going where thousands will find nothing but disappointment. I arrived here yesterday from the "hills," and, like many others, found I had made a great mistake in going there. Persons going to the hills with the expectation of finding gold without digging hard for it will be grievously disappointed. As a general thing, the diggings are deep—from fifteen to thirty feet; the country is flat (the gulches have but little fall), and great expense is attached to opening claims in most localities. Very little prospecting has been done, and but little gold has been taken out; at Custer City mining is entirely ignored, and town lot speculation and house building have taken the place of mining. Everybody owning claims there is on "the sell." A very few claims in any of the gulches are showing paying prospects. There is water only about three months in the year, and a claim must be first-class to pay expenses. It will take three months to open a claim at Custer. Deadwood creek, ninety miles north of Custer, is probably about as good as anything found there yet, and in this gulch there seems to be a second deposit of gold, in about two feet of earth, and it prospects tolerably well. But below this is from six to eighteen feet that contains but little gold until bed-rock is reached, and then five dollars to the pan will not more than pay for working. The new comers are very much excited, but the old miners are nearly all anxious to sell. If there are any mines in the Black Hills that will warrant a stampede like the present one, I have failed to find them. And that is the honest verdict of all the parties with whom I have talked, who know anything about mines. They may yet discover rich diggings, but they certainly have not got them now, and the chances for another California are not good.

It makes one's heart sick to see the poor devils who are going to the mines minus money, blankets, grub, or even guns. They may be met by dozens, begging their way; and the weather for the past month has been cold, windy and extremely disagreeable, and there are no ranches beyond Fort Laramie where these impecunious tramps may find shelter.

Flour and groceries have been obtainable at prices quite reasonable at the mines, and this has proved a most fortunate fact, for but few had taken in more than enough grub to last them on the way. Corn is $18 per 100 pounds. Freight from Cheyenne has shot up from three to six cents to twelve and twenty cents per pound. I don't see how these blanketless and penniless fellows will find grub unless ground hogs and prairie dogs are plenty.

On an average, about forty persons leave Cheyenne every day, and there are not a tenth part of the arrivals at the hills. At the present rate of immigration there will be from 20,000 to 25,000 persons in the hills by the 1st of July, and, judging by my own observations, nine-tenths of them will be disappointed and disgusted—a starving crowd, as most of them have their last dollar invested in their outfit. If the mines should turn out good, a year hence is soon enough to go there.

My advice to the majority is, that if they can get a good chance to make board and clothes, they had better give the Black Hills a wide berth, for before another sixty days passes a change will take place, and an army of disgusted and foot-sore gold seekers will turn homeward.

Third-Class Postage.

The present outrageously extortionate rate of postage on printed or third-class matter has proved a source of very considerable profit to the express companies. A great many packages which formerly passed through the mail pouches are now sent by express. The house of representatives passed a bill for the reform of this evil several days ago. Since then Senator Hamlin, chairman of the committee on postoffice affairs, has introduced a bill which would be a great improvement on the present law. It provides as follows:

"For distances not exceeding two miles, one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; for distances between [illegible] and 800 miles two cents; for distances between 800 and 1,500 miles, three cents, and for each additional 1,000 miles one cent additional for each two ounces or fractional part thereof. A special rate, however, is proposed for transient newspapers and magazines, namely, one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, for all distances not exceeding 1,000 miles, but for any greater distance double this rate is to be paid. The bill also provides that all occasional publications, prices current, catalogues, and annuals, and all regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal subscription rates, shall hereafter be considered and charged as third-class matter. Other provisions authorize the writing of a brief form of presentation, or of a brief description upon books and magazines, or any other articles mailed as third-class matter, and allow insufficiently prepaid matter to be carried to its destination in cases where there has not been an evident intention to underpay the full amount; provided that double the deficiency shall be collected at the other end. When the sender is known, however, he is to be notified and required to make full prepayment."

The present law was passed in the last hours of an expiring congress, and the only excuse for its passage offered was the plea that it was supported under a misapprehension. Prompt work should be made of its repeal. The present rate is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, and it was further provided that no package weighing more than four pounds should be mailable. A statement from the postmaster at New York shows that the revenue of the government at that office from third-class matter has fallen off several hundred thousand dollars since the present law went into effect. Throughout the country the remailing of transient newspapers has been so far stopped as to be a serious embargo upon the dissemination of knowledge.

The Mishap of a Luncheon Party

A cruel disappointment was that of a party of ladies and gentlemen exploring the depths of the Bonanza mines the other day. It was arranged that a lunch was to be eaten on the 1,500-foot level, and therefore at noon large baskets of dainties, both liquid and substantial, were lowered into the depths. They decended first among a group of honest Cornish miners, delving on the 1,200-foot level, who in absence of any instructions, decided, after much discussion, that it must be an American national holiday, or something of the kind, above ground, and that this was a kind [illegible]. They therefore fell to [illegible] with much vim. When the exhausted excursionists inquired for their refreshments, they discovered only the empty hampers and about twenty brawny miners full of chicken salad, Roederer, etc., dancing a Cornish breakdown by the fitful light of the flaring torch.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

PASSING EVENTS.

Revenues for the first six months of the fiscal year amounted to $147,146,000, at which rate the revenue for the whole year will be about one million in excess of the estimate. The final result will depend on the volume of the spring importations.

Italy has its falls from grace in high society as well as the rest of us. The Marquis Mantegazza of Milan has been discovered as the forger of King Victor Emanuel's name to the amount of $40,000. He was a man in high position socially, and in business circles a railroad director, and a sort of banker in addition.

A recent investigation shows that the number of persons who own land to the amount of more than one acre in England and Wales, outside of London, is 269,000, while those who own less than one acre are 703,000. Although these figures seem to convict Stuart Mill and and John Bright of inaccuracy, in stating the owners of the soil at 30,000, it may well be doubted if a fuller statement of the results of the investigation might not confirm, in a striking manner, the general statement that the agricultural land is in the hands of a comparatively few persons.

A Sandusky (Ohio) paper gives the following and sequel to an elopement: "In the summer of 1850 Harlan Case, collector of the port of Sandusky, stole $22,000 in gold, customs revenue, from the Government, and ran away with the wife of his deputy collector, Henry Francis. For years nothing was heard of the parties. An Ohio missionary on the island of Ceylon recently met Case and Mrs. Francis there, the latter dying from a broken heart, and now dead. Mr. Francis left here shortly after the defalcation and elopement, and is supposed to have committed suicide. Case was formerly collector at Buffalo, and is well known all along the lakes. He has relatives here."

Since the year 1859, when old Comstock stumbled upon a deposit of ledge rock among the hills around Virginia City in Nevada, the yield of silver has amounted to a total of $273,000,000. Last year alone the Comstock lode yielded about $50,000,000. The most productive mines in this lode, and their respective yields for the past year are as follows: Virginia Consolidated, $11,567,902.70; Crown Point, $4,874,322.58; Belcher, $5,498,935.55, and Ophir $1,048,236.16. The state of Nevada added, during 1875, not less than $40,000,000 to the world's aggregate bullion. For the year 1876 the production of the State will be at least $55,000,000, and of the whole Pacific coast, $100,000,000.

A recent estimate of the comparative growth in population of six of the principal nations of the world shows that Great Britain has increased from 27,000,000 in 1848 to 32,700,000 in 1875; France had in 1848 a population of 35,700,000, and in 1875, 36,500,000; Austria had in 1848, 37,000,000, and in 1875, 38,000,000; Russia in Europe had 60,000,000 in 1848, and 72,000,000 in 1875 (some doubt is thrown on the accuracy, however, of the last figures); Italy had 22,000,000 in 1861, and 27,800,000 in 1875; and the United States had 22,000,000 in 1848, and 44,000,000 in 1875. So Uncle Sam can make a very good showing by way of comparison on his first centennial.

Mrs. Lockwood, the irrepressible woman lawyer at Washington, D. C., is having a rough time in the court of claims, where she has several important cases. The judge refused to recognize her. Then she had a claim assigned to her that she might present in her own name. The court ruled her out because she had not stated the fact; then because she had not stated her precise interest in it, and finally because she is a *femme covert*, the wife of a man who legally owns her, and thus destroys her individuality. It will, therefore, be necessary for her to get a divorce from Dr. Lockwood in order to maintain her personal rights in the court of claims. As she does not intend to be beaten, it is said that she intends to apply heroic treatment to the case.

The innocence and child-like simplicity of some people is shown by the story of a farmer, described in an Anoka (Minn.) paper, as follows: "As William Mogle, Esq., of this city, was on his way to Minneapolis, last Friday, he overtook a man from Hennepin County with a load of hay, on which were two large-sized women. A short distance this side of Minneapolis the hay man stopped his team, and Mr. M. observed that he was vigorously digging a hole in the hay. Mr. M. drove on and passed him, and on looking back the women were no longer visible. The two teams entered Minneapolis about the same time, the load of hay was driven at once on the scales and weighed, and as the driver had turned a corner the women emerged from their retreat. Somebody paid for these women at the rate of $10 per ton."

A story brought out by James Parton's marriage: "I married a widow who had a grown-up step-daughter. My father visited my house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time after my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle; for he was the brother of my step-daughter. My father's wife—i. e., my step-daughter—also had a son; he was, of course, my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

THE BROOKLYN HORROR.

Burning of the Home for Aged People—Sickening Scenes of Death, Destruction and Suffering—Thrilling Leaps for Life by the Aged to be Crushed and Bruised Below.

We glean from the New York papers the following heart-rending details of the destruction by fire of the Brooklyn Home for the Aged, by which some twenty old and infirm people met death in its most appalling form. The home was under charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor. They there afforded a home to the aged and indigent of all religious persuasions, and have by this noble work earned the blessings of large numbers of destitute and infirm, whose condition especially appealed to their sympathies. These Sisters of the Poor are for the most part of French extraction, and have had eighteen homes in the United States, conducted on the same principle that they conducted the institution on Bushwick avenue. Their funds are obtained by their own appeals to the charity and philanthropy of the public, and they ask for no other assistance. The fire broke out at 4 o'clock in the morning, and so rapidly did it spread that in less than half an hour the whole east wing of the building was in flames. The alarm was transmitted to engine 17, on DeKalb avenue. The engines were on the spot and began their work with courage and promptitude. Soon after their arrival they were reinforced by other fire companies from the eastern district, under command of the assistant chief engineer. The scene that confronted them was such as to baffle description. Within the building, as seen from the outside, the aspect was tragic in the extreme. "Save me!" "Save me!" rose with piercing emphasis from the cracked and feeble voices of old men who were bed-ridden, re-echoed by women who were crippled. With the energy of despair, and in the wild effort to avert death, the mere thought of which makes the heart stand momentarily still, the aged creatures besieged the windows, and opening them allowed a current of air to pass in and fan the flames. Their screams were dreadful. One poor old man, as the flames rushed toward him, where he stood in a third story window, got upon the window-sill, and jumped (or, rather, threw himself down upon the ground.) He was killed instantly and his example came near having a fatal effect upon another of his companions, who imitated it, and was carried from the spot with his bones broken and his joints dislocated, suffering terrible agony. In the woman's department, after the panic had in some degree subsided, many of the females sank into inertia, and, after the police dragged them away from their cots on which they had lain down, they returned to the room and insisted on going to bed again. It was with the greatest difficulty that they could be induced to leave, and when they were led outside, they wandered about aimlessly until many of them were picked up by charitable persons in the vicinity and provided with shelter. Others of them insisted on saving the beds on which they had slept; others bewailed the sad condition of the sisters, and all of them gave way to idiosyncrasy wholly foreign to the supreme necessity that impelled the officers to get them out as quickly as possible. Meanwhile the terrible work of destruction was going on in the ill-fated east wing. There the flames, gathering energy, as if stimulated by the despair of human beings, shot from the basement to the first floor, and in rapid succession to the roof, through which their forked tongues projected, in fifteen minutes after the fire got well under way. The work of demolition was rapid, and to avert its spread the firemen worked with determination. They were, however, impeded by the male inmates, who, on the firemen going inside, insisted in clinging to them, and thus hindered them in their efforts. Shortly before the roof fell in, which occurred about 5 o'clock, the police were obliged to go up and rescue from it a number of old creatures who had fled thence in terror. At the hour of 5, however, the roof over the east wing gave way and fell, carrying in its descent the debris of the charred floors, the whole pile of rubbish descending to the basement. A volume of smoke rolled upward as it fell, and the firemen continued to pour a liberal volume of water upon the ruins beneath, which, with the burning wood and iron work of the cots, etc., that had fallen in it, hissed and sizzled. When the smoke cleared away, the firemen saw that the effort they had made to save the building had resulted successfully. They had cut the roof over the first tier of dormitories, and had thus cut off the approach of the flames to the second tier, although into the latter the fire had rushed, scorching the beds beneath their infirm and prostrate occupants. In one of these rooms on the third story, second tier, a horrible sight presented itself to the gaze of the fireman who first was able to make his way through smoke and flame into it. There, stretched upon their pallets, the mattresses, quilts, and even pillows, of which had been singed by fire, being partially covered with water that had subdued the flames around them, lay the corpses of nine unfortunate creatures, some of whom were paralytics, and all of whom had been unable to leave their beds. A few of them were burned, and the hair upon their heads singed, but all doubtless died from suffocation caused by smoke. On the second floor, likewise, one old man was found dead seated in a chair. He also died of asphyxia, and had been so infirm that he was unable to leave his seat. The firemen, however, continued the work of pouring water upon the embers, and when these cooled they began the search for those who were burned. Their labors brought from beneath the debris the charred and mangled bodies of eight men, whose remains fell with the floors on which they perished. This made in all eighteen dead victims of the holocaust, including those who died from suffocation. Those burned were of course unrecognizable, and their blackened remains presented a sickening sight as the firemen dragged them out and gave them in charge to the sisters, the clergy, and the brethren from St. John's college. These, in turn, conveyed the remains to the basement of the institution, and there wrapped them up in sheets and blankets to await the arrival of the coroner.

All Sorts.

The Swiss, according to Grace Greenwood, are the most mercenary people in Europe.

Professor Knott "looks like a fat parson with pink cheeks and a white mustache."

There is a cottonwood tree at Texas Bend, Mo., which possesses a girth of forty-nine feet.

The American girl is not popular in England. Her feet are too small, and she's over smart.

The deepest mine in Colorado is the Burroughs, in Alpine County. It has reached a depth of 915 feet.

The eggs of sole and turbot are to be imported from England and hatched on the coast of Massachusetts.

John W. Crippen, of Potter County, Pa., aged 17 years, weighs 218 pounds, and is six feet three inches tall.

A Chicago [illegible] judge [illegible] said that at least one party to every divorce suit was [illegible].

The smallest tax paid by any Alderman of Boston is on $9,000, the whole Council being taxed on $2,150,000.

Weston pours whisky in his brogans when he walks in London, regardless of the fact that Mother Stewart is there.

A Californian who recently undertook to pay a debt with a basket full of silver half-dollars, was warded off with a shot-gun.

A sister-in-law of Thomassen, the dynamite fiend, has been discharged from a dry goods store in St. Louis on account of the relationship.

The kangaroo has been introduced on several large estates in France, and is now hunted in that country as game. It readily adapts itself to the climate.

And now cometh Maggie Ford, of Washington County, Iowa, with the boss quilt, which she has pieced with her own hands. It contains 12,140 pieces in it.

Congressman Holman says he never was a good speaker, and that he has to hold on to his desk and steady himself when he pronounces the word "eleemosynary."

There is something elongating in country air. Country boys in England average an inch and a quarter more in height and seven pounds more in weight than city boys.

Cardinal McCloskey has bought, it is reported, the country residence built by the late Le Grand Lockwood, at Norwalk, with the intention of making it a Roman Catholic convent.

Colossal statues of Hendrick Hudson, Robert Fulton, and Prof. Morse are to be placed upon the piers of the new railroad bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie.

Virginia complains that she has had to pay $100,000 for an eighty-day session of her Legislature when one good lawyer for $1,000 would have prepared more and better laws in a week.

Massachusetts has gone back to the old Washingtonian method of bringing about temperance reform, and clubs are being organized all over the State to take a total abstinence pledge.

Come, Mr. Tennyson, the Prince of Wales has killed a tiger. Mr. Tupper would be a great deal more demonstrative on the poet laureate's salary of £300 a year.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

They had a little city election at Laramie, the other day, and out of 100 votes polled, only sixteen ballots were deposited by women. The Wyoming women appear to be losing their interest in politics.

The Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Times* says that Mrs. D. A. Dodd, of Humboldt County, has lately presented her liege lord with another heir, the twenty-sixth in eighteen years. Of the twenty-six, fourteen are twins. And yet they have none to spare.

Don Carlos fled to France and thence to England, because he "desired to stop bloodshed." The shedding of blood did not seem to affect him until there was danger that his own precious blood might be poured out, and then he became sensitive.

THE SOUL'S HOPE.

Behold! we know not any thing;
I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last, to all—
And every winter change to spring.
So runs my dream; but what am I?
An infant crying in the night—
An infant crying for the light—
And with no language but a cry.
—*Alfred Tennyson.*

Post-Traderships—Fat Jobs.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, says a Washington correspondent, has never made a report to the House before, and a Cabinet officer was never before impeached. This Committee has only just begun its work. It is now the purpose of the Chairman to summon all post-traders and to investigate in detail the circumstances of their appointment. The bureau offices of the War Department are also to be examined, as it is stated that some of them have pecuniary interests in these traderships. The Committee already claim to have information about several of these appointments. It is stated that the trader at Camp Supply paid $10,000 annually for his post. The tax at Fort Sill amounted to $40 per selling day, which was nearly all paid by command. The income of Marsh was $40,000 annually, which was extorted from the soldiers and officers at the fort. The prices charged were downright robbery. An ex-army officer, who has spent a great many years on the frontier, and who has long been familiar with the profits arising from these traderships, furnishes the following statement as to the number and profits of these posts.

The capital necessary for a trader to start a single post is $15,000. A five-company post of infantry or cavalry is called a single post. The annual profits to the trader of a five-company cavalry post are about $30,000, with additional profits derived from contracts for forage. The profits at a single post from the sale of goods alone amount to $40,000. These posts, as they are managed by post-traders, yield from regular sales fully $15,000. The three best posts are Fort Laramie, with from six to ten companies; Fort Sill, with ten companies; Fort Buford, with from seven to ten companies. These yield from 50 to 100 per cent. profit. The other posts are Fort Russell, Fort Richardson, eight companies; Fort Sully, six companies; Fort Union, ten companies.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FURNITURE.

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

urnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere. Roome on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

LUBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the est assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

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SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
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Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety.
School Supplies of all kinds,
AT

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Hollidav trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 13—Dec. 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 20p	3 55p	[illegible] 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 28	5 10	1 20
Tipton	8 30	1 12	5 57	2 15
Miami	9 37	1 59	6 [illegible]	2 55
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 01	
Peru	10 00	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	4 47	[illegible]	8 36
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 12	[illegible]	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 25
Peru	2 10	12 35	6 00

R. C. MURPHY, Supt. Mich. Div.
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. F. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 40pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 53	6 20
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 35	10 32	8 22
Defiance	11 34	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 30	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	......	9 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 1	......	6 39
Avilla	3 01	......	2 06
Garrett	3 15	5 25am	2 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	5 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	5 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 48	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 33		
Bluffton	3 25	5 05	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 23
Hartford	4 25pm	6 08	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 15		
Cam. City	6 52		
Bessons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 50am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 45am
Connersville	10 45		
Bessons	11 00		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 46	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 55
Bluffton	2 30	11 45am	9 22
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. RILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				30
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	33
Bankers	2 00		7 25	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 35	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 46			
Saginaw	9 05			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		4 10p
Lansing	11 07		7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00		11 30a
Detroit	10 30		5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m		9 40
Jonesville	2 20		11 00
Bankers	2 36		11 20
Reading	2 47		11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15	12 44
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	4 20	7 32	1 32
Auburn Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00	1 52
Fort Arrive		9 30	2 45
Indian[illegible]	11 1[illegible]	[illegible] 10p	9 30
Louisvil.	[illegible] 45 am	11 10	
Cincinnati		10 30	

S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.20	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	[illegible]
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.08	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.58	11.16	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.53	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.46	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	9.50
9.37	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.04	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.25
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.22	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. [illegible] J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. & A SCUTRA HD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich Southe RrnR.

Air Line Division

O[illegible] Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd
Butler	2:48 p m.	2 [illegible] a m.	7:55 p
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3:01	8:22 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:30 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.25 pm	5:35 p m
Sedan	2.20	11,40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:27 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	a12:15 a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	N. Night
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	6 00 pm	8 30 a.m	3 10 p
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	9 25 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12"	------	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 20"	------	5 14 "	10 55 "
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 46pm	5 50 "	11 20 "
" lv.	10 20 "	6 00am	6 25 p.m	11 50 "
Forest	11 40 "	6 22 "	8 12 "	1 07 a m
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 45 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	8 00 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 58a.m	12 00 p.m	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20p.
Lima	7 05 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 40 "
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 09
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 45 "	5 45
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00a
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25a.m	11 12 "	2 07p
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m. Crestline, 11.35 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 8.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10.00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owotonna Mankato, St Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Handcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winono.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnisota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona

For Dubuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor. Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office. 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells Street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent apply to

W. STENNETT, Gen. Pass Agt. Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Genl Supt Chicago.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MARCH 30th, 1876. Number 13.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
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One Column........	15 00	20 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O. SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

Junction Hotel,
JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE. IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fine Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Call and see his large stock

The Auburn

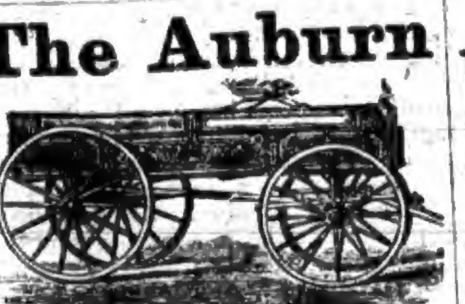

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders in
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

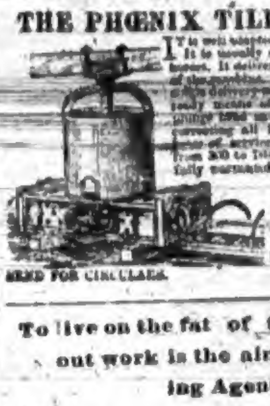

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. It is usually driven by the power of two horses. It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. [illegible] ... and are finished with much care. Boxes and Trucks at moderate prices.

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

CARPETS.
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 28, 187

GREAT
New York Store
—IN—
GARRETT,
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
And every thing kept in a first store
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!
Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c
are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 5

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Walborn, J P Union-tp.
De Kalb County. }

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb. 17, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

I took a seat in a street chariot the other evening to go down to dinner, and as I done so, a young lady came in and sat down just opposite. She wore a beautiful white hat, a $200 silk dress, and her dark eyes shone out through her dotted veil like stars. As it happened I was nearest the box in which the fare is deposited, and my fair companion handed me her ticket to be so deposited. This is often done as a matter of convenience, to prevent passing to and fro in the car. As I did so she said "thank you." The words caught my ear by the peculiar tone in which they were uttered. Taking the advantage of the silence that is usually preserved in these places, and of her indifferance to external objects. I brought to mind my limited knowledge of physiognomy, and applied it to the case before me. I had scarcely got seated in my meditations, asking myself who she was, whether she was alone in this heartless city, and a hundred other questions, when her eye caught my gaze before I could avert it. She struggled for a moment to appear at ease, and then turned toward the window. By this time we were the only occupants of the chariot. She soon observed this, and with an effort asked me the name of the street down which we were then going. On being told it was "K," she asked for the nearest point to "H" street, stating that she wanted to find the Hon. ——. A suspicion flashed across my mind, and I told her it would be impossible to find the house, without first learning the number. She seemed to be greatly distressed at this and said she was very anxious to see the gentleman. She looked sad and dispirited and I expected to see her burst into tears every moment. There was an air of mystery about her and I became so curious that I asked her from whence she came. "From the West. I am here by no fault of mine, I have been promised a position in one of the departments, and came here six weeks ago. I have been staying at a private boarding house, and now have but little money left. The person who promised me a place has failed to secure it, and I want to find Mr. ——, to borrow money to get home."

The above is her story, boiled down in a few words, and I have no doubt it is a truthful one. Taking a small directory from my pocket I hunted up the name of the Congressman, and gave her the number of his residence. She thanked me, and stepped from the chariot as the driver called out "Fifteenth street," and I saw her no more.

But will her story end here. Will she get the money and go home, or will she be seen again dressed in gaudy colors, flashing along the streets, until down in the holds of vice she ends her life. She had beauty, and beauty is purchasable, and there is money here to be expended for that purpose. If she comes in contact with it, one more unfortunate will be added to the score. But I hope she will reach a genial western home, wiser in the things of this world, and happier in the possession of that which is brighter, more valuable to her than gold. There is not one in ten who can pass through such a trial, and escape degradation, and few should peril themselves in the chances.

Washington is different in more than one way from other cities. One of its greatest features is the practice of hawking things about by pedestrians. Morning, noon and night you can hear queer yells, and strange gibberage from these "hawkers." When the voice is not used, instruments of noise are brought to bear upon afflicted humanity.

The other morning I stood on the terrace of the Capitol and heard half a dozen bugles, sounding from as many directions, and it called up for a moment the lively scenes of the war. I thought a cavalry charge was to be made upon the Capitol. Presently a stout colored man hove in sight, and in his hand he carried a tin bucket, while his voluptuous lips encircled the small end of a bugle. He had milk for sale, and he was zealous in his tramp from street to street in the sale of the lacteal fluid.

Here comes another, who is perpetrating a yell that would do credit to a Comanche. He is perched on a one horse wagon, and has a quantity of coal which he will deal out by the peck or half bushel. Still a third is seen struggling with a hand bell which keeps up a series of gyrations through the city. He also carries a basket and will supply you with butter, or what they call butter here, and eggs. And in this way most every article of produce is peddled around, to the convenience sometimes of purchasers, and discomfort of late sleepers. A great big burly fellow passes my room every morning, issuing forth his infernal yell about coal. He's one of those early birds, about six o'clock in the morning, just when sleep is the sweetest. I have borrowed a revolver for his special benefit.

POLITICAL.

One of our Indiana men, formerly a member of Congress, is under arrest. Kilbourn, chief of the District real estate ring, who refused to testify against the members of his little combination, has been consigned to jail by a resolution of the House of Representatives. Kilbourn has a good deal of nerve and a large amount of the honor which is said to exist among a certain class, and as the House has no power to imprison him for a long period, will probably prefer comfortable quarters in prison to peaching on his powerful "pals." It is thus that investigations are stifled, and the corrupt are allowed to escape.

The political auction in New Hampshire came off according to announcement, and the party with the most money was the successful competitor, as was to be expected. They are a thrifty set in the Granite State, and as they carry on their elections always on a cash basis, many an honest yeoman doubtless went home rejoicing last night, with some of Uncle Sam's crisp greenbacks in his pocket. Apart from this they are also a steady going set, not easily shaken from their convictions, and being firmly convinced that the rebellion must be put down they will probably continue to vote for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the remainder of the century. In about seven years from now the news about Belknap and Babcock and Robeson and the rest will reach New Hampshire, and if by that time any Democratic leaders should arise in the State who are not phenomenal fools, it is possible that they may get up an interesting election. Meanwhile an election in New Hampshire is about as important as a battle among ghosts, though the organs will play their sweetest tunes and there will be rejoicing in every custom house in the land in response to this "first gun."

My friend, Mr. Baker, introduced a resolution in the House the other day. Mr. Cox substituted the following:

RESOLVED, That the people of the United States constitute a nation in the sense, to the extent, and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution.

RESOLVED, That the Government of the United States is a Federal Union, and was formed by the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity; that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution, and these tights and powers cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution.

RESOLVED, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the Federal Government, and that local domestic government by the several States within the limits of the Constitution is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the citizen and the continuance of our republican system of Government.

RESOLVED, That the doctrine that a State has a right to secede from the Union is in conflict with the idea of a "perpetual union" as contemplated by the Constitution and should be regarded as being forever extinguished by the results of the recent civil conflict.

When the yeas and nays were called, Mr. Baker voted against it. This is the first time I have known Mr. Holman and him to vote on opposite sides. I began to congratulate myself that Baker was all right, but I fear he has gone too far on the other side. I am a War Democrat, and had no sympathy for secession. The only way I can account for it is that Mr. B. sits between two Democrats, though why he went so far as to not vote for such good Union resolutions as the above, I can't for the life of me, understand.

TOM.

* * *

The question is asked: "What have the Republicans done?" Well, they helped put down the war of rebellion and save the Union, and then turned round and made a more deadly assault upon the government than ever the confederate squadrons in the field did. They have debauched the civil service, stolen hundreds of millions of dollars from the public treasury, ruined trade, paralyzed industry, created a mountain of national indebtedness, defiled the bench, prostituted the Senate, and lowered everywhere the standard of public and private morals. They have introduced an era of bribery, fraud, rascality and corruption to which no parallel can be found, except in the declining days of the Roman empire, or in the reigns of the French Louis. Its crimes cry trumpet-tongued to heaven against its continuance in power.

* * *

Fac-similes of all the playing cards collected in the British Museum are being made by Dr. Willshire. Some are as ancient as the Egyptian dynasty, and in many cases they were used for a help in divination. Probably many of the old tricks are still preserved by the gypsies.

THE WAY WE GROW OLD.

A broken toy; a task that held away
A yearning child-heart from an hour of play;
A Christmas that no Christmas idols brought;
A tangled lesson, full of tangled thought;
A homesick boy; a senior gowned and wise;
A glimpse of life, when lo! the curtains rise
Fold over fold,
And hangs the picture, like a boundless sea—
The world, all action and reality—
So we grow old.

A wedding, and a tender wife's caress;
A prattling babe the parent's life to bless;
A home of joys and cares in equal part;
A dreary watching with a heavy heart;
And death's dread angel knocking at the gate,
And hope and courage bidding sorrow wait
Or lose her hold:
A new made grave, and then a brave return
To where the fires of life triumphant burn—
So we grow old.

A fortune and a generous meed of fame,
Or direful ruin and a tarnished name,
A slipping off of week and month and year,
Faster and faster as the close draws near;
A grief of day, and with to-morrow's light,
A pleasure that transforms the sullen night
From lead to gold;
A chilling winter of unchanging storm;
A spring replete with dawns and sunsets warm—
So we grow old.

Old to ourselves, but children yet to be
In the strange cities of eternity.

A DAY IN PETTICOATS.

"I couldn't think of such a thing."

"But you *must*. My happiness depends on it. Here, put on the thingumbobs, the what's his name."

And my friend Bob Styles held up before my hesitant gaze a suit of female apparel.

His idea was that I should personate his lady-love for one day to prevent anybody from suspecting the truth—namely, that she had joined him in a runaway marriage party—until it should be too late for interference; that is, until the minister should have tied a knot between them. that nothing but a special grant of the Legislature could untie.

This scheme was not actually so absurd as it appeared at first sight. Maggie Lee was a tall, queenly woman, with an almost masculine air, and at that time I had a very slight form—almost effeminate, so that in fact there was really but little difference in that point. Then I had light hair, tolerably long, and a fresh complexion. Part my hair in the middle, put a bonnet on my head, and few persons would have suspected but I was really one of the softer sex. These accessories also gave me quite a decided resemblance to Maggie Lee, especially when, as in this case, the disguise was her own.

Then the day chosen for the runaway match was an auspicious one. Maggie's father was to drive her to D——, a small village near where she lived, and there she was to join a sailing party down D—— river, to the grove three miles below, from which the party was to return in the evening in the carriage.

Our plan was that I should be in waiting in the village, and should go on the boat with the sailing party, while Maggie, after leaving her father, should slip off with Bob across the country.

At last I got dressed, and presented myself before Maggie Lee, blushing a great deal, I believe, feeling very much pinched about the waist, and with an uncomfortable consciousness that my shirt sleeves were too short, or wanting altogether.

Everything finished in the way of toilet, Bob Styles took me into his light wagon, drove me over to D—— by a secluded route and left me at the hotel, where the sailing party was to assemble. Several of the picknickers were already there, and they greeted my cavalier cordially (everybody knew Bob Styles), asking if he was going with them, etc. He told them he was not.

"Pressing business engagement, you know, and all that sort of thing. Duced sorry I can't go though. I just had time to bring Miss Lee over, and now I'm off. Mr. Bimby, this is Miss Lee, Miss Withergall, Miss Lee, "and he rattled off a string of brief introductions, which convinced me that few of the company were acquainted with the young lady whom I was personating—a very fortunate thing for the preservation of my disguise.

Mr. Bimby, a tall, legal-looking man, with a hook nose, and eye-glass and finny hair, seemed to be prepossessed with my personelle, and I overheard him whisper to Bob Styles. as he went out:

"Nice looking girl, that Miss Lee."

"Yes," answered Bob, with a mischievous glance at me, "she is a nice girl, though a little go ahead sometimes. Keep a little lookout on her, will you?"—then lowering his voice—"not a bad match for you, old fellow; she is rich."

"Is she?" said Mr. Bimby, his interest deepenig.

"On my honor," replied Bob. "Forty thousand dollars in her own right. Good day!" and he was gone.

Maggie Lee, artful creature that she was, had told her father that the sailing party was to assemble at another hotel, and thither he had taken her. Having business in D——, he left her there, merely saying that he would send a carriage for her at 11 o'clock. She, like a dutiful daughter, kissed him good-bye, and before he had gone a hundred rods, took a seat in Bob Styles' light wagon, which had driven up to the back door as old Lee's carriage drove away from the front, and the old story of headstrong love and prejudiced age was enacted over again.

As for us, of the picnic excursion, we had a delightful sail to the grove, but somehow I could not enjoy it as much as I ought to have done. When I walked on board of the boat, I felt awkward, as if everybody was looking at me. I found Mr. Bimby, as I had suspected, a young and rising lawyer, mighty in Blackstone and his own opinion. He insisted on paying for my ticket (the boat was a regular excursion packet) and purchasing enough oranges, pears and candies to set up a street stand. Four or five times I was on the point of swearing at his impudent officiousness, but bit my tongue just in time to prevent the exposure. But it was not with him that I found my part the hardest to play.

No, the young ladies were the difficult ones to deceive. For instance, there was one among them, a beautiful girl of seventeen, just returned from boarding school, who had not seen Maggie Lee for three years. Of course she was delighted to see me, when she found out that I was Maggie, which, by the way, did not occur until after we had started. She threw herself into my arms, pulled my veil aside, and kissed me half a dozen times in a manner that made my fingers tingle for an hour. It was very nice, but if I had been in *propria persona* I would have liked it better. As it was, I felt as if I were obtaining goods under false pretenses, and that Lawyer Bimby might issue a warrant for my arrest on that ground at any moment.

A whole knot of crinoline then surrounded me on the upper deck of the boat, to the utter exclusion and consequent disgust of Mr. Bimby and the other gentleman. I kept very quiet, only speaking monosyllables in a falsetto voice; but the others—Lord bless you! how they gabbled! Under a strict promise of secrecy the little boarding school maiden, who had kissed me so affectionately, revealed all her love affairs, and also became unpleasantly confidential about other matters, innocent enough in themselves, but not customarily talked of between ladies and gentlemen.

I was terribly embarrassed, but it would not do to give up then. As soon as my trick should become known, Bob Styles' trick would also come out, and, as news of that kind travels fast in the country, he and his lady love would be telegraphed and followed before they could reach Philadelphia, where the knot was to be tied.

The river breeze was very fresh where we sat, and I noticed that several of the ladies were glancing uneasily at me. I couldn't divine the reason, until Jennie, my little friend from boarding school, laid her face dangerously close to mine and whispered: "My dear Maggie, your dress is blowing dreadful high—your ankles will be town talk with the gentlemen!"

Now I was conscious of having a very small foot for a man, and had donned a pair of open worked stockings, which came nearly up to my waist; with a pair of gaiters borrowed from the servant girl, in all of which toggery my running gear looked quite feminine and respectable; but the idea of the gentlemen talking about my ankles, and of being cautioned thus by a young girl, who would have been frightened to death if I had told her the same thing yesterday, was too much for me. I burst into a sort of strangulated laugh, which I could only check by swallowing half of my little filigree lace-edged handkerchief. The young ladies all looked at me, in apparent astonishment at such a voice, and I wanted to laugh all the more. Fortunately Mr. Bimby came to my rescue at the moment and edged himself in among the crinoline.

"May I sit here?" he asked, pointing to a low stool near me.

"Certainly," I simpered, in my high falsetto.

"Ah, thank you," said Bimby, with a lackadaisical air which nauseated me, as coming from one man to another; "you are as kind as you are fascinating!"

"You flatter me!"

"I? No, indeed; praise of you cannot be flattery, Miss Lee."

"Oh, sir, really you are a naughty man," I said, in the most feminine tone I could command.

He cast a languishing glance at me through the black lace veil, and I fairly began to fear for his feelings.

We soon arrived at the grove, and found our band engaged beforehand—awaiting us. Of course dancing was the first amusement, and lawyer Bimby led me out for a schottische. It was hard, at first, for me to take the lady's part in my dance, but I soon got accustomed to it. When a waltz was proposed, I resolved to have a little amusement at the expense of the unfortunate Bimby.

I first made him purposely jealous, by dancing with two other young fellows, one of whom I knew, in my own character, but who suspected me as Maggie Lee. This young man, who was a great woman-killer, a sort of devil-may-care rascal, who made the ladies run after him, by his alternate wrath of action and coolness of protestation, I selected to play off against my legal admirer. I allowed him to hold me very closely and occasionally looked at him with a half fascinating expression. When we stopped dancing he led me to my seat, keeping his arm about my waist, and I permitted it. Having thus stirred Bimby up to feats of wrathful valor, I asked one of the gentlemen to direct the musicians to play a waltz. Bimby came immediately.

"Ahem—a—Miss Lee, shall I—a, have the honor of—a—trying a waltz with you?"

I smiled acquiescence, and we commenced. Now I am an old stager at waltzing. I can keep up longer than any non-professional dancer, male or female, whom I ever met. As long as the Cachucha or Schonnebrunnen ring in my ears, I can go on if it is not for a year. Not so Bimby. He plead want of practice, and acknowledged that he soon got dizzy.

"Aha, old boy," thought I, "I'll give you a turn, then!"

But I only smiled, and said that I should probably get tired first.

"Oh yes," he exclaimed, "of course, I can waltz as long as any one lady, but not much more."

For the first three minutes my cavalier did well. He went smoothly and evenly, but at the expiration of that time began to grow warm. Five minutes elapsed, and Bimby's breath came harder and harder. On we went, however, and I scorned to notice his slackening up at every round, when we passed my seat. After some twenty minutes, the wretched man gasped out between his steps:

"Ah, a-are you not get-getting tired, Miss Lee?"

"Oh, no!" I burst forth; "Oh, no, I feel as if I could waltz all night."

The look of despair that he gave me was terrible.

I was bound to see him through, however, and we kept at it. Bimby staggered, and made wild steps in all directions. His shirt collar wilted, his eyes protruded, his jaw hung, and altogether I saw he could not hold on much longer.

"This is delightful," I said, composedly," and you, Mr. Bimby, waltz so easily!"

"Puff—puff—puff—ah puff—yes—oh puff—delightful," gasped he.

"Don't you think it ought to go faster?"

His eyes rolled heavenward in an awful agony.

"Ah—puff—I—puff—don't—puff—I don't know."

When we neared the musicians, I said "Faster, if you please," and they played *a la* whirlwind.

Poor Bimby threw his feet about like a fast pacer, and revolved after the manner of a teetotum which was nearly run down. At last he staggered a step backward, and spinning away from me, pitched headlong into the midst of a small bevy of ladies in the corner.

I turned around and walked to my seat, and sent the young woman-killer for a glass of water.

The miserable lawyer recovered in time to see me thank his rival for the water.

I got some idea from this of the fun the ladies find in tormenting us poor limbs of the other sex.

At this juncture, and before Bimby had time to apologize for his accident, Jennie came running into the pavilion which served as a ball room. As she came near I perceived that her hand were clutched tightly in her dress, and I positively shuddered as she whispered to me:

"Oh, Maggie! come and help me fix my skirts—they are all coming down!"

What should I do? I was in agony. A cold perspiration broke out upon my forehead. I wished myself a thousand miles away, and anathematized Bob Styles' masquerading project inwardly with fearful maledictions.

I said I was tired out—could not somebody else go?

No, nothing would do, but I must accompany her to the house of a gentleman who owned the grove, and assist her to arrange her clothing. So I went.

What if it should be necessary to remove part of the raiment? What if she should tell me to do some sewing? What, if in the midst of all the embarrassment of being closeted with a beautiful girl of seventeen in a state of comparative freedom from drapery, my real sex and identity should be discovered by her!

However, I nerved myself up for the task, and went with Jennie to the house designated. An old lady showed us into her chamber, and Jennie let go her dress. As she did so, a—pardon my blushes—petticoat fell to the floor. She was about to proceed when I alarmed her by a sudden and vehement gesture.

"Stop!" I cried, frantically, and forgetting my falsetto; "stop! don't undress, for God's sake!"

"And why not?"

"Because I am a—can you keep a secret?"

"Why, yes—how frightened you do look! Why, what is the matter, Maggie—you—why—oh—oh! oh! oh!!!"

And she gave three fearful screams.

"Hush, no noise, or I am lost," I exclaimed, putting my hand over her mouth. "I swear I mean no harm; if I had I would not have stopped you; don't you see?"

She was all of a tremble, poor little thing; but she saw the force of my argument.

"Oh, sir," she said, "I see you are a man; but what does it all mean? Why did you dress so?"

I told her the story as brief as possible, and exacted from her a promise of the most secret secrecy.

I then went outside of the door, and waited till she had arranged her dress, when she called me in again. She had heard of me from Maggie and others and wanted to hear all the particulars; so I sat down by her, and had a long talk which ended in a mutual feeling of friendship, and old acquaintanceship, quite wonderful for people meeting for the first time. Just as we started back to the pavilion I said I must relieve my mind of one burden.

"And what is that?" she asked.

"Those kisses. You thought I was Maggie Lee or you would not have given them. They were very sweet, but I suppose I must give them back."

And I did.

She blushed a good deal but didn't resist, only when I got through she glanced up timidly and said:

"I think you are real naughty, anyhow."

When I returned I found lawyer Bimby had quite recovered from his dizziness, and all hands ready for supper, which was served in the ball-room. I sat between Bimby and Jennie, and made love to both of them in turn; to one as Maggie Lee, and to the other as myself. After supper, at which I astonished several by eating rather more heartily than young ladies generally do, we had more dancing and I hinted pretty strongly to Mr. Bimby that I should like to try another waltz.

Finding it rather dry amusement to dance with my own kind, I soon abandoned that pleasure, and persuaded Jennie to stroll off into the moonlight with me. We found the grove a charming place, full of picturesque little corners, and rustic seats, and great gray rocks leaning out over the river. On one of these latter a little bench was placed, in a nook sheltered from the wind, and from sight.

Here we sat in the full flood of the moonlight, and having just had dinner, I felt wonderfully in need of a cigar. Accordingly, I went to a little stand near the ball-room, and purchased several of the wondering women who sold refreshments. Then returning to the seats by the rocks, I gave up all fears for my incognito, and reveled in the pleasure of solitude, the fragrance of my cigar, the moonlight and little Jennie's presence.

How long we sat there heaven only knows. We talked and laughed, and sang, and looked in each other's eyes, and told fortunes, and performed all the nonsensical operations common amongst young people just falling in love, and might have remained there until the month of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-one, for aught I know, had not the carriages been sent to convey us home, and the rest of the company began to wonder where we were.

This wonder begot questions, the questions fears, and the fears a search headed by the valiant Bimby. They called and looked and listened, but our position down in the sheltered nook among the rocks prevented them from hearing us, or we them.

At length they hit upon our path, and all came along single file, until they got to the open space above.

Then they saw a sight.

I was spread out in a free and easy position, my bonnet off, and my hair somewhat towzled up. One foot rested on the ground and the other on a rock, about level with my head (regardless of my ankles this time), and there I sat, puffing away in a very unlady-like style, at a highly flavored Concha.

Jennie was sitting close beside me with her head almost on my shoulder, and her waist almost encircled by my arm. Just as the party came along above us, I laughed out in a loud masculine voice.

"Just think of poor what's-his-name there—Bimby. Suppose he knew that he had been making love to a man?"

"Hush!" cried Jennie, "Look! there he is—and, oh, my gracious! there is the whole company!"

Yes, we were fairly caught. It was of no use for me to clap on my bonnet, and assume falsetto again—they had all seen too much for that. Besides, by this time, Bob Styles and Maggie Lee were doubtless one flesh and my disguise was of no further importance, so I owned up and told the story.

Bimby was in a rage. He vowed to kill me, and even squared off, but the rest of the party laughed at him so unmercifully and suggested that he should waltz it out, that he finally cooled down and slunk away, to take some private conveyance back to D——.

Bob Styles and I are living in a large double house together. He often says that he owes his wife to my masquerading, but he don't feel under any obligation to me, for I owe my wife to the same thing.

N. B.—My wife's name is Jennie.

Sing, O Sing!

Be cheerful. Snap your fingers at the decrees of fate. If the sun goes under a cloud, and you feel that the shadows are creeping about your threshold, turn on the gas. Let there be light. If suspense weighs down upon you, and a feeling of oppression commences to envelop, throw up the sash and pull off your coat; whistle something that is gay, and if a creditor comes in ask him to sit down. If any one is to be worried over the event, let it be him. Why not? He ran the risk in trusting you; he took the chances of his volition. You obtained whatever it was you asked for; you enjoyed it when he didn't. Why should you weep over it because you are unable to repay? Let him do the swearing, and when he gets to fuming talk to him cheerfully, and act so that when he shall leave you he will not think you a hard-hearted man. That's the way the Englishman did. He owed debts, debts, debts. He had assets, 0, 0, 0. His creditors came in. He seated them, and in a philosophical but cheerful way he gave them the history of his predicament, and then in a *sang froid* way he assured them that there wasn't even the shadow of a ghost of a show of a dividend. He said it in such a way that they couldn't be persuaded to doubt his word. Still, one of them said he might do something. He shrugged his shoulders and asked them to suggest. He was a fine singer. They said to him in an ironical way, "You can give us a song." He went to the grand piano. He ran his finger playfully over the ivory keys, and throwing his head back he commenced to sing. He sang a charming ballad, "Then You'll Remember Me"—sang it so sweetly that the echoes seemed to nestle in the folds of the damask curtain as if they could not go away—so softly that Shylock's heart would have softened had it been there. How appropriate! Remember him! Yes; how could they forget him? They might have suggested to him that other ballad, "How Can I Leave Thee?" but, then, what was to be gained by staying? But they could remember him. The Englishman felt better. He felt that they would do as he requested, if he couldn't do as they had requested. Happy thought for him; he could book, though they couldn't, for they had as much booked against him then as they wanted. Give your creditors a song. There is a ripple in melody which sounds like the tinkling of silver. It's that joy which, though it comes from the world the world cannot take away. Blessed be the cadence of song, the lullaby of heaven, the poetry of the heart, the broken sheaf of sunshine where the birds nestle and plume their wings. Sing! oh Sing!—*Omaha Herald*.

The Minnesota Centennial Commission Disbands.

The Centennial State Board of Commissioners who were to see that Minnesota was properly represented at Philadelphia have closed their career. They overrated the liberality of the State and had laid the ground work for a very fair display of our products at the great exposition, and had leased a room where the accumulations could be stored and packed previous to their shipment, but the Legislature having failed to make any appropriations, the house was closed yesterday, and its sign taken in, the members of the board being only too glad that they have escaped the necessity of footing the bills out of their own pockets for rent, grain sacks, and other articles which are held as the assets of the thoroughly collapsed and painfully demoralized enterprise.—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

Editorial Record.

A Texas editor sums up the cares, trials and adversities of his past career as a newspaper man in the following expressive summary:

Been asked to drink	11,392
Drank	11,392
Requested to retract	416
Didn't retract	416
Invited to parties, receptions by parties fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	174
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	170
Been promised whisky, gin, etc., if we would go after them	5,840
Been after them	5,000
Been asked what's the news	300,000
Told	23
Didn't know	300,000
Lied about it	99,977
Been to church	23
Changed politics	82
Expect to change still	50
Gave to charity	5 00
Gave for a terrier dog	25,000
Cash on hand	1 00

Supplying England with Food.

England depends largely on America for her living. Besides wheat and corn, great quantities of vegetables, butter and fruit are yearly sent away. We sometimes ship $7,000,000 worth of cheese and lard to England in a single year. New articles of produce are continually added to the list. Fresh peaches were tried last summer. The first attempt proved a failure, but the second did better, assuring final success. Now fresh beef is exported with satisfactory results. Three vessels of one line have been supplied with refrigerators, and the meat is found to suffer no deterioration on the voyage. Thus, a new market will be opened for our cattle trade, and the English people will be supplied at cheaper rates with the substantial food of life.

The Native City of Apostle Paul Devastated by Flames.

Tarsus, the city of St. Paul, was, on the night of the 20th of January, the scene of a great fire, which reduced the bazar to ruins, and effected damage to the estimated extent of £150,000. For a city which under the Romans was as renowned for its culture as for its commerce, the existing fire-brigade arrangements seem hardly to be up to the mark. The fire broke out in a closed shop, the proprietor of which had been absent some days. The shop contained a quantity of lucifer matches, and also a number of rats; the latter, it is supposed, took to gnawing the former, and hence the conflagration.

Unfortunately Tarsus, although it contains about 20,000 inhabitants, is at this season of the year without any supply of water. There was an old fountain in the middle of the bazar, but it had been dry for some time, and, as there was a strong breeze blowing, the fire spread rapidly without any effort being made to extinguish it. After some little time the Governor appeared on the scene, accompanied by the police force and one small fire engine. With praiseworthy energy he at once dispatched two horses to bring some water, and, two loads of this article having having been obtained, the small engine was set to work. The Governor, however, suddenly took it into his head that his first duty was to protect a powder magazine, situated in an isolated spot at some distance from the town, and he therefore hurried off to the magazine, taking the police with him.

With no water, no Governor, and no police, of course the fire was master of the situation; and so were the thieves who abound in Tarsus, and who reaped a rich harvest by carrying off the goods which were dragged out of the shops for safety as the fire extended. The town was, in fact, given over to pillage, and but for a sudden change in the wind the larger portion of it would no doubt have been destroyed. By pulling down some wooden sunshades the progress of the flames was at last arrested, and, happily, no lives were lost, but one man in his fright threw himself into a well and met what ought to hav been a watery grave.—*Pall Mall Gazett*

The Queen's Horses.

"John Paul" has been into the royal stables in London. Besides horses for her own use, the Queen has to keep a mount for equerrys, exons and other exigencies, so she has 160 in all. Most are of the Hanoverian breed, from stock introduced by one of the Georges. But there are some finer strains of blood to be seen—lithe-limb beauties, with arching necks and quivering nostrils—showing at least an admixtuse of Arabian. The favorite horse color is bay, with black legs. On state occasions lamp-black and oil are used to bring legs that fall short of the standard shade up to a proper tone, so the groom said. In one of the stables the horses on one side were white as milk; on the other coal black. Here we saw the eight cream-colored steeds which were to draw her Majesty to Parliament on opening day; the harnesses—also imported by the Georges—red leather, the trimmings gold-plated on copper. The immense state carriage, a legacy of the same reign, was not to go out; the Queen has not driven in it since the royal consort died. And little wonder. Cinderella's pumpkin looked like a coach; this coach looked like a pumpkin. As a circus wagon it would be a success, and will some day be sold for one. Yet the original cost—as the groom's story goes—was £8,000.

A Great Pumping Engine.

A late number of the *Scientific American* has illustrations of a remarkable steam pumping machinery, lately completed at Hammersmith, Eng., for the drainage of the Ferrara Marshes, Northern Italy. The tract to be drained covers an area of 200 miles. The machinery is calculated to discharge 456,008 gallons of water per minute, or 656,640,000 gallons per day, being about six times the capacity of the Croton Aqueduct, which is able to deliver 110,000,000 of gallons per day. The water delivered by these remarkable pumps forms a stream 103 feet wide and four feet deep, having a speed of two miles an hour. One day's delivery would fill a reservoir one mile square to a depth of three feet nine inches. In view of the completion and successful operation of gigantic and economical machinery like this, the drainage of the Zuyder Zee, in Holland, which is about to be commenced, is rendered a comparatively easy task. The Zuyder Zee area to be drained is 759 square miles. Models of this machinery are to be exhibited in the British department of the Centennial exhibition.

Smoke as Protection Against Frost.

The production of artificial clouds of smoke is a common appliance against frost in France and Germany. Mons. Vinard has recommended a plan which is perfectly successful, and which consists in carefully mixing gas tar with sawdust and old straw, and piling up this mixture in large heaps in the vineyards. The mixture remains inflammable more than a fortnight, in spite of rain and weather. When required for use smaller heaps are made from the larger ones, about two feet in diameter, and distributed in and around the vineyard. If there is little wind, these heaps burn freely for about three and a half hours, and produce a very dense smoke. The artifical cloud which thus enwraps the vines considerably decreases the radiation from the ground, and thus prevents frost, which is greatest toward morning in calm spring nights.

The First Cabinet Scandal.

Edmund Randolph, Washington's first Attorney-general and afterward Jefferson's successor in the State Department, a poor man, fell into money embarrassments, and the French Minister, Mr. Fauchet, wrote home that he had personal reasons for believing Randolph was corruptible; the Secretary of State had signified to him his readiness to be bribed. The letter miscarried, was printed at London, and Randolph retired protesting his innocence. That was the only cabinet scandal of the money sort until the Floyd-Thompson episode in Buchanan's time.—*Springfield Republican*.

MY SONG.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

You ask a song,
Such as of yore, an autumn's eventide,
Some blest boy-poet carol'd—and then died.
Nay, I have sung too long.

Say, shall I sing
A sigh to beauty at her window-pane?
I sang there once; might I not once again?
Or tell me whom to sing.

The peer of peers?
Lord of the wealth that gives his time employ—
Time to possess, but hardly to enjoy—
He cannot need *my* tears.

The man of *mind*,
Or priest, who darkens what is clear as day?
I cannot sing them, yet I will not say
Such guides are wholly blind.

The orator?
He quiet lies where yon fresh hillock heaves;
'Twere well to sprinkle there those laurel leaves
He won—but never wore.

Or shall I praise
A cypress? Wreath of glory and of gloom—
To march a gallant soldier to his doom—
Needs fuller voice than mine.

No lay have I,
No murmured measure meet for your delight,
No song of love and death to make you quite
Forget that we must die.

Something is wrong—
The world is overwise; or, more's the pity,
These days are far too busy for a ditty,
Yet take it—take my song.

Pith and Point.

CAN ladies with enameled faces be said to belong to polished society?

A LEADING maxim with almost every politician is always to keep his countenance, and never keep his word.

A PERSIAN proverb says: "There are only two days for which to feel anxious. One is the day that is past, the other is the day to come."

WHEN you see a fellow-mortal slip into a stairway and rub his back against the old tacks driven into bill-boards, that means buck-wheat. It's working out on him.

A DOCTOR attending a punster who was very ill apologized for being late one day by saying that he had to stop to see a man who had fallen down a well. "Did he kick the bucket, doctor?" groaned the punster.

A LONDON paper says that "the Spanish General, Moriones, rested his army for a few moments when on the point of attack." The point of a tack isn't generally considered a good place to rest, even for that brief period.

"DO YOU trust anybody nowadays?" asked a beautiful young lady of a jeweler, as she toyed with the diamonds in a case before her. "No, ma'am," said the jeweler, "I don't trust anybody with anything; in a lady's case, I shouldn't dare to trust my feelings."

THERE is a female fiercer yet,
And wusser nor a hornlet;
A female that don't come down as still
As snowflakes falling on the sod,
To execute her own free will,
As lightning does the will of God,
But crashes down with iron jaw;
This female is our mother-in-law.

A DANBURY man has exhibited a prudence which is remarkable. Before making an engagement with a young lady, whose steady company he was keeping, he carefully examined her head, and finding an unusually large deposit of dandruff, has left her. The lady thinks it is dandruff, and we have no doubt she is right.—*Danbury News*.

THE Harvard *Lampoon* aims this shaft: Oxford—"I say, where's Harvard?" Cambridge—"O—ah—somewhere in the States I believe." Oxford—"Where's Yale?" Cambridge—"There you have me, old boy—don't know. Why?" Oxford—"They want us to row at a place called Centennial, next summer." Cambridge—"O, indeed Ha, ha!"

YESTERDAY was an excellent day for sudden sit-downs. A giant citizen, slowly propelling himself up Michigan avenue, went down on the flagstones with a jar and a groan which were heard across the street. As he got up, a kind-hearted citizen halted and asked: "Did it hurt you much?" "Not a great deal," replied the embarrassed and infuriated victim, "but if I can get the least shadow of an excuse to pound some one to death I'll do it!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

TWO SIGNS that spring is at hand were noticed yesterday by an observing citizen. He saw a blue-bird in Cass Park. It was a fine, healthy bird, and as its songs of joy floated heavenward the citizen clasped his hands and meekly said: "I wish I were a better man." One block further down he saw a hall carpet on a clothes-line. A woman and a club were making that article of commerce get up and dust, and the woman's face wore a happy smile as she looked up at the clouds and planned to have all the carpets up by Saturday night. As the citizen read her thoughts he clasped his hands and remarked: "I wish I had been hanged in Texas!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

Making Short Work of It.

In the town of Hopkinson, Mass., lived a certain Deacon Small. In his advanced age he had the misfortune to lose the rib of his youth. After doing penance by wearing a weed on his hat a full year, he was recommended to a certain Widow Hooper, living in an adjoining town. The deacon was soon astride of his old brown mare, and on arriving at the widow's door he discovered her in the act of turning the suds from her wash-tubs. Said the deacon:

"Is this Widow Hooper?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Well," continued the deacon, "I am that little bit of an old dried-up Deacon Small, and have one question to propose to you."

"Please propose, sir."

"Well, madam," said the deacon, "have you any objection to going to Heaven by way of Hopkinton?"

"None at all, deacon," was the reply. "Come in, deacon."

Suffice it to say they were married the next day.

Women Murdered in New York.

During the past five years forty-two women have been murdered by men in New York City. Not one of the murderers has been hanged, and only six were sentenced to imprisonment for life; twelve were given sentences of seven years and under in the State Prison, two were sent to the Penetentiary for ten and thirteen years, respectively, and two received sentence, one for nine and one for thirteen months. Seven of the wife murderers committed suicide; the rest escaped punishment.

FOR THE LADIES.

The New Reign of Calico Dresses.

[From the New York Sun.]

It will, we know, be a subject for congratulation to all ladies to learn that "calico dresses" are again in fashion. That calico is no longer kept within doors, in the form of morning wrappers and chamber robes, but brought out in styles that simulate foulards; it is going, as soon as the weather is a little warmer, to be seen on the streets, made up in pretty composite costumes that can scarcely be distinguished from summer silks. The figures and colors of these calicoes are ingeniously made to favor this simulation. They have solid grounds of dark or pale blue, purple, grey, brown, and full glossy black, on which are bars, checks, plaids, stripes, or more dashes of color or of white. Some of the stripes are *jardiniere*; that is, flowered. A few have bouquets of flowers or sprigs; comparatively few are sprinkled with leaves and single flowers on the solid ground.

These prints are of all kinds, American, English, and French manufacture. French percales and cambrics and lawns are also brought out in the same style, and intended likewise to be worn on the street, or on the promenade at watering places and summer resorts. There are two styles of make-up for these calico dresses, equally popular and pretty. The first is the princess polonaise, worn over a skirt moderately flounced or ruffled. The polonaise is very long, buttoning up all the way from the bottom to the throat. It fits tight to the figure, and is draped in the "pull-back" style in which we are sorry to say all draperies are arranged. The back of the corsage is in the Marguerite style, with a point fitting over a broad box pleated bouffant, which is looped gracefully over one of those deformities, a long bustle. These are universally worn, and with the present style of draping the skirts make a woman look like what *Punch* styles "a Venus de Medici before and a Venus de Hottentot behind." The trimmings of these calico costumes are of the same material of a different figure, as, for instance, stripes are used to trim figured goods, and plaids for striped, or vice versa. The sleeves, generally of a different kind of calico from the basque or corsage, are coat-shaped, and trimmed with several overlapping ruffles at the wrist, falling toward the hand, or with deep gauntlets of the trimming material. The other popular style of making print suits is with a deep round overskirt, draped back, and a basque with a Continental waistcoat. Sleeves with gauntlet cuffs, and one deep pocket, placed low down on the left side of the skirt.

Minor Fashion Notes.

None of the imported dresses are made to be worn with bustles.

The coat sleeves are very close fitting, and have small cuffs, if any.

The aprons or overskirts of striped goods suits are prettier when cut bias.

Bright ribbon bows again appear among the braids and puffs of the hair.

Raw silk Algerine suiting is appropriate and pretty for little children's costumes.

Silks of dark colors, checked with white hair lines, are much in vogue this spring.

Iceland wool-crotcheted lace is the proper thing with which to trim flannel skirts.

The pretty capotes or cap bonnets this spring are furnished with strings; which may be either of lace or ribbon.

Parasols for mourning are made of black silk, lined with thinner silk, and edged with a sidepleating of black crape.

The newest lace neckties are small scarfs of large meshed cashmere net, edge with a deep border of cashmere lace.

For girls from four to ten, kilt pleated skirts, very short, with the sailor blouse waists or waistcoat and jacket, are shown.

The brocades of this season are in small leaf and vine patterns, showing two shades of one color, or harmonizing color.

Ties are seen among the latest importations of brocaded silk, with bunches of flowers embroidered artistically in the ends.

Silk or thread stockings, to be fashionable, must be dark brown, purple, or blue, profusely embroidered in gay colors.

White silk handkerchiefs, with delicate colored borders, have entirely taken the place of linen ones among the fashionable.

The fashion of vailing silk dresses with laces, cream or black, grows in favor. The sacque and point are the pieces used for the purpose.

Hints on Coffee.

Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, who occupies the chair of botany in Yale College, in the course of a lecture on "Coffee," brought out the following points: In 1850 the whole production of coffee in the world was estimated at 713,000,000 pounds, of which Brazil furnished 400,000,000, Java 140,000,000, Ceylon and San Domingo each 40,000,000, Cuba and Porto Rica 25,000,000, Venezuela and Sumatra each as much, and all other countries including Arabia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, etc., only 16,000,000. From these figures it will be seen that only one man in three drinks Java coffee, and probably only one in one hundred gets any Mocha, and yet you will find it difficult to buy a pound of coffee in this city to-morrow which the dealer will call Rio. It is all called Mocha, or Java, or possibly Maracaibo.

By far the greatest part of the coffee used in the United States is Brazilian or Rio coffee. Indeed Brazil produces more coffee than all the rest of the world put together. There are marked differences in the appearance of some of these coffees, as well as considerable difference in flavor. Taking three of the best known kinds, for example, Rio, Mocha and Java, we notice that the grains of Java are larger than either of the others, and of a slight, yellowish-brown color. Rio coffee has larger grains than Mocha, and the color is usually considerably darker and somewhat more inclined to greenish.

In flavor Java is much milder than either of the others, and Mocha is richer and spicier than Rio, while Rio is the strongest of the three, and, indeed, is perhaps the strongest of all coffees. It is true of all coffee that the fewer broken and discolored grains in it the better the coffee, and no cup of coffee can be really excellent unless all imperfect grains are removed before the coffee is roasted.

The best coffee here obtainable is an equal mixture of Java and what is called Mocha. As the grains of one are much larger than that of the other they should be roasted separately, but ground together.

The common cheap ground coffees contain usually a little coffee, and here the bulk is supplied mostly with either peas or rye. Chicory is too high priced to be used to any great extent, and the people who think that if their coffee is not really pure it contains only a little chicory, are probably drinking peas and rye, made dark and bitter with burnt sugar. The higher sounding title of the coffee, the poorer the quality as a general thing.

The Pacific Railroads to be Brought to Judgment.

The lower house of Congress some time ago instructed its Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to secure the Government against loss on account of the subsidy bonds issued to the various Pacific railroad companies. The subject was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Knott and Lawrence. The latter have submitted to the full committee their report, embodying a number of important recommendations. The report goes into an elaborate examination of the relations which exist between the Pacific railroads and the Government. It shows by detailed statistics and computations that, after applying all the means now provided by law for the disbursement of the interest advances, there will be a deficiency of at least $150,000,000 in principal and interest when the subsidy bonds mature. This result is arrived at without allowing the Government to calculate compound interest on its advances. It is argued that the companies will not be able to pay this sum in addition to their first mortgage indebtedness to private parties, and the belief is expressed that they do not expect to. The sub-committee therefore recommend the passage of a bill of which the main features are as follows:

First. The Government is to retain in the treasury all money which is or may be due to the companies, and apply it to their indebtedness to the United States.

Second. It requires each company to pay to the Government semi-annually such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and which invested at interest will, at the maturity of the subsidy bonds, create a fund sufficient to pay the principal.

Third. It requires the creation of a similar fund to pay at the maturity of the subsidy bonds the amount of the interest not then reimbursed by services, and by the five per cent. of the net earnings now required to be paid into the treasury.

Fourth. It prohibits each company from making any dividends while it is in default of complying with any of these requirements for semi-annual payments.

Fifth. It gives the Government a right of action to recover all money due or to become due, and to take possession of any, or to operate any road in default.

Indians Preparing for Bloody Work.

A late letter from Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, says: "The extensive plains in our valleys have been clear of snow the most of the winter, and this mild season has afforded hostile Indians a favorable opportunity to prepare themselves for bloody work at an unusually early period. The most trustworthy information from all points confirms the belief that active hostilities will soon open. The Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are making extensive preparations for an outbreak; they have been purchasing large quantities of arms and ammunition, going as far south as the Indian Territory for that purpose. For some time past their warriors have been absent from the agencies roving in the Big Horn, Powder river, and Tongue river counties, with the intention, it is believed, of opening hostilities on the frontier settlements, before military or citizen defense can reach the threatened parts. If this be the case the savages will meet with a sad disappointment, as troops from all the surrounding forts are rapidly moving toward the heart of the Sioux country; also citizens by hundreds, who are arming themselves and moving hastily to the front. Everything tends to confirm the belief that all hostile Indians will be compelled to surrender or fight to the last man."

Velocity of Electricity.

Prof. Lovering, of Cambridge, in his admirable paper on measuring the velocity of electricity, presents the following facts, which may answer the frequent inquiry how fast electricity can move over the wires. Eliminating the somewhat unscientific character of the query, Mr. Lovering states that in 1869 Prof. Winlock, of Harvard, sent electric signals from Cambridge to San Francisco, and thence by other lines to Canada, and back again to Cambridge, over a loop of wire measuring 7,200 miles. This long journey was performed by electricity in about two-thirds of a second, and no small portion of this brief interval was lost in bringing into action the thirteen repeaters which were interpolated into the circuit. The total transmission time between Brest, France, and Duxbury, Mass., by way of St. Pierre, was .816 of one second. The total distance by cable is 3,329 nautical miles, the distance from Brest to St. Pierre being 2,580 nautical miles, and that from St. Pierre to Duxbury 749 nautical miles. By calculation then, the transmission time between Brest and St. Pierre was .639 of a second, and between St. Pierre and Duxbury .177 of a second. So that the two branches were traversed—one at the rate of about 4,000 nautical miles a second, and the other at the rate of 4,230 nautical miles a second.

An Encouraging View of Trade.

The cotton goods exported from New York last week were valued at over $250,000, or at the rate of $13,000,000 a year. This would be a larger trade in this line, by two millions, than was done even in the exceptionally prosperous year 1860. For fifteen years the exports of cotton goods have been small and unworthy of special notice. The revival of this branch of trade is one of the hopeful features of the situation, and is attracting much attention.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE population of Naples was 451,000 souls on the 31st of December, 1875.

Poor Organs.

The following from the New York *Christian Advocate*, written by its editor-in-chief, Dr. Currie, some years since, is yet more true to-day than when it was written; as the popularity of the instrument has extended, the number of incompetent makers has increased. There are now few articles in reference to which the public is more deceived and imposed upon than in parlor or cottage organs. This is attested by thousands of such instruments now standing utterly useless, all over the country, which are but a few months or years old:

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS.—As usual in such cases, the new and large demand for these instruments has induced a great number of persons to engage in their manufacture, some of whom are quite unequal to the business they have undertaken. It requires something more than the mechanical skill of the artificer in wood and iron to make and prepare for use a musical instrument; and yet some have evidently brought nothing else to their aid in the business. The result is that the country is becoming filled with inferior and defective instruments. Large sums of money are expended for valueless articles, and the people are defrauded of their needed musical education. The evil is intensified by the fact that these inferior instruments are, on account of their inferiority, most industriously urged upon the public. Because they cannot compete with better ones in the open market, they are pressed upon the public by direct solicitations; and because they offer larger commissions, they are those most commonly offered by agents and hawked by peddlers. And as most purchasers are unable to judge the relative merits of these things, the inferior articles are often bought when better ones are desired, and would be cheerfully paid for.

Induced by these considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellencies. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers, and performers have been obtained, reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and families have been compared, all of which with singular unanimity concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our own previously formed convictions. * * * We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary interests we may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object we have sought especially to promote, and in that interest we have prosecuted our inquiries, and we record our convictions.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Newspaper Statistics.

From the "Newspaper Press Directory for 1876" we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: "There are now published in the united kingdom 1,642 newspapers, distributed as follows: England 320; Provinces, 956; total, 1,276 Wales, 57; Scotland, 152; Ireland, 138; Isles, 19. Of these there are—Daily papers, England, 98; Wales, 2; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 19; Isles, 1. On reference to the first edition of this directory (1846) we find the following facts, viz., that in that year there were published in the united kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily, viz., England, 12; Ireland, 2; but in 1876 there now established and circulated 1,642 papers, of which no fewer than 136 are issued daily. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 657, of which 238 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."—*London Times.*

AN easy method of breaking glass to any required form is by making a small notch, by means of a file, on the edge of a piece of glass; then make the end of a rod of iron red hot in the fire; apply the hot iron to the notch, and draw it slowly along the surface of the glass in any direction you please; a crack will be made and will follow the direction of the iron. Round glass bottles and flasks may be cut in the middle by wrapping round them a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and setting it on fire when fastened on the glass. This process is familiar to old campaigners, with whom glass bottles are more plenty than tumblers, and the former is thus utilized to supply a want of the latter.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—nervousness, indigestion, costiveness, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, etc. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and ARCH STS., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their shoe bills two-thirds. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

As the several coatings to the Atlantic Cable, so are a pair of CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes to the feet. A sure protection from all the elements, except fire. Also try Wire Quilted Soles. CABLE SCREW WIRE

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

HOUSEKEEPERS rejoice. AGENTS make money with our 5 NEW articles. CAPEWELL & CO., Cheshire, Ct.

20 FANCY MIXED CARDS, with Name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

20 LEAP YEAR Cards, the Last Chance, 8c; by J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N.Y.

$80 A Month and Traveling Expenses paid! Apply inclosing stamp, to Ralph R. Phelps, Peoria, Ill.

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MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Washington St., Boston.

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$290 A Month. Agents wanted in every town and county. Exclusive territory. Goods staple as flour. T. S. PAGE, TOLEDO, O.

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A Miniature Oil Painting on Canvas which will be your own Likeness, free, with The Home Weekly, sent 3 months on trial for 25 cts. Money to Agents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie Co., Pa.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED Men to sell our goods to DEALERS. No peddling from house to house. $80 a month, and traveling expenses paid. MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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BOOK AGENTS. MARK TWAIN'S New Book outsells everything. Don't worry about hard times. Sell this book and see how easy they are. Send for circulars to American Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

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OPIUM Habit cured. Chinese mode of Cure. Painless. No publicity. Does not interfere with business or pleasure. Cure guaranteed. Address DR. J. R. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, Soul Charming, Mesmerism and Lovers' Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. 400 pages. By mail, 50 cts. Hunt & Co., 139 S. 7th St., Phila.

Lilies, Roses, Violets, Carnations, Geraniums, &c. The Greenbrook & Paterson City Nurseries Mail 12 Choice Varieties for $1.00, or 5 for 50 cts., with 3 Album Chromos or a Fine Album Gratis. Samples 25 cts. Address J. GREEVES, Sec'y, Box 837, PATERSON, N.J.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY. AGENTS make $100 weekly by canvassing for it; 128 pages, 90 illustrations, $3.50 yearly, with elegant chromo. Send 20 cents for copy and terms to FRANK LESLIE, New York.

LOOK Your Name Elegantly Printed on 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS, for 25 Cents. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

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YOUNG MEN Wanted to learn Telegraphy. Situations furnished. Steady promotion guaranteed. We supply all operators hired by Metropolitan and American District Telegraph Cos., Chicago. Send for Circular. N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

CHICAGO SCRAPER AND DITCHER. Guaranteed to do double the work of common scrapers. Townships can take them on trial. Price $15. Send for Manual of Road-Making and Ditching, free. Address Chicago Scraper and Ditcher Co., Chicago.

FOR 25 CTS. WE WILL SEND either of the following: 200 Decalcomanie Pictures; 3 Sheets Scrap-Book Pictures; 20 Gem Chromos; 2 Card Chromos, 10x17; 1 Dozen Faber's Lead Pencils. OR ALL FOR $1. J. W. Russell & Co., Medford, Mass.

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5,000 AGENTS WANTED. $40 to $60 a Week and Expenses, or $100 forfeited. All the new and standard Novelties and Chromos, Prize Packages, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Special terms given to Agents everywhere. We send Valuable Samples, with Circulars of our Goods, Free to all. R. L. FLETCHER, 111 Chambers St., New York.

BOWDITCH'S FLOWERS SEEDS. My Illustrated Floral Catalogue for 1876 is now ready. Price 10 Cents, less than half the cost. WILLIAM E. BOWDITCH, 645 Warren St., Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO LEDGER FOR $1.00, POSTPAID. In order that everybody may be enabled to take this great Story and Family Newspaper, we have determined to offer it till Jan., 1877, for $1.00, postpaid. It is the LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, BEST, and most widely circulated Newspaper in the West. Send money addressed THE LEDGER, CHICAGO ILL.

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WANTED AGENTS For the GREAT CENTENNIAL UNIVERSAL HISTORY to the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the coming Grand Centennial Exhibition. 700 pages, fine engravings, low price, quick sales. Extra terms. Send for Circular P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 201 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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AGENTS should write for Agency for new book by Ann Eliza Young BRIGHAM'S WIFE No. 19. Selling at the rate of 1,000 a week. Full exposé of the horrible system of Polygamy. Illustrated Circulars, with complete information free to all. Address nearest office of Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS. $40. $50. $75. $100. CHEAP & DURABLE. Will yield 400 per cent. profit. SHIPPED READY FOR USE. Send for Catalogue. Address the only Manufacturers CHAPMAN & CO. Madison, Ind.

HO! For IOWA!! TO FARMERS. Better Lands at Cheaper Prices cannot be had in the world, than from the Iowa R. R. Land Co. Soil and Climate strictly first-class. Pure Water abundant. Half Fare Tickets from Chicago out and back with Free Fare to Purchasers. A Descriptive Pamphlet with Map of Over One Million Acres for sale at $5 and $6 on R. R. Terms sent free. Address Iowa R. R. Land Company, 94 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill., or Cedar Rapids Iowa. JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

Madame FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter Increases in Popularity every year, and For HEALTH, COMFORT and STYLE is acknowledged THE BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON, New Haven, Conn.

EGGLESTON'S
SENSIBLE TRUSS

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad differing from all others. Its action is wonderful. Being cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, it adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball within the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is perfectly easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Send for Circular and Truss to EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

Smith Organ Co., BOSTON, MASS. These Standard Instruments Sold by Music Dealers Everywhere AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Sold throughout the United States on the INSTALLMENT PLAN: That is, on a System of Monthly Payments. Purchasers should ask for the SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN. Catalogues and full particulars on application.

DOVER EGG BEATER. Family Size.

Beats the whites of Eggs thoroughly in 10 seconds. Mixes and prepares Batter without labor. Six eggs can be made to fill a quart. Don't let imitations deceive you. Ask for the "Dover." Cleansed in a moment. Under Patents May 31, 1870, June 6, 1868, July 7, 1863, and others. Both flat beaters or floats revolve and interlace each other. Dover on the Wheel. No rivets or joints to get loose. Buy it of your Tinsmith, Grocer, Hardware or Crockery dealer. Return it and get your money if you are not delighted with it.

$700 IN PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED POTATO GROWERS BY B. K. BLISS & SONS. $500 to be divided among the six most successful growers who shall produce the largest quantity from 1 lb. of RUBY and ALPHA potatoes. Price of each, $1 per lb. CENTENNIAL PREMIUMS. $150 to be awarded for the best collection, one peck each, of potatoes introduced by us since 1867. $50 for the best and most promising seedlings raised this year from Pringle's Hybridized Potato Seed. Packets of 25 seeds, 50 cts. The collections for which the last two premiums of $200 are offered will be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, in October and premiums will be awarded by their committee. For conditions and full particulars send for our Potato Premium Circular, mailed free to all. Bliss's Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden, contains a descriptive list of 2500 varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, with explicit directions for culture, 200 pages, several hundred engravings, and a beautifully colored lithograph. Sent postpaid, for 35 cents. Bliss's Gardener's Almanac and Abridged Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, 116 pages, beautifully illustrated, mailed to all applicants inclosing 10 cts. Bliss's Illustrated Potato Catalogue contains a descriptive list of all the new varieties recently introduced, with many other desirable sorts, also much useful information upon their cultivation. 32 pages, 10 cents. B. K. BLISS & SONS, P.O. Box No. 5712. 34 Barclay St., N.Y.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry. Sarsaparillian and Its Associates. Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscle, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, where in this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

DEATH Is delayed and life prolonged by using B. & T.'s Tonic Bitters and Liquid Extract of Beef. Physicians report many cures in Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles, Lung, Liver, Bladder, Kidney and Blood diseases. Female Physicians say it never fails in FEMALE DISEASES and weaknesses, is a "God-send to females." Homeopathic and Old School Physicians report: "It never fails, the very medicine for children and females." "The only Liquid Extract of Beef with Tonics and Cathartics we will prescribe." Price $1 per bottle. RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, CINCINNATI, O.

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In the manufacture of Butter and Cheese in the United States. The Best Cheese and Butter Making Apparatus is made by H. H. ROE & CO., Madison Lake Co., O. Send for Circular.

O. N. U. No. 14

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

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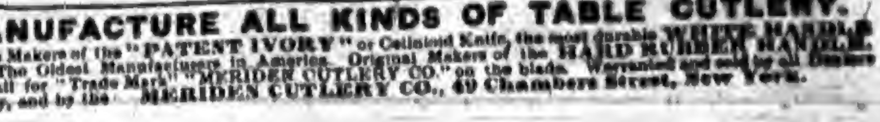

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY. Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAR., 30, 1876.

Democratic Central Committee.

In view of the early meeting of the Democratic State Convention, April 19, and the absence of the chairman, T. C. Mays, on the advice of political friends, I, as one of the committee, request the members of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, to meet in Auburn

FRIDAY, APRIL 7th, 1876,

at 10 o'clock a. m. to make such steps as may be deemed necessary to select 19 delegates to the State convention, and transact such other business as may come before them.

JAMES McCLELLAN.

The following are the balance of the committee:

F. M. Bacon, Butler; Jere. Plum, Waterloo; Geo. Barney, Concord; J. M. Goetschius, S Richland; B. F. Blair Newville; J. M. Urie, N. Richland; W. Richmond, Stafford; John Potts, Fairfield; W. S. Blair, Wilmington; F. C. Waterman, Smithfield; C. C. Walters, Auburn; Martin Hook, Franklin; J. M. Campbell, Troy.

Emma Mine Schenck has got his corporeal frame back on American soil. He stands before the American people in the light of a confidence operator. Grant has had a good deal of poor luck with his foreign ministers and home appointees. But who could expect that all of the Grant connections would be first class. But the only question now is: Has Grant got any honest relations?

One thing thou lackest, most noble Republic, and that is a bureau for the dissemination of true political knowledge, so that the poorer classes, such as are unable to procure the proper kind of reading matter, may be able to form an intelligent opinion on subjects that are of vital importance to the successful conducting of our government. If such was the case, it is not likely that we would be compelled to bear up under the disgrace that the Republican party by its infamous corruption has brought upon us like an avalanche.—Plymouth Democrat.

The New York Herald, a paper similar to the Cincinnati Commercial, professing independence, yet generally in the interest of the Republican party, has been forced to say, "The election of a Democratic House of Representatives in 1874, now proves to be a national blessing. Not that the Democratic party is the custodian of the honor of the country, but that the existence of a powerful opposition in Congress is necessary to honest administration. Would a Republican House have investigated the corruptions of the War Department? Never! Party pride prohibited the admission that inquiry was needed.

Blaine's War Record.

[New York Sun.]

There is no mystery about the way in which Mr. Blaine kept out of the army. Like many other patriots who would have made admirable Brigadier Generals, he successfully struggled against his martial temperament, and continued to grow rich in the service of his country at a safe distance from the front. Then, in the dark hour of need, which he can not even now as he says, after the lapse of thirteen years, recall without a shudder. Mr. Blaine was drafted. Again he managed to master his belligerent propensities, and hired a substitute. This substitute it may be added, was comfortably provided for in the Provost Marshal's office at Augusta, Me., but was soon transferred to the County Jail for forging soldier's certificates of discharge. Mr. Blaine did not procure another representative. His military record ended, by proxy, behind prison bars, and it was not until a dozen years after that he himself began to fight the battles of the rebellion And ever now he cannot recall them without a shudder.

Mr. George William Curtis the editor of Harper's Weekly, spoke some pretty plain words at the Syracuse convention. He said:

"Mr. President, it was the saying of a great English statesman, in a great emergency, that 'Plain words are best.' The hour has arrived for plain words in the Republican party and its counsels in the United states as Republicans. I have already said what is deep in the hearts of every one before me, that while we are justly proud of the great men and the great measures with which our party is historically identified, we as Republicans, are yet conscious what we need at a time when every one of us knows, whether any of us are willing openly to confess it or not, that that party name that we cherish so sacredly has been stained with foul disgrace; the corruption of the administration exposed in every direction and culminating at last in the self-confessed bribery of the Republican Secretary of War; the low tone of political honor and of political morality that has prevailed in official republican service; the increasing disposition of the officers and agents of the administration of this country to prostitute the party organization relentlessly and at all costs to personal ends, has everywhere aroused the apprehension of the friends of free government, and has startled and alarmed the honest masses of the Republican party."

All right, but when the thieves and rascals of the Republican party shall put their candidates in the field in a few months Mr. Curtis will forget all this and join heart and hand with the men who have brought so much dishonor and disgrace upon the American name, and Nast will be let loose to rake up the embers of the late war, and set section against section, as he has been doing for the last ten years. If Mr. Curtis would live up to his professions his fellow-citizens would have a good deal more respect for him than they have now.

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale a few English Berkshire pigs, crosses of Crown Prince and Canada Bell. Crown Prince, won the first prize at the Royal Show at Bedford England, July 12th, 1874. I guarantee full pedegree.

A. D. MOORE,
Moores Station, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c, can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Select School.

A select school will be commenced at the rooms in Ensley's block, on Monday April 3rd 1876, and continue three months. The rooms are light, pleasent and centrally located. An excellant opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advance themselves in the common branches and higher English. Pupils living out of town, will be assisted in finding boarding places, or rooms for boarding themselves, by calling on the Principal, or any of the Board of Trustees.

RATES OF TUITION.

High School	$4 00.
Grammar Department	3 00.
Intermediate "	2 50.

W. McINTYRE, Pres't.
O. M. RECORD, Prin'l. 3w.

The California Senate has passed two bills of an extraordinary nature in regard to the press. One requires that the signatures of writers shall be affixed to articles, and the other that a newspaper shall retract any statement proven to be libellous. As Senator O'Connor truly remarked no signature law has ever been heard of before in any State of the American Union in England Ireland, or Scotland, or any English-speaking State or nation. The two enactments are as absurd as they are unconstitutional. The law may punish an editor for libel, but it cannot compel him to give the use of his types paper and presses for a retraction of the libel. That is a matter for his own judgment and conscience.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r

Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
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Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities.

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Ass't. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras,

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNOT.

Auburn, March 16, 1876.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

We Chalenge the World for a Superior Combind Machine!

This is the only MACHINE in the world upon which the Reaping Table can be folded, thus making a Reaper that will pass throug any where that a team can go. These Machines with the Illustrious Burdick Reaper and all kinds of farming Impliments for sale by

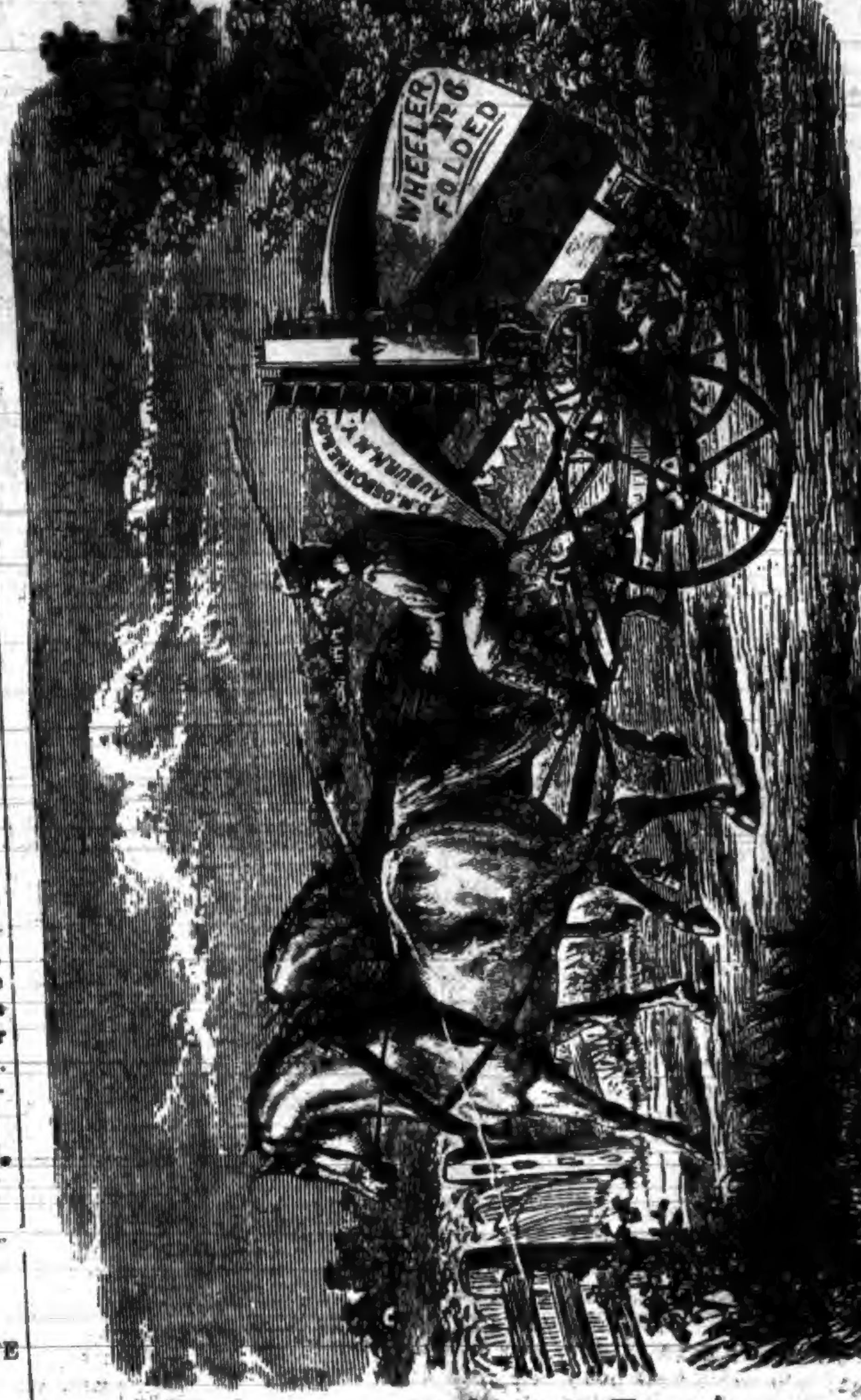

James A. Matson,

WATERLOO, IND

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

We purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now fell at $1 per pound. The best uncolored Young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30, 50, 60, and 70c per pound. Japan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 85c.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio.	22c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in bottle 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 2 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $2 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	75c
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1.00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at Least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind,

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A FREE GIFT.

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing House

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFFEES:
SUGARS:
Dried Fruits.

ALL AT BOTTOM RICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. E. LITTLE, : : : EDITOR.

Look out for April fool.

The pan-cake season is about 'spiel.'

Joe. Beugnot will open up next week.

Fresh fish was in the market last Saturday.

But one team was on the streets Tuesday.

Martin gave away his horse last Saturday.

The girls are talking about "spring styles."

Are you going to the theater to-morrow night?

H. H. Staimets is moving into McIntyre's block.

Tramps have been scarce this week. The walking was bad.

It rains meat in Kentucky, but mud reigns here.

The Commissioners hold an extra session next week.

P. Grosh will have a public sale on April 14th, 1876.

The Fort Wayne City Council has declared for water works.

The frogs don't sing merrily now as they did two weeks ago.

The third term talk is all played out. "We mention this with regret."

The Presbyterian congregation was largely attended last Sunday.

There was no preaching at the M. E. Church last Sabbath.

Mr. Swaidner, of the Auburn House, talks of moving from our city.

Robt. Zacher visited his many friends at Kendallville, last Monday.

A prize candy swindle was the main thing on our streets Saturday.

The Junction has attraction for our boys on Sunday. Its a nice walk.

Sammy Pommert is the man to go to, when you want a good shave.

The Justice's court seems to be quiet Somebody ought to "shoot"

We learn that Sherlock & Cass, are doing business in the old Link stand.

The Odd Fellows' Hall, at Warsaw, was burned to the ground last week.

We notice through our exchanges that circuses are already preparing for travel

Remember D. D. Snyder has the Diamond Metal Plow, the best in the world

Two men were brought from Butler and placed in jail, last Tuesday, for larceny.

CASTE,—a quarter into the funds of the Auburn Dramatic Club, to-morrow night.

C. C. Eaton has been visiting under the paternal roof, the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Thomas has her select school in full blast, with Miss Hattie Griswold as assistant.

Some of the mail trains were a little late, last Tuesday, owing to the snow storm.

Don't fail to see "Caste" to-morrow night. New scenery, new actors, &c, have been procured.

We would like to have money come in a little faster. You that owe us bear in mind we don't mean you.

The hens are now beginning to lay Easter eggs. Every boy will take this hint.

The style of walking dresses are made very short in front. Less money for the husband.

Four licenses to retail liquors were granted in LaGrange, at the last term, the first for twenty years.

A little matter like that of Belknap's don't seem to worry New Hampshire Republicans.

Mr. Funk has purchased the stock of groceries owned by T. H. Leasure, on north Main street.

We notice that Ben Williams has closed his meat market, and the dining rooms also, on the second floor.

The M. E. Conference has closed. We have no proceedings of the meeting and consequently can say nothing.

Jas Clifford, of Waterloo, was in the city last Monday, and made a brief stay among his friends.

The marshal has taken charge of lighting the street lamps, Mr. Moore, refusing to take county orders for pay.

We hear it said that Judge J. I. Best, of Waterloo, will resign his "posish," and open a law office at Toledo, O.

They have organized a new medical College at Fort Wayne, of which Dr. Ford is Professor of Medical Chemistry.

Messrs Fay & Ninde, of Fort Wayne, have brought suit against the city of Kendallville, claiming the sum of $15,000 for legal services.

The Washington letter for last week was received too late for publication. It can be found on the first page of this issue.

Rev. Mr. Cone, of Goshen, shook hands with many of his old friends in the city, on his way from conference, yesterday.

The City Bakery, on Main street, conducted by G. A. Porter, is the place to visit when you are in need of a first-class lunch. Give him a call.

If you want something nice in the meat line, go to Mich Houston, on Seventh street. He has one of the neatest meat markets in the county.

The snow, the beautiful snow, how it did come down from above and lay below, so that the boys couldn't get in a row, and march off to the saloon-o.

Mr. W. S. Orwin, a jeweler of Logansport, and who contemplates locating in our city, at no distant day, called on us last week.

That eclipse last Saturday was a snide affair. One "chucky" fellow hanging to a Main street lamp post eclipsed everything we saw.

What are our citizens going to do about celebrating the Fourth of July? Shall we have a grand jubilee or go to Sedan to a Sunday school pic-nic.

The Fort Wayne doctors refuse to attend to small pox patients. We should think that Wayne would be a good opening for a "quack."

President Lincoln died the youngest of any man who ever occupied the Presidential chair, his age at the time of his death being only 56 year.

Oh, the snow, the snow, the beautiful snow! But alas! how soon it will give place to the mud, the mud, unfathomable mud.

Our weather prophets have nearly all dried up. The weather has been against them all winter, an event greatly to be regretted.

When the "boys" want to hear a farmer curse and swear they have but to ask him, "how are the roads out your way?

We received a communication from Mr. Hopkins, the lecturer, but owing to our matter crowding us this week, we are obliged to lay it over until next week.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. A. J. Ralston next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited.

MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

In Tom's Washington letters he moralizes finely over the Belknaps, but he has yet to hear of Pendleton, Tilden, Hendricks and Randall.—Press.

Wake up, Charley—change cars for the land of truth.

We have had a few days of very severe weather. We hope it will be the last cold snap, until after we had enjoyed a change somewhat more enduring than the changes we have been accustomed to.

Totten & Bodine have their new drug store in good shape, and as Mr. T. is thoroughly posted in the business, every thing will work like clock-work. Give them a call, in McIntyre's new block, opposite Miller & Casebeer's dry goods store.

Not within a period of five years do we remember a time when the country was so mud bound as within the past three months. The pecuniary loss to the farmers and business men of the town would have constructed many miles of good gravel road.

We notice many visible signs of improvement in our city. The people are waking up to the fact that we have one of the best localities in the state. We believe the time has come for general activity on the part of our business men Let the good work go on.

Last Monday night we were visited by a heavy snow storm. The snow fell the depth of eight inches, and the winds blew strong and loud, making snow drifts on every corner. Joe. Abright made one near the post-office on Tuesday, which we think was done unintentionally.

Sentimental editors are going into ecstacies over the wonderfully small feet of Mrs. Belknap. She may have small feet, but don't it knock the poetry out of those delicate hoofs to reflict that the present administration could not furnish whitewash sufficient to cover up her tracks?

Now is the season of the year when the spring poets starts out in search of inspiration, to the wooded hills, purling brooks and overhanging cliffs; and with coat buttoned up around his throat, and poetic fervor dampened, comes back in a shower of select and asks if anybody ever saw such disagreeable weather.

It is all nice enough to talk about "Beautiful Snow" around Christmas and New Year's, but when it comes and makes itself numerous on St. Patrick's Day and in the close neighborhood of April 1st, with fair prospects of continuing until the 1st of May—it is about time to call it by its right name. "Beautiful Snow" bards will please take notice.

A robin was seen last Monday, with an almanac spread out before it, closely studying the "weather conjectures" department. It is suppose that the furious snow storm that was raging at the time, had set Mr. Robin to reflecting if he hadn't been a little premature in breaking up house-keeping in his Southern home.

Three hunderd men of intemperate habits, and many of them confirmed drunkards, met in one room at the Hippodrome, New York, where Moody and Sankey are holding their meetings, one evening last week, and falling on their knees besought God's help to abstain from intoxicating drinks. The scene is represented as an intensely affecting one.

It is announced in the Chicago Times, that the Black Hills are a humbug and an illusion; that immigrants are robbed in open daylight, by unprincipled adventurers; that there is no protection for white people beyond Fort Laramie, and that, on the whole, respectable American citizens had better not go for gold to the Black Hills.

An engineer at Garrett has a job of running two engines for pumping water into the tanks for the B. & O. railroad. One of the engines is at Garrett and the other at Bloomdale. The way he masters the situation is by having his wife, who is said to know as much about it as himself, run the one at Garrett, where they live, while he attends the one at Bloomdale.

The usual manner heretofore has been for the central Committee of the county to select the delegates. This has been the case more for convenience than any other purpose, but while this has been the practice, it has never denied to the several election precincts, their right in the selection of their proper member of delegates. If any such precincts have or will so do, let in be reported in time to the gentleman who issued the call, in the care of this office.

On last Friday evening Roberson's Bell Ringers and Minstrel Troupe gave one of their splendid entertainments, at Ensley's Hall, and were listened too by a large audience, taking into consideration the condition of the weather at the time. They gave their audience a fine treat, and displayed much talent in their vessatile role. Jimmy Field is a brick, and the entire troupe are far ahead the average traveling players.

How much for that load wood?" inquired a lady, last Monday, of a wood merchant, who had about a half a cord of wood on his wagon. "Well," drawled out the good, honest fellow, at the same time making a calculation in the mud, "I guess it ought to be worth three dollars." The lady reminded him that it was the wood, and not his wagon and team, that she wished to buy, and passed on in search of a wood broker more merciful than the three dollar" shark.

The B. & O. R. R. Company have given notice that they will carry freight to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia at regular rates, but will return the same, if unsold, free; making it virtually half rate. Passenger fares will probably be the same as by other lines, which is 25 per cent reduction, or three-fourths full fare. This will not meet the expectations of the public and we hope the matter will be reconsidered Many have supposed it would be even less than half, and a great many who wished to go will have to deny themselves the privilege.

From some cause or other, we have frequent complaints from our subscribers at Fairfield Center, on account of the irregularity of getting the COURIER it sometimes being a week old before it reaches them. Where the trouble is we do not pretend to know, but it must be somewhere in the mail routes, as we mail it regularly from this office on Thursday, and the paper should reach them the same week of its publication, by all means. We do not wish to blame any particular one with this irregularity but must have it stopped, as it is inconvenient to us, and to our subscribers at that place.

Rev. Mrs. Cone, of Goshen, has been in the city several days, visiting her many friends. Mrs. C. is a lady of fine ability, a fluent speaker and one who is greatly interested in the temperance cause. She was astonished very much to find, that during her short absence from our city, the temperance people of Auburn had entirely forgotten their duty in this direction. It was hard for her to know, after laboring zealously for several years with our temperance men and women, that the saloon business has more than doubled during her brief stay from our city. The temperance societies should be re-organized and some effort made to lessen the sale of this deadly poison.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

If you don't want to go to the show, go to Miller & Casebeer's, and buy goods twenty-five per cent. chaper than any store in town.

Downfall of Smithers.

The other day old man Smithers was going to his home on Ensley Avenue, with a paper sack full of eggs in one hand, and bucket of molasses in the other A lot of wicked boys styling themselves "Mulligan Guards," began to pelt him with snow-balls. The old man in trying to dodge the balls, let his feet slip out from under him, and came down on his eggs like a ton of brick; throwing the molasses all over him. When he got up he was the most forlord looking creature we ever saw. With a mixture of eggs and molasses, looked like a turkey buzzard after taking a swim. He fairly danced with rage, and at last he gave vent to his feelings by catching one of the guards, and playing the "Devils Dream" on the seat of his breeches with a shingle. The boy singing the obligato solo to the old man's accompainment. Boys you are not charging upon a flock of geese, when you get after old man Smithers.

On to-morrow night, at Ensley's Hall the comedy of Caste, or Life of an Actress will be produced by Mr. Jas. Lowrie, assisted by the best home talent of Auburn. There is no doubt but this play will be well rendered, as the parties holding characters show great zeal in their daily pretices for preparation, and those of our citizens who favor them with their attendance may expect a splendid entertainment, and we hope they will be patronized by a large audience. The reputation of Mr. L. as a fine actor, and his peculiar talent in laying a piece for the stage, bespeaks for him the wishes we have expressed above Let all come out and enjoy a happy time.

Last Saturday quite a lively scene was enacted on our streets, in which two of our citizens were the chief actors. Byron Raisier made a wager with Isaac Cool, that he could go to the livery stable and saddle a horse and reach the stable of the upper hotel, before Mr. Cool could make the distance on foot. The wager was promptly accepted and both parties made a start—Cool struck out across lots, and didn't stop to let down any bars or open gates on the road, but went over them like a hound would, if he was after a red fox and in this manner won the wager. Next time you make a wager Byron, we advise you to specify the route to be taken. Bully for Cool.

In these days of swamp highways the farmer's hand hitches up, about 5 a. m., drives out to the wood-pile and loads his wagon until the wheels sink through the mud up to the hubs. Then he lashes his horses to jerk the wagon out, drives to town with half a load—and if the harness holds together and the anima's don't give out, he will get to town in time to find workingmen going home to supper. Unless he sells his wood for little or nothing he will have the pleasure of driving back, thus doing a hard, miserably hard days work for nothing. Good roads would change this somewhat How much would it cost to make a good gravel road leading from every point in the city. Business men and farmers reflect upon it.

The follow are the selections of the M E. Conference for the Fort Wayne District:

T. Stabler, Presiding Elder
Ft. Wayne, Berry-st—C. Skinner.
Ft. Wayne 3d-st—D. M. Brown.
Huntertown—L. Roberts.
Harlan—J. S. McElwee.
Waterloo—W. H. Danels.
Auburn—J. W. Welch.
Garrett—Geo. Adams.
Leo—J. M. Mann.
Butler—S. Bacon.
Hamilton—R. H. Smith.
Angola—W. R. Kistler.
Freemont—H. M. Lamport.
New Haven—O. S. Harrison.
Coesse—W. Lash.
Arcola—N. Baker.
Columbia City—E. M. Baker.
Decatur—W. E. McCarty.
Monroe—H. Woolpert.
New Corydon—J. Rush.
Portland—J. B Carne.
Redgville—G. B. Work.
Ft. Wayne College—R. D. Robinson, President.

It is all right. The Republicans are free from all odium caused by the Fort Sill expose. It has been ascertained that Belknap's wife, who caused his fall, was a rank secessionist during the war. That settles it. Let the Republican party rejoice.

Gen. Ingalls made Mrs. Grant a present of a $4,800 watch. Result, Ingalls was made Quarter-Master General at Washington, where the stealings are immense. This is the way the Republican party purify themselves.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
(Indiana Division,)
GARRETT, Ind., March 13, 1876.

The stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company (Indiana Division) are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Garrett, Ind., on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876, at ten o'clock, A. M.

WM. WING,
Secretary.

Auburn, Ind., March 15, 1876.

Surveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Surveyor, will at my request locate and re-locate lines and corners in and adjoining sections one (1) and two, (2) township thirty-five, (35) North Range twelve (12) East, and that said surveyor will meet all interested persons at the North-West corner of said section one, (1) on the morning of the 4th day of April 1876.

WALTER W. CRIAN, Applicant.
J. J. VANAUKEN, County Surveyor. 3w

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring,

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—
New Fancy Goods and Notions, the latest of the season
New Domestic Goods and Notions. Please call
and examine styles and prices before buying

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1876.

DEAR COURIER.—A deputation of ladies from this city, Baltimore and other points were before our Committee this morning urging an appropriation for a Reform School for girls. One of their arguments was that so many girls were ruined by those in office, that it had become an actual necessity to provide for them. Mrs. Spencer, a very intelligent lady, said, in the course of her remarks, speaking of her experience here in Washington:

"One of these unhappy victims, a beautiful girl, came to see me this week to tell me they would not take her at the hospital, and it was evident her days were numbered. She, the daughter of a soldier, and was seduced at fifteen by a General in the army, afterwards a Representative of the people, a member of the House."

We also had Marsh the celebrated witness before the Committee yesterday, accompanied by his wife. He testified that he had not the remotest idea of leaving the country when he left Washington, making a complete refutation of the Radical charge that the Democratic members of the Committee had assisted in his escape. Mr. Marsh is apparently on the shady side of fifty. He stands about six feet in height, is very erect, and has a wiry and bony frame. His large brown eyes throw a good deal of animation into a face, which can well be called handsome. He has no beard, and is closely shaven, with the exception of a moustache trimmed to mathematical nicety, and a cross in color between black and iron gray. His forehead extends well up on the cranium, and where it reaches the hair shines with the polish of ivory. Where the forehead leaves off a thin growth of iron gray begins, which is cunningly arranged to cover a great area of head development to the best of advantage. Mr. Marsh, from his nose down resembles very much Col. A. McClure, the Pennsylvania politician and Philadelphia editor. His legs are long and of the pipe-stem order. In dress Mr. Marsh is faultless. Last night he wore a pair of light pants with overgaiters to match, a well fitting black coat and vest, and black necktie. He wore but little jewelry. His open coat displayed a heavy, though not gaudy, gold watch chain. On the third finger of the left hand he wore a heavy seal gold ring.

Mrs. Marsh is a short, stout lady, her gray hairs indicating that she is not far behind her husband in number of years. She wore a handsome brocade silk, an elaborately embroidered drab shawl, and diamond jewelry. There was an austere expression about her, yet her form and features were beautiful. She seemed entirely possessed under the numerous questions put to her. She emphatically denied that Mrs. Belknap even intimated to her that Mr. Pendleton had paid her (Belknap) a cent to get the Kentucky Central Railroad claim through.

I have neglected to mention the "Old Club House," fronting Lafayette square now occupied by the government. The recent Belknap developments have brought it to the front, and a brief history of it will be found to be as strange and eventful as it is painful. It would seem that misfortune has followed fast upon any and all that have inhabited that ghostly mansion. It is sometimes known also as the Seward House. Gen. Belknap when he first came to Washington there occupied appartments, with his wife, and his residence there, though his wife did not die therein, yet adds tragic reminiscence to its terrible history. We gather from a Washington paper additional facts relative to the people who formerly inhabited it. J. C. Spencer, when Secretary of War, resided there and his son was hung for motiny to the yard-arm of the vessel on which he was cruising. A member of the Cabinet who perished in the fatal explosion which, during Tyler's administration, converted a pleasure party on the Potomac into a funeral of statesmen, also had lived in that house, though I believe he was residing elsewhere at the time of his tragic death. The attempted assassination in that house of Secretary Seward, the death therein of his lovely daughter, and the killing of Barton Key immediately after he left its threshold, are some of the other melancholy associations of the old house, built with prize money by Commodore Rogers, the father of the wife of Gen. Meigs. A singular and very sad coincidence connected with the death of Mrs. Carrie Belknap it will be as well to recall now. Mrs. Grant continued her receptions the spring of 1870 and always invited a number of ladies, both matrons and maidens, to receive with her. At her last reception that year Mrs. Carrie Belknap and Miss Maggie Beck, both handsome and popular Kentuckians (the latter lady the daughter of James Beck, the Representative in Congress from his State, and Senator elect), were the receiving party. Before another public reception was held at the White House, the flower-covered coffins containing the remains of both Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Corcoran, "nee" Beck, the latter a bride of a few weeks, wearing her wedding robes as a shroud, rested side by side in the chapel of Oak Hill. The two died within a few days of each other.

The House Committee are busy, ferreting out the fraud and corruption of the administration, and the Radical press in this part of the country are equally busy in doing all they can to prevent further investigation. They are now crying that it is costing the country thousands of dollars and is a waste of time to do so. Probably it was a waste of time to show how Belknap was swindling the poor soldiers on the frontier and making money out of the graves of dead union soldiers in the national cemeteries; probably it was a waste of time to show how Orvil Grant, the bro. of the President, is the paid solicitor and agent of a score of firms in different cities, to obtain contracts at exorbitant prices for worthless goods from the government; probably it was a waste of time to prove how the country has been swindled out of hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars in the postoffice Department, the Department of Justice, and in almost every other branch of the service. The organs of the administration may think this a waste of time, but the people who have to foot the bills look upon it in an entirely different light. Doubtless they knew all about it. They shared in the spoils, but there was a large number of persons who were in blissful ignorance of the rascality at Washington until it was unearthed by the present House of Representatives.

Maddened by the Belknap exposure, the Radical leaders are resorting to every desperate measure their situation can suggest to divert the public attention from the frauds and rascalities now being unearthed in the different departments at Washington.

As a part of their programme they scattered broadcast over the land, vague charges and inuendoes implicating Pendleton, Hendricks, Randall and other Democratic leaders, in certain questionable transactions, although no man was found in either party to give any credit to the charges.

I have never been a bitter partisan in the strict sense of the term, and I never want to appologize for official wrongs done by political friends. But that is not the rule with the administration party. A year or two ago it was charged that the Republicans were assessing office holders for means to carry on elections. This was denied on the stump by Republican orators, and was hooted at by the press. But the testimony taken before the Committee the other day substantiates the fact conclusively. One firm of post traders, Republicans, testified that they had paid between six and eight thousand dollars for campaign purposes, within a few years, and that they done so in order to hold their position. This from one point alone among hundreds of others, who were compelled to do the same thing.

TOM.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Whooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

Don't forget Sammy Pommert when you want a good shave or hair cut.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE book-keeper of the Marine Bank of New York city, Hadden by name, has absconded with $36,000 of the institution's funds.... Scranton, Pa., has just experienced a destructive conflagration. Loss estimated at $150,000.

THE WEST.

SEVERAL members of the Chicago whisky ring, including A. C. Hesing, Jacob Rehm, and a portion of the crooked distillers, have pleaded guilty to the soft impeachment. Sentences have been deferred until all the pending whisky-fraud cases have been disposed of.... Springfield, Ill., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Bunn's Opera-house and three adjoining business houses were burned, involving a loss of about $170,000.... Gen. E. L. Merritt, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, who has just returned to Chicago from an expedition to the Red Cloud agency, says there is some gold in the Black Hills, but not enough to support one-half the people who are already there. Gen. Merritt thinks the coming spring will find many of those who have gone to the Hills prostrated by exposure and disease, and litterally starved to death. If they are fortunate enough to live through the winter, they cannot move, for the snow is deep on the ground, the streams are frozen hard, and the only running water found is upon the surface of the ice, which will not break until June.

THE distillery of Dickinson, Abel & Co., one of the "crooked" ones of Chicago, has been condemned by the United States District Court, and forfeited to the Government.... The St. Louis police the other day made a raid on all the policy shops in the city, and seized all the tickets and other property belonging to the lottery business.... Richard D. Curry, an Omaha colored gambler, has been convicted of assaulting with intent to kill Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, and sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

HON. WM. B. CALDWELL, one of the oldest members of the Cincinnati bar, died in that city last week. He was on the Supreme Bench of Ohio for many years, and was a lawyer of great ability.... At Salt Lake, Utah, the other day, John Wiggins was sentenced to be shot June 23 for the murder of John Kramer, the prisoner choosing this mode of death in preference to hanging or decapitation.

A BOILER in the Union Pacific Railroad Company's rolling-mill at Laramie City, Wyoming, exploded the other day with terrible force, completely wrecking the south half of the mill, instantly killing four men, and seriously wounding ten others.

SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., has been scourged by a disastrous conflagration. The fire broke out in the morning, at the corner of King street and Rogers' alleys. No water being in the neighborhood, and the wind blowing a gale from the southeast, the flames spread with increditable rapidity. The fire raged for eight hours, and only stopped for the want of material. Heartrending scenes were witnessed during the progress of the flames, and, to add to the confusion, bands of negro robbers sacked every house to which they could gain admittance. Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and penniless. The loss is estimated at $500,000, with very little insurance.... The recent snow-storm extended itself over nearly the entire southern section of our country, and was the heaviest visitation of the kind that the oldest inhabitant can recall. At Cairo the snow was fourteen inches deep, and at Memphis, and points farther south, it was ten and twelve inches on a level.

CHIEF JUSTICE A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, is dead. Deceased was United States Senator in 1840, member of the Southern Convention of 1850, and editor of the Washington *Union* during Pierce's administration.

WASHINGTON.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have began its investigation of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that he secured his election by corrupt means. Ex-Senator Matt Carpenter is counsel for Spencer.... A Washington dispatch says Maj. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, have gone to Montreal to endeavor to secure the return of Marsh.

CONGRESSMAN FERNANDO WOOD has just had narrow escape from a painful death. There was an abscess in his throat which threatened to close the windpipe before it broke, and the Washington surgeons had despaired of reaching it. The eminent surgeon, Dr. Sayre, of New York, was sent for, and immediately undertook the extremely dangerous task of lancing the abscess from the inside of the throat, near the carotid artery. The operation was successful, but Wood will necessarily be an invalid for from six months to a year.

PRESIDENT GRANT having guaranteed the witness Marsh and his wife immunity from prosecution, the pair returned to Washington the other day for the purpose of telling all they know about Belknap, post-traderships, and other matters of interest.... The Treasury Department received last week from San Francisco fourteen tons (500,000) of silver, to be set aside in anticipation of the silver redemption of the fractional currency.

The House Pension Committee has decided to recommend the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the control of the War Department.... Ex-Senator Stewart was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, last week, and gave his explanation of his connection with the Emma mine as counsel for James E. Lyon. He contradicted Lyon's story, as told to the committee some time ago, in nearly every particular.... Treasurer New has finally decided to resign, on account of a pressure of private business.... J. S. Evans, the post-trader at Fort Sill, was before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, the other day, and detailed all the circumstances surrounding his obtaining permission from Marsh to remain at Fort Sill. It was a matter of necessity with him, he said, to come to terms with Marsh. Secretary Belknap told Evans he had promised Marsh a place, and Marsh had selected Fort Sill. Evans saw Marsh, who appeared to understand all about the matter. He went to New York with Marsh, where a written contract was signed. Evans said he was introduced to the Secretary of War by Gen. Rice, of Iowa, and paid him $1,000 for the introduction. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted $1,500.... Respecting what has been said about the recent correspondence of the Attorney-general with District Attorney Dyer, intended to reflect upon Gen. Babcock, he (Babcock) makes and authorizes the publication of the following statement: "I found a copy of the letter lying open upon my desk at the Executive mansion. I do not know how or by whom it came there. It was without any envelope or direction to anybody. It was not marked official or confidential. There was nothing to show that it was intended for the President, and he informs me that he never saw it. The copy appears to have been made in the Attorney-general's office. Finding this copy open and without direction upon my desk, I presumed it was put there for my inspection and use, and accordingly I placed it in the hands of my counsel for such action as they might think proper in regard to it."

THE witness Marsh, about whom there has been such a hubbub, was before the House Judiciary Committee again the other day, and repeated his testimony against Belknap. He made profession that he desired to state the entire truth, without reserve. His testimony was not consistent with his profession, unless it be that his memory is unlike that of the majority of men. He could remember that he was careful to destroy every shred of paper which could show a direct connection with the late Secretary of War, but he could not remember the slightest detail, or even the subject-matter of the most important conversations with Gen. Belknap. Marsh admitted his testimony before the Clymer Committee with one inconsiderable exception. That exception was an incomplete phrase which was omitted from the printed report.... The President has nominated to the Senate Hon. John A. Bentley, of Wisconsin, for United States Commissioner of Pensions, vice McGill, who resigns on account of the inadequacy of the salary.... Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has once more recovered judgment in the United States Supreme Court in her suit for the vast estates in and around New Orleans to which she lays claim.

CALEB P. MARSH, refreshing his memory, now recollects distinctly having talked with Secretary Belknap about the article upon post-tradership extortions which were published in the New York *Tribune* in February, 1872; and that he informed the Secretary that the contract with Evens was then in force. Marsh has also explained to the Committee of Congress the reason that impelled him to run off to Canada. He says when he read the debate in the House upon the proposed impeachment of Belknap, he was led to apprehend that he might be arrested and prosecuted on a criminal charge.

GENERAL.

HON. RICHARD H. DANA has reconsidered his determination to appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to answer the charge of literary piracy urged against him as ground for the rejection of his nomination to be Minister to Great Britain.

A LETTER from the Black Hills, printed in a St. Paul paper, says the extravagant reports sent to Eastern and Western papers about the immense yield of gold are immense frauds. The writer says that since his stay in the hills he has visited almost all the leading gulches, and has not yet seen a pay streak or a place where bed-rock has been reached. He says there is undoubtedly gold, but poor men's diggings are scarce, and if gold is to be taken out it will take capital to do it. There are about 2,500 men in the hills, and more are arriving daily, while many disgusted pilgrims have turned their faces homeward.

EDWIN BOOTH's theatrical tour through the South was remarkably successful. He was greeted with ovations everywhere. Mr. Booth will fill a series of Western engagements, opening in Chicago, at McVicker's Theater, on the 6th of April.... Five States have now totally abolished the death penalty, viz.: Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

THE National Council of the Order of Sovereigns of Industry was in session at Cleveland last week. Eleven States were represented. The reports of the officers make a favorable exhibit of the affairs and prospects of the order.

HENCEFORTH the manly and courageous pastime of wife-beating will be attended with some unpleasant consequences in California. Gov. Pacheco has affixed his signature of approval to the act which provides that men found guilty of wife-beating shall be publicly whipped.... It is reported from Washington that army headquarters are to be removed from St. Louis, and re-established at the capital.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that at a caucus of the Republican Senators the other day, there was a general "interchange of views respecting the general policy that should be adopted in regard to the large reductions made or contemplated by the House of Representatives in the customary annual appropriations. After a long discussion on the subject, it was unanimously agreed, as the sense of the caucus, that the necessary efficiency of the civil service would be seriously impaired if a sweeping reduction be made in all its branches by the application of the reported policy of the House committees to cut down nearly all salaries 10 per cent., and the force employed 20 per cent., and also that the action of the House in proposing to abolish a number of our missions to South America, and reduce the salaries of the principal ministers in Europe, is unwise and impolitic. It was therefore agreed that the Senate Committee on Appropriations should pass upon each item of reduction in the various bills separately, and should recommend concurrence only in those reductions which, after separate examination, are found compatible with the continuance of the requisite efficiency. Wherever such reductions can be made the Republican majority of the Senate will vote for them, but, on the contrary, unless similar good reasons can be shown for concurrence in any recommendation of the House touching a matter of importance, the issue will be met with unyielding firmness."

A SHORT time since the President sent to the United States Senate the name of Mr. R. P. Derickson to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois (Chicago) district. On Monday he recalled the name of Mr. Derickson and substituted that of Joel D. Harvey. The Senate has confirmed the nomination.

THE New York Republican State Convention, for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, was held at Syracuse last week. George Dawson presided. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Roscoe Conkling for President. The platform declares for hard money.... The Democracy of Pennsylvania held their convention at Lancaster on the same day. In their platform they declare for general amnesty, demand the repeal of the Resumption act, and favor "such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the country." The delegates to St. Louis were left uninstructed. A motion to instruct for Judge Black was voted down.

WASHINGTON advices report that there is a proposition on foot among Congressmen for the formation of a non-partisan finance compromise. The plan, it is stated, is to re-enact the law allowing the holders of United States notes in sums of $50, or any multiple thereof, to fund them at their own option into a gold bond, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent., and payable after thirty or forty years. All notes thus funded the bill will provide shall be canceled and destroyed, and shall never be reissued.

FOREIGN.

A PARIS cablegram gives brief particulars of a shocking railway calamity near Lattertach, France. A passenger train, while crossing the river Ill, was precipitated into the rapid current by the giving way of the bridge. There were some forty or fifty people on board, every one of whom perished.... The great manufacturing city of Manchester, England, has had a destructive conflagration. A block of shipping warehouses was consumed, entailing a loss of two or three millions of dollars.

KING ALFONSO of Spain made his entry into Madrid on the 20th of March, at the head of 25,000 troops. Three days festivities followed, and everybody in the city, Carlist sympathizers excepted, was happy and jolly.... The number of slaves in Brazil, according to recent official returns, is 1,409,448.... Vesuvius is belching fire again.... The Italian Ministry has been bounced, and a new Cabinet appointed.

AN armistice of twelve days' duration has been agreed upon by the Turks and Herzegovinians.... The French Governmental budget for 1877 estimates the revenue at £534,400,000, and the expenditures at £533,400,000. No increase of taxation is proposed.... The return of peace in Spain has caused the issue of a decree establishing a relief fund for invalid and wounded soldiers, and for the families of those killed during the war. One year's service is remitted for all men now in the army.... The Galveston *News* prints a special dispatch received from Rio Grande City, stating that news was received that the Mexican forces had been badly defeated by the revolutionists, with the loss of 1,500 men and all their artillery and wagons.

THERE was a snow-storm in Rome and other portions of Southern Europe on the 20th of March. This is extraordinary, more so even than the foot of snow which fell in Tennessee on the same day.

THE members of the Irish Rifle Association have unanimously voted to accept the invitation of the National Rifle Association of America to compete for the championship of the world.... After an animated debate in the British House of Commons, the Royal Titles bill, making Queen Victoria Empress of India, has passed to its third reading. The vote stood 309 for the bill and 134 against it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, March 20.—*Senate.*—Wright rose to a personal explanation. It was for the purpose of denying a newspaper report that he had in his service a private secretary paid for by the Government.... The bill to supply the deficiency ($150,000) for feeding the Sioux Indians was passed.... The Senate spent some time in discussing the bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to the Black Hills, and the bill regulating the mode of counting the votes for President. No action was taken on either measure.

House.—Banning and Sayler presented the petitions of various distillers of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, protesting against any change in the present plan of collecting taxes.... The most important feature of the House proceedings was the introduction by Atkins (Tenn.) of a bill repealing the Resumption act, accompanied by a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 108; not two-thirds in the affirmative. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Baker (Ind.), Banning, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Burchard (Wis.), Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Cannon, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cowan, De Bolt, Debrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Evans, Faulkner, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Goodwin, Gunter, Hamilton (Ind.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hartbridge, Hartzell, Haymond, Hays, Hereford, Hewitt (Ala.), Holman, Hopkins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Hurd, Hyman, Jenckes, Jones, Jones (Ky.), Kelley, Knott, Landers (Ind.), Lewis, Lynde, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Phelps, Phillips (Mo.), Phillips (Kan.), Poppleton, Rea, Reilly, John, Reilly, J. B., Rice, Riddle, Robbins, (N. C.), Robinson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Smith (Ga.), Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Tucker, Van Vorhes, Vance (O.), Vance (N. C.), Waddell, Walker (Va.), Wallace (Pa.), Wells (Mo.), Whitthorne, Williams (Ind.), Williams (Ala.), Yeates, Young—109.

NAYS.

Bagby, Bagley, G. A., Bagley, G. H., Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banks, Barnum, Bass, Beebe, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown (Kan.), Burchard (Ill.) Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Cox, Crapo, Cutler, Denison, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Ely, Farwell, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hall, Hamilton (N.J.), Hancock, Hardenbergh, Hathorn, Hendee, Henkle, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hoar, Hoge, Hooker, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Joyce, Kehr, Kimball, Landers (Conn), Lapham, Leavenworth, Luttrell, Lynch, March, McCrary, McDill, Metcalf, Miller, Morey, Monroe, Morrison, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Page, Payne, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Randall, Reagan, Robbins (Pa.), Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Singleton, Smalls, Smith (Pa.), Strait, Stenger, Stowell, Tarbox, Thompson, Thornburgh, Townsend (Pa.), Throckmorton, Tafts, Walker (N. Y.), Wallace (S. C.), Ward, Warren, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wilke, Willard, Williams (N. Y.), Williams, A. S. (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Williams, W. B. (Mich.), Wills, Wilson (Iowa), Wood (Pa.)—108

TUESDAY, March 21.—*Senate.*—Cameron (Wis.) presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature against bridging the Mississippi river.... Petitions were presented by Wright, Logan, Dawes, Cooper, Sherman, Dorsey, Christiancy, Ingalls, Windom and others, from Good Templars and other temperance organizations in their several States, all praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of liquors among the officials of the civil, military and naval service.... Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the West Point bill, with the recommendation that the Senate adhere to its amendments and ask for a committee of conference. Agreed to, and Allison, Logan and Wallace were appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate.... The Senate again debated, without action, the bill prescribing the mode of limiting the Presidential vote... *Executive Session.*—The Foreign Relations Committee reported back the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England, with the recommendation that it be not confirmed. It was placed on the calendar with the adverse report for future consideration.

House.—Bright offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the management and disposition of the captured and abandoned property. Adopted.... Jones (Ky.), from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from tide water to St. Louis and Chicago. Recommitted.... Caulfield, from the same committee, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employ of the United States to solicit or contribute funds for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any State, county, or district in the United States. Blaine offered an amendment to include Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and to add the words, "And contribution of money or other valuable things as herein prohibited by any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress while he is a candidate for Congress shall, in addition to the penalties herein prescribed, operate as a disqualification to his holding his seat." Amendments were also offered by Reagan, Hewitt of Alabama, and Brown of Kentucky, which are to be considered when the bill next comes up.... The House went into Committee of the Whole, Cox in the chair, on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.... Speeches were made by Hubbell against the Morrison Tariff bill, and by Foster, of Ohio, a member of the Appropriation Committee in criticism of the reductions proposed in the Legislative Appropriation bill, claiming that they are of so sweeping a character as seriously to impair the effective working of the various departments of the Government. Holman defended the bill, and declared that the committee in preparing it had but one object in view, and that was to make all proper and necessary reductions consistent with efficiency, and that no personal or partisan consideration had been displayed in the action of the committee.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—*Senate.*—The Senate proceedings were very tame, the better portion of the session having been consumed in discussing the bill to regulate the mode of counting the Presidential vote. No action was taken on the bill.

House.—Rice, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that all pensions on account of death wounds received or wounds contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1871, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge and for the payment of the arrears of the pension.... The House took up the Judiciary Committee's bill prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States Government, the question being on the amendment offered by Blaine to extend the application of the bill to Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress. A lengthy debate ensued, and several amendments offered and adopted. The bill was finally passed—yeas 173, nays 8.

THURSDAY, March 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate devoted another day, without reaching a vote, to the consideration of the bill prescribing the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

House.—A. S. Williams (Mich.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits under the act of May 15, 1872. Passed.... Also a bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion, passed.... Banning, from the same committee, reported a bill regulating the pay of army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: General, $10,000; Lieutenant-general, $8,000; Brigadier-general, $6,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant-colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500; Captain (mounted), $2,000; Captain (not mounted), $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; First-lieutenant (mounted), $1,600; First-lieutenant (not mounted), $1,500; Second-lieutenant (mounted), $1,500; Second-lieutenant (not mounted), $1,400.... Phillips (Kansas) introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on public lands within railroad limits.... Baker (Ind.) introduced a bill to promote the mining resources of the United States.... The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and several speeches were delivered.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE House Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably on the Oklahoma bill to establish a Territorial government in the Indian country, and is now engaged in perfecting the details of the scheme.

IN England, it is proposed to form a committee for the collection of subscriptions to the complete works of Walt Whitman, whose poverty excites much more active sympathy among literary people abroad than at home.

THE Prince of Wales, having to his own satisfaction, doubtless, carried out the programme in India laid out for him by the wise men who sit in council with his royal mother, is now on his way home. A great deal of money has been spent and a vast amount of tom-foolery gone through with to very little purpose.

THROUGHOUT Louisiana at present a remarkable natural curiosity is to be seen. On many orange trees is ripe fruit of last year's growth (which is now most deliciously sweet), partly-grown green oranges from blossoms of early winter, and fresh blossoms which have now appeared at the proper period. Such a thing was never before seen in that part of the country.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and Chas. J. Jenkins, of Georgia, have been selected by the States of Maryland and Virginia to settle the long-standing boundary dispute between them. They will sit in Washington, commencing in April, and the examination of the case, with the hearing of witnesses, is expected to occupy about three months.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill to limit the jurisdiction of the heads of departments in the allowance of claims. It provides that no claim against the United States in any executive department, after being finally considered and rejected by the head of that department, shall be subsequently considered or allowed in whole or in part by the head of that department, but, if presented again, may be referred to the Court of Claims. It also prohibits consideration and allowance by departments of any claim that occurred more than two years before its presentation, providing that such claims must be referred to the Court of Claims, if within the limits prescribed.

THREE military expeditions are now in motion for the Wind river and Big Horn region, west of the Black Hills, in Wyoming Territory, where, it is known, the hostile Sioux Indians and their allies are concentrating for the purpose of a general war against the whites. General Crook and Colonel Reynolds, at the head of ten companies of cavalry, are moving northwesterly from Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming, while General Custer, with cavalry, is simultaneously moving southwestwardly from Bismarck, Dakota, and another cavalry force is moving southeastwardly from Fort Ellis, in Montana. The three expeditions will co-operate, and, if necessary, consolidate against the common enemy. Some bloody work is expected.

OLD uncle Daniel Drew has followed the custom of the time, and joined the innumerable caravan of bankrupts. Mr. Drew has been one of the largest, and also one of the most unscrupulous operators in Wall street for many years. He is entitled to little or no sympathy in his financial troubles—certainly not to so much as his creditors, for he never settled his contracts until he was forced to do so. His practices have frequently been as reprehensible and demoralizing as those of the man who presides over a faro-table. The gross amount of his liabilities, secured and unsecured, is stated at $1,500,000. It is doubtful whether his contributions of $250,000 to the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., and $100,000 to the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Ct., will hold, though they are secured by mortgages on his farms.

THE Egyptian army, which has just gained an important victory over the Abyssinians, consists of about 15,000 infantry and a few hundred cavalry, with troops of camels and mules, and three batteries of artillery. The nominal commander-in-chief, Ratib Pasha, rendered himself noted in the time of the late Said Pasha by attempting suicide because he had been publicly insulted by his august master. Gen. Loring, who is really in command, is a North Carolinian, who fought bravely in the Mexican War, and lost an arm in the assault on De Belen gate. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army prior to the civil war, in which he was on the Confederate side. He is still in the prime of life, and has been largely instrumental in reorganizing the Egyptian army. Gen. Loring is accompanied by several American officers, including Cols. Dye, Field, Derrick, Major Loss, Capt. Porter, and Dr. Wilson. The officers of the expedition are all of the Caucasian race. The soldiers are mainly Arabs. Prince Hassan, who was present at the recent battle, is the Khedive's third son. He was educated at Oxford, and studied military science at Berlin. The Abyssinians under King John are supposed to number about 80,000, half of whom are said to be armed with modern weapons.

A Settler.

Naturally the lady correspondents at Washington have been particularly gushing and exuberantly exercised about the Belknap matter; and it begins to appear as if they cannot be done with their sickly sentimentalisms and moralizings. It is amazing the number of faults and shortcomings, both moral and physical, which they have discovered in Mrs. Belknap which they never thought of mentioning before. One expatiates upon her "big hands;" another declares with gusto that her nose is an "unmitigated pug, far too small and expressionless for the rest of her face." The latest writer, however, settles her unfortunate sister with: "It never seemed to me that the soul of that proud lady had any message for my soul."

THERE are ten widowers in the United States Senate.

Veritable Babes in the Wood.

Two small children, sons of Mr. Gubser, aged respectively three and five years, and a child aged five years, son of Mr. Smith, wandered from their homes last Wednesday evening, got lost in the woods, and were not found until Thursday morning. Shortly after the disappearance of the children a large crowd collected and began to scour the woods in all directions. The search was continued without cessation during the whole night. Daylight made its welcome appearance, but brought no trace or tidings of the little wanderers. At one time about one hundred persons were engaged in the search. Thursday forenoon, about ten o'clock, Mr. Gubser's youngest child was found. The little fellow was lying on his back, chilled to numbness, and perfectly helpless. A little dog belonging to Mr. Smith had followed the children off. The faithful creature was found lying on top of the child, and endeavoring to keep its little master warm. It seems remarkable that instinct should have taught the dumb brute so much, for had it not been for the warmth derived from the dog's body the child would inevitably have perished with cold. Search was continued for the other missing children, and they were found about two hundred yards from the youngest child. Both were lying down, clasped in each other's embrace, almost frozen. Snow began to fall rapidly about twelve o'clock Wednesday night, and continued to descend without interruption until some time after the finding of the missing ones. The night was dark and windy and extremely cold, and it is really a matter of wonder that the little truants did not perish before morning. It is thought they could not have survived more than two hours longer, when they were fortunately discovered. Luckily they were comfortably clad, or else they would have died from exposure to the pitiless storm.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Pleasures of Life in Texas.

Galveston *News:* "A man named Adams went into the store of Mr. Anderson, at Savoy, one day last week, and, raising a difficulty with him, threw a four-pound weight at him, but fortunately missed him. Anderson then threw a four-pound weight at Adams, and, striking him on the head, killed him. Weighty arguments."

Dallas *Herald:* "At Bolivar, Denton county, Wednesday morning, coming from a party, Mr. Askey wished to accompany Miss Miller home. Her brother objected, and Askey went on ahead, procured a shot-gun, and shot Miller through the neck, killing him instantly. No excitement over it, as Miller was considered a bad man. Askey was plowing to-day."

Jefferson *Times:* "On Wednesday, while Probate Judge Bancroft, of Texarkana, was arguing some trivial case before Squire Bush, in that city, some hard words ensued between the parties. Bush stepped from his desk, saying, "I adjourn this court to give you a licking," at the same time knocking Bancroft down. After he got up, he repeated the blow, knocking him over a bench. Bancroft drew a knife and cut Bush twice—once in the face, from forehead to chin, the other time in the stomach. It is thought he cannot recover."

Would It Be Any Harm?

It is leap year, and if a tidy girl with red cheeks feels a palpitation of the heart for some worthy young man, would it be any harm for her to call upon his father speak about the weather, the bad roads, the hard times and the bad state of society, and then remark:

"Mr. Quincy, I have an affection for your son George, and I think I could soon learn to love him."

Quincy would look at her from the corner of his eye, and she would continue:

"I can wash, bake, cut over clothes, sew, play the piano, manage a servant, do embroidery, sing, speak good grammar and make a home happy."

Quincy would look from the corner of his other eye, and she would go on:

"I hear that he is home nights, is saving, well educated, sensible, has no bad habits, and is just the kind of husband I want. I don't expect any money with him, but will do my share of work, planning and saving to help him secure a home and a bank book. With your permission I should like to pay my addresses to him."

Mr. Quincy would tell her to go ahead, if he was a sensible man, and would there be anything wrong about it?—*Detroit Free Press.*

From the State House to a Prison Cell.

Josephus Sooy, Jr., late treasurer of New Jersey, was arraigned for sentence in Trenton, the other day, for the embezzlement of $47,000. Chief Justice Beasley said: "The fact of your being here at this time, convicted of such a crime, is a shock not only to the court but to the community. Your offense was one never before committed by an official in this State so high in office as yourself. The court feels a certain amount of sympathy with every man arraigned at this bar. Still, in looking at your case, we can see no extenuating circumstances. You were surrounded with friends of high position, and should not have been overcome by temptation. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison for a term of three years, and thence until costs are paid."

Sooy was overcome, and sank into the prisoner's box. He is sixty-eight years of age. The general impression is that he has been a tool in the hands of certain Philadelphia sharpers, who have secured the greater part of the money.

AUSTILL, an Alabama negro, planned to poison the family of his employer in Eastern Shore. He put arsenic in a water tank from which they usually drank. Soon afterward he ate dinner with them, and all were at once taken ill. The poisoned water, contrary to his expectations, had been used in cooking. He confessed his crime and died, but the others recovered.

THE father of all newspapers is the venerable Pekin *Gazette*, which is over 1,000 years old. It is a ten-page paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no "ads," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the Government.

A PHENOMENON.

Extraordinary Abnormal Development of Vision.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* has a long account of a remarkable human phenomenon discovered in that city. For some time, according to the *Call*, there have been rumors of a strange abnormal development of vision on the part of a lad named Johnny Palmer, who resides with his parents in South San Francisco. The boy is about nine years of age, and has been regarded by his parents hitherto as almost totally blind. On the evening of the 12th of December last, the boy was in bed, and for some reason the curtains of an adjoining window had been removed. His parents were seated in another room, when suddenly they heard the child utter a cry, and, hastening in, beheld him sitting up in bed gazing intently at the moon, which was shining full in his face. He imagined it to be about 200 yards distant, and could distinguish objects on it with perfect distinctness. These facts becoming known to the California college of sciences, a committee composed of Drs. Bryant, Gadbury, and Goldson sought the youth for the purpose of testing his powers. They found that nothing had been overstated, and that this extraordinary vision was possessed by the lad. He described what he saw, and his description before the committee agreed substantially with that made on previous occasions to private parties. He completely overturned the theory of the "inhabitability" of the moon by declaring that he saw moving objects upon its surface, and minutely described them. The committee conclude from what the boy states that there are living beings on that luminary, but that they greatly differ in form from any living thing on this planet. When full-grown the "Lunarian" is shaped somewhat like a chariot wheel, with four spokes converging at the center or axle. They move by rolling round and round, and travel as swiftly as an eagle. The children appear to be shaped like a pumpkin or orange, finally losing their rotundity and assuming the form of a wheel alluded to. The surface of the moon is all hill and hollow; no fire is visible, nor are there any volcanoes, and no other species of living thing seems to exist upon it. The committee turned the boy's attention to the planet Venus, but he could discover nothing in that direction. The learned savans at once surmised that the cause of his failure was the fact that the focus of the eyes was fixed at 240,000 miles, while the least distance of Venus from the earth is 24,293,000 miles. It was, therefore, impossible for him to discover anything on the surface of the latter with distinctness.

The reporter of the *Call*, after hearing the facts stated, hunted up the boy and arranged a meeting at the residence of J. P. Morrow, of San Francisco, who has a large telescope finely mounted. The boy took a glance through this at Mars, and burst out into a scream of delight, describing mountains, seas, rivers, cities, its inhabitants, and many other wonderful sights. The story has a decidedly fishy flavor, and is given for what it is worth.

New Hampshire's Queer Government.

It is a curiously antiquated and complicated form of State government they have down in New Hampshire. The lower branch of the Legislature is a mass meeting in dimensions, having 365 members, while the Senate, with its twelve members, is like a revisory committee to correct the action of the House. Every town with 150 voters has a representative, and many towns that do not come anywhere near this minimum get one by special act. For every 300 "ratable polls" an additional member is allowed, and a ratable poll is every man over twenty-one whom the selectmen can find in a town a week after election, whether he be a voter or not. Each town is a little republic, and seeks to obtain as large a representation as possible in the general court. The result of this effort is to increase the size of the House, while the Senate remains fixed by constitutional limitation. An actual majority of all the votes cast is required to elect State officers, and where a third ticket is run there is usually no choice, and the election is made by the Legislature in joint session.

SOUTH KINGSTON, R. I., can't exactly be called a growing town. The population is only 109 more than it was in 1790, and is 477 less than it was in 1860.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 00	@12 00
HOGS—Live	7 50	@ 8 25
COTTON	13⅛	@ 13½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 22	@ 1 25
CORN	62	@ 64
OATS	42	@ 44
RYE	86	@ 88
PORK—New Mess	22 75	@23 00
LARD—Steam	13½	@ 14
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 65
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 20
Inferior to Common	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	8 00	@ 8 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to choice spring ex	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 14	@ 1 15
No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	90	@ 92
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	66½	@ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 59½
BUTTER—Fancy	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	13½	@ 14
PORK—Mess	22 00	@22 25
LARD	13½	@ 13¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 50	@ 1 50½
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33½
RYE—No. 2	62	@ 65
PORK—Mess	22 75	@23 00
LARD	13	@ 13½
HOGS	7 25	@ 8 25
CATTLE	4 00	@ 5 50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 10½
No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	66	@ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	89	@ 89½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 10	@ 1 23
CORN	48	@ 49½
OATS	36	@ 40
RYE	77	@ 80
PORK—Mess	23 50	@23 75
LARD	13¼	@ 13½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 38	@ 1 39
Amber	1 26	@ 1 28
CORN	49	@ 50
OATS	35	@ 36
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	8 25	@ 8 50
Philadelphias	9 00	@ 9 25
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
SHEEP	6 00	@ 7 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

Hemlocks.

I knew a forest tranquil and august,
Down whose green deeps my steps would often stray,
When leisure met my life as dew meets dust.

Proud spacious chestnuts verged each winding way,
And hickories in whose dry boughs winds were shrill,
And tremulous white-boled birches. Here, one day,

Strolling beside the scarce-held steel of will,
I found a beautiful monastic grove,
Of old primeval hemlocks, living still.

Round it the forest smiled, flashed and throve,
But here were only silence and murk gloom,
As though some sorcerer in dead days had wove,

With solemn charms, and muttered words of doom,
A cogent spell, that said to time, "Depart!"
And locked it in the oblivion of a tomb.

Thick was its floor, where scant ferns dared to start,
With tawny needles, and an old spring lay,
Limpid as crystal, in its dusky heart.

Vaguely enough can language ever say
What somber and fantastic dreams, for me,
Held shadowy revel in my thought that day:

How stern similitudes would dimly be
Of painted braves that grouped about their king;
Or how in crimson firelight I would see

Some ghostly war-dance, whose weak cries took wing
Weirdly away beyond the grove's dark brink;
Or how I seemed to watch by that old spring
The timid, phantom deer steal up to drink!

Around the Farm.

BRAKES that have made themselves nuisances in wet lands may be killed by draining off all superfluous moisture. Some varieties of brake will grow only in heavy wet soil, and taking out the water is taking away one of the elements essential to their life and growth.

THE number of eggs annually laid by a fowl is estimated at fifty-two, which would weigh about six pounds, and as a fowl seldom weighs more than three pounds, a hen lays annually double her own weight. Seventeen eggs will weigh on the average two and one-fifth pounds. —*London Grocer.*

A FARMER who has profited by experience writes this sensible paragraph: "In building a new barn I would study to put in all the windows I could possibly get in, of course not making a greenhouse of it, but as many as most folks put into dwelling houses. It is so much better doing the work in a light barn than in a dark one, cattle are more easily taken care of and are more quiet and better contented in a light place than in a dark one."

A SINGLE grain of barley was planted by an agriculturist in the Isle of Man, in 1872, and the same year produced three hundred grains. These were sown, and the second year's produce was about half a pint. These were again sown, and the third year's produce was fourteen pounds, which being again sown, have realized this year about seven bushels, covering a space of one hundred yards by five. Thus there has been produced in four years seven bushels of barley from a single grain.

THE best material for hot beds is horse manure well turned and mixed with about one-third its bulk of oak leaves. Another excellent mixture is the above with cotton waste, one-half waste and leaves, the other half manure. The middle of March is the proper time to start the bed in northern States, and a mild day should be selected for the work. Dig a pit about 3 feet deep in front, 8 inches deeper at the back, and 6 feet wide. This affords an opportunity for adding linings if it be deemed necessary, when the heat in the bed decreases.

EVERY human being who eats bread or wears clothes, has a direct interest in the results of the tillage of the soil, and in farm economy in general. Hunger and nakedness are wants of the most urgent character. The Creator of all things has placed these wants alike in every being. All are equally dependent on successful agriculture for the means of happiness. Let the soil become permanently exhausted; or far less, let a famine prevail over the land but a single year, and the heart shrinks from contemplating the scenes that would inevitably follow so great a calamity. A wise, prudent population will always prepare for the future.

A MAN WHO KNEW HIS BUSINESS.—John Johnson, of Geneva, N. Y., came to this country with little more means than to plant him on his American farm. He saw the needs of his soil and commenced draining off its surplus water, and the jeers of his neighbors at his folly were soon turned to astonishment at the crops he produced. They saw him reap a wheat crop double the average of the State, raise cattle and feed sheep at a profit, while others reported only loss. He proceeded, with the calm confidence of knowledge, to tile drain his 400 acres, at an expense much greater than he paid for his farm; but for some years, in relief of his old age, he has been able to rent portions of it for $15 per acre. He had faith in his business.—*Live Stock Journal.*

HOW MUCH WORK A HORSE CAN DO.—At a meeting of the British Association, at Dublin, Mr. Charles Bianconi, of Caspel, read a letter relative to his extensive car establishment, after which a gentleman stated that at Pickford's, the great English carrier's, they could not work a horse more than ten miles a day, and wished to hear Mr. Bianconi's opinion on the subject. Mr. B. stated that he found by experience he could better work a horse eight miles a day for six days in the week than six miles a day for seven days. By not working on Sunday he effected a saving of twelve per cent. Mr. Bianconi's opinion on this point is of the highest importance, for he has over 900 horses, working hirty-seven conveyances, which daily travel 4,244 miles. It is also the result of forty-four years' experience.

A FARMER writes that he and his neighbors, having some grain to carry to market, took the precaution to accurately weigh it before leaving home. The buyer made the loads four or six bushels less than they should be. One of the farmers had no evidence of his home weight, and so could do nothing, as the grain was already mixed with that in store. The other had a witness of the weight of his grain on the home scales, and compelled the buyer to pay for the full amount. There is little doubt that such frauds are often attempted these hard times, when buyers' profits are light. Every neighborhood at least ought to have platform-scales, and many farmers could much better afford to buy them than to sell their produce exclusively at buyers' weight.

About the House.

FURNITURE POLISH.—Equal proportions of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar, thoroughly applied and then rubbed with flannel, is an excellent furniture polish.

PERFUME FOR GLOVES.—Rose leaves powdered, half an ounce; essence of cloves and mace, each one drachm; frankincense, quarter of an ounce. Mix, put a portion in a drawer with gloves, and they will retain the scent for a considerable time.

MASHED POTATOES.—Where economy is a great object, and for those who cannot digest rich dishes, the following is an admirable mode of mashing potatoes. Boil them till thoroughly done, having added a handful of salt to the water, then dry them well, and, with two forks placed back to back, beat the whole up till no lumps are left. If done rapidly, potatoes thus cooked are extremely light and digestible.

TO MAKE WELSH RABBIT.—Cut or grate some good cheese, put a bit of butter and some made mustard to it, put it in a frying pan over the fire and stir it smooth; a little milk may be added to it; when it is hot and a smooth paste, spread it on slices of nicely toasted bread and serve hot.

STUFFED EGGS.—Boil them hard, cut them in two, remove the yelks and beat them up with a little grated ham, parsley, pepper and salt to taste; replace this mixture within the whites, cut the underpart a little so as to make them stand well on the dish, and serve them with white sauce.

TO REMOVE INK FROM PAPER.—Shake well together one pound of chloride of lime in four quarts of soft water. Then let it stand for twenty-four hours, after which strain through a clean cotton cloth and add one teaspoonful of acetic acid to an ounce of chloride of lime water. Apply this to the blot, and the ink will disappear. Absorb the fluid with a blotter.

HOMINY MUFFINS.—Take two cups of fine hominy boiled and cold; beat it smooth; stir in three cups of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of salt and two tablespoonfuls of white sugar; then add three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and one large cup of flour; bake quickly.

The Boston Elm.

A peaceful-minded Detroiter received notice that there was something for him at the express office. He went to the office, paid $5.60 charges and took a heavy package away. He was not long in discovering that a friend of his in Boston had sent him a piece of the famous old elm which fell the other day. The friend wrote on the shipping tag that the relic would doubtless be highly prized and carefully treasured, but he was mistaken.

"Hist that old knot into the alley," roared the angered recipient to his boy, and it was histed. Then the man brought his fist down on the table and exclaimed:

"What is the Boston elm to me?"

Echo answered.

"What do I care if all the elms Boston ever had fall down?" shouted the man.

Echo got off another speech.

"I don't care for old trees, or young trees, or elm trees, or basswood trees," shrieked the man, "and the man who sent that infernal chunk by express was never brought up in a Christian way and stands no show of salvation!"

An Unfortunate Family.

David Turley, who was yesterday executed at Sacramento for the murder of William Shaw, came originally from Missouri. His father was a Brigadier General in the Confederate service during the rebellion, but met with his death by the accidental discharge of his own pistol; his older brother died; his younger brother killed his mother by accident, and was himself afterwards killed by bushwhackers, from which his eldest sister became insane and died. John Turley, another brother, was murdered in a row in western Kansas little more than a year ago. The brother who made the appeal for the condemned man's life was only lately discharged from eighteen months' imprisonment in the Colorado jail for shooting a man at Central City. Turley's age was thirty-four.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Peculiar Art Notes.

A nice thing in oil for your dining-room—a box of sardines.

A good place to study marines—Portsmouth.

A panel picture—when you are summoned on a jury.

A flower piece—"the miller and his men."

The art club—a maul-stick.

A good warm coloring—the brown on a breakfast roll.

A good figure piece—the multiplication table.

A study of heads—phrenology.

A good drawing—fifty thousand dollars in a lottery.

High colors—the clouds and sky.—*Hartford Times.*

Happy Pigs.

Reynolds' Newspaper, a London publication, declares that the queen's hogs are better cared for than many of her subjects. "Then we came to the piggery," says an article descriptive of her farm. "Several of the hogs were so fat that they could no longer open their eyes, yet they seemed to have no difficulty in moving about. We saw sacks apparently stuffed with hay and sewed up lying about on the straw, and on inquiry learned that they were pillows, one for each pig, for them to rest their heads upon when asleep."

IN the billiard saloon he found that his adversary was too much for him. He said: "Let us try a new thing; let us blindfold each one eye, and I bet I will beat." The other man consented, for he was confident of his skill, but he lost. With the bandage his opponent played as well as without, for he was blind in one eye.

INDIANA ITEMS.

THERE are forty-two lawyers in Crawfordsville.

LAPORTE wants to hear opera, and has decided to have an opera-house.

DRESSLER, a Terre Haute burglar, is preparing a volume of poems in jail.

SEVEN generations have pored over a Laporte hymn-book, which was issued in 1657.

A TERRE HAUTE farmer is the owner of an Alderney cow which has averaged fourteen pounds of butter per week.

THE Terre Haute Council has decided to build a pest house, as a means of discouraging the periodical visits of the small-pox.

GEORGE WAYBRIGHT, who killed Michael Francis at Brookville, on the 8th of February, has been elected to the penitentiary for two years.

FOR stealing twenty-six bottles of wine in Goshen, Edward Market was sentenced to four years, and Ben Mingers to two years, in the penitentiary.

A PECULIAR bride in Laporte was attired in a brown silk dress, a gilded crown upon her head, surmounted by a bridal wreath, a white lace veil sweeping the ground; the bridesmaid in blue silk, and the groom in pure white.

A YOUTHFUL Terre Hautentot, aged twelve years, was saved from the commission of a murder a day or two since by the interference of a bystander, who snatched a pistol from his hand as he was in the act of firing it at a companion.

A FRAGMENT of whitish stone has been picked up near Otter creek by Mr. T. W. Jones, which very much resembles a broken petrified human hand. The form of the knuckles and the parts representing the broken fingers are quite extraordinary.

THE trustees of the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company, of Jeffersonville, have decided to sell out that institution on the 10th of June, to satisfy its creditors. It is rumored that a company is being organized, headed by W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, who are to purchase the works and continue the manufacture of cars.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL JOHN ROBINSON, of New York, arrested at Rockville, Park county, on Friday of last week, Henry A. Flammond, for the alleged murder of Peter Reemy, at Junet, Belgium, in the winter of 1873. The prisoner fled that country after committing the murder, and for the past six months has been located at the point where his arrest was finally made.

JAMES RYAN, a well-known fireman of Indianapolis, and a prominent local officer in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, after assisting to throw a number of lumber cars on the switch, stepped to the front of the engine for some purpose, and fell off over the forward bumpers. In a moment he was under the machine, and was being rolled along on the track by the fire-box. When at last the drivers on one side passed over his head, and on the other over his lower limbs, he was left a bleeding, shapeless mass of quivering flesh.

AT South Bend, on Friday of last week, two young men named Harrington and Quinlan began fighting in front of Krick's saloon, opposite the Lake Shore depot. The quarrel and fight originated in an old grudge. After they fought one round a comrade arrived, John Sullivan, a cousin of Harrington, who made an attack on Quinlan with a pocket-knife, and cut a terrible gash across Quinlan's bowels. Quinlan fought awhile longer, but finally dropped in the snow from loss of blood. He was carried into the saloon, and when his clothes were stripped down it was found that his entrails had protruded from the wounds. Drs. Partridge and Hall were called in, and after great difficulty succeeded in getting them back and sewed up the wound. Quinlan will hardly live through the night. Sullivan, after the stabbing, ran down to the jail and gave himself up.

AT Vincennes, one night last week, two men attempted to enter the house of John Ryan, an emyloye of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, during his absence. His wife refused them admittance, and discharged a revolver through a window. They retreated to the rear of the house for a second attempt, when she again fired. This aroused a neighbor, who, in approaching, was fired upon by one of the men. Ryan was then called, and found one of them in the back yard, who tried to climb the fence, but fell back, and was struck several times with a club by Ryan, and died during the night. He is supposed to be Sam Dooley, of Martin county. The other party escaped. Robbery was evidently intended, as Ryan had just received his monthly pay. Mrs. Ryan thought to scare them by shooting, and was not aware that one ball had taken effect in Dooley's back, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

A Wife Who Starved Herself.

For many years past there has been living in Indian Creek township, Monroe county, N. Y., a married couple named Dicks. About a week ago Zachariah Dicks, the husband, made a will in which it was provided that, should he die first, all his property should go to the children, and they were to provide for their mother until her death. Mrs. Dicks very sternly objected to such a disposition of the property, and demanded that the will be changed, but her husband heeded her not. Becoming convinced that coaxing would do no good, the old lady began to threaten, and finally left her husband's roof. She never would taste another morsel of food. This threat did not move the old man, but the old lady kept her word. For fourteen long days she ate not a mouthful, and only occasionally would she wet her lips with water. Friends and neighbors called on her often to try to turn her from her dreadful purpose, but she would not even see any of them. She died at the age of 65.—*New York Tribune.*

Short But Good.

A Methodist journal tells a story about a little Quaker boy, about six years old. The Friends or Quakers think that in "meeting" no one should speak except as the spirit gives him utterance. Not unfrequently, therefore, their religious meetings are silent assemblies.

This boy thought, as there had been for some time a "silent meeting," that all were afraid to speak first. So he got up on the seat, folded his arms over his breast, and murmured, just loud enough to be heard by those near him, "I do wish the Lord would make us all gooder, and gooder, and gooder, till there is no bad left."

It was but a childish prayer, but could the elders have uttered one more to the purpose?

Flooding the Colorado Desert.

The project for transforming the Colorado desert of Southern California into a lake by turning into it the waters of the Rio Colorado is again agitated in California. What is known as the desert is a district about 100 miles wide, lying between the river and the mountains on the west, and extending into Lower California. Portions of it are from 100 to 120 feet below sea-level, and the theory is that, by shifting of the sand, bars were formed, cutting off the channel connecting the gulf then covering the region with the ocean, and that, in time, the water covering the desert was carried off by evaporation. The region is rainless, and the midday heat in summer averages 140 degrees. Yet, as often as the Colorado overflows and the water finds its way into the desert a short distance along the bayou known as the New river, luxuriant vegetation springs up. The project in fact is not for forming a lake (though one would be formed) for the sake of inducing rainfall, but for a gigantic system of irrigation by tapping the Colorado near Fort Yuma. Years ago the necessary concession was obtained from Mexico, into which the lake formed would probably extend, and charter for the project obtained from the California Legislature. Only the necessary grant from Congress was lacking, and that the *Alta California* states will again be applied for. It is claimed that the scheme, if carried out, will reclaim millions of acres of now desert, uninhabitable territory.

Why It Failed.

Col. Finnigan was a Florida planter wealthy and hospitable. Toward the poor he was always kind, and even the shiftless he would not turn coldly away. A man who had often been the object of bounty was named Jake Hartruff. Jake was a squatter in the woods, where he had a log cabin and a small clearing. Upon this land he sometimes raised corn, and with his gun he captured game. Of the game he ate the flesh, and the skin he traded for whisky. Long before the winter was over he was sure to be out of corn, in which emergency he would bring his bag to the colonel for a supply, which was generally furnished. Once upon a time Jake came with his bag very early in the season—in fact, winter had just set in.

"Why, how's this, Jake?" demanded Finnigan. "Seems to me you are rather early in your call for corn."

"Well, Colonel, fact is my crop failed this yer season."

"Failed! How is that? I thought this had been an uncommonly good season for corn."

"Yaas, I s'pose it has, Colonel. But y'see I forgot to plant."

Ben Butler.

The following is the latest story told about Gen. Butler: Some gentlemen were hotly discussing a matter which roused the General's ire, and in his anger he made a remark grossly offensive to one of the party. Not caring to have a personal quarrel there, Mr. —— nursed his wrath until he next saw the General. Then he demanded an apology. Quoth Mr. Butler: "I owe you no apology, sir! The remark was not addressed to you at all. I meant Col. ——!" "But you looked directly at me, and I could not help knowing that you meant me by your look." "Not at all, sir! Not at all! ha! ha! I'd like to know how you or any other man can tell where I am looking!"

Longevity in England.

In England, last year, there died 676 people aged ninety-five years and more, of whom 486 were women. Of these, eighty-nine had attained 100 years or more, and it is very remarkable that no less than seventy-nine of this number were females. The oldest of the men in the obituary of the year died in the Wolstanton district, Staffordshire, aged 103; but a woman who died in Hurst Almshouse, Exeter, was 108, and another at Newport, in Monmouthshire, had reached the patriarchal age of 112. Of these eighty-nine centenarians, nine were found in London, thirteen in North and South Wales, six in Yorkshire, and six in Norfolk.

Hard Workers.

Men who use their muscles imagine that men who depend upon their brains are strangers to hard work. Never was there a greater mistake. Every successful merchant does more hard work in the first ten years of his business career than a farmer or blacksmith ever dreamed of. Make up your mind to work early and late if necessary to thoroughly master the detail of the business upon which you propose to enter. The habit of persistent, rapid work once formed, you have gained a momentum that will carry you successfully through many a pinch in business where a less persistent worker would find it vastly easier to lie down and fail.

Sued for Damages.

Mrs. Bissell, widow of Charles Bissell, of the Sherman House, Chicago, who was killed in the railroad accident at South Wallingford a few days since, has sued the Central Vermont Railroad Company for damages. The company will contest the claim on the ground that the father came to his death while trying to save his son, and not as a result of the accident, and that the son was riding on a free pass, by accepting which he had discharged the company from liability. But the courts have decided repeatedly that the fact that a passenger is riding with a free pass does not protect a road in such a case.

A YOUNG man in Great Barrington Mass., couldn't get up courage enough to "pop the question" to his girl, and so sent his offer by mail. He got a postal-card in reply, briefly saying: "Fetch on the preacher."

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the United States Mint, states that the production of gold and silver after the 1st of May will be $7,000,000 per month.

The Comforts of Wool to British Lawyers.

John Paul, writing from London to the New York *Tribune*, thus discourses of the "Woolsack:" Strange how they keep on doing a thing because someone, years ago, did it once! Before cushions were invented the lord chancellor sat on a bag of wool. So the lord chancellor of to-day must still sit on a woolsack. Where's the sense of it? If he sat on a file of *Tribunes* now he might learn something! All very well to explain the woolsack by the yarn about wool being once the great staple of the kingdom, and this bag being intended to perpetually remind the lord chancellor that he sits there pledged to protect the interests of the people. Had they wished to remind him of anything they'd not have given him so soft a seat of it—a few pins would have been put in. Cheese was a staple of the country quite as much as wool. Why did they not set his lordship up in state on a fine Stilton? In such a case he wouldn't have had to go out to lunch. No, no! I tell you that our English friends believe in wool; they find that two-fold virtue in a wool sack which by Falstaff's fancy lay in a good sherris sack—or possibly he meant wool all the while! To their thinking wool carries with it wisdom as well as warmth. And they insist on applying it to one end or the other of all their legal luminaries, while the lord chancellor, who is looked to for opinions of weight, involving the vastest interests, must have it at both. For barons of law and barristers only, it is enough to clap a layer on the head as a wig.

An Unloving Mother.

Chinese women are not remarkable for their love of children, and think it quite proper that blind babies should be killed, making no more fuss about it than if the victim were a kitten. Several years since a little girl was sick with small-pox, and when she got well it was found that her eye-sight was gone. This was hard, but even her own mother said she ought to be killed; that as she was blind she could not be taught to cook, sew and keep a house in order, so that when she grew up no man would marry her, and her parents would have to support her always. Day by day the hard-hearted woman talked in this manner to her husband until he consented to get rid of the child. He called the little thing to him one day, and taking her by the hand, led her toward a pine thicket on a hill at some distance from her home. Incredible as it may seem, he intended to leave her in this thicket to be eaten by wolves or die of starvation. As they walked along, however, he began to think how cruel it was to treat his child thus, and at last he turned back home and told the mother that he had rather work harder and keep the little one. She did not like it much but had to submit. The girl is now fifteen, and has learned to do so many things there will be no trouble in getting her a husband, and the parents will not have to work for her much longer.

Poisoned Arrows of the Papuans.

The warlike habits of the Papuans and their implements of warfare are described in a private letter recently addressed to Dr. Hooker. The writer says that no man leaves his dwelling, for his bit of cultivation even, without his powerful bamboo bow and a few deadly poisoned arrows. These poisoned arrows are only a few among a great number not poisoned, the former being distinguished by elaborate carving and painting, probably to prevent accident among themselves. They are each pointed and barbed with human bone brought to almost needle-like sharpness, most carefully and neatly finished; they are poisoned by plunging in a human corpse for several days. Poor Commodore Goodenough and his men suffered from arrows so poisoned. It is a sort of blood poisoning that, like other kinds of inoculation, does not develop itself for several days, the slightest scratch being sufficient to render almost inevitable a horrible death. The symptoms are accompanied by violent spasms like tetanus, with consciousness until the last.—*Nature.*

What Is the Sun?

Prof. Rudolph, in a lengthy paper on the sun, says: A molten or white hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equaling in bulk 1,260,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas on fire 50,000 miles deep, tongues of flame darting upward more than 50,000 miles, volcanic forces that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous to the height of 160,000 miles; drawing to itself all the worlds belonging to our family of planets, and holding them all in their proper places; attracting with such superior force the millions of solid and stray masses that are wandering in the fathomless abyss that they rush helplessly toward him and fall into his fiery embrace.

A Woman's Swimming Exploit.

Mrs. Jessup, of Hildreth's Crossing, got adrift in the Eel river in a small boat, and as there were no oars and she was getting far out in the stream, she took the rope attached to the bow of the boat in her mouth slid or jumped into the river, swam ashore, going partially with the current, and making a trip of forty yards or so, reached some willows or bushes first and then pulled through to land, towed the craft all the time and tied it safely, and then walked back to the house dripping wet.—*Mendocino Cal.) Democrat.*

THE color of a soldier's uniform is shown to be not so much a matter of taste as of vital importance. Experience proves that men are hit in battle according to the color of their dress. Red is the most fatal; the least fatal, Austrian gray. The proportions are: Red, twelve; rifle green, seven; brown, six; Austrian bluish gray, five.

QUEEN VICTORIA has intimated to Lord Dufferin her desire to contribute to the projected improvement of Quebec by a gift of £10,000 for the construction of one of the proposed city gates, which is to be named "Kent" gate.

E. L. KENYON, of Hartford, who recently killed himself on account of financial troubles, is found to have had $50,000 assets over liabilities, after all.

TAINTED MEAT.—A handful of brown sugar, thrown upon the hot oven bottom, while the meat is cooking, will relieve it of any bad odor caused by taint.

All Sorts

A NORWEGIAN expedition to the Arctic seas will start early this spring.

OUT of 180,000 women in China not more than a few thousands can read or write.

CHICAGO bankrupts are much annoyed by letters from people who have fast trotters for sale.

THE wife of Don Carlos has returned to Pau—the same as the wives of worthless husbands usually do.—*Worcester Press.*

GLASGOW claims to be the second city in the British Isles. It has a population of 547,598, against the 473,405 of Liverpool.

THE Patent Office at Washington during its business hours last year granted patents at the rate of one every twelve minutes.

MR. SETH GREEN protests against the wholesale slaughter of the sea-lions in San Francisco bay. He says the whole of them do not destroy as many fish as one Chinaman.

"CAPTAIN JIM," leader of the gang of river pirates who robbed the vessels off Communipaw, N. J., was arrested in New York last week. His history is one of crime and violence.

AN English boy, nine years old, the son of an English miner, killed his little brother by an accidental shot. He then hid the body under a stairway, and tried to set fire to the house.

THEY have got a boy in Binghamton five years old, who is physically perfect, healthy, talks distinctly, is very active, and weighs only nine pounds. He is twenty-three inches high.

EXCLUSIVE of the metropolis, there are no fewer than 972,836 owners of land in England and Wales, of whom 269,547 are owners of upward of an acre, the others holding less than an acre.

THE waters of the New York harbor have been nightly visited lately by amateur river pirates. The attacking force numbers twelve men, fully armed and sufficiently bloodthirsty to satisfy all the requirements of a dime novel.

A WOOD-CHOPPER in San Jose, Cal., found in the heart of a redwood tree, ten feet in diameter, twelve perfect acorns. The explanation is that the wind deposited the acorns three centuries ago when the tree was young and tender.

A ROMANTIC young girl of Christian county, Ky., clipped off her brown curls, dressed in boy's clothes, and clandestinely started for the Black Hills on foot. On the first night out that Indiana tornado found her on a mud road and rolled her around for a quarter of a mile. She returned home.

THE longevity of English physicians is illustrated by the fact that the London *Medical Times and Gazette* has selected at random from the annual necrology "just one dozen whose united ages amounted to 1,075 years, giving an average of eighty-nine years and seven months to each."

A YOUNG man in London having trod on a dog's toe, was bitten so severely that he died five days afterward. The relations summoned the proprietor of the animal before a magistrate, who rendered the remarkable decision that, there being no evidence that the dog was ferocious before being trod upon, he must dismiss the plaint.

TWO BROTHERS, named Andrew and William Boucher, were drowned while intoxicated, at Batavia, N. Y. It is not known how the accident occurred, but it is thought that they chased Andrew's hat, which was found some distance from the bodies, on the frail ice covering the creek, and, breaking through, were too greatly chilled to assist themselves.

"IT frequently happens," wrote a traveler in the wilds of Buenos Ayres, "that the owner of a thousand oxen and horses, and five times as many sheep, has not a bed in his house, and is too lazy to take the wool from the sheep's back to spread on the ground beneath him. The skull of an ox serves him for a seat, and the horn for a cup, and this is all his household furniture."

IT should not be supposed that there are no Jews who would not like to return to the Holy Land. There is a Jewish society in Russia whose members contribute one rouble each to a common fund. At stated periods fortunate members are chosen by lot and sent to Palestine, where, out of this fund, they are supported for the rest of their lives, and permitted to pass their lives in meditation. The society is called "The Inquirers after the Welfare of Zion."

THE Kentucky Legislature is to be asked to abolish lotteries, and petitions have already been presented for signatures in the churches of Louisville. The petitions set forth that the lotteries are "a blur upon the name of the city, a stain upon the fair name and fame of our honored Commonwealth, a snare for the unthinking and unwary, a system of gambling clothed in the garb of charity, and, in too many instances, supported and fostered by a show of respectability, thus leading into its remorseless toils men and women of all classes and grades of society."

THE following verses, it is said, are issued on leaflets for distribution to drivers and others having the care of horses, and on cards for hanging up in stables, by the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

Going up hill, whip me not;
Coming down hill, hurry me not;
On level ground, spare me not;
Loose in stable, forget me not.

Of hay and corn, rob me not;
Of clean water, stint me not;
With sponge and water, neglect me not;
Of soft, dry bed, deprive me not.

Tired or hot, wash me not;
If sick or old, chill me not;
With bit or reins, oh, jerk me not
And when you are angry, strike me not;

College Wealth.

Columbia College is worth $4,418,852, and owns unproductive real estate worth $747,350 more; Cornell has $1,155,000, with $700,000 unproductive real estate; Hamilton has $300,000 worth of productive funds, and $320,000 unproductive; Syracuse, $250,000 productive and $200,000 unproductive; Rochester, $170,000 productive and $335,000 unproductive; Madison College is worth $344,395; Union College, $465,000; and Vassar owns real estate worth $647,347, but has only $281,000 of productive funds.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FURNITURE.

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

eoished c ustomers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class wrkman emp loyed to manufacture to order. I especially desire verybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☛YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMILY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the est assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

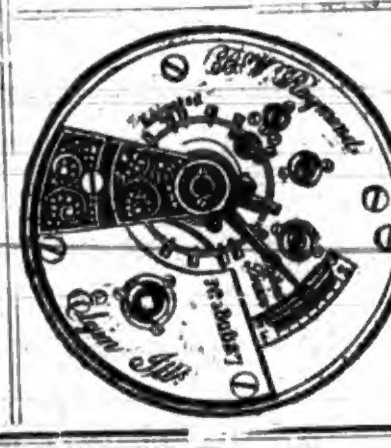

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toiles Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Indianapolis Peru & Chicago R.R.

TIME TABLE No. 12—Dec 20, 1874.

Northward.

Stations.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Indianapolis	6 30a	12 25p	3 55p	12 20
Noblesville	7 44	12 29	5 10	1 30
Tipton	8 20	1 12	5 57	2 16
Miami	9 37	1 50	6 38	2 58
Kokomo	9 11	2 26	7 04	
Peru	10 06	3 15	7 40	

Southward.

Stations.	No 2	No. 4	No. 6
Indianapolis	6 00p	4 15a	9 55a
Noblesville	8 42	8 13	8 34
Tipton	3 56	2 29	7 44
Kokomo	3 13	1 50	7 02
Miami	2 46	1 15	6 35
Peru	2 10	[illegible]	6 00

E. C. MURPHY, Supt Mich. Div.
R. M. HAWLEY, Master of Tran.
C. B. ROBINSON, General Sup't,
F. P. WADE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 30
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 28
Defiance	11 32	11 33	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 03am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 39	1 34	x
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 03	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 1	......	6 39
Avilla	3 01	......	2 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 38	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 18	7 40
Tiffin	7 48	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin R. R.

Time Table to take effect Nov 21, 1875.

Going South.

Fort Wayne	2 00 pm	3 45a.m	pm
Ossian	2 53		
Bluffton	3 25	5 06	7 00
Keystone	3 54		
Montpelier	4 02	5 43	7 23
Hartford	4 25pm	6 06	7 50
Eaton	4 50	6 25	8 12
Muncie	5 20	6 55	8 45
McCowan's	5 37		
New Castle	6 35		
Cam. City	6 52		
Beesons	7 11		
Connersville	7 25		
Indianapolis	7 40	9 30	11 15
Louisville		pm	
Cincinnati	10 30	am	

Going North.

Cincinnati	7 30am		
Louisville			pm
Indianapolis		7 35pm	4 40am
Connersville	10 45		
Beesons	11 40		
Cam City	11 18		
New Castle	11 55		
McCowans	12 30pm		
Muncie	12 42	10 00	7 15am
Eaton	1 08	11 30	7 51
Hartford	1 27	10 45	8 15
Montpelier	1 51	11 10	8 45
Keystone	2 00		8 54
Bluffton	2 30	11 46am	9 32
Ossian	2 55		10 05
Ft. Wayne	3 45	1 15	11 00

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.
ROBT. BILLIE, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations.	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		4 41
Waterloo	11 59	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	38
Baukers	2 00		7 9	6 45
Jonesville	2 20		7 12	10 33
Jackson	3 3		9 35	6 10
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 48			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		4 10p
Lansing	11 07		7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00		11 30a
Detroit	10 30		5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m		9 40
Jonesville	2 20		11 00
Bankers	2 36		11 20
Reading	2 47		11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15	12 44
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	4 20	7 32	1 32
Auburn			
Auburn Junction	4 56	8 00	1 52
Fort Arrive		9 30	2 45
Indianapolis	11 15	10p	9 20
Louisvil.	8 45 am	11 10	
Cincinnati		10 30	

B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going Wes.		
No. 6 Frt	No. 4 Expre	No 2	TATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10 30	lv. Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00m
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.08	Mexico	10.26	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.53	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.46	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.53	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	19.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.04	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's.	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti's	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R'ys. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket A Agt.
SCUTRA BD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich Southe RrnR.

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	2 2:36 a m.	7:35
Waterloo	2:50 "	2:51 "	8:14 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:38 "
Corunna	3,16	3,06	8:50 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.35 pm	9:35 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	6:40 "
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:11 a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card, Dec. 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	N. Night
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00 p
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10 "
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00 "
Orrville	7 12 "	....	2 50 "	8 50 "
Mansfield	9 25 "	....	5 14 "	10 58
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 20
" lv.	10 20 "	4 30am	6 25 p.m	11 50
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07 am
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10 "
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10 "
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08 "
Chicago	9 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 09 p.m	9 06 "	9 20
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20p
Lima	7 08 "	4 36 "	2 10 a.m	2 45 "
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 06
Crestl'e ar.	10 29 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45 "
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00a
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20 "
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07p
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p. m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p. m. Crestline, 11.35 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [*at ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☛Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois. Wisconsin, Nebraska. California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owotonna Mankato, St Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghtion, Handcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office, 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W. Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells Street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent apply to

W. STENNETT, Gen. Pass Agt. Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Genl Supt Chicago.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 6th, 1876. Number 14.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square,

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
4th Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec.

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Devenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store, Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE. IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

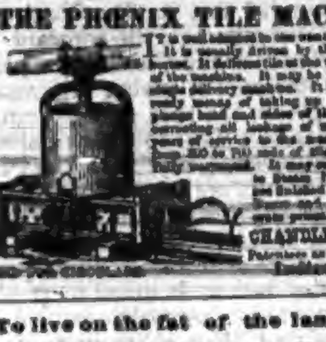

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CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory so that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusually fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted.

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1872.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Walborn, J P Union-tp.
De Kalb County. }

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb. 17, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

Belknap's most grotesque speculation was in the contracts given out for furnishing tombstones for the national cemeteries. There are seventy-two of these places where the Union soldiers are huddled together by contracts. Two hundred and fifty-three thousand headstones were needed to mark the separate graves. The commercial aspect of this aspect of this melancholy business was not lost upon the war secretary. His Iowa friends secured the job of furnishing the headstones, with the advantage of the Washington system of hocus-pocus which enables the highest bidder to circumvent the lowest one. The dead soldires were made to count as much per head in the contingent fund of the war of office as the live ones who dealt with post-traders.

◆

We chanced into one of our groceries the other day, when an old man came in and wanted to know what eggs were worth a dozen.

"One shillon'," responded the clerk.

The old man put twenty-five cents on the counter and said, "give me twenty-five cents worth."

The clerk got a four pound sack and commenced to count them out, he counted out twelve scratched his head, and then put in two more.

The old man being in a hurry, said "he should make haste."

When the clerk scratched his head again and said "I don't know hardly how to come at that."

The old man was astonished, said "if one dozen costs one shilling, how much would two dozen cost?"

"Well, dot's vhat I am trying to come at."

The old man picked up his money and went out.

◆

The water works fraud attempted to be fastened upon Gov. Hendricks by one Gen. McGinnis at Indianapolis, has been finally expunged, wiped out, dissipated and entirely obliterated by his witness J. W. Kern, of Kokomo, who gives the story McGinnis manufactured a flat denial. McGinnis' story was that Gov. Hendricks was bribed to become the president of the company by the gift of several shares and by lending it the influence of his name he was induced to purchase stock and found it anything but profitable. The other officers of the company—republican—stamped this charge as a fabrication and now his only remaining witness has gone back on him. We are not sorry to see the character of Gov. Hendricks put to any test which the ingenuity of malice or political enmity can suggest; it will shine all the brighter in contrast with the characters of the leaders of the republican party. Amid the moral wreck around us, we can still swear by our Tom. Hendricks.—[Goshen Democrat.

If Ames, Why not Grant.

The House of Representatives of Mississippi have presented articles of impeachment against Gov. Ames, "to the affect that in consideration of $2,800 paid to the Superintendent of the penitentiary, and $200 paid to a member of the Legislature, Gov. Ames pardoned one Alexander Smith sentenced to the penitentiary for life."

How is this? If Ames can be impeached for payments made to the Superintendent of the penitentiary and to a member of the Legislature, cannot Grant be impeached for payments made to his own brother, in compensation for appointments conferred by the President?

The truth is, there is evidence enough against Grant to impeach an ordinary man; but there is a very strong indisposition to impeach him except upon absolute and indisputable proof implicating him directly in crime. This feeling is attributable to the appreciation of Grant's military services, and it goes to show that, after all that has been said on the subject, republicans are not ungrateful. If it were not for what Gen. Grant did in the war, he would have compulsory leave from the White House within the next ninety days.—[N. Y. Sun.

◆

Hark! the heavy footsteps and the busy buzz! The loud whispers and the persistent button-holing! The stir, the confusion, the "say, hold on," the patting on the back, the pulling back of coat tails, the worry, flurry and ceaseless hubbub! See the long line of candidates filing into the convention! How few there are who enter in theater who will not take two cents and three-quarters for themselves, when they come out! How many who went in to be sacrificed on the alter of their beloved country, will come out and, with a heavy sight, think kindly of their poor-relatives once more! Nomination deferred maketh the patriotic heart indisposed. Votes and vows sworn to many a time and oft, do nor pan out: for friends are not themselves, even, much less do they run a Republican county convention Some thing rotten in Denmark," friends and supporters are nowhere. There is a power in Wabash which shapes candidates' ends, "rough hew them as they will." Oh! the cruel disappointment of rising statesmanship, the ruthless nipping in the bud, the fruitless charge of old war horses of twenty political campaigns. It was ever so, gentlemen, the people do not appreciate the value of their future saviors. Revenge is yours, never offer yourselves to the again. Stand aloof and laugh at their destruction: because in time of needy or offered your services and they would none of you.

◆

THE NEW ENGLAND FLOODS.

Great Damage to Property, Loss of Life &c.

The New England States were visited with one of the most destructive floods ever known in that section of the country A Boston special dispatch, of last Monday, says the damage done by the freshet on Saturday over New England must have been $1,000,000, and perhaps a dozen lives were lost. Miniature Mill-River disasters were seen on all sides. At Clinton, Mossy pond, which furnishes a broad plateau of 150 acres, gave way and was soon drained. A tannery was knocked from its foundation, four tenement houses floated away, and 100 rods of fence and road were washed away. It is thought that $200,000 will hardly cover the damage. At Fullerville the wooden mill buildings were swept away and not a vestige left. The damage in the Shetucket, Quinebang and Yontie Valleys alone was hunderds of thousands. In Norwich the churches were deserted, and thousands were excitedly helping to save property. At the foot of Shetucket-street hill the water was two feet deep, and on the wharves themselves, ordinarily eight feet or more above the water, men were navigating in boats and on rafts. The Baltic dam gave way at about noon, and soon the stream began to rise rapidly, and on its foaming bosom came down dales of cotton, whisky barrels, a buzz-saw, and tables and all sorts of furniture. The water was thirteen inches higher than in the great flood of 1857, and five inches higher than in 1807, when there was a destuctive freshet at Baltimore. A boat was capsized and four lives lost at Versailles. The damage on the line of the Connecticut river was very much heavier then at first reported. The water was sixten feet above low-water mark. The meadows alongside the river are thoroughly flooded. The dam of the East Haddam Dock company was carried away, and the water took with it on its course the house of Mr. Moody, with all its contents, Mr. Moody barely escaping with his life. The large covered bridge at Leesville, East Haddam, costing $70,000 was also carried away. The dams of Savage & North and Stiles & Parker, Straddlehill, near Middeton, were also carried away, the damage being $5,000 at these two dams. The dam of the Billings & Whitney company at Rorck Hill, was also carried away, and with it the major part of the large machine shop, the loss being in the neighborhood of $8,000 or $10,000. Losses in the neighborhood of Clinton, Mass aggregate $350,000, and about Norwich Conn., Monday, five men were drowned by the washing away of a dam embankment which they were strengthening. The aggregate loss in New England is enormous.

At Lawrence, Mass., some 5,000 or 6,000 mill operatives were idle on Monday, owing to the stoppage of many mills in consequence of the unprecedented high water. All the mills along Speckel river are stopped. Serious damage has been done at several points, but fortunately the rivers are free from ice.

◆

Berkshire Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale a few English Berkshire pigs, crosses of Crown Prince and Canada Bell. Crown Prince won the first prize at the Royal Show at Bedford England, July 12th, 1874. I guarantee full pedegree.

A. D. MOORE,
Moores Station, DeKalb Co., Ind.

◆

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

◆

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A BOLD attempt to rob the First National Bank of Chambersburg, Pa., was frustrated the other night. Two men entered the bank on a pretense of making a deposit, and when the cashier opened the safe they knocked him down, seized a $20,000 package, and attempted to escape. One of them stumbled, and fell down as he was making his exit, and was pounced upon and secured by a [illegible] darkey who happened to be passing. His confederate was pursued and captured twenty miles from Chambersburg, and all the money recovered. ....Ex-Gov. James G. Smith, of Rhode Island, is dead.

SEVERE storms and floods in the New England States have caused serious damage to mill property. At Burrillville, Conn., a mill and manufacturing property valued at over $200,000 were swept away. Some damage is also reported from New Jersey. At Canton, Worcester county, Mass., the Mossy Pond dam gave way, destroying much valuable mill property, and almost obliterating the manufacturing village of Fullerville. Fortunately, the loss of life was not large. It is estimated that the damage to property in New England by the freshet will reach $1,000,000.

FORTY miners left Scranton, Pa., the other day, for the Black Hills. They were accompanied to the depot by a brass band and a crowd of about 2,000 men, women and children. The gold-hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements, and were regularly officered.

CLAFLIN & Co.'s boot and shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

WE have details of another great dam disaster in New England. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., the great dam at Worcester broke, letting loose the imprisoned waters, amounting in volume to 760,000,000 gallons. With a rush and roar that was heard for a great distance, the aqueous mountain rolled and spread itself out upon the valley below, carrying everything before it, and inflicting a loss of millions of dollars' worth of property. Fortunately no lives were lost, as the inhabitants of the valley had been fully warned, and had fled from the wrath to come.

THE WEST.

NEWS comes from the Black Hills, via Fort Laramie, of a fight between miners and Indians, on Deadwood creek, sixty miles north of Custer. The miners attacked the Indians and killed thirteen. One white man was killed. The Indians had been running off stock. More trouble is expected.

THE section of the expedition against the hostile Sioux which started out under Gen. Reynolds has returned to Fort Reno. It was successful in punishing one of the turbulent bands.

MORE snow fell in the Upper Missouri country during the month of March than was ever before known in the whole season....Advices from Fort Fetterman state that Gen. Crook's victory over Crazy Horse was a complete one, and that many of the Indians who escaped must starve, as all their provisions, ammunition, etc., were destroyed.

THE Cincinnati *Price Current's* twenty-annual exhibit of pork-packing in the West, shows the number of hogs packed the past winter to have been 4,880,135, a falling off of 636,090 compared with last year. Average net weight per hog, 217.71 pounds, an increase of 7.24 pounds, or 3.78 per cent. The total pounds of hogs show a falling off of 105,063,436 net weight, or a decrease of 9 per cent. The average yield of all kinds of lard per hog is 35.45 pounds, an increase of 1¼ pounds. Total pounds of lard 173,016,580 pounds, a decrease of 17,364,027 pounds, equivalent to 74,260 tierces, equal to 9¼ per cent. of the product.

A ST. LOUIS merchant named Roheffs attempted to commit suicide, the other day, by severing an artery in his wrist; but not dying speedily enough in that way, he hanged himself with a towel to the bed-post....Edwin Booth, the greatest of living tragedians, begins an engagement in Chicago on Monday, the 10th of April, and for four week's will occupy the stage of McVicker's theater, the leading place of amusement in that city, appearing in Richard I., King Lear, Much Ado About Nothing, Hamlet, Lady of Lyons, Richelieu, The Apostate, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, Henry VIII., Katherine and Petruchio, The Stranger, Othello, and Merchant of Venice.

SOUTH.

TWO BOLD highwaymen recently attacked a stage-coach between Austin and San Marcos, Texas, and compelled the driver to quit the road and drive into the woods, where the passengers, eight in number, were made to give up their money and watches. They then rifled the mail-pouches, took two of the stage-horses, cut the telegraph wire and left.

THE impeachment of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, came to a sudden termination at Jackson the other day. A bargain was struck under which the Legislature rescinded the articles of impeachment, and thereupon the Governor resigned his office. The President of the Senate was at once installed as acting Governor. The Democrats, for the first time since the war, now have possession of the State.

WASHINGTON.

THE bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year, as prepared by a sub-committee of the House, calls for about $6,000,000....An indictment has been found by the Washington grand jury against Kilbourne, the real-estate pool man, for refusing to answer the questions of the House Committee....Mrs. Marsh, in her testimony before the Clymer committee, said she understood that the Fort Sill tradership was a matter between Mr. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap, and that the Secretary knew nothing about it, so far as she knew. She contradicted Pendleton in regard to his denying having gone to Europe with Mrs. Bowers and herself and her husband. They all went together, in June, 1871. She knew nothing about Pendleton's railroad claim, and had no knowledge that Mrs. Bowers received any part of it.

THE Committee on Military Affairs have agreed upon Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, for the reorganization of the army. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but it reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight.

A RECENT Washington dispatch says: "Persons who have talked with the President lately say that he is very decided in his opinion that the resumption act should not be repealed; and he does not hesitate to say that if Congress should repeal the act he would interpose his veto. There is no probability of the Senate agreeing to repeal the act, even if the House should do so."

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to offer an amendment to the bill making reductions in the force of the United States army, looking to a discontinuance of the regiments of colored troops in the service. The existing law provides for the creation of colored regiments, the matter being left optional with the Secretary of War. The amendment which will be offered proposes to repeal this law.... Gen. Schenck has explained to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs his connection with the Emma mine. His friends express themselves satisfied with his explanation.

EX-CONGRESSMAN LUKE P. POLAND heads the Vermont Republican delegation at large to the Cincinnati Convention....The following ticket was nominated by the Ohio Republicans at their recent State convention: For Secretary of State, Milton M. Barnes, of Guernsey; Supreme Judge, W. W. Boynton, of Lorain; Member of the Board of Public Works, James C. Evans, of Delaware. A. Bohm and A. P. Perry were chosen for Presidential electors at large.

BLAINE's friends claim that fully two-thirds of the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati are for him after Hartranft is withdrawn.

GENERAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the House Committee on Military Affairs is pushing vigorously the headstone investigation. M. J. Walsh, of New York, one of the unsuccessful bidders, has testified that he submitted a bid to furnish the stones for soldiers' graves in the National cemetery for $723,000. The contract was awarded to one Bridges for $900,000, or $177,000 more than Walsh's figures in the schedule of bids made up in the Quartermaster's Department. Bridges' bid was not included, but after this schedule was sent to the Secretary of War it was inserted, and Bridges got the contract. Another witness testified that the night before the bids were to be opened Bridges showed him letters from Secretary Belknap, saying that if he (Bridges) got the contract he would be allowed to save considerable expense by abbreviating some words of the inscriptions on the headstones, and also that he would not be required to round the corners. It is a very ugly piece of business, and places Belknap in a worse light than the Marsh affair.

WHAT to do about Winslow is a question which threatens to cause a spirited controversy between Great Britain and the United States. England stands ready to surrender the Boston forger, but imposes as a condition that he shall be tried only for the crime for which he was extradicted—such being the provisions of a law enacted by Parliament in 1872. The United States, on the other hand, insist upon the strict observance of the treaty of 1842, and deny the power of Parliament to modify or alter its terms in the manner indicated without the concurrence of the United States. The British Government even goes so far as to require that Congress shall pass a corresponding law before Winslow is rendered up for extradition—a demand which will probably not be complied with... The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are now en route from Rio Janeiro to New York, where they are due the 20th of April. They will attend the opening ceremonies of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, after which they will make a tour of the United States.

THE Supreme court of the United States has reached a decision in the Grant parish, La., cases, which were carried from the Louisiana Circuit court for final determination. The lower court had decided that these cases did not properly come within the scope of the enforcement acts; that they related to offenses of which the State courts should take cognizance. In other words, it was intimated that offenses of a similar class have always been punishable under State laws in other sections of the Union. This ruling the Supreme court affirms in a lengthy decision, in which the whole subject of intimidation and election frauds is exhaustively treated.

THE Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States have appointed Friday, April 28, as a general day of fasting and prayer for the members of that denomination....Blair, who was kidnapped in Nebraska and run off to England, some months ago, on what appears to have been a trumped-up charge of felonious fraud, has been released by the British government, and is on his way back, breathing vengeance against the Chicago detectives who were concerned in the job.

POLITICAL.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs that there is a prospect of union of sufficient number of Republicans and Democrats of the House upon the proposed non-partisan currency bill to secure its passage.

THE Rhode Island delegation to the Republican National Convention is pledged to support Senator Conkling for the Presidency.

REPUBLICAN State conventions were held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Vermont on the 29th ult. In the first-named State the delegates to the National convention were instructed for Gov. Hartranft, Ohio declared for Gov. Hayes, while the Vermont delegation goes to Cincinnati unhampered, though they are understood to have a strong leaning toward Blaine and Bristow. The Pennsylvania platform is silent on the financial question, and calls for a higher tariff. The Ohio resolutions favor "a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry, recognize gold as the true standard of values, and the only steady and safe basis for a circulating medium, and declare that the policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary injury to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the value of the coin and paper dollar." The Vermont platform calls for a speedy return to specie payments.

IT is said Secretary Bristow has a great gun in reserve which he proposes shortly to fire, in the shape of terribly damaging exposure of corruption in the New York Custom House.

FOREIGN.

A MEMBER of the English House of Commons has given notice of a formal inquiry as to the truth of the report that the United States Government holds a surplus of the Alabama indemnity, for which a legitimate claimant cannot be found....American merchants in Matamoras have appealed to the Washington Government, through the consul at the port, for protection from the banditti of the central government, who are attempting to collect a forced loan in the city.

SOLDIERS of the late Carlist army as well as others, are enlisting in Spain in great numbers for service in Cuba....It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar is about to abdicate in favor of his son....The ocean cable reports a terrible flood in Holland, an unusual freshet having broken through the dykes and inundated a vast region of country, rendering thousands of people homeless.

QUEEN VICTORIA has left England for a brief sojourn in Germany. She is accompanied by the Princess Beatrice.

ADVICES received in London from India report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, was wrecked in the Arabian sea. She had aboard 500 pilgrims, chiefly Persians, who were bound to Bushire. Three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.... Five persons were recently killed outright, and nine badly injured, by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Glasgow, Scotland....The effort to bring about a peace treaty between Turkey and the insurgent provinces has proved a failure.

A LONDON dispatch says the capital required for testing the practicability of the English channel tunnel is being rapidly subscribed.... The treacherous Abyssinians having broken with the Egyptians, have received another severe defeat.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, March 24.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions. On motion of Howe, it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections....The bill to regulate the counting of the Presidential vote was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 26.

House.—The morning hour was devoted to a wrangle between the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Territories, as to a question of jurisdiction over the bill reported by the Indian Committee providing for the organization of the new Territory of Oklahoma, while the remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

MONDAY, March 27.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a communication from the Commissioner-general of Subsistence, asking for a deficiency appropriation of $200,000 for the subsistence of the army. Referred....The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration, and an amendment was adopted restoring to $17,500 each the salaries of the ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia....Hamlin, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter. It provides that the rate for third-class mail matter shall be one cent per ounce for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two cents per ounce for distances over 1,000 miles; and that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage for any distance at the rate of one cent for every three ounces, and one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces additional. ....Morton desired to call up his resolutions directing an investigation into the recent election in Mississippi, but the Senate refused—yeas, 26; nays, 31—to take them up for consideration....A resolution was adopted giving all Government employes a holiday on the 14th of April, the occasion of the inauguration of the Lincoln monument.

House.—A bill was introduced by Willis to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest bearing debt into 4 per cent. bonds, and to repeal so much of the Resumption act as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all outstanding legal tenders by January 1, 1879....A motion to suspend the rules and pass what is known as the Payne financial bill was defeated—yeas, 81, all Democrats; nays, 153, of whom 90 were Republicans and 63 Democrats.

TUESDAY, March 28.—*Senate.*—The proceedings in the Senate were destitute of interest. Three hours were spent in executive session on the nomination of Dana, but no action was taken.

House.—Holman offered a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the House Committee at $3 per day, and a mileage of five cents per mile. Referred....Hoar introduced a bill to permit the importation, free of duty, of books printed in any foreign language. Referred. ....Gordon offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of preventing the use of the United States mails in carrying lottery advertisements. Adopted. ....Glover offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-arms of the House not to deliver Hallett Kilbourne, the recusant real estate pool witness, to the custody of any person or any tribunal until the further order of the House. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—*Senate.*—The Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with every item of reduction made by the House restored to the old standard, was passed....The bill for the transfer of all the Indian trust funds from the personal custody of the Secretary of the Interior to the care of the United States Treasury was also passed.

House.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint one additional member to each of the committees on Territories, Indian Affairs and Public Lands from among the delegates from the Territories....Bills were passed providing for the expenses of the admission of foreign goods to the Centennial exhibition; providing that unused stamps shall be redeemed when properly presented; and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convert into coupon bonds five per cent. of the registered bonds necessary to pay the judgments of the Alabama Claims Commission....A resolution was adopted fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before the committees of the House at $3 per day, and allowing five cents per mile for mileage....The House considered, without action, the bill to regulate the pay of army officers, the bill for the issue of silver coin instead of fractional currency, and the General Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, March 30.—*Senate.*—The Senate discussed, during the morning hour, the bill making silver coin a legal tender to the amount of $5, without reaching a vote, after which Morton's Mississippi resolutions engrossed the attention of the grave and reverend Senators. There was a heated debate between Bayard and Boutwell, but no action was taken on the resolutions.

House.—A bill was passed directing naval estimates to be made in detail, under various heads of expenditure....Faulkner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries....Campbell (Ill.) introduced a bill for a commission to investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalist, and the social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States....The impeachment articles against ex-Secretary Belknap were presented in the House by the Judiciary Committee. They are five in number, as follows: The first charges Belknap with receiving money corruptly while in office. The second charges bribery as defined by statute. The third charges the payment of money to Belknap for continuing corrupt persons in office. The fourth charges him with receiving gifts while in office to influence him corruptly. The fifth charges Belknap with taking money corruptly for the use of himself and others. The committee also reported the following resolution: *Resolved*, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States. The report was made the special order for Saturday, April 1.

Political Calendar.

The following political conventions have been called to meet on the days named:

State.	*Party.*	*Where held.*	*Date.*
Ohio	Greenback	Columbus	April 6
Utah	Democratic	Salt Lake	April 8
S. Carolina	Republican	Columbia	April 14
Virginia	Republican	Lynchburg	April 12
Indiana	Democratic	Indianapolis	April 19
Colorado	Republican	Denver	April 20
New York	Democratic	Utica	April 26
Massachus'ts	Republican	Boston	April 26
California	Republican	Sacramento	April 26
Oregon	Democratic	Salem	April 26
Arkansas	Republican	Little Rock	April 27
Oregon	Republican	Portland	May 3
Michigan	Greenback	Jackson	May 3
Maryland	Republican	Frederick	May 4
S. Carolina	Democratic	Columbia	May 4
Kansas	Greenback	Topeka	May 4
Michigan	Republican	Grand Rapids	May 10
W. Virginia	Republican	Clarksburg	May 11
Alabama	Republican	Montgomery	May 16
Indiana	Greenback	Indianapolis	May 17
Ohio	Prohibition	Cleveland	May 17
New Jersey	Republican	Trenton	May 17
Tennessee	Republican	Knoxville	May 17
Ohio	Democratic	Cincinnati	May 17
Kentucky	Republican	Louisville	May 18
Illinois	Republican	Springfield	May 24
Alabama	Republican	Montgomery	May 24
Minnesota	Republican	St. Paul	May 24
Missouri	Republican	Jefferson City	May 24
Kansas	Republican	Topeka	May 24
Michigan	Democratic	Lansing	May 24
Kansas	Democratic	Topeka	May 24
Colorado	Democratic	Pueblo	May 24
Kentucky	Democratic	Louisville	May 30
Louisiana	Republican	New Orleans	May 30
Iowa	Republican	Des Moines	May 31
Alabama	Democratic	Montgomery	May 31
Virginia	Democratic	Richmond	May 31
Minnesota	Democratic	St. Paul	June 1
Nebraska	Republican	Fremont	June 1
Wisconsin	Democratic	Milwaukee	June 7
W. Virginia	Democratic	Charleston	June 8
National	Republican	Cincinnati	June 14
Arkansas	Democratic	Little Rock	June 14
N. Carolina	Democratic	Raleigh	June 14
Florida	Democratic	Quincy	June 21
National	Democratic	St. Louis	June 27
Louisiana	Republican	New Orleans	June 27
Nebraska	Republican	Lincoln	Sept. 26

A Fish's Vitality Illustrated.

The *Miner*, of Georgetown, Idaho Territory, relates the following: "Some three months ago the man in charge of Mr. Cushman's fish-breeding house removed all the fish from a box except one, which was inadvertently left. The water in the box froze, and the fish was encased in the ice, and remained in this condition nearly three months, when the ice was thawed and the fish came out alive. The other fish have grown considerable during this period, and have silvery scales, but this little fellow is of just the same size and color as he was when the frost chilled his blood."

THE right to print and sell the official catalogue of the Centennial Exposition has been bought for $100,000; $40,000 is paid for the right to establish restaurants in the main building; soda water privileges bring the finance board $52,000; cigar stands $18,000, and it is estimated that with a royalty on beer of $3 a barrel, $50,000 will be realized.

FROM the letter of a recent settler in Nebraska: "We are burning corn in our cook stoves, and it makes the best fuel I ever used for a quick, hot fire. I pay eighty cents for seventy pounds, and I think it fully as cheap as wood at $6 a cord.

THE PIERREPONT LETTER.

The Attorney-general's Explanation of How It Came to be Written and Published.

Attorney General Pierrepont was examined by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives the other day in regard to the alleged Executive interference with the late crooked-whisky trials in the West. Pierrepont's account of his circular letter to District-attorneys is that the President was very much disturbed at the constant receipt of newspaper slips, and letters, and personal statements, giving information of attempts on the part of Government officials in the West to compromise fraud on the revenue, and that the President spoke to him on five or six different occasions expressing his fear that such things, if allowed, would bring scandal on the administration. Pierrepont himself was rather inclined to treat these statements as exaggerations, and did not believe that District-attorneys or special counsel of the Government would be guilty of anything improper in the matter. He had, therefore, rather warded off the President's advances until finally the President suggested that the Attorney-general had better write to the District-attorneys on the subject. Pierrepont had, therefore, prepared and forwarded a letter couched, as he said, in terms that were rather tame. Nobody had made a draught of this letter, and he had not submitted it to the President; in fact, the President knew nothing of it for three or four days afterward, when he asked Pierrepont whether he had taken any action in the matter, and then he told him he had written this letter, and he sent him a copy of it. A couple of days afterward, on discovering that the letter had been published in Chicago papers on the 1st of February, himself and Mr. Bristow expressed great indignation in the presence of the President at the gross impropriety of giving publicity to it, and then the President, who did not manifest any feeling whatever on the subject, remarking that he had never read the letter.

Pierrepont further stated that Gen. Babcock admitted to him on the 3d of March that he was instrumental in giving publicity to the letter, and defended himself on the ground that they were trying to destroy him, and that he had the right to defend himself. He (Pierrepont) called the President's attention, the next day, to Babcock's admission.

The committee wanted to know why Babcock did not call for a court of inquiry to ascertain whether he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; whether he was still Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, etc., but Pierrepont was unable to give information on those points.

Ladies' Summer Styles.

Mrs. Mary Gordon Gray writes from New York about the coming styles of clothing for the summer:

Last summer everybody decked herself out in a suit of plaid wool goods, which, though soft and light, were certainly warm in July and August. For two or three years previous, heavy gros grain silks and the useful but inexpressibly warm grenadines, solid black and heavily trimmed, were the regulation costumes for fashionably attired ladies, no matter what the thermometer might indicate, or how imminent the danger of hydrophobia. True, black grenadine will probably be the standard dress for summer again, particularly for large cities, but it will be used largely for visiting and church, while cool, pretty cambrics, percales and ginghams or the delightfully simple old-fashioned lawns and organdies, will be seen for less dressy occasions.

To meet the increased demand for wash goods, American manufacturers have quite surpassed themselves, and given us the most refined and choice variety of calicoes, cambrics and percales ever put into market. Not only in quality and finish do these goods excel those of former years, but in combinations of color and pattern, some of them being really artistic. When it is added that good calico can be bought for six cents, and that the choicest of prints command only eight and ten cents per yard; that very pretty percales are retailing at twelve cents, and that all cotton goods are reduced to surprisingly low prices, it needs no elaboration of speech to prove that economy promises to be a possibility in the dressing for 1876.

Furnishing houses are already busy preparing suits for spring, and it is pleasant to find that simplicity will be a prominent feature of these wash dresses. The prediction that overskirts would be entirely abandoned this season for simple suits appears without foundation, though the tendency is strongly toward polonaises and long "Princesse" habits for rich materials.

Mr. Skidmore's Bugle.

Mr. Peter Skidmore, of Germantown, plays a little on the bugle. One night last summer he went into the parlor in the dark and felt over the top of the piano for the horn. It happened that his aunt from Penn's Grove had been there that day and had left her brass ear-trumpet lying on the piano, and Peter got hold of this without perceiving the mistake, as the two were of similar shape. He took it in his hand and went out on the porch, where Miss Mills was sitting talking to his sister. He asked Miss Mills if she was fond of music on the horn, and when she said she adored it, he asked her how she would like him to play "Ever of Thee," and she said that was the only tune she cared anything for.

So Peter put the small end of the trumpet to his lips and blew. He blew and blew. Then he blew some more, and then he drew a fresh breath and blew again. The only sound that came was a kind of hollow moan, which sounded so queerly in the darkness that Miss Mills asked him if he was not well. And when he said he was, she said that he went exactly like a second cousin of hers that had the asthma.

Then Peter remarked that somehow the horn was out of order for "Ever of Thee," but if Miss Mills would like to hear "Sweetly I Dreamed, Love," he would try to play it; and Miss Mills said that the fondest recollections clustered about that melody.

So Peter put his trumpet to his lips again and strained his lungs severely in an effort to make some music. It wouldn't come, but he made a very singular noise, which induced Miss Mills to ask if the horse in the stable back of the house had heaves. Then Peter said he thought somebody must have plugged the bugle up with something, and he asked his sister to light the gas in the entry while he cleaned it out. When she did so the ear trumpet became painfully conspicuous, and both the girls laughed. When Miss Mills laughed, Peter looked up at her with pain in his face, put on his hat and went out into the street, where he could say over some sensational language to himself.

He is courting another girl now, and learning to play on the piano.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Centennial Fiend.

It was only half an hour before the paper went to press, but he walked unerringly into the editor's private room and, dropping his hat over the warning placard of "Busy Day—Short Calls," seated himself with easy bar-room politeness on the table with the exchanges. He was dressed in an Ulster and soiled ruffled shirt, wore an amethyst about the size of a hock glass on his third finger and cluster pin in his bosom. He took a "seven-for-a-quarter" cigar from his mouth and, placing it on the editor's inkstand, remarked confidentially:

"I am going to spend some time this year—"

The editor clutched his pen like a dagger, and pawing after the few hairs on the top of his head, said—

—"in Philadelphia"—

The young man spat gracefully over his left shoulder on the new carpet, and responded—

"Yes, I've done a little writin' in my day, and bein' disengaged this summer should like to send a first-class journal like yours"—

The editor fell back in his chair, and gasped—

—"some letters about the Centennial."

The interviewer nodded and kicked his No. 11s pensively against the veneered panels of the desk.

"Would you like to be packed in ice until your friends call for you?" said the editor, gloomily, "or shall we forward your remains in an air-tight casket?"

Then gazing sorrowfully at the young man he put his mouth to a speaking tube and asked—

"Are any of the pressmen at hand?"

Promptly wafted through the tin tube came the reply—

"Red Mike and Big Dan, sir."

The would-be correspondent started up aghast, put his hat on, wrong side in front, and buttoned the third button of his coat into the second button-hole; but the newspaper man, taking no more notice of him than he would of a dead head advertisement, breathed through the tube—

"Give 'em a quarter apiece and let them come up here. Tell them there is another of those Philadelphia Centennial fellows here, and then pull in a district telegraph boy and send for a hearse."

Before the last words were in the speaking-tube the tails of the Ulster coat sailed out of the private office, and a nervous young man, after trying the door of the coat room and diving into the coal closet, reached the counting room door, looked over his shoulder at two brawny Milesians who had just descended from some upper region, missed his footing for a dozen stairs, accented his descent with a heavy bump on the first landing, and reached the street as the editor wrote the last word of an article on "the business outlook" and calmly sent it whirring up in the box to the composition-room.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Amusing the Prince---Curious Scenes.

Dr. Russell, in one of his letters from India to the London *Times*, writes: Some curious things have been seen in Nepaul. To-day the Prince crossed the Sardan and visited Junge Bahadoor's camp. He was shown an enormous boa constrictor, which was dug out of its hole in a lethargic state and roused to some sort of life by buckets of water poured down its throat, which it scornfully ejected. It was as thick as a nine-pounder, and some eighteen feet long, and it seemed an amiable reptile; but close at hand, coiled round a branch of a tree, was another python, which was of more evil disposition, for when Jung Bahadoor sent up a man to cut the branch, so that the serpent fell with a heavy thud to the ground, it raised its head menacingly and moved over once or twice as if to attack, but eventually coiled itself round the branch, and, like a true philosopher, went to sleep. The collection of living birds given by Jung Bahadoor to the Prince of Wales is most interesting and complete. It comprises many Impeyan pheasants, which the Nebaulese call "duffs," and argus, which they call "monal," the name by which the former are known by us, Kaleege, Cogplass and Shickore jungle fowl, in addition to other animals of all kinds, and a delightful little elephant, which the Prince rides as a pony, and which takes up his whip, salaams and performs many tricks. There was also a novel exhibition in fishing to vary the amusements. Elephants were sent into a pool, at each end of which were upright nets. Outside these nets were rafts of reeds, on which men sat. The fish, driven up the nets by the elephants, leaped clear over, but fell on the rafts, where they were knocked on the head by the men.

A Wrecked Train.

The notorious George Francis Train has gone into bankruptcy. In his schedule of assets are the following curious items: Claim against the British Government, $1,000,000; claim against the Home Railroad Company, of Birkenhead, England, $1,000,000; claim for aiding in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, $300,000; claim against James McHenry, for negotiating the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, $500,000; claim for exposing the Beecher-Tilton scandal, $100,000; claim against the city of New York for false imprisonment, $1,000,000; 5,000 lots in Omaha and Chicago, $10,000,000; various other claims against governments and lots throughout the United States amounting to $3,000,000.

A RETURNED Californian met a widow in Council Bluffs, courted her up in an hour, married her before noon, and took her east in the evening.

HOME FROM THE HILLS.

A Returned Prospectors' Account of the New Gold Fields—Work Stopped by Fathomless Snows.

A correspondent writing from Lincoln, Neb., says several parties residing near there have just returned from the Black Hills, with one of whom he had a conversation and obtained the following information:

"The men belonged to a party of fifty who went out to the mining region at the Black Hills about four months ago. They bring back samples of gold which I saw, and which old miners say is the finest gold ever dug. On account of the deep snow, they were eighteen days on the road. The gentleman with whom I conversed, Mr. William Wright, says there is gold there, and it is going to take work to get it out. He did not prospect much, as the snow was too deep for successful work. The Hills are mainly occupied by old miners, who are working very hard. They have to thaw out the ground by burning logs, and then they gather up the dirt and carry it to the water, where they wash it out. The gold is of the finest quality—all coarse gold. There are now about 15,000 men in the Hills. The roads from the south are crowded with miners and their families going in. Men, women and children are on the route. Custer City now contains about thirty dwelling cabins and two stores.

Flour is worth $28 per cwt., and scarce. Sugar sells at $1 per pound; bear meat from 15 to 18 cents per pound, and venison five cents per pound. There is no bacon to be had, but plenty of bear meat and venison. There is plenty of grass, but it is covered by such a wilderness of snow that the animals cannot get at it. The snow is of almost incredible depth. A ten days' snow storm ended on the 26th of February, and Mr. Wright thought it was not worth his while to remain there any longer at that time, and so came out to await the coming of better weather. In the gulches there are from six to eight feet of ice, which must melt out before work can begin.

The four men in returning from the Hills, met a squad of Indians at the base of the foot hills, had a fight with them, killed four and got their horses, Henry rifles and equipments. They also met a squad at the White river, but as the party were mounted this time, they got out of the way. At Turtle creek they run upon another squad, and one gun was fired, but Mr. Wright's party took the back track and made their escape. After that they saw none but friendly Indians. The hostile Indians are Brules and Spotted Tail's warriors.

Mr. Wright says they had much trouble from snow in coming home. They were obliged to come out on foot, as the snow about the foot hills was very deep. The snow decreased in depth as they journeyed onward toward civilization. He advises all contemplating a visit to the Hills, to wait until the 1st of June. The rivers which are now full will be run down by that time and traveling will be easy. He recommends men going now to take several extra sacks of flour and additional provisions. He is bound to return, and says he expects to make it pay well.

Secretary Bristow.

In striking contrast to the usual Washington display one finds Secretary Bristow quietly living in a house on K street which is by no means spacious or splendid. Now and then he gives a quiet dinner to a few friends, and Mrs. Bristow has held her regular Wednesday receptions; but there has never been any attempt at show, any apparent desire to rival or outshine others. Yet Mrs. Bristow is an heiress in her own right to hundreds of thousands; she is universally admired and dearly loved by all who know her; so it is not quite necessary to be dishonest. There is only this fact. Where social position and dignity are a matter of heritage; where the signet of refinement and honor is legibly written, and the consciousness of their possession innate, there is very little thought given to outward assertion of pre-eminence. In carrying out our beloved republicanism we are too apt to forget this; we like to sneer at the old phrase, "*noblesse oblige*;" we like to assert that one man is as good as another, if not a little better, till some day, when we have exalted our pet ideas into practical demonstration, we find the demonstration tumbling before us.—*Washington Letter.*

THE London papers call him Israel Winslow. That is not 'Israel name.—*Graphic.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 00	@11 50
HOGS—Dressed	8 00	@ 8 75
COTTON	12¾	@ 13¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 27	@ 1 27½
CORN	67	@ 67½
OATS	48	@ 52
RYE	85	@ 86
PORK—New Mess	22 75	@23 00
LARD—Steam	14	@ 14¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 75
Inferior to Common	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	7 00	@ 8 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to choice spring ex.	4 75	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 13½	@ 1 13¾
No. 2 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02
No. 3 Spring	89	@ 91
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	64	@ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	59	@ 60
BUTTER—Fancy	32	@ 37
EGGS—Fresh	12½	@ 13¼
PORK—Mess	22 00	@22 25
LARD	13½	@ 13¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 50	@ 1 51
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2	64	@ 65
PORK—Mess	22 75	@23 00
LARD	13	@ 13½
HOGS	7 75	@ 8 25
CATTLE	4 00	@ 5 25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12	@ 1 12½
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33½
RYE	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2	92	@ 93
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 15	@ 1 26
CORN	49	@ 50
OATS	36	@ 42
RYE	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess	22 50	@22 75
LARD	13	@ 13½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 27	@ 1 27½
Amber	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN	51	@ 53
OATS	36	@ 39
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	8 00	@ 8 25
Philadelphias	9 00	@ 9 25
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Medium	4 25	@ 5 25
SHEEP	4 00	@ 7 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

A Spring Song.

Blithely breaks the morning
  With a warmer beam;
Now, O Earth, awaken
  From thy winter dream!
From some land of beauty,
  Where the swallow's wing
Rests on balmiest zephyrs,
  Comes the radiant spring.

Odorous southern breezes
  With her garlands play,
And the sullen snow-clouds
  Slowly drift away.
In the woods and valleys
  Water softly flows,
And its silvery murmurs
  Greet her as she goes.

By the budding hedgerows,
  Through the meadows sweet,
Bright-eyed, starry daisies
  Springing round her feet,
With the fragrant violets
  To her warm lips prest,
And the timid snowdrops
  Nestling in her breast.

Many a shrinking flow'ret
  From its nook she wiles
With her tears, more precious
  Than her sunniest smiles.
Quickly will the forest
  Weave a leafy maze,
Ere the sun can seek them
  With too ardent gaze.

Haste then, Earth, arouse thee!
  Bid thy wild birds sing;
Let them give a welcome
  To the gentle spring!

Around the Farm.

Turn the wash from the public roads into the fields where it can be made to spread over and fertilize as much surface as possible.

Scatter your coal ashes under the plum and cherry trees from two to three inches thick and as far out as the limbs extend, and you will find it a great preventive to the ravages of the curculio. Also, mulch the currant and gooseberries heavy with it.

Death to cattle is often caused by dry leaves, husks and stalks of the cornfield, eaten in immoderate quantities. As long as corn is found on the stalks in the fields in considerable quantities or is fed daily, there is no danger, since this produces proper secretion and keeps the alimentary canal moving. Plenty of water is also a safeguard.

Poultry.—It is now time to set hens for early chickens. Warm corners in the stables or barns may be appropriated for this purpose where the other poultry are not permitted to go. The nest box may be carried there quietly at night and the hen left undisturbed. The advantage of having loose nest boxes is, that the box and the occupant may be removed to wherever it is to remain.

Don't Pick Over Apples.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "We are never too old to learn. For years I practiced picking all my apples two or three times during the winter, and flattered myself that I was very discreet in so doing. Last year I had a good many, and grew slack in my duty, being very busy about many things, and never touched them only as we used them. They kept until July, and were in splendid order."

Water in Winter.—Cows giving milk need an abundance of water. The dry hay usually given affords little material for milk, and even with abundance of roots, unless water is placed within easy reach, cows will tend to fatten rather than to milk production. A great difficulty in cold weather is in having water so far from the yard that cows will suffer long before going from comfortable quarters to reach it. Whenever possible a cistern should be constructed under the barn or under ground to hold water for stock.

Compare Notes.—The object of farming is profit. Whatever does not conduce to this is of no account; and the art of agriculture resolves itself into the one question, what will pay best? The experience of a single individual upon a single farm is not sufficient to settle the principles of practice. There are no two farms precisely alike, and what would be a good system to practice upon one, might be exceedingly bad upon the other; therefore, we cannot take the experience of a single individual upon a single farm, but the safe guide is the united experience of all who have been intelligent observers. — *Centre-Union Agriculturist.*

Good Garden Walks.—Dig out the soil the width of the walk, and to a depth of about two and a half feet. At this begin by laying a foundation layer of large stones, fitted closely together. A second layer, smaller in size, should follow the first, and so on, laying each succeeding layer of stones smaller in size than the preceding one, until the space is filled nearly level with the surrounding surface. A top coating of coarse cinders, and these covered with a few inches in depth of gravel and fine sand, will complete the job, and will give a substantial walk, that will always be dry under foot. It will improve the walk and the appearance at the same time, if the clinkers and the sand on the top are rolled down firmly; and in the course of a week or two, when the material settles, it may be found necessary to add some more gravel and sand, to even the surface.—*Scribner.*

We never knew a farmer to take an ax or a beetle and go round and break a wheel here and knock in a brace there, and crack this section and clip that one, among his farm machines, wagons, and implements—that is, unless he was drunk! But some of them—pretty good farmers, too, in most things—get about the same results in a roundabout way. They stow the mowing machine in a leaky shed, where it is used as a turkey roost, the lighter instruments are stowed away where the cattle knock them down and break them; the carriage and harness are kept where the stable fumes spoil the varnish; and a general slipshod style knocks off fifty per cent. from the value of the farming equipment. The farmer who "keeps things ship-shape" is generally the thriving man. "Down-at-the-heelativeness" will spread the blank-frost of a mortgage over a farm nearly as quick as rum drinking.—*The Golden Rule.*

About the House.

An excellent remedy for sore mouth is sage tea, sweetened with honey. It is good for chapped lips.

Sponge Pudding.—Three eggs, the weight of the eggs in butter, sugar and flour. One teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda. Is best with wine sauce.

Caledonian Cream.—The whites of two eggs, two spoonfuls of loaf sugar, two of raspberry jam, two of currant jelly; all to be beaten together until so thick the spoon will stand alone in it.

A Good Hair Oil.—Take lard and castor oil, in equal parts, flavored with bitter almonds. It is very good. A pint of sage tea, with a gill of bay rum, tablespoonful of salt, and a dozen drops of ammonia, is as good a remedy for falling hair as exists. Change the parting often; never tie the hair or screw it up with pins. Never wear false braids. In a word, treat your hair sensibly, and it will not be likely to desert you.

In case a knife or fork handle gets loose, set the handle upon end, fill the cavity with pulverized rosin, then warm the small part of the knife or fork and insert it slowly, crowd it down firmly and hold it in right position until the rosin cools enough to set. As rosin is not soluble in water, hot or cold, the knives are not loosened. Where ivory handles have become yellow they may be restored by soaking a few hours in a watery solution of sulphurous acid. The acid in a gaseous state should not be used, as it will be likely to make the handles crack.

Caramels.—One-quarter pound of scraped chocolate, one pound of brown or white sugar, four tablespoonfuls of molasses, one cup of milk, and a piece of butter size of an egg rolled in flour. Put all the ingredients in a kettle except the chocolate, and when boiling add that. Boil until it becomes crisp when dropped into water. Then pour in buttered dishes, and when cold cut in squares. The caramels should be stirred after the chocolate is put in.

To Remove Rust from Steel.—Dinner knives sometimes get rusty and may be brightened by covering with sweet oil; let it stand for forty-eight hours and rub with unslaked lime, or powdered brick. A fine grain red brick, finely powdered, is good for polishing knives. Whiting is an excellent article for cleaning and polishing silver, brittania, tin, etc., when properly used, making it look almost like new. They should first be rubbed with it wet, then polished with it dry.

A Domestic Sorrow.

Here is a characteristic conversation which occurred some time since between a certain Mrs. Smith and a Mrs. Jones. The husbands of both belong to the Blank Club, and upon a certain occasion the two wives met and talked over their grievances. Said Mrs. Jones: "My dear, do you know that I am unhappy?"

"No, dear, I had not the remotest idea of anything of that kind. You are living in such luxury and ease that I supposed you to be the happiest of mortals."

"Oh, no, I never think of that, for I am too, too unhappy."

"What makes you so unhappy?"

"Oh, never mind, dear; it does not concern any one in the world but myself; but I am dreadfully unhappy. I suppose that I am the most unhappy person who lives."

"Do tell me what it is."

"Well, my dear, if you will know, it is this: My husband goes out and stays all night long at the club and plays cards. Ain't that dreadful?"

Mrs. Smith gazed at Mrs. Jones very calmly and placidly and pityingly, and then remarked: "My dear Mrs. Jones, I was absolutely frightened; I was alarmed. I shuddered for fear you were about to relate some terrible mystery. You are not half as unhappy as I am. I am the most unhappy, miserable woman that ever lived."

"What!" said Mrs. Jones, "you unhappy, and so much admired and caressed by society."

"Yes; the most heart-broken woman you ever knew."

"What can be the cause of this?"

"Well, I'll tell you, my dear. You see my husband goes out and stays all night, and—well, he stays all night and tries to play cards, but can't. Those other fellows beat him every night."—*Boston Courier.*

National Centennial Items.

Twelve men have been killed at the Centennial buildings in three months.

Four pictures from the Munich Art Gallery will be sent to the Exhibition.

The Sunday question is still being agitated in connection with the Centennial.

The foreign exhibitors, as a general rule, bring their own show-cases with them.

An area of 558,440 feet, or nearly thirteen acres, is covered by Machinery Hall.

A colossal statue of Prince Bismarck will be exhibited in the German Art Department.

The Women's Pavilion is about finished, except some slight ornamentation and painting.

The exhibition of the Argentine Republic at Philadelphia will consist of 20,000 articles.

Prominent among the German collection of paintings will be scenes from the Franco-Prussian war.

A fancy pavilion occupies Spain's space in the main building, and is fully prepared for the arrangement of articles for exhibition.

The kingdoms of the Netherlands will exhibit 1,850 books published during the recent years on educational topics alone.

Thirty Indian families, with their dogs, trappings and paraphernalia, will encamp on the Centennial grounds, under the direction of Prof. Baird.

Specimens of the engine and other machinery used in propelling a man-of-war will shortly be sent to the Exposition grounds from the Washington navy yard.

An English newspaper writer describes New Orleans as a city of many tongues, and pays its people a fine compliment by declaring that a lady may walk alone by day or night from one end of the city to the other and not be insulted.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Maples is the name of a brand-new but aspiring city of Allen county. It already has 200 inhabitants, a blacksmith shop, and a Methodist church.

Harry Noble, one of the oldest printers of Richmond, formerly editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, more recently connected with the *Daily Independent*, died at his residence a few nights since.

James McAlilly, of Williamsport, has brought suit against Marsh Nixon, a grain dealer residing in Veedersburg, Fountain county, for false imprisonment, placing his damages at $5,000.

The Commissioners of Lagrange county, at their last session, granted licenses to certain parties to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage. These are the first licenses in twenty years.

Clinton Blake, of Indianapolis, a young man, was run over by a train the other night while drunk and crushed into a shapeless mass. He was a member of one of the oldest families in the city.

The wife of Ezekial Farmer, who lives near Booneville, went out to milk the cows Wednesday evening of last week, and fell dead. When the body was discovered it had been nearly devoured by hogs.

W. A. Palmer, a justice of the peace, at South Bend, who was charged with the shooting of Chas. J. Murray, editor of the *Hera d*, last November, with intent to commit murder, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Bart Aikman, a young man of Clinton, has gone crazy, and his insanity manifests itself in a desire to bury himself. The yard surrounding his father's house is full of holes which he has dug for the purpose of planting himself in them.

Adam D. Raab and Richard Morton, of Lafayette, have brought suit against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for $100,000 damages, alleged to have resulted from neglect to promptly deliver several hundred thousand bushels of corn.

The number of hogs slaughtered at Indianapolis the present season up to the first of March was 323,184, being an increase of 44,845 over last year, the average price being $7.20, against $6.60 last year, and $4.25 the year before. The wheat receipts for 1875 were 890,335 bushels; corn, 10,710,570; oats, 2,543,323; flour manufactured, 140,000 barrels; receipts, 921,160 barrels.

Eichel & Co.'s tobacco warehouse at Evansville was burned on the 29th ult. There were 450,000 pounds of stripped tobacco in the house—all destroyed. The building was three stories, and is a total loss; $40,000 on stock and $8,000 on building. This firm purchased almost the entire crop of the surrounding counties, and were the largest dealers in that section. The house employed about forty people.

Puardue University at Lafayette, which has just elected a new president in the person of the Hon. E E. White, of Ohio, is a young institution, having been founded but two years ago. It received the land grant of the State of Indiana and a gift of $150,000 from the Hon. John Puardue, and other large gifts of money and land have been added by the State and county. The endowment fund amounts to $370,000, besides which it owns a farm of 186 acres of land, buildings erected at a cost of $150,000, and a fund of $75,000 that can be used for building and other improvements. It is said that the new president will enlarge the course of study by adding several special schools of science.

Tom Barker, who was sentenced to the penitentiary from Hamilton county for two years for grand larceny, but was afterward granted a new trial by the Supreme court, and on a change of venue went to Madison county, which resulted in a commutation of his sentence to thirty days in the county jail, has made a confession on his death-bed of the murder of Mrs. Foulke over a year ago, at which time her husband, Amasa Foulke, was arrested for wife murder, tried and sentenced to prison for life, but acquitted upon the second trial. It seems that Barker was one of the number who attempted to rob Amasa Foulke on that eventful night, and Barker shot Mrs. Foulke to prevent her giving the alarm, he fearing that she had recognized him.

The Supreme court has just made a ruling in reference to suits on mortgages, which is of great interest to all property-owners. It is this: In a foreclosure suit it is necessary, in order to secure a a perfect title, not only to make all persons holding subsequent judgments and mortgages of record parties, but also all persons holding any of the notes secured by such mortgages, although there is no assignment of record showing by whom such notes are held. And, unless this is done, the holder of any such note may, at any time within fifteen years at least after the sale, redeem the property by paying to the owner the amount of the mortgage and interest under which the property was sold at sheriff's sale, after deducting therefrom the value of the use or rent of the property for the time between such sale and redemption.

Gov. Hendricks has written the following letter of commendation for a citizen of Indiana who designs to go to the Centennial exhibition afoot: "Mr. G. W. Deitz, of New Albany, in this State, informs me that he is desirous to visit Philadelphia on the occasion of the Centennial exhibition, soon to be opened in that city, and that he may be recognized as a respectable and worthy citizen of the State, asks a letter of recommendation from the Governor. Mr. Deitz will be seventy-eight years of age on the 26th of next month, and proposes to make his journey on foot, leaving his home at New Albany on the first day of May thereafter. He informs me that he came to Indiana Territory in 1807, and during the sixty-nine years since that time has resided in Clark and Floyd counties. Identified with the entire history of our now prosperous State, he should receive proper recognition as one of her representatives at the approaching reunion, and the novelty of his undertaking should commend him to the interests and kind offices of those whom he may meet in his long journey. I take pleasure in recommending him to all who may read this letter."

The Correctional Tribunal of Rouen has just been called upon to decide a case which has settled a long-disputed question, viz., whether selling skimmed milk was a breach of the law. The court decided in the affirmative, declaring that milk without its cream must be considered as adulterated.

Gentlemen's Fashions.

SCARFS.

Flat scarfs are becoming very popular. At present most of them are dark in color and intended to be worn with a light pin in the center; but as spring advances, lighter shades will be worn.

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's gloves will be worn with one or two buttons. The glove stores present a great variety of shades and colors sufficient to match any suit or harmonize with complexion. A new shade of lavender, very light, and a peculiar shade of brown known as "chevrette," are selling rapidly. Most gloves are stitched or braided on the back. Some heavy braids in fancy colors are favored by purchasers.

HATS.

The spring style of silk hat is an improvement over previous fashions, being less bell-crowned and heavy in appearance than the hat worn during the fall and winter. Seen from the side it lessens in size slightly toward the top, while a front view discloses a slight outward curve. The brim is narrow with a rolling or very narrow D'Orsay curve. For elderly gentlemen or for gentlemen with full faces the brim is a little wider. Stiff felt hats are much worn. Their brims are usually narrow, the crowns generally rounded and not so deep as for winter hats. Besides black and other dark colors, there are mixed grays and browns to match the spring styles of walking suits. There are many styles of soft felt hats, ranging from those with a wide brim and tall crown to the more common low-crowned hats worn by boys. The light shades of silk hats will not be found in the hat store until the middle of May.

EXIT BOOTS.

Fashionable shoemakers say that boots have gone entirely out of fashion, and are now worn only by a set of old gentlemen who disregard both comfort and style in their preference for them. Buttoned gaiters have been worn almost exclusively by fashionable men during the winter, but as the weather grows warmer, the Oxford tie will be the favorite shoe. The style is plain, with rounded toe of medium breadth, a little narrower than for the winter, broad, low heel and a single sole of medium thickness, which gives the shoe a solid but very neat appearance, and makes it very comfortable for the foot.

A Japanese View of the Belknap Scandal.

Mr. Lanmas, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, told the story of Belknap's fall while seated at dinner to several of the Japanese students and attaches sent over to this country to learn our language and our modes of government. A death-like silence ensued for some moments, only looks of horror and amazement being exchanged between these so-called half-civilized beings. When they recovered from the first effects of the shock, they burst out into a perfect volley of reproach and disgust upon any man so lost to honor as to accept any bribe while discharging the duties of his high and responsible office. "We care not," said one almond-eyed child of the Orient, "to copy your government if this be the outgrowth of republican principles. We very much think we shall be called home when this news reaches Japan, for do you not say in your proverbs, 'Evil communications corrupt good manners?' No, you may think our country much behind yours in the arts and science, in the modes of government, etc., but such conduct in positions of trust is a thing unknown in Japan. We will go home satisfied to be as we have always been." And the poor fellows could actually eat no didner, so disturbed were they over the news.—*Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

Don Carlos in England.

A London letter of March 6 says: "Don Carlos with his suite, leaving Boulogne on Saturday morning, landed at Falkestone that afternoon; was insulted by an unmannerly mob who had gathered on the quay; came up to London in a saloon-car provided for him; was received at Charing Cross by a tolerably large and very enthusiastic crowd of Spaniards and Englishmen, and is now at Brown's hotel, Dover street, where he will remain for some time. Everyone who sees him is charmed with him, he is such a magnificent fellow physically, being over six feet tall. His would-be majesty has a little business to transact here. His long campaign has not been carried on for nothing. Money was needed and money was had, and now Don Carlos has come to pay up. That royal cousin of his who died not long ago left him the comfortable sum of $40,000,000; his debts amount to only about $5,000,000; he can pay everything and have plenty left. He may put his money in the consols and have an income of more than $1,000,000 a year. This sum, with thrift, will enable him to live very comfortably. It would be very easy, now, to paint a picture of the misery he has inflicted on Spain, and of the cold-blooded selfishness he has shown in protracting a hopeless contest."

Phenomenal Weather.

The West and South have just now been visited by snow storms more severe than have been known there for years. At Memphis, where the Mississippi never freezes, and where the carnival has just been celebrated amid the brightest, clearest, and balmiest of weather, there was a snow storm which covered the ground to a depth of ten inches, and to the southward for an unknown distance the telegraph lines are prostrate. From Ohio and Arkansas the heaviest fall of snow for years is reported, so that business is suspended and trains seriously delayed. Meteorologically this winter has been remarkable in all parts of the world. In Europe there have been storms of snow in most unusual places; the severest cold has alternated with unseemly warmth; torrents of water have fallen, and great rivers have overflowed their banks. In this country the weather has been remarkably mild, but with sudden and violent changes like those now noticed.—*New York Graphic.*

MEXICO'S REVOLUTION.

The Causes That Led to the Present Outbreak—The Overthrow of Lerdo Foreshadowed.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs to that journal the following interesting particulars regarding the formidable insurrection now in progress in our neighboring republic of Mexico:

"From passengers just arrived here by steamship from Mexico, much of interest is learned concerning the revolution in that republic. They say the revolution has astonished everyone by the absence of violence and bloodshed, and by the extraordinary rapidity with which it has succeeded. No one familiar with the condition of affairs in that country has much doubt of the overthrow of the present government, headed by President Lerdo de Tejado. The existing administration has represented the moderate party in Mexico, a policy which exposed it to the hostility of the church, already stripped of $100,000,090 of property, and which in the last year has witnessed the exclusion of some of its orders. Besides the descendants of the States strongly under religious influence, the present government incurred the hostility of the red or most radical republicans, who, far from being satisfied with the changes or reforms already made, demanded many others still more sweeping. They, besides, accused the present government of fanaticism and corruption, and, what to them is a still more serious charge, that of keeping a great many leaders out of office who want to be in. The opposition in the city of Mexico has for more than a year been extremely rancorous and active, as expressed in the journals and speeches of leading men. The headquarters of the pronuncades and their great stronghold is Jalapa and the surrounding country. The State of Puebla, which has very important industries, is revolutionized, and Vera Cruz is well affected toward the cause. The territory held by the insurgents includes a depth of 250 miles, two-thirds of the distance to the capital from the sea-coast, with an equal length of territory going west. One of the aqueducts, even that which supplied Mexico with water, was cut by a band of insurgents. On the American frontier Regina Colima, through which the telegraph wires to the city of Mexico passed, have been captured, with most of the border country. It will thus be seen that the telegraphic treaty for connecting the wires of the two countries will not have much immediate value. The strangest intelligence yet brought from Mexico is that President Lerdo should have allowed Cortinas to escape from his hands and return to the frontier, where he will, in a short time, be at the head of a considerable band. So far as can be ascertained, while the foreign population are opposed to all revolutions, they, as yet, regard the present one as an almost accomplished fact. Porfirio Diaz is not viewed with disfavor for the reason that he has been hitherto know for his mild and courteous manners and his liberal ideas of progress and improvement. It is thought he will take the field when Monterey falls or declares in his favor. The army of Mexico is supposed not to exceed 25,000 men."

A Healthy Spring Trade.

The prediction in commercial circles of New York is in favor of a healthy spring trade. It is reported to be backward in its opening, and that as a general thing heavier sales are not expected than were made in the spring of last year. The probabilities are, however, that we shall more than hold our own, and that business will be done on a surer basis and with fair profits. The comparative shortness of foreign crops establishes markets for the produce and cereals of the country. These will be in good demand with steady and improving prices for the surplus grain crop with which the country has been blessed. American manufactured goods are already on hand in large stocks, but the decline in prices has given them a preference in the market over foreign supplies, and the improvement in styles and quality, stimulated by this fact, promises to command for domestic goods a sale over the product of foreign looms. Business at present seems to be done chiefly for cash, with short credit only to well known and reliable customers. This is the pith of the business news in the metropolis, and taken altogether is satisfactory.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Gold and Silver.

Apropos of the continuous fall in silver which is engrossing the attention of the mercantile world, the London *Daily News* publishes the following synopsis of the produce of gold and silver from all sources for the last twenty-five years: The quinquiennial average production of gold from 1852 to 1856 was £29,900,000; from 1857 to 1861, £24,000,000; from 1862 to 1866, £22,700,000; from 1867 to 1871, £23,600,000; and from 1871 to 1875, £20,400,000, thus showing a steady decrease, while the opposite is the case with silver, viz.: 1852-'56, £8,100,000; 1857-'61, £8,200,000; 1862-'66, £9,900,000; 1867-'71, £10,600,000; and 1871-'75, £13,000,000. The *News* attributes the great fall in silver which amounts to threepence in the rupee, or about twelve per cent. in India, to its increasing disuse, while the reverse holds good of gold.

A Runaway Horse Impaled.

On the line of the Perkiomen railroad, in Montgomery county, Pa., recently, a team of fine horses standing near the railroad station took fright and ran away. Near a saw mill about 300 yards distant there was a large wagon standing, with the tongue pointing toward the flying steeds. The horses ran with unchecked speed upon it, and the tongue and chains entered the breast of one of the poor brutes, and passed through its body, coming out at the hips, a distance of over four feet; two feet of the tongue, beside, protruding through the body.

Parton was not the first man who married his wife's daughter. Some fifty years since, "Elder Anderson," a well-known Baptist preacher in Connecticut, married a widow named Douglass, with two children—a boy and girl. When she died, he married the daughter, by whom he had a son, whose father was his grandfather and whose mother was his sister.

All Sorts.

A newspaper is to be started in the heart of the Black Hills.

Thirty thousand people are expected at the Black Hills by May 1.

London pays nearly one-third of the whole income tax of England.

A Boston menagerie has two performing elephants which are upward of seventy years of age. They are frisky as ever.

The Bavarian Government has put a sudden stop to dueling by denying Christian burial to persons killed in this manner, holding them in the eyes of the law the same as suicides.

A Nevada man recently swallowed a wooden toothpick. When he is standing erect it doesn't bother him, but when he sits down he is painfully conscious that he committed an indiscretion.

When a "poor deaf mute" called at a house in Buffalo the other day and asked for money in a good strong voice he was given a "recommend" to the next town. It was written with a leather pen.

David Clark, of Hartford, is worth "enough," he says; so he insists on giving away his whole surplus income, amounting to $30,000 or $40,000 a year. He gives to everybody, almost, except people who ask him.

A new type-setting machine costs $500 and sets 10,000 ems per day. The prospectus of the thing, however, neglects to state whether it can drink whisky, put on a "sub" gracefully, and call out over the room: "What sore-eyed, low-lived son of a saw-horse has got 14 xx!"

A Chinaman in San Francisco was rudely pushed into the mud from a street-crossing by an American. He picked himself up very calmly, shook off some of the mud, bowed very politely, and said, with a mild, reproving tone to the offender: "You Christian, me heathen; good-by!"

The Kearney (Neb.) *Press* argues in favor of domesticating the buffalo, and says: "The animals can be easily tamed, and made to do good service in the harness; that while his tail is not so very handy to twist, in every other respect—size, strength, get up, and style—he is vastly superior to the domestic ox."

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, who is engaged in arousing interest in the exhibition of women's work at the Centennial Exposition, says that a women invented the celebrated McCormick reaper, and another woman the bell-punch now used on the street cars, but the inventors were too poor to obtain patents.

The custom of drinking wine instead of liquor is a great economic benefit to France. The harvest of 1874 produced 1,386,000,000 gallons of wine, of which four-fifths were consumed in the country. This enormous yield was valued at $650,000,000, or more than the united wheat and cotton crops of the United States.

There are 1,234 men, 36 steamers, 37 vessels and 18 factories engaged in the oil and guano business of Maine. During 1875 no less than 712,000 barrels of fish were taken, an increase of 90,000 over 1874, and 1,800,000 gallons of oil made, an increase of 21,000 gallons. The amount of guano prepared was 22,000 tons.

A. T. Stewart is about seventy-eight, H. B. Claflin about sixty, Vanderbilt about eighty, Bonner about forty-eight, Dana about forty-nine, Evarts about fifty-five, Courtney about forty-five, Stoughton about fifty-six, Beecher about sixty-three, Storrs about sixty, Bowen about sixty, Moulton about forty-nine, Fullerton about fifty-four, Porter about fifty-two.

AT BEST.

The faithful helm commands the keel,
  From port to port fair breezes blow;
But the ship must sail the convex sea,
  Nor may she straighter go.

So, man to man; in fair accord,
  On thought and will, the winds may wait;
But the world will bend the passing word,
  Though its shortest course be straight.

From soul to soul the shortest line
  At best will bended be:
The ship that holds the straightest course
  Still sails the convex sea.

—*John Boyle O'Reilly, in Scribner's.*

Secretary Bristow's Modest Residence.

So much has been said about expensive establishments, and Mrs. Bristow's known wealth is so great, that every one was surprised at the very modest residence selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is floating about a very amusing anecdote which illustrates Mr. Bristow's quiet fashion of settling a question. When seeking for a residence last fall he found a very desirable house already furnished, and after looking it over, inquired the rent. "Seven thousand dollars!" answered the agent. Mr. Bristow said nothing, but seemed considering some important matter in utter abstraction. At last a gentleman with him, growing impatient, demanded to know his decision. "Oh, yes!" said the Secretary; "$7,000 I think the agent said!" "Yes," said his friend. "Well," responded the Secretary, "I was wondering what I could possibly do with that other $1,000!" Of course you know a Cabinet minister's salary is only $8,000 per year. That $7,000 house was not rented, but you will find Mrs. Bristow receiving in very pleasant parlors on K street, and when you have talked with her five minutes you won't know or care what the rooms are like or how much anything costs. There is nothing in the least ostentatious about the *menage*, and though Mrs. Bristow dresses richly there is never anything conspicuous in her toilets. Her rare loveliness of character wins her the best affection of every one. —*Washington Cor. of the Boston Journal.*

A Newspaper in Jail.

The *Cherokee Advocate*, published at Talequah, in the Indian Territory, has its editorial rooms in the second story of the jail at the Cherokee capital, in accordance with the act which provided for its establishment. It is very convenient in the case of libel suits, there being no necessity of the editors hurrying themselves about bail. The paper is supplied free to every Indian-speaking Cherokee, but English readers have to pay a subscription of $1 a year.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 6, 1876.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1876.

DEAR COURIER.—There is great tribulation here as to an administration candidate for President. They are starting around promiscuously to find some one who is free from the taint that seems to extend throughout the entire ramification of the government, and it is a most difficult matter to find such an one, possessing the other necessary points.—Blaine is not leaving a stone unturned to advance his interest, but the idea of fighting the campaign on the old war issues is not justifiable, and is regarded as a weak dodge. Conkling is endorsed by Grant, and that kills him in the estimation of all honest people. Morton, personally, is repulsive, and his Pinchback scheme let him down very easily. Bristow who with Pendleton, took a contingent fee is the strongest man, but there will be no chance to abuse the Democratic party through Pendleton if he is nominated. All other prominent aspirants have only local strength and are not available. The muddle seems to increase each day and things are getting desperate.

On the other hand Gov. Hendricks is gradually and surely gaining in every locality, and will be nominated without a doubt. It is pretty generally conceded here that he is the coming man.

HOLMAN FOR GOVERNOR.

I have heretofore maintained a strict silence in regard to the above gentleman, prompted somewhat from my connection here, and knowing that fulsome notices are never appreciated. I believe I said something about Mr. Landers' candidacy but I am inclined to believe now that he cannot be nominated. If that is the sentiment of the people of the State, then there is but one thing to do. Mr. Holman has declined all along to be a candidate for the position and I know personally that he does not want the nomination But did not Gov. Hendricks refuse to the last hour four years ago to make the race. For my part I think it a good precedent to select out from among the able and worthy those who do not want to be made public servants. If Mr. Holman is asked whether he is a candidate he will say no. The convention must nominate him and thus put him on the defensive where he cannot sacrifice the State of Indiana for personal considerations. His record as a public servant will bear a more minute inspection than that of any other man in the House, and I feel confident he can carry the State by an increased majority. We must have Indiana if we want a President, and it behooves us to put the best man to the front.

The testimony of Gen. Kiddoo and others, fixes beyond a doubt the fact that Clymer connived at the escape of Marsh and his wife, in order to shield Pendleton and other leading democrats.

The above might have passed current if Marsh had not retured, as the writer of the above did not intend. But Marsh was brought before the committee after his return, and here is his testimony:

Question.—When you left here Thursday for New York after giving your testimony against Belknap did you at that time design leaving for Canada?

Ans.—I did not.

Ques.—I certainly did not attempt to alarm you.

Ans.—Alarm me! On the contrary you pacified me entirely. You said that I was not in a particle of danger of being arrested.

Ques.—When you got to New York what made you conclude to go to Canada?

Ans.—Well, sir, something I saw in the papers.

Ques.—What did you see in the papers?

Ans.—That was Friday morning, taking up the "New York Times" there was all my evidence which I did'nt read, but I read some remarks made on the floor of the House by some member, I think it was Mr. Bass, who said that the Secretary was liable to imprisonment.

Ques. What then?

Ans.—That frightened me and I consulted a lawyer and left for Canada.

So you see instead of Mr. Clymer conniving at the escape, it was the remarks of one Bass a Republican member of the Committee who first gave the notes of warning to Marsh. Mr. Clymer has been terribly abused by the Republican press for exposing the corruptions of their party and the above item from the Press is one of the small ways in which they ease themselves of their chagrin and mortification.

The recent exhibition of the beauties of Republican ascendency, made by a Congressional Investigating Committee, is still the Universal topic of discussion in private, public and official circles here, and furnishes food for thought to many an anxious mind in this bautiful city, that awaits in fear and trembling the next descending bolt, that may perhaps shatter their fair fame also. "Uneasy the head that wears a crown," is a proverb the truth of which is amply illustrated now. The very air in Washington seems poisoned with the odors arising from the vast cesspool of fraud. corruption and demoralization which has just been uncovered and is being probed to its lowest depths. The most damning proofs have been shown of iniquity in all the high places of the Government; and investigations now being made will hold up to the public gaze in all their hideous enormity, corrupt deeds of the Cabinet officers and high officials, be side whom Belknap will seem a mere tyro in official villainy and degradation. The vast extent of these frauds when all are unearthed, as they soon will be, will cause the whole nation to hang their heads in shame, and then with a righteous indignation to hurl from place and power this terribly corrupt administration, and dethrone forever the party which place it in power, whose representative men so skillfuly covered up its misdeeds for so many years. In the mean time let the Committee be attacked, and charged with causing great expense and every thing else that can possibly impede their investigation as has been the policy of the Republicans instead of a hearty co-operation to get at the truth.

TOM.

I see that my excellent, but not over-scrupulous, friend Baxter, of the Press says:

"In Tom's Washington letters he moralizes finely over the Belknaps, but he has yet to hear of Pendleton, Tilden, Hendricks and Randle."

Now, don't, Charlie. You know that I love you with a love that knows not breaking, and to see these little ginet stabs behind my back, is not altogether pleasant. Wait, Charlie, until I get home, and then you may say all the naughty things you want to. Have a little patience, deah Chawles, with me, as well as for the above gentlemen, and when the time comes we'll make Rome howl.

The fact is brought to light that Democratic members of the War Department investigation committee essayed the Star Chamber business and undertook to conceal a portion of their investigations from the Republican members of that committee. The question properly arises, was it their object to protect leading Democrats from exposure. —[Steuben Republican.

No. If at all, it was to prevent leading Republicans from suppressing what they had suppressed before. But we don't believe that there was any attempt to conceal anything, either by Democrats or Republicans. I was present most of the time, and the object in holding secret sessions was to prevent the ubiquitous press gang here from interfering with the investigation by premature announcements a faculty which they possess to an eminent degree.

The press comments on the fall of Mr Pendleton are generally an admixture of sorrow with indignation. His fall is greater than Belknap's, inasmuch as his position was higher; and, when he fells like Lucifer—never to rise again.—[Steuben Republican.

Anything to bridge over and cover up this terrible corruption of the administration, and therefore the endeavor to make Belknap's crime little in the eyes of the people. Pendleton and Bristow took a contingent fee. Pendleton, for five months labor, got $75,000. Bristow for one little argument got $10,800. Pendleton and Bristow were not government officials at the time these fees were received. And now Belknap is less sinful than these, because he held a high official position, extorted money from post-traders who were forced in return to extort it from the poor soldiers. And this national disgrace, this putrid sore upon the body politics is rated less by our Republican neighbor, than the general practice of lawyers in taking a contengent fee. What do the people think of such sophistry.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Auburn, Ind., at Rickel & Tefft's law office in said town, until Monday, April 24th, 1876, at noon, for the construction and full completion of a School Building on the five acre lot south of Brandt and Ashleys addition to said town, and furnishing all the material therefore in accordance with plans and specifications on file at said Rickel & Tefft's office. Each proposal to be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of Five Hundred dollars, that the builder or builders, will give the proper bond if awarded the contract.

The work to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1876.

The contractors will be paid in monthly estimates, as the work progresses.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

WYLLIS GRISWOLD, Sec'y.

Auburn, Ind., April 5, 1876.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Christopher S. Hare, deceased, will, on or after the thirteenth [13] day of May, A. D. 1876, sell at private sale the undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of the south-west fourth of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two [32], in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen east, and running thence north to the north-east corner of said south-west one-fourth [¼], thence west five chains and four and one-half links [5, 4½] thence south parallel with first decribed line to the east and west open or center section line of said section thirty-two [32] thence east on said line five chains and four and one-half links to the place of beginning except the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River and Ill. R. R. Co. through said lands, containing nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres of land. Said land to be sold in tracts of from one acre to three and sixteen hundredths acres commencing at the north end of the same as shown by the plat of said premises now on file in the Clerk's office of said DeKalb County.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in twelve months and one-third in eighteen months, the defered payments to bear interest and secured by notes and mortgage on the premises sold: waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

EMILY E. HARE
CYRUS D. HARE } Admr's

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sauilliere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNOT.

Auburn, March 16, 1876.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Palning Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol. work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

We Chalenge the World for a Superior Combind Machine!

This is the only MACHINE in the world upon which the Reaping Table can be folded. thus making a Reaper that will pass through any where that a team can go These Machines with the Illustrious Burdick Reaper and all kinds of farming implements for sale by

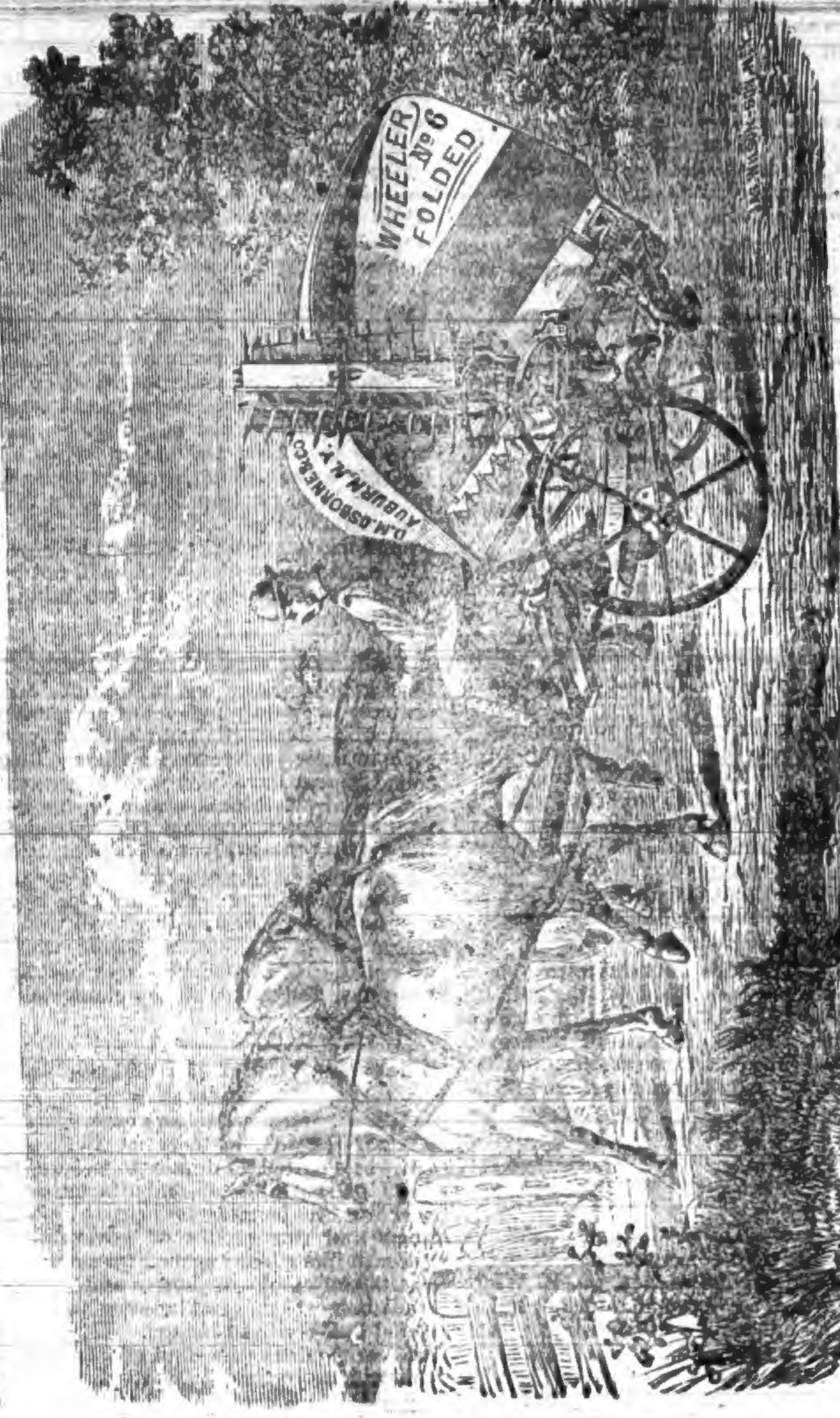

James A. Matson,

WATERLOO, IND.

Frit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middleman to eat up
profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach
consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. the Impor
has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol
sale merchants 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prunes
Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter
medi ate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade
east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t
orket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eith
aung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored
upan now 80c, was 90c, the best Oolong now 80c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30
60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	28 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c
			7

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	[illegible]	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, to
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 0th in bottles	70c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c, best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	70c
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	[illegible]	Best Refined	
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFFEES:
SUGARS:
Dried Fruits.

ALL AT BOTTOM RICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. E. LITTLE, : : : EDITOR.

Cedar Creek is all over itself this week.

The brick layers are preparing for summer work.

Ed. Eldridge has been fixing up his store room.

Boot and Shoe repairing done neatly at F. D. Ryan's.

We notice Howard Casebeer on our streets again.

Jeo. Beugnot has his saloon fixed up in first-class style.

Go to F. N. Wright & Co., to buy your building material.

L. D. Britton, of Corunna, gave us a brief call last Wednesday.

Those boys had better quit shooting inside of the corporation.

Music from the Italian harps was heard on the streets Monday.

Chas. Eaton has a tailor establishment on one side of his restaurant.

The Presbyterian congregation, at Waterloo, is now without a pastor.

We wish that our subscribers would "chalk up" a little more promptly.

Wm. Rakestraw has sold his stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods.

If you want 1,300 to read your advertisements advertise in the COURIER.

The voice of the candidate resounds in the land. The woods are full of 'em.

Connecticut has gone Democratic by a fine majority. Good for the Yankee State.

The Putt Bros., of the "Garrett City News," gave us a short call last Friday evening.

Mr. Wm. Traxler has possession of the Auburn House. Mr. Swaidner has gone to Fort Wayne.

A revolution commenced in Kentucky last monday. The daily papers report things lively.

For a first-class Boot or Shoe made to order, and a fit that can't be beat, call on F. D. Ryan, at Sprott's old stand.

The billiard hall on Seventh-st., is in operation again, with Charley Smith as manager.

The street crossings were all cleaned off last Monday, making it quite agreeable for the ladies.

Jas. Lowrie goes to his home in New York, next week. He will probably not return until next winter.

Gent's Centennial Shoes. The boss Shoe out, at F. D. Ryan's, at Sprott's old stand.

The Commissioners have been in extra session this week. Look elsewhere for proceedings.

Quite a number of our citizens went to see the beautiful play of Caste at Waterloo, last Tuesday night.

On the 19th of the present month the Democratic party in convention will name the next governor of Indiana.

Eugene Carter, the knight of the cue, is visiting his parents in this city. We notice he still carries the Ohio badge.

If you want the best bargains in Boots and Shoes, you should not fail to give F. D. Ryan a call, at Sprott's old stand, the cheapest store in the county.

Little is now said about the completion of the Canada Southern road, either to Butler or Chicago.

We notice that a small quantity of ice was stored away last week. Lemonade and Soda will be about 10c a sip next summer.

Mr. Joe. Bechofler, has sold his store property to Kahn & Dawson. Mr. Beckhoffer will continue in the Cigar trade.

The Hook and Ladder Company should come out and practie more. The roads have been 'good' all winter and they had but one 'run.'

Dave Lauferty, son of our clothing merchant Mr. S Lauferty, fell from a fence, last Monday, and broke his arm.

"We are rather glad this is the centennial year. Subscribers who pay once in a hundered years will certainly call and settle this year sometime.

W. A. Palmert, who shot Charles A. Murray, editor of the South Bend Herald, on Nov. 22d last, was on Saturday sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Mrs. Moore will canvass the town and vicinity for a book of D. L. Moody and his work on both sides of the sea. It is interesting to everyone and we hope our citizens will patronize her freely.

Married, March 31, 1876, at the residence of Robert Showers, by J. Walborn Esq. Mr. John W. Showers to Miss Tena Cullers, all of DeKalb county.

The old row of wooden building on the West side of Main-st., will be moved out as soon as the weather will permit, and new brick structures take their place.

Cyrus D. Hare, Administrator of the estate of C D. Hare, will sell valuable real estate, at the south part of town, on May 13, 1876. Look elsewhere for advertisements.

The select school conducted by Mrs. M. Luce, commenced April 3rd, 1876, in Ensley's block and will continue three months. Tuition, from first to fifth reader, $2.50.

The Wolcottville Register has been removed to LaGrange Center, from which point it will hereafter be issued as an Independent sheet, with Republican tendencies.

Some of the Auburn gay Belles, affirm the reason why they don't sit up with the young men of their acquaintance is, they—the young men—can't support a sufficient mustache to tickle their face. Boys, use Spaulding's Glue and hog bristles.

The fearful Belknap revelations have contributed so largely to the settlement of the question, Who is to be our next President? that the New York World sees clearly that the Democratic candidate—whoever he may be—has a sure thing of it.

Some workmen were sent out to erect a pest house, on the north side of the river, at Elkhart, last week. When they reached the spot, a number of women appeared with revolvers in hand and bid them to "git," and, "git" they did.

New Goods! New Goods!

Have you been to see the stock of Boots & Shoes, now on exhibition at F. D. Ryan's? His stock is first-class, and the latest and best styles out, and are being sold for less money than any house in the county. Give him a call in Sprott's old stand, on Main-st.

G. W. Powell, Physician and Surgeon and practices the Homeopathic system, has located in rooms over Miller & Casebeer's store, where he will be pleased to meet those wanting treatment. He comes with good recommendations, and we have not the least doubt but that he is well versed in his profession.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Genoah White Lime, Akron and Louisville Cement, Silver Sand, Marble Dust, Calcimine, Plastering Hair, &c. The above articles will be sold this season at hard time prices. Please call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. This company will handle the Steny Paint Stem, by car load lots.

F. N. WRIGHT & Co.

We were missinformed last week, as to Miss Hattie Griswold acting as assistant for Mrs. Thomas. She is conducting a school under her own management and has a large lot of well behaved scholars. Being a great lover of children, she has met with excellent success during her long stay among us. Those wishing to attend her school should call at the new brick school house and start at the beginning of the term.

CASH! CASH!

F. D. Ryan, has determined to sell Boots and Shoes for ready pay only, and has made a great reduction in prices, so that cash buyers are not obliged to pay two prices, and thus pay interest on large book accounts. Come one come all and get the worth of your money.

Mrs. I. N. Cool, aged 60 years, 6 months and 2 days, died at her residence on North Main-st., last Sunday afternoon, of pneumonia." She is one of the old pioneers of the county, having lived here for 32 years. She was a lady very much thought of by all who knew her, a devoted wife an affectionate and kind mother. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

Farmers should be on their guard against signing contracts with patent-right men, as in several counties unsuspecting tillers of the soil have recently been swindled out of considerable money by making contracts for patent mowing machine, knife grinders, etc. After signing the contract, one end of the paper is torn off, which leaves the balance a promissory note for a large amount.

The Garrett City "News" thinks our article was neither witty funny or smart. Fourteen years ago we saw this same answer in print. We intended the article for the old editor not knowing the "News" had changed hands. We think the local and editorial is much improved, but them "death" rules under each business card is against the rules of the printing business. Now don't get mad, but "wood-up" a little more.

Died at the residence of Adam Shatto in Fairfield-tp. Henry Shatto, in the 96th year of his age. He was born in Cumberland Co. Pa., in 1780. He served his country in 1812, moved to Ohio in 1830, and united with the Christian Church at Canfield, O., and in 1846 he moved to Indiana, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 30th of March, 1876, at the age of 95 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

Our clever and obliging friend, Harry Rush, Esq., took the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ida Brown, of Angola, for his partner through life, last week. We didn't think Harry would get himself into a "harness" so soon, but now as its been done, we advise you not to rush things to rapidly, in a business point of view. Our advise would be to make a little Rush on the start, and then if you should fail hereafter, you would have something to console yourself with.

Mrs. John Casebeer has just recovered from a severe attack of lung fever, being confined to the house for several weeks.

Frank Shull, of Monroeville, for some cause, was thrown out of the Junction saloon, last Monday, and had an arm broken. He claims it was done for no cause whatever. We do not know what the other party claims.

NOTICE.—Parties are hereby notified that the firm heretofore known as Woodcox & Headly have dissolved partnership, and all indebtedness against the firm, since Jan. 1st 1876, will be settled by Maurice Headly.

The President's precious brother, Orvil, is now wanted by the Sheriff of Bucks county, Pa., where he stands charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the people by a bogus stock company.

There is a young lunatic in Clinton whose insanity manifests itself by his yearning desire to bury himself. Now, if the numerous Radical thieves, who have been plundering the country for years would only go crazy after this fashion how willingly would the people allow them to follow the bent of their desires. It is, however, too much to hope for.

Stop [illegible] Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

The Auburn Dramatic Company played "Caste or the Life of an Actress," at Ensley's Hall, last Friday and Saturday evenings. The play was rendered in good style, and would do credit to many traveling troupes. Lowrie is a brick and Kahn is ditto, and John Knoder and Tom Leasure are rattlers in their parts. All were up to the "scratch" and everything passed off quietly and pleasantly. The house was well filled both nights which goes to show that our citizens appreciate their efforts. Tuesday evening they visited Waterloo, and were also encouraged by a large and attentive audience There has been some talk of them going to Kendallville in a short time, but we have not learned positive that they will.

Serenading Not Profitable.

The other night three or four young men were out serenading their Dulcineas and among the favored ones was the daughter of Samuel Smithers, living on Ensley Avenue. By mistake the boys got under the wrong window. They sang four or five songs, but nobody light a lamp or invited them in. At last one of the boys began to sing that soul striving song, "Susan Jane." But to suit the occasion he changed it to "Milindy Jane." He sang it through once, when Mrs Smithers awakened out of a bad dream. She imagined that the calf was choaking and got the old man up to give it more rope. The young man hearing a noise in the house thought Milindy was getting up, so he began his song again. The old woman hearing the words "Milindy Jane, O, give your heart to me," thought, that rascal Snellers was back again after her daughter. She got up and got the wash pitcher which was full of water, silently raised the window and dashed pitcher and all down on the fellow with the screeching violin mashing the violin into a thousand pieces and knocking the fellow into a tub of water. A low and solemn wail went up from Smiters' back yard, then all was still as death. Mrs Smithers has four fiddle strings, a dilapidated plug hat and an old pipe, which she will give to any one paying for the picher she broke.

HALF FARE.

Railroad Arrangements For the Democratic State Convention.

The following railroads have agreed to carry all persons attending the Democratic State Convention to be held in Indianapolis, April 19, 1876, at half fare rates. Tickets good on and from the 18th:

There Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis.
Indianapolis & St. Louis.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis (from College Corner).
Indianapolis & Vincennes.
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis
Detroit, Eel River & Illinois.
Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern.
Evansville & Crawfordsville.

The following roades will charge the usual excursion rates:

The Bee Line.
The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western.

The Pan Handle will charge two cents per mile each way.

Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, seme terms as were made to the Republican state convention.

Additional announcements will be made as roads are heard from.

Tickets good on all the roads from and including the 18th of April.

For further particulars inquire of the stations along the various routes.

RUFUS MAGEE
Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Commissioners Proceedings.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners at their extra session, April 3rd, 1876:

Newville township, authorized to incur a debt not exceeding $1,200 in building school houses.

All neat cattle, except bulls over six months old, all sheep, except rams over three months old, all horses except stallions, over one year old, all jacks and mules, except those over six months old are permitted to run at large in the county, excepting Troy and Stafford townships, in which the above as well as old swine, except boars, over two months old, are permitted to run at large.

Petition for a bridge over Twenty-six Mile Creek, between sections 24 and 25, Union-tp, referred to Commissioner Wanemaker, with power to act in his discretion.

Thos. Kelly, allowee $1.50 for provision furnished poor.

George Long, $2.00 same.

Bass, Foundry & Machine Works, allowed $172.50, for jail bunks.

I. H. Davis, $2.50 for pau.

C. A. O. McClellan release a farm $19.50 tax on property burned.

Wm. Kennedy, $3.00 for fox scalps.

W. E. Sargant, application for license dismissed.

Petition for a ditch by J. A. Hartman in Richland-tp, A. Briton, W. Teets, J. J. Van Auken, appointed viewers.

Petition for bridge across Cedar Creek in Richland-tp., referred to Com. Griffith with power to act.

The following are the Pettie Jury for the May term:

J. M. Norford, Chas. Bumbis, E. Ocher, Jas. Barton, Sol. Shearer, Jacob Dermot, A. Britton, G. B. Van Fleet, A. Kinmont, John Plowe, John Campbell, S. K. Frestone.

COMMUNICATION.

The editor of the Waterloo Press in his criticism on my attempt to elucidate the financial question to the people who assembled in Matson's Hall, comes quite as near demonstrating the Darwinian theory of the origin of man, wherein each persons conduct is a true and unerring index, pointing with exact precision to that particular animal which has left the impress of his nature, above all others, stamped most indelibly upon all its prosperity, and is the ruling element of that specie as to being a elucidation of what I did say on finance. This editor like the late Southern slaves who, while on the auction block to be sold to the highest bidder, to benefit their masters, boasted of the value there was in their bodies over and above the value there was in the bodies of their poor white associates, called "Sand-hillers," boasts of the value there is in the coin of his master's, the capitolists, who to sell it as such as do believe, as Charly does, that it possesses a value called "intresic," to obtain which this nation better give $5 for one in coin, though this one would only pay the same amont to plaintiff on execution as a paper dollar which had been made by the nation at a cost of one cent, so that by purchasing coin possessing intrinsic value of a dead loss of $4 on each one bought, this learned editor holds is better for those who bear this loss than that they should obtain a profit of 84c on each paper dollar, and what is most strange about it is, we hear of no effort on the part of his friends to place him under treatment for this unfortunate mental hallucination.

W. HOPKINS.

A German stepped into Mr. Zacher's grocery Tuesday and asked to be shown some fancy pipes. Joe. Rainier was soon to wait on him and after laying out several of the best ones his attention was called to something else by Mr. Z. and he left the old German blowing through the pipes to see which would draw the easiest. One of them drawed so easy that he held open his pocket and the pipe drawed from the show-case down to the opening, and he started out. Someone seeing the move, informed Joe and he commenced drawing—the German back into store. The following conversation then took place:

"Where's that pipe?"

"Here vas dot bipe," pulling it out of his pocket and laying it on the show case.

"What did you steal that for?"

The German was mum.

"Are you deaf, sir, what did you steal that pipe for?"

"Yes, I vas not deaf. Didn't you say you vould vate on me by dot bipe."

"There was nothing said about waiting, sir. Where is the Marshal?"

"Vel, I don't vont to make you some droubles und I take dot bipe. Here vas your gelt."

He paid for the pipe, and when going out of the door he said:

"Off dish is the vay, I hereafter do my drading by dot Butler town."

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Don't forget Sammy Pommert when you want a good shave or hair cut.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.— New Fancy Goods and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods and Notions. Please call and examine styles and prices before buying

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A FREE GIFT.

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing Hous

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1776. Centennial. 1876.

1873
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLER & CASEBEER,

OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

The largest and choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.— When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. [illegible] on's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free.

Those Iowa fellow found the plum tree full of golden fruit, and a Belknap to shake the tree for them.

A FADED GLOVE.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

My little granddaughter, who fain would know
Why, folded close in scented satin fine,
I keep a relic faded long ago—
This pearl-gray, dainty, withered glove of mine.

Listen: I'll tell you. It is fifty years
Since the fair day I laid my treasure here.
But yesterday to me the time appears;
Ages ago to you, I know, my dear.

Upon this palm, now withered as my cheek,
Love laid his first kiss, doubting and afraid!
Oh, swift and strong across me while I speak
Comes memory of love's might, my little maid.

I yet was so unconscious! 'Twas a night—
Some festal night; my sisters were above,
Not ready quite; but I, cloaked all in white,
Waited below, and, fastening my glove,

Looked up with smiling speech to him who stood
Observing me, so still and so intent,
I stood and wondered at his quiet mood,
Till it flashed on me what the silence meant.

What sudden fire of dawn my sky o'erspread!
What low melodious thunder broke my calm!
Could I be dreaming that this glorious head
Was bending low above my girlish palm?

His majesty of mien proclaimed him king;
His lowly gesture said: "I am your slave;"
Beneath my feet the firm earth seemed to swing,
Unstable as storm-driven wind and wave.

Ah, beautiful, and terrible and sweet
The matchless moment! Was it life or death,
Or day or night? For my heart ceased to beat,
And heaven and earth changed in a single breath.

And, like a harp some hand of power doth smite
To sudden harmony, my soul awoke,
And, answering, rose to match his spirit's height,
While not a word the mystic silence broke.

'Twas but an instant. Down the echoing stair
Swept voices, laughter, wafts of melody—
My sisters three, in draperies light as air;
But like a dream the whole world seemed to me.

As, steadying my whirling thoughts, I strove
To grasp a truth so wondrous, so divine,
I shut this hand, this little tinted glove,
To keep its secret mine, and only mine.

And like an empty show, the brilliant hours
Passed by, with beauty, music, pleasure thronged,
Phantasmagoria of light and flowers;
But only one delight to me belonged,—

One thought, one wish, one hope, one joy, one fear
One dizzy rapture, one star in the sky—
The solemn sky that bent to bring God near;
I would have been content that night to die.

Only a touch upon this little glove,
And, lo! the lofty marvel which it wrought!
You wonder; for as yet you know not love,
Oh, sweet my child, my lily yet unsought!

The glove is faded, but immortal joy
Lives in the kiss; its memory cannot fade;
And when death's clasp this pale hand shall destroy,
The sacred glove shall in my grave be laid.
—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

FOUND IN THE SNOW.

"Halloo! This won't do. Move on." The speaker was a gigantic policeman. The object of his wrath was a boy who sat on a low stoop, with his face buried in his hands as if crying.

It was night and snowing fast. A bitter, bitter night, in which one would not wish even one's enemy to be homeless and shelterless. The boy did not stir.

"Halloo, I say!" cried the policeman, angrily, advancing nearer. "No shamming, young 'un. Get up, and move on."

But as the lad, even yet, did not rise, the policeman stooped down and shook him. As he did this the boy fell over, senseless, in the snow.

"Great God!" cried the policeman. "He's dead. Frozen to death, too; perhaps starved. Poor little fellow! An orphan, no doubt. Well, I must take him to the station, I suppose."

But as he lifted the body, which he did tenderly—for he had children of his own at home, the seemingly inanimate form stirred.

"Fainted," said the officer, "but not dead yet. If the station house only wasn't so far off. Ah! maybe they'll take him in here."

As he spoke, a close carriage had dashed up to the next house, a footman sprang from the box, the coach door was flung open, and an old man, wrapped in a fur cloak, stepped out and took the servant's arm, to be helped up the high stoop. Seeing the policeman, however, with the boy in his arms, he stopped abruptly.

"What! what!" he cried. "A young tramp—a beggar? Not dead——"

"No, not dead yet, Mr. Ascot," said the policeman, respectfully, as he recognized the speaker, well known as the wealthiest and most influential householder on his beat, "but I'm afraid will be before I reach the station. And he doesn't seem to be a common sort of beggar boy——."

"Not the common sort, eh? Neither is he," said Mr. Ascot, as he looked at the boy's clothes. "Have him in here—have him in here. John, ring the bell; why the deuce do you stand there gaping—don't you see the boy's dying from cold and hunger? I can walk up the steps well enough alone?"

A moment more and Mr. Ascot himself led the way into a warm, spacious drawing-room.

"There's a roaring fire ready," he said. "I always have one waiting for me when I come home from dining out. Where's the housekeeper? Didn't I tell John to bring her at once? Ah! here Mrs. Somers comes. Something to revive him, quick! Good heavens! if he should die after all."

"Poor little dear!" said Mrs. Somers, as she poured a restorative down his throat. "There, Jane, give me the blankets while I wrap him up. Ah! he's coming to."

The boy opened his eyes, looked in a far-off way at Mrs. Somers, and then glanced, dreamily, about the room. Evidently his senses had not yet quite come back.

"Mother, mother," he murmured. "I can't find grandfather—and it's so cold. I'm so——"

His head dropped on her shoulder and his eyes closed again. One of his hands, which up to this time had been tightly shut, opened weakly, and a note fell to the floor.

Mrs. Somers did not see the note. Something in the boy's look had startled her. She gave a quick glance up at her master; then she began to tremble all over. Mr. Ascot, who had been standing by her full of interested anxiety, did not observe this look, for his attention had been attracted by the note, which he now stooped to pick up. Then he proceeded to take out his glasses in order to read the superscription.

"Perhaps this may throw some light on the matter," he said. "The poor lad has been sent out on an errand and has fainted from cold, and perhaps hunger. What! what! Good God!" His hands were shaking like leaves in an autumn wind. In the deep stillness the paper rattled with startled noise. "It can't be—it can't be! Mrs. Somers, your eyes are younger than mine—read, read; is that address—in it—mine—Thornton Ascot?"

As he spoke in choked, convulsive gasps, Mrs. Somers leaned forward to read. The motion roused the boy again, and he opened his eyes—this time with more of consciousness in them—and he fixed a long, questioning, puzzled look on Mr. Ascot.

"Merciful heaven!" the latter said, staggering like one struck with palsy, "it is her eyes—her eyes——"

With these words he fell back senseless, the half-open letter fluttering from his fingers to the floor. Fortunately the policeman was in time to catch him, and lay him on the sofa. For a moment the boy was forgotten, every one pressing around the master of the house.

"Is it a stroke?" asked the policeman, anxiously. "What does it mean?"

At any other time Mrs. Somers would have been reticent about family affairs; but she was too flurried to think clearly. Surprised out of herself she took her audience, unconsciously, into her confidence.

"No, it's not a stroke," she answered, with the experience of long years of nursing. "His face isn't awry, you see; and he's only limp, not paralyzed. There, I've opened his cravat; and now, Jane, bring some water. It's but a fainting fit; he often has 'em when he's worried; often, I mean since his daughter went away. She ran off, you know, ten years ago. He's never forgiven her, or rather she's never—leastways of late years—asked to be forgiven. The last time was when she came herself, just after she was married, on a night as bad as this." All this while Mrs. Somers was busy in trying to revive her master, chafing his hands, holding smelling salts to him, even ordering the window opened. "He turned her from his doors in a perfect rage—I never seed him so angry afore or since. But he's been sorry for it many and many a time, I know. I have heard him sigh so! He was a-thinking of her. He'd have forgotten all, years ago, if she would have come again; but she was as proud as him; I don't know which was the prouder. She went to forrin parts with her husband—he'd been her music teacher, you see—that's what made Mr. Ascot so angry—and she has not been heard of for these years and years. There—he's coming to; what a sigh! Stand aside, Mr. Policeman, please, and give him some air. Poor man! but he's nobody to blame but himself after all. I don't uphold disobedience in children, of course; but a dearer, sweeter girl than Margaret Ascot never was. Many and many's the time I've carried her in my arms when she was a baby and her mother was alive. How are you feeling now, sir?"

This last sentence was addressed to her master, who, with a deep drawn sigh, opened his eyes.

"What—what is the matter?" he said, looking vacantly from one to the other. "Yes, I remember," putting his hand to his brow, "Margaret——"

His eyes wandering about fell on the boy who, during this episode, had entirely recovered consciousness and was now looking with a strange sort of wonder at Mr. Ascot.

"Please, sir," said the lad, seeing he had attracted the old man's eye, "can you tell me where Mr. Ascot lives? I was to go to him—only I lost my way—mother's very sick—and she's had nothing to eat to-day——"

With these words he broke down with a great sob, the tears streaming along his thin, wan cheeks.

"Where's the note? Order the carriage," said Mr. Ascot, incoherently, rising to his feet. "Is it from Margaret? Did somebody say she was starving?" His poor, weak, shaking hands vainly tried again to unfold the paper which the policeman had handed him. "I—I am not strong as I used to be; I think I am getting old;" and he looked piteously at Mrs. Somers and sank again on the sofa.

"Drink this," said the housekeeper, handing him a restorative.

He drank it and rallied.

"Ah! it is her—her writing," speaking to himself. "She is a widow, and her only child is named—after—after—me."

He stopped reading and turned to look at the boy.

"Are you grandfather?" said the latter, timidly. "I think you must be, for mother has a picture she looks at and cries over, and it's like you."

The letter fell again to the floor. But this time it was because he opened his arms and the boy, catching the meaning, came to him.

"You won't let her die, will you?" said the boy, looking piteously into his face.

"Die, die!" cried the old man, rising up; and his voice and air were that of youth. "She shall not die. Where is the carriage? I will go at once and she shall come home to-night. The carriage, I say," he cried, almost angrily, and he turned toward the door, where the footman now appeared.

"The carriage waits, sir," said the servant, obsequiously.

"Get your cloak and bonnet, Mrs. Somers, a few blankets—a bit of food—there's not a minute to lose. Good God! Margaret dying, and we wasting our time here! No, my brave little fellow; your mother shall not die."

In a few minutes, during which the thoughtful Mrs. Somers had provided a biscuit and some hot tea for the boy, the little party set forth. While the carriage is rolling over the snow, its destination being one of the most obscure streets of the great metropolis, let us say a few words about the daughter.

Margaret Ascot had been one of those sweet-tempered, sympathetic natures that everybody loved. Beautiful, accomplished, wealthy and well born, she had crowds of suitors, but at nineteen she turned from them all, and gave her heart to a penniless lover. This was not because she was foolishly romantic, like so many others, but because her suitor was worthy of her in every way except riches. He was only a poor music teacher, an Italian exile—for this was in days now fortunately long ago, before Italy was free, and to be an Italian patriot meant banishment or life-long imprisonment, or even death.

Andrea Filippo had, when hardly more than a boy, joined in the insurrection of '48, and had been compelled after its failure to fly the country. He had come to America, and, being penniless had been compelled to take up the first pursuit that offered itself. In his own land nearly everybody has some knowledge of music; but Andrea was an amateur of more than ordinary merit, and he naturally became a teacher of singing. Margaret Ascot was his favorite pupil. He saw in her everything that youthful manhood in its highest type admires; she saw in him a hero and a martyr. Compared with the prosaic young men of business or the cold, calculating lawyers, or the idle men of fashion, who constituted the bulk of her admirers, he was a prince in disguise, a young god!

Parents do not sufficiently make allowances for the imaginative elements of their daughters. They fancy that at nineteen girls can feed as their mothers do at forty; that the dry husks of a matter-of-fact life are sufficient for them. It is not so, and Mr. Ascot, though a sensible man in other respects, could not understand why his daughter was cold to her wealthy lovers and had given her heart to the exile.

When Margaret, hopeless of altering her father's opinion, finally eloped with her lover, his wrath knew no bounds. He refused to answer her letter announcing the marriage; and when, a few weeks later, she came in person, he had her literally thrust from the door.

After vainly trying to get some other employment—for Mr. Ascot's influence deprived Andrea of all his pupils—the young couple went abroad. For a while they lived in London; but afterward Andrea returned to Italy and there struggled on until he died. He left his widow penniless; she had only money enough to pay her passage to America, whither she had resolved to come, in hopes by a last appeal to soften her father's heart. It was a winter voyage and Margaret caught a violent cold, which threatened an inflammation of the lungs. She could only crawl feebly to the nearest lodging on the night she landed—a miserable attic.

The next day Margaret wrote a note to her father, trusting to her boy to deliver it, as she was too ill to go out herself. Knowing that Mr. Ascot would be out during the day, she had deferred sending the lad until toward nightfall; but hardly had he left before she began to think of the perils he ran alone in that great city. Perhaps, she said to herself, he has fallen down some open area; perhaps he sank cold and insensible in some bank of snow. When eight o'clock struck from a neighboring steeple, and still her boy did not return, she became almost wild with fright. Ten o'clock came, but still no son. She listened intensely for the sound of his feet, but she heard nothing but the roar of the storm. At last her anxiety and fear rose to frenzy; she was sure her boy was dead. Eleven o'clock struck. Her candle had burned down into the socket and was almost on the point of expiring. Suddenly the sound of carriage wheels, muffled by the snow, was heard; the carriage stopped. Surely that was the opening of the street door; there were steps ascending the stairs. Yes, she could not be mistaken, they were the steps of her boy! The door of her room flew open and her son rushed in.

"Mother, mother!" he cried, flinging his arm eagerly around her, "I came as soon as I could. And oh! mother, I have brought grandfather with me. See!"

She looked past her son, scarcely believing her own eyes. There, just behind her boy, stood her father. She rose up in bed; she held out her arms.

"Father!" she sobbed.

"Margaret, my child!" And then they were locked in each other's arms, and both were in tears.

"I can die in peace now," she murmured, after a while, as she clung to her father's breast, "since you have forgiven me. You will promise to take care of Thornton?"

"Die!" cried the father, rising bolt upright and fairly lifting her from the bed, all the strength of his youth coming back in that supreme moment. "You shall not die. You are going home with us; we have brought blankets, food, everything. The risk is not so great as remaining another night here; physicians—the best—shall be called in. No, you shall not die! You have not come home to die."

Nor did she die. Our simple tale has already been too long in the telling, or we might narrate how the sense of rest and peace that grew up in her now, the skillful care of the best physicians, and the knowledge that her boy's future was assured, all combined to work a cure that, otherwise, might have been regarded as almost miraculous.

To-day there is no more beautiful woman of her years in that great city than Margaret. She lives only for her father and her boy; they come, at least, before everything else. But she does not exclude herself entirely from society. To the select and cultivated circle of which she is the center and chief ornament, she gives freely of her varied accomplishments and of her exquisite charm of manner. But the memory of her dead husband is still green in her heart and ever will be; and though men of high station and even world-wide celebrity would woo her, if she would, to be the light of their home, they know, one and all, that her first and last love lies buried in that lonely grave on the blue shores of the Riviera, to which, every year or two, she makes a pilgrimage.

A Fool and His Gun.

James Rowland, of Abbeyville county, S. C., a young man about twenty years of age, indulged in an experiment recently which is likely to cost him his life. The facts are as follows: Young Rowland tried to draw a load out of his shot-gun, but failed, and, heating an iron rod nine inches in length and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter to a white heat, threw it into the barrel of his gun and ran. The gun discharged itself, and the rod entered the young man's hip, passing almost entirely through on the other side. The rod was so hot that it could not be taken from the suffering victim for about five minutes, and only then by the help of a pair of blacksmith's tongs. Rowland suffered untold agony, and was at the point of death at last accounts.

The dry goods clerks of Philadelphia have organized a secret society. The members gain admission to the meetings and recognise each other elsewhere by a system of "counter" signs.

COAL-OIL JOHNNY.

His Sudden Wealth and Return to Poverty.

Scarcely a month passes without the appearance of some newspaper paragraph informing the world of the whereabouts and wealth of Johnny Steele, or, as he is better known, "Coal-Oil Johnny." A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Oil City, Pa., after correcting some false reports in circulation about the oil prince, tells the true story of some of his freaks during his palmy days, as follows:

Johnny Steele was born near Rouseville, one of the mushroom towns of the oil region. His parentage is obscure, but he was adopted by a widow lady, a Mrs. McClintock, and treated by her as if he was her son. The widow McClintock, as she was called by her neighbors, was the owner of a barren farm on Oil Creek, upon which, before the oil excitement broke out, it was difficult for the family to make a living. Johnny was made to work as soon as he became of sufficient size, and was employed in driving a team and doing odd jobs. When the oil excitement occurred the widow McClintock's farm suddenly became worth a small fortune. The old lady was close, however, and although Johnny was her only heir, she did not keep him in idleness nor allow him much spending money. He became a teamster, hauling oil on the creek, and working for five dollars a day. Just as the McClintock farm was at its highest valuation the widow died, and Johnny came into possession of the property. It was not a million, nor two millions, as has been erroneously reported. The whole amount did not exceed $300,000; but to a person who had been living by day labor that sum seemed to be inexhaustible.

Johnny at once began a career of dissipation, which lasted nine months. In that time he spent his whole fortune with the exception of a small sum which he settled on his wife, after which he became a laborer once more. We need not wonder at this, since he had never been taught the value of money, and having lived on a couple of hundred dollars a year, he thought his wealth had no end. He did not spend all his money himself, however. His friends helped him largely, and it is estimated that he loaned to his companions one hundred thousand dollars without taking any paper to show for it, and none of this money was ever recovered.

Many of his freaks during this period are amusing. One day while in Philadelphia, he ordered a carriage for a ride. A basket of wine and several boon companions were taken along. The whole afternoon was spent in carousing, and at early twilight the carriage was driven through Chestnut street, the legs of the occupants sticking through the windows, where they had been placed to the detriment of the glass. At another time while on a similar spree, Johnny and his companions cut the carriage cushions to pieces, broke the door panels, smashed the lamps and windows, and made a wreck of the entire affair. When the party arrived at the hotel the livery man was angry. Johnny, with a tone of importance, asked what he valued his whole rig at. The livery man said, "Two thousand dollars." Steele paid it, and turning to the driver, gave the horses to him.

Another freak, for which he paid $8,000, was running the Girard House, Philadelphia, for one day. He fancied the hotel clerk did not treat him, when he entered, with that respect which was due him, and he demanded to see the proprietor or manager. When that personage appeared Johnny announced his name, and wanted to know the landlord's price for the use of his hotel one day. The answer was $8,000, which Johnny paid, and that day he threw the hotel open to everybody.

Many of his sprees Johnny does not remember, for, as he says, it was a nine months' drunk. During this time his wife sued for and obtained a divorce. At the end Johnny's money gave out, and he found himself a poor man again. He returned to Oil Creek, and worked at day labor for some time. Then he was assistant baggage master for the railroad at Rouseville, and afterward becoming reunited to his wife, he settled down on a farm in Venango county. From there he recently removed to the West, where he has obtained a small farm, and, as he says, is enjoying life more than in his days of wealth.

Tremendous Storms in Europe.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphs the following particulars of the recent terrible storms that swept over Europe:

The present week has been the stormiest which has been experienced in England during the past hundred years. There have been terrible gales, storms and floods in England, France, Germany and Belgium.

In London many barges were sunk in the Thames. On Sunday last a number of houses were unroofed and many persons injured by the falling material.

A large portion of the country districts is under water.

A remarkable accident occurred on Sunday. A telegraph wire was broken by the force of the wind, and in its retraction almost severed the head of an omnibus driver from his body.

Your Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the gale extended over the whole of the west of Europe. It blew in circular form, from the north in France, and from the south in Belgium.

In Germany the storm caused terrible inundations, house were unroofed, the steeples of churches blown down, telegraphs prostrated, and railroad tracks washed away.

In several places earthquake shocks were felt during the prevalence of the storm. The inundations consequent on the storm have injured the young crops, and a new sowing will be necessary in many places. Many persons in Berlin have been rendered homeless.

Your Vienna correspondent telegraphs that in Bohemia and Hungary enormous tracts of country and above a hundred townships have been flooded during the past twenty days. In the neighborhood of Vienna the losses in house property, railways and agriculture amount to $1,250,000.

In Hungary the total loss, as foreseen, will amount to $10,000,000, of which one-half falls on the agricultural interests. Sixteen hundred thousand acres of arable land in Hungary are still inundated.

The loss of house property is incalculable. Whole villages have almost disappeared; others are in ruins. At Buda-Pesth one hundred houses have already collapsed, and it is feared that whole blocks will fall.

Within twenty-four days the Danube, which rose twenty-four feet above the low-water level, has only fallen eighteen inches.

The action of the authorities is praiseworthy. The actual loss of life in Hungary and Austria is below forty, but many persons have died from exposure and illness.

Fever is spreading and great distress prevails among the people along the river from Comorn to Sclavonia.

That Shower of Flesh.

Until Kentucky (remarks the Chicago *Times*) shall have experienced a shower of porter-house steak and mushrooms, pork and apple sauce, sirloin and onions, saddles of venison, or something neat, inexpensive and palatable she needn't boast. That little rain of flesh she had the other day near Mount Sterling was, for phenomena, nothing extraordinary. Not to mention pitchforks, which every one has seen it rain, there have been many times and in divers places extraordinary showers of one thing and another falling like gentle dew from Heaven and landing upon the just and unjust without regard to race, color or previous condition. We pass over the Biblical record of showers of manna for the nourishment of the chosen people, stones for the annihilation of the hosts opposed to Joshua, and fire and brimstone for the destruction of Washington and Brook— we mean Sodom and Gomorrah, and come to more modern instances of meteorological eccentricities. The Cincinnati *Commercial* has hunted up a column and more of them:

Prof. Smith, of Louisville, to whom specimens of the Kentucky product were exhibited, was of opinion that the matter was the dried spawn of the frog, which had been taken up from ponds or swamps by strong currents of wind and, after having probably been carried a long distance, permitted to fall to the earth again. He cites a similar fall of fleshy substance in Ireland in 1675. The matter then deposited by the shower was glutinous, and, when exposed to fire, emitted an unpleasant odor. Flammarion gives a list of twenty-one showers of blood which have been observed in Western Europe since the beginning of the present century. There have been records of such showers from the earliest times, and, during the middle ages, they were believed to be direct manifestations of the divine displeasure:

"In the spring and fall of that year there were unusual atmospheric disturbances throughout Europe, disastrous hurricanes, whirlwinds, tempests, extending from the western coast of France to Constantinople, and on the Atlantic there were cyclones of extraordinary magnitude and power. The whirlwinds and hurricanes were sufficiently powerful to take up stratums of soil in sandy districts, together with such soft and viscid substances as might be found in swamps, lagoons, stagnant pools, etc., and carry them high in air, to be deposited somewhere, of course. And this deposit took place in the south of France, extending from Mount Cenis southward to the Mediterranean. The showers were, as has always been the case, popularly called "showers of blood." At Lyons the substance was deposited in the shape of a reddish slime. A battalion of soldiers on the Swiss frontier had their uniforms bespattered and impregnated with it. At Valence the layer was so thick that the water-chutes and gutters had to be flushed to clean them. One scientist calculated that in the department of Drome alone seven hundred and twenty tons of slimy reddish substance were deposited. Another analyzed it and found in it seventy-three organic substances, many of them peculiar to South America. It had, as was afterward found out, taken the substance four days to travel from South America to the south of France, at the rate of ninety yards per second. Another remarkable shower, in 1862, fell in France, and Ehrenberg found in the substance deposited not less than forty-four organic forms."

These showers of blood descended, when the temperature was sufficiently low, in the shape of red snow, and many were the pious and superstitious deductions drawn from the phenomenon, which, if the spirit of scientific inquiry had been awake, could have easily been traced to natural causes. In Persia in 1824 and 1828 there were showers of nutritious lichens, which fell to the depth of five or six feet and were eaten by cattle. Sulphur and lava have often descended, and there have been showers of toads, locusts and various insects, not to mention cats and dogs, and, after the former, bootjacks and such handy furnishings of a bed-chamber.

Parlor Pleasures.

To Put a String into the Fire without Burning It.—Twist your string around an egg-shell, and it will not burn as long as the shell remains entire.

To Cut an Apple into Quarters without Damaging the Peel.—Pass a string by means of a needle across the apple, which is divided by pulling the two ends of the string, crossing under the peel. Operate in the same manner on the opposite side of the apple, so as to divide it into a second half, and it will be perfectly divided into quarters, although enveloped by the peel.

To Pierce a Plank with the End of a Candle.—Load a gun with powder, and put in the end of a candle instead of a ball; fire against a plank of ordinary thickness, and you will find it pierced as with a leaden ball.

To Have a Shadow Dance.—Hang a sheet across the doorway between two parlors; put out all the lights excepting a candle in the rear room, which place on the floor near the sheet; place a springy plank on two strong chairs across the space, and if a person of light weight dances on it, the effect will be similar to a tight-rope dance.

Parties in France.

A Paris paper reports that 3,673,000 votes were given for the republic. 1,418,000 for the empire, and 1,394,000 votes represent the combined strength of the Bourbon and Orleanist monarchies. About three and a half million abstained from voting. Of the vote given, the republicans cast 433,000 more than a half, or a majority of 866,000 over both monarchies and the empire.

GRANDMA AND JO.

Our grandmother dear has snow-white hair,
And she loves to sit in her easy chair;

And Jo loves to climb on grandma's lap,
To play with the strings of her snow-white cap.

And grandmother's voice is broken and slow,
And sweet are the words she says to Jo.

If grandmother ever had any care
She has laid it down out of sight somewhere;

And now all she does is to say her prayer
And sit where the sunshine gilds her hair,

And play and whisper to little Jo
As the shadows of evening come and go.

Being so near to the heavenly shore
Grandmother never weeps any more.

At twilight she fancies lost loved ones call
Sweet-voiced from chamber, parlor, or hall.

Perhaps the last strain of some heavenly choir
Falls on grandmother's ear as she sits by the fire.

But she only kisses dear little Jo,
And whispers, "Soon, little sweet, we shall know;

"But Charlie, Willie, Grandpa, and Jack,
I am almost sure, child, are coming back."

Pith and Point.

THE first chiropodist in English history—William the Corn-curer.

CUSTOMER—"What did you think of the bishop's sermon on Sunday, Mr. Wigsby?" Hairdresser—"Well, really, sir, there was a gent a settin' in front o' me as 'ad 'is 'air parted that crooked that I couldn't 'ear a word!"—*Punch.*

THE following conversation took place the other evening at a tea-table in Bangor, Me.: Five-year-old, to his mother—"Mother, can I have a cooky?" "No, my son." "Mother, can I have a quarter of a cooky?" "No, my son." "Can I have a crumb of a cooky?" "No!" "Well, then, can I smell of a cooky?"

A JUDGE in Monmouth county, N. Y., once cautioned an old negro who had been acquitted not to be found in bad company again. "Much o'blige to yo', marsa," he replied, "I allus 'spect you adwise; but de fact am, marsa, dat good company and bad company look so much alike dat dis niggah can't tell de difference until he get right in 'em!"

AN old officer had lost an eye in the wars and supplied it with a glass one, which he always took out when he went to bed. Being at an inn, he took out his eye and gave it to the simple wench in attendance, desiring her to lay it on the table. The maid afterward still waiting and staring, "What dost wait for?" said the officer. "Only for the other eye, sir."

LADY customer—"Have you a nice book all covered with red leather, with gold letters on the back?" Shopkeeper—"Yes, madam; we have De Quincey's works, three volumes, in Russia; or Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, two volumes, in calf. Lady customer—"I don't want anything about Russia. Give me the books about the dear little calves; beside, it was made by a general."

WHEN a Missourian was recently on trial for murder, he didn't say he was insane, but simply said: "If yer honor please, I am guilty. I killed the man because he took my gal from me. She was about the only thing I had, an' I didn't want to live after she went, an' I didn't want him to live neither. An' I should be obleeged to yer honor if you would hang me as soon as possible."

WOMEN AS MOTHERS.

Women know
The way to rear up children (to be just);
They know a simple, merry, tender knack
Of tying sashes, fitting baby-shoes,
And stringing pretty words that make no sense,
And kissing full sense into empty words;
Which things are corals to cut life upon!
Although such trifles, children learn by such;
Love's holiest earnest in a pretty play!
And get not over-early solemnized—
But seeing, as in a rose-bush, love's divine,
Which burns and hurts not—not a single bloom—
Become aware and unafraid of love.
Such good do mothers. Fathers love as well—
Mine did, I know—but still with heavier brains,
And wills more consciously responsible,
And not as wisely, since less foolishly;
So mothers have God's license to be missed.

A WIDOW lady living on Lacrosse street was highly delighted when a wood-yard wagon drove up and half a cord of stove wood was thrown into her yard. She had given no order, had no money to buy wood with, and running into a neighbor's she exclaimed: "See how my dream came to pass! Last night I dreamed that some one had brought me a load of wood; and behold! it is here!" Congratulations were tendered and several people were feeling good when the wagon came back for the wood, it having been thrown off at the wrong place, and as the boy pitched it out of the yard his demeanor wasn't at all dreamy.—*Free Press.*

SOME years ago a certain Detroiter settled a debt by giving his note of hand. The holder tried for two years to collect it, and then filed it away. The other day he had an opportunity to work it off on an innocent party, and shortly after so doing he encountered the maker of the note and said: "Now you'll have to come to time! I've sold that note of yours!" "You don't say so?" "Yes, I have; got it off on a man for seven dollars." "See here, Tom," said the debtor in a pleading voice, "if you got seven dollars for that forty-dollar note against me, and you won't give me at least two dollars, I'll never do another favor for you in my life!"—*Free Press.*

A Sentimental Goose.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* tells a rather odd story about an affectionate goose in that vicinity:

On a farm near this city is a goose that lately lost its mate. It mourned sincerely for several days; refusing very properly any attention from other gooses. But goostic faithfulness could not survive human charms. Goosey became enamored of a man who has charge of fowl and brute. Thrown in his company constantly at feeding time, she always welcomed him with affectionate greetings, and followed him until the gate shut him from her sight. Encouraged by his friendly office, her esteem deepened into love, and now no other companionship satisfies her for a moment. Long before daylight she commences calling for him, and she will take no food except from his hand. She follows him day by day, round and round the field, while he is plowing, and the highest farm fence cannot stop her. When he goes to town she can only be left behind by being shut up in her house, and then she keeps up a continual calling until he returns. True to the romantic character in love stories, she is drooping—slowly fading from earth. Her constant exertions to be near her charmer are slowly but surely killing her.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.

The Process of the Formation of Anthracite Coal Discovered in the Indian Ridge Shaft.

The Shenandoah (Pa.) *Herald*, of a recent date, says: We have before us now on our table a specimen which is one half anthracite coal, and the other half a solidified sediment, that four years ago was all soft sediment. For over four years there had been in use in the Indian Ridge Shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, this district, a wooden pipe, about six inches in diameter, made of inch boards nailed together, which served to carry water from one of the rings in the shaft to a lower level. The rings are boxes around the sides of the shaft, which catch the water coming out of the rock, slate, or coal, and are put in to prevent the water falling down and making a regular shower-bath of the shaft. At the ring in question a large spring in the slate, about thirty feet below the Primrose vein, had been struck, the water from which is apparently as pure as crystal. Some four months since it was found that this wooden pipe had become so clogged with the reddish-brown sediment that is deposited by all mine water, that the open space in it was not more than two inches in diameter, and not large enough to carry off the water from the ring. Consequently a new pipe was put in, and the old one, nearly closed with the sediment adhering to its sides, was left standing. The water was then turned into the new pipe and cut off from the old one, which is some fifty feet or over in length. On Friday last, after remaining in the shaft without any water passing through it for over four months, the greater part of this old pipe was taken out, and when broken open the wonderful phenomenon presented itself that the sediment was gradually changing into what appears to be anthracite coal. About a half inch of the inside of the sediment lining the pipe had changed into coal, and the remainder was also gradually changing, the only portions of the sediment remaining quite soft being that part deposited first and next the sides of the pipe. A cross section of the pipe now shows, commencing at the center, first a circle of about a half an inch in diameter surrounding the two inch opening remaining in the pipe, then a circle of sediment partly turned into coal, and then the sediment in its natural state and the sides of the pipe. The surface of sediment which was exposed to the action of the atmosphere has changed first, and the same influences or chemical combinations which had changed its nature were gradually operating on the rest of the sediment. The process of formation is plainly seen in the sediment next that already turned into coal.

Samples of coal taken from the pipe have been tried on the blacksmith fire at the colliery, and it makes an exceedingly hot fire, but being of a softer nature than the natural anthracite it clinkers badly. Fortunately there are any quantity of samples of this wonderful formation, and those who are unwilling to believe without themselves seeing and touching can be accommodated. There is no Keely motor business about this discovery. A section of the pipe, about sixteen feet long, has been left standing in the shaft to see what results will follow in the next six months or year. Samples have also been sent to Gen. Pleasants at Pottsville for examination, and we suppose the public will soon have the opinion of gentlemen qualified to judge on this surprising formation—but if anthracite coal will form from sediment deposited by mine water when exposed to the action of the atmosphere under certain conditions for a period as short as four months, what becomes of all the pet theories of the geologist and mining engineers on the subject? How about the great heat, the millions of years of time and tremendous pressure which, according to the various theories of the heretofore accepted authorities, were necessary to account for our deposits of the finest and best fuel yet found?

The United States Senate.

There are in the present Senate forty Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats, four Independent Republicans, and one vacancy, a full Senate consisting of seventy-four members, two from each of the thirty-seven States of the Union. In the previous Senate there were only nineteen Democrats, less than one-fourth, but in the elections of 1874 the Democrats gained ten Senators, which increased their number to twenty-nine, more than one-third of the whole body. Twenty-six newly-elected Senators will take seats in the Senate on the 5th of March, 1877, in place of the following, whose terms expire on the 5th of March, 1877:

Alabama, George Goldthwaite, Dem.
Arkansas, Powell Clayton, Rep.
Delaware, Eli Saulsbury, Dem.
Georgia, Thomas M. Norwood, Dem.
Illinois, John A. Logan, Rep.
Iowa, George G. Wright, Rep.
Kansas, James M. Harvey, Rep.
Kentucky, John W. Stevenson, Dem.
Louisiana, J. Rodman West, Rep.
Maine, Lot M. Morrill, Rep.
Massachusetts, George S. Boutwall, Rep.
Michigan, Thomas W. Ferry, Rep.
Minnesota, William Windom, Rep.
Mississippi, James L. Alcorn, Rep.
Nebraska, Phineas W. Hitchcock, Rep.
New Hampshire, Aaron H. Cragin, Rep.
New Jersey, Fred T. Frelinghuysen, Rep.
North Carolina, Matthew W. Ransom, Dem.
Oregon, James K. Kelly, Dem.
Rhode Island, Henry B. Anthony, Rep.
South Carolina, Thomas J. Robertson, Rep.
Tennessee, Henry Cooper, Dem.
Texas, Morgan C. Hamilton, Ind. Rep.
Virginia, John W. Johnston, Dem.
West Virginia, Henry G. Davis, Dem.
Wisconsin, Timothy O. Howe, Rep.

From the above list it will be seen that of those whose terms expire in 1877, seventeen are Republicans and nine are Democrats. Of those who hold over, twenty-seven are Republicans of various shades, and twenty Democrats.

A Pennsylvania Pigeon Roost.

An immense number of pigeons have made their "roost" in the neighborhood of Carpenter's, Pa., and their habits are thus described in the Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser*:

"On Wednesday the air was literally blue with them. On Thursday a large party of gentlemen went down from this city and had a lively time. The scene as described by an eye-witness was very exciting. Pigeons were in the air all the time, at times coming so thickly as to darken the sky. As the shot was poured into them they wheeled and turned and at times seemed to charge on their assailants, coming down so close to the man that they could almost feel the wind from their wings. On Friday other men went down with rather poor success, the pigeons seemed to fly high and scarce, but on Saturday again they put in an appearance in untold millions. They are evidently nesting near there, and the sport will soon begin in earnest. The memory of the oldest inhabitant reaches not to the time when they put in such an appearance. The woods are alive with them, single pigeons coming continually in sight on the trees."

Why Hard Times?

The *Unitarian Review* has an article on the "Business Situation," in which the present stress of the times is ascribed to over-production—the gorging of the market with more of those commodities which are in general use than the market can bear. The position of the writer, John C. Kimball, is thus stated:

"It is due simply to the introduction, during the last twenty-five years, of such an enormous amount of machinery. There is nothing in our modern civilization which is more wonderful, more significant, more wide-reaching in its relations, than this use of machinery. A single pegging machine will turn out more boots and shoes now than a whole village of cobblers at work in their little cubical shops fifty years ago. The cloth woven in any of our large mill-towns is probably equal to half of what all the Indies used to produce by the hand methods of the middle ages. Steam engines alone are doing a work which, without them, would give employment to every one of the multitudes of men and women who are now living idle in our country. California a few years ago was groaning over the introduction of so much 'Chinese cheap labor,' and yet at that very time most inconsistently was giving a welcome to mowers and reapers and mining apparatus, which, for cheapness and facility of use, made even a Chinaman dear. And then, when it is seen how these muscles and nerves of iron weighing twenty tons down to the finishing of a cambric needle, and from the sewing of a button-hole to the sowing and reaping of whole States, who can wonder that the market is overstocked.

"Of course the increase of facilities for doing work increased for a while the amount of work to be done. But such a process could not go on forever. There was a limit even to the number of stitches which could be put into a lady's dress, and to the amount of wheat which even an American family could do away with. And this point has at last been reached. The occurrence of our civil war, with its enormous destruction of property and its withdrawal of energies into the battlefield, put off the day; but the end of the war, and their return again into the pursuits of peace, soon filled up the gap and brought us to the point where it was hardly possible to consume a half of what was being produced—the point, therefore, where business was obliged to stop."

What a Physician Extracted from a Little Girl's Uvula.

Four months and a week ago the five-years-old daughter of Edward Cahill, of 102 Mary street, while playing with a brass thimble, swallowed it. From that time until yesterday the child has undergone terrible suffering. Several physicians were consulted in the early stages of the child's sufferings, but they all concurred in the opinion that the thimble would pass away, and that it would do no great harm. The thimble did not pass away, however, and it did do great harm. The poor little sufferer could not draw a full breath, and consequently could not sleep at night. Her face broke out in great sores, and there was a constant discharge of putrid matter from the nostrils. Gradually she was wasting away, and notwithstanding the assurances of the physicians they had called in, the friends became terribly alarmed. Finally they called on Dr. Bergen, who was at first of the same opinion as other physicians. The child continued to grow worse, however, and yesterday morning he had the little girl taken to the City Hospital, and there, using a needle as a probe, he discovered that the thimble had lodged crosswise back of the uvula, which is the conical-shaped flesh body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate. It was a difficult place to reach. If it had lodged where it could have been cut from the outside, the doctor could have administered ether and performed the operation while the little girl was insensible. But situated as it was, he feared that the discharge of matter and the flow of blood would choke the child to death, if she was not in the active possession of her senses. The operation had to be performed without the use of anæsthetics. It was a painful operation. He had to cut through the uvula, insert his pincers, and draw out the thimble. He had three strong men as assistants. The odor from the discharge was so powerfully nauseating, and the poor child's struggles under the torture she was suffering were so great that the three men had to be succeeded by a fresh relay before the operation was concluded. It was safely completed, and last night, for the first time in four months and one week, the little girl slept soundly and uninterruptedly. This morning she is much better, and ate a hearty breakfast. There is now no doubt of her speedy recovery.—*Utica Observer*.

To Young Ladies.

Be cheerful, but not gigglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but beware of silly, thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve without affectation is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious conversations with those who are truly serious and conversible; and do not go into valuable company without endeavoring to improve by the intercourse permitted you. Nothing is more unbecoming when one part of a company is engaged in profitable and interesting conversation, than that another part should be trifling and talking nonsense to each other.

FIFTY thousand dollars have been offered for the privilege of sweeping and keeping in good order the floors of the different Centennial buildings.

A Letter from the Saviour.

Among the countless curiosities of literature which the search for centennial relics has brought to light, a particularly curious one has just been published in the Mason (Mich.) *News*. It purports to be nothing less than a literal translation of a letter written by Christ himself, and found eighteen miles from Iconium sixty-three years after the crucifixion, the original Hebrew copy of which is said to be still in possession of a certain family in Mesopotamia. The copy furnished the *News* was brought from England by Mrs. Herbert, of Plainwell, sixty-three years ago, and was extremely old when it first came into her possession. In fact, it crumbled to pieces with age, and its owner, who sincerely believes it to be the word of God, set about joining the pieces together, a task which took her weeks of persevering labor to accomplish. As for the letter itself, it is a simple exhortation to keep the Sabbath; to keep the commandments; to "fast for five Fridays in every year, beginning with Good Friday," to "cause them that are baptised to go to church and receive the sacraments, and be made members of the church;" together with other good advice, such as a modern pastor might properly write a member of his flock without any pretense that it was of divine origin. Doubtless, however, that which led to its having been so long and sacredly preserved—almost worshiped as a fetich—is the concluding paragraph, which runs thus:

"Remember, he that hath a copy of this letter, written with my own hand and spoken with my own mouth, and keepeth it without publishing it to others, shall not prosper; but he that publisheth it to others shall be blessed of me, and though his sins be in number as the stars of the sky, and he truly believes in me, they shall be pardoned; but if he believe not in me and my commandments, I will send my plagues upon him and upon his children and upon his cattle; and whosoever shall have a copy of this letter in his house, nothing shall hurt them—neither lightning, pestilence nor thunder; and if a woman be in labor and a copy of this letter be about her, and she firmly put her trust in me, she shall safely be delivered. You shall have no tidings of me but by the Holy Scriptures until the Day of Judgment. All goodness, happiness and prosperity shall be in the house where a copy of this letter is to be found."

Cruelty to Children.

Too often, from ignorance of signs of approaching disease, a child is punished for what is called idleness, listlessness, sulkiness; and punished, too, in the unwisest way, by an increase of tasks and confinement to the house, thus overtasking still more a brain already overtasked, and depressing still more, by robbing it of oxygen and exercise, a system already depressed.

Are you aware, I ask again, of all this? I speak earnestly upon this point, because I speak with experience. As a single instance: A medical man, a friend of mine, passing by the schoolroom, heard one of his own little girls screaming and crying, and went in. The governess, an excellent woman, but wholly ignorant of the laws of physiology, complained that the child had of late become obstinate, and would not learn; and that, therefore, she must punish her by keeping her in-doors over the unlearned lessons. The father, who knew that the child was usually a very good one, looked at her carefully for a little while, sent her out of the schoolroom, and then said, "That child must not open a book for a month." "If I had not acted so," he said to me, "I should have had that child dead of brain disease within the year."

Now, in the face of such facts as these, is it too much to ask of mothers, sisters, aunts, nurses, governesses, all who may be occupied in the care of children, especially girls, that they should study thrift of human health and human life, by studying somewhat the laws of life and health?—*Charles Kingsley.*

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

THE licenses to shoot game in Scotland amount to $3,000,000 annually—much more than all the game is worth.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1875.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs: nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

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Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

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The Atlantic Cable is a national benefit, so are SILVER-TIPPED Shoes for children. Never wear through at the toe. Also, try Wire Quilted Soles.

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$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT New Buffalo Bill Revolver sent with 100 Cartridges for $3. $3.00 Full Nickel Plated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

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OPIUM Habit Cured At Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. 5th year of unparalleled success. Describe case. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

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CARDS.—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 35 cts.; 50 Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 85 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston. Refers to S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.

All Diseases of the Blood

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Seventy-one Years of Age.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, Weakness in my Back and Stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for Weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Best Evidence

The following letter from REV. E. S. BEST, Pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from Necrosis of his Leg, caused by Scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

VEGETINE is SOLD by ALL DRUGGISTS

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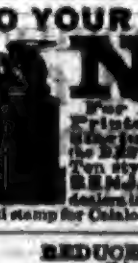

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Chance to Gain
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DOVER EGG BEATER.

Beats the whites of Eggs *thoroughly* in 10 seconds. Mixes and prepares Batter without labor. Six eggs can be made to fill a quart. Don't let imitations deceive you. Ask for the "Dover." Cleaned in a moment.

Under Patents May 31, 1870. June 8, 1869. July 7, 1868, and others.

Both the beaters are made to revolve and interlace each other. Dover on the handle. No rivets or joints to get loose. Buy it of your Tinsmith, Grocer, Hardware or Crockery dealer. Return it and get your money if you are not delighted with it.

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WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
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SAFE AND RELIABLE.
Have You Weak Lungs?
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Have You any Throat Disease?
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USE DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Are You Weak and Debilitated?
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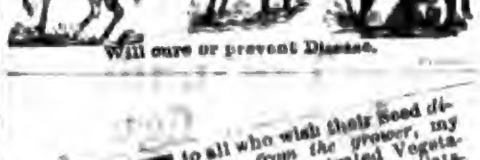

Will cure or prevent Disease.

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The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains a full account of the approaching grand Centennial Exhibition.

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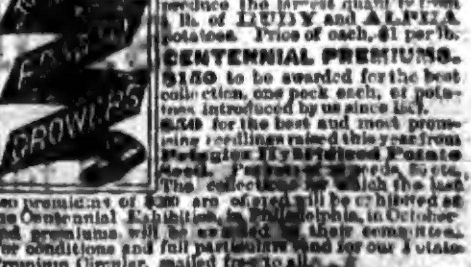

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G. N. U. No 13

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Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

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I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATFS than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

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[illegible] customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class workmen employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire everybody to call and price my goods before buying elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

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Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

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Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

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FOR ALL KIDS OF

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Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

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ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This is the leading hardware store in our county, keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

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TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

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Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

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The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

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Pocket Books,
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PLAIN AND FANCY

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Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
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—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

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In American and Swiss Watches,

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FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

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GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

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F. E. DAVENPORT,

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Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

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All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

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Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

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Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 35pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 55	6 20
Fostoria	8 30	9 25	7 14
Deshler	10 30	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 28	11 20	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 02am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 07	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 29	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 03	4 05	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 12am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 1	......	2 29
Avilla	3 01	......	3 01
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 30
Auburn Junction	3 23	6 34	3 42
Auburn	3 26	6 40	3 53
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 36	11 31	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

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Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 23	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	0 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	5 30	30
Reading	1 45		7 00	22
Bankers	2 00		7 22	45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 20	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 37
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 05			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 30a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 38			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
Ar Angola	3 40	6 15		12 46
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 32		1 38
Auburn Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00		1 52
Fort Arrive		9 30		2 45
Indiar	11 15	1 10p		9 30
Louisvil.	6 45 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10 30	lv Logans't ar	11.50	6.30p	1.10a
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.12	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.26	Chili	10.07	5.53	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.33	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	12.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.52	9.06
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.17	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.15			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.22	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.46
2.00	7.50	22.20	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP Master of Tns,

Lake Shore & Mich 'Southe RraR.

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:43 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:54
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:15 "
Sedan	3,07	3,01	8:33 "
Corunna	3,14	3,08	8:50 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.10 pm	11.30 pm	5:25 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40	5:40 "
Waterloo	2:27 "	11:50 "	6:02 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:11a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail	No. 7 Pac. ex.	N. Nigh
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	5 00
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 50
Mansfield	9 25"	....	5 14 "	10 55
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 20
" lv.	10 10 "	4 30 am	6 25 p.m	11 50
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 30 "	2 10
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10
Plymouth	5 08 "	1 45 pm	3 55 a.m	6 08
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	8 20

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 3 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 2 Mail
Chicago	10 20p m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 35am
Plymouth	1 58a.m	12 00 p.m	9 05 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 48 "	12 20p
Lima	7 00 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 45
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 02
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00a
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 35 "	9 00 "	11 20
Rochester	5 45 "	1 35a.m	11 12 "	2 07p
Chicago	6 55 "	3 30 "	12 15 p.m	3

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m. Crestline, 11.15 p. m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 8.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dekota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna Mankato, St Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesoto. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Jonesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghtion, Handcock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winono.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leaves Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and Crlifornia, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneopolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Genevy, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Jonesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent apply to

W. STENNETT, Gen. Pass Agt. Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Genl Supt Chicago

D Z Hoffman

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 13th, 1876. Number 15.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,........[illegible] | Six Months,........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

P. V. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. Office opposite N. W. Cor. Public Square.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Devenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over McQuiston's store. Cool's Block, North of Court House.

HOTELS.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. H. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL,

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O. SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society,

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
G. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fe Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

THE PHOENIX TILE MACHINE.

[illegible]

CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory so that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m.

CARPETS.

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a

general line of Upholstery Goods with

Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 22, 1875.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected and make us nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept first store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &t

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times wys unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. EBLERS.

No. 3

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Before Jacob Wal
DeKalb County. } born, J P Union-tp.

Thomas J. Shreve, vs James E. Shreve.

It appearing by the return of the writ herein that said defendant is not found, and it further appearing by affidavit filed that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. A writ of garnishment in said case has been served on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division.

Notice is therefore given to said defendant to appear to said action at my office on the 10, of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer or demur to the complaint or the same will be determined in his absence.

Feb 11, 1876. JACOB WALBORN, J. P.

The best method of freeing the country from official corruption is to turn the party out under which the rascals have been protected.

An Auburn father was awakened by what he thought was a burglar, the other night. He emptied all the chambers of his six shooter at the intruder, and when the noise of the firing ceased, he heard a well-known voice excitedly ask, "Wazzer mazzer, fazzer; wazzer doin'?"

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Devenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept 30 y

A Heavy rain and snow storm prevailed throughout Connecticut Monday, which effected the vote to some extent. It is thought no election by the people would be the result, as it requires a majority over all to elect. There are four tickets in the field for State offices. There is no date upon which to base an opinion as to how the Legislature will stand.

An ingenious bummer has invented a new way of getting his liquor. He puts two pint bottles in his coat pocket, one full of water, the other empty. Then he goes into a saloon and asks for a pint of gin, handing out the empty bottle. When he gets the gin he puts the bottle in his pocket, and tells the barkeeper to "Hang it up." Barkeeper naturally objects, and demands the cash or the gin. Bummer reluctantly hands him the bottle of water, and goes out muttering about some folks being so confounded perticktular.

The Republican party is in a quandary regarding the selection of a Presidential candidate. The problem presented is one which their most potent sages are unable to solve. The party in Indiana are firmly convinced that the hopes of the organization, and consequently of the country, rest upon Senator Morton. They assert that no man but Morton can carry the State. Ohio declares that success among the Buckeyes depends upon the nomination of Hayes. New York howls with derision and boldly asserts that that without Conkling the party in the Empire State has ingloriously departed to the condemned canines. The voice of Pennsylvania is heard above the wails, her starving miners oracularly announcing that Hartranft alone can, Moses-like, lead them safely through the Red Sea of probable defeat, relieve them from the bewiderments of a corruption produced Wilderness and finally conduct them safe to the Promised Land of continued power and robbery without detection. Illinois proudly steps to the front and calls the attention of the country to the fact that she possesses the only specific for the ills which at present afflict the country, in the person of a Washburne. At his latter announcement a sickly smile spreads over the terrorstricken countenance of the party and it mentally concludes, with the lamented Widow Bedot, that "we are all poor critters."

The Weather Fifty Years Ago.

What curious weather!" seems to be the observation universally made, and yet 1816 was "the year without a summer." The old-time New England farmers used to refer to it as "Eighteen hundred and starve to death." January was mild, and so was February, with one or two days exception, but March was cold and boisterous. May opened seasonably warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with ice and snow and winter coldness. Buds and blossoms were frozen, ice formed half an inch thick, and corn was killed. Frost, snow and ice were common in June and almost everything green was destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusets, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied by frost, and on the fifth ice formed the thickness of window glass in New York New England, and part of Pennsylvania and corn and nearly all crops were destroyed in some sections. In August ice formed hals an inch thick and corn was frozen so that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England and the Middle States. Frrmers were obliged to pay $4 and $5 a bushel for corn of 1814, for seed for next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild, and the balance of the month was cold, while frost and ice formed half an inch thick. October was more then usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering with snow enough for good sleighing December was quite mild and comfortable.

Dying Words of Recent Statesmen.

Stands so mulsteers for.—B. H. Bristow.

The game is played out.—Poker Bob Schenck.

Stand by your post tradership—beat Ammee.—Belknap.

I am glad that I die young. It would be a terrible thing to grow old and sinful.—Williams.

My son, never write letters—Pierrepont.

If I had only been born twins I could have made just twice as much.—Orvil L. Grant.

Some love to roam o'er the dark sea foam, but as for me, give me a worm-eaten hull in a snug harbor.—Robeson.

Don't weep for me. I'm glad to get out of the wilderness. Meet me in the happy hunting grounds.—Delano.

Look not on the still when it is crooked.—John McDonald.

They say the streets of New Jerusalem are paved with gold. I want to go.—Boss Shepherd.

Who would have thought that cold tongue would kill a man?—Jim Blaine.

I go where "mum's" the word.—Joyce.—St. Louis Times.

The Enforcement Act.

The last chance of carrying a single Southern state for the nominee of the Republican National Convention is gone. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the enforcement act is the death-knell of such a hope. There never has been a day since the passage of the reconstruction measures that any Southern state, with possibly the exception of Mississippi and South Carolina would have voted to sustain the Republican party, had its people been left free to cast their ballots as they pleased. This they were not allowed to do, for deputy United States marshals rode over the country, and, under therats of arrest and imprisonment, deterred the men of substance and of property from going to the polls. If they attempted to exercise the rights of freemen, they risked their liberty and took their chances of imprisonment. In order to harass them and make their arrests more painful, their homes and incarcerated in prisons located among strangers. This was done to make the giving of bail difficult, if not impossible for the object of these petty officers was not to insure the appearance of their victims for trial but to punish them before they were tried. This system of attempting to carry elections by the appointment of deputy marshals and vesting in them the power of arrest without warrant was not confined to the Southern states. It was one practiced in the great commercial city of the country, and although not successful in that case, was none the less reprehensible. Hunderds of deputy marshals were sworn into office in the city of New York a few years ago, and a large army, under command of the most desperate and unscrupulous officer which the war produced, was sent to that city to force her people to vote the Republican ticket. Notwithstanding this pressure her voters stood firm and cast their ballots for the men of their choice Had the people rebelled against this interference with the rights of citizenship and arrested these deputy marshals as disturbers of the peace, an unscrupulous military chieftan was ready to enforce obedience to an unconstitutional law with his bayonets. Happily for the country the freemen of New York bore this attack upon their liberties and this insult to their manhood with a patience worthy of their ancestry and answered the jibes and taunts of the Redical leaders with batlots instead of blows, so the hero of Fort Fisher had to take his army away without an opportunity of adding to his military laurels. Now, had this occurred in a Southern city, it would have resulted in over-awing the people and making the election a farce, but happening as it did among a people who had not been accustomed to feel the hand of military power, it failed to its object. By such means as these were the Southern states kept under the control of alien to their soil and strangers to their people. All of them save one are now freed from the rule of the vampries who have been sucking their life blood for years, and this one will soon take her stand with her sister states on the platform of self government. This assured by the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the enforcement act. It was this law which made these things possible. It was under this law that men were arrested at their homes, take hundreds of miles away ane tried for alleged offenses before court created to convict. It was under this law that free American citizens were banished from their homes and sentenced to imprisonment in distant states, and made to put on the felon's garb. The men who were instrumental in breaking up families and imprisoning their heads that states might be coerced in keeping the Republican party in power must pay the penalty.—Indianapolis Sentinal.

JANE REED.

A Pennsylvania Ballad.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

"If I could forget," she said, "forget, and begin again!
We see so dull at the time, and, looking back, so plain.
There's a quiet that's worse, I think, than many a spoken strife,
And it's wrong that one mistake should change the whole of a life.

"There's John, forever the same, so steady, sober, and mild;
He never storms—a man who never cried as a child.
Perhaps my ways are harsh, but if he would seem to care,
There'd be fewer swallowed words and a lighter load to bear.

"Here, Cherry!—she's found me out, the calf I raised in the spring,
And a likely heifer she's grown, the foolish, soft-eyed thing!
Just the fresh color I like, without a dapple or a speck,—
Oh, Cherry, bend down your head, and let me cry on your neck!

"The poor dumb beast she is, she never can know nor tell,
And it seems to do me good, the very shame of the spell:
So old a woman and hard, and Joel so old a man—
But the thoughts of the old go on as the thoughts of young began!

"It's guessing that wastes the heart, far worse than the surest fate;
If I knew he had thought of me, I could quietly work and wait;
And then when either, at last, on a bed of death should lie,
Why, one might speak the truth, and the other hear and die!"

She leaned on the heifer's neck; the dry leaves fell from the boughs,
And over the sweet late grass of the meadow strayed the cows:
The golden dodder meshed the cardinal flower by the rill;
There was autumn haze in the air, and sunlight lay on the hill.

"I've somehow missed my time," she said to herself, and sighed;
"What girls are free to hope, a steady woman must hide.
But the need outstays the chance; it makes me cry and laugh
To think that the only thing I can talk to now is a calf."

A step came down from the hill: she did not turn or rise;
There was something in her heart that saw without the eyes.
She heard the foot delay, as doubting to stay or go:
"Is the heifer for sale?" he said. She sternly answered, "No!"

She lifted her head as she spoke; their eyes a moment met,
And her heart repeated the words, "If I could only forget!"
He turned a little away, but her lowered eyes could see
His hand, as he picked the bark from the trunk of a hickory tree.

"Why can't we be friendly, Jane?" his words came, strange and slow;
"You seem to bear me a grudge, so long, and so long ago!
You were gay and free with the rest, but always so shy of me,
That, before my freedom came, I saw that it couldn't be."

"Joel!" was all she cried, as their glances met again,
And a sudden rose effaced her pallor of age and pain.
He picked at the hickory bark: "It's a curious thing to say;
But I'm lonely since Phebe died and the girls are married away.

"That's why these thoughts come back: I'm a little too old for pride,
And I never could understand how love should be all one side.
'Twould answer itself, I thought, and time would show me how;
But it didn't come so then, and it doesn't seem so now!"

"Joel, it came so then!"—and her voice was thick with tears;
"A hope for a single day, and a bitter shame for years!"

He snapped the ribbon of bark; he turned from the hickory tree:
"Jane, look me once in the face, and say that you thought of me!"

She looked, and feebly laughed: "It's a comfort to know the truth,
Though the chance was thrown away in the blind mistake of youth."
"And a greater comfort, Jane," he said with a tender smile,
"To find the chance you have lost, and keep it a little while."

She rose as he spake the words; the petted heifer thrust
Her muzzle between the twain, with an animal's strange mistrust;
But over the creature's neck he drew her to his breast:
"A horse is never so old but it pulls with another beast!"

"It's enough to know," she said, "to remember, not forget!"
"Nay, nay: for the rest of life we'll pay each other's debt!"
She had no will to resist, so kindly was she drawn,
And she sadly said, at last, "But what will become of John?"

—*Atlantic for April.*

MY CHOICE.

"You went away very abruptly the other day, Mrs. Marbury," said Mrs. Chappell to me, when I called as I was passing about a fortnight afterward (I had in the meantime been nursing a sick child).

"Well," I answered, "you were busy, and I had stopped short in my narrative just at that point of my life where fiction ordinarily ends; and such a flood of recollection came over me as I stood leaning alone against your counter, that I did not feel inclined to disenchant even myself.

"You see, Mrs. Chappell," I went on, "when an elderly woman's memory goes into the dreamland of her courtship and honeymoon she does not like the jolting journey back to common life. So when you left me thinking of Oliver Marbury as he appeared in his short-waisted, tight-fitting, claret-colored coat, his white satin stock and waistcoat, pale, stone-colored trousers, and patent leather boots, and myself in my pretty white satin drawn bonnet and blonde fall, my white book-muslin dress and satin sash, my small white Paisley-bordered Norwich shawl and sandalled slippers, I was so full of that happy marriage morn in our old church at S——, and the dinner afterward, when my father astonished Amos and Leah by giving me the thousand pounds, that I did not care to shut out the picture, and took myself off instead."

"Then did your marriage turn out so badly?" questioned Mrs. Chappel, with one eye on the shop-door the while.

"Badly! It was an unfortunate day when David Beech allowed himself to be talked over, and let his pet daughter become Mary Marbury. Better ten thousand times have remained Mary Beech to the end of my days!"

"Yet as I went with Oliver inside the hired chaise to the new home I had not yet seen, and his arm held me close to him all the way, and he stooped now and then to whisper, 'My wife,' and tell me how much he loved me, and how happy we should be, I thought that one word 'wife' comprehended all that was ecstatic and sublime, and the vista of the future held not a cloud.

"Two things struck me about our house (which had been father's)—the unused, dusty look of the library, a small room like an offshoot at the back, but crammed with books, and, secondly the hunting-whips, gig whips, spurs, racing calendars framed and glazed, the guns, shot-belts, and powder-flasks, the boxing-gloves and foils hung up or littering about the whole house. Then, too, there were cigars and pipes, cards and dice in drawers and boxes, and the first faint, impalpable shadow of doubt crept over me.

"'Oliver will forego these things now that he is married,' said I to myself, 'and I will make that delightful old library quite a snuggery. It is the most cosy room in the house.'

At first he drove me about here and there, and one or two of his father's very old friends called upon me; but his own acquaintances were mostly men in Newmarket coats like his own, who talked slang, smoked incessantly, stared hard at me, or made freer than I liked, and who walked in and out of the house, ordered the servants, drank beer and brandy, went and stayed with a freedom very foreign to my notions, and altogether upset my theories of the privacy of domestic life.

"There was one, a Capt. Thornton, I especially disliked, and I told Oliver so. 'He will ruin you if you continue to associate with him,' I said.

"Oliver laughed, patted my cheek, and replied, knowingly, 'My dear, he might if I were not too deep for him. I mean to make a fortune out of the Captain before long.'

"I had heard from my father that Oliver's property was not large, and, little as I knew of such matters, I could tell my £1,000 would not go far to support such a mode of life. But he only laughed when I said captains and country squires were not associates for him. 'Never you mind, Mary; I know what I'm about.' And then he grew angry when I spoke on the subject, so I desisted.

"Frequently he was away for a week or two together, and then the whole tribe went with him—not that at other times we *always* had the house full; but it was seldom quite empty. We rarely had a quiet evening to ourselves. He was away when my baby was born, and I was partly glad of it for the house was quiet.

"Oliver had insisted upon a christening feast, and gave his orders as if Potosi had been at his command.

"'Hang the cost! What do I care!' was his reply to my wish to keep expenditure within bounds.

"Of course there were friends of his own invited, and of course there was heavy drinking; and whilst father, Leah, Mrs. Mathews, and I sat together in the drawing-room, listening to the March winds blustering without, a noise of voices in loud contention came from the dining-room across the hall.

"'Liar!' 'Cheat!' 'Sharper!' 'Vagabond!' were among the epithets which smote our ears. Then there was a scuffle. We met the servants in the hall also, hurrying to ascertain what was the matter, and as we opened the dining-room door we saw Capt. Thornton with his hands on Oliver's throat. I shrieked. Sam, our man-servant, darted in, and helped to separate them—drawing his master away toward the door.

"The faces of both men worked with passion; Oliver shook himself free, snatched a decanter from the dining-table, and hurled it across at his antagonist with full force. Instinctively the captain put up his arm to guard his face. The decanter smashed upon his hand, gashed it frightfully.

"I believe there was a cry for a doctor, but not for me, though I had fainted and been carried back to the drawing-room sofa insensible.

"Capt. Thornton's life was in peril from the hemorrhage. His wrist was bound tightly before a surgeon came to extract the glass and sew up the wound; but for all that he was for a long time in danger of lockjaw. When he did recover the muscles of his right hand were so contracted that he could no longer shuffle cards, ride at hunt or steeple-chase, handle a billiard cue, or fire a gun; and he vowed vengeance against the man who had made life a burden to him.

"Oliver laughed, as was his wont; but evil seemed to haunt us from that hour—not as a consequence of that one act, but of much foregone, of which I knew nothing.

"My father beckoned me into the library before he and Leah returned home, and he shut the door.

"'Mary,' said he gravely, 'had I known thy Oliver was such a wastrel I'd have chopped my hand off afore I'd ha' given thee to him. I'm afraid thou'lt rue afore long. Such riot and extravagance as I saw last night cannot last. And when his own brass is melted he'll want thy £1,000.'

"Never shall I forget his look of consternation as I told him I had given the money over to Oliver before we left home on our wedding-day.

"'Then, ten to one, it's thy money he's squandering!' he cried, in as much of a temper as I ever saw him; but he softened at my tears, and added, 'It's my fault, Mary; I ought to have tied it down on thee. Never mind, lass, if the worst comes to the worst, there's a home for thee and thy little Launcelot whilst I've a roof to cover me.'

"The end did not come quite so soon as father predicted, but it came quite soon enough. Bills came pouring in as soon as the rupture between Oliver and Capt. Thornton got wind, and I had to soften my husband's 'Hang it, let them wait,' as best I could, to importunate duns—I who had never known what debtor and creditor meant beyond a 'bill of parcels' at school. Then credit was stopped, and Oliver swore over every sovereign he gave to me. Sometimes, after a brief absence, he came back with rolls of notes, but he would disappear again, and they would disappear too. And as his embarrassments increased he drank still more heavily and his temper grew so irritable that no one knew how to deal with him.

"In our little Launcelot, whose winning ways beguiled many a dreary hour, and in the books in our cosy library, I tried to smother the sense of impending misfortune.

"One servant had already gone. The old housekeeper I myself dismissed, knowing my inability to pay her. And now I felt the value of Leah's sharp training, for I had to do the work of the house, cook, and nurse my baby into the bargain; and woe betide me if broil or roast or ragout were not to my husband's liking.

"He rode off one morning with a valise strapped before him, kissing Launcelot and me before he went, and I did not see him again for years. Before the day was out sheriff's officers were in the house, and but for kind Mrs. Matthews, who interceded for me, neither baby nor myself would have had so much as a change of raiment left.

"She took me home with her, a poor, dazed, stunned creature, who had not reached her twenty-second birthday. Consoling Launcelot (who wept because his mother wept, as children will) with lump-sugar and jam, she hushed him to rest, and then dispatched a hurried missive to my father.

"A couple of days elapsed, during which my heart sank to its lowest ebb. Then he came. He had been himself away at an auction and could not leave.

"He did not upbraid me. He said he had 'foreseen what was coming,' and I know not whether he or I thanked Mrs. Matthews most heartily for her kindness.

"Back to my childhood's home I went with a very heavy heart, and not all my dear father's heartiness could prevent me from feeling myself and child intruders.

"Soon after he sent me down to Mosford to my brother-in-law to learn confectionery, then stocked a shop and furnished a house for me in one of the old Rows of Chester, to the great indignation of the others.

"'It's best you try to get a living for Launce and yourself, my girl,' said my good father; 'and though I'd rather have you near me, it's wisest to remove you beyond the reach of envious eyes, and where that wastrel husband of yours will not think of looking for you.'

"At first I was very awkward in my new position. City and people were alike strange; but that perhaps helped to set me at ease behind my counter.

"Bright, hazel-eyed, five-year-old Launcelot was the star of my night. He was more like his grandfather Beech than his own father, of whom he had no remembrance; a black paper profile found at my father's being my only likeness of absent Oliver.

"Often and often as I stood behind my counter I wondered if ever chance would bring him in there among the stream of customers; and yet I think I generally looked upon him as dead; no word or sign having reached me of his existence.

"It was May—sunny, scented May—and Chester race-week. Matty and I were busy as bees from morning until night. Launce went to school. The second race day, a party of ladies and gentlemen came into the shop, talking and laughing as they came. One of them was Oliver Marbury!

"I screamed and fainted. When I came to myself he was gone. After nightfall he came again and abused me for 'making a scene and compromising him with his friends.' But finding me in comfortable circumstances he took up his abode with me, professed to have exhausted his means in trying to discover us, and was lavish of caresses both to Launcelot and myself.

"I had never ceased to love him, and I hailed the prodigal's return. Yet, as of old, he came and went, and ere long began to drain my resources. He took from my pocket and from my till the money with which I should have preserved my credit, and gambled it away. The climax came when my little Mary was about four months old.

"My stock got low; I had no money to give him. Half drunk, he brought a broker on to the premises, sold to him stock, fixtures, and furniture, regardless of my tears and entreaties; and, while the goods were being hurried away, put the proceeds in his pocket, and, carpet-bag in hand, turned on his heel, coarsely telling me old David Beech would make a home for me and the squallers. The children were both crying. At this Launcelot raised his little fist and struck at his unnatural father.

"Like a savage he turned upon the child, to strike at him. On the impulse of the moment I interposed, and the blow meant for Launcelot came down on myself and the baby in my arms. I dropped, and little Mary never cried again.

"They tell me I was frantic for months. At all events, I was spared the pain of giving evidence against my own husband. Matty and the broker's men sufficed.

"We had fallen against a piece of furniture in the way, and there was a suggestion that the babe had been killed in the fall. The charge of murder had been abandoned, but Oliver was found guilty of manslaughter, and condemned to seven years' transportation.

"Mrs. Matthews, good soul! took charge of Launce during my illness, and with Matty's help Leah nursed me at my father's, grumbling all the while at the trouble, the cost, and the disgrace.

"I tried to shut my eyes on the future—to hope we might remain undisturbed, and to train my boy to better things. Meanwhile my father died. He had secured a shop for me, and left me a small annuity, to be paid quarterly.

"Eight years passed away. Launcelot, my pride and joy, was fifteen—a frank, good-natured, and high-spirited youth, whose mother was all in all to him.

"Suddenly the avalanche came down upon us. A fierce, dark, scowling reprobate came in at our door, and claimed as my husband a right to share my means. My heart sank. This was not the man I had sworn to love and obey.

"I was powerless to resist, and he stayed. Goaded by the thought that while he had been in captivity we had prospered, he tortured me in every way he could devise, and Launcelot became my companion. Then he made the boy his butt to wound me surest.

"At last Launcelot, seeing only shame and disgrace before him, conceiving that he was only a cause of outrage on me, as many a good son has done before, ran off to sea, and I was left to cope with Oliver Marbury alone.

"One night—shall I ever forget it?—a man clambered over the outhousing in at my chamber window. It was he, haggard, footsore, bloody. He had wounded a man and sought concealment. He threatened to kill me if I spoke a word. What money I had he took, ate greedily some bread and cheese, changed his clothes, and then fled as he came.

"Men were on the watch and he was taken. His blood-stained clothes were found in my room, where I sat white with terror.

"I was told that, in an affray with poachers on his preserves, Capt. Thornton and a keep had been killed, and I was questioned until my very brain began to reel.

"I thought I should be called upon to give evidence against him. I had loved him once. He was the father of my children. To avoid such a contingency I fled, whither I neither knew nor cared.

"I had no money—never thought of it. I went along lanes, through fields, avoiding the high roads, excitement keeping me up, though I had no food. The first night I took shelter in a barn, stealing off like a culprit at daybreak. I must have looked hungry, for a lad swinging on a gate, with a great hunch of bread in his hand, broke it in two and offered half to me.

"That night I dropped on a stone by the wayside and fell asleep. I was roused by some one calling to me. A gentleman in a gig offered me a seat if I was going his way. The moon was full on his face and in my surprise I ejaculated:

"'Mr. Smithson!'

"I know not whose surprise was the greatest. My father had dealt with him for years, and he had called on Amos Bradley only the day before. My troubles were not unknown to him. I told him all. He took me home to Redditch, to his wife; and there I remained.

"My husband's sentence now was for life. There was no fear of his breaking in upon me, they said; but, ah! thought and memory did that.

"Mr. Smithson would have had me change my name, but I dared not destroy the only clue by which Launce might seek his mother. From time to time I heard of him through Mrs. Matthews. Once I went to meet him in Liverpool—only once. I expected him home from California last Christmas.

"When I went home from this shop, Mrs. Chappell, last November, I bought a newspaper to read over my tea. I read that the Rosicrucian had foundered off Cape Verde, and all hands gone down with her. It was my son's ship!

"Mrs. Chappell, my last hope went down in the Rosicrucian. It matters nothing now who knows my story, or who does not. It is all as one to

"MARY MARBURY."

—*Cassell's Magazine.*

German Railway Travel.

Charles Dudley Warner, in one of his entertaining letters from Germany to the Hartford *Courant*, says of the Prussian railways: "However, I don't mean to complain of German railways, they are safe and comfortable; if you want speed and damages you Americans know where to go. A compartment of the second class holding eight persons, in a German carriage, is a snug place for a winter ride. It is so well upholstered that you can ride on the seats without fatigue and sleep at your ease. The compartment of the first class is in the same carriage, and differs only in a little more luxurious upholstering. For winter travel, when there is nothing to see, these compartments are very nice; for summer I prefer an American palace-car. But when the wind raves over a desolate country there is a feeling of snugness in these little apartments. The windows are all closed, everybody lights his cigar, the lady, if one happens to be present, doesn't ever think of saying that she likes smoke—that is taken for granted—and soon the air is so thick that you might imagine yourself in a beer hall enjoying yourself to the utmost.

Not that you are obliged to ride in smoke; on probably all the trains there are compartments distinctly set apart for the not-smoking, and generally there is a separate compartment for ladies. It has become the fashion since I was in Germany some years ago, to heat the carriages by steam pipes, and the passengers themselves can regulate the inflow of the steam. The cars heated in this manner are so warm that you can take off overcoat and hat and sit, often with the window down, as if at home. But the heating by steam is not universal, and occasionally the traveler is put into a cold car and consoled only with a foot-warmer, a tube filled with hot water, which speedily cools, and in the process seems to abstract all the natural heat from the feet and legs of the passenger.

Strange Funeral Procession.

An extraordinary funeral procession recently arrived at Santa Fe. There were twenty freight wagons in the procession, and each wagon was a hearse, loaded with the remains of soldiers, in different stages of decay. These had been buried, one by one, ranging through a period of several years at Fort Craig, and recently the remains were ordered removed to the Government cemetery at Santa Fe. The bodies were exhumed, packed in gunny sacks, and each one labled, just like sacks of ore. Only one body, that of Lieut. Drew, was transported in a coffin. This officer perished of thirst on the Jornade del Muerta, six years ago. His remains, when exposed to inspection at Santa Fe, presented a rather natural appearance. The tongue, or what remained of it, still protruded from the mouth, evidencing the suffering attending his horrible death. In this singular and ghastly procession were one hundred and forty bodies. The wagons discharged their skeletonic freight in the Government cemetery, and each gunny sack and contents was dropped into a separate grave. There were no religious or military services or ceremonies, and the men hired to accompany the procession tossed the sacks of bones with as little care and feeling as they would boxes of merchandise.

The American Horses in England.

The Centennial year, as well as being the most notable in the home-history of the American turf, will derive additional interest from the invasion of England by Mr. M. H. Sanford's stable, under the management of Charley Littlefield, who seventeen years ago accompanied Mr. Ten Broeck to the old country, when the latter gentleman made his invasion with Starke, Prior, Prioress, Satellite (formerly Sherritt) and Umpire. Of the horses Mr. Sanford has taken across, and that have now been in England nearly five months, at least two have made a high local reputation on the American turf, and three others are pre-eminent for their breeding.

PROF. SWING believes in novels, "when they make their central love affairs decorate great social ideas."

The Worcester Disaster.

The reservoir, which was the main source of the water supply of the city of Worcester, Mass., burst on the afternoon of the 30th of March, and an immense volume of water swept down the side of Leicester hill, through New Worcester, South Worcester, and Quinsigamond, and all outlying villages. Fortunately the course of the flood passed to one side of the thickly-settled portion of the city, and as ample warning had been given of the danger, much of the loss of life and property which would have attended a sudden irruption was avoided. The reservoir was about five miles from the City Hall, and was nearly 500 feet above the level of Main street. There had been for several years a small leak in the south side of the dam, the water working under an eight-feet stone archway which contains waste and supply pipes, breaking into the arch about twenty feet from the water. Attention had several times been called to the defective condition of the dam, and a good deal of excitement was shown just after the Williamsburg dam break, and the calamity of the Mill river valley; but the reservoir was neglected.

The scene at the breaking of the dam was grand and terrible. The water gushed through the banks in a dozen places at once, and a general alarm started the busy workmen away from their position to the heights above, and out of danger. An immense torrent of dark water rushed down the hill, sweeping everything in its course. The dam was a substantial structure, rebuilt and strengthened in 1873, and pronounced safe by the best engineers. The pond held 775,000,000 gallons of water. The results of the break were disastrous all down the stream. One mile from the dam lies Cherry valley, in Leicester and Worcester, a narrow gorge dotted all along with dams, reservoirs, and substantial mills, all of which were swept away or badly injured. When the dam gave way the torrent poured down the valley, sweeping over the first dam below, twenty feet in height, taking off James A. Smith's mill bodily. A. E. Smith's mill, next on the stream, and several operatives' dwellings went down the stream at Ashworth, and Jones' mill and the boiler-house, dye-house, stock-house and gas-house went off. A large boiler was floated off and danced on the top of the waves for quite a distance. At the next mill, Hunt's, the dye-house was taken off and the mill undermined. The flood lasted at these points but a few minutes, the fall being quite rapid and the extreme points only a mile apart. Ample notice was given, and all movables, wool, stock, etc., were saved from the mills. Below this point the stream makes a detour to the south through Janesville, which the water passed safely. Returning toward the city, it swept away 500 feet of the track of the Boston and Albany road.

Making Friends with the Press.

While in St. Joseph we were introduced to a reporter of one of the city papers, said to be the oldest in the city. He took us cordially by the hand with the remark:

"How do you do, Mr. L.; how do you do?"

After some little conversation we invited him to step in and imbibe.

"Certainly, Captain, certainly! Would as soon drink with you as anybody."

So we drank. Presently we asked him to drink again.

"Certainly, Major. I never refuse to drink with gentlemen. Here's to you!"

A short pause, and we repeated the invitation a third time. The tears came in the old man's eyes as he grasped our hand and said: "Colonel, you do me proud. Am glad I met you. Here's my hand."

We saw we were growing in his estimation, so we presently remarked that he looked dry, and asked him what he would take.

"Whisky and sugar, General; whisky and sugar. It has been my steady diet for twenty-five years; I never take any other."

We concluded there was no chance for further promotion, so we bade our old friend good-by; and as we left him we noticed that he wore one boot, one canvasback shoe, no stockings, a pair of linen pants, sustained by one suspender, and a shirt as unfamiliar to the water as he was himself. But he was happy and appreciated us, as was evident from the following personal, which appeared in the paper the next morning:

"Maj. Gen. L——, of Denver, Col., is getting outside provisions at the Pacific, until Uncle Johnnie begins to fear a famine. The General is a whole-souled, genial gentleman, a Christian and a scholar, and we hope he will visit us often."—*Denver News.*

Gored to Death.

A farmer named Elser, living near Leavenworth, Kansas, went out one morning, recently, to catch a calf, but encountered a bull. The bull gored him to death, terribly mangling and mutilating his body. The infuriated animal had to be shot before Elser's body could be recovered.

THE French Minister of Marine reports a gradual falling off in the sardine fisheries owing to the inadequate supply of bait, the roe of codfish from the American fisheries having heretofore been relied on for that purpose. It has been found, however, that grasshoppers pounded into a paste imitated the roe so exactly that the most knowing of the sardines cannot distinguish the difference; and accordingly the French Government has imported large quantities of the insects from Algeria in order to try the new bait on a large scale. Should the experiment prove an entire success the grasshopper problem which has so puzzled the Western agriculturist may be considered solved.

Scalped.

A horrible accident happened at a woollen factory at Arnprior, Can., a few days since. Mary Stuart, one of the factory girls, while sweeping the floor, was caught by a revolving shaft by the hair of the head, and the whole of her scalp was torn off from the nape of the neck to the eyebrows. One eye is damaged and both ears are gone. It was the most sickening sight, to see a bare skull with bright eyes in it. She does not experience any great pain, and only complains of a fullness in her head. If inflammation does not set in she will in all probability recover.

JUST FOR FUN.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Up in the morning and out of bed,
He takes a leap on his trowsy head,
And, seeing him act like a crazy clown,
We know that the day will be upside down.

He gives the kitten a shower-bath
And works her up to a state of wrath;
He ties a bottle to Rover's tail
And drops his cap in the milking-pail.

He drives the hen from her nice warm nest;
The turkeys and geese have no chance to rest;
And oh! how they waddle; and how they run!
As if they knew it was just for fun!

He teases his sister and pulls her ears,
And pulls her hair till he brings the tears,
And is always so rough with her dolls and toys
That she says she had rather not play with the boys.

Sometimes he carries his fun so far
That he's quite as rude as the street boys are,
And, called to account for his ways so rough,
Thinks "I didn't mean to!" excuse enough.

He's such a clown he don't know
How deep in mischief a boy may go;
And yet so sorry when harm is done
We can't help thinking 'twas just for fun.

Pith and Point.

A CRYSTAL ghost—A glass shade.

FAST homes—Those that are safely secured.

THE mother's heart is the child's school-room.

HOW TO raise beets—take hold of the tops, and pull.

IN these days no lady appears perfectly unruffled.

THAT was a rum fellow who got mad because Santa Cruz didn't bring him a present.

THE most effective way for a boy to learn a bee sees—By putting his finger into the hive.

A POLITICAL problem. Can a cross-eyed foreigner be natural-eyzed? Inquire at any court of record.

"I ALWAYS thought I should never rear that child," said an old lady of ninety, on hearing of the death of her son, aged seventy.

A NEW "lady clerk" in a dry goods store, who objected to nicknames, began by addressing one of the little cash boys as "Cassius."

WHEN the spider left the ark did he walk or take a fly?—*Exchange.*—We can't say. There *antennæ* data as we know of bearing on that question.

"WHAT is conscience?" asked a schoolmaster. "An inward monitor," replied a bright little fellow. "And what is a monitor?" "One of the iron clads."

THE *Alta California* says that it is as useless to try to keep the American adventurers out of the Black Hills as to try to keep a woman out of a dry goods store.

"MAMMA, don't you want some nice candy?" said a shrewd little girl. "Yes, dear, I should like some. "Then if you'll buy some I'll give you half!" lisped the politic girl.

WHEN an Albany girl threw snuff into her lover's face because he was cool in his wooing, the indignant youth remarked: "Miss Julia, I've had 'snuff of this, and you will never see me again."

THERE was a crooked man
  In a crooked Western town,
Who had a crooked notion
  In his a crooked crown.
He bought a crooked still,
  And crooked whisky made,
And all got rich together
  In the crooked little trade.

—*Washington Chronicle.*

"DO YOU 'spose little girls have to eat oatmeal in heaven, mamma?" asked a sunny-haired little lady of six, as she was worrying down her morning saucerful, her eye resting longingly on a steaming pile of buckwheats the while.

"Now, WILLIE, do have a little courage. When I have a powder to take, I don't like it any more than you do; but I make up my mind that I will take it, and I do!" "And when I have a powder to take," replied Willie, "I make up my mind that I won't take it, and I don't!"

HOW HE sang it:

  Sprig, sprig, beautiful sprig,
    Happiest seasod ob the year,
  Haste thee, nuyd, ad wid thee brig
    Apul, wid its smiddes and tear.
      Cacho-o-o! Cach-e-e! Cach-e-e-r!

A CRUSTY bachelor's objection to ladies with beautiful teeth is, that nine out of ten of them would laugh at a funeral.

TWO VILLAGE worthies met on the street one day. "Jamie," says the richer of the two, "are ye never gaun to pay me that account? I'm ill aff for siller the noo." "Oh," says Jamie, "I havena seen ye this lang time. Could ye cheenge a twenty-poond note?" "Ay could I," says the laird, drawing out his pocket-book. "Ah, weel," says Jamie, "ye're no needin' siller, then," and walked on."

AN old curmudgeon was sunning himself on the postoffice steps yesterday forenoon when a lady came along, having a letter in her hand. She looked up and down the building, hesitated, and asked the man: "Where do you mail your letters here?" "I always mail mine inside the building," he calmly replied, "but you can do as you please about it—there's no law to compel you to!" The look she gave him would have knocked a street car off the track.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Recommendation.

When Justice Potter reached his office yesterday morning a man about forty years old and decidedly old-fashioned in looks was there waiting for him. He talked about the weather for awhile, and then remarked:

"A man down here on Larned street sent me to you, saying that you could recommend me to some nice-looking widow."

The Court has become used to such applications, and without betraying any surprise, he gave the stranger written directions to find a widow who lives in the northern part of the city. The man went away, but returned in the course of two hours, one of his eyes growing black and blue, a scratch on his nose, a torn coat-collar, and a generally unsettled look. He sat down, pulled up his pant leg to exhibit the marks of a do bite, pointed to his eye and grimly observed:

"I believe you recommended me to widow?"

"Yes."

"But she didn't want to marry—didn seem to care anything about the ho bonds of wedlock!"

"I didn't think she would!" sigh his honor, as he turned to his law-boo again.

The stranger looked at him for five o six minutes, and then went out witho another word.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Johnson's Revenge.

John Prince Johnson had an object in getting drunk. John Prince Johnson's wife is not more than nine-tenths angel, according to his story, and he wanted revenge on her. The other day she said to him:

"Get up and dust and go out and work and earn some cash and help me pay the rent and buy wood and keep something in the cupboard."

That was a nice way for a loving wife to talk to a fat husband with a bald spot on his crown. He wanted to sit around and get his breath for the spring campaign, but she didn't seem to care if he worked himself to death. He looked at her across the stove and replied:

"Florinda Jane, I'll make you feel bad for saying them words," and he put on his boots and went out into the cold world. When his Honor asked the prisoner if he had any excuse for being drunk, John Prince Johnson looked greatly pleased and replied:

"None at all. Fine me $5 and she'll have to pay it out of her own money!"

That was his plan to secure revenge. His Honor also seemed tickled when he heard it, and he made the sentence for six months or $50 fine. When John Prince Johnson heard the words his legs gave out and his teeth chattered. He said he had a lame leg, the asthma, a touch of consumption and a taste of dyspepsia, but nevertheless he would go right out and tear up ground and throw bricks around and strike a job if the court would let him off. The court wouldn't do it, and Mrs. Johnson, who was in the audience, went out doors, saying:

"He may howl, and rave, and perspire and expire, but right up there is where he'll roost till his time is out!"—*Free Press.*

Juvenile Amusements in Denver.

Top-spining, marble-playing, and all other similar sidewalk pastimes, says the Denver *News*, have suddenly been superseded, among bad boys, by a new and cruel sport called "jewsharping chickens." Procuring a grain of corn, the heart is hollowed out, and in the hole thus made is tied a piece of string. To the other end a straw is secured. When this is done the whole is thrown to a chicken, which gobbles up and swallows the grain. Of course the string and straw follow, lodging in the throat with the end sticking out of the mouth. Then the sport, if anything so cruel can be called sport, begins. The chicken, unable to get the straw up or down, begins a motion with one foot, while standing on the other, which is not unlike that of a boy playing on a jewsharp. No music of course proceeds from the throat of the unfortunate chicken, but its curious gyrations afford an infinite fund of amusement to the boys, who look on in very much the same manner in which a crowded audience views a screaming farce. It is a terrible ordeal to the chicken, but then it is so much fun for the boys, and Young America, you know, must have its part.

Curious Death-bed Scene.

Near Stanton's Mills, Somerset county Pa., there died recently two very aged women, sisters, the elder aged eighty-seven and the younger eighty-two. They resided with the family of the son of one of them, and both became somewhat childish and intractable several months prior to their death. They were sick at the same time, and occupied beds in the same room, footing each other. It is related by a neighbor that the two old women quarreled just a short time previous to their death about the position in which the Bible should be placed upon a table in the room, and each was bound to have her way. Too feeble to move, they lay in bed, and in the manner of little children called each other "names," meanwhile shaking their fists in a way they probably thought was very threatening. It had been the boast of each that she would live longer than her sister; and at last when the younger woman peacefully passed from earth, the elder seemed for a moment to glory in the fact that she had won the race. But it was not for long. Even before the body of her dead sister was cold, she, too, relinquished her feeble hold on life, and sought the sleep that knows no waking this side the portals of the tomb.

Dead Letters.

There were 4,400,000 letters received at the returned letter offices in London last year, of which 20,000 were not addressed. One of them contained over $10,000 in bank notes. Among the odd addresses were the following: "Mr. Smith, at the back of the church, England," and "My dear Father in Yorkshire, at the White Cottage with White Pailings." One was directed, "This is for her that makes dresses for young ladies, that lives at t'other side of the road to James Brockslip, Edensover, Chesterfield." And another, "This is for the young girl that wears spectacles, who minds two babies, 30 Sheriff street, off Prince Edwin street, Liverpool."

A Man and Wife Parted.

A reverend gentleman horrified a small company a few evenings ago by telling them that he and his wife had separated.

"Not parted!" inquiringly exclaimed three or four in a breath.

"Yes," said the gentleman with a sigh; "we had some words and parted."

A shudder went round the room, when some one inquired, "For good?"

"Oh, no!" said the divine. "She has only gone to the country, and will be back in a day or two."

"But," said one of the bolder ones, after a while, "did you really have any words with her?"

"Oh, yes! She said, 'Good by, dear,' and so did I.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE railways in different parts of the country are beginning to arrange Centennial excursion trains to Philadelphia. The plans and prices are not completed, but the proposed schedules fix the rates at a trifle above half the usual fare. Visitors will then be enabled to go and return from Philadelphia at a little more than the regular fare one way, which will bring the excursion within the reach of the great bulk of our people, and make a paying business for the railroads. If the plans are properly matured, there is no good reason why at least 10,000,000 of our people shall not visit the Centennial this summer. The great hotels in Philadelphia offer accommodations at from $4 to $5 per day, but the Centennial Agency has arranged with several thousand boarding houses where visitors can be accommodated at $2.50 per day, exclusive of the noon meal, which it is presumed will be obtained on the grounds. These houses are to be placed under the supervision of inspectors, who promise to see that everything is decent and in order. So far as prices are concerned the arrangement promises to be all that can be expected, and it is hoped they will be so in every other respect.

The Reign of Alexander II.

A letter from St. Petersburg says: "Russia celebrates to-day (March 2) the twenty-first anniversary of Alexander II.'s accession. The new reign found a debt of two milliards, the budget was 200,000,000 roubles, there were only 974 kilometres of railways, the river navigation had 144 steamers, the people were in serfdom and had no right of real property, there was no popular education, justice was administrative. To-day justice has undergone liberal reforms, including the introduction of juries or barristers; there are 22,000 elementary schools; the people have been enfranchised, are endowed with property and have the right of voting; 18,414 kilometres of railways are at work, and 2,079 are being constructed; there are 700 packets and 2,500 merchant vessels; the budget is 570,000,000 roubles. The purchase of the property given to the freed peasants has cost 500,000,000 roubles, and the railways 550,000,000. The total new expenditure would amount to two milliards, which with the previous debt would form four milliards. Yet the public debt is only 300,000,000 more than twenty-one years ago. Such are the blessings of the reign of Alexander II., executing the last wishes of his august father, daily caring for peace, and making the welfare of the nation the aim of his whole life.

A Contrary Mule.

A farmer in this county (says a North Carolina paper) has a mule so awfully contrary that he can do nothing with it. Put him in harness, and it is hard to say which way he will travel. Put a saddle on him, and he appears to doze, but to try to mount him, and he will all of a sudden begin to kick every way—straight out, straddle-bug, with all four legs at once. As to eating, he will eat anything, from his feed-trough up to a wooden saddle. The owner took a notion to have him shod, but he kicked out the blacksmith shop and returned home. The owner tried to kill him, some time back, so he tied his ears with a trace chain and rode him for six consecutive days and nights as hard as he could under whip and spur. The fact is, that he nearly killed himself in the effort, and had to be carried up-stairs to bed, and his firm belief was that the mule would die that night; but, to his astonishment, the next morning he found that the mule had kicked to death a Chester sow weighing 300 pounds, bit a piece out of his horse's shoulder, ate up a saddle, blanket and bridle, tore down the fence, and was splurging about, more devilish than ever, to find something else meaner to do.

A NEW idea in life insurance has sprung up in the Southwest. The author would have attached to all policies an agreement to the effect that "the insurance company promises in case the insured becomes the victim of chronic disease affecting his prospects of longevity, which skilled medical advice, combined with climatic treatment, can greatly mollify, to furnish the advice gratuitously, and also, if needed, to loan the insured a given amount of his policy with which he may be enabled to go to the climate prescribed."

THE Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill taxing all dogs over three years of cage $2 each. Dogs refusing to give their ages to the census enumerators will be dealt with summarily.—*Free Press.*

AT our request Oragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged, and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful,—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of $1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

Mrs. Fitch's Diamonds.

The revenue authorities are puzzled to know what to do with the Khedive of Egypt's famous gift to Gen. Sherman's daughter. The diamonds are locked up in the big vault in the Sub-treasury. They were placed there in June last, and unless they are taken away before next June, they will be classified as unclaimed goods, and sold by auction to pay the duties and storage. If this should happen, the money, after the deduction of the official charges, would be paid to Drexel, Morgan & Co., in whose name the diamonds are consigned. The trouble is that Congress in authorizing Lieut. Fitch to receive the present to his wife, neglected to relieve him from the payment of the duties. The necklace and ear-rings which compose the gift were first said to be worth $250,000, but experts have since appraised them at $75,000. The duty on this amount would be about $40,000. Gen. Sherman feels that he is too poor to pay this, and he is unwilling to appeal to Congress for an exemption of the payment of the duties. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector, nor any of his deputies are disposed to exercise their power of granting a free permit for the diamonds, and the Turkish ambassador, who has the official prerogative of receiving them in his name, will not ask for their release, because the Khedive is only recognized by his Government as a vassal.—*New York Sun.*

Map of the Black Hills.

The Bismarck *Tribune*, published seventy-five miles nearer Black Hills than any other newspaper, gives more reliable information concerning them than any other. Sent to any address six months, together with a chromo of Gen. Custer, or a new and correct pocket map of Dakota and the Black Hills, showing facts gleaned by all official surveys and late explorations, for one dollar. Address C. A. Lounsberry, Manager, Bismarck, D. T.

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The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and ARCH STS., Philadelphia, every Monday.

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Standard Screw
ONLY ABSOLUTE FASTENING FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

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A Miniature Oil Painting on Canvas which will be your own Likeness, free, with The Home Weekly, sent 3 months on trial for 25 cts. Money to Agents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie Co., Pa.

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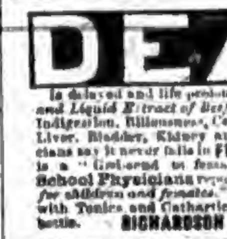

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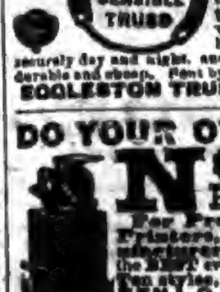

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ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 5th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the foregoing certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

WM. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, Mass., June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor.
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.
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8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

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G. N. U. No. 11

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 13, 1876.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, April, 10, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—The lovely weather we have been enjoying for a week past, has had the effect during the day of depopulating residences, emptying their living contents upon the beautiful streets of this city, until the pedestrian is jostled not infrequently in his promenade, to a disagreeable extent. The grass is waving knee high on the thrifty parks, and birds are flitting from the many beautiful trees now just putting forth their green foliage.

The Belknap affair has put a check upon the recklessness of Washington society, and few, if any, hightoned assemblages are indulged in. There is little gossip to record, and even legislative matters loose interest for the attractions of the out-door world. The lobby at Washington has been almost starved to death this winter. There is not a single thing to do, and the patriots who have been so long living at the expense of their country, are in despair. This of course is one of the effects of a democratic House of Representatives. One of my republican friends insists that if his had been a republican Congress it would have been a gay session and "something done." That last he meant by way of lobbying. These lobbyists are not particular in their expressions of affection for a certain member from Indiana, who is generally known here as Judge Holman. They think him parsimonious, mean, and stingy, but he seems to prosper under their adverse opinions. Some of the members are often greatly put out because of his persistent style of objecting to every thing that contemplates an expenditure of the people's money. The great tribulation of a member, when he introduces a bill, is to know how to get it through over the objection of Holman, as his objection will surely come. I have been a spectator of the inner workings of legislation here, and have seen every creditable influence brought to bear upon the "great objector," but while he is polite and agreeable, he never surrenders that one privilege of objecting, to any one.

Mr. Morton's resolution to inquire into the so-called Mississippi outrage, which has been adopted, is of course, only intended to get at one side of the question, and it would be perfectly legitimate for the democratic House to appoint another committee to get at the other side. The only object of Mr. Morton's committee is to flaunt the "red rag" once more in the face of the North, and rally the loyal to the republican flag. The Philadelphia Enquirer, a republican paper, suggests that after it gets through with Mississippi the committee might as well apply for perpetual authority as a sort of standing committee on opposition majorities in the States. It would be a great gain to have such a committee ready at hand when wanted.

Bell, the administration witness, who testified to some ugly facts relative to the Babcock trial is now called a bummer and dead beat. He has been employed by the Grant dynasty for some time, was a union spy in the army, and now because he talks what he knows, he is denounced as a man of no reputation. If you could have heard his story, plainly told, you would not think so. It reminds me of the attempt the radical papers made to slove Belknap upon the democratic party, after his identification for years with the Grant party, because he once was a democrat. If he had remained such, he would not now be suffering the disgrace he merits.

Now it comes out that the reason given why Grant removed Henderson was that the letter spoke of him simply as "Grant," and did not call him His Excellency the President of the United States. Mr. Pierrepoint told Mr. Henderson that this was the only objectionable thing in his speeches. His Excellency.

This brings forcibly to mind what advances a dirty, vulgar aristocracy on the one hand and the adoring flunkeyism on the other, have grown up around the centralization, ring and lavish expenditures of the national government. The public functionaries get rich upon frauds and jobs, and cease to consider themselves the servants of the people, and thought themselves their masters. The extravagant living and shoddy aristocratic love of display at Washington were the chief causes of the venality and rascality of the Cabinet. General Sherman lived in the West because he could not afford to live in Washington and keep up appearances upon a salary of $12,500 per year. What "appearances" has he got to keep up? Who is he? And who is it that wants him to shine and dazzle? The Duke of Wellington and Frederick the Great, both of whom were soldiers that were very well in their way, made it their pride to preserve a Spartan and military simplicity in their lives even in their old age. General Sherman would do himself honor by soldierly frugality and plainness. Nobody wants to see his prancing horses or liveries, nor any other sham splendors.

His excellency! To do Grant justice he personally caers very little for show. He likes a quiet talk with a shrewd horse jockey or a "practical man" like Boss Shepherd. He does not care for display but he likes adulation, subserviency, sycophancy and flunkeyism. He likes to be silent, stern, irresponsible, self-willed, despotic. He considers that he is a sovereign, not a public servant of limited authority, and he likes to be called "His Excellency." Geo. Washington and Thos. Jefferson, after election as President, rode quietly on horseback over to the capitol, tied their horses, went into the office of the Chief Justice were sworn in. That was their inauguration. That is the true ideal republic. Jefferson was a scorner of titles and of all the tags and rags of aristocracy. His example was handed down, and there was always in the old republic a noble pride in republican simplicity. This was the case as late as Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Andy Johnson. It is the Belknap-Robeson-Williams-Prince-Fred-and-Dook-Sartoris-dynasty that are the haughty swells and aristocrats. Well, we will soon be rid of the aristocracy, and shall enjoy all the more our return to democratic simplicity and cleanliness.

Speaker Kerr remarked to a prominent Indianian last week that he was "getting tired of these d—d investigations." Just so; as soon as the dragnet began to haul in democrats instead of republicans, the Confederates called a halt. We say let the fishing go on till every last one is caught.—[Indianapolis Journal.

The above appeared in the Republican the other week. I went to the Speaker's room as soon as I saw it, and asked him if that statement was true. He authorized me to say that it was infamously false in every particular, that he has been in favor of these investigations and knew that they were needed. No one, not even the most radical republican could have resisted the impression that he spoke the truth when he made this denial. He is one of the few politicians who have had little to do with buncombe in their political life, and his reputation for integrity is unquestioned. As long as the Republican copies from the Journal it may expect to give publicity to the most villainous of falsehoods. I hope it will make the correction with pleasure.

The impeachment trial has been set for the 17th inst., but it is said the counsel for Belknap will ask for two weeks further time. A desperate effort will be made to save him, even more determined than Babcock. The party must be preserved at all hazzard. The election in Connecticut is more gratifying than that of New Hampshire. A large increase in the Legislature is a fruitful victory.

TOM.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Auburn, Ind., at Rickel & Tefft's law office in said town, until Monday, April 24th, 1876, at noon, for the construction and full completion of a School Building on the five acre lot south of Brandt and Ashleys addition to said town, and furnishing all the material therefore in accordance with plans and specifications on file at said Rickel & Tefft's office. Each proposal to be accompained by a Bond in the sum of Five Hundred dollars, that the builder or builders, will give the proper bond if awarded the contract.

The work to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1876.

The contractors will be paid in monthly estimates, as the work progresses.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

WYLLIS GRISWOLD, Sec'y.

Auburn, Ind., April 5, 1876.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Christopher S. Hare, deceased, will, on or after the theirteenth [13] day of May, A. D. 1876, sell at private sale the undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of the south-west fourth of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two [32], in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen east, and running thence north to the north-east corner of said south-west one-fourth [¼], thence west five chains and four and one-half links [5, 4½] thence south parallel with first described line to the east and west open or center section line of said section thirty-two [32] thence east on said line five chains and four and one-half links to the place of beginning except the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River and Ill. R. R. Co. through said lands, containing nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres of land. Said land to be sold in tracts of from one acre to three and sixteen hundredths acres commencing at the north end of the same as shown by the plat of said premises now on file in the Clerk's office of said DeKalb County.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in twelve months and one-third in eighteen months, the defered payments to bear interest and secured by notes and mortgage on the premises sold; waiving valuation and apprisement laws.

EMILY E. HARE }
CYRUS D. HARE } Adm'r's

Bond Ordinance.

Whereas, the School Trustees of the Incorporated Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana, did on the 3rd, day of April, A. D. 1876, file a report under oath, with the Board of Trustees of said town of Auburn, showing the estimated cost of a School Building, to be erected within said corporation to be the sum of ten thousand dollars, therefore.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said town that there be issued by said Board of Trustee's bonds, to the amount of Ten thousand dollars bearing date of May 1st, A. D. 1876, and drawing interest at the rate of eight per centum, per annum of the following denominations and maturing as follows, viz.

One Bond of	$500, due May. 1st	1883
" "	500 " " "	1884
" "	500 " " "	1885
" "	500 " " "	1886
" "	500 " " "	1887
" "	500 " " "	1888
" "	1000 " " "	1889
" "	1000 " " "	1890
" "	1000 " " "	1891
" "	1000 " " "	1892
" "	1000 " " "	1893
" "	1000 " " "	1894
" "	1000 " " "	1895

Said bonds to contain the provision that they may be paid before maturity at the option of said Town of Auburn, and each bond to have coupons attached thereto for the payment of the interest thereon.

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the town of Auburn, and by him sold from time to time as the necessities for the payment of said school building shall require.

SEC. 3. Said bonds shall not be sold for a less sum than ninety-four cents on each dollar of said bonds.

SEC. 4 This ordinance shall be in force from and after the expiration of ten days from its publication in the AUBURN COURIER, a newspaper pulished in said town of Auburn.

Attest C. D. HARE Clerk.

H. C. PETERSON.
W. W. HUBBS
FRANK JONES
F. E. DAVENPORT
R. D. TEFFT

} Trustees.

We Chalenge the World for a Superior Combind Machine!

This is the only MACHINE in the world upon which the Reaping Table can be folded, thus making a Reaper that will pass through any where that a team can go. These Machines with the Illustrious Burdick Reaper and all kinds of farming Impliments for sale by

WHEELER
Nº 6
FOLDED

James A. Matson,

WATERLOO, IND.

FritHouse Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat u p
profits. Some goods--take teas for instance--pass through four different hands before they reac h
consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impo r
has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol
sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices. Prune
Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter
medi ate profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade
east, coupled with too large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t
orket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now fell at $1 per pound. Eith
aung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 'per pound. The best uncolored
Opan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 85c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30
60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A,	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominy per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37 c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	75c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFFEES:
SUGARS:
Dried Fruits.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Cdd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

H. E. LITTLE, : : : EDITOR.

Joe Beckhoffer is selling his tobacco at cost.

The boys are having lots of fun catching fish.

The roads are passable at the present writing.

Don't fail to see the two Orphans next monday night.

Pleasure riding was largely indulged in last sabbath.

That fellow thinks now that the Hoosier's are bad.

Once more we see the smiling face of Wm. Murphy on our streets.

Peter Brandon, Jr. buried a child about one week old, last Friday.

Mr. P. Berneer, has bought the Olinger property, North part of the city.

If boys have to run horses on sunday they should not do it on Main-st.

N. G. Olds a prominent business man of Fort Wayne, died this week.

Lessig's, the boss Hat and Cap man has just received a large new stock.

The Methodist congregation are adding a large room to their church building.

Mr. Geo. Steal's little boys caught a good sized aligator in the creek last week.

Except snow balls, April flowers have not yet made their appearance in this locality.

Joe Beugnot says he keeps all kinds of liquors. Any drink a man calls for he can put up.

The Central House now takes the lead of all the hotels in the city. See card next week.

For the nicest, the best, and the cheapest clothing, go to Kahn's. North of Court House.

Judge James A. Fany, one of the leading lawyers of Fort Wayne, died a few days ago.

A. T. Stewart, the Millionaire merchant of New York City, diedl ast Monday, aged 84 years.

Don't fail to call on Dr. R. C. Thompson, at the Swineford House, those who nead treatment.

Mr. Bender has purchased the property owned by Mr. Gerandot, on North Van Buren street.

Mr. John R. Moody, will have a sale on April 22nd 1876, at his residence near New Era.

Dr. Allen has moved his office over Eldridge's store where he will be happy to meet all his old patrons.

Enos Weaver is putting down a new sidewalk. It wouldn't be a bad idea for several others to do likewise.

If you want a hat, cap, shirt, collars, underwear, fancy goods or anything in the notion line, Call on Wm. Lessig.

Mr. J. E. Woodford has several rooms to rent over his Boot & Shoe store, suitable for business or for family.

A. O. Miller will for the first time in Auburn, exhibit the two Orphans at Ensley's Hall, on next monday night.

W. L. Penfield, our promising and go-a-head attorney at law testified in a case of cigars or no cigars," that it was a boy.

It is now definitely ascertained that Bowles, of the Springfield Republican is for Charles Francis Adams for president.

Many of our people are complaining of colds. Everybody is entitled to sneeze in such weather as we have had during the last month.

Mr. Alfred Cass, has traded off the old Link property, and purchased the house and lot owned by Jere. Plum, on Main and Seventstreets.

Father's and mother's dont fail to go and see the large stock of clothing at Kahn's before you buy that boy his spring suit.

T. J. Orr, is arranging and fixing up his moving apparatises for summer work. He is prepared to move any wood building with neatness and dispatch.

The Republican thieves and bribetakers that have been pillaging the public treasury have commenced telling on each other. There is hope in this.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained by Mrs. J. Abright, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited.

MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

We learn that the Woolen Maunfacturing Co. have purchased the old Bender property, and will take immediate steps in erecting a large brick woolen factory.

Two of our married men had a little difficulty to settle and they choose shoulder bumping for their best holt. Coop and John, that's naughty.

We recieved a short but pleasant call from our friend Witeman, of the Angola Herald, last Wednesday evening.

We learn that Miss Emma Bacon, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bacon, pastor of the M. E. Church at Corunna, died yesterday morning, after a lingering illness.

Why could not Ben. Butler have his son-in-law, Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, appointed to the English mission? Grant is capable of doing just that sort of a thing.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Frank Culbertson is at Lessig's popular Hat and Cap store, and in his usual pleasing way will wait on all who may call. You don't have to buy unless you want to. Just call and examine goods.

Business of all sorts has not been very brisk for some time. Indications are now more promising, and we hope to see a new life in all departments of trade.

It is rumored that Mrs. L. Jackman will start the Millinery business in a short time. If this should prove true our readers can depend on having good, stylish and substantial work done.

"Duke" Martin, of LaOtto, was supposed to purchase the Dry Goods Store of S. W. Ralston, but when it came to closing up the bargain, the "Duke" squealed. "You Can't most always sometimes tell."

We are happy to state that April is here. The fools' day was not celebrated that we know of. The mud is growing less, and farmers being to see the dawn of spring. It is to be hoped that the mud spell is over.

One-tenth of one cent seems to be a rather small commission on a subsidy, but when that subsidy is $64,000,000 it amounts in round numbers to $64,000, which any congressman ought to be satisfied with.

A freight train on the B. & O. road broke in two at Miller's, Tuesday of last week, and owing to the violence of the storm sweeping in from the lake, it was not discovered until the forward part reached South Chicago. Fortunately the track was clear of trains at the time and no further accident resulted.—Legonier Banner.

Mishawaka was shocked Tuesday morning by the announcement that John Ham, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of that vicinity, had committed suicide by hanging. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. He had threatened on several occasions to commit suicide.

Edward Hugget left the DeKalb county Poor Farm April 9th, 1876. Discription. Complexion light, black hair mostache and chin whiskers, age 31 years. When he left he wore a dark suit of clothes, cap, pair of shoes and no stockings. Any information of his whereabouts will be rewarded.

J. RUMMEL, Supt. Co. P. F.

ESTRAYED.—A fresh milch cow estrayed about April 6th. Described as follows: Large bright red, with end of horn broken off and a white spot just above each hoof. A liberal reward will be paid for her return or for information leading to her recovery.

JOSEPH ABRIGHT.

The first meeting of the young ladies Aid society, connected with the Presbytiran church, will be held at the residence of Mr. E. D. Hartman Saturday afternoon April 15th. A cordial invitation is extended the young ladies of Auburn. Mite in the evening to which all are invited.

MISS. NICHOLS. Pres.
MISS. MCCUTCHAN. Sec.

Monday evening, April 17th. Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller, will present the popular drama, for the first time in this city at Ensleys Hall, entitled "The Two Orphans." The combination will remain in our city two nights, and on Tuesday evening will play "Divorce." It is useless for us to commend this company to the public inasmuch as A. O. M. is known the world over as the brigh. particular star as "wool" in "Hidden Hand." Let a full house greet the Company on Monday evening.

Elections for Senators in Congress will occur in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut as soon as their Legislatures meet. That of New Hampshire convenes in June, and those of the other two States in May. The Democrats have a large majority in the Connecticut Legislature, and we take it for granted that Mr. English, who now holds his seat by appointment of Gov. Ingersoll, will be chosen.

Supreme Clerkship.

We are informed that our friend Clarence Edsall, a son of Major Wm. Edsall of Fort Wayne, will be a candidate before the Democratic State Convention, for Clerk of the Supreme Court It gives us pleasure to make this announcement, as we fell assured from our own personal knowledge and the reputation he has of being the best assistant Clerk of the Courts of Allen county ever known or employed in that county that he has no superior in point of qualification in the State. His locality, social relations and sterling worth will add materially to the ticket in this part of the State.

Eye, Ear and Catarrh.

EYE & EAR

Dr. Thompson, Oculist, Artist and Operator on the Eye and Ear for blindness deafness and all defects of the sight and hearing. Cross Eyes straightened. See circulars, reference &c. Rooms at the Swineford House, will remain from April 13th until April 29th, 1876.

R. C. THOMPSON, M. D.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

Eastern papers are warning young ladies against letters that have been sent out from Philadelphia, signed Hayes, Arlington & Bro., offering them from eight to fifteen dollars per week, meals included, to come to that city during the centennial to tend news stands, and to perform other light but genteel work. The letter adds, "you must not let your parents know that you are coming. This you can better do after you get here." Young ladies will do well to give no heed to such letters. The object most likely is to betray them into wicked hands.

Charley Inks, we feel confident, will peruse the following item of important news with more than ordinary interest:

H. L. Taylor received a letter from the Canada Southern Railroad Company in answer to one he wrote the company concerning the disposition of some ties which lie on his land, in which they say "What will you charge us to delivered there we will either sell them to that company or ship them around and use them on "our Toledo line." This goes to show very plainly that the company does not intend to build the road through Wolcottville very soon, if ever.—Lagrange Register.

All persons who occasionally send papers or other documents to their friends, will be pleased to learn that on Tuesday of last week the postage bill was reported upon favorably by the Senate Postal Committee. It makes a needed and much demanded reduction in the rates of postage on newspapers and other transient matter. The bill establishes a uniform rate of one cent on every three ounces or less of transient papers or magazines, and one cent for every additional two ounces. For third-class matter, one cent per ounce for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, and two cents for distances over one thousand miles.

One or other of the House committees investigating the Post Office Department should give Postmaster-General Jewell an opportunity to explain what influence led him to withdraw his advertisements soliciting new bids for mail service on routes in the Southwest which had been fraudulently awarded to one of the most notorious of straw-bid contractors. When Mr. Jewell advertised these routes a second time, he was laboring under a great access of zeal for reform and if he had taken honest bids for the service he would have effected a great saving for the Government. It would be interesting and probably instructive, to know what led him to take the back track so suddenly.

The drug store was closed, and he rang the bell vigorously. The druggist at once put his head out of an upper window, and inquired sleepily, "Who's there?" "Mr. Carr," responded the gentleman at the bell. "Missed a car! Well, what's that to me, confound you. Stop ringing that bell, and go about your business man!" Down went the window and the druggist was lost to sight. The discomfited Mr. Carr was lost in amazement for a time, but finally seized the bell and rang it again frantically. The druggist's head appear at the window again. He was wide awake this time. "Who's there now?" Mr. Carr, I tell you." "Why. d——n your impudence! Who cares if you're drunk, and have missed a car, it's your own look out. Don't you touch that bell again." "But I tell you, you idiot, I'm Mr. —— Carr." "Oh, Lord! Why didn't you say so before?"

DIED—At his residence in this place April 11th, inst. Joseph M. Robins, age 60 years. Funeral to-day from the Jackson-st, M. E. Church.

Mr. Robins was a native of the State of New York, but has resided in or near this place since 1851. He was a man of generous and kind impulses, agreeable and companionable almost to a fault, affectionate and indulgent as a husband and father, and to his neighbors a genial accommodating and sympathysing friend, Thus again we see a fellow mortal with many noble and commendable qualities, after a few years of labor, toil and anxiety, and with but few pleasures and joys, pass away, and the busy world who knew them, knows them no more forever. Peace to his ashes.

X

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

The Democratic Central Committee of DeKalb county met persuant to call at Auburn, April 7th, 1876, and in the absecence of the chairman T. C. Mays, on motion of J. M. Gostachius, W. H. Dills was chosen chairman, and C. A. O. McClellan secretary.

On motion of J. M. Urie delegates to the State Convention were selected from the different election precincts as follows:

Butler, Bennett Hixon—Jackson and Concord, Isaac C. Culbertson, S. S. Shutt and John W. Dills—Newville and Stafford, B. F. Blair—Wilmington, S. Ochs, J. J. Hoopingarner—Auburn, J. R. Lanning, T. C. Mays—Waterloo, C. A. O. McClellan, D. Y. Husselman—Richland South, W. Teeters—North, L. H. Britton—Fairfield, W. Downs, J. G. Martz—Smithfield, Free. Kelly, E. R. Shoemaker—Franklin, M. Waterman—Troy, Samuel Learned.

On motion of secretary the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED. That all Democrats of this county attending the Democratic State Convention be invited, and are entitled to act with the chosen delegates of this county.

On motion of Mr. Husselman, it was resolved, that the Democratic County Convention to be called to meet at Auburn, at 10 o'clock a. m. of Saturday June 10th, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices, on the basis of the vote given J. E. Neff in 1874 for Secretary of State, as follows:

Butler,	139	votes,	14	delegates
Jackson,	145	"	15	"
Concord,	159	"	16	"
Newville,	65	"	7	"
Stafford,	63	"	6	"
Wilmington,	203	"	20	"
Auburn,	298	"	30	"
Waterloo,	171	"	17	"
Richland, S.	119	"	12	"
" N.	109	"	11	"
Fairfield,	198	"	20	"
Smithfield,	165	"	17	"
Franklin,	142	"	14	"
Troy,	41	"	4	"
	2018		203	

Adjourned.

C. A. O. MCCLELLAN, Secretary.
W. H. DILLS, Chairman.

MR. EDITOR—Accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the high compliment paid to my humble production, in your issue of March 23rd. I assure you it was highly appreciated.

But by the way, Mr. Editor, are there any of the friends, or relations, of the late defunct Secretary of War, among your corps of typos Does the inquiry enrage you? I will tell you why I make it, upon no other grounds can I account for the murderous, and mutilating assault made upon my last production, on the fall of Belknap, only upon the supposition that some of the friends of the man with the crooked conscience, until lately doing business for the firm of U. S. Grant & Co, and occasionally a little job on his own 'hook,' might be among your staff of typos. Well, friends of the typos staff, had I known that my humble little production had been the occasion of insult to any of you, I had rather, bad as the roads are, have made a trip to Auburn on purpose, to have given you a chance for a smash at my own grim and war-like countenance, than to have had the assault made upon my poor little (and as I thought) innocent verses. But perhaps I am entirely mistaken in my supposition. Perhaps it was only intended as a joke. Well, if that was really the intention, I wish you had let me known you were so full of joke, because I am some on the joke myself, being descended from a nation of jokers, my father being a native of the "Bonnie green isle," where they live and grow fat on jokes and "petaties" and I should have been glad to have visited your beautiful city, and spent a full day in passing jokes with you, rather than to have had them passed off upon my inoffensive little production, which was entirely unable to take its own part. Or am I still mistaken, and was it brought about by your having visited your beloved Rachel (is that the name) the previous night, and your eyes being heavy with loss of sleep, and visions of your angels with golden hair, flittering before them, it was difficult for you to distinguish the type, and consequently the mistakes. Or did you have a "wee" morsel of the "a-hem" juice of Rye aboard. Oh, no, "I can never think that of you. But perhaps I am too sensitive about my humble productions, but they are poor enough to make the best of them and when they come before the public eye in the shape they did I confess it does grind a little on my feelings.

For when you leave out 'and' and 'long,'
You spoil the measures of my song;
And 'who' for 'has' and 'sting' for stings,
Makes an almighty miss of things;
But when 'assist' comes for 'assert,'
It makes a feller tear his shirt;
And when you will leave out the 'would,'
A feller can't feel as he should;

And now Mr. Editor, just one word to the typos, and I am done, for the present, and here it comes.

What eer ye do,
Don't bite and chew
My Darling little verses,
I cant endure
Their look demure,
It almost brings the curses.

R. M. WIDNEY.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Calls. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE. Address orders by mail or telegraph to,

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—NewFancy Goods and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods and Notions. Carpets & Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A REE GIFT.

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing Hous

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

1776. Centennial. 1876.

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLR & CASEBEER,

OFFER

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The above articles will be sold this season at hard time prices. Please call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. This company will handle the Stony Point Stone by car load lots.

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The following from the Interocean is worth pondering over by those smitten with the fever: "It seems to be generally agreed by all parties in the Black Hills, that no person will find gold plenty and obtain it without laboring hard for it." This coming from a paper which has, from the start, advertised the Hills, as the new Ophir and Eldorado is significant.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

An extensive crooked whisky ring has been unearthed in New York and Brooklyn. A number of seizures of books and papers have been made, and immediate prosecution of the crooked crew is promised.

Three persons were fatally injured in Division street, New York, the other day, by a falling wall....Patrick Donahue, the proprietor of the Boston *Pilot*, recently failed and went into bankruptcy, and now it turns out that he has squandered thousands of dollars of trust funds that confiding friends had placed in his keeping.

THE WEST.

Parlman and Rush, the first of the Chicago whisky conspirators placed on trial, have been found guilty....The Union Pacific railroad has discovered a big fraud at Laramie City. A man named A. H. Hill has been advertising through the East for "miners for the Black Hills, work guaranteed for a year and free passes." When letters were received replying to the advertisement, Hill sent a reply that by inclosing $10 to him he would send the promised pass. It is believed he has swindled hundreds of people.

The office of the United States Express Company, at Akron, O., was robbed, a few nights ago, of a large amount of money. The robbers entered the room of the clerk and stole the key of the office from his pantaloons pocket, and the robbery was not discovered till next morning. The loss will amount to $25,000 or $30,000.

The United States grand jury at Chicago has returned an indictment against ex-Congressman Jasper D. Ward for conspiracy against the Government in connection with the whisky frauds. ....A horrible triple murder was enacted at Carlinville, Ill., a few days ago. A man named Thomas Tracy, in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife and little daughter, and then took his own life by cutting his throat with a butcher-knife.

Wilbur F. Storey, the editor of the Chicago *Times*, is foreman of the grand jury of the Criminal court of that city....Six roustabouts, all negroes, lost their lives at Boonville, Mo., a few days ago, by the sinking of a grain barge.

The city of Salt Lake, Utah, was thrown into consternation, the other day, by three terrible explosions, succeeding each other at intervals of a few seconds. People rushed into the streets in terror, horses ran away, and consternation reigned supreme. Windows were blown in, doors blown from their hinges, chimneys blown down, and many buildings badly injured. The cause of this terrible explosion was not known until an immense volume of smoke was seen rising from Arsenal Hill, immediately north of the city. Upon this hill was four powder-magazines, in which were stored thirty or forty tons of powder, all of which exploded almost simultaneously. A flouring-mill and the water-works buildings on City Creek were riddled with boulders. Immense boulders fell, crashing through buildings throughout the city, some falling a mile distant. There were three men at work at one of these magazines. All that could be found of them were small pieces of flesh, the largest piece being a portion of a foot in a boot. A Mrs. Vannatta and a boy named Joseph Radden, living in distant parts of the city, were struck by boulders and killed, and one lady died from fright. A number of other persons were injured, some probably fatally. In the vicinity of the exploded magazines were found portions of the remains of two boys who had gone out gunning in the morning. One of their hands was found clutching a duck. It is now supposed they had fired into the magazine, causing the explosion.

SOUTH.

Two young men, named Robinson and Mitchell, in Campbell county, Va., quarreled about a woman, and agreed to settle the dispute at the pistol's mouth. One round was fired, which resulted in Robinson being shot dead, and Mitchell receiving a bullet in the head that will kill him.

A New Orleans dispatch of a recent date says: "At a meeting, to-night, of the Southern Republican club, a wrangle occurred over the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting. A fight ensued, and during the firing three men were shot, one of whom, Lucien Adams, Jr., will die. The other wounded are Lucien Adams, Sr., and John W. King. Others are reported wounded, but their names are kept secret by members of the club."

WASHINGTON.

One Bell, a Government detective, told a rather extraordinary story to the Clymer committee, the other day. He testified that he was employed by Babcock to rob the District-attorney of certain papers during the progress of the St. Louis whisky trials, and that Levi P. Luckey, late private secretary to the President, was conversant with the scheme, as well as A. C. Bradley, one of Babcock's counsel. Bell said he gained access to certain important papers in Dyer's office, read them, and reported to Babcock. Luckey and Babcock both deny Bell's story, pronouncing it a tissue of lies.

President Grant has just recovered from a severe attack of pleurisy, which confined him to his bed several days....The President has nominated Sumner Howard, Attorney of the United States Territory of Utah, and W. M. Daily, Marshal of the United States District of Nebraska....The following are the provisions of the bill passed by the House of Representatives for the substitution of subsidiary silver coin for fractional currency: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denomination of 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents of standard value in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the treasury awaiting redemption or whether it may be presented for redemption, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under the regulations of the Treasury department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency shall be redeemed. That silver coins of the United States of the denomination of one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $50 in any one payment, and silver coins of the United States of denominations of less than one dollar shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $25 in any one payment.

Dist. Atty. Dyer, of St. Louis, was in Washington last week, and corroborated, before the Clymer committee, the testimony of the detective Bell, so far as it related to Bell's alleged interviews with him, and his exploits in abstracting papers and evidence bearing on the whisky prosecutions from his (Dyer's) office. The District-attorney said the reason he did not use Bell as a witness in the Babcock case, was that he did not regard him as a reliable witness without corroborative evidence. In further confirmation of Bell's testimony, Secretary Chandler says he appointed Bell at the request of the President's and afterwards dismissed him on the President's motion, Gen. Grant telling him that Bell was a scoundrel. It is known that Bell did get access to Dyer's papers in St. Louis, and that a detective or watchman caught him in the act of replacing some. It is also known that the cipher he had was mostly in Luckey's handwriting. Washington dispatches state that Bell will be able to substantiate many of the essential parts of his testimony by records and other written evidence, and by the evidence of credible witnesses....The public debt statement for April is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650	
Five per cent. bonds	710,027,600	
Total coin bonds		$1,695,027,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	9,161,350	
Legal tenders	370,522,545	
Certificates of deposit	34,380,000	
Fractional currency	42,604,898	
Coin certificates	23,227,600	
Total without interest		497,996,150
Total debt		$2,193,210,749
Total interest		25,455,110
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$78,726,781	
Currency	8,265,626	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,330,000	
Total in Treasury		$ 112,262,400
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,110,719,489
Decrease of debt during March		4,240,866
Decrease since June 30, 1875		17,969,286
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		969,352
Interest paid by the United States		30,141,613
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,781,012
Balance of interest paid by United States		23,360,600

Mr. Schleicher, member of Congress from Texas, received a dispatch from Brownsville, a few days ago, stating that Matamoras had been declared in a state of siege and a forced loan levied upon foreign residents, no Mexicans being included in the demand. It is understood that orders have been sent from Washington for the protection of American residents of Matamoras against the exactions and oppressions of the Mexican authorities.

The amount of greenbacks deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the month of March by National banks desiring to withdraw their circulation and realize upon their bonds amounted to $5,304,000. Treasurer New estimates that the contraction of the currency cowing the remaining nine months of the year from this cause at $1,000,000. ....Washington dispatches state that "President Grant is in financial embarrassment on account of unfortunate real estate transactions. Recently he sold the bulk of his real estate in Washington. His last act has been to order the sale of his Long Branch and St. Louis property. He does this, his friends say, because he is resolved to clear off all of his indebtedness, and this is the only way possible for him to do so.

Members of both Houses of Congress are looking forward with much apprehension to the anticipated dead-lock over the appropriation bills. A growing disposition is manifested in both branches of Congress to have its own way, and the result of the obstinacy of each will probably be repeated conferences and angry discussion until one House or the other yields....Secretary Bristow, in reply to the resolution adopted by the House, asking for the names of newspaper editors or correspondents he had paid money to in connection with the whisky prosecutions, says "that he has neither the knowledge nor information of the payment of any sum of money by any officer or person to any newspaper editor or correspondent for any purpose whatever; nor has he reason to suppose that any such payment has been made."....Gen. Henderson, the assistant counsel in the whisky trials at St. Louis, who was dismissed by the President, was examined by the House committee on the whisky prosecutions the other day, but contributed nothing new to the stock of information upon that subject. He knew nothing about C. S. Bell and his operations in St. Louis; said he believed the letter of the Attorney-general to the district-attorneys was calculated to cripple the prosecutions, in that it would naturally intimidate or alarm witnesses; said he did not know exactly the cause of his removal, but supposed it was on account of reflections upon the President in his address to the jury.

Information received by the State department justifies the conclusion that the British Government has fully decided not to surrender Winslow, the forger. Under the British laws the criminal will be held for a period of sixty days from the 21st of March, and can then demand to be released under a habeas corpus. If Winslow is released from custody, the extradition treaty between the two nations will undoubtedly be terminated....The House special committee in the whisky prosecutions in Missouri examined Dist. Atty. Dyer at Washington, one day last week. Mr. Dyer now seems to think that all the suspicions he frankly entertained of everybody in Washington, except Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson, were groundless. The testimony taken before the grand jury, Dyer states, was given to the defense by a juror named Fox, one of the two who voted against indictment, who afterward went to Washington and gave the testimony away, getting in some way his son appointed to an office.

Secretary Chandler testifies before the Committee on War Department Expenditures that the statements of the detective, C. S. Bell, so far as they relate to him, are wholly false. He says he never had any conversation with Bell; that Luckey never spoke to him about that individual, and that he had no knowledge whatever of his having been employed by Babcock or his friends. Mr. Chandler admitted that some weeks after the trial and acquittal of Babcock he received a letter from Borie, of Philadelphia, saying that the expenses of the trial had been $40,000; that it had ruined Babcock, and that he thought his friends should come to his aid. Thereupon he drew his check for $1,000 in Babcock's favor. ....An order issued by the President, through the Secretary of War, directing the re-establishment of army headquarters in Washington, and also providing that in future all orders issued by the War department pertaining to military affairs shall be promulgated through the General of the Army. It was on this latter point that the disagreement occurred between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Belknap, leading to the transfer of headquarters to St. Louis ... Postmaster General Jewell left Washington on the 5th inst. on an official tour of the country, for the purpose of inspecting the principal mail-routes and postoffices....The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are reported to be unanimously opposed to the House bill prohibiting members, Senators and other officials from contributing money for election purposes. It is claimed that, under the provisions of the bill, candidates for office cannot subscribe money to purchase newspapers to distribute among voters.

Gen. Babcock, Levi P. Luckey and A. C. Bradley, who were charged by the detective Bell, in his testimony before the Clymer Committee, with having hired him (Bell) to abstract important papers and evidence from the District-attorney's office at St. Louis, have been heard by the committee touching the matter. Bradley, who, it seems, was a kind of secret attorney for Babcock, admits having directed Bell to get copies of all the evidence he could, and in case he could not get copies to secure the substance and forward it to him in Washington. Babcock and Luckey both deny having employed Bell to perform the service alleged by him. According to their story, Bell represented to them that there was a great conspiracy against the President by Bristow, Dyer, Henderson and others, with a view of breaking down the administration, and hence they hired Bell as a kind of spy on the doings of Henderson and Dyer.

GENERAL.

Our neighboring Republic across the Rio Grande, notwithstanding her little domestic jars, has found time to gather up and send to Philadelphia 228 cases of her goods and wares, to be exhibited at the Centennial. This collection, which arrived at New York by steamer the other day, it is said will form one of the most interesting features of the big show.

Twenty-two buildings, valued, with their contents, at $125,000, were destroyed by fire at Fairmount, W. Va., one day last week.

Severe storms and floods in the New England States have caused serious damage to mill property. At Borrillville, Conn., a mill and manufacturing property valued at over $200,000 were swept away. Some damage is also reported from New Jersey. At Canton, Worcester county, Mass., the Henry Pond dam gave way, destroying much valuable mill property, and almost obliterating the manufacturing village of Fullerville. Fortunately, the loss of life was not large. It is estimated that the damage to property in New England by the freshet will reach $1,000,000.

Forty miners left Scranton, Pa., the other day, for the Black Hills. They were accompanied to the depot by a brass band and a crowd of about 2,000 men, women and children. The gold-hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements, and were regularly officered.

Charles & Co.'s boot and shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

The statement is made, on semi-official authority, that frauds on customs amounting to from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 per year have been perpetrated at San Francisco, Cal.

The military situation in Mexico is growing decidedly interesting. The capture of Matamoras was one of the most rapid and skillful operations of modern warfare, and if the insurgent chief continues his operations with similar success to the close a change of government may not be regarded as an extraordinary event. Gen. Diaz has expressed his determination to remain at Matamoras until his troops enter the city of Mexico, a threat, considering the great sympathy manifested by the people, and the disaffection existing in the army, which he seems not unlikely to carry into effect.

During the quarter ending with the month of March the receipts of the United States Patent office at Washington were $227,181.09, and the expenditures $161,289.78, leaving an excess of receipts to the amount of $65,891.31.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of Connecticut have re-elected their Governor, Charles E. Ingersoll, by 7,500 majority, and secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature....Reports have been telegraphed to Washington from New York to the effect that Seymour, Church, and the Tammany crowd are actively opposing the appointment of a Tilden delegation to the St. Louis convention. Senator Kernan and most of the New York Democrats in Congress are also said to be opposed to the Governor.

The President has nominated Charles J. McMillan to be Consul-general at Rome....A Washington dispatch says "the Illinois Democrats in Congress have entered upon a very active canvass for Justice David Davis, of the United States Supreme court, as the Democratic Presidential candidate."

There was no choice for Governor in Rhode Island by the popular vote, of which Lippitt (Rep.), received 8,212; Howard (Prohib.), 6,223; and Beach (Dem.), 3,472. It now devolves upon the Legislature to choose a Governor, and as that body is strongly Republican, Gov. Lippitt's re-election is an assured fact.

FOREIGN.

The plague has reached Bagdad on its westward march, and the Egyptian sanitary authorities are enforcing strict quarantine upon all traffic from the Persian gulf, hoping thus to escape the simultaneous visitation of pestilence and financial ruin, the latter of which seems now inevitable.

A billiard match between Maurice Vigneaux, of Toulouse, France, and William Sexton, of New York, was played at Paris on the 31st ult. The contest was for the championship of the world, the centennial silver cup, and $1,000 a side, 600 points up, three balls. The match was won by Vigneaux, the present champion, who made 600 points to 459 scored by Sexton. The latter made a run of 129, the largest during the game.

England, too, is suffering from the prevailing stagnation of trade. Several of the largest iron mills in Sheffield have just closed their doors, and the employes in some of the others have accepted a considerable reduction in lieu of a look-out.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, chronicle the capture of Matamoras by the Mexican revolutionists after a siege of several days. The surrender of the town was hastened by the treachery of a portion of the Government forces.

Minnesota and Indiana, with nine Southern States, are mentioned unfavorably in the report just published in London by the council of foreign bondholders....Hostilities have ceased in Abyssinia, and negotiations for peace with Egypt are in progress.

France has determined to hold another Universal Exposition, opening at Paris on the 1st of May, 1878....Affairs in Turkish provinces are growing more threatening. Many Mahommedans are joining the insurgents in Bosnia. ....The law abolishing the state of siege in France has been officially promulgated.

The London *Daily News* severely condemns the action of the United States in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Dana....Thirty persons were drowned at Aberdeen, Scotland, the other day, by the sinking of a ferry-boat which was being drawn across the River Dee by means of a wire rope.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, March 31.—*Senate.*—The Senate was engaged nearly all day in debating Morton's resolutions directing an investigation into the recent election in Mississippi. The question was finally disposed of by the adoption of a substitute offered by Christiancy—yeas, 29; nays, 19.

House.—Cox presented a memorial signed by women of the United States, asking that women be granted the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia....A bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was reported by Morrison, from the Ways and Means Committee and passed....A bill was passed to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and fix points at which the collectors and supervisors of revenue shall hold their office....The House passed, by a vote of 122 to 100, the bill for the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency.

Saturday, April 1.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The proceedings in the House, as usual on Saturdays, were dull and uninteresting. A large share of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bill for the regulation of steam vessels, and a monotonous discussion about fog-horns, steam cock-valves, lights, larboard and starboard courses, etc. The bill was laid over till Saturday, 8th.... Robinson offered a resolution reciting that Horace Boynton, Clerk of the House Committee on Military Affairs, had been guilty of corrupt and base practices while an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Texas, and directing the committee to investigate the facts. Adopted.

Monday, April 3.—*Senate.*—Various petitions were presented remonstrating against any change in the present tariff....Edmunds introduced a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the Government bonds advanced to the Central and Western and Pacific Railroad Companies. ....Morton introduced a bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the Enforcement act.... The bill to amend the Bankrupt act was passed.... Three hours were spent in executive session on the case of R. H. Dana, Jr., without reaching a vote.... While the Senate was in executive session the Clerk of the House appeared and announced that the House had adopted articles of impeachment against Belknap.

House.—On motion of Knott, the impeachment articles against Belknap were taken up and unanimously adopted. Lord, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Jenks, Hoar and Lapham were appointed managers on the part of the House....Bills were introduced by Hewitt and Farwell to provide for the resumption of specie payment; by Morrison, to amend the existing laws relating to the duties on imports; by Wells (Mo.), to amend the revenue laws; by Oliver, incorporating the Sioux City, Black Hills and Pacific Railroad Company....Blackburn offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether, since the 4th of March, 1869, any executive office, acts, or duties, and if so, what, have been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, and for how long at any one time, and in what part of the United States, and also whether any public necessity existed therefor. Adopted. Lynde offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the payment of money to newspaper editors and correspondents in connection with the whisky prosecutions....Glover offered a resolution reciting that Kilbourn, the recusant real estate pool witness, was being fed in a sumptuous and extravagant manner, and directing that he be allowed only the regular prison fare. The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Tuesday, April 4.—*Senate.*—The special committee to investigate the Mississippi troubles was announced as follows: Messrs. Boutwell, Cameron (Wis.), Oglesby, Bayard, and McDonald (Ind.).... The managers on the part of the House appeared in the Senate and presented the articles of impeachment against William Worth Belknap, late Secretary of War. The managers were received and assigned seats within the bar of the Senate, and when the Sergeant-at-arms had proclaimed silence, Lord read the articles at length. The reading of the articles of impeachment having been concluded, Ferry, the President pro tempore of the Senate, announced that the Senate would take the proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice would be given. The House managers then retired. The Senate subsequently adopted an order to print the articles of impeachment....The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England. The vote stood: Yeas, 17; nays, 36.

House.—A message was received from the Senate announcing that the Senate was ready to receive the Belknap impeachment articles....Knott, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend section 1,044 of the revised statutes so as to provide that "no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense, except against the internal revenue, unless indicted within three years after such offense has been or may be committed." After discussion, the bill passed.... Blackburn offered a resolution inquiring under what law, and by whose orders, Gens. Upton and Forsythe and Maj. Sawyer, of the army, are absent in foreign countries. Adopted....Schleicher introduced a bill to provide for the protection of the Texas frontier on the lower Rio Grande....The House held an evening session, which was devoted exclusively, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Wednesday, April 5.—*Senate.*—The Senate, at 10 o'clock, organized as a court of impeachment. Chief Justice Waite appeared and administered the following oath to six Senators at a time: "You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending, you will be impartial and just, according to the Constitution and of the law." After the oath had been administered the Chief-justice retired, and the Senate adopted an order instructing "the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and ready to receive the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." In a short time the House managers appeared in the Senate chamber and requested that Belknap be summoned to appear and answer. It was ordered that Belknap be summoned to appear on Monday, April 17, at 1 o'clock. The managers then withdrew, and the court adjourned until the 17th ....A bill was passed authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Indian reservation. ....The Senate indulged in a long discussion of the Postal bill without reaching a vote.

House.—Randall offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with an itemized account of the amount expended under the item of $300,000 appropriated for light and fuel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Adopted. ....Cox, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to regulate the winding up of National banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be perfectly and speedily closed up in the interest of the public. Passed.....Hubbell, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back, adversely, the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent. per annum....The House devoted some time, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill transferring the Indian bureau to the War department....The evening session was devoted exclusively to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Thursday, April 6.—*Senate.*—Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House Silver-coin bill, as amended by the committee. One of the amendments provides for the recoinage of the old American dollar, and making it a legal tender to the amount of $20, instead of $50, as fixed by the House. Another amendment provides that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender for any amount whatever... Wright, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to abolish capital punishment, and it was indefinitely postponed....Boutwell introduced a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the committee appointed to investigate the Mississippi election....The Postal bill was again up for consideration, and Harvey offered a substitute, allowing four-pound packages to go through the mails at the rate of one cent for two ounces. Morrison also offered an amendment creating a fourth class of mail matter.

House.—The Printing Committee reported a bill providing for the purchase of the property of the late *Congressional Globe*......The bill fixing the President's salary at $25,000 after March 4, 1877, was reported from the Appropriation Committee, and passed without discussion.....The bill fixing the rate of interest throughout the country at six per cent. was defeated—yeas, 75; nays, 136. ....There was a lively debate during the evening session. It opened with an attack on the Appropriation Committee by Joyce, Dunnell, Townsend (Pa.), and Williams (Wis.), which was repelled by Randall, Whitehouse, and Willard.

BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT.

The Articles Charging Him with High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

The impeachment articles against Mr. Belknap, reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee, are five in number, and are worded in the usual legal phraseology, one being largely a repetition of the other. The first article is as follows:

That William W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War—to wit, on the 8th of October, 1870—had the power and authority under the laws of the United States, as Secretary of War, to appoint a person to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States; that said Belknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading establishment at said military post, and thereafter the said Caleb P. Marsh and one James S. Evans did enter into an agreement in writing, substantially as follows: [Here the articles of agreement are set out in extenso]; that thereafter, on the 10th of October, 1870, said Belknap, as Secretary of War, did, at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of such appointment that said Belknap did, on or about the 2d of November, 1870, unlawfully and corruptly receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500, and did at divers times thereafter, that is, on or about the 17th of January, 1871, and about the end of each three months during the term of one whole year, while he was still in office as Secretary of War, unlawfully receive from said Marsh like sums of $1,500 in consideration of the appointment of said Evans, and in consideration of his (Belknap's) permitting said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, whereby the said William W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War, as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The second article recites:

That said Wm. W. Belknap, while Secretary of War, as aforesaid, did, on the 4th of November, 1873, wilfully, corruptly, and unlawfully, take and receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500, in consideration that he would continue to permit John S. Evans to maintain the said trading establishment at the said military post, and the said Belknap was thereby guilty, while he was Secretary of War, of high misdemeanors in his said office.

The third article recites:

That the said Wm. W. Belknap, as Secretary of War of the United States, did appoint John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that said Evans, by virtue of such appointment had since, until the 2d day of March, 1876, maintained that trading establishment, and had, before he was so appointed, and in order to procure such appointment and be continued therein, agreed with Marsh that in consideration of said Belknap's appointing him (Evans) to maintain said trading establishment, at the instance and request of said Marsh, he (Evans) would pay to him (Marsh) a large sum of money quarterly in advance from the date of his said appointment by said Belknap—to wit, $12,000—during the year, and other large sums quarterly during each year, in order that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain such trading establishment at such post; that Evans did pay to Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year until the month of December, 1875; that Marsh, upon the receipt of each of such payments, paid one-half thereof to Belknap, and the said Belknap, while knowing these facts, and having power to remove Evans from such position at any time, criminally disregarded his duty as Secretary of War, and basely prostituting his high office to his lust for private gains, did unlawfully and corruptly continue said Evans in such position, and permit him to maintain his establishment to the great injury and damage of officers and soldiers of the army of the United States stationed at such post, as well as to emigrants and freighters and other citizens of the United States, against public policy, and to the great disgrace and detriment of the public service, whereby William W. Belknap was, as Secretary of War, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article four charges Belknap with having received from Marsh large sums of money for and in consideration of his (Belknap's) having appointed Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of his continuing him therein, whereby he (Belknap) had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. This article is accompanied by seventeen specifications, setting out various times and circumstances of payments of money. Article 5, after reciting the same general facts, charges that Belknap was induced to make the appointment of Evans by the influence and request of Marsh, and that Evans paid to Marsh, in consideration of such influence and request, divers large sums of money at various times, amounting to about $12,000 a year, from the date of such appointment to the 2d of March, 1876, all of which facts the said Belknap well knew, yet said Belknap, in consideration that he would permit said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment, and that such payments might continue to be made to said Marsh by said Evans, corruptly received from said Marsh, either for his own (Belknap's) use or to be paid to the wife of said Belknap, divers large sums of money at various times, setting out the dates and amounts; all of which acts and doings were while the said Belknap was Secretary of War, and were high misdemeanors in office.

The close of the document is as follows:

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers, which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article of accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said William W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The committee also report the following:

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court Annuls the United States Election Law.

The following is an abstract of the lengthy opinion of the United States Supreme court in the Kentucky election case, recently delivered by Chief-justice Waite:

After stating that the United States abandon the first and third counts, and expressly waive consideration of all claims not arising out of the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, the opinion details the provisions of the amendment, and says: The power of Congress to legislate at all upon the subject of voting at State elections rests upon this amendment. The effect of article 1, section 4, of the Constitution, in respect to elections for senators and representatives, is not now under consideration. It has not been contended, nor can it be, that the amendment confers authority to impose a penalty for every wrongful refusal to receive the vote of a qualified elector at State elections. It is only when the wrongful refusal at such an election is because of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude that Congress can interfere and provide for its punishment. If, therefore, the third and fourth sections of the act are beyond that limit they are unauthorized. The statute contemplates a most important change in the election laws. Previous to its adoption the States as a general rule regulated in their own way the details of all elections. They prescribed the qualifications of voters and the manner in which those offering to vote at an election should make known their qualifications to the officers in charge. This act interferes with this practice, and prescribes rules not provided by the laws of States. It substitutes under certain circumstances the performance wrongfully prevented for the performance itself. If the elector makes and presents his affidavit in the form and to the effect prescribed, the inspectors are to treat this as equivalent of the specified requirement of the State law. This is a radical change in practice, and the statute which creates it should be explicit in its terms. Nothing should be left to construction if it can be avoided. The law ought not to be in such a condition that an elector may act upon one idea of its meaning and the inspector upon another. The elector under the provisions of the statute is only required to state in his affidavit that he has been wrongfully prevented by the officer from qualifying. There are no words of limitation in this part of the section. In a case like this, if an affidavit is in the language of the statute, it ought to be sufficient both for the voter and the inspector. Laws which prohibit doing of things and provide a punishment for their violation, should have no double meaning. A citizen should not unnecessarily be placed where, by an honest error in the construction of a penal statute, he may be subjected to a prosecution for a false oath, and an inspector of elections should not be put in jeopardy because he, with equal honesty, entertains an opposite opinion. If this statute limits the wrongful act which will justify an affidavit to discrimination on account of race, etc., then a citizen who makes an affidavit that he has been wrongfully prevented by the officer, which is true in the ordinary sense of the term, subjects himself to indictment and trial if not to conviction, because it is not true that he has been prevented by such a wrongful act as the statute contemplated, and if there is no such limitation, but any wrongful act of exclusion will justify the affidavit and give the right to vote without the actual performance of the prerequisite, then the inspector who rejects the vote because he reads law in its limited sense and thinks it is confined to a wrongful discrimination on account of race, etc., subjects himself to prosecution if not to punishment, because he has misconstrued the law. When we go beyond the third section and read the fourth we find there no words of limitation or reference, even, that can be construed as manifesting any intention to confine its provisions to the terms of the fifteenth amendment. That section has for its object the punishment of all persons who by force, bribery, etc., hinder, delay, etc., any person from qualifying or voting. In view of all these facts we feel compelled to say that, in our opinion, the language of the third and fourth sections does not confine their operation to unlawful discriminations on account of race, etc. If Congress had power to provide generally for the punishment of those who unlawfully interfere to prevent the exercise of the elective franchise, without regard to such discriminations, the language of these sections would be broad enough for that purpose. It remains now to consider whether a statute so general as this in its provisions can be made available for the punishment of those who may be guilty of unlawful discrimination against citizens of the United States while exercising the elective franchise on account of their race, etc. There is no attempt in the sections now under consideration to provide specifically for such an offense. If the case is provided for at all it is because it comes under the general prohibition against any wrongful act or unlawful obstruction in this particular. We are, therefore, directly called upon to decide whether a penal statute enacted by Congress with its limited powers, which provides, in general language broad enough to cover a wrongful act, without as well as within the Constitution, jurisdiction can be limited by judicial construction so as to make it operate only on that which Congress may rightfully prohibit and punish. For this purpose we must take these sections of the statute as they are. We are not able to reject a part which is unconstitutional and retain the remainder, because it is not possible to separate that which is unconstitutional, if there be any such, from that which is not. The proposed effect is not to be attained by striking out or disregarding words that are in the section, but by inserting those that are not now there. Each of the sections must stand as a whole or fall together. The language is plain; there is no room for misconstruction, unless it be as to the effect of the Constitution. The question then to be determined is whether we can introduce words of limitation into a penal statute so as to make it specific when, as expressed, it is general only. It would certainly be dangerous if the Legislature could set a net large enough to catch all possible offenders, and leave it to the courts to step inside and say who could be rightfully detained, and who should be set at large. This would to some extent substitute the judicial for the legislative department of the Government. The courts enforce the legislative will when ascertained if within the constitutional grant of power. Within its legitimate sphere Congress is supreme and beyond the control of the courts, but if it steps outside of its constitutional limitation and attempts that which is beyond its reach, the courts are authorized to, and when called upon in due course of legal proceedings, must annul its encroachments upon the reserved power of the United States and the people. To limit this statute in the manner now asked for would be to make a new law—not to enforce an old one. This is no part of our duty. We must therefore decide that Congress has not as yet provided by appropriate legislation for the punishment of the offense charged in the indictment, and that the Circuit court properly sustained the demurrers and gave judgment for the defendants. This makes it unnecessary to answer any of the other questions certified, since the law which gives the presiding judge the casting vote in cases of division and authorizes a judgment in accordance with his opinion (Revised Statutes, section 650) is that if we find that the judgment as rendered is correct we need not do more than affirm. If, however, we reverse, all the questions certified which may be considered in a final determination of the case, according to the opinion we express, should be answered. The judgment of the circuit is affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt and Mr. Justice Clifford dissented from the opinion, but concurred in judgment.

Fashion Fripperies.

Fashionable boots have round toes.

Street dresses are to be worn short.

Club sticks for parasols are out of style.

Plaid Windsor ties are worn by gentlemen.

Ecru-colored lace is fashionable for curtains.

Half-hose will be worn again by little children.

Black lace mittens will be worn in the summer.

Basket cloths make up handsomely for walking-jackets.

Most of the spring hats are profusely trimmed with flowers.

Fringes with deep-netted headings will be used for trimming.

Many of the new corsages for young ladies button in the back.

White underskirts are made with deep embroidered flounces.

Velvet skirts will be worn under thin overskirts and corsages this spring.

Pretty ties are of soft silk, with a delicate spray embroidered in each end.

Evening gloves extend far up the arm, and have from six to twelve buttons.

The few bustles that are worn are very small at the waist and quite large below.

Black guipure polonaises or overskirts and jackets will be worn over colored skirts.

Seal-brown, undressed kid gloves are in demand for traveling and shopping costumes.

White marseilles or pique, with Hamburg embroideries for trimmings, makes pretty and appropriate suits for children.

Blue linen suits, embroidered in white or ecru, and gray linen, embroidered in brown or black, are again fashionable.

Swiss muslin ties, with heavily-embroidered ends, are to be worn around the neck out of doors as the spring advances.

Gabrielle polonaises will be much worn. They are draped but little in the back, and are quite full in front.

Overskirts are cut long, reaching almost to the bottom of the underskirt, which has very little trimming.

A pretty individual saltcellar is of silver in the shape of a pond lily on a leaf. The lily is lined with gold.

The Martha Washington hat or bonnet has a standing brim, which is bent in at the front, back, and two sides until it touches the crown.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	9 00	@11 50
Hogs—Dressed	8 00	@ 8 75
Cotton	13¼	@ 13½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 23	@ 1 28
Corn	67	@ 68
Oats	42	@ 47
Rye	86	@ 90
Pork—New Mess	22 00	@22 25
Lard—Steam	14	@ 14¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 60
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Inferior to Common	3 00	@ 3 75
Hogs—Live	7 00	@ 8 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to choice spring ex	4 75	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 13½	@ 1 13¾
No. 2 Spring	1 00	@ 1 02
No. 3 Spring	86	@ 88
Corn—No. 2	45¾	@ 47
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	64	@ 65½
Barley—No. 2	58	@ 59
Butter—Fancy	31	@ 37
Eggs—Fresh	16½	@ 17¼
Pork—Mess	22 10	@23 25
Lard	13	@ 13¼
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 49	@ 1 50
Corn—No. 2	40	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 33¾
Rye—No. 2	64	@ 65
Pork—Mess	22 50	@22 75
Lard	13	@ 13½
Hogs	7 00	@ 8 25
Cattle	2 50	@ 5 50
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 12	@ 1 12¼
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 03½
Corn—No. 2	47	@ 47½
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 32½
Rye	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 2	84	@ 84½
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 15	@ 1 28
Corn	49	@ 50
Oats	38	@ 43
Rye	73	@ 74
Pork—Mess	22 50	@22 75
Lard	13¾	@ 14¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 37	@ 1 37½
Amber	1 25	@ 1 25½
Corn	50	@ 52½
Oats	35	@ 38½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	8 00	@ 8 20
Philadelphias	8 75	@ 9 00
Cattle—Best	5 50	@ 5 75
Medium	5 00	@ 5 50
Sheep—Medium	4 00	@ 7 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. HAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Wild Roses.

On long, serene midsummer days
Of ripening fruit and yellowed grain,
How sweetly, by dim woodland ways,
In tangled hedge or leafy lane,
Fair wild-rose thickets, you unfold
Those pale pink stars with hearts of gold!

Your sleek patrician sisters dwell
On lawns where gleams the shrub's trim box,
In terraced gardens, banded wall,
Near pebbled walk and quaint kiosk.
In costliest urns their colors rest;
They bloom on beauty's fragrant breast!

But you in lowly calm abide,
Scarce heeded save by breeze or bee;
You know what splendor, pomp and pride
Full oft your brilliant sisters see;
What sorrow, too, and bitter fears;
What sad farewells and hopeless tears!

How some are kept in old, dear books,
That once in bridal wreaths were worn;
How some are kissed, with tender looks,
And later tossed aside with scorn;
How some their taintless petals lay
On icy foreheads pale as they!

So, while these truths you vaguely guess,
Abloom in many a lonesome spot,
Shy roadside roses, may you bless
The fate that rules your modest lot,
Like rustic maids that meekly stand
Below the ladies of their land!

—*Edgar Fawcett.*

Around the Farm.

Of all churns that have come under our observation the old dash churn gives best results.—*Maine Farmer.*

If you want good, sweet mutton, kill your sheep without worrying and fatigue; the less exercise the better. Hang it up at once; now change ends; hang him by the head, and skin down to the tail; the job is done in half the time, and neatly.—*Indiana Farmer.*

The number of eggs annually laid by a fowl is estimated at fifty-two, which would weigh about six pounds, and, as a fowl seldom weighs more than three pounds, a hen lays annually double her own weight. Seventeen eggs will weigh on the average two and one-fifth pounds.

You give a hungry cow a pint of meal—in the bottom of a stable pail say—and she'll stick her nose into the pail and lick till she has scoured the inside clean. But a horse so fed will fill his mouth at once, and then if he's very hungry or especially well pleased with the meal, he'll begin to swing his head around right and left, sowing the meal like an old idiot—especially if you stop and look at him. Go right away if you want to save your grain.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Those who scoff at science as the farmer's assistant, rail at the agricultural newspapers, and laugh at book farming are warring against their best interests. Because an occasional enthusiast, devoid of the elements of common sense, makes an utter failure in trying to combine science and the farm, is no argument against educating men for the farm. The fault is in the man, and not in the principle. He would fail anywhere.—*Free Press.*

To Keep Smoked Meat.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "In the spring, before fly-time, take your meat down and rub it with a cloth until you make it greasy. This fills up all the cracks. Now take a large-sized pepper box, and pepper your meat well with black pepper. This keeps away all flies and bugs. Then hang in a cool, dry place. This is much better than putting it in ashes. I have tried the above recipe for the last six or seven years, and never lost a pound of meat."

Setting Eggs.—Sprinkle flour of sulphur over and around your setting hens to keep them free from vermin. Ruffle their feathers and their backs, and dust them thoroughly. Never grease a hen while she is setting; if you do, not a chick will you get. If convenient, provide a small yard for your hens to dust and exercise themselves in; keep corn and water constantly by them; watch them closely for the first seven days, and see that they do not remain off too long.

Raise Hogs.—Hog raising requires but very little help. There is not near as much labor about it as in the production of the cereals. The business is not exhausting to the soil, but, on the contrary, enriching, as all that is fed to hogs is returned to the land in manure. The farm can be made to increase in value yearly if hogs are fattened upon it. This is a matter of some importance to the wise farmer. He don't like to see his farm wearing out, yearly becoming less fertile, and finally becoming exhausted, like farms in the older States.—*Colman's Rural World.*

In the opinion of the *Live Stock Journal* "autumn calves are usually more profitable than those dropped in spring. The old notion that the cow should come in on grass originated when it was the practice to keep cattle the year around on grass and hay alone; and as grass was more nutritious than hay, and especially better for the calf, the practice prevailed of breeding for spring calves. But it is now well understood that the cow fresh in milk can be profitably fed meal or grain, and that to prevent the running down that always results, especially with good milkers, such feed ought to be given. And the same is true in regard to the calf. As soon as it is old enough to eat, shorts or meal and bran should be given, and will be far better for the young calf than grass. But the great point is, that a calf dropped say in October, November or December, will be old enough to wean on fresh grass in the spring, and to have the full benefit of the next summer's grazing which will make it fully equal by winter to a June or July calf of the previous year."

It is always better to apply all kinds of coarse manure such as obtained from the barnyard to the vegetable garden in autumn; but if one does not have it at that time and can supply the deficiency in spring, then an early application is preferable to a late one. The manure thrown out from the stable during winter is usually coarse, containing more or less straw, corn stalks and like materials which are of little value as fertilizers until thoroughly decomposed; beside, if the attempt is made to incorporate them with the soil, they always interfere more or less with the proper preparation of the land as required for the smaller kinds of seeds. The best way to avoid such an inconvenience is to fork over the manure in the barnyard as soon as the weather will permit in the spring, separating the finer portions from the coarse, placing the two kinds in heaps, each by itself. The first can be used for the vegetable garden or other crops to which it is best adapted, employing the latter for potatoes, corn or for mulching around fruit trees. If it is not wanted for any such purpose, leave it in the heaps and by being forked over two or three times during the summer, it will become well rotted in time for use the next autumn.

About the House.

Warts may be removed, says a celebrated physician, by rubbing them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such mark as follows their dispersion with lunar caustic.

When white linen becomes mildewed it should be washed in warm water, with a little borax, and then rinsed in clean water. After this it must be put into a tub of water containing a little hydrochloric acid; then rinsed and dried in the sun.

In washing flannels, use good soft water; make two good clean suds, by putting the soap in the water, not on the clothes; have both waters the same temperature; do not put very much soap in the last water, and add a little blueing to it to make them look clear. Never put your flannels in suds in which you have washed cotton clothes; it makes them linty.

Mince-meat Fritters.—With half a pound of mince-meat mix two ounces of fine bread crumbs (or a tablespoonful of flour), two eggs well beaten, and the strained juice of half a small lemon. Mix these well, and drop the fritters with a dessert spoon into plenty of pure lard; fry them from seven to eight minutes, drain them in a napkin and send them very hot to the table. They should be quite small.

To Kill Roaches.—Pour hot water on them. To keep them out of closets, sprinkle powdered borax on the shelves, and this will drive them away. Where water-pipes are brought into a house, roaches inevitably follow, and "eternal vigilance" and plenty of powdered borax is the only safeguard against them. Every time the paper on the pantry and closet shelves is changed fresh supplies of borax should be sprinkled on them, and the same powder should be put in drawers infested with them. This will drive them at last to seek refuge in cracks and corners where the hot-water cure may be effectually tried.

In watering plants, instead of flinging it on with your fingers, take a brush-broom, and, after putting it in the water, draw quickly across the palm of your hand, aiming it at the plants. This throws a fine mist over them and takes off every particle of dust. It is as essential to have the dust washed off the leaves as it is for us to wash our faces. It is also well to give plants a showering once a week in a tub, although hardly necessary. When sprinkled every night or morning with a brush-broom, the plants need not be moved from the shelves.

Choose Your Death.

The people, etc., vs. J. G. Wiggins, convicted for the murder of John Kresmer. The prisoner was brought into court to receive sentence. The court asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner replied that he was not guilty of murder; that his victim, Dutch John, was armed with a pistol at the time of the shooting. The prisoner, in conclusion, called God to witness that he was innocent of murder. The prisoner was then told that the statute allowed him to select his mode of death, to be shot, hanged, or beheaded. He remained silent a moment, and then said: "I prefer to be shot." The court then pronounced the death sentence as follows:

"It is the judgment of the court that you be taken from hence to some place of safe confinement in this county; that you be there safely kept in confinement until Friday, the twenty-third day of June next; that between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day you be taken from your place of confinement and publicly shot until you are dead. And may that God whose laws you have wantonly violated, but whose love and mercy are as illimitable and boundless as eternity, have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner scarcely moved while the sentence was being spoken, and manifested little anxiety or feeling at what was going on. However, when all was over, the terrible doom had been told, and he was removed from the court-room, he "let down" considerably, and showed that, hardened as he was in crime, and desperate, daring and lawless as he had been, he still could feel; and as he contemplated the dreaded execution tears filled his eyes and his hands trembled. He was returned to the county jail and placed in solitary confinement.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

"Criminal Intent."

A man about fifty-five years old, having red hair and whiskers, took a liking to a woman who keeps a stall in the City Hall market, and yesterday morning, after an hour's conversation, made her an offe in marriage, explaining that he was a widower, and worth four or five thousand dollars. Thinking to have some fun at his expense, the woman replied that she would talk to him if he would go and have his hair and whiskers dyed. He joyfully trotted away, and a barber made the change. It was a sick change, and when the old man returned to the market the women up there laughed till the tears fell.

"Are you making fun of me?" seriously inquired the widower.

"Oh! what a man—oh! where's the fool-killer!" shouted the female who had promised to be his own true love.

When he discovered that she had been trifling with his feelings he went down to the Central station and told his story.

"Look at this job!" he shouted, pointing to his hair and whiskers. "Where's my twelve shillings gone?"

The captain replied that he had better go away and not make a fuss, but the old man was aroused and he footed it up to the Police court, and was last seen sitting on the edge of a crippled cane-seat chair and demanding of the clerk:

"I will have a warrant! It's criminal intent, I tell you, and somebody's got to suffer!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

PASSING EVENTS.

A Cohoes boy swallowed a mouse the other day. It went down his throat when he was asleep. When the doctor came, and administered an emetic, mister mouse came to the surface all alive and squealing.

Exchanges from the Sierra Nevada regions say that an unprecedented quantity of snow has fallen on all the mountains west of Salt Lake. In some of the ranges the snow had drifted and accumulated to the depth of fifty and sixty feet.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature forbidding any person under penalty, unless already in practice for five years at the date of the act, to practice medicine, surgery, or obstetrics without a diploma from a chartered medical school.

The feminine agitation for rights and pantaloons is by no means confined to the United States. A congress of women was recently held at Gotha, in Germany, to advocate the admission of females into the medical profession, and the abolition of skirts, allowing women to dress as men do.

The Nestor of the Washington press is Eliot Kingman, native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Brown University, and formerly editor of a Boston paper. He went to Washington to conduct an organ for John Quincy Adams during his administration, and from 1825 to 1865 corresponded with New York, Baltimore and Charleston papers. He now lives quietly and leisurely at his Washington home, at the age of seventy-six.

"A sad-eyed, pale-faced man, with beard tangled, hair uncombed, clothes torn, and his pantaloons tucked into a pair of muddy boots, sauntered wearily into London the other evening, and wandered around heedlessly gazing at the signs and passers-by. It was poor, disappointed Don Carlos." That's the way a California paper paints the baffled dauphin, who is worth $40,000,000 and lives in a palace even when he isn't at home. The San Francisco imagination in search for news is as busy as a hornet in a school-boy's trousers.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce has just made his returns of the accounts of the Vienna exhibition. The total expenditures amounted to 19,123,270 florins and the receipts to 4,256,349 florins, the entire loss, therefore, being 14,866,921 florins, or about $8,500,000, which the State has to make good. Although our own Government is secure from any losses incurred by the Philadelphia exhibition, the figures of the Vienna show are rather eloquently and nervously suggestive to those who have invested in it. It certainly behooves the Philadelphia managers to look sharply after the rocks that wrecked Vienna and try to avoid them.

A plan has been devised by Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, whereby it is hoped to suppress the system of straw bids in the award of said contracts, as well as to prevent the buying off of low bidders. It contemplates the enactment of a law requiring that in the event of a default by one or more of the lowest bidders the Postmaster-general shall award the contract at a rate not above that named in the lowest bid, and if this cannot be done he is to readvertise, the same rule as to the lowest bid governing all contracts for temporary service. The strict enforcement of this regulation, it is believed, would make straw bids unprofitable, and encourage honest bidders to compete in good faith.

The California Senate has passed two bills of extraordinary nature in regard to the press. One requires that the signatures of writers shall be affixed to articles, and the other that a newspaper shall retract any statement proven to be libelous. As Senator O'Connor truly remarked, no signature law has ever been heard of before in any State in the American Union, in England, Ireland or Scotland, or any English-speaking State or nation. The two enactments are as absurd as they are unconstitutional. The law may punish an editor for libel, but it cannot compel him to give the use of his types, paper, and presses for a retraction of the libel. This is a matter for his own judgment and conscience.

The New York *World* has been summing up the debts of our cities. Since 1867 the debt of Allegheny City has increased 500 per cent.; Albany, 250 per cent.; Baltimore, 69 per cent.; Boston, $13,000,000 to $43,000,000—taxes in proportion. Chicago has multiplied her debt by three and taxes by two. Cleveland has quadrupled; Detroit and Louisville doubled; Milwaukee multiplied by two and two-thirds. Newark owes $5,000,000; New Orleans, $22,000,000. New York has quadrupled; Philadelphia doubled. Portland has increased by three, and Providence by seven. Richmond owes twice as much. St. Louis has increased her debt from $5,500,000 to $16,000,000. Rochester has increased by five, and Pittsburg by four and a half.

The Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, is now on his way to New York, intending to make an extended tour of the United States, and after that "do" the Old World. He comes in a modest way, accompanied by his wife, family physician, and three or four friends. He will be no pensioner upon the bounties of municipalities, as was the King of the Sandwich Islands, nor will his trip be a grand splurge, like that of the Prince of Wales in India, and of the Shah of Persia in Paris and London. He travels as any other intelligent gentleman of means and leisure would, and for the same purpose. He has a thirst for knowledge, and wants to see the world. He comes to us recommended by his own behavior as a man of good sense. The empire of Brazil is divided into twenty provinces, with an aggregate area of 3,200,000 square miles and a population of 10,000,000, about one-third of whom are white, the rest being negroes or Indians.

The Continued Export of Cotton Goods.

It is a fact not generally known that the British drills, jeans, and sheetings imported now are all stamped with American brands and the names of leading American mills. Respecting the export of cotton goods to England, the movement continues with considerable success. The number of packages shipped from New York and Boston since January 1 amounts to nearly 18,000 packages, against 10,000 packages during the same period in 1875. It is admitted that there is not much profit in the movement, but it has a tendency to rid the country of a portion of the surplus cottons, beside giving employment to thousands of hands, though at a reduced rate of wages. It is unnecessary to add that the quality of goods thus exported is of a superior quality to those of English make, and at the same time enables the Manchester manufacturers to export their inferior goods to China, for which a good profit is realized.—*Boston Globe.*

Granger Centennial Hotel.

A Philadelphia letter-writer says: "The Patrons of Husbandry, who in the Agricultural and Horticultural departments will have a good deal to do with the Exhibition, and who are likely to contribute a large number of visitors from many of the States, started some time ago an enterprise which, if it is honestly carried out, may recommend itself to others besides members of the order, who may not be able to endure the pecuniary "squeeze" at Philadelphia hotels and boarding-houses. The original projector of this enterprise, Mr. R. H. Thomas, perfected the plan of what is called "The Patrons' Centennial Encampment," intended to afford cheap board to all. Officers of an association were elected, who have got the lease of a large mansion house and forty acres of land near Elm station, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, six miles from the business part of Philadelphia, and three miles from the Centennial grounds. The association is a joint stock one, whose capital of $150,000 is solicited from subscribers at $50 a share. According to the last announcements of the association the Board of Managers have made contracts for the erection of buildings on their grounds (principally one-story), in which they propose to rent well, but not expensively furnished rooms, for $1 a day each to one or two persons. Meals will be provided at fifty cents each, but parties may bring their own provisions and still occupy rooms. Pure water, thorough police surveillance, plenty of light on the grounds, corridors, dining-rooms and offices at night, a large hall for lectures and religious services, a laundry, barber-shops, cigar stands, ice-cream saloons and other stores and shops (excepting bar-rooms for the sale of liquors)—these conveniences are promised at the encampment, between which and the Centennial grounds and the city hourly trains will run, at fifteen cents to go and return.

Letter from a Black Hills Miner.

Wm. O. Baldwin, who accompanied the Jenney expedition to the Black Hills as an expert miner last season, and subsequently returned, has written the following letter from the Hills to Dr. Gillycuddy, of Washington City:

Dear Sir: I returned to the Hills last December in company with ten others. As near as I could learn there were not forty men here at that time. It is safe to estimate 3,000 men at this date scattered over the Hills. At the junction of Newton's fork and Spring creek, Judge Hollins, in company with a few others, started what is known as Hill City, for winter quarters and protection should it be needed. There are now 130 houses in process of construction and eighty-five occupied. Beany & Boughton, of Cheyenne, have a thirty-five horse power saw-mill running in the town. While digging the well to supply the mill with water they struck a bed which yielded seventy cents to the pan, which created the usual excitement. We have had but little snow at this point, at no time exceeding five inches on the ground.

The Montana Company located on "Stand-off Bar," on claims twenty and twenty-five above discovery on Spring creek, and have been working through a pay-streak of sixteen feet on the bar. The pay is in the bed-rock, averaging over one ounce to the hand per day, with the ground frozen so that they have had to wash in hot water. Others have done equally well. I have satisfied myself as to the richness of this country.

Frank George, a "tender-foot" that herded stock for Col. Dodge last summer, took out of Bear creek one pan containing $34—one nugget alone being worth $28. Tom Mallory, one of Prof. Jenney's tried and true, took out $11 in one pan on Iron creek. Deadwood and Whitewood creeks average from twelve cents to $1 a pan, and still, Doctor, we are not happy.

There are now four saw-mills running in the Hills, cutting out lumber as good as can be got in the Chicago market.

The Indians have commenced their raids on us. Several men have been fired at when out on the foot-hills, and two are missing. Quite a number of horses have been stolen and crippled. Unless these red devils are careful, some one will get hurt. * * *

Wm. O. Baldwin.

A Heartrending Scene.

The storm which has lately spent its fury in this section left many distressing memories which will last as long as a man lives to tell them. The number of poor mariners who perished in pitiless snow and wind storms is daily increasing. One of the most heartrending spectacles, however, was the loss of the schooner Weaver, at Glen creek, N. J., with her entire crew, not a man being left to tell the tale. The wreck was seen from the life-saving station. First the officers saw a man moving about her deck, and then, in a few moments, saw a boat with six men put off. It had scarcely been launched when the waves rose over the deck of the schooner, and in an instant the boat disappeared. She went down in a second. Afterward was seen a solitary man upon the wrecked vessel. Amid the liftings of the storm the officers of the life-saving station attempted to save him. The mortar bearing a life line was fired and the bomb fell over the bow of the vessel, but the sailor was too stupid, through cold, to see it, and a tremendous storm-burst caught the vessel and lifted her out of the waves. She was crushed like an egg-shell. The form of the sailor trembled for a moment and then dropped out of sight. His last cry was heard distinctly, as he shrieked, "Oh! for God's sake, help!" Then the clouds of snow swept down thick, and nothing more could be heard afterward.—*New York Times.*

Novel Use of Brick in Building.

Mr. Renwick, of New York, has prepared the design for a block of office buildings in Washington, to be built entirely of brick. These are of Baltimore and Washington manufacture in different colors; and a novel use is made of the material by submitting it to the chisel in the working-out of the ornament. The window-lintels, belt-courses and other prominent features are cut precisely as if they were of freestone. The fine-grained brick, it is found, cuts to a good face; and the work is more spirited and artistic than the tame molded work, where burnt clay is used otherwise than in the usual shape of brick. In the construction of fire-proof buildings, where it is desired to use brick to the exclusion of sandstone, granite, or other material, Mr. Renwick's idea of cut brick-work may give to the profession a thoroughly artistic treatment of a really serviceable material.—*American Architect.*

Frightful Explosion.

The large hardware manufactory of H. Saurbier & Sons, Newark, N. J., was recently the scene of a terrific explosion. The small brick building in which the boiler was situated was blown to pieces, and the whole range of buildings was shattered. Of a large number of men employed in the buildings two were killed outright, eight were seriously if not fatally wounded, and few escaped without injury. A portion of the boiler room was hurled into the blacksmith shop adjoining, burying Christian Zodie and Joseph Kaulpe beneath the debris. The bodies of both were subsequently recovered, but so terribly mutilated and disfigured as to be almost beyond identification. The engineer was taken out of the ruins alive, but so badly scalded about the face, head, and body that his recovery is doubtful. Charles Schneider, the foreman, was on the second floor, immediately over the boiler, and was hurled a distance of several feet by the explosion. He was terribly cut and bruised about the head and body by the falling bricks and timbers, and his injuries are of a very dangerous character. William B. Denmar, who was in the third story, was very seriously injured. He was unconscious and utterly helpless when taken out by the firemen. William Decker was terribly lacerated with broken glass, as were also Mr. Saurbier and his son Henry, who were in the office. Several other employes were badly but not dangerously injured. John Hardman, who was working at a rear window in the drying room, was hurled through the window into an adjoining graveyard, but fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises. Geo. Donner, a blacksmith, was buried beneath a pile of bricks, and badly crushed about the head and body. His injuries may prove fatal. Christian Keller was buried beneath the ruins, but sustained no very serious injuries. Christian Hoischman was painfully scalded by the escaping steam, but his injuries are not dangerous. The force of the concussion was so great that George E. Hart, who was driving along the street at the time, was violently hurled from his buggy to the pavement, a distance of several feet from the wagon, and was picked up unconscious. He soon recovered, however, and was taken home. The utmost excitement prevailed throughout the city during the afternoon, and an immense throng gathered around the scene until late in the evening.

To Get Rid of Household Pests.

Charles Thompson writes to the *Scientific American* that he has not seen a bed-bug or flea in his house for many years, and adds: If an army of them were brought in mercury would speedily exterminate them; but I think cleanliness is the best and perhaps the only preventive. The common house-fly I do not molest, believing it more than compensates for its trouble by clearing the atmosphere of effluvia and the animalcules which always arise from the putrefaction of decaying substances during the warm weather. So also with the birds, which are quite numerous here, during the summer. Instead of shooting them or setting up scarecrows to frighten them away, I throw out every possible inducement for them to build their nests in my fruit trees. The birds capture a large share of the insects in the larval state, and thus the millers are prevented from depositing eggs for a future crop of worms. As to the loss of fruit by the birds, the latter are always sure to by on hand in force in the season of ripe fruit, whether they come early enough to take the worms or not. For the residue of insects which infest my vegetable garden I find that the laboratory of the chemist furnishes materials fatal to them all, among which white hellebore and cayenne pepper are of the most utility.

The bug or worm which cannot find vegetation unflavored with these articles will seek its breakfast elsewhere, and leave my garden unmolested. A few drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water will clean house plants from lice in a very short time. If mosquitoes or other blood-suckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of oil of penny-royal, and these insects leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash thrown into their holes, or mixed with meal and scattered in their run-ways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store-room free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag with cayenne in solution and stuff it into a hole which cannot be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

They make less fuss in Kentucky than in Massachusetts when a man marries his step-daughter. A veteran of the former State, just entering upon his sixty-fifth year, has espoused a blooming damsel of sixteen, the daughter of his fourth wife. The vacancy in the patriarch's household, which has thus been supplied, was not created by the fell destroyer, but by the Circuit court of the county. The new wife is not, however, on visiting terms with her predecessors.

Mr. Ellis, of Amador city, Cal., whilo riding from that town to Sutter creek, was waylaid by three masked men, who ordered him to halt, but his horse, a high-spirited animal, took fright at the appearance of the men and ran away in spite of Mr. Ellis' attempts to stop him, though he pulled hard in the fear that he might be fired on. He now blesses his horse's obstinacy, for it saved $30 which he had in his pockets.

The *Diario*, of Havana, estimates the Cuban sugar crops at 1,000,000 boxes, and says it is valued at $30,000,000 less than last year's crop.

A postal service organized on the European plan is in operation in Persia.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The police of Evansville, made 1,311 arrests during the year ending April 1.

About 200 tramps were quartered in and around Indianapolis the other evening.

Col. John P. Baird, of Terre Haute, a prominent and brilliant lawyer, has been placed in the Insane hospital.

A woman was married in South Bend last week who has a loving husband in the Northern prison, from whom she had neglected to get a divorce.

Laporte is lamenting the death of Hon. Hugh Donley, President of the Board of School Trustees. He died very suddenly one day last week.

The supply of anthracite coal has given out in Richmond, and dealers refuse to order more. The people are forming a league not to deal further with them.

Cambridge City proposes to have races again this year, and the association has named June 6, 7, 8 and 9 as the days. The premiums will aggregate $5,000.

The family of W. C. Davenport, of Pike County, are in luck. By the recent death of a rich relative in Pennsylvania they have fallen heir to a large sum of money.

An old German named Seaman, who has for some time been at the Scott County Asylum, committed suicide last Tuesday, through fright on account of threats of the keeper.

The widow of Rear Admiral Collins, residing in Lafayette, has a rebel flag taken by her husband when he ran down and captured the pirate ship Florida, in a Brazilian port.

Louis Kallenberg, of Evansville, wholesale confectioner, an old-established house, has filed a petition as a voluntary bankrupt. The liabilities are very large, with little or no assets.

An indignation meeting was held at the Court-house in Fort Wayne last Wednesday night, to express feeling against the Fee bill recently adopted by the Allen County Medical Society, charging $3 a visit.

A child aged ten, the son of wealthy parents in Vanderburg county, refuses to remain at home for any length of time. He has lived a hermit life for nearly two years, and from a strange mania declares that he will never eat at a table.

Jonathan K. Gopan, who purchased the Wabash and Erie canal at Terre Haute in February, has sold that portion of it lying between Lafayette and Eastern Indiana to parties in Fort Wayne, Huntington, Peru and Logansport for $103,000. He paid $85,000 for it.

John Ham, an old resident of Mishawaka, aged seventy-five years, committed suicide one morning last week. He took a small rope and hung himself from a ladder in his barn. He was discovered by his daughter-in-law and grandson and cut down, but not until life was extinct. He had contemplated suicide for some months.

A young boy and girl were badly injured, on Tuesday, at Mr. Schriner's, a few miles west of Lafayette. The boy poured powder on the stove-hearth and put a live coal in it. The explosion burned both the children badly. It is feared they will lose their sight. Nobody was at home except Mrs. Shriner, and she sick in bed.

Col. Edward P. Jones, a prominent resident of Canton, Miss., and widely known throughout the South, temporarily located in Jeffersonville, engaged in introducing several patent inventions, committed suicide one day last week by taking hydrate of chloral. Report says business troubles, coupled with excessive drink, were the cause.

Mrs. Ann Nowling, aged upward of seventy years, met with her death one morning last week at the residence of her son-in-law, S. R. Jackman, in Rockville, by falling upon the grate and burning to death. She was subject to heart disease, and it is supposed that she was suddenly attacked while sitting in a chair near the fire, and fell forward.

Andrew Norris, of Jackson county, went to Madison county last fall and went to work for Joseph Funk, County Commissioner, representing himself to be a widower. In January he married Miss Mary Shinkle, in Perkinsville. Shortly after he met a Jackson county man, who told the friends of Miss Shinkle that Norris had a wife in Jackson county, or did have when he left. He was arrested for bigamy, and on the trial swore that his first wife was dead. An uncle of Miss Shinkle's worked up the matter, however, and discovered that Norris' wife was still living in the vicinity of Jacksonville. He is now in jail under a double charge of bigamy and perjury.

Extract from a Fort Wayne letter: "Isaac Connet, in April, 1859, bought a quarter section of school land in this township under the law of 1843, which requires that no deed shall be given to the purchaser until all the property is paid for, and until then no title shall pass from the State. He now wants to have his taxes refunded, on the ground that the county had no right to tax lands the title of which was in the State of Indiana. In 1872 the new laws took effect, providing that lands sold by the State should be assessed as actually conveyed. From this it is plain that all claims of this nature were then and are now worthless. The case will be one of unusual interest, exciting the attention of all the lawyers in the State, including the Attorney-general, as the balance of the counties may have similar claims passed upon them."

A Mooted Question Settled.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* proves the fact that vultures are guided to their feasts not by the eye, but by scent. He shot a large pariah dog through the heart one day near a dak bungalow in India, causing a pool of blood. Half an hour after he saw an approaching vulture soaring in the air, then circle, and finally settle upon the carcass. Ere long a second followed, then a third, until a dozen mustered. Now, all these vultures came from one direction of the compass, that one being the direction in which the wind blew. All of them described circles on approaching the region, in order to fix the exact spot of the carrion, to which the eye finally guided them.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FURNITURE.

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETs

AND PARLOR SETS.

coished c ustomers at prices that cannot fail to suit. First-class wrkman employed to manufacture to order. I especially desire verybody to call and price my goods before buyng lsew here.

Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMLIY CROCERSIE!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, keeps the est assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

◆

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

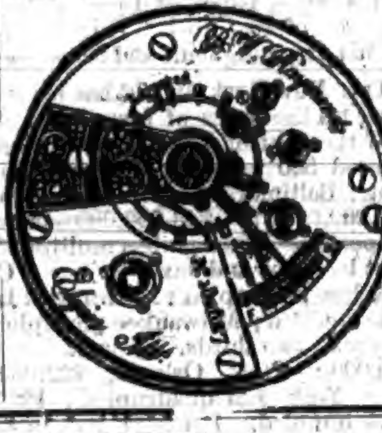

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

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—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $800.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 50	8 55	6 20
Fostoria	9 30	9 35	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 23
Defiance	11 32	11 38	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 05am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 03	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 29	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 05	4 05	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 12am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	1 1	......	[illegible]
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 45
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 53
Defiance	5 10	8 05	5 20
Deshler	6 12	10 00	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			49
Indianapolis	4 48am			35
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3		45
Auburn	11 38	6 1		4 41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				58
Ar Angola	12 45pm	8 00	8 30	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	20
Bankers	1 00		7 23	46
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 5		9 25	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 30	8 57
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 27
Lansing	8 45			
Saginaw	9 05			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	11 07			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00			11 20a
Detroit	10 30			5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m			9 40
Jonesville	2 20			11 00
Bankers	2 36			11 20
Reading	2 47			11 35
At Angola	3 40	6 15		12 44
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	4 20	7 33		1 23
Auburn				
Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00		1 53
Fort Arrive		9 30		2 45
Indianapolis	11 1	10 p		9 30
Louisville	4 am	11 10		
Cincinnati		10 30		

O. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time; in effect sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No 4 Expres	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10 30	Lv Logansp't ar	11 00	6.50p	7.00a
6.33	4.13	10.48	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.35	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11 06	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.46
7.40	4.52	11.16	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11 25
7.54	4.59	11.26	Chili	10.07	5.55	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.49	Roann	9.50	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	LaKetoo	9.40	5.20	10.10
9.15	5.32	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	9.50
9.37	5.43p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.06	9.38
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.06	5.56	12.38	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1 00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3 10	5.45
2.00	7.50	2.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. W. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A SCUTRA HD. Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Equipment,
Loughbridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COKE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southe RrnR.

Air Line Division

ON and after sunday, Nov. 21, 1875 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:42 p m.	x 2:35 a m.	7:55
Waterloo	3:00 "	2:51 "	8:16 "
Sedan	3,07	3,07	8:30 "
Corunna	3,13	3,06	8:39 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2,10 pm	11,38 am	6:32 a m
Sedan	2,20	11,49	6:40"
Waterloo	2:37 "	11:50 "	6:52 "
Butler	2:47 "	x12:11 a m	7:15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	6 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10
Alliance	5 25 "	8 55 pm	12 50p.m	7 00
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 50
Mansfield	9 20"	....	5 16 "	10 55
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 10
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50 am	6 25 p.m	11 30
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 05
Chicago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 30

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25am
Plymouth	1 55a.m	12 00 p.m	9 05 "	9 25 "
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 30p
Lima	7 05 "	4 36 "	2 10 a.m	2 45
Forest	8 20 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00a
Mansfield	11 11 "	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07p
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 3.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 6.15 p.m. Crestline, 11.50 p.m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under the management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-west, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha & California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line.

Is the shortest line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St Peter Line

Is the only rout for Winona, Rochester, Owotonna, Mankato, St Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its.

Freeport and Debuque Line

Is the only rout for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its.

Chicago & Milwauke Line

Is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace

are run on all through trains on the road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St Paul Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland sleepers on the Union Pacific railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Debuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Debuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway, Boston office No. 5 State Street, Omaha office, 253, Farnham Street San Francisco office, 121, Montgomery Street, Kinzie Street Depot, corner of W Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells street Depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agent apply to

W. STENNETT, Gen. Pass Agt. Chicago.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Genl Supt Chicago

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 20th, 1876. Number 16.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

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Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square........	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column........	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main-Street,
FORT WAYNE. IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Cap,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

---

The Auburn

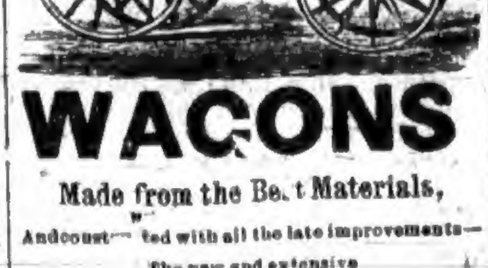

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

THE PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE.

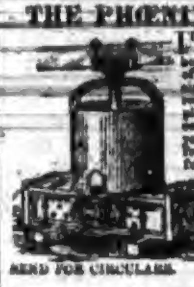

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

It is well adapted to the wants of Tile Makers. [illegible] It delivers tile at the two opposite ends of the machine. It may be converted into [illegible] It makes from 500 to 700 rods of tile per day. It is fully warranted. [illegible]
CHANDLER & TAYLOR
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

To live on the fat of the land without work is the aim of Traveling Agents.

We dont employ them but sell to the user at factory prices. Send for our free price list which will give you the price. Freight paid by us to your nearest R. R. to be paid for after you have tested and found satisfactory to that the purchaser absolutely runs no risk whatever. This is the way the best Scales in the world are sold by Jones of Binghamton, N. Y.
Jan. 13-1m

CARPETS.
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to the Bank.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

---

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Auburn, Ind., at Rickel & Tefft's law office in said town, until Monday, April 24th, 1876, at noon, for the construction and full completion of a School Building on the five acre lot south of Brandt and Ashley addition to said town, and furnishing all the material therefore in accordance with plans and specifications on file at said Rickel & Tefft's office. Each proposal to be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of Five Hundred dollars, that the builder or builders, will give the proper bond if awarded the contract.

The work to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1876.

The contractors will be paid in monthly estimates, as the work progresses.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
WYLLIS GRISWOLD, Sec'y.
Auburn, Ind., April 5, 1876.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Christopher S. Hare, deceased, will, on or after the thirteenth [13] day of May, A. D. 1876, sell at private sale the undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, to-wit: Commencing at the south east corner of the south-west fourth of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two [32], in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen east, and running thence north to the north-east corner of said south-west one-fourth [¼], thence west five chains and four and one-half links [5, 4½] thence south parallel with first decribed line to the east and west open or center section line of said section thirty-two [32] thence east on said line five chains and four and one-half links to the place of beginning except the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River and Ill. R. R. Co. through said lands, containing nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres of land. Said land to be sold in tracts of from one acre to three and sixteen hundredths acres commencing at the north end of the same as shown by the plat of said premises now on file in the Clerk's office of said DeKalb County.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in twelve months and one-third in eighteen months the deferred payments to bear interest and secured by notes and mortgage on the premises sold; waiving valuation and appraisment laws.

EMILY E. HARE }
CYRUS D. HARE } Admr's

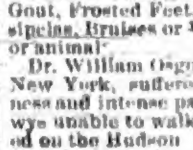

GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 285 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. EHLERS.
No. 3

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.
JOS. BEUGNOT.
Auburn, March 1st, 1876.

Give Your Children Good Newspapers.

Every parent whose son is away at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition and intelligence.—Daniel Webster.

◆

If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition or egotism? No; I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence will conquer all the rest. Indeed all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.—Zimmermann.

◆

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed spirits, Biliousness, &c, can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

◆

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Baltimore Gazette says the Republican party is meanly endeavoring to shove the whole responsibility of the war department corruptions upon a woman, Mrs Belknap, and asks: Was it a woman that dragged McDonald down, and Joyce, and Babcock, and Shepherd and Orville and Williams? It is really true that the Republican party is now run and controlled by women, and dishonest women at that? Has the great party of moral ideas come to this?

◆

Connecticut stays with her friends and assures the nation of her devotion to Democratic principles after a struggle with all the elements of opposition. The republican party has polled its full strength and attracted to its banners one-half of the Prohibitionists, while the Democrats have lost some two thousand Currency Reformers." For all of this, upon a full vote, Mr. Ingersoll re-elected to the chair he has so honored by a majority of three thousand over all his opponents. In the Legislature the Democrats secure both Houses by slightly increased majorities, whith insures the continued presence at Washington of two Democratic Senators. Mr. Wells unhappily, is defeated after a gallant race for Congress with his strong Republican antagonist.

The New York World says: Here is a plain and practical device for a grand national banner which should be hung out in front of the grand entrance of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, to mark the exact progress which we have made in one hundred years of existance as a united people:

The Spirit of 1776—"I am not a rich man, but poor as I am the King of great Britain is not rich enough to buy me."—[Joseph Reed, of Pennsyvania to the British commissioners.

The Spirit of 1876—"My wife must have diamonds and laces enough to shine at Long Branch and Washington. Pay me, therefore, $10,000 down and $6,000 a year, and you shall have the exclusive right to sell supplies to the soldiers of the United States on the frontier at your own rates.—[William W. Belknap, Secretary of War under Grant to a post trader at Fort Sill.

◆

Justice to Bristow.

(Huntington Democrat)

Let honest men have their dues always. Notwithstanding Secretary Bristow has been made a target for calumny, as faithful public officers in years of corruption always are, he "still lives." His explanation before Mr. Clymer's committee on Monday of the "Mule case" was entirely satisfactory. It appears convincingly that Mr. Bristow, after he had left the law department of the government, and before he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, argued a case in the Court of Claims. The decision of the court was in favor of the claimants. The fee of Mr. Bristow was partly contingent, and amounted to about ten thousand dollars.—The case was managed by other well known lawyers, and the decision was clearly made upon its merits, and Mr. Bristow's connection with it was precisely what any honorable lawyer would have accepted, and, for once at least an attack intended to be damaging has utterly failed of its purpose. The mule's nest has turned out to be no better than a mare's nest.

Strong Beard.

Three brothers bearing a remarkable resemblance to each other, recently went into the same barber's shop and on the same day, to be shaved—one in the morning the other at noon, and the third at night. When the last one appeard the barber who was a German, dropped his razor in astonishment, and exclaimed: "Vell, dat man hash de fashtest beard I never saw! I shaves him dis mornin shaves him at dinner-times, and he comes back now, mit his bearb so long as it never vash."

We met with this witty and unanswerable retort in a sketch of a short trip through a portion of Ireland. The writer is conversing with his car driver:

"You are a Catholic, Jimmy?"

"Yes, yer honor."

"And you pray to the Virgin Mary?"

"I do, yer honor."

"Well, there's no doubt she was a good woman; the Bible says so; but she may have been no better than your mother or mine."

"That's true, yer honor; But then you'll allow there's a mighty difference in their children."

An old negro named Ike, not very remarkable but for his piety, was in the habit of praying every night in his cabin, and closings his devotions with a request "that the Lord would send his holy angel down and carry him home to glory." His young master, not believing Ike intelligently sincere in his petition, put on a dough face and wrapping himself up in a sheet, knocked at Ike's door just as he finished his prayers.

"What is dat?" said Ike.

"The angel of the Lord, come to take old Ike home to glory," was the reply.

"Who?" says Ike.

"The angel of the Lord, come to take old Ike home to glory," was the answer.

"Why, massa," says Ike, "dat dar darkey ain't been here for mor'n three weeks."

◆

Good Agvice.

The following good advice is from an address delivered before the Bucks county (Pa) agricultural society, by Thomas Shellcross: "Economical farming implies several conditions. We must raise greater crops per acre. It takes no longer to cultivate a good crop them a poor one. We must have the most improved implement. Machinery is cheaper than labor. A man with a plow can do double the work he could with a cultivator, and do it better. A good washing machine materially lightens the cares of the household. The sewing machine, might be a great labor-saving machine, but since its introduction there are so many useless seams made that the labors of the woman do not seem to be made any lighter. I remember once seeing a garment with nineteen tucks. There is no economy, however, in purchasing half worn implements. They will be continually out of order. The first wear is always the best.

"Pay as you go. A man with cash in his hand can always purchase to much better advantage than he who expects a credit. I have seen corn bring $1,10 per bushel on a credit of nine months. When the market price was only 85 cents.

"The farmer must keep well posted. It is a great matter of economy that he will be well supplied with papers and magazines; not only his county papers which tells him of affairs about home, but also one of the great dailies, which lets him look right out in the world. At least one of the journals devoted to agriculture should find access to his home. One or two hints picked up through the year will amply repay the cost of subscription.

"There is economy in giving the children a good education. We know too little of the whys and wherefores connected with our calling. We work too much in the dark. To get the best possible results from our lands and fertilizers how important that we should understand their constituents and their adaptability to certain crops. As soon as by improved intellectual power man begins to discover and apply the laws of nature, a vast accession is made to the power of human productiveness. If this be so, we see how groundless is the opinion that education and science are without practical benefit, and that philosophers and students are merely a useless burden on the community, since it is knowlege and its application which has given us all the advantages which we possess over savages."

◆

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SLIPPERY WEATHER.

I have a story sad to tell,
A tale to grieve your ear;
It happened only yesterday,
Just round the corner here.
Upon the ice my foot did slip,
And I fell down and cut my lip.

But that's not all I have to tell,
Pathetic though it be;
A dire misfortune happened to
The friend who was with me.
Her feet got tangled in my clothes,
And she fell down and broke her nose.

My husband rushed across the street
To pick his loved one up,
But worse misfortune greeted him,
He slipped upon a cup,
And rescuing his wife from harm
Alas! he fell and broke his arm.

Two workmen on the other side,
Our troubles chanced to see,
And both of them came running up
As fast as fast could be;
But one man stumbled o'er a keg
And he fell down and broke his leg.

The other met affliction worse
Than cut or broken limb,
A sorer far calamity
Did happen unto him.
They took him from the ground half dead,
For he fell down and broke his head.

Policeman round the corner runs
With pity in his eyes,
And of our shipwrecked company
To make a rescue tries;
Only to meet completer wreck
For he fell down and broke his neck.

There is a moral to my tale;
I'm sure you'd never guess
The wisdom and the good advice
My story doth express:
If you would keep your limbs together,
Stay in the house in slippery weather.

THE SECRET DOOR.

A Strange Story of the Sequel to a Crime.

The police of Paris have recently stumbled across the sequel to a very remarkable tragedy which occurred over twenty years ago, and has remained until the present an impenetrable mystery. To bring all the facts of the case fully before the reader, it will be necessary to go back to a comparatively remote period.

At the beginning of the year 1852, a family named D'Eimer became the owners of the Vermeuve estate, on the Saone, between Chalon and Dijon. Chateau Vert, the residence, was a very large old mansion, situated on a rising ground on the right bank of a small tributary of the Saone. The locality was romantically beautiful, and the new tenants, who were wealthy, speedily resuscitated the gardens and transformed the decayed and deserted dwelling into a comfortable and attractive homestead.

The D'Eimer family consisted of Mons. D'Eimer, a gentleman of about fifty; Madame, a motherly lady of about the same age, and three daughters and one son—the latter a boy of fifteen, and the youngest of the family. Within three months of their settling at the chateau, the three daughters and the mother died of typhus fever. Mons. D'Eimer was sunk in profound grief, and some time elapsed before he was able to look after his affairs. The following year young D'Eimer formed an acquaintance with a very beautiful but uncultivated girl, named Jeannette Foille, the daughter of a charcoal burner, to whom Mons. D'Eimer had rented a tract of woodland. Foille was a stranger in the locality, but appeared to be industrious and honest. He was a widower—so he said—and his daughter had charge of the small dwelling in which they resided. Charles D'Eimer, the son, spent much of his time with Jeannette, and the fact came to his father's knowledge. He expostulated with his son, and an estrangement was the result. After this Mons. D'Eimer was frequently absent from home, and in the autumn of 1854 he returned with a young wife, whom he installed as mistress of the chateau. After this his behavior to his son was as kind as before, and he supplied him liberally with funds, although he knew that Charles' acquaintance with the daughter of the charcoal burner continued, and that she had given birth to a child.

On the morning of December 27, 1854, Mons. D'Eimer's domestics found him and his young wife murdered in their bed. They had been stabbed in several places, and the crime had evidently been perpetrated while they were asleep. Investigations disclosed certain extraordinary facts.

1. The door of the bedroom was fastened on the inside.

2. The windows of the bedroom and the adjoining dressing room were also fastened within, and were, moreover, at least fifty feet from the ground, which sloped abruptly to the river, and afforded scarcely sufficient foothold for a goat.

3. Nothing was displaced in Mons. D'Eimer's apartments, and no marks of any kind existed to show which way the murderer had come or gone.

In the bedroom, however, was another door, which led into a suite of apartments occupied by Charles D'Eimer, the room adjoining Mons. D'Eimer's bedroom having been used as a library and the one beyond that as the son's sleeping apartment. The door leading into the library was locked and the key could not be found. Charles' bedroom opened on the corridor, and the door of that was also locked. The butler, however, produced the key, and acknowledged that Charles was in the habit of leaving it with him when he went to the charcoal burner with the intention of remaining all night, as he had done the previous evening.

While the first investigation was in progress Charles returned home, and was stricken with horror at the scene that awaited him. His amazement and grief were very great, and, later on, when the authorities made a searching inquiry, and he was conscious that they suspected him of the crime, his indignation was deep, and his denial of any participation in the dreadful deed almost contemptuous.

Suspicion next fixed itself on the butler, who had had the keys of Charles' room in his keeping, but Charles pointed out to the police the utter absurdity of supposing that the bedroom had been entered from the study, as the dust around the door was undisturbed, and the lock had not been used since his father had purchased the property. In addition to this, it was shown that the butler was nearly eighty years of age, and had been in the employ of Mons. D'Eimer and his father before him for over sixty years.

The authorities were greatly puzzled to fix the crime on any one, or to discover a clue to the perpetrator. The prevailing suspicion was against Charles D'Eimer, and the fact of his having been on bad terms with his father for a long time, and the probability of there being a new family of children to share the patrimony with him, were considered as presumptive evidence against him. He was not arrested, however, but the neighbors, who had before been on friendly terms, began to shun him, and even the domestics quitted his service. Within a reasonable time after the murder, Charles brought Jeannette to the chateau and installed her as mistress, giving out that they were man and wife, which turned out to be actually the case. At the same time the charcoal burner disappeared from the neighborhood.

After residing for about six months at Chateau Vert, Charles D'Eimer and his wife discharged their domestics and removed to Neufchatel, in Switzerland. The chateau was left in charge of a steward, and was only once visited by its owner in twenty years.

As before stated, the sequel to this almost unprecedented tragedy has just been disclosed, and in order to complete the story it is necessary to give the particulars of a crime of a later date.

On February 24, 1875, one Monsieur Lecoq, a wealthy bachelor of Avignon, disappeared under singular circumstances. He resided in a small detached house in the suburbs, and kept two domestics—an old woman and her daughter. He had been a resident of Avignon about seven years, and had come there, it was generally supposed, from Paris, where he had been in business and amassed a fortune. On the day named, two men called at his house and were closeted with him for an hour. He directed his housekeeper to prepare a valise, and then quitted the house with the strangers, saying he might be absent a week. Half an hour after he had left, one of the two men returned and informed the housekeeper that he was a detective, that Monsieur Lecoq had been arrested for a crime committed in Paris many years before, and that he had come for certain documents in Monsieur Lecoq's possession which would tend to establish his innocence.

He showed the keys which Monsieur Lecoq, he said, had given him, and said his directions were to place the housekeeper and her daughter in a secure place until the next morning. He conducted them to an upper room in the rear of the dwelling, and fastened them in. There they passed a miserable night, and waited disconsolately until noon the next day for deliverance. Weary and hungry, they then managed to burst open the door, and on descending discovered that their master's bureaus and safe had been rifled of everything of value. Their suspicion of foul play was for the first time aroused, and they gave the alarm. It was soon clear enough that the arrest of Monsieur Lecoq and the pretended search for documents was the scheme of expert and audacious thieves, and measures were taken to secure their capture. They had nearly twenty-four hours, however, in which to make good their escape, and there was little hope of their immediate arrest. It was likewise difficult to get any accurate description of the men, and the police had to work on the most meager information. There was little doubt, however, that the men would seek refuge in Paris, and the police of that city were soon in possession of all the facts, and occupied in seeking for a clue to the perpetrator of the crime. Nothing, however, was heard of them or Monsieur Lecoq for over three months, when the old gentleman unexpectedly made his appearance, and learned for the first time that he was the victim of a conspiracy.

It seems that in 1840 he had in his employ, as clerk, a man named Dunesme. This man had a very beautiful wife, of whom Lecoq became enamoured. He dispatched Dunesme to Russia, as his agent, and in his absence endeavored to seduce his wife. He represented to her that Dunesme had robbed him of a large sum, and that unless she acceded to his desires he would send her husband to the galleys. She yielded to save the man whom she loved, but overcome by remorse she lost her reason, and Lecoq awoke, one morning, to find the woman by his side a corpse, with a stiletto in her breast. He paid the woman who acted as Madame Dunesme's servant a heavy bribe to keep his presence in the house a secret, and returned unobserved to his own residence. The evidence showed that Madame Dunesme had taken her own life, and the terrible news was sent to her husband. Immediately on his arrival in Paris he was arrested for embezzling his employer's funds, and after a speedy trial sent to the galleys.

The woman who had been his wife's servant took care of his only child, and Dunesme served out his ten year's sentence. On his liberation he found that the woman had a short time before married, and turned over his daughter to his sister, from whom he claimed the child, but the former custodian could not be found.

At the close of last year Dunesme suddenly came upon the person whom he had given up all hope of ever seeing again. She was in poverty and he aided her, and in return she told him the story of his wife's wrongs, and gave utterance to the suspicion that Lecoq had himself murdered her.

Dunesme, who was a lawless man, then concocted the plot which has been already treated of. Two of his companions played the part of detectives, and arrested Lecoq, as they said, for the murder of Madame Dunesme over thirty years ago. He was taken to Paris and kept there in seclusion, the supposed officers assuring him that, for a large sum of money which he had drawn from his bankers, they would secure his ultimate safety. At length he was released, and returned home, having been assured by the sham detectives that his innocence had been established to the satisfaction of the police, and that he would suffer no further molestation.

When the outrage perpetrated on Monsieur Lecoq was made known to the police, the most strenuous exertions were put forth to capture the offenders. Lecoq was summoned to Paris, and after several days spent in perambulating the city, he at length fixed on a street which he believed was that in which he had been confined. The police watched it thoroughly for several days, and ultimately arrested a man of suspicious behavior as he was entering one of the domiciles early in the morning. Lecoq positively identified him as one of the sham detectives, and a room into which he was going when taken as the apartment in which he had been imprisoned. There was a memorandum written in pencil on the wall by Lecoq, which left no doubt as to its being the place. There were letters on the man arrested which led to the securing of the other sham detective, and finally to the capture of Dunesme. The latter was in the last stage of disease, and made revelations of an astounding nature.

Among other things he detailed the facts respecting his wife and Lecoq already given, but his most important confession related to the dreadful tragedy of which Chateau Vert was the scene.

After his discharge from the galleys and the restoration of his daughter he rented a tract of woodland from Monsieur D'Eimer at the Chateau Vert. There he went under the name of Foille. It was he who encouraged the visits of young D'Eimer to his dwelling, and procured his marriage to his daughter Jeannette. When Monsieur D'Eimer brought home his young wife, Foille saw the hope of one day seeing his child the mistress of the chateau and the mother of children who would inherit vast wealth cut off. The thought preyed upon his mind until he became almost demented.

The woodland which Foille rented was in the rear of the chateau, and within it were the ruins of a small chapel. While searching them one day he partially removed a large slab and saw a deep hole underneath. He raised the block, and a flight of stone steps was discovered. Procuring a lantern and a flint and steel, he explored the subterranean opening, and soon found himself in the vaults of the chateau. More than one skeleton lay around, and here and there rusty bolts and chains, which showed that the place had once been used as a prison. In one corner of the vault he discovered an opening and winding staircase, which he ascended. After a while it became narrow and straight, and evidently ran inside the walls of the chateau. Having ascended some distance he came to a landing, and to the right saw what resembled a wooden door. He gave it a gentle push and it shook. A careful search disclosed a small knob in the wood, and a slight pressure upon it sent the door ajar, and a flood of daylight poured in. He was somewhat startled, and drew the door toward him. Hearing no indication of any one's being on the other side, he opened the door, and saw that he was on the threshold of what he knew at a glance must be Monsieur D'Eimer's bedroom. The door was a panel of the wainscot extending from almost the top of the room to within a foot of the floor. He retired and closed the door, and thought little of the discovery until the dread of his daughter's children being robbed of a splendid inheritance dwelt on his mind like a horrible nightmare.

To shorten a horrible confession, Foille resolved to murder the elder D'Eimer and his young wife, and entering the room by the secret stairway, accomplished his design only too effectually. As soon as his daughter and her husband were securely domiciled in the chateau Foille disappeared, his son-in-law having first made arrangements by which he was secured an income amply sufficient for his ordinary wants. Foille, however, became a gambler, and finally got mixed up with a lawless gang, who assisted him subsequently in carrying out his designs on Lecoq. He died within a month of his confession, and the two sham detectives are now undergoing a fifteen year's sentence.

There is every reason to believe that neither Charles D'Eimer nor his wife ever had the slightest suspicion of Foille's having any hand in the long unexplained murder of the elder D'Eimer.

Unmitigated Millionaires.

When one reflects upon the immense wealth now possessed by the four principal owners of the incalculably rich bonanza developed in the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, at the north end of the Comstock, the mind is dazed with wonder, and figures after figures are added to the already long array until they shade off into the misty realm of the fabulous and incomprehensible. The wealth of the Rothschilds, the Astors, and other rich men noted in history and known of at the present time could be counted, calculated, and defined by regular estimates based upon proper financial grounds and established principles. But in this instance, when we get to counting by the hundred millions, and see hundreds of millions beyond, with very possible billions in prospective, and no defined or understood or even guessed at limits to the great bonanza or source of this immense wealth, all figuring and calculation is lost in a glittering, golden-hued and silver-starred firmament or boundless wilderness of incomprehensible affluence, the materialization of a vast golden dream, compared with which all others pale into utter insignificance. Crœsus, Aladdin, Monte Christo, and Sinbad the Sailor were mere paupers as compared with Mackay, Fair, Flood & O'Brien.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

"The Great Unknown."

The following conversation about the Presidency is reported in the regular correspondence of the New York *Tribune:* Judge Jeremiah Black, meeting ex-Speaker Blaine one day, asked him if he felt apprehensive that Senator Morton would defeat him.

"Morton will have fair strength in the Convention," replied Mr. Blaine, "but it will not represent a single electoral vote. You see it would never do to nominate such a candidate. I'm not at all afraid of him."

"Are you afraid of Mr. Bristow?"

"No; Bristow has a good deal of strength among the people, but it is not organized. I don't see how he can possibly get a majority in a convention."

"Well, are you afraid of Senator Conkling?" asked Judge Black, going on with his catechism.

"He cannot carry his own State in the Convention or at the election, and his candidacy is an absurdity. No, I'm not afraid of him.

"Is there anybody you are afraid of?"

"Yes; there is," replied the ex-Speaker, with a serious air.

"Well, who is it?"

"The great unknown."

Russia has only 18,000 miles of railroad, and proposes to add thereto by constructing several long lines, among them one to span the empire from east to west, connecting European Russia with the Pacific by the way of Central Siberia. This will largely increase the demand for American locomotives.

WANT AT WASHINGTON.

A Disheartening Picture of Clerical Life at the Capital.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

Not long ago a Congressman from Ohio, serving his first term, asked me to assist him to get an appointment in one of the departments for a lady living in his district. She was the widow of a man who was my comrade during the late war, and in consequence the application came to me with peculiar force. Finding, however, that she was in receipt of an income which, by the closest economy was adequate to support her and her children, I declined to take any action, and asked my friend to write her that she was a thousand times better off out in Ohio with her limited income, and compelled as she was to exercise the most stringent economy to enable her to feed and clothe her children, than she would be if she should come to Washington to accept a position in one of the departments on a salary of $900 or $1,200 a year, for the reasons that her expenses here would be three or four times as great as they are in Ohio; her common every-day wearing apparel here would have to be better than anything she wears at home; she would be compelled to pay for her house or room-rent five times as much as in the village in which she lives; her board here would cost her twice as much as she would pay in Ohio.

If you know of any person who is longing to fill a Government office in Washington, dissuade him by all means. He will live a life of constant alarm and uneasiness, and whatever salary he may receive he will find it as much inadequate to the requirements upon it as his present income in Ohio may be.

I am not in position to see much of the distress prevailing in Washington, but in my limited view I have seen enough to drive sleep from my pillow.

I know of a widow woman, formerly a clerk in one of the departments, who has a number of children dependent on her for support, who has besieged the doors of the departments for weeks to secure an office which would enable her to earn her living. Three days ago she had $4 in money, nothing else available or that could be turned into bread, with little or nothing in the cupboard or coal-bin, and a month's rent nearly due. She will probably utterly fail to get the position she seeks, as she has not great political influence and there are no vacancies. What then?

Within the last two weeks two young girls, orphans, from the States, lately in office, have been literally frightened to death because they have lost their positions, and have no hope of securing them again. Their scant earnings sufficed to keep them for only a few days, landlords and boarding house mistresses grew importunate for money due them; the prospects presented only two solutions of the difficulty. They could prostitute themselves, and make then only a stinted living, for, commercially speaking, the competition in this line is as great as in any other in Washington—or they could die. They died.

I had the case brought to my attention, yesterday, of a man who came here from a comfortable home in one of the States, a few days ago, to accept office under the Government. He is a lawyer by profession, and had a fine law and miscellaneous library. He lost his position and went into the practice of the law here, but that profession is, of course, crowded. For weary months he lived in hope. Then he began to sell his library, and a few days ago parted with the last remainder for five dollars. He has nothing in the world and a family to support. What will he do?

I know that three or four days ago an artist of world-wide celebrity was glad to accept the loan of ninety cents from a friend who was willing to part with one-half his available assets to relieve as far as might be the immediately pressing wants of a hungry man.

A few months ago a young man, with nothing in the world but the consumption and a family, holding a clerkship in one of the departments, was unable to pay a debt when it fell due, and, although he was an efficient clerk, his unrelenting creditor had such influence with his immediate superior that he secured his dismissal. The man was a stranger, in a strange land, with no resource whatever, except a friend or two, who were fortunate enough to secure through the head of the department his reinstatement. But he lives in daily fear. He is dying by inches, but is menaced with the probability that before he dies he will be thrown upon charity for his maintenance and that of his family.

It would be a waste of time to go further on this line. I could fill the columns of your paper with similar illustrations of this one phase of Washington life. The recent cessation of work in the treasury bureau of printing and engraving (which was occasioned by a lack of funds, the appropriation to carry on the work having been exhausted), threw several hundreds, possibly a thousand, of women out of employment. Columns of the *Republican* of this city have been filled with statements from these people, recitals of sudden want and hardship, forced upon them in this way, so pitiful that in very self-defense one is compelled to pass them over without reading.

A few facts of a different character by way of filling up this necessarily crude and hastily sketched picture:

A lawyer, who has lived comfortably and decently for ten or fifteen years on an average yearly income of probably $5,000 to $7,000, well and fairly earned, two or three days ago suddenly came into a cash fee of $120,000, having gained a case before one of the mixed or international commissions sitting here.

Ladies' costumes that cost from $150 to $2,000 each, without reference to diamonds and other costly jewels, can be seen by the hundreds on fair days on the streets and avenues, at receptions, church services, etc.

It is not uncommon to see a child of six or ten years of age with seal skin sacque and rich costume, the cost of which fairly represents three month's earnings of a female employe of one of the departments.

It is also quite common to see some of these same female employes wearing costumes that have cost an amount of money equal to their pay for three or four, or even sometimes six months.

There are families here with moderate incomes who almost starve and half clothe their children in order that they may appear fairly in society. They might live decently and comfortably but for their foolish desire to shine socially.

There are probably, at this writing, 300 dwelling-houses in process of construction in the city, averaging in cost from $1,500 to $10,000 each, and there will probably be 1,000 such structures completed during the coming season.

Not one department official in five, of rank or respectability, lives within his salary.

Many Congressmen, who have paid from $5,000 to $50,000 by way of "election expenses" to secure their seats, live here at an annual expense of from twice to four times their salary.

Two thousand dollars are occasionally paid for the flowers alone to adorn a mansion for an evening party or reception.

Coffee Making.

"To an ounce of ground coffee, allow a pint of boiling water," besides the half pint of cold water you moisten and mix the coffee with, and the half gill of cold water you settle it with; this amount of cold water you require with any proportion. Put the ground coffee into a bowl, add one egg, shell, yolk and white, and half a pint of cold water. Rinse out the coffee boiler with boiling hot water, put the coffee in and pour over it the required amount of absolutely boiling water, close the spout and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, then pour in half a gill (same as four tablespoonfuls) of cold water. Let it stand for a moment where it will not boil, then serve. A heaping tablespoonful of ground coffee weighs half an ounce, and is a liberal allowance for one person. The "two-gill measure" of ground coffee level full (that is, not heaped up) weighs three ounces exactly, and will require three pints of boiling water. This proportion may be too strong for some families, and too weak for others. An old rule is, "to one measure of ground coffee allow seven of the same measure of boiling water;" then the two-gill measure of ground coffee level full, weighs three ounces, and seven of the same measure of boiling water would be three pints and a half. If families would experiment on the making of coffee until they get the proportions exactly right to their fancy, then have tin measures made for the required amount of ground coffee and boiling water, they would be greatly surprised at the improvement in quality, and the great saving in quantity, over the haphazard style of making. Keep the coffee boiler wiped clean and dry inside; a damp tea or coffee pot acquires a musty flavor that spoils the best tea or coffee. The grounds should never be left in a moment longer than needed. The boiler should always be kept perfectly clean; well scalded and aired after being used. Every now and then put some washing soda and boiling water in it, and let it boil for ten minutes. Occasionally have a new tin bottom put in the coffee boiler, for it is impossible to make good coffee in a boiler from which the tin is worn. Have the boiler made tight, with tight fitting lids over spout and all, otherwise the kitchen ceiling receives a delicate aroma and essence-laden vapor that escapes during the boiling. Many families will not decant their coffee, but serve it in the vessel it was made in.—*Country Gentleman.*

On a Visit.

John Anderson, a great big three-fisted chap, with a neck as big as a nail-keg, slouched around in front of the desk and remarked:

"Good morning."

"It is a good morning for the guileless and free," replied his honor, as he signed his name to the warrant.

"That's just what I am, Judge. The boys brought me in here for fun."

"Yes—ah—yum. You deny being drunk?"

"I do, sir."

The officer set forth twenty-one different statements of facts, one being that the prisoner was dead drunk, and another being that the prisoner was lying in a gutter unable to even shut his mouth against the snow storm.

"Looks like a plain case," remarked the court.

"Judge," replied the prisoner, in a quavering voice, "I came to this town on a visit to my wife's relations, and it isn't right to treat a stranger in this way. When I woke up this morning I was bent all out of shape, one heel digging into my back and one of my knees jammed into my ribs. I was cold, all whitewash and mud, and I've been damaged over a thousand dollars. I ain't used to being piled up like stove wood and flung around."

"There's a man at the House of Correction who will doctor you up," said the court, "and thirty days from now you will come out blithesome and gay and full of ambition. It makes my mouth water to think of how fat and handsome you will be."

"But what about the damages," asked the prisoner. "I can't be used this way for nothing."

"As soon as you get up there draw on me for a thousand dollars," was the bland reply, and the prisoner hadn't been seated on the saw-horse over ten seconds when he began to whistle "Mollie Darling."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Silver Deposits in Texas.

Rich and extensive silver deposits have been discovered on the right bank of the Colorado river, which promise to Texas an experience similar to that of Nevada and Montana. The veins lie in an undulating, well-wooded and watered country, the climate of which is described as perfect. More than 1,000,000 acres of land have been located this year, and many shafts have been sunk, which yield from $18 a ton upward, and grow richer as they descend. The Galveston and Austin railroad has been surveyed through the region to strike the projected Southern or Texas road, and a confirmation of the present promise will lead to the exploration of all this great territory between the Colorado, Pecos, and the Rio Grande rivers.—*Nashville American.*

A Warning to Gum-Chewers.

One of the girl operators at Crane's paper mill, Westfield, Mass., suffered a severe attack of the lockjaw one day last week, in which the jaws were set for more than an hour. The attending physician gave it as his opinion that the disease was the result of a long and daily practice of chewing gum, and that if the young lady persists in chewing the article a fatal return of the disease may be expected.

HOME COMING.

When brothers leave the old hearthstone
And go, each one, a separate way,
We think, as we go on alone
Along our pathway, day by day,
Of olden scenes and faces dear;
Of voices that we miss so much,
And memory brings the absent near,
Until we almost feel the touch
Of loving hands, and hear, once more,
The dear old voices ringing out,
As in the happy time of yore,
Ere life had caught a share of doubt.

If you should place against your ear
The shell you plundered from the sea,
Down in its hidden heart you'd hear
A low and tender melody,
A murmur of the restless tide,
A yearning, born of memory—
And, though his longings be denied,
The shell keeps singing of the sea.
And sometimes when old memories throng
Like ghosts, the chambers of our soul,
We feel the yearning, deep and strong,
A longing we cannot control,
To lay our cares and business by
To seek the old, familiar ways,
And cross home's threshold, and sit down
With comrades of our earlier days.

For, though our paths are sundered wide,
We feel that we are brothers yet,
And by and by we turn aside
From hurrying care and worldly fret,
And each one wanders back to meet
His brother by the hearth of home;
I think the meeting is more sweet
Because so far and wide we roam.
We cross the lengthening bridge of years,
Meet outstretched hands and faces true;
The silent eloquence of tears
Speaks welcome that no words can do.

But ah, the meetings hold regret!
The sad, sad story, often told,
Of hands that ours have often met,
Close folded under churchyard mold—
Of eyes that smile into our own,
Closed in the dreamless sleep of God;
A sweeter rest was never known
Than theirs beneath the grave's white sod.
A tender thought for them to-night,
A tribute tear from memory;
Beneath their covering of white
Sweet may their dreamless slumber be.

Pith and Point.

A DEAD-LATCH—that on a cemetery gate.

COMPANION to the learned pig—a spelling bee.

THE treasury girls call a man "Bub" until he is forty-seven.

WHISKY is more easily rectified than the mistakes it causes.

THE more our girls are pinned back the more forward they seem.

A CANDID old bachelor says: "After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest in the world; it's a perfect honeycomb—full of sells.

WHEN two women in a family are trying to tell the same thing at the same time, it is an auspicious opportunity for the men folks to vanish.

WHEN a Wyoming woman is upbraided for selling her vote for a stick of gum, she politely but firmly informs her annoyer that she shall do just as she chews.

"IF I use it I'll be just as dirty after it's gone; if I sell it I can have peanuts and ride home, too," soliloquized a bootblack when he found a cake of toilet soap.

"CAN you see me, dearest?" said a Chicago man to his dying wife. "Tell me, can you see me?" "No," she faintly whispered, "but I can smell your breath."

WE once asked the veteran punster, Catlin, why it was that a certain point on the Mississippi was called Maiden's Bluff, and he innocently answered: "Because it's a virgin' on the river." —*Brooklyn Argus.*

SAID a teacher: "What do the various objects that you behold upon the earth all display?" To which a boy of the "fust jography" class replied in breathless haste: "Wisdom 'n' goodness of th' equator."

A BOY was asked which was the greatest evil, hurting another's feelings or his finger. "The feelings," he said. "Right, my dear child," said the gratified priest; "and why is it worse to hurt the feelings?" "Because you can't tie a rag round them," exclaimed the child.

MR. MOODY says man is a failure. Probably Mr. Moody never saw a young man play base ball all day, and billiards half the night, and get up in the morning and jaw around an hour because his mother didn't put more stiffening in his shirt-bosom. Man a failure, indeed!—*Norristown Herald.*

SO WAGS THE WORLD.

Memory cannot linger long;
Joy must die the death;
Hope's like a little silver song
Fading in a breath.
So wags the weary world away
Forever and a day.

But love, that sweetest madness,
Leaps and grows in toil and sadness,
Makes unseeing eyes to see,
And heapeth wealth in penury.
So wags the good old world away
Forever and a day.

BROWN came home late the other night, says Hohokus, and Mrs. Brown, looking out of the bedroom window, observed, "So you've been tipping the glass again, have you?" "Glass," said Brown, "(hic) 'tis a funny word; take off the 'g' and it's you, my dear." "Yes," answered Mrs. B., "and then take off the 'l' and it's you, you wretch," and she slammed the window down with a bounce.—*New York Advertiser.*

IT is generally accepted as a good sign when a sick person is cross and peevish—a sign that he is on the gain. A Fifth street man was taken down with lung fever some weeks since, and his wife has watched over him and seen him so near death so often that she was about discouraged. She, however, rushed into a neighbor's yesterday in great joy and excitement, crying out: "He's better—he's better—he's on the gain!" They asked how she knew, and she replied: "Because he's cross! It is only a minute ago that he threw a fork at me and called me the biggest liar and meanest woman in Detroit!"—*Free Press.*

Fretting.

He who frets is never the one who mends, who heals, who repairs evils; he discourages, enfeebles, and too often disables those around him, who, but for the gloom and depression of his company, would do good work and keep up brave cheer. The effect upon a sensitive person of the mere neighborhood of a fretter is indescribable. It is to the soul what a cold icy mist is to the body—more chilling than the bitterest frost, more dangerous than the fiercest storm. And when the fretter is beloved, whose nearness of relation to us makes his fretting, even at the weather, seem almost like a personal reproach to us, then the misery of it becomes indeed supportable. Most men call fretting minor fault—a foible, and not a vic There is no vice except drunkenne which can so utterly destroy the pea the happiness of a home.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

The Marvelous Increase of the Wheat Crop—Flattering Prospects for the Future—America Bound to Become the Granary of Europe.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Notwithstanding all that has been and can be said against the production of raw materials in the United States, and especially breadstuffs, the increase of the interest seems to be resistless and marvelous. In 1770 the wheat crop was but 851,000 bushels, and in 1873 it had reached upward of 300,000,000—a century of amazing progress. From 1830 to 1840 the exports of wheat and flour averaged $25,000,000 a year, and in 1873 they had reached $130,000,000. In every part of the Republic the culture of this crop is well understood and increasing, and there is no country in the world where the cultivation of it is so generally diffused and so steadily progressive. If we added to this the immense corn crop we shall have such an aggregate as no two nations, however great can equal. That we have really gained the permanent ascendency in the breadstuffs markets of the world, does not admit of question. In the British markets our domination is complete and well established, and the dependence of England upon Russia for food appears to be ended, the gloom and discouragement in the Russian wheat regions being general.

Our prodigious crops of wheat would never have been raised had we depended solely upon the foreign demand for compensation. But the main reliance of our farmers has always been upon the home market and its rapid increase. Domestic industrial pursuits have made such progress as to give unlimited confidence to the wheat and corn farmers, and justified an unlimited spread of the area of tillage. Northern farming has indeed been one of the main props of the nation, and has done wonders in stimulating the whole forward movement. Although a great deal has been said to dissuade the increase of wheat and corn farming as being unnecessary and unprofitable, it may be doubted whether, after all, any other pursuit has been so free from loss and attended by such a steady improvement in the condition of the prosecutors. New England and the Middle States, although fully capable of raising their own food products, do not do so, having their capital and enterprise mostly embarked in other lines of business. Formerly the South was in the same condition, but since the war the case is different, so that large grain crops are raised in that section, and there is a decided prospect of the South becoming a heavy exporter of breadstuffs.

The idea that has been industriously spread abroad that the limit of wheat cultivation has been attained at the West is a total mistake. Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas are all capable of a very great increase, and the receipts of grain and flour from these regions increase at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis and Cincinnati. If we take these States alone and inquire into the facts, we shall find that they are capable of trebling their product of wheat within a reasonably short space of time, and that the railroad and navigation facilities are constantly overcoming more and more the cost and difficulties of transit, while at the South the capacity for wheat culture is far beyond all present development.

The Pacific grain region has unexpectedly become remarkably productive, and defied all attempts of the northwestern cities to regulate the prices and supplies, and the trade has become so reliable and profitable there that it has become a permanent and great interest. While we have been talking of the Northwest becoming too distant from the European markets to admit of profitable grain culture for export, the Pacific trade steps in as a competitor, shipping grain around Cape Horn 18,000 miles to Europe, and making money at it. In view of this no one can reasonably doubt that the increasing surplus crops in the Mississippi valley may be transported by the river to New Orleans, and thence shipped to Europe by sea.

It is no exaggeration to say that America is becoming the granary of Europe, and that we have it in our power to remain so and to oust all competition. That of Russia, which was the most formidable, is already broken. Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium and Italy ought to take large quantities from us, and will do so through English operators until we supply them direct.

Too Much Noise for the Size.

After a most ridiculous and extravagant plea by a young lawyer in a trivial case, an older lawyer, who had a way of saying quaint things, remarked, in opening the opposing side of the case, that this young friend's elaborate plea reminded him of the experience of a neighbor of his who was once engaged in breaking a colt, and the story he told of it was in substance like this:

The colt breaker made his young son hide in the bush, while he himself was to mount the animal and put him at his top speed to the hiding place and then the boy was to rush suddenly out and shout "Boo!" the idea being to prove how well the colt would stand the scare.

Everything was done according to programme, but the result was altogether too much of a scare for the colt, who kicked up his heels and put down his head and the old man was thrown over it far into the road on his head.

Clearing the dust from his loosened teeth he made for the boy with the switch he had cut to drive the colt, and with rage began to dress the astonished young man down, shouting, "What did you do that for? What did you do that for?"

"But, father," said the crying boy, "you told me to holler 'boo!'"

"Yes," said the old man, "but, dang it, it was altogether too big a 'boo' for so small a colt."

Railway Accidents in Germany.

The statistical office of the German railway lines has published the returns of the accidents which happened during the year 1875 on all the German railways except the Bavarian lines. There were 755 runnings off the rails and collisions of trains outside, and 1,376 runnings off the rails and collisions inside the stations, and 1,250 accidents of divers natures by which the regular service was interrupted. These accidents have caused the loss of the lives of 509 persons; 1,545 persons were hurt. The proportion of accidents to the number of passenger trains was 1 to 5,394, and to that of freight trains 1 to 1,290.

STATE TAXES.

The Growth of Taxation During Fifteen Years—A Startling Record.

The New York *Financial Bulletin* gives, from every State government, official returns showing the taxation, debt and assessed valuation of taxable property of the respective States at the latest dates, and from like sources corresponding figures for 1860, and from these facts we quote as follows:

From 1860 to 1875, inclusive, the population of the States increased from 31,200,000 to 44,100,000, or 41.19 per cent. The assessed valuation of taxable property has risen from $12,547,900,000 to $18,380,900,000, or at the rate of 46.48 per cent., or only 5.29 per cent. in excess of the ratio of gain in population; so that those who have maintained that valuation and not population is the true standard with which to compare taxation do not gain much by preferring that standard. Taxes for purely State expenditures have grown from $27,200,000 to $70,400,000, or at the rate of 158.44 per cent.; and State debts have risen from $266,800,000 to $367,100,000, an increase of 37.99 per cent. It should be explained in reference to debts that the figures for 1875, so far as respects Southern States which have repudiated, include only the debt now recognized by the governments, and that Mississippi is charged in 1860 with the large debt which that State has repudiated. To recapitulate:

	Per cent.
The population has increased	41.19
The valuation on has increased	46.48
The taxes have increased	158.44
The debts have increased	37.9

Taxes have increased in nearly four fold the ratio of growth in population or valuation of taxable property. The States generally have yielded to the extravagant tendencies of the times and contributed an ample quota, along with the National Government and the counties and cities, toward enormously aggravating the public burdens. It is gratifying to find, however, that the increase in the State debts falls below the rate of growth in population.

The ratio of increase in taxation and debt varies widely. Western and Southern and Southwestern States make by far the most favorable exhibit. In the Western States the percentage of increase in taxation is 103.79, with an increase of 163.84 per cent. in population; while the debts of that group of States show a reduction of 31.61 per cent. In the southern and southwestern division, there is an increase of 103.40 per cent. in taxes, with a decrease of 51.99 per cent. in the valuation (mainly owing to the emancipation of slaves), and an increase of 27.92 per cent. in population. Measured relatively with population and valuation, the Southern and Southwestern States make a much less favorable showing than the West; but compare favorably with other sections. Their debts have been very largely augmented, the ratio being 83.08 per cent.; this percentage is likely to be materially diminished in some of the States to repudiatory "scaling" of bonded obligations.

By far the worst showing occurs in the New England group of States. The State taxes of that section have risen from $1,646,002 in 1860 to $10,456,377 in 1875, and the debt from $8,645,853 to $46,476,898; the ratio of increase in the taxes being 535.26 per cent., and in the debt 437.56 per cent. Yet the increase of population in that section has been only 20.19 per cent., and the augmentation in valuation but 100.76 per cent. This is an astounding exhibit. It appears utterly inexplicable on any other supposition than that New England, more than any other section of the Union, has yielded to the political extravagances of the times. We are aware that New England contracted considerable State debts for war purposes; and this may in some measure account for the enormous increase of 437.56 per cent. in State debts; but this can only in small part account for the still larger increase of 535.26 in the State taxes.

The Middle States increased their State taxation from $6,647,875 in 1860 to $19,165,804 in 1875, or at the rate of 188.29 per cent.; while the valuation shows an increase of only 82.76 per cent., and the population a gain of but 31.45 per cent. The debts of this section have been reduced 2.69 per cent., New York and Pennsylvania having together paid off $18,300,000 of indebtedness. Here we have an increase of taxation out of all proportion to valuation or population, being in a double proportion to the former, and six-fold compared with the latter.

To be Razed.

Paris destroys her landmarks as well as Boston. According to a chronicler in the *Gaulois* the house in which Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday is to be demolished to make way for the Boulevard St. Germain. The room where the assassination took place now forms part of an apartment occupied by Dr. Gaultier, and it appears that the preceding tenant several times received a call from Mlle. Albertine Marat, who used to visit the spot where her brother was stabbed. She died in 1842 in extreme poverty. Another person used to visit the house, M. Pallett, who died quite recently, and who was the last person who spoke to Marat before Charlotte Corday was admitted. He brought a bill, and the terrible member of the convention, who was in his bath, asked him to open a bit of the window. As Palet was leaving the house he met Charlotte Corday, who was trying to persuade, and who finished by persuading Simonne Evrard to allow her to see Marat.

The Centennial.

If the Centennial exhibition costs $7,500,000, the amount claimed to complete it, in order simply to realize this sum it will be necessary for 15,000,000 people to visit it at once, at the price of admission, fifty cents; and as the time is confined to 158 days (from May 10 to November 10, deducting Sundays, on which it will be closed), it will require the daily attendance of over 94,000 people. From these figures the resident citizen may form some idea of the crowd and bustle in our city during the six months succeeding the 10th of May.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Proverbs of the Billings Family.

Don't swap with yer relashuns unless ye ken afford to give them the big end of the trade.

Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often.

Don't take yer tobacker-box out in kompany.

If you kant git gud cloths and edikashon too, git the cloths.

Say how are ye? to everybody.

Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impidence on hand.

Be charitable. The sent pieces was made on purpose.

Don't take anybody else's advice but your own.

If a man flatters yu, yu kan kalkilate he is a rogue, or yure a fule.

Keep both ize open; don't see more'n half you notis.

Don't mortifi the flesh too much; 'twant the sores on Lazzarus that sent him tew heaven.

If you itch for fame, go inter a grave-yard and scratch yourself against a tumestun.

Beggars don't have tu advertize fo runaway dogs.

"'Tis a long lane that never turns," and 'tis a good mill that alwaes dus.

Young man, be more anxious about the pedigree yur going to leave, than you are about the wun sumbody is going to leave yu.

Nature is nature; yu kant alter the krook of a dog's tail much and preserve the length of it, tew.

I wud sa tu all the young men "go in," and tu all the old fellers, "kum out."

About as sure a way tu git rich as enny I no of is to git inter det for a hundred thousand dollars, and then go to work and pay oph the debt.

Filosophers tell us that the world revolves on its axes, and Josh Billings tells us that full haf the folks on the arth think tha are the axes.

N. B.—These are proverbs hev stood for more'n a hundred years, and hain't gin out yet.

It were better for a Chinaman that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the midst of the sea than that he should fall into the hands of a Nevada police magistrate. Ah See, who was found guilty of selling whisky to the Piutes, was sentenced in the Police court, at Winnemucca, to pay a fine of $500—the full extent of the law. Not having the necessary amount of trade dollars in his possession, he was sent to jail for the space of 250 days.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO.

The American of Chicago has been much slandered of late. Let us see why. Has it ever failed to meet its obligations—to pay every loss maturing against it? No; that is not claimed by its bitterest enemies. Are its officers or stockholders unreliable business men, or of inferior moral standard? The mention of their names disproves that. No one has dared to impugn such men as Hon. H. N. Hibbard, Hon. J. M. Bailey, Hon. W. H. Bradley, H. Z. Culver, L. L. Munn, Wm. H. Ovington, Nicholas Kranz, M. A. Hoyne, R. B. Currier, D. A. Knowlton, Jr., and Chas. L. Currier. Yet these are the men to whom the American's interests are intrusted. Does it lack enterprise or stability? Its cash income of $817,000, and the $40,000,000 of insurance written last year, and its $905,000 cash assets, together with its $2,000,000 of installment notes, are sufficient denials of that. What then is the matter? *Success! Merit!* These are what draw the enemies' fire. Perhaps the reader of this has received or had shown him by some rival agent one of the numerous circulars which are being so industriously distributed over the country. If so, let him probe the motive of the source from whence it came. The insurance commissioners of four different States have just done this, and after a searching official examination of the American's plan of business, its assets and liabilities, all came to the same conclusion. In closing his published report, the Hon. W. D. Hill, Superintendent of Insurance for Ohio, says: "It is my opinion that "the American Insurance Company of "Chicago is as safe and sound financially "as other insurance companies possessed of the same amount of capital and assets." The same results were reached by Col. C. P. Ellerbe, Attorney, and Hon. A. Harvey, the eminent Actuary, both of whom represented the State of Missouri in its official examination of the American's standing. Also by ex-Auditor Cattell for Iowa, and Mr. Kellogg, Actuary of the Illinois Department. These men declared what they knew, for they went to the Company's office and saw for themselves. Are not the results found by them, after days of personal examination, trustworthy, and to be accepted, instead of misrepresentations indulged in by business rivals for mercenary and selfish purposes? The American does business only in eight of the Western States, and insures no business property whatever, confining its risks to detached dwellings, school-houses and churches; yet there are only six companies in the United States whose business equals the American's, and these write heavy lines in large cities throughout the Union. Of course their agents fight the American. It's their bread and butter to do so. The American is getting the cream of the non-hazardous business. It will take no other. It knows how to get it, too; for in 1871 its cash income was only $238,672, while in 1875 it reached the splendid proportions of $817,424. It shapes its business to the needs of its members in writing five years' policies and collecting in cash only one year's premium, taking installment notes payable in one, two, three and four years for the balance. In conclusion, the American is old in years, prosperous in business, strong in reputation and money, and what is better than all, prudently and honestly managed by experienced, successful business men with unsullied reputations for integrity and moral worth.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Chicago Ledger—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache.

Vegetine will cleanse scrofula from the system.

Cheapest, best family paper in the world—Chicago Ledger. See advertisement.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. There is nothing like leather Shoes with a SILVER TIP for children. They never wear through at the toes. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Do you want the best Shoe ever made that will not rip or leak, and is easier than any machine-sewed or pegged Shoe, buy the CABLE SCREW WIRE make. Also try Wire Quilted Soles. CABLE SCREW WIRE

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston, Mass.

20 Extra Fine MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, post paid. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

$200 A MONTH. Agents wanted. Excel. Mfg. Co., 151 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

25 FANCY CARDS, 7 Styles, with name, 10c. Address J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

$20 A DAY. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something NEW. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manufac'r'd by G. J. Capewell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed, hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

FREE GIFT of a Piano for distributing our circulars. Address U. S. Piano Co., 810 Broadway, New York.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 24 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT New Buffalo Bill Revolver Sent with 100 Cart. $3.00 ridges for $3. Full Nickel Plate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$40 to $60 a Week and Expenses, or $100 forfeited. All the new and standard Novelties, Chromos, etc. Valuable Samples free with Circulars. R. L. FLETCHER, 111 Chambers Street, New York.

A Miniature Oil Painting on Canvas which will be your own Likeness, free, with The Home Weekly, sent 3 months on trial for 25 cts. Money to Agents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie Co., Pa.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM Habit Cured At Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. 8th year of unparalleled success. Describe case. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

BOOKS or Stationery, Eastern Prices, Bibles, Religious & S. S. Books a Specialty. Second hand Books bought and sold. Correspondence solicited. J. W. McIntyre, Agt. 719 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Lover's Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

BOOK AGENTS. MOODY & SANKEY.—The only original, authentic and complete record of these men and their work. Beware of imitations. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. American Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG. AGENTS WANTED for the new Book by Brigham Young's Wife No. 19. 25,000 already sold. Illustrated circular, sent free. Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ills., Cincinnati, Ohio, Richmond, Va.

CHICAGO SCRAPER AND DITCHER. Guaranteed to do double the work of common scrapers. Townships can take them on trial. Price $16. Send for Manual of Road-Making and Ditching, free. Address Chicago Scraper and Ditcher Co., Chicago.

YOUNG MEN Wanted to learn Telegraphy. Situations furnished. Steady promotion guaranteed. We supply all operators hired by Metropolitan and American District Telegraph Cos., Chicago. Send for Circular. N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

"The parties will do all they claim."—N. Y. Weekly Tribune, Jan. 12, 1876.

$2.06 GROCERIES FREE. Send stamp for particulars. C. F. Wingate & Co., limited, 69 Duane st., N.Y. "One of the best chances for ag'ts ever offered."—Ch. Weekly Inter-Ocean. "The Groceries are the best."—N. Y. Witness, Jan. 13, 1876.

BOWDITCH'S FLOWERS. My Illustrated Floral Catalogue for 1876 is now ready. Price 10 Cents, less than half the cost. William E. Bowditch, 645 Warren St., Boston, Mass.

THREE POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st. It is an honestly-prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d. It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d. It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., the popular and ever genial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

THE TIRED BODY SUES FOR SLEEP.

Boston, March 16, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon me a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken just before I retire gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st. A little less work. 2d. A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicines," but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight-out truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own it up. Yours, etc., J. S. DICKERSON.

VALUABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. WALKER, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER, Formerly Pastor Bowdoin Sq. Church, Boston.

VEGETINE is SOLD by ALL DRUGGISTS.

Chicago Business Directory.

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WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 E. Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m.

AUCTION MART FOR THE SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.
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S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 115 Franklin.

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L. BOCHE, 171 E. Randolph.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD, Etc.
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FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS—SPECIALTY.
DALY, HENROTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

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A. L. HALE & BRO., 200, 202, 204 and 206 Randolph.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.
ALBERT DICKINSON, 117 and 119 Kinzie.

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W. E. SPENCER & CO., 54 State. Send for price-list.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—WHOLESALE.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 58 and 60 Lake.

HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
KIMBARK BROS. & CO., 80 to 84 Michigan-av.

HOTELS.
WOOD'S HOTEL, 110 & 112 Fifth-av. Enoch Wood, prop., late proprietor of Wood's Hotel, State-st.
BREVOORT HOUSE, 143 and 145 E. Madison. On the European plan. H. M. Thompson, proprietor.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$2.50 per day. Cor. State & Wash'n, site of old St. James, opp. Field, Leiter & Co.
OGDEN HOUSE—First-class in every particular. Barber & Forrey, prop'rs. Cor. Washington and Franklin.

LUMBER.
THE PESHTIGO CO.—Green Bay Lumber. North Pier. W. E. Strong, Pres't; G. C. Hempstead, Sec'y.

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LEWIS & CO., 165 E. Kinzie. Send for price-list.

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SAW MANUFACTURERS.
HENRY DISSTON & SON, N. W. cor. Randolph & Market.

SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.
HOME S. M. CO., Johnson, Clark & Co., 141 State.

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COGSWELL, WEBER & CO., 105 and 107 State.

WILSON'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE CHAIR FOR INVALIDS, IRON FOLDING BEDSTEADS, ETC.
M. KLEIN, 237 South Dearborn. Send for circular.

CARDS.—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 35 cts.; 50 Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 60 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston. Refers to S. M. Pettengill & Co.

BOOK AGENTS. MARK TWAIN'S New Book outsells everything. Don't worry about hard times. Sell this book and see how easy they are. Send for circulars to American Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY. Chance to Gain $50,000 NO RISK. Send for circular at once. No time to lose. W. H. Pendleton, Banker, 74 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

PIANOS ORGANS. We have just purchased 1,000 first-class Pianos and Organs for the SPRING TRADE, and will sell them at the largest discount from factory prices ever offered. Terms of payment $25 to $100 cash, remainder quarterly, or $10 to $50 monthly. Catalogues, with full explanation sent free. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO. Cut this out and inclose it in your letter.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH Country Readers Can do so in the CHEAPEST and BEST manner by using one or more sections of our GREAT CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPER LISTS. For catalogue or estimates address E. E. Pratt, 79 Jackson St., Chicago.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS.

Best French Burr stiff spindle under-runners, rock head upper-runners, for Farm or Merchant Work. Superior Mill Stones of all sizes, Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc., all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest-selling book ever published. It contains a full account of the grand Centennial Exhibition. CAUTION.—Old, Incomplete and Unreliable works are being circulated; see that the book you buy contains 442 Fine Engravings and 925 Pages. Send for circulars and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA. THE subscribers are manufacturers and proprietors of Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief, which is undoubtedly the best asthma remedy yet discovered. Instant relief is guaranteed or purchase price refunded. We put up the medicine in boxes of three sizes, which retail for 25c., 50c. and $1. Persons remitting retail price will have the medicine promptly forwarded by mail, postpaid. Also samples sent free to any who may desire. Prices per doz., $1.75, $3.50 and $7.00; gross price, $18, $36, $72. Wholesale agents: John F. Henry, Curran & Co., N. Y.; John D. Park & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Richardson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lord, Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.; French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Address ETHRIDGE, TULLER & CO., Rome, N. Y.

DOVER EGG BEATER. Family Size.

Beats the whites of Eggs thoroughly in 10 seconds. Mixes and prepares Batter without labor. Six eggs can be made to fill a quart. Don't let imitations deceive you. Ask for the "Dover." Cleaned in a moment.

Under Patents May 31, 1870, June 8, 1869, July 7, 1868, and others.

Both flat beaters or floats revolve and interlace each other. Dover on the Wheel. No rivets or joints to get loose. Buy it of your Tinsmith, Grocer, Hardware or Crockery dealer. Return it and get your money if you are not delighted with it.

CHICAGO LEDGER FOR $1.00 POSTPAID. In order that everybody may be enabled to take this great Story and Family Newspaper, we have determined to offer it till January, 1877, for $1.00, postpaid. It is the LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, BEST, and most widely circulated Newspaper in the West. Send money addressed THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

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LOOK. Your Name Elegantly Printed on 12 Transparent Visiting Cards, for 25 Cents. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. Novelty Printing Co., Ashland, Mass.

How to buy him. How to sell him. How to train him. How to tell a trotter. A NEW BOOK of great interest to Horsemen. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address J. P. VINCENT, Box 58, Chicago, Ill.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

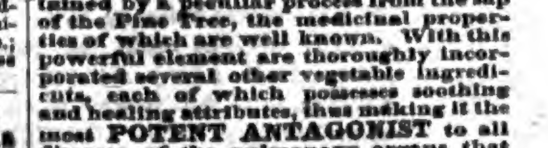

Will cure or prevent Disease.

INQUIRE FOR W. A. DROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS. PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

REGISTERED. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. TRADE MARK.

"NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY." This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possesses soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs that has yet been introduced.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.

If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say, "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 232 North Second St., Phila'a.

C. N. U. No. 15

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 20, 1876.

Williams for Governor.

The State Convention yesterday commenced rather stormy, the friends of Holman and Landers standing firmly by their candidates. Finally Hon. James D Williams of Knox county, now a member of Congress, was chosen by acclamation. Col Grey, of Randolph, a liberal, is the candidate for Lieut. Governor The present incumbents were re-nominated. The convention was thoroughly harmonious and the ticket is a splendid one.

The Ligonier "Banner" in speaking of Capt. Mitchell as a candidate for Governor says, "no one combines more elements of strength availability and popularity than the captain." What is the use of such a fulsome notice as that.—We like Captain Mitchell and would like to see him nominated, if Holman is not. But there is no use saying Holman is second, as the above implies, for the Captain knows he aint.

The printing and engraving bureau at Washington, is to be overhauled. This is where the U. S. notes and fractional currency is printed. Col McCarty, was Superintendant for several years at a salary of about $3,000 per year. Of course its all right, everybody honest, &c., but the Committee just want to know, you know, how one, on that salary in so short a time, can own a house in New York worth $60,000 and one in Washington worth $30,000. They want to get hold of this new kind of 'rithmetic.

Witnesses summoned to Washington from Florida, Alabama and other distant regions, by the Confederate smelling committee, are now in extreme destitution, and actually in pawn at their boarding houses. They can be seen in squads hawking about their witness certificates, for which they are offered 50 cents on the dollar.—[Press

Upon what authority the Press makes the above assertion we don't know, but presume it copies from some other paper. The witnesses up to about two weeks ago were paid the cash by the Clerk of the House on their certificates, and since the appropriation run short, they have been compelled to take 95 cents on the dollar, a much better percentage than Jay Cook & Co., have ever yet paid the Government.

Kilbourn is still kicking against the pricks His friends tried hard to get him out of the hands of the House through a writ of Habeas Corpus, but it wouldn't win. He is the ring-leader of the real estate pool. This pool was composed of a very few gentlemen, who bought property in Washington improved it with those $22,000,000 given to the district by a Republican Congress and then they sold out and divided the spoils like robbers. Boss Shepherd was a member and ran the Board of Public works which had the disbursement of the money. Now you see the difficulty at a fair investigation. When Kilburn was called before the Committee he refused to bring his books or testify to certain things. Rather than involve his friends, he goes to jail and they pay him well. And the Committee must seek elsewhere for such evidence as it can find, while our Radical papers cry that these investigations are expensive. Why did they not think of this when they brought about the necessity for them.

Congress at Work.

It is quite a relief, after a sojourn of several months in close rooms, pumped full of hot air by a 40-horse engine, with but little means of escape to get out into the free open country, where pure air and a moral atmosphere causes a return of a once good appetite, which has been tampered and fed by unwholesome cookery, until the gastric machinery is about played out. The eye seldom wearies with the beautiful scenery in and around Washington, but the stomach either less patient or more exacting, soon grows tired of the attractions offered for its enjoyment. We left the city last Wednesday evening, and were whirled into Harper's Ferry for supper. Twenty minutes over we found ourselves again on our serpentine course along the base of mountains, until at last wearied by the rattle of the cars, we turn into a pullman berth, and are soon unconscious of the ascent and descent of the renowned Alleghenies. Just think of it, seven hundred and twenty miles in 22 hours, stopping three times for meals.—We left the city pulsating with the heat of eighty degrees, warm and beautiful, canopied with a hazy atmosphere that appeared, from the distance like a scene of enchantment. The beautiful dome of the capitol with its statue of Freedom lifting far into the blue above never looked more grand than in the glow of that evening sunset. Peering through the car window we could see the flickering of the lamps mounted like sentinels on the terrace above. The evening session would soon begin, as agreed upon by a resolution passed by the House a few days before. The duties of this ex-confederate House, as our Radical friends facetiously call it, being so much more arduous than any other session ever known before, they very properly conclude to commence night work early in the session, and even by this arrangement they do not expect to be able to adjourn before August, There is but one appropriation that has yet been considered, and the most important ones are yet to come. Committees are working steadily in hunting up and tracing out the rascalities of a venal administration, and this adds largely to the arduous duties to be discharged. If these committees would only harken to the Republican press, they would abandon such attempts as it will cost something to show up these corruptions. But somehow the Democracy of the House are imbued with the idea that the people would like to know where their money has went to do the most good and as the Republicans failed to respond in this work, a chance was brought about for this purpose, in the complexion of the House, so that it comes in the shape of a trust confided to them by the people, which they have no desire to disregard.

The printing committee have the government printer, Mr. Clapp, on their hands. Clapp testified the other day that he had $50,000 on hand. A clerk was sent down to count it and only found $16,000 and now Clapp seems embarrassed. The postal committee have the postal contracts to look into, and they have already seen, how low responsible bidders were left out in the cold, while favorites were awarded contracts at twice the amount of the former making thousands of dollars in the operation. The Committee of the District of Columbia, are trying to make out how much a Dr. Nichols, of the Insane Asylum, made in a short time, by supplying tainted meats and decayed vegetables to the unfortunate inmates. The naval committee is busy with the retou: al Robeson, of whom Don Piatt says:

> We have marveled often that such desperate attempts should be made to destroy by fire the Navy Department buildings while the War Department should be left. The solution of the mystery comes out in the fact that Belknap, stupid as he is, did a better thing. He procured the passage of a law that authorized him to have destroyed such papers as he might find troublesome.—How neatly and quietly William went through. No midnight alarms; no fetching out of engines and brutal splashing of water. Only a coalgrate—a stealthy search and an active hand. Score one for William, and shame on the Rotund.

The Freedman's Bank Committee would like to ascertain who got the earnings of the poor colored folks, when that bank went under and a hundred other things are to, and will, be brought to light, the Lord being willing. If the Republicans would only help us in these matters how happy we might dwell in unity together. There are a few honest men on that side who are trying to cleanse and purify their party, but they have been at it so long that they are completely discouraged, and it is now a matter of indifference to them what becomes of the corrupt organization.—They know that no party can purify itself, and are therefore ready for a change. The Democratic party in 1860 had to pay a penalty for what was then charged as extravagance and profligacy in the administration, and that penalty was the loss of power. Now, not only extravagance but wholesale robbery and frauds have been not only charged but proven, and it is time for the Republican party to step down and out in order to have a chance to purify and tone up.

Written on the death and memory of Mrs. Harriet Shutt, who was an affectionate sister, true and devoted wife; by Miss Annie Byroad, a sister, and Franz J. Strager, a cousin of the departed one:

Many a time, when I am all alone
Fond recollection brings past scenes to view
While thinking of thee, who from me art gone,
Thou who wert to me ever kind and true.

Sister, thou wert fair as roses in bloom,
Fair as violets that in our pathway grow,
But death called thee to the silent tomb.
Cruel death with his sharp sword laid thee low.

Sister, thou wert but young, heathful and str'g
And life's pleasures were all before thee,
Pleasures for thee with sorrows mixed among,
When called from time to eternity.

Sweet little "Kelly," in this world of sin,
Thou didst leave her like a little flower,
To grow 'mong thorns, but in the care of Him
Who watches over all every hour.

Two summer's grass o'er thy grave has grown,
And autum's hues have tinged the golden grain.
Two winter's winds have whistled o'er thy tomb.
And lovely spring has returned again.

Lovely spring has returned to us again.
The south wind is sighing for the flowers,
All nature is coming to life again,
Bringing all but the fair and good of ours.

Oft to thy grave, alone I have repaired.
When seated on the grassy mound alone,
With my forehead to the cool breezes bared,
What recollections of the departed one.

What scenes recollection presents to view,
What vivid thoughts through my brain surging go,
Of thee my sister ever kind and true,
Who wert too fair to remain here below.

Father, mother, brothers, sisters all,
To all thou didst bid a fond adieu,
Home thou wert called—thou obeyed the call,
To thy home on the wings of angels flew.

We mourn our loss, but 'tis thy eternal gain,
For thou hast a mansion and a crown,
We also shall not long here remain,
For one by one time will cut us down.

One by one we'll, come where thou art laid,
One by one we'll meet thee over yonder,
One by one our bed with thee be made,
One by one meet where we ne'er shall sunder

Thy body is laid in the silent tomb,
And to dust thou hast returned again,
But not thou—thy spirit sees not its gloom,
Thou art where joy and peace ever remain.

Farewell then, but not a long farewell,
For one by one minutes come and go,
One by one the beating pulses tell,
That all, all is transient here below.

Thou didst say, father meet me in heaven,
Mother, meet me in that happy land,
Husband, brothers, sisters, I'm forgiven.
Washed from sin in the blood of the lamb.

Where thou art laid in the silent tomb,
One by one we'll come and make our home,
One by one with thee we will find room.
And dwell with thee—thou shalt not be alone

But with thee in fairer climes on high,
We'll walk the Elysian fields o'er,
In that land we ne'er shall say good-bye,
But rejoice in Christ's love forevermore.

We Chalenge the World for a Superior Combind Machine!

This is the only MACHINE in the world upon which the Reaping Table can be folded, thus making a Reaper that will pass through any where that a team can go. These Machines with the Illustriou Burdick Reaper and all kinds of farming Impliments for sale by

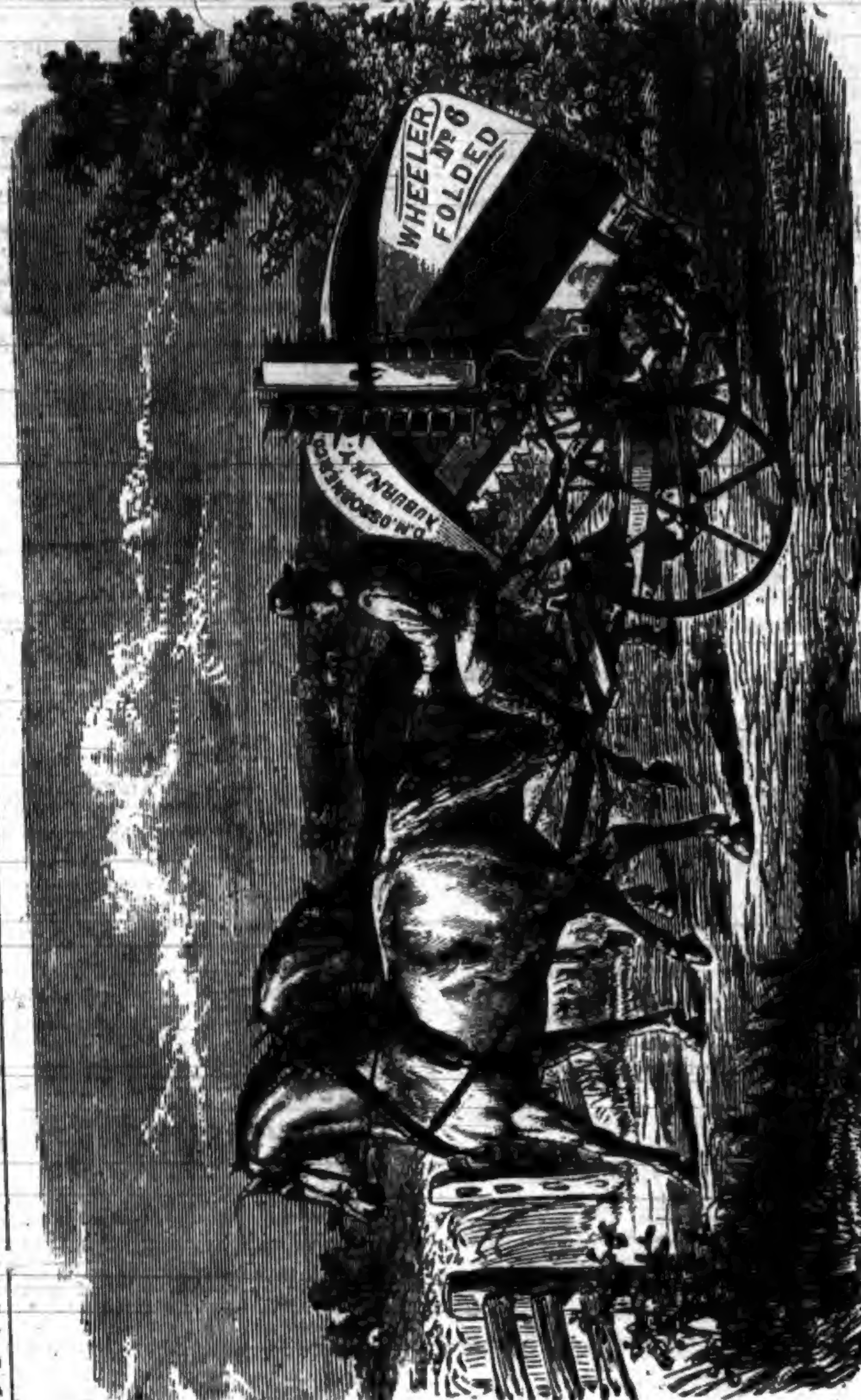

James A. Matson,

WATERLOO, IND.

Frit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The imp or has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices. Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter mediate profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got.' Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with tne large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t- orket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now fell at $1 per pound. Eith aung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Opan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			

CANDIES—Best Stick per pound 18c French Mixed, choice, per pound 20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM RICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Cdd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A New frame house is going up on sixth-st.

Rev. Mr. Ward has been repairing his residence.

Mr. M. L. Duck has returned to the city again.

Henry Kelling has the job of lighting the street lamps.

Taxes have been coming in pretty rapidly this week.

Lewis Roth has been having a light attack of fever.

Totten moved his goods to his residence, this week.

The editor, Mr. T. C. Mays, has been at home this week.

Ira Eaton and Mr. Montgomery have started a tailor shop.

Lou. Swineford has been out of the city for several weeks.

The citizens are preparing to relect or elect another Night Police.

Geo. Patterson and Lady, visied their parents in the city last Sunday.

The Grangers have moved their goods in the old Sheffer building.

Dr. J. A. Cowan has moved his office in rooms over McIntyre's block.

Hank Ford is building fences and otherwise improving his property.

Tom. Scott is now with Miller & Casebeer at the popular corner store.

Johnny Canon & Co. are now prepared to take all kinds of painting.

Mr. Shaw, living south of town, on the Cool farm, will move to the city.

Quite a number of citizens attended the convention at Indianapolis yesterday.

Lordier has one of his show windows filled with several fine looking wild birds.

Kahn has certainly the best and most stylish clothing ever brought to the city.

Joe. Rainier is taking a rest and Mr. Zacher and his son will hereafter manage the grocery.

The State Fair this year will be held at Indianapolis, commencing September 25th, 1876.

Miss Jennie McMillen, of Ohio, has been visiting friends in the city this week.

The Stave Factory is receiving large quantities of bolts now, that the roads are good.

Mr. Moore's family, on Cedar street, are attacted with the measles. Mr. Kline's also.

Last Saturday was a very busy day. The streets were crowded with teams until late in the evening.

We have held our paper back for the convention news. We give them elsewhere in brief.

Teams have been scraping the streets. Last Saturday driving was good on the main thoroughfares.

We are glad to see our clever friend Jonny Robbins on the streets again. He is improving rapidly.

Jas. Henry has been appointed agent at this place for the Defiance Insurance Co., of Defiance, O.

Alex Seaton and Jim Johnson made a trade last week. Alex has the property formerly owned by the latter.

Mr. T. M. Stevens is taking quite a lively interest in the Hub & Spoke Factory stock. Tom knows his biz.

Garden sass is beginning to come into the market. The doctors are all in good spirits over this discovery.

I. Roth, Kohlman and Rush are building new fences, setting out shade trees and generally improving their property.

Harry Rush, of Angola, gave us a brief call on Saturday last and subscribed for the Courier.

P. Lordier and family, from Auburn, are visiting their friends on Baker street.—Fort Wayne News.

One of our citizens says that whisky is only half poison enough. By that means a man would "go-up" about every month.

Thomas Mays, Esq., was in the city on Saturday. He says he cannot persuade Grant to purchase White Stocking.—Fort Wayne News.

Our Catholic friends celebrated Easter in their usual way. A large number from Garrett and other places were in attendance.

The theme at the M. E. church next Sunday evening, by the Rev. J. W. Welsh, will be, "Man, an Enemy to Himself.

The Grangers held a large meeting at Ensley's Hall, last Saturday. Several speeches were made, and we learn a pleasant time had.

We looked at some work done by Miss Bell Lanham, last week, and can recommend her to do any kind of tailoring in the best and latest style.

Mr. Jno. Parish has left in our office a preparation for washing clothes. It is called the American Cleaning Compound. We think it will suit the ladies

Col. J. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, gave us a call last Saturday. The Colonel reports Whitley all O. K. for the Democracy.

The Auburn House has changed hands and is now ready to accommodate traveling men or boarders. Call and see for yourself.

Wm. Traxler, Pro'r.

Mr. F. Zimmerman receved quite a hard bump on the face this week. He was repairing some machinery at his plaining mill, when one of the wheels broke and a part of it striking him.

The Columbia City Post says: "The wheat prospects is not at all flattering in this county. A large majority of fields are nearly bare, while but few give hope that they will produce a full crop. The prospect is not encouraging.

The new Bank building soon to be erected, will be a handsome edifice when completed. It will be two stories high, 20 x 40, on the ground, and the architectural design will be something for our town. It is expected that the Courier office will find a lodgment in the second story.

Our enterprising merchants, Messrs Miller & Casebeer, have established a branch store at Reading, Mich. They will confine their trade at that point exclusively to Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods. With their active energy and well known popularity we have no doubt of their entire success.

Owing to a sudden attack of sickness Mr. Lauferty has been unable to go East for his spring and summer stock of Clothing. His intention was to start this week, but will not go until next week. He has made up his mind for purchasing a large and tasty stock and to have them sold at prices never before known in the city. It will pay you to wait one week.

W. H. Dills, Esq., has taken T. H. Sprott as a partner and they have arranged a neat and tasty room over Woodford's store, and have purchased one of the finest libraries that was ever brought to Dekalb Co. Mr. D. is thoroughly posted in his profession and being so nicely located would be glad to receive calls from all wanting legal business attended to.

Many of our farmers do not feel greatly encouraged over the prospects of the coming wheat crop. One of them told us the other day that he had sown 84 acres, out of which he expected three or four acres fit to cut. With poor promises of an abundant harvest, hard grinding times and heavy taxes, the people may well murmer at the gloomy prospects ahead. We hope it will not prove so bad as anticipated.

One of those knowing fellows from Indianapolis who is supposed to be the receptacle of facts that would startle the world, if they were made public, wrote to the Clymer Committee that he would like to communicate with said Committee. An answer was returned that if he desired could do so. In a few days his august presence was announced, and when sworn, testified to simply nothing He got neither fees nor traveling expenses, and he went back a sadder and poorer man.

When a boy, in a quiet little village in Ohio, we often wondered what a lamp lighter was. When we saw Dry Houghton the other evening, all aglow with matches and oil, climbing a sweet little ladder, and touching off Underhill's latest, it struck us "all of a heap" that he was one of the "very fellows." The only difficulty we realized when Dry was up, was, which was the lamp post. We found out which was which very easily. We asked if it wasn't hard work. A voice responded. "It don't take any skin off" &c. And then we knew it was Dry.

A right smart chance of an individual down at Pittsburg, is fixing up an apparatus so as to take passengers on board of a train without stoping the same. We looked at it a moment and inquired the manner of operating it, you stand on a platform, and as the train approaches, there is something reaches out and knocks you over when you fall on a table, that comes up in the rear, and the conductor has you by the throat in a minute. It takes you about four days to get over the attack, providing you live at all, but then you see it don't stop the train and that is the main object in view.

A. O. Miller's troupe gave two entertainments at Ensley's Hall, this week. The last one, The Two Orphans," was a fine "Send-off," and would give satisfaction to New York audience. If Mr. M. would manage his own business it would be more pleasant to his patrons. His tickets were sold as reserved seat tickets —that is reserve it where you could—but every few minutes some one would claim your seat. It seems to be b'hoys out of the city that had engaged them, and a fellow would either have to blush, and set out, or raise a disturbance, to keep a seat. We dont blame the boys, but we do blame Miller's one-horse managers.

Our Republican fellows tell us that their's going to be a Long run for Sheriff. We'll make it short, however, on election day.

We are now ready to announce the names of candidates for the various positions to be filled in the county. Owing to the hard times, we have reduced our rates to three dollars for announcements, which must be paid in advance.

We were delighted in reading over a very amusing criticism of "Caste," given by our local talent, in the Republican the other week. Weamer would make a fine theatrical editor, for our metropolitan dailies, though we always thought his tastes were quite the reverse. There was a verbosity of style, an indifference to circumstances that was perfectly charming, and would at once command at least $8 per week, in our best cities. Why one will so obstinately resist their natural calling when it is so palpably shown to them has always been a mystery. But the compliment of "true inwardness" to one of the lady characters, was the acme of the writer's genius in that article, not so delicately conceived as it was beautifully expressed. But the last word was the crowning stroke of erudition, Dramique is good, and shows that "we've been there." The animus of the writer is expressed in that one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour. It is at least synonymous to something more emphatic, but our church connection would not permit us to say so.

We beg leave to respectfully express our objection to the miserable means of transportation offered the people along the line of the Saginaw Railroad, in this State. The most important train to the local travel is called an 'accommodation,' but it is a mere aggravation. From Angola South to Fort Wayne, the local business on this train is many times greater than on the express trains, and yet the accommodations are not nearly so good. While we are aware that the road cannot afford to increase their expenses, we believe that some arrangement could be adopted by which a trip to Fort Wayne would be more comfortable. Sometimes it requires three hours to make the distance from Fort Wayne to this place, and by the time of arrival, one's patience is well nigh exhausted. A very uncomfortable car is provided, adding much to the length and annoyance of the journey. But this would not be heeded so much if the time was reduced. Twenty miles an hour ought not to be regarded as a startling rate of speed, and we believe it to be within the power of the Company to accomplish this. Long trains of freight cars with a coach attached, is one of the greatest nuisances of modern civilization, and we hope they will be abandoned. We have no doubt it would conduce to a largely increased trade.

Can we Afford It.

An absence of several weeks has prevented us from having our say about the lamps now decorating several of our streets. We have nothing in common against street lamps, but a naptha Jack-o-lantern of the Underhill pattern is our special abhorence. But the purchase having now been made, there is no use crying for spilt milk. The question now arises what are we going to do with this elephant on our hands. We can do nothing for the expense already incurred, but we can do something to prevent a useless and profligate expenditure of the people's money. When a few determine that it is better to "show off" the town, in an enterprise that is much more expensive than profitable it is time for our citizens to give the matter some consideration. In the midst of a paralized industry, with business stagnated, with a prospect of almost a complete failure the cry of hard of the winter crop, with times ringing painfully through the land with taxes fearfully augmented, and the outlook most discouraging, is it the proper time, fellow citizens, to pay out one single cent more than is actually necessary to meet the most pressing demands of the community. Now that these lamps have been bought have you considered the expense necessary to keep them up. We have been informed by those who have figured the thing down to a fine point that it will require $600 a year to light and keep these lamps in shape. Is our finances such, that we can indulge in this expensive luxury? The above sum would pay the interest on six or eight thousand dollars in bonds with which to erect a creditable school house. Which is the more desirable, which reflects the credit of a town to the best advantage, street lamps or good school edifices? Say but half that amount will be needed yearly to maintain them, cannot the amount be expended to greater advantage. We believe it would be a matter of economy to take every lamp post down and store them away. The original cost will be nothing as to the great expense of maintaining them. We understand there are a number who will buy those in front of their property, and keep them up themselves. We hope they will be accommodated. Here is the expense of a new school house to be erected, and our taxes already burdensome. Extravagance and show is scarcely in accord with the dull times. The poor man striving now with bared arms and sweating brow to meet the demands upon him, to be still further burdened is more than human nature can stand.

New School Edifies.

The new school building to be constructed the coming summer promises to be one of the best in the country. Plans have already been drawn, and from them, we can see that it will be complete in all its appointment The building will be about 80x61 feet, with half basement, first and second stories. Three main rooms in the first story will be, one 37 x 28 and the other two, 35 x 28 with halls, cloak rooms, &c., adjoining. The second story will be a duplicate of the first. A main hall will run from front to rear in the first story, and stairs five feet wide will ascend therefrom. We would like to see double stairs to the landing half way up and then a broad stair way from there to the upper floor. Stairs in a school house should be broad and ample. The Board have shown excellent taste in the selection of the design, and we believe they will prove entirely efficient in its construction.

Do our farmer friends ever sit down and take a calm survey of things, and then arive at principal cause of the hard times now upon us. It has been said that there is no corner of the land that does not suffer under the heavy hand of dishonest administration. Swindling and corruption comes home to every household in the land. It take away a part from the market value of every bale of cotton, every barrel of molasses every hogshead of sugar every barrel of flour, every cask of tobacco, every tierce of bacon, every head of cattle, every package of wine, every cargo of lumber, and every product of mechanical labor whatsoever.

The people are poor because their rulers steal. The people groan and suffer because they can not sell what they create for its lawful market value. The times are hard everywhere, and the causers of hard times are our corrupt rulers. Heavy taxes represent stealage. We pay tribute to political brigands and official pirates. Forty per cents of all duties goes into the pockets of scamps. Sixty per cent. of all internal revenue is likewise diverted. Somehow by hook or crook, the profits of all industry go into the coffers of bankers, leaders, speculators and jobbers. The fraternity of scamps fatten and flourish, but the people mourn. Rich get richer all the time and the poor grow poorer from day to day.

It must be apparent to every observer that this state of affairs cannot last long The people of the whole country feel that they are paying too dearly for their political whistle. They are beginning to look closely into the causes that have produced the present suffering of the nation. They are fast gaining an inside view into the strange ways and the marvelous extent of frauds and swindles which have been perpetrated upon them. The developments relative to the gigantic whisky ring. Babcock, Belknap, Orville Grant, Robeson, Delano the Pension Bureau, Pendleton's railroad claim, have opened the people's eyes. They are amazed at the extent of these high-handed frauds. In a quiet way the people are resolving that this plundering and stealing must cease, and that the guilty shall be brought to punishment. Thieves and rogues must take back seats. Men of sterling integrity and of clean record will be called to the front. Take warning, ye culprits! The day of retribution is at hand. The records of political scoundrels are to be overhauled Thieves shall govern the people no longer.

BUTLER ITEMS.

—The Disciples have been holding a protracted meeting at their church, under Rev. Mr. Sutton. Large congregations lend their encouragement.

—It is claimed that the wheat prospects are good, although there are a few who still tremble at the result.

—A lawsuit of five days duration is the latest legal feature in town. The leading spirit was Pinchin as the length of time would indicate.

—Prof. J. P. Rous, Superintendant of the public schools, lectured in the M. E Church on the subject of Personal "Responsibility." The lecture was highly enjoyable.

—It is known by two or three person that a certain good looking gentleman of this place, of good form and address and very engaging, is very intimate with not a very handsome married lady. It is not known whether it has gone so far as to be of a criminal character or not, but there is a certain air of sweatness about both which augers great admiration for each other. The gentleman is very discreet, however, and there is not much chance for a denouement at present. The lady is very lovable, and says "darling" in such a rougishly smiling way as to be perfectly irresistible. There is a little romance connected with the affair, an episode one evening at church that makes it doubly interesting, but we are not now at liberty to give particulars.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

Eye, Ear and Catarah.

EYE & EAR

Dr. Thompson, Oculist, Artist and Operator on the Eye and Ear for blindness deafness and all defects of the sight and hearing. Cross Eyes straightened. See circulars, reference &c. Rooms at the Swinsford House, will remain from April 12th until April 29th, 1876.

R. C. Thompson, M. D.

It is almost impossible to get a lead on the dark transactions of the present administration. The investigating committees of the House are doing all they can to ferret out the corruption, but they have not the zealous co-operation of the Republican press of the country with them. Why Clymer's Committee, two days before they found out about Marsh, had debated the question of abandoning any further investigation because there seemed to be nothing tangible to take hold of in the War Department. Everything was covered up so completely that it was almost impossible to get at the truth. The whole department was under Belknap and he had his tools to prevent any exposure.—At last a reporter and a clerk riding down the Avenue one evening fell in with a man named Arms, and through him the name of Marsh was ascertained and lo and behold, a cabinet officer falls So with many others. Unless some fortuitous circumstance occurs to develop a lead they may never get down to the bottom of their rascalities. But there is more coming. Every little division of the various departments is more or less tainted with frauds and stealings.

Announcements.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moses, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor of Courier—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Mehitabel Mason deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN W. MOULTON. Adm'r,

April, 15th, 1876,

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Clerk's office, Auburn, DeKalb Co. Ind., May 1st, 1876, for the purpose of electing the following town offices to-wit:

One Trustee in 1st Ward, one in 2nd Ward, one in 3rd Ward, one in 4th Ward, one in 5th Ward, one Clerk, one Treasurer and one Assessor,

Attest. C. D. HARE, Clerk.

When you want a good, substantial and cheap suit of clothes go to Kahn's for them.

Estrayed—From Mr. Francis Picker, a red and white cow, about April 7th, 1876. A liberal reward will be given for information or the return of the cow

Take the Courier during the campaign.

KAHN.

NEW GOODS

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
LATEST STYLES,
WORSTED,
CASIMERE,
CLOTH,
DOESKIN
SUITS.

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Largest Stock and Best Assortment in DeKalb County. Don't buy till you have Examined our Stock

BARGAINS.

Next Door to Odd Fellows Hall,

KAHN.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—NewFancy Goods and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods and Notions. Carpets & Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876

AREE GIFT

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing Hous

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The game of billiards played at New York between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe for the championship of America, a diamond cue, and $1,000, on a four-pocket table, 1,500 points, was won by Dion, Rudolphe scoring only [illegible]....The New Jersey House of Representatives has tabled, by a vote of 45 to 16, a bill for the taxation of church property....Drs. Storrs and Budington, the well-known Congregational clergymen of Brooklyn, have formally withdrawn from their fellowship with the Congregational association, on account of the Beecher scandal.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Binghamton, N. Y., last week. Three persons were killed, two seriously injured, and a number of others slightly injured.

Alexander T. Stewart, the great New York dry goods merchant, died in that city on the 10th inst., of inflammation of the bladder, with which he had been afflicted for the past six years. Mr. Stewart was born in the North of Ireland in the year 1803. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and the earlier part of his career was devoted to school-teaching. He came to New York city in 1823, and, after teaching school for a short time, he started a retail dry-goods store in Broadway. His business increased steadily, until, for many years back, he has owned and managed probably the largest dry goods house in the world. His fortune has been variously estimated at from $30,000,000 to $60,000,000, but, like the late William B. Astor's, it will probably prove to have been exaggerated.

The new census of Philadelphia, just taken, shows a population of 817,448....John Seal, one of the tellers of the Security Savings bank, of New York, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $69,000.

An explosion of fire-damp in the Nesquehoning mines, near Allentown, Pa., last week, killed three men and seriously injured five others.

The funeral services of the late Alexander T. Stewart were solemnized at his house and at St. Mark's church, New York, on the 13th inst. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by a number of clergymen. The floral decorations at each place were magnificent, and the crowds in front of the house, the church, and along the streets were very great. The admission to the house and the church was by ticket, and the holders of these included leaders in social, professional and political life. Govs. Tilden and Rice headed the pall-bearers.

THE WEST.

A shocking tragedy was enacted in St. Louis one day last week. A wealthy citizen named W. W. Jilz had seduced a girl named Shane, who was working in his house as a servant. A brother of the girl, a mere youth, attacked Jilz in his own mansion, firing a fatal shot through his lungs. The latter defended himself with a revolver, firing four shots in rapid succession into Shane's body, and inflicting almost instantaneous death. Jilz is the owner of a patent auger for boring wells, from which he has realized quite a fortune. He was a man of considerable inventive genius, but of a restless, roving nature, and has lived in scores of towns in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.....An immense indignation meeting of property-owners and tax-payers was held in Farwell Hall, Chicago, one day last week, to protest against the ballot-box outrages perpetrated by the bummer politicians at the recent town election in that city. The leading men of the city participated in the deliberations, and judging from the tone of the speeches and resolutions, the determination has been arrived at by the people of the city that the town officers who were fraudulently counted in shall not be permitted to assume the duties of the position to which they claim to have been elected. Suggestions of vigilance committees, lamp-posts, etc., were freely indulged in, and in a manner which indicates that the most radical and summary remedies for the evils complained of may possibly be resorted to in case of emergency.

Joe Taylor, engaged as a guide for Custer's expedition against Sitting Bull, who arrived at Fort Lincoln a few days ago, from winter trapping above Fort Buford, reports the massacre by Yanktons, near Little Rocky river, of seven whites and two squaws. The Yanktons pretended friendship, and often visited the camp. They finally came armed, and at a given signal fired and killed the entire party.

A second mass meeting of Chicago property-owners and tax-payers was held in the Exposition building in that city, on Tuesday evening, April 11. It was probably the largest meeting ever held under roof in the West, the attendance being variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 people. Hon. Thomas Hoyne was nominated for Mayor by acclamation, and committees were appointed to wait on Mayor Colvin and the town officers who were fraudulently counted in at the recent election, and request them to yield to the will of the people and step down and out. Speeches were made by Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. Leonard Swett, Rev. Robert Collyer, and other distinguished citizens. The spirit of the monster assemblage, as reflected in the speeches and resolutions, indicates a fixed determination on the part of the people of tax-ridden Chicago to rid themselves of bummer rule, and inaugurate an era of honest municipal government.

Two more of the Chicago whisky ring, Freysinger and Seavers, distillers, have been convicted.

It is reported from Chicago that there are now in the West 200,000 head of cattle awaiting the drying up of the country roads to ship to the eastern market. The value of this live stock is estimated at $12,000,000, and this sum will be distributed throughout the West within two months....Gen. John McDonald, the ex-United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, was last week sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000....W. O. Avery, late chief clerk in the Revenue bureau at Washington, was at the same time sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary and $1,000 fine.

SOUTH.

Three young men of Newport, Ky., were drowned in the Ohio river, opposite that city, last week, by the sinking of a skiff in which they were rowing across the stream....Jefferson, Texas, telegram: "F. J. Pattillo, local editor of the *Leader*, met and attacked Ward Taylor, editor of *Jimplecute*, with a cowhide, which he used freely till Taylor got his pistol out, fired, and killed Pattillo immediately, the ball entering the heart. The difficulty originated in publications in their respective papers."....The large wholesale house of William H. Brown & Co., Baltimore, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $225,000.

A daring attempt was recently made to rob an express car on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. As the train approached Blue Jacket, a side-track station thirteen miles north of Vinita, Indian territory, a light was displayed. When the train halted six or eight robbers, white men, began exchanging shots with thirteen of a marshal's posse who were posted at different positions on the train, anticipating an attack. The robbers were completely repulsed. One was killed on the ground, two captured, and the rest escaped.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch of the 7th inst. says: "A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House has had the safe-burglary subject under investigation for several days, and to-day struck something substantial. H. C. Whitely, late Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury department, was indicted with Harrington, ex-Assistant District-attorney, and some others, for the safe-burglary conspiracy. Whitely was examined by the committee to-day, and for three hours gave the history of the conspiracy and the manner of carrying it out. His testimony, if true, convicts Gen. O. E. Babcock of having given the first orders that set the conspiracy at work, and of having had a knowledge and a certain participation in it to the end. Whitely testified that Babcock, for him and in his own house, developed the service he was expected to perform."....The Boutwell committee on the Mississippi troubles have decided not to begin their labors until an appropriation is made to the contingent fund of the Senate, which is reduced to $2,000....Trenor W. Park testifies before the Congressional committee that the Emma mine exceeded in value the representations of the vendors....The House Committee on Appropriations have decided in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill to reduce by consolidation the districts of Internal Revenue from 209, the present number, to 105. It is proposed to make a compromise and establish the number at 166.

Gen. Babcock denies the story of Detective Whitely implicating him in the safe-burglary conspiracy. He admits having dealings with Whitely, but claims that the work he assigned to him was the ferreting out of newspaper men who had been denouncing him (Babcock) for false measurements of work made for the Board of Public Works....Col. Broadhead, of St. Louis, was in Washington last week, and called upon the President. The latter said he had long desired to explain to him (Broadhead) his action in revoking the order transferring supervisors, as he had observed that Broadhead in his argument before the jury in St. Louis had followed the same line of argument as Henderson in censuring this revocation. The President explained his action at great length. He said the first idea of a change was original with him, and that he afterward revoked the order upon the representations made to him by Tutton, in whom he had explicit confidence. Tutton said the transfer would be a mere advance notification to distillers, and that the only way to discover crooked distillers was to send an honest man secretly into the suspected districts. Broadhead says Grant's explanation satisfies him entirely with the President's sincerity of purpose in the matter.

The President has lately expressed himself as being opposed to the House bill transferring the Indian bureau to the War department, and has gone so far as to intimate that if the bill is passed by Congress he will veto it....The Committee of Ways and Means has completed the Morrison Tariff bill, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House. The tax on coffee of three cents and on tea of fifteen cents was stricken out. The concluding proviso of the free list has been amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That alcohol to be exclusively used for the manufacture of ethers, chloroforms, and vegetable alkaloids, made free by this act, may be withdrawn from bond free of the specific internal revenue tax per gallon on quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons at any one time, under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

It is said the President will not appoint a successor to Minister Schenck for several weeks. Rumor credits him with the intention of returning Gen. Schenck should the House Committee on Foreign Affairs make a favorable report in his case....The House Committee on Territories has voted to amend the bill making New Mexico a State so as to provide that the election for the adoption of the State Constitution shall be held in June, 1877, instead of "not later than January, 1877," as the Senate proposed. This will prevent the new State from taking part in the next Presidential election.

GENERAL.

Secretary Fish has sent to the American Charge d'Affaire at London an official note informing him that the United States cannot under any circumstances take cognizance of the act of the British Parliament of 1870 touching extradition treaties, and peremptorily refusing to give any assurances whatever that Winslow, the Boston forger, shall not be tried for any crime except that for which extradition is asked. He also gives notice that the enforcement of this condition will be regarded by our Government as an abrogation by Great Britain of the Ashburton treaty.

President Prado, of the South American Republic of Peru, arrived at New York last week. He will make a quiet tour of the country and visit the Centennial in May.

A convict in the Vermont penitentiary named George Miles claims to have been the mechanical expert in the famous Washington safe-burglary affair, and says he was hired by Babcock and Harrington to perform the work. The latter, it is proper to say, deny the allegation, and denounce the alleger as the champion liar.

POLITICAL.

The National Colored Convention at Nashville, last week, was quite largely attended. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming their devotion to the Republican party; that, nevertheless, they have just reason for complaint against those members who have proved recreant to their trusts; returning thanks to the friends of freedom; and disfavor any desire to cherish ill-feeling against the ex-slaveholding element of the South; express gratitude to President Grant and Senator Morton for their efforts in behalf of the colored race, and favor a compulsory educational law in the South.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is good authority for the statement that the President has discovered that he has been deceived by Babcock and others in very many things during the entire course of his administration, and that he will soon take occasion in some decisive way to convince the public of this fact. Those who have recently conversed with the President say that he has become keenly conscious that he has been grossly deceived and betrayed by those around him, and that he has never been fully aware of this until quite recently.... Blaine has returned to Washington, exuberant and hopeful. He says that he expects to receive 160 votes on the first ballot at Cincinnati.

The Vermont delegation to Cincinnati is said to stand six for Bristow, two for Blaine, and two neutral....The South Carolina and Texas delegations are said to be solid for Morton.

FOREIGN.

Official advices from Madrid announce that the Government of King Alfonso is carefully organizing a force, which will include some of the troops which recently surrendered under Don Carlos, for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion. The army will sail for Havana about October 1, as it is not thought advisable to commence operations until after the sickly season in Cuba.

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Odessa represents that the insurrection in Bosnia and Croatia is assuming dangerous proportions. The majority of insurgents are veterans of the Austrian militia. The Governor of Bosnia has advised the proclamation of holy war. He has been recalled. The intelligence is so alarming that the Russian Government is afraid to publish it in Odessa....The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Allegemeine Zeitung* maintains that the Czar really intended to abdicate, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of restoration of his health.... It is given out in St. Petersburg that the Russian government thinks the addition of "Empress of India" to Queen Victoria's title is just about the right thing, and will good-naturedly give it official recognition as soon as the Queen officially assumes it....The English university boat race this year was won by Cambridge.

Affairs on the Rio Grande are getting decidedly interesting. A fight recently occurred between Mexicans and Americans, in which three of the former and two of the latter were killed. The fight was about branding cattle. On the 10th inst. the Mexicans at New Laredo opened fire upon the American citizens and soldiers across the river, wounding several persons. A hot fight ensued between Mexican and United States troops on opposite sides of the river, the latter throwing shells at a lively rate into the Mexican town.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in a review of the British grain trade, says: "A full crop of wheat must not be expected. The acreage under wheat appears to be about five-sevenths of that of 1875, and the quantity of wheat sold in the country for sowing has been considerably less than usual."

According to late European advices Russian intervention in Turkish affairs is among the probabilities....The *Madgeburger Zeitung* says it is incontestable that the Czar has declared his intention of abdicating as soon as Russian interests necessitate war....It is said the emigration from Ireland for 1876 will be the smallest since 1851....The University of Prague has prohibited the attendance of women at their medical lectures.

A treaty of peace has been made between the Republic of Liberia and the revolting tribes....A heavy rain-storm prevailed throughout England and Ireland on the night of the 12th of April....Late advices from Algiers report a serious engagement between French troops and insurgents near Constantine. The latter, numbering 4,000, were completely routed, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded. The French loss small....An idea of how they deal with bribe-takers in Greece may be gained by a perusal of the following telegram from Athens: "The High Court of Justice has sentenced M. Balassopoulous, a former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to one year's imprisonment, deprivation of political rights during three years, and to give the $10,000 he received as a bribe to the poor-house. M. Nikolopoulos, a former Minister of Justice, was sentenced to ten month's imprisonment. The Archbishop of Cephalonia was fined $10,000, the Archbishop of Patros, $4,400, and the Archbishop of Messeno $4,000, being double the amounts they received as bribes. All were impeached for corruption and simony."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, April 7.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—After a sharp discussion the House, by a vote of 89 yeas to 128 nays, tabled a resolution authorizing Gen. Weitzel, of the army, to act as trustee for the Cincinnati Southern railroad.... Whitthorne, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution instructing the sub-committee to proceed to the Philadelphia and League Island Navy-yards to inquire into certain alleged abuses and frauds. Adopted....The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

Saturday, April 8.—*Senate.*—The Senate held no session.

House.—The proceedings in the House were limited to the delivery of speeches, to which there were few listeners, either on the floor or in the galleries.

Monday, April 10.—*Senate.*—In the Senate during the morning hour a large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. The House bill to provide for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency was taken up and passed as amended by the Senate Finance Committee....A resolution was adopted authorizing Boutwell's Mississippi Committee to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to send for persons and papers. A bill was also introduced appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the committee.

House.—The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that C. B. Farwell is not entitled to his seat as a member from the Third Illinois district, and that J. V. LeMoyne is entitled to such seat. The minority report, in favor of Farwell, was not ready, but leave was granted to present it. Both reports were ordered printed, and to lie upon the table until called up for action....The House suspended the rules, and, without any consideration or discussion, passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated is $5,872,850....A resolution was adopted inquiring into the cause of the imprisonment of E. O'Meagher Condon.

Tuesday, April 11.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed to provide for the expenses and admission of foreign goods to the Centennial....Howe introduced a bill, by request, to provide for cheap transportation of freight between tide-water at or near the Atlantic ocean and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys by railroads. The Senate passed the bill for the improvement of the Capitol grounds, with a provision that none of the funds appropriated shall pass through the hands of Gen. Babcock, as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds....Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill to protect witnesses who shall be required to testify in certain cases, with a written report. Stevenson, of the same committee, presented a minority report.... The Senate was engaged nearly all day in discussing Hamlin's Postal bill.

House.—A bill was passed authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi river at Sioux City....Wells (Mo.), from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Deficiency bill. It appropriates $652,486.... The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Wednesday, April 12.—*Senate.*—Spencer introduced a bill to prevent panics and give elasticity to legal-tender currency without impairing its value....Hamlin's bill regulating the postage on third-class matter was passed....The bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents, and for the distribution of the regular official editions thereof, was passed.

House.—The House passed the Deficiency bill without opposition....The Silver Coin bill came up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in without debate and without division....Hoar offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what steps have been taken for properly representing the interests of the United States in the suits instituted against the Credit Mobilier and others, under the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1873; and, also, whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not forfeited its charter, and whether the same should not have been repealed because the company has resisted the recovery in its behalf of its capital stock wrongfully withdrawn by means of fictitious construction contracts or unlawful dividends. Adopted....An evening session was held for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Thursday, April 13.—*Senate.*—The proceedings in the Senate were dull and uninteresting. Bills were passed providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners; providing for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation, and authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river, from some point in LaCrosse county, Wis., to some point in Houston county, Minn....Adjourned till Monday, April 17.

House.—Several bills of a local and unimportant character were passed.....The Senate bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under regulations of the Land department, was passed....The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the Interior department was discussed without action....Adjourned to the 17th.

According to a French statistician, taking the mean of many accounts, a man of 50 years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500, was sick 500 days, etc. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4,600 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquor, viz., water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, etc., altogether. This would make a respectable lake of 300 square feet surface and three feet deep, on which small steamboats could navigate. And all this makes up the routine of an average man's life.

An oyster opener of Toulouse, while opening half a dozen raws for a customer, found a fine pearl, worth thousands of dollars, and pocketed it. The customer insisted that it belonged to him, asserting that the shells, oysters, juice, and everything else in the shells of the oysters he ordered were his property. The law will decide the question.

Norristown *Herald:* A St. Louis woman says it is no worse to encircle a lady's waist with your arm in a ball-room than to hug your friend's sister on the back stairs. No worse? Why, it is not as good!

The Impeachment—An Interesting Scene.

After some dispute in the House as to whether it was necessary for the whole House to go to the Senate or not, it was finally decided that the managers only need go, and they went. They were preceded to the door of the Senate chamber by Sergeant-at-arms Thompson, and were met at the door of the Senate by Sergeant-at-arms French, of the Senate.

The scene was quite interesting. The galleries of the Senate were crowded with spectators, and on the floor were many prominent men, among them Ben Wade, of Ohio. When the managers reached the entrance, Sergeant-at-arms French cried out: "The managers of the impeachment of William W. Belknap on the part of the House of Representatives desire admittance." The President of the Senate replied: "The managers of the impeachment of William W. Belknap on the part of the House of Representatives are admitted, and the Sergeant-at-arms will conduct them to their seats." The managers then came in, Mr. Lord, of New York, the chairman, walking ahead, with his hands full of papers, his coat buttoned up very tightly, his collar very white and stiff, and his boots newly blackened. Behind him came Proctor Knott and Lynde, of Wisconsin, both looking very solemn and clasping arms. Then came McMahon, of Ohio, and Jenks, of Pennsylvania. They were also arm in arm. Then came Judge Hoar and Lapham, of New York. Mr. Lord, who is a very fuffy man, fumbled around among his papers, then got up, and, addressing Senator Ferry, said:

"Mr. President."

Mr. Ferry—Mr. Manager.

Mr. Lord—The managers, on the part of the House of Representatives, are ready to exhibit the articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

The President pro tem.—The Sergeant-at-arms will make proclamation.

The Sergeant-at-arms—Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of fine and imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

The managers then rose from their seats.

Mr. Lord—The managers will now exhibit the articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors while in office.

Mr. Lord then, standing, read the articles of impeachment, the other managers remaining in their seats. The reading of the articles occupied about fifteen minutes. On the conclusion of the reading the President pro tem. said: "The chair will inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives."

The Emma Mine Heiress.

The young lady after whom the famous Emma mine is named is a boarding pupil at Miss Grant's finishing school for young ladies, on North Dearborn street, an aristocratic stone mansion, with an air of exclusive gentility about it. She is a tall blonde, with a satin-smooth, ivory-tinted skin, and light, waving brown hair, which was coiled in a loose, classic knot at the back. Her dress was a simple Maria Louise blue. A long scarf of black lace was tied about her throat. She was guiltless of the smallest piece of jewelry, and her long, slender fingers were unadorned by a single ring. A soft fringe of curling hair outlined a low, wide brow. This was Emma Chisholm, sole daughter of Robert Bruce Chisholm, of Elgin, Ill., a few years ago half owner of the Emma mine, now a retired capitalist. I explained my visit to Miss Chisholm, who laughed merrily, and said:

"Well! I have always eluded an interview, and all those newspaper reports have been solicited from papa and the boys. I found the notoriety of the mine unpleasant at first, but I do not mind it now. Three years ago I visited the mine, and enjoyed the trip very much, especially the ride from Salt Lake City to Alto, the little village at the mine. I found the miners enjoying a brand of cigars called 'The Little Emma,' and they actually had my picture on the box." The young lady laughed merrily at the recollection. She further added that she was only ten years old when her brother named the mine after her as a voluntary peace offering, as she was constantly importuning him to "come home to his dear Emma." She was born in Eastern Minnesota, April 6, 1859.—*Chicago Letter to Graphic.*

An English Schoolmistress.

Considerable amusement was caused in the Bideford County court in England, the other day, by a case in which a schoolmistress sued one of her patrons for 15s. 4d. for the tuition of his children. On being asked by the judge for her account, the plaintiff produced three almanacs, upon which were marks signifying the attendances of the three children, and a piece of paper with some pot-hook signs showing the money paid. She told the court she could not write, and, therefore, was obliged to keep her accounts in this manner. The judge gave judgment for the amount claimed, but expressed surprise that a parent should send his children to a school the mistress of which could not write.

Animal Food in Hot Weather.

It has hitherto been the habit to recommend a temperate use of animal diet, and to replace it by a free use of vegetable food in hot climates. This has been proved by Dr. Livingstone, by careful observation and experiment upon himself during his travels in Central Africa, to be a false theory. He says that among the natives the appetite for animal food is voracious in the extreme, and is not the result of a savage nature, but a natural consequence of climate; and his conviction was that "for all climates, and under all circumstances, the most valuable of all food is beef."

The grangers of the United States have over $18,000,000 invested in their various enterprises.

PASSING EVENTS.

Prof. C. V. Reilly, the State Entomologist of Missouri, in the course of a recent lecture in St. Louis on "Insects," said that the annual loss to farmers, caused by insects, averaged $100,000,000 a year; that the chinch bug alone, during 1874, caused a loss of $30,000,000 in the Western States, of which $19,000,000 were lost in Missouri. Prof. Reilly estimated the losses by locusts (grasshoppers), during the last three years, at $50,000,000.

The Khedive of Egypt has undertaken to manage the general business of that country as well as run its political machinery. The two do not go well together. He is finding it out, too. His finances are in a bad way. A few years ago he was accounted one of the richest men in the world, and his country was prosperous. If he would conform to the modern theory of political restriction, he would find it very much better for himself and his people. The floating debt of Egypt is £14,000,000.

Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, sometime known as the "Black Swan," died suddenly of paralysis at her home in Philadelphia a few days ago. Deceased was born a slave in Natchez, Miss., sixty-eight years ago, and was manumitted when one year of age. At an early age she became somewhat distinguished for her peculiar vocal abilites, and her subsequent success was rapid. She visited Europe, and sang before the various crowned heads, receiving everywhere lavish praise and innumerable presents.

The Little Emma scandal has seriously confused the journalists of Constantinople. They ascribe the difficulty to the jealousy of a herd of hot-headed Occidentals who are clamorous and wrangling suitors for the favor of a fair infidel named Emma Mine. The columns of a recent issue of the *Stamboul* contain a picturesque recital of the coy damsel's coquetry, and the eagerness of her admirers which must greatly surprise the chibouque-smoking Turks, among whom such irregular flirtations are unknown.

The politeness of the Californian was well demonstrated at the recent big race at San Francisco. A man who lacked the lucre to secure him admission at the gate perched himself on a monument on Lone Mountain cemetery and composed himself to watch the flyers, when suddenly another fellow, reaching up, touched him on the leg. "I want that seat, sir." "Oh, you be damned." "But it's my family tombstone. My grandmother lies buried here." "Oh!" said the sport, and accomodatingly climbed down.

Larkin G. Mead, the American sculptor, has vindicated his fame against the charges of the ambitious Italian stone-cutter who claimed to be the designer as well as the sculptor of Meade's most important work, the Lincoln monument. In the suit brought by the stone-cutter for compensation he was defeated, and upon appeal to the higher court he was again defeated. He is the same individual who has persistently slandered nearly all the American artists in Italy by alleging that the work claimed by them was really done by their Italian workmen.

The latest estimate of Vanderbilt's wealth places it at a hundred millions, and it is increasing every day. The old man has a large library which consists of scrap-books pasted full of government and other bonds. He could buy out half the crowned heads of Europe. Nobody, not even himself, knows the exact figures of his wealth. There is no danger of his following the road so disastrously traveled by Daniel Drew, because he is more careful about scattering his promissory notes around, and sticks rigidly to his library of government-bond scrap-books. He is the richest man on the American continent.

Still another expose of cruel neglect and brutality practiced upon the inmates of a public charitable institution by the officials in charge. This time it is the Government Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia, in which it is shown that the food was scant and unwholesome, and that the half-starved maniacs who proved "unreasonable" were beaten, handcuffed, and otherwise ill-treated in such fashion as, of course, must have aggravated their mania, while inflicting upon them tortures which the law does not suffer to be visited upon criminals. Naturally enough is coupled with it revelations of how the superintendent made money out of his position by running a job.

Representative Schleicher, Chairman of the House Committee on the Texas Border Troubles, has reported a bill for the protection of the Texas frontier on the lower Rio Grande. It authorizes and requires the President to station and keep on the Rio Grande river from its mouth to the northern boundary of the State of Tamaulipas, above Laredo, two regiments of cavalry in addition to the infantry for garrison duty, and to keep each troop to full strength of 100 privates. It also authorizes the President, in view of the inability of the Mexican Government to prevent the inroads of lawless parties from Mexico into Texas, to order troops to cross the Rio Grande, and use such means as may be found necessary to recover stolen property and to check raids, guarding, however, against unnecessary injury to the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico.

Edwin Booth.

Mr. Booth, who is now playing a four weeks' engagement at McVickers' theater, Chicago, has created a new gem in the dramatic diadem, and with as much success as he has kept all the old ones bright and clear in their luster. The press of the country award to Mr. Booth the meed of praise which is justly his due—to him we look for the elevation of the dramatic art—he is the grand exponent of the very highest of the most difficult art to acquire. Mr. Booth's last study, "King Richard II.," is now creating a great sensation in all the principal cities of the Union, with an accord which must create a feeling of pride in the great tragedian. He is the acknowledged head of the dramatic stage in American. The press of Cincinnati thus speaks of his "Richard II.": "Those who witnessed Mr. Booth's touching 'Lear' may know something of his power in 'Richard II.' His wonderful voice, with its thousand inflections and its clearness of utterance and searching power, came out more fully and with less hindrance from cold than in previous performances of the engagement. Taken altogether, the latest triumph, 'Richard II.,' was glorious and memorable in every respect. It is a very great characterization, and as worthy of study as his 'Hamlet' or 'Richelieu.'"—*Chicago Journal.*

Detective Bell.

A Washington correspondent furnishes a few brief scraps from the history of C. S. Bell, the detective who represents that he was hired by Babcock and Luckey to steal papers from the District-attorney's office at St. Louis:

"It seems that Bell was originally from Galesburg, Ill., and was a member of the Nineteenth Illinois infantry. He volunteered to become a spy for Gen. Hurlbut during the war, and went through considerable danger and hardship in the service. At one time he went from Gen. Hurlbut through Johnson's army to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. He got into the confidence of Johnston and undertook to carry a lot of secession caps from him to Pemberton in Vicksburg. He came to Grant's headquarters with the caps, gave Grant his dispatches from Hurlbut, showed him Johnston's dispatches to Pemberton, and after having dampened the caps so that they were useless he went on through the lines to Pemberton in Vicksburg. He remained there some days, drew a map of the fortifications, which he concealed between the soles of his shoes, got some dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston, and started off. He delivered the Pemberton dispatches and the map he made to Gen. Grant, and both proved very useful. He was once seven months in the rebel army, and in communication with Hurlbut all the time. He rose to be a sergeant in the rebel ranks. One of his characteristics is his wonderful eyesight. It is said that he can distinguish objects at a distance that would be impossible to other eyes unaided by telescopes. He can read ordinary manuscript or newspaper print at a distance of two yards, and this wonderful faculty is very useful to him in his business as a detective. Since the war Bell has been making a livelihood by blackmailing and borrowing money, being much of the time in government service. He pretends to be editor of the *Southern Journal*, printed at Chicago, and exhibits a contract with that paper authorizing him to solicit subscriptions and advertising on commission."

The Increased Cotton Yield.

It is well that the people of the South should realize that the low prices of cotton during this season are not caused as much by the large size of the particular crop now being marketed as by the steady yearly increase in the yield of the South in the past and the prospect of the continuance of that increase in the future. And while the consumption has also steadily increased, to the extent of using all of the production, yet the price at which the raw staple has entered into consumption has been yearly becoming lower and lower, the result of the steadily increasing supply. The following statistics will show how regular the increase in the yield of the South has been since 1822, and from them we may form some idea of what may be expected in the future. The yields of 1875 and 1876 are of course only estimated, and the aggregate yield of each decade is given as showing more clearly the average steady increase. It will be observed that the average weight of the bales has increased from about 300 pounds each in 1822 to about 480 pounds each in 1876. The yields of the five years from 1862 to 1866 are omitted, as the south was too much disturbed to render statistics reliable:

Crops from	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*
1822 to 1831	7,851,000	2,357,138,000
1832 to 1841	14,932,000	6,233,445,000
1842 to 1851	23,226,000	9,290,479,000
1852 to 1861	36,598,000	16,103,521,000
1867 to 1876	38,115,000	18,290,000,000

It appears from the above that the yield of the ten years since the war has exceeded that of the decade immediately prior to it by about 2,186,489,000 pounds, equivalent to about 4,700,000 bales of 460 pounds each. In the statistics above given we have estimated the crop of 1875 at about 4,600,000 bales, which is quite the general estimate now, and that of 1876 we have assumed to be about 4,500,000 bales; for, of course, in a period of two years a difference of even 500,000 bales would not materially affect the results of our calculations.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Fifty-nine State conventions are to be held within two months.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	6 50	@11 50
Hogs—Dressed	8 00	@ 8 75
Cotton	13½	@ 13½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 23	@ 1 26
Corn	72½	@ 73½
Oats	46	@ 49
Rye	90	@ 94
Pork—New Mess	22 50	@22 75
Lard—Steam	14	@ 14½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Inferior to Common	3 00	@ 3 75
Hogs—Live	7 25	@ 8 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to choice spring ex	4 75	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 07½	@ 1 07½
No. 2 Spring	1 00	@ 1 02½
No. 3 Spring	86	@ 86½
Corn—No. 2	44½	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	63	@ 65
Barley—No. 2	58	@ 58½
Butter—Fancy	32	@ 37
Eggs—Fresh	15	@ 16
Pork—Mess	22 15	@22 25
Lard	13	@ 13½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 46	@ 1 47
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	64	@ 65
Pork—Mess	22 50	@22 75
Lard	13	@ 13½
Hogs	7 00	@ 7 75
Cattle	3 00	@ 5 00

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 14½
No. 2	1 02	@ 1 02½
Corn—No. 2	47	@ 48
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 32½
Rye	70	@ 71
Barley—No. 2	91	@ 92

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 20	@ 1 30
Corn	56	@ 59½
Oats	36	@ 42
Rye	73½	@ 74
Pork—Mess	22 25	@22 50
Lard	13½	@ 14

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 35	@ 1 35½
Amber	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn	52	@ 53
Oats	35	@ 40

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	7 75	@ 8 00
Philadelphia	8 75	@ 9 00
Cattle—Best	6 50	@ 6 75
Medium	4 50	@ 5 25
Sheep	3 75	@ 7 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Old Brown House.

The trembling shadows of green leaves
Upon the old roof lay
With noiseless flutterings throughout
The long, long summer day.
The warm, glad sunshine softly crept
Down through their cooling shade,
And shining arrows, tipped with gold,
Among the shadows laid,
And gently waved the elm tree o'er,
And fanciful winds swept down
Upon the old house nestling there—
The dear old house of brown.

The woodbine clambered tenderly
Above the lowly door,
Trained by soft hands, whose gentle touch
Will guide the vines no more;
A honeysuckle, on whose bloom,
'Mid fragrance, slept the dew,
And humming birds light hovered round
Where roses thickly grew;
Beneath the low green mossy eaves
The swallow's darting wings
Went in and out, with twinklings bright,
Through many balmy springs.

Beside the narrow grassy walk
The flowers, with hearts of gold,
Were nodding, while gay peonies
Their crimson leaves unrolled;
And hollyhocks, red, pink and white,
Along the borders grew,
While violets 'mid bright green grass
Upturned their eyes of blue;
But still the graceful elm tree was
The glory and the crown
Of the old house beneath the shade—
That dear old house of brown.

Around the Farm.

Onions given as food to horses in the first stages of the epizootic are said to be very beneficial. They cause the animal to cough and sneeze and discharge freely from the mouth. Try them.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says that he has seen the application of a liberal dressing of muck give that part of the field to which it is applied a decided appearance of fertility over the rest of it, thirty years after the application was made.

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns for each foot in depth:

Diameter.	*Barrels.*
Five feet	4.66
Six feet	7.71
Seven feet	9.13
Eight feet	11.93
Nine feet	15.10
Ten feet	18.65

One feature of fruit growing by the farmers, who are mainly the fruit growers, is the neglect to thin out the crop when the fruit is about half grown. The refuse taken from the tree at that time, being one or two of the smallest from a cluster, and all the small and knotty ones on the weak twigs, etc., are profitable food for all classes of stock.

To prevent an ox or steer from going ahead of his yoke-mate when attached to a sled or cart, put a chain around his end of the yoke and fasten it to the pole or tongue of the sled or cart, just back of his fore leg, allowing him to come up even with his mate. He will soon give up the habit as a bad job.—*R. W. F., in Main Farmer.*

Hungarian Grass.—The Lancaster (Pa.) farmers lately discussed the merits and demerits of this grass. The majority of the speakers believed it an exhaustive crop. Several had found that wheat did not do well on land sown to Hungarian the previous year. It was recommended to cut it before the seed had ripened, and even then to feed it sparingly to horses.

A highly respectable and wealthy farmer in Connecticut gives the following as his experience: When I first came here to settle, about forty years ago, I told my wife I wanted to be rich. She said she didn't want to be rich—all she wanted was enough to make her comfortable. I went to work and cleared up my land, I've worked hard ever since and got rich—as I wanted to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they have all got farms, but my wife ain't comfortable yet.

A correspondent of the *Rural Home* recommends the following mode of protecting fruit trees from mice: Take common roofing tin 14x20 inches, have the tinner cut it into two equal parts, leaving 10x14 inches, and rolling it lengthwise, which leaves it ten inches high. If made smaller they will not be large enough to protect the trees until the latter are out of danger. It is not essential to have them close to the trees, but they should be close to the ground, so that the mice cannot get under them.

A correspondent of the London *Agricultural Gazette* traced the change of opinion with regard to hay in his own neighborhood. "Years ago the practice here was almost invariably to feed the milking cow on hay alone; then some few dairymen began to give those cows that had lately calved two or three pounds of linseed cake per day; then some of the poor grass land on the dairy farms would be broken up, and some mangels were grown. Now the rule is often to cut up partly straw and partly hay, and mix with pulped mangels, and give each cow four or five pounds of cake or meal, or both."

An Iowa correspondent says: Tell your friends who plant broom-corn that no one ever had prime brush by keeping it down before cutting, as I have twice seen recommended lately, as the louse that infests this plant turns red, when it dies, and colors the brush. If it hangs down, there is no sprangling or sprawling brush; and if it is cleaned of seed when it should be, just after blossoming, the value of the seed will not equal the difference in the value of the brush if allowed to ripen before cutting. The best broom-corn is secured by curing partly or wholly in the shade. Great care should be used to avoid heating, to which broom-corn is very liable. It is folly to break down broom-corn to make its crooked ways straight, as any fool knows that if he breaks it down it dies all above the break, and for one crooked head he will get a dozen little sprawling, worthless ones coming out of the stalk just above each leg.

About the House.

Wax flowers, if left out in the drizzling rain, will be thoroughly cleaned in a short time.

A simple remedy for biting the nails is quassia. Wet the fingers and allow them to dry; if tasted it will be a bitter reminder. I gave it a trial and it was effectual.

Indian Rusk.—Two light cups of Indian meal, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of saleratus, enough sour buttermilk to dissolve, one cup of sweet milk; stir in three-fourths of a cup of molasses.

If the inside of your tea-pot is black from long use, fill it with water, throw in a small piece of hard soap, set on the stove and let it boil from half an hour to an hour. It will clean as bright as a new dollar, and costs no work.

Bread Balls.—Break the bread in small pieces, and moisten with milk, or a little warm water, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg, adding a little fine sage or parsley and a small piece of butter, mix and form into small cakes or balls; roast with beef or chicken, or fry after meat in a skillet.

Pumpkin Brown Cake.—One cup of stewed and strained pumpkin or squash, one cup "C" oatmeal porridge, and one cup water. Beat these up together, and then add three cups fine Graham flour. Mix thoroughly, spread half an inch thick on a baking tin, and bake half an hour in a good oven. Cover for ten minutes, and serve warm or cold.

Hot Slaw.—Butter the size of an egg, half a cup of milk, yellow of two eggs, teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, small level teaspoonful of dry mustard and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Put the butter into the skillet with the fine cut cabbage and the other ingredients, and stir all the time until the cabbage heats well through.

To Mend Chinaware.—Take a very thick solution of gum arabic and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture is of proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the chinaware and stick them together. In a few days it will be impossible to break the article in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

Breakfast Muffins.—This recipe will be valued by housekeepers as a dainty substitute for bread at breakfast or tea: Two eggs well beaten with a cupful of sugar and a lump of butter the size of an egg; to this add one pint of milk with a teaspoonful of soda, one quart of flour, and two tablespoonfuls of cream tartar; bake in muffin-rings on top of the range, or in gem-pans in a quick oven.

Mark Twain's Report of an Accident.

Mark Twain recently tried his hand writing up a distressing accident for a Boston local paper, and this is how he did it: Last evening about 6 o'clock, as Mr. William Schuyler, an old and respected citizen of South Park, was leaving his residence to go down town, as has been his usual custom for many years, with the exception of only a short interval in the spring of 1850, during which he was confined to his bed by injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway horse by thoughtlessly throwing up his hands and shouting, which, if he had done so even a single moment sooner, must inevitably have frightened the animal still more instead of checking its speed, although disastrous enough to himself as it was and was rendered more melancholy and distressing by reason of the presence of his wife's mother, who was there and saw the occurrence, notwithstanding it is at least likely, though not necessarily so, that she should be reconnoitering in another direction when incidents occur, not being vivacious and on the lookout, as a general thing, but even in the reverse, as her mother is said to have stated, who is no more, but died in the full hope of a blessed resurrection upward of three years ago, aged eighty-six, being a Christian woman without guile, as it were, in property, in consequence of the fire of 1849, which had destroyed every solitary thing she had in the world. But such is life. Let us all take warning by this solemn occurrence, and let us endeavor so to conduct ourselves that when we come to die we can do it. Let us place our hands upon our hearts, and say with earnestness and sincerity that from this day forth we will beware of the intoxicating bowl.

Maxims.

Delusion is the devil.

The most incorrigible delusion is conceit.

A pill in the mouth makes the whole world bitter.

Easy roads lead to hard places.

Habit is a dead tyrant's old law.

To be poor is to begin to be perfect.

God's gifts are not in man's currency.

A blow argues a rough and wretched soul.

Genuine modesty is the sense of imperfection common to the wise and good, impossible to the fool and villain.

Our pride is of service to all but ourselves.

Virtues and vices go in troops from fear of the enemy.

Mingled virtue and vice make a very uncertain twilight in the human soul.

Kindness is not relished plain; it needs the sweet sauce of flattery.

The door-sill of home is the threshold of heaven.

The delicacy of ordinary friendship is such it cannot endure a naked or ragged associate.

A Non-Explosive Lamp.

In Paris, the watchmen in all magazines where inflammable or explosive materials are used or stored employ for the purposes of illumination a light provided according to the following simple and ingenious method: An oblong vial of the clearest glass is taken, and into it is put a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which is pored some olive oil heated to a boiling point, the vial being about one-third full, when it is closed securely with a tight cork. To use it, the cork is removed, the air allowed to enter the vial, and it is then recorked. The whole empty space in the bottom by this means becomes luminous and the light obtained is equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak, its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hand for a while, in order to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may, it is stated, be used for a period of six months.

Jerry Black chews up a paper of tobacco every six hours, and expectorates copiously. A Harrisburg lawyer once said to him: "Take my advice, Judge, and keep away from Africa. If Stanley ever met you there in the dark he might take you for one of the sources of the Nile."

INDIANA ITEMS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has a $50,000 libel suit.

John Ham, of Mishawaka, hung himself up the other day.

Col. Thomas Wright, once the editor of an Indiana paper, has turned preacher.

The young folks of Canton behave so badly in church that it has been found necessary to arrest several of them.

Judge James A. Fay, one of the leading lawyers of Northern Indiana, died at Fort Wayne last Monday, aged 61 years.

Louis Kaddenberg, of Evansville, wholesale confectioner, an old-established house, has filed a petition as a voluntary bankrupt. The liabilities are very large, with little or no assets.

Joseph Blair, a Methodist minister, dropped dead at Quail Tower, Jennings county, on Sunday of last week, of heart disease, at the close of a funeral sermon, as he turned to sit down.

The grand State Convention of the Independent Champions of the Red Cross, of Indiana, will meet at Lafayette, on the 12th of May. Delegates from all parts of the State will be present.

Mr. Willard G. Nash, a journalist of Logansport, has written a novel to be called "A Century of Gossip." It is a story of New England life, and will be published by W. B. Keen, Cook & Co., of Chicago.

Palmer, the convict, who shot Editor Murray, when he started from South Bend to the penitentiary, could be distinguished from the sheriff in charge by the elegant bouquet that he carried in his gloved hand.

Near Fort Wayne, a few days ago, Officer Chase, while attempting to arrest a notorious character named Stephen Tracy, was bitterly resisted, whereupon he shot Tracy in the head, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

James M. Lambert, the proprietor of the Ray House, at Indianapolis, a prominent citizen, committed suicide a few mornings since by hanging. Small-pox caused the death of his son and scattered his patrons, depressing his spirits and driving him to the deed.

The trial of Garr, who was indicted with J. D. Pratt for killing Jacob Warwick, at Tampico, last October, was concluded at Kokomo on Saturday of last week. Great interest has been manifested throughout the trial on account of Garr's prominence. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Great surprise is expressed at the verdict.

A girl in Logansport, named Crager, died the other day and was laid out, and the arrangements for the funeral were made. The following day she threw back the sheet, raised up, and asked for tea, and is yet living. They called in Dr. Brenton, and he called in five others and they all said they had never witnessed such a scene, but had often heard of it.

Vevay bases her hopes for distinction at the Centennial upon a basket which was made by the Indians in Wilkesbarre, Pa., prior to the year 1755. It is neatly made of hickory, and well proportioned and well preserved. It now belongs to Mrs. Catherine Stow, and was a present from the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Stow to her grandmother, who gave it to the mother of Mrs. S., who retained it in her possession sixty-seven years.

The watchman at the New Albany glass works heard a loud noise one night, recently, and upon going into the store-room found about $2,500 worth of glass broken. It happened in this way: In the room were stored about a thousand boxes of glass from 30x70 to 40x60, double thickness. The boxes containing the glass were standing on their ends, about six inches apart, and by some means they started falling like a row of bricks, increasing with force as each box fell, and going as fast as a railroad train, until the end box was reached.

At Fort Wayne, on Saturday evening, an indignation meeting was held at the Opera-house, composed of laboring men from the shops and manufactories of the city, to protest against the recent action of the Council in appropriating $400,000 to build water-works, and condemning their trip to Cincinnati to decide upon a system after they had employed an eminent hydraulic engineer for that purpose. This was commented upon, besides other items of extravagance. The meeting adjourned after resolving itself into a permanent organization until the wrongs are righted and retrenchment commences.

One day last week, two miles east of New Haven, the dead body of an unknown man, about forty years old, was dug out of a brush heap. He was of medium height, comfortably dressed, and had his throat cut from ear to ear, the skull crushed above the eye, the jaw bone broken, and one shoulder dislocated. Evidence taken before the Coroner's jury shows that deceased left New Haven three weeks since to go East on the banks of the canal in company with a well-known desperado. The latter carried an ax, and probably murdered the unfortunate man for the purpose of robbing him, and then concealed the body. The crime seems to be cold-blooded and brutal, and has caused great excitement.

The fifth annual meeting of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions convened at Indianapolis last week, fully 300 delegates being present, representing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, of Chicago, who replied to brief and appropriate welcome addresses by Miss Catherine Merrill on behalf of the city, and Mrs. J. P. Ekumler, of Cincinnati, late of Indianapolis, on behalf of the State. All the exercises were exceedingly impressive, and business was conducted in a most orderly, rapid manner. At a crowded meeting at one of the evening sessions addresses were made by President Hoge and Mrs. Ray, a Persian missionary. On invitation of Mrs. Mitchell, the next session will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Chicago.

In view of the fact that rat pies are a favorite diet with Chinese sailors, is it in any way remarkable that the adjacent waters swarm with pie-rat-ical craft?

Relics of a Dead Race.

Mr. A. J. Conant, the artist, returned recently from the Ozark mountains, where he passed a week in exploring some remarkable caves on the Gasconade and tributary streams, lying principally in Phelps and Pulaski counties. Mr. Conant about two years ago made some interesting discoveries in the region mentioned of human skulls and skeletons, supposed to belong to a people who existed before the historic period, and as it is understood that he has been engaged since 1862 in collecting the materials of a work on archæology, it may well be supposed that he is enthusiastic in following up his discoveries.

He and his party first visited Bruce's cave, so named after one of the early settlers, who made saltpeter from the cave deposits. The cavern is in the limestone formation, with an entrance about 130 feet in the bluffs above the Gasconade river. They first entered a spacious chamber, but as the passage narrowed, the party were forced to get down on their knees and crawl some distance. They next made a nearly perpendicular ascent of fifty feet, when they entered a large chamber sparkling with stalactites of a snowy whiteness like alabaster, with hundreds of bats hanging in festoons from the roof. Having explored the caverns, the work of excavating began at the mouth of the cave, where bones and implements were found. They made a vertical section of six feet, and studied the stratification of the soft deposits. The layers changed from a black, rich soil to ashes, alternating with strata composed of soil and ashes intermixed. It was in these strata that human bones and fragments were found. The skulls exhibit a low facial angle, and the teeth, some of which dropped out, are as well preserved as if drawn by a dentist yesterday. There is the skull of an old man, known from the knitting together of the sutures, and also one of an infant, of almost wafer-like thinness, and the several parts separated at the sutures. Beside the skulls there were found arrow and spear heads, flint implements, knives, and awls for sewing skins, made of bone, very hard and polished; also, the bones of the turtle, deer, and wild turkey, intermingled with various fragments of carnivorous and browsing animals not yet identified. Great care was required in exhuming these remains, as the skulls were liable to be broken by the pick.

The second cave explored was about a mile distant from the former, and is locally known as Ash cave, from the fact that there is a deposit of ashes from the saltpeter manufactured there about thirty years ago. These saltpeter operations have so far disturbed the original deposits that nothing satisfactory could be obtained, except one corpse, which was found in a sitting posture, with the knees drawn up to the face. With this corpse was also found the nearly entire skeleton, very much decayed, of an elk or large-sized deer.—*Missouri Republican.*

Silver Change.

The passage of the Silver Resumption act through the House by so large a majority has surprised those who have not watched the change of public opinion on the silver question. The discussions of the last thirty days have developed facts, and statistics which have an important bearing on the whole question, and set it in an altered light, and one far more favorable to silver resumption. The facts in regard to fractionals leave nothing to be said by those who are opposed to replacing them with silver coins. The fractionals last only about a year. It costs about $1,250,000 a year to replace them with new bills. Some $9,000,000 have been lost or worn up by the people without redemption, which is a tax on them to that amount. Silver coins last fifty years, are seldom lost, and never burned up; and, though they cost more in the outset, are immensely cheaper in the end. The Government has $12,000,000 of these coins lying idle in the treasury, and $4,000,000 of silver bullion waiting for coinage. Silver is two per cent. less than greenbacks, owing to the demonetization of silver by Germany and the consequent throwing of a great quantity of it on the London market. A question in addition is not simpler than that presented to the consideration of Congress, so far as the replacing of fractional with silver coin is concerned. But the House bill goes beyond this, and makes silver a legal tender for any amount not exceeding $50. It practically resumes in silver. And it is thought the Senate will pass the bill with some important modifications, thus opening an unexpected way out of our financial embarrassments.—*New York Graphic.*

Pork Packing.

The following figures, which we copy from the annual report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, show the number and weight of hogs packed in the several States for two winter seasons:

	Number of Hogs.		*Av. Gross Weight.*	
States.	1875-'6.	1874-'5.	1875-'6.	1874-'5.
Ohio	822,995	871,736	272.536	277.305
Illinois	1,913,893	2,104,770	277.207	267.254
Indiana	568,367	661,490	263.035	259.141
Iowa	351,406	409,927	271.325	255.712
Kansas	34,276	48,594	291.336	218.546
Kentucky	260,156	305,794	268.999	262.374
Michigan	49,542	54,082	293.309	294.563
Minnesota	24,630	24,248	300.837	294.625
Missouri	555,319	708,690	270.104	237.488
Nebraska	21,825	26,727	279.073	231.063
Tennessee	21,580	23,522	269.544	243.269
West Virinia	5,787	8,820	268.841	251.868
Wisconsin	209,255	260,724	259.165	265.739
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,000	4,000	319	236
Atlanta, Ga.	7,200	4,000	250	250
Total	4,850,192	5,537,124	272.61	262.473
Grand total:				
1875-'6	4,850,192	....	272.61	......
1874-'5	5,537,124	....	262.475	......
1873-'4	5,383,810	....	268.269	......
1872-'3	5,456,004	....	289.51	......
1871-'2	4,782,403	....	281.207	......
1870-'1	3,623,404	....	265.124	......

An Expressive Appendage.

Pussy's temper may be known by the demeanor of its tail. When the tail is erect it is pleased; when angry, it lashes it; and when excited and about to spring, the tail quivers. The tail changes its expression as its owner outgrows its early innocence and commences to develop its treacherous and catlike nature. The tail of a catling, before the blood of mice has reddened its incipient whiskers, has no deceit or malice in it; it is carried about honestly, bolt upright, rigid or oscillating in a paroxysm of fun. It lengthens or limbers until, as the mature puss sneaks round the chicken coop or prowls in the larder, its air and motion betray all its changeful nature. The tail of the veteran mouser varies as content or passion sways its owner. Purring in your lap, puss waves it coquettishly, or droops it in drowsy satisfaction. But the same tail, when its proprietor is angered, becomes a veritable bottlebrush, in which each particular hair stands on end as if electrified.

The Rejection of Richard H. Dana, Jr.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.]

There was a long discussion in the executive session of the Senate upon the disposal of Dana. Morton made the opening speech against Dana's confirmation. He regaled his associates in relation to Dana's literary piracy. A general firing off followed. Senator Edmunds replied to Morton in a speech of upward of an hour and a half in length. He made the strongest possible plea for Dana. He was very earnest and gesticulated more than usual for a man of his frigid temperament. He said that this literary piracy charged upon Dana was no piracy whatever. He said that all English precedents and American decisions were upon the side of considering mere notes and citations as common property. Such citations as had been taken by Dana were open for any one. Mr. Morton in reply to Mr. Edmunds said that granting this, there was the undeniable fact that Mr. Dana had sworn that he had not taken them. Mr. Boutwell spoke a few words in favor of Dana. It came out in the discussion that, contrary to the general outside belief, the President had long been in favor of withdrawing Dana, but had deferred to Dana's wishes in allowing his name to remain before the Senate. There was no excitement in the session. There were some 60 Senators present, 13 of whom did not vote at all. Of the 13 who did not vote all were Democrats except Oglesby, of Illinois. At the close of the session a vote was taken with the following result: 30 nays to 17 yeas. The following are the yeas: Morrill and Hamlin, of Maine; Wadleigh and Cragin, of New Hampshire; Morrill and Edmunds, of Vermont; Boutwell and Dawes, of Massachusetts; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Conkling, of New York; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Ferry, of Michigan; Sherman, of Ohio; Windom, of North Carolina; McMillan, of Minnesota; Booth, of California; Hamilton, of Texas. Of the Republican Senators who voted against him were Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Morton, of Indiana; Cameron, of Wisconsin; Mitchell, of Oregon; Logan, of Illinois; Sargent, of California; Sharon and Jones, of Nevada; Paddock and Hitchcock, of Nebraska. Senators Howe, of Wisconsin, and Christiancy, of Michigan, were absent. If they had been present they would have voted for him.

The Noble Briton's Financial Forethought.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of a late date says: An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Hardwicke on the body of a man who died from the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta. The deceased, it appeared by the evidence, was taken suddenly ill in a shop which he had entered to make a purchase. He staggered into the street, and a doctor who was on the spot, seeing that he was covered with blood, asked the passers-by to assist in taking charge of him. With the exception of a policeman they one and all refused, asking "who was to pay them for their trouble." At last a cab was procured and the dying man was removed to the workhouse, but was dead on his arrival. Another incident of the same nature is recorded by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Portsmouth. During the severe gale on Sunday last, assistance was required by a boat off Ryde. The lifeboat was on the beach ready to be launched, but the men refused to put off until £5 was forthcoming. There was a crowd of between 400 and 500 people looking on. A subscription of a few pence all round would have produced the sum required to meet the chivalrous demand, yet the money was not raised, nor did any volunteers come forward to man the boat without a thought of recompense. A man, supposed to be a local tradesman, chanced, however, to pass that way, and with wonderful prodigality produced a £5 note. The effect was electrical. The lifeboat was manned and a rescue effected.

A Detective's Ruse.

For the past three weeks a man has been in Oconto, Wis., whose actions have been somewhat remarkable. Dressed as a beggar, and begging from door to door, he obtained access to a number of houses, and being quiet and inoffensive, no shadow of suspicion was raised that he was anything more than he represented himself. He would sleep in barns and take what shelter he could from the weather during nights, and many times during the day he was a target for the youngsters to snow-ball. Last week he found the man for whom he was looking and disclosed himself. He was a detective from Nevada, who had followed a murderer, for whose apprehension a heavy reward had been offered, for three years, capturing him at last.

Extraordinary Coincidences.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* relates the following series of strange coincidences: "A few years ago there resided at the Mission San Jose, in Alameda county, two young ladies, between whom, although not of kin, a strong friendship existed. They were married at the same time and by the same service. They then took up their residences, one at Haywards and the other at Alvarado. In the course of time they gave birth to children on the same day, the birth of one child preceding that of the other by two hours. Three weeks later both children died on the same day, the eldest dying just two hours before the other. Three weeks after the death of the children both mothers died on the same day."

A Soda Bonanza.

Mr. Pontey, geologist of the Union Pacific railroad, describes two soda lakes in Wyoming Territory, the larger one of which covers about 200 acres. The other covers about three and a half acres, and during the greater part of the year it is a concrete mass of soda crystals. The soda is nearly all carbonate, and in quality is said to be fully equal to the imported article. It is estimated that the larger lake would yield, on evaporation, over four and a half million dollars' worth of soda, and the smaller lake, already crystallized, is supposed to contain another million dollars' worth of soda.

All Sorts.

Maryland taxes hospitals and charity institutions.

A Centennial oath: "Don't care a continental."

A man named Peters, eighty-four years old, dropped dead the other day, at Mendon, Vt., from excitement at seeing a fight between two men.

Dr. Mary Walker says there is a fortune awaiting the tailor who can invent a mode of cutting pantaloons so they will not bag at the knee.

Message and reply sent and received at a Connecticut telegraph office: "I am dying; come as soon as you can." "I cannot come; when you die let me know."

A boiling lake, two miles in circumference, has been found in the island of Dominica. It is on the top of a wooded mountain, and is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Give Susan B. all credit for having paid off $10,000 indebtedness which most any business man would have jumped. She's honest if not handsome.—*Free Press.*

The mysterious music at North Chili, N. Y., has been found to proceed from a sawmill ten miles off, the humming vibrations of the air being distinctly noticed with a favorable wind.

A piece of scroll ivory veneering sixty-six feet long and ten inches wide, containing nearly fifty square feet of surface, was sawed from an elephant's tusk the other day at Deer river, Conn.

The farmers of Aroostook county, Me., believe in combination. There is a starch factory in the county, and the farmers have pledged themselves not to raise potatoes for it unless they can be guaranteed at least twenty-five cents a bushel.

Mr. Oliver Perkins, of Illinois, is a man of sound sense, if his education has been neglected. He lately sent his boy to the schoolmarm with the following note: "Miss Haze—Pleas lik the barer for running away. Lik him Well. No mor at preasant. Yours respective, Mr. Oliver Perkins."

The jury to assess the damages for straightening the Pennsylvania railroad between Cain station and Coatesville, a distance of about one mile and a quarter, has found the sum of $25,226.60, which is thought to be enormous. The railroad company have no appeal, they having agreed to abide by the decision of the jury.

The committee appointed to investigate the subject of ladies' luncheons when traveling, report that they invariably consist of a very small sandwich, large quantities of white and yellow cake, and an immense pickle; if the latter is absent, the affair is considered a failure. These data are trustworthy, and shed light upon a subject to which little attention has been paid hitherto.

Lazardo, who performs the gun trick, catching (as is supposed) the bullet in his teeth, came very near losing his life in Mississippi recently. He had just finished one of his performances when an excited and partially intoxicated Mississippian in the audience drew a revolver and shouted, "Dern you, see if you can catch this." He didn't quite "catch it," but he came pretty near it.

THE ROSES IN PARADISE.

She showed me roses in my morning dream,
So fragrant, fresh, and exquisite of hue,
In no cold earthly pasture could I deem
Things of such grace and beauty ever grew.
The hand that held them owned no mortal mold;
She had been dead for years; and on her face
Glancing, I instant felt the wish too bold
To track the secret of her dwelling-place.
Turning the flowers about, her eye met mine,
"Oh give one rose to me!" "Not yet," she said,
Then melted like a cloud at day's decline,
Pointing the blossoms upward as she fled!
—*Jane C. Simpson.*

Devices for cheating in games of chance are extensively advertised in sporting publications by dealers in New York. The circulars sent out by them describe the goods. Marked cards are made in great variety, the backs showing to the initiated what is on the faces; also cards cut in slightly varying lengths, so that advantage may be taken in cutting. Faro boxes for unfair dealing, loaded dice, and appliances for holding extra cards, are offered.

A Washington correspondent writes: "Thurman sports a bandanna handkerchief, and blows the loudest nose in America. It is said that on one occasion Senator Jones, of Nevada, who early in life had been a brakeman on a railroad, dropped to sleep at his desk. Senator Thurman solemnly waived his red bandanna and gave his nose a terrific snort. The sleeping Senator sprang to his feet and, seizing his desk, commenced twisting it with all his might. He afterward explained that he thought Thurman's blow was an engine whistling down brakes and the red handkerchief a signal of distress, hence his wrenching at the desk."

Vegetable Hair Dyes.

"But I may continue to use my hair dye? my 'vegetable hair dye?'" Yes, when you have found a hair dye which is certainly not made of acetate of lead with sulphur, or of some other poisonous compound. Suppose you believe that it is purely vegetable, what warrant have you that it is innocent? You know something of our native poison ivy and of the poison sumac, popularly misnamed dogwood, which injure the blood of hundreds every year? You have read of the violent drugs, fox-glove, "Indian poke" (veratrum), ipecacuanha, opium, belladonna, and of the deadly poisons, prussic acid and strychnine? These are all vegetables, all plants and products of plants. Hair dyes, like candies, are shoddy, are made for the benefit of the seller, not the user. Gray hairs, sound teeth, healthy skins and stomachs are very kindly evils. You buy two sorrows in everything that damages these.

Like one raised from the dead is Mrs. Jane Reynolds' husband to her, and this is the how of it: In December last, two bodies were found near Waverly, N. J., under circumstances that indicated that they were those of suicides. They were taken to Newark and buried, and on the 24th of January one of them was exhumed and identified by Mrs. Jane Reynolds, of Brooklyn, as the corpse of her husband. She took the body to New Haven, Ct., and it was buried there. Yesterday, to the astonishment of Mrs. Reynolds, her husband appeared to her, hale and hearty. He explained that he had taken a trip to northern New York.
—*Springfield Republican.*

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FURNITURE.

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATFS than those who buy on time.

FINE EDBR OOM STES

AND PARLOR SETS.

Furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. Firs-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especiallty desire verybody to call and price my goods before buyng elsewhere. Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMLIY CROCERSIE!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the bast assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular plase for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largost, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books

PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
No 400037

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin Ill

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toiles Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

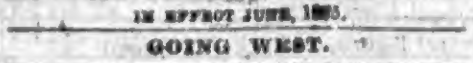

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT JUNE, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast E
Chicago Junction	7 30am	7 50pm	5 15pm
Tiffin	8 59	8 53	6 30
Fostoria	9 30	9 25	7 15
Deshler	10 33	10 32	8 33
Defiance	11 38	11 35	9 50
Auburn	1 00pm	1 05am	11 50
Auburn Junction	1 08	1 07	11 55
Garrett	1 10	1 15	12 05am
Avilla	1 32	1 34	......
Milford Junction	2 47	2 44	......
Walkertown Junction	4 08	4 08	......
Chicago	7 30	7 30	......

GOING EAST.

Chicago	8 25 pm	......	8 40am
Walkertown Junction	12 13am	......	12 17pm
Milford Junction	11	......	6 30
Avilla	3 01	......	3 04
Garrett	3 15	6 25am	3 20
Auburn Junction	3 33	6 34	3 48
Auburn	3 36	6 40	3 52
Defiance	5 10	8 43	5 30
Deshler	6 12	10 06	6 34
Fostoria	7 16	11 16	7 40
Tiffin	7 46	11 51	8 11
Chicago Junction	8 25	1 00pm	9 12

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Aug. 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			40
Indianapolis	4 45am			30
Ft Wayne	10 40	4 3.		45
Auburn	11 33	6 1		41
Waterloo	11 50	6 4		01
Summit				50
Pleasant Lake				56
Ar Angela	12 45pm	8 00	5 38	10
Reading	1 45		7 00	39
Bankers	2 00		7 28	45
Jonesville	2 20		7 52	10 15
Jackson	3 3		9 25	6 00
Detroit	6 15p m		12 20	8 37
Grand Rapids	10 15			11 57
Lansing	5 45			
Saginaw	9 08			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		4 10p
Lansing	11 07		7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00		11 30a
Detroit	10 30		5 40p
Jackson Dep	1 20 p m		9 40
Jonesville	2 20		11 40
Bankers	2 36		11 20
Reading	2 47		11 35
Ar Angela	3 40	6 15	12 44
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	4 20	7 32	1 32
Auburn Junction	4 36	8 00	1 52
Fort Wayne Arrive		9 30	2 45
Indianapolis	11 1	1 10 p	9 30
Louisville	4 am	11 10	
Cincinnati		10 30	

S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 1 Fre't	No 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.48	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hooversb	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.06	Mexico	10.23	6.19	11.45
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.14	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.25	Chili	10.07	5.53	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.58	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.32	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	19.50
9.38	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.36	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.06	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Cressing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.58	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.06	7.26	p.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southetg Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen'. Ticket. h A
SCUTRA RD. Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COKE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras,

Lake Shore & Mich Southe RrnR.

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr, 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays;

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	2,25 a m.	8:05 p m
Waterloo	2,04 "	2.46 "	8:25 "
Sedan	2.16	2,53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.37	2,57	8.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.30 pm	12 04 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	11.43 pm	6:28 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	11.35	6.22 "
Butler	2.46 "	11:29 "	6.14 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec, 12, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	N. Night
Pittsburgh	2 00 a.m	5 50 pm	8 30 a.m	3 00
Rochester	3 11 "	....	9 45 "	4 10
Alliance	5 25 "	8 35 pm	12 50 p.m	7 00
Orrville	7 12"	....	2 50 "	8 50
Mansfield	9 25"	....	5 14 "	10 58
Crestl'e ar.	10 00 "	11 45pm	5 50 "	11 10
" lv.	10 20 "	4 50am	6 25 p.m	11 50
Forest	11 40 "	6 25 "	8 13 "	1 07
Lima	12 40 p.m	7 55 "	9 35 "	2 10
Ft. Wayne	3 00 "	10 45 "	12 01 a.m	4 10
Plymouth	5 06 "	1 43 pm	2 55 a.m	6 08
Ch'cago	8 20 "	5 35 "	6 30 "	9 20

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 10p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	1 56a.m	12 09 p.m	9 05 "	9 36
Ft. Wayne	4 55 "	2 40 "	11 45 "	12 20
Lima	7 08 "	4 35 "	2 10 a.m	2 48
Forest	8 30 "	5 37 "	3 10 "	4 08
Crestl'e ar.	10 20 "	7 00 "	4 40 "	5 45
" lv.	10 40a.m	7 20 "	4 50 "	6 00
Mansfield	11 11	7 50 "	5 20 "	6 40
Orrville	1 15 p.m	9 50 "	7 12 "	9 10
Alliance	3 15 "	11 25 "	9 00 "	11 20
Rochester	5 45 "	1 25 a.m	11 12 "	2 07
Chicago	6 55 "	2 30 "	12 15 p.m	3

Through Mail, (Limited,) leaves Pittsburg daily at 5.50 p.m., stopping only at Alliance, 8.15 p.m Crestline, 11.35 p.m. Fort Wayne 2.50 a. m., arrives at Chicago at 6.55 a. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Ccast.

—oo—

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10.00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

—oo—

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing turning matcning and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complate line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a easonable prices. Stable east of Court House

Record in Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, APRIL 27th, 1876. Number 17.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjeining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.

O. SANDS, Prop'r.

$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Stock of Fine

Hats, Cap,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS.

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

OF

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ary reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a seasonable prices. stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CREAT

New York Store

IN

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Auburn, Ind., at Rickel & Tefft's law office in said town, until Monday, April 24th, 1876, at noon, for the construction and full completion of a School Building on the five acre lot south of Brandt and Ashley's addition to said town, and furnishing all the material therefore in accordance with plans and specifications on file at said Rickel & Tefft's office. Each proposal to be accompained by a Bond in the sum of Five Hundred dollars, that the builder or builders, will give the proper bond if awarded the contract.

The work to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1876.

The contractors will be paid in monthly estimates, as the work progresses.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

WYLLIS GRISWOLD, Sec'y.

Auburn, Ind., April 5, 1876.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Christopher S. Hare, deceased, will, on or after the thirteenth [13] day of May, A. D. 1876, sell at private sale the undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of the south-west fourth of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two [32], in township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen east, and running thence north to the north-east corner of said south-west one-fourth [¼], thence west five chains and four and one-half links [5, 4½] thence south parallel with first decribed line to the east and west open or center section line of said section thirty-two [32] thence east on said line five chains and four and one-half links to the place of beginning except the right-of-way of the Detroit, Eel River and Ill. R. R. Co. through said lands, containing nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres of land. Said land to be sold in tracts of from one acre to three and sixteen hundredths acres commencing at the north end of the same as shown by the plat of said premises now on file in the Clerk's office of said DeKalb County.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in twelve months and one-third in eighteen months the defered payments to bear interest and secured by notes and mortgage on the premises sold; waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

EMILY E. HARE } Adm'rs
CYRUS D. HARE }

GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

TRADE MARK

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, Sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNT.

Auburn, March 16, 1876.

Thomas Baldock has built a new side-walk in front of his residence on Cedar Street.

General improvements are going on all over our city, in the way of cleaning door-yards, streets, &c.

The mayor of Chicago will sing that touching hymn, "Lord, to thee I now resign"—by particular request.

See corrected time tables of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, in another column.

The mercantile house of A. T. Stewart & Co., will continue in business. Whether it will be conducted with as much success in the future, without its master-mind at its head as it has been in the past remains to be seen.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—The Centennial grounds were closed to visitors until the formal opening on May 10. This is in order that the final work may be done without the interference of the visiting crowd.

And now it is Blaine that is under a cloud. It is positively asserted that $64,000 of monies belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Company stuck to his fingers in 1871. If this thing keeps on the Republican party will have some difficulty in finding a candidate for President.

The ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the statue of Lincoln, the tribute of the colored people to their emancipator, which took place at Washington last Sunday, are said to have been very impressive. It is said that the interesting occasion was witnessed by over 20,000 people.

A few weeks since Orth was "hotter'n a lime kiln," and could hardly wait to return home. Now we are apprised that he lingers in Italy, and will not sail for America until May. Orth is waiting to see what the Democratic Convention will do. If Holman is nominated, Mr. Orth will conclude to remain abroad for the benefit of his health. Meanwhile he has not resigned the Austrian mission. —Fort Wayne Sentinel.

It will be noted that when a party has a chance for success there is no contest or controversy over the offices to be filled hence the Republican convention without trouble registered the edict from Washington. But when the Democracy met, and had the duty to perform of really selecting a governor and other state officers, then there was a sharp contest.

Allen county seems to be prolific in murders, but not very prolific in capital punishment. It is very strange, but very true that on this hypothesis we may logically reason not only from cause to effect but from effect to cause! Thus will it ever be as long as the divine command is violated in the punishment the state meets out to murderes.

Before coming on the witness stand C. S. Bell, the detective, was a government officer of the Grant-Belknap kind, unimpeached. He gave damaging evidence against Babcock and turns out to be a most unconscionable scoundrel. It is so easy for a man to be undone in an hour, if he only knows anything wrong about the administration.

There is something quite sensible and practical in the Brazilian character which harmonizes well with our American ideas, and Don Pedro is likely to meet a warm welcome in his swing around the circle of the states. Scarcely one of our leading Eastern eductional institutions but has ten or twenty young Brazilian nobles as students and they are close students too, both of books and customs. They learn the language readily, and are extremely sociable and intelligent. Who shall say that we are not to convert the world?

"Pull Down Your Vest."

(From the Fulton Times.)

"You keep vests, mine frient?" said a Dutchman, entering a Fulton clothing store the other day. The clerk promptly averred that the store was crammed with them.

"I vant," said the Teuton, "vat don't rise up on its hint legs mit the neck. I bought one in Syracuse not long ago mit a dwo dollar pill, and by shimminy I don't notice dot myself, but everywhere I go the boys gry out mit der street, 'Yacub, vy in der name of der board of drustees don't you pull down your vest down?' and py dam it, I have pulled dot vest more'n dree dousand dimes, till I wore all the pindings off mit der puttons!"

The clerk explained the joke and sold him a vest, and the old man went out with the exclamation: "Pyshimminy, I don't hear somedings about dot in Shermany pefore.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents two doses will relieve you.

The eleventh anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was observed in a peculiarly appropriate manner at Washington on the 14th inst. It consisted of the unveiling, by the president of the statue of the martyred chief magistrate, which was erected by the contributions of the colored people of this country alone, who revere the memory of the great "emancipator." The unveiling was witnessed by an immense multitude of people, consisting of cabinet ministers, justices of the supreme court, senators, representatives, &c. Frederick Douglass was the orator of the occasion

It now appears that Belknap fortified himself from exposure by issuing an order that all military officers visiting Washington should register at the war office and state business. The same order forbade any officer speaking to members of congress on military affairs, or writing letters to them, or suggesting any changes or directing the attention of congressmen to the conduct of the war department. The language of this extraordinary order is as follows:

That no officer either active or retired shall directly or indirectly, without being called upon by the proper authority solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of congress for or against military affairs. All petitions to congress by officers relative to subjects of a military character will be forwarded through the general of the army and secretary of war for their action and transmissal. An officer visiting the seat of government during a congressional session will upon his arrival register his name at the adjutant general's office, as now required, and in addition address a letter to the adjutant general of the army reciting the purpose and the time that will be embraced by his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command or station. The purpose or object so recited will be the strict guide of the officer during his stay."

The fact was brought out by the testimony of General Custar, and references to the files of the war office. This order was issued immediately after the Hazen report. Under it even General Sherman could not converse with a member of the military committee without being liable to courtmartial.

New Banking Bill.

It may be well regarded as a compliment to Hon. Wm. H. English, that he should have been selected by the convention of bankers at Washington to address the committee on banking, representing the conclusions in convention in favor of a revision of the banking law, and the futher compliment is noticed in the determination of the committee to report a bill embracing the views set forth by Mr. English. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer thus speaks the matter:

The banking and currency committee will report a bill embodying the points suggested by Mr. English, of Indianapolis, in the recent conference of bankers with the committee. The bill will provide for an amendment to the banking law so as to enable banks to receive from the government an amount of national bank notes equal to the par value of their gold bonds deposited in the United States treasury to secure the bank circulation, instead of 90 per cent as now provided by law. The effect will be to add to the circulation of national bank notes $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 without an additional deposit of bonds as security for increased circulation. This can be done with perfect safety, as gold bonds are held at 18 to 25 cents above par, and the bonds on deposit will still be worth more than increased circulation. This will prevent further contraction of currency by the withdrawal of bond circulation. Under the existing law banks are compelled to keep 30 and 40 cents on the dollar in gold bonds lying idle. By placing them in vaults of the treasury, and by withdrawing their circulation, they procure the benefit of the difference of 90 cents on the dollar of bonds and their market value. This bill will give the banks an additional benefit of 10 cents on the dollar of bonds on deposit. Under the resumption act the Western banks have made more money out of their bonds then their circulation, hence the closing up of business by many banks in the West.

A Mob of negroes and dirty carpetbaggers assembled in Columbia, S. C. and endorsed Morton, thanked Grant, and dispersed under the impression they were a republican convention.

Fishing seems to be good this spring.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

[The following is pronounced by the *Westminster Review* to be unquestionably the finest American poem ever written:]

Within the sober realm of leafless trees,
  The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,
  When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
  O'er the dun waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
  On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued
  The hills seemed farther and streams sang low,
As in dream the distant woodman hewed
  His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, erewhile armed with gold,
  The banner bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
  Withdrawn afar in time's remotest blue.

On somber wings the vulture tried his flight;
  The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And like a star slow drowning in the light,
  The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock up in the hillside crew—
  Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;
Silent, till some replying warden blew
  His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
  Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young,
And when the oriole swung her swaying nest,
  By every light wind like censer swung.

Where sang the noisy martins of the eaves,
  The busy swallows circling ever near—
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
  An early harvest and a plenteous year.

Where every bird that waked the vernal feast
  Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east—
  And now was sunless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
  And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
  Made echo in the distance to the cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers,
  No spiders moved their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
  Sailed slowly by—passed noiselessly out of sight.

Amid all this, in this most dreary air,
  And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
  Firing the moor with its inverted torch.

Amid all this, the center of the scene,
  The white-haired matron with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyous mien
  Sat like fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
  Oft supped and broke with her the ashen crust,
And in the dead leaves still heard the stir
  Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom
  Her country summoned, and she gave all;
And twice was bowed to her his sable plume—
  Regave the sword to rust upon the wall.

Regave the sword, but not the hand that drew
  And struck for liberty the dying blow,
Nor him who, to his sire the country true,
  Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
  Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
  Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tone.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
  Life dropped the distaff through her hands serene;
And loving neighbors smooth her careful shroud,
  While death and winter closed the autumn scene.
—*T. B. Read.*

BUCK FANSHAW'S FUNERAL.

BY MARK TWAIN.

There was a grand time over Buck Fanshaw when he died. He was a representative citizen of Virginia City, Nevada. He had "killed his man"—not in his own quarrel, it is true, but in defense of a stranger unfairly beset by numbers. He had kept a sumptuous saloon. He had been the proprietor of a dashing helpmeet whom he could have discarded without the formality of a divorce. He had held a high position in the fire department and been a very Warwick in politics. When he died there were great lamentations throughout the town, but especially in the vast bottom stratum of society.

After Buck Fanshaw's inquest, a meeting of the short-haired brotherhood was held, for nothing can be done on the Pacific coast without a public meeting and an expression of sentiment. Regretful resolutions were passed, and various committees appointed; among others, a committee of one was deputed to call on the minister, a fragile, genteel, spiritual new fledgeling from an Eastern theological seminary, and as yet unacquainted with the way of the mines. The committeeman, "Scotty" Briggs, made his visit; and in after days it was worth something to hear the minister tell about it. Scotty was a stalwart rough, whose customary suit, when on weighty official business, like committee work, was a fire helmet, flaming red flannel shirt, patent leather belt with spanner and revolver attached, coat hung over arm, and pants stuffed into boot tops. He formed something of a contrast to the pale theological student. It is fair to say of Scotty, however, in passing, that he had a warm heart, and a strong love for his friends, and never entered into a quarrel when he could reasonably get out of it. Indeed, it was commonly said that when one of Scotty's fights was investigated, it always turned out that it had originally been no affair of his, but that out of native goodheartedness he had dropped in of his own accord to help the man who was getting the worst of it. He and Buck Fanshaw were bosom friends for years, and had often taken adventurous "pot-luck" together. On one occasion they had thrown off their coats and taken the weaker side in a fight among strangers, and after gaining a hard-earned victory, turned and found that the men they were helping had deserted early, and not only that, but had stolen their coats and made off with them! But to return to Scotty's visit to the minister. He was on a sorrowful mission now, and his face was the picture of woe. Being admitted to the presence he sat down before the clergyman, placed his fire-hat on an unfinished manuscript sermon under the minister's nose, took from it a red handkerchief, wiped his brow and heaved a sigh of dismal impressiveness, explanatory of his business. He choked, and even shed tears; but with an effort he mastered his voice and said in lugubrious tones:

"Are you the duck that runs the gospel-mill next door?"

"Am I the—pardon me, I believe I do not understand?"

With another sigh and a half-sob, Scotty rejoined:

"Why you see we are in a bit of trouble, and the boys thought maybe you would give us a lift, if we'd tackle you—that is, if I've got the rights of it and you are the head clerk of the doxology works next door."

"I am the shepherd in charge of the flock whose fold is next door,"

"The which?"

"The spiritual adviser of the little company of believers whose sanctuary adjoins these premises."

Scotty scratched his head, reflected a moment, and then said:

"You ruther hold over me, pard. I reckon I can't call that hand. Ante and pass the buck."

"How? I beg pardon. What did I understand you to say?"

"Well, you've ruther got the bulge on me. Or maybe we've both got the bulge, somehow. You don't smoke me and I don't smoke you. You see one of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send off, and so the thing I'm on now is to get somebody to jerk a little chin music for us and waltz him through handsomely."

"My friend, I seem to grow more and more bewildered. Your observations are incomprehensible to me. Cannot you simplify them in some way? At first I thought I understood you, but I grope now. Would it not expedite matters if you restricted yourself to categorical statements of fact, unencumbered with obstructing accumulations of metaphor and allegory?"

Another pause, and more reflection. Then said Scotty:

"I'll have to pass, I judge."

"How?"

"You've raised me out, pard."

"I still fail to catch your meaning."

"Why, that last lead of yourn is too many for me—that's the idea. I can't neither trump nor follow suit."

The clergyman sank back in his chair perplexed. Scotty leaned his head on his hand and gave himself up to thought. Presently his face came up, sorrowful, but confident.

"I've got it now, so's you can savvy," he said. "What we want is a gospel-sharp. See?"

"A what?"

"Gospel-sharp. Parson."

"Oh!" Why did you not say so before? I am a clergyman—a parson."

"Now you talk! You see my blind and straddle it like a man. Put it there!"—extending a brawny paw, which closed over the minister's small hand and gave it a shake indicative of fraternal sympathy and fervent gratification.

"Now we're all right, pard. Let's start fresh. Don't you mind my snuffling a little—becuz we're in a power of trouble. You see, one of the boys has gone up the flume—"

"Gone where?"

"Up the flume—throwed up the sponge. You understand."

"Thrown up the sponge?"

"Yes—kicked the bucket—"

"Ah—has departed to that mysterious country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

"Return! I reckon not. Why, pard, he's *dead!*"

"Yes, I understand."

"Oh, you do? Well, I thought maybe you might be getting tangled some more. Yes, you see he's dead again—"

"*Again?* Why, has he ever been dead before?"

"Dead before? No! Do you reckon a man has as many lives as a cat? But you bet he's awful dead now, poor old boy, and I wish I'd never seen this day. I don't want no better friend than Buck Fanshaw. I knowed him by the back; and when I know a man like him, I freeze to him—you hear *me*. Take him all round, pard, there never was a bullier man in the mines. No man ever knowed Buck Fanshaw to go back on a friend. But it's all up, you know, it's all up. It ain't no use. They've scooped him."

"Scooped him?"

"Yes—death has. Well, well, well, we've got to give him up. Yes, indeed. It's a kind of a hard world, after all, *ain't* it? But, pard, he was a rustler! You ought to see him get started once. He was a bully boy with a glass eye! Just spit in his face and give him room according to his strength, and it was just beautiful to see him peel and go in. He was the worst son of a thief that ever drawed breath. Pard, he was *on* it! He was on it bigger than an Injun!"

"On it? On what?"

"On the shoot. On the shoulder. On the fight, you understand. *He* didn't give a continental for *any*body. *Beg* your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cuss-word—but you see I'm on an awful strain in this palaver, on account of having to cramp down and draw everything so mild. But we've got to give him up. There ain't any getting around that, I don't reckon. Now if we can get you to help plant him—"

"Preach the funeral discourse? Assist at the obsequies?"

"Obs'quies is good. Yes. That's it—that's our little game. We are going to get the thing up regardless, you know. He was always nifty himself, and so you bet you his funeral ain't going to be no slouch solid-silver door plate on his coffin, six plumes on the hearse, and a nigger on the box in a bild shirt and a plug hat—how's that for high? And we'll take care of *you*, pard. We'll fix you all right. There'll be a kerridge for you; and whatever you want, you just 'scape out and we'll tend to it. We've got a shebang fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house, and don't you be afraid. Just go in and toot your horn, if you don't sell a clam. Put Buck through as bully as you can, pard, for anybody that knowed him will tell you that he was one of the whitest men that was ever in the mines. You can't draw it too strong. He never could stand it to see things going wrong. He has done more to make this town quiet and peaceable than any man in it. I've seen him lick four Greasers in eleven minutes, myself. If a thing wanted regulating, *he* warn't a man to go browsing around after somebody to do it, but he would prance in and regulate it himself. He warn't a Catholic. Scasely. He was down on 'em. His word was, "No Irish need apply!" But it didn't make no difference about that when it come down to what a man's rights was—and so, when some roughs jumped the Catholic bone-yard and started in to stake out town-lots in it, he *went* for em! And he *cleaned* 'em, too! I was there, pard, and I seen it myself."

"That was very well indeed—at least the impulse was—whether the act was strictly defensible or not. Had deceased any religious convictions? That is to say, did he feel a dependence upon, or acknowledge allegiance to a higher power?"

More reflection.

"I reckon you've stumped me again, pard. Could you say it over once more, and say it slow?"

"Well, to simplify it, somewhat, was he or rather had he ever been connected with any organization sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to self-sacrifice in the interests of morality?"

"All down but nine—set 'em up on the other ally, pard."

"What did I understand you to say?"

"Why, you're most too many for me, you know. When you get in with your left I hunt grass every time. Every time you draw, you fill; but I don't seem to have any luck. Let's have a new deal."

"How? Begin again?"

"That's it."

"Very well. Was he a good man and—"

"There, I see that; don't put up another chip till I look at my hand. A good man, says you? Pard, it ain't no name for it. He was the best man that ever—pard, you'd have doted on that man. He could lam any galoot of his inches in America. It was him that put down the riot last election before it got a start; and everybody said he was the only man that could have done it. He waltzed in with a spanner in one hand and a trumpet in the other, and sent fourteen men home on a shutter in less than three minutes. He had that riot all broke up and prevented nice before anybody ever got a chance to strike a blow. He was always for peace, and he would *have* peace—he could not stand disturbances. Pard, he was a great loss to this town. It would please the boys if you could chip in something like that and do him justice. Here once when the Micks got to throwing stones through the Methodis' Sunday school windows, Buck Fanshaw, all of his own notion, shut up his saloon and took a couple of six-shooters and mounted guard over the Sunday school. Says he, 'No Irish need apply!' And they didn't. He was the bulliest man in the mountains, pard! He could run faster, jump higher, hit harder, and hold more tangle-foot whisky without spilling it than any man in seventeen counties. Put that in, pard—it'll please the boys more than anything you could say. And you can say, pard, that he never shook his mother."

"Never shook his mother?"

"That's it—any of the boys will tell you so."

"Well, but why *should* he shake her?"

"That's what *I* say—but some people does."

"Not people of any repute?"

"Well, some that averages pretty so-so."

"In my opinion the man that would offer personal violence to his own mother, ought to—"

"Cheese it, pard; you've banked your ball clean outside the string. What I was drivin' at, was, that he never *throwed off* on his mother—don't you see? No indeedy. He give her a house to live in; and town lots, and plenty of money; and he looked after her and took care of her all the time; and when she was down with the small-pox I'm d—d if he didn't set up nights and nuss her himself! *Beg* your pardon for saying it, but it hopped out too quick for yours truly. You've treated me like a gentleman, pard, and I ain't the man to hurt your feelings intentional. I think you're a square man, pard. I like you, and I'll lick any man that don't. I'll lick him till he can't tell himself from a last year's corpse! Put it *there!* [Another fraternal handshake—and exit.]

The obsequies were all that "the boys" could desire. Such a marvel of funeral pomp had never been seen in Virginia. The plumed hearse, the dirge-breathing brass bands, the closed marts of business, the flags drooping at half mast, the long, plodding procession of uniformed secret societies, draped engines, carriages of officials, and citizens in vehicles and on foot, attracted multitudes of spectators to the sidewalks, roofs and windows; and for years afterward, the degree of grandeur attained by any civic display in Virginia was determined by comparison with Buck Fanshaw's funeral.

Scotty Briggs, as a pall-bearer and a mourner, occupied a prominent place at the funeral, and when the sermon was finished, and the last sentence of the prayer for the dead man's soul ascended, he responded, in a low voice, but with feeling:

"Amen. No Irish need apply."

As the bulk of the response was without apparent relevancy, it was probably nothing more than an humble tribute to the memory of the friend that was gone; for, as Scotty had once said, that was "his word."

Scotty Briggs, in after days, achieved the distinction of becoming the only convert to religion that was ever gathered from the Virginia roughs; and it transpired that the man who had it in him to espouse the quarrel of the weak out of inborn nobility of spirit was no mean timber whereof to construct a Christian. The making him one did not warp his generosity or diminish his courage; on the contrary, it gave intelligent direction to the one and a broader field to the other. If his Sunday-school class progress faster than the other classes, was it a matter of wonder? I think not. He talked to his pioneer smallfry in a language they understood! It was my privilege, a month before he died, to hear him tell the beautiful story of Joseph and his brethren to his class "without looking at the book." I leave it to the reader to fancy what it was like, as it fell, riddled with slang, from the lips of that grave, earnest teacher, and was listened to by his little learners with a consuming interest that showed that they were unconscious as he that any violence was being done to the sacred properties.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

Chinese physicians treat hydrophobia in a highly original manner. Two sandstone bottles half filled with wine or spirits are placed upon a fire until the liquid boils. The contents are then emptied and the red-hot mouth of the bottle is applied to the bite and held there until it is filled with blood, when the same course is pursued with the other bottle. A decoction of rice, in which cantharides have been boiled for an hour and then removed, is also given the patient, who is required to keep perfectly quiet for eight or ten days.

MOLINE, Ill., is pleased to call itself "the Lowell of the West."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Annual Appropriations for the West.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, appropriates a grand total of $5,872,850, of which $481,000 is appropriated for the New England States, $657,000 for the Middle States, including Ohio, $1,627,000 for the Western States, including all the Territories and California, and $3,113,850 for the Southern States. Among the appropriations in which Western men are most directly interested are those for the following rivers and harbors:

Buffalo, N. Y.	$75,000
Superior Bay, Wis.	5,000
Duluth, Minn.	15,000
Ontonagon, Mich.	15,000
Eagle Harbor, Mich.	15,000
Marquette, Mich.	5,000
Frankfort, Mich.	5,000
Manistee, Mich.	15,000
Ludington, Mich.	10,000
Pentwater, Mich.	10,000
White River, Mich.	10,000
Muskegon, Mich.	15,000
Grand Haven, Mich.	15,000
Green Bay, Wis.	3,000
Menomonee, Wis.	10,000
Ahnepee, Wis.	10,000
Two Rivers, Wis.	15,000
St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.	125,000
Minnesota river, Minn.	10,000
Toledo, O.	75,000
Sandusky, O.	30,000
Vermillion, O.	5,000
Cleveland breakwater, O.	75,000
Chicago, Ill.	5,000
Des Moines rapids	275,000
Black Lake, Mich.	15,000
Saugatuck, Mich.	5,000
St. Joseph, Mich.	12,000
Manitowoc, Wis.	10,000
Sheboygan, Wis.	5,000
Port Washington, Wis.	12,500
Oswego, N. Y.	75,000
Michigan City, Ind.	50,000
St. Louis, Mo.	50,000
South Haven, Mich.	10,000
St. Mary's river and St. Mary's fall canal	200,000
Cheboygan, Mich. (in the straits)	10,000
Au Sable river, Mich.	2,500
Saginaw river, Mich.	11,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	36,000
Kenosha, Wis.	9,000
Mississippi river (above falls)	20,000
Monroe, Mich.	7,000
Charlevoix, Mich.	10,000
Thunder Bay, Mich.	15,000
McCargoe's Cove, Mich.	15,000
Ashtabula, O.	10,000
Port Clinton, O.	5,000
Fairport, O.	5,000
Fox and Wisconsin rivers	150,000
Erie, Pa.	40,000
Harbor of refuge (Lake Huron), Mich.	100,000
Wabash river, Ind.	75,000
Calumet, Ill.	25,000
Illinois river, Ill.	40,000
Red River of the North	10,000
Upper Mississippi river	20,000
Rock Island rapids	20,000
Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers	125,000
Mississippi river (between Illinois and Ohio rivers)	200,000
Ohio river	275,000
Examination, surveys, etc.	50,000
Mississippi jetties	15,000
Racine, Wis.	9,000
Mississippi river (mouth)	100,000

The Great English Landowners.

Compiled from lists taken from the new Domesday Book just issued in England the following roll of the great landholders of England and Wales who derive from lands alone in these countries incomes of more than £80,000 sterling a year. It should be understood that this roll in many cases gives no accurate account of the total incomes of the persons mentioned in it, since it in no case includes incomes derived from any other source than lands in England and Wales, excluding London. The Duke of Sutherland, for example, has an income roughly estimated at £200,000 from his property in London, Scotland and Ireland over and above the £72,728 derived from his English estates. The Dukes of Porland and Bedford have at least an equal income from their London property; and the Duke of Westminster, whose income from his London property is estimated at £400,000, does not appear at all in the front rank of rural English proprietors. The Marquis of Bute has a very large Scottish income which does not appear in this roll, and many of the wealthiest proprietors of Great Britain, titled and untitled, do not figure in it at all. But taken as it stands, it furnishes a very striking picture of the immense development of the territorial wealth of England since the repeal of the corn laws:

DUKES.	
Norfolk	£264,564
Northumberland	176,044
Bedford	140,547
Devonshire	140,403
Cleveland	91,785
Newcastle	79,217
Rutland	73,990
Sutherland	72,728
Portland	68,955
MARQUISES.	
Bute	186,710
Anglesea	107,361
EARLS.	
Derby	163,326
Dudley	120,881
Fitz William	89,219
Brownlow	86,076
Yarborough	76,226
Durham	71,672
Lonsdale	69,960
Powis	63,306
Stamford and Warrington	58,217
Shrewsbury and Talbot	52,284
BARONS.	
Calthorpe	122,628
Tredegar	118,418
Leconfield	87,271
Overstone	51,789
BARONETS.	
Sir John Ramsden	176,609
Sir Lawrence Palk	109,275
Sir J. St. Aubyn	95,289
UNTITLED.	
Hon. Mark Rolle	70,586

Life in Sponge.

Recent investigations have shown this curious fact about sponges: that no matter how long it may have been used kept dry, its life is apparently restored when it is wet. The sponge being wet with warm water and placed in a warm room, the extremities of the sponge, after a little while, appear to be alive, and reach out like so many snakes—the longer they are the greater the motion. Nearly half of all the slender points seem to come to life, but after they become dry the motion ceases. All sorts of dust may be put upon the sponge, so that they should be under the same circumstances as the pores of the sponge, but nothing but the pores show any motion. These moving parts, when caught with pliers, would pull out a portion of the sponge. When there is much water in the sponge they seem satisfied; but it is as the sponge is drying gradually that evidences of life are exhibited—this fact being discovered with an instrument which magnifies only forty-two diameters.

Dispatches in the Air.

An ocean homing bird of great docility, intelligence and spirit, has been found in Iceland, which flies at a speed of 150 miles an hour, and is able to find its home over sea and land from any part of the habitable world. A pair of these birds, a few days ago, brought dispatches from Paris to a lonely spot in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within ten miles of London, in one and a half hours. Press carrier-pigeons took the dispatches on to the city, the whole distance from Paris to London, by actual parcel mode of conveyance, being done in one and a half hours. If the experiments at present being made in training and educating them continue successful, it is hoped by next summer to establish a daily miniature ocean mail between America and Europe, the whole distance to be traversed between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other.

Centennial Items.

UNITED STATES troops are to guard the Government building.

COL. SANFORD, the English Commissioner, predicts a grand success for the National Exhibition.

THERE are a great many applicants for positions on the police force. Many are called, but few are chosen.

PROMENADE concerts will be given every morning and afternoon, and, according to the song, everybody will be expected to feel "awfully jolly" when the band begins to play.

ORANGE and lemon trees in full bloom will be seen in Horticultural hall, likewise cocoanut trees and those upon which bananas grow. No plucking or sampling will be permitted.

ALL sorts of curious things will be exhibited in the Women's pavilion. Although there will be no special department to spinsters, their handiwork will be given conspicuous position where it can be admired.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Strasbourg clock will be exhibited. It was made in Brussels, and is said to be complete in every particular. One of the English Commissioners has offered $5,000 for it. He is on time.

AN American soda-water fountain will be ten feet wide and twenty feet high, built of the finest marble, and mounted with silver in great elaboration. There will be a dozen or more bright colored hair oils for syrups!

WORTH, who makes the woman and not the man in Paris, has graciously consented to come, and to many people he will be one of the greatest curiosities. He will bring his wife, and she will wear her best clothes.

THE display of fireworks arranged for the Fourth of July will probably illuminate the whole State of Pennsylvania and a portion of New Jersey. It is likely to rain hard July 4, 1876, according to the almanac. If so the fireworks will be given in-doors.

PARIS in miniature will be shown. The work covers a platform forty feet square, and every important building, bridge and monument in the French capital is seen. Those who can't afford to go to Europe ought to see this *fac simile* of one of the most attractive cities in the world.

A Trying Scene.

The New Castle people some time ago got a new steam fire engine, the first they ever had, and of course the entire population of the village turned out to witness the trial of the machine. Mr. Bob Parker secured the post of honor as holder of the service-pipe, and he was mighty proud of it. The engine was down at the wharf getting ready to pump water from the river, and Parker stood almost 400 yards off, at the end of a line of hose, waiting for the stream to come, so that he could squirt it over the court-house steeple. There was a great deal of delay while the men were fixing the engine, and Parker incautiously held the muzzle of the pipe toward his waistcoat while he discussed the question of a third term for Grant with Rev. Dr. Hopkins. At the most interesting moment of the debate the engine suddenly began to work, and the next instant a two-inch stream struck Parker in the stomach with terrific force and rolled him over in the gutter. He felt as if the gulf stream had been shot through him from front to back. Then the pipe gave a couple of eccentric jerks, smashed Dr. Hopkins' hat into black silk chaos, and emptied a hogshead of water into his open mouth. It concluded the exercises by getting into such a position that it could play 1,000,000 gallons a minute up the left trowsers leg of the prostrate Mr. Parker. Parker seemed to lose all interest in the capacity of that engine. He went home for his Sunday clothes, and he has since intimated to his confidential friends that if Grant should spend the whole of his third term squirting a stream 50,000 feet high with that diabolical fire-extinguisher, he, Parker, would not go round the corner to witness the spectacle.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Lamentable Carelessness.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "Yesterday morning two women in the west part of town gave birth to children in the same room and at the same time. The circumstances transpired sooner than had been expected, and as a consequence preparations for the new arrivals had not been made. Intelligence of the event was conveyed to a neighboring house, and a woman living there hastened to them in order to render necessary aid. She cared for the little strangers, bathed and clothed them, and in due season started to present them to their waiting mammas. Then she made the startling discovery that she had succeeded in inextricably mixing the infants so that she was unable to decide which was the mother of either. The case was anxiously considered by all parties, but no decision could be reached, and finally the two mothers cast lots for choice, agreeing that if the children should, when grown, develop family traits sufficiently to identify them they should be exchanged if the present selection should prove to be incorrect."

Counterfeit Nickles.

The smallest and meanest of all counterfeits is now circulating in great numbers throughout the country. It is a counterfeit five-cent piece, and it is worthless only because the counterfeit, although it is identical in weight and fineness with the genuine coin, and worth just as much, is not made at the Government mint. Some of the counterfeits were recently sent to the Superintendent of the Mint in Philadelphia by the Treasurer, for the purpose of making inquiries, and to test their value. The Superintendent says the counterfeits have been assayed and found to contain copper and nickel in the legal proportion; that the coins are of proper weight, size and finish, and just as valuble as the good coin. The only way to detect the spurious is by the imperfect impression of the legend, "In God we trust."

THE SEAMSTRESS' STORY.

Idly she sat in her rocking chair,
  A woman of forty, pale and plain,
There were streaks of gray in her scant, light hair
  On her brow deep furrows of care and pain.

Needle and thread from her hands had dropped,
  The hands that nervously clasped and clung,
As with voice that faltered and often stopped
  She spoke of the days when she was young.

"Yes, it's twenty years since I saw him last—
  Twenty years since we said 'good-bye.'
I've heard folks say time goes so fast—
  They couldn't have known such years as I.

"Twenty years! I remember yet
  Just how he spoke and looked and stood
When he said, 'Now, Mary, you mustn't forget
  All you have promised'—as if I could!

"'There'll be many to tempt you away from me,
  Never heed them, whatever they say;
Wait for me, Mary, wait patiently,—
  And think of me always, by night and by day.

"'Never mind if the years are long,
  I shall write when I've time to spend;
I shall be true, and you must be strong,
  And look to the end, Mary, look to the end!

"'One thing more, Mary, give it due heed,
  Bear your joys and your sorrows alone;
Then when I come I shall feel indeed
  You have been always and truly my own.'

"So he left me—'twas hard to bear
  My lonely life with never a friend,
But he wrote, as he said, when he'd time to spare,
  And I treasured his words and looked to the end.

"I thought of him always, by night or by day,
  Just as he bade me—his will was my law;
And I asked no help on my weary way,
  Though often my heart was sad and sore.

"Waiting thus for the years to pass
  I never counted them as they rolled;
Perhaps if I'd cared to look in the glass
  I might have seen I was growing old.

"And so, when fifteen years had gone,
  He sent for my picture from over the sea;
Ah! when I sent it, I might have known,
  If I had been wise, what the end would be.

"By the very next mail a letter came—
  Not his—he couldn't be so unkind,
But his sister wrote and he signed his name,
  To tell me that '*John had changed his mind!*'

"'You see,' she said, 'you are old and plain,
  Too old for John's wife, to tell the truth'—
I laid down the letter and cried with pain,
  For hadn't I given *him* all my youth?

"Well, there was nothing to do or to say;
  John had a right to change his mind;
I just went on in the same old way,
  Only—I left my hopes behind.

"There were some that tried to comfort me then,
  Saying, 'Best be rid of a fickle heart,'
And 'John was no better than other men,'
  But that never seemed to ease the smart."

So she ended her simple tale,
  'Twas an old, old story, told oft before,
For one heart will trust and one will fail
  Until time and change shall be no more.

Pith and Point.

To do so no more is the truest independence.

THE first science a driver teaches his mules is gee-ology.

SCRUB races generally scour the track for the sweepstakes.

THE man who had a project on foot went to a corn-doctor.

IF men would set good examples, they might hatch better habits.

You should not stone your neighbor, but you may rock his baby.

DRIED apples are becoming a fashionable dessert for swell parties.

"The horse bit his master;
  How came it to pass?
He heard the good pastor
  Say, 'All flesh is grass.'"

A PHYSICIAN boasted at dinner that he cured his own hams, when one of his guests remarked: "Doctor, I'd sooner be your ham than your patient."

A LADY of rank complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied: "But then, my dear, you make me alive to the expense."

SCHOOLMISTRESS—"Johnny, I'm ashamed of you! When I was your age I could read as well as I can now." Johnny—"Aw, but you'd a different teacher to what we've got."

A MAN who contracted a debt of $1,143 promised to pay it in two installments. Last week he forwarded $11, and promised to send the other $43 as soon as the times get better.—*Norristown Herald.*

"AH, my good fellow, where have you been for a week back?" "For a weak back! I have not been troubled with a weak back, I thank you." "No, no; where have you been long back?" "Long back! Don't you call me long back, you inquisitive fellow."

HUGO ARNOT, while one day panting with asthma, was almost deafened by the noise of a brawling fellow who was selling oysters below his window. "The extravagant rascal!" said Hugo, "he has wasted as much breath as would have served me a month."

THAT rascally "comp." who substituted Eve for ecru in a description of a lady's dress at a reception in Washington, making it read "Miss Blank wore a dress of Eve silk," had evidently been reading Hans Breitman's poem of "the maiden mit nodings on."

A THREADBARE tatterdemalion applied at a low inn in Paris for a night's lodging. When asked to register his name he wrote, "The King of Spain." The police were at once notified, and when they came they asked him: "Do you pretend to be King of Spain?" "Not I." "Why, then, do you so register your name?" "Because I wish to travel incognito."

JOHN HOGWASH, of Iowa, has run for office sixteen times, and has been beaten every time, but he says he won't change his name for any office in the world.—*Detroit Free Press.* Well, let John keep it, if it's his-will.—[*Philadelphia Bulletin.* Yes; swine not?—[*Norristown Herald.* Now, that one's real stylish; worthy of the Norristown pen-man.—[*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AN ingenious bummer has invented a new way of getting his liquor. He puts two pint bottles in his coat pocket, one full of water, the other empty. Then he goes into a saloon and asks for a pint of gin, handing out the empty bottle. When he gets the gin he puts the bottle in his pocket, and tells the barkeeper to "Hang it up." Barkeeper naturally objects, and demands the cash or the gin. Bummer reluctantly hands him the bottle of water, and goes out muttering about "some folks being so confounded pertickeler."

JIM CROW, an old man, and Turk Turner, were found killed by gunshot wounds, the other day in Lee county, Texas. Turner was covered by a fresh beef hide. Two beeves had been killed; part of the carcass of each was found in a wagon in which Crow and Turner were supposed to be riding at the time of the tragedy.

THE American Express Company talks of arming all its employes with pistols, which they will wear in plain sight, because the law forbids the carrying of concealed weapons.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

The Struggle Over Edward Everett's Nomination as Minister to Great Britain.

The contest in the Senate of the United States over the confirmation of Mr. Dana as Minister to Great Britain recalls the very bitter struggle in 1841, when Edward Everett had been nominated for the same place. Harrison had been elected President, receiving 234 electoral votes against sixty for Van Buren, and he was inaugurated on the 4th of March. But he died on the 4th of April following, and John Tyler became President, retaining Daniel Webster as Secretary of State, and nominating, when Congress met in extra session, Mr. Everett as Minister to England, as had been agreed upon before the death of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Everett had always been very "conservative," but he had, when a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, expressed the opinion, in answer to a letter, that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in this district. This was made the pretext by the Democrats to defeat the nomination, and thus retain Andrew Stevenson (father of the present Senator from Kentucky) at the Court of St. James. The Whig party had a majority, but the Democrats thought that, if they could brand Mr. Everett as an abolitionist, no Southern Whig would dare to vote for him.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—a majority of which were Whigs—reported in favor of Mr. Everett's confirmation, but Senator William R. King, who was a member of the committee, made a minority report, in which he took the ground that it would be dangerous to the "peculiar institution" to have the country represented by an abolitionist, when there was already a strong anti-slavery feeling. The nomination was placed on the calendar with the adverse minority report. That night Senator Morehead, of Kentucky, confidentially informed Thurlow Weed, of the Albany *Journal*, then here as a correspondent for his paper, what was going on in executive session, and said that even Mr. Clay, while he advocated the confirmation, would only give a silent vote for it. Mr. Weed declared that this would never do, and at once set about checkmating the opposition to Mr. Everett by communications in the Baltimore *Patriot*, which came back here in season, and by personal appeals to Mr. Clay. Rufus Choate, then a Senator from Massachusetts, was also very active among the Whig Senators, and before the nomination was reached for action, the Southern Whigs saw that it would be suicidal for them to be made tools of by the Democrats. Archer of Virginia and Preston of South Carolina alone persisted in their opposition.

When the nomination came up in the Senate, James Buchanan took the lead in opposing Mr. Everett, and was followed by Mr. King, who repeated the arguments used in his minority report, and concluded his bitter remarks by saying that, if a gentleman holding views so opposite to the interests of the South, and so destructive to its institutions was confirmed, for this important position, the Union must and would be dissolved! Henry Clay, who had walked up and down the space behind the chair of the presiding officer, listened attentively to Mr. King's phillippic, sprang to his desk at its conclusion, and added, pointing his index-finger at Mr. King: "And I tell you, Mr. President, that if a gentleman, so pre-eminently qualified for the post of Minister, should be rejected by this Senate, and for the reasons given by the Senator from Alabama, *that this Union is dissolved already!*" A somewhat heated debate ensued, which was closed by Mr. Clay, who, after having reviewed the arguments against Mr. Everett, said, in his imperial way: "These arguments, Mr. President, all verge to one center, which is that Mr. Everett is opposed to the system of negro slavery on principle. So are all the best men of New England. So are many of the best men at the South. So am I, Mr. President, although I am an owner of slaves!"

When a vote was reached, the nomination of Mr. Everett was confirmed by a vote of twenty-three yeas against nineteen nays. Messrs. Clayton of Delaware, and Merrick of Maryland, Rives of Virginia, Mangum and Graham of North Carolina, Berrien of Georgia, and Clay and Moorhead of Kentucky, all Southern Whigs, voted aye with the Northern Whigs; Archer of Virginia, and Preston of South Carolina, Southern Whigs, voted nay, while Bayard of Delaware, Kerr of Maryland, Barrow of Louisiana, and Henderson of Mississippi, also Southern Whigs, dodged in deference to Southern opinion. Not a Democratic vote was cast for Mr. Everett, and there were six Democratic absentees, one of them Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, and another Judge Nicholson of Tennessee, who died last week. There cannot be over three or four who were then in the Senate still alive. One of these is ex-Gov. William Allen of Ohio, and another Robert J. Walker of Mississippi.—*Washington Cor. Boston Journal.*

Chinese Immigration.

The telegraph almost daily brings news of the great excitement on the Pacific slope over the decision of the United States Supreme court to the effect that the California law against the importation of Chinese is unconstitutional. A late dispatch says that the lower classes are talking of the most desperate resorts, fire and steel and extermination, while all classes are united against John. Public meetings are being held in all parts of the State. A citizen's committee of twelve members has been appointed in San Francisco to issue an address and prepare for a public building to send a delegation to Congress to petition for redress, and a bill has passed the Legislature of California granting $5,000 for the expenses of such delegation.

Chinese emigration to this country only began about 1853, but it has increased with great rapidity during the last few years. Up to the first of January, 1872, 144,328 Chinese had arrived, most of whom have remained in California. By the census of 1870 there were 63,199 in the United States, of whom 49,310 were in California. There are now undoubtedly more Chinamen in that State, thinly settled though it is, than there are Irishmen in any of the States save Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, or Germans in any States save Illinois, New York, Ohio or Wisconsin. The Chinese question, as stated by the journals of the Western slope, may be summarized to this effect: The emigrants of the Mongolian race do not come into the country as free men and women. The males are for the most part bound over to the six companies under contracts which render them in effect slaves—not crossing to our shores moved by the spirit of individual enterprise or adventure, as emigrants, but imported as clothes. The females are brought in under the same contract system, solely for purposes of prostitution. Unlike Europeans, the Chinese do not come to make their homes here or to become citizens of the country. Those of them that die here leave it, as their dying request, that their bodies shall be sent back to China, and those that are fortunate enough to become wealthy, in good time return to spend there what they have gathered here. Coming from a country teeming with population—where the struggle for existence is so desperate that children are sometimes murdered to get rid of the cost of bringing them up—the Chinese, schooled to exist with few wants and no luxuries, enter into competition with American mechanics and laborers, and push them from their places. The progress of importation is so rapid that the whole Pacific slope is threatened, as it were, with an inundation of the new race.

Suspended Animation.

The well-known case of Col. Townsend, recorded by an old physician, Dr. George Cheyne, in his work entitled "The English Malady, or a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all Kinds" (London, 1733), exemplifies the voluntary assumption of the death-state. Col. Townsend having suffered for many years from a distressing internal complaint, came, Dr. Cheyne tells us, "from Bristol to Bath in a litter in autumn, and lay at the Bell Inn." He was there attended by a Dr. Baynard, by Mr. Skrine (an apothecary), and by Dr. Cheyne himself. The Colonel sent for all three one morning; the physicians, on their arrival, finding his senses clear, and his mind calm, while his nurse and several servants were about him. He had further, the doctor takes care to inform us, made his will and settled his affairs. But the Colonel had sent for his medical attendants that they might "give him some account of an odd sensation he had for some time observed and felt in himself; which was, that composing himself, he could die or expire when he pleased, and yet by an effort, or somehow, he could come to life again; which, it seems, he had sometimes tried before he had sent for us. We heard this," continues Dr. Cheyne, "with surprise; but as it was not to be accounted for from now common principles, we could hardly believe the fact as it was related to us, much less give any account of it." The Colonel then offered to make the experiment before the doctors; they with a proper feeling for the welfare of their patient, at first protesting against the proceeding. At length they were forced to comply, and the proceedings commenced by all three feeling the pulse of the patient. The pulse "was distinct," says Cheyne, "though small and thereby feeling thready (sic); and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture some time; while I held his right hand Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his (Col. Townsend's) heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking-glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel any, by the most exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor Mr. Skrine the least soil of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth; then each of us by turns examined his arm, heart and breath, but could not by the nicest scrutiny discover the least symptoms of life in him." The medical men then reasoned about the state before them, and after half an hour's pause, the Colonel lying in the same motionless state, they were just ready to leave him for dead, when some motion about the body was observed. Then the pulse and heart gradually began to beat, and their patient slowly returned to consciousness. But a curious fact remains to be told. The Colonel called that same day for his attorney, added a codicil to his will, and, after receiving the sacrament, expired, really and truly, about 5 or 6 o'clock on the same evening. A post-mortem examination of his body revealed a healthy frame, with the exception of a lesion of the right kidney—for the relief of which, indeed, he had come to Bath.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Trade With Cuba.

How many persons in the United States appreciate the real relation Cuba bears to the revenue by which this nation is sustained, and to the few ships which bear our flag upon the sea.

For the fiscal year ending in 1875, the total value of our imports from Cuba was $66,745,527, and our exports to Cuba, $16,581,658.

In respect to our imports and the money we get therefrom to pay the interest on our debt and keep our noses above water, Cuba is second, and second only, to Great Britain. Here are the figures:

Great Britain	$157,047,827
Cuba	66,745,527
France	63,342,631
Brazil	42,033,046
Germany	40,893,386

In the matter of maintaining our flag afloat, the possessions of Spain furnish nearly forty per cent. of all the import carrying done under our national ensign.—*New York World.*

Strange Murder Trial.

A most extraordinary murder trial has just come to an end in Germany in which a young woman was acquitted in spite of her confession of her guilt. The girl broke off an engagement with a young man on account of his poverty, to her great distress, and married an elderly banker. She still kept up communication with her former lover, and upon the death of her husband she confessed that she poisoned him with morphine in order to marry her first love. But the body of the deceased showed no signs of poison, and after a long trial, in which she was ably defended in spite of herself, the jury decided, as the doctors had already, that the banker died a natural death. The girl was not insane, according to the medical experts, but influenced by morbid sentiments or impulses.

Entertaining the Parson.

The preacher was stopping over-night at their house. This was quite an uncommon event for their household, and Mrs. Swipes was on her good behavior. While she was so precise and prim that butter would hardly melt in her mouth in the presence of his "riverance," she had to keep a vigilant watch over her husband and boy, else they would kick over the traces and "show their breeding." It was while she was in this frame of mind that a "tramp" presented himself to the door and asked for something to eat. Now it is proverbial with her that she always turns a cold shoulder to such applicants; but she was on her good behavior, and, consequently, spread a good breakfast before him. After everybody had left the house and she was washing dishes she found herself minus two napkin-rings. On the return of her husband from work she said to him:

"Two of my silver napkin-rings have been stolen."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes; my two best ones."

"Well, well, you ought to know better than to leave things around loose, Mrs. Swipes, after reading all of that Beecher business."

"It wasn't the preacher. It was that dirty tramp."

"Serves you right, Mrs. Swipes, for trying to show off your kindness before that preacher. Why didn't you make the lazy loafer saw wood for his breakfast? You know well enough all tramps will steal."

"I don't know any such thing. I'd let you know that I wasn't raised a tramp, if you was, old Swipes."

"You needn't put on airs over me if my parents were poor, Mrs. Swipes. My parents didn't have to go to the foundling asylum to pick out a baby."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ENGLAND has queer jurymen, too. In a murder trial in London a verdict of acquittal was rendered contrary to the evidence. "That is your verdict," said Justice Mellor to the jury, "but it is not mine. There is not the slightest doubt that the prisoner is guilty. You are masters of the situation, however, and if you choose to find the prisoner not guilty I cannot help it."

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Map of the Black Hills.

The Bismarck *Tribune*, published seventy-five miles nearer Black Hills than any other newspaper, gives more reliable information concerning them than any other. Sent to any address six months, together with a chromo of Gen. Custer, or a new and correct pocket map of Dakota and the Black Hills, showing facts gleaned by all official surveys and late explorations, for one dollar. Address C. A. Lounsberry, Manager, Bismarck, D. T.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED.—In communities remote from larger towns there seems to be but two alternatives for the sick; either to employ the family physician or to patronize the patent medicine venders. Those who are driven to this extremity, if suffering with chronic disease, we would advise to write to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington avenue, N. Y. Dr. F. is the noted author of "Plain Home Talk," "Medical Common Sense," "Science in Story," and other popular medical works which have had a wide circulation all over the globe. In Dr. F. we have a physician who has had extensive experience in treating the sick at a distance from his office, and, moreover, his consultations are *free*. Any one of our readers is at liberty to consult him with the mere outlay of a postage stamp. He is said to have patients at this moment in Germany, Great Britain, Liberia, Chinese Empire, and the West Indies. If patent medicines can now and then hit successfully when adopted by people who have little knowledge of their own organizations or of their diseases, how much more successfully can a physician, after instituting all necessary inquiries, prepare remedies precisely suited to the organization and diseases of the invalid; just as a tailor cuts and fits a coat to the back. In this more important matter relating to the health and life of people, there is all the difference which exists between Chatham street clothing and that made by a first-class tailor, after taking the most minute measurements. DR. FOOTE is a recognized success in his specialty.

THE huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their most active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

DR. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

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CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

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The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

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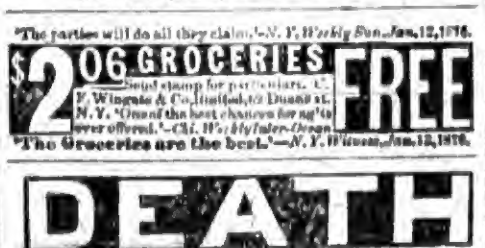

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]
Andrews' Bazar.
* * * * * * * *
To sum the excellence of the BAZAR up in a word, it is without exception one of the best—if not the best—illustrated fashion journals published in this country, and how the publisher can afford to circulate so choice, so elegant, so useful and so entertaining a paper at one dollar per annum is a mystery to us—but the fact stands that he does. The publication is a credit to Cincinnati and the West, and should receive right hearty recognition and general support from our "teeming millions," for it is essentially a paper of the people and for the people, as its low subscription price indicates. We indorse it cordially, and bid the BAZAR and its energetic and enterprising publisher "God speed."

[Cincinnati Commercial.]
ANDREWS' BAZAR for April is a capital number, full of the fashions and of gossip. The enterprise of establishing such a periodical here is a novelty, and seems to meet an extensive public demand. The BAZAR is conducted with taste and energy, and warrants the favor with which the ladies receive it.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]
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Every woman, young or old, is interested in the fashions. Those who deem themselves superior to any aspirations after adornment must study the modes in order intelligently to criticise them, or to avoid selecting what is undesirable. Just the kind of information that all members of the gentler sex require is to be found in ANDREWS' BAZAR. It is no mere advertising sheet, though it bears the name of a leading dry goods house, but a veritable newspaper, published monthly on a sheet of the softest rose tint, and folded so as to contain sixteen large pages. It is handsomely and copiously illustrated, as far as fashions go, and contains much excellent reading matter. It contains not only fashion gossip, but a story, a children's department, correspondence from Paris and New York, Cincinnati society personals, amusement and society notes, and, in short, as much matter as can be found in periodicals of thrice its cost, which is only a dollar a year.

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EGGLESTON'S SENSIBLE TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
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Chance to Gain
$50,000
NO RISK.
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Family Size.
Beats the whites of Eggs thoroughly in 10 seconds.
Mixes and prepares Batter without labor.
Six eggs can be made to fill a quart.
Don't let imitations deceive you. Ask for the "Dover."
Cleansed in a moment.

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Both flat beaters or floats revolve and interlace each other.
Dover on the Wheel.
No rivets or joints to get loose.
Buy it of your Tinsmith, Grocer, Hardware or Crockery dealer. Return it and get your money if you are not delighted with it.

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Sarsaparillian and Its Associates.
Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awake fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment, no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
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COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chests, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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Increases in Popularity every year, and
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The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

O. N. U. No. 16

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, APRIL 27, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK, A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

Democratic County Convention.

A delegate Convention of the Democracy, of DeKalb county, will be held at Auburn, on Saturday, June 10th, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate for Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, Representative, three Commissioners, Coroner Assessor and Surveyor.

It is, therefore, requested that the Democratic voters of the county and all others opposed to the present administration of national affairs, meet at the voting places in the several townships on SATURDAY, June, 3rd, 1876, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates in accordance with the following basis of appointment to represent said townships in the county convention:

Butler township, 14; Jackson, 15; Concord, 16; Newville, 7; Stafford, 6; Wilmington, 20; Auburn, 30; Waterloo 17; South Richland, 12; North Richland 11; Fairfield, 20; Smithfield, 17; Franklin, 14; Troy, 4.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.
T. C. MAYS,
Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Hon. J. D. Williams Nominated for Governor.

The largest political convention ever convened in this State assembled at Indianapolis, last week, Wednesday morning, in the cause of Democracy and nominated a splendid ticket There was considerable noise and confusion at the outset, caused by the nomination of Judge Holman and Gen'l. Landers for Governor. The friends of each were firm and unyielding, and it seemed at one time as if harmony would not prevail. Finally that old whul-horse of Democracy, Hon. J. D. Williams was taken up by the Holman faction, and before the call of the committees was made he was nominated by acclamation and nineteen hundred voices sent up a cheer that was perfectly deafening. We never saw such splendid harmony come out of what at one time threatened considerable discord.

Mr. Williams has been connected with the legislation of this State for nearly forty years, being a member of either the House or Senate, many terms during that time. He has also been connected with the several of our State organizations either as President or Director.—He is a gentleman of fine executive ability, and unimpeachable integrity. He is a plain, practical man, and makes no claims to brilliant oratory or fine spun theories. In fact he is such an one as the honest, practical and hard working people want. He is a resident of Vincennes, Knox County, and is now a member of Congress.

The nomination for Lieutenant Gov. Col. J. P. Gray, of Randolph, is regarded as an excellent one, and from the way he expresses himself we know he will make a brilliant canvass.

The present officers, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and Judges of Supreme Court were all renominated. Gabriel Schmuck a scholarly German and fine speaker was nominated unanimously for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Hon. A. N. Martin, of Wells Co., is the nominee for Reporter of the Supreme Court, a most excellent selection

Mr. Smart, of Fort Wayne, was also re-nominated for Supt. of Public Instruction.

Democratic Platform.

The Democracy of Indiana declare their fidelity to all the provisions of the federal constitution, to a perpetual union of the States; to local self-government in every section; to all public trusts and obligations; to the honest payment of the public debt; to the preservation of the public faith; to the maintenance of free schools, and to the pure and economical administration of the federal State, and municipal government. They contemplate with alarm the distress that prevails, the wide-spread financial ruin that impends over the people, and the corruption that pervades the public service, and they charge that these evils are the direct result of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy the great contraction of the currency, and the extravagance and selfishness of the party and its officials who have so long held unchecked control. Inviting all who believe in and earnestly desire official purity and fidelity, the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis having a regard for the interests and welfare of the whole people and not a class, and the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword to unite with them they declare.

1. That the civil service of the government has become corrupt and is made an object of personal gain and that it is the first duty of the people themselves and the government to restore tests of honesty, capacity, and fidelity in the selection of persons to fill all public positions.

2. The reported exposure of corruption in the administration of every branch of public affairs call for a continued and thorough investigation, not only that the corrupt practices may be brought to light and the guilty parties to punishment but also that it may be made clear to the people that their only remedy for reform is by making a general and thorough change.

3. That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in Federal State, and municipal administration as an essential means toward lessening the burdens of the people and we commend the efforts of the majority of the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenses of the federal government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officers.

4. We believe in our ancient doctrine that gold and silver are the true and safe basis of the currency and we are in favor of measures and policies that will produce uniformity in value in coin and paper money of the country without destroying or embarrasing the business interests of the people.

5. We oppose the contraction of the volume of our paper currency and declare in favor of the adoption of measures looking to the gradual retirement of the circulation of the national banks and the substitution therefor of the circulating notes issued by the authority of the government.

6. We recognize with patriotic satisfaction the best recuperative energies with which our country is endowed and observe that in spite of the interference with the laws of commerce which has been practiced our currency has improved in proportion as our wealth has increased and the sense of national and local security has been confirmed. We are therefore of the opinion that a natural return to specie payments will be promoted by the increase of national wealth and industries, by the assurance of harmony at home and peace abroad, and by strengthening our public credit under a wise and economical administration of our national affairs.

7. That legal-tender notes constitute a safe currency, and one especially valuable to the debtor classes because of its legal tender quality and we demand the repeal of the legislation enacted by the Republican party providing for its withdrawal from circulation and the substitution therefor of national bank paper.

8. The act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, '76 was a party measure devised in secret caucus for party ends, and forced thro' the House of Representatives without the allowance of an amendment or debate under party discipline. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment is a standing threat upon business men, and should at once be repealed without any condition whatever.

9. As Democrats we may indulge in laudable pride at the great success of our common school system which hab its origin in the Democratic policy and its development in Democratic measures. We will stand by and forever maintain our constitutional provision which guarantee our common school from diminution and misapporpriation, and its use only to support non-sect-arian common schools and we denounce as enemies of the schools the Republicans, who for party-ends have sought to bring them into politcal and sectarian controversy.

10. We believe that a license law properly guarded is the true principle in legislation upon the liquor traffic.

11. It is not right for any political party to make the just claims of the union soldier, their wives and children, the subject of partisan controversy for such right are most secure when protected by all the people and are endangered only when thrown into the political arena by demagogues.—We will stand by and maintain their rights to honors to pensions and to equal bounties not as partisans but because it is our pleasure and duty as citizens.

12. That the jurisdiction of the federal courts in civil causes has been so extended as to become burdensome to the people in increased expense and compelling them to try their causes at places remote from their homes.

13. We approve the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives prohibiting members of Congress and all officers and employees of the United States from contributing money to influence elections.

14. We are opposed to the assumption by congress of the debts of the District of Columbia which were contracted by the late corrupting and we believe the government should pay over equal just proportions for local improvement, the same as other owners of property and no more.

15. That the people of Indiana recognize with pride and pleasure the eminent public services of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; that in all public trusts he has been faithful to his duty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish. We therefore declare that he is our unanimous choice for the presidency of the United States.

16. That the delegates to the Democratic national convention this day appointed are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this state in said convention as a unit, in such manner as the majority of the delegates may determine.

17. We are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt; to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves, or the property of rebels detroyed in the war.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Clerk's office, Auburn, DeKalb Co. Ind., May 1st, 1876, for the purpose of electing the following town offices to-wit:

One Trustee in 1st Ward, one in 2nd Ward, one in 3rd Ward, one in 4th Ward, one in 5th Ward, one Clerk, one Treasurer and one Assessor.

Attest. C. D. HARE, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentleman are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matcning and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

1776. Centennial. 1876.

1873
1876
Everyone goes to the Cas. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLR & CASEBEER,

—OFFER—

GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

They have the choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t orket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eith aung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Opan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 30 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c.

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c. best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37c

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Monday was pay day on the B. & O.

The creek banks are lined with fishers.

Jno Britton has put a new dray on the road.

Everyone is now satisfied that spring is here.

The green grass grows all 'round, al 'round.

The wheat fields look green and promising.

Mr. Wm. Rodahefer has been sick with a billious attact.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in this state.

Joe. Rainier is selling lots on his new addition very rapidly.

A. Harriss and wife have moved to our city, from Waterloo.

A large number of our citizens visited Fort Wayne yesterday.

Spades are trump, but it is the laboring men that "rake 'em in."

J. R. Lanning has erected a neat awning in front of his store room.

Mr. Williamson has moved his restaurant in A. J. Little's room.

We received a pleasant call from Mr. & Mrs. D. Martin on Monday last.

Geo Steele has located his paint shop over Anderson's blacksmith shop.

The time of soap making is at hand. Cleanliness is next to Godliness.

We would like to have about 500 more subscribers during the campaign.

Each candidate should send in their announcement as soon as possible.

Al. Dawson is filling up and otherwise improving his lot on north Main-st.

J. E. Woodford and Jno. Otto have built front fences to their residences.

Lessig has some beautiful styles of Hats, Caps and Gent's furnishing goods.

Lauferty will be at home to night with his new stock of summer clothing.

Now, as the farmers are busy plowing and planting, business seems a little dull.

Ford & Parent have erected two nice signs for the benefit of their livery barn.

Billy Edgerton has moved his barber shop over Mr. Woodfords boot & shoe store.

Kahn is everlastingly getting new goods. You had better call and learn his prices.

We notice a German band of corporation fiddlers making things lively around wood-piles.

Go and see Frank Culbertson, at Lessig's Hat and Cap store, when you want bargains.

Several of our citizens got beautifully "whipped" last Monday, by a traveling nuisance.

Frank Barney, and a friend of his, of Spencerville, gave our city a short visit last Saturday,

Mr. Bender wishes to sell tubs, kettles pumps, &c., to be used for brewing purposes, very cheap.

Virgil Dewitt, formerly of this city, has started a saloon at Moorsville, Ind., called The Red Line.

Don't fail to wait until Mr. Lauferty returns from Chicago, if you want a neat and tasty summer suit.

Geo. Picker is alive to his summer's work. Geo has the job of laying a large amount of brick this season.

Mrs. Little and Fair have recieved their new styles of blocks, and are now ready to do all kinds of reparing.

We notice a tasty and showy sign up stairs, on Woodfords building, which reads, W. H. Dills, Law office.

"Harry, hand me that rag," is the latest joke. We don't know what it means, but the boys enjoy it highly.

Mr. Charley Klotz' little boy was taken to Detroit, this week, to have an operation performed on his hip.

Mr. Goodman, on Seventh-st., is prepared to do all kinds of tin roofing and spouting, either in or out of the county.

By a letter from A. K. Rex, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, we learn he is very much pleased with his new location.

When parties announce their names as candidates before the convention, we wish they would "announce here's $3. also.",

The Fair at Waterloo is to be held the first week in October. Still greater inducements are to be offered in pre miums.

We would like to see our excellent band well organized for the campaign. We hope the boys will go to work and get in good shape.

Jas. Henry, Esq., will soon commence soliciting our farmer friends, representing the Defiance Insurance Co., of Defiance, O.

Work has commenced on the bank building, Wm. McIntyre as "boss," and our citizens can look for a nice building when completed.

Everybody is going to Lauferty's for clothing, on account of him having the largest, finest and nobbiest summer suits in the county.

The COURIER office is prepared to do all kinds and sizes of horse bills. Bring up your horse and we will have our special artist draw him off."

John B. Stall, of Ligonier, and Dan'l McDonald, of Plymouth are the chosen delegates for this district to the national convention at St. Louis.

D. D. Snyder is pushing things in the agricultural business. Watch the COURIER for full particulars.

It was suggested at a caucus meeting of the Democrats of this district, at Indianapolis, that we hold our congressional convention on July 15th.

Joe. Beugnot has some tasty lettering on his saloon windows. Marion Hollinger has quit, and Nelson Hall, of Waterloo will fill the vacancy.

According to a Fort Wayne paper Myers, of the Kendallville Standard, wants to sell out and go west. Perhaps the "Press" has made it too hot for him.

If the people west refuse to go to the Centennial, until the railroads issue half fare tickets, either the railroads will have to accede, or the people will stay at home.

Jas. Brubecker is prepared to take all kinds of jobs in the plastering line, at reasonable prices. His reputation as a workman is of the best, and parties wanting work done, should see Jim first.

Our fellow citizen, Freeman Kelly, at the rally at the Bates House, after the adjournment of the Committee, was called out and made a spendid speech, and was most heartily applauded.

The farming fraternity have now an opportunity to vote for a man of their own cloth, with brains enough to make a good Governor. "Blue Jeans Jimmy" is his name.

The Presbyterion social will be entertained by Mrs. J. E. Rose next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All are cardially invited.

Mrs. R. ELSON Secy.

In the disolution notice of Headly & Woodcox, of St Joe station, it should have stated that Woodcox would, after the first of Jan. be responsible for all debts of the firm.

LOST—On last Saturday evening a "baby cape," between the residences of A. Dawson and F. Buchanan. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

Elder A. C. Babcock will preach at the residence of Chas. Eckhart ½ mile east of Auburn next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock; also in the evening at the Methodist church. All are invited.

A young lady, supposed to have shuffled off this mortal coil, at Logansport, the other day, sat up in her coffin and asked for a cup of tea. A few of those who were present havn't stopped running yet.

Mr. I. A. Matson, of Waterloo, has been compelled to sell out, the hard times and dull business operating against his success. E. H. Taylor, John and L. J. Matson are his successors.

We fear Auburn is overstocked with saloons. Six dispensers of stimulents, is a large load in comparison with other business, and even now some are staggering under it.

If a certain delegate from a certain county, would keep a little more within his sphere, at conventions, he would certainly develope more modesty than he is generally credited with having on hand.

The probability is that party tickets will be presented for the ratification of voters next Monday. We hope the Dem. crats will nominate a good ticket, in favor of rigid economy, and elect it.

The editor left last Monday for Washington, but expects to be back again in a few weeks to stay. He is very anxious to shape things so that he can put in a power press this summer, and this is why he is absent.

Judge Holman was the first choice of this county for Governor, but when the Landers function showed a disposition to bolt his nomination, DeKalb gallantly voted for Williams and now all is peace and harmony.

The boys along Ensley's block say, that Joe Beckhoffer has the ague. If this is true we are sorry, as about nine cases out of every ten the victim is taken to the "bone-yard."

A young man from the country brought a juvenile fox to town on Monday, and asked $1.25 for the pet, but there were no takers. A runner from Detroit came along and forked over two dollars, in blissful ignorance of the sum demanded. And thus was patience rewarded.

The building of the new school edifice was let to J. W. Case, of this city, at a bid of 9,677 dollars. The building will be a handsome one and all will be glad that the cost of erecting it has been put down at so low a figure.

The one o'clock train on the Saginaw road going south, jumped the track near Reading, last Tuesday, and was delayed until late the next day. There was no mails received during the day. No one was injured by the accident.

If you want to get a bird's eye view of the avenue in Washington, get a position where you can take in that street lamp that illuminates Dr. Ford's barn. But you must keep your eye close upon the lamp or the illusion will prove deceptive.

Dr. Hammond and Mr. Bently are conducting meetings in Washington, something similar to Sanky and Moody. From two to three thousand have been gathered in so far. Lawyers, doctors, drunkards and gamblers are among this number, but official sinners are not enumerated in the last class.

Parties are moving out of the old wooden row, to give place for the new brick buildings to be erected this summer If each one, who owns buildings in this old block would take hold of the enterprise in the improvement of the town, as their neighbors do, Main street would look very differently.

Conover, of the Fort Wayne News, had a soft snap. Two female walkists stepping off a match there last week, and this genial reporter called quite frequently for items, and between the two he spent most of his time. That was all he had to dispose of. Happy Conover.

We are glad to know that Enos. Weaver, Esq., who has been suffering from consumption for several years, is improving in health. He has spent a large sum of money in traveling and paying doctor bills. His trip to the old country did him but little good.

Jo. McKay is enjoying the special delight of a catarrh on the hand. By the way there is not so much difference between a catarrh and a guitar as people suffer especially when the latter is manipulated by the skillful Kahn. There is something excruciating about both of them.

Next to Peter Kiser, we have the vertable hatchet that cut the cherry tree. It was presented to us by our accomplished friend, Hon. E. L. Chittenden, member from the third ward, and chairman of the Committee on Police. It is in miniature form, yet elegant and therefore in keeping with the genial donor.

If a fellow goes to play eucher with a young lady, and finds an other fellow there, what comes next? For a rough guess, we would think that he'd right about face and go home and tell his ma "that something can be found out every day, if one can just go out to look for it.

It now turns out that A. T. Stewert, the wealthy New Yorker, who died a short time ago, was a cold, heartless miser, and there is very little in his life to commend to the rising generation. We had rather be poor, with a warm heart for our fellow creatures, than to be like Stewart.

We have received from P. T. Barnum an outline of his great Centennial show, which embraces the largest menagerie that has ever traveled the country, a grand museum, a patriotic musical jubilee, and the finest circus in existence. Each evening's entertainment is concluded with a grand display of fireworks. He will come west in a few weeks.

The base ball season has commenced in all of our surrounding towns, and the question arises, "shall Auburn indulge?" We can add one more good player to our nine this summer. Nelson Hall, who is now with Jos. Beugnot and contemplates remaining for several months. Someone take hold of the matter.

Our capital friend, Geo. J. E. Mayer, of Fort Wayne, has just invented a new kind of coffin. It is called the fire-alarm double back-action burglar-proof receptacle for damny clay. It is made of case-hardened iron, and when once closed, fastenings come together that holds it firm as a rock, so that friends or enemies cannot open it. An explosive torpedo is placed on the top, and the least fooling around them diggings will discharge the fact that a small cannon has been buried with the corpse.

Our friend, Tony Palmer, tackled a ladder the other day, leaning against the Ensley block, and for a long time it was not known which would come out ahead The ladder being a little the longest, had the advantage, but it didn't have splendid bottom, and this made things equal. At last they both landed at the same time, Tony receiving a bad cut on the chin. We always avoid a ladder and a wheelborrow.

When James D. Williams was nominated for Governor, by the Democracy, and the first furore of noise had subsided a red-whiskered man in the rear of the hall swung his dilapidated felt hat and roared, "Hoo-raw-every man in Indiana that shelters his back behind a stump will vote for Williams." This produced a roar of laughter among that class of delegates.

"Shelters his back," is good. Now Mr. Gazette man please give the remark correctly. If you want to state it at all don't go 'round the bush, but say it out in plain English.

Mr. P. L. Clark, while preparing for a buggy ride, on Sunday last, met with a sad misfortune. His wife had entered the buggy and as he was about to hand her their baby, the horses started and in a moment of excitement, he dropped the baby to catch the team, from which it received such injuries that it died the next evening.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now, we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomachs, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup takaoe

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block. Syracuse, N. Y

We regret the necessity of saying anything about our court yard, but its present appearance is rather demoralizing. It looks more like a cow pasture than what it ought to be. More trees should be planted and the ground clensed from the rubbish that is more abundant than grass. We notice the Sheriff has shaped his side up with good taste. We would like to see some of our enterprising farmers bring in and plant a centennial tree to bloom a hundred years hence. Let it be dressed up and kept in shape by all means.

The mud-bound condition of things which has been realized in this section for the last six months has created a desire for a system of roads that will overcome this difficulty. The present arrangement for the repairing of public highways is certainly a miserable one. Each voter should be required to pay his road tax in money into the township Treasury, and a proper officer should be authorized to expend it in the construction of macademized or general roads. This would bring about a perfect system of roads in a short time.

We have been shown plans of the new Presbyterion Church, to be erected this summer, and think it will be, when completed, one of the finest churches in Northern Indiana. The enterprising members of the church and several citizens who attends regularly met last night ascertain what could be done, and how much money could be raised to start the enterprise. Nine of the members present subscribed $1,800, and we hope our citizens generally will look at this in the same direction and do likewise. This congregation needs a church very bad.

Yesterday morning the attention of our citizens was called to a young lady standing on the eve of a building on Main Street, apparently with all the dignity of a queen. About fifteen of our young men were sitting on the opposite side of the street, resting their hands on their cheeks and elbows on their knees, waiting, oh wating—we won't say. There was one fellow deserved pity. He walked around the block five times to see her face, but alas, he succeeded not—she had nary a face. It was a "wooden woman" used by H. H Stamets as a sign. Harry is yet anxious to know, "whose been here since I've been gone?"

Catching a Sucker.

The other day old man Smithers went down to the creek to fish. He placed one end of a plank on the bank and the other on a log which was in the middle of the creek. He baited his hook with a minnow, crawled out on the plank in the warm sunshine and waited about an hour for a bite, but the fish wouldn't bite, so the old man went to sleep. He was dreaming that he was catching a sucker weighing about 24 pounds, when some little boy happened along and slid the plank off into the water. The old man floundered around in the water like a whale struck with a harpoon. All the time yelling for someone to pull on the line or the fish would get away. It wasn't long before he was fairly awakened. Seeing the boys on the bank rolling and laughing, he began to see who was the author of his ducking. Then began the race for life, he chased them boys up and down the creek bank about twenty times, when one little fellow juked down and Smithers went flying over him into a mud-puddle. This ended the fishing for that day, and he struck out for home, mad as a wet hen, threatening to thrash every boy in Auburn, if any of them bothered him again, when he goes a fishing.

Announcements.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Daniel Gouser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of J. A. Eckhart, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige, MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Samuel Smith, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

The best 5c cigar in town, at Totton & Bodine.

Davenport has the best cigars in town Fact.

Go to Davenport's for Wall and Window paper.

If you want a good cigar go to Sherlock's restaurant.

Fresh garden and flower seeds just opened at Totten & Bodine's drug store.

Call for Levigated Soaps, use no other It is the cheapest to be had, at Totten & Bodine's.

WALL PAPER—Davenport the Druggist, has a splendid lot of Wall Paper, all new patterns and is selling very low.

Why can you save money by going to Totten & Bodine's, to buy your drugs? Because they purchase their goods for cash, and expect to sell them for cash, and have no bad debts for cash customers to pay for.

Twenty years experience in the Business, enables Totten & Bodine to offer superior inducements to those so unfortunate as to need medicines, to purchase of them. Their stock is all new and selected with care, especially to meet the wants of Auburn and vicinity.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the carful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE, Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their next regular session to be held at the Court House, in said county commencing on Monday, the 5th day of June 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds [⅔] of lot No. one [1] in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

April 27, 1876—3w.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Mehitabel Edson deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN W. MOULTON. Adm'r.

April, 15th, 1876,

KAHN.

NEW GOODS

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
LATEST STYLES,
WORSTED,
CASIMERE,
CLOTH,
DOESKIN
SUITS.

rices Lower Than Ever !

Largest Stock and Best Assortment in DeKalb County. Don't buy till you have Examined our Stock

BARGAINS,

Next Door to Odd Fellows Hall,

KAHN.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

☞ALL THE NEW STYLES.☜

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A FREE GIFT

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing Hous

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The will of the late Alexander T. Stewart bequeaths all his property and estate to his wife, Cornelia M. Stewart, and her heirs forever, and appoints Judge Henry Hilton to act in behalf of the estate and in managing his affairs. As a mark of regard, Mr. Stewart bequeathed to Judge Hilton the sum of $1,000,000. He appoints his wife, Judge Hilton and William Libby his executors. The business affairs of the deceased millionaire will go on the same as before his death, and the various plans of public beneficence initiated by him will be faithfully carried out.

Horace Greeley's old homestead in the woods of Chappaqua, N. Y., was recently destroyed by fire....Moody and Sankey have brought their revival meetings in New York to a close.

Louis J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York *Times*, was arrested in that city the other day, in the suit of the *Graphic* Company and held for bail in $10,000 each in six suits for libel, which have been pending against him in the civil courts. Detectives had been hunting for Jennings nearly a month. He had been keeping extremely quiet, with the intention of sailing for Europe with his family so as to avoid arrest.

An offer has been made by Garvey, the plasterer, and Keyser, the plumber of the Tweed ring, to restore to the city of New York their respective shares of the stealing in which they were instrumental as soon as the amounts can be ascertained. They wish to be let out of the civil suits for recovery of the plunder on the terms.

THE WEST.

In the United States District court, at Jefferson City, Mo., last week, the following sentences were passed by Judge Krekel upon persons convicted in that court of connection with the whisky frauds: John L. Bittenger, ex-ganger, of St. Joseph, two years in the penitentiary and $2,300 fine; Samuel Adler and Abraham Furst, distillers and rectifiers, St. Joseph, each one year in the county jail, and $10,000 fine; John C. Sheehan, distiller, St. Joseph, eight months in the county jail from September last and $1,000 fine; Henry R. Harting and Ernst F. Harting, brothers, St Joseph, each three months in the county jail and $2,500 fine; James E. Marsh, ex-ganger, Kansas City, six months in jail and $1,000 fine.

Mention has heretofore been made in this column of the excitement in Chicago over the frauds perpetrated at the recent election for town officers in that city, and of the public meetings held for the purpose of devising measures to prevent the fraudulently elected officers from exercising the functions of the positions to which they laid claim. The city was excited as it probably never was before about an election, and threats of lynching the ballot-box stuffers were freely indulged in. Happily such a summary mode of dealing with the rascals has been obviated, as we learn from the Chicago papers that the obnoxious crew have been gotten rid of by legal means. At a meeting of the town board last week, called to canvass the returns of the election, evidence of the glaring frauds was placed before them, whereupon they declared the late election a nullity, decided that the offices of town assessor, collector and clerk were vacant, and proceeded to fill them by the appointment of reputable citizens, who were immediately sworn in.

The steamer Dictator was wrecked at Hannibal, Mo., one day last week, while attempting to pass through the draw of the railroad bridge, accross the Mississippi at that point. The boat sunk immediately, and with it ten of the crew. The bridge was badly damaged....During the past year over $26,000,000 of United States taxes have been collected in the Internal Revenue District managed at present by Supervisor Matthews, and comprehending the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The municipal election in Chicago, last week, resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of City Treasurer, by about 5,000 majority. Clinton Briggs, the Democratic nominee, was elected Treasurer by 5,263 majority. The City Council is largely Republican and anti-Colvin. Thomas Hoyne was united upon by all parties for Mayor, and was elected without opposition. But as no election for Mayor had been legally authorized, and the present incumbent, Colvin, has expressed his determination not to yield up the office, it is not likely that Mr. Hoyne will be inducted into the office. Over 50,000 votes were polled, an unusually large number for a local contest....Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 2,892,390 bushels of wheat, 1,688,376 bushels of corn, 663,977 bushels of oats, 104,639 bushels of rye, and 223,496 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,572,878 bushels, against 6,055,733 bushels at this period last year....The Toledo *Blade* publishes comprehensive crop reports from over two hundred points in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, which indicate that the prospects of wheat in the principal wheat-producing regions in these States are unusually good. Fruit everywhere is reported as looking unusually well.

Dom Pedro paid a flying visit to Chicago the other day, merely passing through the city on his way to San Francisco.

A man named Milligan, who arrived at Fort Laramie from the Black Hills last week, reports that his party was attacked by Indians in Red Canon, near Cheyenne river ranche, about fifty miles from Custer. A few of the party escaped to the ranche. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie City, were killed. A colored woman was taken prisoner. A man named Simpson was also killed. Three men were wounded, it is thought mortally.

SOUTH.

Internal Revenue Collector Patterson, of the Memphis (Tenn.) district, recently made a raid on the whisky crooks in Henry county, Tenn., and Calloway county, Ky. Eight illicit distilleries and several thousand gallons of mash were destroyed, and five of the guilty parties arrested.

The annual flood in the Mississippi river is unusually disastrous this season. Many breaks have occurred in the levees, and much valuable country inundated by the escaping waters. The damage, it is estimated, will each several millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON.

Representatives of the whisky interest are in Washington, working for a reduction of the tax to half a dollar a gallon. It is not likely they will succeed....The anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, was observed as a pubic holiday at the capital.

Gen. Babcock has been indicted by the Washington Grand Jury for alleged complicity in the famous safe-burglary affair. Indicted with him, as alleged co-conspirators, are Richard Harrington, Hiram C. Whitely, Ichabod Nettleship, Thomas P. Somerville, Geo. E. Miles, alias Bliss, alias Williams, and Walter Brown, alias William Benton. Miles is undergoing a sentence of fourteen years in the Vermont penitentiary for robbing the Barre bank, and the whereabouts of Benton, one of the burglars who broke the safe, are unknown. It is reported that Harrington has fled the country.

It is said ex-Secretary Belknap and his friends are collecting material to make out a case against Gen. Custer with a view to having him tried by court-martial before Gen. Terry at St. Paul....Washington dispatches say there is no truth in the report that Gen. Schenck will return to London as our Minister. It is also stated that the committee investigating the Emma mine business will absolve him from any fraudulent intention in the transaction.

The President has appointed Michael Schaeffer, of Illinois, Chief-justice of Utah; Elisha P. Ferry, Governor of Washington Territory; and Joseph C. Wilson, Collector of Internal Revenue for Colorado....It seems that Tom Scott has encountered some formidable rivals before the Congressional committee. It is stated that responsible parties have made a proposition to the committee to complete the Southern Pacific road for the amount of the land grant, to commence without delay, and continue operations until it is finished, and to make a deposit of $3,000,000 as a pledge to the Government of the good faith of the proposition.

The Secretary of War has directed the military commanders along the Rio Grande to grant protection to American citizens against the lawless outrages of the Mexican greasers, and to enforce this order—if it is necessary—to cross the river and protect them by force....A Washington dispatch says: "The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury department, in examining the accounts of the bureau of captured and abandoned property, has discovered that property of immense value is unaccounted for. The responsibility for much of this is directly traceable to Simon Draper, of New York, former Government agent, now dead."

GENERAL.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New York last week. Secretaries Fish, Taft, Robeson, Gen. Sherman, Mayor Wickham and other officials steamed down the bay and boarded the steamer bearing the distinguished visitor, for the purpose of escorting him to the city. The Emperor positively declined a public reception, and the committee left the vessel shortly after boarding it. In the evening the Emperor and Empress visited Booth's Theater, and the following day visited Moody and Sankey at the Hippodrome.

It is stated, as understood at Washington, that charges have been filed against Gen. Custer by a prominent army officer, and that action will be taken in the case by Gen. Terry, Custer's department commander, as soon as the information on which they are based reaches his hands....Gen. John A. Sutter, the original California pioneer upon whose estate gold was discovered, is in very reduced circumstances. Gen. Sherman and several hundred other forty-niners are petitioning Congress to give him a pension, or rather to repay him for supplies and medicines furnished sick and destitute miners. Sutter resides at present in Washington.

The ship Victory, from Shields, England, for San Francisco, was recently lost at sea. All the people on board, twenty-six in number, perished....The Irish rifle team will sail for this country in August.

Great distress prevails among the people of that remote and in the winter inaccessible corner of the Dominion, the Gaspe district, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Feed for animals and food for men are about exhausted, and the horrors of actual starvation can only be averted by a speedy opening of navigation.

POLITICAL.

The "Liberals" have issued a call for a consultation to be held next month in Philadelphia. It bears the names of Chas. Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, David A. Wells and others....Lincoln statue, paid for exclusively by contributions from colored people, was unveiled on Capitol hill in the presence of a vast audience. The oration was delivered by Fred Douglass, and a poem was read by Miss Ray, colored....A Washington dispatch says representatives of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads will present to the House Committee for consideration a proposition for the settlement of their affairs with the Government very similar to that already before the Senate. Their proposition is to give a certain number of acres of land back to the Government at $2.50 an acre, this land lying west of the 100th meridian. To the amount arising from this retrocession of land they propose to add that the Government now owes the company on account of transportation, and then pay into the treasury a sufficient sum annually to provide a sinking fund to meet the bonds and interest at maturity, this sum to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Illinois Democratic Convention will convene at Springfield on the 22d of June....Nebraska sends an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention, which met at Indianapolis on the 19th of April, placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, James D. Williams; Lieutenant-governor, Isaac P. Gray; Judges of the Supreme court, First district, S. H. Buskirk; Second district, A. G. Downey; Third district, John Pettit; Fourth district, James L. Worden; Secretary of State, John Neff; Auditor of State, E. Henderson; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Shaw; Attorney-general, C. A. Buskirk; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart; Clerk of the Supreme court, Gabriel Schmick; Reporter of the Supreme court, Augustus N. Martin. A platform was adopted commending the National House of Representatives for its measures of retrenchment; calling for the withdrawal of the National bank notes, and the substitution of notes issued by the Government; declaring that the legal-tender notes constitute a safe currency, and demanding the immediate repeal or the Resumption act of 1879; declaring pride in and an intention to stand by the common-school system, and preserve it from sectarianism; favoring the additional pensioning of the widows and children of Federal soldiers; pledging the delegates to St. Louis to vote as a unit; opposing the payment of the rebel debt; and closing with a tribute to Gov. Hendricks as a suitable Presidential candidate.

FOREIGN.

There has been a successful revolution in Hayti—Gen. Dominique, the President, having been virtually driven from power by the force of arms. But revolutions, like bilious diseases, are very common down there....The plague is spreading in Asia, and apprehensions are felt that the dreadful malady may reach the Levant, and thence pass to Europe.

A French official decree has been issued announcing a universal exhibition of fine arts, to be held in Paris, in 1878, simultaneously with the industrial and agricultural exhibitions already announced....Negotiations which have been pending for some time between the Government of Alfonso and the Vatican have been broken off, the Madrid authorities informing those at Rome that Spain will abide by the concordat of of 1851, excepting only that clause which guarantees religious unity....A large demonstration in favor of the liberation of the Tichborne claimant was held in Hyde Park, London, a few days ago....A serious political riot, growing out of a Home-rule demonstration, occurred in the city of Limerick, Ireland, the other day. A large number of persons were wounded, some, it is feared, fatally.

Cable dispatches report the severe defeat of a large Turkish force by insurgent Christians. It is also reported that Count Andrassy will address a fresh note to the Porte, advocating the claims of the insurgents, and the Russian and German Ambassadors at Constantinople will be instructed to support it....Hungarian journals assert that the Servian army, headed by the Belgrade brigade, is on its way to the frontier and will rendezvous at Pouprigo....It is reported that the Egyptian army is surrounded in Abyssinia, and in great peril.

A cable dispatch says the three Northern European powers have intimated to the Porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mohammedan population a military expedition composed of Austrian and Russian troops into Turkish territory will certainly be undertaken.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The maintenance of a complete agreement between the three Northern powers is affirmed. It has been decided not to take any further steps in the Eastern question without a previous understanding among themselves and with the other guaranteeing parties."....Montenegro has formally declared war against Turkey.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Saturday, April 15.—*Senate.*—Not in session. *House.*—The case of Hallett Kilbourn, the real estate pool recusant witness, formed the subject of a lively debate in the House. The Judiciary Committee, to whom the question of the habeas corpus had been referred, reported unfavorably on the application, directing the Sergeant-at-arms to make a respectful return to Judge Cartter, of the District court, setting forth the cause of Kilbourn's detention, but to retain the custody of the prisoner. Hurd, Lawrence and Hoar considered the House justified in holding the prisoner in defiance of the court, while Garfield, Lynde, Kelley and Kasson claimed that the House should obey the mandate of the court and deliver up the prisoner. The question was not decided....A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the charge that Smith, the journal clerk of the House, had offered to prosecute additional bounty claims for a commission....The bill to provide for the administration of oaths in impeachment trials was passed....The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill were reported from the Appropriations Committee and ordered printed.

Monday, April 17.—*Senate.*—After the journal of Thursday's proceedings had been read, various petitions and memorials were presented, and at half-past 12 o'clock the legislative business was suspended and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment. After a proclamation by the Sergeant-at-arms, Chief Justice Waite administered the oath to such of the Senators as were absent on the day the Senate was organized as a court of impeachment. Shortly after Belknap, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, Judge Black and Montgomery Blair, entered and proceeded to the table provided for them. The return on the writ served upon the ex-Secretary having been read, and the Sergeant-at-Arms having called upon him to answer, Mr. Carpenter read, and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Senate to try Mr. Belknap on the articles of impeachment, as he was not an officer of the United States at the time such articles were found and presented to the Senate; that he has not since been nor is not now an officer of the United States, but was and is a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa. The court then adjourned until Wednesday.

House.—The House devoted another day to the case of Kilbourn, the recusant witness, and, at the conclusion of a long and animated debate, adopted a resolution proposed by Lynde, of Wisconsin, that the Sergeant-at-arms make return to the writ of habeas corpus, and that he take with him before the court the body of Kilbourn.

Tuesday, April 18.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed authorizing the Congressional printer to furnish copies of the *Record*, and extracts therefrom, to the members of Congress at cost, and other public documents, etc., with ten per cent. additional thereon, and to collect the money after delivery....A bill was also passed authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue....The House Deficiency bill was called up, amended, and finally passed....A message was received from President Grant vetoing the bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States from $50,000 to $25,000. He takes the ground that the salary of $25,000, fixed when the population of the United States was but 3,000,000, is insufficient now that the population is 40,000,000. When the President's salary was $25,000 per annum the salary of members of Congress was fixed at $6 per day, averaging about $750 per annum. Congress has increased it from time to time, and now it is $5,000 per annum. The President says that no one who has lived in Washington can regard $25,000 as a sufficient salary for the Chief Magistrate, and, while it will make but little difference to him, justice toward his successor demands that he should veto the bill.

House.—In the House to-day the formal argument in the long list of contested election cases was begun. The first reached was that of Bromberg (white Democrat) vs. Haralson (colored Republican). It was decided in favor of the latter, the committee having unanimously reported that he was entitled to the seat. The case of Finlay vs. Walls (colored) was begun next, but not concluded.

Wednesday, April 19.—*Senate.*—There was a large and brilliant audiance present to witness the second day's proceedings of the impeachment trial. Belknap, accompanied by his counsel, appeared at half-past 12 o'clock, and took their seats. Five minutes before 1 o'clock, the House managers came in, and the prodeedings were at once begun. After reading the minutes, the replication of the House was presented by Manager Lord and read by the Secretary. After the reading was concluded, Carpenter said that Belknap desired a copy of the replication, and time until Monday, the 24th, to consider the same. Manager Lord said that the House managers desired to have the trial hastened as much as possible, for reasons not necessary to be stated, and therefore he asked that time be given until Friday, the 21st. Edmunds submitted an order giving the defense until next Monday, and that the House Managers file their answer thereto by Tuesday, the 25th, and that the trial proceed on Thursday, the 27th. This was agreed to, and the court then adjourned until the 27th....After the impeachment proceedings, the House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was passed....On motion of Thurman, the vote by which the bill in regard to the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President was passed was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the calendar.

House.—The Sergeant-at-arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in the Hallett Kilbourn case, and that Kilbourn was ordered by the Judge into the custody of the Marshal....Baker, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the select committee on the real estate pool to investigate whether any members of the former Congress were connected with that pool while such members. Adopted....Whitthorne introduced a bill for refunding the interest-bearing debt of the United States in United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest, and having forty years to run....O'Brien introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of Centennial coins. It provides for silver dollars and half-dollars, one side of the coins to give a corresponding value in coins of other principal commercial nations..... The contested election case from Florida, Walls vs. Finlay, was decided in favor of the latter....The Speaker laid before the House various executive documents, including an immense mass of paper done up in half a dozen huge packages, containing responses to calls for information as to shareholders in National banks....The executive session was devoted to the discussion of the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department.

Thursday, April 20.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed to admit the Egyptian wedding present of diamonds to Mrs. Sherman-Fitch free of duty....Sargent submitted the following resolution: "That the Senate recommend to the President that he cause negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese Government to effect such change in the existing treaty between the United States and China as will lawfully permit the application of restrictions upon the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country." Ordered printed and to lie on the table....The bill to amend the law relating to the legal tender of silver coin was discussed without action.

House.—The House indulged in another long debate on the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department....Lawrence introduced a bill to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt, also to enlarge the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus....Singleton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and moved that they be non-concurred in. Agreed to....Young offered a resolution requesting the President to order a military force to the Rio Grande for the protection of the frontier, and also requesting that he direct the General of the army to proceed in person to the scene of the threatened outbreak ...Cox, from the Committee on Rules, made a report on the case of Charles H. Smith, the journal clerk who issued a circular seeking business in the collection of additional bounty claims. The report reprehends severely the action of Smith, but, as he had resigned, no action was recommended....Cate offered a resolution directing an investigation into the charges affecting the official conduct of Secretary Bristow, in regard to the remission of a forfeiture in the case of the bark Mary Merritt, which was seized in Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1869, for a violation of the customs laws. Adopted.

An Ancient Town.

San Antonio is the oldest city in Texas. Its history dates back two hundred years before the country was settled by Americans. The old Alamo, about two hundred years old, stands on the military plaza, and is still in a good state of preservation, being now occupied as a Government store-house. It was here the gallant Crocket and Bowie fell. San Antonio is the military headquarters for the southwest and perhaps the best business place in Texas.

Tremont A. Haines, twenty-six years old, a Providence medical student, committed suicide recently, by taking morphine, the effect of which he had noted every five minutes as long as he could write. He was originally from Maine. He had sung in different churches in Boston, and was once a member of the Parepa-Rosa opera company.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Life and Character of the Deceased Merchant Prince—His Remarkable Mercantile Success—Reminiscences of his Career and Personal Habits.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The secret of his extraordinary success must be told in his own words: "My business has been a matter of principal from the start. That is all there is about it. If the golden rule can be incorporated into purely mercantile affairs, it has been done in this establishment, and you must have noticed, if you have observed closely, that the customers are treated precisely as the seller himself would like to be treated were he in their place. That is to say, nothing is misrepresented, the price is fixed, once and for all, at the lowest possible figure, and the circumstances of the buyer are not suffered to influence the salesman in his conduct in the smallest particular. What we cannot afford is violation of principle."

The hard, practical Scotch sense which these words indicate, and which was the strongest trait of his character, was in his blood. He was of Irish parentage, but more remotely of Scotch ancestry. His father was a prosperous and highly respected farmer, descended from a race of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whose industry, frugality, and precision the boy inherited in full measure. Alexander Turney Stewart was born in 1803, in the suburbs of Lisburn, an extensive manufacturing town about six miles from Belfast. Before he was eight years old his parents and older sister died, and he was left with only one near relative—his grandfather—who in his old age cherished the hope that he would live to hear his grandson preach from a Methodist pulpit. The boy had natural ability and methodical habits, and easily led his classes, finally taking a degree at Trinity College. His grandfather died, however, before the course of study was completed, and the young student was left without a relative. The grandfather had a worthy successor in a pious Quaker, who was appointed the young man's guardian. Under his guardian's advice he finished his course at the university, one of his tutors being the famous Sheridan Knowles. He was not one of the boisterous revelers of the university whose portraits Charles Lever has drawn with a bold hand. With a frame not robust, but lithe and active, he was a serious, painstaking student, who was always to be found reading in his room while his fellows were entertaining roysterers in their chambers.

He had graduated with honors, and was about 20 years of age, when he decided to emigrate to America. A trivial circumstance at the turning point of his life made him a merchant. A young man with whom he had become intimate applied to him for money wherewith to open a small dry goods store. He advanced the greater part of the small patrimony which he had brought to America; a small store was rented and stocked, but through an unforseen circumstance his friend, after all the preparations had been made, was unable to begin business. The pluck and energy which were the heritage of his Scotch-Irish ancestry came to the surface. In order that the money which he had already invested might not be lost, he resolved to carry on the business himself. He went back to Ireland, converted into money the moderate fortune which his father had left him, bought a stock of Belfast laces and returned to New York to open his store. The capital invested amounted to about $3,000, and in the *Daily Advertiser* of Sept. 2, 1825, appeared a modest advertisement announcing that A. T. Stewart offered for sale, at No. 283 Broadway, "a general assortment of fresh and seasonable dry goods." He had rented one-half of a store, with a frontage of twenty-five feet, exactly opposite the northern entrance of the present wholesale store of the firm, then the site of Washington Hall. In the rear of his shop, the rental of which was very low, the young merchant had a sleeping-room. Under these humble conditions was formed the germ of the most extensive dry goods business in the world.

Mr. Stewart's first customer was not only a lady but also a friend. On the day before the little shop was opened, in accordance with his modest announcement, a lady whose acquaintance he had made in the city said to him: "You must not sell anything on the morrow till I come and make the first purchase; for it will bring luck." The next morning she drove up in her carriage and purchased Irish laces and other goods worth nearly two hundred dollars. It was a good omen for the young merchant, and in the end it was a lucky investment for herself. The lady subsequently removed to a city on the continent, where Mr. Stewart found her in reduced circumstances, her husband having died after wasting her whole fortune. The merchant settled an annuity upon her, and during the rest of her life she lived in comfort.

Another incident, quite as interesting, is related of the first day's business. A woman came in to buy calico, and a clerk told her that the colors were fast and would not wash out. Mr. Stewart indignantly remonstrated with the salesman. "What do you mean by saying what you know to be untrue? The calico will fade; she will demand her money back, and she will be right. I don't want goods represented for what they are not." "Look here, Mr. Stewart," said the clerk, "if those are going to be your principles in trade, I'm going to look for another situation, You won't last long."

But Mr. Stewart did last. His favorite business principle was—one price for all. From this fixed price no salesman was allowed to depart; and no deceit or misrepresentation as to the quality of the goods was tolerated. He was led by instinct and early training to accept "Honesty is the best policy" as a sound business principle. There never was a merchant who put more conscience into his business than Mr. Stewart, and yet with him it was not so much conscience as it was common sense.

The two stores which Mr. Stewart built are among the proudest monuments of commercial enterprise in this country. The trade transacted in them is almost fabulous. The sales in the two establishments are said to have amounted to $203,000,000 in three years, and the income of Mr. Stewart has been the largest in the mercantile world. In 1863 his income was $1,900,000; in 1864, $4,000,000; in 1865, $1,600,000; in 1866, $600,000—an average of about $2,000,000 a year. When he was nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, he estimated his annual income at $1,000,000. The business of the house is world-wide. A foreign bureau has been established at Manchester, where English goods are collected, examined, and packed. At Belfast the firm has a factory where linens are bleached. At Glasgow the firm have a house for Scotch goods. In a *magasin* at Paris are collected East India, French, and German goods. The woolen house is in Berlin, and the silk warehouses are at Lyons. Payments are made at the Paris bureau, and all the continental business centers there. Then there are mills in Europe and the United States which manufacture goods exclusively for this firm, and there are buyers and agents who are constantly traveling from Hong Kong to Paris, from Thibet to Peru.

Mr. Stewart's benefactions were on the same large scale as his business. He gave as a prairie yields crops. Although he was American in all his instincts, his heart was warm toward his native island. When there was a famine in Ireland he sought for a ship. A British vessel was offered; he would have nothing but an American vessel. One was found with an American captain and an American crew, and was at once chartered. The vessel was loaded with provisions, and under the American flag entered the harbor of Belfast. The agent at Belfast was directed to advertise for young men and women who desired to go to America, and a free passage was given to as many as the vessel could carry, the only requirement being that each applicant should be of good moral character and able to read and write. A circular was issued by Mr. Stewart himself and sent to his numerous friends, stating the fact that he expected a large number of young people and asking employment for them. When the vessel reached the harbor of New York, places had been found for almost every one of the new emigrants.

After the Franco-German war, Mr. Stewart chartered a steamer and dispatched her to Havre with 3,800 barrels of flour for the relief of sufferers in manufacturing districts. One of the Paris newspapers, in commenting upon this gift at the time, said: "It is from a republic that such examples of generosity and true grandeur come to us. Can we show ourselves worthy of the sympathy of a people represented by such men?"

When Chicago was desolated by fire in 1871, Mr. Stewart gave $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. A princely charity was his proposed home for working women on Fourth avenue, which is still unfinished. The building has cost $1,000,000. The main object was to furnish a building wherein lodging, food and warmth could be furnished at the lowest possible rates. Each working girl was to pay a fixed rate for lodging, the benevolence of the plan consisting in the fact that every one would secure more comfort than in a common hotel for less money than a squalid lodging in a tenement-house. Although Mr. Stewart was not considered generous to local charities, he gave in his own way. He had a Scotchman's hatred of professional beggars.

The public events in Mr. Stewart's life have been few in number. In 1867 he went to the Paris Exhibition as United States Commissioner. This was the only public office which he ever held. He was President Grant's first nominee for Secretary of the Treasury. A few days previous to the inauguration of the President, Mr. Stewart and his family, accompanied by Judge Henry Hilton and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, visited Washington and occupied apartments at the Ebbitt House, a private entrance on Fourteenth street, near Newspaper-row, being arranged for his personal convenience. It was understood at the time that only the objection made by Senator Sumner prevented his confirmation by the Senate. Late in the afternoon of the day on which the nominations were sent in, a rumor got abroad that there was a law, understood to have been really written by Alexander Hamilton while Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting an importer in active business from holding the position of Secretary of the Treasury. A newspaper correspondent obtained the law bearing on the case and carried it to Gen. Butterfield, who conveyed it to Mr. Stewart and his legal adviser, Judge Henry Hilton, who was then with him at Washington. They immediately consulted Chief Justice Chase, and he confirmed the view which had been taken of the law by those who first brought it to Mr. Stewart's attention. It was understood at the time in Washington that Mr. Stewart proposed to retire from business and devote the entire profits that might accrue during the time that he should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury to any charitable object which might be named. But this was decided to be a means which would not be proper either for him to carry out or for the Government to accept. Immediately after seeing Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton drove to the White-house and laid the facts and the opinions before the President, who on the next day wrote a message to the Senate asking that the law of 1788 be set aside so as to enable the candidate to hold the office. This the Senate declined to do. It was a very natural ambition for a man of Mr. Stewart's tastes and training to desire to be at the head of the Treasury, and it is not unlikely that the disappointment was a very severe one.

Mr. Stewart has long been regarded as one of the richest men in the United States. Next to Cornelius Vanderbilt and the late William B. Astor, he was probably the richest. Mr. Vanderbilt invested in railroads from their first introduction in this country, and has amassed what is popularly supposed to be the largest private fortune in America, almost wholly in these productive stocks. Mr. Astor's great fortune of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 was made, as is well known, almost wholly in real estate operations, in a city where such investments proved to be exceptionally and marvelously profitable. Mr. Stewart's fortune was made almost wholly in trade—his real estate transactions being subsidiary to his mercantile projects—and he took no interest in railway or other speculative stocks or operations. His fortune grew less rapidly than that of the others, being subjected to reverses of trade which that of the others did not feel; but it is generally estimated that he has left property to the amount of $50,000,000, and possibly more.

Revolution in European Turkey.

The news from European Turkey looks more like a general uprising of the Christian provinces against Mohammedan rule. Already the Governor of Bosnia is said to have advised the proclamation of a holy war against the Mohammedans. Such a suggestion, in spite of every effort to suppress it, will spread like wildfire throughout all the provinces, and will excite men to action who could not be reached in any other way. Herzegovina has already the active sympathy of those provinces which once suffered the same wrongs and attained *quasi* independence by revolt, as well as those that themselves need the relief for which Herzegovina is now struggling. Ever since the insurrection shaped itself, Herzegovina has had the moral support, and such surreptitious aid as could be given, from the adjoining provinces of Croatia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Servia. But now there are advices, which seem to be authoritative, that Bosnia and Servia will furnish troops, and really join in the revolution, if Austria will hold her hands off. This is the direct result of the encouragement that the provinces have received of late from Russia, conveyed through the inspired utterances of the Russian newspapers, the purport of which is that Russia will guarantee that there shall be no interference in the effort of the provinces for their own independence. If this assurance has been made in good faith, it may be reasonably expected that the revolt will speedily extend to all the provinces that are still ruled by Turkey, and that it will receive the active support of all those which have already achieved their independence. A war against Turkey prosecuted with the combined resources of Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Wallachia and Moldavia, with Russia guarding the neutrality of other nations, there can be no question of its ultimate success, and the complete separation of all the territory known as European Turkey from the dominion of the Porte.

Such a war would likely have the result, in event of success, of the formation of a great Sclavonic empire, of which Hungary would naturally form a part. This is what Austria apprehends. Hungary is the main strength of the Austrian empire already, and a loss of its territory and resources would subject Austria proper to the serious danger of being absorbed by the German empire and losing its individuality and dignity altogether. In fact there are indications that Bismarck is looking forward to something of this kind, and that he will sustain the position taken by Russia, that there shall be no interference to assist Turkey in putting down the Christian revolt. In this case poor Austria would be helpless. The very danger of it may prevent her from any attempt at interference, and confine her partizanship to a refusal to permit the passage of supplies for the insurrectionists across her border. If this shall be the course of events (and the late dispatches certainly have such an appearance), Turkey will be forced to withdraw from all her jurisdiction in European territory, and lose the superior advantages she has had of squeezing a large part of her extravagant and riotous living out of her Christian dependencies, which has been a double satisfaction on account of the hatred the Turks cherish for the "Christian dogs." For the rest, a new and powerful empire in Eastern Europe would help wonderfully to preserve the balance of power.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A good deal has been said against chewing-gum by the press at large, but it holds its own evenly with the despised hand-organs. Certain Detroit boys now peddle the stick from house to house, and are allowed to go from parlor to basement and back, and sell to all. When he has been gone about fifteen minutes the lady of the house remarks: "'Manda, yum gum um tell Bessum whum to get for um dinner." "Yoh, u go," Amanda replies. "Bessum, yave chickum fum dinner," remarks the mother as she reaches the kitchen. "Yaus um, bileum yor roasum?" she asks, rolling her cud around.—*Free Press.*

The statue of American Girl, the famous trotter, who died on the race track near Elmira, N. Y., last year, will be unveiled at the first meeting of the Elmira Park association early in June.

There is a man in Lexington county, S. C., who is 108 years old.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	8 00	@	11 00
Hogs—Live	8 00	@	8 75
Cotton	13¼	@	13½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 22	@	1 23½
Corn	70	@	71
Oats	50	@	53
Rye	87	@	88
Pork—New Mess	22 50	@	22 75
Lard—Steam	13¼	@	13½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 50
Choice Natives	4 50	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Inferior to Common	3 00	@	3 75
Hogs—Live	6 50	@	8 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	8 00
Good to choice spring ex.	4 75	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 12½	@	1 13
No. 2 Spring	1 03	@	1 04
No. 3 Spring	93	@	94
Corn—No. 2	48	@	49½
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye—No. 2	65	@	66
Barley—No. 2	62	@	63
Butter—Fancy	33	@	36
Eggs—Fresh	12½	@	13
Pork—Mess	22 10	@	22 25
Lard	13	@	13½
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 47	@	1 48
Corn—No. 2	48	@	48½
Oats—No. 2	35	@	36
Rye—No. 2	64	@	65
Pork—Mess	22 25	@	22 50
Lard	13	@	13½
Hogs	7 00	@	7 75
Cattle	3 00	@	5 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 15	@	1 15½
No. 2	1 06	@	1 07
Corn—No. 2	50	@	51
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye	70	@	71
Barley—No. 2	89	@	90
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 18	@	1 26
Corn	56	@	60
Oats	36	@	42
Rye	74	@	76
Pork—Mess	22 25	@	22 50
Lard	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 37	@	1 37½
Amber	1 26	@	1 27
Corn	53	@	54
Oats	37	@	37½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	7 25	@	7 75
Philadelphias	8 00	@	8 25
Cattle—Best	5 25	@	5 50
Medium	3 25	@	4 50
Sheep	3 75	@	6 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

After Five Years.

Going? What, my friend, did it touch you so near,
This word of a woman?—let fall on an ear
Too eager forsooth,
By the gathered wood-laurel you flung at my feet,
Your swift look of anger was truly unmeet
For your playfellow Ruth.

In the years that are distant we played, it is true,
The winters away, in the snow, making, too,
The most of June's graces;
And mingled our voices in laughter and song,
And strayed with soft tread through the woods and among
The rocky hill passes.

But for bloom of the May buds one scarcely should seek
When the red heat of summer is on the year's cheek,
And her flowers are strong;
For the faint blush of dawning one lifts not his eyes
When the sun in its shining is high in the skies
And the days have grown long.

And the years have been many since the day that you passed
From the maples of Hampshire to climb the ship's mast
In the Indian Sea;
Yes, the years have been many since I rose in the morn
To bid you farewell in the yellowing corn
At the foot of the lea.

And now you return, and remembrance with you;
Outrunning discretion, you plunge a hand through
All the mists of the years, vainly groping to pick
The bud that you left on the bush. Ah! a prick
Has revealed you the truth,
That blossoms, and maidens may grow, sir, may grow
Into roses with thorns in their keeping, and lo!
Such growth is in Ruth.

—*Anna C. Green, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Around the Farm.

A correspondent says no bird, rat or mouse will eat any vegetable substance that is well coated with red lead. He says he just damps the seeds, and then stirs a little of the lead among them until they get quite red.

Then we determined to try what virtue there was in cats. We intended to get one dozen, but before we had the first three for two months there was not a rat to be seen or heard on the place. Now, if your friend still has rats, let him try three cats, and if that don't do let him try six, etc.—*Our Home Journal.*

Mr. John C. Wise, one of the grasshopper commissioners of Minnesota, is confident that the blackbirds and prairie chickens do eat grasshopper eggs with great avidity. He claims that in some counties in that State they have destroyed the whole crop, and that they scratch for them as hens do for insects and the like.

The recent storm on the Pacific coast is said to have been very disastrous in California and Nevada. In the former State a great extent of young grain has been destroyed by floods, and in the latter the heavy snow-fall caused the death of thousands of cattle, the generally open winter leading the stockmen to neglect to provide shelter for them.

Here's a cow in a narrow stall—legs doubled under quite comfortably you might think. But look this way. Here's another cow with a seven-foot stall to stretch in. She lays with her hind legs sprawled out like a dog, and comfort expressed in every line of her face and form. A rabbit at ease will not lie in readiness to spring, and a cow likes to spread and stretch over her bed as well as we do.—*Connecticut Courant.*

A successful breeder of poultry says that he feeds Indian meal to his young chicks four times a day, and has not had a case of gapes for the last six years. He thinks that impure water is the principal cause of that disease. Corn meal dampened with water, or corn, cracked as for hominy, and fed dry, is excellent food for chickens. Sulphur will destroy hen lice proper, but not what are called "jiggers." The latter look very like small spiders.

Quinces can be raised as easily as apples or pears in the way we shall describe. There is no secret about it. Get the "Orange" variety; see that they are entirely free of the borer before planting. Set six or eight feet apart in rich soil. Bandage the stem with two or three wrappings of old muslin, or any kind of cloth, as far down in the ground as possible, as the roots start from near the surface. Let the bandages run six or eight inches above the ground, then pack the soil compactly a couple of inches around the bandage, and renew this every spring. Fine, large, golden quinces, rivaling the largest oranges, will bless you annually.

"A milch cow," writes an American dairyman, "should be quiet and contented. She will have to be petted and made much of. This influences her domesticity, and that, in the milch cow, seems to be allied to the maternal feeling which prompts to lacteal secretion. But whether this is so or not, certain it is that where a single cow is petted and taken care of there is a great increase in the milk over her former yield when kept in the herd. I have known quite a number of such cases. I never knew one that did not show this improvement. Treat each of the members of the herd like the one taken from it and kept as a single cow, and the whole herd would be improved. It would be improved to such an extent as could not well be done by mere selection. My experience has revealed to me the fact that our native cows, which form the staple of our dairies, are capable of great improvement, probably because they came of good blood originally when brought over, but have been abused or permitted to run down. It needs only good treatment to bring them up to a good point."

About the House.

Rice Omelet.—One teacup boiled sweet milk, three eggs well beaten, tablespoonful butter; bake to a light brown. Too much cooking spoils it.

Hair Restorative.—A tea, made by pouring one pint of boiling water on two table-spoonfulls of dried rosemary leaves, with a wine-glassful of rum added, is excellent.

To Soften the Hands.—Before retiring, take a large pair of old gloves and spread mutton tallow inside, also all over the hands. Wear the gloves al night and wash the hands with olive oil and white castile soap the next morning.

Potato Soup.—Eight potatoes, two turnips, four large onions, boiled (together, in beef, mutton, or poultry water) to a jam; then strained through a colander, then add butter rubbed in flour (a little) with cream or sweet milk, pepper and salt; chopped parsley in the bottom of the tureen; let soup boil up well, then pour over the parsley.

If the globes on a gas fixture are much stained on the outside by smoke, soak them in tolerably hot water in which a little washing soda has been dissolved. Then put a teaspoonful of powdered ammonia in a pan of lukewarm water and with a hard brush scrub the globes until the smoke stains disappears. Rinse in clean cold water. They will be as white as if new.

Cup Cake.—For cup cake, use three eggs, two cups of sugar, two and one-half cups of flour, three-fourths of a cup of butter, one cup of water, and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Flavor with one teaspoonful of extract of lemon or vanilla. For frosting the cake, use nine heaping teaspoonfuls of pulverized white sugar to the white of one egg, half a teaspoonful of extract of lemon. The whites of two eggs will be sufficient for one large cake. Beat the whites to a fine stiff broth, and stir in the sugar slowly; beat all together well, and spread over the cake with a knife. Set the cake in a warm place to dry.

Ground stoppers sometimes stick fast in bottles or decanters. The heat of the fingers in working them renders them still more fast. If the neck of the bottle is warmed by a cloth wrung out of hot water, the stopper will loosen immediately. Nuts on large screws are sometimes in a similar fix, and may be removed in the same way. A nut required to keep its place firmly, if first heated, may be fastened on more securely, and with less injury to the thread, than by the most forcible screwing.

Johnson's Revenge.

John Prince Johnson had an object in getting drunk. John Prince Johnson's wife is not more than nine-tenths angel, according to his story, and he wanted revenge on her. The other day she said to him:

"Get up and dust and go out and work and earn some cash and help me pay the rent and buy wood and keep something in the cupboard."

That was a nice way for a loving wife to talk to a fat husband with a bald spot on his crown. He wanted to sit around and get his breath for the spring campaign, but she didn't seem to care if he worked himself to death. He looked at her across the stove and replied:

"Florinda Jane, I'll make you feel bad for saying them words," and he put on his boots and went out into the cold world. When his Honor asked the prisoner if he had any excuse for being drunk, John Prince Johnson looked greatly pleased and replied:

"None at all. Fine me $5 and she'll have to pay it out of her own money!"

That was his plan to secure revenge. His Honor also seemed tickled when he heard it, and he made the sentence for six months or $50 fine. When John Prince Johnson heard the words his legs gave out and his teeth chattered. He said he had a lame leg, the asthma, a touch of consumption and a taste of dyspepsia, but nevertheless he would go right out and tear up ground and throw bricks around and strike a job if the court would let him off. The court wouldn't do it, and Mrs. Johnson, who was in the audience, went out doors, saying:

"He may howl, and rave, and perspire and expire, but right up there is where he'll roost till his time is out!"—*Free Press.*

A Slight Mistake.

A slim gentlemen of rather seedy appearance, with a bag in his hand, called at a Danbury bank on Saturday, and asked to see the cashier. The boy took a good look at the party, whom he saw to be a traveling agent of some kind, and then went into the back room with information. He returned and said the cashier was very busy just now. The stranger set his bag down, and, leaning against the wall, prepared to wait.

"He'll have a good time if he waits till Mr. C—— comes out here," whispered the boy to the teller.

"You bet," replied the teller with a jocular wink.

But the man waited. Years of experience, perhaps, had taught him the wonderful sublimity of waiting. Once the cashier appeared in the door, but seeing the bore still there he precipitately retreated. Shortly after he fled over to the other bank to tell the cashier of the way he had outwitted the book fiend. He had been there but a minute or two when the slim man appeared and asked for the cashier. The official of that bank was obliged to admit his presence.

"I want to make a deposit of $5,000," said the slim man. "I was going to take it to the other bank, but I got tired waiting for the cashier to come in."

The cashier for whom he had waited shot back to his own institution, and when he got hold of that boy he gave him a clearer idea of singing sounds than he ever had before or will, perhaps, ever have again.—*Danbury News.*

Death of an Unfortunate Sovereign.

Leo XIII., ex-King of Armenia, has just died in a state of wretched poverty in a hospital at Milan. This king was stripped of his earthly possessions and banished from his kingdom by the Czar of Russia, who was, at first, charitable enough to pay him a small pension. For some time past, however, the pension was cut off, the Czar having reached the conclusion that it was best to let his majesty shift for himself in the struggle of existence. Of course, the only shifting the poor, unacclimated outcast could do was to pawn all the little trinkets of past royalty remaining to him, and this he did in behalf of bread. Finally, he had nothing more to pawn, and died, leaving a widow and several very interesting young Armenian ex-subjects. A collection has been taken up for them by the hospital authorities. Yet this poor sovereign was of very high and noble lineage, having numbered among his ancestors no less than twenty-five kings who wore crowns; five were emperors of the East, three kings of Jerusalem, and seventeen kings of Cyprus.

A Georgia exchange recently headed a marriage announcement! "Cramp Kollock." He was the cramp, and she—the other party.

THE OSAGE LANDS.

An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme court has recently rendered a decision in the Osage land case, affirming the settlers in their right to lands pre-empted in Kansas. Great exertions have been made by the railroad lobbies to carry this case. The decision, which releases 960,000 acres to settlers, involves the largest land interest ever adjudicated in an American court. Under certain acts of Congress passed in March, 1863, and July, 1866, grants of land in Kansas were made in the usual form in aid of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad companies. At the time these grants were made the Osage Indians held a large tract of rich and valuable land in Kansas known as the Osage reservation. The Osages deeded their land to the United States by a treaty proclaimed on January 1, 1867, the Government undertaking to sell that portion known as the Osage treaty land, about 960,000 acres, the proceeds to be applied to the general civilization of the Indians. Another portion of the land was called the Osage trust land, and this was to be sold for the benefit of the Osages themselves, and the third portion was called the diminished reservation, which remained in possession of the Osages until recently when by an arrangement with the tribe this diminished portion was also sold and the Osages went to the Indian territory. On April 10, 1869, Congress passed a law authorizing the sale of the Osage ceded lands to actual settlers at $1.25 per acre, and under this act settlers entered the ceded lands. The railroads then set up a claim that these lands belonged to them by virtue of the acts of March, 1863, and July, 1866. They claim that, although when the acts were passed, these lands did not pass under the grant, that the grant attached when the Indian title was extinguished. Atty. Gen. Williams, at the instance of Congressman Lawrence, of Ohio, authorized a suit to be brought in the name of the United States vs. the railroad companies to adjudge that they were not entitled to the lands. The case was decided by Justice Miller, of the Supreme court, and Judge Dillon, of the Kansas District court in January, 1874, the decision being against the railroads and in favor of the settlers, to protect whom the suit was brought by the Government. The railroads appealed the case to the Supreme court before which it was argued last October by Judge Black and Mr. Lawrence for the settlers, and Col. Philips and Senator Edmunds for the railroad companies. There are now on these ceded lands a population of at least 150,000 people, possessing schools, churches, and various industrial establishments. A decision in favor of the railroad companies would have abrogated the title of these to their property, which was regularly purchased from the United States.

On the Battlefield.

A recent writer truly says: I believe no two good soldiers will widely disagree as to their sensations during a battle. I take it to be a piece of bravado in any man to assert that he had no fear during the progress of a long and severe engagement. A battle is a veritable hell upon earth; not to be in serious apprehension while it lasts is to be either drunk, crazy or insensible. The highest type of bravery is that of the man who realizes the full extent of the peril, but sticks resolutely to his duty. It was my experience, and that of all those about me, repeated a dozen times, that shell firing is not ordinarily nearly so demoralizing as that of musketry. It is not often that shell are thrown so that their fragments scatter death and wounds, and their loud humming overhead does not cause that nervous tingling which always follows the sharp zip of the rifle bullet. The peculiar cutting of the air made by half a dozen of these at once is apt to give the soldier the idea that the whole air is filled with them, and that he is certain to be struck by one of them.

On Contract.

A long, slim colored man rested on his snow-shovel in front of a house on Miami avenue and mused:

"James, you is a fool! What fur? Why, for contractin' to keep dis walk cl'ar of snow for de season for $5.00."

He threw up a few more loads, warmed his fingers, and went on:

"You thought you had a soft thing on de contract business when all de snow what fell in 'Cember, January and February didn't take three hours' work to cl'ar off. Oh! you is mighty peart, you is! Here's half a day's work and snow comin' down by de cart-load!"

He dug about three feet further, and then suddenly uttered a yell and called out:

"James, you is all right—your head am de levelest kind o' level! It was five dollars for de winter season, while heah de sun has crossed de line a whole week ago, and dis snow haint your business at all! You isn't no fool, James—you shoulder dat snow-plow and walk right home!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Shamed Him.

A woman, who apparently hailed from the rural districts, followed her liege lord into a bar-room yesterday. She wanted to shame him from taking a smile by first ordering one for herself. She laid down a $1 bill, and said that she would "take sugar in hers." Her husband said that he would take some of the same, and she drained her glass like a toper and called for another, and that seemed to tickle her palate so that she continued to call for drinks. Her husband seemed to be shocked, but took a glass every time the wife did, saying that he would not be outdone by any woman, much less his own frau. After drinking several glasses they staggered out on the sidewalk. She popped herself on the top of a barrel, but he chose the pavement for a seat, as that required no exertion to reach. And there they sat, both perfectly under the influence of too much fire-water, a lovely, free-and-easy pair.—*Austin (Tex.) Gazette.*

It is said that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by drying. From this estimate it seems that it would be more profitable to the farmer to sell unshelled corn in the fall, at seventy-five cents per bushel, than to keep it until spring and sell at $1, and that wheat at $1.25, in December, is equal to $1.50 the succeeding June. In case of potatoes, taking those that rot and are otherwise lost, together with the shrinkage, there is little doubt that between October and June, the loss to the owner that holds them is not less than thirty-three per cent.

Gen. Santa Anna in his Old Age.

He lives in the city of Mexico, in a third rate house of two stories, with courts of not more than twenty feet square, the pavement out of repair, the whole telling the story of poverty. He was seated on a much-worn sofa, attended by a smart-appearing Mexican of middle age, and rose, with some difficulty, in receiving us. He complained considerably of his wooden leg, and also of blindness.

He is an old man of eighty years, very decrepit, yet in full command of his faculties; has a good head and face, not unlike the pictures of Humboldt in old age, with broad temples, and an abrupt, square nose, and, at one time, good eyes. He had little to say, but appeared pleased at our visit; and, as we told him of the four or five general officers of the Mexican war still living, he listened with interest, but showed no special recognition until the name of Pillow was mentioned, whom he remembered perfectly.

Over the sofa where Santa Anna sat was the picture of a beautiful woman in her fullness of youth and loveliness. This was his wife when both led the fortunes of Mexico. As we passed out the court our attention was called to the figure of a woman of fifty in the window opposite, in plain dress, and devoid of any interesting attribute. This was she whose picture had so interested us, Mrs. Gen. Santa Anna.—*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Chicago Falls Heir to Several Million Dollars.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The news has been received of the death in Rome of Miss Julia B. Newberry, daughter of the late Walter L. Newberry. Through this event the North division will some time be honored with a magnificent library. The late Mr. Newberry left an estate clear of all incumbrance, consisting chiefly of real estate, and valued even at the present depreciated prices at $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. A large portion of it is unproductive, but the income is upward of $100,000 a year. One-third of this goes to Mrs. Newberry, the widow, as her dower, and the remainder, now that the heirs are dead, is to accumulate until after Mrs. Newberry's death, when one-half of the whole estate will be devoted to founding a free public library in the North Division.

Anagram.

From the word *incompatible* the following one hundred and twenty-seven words may be made:

I, in, it, imitable, ice, into, can, compatible, came, can't, come, Colman, cole, coal, colic, colet, cabinet, cable, cab, cabin, colin, cail, comet, comic, combine, cane, Cain, colt, coma, on, once, one, omit, mope, map, moat, man, men, moan, mint, mole, malt, mite, me, mat, mane, mate, meat, pin, pate, poem, pomace, point, Po, pint, pit, pot, polite, pelt, pole, plait, plate, pen, at, able, Abel, ale, ail, aloe, ant, an, tap, tea, tab, top, tone, tin, ten, table, tale, tail, tiel, to, toe, tie, tame, time, ton, tomb, bit, bite, boil, bile, bloat, blot, bane, bain, boa, be, boat, lin, lame, limb, lain, lane, lie, lint, lamb, lion, ebon, entomb, no, nimble, nice, net, nit, not, nib, nail, name, Nain, note, amen.

A Fool and His Gun.

There is a familiar strain running through this incident, related by the Barnwell (S. C.) *Sentinel*: "On Wednesday morning last Willie Kelly, son of Mr. James Kelly, of Blackville, went out gunning. Upon his return he met young Jack O'Neil, who was a clerk in the store of P. W. Farrell, Esq., and who asked him if he had killed anything. Young Kelly drew his gun and remarked good-naturedly, 'No, but I'll kill you,' and to the lad's horrible surprise his gun went off half-cocked, the load taking effect in young O'Neil's side, causing instant death."

Newspaper Blankets.

A very cheap blanket can be made by stitching two or three thicknesses of newspapers between two sheets. Such a blanket will be as warm as a much thicker one, as paper is an excellent non-conductor. A large newspaper placed between the folds of a thin shawl will make it as warm as a thick shawl or cloak. Paper wrapped around the feet outside of the stockings will add much to comfort on a cold day by retaining the natural heat. A paper or two spread between the covers of a bed in an emergency will serve the purpose of an additional blanket.

The Timber Supply.

The forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent. In North America 1,460,000,000 acres are covered with trees, of which are 900,000,000 are in British North America. In South America forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe is computed at twenty per cent.; in America twenty-one. Supposing, therefore, twenty per cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa and Australia, the grand total of the forests of the world cover a space of 7,784,000 geographical miles.

A River of Ink.

In Algeria there is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the union of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp. The water of the former is strongly impregnated with iron, that of the latter with gallic acid. When the two waters mingle the acid of the one unites with the iron of the other, forming a true ink. We are familiar with a stream called Black brook in the northern part of this State, the inky color of whose water is evidently due to a like condition.—*Scientific American.*

George Beedle shot at Sheriff Newton, in Afton, N. Y., the other day, but a law book in the Sheriff's hands stopped the bullet after it had gone through fifty leaves. Law books are good for something, after all.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Mr. C. A. Reineking, one of the prominent dry goods dealers in New Albany, has failed.

Track-laying has commenced at Bedford, on the Bedford and Bloomfield narrow-gauge railroad.

The residence of S. E. Knapp, a printer, at Rockville, was totally destroyed by fire one night last week. The loss was $1,500.

Work has commenced on the Second German Lutheran church, at Michigan City, an imposing structure, which will cost about $12,000.

A wife in Delaware county has filed a complaint against a Muncie saloon-keeper under the present liquor law, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000.

Frank Brewster, a drug clerk of Fortville, was dangerously shot in the shoulder, the ball ranging downward, while taking part in a senseless charivari of a newly married couple the other night. The shot was carelessly fired by one of the party.

At Terre Haute, one day last week, Thos. Grace, who was arrested the previous night with delirium tremens, and released, inflicted fatal injuries upon himself with a hammer.

Linton Brown, of Bradford, about twenty years of age, shot himself in the left breast one night last week. He is not expected to live. No cause is known why he committed the deed.

A man named F. Calkins, stopping at the Lake house, in Michigan City, attempted suicide a few nights since by taking strychnine, but was pumped out by the medical men. He was "tired of life," he said.

A case of suicide is believed to have transpired at Westville, a short time since, when a middle-aged man, supposed to be John Newan, was found dead, lying in a pool of water. He had on his person a pawn-ticket from A. Cohen's pawn-shop, Indianapolis, for a trunk and satchel.

Milford had a fire, one night last week, that destroyed property valued at $30,000. The insurance will not cover one-tenth of the loss. The principal sufferers are Wellbaum, store-rooms; Jones Miller, shoe-store; Mrs Mullin and Gilkinson, millinery; and Mr. Wellbaum, dwelling. The cause is believed to have been incendiary.

Two little boys of Mr. Broaduss, of Kent, aged eight and ten years, were playing with a gun supposed to be empty, the elder capping one barrel and pretending to shoot the younger. The younger then attempted to perform the same on him with the other barrel, which proved to be loaded. The gun was fired, the charges taking effect in the side of the elder, badly wounding him. It is impossible for him to live.

A late letter from Logansport says: "C. B. Porter, of Marion, Ind., arrived here to-day, searching for his brother, W. H. Porter, who left home at Marion a few day's since, came to this city, and communicated by letter to his relations his unalterable intention to commit suicide. All trace of him is lost here, and it is supposed he has drowned himself in Wabash river. Three hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of his body."

Murder will out. Two colored men had an altercation at Patoka, one morning last week, and in the heat of it one implicated the other in the murder of William Hughes, whose body was found terribly mangled and torn along the track near the bridge there about eighteen months ago, having been run over by a night train. The circumstances at the time led to the belief that a murder had been committed, but no evidence was found until now.

A horrible accident occurred on the farm of Fletcher Brooks, near Rainsville, Warren county, eight miles north of Attica, on Thursday of last week, by which two men lost their lives. One man named Burch went down into a well and was overcome by choke-damp. Brooks went to his rescue, and both perished. Brooks was a brother of the Rev. Charles Brooks, the presiding elder of the Greencastle district, and leaves a wife and one child.

An inquest was held at Plymouth, a few days since, on the body of a man found floating in the river about a mile south of that city. From a memorandum found in his pocket he is supposed to be Jacob Bardon. He was evidently a German. Weight probably 180 pounds; height, five feet, nine inches; dark hair, heavy sandy beard, and probably 30 years of age. The body was buried immediately after the inquest. No marks of violence were perceptible.

The Silver Bill.

The following is the text of the bill for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency, which recently passed both houses of Congress:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of the money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $163,000 to provide for engraving, printing, and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and the further sum of $48,000 to provide for the engraving and printing of National bank notes, to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the treasury awaiting redemption, or whenever it may be presented for redemption, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under the regulations of the Treasury department, provide for such redemption, and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed; and the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

The Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme court has decided to adjourn on the second Monday in May, and no arguments will be heard after Friday, April 28. The court is still running largely behind, being unable to dispose of the business already on hand. This will be larger at the adjournment than ever before. The McCreery bill to relieve the court by increasing the money limit involved, and by establishing a court of appeals, which passed the House several months ago, is still in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, where it seems likely to remain.

Reminiscences for the Centennial.

The following facts respecting the personality of the illustrious men who imperilled their [illegible], their liberty, and their lives by [illegible] their signatures to that instrument which established our national independence will be read with interest as the Centennial anniversary of the day which witnessed the act draws near:

The thirteen States then comprising the American colonies were represented in the assemblage that passed the measure by fifty-one members. Thirty-seven enjoyed the benefits of collegiate training, twenty were lawyers, four were physicians, five were clergymen, three were farmers, and the remainder were engaged in various mercantile pursuits, except Roger Sherman, the shoemaker, and Benjamin Franklin, who boasted of being a printer, yet was a statesman and a philosopher. Benjamin Franklin was the oldest among the members and Edward Rutledge the youngest. Robert Morris was the most opulent, and was the financier of the administration, negotiating extensive loans for the use of the Government upon his personal credit. He died in prison, having been incarcerated for debt; a beautiful commentary on those laws that made no discrimination between the honest but unfortunate debtor and the convicted felon. Daniel Adams was the most needy, his impoverished condition being well known. The management of his pecuniary affairs made it necessary for him to seek a burial at the public expense. Josiah Bartlett was the first to vote for the measure, and first after President Hancock to sign the document. Two of the number, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, were subsequently Presidents. It is a remarkable fact that these two men, having been Presidents, associated on the committee that framed the Declaration of Independence, and the first recognized leaders of two great political factions of our country, died on the same day, the 4th of July, 1826—the fiftieth anniversary of the day upon which they had contributed so much to the welfare of their countrymen. Charles Carroll was the only member that added his place of residence, and the reason of its being done in this instance is somewhat peculiar. The patriots that formed that convention knew full well that by their action on that day they hazarded their lives. When Carroll was signing some one near him remarked, "He will get off; there are so many Carrolls they will not know which to take." "Not so," replied he, and immediately added "of Carrollton." He lived to see all the memorable men with whom he acted on that eventful day pass away, and enjoyed the prosperity of his country until 1832, when he died in his ninety-fifth year.—*Boston Journal.*

It Was "Porous."

While a clerk in a Detroit hardware store was one morning setting things to rights for the business of the day, a citizen with gray locks and self-satisfied look dropped in and kindly asked:

"Have you any four-quart porous kettles?"

"Porous kettles?" mused the clerk. "I never heard of them."

"What do you call these?" demanded the citizen as he nosed around and held up a kettle.

"That's a porcelain kettle, sir," was the reply; "that's what you want, is it?"

"That's what I want if it is a porous kettle," said the citizen.

"We call 'em porcelain," replied the clerk.

"What right have to call them so? Why don't you call a dog a cat?"

"But how can iron be porous?" humbly inquired the clerk.

"How can a young man be a fool!" shouted the citizen. "It has come to a pretty pass when a boy of your age attempts to teach a man of my years anything! Don't you suppose I know the difference between porcelain and porous?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then, here's your seventy-five cents for this porous kettle, and I'd like to have it sent around to the house right away."

The clerk had to submit. He says that a rich man can do anything, while a poor clerk is kept down.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Frenchman's English.

Our readers have doubtless heard of the Frenchman who so sadly misused *shall* and *will*. Falling in a river, he cried out, "I *will* drown; nobody *shall* help me." But it is hard work for many to whom English "comes by nature," to use these words correctly.

Another Frenchman was sorely puzzled by the usual English salutations. In French the ordinary salutation is "*Comment vous portez-vous?*" literally, "How do you carry yourself?" It is significant of national character, for deportment, or one's physical carriage, is very important in France. A friend one day asked this Frenchman, who had begun to speak English:

"How do you do?"

"Do vat?"

"I mean how do you find yourself?"

"Saire, I never loses myself."

"But how do you feel?"

"Smooth; you just feel me."

Exportation of American Prints.

The export of American prints to Europe is increasing. The trade which has grown up with Liverpool and Manchester is only the beginning. It has attracted the attention of merchants in other countries, and already representatives of Russian and Turkish houses are visiting our markets to purchase goods. It is well known that some kinds of prints are cheaper here than in Manchester, and the possibility of developing a considerable trade in these with Eastern merchants is certainly promising. The East Indian trade in goods of certain grades is also increasing, warranting the hope that at no distant day we shall be able to furnish our quota of manufactures to the markets of the world.—*New York Graphic.*

At the Exeter (Eng.) Assizes a schoolmaster named Starbridge has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for brutally flogging a youth who failed to complete his exercise in arithmetic. In consequence of the punishment inflicted the boy has lost the sight of one eye.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Bibles,
Albums,
Testaments,
Pass Books
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Wallets,
Memorandas,
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,

—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FURNITURE.

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

Furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit, Firs-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especiallty desire verybody to call and price my goods before buyng elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMLIY CROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condenseo time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	6 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 58 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 45 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 20 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 25 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.	12 00 m	7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 10 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 45
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 40 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2.	6 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 55
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 52	5 29
Jackson	3 25 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	10 55			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5.a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 20
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 00		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 3.		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		3 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 2 Fre't	No. 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10 20	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.50p	1.00a
6.38	4.13	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.48	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.43	11.05	Mexico	10.25	6.19	11.48
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.54	4.59	11.36	Chili	10.07	5.53	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.33	12.12	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	9.50
9.33	5.42p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.08	9.33
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.35	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.26	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.36	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.39	6.45
12.53	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. SCUTRA BP, Gen. Supt.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras,

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1.45 p.m.	2.35 a.m.	6:00 p.m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	6:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.53	6.37 "
Corunna	2.57	2.57	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	12 04 a.m	7:10 a.m
Sedan	2.58	11.48 a.m	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	11.35	6.22 "
Butler	2.46 "	11:29 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 30	11 28
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3 20
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 38am	†5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	10 35
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 39
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	8 50

L. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	468 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA.	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Egland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREW & CO,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. P. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over C. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE.

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.

O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fi Stock of Fine

Hats, Cap,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &C.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square.

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store.

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight. Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted. Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 13, 1876.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents two doses will relieve you.

The Sun gives the following letter, supposed to have been sent to Dom Pedro by Blane:

YOUR MAJESTY: I take advantage of the occasion of your visit to this country to explain my disposal of the $64,000 about which there is at this time some impertinent curiosity.

One-half of the sum which came into my hands was given by me in charity to a constituent of mine, a poor widowver, with seven grown-up sons.

The other moiety I unfortunately left at home upon the piano.

Your Majesty will therefore see that the transaction had no political significance. I trust you will be able to give me your support for the Cincinnati namination.

Yours truly, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Jim

Wha-at—Jim?
Jim Blaine!
Got him?—
Great Cain!
Jim Blaine
Of the State of Maine,
Smartest cuss in or out of the rain—
Got him?
Our Jim,
Cheeky Jim,
Full to the brim
Of brass and sass, and pluck and vim—
Got him?
Why he's the festive little pill
That went through catawampous Hill
And made the chivalry so ill;
He stole Ulysses's little squirt,
And put on Morton's bloody shirt;
Hammered Conkling's bump of gumption
Walloped Hayes out of resumption,
Whitened Butler's gory lock,
And put a black eye on Sam Cox,
Got him!
Our Jim—
Jim Blaine
Of the State of Maine;
Will somebody please explain?

The Republican papers have uniforly derided the efforts of the Democratic House of Representatives to make a wholesome retrenchment in the public expenditures. They have decried all economical measures introduced, as parsimonious and impolitic. They have not stopped at this, but have maliciously lied about the work of the Democrats in the field of reform. Lately on account of the exhaustion in nine months of the appropriation made by the last Republican Congress for twelve months supplies there are several custom houses and post-offices without a fund to draw upon for fuel and lights. The Republican press has misrepresented this as a result of Democratic economy, while the responsibility should rest upon Republican shoulders. The appropriation for lighting and heating public buildings was estimated and allowed by the Republicans. The year will not end until June 30, and if the funds intended to last until that time have been already used up it is easy to see where the blame should rest.

A Serious Joke.

There is a young gentleman in this town who is looked upon as a sort of a woman-hater and who, it is believed, positively would not marry any [illegible] every [illegible] dismissed. On account of this, some young ladies concluded to put a job on this young man, and arranged it for one of their number to propose marriage to him, while the others watched the fun through some [illegible]. The gentleman was invited to call at the house of the young lady who was to do the proposing, and on the designated evening, he was there, seated in the parlor, while the accessories to the plot were stationed in their spy-holes. After some desultory conversation about the weather and [illegible] party, the young lady suddenly dropped on her knees before the gentleman and in endearing terms declared her passion.

"Darling," she said, "I long have loved thee, but the cruel conventionalities of society have forced me to conceal my passion. Leap year, which gives to oppressed woman [illegible] privilege, is now here, and I take advantage of it to tell thee I adore thee. Look not thus coldly on [illegible] not from your presence [illegible] my bended knees imploring [illegible] will not say me nay. [illegible] from those ruby lips; fold me in those arms and say that thou [illegible] mine, only mine, forever and for aye."

Contrary to expectation the gentleman displayed not the least embarrassment during the foregoing recital, and when it was concluded he went over to the stove, and folding his hands under his coattail, thus replied:

"I'm told your dad owns 100 shares of North Carson, and that you've got two brindle bull-dogs in your own right, and without encumbrance. [illegible] I am informed that you are a good hand at making slapjacks and biscuit, that you don't chaw gum, which, by the way, is powerful expensive these hard times. In view of these facts I consent, and leave it to you to name the day."

Horrified beyond expression, the lady tried to explain that it was but a joke, but the gentleman would not accept any such explanation, and threatens a breach of promise suit unless she fulfills her promise, in which event he will summon the peepers as witnesses.

The Candidates.

Mr. J. D. Williams, who has been nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, has been prominently identified with Indiana politics for the past twenty-five years, during the most of which time he has served in the State Legislature having been sevearl times re-elected to both houses. He is by occupation a farmer, and owns a large farm near Wheatland Knox county where he has resided during the greater part of his life. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, and has made a very useful member. His personal appearance is very striking and in form and features he bears a wonderful resemblance to President Lincoln. He is much the same stamp of a man as ex-Governor Allen of Ohio, and by the way, the two are just of the same age—sixty-eight years. He was born in Ohio in 1808. Mr. Williams is familiarly called "Blue-jeans Jimmy on account of his always wearing clothes made of that domestic material. He is strong and vigorous despite his year, and will make an excellent canvass, especially in the rural districts. His long experience in State legislation well qualifies him for the position which he will undoubtedly be elected to fill.

Col. Isaac P. Gray,

Who has received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor is a prominent lawyer of Union City Randolph county and represented that county in the State Senate in 1871. He was formely a Republican but joined the Greely movement in 1872, and finally became a pronounced Democrat. He is forty-six years of age and is in every way fitted to make an excellent President of the Senate. He is an eloquent and effective speaker and will do good work in the canvass.—Logansport Pharos.

Democratic Platform.

The Democracy of Indiana declare their fidelity to all the provisions of the federal constitution, to a perpetual union of the States; to local self-government in every section; to all public trusts and obligations; to the honest payment of the public debt; to the preservation of the public faith; to the maintenance of free schools, and to the pure and economical administration of the federal State, and municipal government. They contemplate with alarm the distress that prevails, the widespread financial ruin that impends over the people, and the corruption that pervades the public service, and they charge that these evils are the direct result of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy the great contraction of the currency, and the extravagance and selfishness of the party and its officials who have so long held unchecked control. Inviting all who believe in and earnestly desire official purity and fidelity, the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis having a regard for the interests and welfare of the whole people and not a class, and the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword to unite with them they declare:

1. That the civil service of the government has become corrupt and it is made an object of personal gain and that it is the first duty of the people themselves and the government to require tests of honesty, capacity, and fidelity in the selection of persons to fill all public positions.

2. The reported exposure of corruption in the administration of every branch of public affairs call for a continued and thorough investigation, not only that the corrupt practices may be brought to light and the guilty parties to punishment but also that it may be made clear to the people that their only remedy for reform is by making a general and thorough change.

3. That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in Federal State, and municipal administration as an essential means toward lessening the burdens of the people and we commend the efforts of the majority of the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenses of the federal government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officers.

4. We believe in our ancient doctrine that gold and silver are the true and safe basis of the currency and we are in favor of measures and policies that will produce uniformity in value in coin and paper money of the country without destroying or embarrassing the business interests of the people.

5. We oppose the contraction of the volume of our paper currency and declare in favor of the adoption of measures looking to the gradual retirement of the circulation of the national banks and the substitution therefor of the circulating notes issued by the authority of the government.

6. We recognize with patriotic satisfaction the boundless recuperative energies with which our country is endowed and observe that in spite of the interference with the laws of commerce which has been practiced our currency has improved in proportion as our wealth has increased and the sense of national and local security has been confirmed. We are therefore of the opinion that a natural return to specie payments will be promoted by the increase of national wealth and industries, by the assurance of harmony at home and peace abroad, and by strengthening our public credit under a wise and economical administration of our national affairs.

7. That legal-tender notes constitute a safe currency, and one especially valuable to the debtor classes because of its legal tender quality and we demand the repeal of the legislation enacted by the Republican party providing for its withdrawal from circulation and the substitution therefor of national bank paper.

8. The act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, '79 was a party measure devised in secret caucus for party ends, and forced thro' the House of Representatives without the allowance of an amendment or debate under party discipline. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment is a standing threat upon business men, and should at once be repealed without any condition whatever.

9. As Democrats we may indulge in laudable pride at the great success of our common school system which has its origin in the Democratic policy and its development in Democratic measures. We will stand by and forever maintain our constitutional provision which guarantee our common school from diminution and misappropriation, and its use only to support non-sect-arian common schools and we denounce as enemies of the schools the Republicans, who for party-ends have sought to bring them into political and sectarian controversy.

10. We believe that a license law properly guarded is the true principle in legislation upon the liquor traffic.

11. It is not right for any political party to make the just claims of the union soldier, their wives and children, the subject of partisan controversy for such right are most secure when protected by all the people and are endangered only when thrown into the political arena by demagogues.—We will stand by and maintain their rights to honors to pensions and to equal bounties not as partisans but because it is our pleasure and duty as citizens.

12. That the jurisdiction of the federal courts in civil causes has been so extended as to become burdensome to the people in increased expense and compelling them to try their causes at places remote from their homes.

13 We approve the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives prohibiting members of Congress and all officers and employees of the United States from contributing money to influence elections.

14. We are opposed to the assumption by congress of the debts of the District of Columbia which were contracted by the late corrupting and we believe the government should pay over equal just proportions for local improvement, the same as other owners of property and no more.

15. That the people of Indiana recognise with pride and pleasure the eminent public services of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; that in all public trusts he has been faithful to his duty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish. We therefore declare that he is our unanimous choice for the presidency of the United States.

16. That the delegates to the Democratic national convention this day appointed are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this state in said convention as a unit, in such manner as the majority of the delegates may determine.

17. We are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt; to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves, or the property of rebels destroyed in the war.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

DOLAN, the murderer of Mr. James H. Noe, a New York merchant, was hanged in that city last week.... Thomas W. Piper, under sentence of death in Boston for the murder of the little girl Mabel Young, in the belfry of a church, has made a statement to the effect that the girl was killed by a trap-door falling upon her, and that he professed ignorance of the tragedy on account of a fear that he would be charged with murdering her. His story is not credited.

PRESIDENT GRANT visited Philadelphia last week for the purpose of seeing the present condition of the Centennial grounds.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH has decided to have the Beecher scandal again investigated.

BARNEY WILLIAMS, the well-known comedian, died in New York, last week. He was a native of Ireland, and was fifty-three years of age.... The widow of Mosher, who kidnaped Charley Ross, has called on Westervelt, an accomplice in the crime, now serving out a sentence in the Pennsylvania penitentiary, and asked him to give some clue as to the fate of the child. Westervelt protested his inability to do so, declaring that he engaged in the conspiracy merely in the hope of sharing the reward, but had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the stolen boy at the time of Mosher's death.

ARTICLES for exhibition at the National Centennial Exposition are arriving in great profusion, by car-loads and ship-loads, and the utmost exertions are being made to get everything in order by the opening day.

THE WEST.

A MAN, his wife and three children were recently murdered by Indians at a place 100 miles from Custer City. Great trouble from the Indians is apprehended in the Black Hills country. The Cheyennes have broken up into small bands for marauding purposes. A party of miners had a fight with one of these roving bands recently, in which one Indian was killed and two miners wounded. The miners held their ground and drove the Indians off.... While five persons were descending a coal shaft at Brown's Station on the Columbia branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad one day last week, the rope broke, and all fell to the bottom, over 100 feet. Two men and a boy were instantly killed, and the other two fatally injured.

THE City National Bank of Chicago has suspended, and will go into voluntary bankruptcy. The assets more than cover the liabilities.... Two railroad projects find adherents in Northern Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Midland road is to run southwest, through Marquette, Portage and Mineral Point to Dubuque; the Wisconsin and Lake Superior, from Oshkosh northward to the shores of Lake Superior. Aid in large amounts has already been pledged to both roads.

THE Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* says: "The crops in this State look fine. Unless some very unusual event happens the wheat crop will be both the largest and the best ever known in Kansas. In every direction broad fields of wheat, green and luxuriant, meet the eye, and the farmers are jubilant."

THE professional base-ball season in the West was opened on the 25th of April by games at Louisville between the Chicago and Louisville clubs—score, 4 to 0 in favor of Chicago—and at Cincinnati between the St. Louis and Cincinnati, the Porkopolitans winning a ball from the Mound City chaps by a score of 2 to 1.

WILLIAM MCKEE, one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue in connection with the whisky ring, was last week sentenced to two years' imprisonment in jail, and to pay a fine of $10,000. All the convicted whisky-thieves at St. Louis have now been sentenced.

THE representative base-ball clubs of Chicago and Louisville had a second meeting in the latter city on the 27th ult., and resulted in another severe defeat of the Southerners by a score of 10 to 0. On the same day St. Louis again succumbed to the superior ball powers of Cincinnati, her pet club coming out at the little end of the horn. Score, 5 to 2. There is wailing and gnashing of teeth in Louisville and St. Louis, and a corresponding degree of rejoicing in Chicago and Cincinnati.

SOUTH.

BELIEVING he has no power to appoint a Senator where the vacancy arises from failure of the Legislature to elect, Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, will not designate a man to fill the place that Pinchback did not get in the Senate at this session. The vacancy will be left for the Louisiana Legislature to fill next winter.

WASHINGTON.

A VALUABLE horse and buggy was stolen from President Grant a few nights ago.... The appropriations for the postal service for the next fiscal year, as agreed upon in committee, are $3,500,000 less than last year, but foots up in spite of this reduction the large aggregate of $33,000,000.

THERE is serious danger of a dead-lock between the two houses of Congress on the appropriation bill.... The Joint Congressional Committee on the Library has decided to recommend the immediate beginning of a new building for the Library of Congress. The question of location which has delayed action from year to year, was compromised, and the site of the botanical garden, just at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, was chosen.... The House Committee on the Freedman's Savings bank has succeeded in finding evidence to sustain criminal charges against several officers of the bank.

GEN. BELKNAP has written a letter to a friend, denying in positive terms that he has made any confession whatever concerning the charges against him relative to the Fort Sill post-tradership.... A final decision of the Supreme court of the United States, rendered a few days ago, declares all individual claims to the Arkansas Hot Springs untenable, and fixes the title in the United States.... Bids were opened at the treasury last week for the sale of five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from May 1, 1876, in lots of not less than $500,000, to a total amount of $5,883,000. The total bids aggregated $62,447,000, at prices ranging between $102.25 and $103.78 inclusive.

IN response to a note from the Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to produce certain papers needed in the pending inquiry, Secretary Bristow informs the committee that an executive order has been issued prohibiting the removal of original papers from the files of his department, and hence he declines to comply with the committee's request. Postmaster-general Jewell has made a similar response to the committee's demand for papers in the Postoffice department. ....The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably on two of the most important measures that have been submitted to it: The establishment of a Territorial Government in the Indian country, and an enabling act for the admission into the Union as a State of New Mexico.

THE President, in conversation with a gentleman the other day, told the true story of the madman who has recently given such romantic testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. The President says he was conscious for many weeks that he was being shadowed; that he could never leave the White-house without finding the maniac turn upon him at some street corner and glower upon him with his rocking eye. [illegible] the [illegible] one day [illegible] the [illegible] and told him [illegible] he [illegible]. It did [illegible] and the [illegible] The madman still continued to haunt the White-house grounds and the streets, and was finally taken to the asylum. He was subsequently released and sent to Ireland, and it was not known that he had returned until he appeared before the committee.... The House Pacific Railroad Committee have agreed to report favorably on the Senate bill extending for ten years the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad.... With a view to an honest collection of the tax upon distilled spirits, and the prompt punishment of persons engaged in defrauding the Government, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue asks the co-operation of honest distillers, rectifiers and liquor-dealers. Distillers and dealers in liquors having knowledge of fraud, or good reason to suspect its existence, are requested to communicate the fact by [illegible] to the Bureau at Washington. They may do so with assurance that their communications shall be treated as strictly confidential. The information thus given will be made the basis of an immediate investigation by some officer of Internal Revenue.

PRESIDENT GRANT, Secretaries Bristow and Jewell, and several other distinguished officials visited Baltimore one day last week, for the purpose of attending the wedding of Miss Shoemaker, daughter of S. M. Shoemaker, manager of the Adams Express Company, to William C. Boylston. It was a very brilliant affair. The bride received a vast number of beautiful and costly presents, the total value of which is placed at $300,000.

GENERAL.

ALL the available naval force now at Hampton Roads has been ordered to rendezvous at Tampico, for the purpose of watching the Rio Grande, and protecting American residents in the border towns.

THE reply of Belknap's lawyers to the pleadings of the impeachment managers sets up, after the customary general denials, that Clymer's committee had no authority from the House to investigate the matters on which the impeachment has been based; and relates how Belknap proposed to admit the receipt of all the sums mentioned by Marsh, on condition that Clymer would suppress Mrs. Belknap's connection with the case; how Clymer rejected this proposition, and notified the Secretary that impeachment would be moved, unless he resigned before noon of the 2d of March, and how Belknap, to avoid the scandal of such a trial, and to protect his wife, acted upon Clymer's demand and did resign before noon of that day. Upon this curious statement the ex-Secretary claims that the subsequent proceedings were a breach of faith on Clymer's part, and that, therefore, Belknap should be acquitted, or jurisdiction of the case be declined by the Senate.

POLITICAL.

THE Connecticut delegation to the National Republican convention favor the nomination of Postmaster General Jewell, and will present his name to the convention.

THE Democrats of the Third Indiana district have been notified by letter from Speaker Kerr that the condition of his health renders it impossible for him to accept a renomination to Congress.... The chief question which will govern the nominating convention of the two political parties in the coming Presidential campaign, the New York *World* says, is the availability of the candidates. This, it claims, "gives Tilden an advantage, as the State of New York is looked upon as the fighting ground of the next election—both parties supposing that it may turn the election to one or the other of the candidates, and the most available man for New York will be the most available man for the Democratic convention."

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE, United States Minister to Paris, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the governorship of Illinois, telegraphs to his friends in Chicago that he would be compelled to decline absolutely the nomination.

THE Massachusetts Republicans held their State convention at Boston last week. Resolutions approving the energy and courage of Secretary Bristow and associating the name of Mr. Blaine with the office of President were tabled. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the delegates to the National convention be unpledged, but requiring them to work and vote for those candidates whose character give unquestionable assurance that they will be faithful and zealous to maintain the equal rights of all; to bring about the resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that already fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and radical reform of the civil service, to the end that the administration of public affairs may be characterized by efficiency, economy, and purity. It is claimed that a large majority of the delegation to Cincinnati, which is headed by R. H. Dana, Jr., will support Bristow first, last and all the time.... The California delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are uninstructed, but are said to be favorable to Blaine. The Democrats of Oregon have renominated L. F. Lane for Congress.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: "An old political stager, who is pretty good at guessing, wishes us to place on record the prediction that the Republican candidate for President will be either Bristow or Washburne, and that the Democrats will nominate either Tilden or Judge David Davis. We will see.".... The New York Democratic State convention pronounced for Tilden for President. Senator Kernan, Lieut-Gov. Dorsheimer, Congressman Hewitt, and Henry C. Murphy were appointed delegates at large to St. Louis.... The Arkansas Republicans expressed a warm preference for Morton for President, but left their delegates to Cincinnati untrammeled.

FOREIGN.

IT is stated that the Spanish Government war estimates amount to 570,000,000 reals, of which 48,000,000 are for extraordinary expenses. ....The American horse Preakness, sent over to England to show his heels to the native flyers, had the honor of getting in fourth on the Newmarket course.

A CALCUTTA dispatch says: "Seventeen of the persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary, of the English expedition, are to be executed at Bahma, in May, in the presence of a British escort.".... A telegram from Constantinople says: "The English and Russian Ambassadors had an interview with the Grand Vizier. The conference resulted in an announcement that the Porte had no intention of declaring war against Montenegro."

DISPATCHES from Matamoras report that the forces of Diaz have been badly defeated near Monterey.... Instructions have been sent to the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople to advise the Sultan not to declare war against Servia and Montenegro, but trust to Austria's mediation for an early termination of the insurrection and a peaceful settlement of all pending difficulties.

LIEUT. COM. JOHNSON, commanding the United States naval forces on the Rio Grande, telegraphs to the Navy Department that all reports of forced loans on foreign merchants at New Laredo, Mexico, are untrue.

IT is reported from Algeria that the insurgents are hemmed in by the French forces, and must surrender or suffer extermination.... The Theater des Arts, at Rouen, France, was recently destroyed by fire. The flames broke out while the actors were dressing for the play, and before the public was admitted. About a dozen actors were burned to death, and several others seriously injured.... In the British parliament, last week, a bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women was defeated—yeas 152, nays 239.

HOSTILITIES have actually begun between Guatemala and Salvador, the troops of the latter having been defeated near the frontier.... All the London journals support the position of the British Government in the Winslow extradition.... A cable dispatch says the plague in Mesopotamia is increasing. Since the last report there have been 553 new cases and 298 deaths.... Queen Victoria accepts the title of "Empress of India.".... Spain has just shipped [illegible] soldiers for Cuba.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, April 21.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Knott introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus in certain cases. Referred. It provides that the Supreme court shall have the original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue a writ of habeas corpus in all cases where the party shall be detained or restrained of liberty by [illegible] ....The bill transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department was passed by [illegible] yeas to [illegible] nays. ...A motion was offered by Kasson that the investigation of the charges against Secretary Bristow called for by the resolution of [illegible] be conducted openly. Adopted—170 to 26.

SATURDAY, April 22.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—No business was transacted [illegible] the [illegible] of Frelinghuysen's bill to define the status of American [illegible] in foreign countries.

MONDAY, April 24.—*Senate.*—The bill to abolish the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was resumed, and Jones, of Nevada, made a very long argument in favor of the double standard of gold and silver money. When about half through his speech the Senate adjourned.

House.—Several bills were introduced, including the following: By Campbell, to increase the circulation of National Bank notes; to relieve the National banks from the tax on their circulation; to liquidate the national debt, and to strengthen the public credit; by O'Brien, to reorganize the navy; by Hayward, to permit national banks to issue circulating notes equal in amount to 100 per cent. of the current market value of the bonds deposited by them. ....Faulkner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, requesting the President to take such steps as may result in the early release of Edward O'M. Condon from his imprisonment in England. Passed.... Sayler presented the petition of the tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., for a reduction of the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. Referred....Gibson offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to make examination into the management of the New Orleans Custom-house and other Federal offices in that city, with power to sit in New Orleans during the recess. Adopted.... Late in the afternoon Blaine obtained the floor and spoke at some length in denial of the stories concerning his alleged connection with certain transactions in Pacific railroad bonds.

TUESDAY, April 25.—*Senate.*—The Senate almost unanimously refused to recede from its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and asked for a committee of conference. Sargent, Frelinghuysen and Withers were appointed as such committee.... The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House.... The Chair announced McMillan as a member of the special committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi, in place of Oglesby, excused.... The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the law relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and Jones (Nev.) concluded his argument.

House.—The District of Columbia Tax bill, as amended by Neal's substitute, providing a tax of one and one-half per cent. on all property, real and personal, was passed....Lawrence, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in relation to the Pacific railroads, proposing a bill to require them to create a sinking fund, and to pay at maturity the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to them by the Government. Ordered printed. ....The House then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.... Lord, chairman of the impeachment managers, presented a rejoinder to the demurrer filed by W. W. Belknap. The paper was read and adopted, and the Clerk ordered to file it with the Secretary of the Senate.... The House then resumed consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.—*Senate.*—Morrill (Vt.) addressed the Senate in support of the bill to establish an educational fund.... A resolution was offered by Sargent, and adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the number of revenue agents, their compensation and expenses; whether any of them have received any compensation in the nature of special awards, and if so, by what authority of law, and whether any of them are under the direction of any officer not a subordinate of the Treasury department.

House.—The Speaker appointed the following conference committees: On the Deficiency bill, Wells, Atkins and Hale; on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Singleton, Randall and Waldron.... An inquiry was directed into the charges that the Clerk of the House and his subordinates were lobbying against reduction in the Legislative Appropriation bill.... A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a select committee to investigate the conduct and management of the Custom-house and other Government offices at New Orleans.... Wells, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from three of its amendments, and that the House concur in three others of its amendments. Adopted.... Resolutions were offered by Banning and Randall, calling for information as to the sale of commissary articles, and as to the amount of post funds at the Military Academy at West Point. Adopted. ....The Legislative Appropriation bill was debated. ....Lapham introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that whenever an appropriation bill is passed by Congress, and is presented to the President for his signature, he may withhold his approval from any particular item in the bill, stating his reason for so doing.

THURSDAY, April 27.—*Senate.*—A large audience was present in the galleries to witness the impeachment proceedings. The managers appeared shortly before 1 o'clock, and the proceedings were at once begun by reading the minutes of the last session. This was followed by the reading of the answers filed by the managers and counsel for the defense during the interim, as to the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Lord submitted a motion that the evidence relating to the question of jurisdiction of the Senate be given before the argument relating thereto, and if such plea is overruled, that the defendant be required to answer the articles of impeachment within two days, and the House's reply, if they deem it necessary, within two days, and that the trial proceed the next day after the joining of the issue. Mr. Carpenter, of the counsel for the accused, moved that the trial be postponed till the first Monday of December next, and asked that the time for discussing this motion be fixed at two hours for each side. The request was granted, forty-eight to thirteen, and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate in favor of the motion. The Senate then at 3 o'clock retired for consultation, and returned to the Senate Chamber at half-past 4, when the presiding officer announced that the motion on the part of the defendant was denied. The managers then submitted a proposition to go on with the hearing, take all the testimony and then decide both the questions of jurisdiction and guilt at the close.

House.—Morrison reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill defining the tax on fermented or malt liquors. This amendment adds a proviso that nothing in the act shall change the present rules of the law respecting the evidence in any prosecution or suit. The amendment was concurred in.... Turney made a conference report on the bill excluding Missouri from provisions of the act of the 10th of May, 1872, to promote the development of mining resources.... The Legislative Appropriation bill was debated.

Centennial Boat Racing.

The coming boat races at the Centennial promise to be the most brilliant ever seen in the United States. England is going to send her best professionals; Cambridge, flushed with victory, agrees to send the pick of its crew; Canada will be represented by its best muscle and training. Our own oarsmen will have their hands full, and the prospect of beating the great champions of the English universities will spur them on to renewed efforts in the way of training. One crew has been in Florida, hunting, fishing, and generally hardening its constitution. Others are taking to their boats with all the heartiness that is in them. The Ward brothers promise a benefit. Pittsburgh proposes to send a batch of stalwart professionals to support her renown on smooth waters. Trainers in the United States will have to guard against climatic disadvantages, which, while they may increase their dash and spirit, may lessen their powers of endurance. This contest will certainly bring out all the pluck and pride of our colleges, and prove one of the most attractive features of the centennial year.

EXTRADITION.

An International Dispute in the Case of Winslow the Forger—Great Britain Abandons Her Treaty Obligations.

The last interchange of dispatches between the British Government and the State department, says a Washington telegram, shows that extradition between the two countries is a dead-letter, that Winslow and Gray and other Americans in England who are under arrest there will be released, and that to all intents and purposes the treaty of 1842 may be considered as abrogated. Official information to that effect has been communicated to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that it may take such steps as a co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power as it may deem proper, either in the way of suggesting to the President the terms of a new or supplemental treaty or to provide for such legislation as will meet the extraordinary demand of the British Government. This demand is for an assurance in the case of Winslow, the Boston forger, from this Government, that he shall not be tried for any crime other than for which he was extradited. His extradition is asked for on an indictment for forgery. The English authorities declare that they will surrender him if the United States will agree not to try him for any other offense. The Secretary of State replies that the tenth article of the Extradition treaty requires no such exaction and shows that both countries have tried persons for crimes for which they were not extradited. To this the other side make answer that an act of Parliament of 1870 prohibits the surrender of any criminal to a foreign country until assurance is received, by law or otherwise, that he shall not be put on trial for any other crime than that for which he is given up. This Government, in its reply, stands on the treaty of 1842, and protests that it is no party to the act of Parliament of 1870, though it insists that the twenty-seventh section of that act in effect sustains the extradition clause of the treaty. Aside from all these facts this Government in the Winslow case has no authority whatever to pledge the conduct of criminal justice in Massachusetts to Great Britain. Winslow is to be tried, if tried at all, in the courts of that State, and not in the courts of the United States. No Federal officer can dictate to a district-attorney nor a grand jury in Massachusetts the nature of the crime for which Winslow shall be tried. The position of the Secretary of State is sustained by the leading men in both parties at Washington who are acquainted with the facts, while on the other hand that of Great Britain is regarded as singular as it is untenable.

Fish Culture in the West.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner of Fisheries, has sent a communication to Congress asking an appropriation of $17,500 for the purpose of continuing the introduction and propagation of useful food fishes into the United States the coming season. Prof. Baird has a table attached to his communication, in which he shows the distribution of fish by the commission in the different States. The distribution of shad in the Northwestern States for the last year was as follows:

	No. of fish.		*No. of fish.*
ILLINOIS.			
Calumet river	70,000	Rock river	130,000
INDIANA.			
White river	480,000	St. Joseph river	80,000
Wabash river	115,000		
IOWA.			
Des Moines river			190,000
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit river	100,000	Grand river	80,000
MINNESOTA.			
Schiawassee river	80,000	Mississippi river	125,000
WISCONSIN.			
Fox river			70,000

The distribution of Penobscot salmon transported to new waters in the Northwestern States was as follows:

	No. of fish.		*No. of fish.*
ILLINOIS.			
Calumet river	10,000	Illinois river	19,000
IOWA.			
Dubuque creek	3,000	Iowa river	5,000
Cedar river	29,000	Maquoketa river	4,000
Turkey river	15,000	Bear creek	14,000
MICHIGAN.			
Lord's lake	500	Tributaries St. Joe river	1,500
Orchard lake	500	Kalamazoo river	500
Wall's lake	500	Grand river	500
Whitmore's lake	500	Muskegon river	1,500
Gun lake	500	Manistee river	1,500
Barrier lake	500	Au Sable river	17,000
Diamond lake	1,000	Pine river	40,000
Barren lake	500	Salmon creek	40,000
Lake near Marshall	500	Higgins' lake	32,000
Headwaters St. Joe river	500	Dowagiac river	5,000
North branch St. Joe river	2,000		
MINNESOTA.			
Unknown lakes and creeks			18,000
WISCONSIN.			
Menomonee river	7,000	Madison lake	7,500
Oconomowoc lake	1,000	Geneva lake	7,500
Milwaukee river	11,000		

The transportation and distribution of California salmon in new waters in the Northwestern States were as follows:

	No. of fish.		*No. of fish.*
ILLINOIS.			
Calumet river	25,000	Rock river	15,000
INDIANA.			
White river	15,000	Tanner's creek	18,000
IOWA.			
Iowa river	8,300	Big Rock creek	5,000
Bloody river	26,700	Cedar river	47,500
Turkey river	14,600	Des Moines river	36,400
L. Maquoketa river	6,000	Boon river	9,000
Maquoketa river	22,000	Twin lakes	10,000
Spring creek	4,600	Storm lake	10,000
Waupsipinecon river	37,000		
MICHIGAN.			
Gull lake	3,000	Grand river	12,000
Kalamazoo river	25,000	Sandstone creek	24,000
Butternut creek	6,000	Crouches creek	6,000
Sand creek	9,000		
MINNESOTA.			
St. Croix river	18,000	Various small lakes and rivers	25,000
WISCONSIN.			
Green lake	10,000	Small lakes and rivers	22,000

About Sleep.

Prof. Ferrier, of King's college, London, who has made the phenomena of sleep a special study, recently said in a lecture thereon that anything which has a tendency to abstract blood from the brain favors sleep. Exercise does this, because the moment the weary muscles are at rest the blood rushes to them to repair their loss, and is absorbed by them. Digestion and hot drinks produce the same result by drawing the blood supply from the brain to the stomach. Conversely, anything that stimulates the brain, such as sights, sounds, thought or anxiety, will keep a man awake. If we, therefore, wish for a refreshing slumber, we must begin by avoiding care and anxiety and take sufficient bodily exercise to induce the necessary muscular exhaustion. With regard to the length of sleep, Dr. Ferrier holds that the heart is not in a state of constant but of rhythmical activity, a term of action being followed by a pause of rest, during which the heart is to all intents and purposes asleep. In fact, if the pauses of the heart are all summed up, it will be found that it rests or sleeps eight hours out of the twenty-four, the sleep being in the proportion of one-third as compared with the hours of action or work. Eight hours are consequently sufficient for the [illegible].

PASSING EVENTS.

DOM PEDRO says he intends to visit every State in our Union. He goes to the Pacific coast to get a good start, and will work his way eastward.

THERE are in operation in Canada [illegible] miles of railway, which have been constructed at a cost of $299,782,557.64. The profit on this large amount of capital is only about 1½ per cent.

MANY silly stories are going the rounds of the papers about the superstitious notions of the late A. T. Stewart, his belief in signs and omens. But it is a very singular fact that at the last Sunday dinner held in his house thirteen guests sat down to the table.

THE editor of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* can snuff a candle at fifty paces and carries a cane like a weaver's beam, and so when he says that there is an Indian couple residing in Graham county whose respective ages are 175 and 130, every man earnestly declares that he knows them.

TRUSTEN POLK, at one time Governor of and United States Senator from Missouri, and in ante-war times a conspicuous figure in the politics of that State, died recently in St. Louis. Polk espoused the cause of the South and was expelled from the Senate in 1862.

ABOUT a month since Daniel McCruly, of Tiffin, O., moved to Kansas, 900 miles distant, taking a shepherd dog with him. The day after his arrival the dog disappeared. The other day he turned up at Tiffin, well though footsore, having evidently walked the whole distance.

THERE died in Detroit, Mich., recently, that widely-known and somewhat curious character, Dr. Orestes A. Brownson. A man of continual mental research, he was ever changing his views, especially upon matters pertaining to the soul, having been in his life over and through the fields of nearly every religious creed, from Unitarianism to Roman Catholicism. His writings are numerous, and his death at seventy-three years of age closed a life as restless as it has been long.

MR. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Washington Monument Association, has prepared a plan for the completion of the monument, which has been adopted by the association. The design is to abandon that part of the original plan which calls for a temple or pantheon and to erect a simple shaft 300 feet high. The purpose of surrendering the charter or allowing the monument to remain unfinished or be taken down, is to be abandoned, and subscriptions are to be solicited from time to time until the monument is completed.

THERE recently arrived at Leavenworth, Kan., a buffalo-hunter from the Pan-Handle of Texas, whose experience has never had a parallel in this country. Previous to the terrible storm of March 15 he was lost between Cantonment and Red Deer creek, 100 miles away from any habitation, with no clothing or arms. For ten days the poor fellow lived on roots dug from the frozen ground. One day he found the leg of a buffalo that had been killed months before, and ate the rotten marrow. This and the roots were his only subsistence. Both feet have been amputated.

THE wife of George I. Amsdell, a wealthy Albany brewer, obtained a divorce from him in 1870. She was granted $50,000 alimony, of which $20,000 was paid in cash and the rest in a mortgage. In 1874 they were remarried, and the wife gave back the mortgage. In 1875 they were ready to part again. The wife began a suit to recover the mortgage. Mr. John T. Hoffman was made a referee in the case, and he has decided that the second marriage was null and void, as Mr. Amsdell had no right to marry again while his divorced wife lived. Therefore a new mortgage must be given to her and the arrearage of interest paid.

PRESIDENT GRANT has signed the silver resumption bill. It is now a law. No more money is to be spent by the Government in printing fractional currency. As fast as it becomes too worn for use it will be retired in favor of silver pieces of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents. The law is peremptory and immediate in its direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coins, although he is allowed some latitude in the details of the work. It is probable that a good deal of the fractional currency will be redeemed and retired before it becomes too mutilated for use.

CHINA is apparently becoming the "sick man" of the farther east. She has two distinct and prosperous rebellions on hand at present, many interior towns being already in the hands of the insurgents. And worse than that, even, is the fact that the Government finds itself compelled to submit to the bullying of so insignificant a power as Portugal, whose usurped position at Macao, having been an incurable nuisance to the Chinese for a long time, is now extended by the occupation of an island in the neighborhood which China wanted to use for a customs station. There is obviously not much hope for a nation of hundreds of millions of people that tamely submits to snubbing from a state whose whole population might be housed in a single Chinese town.

Bogus Scalps.

The large sums of money which were paid by the authorities of Blair and other counties in the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania, as bounties for scalps of wild animals, during the last year, prompted an investigation, which revealed a well-devised and carefully-executed scheme for defrauding the county treasuries. In one instance the skin of a colt which had died was deftly cut up and made into ears and palmed off as those of a fox. Warrants have been issued against numerous persons suspected of the frauds.

CAMELS thrive remarkably well without any care at Elgin, about twenty miles from Austin, Texas, where they were introduced at the time of the threatened Mormon war, in the expectation of a contract for transportation. Five of them were sold last week to a circus manager for $1,250.

Royal Visitors.

The visit to this country of the Emperor of Brazil recalls the visits of the other royal personages to the United States. William, fourth son of George III., came in 1782 as midshipman. An attempt aimed at his capture failed. A little while after, the Duke of Kent, Victoria's father, was the guest of Boston for a short time, passing through it on the way to join his regiment. In 1796 Louis Philippe, accompanied by his two brothers, Duke de Montpensier and Count de Beaujolais, landed at Philadelphia. Louis traveled extensively throughout the country. He returned to the United States in 1800. Jerome Bonaparte, nineteen years of age, arrived in New York in 1803, and, visiting Baltimore, fell in love with a Miss Patterson, whom he married. In less than two years he started for France, leaving his wife to follow. Readers are acquainted with the fact of the Emperor's order prohibiting her entering France at any point, and the subsequent annulling of the marriage. Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Camiros, several years younger than the Emperor, came to the United States a young man, and began life as a farmer out West. Two sons of Joachim Murat, who was proclaimed King of the two Sicilies in 1808, settled in Florida a few years after their father was shot by the Neapolitans. Napoleon married a grand niece of Washington, and died at Tallahassee in 1847. His brother, Napoleon Lucien Charles, came here in 1825, and married a Yankee school mistress. In 1848 he was created a prince of the Imperial family. In 1836 the late Emperor was banished to the United States. He landed at Norfolk in March, 1837, and then came to New York, where he remained until May, when he sailed for Switzerland, to see his dying mother. Two visits were made us by the Prince de Joinville (who, by the way, is brother-in-law of the present Emperor of Brazil), once in 1842 and again in 1861, accompanied by his son, Duc de Penthievre, and his nephews, Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres. He placed his son in the naval academy and accepted for himself and nephews positions on McClellan's staff. In September, 1860, the Prince of Wales, traveling as the Baron Renfrew, with his tutor, the Duke of Newcastle, arrived at Detroit, and was generally received throughout the country. Shortly after came Crown Prince Napoleon and bride, Princess Clothilde, daughter of the King of Italy. Then Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, leaving New York for England. On January 21, 1870, Prince Arthur, third son of Victoria, arrived in New York from Montreal. On November 20, 1871, the Grand Duke Alexis reached here. He was treated to a buffalo hunt by Phil. Sheridan. King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian islands, reached San Francisco in November, 1875, and his trip is still fresh in the minds of readers.

An Accomplished Umpire.

Half-a-dozen small boys congregated in an alley off Fourth street this morning to witness a Græco-Roman wrestling match of some importance about to come off. The athletes in the case were a couple of boys about evenly matched in size, who had never engaged in a Græco-Roman wrestling before, but who thought they could manage it easily enough because, as one of them remarked, "It's only a kind o' rough an' tumble rastle, anyhow." The stakes were a couple of bananas, purchased by subscription among the boys, and placed in the hands of an umpire.

Promptly at the word the two champions took off their coats and pitched in vigorously. They grabbed each other by the collar and tugged and pulled, and finally one got hold of a handful of hair, and in return took a crusher in the eye, when they clinched again and fell. The contest at once became a Græco-Roman fight of elegant dimensions, and lasted about ten minutes, when one of the contestants, with a bloody nose and one eye closed, yelled "enough," and the other got up and claimed the bananas. They were not to be found, and the umpire was indignant that they should be demanded. He explained the situation in forcible terms:

"Yer show more cheek nor a mule! Yer can't claim the stakes cos yer didn't stick to no rules. I know a Greeker-Rummun hold when I see it, but ther wan't no Greeker-Rummun rastle about that! That was a fight, an' when yer got to fightin' I put down them bananas. That's an umpire's biz!"—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$9 00	@11 00
HOGS—Dressed	10 25	@10 50
COTTON	12½	@ 13
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 20	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 21	@ 1 22½
CORN	61	@ 65
OATS	47	@ 51
RYE	86	@ 88
PORK—New Mess	21 50	@21 75
LARD—Steam	13⅜	@ 13½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@ 4 70
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	7 50	@ 8 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 8 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 10	@ 1 12
No. 2 Spring	99	@ 1 01
No. 3 Spring	90	@ 92
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 31½
RYE—No. 2	64	@ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	59	@ 59½
BUTTER—Fancy	30	@ 34
EGGS—Fresh	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess	21 00	@21 25
LARD	13	@ 13½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 37	@ 1 37½
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 45½
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33½
RYE—No. 2	65	@ 66
PORK—Mess	22 15	@22 25
LARD	13	@ 13½
HOGS	7 10	@ 7 50
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 03½
CORN—No. 2	51	@ 51½
OATS—No. 2	32½	@ 32¾
RYE	70	@ 71½
BARLEY—No. 2	89	@ 90
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 15	@ 1 20
CORN	50	@ 51
OATS	36	@ 42
RYE	74	@ 76
PORK—Mess	21 50	@22 00
LARD	13	@ 14
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 36	@ 1 36½
Amber	1 23½	@ 1 23¾
CORN	53½	@ 54
OATS—No. 2	34½	@ 36
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	7 75	@ 8 00
Philadelphias	8 30	@ 8 50
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Medium	4 00	@ 4 75
SHEEP	4 00	@ 6 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAIS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Farmer's Daughter.

She lives within a quiet home,
No model of the graces,
Unknown to culture's higher walks,
Or fashion's giddy places;
A thoughtful girl, so sweet, so wise,
With earnest face and loving eyes—
The farmer's gentle daughter.

From morn till eve the little maid
Is busy at her labor—
She sweeps and dusts the old farm-house
And helps a poorer neighbor;
No gossip will she listen to,
(A merit rare, I own to you),
So lives the farmer's daughter.

On baking days her tiny hands
Are busy at the making;
No bread more light and sweet than hers
Was ever made by baking.
She churns the butter golden, sweet,
And keeps the dairy white and neat—
The farmer's useful daughter.

Her garden is an Eden fair,
A bloom with pinks and roses—
She knows the name of every flower,
And makes some gorgeous posies—
Grows peas, and radishes, and cress,
And corn, and squash, and herbs to press—
The farmer's happy daughter.

Long may she bravely smile on us—
Our darling household fairy,
The queen of garden, house and lot,
And princess of the dairy—
To teach us by her pleasant way
To love the things of every day—
God bless the farmer's daughter.

—*Annie L. Jack.*

Around the Farm.

NON-BREEDING cows are now cured by putting them to work like oxen.

THERE are two sore evils: Too many young men are going to the cities to find employment, and too many tramps are seeking the rural districts.—*Des Moines Register.*

THE blackberry is so healthy and delicious a fruit that no amount of trouble should prevent every well-living farmer from having a plenty. The Kittatinny and Wilson's early are highly recommended.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says that Brownell's Eureka is a potato that will please the producer, the salesman, the cook, and the eater. It is enormously prolific, white in skin and flesh, smooth surface, and having a fine, dry and delicious flesh. The agricultural press will teem with testimonials of this potato within the next two years.

CORN-FED hens do not lay in winter, for the simple reason there isn't any albumen material in the corn. When wheat is fed, there is fat enough in it to supply all that is needed for the yelk, and gluten enough to make the white, and lime enough to furnish the shell; it does not thus seem difficult to understand why corn-fed hens should not lay, as they do not, and why wheat-fed hens should lay, as they do.

I HAVE some snakes and many hedgehogs in the garden; they are carefully protected, being of the greatest use in a garden, and doing not the slightest harm. Snakes should be most carefully preserved. There is a foolish prejudice against them. It is pleasant to see them enjoy life basking in the sun, and it is still more curious in the evening to watch young hedgehogs searching out and feeding on slugs.—*London Gardener's Chronicle.*

CUCUMBERS are generally permitted, or compelled, rather, to grow flat upon the ground, but vines have been trained upon trellises with the very happiest results. Indeed nature never intended the cucumber for a mere surface runner, else it would not have been provided with grasping tendrils. A low order of trellis, keeping both vine and fruit off the ground, adds largely to the yield and the quality. When space is an object a great saving of ground may be accomplished by training upon high trellises. —*New England Homestead.*

THERE is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps, and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, imparts a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for confectionery purposes.

A CORRESPONDENT recommends the following mode for making tarred walks: First gravel the walk in the ordinary way, but do not give it so thick a coat as usual; beat well down to make a perfectly smooth and even surface, which coat well with tar. When this is done, put the final layer of gravel on the top—three-quarters of an inch to one inch will be quite sufficient, and again beat down, using the back of a spade for the purpose. The walk so prepared must not be trodden upon for two or three days, at the end of which time it will have become perfectly hard, and will not be affected by the heaviest fall of rain. The work must be done in fine weather, and the plan will be found better than using cement mixed with the gravel.—*English Mechanic.*

"I THINK," writes a young farmer, "I have made a mistake in years past in plowing part of my ground before it really was fit for it. As some of it lies very flat and is not drained, it turns up wet and clammy, even after it looks quite dry upon the surface. I am thoroughly satisfied that land in that condition does not work as easily or produce as good a crop as it would if dry enough to crumble when turned by the plow, and I do not propose to plow it so early this year as I have in years past. Though it may make the planting of it a little later than usual, I do not think the crop need be later, if by waiting the ground gets into better condition for planting. I used to think differently. I thought the ground dried faster after being plowed, and then a little extra harrowing would make it right, but I changed my mind last year by finding a part of one of those fields, which was plowed some days after the other part, bring forward its crop more rapidly than that which was plowed first, and which was wet when plowed. I shall, therefore, begin plowing upon side hills and upon such land as I think is drained, even if they are not the pieces which I wish to devote to the earliest planted vegetables."

About the House.

A LADY says: "I would like to tell you readers how I have kept my house-plants through the coldest nights, so far this winter: I set them on the table, draw the table into the center of the room, drop the curtains at the windows, leave the lamp burning in the middle of the room, and find my plants all right in the morning. Cost, one cent per night."

HOMINY CROQUETTES.—To a cupful of cold, boiled hominy add a teaspoonful melted butter, and stir it well, adding by degrees a cupful of milk, till all is made into a soft light paste; add a teaspoonful of white sugar and one well beaten egg. Roll into oval balls with floured hands; dip in beaten egg, then roll cracker crumbs, and fry in hot lard.

WARRANTABLE PUDDING.—Two cups of flour, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one egg, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream of tartar; steam one and one-half hours. Currants, raisins, or any fruit desired can be used. Do not remove the cover till done, and I think I hear you say, "I never tasted its equal."

HARD TIMES PLUM PUDDING.—Quarter of a pound of finely-chopped suet, the same of grated bread crumbs, currants, raisins and flour; add two tablespoonfuls of molasses and half a pint of milk; all of which must be well mixed together and boiled in a mold for three and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

CORNS AND WARTS.—Warts are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure, even of the largest, without leaving any scar. It is a Frenchman's prescription, and has been tested by the writer: Take a small piece of raw beef and steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much as will cover the wart, and tie it on it; if the excrescence is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of sticking-plaster. It may be removed in the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. The same prescription will cure corns.

LEFT-HANDED.—A mother writes that her son is left-handed, and asks "if it will be an injury to him when grown if he continues to write with his left hand." By no means. Left-handed persons suffer from a certain inconvenience in being in this respect unlike most other people, but it does not amount to an injury. Our foremost educators say that both hands should be alike educated, and might be, if parents and teachers would be at the pains of requiring children to be ambidexters. One of our prominent generals in the "late unpleasantness" lost his right arm, and writes a very legible backhand with his left hand.

The Best Vegetables to Plant.

Scribner's Monthly is printing a series of timely and practical papers in its "Home and Society" department, entitled "Rural Topics," by the well-known horticulturist, P. T. Quinn. The following is from the May number:

April and May are the two busy months in a well-managed vegetable garden. During these months the most important work of the season has to be hurried through, for planting time is short, and there are many small matters that need prompt attention. First of all is the selection of choice garden seeds of recent growth, and such as will be found true to name. The surest way is to select from each year's crop a few of the best specimens of the same to raise seed from. For the rest, send to some responsible seed merchant, and don't depend on the kind of stock found in small boxes in the country grocery stores. As a matter of reference for those not familiar with the best sorts of vegetable seeds and plants, I append the following list, naming two or three kinds of each to select from:

Dwarf Beans—Early Valentine and Refugee.
Pole Beans—Large White Lima and Horticultural Cranberry.
Beets—Dark Red Egyptian and Long Smooth Blood.
Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield (early), and Premium Flat Dutch and Drumhead Savoy (late).
Cucumber—White Spine and Long Green.
Carrot—Bliss' Improved Long Orange.
Corn—Moore's Early and Stowell's Evergreen.
Cauliflower—Early and late Erfurt.
Celery—Dwarf Incomparable and Boston Market.
Egg Plant—Improved New York.
Lettuce—Curled Silesia and Butter.
Musk Melon—Skillman's Fine Netted.
Water Melon—Mountain Sweet.
Onions—Wethersfield Red and White Portugal.
Parsnips—Long Smooth.
Peas—Philadelphia Extra Early, Carter's First Crop, Champion of England, and White Marrowfat.
Peppers—Large Squash and Bull-nose.
Radishes—Turnip Scarlet, Long Scarlet, and White Spanish.
Squash—Summer Crookneck, Boston Marrow, and Hubbard.

In this brief list will be found the leading kinds grown both by market and private gardeners near large cities. With bush beans, peas and radishes, it is best to repeat the sowings every two or three weeks, until the middle of June. By following this plan, a fresh supply of these sorts will keep coming on for table use until late in the season.

Increase of Madness in France.

Lunacy is increasing in France out of all proportion with the growth of population. Official statistics show that, in 1851, the total number of lunatics and idiots there was (in round figures) 40,000; five years later, we find 60,000; ten years afterward, they numbered no less than 90,000; and the latest report shows that they have increased beyond 100,000. This remarkable growth of madness among the French is attributed to various causes—such as the use of absinthe, opium, tobacco, etc.—and to the prevalence of religious, political, and speculative fanatism. It was increased by the pilgrimages of a few years ago; it was increased by the war of 1870 with Germany; and the lunacy doctors of the perfecture of police have observed, that after every panic at the Bourse, they had twice as much work as usual on their hands.

IN 1875, 222 persons were killed in London by being run over by vehicles, and nearly 3,000 others were injured in the same way. Of these victims some were infirm and a few intoxicated, but this was not the case with many; so that the accidents must be attributed to reckless driving.

INDIANA ITEMS.

INDIANAPOLIS has forty-five gambling dens.

SOUTH BEND has 3,035 school children.

THE First National bank of Lafayette has withdrawn its entire circulation.

A LITTLE child was kicked to death by a vicious horse, in Richmond, Thursday.

A LITTLE son of Christ. Hilgemier, residing near Indianapolis, was run over by a clod-roller last Saturday, and crushed to death.

THE residence of S. E. Knapp, a printer, at Rockville, was totally destroyed by fire one night last week. The loss was $1,500.

LOGANSPORT has a young woman who has been married to five different men. Whether she was divorced from any of them is not so well known.

THE inability of the physicians of Crawfordsville to distinguish between measles and small-pox created a panic in that quiet village last week.

LEE BROWN, a young man of Bradford, White county, committed suicide last Saturday by shooting himself through the chest. No cause is known for the rash act.

ARTICLES of consolidation of the Frankfort, Toledo and St. Louis, and Kokomo and Marion roads have been filed. The latter road is to be made a link in the former on the narrow-guage plan.

GEORGE FRIEND was drowned the other night while fishing in Still Lake, near Lima, LaGrange county. The boat was upset near the shore, but he could not swim. The body was recovered a short time after.

CHARLES DAVIS, a blacksmith, formerly of Wytheville, Va., was instantly killed at Greencastle, Saturday afternoon, by being thrown from the platform of a street car under the car, two wheels passing over his head.

COL. THOMAS SMITH died at his residence in Versailles, recently. He was in his 77th year. He had been several times a member of the Legislature, and had also represented the Third Indiana district in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth Congresses.

PETER REED, a resident of Terre Coupee, in the west part of St. Joseph county, fell in a burning brush while in a fit, and was burned nearly to a crisp. He survived but a short time afterward, suffering the greatest agony. He had been subject to fits for many years.

REBECCA ROBB, keeper of one of the most infamous dives in Indianapolis, and George Miner, a frequenter thereof, both colored, have been arrested on a charge of murder. The victim was a young girl from Crawfordsville, in this State, named Jennie Morris, who was decoyed into Robb's den by some means, and there was intimate with Miner.

A PAINTER named T. Martin, of Madisonville, Ky., fell off the roof of a three-story building at Evansville, a few days ago. In falling he turned a somersault and struck at full length on his back on the stone pavement. No bones were broken, but his brain was injured, and there are other internal injuries. Carelessness in walking too near the edge of the roof was the cause.

ZACHARIAH EPSTEIN, of Louisville, Ky., has been willed $200,000 by the death of his brother in Germany, whose effects are estimated at $1,000,000 in gold. The Epstein who died has four brothers and a sister, none of whom have seen him for forty-two years, when he suddenly disappeared, no one knew where. One brother, Zachariah, lives in Louisville; another, Seligman, lives in Luxemburg; a third in Lawrenceburg, and a fourth in Aurora.

PATENTS have recently been issued to citizens of this State for inventions, as follows: Casting mold-boards, J. Oliver, South Bend; carriage and wagon steps, J. F. Studebaker, South Bend; corn-planters, Abner N. Newton, Richmond; post-hole and well-diggers, Isaac M. Perry, Slate Cut; vehicle wheels, H. G. Porter, South Bend; apparatus for dressing mill stones, Jacob C. Kepler, Richmond; processes of preparing the surface of wood-work of carriages, Patrick O'Brien, South Bend.

TEN thousand people witnessed the successful launching of the new steamer Robert E. Lee at Howard's shipyard in Jeffersonville, on Tuesday of last week. Her entire length is 320 feet. She will carry 8,000 bales of cotton. Her cabin is to be a dazzling place, which will defy the competition of all predecessors or rivals for public favor on the great Mississippi. She has nine monstrous steel boilers, and her engines will be models of mechanical skill, and will rank the largest high-pressure engines ever built in the West. She is built for the Mississippi river by J. W. Cannon, of New Orleans, and when completed will cost over $250,000.

Dangerous Somnambulism.

As the north-bound passenger train on the Virginia Midland road, due here at 6 a. m., was approaching Charlottesville last night, a young man who had been soundly slumbering in his seat, was seen suddenly to leap up, rush to the door of the car, and spring to the ground. Capt. Peyton rang the bell, but as the train was rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, it had gone considerable distance before it was brought to a standstill. It was started back, and the young man was met, running at full speed, and making night hideous with his screams to "stop the cars." He was taken aboard, and an examination developed the fact that his injuries amounted to nothing worse than a skinned nose and a slight abrasion upon his hip, caused by a pistol in his pocket, which, strange to say, had not been discharged by the jar. The young man's explanation was that he dreamed there was a collision and he jumped off to save himself.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Save your Soapsuds.

Who would throw away a barrel full of soft soap or a box of hard soap? Were it not otherwise useful, it would be of great value as a fertilizer, if spread, in its raw state, about our fruit trees or berry bushes. But, after being dissolved in water and passing through the wash-tub, gleaning the imperceptible elements of the best manure from soiled linen, its fertilizing power is vastly increased. Indeed we may almost say that the average soapsuds from the kitchen and laundry is worth more than the soap which produces it. Do not, then, allow your soapsuds to run away wasted while you have trees which it might benefit.—*Scientific American.*

Ancient Newspapers.

At the coming Centennial Newspaper Exhibition at Philadelphia it has been decided to display copies of antique journals and other curiosities of newspaper literature. To this interesting collection all persons having ancient, quaint, or curious specimens are invited to contribute; and should the response be as hearty and general as we hope to find it, this gathering of time-worn publications will prove to be not only a leading trait of the Newspaper department, but also one of the salient attractions of the Exhibition as a whole. All having the ability and the will to aid on the project should transmit their consignments without delay to the Philadelphia office of the Newspaper Exhibition, Ledger Building, 110 South Sixth street Philadelphia. While on view, these exhibits will have attached to them labels designating by whom they are contributed, and all consistent care will be taken to preserve them from damage. After the close of the Exhibition they will be again at the service of their owners, or, in the absence of different instructions, will be transferred to some historical society or museum.

During the late war there were many newspapers issued which illustrated the straits in which their publishers found themselves. Pink, blue, and yellow sheets, wrapping paper, and many other substitutes were pressed into service. Specimens of these now possess a curious interest.

The advantages to the public of such a gathering are manifest to a degree which renders elucidation unnecessary, and the opportunity to do a very useful act is placed within easy reach. A single copy of some senile broadsheet may not be of much worth to its proprietor, yet in conjunction with others it will make up a worthy collection. Many people there are who, having preserved such curiosities for years, can turn them to little or no practical account, and it is not too much to hope that the response given by such will be ready and general. Without loss to themselves, they can materially benefit visitors to the Great Centennial Exhibition and appreciably advance a patriotic movement.

An Ice Country.

We look over the map of the world, and down near the bottom we find some uncertain landmarks with many breaks, but on the whole tracing out very nearly the antarctic circle, and indicating that there is, covering nearly all that zone, an unexplored and scarcely discovered country. This impenetrable region is estimated to be as large as the continent of North America, about 8,000,000 square miles. A very little arithmetic will now prove the bold claim which I here make, that, even supposing the whole of this region to be land of the average continental height, there is still required over it all an average thickness of two-and-a-half miles of solid ice to make the southern hemisphere equal the northern in weight.

This result of calculation is well confirmed by the information which all southern navigators have brought back from those most desolate and ice-bound regions. The zone of the antarctic has been encroached upon only in a small space south of the Pacific. On every other side, so far as has been discovered, mountains of ice block the way on and near the polar circle, which seems to be the great ice-barrier of the south pole. Discoverers suppose what they have looked upon to be land, but rarely have they ever seen anything but rolling ranges of ice and snow rising higher and higher as far as the eye could reach. In the most open of the south-polar seas, Sir James Ross, in 1841, sailed 450 miles along an unbroken cliff of ice from 150 to 250 feet high, and of unknown depth beneath the water. It was one of the vast antarctic glaciers pushing down into the sea, from which some of those southern icebergs were broken off, that navigators have frequently laid down for islands, while the next sailor that voyaged that way found open water where they were charted.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Easy Terms.

A man dragged a dog into a Michigan avenue saloon yesterday (says M. Quad), and wanted the barkeeper to buy him for $10. When he found that he couldn't get that price the would-be seller dropped to $5, then to $3 and in a minute more had come down to fifty cents.

"Think of a great big dog like that for fifty cents" he exclaimed as he pulled in on the rope.

The bartender talked of hard times for awhile, and the owner of the dog finally said:

"Well, take him for ten cents. I'm out of paper collars, and I ain't a man to let a dog, no matter how good he is, stand between me and a clean turn-down collar!"

Vanderbilt's Scrap-Books.

The latest estimate of Vanderbilt's wealth places it at a hundred millions, and it is increasing every day. The old man has a large library, which consists of scrap-books pasted full of Government and other bonds. He could buy out half of the crowned heads of Europe. Nobody, not even himself, knows the exact figures of his wealth. There is no danger of his failing in the road so disastrously traveled by Daniel Drew, because he is more careful about scattering his promissory notes around, and sticks rigidly to his library of Government bond scrap-books. He is the richest man on the American continent.—*Boston Globe.*

France's Recovery.

The marvelous recuperation of France is again proved by Leon Say's budget for 1877. In 1869, the last complete year before the war, the revenue amounted to 1,400,000,000 francs; the expenditure for 1877 is estimated at the enormous sum of 2,120,000,000 francs, which shows that in eight years the taxation of France has increased fifty per cent., the excess over last year's expenditure being 50,000,000 francs. For the army and navy 730,000,000 francs are allotted, but for education only 40,000,000 francs.

A DOZEN Turks, from Jerusalem, have arrived in Philadelphia.

Grain Prospects.

Contrary to the expectation of a great many people, the markets for flour and grain have recently taken a decidedly upward turn, owing to an improved demand. All through the winter and so much of the spring as has already elapsed, it was argued that the stocks of flour and wheat in England, and at the principal points of accumulation in the United States, were so large as to necessitate a fall in prices when the opening of navigation should permit a general forward movement toward the consuming markets of the world. But, at present, the case is just the reverse. A good demand has sprung up, in spite of the large stocks, which have not yet been much reduced.

There is undoubtedly some speculation in the demand. People do not buy whole cargoes of grain with the intent to eat it themselves. They buy to sell to others, and would not do so without the prospect of a profit. But so far as can be ascertained, the demand is of that kind usually called legitimate—the grain is actually wanted for consumption. Large purchases are now being made for the supply of interior points, in addition to that for Europe, which bids fair to be steady and persistent, at least into the month of July. The prospect now is that, with light receipts till after the planting season is over, the rather large stocks at western points of accumulation will be reduced to a small volume, making the summer forward movement a healthy one.

The prospects for the next crop are yet somewhat doubtful, but not really bad except in those sections which are so low and flat as to be almost without drainage.

The outlook is therefore a favorable one—not only for the farmers, but the whole community, the welfare of the one being bound upon the well-being of the other. The past few months have borne heavily upon our commercial interests, business having been at a deadlock in most parts of the country, chiefly because of bad roads. But there is all the more business to be transacted when the conditions permit, and it is only reasonable to look for an active trade during the summer and autumn, with that promptitude in payment which accompanies the prosperity of a people.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Mexican Revolution.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the revolutionary leader who has seized Matamoras and appears to be making such headway against the Mexican Government, is well known in the political and military history of that republic. He was regarded as the hero against the empire, and it was he who besieged and captured the city of Mexico from the Austrians, Belgians and Mexican adherents of Maximilian, who held out after the fall of Queretaro. He was a candidate against Juarez in 1867, and again in 1871. In the latter election he claimed to have received a plurality of votes, but Congress decided against him, and he appealed to arms and organized a serious revolution. Juarez died in 1873, and Lerdo, then Chief-justice of the Supreme court, succeeded him as President *ad interim*. A general amnesty was issued, and Diaz laid down his arms. In the regular election for President which followed, Lerdo was elected without opposition, Diaz declining to become a candidate against him. But the administration of Lerdo has not been popular, and for some time it has been evident that a revolution was inevitable. The first intimation came from the State of Michoacan, but they were not of a character to excite alarm. Two or three months since, however, a programme was proclaimed from the town of Trextepec, in Oaxaca, which declared in favor of the Constitution of 1857, repudiated the present Government entirely, and pronounced in favor of Diaz as "General-in-chief of the regenerating armies." The plan was approved by the mountain towns, a force was gathered, and the capital of the State captured. From that day to this, though suffering defeat now and then at the hands of the Government troops, the revolutionists have been gaining strength.

Eating---Dyspepsia.

It is an old German adage that "more people dig their own graves with their teeth than with spades," and verily it will seem so if we would look at the immense number of dyspeptics, rheumatics and gouty individuals creeping through life in pain and wretchedness. Yet it is next to impossible to induce even thinking people to control their appetites, and to eat such things and at such times as nature shows them is necessary and right. Dr. Hall declares, unhesitatingly, that it is wrong to eat without an appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach and that nature does not need food, and not needing it, there being no fluid to receive and act upon it, it remains there only to putrify, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a large supply of food; and whatever fails to accomplish that essential object, fails to have any efficacy toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juice is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which it is to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspeptics is work—out-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.

Honesty and Truth.

A good many sayings and saws, wise and foolish, never uttered by the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, are now attributed to him. But, seven years ago, he did give to a young inquirer a sentiment which, in one shape or another, has often appeared in connection with his name since his death. The inquiring young man, anxious to make a fortune, resolved to find out the secret of doing it by asking a few of the most successful fortune makers in the city. "There is no secret about it," said Commodore Vanderbilt; "all you have to do is to attend to your business and go ahead." "There is nothing," said George Law, "so easy as making money when you have money to make it with; the only thing is to see the crisis and take it at its flood." The anxious inquirer found it hard to get the answer he wanted from A. T. Stewart, who merely said: "I consider honesty and truth great aids in the gaining of fortune."—*New York Sun.*

All Sorts.

"Dimes and dollars" will soon be along.

THE New York *Mail* warns the public against whispering people.

THEY hate the Chinese out in California so much that no white man dares even to chew pig-tail tobacco.

IN Sweden they have more snow than we do, yet their line of Os-car is uninterrupted.—*Lowell Courier.*

SNUFF-BOX, out of George Washington's coffin, is the last. It must be a relic of his sneezin', not his coughin'.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN will succeed Col. Jenkins in the command of the Fifth Maryland Regiment of State militia.

SALVA WILLIAMS, a negro, was jokingly voted for as constable in Palmer, Mass., and his election has been declared legal.

A RELIGIOUS paper published in Tennessee says: "Those of our subscribers who pay promptly are marked as Christians."

NINE Presidents have served in the Senate prior to election, but not one of them passed from the Senate direct to the White-house.

READING, Pa., has a base-ball club called, "The Lazy Nine." The members sit on the fence and look at a hired nine play the game for them.

FLOWER seeds that have laid dormant for more than 2,000 years in the abandoned mines of ancient Greece, sprout readily upon proper exposure to air and light.

THE swindlers at Fort Sill charged a dollar and a half for soothing syrup. The New York *Herald* says that a large portion of the troops there were infantry.

A REWARD of $200 is offered for the recovery of the can of nitro-glycerine lost in the Welland canal at Port Colborne, but no bold Cannuck can be got to fish for it.

THE man in Richmond who left a provision in his will for the purchase of 5,000 jewsharps for the poor will have his reward. He will play upon that instrument in eternity.

THE winter in Iceland from latest reports has been mild and the stock in good condition. Devastation caused by the volcanic eruptions is much less extensive than at one time anticipated.

THE Speaker of the English House of Commons has to invite each and every member to dine with him once during the season, and as there are 658 members this demands a good deal of hospitality.

A DEALER in church ornaments, in Montreal, placed before his door a life-sized image of the Savior on the cross. One woman who stooped to kiss its feet, struck her eye against a nail, destroying her sight forever.

A. T. STEWART dated his success from the time when he held his umbrella over a fashionable lady on her way from the church door to her carriage. This should teach us never to go to church without an umbrella, especially if it rains.

DOM PEDRO, if he should ever take Washington in his travels, is to be treated to a naval review and squadron drill, in Hampton Roads, with a sham attack upon Fortress Monroe, with bombardment, landing of marines and sailors in steam launches, etc.

A LOT of Dartmouth students recently disturbed a book auction of J. B. Parker. Parker had them indicted, and demanded $500, which the boys refused to pay, saying that they would stand a trial. Then Parker increased his demand to $800, and the town of Hanover paid it rather than have the annoyance of a suit.

A NEW method of defrauding the Government is said to be successfully employed by parties in New York and San Francisco. They work together to get in silks from China without paying duty. They say that duties are not paid on more than fifty per cent. of the foreign merchandise brought through the Golden Gate.

SOME people are like telegraph wires. They set themselves high up in the air and congratulate themselves upon their subtlety, their fine-drawn sympathies. One might think that they held all the electricity in the universe. But below them stretches the great earth from which they were digged, giving little heed either to them or to their electricity, or to the mightier currents that run to and fro beneath its serene surface.—*The Old Cabinet, Scribner for May.*

WHAT IS A SONNET?

"What is a sonnet?" 'Tis the curving shell
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea;
A jewel that was carved most curiously;
It is a little picture painted well.
"What is a sonnet?" 'Tis a tear that fell
From the great poet's hidden ecstacy;
A two-edged sword, a star, a song—ah me!
Sometimes it is a tolling funeral bell.

This is the flame that shook with Dante's breath;
The solemn organ whereon Milton played;
And the clear glass where Shakespeare's shadow falls;
A sea this is—beware who ventureth!
For like a narrow fjord the floor is laid
Mid-ocean deep to the sheer boundary walls.
—*R. W. Gilder, in Scribner for May.*

Meat Killed at a Distance.

Some bold experimenters buy the best class of cattle in Chicago, kill there, and take the dressed meat to the Philadelphia markets in ice-packed cars kept at a temperature below 35°. The meat is sold directly to the consumers (not the butchers) at a reduction of thirty-four per cent. on the usual price. It is of the finest grain and quality, and is in every respect superior to the flesh of cattle brought on the hoof from the West in overheated cars, ill supplied with both food and water. So great has been the success of this experiment in Philadelphia that in a fortnight's time the butchers, who were preparing to raise their prices to starvation height in the prospect of the Centennial, have been forced to reduce them five cents per pound, and there is hope that when the enterprise becomes established and widens its operations meat will be permanently cheapened.

"LOOK not upon the wine when it is red." Just spell *red rum* backwards, and see what it leads to.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 4, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDEN, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Dear Courier.—There is not a cloud in the sky this morning, birds are singing, fountains are playing, the air is laden with perfume of sweet flowers, and all nature rejoices. I left you last Monday with cold winds and a dreary perspective, to find here, warm balmy spring, forests clothed in their foliage of green, and everything bright and smiling. Something in the air revivifies and invigorates, but you will soon have similar influences surrounding you, so that I need give no description.

Finding a moment's time the other day I went over to the Senate to witness the progress of the impeachment trial.

It would indeed have been a sad commentary upon the state of the popular conscience if so grave a matter as the trial of one of the first officers of the government on a charge of selling appointments, attracted scarcely passing notice in the capitol of the nation. For to a certain extent the moral apprehension of the nation must be judged from the manner in which the people at the seat of government viewed a crime of this kind. It is of course true that many scores of spectators who attend upon an occasion of this kind are attracted simply by their curiosity, but still the great majority are drawn there by higher and purer motives. But as this trial has progressed the public interest in it here and throughout the country has deepened, and there can be no doubt as to the effect the formal proceedings will have upon the public mind. It will attract attention to the moral obliquity of the men who have controlled public affairs so long, and impress the truth of the old maxim, "Honesty is the best policy," upon the masses of the people, who have unquestionably been greatly demoralized by the example which their rulers have set them. In this view of the case and in this only, does it become of importance to note the attendance of spectators upon the trial of General Belknap.

To-day long before the hour for the calling of the Senate to order had arrived, the galleries were filled with a vast throng of spectators. It is seldom that a more picturesque scene has been witnessed in the Senate than that which was presented to the eye of the observer from the reporters' gallery at 1 o'clock, when the President of the Senate announced that that body was for the nonce a high court of impeachment, and directed the sergeant-at-arms to make the usual proclamation. The ladies' gallery on the south side of the chamber was packed close with the fashion and beauty of the capital, and the bright colors of their toilets formed a brilliant setting to the sober and sombre appearance of the Senate floor. The other galleries were mostly occupied by gentlemen, with here and there a sprinkling of brightly attired ladies. The Senators were nearly al in attendance, and the counsel for the defendant and the managers on the part of the House made their appearance nearly at the same time. The former came in by a side entrance, with less dramatic effect than on the occasion of the filing of the accused plea to the articles of impeachment. Then they entered at the main entrance with a seeming desire to show off themselves, as well as their client. The reading of replication of Belknap and the rejoinder of the managers was proceeded with, and this part of the exercise attracted but little attention, as the papers had already been published. This formality over the attention of the audience was directed closely to the proceedings, as there was great uncertainty as to what would follow. The grave and dignified leader of the managers, Mr. Lord, rose, and all eyes were centered upon him, and every ear was strained to catch his words. He read in a slow and rather inaudible tone of voice, a paper asking the senate order, that proof be submitted as to the truth of the averments on the part of the defendant, and the details thereof by the House of Representatives, and also that this precede the argument of the question of jurisdiction. As Mr. Lord took his seat Mr. Carpenter rose and surprised the audience, and perhaps the majority of the court, by moving, after a few preliminary remarks on the motion submitted by the managers, that all proceedings in the impeachment be postponed till the first Monday of December next. It was a general surprise to many of the senators and to all the spectators.

Mr. Carpenter asked that rule 20, for the government of the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment, be subsided, so as to allow the counsel for defendant to be heard for two hours on his question. This was granted, and a short opening was made by Montgomery Blair. As he concluded, Senator Edmunds moved that the senators retire to the reception-room for consultation. This was not encouraging to Belknap's counsel, but they insisted that they desired to be heard further, after one of the managers had responded. Mr. Lord on behalf of the managers, replied that they would not decide upon their course until the counsel for defendant had completed their opening.

This was the signal for Judge Black to come to the front, and for the Senate and spectators to bend forward in eager listening attitude to catch every word that might fall from the lips of the great advocate. Mr. Black is a large heavy faced man, stiff grey eye-brows, clear bright eyes and very calm and deliberate in his manner. The argument to which the audience was treated for more than an hour was in Judge Black's happiest vein, but impressive and cogent as were his reasons for the delay asked, it was evident that they fell on unheeding ears. The attempt to convince the Senate as a body that it was not capable under the state of public excitement which surrounded it to give the defendant a fair and impartial trial was of course a hopeless one, and it is difficult to imagine what the eminent counsel who conduct his defense expect to gain by making this effort. As able and entertaining as Judge Black's argument undoubtedly was, it, however, did not make a favorable impression on the great majority of his listeners. He spoke truths about both political parties which were calculated to arouse prejudices and there are many democrats as well as republicans who criticise severely portions of his speech. But the crowning piece of folly was committed by Carpenter. He seized the opportunity of making the concluding argument, a post of honor to which he was not entitled, and used it to make a most disgraceful partisan appeal to the majority of the Senate to disregard their oaths and decide this first initial question presented to them on purely political grounds. A more disgraceful exhibition certainly was never made, even in a political debate, and with all the vehemence and stage attitudinizing which the oration could throw into the speech, it was unavailing for he did not elicit a responsive murmur from the galleries. He waved the bloody shirt and cried out "red-handed treason," but a sense of decency shamed to silence the bitterest partisans who, on any other occasion, would have applauded such sentiments to the echo. His allusion to the removal of political disabilities, and contrasting that kind of legislation with the solemn judicial procedure by which the accused was to be deprived of all political privileges, prejudiced his client even in the eyes of the republican senators. It was an ill-timed, indecent and injudicious thing to do, and the efforts of it was apparent from the action of the court. After the conclusion of his harangue Mr. Edmunds renewed his motion to retire for the purpose of deciding the question, and it was carried by a vote of 35 to 24. In less than an hour the senators returned to the senate chamber and it was announced that the motion for a postponement was decided in the negative. The President has ordered the departments not to allow the committee of Congress to have recourse to the original papers in the department for the purpose of ascertaining whether the people's money has been honestly expended. This is a direct interference with the duty of Congress, and an effort to save the corrupt officials who have been plundering the government. If the President is wise he will order his cabinet officers to send to Congress everything they ask for, and help instead of hindering the investigation. We have sufficient confidence in him to believe that he has nothing to conceal; that although he may have done some indiscreet thing, he has done nothing culpable. His refusal to submit the original papers is in the interest of the bad men who have brought discredit upon his administration. The records of the government ought to be open, not only to Congress, but to every citizen of the republic.

I have just had a long conversation with the next Governor of Indiana, and I had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Franklin Landers, personally congratulate Mr. Williams on his nomination, so that the story that Mr. Landers will still be the independant candidate, is absolutely false, as he told me.

Mr. Williams was greatly surprised on the receipt of the news announcing his nomination, as he had no aspirations for the position. He will accept as soon as formal notification is received, and will enter the campaign on the adjournment of Congress. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Indiana, thirty three years ago, and since that has been connected with the legislation of the State for twenty two years. There are few men in Indiana better acquainted with the legislative history of the State. He has long been connected with the State Board of Agriculture, and has always been recognized as a gentleman of fine executive ability. He is not a brilliant speaker, and will not be able to spread himself on the stump as has generally been the practice. He is in his sixty-eight year, but is hardy and active for one of his years. He is not the best looking man I ever saw, but when I think of the handsome Belknap, I feel much relieved that this is so. He belongs to the Grange order, as his wordrobe indicates and his suit of blue jeans commends respect here. He received about 8,000 majority in his election to this House.

TOM.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summer Suits, the letest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits from $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before you buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, Corner of Main and Seventh screets.

LAUFERTY.

1876. Our Centennial Gift! 1876.

A FREE GIFT

A Round trip ticket to Philadelphia and return, good six months, gratis. A chance for any one to visit the greatest exhibition in the world's history.

SAM, PETE & MAX, offer a most magnanimous present to their multitude of friends. Every purchaser of Five Dollars worth of Clothing at our store will secure a chance to draw one of the ten (10) round trip tickets, to the Centennial, which will be distributed July 1st, place and manner of drawing will be made known in time through the press, and Famous Star Clothing Hous

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind

1776. Centennial. 1876.

1875
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLR & CASEBEER,

—OFFER—

GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

They have the choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT,

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and medium price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns.

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Democratic County Convention.

A delegate Convention of the Democracy, of DeKalb county, will be held at Auburn, on Saturday, June 10th, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate for Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, Representative, three Commissioners, Coroner Assessor and Surveyor.

It is, therefore, requested that the Democratic voters of the county and all others opposed to the present administration of national affairs, meet at the voting places in the several townships on SATURDAY, June, 3rd, 1876, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates in accordance with the following basis of appointment to represent said townships in the county convention:

Butler township, 14; Jackson, 15; Concord, 16; Newville, 7; Stafford, 6; Wilmington, 20; Auburn, 39; Waterloo 17; South Richland, 12; North Richland 11; Fairfield, 20; Smithfield, 17; Franklin, 14; Troy, 4.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.
T. C. MAYS,
Chairman.

Take up or lit-up the lamp posts!

Work commenced at the Stave Factory.

Mr. Roth has put a new dray on the road.

New Side Walks are going down in the city.

Hank Long, of Kendallville, was in the city this week.

Ward's new house on 6th street is nearing completion rapidly.

Dr. Spooner has purchased a neat and beautiful sulkey.

The Constable was selling "shirts on a man's back" last Monday.

Now the onion sets have quit singing "put me in my little bed."

Work has commenced on the foundation of Ensley's new block.

Laueferty sells his Goods at just what they are, and no misrepresentation.

Charley Klotz has the new furniture and French Plate Glass for his new brick.

Oats about all sown. The past week the farmers have been busy plowing for corn.

Parties who have examined the peach trees, say that the late frost has killed the buds.

Ensley is continuing work on his brick building, corner of Seventh and Ceder Streets.

The election at Butler went, by a small majority, Republican. They mixed too freely.

Don't put up the hogs this summer.—We don't want some improvements on the roads.

Seven jail birds made their escape from the Muncie jail by digging thro' the floor.

Get ready to work out your poll-tax if you don't want to join the Hook and company.

D. Kahn is a natural genius. Look at the handiwork on his new signs done by his own brush.

Al. Wells and Billy Humes amused the crowd, at the poles, by a rough and tumble "fall down."

Mr. M. L. Duck has purchased the brick building erected by Shull Bros. last summer, on Main street.

Shull run for Marshal, with no opposition on the Democratic ticket, and yet strange to say is not elected.

There was seventy-five men went to the Junction on election day, to have Joe. Miller come and vote.

There is lots of work for our new Board. The streets and sidewalks should be attended to immediately.

Crane, Duncan & Co., of Waterloo, have the contract for building the new School House at Ligonier.

If Father Floyd could have voted, it would only have been a majority of 58 but that's where the hen scratches.

The teachers and scholars of the public schools in this State have contributed over $4,300 to the centennial fund.

We hear on the streets that the Baptist minister has resigned his connection with the church in this place.

The wool clip in Los Angeles county California this year is estimated at 10,000,000 pounds, worth $1,500,000.

We have received twenty subscribers this week. It's a great consolation to know what our business is coming to.

Several parties caught fifteen pike and two black bass, out of Cedar Creek that weighed from six to twenty pounds.

The Ligonier "Banner" says that Tom C. Mays made a good secretary at the State Convention, held at Indianapolis.

And now we have a sure sign that "etherial mildness" is coming fast—you can taste the flavor of Spring grass in the butter.

We learn through our special that the old rookeries, at Kendallville, were suddenly wiped out on Friday night by the fire fiend.

The only thing needed to make the average boy happy when the sun shines is to pull off his shoes and "go it" in his bare feet.

The number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one in this town amount to 534 and increase over last year of 27.

Would'nt it be fair for the new Board to donate the wooden fire buckets to an extensive sugar camp, and replace them with leather ones.

Weamer has been sick for several days but on election day he braced. As the election went Democratic we fear he will have a "back-set."

Silver has become a common thing again, but it seems that the people would rather handle paper money, on account of its being more convenient.

Croquet playing in the yard of church members on sabbath, ought to induce every good pious man and woman to "drap the maul" henceforth and forever.

Are we going to have the street sprinkler out this Summer. It would save goods enough for our merchants to pay them for subscribing.

Jno. Hebel is about to resign the saloon business. A gentleman from Fort Wayne, applies for license in this issue, to carry on the business in John's old stand.

Slowly and cautiously the green grass begins to peep above the sod, as if featful that some rude wintry blast would sweep down and destroy its young life.

A hen will be sent from Indianapolis to the Centennial, which, in place of a beak, has a mouth with several small teeth in it, and feet that have no claws.

Messrs. Wicky, Gibben and Smith, of Fort Wayne, were the guests of Joe. E. Beugnot and F. X. Goodman, last Monday. The boys had lots o' fun and lots of—fun.

Sammy Pomert has moved his barber furniture over McQuiston's store room. The room is a new one and with Sammy's good taste and enterprise, we can expect a splendid barber shop.

It was no joke on Dave Bodine, after hitching up a horse and buggy and driving a mile down Main street after a voter, to have said voter put in a Democratic ticket. Oh, no.

We are reliably informed that the B. P. & O. railroad have discharged seven hundred men this week. The shops at Garrett City have been closed, which will be a "deadner" on the city.

At the meeting of the Republican County Committee, on Friday last it was resolved to call a mass convention of the party at Auburn on Saturday, June 24, 1876, to nominate candidates for county officers at the coming October election.

We have some merchants who do not advertise and they are the ones you can stand off. The Courier now has one 1200 subscribers and a man that understands his P's and Q's will take advantage of this. We direct our readers to the add's and warrant them good houses to deal with.

A man broke into Link's grocery at the Junction, the other day. The proprietor heard him and tackled the larky with a lamp, but the fellow got free by jumping through a window. A man by the name of Becher was captured the next morning and is now in jail waiting trial.

At the election in Butler, a fellow asked one of the saloon men to keep open until the poles opened in the morning and then open again in the evening The saloon man did so, and the "fellow" spoken of above is now a trustee of the incorporated town of Butler. There's nothing impossible.

Mr. Wiseman, of the Angola Herald, passed through the city last Saturday enroute for Chicago, with the intention of adding new presses, type, &c, to his already well selected office. We are glad to know that the people of Angola appreciate the Herald, and that they are giving it a liberal support, of which it is deserving.

The fine weather the past week has brought the farmers out, and they are pushing their spring work with a vim. There has been considerable gardening done, and with a few more days of fair weather the farmers will have their work well under way.

The day of deliverance is at hand. "J. N." has commenced kissing hotel servant girls. Some fine morning he will have a water pitcher smashed over his head and that will be the end of Jacob Free. Then the Heathen church will sing praises.

The other day when old man Smithers was trimming an apple tree, forgot himself and cut off the limb which he was standing on. He came down through the limbs making as much noise as a hurricane through a canebrake. He fell into a kettle of soft soap which his wife had placed under the tree, out of her way. The old man got mad, upset the soap and tore up things in general. His wife explained matters to him with the broom stick, and he went to work again satisfied that he was to blame for the fall.

Hank Shull, on the Republican ticket for Marshal, while excited by the large number of voters standing around the polls, pulled out $10.45 instead of tickets. After a little he went to hand it to Justice Walborn, but he couldn't get down into his vest pocket deep enough to find it. Right here is where the Republican ticket got "whipped." Hank done no more lectioneering, but a good job of hunting he did do. The balance of the day was devoted to a slow, steady walk, with down cast eyes, wishing at every step to rise and shout aloud, "Eureka!" But, alas, some one had put it carefully down, and now we hope this will be a warning to our Republican friends that—

Money spent and thrown away.
Goes hard with a fellow on election day.

CONCORD, April 29th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—

I beg leave to contribute a few lines for the columns of your paper, as it might interest the reader to know something in regard to the exhibitions held at Coleman's Corners and McGown's school house. As I am a disinterested person and being present at both entertainments, must say that the McGown school came out victorious, it being the best of the kind that I ever listened to in Wilmington-tp. The paper, known as the "Wilmington Truth Seeker," added much to the entertainment, and was thought enough of to cause quite an excitement, at Coleman's Corners, merely because they were unprovided with material to edit a paper in that place. Their plays consisted principally of select reading and negro dances. They are now practicing for another and we hope they will be more successful than before.

MIKE.

From our Exchanges.

The new school building, at Auburn, soon to be put under contract, will be quite a respectable one. Its dimensions will be 80x61 feet three stories high.—Butler Review.

That hen of G. O. Coburn's has since our last issue, laid three eggs in one day The first egg was a perfect one; the second was round as a marble, minus the shell, and the third was an irregular shaped one, also without a shell. This cannot be doubted as Mr. Coburn has ocular proof of the hen's laying the eggs in one day, not five minutes a part.—Hicksville Independent.

There is nothing singular about that. This is the Centennial year. Or mabe the hen could'nt help it.

Our "devil" wants to know when the trash along the sides of High street is to be cleared up.—Hicksville Ind.

How many families are there of them?

We saw a man in this county who represents a leading profession who wears a coat much too short to hide the rents in his trowsers. We think the members of the bar who have a pride in their county, would be justified in donating this man a pair of pants and a longer coat. Public decency demands the sacrifice.—Auburn Republican.

Now that is wrong, Bro. Weamer. Perhaps the man is honest and pays every debt he contracts It is his business to know how much cloth to wear. But to off-set every thing now in print we can say, that we know a man, not forty miles away, who wears a "Presbyterian coat" and he has, not as yet, paid for the cloth in the tail of it.

Corunna Items.

B. C. Chaffee has commenced work on his new brick building.

Dan, the schoolmaster, is the correspondent of "The Press." As a schoolmaster Dan is a success, but as a newspaper correspondent—good God!

F. G. Fried is stocking up for the spring trade. Fred. has the best storeroom, the best stock of goods, and the most obliging salesman (in the person of Tommy Hall) in De Kalb county.

The COURIER is well received in our village. The letters of Mr. Mays from Washington, are read with interest. If you wish to "find out" what's going on in the twilight of the nineteenth century, take the COURIER.

The station known as Sedan has been abolished, and is now known only as a prepared station. Our friend Esquire Urie will probably be transferred to some other point on the line. Mr. E. has served the public and the company faithfully and well.

It is well authenticated that capitalists in New York are about to construct a new line of Railway, to be called the "Bee Line," from New York to Chicago, and that a corps of engineers recently made the survey. It is proposed that the new line will be located between the B. & O. and the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about midway between Garrett and Corunna, thus giving De Kalb the sixth line of railway.

PICKLE STREET.

Never has there been such a time since the cry of the wild cat money, when our county was flooded with Banks, with not enough capital in hand cash, to redeem one quarter of their circulation, as at the present day; nor can we attribute on hard times and scarcity of money to this at the present day, for our banks are all solid, our bankers are men of means, and their security is good and the man that deposits with them is far more secure than if he had his money locked up in his own house, with the best chronometer lock, ever made. But sir our hard times come from running head over heels in debt. You earn to day one dollar and go in debt two and you are always behind. But on the other hand, if you earn one dollar and put that money where it will earn you ten to twenty per cent, you are one dollar and twenty cents ahead. But you would say at once where can I see, how can we do this? We would say in only one way, that is stop going in debt for goods run no bills allow no man to ask you for money.

Kahn sells for cash only, and by this means saves you a good interest on your money. Now, be sure you find Kahn's cheap clothing House, in Ensley's block, before you buy goods.

This is the Cock that Crowed in the Evening.

A Lively Time Last Monday

HOW WE DID SCOOP 'EM.

Nearly 400 Votes Cast!

The Republicans are Humming, "I wish I were a Child Again."

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 59!

THE ENTIRE TICKET ELECTED!

LEE AND SAM ON THIER MUSCLE?

Who's the Next Lucky Man, Etc., Etc.

Last Monday was the day for our corporation election, and it being agreed by the two parties not to "mix" tickets the election was Democrats versus Republicans. The gentlemen on either ticket would have made excellent officers, but the main object was to see which party was the strongest. In the forenoon the votes rolled in rapidly and the German friends of Mr. Otto were, to say the least, numerous. In the afternoon our Republican friends got nervous and brought out their horses and buggies and made a general canvass.—Both parties were wide awake "to their calling," and we have seen less interest taken in State elections than there was in this town election. The gentlemen who now control our town are men of ability, good judgment and economical—yet enterprising. We expect to see a different light thrown on our city and to have our citizens all benefited by each public improvement. The following is the ticket elected:

For Trustees,

1st	Ward	JOHN OTTO,
2nd	"	FRANCIS D. RYAN
3rd	"	JOHN TREESH
4th	"	EPHRAIM BERRY
5th	"	DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN

For Clerk
J. LEWIS ROTH

For Treasurer,
MITCHELL HOUSTON.

For Assessor
ANDREW J. LITTLE.

We would publish the number of votes cast for each candidate, but we have no "hard and stony heart," and will save our Republican friends from any more grief.

The best 5c cigar in town, at Totton & Bodine.

Call for Levigated Soaps, use no other It is the cheapest to be had, at Totten & Bodine's.

F. D. Ryan has just received a large new invoice of goods. He now has in stock the most handsome slippers, for ladies, that we ever saw.

The Democrats beat 'em fifty-nine votes and that's the way with F. D. Ryan's Boot and shoe store— only more so. Frank beats all competitors about one half.

Why has Lauferty always a large lot of cassimeres at his store; because he sells his Clothing for less money than we could get them at wholesale prices.

If you go to F. D. Ryan's Boot & Shoe store you can get anything in his line you want. He has more varieties than any store in the county. But the main point is he sells at wholesale prices.

LOST.-A breakfast shawl. on last Saturday, between the residence of Isaac Roth, and main St. and J. L. Roth's on second St. the finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Peaceful Sylvan Lake, Song and Chorus. Words by Will A. Pearson, music by Geo. B. Chase. Do not fail to purchase a copy of this beautiful song. Price 35 cts. For sale at C. P. Houser's Auburn, Ind,

Why can you save money by going to Totten & Bodine's, to buy your drugs? Because they purchase their goods for cash, and expect to sell them for cash, and have no bad debts for cash customers to pay for.

Twenty years experience in the business, enables Totten & Bodine to offer superior inducements to those so unfortunate as to need medicines, to purchase of them. Their stock is all new and selected with care, especially to meet the wants of Auburn and vicinity.

LaFayette has a young ladies orchestra led and drilled by a young lady.—She will have plenty to do now in drilling the spring styles of hats to wear when coming out to practice. Mrs. Little & Fair are the ones in town who have the genuine.

Ira Eaton started East for goods last Tuesday, and those of our citizens who want a nobby suit of clothes made to order, can do no better than to give the firm a call. Ira is accommodating and courteous in his manner, is tasty and careful in his selections of cloth, and Mr. Montgomery is called the "boss" cutter and fitter of the town. Their store is next door to Abright's Jewelry store, on Main street.

Announcements.

ED. EDITOR—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Daniel Gouser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of J. A. Eckhart, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Samuel Smith, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of George Headly, of Newville-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR--Please announce the name of Thos H. Tomlinson, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of J. M. Urie, of Richland-tp., as candidate for County Treasurer, before the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of James M. Norford, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of G. N. Rex, of Newville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY FRIENDS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of T. D. Gross of Auburn, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. B. Coover, of Waterloo, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, have made a voluntary assignment of all their Real and Personal property in trust for the benefit of their condition under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 5th 1859 and acts amendatory thereto, and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such Trustee.

WM. H. DILLS, Att'y.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn Junction, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privelege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on lot No. 19, Spangler's addition the original plat of Auburn Junction.

JAMES SMITH.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in June, A. D. 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one third of lot number twenty-seven, in the original plat of said town.

FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 5th 1876; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17½ feet east of the south west corner of lot [illegible] in the original plat of said town, running thence north [illegible] feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning. In the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of premitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot number 1, in Danford's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing June 5, 1876 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the west end of lot No. 23 and 24 in block No. 16, in said town of Garrett.

WM. B. SARGENT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditor's office of DeKalb Co., Ind., praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb Co., Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point 25 feet north of the northeast corner of lot No. 23, in block No. 20, in said town of Garrett, and running thence south to the northeast corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north 25 feet, thence east to the place of beginning, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their May session 1876. Said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned by Washington Cowan and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. Way Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons that will be affected by said vacation.

JOHN E. COWEN, per D. D. M.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House in said county commencing on Monday, the 5th day of June 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds [⅔] of lot No. one [1] in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

April 27, 1876.—3w.

KAHN.

NEW GOODS

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
LATEST STYLES,
WORSTED,
CASIMERE,
CLOTH,
DOESKIN
SUITS.

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Largest Stock and Best Assortment in DeKalb County, Don't buy till you have Examined our Stock

BARGAINS.

Next Door to Odd Fellows Hall,
KAHN.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

DRIFTED APART.

I must not look upon thy face,
Its memory dear must fade away;
Not ever more shall the soft grace
Shed light and hope on life's dark way.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Yet [illegible] the happy days
[illegible], I think, to you and me.

I love thee still, but yet must cast
The [illegible] but hopeless love away;
Like tender'st flower crushed by the blast,
Our fondest hopes must now decay.
But though we drift far, far apart,
Though cherished hopes all wither and die,
There still shall live in each sad heart,
Sad thoughts that bring both tear and sigh.

As hope is dead, would memory too
Might cease to torture with its pain!
In a common grave let both be laid,
And trouble us never, never again.
Why dream of joys too bright to last?
Why sadly mourn our bitter lot?
Better to bid farewell to the past,
Each forgetting, and each forgot.

My heart [illegible], and my prayer's [illegible],
That in the coming weary years,
In love and sunshine you may live,
With never a thought to bring you tears.
May strong arms shield you from the storm,
And loving lips thy praises speak;
Though I no more may clasp thy form,
Nor taste the roses on thy cheek.

And when God sends His angels forth,
With blessings ladened for the good and true,
To your home and hearth I pray they'll come,
And bring their richest gifts to you.
Beyond the grave we may meet again,
In a land where all are permitted to love.
Will you wait for me in that happy land;
Oh! say will you meet me there above?

CARTOUCHE.

Louis Dominique Cartouche, the son of a respectable, well-to-do wine-seller, was born at Paris in October, 1693. Anxious to secure for his son a higher position than he himself occupied, the father sent him to the College of Clermont, but his native instincts soon asserted themselves; he ran away and joined a party of gypsies. He was adopted as a child of the band, and his new friends formed the most sanguine anticipations as to his future. Bold, crafty, and inventive, he was nimble as an ape, pliant as an acrobat. To an unconquerable love of wandering, of pleasure, and idleness, he united a remarkable ability to endure, when necessary, privation and fatigue. After he had remained three years with the gypsies, they were abruptly ordered by the Parliament of Rouen to quit the province, and, as Cartouche was sick at the time, they left him behind. On his recovery he found himself alone and friendless in the streets of Rouen, without a single sou in his pocket.

By good luck he fell in with an uncle, who fed, clothed him, and sent him home, thereby affording him another opportunity for pursuing an honest career. A domestic life, however, had no charms for the ex-gypsy. After a few months tranquility he decamped from the paternal mansion one moonlight night with his father's money-box under his arm. He was then about seventeen years of age. Pocket-picking was the first branch of his future industry to which he devoted his talents. He formed a partnership with one Gaguis, and, between them, they were reaping a rich harvest, when one unlucky evening Cartouche's comrade was arrested and transmitted to Marseilles. This misadventure led our hero to turn his talents in another direction, and he took to dice and cards. Haunting the better hells, he used the skill acquired among the gypsies to such purpose that suspicions were awakened, and M. Cartouche was kicked into the street and debarred forever from that branch of industry. Tradition affirms that his next debut was in the character of a police spy. This, however, is apocryphal, and probably arose from the fact that when he appeared, as he soon did, as the organizer of a band of thieves, he exhibited ideas of discipline and subordination that, with his known character, must have been acquired from without.

Become at last an Ishmaelite, his hand against every one, and every one's hand against him, it became his constant care to impart to the skilled and desperate band which rallied around him an organization and discipline approximating as closely as possible to the military; he appointed lieutenants, sergeants, sentries, rallying and pass words, and spared no detail to insure the perfection of the instrument under his control. This completed, the campaign opened with night skirmishing. Thus some three or four of the band would pounce upon an unwary citizen, whom a blow on the head from a loaded bludgeon reduced to temporary silence. When the victim regained sufficient consciousness to give an alarm, the troop was at a safe distance, arranging the next affair. Paris was regularly apportioned into districts, one of which was alloted each night to some particular detachment of the band.

Become aware of the existence of an organized system of crime, the city, in alarm, appealed to its natural protector, M. D'Argenson, head of the police, but found little consolation. Police there were in abundance, but no controlling power, order, or system. Each worked for himself. They plundered the robber and the robbed alike. Selected without reference to their antecedents, many had served in the galleys, and many more bore the convict's brand on their shoulders. Miserably paid, they were perpetually opposed to the temptation of a bribe, and it was not long before the sheep-dog became almost as dangerous to the flock as the wolf himself.

It was in 1720 that the terror inspired by Cartouche's band reached its climax. They held virtual possession of the capital, especially by night. Their depredations were conducted with the military order and precision so much inculcated by their great leader. A party would assemble before some rich mansion. Then some huge fellow—very frequently one Simon Ouce, a brawny ex-porter—would offer his gigantic shoulders as the base of a living pyramid, which, formed by the lighter and more agile members of the gang, speedily reached the lower windows. Some panes were adroitly removed, the apartments entered, and the most attractive objects began to glide down a chain of ready hands till the pillage was complete.

The gang hunted noble game. In September, 1720, they invaded the residence of the Spanish ambassador, and stripped the chamber of the ambassadress, seizing a magnificent pearl necklace, a brooch with twenty-seven large diamonds, a rich table service of gold, and the lady's entire wardrobe. In the Palais Royal, then occupied by the regent, they stole two of his silver flambeaux. At the Louvre, Cartouche's brother possessed himself of the sword and mantle of the Prince de Soubise, while the regent himself was robbed one night on leaving the opera. Here, however, the laugh was on the other side, as, purposely to deceive the robbers, he had caused his sword-hilt to be richly chased—in steel.

Now that the inconvenience of such a state of things began to be felt in the very highest society, Government set itself seriously to the task of reform. A little incident helped to spur it on. One May morning in 1721 some laborers came upon the body of a murdered man. It proved to be that of an obscure poet named Vergier. What could possess any one to kill a poet, and so poor a one at that, was a puzzle, till some one suggested it was the regent's work. Philippe d'Orleans was black enough, in all conscience, but rumor painted him in still deeper colors. In a series of rhymed philippics he had been branded with every conceivable crime. What more natural, said the public, than that he should employ Cartouche's band to wreck his vengeance on the poet who had held him up to ridicule and shame. To be sure, Vergier was not the one who had written the verses in question, but the Cartouchians could hardly be assumed to be familiar with such gentry as starving poets, and in their zeal to execute their master's orders had mistaken the man. Stories such as this circulating through Paris caused the regent to bestir himself, and the authorities loudly demanded Cartouche; but, of course, it was much easier to ask for him than to get him.

Another murder now occurred to add the public agitation. Cartouche and his band were carousing at a *cabaret*, when they got into an altercation with some workmen at an adjoining table. A row ensued; swords and pistols were freely used. The police rushed in, and one of them, Mondelot, fell dead from a shot fired, it was declared, by a female Cartouchian named Manon-le-Roy. It is at least certain that this distinguished lady always carried arms, and equally so that when, some time afterward, she was arrested, she intrenched herself behind her bed and for half an hour kept the whole posse of police at bay. The murderers of Vergier and Mondelot brought the name of Cartouche prominently before the public. Henceforward every audacious crime was laid to his charge. Desperate attempts were made to capture the formidable thief, but this dexterity and skillfulness in changing his costume stood him good friends. The loose, half-fitting cloak, blue on one side, red on the other, and capable of being reversed in a moment of time, owns him for godfather. The police would be in hot pursuit of a man in red who fled like a deer around a corner. When the pursuers followed on his track he had disappeared, but they encountered a sedate individual in blue strolling quietly toward them, who had seen the aforesaid man in red dart into a neighboring house or disappear down some other street.

On one occasion the police, hearing a row in the house of a pretty lemonade-seller known as Margot the Nun, made a descent. They found a little man, half drunk, tearing around the room, firing pistols right and left, to the admiration of a mixed company of both sexes. He was arrested, and after a while represented himself to be an honest chocolate seller in the Rue Comedie-Francais, who had unfortunately taken a drop too much. He was allowed to go after depositing 100 livres and a gold snuff-box as security for his reappearance. No complaint was made against him, and in a few days he called at police headquarters and reclaimed his property. It was Cartouche.

In December, 1720, he was captured and confined in Fort l'Eveque, but in spite of the terror inspired by this redoubtable robber, so slight were the precautions taken for guarding him that he three months later effected his escape. The authorities roused themselves to unusual efforts for his recapture, and hereupon an odd incident occurred. As the officer of the criminal court was uttering the usual proclamation with sound of trumpet and outcry, calling upon Cartouche to appear within eight days and answer to the charge of murder, and had come to the words, "In the King's name we do command the person called 'Cartouche'"—

"Present, Cartouche!" shouted a voice in the center of the crowd, that turned the whole body, archers, trumpeters, citizens, and all into a frenzy of rage and agitation. It was Cartouche himself, but he had vanished.

Two persons now entered into a solemn league and covenant to pursue the impalpable robber without rest or respite till he should be slain or taken; these were Huron and Pepin, bold and clever officers in the service of the police. The chase opened ill for our hero; Huron tracked him so hotly as to exchange pistol-shots with him, by which Cartouche was said to have been seriously wounded. It is certain that, either to escape this persevering foe or to recover from his alleged hurts, he disappeared for three entire months from criminal history, and the police exultingly assured the public that he was driven from the capital. They were soon made painfully aware of his return.

A very large reward was now set on his head, and Huron and Pepin again devoted themselves to their task. The zeal of both these officers proved fatal to them. The former had one evening tracked Cartouche to a notorious robber haunt. Finding themselves likely to be surrounded, the band, like wolves at bay, turned suddenly upon Huron and his followers. The officer received several pistol shots, and was then cut down by Cartouche himself. A few days later the robber chief, while taking a quiet stroll with Madeleine Beaulieu, a woman belonging to the gang, perceived Pepin at his heels. Turning suddenly on their pursuer, Madeleine attacked him with large stones, while Cartouche ran him through the body.

A regular organized attempt was next made, under the direction of an Aide-major of the Gardes-Francies (Pekom), who selected ninety of his best men and sent them in various disguises, but well armed, in quest of the single robber chief. At this critical period of his fortunes occurred what was known as the affair of the Hotel Desmarets. Nicolas Desmarets, nephew of the great Colbert, died on the 6th of May at his hotel in the Rue des Petits Augustins. This wealthy residence Cartouche resolved should be thoroughly pillaged. A chosen band, commanded by their chief in person, forced an entrance and were busily at work in the rich saloons when one of their lookouts announced the approach of an absolute army of police. The danger signal had hardly been given before the enemy appeared. A fierce fight commenced—from room to room, from stair to stair. The robbers fought stoutly, but their ammunition failed, and they were overborne by numbers. Sauve qui peut became the order of the day. Cartouche escaped by a chimney, gained the roof, and descended at some distance in the garret of a good-natured mechanic, to whom he represented himself as a man pursued by his merciless creditors. His host sympathized with him, provided him with a disguise, and once more he broke through the toils.

The regent now doubled the reward and offered a free pardon to any one, no matter how guilty, who should betray his chief. Distrust now spread through the band, and two murders of suspected traitors quickly followed. But the hour of retribution was at hand. One Duchatelet—next to Cartouche the most ferocious of human tigers—acknowledged to himself that the game was nearly up. Plunged, as he was, in the deepest and deadliest crime, he saw but one chance of safety, and that was to denounce his chief. He made a bargain with Pekom, the Aide-major of the Gardes-Francaises, procured a promise of pardon from the regent, and then conducted a picked body of men to the robber's lair. Cartouche was taken so completely by surprise that he was secured almost without a struggle, although he had six loaded pistols ready to his hand. He was conducted to the Chatelet, and the process advanced quickly. Duchatelet, certain of reprieve, confessed to certain burglaries and murders, in which Cartouche had taken part. Notwithstanding this, the latter stoutly protested his innocence, and denied his identity, calling himself one Jean Bourguignon, a countryman.

Meanwhile he was well cared for, he received crowds of distinguished visitors, and fashionable ladies attended his levees. The most distinguished of these was the Marechale de Boufflers, widow of the gallant general who lost the battle of Malplaquet. One warm summer night in July, 1721, just as the lady had retired to bed, leaving her window a little open for air, she drew the curtain aside, and to her horror saw a man's face close to her own. She made a snatch for the bell cords, but the intruder seized her hands, opened his blouse, displaying a rich but faded costume, with a complete armory of silver-mounted pistols and knives, and introduced himself as Louis Dominique Cartouche. He had narrowly escaped the watchful eyes of the police, then in hot pursuit of him, by climbing the balcony; no one, he said, would dream of looking for him there, and he proposed to remain. He was hungry and tired, however, and wanted supper and a bed. Quaking with fear, the Marechale rang the bell, ordered her astonished servants to bring a hearty supper and a bottle of champagne, and when it came locked her door and watched the voracious robber as he disposed of all that was set before him. His repast ended, he apologized for incommoding her, stretched himself out on the sofa in her dressing-room and went to sleep. At 8 a. m. he rose, bade her good-day and vanished. She sprang out of bed, closed the windows, and alarmed the house. Search was made among the valuables, but not an article was missing; even the costly silver used for the supper had been spared by the eccentric thief. Some days later the Marechale received a basket of excellent champagne (stolen from a Parisian wine merchant) with the compliments of M. Cartouche.

The robber chief had been placed in one of those horrible subterranean dungeons destroyed in 1780 by the humane command of Louis XVI. He had a companion in trouble who had formerly worked as a stone mason; together they succeeded in making a breach in the wall of their cell, thence following a ditch connected with the sewerage of the prison they broke into the cellar of a neighboring house. Here, however, fortune ceased to befriend them; Cartouche was rearrested while endeavoring to leave the house and placed in closer custody than before.

His trial went forward with unexampled rapidity, and on Nov. 26, 1721, Cartouch and four of his companions were ordered to be broken on the wheel, after having been previously submitted to the question ordinary and extraordinary, with the view of extorting confession. The *proces verbal* relating to Cartouch reports the application of the question in the form of the brodeguins or boots. These were wooden frames fitted to the legs, into which wedges of increasing size were forcibly driven until the legs of the sufferer were reduced to a pulp. On the application of the first, second, and third wedge, answered that he was innocent. At the fourth answered that he knew not what they were speaking of. At the fifth that he was innocent—was dying. At the sixth that he had done all that was required of him; had done no wrong; was dying. At the seventh, was innocent—no accomplices. At the eight and last, was innocent.

Although he thus refused to confess under torture, he became communicative enough when he reached the scaffold, protesting, however, much to his credit, that he had never robbed a church, although often incited to do so by Duchatelet. He absolved his own family with especial earnestness from any share in his misdoings. He refrained from denunciations, even of those who had deserted or betrayed him, excepting only Duchatelet, toward whom he evinced intense scorn and hatred. But in revenge he was unsparing in respect to the spies and receivers of the gang, whom he denounced by the score. He avowed himself the head and chief of the numerous band, so long the terror of the capital, an assertion amply confirmed by the confusion and indiscipline, which on his decease became suddenly perceptible to the ranks of crime. To the last two questions addressed to him, whether any person of condition belonged to his band, and whether he had ever accepted bribes to murder, he replied emphatically in the negative.

Cartouche's was the first of a long series of executions. For several month the Place de Greve saw some unfortunate wretch hanged or broken. His name and memory seemed to engender robbers, and it was a long time before the effects of that powerful impulse which, by carefully organizing it, he had given to crime had passed away.

Centennial Railroad Fares.

It is time to say that the success of the Centennial exhibition is gravely imperiled.

First—There will be on the opening day—the 10th of next month—a serious lack of American furniture at hand, and some of the foreign departments will be in partial chaos.

Second—The inefficient methods of advertising adopted by the Centennial Commission, with no positive assurance against local extortions, have set people at thinking twice about spending their money at the big show.

Third—The railroad companies have made an extraordinary blunder in reducing their passenger rates to and from Philadelphia only twenty-five per cent. Negro minstrel troupes and opera and theatre companies can get better terms any time of the year.

The managers of the Exhibition have in some directions displayed unprecedented abilities and resources. The buildings are excellent. Many arrangements for public convenience, health and comfort, which were wanting at London, Paris and Vienna, are nearly completed at Philadelphia. But it is a great pity if Gov. Hawley, the President of the Centennial Commission, and Mr. Welsh, the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, have been so much engrossed by the details of their respective departments as to omit any endeavor to check the apprehensions which exist all over the country that "it will cost too much to go to the big show." That widespread apprehension to this effect prevails, is a fact that there is no use in concealing. It is testified to by our country exchanges from all quarters of the Union, and by railroad agents in divers places. These are hard times. Western and southern merchants would like to unite with their business in New York a visit to the Centennial exhibition with their families; but if prices are too high, wives and children will stay at home. The promoters of stock shows and country fairs are everywhere holding out unusual inducements to keep the country people from spending their money outside of their own neighborhoods.

The railroad companies should announce half-rates immediately, and the Centennial Commission should publish an authoritative schedule of living prices at and near Philadelphia.—*New York World.*

A Cure for Strikes.

This is the war between labor and capital—capital continually withdrawing itself from healthful work because it is afraid of losing its price, continually at difference with its one friend, without whom it must perish; labor striking, demanding shorter time, more wages, dictating imperious rules about piece-work and apprentices, quarreling with its one friend, without whom it must die or seek the poor-house. To adjust these differences is the problem of the day.

One way out of the difficulty is to make the laborer a capitalist. The savings bank is the chief aid in this direction. Let the worker put a part of his earnings in a bank, and he becomes a capitalist in a small way. He learns to view the subject of interest and dividends with the eyes of a lender, and he is straightway jealous of his capital and its rights. He joins the other party, and, belonging to both, he the more readily sees that it is for the interest of both to work together. Education is offered as another solution. Give the workingman a business education, and he learns to see and understand the laws that govern the movements of wages and interest. Finally comes the idea of co-operation—the giving the laborer a share in the guidance and profits of the work, the union of capital and labor in any particular undertaking. Co-operation is, in theory, the most sensible and the most just solution to this question that has been offered. In practice, it has been attended with every imaginable degree of success and failure. It has been repeatedly tried in every branch of business, both here and in Europe. In a certain way, it is already in active operation through the agency of savings banks, loan, friendly, and building associations, and insurance companies. But, as these are usually managed, they are not wholly co-operative in a commercial sense. In the case of savings banks, the laborers contribute to the capital and have no control over it, while capitalists manage the funds for a salary, or an extra dividend, or other consideration, over and above the interest paid to the real owners of the money.—*Scribner for May.*

Cost of a Trip to the Centennial.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* has figured the matter out, and places the cost of a round trip, via the Baltimore and Ohio road, to the Centennial, as follows:

1. Excursion ticket Chicago to Philadelphia and return	$32 00
2. Four meals going, $3 00; four meals returning, $3 00—total	6 00
3. Supper, lodging and breakfast in Philadelphia one day	2 50
4. Street car fare, two trips	14
5. Admission to exposition	50
6. Noon lunch in Centennial grounds	50
Total cost of trip and one day at exposition	$40 64
Sleeping-car, double berth, each way $5 00	10 00
Total	$50 64
Each additional day at exposition as per items 3, 4, 5 and 6	3 64

From the above statement it will be seen that a person can go to the Centennial by this line, with first-class accommodations, and remain ten days at a cost of $73.40—with sleeping-car, $83.40—two persons, occupying the double berth, $156.80.

Antidote for Rattlesnake Bite.

A writer in the St. Augustine (Fla.) *Press* says that a postoffice agent traveling in Texas, tells of the successful use of the gall of a rattlesnake as an antidote for the bite of that reptile. In the case spoken of relief was almost instantaneous to the patient, who was writhing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and becoming purple. A friend of the writer, who had spent several years in California and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfully used among the Indians in the latter country. In one instance an Indian's dog near the camp was bitten in the nose by a large rattlesnake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administered the gall. The cure was rapid and effectual.

THE CHINESE AT HOME.

Their Courts of Law and Instruments of Punishment—An Interesting Picture of Mongol Civilization.

[Shanghae Cor. New York World.]

To foreigners who are not familiar with the actions of courts of justice (so-called) in China, some account of them may be interesting. I was about to call them courts of law, but that seemed even more a misnomer than the one I have adopted, and should I confine myself strictly to the subject I should perforce take my model from Miss Edgeworth's chapter on the snakes of Ireland and write, "there are no laws in China," for this is very near the truth.

The Chinese have nothing that can be called a code or system or law. Some years ago a gentleman in the British consular service, well qualified to make the investigation, attempted to ascertain what the commercial laws of China are, but his researches were followed by no satisfactory result. There are some old usages and customs which the magistrates follow when it suits them to do so, but the purely civil business of the courts is very small, ordinary business differences being settled by compromise between the parties or by the guilds, of which every business or industry has one. Even the professional thieves have their organization, which is well known to the police. These guilds have very considerable power over their members, and, indeed, form a part of the machinery of government. No Chinaman of ordinary experience will take a civil claim before a magistrate if he can avoid it. As a preliminary, he must fee all the runners and hangers-on of the yamen or court-room, after which he must be prepared to pay a handsome bribe to the magistrate, having always the encouraging consciousness that the adverse party may outbid him. Even should he succeed in obtaining a judgment, he is by no means certain that it will be executed, as a judicious use of money on the other side may open the eyes of the magistrate to the injustice of his first decision, and induce him to treat it as a nullity.

Criminal jurisdiction is exercised much in the same manner. There is something called criminal law, but it is very imperfect and of little practical value. The same system of bribery that prevails in the trial of civil cases is found quite as effectual in criminal proceedings.

If a wealthy of influential crimina should be convicted, which is not often the case, he can buy immunity from punishment, except in the case of political offenders and others of a similar nature. Besides, even in the case of punishment, one is never quite sure that the sufferer is really the guilty man, for money in China can induce a poor starveling to take a flogging, and the convicted criminal by paying a few "cash" is tortured by proxy. This may seem an incredible statement, but it is not an exaggeration.

One is constantly reminded of the accounts of the administration of justice in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and decisions, that seem to us monstrous, are bought and quietly submitted to with the same stolidity which characterizes the victims of the stories, only here they have no hope of the timely interference of a good roun al Raschid.

As if to form a startling contrast to the deficiencies of the preliminary proceedings, every arrangement is made for speedy punishment, and as the condemned passes out of the yamen he passes into the hands of the executioner, who stands ready, in the court-yard, with his lash, the cangue, the cage or the axe, as the case may require. Perhaps I can remind your readers in no better way of how far back in the history of civilization one has to go in order to estimate correctly that of the Chinese, than by describing some of the instruments of punishment still in use among them.

The cangue, which is used for minor offenses, is a heavy board about three feet square, having a hole in the middle large enough to fit around a man's throat; the board is made to divide in the middle, and being placed upon the offender, is closed and locked, leaving only his head above the aperture. Looking at the man in a sitting posture, everything below the cangue being concealed by it, one is reminded of the pictures of the head of John the Baptist on a charger.

This being worn night and day, allows the man no sleep except what he gets by resting his head backwards on the edge of the cangue, and in the season of flies and mosquitoes the culprit is a helpless victim to their tortures, as the cangue is of such proportions as to preclude all possibility of reaching the head and face with the hands. The ludicrous element of this kind of punishment, which to an Anglo-Saxon would, in itself, be exquisite torture, has no force whatever with a Chinese thief.

In the punishment of the "cage" there is no element of absurdity. It is literally a cage just large enough to contain a man, inclosed with bars on all sides and on the top, the floor only being solid.

The condemned is tied up by the arms so that his toes barely touch the floor, with a burning tropical sun beating upon his unprotected head; and he is there left, without food or water, to be gazed at by a gaping crowd until death comes to his relief.

There is no such thing as a Chinese bar to conduct cases in court, and the witnesses are not under oath; moreover, perjury, as a crime, is not recognized, although if a witness can be convicted of having by false testimony caused serious injury to another he may be punished, although I never heard of but one such case. That was a case in which Chinese witnesses testified in a British court against a prisoner charged with murder, and afterwards admitted that not only was the prisoner innocent, but that no murder had been committed. The Consul before whom the case was tried exerted himself to the utmost to have the false witnesses punished, but only succeeded in procuring a sentence of two months' imprisonment, and that was probably never executed.

Perverted Phrases.

Walpole is credited with the sweeping censure, "All men have their price." What he did say, referring to certain venal statesmen of the time, was, "All those men have their price." Neither did Jefferson say of office-holders: "Few die and none resign;" but he came pretty near it, saying, in the matter of vacancies: "Those by death are few; br resignation none."

HOE OUT YOUR ROW.

One day a farmer's lazy boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row."

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a plowman's phrase,
The lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze,"
"I can," said he, and manfully
He seized again his hoe,
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man! resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow;
In life's great field of varied toil,
Always "hoe out your row."

Pith and Point.

An intemperate printer is a typographical error.

CAPTURED battle flags should be of subdued colors.

BOOKS most influenced by hard times are pocket-books.

THERE are more dinners spoiled by the bad temper of husbands than by the poor cooking of wives.

AUNT (in alarm)—"Surely you've eaten enough, haven't you, Tommy?" Tommy (in doubt)—"F-f-feel me!"

LET the youth who stands at a bar with a glass of liquor in his hand consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

WASHINGTON has now got to be a city of considerable sighs; which doubtless accounts, says Spilkins, for making it once more the Ah, me! headquarters.

THE Britons whisper confidentially to each editor "Hif this Weston is such a bloody himmense pedestrian, why doesn't 'e foot 'is hexpenses, you know?"

A MASSACHUSETTS girl had an attack of the lock-jaw from using chewing-gum. After the physician had given her up, somebody called her "red-headed," and that cured her.

PUBLICAN—"Your dog's very fat, sir. Pray what do you feed him on?" Traveler—"Well, he has no particular meals; but whenever I take a glass of ale I give him a biscuit, you know!"

WHY the English should be continually singing "God save the Queen" is more than a reasonable man can conjecture. It is always advisable to save the Jack; but the queen only counts two for game, and is always a good card to throw away.

SOME people seem to be extremely sensitive. At one of the churches, Sunday, the minister read the prayer for a person in deep affliction, and a man who had just been married got up and went out. He said he didn't want public sympathy obtruded on him in that way. —*Norwich Bulletin.*

SCENE on an English railway train: No. 1—"Rather remarkable, ain't it, sir? But 'ave you never noticed as mostly all the places on this line begins with an 'H?'" No. 2—"Aw—beg your pardon." No. 1—"Look at 'em. 'Ampstead, 'Ighgate, 'Ackney, 'Omerton, 'Endon, 'Arrow, 'Olloway, and 'Ornsey."—*Punch.*

PROVIDENCE is at war with hair dye, and sooner or later punishes the man who uses it. "Bill Smalley," shrieked a Kansas belle, suddenly jerking her shoulder from under her lover's head and spilling him ignominiously on the floor, "you can't make a piller of me no more—your hair smells like old iron filin's."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

SNOW-FLAKES.

Whenever a snow-flake leaves the sky,
It turns and turns to say "Good-bye!
Good-bye, dear cloud, so cool and gray!"
Then lightly travels on its way.
And when a snow-flake finds a tree,
"Good-day!" it says—"Good-day to thee!"
Thou art so bare and lonely, dear,
I'll rest and call my comrades here."
But when a snow-flake, brave and meek,
Lights on a rosy maiden's cheek,
It starts—"How warm and soft the day!
'T is summer!"—and it melts away.

—*St. Nicholas for May.*

DURING the drizzling rain yesterday a Woodward avenue car jumped the track and almost struck the curbstone. The driver said he'd have it back on the track in about a minute, but the only lady on the car at once stepped off into the rain. "You'll get wet—you'd better stay inside," called the driver. "Never mind the rain," she pleasantly replied. "The car is off the track, and I don't wish to remain where my presence would act as a check on any emphatic remarks which those half-dozen gentlemen may desire to make."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A YOUNG blood of San Francisco, much given to quizzing people, went into a restaurant the other day, and with a great flourish took a seat at one of the tables. A waiter approached. "What have you got to eat?" asked the customer. "Oh, got almost everything." "You have, eh?" "Yes, sir." "Almost everything; will you give me a plate of that?" he said, looking earnestly at the waiter. The waiter returned his gaze, and, catching the fellow's idea of quizzing him, he yelled to the cook at the further end of the room: "One plate of hash!"

A Texas Incident.

The Waco (Texas) *Examiner*, of the 4th inst., has a paragraph headed, "Neatly Done," which reads: "A young man living some ten or fifteen miles above the city was awakened one night recently by the suspicious barking and growling of his dogs in the yard. Rising lightly from bed, he peeped out through the window pane, and there sure enough, he discovered the cause of the disturbance. Dimly outlined in the moonlight stood the form of a man. With one hand he was evidently untying the gentleman's fine horse, which stood haltered for the night, while with the other he held a six-shooter, pointing directly at the front door. Taking in the situation at a glance, our young friend gently reached for his shot-gun, and, passing out at the back door and round the corner, opened the attack from an unexpected and wholly ungarded quarter. Under this skillful generalship the enemy came down while in the act of mounting, and without even so much as responding to the first fire. The deceased was buried without the honors of either peace or war."

"V. R. B. E. I. I." are the new initials of the Queen—"Victoria Regina Britannia et Indorum Imperatrix."

Reformed Method of Studying History.

Barnes, the schoolmaster in a suburban town, read in the *Educational Monthly* that boys could be taught history better than in another way by letting each boy in the class represent some historical character, and relate the acts of that character as if he had done them himself. This struck Barnes as a mighty good idea, and he resolved to try it on. The school had then progressed so far in its study of the history of Rome as the Punic wars, and Mr. Barnes immediately divided the boys into two parties, one Romans and the other Carthagenians, and certain of the boys were named after the leaders upon both sides. All the boys thought it was a big thing, and Barnes noticed that they were so anxious to get to the history lesson that they could hardly say their other lessons properly.

When the time came, Barnes ranged the Romans upon one side of the room and the Carthagenians on the other. The recitation was very spirited, each party telling about its deeds with extraordinary unction. After a while Barnes asked a Roman to describe the battle of Cannæ. Whereupon the Romans heaved their copies of "Wayland's Moral Science" at the enemy. Then the Carthagenians made a battering-ram out of a bench and jammed it among the Romans, who retaliated with a volley of books, slates and chewed paper balls. Barnes concluded that the battle of Cannæ had been sufficiently illustrated, and he tried to stop it; but the warriors considered it too good a thing to let drop, and accordingly the Carthagenians sailed over to the Romans with another battering-ram and thumped a couple of them in the stomach.

Then the Romans turned in and the fight became general. A Carthagenian would grasp a Roman by the hair and hustle him around over the desks in a manner that was simply frightful to behold, and a Roman would give a fiendish whoop and knock a Carthagenian over the head with Greenleaf's arithmetic. Hannibal got the head of Scipio Africanus under his arm, and Scipio, in his efforts to break away, stumbled, and the two generals fell and had a rough and tumble fight under the blackboard. Caius Gracchus tackled Hamilcar with a ruler, and the latter, in his struggles to get loose, fell against the stove and knocked down about thirty feet of stove-pipe. Thereupon the Romans made a grand sally, and in five minutes they ran the entire Carthagenian army out of the schoolroom, and Barnes along with it, and then they locked the door and began to hunt up the apples and lunch in the desks of the enemy.

After consuming the supplies they went to the windows and made disagreeable remarks to the Carthagenians who were standing in the yard, and dared old Barnes to bring the foe once more into battle array. Then Barnes went for a policeman, and when he knocked at the door it was opened, and all the Romans were found busy studying their lessons. When Barnes came in with the defeated troops he went for Scipio Africanus, and pulling him out of his seat by the ear, he thrashed that great military genius with a rattan until Scipio began to cry, whereupon Barnes dropped him and began to paddle Caius Gracchus. Then things settled down in the old way, and next morning Barnes announced that history in the future would be studied as it always had been; and he wrote a note to the *Educational Monthly* to say that, in his opinion, the man who suggested the new system ought to be led out and shot. The boys do not now take as much interest in Roman history as they did on that day.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

In Durance Vile.

A letter from Jefferson City, Mo., says: Gen. John McDonald, the ex-supervisor, and Wm. O. Avery, the ex-chief clerk of the Treasury department, sentenced at St. Louis a week ago, were brought here this afternoon under two Deputy United States Marshals. McDonald, at the head of the United States troops, captured this place in 1861, and held it for some time, occupying the Governor's mansion as his headquarters. Upon his arrival here to-day he insisted on walking to the Madison house, followed by 200 or 300 men and boys, rather to Avery's amusement, who would have liked a conveyance. After dinner McDonald led the way to the penitentiary, still on foot, and arrived there several rods in advance of the deputy marshal. The prisoners were turned over to Capt. Bradbury, relieved of their baggage, and immediately conveyed through the inner gate and into the penitentiary. As soon as the party entered Col. John A. Joyce, in his full zebra suit, made his appearance at the door of the negro ward, over which he is the superintendent, and was greeted with a laugh by Avery, to whom his appearance seemed very amusing. McDonald and Avery were taken into the central tower of the hollow square and there informed by Bradbury of the regulations, which are very stringent. They were relieved of their jewelry, watches, knives and money. Joyce was brought in by a guard and he and McDonald indulged in a good deal of chaff at each other's expense. Both reiterated their entire innocence of the charges on which they had been convicted. Joyce, referring to the State's witnesses, inquired after the forty thieves outside, and McDonald told him he had left them there to save the country. Bradbury had intended to put on the convict garb at once, but after taking a mental measure of both McDonald and Avery, who were small men, said he would furnish them with suits in the morning.

The Force of the Wind.

The force of the wind when traveling at high velocities is capable of producing the most extraordinary effects on exposed objects, such as buildings, trees, animals, and even bodies of water. In March, 1875, a series of destructive tornadoes visited North and South Carolina and Georgia, and Sergeant Calver, of the signal service, was ordered to investigate their character and effects. Among other remarkable instances of wind force he reported that "a rock weighing eighteen thousand pounds, and having thirty-five square feet of exposed surface, was moved seven feet." "A pine log, weighing twelve hundred pounds, and with thirty-five feet of exposed surface, was carried a quarter of a mile." "A pineboard was driven through a telegraph pole." "A bale of cotton weighing five hundred pounds was carried a quarter of a mile." The sergeant-observer calculates the following degrees of force for the relative velocity of the wind: Pressure, 26.9 pounds per square foot of exposed surface; velocity, 73.3 miles per hour; 80.5 pounds, 78.1 miles; 77.7 pounds, 124.6 miles. He further estimates that some of the results could not have been produced by a wind traveling at a less velocity than about seven hundred miles an hour.

Rumor that Stanley Has Been Deserted by His Men.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York *Herald* interviewed Lieut. Cameron as to his explorations in Africa. In the course of the conversation he asked:

"Did you hear anything of Stanley?"

"Yes, I heard of him several times. Of course he was away to the northward of my most northerly point. Poor fellow, he has a desperate class of people to deal with, and any one less determined than he would have been swept out of existence long ago. Several traders whom I saw at Nyangwe spoke of him. They had heard of him at Mtesa's. He was described as a short, heavy-set man, in white clothes—in fact, I am absolutely certain from many other facts stated by them that they were speaking of Stanley. The headmen and Portuguese traders of the Lualaba region are deeply interested in Stanley's trip, and frequent inquiries were made for him in Nyangwe. If he is fortunate enough to get through to that point from the Albert lake region he will find very good friends, who will furnish him provisions and all necessary outfit. Dugumbe, the headman of the settlers at Nyangwe, would do anything in his power for him. With his aid Stanley can get boats and practically solve forever the great Congo-Lualaba question. I do hope nothing will happen to the intrepid fellow. I heard many rumors about the desertion of his men, and the desperate straits to which he had been reduced; but such reports are always in circulation, and there was no means of either verifying or disproving them. I can say only this, that if his men have lost heart and begun to desert the case is very serious. It will not do any good to knock a few of them on the head. The rest will simply sit down and shake their heads, but go further they will not. I can tell you, from the bitterest of experience, that it is a dreadful position to find one's self in—alone in the wilderness, among human wild beasts, hundreds of miles between you and succor, and starvation staring you in the face. But I have only looked at the worst side of the picture. I have hope that Stanley will come out all right, and I am sure that in the bottom of my heart I hope so."

"What did you do with the men whom you brought through with you from Zanzibar to the west coast, Lieutenant?" I asked.

"I sent them around the cape in a schooner, and they are probably at home by this time."

Utilizing the Tramp.

They have established a good method in the interior of New York State for feeding the houseless poor, tramps, vagrants and the respectably destitute. They make them work for what they receive as relief. The town board of audit, answering the purpose of a board of relief, have an arrangement with the police, and to these the charge of the poor is given. A tramp receives a ticket from the board, which he presents to the police, who give him a plank bed similar to those in the "Soup House." The terms of entertainment are that the applicant shall, in the morning, *before* breakfast, break two bushels of stone. On these conditions he remains or leaves as the case may be. The arrangement has proved a success. The tramps, vagrants, or whatever you choose to call them, work for what they receive, and the theory of mendicant charity is to a great extent dispensed with. Women and children and disabled men are of course exempt from this rule, and are fed and lodged according to circumstances.

The tramps accommodated in these small towns numbered 744, the cost of which was $174.25; the amount of stone broken was 2,076 bushels, which, at five cents per bushel, is equal to $148.80, leaving a cost to the board only of $25.46, which was more than paid by the profit on the breakage of the stone. In years before this labor system was employed, the cost of feeding and lodging tramps, etc., varied from $400 to $800. The labor test extends to the resident applicants for relief, and they accept it readily. Every man who applies is required to go to the stone-yard and break stone, for which he receives at the rate of five cents per bushel. No money is paid, but an order is given for such supplies as his family may need, at the labor rates. The average day's work of these men has been twenty-five bushels, equal to $1.25 per day.

The result of this experiment is to diminish the number of applicants and to teach the idle the practical lesson that they must work to live. They ask for bread and are presented with a bushel of stone to give them an appetite.

Fifty Miles on a Bicycle.

The great fifty mile international champion bicycle contest between D. Stanton, champion of England, and Wm. C. McClellan, champion of America, for $700, was decided in the American Institute last evening. Stanton won the race in fine style. McClellan was in training ten days. Up to the sixteenth mile Stanton crossed the score two miles and a quarter on the lead; but then McClellan quit his bicycle and rushed after Messenger, accusing him of tampering with his machine. Messenger denied it. After Stanton had ridden twenty-five miles McClellan got on his bicycle and rode twenty miles and two laps, and then fell headforemost on the floor exhausted. He went off the track and gave up the race. Stanton made his fifty miles in three hours and four minutes; McClellan's twenty-one miles was made in 1 hour, 38 minutes and 22 seconds. Stanton's wheel was 58 inches in diameter, and McClellan's wheel was 56 inches.—*New York Sun.*

JAMES DIXON, of Palmerston, Canada, claims to be 110 years old, and to have served at Trafalgar. His father lived to be 116.

A. T. Stewart's Business Methods.

Mr. Stewart was a strictly just but not a generous man in his dealings. He always kept his own word scrupulously, and required others to do the same. If he promised to pay a dollar, he paid a dollar, and if a man promised him a dollar, nothing less than the dollar would satisfy him. Hence he got the reputation of being hard and exacting, and consequently was rather unpopular. He was also a strictly truthful man. He never told lies nor asked anybody in his employ to tell them. The foundation of his business success was the reputation, which his establishment gained at an early day, for describing goods exactly as they were, offering them at the lowest price intended to be taken, and then making no deviations. When he first opened his store it was the custom of sellers and buyers to chaffer over their transactions. The dealer asked more than he intended to take, and the buyer offered less than he intended to give, and a long debate followed. The result was that timid people, women and young persons, were very glad to find a place where they could look at goods, ask prices, and then have nothing more to do than to make up their minds whether to take them or leave them. Mr. Stewart also had the reputation of paying the lowest market rate of salaries to his clerks. This was partly owing to his natural shrewdness, and partly to the fact that he was constantly overwhelmed with applications for situations. Having only to pick from a great number who offered themselves, and who were anxious for employment on any terms, he found it easy to secure clerks at salaries far below those that many other employers were compelled to pay. But whatever he promised to pay was paid punctually and fully. And in the course of his long career it has never been alleged against him that he ever defrauded man or child of a cent. At the same time he required of all the fullest performance of the duties that they undertook, and a very slight failure was in his eyes sufficient cause for dismissal. As an illustration of his business tact, it is mentioned that on opening his great retail store he instructed his clerks to pay particular attention to the poor women who entered at the Fourth avenue doors, his object being to break up the Bowery trade. And he did it effectually.—*New York Tribune.*

Castelar on the Eastern Question.

The New York *Herald* publishes an article on the war feeling in Europe, from ex-President Castelar. In regard to the Eastern question, he says:

"There is but one cause for war, a considerable cause—the Eastern question. But the Eastern question may not lead to immediate conflict. The two nations most interested and compromised in that affair have, and do still, unless they have recently changed their opinion, wisely abstained from any view having an extreme or exaggerated character. England does not maintain, as in other times, even to the point of the sword, the inviolable integrity of the Turkish empire; neither does Russia act with such promptness as she was wont to do in the holy city of Constantine. Each has had her ardor moderated through the cooling influence of experience. England knows that in order to oppose Russia she requires to regain the Western support she lost completely through her neglect to protest, in any way, against the consummation of the unhappy dismemberment of France. Russia, on her part, knows that in order to turn the Eastern question to account she must complete her great system of railroads and the armament of the numerous contingent of her reserves. At this moment, by tacit consent, the nations of the north, as well as those of the interior of Europe, have accepted the principal initiative, and the important note of that Austrian empire which was so much denounced when she cast the shade of death over Germany and Italy. But at this time, also, her mediation may deaden the tremendous shock of Eastern Europe with Europe of the West, a shock that might occasion many awful disasters. Geography has an immense influence in politics, and geography imposes upon Austria and the Turks various limited intersections between the two peoples and their multiple populations. Again, the Austro-Hungarian empire exercises its authority over an immense multitude of slaves just as Turkey does—slaves of Bohemia, Galicia, Croatia, and the whole of ancient Illyria."

Points of Difference.

We can never become careless, or comparatively careless, of our points of difference, until we learn what wretched stuff they are made of; that these points of difference reside in opinions acquired at no cost at all, and that they often rise no higher in the scale of value than borrowed prejudices. So long as "orthodoxy" of opinion is more elaborately insisted on in the pulpit than love and purity; so long as dogmatic theology has the lead of life; so long as Christianity is made so much a thing of the intellect and so subordinately a thing of the affections, the points of difference between the churches will be made of more importance than the points of sympathy. Pride of opinion must go out before sympathy and charity can come in. So long as brains occupy the field, the heart cannot find standing room. When our creeds get to be longer than the moral law; when Christian men and women are taken into, or shut out of, churches on account of their opinions upon dogmas that do not touch the vitalities of Christian life and character; when men of brains are driven out of churches or shut away from them because they cannot have liberty of opinion, and will not take a batch of opinions at second-hand, our pride of opinion becomes not only ridiculous, but criminal, and the consummation of Christian unity is put far off into the better future.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for May.*

Meerschaum.

Meerschaum shavings and dust are used when compressed for making inferior or imitation pipes. Forty-one thousand hundred weight of this waste is annually consumed in Vienna in the production of pipes, cigar-holders, etc., and the imitation has been carried to such perfection that connoisseurs sometimes find it difficult to distinguish these articles from similar ones of the genuine substance. Of the meerschaum itself, 12,000 cases, each weighing fifty or sixty pounds, and worth £35 a case, are used up in Vienna alone. In working up the shavings and dust into materials, about sixty women are employed in sorting, sifting, washing, and cleansing the refuse and rubbing it through silken sieves.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the year so far has been 749,748 tons, against 519,244 tons the same period last year.

AT OUR request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

The Successful Physician.

[From the St. Louis Globe.]

There is probably no man to whom the community owe so much as to the honest, fair-spoken physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. Really skillful physicians are not so numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, may well claim the reader's attention. Dr. Pierce is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well-directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The only reliable physician in these days of complicated disorders and high-pressure living is the "Specialist," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such in his line is Dr. Pierce. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. Pierce will doubtless make his name familiar as "household words."

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The Pan Handle route from Chicago, Indianapolis or Cincinnati, via Columbus, is sending to all applicants their Centennial Guide-Book, showing routes tickets will be sold over, and prices of same. Tickets will be sold via Washington City, and return via Niagara Falls, etc. Write to either of the undersigned for this Guide: W. L. O'BRIEN, G. P. A., Columbus, O., S. B. JONES, G. South. Agt., Cincinnati, E. GALLUP, Gen. West'n Agt., Chicago.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

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The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and ARCH STS., Philadelphia, every Monday.

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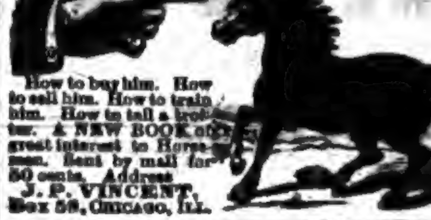

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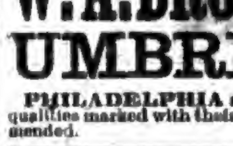

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SOMETHING GOOD ALL THE TIME. | SOMETHING NEW FOR EACH WEEK.
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PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Bibles,
Pocket Books,
Albums,
Bill Books,
Testaments,
Wallets,
Pass Books
Memorandas,
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—

C. P. HOUSER'S,

Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FURNITURE.

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

Furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. Firs-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especiallty desire verybody to call and price my goods before buyng elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KIDS OF

FAMLIY GROCERIES!

The undersigned offers at the very lowest figures the following line of goods.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Flour, Canned Fruit, and all Kinds of Groceries found in a first-class establishment. Teas, from 40c to $1.00 per pound. Sugars from 6 to 12c best Rio Coffee 25c Fine Cut Tobacco 55c to $1.00 per pound

Also in connection with the above we have the largest and best assortment of

QUEENS WARE,

GLASS WARE.

STONE WARE

ever offered for sale in this county.

Highest CASH price paid for all kinds of country produce. Competent clerks to wait upon German customers. At Cool's old stand.

ROBERT ZACHER.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT ABR CHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

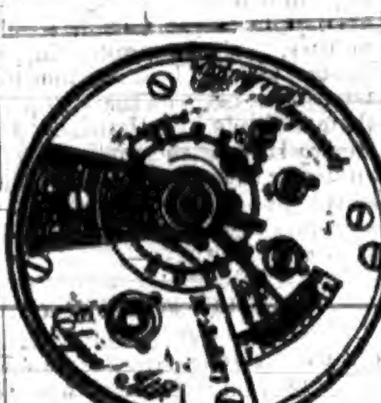

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April [illegible]

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3
Pittsburgh	[illegible] am	[illegible] pm	[illegible] pm	[illegible]
Rochester	7 52 "		[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	9 10 "	[illegible] pm	[illegible] pm	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	[illegible]	[illegible] am	[illegible]	[illegible]
" lv.	[illegible] am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	1 26 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible] pm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	[illegible]	12 01 am	[illegible]
Plymouth	4 15 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 [illegible] p.m	9 20a.m	5 35 p.m	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible] am	12 06 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]p
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 50 am	[illegible]
Forest	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	[illegible]
" lv.	[illegible] m	7 05 pm	4 50 am	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible] pm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	[illegible]
Alliance	3 30 "	10 37 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	5 09 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 2, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15,—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	[illegible]			[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	10 25 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 40
Waterloo	11 45 "	7 [illegible]		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	[illegible]	6 20	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 05	4 05
Bankers	2 [illegible] "		7 17	4 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		6 70	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			6 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	10 [illegible]			7 [illegible]
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 46 "			10 45
Bankers	2 05 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	6 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 2[illegible]		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1[illegible]		3 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 45		
Louisville	6 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rai. Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Nov. 21st, 1875.

Going East.				Going Wes		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 7 L. F.
6.00p	4.00p	10.30	lv Logans't ar	11.0[illegible]	6.00p	1.0[illegible]
6.38	4.18	10.45	Adamsboro.	10.45	6.38	12.25
7.04	4.25	10.57	Hoover's	10.33	6.27	12.00
7.20	4.40	11.05	Mexico	10.26	6.19	11.46
7.40	4.52	11.15	Denver.	10.15	6.10	11.25
7.34	4.50	11.30	Chili	10.07	5.53	1.12
8.22	5.12	11.48	Roann	9.54	5.40	10.43
8.55	5.26	12.04	Laketon	9.40	5.26	10.10
9.15	5.35	12.13	N. Manchest'r	9.30	5.15	10.30
9.33	5.46p	12.20	Lib. Mills	9.21	5.06	9.53
9.56	5.52	12.30	Collamer	9.10	4.57	9.14
10.04	5.56	12.38	S. Whitley	9.06	4.53	9.05
10.28	6.08	12.47	Taylor's	8.54	4.41	8.42
10.50	6.20	1.00	Columbia city	8.42	4.30	8.20
11.20	6.34	1.13	Collin's	8.27	4.16	7.50
11.40	6.46	1.20	Churubusco	8.15	4.01	7.31
12.00	6.55	1.30	Potter's	8.05	3.54	7.16
12.16			G. R. Crossing			
12.30	7.11	1.51	Cedar Creek	7.50	3.30	6.46
12.55	7.23	2.00	Aub. Juncti'n	7.34	3.28	6.22
1.00	7.26	2.04	Auburn	7.28	3.23	6.15
1.30	7.36	2.17	Mooresville	7.15	3.10	5.45
2.00	7.50	22.30	ar. Butler lv.	7.00a	3.00p	5.15

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y, for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Raw, Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.
A. B. SCUTRA HD, Gen. Supt.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac, apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. B. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras,

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Aug. [illegible], 187[illegible], Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunday:

Going West

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
[illegible] CARY, Gen. Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT [illegible], 187[illegible].

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	1 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avilla	[illegible]		
Milford Junction	[illegible]		
Walkertown Junction	[illegible]		
Chicago	[illegible]		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Walkertown Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Milford Junction	[illegible]		
Avilla	[illegible]		
Garrett	[illegible]	10 20	[illegible]
Auburn Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deshler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fostoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	[illegible] Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson ([illegible] miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City ([illegible] miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, (Sundays excepted)	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation (Sat ex)	5 00 p m
Omaha Express (Sun ex)	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 11th, 1876. Number 19.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months..........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall, north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each mouth.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,
JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.
Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.
He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fi Stock of Fine
Hats, Cap,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn
WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
OF
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order, and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ary reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a easonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path
Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store
Is the popular place for all kinks of
BOOT & SHOES
All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely
LOW PRICES
Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

GREAT
New York Store
IN
GARRETT,
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN
Will be found a complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stoc Privileges has brought a small fort une to the carful investor. We advise when and how to operat safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and succesfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block. Syracuse, N. Y

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup takaoe

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you g discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costivenessa, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn. Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents two doses will relieve you.

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism. Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times wye unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. EHLERS.
No. 3.

No honest fair-minded man can approve of the open frauds perpetrated by the Republican party yesterday.

It must console Morton's friends to have him indorsed by that Nestor of corruption, that hoary-headed old reprobate Simon Cameron.

The prospect for a good wheat crop, on sandy soil, is quite flattering but not so promising on clay ground. The fruit outlook is very encouraging.

— When the South hears of the valiant things done by the negroes at Morton's home will they fail to go for him solid at the Cincinnati convention?

Blue Jeans Williams, the veteran Hoosier, like William Allen, is popular with the people. He will be the next Governor of Indiana.

It is to be hoped that nobody will be inconsiderate enough to atempt Morton to make another explanation. What is the loss of $250,000 to being to death with his old speech.

Since the exposure of Blaine's rascality he is more endeared to Radical leaders. Just as Morton's corruption was assuming shape at the capital his followers carried out his bedding more faithfully than usual.

A LaGrange county correspondent writes us: "The fruit prospects in this county were never better; peaches and apples especially. Wheat badly winter-killed-indication of about half a crop."

Hanging out carpets, clothing, dry goods ets., across the sidewalk to playfully beat the passers-by in the face is a method of advertising that ought to be prohibited by law.

Since the 1st of January, there have been 956 accession to the Methodist churches in the Greensburg and Columbus distrects will some one send us the correct numbes for this district, and lets see if we can't scoop 'em.

If you can find no employment, rent a lot an acre or two of ground, and go to work for yourselves. You can easily raise enough to keep your family, and that is better than croaking about hard times and compelling your family to live on chips and whet-stones.

Caution to Auburn girls: "A girl employed in a paper mill at Westfield, Massachusetts, suffered a severe attack of lock-jaw last week in which the jaws were set for nearly two hours. The doctor said the trouble was the result of an inveterate habit of chewing gum."

A young lady, on Fifth street, in much false hair was warbling at the piano, and when her mother summoned her to assist in some household duties, her rosy lips opened poutingly and snapped out "O, do it yourself!" And then went on singing, "Kind words can never die."—

LaFayette has a young ladies orchestra led and drilled by a young lady.—She will have plenty to do now in drilling the spring styles of hats to wear when coming out to practice. Mrs. Little & Fair are the ones in town who have the genuine.

Quite a number of our farmer friends got out stove wood last fall intending to keep it until it would bring a big price. There was nothing wrong about that but then when it would bring the best price the roads were so bad they could not cart it, and now they are between two opinions, whether to keep it over or sell it for what it will fetch.

"The first payment of silver coin was made by Treasurer New last week to Representative Foster, of the Appropriation Committee. On Thursday regular payment of coin for fractional currency will begin, regulations to this effect having been prepared at the Treasury. It is expected there will be a heavy demand for silver for the first few days."

The rapid and emphatic recital of the following is said to be an infallible cure for lisping: Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hoobs bods to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs and robs Nobb's fobs. This is," says Fobbs," the worst for Hobb's jobs," and Snobbs sobs. y-y-s-s, t-t-is.

Auburn has survived the deluge of mud; and is beginning to dust herself for the centennial. The winter has been long; business dull; but amusements plenty. The last few days of fine weather have, however, has brought more encouragement, and bright prospects to all except the unhappy few whose lot ever is to wait for prosperity in the future. Business is reviving and travel is on the increase; although it is hardly probable that we shall surpass Fort Wayne" within this year at least.

An adroit swindle was perpetrated in Paris the other day. A well-dressed man who passed as Lord G—of England and was registered at the Grand Hotel, called at one of the most fashionable bootmakers and ordered a pair of remarkably handsome boots. The boots were to be made without any regard to cost, and to be sent to the Grand Hotel on the following morning at 11 o'clock, Lord G—wished to have them at 12. A like ordes was given by him to another fashionable bootmaker, who was told to bring his boots at 3 o'clock the next afternoon. On the following day, when the first bootmaker appeared the noble lord found the boots satisfactory, with the exception of the right one being a little tight. The left boot could be left however and he would postpone his departure another day and meantime the tight boot could be stretched. On its return he would pay for the pair. The bootmaker was pleased at his success, and withdrew with the right boot. A similar interview took place later in the day with bootmaker No. 2, who was asked to take away the left boot of his pair and leave the other. Not suspecting anything wrong he did so promising to return with it early in the morning. At 11 the next day two disconsolate bootmakers, each holding an old boot, might have been seen in the Grand Hotel, seeking in vain for their noble patron, who had left with his spoils.

The Defiance Democrat says: By Grant's direct order one hundred and eighty thousand dollars were taken from the United States Treasury in 1872 to help Grant's election in New York. The exposures of Republican corruption grow more astonishing every day. It seems that the treasury was a common fund to further the interests of the party and every bummer whom the President had around him had access to the vaults when votes were to be purchased or Radical machinery to be manipublated. In the face of these terrible charges against the men who manage the Republican party it would seem impossible for the people to contiune the party longer in power. If there was even a hope for a change being brought about in the party itself the rank and file of the Republican party might be excused for going up to the ballot box and voting for another Republican. But there is no hope for an improvement. Every Republican who has been mentioned for President is controlled by bad men, even as much as Grant has been. Morton is corrupt. So is Conkling. Bristow is full of crookedness. Likewise Blaine of Maine. All of them have made politics a money making machine. Hayes gave countenance the past winter to all of the rascally partisan schemes of the Republican Legislature of Ohio. He would be a willing tool in the hands of bad men if he were in Washington. For honesty and a desire for economy in government, the people will have to turn to the Democratic party for help in this serious time of trouble.

The Ind. Sentinel says: The citizens of the state at large should not be deceived by false reports of a Republican victory and great gain in this city yesterday. There was open corruption of the ballot-box by armed negro repeaters by fraudulent voters from other places, and at last five thousand illgal votes were cast. The victory is one of shame to the Republican party and all the decent men of that party feel humilated at the dastardly outrages their party leaders organized. They were confident of losing the election on a fair test. They had polled the city and could approximate the result. It was then they conceived the plan of having the negroes take the polls.

They hired men to perjure themselves by the hour in swearing in the negro and white repeaters. These were surrounded by their friends so that they could not be arrested. The negroes had been inflamed by incendiary appeals and when they went to work they could not be called off. They went from one ward to another. Drunken and debauched by passion they were really wild and ungovernable and therefore went far beyond the design of the leaders. Hence the open bare-feced frauds. Many of the poor wretches paid dearly for their folly and recklessness, and those who have used them will leave them to their fate. They are of use no longer now until the next election. It is no legitimate victory of principles in a fair contest. It was the victory of fraud of repeating of the bludgeon the razor and pistol. Let it go forth to the world that the Republican majority claimed to-day was gained by the violence of armed negroes and repeaters. It was nothing else.

Don't forget Sammy Pommert when you want a good shave, hair-cut, shampoo or anything in the barber line. Rooms over McQuiston's store.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the bill to legalize the marriage of James Parton, on grounds that the act is not within the constitutional power of the Legislature....A large number of the most important liquor dealers in New York city have been indicted for crookedness. The witnesses in most of the cases are Chicago men.

James M. Fair, a lad of 15 years, a member of the family of Mr. Tylor Watts, living at Jamaica, L. I., deliberately hung himself last week, because, it is said, his patrimony had been spent by an uncle.

Ariel F. Fifield, registrar of the Water Board of Cambridge, Mass., is declared to be an embezzler in the sum of $8,000.

A New York telegram says: "The recent breakage of rates is bringing corn to this market, and shows this result in round numbers: Receipts for the week ending April 15, 49,000 bushels; the week ending April 22, 220,000 bushels; the week ending April 29, 407,000 bushels. Receipts at Baltimore and Philadelphia have increased more than 50 per cent. since the 15th of April."....A member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives has been expelled for receiving money for his vote on a certain boom bill. His name is Lynott.

The quarrel between the two managing boards of the Centennial exposition has been settled in a manner eminently American by the appointment of another board. The police force will hereafter be under the control of a police board, consisting of five members, with Gen. Hawley as chairman.

A New York dispatch says that in view of the large supply of corn in that city awaiting transportation to Europe the steamship companies have doubled their charges for freight. They know that the New York Central road has agreed with the owners of this grain to transport it to Liverpool, and they have the road in their power.

The Centennial Managers have reconsidered their determination to prohibit the sale of liquors on the Exposition grounds, and restaurants and saloons are now free to sell liquors of all kinds.

THE WEST.

The supplies at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies are exhausted, and the Indians are reported to be on the verge of starvation.

Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming, has arrived at Omaha, Neb., to confer with Gen. Crook relative to military protection to be afforded to the Black Hills stage line. The General has promised all the protection possible, and an order has been issued to that effect....Trials of the parties indicted for connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre will shortly commence again at Beaver, Utah....George W. Deitz, a Western veteran, 70 years of age, started last week from New Albany, Ind., to walk to Philadelphia, to attend the Centennial Exposition. He was escorted from the Court-house to the eastern boundary of the city by a large concourse of citizens, headed by a brass band.

Chicago elevators contain 2,477,809 bushels of wheat, 1,437,371 bushels of corn, 649,216 bushels of oats, 65,728 bushels of rye, and 157,656 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,787,780 bushels, against 7,864,520 bushels at this period last year....Advices from Arizona give information of an outbreak of the Chiricahua tribe of Indians. Several whites were slaughtered, and a great many cattle driven off and houses burned. It was this same tribe, under the famous chief Cochise, which committed so many murders a few years ago....Dist. Atty. Dyer expects to dispose of all the St. Louis whisky cases during the present term of the United States court. It is stated that civil suits will be brought against Mr. McKee and against the securities of Con Maguire, and the gangers and storekeepers; also against all the distillers and rectifiers.

The disturbances in the coal-mining region near Massillon, Ohio, have culminated in open lawlessness. A few nights since forty masked men visited the mines, seized the watchmen, and set the coal-shafts on fire. None of the incendiaries were recognized.

The feeling against the Chinese in San Francisco seems to be growing more bitter. The "South-San-Francisco-anti-Coolie-Club-and-Young-Men's-Universal-Reform-Society" held a meeting last week, passed rules indorsing the destruction of the Chinese quarter in Antioch, and advocating a similar course in the city, unless the Federal Government should take immediate steps to abate the evil. The speeches were highly incendiary....Dr. J. B. Bendery, of Omaha, has just returned to that city from a three months' trip to the Black Hills. He reports the road from Custer City to Fort Laramie strewn with wagons, the owners having fled, or been killed or captured by Indians. During his trip from Custer to Cheyenne he dressed the wounds of twelve men who were wounded by Indians. It is dangerous for small parties to undertake the trip.

A shocking domestic tragedy was enacted in Chicago one day last week. Anthony Gehring, a German newspaper carrier, murdered his wife, to whom he had been married but a short time, and then took his own life. The weapon used was an Allen revolver. Jealousy was the cause.

Those who contemplate emigrating to the Black Hills are referred to the following prices current at Custer City, the metropolis of that country: Sugar, 40 cents a pound; bacon, 50 cents a pound; corn, 50 cents a pound; flour, $22 a sack; whisky, 50 cents a drink; tobacco, $3 a pound.

SOUTH.

A New Orleans dispatch states that State Senator M. H. Twitchell, his brother-in-law, George King, and a colored man, were recently assassinated while crossing Red river at Coushatta, La. They were all three shot by one man, who stood on the shore and picked them off with a repeating rifle.

GENERAL.

Dangerous counterfeit five-dollar notes on the Merchants' National bank of New Bedford, Mass., are in circulation. They are so well executed as to almost defy detection. Be on your guard....Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee have no monopoly of the whisky war. In various Southern States a great contest has been waged by the national authorities against "crooked" distillers and thieving revenue officers, but so silently as to have attracted but little general attention. Last week the results of the campaign in South Carolina were shown by the sentencing of twenty-four distillers convicted of fraud. They were sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for terms averaging two years each.

Prof. Blake, known throughout the country as a mind-reader, committed suicide in San Francisco the other day....The Centennial Commissioners, after having considered the question in all its bearings, and being unwilling to offend the religious sentiment of Philadelphia, have decided to close the Exposition grounds on Sundays. They have also determined that no spirituous or malt liquors shall be sold on the grounds....A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives what purports to be the details of a story to the effect that Wilkes Booth made an attempt to take the life of President Lincoln at the time of his second inauguration, and that J. W. Westfall, a Capitol policeman, saved his life.

The General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is in session in Baltimore....

Assurance is given by Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, that there need be no apprehension of a scarcity of silver coin, as there has been issued but $1,500,000 under the Substitution act, while the Treasury Department has on hand about $14,000,000, and the mint coinage will supply from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 per month from this time forth. It will be necessary, however, before the $14,000,000 of silver coin reserve can be made available for circulation, that Congress authorize its exchange for legal-tenders, these, in turn, to be exchanged for fractional currency, and the latter to be destroyed. A proposition to this effect has been introduced and will probably be adopted.

An International Convention of archæologists has been called to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of September next....Joe Goss, the champion pugilist of England, has challenged Tom Allen to fight for the championship of the world and $1,000, or more, a side.

The State department at Washington will take no action on the question raised in the Winslow and other cases until some demand is made on this Government by Great Britain for the extradition of some fugitive, in which event that portion of the treaty will be treated as abrogated.

WASHINGTON.

Kilbourne, the contumacious witness recently imprisoned by order of the House of Representatives, has been released on a writ of habeas corpus by Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Supreme court.

The Treasury books show that, at the end of April, the total contraction of the legal-tender currency under the operations of the new Finance act was, in round numbers, nearly $56,000,000.

During the month of April the national debt was reduced $2,781,181. The following is the official statement:

Six per cent bonds	$984,999,650	
Five per cent bonds	710,041,800	
Total coin bonds		$1,693,041,450
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000	
Matured debt	6,414,270	
Legal tenders	370,696,085	
Certificates of deposit	33,665,000	
Fractional currency	40,380,089	
Coin certificates	27,975,700	
Total without interest		478,096,277
Total debt		$2,190,552,499
Total interest		35,517,575
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$77,605,428	
Currency	5,161,196	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,665,900	
Total in Treasury		116,431,515
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,107,928,256
Decrease of debt during April		$2,781,181
Decrease since June 30, 1875		20,760,467
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States		30,141,513
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,797,472
Balance of interest paid by United States		2,335,384

The President has declared that he will veto the Consular and Diplomatic bill if sent to him in the shape it passed the House.

The District Grand jury has indicted ex-Secretary of War Belknap for the alleged acceptance of bribes in his official station....The President has nominated Olive Logan's husband, Wirt Sykes, as Consul at Florence, Italy....The draft of the Naval Appropriation bill has been completed by the committee having that work in charge. The sum covered by it is about $12,700,000—something more than $4,000,000 less than last year.

POLITICAL.

There was an exciting municipal contest in Indianapolis on the 2d inst., resulting in a victory for the Republicans. A serious riot occurred after the closing of the polls, in which pistols, clubs and bricks were freely used, resulting in the killing of one and probably the fatal wounding of two colored men. Numbers of others, both whites and blacks, were more or less injured.

Horatio Seymour has written a letter saying he could not and would not accept a nomination for the Presidency under any circumstances.

The Republicans of Oregon have nominated Richard Williams for Congress....The Committee on Transportation for the National Democratic convention have received replies from twenty railroads that they will make half-fare rates, not only to delegates to the convention, but to all persons in any way connected with the convention, and it is expected that at least all the main roads will acquiesce in this arrangement....A State Greenback convention was held at Jackson, Mich., last week. It was attended by about seventy-five delegates. The convention elected twenty-two delegates to the National Greenback convention.

The Oregon Republican State convention, on the 3d inst., appointed the six delegates to which that State is entitled to the Cincinnati National convention, and passed a resolution for Blaine as its first choice for President....The Republican convention of Maryland was held at Frederick on the 4th inst. The delegates to Cincinnati were instructed to vote for Blaine.

FOREIGN.

At a conference recently held at Rome between the representatives of the European powers and the Cardinals, the latter announced that peace was impossible unless "the spiritual independence of the church" were acknowledged....A telegram from Athens to the London *Times* says although the Sublime Porte has been induced to abandon an immediate attack on Montenegro, it will concentrate 30,000 soldiers at Scutari and 50,000 in Herzegovina. Public opinion in Turkey is weary of diplomatic interference. The Government's object seems to be only to gain time to assemble forces and strike a terrible blow regardless of consequences. The situation is full of danger. The Government is exhausting its resources in warlike preparations, and declares it can pay nobody.

A decree has been published restoring suffrage to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, who, while under German rule, have elected to retain the French nationality....Advices from Cape Coast Castle report that the King of Dahomey has refused to pay the fine recently imposed on him for maltreating a British subject, and has sent an insolent message to the British Commodore inviting him to visit Dahomey, where he promises to pay the demand in powder and bullets....The French have suppressed the Algerian insurrection....A Mexican special says Gen. Diaz occupied Camargo unopposed. Narranje will join him at Mier for the march on Monterey. A battle may be expected at Paso de Los Muertos....Official advices mention an important victory obtained by the Turks under Muktahr Pacha, who has at length succeeded in relieving the military posts so long isolated and threatened by the insurgents.

A boiler explosion on a ferryboat at Bingen, Germany, recently, killed thirty people....A Paris journal says that before the end of May the Emperor of Russia will take the opportunity of affirming that the peace of Europe must not be placed in doubt. The declaration will be made with such solemnity as to dispel all distrusts.

Winslow, the Boston forger, was not released on the 3d inst., as was expected. The British Government obtained a further delay of ten days, to give time for the receipt of Secretary Fish's answer to the latest English note.

At the urgent solicitation of the allied emperors, the Turkish Government has agreed to a renewal of the armistice, but insists that if there is not also a cessation of hostilities on the part of the insurgents, Turkey shall not be bound by it. In that event, disregarding all further efforts at mediation, the Sultan's ministers propose to proceed with the suppression of the rebellion by force.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, April 28.—*Senate.*—When the impeachment court met, Mr. Carpenter, counsel for the defendant, asked that a postponement be granted for two weeks, at which time they will be ready to proceed. Manager Lord opposed the granting of the request, maintaining that ample time had been afforded to the defendant's counsel to prepare their side of the case. Senator Conkling moved an order that the court hear the arguments and determine at once whether the accused is amenable to impeachment, notwithstanding his resignation as Secretary of War, and that testimony be heard touching the exact place of said resignation. Senator Edmunds moved an amendment that the managers and counsel may discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material. The Senate, after consultation, adopted an order that they proceed first to hear and determine the question of jurisdiction, that the hearing proceed on the 4th of May; that the opening and close of the argument be given to respondent; that three counsel and three managers may be heard in such order as may be agreed on between themselves, and that such time be allowed for argument as the managers and counsel may desire.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House the decision of Chief-justice Cartter, discharging from custody Hallett Kilbourne. Referred....Tarbox offered a resolution in regard to the Union Pacific railroad, which, it is claimed, had some reference to Blaine, as it directed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the purchase by the Union Pacific railroad of $75,000 value of the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad for $64,000. Hurlbut objected, and the resolution was withdrawn....The House, after another day's discussion, passed the Legislative Appropriation bill without any very material changes. The chief feature of the day was the opposition made by Prof. Seelye to the incorporation of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department in this Appropriation bill. In this opposition Prof. Seelye was signally successful—Speaker Kerr, in an elaborate opinion, sustaining the point of order....An amendment was made to rule 5, so as to provide for the appointment of a Speaker pro tem. for a period of ten days, instead of one day, as heretofore.

Saturday, April 29.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The Farwell-LeMoyne contested election case occupied the attention of the House, but no decision was reached.

Monday, May 1.—*Senate.*—Boutwell introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $50,000,000. Referred....The resolutions submitted by Hamlin on Friday, to amend the rules in relation to the impeachment trial, so as to provide that the deliberations on the questions submitted shall be in public, was discussed, but no action taken, and the impeachment trial was resumed. The pending question was the motion of McDonald to rescind the order agreed upon in the conference on Friday, allowing the respondent to open and close arguments, etc., etc. Blair, of counsel for the respondent, spoke against the motion to rescind. Hoar, of the managers, spoke in favor of rescinding. He claimed that the managers had a right to close, and cited English precedents in support of his views. On returning, the presiding officer stated that the motion to rescind the vote by which the order of argument was made was overruled, and that the request of the managers that four of them be allowed to address the Senate on the question of jurisdiction had been granted. The Court of impeachment then adjourned until Thursday, May 4.

House.—Holman offered a resolution to suspend the rules and repeal that portion of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, which provides that the redemption of legal-tender notes in coin shall begin on the 1st of January, 1879. Rejected—115 yeas to 111 nays—not two-thirds....Bills were introduced and referred relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged in contempt by either house of Congress, and to repeal the law which requires the Speaker to certify the case of a recusant witness to the District-attorney for criminal prosecution....Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors while the testimony is being taken. Rejected—yeas, 126; nays, 105—not two-thirds in the affirmative....Morrison moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors, except in the opinion of such committee public interest will be prejudiced thereby, but any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person, or by counsel, or both. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted without a division....Hoskins moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the various committees charged with the investigation of alleged frauds and misconduct to complete the same as early as possible, and to make report thereon on or before the 10th of June next, except where otherwise expressly provided by the House. Rejected—yeas, 84; nays, 126....The Speaker announced the appointment of a select committee to investigate the Federal offices in New Orleans as follows: Gibson, Blackburn, New, Vance of Ohio, Stevenson, James B. Reilly of Pennsylvania, Foster, Crapo, and Darrall. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Hallett Kilbourne stating that he was now willing to appear before the House or committee, and answer fully all interrogatories in regard to the so-called real-estate pool in which Kilbourne and Latta, or himself, are or have been in any way connected. The communication was laid on the table....Blaine made a personal explanation in regard to newspaper articles reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company....He said, in conclusion, that he should not make any further statements about anything which might be invented and circulated concerning him, and that the explanation of to-day concludes his answers to all charges....Leave of absence for ten days was granted to Speaker Kerr.

Tuesday, May 2.—*Senate.*—The House bill appropriating $50,000 for subsistence supplies for the Apache Indians in Arizona, and for the removal of the Indians of the Cheriahua agency to the San Carlos agency, was passed....The Senate discussed, without action, the motion of Hamlin providing that the consultations of the Senate as a court of impeachment shall be public, not private....The bill to refund the Japanese indemnity fund was discussed......The LeMoyne-Farwell contested election case was considered, but no action taken.

House.—A resolution was unanimously adopted ordering the Judiciary Committee to investigate the transactions of the Union Pacific railroad in worthless Arkansas bonds....The Banking and Currency Committee made a report recommending the adoption of the resolution providing for the immediate issue of $10,000,000 of the silver coin reserve in exchange for legal tenders....The resolution passed at the last session of Congress censuring John Young Brown, of Kentucky, for language used in debate with B. F. Butler, was rescinded and expunged.

Wednesday, May 3.—*Senate.*—Morton made a personal explanation regarding the newspaper charge of corruption while he was Governor of Indiana....A bill was passed authorizing the transfer of $16,000 to pay light-house keepers and maintain light-house service on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers....The Japanese indemnity fund bill was discussed without action.

House.—The contested election case of Le Moyne vs. Farwell, Second Illinois district, was decided in favor of the former....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed....Stevenson (Ill.) addressed the House in opposition to the admission of New Mexico as a State.

Thursday, May 4.—*Senate.*—The Senate discussed, without action, the proposition to take a recess to enable the Senators to attend the opening of the Centennial exhibition, after which the impeachment trial was proceeded with. Carpenter, of counsel for the respondent, said that if the Senate was to adjourn for a week, the counsel and managers would prefer to not begin their arguments on the question of jurisdiction, as thereby a break would occur which should be avoided. Manager Lord concurred in this statement. Sherman moved that the court adjourn until Monday, May 15, but this was voted down. Blair then began an argument against the jurisdiction of the Senate. Lord replied, after which the court adjourned without taking a vote.

House.—A resolution was adopted directing the Ways and Means Committee to report ways and means for the relief of the small change famine....Nearly the whole day was devoted, in committee of the whole, to consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill....Nine thousand dollars was appropriated for the expense of the committee to investigate the Federal offices at New Orleans....A resolution passed accepting an invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial exposition, and the adjourning of the House from Tuesday, the 9th, to Friday, the 12th.

The Mexican Troubles.

Gen. Hazen, who has been on a visit to Mexico, has just returned. Gen. Hazen, in speaking of Mexican affairs, says that he considers that the insurgents have about an even chance for success. To overturn the present government will not result in much of a change, as the people of that country are too much accustomed to revolution. He is of opinion that our people are equally to blame with the Mexicans for all the Texas border troubles. He says that along the border there are bands of lawless men of both nationalities whose sole means of support is by plunder. He laughs at all the crazy stories that our Government is in danger of a war with Mexico over these border troubles. War with that country would mean simple occupation. He is of opinion that Mexico is more than anxious to do all in her power to meet all reasonable demands.—*Washington Telegram.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In Reply to Representative Blackburn's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The President yesterday sent the following message to the House:

To the House of Representatives: I have given very attentive consideration to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 3d of April, "requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any executive offices, acts, or duties, and if any what, have within a specified period been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law," etc. I have never hesitated, and shall not hesitate to communicate to Congress, and to either branch thereof, all information which the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to give, or which my judgment may suggest to me, or a request either house may indicate to me, may be useful in the discharge of appropriate duties confided to them. I fail, however, to find in the Constitution of the United States the authority given to the House of Representatives (one branch of Congress in which is vested the legislative power of the Government) to require of the Executive, an independent branch of the Government, co-ordinate with the Senate and House of Representatives, an account of his discharge of his appropriate and purely executive offices, acts, and duties, either as to when, where, or how performed. What the House of Representatives may require, as a right, in its demand upon the Executive for information, is limited to what is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation or of impeachment.

The inquiry in the resolution of the House as to where the executive acts, within the last seven years, have been performed, and at what distance from any particular spot, or for how long a period at any one time, etc., does not necessarily belong to the province of legislation. It does not profess to be asked for that object. If this information be sought through an inquiry of the President as to his executive acts in view or in aid of the power of impeachment vested in the House, it is asked in derogation of an inherent natural right recognized in this country by a constitutional guarantee which protects every citizen—the President as well as the humblest in the land—from being made a witness against himself.

During the time that I have had the honor to occupy the position of President, it has been, and while I continue to occupy that position it will continue to be, my earnest endeavor to recognize and to respect the several trusts and duties and powers of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, not encroaching upon them, nor allowing encroachments upon the proper powers of the office which the people of the United States have confided to me, but aiming to preserve in their proper relations the several powers and functions of each of the co-ordinate branches of the Government agreeably to the Constitution and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to preserve, protect and defend that instrument. In maintenance of the rights secured by the Constitution to the executive branch of the Government, I am compelled to decline any specific or detailed answer to the request of the House for information as to "any executive offices, acts or duties, and, if any, what have been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the United States." If, however, the House of Representatives desires to know whether, during the period of upward of seven years during which I have held the office of President of the United States, I have been absent from the seat of Government, and whether during that period I have performed, or have neglected to perform, the duties of my office, I freely inform the House that from the time of my entrance upon my office I have been in the habit, as were all of my predecessors, with the exception of one who lived only one month after assuming the duties of his office, and one whose continued presence in Washington was necessary from the existence at the time of a powerful rebellion, of absenting myself at times from the seat of Government, and that during such absences I did not neglect or forego the obligations or duties of my office, but continued to discharge all of the executive offices, acts, and duties which were required of me as President of the United States. I am not aware that a failure occurred in any one instance of my exercising the functions and powers of my office in every case requiring their discharge, or of my exercising all the necessary executive acts in whatever part of the United States I may at the time have been. Fortunately, rapidity of travel and of mail communication, and the facility of almost instantaneous correspondence with officers at the seat of Government which the telegraph affords to the President in whatever section of the Union he may be, enable him in these days to maintain as constant and almost as quick intercourse with the departments at Washington as may be maintained while he remains in the capital.

The necessity of the performance of executive acts by the President of the United States exists and is devolved upon him wherever he may be within the United States during his term of office by the Constitution of the United States. His civil powers are no more limited or capable of limitation as to the place where they shall be exercised than are those which he might require to discharge in his capacity of Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, which latter powers it is evident he might be called upon to exercise possibly even without the limits of the United States. Had the efforts of those recently in rebellion against the Government been successful in driving a late President of the United States from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than in the place named by law as the seat of Government. No act of Congress can limit, suspend, or confine this constitutional duty. I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes thus to limit or restrict the exercise of the functions of the Executive. Were there such acts, I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the Constitution, and should exercise the powers required thereby of the President. The act to which reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishment of a seat of Government, and the providing of suitable buildings, and the removal thereto of the offices attached to the Government, etc. It was not understood at its date, and by Gen. Washington, to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to actual presence at the seat of Government. On the 30th of March, 1791, shortly after the passage of the act referred to, Gen. Washington issued an executive proclamation, having reference to the subject of this very act, from Georgetown, a place remote from Philadelphia, which then was the seat of Government, where the act referred to directed that "all officers attached to the seat of Government should for the time remain." That none of his successors have entertained the idea that their executive offices could be performed only at the seat of government is evidenced by hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by my predecessors in the unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln, a memorandum of the general nature and character of some of which acts is submitted herewith, and no question has been raised as to the validity of those acts or to the right and propriety of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1876.

PRECEDENTS.

It will be perceived that the message is dated "Washington, without the usual prefix of "Executive Mansion."

Accompanying the message is a memorandum of absences of presidents of the United States from the National Capital during each of the several administrations, and of public and executive acts performed during the time of such absences. This memorandum contains the following information, and much more of the same general character, only the most important of the acts recited in the memorandum being selected for mention in this abstract:

President Washington was frequently absent from the Capital. He appears to have been thus absent at least 181 days during his term. In March, 1791, the seat of Government being then at Philadelphia, he issued a proclamation dated at Georgetown in reference to running a boundary for the District of Columbia. He signed at Mount Vernon an official letter to the Emperor of Morocco, and from the same place issued the commission of Oliver Wolcott as Comptroller of the Treasury, and a proclamation respecting the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; also the proclamation of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, and the executive order of August 4, 1792, relative to duties on distilled spirits, etc. When at Germantown he signed sundry commissions. He proposed to have Mr. Yrujo officially presented to him at Mount Vernon as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, and Mr. Yrujo went there for that purpose, but the ceremony of presentation was prevented by an accident—the omission of the Minister to bring his credentials.

President John Adams was absent from the capital during his term of four years on various occasions 385 days. He discharged the official duties and performed the most solemn public acts at Quincy, Mass., in the same manner as when at the seat of Government. Several of them are recited, and it is also specified that on the 28th of September, 1797, he forwarded to the Secretary of State a commission for a Justice of the Supreme Court, signed in blank at Quincy, with instructions to fill in the name of John Marshall, if he would accept, and if not, that of Bushrod Washington.

President Jefferson was absent from the seat of Government during his two terms of office, 796 days, or more than one-fourth of the whole official period. He signed and issued from Monticello, among other things, seventy-five commissions.

President Madison was absent 637 days, and President Monroe was absent 708 days, independent of the year 1824 and two months of 1825, for which period no data are found. The latter transacted public business wherever he happened to be, and sometimes while traveling.

President John Quincy Adams was absent during his single term 222 days, and in his Memoirs, vol. VIII., p. 75, speaks of his practice of leaving with his chief clerk blank papers, signed by him, to be used, when necessary, for proclamations, remission of penalties, and commission of consuls. He speaks also of doing the same thing in regard to patents and land grants.

President Jackson was absent from the seat of Government 502 days. Among other important acts performed by him when away from Washington was his signing at Boston the famous order for the removal of deposits from the State banks. The memorandum at this point refers to President Jackson's refusal, in 1833, to furnish the Senate a copy of a certain paper alleged to have been read by him to the Cabinet, and mentions that in January, 1837, he refused to allow a committee of the House of Representatives to make a general investigation of the Executive Departments without specific charges, on the ground, among others, that the use of official books and records for such purposes interfere with the discharge of public business.

Other presidents were absent from Washington and performed numerous duties while absent: Van Buren, 131 days; Tyler, 163 days; Polk, 37 days; Taylor, 31 days; Fillmore, 60 days; Pierce, 57 days; Buchanan, 51 days.

No mention is made of the absences of Presidents Lincoln or Johnson.

INDIANA ITEMS.

A young man named Chas. Gray, of Oxford, was injured a few days since by a team running away with him. He died the same night.

A mistake was made at Crawfordsville, last week, in a case of measles being taken for small-pox, and the patient being sent to the pest-house.

Some sacrilegious thief robbed the contribution boxes of St. Joseph's and St. Benedict's Catholic churches, Terre Haute, of their contents, on Wednesday night.

Lewis Leaming, of Romney, was taken with hiccoughs, which lasted from Friday till Wednesday, when he fell asleep, and was found dead, from exhaustion, the next morning.

The Fort Wayne City Council has passed an ordinance forbidding captains of police or any policeman electioneering or peddling votes on any election day, or influencing votes in any way.

A despondent tramp attempted to hang himself with his suspenders, near Madison, last week. He was thwarted in his attempt to take his life by the elasticity of the improvised noose.

Wm. B. Orr, of Colburn station, Cass county, was found dead on the railroad one night last week. His body was horribly mangled. He had been to Delphi, and it is supposed took too much liquor, laid down on the track on his way home, and a train ran over him.

One night last week, near Castleton, a passenger train ran over a tramp named Charles Weightly, badly mutilating both legs and his right arm. He was sleeping on the platform, and becoming frightened rolled on the track with the above result. He is not expected to recover.

The large plate glass manufactured by the Star Glass Company, of New Albany, and the largest one ever made in America, and of superb size and finish, designed expressly for the Indiana headquarters at the Centennial, was unfortunately broken the other day in the process of boxing.

John Graham, Esq., was buried at Kendallville, Ind., a day or two ago. The deceased was for the past year City Clerk of Kendallville, and was formerly agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. The funeral was very largely attended, Mr. Graham being a man of extended acquaintance.

Articles of incorporation and consolidation of the Frankfort, St. Louis and Toledo, Kokomo and Marion, and the Marion and Ottawa Railway Companies have been filed with the Secretary of State, under the name and style of Frankfort, St. Louis and Toledo Railroad Company. The capital stock of the new corporation is fixed at $1,250,000, and the instrument on file is signed by the Presidents of the respective roads.

Madison *Courier:* Martin H. Daily gives us the facts of the following item that will furnish a subject for stock-raisers to theorise upon and discuss. It is no less than two foals from one dam—two colts, one a mule and the other a horse. This phenomenon occurred in Shelby township. The horse and jack are owned by W. Johnson. The mare was bred by Mr. Ed. Roberts. The mare was first bred to the jack, and on the ninth day after, by agreement of the parties, was bred to the horse, and in the course of time two foals was the result—one a mule and the other of the horse species, both alive and perfectly formed.

Equestrianism Extraordinary.

Old Walter Lamb, of Jersey City, N. J., well known a generation ago as an equestrian messenger, has been telling how they used to express news in the days before the telegraph had revolutionized journalism: In 1843, he rode from Wilmington, Del., to Jersey City, 128 miles, with the Havana lottery drawings, between 5 and 11 p. m., changing horses every four miles. About the same time he expressed news from Philadelphia to New York for the steamers, seventy-six miles, doing it under contract, in seven hours, and he took Van Buren's inaugural to the *Courier and Inquirer* in that time, over a very heavy road. Once, on a $1,000 wager that he couldn't ride 300 miles in twenty-four hours, he did it in twenty-two hours and fifty-eight minutes, using thirty-two horses, and then rode an extra hour to insure the bet.

The New Bedford *Mercury* tells of five dogs who were shut up in a yard by the gate's closing after they had passed through it. When they wanted to go out they couldn't, for the gate swung inward. Then the canines held a consultation, which resulted in the best jumper, a big Newfoundland, getting over the fence, pushing the gate open, and releasing his friends.

KEEPING THE DEVIL AWAY.

Chinese Feast of the Dead—A Mongolian Picnic in a Raging Snow Storm.

[Virginia City (Nev.) Cor. New York World.]

From Virginia City to the Sutro tunnel a road has been built across the hills for the accommodation of the Tunnel Company. Since the road was built, various habitations have sprung up along its borders. The county hospital is reached by this road, likewise the habitation of "Old Kentuck," a hermit, who lives, with his donkey and dog, in a hut about three miles from Virginia, and a like distance from Sutro. "Kentuck" is certainly a curiosity, but the great curiosity of the neighborhood is the Chinese cemetery, in the sage brush, just east of the county hospital. I have often been struck by the bare and deserted appearance of the place as I passed along the divide between the two towns, but was never more forcibly impressed with its weird and somber characteristics than on a certain clear and terribly cold midnight in February, as I guided my jaded horse through the mountainous snow drifts and wondered if ever any one saw a Chinese ghost! This afternoon I had occasion to pass over this grade, and my curiosity was aroused by the spectacle of a wagon load of Chinamen directing their way toward the Chinese cemetery. I could not believe it to be a funeral, for there was nothing to indicate a corpse, but to satisfy my curiosity I followed them. Just as they arrived at the cemetery I looked toward Mount Davidson, and saw the snow whirling on its crest. Before I arrived in the midst of the Mongolians a blinding, stinging snow storm was upon us. It came directly from the southeast, driven by a fearful gale of wind, and for half an hour it raged as I never saw a snow storm rage before. The Chinamen, nothing daunted, commenced unloading the wagon of its treasures—a whole roast hog, plates of rice, bundles of cigarettes, white biscuit sprinkled with red sugar, preserved ginger, liquors and fireworks and bundles of light brown bits of paper inscribed with Chinese characters. One of the heathen spread out a roll of papers to the four quarters of the compass, and laid them on each grave, keeping them in place with a stone; another grasping a handful of sticks about as large in circumference as a match, and a foot in length, lighted them and placed them at the head of the graves. Others took bunches of tiny candles, and placed them lighted on the graves, the whole crowd keeping up the most incessant chattering all the time. "Hi, ya! Hi, ya! gou a wa; teya," seemed to my uneducated understanding the burden of their song. Then a bundle of fireworks were set off amid loud hurrahs. Without further ceremony they squatted themselves on the ground and the feast commenced. My distinguished friend and laundryman, Su Wong, politely requested me to join the feast, but I believed that I could wait until I reached Virginia City. The fact is I was not hungry. The joss sticks continued to burn and the Chinamen discussed the baked meats of the many funerals, and the storm increased in fury every moment. Finally the feast was completed—a little quicker than is usual on these occasions, I judged, and, gathering up the remnants, they replaced them in the wagon, and all returned to Virginia. In former times they used to leave the remains of the banquet in the cemetery, but the Piute Indians, without the fear of the Mongolian deity before their eyes, were wont to gobble up the dainties as soon as the Chinamen were out of sight, which "would never do for Larry O'Brien." During the ceremonies I asked Su Wong what it all meant, and was told it was a "yearly feast of the dead, to keep the devil away."

Wheat-growing in India.

Calcutta wheat has been exported to Great Britain largely this season, and has caused the "low class" of grain from this country and Russia to be neglected. There is reason for concern in regard to this new rival—land and labor in India being both very cheap. Great Britain needs annually, in round numbers, 44,000,000 cwts. (112 pounds) of wheat. We send her 23,500,000; Russia, 9,500,000, the remaining 11,000,000 being supplied mainly by France, Germany and Egypt. Favored, however, by the Suez canal, the East Indians face confidently all competitors.—*New York Tribune.*

One mail-bag from Plymouth, Mass., is devoted exclusively to May-flowers, fifty packages of which are on an average sent out from the little town.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$8 00	@10 50
Hogs—Dressed	7 00	@ 8 00
Cotton	12¾	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 15	@ 1 16
Corn	62	@ 64
Oats	45	@ 55
Rye	84	@ 85
Pork—New Mess	21 00	@21 50
Lard—Steam	12	@ 12½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 65
Choice Natives	4 90	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 60	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
Hogs—Live	6 75	@ 7 60
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 8 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 12	@ 1 12½
No. 2 Spring	96	@ 96½
No. 3 Spring	87	@ 88
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 30
Rye—No. 2	61½	@ 62
Barley—No. 2	61	@ 62½
Butter—Fancy	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 12
Pork—Mess	20 10	@20 25
Lard	11½	@ 12½
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 37	@ 1 39
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 44½
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 33½
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 68
Pork—Mess	21 00	@21 25
Lard	12½	@ 12¾
Hogs	6 00	@ 7 00
Cattle	3 00	@ 5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 09	@ 1 09½
No. 2	1 01	@ 1 01½
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 31½
Rye	64	@ 65
Barley—No. 2	84	@ 85
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 05	@ 1 22
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	37	@ 49
Rye	72	@ 75
Pork—Mess	20 75	@21 00
Lard	12	@ 13
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 37½	@ 1 38
Amber	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn	50	@ 51
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	7 00	@ 7 25
Philadelphias	7 50	@ 7 75
Cattle—Best	5 50	@ 5 75
Medium	4 90	@ 5 80
Sheep	4 25	@ 6 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIN, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Frightened Birds.

"Hush! hush!" said the little brown thrush,
To her mate on the nest in the lilac-bush;
"Keep still! don't open your bill!
There's a boy coming, bird-nesting, over the hill.
Let go your wings, so,
That not an egg of the nest shall show.
[illegible]
I'm as frightened as ever a bird can be!"

Then still, with a quivering bill,
They watched the boy out of sight o'er the hill.
Ah, then in the branches again,
Their glad song rang over vale and glen.
Oh! oh! if that boy could know
How glad they were when they saw him go,
Say, say, do you think next day
He could possibly steal those eggs away?

Around the Farm.

Having occasion to build a post fence on one side of my orchard, about a dozen of the holes were left unfilled for a couple of days, and on going to set the posts from one to eight field mice were found in each hole, having fallen in and being unable to climb the smooth sides of the hole.—*Maine Farmer.*

We have long been satisfied that the best way to get rid of these evils growing out of boarding the farm laborers in the farmer's family is to build tenant houses and hire married men to occupy them and work for the farmer. If it seems best to employ some single men in addition, make arrangements to have them boarded with the tenants.—*Rural Home.*

A house should be so placed that the direct rays of the sun shall have free admission into the living apartments; because the sun's rays impart a healthy and invigorating quality to the air, and stimulate the vitality of human beings as they do those of plants, and without sunlight, human beings, as well as plants, would sicken and die. The aspect, therefore, should be southeast.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

It is a good plan, both for the wheat and the catch of clover seed, to harrow wheat in the spring. Select some day when the ground is dry enough to pulverize freely, and if possible, just before a rain. Where wheat has been drilled in a common heavy drag will only break down the ridges between the rows and cover exposed roots. If sown broadcast, the Thomas smoothing harrow should be used, and is preferable under any circumstances.

It is a fact that all the domestic animals fatten faster in dimly-lighted places than in the full light of day. This is well known in respect to poultry. From experiments made with sheep, it has been ascertained that in a dark shed, well ventilated, and kept at a suitable temperature, they will make most mutton from a given amount of food. But dark stables are not good for horses, or breeding stock of any kind; with such, fat is not the most important object in view.

I notice that some of your correspondents recommend feeding onions to poultry. If they themselves eat the eggs that are produced on onion feed, it is all well enough; but if they sell them it is a little too bad. I like a well-flavored egg, if I eat one; especially if I buy them at present prices. I would just as soon have butter flavored with onions, as eggs. I have seen fresh eggs—those not two days old—that were but little better than rotten. I believe it to be impossible to obtain good No. 1 eggs unless hens are fed on proper food. Onions are good in their place, but not for flavoring eggs.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Dr. James, the Commissioner of Agriculture, of Georgia, writes as follows: "Taking into consideration the cost of production, the chemical analysis and comparative freedom from stealage, oats are cheaper as stock food than corn. One bushel or thirty-two pounds of oats costs twenty-nine cents, making a difference of thirteen cents in the cost of 100 pounds of the two. Chemical analysis shows that oats contain twelve per cent. of albuminoids, or flesh and muscle producing principle, while corn contains ten per cent. It will thus be seen that for work animals oats are more valuable than corn as food when equal weights are used. Consider, now, that 100 pounds of oats cost thirteen cents less than 100 pounds of corn, and the case stands decidedly in favor of oats for work stock.

How it Pays to have Good Cows.—I herewith send a statement of the income of eight Jersey cows for the year ending January 1, 1867:

Twenty-five hundred and sixty-six pounds eleven ounces of butter made and sold at 40 cents per pound	$1,026.67
Cream sold	2.00
Eight calves (six heifers) raised	185.00
Ten pigs raised and fatted on sour milk and 25 bushels of meal	207.50
Total	$1,421.17
Less 25 bushels of meal	25.00
Total	$1,396.17

My cows are full-blooded Jerseys and three grades. I feed meal all the time they are giving milk. In the summer they have two quarts of corn-and-cob meal per day. Fall and winter, three quarts—one-half corn-and-cob meal, one-half bran. We never have any soft butter in warm weather. I feed no roots of any kind, nothing but meal and all the good, early-cut hay they will eat.—*Vermont Farmer.*

A Pennsylvania farmer tells, in a contemporary, how he treats muck, and it may be a good way, though many persons prefer to keep it a year exposed to the weather, and then, when dry, use it as an absorbent in the stables and cow-yards. As the muck was dug, he mixed with every five loads one barrel of fresh lime. This was spread evenly in layers between layers of muck a foot thick. In twenty-four hours the heaps were smoking hot. He threw more muck over the top and beat the surface closely to exclude the air, and in a few days the heat went down. When he came to draw the muck, it had become a black, rich mass, that exhaled a very pungent odor, much like barn-yard manure; and, although it was late in October when it was spread upon the grass, the color of the field became at once a deeper green, and a rapid growth started. Wood ashes, half a bushel or more to a load of muck, will produce equally good results, but more time is required for decomposition.

About the House.

A sure cure for pain in a hollow tooth is a mixture of powdered alum and common salt, applied with a lock of cotton wool. A sensation of coldness follows the application, after which the pain gradually subsides.

Silver Cake.—Two cups of sugar; two and one-half cups of flour; one-half cup of butter; three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk; one-half teaspoonful of soda; the whites of eight eggs; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar.

Molasses Candy.—One pint white coffee sugar, one pint molasses, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of butter; cook slowly a long time until it "strings" from the spoon when dipped up; pour upon a greased tin pan; then pull it until it becomes white.

To Wash Wine Decanters.—Soak the decanters for some hours in warm soda and water; if there is much cutting on the outside, a brush will be necessary to remove the dirt and stains from the crevices. Cut a potato into small dice, put a good handful of these into the decanter with some warm water, shake the decanter briskly until the stains disappear, rinse in clean cold water, and let them drain until dry. Vinegar and sauce cruets can be cleaned in the same way.

Scrap-book Paste.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water; when cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered resin as will lie on a dime, and add also six cloves; put a teacupful of boiling water on the fire, and pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. It will soon be like mush. Let it cool, and keep it cool. Lay a cover on it. For use, soften with warm water. It will keep twelve months.

The *American Grocer* says it is a lamentable fact that few have the proper facilities for keeping butter at any season of the year, and fewer still know how to properly make and pack it for long keeping. A very small percentage of the butter that reaches the principal markets is strictly fine; and much of it that is stale and unmarketable would have brought a fair price had it been marketed when new. This almost inevitable and rapid deterioration of butter is a strong argument against its retention by the producer, in the hope of higher figures, when remunerative ones are at once within his reach. It is better to sell any article when it is ready for the market and the market ready to receive it at paying prices.

Cause and Cure of Hog Cholera.

Probably the direct losses of American farmers have been greater in hogs the past two or three years than in any other kind of stock, or in any farm crop. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* discourses on the origin of hog diseases generally, and gives a remedy which he has found effective:

Among some of the causes which produce cholera may be mentioned extreme and sudden changes; long hot and dry weather, as in the year 1874; long dry and cold, as in the years 1874 and 1875; followed by the unprecedented rains which fell during the summer of 1875. These rains caused an extremely rapid growth of grass, making it "washy," innutritious and defective in the qualities calculated to excite the secretions; and producing biliary derangements and congestion in an already over-taxed liver, that had suffered from an unparalleled long, cold winter, forcing the blood from the surface, unequalizing the circulation, and centering an undue amount of the internal viscera of the hog.

Another cause is found in hogs occupying one field or pen from year to year, without cleansing or plowing under the accumulated filth, having the hog constantly "rung," denying him a taste or smell of fresh earth, or the use of an instinct that teaches him, in bilious derangements, to search for bugs, worms, or vegetable roots, the natural excitants of stomach, liver and bowels. Another cause is scanty feeding, muddy, stagnant and filthy water, obliging them to allay their thirst often from the draining of their own discharges.

When the disease first made its appearance, a few years ago, it was characterized by many symptoms resembling cholera in the human being, even watery discharges, emaciation, and rapid waste. Its most usual form now is loss of vitality, emaciation, and drying up, with occasional paralysis, or an entire suspension of secretions; no discharges; with an inflammatory state of the liver, sympathetically affecting head, throat, and lungs.

Preventive and Remedy.—One pound of madder, one pound sulphur, one pound resin, one pound saltpeter, one pound black antimony, three ounces assafetida. Pulverize and mix well; feed three tablespoonfuls to five hogs, three times a week, in a little salt, more bran and ashes. Commence feeding before the cholera gets into your neighborhood, and continue until it ceases from the same, and if, during the time, and before your hogs are properly medicated, one should take the disease, immediately remove it to a dry pen. Give one tablespoonful of this mixture in one gallon of water or table slops, once per day; and in order to make the cure doubly sure, take one-half pint of soft soap, one tablespoonful pine tar, one ditto lard; warm and mix well, and drench the hog; and my word for it, it will cure ninety-nine out of the hundred.

If you will treat the first one or two in this way, the disease will spread no further. And you remember that as fast as the disease spreads, or in ratio to the number infected, its malignancy increases, until it will almost defy control. If the season should be wet, keep your hogs on short timothy pasture; if dry, on the best growth clover you have, and these are valuable helps. Sweet milk alone is said also to be good.

A Garden Extraordinary.

One of our considerable seed firms, in arranging their stock for last spring's business, laid aside a large quantity of flower seeds which remained over after the previous years' business. Unwilling to sell seed of doubtful vitality, the following plan was hit upon for a disposal of it which should promise an unusual if not a profitable return. The article is published in the *American Garden*, and we give as much of it as our space permits: "We plowed a strip about six feet wide all around a five-acre field, close to the fence. On this plowed ground the seed—previously well mixed—was thrown, just as it happened to come. The surface having, afterward, been smoothed over, we waited the result. This proved more than satisfactory. We had a wild garden indeed! The plants came up as thickly as they could grow, and flourished and blossomed as freely as though they had enjoyed all the care usually given to delicate hot-house exotics. Sweet alyssum, mignonette, phlox drummondi, seemed to cover the ground. Morning glories of every shade, and delicate Cypress vines, tried to cover the fences and run up every tree. Quaint little yellow and green gourds appeared in the most unexpected places, and the whole bed seemed in a blaze with the brilliant eschscholtzia, marigolds and zinnias.

"Every morning would find some new and unexpected flower in bloom. In short, the place was a constant delight all summer to each member of the family, as also to the neighbors. The children, especially, who reveled in a garden where they were allowed to pick whatever they pleased, were never tired of the excitement of hunting for something new.

"A quantity of the same seed was sown in the adjacent woods. Many of these germinated—and the sight of morning glories running up the trees in the wildest part of the woods, and bunches of balsam and zinnias and asters looking up through the underbrush was, indeed, passing strange and promotive of intense enjoyment."

Those who putter over the planting of such seeds in pans and frames, may learn a lesson from the above rough and ready treatment.—*Moore's Rural.*

Fire Insurance.

The annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held in New York city last week. The principal companies of the United States and Great Britain were represented. The Treasurer's report for the year showed the receipts to be $134,000, and the expenditures $133,000. President Oakley delivered the annual address. The capital employed the past year was $55,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over 1874. The dividend on this capital averaged 132 1-15 per cent. The total amount of premiums received during 1875 by the American companies was $50,000,000, and by foreign companies $11,000,000, a decrease of 1 70-100 per cent. as compared with 1874. The losses for the year past were $28,000,000, and the increase in the amount of risks assumed during 1875 is $290,000,000. The loss rate during the past year steadily increased, and remunerative rates should be adhered to.

The report of the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson shows that during the past year at least thirty-five per cent. of the number of fires were caused by incendiaries, while fully fifty-five per cent. of the property destroyed was lost by the same cause. The report recommends offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries. The fires for the year were 3,946, and were caused as follows: Defects, 868; matches, 214; spontaneous, 100; accidental, 517; carelessness, 777; miscellaneous, 343; unknown, 461; incendiary and supposed incendiary, 398; petroleum in all its forms, 308. Defective flues and foul chimneys cause daily fires.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department, Fire Patrol and Water Supply recommended the establishment of fire patrols in every city, and that they should be partly sustained and supported by the cities where they are located. New York city had not got sufficient water supply for its protection in case of emergency. Chicago was credited with having the best fire department.

A resolution was adopted condemning the law requiring companies to deposit certain sums with the State as security for policy-holders.

Petroleum as a lubricator was considered dangerous and the cause of many fires.

Planet-Hunting.

Prof. Watson, of the Michigan university, and Prof. Peters, of Hamilton college, have not yet finished their great planet-shooting match, in which they are engaged for the belt (Orion's) and the championship of the globe. They challenge the world to compete. We do not know exactly how the score stands at present, but, as a matter of State pride, we are bound to say that it has ceased to be an affair of skill with Prof. Watson. His reputation is now so widespread that when any skulking planet sees his telescope pointed toward it, it knocks under at once like Capt. Scott's coon, and remarks, "Don't look; I'll come down." His latest success was achieved when he was out hunting on Monday night. He had tried the "varmint" the night previous, but partly because it sneaked in behind some clouds, and partly on account of the Professor's respect for the Sabbath, he did not capture it. The next night, however, was favorable, and he discovered the "critter" in the constellation Virgo, and came up with it at right ascension thirteen hours and twenty-nine minutes, and declination eleven degrees and forty-seven minutes south. When he fairly covered it its motion was one minute daily in right ascension and north two minutes daily in declination. It proved to be a pretty fair specimen—one of the eleventh magnitude, from muzzle to tip of the tail.—*Detroit Post.*

A Conundrum.

"Say, Jane, why is—why is Butler's eye like a favorite fruit?" "Like a favorite fruit?—which eye?" "Either of 'em." "Why—because, Sam, it's one of a pear." "No—no—great deal better'n that." "Because—Sam—because—its apple——" "Not at all! Jane, you ain't nowhere near it." "Lemme try again, Sam: Butler's eye?—because it is under glass—conservatories, you know." "Jane, my opinion of you is that you're growing idiotic. You'd better hire a hall." "Don't git mad, Samuel, because I can't guess it the first time. Is it anything about eyes-in-glass?" "No, simpleton, it is not." "Butler's eye, Sam—fruit?—because it's subject to excise—X-eyes, you know." "No, that ain't it, Jenny, though that's very good." "Oranges—oranges—let's see—because one of his eyes is a lame 'un." "Oh, no; you'll make me sick." "Because it doesn't gage quite plum." "NO! Jane, be still!" "Because it's afflicted with strawberr'ismus—you understand?" "Jane, stop!—my head aches awful—it's because it's quints!"—*Graphic.*

THE BLACK HILLS.

Emigration Pouring into the Hills—Labor, Wages, etc.—An Election at Custer City.

[Cor. Chicago Times.]

Custer City is located in a narrow, beautiful valley on French creek, a very desirable site indeed. The citizens number upwards of 2,000, and I can add 500 more who are on claims up and down the gulch. The buildings are mostly log. A large number are sawed, and built with care, making very neat and comfortable quarters. Since the saw-mills have began operations logs are too common, and large frame buildings are taking their place. These saw-mills are at work, and have all they can do in furnishing lumber at $30 per M. One large hotel is being roofed, and several commodious store-rooms are under the mechanic's hand. Building lots are valued at from $30 to $500, size 50x150 feet. Rents are reasonable. A good store-room will bring $25 per month. Most all branches of mercantile business are represented on a fair scale. Provisions are high at present on account of the roads being so heavy that freight teams cannot get through. The first herd of beef cattle arrived on yesterday, and I had the pleasure of eating choice steak at 20 cents per pound. Large numbers of deer have been brought in, which sell by the mess at 12 to 15 cents per pound. Game is getting very scarce in this section. Indians, deer and buffalo cannot stand civilization.

Labor is very hard to get, and wages low. Mechanics demand from $3.50 to $4 per day. There are too many saw and axe men for them. Common laborers get from $2 to $2 50 per day. The supply of men far exceeds the demand, and so many are compelled to work that wages will be no better until mining commences; then they will talk $4 and $5 per day.

We have nothing but an accommodation mail line yet, but live in strong hopes of having a regular established line in a few days. We received a mail on the 3d inst., of 800 letters. How happy it made the boys! Reading matter is scarce. I have seen but one newspaper since I have been here.

Most of the immigration is from Nebraska and other Western States. But few from the East have arrived yet. A stage and freight line has been established between this city and Fort Peere. The distance is 170 miles, with a good road. They claim that supplies can be freighted at $3 per hundred. The supplies at present come from Cheyenne, at $7 per hundred. Two stage lines are established from this city to different points in the Hills, and several other lines are proposed.

I see in several places in traveling through the Hills preparations being made for farming, and I think it will prove a grand success. The soil in the valleys is very rich and deep, and without a doubt will produce very large crops. The grass in these valleys has furnished abundant pasture for the stock brought in. Large herds of horses depend entirely on it for subsistence. I saw four yoke of cattle that have worked every day since February 4, except two. They have eaten nothing except this grass, and they are in first-class working order.

[From Another Correspondent.]

Emigration to this place is enormous. The city is growing mushroom fashion. Over 500 houses have been built inside of two months. Last week there was a city election, and 800 votes were polled. The fight was nip and tuck between the people's ticket and t'other ticket. The candidates might have been seen ten miles out on the Sioux City, Sidney and Cheyenne roads drumming up voters. Chinamen voted, foreigners voted, women voted, and miners voted. We birds who have been caught in the nets of this excitement laugh at the fools who still come. A band of Sioux Indians made a raid on Rapid City, thirty-eight miles north of here, last Sunday, and captured two men on the way to the Dead Wood country, and also ran off thirty-one head of horses. Very little mining has been done yet, and the prospect for gold is thin. However, the country will be well developed this summer. It is not a good policy for any man to come here unless he has at the least calculation $400.

The Nation's Loan to the Railroads.

Judge Lawrence, from the Judiciary committee, has submitted to the House a bill and report on the Union Pacific railroad. The following are the conclusions of the latter: The land-grant railroads shall create two sinking funds—the first one to meet the principal of the subsidy bonds when due, and the second one to meet the interest on the subsidy bonds which the Government has advanced or shall advance to these companies. The bill by which it is proposed to carry these conclusions into effect fixes a specific sum which is to be paid to the Government by each company semi-annually as a sinking fund, to provide for the ultimate payment of the face of the subsidy bonds, and it provides that these sums shall be invested by the Government at interest. The sinking fund to secure the repayment of the interest is already partially provided for in the sections of the law which permit the Government to collect from the companies five per cent. of the net annual earnings, and to retain one-half of the sums due from the Government to them for services performed. The bill further provides that, to cover any deficiency that may arise in the second sinking fund after the application of these two funds, the companies shall pay to the United States such additional sums as, when added to them and invested, will meet the interest when it becomes due.

The theory on which this bill is based is this: First, that the right of the Government to amend the charter of the Union Pacific railroad which is reserved to Congress carries with it the power to make such changes as will secure the application of the assets of the company to protect the Government as a creditor; second, that the right to alter the charter is the right so to alter the contract between the Government and the company as to impose liabilities upon the company which did not previously exist, provided the new liabilities designed to accomplish the original object of the law or fulfill the duty of the company to the Government; third, that this power to alter, as affecting the individual liability of stockholders, has received consideration from the courts which may throw some light on this subject.

45,000,000.

The Centennial Population of the United States.

It is to be regretted, says the Chicago *Journal*, that Congress did not, at its last session, provide for the enumeration of the American people in 1875, so that in this centennial year we might know exactly where we are standing as to population. Our status herein, as compared with that of other great nationalities, is at this time a subject of peculiar interest. The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia will enable us to compare the works of our mechanic arts, our manufactures, our fine arts, the wares of our merchants and the products of our agriculture with those of most nations of the earth, and it would be exceedingly gratifying were we also able to lay before our foreign visitors and exhibitors comprehensive statements of our exact growth in population, wealth, and in our material interests generally since "the sword of Bunker Hill" was drawn and we started in as a nation.

Though this cannot be done, on account of the neglect of Congress to provide for a census in 1875, yet it is possible to calculate, with a near approximation to correctness, the present population of the United States. And this because a number of States did actually enumerate their people in 1875. This was done in thirteen of the States, and the same thing was done in Michigan in 1874. The States in which the people were enumerated in 1875 were Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin. It will be seen from the list that they are scattered all over the country, so that the facts shown thereby may fairly be taken as a basis of calculation for the whole. With the aid thus rendered by actual enumerations in 1874 and 1875, with further actual enumerations which have been made in many cities, and with the aid also of careful estimates as to some States and Territories, based on the number of popular votes polled at the general elections of 1874 and 1875, we have constructed the following table showing the population of the United States in 1875, as compared with the population in 1870. We believe it is not very far from the facts as they would have actually been shown had a census been taken during the summer of 1875. According to our careful calculations, the population is as follows:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	Population in 1870.	In 1875.
Maine	626,915	625,915
New Hampshire	318,300	318,300
Vermont	330,551	338,276
Massachusetts*	1,457,351	1,651,902
Rhode Island*	217,353	258,239
Connecticut	537,454	576,109
MIDDLE STATES.		
New York*	4,382,759	4,705,208
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	3,929,821
New Jersey*	906,096	1,014,502
Delaware	125,015	131,370
NORTHWESTERN STATES.		
Ohio	2,665,260	2,828,150
Indiana	1,680,637	1,845,742
Illinois	2,539,891	2,953,841
Michigan	1,184,059	1,371,524
Wisconsin*	1,054,670	1,236,599
Iowa*	1,194,020	1,350,544
Minnesota*	439,706	599,891
Nebraska*	122,993	246,280
Missouri	1,721,295	2,040,925
Kansas*	[illegible]	528,437
BORDER STATES.		
Maryland	780,894	827,814
Virginia	1,225,163	1,300,165
West Virginia	442,014	475,000
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,402,676
SOUTHERN STATES.		
North Carolina	1,071,361	1,110,781
South Carolina*	705,606	823,447
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,332,880
Georgia	1,184,109	1,247,519
Alabama	996,992	1,013,387
Florida	187,748	211,413
Mississippi	827,922	846,292
Louisiana*	726,915	857,039
Texas*	818,579	1,275,000
Arkansas	484,471	508,981
PACIFIC STATES.		
California	560,247	660,379
Nevada*	42,491	52,540
Oregon	90,923	110,153
THE TERRITORIES.		
Arizona	9,658	12,000
Colorado	39,864	110,000
Dakota	14,181	18,861
District of Columbia	131,700	160,010
Idaho	14,999	16,000
Montana	20,595	26,000
New Mexico	91,874	95,000
Utah	86,786	110,041
Washington	23,955	30,135
Wyoming	9,118	12,000
Total	38,558,371	42,984,979

[*The States marked with an * are those in which a census was taken in 1875.]

We thus perceive that, according to the best calculations and most careful approximations of which the case is capable, we have, in round numbers, a population of 45,000,000 souls wherewithal to celebrate our national jubilee and to demonstrate the good and progressive influence of free institutions.

If we compare our population with that of other countries, we shall find that we considerably outrank any nation, exclusively Christian, on the globe. The populations of the great nations of the world, according to the latest enumerations and estimates, were as follows:

British Islands	31,486,885
France	36,102,921
Germany	40,000,000
Russia	65,200,000
Spain	22,000,000
Austria	35,573,900
Italy	26,801,184
China	400,000,000
Japan	33,000,000

The population of Russia is probably half Mohammedan, fire-worshiping and heathen. The immense Empire of Brazil, in South America, contains a population of only about 14,000,000 souls, or less than our Northwestern States. Idol-worshiping China contains inhabitants almost equal to those of all Christendom.

Paper Bed Covering.

A suggestion that has been frequently made in the newspapers, that a sheet of blown paper used as a bed covering between or on top of other wrappers, will impart additional warmth and be as serviceable as a blanket, has been acted upon by Mr. Loder, who has taken out a patent for paper blankets. They are perforated at distances of about four inches, in order to promote the ventilation which the density of the brown paper material interrupts. These paper blankets may prove a boon to the poor, and as they are economical, and ready for use in any emergency, they will be acceptable in hospitals for the supply of which Mr. Loder has already obtained two or three contracts.

The Boston *Pilot* has been sold to Archbishop Williams and John Boyle O'Reilley. The price paid was $28,000, in addition to which the purchasers take up a mortgage of $6,500 and fulfill the existing contracts of the paper to subscribers.

All Sorts.

Mirous, a converted thief, is a very successful revivalist in the Mahratta country, India.

Vanderbilt, Stewart and Astor each paid real estate taxes on an assessed valuation of $8,000,000.

Property has depreciated in Chicago forty per cent., in New York thirty per cent., and in Boston twenty-five per cent.

A philosophical poor boy's plaster: "I would not, for any money," says Jean Paul Richter, "have had money in my youth."

A Leavenworth lawyer offered a man's nose in court as evidence that the owner of it was a drunkard. The court ruled it out.

The *Independent* says there is nothing in the Arabian Nights which surpasses the sudden rise of Judge Hilton to fame and fortune.

Mr. Drum, of Troy, lived and died without knowing what a curiosity he was; but the surgeons found out by dissection that he had only one kidney.

According to a decision of the Supreme court of Nebraska railroad companies are liable for damages resulting from prairies being set on fire by engines.

During the period of 1870-5 the population of Kansas has increased from 468,437 to 528,427, and in the latter year there were 4,740,000 acres of ground under cultivation.

Of the seven children of John Hall, of North Troy, four of them, all under fourteen years of age, weigh exactly 200 pounds, and each has ten fingers, two thumbs and twelve toes.

The King of Burmah has ordered the courts and public offices to be closed for forty days, during which time the ceremony of boring holes in the ears of the princesses will be performed.

Rev. Robert Collyer, in his address at the Shakespeare memorial performance at McVicker's theater, Chicago, recently, said that he had listened to many a sermon from the lips of actors.

At Yen-sing, China, placards inciting the populace against foreigners are posted on the walls of the city, and flags bearing the inscription, "Expel and destroy the foreign barbarians," flying in prominent localities.

Can our weak women carry their purses in their hands when silver comes into general use! If the resumption of specie payment should cause the abolition of this familiar horror, we will not have suffered in vain.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Philadelphia has more daily papers than all other cities combined. We have dreaded for a year to make this announcement, but as it has got so that a new daily makes its appearance here with every mail, the fact can no longer be suppressed.—*Danbury News.*

The execution of the plan of using the Cozzens hotel property near West Point as a home for convalescents has been prevented, temporarily at least, by a legal obstacle. There is some defect in the mortgage foreclosures, and the purchase money has been returned.

In the Taunton lunatic asylum there is a patient who for one year refused to eat, and down whose throat were poured three quarts of milk daily during that time. On the last of the 365 days she said, "Well, it's just one year since I've been willing to eat. Now I guess I'll eat like other folks," and she did.

Miss Mollie Stockton, of Winnamucca, Nev., has published a card in the local paper of that place explaining why she "whaled" her schoolmaster. "Although I am only fifteen years of age," writes the young woman, "I am well aware that the poor female is too often trampled down without just cause."

A young lady at a party, when invited to partake of the pudding, replied, "No, many thanks, my dear madam. By no manner of means. I have already indulged the clamorous calls of a craving appetite until the manifest sense of an internal fullness admonishes my stay; my deficiency is entirely and satisfactorily satisfied."

A novel locomotive has been made in California to run on the long flumes that are used to float lumber down from the mountains. The wheels fit on the edge of the sides of the flume, and at the ends of the car are paddle wheels dipping into the water, and which are turned by the swift current. By a simple arrangement this power is made to propel the locomotive up the flume, and it runs back itself.

LATE COMFORT.

I saw my body dead, upon a day;
No tears, no kiss had fallen upon my face,
But common hands within my loveless place
Gave me scant heed and left me where I lay.
But, while I watched about the twilight gray,
One entering, knelt beside my body there;
She had not loved me in the days that were;
Footsore she was and weary of the way.

And when she saw the last love song I made,
The last, unended, in my fingers laid,
Her warm lips fell on my cold lips dead;
And then I saw her kisses and her tears,
And I forgave her all the cruel years,
Knew she had loved me, and was comforted.

The First Red Cent.

An item is going the rounds of the papers, stating that "the first cent was proposed by Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side, and thirteen links on the other." The cent recently referred to in the Detroit *News*, belonging to Mr. R. E. Roberts, of that city, has on one side the sun and dial, underneath which are the words, "Mind your Business," and on the sides, "Fugio" and "1787." On the reverse a circle of thirteen rings, linked together, surrounding one ring, on which is stamped "United States," and in the center, "We are One." It has always been understood to have been designed by Dr. Franklin. Such is a correct description of the first cent. In this centennial era, correctness in matters of history is important. In this connection the question arises, as it has about pins, where have the millions of old red cents made by the government gone to? Mr. Roberts has also in his possession a copper coin, about the size of the old United States cent, bearing the head of "Louis XVI, Lois des Francois. 1790."

There are 100 seats at the San Francisco stock board, and since last year their price has advanced from $20,000 till now $35,000 are vainly bid for one

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 11, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDEN, SAMUEL BUSKIRK, A. C. DOWNEY, JOHN PETIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

DEAR COURIER.—Passing along the Avenue the other morning, I saw a great crowd assembled on the space near Ninth street, listening attentively to a large, well preserved man, with florid complexion, and it needed no second look to convince one of his English origin. With a powerful voice he caught the ear of the most distant, and with a peculiar magnatism he almost compelled the passerby to stop and listen. That was Dr. Hammond, the celebrated revivalist, who has held away here for several weeks. He stops now and then in his remarks, and during these intervals, a fine, rich voice is heard singing of "The Ninety and Nine," or some other equally attractive piece, and when he comes to a chorus the immense throng take it up and swell the sound until it thrills and captivates the most indifferent. That is Mr. Bently, and these two go hand in hand in the great work of reformation. They have struck an admirable field here, plenty of raw material upon which to work, though not of the most plastic kind.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

I may be mistaken, but I think the action of the Senate since the beginning of the trial, shows that the Court has made up its mind that it has no jurisdiction. Your Washington dispatches state as soon as the House of Representatives ordered articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, to be presented at the bar of the Senate that that body, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, could not try a private citizen for any offence alleged to have been committed as a public officer. Since that time an increasing number of persons have examined the subject, and with the exception of those sunk in the mire of English precedents there seems to be a unanimity that the doctrin of the continuous responcibility of a person who has once been a public officer for acts done as such public officer, even though the interval between his impeachment for alleged maladministration and the offense itself may have been fifty years, is one wholly discountenanced by the Constitution and fraught with great danger in practice

There is a great deal of misconception even now in regard to Belknap's case. Granting for the sake of argument that the Senate has jurisdiction over Belknap its power to punish him is very slight indeed. He is out of office, and all it could do would be to prevent him from ever holding any office of trust or profit under the United States. There is not much fear of his having the refusal of such an office trust upon him for some time to come. On the other hand, the Grand Jury of this District has just indicted him, and on theconviction in the crimeinal courts he is liable to three years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of three times the amount of the alleged bribe.

Senators are extremely reticent as to the prospects of impeachment. They stubbonrly refuse to discuss the subject with any one, but the haste to hear the question of jurisdiction argued, and the well-settled conviction in the minds of impartial observers that the Senate has no jurisdiction, warrant the presumption that a number of the Senators, trained to form a judgment on such questions, share the same views.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

There has been a decided change in public sentiment here, relative to what is now called the "Great Unknown," the coming man. On one side Bristow seemed pretty strong, but the late developements before the Committee on the Barque "Mary Meritt" are not clearly in his favor. The facts in the case are, that the Mary Merritt a vessel on Lake Michigan was seized by the government for violation of the revenue law, or in other words, for smuggling. The vessel was owned by parties in Kentucky, and Bristow assisted their counsel to obtain a revocation of the order condemning the vessel. They failed. Afterwards when Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury, this order was obtained, and $10,500 was paid the owners. I do not think Bristow had much to do with it personally, but people will talk you know, and everything is not lovely. Therefore, Bristow's stock is not so strong as it was, and there are doubts among his friends. Blaine, is not gaining much by his late explanation of the $64,000 job, and if he is not loosing ground it is because of the great personal effort he is making to win. Morton has not been in much demand, and his late vindication was too thin a covering for even many of his Republican friends It is claimed here that he had some of his friends make charge against him so that he could "vindicate" and at the same time bring up his great war record but it has not panned out well. Conkling has been thoroughly squelched by the safe lock matter in which he has been attorney, while a Senator before the departments. Somebody has been foolish enough to suggest the name of Zach Chandler, but it don't seem to strike the popular idea with much favor.

On the Democratic side, Tilden of New York, seems to have some friends, though how they expect New York to get three nominees in successeon, I can't conceive, unless they are so modest to imagine that all the Presidential material of the country is contained in that State Gov. Hendricks holds steadily on in the race, and all added strength he gives is sure and permanent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One thing I always enjoy is my trips to the Capitol. It is the walk from the western gate to the building. I never knew how many phrases of insanity could be expressed on different faces until I inspected those of the occupants of the benches which line the hill of science. The idiotic expression of countenance is simply delicious. The grounds look very pretty now. I often think if the humble dandelion was an expensive flower how we would all prize it; but as they cost noting they are valueless to us.

We Americans value things solely by what they cost. Camel's hair shawls are the ugliest I ever looked at, (and I know lots of others that think the same way, only they dare not say so,) and yet they are the envy and desire of every woman's heart on account of their cost It is this desire to outshine each other that has brought us to our present forlorn condition. Jones don't see why his wife should not have everything as well as Smith's wife. After a while Robison comes in and outshines both. It is a constant struggle for each one to be "ahead" A little discussion was caused by Piper of California, who seemed to have an insane idea that San Francisco should have a larger appropriation.—Not getting it, "he made fun of" Philadelphia, and called it a "little village one hundred and sixty miles from the sea," and an over-populated manufacturing country village." It was fun to see Pennsylvania rise in its centennial rath. Kelley was something awful to behold in his pig-iron dignity. His voice has never been so sonorons since he, some few years ago, went down to Alabama to reconstruct them, and came home suddenly to see his mother-in-law. Hopkins took his glasses off twice, and wiped from them the tears drawn by hearing the great centennial city of his State called "a village." O'Neill seemed in a state of mind calculated to make him eligible to testify before the insane investigating committee, by the slur cast on his loved city by the California minstrel, (I believe Pipers are minstrels) In fact Pennsylvania was insulted, and an insulted Pennsylvania is a sight worth witnessing.

I saw Belknap in the Senate the other day, and he looked as well as he ever did. Sentimental writers have made him out looking thin and care-wore.—His face wore a complacent look, and he seemed well fortified for the trial.—He seemes to have unbounded confidence in his counsel, which aint so bad as it might be. Such men as black and Carpenter make a heavy team in the intracies of the legal profession.

TOM:

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in June, A. D. 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one third of lot number twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.

FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 5th 1876; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17½ feet east of the south west corner of lot 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet thence east 17½ feet thence south 72 feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of premitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the sounth-west corner of lot number 4, in Danford's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing June 5, 8176 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the west end of lot No. 25 and 26 in block No. 16, in said own of Garrett.

WM. E. SARGENT.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House, in said county commencing on Monday, the 5th day of June 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds [⅔] of lot No. one [1] in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

April 27, 1876—3w.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next session to-wit: the June session 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on his premises, to-wit: The building on or near the South-east corner of the west half of lot No. twenty-five [25] in Spangler's original plat to the town of Auburn Junction.

May 9, '76, GODFREY E. MATHEWS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditor's office of DeKalb Co., Ind., praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb Co., Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point 25 feet north of the northeast corner of lot No. 23, in block No. 20, in said town of Garrett, and running thence south to the northeast corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north 25 feet, thence east to the place of beginning, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their May session 1876. Said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned by Washington Cowen and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. Way Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons that will be affected by said vacation.

JOHN K. COWEN,
per D. D. M.

Trustees Appoin'ment.

Notice is hereby given that Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, have made a voluntary assignment of all their Real and Personal property in trust for the benefit of their condition under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 5th 1859 and as to amendatory thereto, and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such Trustee.

WM. H. DILLS, Att'y. THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn Junction, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privelege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on lot No. 19, Spangler's addition the original plat of Auburn Junction.

JAMES SMITH.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

TO THE DELINQUENT

TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

DeKalb County.

Be it known that the Delinquent List from the Tax Duplicate of 1875 is now in my hands for collection, and will pass into the hands of my Deputy, T. J. Saxton [who will collect the entire county]

On Saturday the 10, day of June '76

Until the taxes may be settled at the Treasure's office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added. Afterwards there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment be made to the Collector or in person, or at the Treasure's office.

There will be further charges in case of collection by the sale of Goods and Chattles, and the legal fees for posting notices. Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the deputy's hands.

In compliance with the late law of the State of Indiana, the Deputy Collectors will be compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists. The new law further provides that the Deputies as well as the Treasurer have the power at all times to levy upon personal property wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattle tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township, and again exposed to sale.

Deputies will be responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collected by law. The new law compels Treasures to collect the tax of Delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax.

Now let me kindly urge each Delinquent Tax payer to avail himself of this timely notice, and call and settle his tax account before the 10th day of June 1876 as the Treasure's are bound under the new law to show no favors to any one Very Respectfully your obedient Servant

NICHOLAS ENSLEY.
May 9, '76 Treasurer, DeKalb Co. Ind.

NOTICE.

Exhibit of the settlement of the Treasurer with the Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 2, 1876 and statements of outstanding orders.

The Treasurer riceived during the year;	
Cash from special road tax	$ 216,95
" " Licenses	94.35
" on bonds sold $5000, les dis'nt $53	4947.00
" from Marshal for taxes	1535.78
Orders " " " "	1742.58
	$8583.57
Paid Treasurer school Board	$2985.00
" Babcock M'f'g Co.	160.00
"County Treasurer	1000.00
" Redemption of Bonds and Orders	3341.33
" Cash in Treasury	448,18
	$8583.57
Outstanding Orders 1871	$ 10.00
" " 1872	198,66
" " 1873	369.40
" " 1874	367.77
" " 1875	183.00
" " 1876	481.35
	$1562.

C. D. HARE, Clerk,

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES!

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind., PYKE & FORD, Peru; Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufacturers, therefore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete, the largest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebrated

SLOCOMB MAKE

of Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone block, Fort Wayne, Ind

Pyke & Ford.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summer Suits, the latest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.00, 6.00, and all wool suits from $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before you buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, Corner of Main and Seventh streets

LAUFERTY.

1776 Spring Trade 1876

ROOT & COMPANY'S

POPULAR DRYGOODS AND CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR STOCK THIS SEASON

Is much larger than usual and our Prices invaribly low. It will pay you to

EXAMINE OUR

Black and Colored Silks, Fine and mediam price Dress Goods, Mourning Goods Spring Shawls and Cloaks, Lace Shawls, House-keeping Linens and Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, Fancy Goods, Parasols, Notions, etc., etc.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We keep the largest and most complete stock in the State, and our prices are very low. Body Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Superingrains, Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Lace Curtains, Shades, Hollands, Fixtures etc, etc.

N. B. Samples sent to any address. Orders receive careful attention. Goods are delivered free at Railroad Depots.

ROOT & COMPANY.

46 and 48 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

1776. Centennial. 1876.

1876 1876
Everyone goes to the Car. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing.

MILLR & CASEBEER,

—OFFER—

GREAT BARGAINS IN GOODS!

They have the choicest line of Goods in the city. Call and see.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A cool summer is predicted. Likewise a hot one.

Al. Dawson is closing out his furniture at cost.

Fixing up and cleaning up is in general order all over the city.

Now is the time of year you get stood off "until after harvest."

Flowers for spring bonnets hang down like a string of onions.

The roads were muddy the forepart of the week making hauling bad.

The Woolen Factory at the North part of town, is almost ready for work.

Dr. Ford is putting up new fences and otherwise improving his property.

We lost a small brass key and if the finder will fork it over we'll be obliged.

Our gardners say that every kind of vegetation yet planted is very backward.

Chas. Eaton is talking of going to the Black Hills. Charly don't. Go home to your ma.

Farmers say the largest crop of wheat ever raised in Utah, will be produced this year.

Farmers complain that there has been an unusual fatality among young pigs this spring.

For Clothing go to Kahn's. The Cheapest, most reliable, and largest Clothing House in Northern Indiana.

A grand ball will be given at Ensley's Hall next Wednesday evening. All are invited.

A man can fight his way through if he only knows the cheap places to trade. Kahn's clothing house is one of them places.

Mr. S. Laufarty has been suffering from the effects of a swollen face for several days past.

Chas. Klotz has his store on wheels. It will stand near the Court House gate for a while.

Several Hicksville sports have been in the city this week. Tuesday Spades were trump but diamonds won.

Mr. W. Lanham, in the North part of town, has tore down his house and will erect a new one.

Justice Altenberg has been sick and troubled with lameness in the shoulder for several days.

The heavy rains several days ago, put a damper on our farmers and but little plowing was done.

The post master at Coburn's Corners has resigned but mails are still received there How's that?

Two men were thrown from a train on the Air Line road, last week, near Kendallvill, and were badly hurt.

Three freight trains will be put on the Lake Shore road which will make the distance from Toledo to Elkhart in eight hours.

Mr. Geo Steel informs us that he has five duck that has laid 200 Eggs since last spring, and are still producing fruit.

Sedan gave a May party last week. The dancers were principally from Waterloo. A young lady by the name of Miss. Reed fainted on the floor.

Last Monday Cedar Creek was high and looked like the "River Jorden," but since that time the most of it has "swumed" off.

The Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw R. R. have made arrangements to carry passengers from this place to Philadelphia for $28.00 and to New York for $29.00.

Miss Rosa Shaffer will entertain the Young Ladies' Aid Society, Friday afternoon next. Mite in the evening. All are invited.

Mrs. Mary A. Ford, the gifted Poetress of New York has gone to her long home. She will be missed by her many readers in the "Irish world."

Sheriff Meese has had the court room cleaned out nicely. The room has also been remodled again. Through the enterprise of Judge Best, it is now one of the finest rooms in the State.

Dr. Moses Love is now managing a music house and museum in Dekalb Co. Ind., and wishes all the curiosities the state can afford. He is also a minister of the gospel.

The committee on the navy department expect to report to the house the results of their comprehensive inquiry into the abuses and corruptions of Robesonism by the middle of the month.

What can be done to induce the people to attend church regularly?" asks a pious Colorado editor.

How would the introduction of a free lunch work with a glass of lager beer at the door?

We learn that Garrett has turned off nearly all the hands that were employed in the shops. We hope the rumors afloat concerning this are exagerated to great extent, otherwise it will be a bad lick for the "great city."

Two or three travelling peddlers have been in town the past week picking up money that belongs to our merchants. Patronize your home tradesmen and give a cold shoulder to the itinerants.

The United States Treasury has issued one silver dollar for each man, woman and child in the Union, but somehow this money buisness never does get evenly divided up, and some folks haven't received any intimation of receiving their dollar pieces yet.

We call the attention of our readers to the new adv. of Pyke & Ford, of Fort Wayne. This firm is the most popular Boot & Shoe establishment in the state and carries the largest stock, best selection and sell at the lowest prices of any other in the city.

One of Mr. Felmon's little boys, while trying to get an egg out of the creek that was flooting on the water, fell off from a log and come near drowning. Parents should be cautious about letting their children visit the creek especially when the water is so high as now.

The real value of a purp dorg is never fully realized until a cruel officer of the law attempts to gobble it in obedience to the inexorable demands of the canine code, We saw a fellow right up on his hind legs yesterday because his purp was marched off to the slaughter.

Chas. Fox made a horse trade last Monday, and in the evening got Joe to ride the horse home. The minute the horse struck a trot Joe throwed him on the crossing, head down and hells up, making the sparks fly lively from the cigar in the "horse's mouth." But after he got on his feet again he smoked as natural as life.

As long as the wealthy men of Auburn hoard their money using it only to buy mortgages or shave notes and neglect to invest in manufacturing enteprises our town will remain dull. A good factory employing from fifty to five hundred hands would quicken the pulse of trade and giving employment to laboring men.

The following little girls were in attendance to the birth day party of Hardie Mays:

Maggie Moore, Mattia, Rosa Fale, Ara, Fale, Katie Fox, Dala Plum, Ema Plum, Josie Klutz, Eddy Klutz, Ada Gross, Ida Gross, Edna Davis, Eliza Bigiow, Nettie Boyer, Birtie Shaffer, Lyza Shaffer, Nettie Montgomery, Della Johns, Fanny Catebeer, Katie Zacher.

The most popular song of the day is "gathering shells from the sea shore," composed by Will L Tompson. Such is the extraordinary popularity of this most exquisite song that it is scarcely possible to keep it in print—Messers. Lyon & Healy of this city have just given an order for 5000 copies, and other dealers are ordering it by the thousand.—Chicago Journal.

For sale by all Music Dealers. Price 40 cents. Published by W.L. Thompson & CO; East Liverpool, Ohio.

We clip the following from the Ligonier Banner of last week:

Noble country had but two representatives at the State convention last week —O D. Willet, and J. B. Stoll. Lagrange county was represented by Dr. J. Dancer and C. B. Holmes, and Steuden by Dr. G. W. Mc-Connell and his son "Billy," our popular circuit prosecutor. DeKalb had a very fair representation in point of numbers and, unusdally strong in point of effective workers.

The Chicago Times says, that the common talk about the enormous cost of living in Washington may as well be dried up. It isn't born out by experience in Belknap's case at least. It is pretty well known that he went to Washington poor, and that he now owns a $80,000 house and a considerable amount of other property. He does not admit the receipt of any illegal revenues, and it is apparent, therefore, that he must have 'saved" the price of his modest salary—quite a remarkable feat of economy, it must de admitted, when the savings double the whole amount of the salery.

Centennial Bonnet.—Just such an one as our great-grandmothers wore one hundred years ago, we gazed upon with reference, yet could scarcely repress a smile when we thought of increasing the sweet face of one "dearer still than another" in such a head-dress. Yet such was the "love of a bonnet" of a century ago. In addition to the above Mrs. Little has returned from the East, with a large stock of Millinery goods. Little & Fair take the lead.

We see from the Anderson Democrat that our accomplished friend, Major Ed Henderson received the nomination in Madison County, for Representative to the State Legislature. A genial, clever gentleman, with a high order of ability and integrity, he will certainly prove a zealous and efficient worker in the cause of the people. A vote cast for him will be given in the interest of good legislation, and we hope to see him elected by a large majority.

An old lady and man visited our town last week, and were begging and selling temperance songs. The man was blind and the lady looking so shabby they won the sympathy of most every one they met. After convasing the town thoroughly, they laid away their traps and went into a saloon, and about six o'clock they were both blind—blind drunk. After having a little shoulder bumping between themselves they took their departure. The scene reminded us of the "Two Orphans."

A tramp broke into Charley Smith's saloon last Sunday night and took several bottles of whisky, cigars, &c. On Monday evening constable Thompson in company with Alex Seaton, started in persuit of the fellow, and on Tuesday caught and arrested a man near Newville by the name of Foley who is said to be the thief. He stopped at Mr. Williams', a short distance from town, and exchanged some cigars for "grub." He would rather drink than smoke, as he had a better supply of whisky than he had cigars.

If we thought it would do any good to write about having a celebration here on the Forth of July, we would cover one side of the paper. To look over our exchanges and see every town, village and City are to have a grand time this Centennial year, and hear we have nothing to report from this place, it gives us the blues. We could just as well as not have two days' celebration here as to have none; but we all would be satified with one. The buisness men is the ones who are benefi, financially, and it is to their interest to take hold of the matter.

Three of our sports hired a livery rig of Ford & Parent, last Sunday, and not returning at the time designated the proprietors started in persuit of them. Near the poor farm it was they all met. The proprietors asked for extra pay, and the boys thought they did'nt have to. One, two, three, they stepped out of the buggy and—walked home. But then it was no joke on the boys. If it had been raining (which it was) it would have been different; or on the other hand, if the juice had been squeezed out of the mud, they would have had dusty roads to walk on.

The new Town Board met at regular meeting last Monday evening. The bonds of the different candidates were examined and a marshal elected, being about all the business transacted. Samuel Galloway was chosen marshal and we have no doubt but the he will make a good one. Sam is a good fellow, liked by every one, and is enterprising and energetic. The Board called an extra session for Tuesday night. They will examine the "cannal" in the north part of town and will probably bridge it so that teams can cross into the alleys.

The north part of the county was visited by many candidates the latter part of last week. In our opimion that portion of the county is governed too much by a few moneyed men, who choose their candidates and carry the vote. Now, we like to see party men stand by each other and not let some little trifling thing that has been long in the past and can never be remied, create an ill feeling among a few influential men. Work for your own candidates in the convention but at the polls stand by the man on the ticket, even if you do not like him.

We received a piece of poetry from Sedan that beats the "devil and the Dutch." It would take all the school marms in this, and all the adjoining counties to "wind up one verse." The production was written on a saw-log, with the bark on. The reason we think so is, that one verse ends up like this.

"This paper on a log I lay,
To tell you my love this 10th of May."

She was writing to her fellow, you know. She wanted to get it into print so his ma could read it for him. We handed it to the devil and if it hadn't been that he was expecting his "Jane" up to see him every minute he would have fainted. But after looking at it for five minutes he braced up and said, he didn't owe a cent in this town.

The other evening one of our Auburn boys hired a livery rig and went a buggy riding with Milindy Smithers. They went several miles into the country and did not think of returning until quite dark. On the way home the young couple were so taken up in their love affairs that they did not notice an old cow lying in the middle of the road. One of the front wheels ran upon the cow's side. She jumped up and upset the lovers into a ditch, which was full of mud and water. Milindy looked like a kitten after taking a shower bath. The young man crawled out of the ditch pulled off his boots, and started in persuit of the horse and buggy. Milindy brought up the rear, carrying a boot in each hand. She got home about one o'clock in the morning, and is one pair of boots ahead, as her lover has not yet called for them.

A young girl, at Eaton, Ind., was recently seduced by a boy named Nathan Smith, and before it was time for her to become a mother the young man and two doctors under took a treatment to relieve her, from which she died. They took her to a swamp close by and buried her, and then sent out a report that she had gone south to visit friends. The mother of young Smith, on her dying bed, told the story, how and who committed the deed and where she was buried. After several days search the young girl was found. The body was covered with a horse blanket but on the body proper there was nothing but a chemise and a pair of wooled stockings The remains were taken to Eaton and placed in a building there where an examination ensued revealing but too plainly the truth of the dying mother's declarations. In the meantime the two doctors and the seducer were arrested and it was with much difficulty that they were prevented from being lynched by the infuriated mob, after the fact of the horrible affair had become knew. They are now safely guarded in the jail at Muncie although loud threats of lynching are still heard.

Lee Gets on His Ear.

The other day a great big over-grown fellow, with hay seed around his neck, came into the post office, spread himself out before the letter delivery and asked if there was anything for Ebenezer Stump. Down came the letters from the S. box. Lee looked them over carefully and told him there was nothing for Stump. "Anything for Johnathan Black?" Down came the letters from the B box, but nothing could be found. He called on in this way until he had called off twenty-one names, and not a name that he called for could be found. At last Lee "got on his ear" and asked him if he knew any of the names he had been calling. He said that he did not that he was a stranger in the place, and had called in to pass away the time. In about fifteen seconds, a number 9 boot was passing under that fellows coat-tail forty times in a minute. He landed in the ditch on all fours, crawled upon the other side and yelled with all his might "is there anything for Snickleby Stoop-and-take-it? and then broke off on a dead run for home.

Corunna Items.

—Jim Finch is now sole proprietor of the Dearborn house and livery.

—Mr. Knour is closing out his stock of goods and will re turn to Kendallville in a short time.

—Old Mr. Eddie has returned, and will probably remain in Corunna for some time to come.

—The Grist Mill owned by Mr. Betchel, has received a new coat of paint, which adds much to its outside appearance.

—Corunna still boasts of a good wheat trade. Taking the grain custom of Sedan to Corunna, will still add to their trade.

—Dr. Snyder is repairing and generally overhauling his residence, and when completed will make a very desirous home.

—E. Gonser is wide-awake to the people's interest and keeps one of the finest as well as the cheapest stock of goods in the place

—We visited Dr. Mercer's new Drug Store and find that he used good judgment and taste in arranging the room and purchasing stock.

—Mr. Geo. McMillen, one of the oldest inhabitants of the village, is still supplying the people with meat. He now appears as the youngest man in town.

—M. Boland is still serving the Air Line Road as operator. Mike is coming before the convention as Recorder, and will make a good one.

We visited the village of Corunna, last Saturday, and found everything in the way of business lively. In strolling about the place we gleaned the following items:

—The heavy rains last Saturday night washed away one side of Mr. C. Shaffee's new stone foundation, on which he intended to erect a fine residence the coming season.

—Jno. Ritter, the tonsorial artist, is doing a slashing business. Jno. is one of the best workmen in the State and should be patronized by every man in Corunna. His shop is as nicely arranged as any in the county.

—Lafe Miller has several pets. Among them is a pet crow. This crow is death on onions, and flies from patch to patch and pulls them up. Joe. Loveland has planted three different times, but the last planting is doing well. Joe covers them with a collar box till the crow goes to roost.

Neighborhood News.

WATERLOO

—This place now enjoys a Good Templar Lodge. The attendance is said to be large.

—B. B. Long has done all his Justice business he intends to, and D. Y. Husselman will fill the vacancy.

—More ground has been added to the cemetry which makes a pleasant spot to "lay your weary head."

—The corporation election was a little mixed. The Democrats carrying the majority.

—Baxter is still woried over the population of Auburn. It would look better to compare your city and Garrett City. Garrett has lost over 50 inhabitants, which would make you a trifle ahead.

BUTLER

—Last week's issue closed the first quarter of the "Butler Review."

—N. Veeley has moved his family south of Auburn.

—Sam Searight has put a wagon on the road. It will carry tin-ware.

—Rev. Mr. Bacon introduced himself to the children of the Sunday School, as the "preacher with two thumbs on one hand."—[Butler Review.

How about his toes. Were they all there?

FORT WAYNE.

—Ed. Booth played in the Opera House last night.

—The rifle team visited Jackson Mich and wiped out the Michiganders.

—The base-ball interest is lively. About 40 different nines are under practice.

—It cost the city $252.65 to bread and butter the tramps last month. Better give them bread and water.

—The Gazette says, twenty-two map men dined at the American House yesterday.

—The city election went Democratic.

There is but little chance for a Republican to get an office in Fort Wayne.

HICKSVILLE

—This place boasts of a champion horse-shoe pitcher.

—It looks bad for youngsters, and still worse for older persons, to sit on dry goods boxes in front of stores and making remarks about passers-by. With nothing else to do some amusement to develope the muscle and create an appetite would be better employment.—[Hicksville Independent.

That must be a nice burg for laboring men to find employment. Pitching horse shoes and setting on store boxes won't buy the baby a dress.

"Long" John Wentworth says there are only two parties in this country. One is the party who believe it is their duty to support government; the other is the party who believe it is the duty of government to support them.

There was a very close vote in the House of Representatives on Holman's bill to stop the sale of bonds for resumption purposes and the cancellation of greenbacks under the existing law. On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill the years numbered 115 and the nays 111.

Professor Blake known throuhout the country as a mind-reader committed suicide at San Francisco Thursday. He carefully destroyed all evidences of his identity and left a note asking the Coroner to make no efforts to ascertain it. The body was recognized last Sunday. Cause poverty and ill health.

At a session of the United States Centennial Commissioners the question of opening the Exposition to the public on Sundays was freely discussed. The vote taken on the question of Sunday opening resulted in opposition to a Sunday exhibition nine States only voting in favor of the proposition.

The President has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of the President to $25,000 per annum. He says that amount was fixed 100 years ago when the country was poor and had a population of 3,000,000, and when Congressmen were paid $6 per day for the time Congress continued in session. The President's salary has not been advanced according to the salaries of other officials and he believes $50,000 not too much. He can speak disinter estedly on the subject as he would not be affec by the bill and declines to say his successor shall not receive the salary paid him.

Announcements.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of J. W. Beard, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY FRIENDS

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of W. H. Clark, of Smithfield-tp., as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of Michael Boland, of Corunna, as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of John W. Boyle, a life long Democrat and a resident of DeKalb county for thirty years, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige
DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier.—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor of Courier.—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp., as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of J. A. Eckhart, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.
MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of Samuel Smith, of Smithfield-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY DEMOCRATS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of George Headly, of Newville-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of Thos. H. Tomlinson, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of J. M. Urie, of Richland-tp., as candidate for County Treasurer, before the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of James M. Norford, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of G. N. Rex, of Newville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of T. D. Gross, of Auburn, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

KAHN.

NEW GOODS

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
LATEST STYLES,
WORSTED,
CASIMERE,
CLOTH,
DOESKIN
SUITS.

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Largest Stock and Best Assortment in DeKalb County. Don't buy till you have Examined our Stock

BARGAINS.

Next Door to Odd Fellows Hall,
KAHN.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call, and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

THE BEAUTIFUL BALLAD OF WASKA WEE.

Her voice was sweet as a ban-go-lin;
Her mouth was small as the head of a pin;
Her eyes ran up, her chin ran down—
Oh, she was the belle of Yeddo town.

Now lovely Waska Singty Wee,
So good to hear, and sweet to see,
The fairest maiden in all Japan,
Fell dead in love with a Turkish man.

This Turkish man a turban had,
This Turkish man was sly and bad;
He whispered unto Miss Waska Wee:
"O fly with me to my own Turkee!

"O fly with me to my own Turkee!
And robes of gold I'll give to thee—
A girdle of pearl and love for life,
If thou wilt be my eightieth wife."

Now simple Waska Singty Wee,
So good to hear, so fair to see,
Resolved behind her bashful fan
To be eightieth wife to this Turkish man;

But though her heart was full of glee,
She hung her head and said to he:
"If thou shouldst die, my Turkish beau,
Where would poor Waska Singty go?"

Then this horrid, sly, old Turkish man
Declared he'd die on the English plan,
"And so," said he, "my bright-winged bird,
Thou'lt have for thy fortune the widow's third."

Then flew the maid to the Mi-ka-do,
And told the plan of her Turkish beau.
"And now," said she, "the whole thou'st heard,
How much will it be, this widow's third?"

Now the Mi-ka-do was wondrous wise;
He opened his mouth and shut his eyes:
"The widow's third, O daughter, will be,
Whatever the law will allow to thee."

Then flew the maid to the Court of Lords,
Where every man wore a brace of swords,
And bade them name what sum would be hers
When her Turk should go to his fore-fa-thers

They sat in council from dawn till night,
And sat again till morning light—
Figured and counted and weighed to see
What an eightieth widow's third would be;

And the end of it all, as you well might know,
Was naught but grief to the Turkish beau;
For lovely Waska Singty Wee
Said: "Go back *alone* to your old Turkee!"
—*Scribner for May.*

NELLIE HARTWELL'S HOUSEKEEPING.

"My dearest Nellie!"

"Dear Horace!"

"And you will be content to take me as I am—a poor clerk, with only seven hundred a year? Will you be happy to pass life with me in a small house, and attend to the domestic affairs yourself?"

"Yes, Horace."

"But, have you considered, my best beloved, how great a burden this may sometimes be?"

"A burden! O, Horace, as if anything that I could do for you would be a burden! A sweet little vine-wreathed cottage will be delightful. A cozy house all to ourselves, and no prying housemaids to spy into everything we do, and prate of my faults and failings to the whole neighborhood."

"And no burnt steak and black coffee! Doubly delicious the ambrosial nectar that your lily hands shall prepare, my day-star, my wife—that is to be."

Immediately upon this followed a concussion which made the windows clatter as in the breath of a tempest; and, from what little experience we have had in such promises, we must venture to affirm that he kissed her—which of course sealed the compact.

Horace Hartwell was a fine-looking young fellow of twenty-three—a clerk in the jobbing-house of Martin & Turner; and Nellie Armstead was the daughter of a man who, though by no means wealthy, had a wonderful talent for appearing so. In this laudable endeavor he was aided by his wife—a handsome, showy woman, who brought his daughter up to ornament the parlor, to the utter exclusion of the kitchen. Therefore, Nellie was well qualified by edution to become the mistress of a house, and the regulator of its domestic affairs.

Horace Hartwell had fallen in love with her pretty face at a picnic; and, on obtaining an introduction, the infatuation had increased, until he came to the conclusion that he could not live without her; and Nellie was firmly convinced that she should pine away and die if separated from Horace. And having succeeded in convincing Mrs. Armstead of this fact, that lady informed her husband, and the good man had nothing to do but consent to the marriage which was to be the means of saving two valuable lives.

One fine, sunshiny morning in May, Horace and Nellie stood before the clergyman, and after that people called Nellie Mrs. Hartwell, and congratulated her on the happiness which was within her reach.

The young couple took up their residence in a neat, one-story house, a little removed from the bustle of the city, and easy of access from the store where Horace was employed. And here they first came to realize that Longfellow was not far from the truth when he said,

"Life is real, life is earnest."

Their house was comfortably, if not luxuriously, furnished, and an ample stock of the good things of life was laid in for Nellie to exercise her skill upon as a *cuisinier*.

When everything was put to rights, and Horace had gone to his place of business, leaving many a lover-like kiss on the white forehead of his wife, together with the intimation that he would expect dinner at three o'clock, Nellie consulted her watch and found that she had full four hours in which to prepare that important meal. She would dress before she commenced doing anything about the kitchen, she thought; she had read so much of untidy housekeepers, it never should be said she went round the house in slip-shod shoes or dingy wrappers. O, no; housework should never make a sloven of her.

So Nellie went up to her chamber, arranged her hair in becoming ringlets, donned a pretty white cashmere *peignoir* over an embroidered skirt, and with black velvet bracelets on her arms and a blush rose in its own sweet buds and foliage on her bosom, it must be confessed that little Nellie looked pretty enough to challenge anybody's admiration.

"Let me see," quoth she, meditating, "What shall I have for dinner? Horace is fond of broiled steak; I've heard him say so. And pudding; yes, there must be pudding; a rice one, I guess will be best. And then there must be potatoes and bread. That will suffice for the eatables; now for the drinkables, as Aunt Keziah says. Shall I have tea, coffee, chocolate, or water? My head doesn't feel very well, and it shall be tea; tea helps settle anybody's head, I have heard mother say. That's all, I believe—no, there's the sauce; there must be some kind of sauce. Shall it be apple or cranberry? For this once, cranberry; it's an abominable job to pare apples, and it stains one's hands so shockingly; and Horace can't endure stained hands. I'll go and make a fire now."

And suiting the action to the word, Nellie, after some search, found the coal shovel, and put into the stove a peck of coal and an ignited bunch of friction matches, then stood quietly awaiting the conflagration which was to ensue. Nothing alarming occurred; there was considerable smoke, and a powerful, strong smell of brimstone, but no great fire. She concluded that the matches didn't get fairly burning, so she tried another bunch; and believing this could not fail of accomplishing her design, she retired to the pantry as the next field of operation. After considerable thought on the subject, she decided to make the pudding first; it would be the most difficult job, she argued. Well, how was it to be made? "The Revised American Cook Book and Delicate Housewife's Especial and Valuable Friend in Need" was called in play. There was a paragraph on the cover to the effect that you would find everything worth knowing within the lids of that invaluable casket of diamonds; and Nellie fondly believed that people in general prefer speaking truth to a lie! So she opened the book in full faith touching its veracity.

"Rice pudding. Put the rice to soak in luke-warm water, having picked it clean of all impurities; and milk, sugar, and salt to your taste. A little nutmeg and a couple of eggs improve it."

"Goodness me!" ejaculated Nellie, "how am I to know anything about it, I wonder? How much is a little nutmeg? And how much rice, and milk, and sugar, will be enough? And, as I live, if there ain't the awfulest smut spot upon my skirt! I must wash that out the first thing!" And, forgetful of pudding and dinner, she flew to the wash bowl, and scrubbed the soiled cambric till its gaping threads cried eloquently for quarter.

By the time this was cleansed she espied a second spot, located on the sleeve of her dressing-gown, and this must undergo the same elaborate process as the former blemish. When this much was gone through with, she saw that the rose on her bosom was in a disabled condition—the rose itself being among the missing, and the two delicate buds broken and wilted. So Nellie had to go up stairs and get a fresh blossom. Horace admired flowers, and thought Nellie became them amazingly.

"Now the pudding must be mixed, for certain," said she, assuming an air of pretty importance, which, unfortunately, no one was there to see. "Let me read that recipe over again. 'Pick it clean of all impurities.' I wonder if that means the water, or the rice. It can't mean the rice, assuredly, for that is as clean as it possibly can be; it is the double refined—no, double distilled—mercy! strange that I should forget the label on the box! Well, it is pure rice, that don't need any picking, any way. How much rice will it take? Goodness! I wish the cook book was a little more definite. Some time, I'll write one myself, that will give all the particulars to a teaspoonful. Well, we shall want the large white dish full; I'll measure it, and see how much it holds."

And away flew Nellie to gauge the pudding dish, in order to calculate the quantity needed for the pudding. She found the plate capable of containing two quarts, and from this she concluded that two quarts of rice would be quite enough. The extravagant item was measured out, and committed to a tin pan full of water to undergo the soaking process, and Nellie surveyed with dismay what remained in the box.

"Dear me! it must be a terrible expense to keep house—here's every bit of that rice gone for a pudding; and Horace only having $700 a year. I must try to be very saving. I won't use as much sugar as I intended to; and the recipe says a little nutmeg—and I won't put in so much as that. Economy is a real virtue."

Soliloquizing thus to herself, Nellie mixed the rice, water and all, with a cupful of milk, a teacupful of sugar, two unbeaten eggs, a half a cup of salt, and a few grains of nutmeg. This precious compound she put into the oven of the stove and then proceeded to examine the fire. This was not so easily done, as there was no fire to be examined. Nellie thought she never did see such a contrary stove in her life; and by way of improving its contumacious disposition, she poured two or three spoonfuls of burning fluid on the coal, and then touched a lucifer to it. The effect was astonishing; the covers of the stove were blown off like a beaver hat in a nor'wester, and the fire proved to be a mere "flash in the pan."

"Never mind," said Nellie, in a consolatory tone; "I guess it will kindle; there seems to be a small blaze underneath."

The potatoes were brought next, and having carefully peeled them, she placed them in a kettle with some water and put them over the stove. Then she cut the steak—and her finger at the same time; and the extraordinary gyration which she made under the influence of the pain upset the flour bucket into the slop-pail and entangled her crinoline in the hooks of the steelyards which depended from the wall. It was a long time before she could break clear from those tenacious intruders; the steel frame-work of her skeleton held on like true metal, and the hooks of the steelyards were bound not to let go; so a compromise was made, and Nellie divested herself of the warlike garment and disengaged the combatants at her leisure.

Nellie had heard her mother's cook say that pounding meat made it tender; and, in pursuance of this knowledge, she put the pieces of steak into a mortar and pounded them until the perspiration streamed down her face and her arms ached with the exertion. As for the meat, it is best not to say much regarding the appearance; but it more strongly resembled a poultice than anything else.

While she was thus engaged the cat—a family pet—had taken possession of the remainder of the steak, and was enjoying it to her feline heart's content, in the shadow of the pickle jar.

"Scat, scat, you beast! Shoo, scat, there! Shoo, I say!" cried Nell, dropping the mortar, and making at pussy with the pestle elevated over her head. The cat, to avoid the impending blow, made a sidelong spring, knocking down a shelf which held several vessels of milk, and this shelf falling upon the egg basket, smashed a chosen dozen of as good eggs as ever a hen cackled over.

Nellie had quite a mind to sit down in the midst of the ruin and indulge in a good cry; but she controlled herself, and after mopping up the milk, to the great detriment of her white garments, she went out into the kitchen to see what progress the fire was making. There was not the least vestige of a fire about the premises, and poor Nellie was in despair. Just then she spied a boy going by, and called out:

"Here, boy, here! I'll give you ninepence to do a little job for me."

The boy's eyes glistened at the prospect, and he obeyed her call with alacrity; but, when she told him to make a fire, he laughed in her face. However, he was a capable lad—as Nellie thought—and ere long, by his skillful application of kindlings, a brisk fire was in progress. The stipulated price was paid, and Nellie considered it a good bargain.

The pudding was in the oven, the potatoes in the pot, the steak on the gridiron upon the top of the stove—everything was *en traine*. By-and-by the dripping from the fat began to smell rather unpleasantly; it filled the room with smoke so dense and stifling that poor Nellie's eyes grew red and tearful; and the tortured meat sizzled and hissed, and turned black as a bear's skin. Nellie threw open the doors and stuck to her task of turning the gridiron, resolved in vulgar, though expressive, parlance "to grin and bear it."

The pudding boiled over a continued stream; the potatoes bounced up and down in the kettle like cockle shells in a stormy sea; the steak groaned and spit, and in the midst of it all the clock struck three. Punctual to the hour, Horace's step sounded in the entry, the kitchen door was flung open with a lover's impetuosity, and that individual invaded the smoky room.

"Good gracious, Nellie! is the house on fire? Come here this moment, darling. What under the canopy ails your face? It's blacker than the ace of spades—begging your pardon for the comparison. Do look into the glass, Nell!"

He wheeled her round toward the mirror, and surely the picture there presented was not the most attractive one that a young husband might wish to look upon. The ashes which had been evolved from the stove through her unremitting attempts to make a fire had settled on her hair, until her head was as white as that of an ancient militia captain, powdered for training day. One long curl had dipped itself in the hot water, over which she had been standing in vain effort to scrub the stains from her clothes, and it was straightened out as perpendicular as a candle, and hung, dripping with water, down her back. To finish the *tout ensemble*, a streak of smut extended from her left temple across her nose to her right cheek, and at sight of the ridiculous figure she made poor Nellie burst into tears. This only made matters worse; but Horace, like a true hero, kissed away the tears, soot and all, transferring by far the larger portion of the latter substance to his own face. Then he off coat, turned up sleeves, and announced himself ready to assist about the dinner. In this respect Horace was a jewel, and his wife blessed him for the generous heart which prompted his ready sympathy. But his abilities as a cook were in no wise equal to his will. He turned the steak, and lost half of it in the fire through the bars of the gridiron, "set" the table with the cloth wrong side out, the knives in the spoon-holder, the butter in the preserve bowl, and mistook the pudding dish for the meat plate.

The potatoes were fished out of the pot, boiled to a complete mash; not one particle was left upon another; and Horace, to his wife's dismay, insisted upon straining potatoes and water through the dish-cloth, in the hope of saving the remains.

At last they sat down to dinner—baker's bread, suspicious-looking butter, meat, and a pie from the confectioner's. The pudding was to answer for the dessert.

"Is there tea or coffee, dearest?" asked Horace, looking dubiously over the table.

"Goodness, if I didn't forget it!" cried Nellie, springing up with such force as to upset the castor, and send the vinegar dancing to the floor. "How much tea will it take for us?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," said Horace, slowly. "What does your cookbook say?"

Nellie consulted the work.

"It says 'a quantity proportionate to the size of the family.' How much would that be for us?"

"Well, I don't know; about a cup full, I should think."

So a cup full was put into the urn; hot water was added, and the two housekeepers sat down and waited patiently for the steeping to be finished. At last the tea was drawn; Horace sugared and creamed it, and put the cup to his lips.

"Good heavens!" cried he, in dismay, it is strong enough to bear up a long-boat; and black, too. No more black ink needed in this house yet awhile. We must drink water to-day. There, there, never mind; it was all my work."

Nellie's tears had begun to flow again, and Horace leaned over the table to kiss her forehead, upsetting the tea at the same time into the bosom of his white vest. The amount of caloric contained in the fluid was decidedly unpleasant, and poor Horace, under the influence of the pain, kicked over his chair and broke the looking-glass with the flourish of his elbows. Then he begged Nellie's pardon, picked up the chair, removed the fragments of the mirror, kissed his Niobe of a wife, and sat down to finish his dinner. Alas for his appetite! The steak was nothing but a burnt cinder—outrageously detrimental to molars and incisors; the potatoes were *non est*; and Horace saved all his powers for the pudding. And he had need of them.

The dessert was brought on and poured into its appropriate receptacle, and Horace helped himself and his wife to bountiful portions.

"Turk's island! and crystallized limestone!" cried he, dropping his first mouthful back into his plate. "Let's wife must have been imported in the last steamer."

"Why, Horace!" exclaimed Nellie, in alarm, "what is the matter with the pudding?"

"Salter than salitudus! Do taste, Nell!"

One mouthful was sufficient. Nellie's pretty face was screwed up into a hundred puckers.

"Why, Horace, who would have thought it? I only put in half a cup-ful."

Dinner passed off rather soberly. Nellie was mortified at the ill success of her hard work. Horace was obliged to quit the table hungry, and we all know that a man with an empty stomach, and the prospect of that organ's remaining thus, is a a formidable animal.

However, his good humor returned directly. He kissed Nellie good-by, and left her to the task of washing the dishes—no easy duty, by the way.

The dinner and its accompaniments were but the prototype of many another dinner. It would be infinitely amusing to the reader to follow Nellie Harwell through the four weeks following her removal to a house of her own.

She invariably forgot to make the bed until she went up stairs to retire; the lamps were never filled till the moment they were wanted; the carpets were swept after she had dusted the furniture; she boiled the calico clothes and the white ones together; made starch of cold water; ironed Horace's dickies wrong side out; sewed up the fingers of his gloves; mistook salt for saleratus and tartar emetic for salt; burnt the meat, forgot to sweeten the sponge cake, and made a hundred other blunders that every inexperienced housekeeper can imagine for herself.

A month of this kind of existence passed away, and Nellie broached a plan to her husband. Horace was only too delighted to consent. Their house was shut up; the young man went to a boarding house and Nellie went to Aunt Martha Chase, a widowed sister of her father, who resided in a country town some twenty miles away.

Aunt Martha was a lady more celebrated for the excellence of her pies and preserves than for the number of her flounces, and under her tutelage Nellie became, in time, what every woman should be, without regard to her station, a good housekeeper. And when at the end of three months she went back to her own house, there were no more salt puddings or burned steaks.

Little lady, think well beforehand, if the adoration of your accepted lover will live after marriage if fed upon bad bread and black coffee.

The Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher, who had been a long time engaged in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes as follows: I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are: 1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and, consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspapers have made them acquainted with the location of the important places of the nations, their government and doings on the globe. 4. They are better grammarians, for, having become familiar with every variety of styles in newspapers, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy. 5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and more correctly expressed. 6. Those young men who have for years been readers of newspapers are always taking the lead in debating societies, exhibiting more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness, and correctness.

Opening of a Remarkable Railway in London.

The London papers announce a further extension of rapid transit in that city by the completion and opening for public traffic of the East London railway, which is another of those gigantic underground enterprises for which the metropolis of England is so distinguished. The most remarkable feature of this new work is the fact that a considerable portion of the line is built under water. The commerce of the world may be said to float and navigate directly over a part of the roof of the tunnel, which extends southeasterly, from the Liverpool street station of the Great Eastern railway, passing directly under the warehouses and water basin of the London docks, thence under the embankment, across and under the Thames river, to the New Cross station of the Southeastern railway, thus connecting all the roads named, and also the London and Brighton and South London lines. At Shadwell and Whitechapel, magnificent stations, each four hundred and fifty feet in length, have been erected. The total cost of this new line, which is a little less than six miles in length, has been £3,200,000, or sixteen millions of dollars.

Manufacture of American Silks.

At the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, held in New York city last week, reports were read showing that the American silk manufacturers are prospering, and rapidly meeting the demands of home consumption. The total value of American silk goods manufactured in 1875 was $27,158,071; American silk ribbons manufactured were valued at $4,807,985, and the value of imported silk ribbons was only $2,984,271. American manufacturers of sewing-silks and twist are stated to be competing successfully with the English manufacturers in the Canadian market. A marked feature of the increased activity in the silk trade of Paterson, N. J., last year, has been the immigration of a number of so-called master silk-weavers from France and England. These men individually own several looms, which in some instances they have brought with them. They carry on weaving at their homes, one or more rooms being fitted up for that purpose.

RABBITS killed 300 apple trees for a Minnesota farmer recently, by gnawing the bark off.

The Mississippi Mound-Builders.

A recent writer upon this subject has grouped some facts concerning the mound-builders. From these facts we may reasonably infer:

1. That the mound-builders had an organized autocratic government, in which the individual was merged in the state, and thus their rulers could undertake and complete the great works, the remains of which are found in this age.

2. The mound-builders were a laborious people. Nothing but the united labors of many thousands of men could accomplish such great works as have survived the leveling influence of time through thousands of years.

3. The mound-builders were not nomads, but had fixed habitations.

4. They were numerous and gregarious, dwelling in populous cities, as attested by the groupings of the mounds.

5. The mound-builders were acquainted with many of the practical arts of civilized life. They smelted copper, wrought stone, molded clay into useful forms, built houses, reared mounds, which, like those of Otolum, Uxmal, Palenque and San Juan Tectihuacan, were no doubt temple-crowned in the distant past. They manufactured salt, made cloth, and had vessels fitted for many uses. They cultivated the soil, raised corn, melons, pumpkins and squashes, and subsisted in a large degree on the fruits of the earth.

We know not how many centuries may have rolled away since the most recently built of their cities became waste and desolate. Many centuries, we know, must have elapsed since the last mound-builders were expelled or exterminated from the Mississippi valley. Only relics of the most durable character have been found.

Vast and splendid cities built like ancient Sardis of canes and rushes and other perishable materials may once have covered the plains around the temple mounds and about the citadel walls all traces of which have passed away. In the construction of some of the pyramidal groups of mounds in the Yazoo country the labor of many thousands of men must have been called into requisition through many years to complete the work.

There is no evidence that any of the mounds were ever constructed as the foundations of dwellings for the people. The pyramidal mounds of the Mississippi valley are similar in form to the teocalis of the region further south. On some of those we know that temples were erected. In the ruins of Chi-Chen, Yucatan, there is a pyramid of hewn stone surmounted by a temple which must once have presented a splendid appearance. In the valley of the Mississippi materials were abundant for the construction of light buildings. In many of the localities once densely populated by the mound-builders, no stone could be had. Of course no structures of wood could survive the lapse of so many ages. So the cities and habitations of the mound-builders have all vanished, and in the undisturbed quiet of many centuries giant trees and tangled vines usurped the spaces once worn smooth by the pattering feet of thronging myriads of men who have utterly perished from the earth, leaving no memorial of their arts behind them.

Dom Pedro's Country.

All intelligent travelers who have visited Brazil speak in the most glowing terms of the country. Prof. Agassiz regarded it as the most productive and interesting country on the globe, and the one in which it is easiest to obtain a livelihood. Some who have sailed up the Amazon declare that a vessel can be loaded with Brazil nuts at an expense of of only a few cents per bushel. These constitute a valuable article of commerce, while the oil extracted from them is very desirable. All the tropical fruits are produced in Brazil almost without cultivation. The soil in many parts the country will produce twenty successive crops of cotton, tobacco, or sugar-cane, without the application of manure. No country in the world approaches the land of Dom Pedro in the variety of its forest productions. Prof. Agassiz states that he saw 117 different kinds of valuable woods that were cut from a piece of land not half a mile square. They represented almost every variety of color, and many of them were capable of receiving a high polish. One tree furnishes wax that is used for candles; another a pith which is used for food, and still another yields a juice which is used in the place of intoxicating liquor. There is a single variety of palm from which the natives obtain food, drink, clothing, bedding, cordage, fishing-tackle, medicine, and the material they manufacture into dwellings, weapons, harpoons, and musical instruments. Doubtless the day is not distant when the valuable woods of Brazil will be used for various useful and ornamental purposes. Brazil is not only "a wooden country," but a country that produces the most beautiful woods in the world.

Civilized Man vs. the Savages.

In regard to the relative strength of men in different places, investigations show that of twelve natives of Van Diemen's Land the mean strength of their arms was 50.6; of seventeen natives of New Holland it was 50.08, and of their loins 10.2; of fifty-six natives of the island of Timor it was 58.7, and of their loins 11.6; of seventeen Frenchmen it was 69.2, and of their loins 15.2; and of fourteen Englishmen it was 71.4, and of their loins 16.3. The causes of this weakness on the part of savages are sufficiently obvious in their poor and scanty food, want of clothing and shelter, and the various comforts which tend to nourish and support the human frame. Wherever man is found in a state of nature he is necessarily surrounded by circumstances unfavorable to existence, and certainly to physical development and prowess—immense tracts of forest cover the land, large masses of water stagnate on the earth, noxious and pestilential vapors remain unrelieved, ferocious and venomous animals have constantly to be guarded against, and, o course, the lack of means to efficiently combat these and other disadvantages tend to weaken the vital forces. Most of those who have traveled in barbarous climes unite in saying that they seldom come across an old man; and the same causes, apart from violence, which tend to shorten life, may be reasonably expected to diminish strength.

OUR ORDER OF NOBILITY.

The patent of nobility
Dates further back than history,
Or any parchment scroll,
Or coats of arms of ancient lords,
Or mystic signs, or delphic words—
'Tis written in the soul.

Good blood is that which never pales
When error's sword the right assails;
It flashes like a flame,
When innocence is trodden down;
It whitens not before the crown
Of laurel worn by fame.

Royal is the blood, when hearts are true;
To prove the pulsing current blue,
By name, and date, and birth,
Will not suffice when left alone;
He is the king upon the throne
Who has true moral worth.

No gilded coat of arms he needs
Whose title springs from noble deeds;
Self-poised, star-crowned and tall,
He stands, like some high tower that flings
A shadow on the petty kings,
Like the anointed Saul.

A crown may be a vacant show
A scarf of stars, a blinding glow,
Cold the embroidered zone;
A title, not a title deed,
The scepter but a broken reed,
A dunce's block the throne.

At home, in school, let youth be taught
To win nobility of thought;
Thoughts are the fruitful seeds,
Sown broadcast in our daily walk,
They bud and blossom on the stalk
Of daily life in deeds.

Pith and Point.

LYING in wait: False scales.

A MAN who has nothing to seize is in easy circumstances.

THERE is plenty of game in the Black Hills. "Seven-up" and "poker" predominate.

"THE last galoot's A. Shore," who was arrested for cruelly beating his wife, in Louisville, last week.

AN exchange has an article headed "The latest agony at dinner parties." The editor must have been luxuriating in fresh cucumbers.

TOMMY (suddenly, on his way home from church)—"What did you take out of the bag, mamma? I only got sixpence! Look here!"

"WHAT is conscience?" asked a schoolmaster. "An inward monitor," replied a bright little fellow. "And what's a monitor?" "One of the iron-clads."

A COMPOSITOR, setting up a report of a horse race, said "the fool-sellers were busy," instead of "the pool-sellers," but it did not alter the sense of the paragraph much.

A LITTLE boy, whose conduct made his mother say that she feared he did not pray, replied: "Yes, I do; I pray, every night, that God will make you and pa like my ways better."

PUBLICAN—"Your dog's very fat, sir. Pray what do you feed him on?" Traveler—"Well, he has no particular meals; but whenever I take a glass of ale I give him a biscuit, you know!"

IT would do some of the first settlers of Jamestown, Va., good to come to life and take a peep at that town. They would find everything about as they left it, only looking a little older, with more knot-holes to be seen.

A FAST youth asked at a 'Frisco restaurant: "What have you got?" "Almost everything," was the reply. "Almost everything? Well, give me a plate of that." "Certainly. One plate of hash!" yelled the waiter.

A VERY tall man was in the streets of Boston, when an old lady who admired his gigantic stature, thus addressed him: "Mister, were you large when you were small?" "Yes, marm, I was considerable big when I was little."

"MY boy, tell us what you know about rattan?" said the committeeman. "It is sometimes called the 'Calamus Rottang; comes from Penang, Samarang, and Padang,' and is used by the master in this school too dang often."

As Pat up the ladder was climbing one day,
His hod filled with bricks, the usual way,
A fresh landed brother from over the sea,
Half seas over, or at least seemed to be,
Called up from the street, with a comical wink,
"Come down, ye spalpeen, and let's take a drink."
"Bedad and I will," says good-natured Pat,
"Then I'll carry my bricks inside o' my hat."

"MONDAY was one of those dreary, rainy days when a man stays at home all day and pulls out all his private papers, with a view to straigthening things, and after looking them carefully over, leaves them in a heap on the table for his wife to put away."

IN one of Beethoven's letters, in which he gives his publishers the corrections of some proofs of a stringed quartet, he concludes by saying that "It is four o'clock; I must post this, and I am quite hoarse with stamping and swearing."

A NEW YORK lawyer employed a new boy the other day, and when the lad asked for instructions, the attorney replied: "Your instructions are to be taken in general. Keep the office clean, borrow coal whenever you can, and under no circumstances must you ever lend my umbrella to a lawyer."

A BOY-REFORMER, in a speech a few evenings since, made this remark: "I have three good reasons for keeping the pledge not to use tobacco; first, because I am to have $5 at the end of a year; second, because I have pledged myself not to use it; and third—the strongest motive of all—because I'll get a licking if I don't keep it!" It is unnecessary say to that the speech was applauded.

A DWELLING house on Clifford street took fire in one of the chambers the other night from an exploding kerosene lamp. The flames were extinguished after a sharp struggle by a woman of the house, who had her hands pretty badly burned. She was relating her adventures to a neighbor next morning, and the woman asked: "Why didn't you raise an alarm—where was Bessie?" "Bessie and her beau were courting in the parlor," was the calm reply. "And you never called to them?" "Not a word. I have known of cases where a sudden alarm has upset a young man just as he was about to propose and changed the whole future of two lives."—*Free Press.*

ON the 18th of June, 1776, the town of Sheffield, Mass., voted that if the Continental Congress would declare the colonies independent, its inhabitants would solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in their measures. This event will be celebrated on the 18th, 19th and 20th of June, this year, Bishop Janes preaching the centennial sermon on the first day.

A TURKEY in Houston, Ga., laid three eggs the other day.

A CURIOUS STORY.

Why Lincoln was Assassinated—How John Wilkes Booth Avenged the Hanging of His Friend, John Y. Beal.

The following singular story, which we copy from *Pomeroy's Democrat*, is given for what it is worth:

Among the chosen friends of John Wilkes Booth's boyhood was a dashing, chivalrous young man named John Y. Beal, whose home was in the beautiful Shenandoah valley, not far from Winchester. Damon and Pythias were not more attached to each other than were Booth and Beal. Beal was Southern in his sympathies, and planned raids on Northern cities, and at last was captured at or near Buffalo, tried for piracy on Northern lakes, and sentenced to be hanged on Bedloe's island.

One afternoon, in the city of Washington, while Beal was under sentence of death, there alighted from a carriage two men, who walked into the room occupied by Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, who was at the time in Washington in the interest of his business. These men who called were Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and John Wilkes Booth. Booth was anxious to save the life of Beal, his chum and confidential personal friend. He had interested Mr. Hale in his behalf.

They importuned McLean to go with them to the President, as a Democrat—as a friend of Booth—as a man who had much influence with Mr. Lincoln, and to vouch with Mr. Hale for any promises Booth might make in return for this great favor to him. After a protracted interview, McLean accompanied Hale and Booth in a carriage to the residence of John W. Forney, who was then in bed, the hour being late. Forney was awakened from his sleep and told the object of his call. His sympathies were enlisted, as he was always ready to serve his friends.

It was an hour or more past midnight when Hale, Forney, McLean and Booth were driven to the White House. The guard, at the request of Forney, admitted the carriage to the grounds. Mr. Lincoln was called from his sleep, and there, in the dead of night, he sat and listened to the prayers of Booth and the indorsements of those who came with him to ask the favor of executive clemency

This interview lasted till 4 in the morning. It was one of tears, prayers and petition. There was not a dry eye in the room as Booth knelt at the feet of Lincoln, clasped his knees with his hands, and begged him to spare the life of one man—a personal friend, who, in serving the ones he loved, had come to the door of death.

Booth told all. He told how, long before, in a fit of passion to do some bold deed, he had joined in a conspiracy to abduct the President and to hold him as a hostage for the release of certain military prisoners who were Booth's friends, and who, it was thought, were to be shot. He told of the meetings they had held at the house of Mrs. Surratt, and that all of that plan had fallen to the ground long before. He offered his services at any time and in any place or capacity, free of cost or fearless of consequences. The eminent gentlemen who were there with him joined in the request that the prayer of Booth be granted, and that Beal should be pardoned.

At last President Lincoln, with tears streaming down his face, took Booth by the hands, bade him rise and stand like a man, and gave him his promise that Beal should be pardoned. He asked the party to depart that he might gain rest for the work of the morrow, and said that the official document that they asked for should be forwarded at once to United-States Marshal Robert Murray, in New York, and through him to the officers charged with the execution of Beal.

After breakfast Lincoln informed Seward, Secretary of State, what he had done or promised to do. Seward said that it must not be; that public sentiment in the North demanded that Beal should be hung. He declared that to pardon Beal would discourage enlistments, lengthen the war, and insult the sentiment that called for blood. He chided Lincoln for making such promises without asking the advice of his Cabinet, or advising with himself, Seward, on State policy. As the argument grew contentious, Seward declared that if the conduct of the war was to be trifled with by appeals for humanity he should go out of the Cabinet and use his influence against the President, and should charge him with being in sympathy with the South. Lincoln yielded and Beal was executed. The reaction to Lincoln's nervous system was such that for days he was far from well.

The effect on Booth was terrible. He raved like a madman, and in his frenzy swore that Lincoln and Seward should both pay for the grief and agony he had been put to. From the death of Beal, Booth brooded vengeance for that which he considered a personal affront. His rage took in Seward, and he engaged Harold, Atzerodt, and others to avenge Beal's death by killing Seward, while he, Booth, wreaked human vengeance on the President.

At last came the hour. Booth killed Lincoln. His friends and the relatives or avengers of Beal tried their best to kill Seward, and when they left him stabbed, bleeding, and limp as a cloth, as he rolled over behind the bed whereon they found him, they supposed their work was completely done. Our story is told. We have given the truth of history, and told exactly why Abraham Lincoln, the humane President of the United States, was killed.

Col. Forney Denies the Story.

Col. John W. Forney contradicts the above statement, so far as it relates to him. He says:

"To my knowledge I never saw J. Wilkes Booth in my life. The only time I ever visited Mr. Lincoln to secure a pardon was in company with my old friend Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, some time, I think, in February of 1865, to ask the the release of another old friend, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who was a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. Mr. Lincoln heard our statement, and set Gen. Pryor free on the quaint condition that he should report at my residence, on Capitol Hill, where he remained my welcome guest for several weeks, until I was authorized to return him to his friends and family in Virginia."

The Roustabout Who was Sharper Than a Barkeeper.

He walked into a Vicksburg barroom about 2 o'clock in the morning, and slily edged his way to the counter. His clothes were tattered and torn, and his head was shaven and shorn, and he looked for all the world like a plantation field hand. His face was as black as night, and his general appearance countryfied and green.

The barkeeper, a dissipated-looking fellow, with a bloated face and a long nose, resolved to play a joke on the "green 'un" to pass time; so he offered to bet the innocent-looking darkey the drinks that he couldn't pick up a pin from the floor without bending his knees. The nigger vowed that he was not given to betting, but he would try the trick to oblige the company and help while away the tedious hours. The pin was stuck in the floor, the negro bent to the task, and the barkeeper got alongside him with a twenty-four-inch board to see that he didn't cheat.

The negro stooped until his back resembled Hogarth's line of beauty; his pants became tighter and tighter, and his breath shorter and shorter. The barkeeper, with a cunning leer and a significant smile, slowly lifted the board in the air with both hands, and whirled and whirled it around to give greater force to the blow. The negro stooped lower and lower, his pants grew tighter and tighter, and the board flew faster and faster. At last, when everything was ready for the grand coup, the barkeeper took deadly aim, the board came down with a whir, and —— the negro skipped nimbly aside, and the barkeeper fell flat on his nose.

They picked him up and carried him home, applied oysters and raw meat, and when they told him that the greenhorn was a retired roustabout, and had fired the Lee in the great race, he smiled a sickly smile, and admitted that he ought to have known better.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Lieut. Cameron's Explorations.

The attention of commercial adventurers is now sure to be directed to that part of Central Africa which has just been explored by the bold Englishman, Cameron. His accounts of the people and their country have given mankind new information of no little interest. As he advanced toward the west, in crossing the continent from Zanzibar and Ujiji, he followed the line of the watershed between the Zambesi and Congo rivers till he got into Congo basin. He said in his speech at the Liverpool banquet in his honor that the riches of that region are unspeakable; but he was then unable to describe the multifarious products, natural and artificial, that had fallen under his eye. He felt sure that the center of Africa would one day be the scene of civilization, productive trade, and commercial activity; that its fertility would make it one of the granaries of the world, and that its mineral wealth would make it the center of the iron manufactures when other parts of the globe have been worked out. Lieut. Cameron is not a loose-tongued man, but a thoroughly trained scientific observer and explorer, and these observations of his are not to be regarded as overdrawn in any respect. He found in the region to which we have referred a magnificent system of internal water communication, and ascertained that the Congo river could be joined with Lake Tanganyika, for purposes of navigation, by a canal thirty miles in length. In this way a vast region would at once be opened up to civilization—a region which is now known to but a few Arab traders. The people are peaceful, their towns are large, situated near each other, and to be seen every five or ten miles. The reports of Lieut. Cameron are attracting much attention in Great Britain; and there is no doubt that within a few years there will be plenty of British commercial adventurers in that heretofore unknown portion of the African continent which he has traversed.

A Cat that Will Stay in the Family.

A few days ago a cat and kitten were presented to a lady who conveyed them to the store of Mr. Edwards for the purpose of having them taken into the country. They were sent down on the train on Monday afternoon to Santa Clara, on the Southern Pacific railroad, and deposited in a residence in that town. Yesterday morning, before the train from that station had arrived in this city, the cat wandered into the house of its first owner in this city, presenting a tired and worn-out appearance. Inquiry revealed the fact that cat and kitten were nowhere to be seen about the Santa Clara house yesterday morning, and it is presumed that the cat carried the kitten a part of the distance, and left it to its fate, completing its lonely journey of forty-nine miles in the dark. The cat will remain in the family.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Preference.

"If you prefer the keg of lager or the bottle of wine to me," said Mary, "just take them to the Magistrate, and get married to them."

"What do you mean?" said John.

"Just what I say. I don't want a young man to come here evenings chewing cloves to hide his breath, and hide his habits of drinking. If you like lager more than you love me, just marry it at once, and don't divide your affections between woman and wine, or a woman and lager; love and liquor have no affinity."

"Why, Mary, how you talk!" exclaimed John.

"Yes, I mean what I say; unless you sign the pledge and keep it, you had better not come here again."

John did sign the pledge, and he kept it, and he married Mary.

Remarkable Ocean Steaming.

The recent voyage of the Pacific Mail Steamer Company's new steamer City of New York, from New York to San Francisco, was in some respects remarkable. The total distance, 13,552 miles, was performed in fifty-nine days, the actual steaming time being fifty-four days and fourteen hours. The entire passage was made on the coal shipped at New York, none having been taken on board *en route*.—*Scientific American.*

ALTHOUGH 210,000 persons have been admitted since last Easter to the London Tower free of charge, not a single article in the great national collection has been lost or damaged.

Cruelty to Pets.

Whenever I hear of some thoughtless, selfish woman neglecting a household pet, my blood fairly boils within me—particularly if that pet be a bird. "No one who has not a kind heart, thoughtful head, observant eyes, and gentle hand, has the least right to keep birds. One should weigh the matter of keeping a bird as if it were the question of adopting an orphan." If a careless person neglects a cat or a dog, it will make its wants known, and, the worst coming to the worst, go out on foraging expeditions, and appropriate whatever it finds to its own use. But the poor, neglected bird has no voice to tell its hunger; all its notes are called "singing." It cannot escape from prison to borrow, beg or steal seeds from its neighbors, and can only beat its little wings against the bars. Therefore those who enjoy keeping birds should make their care a matter of conscience. Whatever happens in a household, these little prisoners should be faithfully cared for and tended.

A DOCTOR in Omaha was engaged to attend a lady in her confinement, agreeing to charge $10. The lady gave birth to twins, and he demanded double pay. Payment being refused, he sued her, but lost the case.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Unlimited Remedial Resources.

People sometimes suppose that Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of chronic complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would resist their action. These exceptional cases required a thorough examination into their symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the disease or diseases under which the patient was laboring, and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is assigned diseases of the throat and lungs; to another, diseases of the kidneys and urogenital organs; to another, diseases of the digestive system; to another, diseases of the nervous system; and to another, diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the Doctor to meet a long-felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms as given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the Dispensary in person. The amplest resources for the treatment of lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood-purifier in the world.

Notice to Subscribers.

Any subscriber to this paper (old or new) who will take the trouble to send his name and address, with twenty-five cents to pay for postage, mailing cylinder, etc., to the well-known publisher, Mr. C. F. Vent, 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will receive by mail, guaranteed in perfect order, a copy of Hodgman's Family Album; a full description of which may be seen in our advertising columns, or a copy may be seen at our office.

It will be observed that this Album is not in the usual BOOK form. It is in the form of an ENGRAVING, which is as sensible and unique in design as it is beautiful and artistic in execution. In order that subscribers ONLY shall reap the benefit of this offer, the publisher's proposition, as it appears in another column, should be cut out and sent with the name and address to Mr. Vent, as above.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

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9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

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O. N. U. No. 18

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Alliance	5 10 "	6 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 22 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 12 "	1 56 "	7 50 "	11 50 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
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GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	10 00 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	11 43 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	1 00 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.	2 20 m	7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	1 19 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	6 "	8 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Returns on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 40
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angela	12 45 pm	8 25	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 52	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 08
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angela	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		3 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are
Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras,

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing' turning matcniug and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this adl vantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation, as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNT.

Auburn, March 16, 1875.

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernR. R.

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	2,35 a m.	8:05 p m
Waterloo	2,04 "	2.45 "	8:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2,52	8:37 "
Corunna	2.27	2,57	8.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	a m	7:40 a m
Sedan	2.58	pm	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "		6.22 "
Butler	2.46 "	"	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 39	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 56	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 05	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3 30
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†6 38am	†5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 20	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*2 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 18
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 38	7 26
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 50	9 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	483 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	221 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Ccast.

Trains leave daily as follows:
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted] 10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]. 5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex] 10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.
Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 18th, 1876. Number 20.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months.......$1.

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½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhaun & Barry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. U. SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the depot.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F- Stock of Fine

Hats, Cap,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SISSORS.

Have you any silver yet?

Tonic for spring fever is now in order.

Eat slowly and you will never overeat.

Large feet and hands are no disgrace to a true lady

The sun is up at eight minutes past five, are you?

Why does ones Sunday boots always squeak the worst?

A goodly number of shade trees have been set out in different parts of the city this spring.

Some of the people in the western part of town are disposed to question the legality of the ordinance taking them into the corperation. The matter will be decided at an early day.—[Waterloo Press,

Elect Democrat officers and then you be dealt with fairly.

Blain has been forced into the unpleasant predicament of making a scape goat of his brother. Belknap and wife, and Blaine and brother seems to have been prosperous firms in the past, but just now they are rather infirm.

Belknap has been indicted by the grand jury for accepting bribes while in office. If he should be tried and convicted and get the striped clothes on, maybe the Republican Senate would convict him before that body, but it is hardly to be expected otherwise.

The celebrated "mule case" is still before the Congressional committee. Mr. Groom, for whom Mr. Bristow acted, swindled the government, and Bristow and his friends are endeavoring to make it appear that Bristow was not advised that his client was a rascal—which is the way Grant gets out of tight places.

The Springfield (Ill.) Register says, that Morton's defense is that he stole the public money for fear the Copperheads would do something wrong. Like a host of patriots about Springfield he was so alarmed at the wicked designs of "the disloyal" that he thought he owned everything in sight.

The Washington Chronicle says that "the detective force of this city is one of the best institutions of the kind in the country." If the statement is true, how does it happen that Belknap, Delano, Williams, Shepherd, and others equally notorious, were never arrested and punished?

Barney Williams, the celebrated comedian, died at his home in New York. The dead actor was a native of Ireland. He came to this country when but a boy and took up his residence in New York City with his parents. He was in the 52d year of his age, and leaves a wife and one daughter. In his profession he earned a fortune that will keep in ease the lady and child who bear his name.

Congressional Printer Clapp has written a letter to the investigating committee, setting forth that inasmuch as he is an officer of the Senate the House has no jurisdiction over him and he defies what he terms their assumed authority. The realities of a cell in the penitentiary may perhaps cool Mr. Clapp's assurance.

Mr. Blaine has indulged in the luxury of another explanation. There is some danger of the ambitious member from Maine protesting too much and creating in the mind of the public an impression that there is really a foundation for the charges which he labors so industriously to refute.

The Goshen Democrat says the wheat crop between Peru and Indianaoplis, on clay ground—and there is a good deal of it—is almost entirely winter killed. From Peru north it presents a very favorable prospect for a full, grand old harvest. In fact the northern tier of counties across the state, contain the best farming lands in the state, and it will not be long before they will lead all others in population and wealth.

Bloomington Courier: A saloon keeper named Barker was arrested last week charged with selling liquor without license. On Thursday night he had a hearing before Squire Coffin, and during the progress of the trial, which was going strongly against him, he asked permission to take some fresh air. This was granted him, but he forgot to come back again to hear the case through. The next day he was found in a house down the railroad and had provided himself with a young arsenal for the purpose of defending himself against capture. He was taken in however, and lodged in jail, where he remained until Monday, and then was allowed to leave town.

"The South Bend Register says that the old Ninth Indiana regiment, which was the first regiment from this State on Southern soil, and one of whose members was the first man killed in the war, from this State—that man being John Auten, of South Bend—is to have a reunion at LaPort, Indiana, in August next, the day of its reorganization as a three years, regiment. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, Gen. I. C. B. Suman, Colonels Blake Moody, LaSalle, and other old officers of the regiment, as well as large numbers of comrades, have signified their intention to be present. It will doubtless be a very enjoyable occasion. It will be the first reunion of the veterans since they stacked their arms for the last time, long after the war had closed." And it will be good for us to be there.

The Hillidaysburg (Pa.) Standard very sensibly and reasonably says: With the opening of spring generally come the tree, patent right and other agents. There being so many persons idle, we anticipate an unusual number of traveling agents. Many of these persons are honest fair-dealing men whom you can trust. But while this is the fact, there are a host of dishonest scamps perambulating the country who are ready to take the advantage of everybody they can. These fellows are adepts at becoming acquainted and in making themselves familiar with your special wants. They spare no effort to gain your confidence and respect. When this is accomplished, they are ready to offer you a great bargain in a new kind of fruit patent right, or some other device. Look out for this class of sharpers they are after your money. Don't hastily sign any purported agreements or papers, that may be presented to you. They may be all right, and they may not. If the offer is worth anything a thorough investigation as to its merits (and the character of the agents) will be hardly accorded you before closing the bargain. Don't sign the paper first as too many do. To guard against being swindled only buy of well known and reliable agents or business houses.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that so many of the young men who should ornament and adorn the best society are to be found spending their time, money and talents, and bantering away their honor in resorts of unreputable character, and associating themselves with those whose principle characteristics to say the least, are the very reverse to virtue and intelligence?

Why is it that they absent themselves from home night after night in order to seek recreation and amusement in the saloon or billiard hall, where loathsome language and strong drinks are in order?

Why is it that they will not be induced to spend their evenings at home—where a mother or sister's influence would be exerted over them?

Why is it that they prefer rather some isolated resort when they desire to amuse themselves with some game in itself perhaps perfectly innocent and harmless, but which contracts an unhealthy tendency by its secrecy.

Why is it that so many of our best families are so numerously represented in the low dancing hall, which should ever be avoided by all loyal and respectable people?

If these questions are founded on facts, and I make it as an inqualified assertion that they are, they are surely among the most important questions that can be propounded for the serious consideration of thoughtful parents.

But, says one, how can we induce our children to stay at home? I read the bible for them every night and have prayer, but still they are dissatisfied and go elsewhere for recreation (This might be taken as an illustration of the liberal views entertained by some very good meaning people on this subject.) And they fail to see why they are dissatisfied." The answer seems to me to be clear and unmistakable. Furnish amusements at home that will be as attractive as those sought abroad, and you will, in nine cases out of ten, keep your children at home; not in a sullen mood, but happy and contented. Were all the billiard players furnished with tables in their own private rooms, our now flourishing billiard halls would soon cease to be; the young men would play much less than they now do, and the evil that now attends the game (gambling,) would end. If the parents who, now weep and lament over the fact of their daughter's frequenting the public dance, where they know they are exposed to all the damaging and corrupting influences that the virus of libertinism can produce, would interest themselves in furnishing the means of enjoying similar recreation within the circle of home influences, what a happy state of things would result, how much better, both for parent and child, and if entered into in a right spirit, would be a benefit to the one and a pleasure to the other; and the places of vice and iniquity would soon be diminished if not altogether obliterated. But while we would encourage and foster every innocent recreation as a thing to be desired, we should strenuously oppose with a firm hand, any thing that involves the principle of right, in the least degree. The good old maxim applies as forcibly to recreation as anything else, "be temperate in all things."—[Hicksville Independant.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents.

SICKNESS prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life.—When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour stomache, Heart-burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c. can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup takeoe

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75cents two doses will relieve you.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 305 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by J. H. LILLIES.

No. 3

THE ATHEIST.

The fool hath said, "There is no God!"
No God! Who lights the morning sun,
And sends him on his heavenly road,
A far and brilliant course to run?
Who, when the radiant day is done,
Hangs forth the moon's nocturnal lamp,
And bids the planets, one by one,
Steal o'er the night vales dark and damp?

No God! Who gives the evening dew?
The fanning breeze, the fostering shower?
Who warms the spring morn's budding bough,
And plants the summer's noontide flower?
Who spreads in the autumnal bower
The fruit trees' mellow stores around,
And sends the winter's icy power
To invigorate the exhausted ground?

No God! Who makes the bird to wing
Its flight like arrow through the sky,
And gives the deer the power to spring
From rock to rock triumphantly?
Who formed Behemoth, huge and high,
That at a draught the river drains,
And great Leviathan to lie,
Like floating isle, on ocean plains?

No God! Who warms the heart to heave
With thousand feelings soft and sweet,
And prompts the aspiring soul to leave
The earth we tread beneath our feet,
And soar away on pinions fleet
Beyond the scenes of mortal strife,
With fair, ethereal forms to meet,
That tells us of the after life?

No God! Who fixed the solid ground
Of pillars strong that alter not?
Who spread the curtained skies around?
Who doth the ocean bounds allot?
Who all things to perfection brought
On earth below, in heaven above?
Go ask the fool of impious thought
Who dares to say, "There is no God!"

HARRY WINSOME.

How He Won His Epaulets.

CHAPTER THE FIRST—LIFE IN THE GUN-ROOM

Harry Winsome wasn't a model midshipman like those you read of in novels. There was nothing very wonderful about him at all, in fact. On shore, when he happened to go to a party or ball, he did not try to dance all the evening with the tallest and fairest for partners; he did not bully the blue-jackets and call them duffers when in charge of a boat; and on board he never shirked his work or "fudged" the sums the naval instructor gave him to work, and he never went on the sick-list with the tooth-ache, and he didn't spend one-half of his time at the masthead because he chose to spend the other half in playing tricks on his superior officers. But if Harry had nothing very brilliant about his character—and brilliancy, mind you, is a very dangerous thing for a naval midshipman to be possessed of—he had something that was far better: he had that plodding spirit so characteristic of the Saxon race, that indomitable perseverance which is inseparable from the true Englishman's nature; and so, from the very moment Harry became a naval cadet and floated away from shore, perched upon his sea-chest, to join his ship, although not enamored of his new profession, Harry "meant to go on with it." No one likes the sea at first—there is so much to endure, so much to conquer; but these same hardships, when overcome, naturally make us love old ocean all the more.

When Harry and his sea-chest were bundled—rather unceremoniously, it must be allowed—on board the gunboat Badger the first thought that occurred to him was that he had never seen such confusion in his life; for, although the vessel was under sailing orders, and in less than twelve hours would be south of the Needles, hardly any of the stores had as yet been struck down, and the deck was a perfect litter. Harry wouldn't have known what to do if it hadn't been for his friend and servant the coxswain. That worthy sailor touched him on the shoulder and told him to go and report himself to the tall officer who was walking the quarter-deck.

"That," added the coxswain, "is the commander—not a stricter officer in the service; t'other, the shortish gray-headed gentleman's the doctor, the kindest and best hearted that ever breathed. Sheer off, master, they be looking this way."

"And so, youngster," said the commander, who, to Harry's mind, couldn't have been very much shorter than the funnel of his own ship, "you've thought proper to join at last, have you? A fine lot of French leave you've taken."

Poor Harry felt as if he had a pincushion in his throat, which he could neither get down nor up, and it was only with difficulty he restrained the tears. The commander wasn't slow to note the lad's confusion.

"So—ho!" he continued, "going to cry, hey? Brought up at a ladies' seminary, hey? Pretty sailor you'll make."

"Excuse me, sir," said the surgeon, who had entered the navy rather late in life, and, although twenty years and over had elapsed since he left old Ireland, still retained the slightest spice in the world of the brogue—"Excuse me, but I cannot be mistaken, this is a grandson of my old and esteemed friend, Gen. Strathburn. There's a drop of the raal blood in him, sir. Trust me, he'll make a sailor right enough."

Dr. Fitzgerald's face was very homely and deeply pitted with the small-pox, and as brown as an old bo's'ain's, but Harry at that moment thought he had never seen such a pleasant man in his life.

"I'm sorry I spoke," said the commander, by no means angrily, as he pushed Harry over to the surgeon. "Take him and make a sailor or loblolly boy of him, just as you please."

The surgeon laughed. "Come along, me boy," he said, "and I'll show you your mess-mates, and a rough lot you'll find them. Can you foight?"

"I think I can," said Harry modestly; "but I never tried."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the old doctor; "very good indeed. Capital!"

A long, low, dark room on one side of the steerage, lighted only by two small ports—this was the gun-room. A table occupied nearly its entire space, leaving merely room, and no more, for the cushioned lockers, which served for seats. The surgeon knocked and entered, dipping his head as he did so, to allow a purser's shoe to whistle harmlessly over it.

"Oh! come away, doctor," said a voice; "I thought it was that beggarly steward; he has allowed Johnson to drink my rum again to-day."

"Well," said the doctor, "you drink his to-morrow."

"Never get a chance, sir, or I would every day. Has that young griffin come to join?"

The speaker was a tall, lanky, raw-boned youth, who sat in a corner with both legs on the table, a position he was justified by the rules of the mess in assuming, because he had been round both Capes.

"Oh! dear, dear good old doctor!" cried a young fair-haired middy, jumping up and throwing his arms caressingly round the surgeon's neck. "I'm so glad you've come."

"What's in the wind now, young cub?" asked the doctor.

"Oh! logarithms, daddy, logarithms and 'gebra; you'll do an equation for me, won't you?"

"Not this watch, my boy," said the surgeon; "ask your new messmate here."

"Can you do log's and 'geb?" This appealingly to Harry.

"I'll try," said Harry; and down sat the two together; away went the surgeon, and in less than five minutes the youngsters were as thick as thieves. Harry promised to do all his messmate's sums for him. "For you know," that youth explained, "I'm an awfully lazy beggar; Lawson's my name—Lazy Lawson, the instructor calls me; and can't he hit hard with the ruler! my word!"

Lawson also gave him a history of all his messmates, from the sub-lieutenant—who was quiet and allowed Hicks, the lanky youth and tyrant of the mess, to do as he liked—down to the young and inoffensive purser's clerk.

Thus far, reader, perhaps you have thought my little hero green. He wasn't, however. He was one of your quiet, considering English boys, who always think before they speak, who take things in at one glance, and who, no matter how soft they look, are not to be imposed upon.

The ward-room officers soon found out Harry's good qualities, and grew very fond of him, especially the surgeon, who invited Harry to make use of his cabin every day to read or study in. Like most of his class, the doctor was a good sailor; he could, so to speak, box the compass, splice a rope, steer the ship, or navigate her; and he often gave Harry what he termed a "hitch" out of a difficulty.

Harry's life in the gun-room was rather a rough one, but he soon settled down to it; not that he followed in the footsteps of the oldsters, mind you. He treated the steward politely, but he didn't pet him one moment and shy a boot at his head the next, neither did he bully his own servant—and honest Dan Williams would have done anything for him. But Harry had to submit to be bullied a good deal himself. Hicks took his rum regularly; Harry didn't mind. Hicks "borrowed" his pens, ink, and paper; Harry had plenty. The mildest name that ever Hicks called him was 'muff;' but even that didn't hurt Harry.

Harry didn't search his Bible to find the proverbial five-pound note, but he searched it to find something far better, muff as he was; and night and morning he knelt by the side of his sea-chest, and he never felt a bit worse for it.

Harry had been at sea for three years, and every day of those three years Hicks had had his rum; but one day poor Williams was so ill that he could hardly stand erect, and Harry did not hesitate to give *him* the rum that day.

Crash! That was a blow, and Hicks was the giver, and poor Harry lay stunned and bleeding upon the deck.

But that same evening, on the orlop-deck, Harry took of his jacket, which Lazy Lawson held, and told Hicks to stand up like a man.

I won't describe the fight. Suffice it to say that next day Hicks had to go on the sick list, and he couldn't appear on duty for a whole week. But nobody pitied Hicks.

And Harry's life in the gun-room was more pleasant after that.

CHAPTER THE SECOND—AT LAST.

When three years had passed away—and, oh, how quickly years do fly in the navy!—Harry felt he liked the service. When five years had come and gone he positively loved it, and wouldn't have changed places with a lord on shore. All this time Harry had never once been home, for when one commission was done he had volunteered for a second in the same station; and not only he, but his dearest friend, Lazy Lawson, and his faithful servant, Dan Williams, had all effected an exchange into the corvette Vengeance, just newly out from England. Harry was soon senior midshipman on that ship, and ere very long junior sub-lieutenant.

You would hardly have known Harry Winsome now. He was no longer the bashful boy, who rode on board his first ship ontop of his sea-chest, but a tall and handsome young man—still a little quiet-looking, and with a cast of care on his countenance, but with fair irrepressible hair that curled over his well-bronzed brow, and an eye that never feared to look you in the face.

"Heigho!" said Harry to his friend and chum one Sunday morning; "I wonder if there will ever be any fighting to give a fellow a chance to win his epaulets."

"Epaulets, indeed!" replied Lawson, who was still a middy; "I only wish I could win my scales and a stripe, let alone epaulets. But I suppose I shall never be anything but Lazy Lawson. I envy you Harry. How the dickens do you manage it?"

"I just keep pegging away," said Harry.

"Mind, I'm not jealous, Harry, but somehow I envy you."

"Why don't you keep pegging away as I do?" asked Harry simply.

"Oh, hang work and grinding!" said Lawson; "I can't do it, and there's an end. Besides, there's luck, you know. The skipper never fell into the hands of the natives and gave me a chance of saving his life. And I happened to be on leave when the ship was on fire. Williams told me, though, it was quite a sight to see you, all black and grimy, scuttling the decks with the carpenter's ax. But—by gum, Harry! I'll never forget the day you jumped overboard, in half a gale of wind, after poor Joe Emmett. It was so funny; because, when I saw you come up and the broken water all round you frothy and bloody, I made sure the shark had you instead of Joe; and you only brought up one-half of poor Joe after all—that was funny. Oh! you're a lucky, lucky beggar, Harry!"

"And so would you be, Lawson, if you would only just make up your mind to keep peg——"

"Strange sail on the lee bow, sir!"—this in stentorian tones from the man at the mast-head.

It was a sight to see the bright gleam that now shone from Harry's eye and illuminated his whole face; it was a sight to see the alacrity with which, glass in hand, he shinned up the rigging; and it was a sight to see poor little Lazy Lawson stick his hands deep into his peg-top trowsers-pockets and gaze upward after him.

"Lucky—lucky beggar!" said Lawson.

Harry came down almost as quickly as he had gone up, went below, and entered the commander's cabin. Shortly afterward, the order was passed to let the men have dinner half an hour sooner; and even a novice could have told, from observing the unusually beaming faces of both men and officers, that something more than usual was in the wind. The ship was kept away a few points in the direction of the strange vessel, which in less than an hour could be seen from the deck—a large three-masted ship, under every stitch of canvas she could carry, and keeping well in toward the land.

The Vengeance rose and fell on the long smooth rollers of the Indian Ocean. Which of us has not seen or read of the beauty of this romantic sea; of its bright pellucid waters, beneath whose depths are spread gardens of marine flowers, of colors as bright as the hues of the rainbow; of the little coralline isles that dot its surface, green-fringed with waving palm-trees; of its blue skies, flecked with fleecy cloudlets; of the strange sails that, birdlike, skim over its waters; and of the peace that seems to hang forever around it? For ever? Nay, not forever—for at night, when all is quiet, you can hear the cry of the tortured slave in the dark woods that line its shores; down among the flowers lurks the dreaded shark, the scorpion dwells on the coral islands, those strange sails are often pirates, and at times the cyclone careers across its waters, and many a gallant ship and many a brave sailor lie beneath its waves.

It was the rainy season. Instead of the bright blue sky usual in these latitudes, the sky was overcast and of leaden hue, the forked lightning played incessantly on the surface of the water, while any wind there was came in sudden gusts and wild, and had hardly come till it was gone again.

The Vengeance was in chase, and every eye on board was strained watching the great three-master, still a long way ahead of them, for, although the Vengeance gained upon her in the lull, with every squall the strange ship seemed positively to fly over the waters.

When, after a short twilight, night fell, dark and lowering, the Vengeance was still a long way astern, and the chase seemed all but lost. Down in the captain's cabin a council of war was held, at which Harry was the youngest officer. Jooma, the dark-skinned Arab interpreter, was talking as he entered.

"I tell you what, sar," he was saying, excitedly, "you wrong! Dat ship not go furder south; she cross the bar to-night, land slaves to barracoon, and then clear ship for the inspection of British officers!" And Jooma bowed low, in mock ceremony, to his audience.

"Well, after all, captain," said the navigating-lieutenant, "I think old Jooma is right. He talks like a book, and we are right off the Rangoona bar even now."

"Then, by heavens!" cried the captain, "where she goes my boats can follow."

"Hurrah to that, sar!" said Jooma.

"But, mind," continued the captain, "old friend as you are, Jooma, I'll hang you if you've deceived us!"

"Jooma live a long time yet, sar," said the Arab.

It was midnight when the Vengeance ceased to steam, and cast anchor outside the Rangoona river in five fathoms of water. Midnight, and intensely dark. Five boats were called away, yet it seemed like madness to attempt to cross that dreaded bar to-night, where the rollers ran mountains high, and broke in foam on every side. "Whatever a man dares he can do," was the motto of Capt. Cameron, of H. M. S. Vengeance. Jooma's boat went first, the rest following in Indian file, and all that even Jooma had to guide him was the constant tum-tumming in the Indian village and the occasional quavering shriek of an Arab sentry. The boats are among the breakers. Jooma's light, like a guiding star, is on ahead, now—now seen, now hidden, with the rise and fall of the boat. Heavens! how those mighty waves tumble and roar, and, like giant monsters of the deep, toss their foaming manes all around them!

Only in the wake of Jooma's boat there is no broken water. *Well* he knows the passage.

The last boat to pass is Harry's. He is half-way through, when swiftly up behind comes a great curling wave. Harry sees the danger.

"Lie on your oars, men!" he shouts; "steady!" The last word is drowned in the roar of breaking water. The boat is caught like a cork and hurled swifter than arrow from Indian's bow full fifty yards shoreward—shoreward and into smooth water—safe, but filled to the very gunwale with water.

As silent as ghosts glided the boats up the river. Suddenly a voice which seemed to come from the clouds:

"Boat ahoy! Stand off or I'll put a shot in you!"

"Dar she is, sar, Captain!" cried Jooma exultingly.

"Now, my lads, cried Captain Cameron, "you heard the threat! That's our prize. We've only got to take her. Mr. Lawson, sheer off a few yards with your boat, and keep the blue lights burning." A broad glare of ghastly light was the almost instant reply.

"Tumble up, men!" shouted the captain.

"Hurrah!"

What spirit there is in an English cheer, even from soldier-throats. But, ah! you should hear it as it comes from the lungs of our brave blue-jackets, when eager for the fray, when every pulse is bounding, and the foe is there before them.

It surely was not men they fought with on the deck of that slave-ship. Half naked they were, dusky-skinned, and slippery, with long hair and wild eyes—men who fought with brandished spear and broadsword. They were the northern fighting Arabs, half pirates, half slavers. How fiercely they fought, how bitterly they died, and how terrible was the fight that raged under the blue uncertain light! For fully half an hour, with clash and shout and cry and moan, the battle continued, then all was still save for the groans of the wounded. Harry had fought as only young Englishmen can and always do fight, and when it was all over he dropped apparently lifeless on the deck. It was his first fight, remember—he had fainted with excitement and fatigue.

It seemed a very long night to be alone with the dead and wounded, for both sides had suffered severely. At last, however, morning broke; the sun leapt up out of the sea, red and fiery, shimmering over the waters in a curtain of crimson.

There was still the barracoon on shore to capture, and the slaves, who had all been landed, to liberate, and Capt. Cameron lost no time in setting about it. The wounded and dead were sent over the bar to the ship, and then a landing was effected on the edge of a mangrove forest, and honest Jooma found a path which conducted them straight to the Indian village. Sailors, perhaps, do not look very soldier-like on shore, but nevertheless they can do their work, as witness the Crimea. Here, however, an unexpected difficulty arose. The village was surrounded by a high wooden palisade, and as they were wondering how to get over a pattering fire of musketry was opened on them and several men dropped.

"Let us pitch each other over! here goes, I'm first!" cried Harry Winsome.

"Hurrah!" and in five minutes, reader, there wasn't one man-Jack at the wrong side of the palisade except poor Dan Williams, who happened to be last, and had nobody to pitch him over, and what do you think he did? Why, lay down and cried for vexation.

The Somali Indians and Arabs made a stout resistance, and for hours the fight was hand to hand, from one burning house to another. * * *

Back again on board the Vengeance. An awning is spread amidships, and under it hangs many a poor fellow in his hammock, and among them Harry, who was grievously wounded in the late fray. * * *

Steaming onward at full speed through the Indian ocean, Bombay was reached at last.

When Harry was able to get about a bit in a palanquin and was feeling as if he had got a new lease of life, one day Capt. Cameron came on shore with a packet of letters.

All Harry's letters were paper but one—*it* was his commission as lieutenant.

Harry Winsome had won his epaulets.

When Harry read it his eyes sparkled, and the old pincushion came back again, and for a moment he thought he must make a fool of himself, but he didn't.

Harry is home again, and holding his mother in his arms. Home! Oh, reader! it is worth while going abroad for a few years, if only to know the meaning of that one word, Home.

"I tell you," said Gen. Strathburn (Harry's uncle), "that, peace or war, there is no better career in the world for a boy of spirit than the brave old English navy." The General is right.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

The Millionaires of America.

The New York *World* draws some entertaining comparisons between New York and California millionaires and the methods by which their wealth has been obtained. Vanderbilt is now the sole survivor of the three New Yorkers whose fortunes ranked with the great fortunes of the world. All this great wealth was the result of hard work, sagacity and economy, steadfastly continued during a long series of years. Nor can any of the great centers of civilization—London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna—furnish the names of three men who have, unaided, achieved such enormous fortunes in the short space of a life. The realization of such exceptional conditions for all manner of commercial and industrial enterprises here in the eastern States during the remaining years of the century cannot be hoped for again. But over the mountains, on the shores of the Pacific, where untold wealth lies dormant in the bowels of the earth, only requiring the ingenuity and labor of man to bring it forth, there is opened a field for the rapid accumulation of wealth which bids fair to furnish us with California millionaires, some of whom are already among the rich men of the world. Senator Sharon, a man yet in the prime of life, is reputed to be worth $40,000,000. His colleague, Jones, of Nevada, is estimated at $30,000,000. O'Brien, Mackay and Fair all went to California without money or friends. It is estimated that each partner of this firm is to-day in the enjoyment of an income of over $1,000,000 a year. The Big Bonanza alone is computed to contain a mass of gold and silver valued at $300,000,000, and yields at present over $2,500,000 a month. The fabulous sums which are here regularly extracted from the earth every four weeks remind one of the fairy tales of old. The Consolidated Virginia mine produces $3,000,000 a month, while it is estimated by those experts now on the ground that the total product of the "Comstock" for the present year will exceed $75,000,000. With such examples as these before us we may confidently look for the great fortunes of the future among the merchants and traders of California.

Mammoth Engine at the Centennial.

The Corliss engine at the Centennial is thus described: It weighs 800 tons; will drive eight miles of shafting; has a fly-wheel 30 feet in diameter and weighing 70 tons; is of 1,400 horse-power; has 2 walking-beams, weighing 22 tons each; 2 40-inch cylinders, a 10-feet stroke, a crank shaft 19 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length; connecting-rods 24 feet in length, and piston-rods 6¼ inches in diameter. The platform on which it rests is 55 feet in diameter and composed of polished iron plates, resting upon brick foundations that extend far down into the earth. The height from the floor to the top of the walking-beams is 39 feet. Mr. Corliss is the inventor, patentee, builder, and owner, having had it erected for the double purpose of exhibition and furnishing motive power, which will be supplied gratuitously, but only for the purpose of exhibiting machinery in operation, no machinery being allowed to run longer than is necessary for that purpose, except by permission from the chief of the bureau. Of the 8 lines of shafting (4 on each side of the transept) 7 will have a speed of 120 revolutions per minute and 1 of 240.

LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

The Truth About the Black Hills—"Tell the Boys to Stay at Home."

(From the Cleveland Herald.)

At last we have received a genuine letter from the Black Hills. Our correspondent is a Millersburg man who was sent out to the Black Hills by a company at Scranton, Pa., to ascertain the exact facts. His letter is dated at Custer City, on French creek, which he says has 332 houses built or under construction. Eight of these are frame and the remainder of hewed logs, about ten feet high and roofed with poles laid close covered with dirt about a foot deep. About 3,000 persons are on this creek, which is a valley about a quarter of a mile wide, with a small, winding stream having scarcely a perceptible current, sometimes above and sometimes under ground. The bed rock of the valley is about twenty feet beneath the surface. At the top of the soil the finest particles of gold are found, but nothing more until the bed rock is reached, and then from "color" up to one dollar, by scraping the rock. The yield is more frequently the tenth part of a cent than over. Nothing has yet been discovered that will pay the miner's board. There is a good deal of mica rock. Three sawmills have been built but no market can be found for the lumber, which is offered at twenty-five dollars per thousand for pine lumber. The logs will average twenty inches and cut two twelve-feet logs to the tree.

Hill City, on Spring creek, has 120 log or pole houses, of which about a score are finished, and the remainder abandoned after the sides were up. Only about thirty persons remain in the place, and not a dozen miners are making their board. A large amount of work was begun and abandoned. The bed rock is about thirty-two feet wide, with but little gold. Cassel, Rosewood, Deadwood and Whitewood creeks and Bear Gulch—streams running north some hundred and fifty miles—have all been thoughly prospected, and but little gold found, or diggings that will pay a miner's board.

No snow exists to interfere with mining. Timber on the hills is of a better quality than in the valleys. The hills, instead of being a regular chain of snow-capped mountains, appear like a knot or snarl of detached and twisted elevations. Some break forth and run along a valley for about a mile, when the hills close in and the water disappears. Few valleys have water on the surface.

He says there are hundreds in the hills, "hardy and stout, with willing hands to work, who are begging to work for their board. It is heart-rending to meet old and tried miners, with from five to fifteen years' experience, who have spent from six to eight months in the hills and have not made enough to buy a pair of boots to cover their feet." He believes there are good quartz leads and some few placer diggings, but to take it as a whole he thinks there will be twenty dollars spent for every dollar taken out. The result of his experience has been the disbanding of his company and a report to those who sent him that they had better stay home.

The writer gives an unfavorable report of the attitude of the Indians. He says he helped to bury two men that were killed by the Indians on the Cheyenne route. Our correspondent dined with a prospector, and two days afterward his dinner companion was shot by Indians and his wagon and harness burned. The traveler, when he goes into camp, begins by throwing up rifle-pits for defense. Five men from Lamars, Iowa, were attacked, and after two hours fight, in which they were all wounded, were compelled to leave their wagons with $3,400 worth of goods and 1,500 cartridges in the hands of the Indians. Two men sitting on their mules in Deadwood creek were shot down by Indians, and one on Casse creek. Custer's expedition is looked upon as the cause of all the trouble. Everything is very high in the hills, and the Indians threaten to cut off all further supplies and then drive out the miners.

The conclusion of the letter is brief and to the point. We commend it to those who indulge in dreams of shouldering their picks and digging out a fortune in the Blacks Hills—"Tell the boys to stay at home."

Women will be Women.

There were many spirit-stirring incidents in the session of the centennial suffrage sisters on yesterday. Nothing, for instance, could have exceeded the effect upon the audience of Miss Anthony's noble forbearance when she declared that, for her part, she would counsel no mob violence on the part of the women in the assertion of their rights; rather than that, she would willingly work and wait for justice for another hundred years. Equally effective, though possibly a trifle inconsistent, was the generous concession of the sisters to the tyrant man, when, after exhausting the resources of the feminine vocabulary of villification upon his defenseless head, they politely borrowed his hat to pass around for contributions. Miss Anthony might have used her centennial sun-bonnet for the occasion, or gathered the "stamps" in her apron; but to show that the gentle spirit of forgiveness still reigns in the bosoms of the suffragists, and that they love whom they chasten, they just seized upon the most convenient piece of masculine head-gear and permitted the tyrant to help fill it for them.—*Chicago Times.*

A Whole Family Drowned.

A recent dispatch from Port Jervis, N. Y., says; "At about 10:30 a. m., to-day, while Orson Boyd of Reed's Creek was fording the Delaware river at Fisher's Eddy, one of his horses stumbled and pulled his mate down with him. By this accident the wagon was overthrown, and Mr. Boyd and his entire family, consisting of Mrs. Boyd and three children, were pitched into the river and drowned. The body of Mrs. Boyd has been found, and none of the others had been recovered up to 7:30 p. m. One of the horses swam ashore, but the other was drowned. Boyd and his wife had been to Fisher's to transact some business connected with the sale of some of his property at their home, and it is supposed that they had considerable money with them."

DON'T DRINK TO-NIGHT.

I left my mother at the door,
My sister by her side,
Their clasped hands and loving looks
Forbade their doubts to hide.
I left, and met with comrades gay,
When the moon brought out her light,
And my loving mother whispered me,
Don't drink, my boy, to-night.

Long years have rolled away since then
My jetty curls are gray,
But oh! those words are with me yet
And will not pass away,
I see my mother's loving face,
With goodness, radiant light,
And hear her words ring in my ears,
Don't drink, my boy, to-night.

My mother is now resting sweet
In the graveyard on the hill;
But her kind words come back to me
And haunt my memory still;
I've often, often passed the cup,
Oh! then my heart was right,
Because I've heard the warning words—
Don't drink, my boy, to-night.

I've now passed down the road of life,
And soon my race is run;
A mother's warning listened to,
An immortal crown is won.
Oh, mothers, with your blessed smile,
Look on your boys so bright,
And say, as you alone can say—
Don't drink, my boy, to-night.

These words will prove a warning, when
In the thorny path of life,
The boy is in the tempter's wiles,
And warring in the strife,
Thy words will stop the morning cup,
And revelry at night,
By whispering back a mother's voice—
Don't drink, my boy, to-night.

Pith and Point.

A HASTY man never wants woe.

TRIFLES light as hair are eagerly seized upon by a baldheaded man.

DEEP thinkers—visitors in a coal mine, thinking if they will get out alive.

Now that we have the bright silver in circulation, let no one go to "stocking" it up.

THE flower born to rise unseen is the flour which rises in the baking-pan during the night.

ACCORDING to the poet, "Morn awakes the world," but, according to other good authorities, a baby with colic does it.

LAVATER thought that your real self is an average somewhere between the opinions of your enemies and your friends.

IT is said the stomachs of persons living on the sea-coast, where oysters and clams are abundant, rise and fall with the tide.

"A ROMISH lictor," said Bates, whose historical information comes by detail on the fly, "a Roman lictor! Well I s'pose she deserved it. No one but the Roman knows."

IT takes a servant twice as long to bang the stove and scuttle, while putting coal on the grate, if you are trying to talk to somebody than if you are not. He does it for revenge.

AN undertaker at Providence didn't know whether a subject was dead or in a fit. He boxed him up to settle the question, but the man kicked his way out and then boxed the undertaker.

ECONOMY is a good thing to have around the house, but the police of Rochester are making it sad for the man who beefed his sick cow when told that she would never see another sun rise.

"BROTHER, why don't you ask the stranger to pray?" "Because," reprovingly observed the deacon, "this ain't no place for practical jokes. That man's the president of a gas company."

AN auctioneer, disposing of same articles, and complaining of the lowness of the price, said: "Gentlemen, if I sell any more at that money I'll get my head in my hand." Whereupon a weaver present observed, "It'll no burden ye, my man; it's gey licht."

WE passed the window the other evening, and they were having a little family jar. She called him "an old fool," and he called her "a teakettle." "You're a teakettle," he roared, vehemently; "you'll sing pleasantly one minute and boil over the next." We didn't stay to hear more.

IT is an edifying spectacle to see a cartman calmly smoking his pipe on the top of a load of household goods, his feet quietly reposing on the finest painting, or the new clock, while the head of the family sneaks along the fence with a market basket on his arm filled with old china and the silver spoons.

THE following is an inscription on a grave stone in the old burying ground at South Dennis, Mass.:

Of seven sons whom the Lord to his father gave.
He was the third who found a watery grave;
When fifteen days had passed this circumstance occurred,
His body was found and decently interred.

POLITICS are full of tricks,
Of politics beware;
A good stout spade ne'er yet betrayed
The man who used it fair.

—*Louisville Commercial.*

NO CENSURE can be too harsh for that wretched man who, being married the other day, put the wedding ring into his mouth when the service began, that he might find it at the proper moment. The moment arrived. The minister motioned for the ring. The trembling bridegroom gave an obedient start, a sudden gulp, and the ring had disappeared down his unlucky throat.

A PORTSMOUTH (N. H.,) young man, who was inconsiderate enough to "come in" after he had escorted a girl home from prayer-meeting the other Sunday evening, was obliged to stop to family prayers, which came on very soon, but, when the pious householder prayed that "the young man who, for the time being, is one of our number, may be directed toward his Father's house," he took his hat and left without ceremony.

IT was a hard-fisted son of toil who entered a dry goods store on Woodward avenue yesterday and inquired: "What's the figure on calico now?" "About seven cents," replied a clerk. "Too high—too high—she'll never stand that," mused the farmer. "We've a very large stock to select from," put in the clerk. "Yes, I suppose so, but I won't invest. My wife wanted me to get her a calico dress with a small figger on it, but that figger is altogether too large!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Changed Her Mind.

Clarence Smith, of Cincinnati, had $13,000 in United States bonds and a desire to marry Mary Kenning. The young woman engaged herself to him, and to further rid himself of anxiety he gave her the bonds to care for until they should become husband and wife. A few days ago she astounded him by saying that she had changed her mind about marrying. Nor would she return his property. A lawsuit has been commenced.

NARROW-GAUGE.

Narrow-Gauge Railroads as Compared with Broad-Gauge—Interesting Figures.

[Des Moines Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Said the Hon. J. K. Graves, the Iowa railroad king, in the Legislature, last winter: Nine-tenths of all the railroads built in Iowa the next ten years will be of the narrow-gauge. As he is a broad-gauge man, there must be some good reason for his opinion so positively expressed. Practical experience is the best of all tests in any enterprise. The narrow-gauge from this city to Ames, in Story county, thirty-eight miles, has now been in operation two years, with a success greater than anticipated. From J. B. Bausman, civil engineer, the following details are gathered as to the practical operation of the road, which will be of interest to other localities where railroads are being projected:

There has been more difficulty in relation to locomotives than any other department of the business. After various trials of different engines, the conviction is settled that cylinders should be 10 by 16 inches; driving wheels, 42 inches; weight, 12 to 16 tons,—15 tons preferred. The weight of rails should be 30 pounds per yard. Of coaches, the weight should be 7 tons; length, 35 feet; width outside, 8 feet; capacity, 40 passengers; size of wheel, 26 inches. The average speed of passenger trains is 18 miles per hour, although 25 miles has been several times made. Of freight cars, economically considered, the length should be 24 feet width, 6½ feet; weight, 5 tons; capacity 8 tons, though 22,600 lbs. has been carried without appreciable effect. Of stock cars, the length should be 22 feet; width, 7 feet; capacity, 10 steers, or 40 to 45 hogs. Six cars will carry the same number as four cars of broad-gauge.

The rolling stock of this road now consists of 4 locomotives, costing $7,800 each; 3 passenger coaches, $3,600; 24 box cars, $425 each; 10 stock and 18 flat cars. Iron required, including side-tracks for main line, 51 tons bars, 30 feet long, per mile, at a cost of $56 per ton at present rates, delivered. The rails are as good as when laid. Ties in use, 5 by 6 inches, and 6 feet long; road-bed 8 feet, to protect the ends of the ties from unequal thawing and freezing.

The total cost of this or a similar road—the grading being mostly on the surface-soil—may be fixed at $9,000 per mile, including all cost of construction and equipment, with the road ready for business.

The records of this road show that last year its traffic was $1,800 per mile; its operating expenses, 65 per cent. of that. It is estimated that the addition of $5,000 would add to the capacity of the passenger rolling stock three-fold, and to the freight four-fold; and that the whole would be sufficient for a road 50 miles long.

It is hence deducible that a road of 50 miles, with maximum grades of 50 feet to the mile, easy curves, and a traffic of $1,800 per mile, can be operated with profit to its owners.

Comparing the cost of operation and construction with that of the Chicago and Northwestern, from or to which the narrow-gauge receives or delivers about one-half its business, for the same number of miles of road, the saving, including the cost of transfer, by the narrow-gauge system, is $17,975 per year, estimating the freight business at 150 tons per day.

Ravaged by the Plague.

Once more that mysterious and awful disease, the Oriental plague, is ravaging Asiatic Turkey. It seems to have taken its start in a locality about sixty miles south of Bagdad, and has now invaded the city, and is sweeping both sides of the Tigris, fatal in 60 per cent. of the cases, and fearfully rapid in its progress.

To all therapeutic processes the plague is as scornfully superior as hydrophobia, Bright's disease, or snake-poisoning from the bite of the cobra. Once in the grasp of the disease nothing can be done for the patient save to apply cooling lotions to the loathsome carbuncles and buboes which break out all over his person, and to assist his natural strength by such tonics as are at hand. The result is with Providence alone, and it takes little short of a special dispensation to save the unhappy sufferer.

The true remedy is prevention—a strict regard of the known principles of hygiene in daily life and habitation. The great power of this against the disease is clearly visible in its complete banishment from Europe. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century Europe was almost as subject to it as Asia. Its last visit to England was in 1665, but previous to that she had a terrible invasion of it almost every thirty or forty years. Marseilles was ravaged by it in 1720, and Moscow in 1771 and '72. Its last European stronghold was in the Neapolitan dominion, where it broke out so late as 1815–16. Since then it has been unknown to the Continent. The growth of civilization, the advancement of prophylactic medical science, the drainage of swamps, and the more rigid care of the health of great cities, have destroyed the materialout of which the disease was bred.

But in the far East the fearful scourge still flourishes with unabated vigor. The alluvial and marshy grounds; the hot, moist atmosphere; the low, unventilated, and densely packed houses; the rapid decay of vegetable and animal matter; the lack of nourishing food, and the filthiness of the inhabitants, are just the conditions which favor the development of the disease, and Asia affords them in abundance.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The Silver Currency Question.

[Washington Cor. New York Times.]

The officers of the Treasury department are anxious to do anything possible to relieve the stringency in fractional currency in New York and other places from which a stringency has been reported. The trouble is that they are completely tied by law, which requires that no silver shall be paid out except for fractional currency. The difficulty has been that scrip has not come in so rapidly as usual for redemption, and the silver has therefore been paid out much slower than was expected. Treasurer New is of the opinion that the current is now fairly started, and that a few days will solve all the difficulties. There is no hoarding of fractional currency for speculative purposes known to exist, except in the case of two or three individual banks. The silver coins, however, are supposed to be generally retained by those who receive them as long as possible, people for the most part paying out fractional currency and offering bills to be changed rather than part with their silver coins. On the other hand, many business men or consumers that were in the habit of paying out freely fractional currency as fast as received, are now keeping it over, from day to day, as much as possible, fearing lest by some accident the next day's supply may be short. It thus happens that in some large cities, chiefly in New York and Boston, both currency and silver are largely retained from circulation. This condition of affairs, as is supposed, will not be long continued, and the indications point to a more rapid exchange of coin for currency.

Sentenced for Ninety-nine Years.

On the 16th of April, 1875, Peter Brown, a negro, pounded his wife's brains out with a club in a little hut in Hog Hollow. He carried the body on the following night to the Missouri river and sunk it, and then burned his cabin and fled. He was arrested in Junction City, Kan., and having been convicted of murder in the first degree, he was sentenced to be hanged, but the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and that tribunal reversed the judgment. This morning the prisoner pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and Judge Jones sentenced him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. There is State law that enables a man who has been sentenced for life to demand and receive his discharge at the end of fifteen years' imprisonment. Hence the term of ninety-nine years was fixed.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Destruction of Fractional Currency.

A Washington dispatch says the Treasury department officials are led to believe that fully one-fourth of the outstanding fractional currency has been destroyed and will never be presented for redemption, and that the total amount in existence at this time is not over $30,000,000. The basis for this belief is the total amount of old issues of fractional currency which have been redeemed and replaced by newer ones. In paying out silver coin for fractional currency, the amount of these old issues which has come in is found to be very limited, justifying the conclusion that fully $10,000,000 has disappeared from circulation and will never make its appearance at the Treasury again.

The great Empire of Brazil, with a spendid map of South America, is exhaustively treated of in the American Cyclopædia, together with a special notice of the Emperor, Dom Pedro II. This great work is nearly completed, the last volume being in press. The cost of this immense undertaking is over $450,000, exclusive of paper, printing, and binding. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York, supply the work in monthly or bi-monthly volumes when desired. They will supply specimen pages, on application, gratis.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

A Liverpool firm recently divided $200,000 among their employes who had been with them five years and more.

Miss Cushman has left about $500,000, and it is rumored not one cent for charitable purposes.

A Toast.

Two Important Discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensible to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet, in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great Medical Discovery of the age.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for rheumatism, swollen or stiff joints, flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts, and burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative Pills;* they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

The attention of all lovers of the horse is called to the advertisement of E. C. Stone, in another column.

To all, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Never wear through at the toe. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

How delightful to have dry feet. Farmers, mechanics, everybody. CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes never rip or leak. Also ask for Wire Quilted Soles.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

AGENTS' GUIDE on Trial 3 mos. 5 cents. James P. Scott, Chicago.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$10 & $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston, Mass.

$200 A MONTH. Agents wanted. Excel Mfg. Co., 151 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manufac'd by G. J. Capewell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

Profitable, Pleasant work: hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

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30 Bon Ton or Centennial Cards, with name, 20c. postpaid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

$20 a Day, HOW TO MAKE IT. Business New & Honorable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

20 Extra Fine MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

1000 Outfits FREE FOOTPRINTS of the AGES. Our Government and History. GOODSPEED'S Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

TO AGENTS. For the best Books, best offers and most MONEY, address AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Auburn, N. Y.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for SALESMEN. No peddlers wanted. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED. SALESMAN on Fair Salary to introduce our goods in every County in the U. S. WE MEAN BUSINESS. Address CIN'TI NOVELTY MANUF'G CO., CINCINNATI, O.

$40 to $60 a Week and Expenses, or $100 forfeited. All the new and standard Novelties, Chromos, etc. Valuable Samples free with Circulars. R. L. FLETCHER, 111 Chambers Street, New York.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT New Buffalo Bill Revolver Sent with 100 Cart. $3.00 Nickel Plated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

JETTINE Best Dressing for Ladies' Shoes. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Ladies, ask for it. Merchants, send for CIRCULAR. ORVEL HOLDEN & CO., 187 E. Kinzie St., Chicago.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 5¼x7¼, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

WANTED—A few reliable, energetic men to solicit orders. No peddling. Traveling and hotel expenses paid. Liberal salary and commission. Address Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O. All applications answered.

LOOK Your Name Elegantly Printed on 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS, for 25 Cents. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Lover's Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG. AGENTS WANTED for the best Book by Brigham Young's Wife No. 19. 25,000 already sold. Illustrated circulars, sent free. Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ills., Cincinnati, Ohio, Richmond, Va.

CARDS.—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 35 cts.; 50 Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 66 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston. Refers to S. M. Pettengill & Co.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents wanted for a new, permanent, and respectable business, in which any active man or woman can easily make $5 to $10 a day. One who had never canvassed before made $7.50 in 1 hour; an experienced agent made $72.75 in 15 hours. Particulars free. C. A. CLEGG, Manager, 38 Duane st., N. Y. "We know C. A. Clegg to be responsible and reliable, and think he offers Agents extraordinary inducements."—*N. Y. Weekly Sun, April 19, 1876.*

$5 TO $10 A DAY SURE.

PIANOS ORGANS We have just purchased 1,000 first-class Pianos and Organs for the SPRING TRADE, and will sell them at the largest discount from factory prices ever offered. Terms of payment $25 to $100 cash, remainder quarterly, or $10 to $20 monthly. Catalogues, with full explanation sent free. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO. ☞ Cut this out and inclose it in your letter.]

Ezekiel, 47th Chapter, 12th Verse.

"By the rivers upon the banks thereof shall grow all trees for meat whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine." Our great Redeemer has made a provision for the cure of diseases of man and beast, yet thousands upon thousands are overtaken with sickness without suspicion that it is caused by mercury or other subtile poisons that are so freely used in many medicines and remedies of the present day.

A Walking Miracle.

Mr H. R. Stevens

Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me.

Last Christmas scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion, I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as Vegetine has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10th, 1872.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10th, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Chicago Business Directory.

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WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 E. Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m.
AUCTION MART FOR THE SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.
NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1 to 9 Monroe.
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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 202 to 208 South Water.
BANNERS AND GLASS SHOW-CARD WRITERS.
MUNN & DRUM, 118 W. Madison.
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD.
J. MANZ, 98 LaSalle, cor. Washington.
ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER, STENCILS AND STOCK.
L. BOOHE, 171 E. Randolph.
ENGRAVER, SEALS, PRESSES, STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS, STENCIL TOOLS AND STOCK.
C. H. HANSON, 38 South Clark.
ENGRAVER, DIE SINKER & MANFR. OF STENCILS.
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ENGRAVERS ON WOOD, Etc.
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WOOD'S HOTEL, 116 & 118 Fifth-av. Enoch Wood, prop., late proprietor of Wood's Hotel, Stateat.
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MNFRS. OF WARWICKSHIRE AND COLUMBIA SAUCES, IMPORTED CATSUPS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
LEWIS & CO., 165 E. Kinzie. Send for price-list.
WILSON'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE CHAIR, FOR INVALIDS, IRON FOLDING BEDSTEADS, ETC.
M. KLEIN, 227 South Dearborn. Send for circular.

REGISTERED WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL FOR ALL LUNG DISEASES. TRADE MARK.

"NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY."

This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possesses soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs that has yet been introduced.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is not a new remedy that has never been heard of before, but an OLD, RELIABLE, AND WELL-TRIED medicine that has been in daily use by families and intelligent physicians for the last sixteen years, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have used it, as thousands of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS prove.

If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say: "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
232 North Second St., Philad'a.

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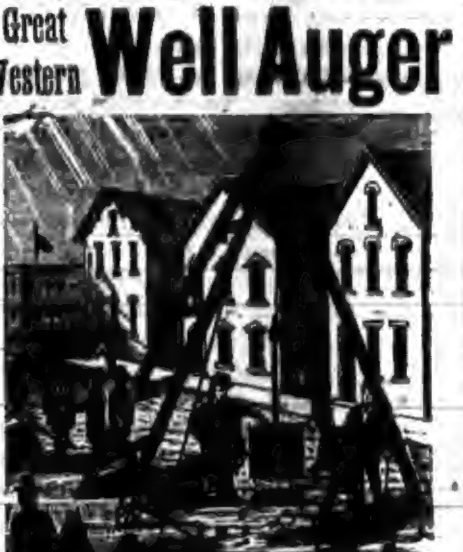

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Ferguson Station, Logan Co., Ky., June 6, 1872.

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Gentlemen: Your *Patent Eye Cups* are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and indorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your *Eye Cups.*

I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

William Beatley, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you *for the greatest of all inventions.* My sight is fully restored by the use of your *Patent Eye Cups,* after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

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Horace B. Durant, M. D., says: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. The *Patent Eye Cups,* they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small, catchpenny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

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ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 5th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the foregoing certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

WM. STEVENS, J. P.

Lawrence City, Mass., June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor.
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 18, 1876.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Particulars of the Opening.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR!

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand People

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—The President and Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, Gen. Sherman and myself went down last Tuesday to Philadelphia, to be present the next morning at the opening of the great World's Fair. We may be justly proud of ourselves as a nation, for what we have done at the Exposition. Energy and a steady endurance have fought the good fight, and surmounted every obstacle, and the people may rejoice. It had rained through the day and night before, and the morning broke, somber and ominous, on still dripping flags and damp pavements and muddy streets, but even the elements threatening until the last moment, became gloriously benign and radiant; two hundred thousand people met under the dappled dome of the May-day sky, and with prayer, grand orchestral music, and still grander choral song, brief and fiting official formalities, and the closing jubilation of bells, cannon, instruments, and voices, the International Exhibition of 1876 was opened. It was a superb, a wonderful success. No such spectable has ever before been witnessed in this country—probably none grander in all the essentials of expressive show anywherein the world, since the triumphs of the Cæsars came to an end. Thus auspiciously begins the commemoration of the Centennial year.

THE MORNING.

Never were the aspects of the day so earnestly scanned. The great crowds of last night, as they gathered in the corridors of hotels, under awnings, and in the abundant places of refreshment near the grounds, talked of little else than the weather. It rained dismally, and the wind almost took on the rawness of a north-east storm. But at the Transcontinental (which was filled to their utmost capacity,) I met Probabilities, just arrived from Washington.

To my daring question: "What will be the weather to-morrow?" he answered in the calmest tone: "Possibly cloudy —certainly no rain."

The early morn was overcast, and the blithe music of the chimes floated far over the land in the damp air. But the veil slowly lifted; the wind came out of the west, and specks of clear blue began to brighten and broaden. By 8 o'clock the transformation was complete; the leaden canopy of the past two days receded into a soft pearlgray background of air, against which the sun-touched banners sparkled like tongues of flame There was no longer a doubt of the day People were already arriving from all quarters of the compass; in fact they seemed to spring up out of the ground in every variety of ready-made costume Every street car was bursting with its load; country vehicles decorated wagons and private carriages thronged Belmont-ave. Governors of States, officers of the army and navy, foreign and native exhibitors, happy guests with tickets and contented guests with silver half-dollars in their pockets, gentlemen, scholars, bummers, and adventurers jostled each other in whatever direction one looked. Every locality suddenly grew populous, and though every one knew, that the gates would not open until 9 o'clock, yet at early morn the tide of humanity found itself moving in that direction, and every body seemed to be there early, so as to avoid the crowd.

Invited guests were admitted at a special gate at any time, and being among the favored ones I passed in without that jam attendant upon those who had to wait for the grand admission The opening ceremonies were to take place north of the main building, in front of the Art Gallery. This point was early sought after, and by the time the exercise commenced, a sea of humanity occupied the ground for a half a mile in each direction. I was singularly fortunate in getting an admirable position, much better than Senators, Congressmen, and other great digitaries had below me, for I was at the window above where the large organ is situated in the north side of the Main Building, and had a full view of the picturesque scene stretched out like a grand panorama before me. As the hour approached for the opening the crowd grew into an army. Distinguished guests came one after another, most of them unnoticed, except when they wore uniforms, which only happened in the case of foreign diplomatists and officers of the army. Chief Justice Waite quickly strolled into his place, unknown and unhonored. When the noble form of Senator Conkling made its appearance, arm in arm with Senator Frelinghuysen a few New Yorkers cheered him. But the Senator came rather early, and the New Yorkers were not in force. But when the Mayor came, accompanied by General MacMahon, he received a hearty cheer, which broke into prolonged and continuous applause when brilliant little Phil. Sheridan, in full uniform, sprang up the steps. This had hardly died away when Mr. Blaine was seen with a lady on his arm. Some of the ex-Speaker's Philadelphia friends proposed in a loud voice three cheers for Blaine, which were heartily given. The truth is there was a disposition to cheer every one, but the crowd were at a loss to know which stars among them all were the shining planets. The gray head of Frederick Douglas was seen in the mob remonstrating with a policeman and it is feared he might have gone out with the crushed and fainting if Senator Conkling had not seen him, and, vouching for his identity, enabled him to pass the line. A moment later and the venerable form of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, with the Empress on his arm followed by the Brazilian Embassy, was seen coming through the crowd. The people, as if by an instinct, recognized His Majesty, and cheer after cheer arose As he reached the upper step he turned and bowed to the gathering, who cheered again and again.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE GROUNDS.

If the Emperor was punctual we cannot say as much for the President. What with the delays on the route, arising from a slow military movement and other causes, it was ten minutes past eleven before the well-known form of the President was seen on the platform. Certainly the President might have decided the third term question promptly enough if he could have taken the voice of the people, as expressed by this shouting multitude, as an index of his strength. For some minutes the cheering prolonged and enthusiastic as the President stood calm, immovable, bowing to the right and the left, in a shy, modest, half frightened way, in marked contrast with the affable, cordial and easy manner of the Emperor. The scene which awaited him was a pageant worthy of an Emperor. There was the magnificent art gallery behind the Pennsylvania Memorall Hall, the background of the scene. In front was the main building, a vassi, graceful, noble edifice. To the right were the towers of the Machinery Hall, the Agricultural Hall and the hundred edifices beyond and around, which represent the taste and splendor States and nationalities. There was the beautiful Horticultural Hall, the gem of the fair. In front of the President's stand, distant several hundred feet, was the music stand, with a chorus of a thousand voices, Theodore Thomas leading. On the left was a raised dais, where thousands of the ladies were grouped, a mass of color and beauty. On the right was the beautiful Schuylkill River, and, as far as the eye could reach, the woods and ravines and green, flowery banks of the stream, rich in their spring attire, with the spires of the distant Philadelphia in the far horizon, and now and then the echo of a pealing bell to tell how the great heart of the city was throbbing with the joy of the hour. The oak trees which now rustle to the noise of the multitude and the music are the trees under which Washington and his friends were wont to sit during the anxious summer evenings, thinking, we well imagine, of one task imposed upon them, and never dreaming, we can well believe, of the glorious day which we were all celebrating, and of the mighty Centennial to our national life which the world had brought into the very lawns of these ancient homes. So far as the mere panoramic effects such a scene could be considered, it was what has rarely, if ever been seen in these United States. The crowd was probably the largest ever gathered on this continent at one time. I have to accept the figures that are given me as the exact numbers; but it is no extravagance to say that when Gen. Grant advanced to the edge of the platform to declare the exibition open, he looked upon 200,000 souls.

There was a pause after the President took his seat. Around him, in addition his Cabinet, were the chiefs of the Exhibition, John Welsh, the chairman of the Financial Board, upon whose shoulders rested the financial burden of this vast work, his fine face flushed with joy looking happy to-day as he says what he saw and thought of the cares and trials of the years work. There was General Goshorn, the Director General, as calm as the spring, a steady, well-poised, man no doubt who was never in a hurry in his life. There was the genial General Hawley, the official chief of the commission, as busy as a bee, his eye on every point of the ceremony, and directing all with millitary precision. As the President sat down Thomas raised his baton and we had Wagner's march. Gen. Hawley then arose and begged the crowd to keep as quiet as possible while Bishop Simpson invoked God's blessing upon the day and the event.

The prayer, long as it was, was heard in silence. Then Gen. Hawley twirled a white handkerchief as a signal to Theodore Thomas, who at once raise his wand and we heard the opening strains of Whittier's beautiful hymn, sung by eight hundred voices, the words of which are as follows:

THE HYMN.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand
We meet to-day united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of thine,
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time, from all,
The zones of earth our guests we call,

Be with us while the new world greets
The old world, thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Of make Thou us, through centuries long
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw,
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old.

Then followed the Centennial Cantata, Mr. Whiting, of Boston, singing the bass solo. It seemed impossible for one voice to be heard by that immense throng, but all listened except those away on the outskirts, and when he had finished, cheer after cheer went up until he was forced to sing an encore when he retired amid re-newed applause

THE HALLELUJAH CHORUS.

from the "Messiah," was the last musical work performed. The chorus, orchestra and the great organ within the Main Hall joined in this immortal pæan, and the scene was indescribable. The air was filled with the grandest of musical measures, the vast crowd swayed beneath their influence, and the long, glittering array of international dignitaries passed down in procession while the "Hallelujah" chorus was sung. Then there was a touch of an electric wire placed on the conductor's stand, and artillery thundered forth from the adjoining hills, bells rang in every direction and steam whistles vied with each other for a half hour in deafening every ear present. The World's Fair was opened, and all that music—the noblest of arts—could do toward making the inauguration a success was accomplished. Then the exhausted conductor left the stand, Whitney packed up his bass solo, Buck went back to the organ and the chorus and orchestra folded their scores and cased their instruments and stole silently away.

President Welsh, of the Board of Finances, presented the building to the Centennial Commission and Gen. Hawley presented them in turn to the President of the United States, who formerly declared them open. At six o'clock in the morning Mr. F. Widdows, the chime professor at the Metropolitan Church, Washington, rang in the Centennial. He has a chime of 18 bells, the largest weighing 3,000 pounds and the smallest 150.—He commenced with the "Star Spangled Banner," then rang salutes by striking all the bells at once, and followed the national anthems of the various nations of the earth.—From about nine o'clock the steady marching and massing of soldiery, the music of bands in the distance and directly at hand reminded one of the grand reviews of war time. The immense crowd in front of Memorial Hall, the jostling thousands moving in every direction, the picturesque surrounding scenery, magnificent buildings, all lent an enchantment to the scene that baffles description. The hills and housetops outside the enclosure were filled with thousands of curious people, who seemed deeply interested in the movements of the soldiery and citizens. At twelve o'clock there was a signal, as previously understood, to unfurl the flags of Machinery Hall and the government building. They all flew to the breeze at once showing the ensigns of all nations. It was fortune, too, that just then there was a stiff breeze, giving full vent to the effort at the display of bunting. About one o'clock the President and party moved from the main building to Machinery Hall. The crowd had been kept out of the latter building until after the procession filed in. There were probable a thousand people waiting around the Corliss engine, to witness the ceremony of the starting of the steam by the President This is the largest in the place It is a manufacturing engine of 1,400 horse power—an immense thing—capable of running up to 2,500 horse power, and doing the work of the largest engine in the world. The other ten engines in the place bring the steam capacity of the engines in Machinery Hall up to about 5,000 horse power.

The first to mount the engine's platform was Gov. Libbey, of Rhode Island with his numerous staff. Then followed Gov. Beadle, of New Jersey, and staff Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and staff and Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, and staff; Mayor Wickham, of New York; George W. Childs of Philadelphia Erastus Brooks, Postmaster Fairman, Congressman Charles M. Adams of New York and a number of other citizens. Soon the President arrived escorting Her Majesty the Empress of Brazil, followed by the Emperor Dom Pedro escorting Mrs. Grant. Then followed Gen. Hawley, The Director General; Mr Welsh and others of the Commission. Then came Chief Justice Waite. Secretary Fish, Mrs. Fish, the Spanish Minister and his wife. The crowd had grown so large and dense as possible within the immense hall 1,402 feet long and 300 wide, when the order "Down in front," cleared the steps to the handles of the engine, and revealed on the platform President Grant, with his hand on one and the Brazilian Emperor holding the other. Mr. Corliss instructed them both how to manage the handles. Dom Pedro was told to start his first. This he did, and waited as if it was a mere matter of form, with no consequences. The President then turned his side and in a second the steam began to ooze and hiss. Than came the movement of the awful thing itself, an automatic and regular climbing up and down of many tons of iron and steel to accomplish a mechanical purpose. By this time the ladies had been seated (some very few ladies, by the way—say a dozen—but the most respected in the United States) and the President and Dom Pedro stood there, hardly knowing what to do or say. The revolution of the immense machine caused a vibration of the immediate vicinity and while the crowd cheered and became so enthusiastic that handkerchiefs waved and strong men were moved to tears of joy, although they had stood two hours waiting. But your correspondent happened to stand alongside the very few that hardly dare look up to see what was going on. All was convinced except upon the engine stand where the distinguished guests were. There was tremor among the ladies and the President and Dom Pedro was even disturbed to know what was going on in the movement of the machine that they had started. None of them however, curious enough to look up where the noise was; until a lady of the party, with the positive curiosity of her sex, boldly took a survey of the field, and then the whole party satisfied themselves that it was only a big engine going through its usual revolutions. The crowd still cheering and making the hall resound with various exclamations, was followed by the tinkling of a thousand bells and the clinking and thudding and hammering of thirteen acres of vast machinery, that created an excitement only kept down in the distinguished party by the pleasant faces of the multitude. Soon confidence was restored where there was a disposition to be frightened, and the hall and the big engine and the little engines, and all the clattering of shuttles and plumppings of frightfully strong machinery, were soon forgotten in the examination of the grand or the beautiful things they produced.

At twenty-five minutes after two, the President, having completed the formal duties attendant upon the opening entered his charge near Machinery Hall and was driven to his apartments in the city.

WONDER WORKS.

There is something wonderful about the completion of this machinery in the time, and the fact that it is so near ready now. For instance:—One year and twenty-six days ago the immense Corliss engine was iron ore, at the bottom of some mine in Pennsylvania. Now it is perfect and in position, tested and found fully competent to perform its task

Of the fourteen acres of space the machinery buildings covers, the exhibitors have occupied thirteen. All the space is allotted. There are eight thousand machines in position.

But you have not spaced and I have not time to give you all the particulars of this immense affair. I want to say a word to those who intend visiting the Centennial; as I made it a point to give as much information as possible in this particular.

I am under special obligations to Mr. Campbell, the Secretary, who, by the way, is from the Hoosier State, and I am well satisfied is one of the best representatives the State could have in a position so honorable and important. The COURIER was the only paper from Indiana represented at the opening, so far as the list stood at 9 o'clock in the morning.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

I want to make a few suggestions for the benefit of those who intend visiting the Centennial. No one need have any fear as to food or lodgings. The city is amply prepared to accommodate all with perhaps the 4th of July as an exception The crowd with this exception will never be as large as on the day of the opening and a party of ten, the evening before, found good beds in one hotel. Good meals can be obtained anywhere, at fair prices, except on the ground. It will be very handy to have full lunch baskets within the enclosure.

As the grounds are about three miles from the principal part of the city, the matter of transportation from one point to the other is an important one. You can't walk, and street cars are generally crowded to suffocation. A party of four of us paid a hack to take us out, and that was simply extortion. I found by starting about seven in the morning, and by walking or street car reaching Reading depot, I could reach the ground at an expense of 15 cents including street car fare, and with less crowding than other ways. The only drawback to this arrangement was, that the gates do not open until nine o'clock, and you get there an hour in advance. I think the people, however, will demand the gates to be open at eight, and I am surprised at the judgment of the managers, in not adopting that hour at the start, but they claim they have not time to prepare the buildings for exhibition from the litter made the day before. No tickets are sold. Go well supplied with half dollars, either in silver or in paper. Two quarters will not do, neither will one dollar do for two. It must be a half dollar for each person. As you go in your body comes against the spoke of a wheel which you push around to get past, and that counts one, presenting another spoke for the next person to turn so the pieces of money in the box must tally with the number of persons registered by the wheel.

No fears need be entertained of any great crowd or jam, because the grounds are so large, about 420 acres, and the buildings so immense, that the great crowd of Wednesday was emptied into them, with but very little jostling. There is still considerable work to do, and he who visits it in the last days see the most Go with the intention of staying several days, if you want to see anything. There are large hotel accommodations near the grounds and by stopping there, you will avoid the expense of going to and from the city. Hotel rates run from $2 to $4 per day. And now if you want to see one of the grandest exibitions ever given on the Continent go and if you can afford it take your wife and children, as all can enjoy it.

TOM.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES!

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind, PYKE & FORD, Peru, Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufacturers, therefore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete, the largest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebrated

SLOCOMB MAKE

of Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pyke & Ford.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summer Suits, the latest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits from $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before you buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, Corner of Main and Seventh streets

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Kahn, the clothier.

A light rain last Monday done good work for the gardens.

Did you ever price goods at Kahn's clothing house?

See Davenports wall paper before you buy. It will pay you.

The roads are bad between here and Garrett—So the boys say.

Mr. Orr, of Corunna, is propping up the old buildings at a fearful rate.

Quite a number of brick business blocks are to be erected this season.

Wall paper and window curtains at Davenports the best and chapest in town.

The centennial show commenced last Friday grinding at Philadelphia.

The exciting fight between a bull dog and a ground hog, resulted in favor of the dog.

S. Lauferty has erected a nice awning in front of his popular clothing house.

Robt. Zacher is taking the lead in the grocery line. Call and ask his prices before you buy.

Thomas Leasure has been making improvements on his property, on South Main street.

The contract for the building of the Presbyterian church, will probably be let this week.

Jacob Walborn, Esq., has made extensive improvements on his property on Jackson street.

If you want a good glass of lemonade go over to Lock's and let dave Morris shake you up one.

S. Leib, of Laporte was in the city this week selling billiard tables. He represents a good firm.

A celebration on the 4th looks favorable. Parties are at work and we hope all will donate their mite.

Capt Singleton of Fort wayne, has been in the city several days, a guest of our townsman P. Lordier.

Any one desiring to buy a good house, can do so by paying three hundred dollars down. Apply at this office.

J. E. Warner's Circus is on the road and this is one of his old towns. We expect soon to see the elephant.

L. D. Carper has contracted with F. Benedict, Esq., to put a sheet iron roof on his new brick business house.

Parties attending court should go to the city Bakery for a meal. Mr. Porter is dishing up first-class "grub."

Send in your announcements if you want to run for office. The people want to know who are going to be martyrs.

The ladies should go to J. E. Woodford, a Boot & Shoe store and see what beautiful style he has for summer wear.

B. Goodman, on Seventh street, is prepared to do all kinds of roofing and spouting, either in or out of the county.

Business lots are in such demand in Auburn, that Main street has to be occupied until new buildings can be erected.

We have never seen the trees so full of blossoms as they now are. We have the gratifying prospect of an abundance of fruit.

Other places are making extensive arrangements for the celebrating of the 4th of July. What is to be done in Auburn.

Williamson, the boss restaurant man, is doing a large buisness this week on acount of selling so cheap. That's the place to get a meal.

Ira Eaton and Miss Celia Meese were united in marriage last Thursday. The COURIER office extend to them our best wishes.

Mr. T. M. Stevens wishes to trade or sell valuable farming land, in Milen-tp., Allen Co. Ind. and also three residences in this city. If you want a bargain now is the time,

We received a short call from B. F. Ryer, Esq., of Butler, last Tuesday. He reports the above place in a flourishing condition.

The entire country has given it up. Given what up? asks a "moss back." why says a fellow that knows, that Kahn cannot and will not be undersold.

Mr. Elmer Hull had the bad luck to smash his hand the other day, while working with some machinery at the Hub and Spoke factory.

We wish all to bear in mind that we are fully prepared to do anything in the line of job printing, as neatly as it can be done anywhere.

The new town Board are fully organized and our citizens can rest assured that their interest will be judiciously and economically attended to.

MARRIED.—On the 9th inst at the residence of Dr. Layman, at Fairfield Center by Squire Smith, Gust Reinhard to Maggie Derbner. All of Dekalb Co.

There will be a meeting at the old jail building, to-morrow night, for the purpose of making arrangements for a celebration on the 4th of July. Let the crowd be large.

Ira Eaton has a partner in the clothing line who comes highly recommended and parties wishing to have suits made to order should not fail to give them a call.

Joe. E. Beugnot has made arrangments with Trentman & Son' of Fort Wayne, to act as their agent. Joe will put up a ware-house and furnish liquor here at home, to all who wish to purchase.

If you want something grand in the Boot & Shoe line call on Mr. Woodford. He wishes calls from every lady in town, as he has some of the nicest stock of woman's wear ever brought to Dekalb.

The Court house tower is undergoing repairs. A new cornice will be put on and also a roof. Hank Brandon is to lay the tin, and we are certain of a good substantial job.

A party managed by the young ladies will be given at Ensley's Hall, Friday evening for the benefit of the Presbyteran church. Don't say you can't afford to go.

H. M. Hogue, Esq., is erecting a fine hotel at Garrett and will keep first-class bar in connection with it. He is full of enterprise and will have things inapple-pie order.

Mrs. Little & Fair have secured the services of Mrs. L. Jackman, better kown as Sally Shaw. Her reputation as a milliner is of the best. If you are stylish call two doors north of Auburn House.

Several cases of small pox were reported in Toledo on the first of May. The health-board met and measures were taken to prevent as much as possible the spread of the disease.

It is quite probable that Judge Best will not occupy the bench this week as he has a visitor in his family that he has never seen before, and is likely to be his guest for some time.

The Northern Indianian says that "Warsaw is full of thieves, and the way he knows is, that somebody stole from him. He don't say what it was, but then there is no doubt but that it was his last shirt.

There will be communion services in the Lutheran church at Sedan on Sunday, May 28th, 1876. Rev. L. Rice, pastor, will be assisted by Rev. J. N. Morris, of Butler. Services will begin on Friday evening previous.

Where are you going Charly? I'm going to buy a suit of clothes this evening. Where do you do your trading? I buy of Kahn. Money is scarce and times are hard, you know, and he sells so much the cheapest that it pays me to come here instead of going to Fort Wayne.

J. W. Case, the contractor for the building of the new School House, has commenced work in earnest, and we have no doubt that he will fully comply with his contract, and that a substantial and elegant job will be the result.

Court is in session this week. We learn that the docket was done in Chicago. The COURIER office done the docket for five years, but after the Republicans got into office, it let us out. We'll lend you some type, boys. Print it at home.

Mother, I had a remarkable dream last night, said a precocious youth. I drempt that I ran away from school, and you cut a long sprout from the pear tree and called me into the wood-house, and just as I stepped into the door the world came to an end.

The Faber pusher on the Auburn Courier says Edwin Booth performed at the Opera House in this city last night. Oh, Tom come, for Heaven's sake.—[Fort Wayne News.

What does "faber" mean? Send Billy after a Webster, for heavens sake.

It is not often we hear a joyous shout from the Radical organs and orators now. But whenever a Radical scoundrel slips through the meshes of the law or runs away to a foreign country they raise their voices in unison and sing: "Ah! you didn't catch him, did you.

In another place we have a lengthy letter from Mr. Mays, giving a full account of the Centennial opening. The letter will be read with interest by our patrons as it is finely written and gives good information to those who anticipate attending the great World's Fair.

I have 20 or 25 bushels of assorted peachblow potatoes, large fair potatoes. One bushel are worth more for eating than any two I see at the provision stores. If you want good potatoes for eating you will know where to find them, and you can have them at 25c per bushel.

WM. MALLORY.

The other day two boys while going down Main street, met an organ grinder with a little girl about 9 years. One of the boys said to the other, "Oh Jim! is'nt that a big one!" Jim stopped, looked at the girl about a minutes, then at his companion, and said, "You darned fool, that ain't a monkey, that's a girl." That boy happened to think his mother wanted some wood, and started down an alley on the full jump for home

1776 Centennial 1876.

Tomorrow (Friday night) will be a grand time for our citizens to enjoy themselves. The enterprising ladies and gentlemen of the Presbyterian church have gone to considerable expense to get up a "Centennial tea party" having procured all the different wardrobes suitable for the occasion. Geo. Washington will be there, Thos. Jefferson Payne and a host of others. You may think we're fooling and to satisfy yourselves that we're not, go to Ensley's Hall to-morrow night, give them 10c at the door, and you will come away satisfied.

The band boys have got together again and intend to "hang-out." Last Monday evening they played splendidly and attracted the attention of many people. Their room for practice is at the popular Hat store, of Wm. Lessig, presided over by that good looking fellow, Frank Culbertson.

A young boy who had been fishing in Cedar Creek all day was slowly wending his way through the city last evening when he was heard to complain: "If I was a horse, now, I'd be rubbed down and well fed; but I'm a boy and I've got to go home, milk the cows, bring in the wood, tote water and rock the baby for an hour and a half."

After an earnest discussion, in which both sides were fairly presented, it was finally decided by the Centennial commission to open the grounds to the public on Sundays, but to close all buildings, including the restaurants. Practically, it is now stated, liquor will be sold on the grounds on week days. If the matter is taken to the courts, a decision cannot probably be had till after the close of the Exposition.

Four years ago, when my name was announced as a anadidate for county recorder subject to the decision of the democratic convention, the story was started, thoughtlessly, I think, "that I wished the position, that I might substitute one of my sons." I then published a denial in the Courier. But this report has again been started and as there is quite an effort being made to give it currency, I now feel called upon to denounce it, as a base fabrication, which has had its only origin in the imagination of an overanxions competitor, and if my friends should favor me with the nomination, and election, I expect to perform the duties myself.

ANDREW BAXTER, SR.

The first pic-nic or basket meeting. It was more than eighteen hundred years ago. It was in the land of Judea, in a desert place, and a great multitude of people were there, and the disciples said to their Master, "send the people away that they might go and by themselves bread." But he said, "give ye them to eat," but said the deciples "we have but five loaves and two small fishes, what are they among so many." He commanded, and the people sat down upon the green grass buy hundreds and by fifties. Jesus took the loaves and fishes, looked up to heaven, blessed and break, gave to the disciples and the disciples to the multitude, and they did all eat and were filled The number of them were about five thousand. They gathered up of the fragments twelve baskets full.

The other day old man Smithers was sitting on the railing of the grave-yard bridge, watching some boys that were washing a couple of goats. One of the goats (named Billy) was a great enemy of Smithers. As quick as he saw the old man, he broke for the bridge. Smithers, was directing the boys how to manage the other goat, unconscious of the scene behind him. Billy would get off about ten feet from him, make a dash forward, then stop, and go back to take a longer run. The third time he struck him right under the coat-tail. Smithers turned a double sommersault in the air, and then struck on the broad of the back in the water. When he got out the goat made another charge on him, but Smithers beat a hasty retreat for home; vowing vengence on the goat for assault and battery, and on the boys for learning him bad tricks.

TO THE DELINQUENT
TAX-PAYERS
OF
DeKalb County.

Be it known that the Delinquent List from the Tax Duplicate of 1875 is now in my hands for collection, and will pass into the hands of my Deputy, T. J. Saxton [who will collect the entire county]

On Saturday the 10, day of June '76

Until the taxes may be settled at the Treasure's office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added. Afterwards there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment be made to the Collector or in person, or at the Treasure's office.

There will be further charges in case of collection by the sale of Goods and Chattles, and the legal fees for posting notices. Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the deputy's hands.

In compliance with the late law of the State of Indiana, the Deputy Collectors will be compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists. The new law further provides that the Deputies as well as the Treasurer have the power at all times to levy upon personal property wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattle tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township, and again exposed to sale.

Deputies will be responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collected by law. The new law compels Treasures to collect the tax of Delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax.

Now let me kindly urge each Delinquent Tax payer to avail himself of this timely notice, and call and settle his tax account before the 10th day of June 1876 as the Treasure's are bound under the new law to show no favors to any one

Very Respectfully your obedient Servant

NICHOLAS ENSLEY.

May 9, '76 Treasurer, DeKalb Co. Ind.

CENTENIALTIES.

—The grounds are now thronged with visitors every day.

—The tour of the Centennial buildings will be eighty-four miles long.

—The committee on temperance has decided to allow the sale of liquor on the grounds.

—Twelve hundred special police officers will keep the peace at the Centennial.

—Congress adjourned from the 9th to the 12th, to attend the opening of the Centennial.

—Germany and Spain are badly behind in arranging the articles in their departments.

—It is claimed that the Swedish display of iron will be the finest from any foreign country.

—Norway begins to assume shape, its principal collection being beadwork and glassware.

—One hundred and fifty cars of Centennial goods were received and unloaded daily during the week ending, April 29th.

—Ohio and Michigan Free Masons have resolved not to visit the Centennial Exhibition, unless railroad fares are further reduced.

—It is estimated that as many as 25,000 Europeans will attend the Exposition, during the season; 10,000 are expected from England.

—A knife is being made by the Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, cutlery company for the Centennial. It will be nine feet long, and upon it will be a picture of William Penn.

—The 13 gates will all be closed at 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents and you must have the even change. A dollar will not buy two tickets, nor will two quarters be received for one.

—In the Agricultural Department 594 exhibits were in position at 3 o'clock May 3d, with others continually arriving. The Japanese section of this department is progressing rapidly.

—The Japanese dwelling now going up, attracts curious crowds daily who alternately admire and ridicule the methods of carpentry and masonry employed by the painstaking Orientals.

—Three thousand bushels of popcorn have been provided by the man who purchased the exclusive right of selling the same, which he estimates will make fifteen thousands bushels when popped.

—Sweden presents a most exraordinary display of porcelain ware. One of its finest pieces is a fire-place 12 feet in hight, most delicately wrought and colored from the great manufactory of Rorstrand, near Stolkholm.

—The Philadelphia Bible society have by a special fund contributed by a few friends, erected a pavilion on the grounds from which to offer for sale and distribution the word of God, in all the languages of the people who may be here.

—The question of opening the exhibition on Sunday, was referred to a committee. It was believed that while the exhibition would not probably be opened at first Sunday, it would have to be opened on Sunday later in the season.

—Patrons of Husbandry Camp at Elm Station will accommodate 5,000 persons of that order at $1,50 per day; three miles, by Pennsylvania railroad from Exhibition Grounds Fare, round trip, 15 cents Address V. E. Pioleti Elm Station Pennsylvania.

—The City of Brotherly Love is preparing to entertain 800,000 strangers-to take them in and "gouge" them. Hotel rates have been largely advanced. From $8 to $10 per day are asked for very ordinary accomodations—and other things in proportion.

Up to the 20th, ult. the total receipts from seventy-two counties of Indiana, on behalf of the State exhibit at the Centennial aggregated only $9,656,4:, and the executive Committee of the State Finance Committee have issued a stirring appeal for remittances.

—The Reading railroad has completed its arrangements for Centennial travel, and is prepared to transport to and from the Exhibition 80,000 people daily. One huuderd new passenger cars-first class in every respect are nearly completed.

—Of the Buildings, Horticultural Hall is in the best condition at present. It seems as if this would be the only portion of the Exhibition ready on the opening day. The exception if any, will be the United States Government building. Work on the others progressing slowly.

—"Old Abe," the famous Wisconsin war eagle who accompanied the Eighth Regiment during the war for the Union, has gone to the Centennial Exposition in charge of Johnny Hill, his bearer during the war, and who was shot through the body and left for dead on the field at Corinth.

—The space in the main hall allotted to Turkey is still unoccupied. The Turkish commissioners are on hand with about thirty cases of goods but they are doing nothing on account of a lack of money. The Home Government is too busy with war and too reduced in resources, to supply the necessary funds.

—The women's department at the Centennial will be the most interesting and beautiful part of the display. The variety and elegance of the articles forwarded are inconceivable. The women of the United States, will also be represented in such departments of labor as photography wood cutting engraving, sewing embroidering, weaving and the like.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in June A. D. 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one third of lot number twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.

FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 5th 1876; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit; Commencing 17½ feet east of the south-west corner of lot 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet thence east 17½ feet thence south 72 feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of premitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot number 1, in Danford's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing June 5, 1876 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the west end of lot No. 23 and 24 in block No. 16, in said own of Garrett.

WM. E. SARGENT.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind, at their next regular session to be held at the Court House, in said county commencing on Monday, the 5th day of June 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds [⅔] of lot No. one [1] in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.

NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.

April 27, 1876—3w.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn Junction, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the priveiege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on lot No. 19, Spangler's addition the original plat of Auburn Junction, Union-tp

JAMES SMITH.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next session to-wit: the June session 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on his premises, to-wit: The building on or near the South-east corner of the west half of lot No. twenty-five [25] in Spangler's original plat to the town of Auburn Junction.

May 9, '76, GOOFREY E. MATHEWS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will apply for a license, at the June session, of the Commissioners' Court, to sell spiritous vinous and mault liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises are located in the above named town, on lot No. six (6), block nineteen (19) on Randolph street.

H. M. HOGUE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditor's office of DeKalb Co., Ind., praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb Co., Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point 25 feet north of the northeast corner of lot No. 23, in block No. 20, in said town of Garrett, and running thence south to the northeast corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north 25 feet, thence east to the place of beginning, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their May session 1876. Said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned by Washington Cowan and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. Way Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons that will be affected by said vacation.

JOHN K. COWEN,
per D. D. M.

Board of Equalization.

Auburn, Ind., May 15th, 1876.

The Board of Equalization for the county of DeKalb, will meet on the first Monday of June 1876 in the Auditor's office in the town of Auburn, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalise assessments thereon.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Announcements.

Mr. Editor—The friends of J. C. Sommers, of this city, desires to have his name before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Sheriff. MANY FRIENDS.

Mr Editor—Announce the name of J. K. Shafer, of Union-tp, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER.—Please announce the name of J. W. Beard, of Franklin-tp, as a candidate for Recorder, Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY FRIENDS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of W. H. Clark, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Michael Boland, of Corunna, as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY FRIENDS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of John W. Boyle, a life long Democrat and a resident of DeKalb county for thirty years as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of J. A. Eckhart as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Samuel Smith, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of George Headly, of Newville-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Thos. H. Tomlinson, of Franklin, tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of J. M. Urie, of Richland-tp., as candidate for County Treasurer, before the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of James M. Norford, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of G. N. Rex, of Newville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY FRIENDS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of T. D. Gross of Auburn, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, have made a voluntary assignment of all their Real and Personal property in trust for the benefit of their creditors under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 5th 1859 and as to amendatory thereto, and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such Trustee.

WM. H. DILLS, Att'y. THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

NOTICE.

Exhibit of the settlement of the Treasurer with the Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 2, 1876 and statement of outstanding orders.

The Treasurer received during the year;	
Cash from special road tax	$ 216.95
" " Licenses	9.20
" on bonds sold $5000, les dis'nt $53	4947.00
" from Marshal for taxes	1536.78
Orders " " " "	1748.53
	$8535.97
Paid Treasurer school Board	$2986.00
" Babcock Mf'g Co.	160.00
" County Treasurer	1000.00
" Redemption of Bonds and Orders	3341.33
" Cash in Treasury	448.18
	$8535.57
Outstanding Orders 1871	$ 10.00
" " 1872	194.88
" " 1873	369.61
" " 1874	357.77
" " 1875	183.00
" " 1876	493.22
	$188

C. D. HARE, Clerk.

KAHN.

NEW GOODS

CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
FURNISHING GOOD,
LATEST STYLES,
WORSTED,
CASIMERE,
CLOTH,
DOESKIN
SUITS.

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Largest Stock and Best Assortment in DeKalb County. Don't buy till you have Examined our Stock

BARGAINS.

Next Door to Odd Fellows' Hall,
KAHN.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THOMAS W. PIPER, now under sentence of death at Boston, has confessed not only that he murdered Mabel Young in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, for which murder he is to be hung on May 26, but also that he murdered Bridget Landergan, at Dorchester, on the night of December 5, 1873, and that he was the principal in the mysterious and nearly fatal assault on Mary Tyner, in Oxford street, Boston, nearly two years ago.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, the well-known lecturer, made her debut on the dramatic stage at the Globe theater, in Boston, a few nights ago, in the presence of a vast audience. She was called before the curtain at the end of every act, and four times after the play was over, retiring each time overburdened with flowers. Miss Dickinson's first appearance, says a correspondent, was disappointing in that it lacked originality, soul, and real instinct. Nevertheless, it showed that, with the energy and determination which she possesses to such a remarkable degree, she may become a successful actress.

OHIO, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Arkansas, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Kansas all have State buildings at the Centennial. Of these Kansas has the largest and New York probably the handsomest.

PESACH N. RUBENSTEIN, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Sara Alexander, last winter, died last week, in his cell in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) jail.

A RAID was made the other day upon illicit whisky dealers in New York city. Six prominent dealers in the crooked were arrested and held to bail in sums varying from $10,000 to $20,000.

Two hundred and ninety thousand people attended the Philadelphia Exhibition on the opening day.

THE WEST.

GEN. CROOK'S second expedition will soon be on the war path. It will be divided into three detachments. The main one, under Gen. Crook in person, will leave the Union Pacific railroad; the second part, under Gen. John Gibbon, will move down the Yellowstone from Fort Ellis, Montana, and the third part will proceed from Fort Abraham Lincoln up the Yellowstone. A vigorous and active campaign will be prosecuted all summer.

A MINER has arrived at Cheyenne with $1,000 worth of gold dust from the Black Hills.... Advices from Fort Laramie report that Gwin's ox-train and May & Parrott's mule-train, of Cheyenne, were attacked by Indians in Red canon, while on route to the Black Hills. They made a strong defense, keeping up a running fight for some time, corraling their trains and fighting from behind the wagons and teams, and finally, reaching a good point for natural defense, they stopped there and succeeded in driving the Indians off. One man was wounded badly and fourteen horses were killed.

The new Common Council of Chicago has canvassed the vote cast for Mayor at the recent election in that city, and formerly declared the Hon. Thomas Hoyne to be the duly elected Mayor. H. D. Colvin, who wanted to hold on the office for another year, in defiance of the popular will, is thus forced to step down and out....A dispatch from San Francisco announces the arrival in that city of a gentleman having in his possession the head of Chavez, the banhit, for which the Governor of California has offered a reward of $5,000....A small force of effective Indian-fighters, about a hundred in all, left Fort Laramie last week to scour the hills and defiles along the roads to the Black Hills, which have been infested by hostile savages lately. The scenes of the recent horrible butcheries will receive the first attention of the party, and it is expected that this scout will render the road to the mines comparatively safe for a while.

GEN. CROOK left Omaha a few days ago for Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, to become acquainted personally with the feeling of the Indians there, which will, in a measure, determine his action during the coming campaign. If he finds the Sioux favorably disposed and can trust them, he will organize a body of 300 scouts; if not his intention is to raise them from the Snakes or Crows. Gen. Crook's expedition will start on its campaign against the red-skins about the 1st of June.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN, City Collector of Chicago, has defaulted to the amount of about $100,000, and fled to Europe....The trials of Lee and Dame, accused of the Mountain Meadow massacre, in Utah, have been postponed to August, and the prisoners admitted to bail.

SOUTH.

Two stages, carrying United States mail and fourteen passengers, were recently robbed near Seguin, Texas, by three highwaymen. The passengers were relieved of all their money, but were allowed to retain their watches and jewelry.

GENERAL.

G. S. ORTH, late United States Minister to Austria, and Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, has arrived home.

IN the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore, last week, Dr. Lanahan presented a memorial charging that the Western Publishing House at Cincinnati is insolvent, and that the statement of the condition of its finances, published by authority, is not a fair showing, in that it omits from the assets over $500,000, most of which is in real estate. The doctor also charged that the records of the last General Conference were not complete; that an important document had been omitted, and that the object of this omission was to cover some unlawful act on the part of the managers of the New York Book Concern.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has given directions to have the original Declaration of Independence removed to Philadelphia and placed in Independence Hall in a safe made for the purpose. The document is nearly illegible, not because the ink has faded, but because much of it was removed on damp transfer paper by a heavy roller, and then retransferred to a copper-plate covered with a thin coating of white wax, through which it was traced on the copper and then engraved. The engraving is a perfec fac simile of the original as it was.

DOM PEDRO spent several days in Washington last week....When the original Resumption act was passed, last year, the silver coin in the treasury amounted to about $2,500,000. This sum the Secretary proposes now to pay out on ordinary warrants for current expenditures, it being held independent of the accumulation through sales of bonds for the purpose of resumption under the law. The disbursement of this coin is expected to largely relieve the inconvenience experienced from scarcity of small change.... The scientists engaged to make a report upon the sizing used in the fractional currency are not agreed. The majority of them, however, are of the opinion that the sizing is of no practical value....A Washington dispatch says: "Speaker Kerr's physicians have expressed the opinion that he ought, in justice to himself, to throw off entirely the labors of official life for the rest of this session, and his friends are looking for his resignation at an early day."

A TORNADO of unusual violence swept over the city of Chicago one day last week. Several houses were blown down, many unroofed, and church spires, chimneys, etc., without number were demolished. The freight depot of the Michigan Southern railroad was shattered by the wind, and several persons injured, one fatally. The total damage to property in the city is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. The same cyclone swept over a considerable stretch of country, playing havoc with farm-houses, fences, etc.

A PROPOSITION has been submitted to Congress to have storm-flags carried by locomotives of passenger trains, and announced by three whistles every few miles. It is assumed that this warning would enable the farmers to save hay and grain which otherwise would be injured by the rain to the amount of several millions of dollars a year....It is said Mr. Kerr has decided to resign the Speakership of the House if he shall not improve in health within the next two or three weeks.

POLITICAL.

GEORGIA'S representation in the National Republican Convention is mixed in more ways than one. There are thirteen white and nine colored delegates, estimated to stand: Blaine, 8; Bristow, 6; Morton, 5; Conkling, 3....The Texas Legislature has elected Gov. Richard B. Coke, United States Senator, to succeed Hamilton.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Ga., says: "The Democratic delegation is uncommitted, and will vote for any good man that can be elected The Republican delegation stands thirteen for Morton, seven for Blaine and Bristow, two for Conkling."

THE President has nominated Seth W. Clark, of New York, to be Recorder of the General Land Office; John Nazro, Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, Wis.; A. F. Rickard, Naval Officer at New Orleans, and William T. Jackson, Pension Agent at St. Joseph, Mo.... There was a meeting of the Liberal Republican National committee in New York a few days ago, at which it was resolved to call a national convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 27th of July, but the call will be revoked if either of the old party conventions shall nominate a candidate acceptable to the Liberals. Their favorites among the Republican aspirants are said to be Bristow, Hayes and Washburne; and on the Democratic side, Tilden, Thurman and Bayard.

THE Republican State convention of Michigan met at Grand Rapids on the 10th inst., and chose delegates to the Cincinnati convention. Henry P. Baldwin, Wm. A. Howard, D. L. Tiles and J. A. Woodman are the delegates at large. No preference was expressed for a Presidential candidate....The Greenbackers of Wisconsin held a State convention at Madison last week, and elected delegates to the National convention to meet at Indianapolis. A resolution was adopted indorsing Judge David Davis as a suitable candidate for President.

THE Republicans of West Virginia, in session at Clarksburg last week, expressed a preference for Blaine for President, but left the delegates uninstructed.

FOREIGN.

FOUR of the crew of the ship Lennie, who were charged with mutiny and murder, have been found guilty at London, and sentenced to be hanged....Severe earthquake shocks were recently felt throughout South Australia and New Zealand.

THE *Ruski Mir* states that 30,000 Turks recently assembled at Merv and determined to solicit Afghan help for a holy war against the Czar of Russia....A serious riot took place in Salonica, European Turkey, last week, between Christians and Mohammedans. The trouble arose from the fact that a Christian girl wished to become a Mohammedan. She was forcibly taken from her Turkish friends by Greeks. During the riot the French and German Consuls were assassinated by Mohammedans. Further disturbances are apprehended. At last accounts the authorities had taken no measures to protect life and property, and no arrests had been made.

THERE has been fresh rioting at Barbadoes, and several more lives have been lost....An order has been issued by the Spanish Government permitting officers who joined Don Carlos to resume service in the royal army, with the rank that they held at the time. Twelve hundred officers have been thus restored....A letter from Port au Prince says, "The ex-President of Hayti, Dominique, who was taken on board the French man-of-war Sane, died from his wounds on board of that steamer."

SHIPS of war have been sent to the scene of the recent religious riot in European Turkey by all the great powers, and there is an evident disposition that the affair shall not be belittled through any lack of attention. The offer of reparation made to Germany has been accepted, with the condition that it shall be immediately fulfilled....Ninety members of the British House of Commons have signed a memorial asking for the release of the Fenian convicts....A Paris dispatch to the London *Times* says reports of the outrage at Salonica represent that the French and German Consuls were dragged from the street into the mosque, and there sabered. The Governor arrived at the mosque after the murders had been completed.

THE Prince of Wales has arrived home from his long voyage to India....A London paper says dispatches from the English Minister at Constantinople intimate the probability of an immediate outbreak of Moslem fury throughout Turkey, and that Christians even in Constantinople cannot consider themselves safe.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, May 6.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed. Conkling submitted the following questions to the managers: First. If two persons guilty of crime in office cease to be officers at the same time, one by removal and the other by resignation, is one, rather than the other, subject to impeachment afterward? If a distinction between the two cases exists, please state it. Second. Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the Constitution of the United States, if his having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens? Please trace the distinction to a clause of the Constitution, or to the principle in which it is found. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the following question: The Constitution provides that when the President of the United States is tried on impeachment the Chief-justice shall preside. Suppose that a late President was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, committed while he was President, and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside, the Chief-justice or the President of the Senate? Owing to the continued indisposition of Manager Knott, he was granted leave to conclude his arguments on Monday. Manager Jenks then read a long argument in favor of the jurisdiction of the Senate, when a recess was taken. Upon reassembling Manager Hoar began his argument, maintaining the jurisdiction of the Senate.

House.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was debated....Hewitt introduced a bill in relation to savings banks....The oath of office was administered to J. V. LeMoyne as representative from the Third Congressional district of Illinois.

MONDAY, May 8.—*Senate.*—The impeachment trial was resumed. Arguments on the question of jurisdiction were completed, and the counsel were informed that they need not appear again until notified. The court then adjourned until Monday, May 15....Sargent submitted a resolution setting forth the injury resulting from Chinese immigration, and instructing the Committee on Commerce to consider the subject and report a bill placing adequate restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese to this country. Agreed to.

House.—The bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty was passed—116 to 101....Hale offered a resolution directing the several committees of the House, charged with investigation, to conduct such investigations with open doors while any testimony is being taken. Rejected—69 to 91....An investigation into the management of the New York Custom-house was ordered.... Wells (Miss.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue 500,000 rations to sufferers from the late overflow in the State of Mississippi. Objected to....Randall offered a bill providing for the coinage of $25,000,000 additional silver coin to that already authorized....Conger was appointed on the Select Committee on Federal Offices in Louisiana, in place of Crapo, excused.

TUESDAY, May 9.—Both houses met, but, without transacting any business, adjourned over till Friday, the 12th. Nearly all the members left immediately, on a special train, for Philadelphia.

THE BIG SHOW.

Opening of the Great Centennial Exposition—Philadelphia Overflowing with Patriotic Enthusiasm.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

The morning was very rainy, with the prospect of a steady rainy day.

The city was crowded with visitors, trains last evening and this morning having come from all directions with crowds of passengers from abroad.

The streets were all ablaze with flags, and, notwithstanding the rain, the patriotic decorations were numerous and fine.

The Exposition opening was the only topic of conversation, and from early morning throngs of people, on foot, in street-cars, carriages, wagons, and steam-cars, were pouring toward the Centennial grounds, in anticipation of the opening of the gates.

This morning early, the military parade, comprising portions of the First division, took place, passing through the principal streets of the city. The display was fine, though not nearly so large as it would have been had the weather been favorable.

At 10:15 a. m., the sky cleared, and the weather was beautiful—sunny, but not too warm.

The grounds were in very good condition, in spite of the hard and long-continued rains, though there was much mud.

The gates were opened at a little after 8 o'clock. It is roughly estimated that 50,000 people were on the grounds at 10 o'clock.

A spacious platform had been erected at the side of the memorial hall, north of the center of the main building, and seats were arranged on the platform for official and other invited guests. At the right of the center were seats for the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, and further to the right were the seats of United States Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, the Governors of the various States, with their staffs, the Governor of this State and State officers, the Supreme court and the Legislature, the representatives of the army and navy, the Smithsonian Institute, United States judges, officers of the Executive office and the Bureaus, and the members of the Woman's Centennial Committee. On the left of the center were the seats of the United States Supreme court, and further to the left the seats for members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of the Centennial Commission, the Board of Finance, the Woman's Executive Committee, Foreign Commissioners, the Mayor, Council, and other officials of Philadelphia, Mayors of other cities, State Centennial Boards, the Board of Award, judges of yacht and rifle clubs, and along the front of the platform were seats for members of the press.

The orchestra, of 150 pieces and a chorus of 1,000 voices, under the direction of Theodore Thomas and Dudley Buck, were stationed directly in front of the platform, at the side of the main building.

The space in front of the platform, except that needed for passage-ways, was open to the public until after the inauguration.

The main building, machinery hall, and memorial hall were reserved for invited guests, and closed to the public. All guests passed through the main building, entering at the east and west end, or at the south side, and thence through the center door, at the north side, to the platform. The space about the platform, and for such distance that to see and hear were impossible, was crowded densely with people waiting for the opening exercises.

At 11 o'clock, the President and his party, accompanied by the officials previously designated, proceeded to the platform, the President having been escorted to the grounds by Gov. Hartranft, with a division of the military. The platform was at once crowded, and all the surrounding space and all the available points of elevation in the neighborhood were already occupied by crowds of visitors. The orchestra, while the seats were being secured, played national airs, and, after the party on the platform had arranged themselves, played Wagner's Centennial March, which was received with applause.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, then offered up the opening prayer.

After the singing of Whittier's Centennial Hymn, the presentation of the buildings took place, the Board of Finance, with appropriate speeches and ceremonials, turned over the buildings to the Commission.

Next followed the singing of Sidney Lanier's cantata by a full chorus, accompanied by the orchestra. The applause of the vast crowd was enthusiastic, and portions of the music were enchored, especially the bass solo sung by Whitney, of Boston.

Joseph R. Hawley, the President of the Centennial Commission, made the presentation of the Exhibition to the President of the United States.

When President Grant rose to respond, he was greeted with enthusiastic and long-continued applause, followed by three cheers and a tiger, led by Gen. Hawley.

President Grant then read his response, as follows:

> It has been thought appropriate upon this Centennial occasion to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts, and in literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great businesses of agriculture and of commerce, that we may more thoroughly appreciate the excellences and deficiences of our achievements, and also give an emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow-members of this great family of nations. The enlightened agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill, to exhibit on equal terms, in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded, and for so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the competitions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of the specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities.
>
> One hundred years ago our country was new, and but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend every means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, and building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc., etc. Most of our schools, churches, libraries and asylums have been established within 100 years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine, and theology, in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit, wherever found.
>
> And now, fellow-citizens, I hope a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our people during the past 100 years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure a brilliant success to this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International Exhibition now open.

So great was the confusion in the crowd, and so low the tone of voice in which the speech was read, that people a few yards away could not hear what was uttered.

The close of the President's brief address was followed by the raising of the flag on the main building, the signal that the Exhibition was open.

Salutes were fired, bells commenced ringing, and the chorus began singing Hallelujah! The chimes commenced to ring various airs and the President and invited guests, amid cheers from the crowd, began a procession through the main building and machinery hall.

Two Orphans' Adventures.

On Saturday last conductor Ben Cole discovered, crouched under one of the seats in a smoking car, a boy and a girl. "Mister, is this the road to Haven?" said the boy, as he crawled out, and the girl said, "Mister, please don't put us off; our folks live there, and we ain't got any father or mother, and here's a letter," at the same time drawing from her faded calico apron a crumpled piece of paper and handing it to Mr. Cole. After looking at it a long time, for it was badly written, badly spelled and blurred, he made out this:

> "All good people: These children ain't got no father or mother. They died here in February, and I've been tending to 'em. They ain't got no folks here, and their folks live in Haven, Connecut. Is'e a poor nigger woman, and can't keep 'em no longer. Is'e got myself to support, and theyse a going back to their folks. They is good children, and don't do 'em no harm. JANE MAUPIN."

Mr. Cole sat down by the boy, who was about thirteen years of age, and bright. He learned that in the spring John Howell with his wife and two children left New Haven, Conn., for the West, and arrived at Pueblo, but that these both died, and during their sickness the old negro, Jane Maupin, was the only attendant at their bedside, and when the children were thrown out upon the world, orphans, friendless, and penniless, she cared for them as she would for her own children. But having learned from the father that they were from New Haven, and that they had an uncle there by the name of Martin Howell, she conceived the idea that they ought to go back, and she thought that the letter she wrote and gave them would be a passport to all the world. They started three weeks ago, taking the A. T. and S. F. train for Atchison, and a conductor had put them off near Pueblo.

But they had started for Haven, and they resolved that they would go. By "stealing rides," now in a freight car, now under the seats in the smoking car, and now in the caboose among the piles of trunks and packages, and begging their food, they reached Topeka, fifty miles from Atchison. They wandered around Topeka all day, and at night they hid themselves in a flat car laden with building stone. In the gray dawn they reached this city, begged a breakfast and dinner, and at 2 o'clock hid themselves under the seat in the Missouri Pacific car, where they were found by Mr. Cole.

Mr. Cole took the children to Kansas City, the end of his "run," cared for them there, telegraphed to Martin Howell at New Haven, Conn., and received an answer to send the children in care of the conductor to New Haven, and to draw upon him for the expenses of the trip. They are on their way.—*Atchison (Kan.) Patriot.*

"Oh! Shoot that Hat!"—A Remark that Caused Three Lawsuits.

Some time ago Mrs. Thomas I. Wilcox and her sister, Miss Cochran, were out promenading, when they met Mrs. Frances A. Douglas. The head of Mrs. Douglas was decked with a love of a bonnet, or more properly speaking a hat. The hat being rather conspicuous, by reason of its decorations, attracted the eye of Mrs. Wilcox and her sister, one of whom exclaimed, "Oh, shoot that hat!" Mrs. Douglas became indignant, and the result was she had the other two ladies arrested for insulting her. They were taken before a magistrate and bound over to keep the peace. Mrs. Wilcox then had Mrs. Douglas arrested on the charge of perjury, but at the hearing Mrs. Douglas was acquitted. Mrs. Douglas then brought suit against Mrs. Wilcox for false arrest, malicious prosecution, laying damages at $20,000. The trial in the Court of Common Pleas ended yesterday with a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $450. Two of the jurors, it was learned, were in favor of awarding $1,500, while several of them went as low as $100. Mrs. Douglas is a lady of very prepossessing appearance, and was dressed with much taste.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Live Yankee Abroad.

Believing that the cities of Lima and Callao, Peru, will grow toward each other, Harry Meigs has bought up all the land between them, and between the river Rimac, on the north, and the macadmized road on the south, amounting to nearly 4,000 acres. Through the center of this tract, and extending in a straight line from one city to another—a distance of six miles—he has laid out and donated to the public a boulevard 270 feet wide, divided into seven parts, each one separated from the other by row of blue gum trees.

NEW YORK rejoices in a lady patent right lawyer who is said to have a knowledge of and skill in her business that many of her masculine brethren of the profession heartily envy.

A GENTLEMAN near Palatka, Fla., has an orange grove of 6,000 bearing trees, which last year yielded $80,000 worth of oranges.

PASSING EVENTS.

GOV. TILDEN, of New York, has appointed a woman to be Commissioner of the State Board of Charities, salary $4,000 a year. The lady who has won this remunerative office is Josephine Shaw Lowell, a sister-in-law of George William Curtis.

JUDGE HOAR says he would jump out of a two-story window to make Blaine President, or out of a three-story window to make Bristow President. The Worcester *Press* suggests making it "Bristow and Blaine," so as to have the Judge jump out of a five-story window.

THE London *Lancet* fears that Western Europe will be visited by that terrible scourge—the plague—in its old virulent, loathsome form. During the last two years the disease has appeared now and again in the villages on the lower Euphrates, and it has since broken out at Hillah and Bagdad.

THE railroad and telegraph have fairly started upon their missions of service in the vast Empire of China. Fifteen miles of railroad are projected to unite Shanghai with Wasung, five of which have been completed, while the magic wires for telegraphic communication are keeping apace alongside. There has been some resistance to this innovation, but this has been overcome, even so staid a journal as the ancient Pekin *Gazette* referring to and favorably recognizing the twin projects.

THE Communists of France are being pardoned, exiles are returning, old political enemies are becoming reconciled, and an era of forgiveness seems to have taken possession of the entire French nation. This spirit was shown to a marked degree at a public meeting held in Lyons a few days since, when reference to a general amnesty was loudly applauded, and at a similar convention in Paris, when the warm advocacy of the subject by Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo was also received with loud demonstrations of approval.

AN English fleet has been ordered to assemble for the purpose of accepting the invitation of the King of Dahomey, who lately advised the Commodore to come to his capital and receive pay in powder and bullets for some indignity inflicted upon a British subject. A month will be allowed the black potentate in which to reconsider his insolence. If satisfaction is not given within that time, it is probable there will not be enough of the king's capital left when the English get through with it to construct a hen-roost.

THE new silver cion are so eagerly sought and tightly held by our people that there is already a dearth of small change. The demand exceeds the supply, and the coins are at a premium of two and a half per cent. This is owing in part to the hoarding of the new silver pieces as souvenirs. People show their appreciation of them by locking them up, and doubtless many keep them as souvenirs of the centennial year. This very eagerness is defeating the purpose of the measure and increasing the difficulty the issue was intended to remedy.

IT is stated in the Oregon papers that the graves of Capt. Jack and his Modoc companions, who left the country rather suddenly one day for the Indian hunting-grounds with halters round their necks, caved in recently, and resulted in the surprising discovery that neither the lamented Capt. Jack nor his companions, Shack Nasty Jim and the rest, were there at all. There were the holes in the ground and some wooden boxes, but Capt. Jack and Shack Nasty Jim had risen up and gone, and are now, like John Brown's soul, on their travels.

IN one respect—and that of a selfish kind—the American people may look with utter complacency on the growing prospect of fierce war in Eastern Europe. The great grain districts of Hungary and Russia, which compete so closely with America in supplying Europe with breadstuffs, are all so near the probable field of active hostilities that agriculture must necessarily be impeded, and a large share of the usual heavy crops fail. In that event the deficiency will have to be made up from this country, and our surplus corn and wheat will find a ready market at improved prices.

THE London *Saturday Review* has started a project for a novel society to be organized for the purpose of stocking uninhabited islands with pigs and rabbits, so that shipwrecked sailors who happen to reach them may find an abundance of food awaiting them. It also suggests that huts should be built and bailers deposited on them, just as similar conveniences are placed in the high Alps. The suggestion is a very humane and practical one, considering the numerous exigencies which are constantly arising in cases of shipwreck, and the actual cases of starvation that have occurred during the past year.

THE complications arising from the Herzegovinian insurrection grow thicker and more embarrassing almost daily. The movements of the pawns on the board, however, begin to lose interest in comparison with the operations of the larger pieces. The forthcoming meeting of the three great powers—Austria, Germany, and Russia—by their representatives at Berlin overshadow the petty fights between the Turks and the insurgents. As it is probable that the Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia will meet the Emperor of Germany in person, the conference evidently means business, and that business will not be so much the settlement of the trouble between Turkey and Herzegovina as the partition of the spoils. It is already intimated that the formation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into a vassal State, to be under the protection of Austria, will be discussed at this visit. Protection of this sort would be the protection a chicken has in the talons of a hawk. It means in reality the Austrianizing of these provinces, and that in turn means the Germanizing of Northern Austria. Meanwhile, England, having its clutches on Egypt, is reported to be contented with anything that the other powers may do.

AMPLE precautions have been taken to protect the Centennial buildings from fire. An effectively organized and thoroughly drilled fire brigade is on duty at all times of the day and night, and the number of steam fire engines, hose trucks and ladders, ready for service at all times, is sufficient for all possible exigencies. Beside these, there are almost innumerable fire plugs, and a large number of approved extinguishers.

A Young Woman Proposes.

A timid young man was visiting a beautiful young woman on one of our streets the other evening, when after a pause she said, looking at him closely: "Now, I want to propose to you—" "You are very kind," said this diffident young man, between gasps and blushes, "but I am not worthy of such happiness—and, in fact, none of our family are marrying people—besides my income is limited—my 'differences' are on the wrong side—I have to meet Mr. Smith, and I'm afraid I'll be late." Then, without waiting to put on his overcoat, he tried to make exit through the door of a cupboard. "Why," said the young woman, lifting her eyebrows in surprise, "I wanted you to accompany me to a friend's on Main street." "Oh, in that case," answered the swain, "if your head's level and the boot is on the other foot, I shall only be too happy; but I was afraid—that is, almost dared to hope—in fact I am subject to these seizures;" and he sat down on the coal scuttle, and said it was a very cold day—hadn't seen such weather since the Fourth of July.—*Titusville Herald.*

Trouble with Silver.

The St. Louis *Republican* mentions some of the troubles that will follow the new money: "When a man walks much the inside of his legs will be chafed raw. When less than a dollar is to go by mail it will have to be converted first into postage stamps. When you run for a street car money will fly out of your pockets at every jump. When you tell your wife that you have no money she will say that you lie, for she heard it jingle. It will be difficult to pay a man a quarter by mistake for a half. When you are in a hurry the storekeeper will have to weigh the coin in his hand and sound it twenty-five times on the counter before he can determine whether it is good. The baby will swallow a dime a day. A boy with a quarter will lose it in a crack in two minutes, from which no amount of coaxing with forks and chips can recover it. Sleepy men will put buttons and lozenges into contribution boxes as of yore."

Sailors' Rights.

The "sailors' friend," Mr. Plimsoll, of the British House of Commons, continues his labors for the seamen without abatement. He is now appealing to the influence of the pulpit in their behalf, having prepared and sent the following circular to the clergy of all denominations in Great Britain:

"I entreat assistance in getting redress for sailors' wrongs. My amendments provide survey of doubtful ships, carefully verified load line, no deck-loading, and survey of grain cargoes. Will you send up petition in support, and write letter to each of your members? Or, at least, do the last."

So universal an appeal cannot fail to advance the cause which is occupying the mind and heart of Mr. Plimsoll.

Sharp Logic.

"John," inquired a dominie of a hopeful pupil, "what is a nailer?"

"A man who makes nails," replied hopeful, quite readily.

"Very good. Now what is a tailor?"

"One who makes tails," was the equally quick reply.

"O, you blockhead!" said the dominie, biting his lips; "a man who makes tails! did you ever!"

"To be sure," quoth hopeful; "if the tailor didn't put tails to the coats he made, they would all be jackets."

"Eh!—ah!—well!—to be sure! I didn't think of that."

Collapse of Cotton Mills.

A Springfield (Mass.) dispatch says the heaviest mill failure that Western Massachusetts has yet seen is that of Harvey, Arnold & Co., of the North Adams print-works, shutting up their mills, that of Gallup, Houghton & Smith, and E. H. Arnold & Co., at North Adams; the Williamstown Manufacturing Company at Williamstown, the North Pownal Manufacturing Company at Pownal, Vt., and the Arnoldsville mill at South Adams, a total of six mills, with aggregate liabilities probably over $1,000,000, and assets, mostly unsalable property, amounting to $1,500,000.

A GENTLEMAN in New York advertised recently for board in the country. He received seventy-six answers by mail.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	8½ @ 11
HOGS—Dressed	7 00 @ 7 50
COTTON	12¼ @ 12¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 75 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 18 @ 1 19
CORN	61 @ 69
OATS	40 @ 41
RYE	81 @ 83
PORK—New Mess	20 75 @20 90
LARD—Steam	12 @ 12½
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 30 @ 5 65
Choice Natives	4 80 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 3 75
Good second-class Steers	4 50 @ 4 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 25
HOGS—Live	7 00 @ 7 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	@
No. 2 Spring	1 00 @ 1 00½
No. 3 Spring	90 @ 92
CORN—No. 2	46 @ 46½
OATS—No. 2	30 @ 30½
RYE—No. 2	62 @ 63
BARLEY—No. 2	70 @ 72
BUTTER—Fancy	28 @ 30
EGGS—Fresh	11 @ 12
PORK—Mess	20 25 @20 40
LARD	12½ @ 12¾
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 30 @ 1 40
CORN—No. 2	45 @ 46
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 33½
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 61
PORK—Mess	21 25 @21 40
LARD	11¾ @ 12
HOGS	6 00 @ 7 00
CATTLE	3 00 @ 5 00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 10 @ 1 11
No. 2	1 03 @ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	45 @ 45½
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 32
RYE	67 @ 68
BARLEY—No. 2	67 @ 68
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 15 @ 1 25
CORN	48 @ 50
OATS	37 @ 43
RYE	70 @ 72
PORK—Mess	21 00 @21 25
LARD	12 @ 13
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 38 @ 1 39
Amber	1 23 @ 1 24
CORN	51 @ 55
OATS—No. 2	34 @ 35
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
HOGS—Yorkers	7 00 @ 7 25
Philadelphias	7 50 @ 7 75
CATTLE—Best	5 25 @ 5 80
Medium	4 90 @ 5 30
SHEEP	4 00 @ 5 50

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

To My Maples.

Your time has come, my tall and straight-limbed maples,
Whose boles the wrathful winds have bleached not bent;
We've done, at last, with frosts and snows as staples,
Or haled them for a while to banishment.

This is your hour; ye shall no more be flouted
With leafless fingers by the vaunting spruce,
Whose verdant arms old winter's legions routed,
While all your blazoned banners drifted loose.

Already have its growing shields grown dusky,
While emerald tints are deepening in the brake;
And odors, resinous no more, but musky,
Steal from the beds where the young violets wake.

I mark your slender twigs against the azure
Grow bossy with the rounding of their germs,
And soon soft leaves will veil each fine embrasure,
And crown your ample brows with diadems.

For every blast that through the spruce went crooning,
A gentle breeze your tender breasts shall stir;
Your grateful shade shall woo the lover's nooning,
When *he* will read sweet parables to *her*—

So sweet the mid-day silence shall be golden
Of thrush and oriole, in the morn that sing;
Less dear their notes than those, both new and olden,
Which love's young ecstacies to young hearts bring.

And so, my maples, tall and verdure-crested,
Ye shall fling back the floutings of the spruce,
Til the bright minstrels in your bosoms nested
With happy even-songs to strife give truce.

I love you all, O trees, that round my garden
Stand sentries 'twixt me and the common air;
Nor less the spruce than maple count I warden,
To shut without the ill, within the fair.

Grand winter trees that draw your fringy curtain
To shield my cottage idols from the snow,
I sing in strains nor grudging nor uncertain
Your somber vigilance while tempests blow.

And if I praise you, maples, in my rhyming,
And brush the spruce's light reproach away,
I bid you heed how gifts depend on timing,
And trees, like all our treasures, have their day.

—*Harper's for May.*

Around the Farm.

Between hay and grass is a hard time for cattle. Corn is cheap and is well invested in good cattle.

As there is a surplus of horses in this country, a writer recommends that arrangements be made to furnish the French meat market with fat horses.

Mr. C. Thompson, in the *Rural World*, states that the hog product of Missouri is $6,000,000 annually, but that the cost of fencing against this same hog is $10,000,000 annually, being a loss on the hog of $4,000,000.

Mr. Holbrook, the originator of the Excelsior potato, has successfully used a composition in the cultivation of corn that is made as follows: To one barrel of ground bone take three barrels of ashes and three pints of common salt. Mix well, saturate with water, and let it stand three weeks, and dry off with one barrel of plaster and one barrel of loam.

The different breeds of dogs exemplify the hereditary instincts. We see the rat terrier grubbing in the earth in search of vermin; the untrained pointer often points when first taken to the field; the shepherd dog shows a disposition to guard stock; and the first instincts of hounds are to trail—which verifies the old saying that a good hound is bred so.

Washington tells us that when he superintended the care of his sheep the average weight of fleece was over five pounds, but after he had been absent from home for a few years the average weight was less than three pounds. Regularity in feeding sheep makes heavier fleeces and better wool than a feast on one day and a famine on another. A continual improvement should be taking place in the flock. At every shearing time old sheep, and all that produce an inferior quality of wool, or a light fleece, should be culled out of the flock and put up to fatten.

If land is to be pastured instead of having the crop gathered by the scythe or mower, it should be fed as it grows. It would not be profitable to mow a field every day; the harvest would be too small to pay for the labor, but cattle can gather the feed as it grows without much extra effort, while the grass will be in its very best condition. For the production of milk nothing has yet been found superior to the short, sweet, recently-grown leaves of grass. If pastures are understocked, or if they are turned into too late in the spring, the grass gets old and tough, and is rejected by the cattle unless they are very hungry.

Cows are not easly risers. Unless disturbed they will lie on a cold morning till the day gets well started; appreciating the cheap warmth of a comfortable bed as much as the farmer himself. The horse is quite different, and bestirs himself nobody knows when. It is not often that we catch him napping, unless he is very tired. He would look out every once in a while in the night, if he could, and see how the weather goes. Last night, for the first time this winter, I gave Ringbone the liberty of his box with an open east window twice as large as a horse collar. Rising at daybreak—for a wonder—I found the horse with its head out of that window, winking at the pleasant view, one might think, and calculating the charms of an early spring of grass like an old hay speculator.—*Hartford Courant.*

About the House.

In polishing or washing door knobs or other articles projecting from a painted surface, protect the paint by slipping over the articles a piece of stout pasteboard or cloth, having a hole in the center large enough to slip it on.

Cleaning Vessels.—All sorts of vessels and utensils may be purified from long-retained smells of every kind in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash.

Lemon Pie.—The juice and rind of one lemon grated into one cup of water, one cupful of loaf sugar, the yelks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls flour. Frosting—Beat the whites of two eggs, add four tablespoonfuls white sugar, spread on the pie, and bake lightly in the oven.

Citron Cake.—Beat four eggs and add one pound and a quarter of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one and a half pounds of flour; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a pint of milk, and add one teaspoonful of lemon extract and half a nutmeg. Beat together, lastly adding one-half pound of citron, cut in thin pieces; bake in a quick oven, not too hot.

Fig Pudding.—Half a pound of bread crumbs, half a pound figs, six ounces suet, six ounces brown sugar; mince the figs and suet nicely; a little salt, two eggs well beaten, nutmeg to taste; boil in a mold four hours. Serve with wine sauce.

French Jumbles.—One pound sugar, one-half pound butter, five eggs, flour enough to mix so as to roll out nicely; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; before rolling the dough sprinkle the board with powdered sugar; roll very thin and cut with biscuit-cutter.

Pork and Beans, Boston Way.—Three pints of beans, soak over night, parboil until quite soft, not to break up; add salt and two tablespoonfuls of molasses, three-quarters of a pound of pork; scarify the pork, fill up with boiling water; bake in an earthen pot in a good oven all day; keep adding boiling water; don't allow them to become dry.

A **red** ink for marking clothes, which is not attacked by soap, alkalies or acids, is prepared as follows: Enough of finely-powdered cinnibar to form a moderate thick liquid is very intimately mixed with egg albumen previously diluted with an equal bulk of water and beaten to a froth, and filtered through fine linen. Marks formed on cloth with this liquid by means of a quill are fixed after they have become dry by pressing the cloth on the other side with a hot iron. The ink will keep in well closed bottles for a long time without separation of the suspended cinnibar. A black indelible ink is made of one and two-thirds parts of nitrate of silver in sixteen parts of distilled water and adding two parts of gum arabic and one-third part of sap-green.

Small Conveniences.

It is quite astonishing how much comfort and satisfaction results from little causes. A box, bag, drawer, or basket for needles, thread, scissors, thimble, buttons of all sizes, tape, strings, wax, etc., and a vast amount of patience, for men-folks dislike to wait while such articles are being hunted up. Neatly trimmed lamps are another convenience, though some prefer to trim them just before lighting, as they become dusty before evening. This can be obviated by twisting a piece of paper tunnel-shaped, so as to cover the chimney and burner, or if durability is preferred, covers made of fancy paper with strips of gilt to cover the seams and edges are very pretty. The stocking bag or basket, with different colored balls, and different sizes of needles, can be hung under garments, and is always ready for use and not in the way. A place sacred to pens, ink, paper, envelopes, and pencils, where one can jot a thought without getting riled in spirit looking for material, thereby becoming debtor to our fellow-man for defrauding him of the useful idea that circumstances evolved for his benefit, come under this heading. Book shelves are another really sensible article, and if never so cheap are an ornament. Any storekeeper would reserve for you the pieces upon which cloth is wound, for the shelves; a piece of strong twine filled with spools will complete it. Stand the books edgeways, so that the titles can be read without needless handling. Lamp-lighters save the disagreeable smell of matches; an old basin with a mop or brush for stove-blacking; a can or jug, with scissors, rags and kerosene, for lamp-trimming, are convenient and essential. Save everything. No matter if it is old-fashioned, or you are tired of it. Lay it away, and in a year or two it will seem fresh and do a good service in another form, and save a few pennies, which put with other little savings will buy a nice book or pay the subscription for some desirable publication. I do not mean the inconvertible odds and ends that accumulate in a house, and fill it up needlessly, as some are, merely because they possess a passion for saving all things, but only such as taste and judgment can convert into useful and ornamental articles.—*Maine Farmer.*

Standard Weights and Measures.

The following tables are worth preserving:

Bushel.	*Lbs.*	*Bushel.*	*Lbs.*
Wheat	60	Peas	60
Rye	56	Hominy	60
Corn, shelled	56	Irish potatoes	60
Corn, in ear	70	Sweet potatoes	50
Oats	32	Dried peaches	33
Clover seed, red	62	Dried apples	24
Timothy seed	45	Flax seed	56
Millet seed	50	Barley	46
Buckwheat	52	Malt	34
Beans, white	60	Hungarian seed	50
Bran	20	Onion seed	57
Charcoal	30	Salt, coarse	50
Corn meal	50	Canary seed	60
Plastering hair	8	Blue grass seed	14
Onion setts	28	Turnips	60

TO MEASURE CORN IN A CRIB.

Having leveled the corn in the crib, measure the length, width and depth, and multiply them together, and divide the product by one-fifth, and you have the number of bushels in the ear—for shelled corn take one-half. To be strictly correct, add a half bushel to every one hundred. Corn, approximately, one hundred ears to the bushel.

HOW MUCH SEED TO THE ACRE.

The quantity of seed sown broadcast to the acre is about as follows:

Wheat, bu	1¼	to	2
Barley, bu	1½	to	2½
Oats, bu	1	to	4
Rye, bu	1	to	2
Buckwheat, bu	½	to	1¼
Millet, bu	1	to	2
Indian corn, bu	1	to	2
Beans, bu	2	to	3
Peas, bu	2½	to	3½
Hemp, bu	1	to	1½
Flax, bu	½	to	2
Timothy, quarts	12	to	24
Mustard, quarts	8	to	20
Red top, quarts	12	to	16
Flat turnip, lbs	2	to	3
Red clover, lbs	10	to	16
White clover, lbs	3	to	4
Kentucky blue grass, lbs	10	to	15
Orchard grass, lbs	20	to	30

The quantity per acre, when planted in rows, is about this:

Broom corn, bu	1	to	2
Beans, bu	1½	to	2
Peas, bu	1½	to	2
Peanuts, bu	1	to	2
Onions, lbs	4	to	5
Carrots, lbs	2	to	3½
Parsnips, lbs	4	to	6
Beets, lbs	4	to	6

Griddle Cakes.—A perfect success will be found by following these directions: To one quart of milk add the yelk of an egg, a pinch of salt, and a tablespoonful and a half of baking-powder. Stir in it flour enough to make a batter. Then add the beaten white of the egg, stirring it a very little—just enough to mix the egg in the butter. The same recipe makes delightful apple fritters.

A **beau** knot is easiest to untie.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

What Has Been Done, and What Remains to be Done.

[From the New York World.]

Over one-half of the delegates of the Republican National convention, and over one-third of the delegates to the Democratic National convention, have now been chosen. The following is a resume of the work already done, and a tabular statement of the conventions yet to be held:

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

Democratic State conventions for the the election of delegates to the National convention have been held as follows, up to date: Massachusetts, Sept. 22, 1875; Louisiana, Jan. 6; Texas, Jan. 7; New Hampshire, Jan. 11; Connecticut, Feb. 23; Rhode Island, March 16; Pennsylvania, March 22; Indiana, April 19; Nebraska, April 19; Oregon, April 26; New York, April 26; South Carolina, May 4. In Georgia, conventions in the various Congressional districts chose delegates April 26.

The whole number of delegates thus chosen is 292. The Democratic National convention at St. Louis will be composed of 738 members.

But one delegation thus far chosen to St. Louis has been instructed. The Indiana delegation was instructed to present the name of, and vote for, Mr. Hendricks. The New York convention indorsed Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. Though the delegation were not formally instructed to vote for Mr. Tilden, it is known that they are nearly all for him, and, as the delegation were instructed at Utica to vote as a unit in the National convention, it is as good as settled that the thirty-five votes of New York, represented by seventy delegates, will be thrown solidly for the Governor. The Nebraska convention did not instruct, but the delegation is unanimously for Mr. Tilden. The conventions of Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Texas expressed no Presidential preferences, and their delegations go uninstructed.

The following is a list of the Democratic State conventions yet to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the National convention at St Louis:

Date.	*State.*	*Location.*
May 15	Nevada	Carson.
May 17	Ohio	Cincinnati.
May 18	Kansas	Topeka.
May 23	New Jersey	Trenton.
May 24	Colorado	Pueblo.
May 24	Michigan	Lansing.
May 24	California	Sacramento.
May 25	Kentucky	Louisville.
May 31	Maryland	Baltimore.
May 31	Alabama	Montgomery.
May 31	Virginia	Richmond.
May 31	Tennessee	Nashville.
May 31	Missouri	Jefferson City.
June 1	Minnesota	St. Paul.
June 7	Wisconsin	Milwaukee.
June 8	West Virginia	Charleston.
June 13	Maine	Bangor.
June 14	Mississippi	Jackson.
June 14	North Carolina	Raleigh.
June 14	Arkansas	Little Rock.
June 21	Florida	Quincy.
June 22	Illinois	Springfield.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Republican State and Territorial conventions for the election of delegates to the Cincinnati National convention have been held as follows: Texas, January 12; Indiana, February 22; Wisconsin, February 22; Connecticut, February 29; Utah, March 9; New York, March 22; Rhode Island, March 23; Vermont, March 29; Ohio, March 29; Pennsylvania, March 29; Mississippi, March 31; Nevada, April 5; South Carolina, April 12; Virginia, April 12; Montana, April 19; Colorado, April 20; California, April 26; Massachusetts, April 26; Arkansas, April 27; Oregon, May 3; Georgia, May 3; Maryland, May 4; Michigan, May 10; West Virginia, May 11.

These conventions chose in the aggregate 432 delegates. The Massachusetts convention elected but four (the delegates at large), the others being left to the choice of the district conventions. The State Executive Committee of North Carolina has chosen four delegates at large, so that the whole number of delegates chosen to date is 436. The whole number of delegates in the Republican National convention will be 752.

The Pennsylvania convention instructed its delegates (58) for Mr. Hartranft; the Ohio convention instructed for Mr. Hayes (44); the Montana Territory and Maryland conventions instructed for Mr. Blaine (14); Mr. Blaine was also indorsed by resolution for the nomination for President by the conventions of Virginia, California, Oregon and Wisconsin, representing 60 delegates. Mr. Conkling has received the recommendation by formal resolution of the convention of New York; and Mr. Morton follows with the indorsement of the Indiana, Arkansas and Mississippi conventions. The conventions of Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Georgia, Michigan and Connecticut left their delegations to go to Cincinnati untrammeled.

The following is a list of the Republican State conventions yet to meet before the assembling of the National convention at Cincinnati.

Date.	*State.*	*Location*
May 16	Alabama	Montgomery.
May 17	Tennessee	Nashville.
May 17	New Jersey	Trenton.
May 18	Kentucky	Louisville.
May 23	Nebraska	Fremont.
May 24	Minnesota	St. Paul.
May 24	Illinois	Springfield.
May 24	Missouri	Jefferson City.
May 24	New Hampshire	Concord.
May 24	Alabama	Montgomery.
May 24	Kansas	Topeka.
May 30	Louisiana	New Orleans.
May 31	Iowa	Des Moines.
May 31	Florida	Madison.

It will be noticed that two Republican State conventions are set down for Alabama—that of May 16 being called by the Wickersham wing of the party, and that of May 24 by their opponents. In Maine the delegates are to be chosen by Congressional districts. In North Carolina the delegates-at-large have already been selected by the State Executive committee, and the other delegates will be chosen by the District conventions.

Horse Against Velocipede.

A large attendance of sporting men were in Deerfoot park yesterday, to see the trot of A. B. Williams' w. g. Whitecloud against David Stanton's ride on a bycicle. The distance was five miles. Before starting Stanton had the call at $50 to $40. He was allowed an eighth of a mile start on account of having to ride nine feet from the pole. The diameter of the wheel is fifty-eight inches. At the word horse and man went off at a rattling gait. Stanton led for the first half mile, but was easily passed by the horse within ten lengths of the score on the first mile; time 3:05. The second mile was finished by the horse in 3:21. Stanton completed two miles to the horses two miles and a half. At the two-and-three-quarter mile pole the horse again passed Stanton, making his third mile in 2:53. On the fourth mile the horse was going easy and well, while Stanton plodded pluckily on, but it was evident that he was beat. The horse crossed the score in 2:56. The fifth was the fastest mile, the horse trotting in 2:51, beating Stanton by a mile and ten yards. Total time of the five miles, 15:06.—*New York Sun.*

Boy Suicides.

A YOUTH HANGS HIMSELF BECAUSE HIS FORTUNE HAD BEEN SQUANDERED.

James M. Fair, a lad of fifteen years, a member of the family of Mr. Tyler Watts, living in Union avenue, Jamaica, hanged himself on Friday. Some years ago his father died at Stewart's Run, Pa., leaving young Fair $17,000. This was invested in bonds, and was in charge of an uncle. His mother contracted a second marriage. The uncle having occasion to go to Europe, and the stepfather appearing trustworthy, the securities were placed in charge of the latter. While the uncle was away the mother died, and Mr. Tyler Watts, who had married the mother's sister, took the boy into his family. It was found that the stepfather had been squandering the fortune intrusted to his keeping, and before Mr. Watts could stop it by appeal to the law about $15,000 was irrecoverably gone. It is believed that this loss preyed upon the boy's mind, as he is represented to have been very fond of money. It is understood that he, some days ago, made an attempt to hang himself, but failed in consequence of the too great length of the rope. He had repeatedly told schoolmates that he intended to commit suicide either by shooting or hanging.

On this occasion his preparations were very carefully made. He went into the coal house, a few steps from the back door of the main house, placed a door upon the top of some coal and wood, and arranging some wood on the top of this door, laid another door above this, making a scaffold. He then tied a strip of bed-ticking over a beam, making a noose at the other end, which he placed around his neck, and then jumped off the improvised scaffold—having a fall of about a foot. Some of the inmates of the house hearing a noise looked through the coal-house door and discovered the suspended body, with the legs and arms twisting convulsively. He was cut down as soon as possible and carried into the house, and restoratives were applied, but all in vain. Coroner Henderson impaneled a jury, and the verdict was "deliberate suicide."

Young Fair was a very handsome lad, disposed to be self-willed, and represented to be somewhat wild. It is said, in evidence of the fact that the hanging was not accidental and the result of a foolish experiment, as some supposed, that only a few days ago he had some cards printed, having on them only his name, which he distributed among his mates to remember him by, saying that he intended to kill himself.

ANOTHER BOY HANGS HIMSELF.

Charles Titus, aged sixteen years, in the employ of Nathaniel Philips, of Harbourtown, Mercer county, N. J., committed suicide by hanging himself in his employer's barn, on Friday. The lad had been in unusual good spirits all day, and Mr. Philips left him ploughing in the field while he took a drive to Lambertville. When he returned he found the boy's body.—*New York Sun.*

Historic Dates in May.

The month of May was a conspicuous one in our revolutionary and pre-revolutionary history. In May, 1765, the action of the Virginia Legislature, led by Patrick Henry, insisting upon the rights of that colony to make its own laws and impose its own taxes, exerted a powerful influence over the rest in shaping popular feeling into a settled purpose. In May, 1771, there was an outbreak in North Carolina caused by the tyranny of Tryon, the royal Governor. In May, 1774, Louis XVI. ascended the throne of France, and at the same time committees of correspondence, representing Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Newton, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lynn and Lexington, met in Faneuil Hall, and proposed a general discontinuance of trade with England, and Boston appealed to the other colonies for aid and comfort in the straits to which it was subjected. South Carolina was the first to reply by shipping 200 barrels of rice, and promising 800 more. In May, 1775, a company of 170 volunteered from Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, now Vermont, led by Ethan Allen, marched to Lake Champlain, and captured in succession the important posts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. At this time, also, the sturdy Presbyterians of Mecklenburg county, N. C., met in formal convention at Charlotte, and united in a distinct declaration of independent rights and powers. May 10, 1775, the second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, and among other acts adopted the volunteers then encamped about Boston as a Continental army, of which Washington was Commander-in-chief.

In May, 1777, the Earl of Chatham entreated a cessation of hostilities, and Baron Koscinsko, Count Pulaski, and Baron Steuben offered their services to Congress. In May, 1779, the west coast of Africa and the Channel Islands were in turn the scene of conflict between Great Britain and France. In May, 1780, Russia, Denmark and Sweden united in a declaration of armed neutrality, in which other European nations joined, having for its object the protection of their commerce from British interference. In May, 1781, Gen. Green took possession of South Carolina. In this month, 1787, a convention of fifty delegates from the several States assembled in Philadelphia for a revision of the articles of confederation. Washington presided, and among its members were Franklin, Sherman, Hamilton, Morris, Madison and Pinckney. The Constitution they then framed in due course received the approval of the several States, and in 1788 went into effect. Under it Washington was elected first President of the United States, and John Adams, Vice-president. Upon April 30, 1789, Washington entered upon his first administration, and at this point the history proper of the United States begins.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Old workmen are being taken back to the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington at $1.50 per diem.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The Tippecanoe Poor-house has sixty-five inmates, quite a number of whom are incurably insane and hard to manage.

The Commissioners of Cass county have decided not to pay the board of prisoners who are able to pay it themselves.

The people of Mishawka are on unfriendly terms with the Lake Shore railroad, and make all their shipments over the Peninsular road, a rival line.

At Westville, Laporte county, one day last week, a brakeman on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, named Patrick Conlon, fell from the top of a train between the cars, and the train passed over his leg, crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary below the knee.

R. C. McKinney, a young grocer of Evansville, eloped with a young lady named Mattie Martin, an orphan, prepossessing in appearance and the owner of considerable property. McKinney has a wife living, and is an infernal scoundrel, but Miss Martin would not believe any stories against him, and eloped with him contrary to the advice of all her friends.

The State Temperance convention met at Indianapolis last week. In the absence of Mrs. ex-Gov. Wallace, who was detained at home by the death of her sister, Miss Auretta Hoyt was elected to preside. Addresses were made by Mrs. Emma Molloy, Mrs. Robinson, and Luther Benson. Statistics for the years 1874 and 1875 were read, showing the number of saloons in fifty-five counties to be 1,325 in 1875, against 744 in 1874. In 1875, there were 2,213 licensed saloons in the entire State.

Dr. Strum, who has been examining the Indian camping and burying grounds at Horey's lake, Posey county, furnishes the following description of them in the Mt. Vernon *Democrat:* "I dug into quite a number of their graves. They appeared mostly to be walled in with rock, and varying from three to four feet in length, and each grave containing from one to four skeletons, doubtless put there after the flesh had been decomposed off them. The bones were found all mixed up together, crosswise and lengthwise of the grave. The graves are invariably arranged east and west. One grave I found floored with slate, and after removing the earth and bones that were in it I then removed the floor, and after digging down some ten inches I found another grave containing another lot of skeletons. In another grave I found three skeletons, one an adult, one a lad or half grown, the other a child. The arrangement of these was remarkable. The adult was lying lengthwise of the grave east and west, the lad lay head on the breast of his mother (perhaps), then the child lay in a rock coffin between the feet of the two. The grounds have the appearance of being very ancient; the bones that were exhumed were very much decomposed. Great quantities of broken pottery and flint are scattered over and intermingled with the earth to the depth of two or three feet."

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writes: "It is doubtful if any inland town in the West has had as rapid growth as Indianapolis during the last five or ten years. Through the politeness of Auditor Sproule it is ascertained that the number of tax-payers in the corporation increases between 2,000 and 4,000 annually, a reliable test of the growth of the city. The number of persons paying taxes in 1873 was 23,813; in 1874, 28,424, and in 1875, 30,278, some in the last year being still delinquent. The census in 1870 fell a trifle short of 50,000; to-day it cannot be less than 100,000. The last city directory—not an infallible guide—indicates about 110,000. Indianapolis—purely inland, no lake or navigable stream within many miles—depends entirely on railroads to do its transportation; hence its progress is a marvel, or would be anywhere in the world except in the great Mississippi basin. Its ten great railroads afford easy and prompt communication with all the States of the Union, and are as perfect a system perhaps as the country presents. Among the little items of business which they do in the course of a year are the receiving and shipping of 10,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,500,000 of oats, 1,000,000 of wheat, 500,000 of rye, 375,000 of barley, and 1,000,000 barrels of flour. There are more than 100 large manufacturing shops here, and these railroads bring, in the raw material, 80,000,000 feet, and carry away 35,000,000 feet, and the manufactured articles. Indianapolis has become a great business center."

A Big Blast.

The rock-boring at Hell Gate is completed, and the people in the vicinity are waiting with painful interest the explosions which are to blow out of existence this time-honored obstruction to the entrance of New York harbor. There are 8,000 blasts to make, and the material to be used is English gun-cotton. The engineers in charge say there is no occasion for fear on the part even of those living on the bank of the river; but they are building a sea wall 150 feet wide by twelve feet high and eight feet thick to protect the shore from the current which will sweep against it after the explosion.

Don't be in a Hurry.

The Chicago *Times* thinks there is no need to be in a hurry about starting to the Centennial. The show will not be in fair running order before June; and, moreover, railroad fares will probably come down handsomely after the first rush is over.

A **Southern** paper reports that Mr. E. T. Fitch, said to be a son of the Treasurer of Yale college, murdered his wife at Tuskaloosa, Ala., recently. Young Fitch had been drinking hard for some years, and has suffered several times from delirium tremens, but at the time of the murder he was perfectly sober. His wife was a Southern lady. He cut her throat with a razor.

Here is woman's rights! Two hundred women of Guilford, Conn., turned out Wednesday, with hoes, rakes, spades and wheelbarrows, and cleaned up the village green in regular housekeeper style, while the men sat around grinning and whittling dry-goods boxes, and trying to look as though they were not ashamed.

Thoughtlessness.

He is not vicious, and he has no special malice in his heart, but his thoughtlessness leads to more human misery than results from the premeditated wickedness of a deliberate transgressor. On Saturday he scattered orange-peel on the stairs and lobby of our building, and continued this along down the street as he went, occasioning several strains and one severe fall as his victims incautiously trod thereon. He belongs to a large family, all of which throw banana skins and orange-peel upon the pavement, not for the express purpose of endangering the life or limbs of the wayfarers, but because they have in their hearts no thoughtful regard for human welfare.

His brother is the man who carries an umbrella over his shoulder, with the point well back, which describes an arc of three feet as he swings his body in walking. Several persons have been injured in the face, one nearly lost his eye, and a number of lesser grievances have been inflicted through his habit, but he didn't intend to injure any one, although he will not stop the practice unless it is made criminal by act of the legislature.

His own cousins, quite a number of them, are the men who cross their legs in the cars and omnibus, thus wiping their feet on the dresses and pantaloons of their fellow-passengers. One of them is generally found in the cabin of the ferryboat, either near the door or the passage by the wheelhouse, where his protruded boot trips every passer who does not go by him with great care. He would not put his feet on the floor and draw them in a little while the throng goes by, to procure a life-membership in any one of the great benevolent societies he so fondly patronizes in his Sunday contributions.

His more distant relatives who stand tattling with a friend in the middle of the sidewalk, thus greatly obstructing the travel, or saunter slowly up the street with curved elbows, or whisk through a crowd with a cane under their arms, are all readily recognized without any further description. They are a large family, and they are nuisances in whatever community they take up their abode.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Arkansas Hot Springs.

The decision of the Supreme court establishes the right of the United States to the Hot Springs property in Arkansas which has been claimed by squatters. The district in which these remarkable Springs are located lies among the Ozark mountains, and was laid out as a reservation when John Quincy Adams was President. When the earthquake depressed so much territory below Cairo Congress gave the settlers whose farms were untenable the privilege of pre-empting as much land as they had lost, not already taken up, within certain limits. A few of them suspected the prospective value of the Hot Springs and squatted near them. The Government hardly knew of the encroachment for years, but at length contested their claims. Within a few years the Springs have acquired great celebrity. Their healing and medicinal properties, which were known to the Indians and discovered by the Spanish and French explorers, are quite wonderful. They were visited by over 2,000 persons last year. Their recovery by the Government is a matter of some imporance. This reservation should be kept as a national park, and the Springs would afford an excellent site for a national hospital. Locations could be leased for hotels, and the whole property could easily be kept under wise and efficient regulation for the benefit of the people, rather than the profit of a few unscrupulous adventurers.

"Strict Discipline."

The steamer Crocus has landed 850 Chinamen in San Francisco. On the passage they were horribly ill-treated. The captain of the vessel, when questioned, churlishly remarked that "strict discipline" had been enforced. He said: "The fellows would be continually coming on deck, and wouldn't go below when ordered. So to make them go without too much violence I got some long pokers made, which I kept in the furnace red hot all the time. It operated like a charm. When the Chinamen would get obstreperous all I had to do was to order out my poker men, when they would scamper below very quickly. I did not have to touch the same one twice I can tell you." The captain laughed, says the reporter, as though remembering some ludicrous incident. The Chinamen thus kept crowded beneath the decks must have suffered terribly, and upon that point the captain said: "Most of the trouble we had on the trip was when the fellows were below. I turned hot water over them once or twice, but generally all that was necessary was to fire a revolver over their heads. They are a cowardly set, and heartily afraid of a revolver." The prejudice against Chinamen is so strong in California that the captain's brutality is not censured there.

A Sylvan Bootjack.

One day last week a young man in one of the rural districts went into the woods to do some work, and while there one of his boots felt uncomfortable, and he resolved to draw it off to see what was the matter. To do so he thought the crotch of a sapling that stood near him would answer the purpose of a bootjack. He placed his heel in the crotch and gave a pull, but he slipped and fell on the broad of his back, with one of his feet high in the air, sticking fast in his new-fashioned bootjack. From this uncomfortable position he was unable to extricate himself, and he lay there struggling until 10 o'clock the next day, when he was discovered and released by a party of friends who had been hunting for him all the previous night. Since his suspension, Lyman does not consider the sapling bootjack a great success, and he will hereafter draw off his No. 11's with a convenience that will not serve him such a dirty trick as the sapling did.—*New Lisbon (Wis.) Argus.*

In the Taunton lunatic asylum there is a patient who for one year refused to eat, and down whose throat were poured three quarts of milk daily during that time. On the last of the 365 days he said, "Well, it's just one year since I've been willing to eat. Now I guess I'll eat like other folks," and he did.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Grand Display

The Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Wall and Window Paper!

SHADES AND FIXTURERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Miscellaneous and Blank Books,
Pocket Books,
Bibles,
Bill Books,
Albums,
Wallets,
Testaments,
Memorandas,
Pass Books
PLAIN AND FANCY

STATIONARY,

Pictures, Picture-cord and Tassel,
Box Papers in great variety,
School Supplies of all kinds,
—AT—
C. P. HOUSER'S,
Main Street, opposite Ford's Block, AUBURN, IND.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Having purchased the Furniture Store formerly occupied by Mr WM. LONG, I will keep a full assortment of everything in the line of

FURNITURE.

I buy for cash and can therefore sell at LOWER RATES than those who buy on time.

FINE BED ROOM SETS

AND PARLOR SETS.

Furnished customers at prices that cannot fail to suit. Firs-class workman employed to manufacture to order. I especiallty desire verybody to call and price my goods before buyng elsewhere.
Rooms on Main-st., opposite Shull's new brick.

A. C. Dawson

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

GRATE REDUCTION IN PRICES AT ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts..

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Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM RICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C, R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 40 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 55 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 12 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 01	[illegible]
Plymouth	4 42 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20p.m	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	6 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	00 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	43 "	23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	00 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.	20 m	05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	48 pm	7 38 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	8 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 10 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2.	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 '2 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 52	5 29
Jackson	3 25 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	10 58			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 26
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	8 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 1.
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		8 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only, All other trains daily except Sunday.

LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 2 Fre't	No 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F.
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.30	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.13	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.4	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.21	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.31	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southetg Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. SCUTRA HD, Gen. Supt.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
—TO—
Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,
THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are
Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH
WITHOUT CHANGE
BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL
WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras,

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernR. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sunday:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2,25 a m.	8:00 p. m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	8:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2,57	8.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	3.58	am	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "		6.22 "
Butler	2.46 "	"	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Tic. Agt.
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 36pm	+10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 39	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 16	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	*8 38am	+5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 20	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 39
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	9 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	463 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	47 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	469 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,
PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,
TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN
ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON. DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,
Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and
All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, MAY 25th, 1876. Number 21.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

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One Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
6th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind, Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fi Stock of Fine

Hats, Cap,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

OF

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

GREAT

New York Store

IN

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SISSORS.

Lets go to the Centennial.

Improvements are being made on the Court House.

The weather is getting warm. Lay off your over-coats.

There was lots of excitement on our streets last Friday evening.

There is one thing that don't mind pinching, and that is snuff.

The weather is favorable for putting in spring corps and the farmers are happy.

Business was lively last Saturday. Our streets were crowded until late in the evening.

Corn planting is well under way, and this week will about finish up the arduous task of the farmers.

There are more improvements going on in town than we have known at this time of the year for many years.

What a placid expression this warm weather brings to the faces of the owners of soda fountains and ice-cream freezers.

The Defiance Democrat says: "The small-pox is raging to a considerable extent in Hoyts Corners, on the B. & O Road, near Deshler."

Any lady visiting the city, will do well to call at Mrs. Little & Fair's Temple of fashion, and see the latest styles of Millinery goods.

A horse trader, probably a gypsy, was on the streets a few days ago. Had his horses a little more flesh on their bones they would have been more sought after

The Annual Convention of the Indiana Sunday School Union, will be held at Fort Wayne, June 6th, 7th, and 8th. She Sunday Schools of this county ougt to be well represented there.

If you want any printing done, call at the COURIER office. We are amply prepared to do all kinds of plain or fancy printing in the latest style, and at the most reasonable rates.

After a few children have been run over and kicked to death people will find out that there is an ordinance against making a horse-pasture of our streets.

"The produce market is usually firm," muttered a detroit man who had unsuccessfully visited twelve groceries with a view to getting a half pound of coffee on credit.

Those persons who are so ready to raise a howl when anything is said against intemperance, may usually be known by the fetied evaporation of whisky and beer from their lungs.

It is mentioned as a singular fact that Solomon never laughed, and was a very moloncholy man. It should be remembered, however, that he had nine hundred wives to advise him what to do when he had a sore throat.

It is no wonder so many people are given to lying. It is taught to them even in the earliest childhood. What child believes the parent to be telling the truth when he says, "If you don't come into the house this minute, I'll take every bit of skin off of your back."

From the agonizing groans bowlings, and stomach-rendings renchings that came from the sidewalk in front of the Court House late last Saturday night; we concluded that smebody's stomach was rising inrighteous in-dignation against the whisky trade.

Poor Morton! Alabama could not give instructions for him and the delegation is understood to be for Bristow. If Morton can not carry the Southern negroes where do his friends hope his strength will come from? Did not the Journal make a mistake when it said that Hendricks had been withdrawn, meaning Morton all the while?

The much abused "General Fund" makes his complaint loud and bitter this morning. He has been terribly abused and defrauded. Let the citizens of Indiana read his expose of Republican rascalities. Would it be asking too much of the Journal to give a little space to the "sole proprietor" to vindicate himself against the charge of the General?

Auburn is one of the fastest growing towns in the Union, but it cant keep pace with several lads, whose father's furnish them jean suits, and lends them their pocket knife to whittle out a bass wood cane for Sunday. A young lady from the city asked us to warn the boys, not to let a $4 pair of box-toed Saratogas get away with their "organs" under their dollar hat.

The boys of Detroit seem to be going down hill in their morals of late. Sunday, one of the legion, who has always been noted for his respectful demeanor toward the great public, observed an old citizen yawning and gaping on a street corner, and said to him: "Better not open your mouth too wide." "Why?" was the surprised query. "There's a law again opening a saloon on Sunday!" continued the child as he slid for the middle of the street."

A method which will break the most vicious cow from kicking, and which should supersede the cruel practice of beating and whipping, and is the work of but a few minutes, is as follows: Take a strap about the size of a common bridle rein and buckle tightly around the cow (while milking) just forward of the bag. This practiced a few days will effect the desired result, as we are aware from actual experience.—Vermont Farmer.

A man who had climbed up a cheatnut tree had by carelessness missed his hold of one of the branches and fell to the ground with such force as to break his ribs. A neighbor going to his assistance, remarked to him that "had he followed the rule in these cases, he would have avoided the accident." "What rule do you mean?" said the other indignantly. "This," said the philosopher "never come down from a place faster than you go up."

JAPAN PEES, 200 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE—This Pea grows in the form of a bush. Three to five feet high, yielding from one quart to a half gallon of peas per bush. Fine for, table use, and excellent for stock. In order to introduce this new, valuable and wonderful pea in every County throughout the United States, we offer them in small quantities at half our regular price, thus affording every person a chance to try them at a small cost of 25 cents a package or five packages for $1.00. Prepaid by mail with circulars giving full directions for planting, cultivating &c. Adress.

OSMENT & CO.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

The extraordinary flood in the upper Mississippi is becoming threatening at St. Louis. At eight o'clock last night the flood was only seven feet eleven inches below the extraordinary high water mark of 1844, when ferry boats sailed out to the bluffs a distance of seven miles and six feet eight inches below that of 1851 and two feet above high water mark of 1862, when most of the city was flooded. Information received is that the Missouri has commenced falling but that the upper Mississippi and Illinois are booming. About ten inches more are expected at St. Louis. Steamboatmen say that the water will spread out over the bottoms before reaching Memphis, and will not hurt the lower country.

Take the COURIER this year.

A Voice from the Centennial

Mr. Henry Von Behren of the Manufacturing Company arrived on Friday from Philadelphia, whither he went to superintend the placing in order, at the Centennial exhibition some samples of bent woodwork and spokes made at the factory in this city. He reports the exhibition to be a grand success. The show is only half completed but large forces of workmen are kept busy night and day and it is expected to have everything finished by the first of July. The display of the U. S. Navy Department and of Brazil are in full readiness for spectators. The majority of the foreign nations have scarcely begun to arrange their departments. There is no room nor doubt however but that the exhibition will be a thorough success, and when complete the largest ever held in the world.—Logansport Pharos.

CELLARS.—There is no more fruitful source of disease in country houses than the cellar. Always more or less damp, containing vegetables in a partially decayed state, gases and vapors are generated which are very unhealthy, and and the only outlet of which is to often the living rooms of the house. Fortunately, in towns, the cellar is not ordinarily used to any great extent as a storehouse for vegetables; but is frequently made the receptacle of all kinds of rubbish, the accumulation of which is anything but wholesome to the dwellers in the house. Great care should be taken to ventilate the cellar thoroughly through windows opening out-of-doors. By placing them on the opposite sides of the cellar, and opening them warm days, the air within will be rapidly purified. It should be remembered that malarial diseases often proceed from decaying organic substances in the cellar.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning, matching and moulding of all descriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 25 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup takaoe

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block. Syracuse, N. Y

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn. Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents two doses will relieve you.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 256 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottl
Sold by J. M. EHLERS.

No. 3

THE CENTENNIAL.

he Great Anniversary Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Views of the Exhibition Buildings and Full Descriptions of the Various Departments.

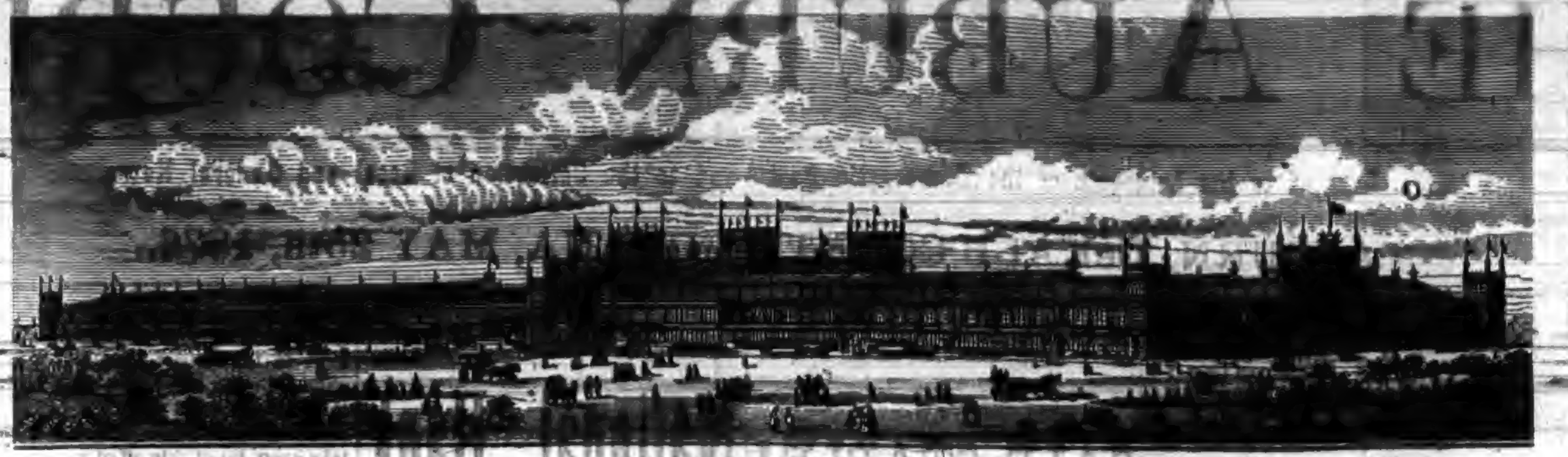

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and intrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States.

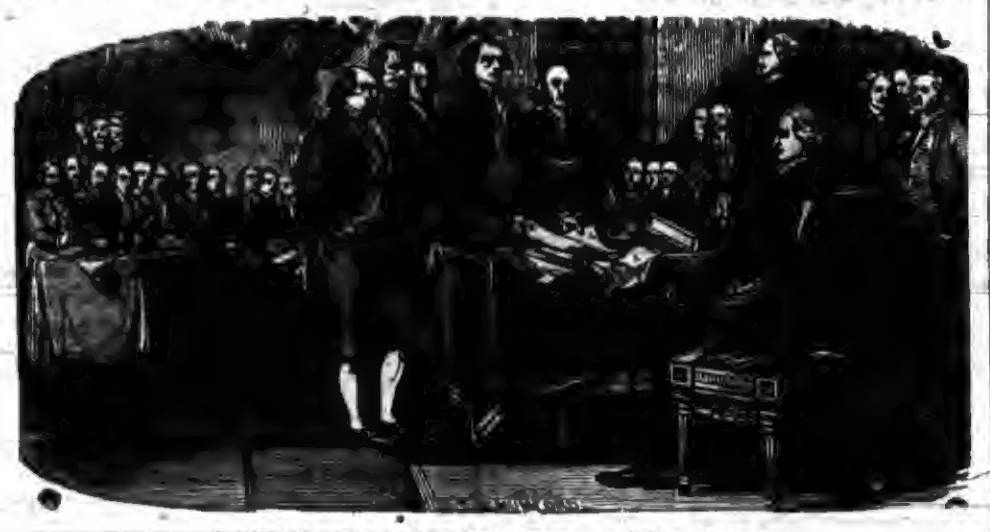

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition will remain open until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of fifty cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill river, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The park contains 3,160 acres, 450 of which have been inclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of forty-two acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of plows, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within ninety miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna exhibitions.

The list of special buildings number from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely others will follow the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations are provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, besides quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demand for space renders this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the main exhibition building, for example, 333,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States department is only 160,000 square feet. About one-third is consumed by passage ways.

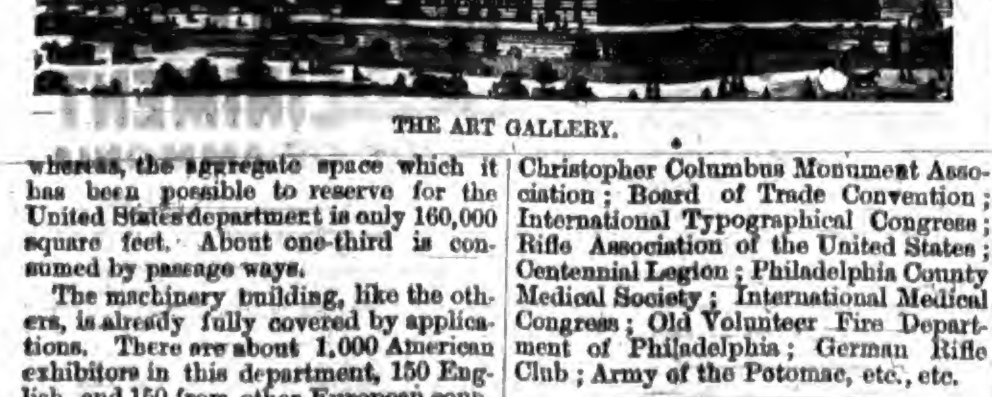

THE ART GALLERY.

The machinery building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1,000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna machinery exhibition. Extra provision has been made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the Machinery hall is chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss engines. Each cylinder is forty inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly-wheel is thirty-one feet in diameter, and weighs fifty-five tons; the horse-power is 1,400; and the number of boilers is twenty. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

The art exhibition includes, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, have been passed upon by the committee of selection, who visited, for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition. Among those which may now be enumerated are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge, United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Knights Templar; Grand Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Eistedfodd; Patriotic Order Sons of America; California Zouaves of San Francisco; an International Regatta; the Life Insurance companies; National Board of Underwriters; State Agricultural Society; Second Infantry, N. G. of California; Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church; Cincinnati Society; California Pioneer Society; American Dental Convention; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; National Alumni Association; Salesmen's Association; Fifth Maryland Regiment; Seventh New York Regiment; American Pomological Society; Malster's Association of the United States; Army of the Cumberland; Humboldt Monument Association; Christopher Columbus Monument Association; Board of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rifle Association of the United States; Centennial Legion; Philadelphia County Medical Society; International Medical Congress; Old Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia; German Rifle Club; Army of the Potomac, etc., etc.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

was written by Thomas Jefferson, at his private lodgings, in the house still standing on the southwest corner of Market and Seventh streets. He says: "I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bedroom ready furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly."

The Hall of Independence, on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, was commenced in 1729, and completed in 1734, having been designed for the use of the Provincial Assemblies; and the long hall formerly in the upper story was often used for grand official banquets given to Governors, distinguished strangers and Generals, and to the members of the First Congress when they arrived in 1774. It was originally decorated with a stately steeple, which was taken down in 1774 on account of decay; only a small belfry was left to cover the bell until the year 1828, when the present steeple was erected as nearly like the ancient one as circumstances would permit. The ancient bell, formerly used for the clock, is remarkable for its prophetic inscription. Originally imported from England, in 1752, but cracked in its first ringing, it was recast in Philadelphia, and the inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof"—was placed upon it. This was more than twenty years before the independence of the colonies was dreamed of; yet, when the Declaration was signed, this very bell was the first, by its merry peal, to "proclaim liberty throughout the land." It now occupies a place in the south vestibule of the building. The Declaration of Independence was signed in the chamber on the left of the principal entrance. Some years since the antique architectural decorations and furniture of this room were removed, and their places supplied with new furniture and tapestry in modern style. This error has since been repaired, as far as possible, by restoring the hall to its ancient appearance. The portraits of nearly every one of the signers now adorn the walls. Open daily.

MAIN BUILDING.

This is a parallelogram, running east and west 1,876 feet long, and north and south 464 feet wide. The larger portion is one story high, the interior height being 70 feet, and the cornice on the outside 48 feet from the ground. At the center of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and on the ends of the building projections 216 feet in length. In these, which are in the center of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central facades 90 feet high. The east entrance forms the principal approach for carriages, visitors alighting at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The south entrance is the principal approach from railway cars. The west entrance opens upon the main passage-way to two principal buildings, the Machinery and Agricultural halls, and the north entrance to Memorial hall (art gallery). Towers 75 feet in height rise at each corner of the building. In order to obtain a central feature, the roof for 184 feet square at the center has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers 48 feet square, rising to 120 feet high, are introduced into the corners of this elevated roof. This gives ventilation, as well as ornament. The main building gives 936,008 square feet of surface, or nearly 21½ acres. Its ground plan shows a central avenue 120 feet in width, and 1,832 feet in length, which is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this is another avenue of equal length, and 100 feet wide. Between the central and side avenues are aisles 48 feet wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles of 24 feet width. To break the great length of the roof-lines three transepts have been introduced, of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the longitudinal avenues. These cross the building, and are 416 feet in length. The intersections of these various avenues make at the center of the building nine spaces, free from supports, which are from 100 feet to 120 feet square, and which aggregate 416 feet square. The general elevation of the roofs of all these avenues varies from 45 feet to 70 feet.

The building rests upon the ground, the land having been thoroughly graded and prepared. The foundations consist of piers of masonry, the superstructure being composed of wrought iron columns, placed twenty-four feet apart, which support wrought iron roof trusses. There are 672 of these columns in the entire structure, the shortest being twenty-three feet and the longest 125 feet long. Their aggregate weight is 2,200,000 pounds. The roof trusses and girders weigh 5,000,000 pounds. The sides of the building, to seven feet above the ground, are finished with brickwork in panels between the columns. Above this there are glazed sashes. The roof covering is of tin, that being the best roofing known in this climate to resist leakage. The flooring is of plank, upon sills resting upon the ground, with no open space beneath. Turrets surmount the building at all the corners and angles, and the national standard, with appropriate emblems, is placed over each of the main entrances. There are numerous side entrances, each being surmounted with a trophy, showing the national colors of the country occupying that portion of the building. In the vestibule variegated brick and tile are introduced. Louvre ventilators surmount all the avenues, and skylights the central aisles. Light, of which there will be ample supply, comes from the north and south sides almost entirely. There underlie the building two miles of drainage pipe, the water supply and drainage system being complete. Offices for the foreign commissions are placed along the sides of the building, in close proximity to the products exhibited. Offices for the administration are at the ends. The design of the building is such that all exhibitors will have an equally fair opportunity of exhibiting their goods to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of location, as the light is uniformly distributed, and each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares.

MACHINERY BUILDING.

This structure is located about 550 feet west of the main exhibition building, and as its north front stands upon the same line, it is practically a continuation of that edifice, the two together presenting a frontage of 3,824 feet from their eastern to their western ends, upon the principal avenue within the grounds. This building consists of a main hall 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide, with an annex on the southern side 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered is 558,440 square feet, or nearly thirteen acres, and the floor space afforded is about fourteen acres. The chief portion of the building is one story in height, the main cornice upon the outside being forty feet from the ground, and the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues seventy feet, and in the aisle forty feet. To break the long lines of the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances are finished with facades extending to seventy-eight feet in height. The eastern entrance is the principal approach from railways and from the main exhibition building. Along the southern side are placed the boiler-houses, and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required.

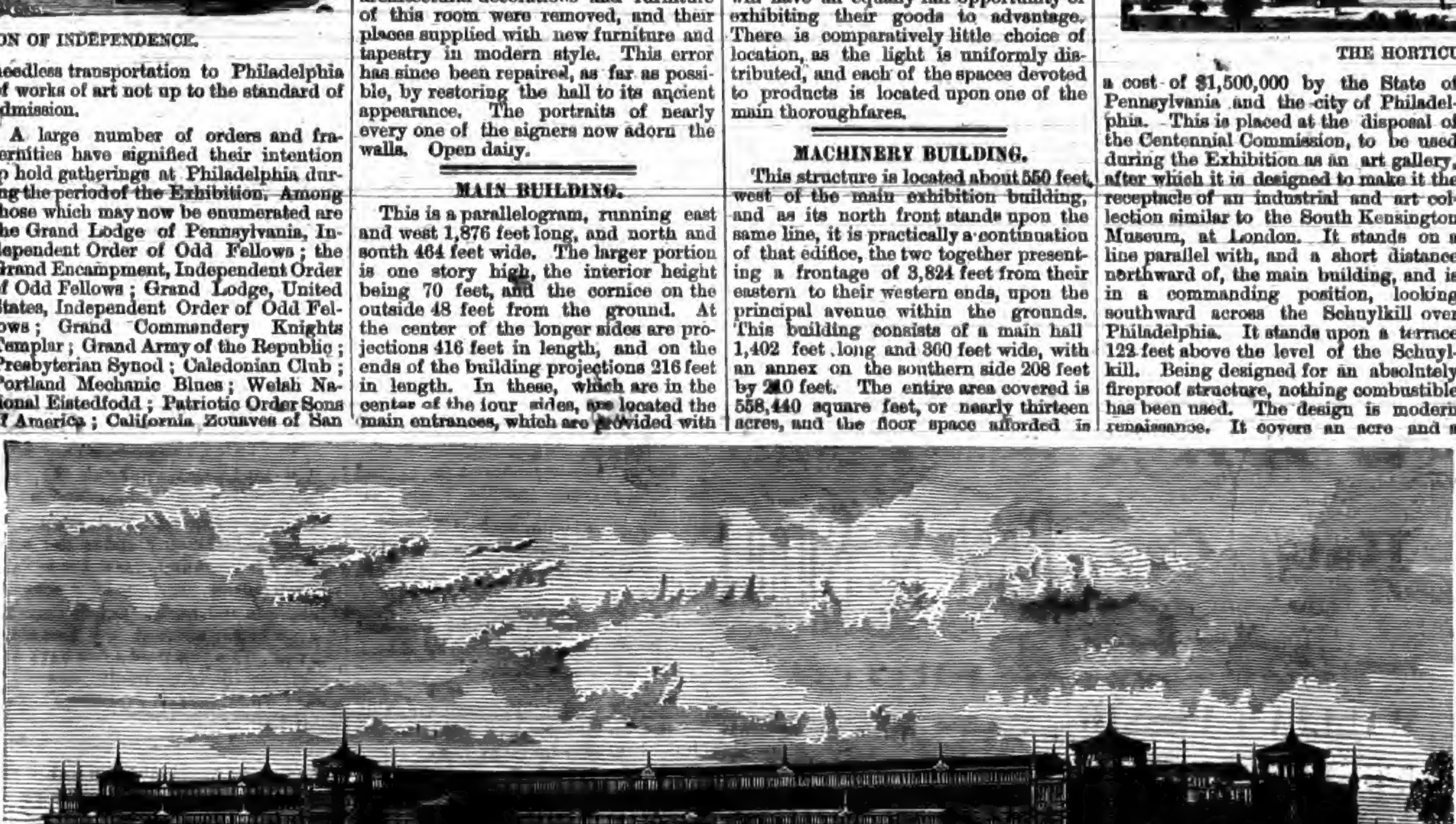

THE MACHINERY BUILDING.

The plan of the machinery building shows two main avenues ninety feet wide, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side, these being sixty feet in width. These avenues and aisles together have 360 feet width, and each of them is 1,360 feet long. At the center of the building there is a transept ninety feet in width, which at the south end is prolonged beyond the building. This extended transept, beginning at thirty-six feet from the building and extending to 208 feet, is flanked on either side by aisles sixty feet wide, and forms an annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades are: In the avenue fifteen feet wide, in the aisles ten feet, and in the transept twenty-five feet. The walks extending across the building are all ten feet wide, and lead at either end to exit doors. The foundations of this building are piers of masonry, the superstructure consisting of solid timber columns supporting roof trusses, constructed of straight wooden principal beams and wrought-iron ties and struts. The columns are placed in longitudinal lines, and in these rows stand sixteen feet apart. The columns are forty feet high, and support respectively the ninety-feet roof-spans over the avenues at a height of forty feet, and the sixty-feet roof-spans over the aisles at a height of twenty feet. The outer walls are built of masonry to a height of five feet, and above that are composed of glazed sash between the columns. Portions of these sashes are movable for ventilation, and Louvre ventilators are introduced in continuous lengths over both the avenues and the aisles. The building is entirely lighted by side light from the north and south. Space in Machinery hall has been allotted as follows:

	Square feet.
Great Britain	35,725
Germany	1,098
France	11,219
Belgium	9,379
Brazil	4,000
Austria	1,536
Sweden	3,168
Canada	4,300
Spain	2,448
Russia	1,500
Denmark	585
Chili	408
Norway	360

The United States occupies about 300,000 square feet.

THE ART GALLERY.

The most imposing and ornate of all the structures is Memorial hall, built at a cost of $1,500,000 by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia. This is placed at the disposal of the Centennial Commission, to be used during the Exhibition as an art gallery, after which it is designed to make it the receptacle of an industrial and art collection similar to the South Kensington Museum, at London. It stands on a line parallel with, and a short distance northward of, the main building, and is in a commanding position, looking southward across the Schuylkill over Philadelphia. It stands upon a terrace 122 feet above the level of the Schuylkill. Being designed for an absolutely fireproof structure, nothing combustible has been used. The design is modern renaissance. It covers an acre and a half, and is 365 feet long, 210 feet wide, and fifty-nine feet high, over a spacious basement twelve feet high. A dome, rising 150 feet above the ground, surmounts the center, capped by a colossal ball, from which rises the figure of Columbia. The main front of this building looks southward, displaying a main entrance in the center consisting of three enormous arched doorways, a pavilion on each end, and two arcades connecting the pavilions with the center. The entrance is seventy feet wide, to which there is a rise of thirteen steps. Each of the huge doorways is forty feet high and fifteen feet wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns, terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of science and art. The doors are of iron, relieved by bronze panels, displaying the coats of arms of all the States and Territories. The United States coat-of-arms is in the center of the main frieze. The dome is of glass and iron, of unique design. While Columbia rises at the top, a colossal figure stands at each corner of the base of the dome, typifying the four quarters of the globe.

In each pavilion there is a large window, twelve and one-half feet by thirty-four feet. There are altogether eight of these windows, which will be used for the display of stained glass, glass paintings, etc. Two of them have already been applied for from Munich, and application for space in them has also been made from England. The arcades designed to screen the long walls of the galleries each consist of five groined arches, and form promenades looking outward over the grounds and inward over open gardens extending back to the main wall of the building. These garden plats are each ninety feet by thirty-six feet, ornamented in the center with fountains, and intended to display statuary. The arcades are highly ornamented, and the balustrades of them and of the approaching stairways are also designed for statuary. The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture galleries, and are relieved by niches designed for statues. The frieze is richly ornamented, and above it the central dome shows to great advantage. The rear or north front of the building is of the same general character as the main front, but, in place of the arcade, has a series of arched windows, twelve in number, with the entrance in the center. Between the pavilions is the grand balcony, a promenade two hundred and seventy-five feet long and forty-five feet wide, elevated forty feet above the ground, and overlooking to the northward the beautiful grounds of the park. On each front of the buildings the entrances open into halls eighty-two feet long, sixty feet wide, and fifty-three feet high, decorated in modern renaissance. These, in turn, open into the center hall, eighty-three feet square, the ceiling rising over it eighty feet in height. From the east and west sides of this center hall extend the galleries, each ninety-eight feet long, forty-eight feet wide, and thirty-five feet high.

These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the better display of paintings, and with the center hall form a grand hall 287 feet long and eighty-three feet wide, capable of comfortably accommodating 8,000 persons. This is nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the United States. From the galleries doorways open into two smaller galleries, eighty-nine feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. These open north and south into private apartments connecting with the pavilion rooms, and forming two side galleries 210 feet long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor fourteen feet wide, opening on its north line into a series of private rooms twenty-three in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition rooms. All the galleries and the central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for the exhibition of sculpture. This fine building gives 75,000 square feet of wall space for paintings, and 20,000 square feet of floor space for statues, etc. The skylights throughout are double, the upper being of clear glass and the under of ground glass.

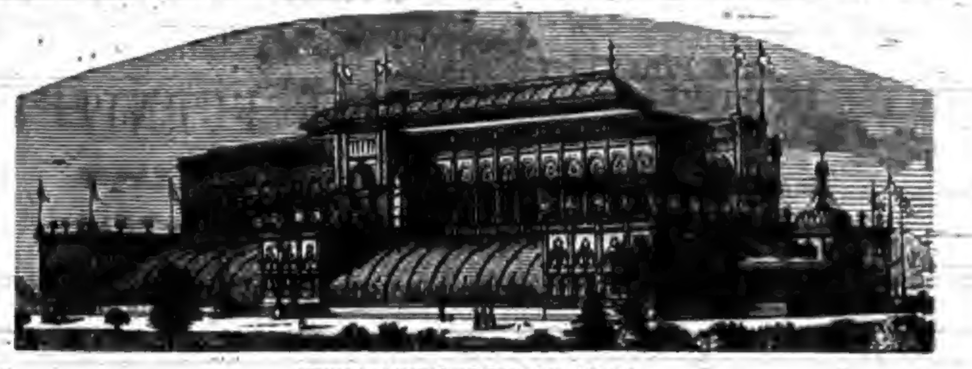

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

stands north of the Horticultural building, being separated from it by a romantic ravine, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill river and the northwestern suburbs of Philadelphia beyond. This building illustrates a novel combination of materials, mainly wood and glass, and consists of a long nave crossed by three transepts, each being composed of truss-arches of Gothic form. The nave is be 820 feet long by 125 feet in width, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is be 100 feet wide and 75 feet high, and the two end transepts 80 feet wide and 70 feet high. Its interior appearance resembles that of a great cathedral, and in looking from transept to transept, the vista extremely imposing. A portion of this building is supplied with steam power for the use of agricultural machinery. The four courts inclosed by the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, are roofed, and form valuable spaces for exhibits.

In addition to the grounds within the inclosure, an eligibly located stockyard, 22 acres in extent, has been provided for the display of live stock, which will be exhibited in a series of shows during the months of September, October, and November. Two farms, moreover, of about 50 acres each, have been suitably planted for the trials of agricultural machinery.

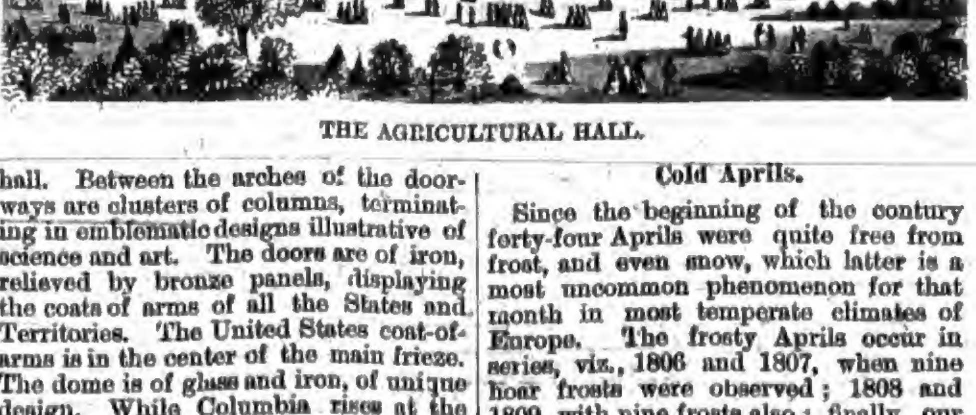

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

Cold Aprils.

Since the beginning of the century forty-four Aprils were quite free from frost, and even snow, which latter is a most uncommon phenomenon for that month in most temperate climates of Europe. The frosty Aprils occur in series, viz., 1806 and 1807, when nine hoar frosts were observed; 1808 and 1809, with nine frosts also; finally, our present series, which began in 1873. As another instance of the severity of this winter, it may be mentioned that the sea from Kertch to Tmutaracan has been frozen over this year for the first time since 1068.

A BAD era—cholera.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

When freedom first her flag unfurled
  Across the land which now is free,
And struck its bright folds to the world,
  [illegible]
Her sons were faint, her ranks were few,
  Feeble her power and weak her hand;
The nursling up to manhood grew,
  And strode a giant o'er the land.

And now a hundred years have fled
  Since first the banner on the sky
Its glorious [illegible] outspread,
  [illegible] nigh.
Its constellation, burning bright,
  Has gained new stars from other spheres;
And caught the dawning of the light
  Which flames along the endless years.

Its sons have brought the lightning down,
  And harnessed it to do their will;
Its forts in every harbor frown,
  Its thunders sleep on every hill;
Its power is felt on land and sea,
  Its commerce sweeps across the tide,
And millions of the brave and free
  Nestle beneath its shelter wide.

The weary centuries effete
  Had grown through years of suffered wrong;
Before the march of Freedom's feet
  The Western world broke into song.
Art reared her temples in the land,
  The Christian's cross, the tapered spire,
Rose 'neath the touch of labor's hand,
  And glimmered in the sunset's fire.

The desert waste a garden grew
  In prairie land in tangled fen;
The world, astonished, paused to view
  The grand creative power of men.
Three millions saw the dawning light
  That bless'd the land with freedom's ray,
And forty millions hail the sight
  That breaks upon our eyes to-day.

The Old World brings her tribute here
  To lay before the New World's shrine;
The tropic's offering sincere—
  Its wealth of olives and of wine—
Is laid before our feet to-day.
  O happy omen, blessed sight
Where shone but dimly Freedom's ray,
  The world transfigured lies in light!

One hundred years of Freedom's reign!
  One hundred years of war and peace!
A golden century again
  Bourgeons and blossoms with increase.
Swift as the wind our couriers fly
  Across the land, from sea to sea;
In northern air, on tropic sky,
  Streams out the banner of the free.

And nestling 'neath each stripe and star,
  Atlantic waves, Pacific foam,
Viewing the nations from afar,
  Shout to their coming: "Welcome home!"
Welcome! Columbia's arms spread wide,
  She stands beside each busy mart,
And, thrilled with joy and touched with pride
  She folds the whole world to her heart.

No bond of sect, no tie of creed,
  Can make or mar her generous plan;
The only plea that all must plead—
  The common brotherhood of man.
The diamond from Brazilian mines
  Gleams here by Afric's wealth of gold,
And silver from the long inclines
  Where Colorado's wealth is told.

And Asia lays her treasures down,
  Japan and India appear,
Bearing their offerings to crown
  The fullness of our hundredth year.
O Orient lands! where through the palms,
  With ceaseless tone, from morn till night,
The spicy breezes hymn their psalms,
  God give to you our boon of light!

And make you free as we are free,
  That, as the years shall disappear,
The West may reach across the sea
  To join in your Centennial year.
Your hundred years of freedom past,
  Your thousand years of peace to come,
Unbroken by the warlike blast
  Of trumpet, or the rolling drum.

O land Centennial to-day!
  God guard thee until time shall cease!
His blessings hover o'er thy way,
  And crown thee with His perfect peace!
O blood-bought land! Thy rocks and hills
  Are Freedom's birthplace; and the arch
Of heaven, that bends above thy rills,
  Is vocal with Time's grandest march.

For down the coming hundred years
  A hundred million unborn men
Close up each gap, where now appears
  A vacant spot by hill or glen.
A hundred thousand homes shall rise,
  With marts of trade, with lifted spires,
And in the light of Freedom's eyes
  Forever burn thy altar fires!

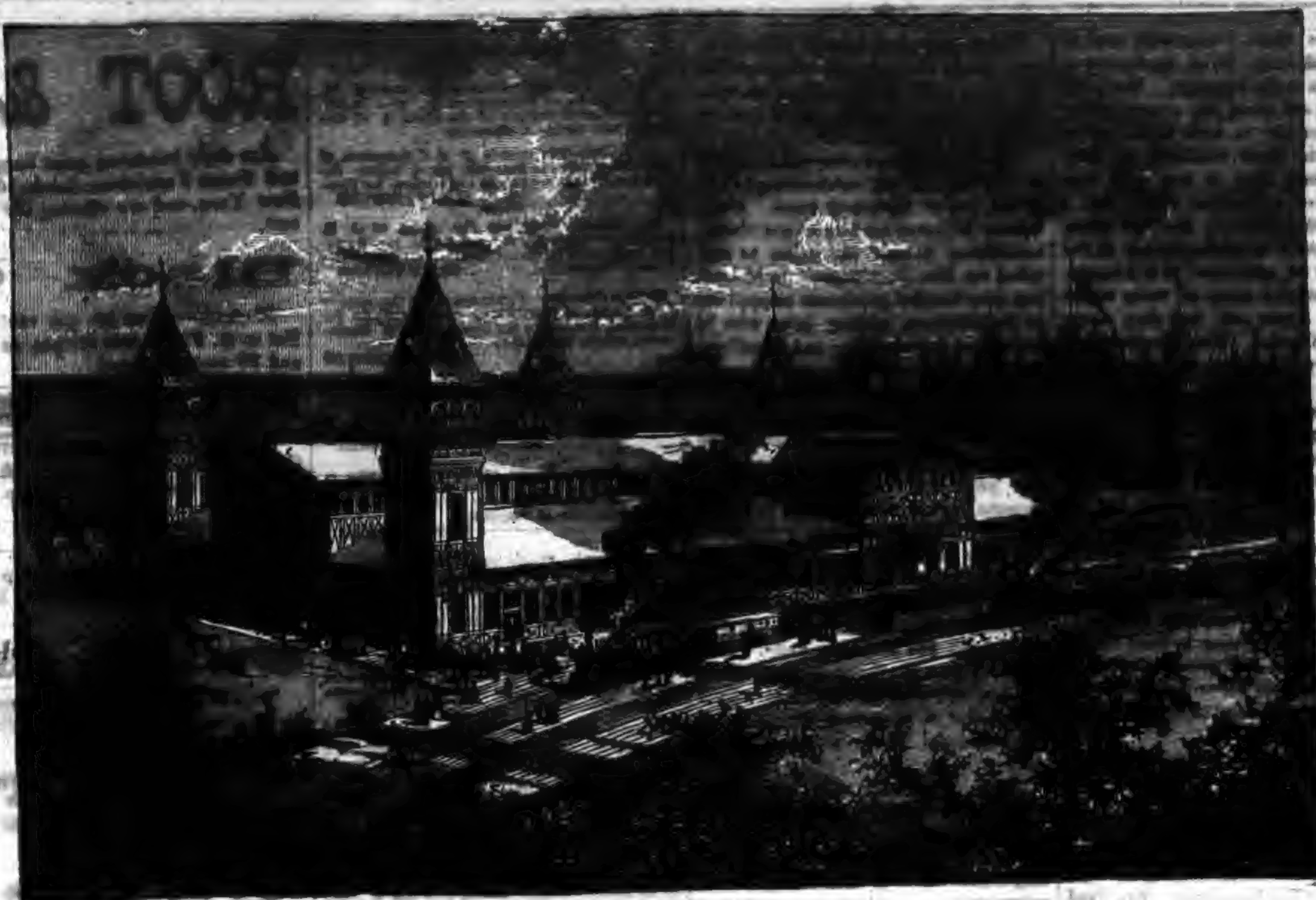

CENTENNIAL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania railroad company, whose lines penetrate every section of the Union, and directly connect all important points with Philadelphia, has made magnificent preparations for conveying, with safety and comfort, the millions of people who intend visiting the Centennial Exhibition directly to the Centennial grounds. The location of the Exhibition made it impossible for any other railway to directly reach the Exhibition buildings and grounds, and the management, ever since the site was designated, has employed its gigantic equipments and unrivaled facilities to make the Exhibition a success, by providing the amplest accommodations at the minimum price, for both exhibitors and visitors. It was fitting that a railway company, national in its character and operations, should thus second the commissioners in illustrating our centennial history by demonstrating the high degree of excellence attained by the railway transportation system of America, in making the great thoroughfares uniting the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, as perfect as possible in all its essentials and details.

Its routes follow the geographical channels of continental inter-communication, uniting most of the larger cities on the southern shores of the great lakes, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Atlantic harbors. The main road from New York to Philadelphia, though passing through the principal cities of New Jersey, does not deviate six miles from an air line, and this deflection is due to the interposition of navigable waters. These routes not only excel in directness as well as in the number of important cities and towns they connect, but they are confessedly superior in construction and equipment. Between Pittsburgh and New York, 444 miles, the entire line is double track, laid with heavy steel rails with joints connected between ties by a process that gives the effect of continuous rail, on which there can be no unpleasant jarring. All bridges on the line are of iron or stone. A large portion of this distance is provided with a third track, which enables freight trains to keep entirely out of the way of passenger travel, and permits the express trains to run their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, and other important terminal points, four tracks have, for considerable distances, been completed.

The Block signal system, exclusively used on the Pennsylvania railroad throughout its entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, be it one or ten miles, and every modern appliance for combining the highest speed with the most perfect safety has been adopted. The company has built 200 elegant cars, with engines of the first class ample to move all trains that may possibly be required.

Centennial visitors will find the Pennsylvania road the only direct route from the West, North and East to the Centennial Exhibition, the rates as low as by any other route, the time made by it the quickest, and the accommodations for comfort, luxury and safety unequaled. Careful agents, on all trains, will arrange for the prompt and cheap delivery of all baggage, and, for fifty cents, sell seats in a comfortable carriage to any point in Philadelphia.

Above all, these visitors will be landed at the very doors of the Exposition, in the beautiful Centennial depot of the company represented in the above cut. It stands opposite the open space separating the Main exhibition building from Machinery hall, facing the principal entrance gate and the Judge's pavilion, and in close proximity to several immense hotels and restaurants. It is 340 feet in length by 100 in width, two stories high, and surmounted by six towers. In design it is tasteful and ornamental, comparing favorably with the many beautiful strucures erected for the purposes of the Exhibition. The first floor contains a general waiting room, 130 by 100 feet, a ladies' waiting room eighty-one by 100 feet, a baggage room forty-nine by 100 feet, a ticket office thirty by forty feet, a package room ten by thirty feet, and a number of retiring rooms, all handsomely finished, and provided with every convenience. The rooms on the second floor are for the use of the railroad officials and employees.

This depot is reached by a circle of three tracks sweeping from the main roadway four-fifths of a mile long, and the diameter of the circle they describe is 600 feet. All trains will enter this circle heading west, and depart from the depot heading east. Three trains can be landing or receiving passengers in front of the depot at the same time, the entire tracks being floored over, and no matter in what direction the trains may come or go, they can be moved without confusion, delay or danger.

Seventeen additional sidings have been constructed, connected with this circle, of a length of 1,000 feet each, upon which waiting trains can be run and remain with engines attached, until the time arrives for them to enter upon the circle, receive their passengers, and depart for destination. This arrangement of tracks and sidings is novel, and affords facilities for the transaction, without detention or confusion, of an almost unlimited passenger business.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The city of Philadelphia made a liberal grant of money to provide for the Horticultural department of the Exhibition, an extremely ornate and commodious building, which is designed to remain in permanence as an ornament of Fairmount Park. This structure is located on a terrace bordering the Schuylkill river, a short distance north of Memorial hall, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill river valley and the northwestern portions of Philadelphia. Romantic ravines running down to the river are on either side, separating it on the south from Memorial hall and on the north from Agricultural building. These ravines are spanned by ornamental bridges 500 feet long and 60 feet wide, for convenience of access. Carriage roads, a railway, and foot walks, pass over them. The Horticultural building is designed in the Moresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the chief materials externally being iron and glass, supported by fine marble and brick work. The building is 383 feet long, 193 feet wide and 72 feet high to the top of the lantern. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 feet by 80 feet, and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 feet from the floor, is a gallery five feet wide.

On the north and south sides of this principal room are 4 forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 feet by 30 feet, and covered by curved roofs of iron and glass, which, appearing upon the exterior of the building, present a very fine feature. A vestibule 30 feet square separates the two forcing houses on each side, and there are similar vestibules at the center of the east and west ends, on either side of which are apartments for restaurants, reception rooms, offices, etc. Ornamental stairways lead from these vestibules to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as 4 external galleries, each 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the lower floor, giving a superficial area of about 17,000 square feet.

The east and west entrances to the Horticultural building are approached by flights of blue marble steps, from terraces 80 feet by 20 feet, in the center of each of which stands an open kiosque 20 feet in diameter. Each entrance is beautified by ornamental tile and marble work, and the angles of the main conservatory are to be adorned with 80 attractive fountains. The corridors connecting the conservatory with the surrounding apartments open fine vistas in every direction, and the beauties of the surrounding park, with the river flowing in front and more than 100 feet beneath the building, add to the attractions. Extensive heating arrangements are provided in the basement, which is of fire-proof construction, and the restaurant kitchens will also be located there.

Surrounding this building there are thirty-five acres of ground, which will be devoted to horticultural purposes, and have been suitably planted. In this plot there is an extensive series of sunken gardens.

THE STATE BUILDINGS—A PLEASANT FEATURE.

A very pleasing feature of the Exhibition will be the number of ornamental and well appointed State buildings. Of these there are at least a couple of dozen—all in harmony with the great structures, and typical of the old and new commonwealths of the East and West, North and South, that they are supposed to represent. The first that claims attention is the

ILLINOIS BUILDING.

It is without question one of the prettiest edifices within the inclosure, and in saying thus much, but feebly expresses the experiences of all who thus far have been fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of it. It is flanked by Indiana on the east and Wisconsin on the west, and the contrast is both agreeable and pleasant. The style of architecture can't be compared to anything else than one of the elegant cottages of one of the many beautiful cities and towns of the State. It is constructed entirely of wood, a story and a half in height, with a peaked roof; sloping at the four sides to the eaves, where it overhangs, or rather projects, beyond the sides. The projection is in the nature of fine scroll work—not gaudy or overdone, but at once attractive and pleasing. The crown or ridge of the roof is further ornamented with an elegantly wrought iron railing. In form it may be described as a parallelogram, and measures about sixty feet in front by some eighty feet in depth. There are no gaudy colors; the exterior is painted in white, while the interior, which, unlike many of the buildings of the sister States, is lathed and plastered, and is papered as well. In the finish there has been great good taste displayed. Wherever the eye rests there is an assurance of comfort. Everything suggests ease, and everything indicates the purpose for which the structure was erected.

KANSAS.

In going a little out of the natural course for the sake of taking up the description of a building which is second to no other, and which is in justice to the rapidly-growing young commonwealth of Kansas, the writer should be pardoned. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, quite imposing in appearance, being in the form of a cross. It is but one story in height, but is surmounted with a cupola, while around are numerous dormer windows. While being unpretentious in appearance, except it may be in its size, which is 160x 160 feet, there is that about the building, or rather the use to which it is to be put, is such as to give it a place of no mean consideration.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

The first State building, north of Belmont drive, is the pretty structure erected by the State of Ohio for the use of the Commissioners and for the accommodation of the guests from that State. The front portion is built of stone furnished entirely from the quarries of the State, and, as a consequence, there are numerous hues and colors. It is indeed a fine exhibit of the stone quarried in the Buckeye State. The rear portion is of timber painted to harmonize with the other part of the structure, and all the material used has been furnished by different parties throughout the State. It is essentially an Ohio building, as much so as if erected in Cincinnati, Columbus, or Cleveland. While accommodations of the best kind will be offered to all who may drop in, an opportunity will also be afforded to inspect the numerous and varied exhibits from that State. A few feet off is the building erected by the Commissioners of Indiana. Of the style of architecture but little can be said, as it would seem to any one that no attempt had been made in that direction, but that the idea rather was to provide a good, comfortable place for the people of that State, where they might rest and meet their friends. It may be said to consist of a center hall lighted by means of a skylight, with four smaller rooms, two on either side, designed for ladies and gentlemen, and each arranged so that the most absolute privacy may be secured. It is light and airy, and the fitting up has been done with a due regard to the tastes and wants of the people.

WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, AND IOWA.

The next adjoining, or rather the next in regular order, is the structure erected by the Commissioners of the State of Wisconsin for themselves and their large and rapidly growing constituency which will during the next six months visit the great exhibition. It is a neat two-story building of the cottage style, with a veranda on its three sides. Hon. David Attwood, ex-member of Congress and United States Centennial Commissioner, has given the building his personal attention, and he assures all who may be interested in it that it is entirely up to the requirements, and that nothing is lacking in the way of comforts for the weary or those in quest of information.

Near by, not more than a dozen yards off, is the structure designed for the State of Michigan. As yet it is but half finished, but as no attempt is to be made at ornamentation the assurance is given that it will be entirely finished and ready for occupancy within a couple of weeks. What has been said of the above building may with equal truth be stated in reference to the Iowa edifice, with this fact in addition, that it is probably not so far advanced as the other. The style is of the simple kind of architecture, with no effort at ornamentation, but with the desire on the part of the Commissioners of the State to provide a structure that may be at once a means of accommodation for the people of the "Prairie State," and to place within their reach every information bearing upon the Exhibition that may be desired.

ECONOMIC VISITING.

A Boston woman, writing to a friend, says, "there is a large class of highly educated persons in New England and New York who would most thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the Centennial exhibition of some arrangement" like that which she suggests could be made. The plan is, without doubt, perfectly practicable, and might be taken up and crystalized by parties of ladies (or gentlemen) in other sections of the country to their advantage. While the charges for board and lodging in Philadelphia and vicinity during the progress of the Centennial exhibition will not be so exorbitant as some papers insist, there is still an opportunity for persons of moderate means who may desire to visit the Centennial, see everything worth the seeing and enjoy themselves accordingly, and that without the outlay of an extravagant amount of money. Not only in New England and New York, but throughout the entire country, there are thousands of highly educated and intelligent persons who will desire to give themselves the pleasure of a visit to the Exhibition. This pleasure they can give themselves if they are inclined to bestow a little care and thought upon the proper arrangements for a visit. We subjoin extracts from a private letter written by the wife of one of the Harvard College professors, in order that friends further away may take from it such hints as will be of service to them in arranging a visit during the summer.

The letter begins by speaking of the "money outlay" contingent upon a visit to Philadelphia, and then goes on to say: "If they could go somewhat in the way people go in summer to the seashore, on a sort of camping-out principle, they could form parties and share expenses, and so be able to go, when a regular boarding house or lodgings would seem too expensive to be thought of. The plan proposed was to take a house in some town or country village on some railroad, near enough for the fares to be cheap. A small, plain house, say parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the ground floor, and perhaps one more room a bed-room—four bed-rooms above. Furnished very simply with tables, chairs, and cooking stove, and a few cooking utensils; tea-kettle, spider, kettle, dishpan, etc.; a little very plain crockery. The bed-rooms with bedsteads and mattresses and pillows; wash-stands, crockery, etc.; tables, chairs, and looking-glasses. Fuel and gas or lamps supplied. Then the house extensively advertised as to let by the week, parties wishing to engage the house have a list set them of the weeks free, that so far as they may choose their own time. Parties to bring their own bed and table linen and towels, forks and spoons and knives and their own provisions as far as they choose. Their dinners they can get in the grounds. In short, to live as people do in some of our seashore places, where a party of twenty will take a house for a week or fortnight, living in a picnic fashion, and at very small expense.

"Suppose such a house could be rented for $20 a week, that for six months would be $520. Divide the $20 among eight people, the smallest number should propose for a party, and that is only $2.50 a week for lodging, and a larger party, of course, diminishes the expense. Fuel and lights should be charged as a party use them. It would need some responsible person to certify that the house was respectable and fairly comfortable, and to see that between the different parties it was put in neat and decent order. And it should be advertised in papers with a good country circulation."

A plan very similar to that suggested above could be arranged with most satisfactory results.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

It is a quarter of a century since the world's fair in the Hyde Park Crystal Palace set the fashion among the nations of the earth of meeting at intervals in the great capital cities to compare progress in art and industry and learn what they could from one another. The results of that experiment made by the London Society of Arts in 1851 were so valuable and so quickly apparent that the supreme importance of such exhibitions has ever since been admitted, and for the last fifteen years not a twelvemonth has passed without an international display of greater or less extent in some city in Europe. None of the larger fairs, except that of 1851, have paid their cost, in the shape of direct pecuniary returns; yet no one questions that the indirect profit has in all cases been enormous to every nation participating in the assemblage whether as host or guest. The French Government was so well persuaded of this that it appropriated 12,000,000 francs for the Exhibition of 1867, one-half to be paid by the State and one-half by the City of Paris, and felt itself justified in dividing an apparent surplus of receipts among the private guarantors, instead of applying it to the reduction of this appropriation, on the ground that the country had received more than an equivalent for its expenditure. Even the enormous deficit of $9,000,000 in the Vienna enterprise of 1873 is looked upon as the result of mismanagement and accident, and by no means shades the confident belief of the world that exhibits are worth all they cost.

The tendency of recent years has been to rely more and more upon the aid and direction of Government in carrying on these undertakings, and the sixth of the great world's fairs which opens to-day in Philadelphia presents some remarkable and instructive contrasts to the chief of its predecessors. It is by far the most imposing in extent, and in certain departments it is probably the richest of any that the world has yet seen. If we reckon in its total cost the sums which exhibitors and foreign Governments have spent for the transportation of their goods, the maintenance of Commissioners, etc., it may perhaps be regarded as more expensive even than that of Vienna, while it is more than twice as costly as the Paris Exposition of 1867. Yet it is the work of an association of private citizens who have had few opportunities to study the experience of other nations in such affairs, and who found nothing in the experience of their own country except blunders and discredit. The wretched failure made by the New York Exhibition of 1853 and the lamentable figure which America presented at Vienna certainly gave us no reason to expect a successful issue of the work just accomplished at Fairmount Park. But private citizens have triumphed where Government officials would have failed. private citizens, happily chosen, shouldered the responsibility, collected the funds, devised the whole scheme of organization, perfected the details of management, roused the interest of foreign nations, and stimulated the laggard enthusiasm of our own people. There is no parallel for such a work in the history of the world's great fairs. The Hyde Park and South Kensington palaces were not public enterprises, but they were undertaken by an influential corporation under Government patronage. Private companies had something to do with the two Paris Expositions, but it was really the state which managed and paid for them. Here, however, the co-operation of the Government was purely formal until the undertaking was substantially finished, and then Congress only contributed a moderate sum of money to cover deficiencies which would perhaps not have existed but for the recent financial disasters. The whole scheme springs right from the midst of the people; the great complicated work is improvised by a few bankers, merchants, editors, professors, manufacturers, and railroad men.

How to Get Rid of a Cold.

Few unimportant maladies are more disagreeable than a cold in the head, and how to get rid of it is a problem not always easy of practical solution. Some people resort to "sudorifics and lying in bed," others to large and frequent doses of quinine, and others to persistent and resolute dippings of their heads in cold water—the colder the better. But Dr. Ferrier, in to-day's *Lancet*, recommends a novel cure, which he has tried with excellent effect in three cases—his own and those of two other persons. The local symptoms of cold in the head—namely, watery eyes, running nose, sneezing, and nasal speech—are, as Dr. Ferrier says, the chief source of annoyance and discomfort. Local treatment, therefore, seems to him to be the most rational. In the catarrh of alcoholism, and in more chronic forms of gastric catarrh, bismuth alone or in combination with morphia acts almost like a specific. Dr. Ferrier came to the conclusion then that in nasal catarrh—*i. e.*, cold in the head—the same drug by itself or with others would prove efficacious. On a certain evening recently, Dr. Ferrier says, "I began to suffer with the symptoms of cold in the head—irritation of the nostrils, sneezing, watering of the eyes, and commencing flow of the mucous secretion. Having some trisnitrate of bismuth at hand, I took repeated pinches of it in the form of snuff, inhaling it strongly so as to carry it well into the interior of the nostrils. In a short time the tickling in the nostrils and sneezing ceased, and next morning all traces of coryza had completely disappeared." Dr. Ferrier adds: "The formula which I find on the whole the the most suitable combination of the ingredients of the snuff is as follows: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drachms; trisnitrate of bismuth, six drachms. As this is neither an errhine nor a sternutatory, but rather the opposite, it may be termed an anti-errhine or anti-sternutatory powder. Of this powder one-quarter to one-half may be taken as snuff in the course of twenty-four hours. The inhalations ought to be commenced as soon as the symptoms of coryza begin to show themselves, and should be used frequently at first, so as to keep the interior of the nostrils constantly well coated. Each time the nostrils are cleared another pinch should be taken. It may be taken in the ordinary manner from between the thumb and forefinger, but a much more efficacious and less wasteful method is to use a small gutter of paper, or a 'snuff spoon,' placing it just within the nostril and sniffing up forcibly so as to carry it well within. Some of the snuff usually finds way into the pharynx, and acts as a good topical application, should there be also pharyngeal catarrh. The powder causes scarcely any perceptible sensation. A slight smarting may occur if the mucus membrane is much irritated and inflamed, but it rapidly disappears. After a few sniffs of the powder a perceptible amelioration of the symptoms ensues, and in the course of a few hours, the powder being inhaled from time to time, all the symptoms may have entirely disappeared." This is worth knowing and remembering in the present season of hot sun and cold winds.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Austria Preparing for War.

The Government here is preparing for the gravest eventualities. It knows that among the Bulgarians Panslavic agitators are actively at work, and that soon the revolutionary fires may break out in the ravines of the Balkan. The false news of the abdication of the Czar Alexander was received with the greatest joy by all the Austrian and Turkish Slaves; the contradiction of it is not believed, and as the Czarowitz, without or with reason, is regarded as the head of Panslavism, the revolutionary fire increases among the Austrian Slaves. Almost daily fresh measures taken by the Administration of War become known to the public, each one in itself insignificant, but altogether affording a proof that every preparation is being made for a rapid movement of the troops; and all the details of organization necessary for an army in active service are being arranged, in case Austria should be compelled at last to proceed to extremities. In the arsenals at Vienna and Pola work is carried on without intermission. Both the Danube monitors have been armed and will go to Semlin, opposite Belgrade. The formation of a corps of messengers on horseback over 3,000 men strong from the cavalry regiments has been ordered, and it has been decided that the Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honveds shall be attached to the standing army, so that each regiment will be at least stronger by a battalion when it takes the field, and besides these sufficient troops remain in the depots and garrisons to man the fortresses. Austria, as I have said, has not yet drawn the sword, but her hand is on the hilt.—*Vienna Cor. London Standard.*

Cash Value of an Optic.

The value of an eye in California seems to range from $299 to $500. A man in Santa Clara recovered $299 from a barbarian who carried his umbrella on his shoulder and punched out his eye, and a lecturer on chemistry in San Francisco, who destroyed the eye of an auditor by an accidental explosion, has been mulcted in the some of $500.

LIEUT. ERTEL, of the Austrian army, who sold official documents to the ambassador of a foreign Government, has been tried as a spy and condemned to dismissal from the service, loss of nobility, and ten years' imprisonment, with one day's fasting every month.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, MAY 25, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor:
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNEY, JOHN PETIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:

Township Caucuses.

MR. EDITOR—At the meeting of the County Democratic Central Committee, April 8th, at which I acted as the chairman, it was recommended that there be held in the several election precincts of the county township caucuses to select the delegates to which they are entitled in the County Convention on the Saturday preceding the convention, unless a different time be chosen by the township organizations. Therefore the several township caucuses will be held at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday June 3rd, 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m. (unless as stated as above.)

W. H. DILLS, Chairman Pro tem.

☞ The County Convention will be held June 10th, 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 22, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—These hot mornings, a walk along the Avenue to the Capitol, reveals the fact that the sun is directly in advance of you, and there is no possible chance to escape his presence, hug the buildings as close as you may. I sometimes think this street was laid out with special reference to mark the course old Sol should take, as he never varys, in the summer, in taking the center at the Capitol in the morning, and keeping it all the live-long day until he goes down behind the Treasury building at night. The only comfort I now enjoy, besides those usual to a virtuous life, is to wander into the lobby and gaze wistfully at the signal service report from Dakotale territory, whence the blue and black discs represent snow.

But I must not forget the claims of your lady readers, who are not generally interested in the perusal of facts connected with these political times, so I purpose to give them the benefit of part of this letter. It is interesting to see a lady read a newspaper. She takes it up hurriedly and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though she was hunting some particular thing; but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure paragraphs which she half believes were put in the out-of-the-way places for the purpose of keeping her from seeing them. As she finishes each one, her countenance brightens with the comforting reflection that she has out witted the editor and the whole race of men, for she cherishes vague belief that newspapers are enemies of her sex, and editors its chief oppressors. She never reads the headings, and the huge telegraph heads she never even sees. She is greedy for local news, and devours it with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting reading to her, and advertisements are exciting and stimulating. She cares but little for printed jokes, unless they reflect ridicule upon the men, and then she delights in them and never forgets them. She pays particular attention to anything inclosed by quotation marks, and considers it rather better authority than any first-handed. The columns in which the editor airs his opinions in leaded hifalutin she rarely reads. Views are of no importance in her estimation, but facts are everything. She generally reads the poetry. She doesn't always care for it, but she makes a practice of reading it because she thinks she ought to. She reads stories and sketches and paragraphs indiscriminately, and believes every word of them. Finally, after she has read all she intends to, she lays the paper down with an air of disappointment, and a half contemptuous gesture, which says very plainly that she thinks all newspapers miserable failures, but is certain that if she had a chance she could make the only perfect newspaper the world had ever seen.

I trust, however, they will be more lenient toward a poor correspondent, and look upon his imperfections with a more liberal heart.

I wish all of your readers could have seen this city last evening. There were just enough clouds to prevent the sun from being too conspicious, and the gentle breeze from the historic Potomac made the heat more bearable to the dense throng that lined the avenue. Activity generally begins about four o'clock in the afternoon. Then the Treasury girls, swarm from their cool neat rooms in that building, and soon a line of gay colors stretches away down toward the capitol. All the departments in fact empty their loving contents upon the streets, and three thousand young ladies form a pageant, which susceptible young man always pronounces "perfectly splendid," and I fear it is not confined to young men in this city. Many of the girls are pretty, in fact, I am ingenuous enough to say that many of them are indebted to their beauty for their positions. When members are sent here who ignore female comeliness, then this order of things may change. Such a rule as that, however, would forever prevent your humble servant from having any aspirations in that direction.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead" would then be as applicable to the ladies as to his country. Well, the girls string out along the avenue, stopping occasionally to look at the pretty things in the show windows, as they saunter along arm in arm, and they seem to have a pleasant life. But, I doubt whether it would prove so pleasant as it seems, if one could get at the real history of each one. It is a thorny path at best, and many of them would have been better off, had they never seen the Capitol. The Marine band plays every Saturday evening at the President's ground, and thousands go there for enjoyment. The first blush of spring, gorgeous in its beauty, captivates the eye, and soft sweet music floats entrancingly upon the ear. The soft green grass is now mown, and the balmy air laden with perfume intoxicates the senses. The scene is made still more beautiful with brilliant toilets and handsome women. But the most charming feature to me, was, the enjoyment of the little folks in their sports and gambols on the green. On these occasions they are allowed the freedom of the green lawns and their enjoyment is simply delightful.

The presidential family generally favor these levees with its presence, by occupying the semi-circle balcony on the east of the White House. Last evening Mrs. Grant was the center of the group, and seemed entirely at ease on her cushioned tete-a-tete. Mrs. Fred Grant, in light blue silk, looked as affable and smiling as ever, while the ever-sad face of Mrs. Morton, at her side looked passively down on the scene below. The President sat there with a plug hat on, smoking the inevitable cigar, and seemed to enjoy conversation with one or two gentlemen friends one of whom, by his gray hairs, I discovered to be Zach Chandler.

I would like to describe some of the toilets of the ladies, but I am not posted in the mysterious names of a lady's wardrobe and being alone, "All alone by the sea-side he left me," I fear I would get it considerably mixed. I heard one lady remark, "basques and over-skirts are the most popular," and I give you the full benefit of that startling asservation. A lady passed me just then wearing a red bird on her hat, which recalls to my mind a little incident I witnessed the other day. I stopped in at a taxidermist, that is one who stuffs birds, the other day, and was horrified. There is no lady deserving of the name who could witness without a feeling of horror the process of preparing for use the feathered beauties which form such conspicuous ornaments in the present style of women's hats. If those who wear such ornaments knew the tortures to which these helpless little creatures are subjected, and the heartless cruelty with which the business is carried on, they would shrink from even indirect complicity in it. Of course the impression prevails that all birds used for personal decoration are killed immediately when caught and prepared in the ordinary way by taxidermists; but here is just where the mistake is made. The birds are taken alive, and while living the skin is skillfully stripped from their quivering, ghastly bodies. By this process it is claimed the feathers retain a firmer hold on the skin. Such is the method by which all birds used in the decoration of ladies' hats are prepared. Think of the exquisite humming bird, the blue bird, the cardinal bird the oriole, and numberless others of beautiful plumage, struggling beneath the knife of the heartless operator; think of this, tender-hearted ladies as your admiring gaze rests on the latest novelties in fashion by which our city belles are crowned! Hundreds of thousands of birds of the brightest plumage are literly flayed alive every year, and so long as our ladies will consent to wear such ornaments, just so long will this cruel business continue.

Now, ladies, its no use talking, I must write a little politics, its in the air, and the yeomanry must not be ignored.

I had not time last week to tell you of our trip to Philadelphia. A merrier party than went over to the "City of Brotherly Love" from this town of "magnificent distances" cannot well be imagined. If Tom Scott wishes to run his railroad through Pennsylvania avenue, and to accommodate him it becomes necessary to remove the Capitol and Treasury department, by all means let us not stand on triffes, but vote for it early and often.

Everybody, with their wives and daughters, (and other people's wives and daughters,) accepted Mr. Scott's invitation. We Americans do not do things by halves. Everybody became very attentive to their wives and daughters, (and other people's wives and daughters) North and South clasped hands, and things jubilated generally.

The American Senate, however, preserved its dignity. We were glad of this because that relieved the rest of us. The American Senate appeared bodily, clothed in its purple and fine linen, thoroughly washed and starched for the occasion. Not so with the House, Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, with his northern placidity and coolness, sat next Gen. Robbins, of North Carolina, a brave and ardent rebel general.

The Illinoisan and Michigander were grouped together, evidently bent on a bender. The clerk of the weather had ordered rain specially to settle the dust for us. Mr. Scott aware of the enthusiasm for beauty (?) among the members, set us winding through the romantic valleys and hills of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Nature bedecked herself in festal array; woods and orchards blossomed for us; every individual leaf had on its fresh, luscious spring green that we might look enchanted.

Crowds assembled everywhere to greet us. It was odd and exhilarating to look at the sea of upturned faces. Every woman adjusted her bonnet and frizzes, bethinking herself she might be mistaken for Mrs. Dom Pedro. Good-looking, gray-headed gentlemen stepped out on the platform, smiling down with "a smile that was childlike and bland" upon the curious eyes.

There was such a demand at every town, station and water-tank for Dom Pedro, the Emperor, that at last, in self defense, it was resolved to furnish him. The party that conceived this happy thought agreed to take turns in representing his august majesty of Brazil. It was jolly good fun to see Gen. Banks solemnly escort to the platform in response to the wild cries, and note the enthusiasm that responded to his dignified bow. The best Dom Pedro we had however, was Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois He not only bowed, but made a little speech that so impressed the crowd that one pug-nosed, blonde six-footer roared out:

"I say, Dom, stay with us and we'll elect you President. We want a candidate mighty bad."

It would be a little odd were this distinguished visitor to turn out the "great unknown."

This week has not been very eventful. Up to the present writing the impeachment question has not been settled, though the luminaries of the Senate are shedding the rays of their wisdom in secret session over the general gloom of the place. The judicial and sublime Conkling mission to the Vermont senator, who resembles linked sweetness long drawn out, that he (the blonde) had faults, but they were not chronic. Until this candid confession was made, which I suppose is due to the recent revival in our long-suffering city, no one dared to think the judicial and instinct ing Conkling had a fault.

The great conundrum of the day is, "Who is going to be President?" Every one has a different answer. I have been rushing around with that conundrum for two weeks, but I have as yet found no solution. The moment the head of a candidate appears above water every one "goes for him," and in a few days his character looks as if the fly-wheel of the great Corliss engine had struck it.

The result of the Ohio convention was considerably talked about here, and the extreme inflation ideas, are, to say the least, not popular. Thurman's defeat there is gaining him friends here, and he is a stronger Presidential candidate to-day than ever.

I went in to see Judge David Davis, in the Supreme Court the other day, and was never favorably impressed with the man. He is a large dignified looking old gentleman, and I believe would make a strong candidate. But I believe Hendricks is still in the advance according to the sentiment here. He was here last week, and was cordially greeted by many of his admirers. Tilden is cold, repelling in his nature, and is not personally popular. The nomination is evidently between the gentlemen named.

When the present Congress met to organize we heard from all parts of the Southern side and some Western Democrats of the House, a demand for place in behalf of Fitzhugh. We had been knocking about over this earth for many years, but it had never been our fortune, good or bad, to either see or hear of Fitzhugh, and so we were moved to ask who was this man, and then we learned that he was the grandson of Patric Henry and the nephew of John M. Botts.

"Yes, sah, be gawd, sah, fust family of Verginny, sah, make him doahkeepah yes, sah, be gawd, sah."

He wrote a miserably foolish letter to a friend, after he was elected door keeper, and he is now threatened with dismissal.

Washington is a political circus, a great ring where all kinds of performing is going on. We have our ring-masters, our bare-backed or bare-faced riders. It is sawdust and houp-la from beginning to end. Every one rides his trained horse and jumps through the political hoops covered with the paper of accumulation blindly, but practice making perfect, they generally land on the trained horse of success on the other side. We have always our favorite clown. The one at present is Fitzhugh the great Texas letter writer. I understand Josh Billings is going to sue the "biger man" for infringing on the copy-right of spelling. This is a free country and if a man wants to be a little eccentric in the matter of spelling why not? Fitzhugh is being investigated now, but I fail utterly to see, for want of an established precedent, why bad spelling should make a man not eligible to any position in Congress; and I suppose Fitzhugh would rather be a door-keeper in the House of Representatives than a first-class speller in a Sunday school. Serious speaking, we laugh at Fitzhugh because he hastened to write himself down, not as ass, but a half a dozen of them. We laugh at him, but the contempt and scorn is reserved for the best (for it would be base flattery to call him a man) who could so far forget and violate every feeling of delicacy and honor as to publish, or allow to be published, a letter, no matter how foolish, written to him as from one friend to another. His excuse, which he gives in a letter over his own signature, that it was not strictly a private letter, but a business one, only makes him more of a coward and sneak.

TOM.

Announcements.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of W. W. Tomlinson, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor—The friends of J. C. Summers, of this city, desires to have his name before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Sheriff. MANY FRIENDS.

Mr Editor—Announce the name of J. K. Shaffer, of Union-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER.—Please announce the name of J. W. Beard, of Franklin-tp, as a candidate for Recorder, Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MANY FRIENDS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of W. H. Clark, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Michael Boland, of Corunna, as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of John W. Boyle, a life long Democrat and a resident of DeKalb county for thirty years, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige

DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Daniel Gouser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn. on the 10th day of June next, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Peterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of J. A. Eckhart, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin-tp, as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Samuel Smith, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of George Headly, of Newville-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Thos. H. Tomlinson, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of J. M. Urie, of Richland-tp., as candidate for County Treasurer, before the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of James M. Nefford, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of G. N. Rex, of Newville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY FRIENDS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of T. D. Gross of Auburn, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. MANY VOTERS

Board of Equalization.

Auburn, Ind., May 15th, 1876.

The Board of Equalization for the county of DeKalb, will meet on the first Monday of June 1876 in the Auditor's office in the town of Auburn, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessments thereon.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will apply for a license, at the June session of the Commissioners' Court, to sell spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises are located in the above named town, on lot No. six (6), block nineteen (19) on Randolph street.

H. M. HOGUE.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in June, A. D. 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one third of lot number twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.

FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing June 5, 1876 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the west end of lot No. 23 and 24 in block No. 16, in said own of Garrett.

WM. E. SARGENT.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn Junction, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privelege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on lot No. 19, Spangler's addition the original plat of Auburn Junction, Union-tp

JAMES SMITH.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next session to-wit: the June session 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on his premises, to-wit: The building on or near the South-east corner of the west half of lot No. twenty-five (25) in Spangler's original plat to the town of Auburn Junction.

May 9, '76. GOOFREY E. MATHEWS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of premitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot number 1, in Danford's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

ROOT & COMPANY

Are daily receiving great bargains in every description of Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from the great auction and clearing out sale in New York, and are offering the same to our customers at a small advance over cost.

Black Grenadines,

Magnificent line 40 per cent. under last season's prices, in plain mesh, Fish Net mesh, Plaids and Stripes, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents 75 cents and 90 cents per yard. ROOT & CO

Silks, Silks, Silks.

The largest collection we have ever shown in Black Cashmere Silks, Plain Colored Silks, Striped and Check Silks, at 60 cent 75 cents 85 cents, $1 $1.25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yarp. ROOT & CO.

Wool De Beges.

Very desirable for Suitings in plain Greys and Browns, also Striped and Plad De Beges, at 20 cent, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents per yard. ROOT & CO

Suits and Shawls,

Elegant line Silke Suits, Pongee and Mohair Suits, Draped, etc., Sacques, and Jackets, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls. ROOT & CO.

MATTINGS

Fresh goods just landed, in White, Check and Fancy Styles—also Coco Mattings, for offices in all widths. ROOT & CO.

CARPETINGS

At greatly reduced prices, All the new patterns in Body Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains. Also a new line of Rugs and Matts, just opened. ROOT & CO.

VISIT US FOR

BARGAINS!

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES!

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind., PYKE & FORD, Peru, Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufacturers, the refore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete, the largest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebrated

SLOCOMB MAKE

of Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

Pyke & Ford.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summer Suits, the latest styles from $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits from $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods, and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before you buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, Corner of Main and Seventh streets.

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Totten has a portable hat and cap store.

We don't want no subscribers to come and pay up.

Lordier is swinging a tasty sign over seventh street.

Linen coats and straw hats are seen now and then.

[illegible] "Good!" is the by-word of the season.

Goodman is prepared to put on tin roofing on short notice.

Col. Houser is arranging to erect a brick residence this summer.

Why not let the American eagle flap his wings here, next "Fourth?"

The growth of vegetation during the present week has been marvolous.

Look over the announcements this week. There are one or two more.

Billy Mensch, of the wonderful city of Garrett, was in town on Tuesday.

Road work will commence this week. Now, boys, swear you aint twenty one.

If you desire a nice Hat or Cap, go to Lessig's store, opposite the Auburn House.

The foundation for the new bricks, on Main street, are going up at a rapid rate.

Dr. Ford is putting up a large barn on his farm, one-half mile east of the city.

The new town Board refuse to light the street lamps. It is not a bad refusal either.

Father, dear father, come home, would be an appropriate song for this town.

Billy Free, one of the fastest typoes in the state, strolled on foot, this way last Tuesday.

If you want something nice go to Kahn's. He keeps the best and cheapest clothing in town.

Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, appear this week with a change in their add. This is a good place to buy.

Last week a conductor on the Eel River road got two fingers taken off. He was fooling around the engine.

Mr. E. E. Williams, our enterprising grocer, will build a fine brick store room opposite the jail, the coming season.

Horseshoe pitching is a popular game among our sports. Swihart is the poorist pitcher in town, but he will hang on.

B. C. Sigler, of Ohio, has located in the city and will open out a first-class harness shop over Zachers grocery store.

What a picture of innocent and profitable comfort it is to see a man sitting in the cool shade of an apple tree, reading the COURIER.

The Republican, last week, says a fellow didn't want Dick Elson to "pull his head off." Another nice thing to go before the public.

The attention of ladies is directed to the Hat and Cap store of Mr. Lessig, opposite the Auburn House. Don't fail to call and see what it is.

Sheriff Meese informs us that a gravel train the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R. ran off the track near Halls. Several parties were badly injured.

Smithers wont appear this week. Malinda went a musherooming and got the wrong kind. In respect for her parents we'll cheese the racket.

There was one fellow in the Hook and Ladder company who told us to say: Every b'hoy must be on time for roll call—and not help haul the truck.

Mr. M. L. Duck, of North Manchester, has located in our city and will set up a first-class furniture store. He will keep nothing but stylish goods.

Several of our boys went to Huntertown, last Tuesday, to atttend the ball given at Link's Hall. They report a good time and lots of nice gals to hop with.

A man who will beat a publisher out of his dues on subscription is a fit subject for Congressional Investigation. We can find nothing lower to consign him.

Most of our young ladies are out with harvest hats of the same gigantic dimensions as they were last year. About the size of the state of Rhode Island.

Spacious feet that have suffered the terrible tortures of solitary confinement during a long winter should now be uncooped and allowed to enjoy the fresh air.

A young man called at Davenport's last Saturday and asked for some "limb-ersome oil." He didn't mean nothing. Only had a notion to join the Great Western Sensation. That's all.

The Centennial Tea Party, at Ensley's Hall, last Friday evening, was a grand affair. A large patronage was given the enterprise and all enjoyed it first-rate.

The Wabash Free Trader has changed its name to the "Wabash Courier." That's where you struck it. Name it after our paper and you are solid.

The Court House tower is nearing completion rapidly. It would take the simple sum of one hundred thousand dollars a second to get us to work so near heaven.

The president is credited with a wish for relief from the cares of official life. The unity of desire between him and the people is a singular coincidence.

Our readers will find the cuts of all the Centennial buildings on the inside this week. Its lots of work to get out two Centennial editions, but we must keep pace with the "Chicago Times."

What has become of the storm of Republican enthusiasm which we were promised would sweep over the State like a cyclone and bury the Democracy beyond the hope of resurrection?

The Radical press are making a stupendous effort to find something dishonorable in the public life of Uncle Jimmy Williams. It is no go. Clean and spotless.

Boston, the proud home of virtue; intelligence and refinement; has produced two of the most inhuman criminals in the history of the country; Jesse Pomerey and Piper. The "Hub" should mourn in sackcloth and ashes in its misfortune

We have four moving gangs at work, all on Main street. It makes the street look bad, but shows a move in the way of enterprise. The Orr Bros., have the reputation of being the fastest workmen.

EXCURSION—Grand social gathering. Beautiful illumination of the Grove at Pleasant Lake, Ind., May 26th. Half fare rates from Auburn and Waterloo Music by Tuttle's orchestry.

Mrs. E. S. McDowell, (two mile north west of town) will entertain the Presbyterian social next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited.
MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'ry.

It is difficult to understand the bland serenity of our community, when we remember that nearly every family spent a good part of last week taking down stoves and fooling with stove pipes.

F. E. Davenport, Esq., our popular druggist, will visit Indianapolis this week to attend a meeting of the F. & A. M. He will also take his oldest son along to have an operation performed upon his effected knee.

"Oh, ma," said a bright littlegirl the other day, as a certain individual passed the door, "there goes a poet." "Hush my child," said the kind mother, "he might hear you. the poor fellow can't help it and you ought to be careful of his feelings."

The other evening while standing on the corner we saw an object coming down the street which, at first, we supposed was a straw stack, but upon close examination we found it was a high-toned gal with a new style sun-down on.

There will be communion services in the English Lutheran Church of this city (formerly known as the Presbyterian church) next Sabbath, instead of Sedan as published in our last issue. Rev. J. W. Morris, of Butler, will assist the Pastor.

The correspondent in the Garrett City News ought to take a "puke." He calls our paper the "dear COURIER," and lots o' other nice little pet names. Cheese it, cully. We ain't that kind of a rooster.

Now comes Jos. E. Benugnot with his summer drinks. Temperance men are hereby notified that they contain no "snakes." Beecher Cocktail, Centennial Smash, Claret Punch, Soda Punch, ginger ale, Lemonade, Strawberry Lemonade, Joe's Own, &c. Don't call if you are not judge of anything that's good

The band came out in the Court House square, last Friday, and done bully. The accommodating livery men, Ford & Parent, furnished a band wagon, and the happy Swihart drawed the reins. It was for the benefit of the Centennial Tea Party, and a good move it was, too.

The Eel River Road will give an excursion to Logansport and return, on May 30th, 1876, to all those desiring to go. Those who wish to celebrate decoration day, can have a splendid opportunity. The train will leave Butler at 7. A. M., fare $1.50, Auburn, 7:28, fare $1.40

The centennial Fourth of July is rapidly approaching and it seems right and proper that immediate steps be taken to insure the celebration of our hundredth year in an appropriate manner. The people are ready to take hold of the matter and push the arrangements forward if a start is made in the right direction.

Sheriff Meese was set on track of a fellow named Geo. Clark-not our Geo.-for stealing a horse. After a few days' search the Sheriff captured the lark-e at Hudson, Mich , and now he lies quietly within the bars at Flint, Ohio. He plead guilty, and that sent him for four years.

A tin can tied to a purp's narrative, was the sport of some of the boys of this place one night last week. The last we heard of the poor fellow, he was going up Jackson street at a 2:40 pace howling at the top of his voice every jump he made.

Edward Putt, foreman of the Garrett City News, was in town over Sunday. He had to stay over to see his—lady. Well, Ed. is a good fellow, and a good looking fellow and if he wants to go with our Auburn belle, we have no objections, if the other gals ain't.

Correspondents of this paper will confer a favor upon us, especially during the campaign, if they will make brevity the soul of their wit. During these bellticial war times we have use for all our available space at the same time desire to give all the local news we can get.

This is significant from the Plymouth Democrat: A new game called Granger Seven Up is announced. It is said to be a much more exciting game than draw poker. It is played in this way: Three persons play for a can of oysters; the first man out gets the oysters, the last man out gets the can and the "middle man" don't get anything!

Mushroon hunting is a common thing among those who relish them. We walked about seven miles the other day and got a mess—it was a very small one however. There was six on'em, about a week old. They was good, but since that time we traveled just like a fellow walking on eggs. It makes our feet sore to ride.

Arrangments are being made to hold a Union Ice-ceam and Strawberry Festival, by the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of this place, at the Methodist Church, as soon as the strawberries are ripe. The new addition to the church will be completed, and the whole building spread open for the occasion. A grand time is expected and everybody cordially invited. Further and more definate notice will be given in due time

We want to rise and say that Kahn, our popular clothing man, is a natural born genius. Last week he made an apparatus, which we have attached to our job press, that counts every paper that is worked off. It works similar to an old fashion wooden clock, and will count just as correct as you could do it yourself. Our devil says it is like Geo. Washington, all but the hatchet

Last Friday night the Hook and Ladder company made a bon-fire to practice on. They started around the square with the speed of a cammel-back engine and when turning the last corner they frightened a horse which broke loose and in jumping sideways lit on Grant Griswold, resulting in severe wounds about his head and face. Grant is large and stout, but he could stand it better to jump on a horse, than to have a horse jump on him.

The base ball panic is inclined to be languid this season, for reasons which we do not fully comperhend. Not that the game is wholly abandoned but it doesn't fill the community with the measure of excitement as in the days of old. The air isn't full of broken noses, ragged fingers and front teeth, as in former times, but we hope the boys will come to time and scare up a first-class nine. Nearly every town in the county will have a base ball club and we ought to keep pace with them, sure.

The man who stopped his paper sometime ago because it was of no use to him and cost two dollars a year besides, called in the other day, inquire why Belknap had traded the Black Hills to Bismark for a mule contract and to find out whether the Cubans belonged to the Modocs or were a separate tribe of Indians by themselvs. Our manner was firm but kind, as we directed him to the nearest drug store, where they supplied him with a fresh almanac, and he departed for home to master its pleasant varieties.

We received a communication from Concord Corners this week which we can not, in justice ourselves, publish. It is simply a puff for two men, and were we to give them a notice gratis many others would expect the same. We cannot publish a paper without money, and our patrons all pay us 10c a line for locals that benefits none but themselves. Any man that wants a puff through the COURIER must expect to pay our regular rates for it. It takes money to make the mare go, and it takes money to make a paper go.

Mr. William Brown, living east of town about four miles, met with a terrible accident last Friday night at about four o'clock. He was intending to visit friends in Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, and his son John took him to the train, and not making the train he expected for his journey, he stayed over at Mr. S. Lawhead's, and started for the train at 2 o'clock A. M. The accident was unknown by all parties on the train, and after arriving at Garrett the discovery was first made of his death. Mr. Brown was well known in the county, and was one of the oldest citizens. He has many friends to mourn his loss, and the best of wishes of the community are extended to his family in the loss of a faithful father. He had lived for a long number of years, his age being 71 years, 8 months and 25 days.

Specious Payments vs Inflamation Of Der Currency.

MR. COURIER: If you blease, you vill pe so kind und allow me to dresspass on de columns of your infaluaple paper, to de extent of a handful of remarks on de great questions of de tay—inflation oder outflation? Condraction oder extraction of our currency, mit a gold basis for specious payments?

I pelieve some peoples knows too much apout sometings, (I vas not mineself vone of dose kind of peoples,) und for dot reasons dere ought to be a society for de suppression of useless knowledges; und so soon as dot happens, dere vould be immediately a royal road to learning—sometings or oder apout sometings.

Some of dose fellers vot knows all apout de finances by France und England und Egypt und de king of de Cannonball Islands, also vot kind of money Adam und Eve used to go out shopping mit—some of dose shmart fellers might be, perhaps possobably surprised at deir own extonishment to find out how much I don't know apout finance. But dot's shust vhere de hen pinches—I mean vhere de boot shcratches. You see I vas not brejudiced apout dis question by too much knowledges of de supshect und, derefore vot I say—if I may say so, vas of importance; I say if I may say so, I say so.

De solution of specious basis of de finance question vas more simpler as de easiest sum in addition contraction und multiblication. The ting vas so blaine you can see de boint mit your naked eye or hear it mit your naked ear. Uhd not only vas it visible to de eye sight und ear sight, but in fact it vas visible to efery one of de five senses, in cluding common sense und even nonsense; und I hat not some doubt I can confict anybody dot vas open to confiction dot paper money vas more better as gold und silfer money, on account of de following reasons namely to vit:

Firstly. If you carry gold und silfer in your pockets around dot makes a hole derein you lose a quarter dollar dere out and you den say sometings to your wife apout for vhy she don't keep de holes out of your pockets. Den she gets mad und makes your head on de proomshtick and you got to sphend anoder quarter dollar shticking-plaster, also Mr. Soothings Vinslow syrup, twenty-fife cents. Totel, sefenty-fife cents losed on account of hard money.

Secondly. Dose fellers vot owns dem "Big Banaua" silfer mines vants silfer currency. But the gofernment has got not some right to do sometings vot vill make de rich more richer und de poor more poorer. Dere vas no brifate corporations vot owns a paper mines, and derefore money should pe made from paper out, because it vas more sheaper, und economy vas de pest policy.

Lastly, (but not leastly.) It vas a sin to put a carriage horses mit de plow, or to make fire-wood out of a malogany tree. You don't can make gold und silfer vatches und shpoons und trinking implements &c., from paper out, but you can make money—und de pest kind of money vot you vant—mit paper; und dot vould make gold sheaper and onpody vould haf to vear prass shewelry any more, on account of de superior sheapfulness of it.

Now, if I am de Dreasury from United States I vould make paper de basis of de foundation upon vhich de financials of de gofernment vould dake a rest; und dot vould settel de question. For inshtincts, no more vould I make some money from gold out und silfer, vhenefer dot goferuments vas in need of a couple of tousands dollars, or two dree seferal millions pillions dol'ars, shust took some of dose pank-nots paper und cut him in little peces up, and brint on dem and make a whole lot pills out of dem, as following: "Dis pieces of paper vas vone dollar of de Unite States py America," or dwenty dollars, as de cases may pe so.

Vell, den, if de Gofernment made all de money dot vay, und ve didn't haf any gold and silver to bodder us, dot vould put right away a head on all dose contentions apout inflation und outflation. Eferypody vould be happy as a pig sun-flower, und dot goose vould hang higher as a kite: also lager bier vould pe only dree cents de glass.

Respectfully, I am yours.
VON BOYLE.

P. M.—If dot don't settle de whole peesness you will hear from me some more.
V.B.

NOTICE.—At the May Term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Ind. the estate of Lanelot Ingman, deceased, was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.
J. P. WIDNEY, Adm'r.
May 20, 1876.

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, have made a voluntary assignment of all their Real and Personal property in trust for the benefit of their condition under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 5th 1859 and as to amendatory thereto, and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such Trustee.
WM. H. DILLS, Att'y.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 5th 1876; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17½ feet east of the south west corner of lot 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet thence east 17½ feet thence south 72 feet thence west 17½ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.
THOMAS SUMMERS.

Centennial song, "Ring the Bells for Heaven." So the Garrett boys say.

Neighborhood News.

WATERLOO.

—Mr. J. B. Hover has been appointed deputy.

—The Fair is being worked up at a favorable rate.

—The Presbyterians will give a concert the last Sunday in May.

—The literary society gave a supper which proved a success.

—A Quiet wedding occured on Monday morning at the residence of Mr. John Butt, the contracting parties being Mr. A. B. Richards and Miss. Sarah Bell.

—At last the German American Insurance Companies sixty days are up but the Company finally refuses to make any kind of an adjustment of its loss on the Star Mills.

—The Auburn Republican last week mentioned the remarkable circumstance that Bessie Shields had taken out a license to marry Florence E. Crossley.—Press.

That ain't fair hardly. What's the difference whether Bessie married Florence or Florence married Bessie so we have something to fill out with, you know.

—The Press calls for a meeting to make arrangements for the 4th. That's right, go for them, Charley.

GARRETT

—A grist Mill is wanted at this place

—A 4th of July celebration is talked of.

—The directors are making arrangements to build a new school House.

—Johnny Robbins was in Auburn last Monday—the boss town in the county.

—The correspondent in the News, in regard to our notice of the hands discharged, can call for a stick of spruce gum on our account.

—The Sargent house on Quincy Street, is certainly a very fine building and the proprietor is entitled to a great deal of credit in putting up a building of such magnitude. We hope and believe it will be a profitable investment.—News.

FORT WAYNE.

—Warner's Curcus showed in the city on Saturday.

—The base ball grounds were completed to day.

—A spirited Democratic meeting was held at the Opera House last night and a permanent organization effected.

—Yesterday Mr. E. Clark residing in Aboite township brought into the city a dead pig which had one head two tongues four ears eight legs and tow tails. All these were partly joined together and formed of one the greatest curiosities that we have ever seen.—News.

BUTLER

—Hard frost last night, but warm and pleasant to-day.

—Dull on the streets. The farmers are all busy plowing and getting ready to plant.

—A bad case of drunkeness on the streets yesterday, the party being allowed to run at large and use all the profane and indecent language he could think of.

—Capt. Franks just returned from Kendallville yesterday, having been abscent for several days on business.

—No Marshal in town now-days, gone lectioneering. The streets and sidewalks were never in such a bad condition as they present now. People coming in from the country speak of it. Those of town have got used to it and expect the same progress to be continued.

—I see from the Butler items in the Republican, that the correspondent feels somewhat grieved, on account of some one making some grave charges against Republicans generally. It is a great pitty that any one should do so. They have proven themselves to be so honest during the last fifteen years, that it is no wonder the sensitive correspondent squirms.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF IND. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 12th, 1876.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Due from State banks and bankers	[illegible]
Real estate furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid	[illegible]
Premiums paid	[illegible]
Bills on other national banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Other undivided profits	[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding	[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	[illegible]
Demand certificates of deposit	[illegible]
Due to other National banks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

I, Jas V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1876. Attest:
GUY PLUM, N. P.

J. H. Lanning. }
W. McIntyre, } Directors.
J. H. Ford }

Sale of a Bakery and Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as the Trustee of the creditors of Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, will sell at private sale on or after July 1st, 1876, the personal real estate in DeKalb Co., Ind., to-wit: The east half of lot No. Twenty-eight (28) in the original plat of the town of Auburn [excepting sixty [60] feet off the north end of said half lot] on which is situated the bakery and store room formerly occupied by said Bakers.

Terms—One third in hand, one third in six months and the residue in one year from day of sale with interest. Also at the same time one fire proof safe.
THOS. H. SPOTT, Trustee
W. H. DILLS, Atty.
May 23d, 1876.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditor's office of DeKalb Co., Ind., praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb Co., Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point 25 feet north of the northeast corner of lot No. 28, in block No. 20, in said town of Garrett, and running thence south to the northeast corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north 25 feet, thence east to the place of beginning, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their May session 1876. Said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned by Washington Cowan and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. Way Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons that will be affected by said vacation.
JOHN K. COWEN,
per D. D. M.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind. at their next regular session to be held at the Court House, in said county commencing on Monday, the 5th day of June 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the north two-thirds [⅔] of lot No. one [1] in Norris' addition to the incorporated town of Butler in said county.
NICHOLAS F. GENGNAGLE.
April 27, 1876—8w.

TO THE DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS —OF— DeKalb County.

Be it known that the Delinquent List from the Tax Duplicate of 1875 is now in my hands for collection, and will pass into the hands of my Deputy, T. J. Saxton [who will collect the entire county]

On Saturday the 10, day of June '76

Until the taxes may be settled at the Treasure's office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added. Afterwards there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment be made to the Collector or in person, or at the Treasure's office.

There will be further charges in case of collection by the sale of Goods and Chattles, and the legal fees for posting notices. Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the deputy's hands.

In compliance with the late law of the State of Indiana, the Deputy Collectors will be compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists. The new law further provides that the Deputies as well as the Treasurer have the power at all times to levy upon personal property wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattle tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township, and again exposed to sale.

Deputies will be responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collected by law. The new law compels Treasures to collect the tax of Delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax.

Now let me kindly urge each Delinquent Tax payer to avail himself of this timely notice, and call and settle his tax account before the 10th day of June 1876 as the Treasure's are bound under the new law to show no favors to any one

Very Respectfully your obedient Servant
NICHOLAS ENSLEY,
May 9, '76 Treasurer, DeKalb Co. Ind

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

☞ ALL THE NEW STYLES. ☜

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Centennial Commission has very sensibly done away with the regulation requiring a fifty-cent note or a fifty-cent silver piece to secure admission.

The Chicago *Tribune's* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The reaction in public sentiment regarding the numerical success of the Exposition is best shown by the action of one of the leading hotels, the Girard, which to-day reduced its price to $3.50 a day, the old rate. The hotel-keepers throughout the city are becoming alarmed as the days pass by without bringing any of that vast crowd of foreign visitors which they have been confidently expecting. There are scarcely more outside people stopping in Philadelphia than can be counted in Chicago any day in the week."

Philadelphia papers are growling about the "limited numbers and saving economy of the visitors to the Exposition," and complain that the business of "providing for the entertainment" of guests has been overdone....The managers of the big Centennial show, becoming alarmed at the outcry against extortion, and the depressing effect it was having upon the attendance, summoned before them the restaurateurs on the grounds and compelled them to reduce their enormous rates. The lager beer venders have also been forced to reduce the price of the beverage from ten to five cents.

At a meeting of the Centennial Commission, last week, it was decided to make arrangements on a grand scale for a series of Fourth of July celebrations, to cover a period of six days. It is intended to make it the most extensive and brilliant affair of the kind ever touched off.

Henry C. Bowen has been expelled from Plymouth church.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley has been re-elected President of the Centennial Board of Commissioners....A Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs that hotel and lodging-house keepers are lowering their prices, and there is plenty of room for all who come. In many instances persons who expected to rent their rooms for high figures and go to the seaside on the proceeds find themselves thus far without a single lodger.

THE WEST.

The bruisers Tom Allen and Joe Goss have been matched to fight for $2,500 a side and the championship of the world. The mill is to come off on September 7, within 100 miles of Cincinnati.

Advices from the Black Hills report that three men were recently killed by Indians while prospecting near Custer City....The sentence pronounced by the United States court at St. Louis against William McKee and Con Maguire has been carried into effect, both being incarcerated in the county jail. All efforts to obtain pardon or commutation of the sentence were unavailing, the President remaining firm to the last in his refusal to interfere.

SOUTH.

A telegram from New Orleans says: "The latest dispatches report everything quiet at Bayou Sara, Laurel Hill, and Woodville. Reports of the trouble were exaggerated. One white man and two negroes killed and several negroes wounded cover the casualties as far as known."....Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has been taken back to Atlanta under a requisition from the Governor, after an absence of five years.

GENERAL.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the other day. It was the intention to have a splurge in honor of the event, but the Emperor reached the Academy by steamer instead of by railroad, as was expected, thereby avoiding the proposed infliction....New counterfeit tens of the State Bank of Terre Haute, Ind., and of the First National bank of Louisville are in circulation.

The forty-sixth general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the United States convened at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 18th of May; and on the same day the Old School Presbyterian general assembly met in New York city....Hon. S. S. Burdett, the Commissioner of the United States general land office at Washington, has resigned, owing to ill health....The schooner Thomas C. Sweet was recently capsized by a squall in Lake Erie, and six of her crew drowned....The steamer Pat Cliburne exploded one of her boilers on the Ohio river, near Shawneetown, Ill., a few nights since. Five or six persons were killed, and several others injured.

WASHINGTON.

Returns of the redemption of fractional currency show that $4,421,000 in silver had been paid out up to the 15th inst.

There is no doubt that Richard Harrington, under indictment in the Washington safe burglary case, has fled the country. He is thought to be in Canada. The extradition treaty with England does not apply to the offense of conspiracy with which he is charged....Final action has been taken in Washington in reference to the powerful movement in behalf of Executive clemency for William McKee and Con Maguire, the convicted and sentenced whisky-ringsters of St. Louis. The President, having been waited upon by the parties in interest, referred the matter to Atty. Gen. Pierrepont, who declined to interfere, but decided that the law must take its course.

At a Cabinet meeting the other day the Louisiana riot formed the principal theme of discussion. The result of the conference was the sending of a telegram to Gen. Augur, commanding the United States forces in Louisiana, instructing that officer, on requisition of the Governor, and it appearing that the local authorities are not able to preserve order, to give such aid as in his discretion may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence....New estimates for War department appropriations have been sent to the House of Representatives by Secretary Taft. The sum total is $5,607,605 less than the estimate furnished by Belknap.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a bill to amend the Enforcement act to obviate the objections suggested in the Supreme court's decision. The Republican Senators intend to pass a bill at an early day.

Postmaster General Jewell denies that he intends resigning....Speaker Kerr is regaining his health.

POLITICAL.

Atty. Gen. Pierrepont, in conversation with a friend, has expressed the opinion that Gov. Hayes will be the Republican candidate for President....A New York dispatch says: "The Union League Club had a special meeting last evening for the election of new members. Among the names proposed was that of Secretary Bristow. There were 118 votes cast for Bristow, and 12 blackballs. Immediately after the result was made known the wildest commotion ensued. Every man jumped to his feet and exclaimed against the vote, at the same time protesting that he had no hand in the plot to defeat the election of the Secretary of the Treasury. The blackballing was not the result of any political opposition to Bristow, but was caused by personal feeling."

William H. Barnum, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Connecticut, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry....Uninstructed delegates were elected to the St. Louis convention by the Nevada Democrats. Tilden is understood to be their first choice, and Thurman second.

The "Liberal" conference called by William C. Bryant, Horace White, T. D. Woolsey, A. H. Bullock, and Carl Schurz, met in New York last week, about 300 prominent gentlemen answering the call. Theodore Woolsey was elected president, and one vice-president chosen from each State represented. Sidney Thomas, of Chicago, offered a resolution putting forward Charles Francis Adams as a candidate, but it was rejected, the sentiment of the conference being in favor of naming no man, but of looking to the Cincinnati and St. Louis conventions for a candidate, and if both failed to give them a suitable candidate, then to nominate an "Independent Reform" ticket. An executive committee, with Carl Schurz at its head, was appointed, and an address to the American people, calling upon them to support the reform movement was adopted.

The Alabama Republican State convention has appointed delegates to the National convention. They are not instructed, but are said to be in favor of Bristow for President. Thomas M. Peters was nominated for Governor....The Ohio and Iowa Democratic State conventions were held on the 17th of May. The Ohio convention adopted a soft money resolution, and instructed the delegates to St. Louis to vote for William Allen, and nominated the following State ticket: Secretary of State, Wm. Bell, of Licking county, by acclamation; Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. E. Finch, Perry county; Member of Board of Public Works, H. E. Clough, Butler county. The Iowa platform favors an early return to specie payments, but demands the repeal of the resumption act of 1875. The delegates to the National convention were instructed to vote as a majority of the delegation shall direct....The Tennessee delegation to Cincinnati is said to stand as follows: For Bristow, eleven; Morton, nine; Blaine, three....The New Jersey Republican State convention assembled at Trenton, on the 17th of May, and chose delegates to the National convention, a majority of whom are said to be favorable to Blaine....The National Prohibition convention assembled at Cleveland, on May 17, adopted a platform, and nominated Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice-president.

The Kansas Democratic convention, in session at Topeka last week, adopted a resolution demanding the repeal of the specie-resumption act and instructing the delegates to St. Louis to vote for Hendricks....The Kentucky Republican convention was held at Louisville last week. The delegates to Cincinnati were instructed to support Bristow....The Delaware delegation to the Cincinnati convention is said to be solid for Blaine....The National Independent Executive Committee has organized by electing Moses A. Field, of Detroit, Chairman, and Thomas J. Durant, of Washington Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Ricard, French Minister of the Interior, is dead....A telegram from Constantinople says that a general panic prevails there. The low classes of Mohammedans are purchasing daggers and revolvers with money supplied by persons who are plotting the overthrow of the Sultan and the Government, and the massacre and plundering of Christians. The Mohammedans insult and threaten the Greeks and Armenians, bidding them prepare for imminent death. Travelers are leaving *en masse*. European residents are sending away their families....Advices from Panama report that fighting has been going on between the troops of Guatemala and Salvador, and that the loss on both sides is heavy....The report that ex-President Dominique, of Hayti, had died of his wounds, is untrue. He is now at St. Thomas.

The ten days for which Winslow, the Boston forger, was recommitted having expired, the application for his release was renewed in London on the 13th inst. It was opposed by the Government, and he was recommitted for ten days longer. The Attorney-general said that if Secretary Fish's answer to Lord Derby's note had not been then received, the Government would not raise any further objection to his case....The Servian frontier is completely lined by a cordon of Turkish troops. Free ingress or egress is impossible....A Berlin dispatch says everything points to a complete understanding having been arrived at by the representatives of Germany, Austria and Russia, in connection with the Turkish question. They are clearly agreed upon a pacific policy. The decisions arrived at have been communicated to the English, French and Italian ambassadors.

Cholera is raging fearfully in Mandalay, India. It is rumored that the plague has appeared in Muscat. The authorities at Bombay and other Indian posts have established stringent quarantine for vessels coming from Muscat.

The London *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the result of the conference of the ambassadors of Russia, Germany, and Austria is a resolution of the three powers to ask the Sultan for additional guarantees for the execution of the reforms. The scheme, if approved by the Western powers, will be recommended by the Porte in a note. If the Porte wishes the desired concessions, the scheme will not be submitted to the insurgents, who will be requested to lay down their arms. If the above project falls through in any of its successive shapes, a conference of all the powers will possibly be proposed.

Advices from Salonica state that six of the principal culprits in the recent outrages have been publicly executed. Tranquillity prevails.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The dedication of the new English church has been indefinitely postponed, at the request of the British Ambassador, who had consulted the Minister of Police on the possible consequences of the ceremony. Softas and Mussulman roughs are buying revolvers, daggers, and other weapons, and the Christians have resorted to similar precautions....The French Chamber of Deputies has defeated, by an overwhelming majority, the bill granting amnesty to the Communist prisoners, exiles, and refugees....It is reported that England does not agree to the propositions which resulted from the Berlin conference.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, May 12.—*Senate.*—There being but few Senators present, an adjournment was voted till Monday, without transacting any business.

House.—Cox was elected Speaker pro tem. during the continued absence of Kerr. The House went into committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the question being in regard to abolishing the letter-carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 population. The proposition was defeated—125 to 29....Vance, Chairman of the Printing Committee, made a report on the subject of the Government printing-office. The report states that the committee found evidences of waste, extravagance, mismanagement and inefficiency, and recommends the removal of Clapp and the inauguration of the contract system to take the place of the present mode of doing business. The committee also recommend that Clapp be turned over to the District court for indictment and prosecution, and that the office be abolished.

Saturday, May 13.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The case of Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper of the House, consumed most of the session. Glover offered a resolution declaring "that it is the sense of the House that S. H. Fitzhugh is not a proper person to hold the honorable and responsible position of Doorkeeper of the House, and that said Fitzhugh, as Doorkeeper, be, and is hereby dismissed forthwith from that office." After a long discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Monday, May 15.—*Senate.*—During the morning hour a number of reports, of an unimportant character, were made from various committees, and the Senate then went into secret session, to deliberate on the question of its jurisdiction as to the Belknap impeachment.

House.—Bills were introduced by Durand, to establish a new boundary line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, south of the Missouri river; by Jones, (Ky.), chartering a passenger and freight railroad from the Southeast Atlantic seaboard to Lake Michigan; by White, (Ky.), to apportion Federal appointments among the several Congressional districts; by Willis, to provide for the repeal of all taxes on bank capital and deposits....Several resolutions were adopted calling for reports and correspondence as to the whisky ring prosecutions and the dismissal of John B. Henderson as special counsel for the Government; the propriety of turning over the duties in the Internal Revenue bureau to the Commissioner of Customs, and for a list of the Government defaulters since March, 1865....Morrison moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free of duties, a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt. The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays....Payne's bill to authorize the issue of silver coin to the amount of $10,000,000, in exchange for legal-tenders, was lost, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The vote was: Yeas, 183; nays, 88.

Tuesday, May 16.—*Senate.*—Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest on the public debt and provide for a safe and elastic currency....Edmunds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth, and fifth sections of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union. Placed on the calendar....Mitchell spoke at some length upon the evils of Chinese immigration, when consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and on motion of Edmunds, the galleries were cleared and the doors closed....Before a decision was reached, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker was directed to certify to the Criminal court of the District the evidence taken against Clapp, Superintendent of the Government printing-office....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration. The item allowing compensation for fast mail service was passed....Lewis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the offices of doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms. Adopted.

Wednesday, May 17.—*Senate.*—The bill to provide for the building of a custom-house at Memphis was passed....Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, with closed doors, but no decision reached.

House.—The bill abolishing the tax on receipts of savings banks was passed....The House, in committee of the whole, devoted a large portion of the day to the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

Thursday, May 18.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors, but, without arriving at a decision upon the question of jurisdiction, the doors were reopened....Morton submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee now investigating the last election in Mississippi to inquire into the recent alleged killing of people at Bayou Tunica, in that State....House bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks and for other purposes was passed.

House.—George M. Adams, Clerk of the House, asked for an investigation into the charges made against him through the columns of a certain Chicago newspaper. The matter was referred to a special committee....A resolution was adopted instructing the Appropriations Committee to inquire into the expediency of making a change in the present system of public printing....Randall reported to the House the Indian Appropriation bill. It appropriates $3,905,771, and provides for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War department.

TWO SILVER BILLS.

Different Plans to Secure the Issue of $25,000,000 More of Coin.

The bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Randall to provide for the issue of silver coin is as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the amount of subsidiary coins authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the Treasury and its several offices such coin to the amount of $25,000,000.

Sec. 2. That the silver bullion required for this purpose shall be purchased from time to time at market rate by the Secretary of the Treasury with any legal-tender notes in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury, or in exchange for legal-tender notes at par; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of its coinage and issue or exchange as herein provided without loss to the Treasury, and any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage.

Sec. 3. That the trade-dollar shall not hereafter be a legal-tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, to provide for issue of subsidiary silver coin is as follows:

Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any coinage mint or the assay-office at New York, and receive payment therefor in subsidiary silver coin at the rate of price per standard ounce to be fixed and announced from time to time by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; such price to be passed on the market value. The cost of coinage shall devolve on the seller of the bullion, and the profit or seignorage arising therefrom shall accrue to the Government, provided that the total amount of silver coin issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of $25,000,000.

Eyes and Cold Water.

The *American Journal of Health and Medicine* says: "The aquatic furor has become so general that, for the simple reason that cold water is pure, natural product, it is claimed to be a universal and beneficial application. Arsenic is a pure, natural and simple product; so is prussic acid, as obtained from a peach kernel. A single drop of tobacco oil will kill a cat or dog in five minutes.

"Many persons are daily ruining their eyes by opening them in cold water, mornings. Cold water will roughen the hands, and much more will it do so to the manifold more delicate covering of the eye; or the eye will, in self-defense, become scaly in the manner of fish; that is, the coats of the eye will thicken, constituting a species of cataract, which must impair the sight. That water, cold and harsh as it is, should be applied to the eye for curative purposes in place of that warm, soft, lubricating fluid which nature manufactures just for that purpose, indicates great thoughtlessness or great mental obliquity. Nothing stronger than lukewarm water should ever be applied to the eye, except by medical advice, and under special medical supervision."

How Much Butter We Make and Consume.

Statistics were originally compiled here some two years since, and first published by the *Butter and Cheese Exchange*. They place the number of milch cows in the United States at 13,000,000, and credit them with a product of, in round numbers, 1,400,000,000 pounds of butter. They were arrived at first by an estimate made by an old and very intelligent butter merchant of this city, who has given much thought and careful study to the subject, and whose investigations led to the following calculation: That of our population, 5,000,000 would consume one pound of butter each per week; 10,000,000 would consume three-quarters of a pound each; 10,000,000 would consume one-half a pound each, and 10,000,000 would consume one-quarter of a pound each, making a total consumption of 1,040,000,000 by 35,000,000 people. This, it is calculated, is for table use alone, and one-third is added for culinary purposes, giving an aggregate consumption of nearly 1,400,000,000 pounds, the difference being made up by the exports.—*From the Grocer.*

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* sets the fortunes of the various Presidential candidates down at large figures. Mr. Blaine is the richest.

PASSING EVENTS.

The Knoxville *Tribune* thinks the delegation from Tennessee to St. Louis will vote primarily for Hendricks.

There is really a famine of small change in the country. People hoard their fractional currency to buy silver, and then hoard silver under an absurd impression that it may rise in value.

The New York *Tribune* prints lists of delegates already chosen to the National convention, and holds that Blaine will inevitably have the largest number of votes on the first or second ballot.

A London correspondent understands that the reason why the Queen did not read her own speech at the opening of Parliament was that she is now unable to read without glasses, and it was thought that the sight of the sovereign in spectacles would look a little unmajestic.

Virginia contributes some interesting historical portraits to the Centennial. Mr. William Wirt Henry sends a portrait of his grandfather, Patrick Henry, and the Historical Society sends portraits of Pocahontas, Lafayette, Gov. Percy, who succeeded John Smith, and others. Efforts have been made to obtain from the State Library the portraits of Governor and Lady Spotswood and the parole which Cornwallis gave at his surrender, but, as there is a question of law in the matter, it is doubtful if it will succeed.

The French financiers have undertaken a colossal task in agreeing to convert the funded and floating debt of Egypt into seven per cent. stock, redeemable in sixty-three years. In the event of the transaction being completed, the total debt is to be $450,000,000, requiring an annual interest of $31,000,000. The Khedive has signed a decree establishing a Board of Control, and introducing the other reforms suggested by Mr. Cave, the British Commissioner. Besides this, money is cheap, and there are grave political and financial reasons for maintaining the Khedive's credit.

Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Irvine, Estill county, Ky., had a grim sense of humor, which, carried once too far, brought him into serious trouble. He was attending a social gathering in front of the corner grocery, and, seeing a young man whom he disliked, he said in his grimly humorous way: "Dance or die," at the same time cocking his revolver and taking aim. The young man danced until he was about to drop with exhaustion. Then Mr. Fletcher smiled, and said: "You may stop." He uncocked his pistol and put it in his pocket. The victim immediately plucked up spirit, pulled out his own revolver and shot Mr. Fletcher dead.

It would be gratifying to know just how many centenarians there are in the country. They keep turning up with astonishing frequency. Their names pop out in the newspapers like corn out of the ashes on an old-fashioned hearth. They appear here, and then there, and then in a dozen places all at once. The country seems to be speckled all over with these excellent people who are holding over. It is really worth the while to know how many old folks we have on hand this year, and there should be no difficulty in ascertaining. Let every one who is a hundred years old or upward rise and stand till he is counted.

A traveling salesman of a St. Louis establishment has sued a hotel-keeper, a newspaper, and a railroad company for negligence in causing him to miss a train. The railroad company furnished an incorrect time-table, the newspaper printed it, and the hotel man failed to wake his guest up as directed. There seems to be at this point a revival of the famous defense in the kettle case, when the defendant alleged that the kettle was cracked when he borrowed it, whole when he returned it, and, finally, that it never was in his possession; for, if the hotel-keeper had waked the man up as directed, while the time-table was wrong, what would it have profited him? And if the time-table had been right, what good would it have done a man in the arms of the drowsy god? The St. Louis drummer asks $5,000 damages for one day's delay.

The facilities for transit by street and steam cars in Philadelphia during the Exhibition are said to be excellent. The roads are represented as ready for any emergency, and in a condition to transport at least 25,000 per hour. The Chestnut and Walnut street company have sixteen miles of track, and will run 120 cars; the Fourth, Eighth, and Girard avenue a like number, capable of carrying 65,000 persons to the gates daily. The capacities of the other lines will be equally great, not counting the wagon and stage routes. However, the figures are not, we regret to say, based upon the philanthropic idea of giving every passenger a seat. A good deal of hanging on by the straps may be anticipated.

A New Political Organization.

A political campaign organization called "The National Reform League," with headquarters in New York city, has been formed by gentlemen prominent in law and literature, but not much known in politics. Its inception dates from early April, and it already numbers about 100 members, distributed through thirty different States. The address of the executive committee to the country is dated New York, May 3, 1876, but it was finally approved at a meeting which was held in that city a few days ago. There were present Henry Randall Waite, editor of the *International Review*, who has been specially active in organizing the League; Samuel C. Anderson, of New Jersey, Gen. Franz Sigel, Kinahan Cornwallis, George Cary Eggleston, and others. Resolutions were adopted designed to further the organization of branch "national reform leagues" throughout the country, and an address of the executive committee to the people of the United States. It is signed by Henry Randall Waite, J. G. Holland, Franz Sigel, George H. Putnam, R. Heber Newton, George Cary Eggleston, and Kinahan Cornwallis, of New York; James Freeman Clarke, Henry T. Cheever, and Henry F. Bishop, of Massachusetts; M. S. Dudley, of Connecticut; Samuel C. Anderson, and R. W. Weeks, of New Jersey; John Sill, of Pennsylvania; James D. Browne, of Virginia; R. Brinkerhoff and M. D. Harter, of Ohio, and John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin. The address declares that "the members of the National Reform League will stand pledged to the use of all legitimate means for securing the nomination and election to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and to all minor offices, national, State and local, of men who shall worthily represent the people and the institutions of the United States."

RIOTING IN LOUISIANA.

Serious Fighting Between Whites and Blacks in West Feliciana Parish—Contradictory Reports.

[Dispatch to Associated Press.]

New Orleans, La., May 15.—A New Orleans *Times* special, dated Summit, Miss., May 15, says: "Information was received here last night of a row between negroes and whites at Laurel Hill, in West Feliciana parish, near the Mississippi line. On Friday night about thirty negroes went to the store of a white man in that vicinity and called him to the door and riddled him with bullets. A posse from Bayou Sara went out on Saturday for the body, but the negroes would not give it up. A fight ensued, and three negroes were killed; two white men are missing. The negroes are gathered, and 1,100 are said to be under arms. The whites are going down from the neighboring counties in Mississippi, and a serious fight is expected."

A special to the *Republican* from Bayou Sara, La., May 15, reports: "Eight colored men have been shot dead and four hanged. About twenty were wounded. No whites were killed. Persons from the scene report sixty blacks killed, but this statement I consider as exaggerated. Twenty colored men are reported held as hostages. Their fate is uncertain, but the supposition is that they will be killed; also, that the number of negroes killed will never be ascertained, precautions being taken to remove the dead secretly. The number of regulators under arms is said to be 500, from East Baton Rouge and East and West Feliciana and Wilkinson county, Miss. The colored people are said to be arming in self-defense. On Saturday and Sunday night a number of colored men crossed to Point Coupee to escape those who are hunting them."

Still another dispatch from Bayou Sara says: "There has been a regular engagement at Laurel Hill between white and colored men. Three whites are reported killed. God only knows where this will end. The country is ablaze with excitement. All the whites are armed and in the saddle."

Acting Gov. Antoine received the following dispatch from Dr. Kaufman, Sheriff of East Feliciana parish, dated Bayou Sara to-day: "In reply to your telegram I have to say that seventeen colored men are killed and many wounded on the line of Mississippi and Louisiana. A large number of armed white men are approaching this town. I cannot summon and secure a posse comitatus for the support of civil authority and the suppression of riots and the prevention of further bloodshed. Nothing but military authority will keep the peace. Therefore, I respectfully request that military aid be placed at my disposal."

These dispatches have been laid before Gen. Augur, commanding the department, who has referred them to Washington.

The Boston Fiend.

The horrible murder of the little girl Mabel Young, in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, in Boston, a few months since, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. This child of five years old was enticed into the belfry, a few minutes after the close of the Sabbath school, and beaten to death, as was supposed, with a bludgeon in the hands of the sexton, Thomas W. Piper. The latter was seen in company with the child a short time previous, and was arrested for the deed and tried, the result being a disagreement of the jury. A second trial resulted in his conviction. Shortly after the latter occurrence he stated that he saw the child go into the belfry, and followed to warn her that the trap-door was dangerous; that just before he reached her he heard a scream and the noise of the trap falling. He ran forward and found that the heavy door had fallen on her head and crushed it. Fearing that he would be accused of murdering her, he shut the doors and ran away.

Although this story looked quite improbable, the more so as the fracture in the child's skull seemed made with a blunt instrument instead of the sharp corner of the trap, it seemed still more improbable that this man would deliberately murder a little child like this without any motive for such a deed; and no possible object for its commission by him could be imagined. Efforts were being made by his counsel for a new trial, with fair prospects of success, when, on Sunday, the miserable wretch astounded the lawyer by a full confession of the horrible crime. He assigns no motive save pure fiendishness, such as actuated the boy murderer Pomeroy, who still lingers in prison, awaiting the signing of his death warrant by the Governor. Piper not only confesses to the murder of the little girl, but also to the murder of a domestic named Bridget Landergan, who was clubbed to death in Dorchester about three years ago. He also admits that it was he who made a deadly assault on one Mary Tyner, in Oxford street, Boston, about two years ago, which came very near resulting in the death of the girl. No motive is assigned for these crimes more than that already given in the case of the child. It almost surpasses belief that there exists on earth a wretch so utterly devoid of all human feeling as to deliberately commit such horrible deeds from a simple love of murder. We do not think that outside of Boston such cases have been known, and it is not surprising that the good people of that city begin to ask themselves whether his majesty the Devil has taken up his permanent abode there. Piper is condemned to suffer death on the 26th inst., and the people will breathe freer when this human monstrosity shall be out of the world.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Kisses by Telegraph.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, which is always picking up good news, between time in the troubles of its city, says that the telegraph art has reached such perfection that long courtships have been maintained between persons hundreds of miles apart, and some love-sick telegraphist has even invented a telegraphic sign for love's first sweet kiss.

THE COUSHATTA TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Attack on Senator Twitchell and Mr. King.

[Coushatta (La.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The particulars of the shooting of Senator W. H. Twitchell, and the killing of his brother-in-law, George H. King, will doubtless prove of interest to the readers of the *Globe-Democrat*. At quite an early hour this morning a stranger was noticed riding into town. His peculiar attire and appearance attracted considerable attention. The collar of his rubber coat was turned, and the rim of his soft felt hat turned down. He also wore green goggles, and it was his evident intention to conceal as much of his face as possible. He was spoken to by several citizens during the morning, but allowed no one to get a good look at his features.

The stranger was armed with a repeating rifle and six-shooter. He visited the blacksmith shop, and after asking the price of shoeing, said that his brother would be along soon, and that he would wait for him before deciding whether he would have heavy or light shoes put on the horse. He said that he would sit by the window of the shop until his brother came. This window commanded a view of the river for some distance up and down, and there he remained for some time—an hour or two—and was spoken to by several parties, to whom he replied in such a manner as to imply that he did not care to converse, and at no time did he uncover his face fully. About 9 o'clock, Senator Twitchell and his brother-in-law, G. A. King, rode down to the ferry and crossed. The stranger mounted his horse and slowly jogged toward the point where the skiff must land, and when the skiff had reached the middle of the river he was 100 yards from the landing. The man here dismounted, tied his horse and walked toward the the river bank in a careles manner. As the skiff struck the bank, or landing, he commenced firing upon the party with his rifle. The first shot missed, the second struck one of Twitchell's arms. King had by this time drawn his pistol and was firing in return, when the stranger changed his fire and killed King, who fell in the boat. The negro who was rowing, had managed to get the skiff thirty or forty feet from the bank by this time, and Twichell jumped overboard and hung to the side of the skiff with his remaining arm, and was struggling to protect himself with a board. The stranger, however, kept up the shooting with clock-work precision, and managed to break Twichell's other arm, and he drifted away from the boat, helpless and drowning. At this time, Gen. Mudgett, who was awaiting the return of the skiff to cross, commenced firing at the stranger, but did not hit him, and he apparently paid no attention to him. Several persons in town had run over to see what was the matter, and had been ordered back. Finally the stranger walked toward his horse, reloaded his rifle, mounted, and was about leaving when he saw the negro boy pulling Twichell in the boat under the directions of a lady who stood on the bank. He rode to the bank and again commenced firing, this time with his revolver. One shot hit Twichell in the leg, and another struck the negro in the hand. The lady begged of the man to desist, but apparently he paid no attention to her. The lady asked the negro if Twichell was dead, and upon his replying in the affirmative, the stranger turned and rode out of town. He passed several parties who knew nothing of the shooting, but their attention was attracted to him for the reason that he kept them covered with his six-shooter until he had passed them some distance. Meanwhile the negro had reached the bank from whence they had started. Twichell was shot three times, King three or four times, and the negro once.

Remedy for Burns.

Take newly slacked lime, or if previously slacked, that which has not been exposed to the air, as from the center of the box which contains it; sift through muslin or something very fine. Mix one ounce of lime with four or five of fresh lard or butter, sweet oil and mutton tallow, melted together (equal parts); spread on cloth and apply, renewing as the oil substance becomes absorbed. This will give perfect ease in a few minutes, whether the skin is off or not and soon cures; if the skin is off keep the cloth on well. Sufferers try this.

Since 1858, when the British divorce act went into operation, the number of petitions has averaged 388 a year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9	@	11
Hogs—Dressed	7 00	@	7 50
Cotton	12½	@	12¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 21	@	1 22
Corn	61	@	62
Oats	40	@	50
Rye	88	@	89
Pork—New Mess	21 00	@	21 25
Lard—Steam	12	@	12½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@	4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Hogs—Live	6 50	@	7 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	....	@	....
No. 2 Spring	1 04	@	1 04½
No. 3 Spring	95	@	96
Corn—No. 2	47	@	47¼
Oats—No. 2	30¾	@	31
Rye—No. 2	64	@	65
Barley—No. 2	69	@	70
Butter—Good	20	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	11	@	11½
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	20 25
Lard	11¾	@	12
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 39	@	1 40
Corn—No. 2	45	@	45½
Oats—No. 2	33	@	33½
Rye—No. 2	59	@	60
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	21 25
Lard	11¾	@	12
Hogs	6 25	@	7 00
Cattle	3 00	@	5 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 12	@	1 13
No. 2	1 05½	@	1 06
Corn—No. 2	52	@	52½
Oats—No. 2	33	@	33½
Rye	69	@	70
Barley—No. 1	81	@	82
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 10	@	1 25
Corn	51	@	52
Oats	37	@	41
Rye	70	@	72
Pork—Mess	20 50	@	20 75
Lard	11¾	@	12
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 40	@	1 42
Amber	1 28	@	1 29
Corn	53	@	55
Oats—No. 2	35	@	35½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	7 00	@	7 25
Philadelphias	7 50	@	7 75
Cattle—Best	5 25	@	5 50
Medium	4 75	@	5 00
Sheep	3 75	@	5 75

DAVID C. BRODERICK'S DEATH.

A California Chief-Justice and a Senator on the Dueling Ground.

(From the San Francisco Post.)

The prominent and peculiar part played by David C. Broderick in California politics, the hold he obtained on the public heart, and the circumstances preceding his unhappy end, unite to enhance the tragic character of his fate. After struggling for years against odds which would have overborne a man of less energy and determination, he triumphed over all the powerful foes arrayed against him, winning the object of his ambition, a seat in the United States Senate. After the adjournment of Congress he returned to this State and entered upon the memorable campaign of '59, leading the Douglas wing of the Democracy. David S. Terry, Chief-Justice of the Supreme court, was a candidate for renomination, and in one of his speeches he said in relation to the rival wing of his party:

"They have no distinction; they are entitled to none. They are the followers of one man, the personal chattels of a single individual. They belong body and soul and breeches to David C. Broderick. They are yet ashamed to acknowledge their master, and are, forsooth, Douglas Democrats."

To this passage, which is certainly not more offensive than the average oratory of which it is a class, Broderick attached undue weight. Reading it at the breakfast table of the International hotel in the morning, he became highly incensed, and spoke in great anger and bitterness of Terry, saying that he regretted having assisted him when in the hands of the vigilance committee. D. W. Perley, formerly the law partner of Terry, being at the table, resented the slur upon his absent friend, and sent Broderick a challenge, which the latter declined on the ground of social and political inequality between them, and that Perley being a foreigner had not the political rights to lose by fighting that he (Broderick) had. In the course of the correspondence the Senator also announced his unalterable determination not to respond to any challenge until after the election. Terry, who it was understood was on the point of coming to San Francisco to demand instant satisfaction, was deterred by this intimation from Broderick. He cherished the remembrance of the insult, and resigning his office, on election day took the boat for San Francisco, stopping at Stockton for his surgeon, Dr. Aylett, and his dueling pistol. On the next day he called Broderick to account.

Senator Broderick and the Chief-justice met on Davis' ranch, about two miles southeast of Lake Merced. The weapons were dueling pistols, distance ten paces. The choice of position and weapons were decided by the toss of a half dollar, being won by the seconds of Terry. The latter's weapons were, of course, chosen. The principals took off their overcoats and stepped to the positions assigned them. Broderick, who wore a light wool hat pulled down over his forehead, had a presentiment of his fate, but was sustained by his iron will. Terry stood firm, with the air of a practiced duelist. At the word the weapons were raised. In his nervous hurry Broderick's was discharged prematurely, the bullet striking the ground in front of his antagonist. Terry aimed deliberately and fired, exclaiming: "The shot is not mortal. I have struck two inches to the right." Broderick, on receiving the shot, turned suddenly to one side, braced himself for a moment, and retaining his pistol in a convulsive grasp, sank to the earth. After lingering seventy-four hours, the Senator expired on the morning of September 16.

Judge Terry was indicted for murder. He procured a change of venue to Marin county, and previous to the trial he took rooms at San Rafael and kept open house to all who chose to come, entertaining them liberally, and thus making friends of as many as possible of the people where he was to be tried. The hour fixed for the beginning of the trial was 9 o'clock in the morning, an unusually early hour for the opening of a court. On the morning named, Alexander Campbell, who had been employed to conduct the prosecution, accompanied by the witnesses for the prosecution, started at 7 o'clock in the yacht Restless for San Rafael, but they did not reach their destination until noon. Meantime the court opened punctually at 9, and notwithstanding the absence of the Prosecuting-attorney and his witnesses, proceeded with the farce of a trial, and there being no witnesses, the Judge soon directed the jury to render a verdict of acquittal, which they did with great alacrity. When Mr. Campbell arrived with his witnesses, he found Judge Terry and friends in high glee over the acquittal. Judge Terry has since given his attention to practicing law, and is a leading member of the bar at Stockton, his old home.

Those Same Boys again.

Early yesterday morning a well-dressed woman called at the Central Station court, asked if "the head police gentleman" was in, and when the captain came forward she said:

"Sir, an outrage was perpetrated at my house this morning, the like of which was never recorded, and I called to inquire if the majesty of the law is not powerful enough to overawe such desperate criminals?"

"I guess she is," replied the captain, preparing himself to hear of a stabbing affray at least.

"This morning, soon after the sun had ascended the horizon," continued the lady, "and while I sat at my window, buried in reflection over the wonders of nature, a carrier boy came along."

"Came along," repeated the captain, as she paused.

"Came along, and as he observed me he halted and bent his gaze in my direction. My glance rested upon him without my realizing for a moment that he was there. As I looked down upon him he made up a face, like this, and put his finger on his nose, like this. What foul, fiendish motive prompted him I know not. Recovering in a measure from my surprise, I raised the window and commanded him to be gone. He said he'd be darned if he'd begone for any behanged woman in Detroit."

"Woman in Detroit," echoed the captain.

"Actuated by a spirit of devilish malice," continued the woman, "the young fiend from the suburbs of perdition asked me if I was ever arrested for stealing a dog. My indignation knew no bounds, but I was helpless. All I could do was to hurl a stick of wood at him, and he dodged it and hurled it back, splitting the panel of the front door."

"Panel of the front door," repeated the captain.

"Here is his description, and now I demand his speedy arrest, trial and conviction. I am a free-born American lady, entitled to the full protection of all laws, and I demand protection from the fiendish, malicious and unprecedented persecutions of that young fiend, whose conduct stamps him as one of the most depraved wretches history has ever known."

The captain promised to shoot the boy as soon as found, and the woman went away feeling much easier in her mind.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Touching Scene in a Kentucky Court-Room.

On Friday last we had quite a touching scene in our court-house. Old John Garner, an old, gray-headed man, was arraigned for the crime of grand larceny—horse-stealing. He pleaded guilty, and presented himself to the jury in a brief and touching address. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I am an old man, and my race is nearly run. This is the first time in my life I have ever been before a jury. I have never even been a witness in a magistrate's court. I was born in 1816, and have been a hard-working and honest man all my life until now. I am a stranger to every man in this house, except his honor who sits on that bench. He has known me for nine years, and he will tell you I have been an honest man and a good citizen. This jury looks like a set of honest and intelligent men, and I wish you to deal with me the best you can. I read in the paper that the prison at Frankfort is an awful place—that it is so crowded that one can scarcely live there. From the accounts of that place I suppose I could not live there long. You see I am old and feeble, and I ask you to do the best you can for me. Gentlemen, if I could have got work I could have supported my family and not been here. But I want to tell you—I am a very poor man and have to work to live. Well, last year the times were very hard indeed, and I could not get work much of my time. I am a mechanic, and I went to Clarksville, Fairview and many other places, but I could not get any work. The times were very hard, as you all know, and but few men had money to to pay for labor. I traveled around till I spent all that I had but a bed and a chair. I was tired and out of heart, and my family suffering for food and clothing. I heard then that I could get work in North Logan, and I sold my kit of tools to get my family up there. I paid $75 for my tools in Louisville and had to sell them low. After paying for moving I had $15 left. I got a place for my family for a little while, and started again for work. I tried hard to find it but could not. I went back to my family broken down in spirit, thinking I would have to starve or beg. Gentlemen, my little boy, about six years old, got in my lap, and put his little arms around my neck and asked me if the good Lord would let us starve. I love my family as well as any man, and could not think of their starving."

The prisoner became overwhelmed with emotion, and, pausing for a few moments, he pleaded for as light a verdict as the jury could give him. The occasion was exceedingly solemn. The prisoner told his story without reservation. Age and care had whitened his locks and furrowed his brow. He had seen better days, but he was now a broken reed. The jury, the attorneys, the judge, and the spectators were touched by the homely recital of the suppliant prisoner. The jury gave him two years in the penitentiary, and the judge, jury and lawyers then signed a petition to the Governor for his pardon. —*Elkton (Ky.) Witness.*

An Act of Courtesy.

According to a well defined rule of etiquette, it is a lady's place to bow first to a gentleman who has been presented to her. But many ladies wait for the first demonstration to come from the opposite sex. "I can't take the initiative, and bow to a comparative strange gentleman," says Miss Precision. "How embarrassed I should be if he failed to recognize me!" If any number of women feel thus, the point of etiquette should be changed in order to save their sensibilities. In truth, however, the objection is not well made. There is not the smallest danger that any man, presuming him, of necessity, to be a gentleman, at least in respect to his observing the ordinary forms of courtesy, would refuse or hesitate to return the acknowledgment of a woman, even though he might not have the remotest recollection of ever having seen her before, or though he were convinced she had confounded him with somebody else. And the fact that he had been recognized by a woman would be the strongest presumptive evidence that he had been presented to her. The truth is, women are so accustomed to men paying court to them, that they cannot reconcile themselves to making the first advances in anything—not even in every-day courtesy.

A Veteran Pedestrian.

Mr. George W. Dietz, the seventy-nine year old veteran, who left New Albany, Ind., to walk to the Philadelphia Centennial, passed through Cincinnati the other day. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Mr. Dietz wears such a suit of clothes as a farmer would have on when a circus comes to town, or the plow horse trots around the half-mile track of a county fair. He carries a cane and a small 'gripsack,' his heavier baggage being transported by railroad. He does not walk the track, but seeks the ordinary roads, and spends his nights were he happens to be when the sun gets down. Mr. Dietz does not care much when he gets to the Centennial Exhibition, as he is under no agreement to be there by any specified time, but he likes to make about twenty-five miles a day. He manifests an interest in the man who is wheeling a barrow full of Missouri minerals, the similarity of their undertaking creating a bond of sympathy between them. As Mr. Dietz has no encumbrances, the man with the wheelbarrow will no doubt be left far behind in the Centennial walk."

The Home Doctor.

FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drank in half a tumbler of water, will often give relief to the headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid in the stomach.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

For burns and scalds take the white of an egg and apply immediately as a plaster, and the pain will cease almost instantly. This receipt is nearly always on hand in most families, and nothing can be found better.

TO BREAK UP CHILLS.

Take gum camphor, one ounce, fill a small flannel sack, and wear it on the breast. It may be pinned to the underclothing and worn next to the skin. The camphor soon evaporates, when the sack should be refilled, if necessary. I have cured chills with this when all ague remedies would have no effect.

TO CURE WHITE SWELLING OR SCROFULA.

Scrape common elder bark, bitter sweet, mullein leaves—equal parts. Boil together in a little water; then put in a little golden seal. Stew all in fresh butter and mutton tallow, equal parts, until well done. Then strain and put back in pot, and put in beeswax and pine tar. Stew them all together. For use, spread on a cloth and apply as a poultice.

SWEET OIL FOR POISON.

A farmer writes to the *College Courant*: It is now over twenty years since I heard that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse, it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bite occurred eleven years ago. It had been of thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by his physicians. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the stings of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine called ivy.

BABIES' BATHS.

A physician says: "For the 'wind in the stomach' children are thought to have, for their tiresome crying, and for their restlessness and worrying at night with which they are afflicted, if the warm bath were resorted to oftener instead of using soothing syrups and worse nostrums, it would be far better for the children." In preparing warm baths for infants, great care should be taken not to have the water too hot. A lady remarks on this subject: "When my child was sick one night the doctor ordered the hot bath. The lady who was with me got the water ready, and said it was all right. Just as she was going to put the child in I said, 'Put your elbow into the water first.' She did so and found it altogether too hot. In washing my babies I often find the water that is agreeable to my hands not so to my flesh that is kept covered with clothing, which leads me to think oftentimes babies are tortured, and even injured, by giving them a bath in water that is too hot."

THE TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA.

In a paper in *Virchow's Archiv*, Dr. Hartsen observes that diarrhœa of all sorts goes along with an irritable state of the intestinal canal, and any increase of this irritability is to be carefully avoided. He considers that the more usual astringents are, in addition, irritants; and he instances among them the salts of lead, zinc, and bismuth. In all cases soothing means should first be adopted; and of these, warm applications to the abdomen, in the form of bread poultices, or fomentations, are perhaps the best. The chief medicine recommended is opium, which soothes, but, in large doses, interferes with digestion. If the diarrhœa be so violent as to hinder the absorption of opium introduced into the stomach, then morphia should be injected subcutaneously. Of equal importance is the diet. If the person be strong, everything, both solid and fluid, should be withheld; but, where this cannot be done, the food should be of the lightest and simplest. The author especially refers to rice and arrowroot as simple vegetable diets, while any animal food given should be free from fat. Milk should not be too much used, and in any case should be boiled.

A New Use for Musk.

At the late session of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, at Indianapolis, Dr. Bray Fogle, of Louisville, read a report upon the case of Miss Snead, of that city (the well-known correspondent, "Miss Grundy.") She had become addicted, through the advice of her physicians, to use stimulants, and to absorbing an ounce of hydrate of chloral per diem, and the doctor, being called in, cured her in ten days by large doses of musk. It was a most interesting case, and evoked a spirited discussion.

THE WEST END HOTEL on the European plan, 1526 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, next door to the Reform club, centrally located, and arranged for two hundred guests, supplies a long felt want. Accommodations first-class. Prices moderate. The proprietor, C. T. Jones, Esq., for eight years in the Hoffman House, New York, knows how to keep a hotel.

PROF. A. K. EATON, of Brooklyn, asks $450 for making an examination and analysis of the blood-spots on the clothing and boots of Rubenstein, but the Board of Supervisors think it too much.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

THE *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Atheneum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

CHAPPED hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

SUITS, LACES, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.—J. W. Griswold & Co., manufacturers, 54 Madison-st., Chicago, offer the trade the largest and best lines of these goods at prices astonishingly low.

NELLIS' H. H. H. Fork and patent method for mowing and stacking hay or straw will save the farmer its cost every season. Pamphlet free. Address A. J. Nellis & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VEGETINE will cure the worst cases of scrofula, for which no medicine has attained such a great reputation.

THE attention of all lovers of the horse is called to the advertisement of E. C. Stone, in another column.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., 19 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.

25 Snowflake Cards, 4 tints, with name, 20c. Address J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manufac'r'd by G. J. Capewell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

Profitable, Pleasant work: hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

$10 & $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

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O. N. U. [illegible]

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Centennial Commission has very sensibly done away with the regulation requiring a fifty-cent note or a fifty-cent silver piece to secure admission.

The Chicago *Tribune's* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The reaction in public sentiment regarding the financial success of the Exposition is best shown by the action of one of the leading hotels, the Girard, which to-day reduced its price to $3.50 a day, the old rate. The hotel-keepers throughout the city are becoming alarmed as the days pass by without bringing any of that vast crowd of foreign visitors which they have been confidently expecting. There are scarcely more outside people stopping in Philadelphia than can be counted in Chicago any day in the week."

Philadelphia papers are growling about the [illegible] of the visitors to the Exposition," and complain that the business of "providing for the entertainment" of guests has been overdone.... The managers of the big Centennial show, becoming alarmed at the outcry against extortion, and the depressing effect it was having upon the attendance, summoned before them the restaurateurs on the grounds and compelled them to reduce their enormous rates. The lager beer venders have also been forced to reduce the price of the beverage from ten to five cents.

At a meeting of the Centennial Commission, last week, it was decided to make arrangements on a grand scale for a series of Fourth of July celebrations, to cover a period of six days. It is intended to make it the most extensive and brilliant affair of the kind ever touched off.

Henry C. Bowen has been expelled from Plymouth church.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley has been re-elected President of the Centennial Board of Commissioners.... A Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs that hotel and lodging-house keepers are lowering their prices, and there is plenty of room for all who come. In many instances persons who expected to rent their rooms for high figures and go to the seaside on the proceeds find themselves thus far without a single lodger.

THE WEST.

The bruisers Tom Allen and Joe Goss have been matched to fight for $2,500 a side and the championship of the world. The mill is to come off on September 7, within 100 miles of Cincinnati.

Advices from the Black Hills report that three men were recently killed by Indians while prospecting near Custer City.... The sentence pronounced by the United States court at St. Louis against William McKee and Con Maguire has been carried into effect, both being incarcerated in the county jail. All efforts to obtain pardon or commutation of the sentence were unavailing, the President remaining firm to the last in his refusal to interfere.

SOUTH.

A telegram from New Orleans says: "The latest dispatches report everything quiet at Bayou Sara, Laurel Hill, and Woodville. Reports of the trouble were exaggerated. One white man and two negroes killed and several negroes wounded cover the casualties as far as known."... Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has been taken back to Atlanta under a requisition from the Governor, after an absence of five years.

GENERAL.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the other day. It was the intention to have a splurge in honor of the event, but the Emperor reached the Academy by steamer instead of by railroad, as was expected, thereby avoiding the proposed infliction.... New counterfeit tens of the State Bank of Terre Haute, Ind., and of the First National bank of Louisville are in circulation.

The forty-sixth general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the United States convened at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 18th of May; and on the same day the Old School Presbyterian general assembly met in New York city.... Hon. S. S. Burdett, the Commissioner of the United States general land office at Washington, has resigned, owing to ill health.... The schooner Thomas G. Sweet was recently capsized by a squall in Lake Erie, and six of her crew drowned.... The steamer Pat Cliburne exploded one of her boilers on the Ohio river, near Shawneetown, Ill., a few nights since. Five or six persons were killed, and several others injured.

WASHINGTON.

Returns of the redemption of fractional currency show that $4,421,000 in silver had been paid out up to the 15th inst.

There is no doubt that Richard Harrington, under indictment in the Washington safe burglary case, has fled the country. He is thought to be in Canada. The extradition treaty with England does not apply to the offense of conspiracy with which he is charged.... Final action has been taken in Washington in reference to the powerful movement in behalf of Executive clemency for William McKee and Con Maguire, the convicted and sentenced whisky-ringsters of St. Louis. The President, having been waited upon by the parties in interest, referred the matter to Atty. Gen. Pierrepont, who declined to interfere, but decided that the law must take its course.

At a Cabinet meeting the other day the Louisiana riot formed the principal theme of discussion. The result of the conference was the sending of a telegram to Gen. Augur, commanding the United States forces in Louisiana, instructing that officer, on requisition of the Governor, and it appearing that the local authorities are not able to preserve order, to give such aid as in his discretion may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence.... New estimates for War department appropriations have been sent to the House of Representatives by Secretary Taft. The sum total is $5,607,605 less than the estimate furnished by Belknap.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a bill to amend the Enforcement act to obviate the objections suggested in the Supreme court's decision. The Republican Senators intend to pass a bill at an early day.

Postmaster General Jewell denies that he intends resigning.... Speaker Kerr is regaining his health.

POLITICAL.

Atty. Gen. Pierrepont, in conversation with a friend, has expressed the opinion that Gov. Hayes will be the Republican candidate for President.... A New York dispatch says: "The Union League Club had a special meeting last evening for the election of new members. Among the names proposed was that of Secretary Bristow. There were 118 votes cast for Bristow, and 12 blackballs. Immediately after the result was made known the wildest commotion ensued. Every man jumped to his feet and exclaimed against the vote, at the same time protesting that he had no hand in the plot to defeat the election of the Secretary of the Treasury. The blackballing was not the result of any political opposition to Bristow, but was caused by personal feeling."

William H. Barnum, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Connecticut, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry.... Uninstructed delegates were elected to the St. Louis convention by the Nevada Democrats. Tilden is understood to be their first choice, and Thurman second.

The "Liberal" conference called by William C. Bryant, Horace White, T. D. Woolsey, A. H. Bullock, and Carl Schurz, met in New York last week, about 300 prominent gentlemen answering the call. Theodore Woolsey was elected president, and one vice-president chosen from each State represented. Sidney Thomas, of Chicago, offered a resolution putting forward Charles Francis Adams as a candidate, but it was rejected, the sentiment of the conference being in favor of naming no man, but of looking to the Cincinnati and St. Louis conventions for a candidate, and if both failed to give them a suitable candidate, then to nominate an "Independent Reform" ticket. An executive committee, with Carl Schurz at its head, was appointed, and an address to the American people, calling upon them to support the reform movement was adopted.

The Alabama Republican State convention has appointed delegates to the National convention. They are not instructed, but are said to be in favor of Bristow for President. Thomas M. Peters was nominated for Governor.... The Ohio and Iowa Democratic State conventions were held on the 17th of May. The Ohio convention adopted a soft money resolution, and instructed the delegates to St. Louis to vote for William Allen, and nominated the following State ticket: Secretary of State, Wm. Bell, of Licking county, by acclamation; Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. E. Finch, Perry county; Member of Board of Public Works, H. F. [illegible], Butler county. The Iowa platform favors an early return to specie payments, but demands the repeal of the resumption act of 1875. The delegates to the National convention were instructed to vote as a majority of the delegation shall direct.... The Tennessee delegation to Cincinnati is said to stand as follows: For Bristow, eleven; Morton, nine; Blaine, three.... The New Jersey Republican State convention assembled at Trenton, on the 17th of May, and chose delegates to the National convention, a majority of whom are said to be favorable to Blaine.... The National Prohibition convention assembled at Cleveland, on May 17, adopted a platform, and nominated Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice-president.

The Kansas Democratic convention, in session at Topeka last week, adopted a resolution demanding the repeal of the specie-resumption act and instructing the delegates to St. Louis to vote for Hendricks.... The Kentucky Republican convention was held at Louisville last week. The delegates to Cincinnati were instructed to support Bristow.... The Delaware delegation to the Cincinnati convention is said to be solid for Blaine.... The National Independent Executive Committee has organized by electing Moses A. Field, of Detroit, Chairman, and Thomas J. Durant, of Washington Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Ricard, French Minister of the Interior, is dead.... A telegram from Constantinople says that a general panic prevails there. The low classes of Mohammedans are purchasing daggers and revolvers with money supplied by persons who are plotting the overthrow of the Sultan and the Government, and the massacre and plundering of Christians. The Mohammedans insult and threaten the Greeks and Armenians, bidding them prepare for imminent death. Travelers are leaving *en masse.* European residents are sending away their families.... Advices from Panama report that fighting has been going on between the troops of Guatemala and Salvador, and that the loss on both sides is heavy.... The report that ex-President Dominique, of Hayti, had died of his wounds, is untrue. He is now at St. Thomas.

The ten days for which Winslow, the Boston forger, was recommitted having expired, the application for his release was renewed in London on the 13th inst. It was opposed by the Government, and he was recommitted for ten days longer. The Attorney-general said that if Secretary Fish's answer to Lord Derby's note had not been then received, the Government would not raise any further objection to his case.... The Servian frontier is completely lined by a cordon of Turkish troops. Free ingress or egress is impossible.... A Berlin dispatch says everything points to a complete understanding having been arrived at by the representatives of Germany, Austria and Russia, in connection with the Turkish question. They are clearly agreed upon a pacific policy. The decisions arrived at have been communicated to the English, French and Italian ambassadors.

Cholera is raging fearfully in Mandalay, India. It is rumored that the plague has appeared in Muscat. The authorities at Bombay and other Indian posts have established stringent quarantine for vessels coming from Muscat.

The London *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the result of the conference of the ambassadors of Russia, Germany, and Austria is a resolution of the three powers to ask the Sultan for additional guarantees for the execution of the reforms. The scheme, if approved by the Western powers, will be recommended by the Porte in a note. If the Porte wishes the desired concessions, the scheme will not be submitted to the insurgents, who will be requested to lay down their arms. If the above project fails through in any of its successive shapes, a conference of all the powers will possibly be proposed.

Advices from Salonica state that six of the principal culprits in the recent outrages have been publicly executed. Tranquillity prevails.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The dedication of the new English church has been indefinitely postponed, at the request of the British Ambassador, who had consulted the Minister of Police on the possible consequences of the ceremony. Softas and Mussulman roughs are buying revolvers, daggers, and other weapons, and the Christians have resorted to similar precautions.... The French Chamber of Deputies has defeated, by an overwhelming majority, the bill granting amnesty to the Communist prisoners, exiles, and refugees.... It is reported that England does not agree to the propositions which resulted from the Berlin conference.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, May 12.—*Senate.*—There being but few Senators present, an adjournment was voted till Monday, without transacting any business.

House.—Cox was elected Speaker pro tem. during the continued absence of Kerr. The House went into committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the question being in regard to abolishing the letter-carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 population. The proposition was defeated—125 to 29.... Vance, Chairman of the Printing Committee, made a report on the subject of the Government printing office. The report states that the committee found evidences of waste, extravagance, mismanagement and inefficiency, and recommends the removal of Clapp and the inauguration of the contract system to take the place of the present mode of doing business. The committee also recommend that Clapp be turned over to the District court for indictment and prosecution, and that the office be abolished.

Saturday, May 13.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The case of Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper of the House, consumed most of the session. Glover offered a resolution declaring "that it is the sense of the House that S. H. Fitzhugh is not a proper person to hold the honorable and responsible position of Doorkeeper of the House, and that said Fitzhugh as Doorkeeper, be and is hereby dismissed forthwith from that office." After a long discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Monday, May 15.—*Senate.*—During the morning hour a number of reports, of an unimportant character, were made from various committees, and the Senate then went into secret session, to deliberate on the question of its jurisdiction as to the Belknap impeachment.

House.—Bills were introduced by Durand, to establish a new boundary line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, south of the Missouri river; by Jones, (Ky.), chartering a passenger and freight railroad from the Southeast Atlantic seaboard to Lake Michigan; by White, (Ky.), to apportion Federal appointments among the several Congressional districts; by Willis, to provide for the repeal of all taxes on bank capital and deposits.... Several resolutions were adopted calling for reports and correspondence as to the whisky ring prosecutions and the dismissal of John B. Henderson as special counsel for the Government; the propriety of turning over the duties in the Internal Revenue bureau to the Commissioner of Customs, and for a list of the Government defaulters since March, 1865.... Morrison moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free of duties, a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt. The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays.... Payne's bill to authorize the issue of silver coin to the amount of $[illegible], in exchange for legal-tenders, was lost, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The vote was: Yeas, 123; Nays, [illegible].

Tuesday, May 16.—*Senate.*—Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest on the public debt and provide for a safe and elastic currency.... Edmunds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth, and fifth sections of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union. Placed on the calendar.... Mitchell spoke at some length upon the evils of Chinese immigration, when consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and on motion of Edmunds, the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.... Before a decision was reached, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker was directed to certify to the Criminal court of the District the evidence taken against Clapp, Superintendent of the Government printing office.... The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration. The item allowing compensation for fast mail service was passed.... Lewis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the offices of doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms. Adopted.

Wednesday, May 17.—*Senate.*—The bill to provide for the building of a custom-house at Memphis was passed.... Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, with closed doors, but no decision reached.

House.—The bill abolishing the tax on receipts of savings banks was passed.... The House, in committee of the whole, devoted a large portion of the day to the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

Thursday, May 18.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors, but, without arriving at a decision upon the question of jurisdiction, the doors were reopened.... Morton submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee now investigating the last election in Mississippi to inquire into the recent alleged killing of people at Bayou Tunica, in that State.... House bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks and for other purposes was passed.

House.—George M. Adams, Clerk of the House, asked for an investigation into the charges made against him through the columns of a certain Chicago newspaper. The matter was referred to a special committee.... A resolution was adopted instructing the Appropriations Committee to inquire into the expediency of making a change in the present system of public printing.... Randall reported to the House the Indian Appropriation bill. It appropriates $3,905,771, and provides for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War department.

TWO SILVER BILLS.

Different Plans to Secure the Issue of $25,000,000 More of Coin.

The bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Randall to provide for the issue of silver coin is as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the amount of subsidiary coins authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the Treasury and its several offices such coin to the amount of $25,000,000.

Sec. 2. That the silver bullion required for this purpose shall be purchased from time to time at market rate by the Secretary of the Treasury with any legal-tender notes in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury, or in exchange for legal-tender notes at par; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of its coinage and issue or exchange as herein provided without loss to the Treasury, and any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage.

Sec. 3. That the trade-dollar shall not hereafter be a legal-tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, to provide for issue of subsidiary silver coin is as follows:

Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any coinage mint or the assay-office at New York, and receive payment therefor in subsidiary silver coin at the rate of price per standard ounce to be fixed and announced from time to time by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such price to be passed on the market value. The cost of coinage shall devolve on the seller of the bullion, and the profit or seignorage arising therefrom shall accrue to the Government, provided that the total amount of silver coin issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of $25,000,000.

Eyes and Cold Water.

The *American Journal of Health and Medicine* says: "The aquatic furor has become so general that, for the simple reason that cold water is pure, natural product, it is claimed to be a universal and beneficial application. Arsenic is a pure, natural and simple product; so is prussic acid, as obtained from a peach kernel. A single drop of tobacco oil will kill a cat or dog in five minutes.

"Many persons are daily ruining their eyes by opening them in cold water, mornings. Cold water will roughen the hands, and much more will it do so to the manifold more delicate covering of the eye; or the eye will, in self-defense, become scaly in the manner of fish; that is, the coats of the eye will thicken, constituting a species of cataract, which must impair the sight. That water, cold and harsh as it is, should be applied to the eye for curative purposes in place of that warm, soft, lubricating fluid which nature manufactures just for that purpose, indicates great thoughtlessness or great mental obliquity. Nothing stronger than lukewarm water should ever be applied to the eye, except by medical advice, and under special medical supervision."

How Much Butter We Make and Consume.

Statistics were originally compiled here some two years since, and first published by the *Butter and Cheese Exchange.* They place the number of milch cows in the United States at 13,000,000, and credit them with a product of, in round numbers, 1,400,000,000 pounds of butter. They were arrived at first by an estimate made by an old and very intelligent butter merchant of this city, who has given much thought and careful study to the subject, and whose investigations led to the following calculation: That of our population, 5,000,000 would consume one pound of butter each per week; 10,000,000 would consume three-quarters of a pound each; 10,000,000 would consume one-half a pound each, and 10,000,000 would consume one-quarter of a pound each, making a total consumption of 1,040,000,000 by 35,000,000 people. This, it is calculated, is for table use alone, and one-third is added for culinary purposes, giving an aggregate consumption of nearly 1,400,000,000 pounds, the difference being made up by the exports.—*From the Grocer.*

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* sets the fortunes of the various Presidential candidates down at large figures. Mr. Blaine is the richest.

PASSING EVENTS.

The Knoxville *Tribune* thinks the delegation from Tennessee to St. Louis will vote primarily for Hendricks.

There is really a famine of small change in the country. People hoard their fractional currency to buy silver, and then hoard silver under an absurd impression that it may rise in value.

The New York *Tribune* prints lists of delegates already chosen to the National convention, and holds that Blaine will inevitably have the largest number of votes on the first or second ballot.

A London correspondent understands that the reason why the Queen did not read her own speech at the opening of Parliament was that she is now unable to read without glasses, and it was thought that the sight of the sovereign in spectacles would look a little unmajestic.

Virginia contributes some interesting historical portraits to the Centennial. Mr. William Wirt Henry sends a portrait of his grandfather, Patrick Henry, and the Historical Society sends portraits of Pocahontas, Lafayette, Gov. Percy, who succeeded John Smith, and others. Efforts have been made to obtain from the State Library the portraits of Governor and Lady Spotswood and the parole which Cornwallis gave at his surrender, but, as there is a question of law in the matter, it is doubtful if it will succeed.

The French financiers have undertaken a colossal task in agreeing to convert the funded and floating debt of Egypt into seven per cent. stock, redeemable in sixty-three years. In the event of the transaction being completed, the total debt is to be $450,000,000, requiring an annual interest of $31,000,000. The Khedive has signed a decree establishing a Board of Control, and introducing the other reforms suggested by Mr. Cave, the British Commissioner. Besides this, money is cheap, and there are grave political and financial reasons for maintaining the Khedive's credit.

Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Irvine, Estill county, Ky., had a grim sense of humor, which, carried once too far, brought him into serious trouble. He was attending a social gathering in front of the corner grocery, and, seeing a young man whom he disliked, he said in his grimly humorous way: "Dance or die," at the same time cocking his revolver and taking aim. The young man danced until he was about to drop with exhaustion. Then Mr. Fletcher smiled, and said: "You may stop." He uncocked his pistol and put it in his pocket. The victim immediately plucked up spirit, pulled out his own revolver and shot Mr. Fletcher dead.

It would be gratifying to know just how many centenarians there are in the country. They keep turning up with astonishing frequency. Their names pop out in the newspapers like corn out of the ashes on an old-fashioned hearth. They appear here, and then there, and then in a dozen places all at once. The country seems to be speckled all over with these excellent people who are holding over. It is really worth the while to know how many old folks we have on hand this year, and there should be no difficulty in ascertaining. Let every one who is a hundred years old or upward rise and stand till he is counted.

A traveling salesman of a St. Louis establishment has sued a hotel-keeper, a newspaper, and a railroad company for negligence in causing him to miss a train. The railroad company furnished an incorrect time-table, the newspaper printed it, and the hotel man failed to wake his guest up as directed. There seems to be at this point a revival of the famous defense in the kettle case, when the defendant alleged that the kettle was cracked when he borrowed it, whole when he returned it, and, finally, that it never was in his possession; for, if the hotel-keeper had waked the man up as directed, while the time-table was wrong, what would it have profited him? And if the time-table had been right, what good would it have done a man in the arms of the drowsy god? The St. Louis drummer asks $5,000 damages for one day's delay.

The facilities for transit by street and steam cars in Philadelphia during the Exhibition are said to be excellent. The roads are represented as ready for any emergency, and in a condition to transport at least 25,000 per hour. The Chestnut and Walnut street company have sixteen miles of track, and will run 120 cars; the Fourth, Eighth, and Girard avenue a like number, capable of carrying 65,000 persons to the gates daily. The capacities of the other lines will be equally great, not counting the wagon and stage routes. However, the figures are not, we regret to say, based upon the philanthropic idea of giving every passenger a seat. A good deal of hanging on by the straps may be anticipated.

A New Political Organization.

A political campaign organization called "The National Reform League," with headquarters in New York city, has been formed by gentlemen prominent in law and literature, but not much known in politics. Its inception dates from early April, and it already numbers about 100 members, distributed through thirty different States. The address of the executive committee to the country is dated New York, May 3, 1876, but it was finally approved at a meeting which was held in that city a few days ago. There were present Henry Randall Waite, editor of the *International Review*, who has been specially active in organizing the League; Samuel C. Anderson, of New Jersey, Gen. Franz Sigel, Kinahan Cornwallis, George Cary Eggleston, and others. Resolutions were adopted designed to further the organization of branch "national reform leagues" throughout the country, and an address of the executive committee to the people of the United States. It is signed by Henry Randall Waite, J. G. Holland, Franz Sigel, George H. Putnam, R. Heber Newton, George Cary Eggleston, and Kinahan Cornwallis, of New York; James Freeman Clarke, Henry T. Cheever, and Henry F. Bishop, of Massachusetts; M. S. Dudley, of Connecticut; Samuel C. Anderson, and R. W. Weeks, of New Jersey; John Sill, of Pennsylvania; James D. Browne, of Virginia; R. Brinkerhoff and M. D. Harter, of Ohio, and John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin. The address declares that "the members of the National Reform League will stand pledged to the use of all legitimate means for securing the nomination and election to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and to all minor offices, national, State and local, of men who shall worthily represent the people and the institutions of the United States."

RIOTING IN LOUISIANA.

Serious Fighting Between Whites and Blacks in West Feliciana Parish—Contradictory Reports.

[Dispatch to Associated Press.]

New Orleans, La., May 15.—A New Orleans *Times* special, dated Summit, Miss., May 15, says: "Information was received here last night of a row between negroes and whites at Laurel Hill, in West Feliciana parish, near the Mississippi line. On Friday night about thirty negroes went to the store of a white man in that vicinity and called him to the door and riddled him with bullets. A posse from Bayou Sara went out on Saturday for the body, but the negroes would not give it up. A fight ensued, and three negroes were killed; two white men are missing. The negroes are gathered, and 1,100 are said to be under arms. The whites are going down from the neighboring counties in Mississippi, and a serious fight is expected."

A special to the *Republican* from Bayou Sara, La., May 15, reports: "Eight colored men have been shot dead and four hanged. About twenty were wounded. No whites were killed. Persons from the scene report sixty blacks killed, but this statement I consider as exaggerated. Twenty colored men are reported held as hostages. Their fate is uncertain, but the supposition is that they will be killed; also, that the number of negroes killed will never be ascertained, precautions being taken to remove the dead secretly. The number of regulators under arms is said to be 500, from East Baton Rouge and East and West Feliciana and Wilkinson county, Miss. The colored people are said to be arming in self-defense. On Saturday and Sunday night a number of colored men crossed to Point Coupee to escape those who are hunting them."

Still another dispatch from Bayou Sara says: "There has been a regular engagement at Laurel Hill between white and colored men. Three whites are reported killed. God only knows where this will end. The country is ablaze with excitement. All the whites are armed and in the saddle."

Acting Gov. Antoine received the following dispatch from Dr. Kaufman, Sheriff of East Feliciana parish, dated Bayou Sara to-day: "In reply to your telegram I have to say that seventeen colored men are killed and many wounded on the line of Mississippi and Louisiana. A large number of armed white men are approaching this town. I cannot summon and secure a posse comitatus for the support of civil authority and the suppression of riots and the prevention of further bloodshed. Nothing but military authority will keep the peace. Therefore, I respectfully request that military aid be placed at my disposal."

These dispatches have been laid before Gen. Augur, commanding the department, who has referred them to Washington.

The Boston Fiend.

The horrible murder of the little girl Mabel Young, in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, in Boston, a few months since, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. This child of five years old was enticed into the belfry, a few minutes after the close of the Sabbath school, and beaten to death, as was supposed, with a bludgeon in the hands of the sexton, Thomas W. Piper. The latter was seen in company with the child a short time previous, and was arrested for the deed and tried, the result being a disagreement of the jury. A second trial resulted in his conviction. Shortly after the latter occurrence he stated that he saw the child go into the belfry, and followed to warn her that the trap-door was dangerous; that just before he reached her he heard a scream and the noise of the trap falling. He ran forward and found that the heavy door had fallen on her head and crushed it. Fearing that he would be accused of murdering her, he shut the doors and ran away.

Although this story looked quite improbable, the more so as the fracture in the child's skull seemed made with a blunt instrument instead of the sharp corner of the trap, it seemed still more improbable that this man would deliberately murder a little child like this without any motive for such a deed; and no possible object for its commission by him could be imagined. Efforts were being made by his counsel for a new trial, with fair prospects of success, when, on Sunday, the miserable wretch astounded the lawyer by a full confession of the horrible crime. He assigns no motive save pure fiendishness, such as actuated the boy murderer Pomeroy, who still lingers in prison, awaiting the signing of his death warrant by the Governor. Piper not only confesses to the murder of the little girl, but also to the murder of a domestic named Bridget Landergan, who was clubbed to death in Dorchester about three years ago. He also admits that it was he who made a deadly assault on one Mary Tyner, in Oxford street, Boston, about two years ago, which came very near resulting in the death of the girl. No motive is assigned for these crimes more than that already given in the case of the child. It almost surpasses belief that there exists on earth a wretch so utterly devoid of all human feeling as to deliberately commit such horrible deeds from a simple love of murder. We do not think that outside of Boston such cases have been known, and it is not surprising that the good people of that city begin to ask themselves whether his majesty the Devil has taken up his permanent abode there. Piper is condemned to suffer death on the 26th inst., and the people will breathe freer when this human monstrosity shall be out of the world.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Kisses by Telegraph.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, which is always picking up good news between time in the troubles of its city, says that the telegraph art has reached such perfection that long courtships have been maintained between persons hundreds of miles apart, and some love-sick telegraphist has even invented a telegraphic sign for love's first sweet kiss.

THE COUSHATTA TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Attack on Senator Twitchell and [illegible].

[Coushatta (La.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The particulars of the shooting of Senator W. H. Twitchell and the killing of his brother-in-law, George H. King, will doubtless prove of interest to the readers of the *Globe-Democrat.* At quite an early hour this morning a stranger was noticed riding into town. His peculiar attire and appearance attracted considerable attention. The collar of his rubber coat was turned, and the rim of his soft felt hat turned down. He also wore green goggles, and it was his evident intention to conceal as much of his face as possible. He was spoken to by several citizens during the morning, but allowed no one to get a good look at his features.

The stranger was armed with a repeating rifle and six-shooter. He visited the blacksmith shop, and after asking the price of shoeing, said that his brother would be along soon, and that he would wait for him before deciding whether he would have heavy or light shoes put on the horse. He said that he would sit by the window of the shop until his brother came. This window commanded a view of the river for some distance up and down, and there he remained for some time—an hour or two—and was spoken to by several parties, to whom he replied in such a manner as to imply that he did not care to converse, and at no time did he uncover his face fully. About 9 o'clock, Senator Twitchell and his brother-in-law, G. A. King, rode down to the ferry and crossed. The stranger mounted his horse and slowly jogged toward the point where the skiff must land, and when the skiff had reached the middle of the river he was 100 yards from the landing. The man here dismounted, tied his horse and walked toward the the river bank in a careles manner. As the skiff struck the bank, or landing, he commenced firing upon the party with his rifle. The first shot missed, the second struck one of Twitchell's arms. King had by this time drawn his pistol and was firing in return, when the stranger changed his fire and killed King, who fell in the boat. The negro who was rowing, had managed to get the skiff thirty or forty feet from the bank by this time, and Twichell jumped overboard and hung to the side of the skiff with his remaining arm, and was struggling to protect himself with a board. The stranger, however, kept up the shooting with clock-work precision, and managed to break Twichell's other arm, and he drifted away from the boat, helpless and drowning. At this time, Gen. Mudgett, who was awaiting the return of the skiff to cross, commenced firing at the stranger, but did not hit him, and he apparently paid no attention to him. Several persons in town had run over to see what was the matter, and had been ordered back. Finally the stranger walked toward his horse, reloaded his rifle, mounted, and was about leaving when he saw the negro boy pulling Twichell in the boat under the directions of a lady who stood on the bank. He rode to the bank and again commenced firing, this time with his revolver. One shot hit Twichell in the leg, and another struck the negro in the hand. The lady begged of the man to desist, but apparently he paid no attention to her. The lady asked the negro if Twichell was dead, and upon his replying in the affirmative, the stranger turned and rode out of town. He passed several parties who knew nothing of the shooting, but their attention was attracted to him for the reason that he kept them covered with his six-shooter until he had passed them some distance. Meanwhile the negro had reached the bank from whence they had started. Twichell was shot three times, King three or four times, and the negro once.

Remedy for Burns.

Take newly slacked lime, or if previously slacked, that which has not been exposed to the air, as from the center of the box which contains it; sift through muslin or something very fine. Mix one ounce of lime with four or five of fresh lard or butter, sweet oil and mutton tallow, melted together (equal parts); spread on cloth and apply, renewing as the oil substance becomes absorbed. This will give perfect ease in a few minutes, whether the skin is off or not and soon cures; if the skin is off keep the cloth on well. Sufferers try this.

Since 1858, when the British divorce act went into operation, the number of petitions has averaged 388 a year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	9	@ 11
Hogs—Dressed	7 00	@ 7 50
Cotton	12½	@ 12¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 21	@ 1 22
Corn	61	@ 62
Oats	40	@ 50
Rye	88	@ 89
Pork—New Mess	21 00	@ 21 25
Lard—Steam	12	@ 12¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	6 50	@ 7 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	....	@
No. 2 Spring	1 04	@ 1 04½
No. 3 Spring	95	@ 96
Corn—No. 2	47	@ 47½
Oats—No. 2	30½	@ 31
Rye—No. 2	64	@ 65
Barley—No. 2	69	@ 70
Butter—Good	20	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 11½
Pork—Mess	20 00	@ 20 25
Lard	11½	@ 12

ST. LOUIS

Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 39	@ 1 40
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 45½
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 33½
Rye—No. 2	59	@ 60
Pork—Mess	21 00	@ 21 25
Lard	11½	@ 12
Hogs	6 25	@ 7 00
Cattle	3 00	@ 5 00

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 12	@ 1 13
No. 2	1 05½	@ 1 06
Corn—No. 2	52	@ 52½
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 33½
Rye	69	@ 70
Barley—No. 1	81	@ 82

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 10	@ 1 25
Corn	51	@ 52
Oats	37	@ 41
Rye	70	@ 72
Pork—Mess	20 50	@ 20 75
Lard	11½	@ 12

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 40	@ 1 42
Amber	1 28	@ 1 29
Corn	53	@ 55
Oats—No. 2	35	@ 35½

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	7 00	@ 7 25
Philadelphias	7 50	@ 7 75
Cattle—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
Sheep	3 75	@ 5 75

DAVID C. BRODERICK'S DEATH.

A California Chief-Justice and a Senator on the Dueling Ground.

(From the San Francisco Post.)

The prominent and peculiar part played by David C. Broderick in California politics, the hold he obtained on the public heart, and the circumstances preceding his unhappy end, unite to enhance the tragic character of his fate. After struggling for years against odds which would have overborne a man of less energy and determination, he triumphed over all the powerful foes arrayed against him, winning the object of his ambition, a seat in the United States Senate. After the adjournment of Congress he returned to this State and entered upon the memorable campaign of '59, leading the Douglas wing of the Democracy. David S. Terry, Chief-justice of the Supreme court, was a candidate for renomination, and in one of his speeches he said in relation to the rival wing of his party:

"They have no distinction; they are entitled to none. They are the followers of one man, the personal chattels of a single individual. They belong body and soul and breeches to David C. Broderick. They are yet ashamed to acknowledge their master, and are, forsooth, Douglas Democrats."

To this passage, which is certainly not more offensive than the average oratory of which it is a class, Broderick attached undue weight. Reading it at the breakfast table of the International hotel in the morning, he became highly incensed, and spoke in great anger and bitterness of Terry, saying that he regretted having assisted him when in the hands of the vigilance committee. D. W. Perley, formerly the law partner of Terry, being at the table, resented the slur upon his absent friend, and sent Broderick a challenge, which the latter declined on the ground of social and political inequality between them, and that Perley being a foreigner had not the political rights to lose by fighting that he (Broderick) had. In the course of the correspondence the Senator also announced his unalterable determination not to respond to any challenge until after the election. Terry, who it was understood was on the point of coming to San Francisco to demand instant satisfaction, was deterred by this intimation from Broderick. He cherished the remembrance of the insult, and resigning his office, on election day took the boat for San Francisco, stopping at Stockton for his surgeon, Dr. Aylett, and his dueling pistol. On the next day he called Broderick to account.

Senator Broderick and the Chief-justice met on Davis' ranch, about two miles southeast of Lake Merced. The weapons were dueling pistols, distance ten paces. The choice of position and weapons were decided by the toss of a half dollar, being won by the seconds of Terry. The latter's weapons were, of course, chosen. The principals took off their overcoats and stepped to the positions assigned them. Broderick, who wore a light wool hat pulled down over his forehead, had a presentiment of his fate, but was sustained by his iron will. Terry stood firm, with the air of a practiced duelist. At the word the weapons were raised. In his nervous hurry Broderick's was discharged prematurely, the bullet striking the ground in front of his antagonist. Terry aimed deliberately and fired, exclaiming: "The shot is not mortal. I have struck two inches to the right." Broderick, on receiving the shot, turned suddenly to one side, braced himself for a moment, and retaining his pistol in a convulsive grasp, sank to the earth. After lingering seventy-four hours, the Senator expired on the morning of September 16.

Judge Terry was indicted for murder. He procured a change of venue to Marin county, and previous to the trial he took rooms at San Rafael and kept open house to all who chose to come, entertaining them liberally, and thus making friends of as many as possible of the people where he was to be tried. The hour fixed for the beginning of the trial was 9 o'clock in the morning, an unusually early hour for the opening of a court. On the morning named, Alexander Campbell, who had been employed to conduct the prosecution, accompanied by the witnesses for the prosecution, started at 7 o'clock in the yacht Restless for San Rafael, but they did not reach their destination until noon. Meantime the court opened punctually at 9, and notwithstanding the absence of the Prosecuting-attorney and his witnesses, proceeded with the farce of a trial, and there being no witnesses, the Judge soon directed the jury to render a verdict of acquittal, which they did with great alacrity. When Mr. Campbell arrived with his witnesses, he found Judge Terry and friends in high glee over the acquittal. Judge Terry has since given his attention to practicing law, and is a leading member of the bar at Stockton, his old home.

Those Same Boys again.

Early yesterday morning a well-dressed woman called at the Central Station court, asked if "the head police gentleman" was in, and when the captain came forward she said:

"Sir, an outrage was perpetrated at my house this morning, the like of which was never recorded, and I called to inquire if the majesty of the law is not powerful enough to overawe such desperate criminals?"

"I guess she is," replied the captain, preparing himself to hear of a stabbing affray at least.

"This morning, soon after the sun had ascended the horizon," continued the lady, "and while I sat at my window, buried in reflection over the wonders of nature, a carrier boy came along."

"Came along," repeated the captain, as she paused.

"Came along, and as he observed me he halted and bent his gaze in my direction. My glance rested upon him without my realizing for a moment that he was there. As I looked down upon him he made up a face, like this, and put his finger on his nose, like this.—What foul, fiendish motive prompted him I know not. Recovering in a measure from my surprise, I raised the window and commanded him to be gone. He said he'd be darned if he'd begone for any behanged woman in Detroit."

"Woman in Detroit," echoed the captain.

"Actuated by a spirit of devilish malice," continued the woman, "the young fiend from the suburbs of perdition asked me if I was ever arrested for stealing a dog. My indignation knew no bounds, but I was helpless. All I could do was to hurl a stick of wood at him, and he dodged it and hurled it back, splitting the panel of the front door."

"Panel of the front door," repeated the captain.

"Here is his description, and now I demand his speedy arrest, trial and conviction. I am a free-born American lady, entitled to the full protection of all laws, and I demand protection from the fiendish, malicious and unprecedented persecutions of that young fiend, whose conduct stamps him as one of the most depraved wretches history has ever known."

The captain promised to shoot the boy as soon as found, and the woman went away feeling much easier in her mind.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Touching Scene in a Kentucky Court-Room.

On Friday last we had quite a touching scene in our court-house. Old John Garner, an old, gray-headed man, was arraigned for the crime of grand larceny—horse-stealing. He pleaded guilty, and presented himself to the jury in a brief and touching address. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I am an old man, and my race is nearly run. This is the first time in my life I have ever been before a jury. I have never even been a witness in a magistrate's court. I was born in 1816, and have been a hard-working and honest man all my life until now. I am a stranger to every man in this house, except his honor who sits on that bench. He has known me for nine years, and he will tell you I have been an honest man and a good citizen. This jury looks like a set of honest and intelligent men, and I wish you to deal with me the best you can. I read in the paper that the prison at Frankfort is an awful place—that it is so crowded that one can scarcely live there. From the accounts of that place I suppose I could not live there long. You see I am old and feeble, and I ask you to do the best you can for me. Gentlemen, if I could have got work I could have supported my family and not been here. But I want to tell you—I am a very poor man and have to work to live. Well, last year the times were very hard indeed, and I could not get work much of my time. I am a mechanic, and I went to Clarksville, Fairview and many other places, but I could not get any work. The times were very hard, as you all know, and but few men had money to to pay for labor. I traveled around till I spent all that I had but a bed and a chair. I was tired and out of heart, and my family suffering for food and clothing. I heard then that I could get work in North Logan, and I sold my kit of tools to get my family up there. I paid $75 for my tools in Louisville and had to sell them low. After paying for moving I had $15 left. I got a place for my family for a little while, and started again for work. I tried hard to find it but could not. I went back to my family broken down in spirit, thinking I would have to starve or beg. Gentlemen, my little boy, about six years old, got in my lap, and put his little arms around my neck and asked me if the good Lord would let us starve. I love my family as well as any man, and could not think of their starving."

The prisoner became overwhelmed with emotion, and, pausing for a few moments, he pleaded for as light a verdict as the jury could give him. The occasion was exceedingly solemn. The prisoner told his story without reservation. Age and care had whitened his locks and furrowed his brow. He had seen better days, but he was now a broken reed. The jury, the attorneys, the judge, and the spectators were touched by the homely recital of the suppliant prisoner. The jury gave him two years in the penitentiary, and the judge, jury and lawyers then signed a petition to the Governor for his pardon.—*Elkton (Ky.) Witness.*

An Act of Courtesy.

According to a well defined rule of etiquette, it is a lady's place to bow first to a gentleman who has been presented to her. But many ladies wait for the first demonstration to come from the opposite sex. "I can't take the initiative, and bow to a comparative strange gentleman," says Miss Precision. "How embarrassed I should be if he failed to recognize me!" If any number of women feel thus, the point of etiquette should be changed in order to save their sensibilities. In truth, however, the objection is not well made. There is not the smallest danger that any man, presuming him, of necessity, to be a gentleman, at least in respect to his observing the ordinary forms of courtesy, would refuse or hesitate to return the acknowledgment of a woman, even though he might not have the remotest recollection of ever having seen her before, or though he were convinced she had confounded him with somebody else. And the fact that he had been recognized by a woman would be the strongest presumptive evidence that he had been presented to her. The truth is, women are so accustomed to men paying court to them, that they cannot reconcile themselves to making the first advances in anything—not even in every-day courtesy.

A Veteran Pedestrian.

Mr. George W. Dietz, the seventy-nine year old veteran, who left New Albany, Ind., to walk to the Philadelphia Centennial, passed through Cincinnati the other day. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Mr. Dietz wears such a suit of clothes as a farmer would have on when a circus comes to town, or the plow horse trots around the half-mile track of a county fair. He carries a cane and a small 'gripsack,' his heavier baggage being transported by railroad. He does not walk the track, but seeks the ordinary roads, and spends his nights were he happens to be when the sun gets down. Mr. Dietz does not care much when he gets to the Centennial Exhibition, as he is under no agreement to be there by any specified time, but he likes to make about twenty-five miles a day. He manifests an interest in the man who is wheeling a barrow full of Missouri minerals, the similarity of their undertaking creating a bond of sympathy between them. As Mr. Dietz has no incumbrances, the man with the wheelbarrow will no doubt be left far behind in the Centennial walk."

The Home Doctor.

FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drunk in half a tumbler of water, will often give relief to the headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid in the stomach.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

For burns and scalds take the white of an egg and apply immediately as a plaster, and the pain will cease almost instantly. This receipt is nearly always on hand in most families, and nothing can be found better.

TO BREAK UP CHILLS.

Take gum camphor, one ounce, fill a small flannel sack, and wear it on the breast. It may be pinned to the under-clothing and worn next to the skin. The camphor soon evaporates, when the sack should be refilled, if necessary. I have cured chills with this when all ague remedies would have no effect.

TO CURE WHITE SWELLING OR SCROFULA.

Scrape common elder bark, bitter sweet, mullein leaves—equal parts. Boil together in a little water; then put in a little golden seal. Stew all in fresh butter and mutton tallow, equal parts, until well done. Then strain and put back in pot, and put in beeswax and pine tar. Stew them all together. For use, spread on a cloth and apply as a poultice.

SWEET OIL FOR POISON.

A farmer writes to the *College Courant*: It is now over twenty years since I heard that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse, it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bite occurred eleven years ago. It had been of thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by his physicians. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the stings of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine called ivy.

BABIES' BATHS.

A physician says: "For the 'wind in the stomach' children are thought to have, for their tiresome crying, and for their restlessness and worrying at night with which they are afflicted, if the warm bath were resorted to oftener instead of using soothing syrups and worse nostrums, it would be far better for the children." In preparing warm baths for infants, great care should be taken not to have the water too hot. A lady remarks on this subject: "When my child was sick one night the doctor ordered the hot bath. The lady who was with me got the water ready, and said it was all right. Just as she was going to put the child in I said, 'Put your elbow into the water first.' She did so and found it altogether too hot. In washing my babies I often find the water that is agreeable to my hands not so to my flesh that is kept covered with clothing, which leads me to think oftentimes babies are tortured, and even injured, by giving them a bath in water that is too hot."

THE TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA.

In a paper in *Virchow's Archiv*, Dr. Hartsen observes that diarrhœa of all sorts goes along with an irritable state of the intestinal canal, and any increase of this irritability is to be carefully avoided. He considers that the more usual astringents are, in addition, irritants; and he instances among them the salts of lead, zinc, and bismuth. In all cases soothing means should first be adopted; and of these, warm applications to the abdomen, in the form of bread poultices, or fomentations, are perhaps the best. The chief medicine recommended is opium, which soothes, but, in large doses, interferes with digestion. If the diarrhœa be so violent as to hinder the absorption of opium introduced into the stomach, then morphia should be injected subcutaneously. Of equal importance is the diet. If the person be strong, everything, both solid and fluid, should be withheld; but, where this cannot be done, the food should be of the lightest and simplest. The author especially refers to rice and arrowroot as simple vegetable diets, while any animal food given should be free from fat. Milk should not be too much used, and in any case should be boiled.

A New Use for Musk.

At the late session of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, at Indianapolis, Dr. Bray Fogle, of Louisville, read a report upon the case of Miss Snead, of that city (the well-known correspondent, "Miss Grundy.") She had become addicted, through the advice of her physicians, to use stimulants, and to absorbing an ounce of hydrate of chloral per diem, and the doctor, being called in, cured her in ten days by large doses of musk. It was a most interesting case, and evoked a spirited discussion.

THE WEST END HOTEL on the European plan, 1526 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, next door to the Reform club, centrally located, and arranged for two hundred guests, supplies a long felt want. Accommodations first-class. Prices moderate. The proprietor, C. T. Jones, Esq., for eight years in the Hoffman House, New York, knows how to keep a hotel.

PROF. A. K. EATON, of Brooklyn, asks $450 for making an examination and analysis of the blood-spots on the clothing and boots of Rubenstein, but the Board of Supervisors think it too much.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

THE *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all these little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Athenæum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

CHAPPED hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

SUITS, LACES, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.—J. W. Griswold & Co., manufacturers, 54 Madison-st., Chicago, offer the trade the largest and best lines of these goods at prices astonishingly low.

NELLIS' H. H. H. Fork and patent method for mowing and stacking hay or straw will save the farmer its cost every season. Pamphlet free. Address A. J. Nellis & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VEGETINE will cure the worst cases of scrofula, for which no medicine has attained such a great reputation.

THE attention of all lovers of the horse is called to the advertisement of E. C. Stone, in another column.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

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25 Snowflake Cards, 4 tints, with name, 20c. Address J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

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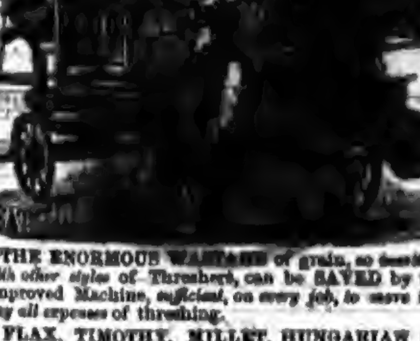
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OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from 3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER, And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan. And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements *bona fide*. Address GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA. ☞ State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

IT PAYS. Any smart man who wishes to make $2,000 a year on a SMALL capital, to commence in our line of business. Roofing is a Specialty. There is no one in your county who carries on the business. You can learn it in one week by studying our instructions, which we send to all who ask for them. Any man having $100 capital to start with, can purchase enough material to roof THREE ordinary houses. The sum realized from sale and profit on this supply, added to the regular pay for labor as Roofer, should amount to not less than $200. An expert man could EASILY do the work in nine working days. Two persons of small means can join together to advantage—ONE canvassing while the OTHER attends to the work. Send for our Book of Instructions FREE if you write AT ONCE, and STUDY it. Ask for terms. If you are unable to advance the money, present the matter to the principal storekeeper IN YOUR PLACE, and talk it over with him. He will be GLAD to furnish the stock and divide the profit with you. We will guarantee the territory to the FIRST responsible applicant. Address N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., LIMITED, 8 Cedar St., N. Y.

Twelve Points OF THE HORSE, Scientifically, Anatomically, Physiologically and Mechanically Explained by Illustrations. A book of importance to Horse Dealers and all lovers of the horse; sent postpaid to any address for 50 cents. Address E. C. STONE, Publisher, 770 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT, WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

O. N. U. [illegible] No. 26

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

GRATE REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRCHT'S
In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

Bargains! Bargains!

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entire stock will be made Leaders, and sold at less than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 03 pm	2 38 "	9 13 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 55 "	12.01 am	2 30 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 a m	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 24 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 20 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	6 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 52	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 30	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		8 50
Indianapolis	10 30 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East:				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	TATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F.
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.39	7.30	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7;16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	[illegible]	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.10
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern, Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. D. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. A SCUTRA HD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r, Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't

T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras,

THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernR. R.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2.35 a m.	8:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.04	2.45 "	8:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2,53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2,57	8.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:40 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.55 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
[illegible], Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*6 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 40pm	6 59	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 31	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 05
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 56
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 23	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†6 38am	*5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 20	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 20 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	5 30	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	463 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Egland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m.
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.

A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 1st, 1876. Number 22.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indena. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben Counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

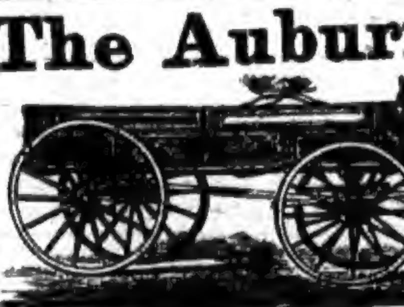

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaught'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in afirst store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

PENCIL AND SISSORS.

The higher education consists of lore.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

The best way to cure the body is to quiet the mind.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary.

Death may expiate faults, but it does not repair them.

It is the cause, and not the death, that makes the myrter.

The "Glorious Fourth" will come on Tuesday this year.

Boys can now go swiming, if their mamas will let them.

"The Great Unknown," the business men who do not advertise.

When is a foul's neck like a bell? When it is rung for dinner.

In politics there is a wide gulf between promises and performances.

An enormous loss of all kinds of live stock in Oregon during the past winter is reported.

The spring style of hand organs has only one stop. It begins in the morning and stops at night.

It is said to be dishonorable to cast off a long-tried friend; but how about these sticky winter flannels?

An old farmer once said, with more truth than elegance: "There are two talks in this world to one do."

An Iowa Sunday school doesn't mean to be fooled this year, and has fixed for a May-day party on the first of June.

The present style of bonnets worn by the ladies riminds one of a Brahma rooster bucking against a gale of wind.

An exchange speaks of a woman so cross-eyed that when she sweeps tears from her left eye they drop on her right cheek.

Circuses are putting in an appearance in our neighboring towns, and the columns of our exchanges are profusely illustrated in consequence.

Everything of the latest style in the line of Millinery Goods at Mrs. Little & Fair's, two doors north of the Auburn House.

The scenery along the line of the Wabash road is being photographed and the views will be used to illustrate a guide book to be published by the company.

One of the grandest sights at the Centennial is to be the parade of the Knights Templars in June, which promises to be the most gorgeous display in the annals of Masonry. The number of Knights expected is estimated at upward of twenty thousand exclusive of the Philadelphia organizations.

Two young ladies in the library were discussing a perference expressed by one of them for clean shaven men, when the other was heard to remark. "I don't object to a man with a reasonable quantity of hair on his face, but I wouldn't like to marry a buffalo robe."

Mr. Beecher's feminine friends would make an interesting bouquet for the Centennial. The close of some recent doings at Plymouth Church is thus reported by a writer who was present:

"As the Bowens passed out through th crowd members rushed around them calling the old man a liar and a coward and four or five 'ladies' left their husbands and followed Mr. Bowen through the long alley way to the street, hissing in his ears. 'O you dog!' 'You rat!' Rat rat! don't you wish you could get at the bottom facts!' I wish I was a man! O you mean old rat!—Logansport Pharos

Effects of the Centennial.

You will be mine,' urged a faithful and substantial lover to a Philadelphia girl, recently.

'Oh, no, I won't any such a thing,' she answered, archly.

'But why this change?' pleaded he, you once felt different toward me.'

'Oh, yes, I know I did,' she replied, but I didn't think of the Centennial then, and the chances there'll be to pick up a foreign duke, or prince, or something!'

And as the disappointed youth turned sadly away you could see by his face that there was at least one soul which had lost its enthusiasm for the coming big show.

The average Tennessee girl's papadoes not seem to be of the wholly unsympathetic sort, to judge form the Nashville American's account of the latest tragedy in that locality in which a young lady her papa and her lover were the actors. It was a case of hopeless love, it seems on the young man's part and he resolved upon suicide in consequence. To carry his full design into execution, he went to the residence of his inamorata's parents and on entering shot himself probably intending to send the bullet to his heart but instead only inflicting a bad wound whereon the lady's father unwilling to see the young man foiled in his suicidal design simply through bad marksmanship or ignorance of anatomy discharged a load of shot into the young man which effectually finished him.

The following letter was lately received by one of the young gents in this city and we give it publicity for it breathes the spirit of true love.

My Dearest:—Most happy am I to acknowledge myself the recipitent of another letter from you and could you know the pleasure a letter from yourself affords, you would not be so sparing of an article that costs you so little trouble and could I assure myself that mine pleased half so well, the time employed writing them would pass most pleasantly I can hardly refrain from expressing to you my feeling—which you ere this day have discovered borders fast upon that old enchantment—old as time itself—love. You are in some way always with me in fancy, though I much deplore—may I not be excusable in rashly invoking a wish that this state so trying may not long continue—but that a fortune may soon cause you to be mine in fact as you are always in fancy. Yes, would that I could annihilate distance and even outstrip time itself in it mad-onward flight and if I had all the prerogatives what use would I put them to. You would scarcely have time to put the question though into words ere I would stand ready to answer in person, for "there's not a day or hour of dreaming night, but I am with thee. There's not a wind, but whispers of thy name, and not a flower that sleeps beneath the moon but in its hues or fragrance tells a tale of thee. Yes I think often of the absent and wonder when shall we meet again. Shall it be ever? Echo answers ever, ever. And now breathing anathemas of the dearest kind that an opportunity is wanting of breathing the sentiments of my most undying love I have for you in person. I invoke the tenderest care of God in your behalf, and freighting the fitful breeze with a world of good wishes for you, and the hope so that beams of the wooded moon at evetime may bring you a thought of me. I will now close by sending to thee (May 24,) A Kiss. "An offering of love for thee alone, a pledge of affection that is all. THINE OWN."

The man that can withstand pleadings like the above, has surely not his heart at the right spot.

An Organ With a Will of Its Own.

The good people of a certain country village in Indiana hungered and thirsted for an organ to assist in the church service; but as they could not afford to hire an organist they bought a self-operating instrument warranted to grind out forty tunes of a religious cast. The musical instrument was plced in position for the next Sunday. The sexton was instructed how to set it going and how to stop it but unfortunately forgot the latter part of his business and after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon the organ could not be stopped but continued playing two verses more then just as the clergyman completed the words, "Let us pray," the organ again clicked and started another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find the sprnig, but no one could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument and they carried it down the aisle of the church playing away into the church-yard where it continued clicking and playing until the whole forty tunes were finished.

The Nashville American has this sensible observation concerning the National Democratic Convention: "The present outlook promises a more harmonious national conference, than might have been anticipated several months earlier. That State delegation, which is most earnestly inspired with the desire for harmonious co-operation will, we predict, wield the widest influence in the National Convention.

NOTICE—At the May Term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Ind. the estate of Lanslot Ingman, deceased, was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.
J. P. WIDNEY, Adm'r.
May 20, 1876.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means, $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to,
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 25 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents two doses will relieve you.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 28 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

No. 3

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The foreign Commissioners have become disgusted at the slowness of the Centennial Commission in appointing the foreign jurors. They held an indignation meeting the other day in the British Government building, on the Centennial grounds, and talked very strongly about the shabby way in which their jurors have been treated.

William Henry Hurlbert has purchased the interest of Manton Marble in the New York *World*....The Sunday liquor law is being strictly enforced by the New York police, and there is great indignation among the saloon-keepers in consequence.

The expected universal hegira to the Centennial has not yet taken place, the attendance of people paying fifty cents apiece to see the great Exhibition having, on no day since opening, exceeded sixteen thousand.

Jay Gould is said to be losing his grip in Wall street....Five fishing vessels and forty-seven lives have been lost in the Gloucester fisheries this year.

THE WEST.

Gen. Crook's campaign against the Sioux opens in anything but a way to inspire hopes of a glorious ending of the campaign. The first night out from Cheyenne, when still about 200 miles from the savages, sixty-five of his men deserted, taking their arms, horses, and accouterments....Ex-Gov. Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota, is dead.

Supervisor Meyer and Revenue Agent Colony, assisted by two Deputy-Marshals, seized four illicit stills, in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., last week. They met an armed mob and were compelled to desist from a further prosecution of their work. There are from seventy-five to a hundred more stills in operation in that section of the country, and Col. Meyer has asked Commissioner Pratt for a force sufficient to enable him to break them up.

Portions of Colorado and Wyoming were visited by a driving snow-storm on the 24th of May....The trial of Ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue, D. W. Munn, was brought to a close at Chicago last week, and resulted in his acquittal.

A letter from a Cincinnatian named Matt, who went out to the Black Hills some time since, states: "The Indians are on the war-path, killing miners at a fearful rate. Miners are returning to the States by hundreds." He says that out of forty-two men at Deadwood, twenty-seven of them have been killed by the red devils. Five more were killed and scalped within three miles of Custer City. There is plenty of gold northwest of Custer City, but it is impossible to get it on account of the Indians.

SOUTH.

Another daring stage robbery is reported from Texas. One stage and two hacks full of passengers were stopped by highwaymen on the open prairie, eighteen miles west of Dallas. Before finishing their work another hack full of passengers came up. On being ordered to stop the driver put the whip to his horses and escaped. Several shots were fired by the robbers, and one of them followed the hack some distance. The fire was returned by the passengers, but no one was hurt. As soon as the robbers secured the booty, which, it is reported, amounted to $7,000, they shot their own horses, mounted the best ones belonging to the stage, and rode toward the Indian Nation.

Gen. Augur telegraphs from New Orleans to Secretary of War Taft, under date of May 19: "The troops under my command are all ready to promptly carry out your instructions to me to protect Federal and State officials in the performance of their duties, and to suppress and prevent as far as possible law violence. The commandant at Bayou Sara reports to me that the disturbances are practically over. The difficulties at present are principally in Mississippi."

A Richmond (Va.) dispatch says: "A fire-damp explosion occurred on Saturday at the old Mid-Lothian coal-pit, in Chesterfield county, by which eight men were killed and two badly injured. Five of the killed were white and two colored."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "There were twenty-nine negroes killed in Wilkinson county, Miss., during the recent disturbance there."....A fire at Galveston, Texas, last week, destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

Of half a dozen distillers who have been on trial at New Orleans for defrauding the revenue, two have been found guilty and the others acquitted....The Methodist General Conference has selected ex-Senator Revels, late colored Senator from Mississippi, to edit the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, at New Orleans.

A New Orleans telegram says: "Northern papers contain Washington specials asserting that President Grant administered a fitting rebuke to Gov. Kellogg, and stated that he was tired of being annoyed with Louisiana affairs. Gov. Kellogg states that these reports are incorrect, that he received from the President every assurance that he could reasonably ask that the peace would be preserved in Louisiana, and lawlessness suppressed."

GENERAL.

The general conference of the Methodist Church at Baltimore, last week, authorized the appointment of a committee of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar committee authorized by the Church South, and adjust all difficulties in the way of a formal fraternity between the two churches....The sad news comes from Canada that, in addition to the ordinary expense of a summer's pleasure tour in the wilds of that country, a fishing tax of $1 a day will henceforward be levied upon every citizen of the United States going thither to get the finny Kanuck on his hook.

Another installment of Chinese immigrants, numbering 900, arrived at San Francisco by steamer last week.

Miss Julia Matthews, the well-known opera-bouffe singer, died at St. Louis last week. Her remains were embalmed and sent to England.

A Washington telegram says: "Gov. Kellogg has been snubbed by the President. Gen. Grant is reported to have told him that if he were at his post in New Orleans discharging his duties, instead of asking for troops, he would be able to preserve the peace; that he had abundant means and authority to put down disorders without getting the United States into complications with State affairs. The President added with vehemence that he was tired of being annoyed with Louisiana affairs, and he hoped Kellogg would attend to his duties as an executive officer."

It is stated that Tom Scott and his friends, failing to get Congressional aid, have put up $2,000,000, and are contracting for steel and iron rails to build 120 miles of the Texas Pacific railroad west of Fort Worth, Texas. The road is to be completed thus far in August. It is understood that they will push the road west as fast as possible, lest the California Pacific get all the land-grant. Contracts for all the work are to be let immediately....The Writing Paper Makers' convention, in session at Springfield, Mass., last week, representing seven-eighths of the products of the whole country, voted to run all the mills on half time till Jan. 1, 1877, in order to prevent over-production and bring up prices.

WASHINGTON.

A plan for compelling the Pacific railroad companies to commence providing for the payment of their debts to the Government has been matured by the House Judiciary Committee. It contemplates, in the case of the Union Pacific, that $750,000 shall be set apart annually for ten years, and $1,000,000 annually thereafter, until the sinking fund thus created shall wipe out the bonds advanced to the company by the Government. It is proposed to apply an equal ratio of annual payments to the total debt to the other companies....Atty. Gen. Pierrepont decides that Gen. Schenck is still Minister to England....The President has stated to a friend that on the expiration of his Presidential term he intends to make the tour of the world....John Sherman, Jr., son of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has been appointed United States Marshal for New Mexico.

The President, last week, sent to the Senate the following nominations: Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, to be Minister to England; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, to be Attorney-General. J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nominations.

Secretary Robeson has addressed a communication to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, demanding a hearing for himself and any naval officers against whom any damaging testimony has been taken in the recent investigations of the Navy department. He also asks that the hearing be had in open session of the committee.

The House Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred a resolution touching the immigration of Chinese into this country, has authorized Congressman Piper, of California, to report a joint resolution recommending that the President cause to be negotiated a new treaty between the United States and China, providing that the Government of each country shall have the right to prohibit the immigration of citizens of the other into its territory, except for commercial pursuits.

C. P. Huntington, Vice-president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, has written a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, in which he says the company recognized as fully as the committee the desirability, both to the Government and the company, of an equitable and final settlement of all matters and questions of whatever kind between them, and this, he thinks, can be effected by an amicable arbitration, with good results to both parties. If it should be determined by the committee to insist upon the cash payments named by one of the committee, the company would prefer the contract as it is, leaving the question at issue to be settled in future on equitable terms. The contraction in values, he says, has largely exceeded the calculations of the company, and the amount received from sales of lands has not been as large as was expected. The road was built in times of higher prices, and, although economically constructed, cost a very large sum, and he raised the question whether the nation, it being the principal beneficiary, should not share in the shrinkage, the saving to the Government every year being more than the annual interest it pays on the bonds of the company.

Edward F. Beale, formerly of California, now of Washington, has been appointed by the President to succeed Mr. Orth as Minister to Austria....The Postoffice department is now prepared to fill requisitions for the new Centennial stamp envelopes. The issue of these envelopes will be discontinued at the close of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but those outstanding at the time will continue valid. They are good for postage at any postoffice in the country.

The House Banking and Currency Committee have unanimously agreed to report and recommend the passage of Representative Randall's bill to authorize the purchase of silver bullion to the extent of $20,000,000, with any money in the Treasury, and issue the result in silver coin; provided that not more than $1,000,000 of the money be used at any one time in the purchase of any such bullion....The Committee of the House on Foreign Affairs, while acquitting Gen. Schenck of any "fraudulent intention" in the swindling Emma mine speculations, nevertheless unanimously agree on a verdict of censure, first, because it was not proper for an American Minister to connect himself as a Director with the Emma Mine Company; second, that his relations with the company were such as to bring suspicion upon his motives and expose him to unfriendly criticism; and third, because "his speculative dealings in the shares of the company were incompatible with his diplomatic station and the maintenance of his usefulness at the court to which he was accredited."

POLITICAL.

Senator Booth says he does not intend to pay any attention to his nomination for Vice-president by the Independents.

The President has appointed Merritt C. Page United States Attorney for Montana and Charles E. Mayer United States Attorney for the northern and middle districts of Alabama.

A Washington dispatch says the Cabinet changes and the nomination of Judge Pierrepont as Minister to England were the occasion of great surprise in all quarters. So carefully had the intentions of the President in this regard been concealed that, with the exception of Mr. Fish and the gentlemen personally interested, the other members of the Cabinet were not aware of the arrangement until the nominations had been sent to the Senate.

The New Jersey Democratic State convention met at Trenton last week. A hard-money platform was adopted, and ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of that State, indorsed as a suitable candidate for the Presidency....The State committee of colored men of New York have declared for Senator Conkling for President....President Grant is said to have suggested the names of Congressman McCrary, of Iowa, and Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, as his favorite candidates for the Vice-presidency.

Republican conventions were held on the 24th of May in Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota Territory. The Illinois convention, in addition to the appointment of delegates to the National convention, also put in the field a ticket for State officers headed by Shelby M. Cullom for Governor, and Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago *Journal*, for Lieutenant-governor. The delegates to Cincinnati received no instructions, but are understood to be largely for Blaine. The Missouri convention elected a delegation said to consist as follows: Blaine, 13; Morton, 9; Bristow, 5; Hayes, 2; and Conkling, 1. The Minnesota delegation consists largely of Blaine men, but the convention refused to instruct, or direct the delegates to vote as a unit. Nebraska instructed her delegates to vote for Blaine. New Hampshire expressed no Presidential preference, and the delegates were left uninstructed. The sentiment of the Kansas convention was strongly for Blaine, but the delegates were left untrammeled. Dakota Territory also sent an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati....The Michigan Democracy, in convention at Lansing last week, adopted a hard-money platform, and selected a delegation to St. Louis understood to be largely in favor of Tilden.

It is stated from Washington that an informal conference between some of the members of the Cabinet was held recently, to consider the propriety of any of them attending the Cincinnati convention, as one or two are anxious to do. The sentiment was decidedly adverse to any person holding such intimate relations with the President being in Cincinnati during the progress of the convention, and a mutual understanding was had that all should remain away, to prevent any criticism upon the administration of trying to influence the nomination.

William P. Frye has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second district of Maine.

The California Democrats indorse and compliment Tilden, but send their delegates without instructions....The Kentucky Democrats send an unpledged delegation to St. Louis, though they are uninstructed to vote as a unit.

....The latest estimate in Washington gives Mr. Blaine a send-off of 362 votes, or fifteen less than a majority of the convention. His friends are more confident than ever before, and regard his nomination as assured almost beyond a doubt.

FOREIGN.

Sir Samuel Buckley, a member of the British Parliament and a large Manchester manufacturer, has failed for $2,500,000....A cable dispatch says the refusal of the British Government to adhere to the memorandum of the Berlin conference, is felt as a serious disappointment....Matamoras has been evacuated by the Mexican revolutionists, and the Government forces are in possession of the city....The Chancellor's medal at Cambridge University, England, has been awarded to an undergraduate named Dale, for a poem on "The Centenary of American Independence."....A Vienna dispatch says the mental condition of the Sultan causes great apprehension. He is subject to delusions, fearing that he will be buried alive or poisoned....A dispatch from Madrid says 30,000 troops, including three crack cavalry regiments, are under orders to sail for Cuba Sept. 1.

England has communicated to foreign representatives at London the text of her reply declining to agree to the conclusions of the Berlin conference. The point to which England principally objects is the decision of the powers that in case their friendly intervention should not prove pacific the six powers unitedly would have to consider other and more effective measures. England thinks this contains the principle of armed intervention, and is a menace to the liberty and independence of Turkey.

Disraeli has notified the British Parliament that the Fenian convicts need not hope for pardon at present....It is rumored that the Sultan of Turkey contemplates an early abdication....Russia has sent a large iron-clad fleet to Turkish waters.

Four of the Greek sailors who some time ago murdered the captain, mate and second officer of the ship Lennie, have been executed at London.

Spain is reported to be negotiating in the English money market for a large loan, at eight per cent. interest, to be guaranteed by the customs revenue of Cuba. The proceeds are to be expended in the island, in an attempt to stamp out the protracted insurrection....Many of the English cotton mills have commenced running on short time. It is stated that prices are lower than for the past thirty years, with two brief exceptions, and that the prospects are sorely discouraging....Reports have reached New York of a recent fight between the Spanish and rebels in Cuba, in which the former are said to have lost ten or fifteen hundred men.

Cable dispatches report another battle between the Turks and insurgents, in which the latter took the offensive, endeavoring to occupy an important range of hills. There is the usual conflict of reports as to the result.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, May 19.—*Senate.*—The question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case was again debated in secret session, without arriving at a decision.... Very little legislative business, and that of an unimportant character, was transacted.

House.—Morrison offered a resolution for an adjournment on the 12th of June, but it was not acted on.... The committee which has been investigating the affairs of the Freedman's bank made a report, in which the management of that institution is arraigned in severe terms. It recommends the indictment and punishment of Henry D. Cooke, Lewis Clephane, Hallet Kilbourn, and J. O. Evans....The Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration....The bill confirming to Missouri all the lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed lands was passed....An effort was made to have inserted in the *Record* a personal allusion of Singleton to Garfield on Wednesday in the debate, which had been stricken out at the instance of Lamar. A motion of Randall to lay the matter on the table was carried.

Saturday, May 20.—*Senate.*—Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in the case of Spencer (Ala.), exonerating him from the charge of bribery in securing his election to the Senate. The report was ordered printed....The Senate then went into secret session on the question of jurisdiction in the impeachment matter, and Boutwell spoke in opposition. Without arriving at a decision, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Cate (Wis.) rose to a personal explanation. He claimed that he had been elected fairly and honestly, and when he discovered his seat was to be contested, he had prepared a case and was ready to defeat the contestant. Before the case had been decided, however, the contestant died, and he denied the right of the Legislature to interfere in the matter, and he also denied the charges which had been made against him....The Speaker appointed Payne, Forney, Marsh, Wait and Harrison a committee to investigate the official conduct of the Clerk of the House....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval appropriation bill. A motion to reduce the appropriation from $6,250,000 to $5,750,000 was adopted....A resolution was adopted requiring all persons having business before the committees of the House to file with the Clerk the names of their authorized representatives or attorneys.

Monday, May 22.—*Senate.*—W. H. Barnum, Senator-elect from Connecticut, took the oath of office....Sherman presented the petition of B. M. Clapp, the Congressional printer, to the effect that he is an officer of the Senate, that great injustice has been done him by the Committee on Printing in the House of Representatives, and that no opportunity was given him for an explanation of the charges before that committee. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections....The question of jurisdiction in the impeachment matter was again debated in secret session, but no decision reached.

House.—A further extension of the Speaker's leave of absence was voted....The Committee on Rules reported that to retain Fitzhugh as Doorkeeper would bring the House into ridicule and contempt, and advised that the office be abolished and its duties transferred to the Sergeant-at-arms. A resolution to that effect was adopted....Tucker offered a resolution directing the President to inform the House whether he has received any official information in regard to violence and danger menacing American citizens in the Ottoman Empire, and whether any steps have been taken for the protection of such American citizens residing in the Ottoman Empire. Adopted....The resolution offered by Page declaring that the power to elect the President has never been delegated to the House of Representatives was tabled by a strict party vote.

Tuesday, May 23.—*Senate.*—Conkling, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with amendments, the House joint resolution suggesting the intercession of the United States to secure the release of R. O'M. Condon, who is now confined in an English prison. Laid over....After reports on a number of bills of an unimportant character, consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors. No decision was reached.

House.—The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, the question being on the discontinuance of certain navy yards. After considerable debate a compromise was effected, whereby the sum of $85,000 was appropriated for the civil establishment of the various yards, and the Secretary of the Navy is directed to appoint a commission, consisting of the three highest officers of the navy, whose duty it shall be to report to the next session of Congress what navy yards can be dispensed with and abandoned. The committee then rose and reported the bill, which was passed....The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Wednesday, May 24.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed the House resolution directing steps to be taken for the release of Richard O'M. Condon, and then went into a court of impeachment, with closed doors. Before reaching a decision upon the pending question of jurisdiction, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Speaker Kerr was in the chair, seemingly improved in health....Harris (Va.), Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the South Carolina contested election case declaring the sitting member, Joseph H. Rainey, to have been duly elected. Ordered printed and recommitted....The House then proceeded to consider the Louisiana contested case of Spencer vs. Morey, but no decision was reached....Wilson (Iowa) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the alleged combination of leading railroads in the United States for the purpose of controlling the traffic. Adopted.

Thursday, May 25.—*Senate.*—Wright, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum, together with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended that the bill be passed, notwithstanding the objection of the President. Placed on the calendar....Paddock, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, a bill to restore the franking privilege. Placed on the calendar....The question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment case was discussed in secret session.

House.—The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of National banks were non-concurred in....The House then went into committee of the whole, with Springer in the chair, on the bill to revise and simplify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce taxation. Morrison, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the committee in explanation of the bill.

THE "INDEPENDENTS."

National Convention at Indianapolis—Peter Cooper Nominated for President.

The National convention of the Independent party, recently held at Indianapolis, nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Newton Booth, of California, for Vice-president. The following platform was adopted:

The Independent party is called into existence by the necessities of the people, whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward by a ruinous policy, which the Republican and Democratic parties refuse to change; and in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles, and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

1. We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We believe that a United States note, issued directly by the Government, convertible on demand into United States obligations bearing a less rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each $100, and re-exchangeable for United States notes at par, will afford the best circulating medium ever devised. Such United States notes should be a full legal-tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin, and we hold that it is the duty of the Government to provide such a circulation for the nation to whom it belongs.

3. It is the paramount duty of the Government, in all its legislation, to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business—agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

4. We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold-bonds for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made, for a long period, hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreigners, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par all the bonds which the Government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder, and bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, or even a lower rate.

5. We further protest against the sale of Government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet, in its operation, will still further oppress, in taxation, an already overburdened people.

A subsequent resolution against railroad subsidies was adopted.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A Proclamation by the President.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States:

Whereas, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence; and,

Whereas, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet with the approval of the people of the United States, and that the proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the 100th. U. S. Grant.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Springs.

In the vicinity of the continents many springs are no doubt borne directly into the ocean, having no earthly history or career at all, like a child that dies on the day of its birth. Off the coast of Florida many of these submarine springs have been discovered. It is a pleasant conception, that of the unscientific folk, that the springs are fed directly by the sea, or the earth is full of veins and arteries that connect with the great reservoir of waters. But when science turns the conception over and makes the connection in the air—disclosing the great water main in the clouds, and that the mighty engine of the hydraulic system of nature is the sun, the fact becomes more poetical, does it not? This is one of the many cases where science, instead of curtailing the imagination, makes new and large demands upon it. The hills are great sponges that do not and cannot hold the water that is precipitated upon them, but that let it filter through at the bottom. This is the way the sea has robbed the earth of its salts, its phosphorus, its lime, and many other mineral elements. It is found that the oldest upheavals, those sections of the country that have been longest exposed to the leaching and washing of the rains, are poorest in those substances that go to the making of the osseous framework of man and of the animals. Wheat does not grow well there, and the men born and reared there are apt to have brittle bones and defective teeth. An important part of these men went down stream ages before they were born. The water of such sections is now soft and very pure, free from mineral substances, but not more wholesome on that account.

* * *

Here is a model verdict of a coroner's jury: "We do believe, after due inquiries, and according to our best knowledge, that we do not know how, when and where said infant came to his death.'

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Exciting News from the Agencies, the Black Hills, and Intermediate Points—Failure of Gen. Crook to Secure Ogallala Scouts—Murders in the Black Hills and Near Red Cloud Agency—Departure of Gen. Terry's Command.

Telegrams from Cheyenne convey the following interesting news: Gen. Crook's visit to Red Cloud Agency to secure the services of Ogallala scouts for field duty in the coming campaign against Sitting Bull has been unsuccessful. He returned to-day to Fort Laramie, accompanied by Col. Stanton and Lieut. Burke. The Indians were at first apparently willing to act as scouts and guides, but finally refused. On the way from the agency to Fort Laramie Gen. Crook narrowly escaped ambuscade. A short time after he left the agency, about fifteen miles out, Charles Clark, mail carrier on the Gilmore, Salisbury and Patrick road to Camp Robeson, was killed by the same party that laid in wait for Gen. Crook. Clark's remains were taken to the agency, and the Indians succeeded in running off four horses of the mail team.

A telegram was received here to-day from Col. Watt Patrick, announcing the murder of Jim Sanders, May 9, on Sand creek, by Indians. Sanders was one of Prof. Jenney's mining corps that prospected the Black Hills last season. Deceased leaves a family, who live in Cheyenne. Three other miners were also killed at the same time.

Gen. Crook left Fort Laramie this afternoon for Fort Fetterman, where the troops rendezvous a week from to-morrow. A part of the expedition at Fort Russell leaves to-morrow morning for the north.

Dispatches from Fort Fetterman furnish the following items:

A gentleman from Salt Lake arrived this morning from Custer City with excellent specimens of quartz. He came with a large party. They saw Indians, but were so watchful and well guarded that they lost no lives or stock. This party also report the northern country and creeks as being rich in minerals, and a good country for the poor man. Some provisions had got into Custer just before the party left, so the immediate wants of the town are satisfied.

Gen. Crook, Lieut. Bourke, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Stanton, Paymaster, and Major Ludington, Inspecting Officer, returned from the agencies to-day. The mail wagon that left here on the 15th for the agencies was attacked on the 16th ten miles from Red Cloud agency. Clark, the driver, was killed. The mail and wagon were left. Clark's body was taken into Red Cloud. This attack was evidently intended for Gen. Crook's party. They had passed out of the canon when the attack was made about fifteen minutes, when they met the mail wagon and spoke to the driver, who was killed a few minutes later. The Indians could only have been prevented from attacking the larger party by the escort and number of the party, or by the smallness of their own party.

Eighty lodges in all have left Red Cloud on the war path.

Two lodges left a few days ago, right in the face of the agent and in spite of his remonstrances. Two of the principal chiefs, No Water and Little Big Man, went with these guerrillas. All of the horses and mules belonging to the Government that were in charge of the agent have been run off. Gen. Crook had several talks with the Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, but met with no success in engaging any as scouts. They positively refused.

No teams can pass from this post to the agencies without being guarded by troops. Matters look very bad. Gen. Crook leaves for Fetterman in the morning. The expedition will leave there about the 25th. Five companies of the Third and two of the Second Cavalry leave Fort Russell to-morrow. One company of the Second Cavalry and three companies of the Ninth Infantry leave here for Fetterman Saturday.

A gentleman has just arrived from the hills. Custer City is being abandoned, the miners either going to Deadwood or returning home. The Indians are increasing in numbers, and attack every train on the road. There is a succession of rifle-pits and fortifications all the way from here to the hills. Henry Lenze, from Iowa, was killed on Indian creek, May 9. He was three times buried and twice exhumed, and each time horribly mutilated, scalped, and dismembered. Eleven men have thus far been killed near Indian creek and Red canon.

A Story that Ought to Live Forever.

A story comes to us from the Western district on the details of which a Bret Harte or a Col. John Hay would found a poem. The other day a gang of laborers was employed stacking blocks of stone on a permanent way of the Great Western railroad, between Keynsham and Bristol. In fact, the operation of stone-stacking was carried on within a few yards of the Brislington tunnel. It was at the time of day when the most wonderful express train in the world, called "The Flying Dutchman" was expected, and, by some unlucky accident, a large block of stone rolled down the embankment and lodged on the railway line. At this instant the roar of the "Flying Dutchman" was heard in the tunnel. There was not a moment to be lost, so swiftly down the bank sped one of the brave navies to remove the stone and save hundreds of innocent lives or perish in the attempt. He had a wife and family at home, but he never thought of them. His life was in his hand, but he never thought of that. Down the steep embankment sped the brave fellow, nerved by the combined strength of Sisyphus and Atlas, to move the stone and save his fellow-creatures. On sped the Flying Dutchman! "Quick, for your life, Jim," shouted the companions on the bank. Alas, it was just too late; the stone was rolled out of the way, but the hero was cut to pieces by the fangs of the murderous train. This is as grand and noble a story as ever was told. It is finer than the tale of "Jim Bludso," the moral of whose story is told with such impetuous vigor and truth by the author of "Little Breeches:"

> He knowed his duty, a dead sure thing,
> And went for it thar and then;
> And Christ ain't a going to be too hard
> On a man that died for men!

If ever there was a brave fellow who laid down his life for the sake of his fellow-creatures it was this hero of the Brislington tunnel. His wife and children ought to be looked after, and have no doubt come under the consideration of the citizens of Bristol. But the story ought to live forever.—*London Era.*

The War in the East.

The tone of the press and the people in countries bordering on the struggle between Turkey and her provinces is becoming anxious and disturbed. Business in Austria is almost at a standstill. The Vienna journals call upon the Government and upon Russia to put an end to this contest or a great war will blaze forth. The Sclavonic race is becoming everywhere aroused and excited at the wrongs suffered by their compatriots at the hands of the Musselmans. The Sclavs of Hungary are pouring supplies and assistance in to aid those of Turkey. Millions of gulden in value have been thus forwarded and distributed. The Sclavs of Russia are full of indignation at the oppression and sufferings of their fellow-believers in Bosnia. The Government can hardly restrain the ardor of the people; and in private, great quantities of provisions and supplies are forwarded to the insurgents. The Sclavs in Montenegro—the Black Mountaineers—not content with sheltering thousands of refugees, are all in arms and ready to throw their weight, however small, into the balance of the struggle. Never having been conquered by all the power of the Ottoman Empire, they do not dread a contest with it in its present crippled condition; yet the whole population of the little principality is only some 120,000.

The position of Servia gives great anxiety. Her army is almost in readiness for a campaign. Peabody rifles and modern arms of precision are being introduced; loans have been placed, and the whole country, with its more than a million of inhabitants, seems about to throw itself into this struggle. The German press is full of rumors that Russia has thrown off disguise, and will now support the demands of the insurgents. There are certainly many indications of this. For her to lose, as Austria has done, her prestige as leader of the Southern Sclavs would be a fearful blunder; and all motives impel her to assist the rebellion against Turkey.

The recent massacre at Salonica is the first symptom of what has long been expected—a fanatical outbreak of the Mussulmans of the Ottoman Empire against the Christians, and the proclamation of a "Holy war." It was under this cry that the Turks in former ages swept over Asia and parts of Europe. The appeal will be uttered again, and for a time we do not doubt that the Turkish Empire will display considerable force and overwhelm the insurgents against its authority. But it will be the last dying flames in old burnt-out embers. Fanaticism will only hasten the dismemberment of the Empire. The Christian powers, under such a "Holy war," must interfere, and the fire of fanaticism in Russia will burn even more intensely in return. Mohammedanism has no vitality by which Turkey can be saved.—*New York Times.*

Aristocratic Clerks.

It is remarked of the female clerks in Washington departments that they might set up an aristocracy of their own if they chose. Widows or daughters of army and navy officers of the highest rank, daughters and granddaughters of former members of the Cabinet, Senators, Supreme court Justices and Presidents are to be found among them. The granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson has a clerkship. The daughter of Andrew Jackson Donald (the adopted son of Andrew Jackson) was born in the White House and educated in Berlin, and is now a clerk in the Postoffice department. The daughter of Chief Justice Taney is or was a clerk in some Government bureau, and so was the daughter of Robert J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury. These are but a few instances where names might be cited.

If You are Engaged to a Drinking Man Break It Off.

We tender our thanks to the Vermont judge who the other day, in pronouncing upon a divorce suit, laid down the opinion that when a woman marries a man of known intemperate habits, she takes her happiness, prosperity, and welfare in her own hands, and has no claim for riddance of him thereafter. We have great pity for the wife who is joined to an intemperate husband, but we tremble for the fate of the woman who marries an intemperate man. If these words reach the eye of any woman under engagement of marriage to such a man, we most solemnly appeal to her to pause before she imperil her well-being by accepting any such risk.—*Congregationalist.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	9½	@	10½
Hogs—Live	7 00	@	7 50
Cotton	11¾	@	11⅞
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 18	@	1 19
Corn—Western Mixed	62	@	63
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	39½	@	40
Rye—Western	88	@	[illegible]
Pork—New Mess	21 25	@	21 [illegible]
Lard—Steam	12	@	12¼

CHICAGO

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Choice Natives	4 50	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@	4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 25
Hogs—Live	6 25	@	6 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	9 00
Good to choice spring ex	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 04	@	1 05
No. 3 Spring	96	@	97
Corn—No. 2	47	@	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	31	@	[illegible]
Rye—No. 2	69	@	70
Barley—No. 2	71	@	72
Butter—Choice	20	@	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	11	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	19 75	@	19 [illegible]
Lard	12	@	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 36	@	1 37
Corn—No. 2	45	@	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	33	@	[illegible]
Rye—No. 2	62	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	20 25	@	20 [illegible]
Lard	11¼	@	[illegible]
Hogs	5 25	@	6 50
Cattle	3 00	@	4 50

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 16	@	1 16½
No. 2	1 08	@	1 08½
Corn—No. 2	50	@	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	31	@	[illegible]
Rye	71	@	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	70	@	[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 05	@	1 20
Corn	50	@	[illegible]
Oats	35	@	[illegible]
Rye	72	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	20 25	@	20 [illegible]
Lard	11⅛	@	[illegible]

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 41	@	1 41½
Amber	1 28	@	1 28½
Corn	50	@	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	34	@	[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	6 25	@	[illegible]
Philadelphia	7 00	@	[illegible]
Cattle—Best	6 25	@	[illegible]
Medium	4 75	@	[illegible]
Sheep	3 75	@	[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Evening Hearthstone.

Gladly now we gather round it,
For the toiling day is done,
And the gay and solemn twilight
Follows down the golden sun.
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giants through the gloom,
Wander past the dusty casement,
Creep around the fire-lit room.
Draw the curtain, close the shutters,
Place the slippers by the fire;
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind-sprite's ire?

What care we for outward seeming?
Fickle fortune's frown or smile?
If around us love is beaming,
Love can human ills beguile.
'Neath the cottage roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king,
All are quaffing from life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Grates are glowing, music flowing,
From the lips we love the best;
Oh, the joy, the bliss of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest.

Hearts that throb with eager gladness—
Hearts that echo to our own—
While grim care and haunting sadness
Mingle ne'er in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of daylight,
Sadness haunt the midnight hour,
But the weird and witching twilight
Brings the glowing hearthstone's dower,
Altar of our holiest feelings,
Childhood's well-remembered shrine!
Spirit-yearnings—soul-revealings—
Wreaths immortal round thee twine!

Around the Farm.

It is said that eggs may be preserved for six months by dipping them in linseed oil, and so placing them in a layer of sand that they do not touch.

Alcohol is sure destruction to the mealy bug. With a small, soft brush give them a coat of alcohol, or let a drop fall upon a cluster of the bugs.—*Moore's Rural.*

The nutrient property of many of our most delicious fruits is less than one per cent., and yet the most perfect health and strength may be maintained upon a moderate diet of brown bread and fruit.—*World of Science.*

The *Country Gentleman* says that the Canadian Centennial Commission has made official requisition for space in the live stock yards at the Exposition, for the exhibition of 150 head of horses, 150 of neat cattle, 75 sheep, 75 swine, and 300 coops of poultry.

To protect horses and cattle against flies, take equal parts of lard, tar and flour of sulphur, melt the lard and tar together, stir in the sulphur and rub a small quantity about the neck, ears and flanks. The same remedy, it is said, will prove effective against ticks and lice.

An exchange newspaper says: "A horse was taken to a veterinary surgeon recently to be cured of a corn in the foot. In paring the corn the operator found a worm about three-eighths of an inch long, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and sharp at each end as a needle. One end was black and the other end white. The black end was nearest to the sole, and the white end was in the flesh. After removing the worm and burning with nitric acid the corn was entirely removed and the horse permanently cured of his lameness."

Mr. B. B. Groom, the well-known Kentucky breeder, is in Europe, and in a letter from Berlin to the Paris *True Kentuckian* expresses the opinion that there is a wide field on the continent of Europe for the introduction of Short Horns. There is to be seen there a tremendous scope of country owned by people of great wealth, and he thinks that the day is not far distant when the demand for Short Horns in Europe will be immense. At present the cattle of nearly the whole continent are of a very inferior quality.

The onion is a much more nutritious and healthy article of food than is generally supposed. It takes the place of meat with the peasantry of Southern Europe. As the English peasant takes his bread and cheese for dinner, so the Spanish and the Italian take onions with their farinaceous food, and derive more strength from these bulbs than their bulk would suggest. They are eaten not as a relish, but simply for nutrition. In that admirable book, "The Chemistry of Common Life," onions are spoken of as containing in their dry state from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of gluten, or muscle-forming material and the instincts of the laboring classes thus coincide with the deductions of science in the use of this cheap, but nutritious food.

There are various opinions held by farmers and gardeners in regard to the quantity of seed required for an acre of our common field crops, still the numerous tables published differ but slightly. The *Maryland Farmer* gives the following, which we think is not far out of the way, and will doubtless be useful to our readers:

Artichokes	4 to 6 bush.
Asparagus, in drills	6 to 8 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, in drills	1 to 1½ bush.
Beans, pole, in hills	10 to 12 qts.
Beets, in drills	5 to 6 lbs.
Buckwheat	1 to 1½ bush.
Barley	1½ to 2 bush.
Cabbage in beds to transplant	¼ lb.
Carrots, in drills	3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, in hills, 3x4	8 to 10 qts.
Corn, for soiling, in drills	3 to 3½ bush.
Cucumbers, in hills	2 lbs.
Mustard, broadcast	peck to ½ bush.
Melon, mush, in hills	2 lbs.
Melon, water, in hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Millet	½ to 1 bushel.
Onions, in drills	4 lbs.
Onions for setts, in drills	6 to 8 bush.
Parsnip, in drills	3 to 6 lbs
Peas in drills	1½ bush.
Peas broadcast	3 bush.
Potato (cut tubers)	6 to 10 bush.
Pumpkin, in hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Radish in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Sage in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Salsify in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Spinach in drills	10 to 12 lbs.
Squash (running varieties) in hills	3 lbs.
Squash (bush varieties) in hills	4 lbs.
Turnips in drill	1 to 2 lbs.
Turnips broadcast	2 to 3 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant	¼ lb.
Broom corn in hills	8 to 10 qts.
Clover, red alone	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Alsike alone	8 lbs.
Clover, white alone	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, lucerne alone	16 lbs.
Orchard grass	12 to 20 lbs.
Blue grass	12 to 20 lbs.
Grass, mixed lawn	2 bushels.
Redtop	12 to 16 qts.
Oats broadcast	2 to 3 bush.
Rye broadcast	1½ to 2 bush.
Vetches broadcast	2 to 3 bush
Wheat broadcast	1 to 1½ bush.
Timothy alone	½ bush.
Millet	½ to 1 bush.
Flax seed	1 to 1½ bush.

About the House.

When two pieces of sugar are rubbed together in the dark, a sort of electrical phosphorescence may be observed, due probably to the friction of the particles.

Housekeepers and others are much troubled to keep their dried fruit free from worms. A contemporary says that a handful of sassafras bark sprinkled through a bushel of fruit is a preventive from this pest.

Jumbles Without Eggs.—One cup of lard or butter, two cups of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one cup milk; flour enough to roll; flavor to taste; roll and bake in tins in a hot oven.

Ginger Cookies.—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of lard, two-thirds cup of boiling water, one egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one tablespoonful ginger, one tablespoonful soda, and one teaspoonful of salt.

Jelly Roll.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of flour; pour it thin into a baking-pan; bake slowly; spread jelly over it, and roll it up. Wrap in a cloth.

Mutton Cutlets.—Trim off all superfluous fat from each cutlet, dip them in an egg beaten up with a little oil, some pepper and salt, then cover them with bread crumbs, and let them rest for a couple of hours. Fry them in plenty of butter or lard to a light brown color. Arrange them in a circle on a dish, and pour some tomato sauce in the center.

The following is a good recipe for making apple butter: Pare, quarter and core one-half bushel of sour apples. Put them on to cook, with water enough to cook them, until they become soft. Then add two quarts of molasses, one quart of sugar, one quart of sweet cider or one-half pint of boiled cider, one tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and alspice; cook three hours, stirring it continually. This makes an excellent sauce, and if well cooked will keep the year round. For a larger quantity it will require more cooking.

Potatoes lose their strength when the starch they contain is wasted by sprouting, and on this account they should be spread thin on a cool floor and frequently turned to check vegetation. At this season they may be improved for table by soaking them for a few hours in cold water and putting them into hot water to boil, without salt; then, when they are tender nearly all the way through, pour the water off and refill the saucepan with cold water. Put in salt and boil till they are quite done, drain off the water and cover as tightly as possible and set on the back of the stove or range to steam, lifting the cover for an instant once or twice. Serve hot.

A Young Lady Wills Her Body to the Surgeons.

A singular case has been developed at the Maryland University hospital. A young woman of intelligence and respectably connected, who been treated for an incurable abdominal affection, requests that after death her body be dissected for the benefit of science. In a letter to Resident Physician Ashby, she says: "As my death must speedily result from causes which have baffled science and confused the best medical minds, I desire that you shall perform upon my body, after death, an examination, and ascertain what it is that has terminated my life. I request that such examination shall be made privately and respectfully by yourself and a few of your medical students and medical friends. I have furthermore urged my parents and friends to allow such an examination, and to inform you at once as to my death in case of such an event, since I shall go to my home from the hospital to pass the remainder of my days. A post-mortem examination can do me no possible harm, and it may benefit science, and through it some other unfortunate affected like myself. Moreover, I desire to express in this manner the gratitude I feel to the many medical men who have labored for my relief. Lastly, it is a duty I owe my sex and my God." She will leave the hospital and return to her home in the city, and in the event of her death her request will be complied with by the physicians named in her will.—*Baltimore American.*

Funerals in 1776.

Funerals touched weddings at the point of feasting, and were often very expensive, showy, and pompous occasions. In some parts of the country, especially among the Dutch of Long Island and New York, it was the custom for a young man to lay by his earnings after coming of age until a sufficient sum had accumulated to provide for him a "respectable" funeral when he should come to die. Oftentimes the young burgher would reserve half of the portion of wine which he had liberally laid in for his marriage, to be used at the funeral of himself or his wife. Special invitations were sent out for funerals as for parties. The clergymen, pall-bearers, and physicians attending, were provided with scarfs and gloves and sometimes each with a mourning ring; while the feast which followed the interment at the house of the relatives of the deceased, elaborate with cold roast meats, wines, liquors, and pipes, was not unfrequently an occasion of coarse excesses, sometimes descending into hilarious and noisy demonstrations. A "respectable" funeral of this discription might cost, perhaps, a thousand dollars; while the funeral of the first wife of Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer is said to have cost not less than $20,000.—*Edward Abbott's "Revolutionary Times."*

County Nomenclature.

Of the 1,141 counties in the United States, more are named after Washington than any other President of the United States, the number being 29. The names of the other Presidents represented by counties occur as follows: Jefferson, 23; Jackson, 21; Madison, 19; Monroe, 18; Lincoln, 17; Grant and Polk, 12 each; Johnson, 11; Harrison, 9; Adams, 8; Taylor, 7; Van Buren, 4; Pierce, 4; Buchanan, 3; and Fillmore and Tyler, 2 each. In many cases, however, in the above list counties were not named after the Presidents, but the selection of a name was influenced by local considerations. There are 22 counties named after Franklin, 20 after Colfax, 17 after Marion, 2 after Fremont, 3 after Greeley, 1 after Hendricks, 8 after Benton and Boone, 9 after Cass, Marshall and Putnam, 14 after Carroll, 11 after Douglas, and 18 after Montgomery. The names of almost all of the revolutionary heroes except Arnold are represented in the list.

A BRIDEGROOM'S DECEPTION.

He Pretends to be Deaf and Dumb, and Proves to be Married and in the Possession of All His Faculties.

[From the Cohoes (N. Y.) Eagle.]

Van Ranken's Corners, Watervliet, comes to the front with a sensation. Some years ago a well-dressed, prepossessing young man, who introduced himself as a Mr. Avery, went to that village and registered at the hotel. He was a handsome appearing young man, and never was known to utter an oath or a profane word. In short, he was deaf and dumb, a fact that did not prevent him from playing the agreeable or making love in the most orthodox fashion to the reigning belles of that region. He soon established quite a reputation as a lady-killer among the fair demoiselles, and what soft things he was unable to say with his tongue he uttered but too eloquently with his expressive eyes. Cupid smiled upon his endeavors, and his love-making at length culminated in his leading to the altar one of the loveliest of the Corners' fair daughters, and—what was more to the point and to our story—an heiress in her own right to a considerable amount of money. Not a response did he respond while the ceremony was being performed, nor did he even intimate that he could talk until he had taken a position on the dancing floor at the grand ball given in their honor, when he betrayed the fact that he had been acting a lie, and could speak and hear as well as the best of them. His new made bride was only too glad to discover an additional charm in her heart's chosen one, and her love for him only strengthened with the discovery. He managed in some way to explain his almost unaccountable actions, and satisfied her relatives with some plausible story of a vow binding him to silence until a given time—his marriage. The newly wedded pair soon settled down to the humdrum routine of practical married life, and Mr. and Mrs. Avery were the model of connubial bliss. With his wife's money the model husband bought a farm, near Morrisville, and was to a degree prosperous and thriving. Two children were born unto the pair, and they were gliding down life's fitful stream a staid, steady couple, beloved of each other and respected by their neighbors.

And now comes the sequel. About three weeks ago Mr. Avery was taken ill, sick unto death we might say, and his family and friends gathered around his bedside to hear his last words and see him pass over to the golden shore. He struggled hard with the grim monster death, and piteously besought the physicians to afford him relief, and save him to his family. All the aid that human means could devise was extended to him, but without effect, and he was informed that his end was near. Then it was that he told the story of his life. With choked utterance and tear-filled eyes he admitted that he had deceived his trusting wife, his confiding friends, and had been living a false and untrue life. His right name, he said, was Ziegler, and he already had a wife and three children when he was married at Van Ranken's Corner under the name of Avery. He gave his first wife's address, and asked that she might be telegraphed and some atonement made to her for the neglect and suffering he had caused her. He said he was a Major in a Connecticut regiment, had served with distinction during the late war, and had been honorably mustered out as a Brevet-Colonel. He gave no reason why he had deserted his wife and little ones, and was prevented by weakness from explaining his freak of playing the mute. He soon after died and was buried with all honors. In due course of time his first wife arrived, and, establishing her identity, took evidence of her husband's death. She didn't make much of a to-do about the matter, nor did she seem heart-broken at his demise. She was very calm about the occurrence, and explained that she was more desirous of procuring the evidence of his death and securing a pension of $3,000 that was in some way due to him from the Government than of recalling him to life. After having attained her object she quietly departed, leaving her successor in peaceable possession of what of the world's goods had been accumulated from the capital advanced at her marriage with Avery.

Difficulty in Getting Married.

A couple in Kingston, who undertook to get married some time since, went, accompanied by the bridesmaid and groomsman, to a church, and were ushered into the sacred edifice and escorted to the altar by the sexton, who, however, got the parties rather mixed up, stationing the bridesmaid next to the bridegroom, and the bride and groomsman in corresponding wrong places. The clergyman, not noticeing the mistake, went on with the ceremony, and began marrying the bridesmaid to the bridegroom, when the bride served an "injunction" on him by exclaiming that she was the marrying party.

The mistake having been remedied, the cleryman made another attempt, and the performance went smoothly along until it came for the bridegroom to produce the ring, which was essential to the completion of the ceremony. But when that gentleman felt in his vest pocket, it wasn't there; in the other, not there; in the trousers pocket, not there; and then he felt to the bottom of the remaining pocket, and finally exclaimed: "Well, sure, there is a hole in my pocket, and the ring has slipped down into my boot."

And the only way to finish the ceremony was for the bridegroom to sit down, pull off his boot, take the ring, pull on his boot, and put the ring where it ought to have gone, and walk out with his bride, all of which he did.—*National Baptist.*

The Deadly Dynamite.

Late English files bring accounts of a terrible dynamite explosion in Wales, which surpasses in horror anything since the Bremerhaven affair. The occurrence took place on April 21 in a railway tunnel in process of construction at Cymmer, near Maesty, Wales. The tunnel was to be 1,600 yards in length, and operations were carried on night and day. The night gang were at work when the explosion took place. There were thirty men employed at the time, and of these thirteen were killed outright, and their bodies found in a horribly mutilated condition. In the dynamite box was a day's store of the explosive material—about 200 pounds—and also several pounds of gun cotton and a quantity of caps. This magazine was located about 250 yards from the mouth of the tunnel, and midway between the mouth and the terminus of the excavations already made. The explosion shattered a space in the tunnel sixty yards in area, and the only surprise is that the entire gang, instead of thirteen, should not have been killed outright.

A Novel Wager.

A drove of thirty-six mustangs arrived at Jersey City, on April 18, in charge of six California rancheros. Many of the animals were unbroken, and were driven out of the cars in which they had been transported like sheep. None of the inquiries made in relation to them developed any information in regard to their ownership or purpose here, and for a time an impression prevailed that they were intended for the use of Mr. Bennett's Polo Club. They had been shipped from Visalia, Cal., on March 23, and had been consigned to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad here. Application was made to the office of the Baltimore and Ohio company for information, but the reporter was informed that none would be imparted—at least not for some days. This was, however, explained yesterday. On March 1 a conversation upon the comparative merits of California native and blooded stock, between a well-known New Yorker and an old Californian, resulted in a heavy wager for a race against time, to take place within ninety days after March 2, and on a track not further than 100 miles from New York. The amounts were $25,000 against $15,000. The conditions of the race were as follows: "The animals to be used were the ordinary grass-fed native horses, or mustangs, of California, picked up out of the stock-yards without selection. The race was to be run in relays, the entire distance ridden by one man, and not more than thirty horses were to be used. The feat to be performed was the same as that achieved by N. H. Mowery, on August 2, 1868, when, at San Francisco, he rode 300 miles upon relays of mustangs, thirty in number, within fourteen hours and nine minutes. The animals were to be ridden in the California style, with Mexican saddle, Spanish bit, and free rein. The horses are being exercised and broken at their new home, while the principals in the race are making the final preparations. The affair has been kept as secret as possible, neither of the parties to the wager being sporting men.—*New York Times.*

Railroad Rates.

Another move in the game of chess now being played between the various Eastern railroads was made yesterday. The New York Central ordered a further reduction in the rates on fourth class freights, making them twenty cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, and twenty-five cents to Boston. This is a reduction of two and one-half cents per 100 pounds. Heretofore the charge on grain has been from two and one-half to five cents lower than fourth-class freights, but by this last move grain and fourth-class freights are placed on the same footing, twenty cents being the current rate on the former article. What the next move will be is hard to tell. It is hardly probable that another reduction in freight rates will be made, as those now charged are lower than they have ever been.

Some think a reduction in passenger rates will be made soon. This is, however, doubtful at present. It was the intention to make a reduction this week, but after reflection it was decided not to be too hasty regarding this matter. If a reduction in fares does not take place within the next two weeks none will be made at all. The reason the railroads are so reluctant to reduce passenger rates at present is on account of the Centennial business, from which they mean to reap some profit if possible.

The worst sufferers from the present railroad war are, next to the vessel-owners, the elevator men in this city. Most of the grain now shipped goes by railroad, and does not stop in Chicago at all. The elevators expected to do an immense business this spring, and instead of this they are almost idle. There are, however, very few to extend them any sympathy. They are merely reaping what they sowed last winter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

His Dying Message.

A single shot followed by a loud shriek told us that one of my best men (Bradley) was hurt. He proclaimed his agony with a loud voice, turned over on his back and commenced kicking so vigorously that the surgeon had difficulty in getting near him.

"Poor fellow!" said the doctor, "shot in the bladder. I am afraid it is fatal."

"Oh, my God," said Bradley, "am I a dead man?"

"Keep up your spirits, my boy, never say die," said Capt. Johnson, kneeling kindly over him.

"Doctor," asked the wounded soldier, feebly," "will you write to my mother that I died bravely, doing my duty, with my face to the foe, and that I thought of her when I was dying?"

"Yes," said the doctor, with dim eyes and a husky voice, "I will write to her and tell her, too——"

But suddenly springing to his feet, with an indignant voice, he said:

"Why, confound it, man, you're not hurt a bit. It is only your canteen that is shot. Get up, will you!"

Bradley raised up slowly, felt himself all over, and with an exceedingly foolish countenance crawled back to his position, amid the uproarious laughter of his regiment. For months after that, on the march, in the camp, and sometimes in the night, you might hear a voice in one direction demanding, "What shall I tell your mother?" and perhaps half a dozen responses would be heard, "Tell her I died with my face to the foe," and then Bradley would come out and search for the man who said it. He seldom found him, but when he did there was certain to be a fight.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A New Yorker suggests that young men and maidens who go to church to whisper and cackle and snigger and make fools of themselves should be placed in a black hole under the pulpit, as in the old days of the New England tithing-man.

INDIANA ITEMS.

There are four hundred saloons in Terre Haute.

Wabash boasts of nine persons over eighty years of age.

The police of Fort Wayne made only 260 arrests during the year ending May 1.

The Indiana Sunday School Union will convene at Fort Wayne on the 6th of June.

John Fisher, a butcher, was accidentally drowned at South Bend a few days ago.

A son of Hon. W. E. Niblack has received an appointment as cadet to the Annapolis Naval School.

There were 575 convicts in the Michigan City penitentiary on Saturday, 125 more than employment could be afforded to.

Two little boys, neither of them over nine years of age, were arrested at Shelbyville for entering a house and making off with $1,616.

Weaver, who was shot by Lofener, near Martinsville, on Sunday night of last week, has since died. Lofener is still at large.

W. H. Plunkett, living near Mooresville, shot himself the other day, it is supposed deliberately. He was about twenty-one years of age.

The Northern Indiana Agricultural Society have decided to hold races at Swiney Park, in Fort Wayne, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of June. Twenty-five hundred dollars in premiums will be offered.

Nine car-loads of excursionists from Terre Haute and along the line of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Cincinnati railroad spent a pleasant day recently at Moss Bank, a beautiful grove in the suburbs of Danville, Ill.

Jack Shiel, of Brownstown, caught a sturgeon, or shovel-fish, as it is sometimes called, upon a trout-line, on Sunday morning, which lacked only an inch or two of reaching six feet in length, and weighed seventy-seven pounds.

A boy named Titus, aged thirteen, was drowned in Pine creek, near Shidler's mill, Delaware county, one day last week. He, with his father, in attempting to ford the creek, were swept away. The father succeeded in reaching land.

A man named Armstrong, living near Centerville, Wayne county, was found in a beastly state of intoxication at his house a few days since. His wife was found dead, her throat cut in a horrible manner, and a large butcher-knife lying beside her.

Anthony Barron, the oldest white settler of Cass county, died at Logansport a few nights since. Deceased was extensively and favorably known, and was at the time of his death in his sixty-third year.

Major Richard Dommire, an influential citizen, and one of the pioneers of Boone county, died the other day, after a brief illness, at the age of 74 years. Deceased was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and was well known throughout the State.

One afternoon last week three young men, named Adolphus Hines, William Kreiger, and Charles Harper, went boating on the canal at Indianapolis. At Broad Cut the boat was capsized, and Kreiger and Harper were drowned. The former recently came from Louisville.

James Williams, near Williamstown, Decatur county, left his home to hunt for his horses last Sunday morning, and, not returning for some time, search was made for him, when he was found in a lane near the dwelling, dead. It is supposed he fell a victim to heart disease.

A most horrible murder was committed in Polk township, Monroe county, on Wednesday of last week. A man by the name of Brownfield, formerly of Kentucky, crushed in the skull of an old man named Stevenson with a slung-shot. Supposed cause: jealousy and whisky.

Mrs. D. A. Bruin, of Indianapolis, finds herself in the possession of 500 acres of coal land in the Lehigh region for a ten-years' lease of which she has been offered $400,000. The land is half of a parcel left to her and her brother by an uncle fifteen years ago, and they have not known its value until now.

Quite a stylish wedding took place at Michigan City a few nights since. The high contracting parties were the lovely and accomplished Miss Allie Orr, of that city, and Mr. C. J. McPherson, of Paris, Ill., Superintendent of the telegraph lines of the Illinois Midland railroad. About 150 guests were present from Chicago, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and elsewhere. The presents were numerous and costly.

A terrible affray between three farmers, resulting in the death of one, took place at Short's mills, five miles northeast of Warsaw, recently. Elisha Stoneburner and James Helser were quarreling, when a man named Kirkland attempted to stop the fighting. Stoneburner picked up a handspike and struck him on the back of the head killing him instantly. Stoneburner immediately fled. Officers are in pursuit, but have not found him yet.

The school apportionment has been made by Prof. Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction. There are 679,230 children in the State, and the fund provided for the tuition will amount to $1,079,975.70. This is an increase of 12,000 children in enumeration, but a falling off in the amount of the fund owing to several causes. Returns from counties show only about 3,000 illiterate children, while the census of 1870 gave the State 27,000.

The Indianapolis *Journal* devotes a column to a centennial couple named Fruits, living in Ripley township, Montgomery county. Old Fruits is 113 years of age, and his wife ninety. Fruits was born in Maryland, and has led a stirring life. In his better days he stood six feet three inches, and weighed 225 pounds. He is cutting a new set of teeth, and fresh hair is growing on the bald spot. He was a soldier, a tanner, a distiller, and a farmer, and has used tobacco and whisky.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, in session at Indianapolis last week, reinstated a clause in the regulations forbidding Masons to use or sell intoxicating liquors, and forbidding subordinate lodges from receiving into membership any person using intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The lodge elected the following additional grand officers: Grand Junior Warden, Robert S. Sutton, Shelbyville; Grand Treasurer, Charles Fisher, Indianapolis; Grand Secretary, John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis.

At Xenia, last Wednesday evening, George W. Shinn and George Litzenberger got into an altercation about Shinn's wife, which finally terminated by Shinn striking Litzenberger with a knife in the groin, severing a large artery, by which he bled to death in a few minutes. Shinn is now in custody. Both parties are desperate characters, and were drunk at the time. Litzenberger was the proprietor of a saloon, and was the same man who attempted the life of one Lee here two years ago by shooting him five times. Shinn claims to have killed Litzenberger in self-defense.

Last Sunday week eight children, whose ages range from fifteen years down to eight, got into an old, leaky skiff in the Ohio river, a short distance from Vevay, and started out for a ride. When in the middle of the river they discovered that the skiff was rapidly filling with water, and they immediately attempted to reach the shore, shrieking for aid. The skiff soon went down. A gentleman on the Kentucky shore jumped into a small boat and attempted to rescue the children, but before he could reach them five of them, all children of Charles Irwin, were drowned. One of the rescued was so badly frightened that for some time fears were entertained that he would not live.

In the suit between the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, lessee, the United States Circuit court for Indiana entered an order directing the lessee to pay over to the receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central the sum admitted by it to be the net earnings of the road for the year 1875 on or before June 1; also, after that at the beginning of each month, the amount of net earnings for the month expiring ninety days previous to the date of payment. The sums so paid are to be used by the receivers to pay interest on the bonds having a lien prior to the first consolidated mortgage.

Rockport *Journal:* A young lady of this town, who was preparing for a journey, had a dress made for the occasion, and as the time for departure approached, she was considerably annoyed lest it should not be done in time. The dress came in due time, but there was something about it that did not exactly suit her, and the matter still burdened her mind. The evening previous to her intended departure she put the dress away, and tried to dismiss the matter from her mind, but does not seem to have succeeded. When she rose the following morning she found her dress ripped apart, not a seam of the whole garment remaining sewed, and not a cut or tear in the material. As no one had access to it but herself, she was forced to conclude that she had risen in her sleep and ripped it apart.

The State Medical Society met at Indianapolis last week and elected the following officers: President, Dr. S. S. Boyd, of Wayne county; Vice-President, E. D. Laughlin, Orange county; Secretary, G. V. Woolen, of Marion; Assistant Secretary, G. W. Burton, of Lawrence; Treasurer, L. C. Walker, of Marion; Librarian, J. R. Featherstone, of Marion. Delegates were elected to the American Medical Association and to the National Medical Congress which meets in Philadelphia in September. Dr. J. R. Beck gave notice that at the next meeting he would offer an amendment to the constitution providing that the membership of the society shall consist of white males only, in accordance with the usages of the American Medical Association. Dr. Helm, from the Committee on the Insane, reported verbally, recommending that this society ask the Legislature to put the management of all insane persons in the hands of a State Commission of Lunacy. The report was accepted, and the Committee continued. The society then adjourned.

A letter from Rome City tells the following story of two men who traded wives: "Dan Gibes, of this place, let a patch of ground adjoining his residence to a Mr. Peck, to till on shares, Mr. Gibes wishing to follow his occupation of peddling through the country with a team. While Dan was nearing his home, last Saturday evening, Peck met him and rode home with him. While at the supper table, Peck says to Dan: 'How will you trade wives?' 'I think my wife is worth the most,' said Dan, 'and should want some boot.' 'I will give you my watch to boot,' said Peck, and handed it to him. Dan said: 'This watch is mine then?' 'Yes,' said Peck, 'and I will be after the woman in the morning,' and left. Dan thought no more of it until the next morning. When he rose he found Peck there after the woman, and they were packing her things for a start, and did start off on foot together, Dan all the time claiming he was only in fun, and he is in fun yet, for the two have gone to parts unknown, and Dan's wife that he traded for has left, and don't propose to fulfill the contract."

The other night, at Kokomo, while the guard was asleep, a boa constrictor seven feet long escaped from the side show of Sells Bros.' circus. Its escape was not noticed, and the side-show drove to Peru. Early the next morning one of the many boys who visited the grounds to pick up lost trinkets discovered his snakeship in a small pool of water hissing violently. The boy seized a club and beat it until he thought it quite dead, and then he took it to the high school, to Prof. McClain's class in natural sciences. During the afternoon the snake revived, and the Professor congratulated himself on securing such a rare specimen, and a live one at that. But his anticipations were blasted when one of the proprietors of the show arrived in the evening from Peru and proved his ownership to the coveted prize. The snake was given up and taken to the Kokomo house to await transportation. Here it was stolen by some boys, who returned it, but too late for shipment on the evening train. In the morning, however, the much-worried showman got away with his snake, which cost him a cool $160 only about two months ago.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 1, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK, A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMIDT.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:

Township Caucuses.

MR. EDITOR—At the meeting of the County Democratic Central Committee, April 6th, at which I acted as the chairman, it was recommended that there be held in the several election precincts of the county township caucuses to select the delegates to which they are entitled in the County Convention on the Saturday preceding the Convention, unless a different time be chosen by the township organizations. There fore the several township caucuses will be held at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday June 3rd, 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m. (unless as stated as above.)

W. H. DILLS, Chairman Protem.

☞ The County Convention will be held June 10th, 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 28, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—Chimes are pealing, Sabbath bells are ringing, and many are hastening to the sanctuary, prompted by a thousand different motives. Divesting myself of all selfishness, I will endeavor to interest you by such odds and ends as I have at command. The session is drawing to a close, work is accumulating and I do not have time during the week to prepare my weekly contribution.

Extensive preparations are being made for "Memorial day" next Tuesday. I don't object to having a holiday—Americans have too few days for recreation—still one wants a decent excuse for one. Memorial day affords an opportunity for a lot of people to gain notoriety by forming themselves into committees, (that great desire of the American heart) gives a second-class orator a chance to make a buncombe speech; money is collected from Government clerks who have hard work to buy shoes for their children, but who have to give on patriotic principles, a sum to buy flowers, which articles are after all mostly donated,) to lay on the "soldiers' graves." This sounds nice and is very pretty and romantic; still the romance and beauty is rubbed off when we think that a number of those soldiers' widows are in this city not able to obtain employment sufficient to supply their necessary wants, their children wanting clothes and education.

If every soldier on whose grave is laid a lot of perishable flowers (that are stolen as soon as the crowd leaves) could speak, he would tell the patriotic strewers how much more respect they would show to his memory by giving the cost to his widow and orphen children. I have known people who have paid from fifteen to twenty-five dollars for a carriage to the "patriotic" in, on memorial day. Let me ask any one who has that amount, or half of it, to spend in that way, to find some poor woman whose husband gave his life for his country, and give the money to her. It will buy more happiness and plant a flower of gratitude that will never die, and do more good than spending it in a bit of sentimentality. People do not realize how many hearts could be made happy by a little sound judgment in disposing of money that they litterly pitch away.

We have been enjoying an explosion at the Capitol. It occured on the Senate side, and was caused by the accumulation of gas. Every one knows that the mausoleum is the Government gas-house where the superfluity of gas is let off for the enlightening of the country, still it has always been considered safe enough to strike a match. A gas pipe got to leaking in the basement. One of the employees went into the room to light the burner to see where it was. In a flash the door was blown from its hinges, one man was killed and another seriously injured.

One member of the Senate whose name I will not give, as he is a hilarious candidate for the Presidency, exclaimed, "I knew that d—d House would blow us up before they got through," evidently thinking that the Democratic House of Representatives had gotten up a sort of Guy Fawkes arrangement.

Speaking of candidates for the Administration chair, reminds me that the subject is getting to be one that is wearing on the brain. I have no idea the judicial Conkling will be the coming man. He never has been popular with the mass of his own constituents. His arrogance and conceit has been the theme of every one for years. His money and family connections elected him as representative to Congress, and afterwards, because no better man could be found from his district, he was sent to the Senate.

Blaine is going into the contest the strongest; but "he laughs loudest who laughs last," and the man who goes in the strongest is apt to come out the weakest.

I went to see a good Democrat, such as Thurman, Hendricks, Tilden or, Hancock, sitting up in that much-admired two-story, malaria-filled White House; still if we can't have what we want we must take what what we can get.

The supply of candidates is fully equal to the demand. It is great fun to see how polite Conkling, Blain and Morton are to each other; the cordiality with which they grasp each other's hand and inquire after the health of the other is wonderful. It is only equaled by two women kissing and calling each other "dear," while each is calling the other "hateful old thing" in her heart of hearts.

I heard a good story the other day on a Washington character, Judge Pump, as he is familiarly called. One day old Pump grew weary of the endless tongue of attorneys, and calling to a plaintiff, said huskly, "go over to the Hole in the Wall and bring me a drink of whisky."

The bailiff disappeared and reappeared and with an inch and a half of corn-juice in a glass enough for any christian man, but not a sufficiency for the judiciary system.

"Go back," trembled the judge, "go back and tell Hagerty to send me a drink—a drink of whisky.

The bailiff disappeared again and reappeared a second time with a tumbler brimming full.

"Ah! said the wearer of ermine, "that now is a drink. But what," wiping his lips with the cuff of his coat, "what did he say!"

"Oh, he didn't say anythin, your honor answered the bailiff, blushing.

"Oh! yas, he must have made some remark; now what did he say?"

Well, I don't like to tell you, sah, your honor."

"Go on and tell me exactly what he said," demanded old Pump.

"Well, sah, your honor, he said, 'I sent him a drink of whisky at first; I didn't known that the d—d old fool wanted to take a bath!'"

The latest affair of general comment here is the change in the Cabinet. It is construed as the administration's preference for Conkling. I hear a good deal of gropling among the Republicans. Morton feels slighted, and his efforts in the bloody shirt business are not appreciated. In fact Grant is averse to a campaign on the war issues, as he knows it is the veriest hypocracy.

It is bad enough to have the ensanguined linen waved in Congress for political ends. We suppose that it is a necessity Without that bloodstained garment O. P. Morton, John Logan and others would be divested of all clothing and that were indecent. So "wave Morton, all your linen wave;" we can stand it if the country can. But to intrude such in social intercourse and above all, to flaunt it in the pulpit is the worst of bad taste. We are reminded of this by an event that occurred the other night in a church where a number of prominent Southern men, members of the Senate and House sought it as a place of divine worship. They liked the minister. He is a man of ability goodness, but bad taste. On this occasion he pulled from under his Bible the bloody shirt, and for nearly an hour flaunted it in the gas-light. The poor Southern gentlemen, having a regard for the decencies of public service kept their seats but when relieved by the doxology garcefully withdrew from a place where the meek and forgiving Savior seemed to be unknown,

Judge Hoar, Republican member from Massachusetts one of the House managers of the Belknap impeachment case, spoke like a man before the Senate a few days ago, when he said: "My own

"My own public life has been a brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of senatorial office but in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption of maladministration. I have heard the taunt from friendliest lips that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the State in the Union foremost in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption, and the political administration of her chief city became a disgrace and a by-word throughout the world. I have seen the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House now a distinguished member of this court, rise in this place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greates railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished I have seen our national triumph and exalting turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress, two of the Houses and one here, that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should gained in the republic is to bribe the people with the office created for their service, and the true end of selfish ambition and the true end of which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history."

Reports on the Printing Bureau stealing, the District ring, and Schenk's Emma mine scandal have been made to to the House by the investigating committee, showing up a hideuos condition of public majority. Another Committee is now engaged in hunting up frauds in cotton claims, and the buring of bank notes in the Treasury Department.

In one item where seventy thousand dollars in fractional currency was reported burned and destroyed, has recently came to light. Employees who were in this department, at the time testify that this amount was not destroyed. Somebody got it, and how much more was disposed of in this way, the Lord and a few thieves only know. While the farmer is laboring in the heat of a boiling sun, while the mechanics faints and grows weary with that toil necessary to maintain his family, it must be consoling to reflect that hundreds here are enjoying every luxury without the moving a muscle in the direction of labor, men who should be the public servants, grown wealthy in a few years with the spoils of office, living of the fat of the land and looking down upon those who gave them their votes, as a very useful but important class. They expect you to repeat this again this year, and retain them in power, ease and luxury. No matter from what party, do we want such in office? Then the party that retains them should be held responsible. Look over the record and see to what extent the Republican party has furnished its rogues, and it will startle you to notice the encouragement they have been given by a manifest indifference to their crimes. The Doorkeeper of House was dismissed the other day by a vote of 80 to 18 for writing a foolish letter. As long as a party will thoroughly cleanse its own organization of incomplete dishonest men, there is hope. We firmly believe the Democracy will do this, and that there has been less scamps rewarded on their side than on the other The corruption of the administration can never be whipped out by the Radical party, as the meeting in New York the other day of once prominent Republicans would indicate, and hence lets have a change.

TOM.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Democratic Congressional Convention, two years ago, and in obedience to the wishes of the Democrats of this Congressional District, expressed at a meeting of said district at Indianapolis, April 18, 1876, the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the 13th Congressional District, and all others opposed to President Grant's administration, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at Goshen, Tuesday, July 11th, 1876, at 1 oclock, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and unite earnestly in the coming important campaign.

Our district, that until two years ago was republican by a majority of more than 2,000, can be redeemed by a vigorous effort. A candid exposure of Grant's corrupt administration; a hearty espousal of the earnest efforts of the Democratic House of Representatives for reform and pure government, notwithstanding Republican opposition to the reduction of public expenditures, and their partisan and persistent attempts to check and discourage investigation of the criminal acts of government officers, and—in marked contrast to a blemished national government—the creditable administration of our state affairs under a pure and able Executive and other honest and competent Democratic state officers ought to secure to the liberal Democracy every county in the district.

Let there be such an outpouring of the people on July 11th as to convince our opponents that the 13th Congressional District of Indiana is no longer "reliably republican," but one of the probable democratic districts of the state.

LAPORTE HEFFNER.
Chairman Democratic Cong'al Com.

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, have made a voluntary assignment of all their Real and Personal property in trust for the benefit of their condition under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 5th 1859 and as to amendatory thereto, and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such Trustee.

WM. H. DILLS, Att'y.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Auburn DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing June 5th 1876; for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which the undersigned desires to sell, are located as follows, to-wit: Commencing 17¼ feet east of the south west corner of lot 28 in the original plat of said town, running thence north 72 feet thence east 17¼ feet thence south 72 feet thence west 17¼ feet to the place of beginning, in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Sale of a Bakery and Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as the Trustee of the creditors of Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, will sell at private sale on or after July 1st, 1876, the personal real estate in DeKalb Co., Ind., to-wit: The east half of lot No. Twenty-eight (28) in the original plat of the town of Auburn [excepting sixty (60) feet off the north end of said half lot] on which is situated the bakery and store room formerly occupied by said Bakers.

Terms—One third in hand, one third in six months and the residue in one year from day of sale with interest. Also at the same time one fire proof safe.

THOS. H. SPOTT, Trustee
W. H. DILLS, Atty.
May 23d, 1876.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there is a petition now on file at the Auditor's office of DeKalb Co., Ind., praying for the vacation of a part of Quincy street, in the town of Garrett, in DeKalb Co., Ind., as follows: Commencing at a point 25 feet north of the northeast corner of lot No. 23, in block No. 20, in said town of Garrett, and running thence south to the northeast corner of said lot thence west to Randall street thence north 25 feet, thence east to the place of beginning, and that said petition will be presented to the Board for final action, at their May session 1876. Said part of street proposed to be vacated passes over the land owned by Washington Cowan and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. Way Company Indiana Division, and they are the only persons that will be affected by said vacation.

JOHN K. COWEN,
per D. D. M.

Announcements.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of William H. Madden, of Butler as a candidate for Representative subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of W. W. Tomlinson, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

Mr. Editor—The friends of J. C. Sommers, of this city, desires to have his name before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Sheriff.
MANY FRIENDS.

Mr Editor—Announce the name of J. K. Shaffer, of Union-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER.—Please announce the name of J. W. Beard, of Franklin-tp, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY FRIENDS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of W. H. Clark, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Michael Boland, of Corunna, as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of John W. Boyle, a life long Democrat and a resident of DeKalb county for thirty years, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige
DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of J. A. Eckhart, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige,
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Samuel Smith, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of George Headly, of Newville-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Thos. H. Tomlinson, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of J. M. Urie, of Richland-tp., as candidate for County Treasurer, before the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of James M. Norford, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of G. N. Rex, of Newville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of T. D. Gross of Auburn, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

Board of Equalization.

Auburn, Ind., May 15th, 1876.

The Board of Equalization for the county of DeKalb, will meet on the first Monday of June 1876 in the Auditor's office in the town of Auburn, for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize assessments thereon.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will apply for a license, at the June session of the Commissioners' Court, to sell spiritous vinous and mault liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises are located in the above named town, on lot No. six (6), block nineteen (19) on Randolph street.

H. M. HOGUE.

Application for License.

Notice to the citizens of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will make an application to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session in June, A. D. 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank where sold, viz: On the middle one third of lot number twenty-seven in the original plat of said town.

FERDINAND HULSENBECK.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb county Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said county, commencing June 5, 8176 for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the west end of lot No. 23 and 24 in block No. 16, in said own of Garrett.

WM. E. SARGENT.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Auburn Junction, DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the Court House in said County, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privelege of permitting the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on lot No. 19, Spangler's addition the original plat of Auburn Junction. Union-tp

JAMES SMITH.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their next session to-wit: the June session 1876, for a license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on his premises, to-wit: The building on or near the South-east corner of the west half of lot No. twenty-five [25] in Spangler's original plat to the town of Auburn Junction.

May 9, '76.
GODFREY E. MATHEWS.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Butler, Wilmington Township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their regular session to be held at the court house in said county, commencing June 5th, 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of promitting the same drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which I desire to sell are located on the south-west corner of lot number 4, in Danford's addition to the incorporated town of Butler, DeKalb County Indiana.

ISAAC HIRSCHLER.

ROOT & COMPANY

Are daily receiving great bargains in every description of Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from the great auction and clearing out sale in New York, and are offering the same to our customers at a small advance over cost.

Black Grenadines,

Magnificent line 40 per cent. under last season's prices, in plain mesh, Fish Net mest, Plaids and Stripes, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents 75 cents and 90 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

The largest collection we have ever shown in Black Cashmere Silks, Plain Colored Silks, Striped and Check Silks, at 60 cent 75 cents 85 cents, $1 $1,25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yarp.
ROOT & CO.

Wool De Beges.

Very desirable for Suitings in plain Greys and Brows, also Striped and Plad De Beges, at 20 cent, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO

Suits and Shawls,

Elegant line Silke Suits, Pongee and Mohair Suits, Draped, etc., Sacques, and Jackets, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls.
ROOT & CO.

MATTINGS

Fresh goods just landed, in White, Check and Fancy Styles—also Coco Mattings, for offices, in all widths.
ROOT & CO.

CARPETINGS

At greatly reduced prices. All the new patterns in Body Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains. Also a new line of Rugs and Matts, just opened.
ROOT & CO.

VISIT US FOR
BARGAINS!
Root & Co.
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES!

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind., PYKE & FORD, Peru, Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufacturers, therefore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete, the largest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebrated

SLOCOMB MAKE

of Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone block, Fort Wayne, Ind

Pyke & Ford.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summer Suits, the latest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits from $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before you buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh streets.

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Now is the time to gobble in the ball.

Wheat is badly winter-killed in the vicinity of Avilla.

A half-million dollars are to be distributed in Warren county Miss., in return for cotton seized during the war.

The pic-nic season has opened and sherry wine is one of the indispensables.

See change in Robert Zacher's advertisement in another column.

What, May gone and no circus yet. What is going to happen?

The proprietor of this paper will be at home to stay, about the middle of July.

When you want a No. 1 Photograph, call a Gordon's Gallery. Look out for a big sign next week.

The Plow Bros. Concert Troupe will give an entertainment, at Ensley's Hall on Saturday June 3d, 1876

The best assortment of prints, and bleached musline in town at Geo. H. Munn's.

Boys, if you want a new suit of Clothes do not rest until you see those nobby ones just received at D. Kahn's.

Several new styles of ladies Shoes have just been placed in stock at F. D. Ryan's popular Boot & Shoe Store.

No trouble to show goods at F. D. Ryan's. Come and see us and look through our spring and summer goods.

The next Fair of the N. E. Ind., Agricultural Association, will be held at Waterloo, October 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Careless boys have been endangering the lives of many persons. by shooting along the creek in the vicinity of town.

Mr. Wm. Oller will have a dance at his hall, Moores Station, one week from to-day. Everybody is invited to attend.

When she struck him over the head with a tin dipper for trying to kiss her he called it the tintinnabulation of the bells.

The nobbiest stock of Youts,' Boys, and Childrens' Clothing just opened, and offered at marvelously low prices at Kahn's.

About the only class of people that are now flourishing, are bankers and office holders, hence candidates are plenty.

Give F. D. Ryan a call and you will find that he is better prepared than ever to supply your wants in the Boot and Shoe line.

Much of the young corn will be big enough to plow in a very few days. It is reported that it has come up unusually well.

"Our Music."—Read the advertisement of Sam, Pete and Max, the Fort Wayne Clothiers, in another column under the above caption.

Mr. Husselman, on the Waterloo road is improving his property very much by painting and putting a bay window on west side.

Those who profess to know all about such matters, predict that potato bugs will be unusually numerous and annoyingly destructive this season.

Mr. James Anderson, on Seventh-st has for sale several first-class open and top buggies. Parties wanting a bargain will do well to call at his blacksmith shop.

F. D Ryan has decidedly the largest finest and most complete assortment of Boots & Shoes ever brought to Auburn, consequently his trade never was better.

The Elkhart Democracy will meet in county convention at Goshen on Saturday June 17, for the nomination of a county ticket.

Such fine growing weather—did you ever see the like before?" is one of the current exclamation of a grateful observant people.

There was quite a frost one night last week, but as far as we can learn it did but little damage. In some exposed places it withered the leaves slightly.

Who are to be the great liars of the future? There seems to be talent enough, but it is crude and untrained and undeveloped.

What is that which no man wants, which if any man has would not part with for untold wealth? A bald head.

The new brick blocks are progressing rapidly, and the brick work will be commenced this week, as the foundation is now laid and have joice in place.

We neglected to say that the Garrett City News has been enlarged and improved under the management of Mr. Parker. We are glad to see the News so succesful.

Money may be scarce with you, but remember that D. Kahn's prices, in readymade Clothing and gents' furnishing goods are in porportion to your purse.

Court is still in session and Judge Best is doing the honors of the bench with becoming dignity and dispatching business rapidly—should he resign his place will be hard to fill.

Rev. Mr. Shear is still in the hands of his physicians and unable to leave his bed. A number of his friends, members of no church, made him a handsome donation, which he duly appreciates.

Mr. McAntaffer is ereting a large barn on the same road. The farmers between Auburn and Waterloo seem to be gaing rapidly and its because they came to Auburn to do their trading.

An old edition of Morse's geography says: "Alobany has four hundred dwelling houses and twenty-four hundred inhabitants, all standing with their gable ends to the street."

The bargains that Kahn offers this spring in readymade Clothing, were never equaled in the history of trade, in this county, and in all probability never will be during the lives of the present generation. Call and see him.

These are rather dull times for our merchants, the trade being for the most part confined to the town folks. Our farmers and their families are all just as busy as busy can be, these days, and very little time is found for "going to town."

Work on our new graded school house is progressing finely. When completed the people of town and country will thank the men who bravely upheld this project against the attacks of its opponents. Such works are scarcely ever appreciated at the beginning.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Association holds its next annual session at Columbia City on the second Thursday of June next. A full attendence is anticipated. A centennial excursion will probably be placed on the programme

The opening of the Centennial does not meet the expectation of the committee, and it will be in some respects a failure unless our railroads reduce the fare at half rates, in which event Auburn, will be represented by at least a dozen or more.

A young lady dropped her handkerchief on the street last Saturday, and it blew close to the dangerous end of a mule. The young man who picked it up will not send her his photograph for several days, as he does not look well with his chin under his ear.

The weather is dry and hot, and we may expect considerable sickness especially after the 10th June, when about 27 candidates will be laid on the shelf and have a pain in the head, wondering why the country is ungreatful.

The yearly meeting of the Christian Church of Noble county will be held with the church in Kendallville, commencing Friday, June 2, and continuing till the following Monday. Elder W. J. Home will be the principal speaker. A good meeting is anticipated.

Some time ago Congress passed a joint resolution recommending the people to assemble in county or town meetiings all over the land, on the next Fourth of July and listen to address commemorative of the occasion and prepared with special referrnce to local history copies of the came to be filed in the Congressional Library.

Mr. Orth made no reterence in his speech last night to the subject which was in everybody's thoughts for the reason perhaps that he perferred to wait and see what the party would do. It is unfortunate for the Republican unfortunate for Orth but perhaps fortunate for the people of Indiana that the exposure came when it did.

And so the Rome City Woolen Mills are going to supply the market with old fashioned Jeans in genuine Indigo Blue—doubtless to meet the demands of Uncle Jim Williams thousands of friends and admires. Those who may have a desire to be dressed after the fashion of Indiana's next Governor ought to make a note of this.

It is said that Morton and Conklin will unite their forces for Grant to beat Blaine. Morton is a shrude political man and if he cannot secure the nomination for himself we may may look out for some deep water maneuvering; as the colored preacher said, it took him a good while to get away from the dock, but when he once struck deep water, them look out for big fish.

The suit against Penfield and Moody, in the Circuit Court resulted in a complete vindication of those gentlemen as honest and consciencious attorneys at law. The evidence of Judge Best and the bar generally was all in their favor, and the jury by their virdict virtually endorsed the same by rendering a verdict that was of no pecuniary benefit to the plaintiff.

Cuppy and Ralston are prepared to buy all kinds of grain, for which they will pay cash. Head-quarters at the Eel River depot. A. J. Rolston has been long known in this community as an honorable and upright man and his partner Mr. Cuppy all speak well of, and farmers and others who deal with this firm, can rest assured that good weight, fair and honest dealing will be confered upon all, give them a call.

Fourth of July Celebration.

On Friday evening of this week there will be a meeting of citizens of Auburn and vicinity in front of the Court House to decide on a programe for a grand old celebration. Old settlers from all paris of the county will be invited; and the last resting place of the late Union Soldiers will be remembered by all. The ladies are particularly invited to attend. Speeches will be delivered, and the band will give us music upon the occasion. Come one! Come all!

New Goods, New Firm & New Prices.

Geo. H. Munn having opened a stock of Dry Goods and Groceries in the Moody block, proposes to sell at such prices as to make it an object to call within 5 or 10 miles to buy their goods to Newville I will sell for cash and can beat any house that sells for credit, just 25 per cent. Come and see for yourselves and be convinced.

Geo. H. Munn, Pro.

I. & L. Richmond, Salesmen.

The Republicans of the 13th congressional district, will meet in convention in the city of Elkhart, on Wednesday, June 28th, on 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The several counties are entitled to delegates as follows: Elkhart, 26: Marshall 16, Kosciusko 24, LaGrange 17, Noble 21, Steuben 17, DeKalb 20. By order of Central Committee.

E. W. H. Ellis, Secretary,
H. G. Thayer, Chairman.

The DeKalb County Sunday School Association will hold its Eleventh Annual Convention in the First Baptist Church, Auburn Indiana, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 13th and 14th, 1876. The friends of the Sabbath Schools, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, are cordially invited and expected to attend the Convention, to give and receive such suggestions and instructions as may give increased life and greater usefulness to the work in the county. Resident pastors of all denominations are expected to be in attendance

The Bryan Press expresses the sentiments of many of the farmers of clay lands, in this county, in the following: "It is our opinion that the wheat crop hereabouts is about the same this season as last—about half an average crop The fact is wheat is to much uncertain a crop in this section to make its culture profitable, taking the years as they come Stock raising promises to take the place of wheat growing on many of this class of farms.

Drainage.—We desire to awaken an interest among the farmers of the county on the subject of the thorough underdraining of their lands. The frequent failures in crops in this county leads us to believe that they are to some extent attributable to the insufficient drainage. If these farmers who have underdrained their farms will favor us with their system of drainage and how it effects crops or saves labor we will take pleasure in laying their experience before the public.

Sometime since a valuable horse, buggy and harness were stolen from George Clark, of Hudson, Steuben county. Several days ago Sheriff Meese, thinking he had information as to where he could find the property and thief, proceeded to Clio, Michigan, up in the pine region where he found them. The thief was a resident of that section, and prefering Jackson to Michigan City, as a place of residence, he went into court, plead guilty and received two years for the little indiscretion. The property was all returned to the owner. Sheriff Meese justly feels a little elated over the affair.

We have to record a painful occurance that took place last Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Welch having an appointment in the country was returning from the same when his horse stumbled and fell; throwing him over his head, and precipitating him on the ground with much force. His left arm was much paralized, and is still very painful. We are happy to announce that he is rapidly recovering and will be able to fill his appointments next Sabbath. His numerous friends will be glad to learn that he is improving rapidly.

The Circuit Court.

The May term of DeKalb Circuit Court opened at the county seat on Monday of last week, Judge Best presiding. During the week many judgments by default have been taken, upon complaints for debts; but there is a marked decrease in the number, compared with previous terms. Criminal buisness has been light, the following being a synopsis of the disposition of the causes on the docket: Jones, charged with larceny and out on his own recognizance, failed to appear; and McMullen charfed with contempt, also forgot the Court was in session. Aug. Hemley. of Butler, was assessed $5 and the costs, for allowing minors to play billiards; and Charles Mains paid $50 for the privilege of keeping a gambling house. The two cases against Cyrus Jackman in relation to listing his property for taxation, were dismissed, as was also the larceny case against A. Inman. The cases for disturbing religious meetings, against Quincy Fusselman and H. Hathaway, and the assault and battery case against Markle, were set for hearing on Monday next; and the assault and battery cases against Wm. Little, and the embezzlement case against H. H. Houser, are yet to be tried. As refered to elsewhere, Jacob Beck was convicted of violating the Sunday law in one case, and the other action was dismissed. Two civil cases, Chambers vs. Moore and Russell vs. Gonser, were tried. the jury finding for defendant in the first and for the plaintiff in the last.

On Monday J. A. Woodhull, Esq. of Angola, presided as Judge, and the cases between the Dekalb Bank and Mr. Langan were dicided. We believe that the result reached was that the Bank received Judgment for the amount it claimed, and Mr. Langan received $300 extra for salary during the latter portion of his service as cashier of the Bank. On Tuesday an effort, which will probably be successful, was being made to settle, in the case of Mrs. Rhorabaugh against the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw road, and the Court then took up the complaint No 21, of Garver; vs Penfield.—[Waterloo Press.

The "Ligoner Banner" says last Friday morning two strangers came to town, —one a man of perhaps 25 years of age and the other a boy, claiming to be in his 17th year—Having in their possession a bay horse and light spring wagon. They left the wagon in the grove near the residence of G. W. Chapman, in the South part of town and took the horse to the livery stable of Silas Shobe, where he was put up and fed, the parties lounging about town until toward evening. At about four or five o'clock they took the horse from the stable, preparatory to leaving town. But it appears the two had quarreled over some of their "business" transactions and while in the grove hitching up the quarrel was renewed—the man refusing to allow the boy to accompany him, and the latter threatening to shoot the horse. The former then threatened the life of the boy, who came back to town and told Mr. Shobe that his comrade had stolen a horse in Ohio, which he had traded for the one now in their possession and what had just transpired between them. The man, thinking it safer perhaps to take the boy with him, was returning to town, also; but finding himself closely watched, he became alarmed, fearing the boy had "blowed" on him and leaving horse wagon and all, attempted to make his escape. He was overtaken in the alley near Esquire Banta's barn where he turned and demanded to know if they had a warrant for him. Mr. Hier replied that he had not, but had authority to take him without. Marshal Braden now took charge of the prisoner. He was informed of what the boy had reported; that his flight showed guilt and he might as well confess all. But for some time he remained sullen and indignantly refused to answer any questions whatever. Finally he agreed that if the authorities would waive prosecution for the shooting he had done, and the citizens guarantee that he would not be tried for that offense stating that he had done nothing else in the county for which he could be punished, then he would make a clean breast of it and confess all. The officers accepted his terms the prisoner to remain in custody until the matter was thoroughly ferreted out, and then to be turned over to the proper authorities for further proceedings. He said his name was Wm. Allen; that he was from Toledo; had lived there fifteen year; that in company with the boy who had come here with him, he left Toledo about six weeks ago; went to Detroit, remained several days and returned to Toledo; next went to Perrysburg Wood county, O., remained there a day or two and resolved to capture a horse which they saw in a pasture lot, the property of one Gilbert Beach. At about ten o'clock on the night of May 10th, they took the horse, secured a set of harness and blankets and hitched onto a buggy which they found in an alley. They went to Michigan traveling exclusively by night until they reached Coldwater They then went to Adrian where they bought some razors, spoons and penknives and went into the peddling business. At South Bend they met a man whom they had known, and bought of him a fresh invoice of knives, spoons, &c., supposed to have been stolen goods Traveling west from South Bend some seven or eight miles, they traded horses with a farmer and turned to come this way. At Elkhart they saw several noted thieves and burglars whom they knew in Toledo and who are known to the authorities there as bad men. They are traveling with the N. Y. Circus. Look out for them. Marshal Braden and Constable Hire accompanying him as far as Bryan, and has ere this turned them over to the proper authorities to be tried for horse stealing and where it is confidently hoped, they will be duly convicted and rewarded with a protracted term in the State prison as they richly deserve. And thus endeth the tragical sensation of the past week and strange enough, nobody was seriously hurt.

A good reputation in business affairs is of the first importance to any farmer, and especially to a young farmer. A reputation for being a grower of first-class fruit is worth as much, yea more, than the crop itself, if such a comparison is permissible. A farmer noted for growing fine fruit and for putting up nothing but fine fruit for the market is always in market at highest rates. Indeed, the market sets him and pays him a bounty for his care and honesty. A good reputation is a good thing. A farmer who grows fine wool and cleans in the most thorough manner, and offers nothing but fine wool, is known among all manufacturers through their agents and his product is worth a premium. His reputation makes him a market at his door.

"Last Wensday a man road a steer guided by a rope into Auburn. The appearance of a bovine so bestride soon drew together a large and amused crowd that would have done honor to a hand-organ artist. The boss of this bully rig said it was perhaps amusing to the crowd but after losing the mate to his ox and being forced to the necessity of doing his plowing with a heifer and the ox he had ridden and as through failure of crops—because of wet weather—a wife and eleven children were on the point of starvation, which caused him to ride as he had from Paulding county for a sack of meal the humor to him was not so apparent. This pitiful story started ex-Sheriff Richey on a "ten cent a head" charitable mission which soon resulted in the accumulation of a sufficient amount of the [illegible] that chinks to purchase a sack of flour. The bovine boss said he had not come to ask charity but would gratefully accept their assistance. After this he mounted into his saddle and went on his way rejoicing.

Custom Carding and Spinning.

DO NOT LONGER USE

SHODY STOCKING YARN.

When you can have your own wool Carded into rolls, or spun into single yarn.

THE PROPRIETORS OF

The Rome City Woolen Mills,

Have pleasure in announcing to the farmers of DeKalb and adjoining counties that they have added to their machinery a

First-class Custom Card

And are now prepared to manufacture rolls or single yarn of a superior quality, and GUARANTEED to be PURE WOOL.

We are also Manufacturing this season

Expressly for our Retail Trade

A line of old fashioned Jeans in genuine indigo blue, and other colors which we GUARANTEE PURE WOOL and

Warrant to wear Two Years.

Also all wool flannels, blankets, stocking yarn, etc., constantly on hand and for sale or exchange. Country soaps wanted in exchange for goods.

Clapp, Fisher & Zimmerman,

June 1st, 1876.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10. 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6 75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

J. R. LANNING

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a lange and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn, Indiana.

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time,
  When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed,
  And the birds of spring-time sung.
The garden's brightest glories
  By summer suns are nursed,
But O, the sweet, sweet violets,
  The flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place,
  Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids,
  On the splendors of the morn,
From the milk-white breasts that warmed us,
  From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us
  That will look for us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend
  That shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome,
  No homage like his praise.
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
  With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
  With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love
  That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
  And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
  With the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine
  When the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—
  They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
  Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends—
  May heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like the old loves—
  God bless our loving wives!

MY GEORGIE.

I have been asked to tell the story; but, if I tell it at all, it must be in my own way. I'm an old woman now, and if I ramble and maunder at times, why, perhaps you would do the same if you were sixty years old. It wasn't necessary to see through a millstone to see that one of the girls loved him with her whole heart, while the other—but there! I have got into the middle of the story, and haven't told you the beginning yet.

There wasn't any great harm in Ida—I believe that thoroughly—but the child was too much of a kitten to know her own mind. Pretty? Oh, yes, very pretty, even to my old eyes; just the sort of beauty that old age likes, with plenty of light and color about it—great soft dark eyes, and heaps of dark tangled hair, and the bloom of the damask rose on her soft oval cheeks. She was a good little thing in the main, but fanciful and flighty and capricious as a will-o'-the-wisp, and with a whole storehouse of romance treasured up in her foolish little brain. It was really as good as a play to see that dainty, luxurious little creature sitting there in her silks and laces, talking about self-sacrifice and the pleasure of working and economizing for the man one loved. Work and economy, forsooth! and she knew about as much of either as a mollusk does of algebra. Not that I know what a mollusk is—heaven forbid!—but it seems to be the fashion now to talk the most of what you understand the least. Yes, Ida was a nice little thing, bright and good-natured, and generous in an impulsive, open-handed way; but, bless you! she had about as much power of loving in her as a kitten. She could like people and be fond of them, and all that sort of thing, as long as everything was smooth and pleasant; but at the first touch of adversity—puff! her little rush-light of love was out with a whiff, instead of burning up clearer and stronger and fiercer for the blast, as it ought to do if it were the right sort.

What is the use of being hard upon the child, though, for what she could no more help than she could the mole upon her cheek, which troubled her so? Love is a gift and a talent, like any other. Some people have it and some haven't, and whether it is a gift to be prayed for or not is a question my poor old brain cannot pretend to settle. I believe in it yet, old as I am, and I believe in insanity, but it's precious little I've seen of either the one or the other. They say we are all crazy, more or less, only in most people it never comes out very strong, and perhaps it's the same with love. I suppose most of us have more or less of the commodity lying loose about us ready to be squandered on anybody that comes along. People in general are satisfied to dribble it out, here a little and there a little, until it is all gone, and nobody the better for it—or the worse. Once in a while, though, you come across somebody who has hoarded up the whole stock, and kept it intact until the one comes along who claims it all. Is that the better way? I'm sure I can't tell. It all depends upon who comes in for it at the end.

Georgie was one of that kind, I think; a little mite of a creature, with none of Ida's brightness or bloom about her, but taking, in her way, too, with the look of quiet resolution about the square chin and firm little mouth, and the wistful, yearning spirit that seemed always peeping out of the blue-gray eyes. Soft brown hair, and a fair, quiet little face that could wake up and sparkle with life when anything stirred or amused her—that was Georgie. And both of the girls thought they loved him, though what there was about him that was so wonderfully attractive I never could see. A good-looking young fellow enough, tall and manly, with a brown mustache, and a clear frank look in his brown eyes. You see hundreds as good as he is every day, and what h ere was about him——Well, well, girls are mysteries, and very different from what they were when I was young. Then we didn't consider it proper to talk, or even think, about such things. We took the good the gods gave us in that line, and were thankful; or, if we didn't choose to take it, we went without, and never vexed our heads about any "*might have beens.*" That's what I did, and I'm none the worse for it now. Perhaps, though, if Georgie's father——But that is all over and done with long ago. Sometimes I think, though, that that may be the reason I love the girl so well—better, yes, certainly better, than Ida, though she is my own niece.

But here I am maundering on about my own views and my own thoughts and my own feelings, and haven't told you who they all are yet. Ida, you see, is my niece—Ida Merton, my brother's only child. Georgie is Georgie Gresham, a distant connection of Ida's, who lives in the house, but supports herself by giving music lessons. Such a patient, plucky, indomitable little mite as she is, trudging out in all weathers, and coming back pale and tired, but with never a complaint from her firm little lips, and always with a bright smile and a cheerful word for "Aunt Jeanie," as she, too, calls me. I believe the child really does love me; and does Ida, only hers is a different sort of love. You feel that if you were away, Ida would love a stick, or a stone, or anything that might happen to be in your place; but Georgie would never forget you—never. The young man is Mark Drayton, and he is only a clerk in my brother's store; but, for all that, he is of good birth and breeding. The wheel of fortune has strange ups and downs, and he was glad enough of the place when Mr. Merton sought him out and offered it to him, in memory of early benefits which he had received from young Drayton's father. Neither of them had ever had any reason to repent the step, for Mark had proved to be steady and honorable, with flashes of what was almost like a genius for business, if there can be such a thing. He had risen steadily, until it was quite understood that next year he was to be a partner in the large wholesale and retail dry goods house of Merton & Co. All things considered, he would not have been such a bad match for Ida, only that I knew that the child did not really care about him, and there was Georgie breaking her proud, patient little heart for his sake, and nobody saw it but one old woman, who had been through it all herself and knew what it meant. It was hard enough for her sometimes, but she was not the kind to fret or bemoan herself.

Of course the young man was caught by Ida's witcheries, for the little puss was as fond of admiration as a cat is of sparrows, and spared no pains to fascinate him. I wonder that the two girls continued as good friends as they did; but I think Georgie saw that Ida was not to blame, and was only acting out her nature, in perfect ignorance of the deadly hurt which she was inflicting upon her friend. For though Georgie had told her of her long, long friendship with Mark Drayton when he was only a poor, struggling clerk, she had never told of the looks and words and ways with which he had won away her heart before either of them knew it. Not that the young man was dishonorable either. She had been his only friend in those days, you see. That was while her widowed mother was still living and Georgie was living with her. It was not until after her mother had died that the girl came to live in Mr. Merton's house. Sympathy and friendship are very sweet, and Georgie had been patient, tender and true, and the young man had learned to think of her as a sister, and perhaps to love her as something more, but it all seemed so hopeless that he never spoke. And then he met Ida, and was dazzled and bewitched by her, and so Georgie was eclipsed for awhile—only for awhile, I felt sure, if he and Ida could but be kept from committing themselves until both had had time to wake up from their foolish dream.

That evening, though, I began to fear that the rash young things would take matters into their own hands. Mark always did run about the house like a tame cat; there were few evenings that did not find them in our drawing room. No doubt it was very good for the young man, and kept him out of a great deal of mischief, but I could not help thinking sometimes that he was not the only one to be considered. That even Ida exerted all her witchery. Such a bright sparkling little puss she was when she chose! It was not what she said; that was well enough in its way, but neither remarkably wise or witty, but so enforced and pointed by droopings of the long lashes, and poutings of the red lips, and flashing of the dark eyes, and flutterings of the little white hands, that even an old woman like me couldn't help forgetting for awhile what nonsense the whole thing was, and be carried away and captivated and fascinated in spite of herself. And all the while my little Georgie sat there, with her pale face and her gentle, quite ways and her quaint little words, just the same as ever, for anything they could see. And I fancied now and then that there was a quick catching of her breath or a passing contraction of her pretty forehead—why, perhaps it was only my fancy. I tried to think so, at all events.

Presently they began to talk of the opera, and Ida declared with her pretty hands clasped, that she adored Nilsson. Didn't Mr. Drayton think she was just divine? And oh! what would she give to see her in "Faust"? She never had seen her in that, and was sure she must be a perfect *Marguerite*. Did Mr. Drayton know that that was the opera for to-morrow night, and perhaps that would be the last time it would be given?

And Ida stopped, with her hands still clasped and her eyes fixed on the young man. I declare I could have boxed her pretty pink ears. Georgie could not have done it; but then things that would have seemed forward and unmaidenly in other girls, in Ida seemed so simple and artless and unconscious that you could not be disgusted with her.

Of course there was nothing for Mr. Drayton to do but to say that he would be delighted to escort her. I caught one swift glance from Georgie's eyes, and then I remembered that he was to have taken her on that very evening to hear a celebrated pianist, who was setting the whole city wild; but Georgie did not speak. She was only a friend and a sister, and must learn to be quietly put aside when others claimed his services. Perhaps the young man's conscience smote him a little, for he was unusually gentle and attentive in his ways to Georgie that evening, and I heard him say,

"You know, Georgie, that he will be here for some time, and any night will do for him, but Nilsson may not appear as *Marguerite* again."

"Oh, yes, it is all right. I quite understand," said Georgie; and if his ear was not quick enough to detect the little quiver in her voice, nor his eye sharp enough to see the flutter of her lip, though my old eyes and ears could perceive both, whose fault was that?

Love is blind, they say; but a calm, friendly indifference is blinder than any mole.

I scarcely saw Georgie the next day, but Ida was in and out, bright and blithe as usual. When the evening came both the girls were in the drawing room. Ida was radiant. Her dress was of black silk, but all tricked off with soft, fine laces, with flecks of scarlet here and there. Scarlet fuchsias nodded in her hair and dropped at her dainty throat. Georgie looked like a pale shadow beside her, in her soft gray gown, unrelieved by a single dash of color, but, to my eyes, so sweet and fair in her grave, quiet composure.

Well, the evening crept slowly on, and Ida grew impatient, flashing hither and thither in her quick, restless way, while Georgie, half hidden in the shadow of the curtains, knitted on steadily at some piece of soft fleece work, apparently unmoved. The carriage had been waiting at the door for an hour, and still no sign of Mark.

Just as Ida was for the fortieth time appealing to us to know if it were not the strangest thing we ever heard of, and where in the world could he be, the door opened and Mr. Merton entered. A tall, fine-looking man was this brother of mine, with silver hair and clear blue eyes, and the port and bearing of a gentleman of the old school, with the polished courtesy of that by-gone class, too, and the dignified calm which scarce anything could ruffle. So it startled us to see a shadow on his face, which deepened after the quick glance which he cast around the room.

"What is the matter, brother Paul?" I asked; and both girls looked up.

"I am vexed and puzzled," was his reply—a most unusual thing for him. "I came in hoping against hope to find Mark Drayton here. You have seen nothing of him?"

Mark Drayton! Ida listened in earnest now, and even Georgie dropped her work.

"It is a most perplexing thing," he went on. "I would stake my life on the young fellow's truth and honor; yet what can have become of him?"

Become of him! A perfect hurricane of questions arose; only Georgie was silent as death in her obscure corner. As soon as Ida could be induced to listen and let the rest hear, brother Paul told his story.

How that in the morning a lady had entered the store, a lady regal in silks and laces, more regal in port and bearing, so brother Paul said, tall and fair, with great flashing hazel eyes, and hair of palest gold. How that this lady, after inspecting and lavishly ordering the richest and costliest goods, velvets, silks of every shade, laces—old point, Honiton, guipure, Mechline—"enough to dress you from head to foot, Ida"—had suddenly discovered that she had forgotten her purse and check-book. In sore perplexity she sent her card to Mr. Merton—Mrs. Launce D'Arleton was the name he bore—with a request for an interview. Explaining that she was obliged to leave town that afternoon, she begged him to send a trusty clerk in the carriage with her to receive and bring back the money.

"So," said brother Paul, in conclusion, "I asked Mark to go as a personal favor. It is hardly his business, but I thought I could trust him."

"Well, papa?" said Ida, as he paused.

"Well, that is all," said brother Paul.

"All, papa? But where is Mark?"

"Ah! that is the question. Since he entered the carriage with Mrs. D'Arleton, nothing has been seen of him. The sum was a large one, and whether he has yielded to the sudden temptation—but that is impossible. Yet foul play, the only alternative, seems equally impossible. I have set the police on the track, but I am utterly baffled and bewildered."

I cannot pretend to describe the scene that followed this announcement. I know that for a moment there was dead silence in the room. We were all, I think, too much shocked and stunned to speak. Ida still stood in the middle of the floor, with a face from which every vestige of color had fled. Then Georgie come forward, and, as if her movement had snapped the spell, the silence broke up suddenly—questions, surmises, doubts, suspicions, set aside as soon as formed, for none of us could really suspect of any evil-doing the young man whom we had known so long and so well. But all came back to the one horrible, unanswerable question, where could he be?

I can only tell the story from my own point of view, and there is no use in my trying to enter into the details of the police search, of the rewards offered, of the clews which they thought they had found, but which invariably led to nothing. Had the earth opened and swallowed Mark and that mysterious woman, they could not have disappeared more utterly. The detective system was a mystery past our comprehension, and we could do nothing but sit at home and wait, deluded with fresh hopes or sickened by fresh fears as day after day crept slowly on.

You understand that, apart from the horror of the mystery so suddenly thrust into our midst, my heart was wrung for Georgie, bearing her burden of anguish so patiently. Day by day her little face grew paler and thinner, and the wistful, yearning look deepened in her eyes, and her lips were more firmly set in their resolute line. But I knew that her dread was only of his death; I knew that no shadow of a doubt of his truth and honor had ever crossed her mind.

And how was it with Ida? The child, at first, was the most wretched of any of us, and yielded to her feelings without restraint. But when the first horrible shock was over—how shall I express it? I think the long misery of suspense bored her. She could never endure *ennui*, and, sad and shocking as it may be, there is a certain dreadful *ennui* in all protracted grief. She grew tired of it; tired of waiting and hoping and fearing; tired of our sad faces; tired, most of all, of the long strain of grief on her light, careless nature. So at last it was really a relief to her to open her ears to the rumors and suspicions which circulated among those who did not know Mark as we did. It justified her in casting aside the show of sadness, which had already ceased to be anything but a show, and when a doubt was once entertained, it was easy for it to become a settled, angry conviction.

Well, time passed on, as it always does, whether its foot falls on roses or on breaking hearts. We were all collected in the drawing-room. How well I remember the scene! The room was lighted only by the wood fire, which sent its fine flickers wavering over floor and ceiling. Georgie sat on a low ottoman. How thin her face looked as the bright lights and deep shadows chased each other across it! She was dressed in black, put on, perhaps, poor child! as a silent emblem of the sorrow that had almost died into hopelessness. Ida was at the other side of the room, talking to young Somerby, who had dropped in, just as she used to talk to Mark, with the same pretty gestures, the same arch inflections, the same soft, ringing laughter. How could she? But it was the child's nature. I dared not forget that, or I should have hated her for her fickleness and heartlessness.

Suddenly the door into the hall opened. And who stood there, a black figure sharply defined against the glare of light? For an instant we all sat mute and motionless, uncertain, I think, whether it was a ghost or not. For we had become so sure, Georgie and I, that he was dead, you see, though neither of us had breathed the suspicion to the other, nor would we have acknowledged it had we been taxed with it. For an instant we sat so, and then with a low cry of "Mark! oh, Mark! is it you at last?" Georgie sprang forward, her face all lighted up with eager joy and triumph.

But he? He scarcely noticed her—my poor little Georgie!—just took her hand mechanically as he peered into the shadows.

"Ida!" I exclaimed, sharply, for the child had never stirred, though she saw him well enough.

Then she came forward, slowly and reluctantly. I think she was frightened, for she hated tragedy with every fiber of her nature, and she had been living in the midst of it for two weeks, and now its culmination in bodily shape stood before her. She did not know what to do. The kitten had nothing in her nature to enable her to rise to the level of such a crisis as this. She could neither cast away her suspicions nor avow them boldly to his face. She just stood before him, with eyes half downcast, half averted, but with fear and suspicion and distrust written so legibly on every feature that the young man must have been blind indeed not to read that silent language. Not a word of welcome, not a question as to where he had been, nothing but that confused, blushing silence which the most easily deluded lover could never have mistaken for the timidity of love and joy. I think Mark was bewildered at first, but as he stood and gazed at her, gradually the meaning of it all grew plain to him, and his expression changed. I saw the pride and calm contempt slowly rise and overflow his face, as it were, as a wave may spread slowly over a flat when the tide comes in. There was no anger in his look, no resentment. He seemed only like one who wakens slowly from a pleasant dream. And then—then he turned to my Georgie at last, and over his face there came a glow and a light such as I had never seen there before, as he said, simply:

"But Georgie believed in me."

And she went to him and wept her heart away in his encircling arm, and I drew Ida softly away and left them. Young Somerby had had sense enough to take himself off before. So Georgie had won not much of a prize, after all, to my thinking; but if she was satisfied, that was all that was necessary.

Of course I was dying to hear Mark's story, but I had not the heart to intrude upon them then. When he did tell it at last, it seemed more like a crazy dream than a sober, matter-of-fact episode of the nineteenth century. When he got into the carriage with Mrs. D'Arleton, she, it seems, began to talk in so brilliant and fascinating a manner that he did not notice the direction in which they were driving until they stopped before a large building, which he recognized as the lunatic asylum. Requesting him to wait a few minutes, as she had business inside, she left him. Shortly after he was greeted politely by the doctor in charge, who came to the carriage, and, addressing him as Mr. D'Arleton, requested him to step out for a minute. Mark disclaimed the name, but for this Dr. Langley was prepared, as Mrs. D'Arleton had told him that her husband was the victim of a strange hallucination, believing himself a clerk in the house of Morton & Co., and giving his name as Mark Drayton. Recognizing the trap set for him, Mark by his own account, lost his head for the moment, knocked down one or two of the men who advanced to seize him, and conducted himself generally so like a lunatic that there was no room for doubt of Mrs. D'Arleton's story in any mind. Of course he was overpowered at last and taken into the building, catching a glimpse as he passed of Mrs. D'Arleton in an attitude of bitter and most becoming grief. She had taken the precaution to pay his board a month in advance, thus securing his detention long enough to allow her to escape with her booty. As time went on and he became calmer, his entreaties to be confronted with Mr. Merton, which at first had been treated as mere ravings, began to make more impression. At last Dr. Langley, meeting Mr. Merton accidentally, mentioned the circumstance, and the result, of course, was Mark's release.

So there is my story, and if it is not artistically handled, why, I am an old woman, as I told you, and not used to such things. To me the chief interest centered in Georgie, and if I have made her the principal figure, and rather slurred over Mark's adventures, it is partly for that reason and partly because, beyond the bare outline, we could not get much out of him. He had suffered too much, I suppose, during his incarceration to let his mind dwell upon it willingly. Mrs. D'Arleton was never traced; but whenever we take up a paper and read of a successful swindling operation, we look at each other and wonder, "What is she?"

Georgie and Mark are very happy, if we may judge by appearances, and I think we may. Ida has outgrown her suspicions, and Mark has forgiven her for them, but the old glamour has gone forever, which is very fortunate for all concerned. And if Ida and young Somerby *should* come to terms, why, I think it will be a very good thing, for there are no heights in the nature of either after which the other must strain in vain.

So my task is done, and now I can lay down my pen and take my rest by the hearth where we have sat, Georgie and I, so many times, and where we have both dreamed our dreams—I of a darkened past, she of a darkened future. We dream them no more; and if her future is bright, I see beyond and above a future for me which is bright with a brightness that earth can never give.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Don't Judge by Appearances.

A sharp trick that was, as told to us last evening, which occurred day before yesterday in a saloon in this city. We are told that the trick is an old one, introduced to this country from across the big pond. On the day in question a flashily dressed fellow entered the saloon referred to, called for a cock-tail, and then took a seat at a table, read the papers a while, and then fell asleep. Presently two men entered, who, after taking a drink, seated themselves at an adjoining table, and engaged in conversation about some property one was evidently trying to sell the other. In the course of a half hour there were some three or four other arrivals, when one of the first mentioned two gents addressed his friend in a voice that could be heard by all: "If I was that gent I wouldn't sleep in a saloon; it isn't quite safe with all that jewelry on his person." The sleeping gent had one of those heavy gold neck chains, with a massive slide, and, judging from that, he must have had a valuable gold watch attached to it. The other made answer, "Oh, I guess it's snide; or very likely he has only an oroide watch." And in a playful manner he proceeded to gently draw what ought to be the watch from the sleeper's pocket. This of course attracted the attention of the others in the bar-room, and one of them asked him if he was acquainted with the gentleman asleep. He answered, "No, but I want to see what time it is." In place of a watch it turned out to be a nicely polished piece of wood, made in the shape of a watch. When it was exposed to view of course there was a general laugh, which woke up the gentleman, and he was greeted on all sides with, "My friend, what time is it?" "Nice watch, that, you carry!" etc. Seeming not to understand their questions, he placed his hand over his pocket, and feeling that everything was all right, simply remarked, "Gentlemen, my watch has run down." This, of course, only renewed the laughter on the part of the crowd, when the gentleman who made the exposure offered to bet him $10 that there was not a watch-key in the city that would fit that watch of his. Another offered to bet $10 more that he didn't have a watch, when the gent indignantly said he did if he was not robbed while he slept, and that he would take that bet. While taking out his pocket book, two or three others offered to bet $10 more to $5 the same way. All the bets were very coolly taken, the money deposited in the hands of the *very gentleman* who extracted the wooden model from the sleeper's pocket, and then he was asked to show the watch. He very deliberately pulled out the piece of polished wood attached to his chain, and held it up to view. Just as all were getting ready to laugh again, and to claim their bets, he very coolly said: "Hold on, gentlemen, you haven't seen the watch as yet," and touching a spring in the side the model flew open, revealing as nice a little gold watch inside as you ever saw. As he turned and held out his hand for the stakes, which he stowed away in his pocket, he remarked that "it is always a losing game to judge by appearances." It is hardly necessary to say that the two gentlemen first referred to were accomplices with the owner of the watch in this clever little trick.—*Davenport Democrat.*

A Million Postage Stamps.

Several times there have been published stories to the effect that some good little boy (after the manner of the Sunday school books), animated by a noble ambition to distinguish himself, had undertaken to collect 1,000,000 defaced postage stamps, but usually these stories are discredited, and cynical people intimate that the statements are printed to cover design on the part of dishonest persons to collect large quantities of old stamps, and then by removing the canceling marks, dispose of them as new stamps to the innocent and unsuspecting. Here is a story, however, which is strictly true. Some time ago a young girl, a pupil in an up-town Sunday school, over which one of our dry goods princes presides as superintendent, received a promise from a wealthy gentleman, a patron of the school, that if she succeeded by July 1 in collecting 1,000,000 he would settle an annuity upon her sufficient to support her for life. She communicates this extraordinary promise to the aforesaid superintendent, who told her to get it in writing. She obtained the written promise, and now the superintendent is assisting her to procure the requisite number to obtain the annuity. He has already interested such firms as H. B. Claflin & Co., Peake, Opdyke & Co., Keane & Frayne, the Home Insurance Company, and others who receive a large number of letters, and already she has on hand nearly 400,000 old stamps. She had received over 20,000 from Claflin alone. Doubtless if any of your readers wish to assist in this laudable enterprise, contributions to either of the houses mentioned will find their way to the painstaking girl in question.—*New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Riding Camels.

Mounting the camel is not difficult, but it has some sweet surprises for the novice. The camel lies upon the ground with all his legs shut up under him like a jackknife. You seat yourself in the broad saddle, and cross your legs in front of the pommel. Before you are ready, something like a private earthquake begins under you. The camel raises his hind quarters suddenly, and throws you over upon his neck; and, before you recover from that he straightens up his knees and gives you a jerk over his tail; and, while you are not at all certain what has happened, he begins to move off with that dislocated walk which sets you into a see-saw motion, a weaving backward and forward in the capacious saddle.

Not having a hinged back fit for this movement, you lash the beast with your koorbash to make him change his gait. He is nothing loth to do it, and at once starts into a high trot, which sends you a foot into the air at every step, bobs you from side to side, drives your backbone into your brain, and makes castinets of your teeth. Capital exercise.

When you have enough of it you pull up, and humbly inquire what is the heathen method of riding a dromedary. It is simple enough. Shake the loose halter rope (he has neither bridle nor bit) against his neck as you swing a whip, and the animal at once swings into an easy pace; that is, a pretty easy pace, like that of a rocking-horse. But everything depends upon the camel.—*Warner's Book on Egypt.*

Pith and Point.

SHABBY deeds are better than unprofitable words.

THE first gambler mentioned in scripture was Alpha. Alphabet—every one knows.

"HE's a polished gentleman," said she, gazing fondly at the bald head which showeth her handiwork.

CIVILITY doesn't cost as much as half a pint of peanuts, and yet some people prefer investing in peanuts.—*Boston Post.*

WHY doesn't Secretary Robeson have hash introduced into the navy as a means of deadly warfare? It's the very best thing in the world to repel boarders.

THEY say that at the centennial ball in 'Frisco a gentleman presented an apple to a lady who was in a very undress uniform, with the remark: "As I see, madam, you came as Eve, permit me to complete your costume."

THE Southern negroes are mystified over the recent visits of cyclones and hurricanes, and an aged Savannah darkey remarks: "If dese winds can't be tuned down a little, what's de use ub buying mules and 'clumulating a family?"

ENGLISH sparrows have built their nests in the nostrils of a horse on which is placed a statue of Washington, at Richmond, Va. It don't affect the horse's swallow at all, and its a neat tribute to that on-nest man George W.

PROF. CROOKES discovers that the light of a candle weighs 0.001728 grains. A lamp light is of course still heavier. This is the reason why young folks sometimes turn down the lamp. By the way isn't it a funny fact that light is heavy?

RATHER remarkable, ain't it, sir? But 'ave you never noticed as mostly all the places on this line begins with a H? Aw, beg your pardon? Look at 'em! 'Amstead, 'Ighate, 'Ackney, 'Omerton, 'Arrow, 'Olloway and 'Ornsey!—*Punch.*

"SAPPHO was about the first woman who struck a lyre. There may have been other women as able as herself, but the lyres were scarce." Sappho could have struck a heap of them in Congress assembled.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

"HOW HAD you the audacity, John," said a Scottish laird to his servant, "to go and tell some people that I was a mean fellow and no gentleman?" "Na, na, sir," was the candid answer, "you'll no catch me at the like o' that. I have kept my thoughts to mysel'."

A SCIENTIST says: "Eventually, as our globe contracts, there will be only thirteen days in the year." It will be jolly to have Christmas, Mardi Gras, and the Fourth of July in the same week, and be able to remind the creditors that come nosing around that the legal holidays must be respected.

Upon the rink the lady sat,
Beside her lay her dainty hat
  All crumpled;
She looked the picture of distress,
So dusty was her pretty dress,
  And rumpled!
"I can't get up," in faltering tone
She said. I thought that, perhaps, alone
  She would not.
I picked her up. She was not hurt—
'Twas but the tightness of her skirt—
  She could not!

—*Punch.*

A NEW YORK State man labors under the hallucination that his wife is a shingle nail, and he keeps hammering at her.—*Detroit Free Press.* Well, what's the woman growling about? Did she expect to preserve her shingle blessedness after she yielded to the hammerous appeals of that New York State man?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A GENTLEMAN stopping at a fruit stand and inquiring the price of some pineapples displayed was dissatisfied, and said so. The dealer replied that he didn't make any profit on the fruit, anyhow, keeping it merely for show. The possible purchaser then remarked that pineapples were not very good eating, and the dealer answered that pineapples were nice if they were only fixed rightly—sliced thin, soaked in sugar for a few hours, seasoned with lemon and nutmeg, and then taken in sherry wine. The only remark of the other man as he turned on his heel and walked away was: "Why, turnips would be good that way!"

It's a Boy.

One evening, recently, the friends of a married couple in Chillicothe, determined to give them a surprise party. To this end, twelve couples of young ladies and gentlemen, with well-filled baskets, made their appearance before the house about 9 o'clock. As they came up to the door, they saw the gentleman standing in the alleyway with his overcoat on, smoking a cigar, and the parlor was all lighted up. This struck them as rather singular, but the leader grabbed the door-knob, and they rushed hilariously in. The gas was burning brightly, and six dignified old ladies were sitting around the stove, looking as solemn as grand inquisitors.

"Oh, my! where's Mattie," shouted one exuberant young lady, sitting her basket on the piano.

"She's up stairs," said the old lady, looking over her spectacles with solemn acrimony.

"Let's have her down," screamed half a dozen girls in chorus as they made a break for the hall.

"Here, girls, girls, don't go up there!" and the old ladies made hasty attempts to check the proposed raid.

"Why, what on earth's the matter here, anyhow?" inquired the impatient darlings.

"Well, I believe it's a boy."

"Oh, let's go!" And that company of nice young men and women moved away like a soap-bubble in a hurricane, and the girls never stopped for beaux or basket, but stuffed their handkerchiefs in their mouths to hold their breath down till they were safe behind their own doors, and not a girl in the Fourth ward knows where Mattie lives.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

RECIPES.—For an imitation of shellac varnish, gum sandarac, pale rosin, each 1½ pounds, benzine 2 gallons; for offensive breath, calicylic acid 5 grains, in a drachm of glycerine and half an ounce of water; for cleaning silks, ½ cup each of ox gall, ammonia, and ½ pint of tepid soft water; to restore faded manuscripts, dampen with a solution of sulphide of ammonia.

THE BIG SHOW.

THE NOBLE BRITON.

The prominence and perfection of the British exhibit are remarkable. It was the determination of our mother country to make such a show here as she has never before made outside her own limits, and she has nobly carried it out. She has put up the most artistic special buildings on the grounds, made the most notable show of mechanics, next to the United States, profusely filled her room in the Main hall with the finest examples of her potteries, looms and other mechanic and useful arts, displayed her agricultural inventions and commercial products, and, in art, transcended the representation of any other country. Truly, we have occasion to be proud of our ancestral home. England, Spain, Brazil, Norway and Sweden and the Netherlands have taken the greatest pains with their representations.

DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN.

In spite of the vastness of our commerce, notwithstanding the great extent and scope of our manufactures, we Americans are a nation of farmers, and the section of most vital value to us as a people is that wherein agriculture is enthroned. The fountain head of knowledge for our land in this direction is the Agricultural department at Washington, and a full representation of the workings of this great bureau is to be seen in the United States building here. To give even a few ideas of the service performed to our farmers, and through them to us all by the Agricultural department, would require a chapter longer than you could pause to read this busy week. From there are distributed the seeds which feed us year by year. Will you believe that the Commissioner receives 4,000 letters, on an average, a day from our hardy tillers of the soil, asking him for seed? Why, all the money which changes hands each month in Wall street is of less importance than the seeds the Commissioner of Agriculture sends out to be planted in the fertile earth.

VIENNA AND PHILADELPHIA.

To sum up the comparisons, I would say that this is more truly a world's fair than that at Vienna—than has been ever seen before in an international exhibition. For the two or three nations we miss we have a dozen who were not in the Prater. If we miss the prodigious show of European civilization, we have enough to show what it is. Above all things we have our own country in her strength. This is enough to rejoice the heart of the American, who was taken to the dingy collection of sewing machines, false teeth and California wines, and asked to regard it as an "American department." This is, the first of all, an American show, and second an Anglo-Saxon show. We see what we have done in a hundred years. We see wherein consists the greatness of mighty England and the group of colonies which already threaten her supremacy. We see also what our sister American nations of the South have done. And, although the display is rare and crude, before many weeks are over there will be improvement in every department. I sometimes think that this Exhibition will not be in its fullness before September.

ABOUT PRICES, ETC.

Much has been said about the prices of the restaurants in the Centennial grounds, and the restaurants and hotels outside and down in the city. There has been an advance in prices in some cases, and there have been many attempts at extortion, but, on the whole, when we remember what human nature is, the Philadelphians have been pretty decent, or, at all events, not so bad as they might be. Certainly they have not come up to the Parisians and Viennese in the great years of '67 and '73. It was that extortion that kept the great public away from the Vienna Exposition, and brought ruin to thousands of speculators. The Philadelphians determined to avoid this pitfall, and altogether they have done fairly. There are a good many abuses and extortions; but they are not a circumstance to those at Vienna. The worst thing now, to my mind, is the price of beer—ten cents—inside the grounds. A man must be rich who is an habitual beer drinker and wants to do the Centennial thoroughly. To keep his head clear and his body in good condition, he must take his beer regularly at frequent intervals. Think what an amount of cash he will get away with in a month with beer at ten cents! He can wait for his food until he gets outside; but, when it comes to beer, he cannot wait.

CARTRIDGES.

The United States building aims to combine the most interesting features of all the various departments at Washington. It purposes to show the methods and facilities of our country in time of war and time of peace. The first impressions on entering the building are exceedingly warlike, for the spectacle of girls at work feeding machines for making cartridges greets you at the outset. The girls wear silver badges which bear the inscription "Ordnance Department," and they have decked themselves in honor of the occasion with tri-colored neckties and patriotic rosettes of the same hue for their hair. The work of making cartridges consists in sitting at a machine monotonously feeding its steely teeth with little brass saucepans such as your baby plays with in her doll-house. It takes five "draws" to make a cartridge—that is to say, each cartridge has to pass through five machines and be manipulated by five women before it changes from the thimble-like condition which is its first stage to that of the hollow brass cigar which is its completed state. Dirty work is making cartridges. You must dip your fingers constantly in oil and keep a mess of waste by you to wipe your machinery often, lest the grease clog it.

INFORMATION BOILED DOWN.

It is almost incredible that in so primitive a state of society three separate corps of policemen should be thought necessary to protect the city. But such is the fact. The regular police force, which number 1,175 patrolmen, have been increased to 1,675; the Fairmount park police consist of 500 men, and the Exhibition police, called "Centennial Guards," muster 1,000 strong. Alas! the Philistines are on the march, and the chosen people must protect themselves. The Hittite and the Hivite, the Amalekite and the Jebusite, are coming down upon the land. All about the Centennial grounds are costly but ephemeral hotels, and at Elm station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, three miles west of Memorial hall, there has just been finished a caravansary with 1,200 apartments, capable of housing 4,000 immortal beings at $1 a bed and 50 cents a meal. A narrow-gauge railway encompasses the grounds, with three-score open cars for the convenience of the visitors. The Pennsylvania company's rails intersect the neighborhood at almost every turn; and provision has been made for 10,000,000 visitors—9,400,000 more than went to the International exhibition in New York in 1853; 5,466,536 more than went to the International exhibition in Paris in 1855; 3,620,000 more than went to the International exhibition in London in 1861, and 2,745,133 more than went to the International exhibition in Vienna in 1873. The Main building cost $1,600,000; the Art gallery $1,500,000; Machinery hall, $792,000; Agricultural hall, $260,000, and Horticultural hall, $251,337—total, $4,443,937, which, with the cost of fittings, preparation of grounds, etc., will reach a grand total of $6,724,850. The five principal buildings cover 48¾ acres, and their "annexes" 26¼ acres, making a total of 75 acres, or 25 acres more than were covered by the buildings of the Vienna exposition of 1873, and 34¼ acres more than were covered by the great Paris exposition of 1867.

IN MACHINERY HALL.

Now that a number of interesting manufacturing processes are going on in Machinery hall, the number of visitors has considerably increased. There does not appear, however, to be much close study of new inventions or complex mechanical processes. For the most part the people ask amusement, and simple apparatus for producing articles with which they are familiar, such as cakes of soap or pressed glass tumblers, are watched by larger groups than surround the Jacquard looms that weave flowered silks. The rival printing presses attract a small crowd as long as they are in motion, but in five minutes' work they print more papers than can be given away in an hour, so that it is not feasible to run them long at a time. It is curious to see how it lessens the value of an article in people's opinion when they can get it for nothing. Many look at the presses and go on their way without taking a paper who would very likely pay five cents for one if they were for sale. The long table of the American Watch Company, with its delicate machines and its double row of young women employed in making and putting together the delicate parts of watches, always attracts an interested throng. The numerous looms for weaving cottons, woolens, carpets, figured silks, and suspenders, attract attention, but not so much as some novelty like the type writer. Two or three of these machines are kept busy making letters for visitors from the country, who delight in anticipating the surprise of the folks at home at receiving news in print of the doings of their friends at the Fair. The sewing-machine companies make brilliant displays of machines cased in handsome woods, of embroideries, and of costumed figures. Various are the devices resorted to for the purpose of attracting the attention of the fickle crowd. One concern, for example, shows a miniature parlor under glass, with a doll sitting at a sewing-machine, another sitting on a sofa, and a baby doll playing with a poodle on the carpet; and a neighboring rival has a Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf in life-sized figures. Comparatively few people throng before any of these handsomely decorated pavilions, however. Sewing-machines are an old story; everybody has seen them at the county fairs, and has time and again admired the pretty things which the exhibitors make so deftly upon them, but which nobody else ever succeeds in making.

FOSSIL SPECIMENS.

More than one-fourth the space in the United States Government building is devoted to the display of articles from the Smithsonian Institute, and the commission on American food and fishes. The exhibit is carefully prepared and adjusted with good judgment by the several gentlemen in charge of its sections, which occupy all the room on the right and part of the left of the main avenue. At the rear of the structure the first objects that attract the attention of the visitor, are the numerous animals which the taxidermist has prepared to present the resources of the country in this important particular. The collection embraces fierce-looking white and polar bears, sportive seals and walruses, graceful deers from every quarter, and mammoth whales from northern seas. In covering this subject the superintendent of the department, Prof. G. Browne Good, has demonstrated admirable ideas in his arrangement of the goods at his command. Animals beneficial or injurious to man are first shown, including animals, birds, reptiles, amphibious fishes, insects, crustacea, worms, mollusks, and radiates. Then the means of pursuit and capture of these animals for their skin, fur, or food are illustrated by implements, utensils, and traps; preparations and preservation of foods, manufacture of fabrics, mechanical products and preservation of animals for scientific uses are shown, and, finally, the protection, cultivation, and propagation of useful quadrupeds and bipeds are indicated by models, and in other ways. A tour through this department is rewarded by ample information and the richest results to the student. Along the northern wall are photographic specimens of curious and common species of fish, and hung opposite them, at the entrance to the section, are models in plaster and wood of the ways and means employed in the northern seas for the capture of the whale, portraying forcibly the excitement and perils incident to the fisheries. In connection therewith are cases of knives, spears, javelins, ropes, and other instruments used in the dangerous but profitable business. Near these is a collection of samples of alligator and other leathers, and of the various stages in which they appear from the rough hide to the manufacturer of feet gear. Next to this are all sorts of files, hooks, and reels which must needs fill the piscatorial sportsman's soul with delight to gaze on, but the direct opposite of fancy fishing is illustrated, a few feet distant from the last-mentioned articles, by some of the hooks and lines used by hardy fishermen of the coasts, which hooks and lines look more like anchors and tow-lines for sailing vessels than materials for the capture of the inmates of the sea. Some of the former are fifteen inches [illegible], made of the strongest iron with a chain attachment.

THERE are two obscure but still great men in Boston. They were refused seats in a ward committee meeting the other night, and were both grieved into making an announcement of their greatness. One said modestly that he had done as much as any other man on earth to make this a country. The other electrified the audience with the assurance that he was mortally wounded in the late war.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

JOURNALISTIC.—The success of the New York *Sun* is something marvelous in journalism. It prints over 1,000,000 copies per week.

Now for the Centennial!

Everybody is going. The tide sets toward Fairmount Park. None of us will be at the next American Centennial, and such a chance should not be missed. Go by all means, if you can. The month of June is the best time, when the Great Exposition is fresh and in good order, and before hot weather comes. But just a word before you start. Get a General Accident Policy in THE TRAVELERS' INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn. It covers all the risks of accident, and costs but a small sum. A yearly policy is the cheapest and best. Whether you go or not, accidents will happen, and every prudent man will be insured. THE TRAVELERS' has paid 24,000 losses, amounting to over $2,000,000. Any agent will write a policy at a moment's notice. This Co. also furnishes the best Life Insurance, all approved forms, with ample security, at very low cash rates.

CATARRH is a common disease—so common that snuffling, spitting, and blowing of the nose meet us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Consumption of the Lungs, the disease commences as Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important, then, to give early and prompt attention to a Catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment, and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

CORN and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

SUITS, LACES, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.—J. W. Griswold & Co., manufacturers, 54 Madison-st., Chicago, offer the trade the largest and best lines of these goods at prices astonishingly low.

THE all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

THE attention of all lovers of the horse is called to the advertisement of R. C. Stone, in another column.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manufac'r'd by G. J. Capewell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

20 Extra Fine MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed, hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$10 to $25 per day Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $10 a day sure. Particulars free. N. Y. 2nd Edition. C. A. CLEGG (69 Duane st., N.Y.) is responsible & reliable. He offers Agents extraordinary inducements.

Centennial Hand Book mailed for 15 cents. BENJ. F. LEWIS, P. O. Box 2566, Philadelphia, Pa.

25 FANCY CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 10c. postpaid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Business New & Honorable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

1000 Outfits FREE FOOTPRINTS of the AGES. Our Government and History. GOODSPEED'S Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

$444 Per month. Agents Wanted. Business honorable, lucrative, permanent. Particulars free. Address, A. G. Nettleton & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$300 PER MONTH GUARANTEED. Business first-class. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.

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$40 to $60 a Week and Expenses, or $100 forfeited. All the new and standard Novelties, Chromos, etc. Valuable Samples free with Circulars. R. L. FLETCHER, 111 Chambers Street, New York.

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A New Sewing Machine. Too simple to wear out. Sent Free for $2 [illegible] JAMES D[illegible]

REVOLVERS!! Seven Shot [illegible] $3.00 [illegible] Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

JETTINE Best Dressing for Ladies' Shoes. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Ladies, ask for it. Merchants, send for CIRCULAR. ORVEL HOLDEN & CO., 167 E. Kinzie St., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 13x17½, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, $1.50 a year. Sample of our work and terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, [illegible], Erie county, Pa.

YOUNG MEN Wanted to learn Telegraphy. Situations furnished. Steady promotion guaranteed. We supply all operators hired by Metropolitan and American District Telegraph Cos., Chicago. Circulars mailed free. N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

FITS. FITS. FITS.

One of the Greatest Indian Discoveries of the Age—Will cure all forms of Epileptic Fits, Convulsions and Cores. For further information send stamp to DR. J. OLSEN, Box 308, Galesburg, Ill.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents; together with a Lover's Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

LOOK Your Name Elegantly Printed on 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS, for 25 Cents. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

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CARDS.—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snowflake, Marble, Rep, or Damask, 35 cts.; 50 Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 66 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston. Refers to S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

MNEMONIC METHOD OF SHORT HAND, Giving a speed of from 80 to 150 words per minute. Now in use by the principal schools and colleges. Any one of ordinary intelligence can become proficient in this art within one week. Send for a copy. Price, $1.00. Published by SEARS BROS. & CO., Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington Streets, Chicago, Ill.

BUY THE PEERLESS WRINGER SOLD BY DEALERS. Made in CINCINNATI.

How to buy him. How to sell him. How to train him. How to tell a fast one. A NEW BOOK of great interest to Horsemen. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address J. P. VINCENT, Box 56, Chicago, Ill.

FAMILY Fruit and Jelly Press! One-third more juice than by the old process. A household necessity. Every family will buy one. Quart and gallon sizes. Liberal discount to the trade. For circular and terms, address, with stamp, American Fruit and Jelly Press Co., CINCINNATI, OHIO. Agents Wanted in Every Town and County.

PIANOS $250 We offer extraordinary inducements—New Seven Octave full iron frame, overstrung bass Pianos, with Rosewood case and carved legs, for $250—Boxed and delivered at any R. R. Depot in Chicago—Terms of payment, $25 cash, remainder $15 monthly; or $50 cash and $10 monthly; or $100 cash and $25 quarterly—Send for catalogue with full explanation. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 93 Van Buren Street, Chicago. (Cut this out and inclose it in your letter. O. U.)

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

FOUTZ
FOUTZ
FOUTZ

Will cure or prevent Disease.

Ezekiel, 47th Chapter, 12th Verse.

"By the rivers upon the banks thereof shall grow all trees for meat whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine." Our great Redeemer has made a provision for the cure of diseases of man and beast, yet thousands upon thousands are overtaken with sickness without suspicion that it is caused by mercury or other subtile poisons that are so freely used in many medicines and remedies of the present day.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me.

Last Christmas scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it was a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion, I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10th, 1875.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10th, 1874.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

An Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they CURE. Instant relief afforded in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters, that they do not hesitate to WARRANT it to possess greater—far greater—curative properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz., 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

ROOFS

that leak are costly property. You cannot afford them. The damage to your housed crops which results from one storm is often more than the cost of putting your Barn Roof in order. The yearly decay of agricultural machinery and implements, arising from leaky roofs on outhouses, would more than pay the cost of roofing every shed, crib and storehouse on your farm. Your stock suffer from the drippings of your stable roof and the necessity of their lying in wet stalls. These evils affect property, but when your house roof leaks it is worse yet; then comfort departs, and you have a garret full of pails and pans to catch the steady streams; there are wet ceilings and falling plaster; there is spoiled furniture, damp bedding and rheumatism; there is the anxious wife, wearied with running up-stairs to guard against new leaks; it is decay, and ruin, and property wasted. *You cannot afford it.* Our Slate Roofing Paint will end your difficulties and make your roofs water-tight. For new roofs, our Rubber Roofing Felt, covered with Slate Roofing Paint, will give satisfaction in any one. For full information in regard to Roofing and House Paints generally, send for our 100-page Book, which is free to all who write *at once*, and *mention this newspaper*. Address N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., LIMITED, 7 Cedar St., N. Y.

$25 TO $50 PER DAY Can Actually be Made with the Great Western Well Auger

WE MEAN IT!

And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 90 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,

And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements *bona fide*. Address

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

☞ State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

THE SUN FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The events of the Presidential campaign will be so faithfully and fully illustrated in THE NEW YORK SUN as to commend it to candid men of all parties. We will send the WEEKLY EDITION (eight pages), postpaid, from June 1st till after election, for 50 cts.; the SUNDAY EDITION, same size, at the same price; or the DAILY, four pages, for $3.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

INQUIRE FOR W. A. DROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS.

PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

THE CELEBRATED
MASSILLON
THRESHING
MACHINES
ESTABLISHED 1848
PORTABLE ENGINES
HORSE POWERS &c.
RUSSELL & Co.
MASSILLON, OHIO.

Illustrated Circular Sent Free

Selected French Burr Mill Stones

Of all sizes, and superior workmanship. Portable Grinding Mills, upper or under runners, for Farm or Merchant work. Genuine Dutch Anker Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc.; all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"THE VIBRATOR"

3000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO. "VIBRATOR"

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

REGISTERED WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL FOR ALL LUNG DISEASES TRADE MARK.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.
Have You Weak Lungs?
Have You a Cough or Cold?
Have You Pain in Your Breast?
Have You any Throat Disease?
Have You Consumption?
USE DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Are You Weak and Debilitated?
Do You Suffer from Indigestion?
Do You require a Tonic?
Have You No Appetite?
Do You need Building Up?
Do You wish to be Strong and Healthy?
USE DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
Sold by all Druggists.
Principal Depot,
No. 232 North Second St., Phila.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Twelve Points OF THE HORSE,

Scientifically, Anatomically, Physiologically and Mechanically Explained by Illustrations.

A book of importance to Horse Dealers and all lovers of the horse; sent postpaid to any address for 50 cents. Address R. C. STONE, Publisher, 770 W. Monroe Street Chicago, Ill.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

There will be many, who resorted to the fashionable mineral springs in by-gone years, whose pockets will not permit them to leave this year, as all must visit the Centennial. We advise such to buy

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

drink it, get good from it, save money, and visit Philadelphia. A word to the wise is sufficient.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

O. N. U. No. 21

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

H. W. JOHNS' PATENT ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing—With Light Gray Fire Proof Coating, for steep or flat Roofs. The only RELIABLE substitute for tin. In use by all of the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS and R. R. Co.'s. Ready for use. Easily applied. Asbestos Paints, all colors, ready for use, unexcelled in richness of color and body of finish. Asbestos Steam Pipe and Boiler Coverings. Asbestos Steam Packing—Indestructible, self-lubricating. Asbestos [illegible] Coating, for restoring and preserving [illegible] Paint, for Tin Roofs, Iron Work, etc. Fire-Proof Coating, for [illegible] Sheathings, Vermin Proof Linings, etc. Send for Pamphlet, Price List, samples and list of parties using [illegible] factory inducements and exclusive right of sale will be given to [illegible] where our goods are not kept for sale. Established 1858. Patentee and Manufacturer. H. W. JOHNS, 87 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

GRATE REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

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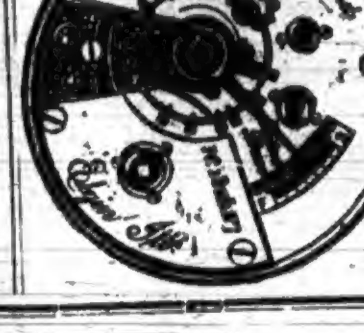

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts..

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade

Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his patrons the benefit of the same.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—oo—

Bargains! Bargains!

—oo—

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entire stock will be made Leaders, and sold at less than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

—o—

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

—o—

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

—o—

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

—o—

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time-card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	3 00pm
Rochester	2 58 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 15 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 56 "		3 00 "	7 22 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 16 "	9 21 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 00 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 05 "	5 24 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 38 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 20am			8 25
Ft Wayne	10 25 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angela	12 45 pm	8 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 05	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 50	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "		-	11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5-a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	6 45		11 20
Ar Angela	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 8		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		3 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

H. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

—o—

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

—o—

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Exprs	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F.
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.13	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.30
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.28	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.30	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A SCUTRA RD. Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras,

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2.35 a m.	8:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	8:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.27	2.57	8.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7.40 a m
Sedan	2.28	2.45 "	6:23 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	8.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING. WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 20	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 38am	†5 06	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 08	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 20am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 22	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 50	9 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	488 Miles
TOLEDO to QUNCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Egland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

—oo—

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

—oo—

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 8th, 1876. Number 23.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column..........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartendaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,
JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW
Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE. IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.
Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.
He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fine Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock

The Auburn

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

GREAT
New York Store
—IN—
GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in afirst store
LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN,

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 20, 1875.

Boys, don't rob the bird's nests.

White vests are ready to pull down.

Dust thou art and unto dusters thou shalt return.

Those new style rustic flower pots are very handsome.

Strawberry short cake will soon be the popular desert.

The spring bonnets are like the season—rather backward.

How is your centennial tree by this time? Don't let it wilt

The ladies like to see greenbacks converted into pin-backs.

"Don't care a continential," is the latest, style of centennial swearing.

Farmers who planted early are now giving their corn the first plowing.

If there is anything in an abundance of bloom, the locust crop ought to be a good one this season.

Gold, in small quantities, has been discovered at Morgantown, North Carolina.

Startling discovery of a little three-year old—"Why, pa, there's a hole in your hair."

"Frozen blue" is a new shade for evening silk. If trimmed with "blue blazes" the effect is very melting.

A vinegar-hearted old batchelor says he always looks under the head of marriages for the news of the week.

When you get measured for a new, suit of clothes, the tailor invariably "pulls down your vest."

The boys are now taking to the water and are as happy as ducks in a puddle, or trout in a brook.

Learn the lesson: No one cares about the size of your foot except yourself; therefore be comfortable.

Next time put a wire screen over the the tops of your chimneys, if you don't want to be bothered with the swallows.

The black snake crop will be sufficiently matured for all practical purposes by the time blackberries are ripe.

Now that an abundant cherry crop is a foregone conclusion, you may look out for the man who sells "patent seeders."

The most fashionable spring bonnett for this year seems to be the old winter bonnet fixed over with cream colored trimmings.

It is not possible to run a paper to please everybody; the man who would try to do so would be a fool, and must inevitably fail.

When six young ladies sit down to talk about their new spring bonnets, a small boy with a drum and tin horn is a refuge for the weary.

Nothing causes a larger variety of conflicting expressions to cross a young man's face, than to see his best beloved girl sit down upon his new chip hat.

You have had that silver quarter and brass button jingling in your pocket long enough now; pay your debts and therefore avoid a scarcity of change.

If you have any friends or relatives in the Quaker city, now is the time to drop them a line saying you will be on to see 'em some time during the centennial show.

In the difficult art of how to get along without doing anything, a number of our young men have taken all the thirty-two degrees and still they don't seem to be happy.

Let the children enjoy the sunshine. Don't be so particular about freckles and tan. The blush of the daintiest rose is penciled by the artistic touch of that great orr of day.

Lemons can be preserved by varnishing them with a solution of shellac in alcohol. The skin of shellac formed is easily removed by rubbing the fruit in the hands.

There is a town in Maine where, after three days hard work, the citizens raised seventy-two cents for the widow of a man who was accidentally killed.

A frontier Texan who was asked if he was going to attend the Centennial Exhibition, guiltlessly replied: 'I'd like to put it off till next year.'

An editor of a denominational paper in Chicago says: "A man needs grace to edit a religious paper at any time, but especially when he has the rheumatism.

The custom and manners of years ago are rapidly passing away, and the only thing left to remind us of our grandfather's peculiarities is the super-human effort of the small boy to spit between his teeth.

The average young lady who joins a pic-nic excursion to the woods, or a little fishing party, always has enough strength to scream in seven languages when she sees a big spider, but not enough to mash it in one.

When a boy lodges his kite in a tree across a telegraph wire he will spend as much time and energy in trying to get it down, by throwing at it until the kite is broken all to pieces, as would serve to make a dozen other kites.

It is a vulgar notion that politeness is only required toward superiors. The truth is, every man or friend as his equal, and treat him accordingly. This is the very soul of good manners. Such feelings the real gentleman always has.

The warm season has probably advanced so far now that it will be safe to take down your stove, but there is no use marking the sections of pipe under the mistaken idea that you will have no trouble with them next fall, for they are sure to shrink and expand during the summer so they never fit again.

A Pennsylvania paper discusses in this strain: "If a publisher of a newspaper were to purchase from a merchant a shovel and make it a business to loan the shovel the year round to a dozen of his neighbors who would consequently need to buy no shovels that merchant would say the publisher was injuring the merchant's business, as every one who borrowed the shovel did so to prevent the merchant from selling him one The merchant would soon be heard to say "let every man use his own shovel." It is just the same with every merchant or other business man who subscribes for a newspaper and keeps it laying on his counters for every bummer to read who makes it a business to go round from shop to shop and from store to store to read all the newspapers he can put his hands on. When a man subscribes for a newspaper it is his private property and he ought to keep it as such and not turn his place of business into a local news depot for newspaper bummers."

Something Wanted.

Yesterday morning just after the dray-stand on Monroe avenue was well filled, a man about fifty years old rapidly approached the teamsters.

"What a dray?" yelled one, rushing at him.

"Want a wagon?" screamed another.

"He wants some one to move him, and I'm the man!" exclaimed a third.

"Gentlemen," began the man, but before he could say any more he was entirely surrounded by the draymen, and each one was clamorously asserting the merits of his horse and the strength of his vehicle.

"Hold on!" he cried, trying to wave them back, but it was two or three minutes before they would hold on. "What I wanted gentlemen," he commenced again, when they shouted;

"Only fifty cents for this red dray!"

"Take your goods right out of the house and not break a thing!"

He waited until every voice was silent, and then quietly said:

What I wanted was a chew of the weed."

They told him to go and buy it.

The Touring Pilgrim.

One of our Mississippi exchanges tells the following, and being assured that the story as related is true, with hundreds of other curious people we would like to know the name of the "touring pilgrim."

It was a clear, bright day, when the young drummer—who was making his first tour through the South—was seen smiling complacently on a fair damsel sitting on his left and diagonally opposite him, on the 3:30 bound train for Memphis, on the M. & T. railroad.

She was fair and beautiful to behold, as he thought, when he approached her thus:

"My good lady, it seems as though you were traveling alone."

"I am," was the reply.

"Well," said the drummer, "nothing gives me more true pleasure than to play the gallant to the fair sex who, like yourself are companionless; and if I do not presume too much, will be happy to be your escort as far as we travel together."

"How far are you going?" she then asked.

"To Grenada," he answered.

"I shall go that far myself."

"Well, then, surely, we will have a nice ride together."

"But pray sir, if I am not too impertinent, may I ask what sort of business you are in?"

"Oh, not at all, my fair lady, with pleasure, I can say that I am a touring pilgrim for a commercial house in the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

They sped on at the rate of twenty miles an hour, busily engaged in conversation, until they arrived at Station 15. By this time he changed his seat to one directly behind hers. When the train stopped their eyes fell upon a poor donkey, when he, thinking to make the young lady blush, was heard to say:

"Fair lady! I having been raised in a city, and am totally unacquainted with the different animals that inhabit the country, will you please tell me what sort or kind of an animal that is over the way?" at the same time pointing with his finger at the poor donkey.

She replied by making a mischievous wink at her father, who had not long since taken a seat near enough to hear the conversation.

"I too, have been raised in the city, and am, like you, unacquainted with the animals that inhabit the country; but if I would be left to judge, I would emphatically say, from his silly look and long ears, that he must be "a touring pilgrim for a commercial house in Louisville. Kentucky; Don't you think so papa?"

"I do I do, my daughter."

The drummer wilted, and has not been heard from since.

NOTICE—At the May Term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Ind. the estate of Lanslot Ingman, deceased, was declared probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.
J. P. WIDNEY, Adm'r.
May 20, 1876.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food afte eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to g to your Druggist and get a Sample bott of Green's August Flower for 10 cent and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cent two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

THE LITTLE BLACK-EYED REBEL.

BY WILL CARLETON.

A boy drove into the city, his wagon loaded down
With food to feed the people of the British-governed town;
And the little black-eyed rebel, so cunning and so sly,
Was watching for his coming from the corner of her eye.

His face looked broad and honest, his hands were brown and tough,
The clothes he wore upon him were homespun, coarse and rough,
But there was one who watched him, who long time lingered nigh,
And cast at him sweet glances from the corner of her eye.

He drove up to the market, he waited in the line—
His apples and potatoes were fresh and fair and fine:
But long and long he waited, and no one came to buy,
Save the little black-eyed rebel, watching from the corner of her eye.

"Now who will buy my apples?" he shouted, long and loud;
And "Who wants my potatoes?" he repeated to the crowd;
But from all the people round him came no word of a reply,
Save the black-eyed rebel, answering from the corner of her eye.

For she knew that 'neath the lining of the coat he wore that day
Were long letters from the husbands and the fathers far away,
Who were fighting for the freedom that they meant to gain or die;
And a tear like silver glistened in the corner of her eye.

But the treasures—how to get them? crept the question through her mind,
Since keen enemies were watching for what prizes they might find;
And she paused a while and pondered, with a pretty little sigh;
Then resolve crept through her features, and a shrewdness fired her eye.

So she resolutely walked up to the wagon old and red;
"May I have a dozen apples for a kiss?" she sweetly said;
And the brown face blushed to scarlet, for the boy was somewhat shy,
And he saw her laughing at him from the corner of her eye.

"You may have them all for nothing, and more, if you want," quoth he.
"I will have them, my good fellow, but can pay for them," said she;
And she clambered on the wagon, minding not who all were by,
With a laugh of reckless romping in the corner of her eye.

Clinging round his brawny neck, she clasped her fingers white and small,
And then whispered "Quick! the letters! thrust them underneath my shawl!
Carry back again *this* package, and be sure that you are spry!"
And she sweetly smiled upon him from the corner of her eye.

Loud the motley crowd were laughing at the strange, ungirlish freak,
And the boy was scared and panting, and so dashed he could not speak;
And, "Miss, *I* have good apples," a bolder lad did cry;
But she answered, "No, I thank you," from the corner of her eye.

With the news of loved ones absent to the dear friends they would greet,
Searching them who hungered for them, swift she glided through the street.
"There is nothing worth the doing that it does not pay to try,"
Thought the little black-eyed rebel, with a twinkle in her eye.

—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

LORD CAMELFORD'S BODY.

A New Story by Charles Reade.

To those who take their ideas of character from fiction alone such a sketch as this must seem incredible; for fiction is forced to suppress many of the anomalies that nature presents. David was even more unlike David than Camelford varied from Camelford, and the chivalrous Joab, who dashed, with his life in his hand, into the camp of the Philistines, to get his parched general and king a cup of water, afterward assassinated a brother soldier in a way so base and dastardly as merited the gibbet, and the lash to boot. Imagine a fellow hanging in chains by the roadside, with the Victoria cross upon his bosom, both cross and gibbet justly earned! Such a man was, in his day, the son of Zeruiah.

But were fiction to present such bold anomalies they would be dubbed inconsistencies, and Horace would fly out of his grave at our throats, crying,

amphora coepit
Institui, currente rota cur urceus exit?

It is all the more proper that the mixed characters of history should be impressed on the mind, lest in our estimate of mankind men's inconsistencies should be forgotten, and puzzle us beyond measure some fine day when they turn up in real life.

Lord Camelford went to school first at Berne in Switzerland, and passed for a thoughtful boy; thence to Charterhouse. He took a fancy to the sea, and was indulged in it; at fourteen years old he went out as midshipman in the Guardian frigate, bound for Botany bay with stores. She met with disasters, and her condition was so desperate that the Captain (Riou) permitted the ship's company to take to the boats. He himself, however, with a fortitude and pride British commanders have often shown in the face of death, refused to leave the ship. Then Camelford and ninety more gallant spirits stood by him, to share his fate. However they got the wreck—for such she is described—by a miracle, to the Cape, and Camelford went home in a packet.

Next year, 1791, he sailed with Vancouver in the Discovery. But, on this voyage, he showed insubordination, and Vancouver was obliged to subject him to discipline. He got transferred to the Resistance, then cruising in the Indian seas, and remained at sea until 1796, when his father died, and he returned home to take his estates and title.

Though years had elapsed, he could not forgive Captain Vancouver, but sent him a challenge. Vancouver was then retired, and in poor health. The old captain appealed to the young man's reason, and urged the necessity of discipline on board a ship of war, but offered to submit the case to any flag officer in the navy, and said that if the referee should decide this to be a question of honor, he would resign his own opinion and go out with Lieutenant Camelford.

Camelford, it is to be feared, thought no sane officer would allow a duel on such grounds, for he did not accept the proposal, but waited his opportunity, and meeting Vancouver in Bond street, insulted him and tried to strike him. The mortification and humiliation of this outrage preyed upon Vancouver's heart, and shortened the life of a deserving officer and very distinguished navigator.

Little more than a year after this Camelford took a very different view of discipline, and a more sanguinary one. Yet there was one key to these discordant views, his own egotism.

Peers of the realm rose fast in the King's service at that date, and Camelford, though only a lieutenant, soon got a command. Now it so happened that, on a certain day at the end of the year 1797 or beginning of 1798, his sloop, the Favorite, and a large vessel, the Perdrix, Captain Fahie, were both lying in English harbor, Antigua. Fahie was away at St. Kitts, and Peterson, First Lieutenant, was in charge of the Perdrix. Lord Camelford issued an order, which Peterson refused to obey, because it affected his vessel, and he represented Fahie, who was Camelford's senior. There were high words, and threats of arrest on Camelford's part; and twelve of Peterson's crew came up armed. It is not quite clear whether Peterson sent for them; but he certainly drew them up in line, and bared his own cutlass. Camelford immediately drew out his own marines and ranged them in line opposite Peterson's men. He then came up to Peterson, with a pistol, and said, "Lieutenant Peterson, do you still persist in not obeying my orders!"

"Yes, my Lord," said Peterson, "I do persist."

Thereupon Camelford put his pistol to Peterson's very breast and shot him dead on the spot. He fell backward and never spoke nor moved.

Upon this bloody deed the men retired to their respective ships, and Camelford surrendered to Capt. Matson, of the Beaver sloop, who put him under parole arrest. He lost little by that, for the populace of St. John's wanted to tear him to pieces. A coroner's jury was summoned, and gave a cavalier verdict that Peterson "lost his life in a mutiny," the vagueness of which makes it rather suspicious.

Camelford was then taken in the Beaver sloop to Martinque, and a court-martial sat on him, by order of Rear-Admiral Hervey. The court was composed of the five captains upon that station, viz., Caley, Brown, Ekers, Burney, and Mainwaring, and the judgment was delivered in these terms after the usual preliminary phrases: "The court are unanimously of opinion that the very extraordinary and manifest disobedience of Lieut. Peterson to the lawful commands of Lord Camelford, the senior officer at English harbor, and his arming the ship's company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to his Majesty's service; the court do therefore unanimously adjudge that Lord Camelford be honorably acquitted."

Such was the judgment of sailors sitting in a secret tribunal. But I think a judge and a jury sitting under the public eye and sitting next day in the newspapers would have decided somewhat differently.

Camelford may or may not have been the senior officer in the harbor; Peterson, in what pertained to the Perdrix, was Fahie, and Fahie was not only Camelford's senior, but his superior in every way, being a post-captain.

"Lieutenant" is a French word, with a clear meaning, which did not apply to Camelford, but did to Peterson; *lieu tenant*, or *locum tenens*. I think, therefore, Peterson had a clear right to resist in all that touched the Perdrix; and that Camelford would never have ventured to bring him to a court-martial for mere disobedience of his order. In the court-martial Camelford is called a commander; but that is a term of courtesy, and its use, under the peculiar circumstances, seems to indicate a bias; he had only a lieutenant's grade, and in that grade was Peterson's junior.

Much turns, however, on the measure and manner even of a just resistance, and here Peterson was prima facie to blame. But suppose Camelford had threatened violence! The thing looks like an armed defense, not a meditated attack. For the lieutenant in command of the Favorite to put a pistol to the lieutenant in charge of the Perdrix and slaughter him like a dog, when the matter could have been referred on the spot by these two lieutenants to their undoubted superiors, was surely a most rash and bloody deed. Indeed opinion in the navy itself negatived the judgment of the court-martial. So many officers who respected discipline looked so coldly on this one-sided disciplinarian, Camelford, that he resigned his ship and retired from the service soon after.

THE CAPRICCIOS OF CAMELFORD.

It was his good pleasure to cut a rusty figure in his Majesty's service. He would not wear the epauletts of a commander, but went about in an old lieutenant's coat, the buttons of which, according to one of his biographers, "were as green with verdigris as the ship's bottom." He was a tartar, but attentive to the comforts of the men and very humane to the sick. He studied hard in two kinds, mathematical science and theology: the first was to make him a good captain, the second to enable him to puzzle the chaplains, who in that day were not so versed in controversy as the Jesuit fathers.

Returning home with Peterson's blood on his hands, he seems to have burned to recover his own esteem by some act of higher courage than shooting a brother officer *a' bout portant*, and he hit upon an enterprise that certainly would not have occurred to a coward. He settled to invade France single-handed and shoot some of her rulers, *pour encourager les autres*. He went to Dover and hired a boat. He was sly enough to say at first he was bound for Deal; but after a bit, says our adventurer, in tones appropriately light and cheerful, "Well, no; on second thoughts, let us go to Calais; I have some watches and muslins I can sell there. Going to France in that light and cheerful way, was dancing to the gallows; so Adams, the skipper of the boat, agreed to go with him for £10, and went directly to the authorities. They concluded the strange gentleman was going to deliver up the island to France; so they let him get into the boat and then arrested him. They searched him, and found him armed with a brace of pistols, a dagger, and a letter of introduction in French.

They sent him up to the privy council, and France escaped invasion that bout.

At that time, as I have hinted, it was a capital crime to go to France from England. So the gallows yearned for Camelford. But the potent, grave and reverend seniors of his Majesty's Council examined him, and advised the King to pardon him under the Royal Seal; they pronounced that "his only motive had been to render a service to his country." This was strictly true, for whoever fattens on the plans of France with a pestilent English citizen, or consigns him to a French dungeon for life, confers a benefit on England, and this benefit Camelford did his best to bestow on his island home. It was his obstructors who should have been hanged. His well-meant endeavor reminds one of the convicts' verses bound for Botany bay:

True patriots we, for be it understood
We left our country for our country's good.

The nation that had retained him against his will now began to suffer for its folly by his habitual breaches of the public peace.

After endless skirmishes with the constables my lord went into Drury Lane theater, drunk, with others of the same kidney, broke the windows in the boxes and the chandeliers, and Mr. Humphries' head. Humphries had him before a magistrate. Camelford lied, but was not believed; and then dragged the magistrate to ask Mr. Humphries if he would accept an apology; but wordointment was not the balm for Humphries, who had been twice knocked down the steps into the hall, and got his eye nearly beaten out of his head. He prepared an indictment, but afterward changed his tactics judiciously, and sued the offender for damages. The jury, less pliable than captains in a secret tribunal, gave Humphries a verdict and £500 damages.

After this, Camelford's principal exploits appear to have been fights with the constables, engaged in out of sport, but conducted with great spirit by both parties, and without a grain of permanent ill-will on either side. He invariably rewarded their valor with gold when they succeeded in capturing him. When they had got him prisoner, he would give the constable of the night a handsome bribe to resign his place to him. Thus promoted, he rose to a certain sense of duty, and would admonish the delinquents with great good sense and even eloquence, but spoiled all by discharging them. Such was his night work. In the daytime he was often surprised into acts of unintentional charity and even of tender-heartedness.

HIS NAME A TERROR TO FOPS.

He used to go to a coffee-house in Conduit street, shabbily dressed, to read the paper. One day a dashing beau came into his box, flung himself down on the opposite seat, and called out in a most consequential tone, "Waitas, bring a couple of wax candles and a pint of Madeira, and put them in the next box." *En attendant* he drew Lord Camelford's candle toward him and began to read. Camelford looked at him, but said nothing.

The buck's candles and Madeira were brought, and he lounged into his box to enjoy them. Then Camelford mimicked his tone, and cried out, "Waitas, bring me a pair of snuffas." He took the snuffers, walked leisurely round into the beau's box, snuffed out both the candles, and retired gravely to his own seat. The buck began to bluster, and demanded his name of the waiter.

"Lord Camelford, sir."

"Lord Camelford! What have I to pay!" He laid down his score and stole away without tasting his Madeira.

HIS PLUCK.

When peace was proclaimed the suffering nation rejoiced. Not so our pugnacious peer. He mourned alone, or rather cursed, for he was not one of the sighing sort. London illuminated, Camelford's windows shone dark as pitch. This the London citizen always bitterly resents. A mob collected and broke his windows. His first impulse was to come out with a pistol and shoot all he could; but, luckily, he exchanged the firearms for a formidable bludgeon. With this my lord sallied out, single-handed, and broke several heads in a singularly brief period. But the mob had cudgels, too, and belabored him thoroughly, knocked him down, and rolled him so diligently in the kennel, while hammering him, that, at the end of the business, he was just a case of mud with sore bones. All this punishment he received without a single howl; and it is believed would have taken his death in the same spirit; so that we might almost say of him,

He took a thousand mortal wounds
As mute as fox 'midst mangling hounds.

The next night his windows were just as dark, but he had filled his house with boarders, as he called them, viz., armed sailors, and had the mob attacked him again there would have been much bloodshed, followed by a less tumultuous, but wholesale, hanging day. But the mob were content with having thrashed him once, and seem to have thought he had bought a right to his opinions. At all events they conceded the point, and the resolute devil was allowed to darken his house and rebuke "the weakness of the people" in coming to terms with Bony.

THE PITCHER GOES ONCE TOO OFTEN TO THE WELL.

Camelford had a male friend, a Mr. Best, and, unfortunately, a female friend, who had once lived with this very Best. This Mrs. Simmons told Camelford that Best had spoken disparagingly of him. Camelford believed her and took fire. He met Best at a coffee-house and walked up to him and said, in a loud, aggressive way, before several persons, "I find, sir, you have spoken of me in the most unwarrantable terms." Mr. Best replied, with great moderation, that he was quite unconscious of having deserved such a charge.

"No, sir," says Camelford; "you know very well what you said of me to Mrs. Simmons. You are a scoundrel, a liar, and a ruffian!"

In those days such words as these could only be wiped out with blood, and the seconds were at once appointed.

Both gentlemen remained at the coffee-house some time, and during that time Mr. Best made a creditable effort; he sent Lord Camelford a solemn assurance he had been deceived, and said that under those circumstances he would be satisfied if his lordship would withdraw the expressions he had uttered in error. But Camelford absolutely refused, and then Best left the house in considerable agitation and sent his lordship a note. The people of the house justly suspected this was a challenge, and gave information to the police; but they were dilatory, and took no steps until it was too late.

Next morning, early, the combatants met at a coffee-house in Oxford street, and Best made an unusual and indeed a touching attempt to compose the difference. "Camelford," he said, "we have been friends, and I know the unsuspecting generosity of your nature. Upon my honor you have been imposed upon by a strumpet. Do not insist on expressions under which one of us must fall."

Camelford, as it afterward appeared, was by no means unmoved by this appeal. But he answered, doggedly, "Best, this is child's play; the thing must go on." The truth is, Best had the reputation of being a fatal shot, and this steeled Camelford's pride and courage against all overtures.

The duel was in a meadow behind Holland House. The seconds placed the men at thirty-nine yards, and this seems to imply they were disposed to avoid a fatal termination if possible.

Camelford fired first, and missed; Best hesitated, and some think he even then asked Camelford to retract. This, however, is not certain. He fired, and Lord Camelford fell at his full length, like a man who was never to stand again.

They all ran to him; and it is said he gave Best his hand, and said, "Best, I am a dead man. You have killed me; but I freely forgive you."

This may very well be true, for it certainly accords with words he had already placed on paper the day before, and also with words he undoubtedly uttered in the presence of several witnesses soon after.

Mr. Best and his second made off to provide for their safety; one of Lord Holland's gardeners called out to some men to stop them, but the wounded man rebuked him, and said he would not have them stopped—he was the aggressor; he forgave the gentleman who had shot him, and hoped God would forgive him, too.

He was carried home, his clothes were cut off him, and the surgeon at once pronounced the wound mortal; the bullet was buried in his body, and the lower limb quite paralyzed by its action. It was discovered after his death, embedded in his spinal marrow, having traversed the lungs. He suffered great agonies that day, but obtained some sleep in the night. He spoke often and with great contrition of his past life, and relied on the mercy of his Redeemer.

Besides the duel he had done a just and worthy act. He had provided for the safety of Mr. Best, by adding to his will a positive statement that he was the aggressor in every sense: "Should I therefore lose my life in a contest of my own seeking I solemnly forbid any of my friends or relations to proceed against my antagonist." He added that if the law should, nevertheless, be put in force he hoped this part of his will would be laid before the King.

I have, also, private information, on which I think I can rely, that, when he found he was to die, he actually wrote to the King, with his own hand, entreating him not to let Best be brought into trouble.

And, if we consider that, as death draws near, the best of men generally fall into a mere brutish apathy—whatever you may read to the contrary in tracts—methinks good men and woman may well yield a tear to this poor, foolish, sinful, but heroic creature, who, in agonies of pain and the jaws of death, could yet be so earnest in his anxiety that no injustice should be done to the man who had laid him low. This stamps Camelford a man. The best woman who ever breathed was hardly capable of it. She would forgive her enemy; but she could not trouble herself, and worry herself, and provide, *moribunda*, against injustice being done to that enemy; *c'était male*.

I come now to the particulars which have caused me to revive the memory of Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, and I divide these particulars into public and private information.

THE PUBLIC INFORMATION.

The day before his death Lord Camelford wrote a codicil to his will, which, like his whole character, merits study.

He requested his relations not to wear mourning for him, and he gave particular instructions as to the disposal of his remains in their last resting place. In this remarkable document he said that most persons are strongly attached to their native place, and would have their remains conveyed home even from a great distance. His desire, however was the reverse; he wished his body to be conveyed to a country far distant, to a spot not near the haunts of men, but where the surrounding scenery might smile upon his remains."

He then went into details. The place was by the Lake of St. Pierre, in the Canton Berne, Switzerland. The particular spot had three trees standing on it. He desired, the center tree to be taken up and his body deposited in the cavity, and no stone nor monument to mark the place. He gave a reason for the selection, in spite of a standing caution not to give reasons. "At the foot of that tree," said he, "I formerly passed many hours in solitude, contemplating the mutability of human affairs."

He left the proprietors and ground £1,000 by way of compensation.

COMMENT ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Considering his penitent frame of mind, his request to his relations not to go into mourning for him may be assigned to humility and the sense that he was no great loss to them.

But, as to the details of his interment, I feel sure he mistook his own mind, and was in reality imitating the very persons he thought he differed from. I read him thus by the light of observation. Here was a man whose life had been a storm. At its close he looked back over the dark waves, and saw the placed waters his youthful bark had floated in before he dashed into the surf. Eccentric in form, it was not eccentric at bottom, this wish to lay his shattered body beneath the tree, where he had sat so often an innocent child, little dreaming then that he should ever kill poor Peterson with a pistol, and be killed with a pistol himself in exact retribution. That, at eleven years of age he had meditated under that tree on the mutability of human affairs is nonsense. Here is a natural anachronism and confusion of ideas. He was meditating on that subject as he lay a-dying; but such were never yet the meditations of a child. The matter is far more simple than all this. He, who lay dying by a bloody death, remembered the green meadows, the blue lake, the peaceful hours, the innocent thoughts, and the sweet spot of nature that now seemed to him a temple. His wish to lie in that pure and peaceful home of his childhood was a natural instinct and a very common one. Critics have all observed it, and many a poet sung it, from Virgil to Scott.

Occidit, et moriens dulces reminiscitur Argos.

THE PRIVATE INFORMATION.

In the year 1858 I did business with a firm of London solicitors, the senior partner of which had, in his youth, been in a house that acted for Lord Camelford.

It was this gentleman who told me Camelford really wrote a letter to the King in favor of Best. He told me, further, that preparations were actually made to carry out Camelford's wishes as to the disposal of his remains. He was embalmed and packed up for transportation. But, at that very nick of time, war was proclaimed again, and the body, which was then deposited, pro tempore, in St. Anne's Church, Soho, remained there, awaiting better times.

The war lasted a long while, and, naturally enough, Camelford's body was forgotten.

After Europe was settled it struck the solicitor in question that Camelford had never been shipped for Switzerland. He had the curiosity to go to St. Anne's church and inquire. He found the sexton in the church, as it happened, and asked him what had become of Lord Camelford.

"Oh," said the sexton, in a very cavalier way, "here he is;" and showed him a thing which he described to my friend McLeod as an enormously long fish basket, fit to pack a shark in.

And this, McLeod assures me, was seven or eight years after Camelford's death.

Unfortunately, McLeod could not tell me whether his informant paid a second visit to the church, or what took place between 1815 and 1858.

The deceased peer may be now lying peacefully in that sweet spot he selected and paid for. But I own to some misgivings on that head. In things of routine, delay matters little; indeed, it is a part of the system; but, when an out-of-the-way thing is to be done, oh, then delay is dangerous, the zeal cools, the expense and trouble look bigger, the obligation to incur them seems fainter. The inertia of mediocrity flops like lead into the scale and turns it. Time is really *edax rerum*, and fruitful in destructive accidents. Rectors are sometimes lawless, churchwardens deal with dustmen, and dead peers are dust. Even sextons are capable of making away with what nobody seems to value, or it would not lie years forgotten in a corner.

These thoughts prey upon my mind, and, as his life and character were remarkable, and his death very noble and his instructions explicit, and the duty of performing them sacred, I have taken the best way I know to rouse inquiry and learn, if possible, what has become of Lord Camelford's body.

A Kentucky Hanging.

An account of the hanging of a husband and wife in Warsaw, Ky., by a mob, briefly reported by telegraph, is given by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Their names were French, and with them lived Luke Jones, an uncle, who contributed largely to their support. His money being at length all spent, they desired to be rid of him. They put arsenic in his food, and he died in great agony, his sufferings exciting the anger of the community toward his murderers, who were immediately put in jail. At night they were taken out by the masked men, carried on horses to a secluded place, and hanged to a tree. The woman met death bravely, but the man begged piteously for mercy, and charged the crime upon her. "You lie," she retorted, "but it ain't worth while for us to quarrel here. We'll settle it in hell."

Fishing in Alaska.

Capt. J. W. White, of the revenue marine service, makes a favorable report of Alaska, saying that vegetation is luxuriant, the Yucon river navigable for 1,400 miles, the seal fisheries practically inexhaustible, and the minerals enormously valuable. Incidentally he tells this story of fishing off Sitka: "I had a barrel of Puget Sound clams salted for me for bait. I took my lead line, as large as my thumb, attached five hooks above the lead, with a clam on each, and fastened to the davit. Soon the bites—one, two, three, often five—were felt. I threw the line over the pulley, and put four men to pull, and up would come two, three, and sometimes five god, weighing thirty to forty pounds apiece. We had out about twenty lines, and caught 250 fish in two hours."

Working Women in New York.

Over 130,000 women, says an exchange, are employed in various kinds of labor in New York city, and in general at very limited wages. Few can make more than $10 or $12 a week, and numbers are compelled to get along on as little as $4, while others can make no more than twenty-five cents a day. The women who worked for Stewart have been supposed to be the best cared for in the city, but this idea has since been discovered to be fallacious, since fines for every trivial shortcoming materially reduced the earnings of all Stewart's employes. The girls employed by the Harper's in their book publishing establishment are reported to be the best paid and best cared for of any in New York.

Worth a Hundred Millions.

A New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* puts Commodore Vanderbilt's wealth at $45,000,000. He is below the mark. Even in these days of depreciated values the old man holds securities worth millions more than that. Uncle Daniel Drew, who knows whereof he speaks, puts the property of the Commodore at one hundred millions; but perhaps he gets it too high. Still, every one will allow that Vanderbilt is by far the richest man in America, at least in immediately realizable property.—*New York Sun.*

High-Salaried Drummers.

A traveling salesman of a St. Louis establishment has sued a hotel-keeper, a newspaper, and a railroad-company for negligence in causing him to miss a train. The railroad company furnished an incorrect time-table, the newspaper printed it, and the hotel man failed to wake up his guest as directed. The St. Louis drummer asks $5,000 damages for one day's delay, which exorbitant rates of payment, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "accounts for the poverty of St. Louis merchants and the gorgeousness of their employes."

NORWICH, Conn., made preparations to set its tramps to work, but when the work was ready not a tramp could be found. Here's food for reflection.

QUATRAINS.

MAPLE LEAVES.

October turned my maple leaves to gold;
The most are gone now; here and there one lingers,
Soon these will slip from out the twigs' weak hold,
Like coins between a dying miser's fingers.

HUMAN IGNORANCE.

What mortal knows
Whence comes the tint and odor of the rose?
What probing deep
Has ever solved the mystery of sleep?

PESSIMIST AND OPTIMIST.

This one sits shivering in fortune's smile,
Taking his joy with bated, doubtful breath;
This other, gnawed by hunger, all the while
Laughs in the teeth of death.

POET.

He sings because he needs must sing,
As birds do in the May,
Not caring who'll be listening,
Nor who may turn away.

FROM EASTERN SOURCES.

I.

No wonder Sajib wrote such verses, when
He had the bill of nightingale for pen;
Or that his lyrics were divine
Whose only ink was tears and wine.

II.

A poor dwarf's figure, looming through the dense
Mists of the mountain, seemed a shape immense;
On seeing which, a giant, in dismay,
Took to his heels and ran away.

III.

In youth my hair was black as night,
My life as white as driven snow;
As white as snow my hair is now,
And that is black which once was white.

MASKS.

Black tragedy lets slip her grim disguise,
And shows you laughing lips and roguish eyes
But when, unmasked, gay comedy appears,
'Tis ten to one you find the girl in tears.

THE FARCE.

In their dark house of cloud,
The three weird sisters toil till time be sped;
One unwinds life; one ever weaves the shroud;
One waits to cut the thread.

—*T. B. Aldrich, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

Pith and Point.

MANUAL labor—studying up Cushing.

AN order-nary fellow—the free lunch fiend.

A BOBTAIL flush—a crowded street car.

PAY as you go; and if you cannot pay don't go.

THE iron horse has but one ear—the engineer.

IF base-ball clubs have the "spirit of '76," let their scores be 7 to 6.

WHEN you see a young goat asleep, can you call it a case of kid-napping?

THE lower down a man keeps the safer he iz, and when he gits six feet under ground he iz perfekly safe.

IGNORANT people think they are very wise when they ask questions that they kant answer themselves.—*Josh Billings.*

"ITS awl for the good of her sole" was what the cobbler told the police when he was arrested for pegging at his wife with a last.

ONE of the saddest things to contemplate just now is the large number of persons in this country who have no relatives in Philadelphia.

DID you ever notice that not one rich man in a hundred blackens the heels of his boots? He employs a servant or bootblack to do it for him.

"THOU Hast Loved Me and Left Me, for 25 cents," is the latest case of heartless desertion, and may be seen in the window of a music-publisher.

A JURYMAN was asked if the judge had charged him. "Faith," said he, "the little fellow lectured us a good deal, but I don't think he means to charge for it."

A LITTLE boy, whose conduct made his mother say that she feared he did not pray, replied: "Yes I do; I pray every night that God will make you and pa like my ways better."

"I'VE had my say out, and I shall be the easier for it all my life. There's no pleasure in living, if you're to be corked up forever, and only dribble your mind out by the sly, like a leaky barrel."—*Geo. Elliot.*

A MAN who generally does a putty good business—the glazier.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* Well, yes, he does have a good pane business.—*Boston Advertiser.* It is rather a light trade, though.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE indifference of the people of England to education was painfully illustrated the other day in a Yorkshire village. A lecturer on the Feejee Islands offered to show the native manner of preparing food if any lady present would lend him a baby. Not one offered!

A JEWELRY-HOUSE was burglarized in New York last month, and the result was that the concern was put into the hands of a receiver. It now turns out that he took what was left for his expenses. The creditors must think that "the receiver was worse than the thief" in this instance.

"MADAM," said a doctor to a patient, recently, "when any thing is cured it is ended." "I can tell you something that ain't ended when it's cured," said the little boy, who happened to hear the remark. "What is it?" asked the doctor, smilingly. "A ham!" And he "scud" out of the room.

"OW'S MOTHER?" asked the Prince of Wales after he had kissed his wife and babies all round. "The 'hempress is well," replied Alexandra. "'Empress be 'anged," retorted the prince. "She ought to have knocked around Hindia as Hi'ave, and then she might talk about bein' hempress," and he gave his head a contemptuous toss.—*Chicago Times.*

UNSATISFIED.

"Only a housemaid!" She looked from the kitchen—
Neat was the kitchen and tidy was she;
There at the window a seamstress sat stitching;
"Were I a seamstress how happy I'd be!"
"Only a queen!" She looked over the waters—
Fair was her kingdom and mighty was she;
There sat an empress, with queens for her daughters;
"Were I an empress, how happy I'd be!"
Still the old frailty they all of them trip in!
Eve in her daughters is ever the same;
Give her all Eden, she sighs for a pippin;
Give her an empire, she pines for a name!

Boston Advertiser.

A Counterfeit John B. Gough.

A fellow, billing himself in the towns and registering himself as John B. Gough, has been delivering temperance lectures in Northwestern Iowa. At first it was suspected that he was an impostor, but when he told the Niagara story and jumped up in the air, cracking his heels together, and split his coat up the back from the tails to the collar, the audience stood right up and said, "This is, of a verity, the great apostle of temperance."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A CENTENNIAL COUPLE.

Sketch of the Life of George Fruits, 118 Years Old, and of His Wife, 90 Years—Probably the Oldest Married Couple in the World.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

In Ripley township, Montgomery county, and about nine miles from Crawfordsville, there lives an old man named George Fruits, whom every evidence goes to prove has passed the 118th mile-stone.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., in the early part of January, 1758. His parents were Germans, being emigrants from the Fatherland to America. They were poor and rather illiterate. The boyhood of Mr. Fruits was principally spent in Maryland, where he was engaged as a laborer. His education was neglected, and as a consequence he can neither read nor write. He says he don't believe he ever attended school to exceed a month in his life. He is the last one left of a family of twelve children, eight girls and four boys. Leaving Maryland accompanied by his friends, Mr. Fruits went to Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time. When Kentucky was opened to settlers he went there, where he took an active part in the Indian wars. His comrades were Daniel Boone and other well-known characters in the colonial history of Kentucky. He spent much of his time in the erection of block-houses and other means of defense for the settlers, and was well-known as a daring scout. He took part in all of the principal battles of the Indians, and now carries in one of his legs a ball which was shot there at the time of the battle of Blue Licks, on Licking creek, abouty eighty years since. After the settlements in Kentucky were perfected, Mr. Fruits removed to Ohio, remaining there during the first years of the present century. He was married near Hamilton, Butler county, O., on the 4th of October, 1806, to Miss Catherine Stonebraker, who still survives. When Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816, he entered the farm which is his present home, and bringing with him his family, removed to Indiana. He showed me the deed for his farm, which was given several years after the purchase. It bore the name of John Quincy Adams as President. In his better days Mr. Fruits was six feet three inches high, and weighed about 225 pounds. He was rather slender for one of that weight, his flesh being very compact. His arms were long and supported by powerful muscles. He had the reputation of being one of the strongest and most athletic men in his neighborhood. His hair was rather light in his palmier days, but is now a dark gray. The top of his head, a few years since, was entirely bald, but is now covered with a very fine coat of hair, similar to that of an infant. His eyes are of a light blue. While the lid on the left has fallen, completely closing it from view, the sight of the other is good, and he can readily distinguish objects with it. All of the permanent set of his teeth are out, with the exception of one, the eye-tooth on the left side of the jaw, but in their place a new set, the third, are making their appearance. The most of them are through cutting, and he tested their strength sufficiently to satisfy me by biting my finger when I was feeling of them. His forehead is high, and his other features quite regular, and he was considered quite a good looking man. One rather strange feature about his feet is his toe-nails. They will at times almost disappear, and then suddenly put forth into a thick, spongy growth. He has met with several accidents during his life, at one time breaking several of his ribs, and at another mashing his ankle, besides being wounded at the battle of Blue Licks. But, everything considered, he is as well preserved generally as most persons that reach the age of eighty. His habits have been good, generally, and especially since his settlement in Indiana. He has always been an early riser, and regular in his eating. He used tobacco a good many years, and whisky occasionally, but never to an excess. With the exception of the time he was a soldier, and four years as a tanner, and six as a distiller, he has been a farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fruits together constitute the oldest couple in the State, perhaps, and probably in the nation. Their combined ages amount to over 202 years. They are the last persons living of two large families, and are outliving the fifth generation. They are the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom are living, and are the grand and great grandparents of over eighty children.

An Enterprising Little Girl.

The New York *World* of a recent date tells an interesting story of a young girl named Gracie Wheeler, aged fourteen years, who ran away from school and was missing for twelve days. Her distracted parents thought she had been kidnapped, and sent circulars containing a description of her to all the police stations within a radius of twenty miles; but without avail until the receipt of a letter from the runaway by a school-mate, in which Gracie stated that she was living as a companion for an old lady. This letter gave the detectives an idea that the girl had applied at some intelligence office for a situation, and one was found where she had been. From this point it was easy to trace her, as she had done some light-house work in two different houses, and she was eventually found living with a Mrs. Smith, in Bergen, N. J. The letter gives a history of her troubles, and is as follows:

"DEAR SUSIE: As you have been my friend so long, I feel it my duty to inform you how circumstances stand with me. Aggie Cassidy told me one day that if I wanted money I could get a blank book for a few cents and go around collecting money, by making out that Sister Antabasken sent me. So I did so, and saved up till I had a dollar. I went and bought a lot of things and had a feast. Then on Friday noon I was counting my money when the teacher asked me whose money it was. To hide the fault, I said my mother told me to buy three yards of ribbon, and she said, 'Oh, it's all right.' On Thursday I took off my shoe and stocking to show Maggie Smith my funny toe, and it happened that a girl who was going past said I was begging. She told Miss Kirsted so, and Miss Kirsted said she would see my father and mother. She kept Maggie Smith and me in at 12 o'clock. Then I asked permission if I might leave the room, and she said yes. I had my sack on, and took my hat. When I got out I got into a car, having money. I am afraid you'll give information, so I wont tell where I am. Tell my mother as soon as you read this letter that a lady wanted a girl that would live with her as she was very old, and owned a cottage, and I went to her. She lives all alone, so I am there yet. Believe me your sincere friend.

"GRACIE WHEELER.

"To Gussie Leland, fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, New York city."

Gracie promised to go back to school, provided it should not be the same one she deserted so unceremoniously.

The One-Rail System for Railways and Canals.

The knotty problem of cheap transportation, as well as the vexed question of double tracks in narrow places, is likely to have a practical solution, should the new one-rail system, which is said to be working successfully in France, where it originated, be adopted in this country. The track is a line of light rails, spiked in the center with light ties, with two bands of macadam or longitudinal planks laid on the ground parallel with the rail. A road of this character is claimed to possess the advantage of costing $1,000 less per mile to construct than the narrow-gauge now so popular, besides allowing trains to turn very sharp curves as easily as on a straight line, the resistance of the cars being four-fifths of what it is on the narrow gauge track with two rails. The engines are furnished with steel cog-wheels, an improvement which is said to allow them to draw heavy loads, at small speed, in all kinds of weather, and more than a narrow-gauge engine of double weight could do. They are built with or without cog-wheels, and are far superior in power to the ordinary locomotive. Their driving-wheels have rims from eight inches to one foot wide, surrounded by a band of india-rubber. The locomotives and cars have two center wheels, one in front, one behind, which are double flanged, and run on the center rail, guiding the train and supporting the whole weight of the cars. The side wheels, one each side, merely maintain the equilibrium and hardly touch the macadam or wood on which the driving wheels run. This system is indorsed by the French Government, the inventor having a right to build several hundred miles of cheap railroads as feeders to main lines, also the concession of the transportation for fifty years on the canal de Bourogne. Here the track is laid upon the towpath, and with a small locomotive weighing four tons, at three miles an hour, a boat containing 200 tons cargo can be drawn. This system is said to be preferable to the screw steamer, for there is no loss of power due to the "slip" of the screw, which is about forty-nine per cent on an average. A tank locomotive of this system, weighing 8.3 tons, will haul, at four miles an hour, 600 tons of cargo, requiring sixty horse-power, while a screw steamer would take eighty-four horse-power. If the new one-rail system will do what the inventor claims, canal and railway transportation bids fair to be revolutionized, and a new era in railway building, opening up hitherto inaccessible places, will be inaugurated.—*Toronto Globe.*

A Story of the Connecticut State Prison.

Apropos of amelioration of discipline in the Connecticut State prison, during the past thirty years, the story of Pool, of New Haven, sentenced for life for burning his store, is told once more. Another man on his deathbed confessed the crime, but Pool did not live to reap the fruits of the confession. Naturally of fine sensibilities and noble manhood, he became at last frenzied by cruel treatment, and forfeited his life. Pool was placed in the shoe shop, and compelled to finish six pairs a day. Unused to work, it was with great pain he accomplished this task. But the greedy contractors, not content, soon increased the burden to eight pairs. An expostulation or a murmur only brought a blow. An eye turned to heaven for help was answered with the lash. No eye could look up. With this task, Pool found his health failing, his mind going. His nerves were unbalanced by the least irritation. The sweat poured from his brow, and for wiping it off he was reprimanded and punished. Every keeper seemed watching with an evil eye and taunting him with threats and jeers. To add to his distress his task was increased to ten pairs. He demurred, protested, flew into a rage. That night he was flogged, thrust into a dungeon without food, without bed, and next day, with his back all raw and not a moment of sleep, with but a crust for his food, he was ordered to finish eleven pairs. Pool felt that the hour of his dissolution had come. Innocent of the crime alleged, yet having no hope of liberty on earth, he concealed a knife, and resolved to sell his life as dearly as he could. He did what he was able to do of the task that day, and even more, but the bell struck and the eleven pairs were not finished. With fiendish malignity the keepers ordered him to the dungeon to await the Warden. The Warden came, and, without listening to entreaty or hearing a word of explanation, ordered him to strip himself to the raw flesh again, place his hands against the wall, and receive the lashes on his already lacerated back. "No, never!" said Pool. "Take that!" and Warden Webster fell dead. From that hour cats and shower-baths, and brutalities in general, were at a discount in the institution. Brute force was found unprofitable. Contractors demanded coffee and wholesome food and better treatment for the men, on the plea that they would do more work.

Boston, by a Foreigner.

Dr. Von Bulow says: "Everybody in Boston—that is, I mean, in the best musical circles—goes about in a sort of trance, as it were. When I talk to a man about a thing there, even of business, he says yes, and yes, and yes, mechanically, and looks out of the window. I recollect I said to a large publisher who was gazing away through the window at the other side of the street when I was talking to him, 'You must have a great number of poets in this part of the country.' 'Why?' said he. 'Because,' said I, 'there are many accomplished dreamers among you.'"

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24, 1876.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully, MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or pottassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes, as in all other blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

DR. SHALLENBERGER celebrates the Centennial by putting the price of his famous Ague Pills at one dollar. This old and tried medicine is cheap at any price, because it cures promptly any case of chills when all other remedies have failed utterly.

THERE are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

FACTORIES and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.

VEGETINE purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole system. Its medical properties are alterative, tonic, solvent and diuretic.

THE attention of all lovers of the horse is called to the advertisement of E. C. Stone, in another column.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

20 Extra Fine MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

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25 FANCY CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 10c, postpaid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

BIG PAY To SELL RUBBER STAMPS. Terms free. H. S. PARRISH, P. O. Box 266, Chicago.

$150 a month and traveling expenses to salesmen. Address Gem Manuf'ng Co., St. Louis, Mo.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., 109 S. 9th St., Phila., Pa.

DIVORCES legally and quietly obtained for incompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. A. GOODRICH, P. O. Box 1037, Chicago.

A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination forming. Particulars free. Address J. B. BURGES, Manager, Rawlins City, Wyoming.

$5 to $10 a day sure. Particulars free. N. Y. Sun says: "C. L. CLEGG (5 Dunne st., N.Y.) is responsible & reliable. He offers Agents extraordinary inducements."

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for SALESMEN. No peddlers wanted. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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$300 PER MONTH GUARANTEED. Business first-class. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.

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AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz.: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

$25 TO $50 PER DAY Can Actually be Made with the Great Western Well Auger

WE MEAN IT! And are prepared to demonstrate the fact. OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from 3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER, And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan. And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND. GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements *bona fide.* Address GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA. State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

THIS CLAIM-HOUSE ESTABLISHED IN 1865. PENSIONS obtained for Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of WAR of 1861 and '5, and for their heirs. The law includes deserters and those dishonorably discharged. If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, apply at once. Thousands entitled. Great numbers entitled to an increased rate, and should apply immediately. All Soldiers and Seamen of the WAR of 1812 who served for any period, however short, whether disabled or not, and all widows of such not now on the Pension rolls, are requested to send me their address at once. BOUNTY: Many who enlisted in 1861-'2 and '3 are entitled. Send your Discharge and have them examined. Business before the PATENT OFFICE Solicited. Officers' returns and accounts settled, and all just claims prosecuted. As I make no charge unless successful, I request all to inclose two stamps for reply and return of papers. GEORGE E. LEMON, Lock-Box 47, Washington, D. C. I recommend Captain Lemon as an honorable and successful Practitioner.—S. A. Hurlbut, M. C. 4th Congressional District of Illinois, late Maj. Gen'l U. S. Vols. In writing, mention name of this paper.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT, WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

IT PAYS Any smart man who wishes to make $2,000 a year on a SMALL capital, to commence in our line of business. Roofing is a Specialty. There is no one in your county who carries on the business. You can learn it in one week by studying our instructions, which we send to all who ask for them. Any man having $100 capital to start with, can purchase enough material to roof THREE ordinary houses. The sum realized from sale and profit on this supply, added to the regular pay for labor as Roofer, should amount to not less than $300. An expert man could EASILY do the work in nine working days. Two persons of small means can join together to advantage—ONE canvassing while the OTHER attends to the work. Send for our Book of Instructions (FREE if you write AT ONCE) and STUDY it. Ask for terms. If you are unable to advance the money, present the matter to the principal storekeeper IN YOUR PLACE, and talk it over with him. He will be GLAD to furnish the stock and divide the profit with you. We will guarantee the territory to the FIRST responsible applicant. Address N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., LIMITED, 7 Cedar St., N. Y.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry. Sarsaparillian and Its Associates. Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awakes fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$3 ENTERPRISE PRESSES FOUR SIZES A GREAT SUCCESS! SEND 2 STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE J. COOK & Co. MANUFACTURERS. WEST MERIDEN, CT.

RUSSELL & Co.
BUILDERS
ESTABLISHED 1842
MASSILLON, Ohio.
THRESHING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS
PORTABLE
ENGINES,
&C.
Illustrated Circular Sent Free.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. A man of noted health was asked how it was he seemed to be always well. "I am not particular in my meals; I eat what I like, and whenever I feel under the weather, I resort to my Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, which I keep always in the house." Wise man, and a good deal as well. He does not resort to violent drugs for relief. He uses Nature's remedy, in the shape of this Aperient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

O. N. U. No. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 8, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1876.

DEAR COURIER.—The past few days have developed several sensations as startling as they were unexpected. The most important of these is the sale of a Lieutenant's appointment in the army for $450.

The charges brought against Mr. Kerr lack nothing in definiteness or directness. The only question is, is it true? To this point must be directed with all speed the work of investigation. Does the story of the sale of an appointment to Green through Harney received any confirmation from collateral sources? If not, the question is reduced to one simply of the oath of Mr. Kerr against the oath of Mr. Harney—a thing that may be left to the judgment of public opinion. Nevertheless, the high character of Mr. Kerr cannot wholly protect him; and if it be found upon examination that he has been false to his trust, let him be treated with unsparing severity even though his fragile life be trembling on the verge of the grave.

And yet this charge against Mr. Kerr, has, to our mind, the look of the most infamous conspiracy that has been formed since the safe burglary. It has many strong points of resemblance to that iniquitous thing. I seems to be gotten up as the safe burglary was, to break the force of another investigation by casting odium and reproach upon the investigators.

The accusation rests upon the testimony of one man, Harney, who says he paid Kerr $450 for the appointment of Green: Harney was an ex-doorkeeper of the House; he has been dismissed from both places, and is now out of employment. He has, therefore, a direct interest in making friends with the republicans. His story must be received with the same sort of distrust as that of the letter carrier who came to Babcock's rescue in the whisky trial. It may be given, if not for cash, at least for the hope of reward. Green's evidence is open to the same objections. He is a man cashiered and dismissed in disgrace from the army. He has nothing to loose. He says he gave money to Harney to pay for his place. Harney says he paid it to Mr Kerr.

Now let this thing be probed to the bottom The democracy must go resolutely into it for two reasons: They must cleanse themselves of Mr. Kerr if he is guilty; they must cover the authors of this conspiracy with new infamy if he be innocent. The probability is that Green and Harney are only the puppets put forward and that the workers are behind. The names of the true workers must be known. Let all the facts come out, The whole country believes that the reputation of Mr. Kerr will stand the clearer for the scrutiny, and if his innocence be established, the administration party will have added one more to the scorching sum of shames and crimes that make it odious to this generation, and will make its story a blot on our history.

Mr. Kerr's high reputation should not shelter him from scrutiny; but surely it raises a presumption in his favor. His temperament habits, manners and associates all contradict the story of bribery. He is known as a man cold, reserved of haughty integrity, a scorner of the venal and paltry. It is inconceivable that this subaltern doorkeeper Harney should walk up to him and plump him an offer for $450 for an appointment. It is inconceivable that Mr. Kerr should chaffer with him, or sell out so very cheap and place himself at the mercy of a low fellow in such an open and audacious bargain. It is far easier to believe that both Green and Harney are conspirators, liars and perjurers than to believe this.

Moreover the bearing of the witness is worthy of consideration. The republicans themselves were disquieted by the bearing of Harney on the stand; and they were disappointed by the calm and noble mind of Mr. Kerr. And the few quiet words of utter denial that he spoke standing as he did exhausted with the sufferings of a long illness, with almost the faintness of death upon him, carry with them the thrill of conviction that goes straight home even to the breasts of his accusers; and they outweigh a whole wilderness of dismissed doorkeepers and cashiered captains.

Yet I cannot say Harney is a bummer, as was charged upon the witness against Babcock. He is a valuable fellow, has plenty of cheek, and talks right straight from the shoulder. There is no question but what Green paid him money. The question is, did Harney pay any of it to Kerr. I should not like to approach Mr. Kerr with money, and I do not believe any one else has dared do it Being in Congress at a time when numerous jobs were being lobbied through when his influence would have commanded thousands of dollars, had it been in the market, and passing through the whole of them without a taint of suspicion, I cannot understand how he could be a party to such an affair for so paltry a sum, and with a man comparatively unknown to him. His whole life contracts such an action, and as Ben Butler [illegible] the other day no sensible man, woman or child in the country gives it the least credit.

Another sensation followed close upon that relative to Mr. Kerr, connecting Mr. Blaine with an affair almost identical with a feature in the Belknap investigation. A man named Mulligan was summoned here as a witness as to Blaine's connection with the Little Rock railroad. Blaine had an interview with him the night of his arrival, and got possession of a lot of letters under his own signature, together with a memorandum made out by Mulligan. The witness came before the Committee the next day, and swore that Blaine made a pathetic appeal to him on behalf of his wife and six children, and threatening suicide, if Mulligan did not give up these letters, as they would ruin him. Blaine got the letters, and now refuses to give them up, claiming th t they have no reference to the matter under investigation. He submitted these letters to two lawyers who state to the committee that they do not contain anything that would be of use to the Committee, and I understand that Blaine has offered them to the Chairman to read, if he will keep in confidence all matter not having reference to the subject under investigation. Here is another witness whose statement is hardly credible. I don't believe Jim Blaine would get down on his knees to any one, as the witness claims he did. Though there are other facts that make his connection with railroads look very suspicious, especially the fact of his being worth about $200,000, coming to Congress with scarcely one-fourth that sum, yet he is one of those who will carry a high head to the bitter end.

I see an argument used by Republican papers that as these investigations have involved one or two Democrats, the House should cease prosecuting them. That would make the Democratic party as bad as the party in power. Had the Republicans pushed these investigations while they were exclusively in power, and brought to light their own corruption and then promptly punished the evil doers, the whole country would not have been disgusted as it is to-day with the administration. Had they adopted the measures of economy that the Democratic House has done, they would have had more friends and less enemies. But from the outlook to-day, the party that purges itself most of its thieves and swindlers; that punishes its wrong-doers, and introduces and maintains a judicious economy, that is the party that may look for and expect the confidence of the people. I believe the Democracy have the advantage in the race, but when once in power will have to do more than the Republicans have during the last few years if they desire to retain it. There is an element of bad men is this country that always float to the winning side, and worm themselves into positions to be used for their own self aggrandizement. They prostitute themselves to the basest means for their own enrichment, and get such a terrible grasp in time upon the party skirts that it is impossible to throw them off, and the longer they remain in power the more corrupt they become. This is the case with the Republican party to-day. There are good men in that party that would gladly rid themselves of this element if they could, but so closely are they blended with the organization that the party would become utterly demoralized and ruined.

Mrs. Mays and the junior arrived last Friday evening after a refreshing ride of 28 hours. They visited the Capitol yesterday, saw both Houses in session, and went to the top of the dome, 282 steps, to get a view of Washington scenery. With a field glass they could see the smoke of Baltimore 40 miles away. After that they went to the House restaurant, to enjoy the delicacies of soft crabs, strawberries, and spring chickens, the latter about as big as a baby's hand—price 75 cents. One was enough. To-day they went to Metropolitan church, to-morrow they will go down the Potomac 18 miles to Mt. Vernon, and the next day to the Soldiers' Home and agricultural grounds, leaving for the Centennial in the evening, and expect to arrive home Friday night.

I was much pleased to meet in the Rotunda the other day, Miss Annie Rainier, who in company with her uncle and a party from Illinois, were doing the city en route for the Centennial.

TOM.

Sale of a Bakery and Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, I, as the Trustee of the creditors of Christopher Baker and Charles Baker, will sell at private sale on or after July 1st, 1876, the personal real estate in DeKalb Co., Ind., to-wit: The east half of lot No. Twenty-eight (28) in the original plat of the town of Auburn [excepting sixty (60) feet off the north end of said half lot] on which is situated the bakery and store room formerly occupied by said Bakers.

Terms—One third in hand, one third in six months and the residue in one year from day of sale with interest. Also at the same time one fire proof safe. THOS. H. SPOTT, Trustee.
W. H. DILLS, Atty. May 23d, 1876.

Announcements.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of William R. Madden, of Butler as a candidate for Representative subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor—Please announce the name of W. W. Tomlinson, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic Covnty Convention

Mr. Editor—The friends of J. C. Summers, of this city, desires to have his name before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Sheriff.
MANY FRIENDS.

Mr Editor—Announce the name of J. K. Shaffer, of Union-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER.—Please announce the name of J. W. Beard, of Franklin-tp, as a candidate for Recorder. Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY FRIENDS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of W. H. Clark, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name o Michael Boland, of Corunna, as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decesion of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of John W. Boyle, a life long Democrat and a resident of DeKalb county for thirty years as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decission of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige
DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of R. M. Widney, of Concord township as a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please Announce the name of Aaron D. Moore, of Wilmington township as a candidate for county Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Auburn, on the 10th day of June next, and oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of A. J. McClure, of Butler Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention to be held at Auburn on the 10th day of June next, and oblige
MANY FRIENDS.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Please announce the name of Gilbert I. Paterson, of Richland-tp, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held June 10th, next. And oblige
MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of J. A. Eckhart, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, of Franklin-tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of Samuel Smith, of Smithfield-tp, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of George Headly, of Newville-tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Thos. H. Tomlinson, of Franklin,tp., as a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of J. M. Urie, of Richland-tp., as candidate for County Treasurer, before the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of James M. Norford, of Wilmington-tp., as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of G. N. Rex, of Newville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY FRIENDS.

EDITOR COURIER—Please announce the name of T. D. Gross, of Auburn, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

Editor Courier—Please announce the name of J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
MANY VOTERS

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES!

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind., PYKE & FORD, Peru, Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufacturers, there fore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete, the largest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebrate

SLOCOMB MAKE

of Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone block, Fort Wayne, Ind

Pyke & Ford.

ROOT & COMPANY

Are daily receiving great bargains in every description of Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from the great auction and clearing out sale in New York, and are offering the same to our customers at a small advance over cost.

Black Grenadines

Magnificent line 40 per cent. under last season's prices, in plain mesh, Fis Net mest, Plaids and Stripes, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents 75 cent and 90 cents per yard. ROOT & CO.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

The largest collection we have ever shown in Black Casmere Silks, Plain Colored Silks, Striped and Check Silks, at 60 cent 75 cents 85 cents, $1 $1,25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yarp. ROOT & CO.

Wool De Beges.

Very desirable for Suitings in plain Greys and Brows, also Striped and Plad De Beges, at 20 cent, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents per yard. ROOT & CO

Suits and Shawls,

Elegant line Silke Suits, Pongee and Mohair Suits, Draped, etc., Sacques, and Jackets, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Ppring and Summer Shawls. ROOT & CO.

MATTINGS

Fresh goods just landed, in White, Check and Fancy Styles—also Coco Mattings, for offices, in all widths. ROOT & CO.

CARPETINGS

At greatly reduced prices, All the new patterns in Body Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains. Also a new line of Rugs and Matts, jush opened. ROOT & CO.

VISIT US FOR

BARGAINS!

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a laage and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summr Suits, the letest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits fro $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh streets

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Go to Eaton's for a nice fitting suit.

James Henry has the best garden in town.

The term of the select schools are about closed.

This is the time of year to "pull down" your white vest.

Anyone wishing to buy a pig, call on Lime Jackman.

Pull down your vest, young boys, and go to the Centennial.

Gordon has a new and tasty sign fronting his picture gallery.

Mary McNeary, of Ohio, has been a guest of Kitty Elwell for several days.

Lamala Shawls and Sacques of the latest style just received at H. H. Stamets'.

Butler turned out well yesterday. We noticed many friends of the COURIER on our streets.

A goodly number of our citizens daily amuse themselves by fishing on our neighboring lakes.

H. H. Stamets has just received a large and handsome stock of Lamala Shawls and Sacques.

And now the festive fish-hook begins to fasten its barb into the fingers of innocent and careless boys.

Broad, speckled, spangled straw hats surrounded a number of female heads on our streets last Saturday.

Al. Spach is now with Joe Beugnot. He is accommodating and knows how to manage a first-class saloon.

We was away from home the greater part of last week and was obliged to neglect the paper in different ways.

Work on the new brick is progressing finely. Chas. Klotz and Frank Benedict are pushing their buildings lively.

The cool invigorating evening air is sweetly perfumed with the oder of flowers, dirty alleys, pig-pens and 'sich.'

If Joe. Beugnot can't sell you an organ, he will play Sweet Home, with variations, when you get ready to leave.

Just received, at F. N. Wright & Co.'s lumber yard, a car load of Grand Rapids land plaster, new and fresh, put up in barrels.

Fred Davis got tired of diving in Cedar Creek, and last week tried it from his father's horse. I resulted as usual—A skinned nose.

Just received, at F. N. Wright & Co.'s lumber yard, a car load of Grand Rapids land plaster, new and fresh, put up in barrels.

Lamala Shawls and Sacques to fit everybody, and of the latest style, just received at H. H. Stamets', in McIntyre's block.

A street sprinkler is much needed in this city, and we hope that ere long one will be provided for its much needed work.

Mr. McClellan has moved his barn back, and now his fine residence, in Somers addition, shows from nearly every point in the city.

Tom Thumb is going to Texas to live and the Chicago Times thinks that some day we shall hear of Tom being waylaid and abducted by a Texas grasshopper.

H. H. Staments has now on sale at his Millinery and Fancy Store, a lot of the latest styles of Lamala Shawls and Sacques. Give him a call, in McIntyre's block, opposite Miller & Casebeer's.

Don't forget to give H. H. Stamets a call, when you want anything in the Millinery and Fancy Goods line. Call soon in McIntyre's block.

Twenty-one liquor licences were issued in the county yesterday. That will make a nice sum for the school fund Wonder if there will be three months free school.

S. Poumer has a new barber chair. Sammy is always up and a doing and will keep pace with any of the barbers in DeKalb Co.—yoo bet.

Raise a Centennial poll. The Central House, under the management of M. C. Markle, Esq., has fed from forty to seventy persons within the last two weeks.

The Plowe troupe showed here Saturday. The "Brothers" were good, but if the "old man" had been singing for a keg of beer, he would never have seen the bung-hole.

The best fitting garment in the State. Satisfaction guaranteed by having your clothes made at Eaton's, and if you want a fine shirt don't call at any other place. He keeps the best styles in the city.

The following named gentlemen from Butler, this county, gave the COURIER office a call this week: N. F. Gengnagle, A. F. Pinchin, Jesse Greenamire, Simon Ochs, Isaac Hinschler, E. Ocker, Adolph May, W. F. Packer, and G. W. Maxwell.

The Kendallville Standard has a cylinder press. That's what the COURIER is going to have about the first of August.

Where! O, where is the "feller" that fixes up sidewalks and streets? If he will show himself in his might we will toot his praise in these columns. Let him show up!

The Union Festival, spoken of in the COURIER two or three weeks since, to be held at the M. E. Church next Thursday evening, promises to be a grand affair. Let all turn out.

J. O. P. Sherlock has arranged the restaurant, on seventh street, so that he can accommodate all who attend the convention Saturday. If you want a good meal this is the place to go.

DIED.—In Jefferson, Ohio, May 31, after a short illness of but two hours, Miss Cora L. Warren, aged 20 years and 3 months.

"Gone where the woodbine twineth!"

P. S.—Died of congealed gizzard.

The "Modoc" fishing club, of Fort Wayne, have leased the large island in the lake at Rome City known as Kerr's island, and are going on to improve the same, with a view to erecting a club house and cottages.

We have seen quite a number of wagon loads of potatoes on our streets this week, but what is done with them is more than we can tell. There don't appear to be any demand for them even at 10 cents a bushel.

Mrs. A. Swander died at her residence in Lisben, Noble Co., Ind., last week. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn for the departed one. She is a relative of Mr. John Swander of this place

A large assembly gathered to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new north side church, Sabbath afternoon. Services were held in both English and German languages, and subscriptions to the amount of about $110 were taken up for the benefit of the society.—[Waterloo Press.

The Boston Globe says that the year 2076 will be the next centennial year. If that paragrapher was clerk in a store we'd go four blocks to buy of some other house. He'd think nothing of adding a hundred dollars to a bill of eighty cents.

The radiant effulgence of the incandescent Orth permeated the circumambient atmosphere of the capital city the other day. Singular enough, however the would be Governor failed to explain his salary grab and made no reference whatever to the Venezuelan claims swindle in which he participated.

Newville is said to be a bad place for boys. The girls outnumber them three to one, and when a fellow wants to take one out, he finds two or three more ready to go along. The Irishman who said it was nice to be alone especially when you had your sweetheart with you would'nt do to live there.

Both the candidates for President and Vice-President on the Independent ticket are old Republicans. It seems that neither of the candidates have positively declined to accept, but everything they have said would indicate that it is their intention to decline. They are probably waiting to see what the other conventions will do.

The Republican State Central Committee have sent out circulars to all parts of the State urging Republicans to go to Cincinnati to defend Morton's private and political life, and work for his nomination. They hope by this means to get up a heavy outside pressure for "the devil on two sticks," but it will not avail them anything. As a Presidential candidate Morton's eyes are "sot."

The amount of money distributed to the various township trustees of La-Porte County on the 2nd Monday in June will aggregate over $70,000. The Dog tax amounts to $1,159,91. Road tax, $8,048,78. Township tax, $7.587,88 Special school tax, $20,036,40. Tuition tax, $9,445.20. School Fund interest, $1,146,64, Common school tax from State, $16,890,57, Liquor License (estimated) $5,000.

New Goods, New Firm & New Prices

Geo. H. Munn having opened a stock of Dry Goods and Groceries in the Moody block, proposes to sell at such prices as to make it an object to call within 5 or 10 miles to buy their goods in Newville I will sell for cash and can beat any house that sells for credit, just 25 per cent. Come and see for yourselves and be convinced.

GEO. H. MUNN, Pro.

I. & L. RICHMOND, Salesmen.

Boston celebrates the Centennial Year by demolishing the Old South Church, one of the few Revolutionary edifices left in that city. It was in this church that many of the greatest meetings of the patriots of '76 were held; and it was used as a barracks by the British troops during the occupation of Boston. Unfortunately it stands, or rather did stand, on a very valuable piece of land which is wanted for business purposes. The religious society which owned the property has built a fine new temple, and down goes the old one!

Programme of Soldiers Decoration at Auburn, Indiana, July 4th, 1876.

PRESIDENT OF DECORATION, CAPT. EZRA D. HARTMAN, Auburn.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Philip Noel, of Butler Township, Isreal Shearer, of Jackson Township, John A. Provines, Concord Township, Lieut. Willis P Andrews, Newville Township, Daniel Diehl Stafford Township, William Brooks, Wilmington Township, Capt. Moses B. Willis, Union Township, George Simons, Richland Township, Joseph Jones, Fairfield Township, Philip Powell Smithfield Township, Sidney P Jones, Franklin Township, Eber M Coll Troy Township, Jackson Thompson Garrett City.

Marshal of the Day, Joseph Rainier, Auburn.

Chaplain, Rev. Peddecord, Corunna.

Speaker, W. L. Penfield.

Calling Roll of Soldiers, George W. Gordon.

Committee on Vocal Music, George Kent, David C Bodine, Mrs Ezra D Hartman, Miss Orpha Bodine Miss Netta Williams, E E Williams.

Committee on Flowers, Mrs E D Hartman, Mrs Nicholas Ensley, Mrs Albert Totten, Miss Lotta Ford Miss Josie Rush William L Penfield, Henry Altenburg Frank Culbertson, Mrs Frank Culbertson Miss Abbie Potter, Mrs John E Casebeer Miss Frankie Stahl.

Committee on Decoration of Graves and Speakers stand Joseph Rainier J. W McKay, George Steel Abner Lewis John E Casebeer.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Forming Procession at Court House square at 3 o'clock P. M.

ORDER OF MARCH.

1st Band.
2nd Officers of the occasion.
3rd Soldiers.
4th Citizens.
5th Vocal Music.
6th Prayer by Chaplain.
7th Music by the Band.
8th Address by the Speaker.
9th Decoration of Soldiers Graves.
10th Form procession and march back to Court House square Brake Ranks &c.

From New York to San Francisco in Eighty-four Hours.

The Jarret & Palmer train arrived at the end of Oakland wharf, which is in the city limits of San Francisco, at 9:25 a. m., June 4, twenty-six minutes less than 84 hours out from New York. It arrived at the wharf in San Francisco at 9:45, and at 9:52½ the passengers alighted in the court of the Palace Hotel, dusty and travel-worn, but in good health and spirits. Engine No. 49 brought the train through from Ogden, with the assistance of an additional engine in crossing the Sierras. The time from Ogden to San Francisco was 24 hours and 52 minutes. Actual average running time from Ogden to Oakland wharf, 41¼ miles per hour. Considerable trouble was experienced on the Central Pacific from the wearing out of the brake shoes in the Pennsylvania cars, and in the mountains the Central Pacific Company put on two of their own coaches to brake the train. No accident of any kind occurred throughout the trip. Shortly after the arrival breakfast was served, to which prominent citizens, army and navy officers representatives of the press, the theatrical profession, railroad officials and the mayor of the city sat down. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the roof of the Palace Hotel on the arrival of the train at the wharf. The rest of the day was devoted to needed rest, and a serenade was given them in the evening.

MR. EDITUR—Blese put dis in der baber as vollows: Der boys und C. Tell had von up und down set-to. Der boys belled him der udder evenin', und two ov der shentlemen stepped up to der door und he asked vhat dey vanted dare. "Not'ing much," dey sed. "Vell, den, go und mind yer pisness, den, in der virst degree." Dick he no stan' dat, so he say, "Cum, boys, ve vill sho' him in vat dergree he ish in minty quick," und loaded der anvils und giv him von load. So he sed, "Vat der dunder veter ish dat fur; I dinks dat makes der hair stood strait on mine hed. I never herd such noise in der vars." So Dick giv him a nudder'n, und den he cum out, und he seed vun ov his old vriends dare, und he sboke und said—(by dis time Dick he fired anudder load)—"Boys, I vould dreat you all to der logger, but dat ish all, if you go off und let me haf a leetle rest. I vill dreat you all tomorrow." But dat did not sute der boys. By dis time Dick had a nudder off. "I vill giv you shust den minits to be off," sed F., und vent in und loaded der shotgun. By dis time Dick discharged a nudder. "Vhy, dat are noise I vill have in mine ears in Garret vor doo veeks only." Den Mr. Coef cum out wid der accordin und gif dem a dune; und before he left he vas a goin' tor clean dem all out, but finally he vent home. By dis time Dick he fired agin. "I can no shtand dat eny longer. I vunder vat dat 'ere Dick shoots. Ish it sthones dat makes it crack so loudt?" Dick shoots his last load, so der boys dey go avay, und let him haf a rest.

There are no times like the old times,
They shall never be forgot;
There is no place like the old place,
Keep green the dear old spot.

There are no friends like our old friends,
May heaven prolong their lives;
There are no loves like the old loves—
God bless our loving wives.

Grand Centennial Celebration,

Old Settlers' and Soldiers' Re-union and Floral Decoration,

At Auburn, Ind., July 4th, 1876.

The following is the

PROGRAMME:

Firing salute and ringing of bells at sunrise.

Form in procession at 10 o'clock a. m., headed by the Cadet Drum Corps and Auburn Silver Cornet Band, and march to the grove. Music by the band. Music by the choir. Prayer by the Chaplain. Music by the choir. Reading of the Declaration of Independence. Music by the choir. Oration. Music by the band. History of the county, and speeches by the old settlers, and dinner, on which occasion a

ROASTED OX

will be served up.

Form procession and march to cemetery at 3 o'clock p. m. Decoration of soldiers' graves.

Grand display of fire works in the evening.

The committee on celebrating the Fourth of July met at the office of John L. Davis. Present, Messrs. Davis, Hallopeter, Ryan, Potter, Porter, Penfield, and Davenport.

On motion, Mr. Hollopeter was appointed Chairman, and Davenport, Secretary.

On motion, the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Grove—A. Lewis, John H. Weaver, H. C. Miller, H. E. Altenburg, and B. T. Culbertson.

Committee on Fire Works—Messrs. Davis, Ryan, and Davenport.

Committee on Artillery—John Otto, A. Totten, Dan. Culver, H. E. Altenburg, and Sam. Culver.

Committee on Printing—D. Kahn, J. E. Casebeer, and E. E. Williams.

Committee on Finance—D. Kahn, Jos. Rainier, S. L. Yandes, I. N. Cool, and Chas. Beugnot.

Committee on Speaker—W. L. Penfield, J. E. Rose, and R. D. Teft.

Committee on Vocal Music—W. Griswold, E. E. Williams, T. D. Gross, Miss A. Widney, Mrs. A. J. Ralston, and Mrs. T. C. Mays.

Committee on Instrumental Music—F. D. Ryan, J. L. Davis, and Joseph Abright.

The following are the officers of the day:

President—Dr. J. H. Ford.

Vice-Presidents—John Grube, Butler Township; A. Provines, Jackson; Sam'l Shutt, Concord; George Headley, Newville; Wm. Richmond, Stafford; P. B. Nimmons, Wilmington; A. S. Lease, Union; James Goltschins, Richland; —— Downs, Fairfield; David Gonser, Fairfield; Miles Waterman, Franklin; —— Cole, Troy.

Marshal—T. C. Mays.

Deputy Marshal—J. Rainier.

Assistant Marshals—John Harvey, Butler; George Hogue, Jackson; [illegible] Dightz, Concord; W. C. McGonigal, Newville; Samuel Wartenbee, Stafford; A. F. Pinchin, Wilmington; E. B. Cutter, Union; Dr. Wm. Mercer, Richland; A. Bair, Fairfield; George H. Casper, Union; Wm. Kennedy, Smithfield; S. J. Aldridge, Troy.

Chaplain—Rev. E. Shear.

Neighborhood News.

We visited several towns in the county last week, and are glad to see that each one is gradually improving.

BUTLER.

—At the above place everthing was flourishing in good shape, and if Butler gets the Canada Southern, she is boss.

—J. H. V. Thomson is the champion foot racer and makes his time in—Well, try 'em.

—We are under obligations to Mr. Ryer, the best blacksmith in the county, for special favors.

—L. J. Blair has opened an agricultural store. Farmers can get their implements of him cheap.

WATERLOO.

—At this place everything seems to be lively, as much so, however, as in any town in the county.

—Jas. Clifford has been painting and fixing up his saloon so as to make it a comfortable place for a temperance man to while away a few idle moments.

—Gust Lease, Esq., republican candidate for Sheriff, has purchased the Bull-Ock pacing horse, and is fitting him for the track.

—Paul Clifford has had his billiard room generally overhauled and now it presents a fine and tasty appearance. Paul took the first prize at the billiard match at Edgerton, O., the other week. He takes them now everywhere.

GARRETT.

—Marshal Skilling is up to his work and with Theo. Sargeant as assistant, is keeping the Garrett "roosters" quiet.

—When any of our citizens call at the above place, don't fail to call on Ira West and Jack Brown, at Bell's old stand

—Sargeant & Son are pushing their new hall, and in a few days it will be ready for guests. When completed it will discount anything in DeKalb county —we mean for accommodations.

—One man was killed and other shot within the last week. We don't blame Garrett. Its a new town, and they must have a starter for a grave yard.

CONVENTION SATURDAY!

EVERYBODY COME!

The Largest Crowd ever known at a Convention will be here Saturday

LETS FIRE THE

AND AFTER THE ELECTION WE WILL BUST IT.

Democratic Caucuses.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Agreeable with a call from the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, the Democracy of the Auburn precinct, Union-tp., convened at the Law Office of A. J. Little, Esq., on Saturday, June 3, 1876, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Justice of the Peace, two Constables and selecting thirty delegates to the County Convention.

On motion of Thomas Shrieve, Major Samuel W. Sprott was called to preside over the deliberations of the meeting and on taking the chair made a few pertinent remarks, and thanked the meeting for the honor conferred.

On motion of W. H. Dills, D. D. Moody was chosen secretary of the meeting.

On motion the names of candidates were called for, when the names of William Shrieve, Arnold Bloget and A. J. Little were announced as candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace and the name of David Walborn was announced for the office of Constable. After some balloting A. J. Little, receiving the highest number of all the votes cast, was by the president declared the nominee of the meeting for the office of Justice of the Peace for Union-tp.

On motion David Walborn and —— were unanimously declared the nominees for the office of Constable in Union-tp.

The meeting then selected the following named persons delegates to the County Convention:

Jacob Walborn, George Brandon, John R. Moody, Thomas Shrieve, James Barclay, Arnold Bloget, William Sherwood, D. D. Metcalf, E. E. Williams, D. D. Moody, David T. Smith, John Davis, J. R. Lanning, F. D. Ryan, Hulbert Sheets, William Smith, Samuel Galoway J. J. Latson, Jacob Stamets, Samuel Swihart, Charles Klotz, Geo Wagoner, George Pepple, Isaac Cool, Hiram Rasely, Isaac Brandon, James McClellan, J. E. Woodford, Chris. Baker, William Snyder.

On motion the meeting adjourned 'sine die.'

D. D. MOODY, Sec.

CORUNNA.

In accordance with the recommendation of the County Central Committee, the Democracy met at Adams' Hall, and was called to order by John Urie, Esq.

On motion Levi Brown was chosen chairman and T. F. Franks secretary. Moved and sustained that the Chair appoint a committee of three, to select names of delegates. Thereupon the Chair appointed L. D. Britton, Stephen Masters and S. W. Treesh, who reported the following names:

Manoah Franks, Henry Kreuger, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Edward Orr, Stephen Masters, L. D. Britton, Levi Brown, Sr., W. B. Adams, L. W. Treesh, N. McIntyre, G. B. Monroe.

On motion the report was received and adopted, and then adjourned to meet at Auburn, June 10th, 1876.

T. F. FRANKS, Sec.

WATERLOO.

Jacob Amstutz, Sol. Miser, J C. Valey G. W. Fricks, Jacob McIntaffer, Geo. Wolf, Wm. Jackman, Jno. Mhiser, Ryan Clutter, D. Y. Husselman, Jas. A. Barns, Jonathan Spencer, Jas. A. Boozer C. M. Philips, C. O. A. McClellan, Benj. L. Duncan, Jno. Peterman.

J. C. STCLAIR, D. Y. HUSSELMAN.
Chairman, Secretary.

SMITHFIELD.

We attended the caucus in Smithfield township, and of course expected the secretary to send us the proceedings, but low and behold they are not here. We can not remember the names of each delegate and consequently cannot give them. At one time during the meeting three of Kelly brothers was before the chairman as delegates; but Charley wouldn't have it. He said, "there was to much Grant about it." The caucus was largely attended and each one seemed to be in earnest.

CONCORD-TP.

Persuant to a call of the Democratic Central Committee, the voters of Concord-tp. met at the School House in Spencerville. Geo. Barney called the house to order, and on motion William Simolton was chosen Chairman and A. C. Comparet Secretary.

On motion of Geo. Barney, that one from each school district in the township give the vote to porportion the number of delegates from such school districts to the County Convention.

Names of delegates:

Washington Testlson, Cyrus Walters, David Andrews, Ephram Boyles, Joseph Koch, John H. Gill, John W. Dills, Christian Curray, Augustus Hall, John Shutt, Isaac Newton, David Butler, Jeremiah Rhodes, Thomas S. Murray, Yeor Wise, Wm. Shatts.

There being no further business, the meeting closed.

ALEX C. COMPARET, Sec.

WILMINGTON.

The Democratic caucus met to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M. J. J. Ciser was chosen chairman and J. W. Bardner, secretary. A motion was then made that the chairman appoint a committee of three to nominate delegates to the County Convention. Amendment was offered to strike out the word 'chairman' and substitute 'caucus' and to insert to consist of W. W. Tomlinson, John W. Boyle and Aaron D. Moore, after committee of three. The amendment was lost, but the original motion carried. The chairman then appointed Wm. Campbell, Jas. Bargett and Jas. Chambers, as a committee, who reported the following delegates:

Edward Freman, Thos. Blackwell, Frederick Gengnagle, Michael Kronts, J. J. Hoopengarner, Wm. Wallace, Sam'l Campbell, Robt. Chambers, J. J. Ciser, Wm. Campbell, Peter Barnhart, Dan'l Tomlinson, Job. Edwards, Simon Ochs, E. A. Swineford, Adolph May, John F. Stout, Wm. Blair, L. C. Burgett, John Smith.

J. W. BARDNER, Sec.

Do you believe the man who inquired of a friend why Belknap traded the Black Hills to Bristow for a mule contract that Pendleton stole from a Kentucky railroad company took a paper? You know you don't.

Young Man Drowned.—Monday evening the sad intelligence was brought to town, from Eldora, Iowa that Freeman W., youngest son of Thomas Kelley, was drowned in the river at that place a few days since. The young man had only left home a month ago in good health and spirits. The remains will not be brought home until fall or winter. Mr. Kelley's ill luck seems to be coming together, and he and his family have the sympathy of the entire community. —Waterloo Press.

Last Friday was an unlucky day. One of the greatest and most important pictures in existance was destroyed by fire in Cincinnati, while in London an æsthetically inclined thief cut the portrait, by Gainsborough, of the Duchess of Devonshire, from the frame and "lit out," the fast mail train killed its fireman and engineer, nearly every State in the Union furnished a dozen or more suicides or cases of drowning, while the rope was made to do its duty at Lebanon, Tenn., at Boston and Worcester, Mass., with scores of deaths, by accident, throughout the country.

Two Tramps, John Ryan and James Morgan, passed through this place last Sunday, and entered the dwelling house of J. A. Matson during the absence of the family stealing $80 in money, a revolver and some jewelry. The alarm was given in a very short time and A. S. Leas, R. Wes McBride and others, started in pursuit. They procured the assistance of Sheriff Darby, at Bryan, and the boys were picked up on Monday morning near that place. They were brought back to town, where they waived an examination, and in default of $500 bail each Esq. Husselman committed them to the care of Sheriff Meese. —Waterloo Press.

Our Democratic friends from all parts of the county bring us very flattering news from their respective localities. Without a dissenting voice they say the Democrats are ready to close up the rank and make a hard fight for success all along the line. Many Republicans have lost faith in Grantism and have become well satisfied that any candidate, however honest he may be if elected by the Republican party must of necessity fall into the control of the disreputable schemers who now stand at the head of affairs and they want no more of that kind of rulers. Many men who have always voted the Republican ticket are heartily disgusted with the party management and will freely [illegible] to bring about a change of rulers.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

MASSACHUSETTS hanged two murderers on the 26th of May—Piper, at Boston, for the murder of the little girl Mabel Young, and Frost, at Worcester, who murdered his brother-in-law nearly a year ago. A shocking accident occurred at the latter execution. When the drop fell a terrible scene was enacted. The fall was so great that the head of Frost was jerked from his body, which hung only by ligaments. His blood spurted in every direction over the scaffold and floor....No goods will be received for exhibition at the Philadelphia show after June 15....Three men were drowned at Suncook, N. H., last week, by the upsetting of a small pleasure steamer.

BY an explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine near Pottsville, Pa., last week, four men were killed and ten seriously wounded.

NINE cadet midshipmen of the second and third classes have been expelled from the Naval academy at Annapolis for stealing "gentlemen's furnishing" goods from a Baltimore drummer....The Centennial managers have again put in force the foolish rule requiring visitors to pay their admissions in fifty-cent pieces.

BY the upsetting of a sail-boat on Fresh Pond, in the suburbs of Boston, a few days ago, four persons were drowned—Mrs. Duncklee, wife of the proprietor of the Sunnyside house, Brighton, and her daughter Maud, Miss Wilson, and her little brother Johnny....At Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week, was witnessed the largest assemblage of members of the higher order of the Masonic brotherhood ever seen in America, or the world. One hundred and fifty commanderies from all parts of the Union, and many delegates from abroad, including the Grand Commandery of South Africa, took part in the parade.

HON. S. S. BURDETTE, ex-Commissioner of the General Land office, recently disappeared very suddenly. Several days subsequently his body was found near Bergen, N. J., and there was every evidence that he had been foully murdered. When last seen at the Astor house, in New York, Mr. Burdette had a large amount of money and considerable valuable property on his person, all of which was missing from the body when found.

THE WEST.

A FIRE in San Francisco last week destroyed $300,000 worth of business property....Three young men were drowned in San Francisco bay, a few days ago, by the upsetting of a boat. They were employes of the Cornell Watch Company, and recently from Chicago. ....Dubufe's great painting, "The Prodigal Son," was destroyed by fire at Cincinnati last week. Its value was estimated at $100,000.... Reports have reached Lincoln, Neb., to the effect that eleven members of a Cincinnati party who went to the Black Hills a few weeks ago, under Col. Stone, have been killed by Indians near Custer....Judgments have been entered upon distillers' bonds, in the United States court in St. Louis, to the amount of half a million dollars. Most of the bondsmen are able to pay, and will be compelled to do so.

THE sudden death is announced of George M. D. Bloss, one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who was run over by the cars and instantly killed while walking along the track of the Little Miami railroad, near Branch Hill station, Ohio, where he resided. Mr. Bloss had been connected with the *Enquirer* for twenty-two years, and was widely known as an able political writer and statistician.

A DISPATCH from Fort Fetterman says all the young warriors have left Red Cloud, going north to join Sitting Bull, leaving their families to be protected at the agencies. The indications are that Gen. Crook and others will have to contend against the whole war force of the Sioux....Mr. Israel Hawes, who has just returned to Minneapolis, Minn., from the Black Hills, corroborates the statements of the rumors in regard to the Indian scalping stories, and adds that they are not half as startling as the facts. He helped to bury persons killed by the Indians every day. The bodies of those murdered are always found with six bullet-holes and six knife-stabs in them, besides the loss of the scalp, which they take off by cutting the head open in the shape of the letter V from the back of the head down to the eyes, which presents a heart-sickening sight. Indians are as thick as flies around a molasses keg. Every party that attempts to leave or enter the Hills is attacked, and more or less fall victims to the devils in human form. One party of twenty-five attempted to escape, and only one lived to tell the story of how they were butchered and scalped. More parties are leaving every day than arrive in a week. There are some 5,000 men in the Hills, among whom there are about fifty that are making $20 per day to 1,000 who make a dollar.

THE latest Chicago sensation is the startling story told to the Grand jury by Warden Kimberly, of the Cook County Poor-house and Insane asylum, that he and one Clem Periolat, a wholesale grocer, together with certain members of the Board of County Commissioners, have been defrauding the county to large amounts by a thievish conspiracy in connection with contracts, etc. The whole ring of scoundrels has been indicted and will probably be sent to the penitentiary.

A DISPATCH from Lincoln, Neb., gives the following particulars of the recent horrible massacre by Indians of a large portion of Capt. Stone's company of Cincinnatians, en route for the Black Hills: "Part of the expedition was passing through the sand hills, about fifty miles from Red Cloud Agency. The day was warm and the roads nearly impassable from sand. The men had deposited their coats and weapons behind when the Indians rushed down and cut them off from the train. The massacre followed with but little resistance, the Indians numbering several hundred. The leaders, Capt. Stone and James Wood, were among the first to fall. The bearer of the report declares that not a single one of the party of forty-nine escaped. Several of the bodies, scalped and mutilated, were taken into North Loup Fort.

SOUTH.

JOHN C. HALL, a prominent citizen of Hot Springs, Ark., and a son-in-law of ex-Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, was recently shot and killed by Wm. P. Walsh, Postmaster at the Springs.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: "Three white men, McCardle, Graham and Dumonville, while sleeping in camp, in Iberville parish, were attacked by a negro, who killed McCardle and Graham with an ax, and wounded Dumonville. The negro plundered the camp and fled."....Senator Twitchell, who was shot some time ago at Coushatta, La., by a disguised assassin, and whose left arm was amputated at the time, has since been compelled to have his right arm cut off also. Senator Twitchell received two bullets in his left arm, one in his right, one in his hip, and one in the back of his neck at the time, but is represented as cheerful and likely to recover....The *Galveston (Texas) News*, of a recent date, says: "Nine men were hanged by a mob for horse-stealing in Jack county last week, and six in Wise. Two of those hanged in Jack county are said to have been innocent. Two unknown men were found hanging out several miles on the prairie, near Elgin, yesterday."

GENERAL.

THE President is disposed to look leniently upon the incursions of gold-hunters upon the [illegible] in the Black Hills country, [illegible] and accomplished [illegible] of that country by adventurous [illegible]. Gen. Sheridan has been [illegible] to [illegible] permission to all persons coming [illegible] stores and supplies to the Hills. This order does not include miners at work or en route for the Hills, but their safety will be largely increased incidentally by the presence of the troops....For the first thirteen days of the Philadelphia show, the aggregate attendance was 496,838, or an average of a fraction more than 38,000 a day. At this rate, supposing it to be practicable to keep it up, the whole attendance for the season may be computed at three and a half to four millions, giving a revenue, with allowance for dead-heads, of less than two million dollars.

A HEAVY reduction in passenger rates is announced by the New York Central management, owing, it is said, to cutting under by rival lines leading west from Boston. The new tariff places the fare between Chicago and New York at $17, instead of $22 as before; Cincinnati, $15; Indianapolis, $16; St. Louis, $22; Louisville, $19; Detroit, $13.

THE recent troubles among the trunk lines of railroad between New York and the West have been followed by a general reduction of passenger rates....The American Sunday-school Union has just held its fifty second anniversary in the city of New York. The record of its work the past year shows that 1,236 new schools have been formed, and 3,216 other schools visited and aided, which have a total membership of 228,245. This work has been done in thirty-one States and Territories....A great conflagration swept over a portion of the city of Quebec, Canada, a few nights ago. The devastated district is what is known as the St. Louis suburbs, in which about 1,000 houses were burned, with a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE Senate Postoffice Committee has reported a bill to restore the franking privilege for all letters or packages sent on purely official business by heads of bureaus and executive departments, or by senators or members of the House of Representatives. The bill will contain severe penalties to prevent a misuse of official franks....John J. Patterson, of New Jersey, has been appointed Doorkeeper of the House, in place of Fitzhugh, recently bounced.

THE Michigan delegation is said to stand 17 for Tilden, 3 for Hendricks, and 2 undecided.

DECORATION DAY was observed as a close holiday, and all the departments were closed.

THE testimony of Lawrence Harney, charging Speaker Kerr with the sale of a commission in the army, for one Augustus P. Green, has been the sensation of the National Capital. Green had previously testified before the committee that he was appointed to a second-lieutenancy in the army in 1865, his commission bearing date of July 20 of that year. He came to Washington with reference to his appointment several times between December, 1865, and the May or June following. He first made application to a board of officers convened in Washington for the examination of applicants, and forwarded his testimonials to it; but nothing came of this, as the board gave its appointments to Congressmen. After going to his representative and learning that the latter had already appointed a man, the witness came to Washington to see what he could do himself, and talked with an acquaintance of his, a Mr. Harney, who was at that time an assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Harney said that he could secure a nomination for a consideration, which witness agreed to. Greene said there was no understanding, nor did he believe that the money he paid Harney was paid by the latter to Mr. Kerr. Harney, when he appeared before the committee, was confronted by Mr. Kerr, and by him asked to tell all he knew about the alleged bribery. Harney then swore point blank that he paid Mr. Kerr, in the spring of 1866, while he (Harney) was a doorkeeper in the House, and Mr. Kerr a member from Indiana, $450 for securing a commission for Greene, who lived at the time in New York; that he applied to Mr. Kerr because other members had made their army appointments; that he told him in his seat in the House that he expected to pay for the appointment; that at the second interview with Mr. Kerr at his room the latter said it was worth $500 if it was worth anything, but that $450 was all that Green could raise, $410 of which the latter paid to Harney and subsequently made up the full amount by a postal order for $40, and all of which Harney swears he paid to Mr. Kerr, who asked him for it ten days before the appointment was made, when he handed it over, he says, in the east corridor of the House to him. When Harney concluded Speaker Kerr was sworn, and made a brief statement, consisting of an emphatic denial of everything Harney swore to so far as it implicated him. He did not know Harney, the latter had never been to his room, and he never received a cent from him in any way.

J. DONALD CAMERON took the oath of office as Secretary of War on the 1st inst. Ex-Secretary Taft was at the same time sworn in as Attorney-general.

THE following table shows the condition of the public debt June 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650	
Five per cent. bonds	710,041,800	
Total coin bonds		$1,695,041,450
Lawful-money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	5,125,000	
Legal tenders	370,191,706	
Certificates of deposit	34,385,000	
Fractional currency	37,359,474	
Coin certificates	25,714,800	
Total without interest		467,650,979
Total debt		$2,181,827,460
Total interest		31,766,757
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$86,624,766	
Currency	9,285,708	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,385,000	
Total in the Treasury		$ 110,295,474
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,103,320,742
Decrease of debt during May		4,617,515
Decrease since June 30, 1875		25,367,939
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,567
Interest paid by the United States		30,141,513
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		685,349
Balance of interest paid by United States		28,260,118

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says there are intimations that, "should the men who are managing the Conkling movement fail to succeed, their second choice will be for Elihu B. Washburne."

THE Treasury department estimates that the customs receipts will fall short $10,000,000, and internal revenue receipts $4,000,000 below the estimates for the fiscal year, making a total deficit of $14,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30.

THE Iowa Republican convention indorsed Blaine for President, but left the delegates uninstructed....The Louisiana delegation to Cincinnati stands ten for Morton and six for Blaine....Democratic State conventions were held on the 31st ult. in Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia and Alabama. In the Missouri convention an attempt to offer a resolution to instruct for Hendricks created great confusion, and it was not even allowed to be read. The delegates are said to be divided between Tilden and Hendricks. Tennessee indorsed Hendricks, but gave no instructions to the delegates. The Maryland delegation is said to be for Bayard first and Tilden second. The Virginia delegation is almost unanimous for Tilden. In case it is found the latter cannot secure the nomination they will unite on Hancock. The Alabama convention left their delegates uninstructed. They are said to be about equally divided between Tilden and Hendricks. Geo. S. Houston was renominated for Governor.... The New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that "in the recent sale and purchase of the *World* newspaper, the necessary capital was furnished by Col. Thomas A. Scott."

THE Minnesota Democrats held their State convention last week, and indorsed Tilden and hard money....The Vermont delegation to St. Louis is solid for Tilden.

FOREIGN.

THE war between Guatemala and Salvador, in Central America, is ended, the army of the latter having surrendered and its leaders fled. A treaty of peace has been made and ratified. ....The steamer Pandora, which last year made a voyage to the Arctic regions for the purpose of discovering memorials of Sir John Franklin, has sailed on another voyage to Smith's sound, to bring to England any dispatches deposited there by Capt. Nares' Arctic expedition....A cable dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says a rumor is current that another battle has been fought in Abyssinia, and that the remnant of the Abyssinian army succeeded in cutting its way through the Egyptian lines.

OFFICIAL telegrams have been received at Constantinople announcing that the insurrection in Bulgaria has been completely subjugated. Military operations in that province have therefore ceased. The prisoners taken by the Turkish troops will soon be brought to trial. All the villages that were in revolt have tendered their submission to the Turkish authorities....The Turkish Government is moving vigorously in its dealings with the Salonica rioters, of whom nineteen were sentenced on the 27th ult.—four to capital punishment, and the others to forced labor for life and to various terms of imprisonment. The results of the trials at Salonica are telegraphed to the Turkish Ministers at the leading capitals as an assurance of the intention of the Porte to amply punish that recent terrible massacre....England is shipping immense quantities of war material to the Mediterranean.

THE official announcement is made by the ocean cable, that Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Turkey, has been dethroned, and that his nephew, Murad Effendi, who was the imperial heir presumptive, has been proclaimed Emperor. This change has not been unexpected. The popular feeling of opposition to Aziz, who is a weak-minded man and a reckless spendthrift, has been growing for some years, and either his voluntary abdication or his forced overthrow was only a question of time. The change of rulers is believed to be in the interests of peace. Both Christians and Mussulmen express great satisfaction at the turn of affairs. ....Germany has called on Turkey to pay $60,000 to the family of Consul Abbott, one of the victims of the Salonica massacre....The family of the Wapping butcher, Orton, who played the character of the "Tichborne claimant" with such remarkable success for a while two or three years ago, appear to be a thoroughly bad lot. His sister, who helped to swear him into the penitentiary, has been herself just sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for stealing....Late advices from the disturbed district of Bosnia report that the Turks have suffered a series of reverses in encounters with small parties of insurgents.

FOR the first time since the establishment of England's greatest racing event, the Derby has just been won by an unnamed horse. There were thirteen starters, and it was not until the race was over that the winner was given a name....Winslow, the Boston forger, has been again remanded to prison until after June 15, at the request of the British authorities. It is learned from good authority that the Lord High Chancellor thinks the arguments of the United States Government are sound and its position correct....The cereal crop of England promises a yield that has not been equaled for a hundred years. So says a cable telegram.

THE preliminary work on the great submarine tunnel under the English channel, to connect England with France, has been commenced at Langatte, on the French side of the channel....An official organ at St. Petersburg announces that the allied powers will not relax the stringency of their policy on the Turkish question, on account of the change of Sultans. The allies will "continue to demand from the Turkish Government, whatever that Government may be, the execution of indispensable reforms."....The amount of the ex-Sultan's treasure seized is stated at $100,000,000.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 26.—*Senate.*—West, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the Senate bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Central and Western Pacific Railroad Company with amendments, and a written report on the subject; also a new bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for the settlement of the claims of the Government on account of said bonds. Placed on the calendar....Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with various amendments, the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year. Placed on the calendar....Legislative business was then suspended, and consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors.

House.—Dunnell introduced a bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands. Passed....Cox asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with a statement of the number of troops now stationed in the Southern States, and all information connected therewith. Objected to....The Speaker presented a message from the President vetoing the bill providing for recording deeds, mortgages, and other conveyances affecting real estate in the District of Columbia. The message was read and the bill was passed over the President's veto....The House proceeded to consider the bill for the retirement of Judge McCandless. The question being on agreeing to the Senate amendment providing that he shall resign his office within six months after the passage of this act, it was agreed to—yeas 89, nays 86, and the bill passed.

SATURDAY, May 27.—*Senate.*—The Senate was engaged, in secret session, in considering the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment.

House.—Singleton, from the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the conference had been unable to agree. The report was agreed to....No other business was transacted by the House.

MONDAY, May 29.—*Senate.*—The Senate reached a final vote on the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment case. The decision was in the affirmative, the Senate determining, by a vote of 37 to 29, that it has jurisdiction. The following is the vote in detail: *For Jurisdiction*—Bayard, Bogy, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, White, Withers, Wright—37. *Against Jurisdiction*—Allison, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom—29.

House.—Adams offered a resolution declaring "that, in the judgment of the House, legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient." After some discussion the resolution went over....Goodin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers. Passed.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—*Senate.*—The bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund was, after a long debate, passed by a vote of 24 to 20.

House.—Jones (Ky.) offered a resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should pass, without delay, a bill repealing the Resumption act, and should prohibit any further contraction of the currency, and, if necessary to meet demands of the people, should provide for its increase, and should provide for the displacement of National bank notes with United States notes, and should also provide for a speedy return to gold and silver. Referred....The contested election case of Morey vs. Spencer (Louisiana) was decided against Morey, the sitting member....Durham, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to perfect the statutes of the United States.

THURSDAY, June 1.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the articles of impeachment against the late Secretary of War was resumed. The President pro-tempore announced the judgment of the Senate overruling the plea of defendant as to jurisdiction. Whyte submitted an order that the accused be ordered to plead further, or answer the articles of impeachment, within ten days from this date. Carpenter said he wanted time to consider what further steps the defense would take. Lord and McMahon replied on behalf of the managers, and urged that the trial go on. It was finally voted to adjourn the impeachment matter until Tuesday, June 6.... There was no legislative business before the Senate.

House.—A large portion of the day's session was devoted to consideration of Banning's bill for the reduction of the army, which was passed without amendment....The bill to amend title 48 of the Revised Statutes, relating to merchant seamen, was passed. It provides for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a Commissioner, to be known as the Shipping Commissioner, for every port of entry which is also a port of ocean navigation.

NOTES FROM THE CENTENNIAL.

[By Our Own Correspondent.]

Speaking of the practical, reminds me of the boomerang. For more than twenty years have I searched for this extraordinary weapon. In my different trips to the old world, I sought it, but, not hearing of it, nor seeing it, concluded it was a myth, and was used as an illustration by politicians. Such an one was using a boomerang—as we would say, "hoisting one on his own petard." It is said of this formidable weapon, that when hurled at an object by a native it moves along just above the ground with great rapidity, and after reaching its objective point, leaps as it were into mid-air, and thus poised for the moment takes a retrogressive movement in an air line for the point from which it was cast, thus making it as dangerous to the thrower, if inexperienced, as a heavily charged blunderbuss. It has been as great a puzzle to the savans and scientists as the calculating machine of Babbage. Four of these curious specimens of savage genius are to be seen in the department of Australia. There are seventy-two block and slab specimens of timber from Sydney. They also exhibit saddles, wools, tweeds, and shawls, none of which will compare with the American section, and coal seams twelve feet thick are shown as specimens from Hunter river district, northern coal fields of New South Wales. There are sixty-six collieries. They also exhibit preserved meats, candles, biscuits, condiments, ores of antimony and other minerals.

In a glass show case fourteen feet square are shown, on one side, the prismatic compass, transit, sextant and other instruments used by that intrepid navigator, Lieut. DeHaven, near the frigid wilds of Western Greenland; drawings and paintings of Arctic scenery and animal life, executed by himself, and the flag of the Advance, the ship in which he made his second voyage; the three other sides of the case contain relics of the expeditions of Hayes, Hall and Bradford; the flag that Wilkes took on his Antarctic expedition in the ship Peacock, the same flag being taken by Kane, Hayes and Hall, also, on their Arctic voyages; relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, including portions of his vessel secured by Capt. Hall in his second expedition and brought back by him then, together with relics of Parry's voyage; the journals kept by Hall in his Polaris expedition, and a fac simile of the sledge made for Capt. Hall by "Esquimaux Joe."

Brazil has $3,000,000 in diamonds to display, but the United States, requiring a personal bond in amount double the invoice from the Commission, has declined, hence we will not see the brilliants.

The Bullock printing press prints 32,000 copies per hour.

The Portuguese have a handsome building one story high within, and two without.

In the British section there are eighty-five exhibitors of chemicals, and fourteen exhibitors of watches and chronometers. The latter timepieces were invented by John Arnold one hundred years ago.

The georama of Paris is about 10 feet square, is exposed to the weather, and unless taken out of the wet, will be as the "baseless fabric of a vision."

The Navy department of the United States, in the Government building, is arranged under nine heads: Ordnance, torpedoes, equipment, navigation, construction, yards and docks, medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, steam engineering and naval observatory and Arctic relics.

Japan exhibits two vases six feet high and thirty inches in diameter, price $2,000 gold, small vases ten inches high, $30 in gold, white and blue china goods far below the English standard at fabulous prices; $50 in gold for a table worth $10 or $15. I thought these figures of a bonanza character, but when I saw a suit of buckskin—coat, vest and pants, trimmed with a few yards of silver lace, from Mexico, price, $1,000 gold, I threw up the sponge. Shades of the Aztecs and of Montezuma, where art ye?

The bijouterie of Japan, their lacquered ware, and straw goods are superior, and many articles are low enough, but, in their valuable articles, they are in the clouds. The prices they ask would impoverish the Tycoon did he become a purchaser.

In the Egyptian department $2,000 gold is asked for a silver antique set, worth possibly a few hundred dollars; a few pieces of sandal wood, $9 gold. If the Americans can stand these extortions, they are specimens of endurance to be wondered at. What do the readers of this letter think of a backgammon board, inlaid, $600 gold? The Egyptians have a sacred crocodile with them to palliate their excesses. I am happy to state he is stuffed.

One watch factory, American, shows 2,200 watches, representing six days, of ten hours each, of the employes.

A tack factory exhibits 2,000 varieties of tacks.

Strawberries will be displayed June 7. Raspberries July 3. Peaches, grapes, nuts, cereals, honey and wax, melons, horses, cattle and poultry will follow at different dates.

In addition to Gilmore's concerts, other musical bands will perform in different parts of the main building.

The French steamer brought the French, Belgian and Russian Judges of Centennial awards, and 400 tons of French exhibits.

There will be 5,000 free seats distributed throughout the grounds.

Tropical fruits from Bermuda were shown on the 18th inst. Michigan and New York are in the front rank of apple-growers.

The Committee on Concessions have determined to enforce contracts with restaurants, the leading feature of which was fair prices.

Oregon exhibits wheat reaped in ninety days after sowing in ground neither plowed nor harrowed.

It is said Queen Victoria will "put in an appearance" at the Exhibition.

But few children as yet are seen on the Exhibition grounds.

The Netherlands show carpets from the royal factory, which would fit a room eighteen feet square, $280. Haarlem shows a magnet of pounds; price $110. Rotterdam displays an exten- eighty-eight pounds, carries a weight of 500 sive assortment of fishing tackle. Amsterdam, pipes of the quaintest Dutch style, georamas of canals, maps, and a swing double-crane bridge, and a georama of the surface of the Zuyder Zee.

Bermuda has a piece of a xanthoxylon. It was taken from a stump by a British soldier of H. M. Fifty-third. It is of yellow wood, perfectly sound, and dates back to 1612. Also, from the island, black mangrove, rubber, olive, fiddle and other woods. Arrowroot is a long, yellow-looking root like the horse radish.

The Centennial stamped envelope is good anywhere in the United States.

A silver brick has arrived from Nevada 117 pounds in weight; value in gold $1,623.65. Its something to be a "brick."

The reduction of the admission fee is in debate. As Horace Greeley would have said, "If you are going to reduce, why don't you reduce?"

The Middle States people are farming and can't come. It is too early for the West and South. Wait until July, and then see the jam.

Grand competition between the chief military bands of America in the Centennial grounds July 5th. Details will soon be arranged and published.

It takes a general manager, one captain and aid, chief clerk, a chief inspector, twelve inspectors, 102 gate keepers, 2 special gate keepers, one chief and sixteen wagon gate keepers to pass the masses in.

An iron bank vault is on exhibition, price $25,000; 10x16 feet, 14 feet high, weighs 35 tons, 4 doors and 20 bolts to each, lining steel, plate 2¼ inches, 2 feet of filing, fire proof. The same makers put one up in Baltimore 25x35, weight 200 tons. Farrel & Co., show a magnificent circular safe.

A beautiful display of ornaments are exhibited from Florida.

The American Bible Society. Resolved, "We endorse the action of the Centennial Commissioners in refusing to open the Exhibition on Sunday."

Bartholdi and Rochambeau have arrived, the former a famous French architect, the latter the descendant of a stock whose sympathies were with the Colonies in their struggle for independence.

In spite of the reports to the contrary, if you can come to the Exhibition you will find no difficulty in securing comfortable quarters and at low rates. If you wish rooms en-suite on first floor, and call for pate de fois gras, with Chambertin and Lafitte, you will find the bill as large as if in Paris at the Mille Colon, or Vie Vefour or Troisfreres. The latter is branched here.

J. B.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A Bill for its Partial Restoration Introduced in the Senate.

A bill has been reported to the United States Senate by Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, looking to a restoration of the franking privilege. The bill provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mails free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, provided that every such letter or package to entitle it to pass free, shall bear over the words "official business," an indorsement showing also the name of the department or the bureau whence transmitted. Any person making use of such official envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $300. Senators and representatives in Congress and delegates from Territories as well as the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail free of postage letters, documents, packages, and other matter relating exclusive to public business, provided that each senator, representative, delegate, or officer, as aforesaid, shall write upon such letter, document, and other matter so sent by him his name with the proper designation of the office he holds. The penalties prescribed for violating this section are the same as provided for a violation of the former section in regard to department officers, provided that the penalty herein shall not be construed to interfere with the constitutional power of each house to punish or expel a member.

Blaine and Mulligan.

[Washington (June 1) Cor. Chicago Journal.]

The Judiciary Committee room was the scene of a most sensational event on the opening of the Blaine investigation this morning. The witness Mulligan, before proceeding with his testimony, asked to make a statement. He said that, on arriving here, he and Fisher had received a written invitation from Mr. Blaine to call at his house, but he declined to go. Fisher went. Blaine then called on him (witness) and begged him not to tell what he knew yesterday. He came again and made the same request, asking him to remember his family. He asked to see certain private letters of his (Blaine's), and asked witness what he intended to do with them. Witness told Mr. Blaine he would print them if they tried to break him down, as they were threatening to do. Blaine then begged to be allowed to read them, and said he would return them as soon as read. After reading, he refused to return them, and had them yet, and witness asked that he might be obliged by the committee to return them.

Mulligan produced a memorandum-book, in which were recorded the transactions between Fisher, Blaine, and various parties in Maine.

Mr. Blaine was sworn and said in regard to his interview with Mulligan, that the extravagant words witness attributed to him were fabricated. He did protest strongly against his private letters being printed, and Mulligan had stated that he intended to make them public if any one attempted to discredit him or impugn his motives. Mr. Blaine held that witness had no right to those letters, and so he declined to give them back. He had submitted them to two friends, and read them all. With one exception, they did not bear on the subject of the inquiry. He intended to submit them to two of the best lawyers in Washington, and to be guided by them as to whether he should produce them.

A Student's Freak.

A disgraceful and outrageous occurrence took place at Fort Edward on the night of the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. A number of the students, as supposed, belonging to the Institute, secured the old field-piece which has done duty in that town for the past 100 years on all Fourth of July celebrations, and, placing it in front of the Institute building, loaded it up to the muzzle with powder and sod. A rope was then attached to the bell on the Institute building, and, all being ready, the gun was touched off and the bell violently rung. To describe the sensation which was produced and the fear expressed by the neighboring citizens, who were awakened from a sound sleep, would be impossible. Suffice it to say that simultaneously with the deafening report made by the discharge of the cannon, an explosion occurred, the gun flying into a thousand pieces, and the window-lights contained in the front portion of the Institute and in the neighboring dwelling-houses disappearing as if by magic. The damage done to property in the vicinity is estimated to be considerable.—*Troy (N. Y.) Press.*

Missouri Prison Life.

Uncle Billy McKee and Col. Con Maguire are making themselves free and easy in jail. They occupied, respectively, cells 98 and 100 last night, 99 being used as a store-room for the comforts with which they have provided themselves. They retired quite late and were up very early this morning. Not being locked up like other criminals, they came out on the balcony, and tilting back in cane-seated chairs, spent a few hours in reading the morning papers, receiving callers, and discussing the situation. About noon they retired to their cells to rest or to meditate, and did not make their appearance for some time subsequently. A contract has been made with a restaurant, under which they are supplied with regular meals, composed of all the delicacies of the market. A boy has been hired to run errands for them, and a colored man has been employed to come every morning and make up their beds and set their apartments to rights.—*St. Louis Letter.*

SUNDAY SPORTS IN NEVADA.

A Bull-Terrier Fights a Wild-Cat—Defeat of the Feline.

(From the Virginia Chronicle.)

Yesterday afternoon the novel contest described below took place at the race course:

GRAND WILD-CAT CHASE.

A MATCH HAS BEEN MADE
Between Bing Williams'
BULL-TERRIER DOG "PADDY" AND A WILDCAT,
—At the—
RACE TRACK, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 7, 1876,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.

The terms of the match are as follows: Williams bets one hundred dollars that his dog will catch the cat and kill him in thirty minutes after being let loose from his cage. If the dog turns four times he loses the match.

MATT BEAN, Proprietor.

At about half-past 3 o'clock the track and stand were crowded with nearly 3,000 spectators, and a few minutes afterward the fight began. The end of the cage containing the cat was knocked in, and the bull-dog made a vicious dash into the box, bringing the wild cat out hanging on to his head and nose with its claws.

For the first five minutes the fight was tolerably even, but at the end of that time the cat was so disabled that it keeled over and fought the remainder of the battle on its back and sides. The tactics of the bull-dog were rather scientific. At first he worried the cat around the forelegs and foreshoulders for about four minutes; then he tackled the head and upper shoulders, and finally the back and breast.

After about twelve minutes' fighting the dog frequently stopped to catch his wind, meanwhile walking in a circle around the prostrate cat to prevent her escaping. During some of these intervals the dog's backers seized the opportunity and sponged him. Severl of the outsiders, sympathizers of the cat, yelled out vociferously, "Sponge the cat!" But evidently the cat did not understand the charitable kindness, and met the sponging with a vicious clawing and spitting.

At last the dog satisfied himself with getting a bite wherever he could, and in twenty minutes from the commencement of the fight the wild cat gave up the ghost. It was hard to tell what bite killed her. She seemed to have died from a loss of blood and receiving too many bites all over, administered too viciously.

The bull-dog never turned at all during the fight, but stuck to his post as a bull-dog generally sticks. At the end of the battle it was hard to tell whether he was a dog or a cat. During the first five minutes of the fight the cat had clawed and bitten him fearfully. His head and back were streaming with blood, and he was scratched all over.

Knew His Business.

The witness had served in one of the Indiana regiments, and had come home from the wars with both arms shot off. He lost one arm at Fort Donaldson and the other at Lookout Mountain. When he came forward to testify the clerk commenced to administer the oath. "You solemnly swear——." "Stop! stop!" interfered the judge (newly installed) with overpowering dignity. "The witness will hold up his right hand when he is sworn." "Your honor," replied the clerk, meekly, "the man has no right hand." "Then let him hold up his left hand." "If your honor will remember, the witness has no left hand, either. He had the misfortune to lose them both in battle." Perhaps the clerk thought by this last bit of information to bring the judge down from his height of displeasure; but he reckoned without his host. "Then tell him to hold up his right leg. A witness cannot be sworn in this court without holding up something!——Silence! all of you! This court knows the law, and will maintain it." The witness was sworn on one leg.

Curious Inventions.

Among the ridiculous patents that have been granted at Washington are a trap for catching tape-worms, a combined plow and cannon, a patent brick to be tied to a cow's tail to keep her from switching her natural appendage, a house on rollers that deaden the shock of an earthquake, and a combined trunk and house. The person afflicted with tape-worm starves himself until the worm, attracted by the delicious bait in the trap, is readily caught. The combined plow and cannon is for frontier farmers, and is intended for mowing down the savages. The combined trunk and house is adapted to persons of small means, and can be extended or contracted, as they may have occasion to use a house or a trunk.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	8½	@	10½
HOGS—Dressed	6 50	@	6 75
COTTON	12	@	12½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 18	@	1 18½
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@	59
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	30	@	40
RYE—Western	83	@	84
PORK—New Mess	20 25	@	20 50
LARD—Steam	11¾	@	12
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@	4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@	4 25
HOGS—Live	5 00	@	6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50	@	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03	@	1 04
No. 3 Spring	93½	@	94
CORN—No. 2	44	@	44½
OATS—No. 2	28	@	28½
RYE—No. 2	68	@	69
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@	75
BUTTER—Fancy	20	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	11	@	11½
PORK—Mess	18 25	@	19 40
LARD	11	@	11½
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 30	@	1 40
CORN—No. 2	42	@	42½
OATS—No. 2	32	@	32½
RYE—No. 2	61	@	64
PORK—Mess	19 25	@	19 50
LARD	10½	@	11
HOGS	5 25	@	6 50
CATTLE	3 50	@	4 50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12½	@	1 13
No. 2	1 08	@	1 08½
CORN—No. 2	44	@	44½
OATS—No. 2	28	@	29
RYE	72	@	72½
BARLEY—No. 2	72	@	75
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 00	@	1 20
CORN	43	@	46
OATS	32	@	39
RYE	72	@	74
PORK—Mess	18 25	@	18 50
LARD	11	@	12
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 37	@	1 38
Amber	1 26	@	1 27
CORN	50	@	56
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	7 00	@	7 25
Philadelphias	6 25	@	6 75
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@	5 60
Medium	4 50	@	5 00
SHEEP	4 25	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

We Three.

Ah! the apple blossoms were so rosy and white,
And so sweet, oh, so sweet, in the glad June light,
And it seemed that the wide world must be all bright.

When under the boughs of a quaint apple tree
My two darling sisters sat idly with me,
While we plucked at the daisies and talked, we three.

Dainty white petals a zephyr-let fall,
And laden with perfume they fell on us all,
Or crept to the foot of the ivy-draped wall.

And gaily we guessed what our future would be,
What for Kate it would bring, what for Mary and me,
And we sat till the twilight came on, we three.

Black eyes and blue eyes and hair all astray,
And gladsome young voices with so much to say,
A star in my life is that one vanished day.

'Twas a summer long gone, but present with me,
And strangers sit under the old apple tree,
And we meet 'neath its branches no more, we three.

Why our hopes and our plans were thwarted, God knows,
Why I gathered the thorn when seeking the rose,
Why the tender young lives were brought to a close.

But I dream of a time that surely must be,
When under the boughs of a heavenly tree,
We meet to be parted no more, we three.
—*Rochester Democrat.*

Around the Farm.

NEWLY planted trees should have as careful cultivation as corn or potatoes.

AN old New Englander once remarked to us when we advised him to pinch back his blackberry bushes, to keep them within bounds and make them bear better, "That's so. I can remember when I lived down at Dartmouth, that we always found the most blackberries on the bushes that the old cow had browsed down."

SEEING a piece about raising canary seed in Maine, I thought I would tell you what I know about it. I sowed one cupful on the 4th day of June last to try it, and raised three quarts of good nice seed, gathering it the middle of September. I sowed it in one corner of my garden, where the ground was rich.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE number of swine in the country has been very much reduced, within a few years, by the ravages of "hog cholera" in the West and Southwest; therefore it behooves farmers to take good care of their breeding sows, give them warm, dry quarters, and save and rear all the pigs possible, for pork can hardly fail to bring paying prices for a few years to come.—*Rural Home.*

THE distance between the farmers and the fancy breeders of short-horn cattle is constantly widening. The farmers can't and won't pay the long prices asked for line-bred cattle of fashionable families; besides, and what is perhaps of more consequence, they can and do buy good cattle, thoroughbreds, at very moderate prices. The recent sales in Iowa demonstrate the ever-increasing demand in this direction.

A FARMER in Maine says: For removing the clusters of eggs of the tent caterpillar from trees, I have found nothing so convenient as a small piece of steel in the shape of a letter Y with the edges filed sharp and the shank driven into the end of a pole of suitable length for reaching the eggs from the ground. To use it, place the scissors like points of the steel under the twig containing the eggs, and by giving the pole a twist in the hand the extremity of the twig is easily broken off and falls to the ground.

BONE spavin can be cured in all stages. Primary can be cured by a simple blister compound of bin-iodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, one ounce. Secondary, by a mild scarification of the enlarged osseous deposit, and then applying the former blister on the scarified part. Purulent, by severely firing the deposit, and sprinkling the surface with bi-chloride of mercury finely powdered, which forms an intense inflammation, and the said inflammation absorbs two-thirds of the deposit, and destroys the entire lameness.

THE veterinary surgeon of one of the chief railways of Paris has invented, for the use of its working horses, a cheap and simple self irrigating machine for the feet in case of an inflammatory ailment. A box containg four cocks is placed on the animal's back, by means of a skeleton-sort of saddle; an india-rubber tube communicates between this box and a vessel placed above the manger, containing a curative solution; from each cock in the box resting on the back of the animal is a tube descending to each fetlock, terminating in a kind of gaiter, inside of which is a perforated plate, so as to allow the solution, or simple cold water, to fall in a continuous fine spray over the sprain, etc.

I SENT a yoke of oxen into the woods lumbering, and when they came home I found them alive with those big blue lice. I went to the village and bought a ten-cent bar of soap and seventeen cents worth of carbolic acid in crystals; cut up the soap fine, and put it on the stove until all disolved. Then I added just enough water to dissolve the acid, after which I mixed thoroughly with the soap. I removed the soap from the stove, to become hard, and then took a piece, perhaps two inches square, dissolved in five or six quarts of warm water, and with a good sponge I washed those cattle from head along the back to tail. Two applications effectually cleaned them out.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

About the House.

DRY bread can be utilized by placing it in the soup in which fresh beef has been boiled, for a few moments. Then dish up for the table.

EGG spoons get tarnished by the sulphur in the egg's uniting with silver. This tarnish is a sulphuret of silver, and may be removed by rubbing with wet salt or ammonia.

SURPRISE CAKE.—One cup sugar, one-half cup of flour, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls melted butter, two tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake quick in patty tins.

IN washing glass never use soap; wash off the dirt with clean warm water. After the glass is dry, rub a little paste of whiting and water in the center of each glass; with another cloth rinse over the glass, then rub it with a dry cloth till it shines like crystal.

HOUSEKEEPERS who do their own work avoid much inconvenience by always keeping one or two kinds of pastry in the house made rich enough to keep some time, so that if unexpected company finds them with a small stock of food (as it is apt to in warm weather), they will not have to cook everything for a meal.

SQUASH PIE.—Season highly some neck-mutton chops and place them in a dish in layers with plenty of sliced apple (sweetened) and chopped onions; cover with a good suet crust and bake. When done pour all the gravy out at the side, remove the fat and flavor with mushroom catsup. Pour it back in the pie through a hole in the center.

CHILDREN'S PUDDING.—Cut up a loaf of stale bread the day before it is required, put to soak in a pan of cold water; when going to mix squeeze the water through a colander; put the bread in a pan with two ounces of suet chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of flour, some grated ginger and a little mixed spice; beat well up with a fork, mix half a pound of treacle (not golden syrup) with a little warm milk, then stir all together and boil three hours in cloth, basin or mould. This will make a large pudding much liked by children; it is cheap and wholesome.

HAVING found by experimenting a valuable recipe for exterminating bedbugs, I would like to give other housekeepers the benefit of said discovery. Take common mercantile alcohol and add all the gum camphor it will dissolve; then wet the infested places with this liquid. It will not only kill the bugs, but will destroy the vitality of the eggs if they are once thoroughly saturated. This method saves time and vexation, is easy of application and is safe in handling. I once dropped kerosene on a bedbug and watched the result. After a brief period of insensibility and apparent death, it revived and seemed as lively as ever.

Austria and the Eastern Question.

There is one phase of the Eastern question, so far as it affects the relations of Turkey to the great powers, which has not been sufficiently considered, and which affords a very conclusive reason why Austria has taken such a lively interest in the Herzegovinian insurrection, and why she has succeeded in not involving herself in the contest. Every step she has taken has been in favor of a compromise between the Turks and their Sclavic provinces, in the interests of peace, and in opposition to any increase of Austrian territory from the Sclavic provinces. The reason for this has not been clearly apparent to the general reader. The Hungarian population is composed of two distinct classes of people, the Sclaves and the Magyars. The Magyars are the aristocracy of Hungary. They are the landowners. They control the elective franchise. They are represented in the Hungarian Government. They are the ruling class, bearing the same relations to the Sclaves as the English ruling class to the Irish. They are not the original peasantry of the country, but a more recent race, which came into Hungary very much as the Turks came into Turkey, and from nearly the same localities in Asia. They number about four and a half millions, and, although numerically inferior to the Sclaves, being in about the proportion of two to three, yet they are the literary, landed, moneyed, and political class, and rule the Sclaves by virtue of this superiority, just as Paris rules the French peasantry. The Magyars, as a matter of course, do not want the Sclavic population increased, since it might prove fatal to their power and influence. If the northern portions of Turkey should be annexed to Austria, the Sclaves would far outnumber the Magyars. Consequently, the latter have resolutely, and thus far successfully, prevented any extension of the Austrian Empire. In this opposition they have had the countenance and encouragement of the Germans in Austria, who have been acting for the very same reason—that they do not want to be overshadowed by the preponderance of Sclaves. The Sclaves, on the other hand, both in Hungary and the Turkish provinces, have worked desperately to secure the annexation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Servia to Austria, and it was one of the propositions which was submitted at the Berlin conference of the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany and their Chancellors, but without avail. The agreement, however, is fatal to that proposition for the present at least, and the Magyars and German-Austrians have triumphed. The great powers have conceded the reforms asked for by the insurgents and will demand that the Sultan shall enforce them, and this without any extension of the Austrian dominions.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Statistics of the Whisky Prosecutions.

The following are the results of the first year's prosecution of the whisky ring, the raid having begun the first week in May. The last returns of money for property seized and in proces of condemnation and sale are necessarily slow. The final collection of at least a million more than is now being proceeded against is assured:

Value of property seized	$1,500,000
Value of assessments	1,400,000
Suits on official bonds	250,000
Total	$3,150,000

From the above sources, the cash turned into the treasury to May 1, 1876, amounts to $600,000.

Criminal indictments were as follows: Distillers and rectifiers, 95; supervisors, 2; revenue agents, 5; collectors, 2; deputy collectors, 8; gaugers, 30; storekeepers, 15; other person, 19; total, 176; convictions and pleas of guilty, 110; absconded to foreign countries, 12; tried and acquitted, 17.

The total expense to the Treasury department in detecting frauds and preparing cases for the court has not exceeded $25,000.—*Washington Telegram.*

A SIX-POUND cannon ball was dug up in Charlestown, Mass., recently. It was probably fired by one of the British frigates at the time of the landing of the British troops to attack the American intrenchments on Bunker Hill on the morning of the 17th of June, 1775.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE British representative in Zanzibar has negotiated a new treaty with the Sultan of that country, in which provision is made for the entire abolition of the slave trade in his dominions.

THE Spiritualistic theory is that Piper, the Boston belfry murderer, was possessed by the spirit of a big, burly negro, a former slave, who was whipped to death for a gross insult upon his white mistress, and that his three murders, of which one is to be discovered, were energized by this demon.

BEFORE the next Presidential elections, which will take place on the same day, Nov. 7, in *all* of the thirty-seven States of the Union, seven of the States will hold elections for State officers. In September, Arkansas, Vermont and Maine hold elections. In October, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Georgia, hold elections. Pennsylvania, which formerly held her State election in October, now, like most of the States, holds it in November along with that for Presidential electors.

HISTORY does not encourage the thought that the Philadelphia Exposition will pay. The first World's Fair was held at London in 1851. It was the only international exhibition that has paid expenses. The Vienna Exhibition cost $9,000,000 more than the receipts. The Grand Exposition at Paris, in 1867, perhaps, in most respects, the most brilliant and complete Exhibition that has been held, did not pay the expenses, and the French Government provided for the anticipated deficit by appropriating 12,000,000 francs for the purpose.

BOSTON celebrates the centennial year by demolishing the Old South church, one of the few revolutionary edifices left in that city. It was in this church that many of the greatest meetings of the patriots of '76 were held; and it was used as a barrack by the British troops during the occupation of Boston. Unfortunately it stands, or rather did stand, on a very valuable piece of land which is wanted for business purposes. The religious society which owned the property has built a fine new temple; and down goes the old one!

WOMAN'S pluck receives a notable illustration in the case of a Holyoke (Mass.) widow. Her husband had been sick two years and died, leaving her with two children and a debt of $400. She went to work in a mill and never lost a day. Besides doing her week's work she took in washing for two families. Her children she placed in school, and has paid their expenses, receiving no help from any one. By honest hard work she paid off the debt of $400, and, besides supporting and educating two children, has put by $400 against a time of need.

THE refusal of Great Britain to join the other powers in urging the Porte to accept the propositions of the Berlin conference, and the evident reluctance to accept them at Constantinople, make it very doubtful whether they will form the basis of an adjustment of difficulties. To add to the embarrassment, the insurgents decline to agree to an armistice. They want no truce; they assert that Turkey will take advantage of it to move up troops and get in positions disadvantageous to them. The prospects for peace, therefore, can not be said to be encouraging.

A PARIS correspondent of the New York *Times* writes an interesting letter from that city in which he attempts to show where the French people's money goes. It will be a matter of very general surprise in this country that the most of the money goes for the army in time of peace. The total estimate for 1877 is 2,667,000,000 francs. Of this sum the war minister asks for his department alone 536,000,000 francs, and the marine 186,000,000 more, in all 722,000,000 francs, while all the other departments together have but 473,000,000, the balance being absorbed by the public debt, interest, dotations and internal revenue service.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT, the new editor of the New York *World*, is the younger brother of Gen. Stephen Augustus Hurl*but*, who was quite distinguished in the Seminole war, was a brigadier-general in the late civil war, was Minister to the States of Colombia in 1869–'73, and is now a Republican member of Congress from the Fourth district of Illinois. While he, as his father did before him, insisted upon the spelling of the name as Hurl*but*, William Henry's finer instincts insist upon the old English name, from which the family traces, of Hurl*bert*. Those who wish to address letters to the new editor are warned accordingly.

WHATEVER may be thought of Mr. Eads' plan for deepening the channel of the Mississippi at its mouth, the fact that the steamship Hudson, of 1,872 tons, one of the largest ships of the Cromwell line, has sailed through his jetties and safely crossed the South Pass bar settles the question of its practicability. The work is only partially completed. It will take several weeks for the water compressed into its narrowed channel to wash out a deep and excellent passage-way. But the river is already doing its part of the work, and the passage of the Hudson, which draws fifteen feet of water, naturally raises the expectations of New Orleans to a high pitch.

IT is stated from Washington that the Cabinet in directing its attention to some extent to the situation of affairs in the Black Hills country. Assurances have been given that an influential band of Sioux are willing to relinquish their domain there and remove to reservations in the Indian Territory. All correspondence in that particular has been referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who will give instructions to the agents of the Interior department regarding the proper negotiation in that direction. Should this portion of the Sioux nation positively signify a willingness to settle in the Indian Territory, the hope is expressed that that entire formidable part of the hostile Indian race may soon be domiciled in that Territory.

BISHOP THIRLWALL of England, who recently died, could speak the English language and read the Latin when he was three years old; at the age of four he was proficient in Greek; at seven he was a writer of sermons; at eight he was plunging through the fields of English literature, and at eleven he composed a large and learned satirical poem. So we learn from the sketch of his career in the April number of the Edinburgh *Review*. Fortunately for him, nature dealt more kindly with him after his eleventh year, as he pursued his way through life. If his intellect and knowledge had kept on growing at the rate they did from his second year to his twelfth, he would have been such a prodigy by the time he was eighteen or twenty, that his soul must have wilted with the sigh of Alexander the Great for other worlds to conquer.

THE hot season has broken over the West Indies, and Cuba remains unconquered by the Spanish troops. The insurgents are more aggressive than ever before, and are constantly encroaching upon the secured Spanish positions. Meanwhile the Island Government, under the Spanish Gen. Jovellar, is endeavoring to extricate itself from financial embarrassment, but without success, and having failed to collect an income tax of thirty per cent. has about decided to increase the export duty on sugar and tobacco. This will oppress and demoralize the producers still more than heretofore, and not strengthen the loyal sentiment. Gen. Jovellar is himself tired of the complications, and desires to return to Spain. There is no money in the treasury, and gold is quoted at 227. Will the Cuban struggle ever end, and in whose favor? are questions that seem no nearer an answer to-day than at this time last year.

Does this Hit You?

It is possible that some one who reads the title of this article, says the New England *Journal of Education*, may find himself guilty of failing to pronounce the ei and eh in shun. I find that my lady friend, who is very precise in her language, will persist in accenting "etiquette" on the first instead of the last syllable. My good minister, who has the greatest aversion to anything wrong, was greatly surprised when I mildly suggested to him that "aspirant" should be accented on the penult, while my musical niece mortified me the other day by pronouncing "finale" in two syllables. I heard my geological friend explaining the "subsidances" of the earth's crust, but he should have accented the second instead of the first syllable. The same mistake happened the other day to my friend, the president of the reform society, who spoke of the "vagaries" of certain people by accenting the first instead of the second syllable. He also announced that I would deliver an "address" that evening, but I knew it was not polite to tell him to accent the last syllable. My boy says he left school at "recess," accenting the first syllable, and he was loth to believe that, whatever the meaning of the word, it should be accented on the final syllable. Then my friend, the president of the debating club, who is a great student of "Cushing's Manual," tells us that a motion to adjourn takes the "precedence," by accenting the first instead of the second syllable. My other lady friend says that she lives in a house having a "cupelow." She should consult the dictionary for that word. But I will close by remarking that my legal friend, who is very scholarly, always accents "coadjutor" on the second instead of the third, where it rightly belongs.

Perpetual Calendar.

The "Fragments of Science" contains the following ingeniously arranged calendar:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					
Mar. Nov.	W	T	F	S	su	M	T	Mar, Feb.
Aug. Feb.	T	W	T	F	S	su	M	Aug
May	M	T	W	T	F	S	su	May
Oct.	su	M	T	W	T	F	S	Jan. Oct.
April Jan.	S	su	M	T	W	T	F	April July
Sept. Dec.	F	S	su	M	T	W	T	Sept.-Dec.
June	T	W	T	F	S	su	M	June
	1876	77	78	79		80	81	
	82	83		84	85	86	87	
		88	89	90	91		92	
	93	94	95		96	97	98	
	99	1900	01	02	03			

Follow up the vertical column of the year to its intersection with the horizontal column in which the month is contained, where will be found the day of the week on which the first day of the given month falls in the given year, now use the horizontal column of the days of the week that has this day of the week on the left under the number of the first of the month. For example: At the intersection of the December and 1900 is Sunday, and as Sunday is the first on the left in the fourth column, we use that column and find that Christmas, the 25th, is on Wednesday. By continuing the columns of the years backward or forward, being careful to carry every leap-year ahead one column, the day of any date may be found. The January and February on the left should be used for leap-years only.

Trees and Rain.

The bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club contains a suggestive paragraph in reference to the influence of trees upon rain and atmospheric moisture, as shown by the experience of the island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. This island is said to have been a garden of freshness, beauty, and fertility twenty years ago; it was covered with woods, trees were everywhere abundant, and rains were profuse and frequent. The recent visit of a gentleman who had known the island in its palmier days revealed a lamentable change, one-fourth of the island having become an utter desert. The forests and trees had been cut away, rain-falls had ceased, and the process of desication, begining at one end of the island, had advanced gradually and irresistibly upon the land, until for seven miles it had become as dry and barren as the sea-shore. Houses and plantations had been abandoned, and the advance of desolation was watched by the people, wholly unable to prevent it, but knowing almost to a certainty the time when their own habitations, their gardens and fresh fields would be a part of the waste. Indeed, the whold island seemed doomed to become a desert. This sad result is owing entirely, according to the belief of the inhabitants, to the destruction of the trees upon the island some years ago.—*Popular Science Monthly for June.*

THREE years ago Rosita, the thrifty mining town in Southern Colorado, was a "howling wilderness," with not a prospect hole anywhere around. Now it contains 400 houses and 1,500 inhabitants.

NOTES ON TEXAS.

Ponies, Doves, Partridges, Mocking-Birds and Black-Birds—The Cuisine.

[From the Courier-Journal.]

TEXAS is emphatically the land of ponies and doves. There are more of both than I have ever seen anywhere else. The former are small, rugged, of variegated color, and vicious. They are inexpensive, selling, according to and size and quality, at from $4 to $10, even $25 dollars. The doves abound. They build their nests in the prairies (where the trees are scarce), on the ground, and between the rails of the fences. I saw four nests in one fence corner, and more than twenty in one small post oak. Numerous partridges, still in flocks, whirred across the road especially in the mesquite country. This favorite little bird is said to be found by the hundreds of thousands in the country between San Antonio and the Rio Grande—a flock, a friend told me, under every mesquite bush, and the bushes close together. I saw a few chaparral cocks, splendid-looking fellows, the color of a prairie chicken, somewhat larger, and with a long tail. He is almost as fleet of foot as an ostrich, flies reluctantly, and but for short distances. His safety against his enemies lies in the density of the cover he keeps, and his speed when found in open ground. His wings don't appear to be of any special use to him, farther than to enable him to mount the brush, which he leaves behind him with astonishing celerity. The mocking bird is abundant, as is also a bird called here the bird of paradise, a beautiful little fellow with an extravagantly long tail, which really seems to impede his flight. Add about six inches of tail feathers to a small mocking bird, and give him a dull, white breast, and you have this chap.

Black-birds by the thousands at times darkened the air, and crowded the heels of the plowman, while the upland plover was to be seen in all the newly-plowed land and throughout the prairies. No one who has not eaten this delicious bird at this season in Texas can have any idea of what a delicacy it is. He is hunted in buggies or open wagons, it being impossible to get sufficiently near him either on foot or on horseback.

A word of San Antonio. I took supper in a Mexican eating house. You never ate *enchilada* did you? I hope you never will. You never ate *tamallis*, did you? Well, don't. An *enchilada* looks not unlike an ordinary flannel cake rolled on itself and covered with molasses. The ingredients which go to make it up are pepper, lye, hominy, pepper, onions chopped fine, pepper, grated cheese, and pepper. The hominy is first beaten into a paste or dough, and this is flattened to about the thickness of an ordinary batter cake, and then turned several times upon itself, the pepper, onions, pepper, cheese and pepper being placed between the folds, and over all is poured a sauce or gravy of pepper. In point of looks, the *enchilada* is, as I have intimated, not uninviting; in point of taste, it is a cross between bicarbonate of soda and capsicum.

The *tamallis*, when placed on the table, presented the appearance of a lot of huge shuck cigarettes which had been soaked in water. They were composed of the same lye-hominy paste, shaped into cylinders a little larger than and about as long as your finger, containing some kind of forced meat. Each cylinder is wrapped and then boiled in a corn shuck and served in this envelope. A friend who was with me, and who declared he was not particularly fond of the dish, though he often ate it, soon had a pile of wet shucks by his plate six inches high. I think he ate a dozen of the things. I was satisfied with a small part of one. The *tamallis* tasted to me very much as I suppose boiled maccaroni, thickened with bread soda, would do. My opinion is that no man can eat *enchilada* and *tamallis* long and remain honest.

The three staples in Mexican cookery, as I observed it, are pepper, corn and pepper; the corn is sandwiched between the pepper. The corn is first husked by being soaked in lye or lime water, and then briskly rubbed and beaten on a flat stone, a process which produces a paste or dough, or meal, meaner than any lye hominy in Indianapolis.

How to Make a Valuable Receipt-Book.

Every housekeeper should have her very own receipt-book—a book of her own creation, of gradual growth and proved excellence, and we propose to show our lady readers how to make one. In the first place buy a blank-book, and write your name and date on the first leaf. Divide the book into as many different departments as you wish, heading each page with the department to which it belongs, as follows: Receipts or cleaning; receipts for soups; receipts for cooking meats; receipts for cake, and so on through family cooking. Then comes cooking for the sick, care of the sick, and all the various things that are a part of woman's duty, and for which, unfortunately, there is no school but experience. Number your pages if they are not numbered in the beginning, and make an index, leaving blank spaces in the index to correspond with blank pages between departments which you do not expect to fill immediately. Write down under these different heads every receipt which you have actually tried, or the result of which you have seen in the houses of your friends, and enter the page in the index.

The Art of Killing Made Easy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The art of killing made easy has made great progress of late years, but nowhere, perhaps, more than in France. The guillotine is already a very different object from what it was when it left the hands of its learned inventor, and it promises in time to become such a complete and attractive piece of mechanicism that condemned men may ultimately embrace it, if not with joy, at all events with a kind of curiosity and confidence. The high and mighty personage in France known as *l'executeur des hautes œuvres*—in plainer English, the public executioner—has just added another important modification to the fatal French instrument of death, by which it will be entirely self-acting. He has invented a few mysterious grooves which so work that as soon as the sufferer falls or is pushed on to the *bascule*, his head runs into the *lunette*, and the knife comes down the next second. Really, French criminals cannot complain of the kind attention shown to them by the powers that be."

INDIANA ITEMS.

JOHN [illegible], a butcher, was accidentally drowned at South Bend a few days ago.

THE Crawfordsville *Star* mentions the finding of the skeletons of three Indians—two adults and a child—on the farm of John Romley, near that place.

A LAD named Schlesten, fifteen years old, fell from a moving train at Lawrenceburg one day last week. He was frightfully mangled, and died the same evening.

IN Harrison county, about 10 o'clock one morning last week, S. T. Babcock was taken from his house, tied to a tree and brutally whipped with hickory gads. His father, hearing his cries, came to the place, and identified several of the Ku-klux, two of whom were arrested and brought to Corydon to undergo preliminary examination.

LEVI LEAKY, a well-known citizen of Dudley township, Henry county, who has been a well-to-do farmer, having sold his farm and obtained his wife's signature to the deed, has taken her half sister, a certain widow Scott, and departed to Iowa, leaving his wife in destitute circumstances. Much indignation is expressed at Leaky's conduct, who is an old man and a grandfather.

LAST Saturday night a man giving his name as John Horning was found beside the track of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago railroad, near St. Anne, Ill., with one of his legs crushed from the ankle to the knee, besides severe bruises to his body. On his person was a silver badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, with his name engraved thereon. All that could be learned of him was from his murmurings, that his father's name is Martin Horning, and lives in Madison, Ind. He is supposed to have fallen from the night train.

THE celebrated Wall murder case has come to a brief termination. Wall is a colored preacher, who murdered John Cronkheit, at Fort Wayne, on the 2d of last July. The first trial lasted fourteen days, and resulted in a death sentence. The case was carried to the Supreme court, which granted a new trial. Wall then secured a change of venue from Judge Borden to Judge Slack, of Huntington. Afterward, motion was made of a change of venue to another county. Judge Slack granted the change of venue and sent the case to Whitley county to be tried in September. Afterward, Wall's attorneys offered to withdraw the motion and put in a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. The State's-attorney accepted the proposition, a plea of guilty was made, and Judge Slack then sentenced Wall to the Michigan City penitentiary for life.

THE other night, at Kokomo, while the guard was asleep, a boa constrictor seven feet long escaped from the side show of Sells Bros.' circus. Its escape was not noticed, and the side-show drove to Peru. Early the next morning one of the many boys who visited the grounds to pick up lost trinkets discovered his snakeship in a small pool of water hissing violently. The boy seized a club and beat it until he thought it quite dead, and then he took it to the high school, to Prof. McClain's class in natural sciences. During the afternoon the snake revived, and the Professor congratulated himself on securing such a rare specimen, and a live one at that. But his anticipations were blasted when one of the proprietors of the show arrived in the evening from Peru and proved his ownership to the coveted prize. The snake was given up and taken to the Kokomo house to await transportation. Here it was stolen by some boys, who returned it, but too late for shipment on the evening train. In the morning, however, the much-worried showman got away with his snake, which cost him a cool $160 only about two months ago.

All Sorts.

SCOTLAND imports Belgian horses.

MRS. RACHEL SOUTHER, of South Boston, Mass., is ninety-nine years old, and has lived fifty-one years in the same house.

ALL the great oil refining establishments at Titusville but two have been sold out to the Cleveland combination known as the Standard Oil Company.

THE Boston printers are "gentlemen and scholars." The Franklin Typographical society of that city has a fund of $7,604, and a library of 2,000 volumes.

ONLY six persons have been hanged in Connecticut for thirty years, only two of these for offenses outside the prison walls, the other four having murdered prison officials.

THE Baltimore *Sun* recently offered a list of prizes for stories, and the first five prizes were carried off by female writers, and only one, the smallest prize, was awarded to a male.

PATERSON, N. J., organized a new hose company, the hose company organized several fires, and several fine young men will go where they can't "light up on them hose" no more.

W. Y. MCCOLLUM is among the visitors registered at Philadelphia. This must be the Mr. What You McCollum we so often hear spoken of in ordinary conversation.—*New York Commercial.*

AN extraordinary shoal of whales visited Kirkwall bay, in Scotland, the other day, and immediately a great many boats with a view to capturing them. Altogether, sixty whales were driven ashore.

THE *Graphic* says: "Papers still call Mrs. Livermore a 'lecturess' and Mrs. Stowe an 'authoress.' Why not Mrs. Van Cott a ministress, Mme. Demorest a dress-makess, and Ida Lewis a sailoress?"

ARINORI MORI, formerly Japanese Minister at Washington, is now living at Toki, as Second Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Judge Bingham regards him as the shrewdest of Japanese statesmen.

DON'T inclose coin or jewelry in letters either ordinary or registered, which are sent to any foreign country in the postal union. The Berne international postal treaty excludes from the mails all such letters.

RAGTEREDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS.

FANCY GODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

—oo—

Bargains! Bargains!

—oo—

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entire stock will be made Leaders, and sold at less than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

—o—

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

—o—

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

—o—

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

—o—

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	[illegible] "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 45 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 03 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 a m	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 25 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	8 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 47 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 32	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 46 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 08
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		3 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 58p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

G. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 8 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 R. F.
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.30	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.04	11.40	Laketon	9.30	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0.	3.55	11.36
8.40	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southetg Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B.' J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. & A
SCUTR ARD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras,

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, Daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accomm'd'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2.35 a m.	5:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.05 "	2.45 "	5:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.53	5:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2.57	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:23 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.52 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. K. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*6 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 45pm	6 39	11 38
Fostoria	1 14	7 11	12 02am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 16	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 15
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	5 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 38am	†5 06	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 20 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 38
Defiance	3 16	11 45	5 12
Deshler	4 06	12 [illegible]	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 20	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	8 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	466 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	460 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	281 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (x19 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacremento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

—oo—

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

—oo—

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 15th, 1876. Number 24.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Zane's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop'r., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
S. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd door.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov, 1-6m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders fo,

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

Andconstructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ary reasonable and we solicit the public to give call an ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a easonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

GREAT

New York Store

—IN—

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in afirst store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Strawberries are gettin ripe in this vicinity.

The clover crops will be immense. Timothy also promises well.

The Fourth of July in Auburn will be a big affair. Remember this.

Nothing like dignity. The Christian Witness speaks of a burglary where the burglars used a "James" to pry open the door.

The lady who wants her parasol in the style must get the canopy. Next week currency will describe the shape of a canopy.

The celebration on the Fourth of July will undoubtedly be a big thing. It is the last Centennial this generation is likely to see.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Philadelphia restaurants clear forty cents on every three cents worth of butter eaten by a customer.

A Pennsylvania hotel which would have once sold for $6,000 cash was traded off for a span of horses the other day. You can't most always tell.

The third visitor let into the Centennial was tight. Any fear that the exhibition wouldn't show every phrase of human nature is now banished.

After stating that a man was "reddled with bullets," a St. Louis telegraph operator supposes that the victim was badly wounded. Wouldn't wonder a bit.

The Danbury News man's cure for warts kills the person who owns the wart, but there's nothing like having a receipt that produces some valuable effect.

"What is muscular rheumatism?" inquires a Canadian subscriber to The Detroit Free Press. Go to camp-meeting and "cut-up" and you'll not only get the disease, but the remedy.

A Boston, paper, noticing the pride of young men entering business life, says too many of them wishes to retail high-toned strawberries, instead of peddling plain cod-fish.

Tilden's subsidized newspaper are all telling the country now about that barbarons institution known as the two-thirds rule in the Democratic National Convention. They look upon that as the only barrier between them and Uncle Samuel's "barrel of money.

Dolan, the murderer who was executed in New York a few weeks ago, said he was good-hearted enough, until he sat for his photograph. The way the photographer jerked his head around and kept him on pins, soured the chap against the whole world.

Corn is doing first-rate as a general thing in the county. There is so far, a fine prospect for a good hay crop. Much of the wheat looks well and promises a good yield? but there are many pieces, and in some sections most of the fields which will not give half a crop.

Another Haunted House.

Those of our citizens who have had occasion to go up or down Hornbrook-st in the southeastern part of the city, have noticed a small, dingy-looking building near the corner of Cedar street The exterior appearance of the building would not strike you favorably, yet you could not say that it was really expulsive. The last tenants say they could not stay there any longer, the spirts having tried their patience until patience had ceased to be a virtue. The freaks of the ghost were peculiar and trying enough to "kill a hoss." When the doors of the house were carefully locked the occupants would find them wide open at the dead hour of night. Part of the front room furniture found its way into the kitchen. Not a soul knew how it came there. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. The Irish tenant said to his wife next morning, "Be Jases, Bridget, I'll leave this house immediately. Holy St. Paterick himself couldn't have performed so many miracles!" He dead leave and no money could have induced him to remain.—[Indianapolis People.

Orth made a campaign speech at his Indianapolis reception last week, but it fell flat on his audience, and is the reverse of satisfactory to all his political friends. It was expected that he would deny or explain his connection with the fraudulent Venezuela claim matter, but he never alluded to it at all. He has cooled off amazingly, and is nothing like "as hot as a lime kiln" now. It is a fact, and few Republicans will attempt to gainsay it, that Orth is a load on their ticket. He has been a scheming politician and office-holder all his life, and his record is anything but savory. The fact of his attempt to swindle the widow Peters out of her farm, and that he was at the head of the Know Nothing organization of this State, will both do him great injury; but his disgraceful connection with the Venezuela bond affair when he was a member of Congress will cause thousands of Republicans to vote against him. The leaders of the party would give a great deal if Orth had not been nominated, and it need not surprise our readers if they hear that he has been taken from the head of the ticket.

Tit for Tat

Among the annoyed and dripping pedestrians who sought the aid of a Grand River street car yerterday, to help shorten the way home, was a man with gray locks and an old maid with beau catchers and false teeth. They seemed to hate each other at first sight, for he was hardly seated beside her when he growled:

"If you women didn't ware bustles, there't be twice as much room in street cars."

"If men didn't sit cross-legged there'd be three times as much room!" she snapped in reply.

"If I was a woman, I wouldn't be gadding around when the rain is pouring down this way," he remarked.

"Yas you would. If you were a woman you'd want to go out and show those feet!"

He drew his No. 11's under the seat, flushed up a little and growled:

"They are not false, like some folks teeth!"

"No, and they don't turn up quite as much as some people's nose! she answered.

He was silented for a time, but presently he recovered himself and went on:

"Thirty years ago women got along without paint powder, bustles, straps buckles and such nonsensical fixings.

Thirty years ago she promptly replied, " it was a rare thing to see a man come out of a saloon wiping his mouth on his thumb!

He didn't say anything more, but he wondered if she wasn't looking out of the window when he signaled the car.—Detroit Free Press.

Something of a war fever appears to have broken out in England. The Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to prevent the forcing of the Dardanklles by the fleets of the allies. The order may possibly involve a naval conflict for the possession of the Golden Horn and the command of the Turkish capital for it has been understood that the German and Austrian fleets were ordered some days ago to rendezvous in that neighborhood.

The investigation now in progress at New Orleans into the affairs of the custom house in that city shows that it has been a perfect hot-bed of corrubtion, from which money was obtained to conduct Radical political campaigns. Ex-Congressman Sypher obtained $5,000 from the government for work that was supposed to be done in repairing the lighthouse, which work was never performed by the contractor. In fact, the contractor was suprised when he heard that any work at all had been done.

Political Slander.

It has come to be one of the fashions to abuse men who submit their names for office. Men of all grades and stripes of opinion seem to think they have a perfect right to malign and slander those who run for office. No one is safe. The tongues of slander is hot with words which burn deep, and are more cruel than the grave. Does it follow that because a person desires a certain office he is therefore a minion of evil, and evil only? Must a man who stands fair in the community be blackened by his opponents, simply because he submits his name for office? It is indeed strange —yea, it is not wicked?—to injure those who desire political honors at the hands of their contestents. The American people must frown down this evil, which is becoming a source of alarm to our institutions.

Everybody, almost, seem to think it is not wrong to steal from a railroad, or slander a man who desires an office. But the sin of stealing or lying will be just as potent in making him heinous who follows his wicked ways.

The time has come when we must educate the better side of our nature, exercise a spirit of forebearance, and of charity, and show men that we have faith in humanity. We hope to see in the many new questions how coming befor the people a better view taken of men, and more attention given to the real points at issue. All men need the warm and hearty support of those who are good, and all men should strive to develope the kindly spirit wich will crown the wearer with the emblems of peace—[Plymouth Democrat.

A bright young lady gave her slow lover a delicate leap-year hint the other evening. In the course of the conversation the gentleman asked her what form of marriage she thought the most beautiful. Her quick reply was, "I should care little for form. The substance seems of more importance." That girl wears an engagement ring now.

NOTICE—At the May Term, 1876, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, Ind. the estate of Lanslot Ingman, deceased, was declared probably insolvent. Crditors are therefore notified that the same will be settled accordingly.
J. P. WIDNEY, Adm'r.
May 20, 1876.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50, or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operat safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to,
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn. Water-brash, coming up of food afte eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to g to your Druggist and get a Sample bottl of Green's August Flower for 10 cent and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cent two doses will relieve you.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper,
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. [illegible] avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. [illegible] avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by J. H. [illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

MRS. WILHELMINA [illegible] has been sentenced to death at Buffalo, N. Y., for the murder of her step-son, last November.

COCHRANE, MCLEAN & CO., dry goods dealers at No. 462 Broadway, New York, have failed. Their liabilities are $1,800,000; their assets nearly $2,000,000.... The historic old South church, in Boston, has just been sold at auction for $1,300. It will be torn down.

THE WEST.

THE frisky grasshopper has made its appearance in Minnesota.... Orders from army headquarters have been received and promulgated at Fort Sully, directing that emigrants be prevented from going to the Black Hills across the Sioux reservation, by the Fort Pierre route. It is understood that the order applies to all routes leading from the Missouri river through the reservation.

SCANDALOUS corruption in the construction of the new St. Louis Custom-house has long been suspected, and recently the Grand jury of the United States court took the matter in hand for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, how it has happened that for an expenditure of three millions, originally supposed to be a sum sufficient for the completion of the building, there is little more than the foundation walls to be seen. Some discoveries of misappropriation of money have been made, and several arrests have followed.... Official reports received at army headquarters in Chicago make it probable that the account which has been published of the massacre of a Cincinnati party while on the way to the Black Hills, is a cruel canard. No information of any such butchery has reached Fort Laramie, but it is ascertained that the party were met by Capt. Egan's scouting force on the 21st of May within twenty-eight miles of Custer, and far to the north of the sand hills, where the tragedy has been located.... The dead bodies of a man, woman and child, the latter about three years old, were recently found in the woods near Belleville, Ill. The bodies were identified as those of a family who had stopped at a Belleville hotel on May 4, 1876, registered under the name of Joseph May and wife, Evansville, Ind. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that May shot the woman and child and then killed himself. It is supposed that poverty led to the act.

THE Collier white lead works, in St. Louis, were partially destroyed last week, by the bursting of three of the large boilers. Three workmen received fatal injuries, and several others were badly hurt.... Thomas Kelley, Charles Peterson and a colored man, herders, were recently murdered by Indians near Sidney, Neb.

HARVEY D. COLVIN, lately deposed from the office of Mayor by the people of Chicago, has been reinstated in the office by a decision of the courts.

BY a decision of the Circuit judges of Chicago, the lately deposed Mayor (Colvin) is again in possession of the office.... Reports from Western Kansas represent that some of the Sioux, having glutted their savage appetite for blood by the massacre of scores of white people in and around the Black Hills, are now sneaking back to their reservations, to escape the wrath of Crook's warriors.

MORRISON PURCELL, a farmer living near Indianapolis, was gored to death the other by a vicious bull.... A strange case of self-murder is reported from Cincinnati. George R. Frintz, clerk in the postoffice, was to have married a young lady in the West End. The guests assembled and the bride was in readiness, but Frintz did not make his appearance. A friend calling at his room the next morning found him upon the bed. Without saying a word he (Frintz) drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart. The motive of the suicide is unknown.

A DISPATCH received at the department headquarters, at Omaha, dated at Fort Laramie, June 7, says: "An Indian courier from Red Cloud brings this report: Just before he left an Indian arrived from the mouth of Tongue river. He found there 1,273 lodges under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and others, who were on the way to Powder river to fight Gen. Crook. On his return he met the same band that Egan saw on May 17. They told him that they met Custer's troops and had fought them all day. Many were killed on both sides, but no result is reported. This occurred about eight days ago.".... Black Hills romancers are again at work extracting fabulous wealth from their teeming fancies. Parties are at Fort A. Lincoln from the Deadwood region, whose talk fairly glitters with golden dust. They tell of men who average $1,000 a day, and of a lucky but nameless Frenchman who loaded his pockets with fifteen pounds avoirdupois of solid gold one morning. These yarns, of course, are sheer fabrications, invented and published for the purpose of giving a fresh impetus to the Black Hills fever.

SOUTH.

THE law's vengeance has at length overtaken some of the crooked whisky crew in New Orleans. A lot of them were sentenced in the United States court there last week, the punishment ranging down from sixteen months' imprisonment and $600 fine to six months and $1,000.

THE steamship Austin recently struck a snag and sunk in the Mississippi river, a few miles below New Orleans. Loss on vessel and cargo, $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

AT a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee, on Saturday, the sub-committee appointed several months ago to consider the question of whether the House of Representatives has jurisdiction relative to the members King and Schumaker, who are accused of having been engaged in hiring members in previous Congresses, reported that the House had not such jurisdiction.

SPEAKER KERR went before the Clymer committee, the other day, and made an explanation of the circumstances under which he came to recommend Green for an army commission. He stated that he had offered to procure the commission for two of his constituents, Col. Jackson and Maj. Morrison, both of whom declined. After this no one from his district applied for the place. When the session was well advanced, and the time for these appointments was passing away, he was called upon by Augustus P. Green, of New York. "It is possible," said the Speaker, "that he was introduced to me by Harney, but if he was I have no recollection whatever of the fact. This only I know, that I did never, under any circumstances, or at any period of my life, consciously know the man Harney. I never talked with him in any conversation that could have gone beyond the merest expressions of the day. He never was at my room. He never visited me anywhere. I never talked with him on any business whatever. He never paid or proposed to pay me one penny of money for any purpose in the world. His whole statement on that subject is utterly and wickedly false.".... A Washington correspondent, referring to Blaine's explanation in the House, says: "His speech commenced in almost breathless silence. It ended in an almost perfect thunder of applause. Blaine has long been noted for the wonderful fertility of his intellectual resources, for his parliamentary skill, and for his audacious bravery. He made use of all his resources to-day. He was calm and deliberate, impassioned and audacious, by turn, and always skillful. As the climax approached, he exhibited a courage which subdued his opponents and electrified the House."

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President of the Central Pacific railroad, has withdrawn from the Judiciary Committee his recent proposition for a settlement of all affairs between the Government and that road, and submitted a new proposition, to the following effect: He proposes to pay, for ten years, $600,000 annually, and after that $750,000 annually, until all the indebtedness of the company to the Government is paid. These payments to be made in lieu of all claims which the Government now has against the company for interest for the five per cent. on net earnings, or on any other account. The proposition to give up a portion of the lands granted at $2.50 an acre is withdrawn, and the company proposes to pay six per cent. interest on all deferred claims of the Government.

A BILL is to be reported in the House of Representatives disfranchising Americans who buy, own or sell slaves in foreign countries. Slave-ownership or traffic in that sort of property forfeits the right of the offender to claim the protection of this Government or any official recognition as a citizen of the United States. A large class of American residents abroad, some of them employing numbers of slaves in planting operations, will be affected by this bill, if it is passed.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JONES, of New York, testifies in the Kerr investigation that Harney, the Speaker's accuser, called upon him (Jones) in 1860 and asked him to appoint Augustus P. Green to a lieutenancy in the army. Harney informed him that he would get a nice present if the appointment were made. Witness told Harney he had nothing to do with that, and that he had known Green longer than Harney had.

THE Senate has confirmed Wirt Sykes as United States Consul at Cardiff; James B. Sutan, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Florence; Hedgman Slack, United States Marshal for West Virginia; Moses M. Bane, of Illinois, Secretary of Utah Territory.

GENERAL.

A GREAT triumph of railway travel has just been achieved. A special train chartered by Jarrett & Palmer to transport a party of actors and a collection of theatrical scenery and properties to the Pacific coast, left New York at three minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, June 1, and reached San Francisco at twenty-five minutes past 9 on the morning of Sunday, the 4th, thus accomplishing the run in less than eighty-four hours.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: "It has been finally decided by the Eastern railroads to make no further reductions in passenger rates. There is, however, no probability that the present rates will go up again before next winter."

THE following are the estimated receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending with June:

From customs	$146,027,536
Internal revenue	116,048,387
Miscellaneous	23,166,524
Total	$285,247,397
Expenditures	263,138,833
Surplus June 30	23,108,564

The receipts show a decrease from the estimates: In customs of $10,206,090; in internal revenue, $4,151,216, and increase in miscellaneous, $3,168,549. The expenses are $5,808,680 inside the estimates.... The following is a copy of the telegram received by Representative Knott, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and which Mr. Blaine charges him with suppressing:

> To the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington:
>
> Have just read in New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and can fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith railroad bonds, directly or otherwise. I have three foreign railroad contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make affidavit to this effect, and mail it if desired. JOSIAH CALDWELL.

CORRESPONDENCE between the American and British Governments, published in England, shows that the American legation in London suggested that a qualifying article might be added to the extradition treaty; that the suggestion was promptly accepted by Lord Derby; that the draft of such an article was forwarded to Washington, and that Mr. Fish refused to agree to it. In that position the negotiation remained when the papers were submitted to Parliament.

POLITICAL.

OVER two-thirds of the Wisconsin delegation to St. Louis are said to be for Tilden; the remainder for Davis, and scattering.... The Democrats have carried Oregon, and secured a majority in the Legislature.

FOREIGN.

THE Chancellors of Russia, Austria and Germany will hold another conference soon, to consider the change in the government of Turkey. The conference will take place at Ems, whither Bismarck will accompany the Emperor of Germany.... Servia refuses to recognize the new Sultan of Turkey, on account of his alleged irregular accession to the throne, and declines to pay tribute, two installments of which are now in arrears.

A BERLIN dispatch says the powers have suspended action on the Berlin memorandum for a few days, in order that the new Turkish Government may give unmistakable indication of their policy, and their power of maintaining themselves.... The following announcement of the suicide of the ex-Sultan of Turkey has been communicated to the Turkish minister at Washington by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey: A sad event has just painfully affected our august sovereign and his Government. Abdul Aziz Khan, the late Sultan, who, for some time past unfortunately gave evident signs of mental derangement, having locked himself up this morning in his apartments of the palace of Tcherazan, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with scissors which he had concealed on his person".... A London dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: "England has sent Admiral Drummond to the East with orders to prevent the forcing of the Dardanelles. Unfinished iron-clads are being completed in great haste. Regiments are under orders to be ready to start at a moment's notice.

IT is understood in England that negotiations for a modification of the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain are in progress—the object being to conform the treaty to the common-sense principle that extradited persons should only be tried for the crimes charged in the indictment upon which rendition is asked.... At Paris the story of the Sultan's suicide meets with contemptuous incredulity. At Rome the journals generally express the belief that Abdul Aziz was murdered.

RUSSIA has agreed to recognize the new Sultan of Turkey.... Dispatches from Melbourne announce that all the Fenian prisoners held under surveillance in West Australia have escaped on board an American vessel.... The Mexican revolution is apparently on the wane. A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "Events of the past two weeks have all been in favor of the Government, and indicate unmistakably the approaching failure of the revolution. The insurgents have suffered reverses everywhere, and their sympathizers are rapidly decreasing in number. Gen. Alatorre gained a victory May 29, in Oaxaca, over the revolutionary forces, nearly 2,000 being killed and wounded, and many prisoners. The Government casualties were 800 killed and wounded. The Federals gained another important victory in Tlaxco on the 28th. Gen. Cortina has broken his parole, escaped, and issued a pronunciamento. If he reaches the Rio Grande he will probably give some trouble to Gen. Vicente.".... A quarrel is reported between the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt.... A Vienna dispatch says: "A six weeks' armistice has been agreed upon between the Turks and insurgents."

THE Servian Government has declared that it will follow the recommendation of Russia not to enter upon hostilities against Turkey.... Madame George Sand, the celebrated French author, is dead.

NOTES FROM THE CENTENNIAL.

[By Our Own Correspondent.]

In my peregrinations in and around the grounds, I hear but one expression, which is, that the Exhibition fully comes up to the standard conceived of and carried into faithful execution by its projectors. In size, architectural display, comforts, varied exhibits, management, the Exhibition of our Centennial year is a grand success, without any qualifications. So varied are the attractions that the most cynical can't fail in being led into enthusiasm, and the most careless will be charmed at some speciality that strikes the right key, vibrating the human chords with charming effect. I heard one of a bevy of sprightly girls exclaim, "Emma, let's go to Machinery Hall." "Machinery, humph! we shan't. What do women know about machinery?" Yet the same Emma was ecstasied over a Berlin vase. Thus it is there is something for all and each. "Did you see the Women's pavilion?" asks a fragile blonde to a two hundred pound avoirdupois belle. "[illegible] me, [illegible], it wasn't much, was it?" "No! some lithographs. I don't think much of it anyway." "But wasn't that one [illegible] just splendid?" And so it is. All tastes are catered to, and, as a whole, the Exhibition furnishes dainties for the most cosmopolitan taste.

The being with the most intense Diogenic instincts will be drawn out of his tub of conceit and will be skeptical no longer, but will cheerfully concede that virtue to our kind that is developed in the industrial forces and art eliminations that dazzle the beholder who is sensible to works of economical effort for the general good, and whose sensitiveness accepts the higher and nobler results of a harvest organization in the sphere of æsthetic thought.

COTTON.

The staple is creditably displayed, and justly so, as the extraordinary influence exerted in our manufacturing circles, and its importance in our exchange system, renders all matters pertaining to its culture of significant interest. The foreign exhibit shows cotton from Brazil, Egypt, Peru, Australia, Asia Minor, (Smyrna), Bengal, East Indies, West Indies, China, Africa, Domestic—Mobile and Memphis uplands. The two prize samples in the show cases, one from Memphis, the other from New Orleans, seemed to bear off the palm. There is a cotton pavilion of foreign staples arranged in decidedly good taste which will be detailed in another letter.

THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.

The British Government has gone to very considerable expense in erecting offices on the grounds for its Commissioners. One of the three structures which have been erected for this purpose is really a very elaborate and ornamental building. The entire group is built after the Elizabethan style of the sixteenth century, the best specimens of which may be found in Buckinghamshire. The largest of the three is used as the office of the Commissioners, while the other two contain rooms for the attendants, servants, etc. The larger house is elegantly furnished, and is, in itself, an extremely interesting exhibition. It is built of brick and timber, covered on the outside with plaster, and having tall chimneys, which give it a very quaint appearance. One side of the building is almost entirely of glass, the panes not being more than four inches square. The rooms are all papered in cool greenish tints, after elaborate designs by William Morris, the celebrated upholsterer and poet of London. The floor is carpeted with rich Brussels in small patterns; the chimney places are decorated with tiles in antique designs, and on the mantels, which are of vari-colored marble, are vases decorated in rich and vivid colors. The furniture, though modern, is heavy and covered with rich dark stuff. On the whole, scarcely any more luxurious dwelling-place could be devised, even with our modern comfort-producing inventions. Somehow it gives one a firmer belief in the reality of that romantic period in English history—the Elizabethan era—to behold this admirable representation of the solid comfort and even splendor of the average country gentleman of those days. It is a bit of the times of "Good Queen Bess," lifted out of the dim past, and set down bodily before us. Col. Herbert Sandford, the British Executive Commissioner, and his coadjutor, Prof. Thomas P. Archer, F. R. S. E., are extremely courteous and obliging, and have won highly favorable opinions from our people since they have been among us. They have certainly done their work here in the most admirable manner, and Great Britain will have every reason to be proud of the results of their labors.

WILL THE EXPOSITION PAY?

Yes! as soon as the agricultural interests are attended to, the farmers of the Middle States will come *en masse*, and from the Western States they will flock to the grandest fair the world has ever seen. Many will come from the South. The general impression prevailing throughout the country, that railroad fares will be reduced, is holding many back; the great rush from the South will begin in July, and continue throughout the summer and fall. In the city of Philadelphia, but few of the citizens attend regularly, as, like all things near home, the many will postpone, and then they are aware of the unfinished condition of the work and await its completion. But from the 15th of June to the close of the Exhibition, I feel assured that paying assemblages will be in order, and that the attendance will be sufficient to amply compensate, in dollars and cents, the proprietors' interests for their outlay. I believe the Exhibition will not alone be remunerative from a financial stand-point, but will pay a thousand-fold in its teachings, in the varied fields of utility and ornament.

MISCELLANY.

Hon. D. J. Morrell was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee; A. T. Goshorn, Director General; George W. Biddle, Solicitor; John L. Campbell, Secretary of the Commission.

The Syrians have a bazar, near the Turkish pavilion, erected by five natives of Jerusalem, of oriental woods. The sides are yellow, the roof olive green, the cornices blue and gold. The attaches are *en costume*, and have on exhibition and for sale bijoutry in olive wood from the Mount of Olives, banks of the Jordon, Hebron and Bethlehem, comprising jars, cases, sleeve buttons, canes, work-boxes, and varied ornaments. A Dragoman, David Jamal, is in charge.

The Bureau of Agriculture offer the following prizes: First best cow $250, second best cow $100. For first best herd $300. The scale of points to be adopted by the club is founded upon that of the Royal Jersey society.

The field trials of mowing machines, tedder and hay rakes will take place on grounds near Schenck's station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and Trenton, from June 15 to 30, and the trials of reapers from July 5 to 15.

I spoke of Australia. Few people are aware of the importance of this called island, but, instead, a continent. Australia has an area of 2,400 miles from east to west, 1,700 miles from north to south, coast line 8,000 miles, and possesses one of the greatest natural wonders in the world on the northeast coast, Great Barrier reef, length 1,000 miles, 350 of which is unbroken, all of which is of coralline structure. It is no wonder so important and interesting a member of the family of colonial nations should be represented by so distinguished a Commissioner and superb collection of articles from the natural and industrial forces of that country. It is well to have the virtues of Argus in your inspection of the beauties and wonders of the Exhibition, as a hundred eyes will serve you; but remember that don't touch is, or should be, upon each article, and think of Briareus, with his hundred arms, for it seems as if some visitors had as many, so deftly and oftentimes do they break the ruling of hands off.

The Commission has adjourned to July 1st. Geo. W. Biddle declines the solicitorship of the Commission, and Mr. Shoemaker was unanimously elected to a position he has creditably filled in the past.

Permanent headquarters for the press are established in the western wing of the department of public comfort building, east of the Judges' pavilion. The offices of the Commission will be transferred to the same building.

The Hebrew monument will be on hand in time to be unveiled July 4.

The claims of colored men are to be recognized to positions on the Centennial guard.

Oregon exhibits rye nine feet high, eighty-seven and one-half bushels to the acre; oats ten feet high, eighty-seven bushels per acre; concentrated cider put up in sheets, so an individual can carry a quart of cider in his vest pocket; canned salmon from the Columbia river; and mahogany, the only production in the United States [illegible] Brazil.

It costs fifty cents to have the regulation photograph placed in your passes.

The Centennial Exhibition ground covers 236 acres.

Her Majesty, the Empress Augusta, and her royal highness, the Princess Ludwig of Hesse Darmstadt, are contributors of [illegible] and needle work. Naples makes one of the finest displays of cameos. France distinguishes herself in filagree, surpassing, in your correspondent's opinion, the Japs. Germany exhibits artificial eyes. Bohemia has a magnificent collection in glass goods. St. Louis has a magnificent exhibit of billiard tables. The most superior finished mantel-piece in this or any other exhibition is of Mexican onyx. Rhode Island has a beautiful collection of plated goods. Dresden makes a most tasteful presentation of metal and bronze goods. Some of these goods from Berlin are of excellent finish. Hamburg sustains her reputation in ivory manufacture.

The Centennial detective force has been reduced. This argues well for the good behavior of the average American. J. B.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, June 2.—*Senate.*—The Senate disposed of a few bills of a private nature, and then began the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

House.—The House devoted the day to the Indian Appropriation bill, the greater part of the time being spent in wrangling upon points of order relative to amendments. A good many Western and Southern members made arguments in favor of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War department.

SATURDAY, June 3.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed the bill providing for the appointment of a commission of five persons to visit the Sioux tribes of Indians to negotiate for the surrender of a portion of their reservation, including the Black Hills. The War department is required by the terms of the bill to furnish transportation, subsistence and protection to the commission.... Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendments of the Senate Committee, which restores the reductions made by the House, were all agreed to. The most significant action of the Senate was the vote restoring the President's salary to $50,000. The vote in detail on this was as follows: *Yeas*—Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Christiancy, Clayton, Cooper, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Johnson, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill (Maine), Morton, Norwood, Paddock, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Windom, Withers—32. *Nays*—Bogy, Cockrell, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hitchcock, Kelley, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Stevenson, Thurman—11.

House.—Wood, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report in regard to the Alaska fur-seal fishery lease, exonerating the officers of the Government and company from all allegations of fraud. Ordered printed.... The Indian Appropriation bill was under discussion nearly the entire day. A variety of amendments were offered, nearly all of which were rejected. Among those voted down was one proposed by Steele forbidding the furnishing of rations to white men living with Indian women.

MONDAY, June 5.—*Senate.*—The Senate discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill nearly the entire day. An amendment proposed by Sherman was adopted, providing that the internal revenue districts be reduced to 131 as soon after the 1st of July as practicable; also vesting in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the power to suspend collectors of internal revenue now possessed by supervisors, and all other powers now exercised by the supervisors to be vested in the collectors.

House.—Blaine (rising to the question of privilege), proceeded to address the House on the subject of investigation into the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific transactions, in which his name had become involved. The central part, and the most important part, of the whole affair was the production of the letters taken from Mulligan. This was preceded by a severe charge of unfair treatment at the hands of the sub-committee charged with investigating the various subjects with which his name had been connected. Referring to the letters, the speaker said: "I understand the Judiciary Committee to have abandoned that issue against me, but there has gone forth the idea or impression that because I would not permit that man, or any man, when I could prevent it, from holding as a menace over my head my private correspondence, there must be something in it most deadly and destructive to my reputation. I would like any gentleman on this floor, and all of them are presumed to be men of affairs whose business has been varied and whose intercourse has been large, to stand up here and say that he is willing and ready to have his private correspondence for the last ten or twelve years handed over and made public? Does it imply guilt? Does it imply a sense of weakness that a man will protect his private correspondence? No, sir. It is a man's first instinct to do it, and it is the last outrage on any man to violate it. I have defied the power to take these letters from me. I do it still. I speak with all respect for this House. I know its powers, and I trust that I respect them; but I say that this House has no more power to order what shall be done or not done with my private correspondence than it has to order what I shall do with the nurture and admonition of my children, not one particle more. But I am now going to show the letters (holding them up in his hand). I thank God Almighty that I am not ashamed to show them. There they are. There is the very original package. With some sense of humiliation, with a mortification which I do not pretend to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of 44,000,000 of people, and I will read these letters. [Applause, which the Speaker pro tem endeavored to suppress.] Many of these letters have not the remotest bearing on the subject, but some of them will require a little explanation. Some of them may possibly involve humiliation, but I would a good deal rather take that than take the evil surmises, and still more evil inferences, that might be drawn if I did not act with this frankness. Blaine thereupon proceeded to read and to make passing comments upon, and explanations of, various points in the several letters. The letters all referred to business transactions between Blaine and Fisher. While they go to show that the former was engaged in stock operations, his friends claim that his transactions were legitimate and perfectly honorable.

TUESDAY, June 6.—*Senate.*—The committee appointed some time ago at the instance of Davis (W. Va.), after an investigation into the method of book-keeping in the Treasury department, reported that they are satisfied that no cause for complaint exists therein.... The Senate discussed inferentially the question of jurisdiction in the impeachment matter at considerable length, and finally fixed the 6th of July as the date when the Senate as a court of impeachment shall begin to take evidence.... Whyte presented a petition of G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, for the removal of his political disabilities.

House.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed, including the section transferring the Indian bureau to the War department.... The House, by a vote of 115 to 97, authorized the Committee on Banking and Currency to report at any time. The object of this permission is to enable the committee to report a bill repealing the Resumption act, and to put it on its passage promptly.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—*Senate.*—The resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain was passed.... The bill establishing Cheboygan, Mich., a port of delivery passed.... The Senate then took up and passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. None of the House reductions were concurred in, the bill covering about the same amounts appropriated last year.... The Fortification bill was also taken up and passed.

House.—The House passed the bill removing the forty-acre restriction upon the entry of public lands in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and placing those lands under the same regulations as the public domain in the Western States. The bill had already passed the Senate.... Crounse introduced a bill authorizing a railroad pontoon-bridge over the Missouri river at Nebraska City. Passed.... The Speaker asked and obtained leave of absence for ten days, and appointed Cox (N. Y.) Speaker pro tem, during his absence.... Cannon, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

THURSDAY, June 8.—*Senate.*—The Senate refused to consider a resolution allowing Pinchback pay and mileage as a Senator for the time in which his claim was pending.... Sherman called up the bill to amend the laws relative to the legal-tender silver coin, and a general discussion of the finance question ensued.

House.—The House proceedings were enlivened by a wordy skirmish between Blaine and Tarbox, the latter defending himself against the charge of the gentleman from Maine that he was actuated by partisan malice in offering his resolution of investigation. Blaine replied by accusing Tarbox of stealing a copy of his speech on the currency, which was in type several weeks before its delivery, and offering to sell it to a newspaper man. Tarbox pronounced the charge false, but admitted that he had a copy.... A bill to prevent straw bids in the mail service was passed.... The bill to replace the iron-clad oath for jurors in United States courts was discussed without action.

A Wordy War Between Blaine and Knott.

There was an exciting scene in the room of the House Judiciary Committee at Washington, on the 7th inst. Mr. Blaine went before the committee and demanded a consideration of the circumstances connected with the Caldwell telegram from London. Knott stated a supposition case about a telegram from Caldwell which might have said that Blaine was guilty. Blaine calmly interrupted Knott, and said: "You will permit me to believe that it would have gone out very soon." Knott, approaching Blaine in a threatening manner, said, "What do you mean sir? What do you say? Do you insinuate that I would do you injustice in that manner?" Blaine remarked, "I mean to say that I don't think you would keep back a dispatch that would hurt me." The friends of Mr. Blaine unconsciously gathered around him, and had Chairman Knott made another step toward Blaine there would have been a personal encounter. Gen. Hunton, who is a man of remarkable composure, succeeded in enforcing order.

Knott had been terribly excited by the assaults of Blaine upon him in the House. That exasperation was increased by the fact that Blaine openly to his face, in the committee room, raised an issue of veracity, and had charged Knott with suppressing the Caldwell dispatch. Knott became greatly excited. His white mustache grew a shade paler; his fiery cheeks took on a deeper glow. He clutched his oaken stick with a firmer grasp, and advanced threateningly toward Blaine, who sat in a chair three feet from him watching every movement with unflinching eye. Knott raised his diminutive form, and you could hear in the silence of that committee room the exasperated inquiry which, being interpreted, meant

> "Who dare this pair of boots displace,
> Must meet Bombastes face to face."

When the sub-committee adjourned, Knott, approaching Frye, a member of the committee, and who has been in attendance as advisory friend of Blaine, said to him: "Mr. Frye, your friend Blaine is the god-damnedest scoundrel in America." This remark, or its equivalent, having already found its way into print, it should be added that Frye replied: "You forget yourself, Mr. Knott." "Yes," said Knott, "I do," and he thereupon withdrew the remark, and apologized for having made it.

World's Fairs in General.

Excluding the wretched failure and partial swindle in New York, in 1853, which does not deserve to be classed in the same category, there have been five world's fairs worthy of the name, and the Philadelphia Exposition is the sixth. The first was in London, in 1851, for which the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was erected, which was permitted to remain, and has ever since been a popular resort, and the favorite location for monster concerts and great public celebrations. Paris followed with its Exposition, in 1857. Then the London people, in 1861, erected grander palaces in Hyde Park and South Kensington gardens to eclipse their French rivals. But Paris was not to be outdone, and the fourth attempt was the Exposition Universelle of 1867. The fifth world's fair was located in Vienna in 1873—a city that had long aspired to rival Paris in the gay attractions of a continental capital, and expected by means of its exhibition to fix upon itself the eyes of the civilized world, and render itself famous for its beauty and pleasures. Of all these exhibitions, though none of them was profitable as a financial enterprise, the only one that can be characterized as a disappointment and a failure was the Vienna Exhibition, which was loaded down with bad management, corrupt practices and the inordinate greed of the people.—*New York World.*

The Use of Tobacco.

Dr. B. F. Richardson, F. R. S., in his "Diseases of Modern Life," is an uncompromising opponent to the use of tobacco. He refutes, however, the notion that tobacco-smoking causes cancer and consumption. Dr. Richardson believes that there is no ground for assuming that organic disease results from the use of tobacco, but he believes that functional disorders are inseparable from the habit of smoking, and the author gives a long description of the various disorders which he believes may be traced to tobacco. The *Lancet*, in criticising Dr. Richardson's work, thinks that "his statements are probably in the main accurate as regards the smoking when excessive, but that they are too sweeping when applied to all smoking, moderate and slight as well as extreme.' Somewhere, however, in the book Dr. Richardson reluctantly admits that "under certain circumstances tobacco does help to bring unnatural into natural functions, producing in the overwearied brain mental rest, partial oblivion of the past, and a tendency to that natural sleep which knits up the raveled sleeve of care."

Lover and Husband.

Perhaps there is no more painful time in a woman's life than the time of transition when the assiduous lover is passing into the matter-of-fact husband, and the wooer is gradually changing into the master. Women, who are so much more sensitive than men, more sentimental too, and less content to trust in silence to an undemonstrative affection, are for the most part happy only while they are being made love to. It is not enough for them to be loved; they want to be told so twenty times a day, and to have the harmonies of life enriched by a crowd of "occasional notes," embroidering the solid substance by which they live. Men, on the contrary, get tired of making love. When they have wooed and won, they are content to be quiet, and take all the rest for granted. They are not cold, however, because they are secure; and to most, and those the best, practical kindness is better than flattery, security ranks before excitement and hysteria, and life passed in serene friendship, fearing no evil, knowing no break, and needing no phrasing, is better than life passed in a perpetual turmoil of passion, where there are scenes and tears, and doubts and broken hearts, if there are not endless courtship and fatiguing demonstration.

THE estate of Charlotte Cushman is much scattered in this country and England.

Fenianism Revived.

The new Irish movement, led by O'Donovan Rossa and the *Irish World*, has gained more headway than is supposed by the uninterested portion of the public. Of course it takes the form thus far of raising money from Irishmen. Rossa has gone to California to agitate, and the *Irish World*, which has a large circulation throughout the United States, weekly calls for contributions for what is described as "a skirmishing fund." The professed intention is to use the money in secret operations against England. "By skirmishing," says one appeal, "those connected with and controlling the movement mean war. But war of a certain kind, war in accordance with the plans and designs best calculated to effect their purpose. Their purpose is England's overthrow and Ireland's liberation. To accomplish this they intend to harrass England by every means within their reach; to strike her in every vulnerable point; to use every available means to bring about her decadence and ruin. These blows will be dealt by bodies of men, by single individuals, or in any other way that circumstances or occasion may command. As Dr. Barrow says, it makes no difference whether you strike your enemy straight down or slantingly, provided you kill. This the skirmishers thoroughly understand. Blow shall follow blow in various ways and without cessation; where least expected, and where they cannot be met; and each attack will be so planned and directed as to preclude the possibility of failure. It is a species of movement, local in its action, swift, sudden and almost personal in its manifestations." Then follow two columns of language calculated to incite Irish hearts, and a sketch of Rossa, who is to handle the fund. The acknowledgments in the same paper of receipts show that persons are to be found who have confidence in the enterprise.—*New York Sun.*

How to Put Down Chinamen.

The extreme measures resorted to by the anti-Chinese element of the Pacific coast is likely to create a revulsion throughout the country in the interest of the Mongolians. The anti-coolie clubs of San Francisco are doing all that in their power lies to bring on a riot which could only result in the wholesale butchery of the inoffensive Asiatics. One plan—adopted by the South San Francisco club—is to starve out the offensive pig-tails. The way this is to be accomplished is as follows: A special committee was appointed to keep up an espionage and report the names of all persons who patronized the Chinese, and an immense blackboard was erected in a conspicuous place, on which the names of all persons who deal with the Chinese is posted. The young men pledged themselves not to act as the escort of any young lady who patronizes the Chinese washermen, and the young ladies in turn offer to cleanse gratis the dirty linen of gentlemen friends who will cease to take it to the "washee house" of detested John. The plan seems to work satisfactorily, as at latest reports the earnings of the Chinese in South San Francisco had been reduced to an average of twenty-five cents a week.

Silver Declining.

Silver continues to decline in London, and the lowest price ever known (52d per ounce) has been reached. This makes the silver tokens now coming out of the Treasury worth 82¼ cents to the dollar, and the proposed dollar of 412 8-10 grains worth 88 cents gold. The value in gold of a United States note (legal-tender) for one dollar ranged during the week between 88¼ and 89 cents. Silver tokens are coming out of the sub-Treasury here at the rate of $60,000 to $75,000 per day. The silver halves are taken at 2 to 2½ per cent. premium by bullion-dealers, to send to California, where they can be used at 95 to 96 cents gold; they are issued from the Treasury here at less than 89 gold. The premium on other small change ranges from ½ to 1½ per cent.—*New York Nation.*

What Ailed Him.

A little Georgia shaver recently took his first ride in a Milledgeville train. When the cars moved off he nestled close to his mother, and as its speed increased he began to show some signs of consternation. Tears stood in his eyes, and when he saw that his weakness was observed he blubbered aloud, "I ain't afraid, but I wish I had my photograph taken before I got on this thing."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9¾ @	10
HOGS—Dressed	6 50 @	6 75
COTTON	12 @	12¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00 @	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 17 @	1 18
CORN—Western Mixed	59 @	60
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	40 @	41
RYE—Western	86 @	87
PORK—New Mess	19 00 @	19 12¾
LARD—Steam	10¾ @	11
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00 @	5 25
Choice Natives	4 50 @	4 75
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 40 @	4 60
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	4 25
HOGS—Live	5 80 @	6 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @	7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 50 @	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 04¾ @	1 05
No. 3 Spring	92¾ @	93
CORN—No. 2	44 @	44¾
OATS—No. 2	29¾ @	30
RYE—No. 2	70¾ @	71
BARLEY—No. 2	57 @	59
BUTTER—Creamery	22 @	24
EGGS—Fresh	10¾ @	11
PORK—Mess	18 12¾ @	18 25
LARD	[illegible] @	10¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 38 @	1 39
CORN—Western Mixed	42 @	43¾
OATS—No. 2	32 @	32¾
RYE—No. 2	63 @	64
PORK—Mess	19 25 @	19 50
LARD	9¾ @	10
HOGS	4 75 @	5 60
CATTLE	3 50 @	4 75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 14 @	1 15
No. 2	1 07 @	1 07¾
CORN—No. 2	43 @	43¾
OATS—No. 2	29 @	30
RYE	71 @	72
BARLEY—No. 2	64 @	65
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	95 @	1 15
CORN	44 @	46
OATS	28 @	34
RYE	71 @	72
PORK—Mess	18 25 @	18 40
LARD	10¾ @	12¾
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 34 @	1 35
Amber	1 23 @	1 24
CORN	49 @	51
OATS—No. 2	31 @	32
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 25 @	5 75
Philadelphias	6 00 @	6 25
CATTLE—Best	5 00 @	5 25
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
SHEEP	3 25 @	3 75

AUBURN COURIER

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Grapes, Wine, and Vinegar.

Weary and wasted, nigh worn out,
You sigh and shake white hairs, and say,
"Ah, you will find the truth one day
Of life and nature, do not doubt!"

Age rhymes to sage, and let us give
The hoary head its honors due:
Grant youth its privileges too,
And nations how to thrive and live.

Which has more chance to see aright
The many color'd shows of time,
Fresh human eyes in healthy prime
Or custom-dulled and fading sight?

Gone from the primrose and the rose
Their diversely delicious breath,
Since no fine wafting visiteth
An old, perhaps a snuffy, nose!

Youth has its truth: I'd rather trust,
Of two extremes, the ardent boy,
Excess of life and hope and joy,
Than this dejection and disgust.

Vinegar of experience—"drink!"
Why so, and set our teeth on edge?
Nay, even grant what you allege,
We'll not anticipate, I think.

Who missed, or loses, earlier truth,
Though old, we shall not count him sage;
Rare the strong mellow'd wine of age
From sunshine-ripen'd grapes of youth.
—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Around the Farm.

THE California wheat crop at ninety cents per bushel will be worth more than all the gold and silver that State will dig from her mines this year.

CUCUMBERS will grow to a trellis as readily as grape vines. Let those who have small gardens bear this in mind. A few vines can be grown occupying very little space.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE town authorities of Chico, Cal., have passed an ordinance declaring swarms of the common honey bee a nuisance within the corporate limits of the town. They are destructive to fruit.

WATER should not enter the tile ditches, except through the soil. If the head of the drain opens into a swale, the inlet should be protected by a wire netting or gauze cap, which will not admit any solid or floating matter. It would be safe to have also a filter of gravel to cover the inlet.

DRY Venetian red makes a good mark on oily-wooled sheep. On any sheep use Venetian red and oil, or turpentine will do instead of oil. Keep it in the barn all the time, to aid your memory in keeping run of the flock, especially the breeding of your best ewes, or the breeding of the new ram you are trying this year.

BRITTLE hoofs are sometimes caused by the continual rasping of the crust by farriers or blacksmiths; sometimes by the use of tar upon the hoofs, and often they are a constitutional defect of the horse. To remedy the defect in the first two cases, refrain from the causes, and in any case the hoof is softened and made less brittle by rubbing it daily with pure glycerine and avoiding all contact with water or grease.

TALLOW from the kidney fat of an ox is too hard for candles. It should be softened by mixing one pound of lard with every twelve pounds of tallow. Some mix one pound of finely powdered alum, and four ounces of beeswax, with twelve pounds of tallow, the whole being stirred together until cold. This is then melted and poured into the molds, and the candles are cooled slowly. If cooled too quickly, the candles will crack and fall to pieces.

A FARMER states that he planted five rows of corn with seed taken from the cob three inches below the top of the ear, rejecting the imperfect grains at the extreme point; then five rows taken from the middle and base of the ear, rejecting the imperfect grains at the butt. The result was that the five rows planted from the middle and butt of the ear ripened about two and a half weeks before the other rows, the corn of the former being better cured and filled to the end of the cob.—*Farmers' Monthly.*

PERIODS OF GESTATION AND INCUBATION.—The periods of gestation and incubation of the most common of our domestic animals are as follows:

	Average.		*Known limits.*
Mare	340	days	
Cow	280	"	260 to 300
Ewe	150	"	144 to 158
Goat	150	"	unknown
Sow	122	"	101 to 123
Dog	62	"	59 to 67
Rabbit	30	"	unknown
Turkey	36	"	26 to 32
Hen	21	"	18 to 24
Swan	35	"	38 to 42
Goose	30	"	28 to 34
Duck	28	"	24 to 30
Pea Hen	28	"	27 to 29
Pigeon	16	"	15 to 17

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Horticulturist* buys bones of a butcher at a dollar the hundred pounds, and considers them the cheapest fertilizer he can obtain. He transforms them into meal by the following simple process: "I have a large, water-tight hogshead standing out of doors, near the kitchen. In the spring I cover the bottom about six inches deep with dry soil. On this I put a layer of bones, about the same depth, and cover them entirely with unleached ashes. On these another layer of bones, then ashes, and so on till the hogshead is full. I leave it then exposed to sun and rain all summer and winter till the next spring. Then on removing the contents of the hogshead, I find nearly all the bones so soft that they will crumble to powder under a very slight pressure, and they give a nice little pile of most valuable manure, ready for immediate use. Any of the bones not sufficiently subdued I return to the hogshead again, for another twelve months' slumber".

About the House.

FOR BEETLES OR ROACHES.—Mix equal parts of brown sugar and Indian meal with Paris green.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.—A good disinfectant for offensive breath when arising from a foul stomach, is a small half-teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a third of a tumbler of water taken in the morning.

SAVORY DISH.—Melt a quarter pound good cheese in the oven. When this is done add one beaten egg and a wine glass of milk. Beat all these well together, then bake in a hot oven till a light brown.

EGG SAUCE.—Work well together four ounces of butter and two spoonfuls of flour; then mix in two spoonfuls of milk. Put over a slow fire. When melted, add half a pint of water, and when simmering add two spoonfuls more of milk; give it one boil, and just before serving add two hard boiled eggs chopped.

Poker and Politics.

They were talking politics and playing bean poker, twenty beans for a quarter. There were three of them, all Democrats, and for convenience we will call them Smith, Brown and Robinson. Smith was dealer, and while he was dealing the cards Brown and Robinson were discussing the overwhelming corruption among the officials of the land and shoving cards up their sleeves. The cards being dealt, Brown, who sat next the dealer, passed, at the same time remarking: "As I was sayin', the fearful corruption which runs through every branch of the public service is horrifying to every true patriot; the blush of shame mantles my cheek when I think of Grant, the President of the United States, lending himself to all kinds of thievery and jobbery, and surrounding himself with a horde of blood-sucking robbers, who are draining the very life-blood of the people."

"It's perfectly awful. I chip," said Robinson, as he neatly disposed of his hand and got four kings out of his sleeve.

"I pass out," said Smith.

"Just look at Belknap and Babcock and Blaine and the rest of them fellows. I raise you twenty beans," remarked Brown, as he deftly got from his sleeve the four aces which were there concealed.

"Yes, and I think of Bristow and them mules. Let's see; I call that raise and go you twenty better," replied Robinson.

"That sizes my pile. Just go back a few years in the administration and ponder on the Credit Mobilier, the back-pay steal, the raisin' of the President's salary, and the use of money to carry elections in New York. Such things as them were never heard of in Andrew Jackson's time, or when the Democrats were in power. I call you; what have you got?" said Brown.

"I've got pretty nigh an invincible—here's two little pairs of kings," replied Robinson, as he laid his hand on the table.

"Oh, I can rake them—here's four bullets," said Brown as he reached for the pot.

"Great snakes!" exclaimed Robinson; "you're a nice pill to be talking about the corruption of the administration, ain't you? If I couldn't play poker honester'n you I'd never ta'k about other folks. You and Mr. Smith continue this game while I go out and rustle some more soap.—*Austin (Nev.) Reveille.*

An Eccentric Editor.

Some personal reminiscences of Mr. Bloss, the well-known editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, are furnished by that paper. At the time of the sad accident which resulted in his death, Mr. Bloss had been connected with the *Enquirer* twenty-four years. During the last few years of his service he was a privileged character, and could write as much or as little as he chose. His uncompromising honesty and independence often placed him in a position of antagonism to the policy of the paper, and the responsible editors were frequently obliged to cross out what he had written after it had been put in type. He has been known to write an editorial in direct opposition to one that had appered in the *Enquirer* a few hours before. Productions of this sort, of course, never saw the light of day. Before his matter had been put in type none of his editorial associates could read it. There were just four compositors in the office—known as Bloss' compositors—who could decipher his manuscript. Three of them have been working for the *Enquirer* over twenty years, and the fourth eighteen years. He was a man of large information, intense vanity, lovable disposition, unwearied industry, and convivial habits, without dignity or balance of mind. He never traveled, and was never easy away from his desk. Once when he had been almost ordered away for a vacation he returned at the expiration of three days, and, complaining of loneliness, was allowed to resume his work. Bloss was not more than five feet six inches in height, and scarcely ever reached 120 pounds in weight. He was forty-nine years of age.

How to Get Rid of Flies.

The warm, sultry season is rapidly coming on, and with it the advent of the troublesome house fly. Many and various have been the devices to rid the household of this intolerable pest, but none have been successful. The Rev. George Mears Drought, writing from Ireland, says:

"For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast-table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house, while I remained on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolaries, which stood in my window, the latter being always open to its full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz., window gardening."

A Clash of Opinions.

An old Baptist minister enforced the necessities of difference of opinion by argument:

"Now, if everybody had been of my opinion, they would have wanted my old woman."

One of the deacons who sat just behind him, responded:

"Yes; and if everybody was of my opinion, nobody would have her."—*Religious Herald.*

Great Borrowers.

The capacity of the Spaniards for borrowing is remarkable. Although they have added over $1,000,000,000 to their public debt since 1872, they are trying to raise $16,000,000 more by pledging the customs revenue of Cuba. British capitalists may wisely hesitate before accepting that security.

THE SADDLE.

A Feat of Endurance at Fleetwood Park, New York—A Mexican Rides One Hundred and Fifty-five Miles in Seven Hours.

[From the New York Times.]

Francisco Peralto, the Mexican rider, succeeded yesterday in running twenty-five mustangs 155 miles in seven hours. The exact time of his riding, from start to finish, was six hours, fifty-eight minutes, and forty-three seconds. The manager of the race advertised that Peralto would ride twenty-five mustangs 155 miles in seven hours for a stake of $10,000, $5,000 of which backed the horses, and the other $5,000 backed time. At the start there were 200 people; at 1 o'clock there were 500; by 2 o'clock the number had reached 1,500, and from that time to the close the spectators filing into the park enclosure made a continuous procession. Every train on the Harlem road was crowded with passengers for Fleetwood, and the highways leading to the park were covered with vehicles of every possible description, pressing on with full loads of passengers. The sheds at the park were inadequate to store away the carriages, and the late comers hitched up wherever they could find a tree or post with sufficient hold on earth to keep their horses fast. Then came road-wagons, buggies, gigs, phaetons, and dog-carts, everything up to the great hotel coaches, which came into the park with a rumble like distant thunder. The grand stand was packed like a herring-box. The entire number of spectators could not have been less than 15,000, and of this number it was stated that over 12,000 paid the admission fee of $1. The company was of more than average respectability. It was made up of men and woman who had been attracted by the novelty of the race, and who came to witness the performance of the frisky little mustangs and the skill and endurance of their rider. There was very few betting men on the grounds, and very little betting. One man sold pools and his trade was very slow. At the outset pools sold even on rider and time. At the beginning of the fifty-first mile, Peralto being over two minutes behind time, owing to a rest of four minutes which he had taken, the selling changed, and sold $20 to $12 in favor of time. At the end of the sixtieth mile, Peralto was 10¼ seconds behind time, but a contrary impression prevailed about the poolseller's stand, and the seller was crying, "Peralto twenty minutes ahead," and was by this deception again selling pools without odds. This uncertain state of affairs continued to the end of the race.

Peralto's riding was admired by everybody. He sat upon his horse with perfect ease and grace. He looked part and parcel of the mustang that he rode. They might dance about as much as they pleased; they could not shake him off nor tire him. He has been accustomed to a saddle ever since he was old enough to straddle a horse, and is probably one of the best riders that ever visited New York. The horses seemed to behave better with him than with Parker. There were a few bolters, but the bolts were not attended with the serious losses of time that bothered Parker so much.

The care that was taken of Peralto was in marked contrast with the treatment of Parker, the rider of the last race. Parker was left to himself, and a common stableman. He ate hard-tack, ham sanwiches, and mince pie, and drank ice water by the quart. He rode always in the same direction, and came in at the end of the 226th mile blind in consequence. Peralto was in care of Dr. C. G. Stanley, and was treated in a scientific manner. His food was principally of beef tea, taken with proper frequency in proper quantities. He was furnished with fresh caps, with long visors, at intervals of five or six miles, which not only kept his head cool, but also by reason of the changes in the colors of the visors greatly relieved his eyes. He was also required to change his direction repeatedly, and though the greater part of the race was run from the right to the left, a very considerable number of miles was made in the opposite direction. He drove his horses much faster than Parker drove them. Parker's best time was 2:20; Peralto made several miles in 2:17¼. The best time, however, was 2:14¼ and 2:12¼. The first fifty miles was completed in two hours, thirteen minutes and fifty seconds, the first 100 miles in four hours and thirty-one minutes.

Following is the actual running time taken at the close of each ten miles:

Miles.	*Changes of horses.*	*Time.*	*Miles.*	*Changes of horses.*	*Time.*
10	6	24:44¾	90	6	25:28
20	5	24:30¾	100	6	25:22¾
30	5	24:33¾	110	5	25:02¾
40	6	25:56	120	6	26:12¾
50	7	24:31¾	130	5	25:42¾
60	6	24:50	140	6	25:36¾
70	6	24:03¾	150	6	25:19¾
80	5	25:13¾	155*	3	12:04¾

*Five-mile heat.

California Land Barons.

The possessions of those immense land proprietors, Messrs. Miller & Lux, extend a distance of sixty-eight miles, and this body is from five to forty miles wide. On the east side they have other smaller tracts. Henry Miller, who takes personal charge of the real estate of the firm, here and in other parts of the State, displays a wonderful executive ability, and furnishes employment to hundreds of men. He has what is known as the "Home Ranch" and the "Canal Ranch," besides several dairy ranches on this body of land. He keeps an army of carpenters, wagon-makers, fence-builders, teamsters, farm hands, etc., not omitting detectives, and it is said he knows what all of them are about. This year the average of grain is not so large as in some former years, being only about 3,000 acres. There are on the premises 2,500 acres of alfalfa, from which last season three crops were taken and the fields twice pastured; there are also 1,400 acres just sown the present season. We are informed by one of Miller's men that there were two strings of fence on the land, each sixty-eight miles long, besides the various cross fences. To give some idea of the cattle belonging to this young kingdom, we were informed that this year they branded 25,000 calves. Aside from owning a large interest in the San Joaquin and Kings River canal, which runs from the mouth of the Fresno slough to Los Banos creek, a distance of forty miles, Miller & Lux are also constructing a canal on the east side of the San Joaquin, which is intended to take water from some of the numerous sloughs in that region and overflow their pasture-land in the dry season. The mouth of Salt, or St. Louis Camp slough, is fifteen miles above Hill's Ferry, and five miles up the slough stands one of Miller's warehouses, which has a storage capacity of 1,200 tons of wheat, and which is some twenty miles from his principal warehouses.—*Stockton Newspaper.*

Horrible Scene at an Execution.

[From an Account of the Hanging of Samuel Frost, at Boston.]

Frost had risen from his chair when the reading of the warrant was begun, and the deputy behind him had fastened the straps around his legs and arms, and before the reading was finished had shut out the light from him forever by drawing the black cap over his head. There was not an instant's delay, and less than five minutes had passed between the time the doomed man first took his step upon the gallows stairs and that in which his body was thrown downward by the release of the drop. The drop fell with hardly an audible sound, and the light body of the murderer brought the rope to a strong tension. The first thrill of a shudder had not run through the more sensitive of the spectators when the body was seen spinning at the end of the rope, almost headless, a fearful tear extending over the front of the throat, and the blood gushing out in streams. Every eye was riveted on the startling and unexpected spectacle as the body turned round, first disclosing and then concealing this gash. The blood, forced upward by the arterial movements, spurted fountain-like upward from one to two feet, the stream falling to the floor in a circle round the hanging body. This circle extended even to the framework of the gallows, which was in many places sprinkled with the blood. The welling life-blood poured from the wound down the front of the body and trickled from the feet, forming a pool directly beneath the body. This recital doubtless seems full of horror, but it falls far short of the realities of the scene. For some two minutes the arterial gushings of blood continued, and the slow dripping of blood continued a little longer. Drs. Woodward and Jewett then stepped under the gallows and made their examination of the body. The knot of the rope had been placed under Frost's left ear, almost around to the center of the neck. Frost was a man of no especial muscular development, and, though he weighed but 120 pounds, the drop was enough not only to break his neck, but to sever the spinal column entirely, leaving the body hanging by the integuments of the rear portion only. The body was allowed to hang a few minutes after the examination by the doctors, when it was lowered and carried from beneath the gallows.

Notes on Weights and Measures.

Our American bushel is the same as that which in England is known as the Winchester bushel. An imperial English bushel is equal to 1.03152 Winchester bushels, a difference of about three per cent. In the London markets grain is quoted by the quarter, equal to eight imperial or to 8.25216 Winchester bushels. In Liverpool grain is marketed by weight instead of bulk, using the cental of 100 pounds. Flour, for some reason, is bought and sold in England in parcels of 280 pounds. In London maise is quoted in quarters; Liverpool, in parcels of 480 pounds. American flour is the only flour marketed in barrels of 196 pounds each; California barrels contain 200 pounds, or two centals, each. Sometimes flour imported into the United Kingdom is designated by hundred weights (cwt.), each of which is one-twentieth of the "long" ton, equal to twenty centals, 2,000 pounds, is universally used. East of the Rocky mountains both the long and the short are used, but for different measurements. A shilling in English money is equal to twenty-five cents.—*Department of Agricultural Report.*

Notes in Colorado.

Nym Crinkle describes, in the *World*, an unusually accomplished man whom he has discovered living in a rough part of Colorado. This individual is an Englishman who settled there out of choice. He "can throw a lariat and discuss Carlyle with equal skill, and can decipher the glacial marks on his own bowlders and ride a refactory *burro* with equal skill. This convinces Crinkle that "the Daniel Boone business has not died out." Twenty miles from Colorado Springs he found an English castle reproduced in logs, and occupied by an educated English family of cattle herders. In the same region he met a fellow in a white corduroy suit, looking at first glance like a dandy, and having a hang-dog air. "You see," was the fellow's explanation of his shamefacedness, "I was all right till I got to Canon City, and I had these duds washed, and they come out white. I 'xpect I look like a darned horse thief, anyhow!" Being clean, unwittingly and unexpectedly, he was unhappy.

How Did It Get There?

Mr. Laughrey, of Jefferson township, in digging a well, last week, at the depth of fifty feet below the surface struck what appeared to be a drift or deposit of soil containing large quantities of vegetable matter and partially decayed wood. Among the pieces of wood taken out was a board one inch in thickness, six inches in width and eighteen inches in length. The board is tongued and grooved, and in every particular resembles a piece of modern flooring. The land upon which the well is dug is a high prairie, and no improvements had ever before been made upon it, to the certain knowledge of old settlers in the vicinity. Now, how did that piece of man's unmistakable handiwork get there? Is it a relic of the Mound-builders, or some pre-historic race? — *Lineville (Iowa) Tribune.*

Shakespeare.

William Shakespeare was born on the 23d of April, 1564—he died on the fifty-second anniversary of his birth, April 23, 1616. According to one account, he died of a fever that was brought on by drinking too much at a "merry meeting" he had with two other poets, Ben Johnson and Michael Drayton; and Hawthorne mentions the Stratford gossip that he was "the victim of convivial habits, who met his death by tumbling into a ditch on his way home from a drinking-bout."

A Precocious Philosopher.

A young philosopher of seven years of age, who had got far enough to hear the Holy Scriptures disputed by science, listened attentively in his father's parlor, the other evening, to a warm discussion on the Darwinian theory, and, after the guests had departed, somewhat surprised the paternal with:

"Father, I don't believe Mr. Darwin is right." "What!" said the parent, looking down at this unexpected reasoner, who stood before him with a little Bible in his hand; "you do not, and why?"

"Because, papa, my Bible says 'God created man in His own image,' and I don't believe it was a monkey."

"Well, well," said the sire, laughing, "run along, Tommy, you are too young to talk about such things."

"But, papa, almost the next verse says, 'God saw everything He had made, and behold it was very good.' Now it wasn't good if men were monkeys, was it? For you are prettier than a monkey, ain't you, papa?"

A Centennial Suggestion.

A correspondent of a Chicago newspaper, writing from Joliet, Ill., makes a proposition for doing honor to independence day that seems appropriate and entitled to consideration of patriotic citizens. It is this: Plant a gun on Bunker Hill, as a starting point of a line of cannon; from there to San Francisco, each within sure hailing distance of its predecessor. At sunrise, on the Fourth, fire this cannon, or line of artillery stretching across the continent, starting at Boston and closing at the Golden Gate, and then repeat a like return salute, or round, of the same guns, beginning at the latter place, and closing at Bunker Hill.

There would be something grand and sublime (the correspondent says) in thus ushering in this glorious day with such patriotic thunder, as it mingled with the mighty voice of two oceans, and went booming through the valleys, sending its echoes in successive peals from hill-top to hill-top, and from shore to shore!

Inferior Beings.

"It is indeed remarkable," said a noble Burlingtonian, sitting in his parlor conversing with a few visitors, "most remarkable, that in all ages, the records of which are bright with the glorious music of masters whose names are written on every page of the world's history in letters of gold, no woman has ever witten an opera or composed an oratorio that could link her name to undying fame. In the very walks of art, where one would suppose woman should reign upon an undivided throne, she is little more than a menial, an humble attendant waiting upon, and meekly subject to, the whims of her master, who——" Just then a woman's voice from the back yard split the April air like the sweep of a saber: "John Jenkins! You come here and keep this baby out of the soapsuds while I put out the clothes." And then the committee rose, and the noble Burlingtonian being excused by unanimous consent, the house soon after adjourned. —*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Five Hundred Liquor Venders Arrested in One Day.

It was a sweeping enforcement of the Sunday law that was undertaken yesterday by the police of the city. Nearly 500 dealers in liquors and lager beer were arrested at their places of business and taken to the courts, some of which were open all day, and one of them up to a late hour last night. There were 300 cases brought before the Washington Place Police court alone. The victims were taken from establishments of all classes, even from the Hotel Brunswick and other places of the same grade. Some of the liquor dealers resorted to sundry devices to evade the law; but, in most instances, with poor success. The parties put under arrest were nearly all let out on bail, or discharged, through the day, or in the course of the evening. The raid was carried out under the orders of the Police Commissioners.—*N. Y. Sun.*

No Dead-heads Need Apply.

The charter of the Nevada county narrow gauge railroad in California, a new road just completed, prohibits the company from issuing free passes to any but persons in its employ. The insertion in the charter of this provision was the first effective expression of public sentiment in California against dead-heading by railroads, a sentiment which culminated last winter in the passage of a law forbidding all railroads in the State from issuing free passes except to their employes and members of the transportation commission and their servants.

Sure to be Fleeced.

An eminent Scottish divine happened to meet at the house of a lawyer, whom he considered too sharp a practitioner, two of his parishioners. The lawyer jocularly and ungraciously put the question, "Doctor, these are members of your flock; may I ask, do you look upon them as white or black sheep?" "I don't know," answered the divine, dryly, "whether they are black or white sheep; but I knew if they are long here they are pretty sure to be fleeced."

Blackguard Journalism.

Said Horace Greeley: There is nothing easier than to edit a blackguard paper, and nothing more difficult than to get up a newspaper free from foulness and blackguardism. Fish women and bar-room loafers are skilled in the art of bandying epithets and bespattering each other with dirty words. It requires no brains to do this; but it does require both heart and brains to print a newspaper that a decent man or woman can read without a blush.

HERE is the punishment the Bainbridge (Ga.) *Democrat* would have meted to Rev. A. C. Kendrick, of Atlanta: "He deserves to be branded, stripped to the skin, and made to run the gauntlet of the outraged people of Georgia, each one of whom, being armed with a whip of steel, to lacerate his carcass of human rottenness as he passes, until he falls to earth dead, an example to the country for all time to come."

A WOMAN has been making a living in Chicago by applying to persons who advertised for servants, but making her visits tardily that the places would be previously filled. Then, with a woe-begone air, she would say that she had come from the country to get the employment, and had no money with which to return. About a dollar in each place was the profit of the business, until the police interfered.

All Sorts.

BARABOO, WIS., refused to permit a sparring exhibition in the town.

IN Egypt three out of five children die before reaching the age of two years.

HALF a dram of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in an ounce of water is the latest cure for toothache. Failing that, have it out.

A QUEER thieving mania has recently developed in Georgia. Within the past month scarcely less than a dozen churches have been burglarized and the pulpit bibles stolen.

IN hunting hippopotami it is customary to employ guns of a very heavy caliber and bullets hardened with tin or quicksilver, and to fire at as short a distance as possible.

TWO THOUSAND tons of raw sugar were in a building burned in Glasgow the other day, and a boy was promptly arrested for dipping a stick into the 'lasses after the fire was out.

THE rigorous enforcement of sanitary laws in London is again illustrated by only two deaths from small-pox being recorded in the week before last out of a population of 3,000,000.

PRAYERS were offered up for rain in several churches of Nelson county, Ky., a week ago last Sunday, and the evening a very refreshing shower fell followed last night by a heavy rain.

IT has been decided by a medical society at Albany that it is not good taste for a chap to come around and offer to sell his body for $50 when the doctor can steal it without cost after his death.

A GERMAN has so far deciphered the hieroglyphic record sufficiently to prove that one of the pyramids was built 3,010 years before Christ, which is 1,000 years earlier than any chronological date previously established.

A NOVEL suspended railway car for sick and wounded has been successfully tried by the Great Eastern railway of France. This will prove a boon, as hardly any movement is felt by the patient, even when trains are stopped with extreme suddenness.

AS THE morning train reached Jersey flats a very pert young man leaned forward and addressed a lady whom he had never before seen. "These are the celebrated Jersey flats, madam." "Then there are two of you, eh," she promptly replied. "Ah, yes, twins, I see."

KISSING.

Lesbia, let's live and love, and never weigh
What crabbed, censuring old men do say.
The sun may set and rise; when our short sun
Sets once, our night of sleep will ne'er be done.
Kiss me a thousand times, an hundred more;
A thousand, then an hundred as before,
We'll kiss, and kiss, and blend our kisses so
That we our count of kisses may not know;
For fear some evil eye malign our blisses,
Knowing that we have had so many kisses.
—*Catullus, from the Ashmole Mss.*

A PRISONER in Texas, confined in a cell adjoining a condemned murderer, advised suicide as a means of escaping the gallows. The murderer followed the advice, and hanged himself. The adviser is to be tried for murder, the law regarding him as causing the taking of a human life.

GEORGE LAW, the "stone-mason" banker, of New York, has an income of $200,000 per year. He is the heaviest man in Fifth avenue, being six feet high, and weighing full 300 pounds, and is the only private banker in his city who has kept in operation a quarter century without failure.

THERE are two hot springs in Presidio county, Texas, near the Rio Grande, each about 10 feet in diameter, enclosed in a natural circular rim 3 feet high. The water is clear and of an unknown depth, attempts to sound it with 100 feet of line having failed. In one spring there is a temperature of 110 degrees.

DOM PEDRO was in the Senate chamber during the delivery of Judge Black's argument, and appears to have been very much impressed by this remarkable man. "Nevaire pefore," he said, "was mine eyes to see a mans who coot use so mooch fine worts and so mooch fine shewing tobacco at ze same times."

EDWIN BOOTH'S country seat at Cos Cob, Conn., known as "Cedar Cliff," was sold under the bankruptcy law to Charles A. Boyd, of Providence, for $50,000, and Mrs. Booth has offered her personal property, consisting of the furniture and the live stock, for sale, to help pay the debts of her husband.

A CASE of general average: "Aren't you rather too old to ride for half price?" said a ticket clerk to the elder of two boys. "Well," remarked the youth, "I'm under fourteen, and this boy with me is under six. That don't make twenty, and you will take two boys under ten for half each." And he took them.

GEORGIA rice-growers protest against the Hawaiian treaty, which authorizes the free importation of rice, as well as other articles, from the Sandwich islands. The American rice-producers say they can see no reason why their industry should not be protected as is that of the Pennsylvania iron manufacturers.

AN old detective at Troy says: "If I desired to train my son for a detective, I would first make him a newspaper reporter. That, beyond any other business, is the business that makes stupid men smart, ordinary men able, and capable men brilliant; and what an experienced reporter cannot detect is not worth detecting.

A Pig-tail War.

There is a pig-tail war in China. The following paragraph in recent Chinese advices explains it:

"A singular panic has been produced in numerous cities by cutting off of the pig-tails of large numbers of the populace. This is evidently the work of an organized band, which, mixing in the crowds at night, find no difficulty in performing their operation. The low class of citizens, however, attribute it to supernatural agency. The real purpose is unknown. Some believe it to have a political bearing; others that it is merely a device of ingenious speculators in human hair on a large scale. The matter was becoming serious with the ignorant part of the community."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 15, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDEN, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNEY, JOHN PETTIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. H. SMART.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff,
JAMES A. McCLURE.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor.
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

The Democracy in Council!

Splendid Ticket Nominated!

Harmony and Good Feeling Prevailed.

ON TO VICTORY!

The Democracy of the County met in convention last Saturday, at this place, and we give the following report of their proceedings:

The convention was organized by the selection of the following offices:

C. A. O. McClellan, Chairman, S. S. Shutt, Vice President, T. C. Mays, Secretary, A. S. Parker, and W. H. Dills, Asst. Secretaries.

On motion, five additional delegates from the new township of Keyser, were admitted.

The different delegations were requested to select delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Conventions, and report the same to this Convention. Also the name of one person from each township for central committeman.

On motion, a committee of seven on resolutions was appointed as follows: W. H. Dills, M. Waterman, B. F. Blair, L. D. Britton, Freeman Kelly, A. S. Parker, I. M. Norford.

A motion to refer all resolutions after being read, without debate to the committee on resolutions, was adopted.

On motion, the following order was observed in nominating candidates: Representative, Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, Commissioners, Coroner, and Surveyor.

The different delegations reported the following, as delegates to the various conventions yet to be held.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Central Committeeman—L. L. Irons.

Congressional Delegates—W. I. Work, Wm. Whetsell.

Senatorial and Judicial—L. L. Irons, and John Harvey.

JACKSON-TP.

Cent. Com.—Wilson Dancer.

Con. Sen. and Jud. Del.—I. C. Culbertson, G. Sheets.

CONCORD.

Cent. Com.—T. S. Murray.

Delegates—J. W. Dills, S. S. Shutt.

NEWVILLE.

Cent. Com—B. F. Blair.

Delegates—J. A. Anderson, S. Tesison.

STAFFORD.

Cent. Com.—D. B. Bordner.

Delegate—J. Shoub.

WILMINGTON.

Cent. Com—Edgar Freeman.

Con. Del.—J. J. Hoopingarner, S. Ochs.

Sen. and Jud.—W. L. Blair, F. Blockwood.

AUBURN.

Cent. Com.—J. R. Lanning, Chairman.

Delegates—Jas. McClellan, J. R. Moody, and J. R. Lanning.

WATERLOO.

Cent. Com.—D. Y. Husselman.

Delegates—Jas. A. Barns, C. M. Philips.

SOUTH RICHLAND.

Cent. Com.—C. H. Hagey.

Delegates—J. M. Goetschius, G. I. Patterson.

NORTH RICHLAND.

Cent. Com.—Stephen Masters.

Delegates—L. W. Treesh, L. D. Britton.

FAIRFIELD.

Cent. Com.—G. W. Rowe.

Delegates—G. W. Rowe, J. M. Brumbeck.

SMITHFIELD.

Cent. Com.—R. J. Sewell.

Delegates—Chas. Kelly, James Clark.

FRANKLIN.

Cent. Com.—Joseph Sewell.

Cong. Del.—O. P. Learned, M. Waterman.

Senatorial—C. H. Thurston, Martin Hook.

TROY.

Cent. Com.—E. F. Cornelius.

Cong. Del.—John Stearns.

Sen and Jud.—James Milligan.

KEYSER.

Cent. Com.—Dr. A. S. Parker.

Cong. Del.—J. Robbins, B. F. Moody A. S. Parker.

Senatorial—W. Teeters.

Judicial—B. D. Thomas.

The chairman declared the Convention open for the announcement of names for the various positions to be filled, after which the Convention at 20 minutes of twelve adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock, when the Chairman declared the Convention open for nominations.

REPRESENTATIVE.

The following names were announced: W. H. Madden, of Wilmington; Jeremiah Plum, of Union; Wm. Clark, of Smithfield.

1ST BALLOT.

Madden	152
Plum	45
Clark	9

Mr. Madden having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention, and on motion of Mr. Plum, his nomination was made unanimous.

TREASURER.

The following candidates were announced: T. D. Gross, of Auburn, G. I. Patterson, of Richland, Daniel Gonser, of Smithfield, J. M. Urie, of Richland.

1ST BALLOT.

Gross	69
Patterson	43
Gonser	63
Urie	32

2ND BALLOT.

Gross	69
Patterson	40
Gonser	68
Urie	15

The name of J. M. Urie was withdrawn.

3RD BALLOT.

Gross	84
Patterson	40
Gonser	78

The name of G. I. Patterson was withdrawn.

4TH BALLOT.

Gross	96
Gonser	109

Mr. Gonser, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention, which on motion of Mr. Gross, was made unanimous.

SHERIFF.

The following gentlemen were announced as candidates: J. A. Eckhart, of Franklin, A. J. McClure, of Keyser, W. W. Tomlinson, of Wilmington, J. B. Hoover, of Waterloo, J. C. Somers, of Auburn, Samuel Smith, of Smithfield, J. W. Boyle, of Wilmington, Henry Hammond.

1ST BALLOT.

Eckhart	4
McClure	56
Tomlinson	23
Hoover	10
Somers	56
Smith	20
Boyle	30
Hammond	7

The names of Samuel Smith and Henry Hammond were withdrawn.

2ND BALLOT.

Eckhart	4
McClure	80
Tomlinson	27
Hoover	3
Somers	71
Boyle	21

The names of Eckhart, and Hoover, were withdrawn.

3RD BALLOT.

McClure	98
Tomlinson	28
Somers	67
Boyle	19

The names of Tomlinson, and Boyle, were withdrawn.

4TH BALLOT.

McClure	121
Somers	89

Mr. McClure having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee, which on motion of Mr. Somers was made unanimous.

RECORDER.

The names of I. K. Shaffer, Union, J. M. Norford, of Wilmington, Andrew Baxter, of Franklin, J. W. Beard, of Franklin, Michael Boland, of Richland, R. M. Widney of Concord, George W. Reed of ——— and T. H. Tomlinson, of Franklin, were announced.

1ST BALLOT.

Shaffer	1
Norford	20
Baxter	68
Beard	81
Boland	60
Widney	16
Reed	6
Tomlinson	11

The names of Shaffer, Norford, Widney, Reed, and Tomlinson, were withdrawn.

2ND BALLOT.

Baxter	87
Beard	27
Boland	94

The name of Beard, was withdrawn.

3RD BALLOT.

Baxter	101
Boland	107

Mr. Boland was declared the nominee, which on motion of Mr. Baxter, was made unanimous.

Mr. Geo. H. Duncan, being the only candidate for Commissioner in the Northern district, was nominated by acclamation.

COM. S. W. DISTRICT.

The names of Nelson Griffith, A. D. Goetschius, and Edward Kellum, were announced.

1ST BALLOT.

Griffith	65
Goetschius	87
Kellum	55

2ND BALLOT.

Griffith	27
Goetschius	141
Kellum	40

Mr. Goetschius was declared the nominee, which on motion of Mr. Kellum was made unanimous.

COM. S. E. DISTRICT.

The names of John Shoub, B. B. Blair Jacob Dermott, were announced.

1ST BALLOT.

Shoub	64
Blair	120
Dermott	20

Mr. Blair was declared the nominee, which on motion of Mr. Shoub was made unanimous.

James J. Latson being the only candidate for Coroner, was nominated by acclamation.

SURVEYOR.

They names of J. J. Van Auken, D. M Allen, and James Quince, were announced. The name of Quince was withdrawn.

Van Auken	130
Allen	75

Mr. Van Auken having received a majority, was declared the nominee, which was declared unanimous on motion of Mr. Allen.

The committee on resolutions made the following report:

1st. That we re-affirm the principles set forth in the platform of the Democratic State Convention and earnestly recommend the nomination of the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, as the candidate for the Presidency at the St. Louis convention.

RESOLVED. That this convention is in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Freeman Kelly for Congress, and do instruct our delegates to vote for his nomination, at the convention to be held at Goshen, on the 11th of July, 1876.

Also the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED. That we recommend that the Senatorial and Judicial Committees be held at Auburn, at a time designated by the Central Committeemen of the counties interested.

RESOLVED: That we recommend that hereafter we hold mass nominating conventions, and that each precinct be entitled to the number of votes as may be determined by the County Central Committee.

WHEREAS. The practice heretofore adopted by those wishing for nominations, as candidates for office, of canvassing the county, to secure said nominations, is fraught with many evils. Among which may be mentioned, the loss of time both by the candidates and people, the crimination and recrimination, too often practiced; causing bitterness, strife and consequent divisions in the party, not always healed within the time that intervenes between the adjournment of the nominating convention, and the election therefore.

RESOLVED. Without casting any reflection on those who have heretofore canvassed for nominations, that the good of the country, and the welfare of the Democratic party, require that said practice, of canvassing for nominations, be disconsidered, and we recommend that, hereafter, nominations be made without the names announced, or to who canvass for nomination.

RESOLVED. That the thanks of this convention, is hereby tendered to the Cornet Band of Auburn, and the Marshal Band of Franklin-tp., for the excellent music furnished upon the occasion.

We recommend that the following be laid upon the table.

RESOLVED. That the Democracy of DeKalb county instead of nominating by delegate conventions as heretofore, adopt the popular vote or primary system in the future.

After brief address by Mr. Kelly, Maj. Sprott, and Mr. Little, the convention adjourned "sine die."

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when vis ting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES!

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind., PYKE & FORD, Peru, Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufa cturers, there fore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete: th lrgest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebratee

SLOCOMB MAKE

f Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pyke & Ford.

ROOT & COMPANY

Are daily receiving great bargains in every description of Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods. from the great auction and cle ring out sale in New York, and are offering the same to our customers at a small advance over cost.

Black Grenadines

Magnificent line 40 per cent, under last season's prices, in plain mesh, Fis' Net mesh, Plaids and Stripes, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents 75 cent and 90 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

The largest collection we have ever shown in Black Cashmere Silks, Plain Colored Silks, Striped and Check Silks, at 60 cent 75 cents 85 cents, $1 $1,25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yarp.
ROOT & CO.

Wool De Beges.

Very desirable for Suitings in plain Greys and Brows, also Striped and Plad De Beges, at 20 cent, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO

Suits and Shawls,

Elegant line Silke Suits, Pongee and Mohair Suits, Draped, etc., Sacques, and Jackets, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Ppring and Summer Shawls.
ROOT & CO.

MATTINGS

Fresh goods just landed, in White, Check and Fancy Styles—also Coco Mattings, for offices, in all widths.
ROOT & CO.

CARPETINGS

At greatly reduced prices. All the new patterns in Body Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains. Also a new line of Rugs and Matts, jush opened.
ROOT & CO.

VISIT US FOR

BARGAINS!

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Sumer Suits, the latest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits fro $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.
Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh streets

LAUFERTY.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impor has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter edi item profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with tee large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t rket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eith Yung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolore pan now 80c, was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 3 50, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, 1 50, in bottle	50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Good Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40
Fine Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	75c
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Dr. Ford has panted his fence very nice.

If you want a good suit of clothes go to Kahn.

Robt. Zacher has the boss Soda-water in town.

Mr. Larance is improving his property very nicely.

The Fort Wayne "News" has been enlarged.

Our base ball boys ain't geting around very fast.

Now boys and girls is the time for strawberries.

The weather has been quite warm for the last few days past.

The Fourth of July posters were printed at the COURIER office.

Thos. Somers has fixed up his bar so that it looks nice and neat.

Don't fail to give Robt. Zacher a call when you want fire crackers.

The Franklin marshal band was good and made merry music at the convention.

Our young ladies still persist in wearing their forelocks in "lunatic fringe.",

Teas from 40 cts. to $100 at Robt. Zacher's, corner of Main and Seventh street

And now they begin to say I am not three times seven, and will not be until next winter.

The bad boys still go fishing on the Sabbath, but they have to go home to get a bite.

If you wish for money, send a postal card to the man who owes you, and the things is dun.

Republican convention one week from Saturday. We expect a good crowd and a Jolly time.

W. Dancer wishes to sell the property, corner of Seventh and Jackson street. Inquire at this office.

If you want good work done in the cooper line, call on Mr. Bender, one door north of the brick school house.

Local maters are sh carse this week that it discourages a feller from the colar of his white vest upward.

Centennial dresses are agitating the minds of the ladies. Somebody get up a centennial wash-board.

What is that which no man wants, which if any man has, he would not part for untold wealth? A bald head.

When you want anything in the line of Fruit jars, jelly jars, or glassware of any kind, call on Robt. Zacher.

Marshal Galloway is doing good on the roads. He has the best words of everyone for his good management.

Mr. Funk will build a small room on Hebel's corner. The best corners in town will have the poorest buildings.

These hot days Young America thinks seriously of having his hair taken off within a quarter of an inch of his life.

Dr. Fox says that water has done more damage in the last fifty years than whisky. Charley knows because—he knows.

Jno. Craner has started a barber shop at the Junction. Jno is a good barber and should receive the patronage of that locality.

J. Rainier has charge of the post office. Mr. Yandes will leave in a short time for a different position. Joe will certainly suit the people.

Robt. Zacher has just received a fresh supply of English Queensware. Give him a call when you want anything in that line,

There is such a thing as spreading it on a little too thick. Yet some people don't seem to reflect that such things won't "wash.",

C. D. Hare, Esq., has gone to Ohio, and expects to remain for some time. He has many warm friends and associates who will miss his kind ways.

Abright has just been given an extra cash discount on clocks, and will sell them twenty pre sent. cheaper then any house in Northern Indiana.

Mr. Mays presented D. D. Snyder, Esq., with a handsome centennial cane. It was purchased on the grounds at the World's Fair, and is worth—keeping.

A correspondent entered our office and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his communication, when the typo earnestly replied: "I'm not a pointer; I'm a setter.

Moderwell's Shirt Factory at Fort Wayne is boss. Every body wanting a good fitting shirt goes there, because they sell the cheapest and do the best work in Fort Wayne.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of this city will give an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival at the M. E. Church on to-morrow evening. Come out, every body.

We made a mistake last week in Mr. Marcles notice. We should have said that he fed from forty to fifty men each day. Last Saturday 100 persons ate dinner there. The Central is very popular.

Josh Billings has written a play. The principal part will be taken by the hind legs of a mule, and the dramatic movement will be hastened by the buisness end of a hornet, skillfully introduced.

Two persons were snapped up the other day, and compelled to give bail for their appearance in court to answer to to charge of perjury. This begins to look like buisness.

Our old farmer friend, Colonel Oiler, was present at the convention last Saturday, and was in good spirits. What would a Democratic convention be without the popular Colonel. We hope he may live long and prosper.

Everything points to a revival of trade and the gradual return of better times. Let every able-bodied individual go to work and the cry of hard times will not be heard much longer.

Abright has just receved a large invoice of American & Elgin watches, which he bought for cash, at an enormous discount which he proposes to give his customers the benfit. Call in and see for your selves.

The Auburn band made most excellent music, at the convention last Saturday. Though only had six pieces, through illness of their members, they play better than we ever heard them before.

Mrs. Thomas' school will give a picnic for the enjoyment of the scholars on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The school has been well managed and each parent are perfectly satisfied with the advancement of their children.

That "gentleman bleacher" had better take in his sign or do things up a little more brown. The girls say that a hat half bleached puts one in mind of a straw-stack that has been exposed to the weather for 5 years.

"FRIENDS."

J. H. Thompson, Esq., of Garrett, gave us a call yesterday. We are informed that he intends to come up for constable this year again. Jack has done good service for the people and we have no idea but that he will be re-elected. Him and Bro. Parker don't hitch, because "Parker can drink more beer than Jack."

Women are not so prone to intemperance in drinking as men; but they sacrifice beauty and comfort, distort and disfigure their bodies, constantly violate with impunity the plainest physiological laws, and bow in the most blind and abject manner to the every whim of that tyrannical and exacting god, Fashion.

The Sunday School Convention met in the Methodist and Baptist churches last Tuesday and Wednesday, day and evening. The attendance was large and a good time was had. The children had a story from each speaker which was enjoyed. One of them begged of the little ones not to go to sleep while he was talking. Experience and natural ability is ahead of common schools.

We understand that Gen Reub. Williams has repurchased a half interest in the Indianian at Warsaw, and will assume editorial control on the 1st of July. The Indianian without Reub is like lemonade without the lemon, or a mint julip without the necessary intoxicating ingredients, and we wish him the splendid success he had before.

It is a question of veracity between Keer, a gentleman of unimpeachable indignity heretofore, and one Harney, formerly an assistant doorkeeper of the House, as to whether Mr. Keer ever received any money for an appointment there is no corroborating testimony as to this point, yet Mr. Keer is feeling terribly grieved over the matter, and it is certainly hastening his end, for he is sinking rapidly, and may not live out the season.

There has been still another reduction in passenger rates. The Baltimore & Ohio road has reduced the rate from Chicago to Baltimore and Washington to $14. The Michigan Central is now selling tickets for $14.40 from Chicago to Philadelphia over the Michigan Central, Great Western, Erie & Lehigh Valley roads. It is rumored that, the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central will make the rate from Boston to Chicago as low as $12.

We cannot too highly commend the following, from the Milford News, to the thoughtful consideration of young America: "There are but very few boys who know how to treat older people. It is not in good taste for a young boy to call an older person by his given name. Age ought to command respect. The custom of many of our fast boys which calls an old man Hello, Dave, is a mean custom and ought to be abandoned at once. Commence aright, while young, and you are sure to be right when old.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jno. Houlton deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

W. L. BLAIR, Adm'r

The County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention held here last Saturday, was more largely attended than any ever before known and the enthusiasm and harmony was complete. We felt differently than we did at the result of the last Convention, out of which arose bickerings and discord. Not so this time. The delegation was an intelligent one, a very fair representation of the people of the county. We believe the nominations were made fairly, and the ticket selected is a most excellant one. The number of candidates for the various positions, rather induced our Republican friends to believe that there would be a bitter fight, and they must have been anxious to see it, for a great number were present. But the gallant Democracy stood true to their posts and no dissensions were heard throughout the entire session. All was harmony and good feeling, and with this unity of purpose, an earnest purpose, to retain our tax-ridden people from the corrupt and degenerating influences of the present administration, we will go forward in the campaign, each putting his shoulder to the wheel, active and vigilant in the cause of the right, until the ideas of October shall usher in a glorious success and victory shall perch upon our banners.

And now is the time to organize, and do gallant services in the cause. Though there may be some who are not entirely pleased with the ticket, and we have yet to hear of there ever being a ticket nominated in this sad world of ours, that did suit everybody, yet we must acknowledge even those who are not pleased, must concede the fact that there is not a bad man on the ticket, that they are qualified for the positions they aspire to, that they are honest and capable, and therefore worthy of our support. The issues in the campaign are too great, the future is fraught with too much interest for our common wealth to pull back now. Pull back is not the style of a good democrat, and no one worthy of the name, will hesitate to lend his strong right arm to strike the blow that is to free us from the ills under which our country now suffers.

Let us have that quiet steady work, not bitter partisan gusto, that shall deliver us out of the bondage of the present administration, that will put a party in power, which, should it prove as regreant to its trusts as has the Republican party, we will as earnestly assail as we now support.

A most startling revelation was made by our neighbor of the Republican last week. It is all the more startling because of its being made by our neighbor. Now, Bro. Weamer is not regarded as a walking volcano, but rather as an easy, elegant gentleman, and this announcement, coming as it did like a clap of thunder in the clear sunlight of noonday, is a contradiction, a kind of locus nature, that is so difficult sometimes of human comprehension. The announcement was that some body had been copying extracts from our letter from Washington without giving the proper credit. Well, as long as we don't object, we don't see why our neighbor should be a mean man. That a newspaper office of which he had once been foreman, should adopt our style and diction, is only an evidence of good taste and fine discrimination yet we fear from subsequent events that these qualities werevested only in the editor of said office, and that the good seeds fell among stones and brambles, the employees being the aforementioned S and B. But we are glad to see that our neighbor is watching our columns so closely, or that some body else is for him. It shows a literary acumen of distinguishing between original and selected matter, rarely equaled, and now wasting its sweetness on the desert air. For the benefit of Bro W. we will say that the last sentence above is not original.

South Auburn Items.

—The City Marshal is doing good work grading the streets in this part of town.

—Mr. Shaner D. E. R & I. R. R. agts reports business very good far exceeding that of last year.

—Mr. Cuppy informs us that he is receiving daily about 600 bushels of wheat and from 400 to 500 of oats. On Saturday last he took in about 1600 bushels.

—The flouring mill has changed hands Mr. Grosh retiring succeeded by Mr. Whetstone.

—The Hub and Spoke factory has reduced the number of hands, but still running full time.

—Mr. Harry Turner is visiting his parents, he has been teaching in Howard county, and claims to have taught the centennial school of the state, he says his school house is an old fashioned log cabin.

—There seems to be a secret some where, why the boys at the fruit house like to deliver goods in this part of town.

—Beware boys you are young.

—Mr. Kinmont is selling some very nice strawberries.

—What a sad sight to see a young man leaning carelessly on the railing of the fence talking to a fair damsel fearing every moment lest the mother will return.

—William Ensley is building a beautiful residence. Such houses are an ornament to the town.

—Swihart the buss driver, can beat the best. It takes him just 20 minutes to drive from the Eil River depot to the post office. Get to the barn order'd a buggy, and make four stops over town and return.

The Centennial.

We were suprised on our arrival to find impressions here that the centennial was a failure. Such is surely not the case. We left there last Thursday after several days spent in viewing the unnumerable attractions on exhibition. We would almost guarantee to pay the expense of any one who would go there and not be interested, not get a good return for his money. It is simply immense, and cannot be described. There are about fifty acres under cover under the control of the managers, and about twenty five more belonging to states, &c. The dense department in the main building, with its wonderful exhibition of handiwork, the Japanese, with this curious devices, the great organ, the large blocks of gold and silver, the great corliss engine, 1400 horse power, with seven miles of shafting, the walk through the main building is twenty-two miles without repeating a step, the making of Brussels Carpet, of gold watches, of 200 newspapers in one minute, of 2000 envelopes an hour, and hundreds of other things, all to please the eye and inform the mind. The artificial cataract of water falling fifty feet, in machinery hall, the fine display of beasts and birds, &c., in the government building, the many queer and useful implements, in agricultural hall, the fine delicate work of the ladies, in the woman's pavillion, the old style New England cabin, and grandest of all, the Art Gallery building, with its thousands of contributions from the master spirits of this and other ages, the beautiful lawns and inviting seats beneath the cool shade, the long walks flooded on each side with beautiful flowers, the music of bands the playing of fountains, the floating of flags, and busy moving, but not overcrowded throng, all make up a scene not to be described, and never again be seen by mortal eye living. We don't get any pay for this article, so that we are untrameled in our opinions and have no desire to state other than facts. If we had ten years to live and only ten hundred dollars to live on, we would spend the money for the last year at the Centennial, and live one year less. All who can afford it should go by all means. This is not from the Mac-a-cheek Press.

We were present in the House when Blaine made his grand dramatic attack on Knott, last Tuesday week. Knott done wrong we think in keeping back the dispatch, though he did not do so with any evil intent toward Blain, believing all the time it was a spurious message. When Blaine walked down the aisle, as he always does when he wants to produce an effect, and asked Knott about the dispatch, Mr. Knott replied truthfully that he had. Jim, with his peculiar intonation charged that it was suppressed purposly and the excitement became intense. But the next day or so, Blaine went too far. He charged Knott with having appointed this sub-committee, after the Tarbox resolution was introduced in the House. Mr. Knott proved by Mr. Fry, Blaine's colleague, that the sub-committee, had been appointed weeks before that, but Blaine failed to show the same manliness that Knott had in the House by acknowledging he was mistaken. Most of these southern members are manly, generous, and honorable. Judge Hunton, of Verginia, whom Blaine tried to excite and confuse, acted nobly under the abuse of Blaine, yielding every time to questions from Mr. Blaine, but Hunton was calm and unruffled, and Blaine saw in a few moments that he could do nothing with him. Blaine is a perfect bully in these scenes, and attempts to talk down all opposition. Somebody to a point of order, and asked the chair whether the remark Blaine had made was parliamentary. Blaine answered back, "of course it was," to the discourtesy of the presiding officer, who answers all such questions. Little Sammy Cox was on the chair. Sammy is not very large, but he has as much back-bone as a man who weighs a ton. He promptly remarked that the gentleman from Maine might sit down, as there was a question of order raised, and he rapped until the big man from Maine did sit down. He then said it was proper for the chair to answer questions, and not the gentleman from Maine. Blaine did not like it, but we think we saw a merry twinkle in the eye of Cox at the result. This is not from the Mac-a-cheek Press, Bro. Weamer.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents two doses will relieve you.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Whitley Circuit Court made at the April term thereof 1876 the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and estate of John H. Kissell, deceased will offer for sale (at private sale) on the premises herein after described, to the highest and best bidder, on and after

THURSDAY, JULY, 13th, 1876,

the whole of the most of the west half of the southeast quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29) in township No. thirty-five (35) north, range No. thirteen (13) east, the west part of said eighty (80) acres, the same fifty eight (58) acres more or less in the county of Dekalb, State of Indiana. And on the same day, Thursday, July 13th 1876, at private sale at the Court House in the town of Auburn Dekalb County, State of Indiana, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described tract and parcel of land to-wit: Part of the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29) township No. thirty-four (34) north range No. thirteen (13) east containing one and sixty-six one hundredths (1 66-100) acres of land near the town of Auburn

And on the premises in the town of Springfield (South Whitly), Whitly county, State of Indiana on

SATURDAY, JULY, 15th, 1876,

I will offer at private sale the whole of the following tracts of land to-wit: First tract commencing at a stake, being the south-east corner of a lot of land deeded by Frederick Wantz and wife to Knoe Stanley, running thence south 80° west six (6) rods and thirty-five (35) links; thence two (2) chains and thirty-two (32) links; thence north 4° east six (6) rods and thirty-five (35) links; thence east two (2) chains and thirty-two [32] links to place of beginning being part of the north-west quarter of section No. three (3) township No. thirty [30] north range No. eight [8] east the same containing forty-three one hundredths [43-100] of an acre of land. As well as the following tract lot and parcel of land, to wit: Commencing at a stake thirty-four and one half [34½] links east of the north-west corner of section No. three [3] in township No. thirty [30] north range No. eight [8] east; thence 84° east two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links; thence south 4° west six [6] rods and thirty-five [35] links; thence south 84° west two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links; thence north 4° east to the place of beginning being a part of the northwest quarter of section No. three [3] township thirty [30] range 8° east the same off of the northwest corner of said quarter section, containing forty-three one hundredths (43-100) of an acre of land And that each and all of said tracts of lands and lots will be sold seperately to the highest and best bidder or bidders, on the following

TERMS—One third (⅓) cash at time of sale, one third [⅓] in twelve [12] months, and one third [⅓] in eighteen [18] months, the purchaser or purchasers giving their notes with six per cent interest from date of sale, waiving the benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with mortgage on the premises to secure the deferred payments.

GEORGE EBERHARD, SEN.,
Executor.

I. B. McDONALD Att'y for estate.
June 7, 1876.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Calls. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE. Address orders by mail or telegraph to

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

GILES' LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times wys unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottl
Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gaugrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free.
Sept. 30 y

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c. 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
	$1.50

The best white Shirts ever offered in this city. And all other lines of Furni-hing goods at equally low prices. In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,
Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

BLIND NED.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

Who is dat 'ar a playin'? Shucks! I wish I wasn't blin';
But when de Lord see tuk my eyes, he lef' my years behin'.
Is dat you, Mahs'r Bob? I t'ought I reco'nised your bowin';
I said I knowed 'twas you, soon's I heard the fiddle goin'.

Sho! dat ain't right—jes' le' me show you how to play dat tune—
I feel like I could make the fiddle talk dis afternoon.
Now, don't you see that counter's jes' a leetle bit too high?
Well, nebber mind—I guess you'll learn to time her by an' by.

You's jes' like all musicianers dat learns to play by note;
You ain't got music in you, so you has to have it wrote;
Now dat ain't science—why the debbil don't you play by yeah?
For dat's de onliest kin' ob music fittin' for to heah.

Do you suppose, when David was a pickin' on de harp,
He ebber knowed de difference atwixt a flat an' sharp?
But any time [illegible], he could pick it all de same,
For David knowed [illegible] 'dough he didn't know de name.

Now, what shall I [illegible] give, sah, an' quick,
Well, sah, j[illegible] "Cap'n Dick."
Yah! yah! yo[illegible] you want to pat?
You'll hab to practice awhile afore you ekals dat!

Dere ain't nobody 'round dis place kin play wid Uncle Ned;
Dey hain't got it in deir fingers, ne'der in deir head;
Dat fiddler Bill dey talks about—I heered him play a piece,
An' I declar' it sounded like a fox among de geese.

A violeen is like an 'ooman; mighty hard to guide,
An' mighty hard to keep in order after once its buyed—
Dere's allus somefin 'bout it out ob kelter, more or less,
An' 'taint de fancies' lookin' ones dat allus does de bes'.

Dis yer's a splendid inst'ument—I 'spec' it cost a heap;
You ra'ly ought to let me hab dis fiddle for to keep—
It ain't no use to you, sah; for, widout it's in de man,
He kain't get music out de fines' fiddle in the lan'.

It 'quires a power ob science for to fiddle, sah, you see,
An' science comes by natur'; dat's de way it is wid me—
But Lord! dat Bill! It 'muses me to heah him talkin' big;
You never heard a braggin' fiddler play a jig!

But Bill, he is a caution, yeah! I wonder now whar he
An' oder folks I knows of—yes, I wonder whar'll dey be
In hebben, when de music's playin', an' de angels shout—
If Bill should jine the chorus, dey would hab to put him out.

Well, good-by, Mahs'r Bob, sah; when you's nuffin else to do
Jes' sen' for dis ol' darkey, an' he'll come an' play for you:
An' don't gib up your practisin'—you's only sebenteen,
An' maybe when you's ol' as me you'll play de violeen.

—*Appletons' Journal.*

NO. 25 IN OUR SQUARE.

It is a large brick house, with five windows to the front, and a long balcony, full of mignonette and geraniums throughout the summer. For a long time nothing was known of its inhabitants beyond the information contained in the directory, where they were registered as Miss Keith and Miss Indiana Keith. Indeed, for ten years Our Square was kept in total ignorance of their history. By sight we all knew them well, for frequently, if the weather was fair, they were to be seen walking in the Square garden, and were generally accompanied by a dark-complexioned but pretty girl, and a Hindu, who, though dressed like an Englishwoman, was supposed to be an ayah. The little Leila, who must have been about three or four years old when they came to No. 25, never joined in the games of the other children in the Square, but used to walk with the ladies and the ayah, chattering away in a tongue which the wondering nurses supposed to be Hindustanee, and which seemed much more familiar to her than English.

At church the Misses Keith were most regular; and generally, on a Sunday morning, Leila accompanied them, with the ayah, who seemed to follow her like a shadow. In all parochial charity lists their names appeared, and the clergyman was inclined to ascribe many an anonymous donation to their liberality; and often, on a week-day afternoon, their carriage, instead of taking the direction of the park, would convey them to the workhouse or hospital, where they were ever most welcome.

Of their personal appearance we have hitherto said nothing. Miss Keith, who might have been about thirty when she came to live in Our Square, was small and insignificant-looking; but her expression was mild and agreeable, and the tone of her voice pleasant. Miss Indiana, who must have been nearly ten years younger than her sister, was tall and slight, and her features were delicate and beautiful; but her whole air and manner was that of a person who has passed through a great sorrow; and the sallowness of her complexion rather marred her general effect. Her voice, more musical than her sister's, was mournful in its tone, expressive of a sort of quiet weariness, and very different from Anne's cheerful, rapid accents; and yet, dissimilar as they were, the closest affection united the two. And now, instead of letting our readers grope, as *we* did, in the dark, we will, without further preamble, admit them into the secret of No. 25, and tell them the story as it was told to us nearly twenty years ago.

Anne and Indiana Keith were the only children of Sir William Keith, who occupied a high judicial appointment at Agra, and had spent the greater part of his life in India. Soon after the birth of Indiana, Lady Keith was ordered to return to England, for the sake of her health, and her two children went with her; and when, in a couple of years, she died, they remained there with their grandmother, till her death deprived them of their home, and they went out to join their father in India. At that time Indiana was seventeen years of age, and her beauty struck and delighted all the English residents of the city. Her rich coloring was a positive feast to the eye, after the sallow cheeks of the Agra ladies, and only enhanced the luster of her glorious dark eyes; so that in a very short time the whole garrison was at her feet, and all the civil servants were hopelessly in love. The elder sister was completely thrown in the shade, and she knew it; but she was quite free from any feeling of jealousy, and delighted in the universal admiration that Indiana inspired. Of course, among her worshipers there was one that the beauty preferred; and, though the spirit of coquetry which possessed her rendered her sentiments doubtful for a time, she submitted at last to become the betrothed of Capt. Henry Willoughby, of her Majesty's One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment of Foot, a gallant officer and excellent man, who was a universal favorite, and especially approved of by Sir William. It is true his means were small, but then the lady's fortune would amply suffice both; and, as there was no particular reason for delay, Indiana consented to the day being fixed for the marriage.

One morning, as she and her sister were occupied in looking over a number of trousseau dresses just arrived from Calcutta, she was told that a person wished to speak with her, and two native women entered the room, the first thickly veiled, the other with her face uncovered, and carrying a baby of about a year old. To Indiana's rather hasty inquiry of what they wanted, the foremost answered by removing her veil, and displaying features which, though dark, were strikingly handsome, and then, approaching the white beauty, timidly asked, in broken English, if it was true that the Bebee was going to marry the Soubahdar Willoughby.

Indiana nodded assent, with a smile and a blush, and Meenah Baee continued, "Does the English law allow men to have two wives?"

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Indiana, angrily, "what does all this nonsense mean?" while her calmer sister answered, "Englishmen can never take a second wife till the first is dead."

"Then the Bebee mustn't marry the Soubahdar Sahib;" and she handed to the sisters a piece of paper, which Indiana took and opened, and perused with an angry frown, though, as she finished it, she laughed, and said, "This is some stupid joke meant to frighten me. Somebody has been making a fool of you, I fear." Then, turning to her sister, "Look, Anne; a contract of marriage between Henry Willoughby, Captain in her Majesty's One-hundred-and-thirty-first Foot, and Meenah Baee, daughter of Holkar's Dewan, with some unreadable name or other, dated two years ago at Indore. Do you mean to say," and she turned fiercely to the woman, "that you consider yourself married to Capt. Willoughby?"

Meenah Baee answered timidly in the affirmative. A thick cloud rested on Indiana's brow, as she again examined the document.

"It is his signature," she said, with choking voice. "Here is a note I had from him yesterday; it is undoubtedly his writing—signed by a clergyman, the Rev. W. Jones."

"There is Henry coming," exclaimed Anne, who was looking out of the window.

"We will have him in here," said Indiana, coldly, and gave orders to a servant. "You, Meenah Baee, remain veiled till I bid you show yourself."

Capt. Willoughby entered the room with a look of deep depression on his face, which at any other time would have roused Indiana's tenderest sympathy; but now, without observing it, she bowed in a manner that at once startled and confounded him, and, before he could approach her, said: "Capt. Willoughby, you are come at a moment when your testimony is wanted. Have you ever seen that person before?"

At her signal Meenah Baee raised her veil, and Willoughby started slightly, as he beheld the beautiful face, and answered, rather vehemently, for he fancied that Indiana was jealous, "Never, that I can remember."

"Would it be inconvenient to you to exert your memory a little?" demanded Indiana, in the same cold, hard voice; while Meenah Baee, exclaimed, "It is he! it is my husband!" threw herself at his feet, embraced his knees, and kissed the hem of his garment, in her rapture.

Poor Capt. Willoughby, thoroughly bewildered by this ebullition of tenderness on the part of a perfect stranger, and by his betrothed's sudden change of manner, and also oppressed by the sad news that he had to communicate, could not speak for a while, and his silence confirmed Indiana in her suspicions of his guilt. At length he replied, "I cannot recollect having ever seen her before, and what she has to do with you and me, on my honor I cannot conceive."

"Your conscience should tell you," said Indiana. "So you persist in disavowing her?"

But Henry Willoughby's patience could last no longer, and, without noticing the last question, he exclaimed, "What all this means, Indiana, you best know; but I confess it appears to me a very dull jest, especially under the present circumstances. I have sorrow enough already without your adding to it. You, from whom I hoped for comfort," he added, with emotion. After a moment he recovered himself, and went on, "My regiment is just ordered to march, at a moment's notice, against the Sikhs, and we start this evening."

Indiana's cheek grew pale, but otherwise she gave no sign of emotion, as she handed him the paper, and said, "It may appear a jest to you, but it certainly is none to me. Read that."

Willoughby read it as desired, and then said, "I never signed this paper. It is true I was at Indore about the time when this marriage is said to have taken place; but surely, Indiana, you cannot believe such a story about me? O, Anne! she cannot really believe it?"

Miss Keith shook her head sorrowfully, but did not speak; and Indiana, without looking at him, said, "Meenah Baee, can you swear to this man as your husband?" and the woman unhesitatingly answered, "Yes."

On being further questioned by Anne, she related that her husband had been obliged to leave Indore a few days after the marriage, but that she had lived on there till the birth of her child, when her father, in ignorance of it all, and of her change of faith, was anxious to give her in marriage to one of her own nation; and, to escape his importunity, she had fled Agra, and, while making inquiries respecting her husband, she had seen him on parade, and hearing that he was about to be married, had come forward to assert her own claims.

In answer to all this, Capt. Willoughby could give nothing but an emphatic denial; but he owned that appearances were against him; and Sir William, whom Anne had summoned to the conference, looked disturbed, and said that it was just as well that Willoughby should have to leave Agra now, before the story got abroad. He would cause the affair to be thoroughly sifted, and the witnesses sought out whose names were appended to the document, and for the present, anyhow, the engagement had better be considered as at an end.

Capt. Willoughby, whose pride was deeply wounded at his word being doubted, acquiesced, and approached Indiana to bid her farewell; but his offered hand was rejected; and haughtily bowing, she turned away; and when that evening the One-hundred-and-thirty-first left Agra, in high spirits at the prospect of an encounter with the Sikhs, perhaps the saddest heart among them was that of Henry Willoughby, whose only hope now was that he might fall in battle, and that Indiana might then repent her injustice. But he was disappointed, and passed through all the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, without a scratch; and though risking his life on every occasion in the most reckless and daring manner, and performing feats of the most heroic bravery, failed in finding the death that he desired.

After Willoughby left her father's house, Indiana still preserved the same stolid composure; her pride was deeply hurt at the indignity that had been offered her, and yet, with strange inconsistency, she insisted on Meenah Baee's taking up her abode in the house, and showed the greatest kindness toward her and her child.

Perplexed by her sister's conduct, Anne Keith knew not what to do, or how to rouse her from her unnatural calmness; but this was suddenly ended, for, as the troops left Agra, they had to pass by Sir William's house, and at the sound of the drums and fifes Indiana fainted away, and it was some hours before she recovered her senses. A long illness ensued, and left her so weak that the doctors assured Sir William that his only chance of saving his child's life was to send her back to England; and, as his own health was giving way, he decided on resigning his appointment, and returning with her.

He had not forgotten his promise to Willoughby, and every inquiry was made, but in vain. The Rev. Mr. Jones had been dead for a year or more; the Dewan, though he had discovered that his daughter had married an Englishman, was either unable or unwilling to give further information; and the two native witnesses whose names were appended had left their country during some troubles, and could not be traced; and even Anne Keith's faith in Willoughby was beginning to give way, though she still clung to the belief that some fatal mistake had occurred.

Indiana's long illness had destroyed the freshness of her beauty, but she still possessed sufficient charms to attract numerous admirers, and one of the most pertinacious was a Mr. Spurgeon, who had been long devoted to her, and who, on Willoughby's departure, and, it was reported, dismissal, again took the field, though with no more success than before.

Sir William had stayed too long in India, and after leading an invalid life for a year at Bath and Tunbridge Wells, he died, leaving a fortune to his two daughters, who thereupon established themselves in Our Square, and led the useful and secluded life that we have described. Meenah Baee, who, though she had been baptised, was still known by her former name, and the little Leila accompanied them; and the child was the object of the warmest affection of both sisters, and more especially of Indiana, whose resentment had long since been extinguished by Anne's kind and Christian counsels, and who now felt only pity for the unfortunate Willoughby, with an occasional feeling of pride when she saw his name mentioned with praise in the dispatches, and of regret at the thought that such brilliant qualities should be united with so much baseness.

One day, ten years after the Misses Keith's establishment in Our Square, Anne was confined to the house with a cold, and Indiana went alone to the hospital where they were accustomed to pay weekly visits. In one of the wards she missed a familiar face, and, in answer to her inquiries, was told that the poor sufferer had died only the day after her last visit. "He talked a great deal about your kindness to him, ma'am," said the nurse, "and was very quiet and gentle to the last. But the patient who has his bed now is very troublesome. He was brought in nearly a week ago, having been run over by a cab, and was hurt so badly that the surgeon doesn't think he'll get over it; and I am afraid, ma'am, that he isn't in a right frame of mind, for he used dreadfully bad language when they brought him in, though lately he has been quieter."

When Indiana had gone the round of the ward, with a few kind words to each patient, and the reading aloud of a psalm and a prayer to such as could bear it, she approached the bed of the man of whom the nurse had spoken, and though rather in dread of what he might say to her, sat down by him, and, gently expressing her sympathy in his misfortune, asked if she should read to him. The man, whose eyes had followed her with interest ever since she came in, assented with a readiness and civility that surprised the nurse; and as she read on in her sweet, low voice, his groans and restless movements gradually ceased, and he gazed on her still beautiful face with an expression from which all ill-humor and suffering had vanished. When she finished one psalm, he begged for another, and when at last she prepared to go, he said: "Did I not hear them call you Miss Keith?"

"My name is Keith," she wonderingly replied.

"Can it be that you are the Indiana Keith whom I knew at Agra some ten years ago? You have her voice and her features; but you are somewhat changed, though not so much as I am."

"Yes, I am Indiana Keith, and was living at Agra ten years ago; but who are you? I seem now to remember your face, but not your name."

"Have you quite forgotten Fleetwood Spurgeon, who was one of the many you made fools of?"

He spoke with an excess of bitterness, and Indiana felt it, and colored as she answered, "I remember you now; but you are very much changed. How came you in this place?"

"When you left Agra, I didn't care what became of me, and soon got into trouble, and had to leave the place; and then I went to Calcutta, and so on to Australia, where, after some time, I got some gold. But I soon lost the greater part by gambling; and so, tired of knocking about the world, I came back to the old country, and a warm reception has she given me. The very day I landed I met with this accident; and, unless the pain in my side gets better, I don't suppose I shall ever go out from here."

His reckless tone distressed Indiana, and she began to urge on him the necessity of seeing a clergyman, and preparing for his end; but he interrupted her by saying, "A parson would do me little good; but there is one thing which I must confess before I die, and to you only, for it principally concerns yourself. You remember Willoughby, of the One-hundred-and-thirty-first. Indiana's blush answered, for she remained silent, and Spurgeon proceeded. "You probably thought that the cause of your quarrel was known only to yourself—I mean his previous marriage with Meenah Baee—but I knew it all, for it was a plot of my own devising. I was mad with jealousy at Willoughby's success, and was meditating in what way I could injure him, when my evil genius threw in my way Meenah Baee, who had come to Agra in search of her husband, who was captain in the one-hundred-and-thirty-first Native Infantry, but, as I well knew, had been missing for a year or more, ever since some skirmish or other. His name, Henry Millingby, so capable of transformation into Willoughby; the fact of the number of their regiments being the same; and a certain similarity between their persons—they were both tall and fair, and a delusion that the poor woman had got into her head, that Willoughby, whom she saw one day on parade, was really her husband, suggested to me the practicability of destroying his prospects; and, under pretense of assisting her search, I procured from her her marriage contract, which I destroyed; and substituted in its stead a forged deed, imitating Willoughby's signature and those of the witnesses, who I ascertained were safe out of the way. Meenah Baee, who could not read English, never discovered the forgery; and after making her promise that she would not betray me to Willoughby, who would, I told her, never forgive me for destroying his prospects of a rich marriage, I sent her to you, and my plot succeeded beyond my hopes. Your indignation, and the regiment's sudden removal, were most favorable to me; and though I was deeply wounded at being a second time rejected, it was some comfort to know that my hated rival had no better chance than myself.

"Can this be true?" gasped Indiana, who had listened in speechless astonishment. "Surely you could not have been so cruel? Poor Henry!" she murmured, in a low tone to herself, "if I had only known the truth! Mr. Spurgeon, it is a hard matter, but still I forgive you the wrong you have done me; perhaps you hardly knew how great it was. Although it is too late to do so now, I should wish to be able to clear Capt. Willoughby's name of the stain that has rested upon it, and write down the deposition that you have just made."

Spurgeon, who, to do him justice, had never known the extent of her affection for Willoughby, agreed and affixed his signature to the paper; and then, with trembling limbs, and an agitated look that surprised the nurses, she left the hospital, and hurried home to rejoice her sister with the intelligence that her confidence in Willoughby's honor had not been misplaced.

As she entered the drawing-room, where she knew she should find Miss Keith, she exclaimed, with breathless eagerness, "O, Anne, Henry is innocent; it was all a wicked—" but stopped short on seeing two strangers engaged in conversation with her sister and Meenah Baee. Her bewilderment did not at first allow her to distinguish their features, but she felt a strange trembling as she marked the tall figure of the one who came forward to meet her. No, she could not be mistaken; and in another moment her hands were clasped in Henry Willoughby's, and her tremulous "Henry, can you forgive me?" answered by their warm pressure. Excess of happiness was almost too much for Indiana after her long trial; but by degrees she recovered sufficiently to be able to learn how this happy meeting was brought about. And first, Col. Willoughby—for he now held that rank—had to present to her his friend, Maj. Millingsby, who had unwittingly been the cause of their long estrangement.

"After you left Agra," continued the Colonel, "I went through all the Sikh campaign, and then my regiment was ordered to Gibraltar. After that—rather unfairly, as we thought, though had it not been for this piece of injustice, as we considered it, I might never have seen you again—we were ordered back to India. This time I saw no service beyond the trifling business of reducing a refractory Mahratta chief, whose fort we took; and there we found poor Millingsby, who had been prisoner for ten years and more, and was believed to be dead by his own people, and so had given up all hopes of getting free again."

"Yes," said Maj. Millingsby, "if you only knew what the feeling of utter hopelessness was. I could hardly realize that I was free when the fort was taken. But go on with your story, Willoughby."

"Well, Millingsby, when he had recovered his senses a little, began talking of his wife; and when I heard her name and birth, the truth suddenly flashed upon me; and though it was impossible to account for the substitution of my name for his, I felt sure that the mistake had arisen from the similarity of sound, and that you, Indiana, had been equally deceived with me. Of course I hurried home at once; and I will own that my first impulse was to meet you with reproaches; but your exclamation as you entered the room disarmed me."

All was now joy and happiness at Number 25; and Meenah Baee, or, as we ought to call her, Mrs. Millingsby, was in a state of ecstasy at her husband's return, though most penitent for the delusion which had caused Col. Willoughby and Indiana so much misery.

Spurgeon's confession, although not necessary, as it turned out, was satisfactory, as clearing up the mystery of the story; and the wretched man, during the brief remainder of his life, was nursed with tender solicitude by her whose happiness he had so nearly shipwrecked, but who was now, thanks to the guiding of a merciful Providence, after long trials, given back to her faithful lover.

The Dethronement of the Sultan.

The important news comes from Turkey that a revolution has broken out in Constantinople, resulting in the dethroning of Abdul Aziz, the Sultan. His successor, Mohammed Murad Effendi, the presumptive heir, son of the last Sultan, Abdul Medjid, succeeds him under the Turkish law of succession, which gives the throne to the oldest male member of the family of Othman, sprung from the Imperial harem, which is considered a permanent State institution. The late Sultan, who was second son of Mahmoud, II., was born February 9, 1830, and is ten years older than his successor. He succeeded to the throne June 25, 1861, and at the outset of his career promised to be a model ruler—for a Turk. He was lavish in the announcement of reforms he intended making, and made good his promises for a time by dismissing the corrupt Minister of Finance, reducing the civil list, abolishing the seraglio, declaring that he would not indulge in polygamy, and inaugurating many measures in the interests of the public welfare. In order to avail himself of the benefit of European civilization he traveled through France, England, and Austria in 1867, and on his return allowed foreigners to hold real estate, establishing public high schools and scientific institutions, and ordered the Supreme court to draw up a civil code. Among the important political events of his career were the recognition of the independence of Italy, the negotiation of commercial treaties with England and France, the suppression of rebellions in Montenegro and Crete, the signing of the treaty deneutralizing the Black Sea, and the acknowledgment of the accession to the Roumanian throne of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. The promises of the earlier years of his reign, however, were not fulfilled. The seraglio was re-established. Corruptions of every description crept into his administration. He squandered the money loaned Turkey by England to repair the losses occasioned by the Crimean war in the most reckless profligacy, and has reduced Turkey to bankruptcy. The crowning misery of his career has come in the uprising of the Sclavic Christians against long-continued misrule and tyranny, arbitrary and onerous taxation, unjust discriminations, and persecutions of the most cruel description.

It is as yet somewhat premature to speculate upon the effects that this change will have upon the relations between the Turks and the great powers. It is safe to assume that it will hardly result in mitigating the asperities of the Mussulmans to the Christians from a religious point of view. The late Sultan had always been distasteful to the orthodox Mussulmans, their hatred of him commencing when he made his European tour, and the Softas, a very powerful and fanatical sect, have for some time been plotting for his abdication and inciting the people to revolution.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Our Presidents.

Mrs. John Adams was the first mistress of the White-house. The building was unfinished and unfurnished. It could hardly be warmed or lighted. The most graphic letters written by Mrs. Adams describes her sufferings there. Her week's washing was hung up in the east room. Her style of living, adopted not from parsimony but from necessity, would disgust an ordinary treasury clerk. Washington exacted the strictest economy at home, that he might serve his country and not impair his private fortune. Jefferson was well off when he went into public life. He inherited 1,900 acres which he increased to 5,000. His income, independent of his farm revenue, was $3,000 a year. His wife's dowry was $40,000 in cash. Had he left public life alone and tended to his real estate he would have been a rich man. His public career closed in 1809. For nineteen years he was absent from Monticello, and seven of these years were spent abroad. He returned to find his estate ruined, his property squandered, and his fortune scattered. All attempts to retrieve his fortune were in vain; he was adjudged a bankrupt. New York city sent him a donation of $8,500, and other cities were alike generous. Jackson had a style of his own. Like a good soldier he lived within his income. At the Rips Raps in the summer, in a low farm-house, coat off, feet in slippers, a cob pipe in his mouth, he gave audience to embassadors. Van Buren had a private fortune of his own. Pierce, by rigid economy, carried $50,000 out of the White-house.

Scourged by Fire.

Early summer has again brought to Quebec the scourge of a sudden and serious conflagration. It was on the 28th of May, 1845, that the first great fire swept 1,500 houses away from the suburb of St. Roch, and just a month later that 1,300 houses were destroyed in that of St. Jean, conflagrations described so graphically by Elliot Warburton in his "Hochelaga." June 14, 1846, came the burning of the theater in which nearly fifty persons were roasted to death or suffocated. None of the fires since then have resulted in as great destruction of property or life, though in 1862 and again in 1866 the flames swept away several hundred houses. The fire of the 30th ult. destroyed 1,000 houses, and rendered several thousand people homeless. Quebec, as did Chicago before her residents had learned more wisdom, presents all the essentials for a grand conflagration in her inflammable wooden houses closely packed, her deficient water supply and inadequate force of firemen, and her situation in a very cave of Eolus. Nothing is wanted but the careless smoker, or the boy addicted to fire-crackers, or the crazy stove-leg, to lay a suburb in ashes. And as these things have always been in Quebec, so doubtless they will also continue to be until the people learn the necessity of employing some cheaper and less inflammable substance than pine boards in the construction of their dwellings.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the Supreme court, is called a dark horse on account of his equanimity.

THE STEAMER.

BY GEORGE LUFF.

Majestic on the wave
The ocean [illegible] rides;
For her the sea, a willing slave,
Rolls forth his crested tides.
Dashed from her breast she heaves
The [illegible] and trampled foam;
Her glorious track behind she leaves!
Speed her, ye waters, home!

Ah, gently, cruel main,
The freighted treasures bear!
Voices thou hast like summer air,
Or virgin's murmured prayer.
From out thy cave, O sea,
Breathe them in music's sound,
Toned to their heart's true harmony,
The glad, the homeward bound.

Joy! joy! the glooming mist
She cleaves with landward bow;
Coyly the billows, lightly kissed,
Leap from her arrowy prow.
Joy beams in woman's eye,
And laughs in childhood's mirth;
And manly hearts give fond reply,
For thee, O mother earth!

Sovereign o'er vanquished fear,
The lord of pride and power,
Man in his glorious strength is here,
This is his triumph's hour.
Hush! hush! what shock of dread
Distorts his blanching brow?
Stern as the bolt of death it sped;
O man, what art thou now?

Thou saidst "a king" thou wast
On ocean's stormy throne;
Now he is strong, and fierce, and vast,
Thou powerless and alone.
Lo! with resistless grasp,
This wide, relentless sea
Folds like a toy in icy clasp
Thy shattered bark and thee!

God rules upon the deep;
There He alone is king;
The wild, wild waves that o'er them sweep
Perpetual dirges sing.
Woe! woe! a thousand homes
Their coming wait in vain,
And far and wide above them glooms
The desert of the main.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Pith and Point.

A NOISOME place—a howling wilderness.

A GLITTERING generality—this silver business.

A COMBINATION look—the marriage ceremony.

HUNTING parties—mothers with daughters to marry.

A GOOD lawyer is not a necessity, for necessity knows no law.

IN time the mulberry tree becomes a silk gown, and a silk gown becomes a woman.

WE know a painter whose palette has been destroyed, and yet who retains his taste perfectly.—*Punch.*

IN man or woman, the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration.

THE season for boiler explosions opened much better than was anticipated. Engineers will in time come to hold the opinion that no man can sleep and watch steam at the same time.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SHIPWRECKED crew has recently been killed and eaten by the cannibals in Australia. It is shocking to think that there are still live savages who cannibble their own kind.—*New York Graphic.*

A KEMPER'S BLUFF (TEX.) young man named Thomas acquired the habit of tossing a cocked and loaded pistol in the air and catching it as it fell. The last time he caught it was immediately before he died.

SAM and Jack Shears, of Tuscumbia, Ala., hacked and slashed a colored man, a short time ago, because he wouldn't give them money. The darkey says they were the "wustest pair of Shears to cut" he ever saw.

"I HAVE said you are honest, John, with a clear conscience, but fear I have stretched a point in saying you are sober." "Shure, sir, if you have stretched a point that fur, can't you stretch it a little further, and say that I'm frequently sober?"

SCUMBLE—"You'll get your rent, Mrs. Flaherty, if you'll wait a little. I'm not going to run away. Beside, there's my clothes——" Mrs. F.—"Yer clothes, indade! A moighty lot on 'em you've got, sure! Why, whin yer hat's on, yer wardrobe's impty!"

WHEN the English private soldier hears that the King of Dahomey has an army of Amazons, he shakes his head and mutters to a comrade: "I bean't afeared, Jock—no, not I; but, if each un them here Hamazons be ekal to my missus, they'll baste us, sure."

TIME—Sunday afternoon. Scene—Doorway of house on Columbus avenue, Boston. Dramatis Personæ—Young gentleman caller and seven-year old sister of one called upon. "Is Carrie at home?" "No." "Gone to church?" "No—Milldam." "Alone?" "No—'feller.'" "Good-by."

"PHILADELPHIA is swelling like a toad," says an envious New Yorker. "Our little neighbor reminds me of the story Charlie Backus tells in the minstrels. 'Mr. Backus,' a lady said to him, 'is that your natural mouth, or do you use glove-stretchers?' Does Philadelphia use centennial glove-stretchers, or is that her natural mouth?"

WANTED—A wife who can handle a broom
To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up her room;
Can make decent bread that a fellow can eat,
Not the horrible compound you everywhere meet;
Who knows how to boil, to fry, and to roast,
Make a good cup of tea and a platter of toast;
A woman that washes, cooks, irons, and stitches,
And sews up the rips in a fellow's old clothes,
And makes her own garments—an item, too which is
So horrid expensive, as every one knows;
A common-sense creature, and still with a mind
To teach and to guide—exalted, refined;
A sort of angel and house-maid combined.

LAWYERS are sometimes very particular. The other day one of those learned and admirable gentlemen was waited upon by a young man who wished his advice, and began by saying: "My father died and made a will——" "Is it possible? I never heard of such a thing," answered the lawyer. "I thought it happened every day," said the young man. "But if there is to be any difficulty about it, I had better give you a fee to attend to the business." The fee was given, and then the lawyer observed: "Oh! I think I know what you mean, that your father made a will and died." "Yes, yes; that must be it."

A WOE-STRICKEN Mexican marched into a pawnbroker's shop at Silver City, New Mexico, and while mournfully detailing how he had been robbed of every blessed cent by highwaymen, took from the counter the hat of the proprietor and twirled it on his fist. Concluding his recital, he asked a loan of six bits on the hat, which was duly ticketed and stowed away. It was not until closing-up time that the broker discovered the trick of the man who had fallen among thieves.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

A South Carolina Tragedy and its Awful Sequel—Lynching of Six Murderers.

THE CRIME.

[Abbeville (S. C.) Cor. Charleston Courier.]

The victims, John D. Harmon, aged seventy-five, and his wife, Catherine A. Harmon, aged fifty, lived at Winter Seat, in Edgefield county, near the Abbeville line, and twenty miles from Greenwood. The murder was committed on Wednesday night about 8 o'clock, it is supposed, in the front or sitting-room of Mr. Harmon's residence, a two-story structure. The murder was first announced on Thursday morning by a negro man, Stephen Lake, who, according to his own story, had gone, as was his custom, to get the crib keys. The alarm was instantly given, and a runner was dispatched to the various neighbors with the horrible intelligence. Eight or nine gentlemen repaired to the house and at once entered by the front door, which was unlocked, and by which, as was supposed, the murderers effected an entrance.

The sight which met the gaze was most horrible. The room was filled with smoke and the odor of blood and burning kerosene. To the left of a center-table, on which were placed four lamps, a Bible, and a vase of roses, and upon which rested the bludgeon that had been used in the murder, lay the body of Mr. Harmon. The murdered man was lying on his back, with his head turned up, exposing to view the ghastly gash in his throat, which had been cut from ear to ear, with his right hand raised above his body, clutching a pencil, and with his left in the same position slightly nearer the wound—the pencil touching the left hand, but pointing directly to the wound. Between the knees of Mr. Harmon lay his hat, and near his feet his spectacles. About four feet from Mr. Harmon, near the fireplace and in the left-hand corner of the room, lay the body of his wife, with two gashes on her head, one on each temple, and her throat cut from ear to ear. She had fallen upon her front, with her face slightly turned toward her husband, and had [illegible] died without a struggle. The floor was dyed with blood, the blood from Mrs. Harmon's body passing across the room and under the person of her husband. The fire which had been kindled by the assassins for the purpose of covering up the traces of their [illegible] crime, was still burning when the room was entered on Thursday morning. It had been kindled with a garment saturated with kerosene, and was slowly working its way. The oil had been procured from the store-room in a ten-gallon tin can, which was supposed to have contained about half a gallon of oil. The dwelling and store-house had been robbed of everything of value in clothing, money, jewelry, and provisions, in the search for which the fiends must have spent the greater portion of the night and just before daybreak set the kerosene on fire.

The inquest was adjourned from day to day, the excitement in the community running very high, and fresh developments constantly resulting as to the fearful crime, culminating last Tuesday morning in the full confession of one of the murderers.

THE EXPIATION.

[From the Charleston News.]

The scene of the lynching was at or near the residence of the murdered Harmons, a point about twenty-five miles from Abbeville and thirty from Edgefield Court-house. The discovery of the dogwood club and the confession of one of the murderers led to the immediate arrest of five other men, and of three women who were likewise implicated, one the wife of Luke, and the other, Betsy Perrin, the Harmons' cook. The examination by the Coroner's jury, of which James Callison, a most prudent and respected citizen, was foreman, conclusively demonstrated the guilt of all six of the men, all of whom, indeed, confessed to having participated in the murder and robbery. The examination being concluded, the Coroner formally delivered the prisoners into the possession of Sheriff Richardson, who was present. He had no sooner received them into his custody than he was approached by a party of men, who told him they would relieve him of any further trouble, and at once bound and blindfolded him. The prisoners were then immediately formed into line and shot to death. Upward of five hundred people were present, about fifty of these being colored. There was no excitement, and the whole proceeding was conducted with the utmost deliberation. The reason assigned for shooting instead of hanging the men was that by this means the whole party might share in the execution, while hanging would have made a few of the party the more prominent as ringleaders, which result it was desired to avoid. The lynchers openly acknowledged their participation in the affair afterward, and expressed their willingness to submit to the action of any authorized tribunal. The feeling among the colored people was as strong against the murderers as among the white people, and they even said that if the whites did nothing the colored people would take the law into their hands. One white man was supposed to have been concerned in the murder, and would undoubtedly have shared the fate of the others, but no proof was found against him and he was discharged, as was also another, an old colored man. The prisoners testified that the three women were present at the murder, but were not more directly concerned in it. The lynchers turned them loose, upon condition that they leave the country forthwith. They complied at once, and this accounts for their alleged disappearance. It is denied that they were violently disposed of. All the lynchers were from the counties of Abbeville and Edgefield. They listened quietly to remonstrances of some of the older persons present, but said they were fixed in their resolve. Nine-tenths of those present, and at least an equal proportion of the citizens of the county, approved of the lynching.

A Boston Boy on Fish.

Fish lives in the Atlantic ocean, Buzzard's bay and some in Charles river. When they are small they are codfish, herrin, and sich; when they grow up they are whales. Whales is very useful; they sometimes swaller a whole ship and all the crew. The fat of whales is biled out, and made inter kerosene oil for gas light. Their bones is made inter whalebone for ivory pianner keys and domines, also for horn handles for jack-knives. I wish a whale would swaller my school and all the teachers. Fish is always eat Friday. I hate fish; there is too many bones to pick out when you eat 'em. I'd ruther eat a piece of pine fried in lard. A whale could lick all the boys in the Harvard Grammar school. Could lick thunder out of 'em and make 'em look sick, and don't you forget it.

Ravages of the Potato Beetle in Pennsylvania.

A letter from Milford, Pa., says: "The beetle which did so much damage to potatoes and other vegetation throughout the States last year are already appearing in immense numbers along the Delaware and Lackawaxen rivers, and have begun their work of destruction. The injury to potatoes thus far, however, is not very great, as very few have been planted; but vegetation in general has been considerably injured. These pests are much larger in size than last year, and after a heavy rain appear in the air like thick floating clouds before a shower. Gardens as well as farms are infested with them, and it is no uncommon thing to pick a pint of beetles from a single hill of potatoes. Farmers have applied almost every known remedy for their destruction, but with little benefit; for as soon as one army of beetles is destroyed another takes its place and continues the work of destruction. Many potato-growers along the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river and along the Lackawaxen, who usually grow large crops, will this year plant only enough for their own use."

A Pedestrian Failure.

Joseph Spencer, who has been lately attempting the feat of walking 3,000 miles in sixty days at Cremorne Gardens, Chelsea, England, has at last decided to give up the attempt on the serious representation of Dr. Crisp, of Chelsea. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather last week, Spencer succeeded in covering an average of 50 miles up to Wednesday last, but only got over 42¼ miles during that day. On Thursday, after walking 32¼ miles, he felt so unwell as to require medical assistance. Feeling better on the following day he determined to resume his journey. After walking 10 miles he again felt so unwell as to be compelled to give up the attempt. The distance covered during the last week was 185 miles, making the total distance traversed during the 29 days that had elapsed since the start 1,326 miles. Being thus 124 miles behind he felt that further exertion would be unavailable. Spencer is fifty-seven years of age.

Cooks on a Strike.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of a French journal the Sultan is even harder-pushed financially than has been suspected. The correspondent writes: "A few weeks ago the Sultan, returning in a caique to the palace, found ranged on the bank about fifty individuals, humbly bent, the eyes bowed down, and the hands respectfully crossed on the breast; before them stood a personage having his arms raised in the air, and holding in his hands an immense *arzoukhal* (petition). 'What is that?' asked his Majesty, 'give me that paper!' They were the palace cooks, who declared to their sovereign master that thirty-three months' wages were due to them, and that they wanted something on account. The Sultan got into a violent and very legitimate passion, the Minister of Finance was dismissed, and the cooks received—absolutely nothing."

Chalk Houses in Kansas.

One of the curiositis of this country, says the Hays (Kansas) *Sentinel*, is the vast beds of chalk. There is a large house built of chalk bricks at Trego, and it surpasses anything in the building line we have ever seen. The chalk is sawn into bricks smooth and regular, and the whole structure has a handsome appearance. John Henry, the proprietor, informs us that he had some of the chalk analyzed by a chemist in Chicago, with the following results: seventy-eight per cent. was pure chalk, one per cent. was moisture, and one per cent. was limestone. This, for purity, far exceeds the English chalk, which is now in general use. Mr. Henry informs us that in his vicinity there is an immense supply of it—enough to build a large city. Undoubtedly Western Kansas will become celebrated for its chalk productions.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

"O wad some power the gift to gi'e us,
To see oursel's as ither's see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fled. What has wrought this wondrous change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by their own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many Female Diseases, if properly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an experienced physician who does not understand their nature, and, is, therefore incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For if neglected, they frequently lead to Consumption, Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to Insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M.D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, is an extended treatise on Woman and her Diseases. Under this head, the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and *see herself as others see her.* Price of Adviser, $1.50 (post-paid), to any address.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we think, is owing [illegible] reasons. In the first place we [illegible] very good stock and in the second place [illegible] people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which in our judgment are of incalculable advantage.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Johnson's *Anodyne* Liniment will give more relief in cases of [illegible] rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any article known to medical men. [illegible] and externally.

Shallenberger's Pills at [illegible] are beyond question the che[illegible]

Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other [illegible] known to the American [illegible]. They are composed of [illegible] and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

25 FANCY CARDS, new styles, with name, 10c. postpaid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

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VEGETINE.

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures, and the immense increasing demand, Vegetine may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For Scrofula in the blood, Vegetine is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers, and all diseases arising from impure blood, if Vegetine is used according to directions. There is not a case of Scrofula in existence that Vegetine will not cure, provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vegetine is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show:

Paid Nearly $400.

January 9, 1875.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—When about six months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use Vegetine, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week, I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size, until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong, and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until, commencing the use of Vegetine, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,
O. M. SAVELS,
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Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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Electricity, as a grand curative and restorative agent, is not equaled by any element or medicine in the history of the healing art. Unless the vital spark has fled the body, restoration by means of electricity is possible. It is the last resort of all physicians and surgeons, and has rescued thousands, apparently dead, from an untimely grave when no other human agency could have succeeded. The great difficulty has been to bring it into a popular, efficient and economical form, and never until the invention of the

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER,

which consists of Voltaic Plates of Silver and Zinc carefully attached together and imbedded in a Medicated Porous Plaster, has it appeared possible. In this case, as in all others where genius is at work, success is complete. When the Plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the ordinary porous plaster—that is, by mere pressure of the hand—the natural warmth and moisture of the skin causes the plates to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as to stop almost immediately the most excruciating pains, soreness, [illegible] from the lungs, [illegible] spleen, bowels, bladder, [illegible] muscles.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER,

for back pains, [illegible] numbness, [illegible], spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. It instantly banishes pain and soreness, gives life and vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles and limbs, and is so grateful and soothing that one used in the above ailments every other external application, such as salves, ointments, lotions and liniments, will at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, epilepsy, or fits, and nervous muscular affections, this Plaster, by rallying the nervous forces, has effected cures when every other known remedy has failed.

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PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

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This Cordial is a CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, and if taken in time, will arrest that fatal disease Consumption. The basis of this medicine is a preparation of Tar obtained by a peculiar process from the sap of the Pine Tree, the medicinal properties of which are well known. With this powerful element are thoroughly incorporated several other vegetable ingredients, each of which possess soothing and healing attributes, thus making it the most POTENT ANTAGONIST to all diseases of the pulmonary organs, that has yet been introduced.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
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If you suffer from any disease for which this Cordial is recommended, we unhesitatingly say: "TRY IT, WE KNOW IT WILL DO YOU GOOD." A single bottle will demonstrate its valuable qualities.

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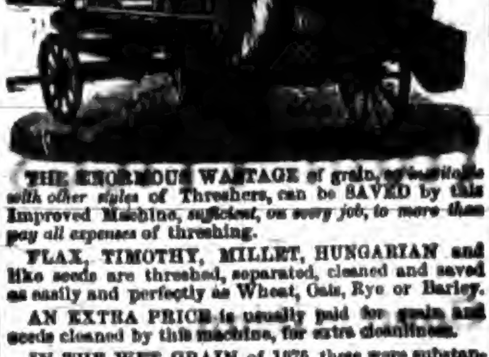

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FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are *posted* in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will *insist* on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

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SPECIAL CALL.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the new Patent Improved EYE CUPS. Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment. The value of the [illegible] Eye Cups for [illegible] and diseases in the [illegible] testimonials of [illegible] more than 1,000 of our [illegible].

The Patent [illegible] philosophical discovery. [illegible] ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., and WM. BEATLEY [illegible] writes, they are certainly the greatest invention [illegible].

Read the following certificates:

FERGUSON STATION, Logan Co., Ky., June 8, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & CO., Oculists:

GENTLEMEN: Your *Patent Eye Cups* are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and indorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your *Eye Cups.*

I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M. D., SALVISA, KY., writes: "Thanks to you *for the greatest of all inventions.* My sight is fully restored by the use of your *Patent Eye Cups,* after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., ATCHISON, PA., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my *utter astonishment* your *Patent Eye Cups* restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

REV. S. B. FALKINSBURG, Minister of the M. E. Church, writes: "Your *Patent Eye Cups* have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable *Eye Cups* performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. The *Patent Eye Cups,* they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small, catchpenny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

[illegible] November [illegible], 1869: [illegible] and am satisfied they are [illegible] *They are certainly the greatest invention of the age.*"

HON. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the New York *Tribune,* wrote: "DR. J. BALL, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

PROF. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your *Patent Eye Cups.* May heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am 71 years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the *Patent Eye Cups* every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our *Patent Eye Cups:* "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the *Eye Cups* (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—90 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 5th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the foregoing certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

WM. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, Mass., June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor.
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.
ROBT. H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded, sight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING!

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Save your eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles!

By reading our Illustrated *Physiology and Anatomy of the Eyesight,* of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send on your address.

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An overdose of Dinner often deranges the system, brings on flatulence and wind colic, and subjects the patient to great bodily suffering. A single dose of

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will correct the acidity, relieve the pain, carry off the offending cause, and save sometimes a long spell of illness. Its effects are gentle and thorough, and its general use would prevent much suffering.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CELEBRATED
MASSILLON
THRESHING
MACHINES
HORSE POWERS &c.
RUSSELL & CO.
MASSILLON, OHIO.

Illustrated Circular Sent Free.

C. N. U. No. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

H. W. JOHNS' PATENT
ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Asbestos Roofing—With Light Gray Fire Proof Coating for steep or flat Roofs. The only reliable substitute for tin. In use by all of the largest Manufacturers and R. R. Co's. Ready for use. Easily applied. Asbestos Paints, all colors, ready for use, unexcelled in richness of color and beauty of finish. Asbestos Steam Pipe and Boiler Coverings. [illegible] Indestructible, [illegible] Asbestos Steam Packing, [illegible] Fire-Proof Paint, for Tin Roofs, Iron Work, etc. Fire-Proof Coating, Sheathings, Vermin Proof Linings, etc. Send for Pamphlets, [illegible] and list of parties using our goods, and compare with all others. Satisfactory inducements and exclusive right of sale will be given to responsible parties. Special prices to consumers where our goods are not kept for sale. Established 1858. Patentee and Manufacturer. H. W. JOHNS, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

RAGTEREDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRCHT'S
In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

F. E. DAVENPORT,

Corner Main and Eighth-Sts.,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Soaps Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Mirrors and Druggists' Sundries in General.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper!

Oiled, Linen and Slat Window Shades, and Shade Fixtures.

All the lattest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Covered with best Cover ever invented Free Of Charge

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

Bargains! Bargains!

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entiae stock will be made Leaders, and sold at less than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex.
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	6 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	6 45 pm	1 30 pm	6 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 20 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 46 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 30 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	3 16 "	7 38 "	11 20 "
Lima	12 01 pm	3 30 "	9 15 "	12 00am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	10 05 am	2 00 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	[illegible]	4 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	6 30 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	2 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 30 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 05 "	5 24 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 00 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 20 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 27 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 20 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 20am			8 25
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 20 "	6 45		2 40
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 05
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 05	4 55
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 25	5 20
Jackson	3 35 "		9 20	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 30p
Lansing	8 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			6 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 20
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 20
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 18
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		8 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 45		
Louisville	8 20 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 8 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.30
7.34	12.38	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.38
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.22	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.30
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.38
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.06	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G.R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.40	7.31
10.48	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.25	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.23	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.38	Mooresville	7.12	2.06	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian'plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B.' J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h &
SCUTR AHD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Equipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernRR.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2.35 a.m.	5:05 p.m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.46 "	5:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.53	5:37 "
Corunna	2.27	2.57	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	x 2.35 a.m	7:10 a.m
Sedan	2.33	2.45 "	6:23 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.55 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50p
Tiffin	12 40pm	6 20	11 35
Fostoria	1 21	7 11	12 05 am
Deshler	2 01	8 28	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	2 20
Auburn Junction	4 05	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	[illegible]	15 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 20	6 10	
Milford Junction	12 25pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 20 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 28
Auburn	2 05	10 38	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 45	5 15
Deshler	4 05	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 47	1 22	7 25
Tiffin	5 22	1 55	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	462 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	430 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba!, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England,

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

D. J. Hoffman

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 22nd, 1876. Number 25.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months,.........$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12.00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.
Nov. 1-3m.
JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fi Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

OF

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CREAT

New York Store

IN

GARRETT,

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN

Will be found a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

the goods have all been well selected, and make as nice a stock as there is in the county. The stock consists of a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
MENS YOUTHS' & CLOTHING,

a complete stock, and the latest styles of Hats and Caps. We have a complete line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And every thing kept in a first store

LITMAN BROS. & GOODMAN.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April [illegible]

A s[illegible] [illegible] ber of the solar system. [illegible]

Captur[illegible] should be of subdued color[illegible]

Moody [illegible] are holding meetings in St. Lo[illegible]

Not always [illegible] men of property and men of [illegible]

A soap dealer [illegible] a lye can be made out of any [illegible] cloth.

Three new ironclads, ordered by the Japanese Government are being built in England.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas decided that railroad land is subject to taxation.

The man who popped the question by starlight got his sweetheart's consent in a twinkling.

Chester, Pa., has a colored people's hotel which has been christened "Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Harrington, of District of Columbia, safe burglary notoriety has skipped out to Canada.

Last year 887 vessels, of 87,601 tonnage and value at $6,000,000, were built at the seaports of Itala.

An old farmer once said with more truth than elegance: "There are two talks in this world to one do.

They hate the Chinese out in California so much that no white man dares even to chew pig-tail-tobacco.

In 1776 it took about three days to go from New York to Philadelphia. In 1876 it takes less then three hours.

Snuff-box out of George Washington's coffin is the last. It must be a relic of his sneezin' not his coughin.

It is reported that a battle was fought near Besses on Friday in which 700 Turks and 100 insurgents were killed.

A religious paper published in Tennessee says: "Those of our subscribers who pay promptly are marked as Christians.

New counterfeit tens on the State Bank of Terre Haute Indiana and fives of the first national Bank of Louisville, are discovered.

Dom Pedro says he intends to visit every State in our Union. He goes to the Pacific coast to get a good start and will work his way eastward.

Reading, Pa, has a base-ball club called The Lazy Nine. The members sit on the fence and look at a hired nine play the game for them.

The swindler at Fort Sill charged a dollar and a half for soothing syrup The New York Herald says that a large portion of the troops there were infantry.

An Arkansas coroner is trying to find out how Frank Abrams came to be locked in his cabin neck broken cold and dead and his wife off to a sugar party.

A pressing machine for the use of smugglers has been invented whereby forty yards of ribbon worth some $60 can be carried in an ordinary watch-case.

Flower seeds that have laid dormant for more than 2,000 years in the abandoned mines of ancient Greece, sprout readily upon proper exposure to air and light.

A reward of $200 is offered for the recovery of the can of nitro-glycerine lost in the Welland canal at Port Colborne, but no bold Cannuck can be got to fish for it.

A New Jersey Court has decided that the stakeholder is legally bound to return his money to the loser of a bet if he demands it. The law is not an abettor of betters.

Indiana papers have found out that California beats the Hoosier State for divorces. A Sacramento judge isn't over twelve minutes breaking up a family all to pieces.

The Mexicans are not stealing as many cattle as they were, and there are not as many Mexicans to steal cattle as there used to be. Lots of them never got out of Texas.

Mrs Belknap is said to be losing health flesh and beauty. The carriage has been sold and she cannot walk out without attracting observation and annoyances.

The man in Richmond who left a provision in his will for the purchase of 5,000 jewsharps for the poor will have his reward. He will play upon that instrument in eternity

The older Cleveland grows the more she learns about digging under and through her sand hills and in a thousand years more some of her streets can be made to stand on end.

There are ten widowers in the United State Senate. When they passed the Treasury Building they hear musical murmurs of "So noble looking Such a boyish walk.

The winter in Iceland from latest reports has been mild and the stock in good condition. Devastation caused by the volcanic eruptions is much less extensive than at one time anticipated.

A Dealer in church ornaments in Montreal placed before his door a life-sized image of the Savior on the cross. One woman who stooped to kiss its feet struck her eye against a nail destroying her sight forever.

Many silly stories are going around in the papers about the superstitions notions of the late A. T. Stewart his being in signs and omens. But it is a very singular fact that at the last Sunday dinner held in his house thirteen guests sat down to the table.

To know whether a garden has been planted or not an exchange gives the following rule: "If one forgets whether beds are planted or not a good way to tell is to turn a stray cat into the garden if the beds are pleanted the cat will proceed to race round and dig into them and act as if it had relatives in China whom it was anxious to get at; while if they are not it will sit down calmly in the path and seem to be meditating on the progress of missionary work in America. A cat's instinct seldom deceives it in this matter.

Girls Getting Dressed in a Hurry.

On a recent Sunday, two girls, pupils of an Illinois seminary, were about leaving their room for church, when a dispute arose as to which had occupied the most time in dressing. The discussion waxed warm a bet was made to be decided on the spot, and three other girls were called in as judges. The contestants removed all their clothing, and at the call of "time" sprang to the contest. For a few moments the air seemed filled with flying bits of feminine drapery—shoes, stockings, garters,, &c.—and the winner was all "hooked up" and had her bonnet on in seven minutes and thirteen seconds, the other girl coming out in less than half a minute behind.

An Awkward Pause.

A young gentleman undertook to relate a circumstance, one Sunday evening in the presence of some young ladies. He commenced as follows:

"A lady friend and myself last Sunday evening went to Bed—"

With a sudden spring the old lady bounced him out of the house. The next day the old gentleman met him in the Street and asked him for an apology

"I was about to say," commenced the young man, "that a lady friend and myself went to Bed—" when a thrust from the old man's cane started him back several feet upon which he exclaimed: at the top of his voice—

"A lady friend and myself went to Bedford Street Church, you old fool."—[Newark (N. J.) Union.]

A Printer's Dream.

A printer set in his office chair his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, while his face looked weary and worn with care while sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly round him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and sleeping he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cow bell tolled, for the peaceful rest of his cow hide sole. As he wandered among the shades, that smoke and scorch in lower Hades he shortly observed an iron door, that creakingly swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed by a red-hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out and watching for travlers there-about, and thus to the passing printer spoke, and with growing voice the echoes woke: "Come in my dear, it shall cost you nothing and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones, who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when dead it is to late; I will show the place where I melt them thin, with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead, and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there's the red-hot grindstone to grind down his nose, and red-hot rings to wear on his toes, and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouth with red-hot wire; and then dear sir you should see them squirm while I roll them over and cook to a turn." With these last words the printer awoke and thought it all a practical joke; but still at times so real did it seem that he cannot believe it was all a dream; and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin of the fate of those who save their tin, and never pay the printer.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from [illegible] ulcers in the head, use Dr. Dutch[illegible] [illegible] Remedy. [illegible] cure and [illegible] the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure, Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free.
Sept. 30 y

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn. Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents two doses will relieve you.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No [illegible] 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by Druggists. Depot No. [illegible] Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle
Sold by J. H. ERLERS.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

George D. Lord, one of the indicted members of the New York canal ring, has been convicted at Buffalo.

A Providence dispatch says the trustee of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company has given orders to shut down all their many mills and print works as soon as the stock can be run out. The cause is the present depressed condition of the market for cotton goods. Production will not be resumed till prices are materially improved.

The Pennsylvania coal corporations have combined to suspend production during June and July, and to increase the price ten cents in July and five cents in August. They have 175,000 tons of surplus coal located in barges at various points....Mrs. Margaret Donaldson Boggs died at Philadelphia last week, aged 100 years five months and two days. She was born and had always lived in the Quaker City....A fire among the oil wells at Bradford, Pa., last week, caused by lightning striking the oleaginous fluid, destroyed $125,000 worth of property....Three men lost their lives at Reading, Pa., a few days ago, while tapping a cess-pool. They were suffocated by the foul air ...Dr. George Cook, the President of the Brigham Hall Insane Asylum, at Canandaigua, N. Y., was fatally stabbed a few days ago by an insane patient named Brown.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a law reducing the legal rate of interest from seven to six per cent.

THE WEST.

St. Louis papers give meager particulars of a terrible flood that recently inundated portions of Douglas county, Mo. Thirteen lives were lost, and a vast amount of property, consisting of mills, dwellings, etc., swept away.

An extraordinary suicide—among the most singular and remarkable of any ever known—is reported from Lafayette, Ind. A skillful mechanic and inventor named Moore, tired of life, brought his genius to bear upon the contrivance of a species of automatic guillotine, the workings of which were arranged and secured with patient deliberation and absolute accuracy, so that when the proper time had arrived the horrid machine did its work with inexorable precision, and the head of the scientific suicide was severed from the body at a single stroke. The rude guillotine consisted of a large ax, suspended by a double cord. Between the cords stood a candle arranged so that when it burned down to the cords it would sever them and set the ax in motion. The suicide then laid himself down in such a position that the ax would strike his neck when it fell. Gas was noticed burning in his room during day, and when it was opened he was found with his head in a box placed to receive it, and a bunch of cotton or wool by him, supposed to have been saturated with chloroform, which he took. No reason is known for the extraordinary act.

The United States court in Milwaukee has sentenced Jacob Nunnemacher to pay a fine of $10,000 and be imprisoned five months in jail, for conspiracy to defraud the revenue on crooked whisky. Christian Guenther, for the same offense, will pay $1,000 and be imprisoned three months....A dispatch from San Francisco states that the Southern Pacific railroad track has been extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, at Tehuchapa, and regular trains have begun to run daily between San Francisco and Keene station, 338 miles, or to within seventy-eight miles by stage of the Los Angeles division. The track is already laid [illegible] east of Los Angeles.

Though the worst stories of killing by the Indians are not confirmed, Black Hills emigration has been utterly demoralized, partly by the poor return of the mines, but chiefly by the aggressive hostility of the red-skins....Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 1,282,818 bushels of wheat; 1,232,458 bushels of corn; 413,823 bushels of oats; 57,619 bushels of rye, and 289,313 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,275,531 bushels, against 6,683,972 bushels at this period last year....Late arrivals at Bismark report that Gen. Gibbon's command had reached the Powder river country, and were so completely surrounded with redskins that no couriers would probably be sent out until the force reached their objective points on the the Yellowstone. This information lends some probability to the report received from runners by way of the Black Hills, of a battle fought north of the Hills, in which considerable numbers of whites and savages were killed.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says: "It will be gratifying news to her friends, and to the public generally, that yesterday Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was adjudged sane by a jury in the County court, and her property restored to her own control. The whole proceedings were of an amicable character."

SOUTH.

Samuel M. King, formerly Deputy United States Marshal for Middle Tennessee, indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses last October, shot and killed himself in the Criminal court-room, at Nashville, a few days ago, while in custody.

A dispatch from Springfield, Tenn., says, A. P. Owens, Jesse Owens, John Murphy, Arch Randolph, Henry Davidson (white men), and Ike Doss, (colored), were killed, and Sam Mandy (white) was mortally wounded, and James Murphy (white) shocked by lightning. They had been cutting wheat, and had stepped under a tree out of the rain, and while under it were struck by lightning.

WASHINGTON.

Jacob Thompson, who was Secretary of the Interior during Mr. Buchanan's administration, visited Washington last week, and was served with a process in a civil suit to recover $1,000,000, the principal and interest of bonds taken from the department, and for the amount received by him from the Confederate States, but which it is alleged reverted to and became the property of the United States and $1,000,000 as interest ...The House Committee on Indian Affairs have authorized Representative Page to report, with a recommendation for its passage, a joint resolution declaring the Black Hills country open to exploration and settlement. The joint resolution also declares that the true intent and meaning of the treaty of April 29, 1868, is, that men are not excluded from traveling over or settling upon any portion of Wyoming Territory not included within the boundaries of the permanent Sioux reservation established by the second article of the treaty. The committee add the proviso that this act shall not be construed to affect the right of the Indians to hunt in the Black Hills country.

The people of the capital were startled, on the morning of Sunday, the 11th inst., by the sudden and dangerous illness of Mr. Blaine. Mr. B., accompanied by his family, walked from their home to Dr. Rankin's Congregational church, a distance of half a mile. The heat was excessive, but Mr. Blaine made no complaint of it. When he reached the steps of the church, however, he put his handkerchief to his eyes in a strange manner, and his wife asked him what was the matter—if he had anything in his eyes. He said: "No, but I think I am sunstruck. Oh, my head! Oh, my head!" and sank down insensible in his wife's arms at the threshold of the church. The gentleman was at once conveyed to his home. Physicians were sent for and soon arrived. They pronounced the attack one of sunstroke. Dr. J. W. Pope, the family physician, stated that the cause of the attack was cerebral depression, the consequence, primarily, of great mental strain, and, secondly, of the excessive heat. It was several hours before Mr. Blaine returned to consciousness sufficiently to recognize any members of his family, and for a time grave apprehensions were felt regarding the issue of the illness.

The fact is generally remarked, says a Washington telegram, that although the acquittal of Mr. Kerr substantially accuses Harney of perjury, the Committee on Expenditures in the War department do not recommend proceedings against the latter. It seems, however, that the committee concluded to leave this part of the case to Kerr, whose friends will undoubtedly see that the testimony is transmitted to the grand jury....The Blaine inquiry has been suspended, but will be taken up again about the 1st of July.

Belknap's counsel have presented to the impeachment managers a list of 197 witnesses whom they desire to have summoned for the defense. The list includes all the post-traders, by whom it is expected to prove that they did not divide with him. Under the rule adopted by the Senate, Belknap will have authority to file a supplemental list. Most of the witnesses live in the far West. The fees and mileage of witnesses alone would probably be $50,000.

The health of Speaker Kerr is gradually improving....The counsel for Belknap have now alighted upon a scheme to which they cling with much satisfaction. The point is made that the plea of absence of jurisdiction recently considered was a complete defense in itself—that is, if it had been sustained, it would have acquitted Belknap—therefore, nothing but a two-thirds vote (as is required in vital questions) could or can empower the Senate to establish that jurisdiction which would compel the thieving ex-Secretary to commence a more pertinent proof of his "innocence."

GENERAL.

Frank Mailiaux's house, near Windsor, Canada, was recently destroyed by fire, and five children were burned to death.

The foot-and-mouth disease has broken out with great violence among the hogs in Canada, and hundreds of them are dying.

This summer will be one of cheap travel between the East and the West. All the great competing lines have now reduced their passenger rates. Fourteen dollars from Chicago to New York is cheap travel. The same roads have also reduced their freight rates.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of West Virginia have nominated Henry Matthews for Governor.

Henry B. Anthony has been re-elected United States Senator from Rhode Island for six years from the 4th of next March......The Democracy of Maine and Delaware held their conventions last week, and selected delegates to St. Louis. In the first-named State Tilden secured the delegates. The Delaware convention instructed for Bayard. In addition, the Maine convention selected a candidate for Governor, John C. Talbot being the nominee.

The Arkansas Democrats have nominated William R. Miller, present State Auditor, for Governor....Ex. Gov. Z. B. Vance has been selected by the Democrats of North Carolina as their candidate for Governor....The Mississippi delegates to the St. Louis Convention are instructed to vote as a unit and against the two-thirds rule. A majority of the delegates are for Tilden.

FOREIGN.

In the British House of Commons, on the 9th inst., Disraeli said that the Berlin memorandum has been withdrawn. England and the other powers agree upon certain points, among which is one not to exercise undue pressure upon the Porte. Russia, France, and England have made successful representations to Servia for the maintenance of peace....A Havana dispatch says the Spanish Government is making contracts with parties in Florida for cattle, to be delivered at Nuevitas.

There was a torchlight procession in Dublin, a few nights since, to celebrate the escape of the Fenians from West Australia. A conspicuous figure in the proceedings was an effigy of Mr. Disraeli, which the crowd made light of by setting it on fire.

A London dispatch says: "A pamphlet, issued by Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has created a sensation. It proposes to split the Turkish Empire into five principalities, to be named, respectively, Bulgarian, Albanian, Servian, Bosnian, and Greek....England is victualing Gibraltar with six months' rations.

A cable dispatch says the number of magnificent steamships lying idle in the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks is unparalleled in the history of commerce, and the probability is that the number will increase....The news from Europe is favorable to peace....Switzerland has been suffering from destructive floods.

Advices from the City of Mexico report that the Government forces have met with continued success everywhere. The revolutionists, under Gens. Figueroa, Cortina, and Martinez, were completely defeated May 31, near Queretaro, with a loss of 76 killed, 417 wounded and prisoners, and 350 stand of arms. The Federal troops lost 30 killed and 100 wounded. This victory restored peace in the State of Queretaro. The revolutionists are continually receding, and have lost popular sympathy....The Cadiz correspondent of the London *Times* says it is expected that Gen. Despujols will be appointed to the command of the 30,000 Spanish reinforcements ordered to Cuba. Great preparations are making in Cadiz and Santander, from each of which 12,000 men will embark between August 20 and September 1....The Belgian elections have resulted in a Catholic maority of twelve in the Chamber of Deputies. Some of the defeated Protestants in Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent signified this displeasure by breaking the windows of buildings occupied by the victors. In Antwerp there was a fierce street riot......The London *Times*' dispatch from Berlin says that, notwithstanding the announcement of an armistice, figting continues in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria.

It has been resolved by the insurgent chiefs in Herzegovina to reject the armistice demanded in their behalf from Turkey by the Northern powers....The report of the death of the mother and son of the late Sultan is officially denied.

Winslow, the Boston forger, was released from custody by the British authorities on the 15th inst. The Court of the Queen's Bench, concurring with the opinion of the Foreign Office, ordered his release. And thus the English-American extradition treaty for the surrender of fugitive criminals, falls to the ground. ....A cable dispatch announces the death of Petermann, the celebrated German orientalist. ....The French Minister of Public Instruction has declared it to be the policy of the Government to make primary education compulsory. The establishment of four great popular universities is also contemplated, the locations selected being Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Nancy. ....A dispatch from Berlin affirms that all danger of a European war is over for this summer. Furloughs are being freely granted.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, June 9.—*Senate.*—The amended Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. It covers, within a small fraction of $37,000,000, instead of $33,500,000, as provided in the House bill.

House.—The House passed the bill to pay the widow of President Polk $1,800 for ten mules, which were taken off her plantation during the war by the Union army....There was another exciting scene on the floor of the House, growing out of the Blaine investigation. That gentleman claimed the right to call up his motion to have the Caldwell dispatch printed with the evidence taken by the committee, but in his absence, Hunton, of the Judiciary Committee, moved to lay Blaine's motion on the table, thus obtaining control of the matter. Blaine entered the hall as the vote was being taken, and denounced the Speaker pro tem. (Cox) for a ruling which he charged was manifestly unjust to him. After considerable wrangling and filibustering, the motion to table was carried—129 to 81.

Saturday, June 10.—*Senate.*—There was scarcely a quorum present at the opening of the session, and before the close a quorum had disappeared. No business of importance was transacted.

House.—Two financial measures were passed by the House. The first was the Payne Silver bill, authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 additional silver coin. An effort was made to attach to the measure a provision repealing the Resumption act, but the motion failed and the bill went through without division. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the silver coin in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tenders, the notes so received to be issued only for a like amount of fractional currency, which shall be destroyed and credited to the sinking fund. The second bill which was passed is what is known as the Randall bill, providing for the further issue of silver coin. It provides that, in addition to the amount of subsidiary coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints, and issue through the Treasury, such coin to the amount of $20,000,000. The silver bullion required for this purpose is to be purchased from time to time at the market rate, with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury, but no purchase of bullion shall be made when the market for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage without loss to the Treasury. ....Bills were also passed as follows: Providing that when Colorado is admitted as a State the laws of the United States shall have the same force as elsewhere, and that the State shall constitute one judicial district; amendatory of the Bankrupt law—the same measure that passed the Senate; reducing the number of the medical corps of the army....The bill prescribing the oath for jurors in United States courts was recommitted. ....The majority and minority reports of the election committee on the Massachusetts contested election case were presented and ordered printed. The majority report favors the substitution of Abbott, Democrat, for Frost, Republican and sitting member....The Senate amendments to the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill were non-concurred in....The special committee on Louisiana affairs was instructed to investigate the outrages alleged to have been recently committed in West Feliciana, La.

Monday, June 12.—*Senate.*—There was no quorum present during a considerable portion of the day, and very little business was transacted.

House.—The joint resolution to modify the treaty with China so as to restrict immigration was passed. ....The Appropriation Committee reported the Army Appropriation bill some $10,000,000 less than the estimates, and with sections reducing the force of the army and the pay of officers....Lord introduced a joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the Constitution providing that officers of the United States, such as assessors, postmasters, marshals and collectors, except collectors of customs duties, shall be elected for a term of four years......The committee on expenditures in the War department made a report exonerating Speaker Kerr from the charge of accepting a bribe for the appointment of a lieutenant in the army. The committee declare that "they have found no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the charge, as made by Harney, as to the payment of the amount of money as stated, or any other sum, to Mr. Kerr for the object and purpose named, is unqualifiedly false;" and that "Mr. Kerr stands fully exonerated from all implication in anywise affecting his personal or official integrity." Speeches expressive of confidence in the Speaker's integrity were made by Danford, a Republican member of the committee, and Hurlbut and Garfield, and the House, by a unanimous rising vote, confirmed the verdict and ordered it spread upon the records.

Tuesday, J[illegible].—*Senate.*—The Senate was not in session.

House.—The [illegible] passed a bill from the Military Committee [illegible] Secretary of War to detail addition[illegible] officers as instructors in the educational [illegible]....The Military Committee reported ba[illegible] and other papers of the military court [illegible] in Gen. Babcock's case, and in accordance with the recommendations of the committee they were referred to the committee on whisky frauds....Holman reported back the Postoffice bill from the Appropriations Committee, with the recommendation that the House non concur in the Senate amendments. ....Hancock introduced a joint resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of relieving from taxation all domestic fermented beers....Mr. Roberts introduced a bill to reduce the taxation on the circulation of State banks to an amount equal to that paid by National banks.

Wednesday, June 14.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Not one seat in ten was occupied. The House promptly went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Blackburn in the chair. After speeches by Smith, of Georgia, and Bright, in relation to the currency; by Felton, in favor of granting pensions to the survivors of Indian wars, and by Lawrence, in reference to the Pacific railroad bonds, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 15.—*Senate.*—The chair laid before the Senate a message from the House, announcing its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. The Senate insisted upon its amendments, and Morrill (Me.), Windom and Withers were appointed a conference committee.

House.—Randall, Holman and Foster were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill....Dunnell, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Wabash river. Passed....The bill prohibiting ownership or traffic in slaves, by Americans residing abroad, was reported to the House, with a recommendation that it pass.

A. T. Stewart's Will.

It seems that with all the vast interests at stake, and the lawyers employed in the matter, the will of the late A. T. Stewart was at last improperly admitted to probate. The statutes of New York require that notice shall be published, citing all parties in interest, next of kin, etc., to appear at a day named, and attend at the probating of the will—which, of course, is that they may have opportunity to make contest of its validity. The next of kin are to be named in the notice, if their names can be ascertained. But it app ars that in the Stewart will case, upon the *ex-parte* affidavit of Mrs. Stewart that she was the heir, as he left no relatives, the Surrogate dispensed, or attempted to dispense, which was manifestly illegal, with the publication of the notice required, and, three days after Stewart's death, admitted the will to probate. The omission to publish the proper notice will doubtless of itself be held sufficient to invalidate the probate, so that the whole matter will have to be commenced over again at the beginning.

Queer Dwellings.

From a paragraph published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it appears that some of the poor in England are solving the cheap tenement question by occupying old railway carriages as dwellings, some of them even letting seats in these vehicles to lodgers. The matter was brought into prominence by a complaint entered against a widow by a sanitary surgeon for overcrowding her dwelling. This dwelling was an old railway carriage, in which the woman lived with her three children and a lodger. It was proved that they were all in perfect health, but the court ordered the woman to dismiss her lodger. She complained that it would be very hard, as the lodger had helped her bring up her children since her husband died, but the court, however, was inexorable.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas Legislature declaring drunkenness to be a misconduct, and making it punishable by a fine of $100.

The individual deposits in the three national banks of Allentown, Pa., amount to $1,057,811.83.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

[By Our Own Correspondent.]

Many people speak of the intense heat of Philadelphia, as is supposed to be the case in all large cities; hence feel deterred from visiting the Exhibition during the heated term. The following is the average for the last ten years: May, 63; July, 78; October, 56 degrees Fahrenheit. There are a few warm days in all cities in our country in July and August. The area of the city is immense, 129 square miles. This added to a magnificent water-power that showers and cools the air of many squares, and is used freely in lakes, pools and fountains on the Exhibition grounds and in the buildings. This power fills the reservoirs which hold 145,672,078 gallons, machinery of turbines, and two breast-wheels. Then we have the largest park in the world. Hyde Park, 389 acres; Regent, 450 acres; Windsor Great Park, 3,800 acres, London; Bois de Boulogne, Paris, 2,158; Prater, Vienna, 2,500 acres; Richmond Hill, England, 2,468 acres; Phœnix Park, Dublin, 1,752 acres; Shaw's Garden, St. Louis, 276 acres; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 2,740 acres; to which add the beauties of the Exhibition, and it will pay a man from the most remote spot on earth to pick up his "kit" and come.

THE CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

The catalogue is now undergoing a thorough supervision, and when completed, will be a splendid work of reference. This important branch of the service is in charge of the competent assistant secretary of the commission, Prof. Dorsey Gardner, whose reputation as a scholar has eminently fitted him for the position he holds. His two valued aids, Messrs. Lombard and Long, with an efficient corps of assistants, will soon accomplish the difficult and arduous task of placing each article on exhibition in its appropriate place, arranged in seven departments, which are divided into 374 classes, occupying five buildings, main, art, machinery, agricultural and horticultural. The difficulty those gentlemen have to surmount may be conceived when one considers the technicalities in the different languages, and the various changes each fabric has in foreign make up. I am indebted to these gentlemen for a thorough examination of their work, and pronounce them the right men in the right place!

MISCELLANY.

The most superior blanket in the Exhibition, astonishing as it may seem, is the Etoile du Nord, manufactured in Minnesota. This speaks well for the West. Massachusetts exhibits flannel of superior finish. There are 1,511 works of art on exhibition from the following countries: Mexican, 66; Brazil, 19; United States, 252; Canada, 80; France taking the lead, with 578; Germany, 46; Netherlands, 117; Denmark, 15; Sweden, 95; Norway, 47; Italy, 80; Argentine Republic, 44; loan collection, 70. If the West exhibits the best blanket, so she does the most beautiful bedstead, being one from Grand Rapids, Mich. A very neat patent on exhibition is an automatic window shade. Also an attractive exhibit is a working model of Pennsylvania oil works. A model railroad ticket office is shown. Rhode Island makes an extensive exhibit of silver-plated goods. Philadelphia makes the finest pharmaceutical display in the world. A valuable article is an extension ladder. Egypt presents among other valuables an antique case, $3,000 gold. Corn from Egypt looks like the nubbin from a Western stalk. On the corn question, the old world is behind. The home of the Pharaohs have sent a large variety of seeds, beans, lentils, gum arabic, etc. The Russians, who have been delayed, are opening, and make a grand display. Their collection is divided into 743 exhibits, embracing articles in the various fields of art and industry. They show rare goods in malachite lapis, jaspar, rhodonite, neperite, and Labrador, with bronze fittings. One malachite center-table, $6,000; a Mexican onyx mantel, spoken of previously, worth $2,000. In speaking of the art exhibition I have only given those in the buildings. There are in the main building, works from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, China, Japan, Hawaii, Switzerland. The British department is not officially catalogued. Russia exhibits a telementer, an instrument for measuring distance without chain or rod.

The shipping interests are varied and very attractive to those who are fond of nautical manners, from the tiny boat of one's boyhood to the leviathans of the trans-Atlantic lines. And models can be seen in all shapes embracing boats and sailing vessels, yachts and pleasure-boats, row and life-boats, fishing smacks, Sardinian zebecs, and Genoese fellucas, with Chinese junks in appearance, blue-noses, clippers, galliots, gondolas, flats, pirogues, batteaus, and the celebrated ice yacht, the Whiff, that makes sixty miles per hour. In connection is seen submarine armor, diving-bells, dredging machines, salvage apparatus, etc. A meeting of the Seventy-six club, an organization of the women journalists, have had a reunion, and addresses by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Heron Foster, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Maxwell, of Colorado. This lady, who is in charge of the Colorado Zoological department, claims she has killed 200 bears. Three trains of thirty cars, containing 1400 New York bank clerks, made an excursion to the Centennial. This was succeeded by an excursion of presidents, managers and directors. There is a pig of iron exhibited made in 1770. A glass of pure milk can be had on the Centennial grounds for five cents, pies ten cents, oaten grits with a bowl of milk fifteen cents, good sandwiches ten cents, a good roast dinner for fifty cents. The jewelry of the French department is valued at $200,000. One Italian exhibitor has a collection of gems, onyx, sapphire, carved and antique, valued at $250,000. A chandelier made of amber and meerschaum in the German department is valued at $6,000. The National Agricultural Congress meets September 12, 13 and 14.

J. B.

Our Labor Supply Drying Up.

The continued depression of trade in the United States, as well as the scarcity of money among the agricultural and laboring classes in Germany, has had the effect of materially checking the outflow of labor from the latter country; and from the returns given by Consul Annesley in his commercial report on Hamburg for the past year, just issued, it seems that emigration from Germany to America was nearly one half lower in 1875 than in 1874. The number of German emigrants in 1875 was 31,810, of whom 18,782 went by steamer direct to New York, 481 to Brazil, Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, 480 to Chili and 20 to the West Indies; 1,798 emigrants went by sailing vessel direct to Australia and South America, and 377 to other ports, while 9,872 went by steamers indirect to North America via Hull and Liverpool. Of the emigrants forwarded direct, 12,678 were male and 8,883 female, 16,815 being adults, 3,706 children under ten years of age, and 1,040 infants. Besides the decrease in the numbers bound to the United States, the numerous warnings that have lately appeared respecting the unsuitability of the climate of Brazil for northern constitutions have at last produced an effect on the Germans, and emigration to that country has decreased nine-tenths in two years. The following figures show the remarkable extent to which German emigration has fallen off within the past five years: In 1871 the number of emigrants were 42,224; in 1872, 74,406; in 1873, 69,176; in 1874, 43,443, and in 1875, 31,810. As emigration from Great Britain to the United States is also on the decrease, and that from China is to be forbidden in future, the Americans will probably in a few years be thrown on their own resources for a supply of labor, and perhaps they will be none the worse socially, physically and politically for a little healthful exertion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PASSING EVENTS.

This is the age of ingenious advertising. One journalist, instead of paying $100,000 for advertising his paper, pays $50,000 for a fast horse, and all the papers in the world advertise horse and man and paper for nothing. A great showman buys a railroad train and runs it himself, and it pays for itself in making him still more notorious. And now Jarrett & Palmer indulge in a brilliant stroke of genius by chartering a train and speeding to the Pacific in half the usual time.

Joyce, the whisky ring thief, was seen at the Missouri penitentiary last week by a reporter, who describes him as looking pale and wasted. He makes an effort to keep up his old time gayety, but his stilted talk and political quotations are noticeably missing. McDonald's health has improved since his imprisonment, he has grown plump and seems not to suffer from depression of spirits. Avery is acting as a nurse in the prison hospital and is very lonesome and dejected looking.

The contestants of the Stewart will really do seem to have some ground to stand on in their objections to the hasty probate of that document. The principal objection is that no citation or notice to appear or attend the probate of the bill was issued or directed to or served upon the heirs at law as required, nor was any such citation issued or directed to or served upon the Attorney-general of the State of New York, or any one representing the State of New York, as should have been done if their was a failure of heirs-at-law.

There can be no doubt that the Centennial Exhibition is fast getting into real order, and as little doubt that it contains within itself the elements of a greater success than has yet been achieved by any of these colossal tournaments of art and industry. By the 4th of July the merits and the magnificence of the Exhibition will begin to be recognized for what they are, and we may expect about that time to see its influence really felt as it has not yet been felt on the railway travel of the country.

The proprietor of one of the New Jersey watering places advertises himself as a novel and entertaining kind of bigot by proclaming that "Jews are not admitted" to his house. He will hardly be troubled with any applications from the class referred to, and it is very doubtful whether his patronage from other reputable classes will be increased by his proscription. He will be compelled to discriminate, however, very carefully should the Jews desire to annoy him. If he confines his proscription to religious grounds he is safe; but if he puts it on the ground of race he becomes liable to prosecution under the Civil Rights bill.

Reports from Cuba all agree that the insurrection in that island is gaining strength continually, in spite of the most determined efforts of the Spanish authorities to crush it. The impossibility of reconquering the island begins to dawn on the Spanish mind, and the Captain-general has become somewhat alarmed at the situation. The Spanish Government has empowered and authorized him to draw upon the Spanish treasury for $50,000 in gold daily to meet the exigencies of the army. It certainly looks as though the inhuman contest for the possession of an island which Spain cannot govern, and only holds to curse, is very nearly at an end. Events have shown how much wiser and better it would have been had the Spanish Government yielded to the advice and solicitations of the United States years ago, and thereby saved thousands of lives and millions of treasure.

A lull appears to have taken place in Turkish affairs, owing to the Port's offer of amnesty to the insurgents, the granting of a six weeks' armistice, and the apparent accord with the general basis agreed to by the powers. Meanwhile the clouds continue to settle heavily in the continental horizon, and to threaten a rupture at no distant date. The hostile tone and attitude assumed by the English Government, so much in contradiction of the Premier's declared desire for peace, forebode no good to the British Empire. At the Berlin conference the three powers—Russia, Prussia, and Austria—appeared to regard England as out of the field altogether; but they have found their advance stopped by her presence, and should her policy be pursued to the extent of war she will have to stand alone against the united strength of Europe's greatest powers. France could not assist her, nor could Turkey; the smaller powers might.

The New York Girls' Way of Looking at It.

This young lady informed me that her trousseau cost upward of $10,000, and when I expressed astonishment at this extravagant expenditure of money, she naively replied: "Yes, I spent a great deal of money; but one never expects to marry more than once in a lifetime, and beside, papa may fail. Emma —— often expresses regret that she did not buy lots of pretty things when she was in Europe; for her father failed immediately after their return, and a few thousand dollars more would not have made much difference."—*Noah's Sunday Times and Messenger.*

A Broken Rule.

A Centennial gate-keeper would not let a big Illinois fellow into the show the other day, because he presented two quarters for admission instead of a single half dollar. "The order is to take exactly a half dollar piece, and nothing else," said the keeper, "and I can't break the rule." "Well, you will break the rule," said the big Westerner, growing suddenly angry and showing fight. "You'll break the rule or I'll break your neck!" The gateman's intuitiveness immediately whispered to him to choose the least of two evils—a broken rule or a broken neck—and he choose the former without further delay.

It must make a man feel mean to pay an old debt because he thinks he is going to die, and then have the doctor pull him through all right.

A Desperate Duel.

A duel was fought at River Bend, Col., sixty-six miles east of Denver, on the Kansas Pacific railroad, on the 8th inst. The parties to the affair were Calbert Jessup, of the firm of Ernst & Jessup, owners of 10,000 head of cattle, and O. Davis. They were seen conversing together, but in such a quiet tone that bystanders did not suspect the nature of the talk until the two men were seen going out on the plains alone. Davis carried an improved Winchester rifle, while Jessup had a Colt's improved revolver hanging from his belt. They walked close together, and appeared to be engaged in confidential conversation, neither one gesticulating or exhibiting signs of anger or excitement. When about 500 yards from the station, on the open prairie, Jessup and Davis shook hands and took positions fifty paces apart. Before the spectators, who now saw what was about to occur, could reach the dueling ground, the firing commenced. Jessup, who now showed some excitement, glancing around along the cactus plants, fired his three shots wild, neither ball touching his adversary. Davis, taking steady aim each time, fired two shots from his Winchester, the second one piercing Jessup through the heart. He fell forward on his face, with his right hand clutching the revolver. The spectators reached the spot just as Jessup fell dead. Davis, who displayed remarkable coolness, helped carry the body of his victim to the station. He refused to divulge the nature of the difficulty between himself and Jessup, simply saying that the latter challenged him to a duel at fifty paces, three shots, each man to choose his weapons. Davis is a quietly-disposed person, and was never before known to have a personal difficulty. He is the son of a very wealthy stock-grower. Jessup, who was of a very quarrelsome disposition, is the son of a prominent banker in Wall street, New York. In the dusk of evening Davis mounted a swift animal and rode away over the prairie.

A Louisiana Swamp Tragedy.

Reuza Jackson, a negro, at a lumber camp in the Des Glaize swamp, killed his employers, Frank McCardle and Murray Graham, and dangerously wounded Dumonville Devellin, after they had retired to their beds in the small cabin. It was a deliberately planned butchery. Approaching Murray Graham's bed, he drew aside the mosquito bar, exposing the head of the sleeper, and raising aloft his heavy ax, buried its blade in the skull of his victim. Then he turned to McArdle's bed, and, first with the butt and then with the sharp edge, struck so hard and so often that Dumonville heard the blows, and starting from his second sleep, exclaimed, "Boys, boys, the camp is falling." The negro heard this, and, dashing at Dumonville, made a blow at him through the misquito bar. The blow happened to be with the flat of the ax and struck Dumonville full in the breast. Dumonville being unarmed, crept under the bed, and there received another blow, and a third that knocked him into the water.

Attached to the raft on which the cabin or camp was built was a skiff, which Dumonville seized by the stern, but the negro discovered him, and forced him to let go his hold. The negro supposed his victim was drowned, and turned toward the cabin, but Dumonville had strength enough left to cling to some bushes about twenty feet off and watch the monster's movements. As the negro turned away he hissed between his teeth, "You white ——, I've got you, too." The negro then poured coal oil over the cabin on the raft, and, before setting it alight, turned to the corpses of his victims, still warm, and coolly rifled them of everything valuable, rolling them over and over, and then throwing them overboard. Then changing his clothes, he picked up McArdle's carpet-bag and set the raft on fire. Dumonville saw him disappear, and at last the fire died out.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Sheep-raising as an industry is overworked in the southern part of California. A party of capitalists propose to erect an establishment near Fresno, in that State, for the purpose of butchering sheep and placing the various portions of the animal in a marketable condition. The pelts will be saved; the horns and hoofs made into glue; the tallow rendered from the carcass and the residue made into soap. The country is overstocked, and it is with difficulty that wool or sheep can be parted with at any price.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	7½	@	10½
Hogs—Dressed	8 00	@	8 50
Cotton	12	@	12½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 10	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 00	@	1 19
Corn—Mixed Western	57	@	57½
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	..	@	40
Rye—Western	88	@	89
Pork—New Mess	19 00	@	19 25
Lard—Steam	10½	@	11½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 20
Choice Natives	4 65	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	3 75
Good second-class Steers	4 50	@	4 65
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Hogs—Live	6 10	@	6 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@	7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 04¼	@	1 05½
No. 2 Spring	90	@	90½
Corn—No. 2	44½	@	45½
Oats—No. 2	28½	@	29½
Rye—No. 2	..	@	71½
Barley—No. 2	61½	@	62
Butter—Creamery	20	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	10½	@	11
Pork—Mess	19 00	@	19 25
Lard	11¼	@	11½
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 40	@	1 41
Corn—Western Mixed	42¼	@	42½
Oats—No. 2	32	@	32½
Rye—No. 2	63	@	64
Pork—Mess	19 75	@	20 00
Lard	10¾	@	11½
Hogs	5 50	@	6 00
Cattle	3 00	@	4 75
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 15	@	1 21
No. 2	1 06½	@	1 07½
Corn—No. 2	..	@	45
Oats—No. 2	29½	@	30
Rye	..	@	74
Barley—No. 2	..	@	70
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 00	@	1 20
Corn	44	@	45
Oats	32	@	36
Rye	76	@	78
Pork—Mess	19 00	@	20 00
Lard	10½	@	13
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	..	@	1 33
Amber	1 21	@	1 22½
Corn	48	@	51
Oats—No. 2	33	@	33½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	6 10	@	6 30
Philadelphia	6 50	@	6 70
Cattle—Best	6 00	@	6 25
Medium	4 50	@	5 00
Sheep	4 50	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. [illegible], PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Night on the Farm.

Now all clucked home to their feather beds
Are the velvety chicks of the downy heads,
In the old Dutch style with the beds above,
All under the wings of a hovering love,
With a few chinked in, as plump as wrens,
Around the edge of the ruffled hens!

With nose on the grass the dog keeps guard,
With long-drawn breaths in the old farm-yard
The cattle stand on the scattered straw,
And cease the swing of the under jaw.

The cat's eyes shine in the currant bush,
Dew on the grass and stars in the hush,
And over the marsh the lightning-bug
Is swinging his lamp to the bull-frog's chug,
And the slender shape in the greenish tights,
That jingle and trill the sleigh-bells nights.
The shapes with the padded feet prowl round,
And the crescent moon has run aground,
And the inky beetles blot the night
And have blundered out the candle light!
And everywhere the pillows fair
Are printed with heads of tumbled hair.
Time walks the house with a clock-tick tread,
Without and within the farm's abed!

Around the Farm.

So far we have observed (both races together and in the same neighborhood, more spare honey is obtained from the common bees than from Italians, and as many swarms.—*Detroit Tribune.*

I have learned by experience that if you can behead a sheep and let it bleed and kick until it is dead, and then hang it by the hind legs and skin it, and then remove the entrails without letting any of the contents of the bladder get on the meat, you will have good, sweet mutton; if otherwise, you will have something you can't eat.—*Williamette Farmer.*

A cheap garden roller is made of a joint of stovepipe. The ends are stopped by a bit of board cut in a circle, with holes in the center for a half-inch iron rod. The pipe is filled with dry sand after one piece is put in and the rod inserted. Then put in the other end piece and nail tight. Make a small box to go on top and attach the handle to this box. The roller can thus be weighted as much as is necessary—*Rural Affairs.*

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald* says that the simple treatment of indigestion in horses consists in feeding on boiled oats and hot bran mashes twice daily, and giving alterative medicine. Give one of the following powders every evening mixed in a mash. Sulphate of iron, two ounces; carbonate of soda, one and a half ounces; nitrate of potash, one ounce. Divide into fourteen powders. Moderate exercise and careful grooming are also essential.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: It is not generally known that cisterns can be made without either brick or stone wherever the earth is sufficiently compact to admit of digging out the soil and leaving a firm bank on which the cement can be spread to the thickness of one or two inches. The cement soon hardens, making a wall as stiff as a stone jug. The top may be covered with plank, with timber support, and then cover over all with about two feet of earth to keep out the frost. A man-hole through which the cistern may be entered for cleaning is necessary.

June is the best month in the year for pruning, because the wounds made by the saw or knife hardens soon, and the new wood and bark immediately commence to grow over and cover them. [The pruning of young trees should be carefully attended to in order to bring the head into a desirable shape, and the present month is the right time for the operation. An indiscriminate pruning in June should not be practiced, for large trees are generally covered with fruit at that time, and very few fruit-growers like to cut off large limbs or branches which are in full bearing. Old trees that have set no fruit may be severely pruned at this time, crossing branches removed from all trees, and suckers grubbed up. A low growth of branches should be encouraged, not only for shading the trunks from the direct rays of the sun, but also for keeping the fruit near the ground where it can be conveniently gathered.

The farmer who keeps the bulk of his farm in well-managed grass and maintains a select stock of dairy cows is generally in more comfortable circumstances than the man who keeps the greater part of his land in tillage. It requires considerable skill to keep up a stock of superior milch cows and to select males that will impress their good qualities on the young stock so that a continual improvement will be taking place. In the case of milch cows it is said "that which comes out in the pail must go in at the mouth." It is certain that an abundance of milk of the best quality cannot be obtained without a plentiful supply of pasturage or forage of the best kind and pure water. The most successful dairymen find sowed corn and sugar beet valuable supplements to pasture and hay, at the most critical time. In summer the watering place for stock should be in the wood lot where the shade of trees keeps the water cool, and is also a protection to the cattle from the direct rays of the sun.

About the House.

To strengthen weak eyes, not sore eyes, bathe several times a day in salt water; sea water is still better.

Jelly-molds should be washed with the white of egg to insure a clear impression. Dipping in hot water spoils the sharpness of outline.

Death to Ants.—One of our correspondents suffers from the incursions of large black ants, and asks how they may be destroyed. The surest method is to place old bones or a sponge saturated with molasses and water near their haunts, and when the bate is well covered with ants, plunge it and them into scalding water.

Cauliflower.—Cut in the early morning, when the dew is on it, trim off the outer leaves, cut the stem away close, and an hour before it is cooked, put it into cold salt water; then put it into salted boiling water, and boil slowly till it is tender, which will require from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, according to size. The moment it is done, drain from the water and serve immediately with melted butter.

Mashed Turnips.—Boil till tender, press out the water, mash, and pass them through a colander; then put them in a saucepan over the fire—salt, pepper, a little powdered sugar, butter, and cream; stir till they are dry, and serve hot. There is very little nutriment in turnips, but in early spring they make a delightful relish.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: If the weather is cool we kill and clean a chicken a day or two before using it. Cut up and parboil as usual, without salt or pepper. Then pour off the liquor, add a good lump of butter to the chicken in the saucepan and a little flour, stir until very slightly brown, return the liquor seasoned with pepper and salt, and cook slowly with careful stirring until quite done. We are not heavy handed with salt, as this can be added at the table to suit tastes.

If one portion of vegetables are boiled in pure water, and another in a little water to which salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the taste and odor, and especially in the tenderness of the two portions. Vegetables boiled in water without salt are vastly inferior in flavor. This inferiority may go so far in case of onions that they are almost entirely destitute of odor or taste, though when cooked in salted water they possess, besides the pleasant salt taste, a peculiar sweetness and strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. This explains the advantages of an addition of salt to the boiling water. And it is impossible to correct, by addition of salt to the vegetables, the want of flavor in such as have been boiled without it.

A Rat.

Yesterday morning (says the Burlington *Hawkeye*) a lady who lives out in West Hill was moved, by reading the "city lyric" on the subject, to go down into the cellar and see how the moisture was. She did not go down, however, for the water was there before her, and had been there all night, and had driven the rats out to higher ground, like the poor people in Happy Hollow. She had not more than opened the door when a great rat sprang between her dress and pet—oh—ur—oh—skirt, and scrambled up to an kneasy resting-place. The next instant the lady had him in her nervous grasp, holding dress, skirt and rat with a desperate grip, despite the wriggling and squirming of the rodent. And back into the kitchen she went, and the matinee opened. The lady is a good church member, and has never taken a lesson in dancing in her life, but she waltzed across the kitchen, and galloped through the sitting-room, and polkaed down the hall, and schottisched back to the dining room, and reeled back into the kitchen, where she jigged, and shuffled, and pirouetted, never missing a step, and furnishing her own music all the time, while her sister and three children ran after her, shrieking and wailing for help, under the impression that she had gone mad, and beseeching her to tell what was the matter. She told them at last, when the orchestra was out of breath, and, when she told them, they all shrieked in chorus and ran out of the room, but returned, climbed up on the table, and begged her to turn the rat loose. Perish the thought, she said. In all her wild dance, while striving to quiet her nerves, she had clung to that rat. It had caused her too much fright to escape now. She held on to him, and wasn't going to let go of him till the headsman was ready. A council of war determined that the best way to kill a rat was to put him in a bag and pound or drown him. The lady ordered the galleries cleared, and then, with many shrieks, and trembling but determined hands, she emptied the rat into the bag that her sister had given her, and called in the family. When the house was again in session, the rat was chased into a corner of the bag, the lady who had captured it put her foot on the bag to keep him in his place, and her sister, poising the heavy poker over the rat, took good aim, raised the poker high above her head, shut her eyes, and averted her head so that she might not see the carnage, and then, summoning all her strength, struck the deadly blow. A loud, piercing scream, that curdled the blood with the intensity of its agony, and as the executioner opened her eyes she beheld the unfortunate rat-catcher at the other end of the room, seated on the floor, swaying to and fro, nursing her bruised and beaten foot, while the rat, greatly frightened by the noise, ran out of the bag, jumped on the baby's head and scared it into convulsions, leaped from the baby on to the table, flopped into a crock of butter, scrambled through a pan of milk, jumped off the table on to the window sill, and ran under the house to conceal its emotion.

Bloss' Manuscript.

Of the late George M. D. Bloss' curious manuscript the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with which paper he was editorially connected for twenty-four years, says:

"The peculiarity of his chirography, which was so often commented upon, was supposed to arise from some peculiar defect of the brain. Although he knew well enough what the characters ought to be, he lacked the ability to transmit to the muscles and nerves of his hand the conception of his mind. He had the pen by the extreme end. His writing was simply a species of hieroglyphics, but he made his characters always alike, and one could by close study in time learn to decipher them. Many persons suppysed that his bad manuscript was caused by *chorea scriptorum* or Scrivener's palsy, but this was not the case. His chirography was something wonderful in its illegibility, and there is scarcely a printing-office in the country where there isn't a sample of "Bloss" hung up somewhere to try the compositors.

Exiles of Erin.

A rumor reached this country a few days ago that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia had escaped in an American whaling ship. According to a prominent Irish-American nationalist who was interviewed by the New York *Herald*, the rescue of these exiles had been in contemplation for four years, and was probably effected nearly two months ago. The details of the plot he declined to make public, on the ground that it might jeopordize the safety of those who aided in the escape.

A SCALPED MAN'S STORY.

How It Feels to Have Your Top-knot Torn Off, by the Aid of an Indian's Knife.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

There arrived here on Friday evening's Kansas Pacific train a party of three persons, direct from Deadwood City, the new mining town in the Black Hills. Learning that one of the party had been shot and scalped by Indians, a reporter sought them out, and from Mr. A. P. Woodward, formerly of Boston, but latterly of Custer, obtained the following interesting facts relating to a recent massacre about seventy miles north of Fort Laramie. Mr. Woodward was accompanied by T. S. Gates, of St. Louis, and Herman Ganzio, of Milwaukee, the latter wounded and suffering from a wound in the scalp. The scalp is, in fact, half gone.

It has often been said that a man can live after being scalped; but until last Friday evening no ocular proof had been produced in this city substantiating that fact. Herman Ganzio's head, from the center of the forehead back to the crown of the head, is at present one mass of sores. The hair has been cut away by the surgeons in charge at Fort Laramie, but the pear-shaped patch made by the scalping knife is thus made all the more distinct. The poor fellow has been in hospital since the 13th of April, but his companions have stood manfully by him, and reiterated their intention to see him through to his home. In conversation with the reporter, with whom he had been previously acquainted, Ganzio said, describing his mishap:

"You see we were coming down into the valley of Hut creek, on our way to Fort Laramie, when we thought we saw Indians coming down the creek to the right. Instead of camping there, we thought it safer to water our stock and go on into the hills and make a dry camp in the bushes, if we could not make Running Water creek, where a large camp of freighters was reported.

"I had been sent on ahead up the hill, just where the big stone hut stands by the road, and with a boy named Kountze, from Omaha, sat down to wait for the wagons, which were slowly coming up out of the valley. When the wagons reached us I started on alone through the rocks and pine bushes to seek a good camp. A few hundred yards further on I looked down a ravine to the right and saw five mounted Indians ride across the valley. I started to go back to the train, when at least a dozen Indians ran at me out of the brush, and you bet I ran and hollered for help. In a minute more two or three of them shot at me. I felt a sharp, stinging pain in my left leg, and another in my left shoulder, and I fell. Then they were upon me in a minute, and one of them put his knee on my back, while another hit me a clip with a club or a butt of a gun, I don't know which. I had no time to think. All I knew was I was being scalped; my hair was held tight. I felt a hot, a red-hot, stinging sort of pain all around the top of my head—being torn out by the roots; it was too much; I couldn't stand it; I died—at least I thought I did. But my scalp was saved just as it was being torn off. The boys at the wagons had seen me running; saw the Indians and came on—thirteen of them—and got up just in time to prevent the red devils finishing their work. The Indians, as well as my friends, thought I was dead. But I came to again, and my scalp was laid back. It was only half torn off, as you will see, and is growing again nicely."

The poor fellow was taken to Fort Laramie, and received every attention, and as soon as he was able started for his parents' home in Milwaukee. He is the first white man who has felt the "Injun's" hand in his hair this year who has lived to come home and tell how it feels. The Black Hillers spent yesterday in the city, and last evening continued their journey eastward.

Decline of Pennsylvania's Iron Trade.

"Yes, sir, Pennsylvania has lost its iron trade, and we are sorry to say that we think the best days for the trade in this State are over," said one of the leading iron men of the Keystone State. "And I will tell you why we think so," he continued. "Look at that mill across yonder. It is the largest of its kind in America. The Phœnix Iron Company commenced building it five years ago. It has a greater rolling capacity than any other establishment in the country. They finished it just as the great panic of 1875 struck them. It has never been in full operation, and it is a question whether it ever will.

"Note the furnaces that are idle. Go up the Lehigh valley, as I have done lately, and then come down the Susquehanna districts, and thence through the Schuylkill valley, and see how many stacks are in blast. Fully two-thirds are cold and bleak as black ghosts, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested and not a cent of income is derived. Around Pittsburgh there are a few mills going, but the margins are so very narrow that the mill owner is constantly crowding down the prices of the workingmen, and the result is continual strife and discontent.

"The truth is, and we might as well acknowledge it now as at any other time, Pennsylvania is played out as an iron commercial center. It may never again have the great trade it once possessed. It has shifted, and slowly but gradually the iron business is being divided, and it will not be long before each State will more or less contribute to its own demand.—*Phœnixville (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.*

Frozen to Death in May.

Two Swedes, crossing the Snowy range on foot, left the Summit house in Berthoud pass, on Sunday, and started down the west slope. Both carried bundles of blankets and provisions, each pack weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds. On Tuesday evening one returned to the Summit house. He was snow-blind, frost-bitten, and had barely strength enough to walk. He reported that his companion had frozen to death. Soon after leaving the Summit the storm set in, and they became bewildered, benumbed with cold, and lost their way. They threw away their blankets to facilitate their movements, and the matches with which they were provided, being wet, refused to ignite. A party of men at Summit went down the trail, or road, and on Wednesday found the dead Swede. The snow was so deep that the removal of the body seemed out of the question then, so they buried it temporarily under six feet of snow.—*Denver (Col.) News, March 27.*

In a Den of Rattlesnakes.

The stream known as Pine Creek has long borne the reputation of one of the most prolific of trout streams. During the latter part of last week our townsmen Henry Morse and Wm. Kimball having received favorable reports of the May fishing started for their favorite summer quarters. After half a day's fishing they filled their baskets, and in capital spirits set out for their lunching place. The spot chosen was a ledge of a precipitous bank of rocks, shaded by a giant hemlock tree about thirty feet above the stream, and bounded on all sides, save the one facing the water and a rather narrow passage way, by an unbroken rocky wall ten or twelve feet in height. A sufficient number of trout were soon dressed, the lunch basket was taken from its place of security, and a blazing fire kindled to cook the fish. But as the heat began to increase, a colony of rattlesnakes grew uneasy, and determined to investigat the cause of their disturbance.

Kimball at this time had descended from their elevated position in quest of some Bordeaux, while Morse was busy cooking the fish. The snakes, several in number, had crawled meanwhile from their hiding places and were sounding the ominous rattle, familiar to man and beast alike as the certain precursor of danger ahead. But the crakling of twigs in the fire deafened the sound. It was not until Kimball was climbing upward that he took in the situation and apprised his brother sportsman of his danger. The snakes stood coiled, and prepared for an attack. Morse sought hastily for a way of escape, but the reptiles stood in his path, and, save the deep pool far below him, he was hemmed in on every side by a precipitous wall of rock. His face blanched with fear, but his resolve was soon taken, and, leaving rods, luncheon basket, and well filled creels, he sprang with a bound into the pool thirty feet below.

Fortunately, his descent was attended with no more serious results than a thorough drenching, for the water was deep and being an expert swimmer, he found no difficulty in regaining a foothold on the opposite shore, on less dangerous ground. Both Morse and Kimball by this time concluded they had had sufficient experience for one day, and without rods or fish baskets, with the bottle of claret as their only consolation, they lost no time in taking the nearest route for their hotel.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express.*

A Load on Romance.

Like a chapter out of some weird romance it sounds, the story of Helen Smee and William Kempton Vance, as it came out upon their trial, concluded on the 2d of June, in the Central Criminal court at London. It appears that the woman had been abandoned by her husband and had been very sick, and had made up her mind, if she became sick again, to commit suicide. To procure the means of doing this in such a way as that a post-mortem examination would not discover her self-destruction, and that there might not be any scandal about it, she inserted an advertisement in one of the daily papers stating that a professional gentleman engaged in an interesting experiment wanted the assistance of a medical man or student well up in chemistry, whose services would be well paid for. The advertisement attracted the attention of Vance, a chemist, who seems to have been well nigh as poor and woe-begone as Romeo's apothecary; and, after some correspondence, it was agreed that he should be paid £10 for furnishing her a poison such as directed. At this stage the negotiation was interrupted by one of the letters between Vance and Smee happening to go to the dead-letter office, where its strange contents excited suspicion, and it was turned over to the police. The result was that both were arrested and tried for conspiracy to murder and to commit suicide. On her arrest, Mrs. Smee, with a simple pathos that told volumes of misery, merely said: "I only intended to have the drugs in readiness, as I have been very ill and weak, that I might have used them in case I was ill again. I have been very lonely since my husband left me." But that availed nothing, and, under the English law, both were convicted of conspiracy to compass her suicide, and Vance was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months, and Mrs. Smee for six months—which, of course, will make her more liable to commit suicide than before.

A Desperate Lover.

A Maine man, being refused by a widowed lady for whom he worked, and to whom he made an offer of marriage, went into the kitchen, emptied a pail of water on the floor, spread out a red bandanna handkerchief on it, tied another around his neck, laid down in the puddle, and uttered a sound half way between the notes of a dying swan and a calf with the colic. The lady of the house went to the spot as soon as she could, but when she stepped in the water and in the dim light of the morning saw Tuttle stretched out among the red stuff, she was so terrified with his sanguinary appearance that she went into a swoon, from which she was not restored until three hours had elapsed. Tuttle was arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace—so ended his dream of love.

Shutting Down.

Hard times and the approach of dry goods prices to "hard-pan" have induced the managers of the Atlantic cotton mills, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Massachusetts, to make arrangements for a cessation of work when the stock on hand is worked up. The nominal net assets of the mills are nearly $2,000,000, but the debts, something more than $800,000, are likely to be troublesome, and unless additional capital is furnished, may entail sacrifices. The flush times which were enjoyed by manufacturers for a dozen years are not likely to return in a hurry.

Alcohol, as a stimulant, has been discontinued for the last three years by the Wrexham Union Board of Guardians in England. They substituted beef-tea, milk and eggs where pauper inmates needed extra nourishment, and have thus not only saved six shillings annually per head, but the health of the paupers have greatly improved.

EUROPE.

The Eastern Question—Prospects of a Second Crimean War.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Is Europe drifting into war? Two weeks ago Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, was deposed by a sudden popular revolution, and Murad Effendi, his nephew, ascended the throne of Othman. The news was received in England with jubilation. It was regarded as in the interests of peace, notwithstanding England's refusal to accept the Berlin agreement of the three powers. Under the influence of this feeling Turkish securities improved, and the English creditors felt easier, while the three great powers that had met at Berlin remained ominously silent. In diplomacy, as in war, radical changes are made in a day. Abdul-Aziz has left a legacy of trouble to his successor. Before he is fairly upon his throne, he finds himself surrounded with the preparations for a great war—the Servians and Bulgarians collecting their armies and hurrying them to the frontier to make common cause with the other Sclaves; the Black sea swarming with Russian gunboats; the English war vessels steaming across the Mediterranean toward the Bosphorus; Greece placing her little army on a war footing and negotiating a war loan of money.

The relations between Turkey and the Christian insurgents and between Turkey and the three powers now begin to lose interest as compared with the disturbance of the relations between Great Britain and Russia. If the signs are to be trusted, the Eastern question looms up again, and another Crimean war is inevitable, in which England must side with Turkey without the co-operation of France, and with Austria and Italy in active sympathy with Russia.

It is to prevent the absorption of Constantinople by Russia, and to seal up the Bosphorus against her, that England is now moving her fleets. Russia, while ostensibly remaining quiet and urging a pacific settlement, is in reality engaged in active warfare against Turkey. Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania swarm with her agents, exciting disaffection among the people. The Servian troops, which are now ranged on the frontier, are officered by Russian generals. She holds the Sclavic provinces like hounds at the leash, ready to let them slip at the proper moment. She has already many war vessels in the Black sea, and has issued orders for the construction of many more. If she can obtain control of the Bosphorus, she will not only have an outlet to the Mediterranean, but she will never again relinquish her hold upon it. Once in possession, she threatens Egypt, compels England to hold Alexandria in order to defend the Suez canal, and threatens not only to cut off England's route to Asia, but to endanger her Asiatic possession. Once in possession of the Bosphorus and locking it up, she holds Asia at her mercy. She will sweep down the Euphrates to the Persian gulf through Turkey in Asia. She already holds Toorkistan, and will drive the weak powers—Persia, Cabool and Beloochistan—before her like chaff before the wind, thus reaching the borders of Hindostan and threatening British India. All this hangs upon the possession of Constantinople. The little breeze which began in Herzegovina a year ago has now developed in a tempest, and the dreaded Eastern question is forced upon England again. Diplomacy may once more ward off the conflict; the events of one day may precipitate it. In case it comes, the map of Europe must be reconstructed. Roumania, Bulgaria, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, all go to Russia; Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro to Austria, forming a colossal Pan-Sclavonic empire; Macedonia and Thessaly to Greece; Northern Austria to Germany, whose cunning Chancellor sits like a spider in his web, watching the flies buzzing about him. What goes to England? She will take Egypt, if France will allow it. Meanwhile, the Russians will be between her and India. There may be another Crimean war, but this time England will not have France, Italy and Austria to help her.

Did the Sultan Kill Himself.

[From the New York Sun.]

Mankind will be apt to remain in doubt for some time whether the deposed Sultan really committed suicide or whether he was assassinated, according to the old Turkish custom which has been illustrated even within the present century. It is the official announcement that he committed suicide; but the fact of its being official does not give assurance of its trustworthiness. The conspirators of the Divan had learned that the news of the strangling of the dethroned sovereign would not be received with satisfaction by the Governments of Europe. The Emperor of Russia had instructed his Ambassador at Constantinople to look after the safety of Abdul Aziz, and Queen Victoria had sent similar instructions to the British Ambassador. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs was so stirred up by the reports sent abroad on the subject, that he telegraphed to the Turkish representatives at all the courts of Europe a hasty denial of the "malevolent rumors concerning the deposed monarch's fate." But it would not be out of keeping with Turkish tradition, if at the time this dispatch was sent out, Abdul Aziz had already been disposed of. The very day after his dethronement we received a dispatch, which was immediately contradicted, that he had been suddenly overtaken by death. It will be hard to penetrate the mysteries of the palace of Tcheragan, in which he has been confined since his overthrow.

There is doubt that, if he was assassinated, the new Government would deny it, and trust to the concealment of the fact.

Whatever may have been the fact, it is certain that Abdul Aziz must have been almost distracted by the troubles which preceded his dethronement; and, therefore, the account of his suicide is not entirely incredible.

Not Guilty.

There was a pretty sharp tramp tried before a jury in the Recorder's court the other morning. The Recorder asked him if he had any objection to make to the jury, which looked like it might have been a detail from Falstaff's recruits with which he said he was ashamed to march through Coventry. The tramp replied to the question by rolling up his eyes and calling on "the power above" that whenever he objected to a jury like that he hoped his right arm might cleave to the roof of his mouth. The jury pronounced him "not guilty" without leaving their seats.—*San Antonio Herald.*

All Sorts.

Queen Victoria wears the Koh-i-noor as a brooch.

When they don't bury bones in the catacombs of Paris they cultivate mushrooms.

A new class has been formed at Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo-service.

Lady Smith, widow of the President of the British Linnean society, has just entered her 104th year in perfect health.

A nugget of gold weighing sixteen and one half pennyweights was dug from Capt. O'Neill's gold mine in Cherokee county, Ga.

The latest cruel joke is to boil an egg with a piece of cloth round it, so that the word "Centennial" plainly appears on the shell.

Mrs. Willoughby sues Patrick Grady, in Pittsburgh, for kissing her in the street. Patrick sues her for striking him after the kiss.

A writer on the London *Times* says that the average American girl doesn't know enough to behave herself when she gets away from home.

Bishop Williams (Protestant Episcopal), of the Diocese of Connecticut, has subscribed $50 in aid of the ball nine of Trinity college, Hartford.

The Governor of Georgia has spent $7,000 more than his salary during his term of office, in defraying the expenses of official duties and courtesies.

John Rogers, of Ralls county, Mo., eighty years of age, was married last week to Delpha Brashears, a spinster of eighty-two, and both are happy.

A New Albany girl paid her way through the high-school last year by making a garden-spot 40x80 feet, the product of which enabled her to continue in school.

Nearly twenty albatrosses are said to have followed the British war ship Challenger from the coast of Japan to within two days' sail of Honolulu, a distance of about 4,000 miles.

It is said that the postal service loses a million a year by the washing and re-employment of postage stamps. Why doesn't Marshall Jewell punch with care these stamps and stop the leak?

A Western paper says: "Talk about the wind blowing the grasshoppers away. One of them faced Monday's gale for an hour, and then yanked a shingle off a house for a fan, saying it was awfully sultry."

The Baron Somoskey, from Puda-Pesth, who has been living in style at a New York hotel, and causing the young gallants of that city to burst with envy, turns out to be a forger who is very much wanted in Vienna.

The battle of the pavements in London has been won by wood, the city engineer having shown in its favor that a horse, before falling, may be expected to travel on granite 132 miles, on asphalt 191, and on wood 440 miles.

A whirlwind at Salt Lake, the other day, lifted a hot-house, with its floral and vegetable contents, from its foundations, and carried it up into the air 500 feet above the city. When released it came down with a crash on an open lot.

The renomination of Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, insures him an uninterrupted term as Senator for twenty-four years—equal to that for which Mr. Sumner was elected and exceeding by two years that for which Mr. Wilson was elected.

A brass band at Port Byron, N. Y., a few nights ago, desiring to raise money, "serenaded" several prominent citizens in the place, and promptly presented a subscription paper to each one of them as soon as he came forth to acknowledge the compliment.

The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) *Register* says: "Ground-squirrels can't be numbered in this locality; the like was never before known. They are taking the corn row by row." It also reports that potato-bugs have made their appearance in bountiful numbers.

The following was the reply to the question, "Which of the two popular London preachers do you like best?" naming them. "I like to hear Mr. —— preach best, because I don't like any preaching, and he comes nearest to nothing of any that I ever heard."

In broiling a beefsteak, whenever the coals blaze up from the drippings, a pinch of salt thrown upon them will at once extinguish them. By carefully attending to this matter, you may have your broiled steak or chicken crisp, but not scorched, and juicy, yet well done.

One Ohio editor says of a contemporary who had assumed the part of a mummy in a dramatic performance: "He was obliged to put a little animation into himself to come up with the character, and to wear more recent linen; but that was about all. Nature had admirably qualified him to act the part."

In Connecticut, last year, there were 466 divorces to 5,385 marriages, with an average of about 360 divorces a year for the last fifteen years, the prevailing cause being "general misconduct;" in view of which figures the *Churchman* finds satisfaction in knowing that, "as yet, the Connecticut statutes forbid the 'marriage' of a man and his step-daughter."

Seven o'clock a. m.—Boy has terrible toothache; can't go to school. Half past 9 a. m.—A solitary figure may be seen skulking through the streets leading to the creek; perch and chubs bite. Half-past 6 p. m.—Scene, woodshed; dramatis personæ, the old man, one trunk strap, one boy. Let's draw the curtain.

Gravediggers' Strike.

There has been a gravediggers' strike at Liverpool. It seems that the Burial Board lately refused a demand made by their gravediggers for shorter hours. This refusal led to the men striking work. Since then violence has been used toward one or two of the new gravediggers, engaged to replace the others. There is something alarming in the prospect of a general strike of gravediggers. Even the warmest advocates of cremation can hardly view without anxiety the sudden stoppage of the present mode of sepulture.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 22, 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

DEAR COURIER.—Nothing gave me more pleasure on my arrival here, than reading the report of the Committee in Speaker Kerr's case. A full and complete vindication of one of nature's noblemen is not alone gratifying to the party with which he affiliates, but to the whole people, especially in these troublous times of dishonesty and corruption. I cannot call to mind another person, who is a fairer specimen of my idea of an honest man, than Mr. Kerr. He is so constituted that it is simply impossible for him to be other than honest Ought notsuch a man, then, be deserving of great credit for the possession of such a quality; only by comparison, I think. The whole country will rejoice over the complete refutation of the charges against him. The Committee unanimously report that the charges have not been sustained, and the Republican members thereof, when the report was made to the House, expressed their entire confidence in his integrity. Then the vote was taken on the report in the House. Mr. Garfield moved that each member rise, and it was a proud movement for Mr. Kerr, when every member present stood upon his feet. I noticed an item in the State papers, a few days ago, saying that Mr. Williams our candidate for Governor, would not even buy a revenue stamp during the war. In a conversation with "Uncle Jimmy," recently, I found out all about that stamp business, which runs about as follows:

During the war a large cattle dealer, a neighbor of Mr. Williams', bought $1200 worth of stock of Mr. Williams and as he had not the money with him at the time of purchase, he offered to give his note until the next day, when he would draw the money from bank and pay it off. Mr. Williams, knowing the entire responsibility of the purchaser, said no, he did not want his note, that he could hand him the money in a day or two, and jocosely remarked that it would save him a revenue stamp of 50 cents. Here was an old farmer who had confidence in his neighbor, and trusted him for a few hundred dollars, and now the act is construed by his political enemies as unpatriotic, because he did not compel his neighbor to give his note and pay for a revenue stamp. What think our farmer friends of such an act upon the part of our candidate for Governor. Was it rebellious in fact, or appearance, or did not it partake rather of that spirit that was heralded to the shepherds, nearly two thousand years ago, in those beautiful words, "Peace on earth good will toward man." It evinces a finer, deeper strata of goodness and neighborly feeling, than is usually found in politicians, and doubt whether unscrupulous tricksters will be able to make much headway with the good elements of society, against such qualities of the heart, as was shown by this act.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

There was a terrible excitement here during the sitting of the Republican convention at Cincinnati. It was generally believed that Blaine would win and hundreds of bets were made in his favor. The Democrats were perfectly willing that he should be nominated, well knowing that he could be beaten as easily as any other man. When the first ballot came his friends were jubilant, and held to him to the last. The nomination of Hayes was quietly received here, and he is regarded as a light but available candidate. The ticket partakes, in one respect, more of the skunk, the tail end being the strongest. Mr. Wheeler is a much more able man than Hayes, and the ticket would be stronger by turning it around. Bristow would have been much better, a much stronger candidate than Hayes, but his reform proclivities, were not popular with his party. The Democrats conclude him to be the hardest man to beat, but, as it is, they feel that a good nomination at St. Louis will come out victorious. Blaine's friends are terribly down, and although there is an expression of apparent satisfaction over the ticket, there is a strong under current not entirely harmonious.

The plank in the platform endorsing the administration is received with a dubious shake of the head. What more absolute, and positive endorsement can be made than the following:

> "The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of the domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense service in war and in peace." [Cheers.]

That this spirit of endorsement animated the convention is evinced by the presiding officer who said: "The brightest pages of American history are but the life story of the Republican party.' Yes. What a beautiful page is that which tells how Delano swindled the poor Indian! What a splendid page is that which relates how Belknap cheated the dead of the republic out of their tombstones, and narrates the way in which he let loose his bands of predatory post-traders upon the living soldiers on the plains! What a thrilling chapter is that which tells how the whisky ring swindled the treasury out of hundreds of thousands of dollars! The page which details the enterprise of Babcock in opening safes, and of Boss Shepherd in running up a debt of twenty millions of dollars, is the most glorious of all. The credit-mobilier page is a magnificent one; and like to the freedman's bank page there is nothing in all our history. The party ought to be proud of the whole volume. And yet a clear and explicit endorsement is asked of the American people for this administration and it declares that the gratitude of the country is due to Grant for the Babcock crooked whiskey frauds, the Tom Murphy customhouse frauds, the postoffice straw-bid frauds, the navy contract frauds, the freedman's savings bank frauds, the secret service fund fraud, the Chorpenning frauds, and Schenck protection, the Belknap soldiers' grave-stone fraud and Belknap protection, the District ring frauds and Boss Shepherd protection, the Indian ring frauds and Delano protection, the safe burglary villainy and the Babcock and Harrington protection—yes, yes, for all this the Republican party and President Grant deserve "the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people,"

The eye of the country is now fixed on St. Louis, and from out that city should come a ruler, that can rule the people in the interest of economy and honesty. We have the material to select from, by which the people can rise in their might and put their seal of condemnation upon this endorsement of a corrupt administration. Let the Democracy select a good man, and I firmly believe we can elect him. It is evident that the Republicans are working every point to win. They are not flushed with confidence as their selection would indicate. They feel that there is a great struggle to come, and it will require all their resources to win, if win they can.

I wish you would inform our Bro. Weamer, that this is not from the Mac-a-cheek press the paper of which he was foreman.

TOM.

Commissioner's Allowances for June Term 1876.

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

D. D. Snyder, repairing Court House	$ 170 82
Bumpus & Hollinger " "	117 85
F. Goodman painting "	55 14
Geo. Clark stable and fence	40 00
Auburn Woven Man'y Co. brick	7 50
Geo. Picker laying "	5 00

EXPENSE OF COURT.

C C Shaffer goods furnished court room	$ 9 50
W L Meese summoning Jurors &c	41 00
Same services Sheriff June term court	14 00

EXPENSE OF CRIMINALS.

W L Meese boarding, washing, prisoners	$183 70
Same, cash, hauling wood for Jail	7 75
Robt Zacher goods furnished prisoners	4 00
Miller & Casebeer " "	7 90
C Klotz " " "	2 75

EXPENSE OF SALARY.

J A Barns term salary as Co. Supt		$55 56
N Ensley " " "	Treas.	165 29
I Hague " " "	Aud.	517 72
Geo. H Duncan " "	Com.	32 00
C R Wanamaker " "	"	32 00
Nelson Griffith " "	"	32 00

EXPENSE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Shot & Farman	$120 00
G H K Moss	60 50
W B Benford	16 25
R H Weamer	34 00
C R Baxter	10 42
T C Mays	4 22

EXPENSE OF ASSESSING REVENUE.

Henry Dickerhoff	$ 50 00	J R Cooper	$132 20
Samuel Smith	101 00	Andrew Baxter	100 00
Philip Noel	125 00	R Culbertson	100 00
A W Bair	120 00	D D Kinsely	50 00
N T Fuller	45 00	A Coward	130 00
J D McAnally	175 00	I C Culbertson	100 00
		B Ocker.	182 00

EXPENSE OF INQUEST.

To sun. persons, one body of W J Allen	$51 70
" " " " W M Brown	20 60

EXPENSE OF BRIDGES, ROADS & DITCHES.

Ford & Parent livery hire lookin' after poor	7 50
W L Meese, notices on road viewers	41 60
D Colver, building bridge for county	890 75
H Griswold " " Richland-tp	218 00
G H Duncan sitting & supt bridge	18 00
I Gunsenhouser building bridge Concord	36 00
N Griffith sitting & supt bridge	24 00
C R Wanemaker " "	22 00
J McIntaffer dam's land used as high-way	15 00
B McIntaffer " "	15 00
P Mam " "	12 00

VIEWING ROADS.

E B Coll	$2 25	I Gunsenhouser	$1 50
B F Cornelius	2 25	J A Andrews	1 50
T Runnel	2 75	Jery Andrews	1 50
W Kennedy	1 50	W Tindell	1 50
H M Henning	1 50	Wm Shutt	1 50
R G Daniels	3 00	G Barney	3 00
C Bowman	1 50	B F Greenwood	1 50
John Leas	1 50	J D Beard	1 50
J D Kelly	3 00	John Taylor	3 00
L D Britton	2 50	T D Daily	1 50
		Peter Treesh	$1 50

VIEWING DITCHES.

A Britton	$3 30	C Sheets	$1 50
J Buchanan	3 00	J McClellan	1 50
J J VanAuken	7 53	J J VanAuken	5 05
Amos Britton	1 50	W Teeters	1 50
		J J VanAuken	7 50

EXPENSE OF POOR.

Cool & Ralston goods furnished poor	$ 13 86
J H Ehlers " "	36 70
Robert Zacher " "	11 81
Litman Bros & Goodman "	9 00
C C Shaffer " "	7 60
Miller & Casebeer " "	31 12
Kahn & Bro " "	178 79
F D Ryan " "	34 05
J L Davis " "	35 43
C Klotz " "	3 00
J & J A Shutt " "	2 19
C H Nelson & Co " "	10 60
H W Coburn " "	25 27
Hoopengarner & Son "	6 00
M Houston meat " "	3 79
L Bowers flour " "	8 10
J Spencer " "	7 60
F W Fanning, medical attention	11 50
A S Farrington. " "	20 00
N Coats " "	11 00
J Spooner " "	86 00
W Ettinger, coffin and burial of poor	22 00
P Eldridge, taking care of "	10 00
R N Crooks, cash advanced on pauper acct	8 75
W Weygandot, provis. furnished poor	6 15
A C Brown, boarding and clothing "	20 00
H Smith, boarding and washing "	30 00
Koons & Rowe coffin & buriae of poor	16 00
H Bresler " "	5 00
W Trosler boarding poor person	4 00
I Hague, cash advanced send pauper away	15 55
Ford & Parent, livery hire	4 00
W B Stone & Co lumber, for poor farm	7 83
J Myers, stock "	100 00
G Betts " "	35 00
C Grate " "	10 00
I H Doncan, boying stock &c	14 00
I R Wanamaker looking after poor farm	4 00
N Griffith " "	4 00
W L Rose labor on "	60 60
John Newman labor on poor farm	8 00
Sarah Fales " "	17 49
L Bowman " "	4 66
T L Baker " "	8 46
J Runnel bal for services Superintendant	85 48
W Meek cementing cistern	8 00
Hoskin & Son taking poor person to farm	4 80
N Ensley cash advanced to Insane &c	253 50

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

I T Eaton brooms for co offices	5 00
B F Culbertson transplanting evergreens on public square	2 50
J P Widney, one day in the matter of the school fund	2 50
D Z Hoffman mapping cloth & releasing mortgages	85
J L Davis goods for county	10 00
I Hague p o stamps, envelopes for office	2 20
N Ensley amt of discount allowed on bonds	22 00
Same amt of interest paid on co. orders	110 29

ISSAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jno. Houlton deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

W. L. BLAIR, Adm'r

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Milli nery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES !

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind., PYKE & FORD, Peru, Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufacturers, therefore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete, th lrgest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebratee

SLOCOMB MAKE

Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pyke & Ford.

ROOT & COMPANY

Are daily receiving great bargains in every description of Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from the great auction and clearing out sale in New York, and are offering the same to our customers at a small advance over cost.

Black Grenadines

Magnificent line, 40 per cent. under last season's prices, in plain mesh, Fie Net mest, Plaids and Stripes, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents 75 cen and 90 cents per yard.

ROOT & CO

Silks, Silks, Silks.

The largest collection we have ever shown in Black Cashmere Silks, Plain Colored Silks, Striped and Check Silks, at 60 cent 75 cents 85 cents, $1 $1,25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yarp.

ROOT & CO.

Wool De Beges.

Vary desirable for Suitings in plain Greys and Brows. also Striped and Plad De Beges, at 20 cent, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents per yard.

ROOT & CO.

Suits and Shawls,

Elegant line Silke Suits, Pongee and Mohair Suits, Draped, etc., Sacques, and Jackets, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Pspring and Summer Shawls.

ROOT & CO.

MATTINGS

Fresh goods just landed, in White, Check and Fancy Styles—also Coco Mattings, for offices, in all widths.

ROOT & CO.

CARPETINGS

At greatly reduced prices. All the new patterns in Body Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains. Also a new line of Rugs and Matts, jush opened.

ROOT & CO.

VISIT US FOR

BARGAINS !

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summr Suits, the letest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00. and all wool suits fro $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh sereets

LAUFERTY.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Price

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and self direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impor has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all those inter edi item profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 10c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with tee large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t rket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eith ung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolor pan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE ! COFFEE ! COFFEE !

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30c
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50. In
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

CANDIES—Best Stick per pound 18c French Mixed, choice, per pound 20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

d Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. best 40
e Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils ! Oils ! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	70
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Green peas are in market.

Farmers are cutting their clover.

Thos. Baldock is building a new fence.

Soda Water, cold as ice at Davenport's

Ice cream men are down on the weather.

Guy Plum and lady are at Philadelphia.

Fire-works on the evening of the Fourth.

Angola and Garrett will celebrate the Fourth.

Vanderbilt is no better, than he should be.

We are to have a bower dance on the Fourth.

Republican candidates are on the street daily.

Onions are now coming out of their little beds.

Plenty of rain last week, more than we really need.

Mr. J. R. Camron will move to Jackson Michigan shortly.

Auburn will give the most attraction on the Fourth.

For June we have been enjoying some very hot weather.

One week from next Tuesday is the Fourth of July.

The new brick buildings have reached the second story.

Mr. Funk will build a frame building on Hebel's corner.

Morton mourns because he is not a "Great Unknown."

The court yard looks better since the grass has been cut off.

Logansport has fifteen Base Ball clubs. Can any of them play?

Geo Luce has returned to the city after quite a long stay abroad.

Jno. Hebel and family are attending the world's fair at Philadelphia.

Virgil Dewitt of Mooresville spent the Sunday with his friends in this city.

Fishing parties to the Steuben county lakes are now the popular amusement.

S. J. Lock has been repairing his saloon by painting and otherwise fixing up.

The Constable sold a set of carpenter tools, at the court yard gate on Tuesday.

A new saloon has been started at the Junction. Mr. Mathews is the proprietor.

SMOKE!—Why of course!—Well, Davenport the Druggist, has the best cigars in town.

This hot weather is almost an inducement for married men to apply for divorce.

Frank Culbertson has been sick for several days. He was on the street yesterday.

The Waterloo authorities have stopped the barbers from shaving on the sabbath.

Farmers complain about the low price of wool, oats, butter, eggs, and produce generally.

W. Peterson is doing good work for Long & Casebeer in the organ and piano trade.

Auburn will celebrate the Fourth of July. The programme is one of the best ever witnessed.

For two or three days this week it was comfortable to wear over coats, and keep up fire in the house.

The Woolen Mills are almost ready for work. The brick for the engine house was laid this week.

The Indiana Teacher's excursion to Pailadelphia is played ou-et. The Railroad men didn't like it.

We got several new subscribers at Butler last Friday. Our subscription list is gaining every day.

All soldiers and friends of the same should come to the decoration of the soldiers' graves on the Fourth.

Notwithstanding the very dull times we have done an immense amount of job work for the last few weeks.

Dave Morris still carries the banner for making the best lemonade in town. He's got a lot of Centennial flies.

Ed Eldrige has added new tables to his room. Lager beer and pretzels can go down when you are sitting down.

The Western fruit crop promises to be the largest ever produced, and the wheat never before made so good a show.

The Bank building will soon be ready for occupancy. Mr. McIntyre has superintended the work in good style.

Several mistakes that occured last week was owing to a sudden attact of sickness on the proof-reader. It was impossible for us to be at our post.

We are sorry to say that Dr. J. H. Ford is again confined to his room from sickness.

When a fellow goes to Butler and returns he don't pull down his vest for 'ust one week.

There will be very few people from this place attend the centennial on account of money being so scarce.

Mr. Shear, the Baptist Minister, who recently resigned from the Congregation, had a "church trial" yesterday.

Shows seem to give our town the go-by this year. They go where their "moral excellence" is better appreciated. Sad.

Some fellow broke down his wagon on Main street, Tuesday. Its over to the wagon shop now and that's just the same.

A school marm of this county says, she governs her scholars with love. Some of the big boys corroborate the statement.

S. Hooper of Garrett had his trial for shooting W. J. Allen and was acquitted of any intent to kill. That let him out to be sure.

I. Herschler, at Butler, keeps one of the best restaurants in DeKalb Co. Parties from here visiting Butler should give him a call.

The convention was late in nominating last week and it throws us off. We will give the proceedings in full next week on the inside.

Those parties that have not paid for their announcements should keep it in their mind that we dont need any money to run a newspaper.

Miller & Casebeer are doing a good, lively trade these dull times and there is no other reason, only that they sell goods at living prices.

Chas. Clotz is going to sell out at cost so he can make arangments to have all new goods in his brick store room; Now is the time to buy.

J. H. V. Thompson, the foot runner at Butler gets up and dusts out in pretty good style. We have seen many a feller that cannot catch him.

Several of our young men attended the funeral of Mr. Freeman Kelly's little boy, on Monday who was drowned in the lake near Waterloo.

If the Centennial year brings forth such disagreeable weather as it has the greater part of this week, we never want to see another centennial.

Tramps are provided for in Lafayette Ind, at police head-quarters, with sleeping room on the floor and a copy of the revised city ordinances for a pillow.

Merrill's Dessicated Washing Compound, sold by Chas. Yandes, is said by the ladies to be the best in the world. Try a paper. The price is only 50c.

The postoffice at Kendallville was entered last week on Friday night, the safe blown open and about $500 in money taken. The perpetrators have not yet been heard from,

A new township has been formed from Butler and Richland, in DeKalb county, which has been named Keyser, in honor of Mr. Keyser, one of the Vice Presidents of the B. & O. R. R.

As we was going down street the other day, we heard one of our young ladies say, "Don't marry a man if he drinks." We would advise our young ladies not to take heed, or Auburn will be blessed with old maids.

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces &c., in large quantities. He makes a specialty of Trusses, fitting them on for parties when they desire, and warrants entire satisfaction or no charge.

F. E. DAVENPORT.

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Curtains, &c., very cheap. Also Pocket Books, Albums and Stationery Sundries in large quantities, at low prices. Remember the place, Davenport, the Druggist, corner Main and Eight streets Auburn, Ind.

"When a man sits down," said an eloquent counselor, summing up a case, "to eat his dinner in the bosom of this family—" "That's curious proceeding for a full grown man," remarked his opponent.

Mrs. Mays returned from Philadelphia last week. She was highly pleased with the Great Centennial Fair. Mr. Mays accompained her home and remained over Sunday. He will soon be home to stay.

Last week ended the further publication of the Butler "Review." After so many efforts by "news-paper men" Mr. Sherwood, the present editor, has come to the conclusion that no man can keep a paper up. Why dont you go west.

Mr. Beecher will soon go to the Twin Mountain House. During his absence the scandal will be enlarged and refitted and made as attractive as possible for the fall and winter season.

A man in town yesterday with no hair on his head and a bullet-hole in the calf of his leg says he is satisfied that there is gold in the Black Hills. He also says he is satisfied that there are Indians in the Black Hills.

The Garrett News wants a grain house. What will you do with it after you get one. Auburn can pay from five to ten cents more a bushel for grain on account of railroad facilities and better eastern markets.

We wish some of our subscribers would pay up. We don't like to stop the paper yet there are some who could not blame us, their subscription has run for three, four, and five years. In that business.

The latest pun is that Morton's cow feed, Hay, defeated the war governor at Cincinnati. An oil painting should be given with this instead of a chromo as is the custom when such puns are perpetrated.

We want to say that Ford & Parent keeps one of the best stocked livery stables in the county. Their horses are all good and their buggies too. Parties wanting a good ride should give them a call.

In next week's paper we will give a full detail of the proceedings of the Republican Convention. Our readers all know of the nominations. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President and W. A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President.

If butter proves to be a sure remedy for complaints that are very common among many of our people, we may expect to see the price go up. And each doctor purchase a fresh milch cow. And a patent churn man would'nt do bad, either.

The Garrett people think they were well treated at the Democratic convention. That characteristic of this town, and our Garrett friends can always expect a hearty welcome—we mean if they don't get "full" and try to dance clogs around some of our shoulder bumpers.

Several weddings are to come off in this city within a short period of time. The weather has been oppressively hot of late, but love laughs at such things. We wish all those contemplating matrimony, the speedy fulfillment of their desires, and then a pleasant future and green old age.

A man by the name of James Bryant stabbed Aber, at Fort Wayne on Tuesday. He threw a carving knife at him which struck the cheek of Aber, inflicting very painful but not dangerous wounds. He was intoxicated or perhaps would not have done so. We know a man in this town that you could'nt cut his cheek with a cleaver

It is a circumstance to be considered that the more metropolitan newspapers—those whose editors do not come in contact with the people—consider the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention very strong, whereas the papers that draw their inspiration direct from the people take the opposite view of it.

The Republican convention will meet at this place Saturday. We expect to see a large crowd and would like to have our Democratic friends come out and see the fight. Don't forget one thing, that the Democratic convention gave the Band nearly fourty dollars for their services, and there are only three Democrats that toot.

Somebody, so they say, broke a window in the north end of town. It was done in the night and, of course, the lady knows who done it and consequently she is going to arrest the fellow. Now, a word to the ladies. Don't get too hasty as you might find some one that will kick against it. All we know is what we heard 'em say.

A match foot race has been arranged between W. H. Adsetts, of Auburn, Ind, and J. Howell, of Columbus, to come off in Auburn on Thursday 22nd, at 1 o'clock P. M. Distance 100 yds, Howell receiving 8ft start. The race is for $250 aside, $20 aside is put up as forfeit and the balance to be deposited on the day of the race. A fast and exciting race is expected.

The expenses of the Morton delegations that visited Cincinnati during the convention and formed the great crowds that did the cheering at the Morton headquarters, were paid by somebody. It must have cost the senator a round sum. Many of the delegation wearing Morton badges never staid so long at a respectable hotel in their lives before without cutting on their bills.

Because we happen to take our shotgun and start out for a Saturday afternoon's gunning it is no reason that half a dozen impudent persons should inquire if we were on a tour for collecting subscription money. The times are hard, and ammunition costs too much to be wasted on delinquent subscribers just now.

Parties are starting a candy factory in the building opposite the Auburn House. And where Dawson's Furniture Room was is a large carriage factory with a fine selection of buggies on hand. Day by day some new enterprise is started and if the COURIER fails to mention any of them we hope some one will remind us of it. We are always glad to lend a helping hand to strangers.

Mr. J. R. Laning who was suggested as the chairman of the Democratic central committee requests us to announce a call of the committee for next Saturday the 24th inst, the following are the members of the committee, viz: L. L. Jones, M. Dancer, T. S. Murray, B. F. Blair, D. B. Bordner, E. Freeman, D. Y. Husselman, C. B. Kagy, S. Masters, G. W. Rowe, R. J. Sewell, Jas. Sewell, B. F. Cornelius, Dr. A. S. Parker.

A young man who wants to marry badly was buzzing around the court house all day yesterday. Unfortunately for his hopes, he is a hopeless orphan, not yet 21 years old and not in possession of a guardian. All sorts of affidavits would have to be made out in his case, and he worked heroically to find somebody to fix things. After quite a struggle with our best attorneys he was informed he could not get a license. He asked us for our advice and we told him go to Michigan, young man, go to Michigan! If you are over 18 and your girl is over 16 there will be no need of commiting any crime to get your neck in the matrimonial noose.

We would have been pleased to publish the proceedings of the Dekalb Sunday school Association, which convened here two days last week, but owing to getting the copy at too late an hour it was imposible for us to do so. The convention was largely attended and a great deal of good done. Ministers from all parts of the county were in attendance and each one addressed the audience turn-about. The M. E. church not being large enough to comfortably seat all, part of them were taken to the Baptist and Presbyterian churchs. It was no fault of the secretary that the COURIER and the "Press" did not get the proceeding.

The candidate for state treasurer on the Republican ticket, George F. Herriot hastened to telegraph home the following: "Hard money platform. All pleased." Mr. Herriot will find out when he commences his canvass with the people that he will have to confront tens of thousands of Republicans in this state who will not be pleased with either the platform or with Herriot, who is so jubilant over the hard money plank. There is a looseness of party ties this centennial year that will render futile any attempt to dragoon the masses against their political convictions George F. Herriot, acting under the enthusiasm of Cincinati, has made a blunder.

The streets of Auburn were crowded on Saturday last with people from all parts of the surounding country.—The fact is we have the prettiest country and city in all this great west; and we are pleased to state that our town is steadily growing. A number of very nice new building are being erected and improvements of a modern style are being made on the residences of many of our citizens. The new brick houses four in number will soon be finished and that, together with the little groceries on the conner will add very much to the looks of Main Street. We can't expect all to have the enterprise, but yet we have the assurance of, at least, half of our citizens being full of vim and go-a-head.

A gentleman and lady were having a conversation in a depot, not a hundred miles away, and through common courtesy, of course, the gentleman offered his services, both going the same way. They both fell half a sleep, and, after the gentleman imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he called out "Butler," and in a moment "Waterloo." He roused up a little and says, "change cars," after another moment he called out, "all aboard for Auburn," and looking at the lady says, take a seat, "I'll see you through." The night watch came in and shook him. He looked up and says, "I'll see you through." But after an extra shake he woke up, asked for the lady first and then for the train. He was informed that both had gone and he inquired for the nearest hotel.

And it came to pass on last Friday, that a foot race took place at Butler. And a large crowd from this city was sent forth. Twenty foot start was given the Butler man and he came out a-head They were to start at the crack of a pistol, but the pistol didn't crack—it was the cap. They all went up into the city and lo, and behold, Geogenagle's door was closed. Then there was weaping, and blowing off of mouths, and the children of Auburn boarded the Air Line train and went to Waterloo. From Waterloo they started homeward to tell their fathers of their success, but their father's doors was closed against them, and they were burdened and heavy ladened, but finally found a place to rest their weary heads. The next day they all gathered together and told of what had happened, and thought their work was well performed.

Scribner for July, though not entirely given over to Centennial topics, contains much, the publishers claim, that will just now be of peculiar interest to the American public. The accounts of the singing of the Declaration (even those by the singers themselves) are very conflicting, and Col. Higginson's "Story of the Singers," in this number, is a concise and reliable review of the subject. The illustrations of this paper are quite striking. Recent research has shown that some of our most orthodox and cherished legends of the Declaration will not do 'to tie to.' But if we must give up the 'Ring! Grandpa!' story, as Col. Higginson seems to think, we shall find, by way of compensation, plenty of authentic legends about Washington in the next paper; "A Little Centennial Lady," by Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison—a delightful illustrated sketch of Sally Fairfax, Gen. Washington's pet and friend. This is a rare piece of magazine writing, and embodies portions of Sally's journan, written in the quaintest of language, and many other very interesting things that will entertain all.

South Auburn Items.

—Grove says he went to the Junction to pass off the time jumping.

—Croquet is all the go in our end of town.

—Mr. Kolts and Weyer have been fixing up their sidewalks. Who'll be the next.

—Rev. Johnson preached a splendid sermon Sunday evening, on the subject of second birth.

—The old adage says "that self praise is half scandal. Lots of folks praise our South Auburn notes but we "don't."

—The Hub & Spoke factory closed on Saturday from some unknown cause, but again resumed work on Tuesday.

New Arrangement

—AT THE—

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of an order of the whitley Circuit Court made at the April term thereof 1876 the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and estate of John G. Kissell, deceased will offer for sale (at private sale) on the premises herein after described, to the highest and best bidder, on and after

THURSDAY, JULY. 13th, 1876.

the whole of the most of the west half of the southeast quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29) in township No. thirty-five (35) north, range No. thirteen (13) east, the west part of said eighty (80) acres, the same fifty eight (58) acres more or less in the county of Dekalb, State of Indiana. And on the same day, Thursday, July 13th 1876, at private sale at the Court House in the town of Auburn Dekalb County, State of Indiana, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described tract and parcel of land to-wit: Part of the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29) township No. thirty-four (34) north range No. thirteen (13 east containing one and sixty-six one hundredths (1 66-100) acres of land near the town of Auburn And on the premises in the town of [illegible] (South Whitly), Whitly county, State of Indiana on

SATURDAY, JULY, 15th, 1876,

I will offer at private sale the whole of the following tracts of land to-wit: First tract commencing at a stake, being the south-east corner of a lot of land deeded by Frederick Wantz and wife to Enos Stanley, running thence south 86° west six (6) rods and thirty-five (35) links; thence two (2) chains and thirty-two (32) links; thence north 4° east six [6] rods and thirty-five [35] links; thence east two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links to place of beginning being part of the north-west quarter of section No. three [3] town ship No. thirty [30] north range No. eight [8] east the same containing forty-three one hundredths [43-100] of an acre of land. As well as the following tract lot and parcel of land, to wit; Commencing at a stake thirty-four and one half [34½] links east of the north-west corner of section No. three [3] in township No. thirty [30] north range No. eight [8] east; thence 84° east two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links; thence south 4° west six [6] rods and thirty-five [35] links; thence south 84° west two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links; thence north 4° east to the place of beginning being a part of the northwest quarter of section No. three [3] township thirty [30] range 8° east the same off of the northwest corner of said quarter section, containing forty-three one hundredths (43-100) of an acre of land And that each and all of said tracts of lands and lots will be sold seperately to the highest and best bidder or bidders, on the following

TERMS—One third (⅓) cash at time of sale, one third [⅓] in twelve [12] months, and one third [⅓] in eighteen [18] months, the purchaser or purchasers giving their notes with six per cent interest from date of sale, waiving the benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with mortgage on the premises to secure the deferred payments.

GEORGE EBERHARD, SEN.,
Executor.

I. B. MCDONALD Att'y for estate,
June 7, 1876.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2,00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

A NOVEL.

TO BE READ IN FIVE MINUTES.

VOLUME I.

Moonlight evenings—shady grove—
Two young people much in love;
Heroine with great wealth endowed,
Hero handsome, poor and proud.
Truth eternal—hearts united—
Vows of changeless passion plighted;
Kisses—quarrels—sighs—caresses,
Maiden yields one of her tresses;
Obstacles to be surmounted,
Happy hours pass by uncounted;
Ugly rival, old and stale,
Overhears the tender tale.

VOL. II.

Morning in the east looks ruddy;
Scene, young lady's father's study.
Hero, with hat in hand,
Comes, her hand to demand;
Angry parent storms—abuses,
And at once consent refuses.
Maiden faints beneath the blow—
Mother intercedes—no go;
Shrieks—hysterics—protestations,
Mixed with old man's execrations,
Exit lover under the din—
Ugly rival enters in.

VOL. III.

Time—a moonlight night once more,
Scene—outside the lady's door;
Lover, with half broken heart,
Swears he'd rather die than part.
Garden—flowers—umbrageous shade—
Manly accents—serenade.
Chamber window opens wide—
Debut of expectant bride;
Little dog most kindly mute—
Tears—rope-ladder—flight—pursuit—
Gallant steed—too late—night's screen—
Triumph—marriage—Gretna Green,
Old man's rage—disowns forever—
Ugly rival—scarlet fever.

VOL. IV.

Old man sickly—sends for child—
All forgiven—reconciled.
Young man making money fast—
Old man's blessing dies at last—
Youthful couple prove probate—
Get the money—live in state—
Family mansion—jewels—plate.
Mother's wishes crowned with joy,
Doctor—nurses—little boy;
Time proceeds—her ties endure—
Olive branches year by year.
Blessings on the good attend—
General gladness—moral end.

AN AMERICAN SINGER.

Her Struggles and Triumphs—The Life and Adventures of Emma Abbott.

In 1854, a poor music teacher, with a sad face, sat in the Peoria, Ill., depot consoling a sick wife and a group of restless children. The father, hoping to better his condition, had left the busy city of Chicago and brought his little flock of helpless children with him. Among the children was a little, bright four-year old girl. They called her Emma. The little thing, surrounded by poverty, sang and hummed and prattled, for, like her father, she was fond of music. The poor music teacher moved into a little wooden house on the hill, and, after a while, Providence put enough pupils in his way to keep poverty from his door. At night Mr. Abbott came home tired and discouraged, but the warblings and happy chatter of little Emma cheered him up. From her earliest infancy the little child had taken intense delight in music. A song or an organ in the street would draw the little thing hungry from the table. A touch on a guitar would set her in ecstasy. At the age of six little Emma had dreams of singing in public. At six she was constantly singing about the house, catching every tune she heard her father play, and at nine, to the surprise of everybody, she began to play the guitar herself. She became so proficient with the guitar, and created so much talk among the neighbors, that her father thought he would better his circumstances by bringing her out with her little brother George in a concert in Peoria. The night came. The little thing, not much taller than her guitar, amazed and delighted the audience. Her debut was so successful that her father resolved to take her on a concert tour. This he did, and the child singer appeared hundreds of times before delighted country audiences before she was thirteen years old. At the age of thirteen little Emma was invited to visit some school friends at Mount Pulaski, not a great way from Peoria. While there, knowing the poverty of her father and wishing to surprise him with money earned entirely by herself, she resolved to get up a concert "on her own hook." She went to the Pulaski printing office in short dresses, got trusted for her own handbills, and then went and posted them around town herself. On one of these handbills now before me is printed:

Miss Abbott will sing "The Merry Swiss Girl," a chorus!

The little girl didn't know what a chorus meant, but it looked nice, and so she had it put on the bill. She drew quite a house; took $10, and took $7 home to her mother. Her father now becoming sick and discouraged, little Emma went down to Lincoln, sang in a school house, and then came home to give guitar lessons at twenty cents per lesson to pay her own tuition in a select school. At fifteen little Emma secured a class of twenty poor children, who came to recite at her mother's house. On Sundays she sang in the Hebrew synagogue—a kind old rabbi, Marx Moses, teaching her to pronounce in Hebrew and German.

The spring of her sixteenth birthday found Emma's father poorer than ever before, and the little woman, to help her mother, tried to secure a clerkship in a store, but failed. She saw her father sick and discouraged, her mother sick, and brothers and sisters hungry. In the midst of her great distress she heard of a school nine miles from Peoria which needed a teacher. Thither she went on foot through the mud and slush. She found the principal trustee, a kind old man, at dinner.

"What do you want, my little woman?" asked the old farmer, as he laid down his knife and fork to survey our little heroine.

"I live in Peoria, sir, and I've walked——"

"What! walked, child? w-a-l-k-e-d!" interrupted the old man in astonishment.

"Yes, sir; and I want to teach your school."

"Well, I declare! But, my child, there are fifteen applications in ahead of yours."

"But I don't think that any of them need it as bad as I do," said Emma.

"No, and you are the smartest-lookin' one in the whole lot, and as plucky as Julius Cæsar. Have you got your certificate?"

"No, sir," faltered Emma.

"Well, my girl, if you've walked nine miles through this mud and slush you'll do to teach school for me. Sit up and have some dinner!"

Emma began the school the next week, won the respect of the parents and the love of the children, and in four months took $40 back to her mother in Peoria.

After school closed, Emma, assisted by her father, gave her first large concert in Peoria. Quite a number of amateurs assisted her, Rouse hall was filled, the people cheered, and her poor father and mother received $100. This was all used by her father and mother, except $3. With this amount in her hand, she left her father sick at home and started for Rock Island, to visit a young lady friend who thought she might get up a concert in Rock Island. She found her young lady friend absent and her money dwindled to twenty cents.

"What shall I do?" she said to herself, almost disheartened. Then a new thought seized her. She remembered her father had once taught music in a family of the name of Deer, who lived over the Mississippi river in Moline. "Mr. Deer will surely help me," she said, "and I will get up a concert there."

Ten cents took Emma to Moline, but Mr. Deer was absent. Mrs. Deer, a crotchety-faced old woman, was very cross. She looked insinuatingly at Emma, and said:

"I don't know what a pretty young woman like you wants of my husband. I guess he hain't got no time to fool away getting up concerts."

Just then Miss Abbott spied the piano, and asked if she might play something. In a moment she was warbling a sweet song. The old woman listened, then dropped her dishes, wiped her hands on her apron, and came and looked over her glasses in astonishment. Just then Mr. Deer entered.

"By Jove, Matilda, that's nice singin'," he exclaimed. "Who's doin' it?"

"My name is Emma—Emma Abbott, sir. Father used to teach——"

"Thunder, yes! I remember Mr. Abbott; but what are you doin' here? What——"

"Well, pa and ma are very poor now, and I've come here to see if you'd help me get up a concert."

"Help you? Why, of course I will. You shall have our church. You're a brave girl, and we'll get you up a big house."

And she did have it. She got her bills printed, went around personally and announced the concert in the schools, and the house was crowded.

The next night Miss Abbott sang again, and at the end of a week she returned to Peoria with $60 in cash. When she showed her money, her astonished mother held up her hands, and, with joy and sadness in strange combination, exclaimed:

"Oh, Emma, I hope you haven't been robbing somebody!"

Little Emma was now past sixteen years old. She saw her father and mother getting poorer every day. She knew she had talents, but she had no one to bring them out. Her father was too feeble to help her. So she started on a concert tour through Illinois—all alone, accompanied by her faithful guitar. Arriving in a town she would announce her concert in the schools, sometimes with poor success, sometimes successfully; but she was always hopeful. She always sent home all the money she did not need to use. At Joliet a Chicago opera troupe came up behind her, saw her bills and heard such praises from the people that they engaged her to sing with them for seventy-five nights through Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, where the troupe broke up and left her out of money.

The next town was Grand Haven. Out of money and 200 miles from home, she determined to give one more concert alone and raise money enough to take her home. Poor, friendless and discouraged, it was to be her last effort. The audience came late, and among them was a kind-hearted railroad man, who listened with enthusiasm.

"My child, you have the voice of an angel!" he said. "You must go to New York."

"But I have no money."

"Well, I will give you a pass to Detroit. From there you can sing through Canada to the Falls, and some way get to New York. Trust in Providence, and go and see Parepa. She is in New York. She'll help you."

With thanks for the advice, and sanguine with hope, little Emma landed the next day in Detroit, and then crossed over to Canada. Contrary to her sanguine expectations, she found Canada a poor place for her. She stopped at several towns, but hard luck stared at her everywhere. Many times she walked, hungry, from place to place, and once, to raise money, she cut off her hair and sold it. Music was her love, and she forgot every discomfort in the midst of of her beautiful songs.

Once she froze her feet and sang while they ached with the intense pain which follows. The applause of the audience overcame hunger, sorrow and even the pains of frozen feet. Her one intense desire was to get to New York and see Parepa. On she was wafted toward the big city. At Lyons, in Wayne county, her money gave out, and she stopped to sing in a school house. All day long she went without food. She actually sang when faint and hungry. With the proceeds she bought a good supper, and continued on her way to New York.

After two weeks of singing and hoping and struggling, Miss Abbott finally arrived in New York, alone and in the night, putting up at the Washington house. The next night she paid her last money for a ticket to the opera; but, to her great disappointment, Parepa did not sing. She finally heard Parepa at Steinway hall, but never succeeded in meeting her face to face.

Failing to interest any one in her voice in New York, and solicitous for the welfare of her father and mother, Miss Abbott resolved to return to the West. What could she do? She was out of money, with no friend, except her sweet, bird-like voice. Many a time this voice had been her salvation before. It had opened stony hearts. So, borrowing $15 from a lady in the hotel, our little wanderer started for the West. Her money took her to Monroe, Mich., where she hazarded everything in advertising three concerts. The nights were stormy, and she lost all her money. She could not pay her hotel bill, and the unfeeling landlord held on to her guitar. With tears in her eyes she left it, and went on to the next town, where she sang in an ice cream saloon, making money enough to go back and redeem her guitar. This was one of the most dismal episodes in Miss Abbott's life. So discouraged was she that when a theatrical troupe came along she was glad to join it for seventy nights, to sing in Iowa, Kansas, and even out among the Nebraska Indians, sending the proceeds to her mother.

Ambitious of success she now tried, with poor luck, three concerts alone in Milwaukee and Chicago. The people had never heard of her wonderful voice, and they would not come out to hear one young lady sing.

Her ill success in Chicago and Milwaukee induced her to try the provincial towns again, so little Emma started for Plymouth, Ind., where she advertised to sing in the parlors of the United States hotel. The audience was small, and she had to pawn her guitar for $2.50 to pay her hotel bill. She also pawned her concert dress, the only nice dress she had, to get money enough to go to Fort Wayne, Ind., a few miles beyond, where she advertised for another concert. The concert was in the parlor of the Evelin House, and having no guitar, she engaged the clerk in the music store to play her accompaniments. The few who came were delighted, and her receipts were $18. With this she went back to Plymouth, redeemed her guitar and dress, and sent $5 to her mother.

With bad luck all around her, and the future almost hopeless, Miss Abbott now almost gave up in despair. Then the thought that her poor mother and sisters depended upon her impelled her to make one more effort.

"I will go to Toledo," she said, "and make one more effort and trust in Providence for the rest."

Arriving at Toledo, she advertised to sing in the parlor of the Oliver house. Fate was against her. The small audience, though enthusiastic, did not pay expenses, but the chivalrous landlord refused to take her guitar.

"No, sir!" said he, forgetting that he was addressing a young lady, "George Brown ain't going to take no young lady's guitar—and mor'n that, you can stay and try it again!"

Things now looked dismal enough. Her splendid courage began to give out. Behind her she saw nothing but a three years' struggle with poverty. The future looked as black as midnight. The kindness of George Brown brought tears to her eyes, but after it came the dreadful thought of—suicide. The idea of failure in the scheme of her life was dreadful. That day little Emma went with a bursting heart and looked off the great Toledo pier, and the thought of jumping off struggled in her bosom. Sadly she turned away. Howe was gone, but she thought of her mother, and love for her still buoyed her up.

Returning to the Oliver house, she caught a glimpse of Clara Louise Kellogg, then in the zenith of her fame, but in a moment she was gone. She disappeared, with a piece of music, in the Oliver house. Following after, little Emma encountered Miss Kellogg's maid.

"Oh, I do want to see Miss Kellogg so much!" she exclaimed to Petrilla. "Oh, can't I see her?"

"She's just gone in to dinner with her mother, but she will be out in a moment," answered Miss Kellogg's maid.

In a few minutes Miss Kellogg came out with her mother.

"I'm Miss Abbott," said little Emma, half frightened, "and I do wish to see you so much!"

"Never mind, come in. What can I do for you?" asked the kind-hearted Miss Kellogg.

"I want you to try my voice. I do think I can sing, and if you only say so I shall be sure," said little Emma, looking up pleadingly with her clear blue eyes

"Why, certainly, my child," said Miss Kellogg's mother, who got up and opened the piano, but seeing little Emma's shabby dress and wild, sad look, she held up her hands and exclaimed: "Why, Louise, where has this poor child been wandering?"

In a moment Miss Abbott was singing one of her beautiful ballads, full of native sweetness and pathos. As her magical voice touched those high, clear notes which have since astonished the kings and princes of Europe, Miss Kellogg's mother sat in mute wonder. The ears of the good mother of the great singer seemed to feast on the clear, sweet strains; then she burst out enthusiastically:

"Louise! Louise? Do you hear that voice—how clear—no break there! That's the voice for me!"

That night Mis Kellogg kindly gave Miss Abbott a letter to Errani, a singing teacher in New York, and money enough to pursue her studies for for two years.

With tears in her eyes, little Emma thanked her benefactor—the singing angel sent by the Lord to lead her out of captivity. Then she came to New York.

A home at Dr. Elder's, two years with Errani, and an engagement to sing in Dr. Chapin's Fifth Avenue church at $1,500 a year quickly followed. Sunday after Sunday that great congregation was melted by Miss Abbott's magic voice. Triumph after triumph came, but still beyond she hoped for more. She longed for fame—for recognition.

One day (March 1, 1872) a rich business man, whose heart was bigger than his pocket-book—Mr. John T. Daly, who afterward built the Windsor hotel—sat down in his office and wrote a little note to Miss Abbott. It was short, but it was worthy of Mr. Daly, who was always doing princely things, and it filled her heart with a flood of joy. Mr. Daly told her how he admired her talent and respected her pluck, and that if she wished to go to Milan and study he would furnish her the money.

"I want to go," said Miss Abbott, when the writer talked with her, her eyes all the time beaming with gratitude. "It is the hope of my life, but I do not wish to receive so much from one person. If the whole congregation will interest themselves in me how gladly I will go."

"Very well," said a leading member, Mrs. George Lake, on the morning of March 20, "I will give $1,000 toward it." Then Mrs. George Hoffman gave $500, Mr. C. P. Huntington $500, Mr. John Q. Hoyt $500, Mr. E. L. A. Wetherell $500, Mr. A. J. Johnson $200, some others $100 each, and Mr. Daly made up the rest, all payable to the order of Mr. D. D. T. Marshall.

On Saturday morning, May 20, 1772, a great crowd of friends with bouquets and benedictions thronged the city of Paris to bid God speed to Miss Emma A. Abbott on her journey across the Atlantic to Milan.

On Miss Abbott's arrival in Milan, Lamperti pronounced her voice a marvel. Nara, to whom Stanley recommended her, after hearing her sing from "Mignon," said, "You must quit the music of Ambroise Thomas and take the grand scores of the masters."

San Giovanni finally became Miss Abbott's teacher. Losing her health, she took a trip to the Mediterranean and back to Paris, where one day she was invited to the palace of the Rothschilds by the baroness, who was so enraptured by her sweet voice that she embraced her and became her bosom friend. The venerable Bolandi, the favorite instructor of Malibran, offered to instruct Miss Abbott in Paris, but Delle Sedie, to whom Nilsson recommended her, finally became her teacher. When he heard her sing he exclaimed, "Mademoiselle, you will yet have the world at your feet," and Wartel, the distinguished French teacher, said, "When she is finished she will be without a rival in the world."

Madame La Grange said: "My child, you are very like Jenny Lind. Your voice is pure, limpid, powerful, sweet, charmante—charmante!"

Then all Paris became wild about the wandering child from Peoria. Adalina Patti invited her to her villa, and when she sang an aria Patti folded her in her arms and said: "I love you because you love your art, and I see you will become great."

Then Miss Abbott's fame went beyond Paris—to London and St. Petersburg. When Franchi, the renowned impressario of St. Petersburgh, heard her sing with Patti he offered her a big price to go to Russia, and Patti said: "Come, my child, with me, and I will be in a box to applaud your debut and throw you your first bouquet." But she chose to stay and study with Wartel in Paris. One day Wartel interrupted her singing by exclaiming: "C'est magnifique! You sing like an angel, little one. You will be the glory of America!"

A few days ago I picked up the *Sun* and read this cable dispatch, Mr. Gye, the renowned Covent Garden impressario, having introduced our sweet Peoria warbler to the most critical court audience of England:

"Miss Emma Abbott made a very successful debut as Daughter of the Regiment at Covent Garden to-night. Though her acting leaves something to be desired, she possesses a voice of great power and purity, and is almost perfect in her rendering of the character. She was twice recalled after the first act."

And when the big-hearted Christians in New York read this paragraph—they who, remembering our Savior, put their arms around this toiling woman and helped her up—when they read of her final triumph they said, "Verily, it is more blessed to give than to receive," and all the world responded, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven!"

And when little Emma shall one day stand in our Academy of Music, like Nilsson and Titiens and Lucca, her silver voice filling the air like a choir of angels, or hushing the audience by a holy repose, then the Church of the Divine Paternity will strew the first bouquets at the feet of her who, loving both the church and the drama, improves all the gifts which God has given her.

Naval Engagement on the Ohio—Two Men Killed.

Our community was shocked, last evening, at the intelligence of the killing of Maj. A. J. Harrington, Deputy United States Marshal, of this city, at Maysville, yesterday afternoon. Maj. Harrington, on Friday last, received instructions from the clerk of the United States court at Louisville, directing him to seize the towboat Kate Dickson, on account of some suit brought against her in that city, process in pursuance of which she was attempting to evade. When these instructions were received the boat was lying at the Cincinnati wharf, and outside the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Federal court. She remained there until about daylight yesterday morning, Maj. Harrington in the meanwhile keeping close watch on her movements, when she departed up the river.

Maj. Harrington, who had chartered the steamer Champion No. 8 for the purpose, immediately started in pursuit, with Michael Fitzpatrick and one or two others of this city, whose names we are unable to ascertain, as a posse to aid, if necessary, the enforcement of the process. It would appear that the towboat was overtaken at Maysville.

The Champion went up alongside the Kate Dickson, while the latter was tying up at a wharf. Maj. Harrington, on the Champion, was brought face to face with Taylor's son, on the Dickson. Young Taylor asked, "Who are you; what do you want, anyway?" Harrington answered, "I am a United States Marshal, from Covington. My name is Harrington. I have come up to take this boat, and arrest Capt. Taylor. Where is the Captain?"

Young Taylor made some reply, b t at that instant Harrington caught sight of Capt. Taylor, who was at his stateroom window looking down at him, and in the act of aiming at him a shot-gun—double-barrel, some reports say. Without a word Taylor fired at Harrington a load of buck-shot, which penetrated his left side, some of them entering his heart. Harrington fell back into the arms of one of his men, and died almost instantly. Taylor immediately appeared at the guards with a revolver. Four shots were fired at him instantly, one of which passed through his heart, it is supposed, for his death was as instantaneous as Harrington's.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Silver Drums.

A pair of silver kettledrums has just been presented to the Fifth Lancers (British) regiment. These drums, the labor of five months, are intended to replace the silver drums of the regiment destroyed in the fire at the Tower of London. They are hammered out of sheet silver, and are 960 ounces in weight, with mountings of the pure metal. Silver drums are not destined merely for show, for it is well known that the tone produced is both sweet and sonorous. Four other cavalry regiments possess silver kettledrums, First and Second Life-guards, the Royal Horse-guards (blue), and the Third Hussars; the first three regiments receive them as a gift from royalty, and one of them, belonging to the Third Hussars, was won in fair fight at the battle of Dettingen, where it was captured by a trumpeter in face of the enemy.

A Historical Quarrel.

One of the most amusing of the Congressional squabbles was between two gentlemen who were never excited by strong drink—Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote. They were sitting in a room together at Willard's, in 1848, and got into a discussion over a letter written by Gen. Taylor, then a candidate for the Presidency. One word brought on another, and soon the two "grave and reverend" Senators were striking from the shoulder at each other. The noise of the encounter brought neighboring inmates of the hotel into the room, and the combatants were separated, and, after some entreaty, shook hands and made friends.

"Really," said Mr. Foote, "I should not have thought of such a thing as striking Mr. Davis if he had not passed the first blow."

"Are you not mistaken about that?" urged Mr. Davis, apologetically.

"Indeed, I am not!" retorted the impetuous Mr. Foote.

"It is my impression you struck first," pleaded Mr. Davis.

"Oh, no! It was you!"

"No; it was you!"

"But, Mr. Davis, I'll swear it was you."

"And I, Mr. Foote, would swear it wasn't."

"You did strike first."

"I did not strike first."

"You did!"

"I didn't!"

"You did, I say!"

"I say I didn't!"

"Well!" exclaimed Mr. Foote, "there shan't be any dispute as to who struck first this time"—and as he spoke he dealt Mr. Davis a stinging blow on the cheek. The astonished friends sprang between the two gentlemen and prevented further hostilities. Pledges were exacted from all present to deny that there had been any "unpleasantness;" but I have the above from good Southern authority, as the commencement of a feud not yet settled.—*Washington Chronicle.*

"Dead or Alive."

They seem remarkably particular about the payment of rewards for the capture of banditti "dead or alive" in California. Rewards of that sort were offered for the capture of Chevez, one of Vasquez' band of highwaymen. He was pursued from one of the southern counties of California into Arizona, where a few days since he was shot by a party of men who had undertaken the job of capturing Chevez dead or alive. To avoid lawyers' quibbles and delays of all sorts in getting the reward, the captors simply cut off Chevez' head and put it into a bottle, and with that ghastly trophy set out for Sacramento to claim the reward. Arrived there, the authorities refused to pay a dollar of the reward offered until the head was identified as that of the bandit. Accordingly the claimants, carrying it with them, went to San Juan, where Chevez had once lived, and there witnesses were found who made affidavit that the decapitated head was that which had rested on his shoulders. The captors, still bearing that horrid evidence of their right to the reward, reinforced by these affidavits, thereon returned to Sacramento to find that the appropriation making the reward had lapsed, so they couldn't get a dollar for killing their man and cutting off his head. Not in the least discouraged, however, they had the head hermetically sealed up to be kept for identification until the next Legislature shall pass a bill appropriating money for payment of the reward. The story of these reward-claimants traveling about with the head of the man they killed in the hope of capturing the reward for taking him, dead or alive, is a startling commentary on the barbarism of the laws that legalize the offer of such rewards, which are simply rewards for murder; and, as in this case, are taken advantage of only by bloodthirsty mercenaries, themselves evidently richly deserving the halter.

A California Fruit Farm.

In Santa Barbara county, California, there is an immense farm of 2,000 acres, owned by Mr. Elwood Cooper. He has in prospect a small fortune from his nut-bearing and fruit trees. He has 12,500 almond-trees three years old, also 3,500 walnut-trees from one to three years old; these will begin to bear in about five years. Of the olive he has 4,000 trees, and will plant out 1,000 cuttings this season. Of the domestic fruits he has a large orchard. He has a warm, sheltered nook in a canon in the foot-hills, just large enough for 1,000 lemon-trees, which will be planted the coming season. Mr. Cooper will go to Sicily this fall and procure the pure and unadulterated Sicily lemons, the best known to commerce. Of forest trees he has 60,000 of the Eucalyptus globulus and 10,000 Eucalyptus rostrata, or red gums. He has a large number of the Yarrah, a variety of the Eucalypti. This tree, unlike the others named, is of a slow growth, but a much more durable quality of timber. When the orchards of nut-bearing trees come into full bearing, 100 men will be required the year round to cultivate, gather, and prepare the fruit for market.

Wonders of Science.

Some marvels of human ingenuity may be seen at the London Scientific Exhibition. Thus, a machine, loaned by Sir W. Armstrong, the great gunmaker, measures thickness up to the one-thousandth part of an inch, and another, on the same principle, to the one-millionth part. The delicate balance of Mr. Oertling carries 8,000 grains, and turns distinctly with the one-thousandth part of a single grain. Among the historical instruments is the chronometer sent by the Royal United Service Institution, which was twice carried out by Capt. Cooke, and again by Capt. Oaligh in 1787. When the crew of the Bounty mutinied, this veteran timekeeper was carried to Pitcairn's Island by the mutineers, and sold by Adams in 1808 to an American captain who touched there. He sold it in Chili, and in 1840 it was bought at Valparaiso by Sir Thomas Herbert, taken to China by him, and finally brought back to England in the Blenheim.

Capt. Grace, ex-Treasurer of Colleton county, S. C., who has been accused of being largely in default, settled his accounts recently, when it was found that there was a balance in his favor of $1,784.93.

WIDDER GREEN'S LAST WORDS.

"I'm goin' to die!" says the Widder Green,
"I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene;
It ain't no place for me to stay
In such a world as 'tis to-day.
Such works and ways is too much for me,
Nobody can't let nobody be;
The girls is flounced from top to toe,
And that is the bull o' what they know.
The men is mad on bonds an' stocks,
Swearin' an' shootin' an' pickin' locks.
I'm really afraid I'll be hung myself
Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
There ain't a creetur but knows to-day
I never a lunatic was any way,
But since all crazy folks go free
I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me!
There's another matter that's pesky hard—
I can't go into a neighbor's yard
And say, 'How be you?' or borry a pan
But what the paper'll have it in
'We're pleased to say that Widder Green
Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keene.'
Or: 'Our worthy friend Miss Green has gone
Down to Barkhamsted to see her son.'
Great Jerusalem! can't I stir
Without a-raisin' some feller's fur?
There ain't no privacy, so to say,
No more than if this was the judgment day.
An' as fur meetin'—I want to swear
Whenever I put my head in there!
Why, even Old Hundred's spoiled and done,
Like every thing else under the sun;
It used to be so solemn and slow,
Praise to the Lord from men below—
Now it goes like a gallopin' steer,
High diddle diddle! there and here.
No respect to the Lord above
No more'n ef He was hand and glove
With all the creturs he ever made
An' all the jigs that was ever played.
Preachin', too—but here I'm dumb;
But I'll tell you what! I'd like it some
Ef good old Parson Nathan Strong
Out o' his grave would come along
An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire—
Judgment an' justice is my desire.
'Tain't all love and sickish sweet
That makes this world or t'other complete.]
But, law! I'm told! I'd better be dead
When the world's a-turnin' over my head;
Sperits talkin' like 'ternal fools,
Bible kicked out o' deestrict schools,
Crazy creetures a-murderin' round—
Honest folks better be under ground.
So fare-ye-well! this airthly scene
Won't no more be pestered by Widder Green."

Pith and Point.

A business that is picking up—the rag-gatherer's.

Dried apples are becoming a fashionable dessert for swell parties.

It is very in-jury-ous for twelve men to be locked up in a court-house.

However enraged he may be, it only takes the slightest transportation to make a clam calm.—*Cincinnati News.*

Young Mistress—"It's your Sunday out next week Jane, is it not?" Jane—"Lor, mum? why, you've forgotten; it's yours!"

A vegetarian who was dodging an infuriated bull behind a tree, exclaimed: "You ungrateful beast! you toss a vegetarian, who never ate beef in his life! Is that the return you make?"

Dignity—"Did I see you turn your nose up at me?" Impudence—"Don't know, I'm sure!" Dignity—"*Did* you turn it up?" Impudence—"Well, I tried, and *you* make me think I succeeded!"—*Fun.*

Mrs. Malaprop writes to sympathise with poor Payson Weston on his great walking feet having come off. She doesn't wonder at it, considering the awful amount of work they have had.—*Punch.*

"I wish I might die," sighed a middle-aged maiden, as she hung like a limp bolster out of the third story front window, on a Sunday afternoon, and espied the man whom she had once coquettishly rejected placidly propelling an $18 baby-cart.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A gentleman in this city has a pair of pantaloons which were worn by one of his ancestors a hundred years ago. They are made of home-spun cloth, except the seat, which is of thick leather. It is inferred from this that the original owner was a book agent.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

MARY'S LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb,
We've heard it o'er and o'er,
Until that little lamb becomes
A perfect little bore.
So I propose to make a grave,
And dig it deep and wide;
That Mary's lamb and all its bards
Be buried side by side.

A base-ballist named Miller, formerly catcher of the St. Louis club, died in Philadelphia last week. In his last moments he was delirious, and fancied he was at his place in the ball-field, facing his old pitcher, Bradley. His last words were: "Two out, Brad—steady, now—he wants a high ball—steady, Brad—there, I knew it; that settles it."

Mr. Lanier speaks of "ghosts of goods once fleshed and fair." As if he had said, "Remnants of calico dresses once occupied by pretty girls." It is plain enough when you understand it. Or, stay! perhaps he referred to the striped stockings worn by the foremothers. Good heavens! will some friendly breeze fan this aching brow!—*Rochester Democrat.*

A new lawn game is called "Vexillo." It has not been introduced here yet, but it is said to resemble croquet, and we presume the way to play it is for one young miss to make a misstroke, and then another tells her that she cheats, and she says "I don't cheat half as much as you do," after which they both pitch the mallets over the fence go into the house, and don't speak to each other for six weeks.

A certain eminent physician, being invited to a dinner party, arrived at the house of his host at a somewhat earlier hour than had been named as the dinner hour. He accordingly strolled out of the house into a church-yard which was hard by. When dinner was announced, the doctor was absent, and an inquiry was made as to where he was. "Oh," said one of the guests, who had seen him in the church-yard, "he is paying a visit to some of his old patients."

The other evening a carriage being driven up Maple street had to come to a dead halt to prevent running over a child three or four years old who was seated in the center of the street. "Is that your child?" asked the driver of a man who lounged forward and beckoned to the dust-covered offspring. "Guess he is," was the slowly spoken answer. "Aren't you afraid he'll be run over some day?" "He may be. His brother was run over last year about this time, and the folks made up a purse of $100 for me!" Perhaps the memory of that purse had nothing to do with the other child being in the road.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When Mrs. David Patterson, of Green Bay, Wis., got up the other morning, she found the dead body of her husband lying in the pantry, with his face to the floor. He had been suffering from disease of the throat, and it is supposed that he had gone to find something to relieve his hard breathing, but finding nothing he was choked to death.

A MARVEL OF TATTOOING.

Remarkable Subject from the Hands of the Skillful Chinese Tartars.

[From the New York Sun.]

Capt. George Costentenus, a descendant of a noble Greek family, from the province of Albania, arrived in New York yesterday in the Servia. From head to foot on every inch of his body, including even his scalp and the soles of his feet, he is a mass of the most artistic and elaborately colored tattooing, in letters, signs, and figures of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and reptiles. Capt. Costentenus is tall, dark complexioned, of superb physique, and about forty-five years of age. He does not read English, but converses fluently in his own tongue, and in the Italian, Arab, Turkish, and Persian languages, and speaks a little French and German, and a few words of English. The climate here affects him so that he keeps muffled in a coarse suit lined with fur, with a soft round cap pulled down over his forehead, and a thick pair of gloves on his hands. His heavy beard only partially conceals the tattooing on his weather-beaten face.

Constentenus' early history is that of many Albanians. He has always been a soldier of fortune. In 1867 he and eleven others penetrated Chinese Tartary and sided with the rebels. The party were captured, and two or three were killed, and the rest were submitted to an ordeal of tattooing, which only wo survived, Capt. Constentenus and a Spaniard, who has since died. The operation lasted three months, and was performed daily. Six men held him down while a seventh wielded the tattooing apparatus. At the conclusion of the operation he regained his health, and was freed by the Tartars, instead of making his escape, as was reported.

This tattooing was done to warn outside barbarians of the danger of penetrating the Tartars' domains.

Nothing like the Captain's person has ever been seen in civilized countries. By the side of his gorgeously embellished cuticle the tattooing of South Sea Islanders fades into insignificance. The material used was indigo and cinnabar, the former producing a black and the latter a red. At a first glance the Captain's body seems to be covered with a Turkish shawl, but a closer examination shows that the pictures in two colors are produced by unnumbered points. On his forehead are animals and inscriptions, and on the face star-like figures. On the hands are numerous red points, and figures resembling sculptures, as well as long tailed, panther-like shapes. The ears are absolutely the only part of the body free from tattooing, even the scalp being embellished. On the neck, chest, abdomen, back, and extremities, the skin is a mass of symmetrically arranged and admirably executed figures of monkeys, tigers, lions, elephants, peacocks, storks, swans, snakes, crocodiles, lizards, mingled with bows, arrows, leaves, flowers, and fruits. Between the figures are words in Berminian in blue and red letters, and simple points or stars and circles. The original skin is invisible. On the palms of the hands are indescribable figures, and little figures are on the inside of the fingers. On the back sides of both feet to the toes are blue points, and from the toes to the nails are red lines. Altogether there are 888 tattooed pictures on the entire body—on the forehead, 2; neck, 8; chest, 56; back, 37; abdomen, 52; upper extremities, 101; lower extremities, 137—yet the Captain is in perfect health.

The instrument used in tattooing, the Captain says, was divided into three parts. The part holding the fluid was slit like a pen four inches long and an inch and a half wide, coming down brass four inches long, and on top was a third piece, four inches long, of iron, with a knob at the end. The three parts were joined by capsules. The instrument was inserted between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand to guide it, and the right hand made the punctures with extreme rapidity.

The Captain has several scars on his person as evidence of his numerous engagements, and these show plainly through the tattooing. He has seen every country in the world except America. He is going to the Centennial Exhibition.

A Printer's Dream.

A printer sat in his office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, while his face looked weary and worn with care; while sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly round him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and, sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cow bell tolled, for the peaceful rest of his cow-hide sole. As he wandered among the shades, that smoke and scorch in the lower Hades, he shortly observed an iron door, that creakingly swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed by a red-hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out, and watching for travelers thereabout, and with growling voice the echoes woke: "Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones, who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when dead it is too late; I will show the place where I melt them thin, with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead, and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there's the red-hot grindstone to grind down his nose, and red-hot rings to wear on his toes, and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red-hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm while I roll them over and cook to a turn." With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke; but still at times so real did it seem, that he cannot believe it was all a dream; and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin, of the fate of those who save their tin, and never pay the printer.

A NUMBER of gentlemen lately from the East were congregated on a street corner in San Francisco the other day, when they saw a two-horse dray loaded down with what they took to be lead bars, stalled on Montgomery street. Great was their surprise when informed that the lead bars were silver bricks from the Bonanza mines, being taken to Flood & O'brien's bank, and that over a hundred thousand dollars in value was intrusted to the custody of one man, and hauled around the streets like any other merchandise.

MARY K. DALLAS writes: "The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she dare not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in danger. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of women at any age the better. It is almost a test of purity. In girlhood do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush."

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Specialties in Medicine.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for $1.50 (post-paid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.

DR. WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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HABITUAL constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* nightly for four or six weeks.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT may be used to advantage where any liniment is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used internally.

SHALLENBERGER'S Ague Pills do not sicken the stomach or act on the bowels. One dose stops the chills, and vigorous health follows. Nothing in them to injure an infant.

FOR general debility the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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DR. RADWAY'S
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disap[illegible] melancholy; increase [illegible] and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite [illegible] food, no more sour eructations [illegible] gestion, calm and undisturbed [illegible] and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, [illegible] pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to [illegible].

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6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

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In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

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INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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The filled Auger raised from the bottom of the well without lifting the shaft. Bores a 17 inch hole from 50 to 100 feet in one day. Can make any size. Boulders and Quicksand handled with ease. Complete Rig $100. Territory selling rapidly. Send for Circular.
O. RUST, Patentee, Macon, Mo.

$40 TO $60 A DAY made by operating the ROSS WELL AUGER. Bores a hole from 20 to 40 inches in diameter, 100 feet a day easy. Send for illustrated catalogue. Elevates the dirt without removing the shafting.
O. MARTIN,
Patentee & Proprietor,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

Morgan's Well Auger bores 20 feet per hour, by one man and horse, without lifting shafting. Bores from 1 to 4 feet in width. The Auger is filled and raised by horse and lowered by hand. Rights for sale. Circulars free. A. W. Morgan, Glenn's Blk. Indianapolis.

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Is a Great Nerve Stimulant.
It equalizes the Circulation.
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It relaxes Stiffened Cords.
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It is invaluable in Paralysis.
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It cures Spinal Weakness.
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THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, *so inevitable with other styles* of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, *sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses* of threshing.

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ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are *entirely dispensed with*; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

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FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

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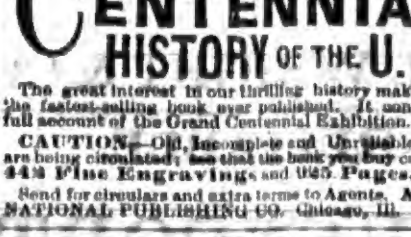

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Diseases, like rivers, spring from small causes. The roaring river may not be easily diverted from its course, nor the neglected disease from its destructive work. Taken in time, disease, which is merely an interrupted function, may be averted by the use of Nature's remedy,
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It combines the medicinal properties of the best mineral waters in the world.
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The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

$25 TO $50 PER DAY
Can Actually be Made with the
Great Western **Well Auger**

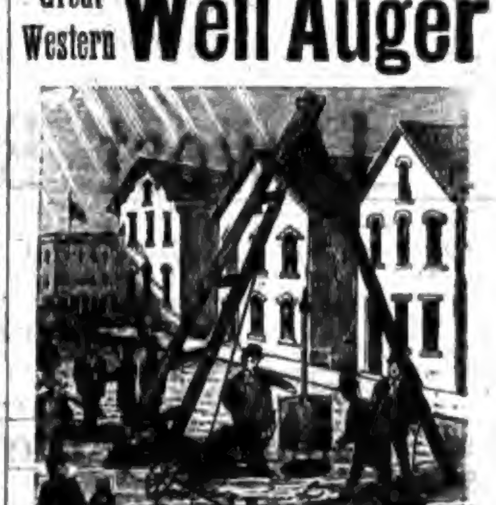

WE MEAN IT!
And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.
OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from
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And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan.
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GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements *bona fide*. Address
GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO.,
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Dr. J. A. SHERMAN respectfully notifies the afflicted to beware of traveling impostors who are going about the country selling imitation appliances and poisonous mixture as curative compound, fraudulently pretending to furnish his method, and thus endangering the lives and causing irreparable injury to the unfortunate. He has no agents, nor has he ever instructed any one in his business. Dr. Sherman is now in Chicago, where those interested may consult him in person, and reap the benefit of his experience and remedies. For his address see Chicago papers. Principal office, 1 Ann Street, New York. Books, with likenesses of cases before and after cure, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

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This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, $15, $20 and $25 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys' sizes. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balances, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches. Chains from $2 to $12 each. All the latest styles of Jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by Express; by ordering six, you get one free. Send Postal Order and we will send the Goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular. Address COLLINS' METAL WATCH FACTORY, 335 Broadway, New York City.

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In American and Swiss Watches,

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and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

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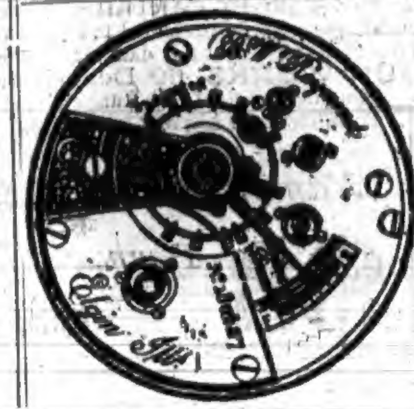

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HARDWARE STORE

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This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

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This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

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Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

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All the latest POEMS and MISSELANIOUS BOOKS constantly on hand or ordered. Blank Books, Pocket Memorandas, Portmonies and Bill Books, WRITING PAPERS. All Styles and prices ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS just received for the Holliday trade Over $300.00 worth of Juvenile and Toy Books, which will be sold at panic prices. Smith's Gold Pens, warranted the best. Also steel Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink and Ink Stands &c.

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Covered with best Cover ever invented **Free Of Charge**

Davenport has an exclusive right to use this book cover in Auburn, and will give his potrons the benefit of the same.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

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Bargains! Bargains!

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entiae stock will be made Leaders, and sold at loss than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm.	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	6 40 pm	1 10 pm	6 00 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 18 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 16 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	5 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 26p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	6 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 52	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5-a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 46		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 06		12 26a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		3 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East. No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	Going West. No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.30	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.06	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.29
7.34	12.25	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.55	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.86
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.28	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.34	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0.	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A SCUTR AHP, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r

Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
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Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2,36 a m,	5:00 p m
Waterloo	2,04 "	2.46 "	5:20 "
Sedan	2.14	2.48	5:37 "
Corunna	2,57	2,57	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:25 "
Waterloo	2:57 "	2.56 "	6.32 "
Butler	2.48	3,07 "	6.50 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 39	11 36
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 05
Defiance	2 50	9 25	1 56
Auburn	4 00	11 13	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 18
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	*8 36am	*5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 39	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 28
Auburn	2 08	10 32	3 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 13	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 38	7 28
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	466 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA.	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	323 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, (Sundays excepted)	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation (Sat ex)	5 00 p m
Omaha Express (Sun ex)	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JUNE 29th, 1876. Number 26.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$1.50 | Six Months,...... $1.

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½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben Counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.

O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

NEW

Meat Market

The undersigned has opened a meat market at Markle's old stand, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of fresh meats of all kinds, at reasonable prices, and asks a share of the public patronage.

Nov, 1-3m. JOHN TREESH.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

OF

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement

AT THE

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,

S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,

GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.

JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

We wish some of our subscribers would pay up. We don't like to stop the paper yet there are some who could not blame us, their subscription has run for three, four, and five years. Is that business.

◆

The Centennial Exhibition is to remain open just six months. The number of visitors hoped for and the number necessary to render it a complete success is 10,000,000. One month of the [illegible] just closed and the attendance in that time has been just 1,000,000. Considering the incompleteness of the show, and the great number of people who are deferring their visits till later in the season, we regard the results of the first month as quite satisfactory, and look on them as auguring well for the full ten millions during the entire season.

◆

The elephant in Montgomery Queen's Circus San Francisco discovered a pocket in the back part of a girl's dress as she was leaning against the rope and looking the other way. He reached in with his trunk and brought out and apple which he ate. Another trial yielded a package of gum drops and a third some peanuts. Again he essayed and got hold of a bottel of ammonia the contents of which went the way of the apple the candy and the peanuts. Instantly the resentful elephant obliterated the girl's bustle filling the air with bits of cloth, newspaper and whalebone They covered her with a shawl end took her home.

◆

There is one thing on which a husband and wife never have and never can agree and that is on what constitutes a well-beaten carpet. When the article is clean it's a man's impression that it should be removed, and he be allowed to wash up and quietly retire. But a woman's appetite for carpet-beating is never appeased while a man has a whole muscle in his body. And if he waited until she volutarily gave the signal to stop he might beat away until he dropped down dead. It is directly owing to his superior strenght of mind that the civilized world is not a widow this day. —Danbury News.

◆

HAPPINESS.—The idea has been transmitted from generation to generation, that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone, a single gem so rare that all search after it is in vain all effort for it hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a Mosaic Composed of many smaller stones. Each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value but when all are grouped together and judiciously combined and set the for in a pleasing and graceful whole—a costly jewel. Trample not under foot then the little pleasures which a gracious providence scatters in the daily path and which in eager search after some great and exciting joy we are so apt to overlook. Why should we always keep our eyes fixed on the bright distant horizon while there are so many lovely roses in the garden in which we are permitted to walk? The very ardor of our chase after happiness may be the reason that she so often eludes our grasp. We pantingly strain after her when she has been graciously brought night unto us.

Opinions of the Press on the Nominations.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The nomination of Governor Hayes for the presidency is a virtual avowal that the Republican party prefers not to challenge the judgment of the country on any of its members who has been hitherto known in connection with national affairs.

New York World.

The nomination of Hayes is a collapse and not a compromise. * * * The wrangling and feversmitten republicans have given us our platform, by abandoning every pretense of concern for the daily increasing sufferings of a tax-ridden and misgoverned people.

New York Sun.

But it selected a man unknown to statesmanship, unknown to reform, and unknown in party traditions; it took him as the only hope of averting the triumph of the great corruptionist with whom the party would have been whirled to the run which awaits it in any event.

New York Tribune.

A strong candidate may strengthen some of the weak spots of a platform which is barely able to stand alone; but if a weak candidate is put upon a weak platform both will fall together, and the Republican party with them.

New York Express.

On the whole we are of opinion that this new platform is as much of a humbug as were all the old ones of the same party. Four years ago one of the main planks in their declaration of principles was that of civil service reform everybody knows how they have lived up to it.

New York Daily Bulletin.

There are two noteworthy features in the Cincinnati platform 1, The plank relating to currency makes no mention of the resumption act, but speaks of the pledge of 1869 and declares that it must be kept by a "continuous and steady progress to specie payments;" which we take to be something very different from what would have to be done in resuming under the act of 1875. 2, The platform has not one single word on the question of reduction of taxation and economy in public expenditures; which is a most discouraging fact to every class of the community.

Brooklyn Eagle.

[Seaking of the platform.] The party that thus reaffirms opposition to the parceling out of the public domain to corporations has by single acts of its representatives given away territories greater in extent than the state of New York and if it is now repentant it must be because even the monopolists are gorged with favors alike profit able to those who granted them and to those who received them.

Philadelphia Times.

Expediency has come again with mediocrity as its handmaid to extricate the once proud Republican party of the nation and Rutherford B. Hayes is its candidate for the most important and responsible trust of the civilized world. The party that of all others was the offspring of patriotic conviction that commanded the first intellects of the country as its champions and that has achievements to point to in man's noblest struggles for man which are as richest jewels in the diadem of enlightened liberty has just groped and of crawled through eigh years of stubborn incompetency and now makes the confession that its highest councils must take refuge in littleness again to save it from itself. * * * The Cincinnati convention was like the councils of the lieutenants of the Macedonian chieftain when he surrendered his crown to debauchery and left them to struggle for the succession.

Philadelphia Press.

Had Blaine been nomiuated Pennsyvania would have rung with grateful responses. As it is even the respected name of Governor Hayes failed at first to awaken even the slightest enthusiasm and while our people last night retired to their beds satisfied with him they were thoroughly convinced that they had been deprived for their favorite by the lowest arts of contriving politicians.

Philadelphia North American.

Hayes won because of his comparative obscurity.

Harrisburg Daily Patriot.

There are other requisites for the presidency besides success in contests like those in which the Cincinnati candidtes is conspicuously wanting. In ability and experience he is far below the measure of the present occupant of the presidential chair. But Hayes will serve as well as another as the candidate of a rapidly-dissolving political organization that has outlived its usefulness and its honor.

The Post and Mail says: "While the West was disappointed in the failure to nominate Mr. Blaine, it greatly perfers Mr. Hayes to and of the other candidates and will give him the same earnest, cordial and united support it would have given the favorite.

The Inter-Ocean, speaking of Gov. Hayes, say no man could bring out the full strength of the party more than he will. The local press agree that the nomination of Mr. Wheeler for the second place on the ticket was the best and strongest that could be made. The first announcement of the nominations was not received with the most enthusiasm, but there is a feeling amongst thinking men that the nominations will prove wise and that the support they will receive here will be of the strongest kind.

◆

EUREKA.—The readers of the Democrat, and especially a large number of our lady readers, will be rejoiced to learn that a remedy has at last been discovered, that is almost infallible cure for all kinds of piles. And it is nothing more nor less than simply butter. Apply it to the parts affected, and it will cure in twenty-four hours.—Sometimes a number of applications are required. A lady of experience communicated this intelligence to us, and informed us that she had known of the remedy for years and that as the complaint has become so general among her sex, she considered it her duty to make the fact known. Let our friends give it a trial.—Goshen Democrat.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deitchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jno. Houlton deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

W. L. BLAIR, Adm'r

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing, planing, matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,

Munroe Block. Syracuse, N. Y

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn. Water-brash, coming up of food afte eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cent and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cent two doses will relieve you.

GILES' LINIMENT

TRADE MARK

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuraligia, Face ache, Rheumatism Gout, Frosted Feet, chilblains, sore throat Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal.

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No 265 4th avenue New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times wys unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, with no benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle

Sold by J. H. EHLERS.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE Albany and Schenectady railroad depot, at Hudson, N. Y., together with 100 loaded cars and several canal boats, was burned last week. Loss about $400,000....A New York dispatch says the latest defalcation in the Methodist Book Concern affords some astonishing revelations. Henry Schroder, the alleged defaulting clerk, is in Ludlow street jail, being unable to get bail. It is thought that the deficit will not amount to over $25,000, although there is a possibility of its being double that sum.

THE WEST.

THE terrible story of a Sioux raid upon ranches on the Platte river, in Colorado, is confirmed. The savages appear to have been a marauding party in quest of cattle to supply the warriors assembled to fight Crook. Fifteen herders were killed and their cattle driven off.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 1,299,371 bushels of wheat; 1,428,138 bushels of corn; 316,057 bushels of oats; 53,223 bushels of rye; and 319,688 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,415,477 bushels, against 5,730,263 bushels at this period last year....A San Francisco dispatch announces the destruction by fire of the Bay City Sugar Refinery. Total loss, $350,000.

A NEW pest, in the shape of a small black fly, has made its appearance in Southern Minnesota, and is giving the farmers much uneasiness. It has gone to work vigorously on the wheat, attacking the roots and base of the stalk. When first attacked the wheat turns yellow, and soon withers up and dies. The recent rains have, to some extent, interfered with the operations of the insect; but it is feared this relief will not prove permanent.

THE new directory of Chicago for 1876 shows a total of 159,389 names, an increase of 7,192 over 1875, and a gain in population of 25,172, according to the usual rate of computation. This gives a population of 540,000, in round numbers....William Aden, the brute who murdered his wife, his step-daughter, and a Mrs. Benton, at Cleveland, Ohio, was hung in that city last week....Seven prisoners broke out of the penitentiary at Salt Lake, Utah, last week, after capturing the guard, securing all their guns, pistols, and ammunition, along with three horses, and escaped. Harrison Carter, acting as cook in the penitentiary, was fatally shot.

THE SOUTH.

CHRISTIAN KLOTZ, aged seventeen, last week killed Almira Street, also seventeen, daughter of his employer, residing near Clermont Mills, Md. Confessing his crime, he was taken to a neighboring tree and hauled up, but, being cut down, asked for a gun to shoot himself. It was suggested that he might as well hang himself, when he immediately climbed the tree, placed a rope around his neck, bade the company good-bye, and dropped.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BRISTOW retired from the Treasury Department on the 20th inst. Being questioned by a newspaper correspondent touching the reasons governing this step, the late Secretary replied that it did not now concern the public, as he was no longer a public man. He added that if any one was heard inquiring as to his reasons they might be informed that it was because he wanted to. He had nothing more to give. He said the newspapers would not tell the truth about it anyway. Being informed that should he give a statement of facts in relation thereto it would be published just as given, he said: "Not so. It would be perverted." He added again: "I resign because I want to, because my business demands it, and I ought to. I would have resigned long since, but for the past five months I could not do so without a political significance being attached to it that it did not warrant."

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the Grand Jury have indicted Richard Harrington and Arthur B. Williams for bribery. The first is charged with having, on the 12th of October, 1873, while an Assistant United States Attorney, received $15,000 to have his decision and action influenced in the matter of a motion for a new trial by Hope and Slatter, who were convicted of murder. Williams is charged with giving the money to Harrison as a bribe.

EVIDENCE has been taken before the House Judiciary Committee in the matter of the cable dispatch from Josiah Caldwell, to the effect that the dispatch was sent at the dictation of Mr. Blaine's friends, having been first prepared in this country, telegraphed to London, and again telegraphed back to Mr. Blaine. Col. Tom Scott and one A. P. Robinson, a railroad man, are said to be the parties who prepared and sent the dispatch. They will be called upon by the committee to explain their conduct. It is but just to Mr. Blaine to state, in this connection, that he has received a letter by mail from Caldwell, in which the writer states that he never, directly or indirectly, gave Mr. B. any Fort Smith and Little Rock railroad bonds, and declaring his readiness to forward a sworn statement to this effect, if desired by the committee.

BLUFORD WILSON, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has tendered his resignation.... The correspondence between Mr. Bristow and the President, on the occasion of the former's resigning the Treasury portfolio, is quite brief, and contains the usual formal expressions in communications of this character. Mr. Bristow thanks the President for the honor of the appointment he had conferred upon him, and announces his desire to retire from official life and give attention to his private affairs. The President accepts the resignation, with expressions of a hope that in his retirement from public office the Secretary will find that rest which he could not have in his present position, and desiring that the personal relations between them shall remain in their present pleasant attitude.

THE action of the Senate in the impeachment case of Gen. Belknap indicates pretty clearly that the adjournment of Congress is yet far in the future, the contingency being that the session, with a short recess, may last all summer. The Senate has decided to go on with the trial on the 6th of July, and that it would be illegal to proceed during the recess of Congress. In other words, it decides that it cannot proceed except in the presence of the House. The proposition to postpone the trial until next fall was voted down by a very large majority; and, as the House cannot adjourn without the consent of the Senate, both branches of Congress will be held at the National Capital until the tedious trial is brought to an end.

TREASURER NEW has written a letter to the President asking to be relieved from official duties on the 1st of July....The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: James A. Williamson, Iowa, Commissioner of the General Land Office; W. L. Wilson, of Minnesota, Surveyor General of Minnesota.

THE manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Philadelphia was before the Judiciary Committee the other day, and produced, under protest, the original dispatch sent to Caldwell, in London, telling him to telegraph to the committee an exculpation of Mr. Blaine. The dispatch was without a signature, and the gentleman who brought it to the office and paid the charges, $37.72, in reply to the request of one of the clerks to leave his address, said it was not necessary, and smilingly left the name of "John Smith." Col. Tom Scott was examined, and denied the authorship of the telegram.

THE House of Representatives has passed bills for two much-needed improvements in Washington—a new pavement for Pennsylvania avenue, and a new government for the district....Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, has been appointed by the President Secretary of the Treasury, vice Bristow, resigned.

An order has been issued to the Secretary of War relieving Gen. Schofield from the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, and assigning him to the command of the West Point Military Academy, relieving Col. Ruger. Gen. McDowell will take command of the Military Division of the Pacific. The Division of the South will be discontinued. The Department of the South will be under the command of Col. Ruger.

GENERAL.

ST. JOHNS, Canada, was visited last week by a most disastrous conflagration. A territory six hundred feet wide and a mile in length, embracing the entire business portion of the town, was burned. Seven hotels, nine churches, the Custom-House, Court-House, Postoffice, United States Consulate, two banks, docks, vessels in the river, a portion of the bridge over the Richelieu River, the St. Johns woolen mills, a stone chinaware room, and 250 stores and houses are reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

SURGEON-GENERAL Barnes has thoroughly examined Mr. Blaine's case, and finds him suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and from severe malarial poisoning. These features of his case are complicated somewhat with threatened organic troubles, and Gen. Barnes prescribes absolute rest for several weeks as the indispensable condition of averting very serious consequences, and he orders that rest be taken in some invigorating air on the sea-shore or mountains....Speaker Kerr has gone to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

POLITICAL.

THE committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention to notify Gov. Hayes of his nomination for President visited Columbus the day after the adjournment of the convention, and proceeded to the Executive Chamber, where they were received by Gov. Hayes. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, in a brief speech, formally notified Gov. Hayes of his nomination. The latter replied as follows: "SIR—I have only to say, in response to your information, that I accept the nomination. Perhaps, at the present time, it would be improper for me to say more than this, although even now I should be glad to give some expression to the profound sense of gratitude I feel for the confidence reposed in me by yourselves and those for whom you act. At a future time I shall take occasion to present my acceptance in writing, with my views on the platform." The delegates were then personally introduced to their nominee, and spent considerable time with him, informally conversing on various subjects.

THE New Hampshire Legislature has elected E. H. Rollins (Rep.) United States Senator in the place of Mr. Cragin.

THE Republicans of Maine, at the State Convention last week, nominated Gov. Connor for re-election to the gubernatorial chair, and adopted a resolution strongly indorsing Mr. Blaine, and recommending him as the successor of Mr. Morrill in the United States Senate. ....The President has nominated William J. Hoppin, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at London; James Day, of New Jersey, Second Secretary; George P. Fisher, United States Attorney for Delaware.

FOREIGN.

WHILE the Turkish ministers were in council at Constantinople, a few evenings ago, a dismissed officer suddenly appeared among them, armed with a revolver, and murdered the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, and seriously wounded another member of the Cabinet. It seems most likely that this wholesale butchery must have been the result of a reactionary plot, designed to overwhelm the authors of the recent revolution. The murderer was captured, however, and his confederates, if he had any, made no attempt either to rescue him or to take advantage of his exploit....A carpet manufactory was burned at Ayr, England, last week, and twenty-four female operatives perished in the flames.

BAIRD, the overseer of the woolen works at Ayr, England, where the twenty-four women lost their lives, and who was himself burned to death, locked the door of the room in which the women were, thinking that the alarm of fire was false. A girl who jumped from a window states that she first endeavored to escape by the door, but a man pushed her back....A Constantinople dispatch states that Hassan, the assassin of the Turkish officials, was hanged three days after the perpetration of the bloody deed....A London *Times* dispatch from Calcutta reports an alarming outbreak of cholera in Gulwada, a village on the Bombay and Baroda railway. Of 200 inhabitants, 100 died in three days.

TWO DISASTROUS conflagrations are reported in Russia—one in Moscow, where fifty houses were destroyed, and the other in Caucasus, where three-quarters of the city was consumed. ....Paris dispatches received in London report the Czar as expressing a confident hope that he will spend more tranquil days hereafter than those he has just passed at Ems. The remark is interpreted to mean that all projects for active intervention in Turkish affairs are abandoned for the present....Brent, the Louisville forger, has been released by the British authorities.

THE London papers sharply criticise the policy of the British Government in releasing the Louisville forger, Brent....A Cairo dispatch says that accounts of alleged defeats of the Egyptians by the Abyssinians are officially contradicted. The war terminated on the 9th of March last, and no fighting has occurred since.

THE great plague continues its ravages in Asiatic Turkey. During the month of May there were 1,122 death from this cause in the city of Bagdad. There are also reports of cholera in that region....The mother of the late Sultan of Turkey is accused in some quarters of being at the bottom of the late assassination of the Government officials in that country. She is said to have instigated Hassan, the assassin, to perform the bloody deeds, and to have aided him by spying out the movements of the War Minister, whose life was plotted against and destroyed.

THE news from Turkey again causes fears that war will break out between Servia and Turkey. Southern Hungary is furnishing soldiers for the Servian army....The English press and Parliament are sorely worried about the extradition treaty.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, June 16.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed. Black, of counsel for the accused, read a long paper, declining to plead further on the ground that the respondent had already been substantially acquitted, as the order of the Senate asserting its jurisdiction was not passed by a two-thirds vote. Counsel for the defense asked that the paper be filed, but objection was made by Edmunds, and also by the managers. Pending the discussion, it was discovered that a quorum was not present, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, with Mr. Blackburn in the chair. Various amendments to the bill were offered and rejected. No quorum being present, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 17.—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President calling attention to the near approach of the new fiscal year, and the failure of Congress, so far, to make provisions for the ordinary expenses of the Government; also, to the laws forbidding the expenditure of unexpended balances, and requiring that they be covered into the treasury at the end of the next fiscal year. He further stated that if the appropriation bills are not matured before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the Government will be greatly embarrassed for want of funds, and submits a joint resolution to extend the appropriations for the consular, diplomatic and postal services, the support of the army and navy, etc., for the present fiscal year to the next. Ordered printed, and to lie on the table....The protest of leading men of the Osage Indian nation against the establishment of a Territorial Government for the Indian country was ordered printed and referred. ....Consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap was resumed. Black, of counsel for the accused, stated that there were reasons why the trial should not go on on the 6th of July, as ordered. He therefore moved that it be postponed until November next, and appealed to the managers not to oppose the motion. He stated that the managers understood his reasons for not going on with the trial, and he, therefore, hoped they would agree to the postponement. Lord, on behalf of the managers, asked leave to consult with the House of Representatives, which was granted; and the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned.

House.—The bill to confirm to Chicago the title to the land in that city known as the Fort Dearborn addition, fronting on the lake shore, was passed.... The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, explaining the necessity of having the various appropriation bills passed before July 1. (An abstract of the message is given in the Senate proceedings above). Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, remarked that the message was unusual, and in his opinion altogether unnecessary. Still it should have respectful reference and consideration. On his motion it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations....Lord, in behalf of the managers of the Belknap impeachment trial, called attention to the application of defendant's counsel for a postponement of the trial. The matter was debated, but without arriving at a decision the House went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, and shortly after adjourned.

MONDAY, June 19.—*Senate.*—The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House of Representatives. West, Hamlin and Davis were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate.... After a protracted secret session, the Senate refused to grant the motion for a postponement of the impeachment trial until November, but at the same time consented to take up a new branch of the subject, being a plea by defendant's counsel that, inasmuch as the vote by which the Senate assumed jurisdiction over the case was less than two-thirds, jurisdiction has not been lawfully assumed, and the Senate has no power to proceed with the trial. Arguments will be heard on this question on the 6th of July. The Senate having been notified that the defense will summon nearly 200 witnesses, appointed a committee to single out from this number such as are material and important in the case....The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, then adjourned until July 6.

House.—Randall offered a resolution appointing Cox Speaker pro tem. in the absence of the Speaker, which resolution was adopted....The Army Appropriation bill was passed....Holman, Blount, and Waldron were appointed a conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

TUESDAY, June 20.—*Senate.*—In response to a resolution adopted by the Senate some time ago, the Secretary sent in a list of the defaulters to the Government for the past forty years, together with the amount of the defalcations....The Finance Committee reported favorably on the House joint resolution authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 in silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes....Wright reported back from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and recommended that it be postponed until the first day of the next session. So ordered. ....The Senate devoted nearly all the afternoon and the evening session to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

House.—The Committee on the Freedmen's Bank reported resolutions recommending the indictment of Gen. O. O. Howard, Henry D. Cooke and other managers of the institution....The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers was passed. Under its provisions all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors, and marines, are to be allowed $8.33⅓ per month for the period of service between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, deducting all bounties previously paid under United States or State laws. The bill is not to apply to substitutes, or men who were discharged on their own application for other cause than disability incurred in the service, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion, or to persons discharged on the ground of minority....The bill relating to land patents was passed. It provides that all patents for lands which have been or may be issued shall in all actions to recover the title or possession of land have the same effect as if issued to the party entitled thereto at the time such party was or may be authorized to make any proof of a right to such patent....A bill in relation to judgment liens was passed....Bills were also passed to prevent the sale and use of adulterated and explosive illuminating oils, and authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river, from some point in Buffalo county, Wis., to some point in Winona county, Minn....Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill (the last general appropriation bill). Ordered printed. The bill appropriates $14,587,804, against $26,644,350 in the corresponding bill last year, a reduction of $12,076,570....Riddle introduced a bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax on notes of State banks.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.—*Senate.*—Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill to transfer the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department, and recommended that it be postponed until the first Thursday after the first Monday in December next. Ingalls asked that it be laid on the table for the present. So ordered....The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate, after striking out the clause transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. ..Morton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire what laws there are to protect the inviolability of private dispatches, and what legislation is necessary to protect the same from seizure, by unauthorized and irresponsible persons, to report by bill or otherwise....The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Lot M. Morrill as Secretary of the Treasury....The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $10,000,000 in silver coin in exchange for legal-tenders, was passed. An amendment was added providing that the trade-dollar be not hereafter a legal tender.

House.—The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, June 22.—*Senate.*—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed. The increase made by the Senate over the House bill is $3,685,600, a decrease from the bill of last year of $896,000. An amendment was adopted intended to prohibit the employment of large forces of laborers in the navy yards for political purposes, by forbidding any increase of the working force just before Presidential or Congressional elections except when the Secretary shall publicly make certificate that the needs of the service demand such increase.

House.—The House devoted the entire day, and a long night session, to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted, repealing the law providing for the registration of voters in large cities in national elections.

EXTRADITION.

The President Officially Announces the Abrogation of the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

President Grant last week sent to Congress a message respecting the extradition treaty with Great Britain. After stating at length the provisions of the treaty, and criticising the action taken by the British Government in the Winslow and Brent cases, the President says:

It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to announce to you that Her Majesty's Government has finally released both of these fugitives, Winslow and Brent, and set them at liberty, thus omitting to comply with the provisions and requirements of the treaty under which extradition of fugitive criminals is made between the two Governments. The position thus taken by the British Government, if adhered to, cannot but be regarded as the abrogation and annulment of the article of the treaty on extradition. Under these circumstances, it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this Government to make demands upon that Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor to entertain any requisition of that character from that Government under the treaty. It will be a cause of deep regret if a treaty which has been thus beneficial in its practical operations, which has worked so well and so efficiently, and which, notwithstanding the exciting and, at the same time, violent and political disturbances of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, has given rise to no complaints on the part of either Government against either its spirit or its provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society, and to the general interests of both countries. Its violation or annulment would be a retrograde step in international intercourse. I have been anxious, and have made efforts to enlarge its scope, and to make a new treaty which would be a still more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime; at the same time I have felt it my duty to decline to entertain a proposition made by Great Britain, pending its refusal to execute the existing treaty, to amend it by practically conceding by treaty the identical conditions which that Government demands under its act of Parliament.

In addition to the impossibility of the United States entering upon negotiations under the menace of an intended violation or a refusal to execute the terms of an existing treaty, I deemed it inadvisable to treat of only the one amendment proposed by Great Britain, while the United States desired an enlargement of the list of crimes for which extradition may be asked, and other improvements which experience has shown might be embodied in a new treaty.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether the article of the treaty relating to extradition is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the Government of the United States, or as forming part of the supreme law of the land. Should the attitude of the British Government remain unchanged, I shall not, without the expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take any action, either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals, under the treaty of 1842. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

[By Our Own Correspondent.]

The buildings and grounds being in a near state of completion, it is proper that the epistolary melange or pot-pourri style, should conform to the advance of the exhibition from chaos to system. The space within the compass of a letter being rather circumscribed, and abhorring a pent-up Utica in a corresponding sense, I will attempt to embody arrangement, while the rhapsody will not be lost, in the prosaical, believing that the general public accepts the trite saying, that "variety is the spice of life." First, let the reader remember, and retain these letters for reference, that the good genius of the exhibition is order. This begins with classification. There are seven departments, fifty-two groups, and seven hundred and thirty-nine classes. First department only is given in this letter. Mining and metallurgy classing from 100 to 109, composed of minerals, ores, stones, mining products, metallurgical products, mining engineering. One hundred and ten to one hundred and nineteen, metallurgical products; one hundred and twenty-four to one hundred and twenty-nine, mining engineering.

While there are few comments made upon this important department of the exhibition, it is, nevertheless, one of the most powerful auxiliaries in aiding the general management. To realize the value of this aid, imagine a city with a population of 50,000 souls (the number in round figures), of attaches, visitors, exhibitors, in attendance. Taking the average, these, in a majority of cases, are strangers. Yet, with all this daily influx, there has been no disturbance, excepting, incidentally, less than a half dozen. This is extraordinary, and deserves the consideration of the municipal heads of our country. Col. H. de B. Clay, the commander of the force, has a happy faculty beyond all ordinary commanders (which I cheerfully concede him in this connection), or else our people are the most tractable people in the world. I will say Col. Clay enforces strict discipline, and his surveillance of the department of protection is simply in keeping with the general splendid management of the exhibition. No visitor need fear annoyance, much less ill or rough usage at the hands of the rude or violent. Roughs are not in order on the Centennial grounds. Thanks to nerve and discipline, rogues are spotted in ninety-nine times in a hundred, and one's property, person and comfort are really safer than in any city containing the same number of people. These facts should be heralded all over the world as another proof of man's capacity for self-government and his subordination to law and order, under the so-called, by despotism, anarchial freedom.

OLIVE WOOD AND THE HOLY LAND.

A very interesting feature of the speculative department of the exhibition is a kind of a Kiosk, where several gentlemen of whom I have written are polishing up souvenirs in olive wood for the curious, purchasing society who constantly throng the counters of these devotees of the false prophet, who, like Mahomet, if the American Mountain won't come to the Moslems, why Mustapha will come to the American Mountain. The articles are curious, and we hope are made of wood cut from the Mount of Olives, for the sake of relic hunters. As for your correspondent he can't forget the little deception in this line, as once on purchasing walking canes, supposed to have been cut from the field of Waterloo, as mementoes of a visit to that historic field, he was mortified to know they were the growth of the forest of Soigries. However, faith makes it all right, and I fully endorse the olive wood.

THE TURKS.

The Turks may be effete, but they have "speculation in their eyes." Their ideas of industrial expositions take the shape of utility, and each step taken by the followers of Mahomet are toward the Dutchman's "one per cent." With Turkey, as with all warm climates, beauty, elegance and the superfluous go hand in hand, while in colder climates strength, dignity and necessity show work of more somber hue, but more desirable from a standpoint of human economy. The Russian has his duck, sheet-iron and leather, the Turk his shawl, sandal and pipes, and so it is and ever will be. The Turks are a slow race, but, by the "beard of the prophet," not fools by any means.

MISCELLANY.

A solid piece of silver in the Mexican department reminded me, as I saw how immovable it was, of the Californian who discovered a bonanza lug. It was too heavy to carry, if he left it some one would capture it, hence he staid and starved to death by it. This piece of silver was too gigantic for the most expert kleptomaniac. It is of circular shape, and about six feet in diameter. It is the product of 272 tons; its weight is 4,002 lbs. It produced 235¼ ounces to the ton; the cost of production was $1.76 per ton. A piece of armour plate is on exhibition for the iron-clad Puritan, constructing at Chester, Pa., which is ten feet long, three feet, eight inches wide, twelve and three-fourth inches thick. In the Canada log and timber building is the section of a white pine, eight feet five inches in diameter and 664 years old. Russia exhibits a fur carpet in Mosaic made of 3,000 pieces of furs. The fine wools of Russia are the Metis and Tzigai and Negreti. Glasgow Sugar Cane Mill, Scotland, makes an important exhibit of her metal in this specimen; the material of the two mills, with enormous masses of iron, occupy a space fifty feet square. I neglected to mention that the Corliss engine weighs 800 tons. One firm displays in a diamond necklace, studs and earrings, a value of $50,000. There are some who will purchase them. The most beautiful Palissy and majolica ware in the world is on exhibition. Peru exhibits specimens of the 100,000 tons of guano she annually exports also silver that led Pizarro to deeds of valor and brigandism, 200 years ago. Their cocoa contains sixteen nutritive qualities. Many nations exhibit vegetables in cans hermetically sealed. In England, young cabbages are called greens; still smaller are called sprouts. The ordinary greens are termed turnip tops. So if you visit the old country and wish greens ask for "turnip tops." Russia is daily adding to her cases (pastiles). Fruit paste is a specialty, also dried blood, liquid coffee, preserved fruits and meats, rye flour, seal grease, and a large variety of leather. The largest list of exhibits are from Warsaw and St. Petersburg. The Government makes an extensive display; so do the nobility—exhibiting their appreciation of industry; a good lesson for the youth of America. Salt reindeer tongues are from Nova Zembla. Portugal has a list of at least 2,000 lots in cereals, wines, liquors, preserved fruits and meats, olive oils, leguminous articles, and wool and cotton in the raw and manufactured state. J. B.

The Channel Tunnel.

The preliminary work on the Channel tunnel, to connect England and France, has been commenced at Langatte, France. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of forty metres. When these reach to the depth of 100 metres below the sea, a gallery one kilometre long will be made in the chalk. If this is successful and nothing indicates the impracticability of the project, the tunnel will be definitely commenced.

THE editor of the *Record*, Nelson, Ky., acknowledges the gift from a subscriber of "a beautiful pet rattlesnake."

A San Francisco Earthquake.

The middle of the broad street was filled with a crowd of breathless, pallid, death-stricken men, who had lost all sense but the common instinct of animals. There were hysterical men, who laughed loudly without a cause, and talked incessantly of what they knew not. There were dumb, paralyzed men, who stood helplessly and hopelessly beneath cornices and chimneys that toppled over and crushed them. There were automatic men, who, flying, carried with them the work on which they were engaged—one whose hands were full of bills and papers, another who held his ledger under his arm. There were men who had forgotten the ordinary instincts of decency—some half-dressed, one who had flown from a neighboring bath-room with only the towel in his hand that afterward hid his nakedness. There were men who rushed from the fear of death into his presence; two were picked up, one who had jumped through a sky-light, another who had blindly leaped from a fourth-story window. There were brave men who trembled like children; there was one whose life had been spent in scenes of daring and danger, who cowered paralyzed in the corner of the room from which a few inches of plastering had fallen. There were hopeful men who believed that the danger was over, and, having passed, would, by some mysterious law, never recur; there were others who shook their heads and said that the next shock would be fatal. There were crowds around the dust that arose from fallen chimneys and cornices, around runaway horses that dashed as madly as their drivers against lamp-posts, around telegraph and newspaper offices, eager to know the extent of the disaster. Along the remoter avenues and cross streets dwellings were deserted, people sat upon their doorsteps or in chairs upon the sidewalks, fearful of the houses they had built with their own hands, and doubtful even of this blue arch above them that smiled so deceitfully; of those far-reaching fields beyond, which they had cut into lots and bartered and sold, and which now seemed to suddenly rise against them, or slip and wither away from their very feet. It seemed so outrageous that this dull, patient earth, whose homeliness they had adorned and improved, and which, whatever their other fortune or vicissitudes, at least had been their sure inheritance, should have become so faithless. Small wonder that the owner of a little house, which had sunk on the reclaimed water-front, stooped in the speechless and solemn absurdity of his wrath to shake his clenched fist in the face of the great mother.

The real damage to life and property had been so slight, and in such pronounced contrast to the prevailing terror, that half an hour later only a sense of the ludicrous remained with the greater masses of the people. Mr. Dumphy, like all practical, unimaginative men, was among the first to recover his presence of mind with the passing of the immediate danger. People took confidence when this great man, who had so much to lose, after sharply remanding his clerks, and everybody else back to business re-entered his office.—*Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy," in Scribner for June.*

Hydrophobia.

It is with great reluctance that physicians have admitted the existence of such a disease as hydrophobia at all; but we fear that facts are too strong to authorize much skepticism. Too many deaths have occurred exhibiting identical symptoms, following the bites of dogs unequivocally afflicted in the same way. At the same time our knowledge of the real nature of the disease is far from precise or satisfactory. There seems to be no fixed period intervening between the bite of the dog and the disorder of the patient. Of two persons bitten by the same dog at the same time one may die and the other may escape. Sometimes cautery is followed by immunity and sometimes it is not. Sometimes the disease may appear to yield to medical treatment other than mechanical, yet even in such cases there has been no uniformity of practice. All this, undoubtedly, adds to the terror with which hydrophobia is popularly regarded. A resort to cautery is shown by experience to be safest. This, however, must not be delayed. In all those cases in which it is supposed to have been effectual, it was at once employed after the wound. We think it may be laid down as a rule, that if there be such a disease as hydrophobia, cautery is the only remedy promising safety; and, therefore, since it is impossible to determine whether the dog is mad or not, every person bitten by that animal should cause the wound to be cauterized with the least possible delay. So well is this understood that those whose business requires them to handle many dogs always carry the caustic with them ready for any emergency. Veterinary surgeons claim that they have frequently been bitten by dogs unmistakably mad, and have escaped all its consequences through this precaution. The statistics of hydrophobia need occasion no more panic than those killed by lightning. Those who do not keep dogs are almost as likely to be bitten as those who do; and as we shall hardly be rid of the creatures altogether, we must take our chance of this curious disease, and trust in this case, as in so many other matters, to a benevolent Providence.—*New York Tribune.*

Rats in Burmah.

There appears to be a fine opening for terrier dogs and active cats in British Burmah, which, according to the annual report of the chief commissioner on the administration of that country for 1874–'75, lately issued, is in some parts overrun by rats. These animals make periodical visitations to certain districts, where they are not only a serious nuisance, but owing to their voracity reduce the inhabitants to a state bordering on starvation. The Karen district, east of the Sittang river, was again afflicted with a visitation in the shape of a rat plague, which caused alarming ravages and such a deficiency of the food supply that the unfortunate inhabitants were reduced to a precarious subsistence on green bamboo shoots and jungle roots. Their affection for their rat-infested home was, however, so great that they could not be induced for some time to immigrate to the district of Toungoo, where ample provisions had been made for their sustenance, and lived, or rather died, on their bamboo shoots and jungle roots; for, owing, perhaps, to the indigestible nature of this diet, the mortality among them is reported to have been excessive. The rats have during the current season sought fresh pastures, and the Karen district is now free from these unwelcome visitors.

An Interesting Reunion at the Centennial.

The Exhibition grounds have already become noted because of the frequency with which visitors meet friends and even relatives whom they have lost sight of for many years. This morning, in one of the pleasant corners of Agricultural hall, I noticed three or four hard-handed and bronze-cheeked men, evidently farmers, who stood about a fence-post-hole boring machine. They were all dressed in what somebody has called "store clothes," and, with their wives, were listening most attentively to a dried-up little old man, who explained the merits of the machine, and informed them with the air of an oracle, that "a fence to be a fence should be horse high, hog safe, and bull strong," and that "the fences of this 'ere country, sir, have cost more than all the houses, churches, and shipping." After carefully examining the machine, and duly praising its merits, one of the men, a tall, thin, long-spoken Western farmer, began to tell about some fence-posts that he had on his farm which had stood for twenty years, and were still sound. At this a jolly-faced little old fellow, dressed in a blue coat, buttoned up to his chin, nodding to his neighbor in a friendly way, and smiling pleasantly, said: "Well, now, that's not bad, but, would you believe it, I have on my place a well-post that has stood for nigh eighty years, and is just as sound as new oak?" "Well, now, that is 'markable," said the Western man. "Yes," continued he of the blue coat, "but the funniest thing about that post is, that the top of it is alive and has branches springing from it in all directions." While he was telling this apparently simple little story, I noticed that the wife of the Western man regarded him with an earnestness which was altogether out of proportion to the interest of the narrative. As he concluded, she asked him, "Where be you from, sir?" "From Newton, New Jersey, ma'am," was the reply. "And is your name Sam B——?" questioned the lady. "Mercy me, of course it is, and who are you?" exclaimed the little man. "Mary Ann T——, that used to be," replied she, and then the little New Jersey farmer put his arm around the neck of that little Western woman and kissed her as if he meant it. Then the pair explained to the good-humored but somewhat astonished husband that Sam was a cousin, and had been an old playfellow of Mary Ann, "and," said she, "I knew it must be you the minute you told about that old pump-post with the branches." Then the whole party went off together, telling each other of the strange things that had happened to them during the many years they had been separated.—*Philadelphia Letter to New York Times.*

An Honest Debtor.

Fifty years ago Mary Sturtevant was a tailoress, and made a coat for David R. Campbell, who had just given five towns of the State of Vermont $5,000 each for the poor. His bill amounted to 3s 9d, and when he went to pay up she was not in, and, as they both soon left town, he failed to hand her the money. She was afterward married, had a son, and became a widow, and he went through a long business experience, becoming wealthy. One day, in 1869, she received a letter from him, in which he stated that he had just learned where she was, and inclosed the money, with interest. The money was given to the Consumptive home.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Couldn't Stand Our Climate.

An Esquimaux family lives near Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn. The captain of the Polaris brought them down from their Arctic home a few years ago. Of eleven who originally composed the family six have died and three have returned, leaving only Ebebing and Tukilitoo, whose English names are Joseph and Hannah. They suffer much from cold, having changed their fur clothing for American wear, which, they say, is full of holes that let the wind through.

AN amendment to the State Constitution has been introduced into the Connecticut House declaring that clergymen shall not be eligible to election to the Legislature while engaged in ministerial work.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9	@ 10½
HOGS—Dressed	8 00	@ 8 75
COTTON	12	@ 12¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 75	@ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	..	@ 1 14
CORN—Western Mixed	59½	@ 60½
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	38	@ 40
RYE—Western	85	@ 87
PORK—New Mess	19 00	@ 20 00
LARD—Steam	11½	@ 12

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 20
Choice Natives	4 65	@ 4 95
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 60	@ 4 65
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 80
HOGS—Live	5 80	@ 6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 02½	@ 1 03½
No. 3 Spring	89	@ 90
CORN—No. 2	45½	@ 46½
OATS—No. 2	29½	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	..	@ 69½
BARLEY—No. 2	55	@ 62
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	10½	@ 12
PORK—Mess	18 80	@ 19 00
LARD	11¼	@ 11¾

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 45	@ 1 45½
CORN—Western Mixed	42½	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	73	@ 75
PORK—Mess	20 00	@ 20 25
LARD	..	@ 10¾
HOGS	5 80	@ 6 00
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 20
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	..	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	..	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	71	@ 72

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 00	@ 1 18
CORN	46	@ 47
OATS	30	@ 37
RYE	78	@ 79
PORK—Mess	19 00	@ 20 00
LARD	11½	@ 12

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 32	@ 1 34
Amber	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN	49	@ 52
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 35

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	6 20	@ 6 35
Philadelphias	6 40	@ 6 60
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 31
Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
SHEEP	4 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HALE, Publisher.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The sixth National Convention of the Republican party met at Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th of June. The hall where the meeting was held—the Exposition building—has a seating capacity of about 7,000, but scarcely a third of those who had gone to Cincinnati calculating to look in on the convention, were able to secure tickets of admission.

At ten minutes past 12 p. m., E. D. Morgan, of New York, called the Convention to order, and business was begun at once. On motion of Mr. Morgan, ex-Congressman Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York, was made temporary Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Wisconsin, I. M. Bean and H. H. Bingham were appointed temporary secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, Gen. E. W. Hinckes was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the convention.

The committees on credentials, permanent organization, rules and order of business, and resolutions, consisting of one from each State Territory, were then appointed.

A. J. Dittenhoefer, of New York, on behalf of the National German Republican convention, recently in session in Cincinnati, presented a series of resolutions, three of which he desired to call particular attention, the first advocating, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring State legislation on the subject of the protection of immigration unconstitutional, that the national Government legislate on the subject; secondly, demanding a revision of the treaties between the foreign Governments, affecting naturalization; and, thirdly, demanding non-sectarian schools, and the taxation of church property, as recommended by the President of the United States in his message.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Mason, of New York, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, We still remember with gratitude the services of the loyal women of our country during the late war, their devotion in the hospitals of the North, and their fidelity to the Union in many of the disputed districts of the South; and,

WHEREAS, The Republican party has always advocated the extension of human freedom; therefore,

Resolved, That we favor the bestowal of equal, civil, and political rights on all loyal citizens of the United States, without regard to sex.

They were received with great laughter and applause.

George William Curtis, of New York—I hold in my hand an address of the Republican Reform party of the city of New York, which I have been requested to lay before this convention, and to ask that it be read. I therefore move that the address which I have the honor to submit be now read to the convention.

The Chair—Is there any objection to the reading of the address?

Objection was made by a delegate from South Carolina.

The Chair—Objection is made.

General cries of "Read it."

The objecting delegate withdrew his objection, and the Chair asked if there was any further objection to its reading.

Objection was made by delegates from Louisiana and Delaware.

The Chair then put the question whether the address should be read, and the motion was carried by a decision of the majority.

Cries of "Take the platform," "Go forward to the platform."

Mr. Curtis then proceeded to read the address and resolutions of June 6, which had already been published in the papers. The last resolution is an indorsement of Bristow.

A delegate from Missouri—I move that the document just read by the gentleman be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

A delegate from Montana—I desire to amend that motion. I move that the address be adopted as the sense of this convention. [Cries of "No! no!"]

The Chairman—It is referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

A delegate from Maryland—As none of the committees are now ready to report, I move that the convention take a recess until 4 o'clock. [Cries of "No! no!"]

The question was put, but the motion was not agreed to.

Loud calls were then made for Senator John A. Logan.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—I move that all addresses, memorials, and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading and without debate.

The motion was agreed to.

After listening to speeches by Senator Logan, Gen. Hawley, Gov. Noyes, Rev. H. H. Garnett, (colored) of New York, Gov. Howard, and Fred Douglass, the convention again got down to business.

The Chair—The first business now in order, and the only business, is to surrender the chair to the permanent Chairman named by the Committee on Organization. The Chair therefore names Messrs. Orton, of New York, Downing, of Iowa, and McCormick, of Arizona, as a committee to conduct the permanent Chairman to the platform.

Mr. McPherson came forward, accompanied by the escort, and was greeted with cheers. The retiring Chairman said: "I take pleasure in introducing as your permanent President the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania." [Cheers.]

Mr. McPherson spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: No one of you knows better than myself how entirely unworthy I am of this high honor. It has come to me not only unsought, but with a feeling of absolute and uncontrollable surprise, but I have been reared in the school of duty, and in the politics of Pennsylvania it is a fundamental doctrine that every Republican shall do his whole duty [applause], and therefore I am here to accept this honor tendered by your committee, and ratified by yourselves, as an honor tendered to the great old Commonwealth which has sent me as one of its delegates to this convention. Since 1856, in no one of the great contests has she ever faltered [applause], and in this Centennial convention she has turned an inflexible, defiant face to the enemy. She says: No truce with treason, malignity, and everything that is not national. [Cheers.] She has determined to roll up for the nominees of this convention a majority such as will entitle her to continue to be what she has long been, and I say it with all respect, foremost in the Republican party. [Applause.] The Chair is ready for business.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, then came forward and read the following report of the Committee on Organization:

President—Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania.

Vice-presidents—Alabama, M. W. Gibbs; California, George S. Evans; Colorado, Henry McAllister; Connecticut, Martin J. Sheldon; Delaware, David W. Moore; Georgia, R. L. Mott; Illinois, John Tringer; Indiana, James S. Fraser; Iowa, W. T. Shaw; Kansas, William Martindale; Kentucky, E. R. Weir; Louisiana, George Y. Kelso; Maine, J. B. Brown; Maryland, James A. Gary; Massachusetts, P. A. Chadbourne; Michigan, Henry P. Baldwin; Minnesota, L. Bogen; Mississippi, M. Shannessee; Missouri, G. A. Finkelenburg; Nebraska, H. S. Kaley; Nevada, T. Wren; New Hampshire, E. A. Straw; New Jersey, Wm. A. Newell; New York, Marshall O. Brooks; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Ohio, Benjamin F. Wade; Oregon, J. H. Foster; Pennsylvania, J. Smith Futhey; Rhode Island, Henry Howard; South Carolina, H. H. Gleaves; Tennessee, Horace H. Harrison; Texas, A. B. Norton; Vermont, George Howe; Virginia, R. H. Carter; West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson; Wisconsin, James Binkliff; Arizona, DeForest Porter; Dakota, Alexander Hughes; Idaho, Austin Savage; Montana, Benjamin H. Tatem; New Mexico, Samuel B. Axtell; Utah, James B. McKean; Washington, Elwood Evans; Wyoming, William Hinton. Principal Secretary, I. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and one assistant for each State.

Adjourned to Thursday, June 15.

SECOND DAY.

President McPherson called the convention to order at eight minutes after 11 o'clock.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of the National Women's Suffrage association, and, on his motion, the convention agreed to hear Mrs. S. J. Spencer in behalf of the memorial. She proceeded to present, in a concise form, the claims of women citizens to practical recognition, and criticised the failure of the speakers yesterday to plead for them. The conclusion of her brief speech was received with applause.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business made their report. After some discussion the report was adopted. John T. Emory, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that full delegations were present, except from North Carolina and Nevada, where each was one short. He recommended that the delegates present be allowed to cast the whole vote. There were no contested delegations except from Alabama, Florida, and District of Columbia. In Alabama the committee recommended the admission of the anti-Spencer delegates, headed by Jeremiah Haralson. In Florida they recommended to admit the Conover delegates; in the District of Columbia they recommended the admission of Bowen and Green.

Mr. Harris (Nevada), from the minority of the committee, presented a minority report in the Alabama case, declaring that the Spencer delegation was the only legitimate and truly representative delegation from that State.

After considerable discussion the majority report was adopted.

The Chair—The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hawley—Mr. President, you must be aware that your Committee on Resolutions, upon assembling, found itself constituted by men of somewhat differing sentiments and widely separated localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have, in general, agreed upon the statements we are about to present to you, and respectfully submit them for your consideration, and for your amendment, if you choose. They are as follows:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind; and, looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope, and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments under their respective Constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved those Governments to their hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that "all men are created equal;" that they are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, for the attainment of these ends, Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals, and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and to consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointee, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough, and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; a grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies; we therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation; and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with asserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile; with overshadowing the ends of justice by the partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

The resolution in regard to Mongolian immigration gave rise to considerable discussion, but was finally adopted.

The Chair—The question now recurs on the adoption of the financial resolution to which the minority of the committee, the Hon. Edwin James, of Texas, offers a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide measures for carrying out the provisions of what is termed the Resumption act of Congress, to the end that resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by said act cannot be further delayed.

After some discussion, the question was put on the adoption of the substitute, and it was rejected by a decided majority.

The whole platform, as reported by the committee, was then declared adopted.

The chair announced that the next business in order was the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States.

After two or three motions to adjourn had been put and rejected, a delegate from New York moved that the Secretary call the roll of States in alphabetical order, and at the call of each State it should present its candidate if it had any.

The motion was carried, and the Clerk had got as far in the list as Connecticut, when Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg arose and, in a brief speech, presented the name of Marshall Jewell.

Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, nominated Oliver P. Morton.

Gen. J. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, nominated Benjamin H. Bristow.

Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, nominated James G. Blaine.

Stewart S. Woodford, of New York, nominated Roscoe Conkling.

Linn Bartholomew, of Pennsylvania, nominated John F. Hartranft.

Ex-Gov. C. W. Noyes, of Ohio, nominated Rutherford B. Hayes.

The Chair announced that it was unnecessary to call the remaining States, as there were no other candidates.

On motion, the convention then adjourned at ten minutes past 5, till 10 o'clock Friday morning.

THIRD DAY.

The convention met promptly at 10 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President:

FIRST, OR INFORMAL BALLOT.

Blaine	29	Hayes	66
Bristow	112	Hartranft	58
Morton	126	Jewell	11
Conkling	96	Wheeler	3

SECOND BALLOT.

Blaine	296	Hayes	65
Bristow	114	Hartranft	16
Morton	111	Wheeler	4
Conkling	93	Washburne	3

THIRD BALLOT.

Blaine	293	Hayes	67
Bristow	121	Morton	113
Conkling	90	Wheeler	2
Hartranft	68	Washburne	1

FOURTH BALLOT.

Blaine	292	Hayes	68
Bristow	126	Morton	108
Conkling	84	Wheeler	2
Hartranft	71	Washburne	3

FIFTH BALLOT.

Blaine	286	Hartranft	72
Bristow	111	Hayes	104
Morton	95	Wheeler	3
Conkling	79	Washburne	3

SIXTH BALLOT.

Blaine	308	Hayes	113
Bristow	111	Morton	85
Conkling	81	Wheeler	2
Hartranft	50	Washburne	4

When the roll was called for the seventh ballot, it was evident that the crisis had come, and that it was now a choice between Hayes and Blaine. Then came the disagreeable necessity of withdrawing favorite candidates. Blaine's strength was increasing among the Southern delegates, and the Indiana delegation held a hurried consultation in a committee room, when it was determined to transfer their votes to Hayes. The call progressed, and when Kentucky was reached Gen. Harlan withdrew the name of Mr. Bristow, at the same time returning thanks to the States that had supported him, and announced the solid vote of Kentucky for Hayes. At this stage the New Yorkers retired for consultation. While they were absent Mississippi voted solid for Hayes, Nevada ditto, South Carolina ditto, each followed by prolonged applause. New York returned and cast sixty-one votes for Hayes and nine for Blaine. Ohio, of course, voted for Hayes, and Pennsylvania was divided—thirty for Blaine and twenty-eight for Hayes. This determined the hesitating and weavering delegates of South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the two Virginias to make Hayes their candidate. The remainder of the roll was called, and the result announced that Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, had received 384 votes, Blaine 351 votes, Bristow 21 votes, and the great struggle was over.

When the vote was announced, Mr. Frye, of Maine, moved that the nominated be made unanimous, which was carried amid great enthusiasm.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the Vice-presidency, and the following gentlemen were put in nomination: Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and F. T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. The call of the roll proceeded rather languidly. Half a dozen men cast the votes of heavy delegations, and the crowd grew thin. When Tennessee had been reached Mr. Wheeler had received over 300 votes, and it was apparent that he was nominated. Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, withdrew the name of Mr. Jewell, and moved that Mr. Wheeler's nomination be made unanimous, which was accordingly done. Four years ago all the interest centered in the fight for Vice-president, and the members of the convention remained in their seats to the close. This time the second office of the Government was given away almost without a contest.

The National Committee was selected and announced, as follows:

Jerry Haralson, Selma, Ala.; Powell Clayton, Arkansas; George C. Gorham, California; Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; Samuel M. Harrington, Delaware; William J. Purman, Florida; James G. Devol, Georgia; James P. Root, Illinois; Will Cumback, Indiana; John Y. Stone, Iowa; John H. Martin, Kansas; William C. Goodloe, Kentucky; P. B. L. Pinchback, Louisiana; William P. Frye, Maine; Charles C. Fulton, Maryland; George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Zachariah Chandler, Michigan; John T. Averill, Minnesota; G. M. Buchanan, Mississippi; Chauncey I. Filley, Missouri; L. W. Osborn, Nebraska; John P. Jones, Nevada; George A. Halsey, New Jersey; A. B. Cornell, New York; Thomas B. Keogh, North Carolina; A. T. Wikoff, Ohio; H. W. Scott, Oregon; Nelson W. Aldridge, Pennsylvania; John J. Patterson, South Carolina; William Rule, Tennessee; M. S. Colburn, Vermont; J. D. Sener, Virginia; John W. Mason, Grafton, West Virginia; Elihu Enos, Wisconsin; Newton Edmunds, Dakota; Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia; Thomas Donaldson, Idaho; A. H. Beattie, Montana; Stephen B. Elkins, New Mexico; John R. McBride, Utah; Orange Jacobs, Washington; Joseph M. Cary, Wyoming; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

After the usual resolutions of thanks, etc., the convention adjourned.

Cape Diamonds.

Since March, 1867, when the first diamond was found at the Cape, it is estimated that diamonds to the value of twelve million pounds sterling have been brought away from there. As stated by Prof. Tennant, of London, about ten per cent. of the Cape diamonds may be classified as of the first quality, fifteen per cent. of the second, and twenty of the third. The remainder, under the name of *bort*, is employed for cutting diamonds and for the various economic purposes by the lapidary, the engineer for rock drilling, and so on. Many diamonds containing specks and cavities can be manipulated by skilled workmen acquainted with the cleavage, who are able to remove these blemishes. Some two hundred years since the work of cutting and polishing diamonds was principally done in England; since then this has been mostly carried on in Holland, but the English stonecutters seem now likely to regain their early reputation. One stone from South Africa, described by Prof. Tennant, weighed in its original condition 112 carats; it has been cut into a brilliant weighing sixty-six carats, and this, it is stated, exceeds in size and brilliancy any diamond in the British crown. It is valued at ten thousand pounds sterling.—*Harper*.

A MAN, his wife, and their four children, tried to drown themselves together in St. Louis, but were rescued by a boatman. They were destitute, and the parents, after a deliberate discussion of the subject, had decided upon suicide. The oldest of the children, a girl of thirteen, had acquiesced in that determination, but the younger ones did not seem to comprehend the importance of the event.

ELECTRICITY has replaced gas in lighting a railroad depot in Paris, and the experiment is satisfactory as to practicability and cheapness.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Old Home With Father and Mother.

There's one hallowed place in childhood,
  Where we ever feel free from ill—
Where the sweet, holy hush of the twilight
  Seems a whisper of "Peace, be still,"—
While a fond mother's kind, gentle teachings
  Fall lovingly then on our ears,
And a father's dear smile of affection
  Is a balm for all sorrows and tears.
Once severed from this, there is never another
That seems like the Old Home, with Father and Mother.

Sometimes we grow tired of the old ways,
  And like robins that flit from the nest,
The world seems so smiling and sunny;
  We think its broad highway the best;
So we leave a good-by with the homestead,
  And fly out where gaiety sings,
But we find there's a world full of danger
  For poor little unfledged wings.
But one path seems brighter to us than another—
The path that leads homeward to Father and Mother.

The years as they come up to meet us,
  May furrow our brows with their care,
But they cannot blot out from our memory
  The touch of a mother's kiss there;
And tho' Time may reach out his old fingers,
  And weave in our hair silver thread,
Yet he never can mar our first blessing—
  A father's dear hand on our head.
These sweet thoughts still linger above every other,
When we think of the Old Home, with Father and Mother.

—*Mrs. Hattie F. Bell.*

Around the Farm.

CHIP dirt, as it is usually found under old wood-piles, is always worth spreading upon cultivated fields, or if shoveled over and dried, and freed from coarse material, makes a valuable absorbent for the stables.

HOW ARE the cellars—have they been cleared of vegetables and all rubbish, such as boards, barrels and boxes? The health of the household depends much on having pure air underneath the rooms. —*Detroit Tribune.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ohio Farmer* states that he kept a plum tree from curculios by sprinkling the ground under the tree with corn meal. This induced the chickens to scratch and search. The meal was strewn every morning from the time the trees blossomed, until the fruit was large enough to be out of danger. The consequence was that fowls picked up the curculios with the meal, and the tree, being saved from the presence of the insects, was wonderfully fruitful.

THE introduction within the last few years of improved drying-machines has given impetus to branches of farming long neglected. Pumpkins well dried and packed bring a good price, and corn-fields will this season have the old-fashioned look as to vines and pumpkins. The ease with which corn is dried for market, with the improved appliances, turns attention to sweet corn as a profitable crop, and much more of this will be planted than in previous years. —*Chicago Tribune.*

SHOULD wasps or robber bees attack a hive, the only plan is to narrow the entrance, so that only one or two bees can pass at the same time; this enables them the better to defend their gates and generally to hold their own against all invaders. A very simple and easy plan of doing this is to saturate a piece of woolen rag with spirits of turpentine, and put it into the entrance of the nest; leave it there for the night and the next morning every wasp will be dead. A wasp's nest, when removed unbroken, is very extraordinary and beautiful in its construction, and a curiosity quite worthy of preservation.

IT is a good plan to make boxes, say twelve inches square and eight inches high, without bottom or top; these placed over the cucumber or melon hills, and covered with glass, give an impetus to the plant early in the season that nothing short of a hot-bed will effect. If very early, place a little fresh manure around these boxes to keep the contents warm. It is astonishing what effect this simple contrivance will produce; and not only is it valuable for protection from the cold weather, but it is equally valuable as a protection from the melon bugs and other predatory insects that seem to watch for our choicest esculents. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEST-BOXES should be movable, so that, after hatching, and occasionally when used only for laying, they may be conveniently cleaned. One way is to whitewash them; but another, preferred by some, is to kindle a fire inside and char them. This process will effectually destroy vermin and their larvæ, and will thoroughly purify the nest by leaving a coating of charcoal inside. This substance is one of the best antiseptics, and a perfect deodorizer. Boxes made of seven-eighths stuff—pine, hemlock, or spruce—will outlast a number of these purifications by fire, as the process tends to preserve the wood.—*Boston Cultivator.*

MOTHERLESS YOUNG ANIMALS.—How to mother motherless young animals—foals, calves, or lambs: Rub the palm of the hand full of gin on the nose and mouth of the dam; rub a little of the same bottle along the back of the young animal to be adopted, place them together, and the relationship is complete. The advantage of this simple process will be complete to those who have to do with long-wooled sheep, where, as is frequently the case, a ewe dies, leaves a pair of fine lambs, while probably another ewe loses her lambs, when exchange of maternal affection is instantly brought about by the gin, to the saving and successful rearing of what otherwise would be two troublesome pets at best. When a ewe has three lambs and another ewe one, the disparity can be effectually remedied in the same manner.

About the House.

NICE CHEAP PUDDING.—One quart of milk; four tablespoonfuls of flour; four eggs; six tablespoonfuls of sugar; nutmeg. Steam three-fourths of an hour.

A WRITER in *Harper's Bazar* says: To get and retain beautiful hair you must attend to daily brushing it, occasionally washing it, and periodically trimming it, and striving at all times to keep the general health up to the average.

BACHELOR'S LOAF.—Four eggs, beat yelks and whites separately; one quart warm milk; add one-fourth of a pound of butter. Stir in one pint of corn meal and add the eggs after they are well beaten. Bake one-half hour in a moderately hot oven.

APPLE PIES.—Take nice tart apples—Spitzenbergs are best, although pippins, greenings, russets, etc., are excellent. Slice them; fill the under crust an inch thick; sprinkle water over them; add a spoonful or two of water; cover with a thin crust, and bake three-fourths of an hour in a moderate oven.

SPONGE CAKE.—Ten ounces of flour, ten eggs, one pound of powdered sugar. Stir the yelks and sugar together, beat the whites to a stiff froth, grate the rind of one large fresh lemon, and add the juice while mixing; a little salt. Mix all as quickly as possible, not stirring too long, and instantly put into a moderately hot oven.

POCKETBOOK ROLLS.—Take one teacup yeast, one pint new milk, one egg well beaten, three tablespoons sugar, one-half cup lard. Flour stiff enough to roll out; then put in a warm place to rise. When light, roll into a sheet, spread butter as for pastry, double it over and cut with a round lid. Bake in moderate oven.

CENTENNIAL BISCUIT.—Make good corn mush, just as if you were going to eat it with milk. When it is lukewarm, take a quart of it, work in flour enough to make a stiff dough, make it into biscuits, put in your bake pan and set in a warm place over night; bake in a very hot oven, and you have the best and sweetest biscuits you ever ate. Eat while hot for breakfast.

CABBAGE SALAD.—One small cabbage or a half of a large one; one cup of vinegar; twelve teaspoons salt; one of pepper; one of mustard; six tablespoons sweet milk; two full tablespoons melted butter; one egg; a little sugar may be added if you like it. Chop the cabbage fine, and scald with vinegar and spices; add the milk and eggs last, and bring all to a boil, though do not let it boil. Serve hot or cold.

WHEN elderberries are dried they are much superior in flavor to fresh or canned ones. To make pies, the dried berries should be soaked over night and cooked in the same water, having plenty of it, sweetened well and thickened. Then let them cool. Prepare the crust and put in the elderberries and a spoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of lemon extract to each pie. Bake with two crusts.

MUSCLE.

Capt. Burnaby's Great Strength.

Among many exploits that are chronicled of Fred Burnaby, the exceptionally strong English guardsman, it is related that when he was *Times* correspondent at the Carlist headquarters, he captivated the heart of Don Carlos by throwing a donkey over the garden wall of a convent. The animal fell among the nuns, who naturally conjectured it to be the evil one, a surmise which was for the moment strengthened by the tremendous braying of the creature and the rapid vibration of his ears, which gave its head the look of a windmill. Returning to England after getting tired of the hardships of the Carlist headquarters, he took up the study of Russian and Arabic, doubtless with some reference to his contemplated eastern journeying. In the interval between his return and his winter journey to the Oxus he made a dash into Central Africa to look after Gordon or Stanley, journeying as far as the Sobat river, where he met the former. It was at this place that he lifted a hippopotamus on a wager, exciting the natives to such a degree that he was immediately proclaimed king of one of the most warlike tribes of the interior, the existing sovereign having his hat promptly mashed over his eyes and his person thrown into the river. Capt. Burnaby had some difficulty in convincing his new subjects that he declined the honor thus unexpectedly thrust upon him, but he finally did so, whereupon they fished out their old monarch, reinflated his hat, and set him on his throne again, dripping like an otter. He returned on a camel across the Berber desert, giving the amazed Arabs occasional exhibitions of his strength. At Korosko, in the presence of a great number of sheiks, he broke in two the musket of the oldest and most powerful of those chieftains which had been handed him to experiment on; but instead of admiring the feat, the sordid Arabs pronounced it black art, and insisted on payment for the ruined weapon. This proposition was finally acceded to, the captain telling down the stipulated number of coins, twisting the last one asunder as if it had been a macaroon. He desired to retain a broken half of this as a souvenir, but the penurious sheik refused, insisting stubbornly on both moieties. The Arabs thought their visitor possessed, and seemed joyful at his departure. His Khivan journey, just finished, winds up the tail of his achievements and brings him back to the metropolis and the cavalry barrack a full-grown social lion of the smaller sort, who will be heard of and seen in all the fashionable salons of the season, but who by the next will very likely have shed his claws and mane and relapsed into an enormous and prematurely worn-out sub-officer of the cavalry service, with little of achievement to fall back upon, except a few daring and foolhardy escapades, undertaken with no sufficient purpose, and carried through with the force of a restless and uneasy vanity which would rather astonish the world than serve it. This greatly gifted young man seems to have overdone everything, and it will be a wonder if he does not learn that he has wasted his rich patrimony of strength and vigor almost before he has arrived at its full inheritance.

A "Company Suit."

A writer on "Old Times in California," in the New York *Sun*, relates the following: "When I lived at Indian Bar, after it had been ravaged by the copper fever, there was but one good suit of clothes in camp. It was a company suit. One man owned the boots, another the trowsers, another the vest, another the coat. When any one wished to attend a lawsuit, a funeral or a convention at Sonora, the county seat, he would start from his own cabin without being much encumbered with clothes, go to the boot owner, put on the boots, thence to the trowsers proprietor and draw on the trowsers, thence to the vest owner, put on the vest, lastly to the coat man, put on that coat, and then he would walk away the only well-dressed man in Indian Bar City."

THE lawyers of Ireland are indignant at a barrister who advertises in the newspapers. The ancient etiquette of the legal, or of the medical, profession is to starve rather than publish one's business in the same column with announcements of dry goods and groceries.

All Sorts.

MARK TWAIN has taken to [illegible].

KENTUCKY is eighty-four years old as a State.

FIVE thousand dollars rent for a cottage at Newport.

A MAD woman, named Anne Radcliffe, claiming to be a Countess of Derwentwater, has been turned out of her house in England.

DOM PEDRO has given a firm in New Haven, Conn., an order for ten lawn mowing machines, to be taken to Brazil as models.

THE Philadelphia Common Council is trying to compel the removal of telegraph poles from the streets, and the laying of wires underground.

THE fees which lawyers get from people who don't know any better than to quarrel in court, annually amount to $35,000,000 in the United States.

IT is gratifying to learn that Gov. Bedle has appointed Auxencius Maria Pina Venezuela Hildreth Dickerson, of Salem, N. J., to be a notary public.

A GUARDIAN was appointed for a woman in Bridgeport, and she illustrated the dangers and hardships of his office by whipping him in the court room.

THE Royal Theater of Munich has issued an edict forbidding actors who die on the stage to come before the curtain and bow "before the close of the play."

IT is thirty-six years since Fanny Elssler made her first appearance in the United States at the Park theater in New York. She still lives in the enjoyment of excellent health.

HENRY WELLMAN, a rider in a circus, cruelly whipped his horse in Great Barrington, Mass., because it would not readily learn a trick. He was sent to jail for six months.

A NEWPORT (R. I.) man refused, the other day, to admit a younger brother to the funeral of another brother, and there was a mild scrimmage before the funeral was allowed to go on.

IN public speaking, a low voice, uttering each word and syllable with a clear-cut enunciation, is more distantly and distinctly heard than a tone of thunder, without a break in a whole sentence.

BYRON MCAULIFFE, of Waterbury, Conn., carried beer in his stomach so unsteadily that he fell on the bottle, which he held in his hand, cut his jugular vein on the broken glass, and bled to death.

IT is asserted by an eminent English physician that by the timely administration of the hypophosphites of lime or soda, consumption can be stamped out as thoroughly as small-pox by vaccination.

THE Somerset (Ky.) *Reporter* says: "Samuel Pollard, charged with attempting to smother his wife to death, had his examining trial last Saturday, and was acquitted, it appearing evident that the wife had the nightmare."

THE St. Louis *Republican*, confounding Isaac Watts and Sir Isaac Newton, says with the gravity of an owl: "Isaac Watts is one of the Centennial judges. He'll have a chance to locate precisely the center of gravity—among the Quakers.

THE following appeared in the London *Guardian*: A widow, a great invalid, wishes to place two of her daughters, aged twelve and thirteen years, under the charge of a lady who would, when necessary, administer the birch rod, as they are extremely troublesome. Terms liberal. Address——.

MIKE LANGLEY was a stickler for good order in the variety theater which he managed in Denison, Texas. One night several spectators persistently stood when he told them to be seated. He went out, got a gun, and returned with the presumed intention of firing upon them; but he himself was shot and killed.

AN old-fashioned robbery by highwaymen was attempted only a few miles from St. Louis. Charles Buck, while riding on horseback at night, was assailed by three men, who demanded his money or his life. They took his life without the money, for they shot him as he rode away, and he subsequently died of the wound.

FOUR months ago a party of divers started from San Francisco to recover treasure from the steamer Golden Gate, which was wrecked in 1861 off the coast of Mexico, and from which $775,000 were raised in 1868. Sand had buried the vessel so deep that they could not reach any of the $400,000 which are supposed to be still there.

AN extraordinary incident of a coal-oil accident is reported at Newport, Ky. A young lady dropped a lamp, which exploded and burned her badly. The account says: "After Miss Jones' injuries had been dressed in oil and cotton, and most of the persons had left, Mr. Ben Britton picked up what he supposed to be her gloves. As they were very stiff they were examined and found to be the skin of her hands and wrists, with the nails, which she had rubbedoff in there frantic attempts to quenchd he flams."

A DECKED dory is nearly ready for sea at Gloucester, Mass., in which a single seaman proposes to cross the Atlantic. The boat is fifteen feet long, five and one-half feet wide, and two and one-half feet deep, and is sloop-rigged. Her deck is laid with a view of saving rainwater. The sailor is a foreigner. He intends to sail by night and to sleep by day, because vessels will not be likely to run his dory down in daylight. At night he calculates to look out for himself, and keep out of harm's way, if he can.

A Gentleman.

A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous; whose truth is constant and elevated; who can look the world honestly in the face, with an equal, manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make his list.—*Thackeray.*

THIS is the situation in Dallas, Texas, according to the local paper: "The gentle snap of the frolicsome revolver is becoming quite promiscuous, and the gentle buzz of the bullet rivals the bee that bumbleth and the mosquito that hummeth."

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 22, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff.
JAMES A. McCLURE.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,

For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

DEAR COURIER—There is a general fever of excitement throughout the city this morning traceable to several causes, the assembling at St. Louis being the principal one, but by the time your readers have this before them that will have been quieted, and I hope satisfactorily. Another is the appropriation bill, the last of which was passed by the House this morning, the session lasting until half-past two. The bills are now all before the Senate, and the House discharged its responsibility to the people and have cut down the expenses over forty millions, or a dollar each for every man, woman and child in the country. If the Republicans are now in favor of economy and retrenchment they will have an opportunity to show it, for they have a majority in the Senate But they are not, or they would have passed the bills which have been before them for some time. They have steadily opposed any cutting down of the salaries of their pets in office, and are now clamoring for a conference committee. A great cry is raised that the government will be at a stand still if these appropriations are not passed, and yet a Republican Senate blocks their passage. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs.

"LIME KILN" ORTH.

When Orth was notified that he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor he replied that it made him as hot as a lime kiln to hear that the ex-confederate house were discharging union soldiers and putting in rebels. He did not state that there were more union soldiers employed in this House than there were in the last Republican House and he could now with much consistency, say that it makes him as hot as a lime kiln, to see an ex-confederate House pass the soldiers equalization bounty bill after a Republican congress had failed several times to do the same thing. But this same Orth is being shown up for certain transactions with which he has been connected with the Venezuelian claims commission. The committee on Foreign affairs have the matter in hand, and will make a report in due time As near as I understand the case, certain citizens of this country made certain claims against the Venezuelian government. That government agreed with the U. S. to appoint a commission of three, one from each, and a third I think from Russia. Stillwell, of Indiana, was minister to that country at the time, and he had his friend appointed on that commission. The commission secured a lawyer, and all parties having claims before the commissions were compelled to present them, through this attorney who charged the modest fee of fifty per cent. after the claims were allowed, Orth who was then a member elect of Congress, was employed to have the claims rectified by Congress. The Venezuelian government protested that the claims were an extortion, but paid the first installment. Orth as a member of the Foreign Committee lobbied them through, and was paid therefore. Its a bad case against Orth, and I doubt not he will get as hot as a lime kiln befor he gets through.

The nomination of Hayes is not panning out as well as first thought. The little enthusiasm at first created was more from the escape the Republicans made from the nomination of Blaine than from any real merit their candidate possesses. The fact is, Hayes is a weak man. Some pride themselves on the fact that Hayes was elected governor three times in Ohio. So he was, but the time, in 1867, he had 42,000 majority to back him and got it by 3,000. The second time he had about 40,000 at his back and got it only by several thousand. And had it not been for the school question the last time he ran, he would never have been governor of Ohio again. Now just go over the border into Indiana and see how our present governor made his races in three campaigns. The first time he came within less than 10,000 of being elected, against a large Republican majority. The next time the Republicans had to count in enough votes at Indianapolis, after the election, to keep him out, and the third time he won by 1,100 Which has made the most popular run of the two. I think the Chicago Times was about right when it said, refering to Hayes' nomination. "A fool for luck" He is a negitive man. Not much is to be said of him, good or bad, for the reason that although he has been in public life nearly all the time since he began to practice at the bar, he has done not one single thing that any man can recall to mark him as distinguished above the millions who surrounded him. His nomination fell upon the anxious multide here awaiting the result at Cincinnati as a wet blanket. The solemnity of countenance, the dispersion of the crowd about the telegraph and newspaper offices, and the conspicious absence of all gathering and enthusiasm in Republican quarters during the evening attested the fact that he is not the man they expected. Bristow was much the stronger man, but he is a reformer and therefore was not popular. The battle has yet to be run for Hayes and the difficulty of his position is, that he can profit by the hostility of the president, as Briston might have done, and that the policy of the administration in the campaign is not likely to be potent for good, as the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Benjamin H. Bristow has proved himself, during the two years in which he has held the position, one of the ablest of the many great men who have been at the head of the Treasury Department. He is certainly and beyond comparison the best man who has held the office under President Grant's administration.

Hayes endorses all that Grant has done and is a friend of the administration. The platform speaks well of the present corrupt manner of running the government and honest Republicans cannot hope for any reform from that party any longer.

The Republican organs and orators all over the country are denouncing in the most vigorous Anglo-Saxon what they call the "incapacity" of the present House of Representatives. The charge is, in the main, a just one. Compared with its immediate predecessors it is in many respects the most foolish and silly House—we mean the Democratic majority in it—that has met in Washington for a long time. It blundered the first day it met last December when it electea Mr. Kerr speaker, and it has been blundering ever since. A Republican House would have never made a man like the gentleman from Indiana speaker. It would have taken a man like Schuyler Colfax or James G. Blaine and placed him in the chair. Mr. Kerr is away behind the time. He does not understand the mysteries of the credit mobilier; he could not manage a nice stationery contract like the late Vice President but one, or engineer a railroad scheme with the deft ingenuity of his immediate predecessor. If a Roots came to him to ask his advice how to navigate a huge job safely through the shallows and quicksands of amendments and previous questions and points of order, while an anxious lobby nervously watched him from the cloakrooms and dark corners of the chamber Mr. Kerr would be utterly bewildered.

This first great blunder on the part of the House has led to a succession of blunders which have run through all the session, and which have earned for the House its present unenviable reputatation. Take, for instance, the appropriation committee. As all our readers know, Mr. Randall was placed at its head. Blaine would have never made such an appointment. From day to day Randall stands with Argus eyes and a flaming sword, before the gates of the Treasury Department driving off the thieves and plunders who have been robbing it for so many years. When Colfax and Blaine were called upon to fill that position they selected a man who had no eyes at all, and who gave a key to every one who came along, and told him to help himself. Mr. Morrison's appointment as chairman of the ways and means committee was another fatal blunder. A Republican speaker would have chosen a man like Bob Schenck. When Schenck had that committee the tariff bill was discussed at Welcker's every night over a little game of draw poker, and the business interest of the country and Mr. Schenck's own interest, too, were entirely safe as long as the ex-minister "raked in the pile." Again, what a mistake was made in that committee on military affairs. When republicans ruled the house wing of the capital there was millions in that room alone. It used to be managed by eminent statesmen like Coburn, of Indiana, who saw merit in everything took a couple of hundred thousand dollars out of the treasury. But Mr. Banning, who rules over it now, has forgotten the bright example his predecessors set him and he is one of the most conspicious "incapables" among the majority in the House. He has demonstrated his incapacity by cutting down the army and saving some millions of dollars annually to the people and he has shown what a wretched failure he is in practical politics and legislation, by insanely taking the management of the Indians away from those saintly Indian contractors and agents, and turning them over to gentlemen who there is some prospect will not starve them to death or rob them out of seventy-five per cent. of their just allowances. The same dreary blundering has been going on in every other branch of the service. Out of that railroad committee which used, in five or six lines of one of its bills, to give away in a single session territories as large as France, which in the recent years under the magnificent Blaine and the munificent Colfax made imperial grants of land which no English or Spanish King ever dreamed of bestowing, a particle of the public domain large enough for a bird to rest on has not come. No wonder that the whole country is disgusted and that the government is on the verge of ruin and dissolution.

Not for the last fifteen years, since the blessings of republicanism descended upon the country, has a House shown such gross and utter incapacity. It has not passed a single job since last December. Seven long weary months and not a single thing done except save forty millions of dollars. No freedman's bank has been founded. Only think of the stupidity. Not a solitary credit mobilier ring has been established. Was there ever such an oversight? The Darien ship canal might have been built and fifteen or twenty lines of steamships to China and Labrador subsidized, but the golden opportunity has been thrown away forever. This incapable House has frittered away its time in talking about economy and saving the people's money and returning to the good old fashioned ways of the rule of the fathers. If it has not been for the Senate and our esteemed President we do not know what would have become of the republic. They at least are not incapables. They know how to spend the money, and what is more they will spend it. The appropriation bills which the House had shorn of their fair preparations they have returned to the incapable and incompetent majority with the indignant message that they would not insult the executive by sending him such half-famished things for the seal and signature of his approval. The rings must all be supported and not a single cent must be stricken from a single item in any one of them. The President himself has felt so deep an interest in the matter, has been so extremely anxious to come to the assistance of this incompetent body, that he has suggested an easy and simple way of repairing all the folly that has been committed. A ten-line bill, which could be passed in as many minutes, would repair the blunders of all these long weeks, and Congressmen could go to their homes in peace, but the incompetent House strangely persists in its foolish course and maintains its ground with the most perverse obstinacy. Instead of endeavoring to keep forty millions of dollars in the treasury it would have voted them out in an instant and earned the eternal gratitude of all the rings and thieves and plunderers who have been fattening upon the people for so many years. That is the difference between republicanism and democracy—between the House of Blaine and the House of Keer.

And now one word to the Democracy of DeKalb. You need have no fears. The Democratic House has done its work exceedingly well. It is spread upon the record, and they will be found on the side of the people. All we want is a good ticket nominated on a good platform at St. Louis, and I firmly and confidently believe we will be successful. There is no doubt of it, if we do our duty in the campaign. There is encouragement for the Democracy to work and win. Let a united effort be made by every one, firm and unflinching in the great principles, and we will hurl from power as great a set of thieves and swindlers as ever swung on hinges.

TOM.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES, SHOES!

A NEW FIRM.

No. 4, Keystone Block.

PYKE & FORD, FORT WAYNE, IND.

FORD & PYKE, Lafayette, Ind., PYKE & FORD, Peru, Ind.

Having 3 stores enables us to trade direct with the manufacturers, there fore we can

Retail at Jobbers Prices,

and will save the consumer the jobbers profit. Our stock is complete, the largest ever brought to the city. We have the exclusive sale of the celebrated

SLOCOMB MAKE

Mens' Boys' and Youths' Boots in French and American Calf, French and American Kip, and we can guarantee his are the only pure French Calf boots brought to this city. Call and examine our stock and prices. Remember the place No. 4 Keystone block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Pyke & Ford.

ROOT & COMPANY

Are daily receiving great bargains in every description of Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from the great auction and closing out sale in New York, and are offering the same to our customers at a small advance over cost.

Black Grenadines

Magnificent line 40 per cent. under last season's prices, in plain mesh, Fish Net mesh, Plaids and Stripes, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents 75 cents and 90 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

The largest collection we have ever shown in Black Cashmere Silks, Plain Colored Silks, Striped and Check Silks, at 60 cent 75 cents 85 cents, $1 $1,25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yarp.
ROOT & CO.

Wool De Beges.

Very desirable for Suitings in plain Greys and Brows, also Striped and Plad De Beges, at 20 cent, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO

Suits and Shawls,

Elegant line Silke Suits, Pongee and Mohair Suits, Draped, etc., Sacques, and Jackets, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Ppring and Summer Shawls.
ROOT & CO.

MATTINGS

Fresh goods just landed, in White, Check and Fancy Styles—also Coco Matings, for offices, in all widths.
ROOT & CO.

CARPETINGS

At greatly reduced prices, All the new patterns in Body Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains. Also a new line of Rugs and Matts, jush opened.
ROOT & CO.

VISIT US FOR

BARGAINS!

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods.

—o—o—

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summer Suits, the letest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits from $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before you buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh sereets

LAUFERTY.

Fruit House Bulletin

—o—

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Price

—o—

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up
profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach
consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impor
has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol
sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune
Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter
edi tiom profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al
know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade
coast, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t
arket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eith
oung Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolor
pan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to
60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 3 0
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	5 6c, best 40
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Ross Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	70
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	10
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Morton, you're a dead duck.

Lots of excitement last Saturday.

Ah, send us a show of some kind.

Big display of fire work on the Fourth.

A new disease has broken out among the chickens.

There is a sidewalk on 4th street that needs repairing.

Fire works of all kinds for sale at Robert Zachers.

Go to Ensley's Hall on the Fourth and see the Baby Elephant act.

Culver Sherlock will have the best bower ball on the fourth.

The peaches and cheries are nearly all droping from the trees.

The next editorial convention of this district, will be held at Auburn.

Go to Lauferty's now for bargains. He is actually selling of at cost.

That fellow wont talk for his drinks any more. He says it creates soreness.

The harty rains play hob with the cut Hay, and slaughtered the wheat fields.

Most of our citizens will celebrate the centennial Fourth by staying at home.

W. H. Dills has been appointed chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

I. W. Bird was the lowest bidder and now we have a first-class sprinkling wagon.

Mr. Hayes trembles with dread when reminded that he was nominated on Friday.

An exchange speaks of a man in Detroit who is 109 years old. He is an orphan.

We have held the paper over one day waiting for the report of the St. Lewis convention.

Why don't some of our church people set up a dinner on the 4th. It will certainly pay.

A bull-frog is never entirely "broke" financially. He always has a green back you know.

There is only four harness shops in town. Everybody ouget to wear a good harness, sure.

Communion service will be held in the Presbyterian church next sabbath morning, July 2nd.

Mrs. Luce closed her school last Friday. She has given entire satifaction to the parents of each scholar.

Thos. Sommers is ganing patronage rapidly, and we can say that he keeps the popular saloon of this city.

Patronize the Hook & Ladder company on the Fourth. Their bower will be conducted in first-class style.

Without the assistance of Morton, Orth thinks he will reconsider that confident promise to "walk over the track."

Hank Wolf is practicing a marshal band. We suppose, of course, it is for the benefit of the Democratic party.

Great preparation are being made for a grand time on the 4th. The display of fire works will be something grand.

No one need go ragged or dirty Lauferty's entire stock of clothing, Gents Furnishing &c, is selling at cost.

When a grocery clerk walks two miles to deliver two packages weighing half pound you may be sure he has some idea in vew.

One of our young men thinks that there are too many loafers on the street. Boys, don't gawk at somebody elses lady.

There is one Democrat in the whole performance of decorating the soldiers, gravies, and that one is in the choir. Thin.

The first locomotive ever run on the Pensylvania Railroad, is on exhibition at the centennial, and is still able to do duty.

A delegation will meet at Kuhlman's corners on the morning of the 4th, at 7, A. M. A Marshal band has been engaged.

We have been crowded with job work this week, and consequently have not the same amount of local news that we generally have.

The livery on cor. of 8th and Jackson street is the boss. The accommadating and obliging Clint Headly is there and with Obe at the "hub" it cannot help but succeed.

The wet weather has been a draw back on our new brick business housee. However Klotz and Benedict are pushing ahead all they can.

Jno. Hebel's little girl is quite sick and his friends have sent him word to Philadelphia. He will probably return to-day.

Ci Locke's saloon, through the enterprise of Al. Carter has been overhaudled and the wels painted so that it now presents a tasty and good appearance.

Lauferty's clothing is all selling at cost. For the next few months everybody can get a grand bargain. Mr. Lauferty's health compells him to do this.

A Dekalb county farmer says that next winter will be a severe one. He says that when ever a heavy crop of hay is taken from the ground a bad winter is sure to follow.

Joe Beugnot has engaged Miss Fanny and winnie Yanker, of Nevada Ohio, to play the organ and piano. He will sell the above instruments at less figures than they can be bought for in the state.

There will be a donation tomorrow (Friday) for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Shearer, at his residence on south Main st. Do not fail to attend, as a grand time is expected.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Lutheran church at Butler, the dedication of which was posponed, will take place next sabbath, July, 2nd. J. B. Helwig, of Springfield, Ohio, will preach the dedicatory sermon. Services on Sunday evening.

A new religion has been founded in Japan. It is very simple and has many followers. All one has to do is to pray to a god called Honmen, and anything that you want for in this world is at once obtainable.

The air of self-sacrificing desire for "harmony" with which "Holy Willie" Cumback mounted the platform at the National Convention and withdraw the name of Morton is described as very touching.

The Republican nominee for President has declared that he would consent to the repeal of the resumption act only upon the promise that a more stringent law should be passed. The candidate for Vice President is a national banker.

Wool is coming into market in small quantities and prices range from 30 to 35 cent per pound a little down, but the farmers must bear in mind the fact that they can now buy calico for 7, cents that used to cost them 40.

The band are practicing nearly every night in their room, over M. L. Duck's, Furniture store, and form energy exhibited by the boys, we are confident that Auburn will have one of the best bands in the state.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Lauferty is going to leave us, His health has been poor for some time, and he intends to go to another climate. His stock of goods is selling rapidly, but it being so large that all can have a chance to get themselves out in good shape.

Everybody goes to the City Bakery when they want a good meal. Mr. Porter and his accommodating clerk C. Gibson, have built up a large and substantial trade. Their room is neatly arranged and looks neat and tidy.

Pleasant news has proved to be the best possible medicine for Mr. Blaine. He took a long carriage drive with Secretary Fish yesterday, and his physicians are clearly of opinion that he is as healthy a candidate as any reasonable convention could desire.

One week from next Tuesday is the glorious Fourth. Come to the centennial celebration in Auburn on that occasion Come on foot, on horse back or in wagons Come alone, come with your sweet-heart, come with your wives and picaninnies. At all events come.

That unluckey fellow who tried to climb over a picket-fence during the "wee sma'hours" of last Friday morning and instead of getting over hung on the pickets, has better go through the gate next time, or else stay on one side of the fence all night, unless he has somebody along to "boost" him off in case he should hang himself again.

A gentleman who was in Dekalb and Steuben counties, last week, informs us that the prospect of a wheat crop there is far from being as flattering as in this county. We doubt whether there is a county in the State that yields as good average crops as Lagrange county—Lagrange Standard.

Auburn Select School.

Prof. W. S. Gandy of Cherubusco, Ind, assisted by Mrs. S. E. Thomas of Auburn, Ind., will open a select school at Auburn, Ind., on Tuesday August 1st 1876. Tuition from $1,00 to $250 per month. For any further information, address W. S. Gandy, either at Auburn or Cherubusco, Ind.

The Republican convention last Saturday was a mixed up mess. Democrats names were put in and counted the same as any other ballot. Jno. Shaw wishes to say that he did not vote as is reported, but that some one else put his name before the convention. If we had time we would give everything in full, but waiting for the convention at St. Lewis and other inconveniences we are obliged to make our notes next week.

The Ligonier Banner says: Circuit Court adjourned on Tuesday. The number of cases disposed of during this session falls far below that of former terms. The libel cases were put over until October. The case of Straus vs. The Western Union Telegraph Co., for the recovery of the $1,500 Fisher forgery, was transferred to the U. S. District Court an application of defendant.

TILDEN IS NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT!

—AND—

HENDRICKS FOR VICE PRESIDENT

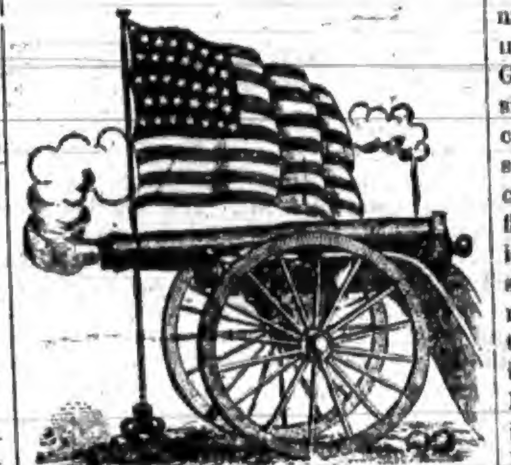

The Daily News says a day or two, a young lady suffering from a painful corn upon one of her feet, sent for a corn doctor. The lady not wishing to have her foot handled without putting on a little style, purchased a pair of the finest kind of hose, and cutting the toe end off, put it on her foot and awaited the corn doctor. Now this gentleman saw the point and after examining the corn, suddenly remarked that he would have to go down town after some instruments. He returnd soon afterwards with a pair of white kids on, and then the corn extracting commenced. The charge of the corn doctor was sufficient to pay for the kids.

The Huntington Democrat says: "The aged Indian, White Loon, residing on the reserve near Roanoke, is said to be approaching his end. Some days since he was found lying on the floor of his cabin in a fit, with froth oozing out of his mouth, his hands clenched and his body all drawn up. Loon is upwards of a hundred years old. He remembers all the skirmishes his tribe had with the whites at the settlement of this section. Years ago he would show a string of scalps of whites slain in battle or massacred, when somewhat exhilerated by liquor, and dance around the room to the music og their rittle. Loon remembers a battle fought at Lewis' crossing of which no historical mention is made."

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of an order of the whitley Circuit Court made at the Apri term thereof 1876 the undersigned, the Executo of the last will and estate of John G. Kissell, deceased will offer for sale (at privats sale) on the premises herein after described, to the highest and best bidder, on and after

THURSDAY, JULY. 13th, 1876.

the whole of the most of the west half of the southest quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29) in township No. thirty-five (35) north, range No. thirteen (13) east, the west part of said eighty (80) acres, the same fifty eight (58) acres more or less in the county of Dekalb, State of Indiana And on the same day, Thursday, July 13th 1876, at private sale at the Court House in the town of Auburn Dekalb County, State of Indiana, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described trast and parcel of land to-wit: Part of the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29) township No thirty-four (34) north range No. thirteen (13 east containing one and sixty-six one hundredths (1 66-100) acres of land near the town of Auburn.

And on the premises in the town of Springfield (South Whitly), Whitly county, State of Indiana on

SATURDAY, JULY, 15th, 1876;

I will offer at private sale the whole of the following tracts of land to-wit: First tract commencing at a stake, being the south-east corner of a lot of land deeded by Frederick Wantz and wife to Enos Stanley, running thence south 4° west six (6) rods and thirty-five (35) links; thence two (2) chains and thirty-two (32) links; thence north 4° east six [6] rods and thirty-five [35] links; thence east two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links to place of beginning being part of the north-west quarter of section No. three [3] township No. thirty [30] north range No. eight [8] east the same containing forty-three one hundredths [43-100] of an acre of land. As well as the following tract lot and parcel of land, to wit: Commencing at a stake thirty-four and one half [34½] links east of the north-west corner of section No. three [3] in township No. thirty [30] north range No. eight [8] east; thence 84° east two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links; thence south 4° west six [6] rods and thirty-five [35] links; thence south 84° west two [2] chains and thirty-two [32] links; thence north 4° east to the place of beginning being a part of the northwest quarter of section No. three [3] township thirty [30] range 8° east the same off of the northwest corner of said quarter section, contaning forty-three one hundredths (43-100) of an acre of land And that each and all of said tracts of lands and lots will be sold seperately to the highest and best bidder or bidders, on the following

TERMS—One third (⅓) cash at time of sale, one third (⅓) in twelve [12] months, and one third [⅓] in eighteen [18] months, the purchaser or purchasers giving their notes with six per cent interest from date of sale, waiving the benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with mortgage on the premises to secure the deferred payments.

GEORGE EBERHARD, SEN.,
Executor.

I. B. McDONALD Att'y for estate,
June 7, 1876.

Mont Vernon—The Home of Washington.

You take the boat at Washington, and about two hours ride on the Potomac, you are landed at Mt. Vernon. You take a winding path up the hill, and the first object of any interest that meets the eye, is the tomb of Washington. You look through an iron gate and you see two marble coffins, Washington and his wife, and at first sight one would suppose that their remains reposed in those coffins, but not so. Their remains are back in a vault, with thirty others not to be seen by mortal eye. Some wanted to know if they could not get inside. Our guide said no, for it was locked, and the key was thrown in the river, never to be opened again until that great day of resurection The first burying place of Washington was made at his directions in sight of his house. There was a man boasted that he had the skull of Washington, but come to find out it was of some unknown person. Then the Government deemed it not safe to let his remains repose in his vault, so Congress ordered one to be built so strong that no one could get in to disturb the dead, and there his remains was placed. As we neared the house we had to stop and take a drink of water from the old well whether we were dry or not, and then we went in. The first entrance was a large hall. At the left we entered a room called the Blue, because of its color The next was Mrs. Washington's sitting room, from there we entered the parlor, no carpet on the floor, but on the wall was a large painting which attracts considerable attention. It was Cornwallis surrendering his sword to Washington. Old fashion portraits of eminent men, conspicuous was, Martha Washington. From there we passed into the Green room, which was on the south side. A great many relics in a glass case was to be seen, kept out of the sight of visitors. From there we were conducted up-stairs. At the top of the first flight of stairs stood an old fashioned clock not doing its work, but standing as a time relic. Each room is named after some state. The doors are thrown open and bars put across so visitors can't get in to mar the furniture. High posted bead strands stand as relicks of the past; the rest was furnished by the State. The last room on the west side was where Washington breathed his last, and as we entered there was a silence fell upon us all, we hardly breathed, so solumn was the scene. I felt like falling down and offering a prayer to the God of Heaven, to raise up another such a man to govern this wicked and fallen nation. There stood the bed as Washington lay upon it. As we were standing scarcely daring to move, we heard our man say, if there was any one from Missouri he would take us into Mrs. Washington's room. Of course we were all from Missouri. Up into the third story on the west side we entered her room, a little low six by eight. We asked why she chose such an insignificant room. It was the only one in the house that had a west window, and as she lay on her bed, she could look out to the grove where her husband was buried. She had a hole cut in the door to let in a pet cat, and she wouldn't admit anyone only her servant and her particular friends. A lady from Missouri took pattern of everything in the room and had then sent to Paris and had them made an exact counterpart, even the pillow-slips were on invitation. The original carpet is supposed to be rags and now it is brussels instead of a rag carpet and the curtains around the bed was chince, and now are damask. As we came down stairs we went into the west room called the State room. On the south side of the house there is a porch extending nearly the whole length. Seats are placed there and one can sit down and look out upon the beautiful sheet of water and inhale the cool breeze that is wafted to you. The next place of importance was the garden. It stands just as Washington laid it out, only there are new beauties added. Little nigger boys follow you around to see if you take anything. Beautiful conservatory of flowers sending fourth their perfume, and the garden is filled with choice flowers. I managed to pull a shrub without the little niggers seeing me. On the right of the house stands the Stewards house with a little row of shanties used for negroes quartes and on the left the Butlas with another row of shanties. At the corner of the Butles' house stands a long magnolia tree planted there by Washington the year before he died. We gathered some of the leaves and made them into a baca and when we look at it, will call to our memory the home of Washington.

M.

A Auburn man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold all his old corn four cents below the market price; then his place was sold for taxes because he didn't know that they were due; he lost the nomination for supervisor because he only heard of it three days before it adjourned; he lost ten dollars by betting on Columbia two days after Cornell had won both races; he was fined eight dollars for going nutting on Sunday, and he paid $300 for a lot forged notes that had been advertised, and the public cautioned not to negotiate them, two weeks Then he paid a great big man $3 to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid four year's subscription in advance, and resolved never to discontine taking his county paper again.

Annual Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending May 31st, 1876.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Bal. in Trea'y, June 1, '75	10,269.30	
Am't collected on 2nd installment & delinquent list of 1874	10,570.38	
Am't collected on duplicate of 1875	17,973.91	
Am't recd for for sale of bonds for new Jail & Sheriff's residence	21,500.00	
Recd for sale of real estate to town of Auburn	1,000.00	
Am't collected from all other sources	805.04	
Amount of orders paid from June 1st, 1875 to June 1st, 1876, on account as follows:		
Expense of Poor,		3,631.57
" " Roads and Bridges		5,068.75
" " Illegal tax refunded		105.00
" " Books, stationery & printing		1,423.84
" " Miscellaneous orders		4,678.46
" " House of Refuge, Deaf and Dum &c.		56.60
" " Criminal		998.45
" " Insane		570.10
" " Courts		4,316.84
" " Inquests		44.95
" " Public Buildings		18,076.44
" " Assessing Revenue		1,382.50
" " Office Salary		4,944.59
" " Returing Fines		5.35
" " Elections		7.24
" " Interest on Co. orders		110.28
Bal. in Treasury June 1st, 1876		9,854.96
	85,809.61	85,809.71

Recapitulation of County and Kowuship Revenue.

Bal. in Treasury June 1, '75	$ 10,269.30	
Am't special school tax revenue collected to Jan, 1st, 1876	20,570.77	20,570.77
Am't special road tax revenue collected to June 1, '76	11,553.55	11,553.55
Township tax revenue col to June 1st, '76	4,223.66	4,223.66
Dog tax revenue collected to June 1st, '76	1,366.06	1,366.06
Common school tax revenue col. to June 1st, '76	5,604.20	5,604.20
Add'l special school tax revenue to June 1st, '76	1,549.98	1,549.98
Interest of Jail bonds collected to June 1st, '76	2,130.04	73.88
County revenue collected to June 1st, '76	55,609.31	56,551.45
Redemption of land collection to June 1st '76	1,315.18	1,106.19
Agricultural fund colleced to June 1st '76	40.00	
Liquor license collected to June 1st, '76	2,200.00	1,800.00
Circuit court Dekalb Co. fees collected to June 1st, 1876	439.50	439.50
Balance in Treasury June		11,978.31
	117,077.55	117,077.55

Recapitulation of School Fund.

Am't of common school levenue received to June 1st 1876.	19,566.00	19,566.05
Am't cong'l interest in Treasury to June 1st, 1876	1,331.40	1,331.40
Legal interest collected up to June 1st, 1876.	1,035.00	
Common school interest reported up to June 1, '76	2,241.74	2,241.74
Common school principal in Treasury 1st, 1875	1.36	
Common School principal collected to June 1st, 1876	988.70	
Am't of fines collected & surplus revenue rec'd from state to June 1, 1876.	1,669.79	2,332.79
Cong'l school fund principal recd. to June 1st, '76	1,069.97	536.00
Liquor license	2,200.00	1,800.00
Balance in Treasury June 1st 1876		2,318.43
	30,074.52	30,074.52

Grand Recapitulation.

Total am't of township school & Co. revenue in Treasury June 1st 1875	11,802.05	
Am't of special school tax collected since June 1, 1875	20,570.77	20,570.77
Am't of road tax collected since June 1, 1875	11,553.55	11,553.55
Am't of township tax collected since June 1, 1875	4,223.66	4,223.66
Am't of dog tax collected since June 1, 1875	1,366.06	1,366.06
Am't of common school tax col. since June 1, 1875	5,604.20	5,604.20
Am't of additional spec'l tax col. since June 1, 1875	1,549.98	1,549.98
Am't of interest on jail bond tax col. since June 1, 1875	2,130.04	73.88
Am't of liquor licenses tax col. since Jund 1, 1875	2,200.00	1,800.00
Am't of redemption of land col. since June 1, 1875	1,315.18	1,106.19
Am't of Co. revenue rec'd since June 1, 1875	55,609.31	56,551.45
Am't of common school revenue recd. June 1, 1875	19,566.00	19,566.00
Am't of school interest reported since June 1, '75	2,241.70	66,651.45
Am't of common school principal including fines & surplus revenue recd. since June 1, 1875	2,016.55	2,332.79
Am't of cong'l principal since June 1 1875	1,069.88	536.00
Am't of cong'l interest reported since June 1, '75	1,025.60	1,381.57
Am't circuit court docted recd since June 1, 1875	439.50	439.50
Balance in Treasury June 1, 1876		13,794.78
	144,952.07	144,952.07

Bal of the several funds in County Treasury June 1st, 1876,

County revenue	9,288.28
Interest on jail bond tax	3,062.16
Redemption of land	154.89
Agricultural fund	108.00
Cong'l interest	275.46
Common school fund principal	287.11
Cong'l " " "	553.85
Liquor license	400.00
Am't of jail bonds outstanding	27,000.00

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Auburn, Ind., June 20 1876

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box $1.50

The best white Shirts ever offered in this city And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

THE VOICE OF SILENCE.

BY WM. WINTER.

[A poem read at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, Philadelphia, June 6, 1876.]

Bright on the sparkling sward, this day,
  The youthful summer gleams;
The roses in the south wind play;
  The slumberous woodland dreams;
In golden light, 'neath clouds of fleece,
  'Mid bird-songs wild and free,
The blue Potomac flows, in peace,
  Down to the peaceful sea.

No echo from the stormy past
  Alarms the placid vale—
Nor cannon roar, nor trumpet blast,
  Nor shattered soldier's wail.
There's nothing left to mark the strife,
  The triumph, or the pain,
Where nature to her general life
  Takes back our lives again.

Yet, in your vision, evermore,
  Beneath affrighted skies,
With crash of sound, with reek of gore,
  The martial pageants rise.
Audacious banners rend the air,
  Dark steeds of battle neigh,
And frantic through the sulphurous glare
  Raves on the crimson fray!

Not time nor chance nor change can drown
  Your memories proud and high,
Nor pluck your star of greatness down
  From glory's deathless sky!
Forevermore your fame shall bide—
  Your valor tried and true;
And that which makes your country's pride
  May well be pride to you!

Forever through the soldier's thought
  The soldier's life returns—
Or where the trampled fields are fought
  Or where the camp-fire burns.
For him the pomp of morning brings
  A thrill none else can know;
For him night waves her sable wings
  O'er many a nameless woe.

How often, face to face with death,
  In stern suspense he stood,
While bird and insect held their breath
  Within the ambushed wood!
Again he sees the silent hills,
  With danger's menace grim;
And darkly all the shuddering rills
  Run red with blood, for him.

For him the cruel sun at noon
  Glares on a bristling plain;
For him the cold, disdainful moon
  Lights meadows rough with slain.
There's death in every sight he sees,
  In every sound he hears;
And sunset hush and evening breeze
  Are sad with prisoned tears.

Again, worn out with midnight march,
  He sinks beside the track;
Again, beneath the lonely arch,
  His dreams of home come back;
In morning wind the roses shake
  Around his cottage door,
And little feet of children make
  Their music on the floor.

The tones that nevermore on earth
  Can bid his pulses leap,
Ring out again, in careless mirth,
  Across the vales of sleep;
And where, in horrent splendor, roll
  The waves of vict'ry's tide,
The chosen comrades of his soul
  Are glorious at his side!

Forget! the arm may lose its might,
  The tired heart beat low,
The sun from heaven blot out his light,
  The west wind cease to blow;
But, while one spark of life is warm
  Within this mold of clay,
His soul will revel in the storm
  Of that tremendous day.

On mountain slope, in lonely glen,
  By fate's divine command,
The blood of those devoted men
  Has sanctified this land!
The funeral moss—but not in grief—
  Waves o'er their hallowed rest;
And not in grief the laurel leaf
  Drops on the hero's breast!

Tears for the living, when God's gift—
  (The friend of man to be)—
Wastes, like the shattered spars that drift
  Upon the unknown sea!
Tears for the wreck who sinks at last,
  No deed of valor done;
But no tears for the soul that past
  When honor's fight was won!

He takes the hand of heavenly fate
  Who lives and dies for truth!
For him the holy angels wait,
  In realms of endless youth!
The grass upon his grave is green
  With everlasting bloom;
And [illegible] and blessings make the sheen
  Of glory round the tomb!

Mourn not for them, the loved and gone!
  The cause they died to save
Plants an eternal corner-stone
  Upon the martyr's grave;
And, safe from all the ills we pass,
  Their sleep is sweet and low,
'Neath requiems of the murmuring grass
  And dirges of the snow.

That sunset wafts his holiest kiss
  Through evening's gathering shades,
That beauty breaks the heart with bliss
  The hour before it fades,
That music seems to merge with heaven
  Just when its echo dies,
Is nature's sacred promise given
  Of life beyond the skies!

Mourn not! in life and death they teach
  This thought—this truth—sublime;
There's no man free, except he reach
  Beyond the verge of time!
So, beckoning up the starry slope
  They bid our souls to live;
And, flooding all the world with hope,
  Have taught us to forgive.

No soldier spurns a fallen foe!
  No hate of human-kind
Can darken down the generous glow
  That fires the patriot mind!
But love shall make the vanquished strong,
  And Justice lift their ban—
Where right no more can bend to wrong
  Nor man be slave to man.

So from their quiet graves they speak,
  So speaks that quiet scene—
Where now the violet blossoms meek,
  And all the fields are green.
There wood and stream and flower and bird
  A pure content declare;
And where the voice of war was heard
  Is heard the voice of prayer.

Once more in perfect love, O Lord,
  Our aliened hearts unite;
And deep, across the broken sword,
  The hands that used to smite!
And since beside Potomac's wave
  There's nothing left but peace,
We filled at last the open grave,
  And let the sorrow cease.

Sweet, from the pitying northern pines,
  Their loving whisper flows;
And sweetly, where the orange shines,
  The palm tree woos the rose;
Ah, let that tender music run
  O'er all the years to be;
And Thy great blessing make us one—
  And make us one with Thee!

A FLOWER IN THE WILDERNESS.

Do you ever judge, reader, of the character of the inmates from the physiognomy of their houses? I do. And when the stages swept round the corner I looked out eagerly, for as the driver had told me, about ten rods up the road stood the house of Philander White. His wife was my mother's own cousin, and I was just thirteen years old when I went there to make my first visit. There had been some quarrel between the two families two or three-score years anterior to my visit; and though my mother and Mrs. White never participated in this, the feud of their ancestors had doubtless involved some coldness between them.

But to cut a long story short—for the pen and paper gossip may be more dignified but not a whit better than tea table scandal—I had been an invalid all the previous winter.

When soft April days (to which my mother looked forward so eagerly) came, they brought no bloom to my cheek, no vigor to my step. My constitution seemed to have lost all its recuperative power; and the doctor said: "Send her into the country, Miss May. If that don't help her she is lost to you."

Just before this Mrs. White had learned through a mutual friend of my illness, and the very day of the blunt physician's ultimatum brought a letter to my mother.

"For the sake of my old love," it read, "let all that may have come between you and me be lost in the pleasure of better memories. The hills of Meadow Brook are clothed again with greenness, and now in this late May is the time for Jennie to come to us. There is a prophecy of health for her in the soft wind that lifts the edge of my paper as I write. We know she is your all, and we will be very tender of your darling. Will you not trust her for a single summer!"

And before another week was passed my trunk was packed and marked, "Philander White, Meadow Brook." I looked out, as I have said, and there sat the pleasant white house, with its green window blinds, the shrubbery in front, and the cherry trees behind. My heart went out to it, and at once; and it did a moment later to the gentle-voiced woman and the fair, dark-haired girl who rushed out on the front steps and kissed my cheek, said, "Cousin Jennie, you are very welcome."

But it is not all to tell you of that summer, though I look across the gray year to its picture in the Maryland of my memory that I have taken up my pen this morning. Suffice it that the mountain breezes of Meadow Brook did their work well; and when in early autumn my mother came for her child, she could hardly identify the rosy-cheeked girl who rushed in with her curls dangling about her face and held up her rosy lips for a kiss.

I think it must have been nearly two months after my domestication at Aunt Mary's—for so I call my mother's cousin—when Uncle Charles Brace, her husband's brother, visited her. He was a minister, and Cora and I had anticipated the gentleman's advent with anything but pleasant emotions. Our preconceived notions of the clergyman's elongated visage and solemn, puritanical manner, which we regarded as necessary concomitants of the profession, soon vanished before the beautiful kindling of his smile and the winning gentleness of his manner. He was Uncle Phil's youngest brother and not more than twenty-eight at that time; and his religion had deepened and harmonized his fine poetic temperament without checking the outflow of that under-current of humor which sparkled through his character. Uncle Charles was soon our companion in our rides and rambles, and our confidant in our girlish plans.

"You don't really mean so, Uncle Charlie," and Cora's bright face was lifted from the roses and geraniums we were weaving into the bouquet for the mantel. "You don't really think what you just said, that in every heart there is a fountain; some blossom in the human wilderness of every soul."

He put down his paper and came toward us. "I have not a doubt of it, my little girl. The story I was just reading of the hardened old man who cried because a child gave him a bunch of marigolds, corroborates my remark. The light that is in us cannot quite become darkness; the hearts that might bring forth a hundred-fold for harvests of heaven, will never become such deserts but some good seed will take root therein."

"I don't believe it would, though, in Farmer Keep. You don't know him as well as I do, Uncle Charlie. He's one of the richest men in all Meadow Brook; he's worth thousands and thousands. He's a bachelor, you know, and lives in the great red house on the road to Woodbury, you remember. Well, he never goes to church; he never loved a human being in his life. Now don't think Farmer Keep—why, Grandma Deane, how do you do?"

The lady whose entrance put this sudden period to my cousin's peroration, came slowly toward the rocking chair. Cora drew it out for her. She was the oldest lady in the village. The hair under her cap, white as hillside snow, had imprisoned the sunshine of fourscore and ten summers; but she still retained much of the physical stamina which, with her active sentiment, had made her so vigorous a woman for many years.

"What's that you're saying, child, about Farmer Keep?" said the old lady with a pleasant smile, as she pinned her knitting sheath to her waist.

"Why, I was telling Uncle Charlie what a cold, hard man he is. You've always known him, Grandma Deane, and now did he ever do a good thing or ever love anybody in his life?"

"Yes, he loved a girl once, I think I remember."

"Farmer Keep loved a girl once!" repeated Cora, with a half contemptuous and wholly skeptical curl of her red lips.

"She's forgotten," she added in an undertone to Uncle Charlie and me, for Grandma Deane was slightly deaf.

"No, I haven't forgotten, neither," she said, placing her hand on Cora's hair; "I have held Lucy Reid on my lap too often and rocked her cradle—poor, little motherless thing!—too many times to have forgotten.

Cora's look of incredulity was giving way to one of curiosity.

"Grandma Deane, won't you tell us all about it? Jennie and I will sit down on the stool, and I know by that look in Uncle Charlie's eye, he wants to hear it, too. Come, let the flowers go, Jennie;" and my vivacious cousin established herself at the old lady's feet.

Grandma Deane slipped the yarn around her little finger and commenced: "Let me see. It cannot be more than forty-two or three years this summer since Justin Keep came up to Farmer Reid's to let himself out for the harvest boy, through harvesting. The Reid house stood a little this side of Stony Creek. There is nothing left of it now except the chimney, and it looks out gray and cold from the grass all about it; but forty years ago it was a fine old place, with lilacs, and the hop vines running all around the back. Lucy was hardly three weeks old when she lost her mother. Her father never married again and the child grew up there in the old home as fair and sweet as the flowers about her. She was turning into fifteen when Justin came that summer. He was a shy, strange sort of a lad, and the neighbors said Farmer Reid would never get the salt for his porridge out of him. He'd been bound out until he was eighteen to some man down in Maine, and he hadn't a relation in the world he knew of, nor a decent suit of clothes, when he came to Farmer Reid's house. But for all that, Justin proved a smart, likely boy; and the farmer, who somehow was never very beforehanded—I always thought his wife's sudden death hurt him—found that Justin was a real prize.

"At first he was gloomy and silent, doing his work and taking little notice of anybody. But he couldn't stand it long before Lucy. I wouldn't like to have the heart that that girl's smile wouldn't have thawed out. She was just like a bird around the old place, singing from morn till night, and her blue eyes, that were like her mother's, seemed to be sending out one laugh and her lips another. I never wondered her father doted on her as he did, and, of course, Justin wasn't long in the house before she tried to make friends with him.

"Poor fellow! it must have seemed very strange to him at first, for I don't believe anybody had given him a kind word until he came to Meadow Brook. But he made ladders for her flowering vines to run on, and got shells for the borders, and propped up the dahlias, and did a thousand other things which took them out into the garden after supper, and made them the best of friends.

"Lucy had a playful childish way about her that made her seem much younger than she was; then she was small of her age, so that at fifteen she did not seem a bit older than you are, Cora.

"Well, she rode on top of Justin's hay cart and helped him husk corn in the barn, and pretty soon the farmer noticed a change in Justin. He got him a new suit of clothes, and his face lost its down look, and after harvesting Farmer Reid made him an offer to tarry all winter. So Justin stayed, taking Lucy's advice, and went to the district school and, though he had no education before, he went ahead of many an older scholar that winter. Justin stayed with the farmer four years; then he had a good offer somewhere in New York State, and concluded to stop for the winter only.

"Lucy Reid had grown into a young woman by this time; and a handsomer one, children, these dim eyes never looked upon. I don't know how it happened, for Lucy might have had her pick among the boys for miles around, but somehow she took to Justin, and when he left, they were engaged to be married one year from that time."

"Why, Grandma Deane! you ain't going to stop now?" cried Cora in alarm, for the old lady had laid down her knitting.

"No, my child," she said, moving her spectacles and wiping her eyes; "but the rest is a sad story, and I must hurry over it. I don't exactly know how it happened, but that winter Lucy's father got into a terrible lawsuit with Squire Wheeler. There was some flaw in the title, and the people said it was plain the old man should let the homestead go. They said, too, he'll never survive it; and better perhaps, he never had, than kept it as he did; but one day Squire Wheeler, to all the neighborhood's astonishment, rode over to the farm.

"What he did there was never exactly known; but in a little while it was rumored that the suit was withdrawn, and next spring Lucy Reid was to be married to his son, Stillman Wheeler. And so it was. One bright March day she went to the old church yonder and gave herself to him. He was a good-looking man, but never over-smart, the neighbors whispered; and I always thought that it was his father's money, more than anything else, that kept him up."

"But Justin, Grandma Deane—what became of him?"

"There is a dark look about the whole matter. Lucy was made the victim of some terrible falsehood. I never blamed her father, for the losing of the homestead seemed completely to shatter him. I only know that Squire Wheeler and his son were at the bottom of it, and that Lucy Reid went to the altar, believing that Justin had been false to her."

"Dear me, how dreadful! Did he ever come back?"

"Yes, the next May. Lucy had been a wife two months. Justin had not heard of her marriage. She was at home visiting her father. When she first saw him she fell down like one stricken with a fit. But he carried her into the house and there learned all. Both had been deceived."

"It was a terrible scene the old front room witnessed. Justin swore vengeance, and it was not till, with clasped hands and streaming eyes the young wife knelt to the only man she ever loved and pleaded for the life of her husband, that he promised for her sake to spare his life. But from the day of Justin's visit Lucy was a changed woman. All the light and gladness of her being seemed dead in her. She moved about her house pale and quiet, with a look of patient suffering in her once sunny eyes that made my heart ache to behold."

"And her husband—did she ever tell him what she had learned?"

"I think not. His father and Lucy's had died in less than two years after the marriage. The Squire was much less wealthy than was supposed. The next spring Lucy and her husband moved West, and somehow people lost sight of them."

"And Justin?"

"You know the rest, my child. He became a moody, unhappy man, asking no sympathy and giving none. But he was always smart at a bargain and in a few years he laid up enough money to buy Deacon Platt's farm when his son went South. Ever since, he has added acres to his lands and hundreds to the banks; but for all that, he is a man soured toward all his race—a man who was never known to give a little child a smile or a beggar a crust of bread. I have sometimes thought his heart was like a desert, without a tree to shade or a stream to gladden it. And yet it bore a bright blossom once; and believe me, children, for it is the word of an old woman who has seen and known much of the ways of man, it is always so. The heart may be a great wilderness, but in some of its by-ways there has grown a flower."

Cora and I looked at each other and at Uncle Charlie. Just then Aunt Mary came in. She had been out and had not heard of Gradma Deane's visit. But Cora stole up to her uncle, and, winding her arms about his neck, whispered:

"I shall believe it always, Uncle Charlie, now I have heard the story of Farmer Keep, that there is a blossom in the wilderness of every heart."

It was a sultry August day in the summer I passed at Meadow Brook. The wind, low and slumberous as the hush of a mother's voice at nightfall, crept up among the corn and down among the rye and wheatfields, that lay like broad green folds about the dwelling of Farmer Keep. There was no poem of flowers about the front yard; no graceful, harmonizing touches of creeping vine or waving curtains about the old red homestead; and yet it had a quiet, substantial, matter-of-fact physiognomy, that somehow made a home feeling about your heart.

I think it must have been this unconscious feeling which decided the course of the girl who stood at the point where the roads diverge, and gazed wistfully about her that afternoon. She seemed very tired, and her coarse straw bonnet and calico dress were covered with dust. If you had looked in her face you would not have forgotten it. It could not have been more than fifteen summers. It was very pale, and its sweet, sad beauty made you think of nothing but summer flowers drenched with summer rains. Her eyes were of that deep, moist blue that rolls out from under the edge of April clouds, and her lips, ripe and full, had that touch of sorrowfulness about them, which tells you always the heart beneath is full of tears. The girl's hand clasped tightly the little boy's by her side. The resemblance between them would have told you at once they were brother and sister, but his life could not have covered more than a third of hers. The little fellow's eyes were full of tears, and the bright curls that crept out from his hat were damp with moisture. A few minutes later she opened the broad back gate, and went to the kitchen door. Farmer Keep's housekeeper—an old woman with yellow nightcap, and check apron tied over her linsey wool skirt—answered her knock.

"Do you want any help, or do you know of any round here that does?" timidly asked the girl.

The old lady peered at her with dim eyes. "No," said she. "There ain't but four on us—Farmer Keep and the two hired men, and me. It's harvest time just now, though, and I reckon you'd find a place in the village."

"Thank you. Bennie, here, my little brother, is tired, for we walked from the depot. Can you let us come in and rest awhile?"

"Sartin you can."

The sight of the child touched the heart of the woman, and they went into the large kitchen, and sat down in the flag-bottomed chairs, while, with a glowing cheek, the girl cast about in her mind for the best manner in which to present her petition for food. Before she had decided the master of the house suddenly entered the kitchen, for it was nearly dinner time. He was a large, muscular, broad-chested, sun-burned man, with a hard, gloomy expression on his face, where fifty years were now beginning to write their history. He stood still with surprise, gazing on the new occupants of the kitchen; and the boy drew close to his sister, and the girl threw up a timid, frightened glance into the gloomy face.

"You don't know of anybody here that wants a little help, do ye, farmer?" asked the woman. "Here's a little girl that wants a place, and as she's walked from the depot, I told her she might come in and rest a bit before she went up into the village to try her luck!"

"No," shortly answered the farmer—"Dinner ready?" And the rich man turned away without one gentle or kind look for two homeless children whom God had brought to his door.

"Lucy, Lucy, don't stay here. I'm afraid." And the little boy's lip curled and quivered as he turned his face from the farmer's.

"Lucy, Lucy," how those little, trembling tones went down, down, down, into the man's hard heart! How the dead days of his youth burst out of their graves, and rushed through his memory at that low, broken, "Lucy, Lucy!" He turned and looked at the girl; not sourly, as before, but with a kind and eager questioning interest.

"What's your name?"

"Lucy Wheeler, sir."

He staggered back and caught hold of the nearest chair. "And what was your mother's?" "Lucy Reid. She used to live at Meadow Brook. So I came here to get work; she told me to before she died."

At that moment the angels looked down and saw the seed that had lain for two-score years in the heart of Justin Keep, spring up, and the flower blossom in the wilderness. He strode across the kitchen to the bewildered girl. He brushed back her bonnet and turned her face to the light. He could not be mistaken. It was the one framed and hung in the darkened room of his soul. The blue eyes of Lucy looked again in his own. At that moment the little boy pushed in between them, and gazed wistfully in the man's face. Farmer Keep sat down and took the child in his arms. He tried to speak, but, instead, great sobs came and heaved his strong chest. The trio in the kitchen gazed at them in mute astonishment.

"Lucy's children, Lucy's children!" he murmured at last, in a voice whose tenderness was like that of a mother. "God has sent you to me. For her sake this shall be your home. For her sake I will be a father to you."

Five years after, Cora wrote to me: "We are having fine times now, dear Cousin Jennie, and mamma wants to know if you do not need to renew your cheeks among the dews of Meadow Brook. Uncle Charlie is with us, and if you were also, our happiness would be complete.

"Lucy Wheeler—you remember her—has the place in my heart next to yours. Her disposition is as lovely as her face, and that is saying a great deal, for its sweet beauty does one good to behold it. Farmer Keep seems to idolize her and Bennie. He is a charming man now. He goes to church regularly every Sabbath. He spares no pains or expense in Lucy's education, and she will be an accomplished woman. She is here very often, and I have suspicions that Uncle Charlie—but no matter, I will not trust this to you and paper.

"But now, Jennie, what a lesson has all this taught me. How has it deepened my faith in God and humanity. Now when my heart yearns over the wretched, sinning outcast, I remember always that there is a flower in the wilderness.

Useless Endurance.

On Thursday afternoon, Parker, the mustang-rider, gave up for the second, and, it is to be hoped, the last time, his attempt to ride 300 miles in fifteen hours. As on the first occasion, he became blind from the rapid exhaustion of vital force, the loss of which no stimulants could replace. But, suppose a little additional power of endurance and of will had carried him through? It would simply prove that a man of Anglo-Saxon blood may accomplish as much as a South American Gaucho, or a Tartar of Mongolia. As a merely mechanical feat, it would by no means fix the limit of human endurance when upheld by some powerful purpose. When Charles XII. of Sweden, rode from Adrianople to Stralsund, in the early winter—a distance of not less than 1,200 miles—he performed a greater exploit, and it meant something. When Fremont rode from Los Angeles to Monterey and back—800 miles in six days of travel—he had an important object to accomplish. Undoubtedly many men could be found capable of riding 300 miles in fifteen hours, under the spur of some overwhelming necessity. Similar or equal feats have been performed, over and over again, in all ages of the world. Capt. Boyton, last summer, floated across the channel in his buoyant India-rubber costume, and had much to say of his physical exhaustion, so long as he had no rival; but the Englishman, Webb, swam the same distance with no other float than the national pride.

The strength which is developed by systematic training, and exercised under the most favorable circumstances, may excite curiosity; but it is a very imperfect test of human endurance. So far from establishing a standard of physical development, it rather teaches us what to avoid. Dr. Winship may develop a pair of Herculean shoulders upon a small body, but he simply shows us the uselessness of his special lifting capacity. Weston may walk his 120 miles in twenty-four hours, by the aid of scientific feeding and grooming, but no sensible man would desire to do the same thing. One variety of force is always cultivated at the expense of other equally necessary forces, and is more or less a monstrosity. There is little in it to admire, and nothing to imitate.

Such a performance as that at Fleetwood park lacks every picturesque and heroic element. One gallop around the hot and dusty ring is the picture of the whole 300 miles to the spectators, and their chief interest must be in waiting for the moment when the man, instead of the mustang, shall be attacked with the blind staggers. There is no law, we suppose, to prevent Parker from riding himself dead as well as blind; but the uselessness of the show has now reached that point where it becomes cruelty, and it should not be repeated. Cannot Mr. Bergh, for once, consider a man as good as an animal, and hold his protecting shield over the mustang-rider?—*New York Tribune.*

A Romance of the Signal Service Bureau

I heard a couple of days ago a hitherto-unpublished romance connected with the life of one of the most prominent officials of the Signal Service bureau. He was, my informant states, once engaged to be married to a lovely, charming and wealthy girl. The eve of the wedding had dawned—if an eve can dawn—and they were occupying the same rocking-chair and talking as inanely as only lovers can talk, when the fair one said: "Albert, duckey, there is one thing I wish you to do when we are married." "Name it, lovey," he replied, making her feel that her corsets were a mile too large for her. "That is, petty to have no rain on Mondays, because, you know, darling, that Monday is washing day, and if the things are not washed and dried then the week's work is so fearfully put back. You will, won't you, my owny?" The young man's heart was torn, but he replied: "Maud, dearest, my duty to my bleeding country demands imperatively that I shall whoop her up the precise sort of weather that heaven will probably send impartially during the next twenty-four hours upon the just and the unjust, without regard to age, sex or previous condition of servitude. If an area of barometric disturbance exists in the Middle States on Monday, how can I consistently with my duty declare that the probabilities favor clear weather with light winds from the southeast? No, angel; ask me anything but that. I could not love thee, dear, so darn much, loved I not honor more." "Then you do not love me," she sobbed, bursting into tears. The reader will readily understand how they progressed to a quarrel and parted enemies. She returned his presents, and is now lecturing on woman's rights, and he is a confirmed misogynist and sits up all Sunday night at the Signal Service office, with fiendish glee making out bulletins for Monday announcing falling barometers, atmospheric disturbances, heavy rains, showery weather, and so on.—*Washington Cor. New York World.*

THERE arrived in Port Byron, N. Y., a few days ago, a man who had just been released from a long imprisonment in the State prison in Auburn, N. Y., and who during his confinement had been exercising his skill in carving. He had five ships all fully rigged, several castles with grounds laid out, and three bottles which contained bones finely carved and put together in a beautiful shape after being placed in the bottle, one at a time.

THERE was a very pleasant donation party the other evening, and the company sang "We give up all for Heaven" with deep feeling, but the next day the minister expressed a desire to resign. He said that three quarts of beans, a pillow case of dried apples, two pounds of head cheese, a pan of twisted doughnuts, and a calico dressing gown were undoubtedly very valuable in their way, but they seemed to him to form an unnatural basis to preach sound theology from.

THERE is but little rye sown in this country for cattle food, and still it is well known that for fall and early spring pasture it cannot be excelled. Especially is rye valuable for sheep in spring that are suckling lambs. It forms rich, succulent food, and should be granted more attention.

OUR MINISTER'S SERMON.

The minister said last night, says he,
  "Don't be afraid of givin';
If your life ain't worth nothing to other folks
  Why, what's the use of livin'?"
And that's what I say to my wife, says I,
  There's Brown, the miserable sinner,
He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give
  A cent toward buyin' a dinner."

I tell you our minister is prime, he is,
  But I couldn't quite determine,
When I heard him a givin' it right and left,
  Just who was hit by his sermon.
Of course there couldn't be no mistake
  When he talked of long-winded prayin',
For Peters and Johnson they sot and scowled
  At every word he was sayin'.

And the minister he went on to say,
  "There's various kinds of cheatin',
And religion's as good for every day
  As it is to bring to meetin';
I don't think much of the man that gives
  The loud amens at my preachin',
And spends his time the followin' week
  In cheatin' and overreachin'."

I guess that dose was bitter enough
  For a man like Jones to swallow;
But I noticed he didn't open his mouth,
  Not once, after that, to holler;
Hurrah, says I, for the minister!—
  Of course I said it quiet—
Give us some more of this open talk—
  It's very refreshin' diet.

The minister hit 'em every time,
  And when he spoke of fashion,
And riggin' out in bows and things,
  As woman's rulin' passion,
And comin' to church to see the styles,
  I couldn't help a-winkin'
And a-nudgin' my wife, and says I, "That's you;"
  And I guess it set her thinkin'.

Says I to myself, that sermon's pat;
  But man is a queer creation;
And I'm much afraid that most of the folks
  Won't take the application.
Now, if he had said a word about
  My personal mode of sinnin',
I'd have gone to work to right myself
  And not set there a-grinnin'.

Just then the minister says, says he
  "And now I've come to the fellers
Who've lost this shower by usin' their friends
  As a sort o' moral umbrellas;
Go home," says he, "and find your faults,
  Instead of huntin' your brothers';
Go home," says he, "and wear the coats
  You tried to fit for others."

My wife she nudged, and Brown he winked,
  And there was lots o' smilin',
And lots o' lookin' at our pew;
  It set my blood a-bilin'.
Says I to myself our minister
  Is gettin' a little bitter;
I'll tell him, when the meetin's out, that I
  Ain't at all that kind of a critter.

Pith and Point.

WHEN parents yield up their daughters in marriage they do it with miss-givings.

WHY are many people like eggs? Because they are too full of themselves to hold anything else.

THE two places to look for Philadelphia pickpockets—the cent-ennial and the penny-tentiary.

"TWO THINGS," said Mohammed, "I abhor: the learned in his infidelities, the fool in his devotions."

WHY is "naming the day" for the wedding like a naval battle? Because it's a marry-time engagement.

TO AVOID suspicion, doctors, undertakers, milkmen and pump-makers should be distant acquaintances.

MANY a man who has not a cent in his pocket owns a corn which he would not allow you to step on for the world.

"ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to rent in a family consisting of two floors" is part of an advertisement in a New York newspaper.

A WOMAN in Macon, Ala., had twins twice, and then triplets; and after the last lot her husband ran away, and has not returned.

A BOLD rascal on an Illinois railroad train pretended to be the conductor, collected all the cash fares in two cars, and jumped off with the money.

"DIDN'T you guarantee, sir, that the horse wouldn't shy before the fire of an enemy?" "No more he won't. 'Tisn't till after the fire that he shies."

THE Glaziers' union, of Montreal, announce a grand ball. "All sash ez!"—*New York Advertiser.* Putty good. Wonder if they had any glass puddin'.—*Boston Globe.*

"SAH, did you take me for a sardine?" said a sable orator at an exciting political meeting. "No," was the reply, "I's always 'garded you as a fresh-water minnow, dat wasn't wuf picklin'."

IF a pretty fairy should come to me,
And ask, "What thing would you like to be?"
  I'd say, "On the whole,
  I will be a mole."
Oh, that would be just the thing for me!
  I'd go straight down and not care a fig
What squirming things in the ground I'd meet,
  For if I were a mole I'd dig and dig
Till my nose should tickle the Chinaman's feet!

SCENE—Village inn, Hampshire. Languid Swell—'Sthawa Wifl' caw heaw! Barmaid—Beg pard'n, sir! Swell—'Sthawa Wifl 'caw heaw? Barmaid—Don't understand French, sir! Swell—Haw! (Exit.) He is supposed to have meant, is there a rifle corps, here?—*Punch.*

A FASCINATING young widow having married again, annoyed her second husband by frequent references to her first, whereat he finally remonstrated. "I dare say," replied the fond creature, pouting her pretty lips, "that you'll be glad to have me remember you when you are dead and gone and I'm married again."

A GENTLEMAN conversing with a Brooklyn lady about the absurdity of female apparel and the frivolity of fashionable life, exclaimed: "Is there on earth a bigger fool than the mere woman of fashion?" Her questioner considered himself shut up and put down, like a disagreeable book, when the lady answered: "Yes, the man who admires her."

LAST Sunday, says the Brooklyn *Argus*, there was quite a stir in one of our churches when a gorgeously-robed young stranger swept along the main aisle, preceded by an obsequious usher. All eyes were attracted by her blazing diamonds, her costly laces, the splendor and profusion of her toilet, and when she settled down in a pew, with a mighty rustle, hundreds of female voices seemed to have been guided by a common inspiration as they whispered: "The daughter of a Philadelphia hackman!"

THESE alphabet puns and quirks are very numerous, and a few of the old ones are very good. Here is one: "Majesty stripped of its externals is a jest." This is more than a joke; it is a philosophical truth. Why is the letter s like a sewing machine? Because it makes needles needless—more ingenious than true, by the way. Here's another that we recall: Why is the absence of the letter m like the presence of a hand-organ? Because—of course—it makes u-sic of music! There is another: "Y is the Fourth of *July*?" When pronounced orally, it sounds like an unfinished conundrum, and the enunciator thereof like an idiot; whereas it is, in fact, a great orthographic truth.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

Eleven Thieves Under the Lash in Delaware.

[Wilmington (Del.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

On Saturday the ponderous iron gates of the New Castle jail, in this State, were thrown open in the morning, and a motley gathering of men, women, and children, black and white, crowded in to witness the degrading punishment of a lashing upon the bare back that eleven thieves were to recive in accordance with sentences of the court. When the gates were thrown open on Saturday, the first sight that met the eye was that of two white men, Enoch Rash and James Bradey, who had been guilty of breaking into a store, standing in the pillory, where they remained one hour each, and were taken down greatly stiffened from this punishment. Robert Harris, a negro, was next put into the pillory, where he remained for the space of one hour. His offense was assault and battery with intent to kill. During this time the crowd had greatly thinned out, but when the announcement was made that the whipping would begin they gathered within the yard again. Enoch Rash was the name first called out by the sheriff, and he came forth, a tall, muscular white man, led by a deputy. He was bared to the waist, and, apparently still suffering from the effects of his confinement in the pillory, stood bravely up to the post while his hands were fastened in the iron clamps. The sheriff, armed with a cat-o'-nine-tails, asked if all was ready, and commenced to rain on the blows, thirty in number, which were counted by a deputy as they fell. The quivering flesh reddened at first, and finally the blood found its way to the surface, while the prisoner writhed in his agony, and his face was the very picture of suffering and despair. He was taken back to his cell stiff and sore. James Bradey, who was the accomplice of Rash in the crime, was also hit thirty lashes by the sheriff, but bore it with a great deal more fortitude than the other, and, notwithstanding the blows fell thick and fast, not a muscle of his face changed, and he in no way gave evidence of the intense pain he must have suffered. James Darah had stolen a pocket-book containing $8, and for this he stood up to the whipping-post in a very defiant manner to receive twenty lashes, which were put on with heavy strokes. Charles Harrison, a negro, for larceny, received ten lashes without a murmur. Thomas Hyde was whipped with twenty lashes for stealing a lot of old clothing. Isaac Hoyden, a fine specimen of manly form, had taken a beefsteak and a small lot of scrappel from a farmer's wagon, and for this received twenty lashes with intense suffering. The prisoner twisted and almost fell upon his haunches in his endeavors to escape the blows. His back was terribly scarred, and he went back to his cell in great agony. Thomas Davis, for robbery, was given twenty lashes that burst the flesh, and Samuel Bush was given the same number for participation in the theft. William L. Cooper, a negro, had stolen a buffalo robe and received twenty lashes, and David Reed, negro, for larceny, also received twenty lashes. In addition to the whipping each of them has to undergo a term of imprisonment, pay restitution money, and wear a convict's jacket for six months after their release. The sight was apparently much enjoyed by the spectators. There was a batch whipped the Saturday previous, many, of whom begged piteously for mercy and begged the sheriff to desist.

Business Revival.

The revival of business may now be regarded as fairly begun. Senator Thurman remarked some time ago that it takes this country four years to recover from a panic. The four years have not yet expired, but there are signs that their expiration will witness a complete return of prosperity to every branch of American industry. The immense sales of dry goods in this city two weeks ago showed a healthy condition of trade; dealers were willing to buy largely at low prices, showing a return of confidence and an increased demand for goods. The rumors of war in the East stimulated the foreign demand for our breadstuffs, and have had a perceptible effect on our exports. The reduction of some thirty cents a hundred on freight charges between Chicago and this city has set an immense quantity of grain in motion and given a new stimulus to trade in the whole Northwest. Farmers are shipping their stores of wheat and corn and buying manufactured goods in return. The Western railways report largely increased earnings for May, and the gain on some of the Western roads amounts to thirty per cent. This is an unerring thermometer, and shows the rising temperature of trade.

It is more than probable that the revival of business and prosperity will be largely if not entirely due to the improved condition of the West. Most of the late railway transactions at the Stock Board were on Western roads, which maintained their position very fairly against a market decline both in number of sales and of prices. The West has suffered severely these two years in consequence of the stoppage of all railway building to speak of, and the impossibility of shipping grain so as to realize anything for it in return. Farmers could not buy goods, nor even pay the mortgages on their land and buildings. Cheap transportation means an immense buying capacity in the West. It means that farms which were worth $5 an acre last year are worth $20 an acre to-day. But for twenty years the West has been building railways through sparsely settled districts, and along the sites of possible cities and towns. These roads did not pay even running expenses in some instances, and their failure entailed severe losses on capitalists and thousands of men of limited means who invested in them. But these roads have already begun to develop the resources of the regions they run through. They have attracted settlers, built up flourishing villages and towns, created cities, made unsuspected mineral deposits available, and are now fast becoming valuable property. But they are also quadrupling the value of the lands they pass through and provide transportation for. Farms that ten years ago were held at a merely nominal price are now worth in some instances from $20 to $30 an acre. Men who owned thousands of acres now find themselves rich by the natural development of business and increase of population. The whole Northwest has been steadily growing in reserved wealth and strength for the last ten years in an entirely unprecedented manner, and now only needs available outlets to the great seaboard cities to become immensely rich and unprecedently prosperous. These facts give increasing significance to the present indications of a revival of business. It is not a wave that may ebb in a few weeks, but the rise of a river that will steadily increase in volume and speed.—*New York Graphic.*

Of Jewish Descent.

The *Jewish Chronicle* accounts for the interest Dom Pedro takes in Jewish affairs by the fact that he is of Jewish descent. During the persecutions of the Jews in the Spanish peninsula in the middle ages, many Jews left or pretended to leave the religion of their fathers, and were known as "New Christians." They became numerous, and married extensively with families of noble birth. A certain King of Portugal, says the *Chronicle*, becoming alarmed at the power wielded by individuals of Jewish descent, issued a decree that every person with Jewish blood in his or her veins should appear at court, distinguished by a white badge, the King hoping by this edict to banish all such persons from his court, as he believed no one would be willing to acknowledge his Jewish blood. On the day named he was surprised to see more than three-fourths of his court wearing the white badge, and he was astounded when the Prime Minister entered, himself wearing, in a conspicuous manner, the same emblem. He asked him furiously what his business was. His answer was: "I have come to carry out your majesty's orders. Here are two white badges (at the same time producing them); one is for her royal majesty, your august spouse—" "And for whom is the other?" thundered the King. The reply was: "For your royal majesty!"

Toys and Toy Making.

"In Paris," says the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, "there are about five thousand workmen employed in the exclusive trade of toy manufacture. The chief essential in this art is the procuring the substances—the raw material—to be used, for unless these can be obtained for next to nothing, the finished work would have to be sold too dear to allow of its success. The barrels of sham guns, so dear to the warlike male offspring of the modern Gaul, are wrought up out of old sardine boxes. Dolls' boots are made of the coverings of discarded purses, and their dresses and trimmings of the old worn out stage costumes of actresses, gathered from every theater, great or small. For the little pewter instruments used in dolls' houses, such as plates, knives, spoons, bottles and fire-irons, the toy-makers press into their service the metal belonging to old water pipes and spouts, worn-out roofing and the filings collected in work-shops. But the most striking and horrible revelation remains yet unmade. Whence comes the lead of which these resolute German and English soldiers are made who stand so bravely on their thin ledge of ground to be picked off by peas and marbles? Let not any boys with tender susceptibilities or a tendency to melancholy be made aware of the answer. They are forged out of the metal cut from ancient coffins dug out of the old cemeteries at Nuremburg."

An Irish Bull.

The ruling passion of bull-making strong in death, or its near neighborhood, was strongly illustrated in another story McKee was fond of telling—that of two Irishmen who were strolling along the docks of Liverpool, penniless and without any prospect of securing money or employment. Presently they came to a placard:

Royal Humane Society.
£2 reward for saving a life!
£1.10 for recovering the body!

"Dennis," said Mike, "Dennis, d'ye see that? I'll fall overboard and you'll jump in and reshcue me, and we'll divide the reward, which'll be a pound apiece." "Agreed," said Dennis. "Here goes," and a minute later Mike was floundering in the water. But no sooner had he fallen in than Dennis, to his inexpressible horror, remembered that he didn't know how to swim, and so instead of springing in and rescuing the drowning man he stood leaning over the rail staring at the bubbles which marked where Mike had sunk. Once he came up, but Dennis gave no sign. Twice he came up, but Dennis could neither move or utter a word. For the fatal third time he came to the surface and faintly exclaimed: "Denny, av ye ain't d—d quick it's only fifteen shillin's aich we'll get for recoverin' the body!"

What One Rabbit Did.

A team owned by a farmer named Conley, of Lanesboro, Minn., became frightened at a rabbit jumping from the bushes, and ran away. They left the road and ran into a ravine. The ground was sideling and the wagon was overturned violently, and Mr. Conley was made a prisoner beneath the box, with the wagon, weighing several hundred pounds, piled on top. Mr. Conley was scratched and bruised and almost helpless, and, to add to his misfortune, was away from the public road in a secluded spot. He was perfectly powerless beneath the wagon-box, and was compelled to remain there a part of two days and the whole of one night, and he only escaped then by cutting a hole through the wagon-box with his pocket-knife. One of his horses was killed, and the wagon and harness more or less damaged.

Downward Career of an Actor.

About eight years ago J. K. Emmet, before then a negro minstrel, started out as a "Dutch" comedian and won popularity and fortune in a play called "Fritz." He is said to have made $450,000 in five years, as his ability to draw large audiences enabled him to dictate terms with managers. Drunkenness was one of the results of his success. A letter in the San Francisco *Post* says that on the stage of the Opera-house in Melbourne, Australia, he was recently so drunk that he fell while trying to dance, and soon afterward fell asleep in the midst of a scene. The stage manager roused him and led him behind the scenes, and the audience departed in disgust.

Pizarro and the Inca of Peru.

The most atrocious event in the life of Pizarro was the treatment of the native ruler, the Inca. As he was [illegible] tending [illegible] willing to lend [illegible] some troops to fight against his brother, with whom he had quarreled, Pizarro invited him to a feast, and when he was thus thrown off his guard he suddenly made him a prisoner, and caused nearly 10,000 of the Peruvian soldiers to be treacherly murdered. The Inca quickly discovered that to attempt to escape was utterly hopeless, and he soon understood why he had been captured. It was to secure the ransom which [illegible] knew full well would be paid for his release. The sum that the [illegible] offered for his liberty was [illegible]. We are told that the room in which he was confined was eighteen feet wide [illegible] twenty feet long, and that in this [illegible] he agreed to heap solid gold as high as he could reach if Pizarro would let him go.

The terms were accepted by the Spaniard, and soon no less than two million ounces of gold were piled up, and paid as the ransom of the Inca! And what happened next, do you think? By command of Pizarro, the poor Inca was executed almost immediately after the gold had been handed over to the Spaniards!

A RUTLAND deacon in a church is accused of incendiarism. Six of his houses have been burned within eleven years, and each time the insurance was excessive.

AT our request Oragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 26, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly,
JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

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IF *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

FARMERS and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply, we would say, through the columns of this paper, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

THAT sour-tempered, cross, liver-complaint individual we passed yesterday, should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It imparts strength, vitality and pure blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

IF you have any form of ague, no matter how obstinate, or how much other medicine you have taken to no purpose, Shallenberger's Pills will cure you. Price one dollar.

THE oldest and best newspaper in the West is the St. Louis *Republican*, daily and weekly (Democratic). Send for specimen copies and campaign rates.

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January 8, 1875.

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I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use VEGETINE, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week, I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size, until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong, and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of VEGETINE, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

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Agents wanted in all the Western States, on liberal terms. Address J. W. IREDELL, Jr., Superintendent of Agencies, No. 33 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

RUPTURE

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN respectfully notifies the afflicted to beware of traveling impostors who are going about the country selling imitation appliances and poisonous mixture as curative compound, fraudulently pretending to furnish his method, and thus endangering the lives and causing irreparable injury to the unfortunate. He has no agents, nor has he ever instructed any one in his business. Dr. Sherman is now in Chicago, where those interested may consult him in person, and reap the benefit of his experience and remedies. For his address, see Chicago papers. Principal office, 1 Ann Street, New York. Books, with likenesses of cases before and after cure, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

THE CELEBRATED MASSILLON THRESHING MACHINES ESTABLISHED 1842 HORSE POWERS RUSSELL & Co MASSILLON, OHIO. Illustrated Circular Sent Free.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT, WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

$25 TO $50 PER DAY Can Actually be Made with the Great Western Well Auger

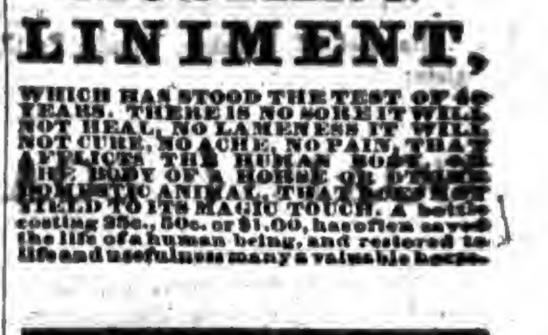

WE MEAN IT! And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,

And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements *bona fide*. Address

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

THE PEERLESS IS NOT A Cheap Wringer.

How to buy him. How to sell him. How to train him. [illegible] J. P. VINCENT, Box 39, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL SUCCESS in which every poor suffering Man, Woman and Child throughout the Country is deeply interested.

When Dr. Collins began a series of experiments for the purpose of making popular and economical an element in the treatment of disease and ailments which has almost restored the dead to life, he met with that determined opposition and opprobrium that has attended all reformers in the practice of medicine; but the brilliant success of his invention has turned his foes to friends, and numbered his grateful admirers by thousands. The principle of his invention consists in the application of Electricity by means of Voltaic or Galvanic Plates carefully attached together and imbedded in a Porous Strengthening Plaster, so that when applied it shall form a CONSTANT AND CONTINUOUS ELECTRIC BATTERY, held firmly to the skin by the adhesion of the Plaster, which in itself possesses the most valuable medical properties to be derived from the vegetable kingdom. When the Plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the ordinary porous plaster—that is, by mere pressure of the hand—the natural warmth and moisture of the skin causes the plates to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as to stop almost immediately the most excruciating pain, remove soreness, lameness, and draw inflammation from the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles. It instantly banishes pain and soreness, gives life and vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles and limbs, and is so grateful and soothing that once used in the above ailments every other external application, such as salves, ointments, lotions and liniments, will at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, epilepsy or fits, and nervous muscular affections, this Plaster, by rallying the nervous forces, has effected cures when every other known remedy has failed.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters {Are Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents, $1.25 for six, $2.25 for twelve. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

O. N. U. No. 25

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO. THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE. MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY. Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special reference to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRCHT'S
In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

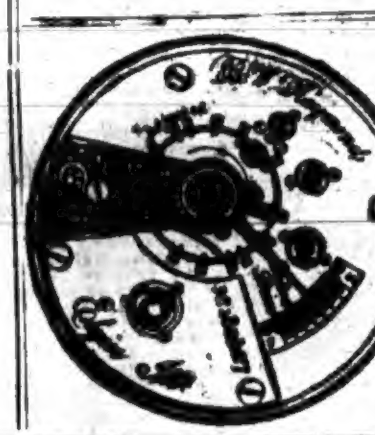

TOYS
FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is alse the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

Bargains! Bargains!

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entise stock will be made Leaders, and sold at less than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 45 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 20 "
Mansfield	8 45 "		5 15 "	9 25 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 05 "	1 36 "	7 46 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 36 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 00 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 30
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 52	5 30
Jackson	3 25 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 30p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 40
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20m
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		8 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 45		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23d, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 8 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.20	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.36	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.10				
7.49	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.33	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.38	1.47
8.16	1.18	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.04	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.28	3.14	9.30
9.40	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.59	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.46	2.48	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.26	6.54
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western N. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake hore & Mich. Southetg Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernRR.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
Butler	1:45 p m.	2 2.35 a m.	5:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	5:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.52	5:37 "
Corunna	2.27	2.57	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	2 2.35 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.35	2.40 "	6:30 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.58 "	6.23 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 40pm	6 30	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 23	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 18
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 38am	†5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 20	*3 20 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30pm	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 38	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	5 50	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH
FAST MAIL
ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	463 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	47 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New-Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equipped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES.

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 6th, 1876. Number 30.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.......$2. | Six Months.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court-House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
5th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in Septemb'r	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
S. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matcning and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

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JAS. CLIFFORD.

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Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

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FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

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in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goos as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement

—AT THE—

Lower Grist Mill.

—o—

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 20, 1875.

A peck of bad apples now costs seventy-five cents, and a person who eats but seventy cents' worth at one sitting can save five cents for soda water.

One of the startling results following the change of editors on the New York World is the anouncement: "Daniel Drew ate three hearty meals yesterday.

Pocket Money for Children.

There is no error more fatal than immagining that pinching a youth in his pocket money will teach him frugality. On the contrary it will occasion his running into extravagance with so much more eagerness when he comes to have money in his own hands as pinching him in his diet will make his appetite only the more rapacious. If you put into the hands of your child more money than is suitable to his age and discretion, you must expect to find that he has thrown it away upon what is not only idle but hurtful. A certain small, regular income, any child above six years of age ought to have. When he comes to be capable of keeping an account he ought to be obliged to do it; he will thereby acquire a habit of frugality, attention and prudence that will be of service to him through his whole life. On the contrary to give a young person money to spend at will, without requiring any account of it, is leading, or rather forcing him upon extravagance and folly.

Mr. Clark, of Pittsburgh Leader, claims to have invented a machine for pacifying cross children. Whether it chokes them or drugs them is not stated.

LETTERS.

By many things we may know a man; by his friends and his photograph-book; by his enemies, and what they say of him; by his suits and pleasures; by the woman he marries, and the woman he might have married, but did not; by his servants, and the household he keeps; his habits; the things he forbids. But by nothing is he better known than by his letters, and how he writes, and whether he is punctillious in answering at once, or uncertain and full of delay; brief in reply or prolix; careful in taking up your points, and satisfactory in the way in which he handles those which it is important to you should be touched on, or haphazard in his replies; clearly focused, or with thoughts a-woolgathereng, given four pages to futitities that are no good to him or you, while compressing all the important parts into one paragraph—if indeed they are not forgotten altogether, or at best huddled up in a postcript written across the page, and difficult to decipher. All these traits come in as parts of the puzzle, by which, when fitted together, can be read the true nature of a man. The tiresome and the trustworthy, the egotistical and the exact, the affectionate, the conscientious, the ostentations—each writes different kind of letter; and all declare themselves with more or less distinctness, according to the amount of training in each, and the more or less influence Education has had on Nature.

SHORT SENTENCES.

Short phrases have ever been the most powerful and beautiful mediums of conveying thought. They are simplicity itself—and simplicity is beauty. Easily understood, no study is required to grasp their meaning. A prophetic politician makes a declaration respecting government, and the people soon catch the spirit and confirm the declaration. Result from such phrases may not be immediate; but the words resounding on until their work is accomplished. Short phrases are comprehensive, and sometimes contain whole volumes. Cæsar's "Veni, vidi, vici," gave the history of a whole campaign. And the last words of the dying Tom Paine—"I take a leap in the dark!"—were a confession of judgment stronger than the infidelity of a lifetime. When the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte were brought to Paris by Prince De Joinville, the entire speech-making was this: "Sire! I present to you the ashes of Napoleon." And Louis Phillippe answered: "I receive them in the name of France." Such was the brief response of a people to the presence of a dead emperor. Sometimes in a single sentence the life and character of some great man stands strangely revealed and individualized. No biography could depict the character of Enoch more clearly than the simple words: "Enoch walked with God, and was not—for God took him." The first chapter of Genesis is a symbol of the power which a few words can embody.

The Man With a Plaster on his Nose.

One day last week a Newark chap walked down Broad street with a plaster on his nose, the following criticisms were passed upon him by his fellow citizens within a short distance between Central Avenue and Market street.

"Nice-looking rooster that is!"

"Been on a fearful bum, and barked his nose against a lamp-post!"

"You always know a man by the nose he keeps!"

"Been sassin his wife, and got a smash on the snoot with a stew-pan!"

"Tried to come it over some fellow, and got whaled. And served him right!"

"Got a red nose, and trying to hide it!"

"Must have blowed fearful on that horn, to burst it in that way!"

"That fellow's carrying a plaster advertisement dodge. But it won't work!"

"B'lieve that man ain't got no sore nose at all! He altered his appearance for somethin' or other, and the perlice ought to spot him?"

"Nice old rum-blossom, that is! If I had it, I would stay in the house and not be seen by anybody!"

And yet the subject of all these uncharitable remarks got his nose skinned trying to get into a crowded revival-meeting!

How it Feels to be Scalped.

"I had been sent on ahead up the hill just were the big stone hut stands by the road, with a boy named Kountz, from Omaha, and sat down to wait for the wagons, which were slowly coming up out of the valley. When the wagon reached us I started along through the rocks and pine bushes to seek a good samp. A few hundred yards further on I looked down a ravine to the right, and saw five mounted Indians ride across the valley. I started to go back to the train, when at least a dozen Indians ran at me out of the bushes, and you bet I ran and hollowed for help. In a minute more two or three of them shot at me I felt a sharp stinging pain in my leg, and another in my left shoulder and I fell. They were upon me in a minute and one of them put his knee in my back while another bit me a clip with a club or a but of a gun I don't know which as I had no time to think. All I knew was I was being scalped my hair was held tight. I felt a hot red hot stinging sort of a pain all around the top of my head—being torn out by the roots—it was too much I couldn't stand it I died—at least I thought I did. But my scalp was saved just as it was being torn off. The boys at the wagons had seen me running saw the Indians and came on—thirteen of them—and got up just in time to prevent the red devils finishing their work. The Indians, as well as my friends thought I was dead. —But I came to again and my scalp was laid back again. It was only half torn off as you will see and is growing again nicely.

An English doctor says that a strong, passionate love will bring on heart disease, and it stands us all in hand to love mildly and with a good deal of lethargy.

Once in a while you can find a woman who doesn't intend to go to the Centennial, but hundreds who can't go like to hug the idea and make some one else feel bad.

Mistaken in the Man.

Rev. Dr. P., the other day, found a pack of playing cards in the possession of his oldest boy, and after giving the lad a thrashing for owning such engines of Satan, the doctor placed the cards in his own pocket, intending to destroy them at the first opportunity. But he forgot about them, and subsequently, while in the cars on his way to the city, he pulled out his handkerchief and the cards came out with it and fell on the floor. The doctor gathered them up with a very red face, and while he was arranging them in his hand, he saw a rough looking man in the seat opposite wink at him. He turned his head away but upon looking around a moment later the man winked at him again. Then he winked several times and finally he came over and sitting down by the side of the doctor, said:

"I say, pardner, what's your little game?"

"I don't understand you sir," replied the doctor.

"Oh, you needen't mind me," said the man. "I'm doing a little at that thing myself. Now how do you work it?

"What do you mean? How do I work what?

"Oh, you know well enough. What do you skin 'em on?

"Skin them! Skin who? Really sir, your remarks are incomprehensible to me.

"Now, see here, I understand the whole thing. You're hunting up somebody to play seven-up with, and you intend to beat 'em out of their money. Now don't you?

"You don't know who you are talking to.

"Now I'll tell you what I'll do There's no man on earth that kin turn jacks faster'n I kin; and let's you and me start up a game on some of these fellers and I'll run three or four jacks up my sleeve with a couple of aces may be and when we get to town we'll divide the profits, and go down and get roaring drunk at the tavern. Is it a bargain?

"You are a scoundrel sir!" exclaimed the doctor. "Let me change my seat, if you please.

"Won't do it? Won't club in with me and try a few games?

"Certainly not, sir.

"Won't lend me them jacks to put in my sleeve?

"You seem to forget that I am a clergyman, sir.

"A cler—! Oh no. You don't mean to say that—that—you ain't a preacher; now honest are you?

"Yes, sir, I am. I am the Rev. Dr. P.,

"Too bad! too bad! Believe me if I didn't think you was one of those fellows who play cards on the cars to gouge greenhorns out of their money. You look like one, anyway, now don't you? And what are you doing with that pack, old man, hey? Would you mind if I showed you how to run 'em over, so's when you play they can't fool you? I'll do it for nothing."

Then Dr. Potts went into the hind car and got off at the next station. When he got home he gave that boy of his a couple of extra floggings in order to ease his feeling.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

You can find several men who don't want to marry for money, but who make a great many inquiries touching the financial standing of prospective father-in-law.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress, and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jno. Houlton deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

W. L. BLAIR, Adm'r

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cent and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cent two doses will relieve you.

HOW THE OLD HORSE WON THE BET.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

'Twas on the famous trotting ground,
The betting men were gathered round
From far and near; the "cracks" were there
Whose deeds the sporting prints declare;
The swift g. m., old Hiram's nag,
The fleet s. h., Dan Pfeiffer's brag,
With these a third—and who is he
That stands beside his fast b. g.?
Budd Doble, whose catarrhal name
So fills the nasal trump of fame.
There too stood many a noted steed
Of Messenger and Morgan breed;
Green horses also, not a few—
Unknown as yet what they could do;
And all the hacks that know so well
The scourgings of the Sunday swell.

Blue are the skies of opening day;
The bordering turf is green with May;
The sunshine's golden gleam is thrown
On sorrel, chestnut, bay, and roan;
The horses paw and prance and neigh,
Fillies and colts like kittens play
And dance and toss their rippled manes
Shining and soft as silken skeins;
Wagons and gigs are ranged about,
And fashion flaunts her gay turnout;—
Here stands—each youthful Jehu's dream—
The jointed tandem, ticklish team!
And there in ampler breadth expand
The splendors of the four-in-hand;
On faultless ties and glossy tiles
The lovely bonnets beam their smiles
(The style's the man, so books avow:
The style's the woman, anyhow);
From flounces frothed with creamy lace
Peeps out the pug-dog's smutty face,
Or spaniel rolls his liquid eye,
Or stares the wiry pet of Skye—
O woman, in our hours of ease
So shy with us, so free with these!

"Come on! I'll bet you two to one
I'll make him do it!" "Will you? Done!"
What was it who was bound to do?
I did not hear and can't tell you,—
Pray listen till my story's through.

Scarce noticed, back behind the rest,
By cart and wagon rudely prest,
The parson's lean and bony bay
Stood harnessed in his one-horse shay,—
Lent to the sexton for the day,
(A funeral—so the sexton said;
His mother's uncle's wife was dead).

Like Lazarus bid to Dives' feast,
So looked the poor forlorn old beast;
His coat was rough, his tail was bare,
The gray was sprinkled in his hair;
Sportsmen and jockeys knew him not,
And yet they say he once could trot
Among the fleetest of the town,
Till something cracked and broke him down,—
The steed's, the statesman's common lot!
"And are we then so soon forgot?"
Ah me! I doubt if one of you
Has ever heard the name "Old Blue,"
Whose fame through all this region rung
In those old days when I was young!

"Bring forth the horse!" Alas! he showed
Not like the one Mazeppa rode;
Scant-maned, sharp-backed, and shaky-kneed,
The wreck of what was once a steed,
Lips thin, eyes hollow, stiff in joints;
Yet not without his knowing points.
The sexton, laughing in his sleeve
As if 't were all a make-believe,
Led forth the horse, and as he laughed
Unhitched the breeching from a shaft,
Unclasped the rusty belt beneath,
Drew forth the snaffle from his teeth,
Slipped off his headstall, set him free
From strap and rein—a sight to see!

So worn, so lean in every limb,
It can't be they are saddling him!
It is! his back the pig-skin strides
And flaps his lank, rheumatic sides;
With looks of mingled scorn and mirth
They buckle round the saddle girth;
With horsey wink and saucy toss
A youngster throws his leg across,
And so, his rider on his back,
They lead him, limping to the track,
Far up behind the starting-point,
To limber out each stiffened joint.

As through the jeering crowd he past,
One pitying look old Hiram cast;
"Go it, ye cripple, while ye can!"
Cried out unsentimental Dan;
"A Fast-day dinner for the crows!"
Budd Doble's scoffing shout arose.

Slowly, as when the walking-beam
First feels the gath'ring head of steam,
With warning cough and threatening wheeze
The stiff old charger crooks his knees,
At first with cautious step sedate,
As if he dragged a coach of state;
He's not a colt; he knows full well
That time is weight and sure to tell;
No horse so sturdy but he fears
The handicap of twenty years.

As through the throng on either hand
The old horse nears the judges' stand,
Beneath his jockey's feather-weight
He warms a little to his gait,
And now and then a step is tried
That hints of something like a stride.

"Go!—Through his ear the summons stung
As if a battle-trump had rung;
The slumbering instincts long unstirred
Start at the old familiar word;
It thrills like flame through every limb—
What mean his twenty years to him?
The savage blow his rider dealt
Fell on his hollow flanks unfelt;
The spur that pricked his staring hide
Unheeded tore his bleeding side;
Alike to him are spur and rein,
He steps a five-year-old again!

Before the quarter pole was past,
Old Hiram said, "He's going fast."
Long ere the quarter was a half,
The chuckling crowd had ceased to laugh;
Tighter his frightened jockey clung
As in a mighty stride he swung,
The gravel flying in his track,
His neck stretched out, his ears laid back,
His tail extended all the while
Behind him like a rat-tail file!
Off went a shoe, away it spun,
Shot like a bullet from a gun.

The quaking jockey shapes a prayer
From scraps of oaths he used to swear;
He drops his whip, he drops his rein,
He clutches fiercely for a mane;
He'll lose his hold—he sways and reels—
He'll slide beneath those trampling heels!
The knees of many a horseman quake,
The flowers on many a bonnet shake,
And shouts arise from left and right,
"Stick on! Stick on!" "Hould tight! Hould tight!"
"Cling round his neck and don't let go—
That pace can't hold—there! steady! whoa!"
But like the sable steed that bore
The spectral lover of Lenore,
His nostrils snorting foam and fire,
No stretch his bony limbs can tire;
And now the stand he rushes by,
And "Stop him!—stop him!" is the cry.
Stand back! he's only just begun—
He's having out three heats in one!
"Don't rush in front! he'll smash your brains;
But follow up and grab the reins!"
Old Hiram spoke. Dan Pfeiffer heard,
And sprang impatient at the word;
Budd Doble started on his bay,
Old Hiram followed on his gray,
And off they spring and round they go,
The fast ones doing "all they know."
Look! twice they follow at his heels,
As round the circling course he wheels,
And whirls with him that clinging boy
Like Hector round the walls of Troy;
Still on, and on, the third time round!
They're tailing off! they're losing ground!
Budd Doble's nag begins to fail!
Dan Pfeiffer's sorrel whisks his tail!
And see! in spite of whip and shout,
Old Hiram's mare is giving out!
Now for the finish! at the turn,
The old horse—all the rest astern—
Comes swinging in with easy trot;
By Jove! he's distanced all the lot!

That trot no mortal could explain;
Some said, "Old Dutchman come again!"
Some took his time—at least they tried,
But what it was could none decide;
One said he couldn't understand
What happened to his second hand;
One said 2:10; *that* couldn't be—
More like two twenty-two or three;
Old Hiram settled it at last;
"The time was two—too dee-vel-ish fast!"

The parson's horse had won the bet;
It cost him something of a sweat;
Back in the one-horse shay he went;
The parson wondered what it meant,
And murmured, with a mild surprise
And pleasant twinkle of the eyes,
"That funeral must have been a trick,
Or corpses drive at double-quick;
I shouldn't wonder, I declare,
If Brother Murray made the prayer!"

And this is all I have to say
About the parson's poor old bay,
The same that drew the one-horse shay.
Moral for which this tale is told:
A horse can trot for all he's old.

DISAPPOINTED SEEKERS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The divine injunction, "Seek and ye shall find," does not—at least, in all its force—apply to all those persons who desire to be placed at the head of the American Union. As there could have been but twenty-two elected Presidents of the United States between 1789 and 1877, even had each President been limited to one term, and as seven Presidents were re-elected, it follows that the number of successful aspirants to our National Chief Magistracy has been but small; while the number of unsuccessful aspirants has been very large, something like a legion, when we count not only those of their number who received nominations or electoral votes, but those also who were "named for nominations," or who were pushed forward by admiring but not very judicious friends. Perhaps a running sketch of the history of Presidential aspiration may not be out of place at this time, when Presidential aspirants are so numerous, and when the host of the disappointed is so sure to be heavily reinforced before the close of the first century of the Republic's life, not a month hence—for there are about a score of men now aspiring to be President Grant's successor, who have fair pretensions to the favors of the parties to which they belong; and yet but two of these men can become candidates with anything, like well-founded hopes of success, and but one of them can be chosen to the Presidency. Then there are twenty more, perhaps, who have been talked of, or "thought of" in limited circles, but of whom the great public, the people, have heard little in any case, and nothing in most cases.

The first and second Presidential elections were not contested, so far as the first office was concerned. Washington was made President without open opposition, receiving on both occasions all the electoral votes; but as the system of voting in the colleges then stood, every man who received a vote was a candidate for one of the two offices that were filled by the action of the electors; and there were no less than ten such persons, with the following result: John Adams, 34; John Jay, 9; R. H. Harrison, 6; John Rutledge, 6; John Hancock, 4; George Clinton, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, 2; John Milton, 2; John Armstrong, 1; and Benjamin Lincoln, 1. With two exceptions, all the men who received these votes were famous revolutionary characters; and Mr. Adams, though he had not a majority of the electoral votes, was legally chosen to the Vice-Presidency, according to the manner of filling the second office in 1789.

Our first contested national election occurred in 1796; and a very close one it was, Mr. John Adams being chosen to the Presidency by 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson receiving 68 votes; and these last votes made Mr. Jefferson Vice President. It was in that contest that disappointed aspirants began to appear. Some of the Federalists desired that John Jay, of New York, should be their party's candidate, and probably he would have been supported by that party, and Mr. Adams have been set aside, had it not been for the circumstance that he was laboring under the odium that followed from his having negotiated the famous treaty with England—"Jay's Treaty," as it was denominated—and hence he was not available. He can be set down as having aspired to the Presidency, though he did not seek it; and had he remained Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and had he taken no part in politics in 1789–'96, in all probability he would have been our second President, as he was one of the very first men of that period in every respect. But there was another aspirant in 1696 who failed. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, a prominent man, was the Federalist candidate for the Vice Presidency; and it was intended by some of the Federalists that he should be made President, they having an invincible distrust of Mr. Adams. As Gen. Pinckney must have known what it was contemplated to do, we must set him down as having been a very much disappointed man when he found that not only had he been defeated for the Presidency, but that he had failed to get the Vice Presidency. A number of the Adams Federalist electors withheld their votes from him, the plan that had been formed for the defeat of Mr. Adams being thus turned against Gen. Pinckney himself, with fatal effect. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, Mr. Jefferson 68, and Gen. Pinckney 59. In consequence, as already stated, Mr. Jefferson became Vice President. Mr. Adams, it will be seen, came within two votes of being placed at the very head of the long list of disappointed Presidency seekers. Two Southern electoral votes alone saved him from having that disagreeable position forced upon him. "A single voice in Virginia," says his grandson and biographer, "and one in North Carolina, prompted by the lingering memory of revolutionary services, had turned the scale. Had these been given to Mr. Jefferson instead, he would have been President. South Carolina, on the other hand, steady to neither party, manifested the same sectional bias which has ever since marked her policy [this was written in 1856] by dividing her votes between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Pinckney." It was New England that defeated Gen. Pinckney, for she gave eighteen votes against him, which not only placed him third on the list of candidates, but more than neutralized the support he got in South Carolina. He gained a vote in Pennsylvania, but lost three in Maryland. Had eleven of the eighteen New England votes that were given for Ellsworth, Jay and others been given for Pinckney, he would have been chosen to the Vice Presidency, as he would have had seventy votes, or two more than were given for Mr. Jefferson, and one less than the number received by Mr. Adams. Of the sixteen votes of Massachusetts, thirteen were given for Pinckney.

President Adams failed of a re-election in 1800-1801, and so he must be set down as a semi-disappointed aspirant; and Mr. Jefferson himself came very near being placed on the roll of such aspirants. He and Col. Burr, who were on the Democratic ticket, received the same number of votes (73), and so no man was chosen to the Presidency, as the Constitution then stood, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. After balloting for a week, the House elected Mr. Jefferson, and Col. Burr became Vice President. Had one of the New York electors withheld his vote from Jefferson, Burr would have been chosen to the Presidency by 73 votes to 72. Burr was the first of the disappointed Democratic aspirants to the Presidency; and his ruin—which has been pronounced "the profoundest and most striking, with more of moral circumstance in it than that of almost any other man"—was owing, not to his vices, political or personal, or both, but to the incident that he permitted himself to be run against Jefferson in the House of Representatives. Yet his conduct, though it may not have been honorable toward his own party, was in strict accord with the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. He had as good a right to be a candidate in the House of Representatives as Mr. Jefferson possessed—exactly the same right—and had he been chosen, he would have been entitled to the same treatment as Mr. Jefferson received. But it is not the less true that the Jeffersonian party contemplated his overthrow by a resort to arms had he been chosen, though they spoke of their violent intention as if it had reference to action that the Federalists might have taken had the House failed to elect any one to the Presidency.

The election of 1804 saw three Presidential aspirants, who were to be dead failures, on the two tickets. President Jefferson was renominated for a second term and re-elected. Of the 176 electoral votes, he received all but fourteen, so low had the Federalists fallen. The fourteen votes were given for Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, elder brother of Thomas Pinckney, and a very distinguished actor in the revolutionary contest. He had been on the ticket with President John Adams in 1800, the anti-Adams Federalists hoping to make him President, and making no disguise as to their views; but he ran one vote behind Mr. Adams, which was given for John Jay, by a Rhode Island elector. Thus he became the Federalist candidate in 1804, but he took nothing by his nomination. Rufus King was on the ticket with him, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and obtained the same support, or fourteen votes, which were given by Connecticut and Delaware and by two Maryland electors. The Democrats had removed Col. Burr from their ticket, and their new nominee for the second office was George Clinton, of New York, long Governor of that State, and the most influential man in it. He received the same number of votes that were given for Mr. Jefferson.

In 1808 there were a number of aspirants for the Presidency. Mr. Jefferson, who had resolved to retire, wished to be succeeded by his Secretary of State, Mr. Madison; but Jame Monroes thought he had "claims" on the Democratic party, and he and his friends were very restive. George Clinton wished to proceed, as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson had proceeded, from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency; and New York supported his claims. But everything had to yield to the iron will of Jefferson; and Clinton ran again for the second place under Madison. The Federalists put up their ticket of 1804, Pinckney and King, and more than trebled the vote they had secured for it in the earlier year. Pinckney and King received 47 votes; and Mr. Madison had 122 votes, and George Clinton 113. Quite a number of Democratic votes for the Vice Presidency were diverted from Clinton, nine being given for John Langdon, of New Hampshire, three for Mr. Madison, and three for Mr. Monroe. Six of the New York electors would not vote for Mr. Madison for the first place, and gave their Presidential votes for George Clinton. These were the first signs afforded that the triumphant party was suffering from internal dissensions.

Four years later these dissensions had much increased, and a great effort was made to turn out the Virginian dynasty, but with no other result than to place another disappointed Presidential aspirant in the list to which such men belong. Had George Clinton lived, something effective might have been done; but he died early in 1812, a disappointed man. His nephew, De Witt Clinton, was nominated by the bolting Democrats; and the Federalists held a convention in New York and resolved to support him.

After a warm conflict Mr. Madison was re-elected, he receiving 128 votes; but the 89 votes that were given for De Witt Clinton showed how strong the opposition had become, their vote having gone up, *per saltum*, from 47 to 89, almost doubling in four years. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, was chosen Vice President, his vote being 121; and Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, an old Federalist, had 86.

But before another election could take place, everything had changed. The second war with England was declared in June, 1812; and most of the Northern Federalists had so borne themselves concerning it as to create the impression that they were anxious for the success of the enemy. The masses are always patriotic, and they "frowned upon" the Federalists, who never afterward made any figure as a national party; so that when the Presidential contest of 1816 began, the Democratic party alone had much to do with it. In making their arrangements there was another disappointed aspirant placed conspicuously before the country, and another Southern man; and the Federalist candidate made a third, and a fourth had been created a few years earlier. Early in 1813 John Armstrong, of New York, had been made Secretary of War. He had been a good soldier in the Revolution, and his reputation as a writer and author has remained high, notwithstanding his final failure in politics. He wrote the Newburgh Letters, which made him a sort of American Junius. He served in the National Senate, and he was Minister to France in Napoleon I.'s time. Made a Brigadier General in 1812, he went soon after into the Cabinet. He hoped to be Madison's successor in 1817, but the capture of Washington ruined him, though he was not responsible for that disgraceful event. It was believed that the President wanted to get him out of the way, for the purpose of being succeeded by Mr. Monroe, with whom he had "made up," and who had been appointed Secretary of State, and who acted as Secretary of War after Gen. Armstrong's retirement.

The New Yorkers then sought the nomination of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins for the Presidency, he having been very useful in supporting the war when at the head of their State; but he had to give way to Mr. Monroe. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, also had to yield to the Virginian. Mr. Monroe had 183 votes, and the same number was given for Gov. Tompkins, who was chosen Vice President. Rufus King, of New York, the Federalist candidate, received only thirty-four votes for the Presidency, and the same number of votes for the Vice Presidency was distributed among four Federalists.

There was no contest in 1820, Monroe and Tompkins being re-elected with no opposition worth mentioning. Consequently there were no disappointed aspirants created at that time; but at the election of 1824 they cropped out strongly. There were six aspirants to the Presidency as Monroe's administration drew to a close; Mr. J. Q. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Crawford (who had waived his "claims" in 1816), De Witt Clinton, Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Crawford was the "caucus candidate;" Mr. Calhoun postponed his purpose, and became a successful candidate for the Vice Presidency; and De Witt Clinton did not persevere. The contest lay between Crawford and the other three aspirants. There was no choice made by the electors, and Mr. Adams was chosen by the House of Representatives.

In 1828 President Adams was beaten by Gen. Jackson, and thus he, like his father, was disappointed one-half, as he failed only of a re-election. The contest was confined to those two great men, no new aspirants appearing in the field; but in 1832 there were four candidates, two of whom were new men in the Presidential business. President Jackson was re-elected, and Mr. Clay, who had been badly beaten in 1824, was beaten in the same manner in 1832. Mr. Wm. Wirt, who had been United States Attorney General from 1817 to 1829, was the anti-Masonic candidate, and received the electoral vote (7) of Vermont; and to John Floyd, of Virginia, were given the 11 votes of South Carolina.

There were five candidates at the election of 1836, and Daniel Webster, perhaps the greatest of all the disappointed aspirants, obtained the 14 votes of Massachusetts; 26 were cast for Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, an old Jackson man; and 73 for Gen. Harrison. Mr. Van Buren was chosen President, the number of his votes being 170. South Carolina gave her 11 votes to Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina.

The great battle of 1840 was a square, stand-up fight between the Democrats and the united opposition, and the former were beaten, President Van Buren receiving only 60 votes, and Gen. Harrison 234. With, perhaps, the exception of the campaign of 1872, there is nothing like it in our history. There were no new aspirants in it, but Mr. Van Buren was served like the Adamses, he failing of a re-election. The Whigs lost, or rather they failed to reap, the proper fruits of their victory, because they had made an injudicious nomination for the second office, so that President Harrison's early death was ruinous to them in a short time.

But they rallied bravely, and came very near to success in 1844, when Mr. Clay was their candidate. A new aspirant was brought forward on the Democratic side, Gen. Cass, whose appearance was fatal to Mr. Van Buren's hopes; but the General himself was set aside, and Mr. Polk was nominated and elected. The Liberty party then came forward and supported Mr. James G. Birney, and the Whigs attributed their defeat to that movement, as, they asserted, it took from them more votes in New York alone than would have sufficed to bring about the election of Mr. Clay.

In 1848 there was a great change. The Democrats nominated Gen. Cass, and the Whigs Gen. Taylor—which led to bolting on both sides, and the bolting Barnburners of New York (Van Buren men) united with the bolting Free Soilers in support of a ticket bearing the names of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. C. F. Adams. The result was the defeat of Gen. Cass, who never again was nominated. There had been some talk of nominating either Judge Woodbury or Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, and it was said that both those gentlemen aspired to the Presidential nomination. Gen. Butler was the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Another change came in 1852. Mr. Douglas had then become an aspirant, but the Democrats nominated Gen. Pierce, and he was chosen. Gen. Scott, who had long been a Presidency-seeker, was the Whig candidate, and he was utterly beaten; and perhaps his defeat was as great as that of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, save that the popular majority was not so largely adverse to him as it had been to Mr. Van Buren—nor did it begin to approach the enormous popular majority that was given against Mr. Greeley at the last election. Mr. Fillmore, who was serving the balance of the term of President Taylor (who had died in office), had sought the Whig nomination, and so had Mr. Webster, who was a kind of a candidate, but who died a few days before the election was held.

The election of 1856, the first in which the Republican partly figured, was fought between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, while Mr. Fillmore ran as the Know-Nothing candidate. Col. Fremont was a new aspirant, but Mr. Buchanan long had sought a nomination, and Mr. Fillmore was an old seeker. Mr. Seward had sought the Republican nomination, and was offended because he had failed to get it; and so, it was reported, was the case with Judge McLean, who had been after a nomination for years. Mr. Douglas, who had been in the field for some time, desired the Democratic nomination.

The campaign of 1860, which was the overture to the civil war, had an abundance of Presidential candidates—Abraham Lincoln, John C. Breckinridge, John Bell and Stephen A. Douglas. That of 1864 was not so crowded, and Mr. Lincoln was re-elected. Chief Justice Chase desired to have the Republican nomination, but he failed to get it, as Mr. Seward had failed in 1860. General Fremont continued his aspirations, and was nominated for the Presidency by a few men, who called themselves Radicals; but he soon left the field. General McClellan was supported by the Democrats, but he succeeded only in being placed high among the disappointed seekers of the Presidency.

In 1868 the number of the disappointed was large. Chief Justice Chase sought the Democratic nomination, and so did President Johnson—both in vain. Mr. Pendleton also failed to get it. Horatio Seymour got it and was defeated. The Republicans were united in support of Gen. Grant. Mr. Greeley—a good man and deserving a better fate—was the "great disappointed" of 1872, because he fell into the error of accepting an anti-Republican nomination, and because he virtually consented to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He had been a seeker of the Presidency for some years. He must be set down as having attained to the disagreeable eminence of being the worst beaten Presidential candidate mentioned in our history, because of the many and various bitter incidents that marked and characterized his defeat and fall.

To sum up: There are several classes of disappointed Presidential aspirants, which can be set forth in order:

1. The men who were regularly nominated for the Presidency, and beaten, never reaching the office. They are: Charles C. Pinckney, De Witt Clinton, Rufus King, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, William Wirt, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster, James G. Birney, Lewis Cass, Winfield Scott, John P. Hale, John C. Fremont, Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell, John C. Breckinridge, George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, and Horace Greeley. Mr. Birney and Mr. Hale received no electoral vote.

2. The men who, being regularly nominated, sought to be re-elected to a second term, they being in office, and failed. They are: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren.

3. The men who, being in office, to which they had been regularly chosen, sought nominations for second terms, and failed to get them. They are: James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.

4. The men who had succeeded to the Presidency because of the deaths of Presidents, they having been chosen to the Vice Presidency, and who sought nominations, with the view of being regularly elected. They are: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Andrew Johnson.

5. The men who received electoral votes for the office, but who had not been formally nominated for the Presidency. They are, Thomas Pinckney, George Clinton, John Floyd, and Willie P. Mangum.

6. The men who were mentioned in connection with the regular Presidential nomination, but never received it. They are—at least in part—John Jay, Daniel D. Tompkins, John C. Calhoun, William Gaston of North Carolina, John Armstrong, William Pinckney, William Lowndes, William Smith of South Carolina, John McLean, Richard Rush, Louis McLane, Levi Woodbury, John M. Clayton, Richard M. Johnson, Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, Reverdy Johnson, Chester Ashley of Arkansas, Salmon P. Chase, Roger B. Taney, Thomas H. Benton, William O. Butler, William L. Marcy, Thomas Corwin, John J. Crittenden, Jefferson Davis, Thomas H. Seymour, James Guthrie, William R. King, Cassius M. Clay, William H. Seward, John A. Dix, Henry Wilson, R. M. T. Hunter, George M. Dallas, Albert H. Tracy of New York, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Gen. Hancock, George H. Pendleton, Associate Justice Davis, Charles F. Adams, Edward Bates, Green Clay Smith, Gen. Sherman, and Wendell Phillips. With two or three exceptions, the persons here named were "talked of" in connection with the Presidential nomination before the open beginning of the present contest. We do not make a list of the present aspirants, the names of whom are printed every week in most of the newspapers, or occur daily in common conversation.

7. It only remains to mention that Aaron Burr forms a class apart from other disappointed aspirants, as he was voted for in the House of Representatives for the Presidency, for which office he had not been nominated.—*Boston Journal.*

Marvelous Progress of Civilization in Japan.

The rapidity with which the Japanese are assimilating the habits and science of the West is one of the greatest marvels of the age. Civilization, until now, has always taken the opposite course to that of the sun, and the change going on in these far eastern islands is not mere external imitation, but an absolute internal transformation. A few years ago an Imperial College of Engineering was established in the principal island, with the view of educating native engineers for the Department of Public Works. Admission is obtained by competitive examination, the course of instruction is very complete, and the college is at present under the management of English professors, the English language having apparently been adopted as the scientific tongue. In connection with this institution there are well-fitted laboratories and workshops of various kinds. The special courses are civil and mechanical engineering, telegraphy, architecture, practical chemistry, and metallurgy. The number of students at the close of last year was 272. Energetic measures are being adopted by the Government for introducing the improved manufacture of iron into the country. With this view, two charcoal blast furnaces and other works are in course of erection, and it is expected that by the close of the present year twelve puddling and seven reheating furnaces, forge train, plate, rail, bar, guide and mills, with steam hammers, four different shears, saws, lathes, cranes, and all other necessary appliances of the most modern construction, will be in operation.

Chasing a Fox One Hundred Miles.

S. A. Pointer has one of the best packs of hounds to be found in the State. Their progenitors were purchased in England for $200. During the week they caught five red foxes in the vicinity of Thompson's Station. One of the foxes, Capt. Pointer says, was chased 100 miles, according to a close calculation made by one of the neighbors, and was so run down at the close of the one hundredth mile that one of the huntsmen dismounted from his horse, caught the fox by the tail, and only had time to stamp at its head once, when the first hound came up and finished Reynard.—*Nashville American.*

In 1849 Prince Torlonia, the Roman banker, advanced 200,000 francs to a Neapolitan on a diamond so large and limpid and piercing in the polish of its many faces that none but the keenest connoisseur could distinguish it from the famous "Regent." At the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, the self-same "precious stone" was sold early in April of this year for twenty francs fifty centimes, or about $4.

FATHER'S FONDNESS.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

You sleep upon your mother's breast,
Your race begun,
A welcome, long a wished-for guest,
Whose age is one.

A baby-boy, you wonder why
You cannot run;
You try to talk—how hard you try!—
You're only one.

Ere long you won't be such a dunce;
You'll eat your bun,
And fly your kite, like folk, who once
Were only one.

You'll rhyme and woo, and fight and joke,
Perhaps you'll pun;
Such feats are never done by folk
Before they're one.

Some day, too, you may have your joy,
And envy none;
Yes, you, yourself, may own a boy
Who isn't one.

He'll dance, and laugh, and crow, he'll do
As you have done;
(You crown a happy home, tho' you
Are only one.)

But when he's grown shall you be here
To share his fun,
And talk of days when he (the dear!)
Was hardly one?

Dear child, 'tis your poor lot to be
My little son;
I'm glad, though I am old, you see—
While you are one.

Pith and Point.

THE journeyman tailor who fell in love decided not to press his suit and was discharged.

DON'T swap with yer relashuns unless ye ken afford to give them the big end of the trade.

As ONWARD you march, with wearisome tramp,
Footsore over earth's rough stubble,
You may find it hard to borrow a "stamp,"
But it's easy to borrow trouble.

MRS. IRA MEAD, of Greenwich, who is one hundred and six years old, says: "Few people die after they get to be a hundred."

JOKEING (says Josh Billings) is a risky bizziness; just for the sake ov a second klass joke menny a man has lost a fust klass friend.

SAITH the muse of the New York *Evening Mail:*

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain;
None but the brave deserve the fair.

FROM London *Fun* (on the hat and cloak fashions): Shocked and astonished verger—"You bad and wicked boy, why don't you take off your hat in church!" Bad and wicked boy (overcome with guilt)—"If you please, sir, I'm a little girl."

A CLERGYMAN who was invited to preach before a medical association returned answer that he would do so from the text: "In his disease Asa sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians; and Asa slept with his fathers and died." The time for the delivery of the sermon has not yet been fixed.

"JAMES, my love, perhaps—what do you think?—perhaps, may be, you know, dear—it just occurred to me that it might be cheaper to get a couple of silk dresses this summer, because, you see, the mulberry has blighted the silk in the South of France, and the crop will be short, and dress-goods awful high next year."

"WHAT is the use," cried a Yankee at the Centennial gates, "of standing here waiting to get in, when you can skip around and climb over the fence in two minutes, and in two minutes more a burly policeman was seen coming out of one of the entrances attached to the nape of this man's neck, who was crying: "Sacrificed Washington, and is this the boasted liberty of an American citizen!"

HE bought a cheap coat of the gentlemen from Jerusalem, and he observed the next day that it was made of two kinds of cloth, or else it had faded from some previous wear and tear. He went to the dealer with fire in his eyes. The dealer looked at the garment without surprise, and at the wearer with extreme wonder. "Vy, mine gootness!" he said, "you been wear de goat in de sun? You t'ink him maat of sheet-iron, hey?"

THE friend of a man who went to the Black Hills from Detroit, a few weeks ago, to be scalped by the Indians, was at the postoffice yesterday, and a number of gentlemen extended their heartfelt sympathies. "I tell you, gentlemen," remarked one, "it's mighty tough to know that your friend has been scalped." "Well, yes," replied the friend, "though when I think that Dan would have died in some idiot asylum anyhow, I don't feel quite so bad about it!"—*Free Press.*

VON BOYLE is in trouble about hard money. In a letter to the Washington *Capital* he says: "If you carry gold and silfer in your pockets around, dot makes a hole derein, you lose a quarter dollar dere out, and you den say sometings to your wife apout for why she don't keep de holes out of your pockets. Den she gets mad, und makes your head on de proomshtick, and you got to sphend anoder quarter dollar for shticking blaster, also Mrs. Soothin's Vinslow syrup, twenty-fife cents. Total, sefenty-five cents losed on account of hard money."

TWO LITERARY ladies were lately witnesses in a trial. One of them, upon hearing the usual questions asked, "What is your name?" and "How old are you?" turned to her companion and said: "I do not like to tell my age; not that I have any objection to its being known, but don't want it published in all the newspapers." "Well," said the witty Mrs. S——, "I will tell you how to avoid it. You have heard the objection to all hearsay evidence; tell them you don't remember when you were born, and all you know of it is by hearsay." The ruse took, and the question was not pressed.

Shaving by the Acre.

It is recorded that a gentleman residing in one of the large towns of England, whose face exceeded the ordinary dimensions, was waited on by the barber every day for twenty-one years without coming to a settlement. The barber, thinking it about time to settle, presented his bill, in which he charged a penny a day, amounting in all to £31 16s 9d. The gentleman, supposing too much charged, refused to pay the amount, but agreed to a proposal of the barber to pay at the rate of £200 an acre. The premises were accordingly measured, and the result was that the shaving bill was increased to £73 6s.8d.

A CHINAMAN spoke all the English he knew, in Indianapolis, the other day, and was fined $7 for profanity.

A TERRIBLE DEED.

A Young Man Poisons his Father and Mother and a Boarder at their House.

[Easton (Pa.)] Cor. New York Times.]

The mystery attending the deaths which have occurred in the Laros family within the last few days, by poison, has at last been cleared up by the confession of the murderer, Allen C. Laros, the son of two of the victims. On Wednesday last the family of Martin Laros, residing on the Delaware, at a place called Mineral Spring, about five miles above Easton, consisting of himself, his wife, six children—Allen, Alvin, Erwin, Alice, Clara, and Flora—and Moses Schug, who boarded with them, were taken more or less ill immediately after supper. One of the younger children, who was not so much affected, was sent to seek assistance, and she at once sought out an elder brother, Clinton J. Laros, who had not supped with the family, and asked him to go with her to the house. He did so, and upon his arrival he saw that the greater number of the family were desperately ill, and immediately sent for medical aid. Dr. A. K. Seem, of Lower Mount Bethel, was called, and, finding that all the symptoms indicated that they had been poisoned, administered emetics and applied other remedies to relieve their sufferings. Toward midnight they all grew worse, however, and Dr. Junkin, of Easton, was sent for. At his suggestion other antidotes were administered, but they did not prove efficacious in all the cases, as Mrs. Laros, the mother of the family, died at 7 o'clock the next (Thursday) morning. Mr. Laros, the father, died at 1 o'clock on the same day, and Moses Schug, the boarder, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. As it had been remarked at the supper table that there was a strange taste about the coffee, the vessel in which it had been prepared was examined, and a heavy white sediment was found at the bottom. An analysis of this substance was made, and it was found to be arsenic, and the quantity was stated to be sufficient to kill 100 persons. No cause could be assigned for the act, and for some days the whole affair was enveloped in mystery. At length it was discovered that a secretary in which Mr. Laros was known to have deposited a sum of money had been broken open and the cash stolen, and that Mr. Schug's trunk had also been robbed of a pocket-book containing $150 in United States currency. When this became known, suspicion was directed toward Allen C. Laros, one of the sons of the family, a young man about twenty-one years of age, who was engaged in teaching school at Schneimertown, near by. His character was known by many persons to be bad, and they had no hesitation in expressing their belief that he was the murderer. This opinion, however, did not seem to be borne out by by the facts, for he had supped with his family on the night which they were poisoned, and he himself complained of having experienced the effects of the poison.

At the Coroner's inquest, Dr. C. A. Voorhees, of Easton, said that, a few days before, a man had called at his store, and purchased fifty cents' worth of arsenic for rat poison. Since that occurrence he had seen Allen C. Laros at his residence, and to the best of his knowledge he was the person to whom he had sold the arsenic in his store. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:

"We find that Martin Laros came to his death from the effects of arsenical poison, administered in coffee, on Wednesday evening, May 31, 1876, and that we believe the same was administered by Allen C. Laros."

A separate verdict was brought in for each of the victims. A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Allen C. Laros, and officers of the law went to his room, where he was lying in bed, and informed him that he was their prisoner. Clinton Laros, a brother of the prisoner, asked him if he knew anything about the affair, and he replied that if he knew anything about it he would tell. The officers then began to search the house, and, while they were engaged in this, about ten minutes after the arrest had been made, Laros suddenly called out, "I did it." Mr. Sandt, one of the jurymen, and the officers then went into the room, and the prisoner made the following confession, which was reduced to writing and signed on the spot:

I did it; the money is out between the privy and sheep-stable; this was done on Wednesday evening, the same night that I put the poison in the coffee-pot; I knew he (his father) had money, but did not know how much; I took the money before I put the poison in the coffee-pot; I took Schug's money, too, but don't know how much; I took none of his papers; I did this so that they might all be dead, and I could do with the money whatever I pleased—that nothing more would be said about it; I confess, also, that the money taken from the place a long time ago I took, too; I don't know how much it was, but I think it was $50 or $60; I took swallows of the coffee, too; I was just as sick as I pretended to be; I only drank it so as to throw them off suspicioning me; I took a false oath this afternoon; I know it is very wrong what I have done; I want you to pray for me, and ask all of God's people to pray for me; I have no wife nor children; my name is Allen C. Laros; I took the silver out of my father's drawer and put it in Moses Schug's pocket-book; I found Schug's pocket-book in his chest in the garret; Schug's pocket book was a new one, and father's is an old one; this is my confession, true and faithful, made in the presence of Samuel Sandt, Jr., William Bitters, and George Schooley. ALLEN C. LAROS.

The money was found where the prisoner said he had placed it. Mr. Laros' pocket-book contained in all $91.80, and that of Mr. Schug $250. When taken where the bodies of the victims lay, the sight did not seem to make much impression on the murderer. He attempted to kiss the faces of his parents through the openings in the ice boxes, but not being able to reach them he passed his hand over the faces, and shortly after left the room. He was then taken to Easton by the officers, and lodged in jail. In personal appearance, the murderer is rather prepossessing, and might be called a handsome young man.

Alvin Laros, ten years of age, was worse yesterday, having quite a high fever, and was disposed to rest the greater part of the time. The two still sick are not quite out of danger, as ulceration may set in, and the patients may die within a week or ten days. The others seem to be well and entirely out of danger.

A Nautical Incident.

They were returning from a moonlight excursion to Rockaway. The sea was quite rough, and the little steamer rose and fell, with every pulsation of the great deep, like the bustle of a stormy woman. After studying the sky and ocean for about one hour in silence, he turned to her and said:

"Dear Georgiana, you will be mine! You will give me your hand and heart?"

"Oh, Alfred," she answered, turning deadly pale, "I'd rather give you my stomach."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Washington Monument.

To the People of the United States:

The approach of the one-hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth vividly brings before the mind of all true lovers of the country the memory of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The monument to commemorate a people's gratitude to George Washington has remained in an unfinished condition for more than twenty years, under the shadow of the National Capitol; it is now 174 feet, and when completed will be 485 feet high—a plain and simple obelisk, surrounded at the base with a stone terrace twenty-five feet high and 200 feet in diameter. The cost to finish it is estimated at $500,000.

In the name of gratitude, patriotism, and national pride the Monument Society renews its earnest appeal for aid to discharge a duty our country owes to the brightest name in human history.

What more fitting time for the people throughout the length and breadth of our land to make their grateful offerings to this noble work, to show their reverence for the name of the "Father of his Country," than this Centennial jubilee of universal rejoicing for the possession of our glorious free institutions and amazing progress in all that makes and constitutes an enlightened, powerful, and great nation!

We appeal to the ministers of the gospel and Superintendents of Sabbath-schools to take up a collection on Sunday, the 2d day of July next, or any convenient day before or thereafter; above all, we appeal to the sovereign people, the impregnable bulwark of the nation's safety, for the means of completing the monument.

We respectfully request that all contributions may be sent direct to J. B. Smith, Treasurer of the Washington National Monument Society, at Washington, D. C.

We ask the liberal and patriotic press of the country to keep this appeal before the public up to the Fourth of July ensuing.

By order of the Society.

JOHN B. BLAKE, Secretary,
WASHINGTON CITY, June, 1876.

Yankee Doodle.

After the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the United States had nearly concluded their pacific labors at Ghent, the burghers of that quaint old Dutch city determined to give an entertainment in their honor, and desired to have the national airs of the two treaty-making powers performed as a part of the programme. So the musical directors were requested to call upon the American Ministers and obtain the music of the national air of the United States.

A consultation ensued, at which Bayard and Gallatin favored "Hail Columbia," while Clay, Russell, and Adams were decidedly in favor of "Yankee Doodle."

The musical director asked if any of the gentlemen had the music, and, receiving a negative reply, suggested that perhaps one of them could sing or whistle the air.

"I can't," said Mr. Clay; "I never whistled or sung a tune in my life—perhaps Mr. Bayard can!"

Mr. Russell, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Adams in turn confessed their lack of musical ability.

"I have it!" exclaimed Mr. Clay, and ringing the bell he summoned his colored body-servant.

"John," said Mr. Clay, "whistle 'Yankee Doodle' for this gentleman."

John did so, the chief musician noted down the air, and at the entertainment the Ghent Burghers' Band played the national air of the United States with variations.

Owned up Beat.

Says the Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate:* "It was many years ago, in 1843. There were not many white men around Green Bay at that time. Five was a crowd, and a dozen a convention. There were several at Kankanio (now called Kaukauna) one day in that year. A blue-bird was observed in the distance to fly and alight. Col. Tuljar, of Green Bay, expressed the opinion that he could shoot it. The idea seemed ridiculous, but the Colonel picked up a Kentucky rifle about six feet long and blazed away, and the bird fell. An investigation proved that the bird was shot in the head, and that the distance was about a mile and a quarter. The Colonel was no shot, but this triumph was a mere accident.

George W. Lawe kept a house at that point, and it was here where the feat had been performed. An Indian stood there, clad solely in a breech clout, and when the result was made known the Indian privately inquired of the Colonel how he aimed. He answered:

"Right between the eyes."

The Indian stepped up, took off his sole article of dress, and laid it on the counter, exclaiming:

"Treat um white man; whisky."

Revolting.

The journals of Sweden publish details of a revolting scene at an execution in that country. Two men named Hjert and Fektor were guillotined for the murder of a railroad engineer, whose carriage they had mistaken for the mail, which they intended to rob. A large crowd of spectators assembled around the scaffold, and after the criminals had been dispatched drank or licked the blood, taking it up with spoons or with their fingers from the wood of the platform. There appears to exist among the people a belief that the blood of a criminal is a remedy or a preventive against many diseases.

A MISER who kept his money in a jug has just died near Polrick, Va., and among the $1,170 found was the first piece of money he ever owned, a dime. During his life it was not known where he kept his treasure, and he always said that none of his kinsfolk should ever have any of it, but he once expressed a wish to be buried near his money, so that he could guard it, and a hunt near the spot he designated as his burial place disclosed the jug. The money was divided equally among eight heirs.

From Humility to Excellence.

A few weeks ago an English gentleman gave an address in Philadelphia, in which he alluded to the effect of the Exhibition of 1851 upon the British people. Up to that date, he said, the people had been vain of themselves, and vain of their achievements. Brought face to face with other nations, and becoming for the first time aware that in many departments of art they had everything to learn from those whom they had previously despised, they were left by that Exhibition utterly humbled. They had nothing to say for themselves, except to confess that they had been self-flattering fools, and nothing to do but to put themselves resolutely to the task of overtaking the world around them. The result of a quarter of a century of work has been wonderful. During these twenty-five years the art of England has been transformed. The South Kensington Museum is a child of that early Exhibition, and is probably the finest museum in the world. There are five hundred schools of art in Great Britain, nearly all of which had their roots in that national humiliation.

This frankly-speaking gentleman did not leave his lesson to be inferred, but told his audience that he thought it likely that when the Centennial Exhibition should be closed, the American nation would find itself precisely in the condition of the British nation in 1851.—*Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner for July.*

TWO MARRIED ladies, said to be respectably connected, have been committed for trial at Sheffield on several charges of "shoplifting." They had purloined, from various drapers' shops, articles to the value of over £200. When caught, one of them offered the shopman £100 to say nothing about it; the other attempted to strangle herself with her bonnet-strings.

MEN, women and children, at this season should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will give you strength and health, vitalize and purify your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

Hurst Hotel, St. Louis.

European plan. Rooms, $1 per day. Meals at all hours. Col. L. D. Watson, chief clerk.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—A SAFE, SURE AND SCIENTIFIC CURE!—The unprecedented sale of this world-renowned medicine proves incontestably that no remedy has superseded the use of this reliable Tonic. No spleen has been found so hard as not to yield to its softening influence, and no liver so hypertrophied as not to give up its long-retained bilious secretions, and no Chill or Fever has yet refused to fall into line. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

TOOTHACHE proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also, put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

THE system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

INVINCIBLE THRESHING MACHINES with mounted horsepowers or portable engines. Send for catalogue and price list, Kingsland, Ferguson & Co., manuf'rs. Office 823 N. Second st., St Louis.

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Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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MRS. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

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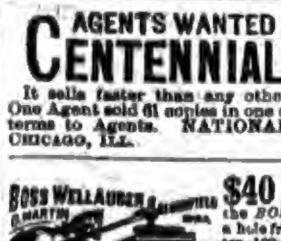

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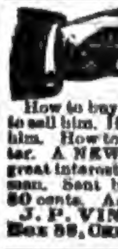

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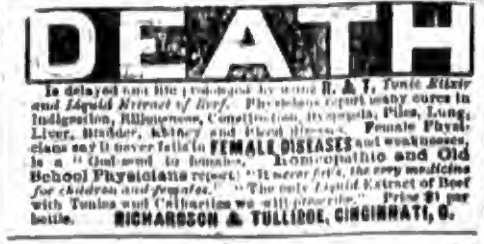

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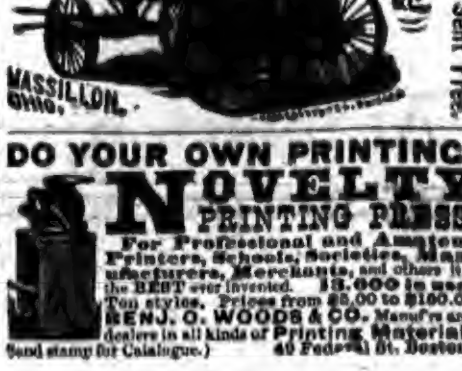

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The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.
Sarsaparillian and Its Associates.
Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding, little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chests, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

10 CENTS and a 3-cent stamp for 50 White Bristol Visiting Cards. Printed by a new process. No other ones ever seen. Prices never before named. Largest variety ever shown. All other kinds correspondingly low. Circulars, 3-cent stamp. Inducements never before offered to agents. Territory fast being taken. W. C. CANNON, Box 320, Boston, Mass.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There are probably a majority of the human race suffering from kidney complaints. They show themselves in almost protean shapes, but always to the injury of the patient. They cause indescribable agony. The experience of thirty years shows that the best remedy for this class of diseases is

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Its properties are diuretic, which are specially adapted for such cures.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. U. No. 26

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JUNE 29, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART,

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.
For Sheriff,
JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,
For Commissioners,
G. U. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

Old John Robinson as a Doctor.

"Howdy, Mary."

"Howdy, George."

"Folks all well at your house, Mary?"

"All well thank you, George, how's all yours?"

"Only tolerable, Mary; mother's been right poorly for the last week with the ager and Jim is still laid up with the rheumatics."

"Well George, mother says that she was cured sound and well of the rheumatism by a simple recipe, which was given nigh on to twenty years ago by an old showman, and if you think Jim will use it, I'll tell you what it was."

"I'm sure he'll try almost anything that would afford him relief for he suffers terribly at times."

"Well, George, the way mother makes it is this: she takes camphor and laudanum, equal parts, a big handful of salt, and puts it all in a pint of whisky; let it stand till the salt and camphor is dissolved, and then rubs the liquor thoroughly on the sore places and in a few days the pain will all leave."

"If that's the case, Mary, Jim shall have a bottle before an hour longer.

"Mother says it is a sure cure George.

"But tell me, Mary, who was the showman who told your mother about this cure?

"Why, Old John Robinson was his name, and his Big Show is going to be in Auburn Tuesday July 18th, Mother says we children may all go."

"Mary, don't you think you would enjoy the show just as well if you rode in my new buggy?

"What all alone George?"

"Of course not. How could you drive them colts of mine?"

"It would suit me first-rate if you drove them, George."

"That settles it, Mary; Old John Robinson is bound to sell me two tickets sure, on Tuesday July the 18th, when his menagerie and circus comes to Auburn."

The St. Louis Democrats think they see the shady horse in the person hf Col. Broadhead, of their village. Cir culars setting forth his peculiar fitness and great availability were freely distributed last night.

Governer Hays acknowledges that he is entirely unfitted both by nature and education to discharge in an acceptable manner the high duties of President. Yet the Republican press insist that he is the best nomination that could have been made.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if persevereingly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

18TH. JULY 18TH.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON'S

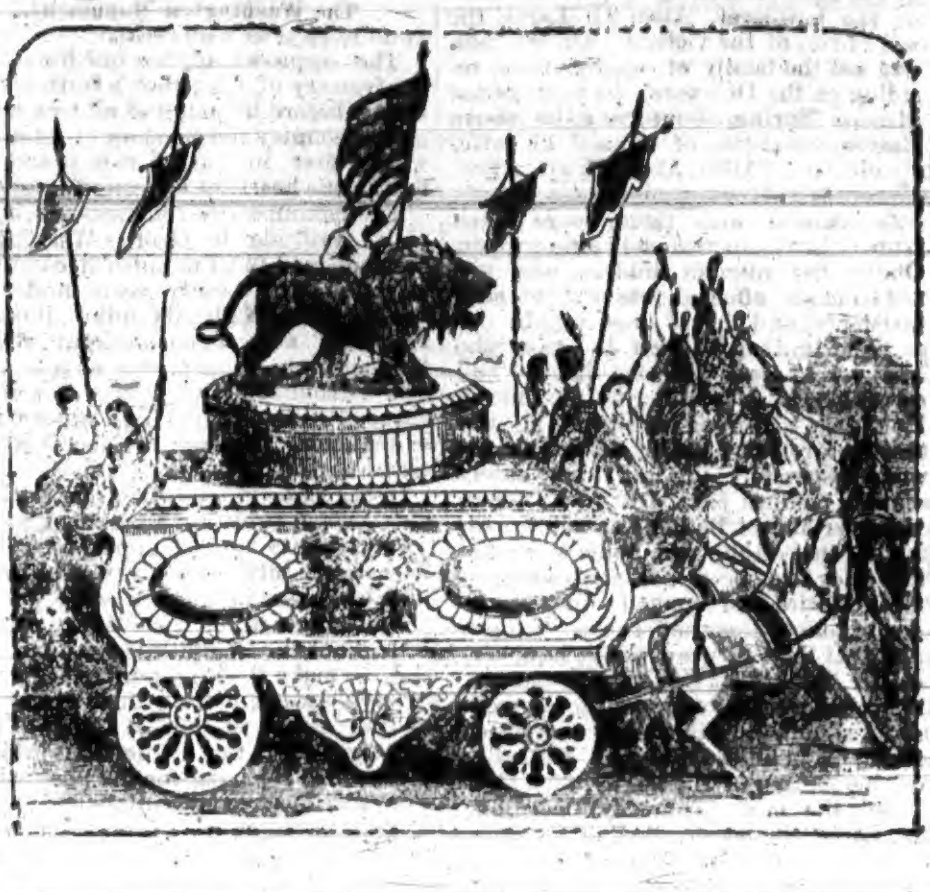

WORLD'S EXPOSITION!

AUBURN, JULY 18th, 1876.

Positively the Largest Show on Earth.

Great WORLD'S EXPOSITION

As arranged for the one hundredth anniversary of our Nation's birth-bay. Comprises an ong its features, unqualifiedly the largest Menagerie, in addition to its fifth cages of Animals, are the following special features. Four Elephants in harnes, Giant Ostrichs, herds of Sacred Cattle, a black Sumatran Rhinoceros, a School of monster Sea Lions. There is also a grand and strictly moral Circus, in which the talent employed is unequaled, and comprises the highest order of performers in the land, embracing among its numbers, the greatest Equestrienne living, the Celebrated EMMA LAKE, Rosalind Stickney, Md'Lle Turnour, the Interpid Willson the Wonderful Riley, The Graceful Stickney, the Great John Lowlow, El Nino Eddie, etc., etc.

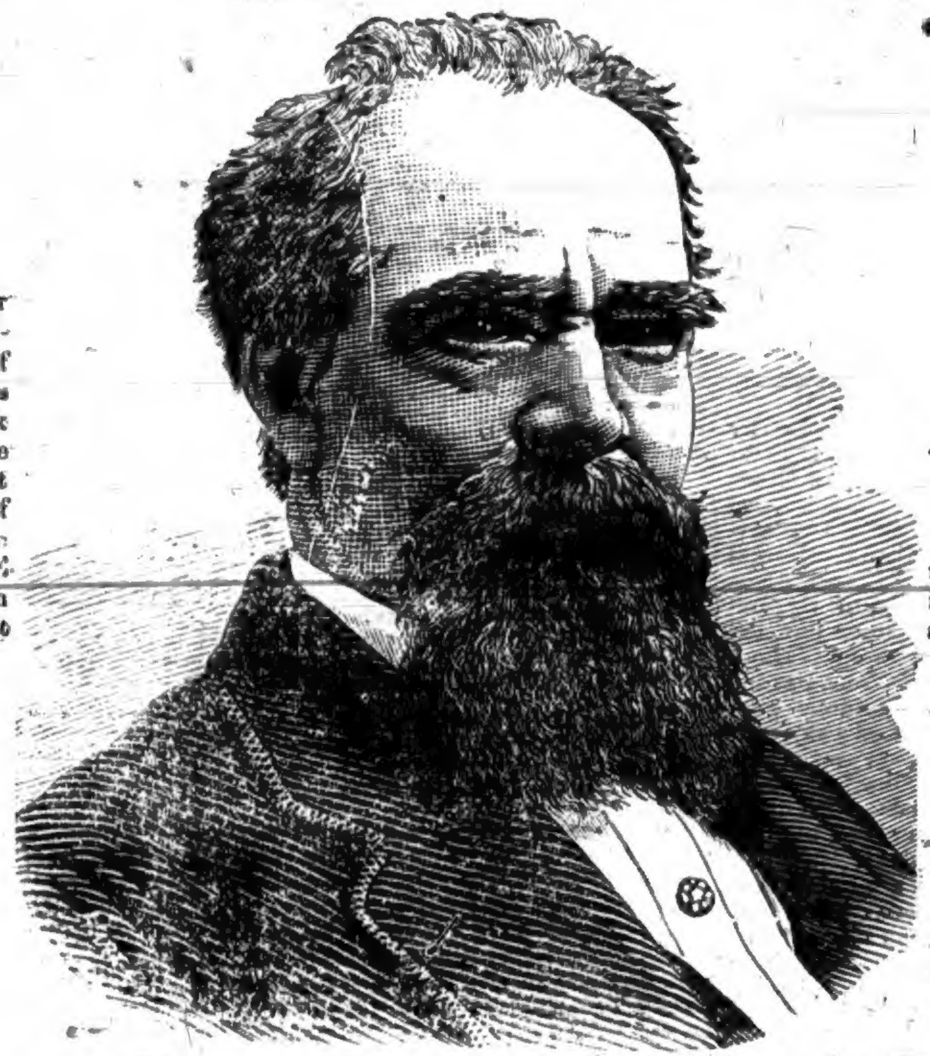

Absolutoly the best show in AMERICA

Traveling with more Animals more Men, more Horses, more Lady Artists, more Performers more Cages, more Chariots, more Tab'caux Cars, more Ponics, more Gymnasts than any other show in the world.

Two Performances Daily,
Afternoon and Evening.

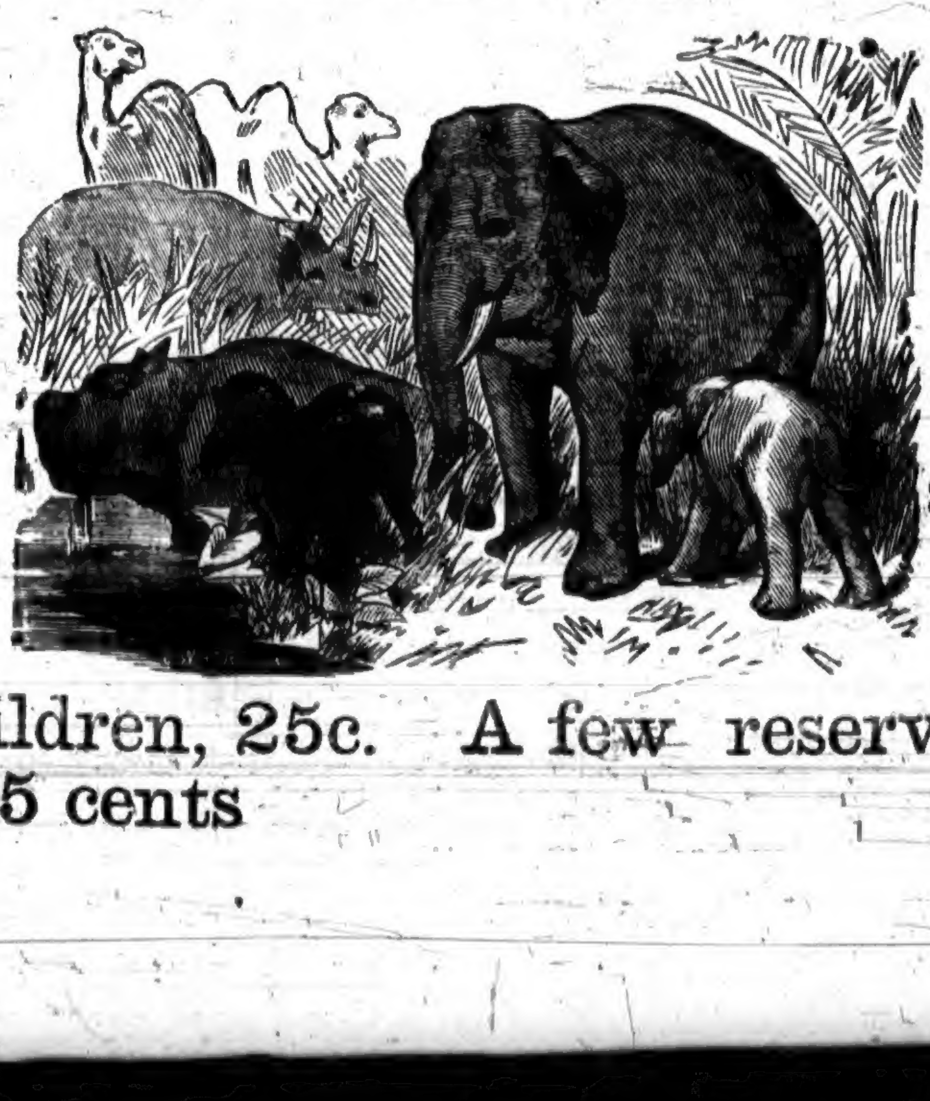

Doors open at 1 & 7 p. m. Performance an hour later.

Admission, 50c., Children, 25c. A few reserved Cushioned Chairs at an extra cost of 25 cents

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Strawberries are about "played."

The town was full of people Saturday

This has been a hard year on bridges.

The farmers are busy plowing corn.

Well, what are you going to do about it.

Two or three fights on the Fourth was all.

Something that was—the Butler newspaper.

The roads are in a bad condition for hauling.

Where was the street sprinkler on the Fourth, eh?

Mr. Yandes, left for his new position yesterday.

The fire works were sent forth from the Court House belfry.

Jno. Britton got the Bill Board contract for Robinson's show.

We noticed Mr. Zollars of Fort Wayne on our streets this week.

We expect Mr. Mays home about the 20th of this month to stay.

Hayes' Club the other night—"When shall we three meet again?"

We fears that old Mr. Griswold has been quite ill for several days.

Billy Edgerton has a new sign. Billy is bound to keep his side up.

Pull down our vest and call for what you want, is the latest advise.

We are delayed this week on account of having to set up a show ad.

Joe Beugnot had some fine music at his saloon yesterday afternoon.

Jno Hebel is quite ill. Centennial beer did'nt operate in good shape.

Pete Brandon is the first man what raised the Cucumbers in this town.

The police did their duty well, on Tuesday, and deserve great credit.

The new brick block is finished, as far as the brick laying is concerned.

Prof. Conley, of Fort Wayne, lead the string band at the hall on the 4th.

Out young kids are on the run—not toward the wood-pile we don't mean.

Pea-nuts and Lemonade stands were too thick on the Fourth for the crowd.

Why is the Centennial like home? Because it's the dearest spot on earth.

The bowerdances were well patronized in the afternoon and evening of the 4th.

The weather came off nice on the 3rd. The first day we had no rain for a long time.

W. H. Adsetts, of Ohio, has been visiting friends in the city for several weeks.

Mr. A. F. Pinchin and daughter, of Butler, gave us a brief but pleasant call yesterday.

The Central House gave a free dinner to the band on the 4th. Marcle is always in the ring.

H. H. Stamets showed out a centennial flag, the handiwork of his lady employed.

The sign on the Republican office fell yesterday morning. Is that a sign of a general fall.

We would like to have money come in a little faster, if those who owe us have no objection.

Miss Annie Rainier has returned from Philadelphia, pays many compliments to the world's fair.

The Fruit House is always up with the times. It showed out 25 or 30 centennial lanterns after dark.

The Hook and Ladder company have too much practice. If we have a fire they will be worn out. Ahem.

Things are going to be hot—red hot this campaign. If you want a live paper, subscribe for the COURIER.

Long & Casebeer furnished the organ for the music at the grove on the fourth. If Peterson can't play it, who can.

We met many of the friends of the COURIER on the 4th. They were too numerous for us to give each name.

Of course we had a roasted ox. Each one cooked a piece of their own at home and went to the grove and ate it.

Although our saloons were closed on the Fourth, there were quite a good many fellows full enough for comfort.

Hiram Rasley has started a new harness shop over Lauferty's store. He has a large amount of friends in the county and will do well.

We have received a new paper from Bryan, Ohio, called the Fountain City Argus, edited by Shoof & Williams, which presents a neat and sensible appearance.

Mr. M. C. Marcle has purchased the Imported Norman grey horse, which has been at Ford & Parent's livery barn this summer.

Mr. Follett, the jig and clog dancer gave several entertainments for those that shook the fantastic on the evening of the 4th.

J. C. Reed, Esq., will give a grand dance at Cedar Creek, next Saturday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

If you want to hear a bell organ, step into M. F. Long's, Esq., on Fourth street, and let Walt Peterson play "In the Cottage by the Sea."

A centennial pole was raised on the 3rd. It was hickory, and what beats us is about all interested in it were Republican. Hickory is hard wood, boys.

E. Foltz had the misfortune to hurt his hand on the 3rd, and that let us out for one tenor drummer. He had the satisfaction of carrying the flag.

When a woman throws a brick-bat, the great problem seems to be, not how to hit the mark, but how to avoid knocking her brains out with her elbow.

The North Carolina election will be held this year in November instead of August, the time having been changed by recent constitutional amendments.

Beecher preached an open-air service in Brooklyne, Conn., on the second Sunday in July. He ought to go out and air himself frequently, if not oftener.

Geo Picker, Esq., one of the best brick layers in the state has the contract for building a brick school house, at No 16, and a new brick residence for Alex. King.

Mr. W. H. DeSenga has started a harness shop in with Mr. Funk, on the cor of Seventh & Main street. Will is a good workman and deserves a part of the patronage.

The M. E. society will meet at the church on Saturday next. A general invitation is extended. Owing to the celebration on the 4th it was postponed to the above time.

The lamp-posts have been taken down by the marshal. One good thing for the tax-payers of Auburn by electing a Democratic Board. Don't forget these little things at the County Convention.

We received a communication from Corunna, going for the night-watch. If the original name was signed we might publish it, but it is to personal to do otherwise. If you want any backing call on Hayes & Wheeler.

When a man goes in one saloon after another and asks for a drink on tick, and the bar-tender in each place says "I don't know you," he begins to think that he is the great unknown.

Fort Wayne has at last concluded the contract for the building of her water works. The contract price is $380,000, which includes the purchase of the feeder dam and four and a half miles of the feeder canal.

The rain last Sunday made about a hundred men, women and, children get up and dust from the meeting at the Grove. A little exercise dont hurt any one, but some other day should be chosen. We never run a foot—our home was right side of us.

Bro Weamer got on the good side of the committee on fire works and they gave him a "Roman Candle," which he sent forth from his office window with about as much move as a two year old firing a horse pistol. He took a rest shoot it off, so as not to do damage to any buildings.

A good off-set for the complaints of "too much rain" is thus furnished by the Corydon Democrat: "It was Gov. Willard who once said in a speech as it began raining. "The more rain the more corn, the more corn, the more whisky, the more whisky the more Democrats. Let it rain."

It is estimated that there are 5,000 laboring men out of employment at Indianapolis. But as a compensation for this condition of things, fifteen baloons was sent up from there on the 4th. And that accounts for Garrett turning off so many hands. They sent one up, too.

A lady remarked in our presence that Little, of the COURIER "goes on bums." —Garrett News.

Nothing surprises us more than to know that a lady would speak to Bro. Parker at all. Please imagine the Kennallville brewery, and a one "hoss" dray. Cheese it, or soap it, will you please.

A Foot Race was arranged yesterday between W. H. Adsetts of Auburn, and Frank Scott of Jonesville, Mich., to run 100 yds. Scott receiving 12 feet start. The race is to be run at Jonesville, on 18th of July for the sum of $100 dollars a-side. Twenty dollars a-side is down as forfeit. W. H. Adsetts won two prizes at Jonesville, Mich., in the Athletic games that took place on the 4th.

Auburn Select School.

Prof. W. S. Gandy of Cherubusco, Ind. assisted by Mrs. A. E. Thomas of Auburn, Ind., on Tuesday August 1st, 1876. Tuition from $1.00 to $2.50 per month. For any further information, address W. S. Gandy, either at Auburn r Cherubusco, Ind.

Those whose duty it is to examine daily the leading Republican Journals of the country must be forced to the conclusion that the leaders of that party think the Democrats have the best chance to elect the next President. A black cloud has been hovering over the party since the hour of Belknap's fall.

They sat in the parlor and he squeezed her hand. "Oh, would this hand were mine," he sighed. Why? she simpered. "Because if it was mine I could knock a bullock down with a sledge hammer." The last seen of the young man, he was trying to climb on the top of the house by means of the water spout. This happened on Ensley's Avenue. Now, you needn't think it was Melinda.

What is pleasanter these nice mornings than getting up and taking a sunrise walk of four or five miles before breakfast? Nothing, certainly, unless it is lying in bed and thinking about it.

It rains seven days in a week. making it entirely too wet to plow corn, or make hay both of which need to be done. Now we believe a little in the gospel, and think that it ought to rest on the seventh day.

Croquet is getting to be a popular game. They have a new way of playing it. Its like this. You get about fifteen together and in the middle of the game you commence breaking mallets over your antagonists head. It wont do for us to give our solid opinion because we think more of our head than we do of the right side of a bass drum. Excuse us please.

We have received a postal card headed Auburn select school, to commence on August 1st, 1876, conducted by M. S. Gandy & Mrs. Thomas. It would be pleasure for us to do anything for the town of Auburn, but when it comes to a half column "for fun," we're like the fellow that was kicked with a mule. "Please count us ou-et."

The typo is accused of making many errors—sometimes truly and sometimes falsely—and yet the worst typographical error extant is found in some of the bibles of some of our christian gentlemen and ladies. It was never discovered until the "Centennial Fourth" brought it to view. The sweet-toned warblers found what Jesus of Nazareth said unto her of Samaria, was. "Get thee behind me, Satan," instead of saying, as in the common version, "Woman, go and sin no more."

The following from Rev. C. R. Shear, still again wishes to express our gratitude to the good people of Auburn for their generous treatment, and the kindly spirit manifested toward us. We are happy in the consciousness that we possess the esteem and confidence of many friends. The Donation party of last Friday evening will ever remain among the pleasant memories. Please accept thanks.

REV. & MRS. SHEAR.

Growing Old.

It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last buisness is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling—it is the sensation of hale sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that man is no longer going up hill but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on and not look back.

TO OUR BRAVE SOLDIER BOYS.

BY WM MALLORY.

Sleep Soldiers' sleep, thy rest is sweet,
And shall not be disturbed again
By wars dread carnage mortal strife,
Till thou shall rise to endless life.

Sleep Soldiers sleep thy warefares ore
A soldiers grave is now thy bed;
Then rest thy body now in sleep,
While watchful angels round thee keep.

Sleep soldier sleep, thy life was given.
To save our land, from slavish chains;
To give us freedom North and South,
Life without this, what is it worth.

Sleep soldier sleep, beneath the sod
Where we will strew our flowers to-day;
The living come, with soften tread,
To view again, thy dusty bed.

We come to decorate once more,
The hallowed spot where rests our brave
To scatter flowers above the breast
Of loved ones who in silence rest.

We've come we've come, with mufled drums
The stars and stripes are born aloft,
The flag you loved for which you fought
To save that flag so dearly bought.

To save that flag, you gave your life
Your lives you gave to freedoms cause;
To save from southern tyrany
To save our land and make us free,

A debt of gratitude we owe
To those our noble soldier boys
Whose graves are strewn all ore the land
Caused by southern rebels hand.

Upon their graves, we strew our flowers
In memory of our loved ones here
Tis all that we can do to-day,
But watch and weep, to hope and pray.

Sleep on sleep on ye hero band
Sleep on a while beneath the sand
Till Gabriel's trump shall wake the dead
The golden streets then you may tread.

The above was written to be read during decoration ceremonies but there not being time they were deferred. I hereby give it through the press.

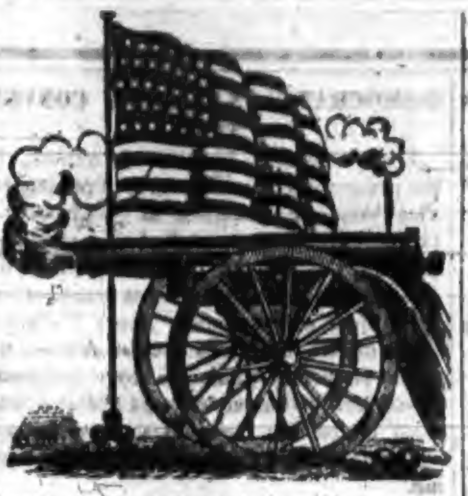

The Centennial Fourth!

A Large Crowd in the Afternoon!

QUIET AND PEACEABLE!

Nothing a Failure but that OX!

The Speeches and Choir Singing at the Grove were Splendid!

The Decorating of the Soldiers' Graves a put up Job.

Fire Works in the Evening!

The Fourth of July celebration at this place will never be forgotten on account of everything working so smoothly which of course, gave entire satisfaction to all. The crowd was immense in the afternoon, being almost impossible to pass along the side-walks. All were quiet and peaceable except a few who got on a "peanut drunk," and they are certainly excused. We noticed no failure particularly in the programe except the roasted Ox. We dont say they did'nt have a roasted ox. It may be that each one of the old settlers roasted a piece at home and took it out in the grove and ate it. The speeches and choir singing at the grove was more than usual, both being exceedingly well done. The decoration of the soldiers' graves was simply a "Republican dodge," to to get the soldiers' vote. This, if we ain't mistaken, is the first decoration we know of in this county, and from the programme selected we have formed the above opinion. "Success go with them." The fire works in the evening was the same as other places had, Sky-rockets, Roman-candles, baloons, and these fellows that turn around, and—these fellows that turn around.

Tom Scott had his own fire works, turpentine balls They passed over the ground like an evening star—but not so much so when they lit.

The Auburn Band done slpendid, and we heard many compliments for them.

The marshal bands were numerous, and all played "The Girl I left behind me" to perfection. If they had been in our boots they would have no necessity for that tune. All the girls we saw was in front of us, four abreast.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

A PLEASANT TIME AT THE GROVE.

Revs. Shear, Johnson and Welsch on the Stand.

Last Sabbath afternoon a large concourse of people met at the grove, and by request, Mr. Shear, gave some very interesting and appropriate remarks. Part of the sermon was for the good of the people generally, and we think Mr. Shear is capable of expressing the english language equal to any Minister in Northern Ind.. We are also glad to know that he and his accomplised lady have joined the M. E. Church. We learn that three others were accepted as members on the same day.

The Presbyterian church took nine new members on last Sabbath, and about forty have been added to the church since Mr. Johnson has taken charge of it The congregation are wide-awake and in no distant day will have one of the finest church structures in Indiana. We also learn that the M. E church have their new building, in rear of the old one, finished and that it is used for societies, festivals, &c. Not only us but a greater part of our citizens are glad to know that our churches are fast gaining ground, and that ere long many of our prominent men and buisness men will be the leading ones of the churches. The day is coming and fast at that, when Auburn can rejoice over the above work. Let a still greater effort be made.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxylms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

J. R. LANNING,

Has just received and has now on sale, at his store in Auburn, Ford's Block, in splendid styles new spring.

Millinery Goods.

ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods, all the new and beautiful shades of fabrics.—

NEW FANCY GOODS,

and Notions, the latest of the season New Domestic Goods

NOTIONS, CARPETS,

Trunks a specialty Please call and examine styles and prices before buying.

J. R. LANNING

Auburn, Ind. March 9th 1876.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

MRS. LARVEY MCCARTY and four children were badly burned by a kerosene-lamp explosion at Ogdensburg, N. J., last week. The mother and one daughter have died, and the other two children are in a precarious condition.

THE Beecher scandal is likely to be reopened. A commission has been agreed upon for prosecuting another investigation of the matter.

THE efforts of Chief Washburn and his assistants of the United States Secret-Service Bureau, which have been directed for several months to breaking up an extensive counterfeiting business in New York city, have met with complete success, and have resulted in the capture of the entire gang of counterfeiters, including some of the most dangerous and experienced in the business. The gang has been in existence for a long time. Nearly $100,000 worth of the queer, together with a large lot of plates, dies, and other paraphernalia of the profession, were seized. The gang had facilities for issuing at least $20,000 per month, or about $250,000 a year. The detectives expect that these arrests will lead to the capture of forty or fifty more counterfeiters in different parts of the country. This is said to be the most extensive seizure of counterfeit money ever made in the United States, with the exception of the Griggs case in Illinois last winter.

THE American Linen Mill, at Fall River, Mass., was damaged by fire, last week, to the amount of $200,000. The disaster will necessitate the shutting down of the company's works for several months, and throws out of employment 1,100 people.

THE WEST.

Discouraging reports reach us regarding the ravages of the chinch bug and the Hessian fly in the wheat fields of Northwestern Illinois, Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota.

THE distillers who had been convicted of and pleaded guilty to frauds against the Government were sentenced at Chicago last week. A. C. Hesing received two years in the county jail, and $5,000 fine; George T. Burroughs, one year and $3,000; O. B. Dickinson and Jonathan Abel, each three months in jail and $1,000 fine; Simon Powell, six months and $3,000; "Buffalo" Miller, the same; H. J. Pahlman, D. G. Rush, Philo P. Hutchins and David Cochrane, each three months in jail and $1,000 fine; William Cooper, three months and $200....The 400th anniversary of the Battle of Murten, which gave to Switzerland her independence, was celebrated with enthusiasm by the Swiss and German population of Chicago, on Sunday last.

A WAGON-TRAIN from Gen. Crook's camp arrived at Fort Fetterman, last week bringing the wounded in the late engagement. They endured the trip well, and all are likely to recover. Gen. Crook will make short excursions with the cavalry until the return of the train and infantry, when he will endeavor to strike the Sioux hard.

A SAD case of drowning is reported from La Crosse, Wis. John Magee, accompanied by his wife and two children, his father-in-law and brother-in-law, visited the city in a small skiff for the purpose of shopping. They loaded their bark and started to return home. When near Goose Island the boat struck a snag and capsized, throwing the occupants and goods into the Mississippi. The father-in-law, brother-in-law, and one child managed to get hold of the overhanging bushes, being near the shore, and were saved, but Magee, who did all he could to save his wife and child, sank with them, both clinging to him, and all were drowned.

THE SOUTH.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW arrived at his home in Louisville one day last week, and in the evening an immense crowd of his friends and neighbors called on him informally and gave him a hearty welcome to his old Kentucky home. The reception was participated in by men of all parties.

WASHINGTON.

THE Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has served some twenty-five subpœnas on persons in Washington to appear as witnesses for the defense of Gen. Belknap. Among the number are Mr. Riggs, the banker, several army officers, and a number of private citizens, who will be asked by Belknap's counsel to testify in his favor. The subpœnas for persons at a distance from Washington have not been served, and most of them probably will not be served until after the trial begins.

THE President has nominated Henry P. McCormick United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and C. Waters for United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

THE President issued the following proclamation on the 26th ult.:

The Centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observation. The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness invoked the blessings and protection of a Divine Providence, and the thirteen colonies and 3,000,000 of people have expanded to a nation of strength and numbers commanding a position which then was asserted, and for which fervent prayers were then offered. It seems fitting that on the occurrence of the one-hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation a grateful acknowledgment be made to Almighty God for the protection and bounties which He has vouchsafed to our beloved country. I therefore invite the good people of the United States on the approaching 4th day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further, in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities religious associations may find it most convenient, to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the centenary of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His favor, and of His protection.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "When Earl Derby makes an explanation of the reasons why the British Government adhered to its demand that the United States must guarantee that Winslow should only be tried for the offense on which his extradition was based, it is said in diplomatic circles the main reason will be shown to be the desire to perpetuate peace and good will between England and the United States."

THE vacancy in the United States Treasurership, caused by the resignation of Mr. New, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. N. Wyman, the present Assistant Treasurer.

THE House Committee on Territories has postponed further consideration of the bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union until Dec. 18, which is considered as a defeat of the measure....The President has removed H. T. Yaryan, Chief of the Revenue Agents....James Gillan, of Connecticut, has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer.

GENERAL.

THE mystery about the famous "Favo" telegram to Caldwell, in London, dictating the Blaine exculpatory dispatch that was cabled to the Judiciary Committee, is at last partially cleared up. A young man named Reed, a former clerk of Caldwell, acknowledges the authorship. He does not know, however, how Mr. Blaine learned that the Judiciary Committee had received the dispatch.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, the new Minister to England, sailed from New York for his post last week.

SEVEN members of the Indiana whisky ring have been pardoned out of the Penitentiary by the President....Bishop George D. Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died at his residence at Lutherville, near Baltimore, last week.

A WORLD'S convention of homeopathic physicians was in session at Philadelphia last week, Dr. Durham presiding....Edward Prickett, the champion sculler of Australia, has defeated Joseph H. Sadler, the champion of England, in a sculling race for the championship of the Thames and $1,000.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Me., says Mr. Blaine's family physician considers his nervous prostration more severe than has been supposed. He prescribes absolute rest, forbidding him even to write letters. He gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

FOREIGN.

SEVENTEEN persons were killed and thirty-seven injured by a railway accident between Saragossa and Barcelona, Spain, a few days ago.

THE news from Mexico indicates clearly the approaching defeat of the revolutionary experiment of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, and the triumph of order and of President Lerdo de Tejada in the election which will be held on the 10th of July next....A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times* says the St. Petersburg *Golas*, a Ministerial organ, threatens that Russia will set all Europe in a blaze to prevent the subjection of kindred tribes in the coming strife....The Durham (England) colliers, by a vote of 20,000 to 16,000, have accepted an arbitration in the question of wages....Foreign advices report that the Powers are exerting some pressure to check the hostile movements of Servia....London dispatches assert the existence of a serious disagreement in the Cabinet on the Eastern question. Lord Derby is reported to be dissatisfied with Disraeli's policy, and is supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of Miss Harriet Martineau, the celebrated English authoress, in the 75th year of her age.... A Paris telegram says: "President MacMahon has pardoned or reduced the sentences of eighty-seven participants in the Communist insurrection. There will be no further prosecutions, except in cases involving attempts upon life or liberty, or in the cases of insurgent leaders, and such cases will be referred to a Council of Ministers before their prosecution."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, June 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate discussed throughout the day, and passed, the bill to amend the Enforcement act. The object of the present bill is to cure the defects in the original act pointed out by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Grant parish (La.) and Kentucky cases.

House.—The House devoted the entire day, as well as evening session, to the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, June 24.—*Senate.*—Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The bill, as reported, strikes out all the new legislation relating to salaries incorporated in the House bill, and makes the appropriation for the present force of the army, 25,000 men, instead of the reductions of the House bill....After the transaction of some business of an unimportant nature, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—The House was in session nearly the whole of Friday night, discussing the amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The members assembled at noon to-day, and, in the absence of the Speaker pro tem. (Cox), elected Sayler temporary Speaker, and immediately after adjourned.

MONDAY, June 26.—*Senate.*—Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to equalize bounties of soldiers in the late war for the Union. The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiaries all sailors and marines, slaves and Indians, and also by omitting the requirement that bounties received under a State law shall be deducted from the total of $8.72 for each month of service provided by the bill.... The Army Appropriation bill was passed, as amended by the Senate committee. It strikes out the first eight sections of the House bill, reducing and reorganizing the army, and most of the other amendments are supplementary to this. The bill increases the appropriation about $3,000,000 over the House bill, and follows quite closely the revised estimates of Secretary Taft. It is $1,000,000 less than the bill of last year.

House.—The House passed the bill authorizing the construction of a pontoon-bridge across the Mississippi from LaCrosse to Houston county, Minn....Kasson introduced a joint resolution providing that, when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 1st of July, it shall be to meet on Tuesday, July 4, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, there to consider a joint resolution commemorative of the Centennial anniversary of American independence....Neal introduced a bill to repeal the Resumption act, and called for the previous question. The House refused to second the call by a vote of 77 to 100....An effort was made to pass the President's resolution continuing the current appropriations into the next fiscal year, and until the regular appropriation bills are passed, but the motion was defeated—55 to 112....The bill for the relief of Edward O'M. Condon was passed.

TUESDAY, June 27.—*Senate.*—The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and a new conference committee was appointed....A long report from the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount of balances due the Government from public officers, since 1836, was laid on the table and a condensation ordered printed.... Logan reported from the Committee on Military Affairs the House joint resolution to authorize the issue of arms, etc., with amendments which provide that the number of arms issued to any State mentioned shall not exceed 1,000, and to any Territory the number shall not exceed 500. The resolution was passed.

House.—The bill in regard to the sale of spirituous liquor in the Indian Territory was passed; also the bill providing for the sale of the Cherokee strip of land in Kansas....The committee appointed at the request of Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, to investigate the published charge against him, unanimously reported that in no instance did he, directly or indirectly, receive pecuniary or other consideration for any appointment made by him.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.—*Senate.*—After passing the House bill for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands, in Kansas, to actual settlers, the Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill for the issue of coin, and the substitute therefor proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance.

House.—The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. The Speaker appointed, as a committee of conference, Atkins, Randall and Hurlbut....Payne, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the amendments to the Silver Coin bill, recommended a concurrence in them, and moved the previous question. The amendments were non-concurred in.

THURSDAY, June 29.—*Senate.*—Windom reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill....Sargent, from the conference committee on the Naval appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill, and, in explanation of the report, said the House conferrees had accepted the legislative amendments of the Senate in regard to the employment of force in navy-yards.... The House bill to authorize the construction of a railway pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City, Neb., was passed....Morrill (Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the joint resolution recently submitted by the President to provide for defraying the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service by extending the appropriation bills for the present fiscal year into the next, with an amendment providing that in no case shall such appropriation be continued for a longer period than thirty days. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed....West, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that a new conference, asked for by the House of Representatives, be granted.

House.—A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill....Holman, from the committee of conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, submitted the report of that committee, informing the House that the committee had not been able to agree, and asked for another committee. The report was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Holman, Clark of Missouri, and Hale as the new committee of conference....The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House a memorial of the National Board of Trade, in session at New York, that silver coin shall not be made legal-tender for any sum beyond $5. Referred....The House met in the evening and debated the Geneva Award bill.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, assembled in the Chamber of Commerce, in the city of St. Louis, at noon on Tuesday, the 27th of June. The convention was called to order by Augustus Schell, of New York, upon whose motion Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was made temporary Chairman by a unanimous vote. Mr. Watterson delivered a brief address upon taking the chair, at the conclusion of which Bishop Marvin invoked the Divine blessing.

The Chair, after naming Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as temporary Secretary, and T. O. Walker, of Iowa, and T. R. Doniphan, of Ohio, as Assistant Secretaries, announced the convention ready for business.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the rules of the last National Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, offered a resolution for a call of the States for the announcement of committees on permanent organization and on credentials. Agreed to, and the call proceeded, with the following result:

Alabama, Leroy P. Walker; Arkansas, L. V. Mangum; California, John S. Hagar; Colorado, F. J. Marshall; Connecticut, R. D. Hubbard; Delaware, George Gray; Florida, John Westcott; Georgia, C. P. Howell; Illinois, John A. McClernand; Indiana, D. W. Voorhees; Iowa, H. H. Trimble; Missouri, Thomas L. Davis; Kentucky, Alvin Duvall; Louisiana, P. H. Mann; Maine, D. R. Hastings; Maryland, George Freaner; Massachusetts, Edward Avery; Michigan, William L. Bancroft; Minnesota, Daniel Bucks; Mississippi, A. M. Clayton; Missouri, C. H. Hardin; Nebraska, George L. Mellen; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, E. C. Bailey; New Jersey, J. W. Gates; New York, William Dorsheimer; North Carolina, Thomas L. Clingman; Ohio, Gen. Thomas Ewing; Oregon, M. V. Brown; Pennsylvania, Montcalm Hay; Rhode Island, William B. Bead; South Carolina, Samuel McGowan; Tennessee, John C. Brown; Texas, Ashbel Smith; Vermont, James H. Williams; Virginia, John A. Meredith; West Virginia, John J. Davis; Wisconsin, Alexander Mitchell.

The Chair announced that delegates from the National Woman's Suffrage Association were present, asking for a hearing, and appointed a committee to escort the ladies to the platform.

Miss Phœbe Couzins, on behalf of the delegation, then addressed the convention with much self-possession, but her voice was too weak to be heard many feet distant. She referred to "this Centennial leap-year;" said it was in order not only for woman to make proposals, but to have them accepted. If the Democratic party wanted to live long, she warned them to hear woman's prayer, to heed the voice of inspiration, which says, "It is not good for man to be alone," and take women into this political association as a matter of eternal justice and sound policy. She concluded by presenting resolutions of the Woman's-Suffrage Association, which, on motion of Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions for respectful consideration.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, presented a petition from citizens of Omaha, asking that a plank be incorporated in the platform demanding the extension of the Presidential term to six years, and the restriction of the incumbent to one term. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hayes, of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions declaring, among other things, opposition to a further increase of the public debt and of the demand notes of the Government, and demanding the repeal of the Resumption law of 1875.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention thereupon took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the Committee on Credentials, through their Chairman, made the following report:

Your Committee on Credentials would respectfully report that there are no contested seats, that the States are fully represented, and that the delegates reported by the Chairmen of the respective delegations to this convention are entitled to seats from their respective States. Respectfully submitted,

JAS. LAWRENCE ENGLISH,
Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Finch, of Iowa, offered a resolution to give the Territories representation in the convention as States.

A delegate from Maryland moved to amend the report so as to give the District of Columbia representation in the convention, with the right to vote.

This was made to include the Territories, and the report was then adopted.

Mr. Hanna, of Missouri, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In behalf of the Committee on Permanent Organization, I have the honor to submit the following report of officers for this convention: For Permanent President, Mr. John A. McClernand, of Illinois; for Vice Presidents and Secretaries, one from each State.

The temporary Secretaries, with Mr. Prince, of Boston, as chief, were continued as the working Secretaries, and Sergeant-at-Arms Able was also reappointed.

D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, Manton Marble, of New York, and Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, having been designated by the Chair for that duty, escorted Gen. McClernand to the platform. After a brief address he assumed the chair as permanent President of the convention.

The Committee on Organization also recommended that the rules and regulations of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 be adopted by this convention for the government of the proceedings. This was agreed to, and the report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

SECOND DAY.

President McClernand called the convention to order five minutes after 10 o'clock, introducing Father Brady, of St. Louis, who offered prayer.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered a resolution that "the convention indorses the reform inaugurated by the House of Representatives in cutting down appropriations, approving their investigations of fraud, and congratulating the country on bringing public criminals to justice."

The Chair decided that the resolution must go to the Committee on the Platform.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution that the will of the people for retrenchment, as expressed in the Appropriation bills, is and ought to be sustained. Referred to the Platform Committee.

Mr. Kelly, of New York, at the request of some New York delegates, presented a paper signed by many eminent gentlemen who are opposing the nomination of Gov. Tilden. [Applause and hisses.] Mr. Jacobs, of New York, made a point of order that this was out of order. The Chair so decided.

Mr. McLane moved that the convention then proceed at once to ballot.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, offered an amendment, that the convention will not ballot until after action on the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment by a substitute ordering the roll of States to be called for nominations, and then proceed to ballot.

Mr. Wallace moved to lay the entire subject on the table.

Mr. McLane accepted Mr. Abbott's amendment, which was again read. Loud cries of "No" greeted its proposition that the declaration of a State's vote by the Chairman of any delegation shall alone be accepted.

Mr. Wallace asked what would be the condition if a motion to table failed.

The Chair replied that the convention would then come to a vote on the amendments.

The Chair here announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report.

The request for a call of the States was withdrawn without taking a vote.

The Chair recognized Mr. Meredith, the Chairman of the Committee on Platform, who said they had agreed on the resolutions, but had referred them to a Committee on Revision, and are to meet again at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Kernan moved a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Carried.

During the recess speeches were delivered by Roger A. Pryor, of New York; Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

The convention was called to order at 2:15.

Judge Meredith, of Virginia, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented his report. He stated that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and discussed before coming to agreement. He then requested Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, to read it to the convention. It was as follows:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in an urgent need of immediate reform, and we do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before the just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest product of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and the great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice, also, that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption, and no preparation for resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchment, and by finance which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well-devised, and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open to the public, and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust, and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levies upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false practice. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly-rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce, from the first, to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all Custom House taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 in gold in 1860, to $450,000,000 in currency in 1870; our aggregate taxation from $154,000,000 in gold in 1860, to $730,000,000 in currency in 1870, or, in one decade, from less than $5 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of the public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now lately denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men, held to perform servile labor-contracts, and demand such a modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can be effected only by making it the controlling issue of the elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the officeholding class and the party in power seek to shackle it: the false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from its foundation and is resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury; the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient, economical conduct of the Governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election; if it be a prize fought for at the ballot-box; if it be a brief reward of party zeal instead of a post of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. The President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—these and all others in authority are the people's servants; their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President, a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer, three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers, five Chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery, a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts, a late Attorney General misappropriating the public funds, a Secretary of the Navy enriching his friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department, an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation, the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon his trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue, a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest, by making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendency of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by the Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in convention, and displaced from the Cabinet; the party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 officers, it leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

At the conclusion, Mr. Dorsheimer said that the committee had adopted and indorsed, though not as a part of the platform, a resolution which he read, indorsing the action of the House of Representatives in cutting down appropriations and exhorting to firmness; also a resolution as to the just claims of the soldiers, sailors, widows and orphans.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, took the platform. He said that at the request of several members of the committee he presented the minority report, recommending striking out the following clause in the majority, to-wit: "As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal." He proposed to substitute therefor the following words: "The law for the resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party, without deliberation in Congress, and without discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure its object, and highly injurious to the business of the country, should be forthwith repealed."

Mr. Ewing moved, and Mr. Eaton, of Kansas, seconded, that the amendment thus suggested be made.

Mr. Ewing proceeded to state his objections to the clause proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, spoke in favor of the majority report. Herald: "I propose here to make a straight issue between soft and hard money. By that we stand or we fall. If you want soft money give your votes to the resolution offered by the most distinguished advocate of soft money in the United States; but if you want to leave to the hard-money men some chance to carry their States, then stand by the report of the committee, which was a compromise so great that a protest has been sent here signed by every one of the Eastern Democratic States, and to which I have put my own signature. This is a middle ground which does leave some hope; but if you declare, in the language of the gentleman from Ohio (Gen. Ewing), for a repeal forthwith, then abandon all hope. I make this issue fair. As I said, we will stand to that, and now, Mr. President, I demand a vote by the States."

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, supported the minority report. "My friends," said he, "Something was said by the gentleman from New York about the effect on his State and other States. I stand here surrounded by ten States who have a right to be heard on this subject. West Virginia, Ohio, my own gallant Democratic State of Indiana; Missouri, on whose bosom we are holding the Convention; Tennessee, that contains the Hermitage and the ashes of Jackson and Polk; Iowa and Kansas; are they not to be considered? Do they amount to nothing? I will say, with all respect to the gentleman from New York, who has just sat down, that we have followed the lead of New York for twelve long years, and each time to disaster, and I for one assert the West—the mighty West, with its teeming population—I assert the power of the Mississippi valley, with its mighty interests and its great resources."

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, made a conciliatory speech, and succeeded, to some extent, in pouring oil upon the troubled waters. He closed by moving the previous question—the amendment of Mr. Ewing. Amid much excitement and confusion the roll was called, and showed 219 yeas to 550 nays.

The call of the roll was next proceeded with on the adoption of the platform. The announcement of the vote—yeas 651, nays 83—was loudly applauded.

On motion of Mr. McLean, of Maryland, the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for President.

Mr. Whitely presented the name of Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware.

James D. Williams nominated Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Mr. Abbott nominated Joel Parker, of New Jersey.

Senator Kernan nominated Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.

Mr. Ewing nominated William Allen, of Ohio.

Mr. Clymer nominated Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary then called the roll of the States for the first ballot, with the following result:

STATES.	Tilden.	Hendricks.	Thurman.	Hancock.	Bayard.	Allen.	Parker.
Alabama	18	5		2			
Arkansas	12						
California	12						
Colorado		6					
Connecticut	12						
Delaware					6		
Florida	8						
Georgia	5			1	16		
Illinois	19	23					
Indiana		30					
Iowa	14	6		2			
Kansas		10					
Kentucky	24						
Louisiana	9			5	2		
Maine	14						
Maryland	11	3		2			
Massachusetts	26						
Michigan	14	8					
Minnesota	10						
Mississippi	16						
Missouri	2	17		19		2	
Nebraska	6						
Nevada	3		3				
New Hampshire	10						
New Jersey							18
New York	70						
North Carolina	9	4		5	2		
Ohio						44	
Oregon	6						
Pennsylvania				58			
Rhode Island	8						
South Carolina	14						
Tennessee		24					
Texas	10½	2½		2	1		
Vermont	10						
Virginia	17	1			4		
West Virginia						10	
Wisconsin	19	1					
Totals	403½	133½	3	95	38	56	18

Before the announcement of the result of the ballot, Missouri changed her vote to 16 for Tilden and 14 for Hendricks. The clerk then announced the vote, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	739
Necessary to a choice	492
S. J. Tilden received	417½
Thomas J. Hendricks	140½
Bayard	33
Allen	56
Hancock	75
Parker	18

A second ballot was proceeded with amid much excitement, with the following result:

STATES.	Tilden.	Hendricks.	Hancock.	Allen.	Bayard.	Parker.	Thurman.
Alabama	20						
Arkansas	12						
California	12						
Colorado	6						
Connecticut	12						
Delaware					6		
Florida	8						
Georgia	15				7		
Illinois	26	16					
Indiana		30					
Iowa	20			2			
Kansas	2	8					
Kentucky	24						
Louisiana	16						
Maine	14						
Maryland	14	2					
Massachusetts	26						
Michigan	19	3					
Minnesota	10						
Mississippi	16						
Missouri	30						
Nebraska	6						
Nevada	4						2
New Hampshire	10						
New Jersey						18	
New York	70						
North Carolina	20						
Ohio				44			
Oregon	6						
Pennsylvania			58				
Rhode Island	8						
South Carolina	14						
Tennessee		24					
Texas	16						
Vermont	10						
Virginia	17	1			4		
West Virginia				10			
Wisconsin	19	1					
Totals	508	75	60	54	11	18	2

Several delegates—"I move to make the nomination unanimous."

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—Pursuant to the orders of the Pennsylvania delegation I move to make the nomination of Mr. Tilden unanimous, and as the second State in the Union, although we should have preferred one born on our soil, still she will not slack one nerve nor weaken one effort for the success of the nominee of this Convention, and when the ides of November come we feel assured that victory will crown our banners with success.

Mr. Abbott, from New Jersey, desired that the nomination of Tilden be made unanimous, and said: "And I will tell this Convention this: that as we have stood by Joel Parker before this nomination was made, so with the same energy and the same fire we will stand by Samuel J. Tilden [loud cheers], and although New Jersey has had no voice in the nominee, she will have nine votes in the Electoral College for Samuel J. Tilden."

A delegate from Tennessee—"In behalf of the delegation from Tennessee—whose votes have been cast against the voice of this Convention, —Tennessee will give her electoral vote for Mr. Tilden."

A delegate from Virginia—"I am the man from Virginia who cast the one vote against Tilden. I move to make the nomination unanimous. I will take off my coat and work for him." [Loud cheers.]

The question was put and Tilden declared the unanimous choice of the convention and the Democratic party of the United States.

The convention thereupon adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

The convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

The first order of business being the nomination of a candidate for Vice President, an Illinois delegate proposed the name of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

No other names being proposed, the roll of States was proceeded with. Mr. Hendricks received 730 votes; blank, 8.

On motion, the nomination was declared unanimous.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Webber, of Michigan, and adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to future National Democratic Conventions, as the sense of the Democracy herein assembled, that the so-called two-thirds rule be abolished as unwise and unnecessary, and that the States be requested to instruct their delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in 1880 whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in their National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in their call for the convention.

After the announcement of the National Committee, the adoption of the usual resolutions of thanks, etc., the convention adjourned sine die.

Presidential Votes.

The following table shows the vote for the different candidates for President since the formation of the Government:

Year.	Candidates.	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.
1789	George Washington		Unanimous
1796	John Adams		71
	Thomas Jefferson		69
1800	Thomas Jefferson		73
	Aaron Burr		73
	John Adams		65
1804	Thomas Jefferson		148
	C. C. Pinckney		26
1808	James Madison		122
	C. C. Pinckney		47
1812	James Madison		128
	De Witt Clinton		89
1816	James Monroe		183
	Rufus King		34
1820	James Monroe	But one electoral vote in opposition.	
1824	John Q. Adams	105,321	84
	Andrew Jackson	155,872	99
	W. H. Crawford	44,282	41
	Henry Clay	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	647,231	178
	John Q. Adams	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	687,502	219
	Henry Clay	530,189	49
	John Floyd	......	11
	Wm. Wirt	......	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
	Wm. H. Harrison	736,656	121
1840	Wm. H. Harrison	1,275,011	234
	Martin Van Buren	1,135,761	60
1844	James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
	Henry Clay	1,361,362	105
1848	Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
	Lewis Cass	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren	291,263	...
1852	Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
	Winfield Scott	1,542,403	42
1856	James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
	John C. Fremont	2,215,798	122
1860	Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
	All others	2,810,501	123
1864	Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	213
	Geo. B. McClellan	1,808,725	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	3,015,071	214
	Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	3,597,070	300
	Horace Greeley	2,834,079	66

The electoral votes to which each State is now entitled are tabled as below:

Alabama	10	Mississippi	8
Arkansas	6	Missouri	15
California	6	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	New York	35
Georgia	11	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	12	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	7	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Total			369

In Training for a Jockey.

Says a Dubuque paper: "The other day a young man at the race track was anxious to reduce his weight in order to be more suitable for riding a race horse. At the suggestion of his friends the following expedient was resorted to: Five blankets were wrapped about him and he ran four times around the track, making a two-mile heat. Of course he was drenched with perspiration. He was then sponged with alcohol. On weighing, it was found that the beam turned at three pounds less, and thereat the young man was greatly rejoiced. Probably by the time the races come off he will be as light as a feather."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 75	@10 25
HOGS	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON	12	@ 12½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 40	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 00	@ 1 13
CORN—Mixed Western	55	@ 60
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	33	@ 42
RYE—Western	84	@ 86
PORK—New Mess	19 30	@19 75
LARD—Steam	11¼	@ 11½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 20
Choice Natives	4 65	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	5 85	@ 6 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 03½	@ 1 04½
No. 3 Spring	87	@ 89½
CORN—No. 2	46¼	@ 46½
OATS—No. 2	29¼	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	67	@ 68
BARLEY—No. 2	61½	@ 62½
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	12½	@ 13
PORK—Mess	19 20	@19 25
LARD	11¼	@ 11½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 49	@ 1 54
CORN—Western Mixed	42¼	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess	19 50	@19 75
LARD		@ 10¾
HOGS	5 20	@ 5 75
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 75

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 21½
No. 2	1 03	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	44½	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	72	@ 72½
BARLEY—No. 2	71	@ 72

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 00	@ 1 15
CORN	47	@ 49
OATS	36	@ 42
RYE	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess	19 75	@20 00
LARD	11	@ 13

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 32	@ 1 34
Amber	1 18	@ 1 20
CORN	48	@ 51½
OATS—No. 2	31½	@ 32

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	6 20	@ 6 40
Philadelphias	6 50	@ 6 60
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 60
Medium	4 40	@ 5 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible], Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Grasses.

O life that blooms in the sod,
How sweet and bountiful thou art!
Like Aaron's mystic almond rod,
By miracle the grasses start.

They creep about the naked land,
In silence shod they nimbly run,
They clothe the rock and deck the sand,
And spread their velvets in the sun.

Upon a mighty loom they ply
With shuttle flying far and wide,
And woven in this tapestry
See buttercups and daisies pied.

O, sweet this green and humble home
For all earth's young that skip and play,
This dewy footstool 'neath the dome
Where low at eve the cattle pray.

O, sweet this fond maternal care,
For nameless weeds that flower and fade;
And teeming millions flourish there,
The weakest races God has made.

O, sweet to think when day is done,
And tired we seek the common breast,
Like all that gaze upon the sun
Our frames beneath this cloak shall rest.

—*Augusta Larned.*

Around the Farm.

GOOD news for the boys. They have invented a patent machine for currying horses. It is said to save time and do the work far better.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New Century* contends that farmers should keep but one breed of poultry. It will not pay to have all the trouble of keeping various kinds separate. Select a choice breed, and then keep them pure.

THE plan of harrowing potatoes after planting and before they are far advanced is growing in favor. This allows the crop to have a good start of the weeds, and the potatoes are not in the least injured by the harrow.

IT is said that the wild grapevine will twine itself from tree to tree. The coral honeysuckle is desirable for planting near the windows, as it is one of the first vines to unfold leaves and flowers, and the last to retain them. Its pretty flowers are favorites with the bee and humming bird.

M. I. PIERRE calculates that, in a life of sixty years, an apple tree removes from the soil 60 pounds of nitrogen, equal to 11,500 pounds of farm yard manure. To maintain the soil in condition, therefore, he estimates that about 175 pounds of manure ought to be annually given to a tree during the fifty years that it is in bearing.

THE Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society are reported to have declared that the trials of speed at their annual fairs could not be attempted without bringing in all the objectionable features of gambling incident to regular horse trots, and have decided to abolish it accordingly. Illinois has followed suit.

THE cause of "foot rot," or "hoof ail" in cattle is generally muddy or damp yards. Cows that are kept in dry yards, and are not obliged to wade through to get their drink, are seldom troubled with fouls. The cure is easily effected by cleaning the sore feet out, thoroughly scraping off all disorganized skin or flesh, and rubbing in well a salve composed of finely powdered blue vitriol and lard; equal parts by weight. The feet should also be kept dry.

THE London *Live Stock Journal* of May says: When Bright Empress was sold at Mr. Torr's sale for 2,160 guineas, there was much cheering, from the fact that the figure was the highest ever paid for a cow in England. The price has, however, now been capped, 2,500 guineas having been obtained for Grand Duchess of Oxford, 29th, which has just been sold by the Duke of Devonshire to the Hon. George Brown, of Canada.

IT is of importance that we set only fresh eggs, so that there may be no waste of eggs or of effort on the part of the hen in endeavoring to hatch out old or stale ones. The practice too often is to gather the eggs from day to day, and place them in a basket, box or some place of general reception; and when a hen is to be set, the eggs on hand are picked over, with a view to get those of a certain color, shape, or kind, regardless of age. Consequently some which are set are freshly laid, while others are much older and perhaps stale; these undoubtedly would not be set if it was known how old they were. This difficulty would be entirely overcome by marking with lead pencil on each egg, at the time of collection, the date when laid, and if it is known by what hen, note that also; then, in selecting eggs for a sitting, those of too great age are readily excluded.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Prairie Farmer* says that any land that will raise good Indian corn will raise broom corn. The ground should be well pulverized with the harrow, then planted with a planter made expressly for the purpose, either by itself or attached to a common two-horse corn-planter. Care should be taken not to get the seed too thick, as in this case the brush will be small, or too thin, as it will then grow too large for marketable brush. About two and a half quarts of seed will be sufficient for an acre. Plant any time between the tenth of May and the 1st of July, in this latitude, 41 deg. When the spires are up about two inches go over it with a harrow, especially if it be too thick. Don't be afraid of hurting the growing plants. Then go over the ground with a roller. It is a good plan to roll as soon as planted. Treat it as you would Indian corn by cultivating till the blades shade the ground.

About the House.

LIEBIG has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle.

IT is said that common mullein, steeped strong and sweetened, is highly beneficial for consumptives. It should be gathered in the early summer, dried, and taken continuously for some months.

TO REMOVE red ants, buy five cents' worth of calomel and put it on a plate with sirup, where the ants trouble you; they will disappear; or cayenne pepper is said to be a good cure for ants, as well as mice and other vermin.

BREAKFAST MUFFINS.—Two eggs well beaten with one cup of sugar and a lump of butter the size of an egg; to this, add one pint of sweet milk, with two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder worked thoroughly through one quart of flour; bake in muffin rings on top of the range or in gem pans in a quick oven.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Three and three-fourths cups of Indian corn meal, two and one-half cups rye meal, not flour, two-thirds cup molasses, one quart milk, either sweet or sour; two even teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in milk; steam in tin pudding-boiler five hours; take off the cover and set in the oven with the beans to remain till morning.

WHEN all other means have failed to exterminate bedbugs, sulphurous acid gas has succeeded. Take everything out of the infested room, plug up all the windows tightly, close all chimneys, and empty about one ounce of powdered sulphur on a pan of hot coals, placed in the middle of the floor. Shut the doors and cover all cracks; let the sulphur burn as long as it will. Where the room is large, it is a good plan to fasten a bit of tin tube to the bottom of the pan, and to this connect enough small rubber pipe to lead out of the nearest door. By blowing into the end of the pipe with the bellows, the sulphur will be caused to burn more quickly by the draft created, and to give a denser smoke. After the sulphur has burned, paint all the cracks in the floor and around the mob board with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, and treat the furniture to the same before replacing it. We have seen a room frightfully infested, completely freed by this plan.—*Scientific American.*

Clothes for the Heathen.

About a year ago the ladies of a certain Dorcas Society made up a large quantity of shirts, trowsers, and socks, and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the west coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes, and stayed in Africa several months. When he returned the Dorcas Society, of course, was anxious to hear how its donation was received, and Ridley one evening met the members and told them about it in a little speech. He said:

"Well, you know, we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought may be it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't, and after some time had elapsed and not a native came to church with those clothes on, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the chiefs attempted to mount a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it, and he pushed his legs through the arms and gathered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen oaths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow, and fell over a precipice and was killed.

"Another chief who got one on properly went paddling around in the dark, and the people, imagining that he was a ghost, sacrificed four babies to keep off the evil spirit.

"And then, you know, those trowsers you sent out! Well, they fitted one pair on an idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as a kind of new-fangled idols, and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women split a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in, and I saw one chief with a corduroy leg on his head as a kind of helmet.

"I think, though, the socks were most popular. All the fighting men went for them the first thing. They filled them with sand and used them as war clubs. I learned that they were so pleased with the efficiency of those socks that they made a raid on a neighboring tribe on purpose to try them, and they say they knocked about eighty women and children on the head before they came home. They asked me if I wouldn't speak to you and get you to send out a few barrels more, and to make them a little stronger so's they'll last longer, and I said I would.

"This society's doing a power of good to those heathen, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will inaugurate a general war all over the continent of Africa, and give everybody an idol of his own. All they want is enough socks and trowsers. I'll take them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps, be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor at home. Maybe that is the better way.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Two Aristocrats.

"Billy," said one news-boy to another yesterday, as they thronged the sidewalk in a mass awaiting the advent of the *Evening Republican*, "wot's the matter o' yer complexion? Ain't yer health good, my dear?"

"It's disserpashun, cully," was the prompt reply. "Wot with operrers an' late hours in the spring, an' these swell parties just now, an' high livin', I'm rooninin' my constertooshun. I ain't wot I wus in my younger days, I tell yer!"

"Jest ez I thought, Billy; yer must let up. Didn't I see yer makin' a call ez I directed my coachman to take a little turn through Locas place yesterday, and didn't yer have a bookay?"

"I 'spose 'twas me yer saw, I take 'er a $5 bookay now an' then. 'Smy style yer know."

"Wa'al, it's all right, Billy, it's all right; but don't yer be throwin' yerself away. Yer too much uv a ornament ter sersity, yer be, ter waste yerself."

"Oh, I know my vally. Don't yer be alarmed. Hitch up yer britches an' hev a partager, cully."

And then the two scions of bloated aristocracy sat down on the curbstone together and smoked a couple of cigar stubs with great dignity and considerable labor.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ONE of the convicts of the Virginia Penitentiary is serving out a sentence of two years for stealing an orange. The theft was his second offense.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Gen. Crook Meets Sitting Bull and His Braves in Battle Array—A Desperate Fight, in Which Neither was Signally Victorious—The Killed and Wounded.

[From the Chicago Times.]

CROOK'S EXPEDITION, ROSEBUD CREEK CAMP,
Montana, June 17, via Fort Fetterman,
Wyoming, June 23.

Pursuant to order, this entire command, excepting 100 men, left with Maj. Furey to defend our wagon train, broke camp on Goose Creek, at dawn on June 16, and, accompanied by the Snake and Crow Indians, marched over forty miles that day, and halted for the night in Montana Territory.

Our whole force, including the Indians, was in the neighborhood of 1,300 men. We had been halted about one hour, our horses unsaddled and grazing, when at 8:30 this morning the report of firearms was distinctly heard from behind the northern bluffs in the direction of the canon. Soon afterward the Snake and Crow scouts came running over the hill to inform Crook that Sitting Bull, with his whole available force of Sioux, was advancing in quick time to attack us in camp. Two companies of the Second Cavalry and the same number of infantry were ordered to deploy as skirmishers and support the Indian pickets. Hardly had they reached the crest when volley after volley from the Sioux announced that the fight had commenced in earnest. From our camp we could see the enemy swarming in crowds upon the higher range of bluffs in every direction on a line of at least two miles. They were all mounted, and fired with wonderful rapidity. Maj. Randall, our Chief of Scouts, aided by Lieut. Bourke, rallied our friendly Indians and led them to attack the center of the Sioux. The latter received them with successive volleys, and, after a gallant fight, Randall's redskins were compelled to keep within shelter of the lower range of hills, the number of Sioux opposed to them being overwhelming.

Observing this state of affairs, Col. Royall ordered the first battalion of the Third Cavalry, consisting of A, E, I and M companies under Col. Mills, to advance, mounted, and charge the central bluffs, so as to drive back the enemy in that direction. This order was executed with a brilliancy and celerity seldom equaled, under a sweeping hostile fire, which made a volcano of the plateau between the lower bluffs above our camp and the higher ones occupied by Sitting Bull. The battalion charged at full gallop with fierce ringing cheers, halted for a moment to pour in a withering volley, and then galloped up the ascent to the crest of the ridge. Despite their great numbers and splendid position, the Sioux center broke and ran like a pack of wolves, taking shelter on other bluffs, 1,200 yards behind, for this battle-ground is a succession of ridges for miles on miles. The battalion then dismounted and deployed as skirmishers along the position they had carried. While this was being done on the center and right, the second battalion of the Third Cavalry, consisting of companies B, D, F and L, under Col. Henry, was ordered to attack Sitting Bull's right, which they did, driving it back even with the Sioux center and left. The third battalion of the same regiment, companies C and M, under Col Van Vleit, was ordered to occupy the northern bluffs in our rear, so as to checkmate any attack from that point. The fight now became general, and continued until past noon almost without interruption, the Sioux proving themselves the best fighting Indians that ever fired a shot. Beaten on one ridge they retired behind another, so that we were compelled to keep following them up, exposing our line all the time. Firing from their ponies, their shots were generally a little too high until late in the action—a fortunate thing for us.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock Mills' battalion, excepting one company, detached after the first charge to support the left, was ordered to vacate its position on the right center, and make east ward first, and then north down Rosebud creek, through the canon, at the end of which, seven miles distant, was situated the Sioux village. To enter the canon, the left of the hostile line had to be forced, and Mills ordered Company E, of the Third, under Capt. Alex. Sutorius, to charge up the bluff and carry the position, which was speedily accomplished. The Indians, however excellent as skirmishers, have not yet learned the art of standing a cavalry charge. Mills then moved down the canon rapidly toward the village, according to orders. His place on the bluffs above the camp was supplied with only a few infantry, as the Second Cavalry were detained to sustain his movement. Crook now determined to charge along this whole line, and for that purpose ordered Henry's battalion to fall back and get their horses, left some distance in the rear. Fortunately, Sitting Bull mistook this preparatory movement for a retreat. Henry retired across an exposed hollow, and the Sioux fought desperately right into his command. L company, of the Third, Capt. Vroom, was rear-guard, and some men did not hear the order. They were immediately surrounded, and almost in a second fifteen of our brave fellows lay dead and wounded on the bluff. F, I, B, and D companies of the Third instantly countercharged, and the wounded, except one man, were rescued by Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Reynolds' command. At that moment the brave Henry, a most accomplished officer, who was an Acting Brigadier during the civil war, was shot in the face, the ball entering above the right cheek bone and coming out at the left. He was mounted, as nearly all the officers were, and was a prominent mark. His wound is dangerous, if not fatal. Sitting Bull now discovered the advance of Mills and Noyes on the village. At least 50 warriors and 100 of their ponies lay dead along the ridges. The number of wounded embarrassed the Indian chief. He had most of the killed and all of the injured strapped to horses and carried off. The Sioux then broke and ran in a northwesterly direction, but despite all their efforts the Snakes and Crows took thirteen scalps. Information reached Crook that the Indian village was deserted, and he immediately sent Capt. Nickerson, of the staff, to countermarch. This was done very reluctantly. The command faced southward once more. Sitting Bull fought to cover the retreat of his women and children, which was rapidly accomplished. He also hoped to beat Crook in open fight, but the command slept on the field of battle.

Our ammunition was failing, our rations nearly out. The Indians could not then be surprised, so it was decided to rely on our base of supplies and recuperate. Gen. Crook is now satisfied that the Sioux can and will fight. They are better armed than his own soldiers. Of the latter it must be said that braver men never faced an enemy. They would charge the Sioux to the gates of hell had they been allowed. The action occupied five hours. Following a list of our killed and wounded:

D Company—Sergt. O'Donnell, severely wounded. I Company—Sergt. Meagher, seriously injured; one private slightly wounded.

Third Cavalry, First Battalion, E Company—Private Henry Harold, dangerously wounded. I Company—Killed, privates Wm. Allen and Eugene Flynn; wounded, Sergt. Groesh, severely; Corporal Cardy, severely; privates Smith, Losakoski, O'Brien, Stewart and Reilly, severely. M Company—Wounded, Bugler Snow, dangerously.

Second Battalion—Wounded, Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding battalion, and Captain of D Company, dangerously. B Company—Wounded, private Jacob Stiener, severely. L Company—Killed, Sergt. Nankerchen; privates Mitchell, Connor, Mannett, and Potts; wounded, Sergt. Cook, severely; private Kramer, severely; private Edwards, seriously. F Company—Killed, Sergt. Marshall, private Gilbert Roe; wounded, private Town, severely; private Fischer, severely; private Rutlen, slightly. Fourth Infantry, D Company—Private James A. Devine, private John H. Terry, private Richard Flynn, all severely wounded.

Shoshone Snake Indians—Killed, one warrior; wounded, four warriors, severely.

Crow Indians—Wounded, three warriors, one mortally.

Total, including Indians, ten killed and thirty wounded. Several of the slightly wounded are not mentioned.

We also lost nineteen horses killed, and the same number more or less injured. Between 15,000 and 20,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by this command. The Sioux have expended twice that amount—one cause, doubtless, of their retreat. Thus we celebrated Bunker Hill.

THE FENIANS' ESCAPE.

European Reports of the Escape of the Convicts from Australia.

[Dublin (June 8) Cor. New York Herald.]

The readers of the *Herald* know already that about four weeks ago a memorial, signed by 138 members of Parliament (the great bulk of whom represented English and Scottish constituencies), was presented to Mr. Disraeli, praying him to advise the Queen to pardon the remnant of Fenian convicts who are still detained under sentence passed in 1867 and 1868. Mr. Disraeli refused to comply with the prayer of this memorial, alleging substantially that these men were not political prisoners at all, but convicts, under charges against the ordinary laws. There were, he said, about eleven of them soldiers who were undergoing punishment for mutiny. Eight of those soldiers had been sent out to Australia, but two had been since liberated; so there only remained six "who are not free in that country. They are in a position very different from that of other persons undergoing sentence of penal servitude." Mr. Disraeli's refusal caused great disappointment to the Irish Nationalists. But we are not concerned with that just now. The most interesting feature of the case was that at the moment when he was so doggedly refusing to release those unfortunate men they were quite beyond his control. They had, in fact, escaped.

Last Monday the rumor reached Dublin, but it was received with absolute incredulity. Confirmation, however, came quickly from three distinct sources. The news has reached the London *Times;* the Plymouth *Western News*, a well-informed paper on colonial topics, had it; an Irish priest, stationed in the colony of Western Australia, at Freemantle, the very scene of the occurrence, had written home to his mother an account of it, which is evidently truthful.

The substance of all three narratives is this: On Easter Monday, April 17, during the temporary absence of the chief officers of the convict depot at Freemantle, six Fenian prisoners succeeded in withdrawing to a place about a mile off. Here they changed clothes, and, getting into fast traps, which were in readiness, they drove off to Rockingham, a place on the sea-coast about nineteen miles from Freemantle. A boat was waiting for them, and in it they were able to reach and get on board the Catalpa, an American whaler, that was lying to twelve miles off the land. A revenue cutter came off to the whaler, but was not allowed to search her. And so, it is presumed, that the prisoners whom Mr. Disraeli passionately refused to let go were already far beyond the clutches of British law.

Here among the Nationalist party there is great exultation, not merely from the escape of the prisoners, but also at the fact that fate had beforehand given the haughty Premier such a slap in the face.

Washington's Appearance.

I once heard my father, in a private conversation with Washington Allston, give his candid opinion of Gen. Washington's appearance. He said that his figure was by no means good; that his shoulders were high and narrow, and his hands and feet remarkably large. He had "aldermanic proportions;" and this defect was increased by the fashions of that day. But, with all these drawbacks, his appearance was singularly fine. I have heard my mother say that the first time she saw him, he entered the hall door, as she passed from the entry to the parlor, and that she thought him the most superb-looking person she had ever seen. He was then dressed in black velvet, with white lace ruffles, etc., exactly as Stuart's picture represented him.—*Jane Stuart; Scribner for July.*

TWO MEN own 600,000 acres of land in San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys, California, upon which they pay about $40,000 yearly in taxes. Their names are Lux and Miller, and they began their business lives in San Francisco as butchers, without any capital. The land is used as meadows and pastures.

THE FATE OF CHARLEY ROSS.

"The Play's the Thing in Which to Catch the Conscience."

[From the New York Sun.]

A few weeks ago, a Boston detective called at the Fifth Avenue Theater, and explained to Mr. Stephen Fiske that he was in confidential communication with Mrs. Mosher, the widow of the man who had stolen Charley Ross; that she was evidently exercised in mind in regard to the secret of the boy's fate; that she had heard of the stolen child in "Pique," and was anxious to see the play if she could come to the theater unobserved; and he believed that, under the influence of the play, she might be induced to make the confession which she had hitherto refused.

These facts having been represented to Mr. Daly, he placed his own private box at the service of the detective, and the next evening Mrs. Mosher was brought quietly to the theater. She was a plain, elderly woman, neatly attired in black, and was accompanied by a female friend. During the progress of the trial she laughed and cried with the rest of audience, but did not exhibit any special perturbation until the last act. The sorrow of the heroine, Miss Fanny Davenport, then appeared to move her strangely. When Miss Davenport exclaimed: "He's dead!" Mrs. Mosher rocked herself backward and forward and repeated: "He's dead! Yes, he's dead!" The joy in the Renfrew family when the stolen child was restored also affected her deeply.

At the close of the performance Mrs. Mosher and the detective left the theater as quietly as they had entered, the detective whispering to Mr. Fiske as they passed, "I think it has been a success." No further revelations were vouchsafed until Wednesday, when Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of the abducted boy, visited Superintendent Walling, and held a long conference in reference to some new clews which have been discovered. It is believed communications have passed between Mrs. Mosher and her brother, Westervelt, now under sentence in Moyamensing Prison, and that the fate of Charley Ross is shortly to be cleared up.

Black Hills—The Fever Breaks Out Again.

[Bismarck (D. T.) Cor. Chicago Times.]

The recent reports from the Black Hills of the gold discoveries and the Indian war has acted disastrously upon some of Uncle Sam's gallant defenders. A number stacked their arms, and on the first favorable opportunity left for parts unknown. Prompt action on the part of the commanding officers checked the evil, however, and the deserters, after vigorous pursuit, were recaptured. The demoralization has now reached business interests. Yesterday Capt. Wm. R. Massie, of the steamer Carroll, convinced of the richness of the mines by a letter from John W. Coonce, who reported $600 as a result of ten days' labor, resigned his position, paying $300 per month, and leaves to-day for Deadwood. Hubert Smith, express agent at Bismarck, resigned, and takes charge of the express line now operating between Bismarck and Crook City. The entire force in *The Bismarck Tribune* office, this morning, gave fifteen days' notice of intention to advance on the auriferous region. On every hand homesteads are deserted, and in many instances growing crops, the owners having gone in search of gold. Probably three-fourths of the homestead and pre-emption claimants, in the county in which Bismarck is situated, have gone on this mission. The wicked post-traders at Lincoln and Stevenson, tired of selling liquor to soldiers at twenty-five cents a glass, are loading large trains with supplies for the Black Hills. Seventy-five teams have loaded at two of the principal stores in Bismarck. Within forty-eight hours two freight and one freight and express lines have been organized, and trains will hereafter leave Bismarck regularly every ten days, with specials, when strong enough for protection. A mail route has also been established by Congress between Bismarck and the Black Hills, and service will probably begin at an early day. At present the mail is forwarded by private but trusty hands, generally without cost.

A Frontier Tragedy.

Thomas Hollowell, of North Platte, Neb., jumped the homestead claim of a neighbor, and Deputy Sheriff Meyers and Constable Crawford were sent to eject him. Meyers was reading the warrant to Hollowell when he drew a revolver and shot Meyers through the head, killing him instantly. He also shot Crawford, shattering the jaw, badly injuring him. A Sheriff's posse immediately went to arrest him, which they did, and he was lodged in jail. Late at night the jail was surrounded by determined men, and Hollowell taken out an hung till dead. Hollowell had been rather prominently known in Nebraska, having built the first penitentiary in the State. He was always considered a quarrelsome, dangerous man. This is the first case of lynching in Nebraska since 1864.

That Moustache.

He was a very young man. A few stray hairs upon his lip attested the fact that he was engaged in a deadly struggle with a moustache. He went into a variety store and said to the proprietor, "Have you Charles Reade's 'Lost Heir'?" "No, I haven't," replied the storekeeper. "But," he continued, looking into the young man's face, "I've got something that will make that moustache of yours start out like boils in spring-time."

Rattlesnakes and Whisky.

As one of the exciting incidents of Gen. Custer's march against the Indians, a correspondent with the expedition mentions a private bitten by a rattlesnake. Aside from customary operations, twenty-six ounces of whisky were administered, twenty-four before any effect was produced; the last two brought drunk and killed the poison. About fifty men gathered around while the man was being treated. Some cast fond looks at the medicine being used, showing eagerness for the fluid. Others thought a bite a good thing, but begged a preventative.

A Bride's Request.

"George, my darling George, promise me one thing," said the young bride of a month, as she threw her arms around her husband's neck, and gazed anxiously into his face. "What is it, precious?" he asked, as he drew her to his bosom. "Promise me, George, dear, that you will not become a Presidential candidate. All the newspapers will tell how big my feet are, and you know folks never think that anybody's feet may be good-shaped if they are large."

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

The Argentine Republic—Free America—The Originator of the Centennial Idea—Exhibitors Advertising—The Tunisians—Miscellany.

[By Our Own Correspondent.]

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The interest taken by this progressive South American republic in our exhibition justifies me in giving a synopsis of the condition of the Republic. The Argentine Republic sends all specimens of silver, a large collection of minerals, ores, crystal rock gypsum, cements, artificial marble, lead, mineral waters; also, wool and hides, and the products, salt, beef, and tallow. Few of our people take notice of the condition of our sister republic, hence a brief note of this interesting country may be instructive.

The Argentine Republic—the confederation of the Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver, South America—is a federal union of fourteen provinces and three large territories, covering an almost unbroken plain of 1,200,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000 inhabitants. It extends from 22 deg. south latitude to the straits of Magellan, and from 59 deg. west longitude to the Andes.

Each province has its own Legislature, courts of justice, and political government; but civil, penal, and commercial laws are common to all the provinces, codes of such laws having been issued by the Congress of the confederation.

The President of the republic is elected for a term of six years by the representatives of the provinces, and is not eligible for re-election. The Vice President, elected in the same manner, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate by accusation of the House of Representatives. Legislative power is vested in a Senate, of members elected by the provincial legislatures, two from each province, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people, and apportioned to each province according to population. The Senators hold their office for nine years, and the Representatives for three.

FREE AMERICA.

No one will question the toleration of Americans and the freedom of action extended to all, when examining the beauties of the Spanish department, to see Spanish soldiers on guard, not apparently under any rigorous discipline, yet sauntering about the precincts of their commission and eyeing with Argentine ardor the valuable exhibits. All this with their side arms on and in full uniform. If this is not liberty and the extension of national courtesy to foreigners, I don't understand the term.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE CENTENNIAL IDEA is the Secretary, Hon. John L. Campbell, who in suggestions, followed up by stirring, epistolary appeals, formed the first original thoughts to the grand project that is now one of the wonders of the world. The honorable Secretary is a man of quick perceptive faculties and sound judgment, and a man every way worthy to receive the praise due him for his sagacity in presenting the world with one of its most startling beauties, and certainly one of its most instructive thoughts.

EXHIBITION ADVERTISING.

Sitting by a gentleman, on a street car *en route* for the grounds with a package on his lap that seemed to disturb him, I looked an inquiry. "These are more circulars, 30,000, sir. Since the opening, I am doing all I can to advertise my business." Poor fellow, of the 30,000 circulars about 29,000 are gathered by children who take a card or circular from each exhibitor's basket to take home for souvenirs. Matrons take them for their children, the average visitor takes them to show his interest in things generally, newspaper men may take a clean backed one for an incidental memorandum. Ten thousand exhibitors who will average 5,000 circulars each, 50,000,000 circulars, $1,750.00 first installment, $1,500.00 of which is lost, but as job printers must live, I'll not continue the damaging argument against circulars. One-fourth of the money invested in legitimate newspapers would produce one hundred times greater results than the circular system.

THE TUNISIANS.

The authorities closed the Tunisian pavilion for two days owing to the exactions of the gentlemen from the Barbary States, for it seems that of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli none seem so Turkish-like in their speculative propensities as the Tunisians. The fact is, these gentlemen labor under the impression that this being a free country, they can do as they please. This error in judgment the management have unclouded, and from henceforth you can enter the Tunisian pavilion and go out without the compulsory process of "You no buye coffee you no staye here."

MISCELLANY.

The formal dedication of the site of the monument to the memory of Bishop Allen, the first colored Bishop of America, occurred last week. It is located north of the west end of Machinery Hall. The base has been laid for the monument. The monument itself will be placed in position this week. It was carved in Italy. The colossal statue of Washington will be placed in front of the Judges' Pavilion. It is supposed that there will be 200 eminent authors in attendance at a meeting on the 2d of July to take steps to write the history of each of the great spirits connected with a movement that John Adams said was the most remarkable epoch in the history of America. The committee will celebrate the anniversary of the presentation of the resolutions of Richard Henry Lee, June 7th, 1776. One of the most attractive engines on the floor of the machinery building is a nickel-plated noiseless engine from Connecticut. It can be placed in a hogshead, and is worth $1,000.

Texas has sent a water wheel, car starter sharpening file, glass cutter, road engine. A pair of wheels is shown from Boston, that ran between Boston and New York, making a milage of 400,000 miles, and are yet good for 75,000 miles additional. They have been reduced by trimming ¾ of an inch, have worn out two pairs of axles, and are now on a third. Brazil has twenty-four cases containing 500 bugs and insects each, aggregating 12,000, neatly pinned in their mausoleums to its floors, among her specialties. Some of the Byron strawberries exhibited measure four and a half inches in circumference. The students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, camped on the grounds of the University, occupying 180 tents. The two cheeses from Buffalo, N. Y., weigh, the one twelve and the other fourteen tons. They are twelve feet high, and bound with iron hoops.

The largest propellor wheel is from Philadelphia. This city also displays valuable machinery in turbine water wheels. The hose carriages of the Quaker City are beautiful. New York sends a section of the Croton aqueduct pipe; it is seventy-two inches in diameter, and should be examined by all municipal heads, who confine themselves to pipes of ten or twenty inches. The thirty-eight varieties of grindstones on exhibition vary in price from $1.25 to $125.00. Massachusetts shows among her saws, the best collection on the ground, a specimen circular 100 inches in diameter. There is an extensive display of blowing engines and blast furnaces in Machinery Hall. The fat boy has arrived; he is fifteen years of age, five feet four inches high, and weighs 475 lbs.

J. B.

An Invaluable Discovery.

Report has it that a river of genuine ink has been discovered in Algeria. It is formed by the union of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp. The water of the former is strongly impregnated with iron, that of the latter with gallic acid. When the two waters mingle, the acid of the one unites with the iron of the other, forming a true ink. If somebody would only find a river of printers' ink, then publishers might rejoice as well as editors.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INPUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRCHT'S
In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

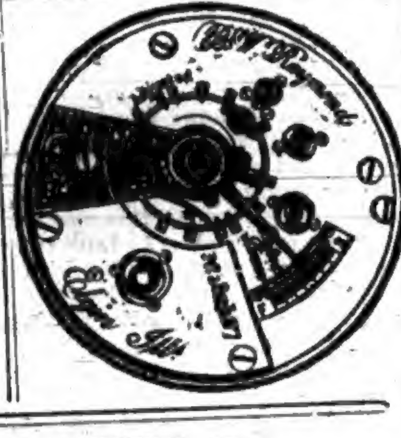

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1875
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

Bargains! Bargains!

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entiae stock will be made Leaders, and sold at less than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 40 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 55 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3.00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 [illegible] "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 37 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North,

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				4 00p
Louisville	7 00pm			8 35
Indianapolis	4 30am			
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 43a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 59	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6.25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Bay City	7 40 am			4 10p
Saginaw	10 56			7 28
Lansing	6 00 "			11 5 a
Grand Rapids	10 05 "			6 00p
Detroit				9 30
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			10 45
Jonesville	1 45 "			11 06
Bankers	2 02 "			11 20
Reading	2 15 "	6 45		12 20a
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		
Pleasant Lake				1 00
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 17
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		2 15
Auburn Junction		9 40		
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		8 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am	–		10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23rd, 1876.

Going East. No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	Going West. No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11 45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7:16	12.06	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.29
7.34	12.35	9.24	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.36	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.47	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.28	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.28	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.06	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.58	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.30	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and All eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. & A. B.
SCUTR AHD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. 16, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2.35 a.m.	6:05 p.m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.46 "	6:25
Sedan	2.14	2,53	6:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2,57	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:28 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.55 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.07 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 40pm	6 20	11 26
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 38am	†5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 20	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 20 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 38
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 30
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 30	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUNCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	490 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	323 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Egland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (750 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 13th, 1876. Number 31.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
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½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben Counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Owen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartensleben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,
JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Painting Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all ordersfor

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.
Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.
He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fine Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on
WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.
All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock

The Auburn

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!
Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store
Is the popular place for all kinks of
BOOT & SHOES
All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely
LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement
—AT THE—
Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange; available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
S. W. RALSTON, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 20, 1875.

Many a man worth a million is utterly worthless.

A two foot rule—"Boots and shoes for cash, only."

When parents yield up their daughters in marriage they do it with miss-givings.

An Ohio man makes brick, but he is high born and calls himself a "sculptor in clay."

Why are many people like eggs? Because they are too full of themselves to hold anything else.

The two places to look for Philadelphia pickpockets—the cent-ennial and the penny-tentiary.

Why is "naming the day" for the weding like a naval battle? Because it's a marry time engagement.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow? One is hard up, and the other is soft down.

While one hymn book is good enough for lovers it takes two to supply them with music after they are married.

To avoid suspicion, doctors, undertakers, milkmen and pump-makers should be distant acquaintances.

Many a man who has not a cent in his pocket owns a corn which he would not allow you to step on for the world.

A lady says there are more superfluous men than women, and the rest of her sex would like to know where they are.

A daughter of a wealthy Watertown farmer has distinguished herself by raising eight little pigs on a bottle. Suck-cess to her liter-ary efforts.

An Irishman in Chicago says his boarding house keeper must be a chess player, because she 'paws' the boarders clothes, and gives them 'stale meat.'

A man being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied. "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough."

There many not be gold, but there is no question about the quanlity of lead in the Black Hills. Every Indian has a gun full of it, and isn't stingy of it either.

There are only two gallons of whisky per year manufactured for each inhabitant of the United States, and its a clear case that somebody has got to go without.

He isn't six years old, and he said: "Please, sister Sarah, can't I have another piece of that nice custard pie you made? "Why deary, you are to full for utteance now. Look at that lucious dumpling on your plate not half eaten." "Oh, well, sister, I know the dumpling side of my stomach is full, but the custard pie side feels rather empty yet." That other piece of pie is missing.

THE LIMIT.

A colored man living on Fort street east has a sign on his house reading: "Meals for eight cents." The sign attracted the attention of a hungry man of color the other day, and he stepped in and said he would have a dinner. A slice of bread and a bowl of water were placed on the table, and he was told to draw up.

"What sort of a meal is dat?" he demanded, drawing away instead of drawup.

"Dat's an eight cent meal, my friend."

"I isn't prepared to squar off in front of no such dinner," growled the stranger, getting out of doors.

"It isn't no festival dat's true," replied the proprietor; "but when de price is limited down to eight cents you must 'spec de fool will be limited down to about two courses. Dar's bread, and dar's water, and if you want to make it ten cents I'll put on de pepper box a knife and fork."—Detroit Free Press.

Wanted to Have an Understanding.

A night or two since, says the Detroit Free Press, a chap about thirty-five years old, looking as if he had crawled out of a cave to commence life anew entered one of the hotels, and waiting at the counter until the clerk was at liberty, he asked, "Is this a hotel?"

"Yes sir," was the reply.

"Good living, good beds, and the most courteous attention?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said the stranger, after a long look at a railroad time-table, "I suppose you don't trust?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days until something turned up?"

"No, sir."

"That's what I wanted to know. I always like to have an understanding about such things, for if anything makes me mad it is to have a great big hotel clerk jump in on me and kick me down stairs on account of my straightened finances."

"You'd better find some other place," suggested the clerk.

"Oh! I shall," replied the stranger. "The outside of this hotel seemed to smile a welcome at me; but, as I said before, my present policy is to get along without being kicked. I've got mental feelings as well as anybody else, and I'm getting so worn in flesh that a mere common grand bounce from a heavy hotel clerk upsets me a whole day. Farewell, young man; don't bile any extra taters for me."

From specials metropolitan exchanges it appears that Tilden's nomination was nearly everywhere received with demonstrations of pleasure. The few exceptions were in this state, where Hendrick's would have been more acceptable and in Ohio, where Bill Allen is recognized as the only god. This tinge of disappointment is not unnatural. It must have been so no matter who received the endorsement of St. Louis. But as for any serious disaffection there is none in any part of the country. Here is where the greater disappointment is for the radicals. They had hoped on a quarrel at St. Louis which disintegate the party and cause a split which would render victory for Grantism easy. To this end an exultant howl was sent up immediately after the convention by the radical press. Our little brainless whiffet, the Tribune, joins in the cry without sense enough to see its own ridiculous position, With Hayes for president, one on the radical platform, it unturles its ears to an astonished and amused public. With Hayes breathing hard money and the enforcement of the resumption act, for its leader it declares for the repeal of that "ill-advised act" and clamors for soft money. Declaring the resumption act ill-advised and the ruin of the buisness of the country, it tenderes its endorsement, its good will and support to the party which enacted it and refuses to rapeal it. Professing to favor the rapeal of the resumption act and encourage the national prosperity it denounces the only party which favors such repeal and the candidates who stand upon the platform of which the repeal is a financial plank. The Tribune cannot stand on two sides of the fence at once. To attempt such a course will subject it to the ridicule it deserves. It has been wont to advocate neither one thing nor the other and nothing long. Now it has taken the two extremes. It proposes to endorse the opposition and support its own ticket. This may be absurd but it has the merit of novelty.—South Bend Herald.

"Is the moon make of green cheese youngster?" "No sir, certainly not." "How do you prove that?" "Oh, easy—the moon was made before the cows.

Old John Robinson as a Doctor.

"Howdy, Mary."

"Howdy, George."

"Folks all well at your house, Mary?"

"All well thank you, George, how's all yours?"

"Only tolerable, Mary; mother's been right poorly for the last week with the ager and Jim is still laid up with the rheumatics."

"Well George, mother says that she was cured sound and well of the rheumatism by a simple recipe, which was given nigh on to twenty years ago by an old showman, and if you think Jim will use it, I'll tell you what it was."

"I'm sure he'll try almost anything that would afford him relief for he suffers terribly at times."

"Well, George, the way mother makes it is this: she takes camphor and laudanum, equal parts, a big handful of salt, and puts it all in a pint of whisky; let it stand till the salt and camphor is dissolved, and then rubs the liquor thoroughly on the sore places and in a few days the pain will all leave."

"If that's the case, Mary, Jim shall have a bottle before an hour longer.

"Mother says it is a sure cure George.

"But tell me, Mary, who was the showman who told your mother about this cure?

"Why, Old John Robinson was his name, and his Big Show is going to be in Auburn Tuesday July 18th, Mother says we children may all go."

"Mary, don't you think you would enjoy the show just as well if you rode in my new buggy?

"What all alone George?"

"Of course not. How could you drive them colts of mine?"

"It would suit me first-rate if you drove them, George."

"That settles it, Mary; Old John Robinson is bound to sell me two tickets sure, on Tuesday July the 18th, when his menagerie and circus comes to Auburn."

"Does this razor take hold well,' asked the smiling barber. "Yes, it takes hold well, but it don't let go worth a cent," repled the unhappy victem.

The house and senate have not yet been able to agree on the appropriation bill. The democratic house thinks its estimate sufficiently high but the republican senate wants $3,700,000 more. They still intsist on quarreling over a trifle.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stoc Privileges has brought a small fortune to the carful investor. We advise when and how to operat safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Dutchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to your Druggist and get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cent and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents two doses will releave you.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A FEARFUL domestic tragedy is reported from Lawrence Station, a village located in the suburbs of New York city. C. A. House, a noted divorce lawyer of New York, arrived home in the evening, and while waiting for his supper had some words with his step-son, a lad of 15 years, named William Anderson. House, who is of violent temper, beat the boy and knocked him down. The boy's mother interfered, when House turned upon her and struck her over the head. He caught her by the hair and kicked her in the abdomen. The boy then interfered, when House placed his hand upon his pistol pocket, in which he always carried a weapon, and swore he would shoot the boy and any one who interfered. Mrs. House ran into the house, got a pistol from her bedroom, ran down stairs, and, seeing her husband about to draw his pistol, fired, the ball taking effect in the right temple, killing her husband instantly. Some persons near seized the pistol from Mrs. House, and prevented her doing injury to herself....Jones' Wood, a picnicking ground in the suburbs of New York, was the scene of a serious Sunday Liquor law riot last Sabbath. The police arrested about twenty men who were engaged as bar-keepers and waiters, selling lager beer. A crowd of people assaulted the police and rescued the prisoners. The selling of beer was resumed. One hundred extra policemen were called from the reserve forces in the station-houses, and the rescued prisoners were rearrested and beer-selling stopped. Many men who engaged in the riot were also arrested.

THE Centennial watch-night demonstration at Philadelphia on the evening of the 3d inst. are described as brilliant and grand beyond all comparison. A procession containing thirty thousand people, bearing torches, devices and transparencies, paraded the streets up to midnight, and when the stroke of 12 o'clock was heard, the advent of the one-hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth was greeted by a vast multitude with cheers and rejoicings. The exercises on the Fourth were carried out according to the programme, and are described as magnificent. The street pageant was one of the grandest ever witnessed. The Declaration of Independence was read from the original manuscript by a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the document, Bayard Taylor recited from memory the poem which he had prepared for the occasion, and Hon. William M. Evarts delivered an eloquent oration....While Dr. Bucher, proprietor of a drug-store in Philadelphia, was preparing colored fires for a pyrotechnic display on the 4th, there was a terrible explosion which shattered the building, and then set it on fire, completely destroying it. The Doctor was instantly killed, as were also his brother, John H. Bucher, and Bernard Kanseman and William Young. J. C. Bucher, father of the Doctor, was badly burned.....The coal mining and transportation companies having recently suspended operations in the Pennsylvania mining region, for the alleged reason that the supply of coal greatly exceeds the demand, thousands of miners are idle, and the consequence is turbulence and crime. Great lawlessness is reported in Carbon, Schuylkill, Lehigh and other counties. Riots are of daily and nightly occurrence, and a number of murders are reported.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Me., says: "Mr. Blaine has now been home eight days. So far, there has been no special change in his case. The nervous prostration is still a marked characteristic. He is not able to leave his room, and is almost entirely confined to his bed. His physician thinks it will be many weeks before he will resume active work. An European trip is strongly recommended as soon as his strength is sufficient."

THE WEST.

THE advices of the *Prairie Farmer* regarding the wheat prospects in Minnesota are to the effect that many of the recent reports regarding the ravages of the chinch-bug, Hessian fly, etc., are the exaggerations of interested parties.

COLORADO is now a full-fledged sister in the great family of States, the people of the Territory having ratified the new constitution by a large majority.

A TRAPEZE performer named Collier met his death in a tragic manner at Chicago, a few days since. He had concluded an engagement at the Coliseum, and while engaged in taking down his ropes and trapeze apparatus fell from the roof of the building to the floor. The unfortunate man struck on his head, and, his brains being dashed out, death ensued almost instantaneously. He left a wife and two children.

THE city of Burlington, Iowa, was visited by a terrific tornado on the night of July 4. Thirty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces, and scarcely a house in the city escaped injury. Three persons were killed and a large number of others more or less injured.

POLITICAL.

THE Louisiana Republicans held their State Convention at New Orleans last week. S. B. Packard was nominated for Governor, and C. C. Antoine (colored), present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor.

GENERAL.

THREE men, named Forbes, McGee and Hurlbut, customs officials on the Great Western railway of Canada, were drowned at Montreal last week, by the upsetting of a boat.

A FEATURE of the Centennial July celebration in Philadelphia was the assemblage in the historic room of Independence Hall of 130 authors, there gathered to hand in their sketches of the lives of the signers of the Declaration and other Revolutionary patriots. Among the authors were Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, Gen. John A. Dix, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and John Esten Cooke.

THE diamond necklace and earrings sent by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch have been taken from the vaults of the United States sub-Treasury in New York, and sent to the acting Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, who will deliver them to Gen. Sherman in accordance with the resolution of Congress.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. R. D. MUSSEY, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has placed in the hands of Proctor Knott, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, a memorial charging D. C. Humphreys, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District, with being unfit, mentally, for Judge; that he is ignorant of law, frequently intoxicated upon the bench, and has sat in at least one case where he had a direct pecuniary interest....A Washington dispatch of the 1st inst. says: "The Judiciary Committee again postponed what is known as the Blaine investigation until July 10 next. This postponement was had upon representations that Blaine's health will not permit him to be present. The witnesses, Mulligan and Fisher, were granted leave accordingly."

THE Dutch steamer Lieutenant General Kroesen recently foundered in the straits of Sunda, in the East Indies. Two hundred and thirty lives were lost....Our Centennial Fourth of July was celebrated by 30,000 people in Dublin, Ireland; it was also appropriately observed by the Americans in Berlin, Germany; Geneva, Switzerland, and other European centers....The Khedive of Egypt will furnish the Porte 12,000 soldiers.

NO LESS than four murders were perpetrated in Washington on Independence Day, all resulting from too much bad whisky.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW was before the sub-committee of the House on the 5th inst., and, after a few preliminary questions, was asked what attitude the President and Attorney General assumed at the outset of the whisky prosecutions. Gen. Bristow answered that, without affirming or denying anything as to the relations which the committee sought to inquire about, he held that all consultations between the President and his Cabinet officers should be treated as matters of high privilege, and, on that ground, he respectfully but emphatically declined to answer.

WASHINGTON advices say that it is probable Congress will adjourn about the 20th of July.

THE last monthly statement of the public debt is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$ 986,990,850	
Five per cent bonds	711,685,800	
Total coin bonds		$1,696,688,405
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	3,005,420	
Legal tenders	369,859,391	
Certificates of deposit	32,840,000	
Fractional currency	34,446,595	
Coin certificates	32,883,600	
Total without interest		466,807,196
Total debt		$2,160,595,067
Total interest		38,514,004
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$73,625,584	
Currency	13,004,141	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	32,840,000	
Total in Treasury		119,469,726
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,099,439,349
Decrease of debt during June		3,881,377
Decrease since June 30, 1875		20,240,395
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States		30,141,613
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		4,852,491
Balance of interest paid by United States		25,289,091

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times'* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the new Sultan is overwhelmed with the difficulties of his position, and contemplates abdicating in favor of his younger brother.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has pardoned 125 more French Communists....Robert Buchanan, the poet, in a libel suit against the proprietors of the London *Examiner* for $25,000 damages, has been awarded $750 by the verdict of a jury....Montenegro has declared war against Turkey.

ACTIVE hostilities have begun between Servia and Turkey, and the fear is general that the contest will assume continental proportions. On the 2d inst. the Servians crossed the Turkish frontier at three points, and simultaneously the Prince of Montenegro led his army into Herzegovina. Servia is a semi-independent principality, placed by the treaty of Paris under the protection of the contracting powers, but tributary to Turkey. Its ruler is Prince Milan, born in 1855. Its area is 12,600 square miles, or a little greater than the State of Maryland, and it is separated from the lower Adriatic by Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The population in 1861 was 1,098,281....A battle was fought between the Turks and Servians on the 3d of July, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of nearly 3,000 in killed, wounded and captured. The Turkish loss was 450 killed and 800 wounded....Austria is rapidly placing her army on a war footing.

THE venerable ex-President Santa Anna died in the City of Mexico on the 24th of June....A cable dispatch announces the death of Casimer Perier, the distinguished French statesman....The English cotton trade is seriously depressed.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, June 30.—*Senate.*—House bill authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue the work required by law in advance of the regular appropriation for printing for a period of ten days, was passed....Hamlin called up the House bill to amend the Revised Statutes providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars from passing through the mails. After discussion, the bill passed....The Senate passed the House bill to continue the unexpended balances, to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government for a period not to exceed ten days....The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

House.—The bill providing for the use of the unexpended balances for ten days of the next fiscal year was passed....Senate bill providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners was passed....A bill was passed giving all employes of the Government a week's furlough to attend the Centennial....The House passed a resolution accepting the invitation of the Centennial Commission to attend the celebration of the 4th in Independence Square, Philadelphia....The Senate amendments to the House bill making temporary provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government for the next ten days, were, on motion of Mr. Randall, concurred in....Hurlbut from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the payment of the three months' extra pay to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war. Passed.

SATURDAY, July 1.—*Senate.*—Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, and recommended that the Senate non-concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments, and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered, and Sherman, Boutwell and Bogy appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate....Windom, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that a new committee be appointed. The ground of disagreement was the section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The motion to appoint a new committee was agreed to....The Senate then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A number of amendments were agreed to, including one for printing and distributing the agricultural reports, when the bill was read a third time and passed....The House bill authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market was passed....Windom, Logan, and Caperton were appointed a new conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

House.—The Senate bill exempting vessels navigating the Mississippi and tributaries above New Orleans from entries and clearances at its several points, was passed....The bill for the immediate purchase of the supplies needed to keep the Indians from starving, to the amount of $150,000, in order to prevent suffering in case there is no final agreement upon the general Indian bill, was also passed....Randall reported that the conferees on the Legislative Appropriation bill had been unable to agree, and asked for another conference. The difference was in regard to the second section, which provides for salaries of employes of the Government. The money difference between the two Houses on this bill was $3,700,000. After a long discussion of a political nature, the report was agreed to, and a new conference committee appointed—Randall, Singleton and Foster....The joint resolution for a meeting of Congress in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, was passed.

MONDAY, July 3.—*Senate.*—The Senate spent the day in the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the expenses of his Senatorial contest. The resolution was made the text of some speeches of a political nature, Bayard and Morton taking the lead for their respective sides in the debate. Adjourned to Wednesday.

House.—The Speaker called on the States for bills, and half a dozen of a private nature were introduced and referred. Several filibustering motions were made to consume the morning hour and prevent the introduction of Neal's bill for the repeal of the Resumption act....Oliver moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution appointing a select committee to inquire into the disposition made of 1,200,000 acres of land granted for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids. On motion of Holman the Committee on Public Lands was substituted for the select committee, and the motion, as modified, was adopted....Holman stated that the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill had agreed, and the bill was being printed.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.—*Senate.*—Sherman introduced a joint resolution reciting that "We, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, direct and assume the completion of the Washington monument, in the city of Washington, and do direct the committees of both houses to institute the necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect." It was adopted by a unanimous vote....The bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between Asia and America was passed....The conference report on the Postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to....The Senate devoted the entire afternoon to the consideration of the resolution giving pay and mileage to P. B. S. Pinchback, amounting to some $20,000. Attempts were made to amend by adding other unsuccessful claimants of seats, but only the claim of Mr. Sykes, of Alabama, was accepted, and then the resolution was passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 21 nays.

House.—Seelye offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding what portion of the Indian trust funds has been invested in securities other than stocks of the United States since 1841. Adopted....The House agreed to the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, July 6.—*Senate.*—A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to visit the Pacific coast and investigate the character, extent and effect of Chinese immigration to this country....The Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Lynde made the opening argument on the part of the managers. Some half-dozen witnesses were examined, principally with reference to the moneys passing between Marsh and McDowell.

House.—The House passed the Geneva Award bill....Randall reported that the conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills had been unable to agree. After a long partisan debate, participated in chiefly by Garfield and Cox, the conference report was agreed to, and a new committee of conference appointed, consisting of Randall, Morrison, and Kasson....Conference committees were ordered on the Silver bill and on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill....The Senate joint resolution for the completion of the Washington monument was taken from the Speaker's table and passed unanimously.

HORRIBLE INDIAN BUTCHERY.

Gen. Custer and Five Companies of Cavalry Massacred by Sioux—Not a Soul Escapes to Tell the Terrible Story.

SALT LAKE, July 5.—A special correspondent of the Helena (Mont.) *Herald* writes from Stillwater, Mont., July 2: "Muggins Taylor, scout for Gen. Gibbon, got here last night direct from Little Horn river. Gen. Custer found the Indian camp of about 2,000 lodges on the Little Horn, and immediately attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment, only as they trace it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions. Besides, the greater portion fought on horseback. Custer, his two brothers, a nephew, and a brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place, and the killed are estimated at 300, with only 31 wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command, and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left.

"The Seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most their killed. The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibben's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where the steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed.

"The whole Custer family died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known, as both Adjutants and the Sergeant Major were killed. The Indian camp was three to four miles long and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle. The above is confirmed by other letters, which say Custer met a fearful disaster."

FURTHER HORRIBLE CONFIRMATION.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 5.—The *Times'* extra from Bozeman, Mont., July 3, 7 p. m., has the folllowing: "Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from the Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening and reports the following: The battle was fought on the 25th, 30 or 40 miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked the Indian village of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors on one side, and Col. Reno was to attack it on the other. Three companies were placed on a hill as a reserve. Gen. Custer and 15 officers, and every man belonging to the five companies was killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. Gen. Gibbon joined Reno. The Indians left the battle-ground like a slaughter pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamboat, and crossed the command over, and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieut. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, was among the killed."

LATER PARTICULARS.

RENO'S PRELIMINARY FIGHT AND THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF HIS TROOPS—THIRTY-SIX HOURS SURROUNDED BY INDIANS, AND WITHOUT WATER, AWAITING CUSTER, WHO NEVER CAME—A BOLD STROKE FOR LIBERTY SUCCEEDS AND REVEALS TO THEM THEIR BUTCHERED COMRADES.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs from Bismarck, under date of July 6, the following additional details of this horrible butchery:

In a recent dispatch, I informed you that Custer expected to strike the Indians and give them battle on the 24th. As stated, he left the mouth of the Rosebud on the 22d, with twelve companies of the Seventh Cavalry, striking the trail where Reno left it, leading in the direction of the Little Horn, a branch of the Big Horn. On the evening of the 24th, scouts reported fresh trails, and on the morning of the 25th discovered an Indian village twenty miles above the mouth of the Little Horn, about three miles long and half a mile wide, fifteen miles away. Custer pushed his command rapidly through. They had made a long march, in all seventy-eight miles, in the twenty-four hours preceding the battle, and when near the village struck an abandoned tepee. While the Indians were moving in hot haste as if in retreat, Reno, with seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, was ordered to the left to attack the village at its head, while Custer, with five companies went to the right and commenced a vigorous attack. Reno felt of them with three companies of cavalry, and was almost instantly surrounded, and after an hour or more of desperate fighting, during which he lost Lieuts. Hodgson and McIntosh, Dr. DeWolf, and twelve men, with several Indian scouts killed, and many wounded, he cut his way through the Indians, crossed the river, and gained a bluff 300 feet in height, where he intrenched and was soon joined by Col. Benton with four companies. In the meantime the Indians resumed the attack, which had abated in vigor for an hour or so, making repeated desperate charges, which were repulsed with great slaughter to the Indians. They gained higher bluffs, however, than the one occupied by Reno, and as their arms were longer range and better than those of the cavalry, they kept up a galling fire until nightfall. During the night Reno strengthened his position and was prepared for the attack which was received at daylight. The day wore on. Reno had lost in killed and wounded a large portion of his command, forty odd having been killed before the bluff was reached, many of them in hand-to-hand conflict with the Indians, who outnumbered them ten to one, and his men had been without water thirty-six hours. The appeals of the wounded for water were indeed heartrending, while the others were almost exhausted, in many instances their tongues protruding from their mouths, and few could speak aloud. They tried to eat crackers but could not moisten them, while the grass blades, which some ate to give relief, clung to their parched lips. In this state of affairs they determined to gain water at all hazards, and Col. Benton made a rally with his company and routed the main portion of the Indians who were guarding the approach to the river, to which the soldiers volunteered to go with camp-kettles and canteens for water. The Indian sharp-shooters were nearly opposite the mouth of the ravine through which the brave boys approached the river, but the attempt was made and though one man was killed and seven wounded, the water was gained and the command relieved. When the fighting ceased for the night, Reno caused his animals to be likewise relieved, and further prepared for the attack, which he knew would be resumed on the next morning. Officers and men kept in good heart, but all wondered what had become of Custer. There had been forty-eight hours of fighting and no word from their respected commander.

Twenty-four hours more of fighting and suspense ensued, when the Indians abandoned their village in great confusion. Then Reno knew that succor was near. Gen. Terry, with Gibbon's command, and his own infantry had arrived, and, as the comrades in arms met, strong men wept on the necks of each other. After congratulations to the gallant commander for his successful defense, inquiries were made for Custer, but none could tell where he was. Soon an officer came rushing into camp and related that he had found Custer dead, stripped naked, but not mutilated, and near him his two brothers, Col. Tom and Boston Custer; his brother-in-law, Col. Calhoun, and nephew, Col. Yates; Col. Keogh, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Crittenden, a son of Gen. Crittenden; Lieut. Sturgis, a son of Gen. Sturgis; Col. Cooke, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Harrington, Dr. Lord, Mark Kellogg, the Bismarck *Tribune* reporter, the only correspondent with the expedition, and 190 men and scouts. Custer went into the battle with companies C, L, I, F, and E, of the Seventh Cavalry, the staff and the non-Commissioned staff of his regiment, and a number of scouts, and only one Crow scout remains to tell the tale. All are dead. Custer was surrounded on every hand by the Indians, and his men and horses fell as they fought on the skirmish line or in the line of battle. Custer was among the last to fall, but when his cheering voice was no longer to be heard the Indians made easy work of the remainder. The bodies of all, save the *Tribune* correspondent alone, were stripped and most of them horribly mutilated. Custer's was not mutilated. He was shot through the body and through the head. Kellogg lay in the field as he fell, undisturbed. The Indians lost heavily in the battle. When Terry reached their village the camp was strewn with robes gaudily painted, with finely-dressed hides and interesting or valuable Indian trinkets. In a burial tent they left nine of their chiefs, whose spirits had flown to the happy hunting-ground arrayed most gorgeously. In the ravines the dead, were abandoned by the Indians, evidently in their solicitude for the wounded. Here was found the Crow scout who survived the battle by hiding in a ravine. He believes their loss to have been greater than the loss of the whites, for in the battle they were so much more numerous and were the assaulting party after the first dash. Col. Reno and his officers agree with this estimate. The village numbered 1,000 lodges, and many willow tepees had been added within a few days. It is believed by those who fought that the warriors must have numbered 4,000. The casualties foot up 261 killed, and 52 wounded. Thirty-eight of the wounded were brought to Fort Lincoln, and the remainder, excepting the three who died, were cared for on the field. Charley Reynolds was also killed. Reynolds, with Kellogg, De Wolf, Reed, Boston Custer, and Lord were the only citizens killed.

The Vikings.

The Northmen, in the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries after the birth of Our Lord, inhabited the great peninsula of Norway and Sweden, with branches established in Denmark, Finland, the Faroe Islands, and all about the coasts of Northern Europe. They were a wild rough and tumultuous race, so given to roving and adventure that they made their appearance, at one time or another in their history, in every part of Europe which could be reached by sea. They certainly visited the shores of the Mediterranean, and they once held such complete possession of a part of France that their name is still preserved in the title of the province of Normandy. Before the time of King Alfred, they ravaged England continually.

These people, who have left their names all over Europe, were never welcome anywhere. Even at home, they quarreled among themselves. And it would seem that when things grew uncomfortable for them in their own country, they took ship and sailed the sea, carrying destruction and terror wherever they went. The chiefs were called Jarls, or Earls, and the sons of chiefs to whom were given maritime command were called Vikings. These were usually the younger sons, who were driven out by contentions at home, as well as by their own fierce desires, to find plunder and occupation in ravaging the coasts of the rich Southlands. In course of time, these wild sea-rovers were masters of the seas of Europe. Their captains came to be known generally as Vikings. In these days we should call them pirates. Such a man was Flokko, who, in the ninth century, discovered Iceland. Pirate he may have been, but he took with him families, cattle and tools, as if intending to live like an honest man.—*St. Nicholas for July.*

Sultan Murad.

The new Sultan of Turkey, Murad, it appears, is only a polygamist so far as politeness and propriety require him to be. He would rather be the husband of one wife than of fifty, and would have been glad to marry a princess of some European house, if such a princess could have been found to take him. His first wife is still his favorite. She is about twenty-six years old, not pretty exactly, but distinguished-looking and intelligent, and has great influence with her husband. She has had no children, and Murad has therefore been obliged to marry two other wives, chosen for him by her. She showed her intelligence by picking out two extremely beautiful but extremely stupid young women, one of whom is the mother now of Prince Paladin, a child of 10, and the other of a princess of the mature age of 4. The mother of Murad, we may add, was a Circassian, or more probably a Cossack girl, and a Christian, who was allowed to practise her faith in the harem by Abdul Medjid. It is even whispered that the new Sultan is more than half a Christian himself, which would indeed complicate the situation.—*New York Times.*

THERE is a decided falling off this year in pleasure travel to Europe.

THIRTY-NINE PEOPLE DROWNED.

Terrible Fate of the Village of Rockdale, Iowa—The Town Swept Away by a Flood, and Every Inhabitant Drowned.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 6.—On the night of the Fourth the little hamlet of Rockdale, 3 miles southwest of the city was swept away as with the besom of destruction. Every building in the little town save the Catfish Mill was washed from its foundation and torn into a wreck that defies description. The dozen buildings—all that were located on the bottom lands of the Catfish save the mill—were carried off as if they were so many cockleshells, and whirled adown the surging and boiling current, crushing them into fragments.

Thirty-nine human beings were swept hurriedly from life into the great maelstrom of death. Men, women and children to that number, were drowned, and their stiff bodies—those of the thirty that have been rescued up to this hour—were ranged side by side along the shady side of the mill awaiting the last sad funeral rites. In one instance we saw an entire family of four all lying dead; in another every member of the family but one lay dead. The bodies of some were found in the debris of the crushed buildings near the scene of their death, while others, and the greater part of them all, were found along the banks from a few rods to a mile down the stream. Some were almost entirely hid from view by the floods of mud that had been swept along by the maddened waters, with perhaps a hand only exposed to sight, or a foot or a portion of the face, or perhaps only a small portion of their clothing. A large number of little children, boys and girls, ranging from 3 to 12 years old, were the victims of the dread avalanche, and altogether the scene was a most sickening one.

Through the day the people of the village had joined more or less in the festivities of the Centennial Fourth. In the evening the rain began to fall, and all took shelter in their homes or at the stores or saloons. At about half an hour after midnight the Catfish was discovered to have become so swollen that the streets were overflowing, and escape to the surrounding highlands cut off. Higher and higher rose the rushing waters, while the storm kept pitilessly on. Down rolled the surging water in great waves several feet high, and the smaller buildings were swept away. At about 1 o'clock a portion of the dam gave way. Now the stream had grown to 2,000 feet wide and fully twenty feet deep. As the buildings were swept into wrecks, the inmates were hurled into the surging torrent, their voices crying out for help amidst the roar of thunder and storm and crash, while lurid lightnings flashed every minute, lighting up the dreadful scene for an instant, and leaving it blacker than before.

THE DEAD.

Joseph Becker, Ellen, his wife, and two children; James Pearce, Emma, his wife, and two children; Peter Becker and five children, also his housekeeper and two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; John Klassen, wife, and five children; Peter Kapp, wife and four children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, Oliver Blenkiron, William Bradbury, and Richard Burke—thirty-nine in all, of which thirty-two have been recovered.

Altogether, the scene was one to touch a heart of stone. Thousands of people have visited it during the day, and people are going and coming constantly. The neighbors, with kindly alacrity, opened their doors to such of the afflicted as remained, and afforded every comfort in their power. The bodies of the dead were washed by kind hands, and many of them taken into the dwellings near by. The members of the Board of Supervisors were early on the ground, working like Trojans to recover the dead and give care to the living.

LATER.

Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered. Further search will be continued until all are found. William Watters, William Coats, and the Board of County Supervisors, labored with untiring industry to aid the sufferers and to recover the dead.

Zach. as a Witness.

To appreciate the full force of the scene you should have known Zach. Wesson. He was a Yankee, unadulterated; honest, as the world goes; intelligent enough to discuss political matters, and keep a corn-score with chalk; and always ready with a *pat* rejoinder in badinage. It was he who, on a certain occasion, when his steps were a little unsteady, acknowledged, with much seeming sorrow, that he had the *symptoms* of Democracy *very strong.* He had a broad face, and a big mouth, and if he was not handsome, he had at least an open countenance.

Once upon a time Zach. was summoned as a witness in the case of The State *vs.* Joseph Pingree. This Pingree was accused of horse-stealing and sheep stealing, together with various other misdeeds. The trial was at the session of the Supreme Judicial Court in Oxford county, Maine.

Zach. was called by the prosecution, as a neighbor of the accused, to testify in regard to general character.

"Mr. Wesson," said the county attorney, "you know the defendant in this case?"

"Yaas—raything think I do."

"What is his character for truth and honesty?"

"I never knew 't he had any, sir."

"Of your knowledge, can you say that he was ever in the habit of stealing?"

"Wal, sir—I've known him to have mutton without owning a sheep, or having any money; I've known him to have plenty of fresh eggs, without ever buying or keepin' a hen; and he ken keep a good fire all the winter off 'm my wood-pile. Them's what I call strong symptoms."

"Do you not *know* that he has stolen wood from your pile?"

"Wal—I'll tell ye, 'Squire; I know 'at one day last winter I put a charge 'o powder into a log of my wood; and I know 't the next mornin' that ere log was gone; and I know 'at afore another night the top of Job Pingree's old stove was blowed off. That's what I call another symptom."

"That will do, Mr. Wesson."

Zach. was not cross-questioned, and in the end Job Pingree was convicted.—*New York Ledger.*

COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENTS.

What Some Celebrated Faces are Worth to the Photographers.

Charles Dickens began by inviting the photographer to join him in "a little brandy and water, hot." He had only one sitting in this city, and that he gave Ben Gurney. About 25,000 copies of the picture taken then have been sold in New York alone. In 1860 the Prince of Wales sat for Gurney. He had deferred it to the last moment, and while he was sitting the military were waiting outside to escort him to the depot. Lord Lyons entered and said, "Your Highness, we have no time to spare, and there is a multitude outside anxious to see you." "Let them wait," replied the Prince: "they can see my photo when I am gone." Over 5,000 copies of this picture were sold. The Grand Duke Alexis and suite had their pictures taken on Sunday, the only day they were disengaged. The Duke was with difficulty prevailed upon to lay his cigarette aside during the sitting, and owing to his large frame was very difficult to pose in such a way that the figure might not be taken for that of a prize fighter; his face no one could mistake. About 5,000 of his pictures were sold.

Actors and actresses generally make the best pictures, because they understand the art, for it is an art, of graceful posing. Harry J. Montague, of Wallack's, has sat for Gurney, Mora and Sarony, and fully 10,000 of his pictures have been sold in New York. Lester Wallack has been sitting for pictures for over twenty years, and perhaps 40,000 copies of his photographs have found places in the albums. Of Edwin Booth's pictures, over 75,000 copies have been sold within fifteen years. Edwin Forrest's pictures never sold well.

John Brougham sells very well for a man of his age and modesty. About 10,000 copies of Capoul's portrait were bought. Of John Wilkes Booth's about 5,000 copies were sold before the killing of President Lincoln, and as many more afterward. "Humpty Dumpty" Fox, Fechter, Thorne, Stevenson, Barrymore, and Sothern sell about equally well, the limit for each not exceeding 5,000. The photographs of Parepa Rosa have had a larger sale than those of any other singer or actress who ever sat in this country. Nearly 50,000 copies have been obtained from one negative. Next to Parepa Rosa the demand has been greatest for Mrs. Scott Siddons's pictures, over 40,000 of which have been sold. Of Christine Nilsson about 30,000 have been sold. Of Adelaide Neilson about the same number; of Clara Morris 25,000; of Fanny Davenport nearly as many. Maggie Mitchell, who used to sell her own pictures while traveling, has had 25,000 of her photographs disposed of.

Of Horace Greely about 20,000 photographs were sold during the last Presidential canvass. There has always been a great demand for the pictures of Astor, Vanderbilt and Stewart.

A Mountain of Saw-Logs.

In the log-pocket of the Boom Company, about two miles above this village, may be seen a sight which, to the practical man, is worth traveling many miles to gaze upon. There are more than 100,000,000 feet of saw-logs, piled in one immense mass, an eighth of a mile in width, ten to thirty feet in depth, and three miles in length. The high water has kept crowding them down until they are pulled 15 feet high above the water's edge, and as much below it in many places. They are sticking up in every conceivable direction and shape, some of them on end, with the lower part several feet above the level of the water, and within a few feet of these you will step on the end of another which, standing straight, just protrudes over the current. It seems as if they had been piled together much as the glaciers are formed, layer upon layer and log upon log, until they have reached their present position. One can imagine the tremendous force with which this immense mass would precipitate itself down the river if anything should give way, but, fortunately, everything is firm. Something of an idea of the value of the mass may be formed when it is known that the logs are worth an average of nearly $1 each.—*Menominee (Mich.) Herald.*

DR. HENDERSON, a Welsh surgeon, has a hobby. He goes around Great Britain requesting the privilege of assisting at hangings.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	9 00	@	10 25
Hogs	6 75	@	7 80
Cotton	12	@	12½
Flour—Superfine Western	3 25	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 12	@	1 14
Corn—Mixed Western	55	@	61
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	38½	@	40½
Rye—Western	75	@	82
Pork—New Mess	19 75	@	20 00
Lard—Steam	11½	@	11¾
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@	5 00
Choice Natives	4 65	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 75
Good second-class Steers	4 50	@	4 60
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Hogs—Live	6 25	@	6 60
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2	1 03½	@	1 04½
No. 3 Spring	96	@	98½
Corn—No. 2	47½	@	48½
Oats—No. 2	30	@	30½
Rye—No. 2	67	@	67½
Barley—No. 2	57	@	58
Butter—Creamery	23	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	12½	@	13
Pork—Mess	19 35	@	19 40
Lard	11	@	11½
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 53	@	1 60
Corn—Western Mixed	43	@	44
Oats—No. 2	29	@	30
Rye—No. 2	63	@	64
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	20 25
Lard	10¾	@	11
Hogs	5 75	@	6 40
Cattle	3 25	@	4 65
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 15	@	1 21
No. 2	1 05	@	1 07
Corn—No. 2	44	@	46
Oats—No. 2	29	@	31
Rye	71	@	72
Barley—No. 2	71	@	73
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	90	@	1 00
Corn	44	@	45
Oats	36	@	39
Rye	60	@	70
Pork—Mess	19 75	@	20 50
Lard	11	@	11½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 32	@	1 34½
Amber	1 18	@	1 20
Corn	48	@	52
Oats—No. 2	32	@	32½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	6 20	@	6 30
Philadelphia	6 50	@	6 60
Cattle—Best	6 00	@	6 25
Medium	4 30	@	5 00
Sheep	3 00	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER

E. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Cherry Tree.

When Summer breathes o'er budding leaves,
And woos the flowers to life and light,
And grassy legions throng the roads,
And linnets sing from morn till night,
Each jocund month reveals to me
New beauties in the Cherry tree.

Quaint rings, and moss, and snowy flakes,
And arms aglow with crimson gems;
I almost deem it has a soul
That trembles through its dainty stems;
For oft it shakes as if with glee,
That gnarled and cabalistic tree.

There's not a robin, blithe and brown,
Or lark that wings the upper air,
But knows its boughs as well as I,
And sings his quaintest carol there.
I ween they've spread o'er land and sea
The glory of the Cherry tree.

Well knows the plowboy, tireless elf,
The branches where the jewels cling,
And ere he milks the dreamy herd
He soars and banquets like a king.
To boy and bird alike 'tis free,
Under that old, familiar tree.

When Phœbus sinks beneath the wave,
And lilies hang their saintly beads,
While roses weep beside the gate,
And robins sleep in lofty beds,
The lover bends with reverent knee
Under that old, familiar tree.

No fervid vows that friendship pours,
Beneath his green and sheltering cope,
When moonlight tips his happy leaves,
Are ever marred or madly broke.
Oh, never faithless tryst could be
Under the staunch old Cherry tree.

When autumn comes, with haggard eyes,
And rebel winds assail his crown,
And all his kingly breast is bare,
And leaves like tears come trembling down,
Still fancy's pensive eye doth see
A martyr in the Cherry tree.

Around the Farm.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Courier Journal* gives it as his opinion that the chufa will work a revolution in hog raising in the South.

AN automatic scarecrow is now offered for sale in England. It is run by clockwork, and is so arranged as to fire a gun at any desired time, or regularly at intervals. Its construction is said to be very simple.

EXPERIMENTS recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn, on all kinds of roads, when the fore and hind wheels are the same size and the pole lies lower than the axle.—*Rural World.*

A COMPANY has been formed here to manufacture sugar from melons, it being held that there is more saccharine matter in them than in beets, and that the establishment of the factory will furnish a market for the many hundred tons of that class of produce that are usually left to rot in the fields after the market becomes glutted.—*Sacramento Record.*

IN feeding oxen, it must be remembered that they are ruminating animals, and need to be fed differently from horses. Having a large stomach, an ox needs coarse food to fill it. An ox, therefore, is not refreshed by a feed of fine meal; but is by one of cut hay, or straw and meal mixed, and the noon feed for oxen should be of this kind. Give ample time for feeding and rest at the noon spell.

THERE are thousands of rocky, worthless knolls in New England that might become good property if their owners would plant them to maple, beech, oak, or birch; as there are, perhaps, an equal number of worthless acres of cold, boggy land that might be made to bear the useful needle-leafed trees. This centennial year is a good time to try some experiments in this direction.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

A CROW was killed recently in the orchard of Mr. Barbric, of Plymouth, Me., and upon opening his crop more than twenty nests of caterpillar eggs were found, showing that this much-abused bird had dined on about 4,000 or 5,000 caterpillar eggs. The crow is not only a scavenger, but very useful also in destroying insects and worms that prey upon crops. The damage it sometimes does to young corn is more than counterbalanced by the service it renders on the farm.

A CHEAP STAIN.—Take one gallon of strong vinegar, one pound dry-burnt umber, half-pound fine rose pink, half-pound dry-burnt Vandyke brown. Put them in and mix them well; let the mixture stand one day, and it will then be ready for use. Apply this stain to the sap of black walnut with a piece of fine sponge. It will dry in half an hour. The whole piece is then ready for the filling process. When the work is completed the stained part can not be detected, even by those who have performed the job. By this recipe wood of poor quality, and mostly of sap, can be used with good effect.

DR. LEE, a distinguished agricultural writer and chemist, said in an address before the New York Agricultural Society: "I regard it as one of the greatest discoveries of this age, that about 97 per cent. of the ingredients which make up the whole substance of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas and beans exist in the air in inexhaustible quantities. To transmit these aeriform bodies into the plants above-named and into grass and roots at the smallest expense is the object of nearly all your hard work." This was spoken thirty years ago, and the doctor says that the views then expressed will not now be called in question.

About the House.

MILK CAKE.—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one cup sweet skim-milk, one teaspoonful soda, and a little seasoning. This makes a very nice cake, and very convenient, especially when eggs are scarce.

DELICIOUS BROWN BREAD.—Two coffee cups corn meal, one coffee cup molasses, one quart sweet skim-milk, one tablespoonful salt, one of saleratus, and two eggs. Stir with flour or shorts about as stiff as for cake. Bake in a pudding-dish. This is excellent, and any one testing it will pronounce it good.

FOR mending valuable glass objects which would be disfigured by common cement, chrome cement may be used. This is a mixture of five parts gelatine to one of a solution of acid chromate of lime. The broken edges are covered with this, pressed together and exposed to the sunlight, the effect of the latter being to render the compound insoluble even in boiling water.

A BREAKFAST DISH.—Grate a half dozen ears of green corn, stir in a cup of milk, add flour with which yeast powder in the proportion of two teaspoonsful to the quart have been sifted, until the whole is a thick batter. Add two or three eggs, well-beaten, and a pinch of salt. Fry as batter cakes, or bake in gem pans in a quick oven.

IT is not generally known that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for eggs in puddings. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and mashed, and passed through a coarse cloth or hair sieve strainer. The pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of the pudding, to the total omission of eggs. A pudding made up in this way is much lighter than where eggs are used, and is much more palatable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention.

WHAT IS SALERATUS?—Wood is burnt to ashes, ashes are lixivated, ley is the result. Ley is evaporated by boiling, black salts is the residuum. The salt undergoes purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process we change potash into pearlash. Now put these in sacks and place them over a distillery mashtub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs it and is rendered solid, the product being heavier, whiter and drier than the pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of ley and carbonic acid gas a human stomach can bear and remain healthy is a question for a saleratus eater. Some people say saleratus will not harm the stomach. It is a ley.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Untimely June Bug.

The other night Mary Jane Jones's beau came up to see her, and invited Mary Jane out to have some ice-cream and soda-water, which has a very exhilarating effect on some people, and it proved to be the case with this young man. Just as soon as he had got that ice-cream down he began to think how nice it would be to have Mary Jane always with him, and then he began to calculate how far $10 a week would go towards supporting a family, and he concluded that with economy and management on Mary Jane's part and some self-denial on his, such as not playing billiards but once a week, and limiting himself to, say, ten cigars in that time, they might live very nicely. Provisions did not cost much, and Mary Jane's clothes could not be very expensive, say $20 a year or so, and—well, he calculated it all as he walked home with her and resolved that night to know his fate. Mary Jane noticed that he was very abstracted and guessed the reason and felt glad within herself that she had put on her white dress and new bustle, feeling quite sure that these had done the business, for what young man can resist a white dress, let alone a beautiful new bustle. When they got to the front gate they saw that the front steps were fully occupied by the residue of the Jones family, so they sat down on the horse-block under the spreading maples, and there he essayed to tell the story of his love. Just as he got to where he was going to say in conclusion, "The world is a dreary waste to me without you, Mary Jane, will you marry me and share my humble cot," a big fat June bug dropped from over head right down the back of Mary Jane's dress. She jumped up and gave a Modockian whoop and frantically clutched at the back of her neck and shouted, "catch him, o-o-o-wouch; catch him, he's killing me;" and the way she tore round there and danced up and down scared the young man nearly to death, and brought the Jones family out headed by the old gentleman who made straight for the supposed "him" and kicked him off the sidewalk, ruining his new summer clothes and causing him to go right round the first corner home. Then the neighbors helped catch Mary Jane, and some one made a raid down her back and brought forth the bug, and she wept sorely and trod it ruthlessly under foot, remembering what might have been if the bug hadn't been. Then she explained it all very clearly to those neighbors, but they sniffed their noses in the air and remarked to each other privately to the effect of its being a very likely story indeed that a June bug should stir up such a fracas, and get a young man kicked off the walk, they guessed. If the truth was known, etc. All this week Mary Jane has gone round with dishevelled locks and has attained a chronic squint from much watching through closed blinds for a form that don't come; and her young man stays within the fastness of the store and wonders and wonders, with a pain that never dies, what ailed Mary Jane, and if they always act that way, and the evenings and mornings go right on and don't answer.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Expose of Spiritualists' Tricks.

A decided furore has been created in this city and Brooklyn by the performance of Mr. William Irving Bishop, at Chickering Hall, who permits clergymen and others to bind his wrists, ankles, limbs, etc., with cords as tightly and securely as they may, and then as easily removes them as if they were made of tow. He has given several exhibitions of this character, and on the last occasion the tying was done by Mr. Milton Bradley, Dr. Meredith Clymer and Mr. Clark Bell. The cord apparently rendered Mr. Bishop immovable. He released himself in the full presence of the audience, and afterwards, on being fastened a second time, performed the tricks of playing upon musical instruments, holding up bloody hands, *a la* Eva Fay, as openly as daylight itself. These entertainments are for the *elite*, and have been attended by aristocratic audiences. The lower strata can see the same thing on Broadway, near Broome street, where the exhibition of a man tightly bound with ropes releasing himself with a few contortions of the body is in hourly progress. In fact, the cabinet manifestations of the Davenport brothers, the Fays, and others, have been so thoroughly exposed that the only surprise is that apparently-intelligent people are still led astray by the claim of there being something supernatural in such entertainments.—*New York Letter.*

THE Bostonians are saddened by the intelligence that Dom Pedro noted in the South End a sign reading "Furnitur Moved and Gobing done."

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Sudden and Terrible Death of an Actress—She Falls from the Sixth Story of a Chicago Hotel.

Miss Louise Hawthorne, a well-known and popular actress, recently met with a sudden and horrible death in Chicago, where she had been playing an engagement. We glean from the papers of that city the following particulars of the awful tragedy:

What the circumstances were, or what happened before the culmination of the horror, cannot be told. So far as is known she was alone, and all that can be discovered are the bald facts of a terrible death, the details of which are heartrending and sickening. In the evening Miss Hawthorne attended the performance of the "Two Orphans," at Hooley's Theater. Returning to the Tremont House, she spent some time in conversation with friends. A little after midnight she bade them good-night and retired to her room. A few minutes before 3 the bell of her room rang in the office, and a sleepy bell-boy toiled up the six flights of stairs. Reaching the door he rapped, but there was no response. He knocked twice more, but no answer came. Then he listened and heard a groan. Startled by this he went to the tube, and calling the office asked who occupied the room. The reply came, and again he went to the door and rapped for admission. Once more he heard the groans, and then, thoroughly frightened, he went to the tube and called for Mr. Eldredge, the cashier of the hotel. That gentlemen hastened up and thundered at the door. He heard no reply, nor did the groans come in response as they had for the bell-boy. There was no time for parleying then, and Mr. Eldredge entered the room. He looked in every direction, in the closet and bath-room, but found no one. The room faces east, and there are but two windows on the east side, looking out into a narrow well or court. The southern window was closed, but the northern window was open. It was raining at the time, and the wind blew the rain into the room. There was nothing to indicate what had become of her, but the searchers felt a dread of some impending calamity. Down in the office the clerk had heard a crash out in the court, but the beating of the rain-drops on the panes and the swell and fall of the wind came right afterwards, and he forgot the crash until he saw men hurrying down, with pallid faces. From the rotunda there is a window looking out into a jog in the court. But they could see nothing from that. A door was tried, but was found to be fastened. They went around to another part of the building, and through another door. One of the party had procured a lantern, and, as they hurried across the slippery pavement of the little well, they trembled in dread of what they feared to find.

There she lay, face downward. The arms were spread, but the hands clenched as she had grasped at the air in her descent. Her hair was unbound, and the tangled meshes flowing over her head concealed the wreck the cruel pavement had made. The blood flowed fast, and, mingling with the falling rain, ran in streams. For a moment the seekers were horror-stricken. Finally one of them turned the body over gently, and as the dim light of the lantern fell upon the face, a horrible sight was disclosed. She had struck a little in front of the top of the head, and the forehead was mashed and splintered. The scalp and flesh hung in a great flabby mass. One of the eyes was gone, and the other battered out of all semblance to an eye. The whole upper part of her face was mangled, and the mouth drawn and distorted. Scattered around were the brains that had dropped out of the great, gaping wound that had usurped the place of her forehead. The blood still flowed in great gulps, lifting the blue and white pile of flesh, that rose and fell as the stream jumped out. Down through her hair, over the white wrapper it poured, and the rain coming down steadily washed it tenderly away. There was little about her face then to testify to the beautiful countenance of the woman who half an hour before had been all health and bloom. A stretcher was procured, and she was moved into the house. A pillow was placed under the remnant of the head, and a sheet spread over her to drown the horrible sight. A policeman was called in to watch by her, and a note sent to the Coroner, who arrived at 7 o'clock. Shortly after his arrival, the corpse was uncovered and a jury impaneled. She wore a gray dress, over which she had thrown a wrapper, indicating that she had not retired, though her bed was found turned down and appearing as though she had laid down upon it. The inquest was brief, and a verdict of accidental death found. The undertaker was sent for, and the body removed to his premises and packed in ice, awaiting instructions from her family or friends.

A Disappointed Claimant.

A curious case of attempted suicide occurred here the other day at the doors of the British Legation. As is well known Sir Edward Thornton, Her Brittannic Majesty's Minister, has acted for a long time past as umpire of the distracting Mixed Commission of the United States and Mexico for the settlement of claims against either of these countries by citizens of the other. The patience, ability and integrity shown by Sir Edward in this thankless task have earned him general admiration and respect; but he has naturally been obliged to pronounce adversely in many instances, and the claimants whom he has dismissed naturally think ill of him. One man, whose case was unfavorably acted upon not long ago, being driven to despair, went to an apothecary's and bought three small vials of laudanum. Armed with these, he went to the Legation, drank the contents of the three vials one after the other, rang the bell and sat down on the steps. When the servant appeared, the man asked for Sir Edward, who happened to be in the hall and came out at once. The man confronted him with a haggard face, and said, in substance: "You have ruined me by deciding against my just claims, I have no hope left in this world, and I summon you to meet me before a Judge more just than yourself, in the next. I shall be there before you, for look here"—as he spoke, endeavoring to draw the ials out of his pocket. Sir Edward, thinking the man mad, and that he was about to produce a pistol, caught his arm and shook it violently. The three vials, redolent of laudanum, fell from his hand to the ground. Sir Edward's servants by this time had called a policeman, and with his help the would-be suicide was removed to the hospital, where the prompt use of a stomach-pump restored him to life, much against his will. I am sorry to spoil the pathos of the story by adding that experts pronounce the man's claim one of the most impudent put in before the commission.—*Washington Cor. New York World.*

Great Shopkeepers.

In *Scribner* for July, Dr. Holland says that A. T. Stewart's "business was one which he did not do, and could not do, without a depressing influence upon all who were dependent upon the same business for a livelihood. His great establishment was a shadow that hung over all the others in the town. The man with ten or twenty thousand dollars; the man with a hundred thousand dollars; the man with one thousand dollars, each, alike, was obliged to compete with this man, who had millions outside of the necessities of his enormous business. The hosier, the hatter, the woman in her thread-and-needle shop, the milliner, the glove-dealer, the carpet-dealer, the upholsterer, all were obliged to compete with Stewart. If he had followed a single line of business, it would have been different; but he followed all lines. Wherever he saw a profit to be made, in any line of business that was at all congruous with dry goods, he made it. He thus became a formidable competitor with half the shop-keepers in New York. His capital made it possible for him to ruin men by the turn of his hand—to fix prices at which everybody was obliged to sell at whatever loss. However proud the New Yorker may have been of his wonderful establishment—and there is no doubt that it was pretty universally regarded with pride—it is easy now to see, in this period of unexampled depression, that our business men at large would be in a much better condition if that establishment had never existed. If all the money that has gone to swell his useless estate had been divided among small dealers, hundreds of stores, now idle, would be occupied, and multitudes of men now in straitened circumstances, would be comparatively prosperous.

"But it is said that he employed a great many people. Yes, he did; but did he pay them well? Would they not have been better paid in the employ of others? The necessities of his position, and his ambition, compelled him to pay small prices. The great mass of those who served him worked hard for the bread that fed them, and the clothes that covered them. The public bought cheaply; the outside dealers suffered; the employes laid up no money, and Mr. Stewart got rich. Under the circumstances, and under the necessities of the case, was it desirable that he should get rich? We think not; and we think that the final result of this great shop-keeping success is deplorable in every way. It has absorbed the prosperities of a great multitude of men and women. New York would be richer, happier, more comfortable, more healthy in all its business aspects, if the great store at Tenth street had never been built. Five hundred men who invest their little capital in the varied lines of business, and pay their modest rent, and devote their time to their affairs, content with profits that give them and their families a fair living and a few savings for a rainy day, are certainly better for a city than a single Stewart, who absorbs their business and leaves them in distress."

The Signers.

The following are the names and nationality of the signers of the Declaration of Independence:

Names.	*Where born.*
Adams, John	Braintree, Mass.
Adams, Samuel	Boston, Mass.
Bartlett, Josiah	Amesbury, Mass.
Braxton, Carter	Newington, Va.
Carroll, Charles	Annapolis, Md.
Chase, Samuel	Somerset county, Md.
Clark, Abraham	Elizabethtown, N. J.
Clymer, George	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellery, William	Newport, R. I.
Floyd, William	Suffolk county, N. Y.
Franklin, Benjamin	Boston, Mass.
Gerry, Elbridge	Marblehead, Mass.
Gwinnett, Button	England.
Hall Lyman	Connecticut.
Hancock, John	Braintree, Mass.
Harrison, Benjamin	Berkely, Va.
Hart, John	Hopewell, N. J.
Heyward, Thomas, Jr	St. Luke's, S. C.
Hewes, Joseph	Kingston, N. J.
Hooper, William	Boston, Mass.
Hopkins, Stephen	Scituate, R. I.
Hopkinson, Francis	Philadelphia, Pa.
Huntington, Samuel	Windham, Conn.
Jefferson, Thomas	Shadwell, Va.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Stratford, Va.
Lee, Richard Henry	Stratford, Va.
Lewis, Francis	Llandaff, Wales.
Livingston, Philip	Albany, N. Y.
Lynch, Thomas, Jr	St. George's, S. C.
McKean, Thomas	Chester county, Pa.
Middleton, Arthur	Middleton Place, S. C.
Morris, Lewis	Morrisania, N. Y.
Morris, Robert	Lancashire, England.
Morton, John	Ridley, Pa.
Nelson, Thomas, Jr	York, Va.
Paca, William	Wye Hill, Md.
Paine, Robert Treat	Boston, Mass.
Penn, John	Caroline county, Va.
Read, George	Cecil county, Md.
Rodney, Cæsar	Dover, Del.
Ross, George	New Castle, Del.
Rush, Benjamin, M. D	Byberry, Pa.
Rutledge, Edward	Charleston, S. C.
Sherman, Roger	Newton, Mass.
Smith, James	Ireland.
Stockton, Richard	Princeton, N. J.
Stone, Thomas	Charles county, Md.
Taylor, George	Ireland.
Thornton, Matthew	Ireland.
Walton, George	Frederick county, Va.
Whipple, William	Kittery, Me.
Williams, William	Lebanon, Conn.
Wilson, James	Scotland.
Witherspoon, John	Yester, Scotland.
Wolcott, Oliver	Windsor, Conn.
Wythe, George	Elizabeth City county, Va.

A Horrible Accident.

David Pascal Spafford, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of this city, stepped into the mill of Todd, Haven & Co, on business yesterday, and sat down, without thinking of danger, on the table of the butting cut-off saw. The saw under or in the table upon which Mr. Spafford seated himself is worked by an improved lever, which raises half the saw instantaneously, if necessary, above the surface of the table, throws it into gear, and works it at the rate of 3,000 revolutions a minute. In a few moments after he had seated himself, his foot accidentally came in contact with the lever raising the saw until it touched him, and then, springing forward to escape from the sudden and fearful torture, he rested the entire weight of one foot on the lever, throwing the swiftly-revolving saw up, it cutting him so that one of his legs and hips was almost severed from his body. Death resulted instantly from the effect of the wounds. He leaves a wife and three children.—*Minneapolis (Minn.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Results of Modern Warfare.

The common belief, one apparently founded in reason, is that each notable improvement in warlike weapons involves a corresponding increase in the slaughter and horrors of war, and so—or, at least, this is the theory of a certain school of philosophers—tends to the ultimate abolition of war itself. The contrary is maintained with much ingenuity by a recent essayist in England, himself a military man, who contends that while the chief feature in the military history of the past twenty years—say, since the Crimean war—has been the vast improvement, both in small arms and artillery—in firearms—the proportion of killed and wounded to combatants has been lessened as compared with the results obtained from the old-fashioned weapon. That the fire-lock or old Brown Bess should have been more deadly than the Snider-Enfield, Martini-Henry, Springfield, Chassepot or needle-gun, and the clumsy old smooth-bore cannon than the rifled Krupp or Armstrong field-gun, seems an absurdity; nevertheless the facts are these. Taking the great battles of modern European history anterior to the Franco-Austrian campaign of 1859, we find that at Talavera, 1809, one-eighth of the combatants engaged were killed and wounded; at Austerlitz, 1805, one-seventh; at Malplaquet, 1709, Prague, 1759, and Jena, 1806, one-sixth; at Friedland, 1807, and Waterloo, 1815, one-fifth; at Marengo, 1800, one-fourth; at Borodino, 1812, nearly one-third, 80,000 of 250,000 combatants falling; at Salamanca, 1812, and Leipsic, 1813, one-third, the estimate of the latter battle including only the French; at Eylau, 1807, of a total effective of 160,000, there fell or were wounded 55,000, or more than a third, while at Zorndorf, 1758, the most murderous of modern battles, 32,000 of the 82,000 Russians and Prussians engaged were stretched on the field at the close of the day, or two-fifths.

At Solferino, the first great battle in which rifled firearms were employed, the loss fell to one-eleventh, that is to say, was one-quarter less than at Talavera, the least bloody of the earlier battles recorded above, while as compared with Zorndorf less than one-fourth of the percentage of killed and wounded was maintained. At Konniggratz, where the breech-loader came into play, the loss was barely one-fifteenth of the force engaged. During the war of 1870 the loss at Worth was one-eleventh and at Sedan one-tenth, while at Gravellotte, which was properly believed to be one of the most tenaciously fought and bloody battles of modern times, it was but one-tenth. It must be remarked that in this campaign the mitrailleuse came into play, and that the part borne by the German field artillery was such as almost to amount to a revolution in field tactics.

The same proportion of decreased casualties from improved weapons is preserved in earlier history. Zorndorf was but a skirmish to Cressy, where the French lost in killed alone 30,000 men, 1,200 knights and 11 princes. On the fatal field of Cannæ 50,000 of 80,000 Romans were slain, and in the same campaign, at the battle of the Metaurus, a Carthaginian army hastening to the reinforcement of Hannibal, was literally destroyed.

The reasons for this apparent paradox are, after all, simple. In the early days of Roman or Grecian warfare, where the weapons were the pilum or spear, heavy hand-to-hand fighting was the absolute rule, followed by a massacre when one side or the other gave way and fled. In the middle ages fighting was well nigh as close and the pursuit quite as bloody, while the undefended archers or spearmen fell easily before the knights or men-at arms. When firearms were introduced, and fighting was carried on from a distance, and the end of the battle was usually the capture and loss of a commanding position, the porportion of loss was immensely diminished. Then, too, each successive improvement made in weapons has been met by corresponding alterations in tactics to obviate its results. The day of massive columns or deep formations to be mown down by fire reserved, as at Bunker Hill, New Orleans or Fontenoy, till the men "can see the white of the enemy's eyes," has gone by, and troops now engage at longer distances, in much looser order, and, above all, make more use of cover.—*New York World.*

Terrible Warning.

An awful example of the perils of tight-lacing and unrestricted—which means too restricted—pulling-back, is reported from London, where at a recent drawing-room a loyal fair one appeared in a costume like an umbrella-cover with a table-cloth attached to it. "Surviving, though shattered, the tumult and strife" of the angry element of fashionable females striving to reach the presence of majesty, she was at last presented to the Queen and executed that elaborate, not to say exaggerated, obeisance that the occasion demanded. Lower and lower descended her fair head, more and more remarkable became the sinuosity of her spine, till at length her curtsey was achieved and she arose; that is, she tried to rise. Alas! she was in the predicament of the old-time exquisite who hadn't come prepared to dance, and quite like the ancestral camel, who, according to popular legend, got his back up at some disparaging remark offered by Noah as he was boarding the ark, and was never thereafter able to get it down again—a fact which accounts for the anatomical peculiarity of the race from that day to this. She couldn't straighten herself, and, had it not been for the assistance afforded her by a couple of officials, would have tumbled forward on her pretty nose, helpless as a dismounted knight in armor of old time, or a turtle that has been keeled over, or else have remained till this day—

Like St. John Nepomuc in stone,

or Lot's wife in salt, a terrible warning to all her sisters to shun the flowing pull-back.

Defaming the Dead.

A curious trial occurred in Paris recently. Some time ago a young man named Ollivier was killed in a duel at Longevy by M. Feuilherade, and, on examination, it was found that he wore a metal belt, calculated to serve as defensive armor. There was much talk about it, especially as the deceased was a professional duelist, and has been engaged in five contests. His mother brought action against M. Feuilherade for defaming her son, and [illegible] the belt had been worn for years by medical advice. Her openly-expressed grief deeply impressed the tribunal, and the defendant was condemned to pay a fine of 250 francs and costs.

All Sorts.

A PARIS musical composer gets up original street cries.

SHEEP sell for from 50 to 60 cents a head in Central California.

THE average income of the English clergy is only $1,500 a year.

ONE of the Dartmouth College graduates of this year is only 51 years old.

THE Czar is the tallest sovereign in Europe. The Emperor William is next in height.

WITHIN a year seven members of the Boston bar have been convicted of various crimes.

THE attendance at the Philadelphia Exposition for the first month was 1,000,000 persons.

AT Great Barrington, Mass., they sent a circus ring-master to jail for whipping a horse, the other day.

THE maple is dying out in Massachusetts, but the elm sturdily keeps its ancient place by the roadside.

DOM says that American women are bold and masculine, and crowd upon strangers without invitation.

A PROMINENT poulterer in Montreal was fined $10 the other day for plucking a fowl while it was still alive.

THE monster eighty-ton gun has already cost John Bull more than $100,000. Each discharge costs $100.

ENGLAND has imported in the past four months $1,845,685 worth of petroleum, against $665,720 worth in 1875.

AN 80-year-old woman in St. Louis ambitiously tried to whip a woman of half her age and twice her weight, failed utterly, and will die of her injuries.

A SWEDE who went to Salt Lake City several years ago to live has become insane because his four daughters, one after another, married the same Mormon.

BALTIMORE has got at the underside of the question. When a robbery is committed the policemen who should have prevented it get brought up to "taw."

IN some parts of Arkansas the doctors can't write Latin, and so can't mystify people with their prescriptions. The consequence is that a good many people are extremely healthy.

THE oldest Postmaster in the United States, "Uncle" Daniel Curtis, died a few days ago at his home in North Dorset, Vt., aged 87 years. He was appointed by Gen. Jackson.

THE city of Boston has a bound copy of the Rev. Dr. Ellis' account of the evacuation of that city by the British, for presentation to the Queen of England. This seems much like a delicate reminder of how her folks got whipped once.

A GOVERNMENT officer, who has been surveying Florida, says the mosquitoes abounding around Lake Worth would drain every drop of a man's blood in four minutes, if he was tied to a tree and helpless. His two dogs were tormented to death.

THE latest thing in advertising can be seen on the banks of the Clyde in Scotland. The proprietors of the Glasgow *News* have rented some land which lies sloping to the Frith of Clyde, and in the turf they have cut the name of the paper in letters seventy feet long.

THE Sioux warrior throws a blanket over his own head and the head of the squaw to whom he wishes to make love, and their courtship is thus hidden from observation. A belle of the tribe sometimes finds a row of suitors, with blankets, waiting at the door of her wigwam.

THOSE comical little English sparrows in New York are learning bad habits in this country. They have lately discovered the seed-boxes in the cages of canaries hung in the windows of houses near the parks, and manage to abstract the lion's share of the canaries' provender.

IT is said that every girl courted under an oak tree in the college-yard at Covington, Ga., consents to a marriage and asks that the day be named then and there. When once engaged under this oak there is no power or charm strong enough to break off the engagement.

AVOID the companion who jests at everything! Such people disparage, by some ludicrous association, all objects which are presented to their thoughts, and thereby render themselves incapable of any emotion which can either elevate or soften them; they bring upon their moral being an influence more withering than the blasts of the desert.

MOSAICS.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain;
None but the brave deserve the fair.
There was a sound of revelry by night;
On Linden when the sun was low
A voice replied, far up the height,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow.
A change came o'er the spirit of my dream,
Whatever is is right;
Things are not always what they seem;
My native land, good-night!

AN officer of the first French Empire founded a singular banquet in 1867, which has since been celebrated annually. The peculiarity about it is that the guests to be qualified must be at least 80 years of age. Each year some of those present on the previous occasion are found to be missing, but their places are taken by others who have arrived at the required age. At the last banquet held recently twenty-five persons were present, the oldest one being 98 years of age.

An Unmusical People.

It is a curious fact that of written music there is in the Turkish Empire a total absence. Every song or march, or piece of dance music, is learned by ear, first by the compeser himself, then by those who intend to perform the piece after him. There are no names even for musical notes, and thus it is by memory the most popular airs are saved from oblivion. A foreign musician, however, Mlle. de Shippo, has at last accomplished the task of representing, in a written form, by the usual notation, a great number of the most popular Turkish airs.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 19, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indianan.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor;
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court;
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State;
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State;
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State;
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court;
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction;
J. A. SMART.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.
For Sheriff,
JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,
For Commissioners,
G. W. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd. "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd. "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

Pretty Serious Facts About the President of the United States.

Mr. H. T. YARYAN, a special agent of the Treasury Department, was recently removed from office, against the wishes and judgment of his superiors in the department at the instance of the President of the United States.

What was the cause of the removal of Mr. YARYAN? It has been published, and stands uncontradicted, that he was removed because he himself had previously procured the removal of another revenue officer named W. B. MOORE a friend and favorite of Gen. GRANT. This explanation of the removal of Mr. YARYAN is universally accepted as true. Under these circumstances it becomes of interest to inquire what manner of man is this W. B. MOORE and what service he has rendered to so endear himself to the President of the United States. The authentic documents which we lay before our readers this morning throw a flood of light upon this subject and fully answer this pertinent inquiry.

In the year 1871, when the conduct of the President of the United States in attempting to acquire San Domingo was undergoing investigation by Congress, the President and his friends were apprehensive of very damaging testimony from one RAYMOND H. PERRY, a citizen Rhode Island. It was deemed important to get this witness out of the way. Charges of various crimes were alleged as having been preferred against him in Texas and on this allegation, a requisition from the Governor of that State was obtained for his rendition Fearing that this requisition might not be complied with, or that a writ of habeas corpus might rescue PERRY from the clutches of the officers a further plan was concocted to seize him and forcibly abduct him from the State of Rhode Island—to kidnap him, in other words—and put him out of the way of testifying. W. B. MOORE, aided by ORVILLE E. BABCOCK, planned this scheme, and undertook to carry it into execution. The letters, which we print, fully establish these startling facts.

The first of these documents is a note written at the Executive Mansion bearing date the 18th of February, 1871, signed by ORVILLE E. BABCOCK the confidential secretary of the President, introducing W. B. MOORE to Col. WHITLEY Chief of the Treasury Secret Service. In this note BABCOCK says to WHITLEY MOORE "wishes your assistance in a matter of interest to us all," The "matter of interest to us all," as fully appears by the subsequent correspondence of MOORE himself turns out to be the kidnapping and forcible abduction of a citizen to prevent his testifying against the President. The "all" to whom it was of interest of course included the President.

The second document bearing the same date with the first is a letter from MOORE to WHITLEY inclosing BABCOCK'S note of introduction saying that he is in pursuit of PERRY, and assigning as a reason that the integrity of the President is in question through what he calls PERRY'S misrepresentation.

The third document is another letter from MOORE to WHITLEY proposing that papers be "carefully detached" from one requisition and attached to another and recommending, "to avoid interference with writs of habeas corpus that the arrest be made in Washington rather than in Rhode Island.

The fourth document is a third letter from MOORE to WHITLEY, acknowledging a telegram from WHITLEY, and stating that as soon as it was received, the writer, MOORE, "went to the Executive Mansion" to ascertain if a new requisition could be obtained. This letter contains the following precious intruction as to the course to be adopted by the Chief of the Secret Service toward a citizen of this free republic:

"If we cannot arrest and hold, make arrest anyhow and take chances."

The fifth document is a fourth letter from MOORE to WHITLEY, from which it appears that a part of the scheme was to decoy PERRY into the District of Columbia where, as had been stated in a previous letter, they had no fear of habeas corpus.

The sixth document is a letter from NETTLESHIP, a deputy of WHITLEY, to WHITLEY. NETTESHIP had been sent on to seize PERRY, and force him away; but he became alarmed, and concluded that PERRY was "Nobody's fool.

We thus find that the President of the United States has removed a faithful public officer, to reward a person for attempting to kidnap a citizen who threatened to testify before a committee of Congress against the President.

What sort of civil service is this?

18TH. JULY 18TH.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON'S

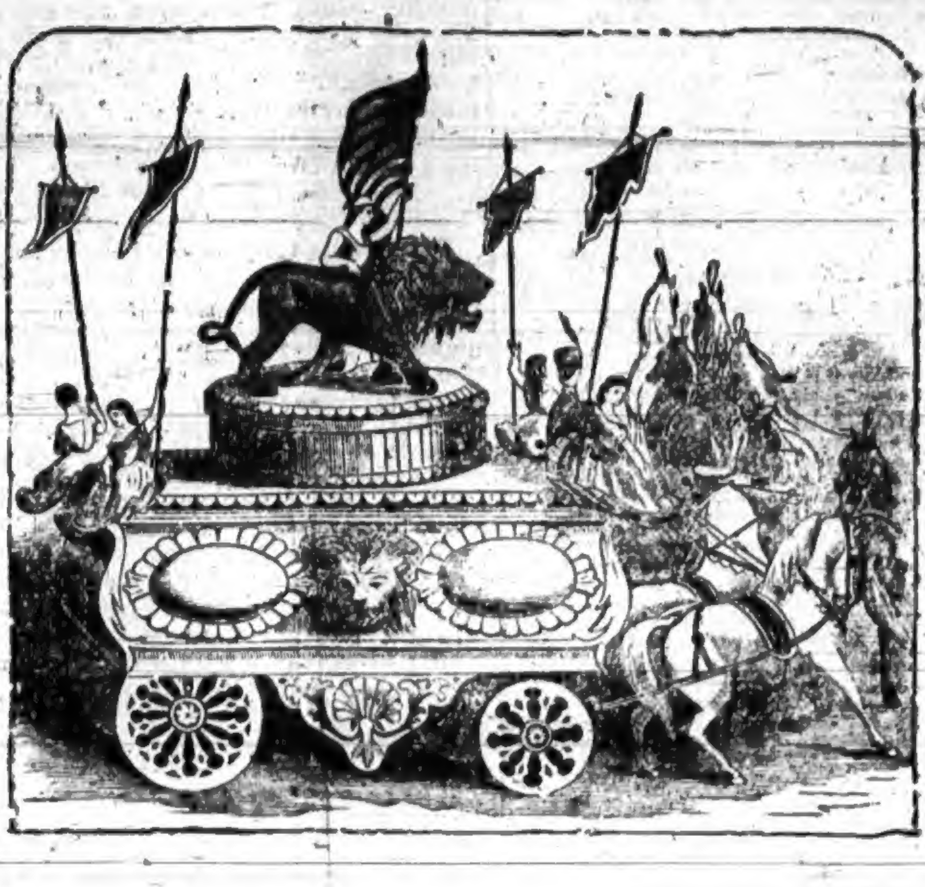

WORLD'S EXPOSITION!

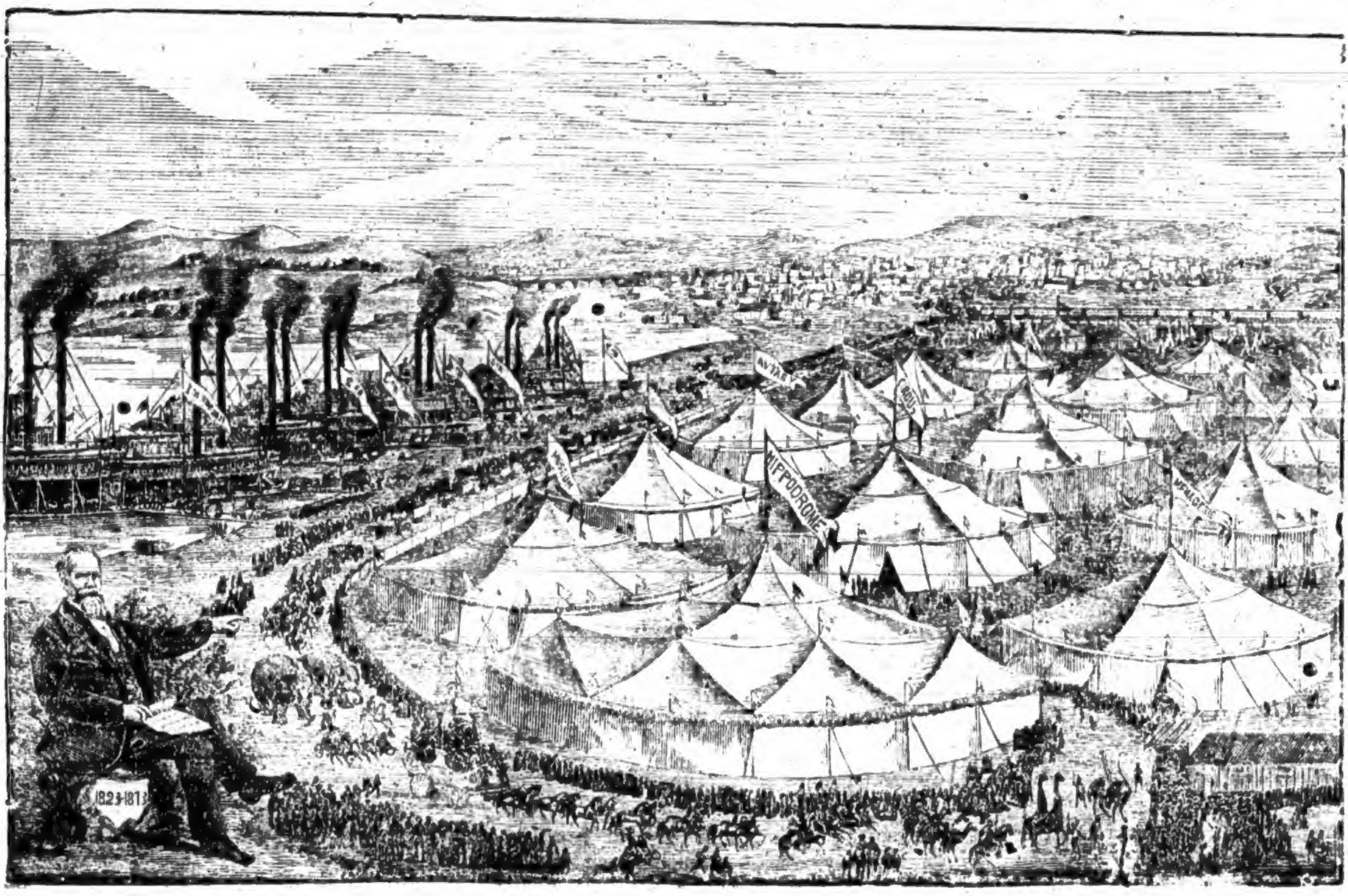

The Largest Show on Earth.

As arranged for the one hundredth anniversary of our Nation's birth-bay. Comprises among its features, unqualifiedly the largest Menagerie, in addition to its fifth cages of Animals, are the following special features. Four Elephants in harnes, Giant Ostrichs, herds of Sacred Cattle, a black Sumatran Rhinoceros, a School of monster Sea Lions. There is also a grand and strictly moral Circus, in which the talent employed is unequaled, and comprises the highest order of performers in the land, embracing among its numbers, the greatest Equestrienne living, the Celebrated EMMA LAKE Rosalind Stickney, Md'Lle Turnour, the Interpid Willson the Wonderful Riley, The Graceful Stickney, the Great John Lowlow, El Nino Eddie, etc, etc.

JULY 18th 1876.

Absolutely the best show in AMERICA

Traveling with more Animals, more Men, more Horses, more Lady Artists, more Performers, more Cages, more Chariots, more Tab'eaux Cars, more Ponies, more Gymnasts than any other show in the world.

Two Performances Daily,
Afternoon and Evening.

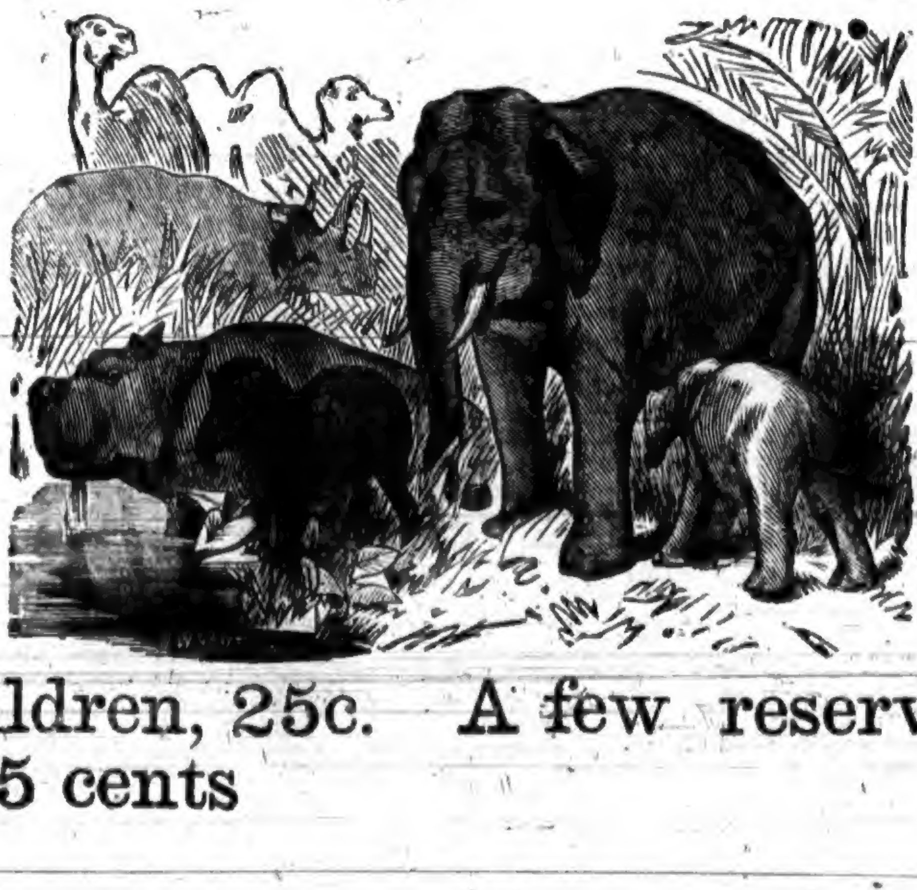

Doors open at 1 & 7 p. m. Performance an hour later.

Admission, 50c., Children, 25c. A few reserved Cushioned Chairs at an extra cost of 25 cents

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Farmers are hauling in their hay.

Don't forget the excursion on the 25th.

Lauferty must sell his goods at cost prices.

Rain again on Tuesday. When will it let up?

The mails on the different roads have changed time:

Rev. Mr. Johnson preached at Waterloo, last Sabbath.

Look out for old John Robinson on the 18th of this month.

We would like to have 300 more subscribers during the campaign.

Dr. J. Spooner was sun struck last Saturday and taken home insensible.

Miller & Casebeer have been closed for several days to invoice their stock.

A dance will be given in one of the new brick buildings, on the 18th—show day.

Geo. McCord is alive to the interest of the people, in the way of garden sass.

The reason why Lauferty wants to sell out, is because he wants to get on a farm.

The Courier Office is the only place in town where you can get a half or a sheet poster.

Dr. Littlefield has moved his office over McIntyre's block, corner of Main and Tenth streets.

Ensley's new block has at last employed the brick masons and work is rapidly progressing.

Hattie Griswold and Orpha Bodine have gone east for an extended visit among their friends.

We attended the M. E. Church, last Sabbath, and listened to a good sermon from Rev. Mr. Welch.

The ditch across Seventh street has been opened up, letting the water pass down to the low lands east of town.

We are under obligations to W. C. Quincy, Esq, General Ticket Agent of the B. & O. Road, for a pass over the line.

At the convention at Goshen last Tuesday the Hon. Freeman Kelly was nominated for congressman for this district.

Hayes always withers and dies before November, and the Wheeler is sure to get stuck in the mud before that time.

J. O. P. Sherlock has on hand a new supply of groceries, provisions, &c., which he will sell at bottom prices.—Store on 7th-st.

Lauferty must sell the stock of goods inside of two months, in time to get on a farm and get in fall crops. Call and procure a bargain.

The ditch on Main street, fronting the new bricks, was cleaned out by the proprietors of the buildings, on last Tuesday. Let all take heed.

One of our citizens was insulted by his wife asking him to hoe in the garden. Billy says he is the laziest man in town, and of course that lets him ou-et.

The Fort Wayne Daily News is a good local paper, but when we get six or eight at a time it don't speak very well for the paper or the agent either.

Mrs Roth, wife of our fellow townsman, Isaac Roth, died on Friday night last. The funeral services took place at the M. E. Church on Sabbath.

Jas. Potter has moved his boot and shoe store in the building formerly used for marble works, on corner of Eight and Jackson-st.

We learn that the Butler "News" has turned Democratic. It seems that our editors over there can be turned in almost any shape. 'Pull on the gee line!'

I am determined to get on a farm this fall and therefore if you wish to get your clothing for less than first cost, call on A. Lauferty, in John Hebel's new building.

The ladies social of the M. E. Church will be entertained at Pleasant Lake on Thursday the 20th, as announced in the churches last Sabbath. The fair will be at excursion rates. All are invited.

Mr. Markle, proprietor of the Central House, is conducting one of the best hotels in Northern Indiana. He is accommodating in his ways, and the traveling public are fast finding it out. The Central is crowded week after week.

To Whom it May Concern.—Business men of Auburn are hereby notified not to sell goods of any kind and charge the same to Mr. L. Hobenick, unless his name is signed to the order.

Auburn, July 13th, 1876.

The foot race, at Jonesville, Mich, between W. H. Adsetts, of Auburn, and Frank Scott, of the former place, has been postponed until the 20th inst, in consequence of the circus being here on the 18th.

Mrs. Jefferson Clark was severely burned yesterday. She was lighting the fire with coal oil and by some means the fire reached the can. Her clothes were nearly all burned off. The physicians have but little hopes of her recovery.

The notice in regard to Mr. Crandy and Mrs. Thomas, last week, was nothing intentional on our part to in anyway injure them. We got the wrong impression from the reading of the postal card. We are sorry and hope this notice will be sufficient to excuse us.

We rode from Waterloo last Tuesday in one of Gust Lease's fine rigs. He keeps one the best livery barns in the county, and his workmen are always ready to accommodate customers. Si. is a brick and can draw the lines with any of the boys.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to S. Lauferty, will call immediately and settle or their accounts will be left for collection. This is business, and we hope all will adhere to it. It must be and will be.

S. Lauferty.

Everybody should attend the excursion on July 25th, 1876. It is gotten up for the Catholic Church. The object is not to make money, but for a general good time this centennial year. The price is so low that everyone can afford to go. Appreciate a good thing and be present.

Wm. H. De Souza, manufacturer and dealer in Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Halters, Combs, Brushes, &c., has lately opened a new and well selected stock in Funk's new building, corner Main and Seventh street, and desires the public in general to give him a call when in need of anything in his line.

A few Over Coats at Lauferty's, at very low prices Over Coats that are worth 20 to 22 dollars, you can buy now at my store for 14 and 16 dollars, and coats that are worth 8 to 10 dollars, you can get for 6 and 7 dollars, and all my other goods in proportion.

A. Lauferty.

Auburn Select School.

Prof. W. S. Gandy, of Cherubusco, Ind., assisted by Mrs. A. E. Thomas, of Auburn, Ind., will open a select school at Auburn, Ind., on Tuesday, August 1st, 1876 Tuition from $1.00 to $2.50 per month. For any further information address, W. S. Gandy, either at Auburn or Cherubusco, Ind.

We were called upon by a large amount of laboring men, who are about to strike, because of lack of work. We are reliably informed that former business men, who keep up the cry of "Patronize Home Industries" during their whole career of business, have gone back on it, and to-day, because they have advanced slightly, have entirely forgotten the days gone by. Several brick structures are now in progress, which the contracts are given to men abroad, and the same work could be done at home for thirty cents less on the thousand, by our home brick masons, who spend their money with us and pay taxes in the town and county. Is this right, gentlemen. If it is we will, if not look to the future and see if some different arrangements can not be made to uphold and encourage home industry. If you expect to have mechanics remain in our town give them a chance, but you can never do it by paying thirty cents more on a thousand to foreign men, for the same work you could have done at home The Courier to-day, as for the last several years, stands by the town and the county of DeKalb. We are in earnest in what we say, and would like to know why partiality is shown, because of a little bad luck on the part of some of our home contractors. We have several brick masons who nature has made natural geniuses. They has done everything that could be expected for the town, and always donate liberally to every enterprise that comes before the people, which benefits the town or county. We have neglected to mention this important point, and, as we say above, hope it will be differently conducted in the future.

Mr. Editor:—

Vehl mine frent you know der young folks down der on dat blace what ish called fish grick, ish peen having mites to got some money to bought some organ for dat church vnat ish called Wittenburg. Vell one of dem poys he pies dot organ, und I ask what you bays for it. "I got him very cheep," he said. I ask some pody 'gin, "O, it cost apout a little more as a hundred dollar." Den I dinks I tries a little more und I ask some more, und one say "we get him so sheap as dem folks can lif by und make dem organs," und den some say "I don't know," und agin some say "apout a little more as eighty-four or fife tollars." Now, mine frient, must we put dat all on dem pig scales vhat dey weigh pigs und cattle on, or must it goes py 'rithmatic? Now, bleas tell me for I dinks it ish a hart buzzel for mine heat mitout I can got some lagger peer to trink. Blease put dis inter dot baper vhat you makes, und mapy I gits some helps. Good py mine frient, a subscriper.

E. H.

Grant strongly endorses Hayes, but as nobody in the wide world endorses Grant the endorsement will prove a heavy load for the man of tears.

Cedar Creek, Garrett &c.

We took a trip to the above place last Saturday, to witness a balloon ascension, fire-works, foot race and a bower dance. The balloon did go up. but the foot race didn't go up—or down either. The anvils fired and the fire works in the evening were good. J. C. Reed conduced the bower dance in good shape, but there was room for only two sets to dance at a time, making it "kinder tiresome" for some who was waiting to shake the fantastic toe. We give Cedar Creek credit for the enterprise, although dollars and cents were worth far more to many of them than a good advertisement would be abroad.

Next we came to Garrett, following the balloon from Cedar Creek. We met many of our old friends there, among them Jack Brown, just around the corner, Theo. Sargent, of the popular hotel Christ, the dutch saloon keeper, on Cowen street, Putt Bros., of the "News," and others too numerous to mention.

Mothers.

Many a discouraged mother folds her tired hands at night and feels as if she has, after all, done nothing altho' she has not spent an idle moment since she arose. Is it nothing that your little helpless children have some one to come to with all their childish griefs and joy? Is it nothing that your husband is "safe when he is away to his business, because your careful hands direct everything at home! Is it nothing when his business is over, that, he has the blessed refuge of home, which you have that day done your best to brighten and refine? O, weary and faithful mother, you little know your power when you say, "I have done nothing!" There is a book in which a fairer record than this is written over against your name.

The glorious fourth was ushered in by rain and guns with rain predominating This state of affairs continud until quite late in the morning, and it was well on toward noon before the clouds broke away and things assumed a more cheerful aspect. The programme which had been annc'd was abandoned in the forenoon, and the procession, did not form until 1 o'clock P. M. At that hour the Garrett Sunday School with a beautiful banner, and the Avilla band and quite a large number of citizens marched to the grove, and the exercises which had been announced previous were complied with. An old gentleman (Mr. Koons) whose memory we presume reaches far back to the early history of this country, delivered a very appropriate prayer and Dr. Sherman read the Declaration of Independence. P. V. Hoffman Esq., delivered the oration which was highly appreciated by the audience.—Garrett News.

The 18th day of July will be long remembered in the annals of Auburn for on that day one of the greatest shows on the earth will give a grand holiday exhibition to our citizens. On that day the famous John Robinson's World's Exposition will pitch its tents, and present to the public the vast wonders of a grand Menagerie Aquarium and complete Circus. Old John Robinson's name and fame are too well known to require much notice, but this season he has gone so far ahead of all prior efforts, that we yield him our personal indorsement knowing how well he merits it. He seems to spend his immense wealth with a generous hand, and has this season lavished over sixty thousand dollars more upon his mammoth show, which has already cost over one million of dollars. The intrinsic merit of his vast concern made him a success and the old adage that "success makes success" is fully proved by his lifelong experience and the liberal indorsement of ministers and families as well as the public in general. He has lately added several new features to his Caravan including Giraffes an immense Rhinoceros Sea Lions, Labrador Seals a giant Ostrich the largest performing Elephant in America, Asiatic and African Lions forty new cages and dens of wild beasts from every quarter of the globe and also added many new thorough-bred horses to the Circus, and engaged some of the best riders and gymnasts of Europe and America. The entire show is so vast that a pen description can not do it justice, but we advise the public to go and see it on Tuesday July 18th and the day will be ever after remembered with pleasure The grand street parade which is said to excel anything in the United States, will take place on the morning of the exhibition. Remember the day Tuesday July 18th at Auburn. One day only.

An Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

Whereas public conveniences requires that sidewalks be built and maintained, said sidewalks located in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Sec. 1. Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn that sidewalks be constructed and located as follows, on the east end of lots and parts of lots boardering on and lying on the west side of Jackson street: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number 1, and continuing on the east end of lots number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, all situated in the western addition to the said town of Auburn, in said County and State Said sidewalks to be built as follows, not less than six [6] feet in width, on a grade with the street, and to be made of good sound oak or pine timber. If made of oak timber the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inch wide, placed upon three (3) sleepers, running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimentions. If laid out of pine lumber, to be of sound lumber, not less than one and a half [1½] inches thick, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers runnining crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less that three [3] by five (5) inches in demensions, of good sund oak lumber.

Sec. 2. Whereas an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn Courier, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana.

Attest. I. L. ROTH, Clerk.

F. D. RYAN, Pres.
D. Z. HOFFMAN
JOHN TREESH.
EPHRIM BERRY.
Trustees.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. July 10, 1876.

Dear Courier—You may imagine how refreshing it is, on awakening in the morning, after a hot, restless night, to find that a most horrible murder has been committed but a few yards from your peaceful abode. Its a change from the monotony of every day life, but I prefer the monotony in every thing except this oppressively warm weather. Back on an alley not far distant is a long row of poor, dilapidated buildings occupied by the colored folks. In fact you can see patches of low, dirty buildings scattered here and there in almost any part of the city, the aristocratic portion not being entirely free from their presence. These are usually jammed full of colored people, as was the case in this instance. A very black repulsive looking negress of about thirty-five, married to a man about seventy, determined to rid herself of the incumbrance by chopping him into mince-meat. First she cut off his head and then unjointed his legs at the knees and hips, and arms at the elbows, when her knowledge of surgery seems to have been exhausted. She buried the parts in an ash heap in the back yard, and then went to Alexandria. These little evidences of love and affection add a charm and zest to conversation over the breakfast table, though not generally regarded as good appetizers.

The Brave Custer.

There was intense excitement here over the announcement of the slaughter of Gen. Custer and his brave boys. Now that it has been confirmed by the saddest of details, there is a desire to blame some one, and give it a political bearing. I do not think anyone is to blame It is known that Custer was a firm, dashing, reckless General, and depending too much upon his prowess as an Indian fighter, and animated with a desire to pass from under a cloud that had lately fallen upon him as he supposed, through the administration, he had resolved to make a dash without exactly knowing the number of the foe with which he had to contend. He was brave to a fault, but not always discreet. Of an impetuous and haughty nature, he was not always popular with the boys. In a conversation with Capt. Doyle, the other day, who served on the plains with the General, he told me many incidents to show the rigid character of the man.

Starting easterly with his command across the plains one morning in August he ordered his men to fill their canteens as they would not be allowed to stop on the way for water. They traveled all day long under the burning sun and passed several streams of water, but no one was permitted to break ranks to get a supply. At night they camped near a stream, but before they dismounted the General ordered that not a man should leave camp, but that a regular detail would be made for that purpose The boys were indignant, and the officers not caring much, many slipped out and went to the stream for water. It was discovered by the General, who called to one or two officers to follow him, and went down to the river and fired upon the men killing two or three. There was considerable noise made over the matter, and a court martial was threatened, but it was finally hushed up. He loved flattery, and if a favor was wanted of him, that would gain it. An officer of the regiment wanted a furlough. The General was down on furloughs, but he liked to play poker. The officer challenged him to a game one afternoon, and let him win a few dollars and then declared he could play no more with one who was universally recognized as the finest poker player in the country, &c. He got his furlough. The General was disposed to be high-toned sometimes and he often had the band ordered out to play for him while he ate his meals. "'Tis but a little faded flower," and other like songs were great favorites with him, and these affairs always create much amusement in the regiment. But for all this he was a gallant General, and was regarded as one of the best Indian fighters in the army.

Washington, July 6.—The sensation of to-day is the battle with the Indians, in which General Custer and other brave officers and three hundred soldiers were killed. During the day great eagerness was manifested to learn additional particulars, but it was impossible to obtain any reliable information on the subject. Many persons were disinclined to believe the report as published in the morning papers, and though, as previously stated no authentic date could be obtained, enough was learned later in the day to convince everybody that an ugly fight with the Indians had occurred, in which the whites were seriously worsted. The official dispatches thus fas received by the Secretary of War confirm in all essential particulars the reports published, and but little more of detail has as yet been learned. The event is discussed with considerable animation in army circles, where the worth and character of the officers and companies engaged in the fight are well known. Civilians seem to think there was fault upon the part of the commanders of other forces which should have come to the support and rescue of Custer's command. But military men combat this idea with their belief that, as General Custer has been somewhat under a cloud lately, he was probably unnecessarily daring in his exploit, and, in his desire to cover himself with glory, he dashed in headlong, with the hope of whipping the Indians with his own meagre force, unassisted by the other detachment embraced in the expedition. No intelligence has yet been received upon which sound opinions can be based, except that which was evident from the first, namely, that the expedition was badly managed.

Tilden and Hendricks.

One of the grandest ratification meetings ever held in the city came off last Thursday evening. The Republicans had given one a few days before, but they were completely eclipsed by the Democracy, not through the lavish expenditure of money, but by the spontaneous outpouring and enthusiasm of the people. It was the liveliest gathering I ever saw, and made Republicans admitted it to be much more of a success than their own. And that is the way the campaign will end. I believe Tilden and Hendricks, although strong now before the people, will still grow stronger, and will march to sure victory on the day of election. Why see here what the editor of the "Capitol" says, and when you remember that this is the same man who edited the 'Mac-a-cheek' Press, of which our neighbor Bro. Weaner, was foreman, it will have some force. He says:

> "Out of the disgrace of the National Republican party Mr. Bristow arose to punish the vicious and give heart to the virtuous; out of the shamefulness of New York Democracy Mr. Tilden sprang up to fill with more encouragement and better success the role of a reformer. Both of these statesmen based their claims for preferment on the novel ground of personal and political integrity. When the Cincinnati convention refused to nominate the late Secretary of the Treasury, and Republican party refused to endorse his crusade against official corruption, and declined to follow in the leadership of a man who would carry the sword of justice in one hand and the olive branch of peace in the other.
>
> In nominating Gov. Tilden for the Presidency the St. Louis delegates, for themselves and for the Democracy, enlisted the whole party, North, South, East and West, in the school and cause of the men and the principles that have redeemed the great city and State of New York from the rule of the most powerful ring that ever depleted the treasury of wealthy community as fast as it could be filled by the most burdensome and unjust taxation. Tilden and the Democracy must be regarded as synonymous with reform and economy, and reform and economy are the hope of the good, the necessity of the poor and the safety of the country."

Now, look out for more bayonet rule in the south. They are talking about it here already. They have hired a mean-spirited skalawag by the name of Hill, formerly in the rebel army, to write up as many lies as his excessive brass permits him to do. The Republican here gives publicity to his sickly emanation, as it does to everything of an unfair, bitterly partizan character.

In the pending Presidential campaign the reconstructed States are the key of the position; and unless the Republicans can defeat the Democrats in three or four of the States now held by the latter they have no hope of escape. Hence, they look upon Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Alabama with a covetous eye; and if violent counsels prevail they will resort to the desperate expedient of the bayonet for recovering their lost ground in the South.

Well, let them try it. Then, when it is too late to profit by the fast, they may learn that an influential body of Republicans in the North will not tolerate further attempts to carry elections in the South by stuffing ballot boxes according to martial law, nor look quietly on while peaceable citizens are denounced as banditti because they protest against such outrages. Nevertheless it becomes more and more apparent that the Republicans, hard pressed by the emergency, contemplate a raid of violence in the coming canvass in four or five of the reconstructed States.

I was glad to meet J. S. Barns, Esq., who was here with his wife several days They were on their way to the Centennial, and I regret that I did not see more of them here.

C. A. O. McClellan, Esq., and son, called in last Thursday, after spending some time at Philadelphia. Mrs, M. stopped over at Baltimore to visit friends until their return.

TOM.

Stop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices. In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and al: the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

CENTENNIAL BELLS.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Ye belfry'd blacksmiths in the air,
  Smite your sweet anvils good and strong!
Ye lions in your lofty lair,
  Roar out from tower to tower, along
The wrinkled coasts and scalloped seas,
Till winter meets the orange breeze
From bridal lands that always wear
The orange-blossoms round their hair.
  Centennial Bells, ring on!

Pour out, ye goblets, far and near,
  Your grand melodious iron flood,
Till pine and palm shall think they hear
  The axes smite the stately wood,
Nor dream the measured cadence meant
The clock-tick of the continent!
The foot-fall of a world that nears
The field-day of a hundred years,
  Centennial Bells, ring on!

Ye blossoms of the furnace fires,
  Ye iron tulips, rock and swing.
The People's Primal Age expires,
  A hundred years the reigning King
Strike one, ye hammers overhead,
Ye rusty tongues, ring off the red,
Ring up the Concord Minute Men,
Ring out old Putnam's wolf again.
  Centennial Bells, ring on!

Where prairies hold their flowery breath
  Like statues in the marble ledge—
Where mountains set their glittering teeth
  Through wide horizon's rugged edge,
And hold the world with granite grip
As steady as a marble lip,
And here, and there, and everywhere,
With rhythmic thunder strike the air.
  Centennial Bells, ring on!

Ring down the curtain on To-day
And give the Past the right of way,
Till fields of battle red with rust,
Shine through the ashes and the dust
Across the Age, and burn as plain
As glowing Mars through window-pane,
How grandly loom like grenadiers
These heroes with their hundred years!
  Centennial Bells, ring on!

Ring for the blue-eyed errand boy
  That quavered up the belfry stair,
"They've signed it! Signed it!" and the joy
  Rolled forth as rolls the Delaware.
The old man started from a dream,
His white hair blew, a silver stream,
Above his head the bell unswung
Dumb as a morning-glory hung;
The time had come awaited long,
His wrinkled hand grew young and strong,
He grasped the rope as men that drown
Clutch at the life-line drifting down,
The iron dome as wildly flung
As if Alaska's winds had rung.

Strange that the founder never knew,
When from the molten glow he drew
That bell, he hid within its rim
An anthem and a birthday hymn.

So rashly rung, so madly tossed,
Its old melodious volume lost,
Its thrilled horizon rent and cleft,
Of sweet vibration all bereft,
And yet, to hear that tocsin break
  The silence of a hundred years,
Its rude discordant murmurs shake
  And rally out the soul in cheers
Would set me longing to be rid
Of sweeter voices, and to bid
  Centennial Bells be dumb!

Although no mighty Muscovite,
  No iron welkin rudely hurled,
That bell of Liberty and Right
  Was heard around the Babel world
Land of the green and golden robe!
  A three-hours journey for the Sun,
Two oceans kiss thee round the globe,
  Up the steep world thy rivers run
From geologic ice to June.
A hundred years from night to noon!
  In blossom still, like Aaron's rod!
The clocks are on the stroke of one,
  One land, one tongue, one Flag, one God!
    Centennial Bells, ring on!

THE STORY OF THE SIGNING.

In the days of the Continental Congress the delegates used to travel to the capital, at the beginning of each session, from their several homes, usually on horseback; fording streams, sleeping at miserable country inns, sometimes weather-bound for days, sometimes making circuits to avoid threatened dangers, sometimes accomplishing forced marches to reach Philadelphia in time for some special vote. There lie before me the unpublished papers of one of the signers of the great Declaration, and these papers comprise the diaries of several such journeys. Their simple records rarely include bursts of patriotism or predictions of national glory, but they contain many plaintive chronicles of bad bed and worse food, mingled with pleasant glimpses of wayside chat, and now and then a bit of character-painting that recalls the jovial narratives of Fielding. Sometimes they give a passing rumor of "the glorious news of the surrendering of the Colonel of the Queen's Dragoons with his whole army," but more commonly they celebrate "milk toddy and bread and butter" after a wetting, or "the best dish of Bohea tea I have drank for a twelvemonth." When they arrived at Philadelphia, the delegates put up their horses, changed their riding gear for those habiliments which Trumbull has immortalized, and gathered to Independence Hall to greet their brother delegates, to interchange the gossip of the day, to repeat Dr. Franklin's last anecdote or Francis Hopkinson's last gibe; then proceeding, when the business of the day was opened, to lay the foundation for a new nation.

"Before the 19th of April, 1775," said Jefferson, "I had never heard a whisper of a disposition to separate from the mother-country." Washington said: "When I first took command of the army (July 3, 1775), I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully convinced that nothing else will save us." It is only by dwelling on such words as these that we can measure that vast educational process which brought the American people to the Declaration of Independence, in 1776.

The Continental Congress, in the earlier months of that year, had for many days been steadily drifting on toward the distinct assertion of separate sovereignty, and had declared it irreconcilable with reason and a good conscience for the colonists to take the oaths required for the support of the Government under the Crown of Great Britain. But it was not till the 7th of June that Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, rose and read these resolutions:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances.

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for their consideration and approbation."

These resolutions were presented under direct instructions from the Virginia Assembly, the delegates from the colony selecting Mr. Lee as their spokesman. They were at once seconded, probably after previous understanding, by John Adams, of Massachusetts—Virginia and Massachusetts being then the leading colonies. It was a bold act, for it was still doubtful whether anything better than a degrading death would await these leaders, if unsuccessful. Gage had written, only the year before, of the prisoners left in his hands at Bunker Hill, that "their lives were destined to the cord." Indeed, the story runs that a similar threat was almost as frankly made to the son of Mr. Lee, then a schoolboy in England. He was one day standing near one of his teachers when some visitor asked the question: "What boy is that?" "He is the son of Richard Henry Lee, of America," the teacher replied. On this the visitor put his hand on the boy's head and said: "We shall yet see your father's head upon the Tower Hill"—to which the boy answered: "You may have it when you can get it." This was the way in which the danger was regarded in England; and we know that Congress directed the Secretary to omit from the journals the names of the mover and seconder of these resolutions. The record only says, "Certain resolutions respecting independence being moved and seconded, *Resolved*, That the consideration of them be deferred until to-morrow morning; and that the members be enjoined to attend punctually at 10 o'clock, in order to take the same into consideration."

On the next day the discussion came up promptly and was continued through Saturday, June 8, and on Monday, June 10. The resolutions were opposed, even with bitterness, by Robert Livingston, of New York, by Dickinson and Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and by Rutledge, of South Carolina. The latter is reported to have said privately "that it required the impudence of a New Englander for them in their disjointed state to propose a treaty to a nation now at peace; that no reason could be assigned for pressing into this measure but the reason of every madman, a show of spirit." On the other hand, the impudence, if such it was, of John Adams, went so far as to defend the resolutions as stating "objects of the most stupendous magnitude, in which the lives and liberties of millions yet unborn were intimately interested;" as belonging to "a revolution, the most complete, unexpected and remarkable of any in the history of nations." On Monday the resolutions were postponed, by a vote of seven colonies against five, until that day three weeks; and it was afterward voted (June 11), "in the meanwhile, that no time be lost, in case Congress agree thereto, that a committee be appointed to prepare a Declaration to that effect." Of this committee, Mr. Lee would doubtless have been the Chairman, had he not been already on his way to Virginia, to attend the sick-bed of his wife. His associate, Thomas Jefferson, was named in his place, together with John Adams, of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston, of New York.

This provided for the Declaration; and, on the appointed day, July 1, 1776, Congress proceeded to the discussion of the momentous resolutions. Little remains of us of the debate, and the best glimpse of the opening situation is afforded to the modern reader through a letter written by Mr. Adams to Mercy Warren, the historian—a letter dated "Quincy, 1807," but not printed until within a few years, when it was inserted by Mr. Frothingham in the appendix to his invaluable "Rise of the Republic of the United States." The important passage is as follows:

"I remember very well what I did say; but I will previously state a fact as it lies in my memory, which may be somewhat explanatory of it. In the previous multiplied debates which we had upon the subject of independence, the delegates from New Jersey had voted against us; their constituents were informed of it and recalled them, and sent us a new set on purpose to vote for independence. Among these were Chief Justice Stockton and Dr. Witherspoon. In a morning when Congress met, we expected the question would be put and carried without any further debate; because we knew we had a majority, and thought that argument had been exhausted on both sides, as indeed it was, for nothing new was ever afterward advanced on either side. But the Jersey delegates, appearing for the first time, desired that the question might be discussed. We observed to them that the question was so public, and had been so long discussed in pamphlets, newspapers, and at every fireside, that they could not be uninformed, and must have made up their minds. They said it was true they had not been inattentive to what had been passing abroad, but they had not heard the arguments in Congress, and did not incline to give their opinions until they should hear the sentiments of members there. Judge Stockton was most particularly importunate, till the members began to say, 'Let the gentlemen be gratified,' and the eyes of the assembly were turned upon me, and several of them said: 'Come, Mr. Adams; you have had the subject longer at heart than any of us, and you must recapitulate the arguments.' I was somewhat confused at this personal application to me, and would have been very glad to be excused; but, as no other person rose, after some time I said: 'This is the first time in my life when I seriously wished for the genius and eloquence of the celebrated orators of Athens and Rome; called in this unexpected and unprepared manner to exhibit all the arguments in favor of a measure the most important, in my judgment, that had ever been discussed in civil or political society, I had no art or oratory to exhibit, and could produce nothing but simple reason and plain common sense. I felt myself oppressed by the weight of the subject, and I believed if Demosthenes or Cicero had ever been called to deliberate on so great a question, neither would have relied on his own talents without a supplication to Minerva, and a sacrifice to Mercury or the God of Eloquence.' All this, to be sure, was but a flourish, and not, as I conceive, a very bright exordium; but I felt awkwardly.

"I wish some one had remembered the speech, for it is almost the only one I ever made that I wish was literally preserved."

"John Adams," said Jefferson long afterward to Mr. Webster and Mr. Ticknor, "was our Colossus on the floor. He was not graceful, nor elegant, nor remarkably fluent, but he came out occasionally with a power of thought and expression that moved us from our seats." It seems a pity that no adequate specimen remains to us of this straightforward eloquence. And yet it is cause for congratulation, on the whole, that the only speech fully written out after that debate, was the leading argument for the negative. Long years have made us familiar with the considerations that led to national independence; the thing of interest is to know what was said against it; and this is just what we happen to know, through the record of a single speech.

After any great measure has been carried through, men speedily forget the objections and the objectors, and in a hundred years can hardly believe that any serious opposition was ever made. How utterly has the name of John Dickinson passed into oblivion!—and yet, up to the year 1776, he had, doubtless, contributed more than any one man, except Thomas Paine, to the political emancipation, so far as the press could effect it, of the American people. The "Farmer's Letters" had been reprinted in London with a preface by Dr. Franklin; they had been translated into French, and they had been more widely read in America than any patriotic pamphlet, excepting only the "Common Sense" of Paine. Now their author is forgotten—except through the college he founded—because he shrank at the last moment before the storm he had aroused. Who can deny the attribute of moral courage to the man who stood up in the Continental Congress to argue against independence? But John Adams reports that Dickinson's mother used to say to him: "Johnny, you will be hanged; your estate will be forfeited or confiscated; you will leave your excellent wife a widow," and so on; and Adams admits that if his wife and mother had held such language, it would have made him miserable, at least. And it was under this restraining influence, so unlike the fearless counsels of Abby Adams, that Dickinson rose on that 1st of July and spoke thus:

"I value the love of my country as I ought, but I value my country more; and I desire this illustrious assembly to witness the integrity, if not the policy, of my conduct. The first campaign will be decisive of the controversy. The Declaration will not strengthen us by one man, or by the least supply, while it may expose our soldiers to additional cruelties and outrages. Without some prelusory trials of our strength, we ought not to commit our country upon an alternative, where to recede would be infamy, and to persist might be destruction.

"No instance is recollected of a people without a battle fought, or an ally gained, abrogating forever their connection with a warlike commercial empire. It might unite the different parties in Great Britain against us, and it might create disunion among ourselves.

"With other powers, it would rather injure than avail us. Foreign aid will not be obtained but by our actions in the field, which are the only evidences of our union and vigor that will be respected. In the war between the United Provinces and Spain, France and England assisted the provinces before they declared themselves independent; if it is the interest of any European kingdom to aid us, we shall be aided without such a Declaration; if it is not, we shall not be aided with it. Before such an irrevocable step shall be taken, we ought to know the disposition of the great powers, and how far they will permit one or more of them to interfere. The erection of an independent empire on this continent is a phenomenon in the world; its effects will be immense, and may vibrate round the globe. How they may affect, or be supposed to affect, old establishments, is not ascertained. It is singularly disrespectful to France to make the Declaration before her sense is known, as we have sent an agent expressly to inquire whether such a Declaration would be acceptable to her, and we have reason to believe he is now arrived at the Court of Versailles. The measure ought to be delayed till the common interests shall in the best manner be consulted by common consent. Besides, the door to accommodation with Great Britain ought not to be shut, until we know what terms can be obtained from some competent power. Thus to break with her before we have compacted with another, is to make experiments on the lives and liberties of my countrymen, which I would sooner die than agree to make. At best, it is to throw us into the hands of some other power and to lie at mercy, for we shall have passed the river that is never to be repassed. We ought to retain the Declaration and remain masters of our own fame and fate."

Those were the opinions of the "Pennsylvania Farmer," as condensed by Bancroft from Mr. Dickinson's own report, no words being employed but those of the orator. In the field, some of the bravest men were filled with similar anxieties. It was thus that the new Adjutant General, Joseph Reed, described the military situation:

"With an army of force before, and a secret one behind, we stand on a point of land with 6,000 old troops, if a year's service of about half can entitle them to this name, and about 1,500 raw levies of the province, many disaffected and more doubtful; every man, from the General to the private, acquainted with our true situation, is exceedingly discouraged. Had I known the true posture of affairs, no consideration would have tempted me to take part in this scene; and this sentiment is universal."

This statement was not laid before the Congress, to be sure, but one from Gen. Washington, conveying essentially the same facts, was read at the opening of that day's session. In spite of this mournful beginning, and notwithstanding the arguments of Mr. Dickinson, the opinions of the majority in Congress proved to be clear and strong; and the pressure from their constituencies was yet stronger. Nearly every colony had already taken separate action toward independence, and, on that 1st day of July, the Continental Congress adopted, in committee, the first resolution offered by the Virginia delegates. There were nine colonies in the affirmative, Pennsylvania and South Carolina voting in the negative, the latter unanimously, Delaware being divided, and New York not voting, the delegates from that colony favoring the measure, but having as yet no instructions. When the resolutions came up for final action, in convention, the next day, the state of things had changed. Dickinson and Morrison of Pennsylvania had absented themselves and left an affirmative majority in the delegation; Cæsar Rodney had returned from an absence, and brought Delaware into line; and South Carolina, though still disapproving the resolutions, joined in the vote for the sake of unanimity, as had been half promised by Edward Rutledge, the day before. Thus, twelve colonies united in the momentous action; and New York, though not voting, yet indorsed it through a State Convention within a week. The best outburst of contemporary feeling over the great event is to be found in a letter by John Adams to his wife, dated July 3, 1776. He writes as follows:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men. * * * When I look back to 1761, * * * and recollect the series of political events, the chain of causes and effects, I am surprised at the suddenness as well as greatness of this revolution. Britain has been filled with folly and America with wisdom. * * * It is the will of Heaven that the two countries should be sundered forever. It may be the will of heaven that America shall suffer calamities still more wasting and distresses still more dreadful. * * * But I submit all my hopes and fears to an overruling Providence, in which, unfashionable as the faith may be, I firmly believe. * *

"The 2nd day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. * * * from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore.

"You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory; I can see that the end is worth all the means. And that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which, I trust in God we shall not."

John Adams was mistaken in one prediction. It is the Fourth of July, not the 2nd, which has been accepted by Americans as "the most memorable epocha." This is one of the many illustrations of the fact that words as well as deeds are needful, since a great act may seem incomplete until it has been put into a fitting form of words. It was the vote of July 2 that changed the thirteen colonies into independent States; the Declaration of Independence only promulgated the fact and assigned its reasons. Had this great proclamation turned out to be a confused or ill-written document, it would never have eclipsed in fame the original resolution, which certainly had no such weak side. But this danger was well averted, for the Declaration was to be drawn up by Jefferson, unsurpassed in his time for power of expression. He accordingly framed it; Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal amendments; Sherman and Livingston had none to offer; and the document stood ready to be reported to the Congress.

Some of those who throng to Philadelphia, this summer may feel an interest in knowing that "the title-deed of our liberties," as Webster called it, was written in "a new brick-house out in the fields"—a house still standing, at the southwest corner of Market and Seventh streets, less than a quarter of a mile from Independence square. Jefferson had there rented a parlor and bedroom, ready furnished, on the second floor, for thirty-five shillings a week; and he wrote the Declaration in this parlor, upon a little writing-desk, three inches high, which still exists. In that modest room we may fancy Franklin and Adams listening critically, Sherman and Livingston approvingly, to what was for them simply the report of a committee. Jefferson had written it, we are told, without the aid of a single book; he was merely putting into more systematic form a series of points long familiar; and Parton may be right in the opinion that the writer was not conscious of any very strenuous exercise of his faculties, or of any very eminent service done.

Nothing is so difficult as to transport ourselves to the actual mood of mind in which great historic acts were performed, or in which their actors habitually dwelt. Thus, on the 7th day of that July, John Adams wrote to his wife a description of the condition of our army, so thrilling and harrowing that it was, as he says, "enough to fill a humane mind with horror." We fancy him spending that day in sackcloth and ashes; but there follows on the same page another letter, written to the same wife on the same day—a long letter devoted solely to a discourse on the varieties of English style, in which he urges upon her a careful reading of Rollin's "Belles Lettres," and the Epistles of Pliny the Younger. Yet any one who has ever taken part in difficult or dangerous actions can understand the immense relief derived from that half hour's relapse into "the still air of delightful studies." And it is probable that Jefferson and his companions, even while discussing the title-deed of our liberties, may have let their talk stray over a hundred collateral themes, as remote from the immediate task as were Pliny and Rollin.

During three days—the 2nd, 3d, and 4th of July—the Declaration was debated in the Congress. The most vivid historic glimpse of that debate is in Franklin's consolatory anecdote, told to Jefferson, touching John Thompson, the hatter. The amendments adopted by Congress have always been accounted as improvements, because tending in the direction of conciseness and simplicity; though the loss of that stern condemnation of the slave trade—"a piratical warfare against human nature itself"—has always been regretted. The amended document was finally adopted, like the Virginia resolution, by the vote of twelve colonies, New York still abstaining. If Thomas McKean's reminiscences, at 80, can be trusted, it cost another effort to secure this strong vote, and Cæsar Rodney had again to be sent for, to secure the Delaware delegation. McKean says, in a letter written in 1814 to John Adams: "I sent an express for Cæsar Rodney to Dover, in the county of Kent, in Delaware, at my private expense, whom I met at the State House door on the Fourth of July, in his boots; he resided eighty miles from the city, and just arrived as Congress met." Jefferson has, however, thrown much doubt over these octogenarian recollections by McKean, and thinks that he confounded the different votes together. There is little doubt that this hurried night-ride by Rodney was in preparation for the 2nd of July, not the Fourth; and that the vote on the Fourth went quietly through.

But the Declaration, being adopted, was next to be signed; and here again we come upon an equally hopeless contradiction in testimony. This same Thomas McKean wrote in 1814 to ex-President Adams, speaking of the Declaration of Independence, "No man signed it on that day"—namely, July 4, 1776. Jefferson, on the other hand, writing some years later, thought that Mr. McKean's memory had deceived him, Jefferson himself asserting, from his early notes, that "The Declaration was reported by the committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson." But Jefferson, who was also an octogenarian, seems to have forgotten the subsequent signing of the Declaration parchment, until it was recalled to his memory, as he states, a few years later. If there was a previous signing of a written document, the manuscript itself has long since disappeared; and the accepted historic opinion is that both these venerable witnesses were mistaken; that the original Declaration was signed only by the President and Secretary, John Hancock and Charles Thompson; and that the general signing of the parchment copy took place on August 2d. It is probable, at least, that fifty-four of the sixty-six names were appended on that day; and that it was afterward signed by Thornton, of New Hampshire, who was not then a member, and by McKean, who was then temporarily absent.

Jefferson used to relate, "with much merriment," says Parton, that the final signing of the Declaration was hastened by a very trivial circumstance. Near the hall was a large stable, whence the flies issued in legions. Gentlemen were in those days peculiarly sensitive to such discomforts by reason of silk stockings; and when this annoyance, superadded to the summer heat of Philadelphia, had become intolerable, they hastened to bring the business to a conclusion. This may equally well refer, however, to the original vote; flies are flies, whether in July or August.

American tradition has clung to the phrases assigned to the different participants in this scene: John Hancock's commentary on his own bold handwriting, "There, John Bull may read my name without spectacles;" Franklin's, "We must hang together, or else, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately;" and the heavy Harrison's remark to the slender Elbridge Gerry, that, in that event, Gerry would be kicking in the air long after his own fate would be settled. These things may or may not have been said; but it gives a more human interest to the event, when we know that they were even attributed. What we long to know is, that the great acts of history were done by men like ourselves, and not by dignified machines.

Even those who look with the greatest pride and hope upon the present and future of this nation, must admit that the Continental Congress contained in 1776 a remarkably large proportion of able and eminent men. The three most eminent delegations, naturally, were from what were then the three leading States—Virginia, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. Virginia contributed Thomas Jefferson, who framed the Declaration; Richard Henry Lee, whose resolutions preceded it; Francis Lightfoot Lee, his brother; Wythe and Braxton, who had stood by Patrick Henry in the old House of Burgesses; Nelson, who had first proposed organizing the colonial militia of Virginia, and who later, as a General in the field, bombarded his own house at Yorktown, and Harrison, afterward the father of a President. Massachusetts sent Hancock, the President of the Congress; Samuel Adams, who shared with Hancock the honor of being excepted from a royal pardon; John Adams, "our Colossus on the floor;" Elbridge Gerry, afterward Commissioner to France and Vice President of the United States, and Robert Treat Paine, who had acted as public prosecutor after the Boston massacre. Pennsylvania contributed Dr. Franklin, "the Genius of the Day and the patron of American Liberty;" Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," by whose sole credit the Continental army was sustained in its closing campaign, and who was afterward a prisoner for debt; Morton, who had been a member of the "Stamp Act Congress;" Ross, the mediator between the colonists and the Indians; Dr. Rush, renowned for science and for humanity; Clymer, soldier, student, writer, and prison reformer; the Irish-born Taylor and Smith, and the Scotch Wilson.

Yet the other Colonies were represented by delegations hardly less eminent. New York sent Livingston, of "Livingston's Manor," the correspondent of Edmund Burke, and one of the framers of the "Address to the People of Great Britain," in the first Continental Congress; Lewis, the Welsh merchant, to whom the British Government had given 5,000 acres of land for his services in the French and Indian war; Floyd, who, during the greater part of the Revolution, was an exile from his home, leaving it in the hands of the British; and Morris, afterward succeeded in Congress by his more famous brother, Gouverneur. New Jersey sent Hopkinson, lawyer, wit and poet—the author of "The Battle of the Kegs;" Dr. Witherspoon, the Scotch clergyman, President of Princeton College; Stockton, a patriot, and the ancestor of patriots; Clarke, known as "The Poor Man's Counsellor;" though not a lawyer, and "honest John Hart." New Hampshire had chosen Dr. Bartlett, the first to sign the parchment roll; Dr. Thornton, who succeeded Gov. Wentworth, and became acting-Governor of New Hampshire; and Whipple, who rose from a cabin boy to be a General commanding with Stark at Bennington, and under Gates at Saratoga. Connecticut sent Roger Sherman, shoemaker, lawyer and judge, who had studied while working at his bench, and had become a profound lawyer on borrowed law books; Huntington, afterward President of Congress, and Wolcott, who defended the Connecticut coast against Tryon, and, later, made peace with the Six Nations. Rhode Island sent Hopkins, who had introduced a bill into the Rhode Island Assembly to abolish slave importation, and had, at the same time, emancipated his own slaves; and Ellery, whose house was burned by the British army as soon as it took possession of the island.

Delaware had elected Rodney, who rode eighty miles, as already stated, to be present at the vote for independence; Read, who had roused his colony to contribute for the sufferers by the Boston Port bill, and McKean, the only man who served in a Congress through the whole Revolutionary war. The South Carolina delegates, forming at first the only delegation which had united in opposing independence, were equally united in finally approving and practically sustaining it, Middleton losing his fortune in the cause, Hayward being scarred for life by a gunshot wound, and both, with Rutledge, being imprisoned for a year at St. Augustine by the British; while young Thomas Lynch, who had come from the London Temple to espouse his country's cause, escaped the dangers of war only to be lost at sea at 30. These were all natives of the colony from which they came; but North Carolina and Georgia were honorably represented by what we should now call "carpet baggers." North Carolina sent Hooper, a Massachusetts man, who had studied law under James Otis; Hewes, the New Jersey Quaker, and Penn, the Virginian, who afterward rallied the mountaineers of his adopted State against Cornwallis. Georgia, again, sent the Virginian, Walton, who had learned to read by the light of pine knots when a carpenter's apprentice; the English Gwinnett, and Hall, of Connecticut, who at first came alone to the Congress, and was admitted to represent his district before the young colony had made up its mind. Finally, Maryland was represented by Chase, who, as Judge upon the bench, afterward said to a timid Sheriff doubtful about getting some rioters to jail, "Summon me, Mr. Sheriff, and I'll take 'em;" by Paca, who said, after his first session, that the Virginia gentlemen alone seemed able to carry on the Government, so that no one else was needed; Stone, one of the committee that afterwards framed the Articles of Confederation, and Charles Carroll, who, lest some namesake should share his risks, added "of Carrollton" to his name.

This is the story of the signing. Of the members who took part in that silent drama of 1776, some came to greatness in consequence, becoming Presidents, Vice Presidents, Governors, Chief Justices or Judges; others came, in equally direct consequence, to poverty, flight or imprisonment. "Hunted like a fox by the enemy;" "a prisoner twenty-four hours without food;" "not daring to remain two successive nights beneath one shelter"—these are the records we may find in the annals of the Revolution with respect to many a man who stood by John Hancock on that summer day to sign his name. It is a pleasure to think that not one of them ever disgraced, publicly or conspicuously, the name he had written. Of the rejoicings which, everywhere throughout the colonies, followed the signing, the tale has been often told. It has been told so often, if the truth must be confessed, that it is not now easy to distinguish the romance from the simple fact. The local antiquarians of Philadelphia bid us dismiss forever from the record the picturesque old bellringer and his eager boy, waiting breathlessly to announce to the assembled thousands the final vote of Congress on the Declaration. The tale is declared to be a pure fiction, of which there exists not even a local tradition. The sessions of Congress were then secret, and there was no expectant crowd outside. It was not till the 5th of July that Congress sent out circulars announcing the Declaration; not till the 6th that it appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper; and not till the 8th that it was read by John Nixon in the yard of Independence Hall. It was read from an observatory there erected by the American Philosophical Society, seven years before, to observe the transit of Venus. The King's arms over the door of the Supreme Court room in Independence Hall were torn down by a committee of the volunteer force called "Associators." These trophies were burned in the evening in the presence of a great crowd of citizens, and no doubt amid the joyful pealing of the old "Independence" bell. There is also a tradition that on the afternoon of that day, or possibly a day or two earlier, there was a joyful private celebration of the great event, by Jefferson and others, at the garden-house of a country-seat in Frankford (near Philadelphia), then occupied by Dr. Enoch Edwards, a leading patriot of that time.

It is certain that a portion of the signers of the Declaration met two years after, for a cheery commemoration of their great achievement, in the Philadelphia City Tavern. The enjoyment of the occasion was enhanced by the recent deliverance of the city from the presence of Gen. Howe, and by the contrast between this festival and that lately given by the British officers to him. A brief glimpse at the patriotic occasion, from the hitherto unpublished diaries of William Ellery, may well close this narrative.

"On the glorious Fourth of July (1778), I celebrated in the City Tavern, with my brother delegates of Congress and a number of other gentlemen, amounting, in the whole, to about eighty, the anniversary of Independency. The entertainment was elegant and well conducted. There were four tables spread; two of them extended the whole length of the room, the other two crossed them at right angles. At the end of the room, opposite the upper table, was erected an orchestra. At the head of the upper table, and at the President's right hand, stood a large baked pudding, in the center of which was planted a staff, on which was displayed a crimson flag, in the midst of which was this emblematic device: An eye, denoting Providence; a label, on which was inscribed, 'An appeal to Heaven;' a man with a drawn sword in his hand, and in the other the Declaration of Independency, and at his feet a scroll inscribed, 'The declaratory acts.' As soon as the dinner began, the music, consisting of clarionets, hautboys, French horns, violins, and bass viols, opened and continued, making proper pauses, until it was finished. Then the toasts, followed by a discharge of field-pieces, were drank, and so the afternoon ended. In the evening there was a cold collation and a brilliant exhibition of fireworks. The street was crowded with people during the exhibition.

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"What a strange vicissitude in human affairs! These, but a few years since colonies of Great Britain, are now free, sovereign and independent States, and now celebrate the anniversary of their independence in the very city where, but a day or two before, Gen. Howe exhibited his ridiculous *Champhaitre*."—*Scribner for July.*

"The Sick Man."

The almost historical phrase applied to the Empire of Turkey of "the sick man," is not modern or new. If any one will refer to English history, they will find that a certain Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador from England in the time of James II., to Constantinople, said in dispatches which have often been quoted since, "Turkey is like the body of an old man, crazed with vices, which puts on the appearance of health, though near its end." But, as has been said, threatened empires, like threatened men, may live long. Two centuries ago the Empire of the Sultan, to an intelligent observer, looked as near its end as it does now. The ruler was an absolute tyrant, spending on palaces and women the means wrung from an over-taxed peasantry. There was no restraint upon him, except the one terror of an Oriental monarch—a sudden uprising of the religious classes, who might transfer the throne to his nearest male relative. There is in Turkey no Parliament, no impeachment, no charter, no opportunity for the people to present their wrong to the thrnoe. The only remedy is violent outbreak and sudden murder. This sword hangs over the harem of every Sultan. His wild pleasures and forgetfulness of justice may suddenly be punished in blood. This species of popular justice worked well in early Turkish history.

There can be very few royal houses in Europe with such a continued history as that of the present Sultan. For at least five centuries the faithful and submissive Turks have followed the crescent of the house of Othman, and, though they have murdered generation after generation of the royal debauchees, they have still kept on the throne descendants of the family which led them through such careers of blood and conquest as no other nation ever trod. The founders of the family were men of might. The present representatives are voluptuaries, cowards and tools of skillful Ministers.—*New York Times.*

Not Commonly Known.

The origin of the terms "6 penny," "10 penny," etc., as applied to nails, though not commonly known, is involved in no mystery whatever. Nails have been made a certain number of pounds to the 1,000 for many years, and are still reckoned in that way in England, a 10d. being 1,000 nails to 10 pounds, and 6d. being 1,000 to 6 pounds, a 20d. weighing 20 pound to the 1,000, and having jus one-half the number of nails to the 10 pounds of the 10d., and in ordering the buyer calls for the 3 pound, 6 pound, or 10 pound variety, etc., until, by the Englishman's abbreviation of pun for pound, the abbreviation has been made to stand for penny instead of pound, as originally intended; and when it comes to less than one pound to the 1,000, such as tacks, brads, etc., they are reckoned 6 ounces, 8 ounces, 12 ounces, etc., and the manufacturer who would make less than 1,000 nails to 10 pounds for a 10d. nail would be looked upon as a cheat, as in former times the difference in the cost of the manufacture of one pound of small nails over the larger sizes was much greater than now. As nails are now made and sold, the dealer only asks for the sizes needed by the usual designation, and the fact that there are now but about two-thirds of the number of nails formerly called for in the pound does not lessen the value.

A CALIFORNIA man grafted a slip of dark-red rosebush on an oak, and the result is a black rose. Brown roses were got from a graft on a locust.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

"Little by little," the torrent said,
As it swept along its narrow bed,
  Chafing in wrath and pride,
"Little by little," and "day by day,"
And with every wave it bore away
A grain of sand from the banks which lay
  Like granite walls on either side.

It came again, and the rushing tide
Covered the valley far and wide,
  For the mighty banks were gone.
A grain at a time they were swept away;
And now the fields and the meadows lay
  Under the waves, for the work was done.

"Little by little," the tempter said,
As a dark and a cunning snare he spread
  For the young unwary feet,
"Little by little," and "day by day,"
I'll tempt the careless soul astray,
Into the broad and flowery way,
  Until the ruin is made complete.

"Little by little," sure and slow,
We fashion our nature of bliss or woe
  As the present passes away.
Our feet are climbing the stairway bright
Up to the region of endless light,
Or gliding downward into the night,
  "Little by little," and "day by day."

Pith and Point.

VISITORS that always come on foot—Corns.

A COMBINATION lock—The marriage ceremony.

NO WOMAN with a proper appreciation of her rights will marry a man so tall that she can't reach his hair.

"ALL is wanity," remarked a tinware peddler the other day. "What's life to me but holler and tin sell?"

A FUND of $100,000 has been subscribed in New Hampshire, the interest to be used in prosecuting violators of the liquor law.

AN Irish peasant, being asked why he permitted his pig to take up his quarters with the family, replied: "Why not? Doesn't the place afford ivery convanience that a pig can require?"

"DON'T come to see me any more just yet, John; father has been having his boots half-soled, with two rows of nails around the toes," wrote a guileless girl to her adorer.

AN enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for 100 "cow-catchers." He expects to use them in taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay, in place of the lasso.

"PLEASE send me one broom, and see that the handle is stronger than the last one was," wrote a Chicago woman to her husband last week, in a hand full of character. Her husband pretends that he hit his head against the door in the dark.

MORTON MCMICHAEL wishes to call the Exhibition a "Wondrous fair." Why not a "Passing fair?"—*Graphic.* That's so; why not? You pass the fare when you enter, and keep passing the "fair" after you are in.—*Norristown Herald.*

THEY were talking of a death, when one man asked: "What were his last words?" "He didn't say anything," was the reply. "That's just like him," said the first man, with an approving nod. "There was no gas about him. He was all business."

THIS memorandum, evidently poetic, was picked up in Fairmount Park last week: "Her dome uprears—flood of tears—twine the laurel wreath—Washington's teeth—strong as their springs, and as their ivory pure—hewer, fewer, skewer—gone to lunch."

AN old '49-er entered a barber shop, the other day, and, taking off his coat, said: "Yes, I do want a shave, and I don't keep a bottle in the shop, nor I don't want the hair on the back of my neck shaved; so you chaps look live and go slow, or I'll multilate you."

"CIRCUMSTANCES alter cases, you know," remarked a Scotch lawyer to an old farmer client. "Verra true, sir," replied the farmer, "and cases alter circumstances as weel; for, man, I mind when ye were young and had but few cases, *your* circumstances werna ower braw."

COL. BEN WILSON, of West Virginia, noted for politeness and debate, was informed by his physician that his end was near. "Of course, you know, doctor," said the invalid, "but may I inquire on what you predicate your theory?" The funeral was postponed.

JONES says he seldom has felt a like degree of un-equanimity and a desire to break a commandment and some one's head, as when to-day his next door neighbor brought back a buffalo robe he had borrowed last January; and asked Jones if he had got a spare thermometer.

THE new cook has been strongly recommended; but the first three dinners have been something too dreadful, and the mistress has ventured on a few words. Cook—"Well, mem, I dessay you think you're right; but, wherever I've been cook before, they in general found it best to take things as I give'em 'em."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that it is not by his permission that a part of his latest poem has been changed to read:

From flounces frothed with creamy lace
Peeps out the pug-dog's smutty face,
Or spaniel rolls his liquid eye,
Or stares the wiry pet of Skye—
Oh woman, in your hours of ease
How fond you are of purps and—fleas!

THE editor of the Brooklyn *Argus* is unmarried, and the Detroit *Free Press* says he thinks muslin dresses are cut out with a lawn mower. Such ignorance is painful. Some one should inform him that muslin dresses are knit, after the manner of a pair of stockings.—*Norristown Herald.* And yet—but, then, we are as ignorant as *Argus* himself—isn't there a kind of women called grass widows whose lawn dresses are laundressed by machines like lawn mowers? We merely ask for information.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

More Trouble for Farmers.

A new enemy to the growing crop of corn has been discovered this spring, which is committing considerable destruction in some sections of the country. It is a peculiar black worm, which can scarcely be crushed on the loose earth, as it is incased in a suit of armor difficult to break. They operate in the corn-hills by eating off the young plants. As many as ten or twelve worms are found in one hill. The cutworm has hitherto been of great annoyance, but this new pest is said to be even more destructive. In some townships farmers are busy replanting cornfields that have been thus devastated. Paris green has been found to be as efficacious in exterminating these worms as it is in destroying the potato-bug. Powdered white hellebore is said to be very efficacious.—*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

GROWTH OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The Old and the New, the Past and the Present.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Telegraphy was born in 1844. The name itself is of more recent date. The first message of importance transmitted was that of Silas Wright, written at his seat in the Senate to the Baltimore Convention, in June of the year we name, declining the nomination for the Vice Presidency which the convention conferred upon him. At that time the only telegraphic line in the world was between Washington city and Baltimore, and the first practical use of it was the transmission of messages to and from the Democratic Convention sitting in Baltimore.

In 1848 the nomination of Van Buren and Adams at Buffalo, on the Free Soil platform, was sent over the wires as far as they reached.

The nomination of Franklin Pierce, in 1852, was known throughout the greater part of the Union within a few minutes of the time it was made, and, as details came from the convention, almost simultaneously telegrams were received of the enthusiasm with which the nomination was hailed and of the salutes fired in the East, the South and the West in rejoicing over it.

In 1856 the nomination of Fremont and Dayton, in our own city, was telegraphed to every State in the Union. Being on the spot, and the marvelous invention being no longer a novelty, telegraphy left no particular impression of its use on that occasion upon us. But in November of that year the Presidential election for the first time was held in all the States on the same day, and the definite result was known about forty-eight hours after the polls had closed. During all of the first day following anxious crowds thronged Third street to hear the hourly dispatches from all sections of the vote of the previous day.

News of Mr. Lincoln's nomination in 1860 was received in this city about 3 p. m. The same night some thousands of ardent Republicans, unorganized, paraded the streets with music, torches, Roman candles, and Bengal lights, shouting for "The Flatboatman of the Mississippi!" That Mr. Lincoln was, or had been, a hard-working man, everybody knew, and it mattered little whether he was a "flatboatman" or a "rail-splitter." Either was evidence of his being of the true type of the American self-reliant, progressive character. Since his nomination, most of our readers easily remember how, quadrennially, Presidential nominations and the results of elections have been quickly known by the electric wires. In the deep interest shown yesterday around all the bulletin boards, as the news from Cincinnati was posted, there was none of the wonder that characterized the crowds twenty years ago, when telegraphy was a novelty. Familiar as all are with the operations and the infinite value of this modern application of science, still, on occasions like yesterday and to-day, when, in a moment, a few clicks will inform millions who is to be the next President, most reflecting minds give a thought to the genius of Morse, and the amazing outgrowth and application of his invention of 1844. As we sat by the recording battery in our office receiving news of the stock markets and produce markets of the country, news from the convention sitting at Cincinnati, then intelligence from London that Winslow was released, then, by a few more clicks, that the candidates were being placed in nomination, we, for moments, thought more of Morse than Maine's bright and bold statesman.

A Snake on Shipboard.

Mr. Frank A. Nash writes to the London *Times:* Will you kindly allow me to give your readers a short description of an interesting event which occurred at the London docks on Thursday, being the capture of a large boa-constrictor, on board the ship Surprise, which has just arrived from Port Natal, laden with wool and hides. It appears that, while at the Port, she went within the bar to load, being a small vessel, and consequently was close to the bush. One evening, after her cargo had been shipped, while the crew were having a little jollification among themselves, one of the sailors, who happened to have a concertina, was playing various tunes for the amusement of his companions. It is supposed that the music attracted the "boa" on board, and, being disturbed, it must have found its way into the hold, as the hatches were open at the time, and concealed itself among the cargo, as it was not discovered until the ship was well on her voyage home. When she arrived in dock the question arose as to how it was to be captured, but, with the assistance of Mr. Jamrach, it was successfully accomplished. I have seen the reptile, and I should think it is about eight or nine feet in length, and as thick as the calf of a man's leg. It has existed during the voyage on rats and other vermin, with which, I am informed, the vessel swarmed while at Port Natal, and now there is not a rat to be seen in any part of the vessel, so that in future it may be thought desirable to ship a "boa-constrictor" instead of other animals to catch the vermin.

The Black Hills Victims.

Speaking of the Black Hills bubble, the New York *World* says: "It must be recorded, to its shame, that the press has been the chief agency through which the heartless swindle has been wrought." This confession is candid and just. Some papers published gorgeous descriptions of the Black Hills regions, its resources and attractions, in the pure spirit of sensationalism. Others have "written up" the new diggings from the most sordid and mercenary motives. At Sioux City and Cheyenne there are a multitude of tradesmen, railroad agents and hotel-keepers, who, for the purpose of making money out of the wretched victims of the excitement, have acted the part of Barnegat wreckers who lure incoming ships to destruction by false lights on the shore. It is a fact not to be denied that journals in these localities have not hesitated, in the interests of their patrons, to publish stories about the wealth of the Black Hills country as false and as fatal to all who have been deceived by them as the songs of the sirens. These piratical papers have suppressed all unfavorable reports, have manufactured the most stupendous falsehoods, and have incurred the sin of blood-guiltiness by luring thousands of credulous dupes to their destruction, in order that the merchants, stage-owners and tavern-keepers of their localities might reap a blood-bought harvest.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Watching the Rosebush.

Over the ruins of a house, which was half burned, on a dreary, unpaved street in the eastern part of the city, a rosebush is slowly climbing. It is so small yet that the passer who glances at the blackened beams and rafters would not notice it, but for months it had no one to cut away the rank grass, give it water and help it in its struggle to hide the sad work of fire. One day a little lame girl discovered the stunted bush, and her eyes filled with joy. A father buried beyond the sea—a mother in Elmwood—she lived in a cottage near the rosebush with a queer old couple, whose hearts felt kindly toward the orphan, but who saw nothing in the rosebush beyond what they might have seen in a weed. It was early spring when the child found the bush, and she carried it rich earth, lifted the poor twigs with tender hands, and talked to it as if it were a playmate. Rough boys soon discovered why she visited the ruins, and at first they were a mind to pull up the bush to see her weep over their work. They remembered that she was lame, and they went in and helped her move the blackened timbers. Day by day the lame girl watched the bush. When the wind moaned loudly she trembled for fear it would injure the bush, and when the raindrops fell she hoped they would not strike the leaves too harshly. No watcher was ever more vigilant, faithful, and patient. She told no one her plans. One morning a week ago she found a bud. Every day, for days and days, she had peered among the leaves to see if a bud was forming—each day she had been disappointed, and a less brave and hopeful heart would have despaired. She smiled with joy when she found the bud, and she nestled in the grass beside the bush and watched it. The bud grew and swelled, and by and by it opened a bit and the lame girl's heart sang a joyful song. Yesterday morning, when she hurried down to see the rosebush, the bud had blossomed, and a deep red rose smiled at her. There was but one bud—only one rose—it was nature's reward for the child's patient care and long watching. She carefully plucked it, and that morning people driving in Elmwood saw a lame child tenderly drop a deep-red rose on a "poor folk's" grave. No other ornament—no other flower. It sunk among the green grass and sparkled and shone like a star of night, and when the tears of the child fell upon it its lustre was that of a diamond. For days and weeks and months she had tended the rosebush, and watched over it to secure a flower for the grave without mark or name—a grave so like the thousand others that only love could have told the child that a mother's heart was mouldering there.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Neat Swindle.

The latest Parisian swindle is clever. A well-dressed woman called on a prominent mental physician and implored his aid in curing her son, who was laboring under the delusion that some one owed him 30,000 francs for diamonds which he had sold. "Bring him here in an hour, and I will see him alone," said the doctor. The woman went at once to one of the best jewelers and, choosing 30,000 francs worth of diamonds, asked the proprietor to send his assistant with them to Dr. J.'s, who was her husband and would pay for them. The name was well known, and the clerk was sent to the doctor's with her. In the anteroom she said: "I will see if my husband is at home." She then told the doctor that her son was without, and the doctor said, "Send him in here." So she sent the clerk, telling him to leave the diamonds with her. Arrived in the doctor's room, the clerk was politely seated and courteously asked after his general health and habits. After replying to these questions for some time, the young man hinted that he was rather pressed for time, and would be glad if the doctor would kindly pay him for the diamonds. "Ah, true," said the doctor. "The 30,000 francs. Well, by and by." Then ensued a funny scene, which finally ended in both parties going in search of the "mother," and finding that she had got tired of waiting and had gone, forgetting to leave the diamonds.

IF I was a young lady and had a delicate, pale, sickly beau, I should tell him to take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It imparts vigor, strength, health, and purifies the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

THERE is a Chinese daily paper at Shanghai which is sold for less than a cent, and has a circulation of 6,000. For the lower classes a smaller sheet at half price is issued.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

THE St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* is published Daily and Weekly. Independent—and first-class in every particular, gotten up with special reference to the family circle, and bold in defense of the rights of the people. Each issue contains the news of the day, telegrams, home and foreign intelligence, together with full and accurate reports of the Markets, TWELVE HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE MORNING PAPERS. Daily, $10 per annum, Weekly, $1.50; in clubs of ten, $1.25 each; in clubs of twenty, $1.00 each. An extra copy to the getter-up of a club. Great inducements to solicitors. Postmasters are authorized agents everywhere. Specimen copies sent free. Address DISPATCH COMPANY, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating, or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

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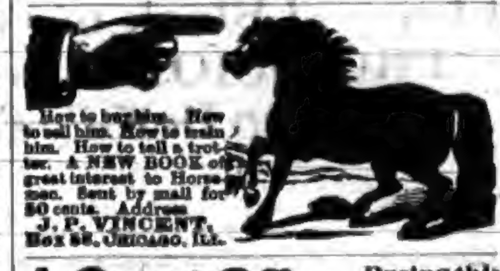

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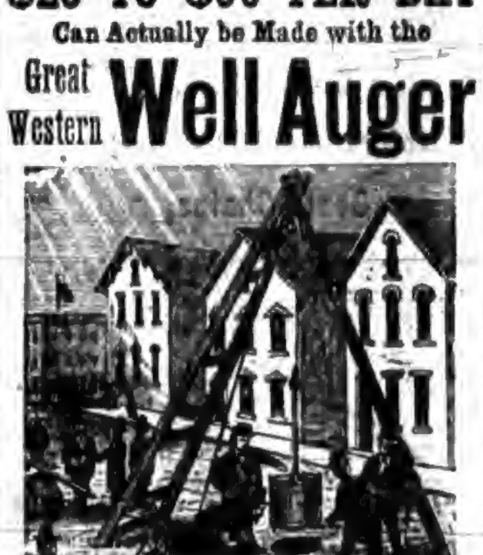

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GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

☞ State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

LOSSING'S GREAT CENTENNIAL WORK, NOW READY! A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES to the present time. The only CENTENNIAL edition by an eminent author, or worthy to be published in both English and German. One large and profusely illustrated, yellow-priced volume. Twice the contents of any other. Splendidly illustrated account of approaching Grand Centennial Celebration. AGENTS WANTED! Fast growing interest everywhere in the thrilling history of our country, makes this the best book for agents. Send at once for description and terms, to SCAMMELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FAMILY Fruit and Jelly Press!

One-third more juice than by the old process. A household necessity. Every family will buy one. Quart and gallon sizes. Liberal discount to the trade. For circular and terms, address, with stamp, American Fruit and Jelly Press Co., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Agents Wanted in Every Town and County.

Madame FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter Increases in Popularity every year, and For HEALTH, COMFORT and STYLE is acknowledged THE BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON, New Haven, Conn.

THE CELEBRATED MASSILLON THRESHING MACHINES
ESTABLISHED 1842
PORTABLE ENGINES
HORSE POWERS &c.

RUSSELL & CO. MASSILLON, OHIO.

Illustrated Circular Sent Free

SEEDS — OF — RUTA BAGA and other TURNIPS Of Our Own Raising. Our Motto is: Low Prices with High Quality. Farmers can obtain supplies by Mail direct, postpaid, at small charge. Send Postal Card for List of Prices. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

HALF A DOLLAR Will Pay for the CHICAGO LEDGER For the Next Half Year. 50

The LEDGER is a large 8-page, 56-column, Independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. The best Story Paper printed. Try it. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT, WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

"THE VIBRATOR" 1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. "VIBRATOR"

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, *when others utterly failed.*

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are *entirely dispensed with*; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will *insist* on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz.: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on *four* wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

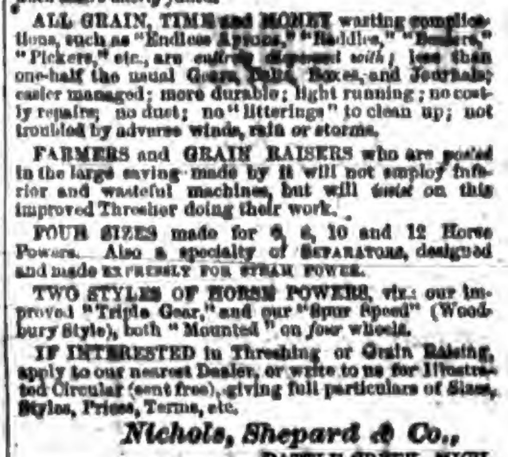

REED & SONS' ORGANS.

New Styles. New Improvements.
Terms of Payment:
$25 cash, remainder $10 monthly; or
$50 cash, remainder $25 quarterly.
Catalogues with full explanation sent free.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
92 Van Buren St., Chicago.
(Cut this out and inclose in your letter.—C. L.)

NO MORE PHYSIC

No more nauseating, burning Liniments, Lotions, Salves and Ointments for Pain and Soreness, but a grateful, healing and soothing external application, such as can be had by the use of Collins' Voltaic Plasters, the greatest and most speedy pain-reliever in the world. This great remedy consists of Voltaic or Galvanic Plates, carefully attached together, and imbedded in a Porous Plaster, highly medicated, forming the grandest curative agent of this century. It is a gentle and constant

ELECTRIC BATTERY,

closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief and permanent cures in the most distressing cases of chronic external ailments, and in diseases originating in a disordered condition of the electrical or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt and sure remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any part of the body.

From an Old Physician.

Gentlemen—I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the VOLTAIC PLASTERS in my practice, and have never known them to fail in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a quack nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value. Very truly yours,
BUCKSPORT, ME., May 27. W. C. COLLINS, M. D.

SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR 25 CENTS.

If your Druggist is out of them, send us 25 cents for one, $1.45 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, and we will send them by return mail, carefully wrapped and warranted perfect. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A bad breath may result from acidity of the stomach or from biliousness. In either case a few doses of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, administered according to directions, will supplant the unpleasant companion with a sweet and healthful one. It is a saline corrective, specially suitable for warm weather, and leaves the system strong to do its work of recuperation.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INPUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY DURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRCHT'S
In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS
FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.
TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

1776. Centennial. 1876

1876
1876
Everyone goes to the Cor. store.

HEADQUARTERS

Bargains! Bargains!

On account of making a change in our firm, about the 15th of June, we shall from this date

REDUCE

The price on every article in our entire stock to our many customers and friends. We would advise you to embrace this opportunity to buy your Spring and Summer goods, as our entiae stock will be made Leaders, and sold at less than

VALUE!

Call and examine for yourselves.

MILLER & CASEBEER.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES. THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 55 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 45 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 26 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 10 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 24 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 05
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		9 02	4 56
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 52	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 16
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 02 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 46		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 17
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		8 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

R. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23d, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 4 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.29
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.1°	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.48	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.28	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. & A. R. SCUTRAND, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt

THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr, 30, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2.28 a.m.	8:05 p.m.
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	8:25
Sedan	2.14	2.53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2.57	8.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a.m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:28 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.36 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Frt. Line	Fast Ex.
Chicago Junction	12 00m'n	*5 35pm	*10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 30	11 38
Fostoria	1 14	7 11	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 02	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	*8 38am	*6 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 20	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 20	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 08	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	468 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

☞Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI. GENESHO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock to all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 20th, 1876. Number 32.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year........$2. | Six Months...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	40 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
at Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r,
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door South of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fine Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
AND
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
OF
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
re now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are ery reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a easonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store
Is the popular place for all kinks of
BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement
AT THE
Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th. U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

DON'T SAY.

The leaves have fell fast.
That is worth obscurely.
He jumped on the chair.
The horse was drove hard.
He has sat down the gun.
Harry is a mighty nice boy.
This is a miserable poor pen.
She has already sat down.
The mattress was shook up.
Do you think he has stole it?
He sat my hat on the table.
That dress is perfectly awful.
Return as quick as you can.
We had an awful good time.
Give me a soon and direct answer.
I done it hastily, for I done it hastily.
The two ate it among themseves.
This is a tremendious hard lesson.
The three ate among themselves.
Air consists in oxygen and nitrogen.
She looks queerly, for She looks queer
Henry has took it, for Henry has taken it.
He has forsook us, for he has foresaken us.
Mary has came late, for Mary has come late.
I feel tolerable well, for I feel tolerably well.
The post stood firmly, for The post stood firm.
I am angry at him, for I am angry with him.
He fell onto the stove, for he fell upon the stove.
He went in the house, for He went into the house.
Henry was chose first, for Henry was chosen first.
He set down on my hat, for He sat down on my hat.
The bird has flew away, for the bird has flown away.
The oranges tasts sweetly, for the oranges tasts sweet.
He has did his problem, for he has done his problem.
The branch breaks easy, for the branch breaks easily.
She hasn't spoke to me, for she hasn't spoken to me.
I have began to think so, for I have begun to think so.
The weather is horrid, for the weather is disagreeable.
John has ate the apple, for John has eaten the apple.
I come in late yesterday, for I came in late yesterday.

Belknap's trial has been postponed until next November.

Blaine lies abed most of the time now but it is said that he is getting better.

If Henry had known he was hugging Ted's girl he never would have done it No, never!

Tilden and Hendrickx is now the watch-word of genuine reformers every where. Pass the word along the lines.

The republican leaders are considering the propriety of putting Hayes in charge of a committee to keep him from his gushing moods.

Miscellaneous.

New mewsic—kittens.
A head ward—a snee-z.
The hire class—laborers.
Cats like quacks, mew-till-late.
Ring doves—newly married ladies.
Doing a heavy business—the iron dealers.
A hand-to-mouth existence—that of a dentist.
Something to chalk down—the price of milk.
Even a banana skin will turn when trodden upon.
Fashionable extremes—High heels and low foreheads.
What auctioneers like to see—forbidding countenances.
A circular saw—A proverb that goes the round of society.
The sweetest of strains—trying to lift a pretty girl on a horse.
When are eyes not eyes?—When the wind makes them water.
When is a coachman like the clouds?—When he holds the reins.
Buggins thinks that dynamite is a contract to die any minute.
Lots of trouble are the lots which have too much morigage on them.

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The demand for harvest hands at $2 per day is only equalled by the supply of idle tramps at what they can beg and steal.

◆◆◆

The Indianian has a new head and the old editor this week—a decided imporvement. Reub Williams returns to his first love.

◆◆◆

Three-fourths of all the German newspaper of the United States will support the Tilden and Hendricks ticket among the number the N. Y. Staats Zeitung the most influential of them all.

◆◆◆

Those who come across the cotinent to witness the centennial will doubtless incur considerable trouble and expense, not to speak of danger. But it is a great deal worse to come across the incontinent as experience daily proves.

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An Indianapolis woman has been arrested for cruelly beating her husband. This in the face of the declaration of two national conventions that woman should enjoy equal rights with men.

◆◆◆

Gen. Sherman thinks before the government calls for volunteers for the Sioux war it had better transfer about 2,000 men now posted in the South for political purposes. A great many others will think so too.

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Transient newspaper can be sent after July 1st at the rate of one cent for three ounces instead of one cent for every ounce as has been. The new postal law does not alter the postage on books circulars, medicines, etc., hence it remains at one cent per ounce.

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The whisky revenue thieves sent to the penitentiary are now actively engaged in petitioning the president for a pardon. Grant has a fellow feeling for these poor unfortunate republican servants and is reported as favoring a pardon. We expect to see them nearly all out by election time.

◆◆◆

It is reported that there is now neither a treasurer nor an assistant treasurer nor a solicitor of the treasury. The treasury was therefore closed on the first day of the month for the first time on a business day since the formation of the government.—Grant's henchmen failed to make a connection.

◆◆◆

This is the time a year a man wakes up in the morning and cusses the flies which take him for the early worm. When the waiter brings him in a choice roast beef with a fly under it, however he hasn't enough energy to invent words fitting the occasion.

How to Make Mischief.

Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves long ago. Then do not relax in your efforts to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself. If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty tell everyone else what you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things though it may not benefit yourself or any one particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing. It is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour. Do not let any such thing occur on earth. It would be to much for this mundane sphere.

Insult Added To Murder.

There is no excuse for the horrible butchery of the Black Hills and the most dastardly portion of this deplorable bloody event is the care the political tools are taking to find excuses and throw mud upon the memory of the noble and gallant General Custer. It behooves every soldier, every patriot, every citizen, in fact every man who can be called such and has a grain of honor and honesty in his heart to investigate this matter and throw back to the vile calumniators the dirt they are trying to heap upon the valiant dead, to cover up their arrant imbecility and cowardice. We cannot say fools: kanves is a better name. It seems to us Grant must find it difficult to rest easy when the grim specter of those 300 murdered braves rise before him in dreams when his ears may in imagination hear the vails of the innocent widows and the plaintive cries of the orphans. Result of hatred such can be called the Indian massacre, and we stop here at this time, for our blood boils and our mind revolts at the dirty action of those confounded sneaks.

What is Grant About.

Ever since the Centennial Convention the country has been congraulating itself on the fact that in less than a year the presidency of Grant will terminate. But it seems like every day renders his incumbency harder to be borne. If the Republican party could cast him off and refuse to register in the Senate his edicts scandalous indecencies in administration might be checked. But they indorse and sustain him. He is part and parcel of the Republican party, and they shoulder his doings without the slightest complaint. The promotion of his son, Fred Grant, out of regular order of army promotions, over thirty or forty senior officers is as reckless a disregard of public opinion as was ever attempted. As his term draws to a close he seems determined to make the most of it. The possession of the least sense of the common proprieties of life would have forbidden such an act. Fred Grant has been nothing but an ornamental appendage to the army since he left West Point. He has done no service and is scarcely ever at his post. He is simply pensioner upon the government. It is to be hoped that the Senate will have the manliness to refuse to confirm the promotion.

◆◆◆

We are sorry to announce to the readers of the Post that Whitley county is about to lose one of the very best teachers ever within its bounderies. Mr. W. S. Gandy, who for twelve terms has been principal of the Churubusco Graded Schools is about to go from our midst, and take charge of the schools at Auburn. "It is ill wind that blows good to no one," but we are sorry to see that Auburn is to get the good this time while Churubusco suffers the ill. Mr. Gandy is a gentleman of culture, of genial disposition of an appearance that commands the respect of his scholars, and of a ready tongue and fluent language, rendering it extremely easy for him to teach his pupils to learn. No town will ever regret having Mr. Gandy in its midst; and with him in it the cause of education is sure to be advanced. Mr. Gandy leaves for Auburn the first of August. God speed you and bring you back to us.—Columbia City Post.

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There is a law of Congress which provides that the elections of Congressmen shall be held on the same day of November in all the State; and the Constitutions of Ohio and Indiana fix the period of Congressional elections in October. Here is a conflict growing out of the intermedling of Congress with matters in which it had no legitimate concern. Mr. Morton is of the opinion that the elections in Ohio and Indiana in order to be legal must be held in October. In other words he holds that a State contitution is of higher authority than the supreme law of the land.

◆◆◆

A Paddy who had been a confirmed drunkard, came home and found his wife in tears.

"Och, my husband," says she, "and haven't I the wurst of news to tell ye! Jimmy Brian wint to bed drund the ither night wid a lighted candle in his hand, and hilt it there in his sleep till it had burned him up. Och my darlin," and ye should take the pledge sure.

The dreadful news seemed to sober him; he took off his hat, walked up to his wife, and putting his arm around her, said, soberly:

"Mary, I swear to your own swate silf, by the child in the cradle, yes," said he, while her face grew brighter, "I swear by all that is holy and good, that whiniver I go to bed drunk I will not hold a lighted candle in my hand."

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

CASTLE GARDEN, the famous old wooden structure whereat millions of immigrants landing in New York have first set foot on the shores of America, has been destroyed by fire.

THE potato-bug, which has been busily at work in New York and Pennsylvania during the early part of the season, is now literally destroying the potato crop in Connecticut and in some other parts of New England.

MANY cases of sunstroke are reported in Eastern cities, attended by fatality to an alarming degree.... The number of immigrants landed at New York last month was 35,008 less than during June of last year. The total last month was only 10,558, as against 45,566 in June, 1875.

DR. J. C. AYER, the millionaire patent-medicine druggist, of Lowell, Mass., has lost his reason, and is now an inmate of Dr. Choate's private insane asylum in Westchester county, N. Y., the institution in which the lamented Horace Greeley died.

THE first legal battle over the estates of the late A. T. Stewart has been won in the New York courts by the executrix and executor, Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton, as against the alleged heirs-at-law, who have contested the validity of the probate of Mr. Stewart's will.... A tragedy almost without a parallel, and resulting in the death of seven persons, occurred the other day at Newark, N. J., the particulars of which, as furnished by telegraph, are about as follows: It appears that three Germans, brothers, named Thielborn, who have been known as desperate characters for years, were arrested by Police Officers Dickerson and Elsden for disorderly conduct. As the officers attempted to march them off, the men drew revolvers and shot Elsden dead and fatally wounded Dickerson. Escaping, the desperadoes ran up street to T. W. Dawson's tannery on River street, where they formerly worked. There they called for Mr. Meyer, the foreman, who had discharged them, but not finding him they commenced an indiscriminate firing on the shop, which resulted in the killing of John Albens, assistant foreman, and the wounding of two workmen. The employes turned out en masse, and chased the murderers towards the river. In pursuit the workmen used stones and knives, striking the murderers several times before they reached the river. The latter leaped into the water and attempted to escape across, but were stoned to death by the outraged workmen. The deaths number seven—Policemen Elsden and Dickerson, the three Thielhorns, Albers and a workman. Most intense excitement prevailed in the city, and the summary action of the workmen was generally commended. During the excitement F. W. Dawson, proprietor of the factory where the shooting occurred, was robbed of $2,230 in checks, which he was about to deposit.

THE WEST.

CROP reports from 238 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee are published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. From these reports it appears that the season thus far has been very propitious for growing most kinds of grain, but just as the harvest approaches there is threatened disaster from continued rains, from all points except Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Fears of the destruction of a portion of the crops from this cause are entertained. As the crops now stand, wheat promises a yield of two-thirds; oats less than an average crop; corn, an unusually large crop; hay in abundance, but rank and weedy, and wheat suffering considerably from the ravages of the weevil.

THE feeling of excitement and indignation over the massacre of Gen. Custer and his comrades is intense throughout the West, particularly in the Territories, and thousands of men are eager to organize for the punishment of the red devils. There is a general feeling that the Indians ought to be wiped out.... The movement to organize a force of volunteers to take part in the Indian campaign has assumed a definite shape in Utah. A regiment of 1,200 frontiersmen, armed to the teeth with weapons which they know how to use, well mounted and equipped, will be tendered to the Secretary of War, and, if accepted, the regiment will be recruited without delay and put in readiness to march against the hostile Sioux. ....Jacob Rehm, the arch-conspirator of the Chicago whisky ring, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail and ordered to pay a fine of $10,000. His punishment was light in consequence of his having turned State's evidence.

ANOTHER daring railway robbery took place in Western Missouri on the night of July 8. The express train which left Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific railway at 4:45 o'clock on the evening named was boarded by highwaymen near Otterville Station. The bandits seized the United States Express messenger, and, with pistols pointed at his head, compelled him to open the safe. They robbed the safe of all the money and valuables it contained, some $15,000, and after dumping their plunder into a sack, which one of the robbers carried, quietly left without interfering with any of the passengers. As they were leaving the leader said to the passengers: "If you see any of Allen Pinkerton's men, tell them they had better come and find us." There were eight of the bandits, and they are believed to be a part of the notorious Younger gang. Parties were organized, and at last accounts were in hot pursuit of the bandits.... The reinforcements ordered to join Crook and Terry will give each of these commanders at least 2,000 effective fighting men—a force that should suffice, under judicious handling, to give a good account of any bands of Indians they may encounter.

THE propeller St. Clair, from Duluth to Ontonagon, was burned on Lake Superior, off Fourteen-Mile point, on the 10th inst. The fire caught in the hold, and in less than five minutes the boat was enveloped in flames from one end to the other. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread but one boat was launched. Life-preservers were brought on deck, and all succeeded in putting one on, when a rush was made for the yawl, which was swamped six or seven times. The water was very cold, and it was not long before all but one of the passengers, sixteen in number, perished, together with ten of the crew. When the boat caught fire she was about five miles from shore.... The Crow scout heretofore reported as having escaped massacre at the Custer charge proves to be the only survivor of that terrible slaughter. He was in the fight, but escaped to the river, washed off his Crow paint, changed the dress of his hair, put on a Sioux blanket, and charged with the Sioux, escaping, however, when an opportunity presented. He says the Sioux completely enveloped Custer, who killed his horses, using their remains for breastworks, and fought desperately, the Indians charging his position time and again, losing heavily, the Crow believes more than Custer. One company, that of Capt. Smith, tried to cut its way to the rear, but all were killed and their bodies lay some rods from Custer, all in a little knot. Custer was among the last to fall. Col. Cook, with his heavy, flowing beard, was the last one standing that the Indian recognized. Custer and command were all killed within an hour. Custer's command having been finished, the Indians gathered their entire force about Reno, leaving the squaws to mutilate the dead and torture any who proved to be living. The remains bear many evidences of torture. The tortures practiced upon some were of an unmentionable nature. The heads of nearly all had been crushed with stone clubs, while in other cases their heads were severed from the body. The entrails had been taken, and from many the limbs were chopped off. Other bodies were partially burned, a few were not found, but clothing belonging to them was found and recognized. ....Advices from the grasshopper region of Minnesota are to the effect that the troublesome pests have taken wings and are flying away in a northwestern direction. The farmers are represented as happy over the unexpected turn of affairs, and calculate upon at least an average yield of grain....Sioux City, Iowa, is red hot for war. The city tenders the Government, for the Indian service, 1,000 men, with horses and bridles, and a transportation train, to be ready to move within ten days after their acceptance.

THE agency Indians along the upper Missouri, who have received an account of Custer's fight through some hostile Indians who took part in it, say that Custer shot three Indians with his pistol, and killed three others with his saber, when he fell, shot through the head by "Rain-in-the-Face," a chief whom Custer had forcibly arrested some time ago for murder. The Indians lost seventy killed, among them many noted chiefs. The fight was hand-to-hand. The Indians say they did not fear the pistols as much as they did the sabers. They are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies....A Fort Sully special says the Indians who were in the fight with Custer's troops assert that his remains were shockingly mutilated; his heart torn out, placed on the end of a pole, and a war-dance held around it, and that the chief Rain-in-the-Face still has possession of it.

POLITICAL.

GOV. CONNOR, of Maine, has appointed Mr. Blaine, to succeed Mr. Morrill in the United States Senate from that State.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL has left the Cabinet at the request of the President, and Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, late Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Jewell resigned at the request of the President, and the change was a genuine surprise to almost everybody in Washington. Mr. Jewell called at the Executive Mansion on the evening of the 11th inst., to transact some business with the President, when the latter, much to his surprise, informed him that his resignation would be desirable. Mr. Jewell immediately wrote the following letter of resignation, which is all the correspondence that transpired upon the subject:

SIR: I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General. Your obedient servant,

MARSHALL JEWELL.

To the President.

Gov. Jewell asked no questions of the President, and is therefore not aware of the reason for the request, and members of the Cabinet also say that they are alike ignorant of the motives that controlled the President. It is asserted, however, in some circles, that, in addition to political considerations, the President was influenced by Gov. Jewell's avowed friendliness to Mr. Bristow. On the same day Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pratt tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of August. There appears to have been a disagreement between Mr. Pratt and the President touching the appointment of revenue officers. President Grant has removed D. P. Dyer from the office of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

THE Democrats of the Third Indiana District have nominated George A. Bicknell for Congress, to succeed Speaker Kerr, the latter having declined a re-election.....Monroe Heath (Rep.) has been elected Mayor of Chicago.... Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress from that city, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Parsons.

THE following letter has been sent to ex-Secretary Bristow by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.

To the HON. B. H. BRISTOW:

DEAR SIR—Through the press, I learn that the committee of Congress investigating whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive officially, is privileged, and that a committee of Congress have no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President may also be called on to testify in regard to the same matters. With great respect, your obedient servant, (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE Republican Convention of North Carolina, in session at Raleigh last week, nominated Judge Thomas Settle for Governor....The Prohibitionists of Illinois have nominated Dr. James S. Simpson, of Green county, for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 8th says: "Gen. Sherman arrived here last evening, and, in company with several prominent army officers, had a consultation with the President. It is decided that there is but one course to pursue, and that is to make a more active warfare against the rebellious Sioux until they are severely punished and made to live upon their reservation."

THE recent hot weather in Washington has alarmed members of Congress, and there is expressed among them a general desire to get away from the capital as soon as possible.

THE House Judiciary Committee met the other day to continue their investigation into the matter of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad bonds, but postponed it, so far as Mr. Blaine's connection with it is concerned, on account of the receipt of two dispatches stating that perfect quiet is desirable and, perhaps, necessary to insure his recovery. Warren Fisher, Jr., and James Mulligan were, therefore, discharged from further attendance until the next session of Congress. This action of the committee was unanimous.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives this partial explanation of the causes that led to the retirement of Postmaster General Jewell: "On Saturday last, Jewell said to a friend that he had submitted to Grant's interference in his department long enough, and at the next Cabinet meeting, meaning the one to be held on Tuesday, July 11, he intended to beard the lion in his den and make an issue in the presence of the other members of the Cabinet. Of this Grant was advised on Monday, and, being opposed to discord in his Cabinet, concluded not to allow Jewell to exercise his temper in the presence of the Cabinet."....An unusually-large number of members of Congress are sick, several of them seriously, owing to the effects of the heat.

GENERAL.

TWELVE companies of troops have been ordered west, to reinforcement Gen. Terry.

THE purser of the steamship Tybee, from San Domingo, has forwarded to the Secretary of State, from the American Consulate at that port, the details of an insult to the American flag. It seems that the Tybee, when on the way from New York to San Domingo, took on board, as a passenger at Cape Haytien, Gen. Pablo Villanueva, the ex-Minister of War and Marine under President Gonzales, of San Domingo. When the Tybee was lying at the latter port she was boarded by armed soldiers, who, despite the remonstrances of the American Consul and the Captain of the vessel, seized Villanuera and carried him ashore.... Western Congressmen are urging on the War Department the acceptance of State volunteers for the Indian war as the most effective and economical plan for the speedy subjugation of the hostile tribes.

UP to the 11th inst.—two months—2,076,106 persons had visited the National Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and the total cash receipts were $684,530....Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, and the most sensible "great man" from abroad who has ever honored this country with a visit, sailed from New York last week for Europe.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Me., says: "Mr. Blaine, owing to the very-excessive heat of the past few days, has not improved. The effect of the heat on his condition has fully confirmed his physicians in the belief that the original trouble was of the nature of a sunstroke."

FOREIGN.

A SERVIAN victory of considerable importance is announced in the cable dispatches. After ten hours of desperate fighting at Rachka, the Turks fled, and the place fell into the hands of the Servians....The Americans in Constantinople enthusiastically honored the Fourth. Horace Maynard, American Minister, presided, read the Declaration of Independence, and made a speech.

THE war upon which the Servians were in such haste to enter, has been rather disastrous to them thus far, if the accounts of recent engagements are to be believed. Dispatches from Belgrade admit a loss of 700 in the fight on the line of the Drin, and other accounts assert that the Turks were also victorious in a battle at Novi Bazar, where the Servian loss was 1.500 in killed and wounded.

A COLLIERY explosion near Saint Aroid, Germany, recently, killed forty-two and wounded forty-seven miners.

THE most important news from Europe is a report from Berlin to the effect that Russia, with an understanding with the other great powers, will not interfere in the present Servian-Turkish war, and that, therefore, there is at present no danger of a general European war over the "Eastern question."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, July 7.—*Senate*.—Windom introduced a bill extending and continuing for a period of ten days the act recently passed to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. ....A bill was passed providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska.... There was an acrimonious partisan debate in the Senate on the general subject of appropriation bills. Morrill, Logan and Morton bitterly assailed the course of the House in adhering to its reductions, which they claimed would cripple the Government, and amounted virtually to nullification and revolution. Thurman and Bogy replied with great warmth, and defended the action of the House in reducing expenses, arguing that the Senate had no right to assail the motives of the lower house. That body, they claimed, had acted in obedience to the voice of the people. New conference committees were then appointed upon the General and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills....A bill was passed to remove the political disabilities of G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana....Paddock introduced a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from the Territories, to be employed against the Indians, limiting the number to five regiments and the term of enlistment to three months....The impeachment trial was resumed. Belknap's counsel changed their tactics, and sharply cross-examined the witnesses, but no new facts were elicited. The managers appeared especially anxious to prove the receipt of the money by Belknap, and they succeeded.

House.—Bills were passed establishing the rank of Paymaster General in the army, repealing the law authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the navy, and compelling the Pacific railroads to set apart out of their earnings a sum to apply in the payment of their debt to the Government.

SATURDAY, July 8.—*Senate*.—A bill continuing for ten days the act recently passed to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government was passed; also a bill extending for the same time an act authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue the public printing....Logan moved to take up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Lost; yeas, 20; nays, 25. Logan gave notice that he would move to take up the bill every morning, and he would call for the yeas and nays on the motion.... Sherman introduced a bill providing for the completion of Washington monument....A message was received from the House announcing the death of Edward Y. Parsons, of Kentucky, and, on motion of McCreery, the Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

House.—The House was engaged the greater part of the day in debating the bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, declaring the country north of the North Platte river and east of the summit of the Big Horn mountain, in Wyoming Territory, open to exploration and settlement....Knott announced the sudden and unexpected death of his colleague, Edward Y. Parsons, and offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee to superintend the funeral and to attend the remains to Louisville. The resolutions were adopted, and Blackburn, Hopkins, Hartzell, Walker, Fort, Lawrence and Clark were appointed such committee.

MONDAY, July 10.—*Senate*.—Wright, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to extend the duration of the court commissioners of Alabama claims until Nov. 1 next....After the transaction of some unimportant business the impeachment trial was resumed. The witnesses examined were Mr. Reid, the editor of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Marsh, the original post-trader of Fort Sill, on whose testimony before a House committee the impeachment of Belknap was based, and Gen. Hazen, who was instrumental in the exposure of the Fort Sill rascality. Their testimony was very damaging to Belknap.

House.—The House passed a bill continuing for ten days the act defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenditures of the Government.... Banning offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the object of the military expedition under Gens. Terry, Crook and Gibbon against the Northwestern Indians. Adopted....The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Maine stating that Mr. Blaine, having accepted the vacant Senatorship from that State, had resigned his seat as a member from this day....Bills were introduced and referred, as follows: By Scales, appointing a commission to visit the Indian Territory, and report the condition and management of the Indians; by Garfield, appropriating $10,000 for preparing and publishing a brief history of the several surveys and scientific expeditions made during the century just closed; by Steele, of Wyoming, authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army, to serve no more than six months, to aid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sioux Indians... Singleton, from the conference committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had not yet been able to agree. After an animated debate a new conference was appointed....Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report for consideration and amendment a bill to repeal so much of the Resumption act as provides for the resumption of United States notes with coin. Negatived—yeas, 105; nays, 96; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, July 11.—*Senate*.—Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the River and Harbor Appropriation bill....Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, moved that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to the bill to amend the Bankrupt act, and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered.... The impeachment trial was resumed, and after the examination of two or three witnesses, the managers for the prosecution announced that they were through, with the exception of two witnesses, Evans and Fisher, and he thought it probable that one of them would do.

House.—The House was not in session, having adjourned out of respect to the memory of one of their members recently deceased—Parsons, of Ky.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.—*Senate*.—The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, which was read by Mr. Little. A lively contest occurred over the reference of the bill. Edmunds and Thurman opposed its reference to the Railroad Committee on the ground that this committee was hostile to the bill, and favored its reference to the Judiciary Committee. West and Mitchell repelled the charge of favoritism toward the Pacific railway. The bill was finally laid over....The joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Sioux Indian hostilities in the Northwest was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs....The impeachment trial was resumed, and many witnesses were produced and examined by the defense, to prove the previous good character of Belknap. Ex-Gov. Ralph B. Low, of Iowa, Senators Allison and Wright, Gen. Ruger, Gen. S. V. Benet, Gen. A. A. Humphries, Gen. R. B. Marcy, Judge Advocate General Dunn, Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. John A. Kasson all testified to the integrity and ability of the late War Secretary.

House.—The House passed a bill for the establishment of two additional military posts on the Yellowstone river, in the region of the hostile Indians....Haines, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution on the Louisiana contested-election case, declaring Darrell, the sitting member, entitled to a seat...The bill providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation, Nebraska, was passed.... Hewitt, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution declaring the action of Robert C. Schenck, while United States Minister to England, in becoming a Director of the Emma Mine Company, and his operations in connection with shares of said company and venders thereof, as ill-advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his position. Adopted without discussion or a division.

THURSDAY, July 13.—*Senate*.—Nothing was done in the impeachment trial, owing to the absence of a witness, Evans, the post-trader at Fort Sill....The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting reports from Gen. Sherman and Major General Terry, in response to the resolution calling for information in regard to the trouble with the Sioux.... A new conference was appointed on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill....The bill to provide for the construction of two military posts on the Yellowstone river was passed....The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

House.—The conference report on the Silver bill was adopted....A resolution to adjourn July 25 was introduced and referred.....Thompson, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the South Carolina contested-election case, declaring that neither Butts, the contestant, nor Mackey, the sitting member, were lawfully elected to Congress. Ordered printed.... Sparks, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. The same committee was reappointed, the Senate conferrees being also the same....Wait, from the select committee to investigate the charges preferred by White (Ky.) against Adams, Clerk of the House, for interfering to influence legislation, reported that there was no foundation whatever for the charge....Lynde, Lord, and Frye were appointed a committee of conference on the Bankrupt bill.

HAYES.

His Letter Accepting the Nomination for the Presidency.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, the Hon. William A. Howard, the Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments grew up, based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule—the true rule—that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted the system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of the members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government; it is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties; it ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established by custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory.

If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform:

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments; but the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until, by constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinction of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, "the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old." The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all, "a recognition without reserve or exception."

With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected. I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people, both, and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare, solely, in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs; and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness. Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

R. B. HAYES.

NEWSPAPER TITLES.

An Interesting Chapter on Journalistic Nomenclature.

[From the Centennial Newspaper Exhibition.]

The publication's of all kinds described in the "American Newspaper Directory" for 1876 are represented by 7,626 titles. In many cases several editions are issued from the same establishment, under substantially the same name, and in the figures just stated such several editions are counted as but one. The *Journals* are the most numerous, there being 487. Next in favor stand the *Times*. These number 310. There are 302 *Heralds*. The *News* number 298. The total of the *Gazettes* is 276. The *Democrats* come next in point of numbers, 268. To offset the Democratic phalanx there are 211 *Republicans*. The *Advertisers* number 92, and are naturally most frequent in localities where the populace is the most enlightened and progressive. There are 122 *Advocates*. This name appears to be a favorite of the religious publications, and at least three-fifths of the total are borne by religious papers. There are 60 papers known as the *Argus*, and with this quantity of professed eye-power, it is amazing that the frauds heretofore existing for years were not sooner discovered. There are 58 *Bulletins*, which are undoubtedly perused with care by the 51 *Citizens* described in the "Directory." Of *Chronicles* there are 89, while 143 *Couriers* stand in expectancy, ready to depart with 34 *Dispatches*. There are 89 *Enterprises*, most of them being located in the West. There are 45 *Expresses*, 34 *Farmers*, and 20 *Globes*. One of the latter is the Flint *Globe* of Michigan, and another the Golden *Globe* of Colorado Territory. Just 133 papers keep on the safe side by being *Independents*, though 49 *Leaders* are ready to direct them. There are 34 *Ledgers*, 47 *Observers*, and 16 *Pilots*. One of the latter is the Storm Lake *Pilot* of Iowa, and another the Lone Rock *Pilot* of Wisconsin. Each of these is remarkably coincident in respect to the name of the place and the name of the paper. There are 59 *Posts*, 122 *Registers*, and 95 *Reviews*. The country enjoys the guardianship of 144 *Sentinels*, one of which is the Lone Tree *Sentinel* of Iowa. There are 76 *Standards*, 84 *Stars*, 50 *Suns*, and 93 *Tribunes*. Among the unusual or striking titles are the *Bistoury* (Elmira, N. Y.), *Jimplecute* (Jefferson, Tex.), *Luxapitilan* (Fayette C. H., Ala.), the *Card Basket*—a society paper—of Washington, the Hope *Star of Hope* (Ark.), *Thistleton's Illustrated Jolly Giant* (San Francisco), *China Mail and Flying Dragon*, the *Elm Leaf* (East Hartford, Conn.), the *Eulenspiegel* (Owl's Mirror) of Chicago, *Jefferson Republican*, the *Southern Cross*—a Catholic paper—of Savannah, the *Egyptian Press* (Marion, Ill.), *Hoosier Patron and Lady Granger* (Indianapolis), *Hoosier State*, *Union Spy*—there is only one, *Condenser*, *Meschacebe*, *Wide Awake*—a literary paper, *Iron Home* (Ishpeming, Mich.), *Morgan's Watchtower* (Mt. Pleasant, Mich.), the *Ricochet* (Oxford, Miss,), *Blatter und Kladderadatsch*, the *Schnedderdengg*, *Freedman's Monitor and Workingman's Looking Glass* (Philadelphia), the *I. C. B. U. Journal* (also in Philadelphia), the *Four Counties* of Richmond, Texas, the *Ventilator and Golden Rul* (Mannington, W. Va.), *Eurhetorian Argosy* (Sackville, Ont.), *Stylus*, *Lady Elgin* (Elgin, Ill.), *Over the Country*, *Pajaronian*, *Aurora Brazileira*, *Neighbor's Home Mail*, *Psyche*, *Madisonensis*, and the *Alpine Chronicle* of Silver Mountain, Cal. To these may be added the *Toledo Blade*, *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, *Cape May Ocean Wave*, *Broad Ax of Freedom*, *Sentinel on the Border*, *Unterrified Democrat*, *Spirit Lake Beacon*, *Homer's Iliad*, *Horsehead's Journal*, *Painted Post Times*, *Roman Citizen*, and many others. Names popularly supposed to be frequent are in fact rare. It occasionally happens that the prominence attained by a single paper with a certain name brings the name so much before the people that it grows familiar to the public mind, though there may really be but few papers with the same designation. What the journalistic fancy of the Centennial year will devise in the way of newspaper titles is uncertain.

Paid in His Own Coin.

A few evenings since a young couple called upon a clergyman at Oneida, Wis., and stated that they wished to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Before the ceremony commenced the young lady excused herself from the room, saying that she would return in a few moments. She handed the minister a note which he read soon after her departure. It was as follows: "Arthur—"You will wait for me in vain, for the longer you wait the further away I'll be, I shan't marry you to-night. You went back on me a year ago, and I'll get even with you now." The bridegroom took the hint, bade the clergyman good-by, and started for home.

A CANADIAN Senator has resigned his seat for a peculiar reason. He has never been willing to trust himself on a railroad train, and last winter traveled from Quebec to Ottawa in his own sleigh to attend the session of Parliament. The fatigues and hardships of the trip were so great that he will not encounter them again, and so he has determined to retire from public life.

IN view of the recent diabolical outrage on the L., C. & S. W. road, by which the fireman, engineer, and conductor of a freight train were killed, the railroad men of Logansport, Ind., propose to raise a purse for the discovery of the men who placed the rail on the track and to prosecute them if found.

KAISER WILHELM.

He Writes an Autograph Letter to the President.

Mr. Schlozer, the German Minister to the United States, on the 4th of July presented to President Grant an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Schlozer, in presenting the letter, stated that he was instructed by His Majesty to deliver upon the 4th day of July to the President, in person, an autograph letter of congratulation upon the occasion of the Centennial anniversary, and wished to add his personal good wishes for the United States. The President briefly replied, assuring him of his satisfaction in receiving this evidence of good feeling on the part of His Majesty; that his kind expressions for the United States were fully appreciated, and that the letter should be properly acknowledged. A translation of the letter is as follows:

William, by the Grace of God Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., To the President of the United States of America—GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: It has been vouchsafed to you to celebrate the Centennial festival of the day upon which the great republic over which you preside entered the rank of independent nations. The purposes of its founders have, by a wise application of the teachings of the history of the foundation of nations, and with an insight into the distant future, been realized by a development without a parallel. To congratulate you and the American people upon this occasion affords me so much the greater pleasure, because since the treaty of friendship which my ancestor of glorious memory, King Frederic II. who now rests with God, concluded with the United States, undisturbed friendship has continually existed between Germany and America, and has been developed and strengthened by the ever-increasing importance of their mutual relations, and by an intercourse being more and more fruitful in every domain of commerce and science. That the welfare of the United States and the friendship of the two countries may continue to increase is my sincere desire and confident hope. Accept renewed assurance of my unqualified esteem.

BERLIN, June 9, 1876. WILLIAM.
(Countersigned) VON BISMARCK

Why Long Branch is a Failure as a Summer Resort.

Long Branch was too near New York. The reporters, lynx-eyed, sleepless, and as numerous as the great American grasshopper, were always swarming down from the city. Above all, there came in what Ben Butler called the "she correspondent," who put a new face on the politico-social question. This addition to our current army of meddlers has played such havoc this last season in Washington that no politician or political woman can henceforth hope to hide his or her inner soul from the public. Until the she correspondent lit on the political perch there was always some immunity for the social side of the most dastardly politician. He used to say: "Interview me, expose me, defame me as much as you please while I am in my bureau or office, but when I shut that official door let me alone." And, as a rule, he was let alone, until within a few years. Now he not only has his public transactions turned inside out, but his private emotions as well. If his wife gets a little present of a diamond necklace, there are sure to be half a dozen of keen women with pencils in their hands at his reception, or sitting on the fences of Pennsylvania avenue, waiting for him to drive by. If he gets tripped up, his wife's tears, her wardrobe, underclothes, her false teeth, her glove bills, her whole physiognomy become public property.—*Cor. New York Herald*.

The Postal Appropriation Bill.

By a section in the Post Office Appropriation bill, relating to third-class matter, all transient papers, magazines, books, all printed matter with the exception of circulars, unsealed, are restored to the former rate of 1 cent for every two ounces, while merchandise and unsealed circulars will remain at the present rate. The bill appropriates for the transportion of mails $15,837,581. That embraces the "Star" routes and steamship lines, at $6,737,851, and railroad routes at $9,100,000, against the estimates of the department of a little more than $17,500,000. The reduction upon the item of transportion of mails is $1,662,149. There is nothing in the bill which affects the fast mails, such being run by special arrangement between the Postmaster General and the railroads.

CHARLES W. CHURCH, a real estate broker of Glastenbury, Conn., having been convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, carried his case up to the Supreme Court, but he died, and the Supreme Court, not having heard of his death, granted him a new trial.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 25	@10 75
HOGS	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON	11½	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 00	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 05	@ 1 07
CORN—Mixed Western	51	@ 52
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	37	@ 38
RYE—Western	72	@ 78
PORK—New Mess	20 00	@20 10
LARD—Steam	11½	@ 11½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 60	@ 4 70
Medium to Fair	4 40	@ 4 65
HOGS—Live	5 75	@ 6 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	96½	@ 98
No. 3 Spring	83½	@ 86
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 46½
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 28½
RYE—No. 2	64	@ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	57	@ 58
BUTTER—Creamery	21	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	15	@ 16
PORK—Mess	19 60	@19 62½
LARD	11	@ 11½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 35	@ 1 37
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 2	60	@ 65
PORK—Mess	20 25	@20 50
LARD	11	@ 11½
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 20
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 06	@ 1 10
No. 2	97	@ 98
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	63	@ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@ 71
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 05	@ 1 15
CORN	40	@ 42
OATS	30	@ 39
RYE	70	@ 72
PORK—Mess	20 00	@20 50
LARD	11	@ 13
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 22	@ 1 25
Amber	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN	48	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 75	@ 5 90
Philadelphias	7 00	@ 7 15
CATTLE—Best	6 00	@ 6 50
Medium	4 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Truant Madge.

The shadows lie sleeping on field and hill;
The cows came home an hour ago;
The bees are hived, and the nests are still;
Where can the child be lingering so?

Oh, where can the little laggard stay,
So swift of foot as she ever has been?
It is not so far, by the meadow way,
To the lane where the blackberry vines begin.

Her mother stands in the doorway there,
Shading her eyes from the setting sun,
And up and down, with an anxious air,
Looks for a trace of the truant one.

Has she wandered on where the swamp flowers blow
In the darkling wood and lost her way?
Has she slipped in the treacherous bog below
That hides under mosses green and gay?

Nay, timorous mother, spare your fears!
Your little maiden is safe the while,
No marsh bird screams in her startled ears;
Nor forest mazes her feet beguile.

She is only standing amid the rye,
There at the end of the clover plain,
And pulling a daisy star, to try
Whether her love loves back again;

And Will bends over the bars beside—
Two heads are better than one, forsooth!—
Leaning and looking, eager-eyed,
To see if daisy tells the truth!
—*Kate Putnam Osgoode.*

Around the Farm.

Farmers should not be dependent on the market for the sale of products of their farms. Corn, potatoes, hay, oats, and vegetables can be condensed into other articles which will keep until they will sell.

We are told from time to time that forests have a wonderful effect upon climate, increasing or decreasing rain falls, but the arguments offered pro and con are founded mainly upon theories. —*Moore's Rural.*

I have found out one thing about potatoes that you perhaps don't know, that is, potatoes need thinning to insure a good, early, marketable crop. At the second hoeing you pull out all the tops except from one to four, taking the small and weakly ones, and you will see the benefit of it.—*Maine Farmer.*

Unless great care is used, butter is always of different colors before the first working (after salting). Some portions will have little or no salt, and be of a lighter color, and the dairywoman should work so as to mix these portions with that thoroughly salted, or she will have streaky rolls or tubs of butter. A very little care, when working the second time, will prevent this result.—*Practical Farmer.*

A fast-walking tea, mthat would go over one-quarter more ground in a day, would, in a short time save enough to the farmer to pay the additional cost of such a team over a slow-walking one. Another advantage in fast-walking teams and improved implements is, one can get over the ground oftener, and thus keep the weeds under, when they would otherwise get the start and ruin the crop.

The following recipe for a cement is one of the best for the farm and household: Take four parts gum arabic, three parts starch and one part sugar. Reduce to a fine powder and mix well. The powder should be kept in a well-corked bottle, and when required for use mix a little of the powder with water to every ounce of which ten drops of glycerine have been added.

Apples ought to have as sweet an air in their winter home as any other kind of food. They take in, very readily, the musty odors of close, moist cellars, that are little better than vegetable pits; and the difference between a crisp, high-flavored apple, and one that is flabby and poor, is often simply the difference in the storage which they have had. This fruit needs gentle handling, a cool, dry room, just safely above the freezing point, and distance from all rank vegetables or unpleasant odors.

An exchange, remarking on the chafing of the breasts of horses, says: "The common practice of using pads of sheepskin under the collar is objectionable, especially in warm weather, because it accumulates heat and makes the breast tender. A better way is to take a piece of thick and smooth leather, cut it just the size of the collar, or a little wider, and let it lie flat on the neck and shoulders of the horse. This will lie still and smooth on the horse's neck, while the collar itself moves about, and so it will prevent chafing. In addition to this, let the breasts of working horses be washed off every night with clean water."

"There is a vast difference," says an exchange, "in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer-flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps, and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, impart a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for confectionery purposes."

About the House.

Potato Cheesecakes.—Four ounces, of mashed potatoes, butter, flour, and sugar, and two eggs; mix all together with a fork, and bake in tins lined with puff paste.

To Brighten Black Kids.—You can polish up old black kids nicely by putting them on your hands and rubbing the surface with black ink, using it more freely on the most faded spots. When dry, they will look quite bright and fresh.

Eggs with Anchovy Sauce.—Boil some eggs hard, cut them in halves, take out the yolk and pound it in a mortar with a little anchovy paste; then replace this in the cup formed by the white of the egg, and garnish the dish with a little water-cress.

To Remove Ink from the Hands.—Rub them with vinegar and corn meal. If that does not answer, take half a teaspoon of oxalic acid in a basin of water and wash your hands. But rinse them well, or the poisonous acid makes them rough.

Cheese Pudding.—Grate three ounces of cheese, five ounces of bread, warm one ounce of butter in a quarter of a pint of milk, and mix with the above, then add two well-beaten eggs, a little salt, pepper, and mustard; mix all well together, and bake in a piedish for half an hour.

Soak over night one cup of oatmeal in one cup of cold water and a little salt; in the morning, add one cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, and fine oatmeal enough to make them as stiff as fritters (wheat flour will do to thicken it, but oatmeal is better). This will make two cakes if you wish to bake it like "Johnny cake"—we like it that way.

A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* says: For kitchen and pantry floors there is nothing better than a coat of hard paint; the cracks should be filled with putty before it is applied, and the paint allowed to dry at least two weeks before using. Then it is easily kept clean by washing (not scrubbing) with milk and water; soap should never be allowed to touch it. Red lead and yellow ocher I prefer for coloring; the former makes a hard paint that wears well.

French Pancakes.—Half a pint of milk, two ounces of butter, two ounces of loaf sugar, two ounces of flour, two eggs. Put milk, butter and sugar into a saucepan to dissolve (not boil), beat eggs and flour together till quite smooth, then add the other ingredients and well mix. Divide this quantity and put it in four saucers to bake for twenty minutes; lay two pancakes on a dish, spread preserve over, and cover with the other two pancakes. Serve hot.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

Termination of the War—The Horrors of the Campaign—An American's Sufferings in the Hands of the Abyssinians.

[From the New York Times.]

From a private letter from an officer of the Khedive's army in Egypt we take the following: The result of the fighting in Abyssinia between the Egyptian troops and King John's army, the Government at first, it appears, feared to have known—certainly feared to publish the truth, and not without good reason. Perhaps it was a continuation of her traditional Oriental policy which has worn a rut out of which she can't lift herself, but must sooner or later be jolted. A part of the Egyptian forces met King John's army and gave battle, the fighting continuing three days. At the end of this time King John had lost nearly half his army in killed, wounded and missing; the killed, wounded and missing of Egyptians totalling about the same as the killed and wounded of the opposing forces, which were variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 fighting men. More than this, the day after the last day's fight, King John's army fell back one march and sent in a flag of truce asking for an armistice. He said he had lost a great many of his people in battle, as he supposed we had also; that he did not wish to see any more blood shed; that he was a friend of the Khedive and wished to live in peace with him. He thought terms of peace could be agreed on if the armistice should be granted. It was granted and fighting ceased. The greater part of the troops have returned, and peace practically has been restored, though some of the details in winding up may not yet have been concluded.

As it was publicly known and proclaimed to the Abyssinians that their territory was not coveted by Egypt; that the war was made only against King John and his followers, by the powers of whom it had been inaugurated, it is incomprehensible why the general facts—the results of the campaign—could not have been published, and confidence and respect if not credit sustained. To an American it is only necessary to say that the American staff officers connected with the expedition did their duty characteristically. Three were wounded, one by whom was captured though afterward released, after suffering some from ill treatment.

You may form some idea of his suffering, the horrors of his dreams night and day, when I tell you that he was severely wounded in the leg, then captured, stripped to the skin, arms tied behind his back until the pain from the swelling became excruciating, made to walk thus for days without meat or drink, in the unobscured sun of Abyssinia, with the full conviction that if he did not keep up with the horsemen he would be murdered. He was made to sleep without cover (naked) in the mountains, where the nights are so cold that two woolen blankets in addition to the ordinary night-clothing are but comfortable. Then, several days after capture, to see in all directions, prisoners and friends forced by the pricks of spears to flee for their lives, and then barbarously shot down, with the fear every moment that his turn would come next; yea, in the midst of the frightful massacre, to be seized by three or four Abyssinians and hurried to a neighboring hill, where the foul deed could be more privately accomplished—more in harmony with the usages of the people; and, in ascending, to be halted at a large rock, behind which he thought to say adieu to the earth, and on which two of the guardsmen and executioners sharpened their semi-circular-shaped sabers, whose grating suggested thoughts of such horrible mangling by their scimetars, dull and awkwardly wielded, as to find pleasurable emotions at the sight of an Abyssinian with a gun near by, whom he begged to shoot him. Every large rock they came to was the same thing repeated, until they got near the summit, when a horseman, it is supposed from King John, ordered their return, and our friend's escape from a barbarous death.

For two weeks he was guarded by boys whom he was obliged to follow, and who delighted in torturing him by threatening motions of mutilation and death.

Of the headquarters staff three were killed and eight wounded. Among the wounded are Col. Dye, Maj. Johnson, M. D., and Maj. Wilson, M. D. Dr. Johnson has recovered; the other two will in time. Let me assure you that if the expedition did not meet with the expectations of those persons who thought the subjugation of Abyssinia was intended, it was not the fault of Americans.

A shrewd knight of the scissors and needle in New York advertises himself as "The highest-priced tailor in the world." He evidently knows how to catch the snobs and gudgeons.

"TIME AND MY RIGHT."

Something Concerning the Brave Little Principality that has Thrown Down the Gauntlet to a Great Empire.

[From the New York Times.]

The coat of arms of the Princes of Servia is a white cross on a red field, with a drawn sword between two dates—1389-1815—and the legend "Time and my Right." A whole history is in this heraldric device. For nearly five centuries the Servians have upheld the cross on bloody fields against the Turks. Through the middle ages they were the border-guard of Europe. The date "1389" represents the year of the great battle, when the free Christian empire of Servia was broken by Amurath and Bajazet, and this brave people was trodden under foot by the Turks. The intervening centuries are long periods of oppression, servitude, and suffering, under a conqueror who never knew the meaning of the word mercy to a Christian. When we recall that in this long era the best youth of Servia were taken as children to be trained for Mohammedan slaves or janissaries, and that a Christian mother often beheld her boys carried away by violence to serve the unnatural vices of Viziers and Pashas and grow up as Mohammedan servants, and that in later years no property or harvest was safe from the rapacity of Turkish tax-gatherers and Governors—that in this long history of tyranny, religion was insulted and all rights trampled on—we may understand the deep and bitter passions which lie back of the present Servian outbreak. The date "1815" is the year of Servian independence, won by the valor of the people; and, though a nominal tribute has been paid to the Porte, Servia since that year has been a free and self-governing state. Her progress and freedom, the happiness and courage of the peasantry, the advance of public improvements, are a perpetual model to the subject Sclavonic provinces in their servitude and barbarism of what they would be, freed from the tyranny of the Turks.

"Time and my right" is the legend which expresses the ambition of the Servian people, as well as of the ruling house. More than four centuries of defeat and disaster have not quenched the passion to be revenged on the Moslem and to restore the "right" of the Servian empire. Before 1389 the Servian monarchy extended from Belgrade to the Black Sea, from the Danube to the Adriatic, and even over Macedonia and Thessaly. Montenegro is still a cliff from that primitive formation, standing over the later drift of the Mohammedan invasion. Bosnia and Herzegovina are only fragments of that ancient Sclavonic state. The Servians have waited almost five centuries to avenge Kassowa, to advance the cross again over bloody fields, and to drive the crescent from Europe.

It might be thought that a little state like Servia, with only a million and a quarter of inhabitants, could hardly venture to throw down the glove to a great empire like Turkey. But it should be remembered that the population of this state is particularly warlike, and animated by the most bitter taaditional hatred against the Turks. The militia has been trained to arms and is remarkably numerous for so small a community—numbering, it is stated, some 90,000. The whole Turkish regular force in all European Turkey is reported to be only 60,000. Then the territory of Servia and all the surrounding provinces has been fought over and over again in the incessant wars with the Ottomans. Every feature has been studied in a stragetic view. So natural are the battle-grounds that history repeats some of the battles, generation after generation. The Servians and the insurgents know their ground. Then, just outside of Servia is Bulgaria, with a population of some 6,000,000 of kindred race, flaming in insurrection and burning with resentment at the recent cruelties of the Mohammedans. To the west are Bosnia and Herzegovina, the kinsmen of Servia, and holding their own against their former master. Little Montenegro is but another Servia, and we doubt if any jealousies of the princely houses can keep her brave army from the fray when Servia declares war.

In European Turkey are eight or nine millions of Sclavonians; in Austria, close by the scene of war, four millions more of the same race. Still beyond is the great Sclavonic empire, with millions burning with ardor to aid their Southern brethren in their unequal struggle with the ancient enemy of their faith and race. Despite the inequality, we should be inclined to predict the success of the weaker combatant, if it were not for one peculiarity of the Turkish race. The Turks, in their degeneracy, preserved one of the qualities of a once commanding race, the "staying" power. They do not know when they are beaten. And, if put on the last defensive, they may hold their lines of communication with Constantinople and protract the war for years. They have repudiated practically their debt, and can now fight on with all they can wring from an oppressed people. The new softa, or devotee faction, ought to have something of the ancient fanaticism, and therefore should fight to the end. The European powers will counterbalance one another, and the crescent and the cross fight their own battles on the historic fields of the Danube, as they have so often done before.

The Biggest Bear Story.

The Reno (Nev.) *Gazette* repeats it thus: "I've fought 'em standin' and runnin', but the toughest citizen I ever lit into was a black 'un. He was sittin, in the chapparal eatin' manzantia berries, when my dog smelt him and went home. I sneaked up and began agravatin' him by shootin' at his ears and feet. I then took around him, and with three shot cut off his tail. Old Blacky heerd me shootin', and turnin' around see his tail layin' there. He picked it up and looked at the trademark, and I see in a minute that war was comin'. I lit out for a tree, with only two cartridges left and him a comin'. Well, to make a long story short, I shot twice, hittin' him both times, and he begun to git hot, so he took up the tree after me, I knocked him down three times before my gun broke. He started on the fourth trip, and I didn't know what to do till I thought of my derringer which shot a four-ounce ball. I drew her out, and tied a string to the trigger, and as old Blacky came up with his mouth wide open, I dropped her in. He hadn't time to spit her out, and so he swallowed and I pulled the string. Off went the gun and so help me, I never see anything of bear or pistol since."

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

How Twenty-two Young Women were Burned to Death at Ayr, Scotland.

The Glasgow *News* gives the following account of the recent burning of the mill at Ayr, Scotland, by which twenty-two young women perished:

"Within the third story of the second block of buildings from Fort street, the fatal spark was kindled. The operatives resumed work after breakfast as usual, and all went on smoothly till James Barr, a laborer in the worsted department, was alarmed by a "young lass" (as he describes her) exclaiming in a state of excitement that there was a fire in the room. The girl had been working at a wool-teaser, and soon it was perceived that the wool had taken fire, apparently from friction. Barr immediately called his neighbors who gathered in large numbers. Three extincteurs kept in the establishment for emergencies of this kind were produced, and an effort made to subdue the flames, but without effect. No sooner was water poured on one corner than the fire spread to another, defying the utmost efforts of all present to keep it within bounds. Some one at an early period called for a sheet with which to "smother" the fire; but with such alarming rapidity did it spread that any attempt in that direction would have been useless or worse than useless. In a few minutes those who had gathered round the spot where the fire originated were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving portions of their clothing and all they possessed in the mill behind. So far all was right, in respect that no damage resulted to life, but the sequel of the event which had just been inaugurated was disastrous and appalling. In the garret overhead of the room described, James Barr aged 50 years, and father of the man named above, was working with 25 young women under his charge, and there the great loss of life took place, James Barr, it is alleged, on hearing the screams in the flat beneath, and on being informed that there was a fire, made an endeavor to keep the cries of those who were apparently terror-stricken beneath from penetrating his own department and causing greater consternation than was necessary. He then ran downstairs, saw the imminent danger of the whole establishment, rushed up again and gave the alarm, but was too late to effect an escape for himself or others as the staircases were all "ablaze," and the smoke and fire were such as no one could pass through and live. A scene more easily imagined that described followed. The young women rushed to the windows and called for that aid which could not be afforded them. They gesticulated and screamed and sobbed in the presence of death, and implored those outside to save their lives. Meanwhile the fire spread rapidly, the buildings one by one were enveloped, the flames shot high in the air, and before long the spot where the helpless females had been vainly seeking for succor was reduced to ruins, and those who occupied it were lost beyond hope of recall. Several most painful incidents are reported in connection with this event. The old man Barr was, before the fire obliterated everything, seen at one of the windows waving his hands apparently calling for rescue, and a large number of the girls were holding by him in the last lingering hope of having their lives spared. One young woman, named Catherine McKinnon, jumped from the height of four stories and fell heavily on the ground beneath. She was taken up insensible, placed on a mattress, and removed to the Ayr Hospital. She was alive when the hospital was reached, but expired in a few minutes. The poor girl, who was 16 years of age, fell on her forehead. Her skull was fractured, her arm broken, and other injuries sustained, so that all the skill which could be brought to bear could not save her life. Another young girl, named Simpson, residing in High street, came to a window screaming. Her sister, who happened to be beneath at the moment, called out, "Jump out, or you'll be killed," and the little girl instantly leaped over. The sister endeavored to catch her, but as the height from which the leap was taken was very great both came into violent contact and were thrown down. The sister escaped unhurt, a fact which is marvelous, but the young girl was a good deal bruised, it is feared seriously so. Her hair was burned with the flame, which just before her leap was devouring all before it. Those who had found an exit from the works now made the best of their good fortune and ran from danger, while the unfortunate persons left behind were at the mercy of the devouring element. Mothers appeared on the scene in terror, asking for their daughters; brothers and sisters looked everywhere for their relatives, who, alas! could not be saved. It was impossible to say who were and who were not among the unfortunate victims till well on in the evening, when the fire had been subdued. Hoping against hope, parents expected that their children might return at the usual hour, and waited with eager anxiety their appearance."

A Western Fat Boy.

A Western fat boy was transferred last Friday from the Erie broad-gauge to a narrow-gauge train of the Lehigh Valley road at Waverly. His name is David Navarre, and he hails from Illinois. He was on his way to the Centennial, where he will be exhibited. His parents, who are both small people, accompanied him. This Western fat boy is 14 years and 6 months old, and weighs 475 pounds. He is 6 feet and 7 inches tall, measures 3 feet and 4 inches across his shoulders, and girts 6 feet and 7 inches around his hips. He occupied the whole aisle as he walked through the car, and it was too warm for any other passenger to sit in a seat with him. A flat car with a spring platform wagon on it would have been the proper equipage for him. He will be a bigger show than the $10,000 ox would have been had he lived to reach Philadelphia.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.*

There are now 40,000,000 tons of coal waste lying useless in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

SELF-SLAUGHTER.

A Suicide Elaborately Planned and Accomplished—Seven Different Ways of Facing Death.

A young man named Frederick Addison Jeffery, aged 24 years, called at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the 3d of July, and engaged a room, paying for it until the morning of the 6th. At half-past 12 on that day a chambermaid noticed the gas burning in his room and gave notice of the fact, when a man was sent to see about it and presumably to request the sleeping, and it may have been intoxicated, occupant to turn it out. But after continually rapping and receiving no response the messenger procured a ladder and looked through the transom into the room. A sight met his gaze which made him shudder, for, dangling from a rope so suspended as to hold it in the middle of the bath-tub, was the body of a man evidently quite dead. Assistance was called, the door opened, and the scene of horror exposed to view, and that terrible sight proved to the astonished beholders that Chicago, which has furnished so many wonderful incidents to the history of the nation, had in this tragic episode contributed the prize centennial suicide to the annals of death.

Upon investigation the corpse proved to be the body of Frederick Addison Jeffery, presumably a member of the firm of Wyckoff & Jeffery, general agents for the "American plaiting machine," of Peoria, Ill. Further disclosures in reference to the melancholy affair tend to show that the suicide is one of the most remarkable, if not the most remarkable, ever on record, both from the motive which prompted it, the number of deadly agents employed, their wonderfully ingenious arrangement, and above all for the cool deliberation and elaborate preparation which was apparent in every detail of the work of self-destruction.

Ordinary mortals, seduced into tasting of the unknown joys or sufferings opened out by an indulgence in euthanasia, are apt to depend upon one or at most two agents of death to accomplish their purpose, but this young man successfully experimented upon his unfortunate body in no less than four ways separately, namely, those of hanging, poison, shooting and throat-cutting, and would have indulged in a fifth—stabbing to the heart with a small dagger—had time permitted. In addition to this he had saturated all his clothing with alcohol, and had placed alcoholically-saturated cotton on some soft substance upon secured wires running lengthwise of the bath-tub, to which he intended to set fire, and thus render his remains a charred and unrecognizable mass. The deceased had taken three slats from the bedstead, and had carefully, as is plainly seen from the ingenious knotting, bound them together with several thicknesses of fine cord. He had screwed a hook into the center of this improvised gallows beam so that the cord which should terminate his life should not slip from its place, but would be kept exactly in the center. He had soaped the line so that it should slip up quickly and tight. This beam he had placed between the edge of the bath-room partition and the wall of the room, tilting it up against the wall of the room somewhat so that it might not slip. On one side of him hung a blood-smeared razor, depending from the beam by a string, and on the other side, attached in the same way to the beam, hung a small pistol, which, upon examination, was found to have been fired off. Upon the little side-table were two small vial bottles and a glass, around the rim of which a long string had been tied. Both bottles were empty, as was the glass, and it is supposed from the fumes from the bottles that one contained whisky and the other chloroform. A small bit of looking-glass hung upon a nail, evidently placed there by the deceased, for it was ingeniously wired so as to hang straight, and had doubtless been used to aid him in making a fearful gash in the throat at the proper and most fatal place. The bath-tub was nearly full of water, and in it the corpse hung suspended by the cord to the beam, having evidently taken poison first, gashed his throa with the right hand, and fired off the pistol into his body with his left one, then slipping from the sides of the bath-tub upon which he stood, had been jerked into the water by the fatal noose he had previously arranged about his neck.

Jeffery left two letters, one addressed to the clerk of the hotel, and the other, which is a description of his plans in prose and verse, addressed to the Chicago *Times*. He was undoubtedly insane, though the manner of his taking-off was methodical enough. He gave no reason for going to his death save that he was too happy to continue in this state of life. Directions were left by the deceased as to the disposition of his remains and effects, which were fully complied with by the proprietor of the hotel.

The poem addressed to the Chicago *Times* is written in a plain, legible hand. Herewith an extract is given:

If you respect one's dying wish,
Then bury not my corpse;
But let it then dissected be
In Buffalo, by R. V. Pierce, M. D.,
Who wrote with common sense
The People's Medical Adviser.
To him an order I have sent,
That he my body may procure,
What worse can come to it
Than that I will have done?
Will I not hang the body up
To poison, stab, and shoot?
To carve a bit as well,
'Twill burn until the cord give way
And lets it fall into the tank,
Where it will scald and drown.
The flesh you could not recognize,
So let him hack away,
And do with that just as he will,
But save the bones, I pray.

Into the earth they must not go
I cannot, will not, have it so,
I want my skeleton to stand
Where now I might have stood.
The frame that's carried me about,
To-day I want with you,
To-morrow will be soon enough
To put it out of sight.
If this is done—and I do beg
That you will let it be—
Then dirt will never cover bones
That were inside of me.
To-morrow you can never catch;
'Twill always be to-day,
To-day and I together then
Will outlive all the world;
Of use my bones you'll surely find,
If you'll but let them stay,
But weak shall *Jefery* ever be
If you turn them into clay.
May curses rest upon the head
Of him who would my will deter;
May Heaven's fittest blessing fall
To those who will my wish confer.
In a moment now all ties I'll sever
Faithful friends, farewell forever.
Fred A. Jeffery.

All Sorts.

"Brick" Pomeroy's wife is going on the stage.

Two hundred and thirty Smiths had a picnic at Niagara.

Peter Curley, the Barre bank robber, has become a hotel clerk in California.

A county Judge in Leeds, England, fined a litigant £5 for saying, "I go in for honesty—you lawyers don't!"

Long Branch hotels keep up "war-time" prices, which fact is keeping down the number of "arrivals" to a marked degree.

A warrant has been issued in Reading, Pa., for the arrest of "twenty young men who sit on a fence and insult ladies going by."

Double-decked street cars are to be used in Boston more generally than heretofore, and seated passengers are to be carried in them.

The English War Office reports thirty-two officers still living who took part in the battle of Waterloo. Yet this battle was fought sixty-one years ago.

In Evansville the police stop every person found on the streets after 12 o'clock at night, and get a good account of them before allowing them to proceed.

The meanest man in Massachusetts lives at New Bedford. The other day he borrowed a dog to go shooting with, and kept him four days without anything to eat.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has leased the State convicts for a term of twenty years, at an annual rate of $25,000.

Most farmers are willing to drag out $50 worth of horses and wagons per year, rather than put in a day's work or two fixing up the highway. This is false economy.

The New York Board of Health has issued a few hints regarding sunstroke. The gist of the matter is—dress in light clothing and take the world easy—if you can, if you can't, strike and be blowed.

The minority against the adjournment of the British House of Commons for the Derby day has been increasing so steadily year after year, that it is doubtful whether it will ever be moved again.

Last week a miner named Mitch fell into a shaft forty-eight feet deep, situated in Magnolia district in Colorado, but, strange to relate, escaped almost unhurt, except a badly-jarred pair of ankles.

An Arkansas professor says that for $10,000 he will drive the Indians out of the Black Hills in two weeks with balloons and sharpshooters. A Sioux once saw a small balloon at a circus in St. Paul, and he fell back dead.

Transient newspapers can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent for three ounces after July 1, instead of one cent for every ounce as heretofore. The new postal law, however, does not reduce the postage on books, circulars, medicines, etc.

A Cheyenne woman started drunk to drive to a village six miles distant, did not recognize the place when she got there, and kept right on until a journey of ninety miles killed the horse, a full supply of whisky having kept her brain fuddled.

George Elliott, aged 17, at the Sheffield fair in England, ate for dinner a potato pie, a plum pudding, some gingerbread, a rice pudding, fifteen squares of Yorkshire pudding, three basins of soup, beer, lemonade, and water. Then inflammation of the stomach killed him.

Gen. Pleasanton holds that the reason why a man and his wife fall out and chide and fight is because their electricities have become the same. When the man gets drunk he becomes a woman, and grows quarrelsome over little things. Complimentary, certainly, but so scientific.

He was speaking in behalf of a most-worthy object, when several people quietly folded up their tents and decamped. The clergyman paused long enough to say: "We are not going to take up a collection; don't be in a hurry." No others went out before the close of the service.

A new almanac contains the following valuable chronological points:

Mo. [12.] Mr. Wilkins died 1834. His wife wore half mourning. Moon in [illegible]
Tu. [13.] Very low tide—shoes. Sun in apoplexy. Five million years ago to-day base ball was invented.
W. [14.] The Bostons will play another club. Expect hot weather about now.

A correspondent sends to the New York *Evening Post* the following epitaph, which is written on a tombstone at Sterling Castle, about thirty-one miles northwest of Edinburgh, Scotland:

Our life is but a winter day;
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay,
And are full fed.
The oldest man but sleeps
And goes to bed.
Large is his expense
That lingers out the day
He that goes soonest
Has the least to pay.

Specie Exports.

According to the last quartely report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, just issued, the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion exported from New York for eleven weeks, ending with June 10, 1876, was $12,779,336, of which sum $7,906,111 was in American gold coin. This indicates a total export of specie for the year of about $60,000,000. With such an enormous annual outflow of the precious metals from this port alone, adding to it the export of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 from San Francisco, it must be apparent that all the talk about "specie resumption" is the flimsiest sort of humbug.

The *Alta California* advises the 20,000 idle mechanics, clerks, bummers, and lunch fiends of that city to go into the country. "We have but one word of advice to offer this army, and that is this: A great harvest is about to be gathered in this State—the largest ever known—Go ye into the field and labor. A little bronzing will do you no harm, and a little hard work may do you much good, and put you on your feet again."

The Rev. Newman Hall says that within three years the churches of Great Britain have lost 30,000 members through the vice of intemperance.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 20, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK, A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.
For Sheriff,
JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,
For Commissioners,
G. M. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 17, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—The heated term has created a desire for cool drinks, and as a consequence a resolution was introduced into the House instructing the committee on accounts to furnish lemonade in the cloak rooms for the members. This has been the custom heretofore, and the Senate side is now enjoying that luxuery. The resolution was adopted on a "vina voce" vote, the name of each member not being called. When the vote was announced, the tall form of "Blue Jeans" Williams, chairman of the Committee, rose in the back part of the House, "Let us have the yeas and nays on that," he said. The demand was seconded, and when result was made known only about thirty had voted its favor. Many of them were willing to vote for it, as long as their names did not go upon the record, but the moment their vote was to be recorded, they agreed with Uncle Jimmy, that it was a useless expenditure. So you see its a good thing to have the right man in the right place. Over twelve hundred dollars was spent for lemonade last congress, which is saved by the unflinching honesty of our candidate for Governor. There has been a good deal of sport made of him, because of his refusal to favor expenditures like these, but as one of the Republican papers here says: "Position assumed by Mr. Williams is sound as well as economical. Gentlemen in private employ, who are every way the peers of Representatives in Congress, are accustomed to pay for such personal refreshments as they may need, in hot as well as cold weather, out of their own pockets, and there is no good reason to be adduced why gentlemen in the public service should not do the same. There is no patent of nobility in office holding which requires other people to pay the personal expenses of those who are favored in that way. Besides, it is said that the use of lemons and lemonade is destructive to teeth. Congressmen who board at establishments where chuck steaks are furnished should not fool with their teeth. The gentleman from Indiana knows what he is about."

Those who want an honest, fearless economical administration of our State affairs, will vote for Mr. Williams, as against Mr. Orth, who is now charged with having been connected with jobs and peculations, while a member of Congress. The New York Herald of the 13 says: "The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House have damaged him by evidence, mostly his own, which showed that while he was a member of Congress and of that committee in the Forty-first Congress, the committee reported favorably upon the Venezuela claims; that Mr. Orth thereupon appeared before the next Congress, of which he was not a member, as the attorney of Stillwell, Minister in Venezuela, who had $30,000 of these claims, and Talmadge, the American Commissioner, who audited the claims, and, according to Mr. Orth's account, owns a larger amount than Stillwell. Mr. Orth was elected to the Forty-third Congress in October, 1872, and after his election and during the winter of 1872-3 he came to Washington, in the service of the same persons, to lobby and act through Congress, ratifying the final awards of the commission, for which he received $7,000 and his expenses. This is forbidden by section 1,781 of the Revise Statutes, which makes such services performed by a member of Congress a penal offence. It is said here that when the report on the Venezuela business is made public it will need something more than the appointment of Mr. Tyner as Postmaster General to strengthen the party in Indiana.

There has been considerable excitement here over the recent change in the Cabinet. Postmaster General Jewell, was asked to resign, the other day, and he promptly replied, Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, taking his place. Jewell was known to be a Bristow man, and he was available no longer. Pratt, of our State, Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to resign at the end of this month, and in fact all those who assisted in prosecuting the whisky rings, are having their heads cut off.

The republican organs and friends of Mr. Hayes, who claim to be in favor of reform within the party, pretend to be indignant at the action of the President in turning reformers like Jewell and honest men like Yaryan and Dyer and Bluefond Wilson out of the public service. This is pure and naked hypocrisy and deceives no one. The journals who talk in this strain, who mildly censure the President, are secretly delighted at his course, because they know the removals are made in the sole interest of their candidate, and that unless the whole power and influence of the administration are put to work he can not be elected in November. While prating about reform and honesty and the purification of the civil service, they quietly look on without a word of honest, sincere protest at the wholesale slaughter of officials, whose only crime is that they strove to do their duty and save the treasury from the theives who were robbing it. To help Hayes the theives are to be set free and probably restored to their old places under the government, while the honest men who brought them to punishment are driven from public life into obscurity.

There is the most thorough agreement between Grant and Hayes, and every move made by the administration at the present time is done with a view toward his election next fall. Grant is managing Hayes' campaign—Grant and the senatorial ring at Washington. If it were deemed advisable to keep Bristow in the cabinet, Bristow would have been retained. But Grant and Hayes knew that as long as he remained at the head of that department there would be no chance to organize whisky rings, levy blackmail on the treasury employees and swindle the revenue service to raise money for the campaign. The Postoffice Department is capable of being made an immense political machine in the hands of a postmaster general who is willing to make it a citadel of fraud and corruption as Creswell did and as Jewell refused to do. The ex-Postmaster General honestly endeavored to conduct it on business principles, and he is removed because of "political considerations." In other words, the postmasters must be made to understand that their first duty, from now until election day is not to the government, but to Mr. Hayes. They must subscribe money for him, electioneer for him, or be turned out. Jewell refused to do this, and his head has been taken off and his place given to a subservient tool and politician who will have no scruples or compunctions as to what is expected of him.

Hayes is completely in the hands of Grant and the senatorial cabal, and is as much responsible for what they do as they are themselves. Grant is seeking to perpetuate his power through him and the responsibility thus imposed upon him he cannot in any way evade. He owes his nomination to Grant, for had it not been for the effective work of the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, he would not have been chosen as the republican standard-bearer. Grant helped him then, and he is helping him now. He is sending honest men to the rear, and calling the rings and corruptionists to the front to help him. He is reorganizing the Treasury Department on its old basis of fraud and rottenness to help him. He is preparing the way to pardon McKee, and Joyce, and Avery, and McDonald to help him. He has turned out Jewell to help him. He has given his honest Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pratt notice to quit to help him. He has given orders to every official in the government that the Spencers, the Kelloggs, the Packards, the Caseys, the Shepherds and the Babcocks shall again have full controll of the departments to help him. Grant's friends are the strongest supporters of Hayes to-day, and if he shall go into the Executive Mansion next March, Grant will bequeath them as the councilors and guides of his administration. All that they were to Grant they will be to Hayes and all that Grant was to them will Mr. Hayes become. This is the position he stands in to-day as the republican reform candidate for the presidency. His promises and pretensions are a mockery a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Baker addressed the House last Friday on a contested election case in Massachusetts. If I were permitted to say so I think the speech was delivered more for the benefit of certain Republicans in the district, who have had some doubts as to the "true blue" republicanism of their representative. It is partizan enough I should think, because the Republican here commends it, and that is the worst radical sheet I know of. I am inclined to the opinion that Holman and he have dissolved partnership. I regret that a legislative career so brilliantly begun, in the name of honesty and reform should terminate in so short a time.

Hon. J. A. Woodhull, of Angola, called to see me last Friday. He is on a flying visit to the capitol, via. Centennial.

TOM.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and relinbility. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterates Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

ROOT & COMPANY

Are daily receiving great bargains in every description of Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from the great auction and clearing out sale in New York, and are offering the same to our customers at a small advance over cost.

Black Grenadines

Magnificent line 40 per cent. under last season's prices, in plain mesh, Fis Net mest, Plaids and Stripes, at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents 75 cen and 90 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO

Silks, Silks, Silks.

The largest collection we have ever shown in Black Cashmere Silks, Plain Colored Silks, Striped and Check Silks, at 60 cent 75 cents 85 cents, $1 $1,25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yarp.
ROOT & CO.

Wool De Beges.

Very desirable for Suitings in plain Greys and Brows, also striped and Plad De Beges, at 20 cent, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents per yard.
ROOT & CO

Suits and Shawls,

Elegant line Silke Suits, Pongee and Mohair Suits, Draped, etc., Sacques, and Jackets, Paisley Long and Square Shawls, Ppring and Summer Shawls.
ROOT & CO.

MATTINGS

Fresh goods just landed, in White, Check and Fancy Styles—also Coco Mattings, for offices, in all widths.
ROOT & CO.

CARPETINGS

At greatly reduced prices, All the new patterns in Body Brussels, Taptries and Ingrains. Also a new line of Rugs and Matts, jush opened.
ROOT & CO.

VISIT US FOR

BARGAINS!

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CLOTHING

& Gents' FurnishingGoods.

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summ Suits, the letest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00. and all wool suits fro $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh sreets.

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

For
Briefs,
Pamphlets,
Bill Heads,
Statements,
Note Heads,
Letter Heads,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Wedding Cards,
Druggist's Labels,
In fact any kind of printing,
Call at the COURIER office.

Harvest is in full blast.

Show day was quiet. Nobody drunk.

Spring chickens are coming into market.

The Newville berry man is around daily.

Everybody is complaining of hard times.

Parties owing the COURIER office will please call and settle.

Farmers report the wheat crop even lighter than it is.

Garrett was pretty well represented on show day.

Don't forget the excursion to Pleasan Lake on the 25th inst.

Harry Ward, of Kendallville, was in the city this week.

Walt. Peterson has gone home to visit friends and relations.

Harry Rush and lady, of Angola, was in town this week.

Mr. Jas. Hazzard, of this city, has a sister visiting with him.

Jno L. Davis has the job of putting roofing on the new bricks.

Mr. T. Baldock has traded his team of horses on a house and lot.

Mr. A. Wheelock, has returned to our city again, from striker, O.

When you want a good shave or hair-cut, call on Sammy Pommert.

Long & Casebeer sold an organ to our next Democratic Treasurer.

We are a few hours late this week. The boys had to take in the circus.

Lots of 'em took in the dance last Tuesday. It was well patronized.

Quite a number of our citizens expect to visit the Centennial next month.

The crowd on show day was slim on account of harvest and hay making.

The wheat has turned out fan better than was anticipated by our farmers.

Now, how do you like it? Grant sent a hundred men to help fight the Indians.

Christ Baker's little child came near getting killed by falling from a wood pile.

Lauferty is selling goods rapidly. Don't fail to call early and get a bargain.

Remember that Lauferty is disposing of his entire stock of clothing at bottom prices.

Bill Britton the happy drayman of Angola, a brother to John, was here show day.

S. D. Congar has quit working at the "Republican" office, and Jeff Meyers fills he vacancy.

If you want a suit of clothes at actual cost, go to Lauferty's. He is selling off to get on a farm.

Sammy Morris, Attorney at Law, of Fort Wayne, had business with our courts this week.

The brick work on Ensley's new block is good. The men that lay them know their business.

There was a good crowd in town on Tuesday but no arrangements were made to decorate.

Andy Dodge, of Columbia City, gave us a call on Monday last. Andy is good wherever you put him.

Lauferty is selling goods cheaper than any house in Northern Indiana. All he wants is to get their first cost.

W. H. Adsetts, of this city, went to Jonesville, Michigan, to-day to run the foot race advertised last week.

The horse on the Fruit House wagon was purchased back again, last week, by Mr. Zollars, of Fort Wayne.

Several friends of the COURIER from different parts of the county were in town on Show day—yes, on Show day.

Judging from the present indications clover seed will be far more plentiful this season than for the last few years.

The ditch on Main street, superintended by the marshal is boss. He has made better roads than any cotemporary of the same advantage.

Whortleberries if we may credit reports from the rural districts, will be more plentiful this year than they have been for the last fifteen years.

We don't want any one to pay us for our job work. The stock don't cost us anything and we can afford to give it away—certainly.

"Boss" Shepherd, of Washington, and "Scalawag" Spencer, of Alabama, have more influence over Grant than Bristow or Jewell. 'Tis sad, but 'tis true.

Lauferty must sell the stock of goods inside of two months, in time to get on a farm and get in fall crops. Call and procure a bargain.

John Robinson's Show was a good one. It was Democratic all but the clown, and he didn't know enough to be a Democrat and consequently he upheld the Republican party.

A concientious farmer in Berlin, Wis., wiped the mud from his cart wheels before permitting his load of hay to go on to the scales to be weighed. But such men never go to the State Legislature.

WANTED.

Mr. N. B. Kaber wants to buy black walnut timber in any quantity. Those having it to sell can get good prices by calling on the above gentleman.

The party that took a saddle and bridle from Alex. Seaton's barn is now notified to return the same immediately. The one that borrowed it is well known, and to save considerable expense and trouble, it had better be returned.

Mr. Davenport was chairman of the committee when the arrangements were made to decorate, and because he said "carried," Weamer thought it was him who was at the head of it.

Can't there be a donation gotten up in town? We ought to send one company anyway, to fight the Indians. The donation, however, should be to put another cushion on Grants chair, a velvet one at that.

Good corn growing weather. The corn is not so far advanced at this time as it frequently is at this season of the year, yet it is standing pretty evenly, and will no doubt make a good crop, with a favorable fall.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL.—Mrs. J. L. Davis will entertain the Presbyterian Social next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Ice Cream, Cake, and Lawn Croquet. A cordial invitation to all

MRS. R. LASON, Secy.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to S Lauferty, will call immediately and settle or their accounts will be left for collection. This is business, and we hope all will adhere to it. It must be and will be S. LAUFERTY.

We are now publishing enough papers to make our subscription list average $10 a week, and instead of that we are doing just about half. We are willing to wait one year but further than that we can not. Will those who are in arrears to us please come up and settle.

When Grant Became President in 1869, the federal officeholders on the civil list numbered 54,207. In 1875, they numbered 94,119, an increase of forty thousand. One-half of these office holders are sinecures and blood-suckers on the Treasury.

The transient luminous body that passed through the heavens a week ago last Saturday night, partaking of the nature of a meteorite, brought our town to their feet and left them in deep thought to ponder and ruminate over its faded loveliness.

On account of S. Lauferty's health, am determined to sell out my entire stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps and everything in store at greatly reduced prices.

A. LAUFERTY.

Lauferty must sell his goods at cost prices.

Rev. Mr. Johnson was married, last week, to Miss Siddie Hare. The parties took a bridal tour to Chicago and will return this week. They have the best wishes of all our people and will find a host of friends in the city who will be glad to know that they will remain among us.

A few Over Coats at Lauferty's, at very low prices. Over Coats that are worth 20 to 22 dollars, you can buy now at my store for 14 and 16 dollars, and coats that are worth 8 to 10 dollars, you can get for 6 and 7 dollars, and all my other goods in proportion.

A. LAUFERTY.

The Democratic House of Representatives passed a bill for the equalization of soldiers' bounties. The three months men will now come in for some extra pay. The Republicans have been promising this for the last ten years, but utterly failed. What do our brother soldiers think of Republican promises in contrast with Democratic action.

Call of Central Committee.

The members of Democratic Central Commitee of DeKalb county are requested to meet at my office at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 29th instant. A full attendance together with the several candidates is earnestly recommended.

W. H. DILLS, Chairman.

We will not be responsible for any debts against the COURIER except by order.

Auburn Select School.

Prof. W. S. Gandy, of Cherubusco, Ind., assisted by Mrs. A. E. Thomas, of Auburn, Ind., will open a select school at Auburn, Ind., on Tuesday, August 1st., 1876 Tuition from $1.00 to $2.50 per month. For any further information address, W. S. Gandy, either at Auburn or Cherubusco, Ind.

A fight took place at the Saginaw Depot last Monday between A. Spach, Conductor Baker. They both got some small "specks" over their eyes, but it took two of them to make Al's. "speck" Sheriff Meese was called and the parties were called before 'Squire Walborn, but no suit was had. Baker kicked him while he was getting off of his train, was what started the rumpus.

Freeman Kelley stated in his speech before the congressional convention at Goshen, that he was ready to meet Hon. John H. Baker in a joint discussion at any time and any place that might be fixed upon. Kelley says he means business, this time; in fact he doesn't allow that little 58 majority to interfere a particle with his onward march to Washington.

Grant is beginning to prove a very troublesome elephant on the hands of our Republican brothern. His relentless warfare upon the honest men in the public service fills them with consternation. The leaders say he is playing the d—l with the party by his singular course at the opening of the presidential contest.

The new twenty-cent pieces are likely to prove a great annoyance. They are so near the size and so closely resemble the silver twenty-five cent pieces as to require uncomfortable scrutiny to detect the difference. The boys are already counting on the numberless five cents they will make passing the new coins for quarters.

An exchange wants ladies to take off their hats in church, but as long as half the ladies go to church for the purpose of displaying their hats, it is hardly possible that the suggestion will be adopted—unless a glass case is placed along side of the pulpit for their accommodation, and the name of the owner is promenently affixed to each hat.

This is the way the New York "Witness," which strongly reports Hayes and Wheeler, talks of our "Irish Roman Catholics and atheistical Germans."

"Had the hordes of priest-ridden Irish Roman Catholics and atheistical Germans which have since invaded the land come a century sooner, a stable republic would have been no more likely here than in Mexico; and the question arises now, how much strain can the good element in our nation bear?"

Bristow who prosecuted whisky thieves has had to resign; Yaryan who detected them has had to resign; Pratt who will not "whack in" with the thieves is to be kicked out of revenue service, and every honest man in the cabinet or in the department must get out. And mind you, Grant is not doing this, but the party demands it. The prosecution of whisky thieves hurts the party and must be stopped! This is all done by the party of high moral ideas. Bosh!

Passing down street the other day we observed Jones intent on looking at something he held in his hand. We asked him what he was looking at and he said he was looking at the son (sun). As we drew near we found he held in hand the picture of a beautiful boy and he said "is not that pretty?" We said yes with a sigh, for we had waited many years for such a sight but have not seen it. O, that it might shortly come to pass.

Now the brick contractors are on their ear. We had reference, last week, to the man who gave 30 cents more a thousand to foreign contractors than he would to have it put up at home. There is one contractor in town informed us that he made an agreement to turn in a town lot. Everybody knows his own business the best, and for our part it is imaterial, only we would think it more fair to deal among our home boys. Anything further must be written by the parties interested, and that, of course, will let us out.

Considerable quantities of wheat are finding a market at this place. We believe that the prices paid here are equally as good as those of other places, and there is no reason why our farmers should draw their grain eight or ten miles further, when they can dispose of it to as good an advantage right here. All their purchases can be made of the merchants of Auburn on as good terms as those of other towns. Farmers, look to your own interests, and learn what you can get for your grain here, before taking it elsewhere. It is to the benefit of town and county alike, that a good grain market should be built up here.

It was but a few days since that a tall Auburn-haired Republican, who was lectioneering went into a butcher store where there was piled on the head of a barrel in cone shape a lot of eggs. The granger saw the barrel without seeing the eggs and turning around sat down on the edge of the barrel. He was busily engaged in conversation and did not feel the eggs break under him nor did he notice the fact when he started off, but when he came to town again he had on another pair of pants. He treated a number to keep the papers from getting hold of it on account of his wife.

Religious Notes.

—There was no church at the Presbyterian Building last Sunday. Mr. Fowler, of Waterloo was expected but failed to be there.

—Rev. Mr. Shearer delivered the morning sermon at the M. E. Church. We learn he is about to leave our city for a position elsewhere.

—The churches were all attended largely owing to the hot weather. The M. E. congregation was very large.

—Rev. Mr. Ward we learn is now officiating at the Baptist Church.

—The M. E. Social of this place, was entertained at Pleasant Lake to-day. There seems to be a lively interest taken in our societies.

The Decorating of the Slodier's Graves a put up job.—COURIER.

The resolutions to make this part of the programme for the 4th was offered at the meeting to arrange for the celebration by a democrat, and no thought was entertained by him of "putting up a job." That gentleman was F. E. Davenport, who will sustain our assertion. —Auburn Republican.

By a democrat. That's good enough. Now, Bro. Weamer, why didn't you have some democrats on the programme? We have nothing to say against the soldiers. The proprietor of this paper has been a faithful soldier, and probably the writer would have been had he been old enough in years. We like to advise people older than we are, and our advise to you is to shut up, or sing "In the Cottage by the Sea."

Burned to Death.

CUPPS' CORNERS, July 16th, 1876.—On Wednesday 10 o'clock A. M., our quiet neighborhood was startled with the dreadful news that one of our worthy citizens was burned to death. The unfortunate one was Hally Clark, wife of Jeff. Clark and daughter of David Weaver, of your city. I visited the family in the evening and stayed with them till death closed the scene. Will give you the facts as near as I could get them from persons that saw the transaction. Nora and Pheby Moody were visiting Mrs. Clark. Hally stepped from the sitting room to the adjoining kitchen to prepare dinner for her guests. Put the kindlings in the stove, lit it with a match and burned slowly. The girl that worked for Hally said pour on some coal oil, our folks do. She reached for the can; poured on a little in front of the fire and said what a pretty blaze. Then took off the lid and poured some in on top of the fire. The can exploded and throwing contents on lower part of her person and on her arms, heard to exclaim, "Oh!" when can bursted. Flames and smoke rushed into sitting room. Feby and Nora ran out into the yard. The latter snatching a quilt from the lounge and met Hally coming around the house with the flames running far above her head burning leaves from the trees she passed under, and with arms extended toward the girls for help saying "oh, my poor baby." Nora told her to sit down and she did so, when she threw the quilt over her. Mother Walborn, who lives across the way, was back of her house in a potato lot, heard the alarm and ran over and she was burning yet. The old lady pulled off the quilt and put out the fire. But the fiend had its work well done. All her clothing was burnt off except her corset. Her person was literally roasted from her corset to the bottom of her feet and her arms from her shoulders. The flesh and nails stripped from her fingers and lay strewn around. Her intense suffering lasted about an hour. Doctors Spooner and Cowen were on hand promptly, but could not help her except to give an opiate. From this time on she grew calm and rested easy and gradually sank away. In thirteen hours she passed over the river without a struggle. How sweetly she breathed her life away. Hally left two sweet little orphan girls. The babe was crying for its mother's breast when her spirit was taking its flight. Oh, what a heartrendering scene this was. I wish I could shut it out of my mind. Hally was a kind and affectionate mother and a devoted wife. A worthy member of our society always cheerful and happy. Has a pleasant look and a kind word for all. Cut down in the bloom of youth at the age of 23 years 9 months and 6 days, she leaves many warm friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Clark was away from home when the accident happened which he regrets very much. Thinks he might have saved his wife had he been at home. This would have been utterly impossible All was done for her that could be done.

E.

An Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS public conveniences requires that sidewalks be built and maintained, said sidewalks located in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1. Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn that sidewalks be constructed and located as follows, on the east end of lots and parts of lots boardering on and lying on the west side of Jackson street: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number 1, and continuing on the east end of lots number 2, 3, 4, 5; 6; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, all situated in the western addition to the said town of Auburn, in said County and State Said sidewalks to be built as follows, not less than six [6] feet in width, on a grade with the street, and to be made of good sound oak or pine timber. If made of oak timber the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inch wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers, running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimentions. If laid out of pine lumber, to be of sound lumber, not less than one and a half [1½] inches thick, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers runnining crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less that three [3] by five (5) inches in demensions, of good sund oak lumber.

SEC. 2. Whereas an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana.

Attest. I. L. ROTH, Clerk.
F. D. RYAN, Pres.
D. Z. HOFFMAN
JOHN TREESH,
EPHRIM BERRY, } Trustees.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stoc Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operat safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Dotchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to your Druggist and get a sample pottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cent and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents two doses will releave you.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

Sop his Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

DR. A. DE LaFAYETTE ANGELL,

THE

RUPTURE OR HERNIA CURE SPECIALIST!

Of the Micnigah State Rupture or Hernia Cure, Jackson, Mich.,

Will visit the following places, and may be consulted at Angola, Ind., Russell House, Friday and Saturday, July 21st, and 22nd, reimining till Monday morning July 24th, 1876. Waterloo, Indiana, Bigin House, Monday and Tuesday, July 24th, and 25th,. Auburn, Indiana, Swineford House, Wednesday and Thursday, July 26th and 27th. Butler Indiana, Principal Hotel, Friday and Saturday, July 28th and 29th. Upon the subject of Rupture, or Hernia, and all diseases of a kindred character.

We cordially invite all afflicted with this fearful malady to call and learn how simple and certain our means of curing Rupture or Hernia. Consultation always free. Come and examine our Excelsior Elastic Truss, pronounced by the multitude using them, the best in the world. Bring your afflicted children and have them rendered safe and comfortable—have them cured! You can secure no richer boon or blessing—you can bestow no richer legacy—than the cure of this dire infirmity.

We make a completh, perfect and radical cure of Rupture or Hernia, without recourse to the knife or surgical operation. No surgical operations performed! No pain inflicted! No confinement to bed or room! No interference with ordinary business avocations! We will furnish ample proof in crroboration of the above facts to all parties interested.

Descriptive Circulars my be had at the Hotels on call. Don't forget dates! Don't delay until a late hour! Come early, that you may receive the more deliberate attention. Should there be any unable to visit me at my appointment, please send for descriptive circulars. Address, with stamp,

DR. A. DELAFAYETTE,
Jackson, Michigan.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices. In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

A POEM WITH A MORAL.

[The following lines were written by David Barker of the New York Post about twenty years ago, and are as admirable for their quaintness as for the important lesson they convey.]

THE LION AND THE SKUNK—A DREAM.

I met a lion in my path,
  ('Twas on a dreary autumn night),
Who gave me the alternative
  To either run or fight.

I dare not turn upon the track,
  I dare not think to run away,
For fear the lion at my back
  Would seize me as his prey.

So summoning a fearless
  Though all my soul was full of fright,
I said unto the forest king,
  "I will not run, but fight."

We fought, and as the fates decreed,
  I conquered in the bloody fray;
For soon the lion at my feet
  A lifeless carcass lay.

A little skunk was standing by
  And noted what the lion spoke;
And when he saw the lion die,
  The lion's track he took.

He used the lion's very speech,
  And stretching to his utmost height,
He gave me the alternative
  To either run or fight.

I saw he was prepared to fling
  Vile odors from his bushy tail,
And knew those odors very soon
  My nostrils would assail.

So summoning a humble air,
  Though all my soul was free from fright,
I said unto the dirty brute,
  "I'll run, but will not fight."

MORAL.

As years begin to cool my blood,
  I'd rather all would doubt my spunk
Than for a moment undertake
  To battle with a skunk.

WAITING FOR AN ANSWER.

My story? my life? Oh, it has been too uneventful, too simple in its incidents. I could tell you the sorrows of others, but my own—well, well! as you will. You shall hear. The wound has never healed, and if I put my hand above it, the place still throbs, even as it will beat and ache till kindly nature says to me, "Sleep, poor weary one, and rest." And then peacefully, trustingly, and with a simple hope of forgiveness, may I sleep that long sleep which they say so flippantly has no waking, but which has a waking, as every lesson which we learn in life persists in teaching us.

You will smile, perhaps, when I tell you that I was once what people called pretty—that this pale-hued face was once plump and rosy, these sad eyes bright, and this gray, scant hair golden-brown, long, and flowing. But why should I think you would smile? Do I not know that you must have seen the gay young plant putting out its tender leaves in spring, growing green and luxuriant of foliage in summer, ripe and ruddy in autumn, and gray, bent, and withered in age? And should I be pitied because I have but followed in the way of nature? Surely not. It is not for that I ask your sympathy, but for the blight that fell upon the young plant and seared and scratched it so that it seemed for months that it would die; but it lived, as I have lived to tell you this.

Do you know that wondrous feeling which comes in the early year, and that strange sense of keen delight, that elasticity of spirit, when, full of youth and hope, the very tears of joyous sensibility start to the eyes as you wander amidst the trees and flowers in spring? I remember how I felt, oh! so well, even though it is now forty years ago, and I was 20.

Jack and I were engaged. It was all such a simple homely, affair. We had known one another for years—the children of neighboring farmers. Jack—I still call him by the simple old pet name of those days—Jack had been away at a good school, and being bright and shrewd and clever he had won his way on, taking to engineering instead of his father's farm life, and now it had come to this that he had been staying at home for a month previous to going out to a good appointment in Melbourne.

That month in spring, how it passed! We had met again and again, and in his honest, manly way, he had asked me to be his wife.

"You know, Grace, that I have always loved you," he said; "and now I have hopes and prospects, it cannot be wrong to ask you for your promise."

We were walking by the river-side as he said this, and how well I can picture it all—the soft gliding water mirroring the trees on the opposite bank, the young, green buds just breaking from their cases, and, above all, the soft tender blue of the spring sky—the blue, he had told me, that was like my eyes.

"Do you want me to promise, Jack?" I said simply, as I looked up in his face.

"No, darling; I am satisfied," he cried, as his strong arms held me to his broad breast, and that was all. No oaths could have bound me more tightly to him. I felt that I was his wife when he should come to claim me.

We were late that evening, and entered the house shyly, for there had been so much to talk of and plan. In a month's time Jack was to sail for Melbourne; then he was to work very hard for three years, and come and fetch me to be his wife.

That month glided by, and the last day had come. It was, as I told you, spring-time—joyous spring-time, with the hawthorn's snowy blossoms, the apple-trees pink and the pear-trees pearly with their pyramids of flowers. Every meadow I passed was starred with golden butter-cups, and from every spray the birds trilled or jerked forth their merry songs of hope and love.

I could not feel sad, even though I was going to meet Jack for the last walk before he went away; but, as I said, mingled with the feelings of ecstasy there was a strange tearfulness of eye, and my breath would come at times with a sob.

He was by the stile, waiting for me—the stile down by the long mead, half-way between the two farms—and, as he took my hands in his, we neither of us spoke, but stood gazing away over woodlawn and meadow, all clad in their wondrous beauty, and listened to the birds. Now it was the soft tender coo of the stock-dove from the wood, now the jerked-out song of the linnets; then, soft and mellow, from the thick hedgerows floated towards us the fluty notes of the blackbird, while on high trilled away the larks, singing one against the other to their mates, sitting in the tall grass of the golden meads.

We could not talk, our hearts were too full, for Jack was to be off at daybreak the next morning. But there was no need for words. We loved each other in the simple, nature-taught way that has been since the world began, and we knew that every joyous song around that thrilled upon our ears meant love, and even in our sorrow we were happy.

"Only three years, darling," Jack whispered to me, "and then ——"

The tears rose to my eyes as I tried to answer him, but I could not speak a word.

"And you will let me find a long letter when I get there?" he said tenderly.

"Yes, Jack, I promise," I said, and then it was time to return, for the hours had glided by, how we could not tell.

Jack spent the evening with us at home and then he left us hurriedly, for our farewells had been said in the wood, and it was one hearty kiss, given and taken before the old people, and then good-bye.

But I saw him pass soon after daybreak and he saw me and waved his hand, for I had sat by the window all night, lest I might let him go by and I asleep.

And then time glided on sadly, but pleasantly as well. Mine was a busy life, for soon my father took to his bed, ill—a bed he never left again, for he gradually sank and died, leaving my poor mother in very indifferent circumstances.

It was a hard blow for us both, for he had been one of the kindest and truest of men, but while poor mother pined and waited, I had my hopeful days in view, and from time to time letters from dear Jack, all so true and honest and full of trust in the future that I felt as if I could not repine even when greater troubles fell upon me.

For at the end of two years I was standing by the bed-side where lay poor mother, sinking fast. She had no particular ailment, but had literally pined and wasted away. The bird had lost its mate of many years, and when at last she kissed me and said "good-by," it seemed to me to be in a quiet, rest-seeking spirit, and she spoke like one looking hopefully forward to the meeting with him who had gone before.

But she could think of me even then, and almost the last whispered words were:

"Only eleven months, Grace, and then he will be back to fetch you."

Poor mother! she would not have passed so peacefully away if she had known that which I withheld—namely, the news that came to me from our lawyer. For, through the failure of the enterprise in which my father's savings had been invested, and which brought us a little income of £60 a year, I was left penniless—so poor in fact, that the furniture of the cottage in the little town, to which we had moved when we left the farm, had to be sold to defray the funeral expenses.

It was very hard to bear, and for a month I was terribly depressed; but there was that great hopeful time, ever drawing near—the end of the three years, when Jack would come to fetch me to be his wife.

It was now for the first time that I remember feeling particular about my personal appearance, and I studied my glass to see if Jack would find me looking carewom and thin, and my glass told me truly—yes.

But I had to be up and doing, and before another month was over, through the kindness of people whom we had known, I was placed where I could work contentedly for the bread I must earn til Jack should come to fetch me away.

It was at a large West End dressmaker's, and it was hard work to get used to the hurry and excitement of the place, where there were twelve girls living in the house, and as many more came every day.

There were all kinds of petty pieces of tyranny to submit to at first, and I suppose some of the foolish girls were jealous of me and my looks, so much so that I found they nicknamed me "The Beauty." Poor girls! If they had only known how little store I set by my looks they would have behaved at first as they did later on.

The first thing that won them to me was when Mary Sanders was taken ill with a terrible fever. Mme. Grainger was for sending her away at once, on account of her business and the infection, but the doctor who was called in, a young, impetuous, but very clever man, told her that it would be at her peril if she did so, for Mary Sanders' life was in danger. So the poor girl was shut up in her bedroom without a soul to go near her except a hired nurse, and after the first night this woman staid away.

No one dared go near the poor girl then, so I timidly asked leave to nurse her, for I felt no fear of the infection, and it seemed so hard for her to be left there alone.

I obtained leave, and went up-stairs, staying with her till she recovered; and from that day there was always a kind look for me and a kiss from every girl in the place.

What was more, oddly enough, perhaps because I was so quiet and restrained, first one girl and then another came to make me the confidant of her love secrets and ask my advice.

I gave it, such as it was, though heart-sore myself, for Jack's letters to me had suddenly ceased. We had corresponded so regularly; but it had struck me that his last two letters had been formal and constrained; they were full of business matters too, and he had hinted at its being possible that he should not be able to keep time about the three years, in consequence of some contract.

I did not think this when I first read these letters, for then I had kissed and cried over them, but when no reply came to my last, I re-read them, and the coldness seemed apparent.

But I waited and waited, and then news came from the country. Jack's father, a widower, had died suddenly; and I said to myself, with throbbing heart, as I longed to be at his side to try and comfort him in his affliction, "Poor Jack, he will come home now."

But he did not come, neither did I get any reply to my last two letters. Another month and the three years would be up; and, as I sat over some work one spring morning by the open window, with a bunch of violets that one of the girls had brought me in a glass, the soft breeze that came floating over the chimney-pots and sooty roofs wafted to me the scent of the humble little blossoms, and my eyes became full of tears, for in an instant the busy work-room had passed away, and I was down home by the river-side listening to dear Jack, as he asked me to be his wife.

Only a month! only a month! my pulses seemed to beat; and as it happened we were all busy upon a large wedding order, and I was stitching away at the white satin skirt intended for the bride.

I tried so hard to bear it, but I could not; the rush of feelings was too great. Another month and he was to have fetched me to be his wife, and I had not had an answer to my last two fond and loving letters.

As I said, I tried hard to bear it, but I could not, and stifling a sob I hurried out of the workroom to reach my attic, throw myself upon my knees by the bed, and burying my face in my hands I sobbed as if my heart would break.

For a terrible thought would come now, fight against it as I would—"Jack had grown tired of waiting, and has married another."

I fought so hard with the disloyal thought, but it would come, and I was sobbing passionately, when I felt a soft arm steal round my neck, a tender cheek laid to mine, and I found my poor tear-dewed face drawn down upon the bosom of Mary Sanders, who had stolen out of the workroom, and come up to try and comfort me.

"Pray, pray, don't fret, my darling," she whispered. "Madame will be so cross. Those wedding things must be in by to-night, and they want you to help try them on."

I don't know how I got through that day and night, but I believe I did such duties as were expected from me mechanically, or as if I had been in a dream, and at night I lay wakeful and weary, with aching eyes and heart, thinking of that dreadful idea that was trying to force itself upon me.

I waited till the three years had expired, and then, with what anguish of heart no words can tell, I wrote to Jack again—my fourth letter—begging him, imploring him, to answer me, if but to tell me he was weary of his promise and wished to be set free; and then, making a superhuman effort over myself, I waited, waited, month by month, for an answer, though I knew that it must be at least six months before one could come.

I had given up expecting one in the interim, and I was too proud to send to his relatives—distant ones, whom I had never seen, and who had probably never heard of me. The thought had taken root now and grown to a feeling of certainty, but I waited for my answer.

Three months—six months—nine months passed away, and hope was dead within my heart. They said I had grown much older and more careworn. Madame said I worked too hard, and the sharp business woman became quite motherly in her attentions to me. But I would not take any change, for work was like balm to me; it blunted my thoughts; and, knowing that I was daily growing pale and thin, I still waited.

I knew the girls used to whisper together about me and think me strange, but no one knew my secret—not even Madame, who had more than once sought my confidence; and so twelve months passed away—four years since Jack had left me.

It was not to a day, but very nearly to the time when he had parted from me, and it was almost two years since I had heard from him. I was trying hard to grow patient and contented with my lot, for Mme. Grainger had gradually taken to me, and trusted me, making me more and more her right hand, when one glorious spring morning, as I was coming out of the breakfast-room to go up-stairs to work, she called me into her little snuggery, where she sat as a rule and attended to her customers' letters, for she had an extensive *clientele*, and carried on business in a large private mansion in Welbeck street.

"Grace, my dear," she said, taking me in her arms and kissing me, "it worries me to see you look so ill. Now, what do you say to a fortnight in the country?"

A fortnight in the country! and at her busiest time, with the London season coming on.

I thought of that, and then, as I glanced round at the flowers and inhaled their scents, the bright fields near Templemore Grange floated before my dimming eyes, a feeling of suffocation came upon me, and the room seemed to swing round. I believe that for the first time in my life I should have fainted, so painful were the memories evoked by her words, when a sharp knock and ring at the door echoed through the house, following instantly upon the dull fall of a letter and the sharp click of the letter box.

It was like an electric shock to me, and without a word I darted into the hall, panting with the excitement and my hand at my throat to tear away the stifling sensation.

But it was a letter. I could see it through the glass in the letter-box, and I seized it with trembling hands, inspired, as it were, by some strange power.

"Jack! dear Jack at last!" I gasped as I turned it over and saw it was a strange, blue, official-looking letter, formally directed to me.

Even that did not surprise me. It was from Jack, I knew, and I tore open the blue envelope.

Yes, I knew it! The inner envelope was covered with Australian post-marks, and, ignorant as I might be with its contents, I was raising it to my lips to cover it with passionate kisses when I saw it was open.

Then a mist came over my mental vision for a moment, but only to clear away as, half stupefied, I turned the missive over and over, held it straight for a moment, and then, with a sigh of misery and despair, I stood mute and as if turned to stone.

"Grace, my child! In mercy's name tell me——"

It was Madame, who passed her arm round me and looked horror-stricken at my white face and lips. The next moment I dimly remember she had caught the letter—his letter—my letter—from my hand, and read it aloud: "Mr. John Braywood, Markboro, R. County Melbourne," and then, in her excitement, the great official sentence-like brand upon it, "Dead!"

That was the beginning of my first and only illness, during which Madame tended me like a mother, even to giving up her business afterwards, and retiring to live with me here in this quiet street, where she died, and left me well-to-do, as you see. I have grown old since then, but I am not unhappy, great as was the trial, and it has led me into what I hope has been a useful life. And, besides, why should I sorrow, knowing as I do that which came to me years and years after—that Jack died with my name upon his lips—died true to her he loved? and I am but waiting till we shall meet again.—*Geo. Manville Fern in Cassell's Magazine.*

Battle-Scarred Presidents.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, commenting upon the statement of a contemporary that Gov. Hayes, if elected, would be "the first President who, in battle, has had a limb fractured, or received a bullet-hole," says: "The writer had evidently forgotten the historical fact that President Monroe, when a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, was severely wounded by a bullet in the shoulder at the battle of Trenton. President Jackson had two bullet-holes in his person—not received in battle, however, but in private combat. In his duel with Dickinson, in 1806, he was shot in the left side, breaking a rib, and inflicting other injuries, from the effects of which he suffered for the remainder of his life. 'It was Dickinson's bullet which killed Andrew Jackson at last,' says Parton, his biographer. In his affray with the Bentons in the city of Nashville in 1813, he was desperately wounded by a pistol shot. The weapon was loaded with two balls and a large slug. The slug took effect in Jackson's left shoulder, shattering it horribly. One of the balls struck the thick part of his left arm, and buried itself near the bone; the other missed. Before the bleeding could be stopped two mattresses, as Mrs. Jackson used to say, were 'soaked through and through,' and the General was almost reduced to the last gasp. He could not mount his horse without assistance when he started in his campaign against the Creek Indians, and at no time during the war was he able to wear an epaulette upon the injured shoulder on occasions of ceremony, without suffering intense pain. The bullet in the arm was not extracted for twenty years, and until after he was President.

"Of our other military Presidents, Washington, although frequently exposed to great peril, notably at the battle of the Monongahela (Braddock's defeat), where his uniform was perforated with bullets and several horses were killed under him, escaped without wounds. Harrison was never hit. At Tippecanoe he seemed to bear a charmed life, for he was well known to the Indians, and many of the best marksmen sought especially to kill him. Colonel Owen, of his staff, who happened to be mounted on a horse belonging to the General, was killed, under the belief that he was the General himself. Taylor was struck by a ball on the buckle of his sword-belt in the battle of Okechobee, during the the Florida war. It sickened him at the stomach for a moment, but did no further harm. Pierce, who was a Brigadier in the Mexican war, was so seriously injured by the falling of his horse, on the day preceding the battle of Contreras, that he fainted upon the field at the beginning of that action, and was compelled to relinquish his command. The circumstance gave rise to much ungenerous satire in the election campaign of 1852. We remember that some Democratic editor, in describing the battle, spoke of it as a "sharp conflict." The editor of the Louisville *Journal* admitted that fact, as Pierce fainted at the *edge* of it. Grant was never wounded. He had a horse killed under him at Belmont.

The Great American Family.

The admission of Colorado makes the twenty-fifth new State added to the Union since the War of National Independence.

The original family, who united July 4, 1776, to form a nation of one people, were:

No.	*Free States.*	*No.*	*Slave States.*
1.	New Hampshire.	8.	Delaware.
2.	Massachusetts.	9.	Maryland.
3.	Rhode Island.	10.	Virginia.
4.	Connecticut.	11.	North Carolina.
5.	New York.	12.	South Carolina.
6.	New Jersey.	13.	Georgia.
7.	Pennsylvania.		

The following States have been admitted in the years set opposite each name:

No.		*Admitted.*
14.	Vermont (from New York)	1791
15.	Kentucky (From Virginia)	1792
16.	Tennessee (from North Carolina)	1796
17.	Ohio (from Northwestern Territory)	1803
18.	Louisiana (bought from France 1803)	1812
19.	Indiana (from Northwestern Territory)	1816
20.	Mississippi (from Georgia)	1817
21.	Illinois (from Northwestern Territory	1818
22.	Alabama (from Georgia)	1819
23.	Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820
24.	Missouri (from the Louisiana purchase)	1821
25.	Arkansas (from the Lousiana purchase)	1836
26.	Michigan (from Northwestern Territory)	1837
27.	Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820) admitted	1845
28.	Texas (from Mexico) annexed	1845
29.	Iowa from the Louisiana purchase)	1846
30.	Wisconsin (from Northwestern Territory)	1848
31.	California (conquered from Mexico)	1850
32.	Minnesota (half from Northwestern Territory, half from Louisiana purchase)	1857
33.	Oregon (from England by treaty)	1859
34.	Kansas (from Louisiana purchase of 1803)	1861
35.	West Virginia (from Virginia)	1863
36.	Nevada (conquered from Mexico)	1864
37.	Nebraska (from Louisiana purchase of 1803)	1867
38.	Colorado (partly from Lousiana purchase and conquered from Mexico)	1876

Territories remaining to be organised into States;

1.	New Mexico, organised	1850
2.	Utah, organized	1850
3.	Washington, organized	1853
4.	Dakota, organized	1861
5.	Arizona, organized	1863
6.	Idaho, organized	1863
7.	Montana, organized	1864
8.	Wyoming, organized	1868
9.	Alaska, organized	1868
	District of Columbia, seat of government	1790-1

Worse than Savages.

[Constantinople Cor. New York Tribune.]

A Polish gentleman has arrived here from Bulgaria, who was himself in the Polish insurrection, but has long been in the service of the Turkish Government. He says that all the barbarities of Russia in Poland were as nothing in comparison with what he has seen with his own eyes this month. His own Turkish guard cut down every man, woman and child they met on the road, spite of all he could do. If the Turks would content themselves with simply killing their victims, it would be something; but this is not all; they inflict the most horrible tortures upon these poor defenseless people—burn them alive, cut them in pieces, mutilate them in every way possible. There is no excuse for these barbarities in Bulgaria, such as has been offered in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is no evidence that even the armed Bulgarian insurgents have committed any similar outrages against the Turks.

A CURIOUS OLD TOWN.

Interesting Historical Localities in an Ancient Place on the Mississippi River.

[St. Louis Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The old French town of St. Louis, which was laid out more than 100 years ago, was eleven squares long and four squares—and precious short ones at that—wide. It extended from what is known now as Biddle street to Poplar, and from the river bank to Fourth street. This was its condition in the earlier days when it was yet a French town and paid its tribute to the French crown. In the year 1807 it was ceded to the United States under the consulate of Napoleon I., and was at that time a growing young city of 13,000 inhabitants. There is a building here which stands at the foot of Christy avenue and in the shadow of Eads' bridge of the nineteenth century, which was built in the year 1715 by Regis Loysel, who came down from Canada in the year 1714 to buy furs. He built it for a warehouse, and built it strong, with thick, stone walls, small windows, and a long sweep of roof. After 161 years of tolerably active service it still stands pretty firm on its pins and invites the public patronage with its sign, "The Live and Let Live Saloon—Lodging, Wine and Liquors, Boarding-house, Tobacco and Cigars, Liquor five and ten cents a drink!" In England they would have fenced in such an historic building, and charged four pence admission to see it; in Boston they would have torn it down to make way for a new street; here they put a low grade gin-mill into it and give everybody a chance, and our republican institutions are thereby glorified.

Down at the foot of Chestnut street stands another monument of the early history of the city. It is the old warehouse of Cyprian Chouteau, and was built in the year 1746, the walls being of stone cemented to the bed-rock which underlies the city. A sidewalk sixteen inches wide runs along the entire length of the building, and Chestnut street at this point is only a little more than twelve feet wide. This building, crowded, as it must be, with historic memories, is now occupied by the "Louisiana Exchange," and offers an inducement to the wayfaring men in the way of "five cent beer and pretzels." When he built this structure, Chouteau had already followed the windings of the Missouri river a distance of 800 miles northwest of here, and had established his fur-trading agencies in what is now Dakota Territory, not far from the region of the Black Hills. Still further down the landing, and opposite where the steamer Grand Republic lies moored, is the building of Sila-Brent, an English trader who came here in 1770 and, like the others, went into the fur trade with the Indians. This building shows the characteristics of English architecture in its broader doors and windows, its higher ceilings, and its old-fashioned high roof, protected with fire walls. More substantial, it is less ornamental than its neighbors, and shows the plain but steady habits of the nationality to which Mr. Brent belonged.

There are half a dozen other old landmarks which are pointed out to the stranger who wants to contrast St. Louis ancient with St. Louis modern, but they do not materially differ from those already spoken of.

When you are standing on the landing in front of Cyprian Chouteau's venerable pile, dedicated to Mammon 130 years ago, and looking across the long lines of steamboats which lie moored at the wharf, you catch an occasional glimpse of the green trees on the opposite side of the river. If your curiosity leads you to step down to the deck of one of the boats you will see an island off to the left, a little beyond midway of the stream. That is Bloody Island, another place that bears historic interest. There one morning in February, 1824, Thomas H. Benton, after pacing on the bank for half an hour, holding a piece of ice on his pulse to steady his hand while he waited for Lucas, his opponent, took his place marked off by the seconds and shot that opponent dead in his tracks. There, too, the famous duel between Spencer Pettis and James Biddle occurred, the most horrible that ever occurred in this country. Pettis, in the year 1837 or '38, was a candidate for Congress. It was about the time that the old United States Bank went under, and, in the course of his canvass, Pettis had charged that Nick Biddle had stolen money belonging to that institution. James Biddle, a brother of Nick, was living here at that time, and for the utterance of that charge he challenged its author. Pettis took no notice of the challenge, though, and after being elected went on to Congress and served out his term. At the end of that time he came back and announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Then he published a card in the papers saying that he was no longer the representative of the people, but was now his own master, and this being the case he accepted Biddle's challenge. Being the challenged party he named the place of meeting, the distance, and weapons. The place was Bloody Island, the weapons horse-pistols and the distance three feet. With their seconds they repaired thither one bright morning in May, and standing face to face, and separated by a handkerchief between them to mark the distance, they both fired, each one killing the other instantly.

These and a half-dozen other such stories connected with its history give Bloody Island its name, and show the character of public sentiment that used to prevail here even after St. Louis ceased to owe allegiance to the French crown and become a factor in our American system.

PRIOR to 1817, there had been three Congregational churches built in Lyme, Conn., and they were all struck by lightning and burned down. Then the church now standing in the center was built, and the bill for liquor drank during the work was over $500. At that time every one was taxed to support the gospel, and, if he did not pay, his property was seized and sold at the post.

A FRONTIERSMAN was requested by the Sheriff to come to the jail to identify an inmate who was charged with a serious offense. "I'll go and look at him, but I'm not going to be familiar with him until he apologizes for shooting my brother-in-law last fall," was the naive reply of the guileless child of the flower-bespangled prairies.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Herald.*

Pith and Point.

A COMMON mull-tipple—Spiced rum.

THE Boston Base Ball Club are fed on fish balls and batter pudding.

NOW is the time for the old joke about the West Point boys finding the heat in-tents.

NEW YORK is to have an elite directory. Some ladies 'l eat their heads off to get into it.

LADIES' dresses are covered with buttons this season, while many a man has to use a pin for the lack of one on his shirt.

FARMERS are complaining that a species of grub is eating up their corn. This is a clear case of grub eat grub.—*Chicago Tribune.*

'Mid sylvan scenes
And kidney beans
The farmer sweats around;
In home-made clothes
And a sun-burned nose
He spends his days
In trying to raise
The mortgage that covers his ground.

AN editor, quoting Dr. Hall's remedy to "eat regularly, not over three times a day, and nothing between meals," adds: "Tramps will do well to cut this out and put it in their bank books."

"MARY," said a mother to her little girl, "if I was a little girl like you, I should pick up all those chips." "Well, mamma," answered Mary, "ain't you glad you are not a little girl?"

A YANKEE, describing an opponent, whose person was extremely thin, says: "I will tell you what, sir—that man don't amount to a sum in arithmetic; cast him up and there's nothing to carry."

A WICKED Wyoming lawyer holds up his right hand and swears that, whereas a female juror may not always yield to the bribe of a stick of gum, the promise of a new-fashioned bonnet will influence her verdict every time.

"THERE'S such a rude gentleman dining up stairs to-day. Missus was a-talking about the Akkademy, and if he didn't tell her as he could see she painted, and so she do every night; but he needn't a said so afore people."

THE man who is hardest to find is the one who has an "office," particularly if he has "office hours." Whenever a man wishes to conceal himself from the world he rents an office, hang out a sign stating his office hours, and then stays away forever.

A NEGRO preacher, in translating to his hearer the sentence, "The harvest is over, the season is ended, and thy soul is not saved," put it, "De corn has been cribbed, dare ain't any more work, and de debbil is still foolin' wid dis community."

"WE go to press at 2 instead of 4 to-day," said a Tennessee paper, "in order to attend to some business of importance in the country." At precisely five minutes before 4, two high-toned looking men with shotguns called, and wanted to know where the editor was.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A CLERGYMAN, observing a poor man by the roadside, breaking stones, and kneeling, to get at his work better, made the remark: "Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking these stones." "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees," was the reply.

A PRAYER MEETING was held in James Foster's cell, Warrenton, Mo., on the night before he was hanged. "Are you ready to die?" asked a clergyman, at the conclusion of the exercises. "Guess I'll have to be ready in the morning, anyhow," he said, and winked at a by-stander.

ON board the Cunard steamers the church service is read every Sunday morning. The muster-roll of the crew is called over, and they attend service. A gentleman one day said to one of the sailors, "Are you obliged to attend public worship?" "Not exactly obliged, sir," replied Jack; "we should lose our grog if we didn't.

A WEST SIDE man who saw a load of coal at a house and arranged to go over and borrow part of it after the other man was in bed, got around that night and found that it had all been put in the cellar and carefully locked up before nightfall. He remarked the next day that it was shocking to think how little trustfulness people seemed to have in human nature.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

LADY customer—"Have you a nice book, all covered with red leather, with gold letters on the back?" Shopkeeper—"Yes, madam; we have De Quincey's works, three volumes, in Russia; or Gen. Sherman's 'Memoirs,' two volumes, in calf." Lady customer—"I don't want anything about Russia. Give me the book about the dear little calves; besides, it was by a General."

PROFESSOR (after waiting some time for an answer to a question which he had just asked Mr. H.)—"Why, don't you see what I mean?" Mr. H.—"Yes, sir, it's—a—it's—ah—" Professor—"What I wish to get at is, that if an imponderable string is stretched by an infinite number of equal weights applied equal distances from each other, the funicular polygon becomes a parabola." Mr. H. (enthusiastically,—"Yes, sir; yes sir; you get my idea."

VIRGINIA CITY is proud of its athletes. Regnier, the French wrestler, went there, made a match for $500, and was easily thrown by a miner. Fred Bussey, a prize-fighter from Chicago, was whipped twice in bar-rooms while talking about a regular fight in a ring. John Paddock, a Boston pedestrian, was readily beaten in a walk of a hundred miles. The *Chronicle* says, also, that men should not come there expecting to win anything at poker.

SELKIRK'S Island, with the adjoining Santa Clara and Mass Fuera, are rented by the Chilian Government to a speculator from Valparaiso, who uses them for stock raising and sealing. Large quantities of fur seals are taken on the islands every season. The soil is extremely fertile, quinces and peaches grow wild, and the higher parts of the islands are covered thickly with very valuable timber.

THE French Chambers of Commerce are planning for a grand canal between Havre and Marseilles. One of the plans is for a ship canal ten feet deep, 100 feet wide, across the Isthmus of Guienne and Languedoc, shortening the sea route by 800 miles.

SELF-MURDER.

Alarming Increase of the Suicide Mania in the United States.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Suicide in the United States is reaching a point where we are warranted in competing with France, both in the number of those who shuffle off the mortal coil, and in the unique methods and motives of the operation. The uncouth Indiana farm-hand, whose machine for self-murder has already been described in these columns, has never been rivaled by any madman in France in cool and horrible ingenuity, and the papers during the past week or two have contained narratives of suicide, the motives for which are as strange and unaccountable as ever impelled any Frenchman to jump to the life to come. This mania for suicide is worth the attention of the moralists and the psychologists, not alone for the alarming frequency of its manifestations but for the apparent insufficiency of cause that leads to it in so many cases. There are instances where suicide is not an unnatural crime. A man may be afflicted with a painful and incurable disease. He may have suffered agonies with it for years until life grows to be a burden and death is a happy release, and rather than suffer on without hope he takes his life and ends his misery. A man may be broken down in health, hopelessly ruined in business, persecuted with creditors, deserted by his friends, and see no avenue of escape from his sufferings except by self-murder. A man in an unguarded moment may have committed some dishonorable action, and unable to endure his shame or to bear the pricks and stings of conscience he frees himself from his mental torture in the only possible way. In all these cases, although they show a lack of covrage, there is a sufficient motive. It has operated since the creation of the world and will continue to do so to the end of the world, assuming that cowardly people will live until that time.

There are numerous cases, however, in which no decent cause can be shown, and some for which there is no cause, decent or indecent. In New Jersey, the other day, one little girl attempted to take her life because she had been naughty and felt badly about it, and another because her little companion had died and would be lonesome in Heaven without her. It might be possible for a very maudlin person to extract a grain of sentimentalism out of these juvenile suicides, but the average opinion of sensible people will be that, if the parents of these precocious self-murderers had been more profuse in the use of the birch upon their darlings, they would have had more sense. In Atlanta, Ga., a few days since, Miss Lily Harrison, a school-girl of 15, daughter of the most prominent Methodist clergyman of that city, threw herself into the river rapids and was drowned. The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that, "On reaching the bank, which is about forty yards, slope to the water, she discovered a Mr. Names, who, standing not far off, she thought, and correctly too, was watching her. She immediately rushed for the river. Mr. Names pursued her. When he was within forty feet of her she had reached the water's edge—she tore her collar loose in front, looked around with a smile as though exulting over a conquest, gave three swings and leaped from the rock." A very melodramatic exit from the world, but no cause is known why the young girl should wish to make any exit at all. In New York city, last Sunday, a young lad of 16, clerk in a banking-house, shot himself, and no cause is known why he did it. Sometimes the motive for suicide verges on the ridiculous, as in the case of Diedrich Braunlieben, 62 years of age, and old enough to have known better. This precious fool cut his venerable throat because his second wife refused to go with him and assist in paying his respects to the grave of his first wife. The only creditable feature of the affair is that he had the good taste to cut his own throat, instead of getting mad with the second Mrs. Braunlieben and cutting hers.

For the suicide of fools and madmen, of grown-up male idiots and adult maudlin women, we may at least invent some excuse, but what excuse will be sufficient to explain this dreadful propensity of children to commit self-murder? What possible cause can there be that the dawning of life should be so clouded over? Young life never has a denouement of tragedy. There is no situation in childhood so desperate and distressing that there is not a strong probability of relief. The sky is not always overloaded in youth. The storm and shine alternate in every young life, however hard the circumstances of its surroundings may be. Despair only springs from the accumulations of years and the buffetings of fate continuing until the victim is no longer able to endure them. The cause of these juvenile suicides is hard to find, because, in a natural, healthy child, the whole course and condition of life tend in an opposite direction.

The Ants of Africa.

When they grow hungry, the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line, and attacks and devours all it overtakes with a fury that is quite irresistible. The elephant and the gorilla fly before this attack. The black men run for their lives. Every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. They seem to understand and act upon the tactics of Napoleon, and concentrate with great speed their heaviest forces upon the point of attack. In an incredibly short space of time the mouse, or dog, or leopard, or deer, is overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and the bare skeleton only remains. They seem to travel night and day. Many a time have I been awakened out of sleep and obliged to rush out of the hut into the water to save my life, and, after all, suffered intolerable agony from the bites of the advance guard, who had got into my clothes. When they enter a house they clear it of all living things. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice spring around the room in vain. An overwhelming force of ants will kill a rat in less than a minute, in spite of the most frantic struggles, and in less than another minute its bones are stripped. Every living thing in the house is devoured. They will not touch any vegetable matter. Thus they are, in reality, very useful (as well as being dangerous) to the negroes who have their huts cleared of all abounding vermin—such as immense cockroaches and centipedes—at least several times a year. When on their march the whole insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a bashikouay army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep—even ascending to the tops of the highest trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an immense leap. Instantly their strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such a time this little animal seems animated by a kind of fury which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety and to seek only the conquest of its prey. The bite is very painful. The negroes relate that criminals were, in former times, exposed to the path of the ants as the most cruel manner of putting them to death.

The Business Outlook.

The woolen trade, like the cotton manufacture, has had a great trade sale, and set a basis for future action. About $800,000 worth of woolen goods were thrown into last hands by this sale, and are now passing under the tailors' shears, whence they ought to reappear in clothiers' prices even lower than those now current. These great sales fill the market for the time being, and the cotton manufacturers, discouraged by the probability of a general omission of dividends on the 1st of July, talk of a concurrent suspension of the production of print cloths, and some other staples, for a month. The Sprague mills have closed, throwing 10,000 operatives out of employment. The iron industry seems to be having more of a revival than almost any other. There continues to be groaning in the pig-iron manufacture, but we notice the manufacturers yielded to the puddlers, recently, on a strike at Pittsburgh, rather than close their works. Trade in some specialties is brisk—particularly in screws, in wire-cloth and wire manufacture—the Washburn works, at Worcester having a business fully up to last year's. About 25,000 tons of iron rails were ordered of American makers in May—one-half of them for Tom Scott's Texas-Pacific road. Meantime, our manufactures are being pushed abroad with considerable activity. American agricultural implements now have their excellent qualities advertised by many of the largest dealers in England. There will be a continued convalescence of business through the current year, and by the time the election is out of the way, and a new administration, with no financial doubts, is inaugurated, we shall be ready to enter on a new epoch of healthy industry.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Late Gen. Custer.

George A. Custer was born at New Rumley, O., Dec. 5, 1839. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1861, and, the civil war having broken out, was appointed Second Lieutenant of cavalry, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, and afterwards was employed in the defense of Washington. From October 1, 1861, to February, 1862, he was absent on sick leave. After recovering, he rejoined the army, and was additional aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan during the campaign on the peninsula and that in Maryland, being Captain of staff. He served through the entire war and took part in more than 60 engagements in which cavalry were employed. In the volunteer service he reached the rank of Major General. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Feb. 1, 1866. In the regular army he received several promotions, the highest being that of Brevet Major General. His regular rank, however, was that of Lieutenant Colonel. As such in the Seventh Cavalry, he was, in July, 1866, ordered to frontier duty in the Northwest. About 1872 the Indians in this region began to be troublesome, and Custer was engaged in many encounters with them with almost uniform success. In the summer of 1874 he conducted a large military and scientific expedition into a region among the Blue mountains, hitherto wholly unexplored, which was found to be well-watered and fertile, and apparently abounding in mineral wealth. He has published, from time to time, papers in various periodicals, describing his experiences in this region. These, with more or less revision, have been published in a separate volume, "Life on the Plains," New York, 1874.

Health and Longevity.

It would seem from statistics gathered by medical men that invalids are more likely to attain a great age than are the healthy and robust; and that life assurance companies would be wise to accept them as patrons, instead of rejecting them, as is now the custom. In a recent lecture by Dr. R. Southley, it is declared that:

"Health and longevity are not synonymous; neither are health and great muscularity. The most muscular men, great prize-fighters, men who could fell an ox with their fists, have been known to be always ailing, and complaining about themselves. The state of perfect training, regarde dby those who know little of it as a condition of the most perfect health, is rather one of morbid imminence. Longevity, like height, is a race attribute, but it does not signify health. The three oldest people I ever knew—women who reached respectively 89, 98, and 100—were valetudinarians, and had been so nearly all their lives."

HENRY HOLLENBACK, of Owego, got drunk and threw his 5-year-old boy into the Susquehanna river. Another man rescued the boy and left him on the bank unconscious. Then the father took up the child and attempted to knock out his brains against a stump. Thereupon the neighbors concluded that they ought to interfere, and Hollenbach was arrested.

IF life and health is worth anything, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will impart vitality and strength, renovate the system and purify your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

THERE are only two gallons of whisky per year manufactured for each inhabitant of the United States, and it is a clear case that somebody's got to go without.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is, *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the proprietor desires to say that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: NEWARK, N. J.

DEAR SIR: I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's" Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparation. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and, after taking three bottles, was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me, "I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on. I am, most respectfully, yours, ATHA B. CROOKS.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

WE copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true: Chronic diarrhea of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We know whereof we affirm.

THE cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

ASK your druggist for Cameron's Blackberry Brandy for all disorders of the bowels. Address Home Bitters Co., St. Louis.

THE Vegetine has cured many cases of scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing.

HAVE you Chills and Fever? Shallenberger's Pills never fail to cure. Price $1.00.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all Druggists.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscle, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awake fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

MAKE MONEY by selling SEWELL'S Illustrated Republican and Democratic Campaign Letter Envelopes; also, Humorous Envelopes. Send ten cents for ten assorted samples and prices for large lots to ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

JETTINE Best Dressing for Ladies' Shoes Sold by Field, Leiter & Co., Fuller & Fuller, C. M. Henderson & Co., W. M. Hoyt & Co. Turner & Ray, and others. CHICAGO.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., Reopens September 13. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars, apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY THE BEST OFFER ever made to young MEN and LADIES. Address, with stamp, SHERMAN TEL. CO., OBERLIN, O.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, Soul Charming, Mesmerism and Lovers' Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. 400 pages. By mail, 50 cts. Hunt & Co., 139 S. 7th St., Phila.

PENSIONS.—Officers, soldiers and sailors, however slightly disabled by wounds, rupture, injuries or disease in the U. S. service, should apply before it is too late. The loss of a finger or a toe entitles one to a pension. U. E. ARNOLD, U. S. Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10 to $25 a day sure. Illustrated catalogue free, of our fine Chromos, Crayons, and beautiful Picture Cards of noted men, women, and Presidents of U. S. Floral Address, Visiting, Reward, Motto, Comic, and Transparent Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 cents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1830.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 8½x7¾, from a photograph or tintype, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

HALF A DOLLAR Will Pay for the CHICAGO LEDGER For the Next Half Year.

The LEDGER is a large 8-page, 56-column, independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. The Best Story Paper printed. Try it. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

$25 TO $50 PER DAY Can Actually be Made with the Great Western Well Auger

WE MEAN IT!

And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,

And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements bona fide. Address

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

☞ State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE MILLION. AN ELECTRIC BATTERY FOR 25 CENTS.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Cures Pains and Aches.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It subdues Inflammatory Action.
It cures Ruptures and Strains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaint.
It strengthens the Muscles.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It relaxes Stiffened Cords.
It cures Nervous Shocks.
It is invaluable in Paralysis.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
It removes Nervous Pains.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Epilepsy or Fits.
It is Safe, Reliable and Economical.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is indorsed by Electricians.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

is warranted, on the reputation of Dr. Collins, its inventor, an old physician, to be the best plaster in the world of medicine. The union of the two great medical agents, viz., Electricity and Medical Gums and Essences, fully justifies the claim, and entitles this remedy to rank foremost among all curative compounds for all external Aches and Pains.

Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, or $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

A NOVELTY. Your name printed on 50 Transparent Cards, containing a scene when held to the light (50 designs), sent postpaid for 25 cents; 5 packs, 5 names, $1. No other card-printer has the same. Agents wanted; outfit 10 cts. CARD-PRINTER, Lock-Box D, Ashland, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

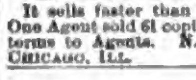

$40 TO $60 A DAY made by operating the BOSS WELL AUGER. Bores a hole from 20 to 40 inches in diameter, 100 feet a day easy. Send for illustrated catalogue. Elevates the dirt without removing the shafting. O. MARTIN, Patentee & Proprietor, Bloomfield, Iowa.

10 CENTS and a 3-cent stamp for 50 White Bristol Visiting Cards. Printed by a new process. No nicer ones ever seen. Prices never before named. Largest variety ever shown. All other kinds correspondingly low. Circulars, 3 cent stamp. Inducements never before offered to agents. Territory fast being taken. W. C. CANNON, Box 279, Boston, Mass.

Rust's Sliding, Self-Emp'ying Well Auger. LATEST IMPROVEMENT. The filled Auger raised from the bottom of the well without lifting the shaft. Bores a 17 inch hole from 50 to 100 feet in one day. Can make any size. Boulders and Quicksand handled with ease. Complete Rig $100. Territory selling rapidly. Send for Circular. O. RUST, Patentee, Macon, Mo.

A Great Offer. During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. New 7 1-3 Octave Pianos for $175, Boxed and Shipped. Terms, $50 cash and $10 monthly until paid. New 5 Octave 6 Stop Organs, with book closet and stool, warranted, for $125—$25 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York.

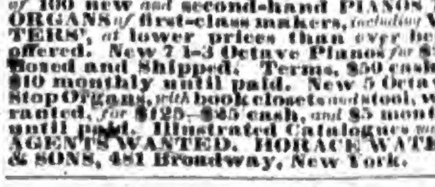

Morgan's Well Auger bores 20 feet per hour, by one man and horse, without lifting shafting. Bores from 1 to 4 feet in width. The Auger is filled and raised by horse and lowered by hand. Rights for sale. Circulars free. A. W. Morgan, Glenn's ... Indianapolis.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!

NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS. For Professional and Amateur Printers, Schools, Societies, Manufacturers, Merchants, and others it is the BEST ever invented. 13,000 in use. Ten styles. Prices from $5.00 to $150.00 BENJ. O. WOODS & CO. Manuf'rs and dealers in all kinds of Printing Material, Send stamp for Catalogue.) 49 Federal St. Boston.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
"VIBRATOR."

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz.: our Improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40-page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

LOSSING'S GREAT CENTENNIAL WORK, NOW READY! A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES to the present time. The only CENTENNIAL edition by an eminent author, or worthy to be published in both English and German. One large and profusely Illustrated, yellow-priced volume. Twice the contents of any other. Splendidly Illustrated account of approaching Grand Centennial Celebration. AGENTS WANTED! Fast growing interest everywhere in the thrilling history of our country; hence, rare chance for Agents. Send at once for description and terms, to SCAMMELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

DEATH

Is delayed and life prolonged by use of J. & T. Fluid Extract and Liquid Extract of Beef. Physicians report ... Indigestion, ... Constipation, ... Liver, ... FEMALE DISEASES ... and Old School Physicians ... for children and females ... with Tonics and Cathartics ... bottle. RICHARDSON & TRIFORE, CINCINNATI, O.

How to buy him. How to sell him. How to train him. How to tell a trotter. A NEW BOOK of great interest to Horsemen. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address J. P. VINCENT, Box 88, CHICAGO, ILL.

RUSSELL & Co.
BUILDERS
ESTABLISHED 1842
THRESHING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS
PORTABLE
ENGINES,
&C.
MASSILLON, OHIO.

Illustrated Circular Sent Free.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

No one who is thoroughly regular in the bowels is half as liable to diseases as he that is irregular. He may be attacked by contagious diseases, and so may the irregular, but he is not nearly as subject to outside influences. The use of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient secures regularity, and consequent immunity from sickness.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.

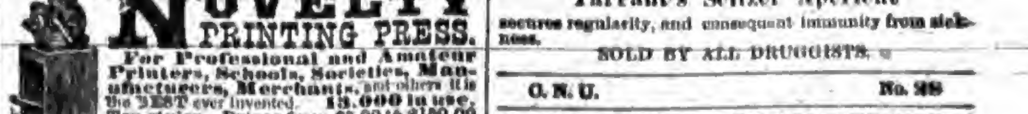

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRCHT'S
In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Price

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade o ast, coupled with too large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t k et. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Either Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolor an now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	1
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	10
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75@3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

d Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. to 40
e Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

C Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	75
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 54 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "	—	3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 42 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 45 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 38 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 40 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 46 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 23 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 35		2 4[illegible]
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 56
Bankers	2 2 "		7 22	5 10
Jonesville	2 29 "		7 52	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 15
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations				
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 30 a m			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	9 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 20
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 12 "			11 05
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 35		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 1[illegible]
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 56 "	11 1		8 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 45		
Louisville	8.30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

G. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East. No. 6 Fre't.	No. 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	Going West. No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7:16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.25	9.34	Denver	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.12				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.1[illegible]	5.[illegible]	[illegible]
7.55	12.51	10.55	Roann	9.[illegible]	4.[illegible]	2.30
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.21	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.1[illegible]	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.35	3.23	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.40	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.53	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.51	5.40	Aub. Junct'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian'plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. R. SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. Agt.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo [illegible] other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2.25 a m.	8:05 p. m
Waterloo	2:04 "	2.45 "	8:25
Sedan	2.14	2,53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2,57	8,45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7.10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fat. Line	Fast Ex.
Chicago Junction	12 00m'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 40pm	6 39	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 38am	†5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 38	10 38
Defiance	3 10	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 39am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 50	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	9 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	483 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	47[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to,

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities.

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings.
in great variety. The manufacture of
Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, JULY 27th, 1876. Number 33.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year.........$2. | Six Months...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	20 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	[illegible]	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MOSIER, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men. C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r. $2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month. J. H. Fons, Pres't. J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State. L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Call and see his large stock

The Auburn

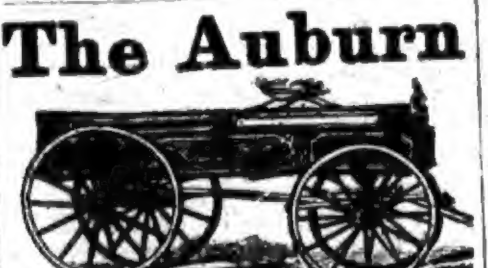

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement

—AT THE—

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD, JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE, GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Make up a full list of all your friends and acquaintances outside of the county and send them the COURIER regularly; it will materially help and advance your interests as well as ours.

Custer plunged into the Little Horn fight after a forced march of 125 miles in three days. The night before the battle he had ridden 33 miles, and right on top of that, attacked.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the able and distinguished statesman, of Illinois, who so long led the republican majority of the Senate of the United States, declares for Tilden and Hendricks, and officers to take the stump in their support.

The Albany Argus says: "The Democratic National Convention makes a new era in the history of the democratic party. It was thoroughly aggressive in its character. It was composed of fresh representative men; men from the people, who understand the people's wants, who would stop at no compromises."

Chandler, Morton, Cameron and Shepherd do not support men who dictate and are not dictated. They know their man Hayes, and they are familliar with his simple weakness. Should he be elected, the present rascals of the party would hold the reins of Government and keep up the misery, prostration and bankruptcy of the country.

Hayes says he would refuse a second nomination The people in Ohio know what that means; he invariably refuses just before accepting to the cruel disappointment of competitors. He would be, like Grant up to the last moment at the Cincinnati convention, where he thought the lightning might strike, telegraphing that he was in the hands of his friends.

In building houses, people are very apt to sacrifice comfort and convenaince for sake of mere appearance. A little though in the arrangement of rooms and doors would often save the housewife many a weary step; and a few dollars spent in sidewalks and porches yields rich return in saving labor and promoting general happiness.

Our farmers are discouraged. In many localities wheat has already began sprouting, while a large amount of hay has been too badly damaged to amount to anything. Corn is said to turn yellow, and there are many fields which have not had a cultivator in them On the whole, farmers have had a hard time of it for the last four weeks with the almost incessant rain.—[Warsaw Union

The South Bend Register says, that the wheat crop of St. Joseph county was never so abundant. Land which has never yielded more than twenty bushels to the acre, is this year producing from thirty to thirty-five bushels. All available help is procured in this rich harvest; even women and children are mustered in for their share of the work, and are kept busy from early dawn to far into the night.

The postal department have issued a Centennial envelope and stamp. The embossed stamp is in the form of a shield, inclosing a mounted postboy, a train of cars and a telegraph pole with wires as the principal figures. There will be two sizes, the stamp in one being green and the other in vermillion. Their issue will be discontinued at the close of the Centennial exhibition but those extant at that time will continue valid.

According to an Indian report, Gen. Custer killed six Indians; three with his pistol and three with his sabre, before he fell. Some Indians also report that his body was mutilated and his heart cut out, and that one Indian chief Rain-in-the-Face, carried the heart away, held an Indian dance over it. The mutilation part of the story is a lie, probably, as the officers reported Custer's body unmutilated, with the exception of one shot in the head and one in the chest.

Brigham Young is the father of sixty-three children, forty-five of whom are living. More than half of these are females, and, with but two or three exceptions, all are blondes, and none what may be called beautiful. The last child born unto Brigham is a little girl, about six years old, daughter of Amelia Van Cott, Brigham's fourteenth wife. She is a woman of about forty, rather pretty and the next favorite to Amelia Folsom his eighteenth wife. No. 18 is credited with having a high temper, and it is said that she treats Brigham as if she were his mother-in-law instead of his wife.

On Saturday last the Fast Mail Trains was discontinued. The appropriation for that sort of amusement has given out. Fast Mail Trains were a benefit to some people, but the world will manage to get on without them. They demonstrated that railroad trains could be run with considerable rapidity but the accommodation to the business public was hardly enough to justify the wear and tear. When the Post-office Department is prepared to run fast trains from the West to the East as well as from the East to the West we shall welcome the revival of rapid transit in postal affairs. We never did like the unjust discrimination.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

We have a number of Republican subscribers who may be somewhat offended at the red-hotness of this coming campaign. We do not wish to offend them, but by telling plain homespun truths we expect to convert many of them to the faith that is solid in our Republican institutions, and to a respect for a government not managed by cliques and rings, and thieves made rich by the hard earnings of the honest people. The COURIER works for the people. It labors for the interests of the people. It opposes Hayes because he endorses Grantism. It opposes the Republican party because its leaders are bad men who use the party to enrich themselves. Subscribe for the COURIER and listen to its honest teachings.

Postmaster Gen. Jewell, the Fort Wayne Sentinel says, has been forced out of the Cabinet, and a machine politician named Tyner, of this State appointed in his stead. Mr. Jewell has been suspected and openly charged with managing his department in the interests of the people. It has been asserted in certain quarters that he has broken up some corrupt rings, and rid the department of some fraudulent contractors. We don't know that these accusations have ever been clearly proven; indeed we believe they have not. But the fact that an officer of the Government is suspected of doing his duty, is enough for Grant. He wants nobody around him who is not a "reliable Relican," or who is tinged with Bristowism. It is safe to predict that straw bidders will flourish under Tyner.

Respect Due to Wives.

Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word that you utter. Do not speak of great virtues in another man's wife to remind your own of a fault. Do not approach your wife with personal defects, for if she has sensibility you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention in company, it touches her pride, and she will not respect you more or love you better for it. Do not upbraid your wife in the presence of a third party, the sense of your disregard for her feelings will prevent her from acknowledging her fault. Do not entertain your wife by praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. If you would have a pleasant home and a cheerful wife, pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern or silent in your own house, and remarkable for socibility elsewhere.

Richland County Shouts for Tilden and Hendricks.

Mansfield, Ohio, July 9.—One of the grandest ratification meetings that has ever been held to ratify the nomination for President and Vice-President was held here on the 8th to ratify the nomination for Tilden and Hendricks. Long before the time of meeting, the public square was filled with citizens, who turned out "en masse." One feature of the meeting was the great number of Republicans present, who took great interest and seemed to feel that the time had come for a change in the affairs of the country. Hon. M. D. Harter, who presides in the absence of Hon. B. Burns, who is confined to his home by sickness, supported Hayes for Governor last fall. He is the manager of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, and has come out for Tilden. His influence will be felt. A grand torchlight procession passed through the principal streets, leaving the Republican ratification meeting to the shade. Quite a number of Republicans were on the stand. Speeches were made by Hon. M. D. Harter, John C. Burns, M. May, R B. McRay, James Seward, D. T. Custer, and others. Take all in all, it was one of the best meetings ever held here. The Young Democracy raised a splendid pole in the Third Ward. Richland county is good for 900 for Tilden and Hendricks.

Promises That Won't be Kept.

Speaking of Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, Col McClure, the noted Liberal of the Philadelphia Times, takes occasion to observe: "That Hayes would prefer just such a government as he foreshadows in his letter, we do not doubt; but when he comes to administer it, will he hurl the swarm of Cameron placemen from power in Pennsylvania? Will he empty out the Conkling dependents from end to end in the Empire State? Will he ostracize the Morton tribes of reckless officials in Indiana? Will he turn back the hands in the desolate South and destroy the Clayton, Spencer, Bruce, Patterson, Dorsey and Pinchback hosts of plunderers? If his pledge means anything in the line of honesty, it means that he will sweep the whole civil service out of place and end the degenerate power of Grant by calling new officials to every public trust, over the heads of the leaders who have disgraced their service by their favorites and partisan henchmen. This, Mr. Hayes dare not do; and more, he does not mean to do it. Had he given an honest thought to the broad pledge he has made to a nation that is sick at heart with the greedy partisan hacks, forced into place by the men who made Mr. Hayes a Presidential candidate, he would have paused before uttering so shallow a political deceit."

Great Forepaugh Show.

Of this stupendous aggregation, which is to exhibit at Waterloo, Tuesday August 1st, 1876, the Detroit Free Press of May 30th writes:

"The opening performances of Adam Forepaugh's great equestrian aggregation took place on the convenient grounds, corner of Third and Grand River streets, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the visitors all seemed very much gratified at the exhibition. The menagerie is one of the finest in the country, and comprises some rare animals not hitherto attached to traveling shows. Among these are the horned horse, tapir, nylghau, rhinoceros, aard vark, African eland, sea lion and fierce grizzly bear. The animals are contained in some forty cages. They are all in good condition, and the best specimens of their respective species. This part of Forepaugh's aggregation is a most attractive feature; in number and completeness far ahead of any menagerie that has visited this city in years. It is a source of perennial delight to the youngsters, very instructive withal, and calculated to excite the admiration of every beholder.

The performances of the five trained elephants is simply amazing. These gigantic animals go through such exercises as standing erect on their hind legs, waltzing, walking lame, rolling casks with the fore feet, ringing bells and playing on hand organs, balancing, mounting column-like pedestals and posturing upon that elevation, finally grouping themselves together in the form of a pyramid, in the precise manner represented upon the bills, and doing all with an ease, and docility and amiability of temper charming to behold. These intelligent animals are commanded by Adam Forepaugh, Jr., who scarcely does more than indicate his wishes by gestures, and they at once obediently comply.

"The equestrian and gymnastic features of the arenic performances are uniformly good. Mlle. Armstrong is a daring and graceful rider; Remeo Sebastian, the famous pirouette and somersault rider, is well known in this city as an equestrian who has no superiors in his specialties; William Forepaugh does some wonderfully daring feats of balancing upon the trapeze bar; George Cutler, the Walhalbas, Dunbar and others, perform surprising actions in the way of leaping, tumbling and somersaults; there is a large force of good riders, and Burke, the principal clown, and his associates, Franklin and Bliss, are among the merriest and most original fellows that "cavort round the circle." In short, Forepaugh's circus is first-class in every respect, and affords a most enjoyable method of recreation.

CONSCIENCE AND FUTURE JUDGMENT

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased.

And I felt I should have to answer
The questions it put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout an eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight;
And things that I thought were dead things,
Were alive with a terrible might.

And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face,
Alone with my conscience sitting
In that solemnly-silent place.

And I thought of my former tremblings,
Of a judgment day to be;
But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed judgment enough for me.

And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave;
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.

Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far-away warning
Was a warning of yesterday.

And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one come to save.

So I sit alone with my conscience,
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future
In the land where time will cease.

And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful so e'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

THE GALLANT SEVENTH.

A Circumstantial Narrative of its Desperate Fight with the Sioux.

Gen. Custer started on the 22d of June, at 12 o'clock, marched about fifteen miles, and encamped on the Rosebud. On the 23d the trail discovered by Col. Reno was found and followed. It turned off from the Rosebud and led over the divide to the Little Horn. The scouts reported a village on the Little Horn, and Custer pushed out, marching all night. On Sunday morning, June 25, the scouts reported the village only a few miles ahead, on the north bank of the Little Horn, and immense numbers of Indians swarming out of it. One of the scouts, a half-breed Sioux, Michael Boyer, told Custer the village was the largest he had ever seen in the West. Clouds of dust were rising over the Indian town, and masses of horsemen were seen by a dense growth of timber and bushes. The bank of the river opposite the village was abrupt and overhanging the stream, with high, conical hills in the background. In many places the bluff was twelve feet high and almost perpendicular. On the side where the village stood the land was level and stretched down like a beautiful lawn to the timber which ran to the water's edge.

As the troops raised the crest of the hills on the opposite bank a singular sight lay before them. Below was the village, its white tepees stretching for miles along the stream. Riding rapidly over the plain a scout came back and said the Indians were running, and Custer immediately told Col. Reno to go ahead and pitch in and he would support him. Reno was given seven companies, the bulk of the regiment, while Custer reserved five companies for his person. Col. Reno went ahead with three companies, Capt. French, Capt. Waylan and Lieut. McIntosh. The regiment had been traveling along the right bank of the stream, and down its waters, the village was on the left bank of the river, and the river bank was covered out and away for miles with lodges, and on the plain hundreds of horsemen were galloping about apparently in the wildest confusion. Clouds of dust rose over the different bodies of Indians, rendering it impossible to number them. Only now and then, when a few ponies shot out of the cloud, could the Indians be seen, and apparently then going to the rear.

The report soon spread that the Indians were retreating, and Gen. Custer, after ordering Reno over the river above the village, ordered Capt. Keogh, Capt. Yates, Capt. Thomas Custer (a brother of the General), Lieut. Smith and Lieut. Calhoun, with their companies, to keep on down the right bank of the river until they came to a point opposite the village and below it, and then cross over and charge the village on the flank. It was evidently Custer's intention to attack the village at both ends, and have the forces work toward each other. Having ordered the attack above, Custer placed four companies, to be held in reserve and to guard the pack trains, and, turning over the command of the reserve to Capt. Benton to be sent to Reno in case he needed them, Custer with the five companies galloped down the ridge to cut off the Indians. As he dashed forward he raised his hat, and the soldiers cheered lustily. This was the last seen of Custer or his men until they were found dead and horribly mutilated.

We must now recount the movements of Reno. In obedience to Custer's orders he had crossed the river above the village, and was advancing upon it. Little resistance was made to his crossing, and but few Indians showed in his front as he deployed on the plain between the river and the bluff—the valley stretched down to the village, which was about four miles distant, and Reno advanced in column of companies. The valley was a little over a mile wide, and the companies met with no serious resistance in their front for a considerable distance. The first intimation of great danger was the appearance of masses of Indians on the bluffs on the flank of the left company. A heavy fire was opened from the bluff, and at the same time the Indians charged in front. Officers and men behaved with great gallantry, driving back the charging foe. But the fire from the bluffs was so heavy that Reno's men were forced over toward the river. Reno ordered the companies into the timber, and dismounted the battalion. They were formed on the edge of the woods, under a little depression to fight on foot. The Indians charged across the plain and made every effort to dislodge the white men from the timber, but were repulsed time after time. They charged both on ponies and on foot, but were driven back each time with heavy loss. Reno soon discovered that the Indians were working around to his rear, and had entered the timber above him, and between him and the reserve. The order was given to mount and charge through the timber toward the reserve. The Indians had already become so strong that it was found impracticable to dislodge them, while mounted, from behind the bushes and trees, and the command again dismounted and charged on foot. The Indians were every moment getting thicker between the companies on the river bottom and the reserve on the hill.

Col. Reno ordered his men to mount and cut their way through. A wild scramble for life now began. It was every one for himself. Indians on every side rose up and fired at the flying horsemen, and hundreds mounted on swift ponies pursued the soldiers, easily enough coming up with the heavy American horses. It was a hand-to-hand fight, one trooper having often as many as five Indians after him. The troops used their revolvers at short range, emptying an Indian saddle at every shot. At the ford about a mile distant, a strong force of Indians was found holding it. But the troops dashed over them, crossed the river, and began to ascend the high bank opposite. It was a mere Indian trail leading up the face of a bald hill. The Indians rallied and, taking shelter in the bushes about the ford, opened a deadly fire on the soldiers as they forded and ascended the opposite bank.

On account of the narrowness of the ford a great crowd soon collected about the crossing and became jammed there; and into this mass of men and horses the Indians fired at short range. The loss of life here was fearful. Lieut. Hodgson fell while gallantly endeavoring to get his men across the stream. Hodgson had already crossed the ford himself and was ascending the opposite bank when his horse was shot and rolled down the bank with him. Detaching himself from the fallen animal, he grasped the stirrups of a passing soldier to help himself up the bank, and had nearly reached the top when a shot struck him and he fell back, rolling down the bank and into the water. As soon as the soldiers reached the hill overlooking this ford they dismounted and opened fire on the Indians to cover the crossing of their comrades. The reserve, which had been left with the pack train, was now reported coming up and soon occupied the hill above the ford. The Indians, who had crossed the river both above and below the ford, charged the hill, but were repulsed and began to draw off. As soon as the command was collected, Capt. Benton, commanding the reserve, ordered Capt. Weir to push his company along the crest of the hill, on the right bank of the river, and see if he could find Custer, who had gone in that direction with the five companies. Capt. Weir pushed out about a mile, fighting heavily, when the Indians became so strong in his front and on his flanks that he sent word to Capt. Benton that if he advanced any further he feared he would be cut off and surrounded, and Capt. Benton at once ordered him back. He returned with difficulty, but succeeded in bringing off his company with a loss of five men. Col. Reno, seeing large bodies of Indians on the plain, ordered the men to put their animals in the ravines and lie down behind the crest of the little ridge that extended in all directions. The Indians kept up a brisk fire, but it was evident that the masses had gone off somewhere, and Col. Reno looked for a sudden attack in some other quarter. Two hours went by and there was no news from Custer. All wondered where he had gone or what he could be doing. Another hour and then Col. Reno became anxious about Custer and his command. He was about to try and advance up the ridge to look for Custer, but had so many wounded it took a whole company to carry them. While he was debating what was best to be done, and waiting to hear from Custer, he saw large bodies of Indians coming up the valley, and soon a terrible attack began on his position. The men had dug rifle pits as well as they could in the hard ground, and were very imperfectly sheltered. The Indians charged on foot, and by a tremendous effort attempted to rout the soldiers. The fight for a few minutes was desperate in the extreme, and almost hand to hand, some of the Indians, who were evidently unarmed or out of ammunition, throwing stones by hand at the soldiers. Reno's men stood firm, and, after a desperate struggle, the Indians fell back a little. Two or three more efforts were made to carry Reno's position, but without success, and the Indians drew off to hills completely covering them on every side of the command. A large body at one time got into a ravine close by, and Col. Reno ordered Capt. Benton to charge them out of it with his company. The men sprang out of their rifle pits and with a cheer dashed forward, the Indians breaking and running at their approach.

It was now discovered that two or three small hills near by were higher than the one occupied by Reno and commanded it. On these hills the Indians gathered and poured in a galling fire. One of the hills overlooked the corral, and from it the savages shot down scores of fine horses and mules and killed and wounded eleven packers who were with the pack train. The fighting closed at 9 o'clock, when it became too dark to see to shoot. But at dusk the Indians were on all the hills in the ravines, and the command was completely surrounded. The soldiers worked all night to strengthen their position; but the ground was very hard, and they had nothing to dig with with except their butcher knives, hands and tin plates and cups for shovels. At daylight on the morning of the 26th the battle was renewed. The Indians opened with a tremendous fire and deafening warhoop. The hills were black with them, and their number was variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, while Reno's command at that time did not number over 400 men, one-third of whom had to protect the horses and pack animals, and were in a great measure of no use in resisting an Indian assault, and the situation was desperate in the extreme.

In the afternoon the sun became very hot, and the men, who had been without water for thirty-six hours, were almost famished. The horses showed signs of perishing and the wounded begged piteously for water. It was full 200 yards down the hill to the water's edge. Every inch of the ground was commanded by Indian sharpshooters, and a line in the timber on the opposite bank of the narrow river. Col. Reno determined to get water at all hazards, and a number of canteens were gathered. While one company took the camp-kettles and canteens, another charged down the hillside and engaged the attention of the Indians while the kettles were filled. The dash was made and the men went bravely to the river and dipped up the water, while a heavy stream of fire was kept up over their heads. It was a brave deed to carry a camp kettle to the river and fill it; but it was done, and sufficient water for present use was obtained. Five men fell in the charge to get water. At nightfall the Indians drew off, and Col. Reno ordered the river front of the camp to be cleared in order that water for animals might be had. The work was done, and all the animals were watered, and a good supply for next day's use obtained. The wounded were suffering terribly, Dr. De Wolf having been killed early in the action, leaving only one surgeon, Dr. Porter, to attend to the wounded, over twenty of whom were in bad condition, and but few supplies of any kind on hand to relieve their sufferings. Every one wondered what had become of Custer, and many thought he had been cut off and gone down to the Big Horn to join Gen. Gibbon's column, which was expected to be at the mouth of the Little Horn, only twenty miles distant, on the 26th.

On the morning of the 26th the Indians renewed the attack fiercely. They seemed to regard it only as a question of time, but were unwilling to wait until the men ran out of supplies or died for want of water. For miles back the country was full of Indians to cut off any who attempted to escape, and not even a courier could be got through their lines. The fighting continued on the 26th from 6 o'clock till noon, when the Indians began to leave, and about 2 o'clock a great commotion was observed in the villages. Lodges were pulled down, and Indians in crowds of hundreds hurried out of the valley and wild hills. Until dark the stampede continued, but was conducted in so orderly a manner as to lead Col. Reno to believe they were only removing their villages to get grass for their immense herds of animals. At nightfall Col. Reno's front was entirely free from Indians, and the command passed a quiet night. On the morning of the 27th not an Indian was to be seen. This hasty departure was, of course, due to their knowledge of Gibbon's advance with infantry.

Many of the men found dead on Custer's field were horribly mutilated, and most had their skulls smashed by stone mallets. This was the work of the squaws, who swarmed to the battle field, robbing and mutilating the bodies of the dead, and killing the dying and wounded.

There were in Custer's regiment, when he went into battle, 585 men and twenty-six officers. Of these forty men were killed with Reno, and fifty-one wounded. With Custer were about 240 men in the battle, and 210 bodies were found and buried. It is believed not a single man or officer who was with Custer escaped.—*New York Herald.*

SPANNING THE MISSISSIPPI.—It was an easy matter to throw a bridge over the Upper Mississippi, but below the point where the Missouri empties its turbid waters into that river, and it really becomes the Old Father of Waters, the task was one of great difficulty. Engineering skill was equal to the emergency, and the great bridge at St. Louis is the result. but there was solid bottom for the heavy granite piers, which is not found so easily below the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. The lower branch of Congress has just passed a bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the great river at Memphis. It is to be an unbroken or continuous span of about 400 feet in the clear from pier to pier, over the main channel, and will be, when finished, a triumph of skill. It is suggested that the culminating bridge will be an iron or steel arch over the "estuary" at New Orleans. "Estuary" indeed! The Mississippi is a clear mile wide at that point, very deep, rapid, and has an alluvial bottom. Modern engineering has conquered many difficulties, and when it spans the mile of torrent between the Crescent City and Algiers it will be the ninth wonder of the world.

An Awful Plunge.

The Anderson (S. C.) *Intelligencer* thus describes an accident on the railroad running through that city: "The brakes were put on the engine and car, and just as the awful plunge was made were whistled off, according to the statement of Henry Thompson, the only one who survived to tell the story of this terrible accident. The train was only fairly cleared from the embankments when the trestle gave way, and the fearful leap was made which ended the lives of faithful and courageous men, who were devoted to their calling. The trestle was eighty-one feet high, measuring from the surface of the stream at low-water mark to the top of the railroad track, and into this awful chasm the fatal plunge was taken! The tender went down foremost, and the engine turned a complete somersault in making the descent, while the baggage car was wrecked upon the falling timbers and hurled with immense force among the debris.

Statistics of Two Cities.

A comparison between Chicago and St. Louis directories shows that in the matter of employments and professions the city by the lake has a great advantage over the city on the river. Some of the items are curious. St. Louis, for instance, has 264 banks and bankers to Chicago's 76, though the latter do far more business, and 123 wholesale boot and shoe stores to Chicago's 41. There are in St. Louis 527 brewers, Chicago having only 23; 265 wholesale tobacconists to Chicago's 50, and 324 wholesale clothiers to Chicago's 33. On the other hand, Chicago has 324 barbers to St. Louis's 49, and other showings are: Boarding houses, 424 to 149; retail boot and shoe stores, 715 to 68; carpenters, 272 to 53; retail tobacconists, 472 to 28; commission merchants, 633 to 66; milliners, 604 to 50; druggists, 231 to 49; elevators, 19 to 3; grocers, 1,425 to 1,070; lawyers, 781 to 493; doctors, 725 to 461, and saloons, 2,501 to 1,135. Chicago claims this year a population of 536,673, and only allows St. Louis 362,692.—*New York World.*

EUROPE.

The Possibilities of a General War Discussed.

[From the New York Times.]

The great importance of the war on the Danube to the world must depend on how far the European Governments are drawn into it. The insurgent provinces might hold the Turkish army at bay for years, or Servia might succeed in establishing a considerable Sclavonic state, which should be under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, and yet the peace of Europe be not endangered. But the day on which an Austrian corps crosses the Danube, or a Russian army enters the Principalities, or an English fleet supports the attacking columns of the Porte, then begin complications and dangers to Europe, and disturbances to the peace of the world whose end no man can foresee. It is the possibility of such interference which makes the exchanges of France, England, and Germany so sensitive.

How far is there danger of such an intervention, and how great is the probability of a serious disturbance of the peace of the world? The threatening power is unquestionably Russia. Her people, though belonging to the northern branch of the Sclavonic race, are in the deepest sympathy with the trials and sufferings of their brethren under the rule of the Ottomans. The Turk is their historical enemy also, and equally hated. Every instance of Mussulman bigotry and cruelty to the *rayah*, every insult to the Greek Church, every tale of oppression and suffering among the long-injured Sclavonians, passes from mouth to mouth among the Russian peasantry, and the masses burn to avenge these wrongs, and to fulfill the Russian destiny, which is to drive the Mohammedans from Europe. These feelings and these traditions are much stronger with a half-civilized peasantry like the Muscovite than in more artificial communities. In the political and governing class there is also a great desire to wipe away the disgrace of the Crimean campaign, and an ambition to advance the Russian eagles toward the Dardanelles.

The glorious prize of Constantinople still hangs glittering before the ambitious members of the ruling house and before the imagination of the military leaders. These are some of the motives and forces pressing to an inference. On the other hand, are even more powerful influences constraining to peace. Russia, since emancipation and the Crimean war, has become a conservative government. Her own internal affairs are much more difficult and dangerous since the freedom of the serfs than before. She has entered on the commercial and banking era of her progress, and money-making tends to peace. She has learned the power of the civilized states of Europe, and has not that confidence in her military genius or that ambition which Napoleon's wars encouraged or implanted. The Czar himself is anxious for peace, and, though the Young Russia party are eager for war, his influence must be controlling. Moreover, all the military movements of Russia must be governed absolutely by those of Germany; and there is every reason to believe that, however much Bismarck may seek to ally the Czar with the German Kaiser, his interests and purposes are all on the side of peace. Interference by Russia means inevitably war with Austria, and perhaps with England, which might render the chances of winning Constantinople more remote than ever, and even leave Turkey still more strongly intrenched in Europe than before. These motives must outweigh with the Russian Cabinet any possible present advantages from assisting the insurgents or allying with Servia.

Austria is even more bound to a condition of non-interference. She is struggling with debt, weighed down by taxes and an irredeemable currency, and her councils divided by the most serious differences between the two parts of the "Dual Empire." Her Sclavonic subjects number some four millions, and these are already assisting Bosnians and Servians by the most liberal aid of means and men. A war in alliance with Turkey would be in the highest degree unpopular in Sclavonic Hungary, and would defeat the great policy of the Vienna Cabinet—to array the Croat and Serb against the Magyar, and thus govern both.

The Austrian Empire is clearly in no condition for war. In England, certainly, no war would be more against the popular liberal feeling than one to support Turkish cruelty and oppression over the insurgent provinces. Nothing but the most urgent necessity could possibly bring Great Britain into the strife on the Danube, and that on the side of the Mussulman against the Christian. We hold, then, that all these forces will keep back the great European powers, and that the effort of all will be to "localize" the struggle.

The Czar's Centennial Congratulations.

The following congratulatory letter from the Emperor of Russia reached this country too late to be presented to the President by the Russian Minister on the 4th of July, and has since been presented:

MR. PRESIDENT: At a moment when the people of the United States celebrate the centennial period of their national existence, I desire to express to you the sentiments with which I take part in this celebration. The people of the United States may contemplate with pride the immense progress which their energy has achieved within the period of a century. I especially rejoice that during this centennial period the friendly relations of our respective countries have never suffered interruption, but, on the contrary, have made themselves manifest by proofs of mutual good will. I therefore cordially congratulate the American people, in the person of their President, and I pray that the friendship of the two countries may increase with their prosperity. I embrace this occasion to offer you at the same time the assurance of my sincere esteem and of my high consideration.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Ems, June 5, 1876.
To His Excellency, Gen. Grant.

No Insult at All.

From the official advices received at the State Department, at Washington, in relation to the reported insult to the American flag at San Domingo, it appears the ex-Minister of War, Villenueva, formerly of Dominica, a fugitive from justice, took refuge on board the steamer Tybee, lying in the port of San Domingo. The authorities demanded his surrender, but the Captain of the Tybee refused to comply with the demand, when they went aboard and took him off. No insult was offered to the American flag, United States Consul, or Captain of the Tybee, and there was no violation of international law or treaty of stipulation. The Tybee carries the Dominican mails under a subsidy from the Dominican Government.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Three German Brothers of Newark, N. J., Scatter Terror and Death—Their Cruel Butchery of Four Inoffensive Fellow-Beings—Terrible and Swift Retribution.

One of the most terrible and exciting tragedies of modern times was enacted in the city of Newark, N. J., the other day, the following particulars of which we glean from the local papers:

The first act was the shooting dead of Officer Benjamin Elsden, of the police force, in an upper room at No. 98 Jackson street by three brothers named Thielhorn, upon whom he attempted to serve a warrant; the shooting fatally of Officer Dickerson, whom Elsden had taken to assist him; and seriously wounding a person named James Cahill of No. 101 Jackson street. The second act was the deliberate murder of Charles Fischer and John Albers at the tannery of F. W. Dawson & Co., on River street. The third act was the chasing of the assassins into the Passaic river by the infuriated employes of the factory, and their drowning, after being pelted with stones and other missiles by the enraged crowd upon the banks.

The full history of this terrible affair, whereby five lives were lost inside of half an hour, one man wounded so that he soon died, and two others fatally shot, dates back to Wednesday afternoon. Charles W. Meyer, a fireman in T. W. Dawson & Co.'s factory on River street, residing at 311 Ferry street, appeared before Justice Jessup, of the First Precinct Court, and made affidavit to the effect that, on the 21st of June, Albert, Charles, and Actiff Thielhorn, of No. 101 Jackson street, stopped him on Ferry street and demanded money, and threatened to shoot him. Revenge for this complaint, as well as for the incarceration of one of the Thielhorns in the State prison for atrocious assault and battery on Meyer, prompted the horrible tragedy.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Officer Benjamin Elsden went to arrest the Thielhorns. There is no person living to tell the whole story of this murder. Elsden was seen going up to the second floor by Mrs. Varderhoof, who occupies the first floor as a tenant. Mrs. Varderhoof says that she heard some conversation between the officer and the Thielhorns, they being noisy and violent, as was their habit. She understood that the officer was serving a warrant. Officer Elsden then came down stairs and requested her to call in Officer Dickerson, which she did, and the two policemen went up stairs. Then she heard shots fired, and the colored man ran down stairs, and passed out at the door. He appeared to be hurt and fell. She noticed that the other officer did not come down. One of the Germans ran down stairs, and, fearing that he would shoot her, Mrs. Varderhoof fled to the back door. The German passed through the front room to the back door and thence into the alley. Presently the woman heard a shot fired, and learned that John Cahill, who lives next door, had been shot.

After the Thielhorns had killed Elsden, they ran to Dawson's factory, about an eighth of a mile distant. They first entered the first floor and looked for Meyer, evidently intending to wreak their vengeance against him. Not finding him there, they went up to the second floor and shot an old man named Charles Fischer, killing him almost instantly, one of the balls entering his heart. John Albers, a son-in-law of Meyer, then came in view, and the assassins fired at him, lodging four balls in his breast and abdomen. Albers lingered until a late hour this evening.

By this time the men in the factory, some 80 in number, were thoroughly aroused, and with their large currying-knives in hand, they turned upon the assassins and chased them out of the place and down the canal. One of the assassins, when in the act of firing, was struck on the wrist by a currying-knife in the hands of a workman, and the hand was nearly severed from the arm. Dawson's factory is situated between the canal and river, and, with the angry crowds behind them, there was little chance for them to escape.

The scene was like that of a prisoner running the gantlet among a tribe of maddened Indians. Stones and other missiles went hurtling through the air, and the wretches, steeped in blood and crime, saw their end drawing near. Still they had a distance of about 600 yards before them, and they made the most of the opportunity. About a quarter of a mile from Dawson's factory are the Balbach smelting works. The wall of the coal-yard extends close to the edge of the river. When the murderers reached this, retreat in that direction was cut off, and they sprang into the river. Jersey justice proved herself swifter than is her wont—retribution came close upon the heels of the awful crimes that had just been committed. A shower of stones from the angry crowd completed the tragedy. Soon the waters closed over the forms of the three Thielhorns, and they sank out of sight. A number of policemen had gathered at the scene, but it would have been impossible to have stopped that excited crowd from cheating the law of its victims. It is doubtful if it can be proved that any single individual was concerned in the drowning of the murderers. Gradually the crowd dispersed, except a few who remained to watch the work of dragging for the bodies of the Thielhorns.

When to Eat Fruit.

The question is often asked, at what time in the day fruit should be eaten. In tropical countries, where fruit is the chief article of food, the rule appears to be that the earlier in the day it is taken the better, and the later the worse. In hot weather many wise people will eat none after noon, alleging that the digestion then declines in power with the decline of the day, and the fruit, instead of digesting, decomposes, owing to the presence of the saccharine matter. The objection to fruit and certain kinds of vegetables late in the day, be the explanation what it may be, is certainly justified by an ample experience, though some persons can eat fruit at all hours without feeling any inconvenience.

BROKE, BROKE, BROKE.

Broke, broke, broke,
I have squandered the uttermost sou,
And have failed in my efforts to utter
One trivial, last I. O. U.

O well for the infant in arms,
That for ducats he need not fret;
O well for the placid corpse
That he's settled his final debt.

And dun after dun comes in,
Each bringing his little account;
But O for the touch of a five-dollar bill,
—Or a check for a large amount!

Broke, broke, broke,
My course as a student is run,
I'll away to my childhood's home and act
The role of the Prodigal Son.

Pith and Point.

A TENDER subject—railroad fuel.

A SEQUEL to the bean-knot—the marriage tie.

THE sting of a bee carries conviction with it—it makes a man a bee-leaver at once.

IT was a little boy in New Jersey who said: "Yes, soda-water's good; it's like your foot's asleep."

WHY is it that a dirty pair of cuffs protrude much farther than clean ones, despite all endeavors to hide them?

AN Essex farmer is obliged to chalk his nose every time he takes a walk around the farm, to save himself from an old bull which has a strong antipathy to red.

"MARIA! what's that strange noise at the front gate?" "Cats, sir." "Cats! Well, when *I* was young cats didn't wear stove-pipe hats and smoke cigars." "Times are changed, sir."

NURSE—"I wanted to go into town this afternoon, if you could spare me, to get a new bonnet; and I admire your taste in bonnets so much, mum, I was a-thinkin' I couldn't do better than go to the same shop!"

NIAGARA hackmen, having ridden a free horse to death, have fewer people to levy their extortions upon this season than heretofore. Many of them have been compelled to mortgage their country residences in order to send their families to the seaside.

SCENE in the recitation room: Professor—"The ancient Egyptians were in the habit of sacrificing red-headed girls to the devils." Auburn-haired student—"What did they do with red-headed boys?" Professor—"They supposed they would go of their own accord."

PAPA (apropos of a burning family grievance)—"Oh, my dear Gal, don't talk of it! How on earth your uncle could have been such a d—!" (Stops. The word was out before he noticed the child.) Master Tommy—"Oh, don't mind me, pa! It's an expression I often make use of myself!"—*Punch.*

MRS. SHODDY (to shop-keeper)—"Show me a thermometer—one of your very best." Shop-keeper—"This, ma'am, is one of our finest—Venetian glass and the best quicksilver." Mrs. S.—"Silver? That would be very nice for the kitching, but I want one for my boodoor. Haven't you one with quick-gold?"

FOOTE, the actor, patronized Brighton, and for mimicking the good parish pries was cornered by the parson's fighting parishioners, cane in hand. Foote apologized by saying, "I imitate everybody. Why, I take off myself; I will show you." At the same time stepping slyly behind a gate, he shut it in their faces and hastened away with a "Good morning, gentlemen."

A BALTIMORE *Sun* obituary: "Our little playboy, John, he has left us and gone to his place of God's own preparation. I always thought little Johnny was brought to this world for divine elevation. Each trifling toy that we gave him for joy are now cherished as relics of sorrow by his parents most dear, whose shock is sincere. Who would not like to meet our little angel to-morrow?"

THE mother of two sons, twins, met, a co-temporary relates, one of the brothers in a field one morning. "Which of you two boys am I speaking to?" asked the mother; "is it you or your brother?" "Why do you ask?" inquired the lad, prudently. "Because, if it is your brother, I will box his ears." "It is not my brother, it is I." "Then your brother is wearing your coat, for yours had a hole in it." "No, mother, I am wearing my own coat." "Good heavens!" cried the mother, looking at him intently, "you are your brother, after all!"

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

To sleep,
Or creep
And weep,
Is all of babyhood.
In joy
With toy,
The boy
Sees most of earthly good.
O'er lea
And sea,
In glee,
Goes youth in earnest strife,
So bold
For gold;
Till old
There cometh manhood's later
Of care
And wear,
With hair
All white, and full of ripened years;
He sighs,
Or cries,
Then dies,
So ends life's toils and tears.

Tomb of the Russian Emperors.

The royal mausoleum of Russia is 210 feet long, 98 wide, and 58 high. The tombs are all alike—a plain block of marble six feet long, inclosed by a gilded railing, and bearing an inscription on a sunken golden plate. Over one hangs a bunch of keys taken from the fortresses by the soldier beneath, over another droops battle flags, while above a third, and sparkling brightly in the glow of the never-extinguished lamp, is a closely-studded diamond betrothal ring.

THE slag from iron furnaces is being utilized in Lebanon, Pa., for sidewalk pavements. Fifty thousand feet have been put down in that town. The tiles or blocks have been fairly tested, and have uniformly given satisfaction. They are as durable, if not more so, than any other material known, and make a good appearance, are easily laid down, and the expense when laid is not much more than that of first-class brick.

WHEN, recently, the Derbyshire magistrate fined the Duke of Portland $25 for allowing a traction engine to go along a road without a flagman ahead, and the Duke's steward said that His Grace would be dissatisfied with the decision, the Justice said he could not help it.

SECRETS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Women's Clothes Made to Fit Closer than Men's.

[From Scribner's Monthly for August.]

A Parisian lady is not said to be dressed nowadays, nor does she even order a dress to be made for her. She asks her dressmaker to mold a dress upon her, and, when this is done, she is called a moule.

To be molded you must begin by adapting every article of your underclothing to the shape and size prescribed by fashion. Therein lies the only secret of perfection in dress which the Parisienne possesses over other women. Next to the Parisienne it is the American woman who is considered to be "the best dressed." She has one fault, however—she is not always juponne according to the requirements of her toilet.

As a rule, each dress should have its separate set of skirts, to be worn exclusively with it, and this should be supplied by the dressmaker herself, as it should always be almost of the same length and width of the skirt and of the dress, and always of the same shape. Now two underskirts, at the utmost, are worn. The one which accompanies the dress, and which is of white muslin, is trimmed with lace insertions and edgings. No flounces are worn on underskirts. They are too bulky for the present style of dress.

The skirt to be worn under this muslin skirt is of white foulard, which material clings better than any other to the figure. And the skirt (which is gored, so as not to form a single plait) is stitched to the edge of the corset, in order to leave the figure perfectly untrammeled by band or belt, however thin. The skirt is also trimmed with lace insertion and edging. The corset is very long—a la Jeanne D'Arc. As a guide, it should be of the length of the dress cuirasse, which cuirasse, by-the-by, is now only simulated by trimming on the dress. This, again, is to avoid giving extra size to the figure.

Some dispense with the second skirt of white silk; they wear an undergarment of white silk under the corset, which garment they trim with lace, as if it were a skirt. It is made as long as an ordinary skirt, and it takes the place of one. In reality, therefore, no skirts are worn by the most strict.

To recapitulate, a fashionable lady's toilet now consists of a white silk bodice inlaid with Valenciennes, which white silk bodice is continued into a skirt, which is also richly trimmed with lace insertions and edging. This garment answers two purposes, and is called by two names. Then comes the long cuirasse corset of white or pink satin, which improves the entire figure. An extra white foulard skirt may be stitched to the edge of the corset, but this is not necessary. It should, however, be worn under costumes not provided with a special underskirt of their own. The dress itself, of whatever material it may be, is of the Princess shape—that is, in one piece from neck to hem of skirt.

The trimming on the dress simulates cuirasse and even tunic. But separate cuirasses or tunics are quite laid aside, as being too bulky, and hiding the outlines of the figure too much. It thus follows that nothing is worn under a dress body excepting the under corset. Bad, indeed, must be the figure that does not look molded under this system of underclothing. You may wear a cotton dress of $5, if you will, but under this must be worn the finest foulards and the richest lace.

Nor is it the dressmaker who can make the figure. This depends entirely on the corset manufacturer. There is even talk of having dress cuirasses made by corset makers, and the skirts would then be fastened to the corset, which would at the same time form the body of the dress.

Billings Proverbs.

Thare are but fu pholks who are az big phools az other people think they are; and there are less who are az wize az they think they are themselfs.

It iz always best to giv it up when we git beat, but it aint always necessary to acknowledge it.

The man who looks to hiz own conshience for pay, iz allways sure uv gitting all that iz due him.

The devil has been slandered more than enny one i kno ov. If we never took the trubble to hunt him up we should seldum cum akrost him.

Milyuns ov books have been writ to teach mankind how to be virtewous and happy. The following little sentence iz worth more than all ov them put together—"Do az we would like to be done by."

"Throw phisick to the dogs," looks well enuff in a proverb, but whare will yu find the dog that will tutch it?

If we could live our lives over again, even with all the experience we hav gained to guide us, the best we should do would be to make a new set ov blunders.

Hypokrasy is not only the most diffikult to detekt in others, but iz one ov the most diffikult thing to detekt in ourselfs.

Thoze countrys who hav the most laws hav the most lawbreakers.

True luv don't make a man jealous enny more than ekonomy makes him mean.

If a man could swop off all the happiness he expekts in this life for a moderate supply ov comfort he would make a good trade.

A Remarkable Race.

The most remarkable race in nautical annals has just ended in a dead heat. The contestants were two American vessels, the Southern Cross, Capt. Ballard, and the J. B. Brown, Capt. Kezer, and the course was from San Francisco to Liverpool. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the last day of the year they were towed out together and discharged their pilots at the same moment. They passed the Faralone Islands together, met next day and parted company at night to meet again near the equator. Near Pitcairn Island the rival clippers again came together, parting to encounter each other south of the line on the equator on the Atlantic side, where, during several days of light weather, they were in company, crossing the equator literally at the same moment, bearing due east and west, a circumstance unparalleled in Capt. Ballard's twenty-six years of East Indian trade. Another parting followed, succeeded by a rencontre in the northeast trades, where the ships were in company for a week. Off Holyhead they met for the last time on the 26th of May, got tugs together, raced up the Mersey side by side, and would have entered the docks together had the gates been wide enough, but as they were not, the J. B. Brown gave way and allowed the Southern Cross to reach her berth a length in advance, after a race of 147 days, extending over many thousand miles of water.

A Walking Arithmetic.

A great deal has been said and written about the great mathematical prodigy, "Reub" Fields, who lives at Fayetteville, in this county, and the more that is known of him the greater wonder he becomes. He does not possess the simplest rudiments of a *book* education—does not know a letter or figure by sight—and yet he can solve the most intricate problem in an instant, or can perform a calculation in less than a minute that would require the work of an hour by the ordinary modes. For instance: We gave him the day of the month and year of our birth, and he told, in less than half a minute, our age in seconds, minutes, days, and years. Give him the day of the month and the year of any event, however remote, and he will instantly give the day of the week.

We spent two hours with him last Saturday, and, notwithstanding we have often talked with him and seen him display his wonderful gifts, yet we always find something new in him.

We placed a column of figures on a paper, equal in length to the columns of an ordinary-sized ledger, and called them off to him in rapid succession, and when the last number was called he gave the sum without a moment's hesitation. He did not see the paper, and would not have known a character on it if he had. One hour later he repeated those numbers in the exact order in which we called them to him. We then began at the bottom, and would call two or three numbers correctly, and then one incorrectly, and he would correct us by giving the proper number.

More mysterious than this to us is the fact of his ability to give correctly the time of the day or night, whenever called upon, without any reference whatever to a time-piece.

In this place the time-pieces are all regulated by railroad, or St. Louis time. If you ask "Reub" the time, he will say "I am 15 1-4 minutes past 1; if you have railroad time you have so and so," giving the exact difference between sun time and railroad time.

Another remarkable fact is, he gives the exact time of his locality. If he is in Washington city, he gives Washington city time; if in San Francisco, the time there. He can not possibly do these things by any method of calculating the passing time, for he will give the time as accurately while waking from sleep at night as if it were daylight and the sun shining.

There seems to be nothing too great in numbers for his mind to grasp, and yet nothing too small. He can tell what the interest on 1 cent would be for three seconds at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as readily and as easily as he could tell the interest on one dollar for one year at the same rate per cent.

He is, indeed, the wonder of wonders.
—*Warrensburg (Mo.) Democrat.*

She Knew Her Rights.

The passengers in a sleeping-coach in Delaware were just dozing off when something howled out:

"Ow—wow—wow!"

"Great dragons, there's a young one aboard!" growled a fat man from his upper berth. "I'll bet a hundred dollars none of us can get a wink of sleep to-night."

"Wow—wow!" whined the child.

"There he goes again!" growled the fat man. "I never travel but what I run across some one's offspring."

"Who's that talking?" called the mother of the child in a loud voice.

"Me!" answered the fat man. "Why didn't you either leave that child at home or stay at home yourself?"

"Are you talking to me?" demanded the woman.

"Yes, ma'am, I am! I say it is a shame to bring a sick child in a sleeping-car to disturb twenty or thirty people."

"Are you a father?" she asked.

"No, I haint."

"Nor a mother?" she continued.

"No, ma'am."

"Well, sir," she said, as she poked her head out between the curtains, "when you've been the mother of eleven children, moved forty-eight times, lived in nine different States, and worn one corset right along for seventeen years, you'll begin to think you know your business. I think I know mine; and if this baby wants to howl he's going to do it, if I have to come over there and kick a ton and a half of conceit out of you."

Would Pay His Share at Once.

Yesterday a lady entered a grocery store on Broad street, where she found the proprietor fanning himself with his hat, and looking somewhat overcome with the heat.

"Why, Mr. ——, you look worried," says the lady, elevating her eye-glasses so as to take a closer look.

"Worried, the devil, these infernal careless clerks of mine are calculated to worry any man."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the lady, "any of your clerks absconded, or have they made a mistake and given sixteen ounces for a pound?"

"No, neither, madam, but worse than that. While putting a barrel of molasses in the cellar, through their carelessness they let it drop, and out came the head, and lost all of the molasses. But," he added, "some person will have to pay for it."

Later in the afternoon a 6-year-old son of the lady came into the store, and said:

"Pap wants to know what his share of that barrel of molasses is."

"Your father don't owe me anything for molasses," answered the merchant.

"Well, dad said that your book customers would have to pay for that barrel that busted, and he wants to know what his share is, and he will send it over.—*Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal*

CHESTNUT flour is the staple food of many Italian peasants, with which they make their "polenta," preferring it to maize, it being more nutritious. The cost per head for this kind of food is from 6 to 8 cents per day.

Possessed of the Spirit of Washington.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The session of the Universal Peace Society at Carpenter's Hall this morning came to a summary and very peculiar termination. About noon, Dr. Charles Pinkham, of California, began to address the meeting. His manner was excited, and his remarks were wild and disconnected. It soon became manifest that he was insane, and calls to order were heard from all points. President Love insisted that the speaker be allowed to proceed, and Dr. Pinkham went on, becoming more and more excited and violent, until at length he jumped upon a chair, brandishing a sword in a furious manner. At this point, several of the members went out after the police, and several officers came in to remove the disturber, but President Love insisted that he should not be interfered with, and the principle of non-resistance be constantly adhered to, and there was a consequent clearing of the hall. Pinkham's wife remained sitting in her place, and said that her husband was charged with a message from heaven to deliver there, and he must deliver it no matter what happened. A large crowd from the outside gathered, and there was great excitment. At length Pinkham became quiet, and said, in explanation, that he had been possessed of the immortal spirit of Washington, but had at last succeeded in "shaking the spirit." The spirit, he explained, had attempted, through him, to pronounce a new declaration.

The Wrong Bull.

The peace men confound the Sitting Bull of the North, the leader of the wild tribe, with the Sitting Bull of the Ogallalas, who was here in the council last summer, and whom the President presented with a rifle on account of his great service to the whites. The latter Sitting Bull is the one who arose in the council at the Red Cloud agency, at the time when the lives of the Congressional Commissioners seemed in danger, and, drawing the rifle which the President gave him, said, "There must be no trouble here. These white men must not be hurt. The first Indian that draws on a white man I shall kill myself." This had the effect to quiet the angry savages. But the Sitting Bull of the North, against whom the present military operations are directed, has never been a participant in any treaty, and has never manifested anything but the most terrible ferocity toward the whites.

Origin of Pumice Stone.

The Rev. William W. Gill, employed for twenty-two years as a missionary in the Hervey group, a small cluster of islands in the South Pacific, relates a legend current there on the origin of pumice stone. The sky is built of solid blue stone, and at one time almost touched the earth, so that men had but the space of a few feet to live in. Pitying their cramped condition, the divine hero, Ru, pushed the sky up a few feet. Some time afterward he was offended by his son Maui, and flung him into the air. When the boy came down he threw the old man and sky so high that the blue could never get back to its former place. The father's head stuck among the stars, and he died. His bones, of vast proportions, tumbled down from time to time, and were shivered into fragments. To this day what are known as the bones of Ru are found all over the island of Mangaia.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy
is no patent medicine humbug, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the great desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect specific for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD;" also for Offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the Sense of Smell, Taste, or Hearing, Watery or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

THE Esterly reaper, of Whitewater, Wis., with reel and one arm-rake working in a quarter-circle, is the only machine that lays the bundle perfectly even. Equal to *any* in all *other* respects, it excels *all* other reapers in *this*. ESTERLY & SON'S HARVESTERS dispense with all this machinery, and a revolving and vibrating rake strikes the butts of the cut grain and carries it up and on to a transverse table where it is pushed by a reversible rake to the binders. If the grain is light two bundles need make but one. Both rakes are driven by a small spur wheel on the main axle of the driving wheel, working on a spur gear, in connection with a cam, rack, and pinion. The whole machine is simple, operates perfectly, and commends itself to all visitors.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

REVOLVERS.—The Western Gun Works have consented to extend the time to which their premium certificates expires, to Aug. 15th. So hunt up your old papers of the middle of June and cut out the certificate and send in with $3 and get a revolver and premium box of long-range-target cartridges, attaching this notice to order.

A FACT worth remembering—Five cents' worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

MARRIED ladies, under all circumstances, will find *Parson's Purgative Pills* safe, and, in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

USE Home Stomach Bitters for all disorders of Stomach and Liver, prepared by Home Bitters Co., St. Louis. For sale everywhere.

IF you earnestly desire to be cured of Ague, take Shallenberger's Pills, and be well.

TETTER, saltrheum, scald head, etc., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of the Vegetine.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all Druggists.

PEARCE & CO., General Commission Merchants, 213 N. Second street, St. Louis, Mo. Consignments solicited.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package *Free.* L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed, hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

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PRINTERS furnished with CUT CARDS and CARD STOCK of every description. HAWLEY, MYERS & CO., 55 State st., Rochester, N. Y.

$444 Per month. Agents Wanted. Business honorable, lucrative, permanent. Particulars free. Address, A. G. Nettleton & Co., Chicago, Ill.

1000 Outfits FREE **F**OOTPRINTS of the AGES. Our Government and History. GOODSPEED'S Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for SALESMEN. No peddlers wanted. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT New Buffalo Bill Revolver. Sent with 100 Cartridges for $3. FULL NICKEL PLATE. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill. **$3.00**

WANTED Reliable Men, to sell a new article; every housekeeper will buy; best pay ever offered; L. E. BROWN & CO., 119 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cts.; together with a Lover's Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS.—Officers, soldiers and sailors, however slightly disabled by wounds, rupture, injuries or disease in the U. S. service, should apply before it is too late. The loss of a finger or a toe entitles one to a pension. C. E. ARNOLD, U. S. Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 14x18, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

A NOVELTY. Your name printed on **50 Transparent Cards**, containing a scene when held to the light (50 designs), sent postpaid for 25 cents; 5 packs, 5 names, $1. No other card-printer has the same. Agents wanted; outfit 10 cts. CARD-PRINTER, Lock-Box D, Ashland, Mass.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

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Public Report
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but, having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from Scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. H. P. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
BOSTON, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.
I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That He may bless the use of your medicine to others, as He has to me, and that His divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant. BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.
P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

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"Slug Twenty-Nine"
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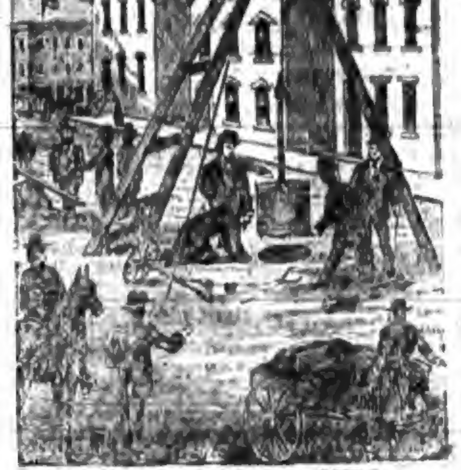

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GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements *bona fide*. Address
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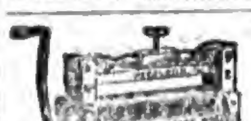

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A Great Offer. During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, *including* WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. New 7 1-3 Octave Pianos *for* $175, Boxed and Shipped. Terms, $50 cash and $10 monthly until paid. New 5 Octave 6 Stop Organs, *with* book closets *and* stool, warranted, *for* $125—$45 cash, *and* $5 monthly until paid. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York.

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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

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THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, *so inevitable with other styles* of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, *sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses* of threshing.
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AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.
IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, *when others utterly failed.*
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FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are *posted* in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will *insist* on this improved Thresher doing their work.
FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.
TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on *four* wheels.
IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.
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$10 $25 a day sure. Illustrated catalogues free of our fine Chromos, Crayons, and beautiful Picture Cards of noted men, women, and Presidents of U.S. Floral Address, Visiting, Reward, Motto, Comic, and Transparent Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 cents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1830.

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Increases in Popularity every year, and
For HEALTH, COMFORT and STYLE is acknowledged THE BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made.
For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements.
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TO PARENTS.

If your child is suffering from worms, use DR. WISHART'S WORM SUGAR DROPS, an old and reliable remedy, that *never fails* in thoroughly exterminating these pests of childhood. Being made in the form of Sugar Drops, having neither the taste nor smell of medicine, no trouble is experienced in inducing children to take them. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. a box, or sent by mail on receipt of price, at the Principal Depot, 916 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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ASSETS, - - $5,504,329.24.
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Annual Cash Dividends available to reduce Premiums the second year. Policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
Pain is a blessing. It locates disease. Whenever the bowels become irregular, use
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
It will save much pain and danger. Nature sometimes is so outraged by the burden she is made to carry, through the heedlessness of her children, that she openly revolts, and punishes fearfully. Don't neglect the proper treatment when the symptoms first appear. Resort to the aperient, and get well speedily.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, JULY 27, 1876.

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SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
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Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
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Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
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For Representative in Congress—13th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
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DANIEL GONSER.
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JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,
For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 24, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—While I write the sweat is oozing from every pore, and the thermometer dances up to the tune of 96, even in this building of marble. Last Saturday the excessive heat completely demoralized me, and would have remained so over the Sabbath, but that a fortunate occurence came to my relief. A party of gentlemen from New York, who were here on a visit, and not being accustomed to so much calorie, they determined on a trip down the Potomac to the ocean, and I was kindly invited to join them. I accepted with my usual modesty, and at eight o'clock that evening, I was on the bow-sprit of the steam Yacht "Gazelle," enjoying a splen did breeze from the rapid motion of the vessel. There were twenty-five of us on board, a clever, gentlemanly set, full of life, animation and ice water. Our boat was making fifteen miles an hour, when we came up to a revenue cutler. We passed her easily, and were priding ourselves on having the fastest boat on the river, when I looked back and saw that cutler gaining on us. The captain was urged to put on steam, but it was no use. The said r. c. passed us, and never said a word. We drowned our chagrin in a glass of lemonade, and went below where a most sumptuous lunch was spread, the bill for which I afterwards learned amounted to $350. After enjoying a cigar on deck, after lunch, we bunked down for the night, and were awakened for breakfast at Pliny Point. Here was salt water, and a bath in the surf was proposed. Every convenience is offered at this point for a sea bath. Long rows of little white cottages stand a few yards back from the shore, where the fashienable do congregate for their summer amusement. I often wondered how people prepared for a sea bath, and I soon found out. Its very easy, and quite enjoyable. In the first place you don't take off all your clothes, unless you put on others Regular bathing suit can be had, for fifty-cents a pop, both for male or female I took a male one, though I did not see much difference between. Nature's distinction seems to be ignored in the preparation of these garments. There were quite a number of young ladies present, and as we got there in time for the usual morning bath, we saw all the fun. Many mamas are there with their precious darlings, apparently anxious for the safety of their daughters but I thought more particularly anxious to get rid of them—by marriage. As our boat closed in to the landing I heard shouts of laughter, and saw numerous splashes in the water, and Sunday morning at that, too. I thought of the story in the Sunday School book about going in swimming on the Sabbath day when a funny newspaper man came along and says, "Tom, lets go ducking.' We got suits, and repaired to the Cottage by the sea, and prepared ourselves to be seen. A bathing suit is a very simple arrangement. When I looked at mine I thought some Irishman had come along, and not having any money, had pawned the only suit he had for a square meal. It was a red shirt and a white pair of drawers. I was disappointed, as my practical imagination had figured out something more beautiful than this. The ladies have blue ones, some ordinary made, and some decorated with ribbons and braid, especially around the chest. I put on the red and white, but I got an idea they did not fit me, and I felt uncomfortable. In fact I thought there wasn't enough of them. You can have some idea of how one feels when they think they are not entirely covered. But once you are in the water, the less you have on the better. Its a splendid place to see the female form divine. When the cloth becomes saturated they hug you so closely that you think that some one has their arm around you, and you feel good or bad, whatever you may be the most used to. I enjoyed it and I think from the little screams which escaped from the girls quite often, they enjoyed it also. Some specimens of humanity can get to and from the water much sooner than others because they are not troubled much with flesh. This class don't bathe much in public. But just as soon as a girl is round and full and fleshy, she thinks it perfectly splendid to take a bath in the surging billows as often as possible But female art is not entirely lost, even in bathing. Bathing and padding are not inseparable.

For the first time I took a plunge in salt sea water. I know it was salty, for on the first plunge I got a mouthful. To enjoy it nicely one must go out some distance from shore where you are free from what they call "under-tow" that means that the water comes in on the top and returns below. When the breakers are about two or three feet high, in is a pleasant sensation to be rocked up and down, by the volition of the waves. It is much more pleasurable to bathe in company with the ladies than without them. They are the life of the scene, and there is always something happening of an amusing character. There is nothing immodest or unladylike in the indulgence, though its awful shocking at first. Some stay in much longer than they want to merely from their dread in being seen when they go out, but it don't take long to wear off that feeling. A salt water bath exhilerates much more than fresh water and you can stay in much longer, and feel less injurious effects.

After breakfast we started again down the river, passing Point Lookout, where the Potomac and Chesapeake bay join waters. A few hours of delightful riding, and we came in sight of Fortress Monroe and the ocean. The fort is built on a point almost treeless, and it would not be a very agreeable place to live in, were it not for the sea breeze. We returned by Monday morning thankful that we had escaped for one day the heat of a terribly warm city.

Mr. Waterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who doubtless knows Mr. Hayes personally, in a recent number of his interesting paper, prints a word picture of that gentleman which we presume is entirely accurate. The Louisville editor describes the republican candidate for the presidency as a pompous little fellow, who wears a shining cravat, spotless kid gloves, a neat fitting coat, patent-leather boots, a hat of the latest fashion and a cane such as is generally carried by young swells, from whose faces the down has not yet disappeared. If, Mr. Watterson says, he would part his hair in the middle, he would be a perfect "dandy." We have all along heard and know that Mr. Hayes was a very weak man, with no will of his own, who is guided and controlled entirely by the circumstances and a stronger man who chance to surround him; but we never suspected that he was a "fob." It is strange that the Republican party should have selected a perfumed dandy as their standard-bearer in the coming campaign In the past they have selected their leaders from among the rough, rude brawny men of the country; men who hardly ever saw kid gloves, much less wore them; men who were distinguished more for what was inside than outside their heads, and who never paid the slightest attention to the cut of their coats.

Such men were Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. Mr. Lincoln in all probability never bought a pair of kid gloves in his life until he went to Washington, and he rarely wore them there. He never bothered himself about the style and never looked at a fashion plate. There was nothing of a fob or a dandy about him. He was plain honest "Old Abe" from the first to the last. There is a tradition in Washington that his associates on the ticket wore the same coat for seventeen years. Mr. Johnson was exceedingly plain. He always dressed in black, summer and winter, and although he was an excellent tailor he never attempted to lead the fashions, but, on the contrary, was painfully behind the times. And so of General Grant. General Grant, in the matter of dress, is as plain and simple as Mr. Johnson or Lincoln. Henry Wilson always wore the old-fashioned high satin stock, surmounted by a large, snowy shirt collar, which half covered his ears.

I think Congress will adjourn about the first of August, and I will be heartily glad of it. I perfer living in the enterprising little city of Auburn, to this.

TOM.

* * *

At last the testimony is all in, in the Belknap case, and argument has commenced. The defense seem disposed to still make the main fight on the question of jurisdiction, and wisely, too, as it is difficult to see how a convention could be avoided by the Senate upon the direct issue of guilt or innocence according to the testimony.

* * *

The government will go on for ten days longer, congress having extended the time of the temporary appropriation bills till the 21st. In the meantime, the Senate is coming to its senses. The sundry civil appropriation bill, upon which has been one of the sharpest contests was passed Monday, the Senate yielding some five millions and the House less than one million.

1876. 1876.

FOREPAUGH'S

GREAT CENTENNIAL SHOW.

Beyond Precedent and Belief in

ACTUAL MAGNITUDE.

The Press, Public, and all Intelligent Showmen pronounce it

WITHOUT A SINGLE PARALLEL.

Will exhibit at Ligonier, Saturday, July 29th, Kendallville, Monday, July 31st, Waterloo, Tuesday, August 1st,

ADAM FOREPAUGHS

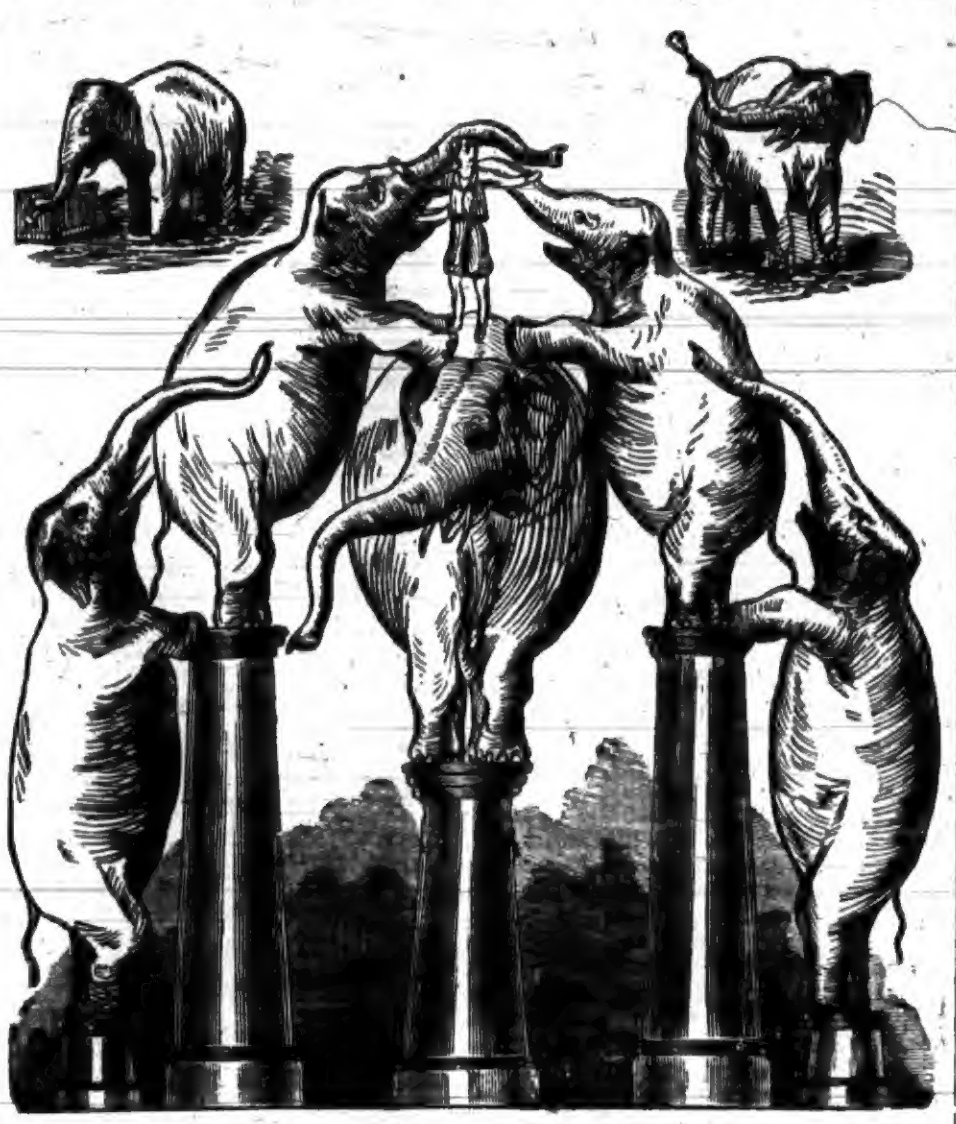

Three enormous menageries, triple museum and classic moral double circus, under eight center pole tents, on its tenth triumphal annual tour.

Greatly enlarged and augmented, and bejeweled with dazzling splendor, as an especially appropriate offering for the centennial year. The monster aggregation is positively three times the largest show on earth, representing more money, furnishing more instructive and useful amusement, and combining more moral tendencies, genuine merit, solid weight and elevated character than all other establishments of a similar nature in the country. Fifty odd statue-ornamented cages of wild beasts, exotic birds, monsters of the deep, and crawling reptiles. A museum of all that is unaccountable and wonderful in the curious world. A CIRCUS CLASSIC, MORAL AND REFINED, and centralizing and monopolizing the leading Talent of the Equestrian and Arenic Realm, making Forepaugh's Colossal Aggregation, beyond question, without a prototype, and the standard exhibition of the universe.

Among the special features will be found a herd of performing elephants educated to execute amazing evolutions unequaled, a TWO HORNED BLACK RHINOCEROUS. Only Horse and Cow Antelope on exhibition in the world, whose rarity makes them strangers to natural Historians, SEA LIONS from the northern seas, snow-white Polar Bears, towering Giraffe, giant Ostrich, 15 African and Asiatic Lions, litter of lion babies, AFRICFN ELAND. Sea Cow, Horned Horse, Royal Bengal Tigers, and over 50 dens and cages containing every known Wild Beast, Bird and Reptile in captivity on the broad face of the globe, aggregating more rare animals, novelties, incredulous wonders, men, women, childern, and horses than any three shows on either continent.

The museum, endless in its variety, is an epitome of the world, all its elements, art and science and a marvelous compendium of all that man's inginuity can suggest, comprising life-like representations in marble and wax, moving Mechanical Figures, Fountains of real Sparkling Water, Automatic Representations, realistic Tableaux and countless objects of unceasing wonder.

THE ARENIC DEPARTMENT!

is distinct and seperate from the Grand Zoological display and presents the very first constellation of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Talent in the profession. The Golden Emblazoned Street Pageant will occur daily between the hour of nine and ten o'clock, A. M., and is a literal refix of Oriental grandeur. The Triumphal Car containing Prof. Tonny Frank's Metropolitan Cornet Band, is drawn by 20 Arabian horses and followed by an innumerable array of Golden Palace, cages and dens elegantly adorned with deftly carved statutes of illustrated historical personages—an octave of beautiful chime bells playing popular airs and anthems—automation representation of gymnasts, Leapers, etc., on the moving dens—Elephants robed in velvet—Camels appropriately caparisoned, droves of ponies, flashily plumed horses, the flags of all nations and 200 Centennial Statutes molded in gold.

Remember the Great Forepaugh Show never divides. That it is three times the largest on earth. That it moves along the public roads and highways of the land, by the threshold of the farmers and toiling people who can behold its stupendous magnitude. That even three or four railroads cannot furnish adequate transportation to carry it from stand to stand. Recolect one ticket for fifty cents admits to Menagerie, Museum, and circus. Children udner nine years, twenty-five cents. Reserved seats for ladies and children during entrance hours. Two exhibitions daily. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M., commencing 1 hour after—rain or shine.

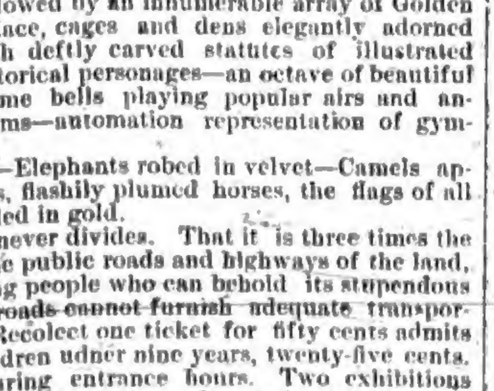

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SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

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Will offer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on tht dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth	$ 7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8.50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50.	"	18.00
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Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
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Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

—0—

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50. 5, 6, 6 50.

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Silks & Dress Goods

We have lately replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The weeds are after the corn.

Roasting ears in the market.

Forepaugh has the best show on the road.

Huckleberries are plenty at 15 cents a quart.

Now, the threshing machines are at work.

We notice some very nice hay on the streets.

The rust is playing havoc with the oats in places.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline are visiting friends near Corunna.

If you want something nobby in the hat and cap line, call on Lessig.

It is leap-year ladies, but "look before you leap."

Weamer and Wiseman don't hitch. Let her rattle.

See Root & Co.'s new advertisement in another column.

Billy Edgerton is the man to give you a good hair cut.

Don't forget the Pleasant Lake excursion next Sunday.

Laporte is reported as having a vicious child whipper.

Three flight of stairs is the latest out for harness-makers.

Remember Forepaugh's show at Waterloo on August 1st.

Hoop 'em up Liza Jane is died out—out of town, we mean.

A band convention is to be held at Angola the 4th of August.

It was too cool Sunday for white dresses and palm-leaf fans.

Miss Ola Yandes has left the city and gone to the State of Michigan.

Considerable of street grading has been done by Marshal Galloway.

The bill boards in front of T. Baldocks residence are taken down.

If Bro. Weamer dies before the next decoration, he'll stand a chance in.

"I'll be teetotally cowswitched" is the way the girls swear at the weather.

New corn in the market at ten cents a dozen. Who's the next lucky man?

Clint Headley is moving in his new house, at the north part of town.

Harvest wages, are low this year. That accounts for so many being idle.

A fifteenth amendment, from Butler, is in the county jail. He is said to be insane.

One of the men employed on the Ensley block accidently got his foot smashed last week.

The Indianapolis State Fair will commence Sep. 25th and continue until Oct. 18th, 1876.

Mr Williamson has sold out to R. McDugal and will conduct a grocery store at Corunna.

Mr. De Souza and H. Funk have formed a partnership in the grocery and harness trade.

Auburn beer is fetching John Hebel "out." The effects of the centennial is almost "spield."

We want all those who owe the Courier for 1875 to come and settle. "Enuf is enuf."

Those little pests, the house flies, are more numerous than they have been for several years past.

The Central House, our most popular hotel, has a satchel for sale. You needn't run to get it.

Ensley's new block has reached the second story. It will make a fine appearance when completed.

Oats are "turning" and some of the fields are ready for the sickle. The crop is unusually heavy.

Steuben county will have a Fair October 3d, 4th, and 5th, either at Angola or Pleasant Lake.

The late hot weather has been splendid for corn and the crop in this county never looked better.

We have fourteen tramp printers an hour. They report the Centennial to be worked down to a fine point.

On one or two streets in this growing city the children have a spring-board out of the side walk planks,

The Steuben "Republican" comes out with a new head, new press and so on. Good luck to the gentlemen.

New cabbage is in the market. The next thing will be "saurcraut." "Vel, dots bully, und minty fine."

The Saginaw time card will be corrected next week. It was received too late for publication this week.

A man in South Bend claims to have found a piece of the meteor seen here and elsewhere, in his dooryard.

We expect the proprietor home the latter part of the week. He will be here the first of August, sure.

The Toledo excursion was largely patronized by our citizens. They report an enjoyable time.

We notice that James Potter has a new sign in front of his shoe store. Bill Latson is employed at this shop.

The Ligonier "Banner" says that fully one-half of the hay crop of Noble county has been ruined by the wet weather.

Minors couldn't get beer at Pleasant Lake, but they gave 25 cents to have a cork pulled. Jokes are free in harvest

C. D. Hare, Esq., who has been traveling for an eastern house, has been visiting friends in the city for several days.

There was but very little "down" wheat in the country this year. It stood up well and was generally even on the ground.

Can't some one be induced to shoot, poison, choke to death, drown or lose about 100 dogs in the vicinity where we sleep nights?

Some new wheat has found its way to market and to the mills. It is of good quality and generally yields better than anticipated.

The Fort Wayne "Gazette" has again changed hands. Messrs. Keil Brothers, of Fort Wayne, are the new proprietors.

The town pumps are doing a good business this summer. People wonder now how the town used to get along without public wells.

The Sunday train on the Saginaw Road was better patronized last Sabbath than the one before. It will soon grow popular.

Mr. Weamer, how much did you get for publishing that column last week? If you aint got no bread in the house, do as Bill Britton says, eat pie.

W. D. Rickel, Esq., has returned to our city, after a long stay in Iowa. He reports business good there—what there is of it.

David Morris, one of the most accommodating and best liked saloon clerks in the city, is now at J. E. Beugnot's popular establishment.

On the noon train several of our young ladies went to Pleasant Lake. They returned at 12 o'clock a company of—themselves.

Mort! mort. There is so much building going on in this place that we can't think of anything for them brick masons hollowing, mort!

We have a new job printer in town. If you want any work done, he lives just across the road from where he lives now. Please call.

We again notify parties not to give credit to anyone, on the Courier, unless with a written order signed by H. E. Little, and on one of our letter heads.

Some married ladies in Syracuse, N. Y., have formed a "Come Home Husband Club." The club is a knobby one, and has a handle.

It is said that if a bottle of Pennyroyal is left uncorked in a room at night, not a mosquito will be found there in the morning. Try it.

We will venture to say there is not another town in the State, that the citizens attend church more regularly than they do at Auburn—even the printers attend.

Ice Cream Social.—Mrs. H. C. Bell will entertain the Presbyterian Social next Friday evening, August 28th, at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

Mrs. R. Elson, Secy.

The notice in regard to brick contractors in week before last Courier, had no reference whatever to the Ensley Block. Weamer's saying, so, don't make it so.

We hear that a number of our citizens will attend the circus at Waterloo next Tuesday. The performance of the elephants is well worth the price of admission.

Abright and Eaton are putting the finishing touch on the front of their store rooms. The "ladder fell down with the paint can" Monday, and made a little extra work.

The Auburn Silver Cornet Band played for the Toledo excursion last Tuesday. Our band don't take no back seat for any of them, but the "Reps. ought to raise a trifle more."

Two organ men had a race last Monday. One team lost the road and—so did the other. Pull down your vest, young man, and play "Sweet Home."

Wiseman, of the Angola "Herald," says that the "Republican" had two locals and a show ad. in last week. Now, be Wise(man) young fellow, and don't 'shuffle" too fast on Bro. Weamer.

Call of Central Committee.

The members of Democratic Central Commitee of DeKalb county are requested to meet at my office at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 29th instant. A full attendance together with the several candidates is earnestly recommended.

W. H. Dills, Chairman.

WANTED.

Mr. N. B. Naber wants to buy black walnut timber in any quantity. Those having it to sell can get good prices by calling on the above gentleman.

A gentleman remarked the other day that "the Courier was the best reading the people could have, except the Bible The latter instructs us the way of the life to come, the Courier in the best way for this life.

It is very discouraging to have a man look as if he couldn't make up his mind whether to pity or whip you when you merely ask him if he can do anything for that little bill. It will not be that way on the other side of Jordan.

We would kindly remind a number of our subscribers that they must put the Courier accounts in the list of those they are going to pay "after harvest," or our patience will be wholly exhausted.

If the dozen or more lusty porkers who continue to violate the town ordinance with impunity, don't change their ways ere long, they will wake up some morning and find themselves deprived of liberty and the pursuit of happiness vouchsafed to all good, law-abiding swine.

Pleasant Lake.

A large party from the Junction and this place will visit Pleasant Lake on next Sunday. All the boys that can get a 'gal" are respectfully invited to attend. Everything will be arranged to make it a pleasant affair and those who attend will never regret it.

One of our scientific men has advanced this theory in regard to the late meteor: He said 'twas Hayes flying before Tilden's successful race, and when on nearing the milky way, as Tilden brushed ahead, Hayes "busted" and hung for about thirty minutes and then sank to obscurity and decay or went down "wid the fallen stars." Possibly such may prove the case.

A farmer living near town informs us that the hogs in this vicinity have a disease that he thinks is hog cholera. He says several have died and more have it. The disease commences with a cough, the hogs seem to get violently sick and in a short time die apparently in great misery. This disease is a bad thing among hogs, and it is to be hoped our informant may be mistaken about its being the hog cholera.

If there is any man in this country who can manipulate willing officials, it is Chandler, the friend of Grantism. His army of 90,000 will be ready for active service shortly. All of their noise and fuss with hewgags and bassoons will not help Mr. Hayes this year. His election would perpetuate corruption. The people do not want him.

A fellow was sitting on Fluke's corner, last night, pretty well slewed, and at once he started a song that he'd learned in his childhood days. He meant to sing "Ring the Bells for Sarah," but got it mixed and brawled out, "ring my neck for Sarah." Just as he got half through the chorus, the old man came along with a cane and immediately the young fellow changed his tune into, "Home, Sweet Home."

It gives us great pleasure to announce that Brick Pomeroy has finally concluded, after much thought and careful study, to oppose Tilden and Hendricks. Until further notice, he will support Peter Cooper, the green-back candidate. Pomeroy's support is sure death to any party. Those Democrats who join in the general chorus of shouting the praises of Pomeroy, as the purest Democrat the sun e'er shone upon, can be bought very cheaply just now.

A small piece of that meteor that was frisking around over LaPorte a week or so ago, fell in South Bend and was picked up and sent to the Notre Dame museum. A German lady saw it strike the ground, and it frightened her because she thought it was a visitor from the infernal regions. The most singular thing of the affair is the fact that any person living in South Bend should be frightened at a prospect of a transfer of the infernal regions to that city. The comparatively happy residents of the l. r. would naturally be expected to warmly protest against such a change.—LaPorte Argus.

The advertisement of Dr. A. De Lafayette Angell, the great rupture or hernia doctor, will be found in to-day's Courier. Dr. Angell enjoys a wide reputation as a skilled physician, particularly in the treatment of rupture or herina. His superior skill in the treatment of the above particular malady, has caused him to make a specialty of this particular disease, and he cordially invites all those afflicted to call and see him at the Swineford House, Wednesday and Thursday, July 26th and 27th. Consultation always free.

Mad Dog Near the City.

On the 22d inst a gentleman by the name of Asa Johns, living about six miles east of town, chased a mad dog until night, overtook him when the dog was lost in the darkness. This is a great warning to our people generally to be on the look out. We have a number of curs in the city that are not worth the powder to "blow 'em up," which ought to be knocked in the head. Let us have an ordinance to muzzle them. It is always best to go slow and learn to peddle.

THE EXCURSION TO PLEASANT LAKE.

A Successful Trip.

The excursion to Pleasant Lake last Tuesday was a grand affair. Several coaches were filled with passengers between Fort Wayne and Waterloo. The arrangement was gotten up for the benefit of the Catholic church of this place, and we are glad to know that our people generally took hold of the matter. Had it not been on the day of the Toledo excursion, the crowd would have been one-third larger.

Foot Race.

The foot race at Reading, Michigan, last Thursday, between Adsetts and Scott, was a put up job, so says the boys. Several of our sports took "paddles" in the race and after it was over they had "hard paddling to get home." About $200 changed hands. For further information, see Dave, Howard, Peterson or Tommy. "A word to the wise and so forth."

Religious Notes.

—A new church is being built in the North part of the county. We learn it is a German Reform.

—Rev. Johnson is expected home this week, and will fill the pulpit next Sunday at the Presbyterian church.

—Rev. Rice, of Corunna, preached at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath. The sermon was highly appreciated by the people present.

—Last Sunday was a pleasant day, the sun shining but very little and cool, but not chilly. The churches were all well attended. If the different denominations will furnish notes for our paper, we will keep up a religious column.

Deaths.

—Mr. William Davis, father of our popular hardware merchant of this city, died at Indianapolis on Saturday evening last. The remains were brought to this place for burial on Tuesday. Mr. Davis has many warm friends in this city and at Wabash, this State, who will feel sorrowful over the above facts.

—Mr. W. L. Penfield lost his only child, about three months old, last Monday morning. We did not learn the nature of the disease.

Corunna Items.

—Jim Finch is on the horse trade.

—Several stores have been broken into lately. Nothing of any great importance was taken.

—A new grocery has been established there.

—The barber shop is ousgespiled. There ought to be a good sale for razors.

Mrs. T. B. Hall, at Corunna, received a beautiful present last week in the shape of an eight pound boy. During the night it carries the tune of Tommy, dear Tommy—get up.

—We met Dr. Merser and had quite a conversation with him. As a Republican candidate for Senator, in our opinion, and if nominated and elected, will be a man in the right place. But Demoeracy is bound to win.

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received at the Auditor's office until the 5th day of August, 1876, for furnishing 175 cords of Sugar, Beech or Hickory wood; to be thirty (30) inches in length, cut square at both ends, all to be sound body wood and not less than three or more than eight inches in diameter, to be closely piled six feet high on longitudinal sticks of sufficient size to keep the wood off the ground. Said wood to be delivered and piled inside the Court yard (where directed by the Auditor) on or before the 20th day of October, 1876. No bids will be received for less than 20 cords.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Auburn, Ind., July 25th, 1876.

ISAAC HAGUE,
Auditor.

Bro. Weamer's paper puts us in mind of a story we heard when we used to play marbles and sich: A boot-black wanted to become pious and was told he should attend Sunday School and church and the preacher would tell him how he could get his desire. The next Sunday the little fellow went, and took a seat in the bible class. Every eye in the house was upon him and each one wondering in their mind what he was doing there, so young, so ragged and so dirty. The small bell was rang by the Superintendent and the school called to order. The preacher, after stating the lesson, turned to the little boy and asked: "Don't you want to go back with them other little boys?" "No, Sir, they told me you could tell me the way to heaven, and that when you wrote your sermon for Sunday, you never wrote a lie." The minister stood for a moment, looked at the old gray heads seated in his class and said: "And my little son, you would like to go to heaven, would you?" "Yes, sir, I would," said the boy, and looking the minister straight in the face, he asked, "when are you going, sir? There was profound silence in that class. And, Bro. Weamer, some day, one will ask you a similar question and you will be as badly stuck as the minister if you don't inquire into the facts of some of your articles before publishing them.

Billy Zacher stepped on a broken tumbler last night. Right away quick he waltzed on one foot to the tone of "oh, where, oh, where was he?"

$1,200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Deichon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block. Syracuse, N. Y

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Think for yourself.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia and disordered stomachs and liver, producing billiousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attack of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Dr. Costa's Radical cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport, the Druggist, Cor. Main and Nineth streets. A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Warm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

An Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

Whereas public convenience requires that sidewalks be built and maintained, said sidewalks located in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Sec. 1. Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn that sidewalks be constructed and located as follows, on the east end of lots and parts of lots boardering on and lying on the west side of Jackson street: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number 1, and continuing on the east end of lots number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [illegible] 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, all situated in the western addition to the said town of Auburn, in said County and State. Said sidewalks to be built as follows, not less than six [6] feet in width, on a grade with the street, and to be made of good sound oak or pine timber. If made of oak timber the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inch wide, placed upon three (3) sleepers, running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimentions. If laid out of pine lumber, to be of sound lumber, not less than one and a half [1½] inches thick, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers runnining crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less that three [3] by five (5) inches in demensions, of good sound oak lumber.

Sec. 2. Whereas an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn Courier, a newspaper published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana.

Attest. I. L. ROTH, Clerk.
F. D. RYAN, Pres.
D. Z. HOFFMAN
JOHN TREESH.
EPHRIM BERRY,
Trustees.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNOT.

Auburn, March 16th, 1875.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Executor of the estate of John Krontz deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MICHAEL E. KRONTZ,
Executor.

June 8, '76

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2,00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX;

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

—o—o—

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

—o—o—

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn In

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE cottage of George M. Pullman, of Long Branch, was robbed the other day of diamonds and jewelry valued at $2,500....Another successful experiment in the sale of heavy lots of dry goods at auction was made in New York last week. The sale was the largest of the kind ever held in America, comprising 13,000 packages valued at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The goods were sold for cash, and realized about 25 per cent. below prevailing rates.... The three events of the inter-collegiate regatta came off at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 19th of July, and the trophies all go to Ithaca to keep company with the flags won by Cornell last year. The University race was the most closely contested, Harvard coming in a length and a half behind, Columbia was third, Union fourth, and Wesleyan and Princeton far in the rear. The single-scull race was won easily by Francis, of Cornell (a son of John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*), Danforth, of Harvard, alone proving a respectable antagonist. The Freshman race was a walk-away for Cornell; the Harvard crew failing to make as good time as they had in private.

By the capsizing of the yacht Mohawk, in New York bay, a few days ago, William T. Garner, a well-known manufacturer and yachtsman, his wife, his brother-in-law, Frost Thorne, Miss Adele Hunter, a young lady well known in New York society, and a cabin-boy lost their lives. There were several other persons on the yacht in addition to the crew at the time of the disaster, but they were rescued with the exception of one or two of the crew....A terrible tragedy is reported from Pemberton, Pa. Sheppard P. Wiley, a wealthy wool merchant of that place, murdered his young wife, of whom he had been jealous, by braining her with a hatchet, and then committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE WEST.

A LETTER has been received at Fort Lincoln, D. T., from Col. Poland, commanding the Sixth Infantry, reviving the rumor that Sitting Bull was killed in the battle of June 25, when Custer and his command were slaughtered. The story was brought by a small party of the hostile Sioux, who reported that 300 soldiers and 200 Indians were killed, among them Sitting Bull and other chiefs.... It is believed that Sitting Bull's band must have obtained $15,000 or $20,000 in money and jewelry from Custer and his men, as the command had just been paid off, and had had no chance to spend it. This money will enable Sitting Bull to buy as much ammunition as he may need for summer. White traders along the Montana and Pembina line are well supplied and always ready to sell ammunition to hostile Indians, if they have money to pay for it.

THE rumors that have been afloat, to the effect that Gen. Crook had met the fate of Custer and his men, prove to have been without foundation. At last accounts Crook was still safe, though confronted by a large, savage force. He was awaiting reinforcements, which have probably reached by this time.... Advices have reached Omaha to the effect that the Indians are moving on Medicine Bow, a station on the Union Pacific almost due south of Fort Fetterman, it is supposed, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the supplies which have been stored there recently in great quantities by the Government, there being 60,000 rounds of ammunition there, among other things. A very small force of Indians could seize and destroy these stores, as Medicine Bow is a small station, and the country round about is sparsely settled. Their destruction at this time would seriously impede military operations against the Indians. ....A Cheyenne dispatch says that, in consequence of a report that 800 Cheyennes where about to leave Red Cloud Agency for the north, Gen. Merritt has delayed the proposed movement of the Fifth Cavalry northward from Fort Laramie to join Crook, and has moved it to a position where it expects to intercept these Indians, and, if possible, give them a warm reception....A young man named Patrick O'Neil died in Chicago, the other day, of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog inflicted about eight months ago.

GEN. SHERIDAN is in receipt of dispatches from Gen. Crook, dated "Camp on Goose Creek, Wyoming, July 13," in which he says: "The best information I can get from my front is that the Sioux have three fighting men to my one, although I have no doubt of my ability to whip them with my present force, but the victory would likely be one barren of results, and so I have thought it better to defer an attack until I can get the Fifth here, and then end the campaign with one crushing blow. The hostile Indians are, according to my advices, encamped on the Little Horn, near the base of the mountain, and will probably remain there until my reinforcements come up."

A SINGULAR domestic tragedy was enacted in Chicago a few days ago. A married woman named Mrs. Henry Wilner, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, threw her two children into the river and then jumped in herself. All three were drowned before assistance could reach them....A fine corn crop is predicted in Minnesota....Four miners from Deadwood arrived at Sioux City, the other day, with a large quantity of gold, one of them having sixty ounces. They state that claims in that locality are paying from $100 to $400 per day per man. Provisions are now to be had at reasonable figures. On the way out they met 300 teams loaded with supplies between Fort Pierre and the hills.

HON. GEORGE E. PUGH died at Cincinnati last week of paralysis. He was 54 years old ... A Cheyenne dispatch of the 20th states that Gen. Merritt has successfully intercepted the 800 Cheyenne Indians who had left the agency, and driven them back to that place.

THE rumored death of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Black Moon, in the fight with Custer's command, is confirmed in a special to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* from Bismarck. It is insisted that these three great chiefs of the hostile Sioux were slain at the battle of the Little Horn, and that about 400 of their followers were sent to meet them in the happy hunting-grounds....Four miners, on their way from the Black Hills to Cheyenne, were recently killed and scalped by Indians.

WASHINGTON.

THE testimony taken by the Special Committee of the Senate who recently returned from Mississippi makes 1,700 pages. Senators Boutwell, McMillan, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, have begun the preparation of their report, which will be to the effect that gross outrages have been committed upon blacks, and that many have been causelessly slaughtered. The minority, Senators Bayard and McDonald, will give their views, to the effect that the outrages and other crimes are attributable to maladministration of the Government of that State, Gov. Ames, when in authority, having armed the colored militia against the whites, thus provoking collision.

PRESIDENT GRANT states that the reason why he asked Postmaster General Jewell to resign was that he interfered officiously with matters outside of his own department....Gen. T. W. Bennett, recently nominated for Governor of Idaho by the President, declines the office.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 20th says: "Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day, and had a consultation with Secretary Cameron and Attorney General Taft regarding the recent trouble at Hamburg. The Governor was fully informed as to what the views of the general Government are upon this affair, and they are substantially to the effect that the State of South Carolina should execute its laws and bring to prompt trial and punishment parties who are guilty of having incited the riotous demonstrations and murders just reported."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of July 21 says: "It has been represented in some quarters that Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was coming here to ask the interposition of Federal power, but this is not true. He does not believe this necessary, and is opposed to it, and does not ask it."

THE SOUTH.

HAYWOOD GRANT, a crime-stained villain who was hanged for arson at Rome, Ga., the other day, confessed to having committed four murders, one of them being the killing of Gen. Hindman, at Helena, Ark., in the summer of 1868. Gen. Hindman was fired upon through an open window by an unknown assassin, and the murder has remained a mystery up to this time.

ARTHUR MORSE, a son of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, was recently killed by a railway accident near New Orleans. His head was severed from his body.

THE cotton worm has appeared in great abundance in all the cotton fields in Middle and South Alabama. They seem to be general, and fears are entertained, owing to their advanced state at this early date, of a total destruction of the crop. The corn crop will be the best ever made.

POLITICAL.

THE Liberal Republicans of New York have called a State Convention, to meet at Saratoga, on the 23d of August.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW, in a letter to the President, declines the latter's invitation to testify concerning Cabinet conversations. He says: "I respectfully suggest that the appearance of the several heads of departments before committees of Congress to testify to conversations between the President and themselves, running through a period of many months, would almost inevitably lead to disclosures of differences of recollection, and present to the country an unseemly conflict to which I could not willingly be a party; besides it seems to me that such an inquiry by a committee of Congress tends to the absorption if not the complete destruction of executive power, and to the establishment of a purely-legislative government. In any view I am able to take, it seems to me that duty requires me to adhere to my announced purpose not to answer the questions propounded to me by the committee. I beg to remind you that my opinion on this subject was repeatedly stated to you and members of the Cabinet, and as I understood met your and their approval. My withdrawal from the Cabinet does not alter or modify my duty in this respect, nor have my views undergone any change. I hope I will not be recalled by the committee, but should they see proper to call me again I cannot consent, as at present advised, to testify to conversations held with the President on official business."....Mr. Mason Brayman has been appointed by the President Governor of Idaho.

GENERAL.

THE report of mercantile failures by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., for the six months ending on the 30th of June last, is out. It is not an encouraging document. The number of failures for the six months is 4,600, against 3,563 for the corresponding six months of last year, and the amount of these failures is $108,000,000, against $76,000,000 for the corresponding six months a year ago....The scarcity of small change will in all probability be speedily remedied. Congress has passed the Silver bill, which provides for the issue of $10,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin in exchange for legal tenders, and provides for the additional coinage of $20,000,000, or so much as will take the place of all outstanding fractional currency.... Gen. Custer had a life-insurance policy for $5,000; Capt. Yates, $5,000; Keogh, $10,000; Lieut. Calhoun, $5,000; Crittenden, $10,000; and Porter, $5,000....Sitting Bull and his braves are armed with Winchester rifles that are more effective than the arms of our own troops....Another King has come to visit, not to rule over us. Belgium's monarch, under the title of Count d'Artois, reached New York last Sunday, en route to the Centennial.

FOREIGN.

A PROPOSITION for the total abrogation of the laws restraining the freedom of the press has been defeated by the French Assembly by a large majority....The British turret-ship Thunderer, while making a trial trip in Stokes' Bay, a few days ago, exploded one of her boilers, killing twenty-five of her crew and wounding some sixty others, numbers of whom will die. The bodies of the killed were shockingly mutilated, the flesh being stripped from the limbs by escaping steam. The forward stokehole, where the explosion occurred, was divided from the after stokehole by water-tight bulkheads. The stokers in the latter were protected from the fragments caused by the explosion, but were literally boiled alive by the steam.

THE sentences upon the persons tried in connection with the recent outrage in Salonica have been increased. The Chief of Police has been degraded from his rank, and has fifteen years' penal servitude. The commander of the Turkish frigate is degraded from his rank, and has ten years' imprisonment. The commander of the citadel has three years' confinement in the fortress.

THE London *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Perakin that the report of Gen. Olimpies, concerning Turkish cruelties, says: "The Turks have killed several hundred women and children. In Bosnia they are cutting women and children to pieces, throwing them in the air, and catching them upon bayonets. They cut off heads or noses of the dead and wounded, whereas the wounded Turkish prisoners are treated like Servians."....A Constantinople dispatch says the health of the Sultan causes great anxiety. He has never recovered from the shock caused by the suicide of the Sultan Abdul Aziz and the murder of Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War. He is a mere wreck, and utterly unfit for business. Some have positively declared that symptoms of softening of the brain have appeared.... Commercial interests in India are in a state of fearful stagnation. The London *Times* of July 18 says: "Except the mutiny, this is the worst crisis in Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general."....The city of Vienna was visited by a severe earthquake shock on the 17th of July.

IT is estimated that 20,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian volunteers have taken up arms against Turkey....A Vienna dispatch says an outbreak of the party opposed to the war is expected in Central Servia. False telegrams are being secretly disseminated announcing the annihilation of the Servian army.

IT is reported that Russia, thinking the Turkish war likely to become savage and fanatical, intends shortly to urge upon the powers the necessity of arranging an armistice.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, July 14.—*Senate.*—The conference reports on the Silver and Bankrupt bills were concurred in and the bills passed....The River and Harbor bill was discussed....The impeachment trial was postponed till Monday, on account of the absence of the witness Evans.

House.—The Massachusetts contested-election case of Frost (sitting member) versus Abbott was decided in favor of the latter.... The conference report on the bill to amend the Bankrupt law was adopted....A large number of bills of a private character were disposed of.

SATURDAY, July 15.—*Senate.*—After the passage of a few private bills, and the bill to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to Jan. 1, 1877, the Senate worked the entire day on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

House.—A pension of $50 per month was voted to the widow of the late Gen. Custer....The House defeated, in committee of the whole, the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. Smalls offered an amendment providing that "no troops shall be withdrawn from South Carolina so long as the militia of that State, peacefully assembled, are assaulted, disarmed, taken prisoners, and then massacred in cold blood by lawless bands of men invading that State from the State of Georgia." An exceedingly lively debate followed, participated in by Smalls, Conger, Bright, Cox, Hartridge, Rainey, and Jones (Ky.); but without reaching a vote on the amendment the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, July 17.—*Senate.*—The witness Evans not having arrived, the impeachment trial was adjourned until Wednesday, 19th....The Senate spent the entire day on the River and Harbor bill.

House.—The following bills were introduced: By Hepkins, appropriating $100,000 for the continuance of the Washington monument. By Phillips (Kansas), authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Utah, against the Sioux Indians. By Wade, for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Custer, in Washington. By Landers, for the immediate utilization of gold and silver bullion, by certificates of a value to encourage the coining thereof, and to make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender. By Eames, an addition to the bill for resumption of specie payments, requiring 6 per cent. of the amount of the standing legal-tender notes to be set aside in coin every year until the legal tenders are of equal value with gold. By McDougall, a bill granting pensions to the heirs of the officers and men killed in Custer's recent battle with the Sioux at increased rates proportionate to that of $5 per month, the increase in the legal pension of a Lieutenant Colonel.... A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to proceed to California after the adjournment, to investigate, conjointly with the Senate committee, or otherwise, the extent and effect of the Chinese immigration. Bills were passed to pay the states of California and Oregon for expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1872 and 1873, and removing the political disabilities of G. T. Beauregard....Two unsuccessful attempts were made during the day to instruct the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill to repeal the Resumption act.

TUESDAY, July 18.—*Senate.*—The Senate gave up a good portion of the day to a spirited discussion of political questions, Merrimon and Morton being the principal spokesmen....Boutwell made a personal explanation, stating that the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis charged the late Secretary of the Treasury (alluding to himself) had forced balances in the public accounts. He denied that such was the case, and read from the report of the Finance Committee, recently made to the Senate, stating that they were fully satisfied that not the slightest change had been made in the books. Davis said that if the books of the Treasury Department had not been changed, the official statements sent to Congress had.

House.—A fierce political debate raged in the House all day, the occasion being the amendment of Smalls to the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier, in connection with the Hamburg troubles, that no troops shall be withdrawn from South Carolina. Smalls advocated his amendment, and was replied to by Cox, who said that the amendment had been offered for bad political purposes. Townsend followed Cox, and made a bitter attack upon the Democratic party. He spoke of William M. Tweed as the ruler of New York city for more than twelve years, and said that during that time, when Tammany Hall was in its power and glory, under Tweed, the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) brought his little carpet-bag into the city of New York, set it down in Tammany Hall, and looked up smiling for the approbation of William M. Tweed. Cox, in reply, reminded Townsend that it was because of Gov. Tilden's eminent services in driving out Tweed that he was now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. As to his (Cox's) taking his carpet-bag from Ohio, he had always maintained his right of locomotion, and he had the right to go back to New York in sight of his grandfather's old Congressional District. He did not care where a man was born, so long as he was good and just. Lamar got the floor and spoke of the Hamburg affair as disgraceful and terrible, but he denied that its circumstances were a legitimate topic in the House debate. There were one or two facts that gleamed out indisputably. One of these was that a body of white men had put to death without authority of law a number of colored citizens while prisoners, not prisoners in the legal sense, inasmuch as these white men had no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. He wished to say in this place that no excuse or palliation could possibly be found for that outrage and barbarism. [Applause on the Republican side of the House.] The South had its lawless class, as the North had. He declared that there was not a community in the South which had not been struck with horror at such occurrences as the Hamburg affair. He deemed it a wonder that society under the Governments which allowed such lawlessness to stalk abroad in the land did not go to pieces. He declared that the use of the army had never produced a good effect in such cases. The troops always got there after the occurrence. In conclusion, he declared the occurrence at Hamburg was a mobific element, not sporadic, but unnatural, and one that would disappear under good government. At the close of the debate Hancock moved a substitute for Smalls' amendment, to the effect that no troops shall be taken from any State or service where public interest requires their continuance. Smalls accepted the substitute, and it was agreed to—86 to 83. The discussion of the South Carolina matter was subsequently reopened by Hoge and continued by Cox, each speaking of the other as the carpet-bagger from Ohio, but Hoge saying he had carpet-bagged with a knapsack, to which Cox reiterated, with an intimation that Hoge needed a knapsack to carry all that he had picked up. Foster called upon Representatives from Georgia to stop these infernal outrages, and to be active in hunting out the inhuman fiends that crossed the bridge from Augusta to Hamburg. Do this, and then sing to us a panegyric in vindication of outraged law, instead of talking about your noble blood, aye, a nobility that murders in cold blood a captured negro. If you have not the ability to stop these outrages you are not fit to be representatives of the people of Georgia. Do it, and we will say "Well done," and we will fall on your necks and rejoice. [Mocking laughter on the Democratic side and shouts of "No!" "No!"] Cook—"You have fallen on our property and everything else, and we don't want you to fall on our necks." Cox ridiculed Foster's expression about falling on the necks of Southern men, and asked him why he had not fallen on the necks of Pratt, Yaryan, Dyer, Jewell, and others, and suggested that he would rather fall on the necks of McKee, McDonald, Joyce, Babcock, Delano, and Avery, and would even rather embrace a barrel of crooked whisky. [Loud laughter and much confusion.] The Republican side of the House had defended Grant and his administration against those men, and when the gentleman from New York (Townsend) talked so glibly of Tweed and others with whom he (Cox) had no association, he wanted to know how it was with Babcock, with Avery, with Williams, and the rest of these men. Townsend—"When did you dissolve association with them?" Cox—"I never had any connection with them to dissolve. It was the Republican Legislature, of which you were the great trumpeter, which helped Tweed to his frauds in New York. Everybody knows that I never in my life gave voice or vote to help him." Townsend—"You never cast a vote against Tammany since God made you! [Loud shouts to order.] You are the most perfect tool of Tammany who has ever been in New York." [Laughter, uproar, and great confusion.] You had to leave that chair, thank God, at the call of Kelly and go to St. Louis. Thank God you are out of it and can't get back!" Mr. Cox—"You sit down—I have the floor. When you say that I left that chair at the beck of any one, it is untrue. I was elected as a delegate from my district, and, my alternate not being there, I had to go; but it was at no man's call" [shouts of "Time!" "Time!" "Order!" "Order!" and great confusion.]

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—*Senate.*—Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and John S. Evans, the Fort Sill post-trader, was examined. He testified that Belknap was ignorant of the understanding between him and the deceased and the present Mrs. Belknap, but admitted that Belknap brought him and Marsh together when the arrangements were made, and the whole of the evidence of both Evans and Crosby, the chief clerk of the department (who also testified), was damaging to Belknap....Conference reports on the Army and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills were agreed to.

House.—Jones, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill incorporating the United States Central Railroad Company, for the construction of a passenger and freight railway from Chicago, through Indianapolis, Lexington, Ky., Ashville, N. C., and Spartansburg, S. C., to Charleston, Port Royal, and Savannah, with another branch to St. Louis. Referred to the committee of the whole.... The Senate bill, extending the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims until the 1st of January next, was passed....The House then considered the South Carolina contested-election case, the unanimous report of the committee being that neither the sitting member, Mackey, nor the contestant Butts, is entitled to a seat. The report was agreed to without a division....The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for signature....The bill for the protection of the Texas frontier was considered in committee of the whole.

THURSDAY, July 20.—*Senate.*—Patterson submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information that he may have in regard to the riot at Hamburg, S. C.... A bill was passed to continue for ten days the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government....The impeachment trial was resumed at noon, and Blair, of counsel, opened the argument for the defense, holding that the impeachment should be dismissed on the ground that more than one-third of the Senate voted against it. He was followed by Lynde for the prosecution, who commented on the effect of the vote of less than two-thirds of the Senate voting in favor of jurisdiction, and argued that in the impeachment of Judge Barnard, of New York, various Senators who voted against jurisdiction voted in favor of his conviction. The question of jurisdiction in this case had been decided according to law, and was binding upon all Senators. He quoted from numerous legal authorities in support of his views.

House.—The bill for the protection of the Texas frontier was passed, authorizing the President to station (and keep on the Rio Grande) two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty.... Randall made a conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was adopted....Bills were passed appropriating $7,000 for the joint select committee on Chinese immigration, extending to the 31st of July the act making temporary provision for the expenses of the Government, and to punish the counterfeiting of trade-marks.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

His Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for the Vice Presidency.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15, 1876.

The Hon. Edward McPherson and others of the Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN: I received, on the 5th inst., your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of the Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler, and in the interest of the whole country.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has intrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle, by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of a committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged, and were thus expressed: "We, of the North, delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by the temperate and fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable, agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school-house is full of suggestion. We compel these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal and exact justice accorded to them. Give them, to the fullest extent, every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored; give them no just cause for complaint; and then hold them, by every necessary means, to an exact and rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging."

The just obligation to public creditors, created when the Government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto, and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin, is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty, and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

In our system of government, intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while, in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts, and not for private advantage.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that, under God, it is to that party that we are indebted, in this centennial year of our existence, for a preserved, unbroken union; for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad dominions, and that emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that "all men are created free and equal," and the guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly-favored citizen of the land. The intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, good-will, good money, and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and shortcomings of human organization, yet with the honest purposes of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people. Respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

The New Postal Law.

The Postmaster General has sent the following circular to the postmasters throughout the country:

The following section of a law has been passed by Congress and approved by the President:

"SEC. 15. That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails, at the rate of 1 cent for every two ounces, or fractional part thereof; and 1 cent for each additional two ounces or fractional part thereof; and the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word 'From' above or preceding the same, or may write, briefly, or print on any package, the number and names of any articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription therefor has been paid; and addresses upon unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

"SEC. 16. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

On unsealed circulars, and all mailable matter of the third class, other than that designated in the foregoing section, postage will be charged as heretofore — 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

JAMES N. TYNER, Postmaster General.

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPAIN.

This interesting country has entered with a large degree of sympathy into the enthusiasm and the practical idea of the exhibition. The exhibits are not confined in their ownership to any class, but every circle has sent its contribution. There are some beautiful embroidered shawls from Madrid. Fans are also in great variety of style and finish. Nowhere does the fan come into greater play than in the graceful hands of a Castilian maiden. Barcelona sends paper. Toledo is to Spain what Liege is to Belgium, Birmingham to England, and Springfield to the United States. The blades of this old city are famous the world over. I saw one that is put in a semi-circular case, and after being confined for a long period will spring to the full tension on release. The elasticity of these old Toledo blades is wonderful.

SWISS WATCH-WORK.

The Swiss lead the column in this branch. In Neuchatel 20,000 women are engaged at $3.75 a week, who make 1,500,000 watches yearly, besides movements for the American market. Berthoud says, "To become a good watchmaker, it is necessary to be an arithmetician, geometrician, a mechanician and an artist, to know how fluids resist bodies in motion, the effect of heat and cold on metals, and a happy genius to apply all." It is said there are 102 distinct branches of this art, to each of which a *boy* may be put apprentice, the watch-finisher being the only one who can work out of his department.

Watch-making was introduced into Switzerland in 1769 by Daniel John Richard La Lange. It is to this liberal Swiss that woman is indebted for a recognition of her valuable services in this mechanical art. One factory, American, represented at the Exhibition employ 700 women, whose earnings are $10 per week. The exhibition of Swiss watches is handsome, and with other novelties in delicate work enable the Swiss to sustain their reputation or skill and enterprise.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope is represented at the Exhibition in seeds, woods, diamonds, in their crude state, which from their size would stand much cutting off from the hands of the lapidary, and then they would be of large size and of immense value. A large assortment of wines are on exhibiton from the Cape, skins, etc. The collection is valuable and very interesting, and is additional proof of the interest taken by the people of the geographical extremes of the world in America, and the creations of her energy and genius.

GERMAN EXHIBITS.

Germany has an extensive line of exhibits in every department—horse hair spun by the German, English and French processes, mathematical instruments. This is a marked specialty with the Germans, their work in these articles dating back to the fifteenth century, until now. The annual production of single establishments may be said to aggregate 4,000 sets of instruments. There are sixty shops for mathematical instruments at Nuremburg. Large quantities are shipped to the United States.

GERMAN BOOK TRADE.

This was initiated by the invention of book-printing in 1440, and in 1875 there were 4,616 publishers and booksellers in communication with the agency at Leipsic. At present there are published in the domain of the German tongue 12,000 volumes of new works, continuations and new editions a year. This is against not more than 5,000 published in France or England. The sale of German books annually amounts to $17,500,000. There are elegant specimens of German literature on exhibition. Jewelry is another of the specialties that the German defies competition in. One town, Hanau, has 280 manufactories of gold and gilt jewelry; 150 smaller shops, 178 assistant shops, altogether working 8,000 people. These exhibits are generally of a cheap grade.

WINE.

If beer is a German specialty, and there are some hopping specimens in the Exhibition—so they say who skip round with a score or so of zwei lager under their vest—yet the Teuton is not indifferent to the charming influence of the juice of the grape. There are 310,000 acres of land in Germany devoted solely to the culture of the vine. There are 80,000 acres in the newly-acquired provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. No wonder Germany fought so hard for this favored spot. Next Bavaria, the Palatinate; then Prussia, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse; making together 58,000,000 gallons, specimens of which visitors to the Exhibition pronounce good.

BEER.

Bavaria devotes 44,000 square acres to hops. In Nuremburg there are 120 hop houses, and this venerable city is the scientific center for Germany. Query—Is malt good for science? In Bavaria there are 5,000 breweries, the greatest part of the production being consumed at home. The annual product of the breweries amounts to 336,887,000 gallons. Looking at these figures, and then taking the population of Bavaria, which is 4,700,000, what a happy family Bavaria presents to the world. Bavarian beer is famous at the Exhibition, and with Vienna beer bears off the palm from less-significant nationalities.

WOOLEN CLOTHS.

Germany is making wonderful progress in cloths, the Bioli and Simoni ranking with the best French in finish and texture, in fact, a large proportion are sold as French manufacture. Their imitations of Smyrna carpets are nearly as beautiful as the Oriental. In cotton goods the Germans are not far behind the French and English.

MISCELLANY.

Twenty-seven mowing machines contested for the championship of the world; they made their fight on 40 acres of ground. Each machine cut about a half acre of grass.

South of Machinery Hall is a building containing an interesting exhibit. It is called the Nevada Quartz Mill, and was established with a part of the $20,000 appropriated by Nevada toward her Centennial display. The remainder of the money was devoted to the State building. In this quartz mill is performed the entire process of extracting gold and silver from quartz. The rock is finely pulverized in a pounding machine, from which the powder runs into a tank of water and settles to the bottom. The water is then allowed to run off, and the sediment is put into a cylindrical vessel, called an amalgamating pan or grinder; here more water is put on, and also mercury, in the proportion of 175 pounds to two tons of mixture. The mercury begins to collect the gold and silver as soon as the grinder gives the mixture a circular motion. While grinding, the mixture is also kept heated to the boiling point, the better to infuse the mercury. The latter is then allowed to run into another cylindrical vessel, called a settler, where it is stirred, and cooled, the compound of mercury, gold and silver meanwhile settling at the bottom. The metallic compound flows out at the bottom through an inverted siphon, from the widened mouth of which it is dipped and put in a filter. Through the latter nearly all the quicksilver escapes and is collected, and the amalgam of gold, silver and mercury is left behind ready for the mint. All the machinery is operated by steam. The quartz came from the Consolidated Virginia mine in Nevada. Much of the silver obtained from it is converted into Nevada Centennial medals in the mint.

J. B.

THE Texas Legislature recently passed a bill which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100, for a person to use profane language within the hearing of any private dwelling. The Morristown *Herald* says that a man's mule got balky in a Texas town the other day, and the man [illegible]. The beast would start off suddenly, run about twenty yards, and then stop fifteen minutes to survey the neighborhood, and before the man got out of town he owed the authorities $80,000.

A GEORGIA musical critic says: "At the concert in Griffin the other night, a solo sang by Mrs. Clara R. Johnson received rapturous applause. Her voice is rich, clear and full of melody. It falls upon the [illegible] like silver spray upon a sea of molten gold dotted with floating diamonds and precious pearls."

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

Particulars of the Missouri Train Robbery

The most connected account of the recent robbery of a train near Sedalia, Mo., is furnished by J. B. Bushnell, the express messenger who accompanied the train:

"The first intimation I had of the matter, I was standing in the car doorway when the train stopped suddenly. Some fellow on the bank hallooed, 'Shoot the son of a gun,' and blazed away at me. The bullet lodged in the side of the door. Then two or three more shots were fired, and I jumped back.

"The brakeman was standing in the door of the smoking-car. He says, 'I have got a revolver. Do you want one?' I told him I did, and he gave me the revolver. I took out the safe key and gave it to him, and told him to go to the rear of the train, as I didn't want to give up the safe key unless forced to do so. I started to go back in the baggage-car, and had just got on the platform, when they commenced shooting again, and said, 'Get off, you son of a ——,' and I stepped inside the door of the smoking-car. Five men jumped into the baggage-car, and told the baggageman to give up the key, thinking he was the express messenger. He told them he was not the messenger, but they, not placing any confidence in his statement, went through him, of course without finding the key. They wanted to know where the messenger was, and told the baggageman if he didn't tell them damned quick, they'd teach him a lesson he wouldn't soon forget. He told them I was back in the rear end of the train, upon which they told him he must find me or they'd kill him. They then took hold of him and marched him back to the rear end of the train, where I was standing. One of them spoke to me, and said, 'You're the man I want. Come forward and unlock that safe without any nonsense!' I told him I hadn't the key. He said, 'you want to find it damned quick or I'll kill you!' Three of them then marched me through the coach into the sleeper where the brakeman was, and made him give up the key. Next they marched me into the baggage-car, and, pointing their pistols at my head, demanded I should unlock the safe, which, under the pressure, I did. Then they took the money out of the United States safe and put it in a sack. Then they wanted me to go through the other safe. I assured them I had no key for that, as it was a through safe. One man then went into the engine cab, procured a coal pick and came back with it. They first pounded away at the hinges, but finding they would not give way, broke open one of the panels, a single thickness of iron. When through, they wanted to know if that was all I had. I told them it was. They looked through the packing trunks, but found nothing they cared for. They broke the lock off the train-boy's chest, helped themselves to apples and such things, and topped off with taking all the cigars he had.

"One, the ring-leader, wanted to know where they kept the water. Some one pointed out the water-cooler, and he inquired if it was good. If they had put anything in it lately. They said, 'no!' He said he'd rather have somebody try it first, and, pointing to Conkling, said: 'Here, you s— of a b—, take a drink of that, I don't propose to run any chances in any of this water business.' After the party had drank some one suggested, 'Better go through the passengers,' but the leader was against it, saying, 'We have been an hour here already, and can't waste any more time, as trains are coming up. Must get away.' Just as they left the leader said, 'Well, if you see any of Allan Pinkerton's men, tell them they had better come and find us.'"

Speaking of the leader, Bushnell says he was a very tall man, wearing a striped coat, dark pants, and hat, with a handkerchief tied over his face. He had light, straw-colored hair, and was sunburnt.

The other members of the crew were, with one exception, all tall men, and had white and red handkerchiefs over their faces, some with eye holes and some with nose holes. Some were only masked over the mouth and nose, leaving the eyes and forehead exposed. One man wore long gray whiskers. The small man of the party wore no mask, and had short stubby whiskers and beard.

So far as can be learned, the Adams Express Company loses some $4,000, and the United States Company about $12,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 00	@10 50
HOGS	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON	11½	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 00	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 00	@ 1 02
CORN—Mixed Western	51	@ 53
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	35	@ 37
RYE—Western	50	@ 67
PORK—New Mess	20 10	@20 15
LARD—Steam	11½	@ 11¾

CHICAGO

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	6 20	@ 6 85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62½
WHEAT—No. 2	89	@ 91
No. 3 Spring	74	@ 76½
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	27½	@ 28
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 58
BARLEY—No. 2	55	@ 56
BUTTER—Creamery	24	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 14
PORK—Mess	19 25	@19 50
LARD	11	@ 11¼

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 37	@ 1 40
CORN—Western Mixed	38	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	56	@ 58
PORK—Mess	20 25	@20 50
LARD	10¾	@ 11
HOGS	6 10	@ 6 60
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 04	@ 1 08
No. 2	88	@ 90
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
RYE	58	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 62

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 05	@ 1 12
CORN	47	@ 47½
OATS	25	@ 28
RYE	60	@ 68
PORK—Mess	20 00	@20 25
LARD	11	@ 12

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 28	@ 1 30
Amber	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN	48	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 32½

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 60	@ 5 80
Philadelphias	7 00	@ 7 15
CATTLE—Best	5 60	@ 6 00
Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
SHEEP	4 50	@ 4 90

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Lilies.

See the lilies "how they grow,"
Some with purest bells of snow,
Deeply scented, softest white,
Basking in the noonday light—
Breathing sweetness all the night.

Scarlet ones in brightest sheen
Lift their cups with graceful mien,
Mottled lilies perfumed rare;
Tinted ones fresh beauty wear,
Purple [illegible], passing fair.

Where the starry daisies beam,
Some with upright chalice gleam,
Gemmed with deep and sparkling dew,
Gazing at the sky's deep hue,
While soaring lark sings in the blue.

On the water's blue expanse,
Silver lilies smile and glance
In the morning's golden beams,
Where the fullest glory streams,
Fragrant lilies known in dreams.

In damp valleys' shaded dells,
Lilies swing their tiny bells,
Sending perfume on the air,
Dearest of the lilies fair
That have neither toil nor care

Bright arrayed, excelling far
Robes that richest monarchs wear—
Lifting incense as they glow—
Still, dear Lord, we do not know
Just how all Thy lilies "grow."

Around the Farm.

THE Judge of the Leeds County Court has given $25 and costs in an action brought by a farmer for damages to crops by smoke and sulphur created by fireclay manufacturers.—*London News.*

SALT brine impregnated with the blood etc., of herrings, is a good manure. Mixed with five times its measure of water, it may be applied between the rows of any of the cabbage tribe, and to rhubarb, beet-root, and to artichokes.

DORMANT buds, that start and rob the trees in June, should be rubbed out, and thus save much expense in pruning. If every tree in a young orchard is looked over once in a year with careful pruning, looking to the future and seeing in the infant trees the sturdy trunks and well-developed branches of the full-grown tree, then will the sound of the saw cease to be heard in our orchards.—*Maine Farmer.*

AN exchange newspaper replies to a correspondent who has inquired what is a good pasturing for sheep, as follows: "Rye sown on corn stubble in the spring will make a tolerable pasture for sheep, and light land managed in this way will be better fitted for a crop of wheat than to put on oats or any other crop, and allow the same to ripen. The sheep will always keep the land clear, and, the rye being consumed on the land as a matter of course, the soil will be proportionately enriched."

DON'T allow your carriage to rattle like a threshing machine. Washers of sole leather on the spindles of axletrees will stop the clatter caused by two much play; a piece of rubber put in between the trill iron and clip will silence matters; and a little coal oil on the circle or fifth wheel will stop its squeaking. Where nuts work loose, cut a thread in front of them with a cold chisel after screwing them up tight.

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned from a trip through the northern portion of Kennebec county, Maine, says he was greatly astonished at the extent of the caterpillar war on the fruit trees. Acres and acres of orchards standing within sight of the roadside stripped of leaves, blossoms, and every green thing, and look as bare and desolate as in December. The caterpillars hang in festoons, clusters and ropes of worms from all the trees, presenting a most disgusting sight.—*Springfield Republican.*

A BOSTON firm have packed pork for the last thirty years. In times past they have received hogs fed on the sweepings of flour mills, but the meat was so bleached and the fat so readily cracked up into distinct masses, that the pork was unmerchantable; and if all the hogs they prepare were fed on flour, their business would be destroyed. They state further that the bristles (hair) of the flour-fed hogs were very white and thin, so as to be worthless for the brushmakers. It is safe to infer that the chances for healthy hair are better with food that contains the full amount of mineral matter than with flour.—*N. E. Farmer.*

WHEN a barn is infested with fleas there is probably some cause for it that might be removed. Poultry will sometimes stock a barn with such vermin when they are permitted to roost in it. If hogs are kept under it, or manure is allowed to accumulate about it, vermin will gather and soon stock it. If any such cause as this exists, it should be removed. Then, when the barn is empty in the summer, it should be well cleaned out, a quantity of hot, clear coals should be placed upon a heap of earth on the floor, and the doors being closed, a pound of sulphur should be burned upon the coals. After a thorough fumigation, the barn should be whitewashed inside.

About the House.

INDIAN RUSK.—Two light cups of Indian meal, one cup of white flour, one teaspoonful of saleratus, enough sour or buttermilk to dissolve, one cup sweet; stir in three-quarters of a cup of molasses.

TO CLEAN ivory, take a piece of common white chalk, scrape it to a powder, add as much water as will produce a paste, and apply this paste to the surface of the ivory. If the stains are very bad, two or three, or even more, applications may be necessary.

BAKED SPONGE PUDDING.—Three eggs beaten very light. Their weight in butter, in sugar, and in flour. This quantity makes four large cups. Fill the cups half full, bake in a moderate oven ten minutes, being very careful not to scorch. To be eaten with cream sauce, hard sauce, or wine sauce.

FISH FRITTERS.—Take salt codfish, soak over night. In the morning throw the water off the fish, put on fresh and set it on the range until it comes to a boil. Do not let it boil, as that will harden it. Then pick it up very fine, season with pepper, mace, and perhaps a little salt. Make a batter of a pint of milk and three eggs, stir in the fish, and fry in small cakes. Any kind of codfish makes nice fritters.

KEEPING INSECTS FROM BACON.—Take cane molasses and apply to the flesh parts carefully, as much as will adhere, then sprinkle on as much ground black pepper as will adhere, and hang up in a smoke house or any place you wish to keep it. In order that this may be effectual it must be applied immediately after smoking, for if the egg of the fly, from which the worm is hatched, is deposited on the meat before the application is made, it will not be effective.

A LADY writing in an English agricultural paper recommends all young housekeepers to cultivate an acquaintance with culinary art, and there is no better way of acquiring and retaining this knowledge than by making a private recipe book in which to jot down all tried and approved recipes. She began this when about 12 years of age, at the suggestion of an experienced matron, herself a model of order in everything relating to housekeeping, and subsequent observation and experience have taught her to look back on that friendly counsel with respect and gratitude.

SAVAGE SLAUGHTER.

Previous Defeats by Indians—Some Bloody Reminiscences.

In its magnitude Custer's is the most crushing defeat that the American army has sustained at the hands of savages since the United States became a nation, if there be excepted St. Clair's disaster. This took place Nov. 4, 1791, when the Miamis, led by Mishekonequoh, better known as Little Turtle, utterly routed the American army under Gen. St. Clair, who lost 39 officers and 593 men. One of the few occasions on which Washington, himself versed in Indian warfare, and remembering the fate of the regulars under Braddock, lost his self-control, was when he received the news of this calamity. The news was brought to him by a special messenger while he was at dinner with company. He went out to speak with the messenger, returned to his seat, went through the dinner with perfect composure, and immediately attended Mrs. Washington's drawing-room, speaking courteously with every lady. When the company had gone and Mrs. Washington had retired, leaving the President and his Secretary, Mr. Sears, alone, Washington broke out again and again in terrible explosions of wrath. "Yes," he exclaimed, "here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. 'You have your instructions from the Secretary of War,' said I. 'I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word—Beware of a surprise.' He went off with that, my last warning, thrown in his ears. And yet, to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked by a surprise—the very thing I had guarded him against. O, God! O, God! (throwing up his hands and shaking with emotion) he's worse than a murderer. How can he answer to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him, the curse of widows and orphans, the curse of heaven!"

The war of 1812 witnessed no serious defeat, the massacres of Chicago and Detroit having been wrought on defenseless prisoners. In 1835 came the Seminole war. Gen. Thompson, the Commissioner, when the Indians refused to emigrate, denying that they had signed the treaty of Fort Gibson understandingly, put Osceola in irons and provoked a war. On the 28th of December Osceola killed Thompson, a Lieutenant and several others at Fort King, and the same day, in the Wahoo swamp, fell on Maj. Dade and a body of 110 regulars and destroyed them completely; indeed, the bodies were not found for a long time. Thus began a war which cost the United States 1,466 lives and $10,000,000.

The next great Indian war was provoked by the massacre of some 500 Indians, principally women and children, Nov. 28, 1864, at Fort Lyon, by Col. Chivington, after they had been induced to go into camp in the vicinity of the troops. The Indians had vengeance for this in December, 1866. The Government had been constructing a new road to Montana, which the Indians claimed would drive the game out of their best hunting grounds; accordingly they opposed its making and use vigorously. From July 26 to Dec. 21 they attacked every train that passed over the road, and fifty-one times appeared in hostile array before Fort Phil Kearney and killed five officers, ninety-one men and fifty-eight citizens. Dec. 6 they attacked a wood-train two miles from the fort. Col. Fetterman, with fifty men, sallied out and rescued it. This gave the Indians the hint, and on the 21st they planned a similar attack, preparing an ambush. Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown and Lieut. Grummond were sent out with ninety-one men, when the Indians, 3,000 strong, fell on them and destroyed them. Sixty-seven corpses were found in a space thirty-five feet in diameter. Col. Fetterman and Capt. Brown blew out each others' brains to avoid being taken alive.

Number of Nails to the Pound.

The following table shows the number of nails to the pound, in the different sizes from "3-penny" up to "20-penny," as well as the number of several sizes of spikes. The first column gives the size, the second the length in inches, and the third the number to the pound:

Sizes.	*Length.*	*No. to lb.*
3-penny	1	557
4-penny	1¼	353
5-penny	1¾	232
6-penny	2	167
7-penny	2¼	141
8-penny	2½	101
10-penny	2¾	68
12-penny	3	54
20-penny	3½	34
Spikes	4	16
Spikes	4½	12
Spikes	5	10
Spikes	6	7

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job can be easily made.

THE Rev. Dr. Field, Bishop of the Church of England in Newfoundland, is dead. He was Bishop for thirty-two years, and was distinguished for zeal and assiduity. He spent a large portion of each year voyaging off the coast of Newfoundland in the "Church Ship," visiting his widely scattered flock in the bays and inlets of its two thousand miles of coast line. He had also Labrador and Bermuda under his jurisdiction, so that his was the most extensive diocese in the world.

THE Rev. Dr. Cuyler says that the pulpit is more influential in this country than in any other.

THE BELKNAP CASE.

Marsh's Remarkable Testimony.

[Washington Cor. New York Tribune.]

Mr. Carpenter had not recovered all his good nature since yesterday, but he was brighter, and in his cross-examination of Mr. Marsh he showed that he knew exactly what he would testify to. The testimony itself was most extraordinary. It had previously been proven by the testimony of Mr. Marsh—no longer ago than yesterday—that the payment to Mr. Belknap began a month after Mr. Evans was appointed as post-trader at Fort Sill; that Evans at first paid $12,000 a year, and then $6,000 a year, royalty to Mr. Marsh for obtaining the appointment; that Mr. Marsh regularly and from the first divided the amount equally with Gen. Belknap; that the payment began a month after the appointment and continued until last Christmas, when the last money was paid by Mr. Marsh to Mrs. Belknap, by Gen. Belknap's special direction. In the light of his testimony yesterday, that given by Mr. Marsh to-day was most remarkable. He said he never agreed with anybody to pay Gen. Belknap for his appointment, nor the appointment of Evans. He never had any arrangement with Gen. Belknap, never promised to pay him one-half the, or any, amount. He did pay Gen. Belknap half he received. He thought Gen. Belknap was induced almost wholly in making the appointment by his (Marsh's) kindness to Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowen in New York.

During the direct examination of Mr. Marsh on yesterday, and the cross-examination by Mr. Carpenter to-day, it was evident certain points had been, for some unknown cause, purposely omitted There seemed to be a hitch in the examination, and the managers and counsel both appeared to be at a loss what next to do. At this point the Senators began to ask questions. Senator Mitchell was the first, and his question went directly to the mark: "Why did you give Mr. Belknap half of all the money you received from the Fort Sill transaction?" To this question Mr. Carpenter objected, but, as usual, was overruled. Mr. Marsh, with hesitation and without a blush, said he felt like doing it. It gave him pleasure to do it. The money he gave was merely a present to Gen. Belknap. Senator Edmunds sarcasticallay asked if Mr. Belknap knew beforehand how large the next present would be. Mr. Marsh said Mr. Belknap knew nothing about it, and, in answer to a question, said that he himself did not know how large the next remittance would be, for he had determined to send Gen. Belknap half the sum he derived from Fort Sill. Mr. Marsh denied that he had talked about the subject of the payment of Gen. Belknap to anybody except the present Mrs. Belknap, although he swore yesterday that he had been for five years paying Gen. Belknap money, and had sometimes paid it to him personally, and had reduced the installments from $1,500 to $750. What he said to Mrs. Belknap was at the time he came to Washington to attend the funeral of the former Mrs. Belknap, and he said, in substance, that the payment should be continued to the young child of Mrs. Belknap. Subsequently the child died, and the witness thought he would continue the payments to Gen. Belknap. In answer to other questions by Senators, Mr. Marsh said Gen. Belknap never asked where the money was coming from. It seemed rather singular that Gen. Belknap, who did not know Mr. Marsh very well, should receive from $3,000 to $6,000 a year from him in regular installments, and never ask even where it came from, and there is no disguising the fact that Senators looked upon the spectacle of the Secretary of War receiving money over the dead body of his wife and through the nursery of his children from a post-trader, without asking a question, with a feeling of ineffable contempt and loathing.

Italy's Greeting.

The President has received the following letter of congratulation from His Majesty the King of Italy on the occasion of the centennial celebration:

Victor Emmanuel II., by the grace of God and the will of the nation King of Italy, to the President of the United States of America, greeting:

MY VERY DEAR AND GOOD FRIEND: On the day upon which the great American republic celebrates the centennial anniversary of its existence, it is our desire to express our congratulations and those of our people to you personally and to the nation over which you preside, and which with admirable ability you have succeeded in directing to its noble destiny. Neither the distance which separates us nor any difference of race will ever weaken in us and in our people that firm friendship which unites us with the brave American nation, with which for a hundred years Italy has had relations productive of mutual esteem. We are inclined to convey to you these sentiments so much more readily because for the purpose of more worthily celebrating the memorable day by the monster exhibition at Philadelphia, you were pleased to invite to the festival all the nations of the earth. Accept the assurances of our highest esteem and friendship, together with the prayers which we offer to God that He may have you, my dear friend, in His holy keeping.

Given at Rome on the 11th of June, 1876.

Your good friend,
VICTOR EMMANUEL.
untersigned: MELEGARI.

One Million Stamps.

The joker who offered a life annuity to the collector of 1,000,000 old postage stamps, without any idea that the offer would be accepted, has been brought to book at last by the young girl whose efforts to win the prize have been so frequently chronicled during the past two years. Everybody who heard the offer and had any power to assist in the matter, has seemed to take a malicious pleasure in helping the young collector, and contributions of stamps have poured in from all quarters, one especially-large one being a contribution of 50,000 from Paris. It helps one's faith in human nature to learn that the promise made in jest has been kept in earnest, and that the young girl has her annuity secured to her.

A Two-Headed Child.

A correspondent of the Petaluma (Cal.) *Argus* says that in the red woods about twenty miles from Petaluma there lives a family who have a female child about 8 years old, which has two well-developed and perfectly-formed heads and necks. According to this correspondent, the necks unite where the neck joins the backbone, and from that point downward to all appearance it is the body of but one child. The two heads are called Dollie and Ollie. Dollie has rich brown hair, dark hazel eyes, and is a brunette. Ollie has a fair skin, auburn hair, and blue eyes. They can each converse with different persons on different subjects at the same time, and are well informed and intelligent.

THE NUMBER NINE.

Curiosities and Mysteries of the Last of the Nine Digits.

[From the New York Mail.]

In reply to our request for the forgotten rule of proving addition or multiplication by "casting out the 9's," we have received several letters from San Antonio, Texas; Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.; Boston, and other places. The clearest explanation in case of multiplication is by N. McG., of Boston, who says:

I submit the following, which I remember to have seen in an old arithmetic, some twenty years ago, and since used by me to prove long sums in multiplication. I have often wondered why it should not be still in use, and finally made up my mind that it was because no one could explain why the process proved the accuracy of the work. Take the following example:

```
Multiplicand..........................874776
Multiplier............................284372

                                     1748752
                                    6120632
                                   2623128
                                  3479504
                                 6995008
                                1748752

                                248768051872
```

Add together all the figures in the multiplicand and you get 35; divide this by 9, and it goes three times and leaves 8 over; put this remainder aside. Add in the same way the figures in the multiplier and you get 26, which is twice 9 and 8 over. Put this 8 remainder under the other 8 remainder. Now add the figures of the product, and you get 55. Divide this by 9, and set the remainder (which is 1) at the right of the two 8s. Now multiply the 8s—eight times 8 is 64; divide by 9—seven times 9 is 63—remainder 1. If this remainder is the same as the remainder from the product, you may be sure the multiplication and addition are correct. That is the case in the example here given. But if the remainders differ, there is an error somewhere. Our correspondent adds: "Should any 9 occur in the lines of figures added, cast it out." There is no occasion for that—it comes out, of course, when the sum is divided by 9.

The old phrase, "casting out the nines," is more elaborately explained by J. G. McN., of Troy. He gives a sum in addition, proceeding as follows:

```
58647—7 and 4 are 11—9 and 2 over; 2 and 8 are 10—
      9 and 1 over; 1 and 6 are 7 and 5 are 12—
      9 and 3 remain.
37821—Add and cast out same—3 remain.
79632—Add and cast out same—0 remain.
90096—Add and cast out same—0 remain.
17838—Add and cast out same—4 remain.
46507—Add and cast out same—4 remain.

328676—Add and cast out same—5 remain.
```

Add up the column of remainders, excluding that of the answer—4 and 4 are 8 and 3 are 11 and 3 are 14; throw out the 9 and the remainder is 5; that sum being the remainder from the product the addition is correct.

Turkish Slave Traffic.

[Pera Cor. London Times.]

The Porte has come to the desperate resolution of enlisting and arming 80,000 Bashi-Bazouks throughout the empire, who, if they cannot do much as soldiers, will be available as brigands, and may prevent the spread of insurrection by the instant menace of a general massacre of the Christians. The awful work these savage irregulars, and especially the Circassians, have been carrying on in Bulgaria, is an earnest of the efficient aid they can lend the Government of the Porte in its straits. I have heard from several sources during the past three days the distressing report that Bulgarian children were sold as slaves by their Circassian captors. A wealthy Greek banker at Pera, whose name I could mention, has, for humane reasons, bought four such captives, of course with a view to rescue them from the fate which awaited them in the hands of Turkish purchasers. I am informed that many of the Pashas and Beys are supplying their harems with servants from this source, and that at Adrianople this trade is carried on with little, if any, attempt at concealment. You are aware that the Circassians have always been and are in the habit of bringing up their children to stock the harems of wealthy Mussulmans. No wonder if, together with their own, they offer to the highest bidders the young creatures they have seized in the ravaged villages of the Balkans. I have been assured that a poor Bulgarian refugee recognized his own child in the hands of a Circassian slavedealer, and upon claiming it before the authorities his claim was rejected on account of the absence of Mussulman witnesses establishing his paternity—for undoubtedly many of the magistrates, in spite of all the sovereign *hatts*, still refute or disregard Christian testimony.

An Irreconcilable Savage.

Sitting Bull, the leader of the hostile Sioux, has, since 1856 been in constant aggressive hostility to all the United States. He has never signed any of the treaties which some of his own band have recognized, and in every case has absolutely stood out against any measure tending to recognize the power of the United States Government, and has refused to respect those agencies which are striving to civilize and feed the Indians. Sitting Bull was the leader of the Minnesota massacre, and has been the author of the murder of countless frontiersmen.

JOHN A. MORROW, more familiarly known as Jack Morrow, died a few days since at Omaha, after an illness of eleven weeks, of consumption, aged 46. He was known as "the iron man of the plains." He resided on the frontier twenty years, but the last six years had made his permanent residence at Omaha. At one time he was very wealthy. He now leaves a handsome property, besides $10,000 insurance on his life. None of the old Western ranchmen are better known than he. His life has been full of adventures and daring deeds. He was honorable in his dealings and was respected by all who knew him best.

"WELL, you know, Bobby, your eye's very inflamed; you can't go out with Tommy Brown till that speck of dust's out of it!" Bobby (anxious to be off)—"I'm all right—I know it's out now; (earnestly) I—I think I heard it fall!"

A FEMALE BLONDIN.

A [illegible] Walks Across [illegible] on a Tight Rope.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

The Signorina Maria Spelterini is a genuine belle of the Campagna, the name being her own, as we are positively assured, and her nationality unquestionably Italian. The Signorina is not particularly sylphlike; on the contrary she is quite what might be termed buxom, and physically able to hold her own in the battle of life. Saturday afternoon this lady accomplished a feat which no woman had ever before essayed. This was no less an undertaking than the crossing of the gorge of Niagara on a tight rope stretched immediately over the point where the rapids boil most furiously, a couple of hundred feet beyond the railroad suspension bridge. At the point selected for the exhibition, the same at which the famous Blondin stretched his second rope, the gorge is something more than eight hundred feet across, and the banks about two hundred feet above the seething water. It is one of the wildest, most troubled parts of the river. Inclosures had been formed by rough board fences at either end of the rope on both the American and Canada sides, and an admission fee was charged, but on the Dominion side an unruly mob tumbled down the fence and defied the toll collector. On the hither side quite a large number of spectators, both in carriages and on foot, who had gained admission by paying their honest fee of entrance, were assembled, but many preferred to view the novel and startling spectacle from the bridge. This might be considered hardly the fair thing, in consideration that the Signorina had been to an expense of $640 for her rope and guy-ropes alone. The rope, we may mention, is two and a quarter inches in diameter, of the best Manila, and weighs nearly a ton. It is held taut by 1,400 pounds of guy ropes. The Signorina started on her perilous journey promptly at the advertised time, 4 o'clock. When those who went down by that train arrived inside the enclosure, they saw a glistening figure far out upon "the straight and narrow way," and with steady, measured steps progressing. The lady was attired with green buskins, tights of the color nature gives the cuticle of the Caucassian race, a tunic of scarlet, and shining green bodice. Her head was covered only by its luxuriant growth of flowing brown hair. Bands at either side of the river played inspiring music, but every eye was fast fixed upon the form of the daring woman who was now passing up the ascent to the further shore. A few more seconds of intense interest, at least to those who were lookers on, and she stood on the shining shore of Her Majesty's dominion. The accomplishment of her passage was the signal for applause from both banks and the bridge. Then they waited, probably ten minutes. At the expiration of that time the Signorina appeared, balance pole in hand, and, stepping lightly upon the rope, began the return journey. Steadily she came across the long line, stopping at the center to rest upon one knee, then, again stepping forward with measured and steady tread. When within a few rods of the final destination, she stood immovable for a moment in statuesque pose, while an enterprising photographer secured her presentment. Then she traversed the remaining distance until safe again on terra firma, and thus the exhibition of the day was closed.

The New Postmaster General.

James N. Tyner, the newly-appointed Postmaster General, was born at Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826. He received a good common-school education, and upon reaching manhood studied law and began its practice as a profession. He took part in political contests in Indiana while yet a young man, and at the age of 31 was elected in 1857 Secretary of the Indiana Senate. He served in this office for the three following sessions of the Senate, and was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1860. From 1861 to 1866 he acted as a special agent of the Postoffice Department.

In 1868 the Hon. D. D. Pratt was elected a member of the Forty-first Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, but was subsequently elected a United States Senator by the State Legislature. A special election was held to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Tyner was elected on the Republican ticket. He was also elected a member of the Forty-second and of the Forty-third Congresses. In the Forty-third Congress he was a member of the important "Committee on Appropriations." In the fall of 1874 he was not nominated by his party as a candidate for the Forty-fourth Congress.

A Strange Man.

A singular man was the Bishop of Havana, whose death is just announced by telegraph. The dispatch tells us that this Bishop had to be buried by public subscription, as he left nothing, having given all his possessions to the poor. Queer, was it not? Some people will say he was a very foolish man. He had plenty of chances to make money, which he might have put out at interest until it grew to a fortune. He had a good salary, which he might have hoarded up, and by which he might have enriched his heirs. But, instead of doing any of those things, this singular Bishop had given all his possessions to the poor, not leaving even enough to pay the expenses of his funeral. He died of the *vomito*, which is raging in Havana. He did not run away from the city because the *vomito* raged in it, but remained there for the sake of his flock who were falling victims to it. Some people will say that this clergyman ought to have looked after himself; but, alas! he neglected his own interests in every way.

Vengeance Eaten Cold.

In 1850 a poacher named Rambouillet, was arrested by the gamekeeper of a forest in the Haute Marne, France, and punished according to law. After his release he by good behavior won the respect of his neighbors, but he was only waiting for revenge. Four years ago, when the streets of the village were filled with German troops, he got in the crowd and fired through the window of the gamekeeper's cottage, killing his wife. On the next day it was said that the Germans had killed the woman, and she had a large funeral. The ex-poacher became morose, and not long ago in a quarrel used words which led to his arrest, trial and sentence to death.

All Sorts.

AN Indiana calf eats live chickens.

AT thirty-eight a girl has two chances in a thousand of being married.

"JUNE CENTENNIAL" is the last name for a girl, and July Fourth for a boy.

Two dames were carrying between them a pail of milk, in Carsville, Va., when a stroke of lightning killed one and stunned the other.

JOHN WYNEE, of Hawkinsville, Ga., ran nine sturgeon out of the creek and captured them with dogs. They weighed 900 pounds.

TWO WOMEN fainted and a man shouted for the police when a clothed figure tumbled down in front of a Boston store. They thought it was a case of sunstroke.

CAPTAIN AHLSTROM, a Swedish officer, has invented a fire-proof dress which is reported a perfect success after careful experiments. The invention has been sold to the Prussian Government.

"THERE are," says the Boston *Post* exultingly, "130 application for admission to Yale College—thirty less than last year; notwithstanding the fact that Cook won the boat-race."

A CEMENT suitable for joining metals to non-metallic substances is prepared by dissolving in boiling water two and a half pounds of glue and two ounces gum ammoniac, adding in small quantities about two ounces sulphuric acid.

FOUR Parrott guns were sent by Secretary Cameron to the Mayor of Erie, Pa., to be set up as a memorial at the grave of Mad Anthony Wayne. On the Fourth of July the guns were carried around as a part of the civic display.

THE shabbiest millionaire in New York is an Irishman named O'Connor. He is rich enough to buy out the entire *Herald* establishment, mustang ponies and all, yet he lunches every day on two pieces of bread and cup of cold water.

A MAN in St. Louis, afflicted with neuralgia declared that he would kill himself if not cured within a week. He tried every remedy that he could hear of, but was no better at the end of the allotted time, and then he kept his word by taking morphine.

THE Old South Church, of Worcester, Mass., owns a communion service a portion of which has been in continuous use by the society for nearly 140 years. It bears the inscription: "Ye Gift of Colonel John Chandler to ye Church of Christ in Worcester. 1737."

AT THE celebration at Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., on the Fourth, prayer was offered by Deacon N. Bouton, the Declaration was read by Dr. F. Hyde, and the oration delivered by Col. M. Frank, each of whom officiated in the same capacity fifty years ago.

A YOUNG man essayed a couple of weeks ago to pass the entrance examination to Amherst who spelled neither by note nor by ear, but by main strength. His paper contained the words "gelicy" and "gousy," the latter, as the reader will not have readily perceived, meaning "juicy."

BRIGHAM YOUNG is the father of sixty-three children, forty-five of whom are living. More than half of these are females, and, with but two or three exceptions, all are blondes, and none are beautiful. The youngest is a girl, about 6 years old, daughter of Amelia Van Cott, the fourteenth wife.

A NEWFOUNDLAND in Charleston, S. C., set upon by a bull-dog, eluded his foe by jumping into the water. The bull-dog was nonplussed by this flank movement, and speedily released his hold and made for land. The water was not his element, and the Newfoundland was master of the situation.

HENRY KROEGER, the Milwaukee weather prophet and seer, says there will be four months' good sleighing in the winter of '76-'77. Kroeger says: "There will be five months of cold weather, with little rain and without thunder. There will be plenty of ice in the river of thirty inches' thinkness."

A PERUVIAN died in Paris two years ago, and his brother arranged to have the body embalmed, but quit the city before the job was done. The embalmer wrapped the remains in cloths and sold it to a museum as a mummy. The trick has been discovered through the return of the brother to get the body for burial.

IT has puzzled many people to decide why the dark wood so highly valued for furniture should be called rosewood. Its color certainly does not look much like a rose; so we must look for some other reason. Upon asking, we are told that when the tree is first cut the fresh wood possesses a very strong, rose-like fragrance. Hence the name.

TALKING about Centennial and horse-ear poetry, could anything equal the sublime originality of the following, by "Zozimus," a Dublin celebrity of forty years ago:

In Egypt's land, upon the banks of Nile,
King Pharaoh's daughter went to bathe in style;
She took her dip—she came unto the land,
And to dry her royal "pelt" she ran along the strand.
A bulrush tripped her, whereupon she saw
A smiling "babby" in a "wad" of straw;
She took it up and said in accents mild,
"Tare-an-ajers! girls, which o' yis owns the child?"

Origin of Our Postal System.

The first postal system of the colonies was organized by four printers—Franklin, Holt, Goddard, and Hazzard—in July, 1775. Congress appointed Franklin the first Postmaster General, with a salary of $1,000, residence in Philadelphia, and instructions to establish posts from Falmouth, New England, to Savannah, Ga., with cross posts, and rates 20 per cent. below the old Parliamentary charges. The Secretary and Comptroller received $340 each.

Texas Cattle.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Price-Current* has advices that the grand total of the Texas cattle-drive, to July 6, is 305,290 head. Of this number, 50,638 have been held in Northern Texas, while the remainder (254,652) have been driven north. Several thousand head which were wintered in Northern Texas last season have been also driven north, which will probably swell the total to between 260,000 and 270,000 head.

A MAN in Troy, N. Y., a few days ago caught some boys bathing in a pond on his premises, and seizing the clothing of the lads hid it. The boys apparently took no notice of the man, but after a little while they managed to surround him, and getting him away from the clothes pushed him into the pond, nearly drowning him before he was rescued.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that. I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty.

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods

—o—

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summ Suits, the latest styles from $4 50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits fro $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh sereets

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Fruit House

—o—

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

—o—

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITI ON

—o—

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

—o—

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Cdd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Fruit House Bulletin

—o—

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Pric

—o—

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 40 per cent. is added to price. The impor has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter edi item profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got.'' Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade e ast, coupled with too large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized k et. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eit ng Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolo an now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 3 0
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominy per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.

CANDIES—Best Stick per pound 18c French Mixed, choice, per pound 20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

d Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c, best 40
e Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	75
sfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 55 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 50 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 06 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect April 15—run by Chicago time

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Return on Mondays only	Ind. Exp.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	7 00pm			4 00p
Indianapolis	4 30am			8 35
Ft Wayne	10 35 "	5 10p		1 45a
Auburn	11 29 "	6 45		2 45
Waterloo	11 46 "	7 20		3 03
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	8 2	5 30	3 50
Reading	1 46 "		7 02	4 50
Bankers	2 2 "		7 12	5 10
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 50	5 29
Jackson	3 35 "		9 30	6 40
Detroit	6 25 "		12 30	10 10
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	5 20p
Lansing	6 05 "			8 37a
Saginaw	9 10 "			11 37
Bay City				

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.		Ind. Exp.
Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			4 10p
Lansing	10 58 "			7 28
Grand Rapids	6 00 "			11 5 a
Detroit	10 05 "			6 00p
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm			9 30
Jonesville	1 45 "			10 45
Bankers	2 12 "			11 15
Reading	2 15 "	5 45		11 20
Ar Angola	3 07 "	7 05		12 20a
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "	7 3		1 00
Auburn	3 58 "	9 00		1 1
Auburn Junction		9 40		2 15
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "	11 1		3 50
Indianapolis	10 50 "	7 15		
Louisville	8 30 am			10 55p
Cincinnati				

Detroit and Saginaw Express runs daily except Monday. Jackson Accommodation runs on Monday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

—o—

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

—o—

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East No. 4 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	Going West No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.30	7.30	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.30
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.55	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.30	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.57	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.20
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.08	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.28	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Junct'n	7.32	2.29	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. SCUTRAND, Gen. Supt.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. A

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. , 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'dn
Butler	1:45 p. m.	x 2.25 a. m.	6:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	6:25
Sedan	2.14	2.53	6:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2.57	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:23 "
Waterloo	2:31 "	2.38 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00m'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 30	11 36
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	*8 38am	*5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 25pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 36
Auburn	2 08	10 32	10 38
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 26
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	463 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
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Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 3rd, 1876. Number 34.

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April 29, 1875.

A young lady was asked, upon her return from church last Sunday, what the text was, to which she unhesitatingly replied, "Blessed are the dressmakers"

The more the Radical party attacks Governor Tilden, the more clearly appears his record as a reformer. The persistent enemies of his election are the prominent leaders of the Grant rings who know that his election will be the death blow to all their schemes for robbing the treasury.

Hayes' ability to reform abuses in the government is beautifully illustrated by the kind of men by whom he is at present surrounded. His right bower and chief of staff is Hayes, the individual who received such a rebuff from his party when a candidate for Governor of Ohio for dishonest practices while Probate Judge of Hamilton county.

If Orth has explained his connection with the Venezuelan swindle to the satisfaction of his party, how does it happen that there is a movement on foot among the influential members of that organization to force him off the ticket on account of the disastrous effect to his party, that this same connection is likely to have in the present canvass.

Hayes no Reformer.

Above all, Hayes is no reformer. He is not the man to clean out political corruption, to destroy the desperate rings which have got hold of the country, or to do anything to obliterate the abomination of Grantism. He is the man who, in the presidency, would run the machine in as easy and unobjectionable way as he could; but he would run it in the old ruts; and this is about the worst thing that could be said of any man who desires to become the successor of Grant.

Just So.

New York Sun.

With Orth as the Republican candidate for Governor, and Tyner as Post master General to run the machine under Morton's orders, Pratt dismissed ignominiously from the office for daring to resist corruption, Bristow forced out for convicting the whisky ring, and all his subordinates in that work turned into the street for trying to "let no guilty man escape," Jewell ordered to Connecticut for not bowing down before Boss Shepherd, and the thieves restored to protection and favor at the White House—in presence of all these things, and others equally damaging, there can be very little doubt in regard to Indiana.

All that power and patronage and money can do will be done to carry that State for the Republicans. Nothing will be omitted that a desperate administration can achieve; but, in spite of these efforts, the people can not be made to vote understandingly for a corrupt candidate like Orth, or to prolong the infamies of Grantism through Hayes.

California Farming.

What do you think of an unbroken furrow 6 miles long? That's what you can see any day by going to Elm River, where Messrs. Dalrymple and Grandin are breaking prairie. The teams start in the morning and make one round across an entire township and back (12 miles) before dinner, and the same in the afternoon—24 miles travel for each team every day. All for wheat next year.—[Fargo (Cal.) Times.

In common parlance, the Republicans are hedging on the presidential question, by announcing that their party is not responsible for the crimes of Grant's administration. This is the merest subterfuge, and will not bear the test of scrutiny for one moment. Grant's administration has been the most vindictively partisan of any that has existed within the memory of the present generation. So well has be pleased his party friends that in the last Republican presidential convention his administration was unequivocally endorsed. Whether Grant's administration be good or bad, it is as straight Republican as it was possible to make it. When Grant insults the better sentiment of the country, by showing sympathy with the whisky thieves, and all the corrupt rings that have fattened on the government, let it be understood that he does it as the head of the Republican administration, and that the Republican party cannot escape its share of responsibility.

The terms of seventeen Republican members of the Senate, expire next March. Five of them represent States in this part of the country, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. The Senators from New Hampshire and Rhode Island have been already elected for the coming six years; but legislatures are to be chosen this fall which are to elect Senators in the room of Blaine, Boutwell and Frelinghuysen. New Jersey can certainly be carried by the Democrats, and Frelinghuysen be got rid of, provided the campaign is properly conducted. There are hopes even of Maine. At all events, Blaine, who holds his seat by the favor of the Governor, can be defeated, for the Republicans dare not make his election for six years an issue in the canvass. Massachusetts will probably go Republican, but we do not believe Boutwell will get back to the Senate.

Sheep on the Farm.

That sheep can save farms from utter ruin and improve the condition of good farms, is beyond doubt. However much we may prize the horse and cow for their valuable services to mankind, still we must admit that the keeping of sheep is very profitable to the farmer, in that it brings money to his pocket and improves the condition of his land. Experience has shown that sheep husbandry is directly profitable. There are no losses and very few risks to be met in the business.

Early lambs, fat wethers, wool and pelts always bring good prices and find ready market. Besides, sheep bring up the condition of the farm, and as the old adage has it, "turns the earth to gold wherever their foot-prints are found." Nothing will improve a farm so well as a course of husbandry in sheep, well selected and judiciously followed. Sheep can be made the salvation of a poor farm, and if more of our farmers would keep sheep, a larger share of prosperity would be the result.

Political.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic State Convention which met at Jefferson City nominated Hon. John S. Phelps for Governor. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that the Democracy of Missouri, in State Convention assembled, do hereby adopt, indorse, and reaffirm the National Democratic platform, adopted at St. Louis.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President, as the strongest possible combination the Democracy of the union could have selected for the suffrages of the American people, and in their great and varied civil services, eminent abilities, fine civic and honorable record without spot or blemish, that in their election the people have a certain guarantee of reform, that the constitution will be preserved in tact, laws executed vigorously, and without distinction to race, color, or creed, with protection and equally guarantee to life, liberty, and prosperity to every citizen in the union, and we hereby pledge the State of Missouri to ratify this nomination by 60,000 majority.

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BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

THE YACHT DISASTER.

RECOVERY OF BODIES.

Feeling Against the Captain.

NEW YORK, July 21.—There is genuine mourning in the city over the fate of those who met their death yesterday in the yacht Mohawk. Mr. Garner's establishment, at the corner of Worth and Hudson streets, was closed, and from a flagstaff on the roof floated an American flag at half mast. The body of Mrs. Garner was found by the diver on the port side of the Mohawk, jammed up between a sofa and sideboard, a lot of lead ballast having forced the floor up, and falling on her dress and legs, thereby pinning her down. That was the reason she could not be pulled out. The body of Miss Hunter and that of Garner will probably be recovered this afternoon. Mr. Frost Throne is supposed to have been drowned in the open bay The Mohawk still lies off the northwest shore of Staten island, most of her under water. The body of Mrs. Garner was conveyed to the late residence on Bond avenue, New Brighton, where this afternoon the coroner held an inquest.

Coroner Dempsey says that last night when the police arrested Captain Roland, of the yacht, they had to land him at a private dock for fear the people would lynch him. The warrant upon which he was arrested was issued upon complaint of Frederick Furguson, quarter master of the yacht Mohawk, who charges that Roland, in charge at the time of the accident, carelessly and negligently managed the yacht so as to cause it to capsize.

The efforts of the divers at the yacht Mohawk were rewarded during this afternoon by the recovery of the bodies of Mr. Garner and Miss Hunter from the cabin. Later, the body of the cabin-boy, Peter Sullevan, was recovered. The bodies were all removed to New Brighton, Staten Island, where the inquest was held. The body of Frost Throne, brother of Mrs. Garner, and two cooks and the stewart, are still missing.

The Chance for Hayes's Election.

There is just one chance for the election of Governor Hayes as the next president. That chance implies that the people do not demand reform. We do not design to use the term reform as merely a party shibboleth, but we mean by it a substantial reformation in the administration of the government. Are the people satisfied with the record the Republican party has made during the last four or eight years? If they are satisfied then the election of Hayes will be the undoubted evidence that they desire no change. It will mean that Grant is good enough. It will mean that such cabinet officers as he has chosen are good enough. It will show that the people are indifferent to the character of our chief officials. It will sanction Belknap's rascalities. It will endorse the whisky rings. It will endorse straw bid contracts. It will approve the selling of post trader ships. It will sanction the infamous interference with state legislation inaugurated by the Republican party. It will acquiesce in packing the Supreme Court. It will sanction subsidy legislation. It will approve salary grabbing. It will excuse despotism. It will say that taxation is no burden, and that the people submit to the robery of the treasury by the most wasteful and extravagant administration that this or any other country ever endured.

This then, is Hayes's chance for election. If all these things meet the approval of the people, and they deem Grant a model president, and his advisers the right kind of men for executive subordinates, then we see no reason why Mr. Hayes should not be elected. But what is the disposition of the people this centennial year on these subjects. There is evidently an earnest determination to endure the evils of the present and the past no longer. Grant's administration goes down to posterity in deep disgust. His advisers and the leading men of the Republican party must go down with him. The election of Hayes can not be a simple perpetuation of Republicanism as it is under Grant. Every effort toward reform initiated by the present House of Representatives has been opposed by the very men who are seeking to have Mr. Hayes elected. The very authors of all the bad legislation under Grant, the men who have registered his bad appointments, the men who advocated the subsidy legislation, who hold up for high salaries and extravagant appropriations are through the election of Hayes, seeking their own endorsement. They are seeking the perpetuation of their own power. They make Grant the scapegoat of the past, and Hayes their tool in the future. Hayes' election is simply the perpetuation of Grantism, or Chandlerism or Conklingism or whatever any one may choose to call the maladministration of the past seven years. Do the people desire a perpetuation of this rule? If so, they should elect Hayes. His chance for election rests in this. There is no use trying to conceal it by special promises. Reform can only come by placing a reformer in the presidential chair, cutting him loose from the surroundings of the present incumbents.

Grant—Chandler—Hayes.

There is a cool and refreshing impudence in the frequent assertion that in the nomination of Hayes the Republican party has turned its back upon Grantism and its attendant corruptions, when the manner in which that party propose to conduct the campaign is considered. The Republican party may pile upon the sturdy shoulders of its solid chief the responsibility for its past follies, blunders and crimes. It may even charge the new instances of administrative incompetency and official corruption which are daily coming to light to weigh down the party in the coming contest, upon the lingering influence of an autocratic and unscrupulous executive. Such a change is a conspicuous confession of weakness in a great party, and an admission that the entire Republican body is held in shameful, unresisting servitude to the evil purposes of one bad man; but if the Republican party chooses to confess itself impotent for good, rather than to accept responsibility for the acts of its chosen leaders, it may perhaps be permitted to do so, as to its past career. For the future, however, no such plea can be permitted. General Grant's corrupting influence, if it is merely a matter of personal contagion, can not extend to the campaign for the election of his successor. If the Republican party is in earnest in its abandonment of Grantism, this purpose must appear in its conduct of the coming canvass. The New York Tribune grasped at a part of the situation when it said that to regain any share of the public confidence, the Republicans must "cut loose from the administration so completely that they may enjoy its unconcealed hostility." This is good so far as it goes, but something more is needed to convince convention from Grantism to an honest and upright political faith. There must be abandonment of old party machinery, change of old party methods, dismissal of old party hacks from places of trust and honor and the filling of their places with new, untainted men, in short, a total and radical change in the whole political programme. In making arrangements for tne coming campaign, the Republican party has not taken the first step towards these urgent reforms. [illegible] progress seems to be in the other direction [illegible] Republican side promises to offer in its methods and in the men who conduct it an example of the climax and culmination, the very flower and full grown perfection of the corrupt, vicious, and demoralizing system of political machination that has grown up within the last seven years, and has been given the name of Grantism. The machinery to be employed has already been set in motion, and its operation may be seen anywhere. Removals for partisan reasons, appointments in reward of party service, political assessments in support of a campaign corruption fund, the turning of federal officers into electioneering agents, and the employment of the whole enginery of the civil service for corrupt and bartisan uses, this is the old Republican method which is to be used with redoubled vigor this year. And the men in charge are the same disreputable schemers who have made the name of Republicanism an offense and stench in the nostrils of honest men. The party may be fairly judged by the men it employs to conduct its political campaign. At the head of its executive committee is Zach. Chandler, who was retired from the Senate by an indignant constituency and called by Grant to the cabinet to use his vast experience in turning the interior department into an engine of political corruption. Other members are A. B. Cornell, who runs the Conkling custom house machine in New York, Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, about whose name hangs the memory of political assessments, and Senator Patterson, the man who thought there was "five years" good stealing left in South Carolina." Chandler, however, is the chief and type of these, and he is the man who forms the connecting link between Grant and Hayes—between the administration that is going out and that which wishes to come in. Behind the transparent mask of candidates who are presumed to be pure because they are unknown, the old corrupt Republican machine is working with a perennial vigor that nothing but crushing defeat can check. Should Hayes be elected, he would find the policy of his administration marked out for him by powerful and skillful hands, in which he would be but as wax, and his first term would be scarcely distinguishable from a third term of Grant. The band of shrewd and unscrupulous politicians in whose hands Hayes has placed himself, and of whom Chandler is a type, form an indissoluble bond between him and the old party of Grant which makes any hope of reform from his election the wildest and weakest delusion.

WELCOME TO THE NATIONS.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Welcome, a thousand welcomes! Our emotion
Demands a speech we have not; it demands
The unutterable largeness of the ocean,
The immeasurable broadness of the lands
That own no masters. Who is he shall speak
This language for us? from what mountain peak?
And in the rhythms of what epic song,
At once serene and strong?
Welcome, ten thousand welcomes! It is much,
Oh sisters! ye have done in coming here;
For from the hour ye touch
Our peaceful shores, ye are peaceful, equal, dear!
Not with exultations,
O Sister, Mother nations!
Do we receive your coming; for more than many ties
Comes with ye; do ye see it? It is what is to be
Some day among your myriads, who will no more obey,
But, peaceable or warring, will then find out the way
Themselves to govern; if they tolerate
Kaisers, and Kings, and Princelings, as to-day,
It will be because they pity and are too good to hate.
The New World is teaching the Old World to be free;
This, her acknowledgment from these, is more
Than all that went before:
Henceforth, America, Man looks up to Thee,
Not down at the dead Republics! Rise, arise!
That all men may behold thee. Be not proud;
Be humble and be wise;
And let thy head be bowed
To the Unknown, Supreme One, who on high
Has willed thee not to die!
Be grateful, watchful, brave;
See that among thy children none shall plunder,
Nor rend asunder—
Swift to detect and punish, and strong to shield and save!
Shall the drums beat, trumpets sound,
And the cannon thunder round?
No, these are warlike noises, and must cease;
Not thus, while the whole world from battle rests,
The Commonwealth receives her honored guests—
She celebrates no triumphs but of Peace.
—*Scribner for August.*

THE MADE BELLE.

It was a sultry day in late July. The ocean breeze failed to dispel the fever of the air that waited impatiently for the fulfillment of the promise, that lay broadly legible along the eastern horizon, of a coming thunderstorm.

The sultriness and impatience that pervaded the atmosphere, thirsting for the excitement of electrical volleys and a dash of impetuous rain, also pervaded the mental atmosphere of a group of idle young men who lounged upon the shady corner of a hotel piazza killing time until the dinner hour.

"Celia Carr was the belle last year," said Ned Grosvenor, "and we shall not 'look upon her like again.'"

"The array of beauty at present is not alarming," observed Sam Dent. "The Brewsters are nice girls; Miss Fanning may be called quite stylish, Miss Hayward decidedly so; Jennie Hammond *will be* a capital creature, but she is rather 'bread-and-butterish' yet; her sister is a schooled coquette, Adele Ferris is the belle so far."

"I never pay court to beauties," said Armand Du Bois. "When a girl expects every man who beholds her to be at her feet, as a matter of course, I prefer to pique her, for some time, at least, with indifference."

"There have been several arrivals today," said Grosvenor, "Miss Monroe among the number. Look out for Miss Monroe, Du Bois. She isn't a beauty exactly, but—"

"Let us *make* a belle," suggested Arthur Lindsley. "Let us take some moderate girl and idolize her, one and all of us. Not ridiculously, but just enough to turn her head and have all the other dear creatures dying of jealousy."

"What will you make her of?" asked Sam. "Where's your material? Produce your belle-metal, Lindsley."

"She must be a novice," said Grosvenor.

"And susceptible," said Sam.

"But not too susceptible, or there'll be no fun in it," said Dick Wilhurst.

"She must *not* be a beauty," said Du Bois.

"Nor a stupid," said Lindsley.

Wanted—a belle. So stood their agreement, when all minor tintinnabulations received an obligatory knell from

"That tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell."

Two days later a party arrived at the hotel, who were registered as "Mr. Wolf, Mrs. Wolf, and Miss Wolf, of C——," and on the same afternoon Lindsley announced, triumphantly, "I've found the girl. No, don't ask me what she's like. Nothing startling, I promise you. Just a passable sort of a rather lady-like nobody. The raw material, that's all; and that's what we want. A mighty pretty little foot she had, though, peeping from under her water-proof cloak. But plain, unmistakably plain and unpretending, I assure you. Just the nondescript sort of thing we require for our made belle."

A more inviting drawing-room no summer hotel could boast. Given the lights and the music and what volatile creatures could desire a better field for the dance? Easily disencumbered, too, and convertible for private theatricals, tableaux, and games, its entertainments were famed. An occasional dull day could be endured in anticipation of the unfailing bewitching qualities of its "falling grace."

In this inviting drawing-room Miss Irene Wolf made her debut, clinging rather closely to the side of her mother until the music struck up. The dance began. The young and shy stranger found herself introduced to a number of agreeable young men. Every one seemed pleased with her. Everything she said, everything she did, proved to be just the happy word of the moment or the happy act. "It has been such a delightful evening," she said to her mother, when, after midnight, she lingered to talk over the novel event. "I was a silly girl to dread the beginning so much. How kind every one is!"

Happily she was not mediumistic, to know the comments made upon her by her gentle sisterhood of the house. She came in mention quite disparagingly in contrast to Miss Monroe, likewise a debutante of the evening—a young lady just returned from a tour in Europe, who had brought the "loveliest costumes" from Pingat's and Worth's; in one of which, purple and pale blue, with rococo jewels and a wonderful fringe, she had appeared that night.

"Wasn't it amiable," said Miss Fanning, "in Ned Grosvenor and other fellows of our set to take up that bewildered little Backwoods? Poor thing! I hope they will not drop her flat all at once."

Drop her? This was the last thought likely to occur to the kind young men; they had no such intent. On the contrary, they congratulated themselves upon the fact that Irene Wolf was not only just the thing they wanted for their made belle, but a nice sort of a girl, and a good dancer thrown in.

As time rolled on, sisterly solicitude for the ultimate fate of "Backwoods" became extinct. Propitious circumstances elevated "the poor thing" to "that Miss Wolf." Favorite partner of the dance, abettor of games, receiver of the prettiest bonbonnieres and the loveliest flowers, the first-thought-of-invitation for the ride, drive, and walk, the queen of the picnic, and the belle of the ball. "I asked Sam Dent," said the beautiful Miss Ferris, "what was the charm of that Miss Wolf. He said it was simply the '*je ne sair quoi*' which always attracts men, but that women invariably fail to perceive."

"I always knew," pondered the devout heart of Mamma Wolf, who, with her beast-of-prey cognomen, reflected upon the vexed question of "what's in a name" the most *lambent* possible light—"I always knew that our Irene had the disposition of an angel; but I never realized before that my child was the raving beauty I find she is."

As the season advanced, the triumphs of the made belle lost none of their brilliancy. Her success began to reflect credit upon her makers. Every day she seemed more lovely, every day more worthy of preference. For is there a cosmetic like praise? Is there a tonic like smiles?

It is worth while to a woman to have a credulous heart, if only for the beautifying effect of flattery upon her grace and complexion.

Irene Wolf, in her midsummer experience, thought that watering-place life was an episode of paradise. But the serpent always crawls into Eden. And in Irene's paradise the intruder had, as in Raphael's picture, a woman's face.

Miss Hammond thought it her duty to confide to Miss Wolf a secret that had been intrusted by Dick Wilhurst as something which he considered "too good to keep." Imagine the delicacy of the self-imposed act; for the secret was no other than the fact that the belle of the season was the creature of a joke, the envied idol of the summer literally nothing more than "a block of wood or stone," at whose efficacy the priests of its worship mocked.

Miss Hammond performed her self-imposed duty without trepidation. If in the rivalry of the season she had allowed herself to feel bitterness, and if malice lay in her motive, she was not rewarded by the effect upon her victim of her astounding revelation. In listening to the humiliating tale, given in strict confidence and without suppression of any stinging detail, Irene remained calm, offering no interruption or exclamation. Her heart, indeed, beat violently, her color went and came. When the whole story was ended, she pondered a minute, and said:

"Do you believe this, Miss Hammond? I hardly can. I think these gentlemen—these friends of yours—are too well-bred to have placed a girl, an unoffending stranger, in such an ignominious position. No! Do not trouble yourself about this story. I feel sure these men have better hearts."

But, oh, the storm that swept over that bared bit of palpitating mechanism, the woman's heart, in the darkness of the night. The pain, the tantalizing torment, the bewildering doubt. Could it be true? Let the careful memory, the calm judgment, take up the facts. Alas, the story was not without its corroborating proofs!

The first night of anguish that sweeps across the pillow of a young girl robs it forever of all the white roses of which girls' pillows are made. Thenceforth the softest is but ruffled linen in which the head rests.

In the morning Irene awoke—for at dawn she caught one miserable half hour's sleep—awoke for the first morning of her life upon a flat, stale, unprofitable world.

What pleasure was there to a made belle in fixing her blonde hair at the glass?

The first thought of the child had been this: "Oh, how I wish I could tell mother!" But she reasoned with herself, "No, it is better I should bear it myself. And father, dear father, how he would resent this cruelty! how much he loves his poor little girl! He must never, never, never know."

The evening after Mis Hammond's dutiful act Irene was beautiful—really beautiful for the first and, perhaps, for the last time in her life. She came down into the drawing-room arrayed in an excellent Paris dress; for her mother, whose maternal instinct had been aroused to the perception that Irene's costumes were not the style of those worn by her companions, had purchased for her darling, at an immoderate cost, from one of those fashionable modistes who follow in the wake of the summer-faring gay world the very last importation of draperied grace.

Irene came down into the drawing-room attired like a little princess; but it was not that which made every eye discover she was a beauty at last. It was the hectic rose-leaf on her cheek, the scarlet of her lips, the violet shadow about her eyes, the mystical shadow upon young eyelids that grief has at last kissed; it was the kindled excitement of conflicting pain and pride, the quick flame that made her gentle, fawn-colored eyes shine steel and gold, gold and steel, and that illumined into positive, potent brilliancy her modest, softly-tinted, pleasantly-featured, but never-before-startling face.

She was really beautiful, and every one said so that night. The belle, without possibility of mistake.

But to those who knew her, and were with her frequently, or watched her closely from that time forth, there was something missed in Irene that hitherto had part in herself—the joyous confidence, the innocent abandon, the quiet but genuine under-tone of real happiness, had fled. With all her pride, she was too ingenuous to conceal from those who cared for her that her perfect peace was lost.

Our friendly young men held a consultation upon this point.

"Mark me," said Sam Dent, "I know something of girls, and that girl has fallen in love. Mark me, has fallen in love with one of us! I only hope, since I'm an engaged man, that it's not me."

Du Bois looked infinitely self-conscious, but did not speak.

"Don't trouble yourself, Sam," said Dick Wilhurst, with insinuating self-assertion. "I happen to know she hasn't been such a fool as that."

"We've played too deep," said Grosvenor. "Upon my word it hasn't been right. We've had our fun, but, by Jove, it has been hard upon the girl."

"Well," said graceless Dick, "it isn't a wrong that can be made right. If its me she is in love with—and—but—well—*n'importe*. If it's me, I don't care if I do become a victim. 'Tis a cool three hundred thousand. It might be worse."

"Wilhurst," exclaimed Lindsley, with flashing eyes, "take care. Miss Wolf is too true and good a girl to be lightly spoken of, in my presence at least. A girl that any man may be proud to make his wife."

"Hear! hear!" cried Dick. "Excuse me, friends. I meant to praise, not to scoff. What greater compliment can be paid to a made belle than to ring the change out of her—ring the changes, I mean. Lindsley, my dear fellow, I pass. Take her, and a thousand blessings go with you, my boy!"

"Lindsley is right," said Sam Dent. "The girl has metal in her."

"Who ever heard of a belle that hadn't metal in her?" asked Dick.

"Nonsense! but I tell you there's a genuine ring to her."

"Of course."

"And a smart tongue, as I can testify, when she's put to it," said Grosvenor. "I like a woman who can hold her own."

"Her own tongue? So do I," said Dick. "Oh, I'm sincere. Irene Wolf is all right. Hurrah for our made belle! She's a trump. Lindsley, you're a success. Well, good-night, boys; I'm off. By-by, Lindsley. Ring the belle—ding-dong!"

The feminine portion of the house had not been so sensitively aware of the change in Irene. The truth is, they were too thoroughly engrossed in a wonderful event to condescend to trifles.

The event was no other than the unexpected arrival at this delightful sea-side hotel of an English lord, a bachelor, crossed in love abroad, it was rumored, and come to America expressly to marry.

A live lord! One and all of the feminine portion of the house fixed heart and soul upon him at once. There was no turning back from the plow; there was no dallying with time to be "well off with the old loves," or loss of haste in going first to bury one's dead. The affair demanded, or commanded rather, a religious zeal and dispatch. "Up and strike!" was the motto of every Amazonian ambition whose bewitching archery suddenly fixed upon this shining bull's-eye.

If the thought of "Mrs." had to any one been sweet, the thought of "My Lady," "My Lady Lindehurst," was incomparably a treat.

It was, of course, necessary to be presented to "My Lord" first. And Lord Lindehurst, who had been thrown by accident of foreign travel into intimate relations with Grosvenor and Du Bois, came specially introduced. He was legitimately a prize of the set.

Not until a fortnight had elapsed did it become faintly rumored that Lord Lindehurst, whose attentions had so far been generously general, had "taken particularly" to Irene Wolf.

A torrent of indignation swept through the house. Miss Hammond felt her plane of duty so broadened that she actually contemplated confiding Dick Wilhurst's secret, "too good to keep," to the young Englishman—to illuminate his note-book as a characteristic episode of American manners and life. She was delayed somewhat in her benevolent intent, for the reason that the live lord was not easily approached.

As for Irene, when she felt that the illustrious stranger was unfeignedly attracted by herself, she experienced some womanly tumults of satisfaction. He, at least, was sincere. This lover, at least, was unaffected in his marked preference by any latent relish for a joke.

"*He did not make me*," she very naturally, and with some grateful sense of restored dignity, said.

The young nobleman, an unassuming youth, who seemed hardly to appreciate the furore he had created, was rather an exception to his countrymen in his personal history. But of that history it is only necessary to say that the rumor of his having been crossed in love was not correct. He had been crossed in marriage, not in love. His own temper—far from a base sort—had made the cross by decidedly refusing a match proposed for him upon worldly principles alone.

Personally, Lord Lindehurst was a man who, without a title, would not have been popularly remarked. He was a traveled, but not a "society," man; observantly, not experimentally, educated; nor was he particularly intellectual. But he possessed an agreeable presence, refined manners, an ample fortune, and an excellent heart.

He had a presentiment that he should find his wife in the New World, and his presentiment was fulfilled.

He fell in love at first sight with Irene Wolf.

The night of his arrival was the night of Irene's beauty. In whatever degree she faded from her perfect brilliancy after that, his kindled imagination supplied the defect. He saw her first in the apotheosis wrought in her by the one cruel moment of her life. He never altered from his faith in her bright supremacy from that time forth.

For a fortnight he studied her unobserved and "afar off;" then he asked to be presented, and from that time he devoted himself to her with an increasing devotion.

At the close of the season their engagement was announced.

The refined prejudices of the young lord were not disturbed even by a prolonged visit in the Western home of Papa and Mamma Wolf. He found there what he esteemed most, the aristocracy of a heart.

It was a long wedding journey that Irene took, and for many months and even years she had no visible part in her first-loved Western life. But her image was idolized in that home. "My little girl" was the theme of incessant delight; and dearly as her affection clung to those who had filled completely her childish faith and trust, she never repented her choice. She loved her husband as truly as he loved her.

"I *was made* for him," she said, both first and last.

Prof. Brainard, of Middlebury College, a clergyman, recently gave his father-in-law a beating. He had been out riding with his wife, using Rockwell's horse, and when he got back Rockwell intimated that the animal had been driven too hard, whereupon Brainard jumped from the carriage, and, having given the horse a whipping, knocked down his father-in-law and struck him over the head with the butt end of the whip.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

A Jealous Husband Kills His Wife and then Cuts His Own Throat.

The village of Pemberton, Pa., was recently the scene of a terrible domestic tragedy, the particulars of which, as chronicled below, we glean from the New York papers: In 1856 Sheppard Pratt Wiley married Margaret Kinney, of Pemberton, lived with her four years, and obtained a divorce from her on the charge of adultery. Four years afterward he was married to Miss Susie Gale, a young and attractive village girl. The divorced wife continued to live in the place, and still lives there. Wiley had accumulated considerable property, but, in spite of that and his handsome young wife, he led an unhappy life. He was inordinately jealous, and his disposition led him to such extremes that he frequently charged his wife with unfaithfulness, and serious quarrels resulted. But to another scandal Mrs. Wiley continued to live with her husband. For a year past Wiley has been in receipt of anonymous letters charging his wife with infidelity. He frequently charged her with the crime, and she always protested her innocence. He became a monomaniac on the subject:

A fortnight ago Wiley received the following letter: "Ask your nephew, Dr. Jake, who the father of your child is. He knows it ain't yours, and laughs in his sleeve with your dear, innocent Susie. What an accommodating husband you are." On the receipt of this letter Wiley left his home. Dr. Jacob Wiley was his nephew, a worthy young man, who had been a frequent and favorite guest at his uncle's house. Wiley's conduct became so singular that Mrs. Wiley consulted a physician and several of her husband's friends as to the propriety of having something done for him. They saw nothing alarming in him, they said, but promised to have a watch kept over him.

On last Sunday morning Mrs. Abigail Orth, who occupied a room in Wiley's house, adjoining the bedroom of Mrs. Wiley, says about 7 o'clock she heard a knock at the back door. She looked out and saw Mr. Wiley standing there. Somebody admitted him, and presently she heard the murmur of voices in Mrs. Wiley's room. In a few minutes she heard Mrs. Wiley utter a shriek, and then say in an appealing voice: "It is not true, Shep. Please don't kill me. I'll go away. I'll go away." Wiley replied in a savage tone: "It's too late; we've got to die." A dull blow followed this, and Mrs. Orth ran out of her room in terror, and alarmed Mr. Moffatt, a neighbor, by telling him to go to Wiley's as soon as possible, as he was killing his wife. Moffatt hurried to the house. Mrs. Wiley lay on the floor. Blood was pouring from a deep wound in the temple, and a frightful gash in her neck. She was dead. Near her lay a small hatchet covered with blood. In front of a bureau in the room stood Wiley. He had a razor closed in his hand, and was gazing with a look of horror on the dead body of his wife. He had not noticed the entrance of Moffatt, and when the latter stepped up to him and laid his hand on his shoulder and said: "Shep, what in God's name have you done?" he started back in terror. A savage expression almost instantly spread over his face, however, and he replied: "What is that to you? I've had a call to do a fearful duty. I don't want to be interfered with, for I'm not half through." Wiley then opened the razor and made a motion to draw it across his throat. Moffatt seized hold of him and attempted to take the razor from him, but the madman threw him to the floor and raised the weapon to kill Moffatt. The latter, by a quick movement knocked the weapon from Wiley's hand. He then sprang to regain possession of it, when Moffatt took advantage of this to escape from the room. He summoned aid of persons who were passing, and the party entered the house and found the bedroom door locked. They broke it down. Wiley had completed his bloody work. He lay on the bed, his head nearly severed from his shoulders, dead. In the absence of a Coroner the bodies were taken in charge by a Justice of the Peace, who ordered an investigation. Mrs. Post, the divorced wife of Wiley, was called to the stand and strictly questioned as to the anonymous letters. She denied all knowledge of their authorship or anything relating to them. The feeling against her was very strong, and as she left the office she was hooted at and jostled by the crowd."

Drowned Like Cats.

On the same evening detachments of infantry patrolled the streets of Stamboul, and after midnight, when the ordinary population was in bed, suddenly pounced down upon several assemblies of Softas, who, under the pretense of devotion, were busy plotting in the smaller mosques of the Mussulman quarters. There does not seem to have been any resistance offered, and if there were any spectators of the raid, they have made no sign; but it is certain that 150 gentlemen in long tunics and white turbans were quietly taken on board a couple of transports lying in the Golden Horn, where they were joined by sixty persons of the Circassian persuasion. One of the officers of the troops on duty, from whom the tale has reached me, declares that there were no remonstrances made, no questions at all asked. The poor wretches appear to have accepted their fate with the utmost stoicism, as the tugs steamed out to the Sea of Marmora, where, one after the other, 210 men were dropped into the water and sent by this short sea passage to the Paradise of Mohammed, with a thirty-two-pound shot fastened to their feet. Now, all this is very well known to every resident of Constantinople.—*Constantinople Letter in New York Times.*

Cremation in South Carolina.

It has been eighty-four years since Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, directed that his body should be burned after death—instructions which were faithfully carried out. The same State is soon likely to have another experiment in cremation—Mr. Henry Berry, an old and wealthy citizen of Marion county, who died a few days since, having left positive commands in his will that his executor should have his body burned after the accepted manner of the cremationists. The executor is Mr. Berry's son, and, as he will fail to carry out his father's directions on pain of forfeiting all right and claim to his estate, he will probably follow them out to the letter.

Mercantile Failures.

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. have issued their tabular statement of the mercantile failures for the second quarter of the current calendar year. The exhibit is far from cheering, though it is less gloomy than it was for the first quarter of the year. The whole number of failures during the quarter just past is 1,794, against 2,806 during the preceding quarter, and the total liabilities were $43,771,273, against $64,644,156—a decrease of 1,012, or about 36 per cent. in the total number, and of $20,872,883, or about 32.3 per cent. in the total liabilities. This is a very decided improvement upon the first quarter of the year. But a further comparison shows a greater number of failures during the last quarter than the average for any equal period since reliable records of failures have been made, except in 1875. The liabilities, however, were exceeded in 1857, 1861, 1873, and 1875.

For the six months ended June 30, the whole number of failures was 4,600 against 3,870 during half of 1875, and against 3,870 during half of 1875, and the liabilities were $108,415,429, against $100,530,176 for the half of 1875. Probably both the number and amount of failures for the past six months have been exceeded several times before during periods of equal length, as in 1857, 1861, and 1873, when panics caused the fall of many houses during short periods of time. For the past two years the failures have been much more evenly distributed. During the past six months the average liabilities for each firm failing have been about $23,600, against an average of about $26,000 in 1875, $26,600 in 1874, and $44,000 in 1873. In the Dominion of Canada the number of failures during the second quarter of the year was 381, against 477 during the first quarter, and the liabilities were $5,276,206, against $7,418,060—a decrease of a little more than 20 per cent. in number, and not quite 29 per cent. in liabilities. The average liabilities for the whole period of six months were about $14,800, or about $8,800 less than the average liabilities in this country. This difference represents in part the difference in the scale upon which business is done in the two countries, and in part the difference in prices, which probably is not less than 20 per cent.

In both the number of failures and the amount of liabilities New York takes the lead, as we should expect. Massachusetts comes next, Pennsylvania next, Illinois fourth, Ohio fifth, and Michigan sixth. The following will show the number of failures, and the amount of liabilities in these six States for the six months ended June 30:

	No.	*Liabilities.*
New York	892	$18,959,041
Massachusetts	408	14,832,378
Pennsylvania	309	7,682,449
Illinois	299	9,870,906
Ohio	253	4,430,864
Michigan	282	4,457,844

The following table, showing the number of failures and the amount of liabilities in the United States from 1857 to 1876, inclusive, will convey a tolerably clear idea of the mercantile disasters that have occurred since the culmination of our speculative movement. The totals for the current year are estimated at twice the totals for the half year just closed:

	No.	*Amount.*
1857	4,932	$291,750,000
1858	4,225	95,749,000
1859	3,913	64,394,000
1860	3,676	79,807,000
1861	6,993	207,210,000
1862	2,632	22,049,300
1863	485	6,864,700
1868	2,608	63,774,000
1869	2,799	75,054,000
1870	3,551	88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,252,000
1872	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,000
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,060,358
1876	8,200	216,830,858

The Presidency.

An interesting article on "Presidential Aspirants," in the *University Herald*, is concluded as follows: But, whatever the newspapers and political necessities of to-day may demand, the people in the past have trusted well-known public men and elected them to their highest office. Most of our Presidents were well known to the people when elected, as the following table will show. Of the eighteen occupants of the Presidential chair—

Three had been Vice Presidents: Adams, Jefferson, and Van Buren (not counting Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson).

Five, Secretaries of State: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan.

Five, Foreign Ministers: Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Harrison and Buchanan.

Eight, United States Senators: Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson.

Ten, Members of Congress: Madison, Jackson, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson.

Seven, Governors of States or Territories: Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk and Johnson.

Two, Members of the Committee for Drafting the Constitution: Washington and Monroe.

One, Speaker of the House of Representatives: Polk.

Two had never held any civil office: Taylor and Grant.

Two held office after retiring from the Presidential chair: J. Q. Adams was a Member of Congress, and Johnson was a United States Senator; both died holding these positions.

It is worthy of attention that none of our noted orators have succeeded in being elected to the office.

A Perpetual Traveler.

Twenty years ago a Liverpool steam packet company wished to buy land of a woman. She sold it cheap, but got a clause in the agreement that during her whole life she and a companion might at any time travel free in the company's vessels. The day after the bargain she sold her furniture, let her house, and went on board the first outward-bound vessel. Since then she has lived on some ship of the company's, accompanied by a woman companion, for whom she advertises, and whose passage money she pockets. She has made over $10,000 in this way.

In England, iron is rolled into sheets as thin and as flexible as paper, and not easily torn.

CHANGED HER MIND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF A YOUNG LADY.

Dear Belle:—I went to church last night
And saw your friend; why he's a *fright*
At least I think so; what is there pray
About *his* looks that made you say
That I'd admire him. Goodness me!
He's homely, Belle, as he can be,
Monstrous nose, retreating forehead
And goggle eyes; I think he's *horrid*.

* * * I've seen that Mr. Knox again—
Your friend I mean, that homely man
Of whom I wrote—and I declare
I must admit he has an air
About him, that one must admire.
But, Belle, I think I soon shall tire
Of his rude manners; why the man
Stared till I had to use my fan.

* * * I went last night to the soiree,
And who, think you, chanced there to be
Why, Charley Knox! we stayed till four—
I danced with him *six times*—or more,
And he has asked me—don't you tell—
To go with *him* next time; now, Belle,
I'm not in love. You'll laugh I know—
But still I say he's *not my beau*.

* * * O, Belle! O, Belle! what do you think
Has happened. I can't sleep a wink
Until I've told my dearest friend;
O, Belle! *my girlhood's at an end*,
That Charley Knox!—O, dear, O, my!
I don't know whether to laugh or cry—
I never yet did feel so queer—
Just think! *I am engaged!* my dear.

Pith and Point.

A **summer-y** process—Interviewing the thermometer.

The Crows have caws to per Sioux their old enemy.—*Graphic.*

"**I am** so thirsty," said a boy in a cornfield. "Well, work away," said the industrious father. "You know the prophet says, 'Hoe, every one that thirsteth.'"

The gypsies have a saying to the effect that "an ass that carries you is better than a horse that throws you off." It is calculated to inspire respect for the ass.

A tramp was kicked out of a saloon and felt grieved about it. "By the way he moved me," he said, gently touching his coat-tails, "I thought it was the first of May."

Bayard Taylor's tribute to woman in his poem is indeed beautiful. There is no time when a female looks so noble, so determined and so inspired as when she is engaged in nailing up a rat-hole.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A secretary commissioned to report as to the manner in which a certain theater was managed in France, reported: "The conductor of the orchestra has not played a note since his arrival. If he contents himself with making gestures, I suggest that he be discharged."

"**My** friends!" said a builder whose health had been drunk at a dinner in celebration of the completion of a public hall which he had constructed, "My friends! I would gladly express my feelings, did I not feel that I am better fitted for the scaffold than public speaking!"

"**What** on earth am I to do with that incorrigible son of mine?" inquired an anxious father of a friend. "Dress him in shepherd's plaid," was the reply. "Why, what possible benefit would that be?" demanded the wondering parent. "It would at least be a way of keeping him in check."

Davie:—"Can ye gie's a pipe, John?" John—"Oh, aye." (Hands him one almost empty.) Davie:—"Hae ye ony tobaccy?" John—"Yes, yes, lad; I can gie that tae." (Hands him a "fill.") Davie (after filling)—"Hae ye a match, John?" John (to third person standing by)—"Guidness, he has naething but the jaws."

"**What** made you quit the East?" said a man in Nevada to a new comer. "I got into trouble by marrying two wives," was the response. "Well," said the other "I came out here because I got into trouble by marrying only one wife. "And I," said a bystander, "came here because I got into trouble simply because I promised to marry one."

"**Are** you going to make a flower-bed here, Judkins?" asked a young lady of the gardener. "Yes, miss, them's the orders," answered the gardener. "Why, it will quite spoil our croquet ground." "Can't help it, miss, them's your pa's orders. He says he'll have it laid out for horticulture, not for husbandry!"

TWO LIVES.

Born—he grew to manhood fair.
Weak—he strayed from mother's care.
Mad—he wed a woman low.
Drunk—he dealt a deadly blow.
Hung—he broke a mother's heart.
Wrong—e'en from the very start.

Born—he grew to manhood fair.
Strong—he prized a mother's care.
Loved—he wed a maiden pure.
Kind—he helped the needy poor.
Dead—is mourned by every one.
Good—O! true and faithful son!

Some gentle youth or good-hearted old man left a pin on the seat of a Woodward avenue car. It was a pin bent up in curious shape, and was left there to carry out a purpose. The man who swung himself aboard that car near the City Hall and sat down with a sigh got up with a yell. In his great surprise he leaped off the car and shouted: "Mad dog around!" but there were no dogs of any sort under the seat. When he discovered what had "raised" him he was much chagrined. Said he: "I thought I could lick most any man, ride any horse, stand any sickness and run for any office, and yet this contemptible little pin completely upset me."—*Free Press.*

SONG.

What good gift can I bring thee, O thou dearest?
All joys to thee belong;
Thy praise from loving lips all day thou hearest,
Sweeter than any song.
For thee the sun shines and the earth rejoices
In fragrance, music, light;
The spring-time wooes thee with a thousand voices,
For thee her flowers are bright;
Youth crowns thee, and love waits upon thy splendor,
Trembling beneath thine eyes:
Thy morning sky is yet serene and tender,
Thy life before thee lies.
What shall I bring thee, O thou dearest, fairest?
Thou holdest in thy hand
My heart as lightly as the rose thou wearest;
Nor wilt thou understand
Thou art my sun, my rose, my day, my morrow,
My lady proud and sweet!
I bring thee treasure of a priceless sorrow,
To lay before thy feet.
—*Celia Thaxton, in Scribners for August.*

A French Suicide.

One of those extraordinary suicides peculiar to Paris took place quite recently. An elderly man entered the Church of Notre Dame and ascended one of the towers, after having paid the usual two sous required from visitors. There was nothing remarkable in his bearing, and no one paid particular attention to him. When he had attained the highest point to which visitors are allowed to mount, he raised himself on the wall which runs round the top of the tower, and after looking down for a moment plunged from the dizzy height. He fell in the Cour du Presbytere, and of course was picked up quite dead.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The Mystery of Gen. Hindman's Death

[From the New York World.]

Murder will out. To that we have the testimony of the records, and the axiom has been formulated by the greatest of American orators. Not only does the body of the victim, voiceless except through gaping wounds, cry out for Christian sepulture from the depths of swamp or lonely copse where the murderer has vainly hoped to hide the witness to his crime, but the wretch himself, hurrying from bloody act to bloodier and still more cruel deeds, reaches such a height of reckless daring that the blindest justice cannot help but close about him. Then the gallows comes, and then, with no hope for the future and a late repentance for the past, he tells the story of his crimes. Mysteries of blood at last are understood; mayhap the memory of an innocent man is cleared of stain, and one death is made to pay the penalty of many. In the newspaper of every day these coincidences of fate are told. We have two of them before us as we write. With a prescience of the coming massacre before him, perhaps, a soldier of Custer's army wrote out the narrative of a murder committed long years before, which, from the obscurity of the victim or the disorder of the times, had never been traced to its author. Before the letter was read in the Southern town where the crime had almost passed from recollection, the murderer lay in that horrible ravine, retribution coming from savage hands, but the criminal dying in brave company, and as one of a noble band whose names will be bright in history. But of those who went down to slaughter that fatal June day, we may suppose that to one death was a welcome relief from the barbs of conscience. His crime drove him from the comforts of a home through fourteen years of wandering, and finally to a terrible death on the far-off plains. His uneasy spirit forced him to a confession of the forgotten murder, and at last the moldering corpse in a Tennessee grave had its revenge in a mutilated body in the lands of the Sioux.

Gen. Thomas C. Hindman was a Major General in the Confederate army. After the war he returned to his home, near Helena, Ark., and, a few years later, the community and the entire South were shocked to hear of his brutal assassination while surrounded by his wife and children. Sitting in his library one night, a gun was forced through the window, and the soldier who had escaped from a hundred battles fell dead from his chair, his body riddled with bullets. The murder was commonly ascribed to a private enmity, and a reputable citizen of Helena has since borne the load of a terrible suspicion, which the confession of the real criminal has but now removed. The mails bring us the account of a gallows scene at Rome, in Georgia, wherein, by the statement of the condemned, the mystery of Hindman's death at last is solved. Haywood Grant, colored, convicted of arson and sentenced to be hanged, and with the noose about to be placed around his neck, called the Sheriff to him and confessed to the murder of two steamboat hands on a Mississippi river steamboat, ten years ago; then to the murder of an Irishman in Memphis during the same year; and still again to the murder of a policeman near to the spot where the third of his murders had been committed, and closed the dismal catalogue by detailing the manner in which he had shot to death the ex-Confederate General in his Arkansas home. No cause was given for the crime, and a moment later the wretch was swung off into eternity. Not so soon however, but that an innocent man was relieved of a suspicion which was not so strongly supported by facts as to bring him to the felon's dock, but which, except that the law had dragged the real criminal to his fate, would have followed him to his grave and have been left as an evil heritage to his children. Justice, though tardy, had asserted itself, and the crime of the murderer had found voice.

The *manes* of the murdered Hindman may now rest in peace, for the law of retribution has been fulfilled on the scaffold of that Georgia town.

Does a Bird Die a Natural Death?

It is the opinion of some naturalists that birds never die a natural death, but come to their end by some murderous accidental means; yet I have found sparrows and vireos in the fields and woods dead or dying, that bore no marks of violence; and I remember that once in my childhood a red-bird fell down in the yard exhausted and was brought in by the girl; its bright scarlet image is indelibly stamped upon my recollection. It is not known that birds have any distempers like the domestic fowls, but I saw a social sparrow one day quite disabled by some curious malady, that suggested a disease that sometimes attacks poultry; one eye was nearly put out by a scrofulous-looking sore, and on the last joint of one wing there was a large tumorous or fungous growth that crippled the bird completely. On another occasion I picked up one that appeared well but could not keep its center of gravity when in flight, and so fell to the ground.

One reason why dead birds and animals are so rarely found is, that on the approach of death their instinct prompts them to creep away in some hole or under some cover, where they would be least liable to fall a prey to their natural enemies. It is doubtful if any of the game birds, like the pigeon and grouse, ever die of old age, or the semi-game birds, like the bobolink, or the "century-living" crow; but in what other form can death overtake the humming-bird, or even the swift and the barn-swallow? Such are the true birds of the air; they may be occasionally lost at sea during their migrations, but, so far as I know, they are not preyed upon by any other species.—*John Burroughs, in Scribner for August.*

Caught at Last.

John Collins, a talented London pickpocket, took an active part in the Moody and Sankey meetings, and after the departure of the evangelists became a popular singer and exhorter. His piety was not questioned by his fellow workers, and his friends among the thieves did not expose him. Thus he was enabled to pick pockets with great facility, often taking the watches and pocketbooks of men and women while praying at their sides, or while explaining to them the way of salvation. Continued success, perhaps, made him careless, for, while taking part at the exercises at the laying of a corner-stone for a church in Uxbridge, he was caught stealing a watch from a woman who was sharing a hymn book with him during the singing. He was arrested, and then a great number of robberies were traced to him.

A CURIOSITY OF COOKERY.

The Dinner Served to a Party of South Carolinians by Mr. Baker, the Eccentric Massachusetts Millionaire.

It is not very surprising perhaps, in view of the desire which so many rich men manifest to preserve their names from oblivion by founding new institutions of learning, that Mr. Baker, an eccentric rich man of Massachusetts who has a similar ambition, should make a gift for a college of cookery. He did not stop to think how much more good his $50,000 and his farm of fifty acres would accomplish if bestowed on some prosperous educational institution already organized for its work. It was enough for him to know that his new "college" will bear his name. There will be some curiosity to know how the new institution will be organized. Of what specialty will its President be master? Will there be professors of soups, roasts, and deserts, and tutors of hash, fries, and stews? Will the newly-arrived students be required to eat their first dishes?

Mr. Baker, who has made this odd gift, is the gentleman who last year invited the Southern visitors to the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration to assist at the dedication of his "centennial pig-pen," and who, during the present week, has been entertaining a large company of Southerners at his Massachusetts farm. His notion of a good dinner may be inferred from the following bill of fare of a dinner which he gave to his guests on Thursday:

L'HOMME OR ANATOMICAL MENU.
Soup—Potage a la Esau, with Anatomical Drops,
Fish—Boiled Salmon, with Muscles, Sounds, and Soles (the brains of men), dressed with Agassiz' comments.
Meats—Pork, Beef Tongues, Dressed Goose, etc., representing the porcineograph, forceful, and garrulous man.
Entrees—F. F. V. Bivalves, Clinch Rifle Greens, Bay State Fish Balls, Palmetto Cabbage and Fayetteville Bull's Eyes, with Army and Navy Sauce.
Vegetables—Dead Beats with Latin Tongue, the Art I Choke, Corned Dodgers, Small Fry Potatoes, and let us have peas—but the Split Peas.
Salads—Lobster and frog-leg, indicating the clannish and spasmodic man. Moslem salad, with the great Saladin.
Relishes—Chaw-Chaw, Lamb's Tongues and Pig's Feet.
Desert—Saharah (for the sandwich is there where Ham was bred), M. T. Representative.
Cocoanuts, Washington Pie, Centennial Gum Drops, Darwinian Surprises, Cream Ices, Sherbet, etc.
Of Brandy flip and night-cap nip,
Drink your share, but Punch with care.

Each guest received a little China baby in his plate of soup, and a larger specimen of a doll baby was placed in each goblet, carefully wrapped in a Japanese paper napkin. The host's eccentricity was further shown by his announcement at the close of the feast that he proposed to introduce to the guests one of Darwin's friends. Drawing a slide from a wire cage which, covered with flowers, stood near him a large monkey sprang out.

If Mr. Baker's large gift is a genuine one, and we have no doubt that it is, it is to be hoped that his amusing eccentricity will not cause it to be wholly wasted.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Scene in the French Assembly.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* describes an unparalleled row in the National Assembly in consequence of a Jesuit professor having divulged a competition problem. Leon Gambetta asked for an investigation by members of the two chambers, and said he was confident the Jesuit had knowledge beforehand of the geometrical problem. A Bonapartist Deputy interrupted the Radical leader by exclaiming against the Republic. "Last year," continued Gambetta, "a similar thing happened and was passed over in silence." "It was before the Republic," cried a Bonapartist. "No," retorted Gambetta; "the Republic was, it is true, then not governed by Republicans, but France was long quit of Imperial putrefaction." A terrible tumult arose on the Bonapartist benches, whence an irate Deputy shouted, "If it be said that the Empire was rottenness, it is allowable to reply that the Republic is a dunghill." For over a quarter of an hour chaos reigned in the Assembly. Radicals and Imperialists left their seats and advanced with threatening gestures towards each other, uttering invectives, vociferating, bawling, and making the hall resound with their clamor. It was a sickening spectacle, and, as a Bonapartist Deputy observed, it is not only the Republic which loses caste by such incidents, but the whole chamber.

The Flight of Birds.

A year ago last April, the pigeons flew for two or three days up and down the Hudson. In long bowing lines, or else in dense masses, they moved across the sky. It was not the whole army, but I should think at least one corps of it; I had not seen such a flight of pigeons since my boyhood. I went up to the top of the house, the better to behold the winged procession. The day seemed memorable and poetic in which such sights occurred.

While I was looking at the pigeons, a flock of wild geese went by, harrowing the sky northward. The geese strike a deeper chord than the pigeons. Level and straight they go as fate to its mark. I cannot tell what emotions these migrating birds awaken in me—the geese especially. One seldom sees more than a flock or two in a season, and what a spring token it is! The great bodies are in motion. It is like the passage of a victorious army. No longer inch by inch does spring come, but these geese advance the standard across zones at one pull. How my desire goes with them, how something in me, wild and migratory, plumes itself and follows fast!—*John Burroughs, in Scribners.*

The Slayer of Jim Fisk.

Stokes, who has always had a pretty easy time at Sing Sing, could hardly believe it when he was told he must go to the Auburn prison, with its strict discipline, especially as his term of imprisonment will expire in a couple of months. He was shackled to a notorious jail-bird, known in the prison as "Jimmy, the Kid," and placed in the gang of fifty who were drafted.

A Prison that Has Kept the Gallows Busy.

The last report of the Warden and Directors of the Connecticut State Prison shows 252 convicts in that institution, of whom 121 were received within the past year. The number last year was 236. Sixty-eight are of foreign birth. A reduction in the price of labor of the prisoners, who are engaged in cigar, shoe, wirework, and rule making, from sixty to forty cents a day has so far decreased the income of the prison as to leave a deficit of $2,874. The more humane system of discipline introduced by Warden Hughes is maintained with satisfactory results. A striking commentary upon the cruel discipline formerly in vogue there is the fact that in thirty years there has been only one hanging in Connecticut for crime committed outside of the prison, but that in the same period there have been four executions for crime perpetrated within it.

A YOUNG French Canadian has accomplished the feat of walking on the water. He has a pair of very large canoe shaped shoes, which bear him up and enable him to keep his balance. He recently walked about a mile on the Ottawa river.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to affect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

Hurst Hotel, St. Louis.

European plan. Rooms, $1 per day. Meals at all hours. Col. L. D. Watson, chief clerk.

WILHOFT'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chill Tonic cures chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment *cold*, and rub it in with the hand.

MESSRS. E. MERCIER & Co., one of the largest producers in champagne, exhibiting at the Centennial Exposition their wine and complete apparatus for bottling it, have immense cellars, 165 feet deep, entered by railways, for handling their large vintage, amounting yearly to 1,500,000 bottles. Mr. Alphonzo Faber, 3502 Race street, Philadelphia, their representative, has come over especially to establish agencies for the sale of their champagne.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

A CROWD of "Horse Men," and others, daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

JOSEPH LEWTER, of Milan, Tenn., wrote Feb. 22, 1876: "I have sold Shallenberger's Ague Pills for twelve years, and have never heard of a case they have not cured." Have you chills? Shallenberger's Pills will cure you for $1. Try them.

ASK your druggist for Cameron's Blackberry Brandy for all disorders of the bowels. Address Home Bitters Co., St. Louis.

VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of cancer and cancerous humors.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite, and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all Druggists.

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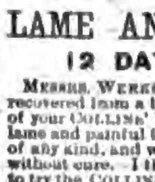

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LAME AND PAINFUL BACK.
12 DAYS IN HOSPITAL.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have just recovered from a lame and painful back through the use of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. My back was so lame and painful that I could not stoop, walk or do duty of any kind, and was placed in the hospital for 12 days without cure. I then asked permission of the Surgeon to try the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and in a few hours after putting one on was entirely relieved of pain and able to bend my back; am now perfectly well. I consider them simply wonderful.
Respectfully yours, ALEXANDER JAMESON,
Co. I, First Artillery, Fort Warren.
Boston, May 2, 1876.

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T. F. PALMER, P. M.
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

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$40 TO $60 A DAY made by operating the BOSS WELL AUGER. Bores a hole from 20 to 40 inches in diameter, 100 feet a day easy. Send for illustrated catalogue. Elevates the dirt without removing the shafting.
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Patentee & Proprietor,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

Rust's Sliding, Self-Emptying Well Auger.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT.
The filled Auger raised from the bottom of the well without lifting the shaft. Bores a 17 inch hole from 50 to 100 feet in one day. Can make any size. Boulders and Quicksand handled with ease. Complete Rig $100. Territory selling rapidly. Send for Circular.
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Morgan's Well Auger bores 20 feet per hour, by one man and horse, without lifting shafting. Bores from 1 to 4 feet in width. The Auger is filled and raised by horse and lowered by hand. Rights for sale. Circulars free. A. W. Morgan, Glenn's-Ills. Indianapolis.

How to buy him. How to sell him. How to train him. How to tell a trotter. A NEW BOOK of great interest to Horsemen. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address J. P. VINCENT, Box 58, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Read the New York WEEKLY WITNESS. Largest Circulation in the Country. CAMPAIGN PAPER, 50 CENTS, postage paid, for four months. Send at once for free Sample Copy.

DEATH
Is delayed and life prolonged by using R. & T. *Tonic Elixir and Liquid Extract of Beef.* Physicians report many cures in Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles, Lung, Liver, Bladder, Kidney and Blood diseases. Female Physicians say it never fails in FEMALE DISEASES and weaknesses, is a "God-send" to females. Homœopathic and Old School Physicians report: "It stands first, the very medicine for children and females." "The only Liquid Extract of Beef with Tonics and Cathartics we will prescribe." Price $1 per bottle. RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, CINCINNATI, O.

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The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.
Sarsaparillian and Its Associates.
Changes as Seen and Felt as They Daily Occur after Using a Few Doses of
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening disch[illegible] (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanen[illegible]. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting gla[illegible] and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, [illegible] the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillas, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"As yellow as a lemon" expresses the fact that jaundice has set in. The poor, ill-used liver has turned like the "trodden-upon worm" and asserted her rights. Use at once

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

regularly, according to directions; get the system in proper shape, and soon the bloom of youth will return to the cheek and health be restored. No medicine is better for the general system than TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 3, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indianan.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART,
For Representative in Congress—13th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.
For Sheriff,
JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.
For Commissioners,
G. M. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 31, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—It is a painful sight to see so many idle men standing on our street corners and walking the streets seeking for sufficient employment to keep them alive. Go where you will you can detect their eager anxious faces from those more happily employed. Many of them are honest, sober men, and detest loafing as they do crime, but their present condition and future prospects are gloomy indeed.

It is within the limit of fact to say that in the United States two hundred and fifty thousand men who went to sleep somewhere last night do not know where they will get their dinners to-day. And it is also within the limit of fact to say that these men do not belong to the idle, the vicious or the criminal classes. They are not men who are on strike; they are not men endeavoring to keep up prices; men who will not work except upon their own terms. They are men who would gladly work upon any terms; who are fathers of families or have families dependent upon them. All through the manufacturing regions of New England the condition of the factory hands is infinitely worse, so far as the actual necessities of life are concerned, than the condition of the former slaves ever was in the darkest hours of the peculiar institution. In the chief city of New Jersey, probable the richest state in the union, which paid more income tax to the government than even Massachusetts, hundreds and hundreds of men are walking the streets idle and holding mass meeting around the mayor's office, demanding employment. In the city of Wilmington, Delaware, a similiar condition of things exists. In Cumberland nine hundred men were thrown out of employment a few weeks ago by one establishment alone because there was no work for them to do. Heaven only knows how they and their families are living.

In every hamlet in the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the cry goes up for employment, and hundreds of men are perambulating from one place to another in search of work, until they are now almost looked upon as outlaws and outcasts. This was not the case a few years ago, and to what condition of things can it be traced. The outlawed tramp of to-day, was the honest, law-abiding, hard-working American mechanic of a year ago. He attended church; his children went to Sunday School; he had money in the savings bank; he was a respectable member of society; he was a voter, an American citizen. To-day he is an outlaw. What is the reason? What are the causes that have led to his degredation and the degredation of his family? There is only one way to account for it and that is the remorseless policy of the Republican party, which for years and years has been making the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. The republican orators and organs tell us the present disastrous condition of the country is all owing to the war, to the speculation it engendered; to the extravagance to which it gave birth to the improvidence it created. They tell us that we are gradually coming down to "hard pan," that we are "[illegible] bottom," and that by and by [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] argument [illegible] [illegible] fallacy, the [illegible] [illegible] John Stuart Mill—and [illegible] [illegible] down as law that with good government a country recovers from the effect of the most desolating of wars in a very few years. The condition of France to-day shows how true this is. She is now one of the most prosperous countries in Europe Only four or five years ago she was under the foot of the German. Her industries were prostrate. Her Capital was famishing. She struggled under as large a debt as our own. Specie payments were suspended. She ceased to sell the world. Her markets were destroyed. But when the end came she had statesmen who knew what they were doing, and in a few months her indemnity was paid, her industries was revived, specie payments resumed, her commerce restored and her people almost as flourishing and prosperous as ever. In our country what has been the result? At the end of eleven years between one and two millions of men are out of employment; mechanics are starving; merchants are failing; no man is thriving except the jobber, the corruptionist and ring thief who has his hand in the public treasury. Vicious, corrupt legislation, bad men in office, have done it all. The people have been plundered in the name of law more mercilessly than the middle classes of Europe were ever plundered by the feudal barons of the middle ages. Republicanism has become the synonym of fraud, rascality, and public pillage and plunder. There will be no chance for the better until it is driven from power; until its laws in the interest of the rich and against the poor have been wiped from the statute books. There will be no prosperity until we have a change, not of administration but of party and of system.

The only remedy for the evils that now effects our country lies in the hands of the voting population. It is for them to say whether this condition of things shall continue, by voting for the men and measures that have brought it about. I believe that there are so many bad men so firmly fastened upon the Republican party, that reform is impossible. I believe the mass of the people are honest, and desire to put true and honest men in power. This can only be done by an entire change in the control of our national affairs. If the Democratic party was in power to-day Mr Tilden would be powerless in the midst of an army of men, who hold a firm grasp upon every avenue of the civil service. It required the combined force of the greater part of poth parties, with such men as Tilden at its head, to break up a local ring of thieves and swindlers in New York, and now it will require the combined influence and co-operation of all good men throughout the country, to exterminate the rings that are to-day sucking the life blood of the nation. Let the honest voting masses ponder upon this, and yet without that partizan feeling, with which these corruptionists endeavor to inflame them.

It is true that no one can say anything bad about Governor Hayes; it is also true that no one can say anything positively good about him as a public servant. His negative character furnishes no themes for an enthusiastic following to seize and dwell upon. On the other hand Goveror Tilden has been an active, positive and aggressive leader against a long established order of things, and has overthrown in a State what the people demand shall be overthrown in the nation. It will offer no little encouragement to his supporters to feel that they can stand on the political grave of a Tweed, and address a mixed audience on the dealers in post-traderships and manufactures of crooked whisky of the Republican. I trust the gallant Democracy of DeKalb, are arming for the good fight—the fight agaist corruption and extravaganse, and in favor of economy and reform. Let every township be thoroughly and carefully organized. There is every encouragement for an united effort. There is something in the air that tells me the people will triumph, and that Tilden will once more be placed to the front, to break that influence that is prostrating our industries, stopping our work shops and discouraging the energies of the farmer and business men.

I cannot close without giving you a little joke, perpetrated by the Chronical of this city on our candidate for Governor. Such things do not hurt him. It shows that the opinion of even our Republican friends recognizes the healthy condition of Uncle Jimmy's honesty.

"BLUE JEANS" TAKES A BATH.

Washington Chronicle

"Blue Jeans Jimmy" Williams, Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, the great economist and lemonade objector of the House, has taken a bath He went down to the bath-room the othey day and acually bathed. When he was drying himself a happy thought struck him, and he asked the attendant how many towels they used in a day.

"Two hundred," repled the attendant.

"Cæsar and seed corn!" exclaimed the economist. "What in the nane of four acres do you do with two hundred towels?"

"They use 'em bathin', sir," replied the darkey.

"Two hundred men don't bathe here every day!"

"No, boss, but some of 'em they use two an' three an' four towel swhenever they bathed."

"Great Jupiter!" exclaimed the would be governor of Indiana: "Why, boy, I have a family of eleven at home, and [illegible] towel last[illegible] a week."

"You must keep pretty clean then, [illegible]" was the darkey's sagacious re-[illegible]

[illegible] uncontrollably arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

New Arrangement

—AT THE—

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer riends should not fail to call.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Orde !

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

—0—

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on the dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth $	7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8 50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50,	"	18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12 00,	"	18 00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15.10,	"	27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

—0—

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6 50.

—0—

Silks & Dress Goods

We have lately replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

How to get rich. Work for it.

Call on Bengnot for a good organ.

The ways of the world—Centennial.

Columbia City has had several fires lately.

Can't we have a Democratic club meeting?

Hay is cheap, from six to seven dollars a ton.

Now you hear the fellows say "darn that corn."

How to keep the weeds down. Use the hoe often.

The way to raise corn. Pull it up by the roots.

How to make others happy. Be pleased yourself.

How to make the most of life. Take it as it comes.

Joe Bengnot has been out of town for several days.

Mr. Moore, on Cedar Street, has put up a new barn.

If printers are all scamps all scamps are not printers.

New tomatoes and corn are now what goes down all hunky.

Where "am dem political speakers." We need 'em here.

When Joe Miller pawns a watch he gets up a law-suit.

Philosophy of mind—let every man mind his own buisness.

L. Hazzleburn, east of town, had his foot badly cut last week.

Ways that are dark. Behind the screen of a saloon—you know.

4 Paw has gone eastward. Why not travel west and grow up.

The way to make a big investment. Drink plenty of lager beer.

How to have a good nights rest. Go to bed at peace with God and man.

The fast mail (male). When her father is after him with his boot to his—

How to have a clear conscience. Mind your own buisness and let others alone.

Long & Casebeer have improved their organ wagon by placing on a new top

Weamer would be one of the smartest men in the town, if all the rest was out.

If you get hard up for matter next week, Weamer, send over for our forms.

Jno. Rush and lady, of Pleasant Lake was in the city the forepart of the week.

The Ensley block is almost completed, as far as the brick work is concerned.

The Presbyterian social will be entertained at Pleasant Lake next Friday.

"Sambo wat is de chepest light?" "I give him up." "By daylight you fool you."

The Masons of Kendalville will dedicate their new Masonic temple September 7th.

It would be all foolishness to cut down the weeds on our main thoroughfares. Don't do it.

We learn from several farmers that the oats crop is not as abundant as was expected.

Mr. Hazzard, proprietor of the First National Bank, has been in the city for several days.

Mr. Bard has invented a patent for pumping water. He has it at work on Sixth street.

A little less loafing about the office, on the part of the boys, would suit us to a T.Y.T.

Mrs. Weamer's paper is getting quite a "rep." All through the rural editors, however.

Private parties are about to sink the Fort Wayne artesian well an additional depth of 500 feet.

The bank is moving in their new building. It is one of the finest buildings in the State.

The blackberry crop is getting pretty light. The abundance, at the forepart of the season, was large.

The Concord Sabbath School will picnic with other schools at Spencerville, one week from to-day.

Weamer can buy a blue suit for $10 less at Fort Wayne that he can in town. Lets all patronize home.

Mr. Martin, formerly a dry goods merchant of this city was on the streets Monday—now at La Otto.

Orth's speech at Fort Wayne was a great disappointment to his party friends. He is an arrant demagogue.

The Republican wants to make some impression on political matters. Now you see it, and now you don't.

The Se[illegible]ton Bros. have bought out the butcher shop on Main street, generally known as [illegible] Long's establishment.

When a fellow goes to a show and buys his dulcaiane a ten cent fan, he is no "spendthrift."

Joe Bengnot is selling organs cheaper than any firm in the State. Those wishing to buy better call.

Perry Alling is suffering from an attact of rheumatism. He was out of the house yesterday for the first time in two weeks.

Bro. Wiseman of the Angola Herald and a committe on a Methodist festival at Butler, would like to draw cuts with Weamer.

If Weamer had the sense of a loon he would wait until the campaign opens out before he starts his wife's paper a roaring.

The reason Weamer didn't get drunk on show day was, that penuts was 10c a glass. Its hard times now you know.

We would have bought a song book at Forepaughs show, but there wasn't money in Waterloo to change our bill—It was a hotel bill.

Mr. Moss got a tramp to mow his yard and the fellow did mow it, too. He went plum through, making a general sweep of the whole garden.

LOST—Between the lower bakery and the residence of L. H. Jackman, a gold ear-ring. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Weamer says there was nobody drunk on show day. Well, we're glad of it. Weamer is a big enough ass when sober We'd hate to see him drunk.

We have a Republican in this place that wants to give $000 for Weamer's photograph. It shall be placed on the town pump, "without fail."

Any one wishing to purchase a Packard organ, the best now in use, should call on Joe E. Bengnot. Rooms on Seventh street, next to Bank.

Now I shall ask you a question. "What was you made for?" "Well that is a pretty hard question." "You give him up?" Well, "you's made for a nigger."

We know a man who told his wife he had rather eat gutter-slush than ordinary canned fruit, and we know of several other fellows who would say the same thing, but they still have a little hair left.

Flies and mosquitos have been grumbling at the late cold nights and mornings, but tired humanity has snored away during sleeping hours all unconscious that every nook and corner was full of suffering.

We want our republican friends to come to Auburn on Saturday and glance at their Republican editor. He puts us in mind of a ghost story, worn-out mule, jack-o-lantern, and—the devil only knows what.

A shrewd knight of the scissors and needle in New York advertises himself as "The highest priced tailor in the world.,, He evidently knows how to catch the snobs and gudgeons.

One of our harness makers sent to Ft. Wayne for 30 pounds of harness leather Through a mistake they sent him a chunk of sole leather. It was returned just the same.

A law-suit before Justice Walborn Tuesday, between Garrett parties, was decided in favor of the butcher. Parties claimed that his slaughter house was a nuisance, hence the trial.

Henry Buss, living in the north part of the county, died on Sunday last. The remains were brought to this place for burial. The Rev. Mr. Ruhl delivered the sermon from the M. E. church pulpit.

The crowd at Forepaugh's show Tuesday, at Waterloo was large. Lots o' the boys were on their "high-monkey-monk." We can't say that Weamer was drunk.

Weamer promised Mr. McQuiston that if he would give him his rent free for one year, he would publish no foreign advertisements. A glance at his paper will settle the question between two of the biggest lunatics in our state asylum.

We have had some traveling horse-traders in our midst for several days. They were quiet, peaceable fellows, but when it came to trading they were hard to beat, on a horse or on a talk. For information inquire around.

Mr. Mays will make a short visit through Ohio this week and then return to the city for good. His stay has been so long that we have almost forgotten his old ways, but are confident, although living in high life, will be the same ,,old Tom."

If there should be another meteor fall in this country, it will certainly strike Weamer. There is something in that fellow "vat you cant usht exactly find ou-et." Some people say its brains, but then, you know you can't go but little on what you hear.

To those wishing to know whether printers charge for political advertising, ect, we wish to say that they do. Our charges for calls of meetings in paper or by bills will be the same others pay for such work.

Hayes said he was the "creature of a combination of accidents at Cincinnatti." This is not strictly true. He is the creature of a combination of the worst men in the party—a combination founded in the belief by them that his weakness and lack of experience would enable them to control him.

We're a little like the clown in Forepaugh's show. We would advise the young ladies on Main street to

Pull down the blind
Don't be so unkind
There is somebody watching
So pull down the blind.

The next annual mass meeting of the sabbath school of Richland township, will be held in the grove south of Sedan on Wednesday, August 27th 1876. Exercises to commence at 10 o,clock A. M. All sabbath schools and sabbath school workers in adjoining townships are cordialy invited to attend.

P. D. GRAHAM, Chairman.

POOR ORTH.

The Fort Wayne Gazette, the leading Republican paper in northern Indiana, announces in its issue of yesterday that it will not support Orth. It says: "The Gazette, will not be among those who choose to defend wrong." Orth's infamy is to much even for Republicans who will support the remainder of the ticket. —Logansport Pharos.

YOUNG FOLKS' SOCIAL!

At Pleasant Lake To-morrow.

The bills read as though it was expressly for the young folks. Not so. Everybody, old and young, rich and poor, are cordially invited to attend. It will be one of the most joyous occasions ever known for the price. Only 25c for dinner and all those that stay for the evening train will have a ten cent lunch in the evening.

The Wabash Plain Dealer says: "Editors learn in more directions than one, that there is no such thing as pleasing everybody. We stop one man's paper at expiration of the time for which he has paid, and he is offended because we seem unwilling to trust him Another man takes our paper and reads it regularly for weeks after his time has expired, as he is notified by the slip on each paper, and then refused to pay the extra because he supposed we would stop his paper as soon as his time was up, and he gave it no further thought. The fair dealing of the latter is not quite apparent to us.

DIED—At his residence in Concord Township, July, 31st, 1876, James A. Widney, in the fiftieth year of his age. The deceased was born January 4th, 1837, at the place where he died, and was one of the oldest native born citizens of DeKalb county. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Erick, of Spencersville, pastor of the Lutheran church of which Mr. Widney was an esteemed member. An impressive discourse from Luke 7—16 was delivered to a large audience of mourning friends and neighbors, at the U. B. Church, in Newville. COM.

NOT BAD.

A fellow trading horses with the traveling jockies that were here last week, met with one of our assessors and the following conversation took place:

"Bob, that is a good horse you have there; how much is he worth?" "Three hundred and fifty dollars." "Not so much as that!" "Yes, every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it." "Are you sure?" "Yes, I'll swear to it." "All right." "What are you so inquisitive for?" "Merely for assessing purposes. I am assessor of this ward, and only wanted to know what you held your nag at."

Union township will hold a Sunday School Institute on Saturday, August 12th, 1876, at the Emanel Church. The following subjects will be discussed before the Institute: The "Wants" of our School, Rev. Daniels, Waterloo; The Teacher, helps, and preparation, E. D. Hartman, Auburn; the superintendant, his office and work, Rev. Brown, Waterloo; how to reach the young man, Rev. Johnson, Auburn; the value of modern sabbath schools considered, religiously and socially, Rev. Welsh, Auburn. Institute commences at 10 A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Waterloo Items.

—Forepaugh's show was good, only the ring performance was too long. The crowd in town was not as large as it was here when Robinsons showed. The crowd seemed to be peaceable.

—Gust Lease, owner of the popular livery barn fed the majority of the horses in town on show day.

—Mr. Bigler of the Bigler house, is the most accommodating landlord you generally strike.

—The show tents were put up on the "school house ground"

—A general raid was made on a house of ill fame, last week. Some parties are blamed that they better count ou-et.

—The 3:50 train was a half hour late making it convenient for those attending the afternoon show.

—Bower dance and lemonade stands were numerous. Weamer bought one glass.

—Mr. Edge has started a new saloon, and controles his share of the patronage.

Weamer, in his majesty, with spread eagle arms, stood before the Hook and Ladder Company and says: "Boys, I have a pass over the Saginaw road and I will go down to Fort Wayne and price flannel for "our suits." He went and brought back a satchel full of samples, showed them in his usual "snide" way and said: "Gentlemen"—he had a notion to say ladies, but one of the boys winked at him and he kept his "rep.' He went on to say: "I can get flannel for "our suits" at Fort Wayne for, at least 25c on the dollar cheaper than we can at this place, or in other words 25c cheaper than Mr. Munn offered. The above we get from a member of the Hook and Ladder Company. Now, how is that for home patronage? Further more, he says, so we learn, "I am a Methodist church member, but if "we" get up a dance I will help you all I can." Dance money is as good as any money. What is a man going to write! Will the English language let us out? In the language of the poet, we say, nix-ey.

The Angola Herald of last week says: "Granny Weamer, of the Auburn Republican, in trying to elucidate our article in last weeks issue, which was such a stunner to the standing of this defamer and blather-skite, failed to substantiate his case, but tried to palm off some of his thievish low-lifed cussedness onto us. Stating that we, while in his employ upon the Butler Review, (now defunct,) had stolen some festival tickets, and applied them to the benefit of ourselfe and friends. Now when both sides of this story is told it will not sound so favorable for this dirty brute in human form. Well, does this conceited simpleton know that when we asked him for a little money to be used as spending money at the festival he stated that he had but ten cents, and wanted that to buy a loaf of bread for breakfast, but would fix the thing up by running off ten checks more than had been ordered by the committee, which he gave us, and then charged us up with one dollar for the same. This all worked very well until the committee found out that there was foul play, and tackled this "woof in sheep's clothing," who then squirmed out of it by blaming it onto a poor orphan boy, then in employ. How is that for standing? Standing, God bless your soule, Weamer, if you have any, your name stands upon the books of every business man in the country, which they would be glad to erace if you would fork over what is due them.

The following extracts from the Auburn Republican, dated October 18th, 1875, will prove the editor of that sheet a liar in the statement he made in his last issue:

"I. L. Wiseman, who was in our employ about one year ago, on the Butler Review, called upon us on Tuesday. Mr. Wiseman is a gentleman, and a first-class printer."

Weamer, you certainly are a snide rooster of defunct standing.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS, July 17, '76

DEAR BROTHER, FOLKS AT HOME—Yours of the 13th inst., at hand, which contains that heart rendering news that we will think of until time (with us) shall be no more. Our dear sister Hallie has gone before us, she has taken a final adieu of this world, to prepar her home in the next. How unfortunate she was to meet with such a horrible death. Two of our once happy family are now sleeping beneath the sod, and their forms lie mingling with the millions of dead. Oh, how can we think of the cruel fate of Hallie's, but with her to her silent grave she has carried brothers love and affections, brothers that were far distant, who could not expect to meet her in this world, but hope to meet her in a world to come. Henry is not with me now to share his grief with mine, but I speak for both, he will not be here for a few days, soon enough he will learn the dreadful news. Could you have kept the corpse but 40 hours we would have been with you to pay that last tribute of respect which we owe to a blessed immortality. At that time Henry and I were together, but little did we imagine that so soon we should be called to mourn the loss of an affectionate and only sister whose lot it seems was to meet death by the torture of burning flames, and, with a becoming fortitude. A few years makes such a change among us that we soon see ourselves deprived of those with whom we entered into life with. Let us remember that it is but a short space we have to measure, our shadows are lengthening and our sun declining that goodness which has conducted us in early years, will not fail in the coming act of life, but we are only here to be driven awhile by hope or fear about the surface of the earth, and then like our helpless Hallie, be lost in the shade of death. Oh, can it be that she has departed from us forever, that her loved voice has passed away like a summer breeze, yet will it not sweeten the bitter cup to know that others mourn with us that her loss is deeply felt by all who knew her, and that her memory will be cherished by us all, until life is at an end and time with us shall be no more.

Of death thou cruel monster,
To fear death we were made.
You called upon our sister
And lonely she was laid.

Where are her little ones?
They have no mother now,
When the night winds sigh and their sleeps are o'er,
They wear a clouded brow.

'Twas the fendish flames that burned her from them,
To her fathers house on high—
To the green fields and fountains,
Of the land beyond the sky.

E. BOYER and H. WEAVER.

A Rowe at Kendallville.

The marshall at Kendallville, was struck with a stone by some three card monte men that were hanging around Forepaugh's Show. We learn the citizens of the above place followed the show to Waterloo, armed with necessary implements to send them on their way rejoicing. In the evening they captured one of the party, and paid his way to Albion. We hear they were no men employed by Mr. Forepaugh.

Corunna Items.

—James Finch and partner visited this city Wednesday.

—We visited the above village last Sabbath and found everything all "squegee."

—Mr. T. B. Hall and family will move to Pioneer, Ohio in a short time.

—Mr. S. Masters is about to move to Texas. His residence will be occupied, by the Methodist Minister. The members of the above church have purchased it for a parsonage.

—Croquet is a fashionable game at this place on Sunday. Naughty, boys.

—Joe Loveland gathered a patent pail of blackberries in six hours. They must have been thick.

—Lafe Miller has disposed of his crow. There is a great deal of cackling among the garden makers close by.

—Mr Chaffee's residence presents a fine appearance. It will soon be ready for occupancy.

—A new hardware and dry goods store will be started there in a short time.

—Parties say that the railroad bridge is not altogether substantial.

—The road west of Main street has been greatly improved, by filling it up and putting in tile to carry off water.

—We learn through the agent, Mr. Miller that there will be very little No 1 wheat handled this season.

—Mrs. Loveland's residence has been undergoing improvements.

—Mr. Calkins has added a saw mill to his brick yard.

Geo. Blake, Esq., has the contract for moving the bank safe.

The young folks social, to-morrow, will be largely attended.

Auburn is getting to be quite a trading point, both in real-estate and horses.

Joe. E. Bengnot lost his saloon key. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the same.

The members of the Presbyterian church are preparing for an excursion to Toledo in a short time.

Mrs. J. L. Davis will entertain an ice-cream social next Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

Marrying and giving in marriage goes on all the same, no matter how eccentric the mercury, or the low price of coal. A number of licenses have been granted lately.

We are sorry if we have made any personal remarks, this week, in regard to Bro. Weamer, and get at the same time he cannot blame us. He pitched the first "shoe."

We might tell our readers all about it, but we have a little self-pride left and too much sense to come out personally against a fellow-man.

Think for yourself.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia and disordered stomachs and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attack of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Dr. Costa's Radical cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport, the Druggist, Cor. Main and Nineth streets. A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Warm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi[illegible]

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

—o—o—

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

—o—o—

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a laage and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THREE tanks, containing upward of 70,800 barrels of oil, were consumed by fire at Parker's Landing, Pa., last week....A colored man has turned up in Philadelphia who claims that Charley Ross is alive, that he has seen him within a few weeks, and that he is able to restore the lost child....Mr. Blaine has gone to Rye Beach to recuperate his shattered health. He is said to be a little stronger physically, though the improvement in his health is very slight.

By the swamping of a small steam yacht in the Hudson river, near New York city, a few evenings ago, Gregory Fox, Thomas Edgley, Jr., George Bloomfield, Jonas Faulkner and Harry Maniche were drowned. Four others the party were saved by swimming ashore. Edgley was drowned in attempting to save Fox, who could not swim....A fire at Shelburne Falls Village, Mass., last week, destroyed the Woodward Hotel, Methodist Church, thirteen stores, and two dwelling houses. Loss $80,000; insurance, $40,000.

THE falling-off in the attendance at the Philadelphia Exhibition has caused a reduction of the force. The number of visitors fell off materially during the heated term, and has not increased with the return of pleasant weather. Since the opening of the Exhibition the average daily expenses have been about $9,000. The average daily cash receipts have been $12,285.05.....Another great auction sale of flannels, blankets, tweeds and cotton goods, from the principal mills and manufactories, came off in New York a few days ago. Most of the large houses of the country were represented, and among the buyers Western men purchased heavily. The bidding was very spirited. The prices realized were from 5 to 10 per cent. in advance of the sale of the previous week.

THE banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, whose collapse caused the panic of 1873, having gone through the Bankruptcy Court, have now been discharged, their creditors making no objection....Two women were killed in Philadelphia, last week, by leaping from the third-story window of a shoddy manufactory which was on fire. Another one was so badly burned that she cannot recover.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago *Times*, of Saturday, says: "Doleful facts and discouraging figures turn up from the counties concerning the crops and farm products of all kinds. From present appearances Illinois will raise barely enough to support her own million, with nothing to spare to make a frugal profit on."....The growing crops in Nebraska are said to be the finest ever seen in the State.

INFORMATION from Gen. Crook's camp on Goose creek, dated the 18th of July, states that Gen. Crook expected Gen. Terry to join him by the 15th of August, and Gen. Merritt, as observed before, will probably reach him about the 5th of August....Reports from the agencies are that 100 Indians have left Spotted Tail, and from Red Cloud, that 2,000 Sioux and 1,500 Cheyennes, men, women, and children, of whom 700 were warriors, had left since the 15th of July. On the 15th 200 Indians under Dull Knife left in a body. The agent at Red Cloud admits that 1,000 Sioux and 1,200 Cheyennes have gone north.

A SAD calamity occurred a few days ago near St. Joseph, Mo. James O. Cross was with a party of young girls boating on Contrary lake, and one of them reaching to get a water-lily tipped the boat over. The water was twelve feet deep, and before assistance could arrive, the girls, five in number, were drowned. Cross had seized his daughter, and was endeavoring to place her on the bottom of the upturned boat when he was taken with cramps, and was with great difficulty saved....A freight train on the Union Pacific railroad recently ran into a washout near Green river, Wyoming, and killed the engineer, fireman, and another man who was riding on the engine.... Denver, Col., had a double lynching the other night. Two murderers, Joe Tallmadge and Felipe Solas, who recently murdered and robbed a Mr. Newman, in Wet Mountain valley, were arrested, brought to Denver, locked up in the jail, and confessed their crime. A company of citizens forced the jail and hung them....Thirteen Chinese woodchoppers, at work in the Diamond Range mountains, near Eureka, Cal., were recently overwhelmed and drowned by the bursting of an immense waterspout....Joseph Wise, one of Reno's command, who had been just discharged, arrived at St. Paul last week, en route to New York, and gives a very graphic description of the terrible fight in the Black Hills. He puts to rout the story that Custer's heart was cut out, etc. He says that the only disfiguration on the body was a red cross on the forehead, indicating that he was a great brave. The remaining officers, he says, were horribly mutilated.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official figures, contain 1,710,042 bushels of wheat; 996,557 bushels of corn; 206,892 bushels of oats; 62,909 bushels of rye, and 346,905 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,323,305 bushels, against 4,187,862 bushels at this period last year....Three hundred pounds of specimen quartz were received at Bismarck from the Black Hills the other day, and assayed. The richest showed $5,059 to the ton, and the poorest $2,500.

THE new census of Nebraska shows that the State has more than doubled in population since 1870. The number of inhabitants is now 257,747....William H. Heath, the late crooked Auditor of St. Louis county, Mo., has been indicted for embezzlement. His defalcation amounts to about $150,000....L. P. Richardson, a correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, was recently killed and scalped by Indians about 100 miles north of Fort Laramie. He was en route to the Black Hills.

WASHINGTON.

HON ALLAN TAYLOR CAPERTON, Senator of the United States from West Virginia, died in Washington, last week, of a disease engendered by the recent heated term. Mr. Caperton took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1875, and his term of service would have expired in 1881. He was a member of the Confederate States Senate up to the close of the war in 1865, and died at the age of nearly 66 years.

BLUFORD WILSON, late Solicitor of the Treasury, appeared before the House committee on whisky trials in St. Louis, last week, and gave in detail his knowledge in regard to the late whisky prosecutions in the West, and particularly in regard to the connection of Gen. Babcock with them. He related with great minuteness various conversations which he had with Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Bristow, Attorney General Pierrepont, and finally with President Grant himself on the subject. Wilson said that there was no lack of co-operation on the part of the President in the whisky cases generally until Babcock became involved, when a coolness between the White House and the Treasury Department arose. Wilson gave an explanation of the manner in which the famous "Sylph" signature arose: There was a certain woman who had given the President much trouble. Babcock and McDonald, being together in Washington one day, saw her, and McDonald recognizing her, exclaimed, "There is 'Sylph!'" Babcock said, "Do you know that woman?" McDonald replied, "I know her very well." "Then," said Babcock, "I wish you would get her away from here. She is annoying the President." "Certainly," said McDonald; "that is easy. I can manage her." and he did so. The term "Sylph" became a sort of standing joke between Babcock and McDonald, and they often addressed each other and signed their communications in that way. While in Washington last week, Wilson was sent for by President Grant, and requested to surrender up the original copy of the latter's famous "Let no guilty man escape" letter. Wilson declined to do so, by evading a knowledge of its whereabouts. What followed is related in a dispatch to a Western newspaper: "The President was made very angry, and he directed that a close watch be placed upon Wilson to see what he intended to take out of the department. Wilson made copies of several documents there that had played important parts in the prosecution of the whisky ring, as much for his own protection as anything. He did this in a very quiet manner, but not in so unobserved a fashion but what the President knew of it. Three candle-boxes were filled up and sealed with a direction to his home at Springfield. They reposed quietly in the Solicitor's office awaiting an expressman, when an order came from the President, through Secretary Morrill, that these boxes should be opened and examined before they should be allowed to depart. Wilson was then summoned from his hotel near by. He has been quite ill during the last few days, and was much excited by this raid upon his property. He stood by, however, while the treasury officials went through his boxes. Almost the first thing seized upon was Grant's 'let-no-guilty-man-escape' letter to Bristow."....A Washington dispatch of July 28 says: "A Democratic caucus was held in the hall of the House last night, continuing from 8 until 11 o'clock. The question of repealing the date of the resumption of specie payments was, after discussion, voted on, with the result of about 50 members for repeal and 25 against."

POLITICAL.

THE Missouri Democrats have nominated Hon. John S. Phelps for Governor. Mr. Phelps was a representative in Congress for many years, prior to the war....The President has appointed Samuel Hooper, of Iowa, Consul at Glasgow.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: C. C. Sheats, Appraiser of Merchandise, Mobile, Ala.; Col. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General; George Andrews to be United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Wm. A. Hathorne, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Zanzibar; Herman Van Arnam, of New York, to be Consul at Guayna.

THE official canvass of Colorado's vote on the State constitution has just been made, and a certified copy of the returns forwarded to Washington, on reception of which the President will issue his proclamation declaring Colorado admitted into the Union. The majority for the constitution is 11,704 out of a total vote of 19,492. The first election for State officers will take place the first Tuesday in October, and the Republican State Convention will meet at Pueblo, Aug. 23.

THE Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, in convention at East St. Louis, last week, nominated William R. Morrison for re-election by acclamation.

THE Democratic State Convention of Louisiana assembled at Baton Rouge last week, and, after balloting four times, nominated Gen. Frank Nichols for Governor....Green B. Raum, of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Pratt, resigned.

THE Republicans of West Virginia met in convention at Wheeling last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Nathan Goff; Superintendent of Public Schools, F. H. Crago; Auditor, C. M. Sheron; Treasurer, Moses Frankenberger, of Kanawha county; Attorney General, John A. Hutchinson; Judges of the Court of Appeals, Hicks and Berkeshire, each twelve years, and Judge Brown, four years....The Democrats of Illinois, at their State Convention, held at Springfield last week, placed in nomination the following ticket for State officers: Governor, Louis Steward (previously nominated by the Independents); Lieutenant Governor, A. A. Glenn; Secretary of State, S. Y. Thornton; Auditor, John Hise; Treasurer, George Gundloch; Attorney General, E. Lynch. The Democrats of Louisiana have made the following Congressional nominations: First District, R. L. Gibson; Second, E. John Ellis; Third, J. H. Acklin; Fourth, J. B. Elam; Sixth, E. W. Robertson....The Prohibitionists of Kentucky met in State Convention at Louisville last week to organize the party for the canvass for the Presidency of the United States. Green Clay Smith, Prohibition candidate, was present and made a speech. The State Central Committee and Electors were appointed, and the platform of the party read and adopted.

THE SOUTH.

TWO COMPANIES of United States soldiers have been stationed at Hamburg, S. C., the scene of the late race troubles. Two companies have also been ordered to Aiken, opposite Hamburg, where they will remain all summer.

GENERAL.

SPEAKING of the Indian war, Gen. Sherman says it will be stubborn and bloody; that the Indian chieftains will naturally have the choice of position; that to fight them it will be necessary to take them when they offer and wherever caught; that they will not fight if they can help it unless they have the advantage of ground and numbers, and as a consequence we must suffer losses. He says that Crook and Terry have no superiors as Indian fighters, and if they get anything like a fair chance they will make it warm for the warriors of the Big Horn. He estimates the fighting force of the Sioux now in arms at 2,500. It is the settled purpose to make the punishment of the Sioux one never to be forgotten by that powerful portion of our aboriginal population.

THE attendance at the Centennial is increasing....The great free-for-all trotting race at Cleveland, last week, was the most remarkable turf contest that has taken place for years, if, indeed, it was ever equaled. Against a field of the fastest flyers, the famous mare Goldsmith Maid took the first two heats in the extraordinary time of 2:15¾ and 2:17¼, but here the wonderful little queen of the trotting turf was forced to abdicate her sovereignty to the great stallion Smuggler, who won the third, fourth and fifth heats and the race in the unprecedented time of 2:16¼, 2:19¾ and 2:17½.

OFFICIAL returns made to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, there arrived in the United States 22,572 Chinese immigrants, of whom only 259 were females. During the corresponding period of 1875 the total immigration to the United States from China was 16,437, of whom 82 were females.

FOREIGN.

A DISPATCH from Belgrade, dated July 21, says: "The Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive. It is officially announced that the Turks intrenched at Beljine attacked Gen. Olimpics, Thursday, with ten battalions, chiefly irregulars. They attempted to drive the Servians across the Drina. After six hours' fighting they were repulsed and pursued to Beljine with heavy loss. The ground was covered with Turkish dead. A rain-storm stopped the pursuit, but the Servian artillery made great havoc in the Turkish ranks.

TERRIBLE atrocities by the Turks are reported from Bulgaria. The destruction of Christian villages and the barbarous massacre of men, women and children are of common occurrence. These outrages, it is alleged, are committed by "irregular" Turkish troops, and the Sultan's Government is arresting the perpetrators.

IN the British House of Lords, the other day, Earl Granville called attention to the extradition question. He said the act of 1870 could have no effect on the treaty of 1842. The only advantage derived from Earl Derby's course was the questionable enjoyment of the society of certain American citizens until they were arrested for cheating, robbing, or murdering some one here. He advised remedial legislation. Earl Derby in reply said negotiations were now going on with hopes of speedy success. Meanwhile the Government is concerting means to tide over the interval....The Belgrade correspondent of the *News* asserts that the Servians are not losing ground. Their delay is no sign of weakness. The Servians are gaining recruits faster than the Turks.

A BATTLE was recently fought near Orizaba, Mexico, between a force of Government troops and 1,300 revolutionists under Hernandez, in which the latter were badly routed, with the loss of 100 killed and 600 captured. This is a very serious blow to the revolution....A Belgrade dispatch of July 25 says: "Yesterday the Servian army under Gen. Zach encountered the Turks on the whole line, near Yavor. The artillery fire lasted seven hours, and was followed by an infantry engagement, in which the Servians were completely successful. Two other minor Servian successes are reported." ....The London *Daily Telegraph* is in receipt of letters from Stanley, the African explorer, dated April 24.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has granted 127 additional pardons to French Communists....The French Senate has adopted the bill authorizing the International Exhibition in 1878....The Chamber of Deputies has voted a credit of $1,500,000 for the expenses of the War Department....Lerdo de Tejada has been re-elected President of the republic of Mexico....The municipal authorities throughout Austria have been instructed to prepare for mobilization of the army.... Affairs in Roumania are rapidly approaching a crisis, with every indication that this powerful province will soon cast its strength on the side of the insurgents. The cable announces that 25,000 Roumanian troops are massed on the Danube frontier in an attitude so threatening as to have drawn a large force of Turks to guard the opposite bank.

COL. VALENTINE BAKER, whose extraordinary escapade with a young woman in a railroad train between London and Weybridge overturned even the stolidity of the British people, has been released, and voluntarily expatriates himself. He has accepted a commission in the Turkish army....The Turks have been badly defeated by the Servians in an attempt to cross the river Timok....The Emperor William has earnestly impressed the Prince of Roumania with the importance of maintaining peace. Turkey has demanded from Roumania the observance of strict neutrality, and has complained that munitions of war are transmitted to Servia through Roumanian territory....It is stated that the Turkish Government has decided to issue paper currency to the amount of £3,000,000.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, July 21.—*Senate.*—The impeachment trial was resumed, but, on the statement that Mr. Carpenter and Manager Lapham were sick, the Senate, as a court, adjourned till Monday, and continued its discussion of the River and Harbor bill.

House.—A number of private bills were reported and acted upon, after which the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. No business of importance was transacted.

SATURDAY, July 22.—*Senate.*—Sherman called up the bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument. After discussion and the adoption of the amendments of Mr. Morrill, providing for the examination of the foundation, etc., and limiting the cost to $350,000, the bill was passed. It appropriates $100,000 to continue the work after the Washington Monument Society shall transfer to the United States all its rights and privileges, and provides that the work shall be under the direction of the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the Architect of the Capitol....Logan called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others, which was amended and passed....The Senate then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

House.—The House was not in session.

MONDAY, July 24.—*Senate.*—Cragin submitted a resolution requesting the head of each of the executive departments of the Government to furnish the Senate with the aggregate number of civil employes in their employ, exclusive of mechanics and laborers, for the years 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873 and 1875. Agreed to.... Logan moved to take up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 20. The morning hour expiring before the bill was read through, Logan asked that the reading be completed, but Edmunds objected....The impeachment trial was resumed. An application of the managers for a postponement till Wednesday, owing to the sickness of Lapham, was denied. Leave, however, was granted to Lapham to print his argument. Manager Jenks then spoke on the question of fact. He was followed by Black for the defense, who dwelt on the question of jurisdiction as being still open, and characterized the receipt of money by Belknap at different times as the acceptance of presents, which was no crime. He ingeniously alluded to the appointment of Henry Clay as Secretary of State, by John Quincy Adams, as a return for what Clay had done in electing him President; to the pecuniary donation made to Daniel Webster, and to the many valuable gifts made to Gen. Grant before his election, followed by the appointment, after he became President, of some of the donors to high places. These were not bribes. Neither could the presents made by Marsh to members of Gen. Belknap's family be called bribes.

House.—Kelley moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to make it a legal tender for all debts. Rejected—119 to 68; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative....Hurlbut offered a resolution directing the President to take measures to prevent ammunition being conveyed to the Northwestern Indians. Referred....A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the amount of gold in the treasury....A bill was passed extending to the 1st of February next the time within which the lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes may be redeemed....Cox asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the several committees of the House to report, at any time during the remainder of the session, in regard to all matters under consideration by such committees. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was defeated by a party vote—yeas, 121; nays, 77—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative....Caldwell moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution, aimed at Secretary Chandler, declaring that the performance by the head of an executive department of the Government of the duties of the Chairman of a partisan committee, having in charge the arrangement and prosecution of a political campaign, is inconsistent with the relations existing between him and the whole people, whose salaried servant he is; is incompatible with the faithful, impartial and efficient discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his exalted position; is at war with every rational idea of civil-service reform, and challenges public criticism and condemnation. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was defeated....A motion to suspend the rules and order the printing of the report of the Naval Committee on the alleged abuses and frauds in the naval service was defeated.

TUESDAY, July 25.—*Senate.*—Gordon introduced a bill to establish a non-partisan revenue corps....The House bill amending the Postoffice Appropriation bill of June 23, 1874, and section 3,954 of the Revised Statutes in regard to straw bids, was passed....Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and Carpenter addressed the court for the defense. He spoke four hours in his accustomed easy, energetic style, and was at times quite eloquent. Before concluding his argument the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House took up the Virginia contested-election case, the resolutions of the committee being that Goode, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Platt, the contestant, is. The report of the minority takes the opposite view... Lamar rose to a personal explanation, and defended himself against the charge of certain newspapers that he had made speeches in Mississippi laudatory of what is known as the White-Line policy....Hurlbut, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of War not to issue the Northwestern Indians special patent cartridges, which are required for the arms used by them. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.—*Senate.*—The impeachment trial was resumed, and Carpenter concluded his argument for the defense. Scott Lord, in behalf of the managers of the House, followed with the closing argument for the prosecution....No legislative business of importance was transacted.

House.—The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States treasury, in lieu of investment....The Virginia contested-election case of Platt vs. Goode was taken up, and several speeches were delivered in favor of the majority and minority reports. The House adjourned without reaching a vote....The views of the minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, signed by Representatives Harris, Danford, and Hays, were presented in the House. The minority severely criticize the majority report, alleging that it is unfair in its statements, fallacious in its conclusions, is evidently prompted by a partisan spirit, ignores entirely testimony favorable to the Navy Department, and perverts other portions in such ways as to inflict gross injustice upon the Secretary and other officers.

THURSDAY, July 27.—*Senate.*—The Senate met, and, after the announcement of the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

House.—Foster, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of the Washington monument, which was passed with amendments, one of which increases the amount to $200,000....A message from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, was presented, whereupon, on motion of Wilson, the usual resolutions were adopted. Wilson, Banks, Luttrell, Douglas, Hardenbergh, Faulkner, and Kasson were appointed a committee to accompany the body to West Virginia, and the House adjourned.

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Rowell's Newspaper Pavilion—Printing Presses—Trial of Reapers and Binders—The Esterly Reaper—Esterly & Son's Harvesters.

NEWSPAPER PAVILION.

One of the marked features of the exhibition is Rowell's Newspaper Pavilion, a neat wooden structure, 67x46 feet, and 33 feet high, with galleries surrounding the inside, furnished with writing-desks and writing materials free, to accommodate the members of the press. On the sides of the first floor ranged in alcoves, in perfect order, are complete files of all the newspapers published in the country—3,129—and any visitor, from any part of the United States, can find any newspaper he asks for, of the latest date of publication. The number of the press representatives who resort here daily is large and constantly increasing. Mr. Moses, the superintendent, extends a cordial welcome to all visitors, and makes them all feel at home. Placards are conspicuously posted, "Free to the Press." "Ask for any newspaper you want to see." This is the first time and place in our history when a collection of all the newspapers published in this country could be seen at any day of the week or month. The press owes Mr. Rowell unstinted thanks for this magnificent exhibition.

PRINTING PRESSES.

There is a very great number and variety of printing presses in Machinery hall, the principal ones being the Bullock, the Walter (English), Hoe's, and the Potter. Some of the large newspaper press run a daily edition here. The New York *Times* ships its plates here by express, after its edition is worked off in New York, and, at stated hours through the day, works off a large number of copies and distributes gratuitously to the crowd. It uses the Walter press, which, at ordinary speed, prints 14,000 copies an hour.

The New York *Herald* does the same thing on the Bullock press, which prints 20,000, and at a forced speed has printed 28,800 an hour. It sells its morning issue to protect its large local trade here, but gives them away in the afternoon.

The Philadelphia *Times* has quite recently adopted the same plan. So that we now have three daily papers, with the complete news of the day, issued in Machinery hall.

A TRIAL OF REAPERS AND BINDERS

was held the past week at Schenck's station, some twenty miles north of here, on the line of the road to New York, and a large number of machines on exhibition here participated in the trial. Director General Goshorn, by a published hand-bill, had announced that the competitive trial, ordered some time ago, would not be held, for reason not given, but that a voluntary trial by exhibitors might be made. And Superintendent Landreth gave notice that such trial would be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. I was there to see on my own responsibility, and at my own expense, and followed the machines for some five hours, under a blazing hot sun, and at another time shall give the result of my observations. At present I wish to speak of reapers and reaper trials in general. As to competitive trials, my matured conviction, after long observation, is that usually they are a great sham. Almost always a majority of the judges are composed of men incompetent to determine the real merits of the competing machines. They are not experts, and are not half so well qualified to judge justly, as a majority of farmers who use these machines. It is rare that even *one* expert can be found upon any committee, or that the award made at such trials command general confidence. Apropos of this subject, a good story is told, which, if not true, at least represents truly the popular belief. It is said that Mr. Landreth, the Superintendent of Agricultural hall, wrote to Mr. Reynolds, of Chicago, Secretary of the great Industrial Exposition Company there, asking him what he thought would be the effect of holding competitive trials of Agricultural machinery, and bestowing awards. Mr. Reynolds, it is said, replied that it would work great injury, but, for one reason, and that was, that nobody now was fool enough to care anything for such awards.

In addition to the incompetence of the judges, there is the liability to be influenced to render partial judgment to favorites. Wealthy machine-makers, having had long experience in this business, with medals and stars emblazoned all over their banners, as the trophies of former contests, enter the field determined to win, new laurels, and are not always over-scrupulous as to the means of obtaining the victory. Indeed, the renowned commanders of well-disciplined armies might take lessons in strategic tactics, and in the art of mining and sapping, of these veteran knights of the harvest field. And the judges, sometimes in the innocence of their souls, and sometimes with sinister motives, scarcely concealed, walk right into the trap set for them, and often render a verdict that has no more relation to the facts of the trial, than a proposition in Euclid has to the fables of Esop. These judges are often appointed by the influence of prominent manufacturers, and there is often as much partisanship manifested at these trials as in a political caucus. I speak of what I have seen and what I know.

The field selected for the trial was a very large one, and the grain on the south side stood upright, but that on the north and west part was quite crimpled, with heads interlocked, and some of it was badly lodged. And the grain was too ripe, and the straw very brittle. Any fair reaper can cut and lay decently upright grain; but the test is, will it do work well in grain in bad condition. Few of those on the ground could cut and deliver lodged grain. Most of them cut upright grain well enough, but only a small number laid the bundles smoothly and evenly. Indeed, all of the revolving arm-rake reapers lay the bottom of the bundle crosswise, as any one can see by examining it.

THE ESTERLY REAPER, OF WHITEWATER, WIS., with reel and one arm-rake, working in a quarter circle, is the *only* machine here that lays the bundle perfectly even. Equal to *any* in all *other* respects, it excels *all* other reapers *in this*.

But reapers have had their day, and henceforth harvesters and binders are to take the lead. A good harvester saves the labor of two men, for two men can bind as fast as a harvester can cut, but it takes four men to bind after a reaper. The imperfections of all harvesters here, except one, are that they do not separate the bundles, and hence in binding there is always some scattering and waste; that they all use canvas with belts and rollers to carry the grain, and as the canvas stretches in dry, and shrinks in damp weather, and the straw winds around the rollers, and the leaves and fine straw clog the gudgeons, they are continually getting out of order and cause much delay in adjusting and cleaning.

ESTERLY AND SON'S HARVESTERS

Dispense with all this machinery, and a revolving and vibrating rake strikes the butts of the cut grain and carries it up on the transverse table, where it is pushed by a reversible rake to the binders. If the grain is light two bundles need make but one. Both rakes are driven by a small spur wheel on the main axle of the driving wheel, working in a spur gear, in connection with a cam, rake and pinion. The whole machine is simple, operates perfectly and commends itself to all visitors.

My conviction is, that we have not reached perfection in harvesting machinery. We must have in the future, what we have not now, a harvester and binder that will cut and bind grain in all stages, unless badly lodged, and deliver it in good condition without waste. Such a machine is demanded. Such a machine we must and doubtless shall have at no distant day. The best machines we now have are merely indices of what are to be. S. M. B.

WHEN the young ladies hand you a card nowadays with the cabalistic letters Y. M. C. A., it means "You may call again."

WENDELL AND TECUMSEH.

The Great Agitator Writes a Sharp Letter to the Old Warrior—An Earnest Plea for Ye Noble Indian.

Wendell Phillips has addressed a very sharp open letter to Gen. Sherman, in which he arraigns him for his reported declaration in favor of exterminating the Indian. Mr. Phillips recites the old story of the wrongs of the "noble red man" at the hands of the barbarous whites in his usually eloquent vein, and enters into a vigorous defense of the Indian. We give the closing portion of his letter:

Except the negro, no race will lift up at the judgment seat such accusing hands against this nation as the Indian will. We have subjected him to agents who have systematically cheated him. We have made causeless war on him, merely as a pretext to steal his lands. Trampling under foot the rules of modern warfare, we have made war on his women and children. We have cheated him out of one hunting ground by compelling him to accept another, and robbed him of this last by driving him to frenzy, and then punishing resistance by confiscation. Meanwhile neither pulpit nor press nor political party would listen to his complaint. Neither in Congress nor in any city of the Union could his advocate obtain a hearing. Statesmanship, good sense and justice, even from the chief magistrate, were unavailing when they pleaded for such long-time victims of popular hate and pillage as our Indian tribes.

Can it be possible, then, that with such knowledge and such experience, you, sir, the head of the army, and bound to show at least outward respect for civilization, have no counsel to give except extermination—the extermination of these plundered victims of a greedy, unscrupulous, and cruel people? Can you advise a professedly Christian people, steeped in guilt, not to reform, but to consummate its wickedness by such hideous barbarism as only the most inhuman tyrants have ever attempted? The worst possible of infidels, do you affirm that a wise and powerful nation is safe only when it sinks below the level of savage life to clutch a coward's peace by sweeping every man, woman, and child of this insignificant race in blood from our path? Wise men laugh at such timid folly; brave men despise it. They know that fair play is the best teacher and justice always a sufficient shield.

If, indeed, this is the counsel you give from your high place, then, for the sake of that Christianity which we profess, and that civilization we claim, I wish it understood that one, at least, of your fellow-citizens believes that you misrepresent the army, whose best officers have often protested against our heinous injustice to these wards of the nation, and that you disgrace the profession of Du Guesclin, of Bayard, and Sir Philip Sidney, disgrace the post which Washington once filled, and the uniform that Thomas, Greene, and Hamilton have worn.
Your fellow-citizen, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Tecumseh Riled.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs:

"Gen. Sherman was very angry today when asked about Wendell Phillips' letter, addressed to him upon the Indian question. The letter accuses him of recommending the extermination of the Indians. This he denies most emphatically, and pronounces the article as a base villification and contemptible outrage. He says the letter was never sent to him and never came to his notice until after its publication. His views, he says, are perfectly well known to Mr. Phillips, and he has frequently expressed his opinions, which have gone out to the public, that the Indians should be made to submit to the laws, as other people, at all hazards. He says his views upon the Indian question have been so often expressed that they are very well known, and, for that reason, a man in Wendell Phillips' position is utterly inexcusable in his attempt to misrepresent him."

ISSUE OF SILVER COIN.

Text of the Bill Passed by Congress.

The following is the text of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, which has passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of the same through the country, may issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tender notes, and notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be reissued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and said fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed, as provided in the act approved April 17, 1876.

SEC. 2. That the trade-dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet export demand for the same.

SEC. 3. That, in addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the treasury and several offices such coin to an amount that, including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and fractional currency outstanding, shall in the aggregate not exceed at any time $50,000,000.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion required for the purposes of this act shall be purchased from time to time at market rates by the Secretary of the Treasury with any money not otherwise appropriated, but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this resolution when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of coinage and issue as herein provided without loss to the treasury, and any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided for under existing laws relating to subsidiary coinage, providing that the amount of money at one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $200,000.

President Grant's Cabinet Officers.

Secretaries of State—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; Hamilton Fish, of New York.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts; Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky; Lot M. Morrill, of Maine.

Secretaries of War—John A. Rawlins, of Illinois; John M. Schofield, of Missouri; William W. Belknap, of Iowa; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio; James Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries of the Navy—E. A. Borie, of Pennsylvania; Geo. M. Robeson, of New Jersey.

Secretaries of the Interior—Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan.

Postmasters General—John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; James N. Tyner, of Indiana.

Attorneys General—Jno. A. Akerman, of Georgia; E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Geo. H. Williams, of Oregon; Edwards Pierrepont, of New York; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio.

MR. E. R. MINER, of Greensburg, Ind., while on a visit to Cincinnati during the Cincinnati Convention, was so unfortunate as to lose his pocket-book, containing $200 or $300 and some valuable papers. The thief appropriated to his own use what was available, and then inclosed the pocket-book and papers in a miniature coffin, and with some sarcastic comments as to its age and amount of servitude written on the outside, expressed it to the owner.

GARNER'S WATERY GRAVE.

Capsizing of a Pleasure Yacht in New York Harbor—An Incapable Sailing-Master Causes the Drowning of Seven Society Leaders.

Mr. Wm. T. Garner, a rich cotton-printer of New York, with a select number of invited guests, went out for a sail in his own yacht, the Mohawk, in New York harbor, one afternoon recently; but when less than half a mile from the starting point, the New York Yacht Club house, on Staten Island, the vessel was struck by a strong gust of wind and capsized. All sails were set, and the wind striking the top-sails forced the yacht on her beam end, and the cabin filled with water in ten minutes. There were on board W. T. Garner, owner, his wife, Frost Thorne, brother of Mrs. Garner, two young ladies, Misses Hunter and May, and three gentlemen friends, with a crew of fifteen or twenty men. Mr. Garner and guests were all in the cabin when the vessel was struck, and Miss May was pushed up the companion-way and supported until she was rescued. Mr. Garner lost his life in a heroic effort to save Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, who were crushed in between the furniture of the cabin, and a Mr. Crosby, after rendering courageous assistance to Mr. Garner, was ingulfed in the cabin, but floated out through the skylight after tearing himself from the crushed and drowning Mrs. Garner, whom no efforts could save.

A large number of boats went to the rescue. The crew of the Mohawk seemed paralyzed, and all efforts to get at drowning persons before life was extinct proved unavailing.

Great excitement was occasioned at Staten Island by the seemingly avoidable accident, and sailors were especially loud in their denunciation of the manner in which Sailing-Master Rowland handled the yacht. The crew had full warning of the storm, yet waited with top-sails set, and as the anchor had been only tripped, and was not hauled up, the yacht, with all sails set, was at the mercy of the squall, and upset as easily as if it had been a paper boat. The Mohawk was a large, staunch schooner-yacht, and at favorable position in the harbor, within a short distance from shore. Seamen think she could have met with such a calamity only through the greatest negligence of the sailing-master or crew. Other yachts with mainsails but not top-sails rode out the moderate storm without an indication of danger.

Wm. T. Garner was 32 years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of Thomas Garner, the Englishman who came to this country when a young man and began the manufacture of print cloths, of which at the time of his death, in 1865, he was the largest producer in the world. In early boyhood young Garner entered the establishment of his father, and grew up with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, which, later in life, he controlled. By his father's death he inherited a fortune, which he himself stated to be valued at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Mr. Garner was the head of the large print manufactory at the corner of Worth and Hudson streets, and also of the house known as Garner & Johnson, on Fourth street, New York. Besides his business in the metropolis, he had five large cotton mills in Cohoes, others in Rochester, Little Falls, Pleasant Valley, Newburg and Reading, Pa.; also print works at Wappenger Falls and Hagerstown, having in his employ from 7,000 to 8,000 persons in cloth printing. He employed 42 machines, being double the number used by any other manufacturer or corporation in the country. His individual ownership of mill property was fully equal to one-quarter of the entire Fall River manufacturing district. There is probably no single man connected with the cotton manufacturing interests in the world whose loss will make itself more generally felt.

THE farmers of Elkhart county, Ind., petitioned their clergy to pray for a cessation of the rains until they secured their crops.

MEXICAN dollars are valued by the merchants of San Diego, Cal., at 90 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 25	@10 25
HOGS	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON	11⅝	@ 11⅞
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 15	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	95	@ 97
CORN—Mixed Western	52	@ 56
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	35	@ 36
RYE—Western	68	@ 69
PORK—New Mess	19 50	@19 75
LARD—Steam	11⅛	@ 11¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 05
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	5 50	@ 6 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62½
WHEAT—No. 2	89	@ 91
No. 3 Spring	79	@ 80
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 45½
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	54	@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2	50	@ 51
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 12½
PORK—Mess	19 25	@19 50
LARD	10¾	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—Western Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 50
PORK—Mess	19 50	@19 75
LARD	10¾	@ 11
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 50
CATTLE	2 50	@ 3 75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 08	@ 1 12
No. 2	95	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	63	@ 63
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 62
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	85	@ 1 03
CORN	45	@ 46
OATS	35	@ 36
RYE	67	@ 69
PORK—Mess	19 50	@19 75
LARD	11	@ 15
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 07	@ 1 09
Amber	1 00	@ 1 05
CORN	49	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	6 80	@ 6 90
Philadelphias	7 00	@ 7 10
CATTLE—Best	7 00	@ 7 50
Medium	4 00	@ 6 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

That Calf.

An old farmer, one morn, hurried out to his barn,
Where the cattle were standing, and said,
While they trembled with fright—"Now which of you, last night,
Shut the barn door, while I was in bed?"
Each one of them all shook his head.

Now the little Spot, she was down in the lot,
And the way the rest did was a shame;
For not one, night before, saw her close up the door,
But they said that she did all the same;
For they always made her bear the blame.

Said the horse, Dapple-Gray, "I was not up this way
Last night, as I now recollect;"
And the bull, passing by, tossed his horns very high,
And said, "Where's the one to object
If I say, 'tis *that calf*, I suspect?"

"It is too wicked now," said the old brindle cow,
"To accuse honest folks of such tricks;"
Said the cock in the tree, "I am sure 'twasn't me;"
All the sheep just said "bah!"—there were six—
And they thought now *that calf's* in a fix!

"Of course we all knew 'twas the wrong thing to do,"
Cried the chickens; "Of course," mewed the cat;
"I suppose," said the mule, "folks think me a fool,
But I'm not quite so simple as that—
Well, *that calf* never knows what she's at!"

Just then the poor calf, who was always the laugh
And the jest of the yard, came in sight;—
"Did you shut my barn door?" said the farmer once more:
And she answered, "I did, sir, last night,
For I thought that to close it was right."

Now each beast shook his head; "She'll catch it," they said,
"Serve her right for her meddlesome way."
Cried the farmer, "Come here, little bossie, my dear,
You have done what I cannot repay,
And your fortune is made from this day.

"Very strangely, last night I forgot the door quite,
And if you had not closed it, so neat,
All the colts had slipped in, and gone straight to the bin,
And got what they ought not to eat;—
They'd have foundered themselves upon wheat."

Then each beast of them all began loudly to bawl,
The mule tried to smile, the cock crew,
"Little Spotty, my dear, you're the favorite here,"
They all cried, "We're so glad it was you!"
But *that calf* only answered them, "boo!"

—*Phœbe Cary.*

Around the Farm.

NOT over a fifth of an average tobacco crop is planted in Trigg county, Ky.

A MARE in Madison county, Ala., recently gave birth to two colts, one a mule and the other a horse.

HAVE any any experience in growing parsnips as a feed for store hogs? I notice they will eat them all up with a relish. They are, in fact, the only one of the root kind that the swine family will eat, unless forced to it by extreme hunger.—*Elmira Club Report.*

THE London *Builder* recommends people who transplant to mark the north side of each tree with red chalk before it is taken up, and replace it in its natural position. A larger proportion will then live, as, in ignoring this law of nature, transplanted trees generally perish.

THE jury on agricultural machinery at the Centennial has decided to abandon the old practice of field-trials, and will, therefore, merely examine the machines as they stand in Agricultural Hall, and will recommend such makes as seem to them to command the most improvements. There will be no first-class premiums.

THE making of skim-milk cheese is detrimental to the dairy business, as it gives facilities to dishonest sellers to impose an inferior article upon consumers for a good one, and leads to a general depreciation of the reputation of Western cheese. Cheese should be branded by the manufacturer according to its character; that is, whether from skimmed, partly skimmed, or whole milk.

A PRACTICAL dairyman sends the following about rendering winter-churning easy: Strain the milk into pans and set them on a pot of boiling water, on the stove. Heat the milk quite hot, but not so as to scald. Set away the pans, and in thirty-six hours thick cream will have formed. At each skimming stir the cream well together, and, when enough for a churning has accumulated, take care, in cold weather, to have the chill taken off the cream. Then scald the churn, put in the cream, and churn gently; and if the butter does not come in less than ten minutes, you may judge that your cream is too cold.

MY GARDEN is overrun with rats and mice. In consequence I had always to sow double the quantity of peas and beans requisite, and sometimes even had to sow them twice over. This year I put twenty-two pounds of peas and six pounds of beans into the ground without any manure, previously soaking the seeds for a short time in paraffine oil. Not a single pea or bean has been touched, and the crop has been enormous. My crop of onions has every year been attacked with maggots, and my turnips with fly. For the last eight years, as soon as the vermin made their appearance, I watered between the rows two ounces of paraffine oil to six gallons of water. Both maggot and fly disappeared, and the crops and quality have always been extremely fine. I believe the seed sprinkled with the oil before sowing, or a certain portion of paraffine poured over dry earth and sown as guano, would answer fully as well, and I am satisfied it is a very powerful manure besides an effectual remedy against grub, wireworm, and all garden pests. Seed sprinkled with the oil is quite safe from all feathered and insect vermin. The proportion of two wine-glassfuls of paraffine oil to six gallons of rain water (imperial measure) is what can be applied to all kinds of green vegetables without injury. The growth succeeding its application is something wonderful.—*Dumfermline Journal.*

About the House.

BEDBUG CURE.—Take of iodide of potassium one ounce, and dissolve it in one-half pint of turpentine; then apply with a small brush or feather, in all the crevices of the wall and bedstead. This, I am happy to state, with the addition of scalding with alum water, *ended my trouble in this line.* Care should be taken to label this mixture "poison."

CORN BREAD.—Five cups buttermilk, two of sweet milk, four of sugar, five even teaspoons saleratus, two of salt, flour and meal to make a stiff batter, using two parts meal to one part flour; bake slow in iron vessel, and not cut till cold.

TO CAN RASPBERRIES.—Fill the cans full of the berries, set them in a boiler of cold water, and bring the water to the boiling point. As the berries settle, add more till the juice reaches the top of the can, then seal. In this way the syrup is undiluted with water. Or put the berries in a stew-pan with a little water, let them boil four or five minutes, dip into cans and seal up.

A CORRESPONDENT gives, in the *Household*, a recipe which he asserts will keep the hair from falling out: To one-fourth of a pint of number one castor oil, add one pint of alcohol, one ounce flour of sulphur, one-half a pint of rain water, enough perfume to give it an agreeable odor. Wet the head and scalp thoroughly; the hair will cease falling off in a few days, and will have a lively, fresh, glossy appearance.

HOW TO COOK CODFISH.—Put the fish to soak in cold water over night. In the morning remove it into fresh warm water, and set by the fire. Half an hour previous to its being dished up, change into fresh water, and simmer over the fire nearly to boiling heat, but no higher. This management does not draw out, but revives and enlivens the nutritious substance in them, and leaves the fish tender and delicious.

A LADY writes the *Farm Journal*: "There are various substances and preparations advertised to soften water; but the very best I know of, and I have tried many, is to 'break' with wood ashes in the old way of scalding sufficient ashes and then turning ashes and water into a barrel which has been filled from the well. It is better to have it done over night before using to wash, that it may thoroughly settle, and then use great care in dipping off. It is well to have a barrel with a spigot near the bottom, for drawing the water off, as the least of the sediment or ashes makes the clothes quite yellow.

Billings Proverbs.

There are but fu pholks who are az big phools az other people think they are; and there are less who are az wize as they think they are themselfs.

It iz always best to giv it up when we git beat, but it aint always necessary to acknowledge it.

The man who looks to hiz own conshience for pay, iz allways sure uv gitting all that iz due him.

The devil has been slandered more than enny one i kno ov. If we never took the trubble to hunt him up we should seldum cum akrost him.

Miliyuns ov books have been writ to teach mankind how to be virtewous and happy. The following little sentence iz worth more than all ov them put togethor—"Do az we would like to be done by."

"Throw phisick to the dogs," look well enuff in a proverb, but whare will yu find the dog that will tutch it?

If we could live our lives over again, even with all the experience we hav gained to guide us, the best we should do would be to make a new set ov blunders.

Hypokrasy is not only the most diffikult to detekt in others, but iz one ov the most diffikult thing to detekt in ourselfs.

Thoze countrys who hav the mos laws hav the most lawbreakers.

True luv don't make a man jealous enny more than ekonemy makes him mean.

If a man could swop off all the happiness he expekts in this life for a moderate supply ov comfort he would make a good trade.

British Revenue Returns.

Unusual interest attaches to the British revenue returns for the quarter ending June 30, just published. Of the nine heads under which they are exhibited, four show a decrease, among which is the income tax, although it was raised early in the quarter. Stamps show a decrease of £20,000; land tax and house duty, £8,000; postoffice, £108,000; income tax, £128,000; total, £264,000. The excise has yielded £172,000 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1875; the augmentation in customs is only £38,000; telegraphs, £25,000; crown lands, £5,000; miscellaneous, £104,750, making a total increase of £314,750, and leaving a net increase of only £80,750. All the items showing a decrease are those depending chiefly on the habits of the middle and trading classes. There have been fewer transactions and consequently fewer stamps required, fewer letters have been written, and less profit has been made, so that the income tax sank by £128,000. From 1863 to 1872 the value of exports from the United Kingdom rose from £196,902,409 to £314,588,837, but for the present England's power to extend her trade has passed away.

Matrimony and the Centennial.

A letter-writer to an Albany paper observes: "The Centennial has been a great hastener of marriages. People who, under ordinary circumstances, would have delayed their honeymoon till some indefinite future time, have rushed into matrimony, so as to be able to kill two birds with one stone—go to the Centennial and on their wedding tour at the same time."

TWO YEARS ago the Boston Common Council forbade the turning of water from roofs into the streets, and over 96,000 openings into the sewers had to be made for this additional drainage. There were a thousand more deaths in Boston in 1875 than in 1874, and the physicians say that the increase is owing to the air being impregnated with sewer gas.

FATHER JULY, of Stevens Point, Wis., lost a valuable mare in a peculiar manner. While driving along the road he heard a strange sound, as of running water. Looking at his mare he found her bleeding to death from a wound made by a sharp stick in her side. It is supposed she stepped on the stick and that it flew up and pierced her body.

A YOUNG man ran away from his home in Westford, Pa., sixteen years ago, and returned the other day poor and sick. He found that his parents had moved, no one knew where, and so he went into the house and blew his brains out with a pistol.

A BEE-STING, a scratch or mis-step will send some men into eternity, while others seem bullet-proof, and may almost laugh at any accident.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

What the London Times Has to Say About It—The "Thunderer" Makes Up for Queen Vic's Neglect to Recognize the Occasion.

The Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Italy, all sent letters to President Grant, referring in a complimentary manner to the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the United States of America. The Queen of Great Britain made no such recognition of the occasion—probably thinking that it could hardly be expected of her to express official congratulation over the successful results of a revolution which severed so many valuable colonies from the British Crown. The London *Times*, however—the leading organ of popular sentiment in the United Kingdom—makes up for Her Majesty's neglect by commenting at length, and in a kindly spirit, upon the subject of our Centennial; and, as a matter of interest to all Americans, we give place to its utterance, as follows:

[From the London Times, July 4.]

The citizens of the United States will to-day rejoice, with much effusion of sentiment and of oratory, that they have become a nation great among the nations of the earth. From earliest dawn till the hours of night slip into those of to-morrow, one thought will occupy the inhabitants of the West—that just a hundred years ago the scanty predecessors of the millions of to-day renounced their allegiance to a King who had forfeited all claims to their loyalty, and declared their independence of all earthly sovereignty. Doubtless there will be private griefs and private joys in the Western Republic while the sun is running its course. Children will be born to make glad the eyes of their parents; men will die and sink to rest. No parade of state, no pageantry of Princes or of peoples, can fail to be flecked with the changing colors of personal feelings shot across the tissue of national life. The movement of birth and of death takes no heed of the accidental divisions of political societies, and will not be arrested by political commemorations. To say so much is the commonplace of moralists, and, if we recall the well-worn thought, it is because we find in it an illustration of that feeling of national union which will underlie all the demonstrations of to-day. Though private griefs and private joys must come, they will fail, even in the hearts of those who sorrow or rejoice, to throw into the background the remembrance of the national thanksgiving. The parent of the newly-born child will connect its birth with the exuberant life of the great republic of which it becomes a living member; and the regrets of the dying, and of the friends of the dying, will be assuaged by the thought that it has been at least given them to witness the fullness of a hundred years of national existence.

"Our forefathers were a handful of men, and we have become a great people"—this is the thought to which throughout this livelong day expression will be sought to be given in a thousand shapes. It would not be interesting, it would scarcely be prudent, to dwell too long on the forms of expression this thought will take. We have ourselves a most limited capacity for organizing outward shows of national feelings, and our kinsmen in the United States are, if possible, more deficient than ourselves in the gifts which are necessary to those who would render pageantry beautiful as well as cumbrous. A stranger descending to-day in Philadelphia or New York in ignorance of the motive of the celebration about him, and unmoved by sympathy with the national life sought to be glorified, would be attracted by no grace of art, would be excited by no visions of brilliant pomp, would be delighted with no marhaling of colors as they shine in processional trophies. We know from the treasured memorials which painters have left us with what splendor and beauty the triumphs of national history were celebrated in Italian republics and German cities in the great period of the Renaissance; and it is fortunate that very few of the citizens of the United States have any knowledge of these achievements of the past. They are unconscious of the poverty of invention and of the discords of taste that would make Paul of Verona wonder into what strange land he had strayed. Let us escape from the painful attempt to realize the series of pomps which will be arrayed in so many cities of the United States to-day. We would rather turn back to the thought which we have described as symbolized by them. A group of small Commonwealths have grown into a great nation, which shall yet be greater. After the sturdy assertion of the liberty of self-government, which caused the patriots of 1776 to repudiate the sovereignty of George III., and their tenacity of resistance enabled them to make good their resolution to be free, they did not close their frontiers so as to keep the territories they had won for the exclusive use of themselves and of their children. Immigrants from all the world were invited to come in and share their freedom. No nation ever offered the privileges of citizenship more liberally, and no nation was ever rewarded with such rich returns for its hospitality. The especial glory of the growth of the United States has been this, that the republic has grown because refugees from all the rest of the world have flocked to its protection. Sometimes they have fled from the cruel conditions of overcrowded life at home, the blame of which could be laid at the door of no man, or class of men, since they were the necessary consequences of false ideas, universally acted upon as if they were true; sometimes they fled from the tyrannies of conscription and of feudal law, which kept them bound from the cradle to the grave; sometimes they sought in the West a liberty to obey the dictates of their own consciences denied by prelates and governments of the European Continent. It is justly a matter of congratulation that a great people should have thus grown up. The troops of immigrants coming in year after year have traversed the continent, plowed the prairie, bridged the mightiest rivers, thrown railways over and through mountains, and brought from the hidden depths of the earth those treasures of iron and coal which more than anything else increase the power of man to appropriate the gifts of nature to his use. Of silver and gold we need not speak; the abundance of their production is comparatively an insignificant accident. The 100 years that have passed have seen a great industrial community developed with unexampled rapidity. Its growth would, indeed, have been still greater had not foolish notions of protective legislation deceived the democracy of America, as they have deceived European governments; but the productiveness of a virgin soil has been generous enough to hide this loss. The nation has not been so prosperous as it might have been; but the aggregate wealth it now annually produces approaches that of the oldest communities, and yet the mass of population remains so small, compared with the capabilities of wealth-making which undeveloped lands afford, that the wages of the laborer are higher than they are in any other part of the world. The English settlers, and those who have come to share their freedom, have brought the United States so far in the course of 100 years, and it would be vain to prescribe the limits of the growth to which the nation may attain in another century of existence.

The Silver Coin.

The measure passed by Congress last week in regard to the issue of silver coin and the purchasing of silver bullion was not merely a concurrent resolution as is supposed in some quarters, but a joint resolution, which requires, and will, doubtless, receive the approval of the President in order that it may become a law.

Many applications are received at the treasury for silver in exchange for United States notes, based upon the impression that the bill has become a law. The Secretary of the Treasury can, under the provisions of the Silver bill, make no regulations to increase the payments, as the present rate of paying out silver will soon exhaust the amount on hand, unless the mints should at once largely increase the issue. The mints at San Francisco and Carson City are steadily working now, but the extreme hot weather has interfered with the work at the Philadelphia mint.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Official Bribery in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says: "Officialism in Russia is one vast, overgrown system of corruption and bribery, pervading all classes, eating into all her industries, and thoroughly corrupting her morals. It is such a wide-spreading infernal machinery as other nations can scarcely comprehend. From the meanest persons who wear imperial livery to the very Princes of the imperial blood, the whole is corrupt. A system of blackmail and 'take what you can' runs through all. Take the customs—you bribe the officer of your district, and spare the half of the duty. You refuse to bribe, and the officer and his family starve, because the Government allows him such a paltry pittance that he can only starve upon it, taking for granted that he will help himself. If, as a merchant, you require your letters delivered punctually, and not destroyed, you must bribe the post officials, for the same reason. If you want for your son the university certificate, which enables him to serve in the army one year instead of five, your son does not require to know anything; all that is wanted is a couple of hundred of roubles to the professors of the University. In the army the system of blackmail is complete, from the ranks to the Field Marshal.

Population of Turkey.

During the Intertional Exhibition of 1873 at Vienna a society was formed for the collection of statistics relative to the East. This society issues a monthly journal, and from its pages the Paris *Journal Officiel* reproduces some facts about the population of Turkey which will be of interest at the present time. The figures are taken from official almanacs printed at the capitals of the Vilayets or Turkish districts. Constantinople, which forms a separate district, has 680,000 inhabitants. The male population of each district, according to religious denominations, is as follows:

Vilayet.	*Mussulmans.*	*Non-Moslem.*
Bosnia	309,522	306,707
Monastir	485,993	417,865
Janina	230,749	467,001
Salonica	124,828	124,157
Adrianople	235,667	401,143
Danube	455,767	715,938
Total	1,862,446	2,433,856

The total male population of Turkey, excluding the vassal states and islands, is 4,976,000—in round numbers, 5,000,000. Assuming the equality of the sexes, this would give a total population of about 10,000,000.

England and Our Indian War.

In the British House of Commons, on on the 21st of July, Sir Edward William Watkin asked the Under Secretary for the Colonial Department if he could give any information regarding the conflict between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians, many of which tribe are British subjects, and whether the origin of the conflict was not a breach of a treaty regarding an Indian reservation and subsidies, which may provoke a wide-spread antagonism between the Indians and whites on both American and British territory. He asked whether the Government proposed to tender its good offices in the interest of the Indian subjects of Great Britain and humanity. Mr. Lowther replied that, so far, no information had been received, and he could not express an opinion as to its origin or possible consequences. He had no information tending to show that any British subjects are connected with these events. As at present advised the Government has no intention to interfere.

Indian Strength Underestimated.

Sherman and Sheridan certainly underestimate the strength of the hostiles. Sitting Bull's band, before it was joined by Crazy Horse, numbered 1,800 lodges—over 6,000 effective fighting force—and Crazy Horse has proven himself strong enough to defeat Crook in every engagement without the aid of Sitting Bull. Col. Burke, the agent at Standing Rock, who certainly is well informed and not disposed to exaggerate their strength, estimates the fighting force of the Sioux at 10,000, and it should be remembered that women and children are not elements of weakness, for every 9-year old boy will handle a gun, stone, mallet, or bow to better advantage than a majority of recruits handle their muskets. Squaws do the camp drudgery and are ready for the battle if their services are needed.—*Bismarck Cor. New York Herald.*

The Methodists.

The Nashville *Advocate* (Southern Methodist) compiles a table which makes the total number of Methodist communicants in the world 4,173,047. They are thus distributed:

Methodists in the United States	3,146,356
British Wesleyan Methodists	467,683
Irish Wesleyan Methodists	21,273
French Wesleyan Methodists	2,030
Australian Wesleyan Methodists	67,012
British Primitive Methodists	174,600
Methodist New Connection	25,837
United Methodist Free Churches	74,845
Bible Christian Churches	27,708
British Wesleyan Reform Union	8,147
Methodist Church of Canada	107,616
Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada	23,012
Other Methodists	26,000
Grand total	4,173,047

The total number of itinerant ministers is 29,530, of local preachers 56,935.

Great Crops in Texas.

This is the year of jubilee with the Texas farmers. Nothing like the great crops on hand throughout the State have ever been known. We have been in Texas for thirty years, and it is the only universally fine crop year we have ever heard of. Judging from the accounts in our Texas exchanges, the crops are good everywhere. Splendid wheat crops, corn so plentiful that farmers do not know what to do with it, and cotton promising a large yield.—*Marshall (Tex.) Herald.*

Virtues of Sweet Oil.

An eminent physician says that sweet oil is not only an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake, but "will cure poison of any kind, both in man and beast." The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound, for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. A pint of whisky is also good for a "snakebite."

A BAD INDIAN.

The Career of the Bloodthirsty Sitting Bull.

Delegate McGinness of Montana Territory, who has carefully studied the Indian question, makes the following statement in regard to the cause of the Sioux trouble and the character and strength of Sitting Bull "the bad:"

The cause of this war, or rather of these expeditions—for this war with these Indians has been going on for fifteen or more years—may be summed up in the words, "Sitting Bull and the outlaw Sioux." We have never had peace, or even treaty relations, with these bands. After the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa, and the great Sioux massacre in Minnesota, all the more turbulent spirits banded together. After Gen. Sibley's expedition in 1863, they crossed the Missouri and endeavored to concentrate for another invasion of Minnesota. But the next year Sully followed them across the Missouri, and, after several running fights, they retreated across the Bad Lands into the Big Horn country. Sully followed them to the Yellowstone and established Fort Buford. Upon this post and on the steamboats and immigrants to Montana they kept up unceasing war, often keeping the garrison at Buford in a state of siege for weeks at a time, and murdering every straggler who went outside the post. An attempt was made to treat with them in 1866, but, after accepting the presents and securing some ammunition, Sitting Bull broke up the council, and the Commissioners escaped to the fort across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull stubbornly refused to come in. All that year he made war on the steamboats and commerce of the Missouri, massacreing several boat-loads of returning miners, and capturing large quantities of gold dust, which he traded for arms with the northern half-breeds. In 1867 he threatened the Gallatin valley in Montana, when the Montana volunteers were raised to meet him. In 1868 he attacked the settlement of Musclesbell, and suffered defeat, losing thirty-six warriors. The settlers, having notice of his coming, ambuscaded him in a ravine outside of the town. Although the attack was made by the Sioux on the village, this battle was denounced as a massacre by a portion of the Eastern press. After this he lost prestige. During 1869 and 1870 he devoted himself principally to the slaughter of the Crows, the Mandans, the Rees, the Shoshones, and all other tribes friendly to the whites, varying it by an occasional attack on the Missouri river forts.

In 1870 Gen. Hancock, then commanding that department, thought of organizing an expedition to bring Sitting Bull to terms; but as there was a prospect of the extension of the Northern Pacific, which would simplify operations, he recommended another attempt to buy a peace with him until that road should be pushed into the Big Horn country. On this recommendation, backed by the assurance of the Peace Commissioners and the Interior Department, Congress voted $500,000 to make peace and support him. This was the famous Teton-Sioux appropriation, Sitting Bull himself claiming to be a Teton, though his followers are outlaws and hard customers from all the bands of the Sioux nation. Considerable criticism has been made on the expenditure of this appropriation. It resulted in bringing to the Fort Peck Agency a portion of his following, but he refused to treat himself. Next year Gen. Custer went out with the Northern Pacific surveying party, and twice defeated Sitting Bull, or at least repulsed his attacks. One of his bands invaded the Gallatin valley in 1872, and carried off 500 head of horses, after murdering a number of farmers.

In 1873 he made a night attack on Col. Baker, but was repulsed and pursued. In 1874 he drove the Crows from their reservation and agency, and made war on the peaceful Indians. The Peace Commission, finding him intractable, now began to demand that the army take the offensive and subdue him, and this request has been frequently repeated by the Peace Commission and the Interior Department until the War Department has acted on it. Last year some of his followers went down to meet the Commission in conference with the Red Cloud Sioux, and came near precipitating a massacre of the Commission. Sitting Bull himself refused to go in, and spent the summer in attacks on the Crow Agency and on the Montana settlers. He captured a Government wagon-train on the Carroll road, murdered a number of recruits going to the Montana posts, and captured the stock of the Carroll Stage Company. Such have been his exploits up to the bloody history of the present year. He defies the Government, and hopes that he can get the Sioux Nation to join him. If they will only do this he promises to drive the whites back into the sea, out of which they came. He utterly disbelieves the reports of Red Cloud and others who have visited the East as to the numbers of the whites they saw. He says their eyes were dazzled by bad medicine (magic).

Brigham's Family.

Brigham Young is the father of sixty-three children, forty-five of whom are living. More than half of these are females, and, with but two or three exceptions, all are blondes, and none what may be called beautiful. The last child born unto Brigham is a little girl, about 6 years old, daughter of Amelia Van Cott, Brigham's fourteenth wife. She is a woman about forty, rather pretty, and the next favorite to Amelia Folsom, his eighteenth wife. Number eighteen is credited with having a high-grade temper, and it is said that she treats Brigham as if she were his mother-in-law instead of his wife.—*Salt Lake Letter.*

Icebergs.

The drift of northern icebergs is with the great polar currents which meet near the coast of Labrador. They are from thence floated with the current past Newfoundland, frequently striking the coast, and usually dissolving in the Gulf stream, which they meet near the Great Bank, they disappear at about latitude twelve degrees. The extreme limit reported in any authentic publication is latitude forty degrees north. The southern icebergs, not meeting a similar dissolvent, approach nearer to the equator, being frequently seen off the Cape of Good Hope, in latitude thirty-four degrees south. The weight, sometimes, is hundreds of millions of tons in their frozen mass. Only about one-eighth of their bulk is above the water. Capt. Ross found one aground in Baffin Bay, in water 1,500 feet deep.

All Sorts.

SEPTEMBER 1 is the time now talked of for blowing up the "Hell-gate" rocks.

CARE for your horses in the hot season. Don't let them suffer from over-heat or thirst.

BISHOP CHENEY, of Chicago, has been elected presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND young shad have been turned loose in the Alabama river at Montgomery.

IN an address to a graduating class, recently, Bishop Cox boasted that he had never cast a ballot.

A TEXAS mob hanged an innocent man as a horse-thief, and his relatives are prosecuting the lynchers.

A GERMAN surgeon has discovered that the cheek bones of the Japanese are double in many cases.

A 3-YEAR-OLD boy fell into an empty cistern in Kansas City, broke his arm, and lay two days before he was discovered.

THE little daughter of George Lytle, Esq., of Fairview, Ky., it is said, can stand "flat-footed" in a common-sized tin cup.

THE present number of churches in London is 802, an increase of sixteen the past year. The clergy have increased from 1,375 to 1,445.

WEDNESDAY is an unlucky day for railroad engineers. All the worst accidents happen on that day, and the boys dread it as the sailors do Friday.

EMMA PIERCE, a Montreal actress, bravely rescued a child from under the feet of runaway horses, and was rewarded with two ponies and a phaeton.

AN old cannon, a relic of French dominion in Alabama, was dug up at Montgomery, where it had been buried, recently. It was over 150 years old.

WHILE William Birons was shearing sheep, near Atherston, Eng., one of the sheep butted him so violently in the stomach that he died from the effects.

THE Island of Barbadoes is in a bad condition. The population is too large, there being but half an acre of land to each person, and no source of wealth but agriculture.

COL. C. A. STEVENS, Vice President of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company, has been arrested charged with embezzling $200,000 of bonds belonging to the company.

A SNAKE of the "coach-whip" species was killed in Rockdale county, Ga., the other day, which measured six feet and six inches in length, and three and one-half inches in circumference at its thickest part.

A PORTION of the Egyptian army has gone to Turkey to help fight the rebels; and, as many of the officers are Americans, the spectacle will be presented of Christians aiding Mohammedans in subduing Christians.

THE high winds in San Francisco blow dust into latent grease spots on clothing and make them visible. Bootblacks carry little bottles of ammonia with which to obliterate the spots, and in that way add to their incomes.

IN the Pyrenees the following notice is posted in a hotel: "All travelers on their arrival will be entitled, gratis, to a bath with friction and special lotions. These lotions will guarantee the traveler perfect immunity from the numerous insects which infest the hotel."

A NEW epidemic has made its appearance on the plantations of Cuba. It is called "Beulber," and attacks negroes and Chinese, but seldom the whites. The face and feet swell very much, there is severe palpitation of the heart, and death soon ensues from suffocation.

THE London *Architect* states that the practice of cutting valuable pictures out of their frames is becoming general. Not long since all the paintings in a mansion at South Kensington were thus removed, no clue to the thieves being left. They are believed to have been stealing the pictures for the American market.

THE destruction of Castle Garden has disclosed the fact that the title to the Battery is in a muddle, the city, the State and the United States all being claimants, with private parties standing behind them as representatives of original owners. An effort will be made to settle the question by making a park of the disputed territory.

A FARMER named Porter, coming to Madison, Ind., in a wagon during a storm, had the hair burned off his head by the lightning. Strange as it may seem, he escaped without injury, save that mentioned, and a slight shock. It is said that the "har" was taken off close to the scalp, leaving the gentleman bald-headed, badly scared, but not much hurt.

NINETY IN THE SHADE.

What?
"Hot?"
Well, yes, I should think so!
But what makes you blink so?
"Perspiration!"
Botheration!
That's just what's the matter with me;
I'm wet from the scalp to the knee;
Fans are in vain, and handkerchiefs
Drip in a trice; there's no reliefs
To be found
Above ground.
Excuse me; enough has been said;
Oh! I almost wish I was dead!

—*Chicago Journal.*

Wanted to Sign the Declaration.

A well-dressed and respectable-looking man entered Independence Hall yesterday afternoon and made a determined effort to enroll his name, that of M. S. Sullivan, with the patriots and the founders of the country on the original Declaration of Independence. By force he was ejected from the room where this sacred document is kept, and he was no more allowed to enter. Then he went into Independence Square, and scaled up a lightning-rod, and reached the roof of the Sheriff's office. Infused with patriotic feeling, he succeeded in reaching the steeple in some way, and began to ring the new bell with vigor and violence. This led to his arrest, and he spent last night in a cell at the Central Station. Sullivan resides in New York, and he says he came over to see the Centennial.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

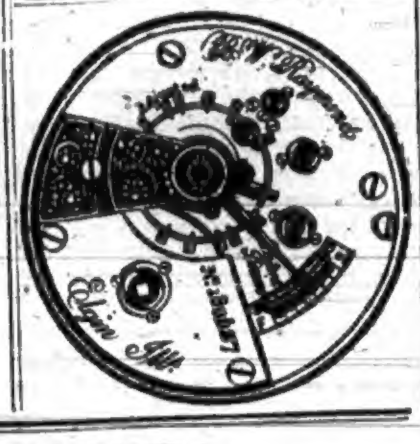

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

CLOTHING

& Gents' Furnishing Goods

—o—o—

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summ Suits, the latest styles from $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00. and all wool suits fro $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh streets

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Fruit House

—o—

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

—o—

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

—o—

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

—o—

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Fruit House Bulletin

—o—

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Pric

—o—

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impor has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter edi item profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized ket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eit ng Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolo an now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
		bottle	50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	16c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

d Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. best 40
e Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70
afoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 38 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" " lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			7 30a
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	5 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 25 p
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 00	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		10 17
Auburn	3 58 "		10 36
Auburn Junction			11 30
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		11 10
Louisville	8 30 am		8 00a
Cincinnati			11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23rd, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.50	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.25	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.46
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.4.	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.10	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.21	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.56	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.06	1.55	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.20	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.22	3.14	9.36
9.40	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.30	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.48	7.31
10.45	2.50	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernR. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city other stations as follows, daily except Sunday:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2,25 a m.	5:06 p. m
Waterloo	2,04 "	2.45 "	5:22 "
Sedan	2.14	2,53	5:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2,57	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.23 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.58 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	+10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 30	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago	+8 30am	+5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 20	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 06	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 20
Tiffin	5 29	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 50	9 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Egland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

—oo—

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

—oo—

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacifi and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorder's Off

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 10th, 1876. Number 35.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,..........$1.[illegible] Six Months,..........$1

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column......	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
½ Column......	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. P. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. E. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop'r., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing, turning, matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

60 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

He keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fe Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

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WAGON SHOPS

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J. W. SHAFFER

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JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
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Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

If Morton has any well defined purpose it is that no grandson of a president shall ever be governor of Indiana. He had one "done brown" once and he will do it again,

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Senator Morton proposes to conduct the campaign on the Republican side as he fed his cow in the palmy days when he was military dictator of Indiana—at the expense or government. He has introduced a resolution in the House for the printing of ten thousand copies of Grant's bloody shirt messge as a campaign document. Should it pass, it is to be hoped, the House will find some way of sitting down upon it as effective as that adopted in the case of the Pinchback steal.

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In order to preserve tomatoes through the year it is necessary to resort to the expense of canning them. If stewed in the ordinary manner, but without butter or crackers, only a little salt and sugar, they can be put into jars, two-quarts or gallons, according to the size of the family, and if corked up tightly they will keep for a year. To make assurance doubtly sure, some wax may be poured around the corks. Tomatoes may also be dried easily. Skinned and prepared with a little sugar, they make a good substitute for figs, and are sold under the name of tomato figs.

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The administration and still more the "Independent" press—taking the Cincinnati Commercial as a standard of independence—teams with highly colored accounts of the "agreement" which has at last been reached on the financial question between Tilden and Hendricks and of the happy adjustment, after much effort of the "differences" which have existed between these candidates. This simply means that the lying statements which the aforesaid administration and independent press has circulated concerning lack of harmony between the Democratic candidates, have failed to receive credence and are about to be contradicted by the fact,; hence this disposition to hedge.

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The Constitution of the United States forbids any State to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts. The plain inferance is that any State can make either gold or silver a legal tender to any amount. Now the Republican party has demonetized silve. They changed the law which had existed for 75 prosperous years and which made silver dollars a legal tender in any amount and took from silver its legal tender feature. This should be returned, and in the general government does not do it the State government might see that it is done. There is not much danger of getting too much silver in circulation. The people will take it at any time and they always prefer it to rags. The COURIER believes that the general circulation and use of silver coins for currency is the surest and speediest road to an equalization of value and a final and complete return to a paper currency convertible into coin and worth 100 cents on a dollar.

The lies the Republican press circulates concerning Gov. Tilden's connection with Railroad companies, are simply enormous. Our local yarn spinners herald it over the country that Mr. Tilden owns or controls in some way or every mile of railroad in the west especially that of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, of which A. P. Edgerton was President. Mr. Edgerton is said to have written a letter a couple of years ago charging Mr. Tilden with dealing unfairly with Company. Upon what grounds, either true or false, Mr. Tilden is charged, we do not know. But that is generally known, the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad under Mr. Edgerton's management was not in a condition to have any great frauds perpetrated on it. Its liabilities always exceeded its assets, and those very papers who are now denouncing Tilden in this connection denounced Edgerton a few weeks ago. No one of these things came to light or were talked of until Mr. Tilden's nomination by the Democrats for President.—National Union.

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He'll never be Governor.

Indianapolis Herald. [Rep.]

The following paragraph, or its equivalent, appears in most of the special telegrams to the Journal, giving accounts of the Orth meetings held in different parts of the State:

"The Governor gave a clear and impartial history of the Republican party since its birth to the present time, and compared its record and achievements with the record and actions of the Democratic party."

Mr. Orth never was Governor and never will be. Therefore it is an idiotic impertinence to speak of him as "the Governor." But, waiving that, why does Mr. Orth go about condensing national history while the people are dying to learn something more about the history of the Venezuela swindle? Nobody wants to hear about that ancient putrescence, the Democratic party. We are all familiar with that. But we do want to know all about the Venezuela swindle. We want to know about Brown Who was Brown, anyhow? Mr. Orth made an exceedingly lame and puerile "explanation" of this matter once, which explained nothing, and promised a fuller and more satisfactory explanation. He has never made that explanation? Why does he not do so? Why does he go about, hot as a lime kiln, manundering and mouthing his stale charges against the Democracy, while whole nation is ringing with his own infamy? Mr. Orth mistakes the temper of the people if he thinks he can distract their attention from his own record by beating a gong.

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The Marriage Question.

The country never possessed so many beautiful marriageable young women as it does at the present time. And why do we not have more marriages? We answer, because marriage for love is the exception, and not the rule. The young people of this age have gone fashion and money mad. If the dandy bank clerk who pays one half of his income for board and the other half for clothes cannot improve his condition he will not marry. The shop girl who earns good wages and cannot be distinguished by her dress from the banker's daughter certainly will not plunge into matrimony unless she betters her condition in life If a man is fortunate enough to possess money, it matters not how old or ugly he may be, hundreds of intelligent, handsome young women can be found only too willing to become his wife. Love is an after consideration. They marry to be supported and dress extravagantly How often do we hear the remark, "Better to be an old man's darling than a poor man's slave." Alas! too many of them are not satisfied to be darlings. They will persist in loving other men after they are married. It cannot be denied that a great number of the unmarried men are adventurers looking for wives who can keep them without working for a living. The peace and contentment of a happy home are not taken in consideration. They are willing to suffer hell upon earth if they can be kept in idleness. If the young people do not abandon this extravagance in dress and greed for money our country will be filled with old bachelors and old maids. We must have more genuine courtships and marriages to have prosperity and happiness in this world. Too many marry for money only to be disappointed and unhappy the rest of their lives—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

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Schuyler Colfax in his South Bend speech talked about the "Southern Democratic rebellion." Has Schuyler forgotten his connection with the Credit Mobilier bribery and the New York envelope swindle? Schuyler should hold himself aloof of "Southern Democratic rebellion" talk.

Hayes as a Reformer.

Recognizing the fact that the present is to be distinctively a reform canvass, the shrewder managers in the Republican party are making a various attempt to place Hayes before the country in the light of a reformer. These gentlemen point to nothing in the past career of Governor Hayes to support his claim to the title they now give him. They recount no victories over corrupt rings, no removal of vile abuses, no millions saved the people by reduction of taxes, no deeds of any kind in his past political life done in the interest of reform. They can not even to point to words—those hollow and unsubstantial shadows of deeds—boldly and manfully uttered in the cause of reform, until that word had become the rallying cry of the Democracy, when the candidates' parrot-like letters of acceptance weakly echoed what had been better said in their opponents' platform. So the claim made for Hayes is reducible to the simple assertion that he is a person who, if elected to the presidency, would be likely to become a reformer. What is there in the past life or present personal character of the man to justify this assumption? He is a man of fair average ability, possibly unexceptionable personal habits, being removed by his large private fortune from the necessity of stealing from the public, and of good intentions so far as anybody knows, or has hitherto cared to know what his intentions are. He is all this, but these qualities, however, they fit a man to adore private domestic circles, are not all that is needed to make a great reformeor in a crices of national importance. Nothing in Governor Hayes' past career—and he has been before the public enough to show what is in him—indicates that he possesses any of the elements of strury, aggressive independence, originately or positiveness of convictions that go to make up a reformer. Personally pure from want of temptation to be otherwise, he has been in public life as wax to the party that has used and rewarded him. No flagrant abuse within the party has ever aroused his criticism or condemnation. As a member of Congress he consented to and profited by a back pay steal and put the money in his pocket; and as governor he encouraged the repel of a reform act of the [illegible] Allen's administration for the breaking up and despoiling of corrupt local rings. What is thought of him as a reformer by his own party in his own state is shown by the fact that he was employed a year ago to beat Taft, who was too honest to suit the party managers of Ohio. On this occasion he not only weakly allowed himself to be used as a tool to defeat the purest and ablest Republican in the state, but in order to do so violated a solemn pledge previously made not to allow his name to be used against Judge Taft's in the convention. His yielding in this case, when he even sacrificed his personal honor at the behest of party and in opposition to reform, shows what could be expected from him in the presidency. For himself and within his own household, a respetable degree of honesty might be expected, and we should probably be spared the spectacle of another Babcock; but beyond these narrow limits, the public service would be as complete the public service would be as corrupt, fraud would be as open and unchecked, and the country would be plundered as mercilessly and unblushingly as at any time since the regime of Grantism was inaugurated.

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Orth in the House of his Friends.

The honest portion of the Republican party is becoming more and more disgusted with their candidate for Governor every day. They realize that he has a record utterly indefensible, and prefering the honor of the State to the temporary success of their party, they have decided to oppose him. The following extract from the Indianapolis Herald (Republican,) is a very fair expression of the sentiment of that part of the Republican party:

Some of Mr. Orth's friends have abstracted from the archives of the investigating committee at Washington, important evidence bearing on his connection with the Venezuela swindle. The Comodore need not resort to such desperate measures. His goose is cooked already, and his remaining on the ticket or withdrawal therefrom cannot make a particle of difference to him personally. If he remains on the ticket he will be disastrously and shamefully beaten. If he withdraws he is ruined all the same. It does make a difference, however, and a very great difference to the Republican party. It would be rather rough on Hayes to have Orth beaten in October. But it will be a lesson to the domineering politicians who insisted on having Orth nominated in defiance of the strong feeling they knew to exist against him, and now keep him on the ticket since his shameful Venezuela record has been made public. They are trying to pull him through by pleading Hayes and the good of the ticket. It is an ugly dilemma, we confess; but in such straits there is but one safe way; and that is the honest way. Let Mr. Orth be forced off the ticket, and circumstances will take care of themselves.

SCRAPS AND PICKINGS.

Pethaps we will have a cool August.

Good wine is said to make cracked ice very palatable.

Currant jelly, mixed with water makes a cooling drink.

Look out for little peaches and large worms this season.

Good well or cistern water is more healthful than ice water.

"Matrimonial encouragers" is what croquet sets are now called.

This is the dullest season of the whole year among newspaper men.

Many sunstrokes are due to mental worriment. So don't worry.

Dealers in butter may be said to have a soft thing of it just now.

These may properly be termed the times that try men's pocket books.

Long and prolific corn stalks will soon be reported from the rural districts.

An American girl declares that she likes her fellow citizens better than any other kind.

The livery men generally do a good business on Sunday, above all other days of the week.

The sound of the locust is heard in the land, and there is in it neither melody or music.

If a Miss is as good as a mile, just how good a Mister is depends upon how he missed her.

Many of our people will visit the Centennial in the fall, when the weather is more pleasant

Men generally degrade their own character most when engaged in the unmanly effort to pull down that of a woman.

Most all the girls carry freckled nose, which all the cream and lotions in the world will not restore to their pristine loveliness.

Addison advises ladies to keep out of politics, as party zeal is worse than brandy for the complexion. It is politics that makes the red nose.

The meekest of women will tak offense when her husband calls her in from splitting wood to wrap up a finger which he has hurt in a base-ball match.

Patriotic young ladies wear stockings made of the flag of one's country, banded with red, white and blue garters, and fastened with miniature American eagels holding torpedoes in their mouths.

It is difficult to decide whether flowers or feathers preponderate in the new summer straw hat. The veston is a novelty made of the same material as the dress, and cut exactly like a gentleman's vest.

A man who had laid away and carefully kept a silver half dollar for the past fourteen years, was very much taken back a few days since when he brought it to town and was told that it was counterfeit.

Small bill are very scarce. Nothing annoys us so much, when we go into a store to buy a pundle of old rags, than to find a merchant that cannot change a $500 greenback to take out seven cents.

Exchanges now enter their protests against the pernicious saytem of treating, but neglect to suggest a substitute for a class of men who are compelled to sit all day and the greater part of the night in bar room chairs and wait to be asked up.

Don't let your angry passions rise in arguing a point with your neighbor, for you must remember that he has an equal right with you in forming his own reasonable conclusions and deductings and adopted whatever political faith he chooses to follow.

A young man wants to know why, when he walks over to the cemetry with his girl, all the flies and bugs circle around his head and annoy him, and completely ignore the presence of the young lady. The insects show very bad taste. It looks as if they prefer beer and whisky to something sweeter.

Let ladies beware of "lacking back," "strapping up," or whatever the correct term is, their dresses too tightly, at least when they appear upon state occasions. Recently a lady, after executing a most low and loyal courtesy to her majesty, found herself quite unable to "get straight" again, and actually had to be helped into an upright position.

The berry season isn't over yet, and parties from two to a half dozen may be seen in the early morn winding their way to the rocky district where the fruit abounds. Many of the owners of briar fields have notices around their property forbidding trespassing. Occasionally a bucket or kettle is confiscated and we have been looking for some individual to come in with a berry under his eye.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE WEST.

THE Toledo *Blade* publishes crop reports from 172 places in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. These show that the wheat crop in nearly all the wheat-producing districts is nearly up to the average in quantity, while the quality is superior to that of any former year. The corn crop promises very well everywhere. The acreage is much larger than ever before. A large quantity of flax-seed was sown in some parts of Indiana and Illinois, and has done well. There was a smaller acreage of potatoes planted than last year, but the crop will be enormous. Hay, except in some parts of Michigan, where the rain interfered with its cutting and curing, has produced far beyond the crops of any previous year. The quality is very good, and it has been well taken care of. The apple crop is very large everywhere. Only a partial crop of peaches will ripen. Grapes are wonderfully abundant in the lake region, and promise to ripen well.

CAPT. J. S. POLAND, of the Sixth Infantry has forwarded to Gen. Ruggles, from Standing Rock Agency, a very interesting account of Custer's last fight, as told by some Sioux Indians who were in the battle. Their account is as follows: The hostiles were celebrating their greatest of religious festivals, the sun dance, when runners brought news of the approach of cavalry. The dance was suspended, and a general rush followed, mistaken by Custer perhaps for retreat, for the horses, equipments, and arms. Maj. Reno first attacked the village at the south end and across the Little Big Horn. Their narrative of Reno's operations coincides with the published account. How he was quickly confronted and surrounded; how he dismounted, rallied in the timber, remounted, and cut his way back over the ford and up the bluffs with considerable loss, and the continuation of the fight for some little time, when runners arrived from the north end of the village or camp with the news that the cavalry had attacked the north end, some three or four miles distant. The Indians about Reno had not before this the slightest intimation of fighting at any other point. A force large enough to prevent Reno from assuming the offensive was left, and the surplus available force followed to the other end of the camp, where, finding the Indians successfully driving Custer before them, instead of uniting with them, they separated into two parties and moved around the flanks of his cavalry. They report that Custer crossed the river but only succeeded in reaching the edge of the Indian camp. After he was driven to the bluffs, the fight lasted perhaps an hour. A small number of cavalry broke through the line of Indians in their rear, and escaped, but were overtaken within a distance of five or six miles, and all killed. After the battle the squaws entered the field to plunder and mutilate the dead. General rejoicing was indulged in, and a distribution of arms and ammunition hurriedly made. Then this attack on Reno was vigorously renewed. Up to the attack the Indians had lost comparatively few men, but now they say their most serious loss took place. They give no idea of numbers, but say there were a great many. Sitting Bull was neither killed nor personally engaged in the fight. He remained in the council tent directing operations. The Indians were not all engaged at any one time. Heavy reserves were held to repair losses and renew attacks successively.

ANOTHER highly favorable report comes from the Black Hills. An Omaha dispatch states that half a dozen citizens of that town have just returned from those gold fields with dust to the value of $800,000.

COTTRELL & BABCOCK, the well-known New York printing-press manufacturers, have failed. Liabilities over $2,500,000.... Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the discovery that a prominent business man has forged notes to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, about half of which is held by Wilkesbarre banks, the remainder being placed throughout the country. The forger is Thomas D. Conyngham, of a prominent, highly-respected family, and the junior member of the firm of Brodrick & Co., coal operators and iron-workers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia.

THE SOUTH.

HON. J. M. LOUGHBOROUGH, a prominent lawyer and politician of Little Rock, Ark., committed suicide the other day by shooting himself through the heart with a shot-gun.... An old family feud in Franklin county, Ky., resulted in the death of Riley Herrod and the fatal wounding of his brother Levi, one night last week. The particulars are as follows: Three brothers by the name of Herrod, returning home from a barbecue at Frankfort, were overtaken by James Andrew and Aleck Scott, Geo. Herrod, Wm. Penn, and Sam Ayers. The latter party rode ahead, procured arms, waited, and then engaged with the smaller party in firing at each other with pistols and shot-guns. All the parties have been arrested.

ADVICES from Hamburg, S. C., inform us that the inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the recent riots has resulted in a verdict charging the crime of murder upon Gen. M. C. Butler, Col. A. P. Butler, Pierce Butler, and the Rev. J. Mealing, and fifty-three other citizens of Aiken and Edgefield counties, and also upon thirty citizens of Georgia. Warrants for the arrest of all the parties implicated by the verdict were at once placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Aiken county, S. C., with instructions to serve them immediately.

WASHINGTON.

THE Civil Service Committee, to whom were referred the charges against Representative Purman, report that no bribes were received by Purman for appointments, and that the evidence wholly fails to establish the sale of Federal offices.

BLUFORD WILSON, late Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has been undergoing an examination before the House committee on the whisky trials. As his evidence has produced something of a sensation at the national capital, and is attracting a good deal of attention in political circles throughout the country, we give in a condensed form the salient points of the ex-Solicitor's story:

Regarding the Barnard letter (with the indorsement: "Let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided"), Wilson stated that, in the body of the letter, or in the accompanying paper, it was made to appear that Emery Foster, of St. Louis, had stated that President Grant himself was charged with being a party to the whisky ring in St. Louis. Wilson had no doubt that the President made this famous indorsement as much on account of this charge against himself as for the fact that Babcock and Casey had been accused of complicity with the whisky ring. The President willingly consented to the publication of the Barnard letter. Wilson proved this by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to himself, dated August 7.

The first important letter from Bristow to Wilson is dated New York, Aug. 9, 1875. The important portion of this letter is in outline this:

> The time is near at hand when I must make a square issue with the thieves and scoundrels who have combined to destroy me. You cannot be too careful about talking with anybody. The matter about the "Sylph" dispatch, and the fact of the talk with Pierrepont, is known to P. and B. (Porter and Babcock), and has greatly disturbed them. I suppose I must make up my mind to bear the abuse of the ring papers, hard as it is. They are fighting to keep their friends out of prison, and will not hesitate to destroy anybody who stands in the way. As for myself, I cannot turn back or stop to parley with the thieves. I have no other ambition to serve, no other purpose to accomplish, than to enforce the laws and secure the honest collection of the revenue. I will compromise with nothing short of this, and upon this issue I am willing to be sacrificed any day.
>
> P. S.—Ask Webster to write the President about the Chicago Custom House and the whisky ring. He has great confidence in Webster, and it will require the utmost of watchfulness of his real friends to prevent him from being misled. Tell Webster to write strong and tell the truth.

The creation of the military Court in Chicago was considered by Bristow and Wilson as an indication that the President had decided that the prosecution should fail.

Wilson heard nothing of the charge that he had placed spies on the President's tracks until Babcock was indicted. Then the President expressed himself openly against Henderson and Dyer. Henderson was dismissed in spite of Wilson's written protest to the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Treat and Eaton had both declared that Henderson and Dyer meant no offense to the President by their speeches. Henderson, on the contrary, had gone out of the way to defend the President. Wilson considered the dismissal of Henderson a fatal blow to the further successful prosecution of Babcock's case.

Wilson regarded the President's persistent refusal to remove District Attorney Ward, of Chicago, as another evidence that he took little interest in the prosecution. The President was informed on Dec. 3, 1875, by Burton C. Cook, of Chicago, that Ward was a partner in Powell's distillery, and had improper relations with Jacob Rehm. The President told Cook that he would remove Ward immediately, and asked Webster to name his successor at once.

Wilson read from a note he had written Bristow, in which he stated that it was the general belief that Logan's illness was attributable to sheer fright.

Wilson produced a letter from Gen. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, to himself, dated Dec. 26, 1875, in which Webster said:

> Do you not begin to rub your eyes and inquire whether you are awake? Whether we are awake, and whether we are all not involved in some bad ring? Was there ever such scandalous lying and plotting? Is it not the most remarkable fight of the century? Is there any key to it, except that the banded corruptionists of all classes are summoning all their forces, and placing their reliance on unparalleled audacity of vituperation and cunningly-devised accusations? Is it possible that Babcock has willingly countenanced an attack upon Bristow while he confesses his own infamy? What other explanation is there for the *Inter-Ocean's* attack? I expect the ring have control of the *Inter-Ocean*. They want an English organ in the *Inter-Ocean* as they already have a German organ in the *Staats-Zeitung*.

Wilson, under date of Dec. 15, 1875, writes to the President from St. Louis, denying that he engaged persons to convict Farwell.

Wilson warned the President and the Attorney General from using C. S. Bell. The President had practically engaged him to work independently of the prosecuting officers in St. Louis. Wilson defeated this.

On Christmas day, 1875, the President charged Wilson with attempting to indict Orville Grant and Fred Grant. In the course of the conversation, the President informed Wilson of his belief in Babcock's entire innocence, and denounced Henderson and Dyer for refusing to send original documents to the military court.

June 26, 1876, Wilson was invited to a conference at the White House. The President protested against receiving the testimony of accomplices. He said there was altogether too much of that thing. The President referred to the case of Roddis, a Milwaukee ganger, who had been nolle prossed. The President asked Wilson all about Everest—his return from Europe; where he was; whether he was to be granted immunity; what it was expected to prove by him; and what he knew about sending a letter to Babcock by Joyce containing $500. Wilson said Everest had not been promised immunity. The President said: "Major, when I said 'Let no guilty man escape,' I meant it, but not that nine should escape and one be convicted." Wilson replied: "Mr. President we are not counting heads; we are trying to break up unlawful combinations against the revenue, and to discover those who organized them, and I know no other way to do this except by getting inside of the ring." Secretary Chandler was present in the room during this interview. Wilson offered to satisfy the President further. The President replied that is was not worth while—there was too much of it. Supervisor Tutton had been there that day, fresh from Chicago, influencing the President. Wilson sent Bristow to the President with documents to counteract Tutton's representations. Bristow did so. Wilson then produced his instructions as to the use of informers comprehended in the dispatch to Tutton in Chicago, Jan. 14, 1875, published some time afterwards. The President then expressed himself satisfied with the conduct of Wilson and Bristow. Babcock subsequently came to Wilson, showing that he had complete knowledge of the entire conversation between Wilson and the President about Everest.

Wilson complained to Bristow that all information given the President about Babcock's case was immediately conveyed to Babcock, and asked what right Babcock had more than any other accused person to a knowledge of the case against him.

Jan. 10, in an interview with Attorney General Pierrepont, the latter acknowledged to Wilson that the circular-letter of instructions to United States District Attorneys relative to the testimony of accomplices was written at the direction of the President. This was to have been kept secret, and was not to have been interpreted as it read, but Storrs, Babcock's counsel, obtained it and gave it to the Chicago *Times*. Upon the publication of this letter Wilson told Bristow that the profound crisis in the contest with the thieves had come—that it was evident that the President meant to bring about a conflict and a change of policy. Wilson told Secretary Bristow that he must take immediate steps to have an understanding with the President and Attorney General. Bristow did so. Wilson declined to state what these steps were.

Dyer told Wilson that Pierrepont informed him that the circular-letter was written by order of the President himself. The result of using this circular-letter was that Bristow, Feb. 12, decided to leave the Cabinet. The personal relations between himself and the President were almost broken off. Bristow and Wilson both learned from many sources that the President had determined, at the close of the Babcock trial, to dismiss them both. One of the sources was Gen. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, whose letter upon that subject Wilson read. The letter was dated Chicago, Feb. 16.

Webster learned of Gen. Hurlbut, then in the West, that Bristow was to be removed at the termination of the Babcock trial. The letter contains expressions of the strongest friendship for Wilson and Bristow. Similar information came to Wilson through J. B. Henderson and others. Bristow and Wilson then both prepared their resignations. This was Feb. 24, the day Babcock was acquitted. On Feb. 27, three days later, evidence was placed in the President's hands showing that Gen. Babcock and Horace Porter lost $40,000 in the Black Friday Gould conspiracy, through Jay Cooke & Co.; that Asa Birn Gardiner, President of the Chicago military court, was trustee to adjust their losses; that the presentation of these facts to the President was the real cause of Babcock's removal, and that the President, having determined to remove Babcock for this cause, became reconciled to Bristow and Wilson.

Question by Mr. Plaisted—State more fully what the relations of this were to the retention of Mr. Bristow in the Cabinet?

Mr. Wilson—Because the President, for the first time, comprehended in all its significance the fact that he had been betrayed by Babcock, and that, if he had betrayed him in the Black Friday conspiracy, he was also capable of betraying him in the whisky frauds, and he became convinced that the prosecution against Babcock had had its justification.

Wilson does not appear to have become fully reconciled with the President, for later the President charges that his office is the rendezvous of hostile newspaper men. Wilson demands the names of his accusers from the President. They are refused.

Wilson produced the following telegram, discovered during the Babcock trial:

> ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.
>
> To Delome, No. 166 Forsyth street, New York:
>
> Can you produce evidence against Wilson for big money?
>
> J. T. PORTER.

Porter was the dismissed secret-service agent working for the defense.

Wilson's resignation immediately followed Bristow's. The President was coldly polite in taking leave of him, and said that he now hoped for peace and quiet. Wilson said that those who had accused him to the President were Farwell, Logan, Spencer, Hurlbut and Sargent of California, besides some discharged employes. Wilson thought the President could not sympathise with the prosecuting officers because he honestly believed Babcock innocent.

THE public debt statement for August 1, is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650	
Five per cent. bonds	711,685,800	
Total coin bonds		$1,696,685,450
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	2,297,760	
Legal tenders	369,686,170	
Certificates of deposit	38,816,000	
Fractional currency	33,002,8[illegible]	
Coin certificates	28,212,[illegible]	
Total without interest		464,763,900
Total debt		$2,176,759,111
Total interest		34,850,254
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$59,842,684	
Currency	12,950,240	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	32,818,000	
Total in the Treasury		105,249,034
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,093,801,311
Decrease of debt during July		1,138,082
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by the United States		32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,909,204
Balance of interest paid by United States		25,171,018

THE President has nominated Henry R. French, of Massachusetts, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Budnam, resigned.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of Arkansas have placed in nomination the following ticket for State offices: Governor, A. W. Bishop; Secretary of State, W. L. Copeland, colored; Treasurer, A. C. Rogers; Auditor, J. R. Berry; Attorney General, H. A. Pierce; Land Commissioner, R. W. McDonald; School Superintendent, K. C. Corbin, colored; Chancellor, Lafayette Gregg; Chancery Clerk, J. T. White, colored.

THE President has nominated Oscar Holt for Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Louisiana; Thomas G. Putnam for United States Attorney for Colorado, and Charles C. Tompkins for United States Marshal for Colorado.

A. H. COLQUITT has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Georgia.... Hon. Godlove S. Orth has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee announcing his declination as the Republican candidate for Governor. His reason for this step is stated to be the belief that that he would be unable to command the united support of the Republicans of Indiana, and that his withdrawal will prove for the best interests of the party.... At a meeting in New York last week the National Executive Council, appointed by the Indianapolis Convention (Independent or Greenback party), in discharge of the duty imposed by the convention to consult with Peter Cooper and leading greenback men of the Union, nominated Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency. Carey accepts the nomination.... The Democrats of the Fifth Indiana District have renominated Mr. Holman for Congress.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL, whom the Republicans of Michigan have nominated for Governor, has been Speaker of the Michigan Legislature, President of the State Senate, and was President of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867.

GENERAL.

ALL the cavalry now on duty in Southern Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory has been ordered to join Gen. Terry or Gen. Crook, and will leave for their destination at once.

PRESIDENT GRANT, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, has issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.... The following is a copy of the message of the President to the Senate on the Hamburg affair:

> *To the Senate of the United States:* In response to a resolution of the Senate, July 20, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with public interest, any information in regard to the slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C., I have the honor to submit the following inclosures: [Here follow a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.]
>
> The President says: These inclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the town of Hamburg, S. C. My letter to Gov. Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject. As allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States, and particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi, I have added to the inclosures letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion's sake, or on account of color, have been of too recent date and too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their horrible details, the only wonder being that so many justify them or apologize for them. But recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi.
>
> U. S. GRANT.
>
> EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 31, 1876.

THE passage of the bill in Congress providing for the coinage of $20,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin for American circulation has arrested the fall in the value of silver in Europe, and caused it to advance from 49 pence per ounce to 50½ pence per ounce.

FOREIGN.

A BERLIN special states that Austria seems determined to annex Bosnia. Count Andrassy admits the necessity of the policy..... The cable continues to furnish accounts of terrible massacres by the Turks in Bosnia. "Three hundred Christians were tortured and drowned in the villages of Pervan and Fomar. Twelve women were cut to pieces at Pavics. Sixty children were stoned to death at Rathlovo. One hundred and eighty girls were violated and murdered at Sokolovo. Three thousand Christians were massacred at Pryedor."

ACCOUNTS of the recent battle between Turks and Montenegrins at Trebigne state that the former lost Selim Pasha killed, and Osman Pasha taken prisoner; two Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels, seven Majors, and from 5,000 to 6,000 men. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed, to the last man. All the battalions, which were engaged suffered. The number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bilek. Corpses were thick in the road before the citadel.... In the British House of Commons, the other day, John O'Connor Power, Member for County Mayo moved that, in the opinion of the House, the time had come for pardoning the Fenians. The motion, after debate, was rejected—117 to 51.

A CIRCUS visited Halifax, N. S., the other day, and while passing through the streets the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Treasurer's office locked the doors and went off to see the procession. On returning, they discovered that thieves had entered in their absence and robbed the bank of $17,500, and the Treasurer's office of $1,000 and valuable papers.... A Constantinople correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois* says: "Mecca has placed 200,000 Arabian troops at the disposition of the Turkish Government, and some of these forces are already awaiting orders to start. The Bashi-Bazouks are not to be compared in ferocity with Syelbeks. The latter at Smyrna slew all the people in the streets. The town is in an indescribable state of terror.".... A London dispatch announces that the American horse Preakness won the Brighton cup by a walk-over.

A CABLE dispatch says 9,000 men and twelve Krupp cannon have left Egypt for the Porte, and 11,000 more men and twenty-four Krupp guns will soon be dispatched, to complete the contingent which the Khedive is going to furnish the Sultan.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, July 28.—*Senate.*—Ingalls, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendments, the House bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Custer, and to his father and mother. Placed on the calendar. The amendments reduce the pension to the widow from $50 to $30 per month, and strike out the name of the father, so as to grant pensions to the widow and mother only.... Frelinghuysen, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. After a long debate a new conference was agreed to.... The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the bill so that the total amount appropriated shall not exceed $5,000,000.... The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the completion of the Washington monument were agreed to and the bill passed.... Thurman gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would ask the Senate to take up and consider the motion submitted by him some time ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in reference to counting the vote for President and Vice President was passed.... The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill in regard to the sale of Osage Indian lands, pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House took up the Virginia contested-election case of Goode (Dem.) vs. Platt (Rep.) and decided, by a vote of 105 to 87, to retain Goode in his seat.... Randall, from the conference committee on the Military Academy bill, submitted the report of the committee on said bill, which was adopted.... The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs. After a speech by Mr. Lewis in support of the majority report, the matter went over without action, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 29.—*Senate.*—The Senate was not in session.

House.—Hill called up the bill which was passed by both houses, extending the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, to have it amended so as to exclude the possibility of its being construed to affect the National Cemetery. The bill was so amended and passed.... The evening session lasted till 10 o'clock, and was for general debate. A large number of speeches were made, including one by Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, on his Tariff bill, which he said would not be pressed at the present session.

MONDAY, July 31.—*Senate.*—The River and Harbor bill was reported back to the Senate. It appropriates, in the aggregate, $5,000,000.... The resolution prohibiting the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was passed.... A bill was passed authorizing an increase of the cavalry forces of the army, and appropriating $1,634,700 for that purpose. .... The House bill to continue until the 10th of August the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government was passed. The Senate then went into secret session for the purpose of considering the articles of impeachment.

House.—Consideration was resumed of the reports of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Whitthorne advocated the majority report. The minority resolution was rejected—yeas, 59; nays, 115. ....Under the call of States, a number of bills were introduced and referred.... The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, pointing out some of the defects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in making adequate provision for some branches of the civil service and none at all for other branches. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it he deemed it his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in the public service. Randall said that he "had no objection to the President putting in as many objections as he saw fit if he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government, and assist the House in its great effort in that direction. The President in some of his statements shows a lack of information. He finds fault without any reason whatever. For one I accept the issue presented by the President, and I am willing that the people shall have the opportunity of judging between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress after close examination." Hale defended the action of the President. The communication was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in answer to the resolution of July 20, transmitting copies of the correspondence between himself and Gov. Chamberlain, and other reports in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, S. C. The President, in concluding his message, alludes to the disturbance in the South, and says that he awaits the forthcoming report of the Committee which recently investigated the Mississippi affair, feeling confident that it will sustain all that he has said about fraud and violence in that State. Ordered printed, and laid on the table.... Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of July 24, transmitting a report in regard to the number of employes in that department, from 1859 to 1875, inclusive. Ordered printed, and laid on the table.... The Chair announced a new conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills—Messrs. Sargent, Boutwell, and Norwood.... A joint resolution, providing for the restoration of the writing of the original Declaration of Independence, was passed.... The Belknap trial was resumed, and at noon the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment. Upon the first article of impeachment 35 Senators voted guilty, 25 not guilty for want of jurisdiction. Those who voted guilty were: Bayard, Booth, Cameron (Pa.), Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Withers. Those voting in the negative were: Anthony, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom, Wright. Jones, of Florida, declined to vote, on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction. Those absent or not voting were: Alcorn, Bogy, Burnside, Clayton, English, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Maxey, Morton, Sharon. The presiding officer announced that two-thirds had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article. On the second article, thirty-six Senators voted "guilty," and twenty-five "not guilty." Many who did not answer on the first roll-call voted "guilty" on the second article. Those Senators who voted "not guilty" repeated their reason for doing so, "want of jurisdiction." Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above, 36 voting guilty and 25 not guilty. Before roll-call on the fifth article was finished, Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe fall this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on that article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty. Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that a judgment of acquittal be entered, and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned sine die.

House.—Glover, the Chairman of the committee on the real-estate pool, submitted a majority report, with the following resolution, which be asked to have adopted: "*Resolved*, That this report and the accompanying testimony, together with the letters of George M. Robeson, addressed to the committee, be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that the said committee be instructed to inquire into said alleged violations of the law, and ascertain the liability of George M. Robeson for such alleged acts, and make such a report to the House as the facts and the law may justify, and in compliance with these instructions the said committee shall have authority to take additional testimony." Pratt submitted the views of the minority, signed by Messrs. Pratt and Smith, of Pennsylvania, with the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the House finds no cause of complaint or censure attaching to George M. Robeson, growing out of his official relations and transactions with the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, and the temporary special agents of the Navy Department." The majority resolution was agreed to, and the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee.... Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $237,586 for payment of indebtedness incurred in the construction of the New York Post-office building. This was followed by a sharp political discussion between Randall and Conger, at the conclusion of which the bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.—*Senate.*—Cameron (Wis.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the claim of William K. Sebastian, a United States Senator from Arkansas, who was expelled in 1861 for alleged disloyalty, with a resolution rescinding the resolution expelling him from the Senate, and authorizing the payment of his salary from the date of his expulsion to the time of his death to his heirs.... The Senate devoted most of the day to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.... Boutwell reported a bill from the select committee on civil service, providing that on and after the date, which is left blank, the existing pension agencies shall be discontinued, and all duties imposed by law or regulations on the several pension agents shall thereafter be performed by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.... The substitute for the House bill granting a pension to E. M. Hansell, a messenger in the State Department, who was injured defending the late Secretary Seward from the assassin Payne, was passed. The substitute awards $2,000.

House.—Action on the Silver bill was again postponed by the filibustering tactics of the opponents of the measure. Mutchler made a unanimous report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department in the Insane Asylum investigation, and majority and minority reports of the same committee in regard to the survey of public lands were also made. All ordered printed and recommitted.... The bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was taken up, and Cook, who had charge of the bill, yielded the floor to Lamar, who proceeded to make an elaborate speech on the condition and needs of the South. He spoke about two hours (his time being extended on motion of Mr. Garfield), and commanded throughout his whole speech the close and interested attention of the House.

THURSDAY, Aug. 3.—*Senate.*—Logan introduced a bill for the issue of silver coin, and to make the silver dollar a legal-tender.... The bill to limit and fix the Signal Service was amended and passed.... The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. It appropriates, in the aggregate, $5,000,000.... The Senate ordered the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the President's message.

House.—The House was the scene of an exciting personal debate, growing out of a bitter attack upon Blaine by Proctor Knott. The Judiciary Committee had presented a unanimous report upon Blaine's resolution directing an investigation of his charge that Knott had suppressed the Caldwell dispatch. The committee were united in exonerating him, and so reported. To the surprise of everybody, Knott took the floor and reviewed the Blaine matter, indulging in remarks which the friends of the latter deemed highly unjust and grossly objectionable. Frye, Hale and McCrary, of the committee, in turn reviewed his remarks with a severity seldom reached in debate. The majority of the Democratic side appeared to regard the arraignment as entirely just, and, to give expression to this belief, Hurd stated that, after the most remarkable speech of Knott, with the concurrence of seven other members of the committee, he asked to withdraw the report. The Republican members of the committee thereupon withdrew their names from the report, and it was recommitted.... Mr. Singleton, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee failed to agree. The report was adopted and a new conference committee appointed. ...A resolution was adopted providing for an adjournment on Monday, Aug. 7.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

A Copy of Its Provisions.

For the benefit of those who have either never read it or forgotten its provisions, we herewith print the Sherman Resumption act of January, 1875:

CHAPTER 15. *An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories, and postoffices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SECTION 2. That so much of Section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That Section 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national-bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess of $300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank notes issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt" with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Devastation of Property.

The year 1857 witnessed failures in this country to the amount of $291,750,000, which is larger than the failures of any one year in the present depression. But counting the failures of 1857 and of the three following years we have a total of $630,000,000, while, if we add the failures of 1873-4-5-6, the sum total is $885,000,000, or $225,000,000 more than in the period of 1857. Again, the crisis of 1857 was spread over the whole country, North and South alike. In 1873, the South had not recovered from the destructive agencies of the war, and it probably has not suffered from the crisis itself as severely, in proportion, as in 1857. But the whole country has suffered a vastly lower deep of financial misfortune, from its long continuation. If we reckon the past five years, the insolvencies of the country amount to more than one thousand millions, or the equivalent of one-fourth of the assessed valuation of all the personal property in the country in 1870, and one-tenth of all the real estate. If we reckon the total loss by bankruptcy to be $600,000,000, and the depreciation of other property to be 20 per cent., one-fourth of the valuation of the property of the country in 1870 has been wiped out. Some of this destruction of property—as in the case of all forms of credit—is absolute. The notes gone to protest, and settled at 25 cents on the dollar, the railroad bonds subscribed for at par, and now in all degrees of depreciation, the second and third mortgages, which have been foreclosed out of existence, have all been absolutely destroyed, so far as they have become worthless. The loss on mills, houses, lands, is merely a destruction by their depreciation, a destruction of values, not of things.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

CUMBERLAND FALLS, the Niagara of Kentucky, have a perpendicular descent of sixty-seven feet, and the roar of the water can be heard at a distance of twelve miles.

A SAD PICNIC.

Five Young Ladies Drowned While Boating.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.]

The city was thrown into a state of intense excitement Sunday afternoon by the prevalence of a rumor upon the streets that an appalling catastrophe had occurred at Lake Contrary, five miles south of here. Five young girls had been drowned, it was said. Shortly after, the arrival of messengers from the scene of the disaster confirmed the terrible rumor. Yesterday there was a private picnic at Fredericksburg, situated on the lake, composed mostly of German families. They left the city at an early hour in the morning, arriving at the picnic grounds in good season, and abandoned themselves to the pleasures common to such occasions. About 12 o'clock Mr. Otto Gross took five young ladies into a skiff for a row. They were Clara Kratt, Sophia S. Seitz, Rosa Muinch, Matilda Zimmer, and Matilda Gross. The party rowed up and down the lake for two hours, never at any time putting more than seventy-five yards from shore. The party were returning from a boat ride, and were perhaps fifty yards from shore, when the girls commenced reaching and pulling at pond lilies, that grow abundantly in that part of the lake. While thus engaged the boat capsized, and its human load was precipitated into the water. The water was twelve feet deep, and in a moment's time the six persons were out of sight. Gross was an excellent swimmer, and upon rising to the surface exerted every effort to save his companions. His first thought was his little daughter, and it was but the work of a moment to clutch her and put her hands on the side of the still-floating boat, telling her to hold fast. In a like manner all the girls were brought safely to the boat, but such was their fright that they all scrambled to get in, thereby tipping the boat again on one side, and, losing their holds, they sank for the second time. Again Gross seized his little child as she came to the surface, and was swimming to the boat with her, when suddenly one of the other drowning girls clutched him about the neck from behind, and dragged him down. Instantaneously with parting with his child Mr. Gross was seized with cramps in the legs, and it was only by almost superhuman exertions that he regained the surface of the water. From that moment until he found himself on shore he says he does not recollect what transpired. He was blinded by water, and the cramps in his limbs prevented him from making any further efforts to rescue his unfortunate companions. Gross was saved by a party who, having been warned by the screams of the female witnesses of the catastrophe, rushed to the shore, jumped into a skiff, and hastened to the rescue of the drowning persons. They arrived in time to save Gross, but too late to save the girls. The bodies of the victims were soon recovered and taken ashore in a boat.

Crops in the Northwest.

A letter from Sioux City, Iowa, says: The wheat harvest in Northern Nebraska, Southern Dakota, and Northwestern Iowa, has fairly commenced. The weather is favorable and the prospect fair for saving the crop in good condition. The yield per acre is, on an average, about 20 per cent. greater than last year, and a majority of the crop will grade number one. The grasshoppers have, as yet, done no damage, except in the extreme eastern part of Dakota and Southern Minnesota, and a strip about thirty miles long by twenty wide, in the northern part of this State, on the line of the Sioux City and St. Paul railroad. The damage there is principally to corn.

Subject for a Poem.

She, a sentimental widow, observing some sea-gulls flying about the vessel, remarks, "What a charming subject for a poem—a swallow lost at sea!" He, just recovering from a severe attack of sea-sickness, replies, looking at the subject from his point of view, "Yes, madam; but there are so many swallows lost at sea!" She chooses a more sympathetic listener during the remainder of the trip.

THE feat of crossing the English channel in a canoe has been accomplished by Lieut. Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, who started from Dover at 3 o'clock in the morning and paddled into the harbor at Calais at 9:30, doing about thirty miles zigzag across the channel in six hours and a half.

THE Omro, Wis., glass factory will manufacture 1,600 boxes of glass per month, worth $5,600, over $60,000 per year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	7 80	@10 75
HOGS	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON	11¾	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	92	@ 1 05
CORN—Mixed Western	52	@ 57
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	35	@ 36
RYE—Western	65	@ 66
PORK—New Mess	19 40	@19 75
LARD—Steam	11¼	@ 11½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 60
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	6 20	@ 6 70
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	87½	@ 88½
No. 3 Spring	79½	@ 80
CORN—No. 2	45½	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 31½
RYE—No. 2	54	@ 55½
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@ 81
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 12½
PORK—Mess	18 25	@18 50
LARD	10¾	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 18	@ 1 20
CORN—Western Mixed	40½	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	28	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	49½	@ 49¾
PORK—Mess	19 25	@19 50
LARD	10¼	@ 10½
HOGS	6 10	@ 6 60
CATTLE	2 25	@ 5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 07½	@ 1 13
No. 2	91	@ 93
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE	60	@ 61
BARLEY—No. 2	63	@ 65
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	90	@ 1 05
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS	25	@ 28
RYE	50	@ 55
PORK—Mess	19 00	@19 25
LARD	10½	@ 13
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 15	@ 1 21
Amber	1 04	@ 1 09
CORN	48	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	6 60	@ 6 80
Philadelphia	6 90	@ 7 00
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 6 20
Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 75	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible], Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

A Midsummer Song.

Oh, father's gone to market town; he was up before the day,
And Jamie's after robins, and the man is making hay,
And whistling down the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill,
While mother from the kitchen door is calling with a will—
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?"

From all the misty morning air there comes a summer sound—
A murmur as of waters from skies, and trees, and ground.
The birds they sing upon the wing, the pigeons bill and coo,
And over hill and hollow rings again the loud halloo—
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?"

Above the trees the honey-bees swarm by with buzz and boom,
And in the field and garden a hundred flowers bloom.
Within the farmer's meadow a brown-eyed daisy blows,
And down at the edge of the hollow a red and thorny rose.
But Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?

How strange at such a time of day the mill should stop its clatter!
The farmer's wife is listening now, and wonders what's the matter.
Oh, wild the birds are singing in the wood and on the hill,
While whistling up the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill.
But Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?

—*R. W. Gilder, in Scribner for August.*

Around the House.

Abundant rain has made the hay crop in Eastern Vermont the best for many years.

In the harvest-field exercise all the prudence you can in drinking large draughts of cold water.—*Des Moines Register.*

The seed of sunflowers is the most healthy feed that can be given to horses in winter and spring; half a pint a day keeps them in health and spirited, with sleek coats, and more animated than any other feed. It prevents "heaves" and some other diseases.—*Maryland Farmer.*

Blue-grass seed is too often spoiled by being gathered and packed when too damp. To keep it must be well sun-dried after it is stripped from the stems. In Kentucky the seed is generally stripped by hand in the field. The seed is very small, and its vitality cannot be preserved as long as timothy or clover seed.

Dr. Worcester, of Massachusetts, employs carbolate of lime for currant worms, and says he finds it less costly, fully as efficacious, and not as dangerous as hellebore. He sprinkles it over the bushes when the worms first appear. Neither the foliage nor the fruit is injured, and the worms are soon destroyed.

Judge Davenport, of Bandera, Tex., gives these figures to show the profits of sheep raising there: May 25, '74, bought 1,449 sheep for $2,898; herding cost $216; salting, $47.50; total expense, $3,161. Have on hand 3,180 sheep worth $6,360; sold wool last year for $1,362. Total profits, $8,342,25; net profits, $5,180,75.

It is not too late even now to sow a strip of land to turnips for stock next winter. They make an excellent regulation in the diet of stock, and break up the monotony of winter feeding. The best way is to sow in drills, and leave the turnips at the first hoeing a foot apart in the rows. Swedes or beets soon cover the ground under cultivation and require little hand labor.

It is not a bad idea which somebody has suggested, that of introducing sheep upon newly-cleared land to keep down the sprouts and wild weeds until they die out and a better class of forage plants is introduced. There is scarcely a doubt that sheep may be employed for this purpose with profit, provided a farmer has facilities for keeping a flock at other seasons when the new pasture does not furnish the requisite amount of food.

One way of fighting the cabbage-butterfly is to search for its eggs (on the underside of the blades) at the proper season and destroy them; another is to employ children with nets to catch the butterflies; and a third to lay boards, elevated a few inches above the ground, between the cabbage rows, with a view of luring the worms to select such places for their chrysalis locations and thus securing their destruction.

Being of rather a speculative turn of mind, I tried a little experiment with a few cobs, by pouring over them a small amount of coal oil, and then put them in the cook stove to see what the effect would be. I was entirely satisfied that I had produced an excellent fuel. They furnish a kindling cheaper than, and equally as good as the patented articles sold in cities. Farmers who have to haul wood long distances, and then prepare it for use in the busy seasons of the year, will find this hint of value. I think it would be better to let the cobs lay awhile after pouring the oil over them, before using.—*Prairie Farmer.*

About the House.

Johnny Cake.—One pint of sour milk, a small teaspoonful of baking soda, a tablespoonful each of sugar and butter, a half teacup of Graham flour, and corn meal to make a stiff batter. Bake half an hour in a quick oven.

"**M. L. C.**" **wishes** to find what will take away freckles. Some physicians say it is a sort of disease of the skin. Purify the blood. A wash of sour milk with scraped horseradish, will help remove them, but the face must be protected from the sun or they will come back. Never use chemicals.

Mangy Cats.—Often these household pets become mangy when they are old. A carbolic acid bath is a sure cure, and feeding the animal with fresh beef. You must bind the cat's paws so that it may not scratch you, and look out for its teeth, as its horror of the acid is extreme. A diet of fresh beef and milk will often cure the cat without the wash, if it is scurvy. Let the creature roll in the dirt whenever it will.

Summer Sandwiches.—Take half a pound of butter, three tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, three tablespoonfuls of nice sweet oil, a little white or red pepper, a little salt and the yelk of an egg; braid these together very smoothly, and let it cool. Chop very fine some tongue and ham. Cut the bread thin; spread over this the meat, then the bread, and press it together very hard. Trim off the edges, that the sandwiches may all be one size.

The sirloin or porterhouse steak is the only proper one for broiling. The gridiron should be perfectly clean and smooth, and the fire hot. Never salt or season a steak while cooking, but watch constantly, and when one side is sufficiently cooked, turn and broil the other. Have ready a hot platter, well sprinkled with salt and pepper, also a liberal allowance of pieces of butter; on this lay the steak from the gridiron; then upon the steak sprinkle more salt and pepper and place more butter. Serve hot.

Blackberry Wine.—The following is said to be an excellent recipe for the manufacture of superior wine from blackberries. Measure your blackberries and bruise them, to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water; let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without any further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influence before.

Humors of the Texas Bar.

A man and brother was on trial at La Grange, Texas, before Judge Barden, charged with horse-stealing. He was a diminutive African, very black, and about 25 years old. The case was rather hard against him. The first witness in his behalf was another colored man, black as the ace of spades, with shiny face, very fat, over six feet high, and pompous in speech and manner. His testimony was straight for the defendant. The District Attorney thought he was lying, and commenced the cross-examination, to show the interest of the witness, by asking him:

"Witness, you say you have known the defendant a long time. Is he any relation of yours?"

"Yes, sah."

"What relation?"

The witness, drawing himself up to his full height, and looking the District Attorney square in the face, promptly replied, "*I'm his niece, sah.*"

And, while the Court, jury and audience laughed, the "brother" thought everything was right.

Another case before the same Judge occurred at Corpus Christi. It was a gaming case. The State had placed on the stand a keen, shrewd darkey named Sam West to prove that the defendant at the time and place alleged had been gambling. West was up to that kind of sport himself; admitted he was there and at the table; and though watching the game a long time, was unable to tell whether the defendant actually gambled or not. The District Attorney tried in vain to get the whole truth out of Sam. Finally the Judge took him in hand. Sam would not swear a man played cards or put his money down on a card unless he actually saw him do it, and here his memory failed him as to the act of the defendant. At length this colloquy occurred:

Judge—"Well, Sam, you say you never know a thing takes place unless you see it."

Sam—Yes, sah."

Judge—"Suppose you heard a horse neigh out in the yard, but did not see it, would you not know a horse was there?"

Sam—"No, sah."

Judge—"Why not?"

Sam—"No, sah, I would not know it was a horse, sah. It might be a *mare*, sah!"

Sam had the laugh on the Judge that time, but it was only a little time afterward that the Judge sent him to the penitentiary for burglary.—*Harper's Drawer.*

A Snake Sucking a Cow.

Do snakes suck cows? This question is affirmatively answered by the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, which states that a cow belonging to Deputy Sheriff Farrow was some days ago forced to submit to the milking process by a snake that procured milk fresh from the natural fount. When the cow came home her teat was bleeding, her bag was almost dry, and the print of the snake on the cow's leg, where he wrapped himself around and climbed up, could be plainly seen. It is supposed that the reptile was of the species known as the "chicken snake;" these are big black, speckled snakes, sometimes five feet long, which are known to have a penchant for sucking cows. It is said that a cow, after being sucked by a snake, will go right straight back to it the next day, to be sucked again.

Sitting Bull's Victims.

An officer connected with Gen. Terry's command sends to the New York *Herald* an authentic list of the killed and wounded in the battle of the Little Horn, of which the following is a recapitulation:

Officers killed	14
Acting Assistant Surgeon	1
Soldiers	233
Citizens	2
Guides	2
Total killed	252
Wounded	53
Total loss	305

A Grand Idea.

Some sanguine persons in Montreal have organized a society known as the "North American Union," whose object is said to be the "confederation of this continent of North America in one grand constitutional whole from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Arctic circle to the Isthmus of Panama."

This anecdote is told of Dr. Samuel Johnson and his wife previous to their marriage: He said to her that he very much wished to marry her, but there were three obstacles. First, he was of very humble origin; second, he had no money; third he had an uncle that was hanged. In reply, she said she honored no man more or less because of his parentage; second she had no money herself; and third, although she had had no relatives hanged, she had twenty who deserved to be, and she wished they were.

Peter Keiber is an Illinois man who is disgusted with hard money. He carried a silver quarter in his pocket for fifteen years, and on trying to pass it a few days ago found it was a counterfeit.

COMING ELECTIONS.

When Congressmen and State Officers will Next be Chosen Throughout the Union.

[From the New York Times.]

Below we present a list of the dates of the elections next to be held in the several States. Various incorrect statements respecting them have been printed in some of the papers, and none of the political almanacs that we have seen gives a correct list. Especial effort has been made to secure accuracy in the following. Most uncertainty prevails respecting the election of the members of the next Congress. By the new Apportionment bill it was provided that Representatives should hereafter be chosen on the same day throughout the Union, that day being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in 1876, and in every second year thereafter. But the Forty-third Congress so modified this law that it does not apply, unless supplemented by action of the Legislature of the State, to any State that has not yet changed its day of election, and whose constitution must be amended in order to effect a change in the day of the election of State officers.

It will be seen that the States in which elections will be held prior to the Presidential contest, with their several dates, are these: Aug. 7, Alabama; Sept. 4, Arkansas; Sept. 5, Vermont; Sept. 11, Maine; Oct. 4, Georgia; Oct. 10, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia; Nov. 6, Louisiana.

Alabama will elect State officers on Monday, Aug. 7; Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Arkansas will elect State officers on Monday, Sept. 4; Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

California will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in September, 1879.

Colorado will elect State officers and Congressman on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Connecticut will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Delaware will elect Congressman on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be elected in November, 1878.

Florida will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Georgia will elect Governor on Wednesday, Oct. 4; Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Illinois will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Indiana will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Iowa will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Kansas will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Kentucky will elect county officials and Congressman in the Fifth District, to fill vacancy, on Monday, Aug. 7; Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen on the first Monday in August, 1879.

Louisiana will elect State officers and Congressmen on Monday, Nov. 6. Five proposed amendments to the constitution of the State will be voted upon at the same time.

Maine will elect Governor and Congressmen Monday, Sept. 11.

Maryland will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1879.

Massachusetts will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Michigan will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. Three proposed amendments to the constitution of the State will be voted upon on the same day.

Minnesota will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.

Mississippi will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.

Missouri will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Nebraska will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Nevada will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1878.

New Hampshire will elect Governor and Congressmen on Tuesday, March 13, 1877.

New Jersey will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be elected in November, 1877.

New York will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. Two proposed amendments to the constitution of the State will be voted upon on the same day.

North Carolina will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. Certain proposed amendments to the constitution of the State will be voted upon on the same day.

Ohio will elect minor State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Oct. 10. The regular election for Governor will next occur in October, 1877.

Oregon will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. The next election of Governor will occur in June, 1878.

Pennsylvania will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1878.

Rhode Island will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7; State officers on Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

South Carolina will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Tennessee will elect Governor and Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Texas will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.

Vermont will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Virginia will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.

West Virginia will elect State officers and Congressmen on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Wisconsin will elect Congressmen on Tuesday, Nov. 7. State officers will next be chosen in November, 1877.

Movements of Prominent Braves.

Young-Man-Who-Parts-His-Hair-in-the-Middle, of the Swell-head tribe, has gone to Saratoga.

The-Man-Who-Stands-Up-in-the-Car-for-Women, of the Soft-heads, has retired to his reservation.

Hog-Who-Spits-Tobacco-Juice-on-the-Floor, has been choked to death by an old soldier.

Man-Who-Wants-Ten-Cents-to-Pay-his-Fare-Home-on-the-Railway, has gone to the agency for more fire-water.

Snob-Who-Carries-a-Club-for-a-Cane, of the Chuckleheads, has disappeared from his hunting grounds.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Proud of His Funeral.

Standing one day upon a street corner in a Western city, my attention was attracted by a passing funeral procession. The deceased, judging from the long line of carriages and the multitude of Irish following the hearse, must have been "a foine ould Irish gintleman," and having a curiosity to know on whose account, this great parade was being made, I asked of an Irishman standing near,

"Who is dead?"

"Indade, sur," he replied, "I dun know; but whoever he be, be jabers and he may well be proud of his funeral."—*Harper's Drawer.*

Suicide Mania.

A suicidal mania is prevalent just now and it takes very odd shapes. One desperate man jumped head-foremost into a red-hot furnace, another placed his head on a railroad track so as to have it neatly decapitated, and a third hung himself amid the rare exotics of his conservatory. The strangest part of the matter is that every new mode of death instantly finds imitators. The Turkish Sultan's mode of exit by means of scissors had more than one imitator, and it may confidently be expected that death will be sought in other green-houses. The madmen and fools are not all dead yet.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Stanley and His Expedition Heard From—Five Interesting Letters from the Intrepid Explorer.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, of July 26, announces the receipt of five letters from Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer. The first letter bears date of July 29, 1875, and was written at Mayhyga island, Lake Victoria-Niyanza, and describes the voyage from King Mtesa's territory, at the northern end of Lake Victoria-Niyanza. In the course this voyage Stanley and party narrowly escaped massacre by the savage and treacherous natives of Bumbirch, a large island on the western side of the lake. The natives were beaten off after a severe fight, and the party arrived safely in camp, after encountering heavy storms. The second letter was written from Dumo, in Uganda, dated Aug. 15, 1875. Here the explorer established a camp on the main land within access of the lake. From Mayhyga Stanley made an expedition across the lake to Ukereme island at its southern extremity, from whence he recrossed the lake again toward the region of Uganda, while the expedition was being transported in canoes. During the return voyage Stanley inflicted severe punishment upon the treacherous savages of Bumbirch for the attack made upon his expedition, mentioned in first letter. The third letter is from Kawanga, on the frontiers of Unyoro, dated Jan. 18, 1876. The letter describes the march of the gallant explorer from Mtesa's capital across the country to the eastern shore of the Albert Niyanza. The march was made at the head of a large army, composed of Stanley's force and spearmen of Uganda. The three letters contain particulars of the highest geographical and ethnological value. Stanley twice traversed the country of Kabbarega and visited Niyanza. This land exploration explains why Gessi, of Gordon's force, who sailed on the Albert Niyanza in April last, heard nothing of the expedition. In the heretofore unknown regions lying between Lakes Victoria and Albert Niyanza is a remarkable mountain, Gambaragara, which Stanley thoroughly explored, and discovered among its high uplands a pale-face tribe forming a different race of people to the black-skinned denizens of the plains. Stanley christens the large inlet of Albert Niyanza, on which he encamped with his army, Beatrice Gulf, in honor of the Princess of England.

The fourth letter, dated March 26, is from Kanfurro, and relates the story and final departure from Uganda and the exploration of Kageera river, which flows into the lake on its west side. It further describes the exploration of Capt. Speke's lake, Windermore, and the hot springs of Karagwe. Stanley forwards a sketch map showing the hitherto unmapped portion of Victoria Niyanza. The fifth letter is dated from Ubagwe, in Unyamwe, April 24, fifteen days' march from Ujiji, and gives further details of explorations of the Inter-Lacustrine region, and Stanley's southward march toward Ujiji. From Ujiji Stanley proposed to revisit Albert Niyanza, by way of Lake Tanganyika, and make a thorough exploration of the former basin. He is amply supplied with men and means sufficient to enable him to solve the problem still left open by his undaunted courage, and splendid gifts as a traveler. His white friend, Frank Pocock is well, and his own health unimpaired.

The Bulgarian Massacre.

[Constantinople Cor. London Daily News.]

As to the accuracy of all the plain facts there can be no doubt. In Constantinople nobody hesitates to believe that many thousands of innocent men, women, and children have been slaughtered, that at least sixty villages have been utterly destroyed, that the most terrible scenes have been committed, and that a district among the most fertile in the empire has been ruined for many years to come. I have never pretended that the statistics of death and plunder could be given with anything like accuracy. In an indiscriminate destruction of lives and property only the broad facts are possible. In many cases, perhaps in most, there is a great tendency toward exaggeration. But I have taken the lower number rather than the higher, and have dismissed many stories which are probably well founded, but exaggerated. In the statements I have made there is, I believe, no exaggeration. The allegations made in my last letter of the villages destroyed were definite. If any one is denied, the issue becomes one of fact, and I will prove it or admit that I have been misinformed. Till then it is idle to talk about exaggeration. * * * I have spoken to Turks who put the number of killed at 20,000. I have met with officials connected with the various embassies which have had special information, and have heard virtually the same account from all. Nowhere, to my knowledge, has the estimate of the killed—the great majority of whom are on all hands believed to be innocent—been put lower than 12,000. I have spoken with merchants who have had private letters telling the same tale. The Bulgarian Exarch has made substantially the same statements to the Porte in an official paper. From all sources comes a compact body of testimony showing that crimes have been committed on a scale which Europe has not known for many years. Turkey has been telling Europe for years that she has arrived at a state of civilization where she ought to be recognized as within the pale of international laws, that the capitulations ought to be abolished, and that she ought no longer to be treated as a semi-barbarous power. The facts I have mentioned are sufficient comment on her request.

The Ohio courts have decided that an agreement on the part of a railway company with a telegraph company that it will not permit its right of way to be used for telegraph purposes by another company is against public policy and beyond the power of a railway company to make. The case goes to the court of last resort in the State.

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

State Exhibits—View of the Soils, Ores and Products of the Majority of the States—Some of the Large States Absent.

Among the State exhibits at the fair, Oregon has an attractive display—the result of several years' preparation. She has many samples of her magnificent forests, and several bunches of shingles are shown, averaging 11 inches in width, which came from a tree that produced 100,000. Wool is presented as a staple crop, embracing the various long wools and that from the American merino. Another great staple is fruit. Nicely dried specimens of this are seen, including apples, pears, plums, apricots and cherries. In connection with them are dried vegetables, not excepting cabbage. A new article is condensed cider, which on being diluted with water is ready for use. There are large stocks of canned salmon. The fisheries are 17 in number, and bring in an annual revenue of $3,000,000, gold. The Oregonians claim to show the best wheat at the Exhibition, but this will be disputed. There is no doubt, however, but that the quality is excellent. Oats are remarkably fine, so are flax and rye, the climate and soil being well suited to them. The Oregon corn is not remarkable. The whole exhibit is decidedly creditable, and it ought to do the State much good.

The show of Washington Territory is not extensive, but the grains of all kinds are fine and well arranged. They are shown both in the sheaf and in the grain. Much of what is peculiar in Oregon is common of this Territory.

CALIFORNIA'S SPECIMENS.

The California State exhibit is not so complete as it should have been; still it is highly suggestive. There are specimens of alabaster, marbles, garnets, etc.; salt, of which three carloads are shipped daily, and, of course, ores of the precious metals and of quicksilver.

California makes the largest show of silk cocoons in the whole Exhibition. Egypt comes next. Worms are seen at work here on the leaves, and other processes are presented. In several sections the planting of mulberries is in progress. Eggs are exported to France at present, but it is yet problematical whether silk culture as a whole will become extensive in California, though many are sanguine. The number of native woods shown is 250, some of which are highly valuable. We all know that California excels all other States in wheat growing, and the samples shown prove that the quality is rarely excelled. Corn is not so much depended upon as oats and barley. The samples of beet sugar are good. Two factories of this article have now been running several years, and their condition may be gathered from the fact that they are extending their plantings from year to year, and that none of their stock is on the market. The labor employed is Chinese.

KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Kansas and Colorado have a single building, which is the largest of any of the State structures. Kansas products are almost entirely agricultural, though there are samples of coal, gypsum, and soils, and specimens of birds and insects. The display of wheat, oats, corn, and other grain, both in the sheaf and measure, is large, varied, and tasteful. Wreaths and rays of wheat are shown on the walls. An Independence bell is made of straw and grain, and corn is exhibited in many striking ways. Attendants are on hand to make statements in regard to the yield of grain, methods of cultivation, and prices of land, while circulars are distributed freely. In addition a volume of State reports may be had, giving complete statistics of every county in the State, by means of letter-press, diagrams, and tables, whereby a vast amount of information is imparted. The agricultural department of the State of Kansas is conducted in a manner worthy of being imitated by every other State.

Colorado defers making an agricultural display until after harvest, but specimens of the wool of the plains can be seen. The mineral exhibit is nearly complete, and it is the best made by any State. One block of coal, weighing over 15,000 pounds, from Trinidad, is near the main entrance. It makes good coke, and it has great value, since hitherto large quantities of coke have been shipped from Pittsburgh. The gold and silver mines, well known to be of value, and which are worked constantly, night and day, show fine specimens.

WESTERN GRAIN STATES.

Iowa has space among the several States in Agricultural Hall. She shows in large glass tubes seven feet high specimens or sections of soil from many counties, which is the most complete of anything in the Exhibition. The richness and depth of this soil must attract great attention. There are 30 varieties of grapes, 160 of woods, 80 of small grains, 300 of apples and pears, 65 of corn, 200 of garden vegetable seeds. The show of apples is remarkable, since it was supposed a few years ago that this fruit could not be grown in Iowa. A new variety, known as the "Weathy," has valuable qualities for cold and severe climates. It is of good size, it keeps well, has high color, perfects in January, and it has the remarkable quality of taking root from layers. It originated in Minnesota, and three of the first trees sold for $2,000 each. In appearance it resembles the Red Astrachan, but it is a better apple. In addition Iowa has model plows and other agricultural implements.

Illinois does not make as good a show as she should have done, but some things are noticeable. There is a full line of small grains and grasses, also vegetable seeds, some flax twine, coal, a single cheese, State reports, and the like. The Agricultural College has samples of corn grown in every State of the Union, and also on latitudes as high as corn can be grown, viz., in remote regions of British America. The corn grown on the verge of the tropics is infested with insects. This collection includes 300 varieties, and it is the best ever made.

Wisconsin has fine samples of timber, shingles, grain of all kinds, wheat in particular; tobacco and seed oil.

Indiana exhibits sections of forest trees, of which black walnut is conspicuous, and there is no better display of hard woods on the ground, and there is some wagon work. There are all kinds of grain in good shape, tobacco, and native nuts.

Michigan presents her magnificent pine lumber, samples of Norton Virginia wine, maple sugar, the general run of cereals, native grapes, and soils and minerals from various sections.

Nebraska has a tasteful exhibit of the cereals grown in the State; kaolin or potter's clay, peat, coal, woods, and in particular, salt from the saline basin, now yielding twenty tons a day, and capable of producing 10,000 tons, by solar evaporation. Southeastern Nebraska embraces about twenty counties, which is excelled by no other for corn.

THE EAST.

Connecticut has a tasteful pyramid of grain, wool in the fleece, tobacco, potatoes, and some other products.

New Hampshire has a fair show of cereals, including corn, maple sugar and sirup, potatoes, forest woods, wagon work, wooden ware, and two large stuffed hogs which weighed, when alive, about 1,300 pounds. These attract great attention. There is also an old-time plow, extremely useful as a study by those who wish to note the progress made during fifty years in the plow manufacture.

New Jersey seems to have begun making an exhibit and then stopped, leaving the space unoccupied. A private company make a beautiful display of cranberries.

Massachusetts has nice cases of grain, a good many specimens of granite and some of marble, manufactured articles of food, and a valuable series of charts illustrating farm productions in the various sections; also, farm values, agricultural societies, and the various breeds of domestic animals, as they have increased or diminished. Essex county makes a separate exhibit of fish products and of marine manufactures connected with the fisheries, which is complete and highly instructive.

SOME RARE EXHIBITS.

Ohio has 100 samples of wool of remarkably good quality, samples of corn of astonishing excellence, and of the various small grains. Some of the counties make special displays. Ohio has a large collection of aboriginal antiquities in the annex to the Main Building, such as the general public never had an opportunity to see before. So also have several other Western States, and especial attention is hereby called to them. At the Indiana State Headquarters are specimens of coal in large masses, and the quality has especial significance.

Tennessee has a large tent in which the exhibited many varieties of iron ore, and among geological specimens blocks of that elegant marble of which the United States Treasury is built.

West Virginia makes her exhibits in an elegant pavilion in the rear of Machinery hall. There are many kinds of coal, iron ore, specimens of useful woods, and of wood-work; petroleum, the great staple of the State; wool, another staple; building stone, photographs of school buildings, and works of school pupils. Everything is excellently well-arranged and managed. The number of visitors who registered their names during the month of June was 45,000.

Arkansas has a large circular pavilion, and the whole management and display indicate taste, judgment, and business tact. Among the woods is cypress, the only sample on the ground. There are good specimens of grain and grapes, and cotton by the bale; and it is to be noted that the bale of cotton which took the prize recently at St. Louis, and which is to be found in Agricultural hall, as coming from Memphis, Tenn., was grown in Arkansas. There are crystals and gems from the Hot Springs; hone stones of great value, called "Novaculite," from the same place; lead and silver ores, such as have yielded over 800 ounces silver to the ton; ocher clay of brilliant red; several kinds of leather; brooms made by the blind; Norton Virginia wine, kaolin, gypsum and zinc.

It will be noted that some of the large States make no exhibit—even Pennsylvania and New York are absent.

All Sorts.

London has 802 churches and 1,445 clergymen.

A French Canadian has succeeded, by means of a pair of very large canoe-shaped shoes, in walking about a mile on the Ottawa river.

"**No objections** to spending a few weeks with the family at Saratoga or Long Branch," concludes a recent advertisement of "Situation Wanted."

Among the relics exhibited at Windsor, Vt., on the 4th of July, was a gun of Ethan Allen's, which had been left with a blacksmith for repairs in 1776.

The pontoon bridge to be erected over the Missouri river at Omaha will cost $20,000 and be 2,750 feet long. It will be used by wagons and street-cars.

It may make certain fine people start to learn that 6,000,000 gallons of California wine is annually paid for and consumed in this country under foreign labels.

A fishing schooner at Cape Elizabeth, Me., took in her seine at one haul the other day 900 barrels of mackerel. She could only hold 300 barrels, and had to give the other 600 away.

The French do not expect to make a pecuniary success of their Exposition in 1878. On the contrary they estimate the expense at $6,500,000 and the probable receipts at $4,000,000.

A wife in San Jose, Cal., became wildly jealous of her husband, and killed herself, which left the husband free to marry the woman who had caused the jealousy, and he did it within three months.

Twenty girls employed in a paper-collar factory at Troy, N. Y., "struck" the other day, on account of a reduction of wages. Their places were immediately filled by girls willing to work at the reduced rates.

The Chinese are the only nation who know how to cover plates of sheet lead with thin layers of colored glass. They use them on the sides and domes of their temples, to which they lend a lustrous and gorgeous appearance.

Lucy Hooper warns American heiresses that titled husbands are expensive. Quotations are now ranging all the way from $1,000,000 for a Duke to $250,000 for Counts who are masters or the barrel-organ and naught besides.

In response to the suggestion that their retention of the whipping-post is a relic of barbarism, the Delaware people say that petty thieving and all the catalogue of crimes connected therewith are almost unknown in the State.

A man who had been wounded in a railroad accident was denied admission to a hotel at Oakland, Cal., because he might keep the boarders awake; and, in the morning, the boarders all left because he had not been cared for.

A couple of thieves entered the house of Mrs. Wright, a poor widow, near Knoxville, and, finding nothing of value there, went into the yard, killed her only cow, stripped it of its skin, and cursing the woman for being poor took the hide to Knoxville and sold it to a tanner.

The abolition of the purchase of commissions in the English army is already having its good effects. A man joined the Eighty-fourth Regiment in 1873, as a private, and has risen to the rank of Sub Lieutenant—a thing heretofore unknown in England.

Harriet Martineau was the regular obituary writer of the London *News*, twenty-one years ago; and, so far as known, she is the only person who, in that position, ever had the forethought to provide for the comfort of her successor by writing her own obituary.

They have a Mexican circus at Tucson, Arizona, this summer. It is held in a corral, and the prices of admission are $1 for a place in the shade and 50 cents in the sun. Each one to furnish his own seat. Three horses and four men compose the whole outfit, and they make lots of money.

An eminent physician says that sweet oil is not only an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake, but "will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast." The patient must take a spoonful of it internally and bathe the wound, for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. A pint of whisky is also good for "snakebite."

A funny episode occurred recently in California. A mock monitor was anchored off Alcatraz, a mile from the fort. This was fired at from the men-of-war. Ten shots were fired before the monitor was struck. The firing after that was wild. The combined volleys from the men-of-war and the batteries having failed to even hit the fire-boat, to say nothing of demolishing it, a brave and daring hero was sent out in a tug to set on fire.

Wanted—A wife who can handle a broom
To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up the room;
Can make decent bread that a fellow can eat,
Not the horrible compound you everywhere meet;
Who knows how to boil, to fry, and to roast,
Make a good cup of tea and a platter of toast;
A woman that washes, cooks, irons, and stitches,
And sews up the rips in a fellow's old clothes,
And makes her own garments—an item, too
which is
So horrid expensive, as every one knows
A common-sense creature, and still with
To teach and to guide—exalted, refined
sort of an angel and housemaid combined.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 18, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court,
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

For Representative in Congress—13th Dist
FREEMAN KELLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer.
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff.
JAMES A. McCLURE.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND.

For Commissioners,
G. M. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GONTSCHIUS, 2nd.
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd.

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

The Republicans of the lower house of Congress tried the other day to break a quorum of that body to defeat a resolution to allow investigating committees to report at any time. They were brought back to the House by the sergant-at-arms and a ludicrous scene occurred as they in turn gave reasons for absence.

Is it not about time for the Democrats of DeKalb county to organize for the campaign? There is] altogether too much "don't care" shown all around, and for one we are tired of it. What we want, and what we will have is a red-hot campaign. Will the Chairman of the Central Committee call a meeting of the candidates and their friends? There is no time to be fooled away.

The Plymouth Democrat says: "The crops throughout the county are looking most excellent. Quite a number of farmers have threshed their winter wheat, which yields more than was expected. The yield is better than it has been for years. No one county of land in the North-west is so uniformly prosperous.

The Senate committee on Mississippi affairs have prepared a campaign document in the most approved bloody shirt style. If Morton has not started West he will get in the usual motion to print a hundred thousand for distribution. The document declares that the Mississippi government is not legal, but graciously permits the president to recognize its defacto existence for the preservation of the public peace.

Pack comes up to the bar and denies any knowledge of the extravagance of the house of representatives, of the fancy soaps, the perfumed stationery, brandy, ice claret and cologne. Pack also denies that Zach Chandler ever drank anything stronger than hotel coffee. Pack has an eye for salary but a poor eye for smaller speculations. A man who can defend Zach Chandler's private character and boldly rob the treasury of $5,000 and have cheek enought to defend it on grounds of economy is, of all others, the kind to ignore such small things as brandy, cologne, lemonade and ice claret.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "A few weeks ago the Journal of this city failing to discover a single vulnerable act in the political career of the Hon. J. D. Williams, our candidate for governor published a gross exparte statement of two petty buisness transactions, imputing dishonorable dealing to the honest old farmer. The Sentinel properly characterized the disreputable attact of the Journal at the time, and now comes the Vincennes Sun, and refuses in detail the absurd stories. The article will be found in another column of the Sentinel to day.

It is an instructive circumstance that the chief means of warfare employed by the Republicans in the present campaign is personal abuse of the Democratic candidates. Here, for instance, is an enquiry which we received from a young man in a large establishment of this city:

"Please instruct what truth is there about the million dollar steal said to be commited by Mr. Tilden several years ago? Our manager, who is a Republican by birth, who was for Blaine's nomination under all circumstances, and who is now for Hayes anyhow canvasses this assertion wherever an oportunity offers and this is the only point he has to make against Mr. Tilden."

We answer our young friend that there is no truth in it all. It is a pure lie. Mr. Tilden never stole anything in his life, and never let anobody steal if he could help it.—New York Sun.

The Teaching of Reading.

There can be but little question that a child may be taught to read glibly enough to satisfy the demands of teachers and school officers, and yet be left with little or no desire to read for self-improvement. Just here lies the difficulty connected with our teaching of reading in the schools.

The learning to read has two objects The first is utterance. The second is the acquisition of knowledge. To obtain the former object, the child is taught to distinguish and pronounce the words, and to utter them as they appear in sentences, or, as it is sometimes called, connected discourse. As a part of this, he is taught the management of the voice in pauses, emphasis, and the other graces that give effectiveness to delivery.

Now, if the teacher proposes this as the work to be done, or settles in her own mind that it is the only work that can be done, and that therefore, she will not attempt anything further, that is one thing. Such a course is the result of deliberation. It may be wrong and short-sighted, but it has the merit of clearness of purpose, so far as it goes. If moreover, we agreed with this view of the school work, there would be no need of further discussion. On the contrary however, it falls as we believe far short of the possibilities in the school-room, and it entirely ignores the greater object of the teaching of reading namely the acquisition of knowledge. We say "entirely" because if reading be taught in school solely, or mainly, to enable a child to learn its lessons in Geography, Grammar, or other studies, it is the school-work that is uppermost in such an arrangement, and it is precisely this very subordination of reading to the mechanical and compulsory buisness of the school-room that we wish in some way or other to break. There sooner or later be found a way to train our children in school to a liking for a good and entertaining book. To keep a child rubbing on the grindstone of his thumbed Reader, or associating the printed page with the not always well-beloved text book is dangerous to a taste for reading, because it tends to produce disgust in the minds of a very large majority of school-children. And it is for this majority that we plead, not of course for the few, who, for inborn tastes or from what is quite as influential, the surroundings of a happy, intelligent, and reading family circle, acquire a habit of reading good and interesting books. These are saved by nature, and by circumstances, not by the school-room, but well nigh in spite of it, as things now stand. The others, without such gifts or opportunities wait to be trained in the school room, and are dumb because they know not the great need that is in them.

A very good commencement may be made with the Reader, provided it is made use of in a large way, and the teacher is not tied down to that most baneful practice of limiting instruction to a paltry number of prescribed lessons After the elocutionary part of the training has been attended to in a given lesson, that is to say, the simpler matters of the pronunciation of new words, or of the new combinations of words, and the lesson has been read once by the pupils, it ought to be the buisness of the teacher to go over paragraph by paragraph, to ascertain whether the children have any true conception of the meaning. Very few entertaining reading lessons are without whole bundles of suggestions in every paragraph. To make use of these in framing questions, and in imparting familiar information, or, better than all, in stirring the imagination and curiosity of the children, shows the skillfulness, and versatility of the teacher. If any one will try this for herself, by preparation before the lesson begins, then afterwards by giving scope to her inquiries, and talk before the class she may possibly be surprised at the difficulties that lie before her, but if, through patience and determination, she compels herself to persist, she will be rewarded by finding the difficulties gradually disappear.—When they have disappeared she will find that she has got into a newer life, from which she would not step back if she could.

A Few of Mr. Hayes Friends.

Grant is for Hayes; for Hayes Boss Shepherd is.

Landaulet Williams goes for Hayes.

All the corruptionists in federal offices and all the defrauders of the federal revenue go for Hayes.

Belknap, the bribe taker, now undergrowing trial, goes for Hhyes.

Credit Mobilier Colfax goes for Hayes

McKee, Avers, McGuire, Joyce, and all the other whiskey thieves now in state prisons and penitentiaries, are for Hayes.

Robert C. Schenck, the professor of draw poker and disgraced minister to England is for Hayes.

Simon Cameron who was cast out of Lincoln's first cabinet in disgrace for corruption, and publicity branded by a Resolution by a Republican house of representatives, now fills one the highest seats on the Republican side of the senate, and goes for Hayes.

Babcock, the bribe taker, now goes for Hayes.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Dotchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for this hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30 y

New Arrangement

AT THE

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the pop ular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Thereforeany now

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Orde!

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a easonable prices. Stable east of Court House

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on the dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls, $4.50, worth $ 7.00
Black Lace Shawls, 5.75, " 8.50
Black Lace Shawls, 7.00, " 10.50
Black Lace Shawls, 8.50, " 13.00
Black Lace Shawls, 10.50, " 15.00
Black Lace Shawls, 12.00, " 18.00
Black Lace Shawls, 13.20, " 20.00
Black Lace Shawls, 14.00, " 22.00
Black Lace Shawls, 14.50, " 24.00
Black Lace Shawls, 15.10, " 27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3.50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6 50.

Silks & Dress Goods

We have lately replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterates. Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

New cider in the market.

Joe Bender has a drum for sale.

Go to Rickel's for cigars, ice-cream, &c.

McQuistion is selling out at public sale.

Everybody is being shook up by the ague.

Justices' Court has been good for a few days.

Green apples can be had at most any price.

W. H. Dills, Esq., has had a short sick spell.

Mr. Funk has been out of town for a few days.

Miss Bell Lanham is making a visit in Ohio.

Orth will now have an opportunity to cool off.

The new wheat is said to make superior flour.

Billy Latson has been quite sick for several days.

Chas. Klotz has a gilt letter sign on his new brick.

Mrs. L. H. Jackman is recovering from an attack of sickness.

Mrs. Long, Sr., has been confined to her bed for a few weeks.

Eb. Williams, of Ada, Ohio, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. DeSouza talks of leaving town and locating at Kendallville.

Our friend Dave Morris has been on the sick list for several days.

Local news are scarce this week. That's bad for Centennial year.

The Auburn Dramatic Company will put on a play in a few weeks.

The marble season is breaking out Weamer, let's plump for keeps.

The day is not far distant when every shirt collar will stand alone again.

Johnny Wood, formerly of this place, has been in the city for several days.

C. C. Neidig, Esq., of Hudson, Steuben County, gave us a call last Tuesday

Where is the man that killed Pat Murphy? We want him to try Weamer.

Miss Mollie Klase, at the North part of town has been sick for several days past.

We hear of several marriages. Now, wait boys, it will be cooler in a few weeks.

Mrs. Beugnet, in the North part of town, has been quite sick for several days.

Are you forgetful? We haven't seen a dollar on subscription for six weeks.

"Let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided," says Grant. Amen responds Hayes.

Miss Louie Hartsock, of Kendallville, gave us a short but pleasant call on Saturday last.

The grass in the Court House yard has been trimmed off again. It makes it look better.

We notice Mr. Jackson and lady, of Sedan, in the city on Sunday. Guests of E. Kuhlman.

What a grand opportunity there would have been for Tyner if he had not gone into the cabin et.

Bro. Weamer wears a "blue jeans suit." That's another nice thing to go before the public.

Obe Cool, Esq., has been under the weather for several days, but is feeling better at present.

The Indianapolis State Fair will commence September 24th, and continue until October 18th, 1876.

Why don't the owners of pigs white wash them or keep them out of the gutters on our main thoroughfares.

Last Friday the Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison to run for Governor. It won't be hard to beat.

A great deal of sickness seems to be prevailing all over the country. Auburn, however, has but very little.

We learn that work on the school House has been abandoned. Mr. Wheaton refusing to use the brick delivered.

What has become of the printed appeals to "shut the door?", Our requests like our beverages change with the seasons.

Sheriff Meese let them fellows out so they could vote at the next election. We won't swear to what we say, however.

Threshing is now in order among the farmers. The yield of grain is of a superior quality, though not enormous in quantity.

Our schools have opened up, managed by Mr. Gandy and Mrs. Thomas. We notice a large number of foreign scholars on the street.

Joe says he didn't know whether to go or not,—'specs Mattie is lonesome. Such things didn't happen in our grandfathers days.

Joe. Beugnet is selling the cheapest organs in the county. Joe, don't care how much money he makes just so he makes a sale.

Philosophy triumphs easily over past evils and evils to come, but present evils triumphs over philosophy. Bro. Weamer please copy.

The Hook and Ladder Company have new suits. They look tasty, and show good judgment in the management of the purchasing.

We see from a slip left on our table that the "Union Candidate for President" will deliver a political speech at Mooraville, August 8th.

If there is a paper in the United States that has not used the word "centennial" it should be poked up with a stick and made to show its loyalty.

When a fly sits down and deliberately begins to sound the cuticle of your physiognomy at the first peep of day, "let not your angry passions rise."

Two guns belonging to the Spanish Armada, which have been under water for 288 years, have been recovered off the Scottish coast by a diving party.

Wm. Rickel has purchased the Restaurant of R. McDougal, and will run it in good style, Billy has good taste and will have things fixed up genuine.

We are very sorry we went for Weamer last week. He's a smart man and will make his mark in the world if he has to sit down in a mud hole to do it.

Smuggler now is king of the turf. Gold Smith is left in the rear. If our patrons would pay up we would buy Smuggler and call him the pride of DeKalb.

The growing peaches in the north part of the country are falling off and the prospect seems to be that the crop will be much smaller than has been supposed.

Let this be understood, that the action of the Republican party in the case of Orth will rule off the ticket any man who has taken a bribe, if he is found out.

We have a pear tree that's not to be sneezed at. The yield this year was seven bushels, nice and large. They're all gone now and our friends are invited to call.

An employee at the Stave Factory of C. Beugont & Co., by the name of Ed. Reider, had two of his fingers terribly mangled last Monday, while sawing bolts with a buzz saw.

Joe. Goldsmith, living South of town is in the County Jail. He is insane, the cause of which resulted from religion, at least we should think so to judge from his conversation.

Judge Tousley, of Noble Co., gave us a call to-day. The Judge will try on the Independent ticket for another term in the "legal chair." He has a fine ability and many friends.

A large number of handsome dwelling houses are being built in different parts of the city. They are nearly all of the better quality of houses and some of them approach to real elegance.

Our big brother tried a trapaze performance around a belt in Clark's saw mill. A peeled nose and his left hand in a sling, was the result. 'Tis a lesson you should heed, try, try, again.

A fearful calamity is reported near Coldwater, Mich., a few days ago, by the drowning of nine persons who were in a pleasure boat. The boat was overloaded, and capsized.

In Japan every one who cuts down a tree is required to plant one in its stead and we who are cutting down our wood with reckless improvidence proposes to teach these heathens the art of thrift.

Money is very scarce. If you ask a man that has plenty of it, to lend you a little, he says, "I will shave notes, but can't lend for less than 25 per cent. interest.

M. L. Duck, of Auburn, was in town on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and like all good people, gave the "Globe" office a call. He reports business in that city a little on the stand still just now.—[North Manchester Globe.

The greenbackers of Illinois may score one for the campaign. Their ticket was generally adopted by the later democratic convention at Springfield.

It is a remarkable fact this campaign that three-fourths of the German voters of the county are in favor of Tilden and Hendricks. There never was such unanimity among them before.

We notice the papers are full of slander against Mr. Forepaugh and his men, for the row at Kendallville. We learn from parties that know Forepaugh's men had nothing to do with it and that he offered every fair means in power for their capture. "Give the devil his dues."

The little daughter of Mr. & Mrs. I. Pearce, living in the north part of the city, aged 2 yrs, 8 months and 7 days, died last Friday. Brain fever was supposed to be the cause of her death.

We have had quite a number of calls from the belles of this place and surrounding country this week. Don't know the cause of attraction unless it is the fellow don't look like us, but is from the same family, just the same.

The Universalists will have a basket meeting at Simmons' grove, on Sunday next, Rev. Crosley, of Fort Wayne, and N. Crary and others, will be present. Friends are invited. Train reaches here in time for services.

A gentleman in the east part of the county writes us. The Courier still continues to be the favorite paper of the county, and is so regarded here, irrespective of party feeling.

After this week Mr. Mays will write up the Courier. Ain't we glad, though Weamer can't go for us then. He'll have to "go for" the editor. We feel like a new borne babe over this lucky strike.

We went a hunting the other day—hunted all day to see something. We got a shot at Garrett, and never used "lock stock or barrel." You may think that's funny, but nevertheless its true.

Two fellows met at Fluke's corner last night and one says, "How's your Jane?" He pulled down the rim of his hat and says: "Don't you forget it." The fellow walked off just as though he wouldn't.

Remember, fellow-citizens, that the men who are now asking you to vote for Gov. Hayes are the very same persons who, four years ago, were telling you how necessary it was to elect the present incumbent.

Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican candidate for president approved an act of the Ohio Legislature which takes $5,000,000 from the tax-payers and adds it to the emoluments of country officers. Hayes is a reformer to the "manor born."

Some of our democratic papers have a picture of a man's head and shoulders at the top of their columns. It is labeled "Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks," but bears about as much resemblance as a bed-bug does to a turtle.

It was left for a republican senate to cut down the pensions voted the heirs of the brave Custer and his followers, after having locked horns with the house against cutting down that of a large number of civil office holders.

Remember, that the Republican platform endorses Grant's administration; that Hayes endorses the Republican platform; and that, as a natural consequence, one term of Hayes is but a third term of Grant. And who wants a third term of Grant?

Miss. Rena Abbott, of Waterloo, was lately married to Mr. Moore, an employee on the Saginaw Railroad. The couple have the best wishes of the Courier and all acquaintances thereof. May they live long, and in the language of Rip Van Winkle, prosper.

Miller & Casebeer are on the war path again. Their stock invoiced much larger than was expected. Our readers will be glad to know that the cheapest stock in the county is again open for trading.

They have a curious way of deciding law suits in North Siam. Both parties are put under cold water, and the one staying the longest wins the suit. In this country both parties are thrust into hot water, and the one that stands it the longest also wins.

We would'nt have come out on Bro. Weamer this week but we understand that he's going to give it to us. We hate to go and ask him, and have nothing else to do but to "go in on our muss.', Well, what's the difference. He's a Hayes man and to strike him on the cheek with a fence rail it would never leave an impression.

The next annual meeting of the Christian Church, of DeKalb County, will meet at Butler, August 25th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue over Sabbath. Rev. Wm. Dowling, of Kenton, O., will be the chief speaker, other ministers will be present. All are invited.

Some of our contemporaries inform their readers that the corn crop is likely to be simply enormous. Our opinion is that they have not been far from home, or have neglected to investigate the matter. From our own observation, and what information we predict not more than a half a crop of corn throughout the country.

Bro. Weamer thinks we come down too hard on him last week. If we did, it was certainly his own fault. He has been using personal items about us for several weeks and we held back thinking he would show a little respect. Can he expect to abuse us and not hear one word from us in self defence? It may be that he thinks so, but we are of a different opinion. He kept getting a little stronger and stronger each week until we got disgusted. We hope he will use a little better judgment hereafter, and crowd any one to "hoop him up" when they don't want to.

Young Ladies Social.

The young ladies social was entertained at Pleasant Lake last Friday. There was quite a crowd in attendance several boarding the train at Waterloo. Mr. Simmons has the grove in splendid condition, so that most any one can be sure of enjoyment if they anticipate a trip there.

We believe it would be a move in the right direction if our town Council would publish their "doings." If our people know not the ways of truth, how are they expected to walk therein. We would publish the proceedings of each meeting—if not lengthy—free of charge, than have them shut up in a closet. Trot 'm out, gentlemen, let's know what you are doing.

A boy about 17 years of age by the name of Jackson Wonderly, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Defiance, Ohio, about a week ago, for the murder of his father. The old man ought to have willed him something. If he had have lived ten years longer, he would only had the satisfaction of seeing what a "hellion" of a boy he raised. The friends of the boy, should urged him to play with the hind hoof of a mule.

What has become of our local correspondents? They should be more prompt in the future. The local items from the different parts of the county is not a minor feature of the Courier, and are always read with interest. Now as the campaign is about to open up, we would like to have our friends "dish 'its up" some "red-hot" items. We all like fun in a newspaper and a little help from each one will accomplish this desire.

Everybody says that Weamer is going for us this week, and all we have to say is:

Our varied days pass on and on,
Our hopes fade unfulfilled away,
And things which seem the life of life
Are taken from us every day;
And yet though all the busy streets
The crowd of pleasure seeking throng,
The puppets play, the showman calls,
And gossips chat the whole day long,
And so the world goes on!

A man in the South part of town came home drunk Monday afternoon and tore 'round generally, knocking his wife down with a chair, cutting her severely about the head and face, and a general stampede of the children to the street. He threatened to butcher them or burn the house down. Neighbors came running from all directions, as the report was that he was killing the woman. No arrest, because, because. M.

Our friends will please take notice that those ordering advertising will be held responsible for the pay. And that there may be no mistake concerning campaign printing we shall say right here the pay is expected on delivery of the work. We are willing to contribute our share but we don't feel ourself in a condition to do all the campaign printing for nothing. We don't think it ought to be expected.

"A party of rascals are traveling the country over getting farmers to sign their names to printed contracts for a new patent steaming apparatus for cooking food for stock. The farmers are appointed agents for certain territory, and agree to sell four machines in four years, which agreement they think they are singing, but which in reality turns out to be nothing more or less than a promissory note of from one to three hundred dollars. Keep the shot gun loaded and in a convenient place."

How to Succeed.

Boys the world is wide and the owner is God. If you wish to be somebody. "pitch in." The brave always have friends. Where others have gone you can go. If the old track don't suit, make a new one; somebody will walk in it. Success is never obtained in a country like this, without an effort. If you fail once, try again—if you fall down, get up again—if it's dark strike a light—if you are in the shade move around, for if there is shade on one side, there is sunshine on the other. It takes longer to skin an elephant than a mouse, but then the skin is worth something. Never be content with doing what another has done—excel him. Deserve success and it will come.

Take time boys—don't hurry too fast. Go slow, especially till you know the road, or become acquainted with your team. Mind your own buisness; don't stop to club whiffets—don't stop to retail gossip—but go on minding your own businees, leaving the question of reward of life, happiness and heaven to God.

You are learning a trade, that is a good thing to have; it is better than gold—brings a larger premium, the trade must be perfect—no silver plated affair. Determine in your mind to be a good workman, or let the job out. Learning a trade is different from eating mush and milk—mehcanical education does not slip down without chewing. Never slight your work; never. Every job you do is a sign. Poor signs are against success. People always speak well of a boy who minds his own buisness and who seems disposed to be somebody in time. This is a queer world; many people are watching us, help always comes when, and from whom, we least expect. Confidence is the safe in which men often deposit rich treasures; and as you prove worthy so will your reward of success be. There is a rich reward in success, which none but those who strive can ever enjoy.

BROKE OUT!

THREE PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE COUNTY JAIL.

$75. Reward is Offered for their Return.

Last Tuesday evening between six and seven o'clock three prisoners escaped from the county jail. The manner in which they managed the affair was well done, cutting off two bars on the lower row of cells. It is not known what implements they had in their possession to complete their desire. Without a doubt they have been working secretly for some time to accomplish it. They walked leisury past Ford & Parent's livery stable, in rear of the jail, and went Eastward, as is generally supposed Mr. Berry seen them come out of the jail but supposed they were visitors. Several others saw them but had not the least suspicion that they were "jail birds" at large. We had placed a great deal of confidence in our new jail and had formed an idea that no "guilty man could escape." Joe Goldsmith, insane, says he laughed at them when they were crawling through the hole. Sheriff Meese offers $75.00 for the return of the three men.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sept. Term, 1876
DeKalb County }
Squire O. Whitford }
vs. } Mechanics Lean
Martin Thomas, et.al }

NOW comes the plaintiff, by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant William G. Pierce, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1876, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of August, 1876.

O. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

Notice To Tax payers.

This is to give notice that the delinquent tax duplicate for the incorporated town of Auburn Ind. 1876 is now in my hand for collection. All delinquent tax must be paid on or before August 1st, 18 6.

S. T. GALLOWAY Marshal.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Think for yourself.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia and disordered stomachs and liver, producing billousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attack of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Dr. Costa's Radical cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport, the Druggist, Cor. Main and Nineth streets. A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Warm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars	11c, 20c per box 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this city	$1.50

And all other lines of Furnishing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to one and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CENTENNIAL OPENING

NOWHERE!

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD

ROBERT ZACHER,

Has just received a large and splendid new stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
GLASS-WARE, &c,

Which will be sold at the lowest bottom prices for CASH. Don't fail to give him a call. Store on Corner of Main and Seventh streets, Auburn Indiana.

THE FLOOD OF YEARS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

A mighty Hand, from an exhaustless urn,
Pours forth the never-ending Flood of Years
Among the nations. How the rushing waves
Bear all before them! On their foremost edge,
And there alone, is Life; the Present there
Tosses and foams and fills the air with roar
Of mingled noises. They are they who toil,
And they who strive, and they who feast, and they
Who hurry to and fro. The sturdy hind—
Woodman and delver with the spade—are there,
And busy artisan beside his bench,
And pallid student with his written roll.
A moment on the mounting billow seen—
The flood sweeps over them, and they are gone.
There groups of revelers, whose brows are twined
With roses, ride the topmost swell awhile,
And, as they raise their flowing cups to touch
The clinking brim to brim, are whirled beneath
The waves, and disappear. I hear the jar
Of beaten drums, and thunders that break forth
From cannon, where the advancing billow sends
Up to the sight long files of armed men,
That hurry to the charge through flame and smoke.
The torrent bears them under, whelmed and hid,
Slayer and slain, in heaps of bloody foam.
Down go the steed and rider; the plumed chief
Sinks with his followers; the head that wears
The imperial diadem goes down beside
The felon's with cropped ear and branded cheek.
A funeral train—the torrent sweeps away
Bearers and bier and mourners. By the bed
Of one who dies men gather sorrowing,
And women weep aloud; the flood rolls on:
The wail is stifled, and the sobbing group
Borne under. Hark to that shrill, sudden shout—
The cry of an applauding multitude
Swayed by some loud-tongued orator who wields
The living mass, as if he were its soul.
The waters choke the shout, and all is still.
Lo, next, a kneeling crowd, and one who spreads
The hands in prayer; the inguling wave o'ertakes
And swallows them and him. A sculptor wields
The chisel, and the stricken marble grows
To beauty; at his easel, eager-eyed,
A painter stands, and sunshine, at his touch
Gathers upon the canvas, and life glows;
A poet, as he paces to and fro,
Murmurs his sounding lines. Awhile they ride
The advancing billow, till its tossing crest
Strikes them and flings them under while their tasks
Are yet unfinished. See a mother smile
On her young babe that smiles to her again—
The torrent wrests it from her arms; she shrieks
And weeps, and midst her tears is carried down.
A beam like that of moonlight turns the spray
To glistening pearls; two lovers, hand in hand,
Rise on the billowy swell, and fondly look
Into each others' eyes. The rushing flood
Flings them apart; the youth goes down; the maid, With hands outstretched in vain, and streaming eyes,
Waits for the next high wave to follow him.
An aged man succeeds; his bending form
Sinks slowly; mingling with the sullen stream
Gleam the white locks, and then are seen no more.
Lo, wider grows the stream; a sea-like flood
Saps earth's walled cities; massive palaces
Crumble before it; fortresses and towers
Dissolve in the swift waters; populous realms,
Swept by the torrent, see their ancient tribes
Engulfed and lost, their very languages
Stifled and never to be uttered more.
I pause and turn my eyes, and, looking back,
Where that tumultuous flood has passed, I see
The silent Ocean of the Past, a waste
Of waters weltering over graves, its shores
Strewn with the wreck of fleets, where mast and hull
Drop away piecemeal; battlemented walls
Frown idly, green with moss, and temples stand
Unroofed, forsaken by the worshipers.
There lie memorial stones, whence time has gnawed
The graven legends, thrones of kings o'erturned,
The broken altars of forgotten gods,
Foundations of old cities and long streets
Where never fall of human foot is heard
Upon the desolate pavement. I behold
Dim glimmerings of lost jewels far within
The sleeping waters, diamond, sardonyx,
Ruby and topaz, pearl and chrysolite,
Once glittering at the banquet on fair brows
That long ago were dust; and all around,
Strewn on the waters of that silent sea,
Are withering bridal wreaths, and glossy locks
Shorn from fair brows by loving hands, and scroll
O'erwritten—haply with fond words of love
And vows of friendship—and fair pages flung
Fresh from the printer's engine. There they lie
A moment, and then sink away from sight.
I look, and the quick tears are in my eyes,
For I behold, in every one of these,
A blighted hope, a separate history
Of human sorrow, telling of dear ties
Suddenly broken, dreams of happiness
Dissolved in air, and happy days too brief,
That sorrowfully ended, and I think
How painfully must the poor heart have beat
In bosoms without number, as the blow
Was struck that slew their hope or broke their peace.
Sadly I turn, and look before, where yet
The Flood must pass, and I behold a mist
Where swarm dissolving forms, the brood of Hope,
Divinely fair, that rest on banks of flowers
Or wander among rainbows, fading soon
And reappearing, haply giving place
To shapes of grisly aspect, such as Fear
Molds from the idle air; where serpents lift
The head to strike, and skeletons stretch forth
The bony arm in menace. Further on
A belt of darkness seems to bar the way,
Long, low and distant, where the Life that Is
Touches the Life to Come. The Flood of Years
Rolls toward it, near and nearer. It must pass
That dismal barrier. What is there beyond?
Hear what the wise and good have said. Beyond
That belt of darkness still the years roll on
More gently, but with not less mighty sweep.
They gather up again and softly bear
All the sweet lives that late were overwhelmed
And lost to sight—all that in them was good,
Noble, and truly great and worthy of love—
The lives of infants and ingenuous youths,
Sages and saintly women who have made
Their households happy—all are raised and borne
By that great current in its onward sweep,
Wandering and rippling with caressing waves
Around green islands, fragrant with the breath
Of flowers that never wither. So they pass
From stage to stage, along the shining course
Of that fair river broadening like a sea.
As its smooth eddies curl along their way,
They bring old friends together; hands are clasped
In joy unspeakable; the mother's arms
Again are folded round the child she loved
And lost. Old sorrows are forgotten now,
Or but remembered to make sweet the hour
That overpays them; wounded hearts that bled
Or broke are healed forever. In the room
Of this grief-shadowed Present there shall be
A Present in whose reign no grief shall gnaw
The heart, and never shall a tender tie
Be broken—in whose reign the eternal Change
That waits on growth and action shall proceed
With everlasting Concord hand in hand.

—*Scribner for August.*

CHASED BY THE SIOUX.

[Capt. John F. Finerty, an old Chicago journalist, now accompanying Gen. Crook's expedition against the Sioux savages, sends to the Chicago *Times* the following thrilling story of Indian adventure:]

The day after Crook's party returned from their hunt, the General, expecting the wagon train every moment, determined to send out a reconnoitering party along the base of the mountain, northwest, to discover where the Indians were and to take a general observation of the country. Lieut. Frederick Sibley, of E company, Second Cavalry, with 25 picked men drawn from the regiment, was detailed to accompany the scouts, Frank Grouard and Baptiste Pourier, on the reconnoissance. John Becker, a mule-packer who had some experience as a guide, was also of the party. The scouts had ventured forward some twenty miles two nights before, but saw Indians and returned. An officer came around to my tent on the morning of July 6 and informed me of the plan. He said the party were going in the direction of the Little Big Horn river, southwest, and if no Indians were discovered they would proceed still further. As I was sent out here to see the country and not to dry-rot around camps, I made up my mind to go with Sibley, who is a fine young officer and a son of the late Col. Sibley, of Chicago. I obtained Crook's permission, which he appeared rather reluctant to give, and was ready to start with the party mustered at noon. Each of us carried 100 rounds of ammunition and enough provender to last a week. The scouts led us to camp on Big Goose creek, but thirteen miles from Camp Cloud Peak, where we remained until night. When evening had sufficiently advanced, our little party, 30 men all told, moved forward for the most part on the old Fort C. F. Smith road, Grouard keeping a sharp lookout from every vantage point ahead. The full moon rose upon us by 8 o'clock, and we continued our ride along the foot of the mountain until 2 o'clock that morning. Then we halted at a point seven miles from the Little Big Horn, in Montana, and fully forty miles from our permanent camp, half-corraled our horses, and slept until daylight, our pickets keeping watch from the bluffs above our encampment. At 4:30 o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 7, we were again in the saddle, pressing on toward where the scouts supposed the Indian village to be. Reaching the foot of a rocky mound, Grouard told us to halt while he took observations. By this time we had moved about four miles from our late bivouac. We observed Grouard's movements with some interest, as we knew we were in the enemy's country, and might encounter Indians at any moment. Scarcely had the scout taken a first look from the crest of the ridge, when a peculiar motion of his hand summoned Baptiste to his side. Both left their ponies below the bluff, and observed the country from between the rocks on the summit. A minute afterward they had mounted their horses, and came galloping back to us. "Quick, for your lives," cried Grouard. We mounted immediately and followed him. He led us among hills of red sandstone, the footstool of the mountains, and we were obliged to make our horses leap down on rocky ledges as much as six or seven feet to follow his course. Within fifteen minutes we reached a hill sufficiently large to conceal our horses, while those of us who were furnished with glasses, namely, Grouard, Pourier, Lieut. Sibley, and myself, went into the rocks, and waited to see what was coming. "What did you see, Frank?" asked Sibley of the scout. "Only Sitting Bull's war party," Frank replied. "Knew they were up here without coming at all." We did not have long to wait for the confirmation of his words. Almost at the same instant groups of mounted savages appeared on every hill north and east of us. Every moment increased the numbers, until they seemed to cover the country far and wide. "They have not seen us yet," said the scout. "Unless some of them hit upon the trail we are comparatively safe."

Gradually the right flank of the Indians approached the ground over which we had come that morning and the previous night. We watched their movements with breathless interest. Suddenly an Indian attired in a red blanket halted, looked for a moment at the earth, and began to ride around in a circle. "Now look out," said Grouard, "that fellow has found our trail and they will be after us in five minutes."

"What are we going to do?" asked the young officer.

"Well, we have but one chance of escape," said Grouard, "let us lead our horses into the mountains and try to cross them. Meanwhile prepare for the worst."

Then we left the rocks and went down among the soldiers. Lieut. Sibley said to them: "Men, the Indians have discovered us. We will have to do some fighting. If we can make an honorable escape, all together, we shall do it. If retreat is impossible, let no man surrender. Die in your tracks for the Indians show no mercy."

"All right, sir," said the men; and the whole party followed the scouts and the officer up the steep mountain side, which at that point was steep to a discouraging extent. The Indians must have seen us—they were scarcely more than a mile distant—for hundreds of them had halted and appeared to be in consultation. We continued our retreat until we struck an old Sioux trail on the first ridge. "This path leads to the snowy ridge," said Grouard. "If we can reach there without being overtaken or cut off, our chances are pretty fair." Most of the road was rather good, and we proceeded in a northwestern direction at a brisk trot. Having gone five miles, and seeing no Indians on our track, Grouard concluded that they had abandoned the pursuit or else did not care about attacking us in the hills. The horses were badly used up, and many of the men were suffering from hunger. So we halted to make some coffee and to allow our animals to recuperate. This occupied about an hour, when we again mounted and set forward. We crossed the main branch of Tongue river, flowing through the mountains, and were in full view of the snowy range. The same splendid scenery that I had observed when out with Crook's party was visible on every side. The trail led through natural parks, open spaces bordered by rocks and pine trees on the mountain sides. Here the country was comparatively open. Suddenly John Becker, the packer, and a soldier rode up, exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" Grouard looked over his shoulder and saw some of the red devils riding on our right flank. We had reached a plain on the mountain range, timber on our left, timber on our front, and rocks and timber on our right, at about 200 yards' distance. "Keep to the left along the woods," said the scout. Scarce were the words uttered when from the rocks there came a ringing volley. The Indians had fired upon us, and had struck my horse and two others. Fortunately the scoundrels fired too low, miscalculating the distance, and not a man was wounded. Our animals, after the manner of American horses, stampeded and nearly dashed out our brains against the trees on our left. The savages gave us three more volleys, wounding more of our horses before we got the beasts tied to the timber. We gave them a volley back to keep them in check, and then formed a circular skirmish line in the woods. We could see the Indian leader, dressed in what appeared to be white buckskin, directing the movements of his men. Grouard recognized him. He is a Cheyenne, called White Antelope, famed for his enterprise and skill. The Cheyennes and Sioux are firm allies, and always fight together. White Antelope led one charge against us, but one fire sent himself and his warriors back in quick time. Then the Indians laid low in the rocks and kept up an incessant fire on our position, filling the trees around us with lead. Not a man of us ever expected to leave that spot alive. They evidently aimed at our horses, thinking that by killing them all means of escape would be cut off from us.

Meanwhile their numbers continued to increase. The open slopes swarmed with Indians, and we could hear their savage, encouraging yells to each other. Cheyennes and Sioux were mixed together and appeared to be in great glee. They had evidently recognized Grouard, whom they mortally hate, for they called out to him in Sioux, "Standing Bear (the name they gave him), do you think that there are no men but yours in this country?" We reserved our fire until an Indian showed himself. They were prodigal of their ammunition, and fired wildly. But they were fast surrounding us. We had fought them and kept them at bay for two hours, from half-past 11 until half-past 1 o'clock, but they were twenty to our one, and we knew that unless a special Providence interposed we could never carry our lives away with us. We were looking death full in the face, and so close that we could feel his cold breath upon our foreheads, and his icy grip upon our hearts. "No surrender," was the word passed from man to man. Each one of us would have blown out his own brains rather than fall alive into Indian hands. A disabling wound would have been the same as death. I had often wondered how a man felt when he saw inevitable, sudden doom before him. I know it now, for I had no idea of escape, and could not have suffered more if an Indian knife or bullet had pierced my heart. So it was with all of us. It is one thing to face death in the midst of excitement. It is quite another thing to meet him in almost cold blood, with the prospect of your dishonored carcass being first mutilated and then left to feed the fox and the vulture. After a man once sees the skull and cross-bones as our party saw it on the afternoon of July 7, no subsequent glimpse of grim mortality can possibly impress him in the same manner.

Well, the eternal shadows were fast closing around us; and the bullets were hitting nearer every moment, and the Indian yell was growing stronger and fiercer, when a hand was laid on my shoulder, and a soldier named Rufus, my neighbor on the skirmish line, said, "The rest are retiring. Lieut. Sibley tells us to do the same." I quietly withdrew from the friendly pine tree which had kept at least a dozen bullets from making havoc of my body. "Go to your saddle-bags and take all your ammunition," said Sibley, as I passed him. "We are going to abandon the horses. The Indians are all around us, and we must take to the rocks on foot. It is our only chance."

I did as directed, but felt a pang at leaving my noble beast, which was bleeding from a wound in the side. We dared not shoot our horses, for that would discover our movement to the enemy. Grouard advised this proceeding. With a celerity which was only possible to men struggling for life, and to escape a dreadful fate, our party obeyed their orders, and, in Indian file, retired through the wood and fallen trees in our rear, toward the east, firing a volley and some scattering shots before we moved out, to make the Indians believe we were still in position. Our horses were evidently visible to the savages—a circumstance that facilitated our escape. We ran for a mile through the forest, waded Tongue river (the headwaters) up to our waists, and gained the rocks of the mountain ridge, where no Indian pony could follow us, when we heard five or six scattering volleys in succession. It was the final fire of the Indians before they made their charge at our "late corral" to get our scalps. "We are safe for the present," said Grouard, with a grim smile, "but let us lose no time in putting more rocks between us and the White Antelope." We followed his advice with a feeling of thankfulness which only men in such trials ever know. How astonished the Indians must have been when they ran in upon the maimed horses and did not get a single scalp.

Even under such circumstances as we were placed in, we had a little laugh at their expense. But we had escaped one danger only to encounter another. Fully forty-five miles of mountain, rock, and forest lay between us and Crook's camp. We could not carry a single particle of food, and had to throw away everything superfluous in the way of clothing. With at least 500 Indians behind us and uncounted precipices before us, we found our rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition each a sufficient load to carry. The brave Grouard, the ablest of scouts, conducted our retreat, and we marched, climbed, and tumbled over places that at other times would have been impossible to us, until midnight. Then we halted under an immense pile of rocks on the top of a mountain, and there witnessed one of the most terrible wind-storms that can be imagined.

Long before dawn we were again stumbling through the rocks and forests, and at daylight reached the tremendous canon cut in the mountain by what is called the eastern fork of Tongue river. Most of our men were too exhausted to make the descent of the canon, so Grouard led us through an open valley down by the river, on the left bank, for two miles as hard as we could go, for if discovered there by the savages we could only halt and die together. Fortune favored us, and we made the right bank of the stream unobserved, being then about twenty-five miles from Crook's headquarters. In our front were the plains of the eastern slope, full of hostile Indians, while our only avenue of escape was to climb over the tremendous precipice which formed the right side of the canon. But the dauntless Grouard was equal to the crisis. He scaled this gigantic wall diagonally, and led us along a mere squirrel path not more than a foot wide, with an abyss 500 feet below, and a sheer wall of rock 200 feet high above us. After an hour's herculean toil we gained the crest, and saw the point of the mountain, about twenty miles distant, where lay our camp. This, as may be imagined, was a blissful vision, but we were half dead with fatigue, and some of us were almost famine-stricken. Yet the indefatigable Grouard would not stop until we reached the eastern foot-hills, where we made a dive into the valley to obtain water, our only refreshment on that hard, rugged road. Scarcely had we slaked our thirst when Grouard led us up the hills again, and we had barely reached the timber when, around the rocks, at the point we had doubled shortly before, appeared another strong party of Sioux. This made us desperate. Every man examined his rifle and looked to his ammunition. We all felt that life would be too dearly purchased by further flight, and following the example of the brave young Sibley and the two gallant scouts, we took up our position among the rocks on the knoll we had reached, determined to sell our lives as dearly as possible. "Finerty," said Sibley to me, "we are in hard luck, but, d—n them, we'll show the red scoundrels how white men can die. Boys (turning to the soldiers), we have a good position; let every shot dispose of an Indian."

At that moment not a man among us felt any inclination to get away. Desperation and revenge had usurped the place of the animal instinct to preserve our lives. In such moments mind is superior to matter, and soul to the nerves.

But we were spared the ordeal. The Sioux failed to observe us, as, very fortunately, they did not advance high enough to find our trail, but kept eastward on the lower branch of Tongue river. Thoroughly worn out, we all fell asleep, excepting the tireless scouts, and awoke at dark somewhat refreshed. Not a man of us, Sioux or no Sioux, could endure the mountain journey longer, so we took our thirty jaded, hunted lives in our hands and struck along the valley, actually wading Big Goose creek up to our arm-pits, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, the water being cold as the mountain snow could make it. Two men, Sergeant Cornwell and Private Collins, were too exhausted to cross, so they hid in the brush until we sent two companies of cavalry after them, when we reached camp. After crossing Big Goose we were nearly a dozen miles from our camp on Little Goose creek, and you may judge how badly we were used up, when it took four hours to make six miles. The rocks had skinned our feet and starvation had weakened our frames. Only a few were vigorous enough to push on. At 5 o'clock we saw a few more Indians, but we took no pains to conceal ourselves further. They evidently mistook us for a camp outguard, and, being only a handful, kept away. At 7 o'clock we met some cavalry out hunting, and we sent into camp for horses, as most of the men could walk no further. Capts. De Wees and Rowelle, of the Second Cavalry, came out to us with led horses, and we reached camp at 10 o'clock Monday morning amid congratulations from every side. The men who remained at Goose creek were brought in some hours later. Thus, after passing through incredible danger and great privation, every man out of thirty, unwounded as by a miracle, found himself safe in Camp Cloud Peak, surrounded by comrades. For conducting this retreat with such consummate success, Frank Grouard deserves the highest place among the scouts of the American continent.

The oldest of our Indian fighters, including Col. Royall, concur in saying that escape from danger so imminent and appalling in a manner so successful is unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare.

Cremation in South Carolina.

A strange and solemn event has recently occurred in this county, which carries the mind back to those ancient days when the remains of the dead were disposed of by cineration. The subject of this remarkable funeral ceremony was Mr. Henry Berry, an aged and a highly respectable citizen of this county, whose rare tact, industry and economy, honestly exercised, enabled him to amass a very large property. Many years ago, in attempting to remove the remains of a beloved relative from the spot where they had lain for some time, he encountered a sight which created in his mind an unconquerable aversion to being buried, and to such an extent did this prejudice possess him in after life that he enjoined it upon his heirs, on pain of disinheriting them, to see that his body was burned after death. He was careful to designate the spot where the ceremony should take place, and the lightwood trees that should be used as fuel on the occasion.

The old gentleman, after lingering for many months, died on Sunday, the 9th inst., and on the following Tuesday his strange desire respecting the disposition of his remains was carried out to the letter. The funeral service of the church of which he had once been a member was read, and an appropriate discourse delivered by the pastor on the Monday evening previous. The next morning his remains, incased in nothing but a square box, which, by his directions, had been handsomely lined inside and incased outside with black velvet, and ornamented with trimmings, were borne to the spot which he himself had selected for the purpose. Here three large lightwood logs, each nearly two feet in diameter, cut from the very same trees he had indicated, were placed alongside on the ground, and upon these logs the box was deposited. Lightwood pieces of sufficient length and thickness were then piled upon the logs and around the coffin until the latter was hidden from view. The lightwood was then piled in cross layers until the pyre reached a height of seven or eight feet. A torch was then applied at different corners of the pile, and in a few minutes the raging fire resembled the burning of a large building, the flames leaping many feet in the air, and sending hundreds of feet higher a vast column of pitch-black smoke that was seen for many miles around. It is said that the fire died out without entirely consuming the remains, and had to be replenished before the cremation was complete. It was the old gentleman's express desire that his ashes should disappear amid the flame and smoke, or be mingled with the soil underneath the pyre, and so no precautions were taken to preserve them. The burning began at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was finished in six hours. It was witnessed by upward of a hundred persons. Mr. Berry resided at Berry's Cross Roads, a locality that took its name from him. It is about 14 miles from this place.

Thus was the injunction, "Ashes to ashes," carried out under conditions that made it impossible to fulfill the other precepts, "Earth to earth, and dust to dust."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

WESTON, the pedestrian, has had a varied experience in Europe. Owing to able management he was financially successful at the outset in England. The profits of his first exhibition are said to have been from $10,000 to $15,000, and he was for a time the chief subject of talk in London. Then his best performances were outdone in a contest of amateurs, and he was advised that his harvest of money was over; but he persists in walking more. His business manager has parted company with him, and he is likely to lose all he has made.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

Story of the Only Survivor—The Daring of Custer—Beset on Every Side, but Fighting to the Last While Wounded—Burial of the Dead.

An officer high in command, attached to the expedition operating against the Indians, sends to the New York *Herald* the following interesting communication:

The officers and men of Custer's command were buried on the 28th of June, where they fell, Col. Reno, with the survivors of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, performing the last sad rites over the bodies of their dead comrades. The scene was sad in the extreme, and many of the men shed tears while laying away to rest a beloved comrade.

Custer was buried among his officers, and many crowded forward for a long, last look at the well-known form and features of the great cavalry leader. He seemed only sleeping, and a perfect calm was on the face and a smile about the lips, as if he were bidding his friends a pleasant good-by. All the officers' graves were marked by hollow sticks, sunk deep in the ground, containing the names of the dead. It was known the Indians would remove any surface marks placed over the graves, but it is not believed they will disturb the bodies, and they can easily be indentified by means of the sticks at any time friends may wish to remove them East. The Indian dead were not disturbed, and it is not at all likely they will molest our dead, as they are very superstitious about such things and take great care of the dead.

The Crow Indian Curly is believed to be the only survivor of the 250 men who went into action with Custer. He is very clear in his knowledge of the fight, and has made a statement. He says he went down with the other Crows and went into action with Custer. The General, he says, kept down the river on the north bank four miles, after Reno had crossed to the south side above. Custer's object was to cut off the Indians. He thought Reno would drive down the valley and at the same time attack the village on two sides, he believing Reno would take it at the upper end, while he (Custer) would go in at the lower end. Custer had to go further down the river and further away from Reno than he wished on account of the steep bank along the north side; but at last he found a fork and dashed for it. The Indians met him and poured in a heavy fire from across the narrow river. Custer dismounted to fight on foot, but could not get his skirmishers over the stream. Meantime hundreds of Indians, on foot and on ponies, poured over the river, which was only about three feet deep, and filled the ravines on each side of Custer's men. Custer then fell back to some high ground behind him and seized the ravines in his immediate vicinity. The Indians completely surrounded Custer, and poured in a terrible fire on all sides. They charged Custer on foot in vast numbers, but were again and again driven back. The fight began about 2 o'clock, and lasted, Curly says, almost until the sun went down over the hills. The men fought desperately, and after the ammunition in their belts was exhausted went to their saddle-bags, got more, and continued the fight. Curly says more Indians were killed than Custer had men. He also says the big chief (Custer) lived until nearly all his men had been killed and wounded, and went about encouraging his soldiers to fight on. He got shot in the left side and sat down, with his pistol in his hand. Another shot struck Custer in the breast and he fell over. The last officer killed was a man who rode a white horse (believed to be Lieut. Cook, Adjutant of the Seventh, as Lieuts. Cook and Calhoun were the only officers who rode white horses, and Lieut. Calhoun was found dead on the skirmish line, near the ford, and probably fell early in the action). Curly says when he saw Custer was hopelessly surrounded he watched his opportunity, got a Sioux blanket, put it on and worked up a ravine, and when the Sioux charged he got among them and they did not know him from one of their own men. There were some mounted Sioux, and seeing one fall Curly ran to him, mounted his pony and galloped down, as if going toward the white men, but went up a ravine and got away. He says as he rode off he saw, when nearly a mile from the battle-field, a dozen or more soldiers in a ravine fighting with Sioux all around them. He thinks all were killed, as they were outnumbered five to one, and apparently dismounted. These men were no doubt part of the thirty-five missing men reported in the official dispatches of Gen. Terry. Curly says he saw one cavalry soldier who had got away. He was well mounted, but shot through both hips, and Curly thinks he died of his wounds, starved to death in the bad lands, or more likely his trail was followed and he was killed by the Sioux. Curly did not leave Custer until the battle was nearly over, and he describes it as desperate in the extreme. He is quite sure the Indians had more killed than Custer had white men with him, and says the soldiers fought on until the last man fell. The other Crow Indians in the battle were killed.

The Centennial Live-Stock Display.

It is officially announced by the Centennial Bureau of Agriculture that the live-stock display will be held in the months of September, October and November, and that the periods devoted to each group would be as follows: Group 29, horses, mules and asses, from September 1 to 14; group 30, horned cattle, Sept. 21 to Oct. 4; groups 31 and 32, sheep, goats and swine, from Oct. 10 to 18; group 33, dogs, from Sept. 4 to 8; group 34, poultry, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 6. Entries will close on the 10th of August. The system of awards for live stock will be the same as that adopted for the other departments of the Exhibition. Burnet Landreth, chief of Bureau of Agriculture, says that animals possessing points of excellence will be reported upon according to their inherent and comparative merits, and that exhibitors whose stock is recommended by the judges for an award will receive a special report and the diploma and bronze medal of the United States Centennial Commission. The judges in each group will also make a general report upon the development and present characteristics of each breed, especial reference being made to animals of superior merit.—*New York Post.*

CHICAGO consumes 54,000,000 gallons of water daily.

OUR SUMMER FRIENDS.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

As the bee is to the rose
While the honey treasure flows,
Singing gentle songs of love
To each blossom in the grove,
Pausing only in its flight
Where the sweets of life are brigh
All unwilling to depart
Till he reached the very heart,
And when all the luscious store
Is exhausted, sings no more—
As the bee is to the rose
While the honey treasure flows
Are summer friends.

As the shadows to the boat
On a changeful lake afloat,
When the lake is in repose,
Like another boat it shows,
And all fortune elevates
O'er the surface imitates.
But a ripple on its breast
Shadow trembles with unrest,
And when tempests gather round
Can no longer there be found—
As the shadow to the boat
On the changeful lake afloat
Are summer friends.

Pith and Point.

A PROPER fraction—A better *half*.

WHERE does a "leading physician" generally lead to?

MOTHER Eve was the first bellringer. She used to ring the chimes for Adam.

WHAT letter would make every flower alike? W would make all flowers wall flowers.

BANKERS ought to prosper. They always take so much interest in the business, you know.

A PRIVATE in the army sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with, "May Heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith."

AN exchange ponders on the Eastern troubles, and lucidly remarks: "Turkey is redeemed. At least, the Sultan took it from his uncle."

A MINISTER asked a boy what o'clock it was. "About 12, sir," was the reply. "Well," quoth the minister, "I thought it had been more." "It's never any more here," said the boy; "it just begins at 1 again."

A BOSTON physician says that blowing cornets or trombones is the best exercise women can take for the purpose of expanding their lungs and making themselves straight. P'raps. But they must let corsets and whalebones be blowed first.

THE Whitehall (Mich.) *Times* "prods" its delinquent subscribers in this merciless way: "We saw a musquito work about ten minutes yesterday trying to get his bill through the skin of a man who owes us two years' subscriptions. How we laughed at that demoralized little insect as, with a look of disgust, he folded up his little bill, placed it in his pocket and went for another victim."

RESULTS OF A BAD REPUTATION.

Once I saw a fox, in terror, running hastily away.
"Whence," said I, "good Master Reynard, this precipitate dismay?"
"Stop me not! I heard the master give command to kill an ox."
"Well, and what is that to you, sir? What's a bullock to a fox?"
"Ah!" said he, "my foes are many; and if one should say, 'See there!
That's an ox!' the rest would kill me. For the error who would care?
Malice rides an Arab courser, strikes his blow as sure as fate.
Justice, traveling in his carriage, mostly comes an hour too late."

A HIBERNIAN collector of soap-grease at the South End, who has driven around the most shattered old frame that a horse-hide could cover, appeared the other morning, bucket in hand, and on foot. When questioned as to the absence of his four legged scarecrow, he replied "Och! Mrs. Blank, minny a dollar I've spint on thim harses, an' they do be dyin' on me hands, bad cess to 'em." To this the housekeeper suggested that perhaps it would be better and cheaper to buy a good horse. "Thrue for ye, ma'am," said the Grecian. "By me soul av I see the morrow I'll buy a good harse av it costs me *twinty dollars!*"—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A BOY entered a Woodward avenue drug store, bottle in hand, and said he wanted ten cents' worth of "arnaky-mony." The druggist had him repeat the word two or three times, and then said: "Now, do you mean arnica or ammonia?" "I dunno," was the reply. "What is it for?" asked the druggist. "I'll be licked if I tell," replied the boy, starting slowly out. He went as far as the door, got a bright idea, and turned and said: "If your wife hit you on the head with a chair-leg, which of them medicines would you git to take the swelling down?" "Arnica." "Then fill in ten cents' worth," said the boy, and he gazed lovingly at the big sticks of licorice while the preparation was being bottled.—*Free Press.*

Sheep.

Sheep-raising and wool-growing is a business not less affected by the existing close times than other leading industries. In the far West, along the Pacific coast, the shepherd's trade is especially affected, the animals bringing in flocks less than a dollar apiece, and their wool yielding but a very small return for the labor of raising, clipping and sending to market. The present number of sheep in the United States is estimated at 37,000,000 head. The number dressed for mutton each year averages about 7,000,000 head.

South America is far ahead of North America in the sheep product, Brazil alone having nearly double the number held in the United States. But Great Britain is the greatest sheep country in the world, in proportion to its cultivated land, there being as many head of sheep upon the British islands as in the entire United States and Territories, from which that country realizes $150,000,000 annually.

An Extraordinary Cow.

The region about Oxford depot, Orange county, N. Y., is undoubtedly the land of milk and honey. I believe the fact is generally conceded, but I wish to show the account of one small cow belonging to Samuel Marvin, a farmer of that section, who keeps a dairy of thirty-five cows, all bought out of Western droves. Said cow is called the "Brag Heifer." She calved January 6, 1875, and from that time the total weight of her milk for one year was 6 tons 882 pounds. During the winter months she was fed one scoopful of soaked wheat bran and two and a half quarts of meal each morning, and a scoopful of brewers' grains and two and a half quarts of meal each evening, and all the hay she would eat; and when on grass she was fed two quarts of meal every day.—*Correspondence Turf, Field and Farm.*

A LIVE CARGO.

Shipping Chinese—How the Women are Taken Aboard.

[From the San Francisco Morning Call.]

The steamer at Hong Kong lies at anchor in the bay, after she has received her cargo. The regular Chinese coolie passengers are given to understand that they must be ready to go on board at an early hour in the morning. At about 3 o'clock a. m. the embarkation begins, the coolies being brought out to the ship from the shore in lighters, which usually carry from 400 to 600 persons. When the lighters come alongside, a gangway is made, and along this the coolies pass in single file, each having in his hand a ticket with which he has been provided, which he exhibits. As soon as all are on board the anchor is weighed and the ship steams out of the harbor.

But before all this, which is regular, has occurred, and under the cover of the darkness of night, small boats, or "sampans," as they are called in China, move silently off from the shore, each containing from five to ten Chinese females of the lowest order. These women do not pass aboard the ship by any gang plank, but they are put through a port, which has been left conveniently open for this purpose. They are received on board by some officer of the ship, who has provided a secret hiding-place for them; and, before the gray twilight of morning appears, everything about the ship has a remarkably regular appearance. Just before the ship reaches Yokohama, on her way to San Francisco, all the Chinese passengers, except the women, are mustered on the main deck, and are made to pass through a narrow gangway, only wide enough for one to pass at a time. Their passage tickets are taken up, and another ticket furnished each one, to show that he will be all right when disembarked at San Francisco. While this inspection is in progress upon the main deck, two of the ship's officers go into the steerage and make a search to ascertain if there are any stowaways on board. If any are found they are put ashore at Yokohama; but no instance has ever been known where a female stowaway was put ashore, except after the arrival of the steamer at San Francisco.

After the ship has arrived at this port, opportunities are given to the owners of these women to smuggle them ashore. This is done by the connivance of some officer of the ship, and possibly of some subordinate Custom House officer.

The New York Man and the Sitting Hen.

A New York man who is spending the hot weather season with a family on Pine street was asked by the lady of the house if he would take a hen off the nest, as it wanted to sit, and she didn't want it to.

"Certainly," said he, and immediately started to the barn where the hens were kept, to crush out the maternal prospects of this particular one.

He went straight for the nest to lift her off, and reached out his hand for that purpose, but immediately drew it back again and tucked it up under the other arm and squeezed it a little, while he drew up his lips as if about to whistle something. Then he stood there and stared at the hen, and she lifted up her head and stared back at him, winking her eyes with singular velocity.

"Get off, won't you?" said he, after a pause.

She made no response. He drew out his hand and looked at a red spot on one of the knuckles, and then put the knuckle in his mouth to cool it, looking all the while at the hen, and wondering how on earth she moved so quickly. The longer he eyed her the less inclined he felt to touch her, and finally he climbed up a post to a beam which ran over the nest, and, working his way out till he got just above the hen, took off his hat and shook it at her and advised her to "get." But she only looked up at him one eye at a time and clucked ominously. He told her if she didn't leave he'd come down there and kick her through the barn, but immediately gave up the bloodthirsty design when he reflected that it was a dumb animal and couldn't reason like a human being.

Then he happened to think of his trousers, which were white linen, and rubbed his fingers on the beam to find them full of brick dust, which led him to work his body around to look at his pants, and while making this very natural move he suddenly slipped, made a plunge to renew his hold, shrieked for help, slipped again, and then came down on top of the hen, smashing them both to the floor, upsetting a barrel, and filled the air with dust, feathers, hen noises and shrieks.

When the family reached the barn, the unfortunate man, looking something like a circus poster on legs, had got on his feet, and was turning round and rubbing his head in an abstracted manner, and every time he turned, an omelet on a white linen base came to view, while the hen stood up in the farthest corner on one leg with a look of mingled astonishment and reproach upon her countenance.—*Danbury News.*

Public Suicide of a Widow in China.

The overland China mail gives an account of a strange suicide which was lately committed at Fuh-chow Foo. It seems that a young lady, an inhabitant of that city, who had the misfortune to be left a widow while yet in her teens, was urged by some injudicious relatives to enter again into the bonds of wedlock. The thought thus suggested of supplying the place of her late husband was so repugnant to her feelings that, in order to escape from the persecution of her advisers, she determined to "ascend to heaven on the back of a stork," or, in other words, publicly to commit suicide.

Having arrived at this determination, a day was fixed for the ceremony. Early on the fatal morning the lady, dressed as the Queen of Heaven and surrounded by a large following of admiring relatives and friends, started from her late husband's house in a sedan chair for the scene of her self-inflicted death. By the way she visited her parents to bid them farewell, and stopped occasionally on the way to taste the viands which were placed at intervals by the side of the road, as at a funeral. On arriving at an open space at the back of the Hai-chaou Temple she mounted on a scaffolding which had been erected for the purpose, and, having bowed to the vast crowd which had assembled to witness the proceedings, she cried with a loud voice, "Heaven and earth! and my friends! I am quite satisfied to die in this manner."

Having said this, she stepped on to a chair on the platform and thrust her head through the noose of a red cord, which hung suspended from a crossbeam above her. At the same moment a red cloth was placed over her head and face, and then, without the least hesitation, she jumped off the chair. Death was almost instantaneous, and she expired without the least apparent struggle.

Unfortunately the effects of this young lady's self-devotion did not end with her life, for so deep an impression did her conduct make on some boys who had witnessed the spectacle that they amused themselves on the following day by making believe to follow her example. By a misadventure, while one of them was adjusting the rope round his neck, his playmates ran off, and on their return they found that he likewise had "ascended to heaven on the back of a stork."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Ugly Plaything.

A 4-year-old son of one Riley, living on the old Milford and Oswego turnpike, in Blooming Grove township, this county, came into the house on Saturday last, carrying a rattlesnake. He had one hand clasped tightly about its neck, and the other about its rattles. The mother of the child was terrified, and screamed to the boy to throw the snake on the floor, which he did. It coiled up in a second, and filled the room with the din of its rattles. Mrs. Riley seized the broom, and soon dispatched the serpent. Her little boy cried over the death of his venomous plaything, and said there was more where he got that, and he would go after another one.

Mrs. Riley summoned her husband from an adjoining field. He asked the child to show him where he got the snake. He led the way into the scrub oaks about a quarter of a mile from the road, to a small ledge of rock, in which there were many fissures. There, basking in the sun, the farmer saw dozens of rattle snakes. He took his child in his arm and hurried away from the spot. Procuring the assistance of a hired man, the two, armed with flails, returned to the den. They attacked the serpents, threshing right and left. For five minutes the contest waged, the noise made by the rattles of the snakes being almost deafening. Riley and his man killed twenty-one of the reptiles, and many escaped into the fissures in the rock. Riley's little boy had wandered alone to this dangerous place, and had captured the snake and taken it home. It was two feet and a half long, and had seven rattles.—*Milford (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.*

The Campaign Opened.

If you had been around the big Great Western freight depot on Atwater street, at noon yesterday you would have seen the campaign opened. Said a man sitting on a door step to a man leaning against a lamp post:

"What do you think hof the nomination hof 'Aze?"

"I think he ought to eat you," was the reply. "His name isn't Aze any more than your name is Mud."

"Then wot is hit?"

"The right name of the Cincinnati candidate is Hazen Wheeler."

"Hi guess not."

"I guess you are a fool."

"Hi guess there's hother fools haround 'ere, too."

That was the commencement of a rough and tumble fight which covered half a block and destroyed the peace of mind of half a score of men. They might have been fighting yet had not an old man with gray hair announced that both were wrong. He said he had seen the names of the candidates on a flag up town and that they were "Whaze and Heeler."—*Free Press.*

Longevity of Philadelphians.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that during the first six months of 1876 the deaths contained in the obituary columns of that paper of persons who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of 80 years numbered 380, of whom 138 were men and 242 women. During the corresponding half year of 1875, the deaths were similarly recorded of 155 men and 231 women, a total of 386. During the half year just closed, these records give the usual proof of the observation that more women live to the ripe age of 80 than men, the female octogenarians outnumbering the males by a large percentage. A further analysis also shows that the females were the longest-lived, as the women who lived beyond 90 are much more numerous than the men. Of the number enumerated by the *Ledger*, Ann Gourley, Ann M'Mullen Floyd, Daniel Bastable and Margaret D. Boggs were over 100 years old; Annia Fareira, 101; and Bernard Duffy, good old fellow, 107.

Female Fire Company.

Whoever heard of a fire brigade manned exclusively by women? There is one at Wellesley College, Massachusetts, for it is believed that, however incombustible the college building may be, the students should be taught how to put out fires in their own homes, and be trained to presence of mind, to familiarity with the thought of what is to be done in case of fire, and to a full realization of the most important fact that any fire can be put out at the beginning. Twenty hand-pumps are distributed throughout the building, each supplemented by six pails filled with water. Every pump has its Captain and company of six girls, one of whom is Lieutenant, and all the companies are drilled at convenient opportunities in handling the pumps, in forming lines, and in passing the pails. The whole organization is officered by a Superintendent and Secretary.

Perfectly Harmless.

A Londoner who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg asked his hack-driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city, the chief executive officer of which was a Mayor, he inquired, "And does the Mayor wear the insignia of office?" "Insignia—what's that?" asked the astonished hackman. "Why, a chain about his neck," exclaimed the cockney. "O, bless you, no," responded the other; "he's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose."

ANTI-SLANG SOCIETY.

Heroic Efforts of Young Ladies to Suppress the American Language.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

The "Reform Club" is the title of a new organization in the West End, organized by young ladies for the purpose of discouraging the use of slang phrases in conversation. At a recent meeting, while a member was addressing the society, she inadvertently made use of the expression "awful nice," and was called to order by a sister member for transgressing the rules.

"In what way have I transgressed?" asked the speaker, blushing deeply.

"You said it would be 'awful nice' to admit young gentlemen to our deliberations," replied the other.

"Well, wouldn't it be?" returned the speaker; "you know you said yourself no longer ago than yesterday that —"

"Yes, I know; but you said 'awful nice.' That's slang."

"Well," said the speaker, tartly, "if you are going to be so awful nice about it, perhaps it is! but I wouldn't say anything if I were you. Didn't you tell Sally Spriggins this morning, to pull down her basque?"

"No, I didn't," retorted the other, her face growing crimson; "and Sallie Spriggins will say I didn't. She won't go back on me."

"This is a nice racket you are giving us," cried the President, after rapping both speakers to order. "Let us ask, what is the object of this society?"

"To discourage slang," cried a dozen voices.

"Kerect," said the President, "go on with the funeral."

A member rose to explain that she had been fined at the last meeting for saying "awful nice" herself, but she hadn't the "stamps to pay it now—would settle, however, in the sweet by and by."

"That'll be all right," said the President, "pay when you have the ducats."

Another member asked if a young lady could say "old splendid" without subjecting herself to a fine.

"You bet she can't," said the President, who was the original founder of the society, and, therefore, appealed to when any nice question was to be decided.

"Then," said the speaker, "I move that Miranda Pew come down with the dust, for I heard her say that her beau was 'just old splendid.'"

Miranda's face was in a blaze as she cried:

"Well, if my beau was such an old hair pin as your fellow is I wouldn't say it."

"Shoot the chinning!" cried the President, "will you never tumble?"

But the confusion was too great to be allayed. Miranda's blood was up; some sided with her, and amid the Babel that followed could be heard such explanations as "dry up," "nice blackberry you are," "wipe off your chin," "hire a hall," etc., when a motion to adjourn was carried by a majority.

In Season.

Tom Harvard kept a gun-shop in the town of Riverside. Tom was a first-class workman, but distressingly dilatory in the dispatch of business. He would meet his patrons with a positive promise, which he would renew month after month, until at length his shop became an armory of unfinished rifles and fowling-pieces. One day his neighbor Smith, who had suffered repeatedly by Tom's habit of procrastination, entered his shop. "Tom," said he, "I want you to make a gun for my little boy—a small, well-finished piece, and as light in the barrel as will be consistent with safety."

"O, yes," said Tom. "I will make it immediately. You shall have it at once. But, by-the-way, how old is the boy?" "Well, as to that," replied Smith, "the boy is not born yet, but I thought I had better get the gun under way."

True Love.

It's an advantage, says the Brooklyn *Argus*, to beguile your neighbor's servant girl into your own service. A servant girl stores up family secrets as a camel stores up water—for future use. A South Brooklyn domestic recently left the employment of a master and mistress whose domestic relations had long defied the scrutiny of the neighborhood, and moved into a family across the way. One of the first questions which the new mistress asked her was in reference to her late employer.

"Are you sure that they love each other, Mary?"

"O, yis, marm," answered the Irish angel, proud of an opportunity to open her reservoir; "it's swater than honey they are to one another—they do be using the same tooth-brush."

A New Theory of the Custer Retreat.

A new theory of the fight of Gen. Custer's command with the savages on the Little Big Horn is advanced by J. B. Omohundro, more generally known as Texas Jack. He thinks that Gen. Custer must have fallen at the first fire, at the ford, or at least in the first few moments of the firing, and that he was carried off by his men when they retreated. He thinks that the troops retreated as if panic-stricken, going in the direction opposite from that in which Reno was, and dividing into two parties. It is his opinion that had Custer been able to direct the movement of his command, it would have cut its way directly back in a single body toward the other part of the regiment, instead of going from it.—*New York Tribune.*

A Wooden State.

A model in wood of the State of New Hampshire has been constructed, and is on exhibition at Concord. It is 15 feet in length, while the vertical scale is 1,000 feet to an inch, five times greater than the horizontal scale, in order to make the smaller elevation noticeable. The model is to be colored to show the geology of the State, and will also have township lines, streams, railroads, etc., marked upon it, and will be put in the museum of the Agricultural College at Harvard.

The famous draft horse belonging to the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, died recently. It was considered the best draft horse in the State. The heaviest weight ever pulled by it was 5,550 pounds, exclusive of the wagon.

Twenty-four Widows.

Mrs. Gen. Crittenden, of Washington city, mother of Lieut. Crittenden, who was slain with Custer in the massacre of the Little Big Horn, has received a letter from Fort Rice from the widow of one of the officers who perished in the battle. The letter, after a tender expression of condolence with Mrs. Crittenden in her bereavement, describes the scene of anguish at Fort Rice as soon as the boat arrived with the news of the fight. When the awful tidings were disclosed the air was rent, says the writer, with the lamentations and shrieks of twenty-four widows, many of them with wailing children at their skirts. Some of the women thus suddenly afflicted are without money to leave the place where they parted with their husbands for the last time on earth, and others again are without home or place of shelter to go to when they can get away.

A little daughter of the Rev. Andrew Mackie, of Trinity Church, Peru, Ind., kicked her father on the shin, one day last week, and on Sunday he was compelled to sit while "dispensing with the gospel," as Mrs. Partington would say.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great, eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claude, a child about 3 years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved. Respectfully yours, J. W. Boyer.

"Vermillion, Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1875."

Chill-Cure!—Safe and Sure.—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly, and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action, and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Malaria, or poisonous air, is the cause of *all forms* of Ague, Chill Fever, etc. Shallenberger's Antidote destroys this poison in the system, and cures every case promptly. One dose stops the chills, and a perfect cure follows. All this for one dollar.

Henry K. Bond, of Jefferson, Me., was cured of spitting blood, soreness, and weakness of the stomach by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally.

A want has been felt and expressed by physicians for a safe and reliable purgative. Such a want is now supplied in *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

Use Home Stomach Bitters for all disorders of Stomach and Liver, prepared by Home Bitters Co., St. Louis. For sale everywhere.

The Erie Preserving Company, of Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., have the best canned fruit and vegetables exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

Turnip Seed.—Leading varieties at 50 cents per pound, postage paid. John Kern, 603 South Fifth street, St. Louis.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure of all mercurial diseases.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it, and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ILL. CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES FOR AGENTS Free. BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Mass.

Asthma.—Get the genuine remedy, $1.00 per box by mail. Sold by druggists. Ad's D. Langell, Apple Creek, O.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

Profitable, Pleasant work, hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

25 Extra Fine MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

BIG PAY to sell our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Terms free. TAYLOR & CO., Cleveland, O.

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male and female. Send stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indianap'lis, Ind.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manfac'r'd by G. J. Capewell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

Markoe House, 919 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Good rooms. Excellent table. Moderate charges.

1000 Outfits FREE FOOTPRINTS of the AGES. Our Government and History. GOODSPEED'S Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

BUSINESS FOR EACH [illegible] Invested in the Stencil business. Catalogue & samples free. S. M. SPENCER, 347 Washington St., Boston.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$444 Per month. Agents Wanted. Business honorable, lucrative, permanent. Particulars free. Address, A. G. Nettleton & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for SALESMEN. No peddlers wanted. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Public Report

—OF A—

POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one knows the [illegible] convenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. [illegible] VEGETINE [illegible]

Yours respectfully,

O. H. P. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 5,

Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

St. Paul, Aug. 28, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about [illegible] months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless. I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That He may bless the use of your medicine to others, as He has to me, and that His divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

Recommend it Heartily.

South Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. MONROE PARKER, 386 Athens street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination farming. Particulars free. Address J. B. BURGES, Manager, Rawlins City, Wyoming.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

FRUIT & JELLY PRESS. Families should have them for making jelly, wine, lard, &c. Address, with stamp, Am. F. & J. P. Co., 86 E. Pearl st., Cin'ti, O. Agents wanted to sell.

Stock-Growers Colony of New Mexico. Colonists wanted for second party, to start Sept. 18th. First party on the grounds delighted with country. For Pamphlets, address 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT [illegible] $3.00 [illegible] WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS.—Officers, soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds, rupture, injuries or disease in the U. S. service, should apply before it is too late. The loss of a finger [illegible] entitles one to a pension. C. E. ARNOLD, U. S. Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 8½x11, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, $1.50 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn. Reopens September 13. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars, apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

$10 to $25 a day sure. [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1830.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." [illegible] T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

A NOVELTY. Your name printed on 50 Transparent Cards, containing a scene which held to the light (50 designs), sent postpaid for 25 cents; 3 packs, 6 names, $1. No other card-printer has these cards. Agents wanted; outfit 10 cts. CARD-PRINTER, Lock-Box D, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

LOSSING'S GREAT CENTENNIAL WORK, NOW READY! A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES to the present time. [illegible] AGENTS WANTED! [illegible] SCAMMELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Simple, Durable and Efficient! THE PEERLESS WRINGER!

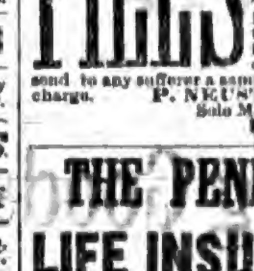

PILES ANAKESIS. DR. SILSBEE'S External PILE Remedy. The only Sure Cure for Piles. In order to practically prove to the public that "Anakesis" is all we claim for it, we will, on receipt of a letter stamp, send to any sufferer a sample of the "Anakesis," free of charge. P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., Sole Manufacturers of Anakesis, Box 3946, New York.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, - - $5,504,329.24.

Incorporated in 1847. Purely Mutual.

Annual Cash Dividends available to reduce Premiums the second year. Policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.

H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice-President.

JAS. WEIR MASON, Actuary. HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.

Agents wanted [illegible] No. 33 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife [illegible]

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION.

This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of Grain, so inevitable with other styles of Thresher, can be SAVED by these Improved Machines, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1876, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, while others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz: our Improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

AN ELECTRIC BATTERY IMBEDDED IN A POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Pains, Spasms, Epileptic Fits; Sharp Pains in the Side, Breast and Back; Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys; Pain and Weakness of the Sides and Back, Strains, Bruises, Soreness and Weakness, when all other Plasters fail. Warranted.

45 Years of Hopeless Suffering.

Michael Kaine, of Liberty, Texas Co., Penn., writes that he has suffered from Weakness and Pains in the Back for forty-five years, and, although now an old man, has been able, by the use of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, to walk erect and do a hard day's work. No plaster in the world, we repeat, can compare with COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER.

"WELL AS EVER."

Mr. N. Shisseck, in charge of the advertising department of the *Independent*, writes [illegible] COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER [illegible]

For local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles, it is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs.

Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

TO PARENTS.

If your child is suffering from worms, use DR. WISHART'S WORM SUGAR DROPS, an old and reliable remedy, that *never fails* in thoroughly exterminating these pests of childhood. Being made in the form of Sugar Drops, having neither the taste nor smell of medicine, no trouble is experienced in inducing children to take them. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. a box, or sent by mail on receipt of price, at the Principal Depot, 916 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PERPETUAL HAY PRESS [illegible]

Dederick's Wire Bale Ties are the cheapest and best.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"It feels like a ball of fire rolling up and down the chest," is a common expression among sufferers from indigestion. Then use TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, get the system into a healthy condition, so that the digestive organs can do their legitimate work, and you won't be troubled after eating. Dyspepsia is the fruitful mother of many and diseases resulting from the torpid condition of the stomach, and this aperient carries off [illegible] and pleasantly the cause, and thus cures the disease. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. U. No. 31

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
ABRCHT'S
In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

PIONEER
HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,
TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

CLOTHING
& Gents' Furnishing Goods

LAUFERTY

[illegible]

Offers the largest and [illegible] stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summ Suits, the latest styles from $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, and all wool suits fro $10 to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Laufferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Laufferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh streets

---

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS;
COFEES;
SUGAR;
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Pric

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impor has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter mediatem profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized ket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eit ng Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolo an now 90c, was $0c, the best Oolong now 85c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$2 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	2 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is [illegible] and no better brand anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound [illegible]		18c French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

d Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40
e Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	75
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
afoot Oil, per gallon	$1.00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 58 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 38 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 16 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	6 35 p.m	5 20a
Plymouth	2 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 05 "	5 23 "	2 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 38 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 23 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations.	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			7 20a
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	6 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 25 p
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "	7 19	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 56	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 25	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	8 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 25 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		
Lansing	10 56		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 08	7 56
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		10 17
Auburn	3 55 "		10 30
Auburn Junction			11 30
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 30 "		11 10
Louisville	8 20 am		8 00a
Cincinnati			11 20p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.06	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.29
7.34	12.35	9.24	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.07	5.20	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.33	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.02	3.55	11.30
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.20	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.28	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.30	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.40	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar, Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

Connections—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western N. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A SCUTRAND, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernR. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr, 1876, Passenger Trains will leave West Sta ity other Stations as follows, daily except Sunday

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p. m.	x 2.25 a. m.	2:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	2:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.53	2:37 "
Corunna	2.27	2.57	2.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.35 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	3.36	2.45 "	6:58 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.55 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.40	3.02 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex.
Chicago Junction	12 00m'n	*5 35pm	†10 50p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 39	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 10	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 35am	*5 06	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 26pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*8 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	9 35
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 35
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 13
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 37
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 28
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 30	9 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	468 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Thoroughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES.

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,
FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 17th, 1876. Number 36.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

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½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
at Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.

E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.

O SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paiding Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing' turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

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EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And construted with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit, the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

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GEO. HAZZARD.

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JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

The Two Parties. Their Financial Record.

The voters of Indiana will not have much trouble in making up their minds as to the position of the two great political parties on the supject of finance. There is a consistant record on this subject' in the votes on the financial measures in Congress, in the national platforms of the parties, and in letters of acceptance of the candidates for the presidency. The Contraction and Resumption Bill of Sherman, the paternity of which is claimed by Morton, who says that he labored for six years to have a day for resumption fixed, was a Republican party measure. It was voted for and passed by a Republican Congress, signed by a Republican president. It was pending before Congress a long while, and upon every vote and upon the final passage it was voted against by the Democrats. It was declared in Congress again and again that it was a party measure, and that the party would stand by it and take no step backward. Upon the assembling of the present Democratic House, among the first bills offered were several by Democrats in favor of a repeal of the Sherman measure. Again and again during the winter, spring and summer has the subject come up in one shops or another, testing the sense of the House upon this question, and invariably there were found enough Republicans against the measure to prevent its coming to direct vote.

While it is true that there were some Democrats voting against repeal, put a large per cent, of the Democratic vote was for it, while but a very short per cent, of Republicans voted with them. In the final vote by which the repeal passed the House, of the 106 ayes there were only 11 Republicans, while of the 86 nays 57 were Rnpublicans, showing that nearly four fifths of the Democrats voted for repeal and one fifth against it, while more than five-sixths of the Republicans opposed it to one-sixth favoring the repeal.

The platforms of the two parties are explicit on this subject, at least the Democratic platform demands repeal while the Republican platform says nothing about it, leaving the country to conclude that the party adheres to their record, and will take no step backward.

The letters of acceptance likewise define the states of the candidates in harmony with the record of the respective parties in Congress and their conventons. The letters of Tilden and Hendricks both demand a repeal of the resumption clause of the Sherman bill, while Hayes and Wheeler adhere to the Republican policy of forcing resumption with nothing to pay with, and without making any rational preparation for it.

This showing must command the earnest attention of all the voters of the country, who have opposed the ruinous system of contraction that has brought distress and buisness oppression everywhere. They can only find relief through the Democrttic party, and they will vote accordingly.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 6, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—The Resumption Act repealed, the school question forever settled, and the Republicans down in the mouth, is the result of the work of the Democratic House, for the last week. The first in order was the amendment to the constitution proposed by Blaine, which was amended, and now reads as follows:

"No State Courts make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the public schools, or derived from any public fund therefore, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any money so raised or lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denomination. This article shall not vest, enlarge, or diminish legislative power in the Congress."

There were but five dissenting votes in the House on its passage, showing conclusively that the Democracy have been and are now in favor of our great public school intrests What will Ohio do now, that they cannot carry this question into their campaigns. Had the Democrats been in power last Congress and had passed this amendment, Hayes would never have been elected Governor, nor nominated for president, a very small hinge upon which to aspire to that office, yet about the only claim he had in fact.

The next in order was the repeal of the odious Resumption Act, a creature of Radical misrule, which was opposing our people, destroying our energies and paralizing our industries. Thank God, that has been removed by a Democratic House. That in itself should be sufficient reward for the people in placing it in power. Kasson, of Iowa, the leader of the Republicans, now since Blaine is gone, fought streunously against it, but it was not a good day for Kasson, but for the people, and the right prevailed. This is in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the St. Louis platform. While the party is, and has always been in favor of a hard currency, it does not propose to bring this about by bankrupting the country. Let us return to it as soon as we can, but not over the wreck and ruin of our business interests. It has really had great influence in prostrating the business of the country. See the imfeverish condition of things on every hand. Small Villages, and thriving towns once alive and bustling with business, are now dead and inactive. The poor can hardly get sufficient to, support his family. There is no demand for work and yet many are begging for it. The business man stands out in the morning with but little encouragement that the evening will bring him his merited reward. The mechanic goes to work with a heavy heart, fearing a reduction in wages or a total discharge. The farmer, he who is regarded at all times as independent, feels the depressing influence and gathers his harvest and looks longingly forward for better times. A year or two ago it was thought the terrible condition of affairs had reached their lowest limit, and that they could grow no worse. But hope after hope has died away, and a constant stream of pain and hard times has followed instead, still crushing the oppressed people down to still greater want and misery. Bad legislation and a corrupt administration have brought about this state of things, and there can be no charge until this great source of our evils is changed by the will of the people.

The letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks are flatteringly received here. I judge not only from the expressions made on all sides, but also from the tone of the papers here. The "Republican," the most radical sheet I ever read, says: "Tilden's letter has been long-a-coming, and it will take a longer time to read it," and that is the hardest thing it could bring itself to utter. The "Chronicle" is dumb, and this may be regarded as complimentary as they indulge in the vilest abuse where they can.

Tildens letters have a hearty ring, a statesmanlike breath, a fullness of detail, an arressive tone, and a decided and definite policy, in all which respects it differs from the timid and faltering letter of Mr. Hayes.

The entire accord of the two letters gives additional power in the campaign It was thought by our enemies that Hendricks views would not harmonize with Tilden, and they have been disappointed. The Democrats are united, the Resumption act has been repealed, in the House, and we march to victory.

The "bloody shirt" is bound to wave again, as I can see desperate efforts is being made to hold on to the issues of war, and thereby ignore the great object of reform, for if they acknowledge that reform is necessary, they must necessarily admit a corrupt administration. A grand flourish will be made, then, to influence the soldiers vote. The Republican platform presages this. It says:

"The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and soldiers must be fulfilled; a greatful people will always hold those who periled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance."

Well, now, let us look how this question stands with the two Houses. The Democratic House passed the soldiers bounty bill some two months ago, and it has been lying in the Senate ever since, where it will finally be buried. This bill provides that every soldier shall receive 8⅓ dollars a month for every month he served, whether for a short or long time, all bounties already paid to be deducted. The object of this bill is to reward the veteran soldiers as well as those who enlisted late in the war. And yet a Republican Senate has ignored this claim of the soldier, and this is the way they hold them in "grateful remembrance." Again, the House passed a bill giving the widow of the gallant Custer a pension of $50 per month. The Senate kindly cut it down to $30 per month, and this is they way they keep their pledges. How long will the soldiers be hoodwinked by such pledges as these. Come down here and go through these departments and see how many soldiers you will find in easy employment in comparison with the whole number. I was told by a captain and a Republican, who was in the department, that out of 6,000 employees, there was not a thousand genuine soldiers to be found among them. And where female clerks are employed hundreds of them never had a relation in the union army. The whole service is so debased that any pretty young lady with good form and stylish ways can much more readily get a position than a deserving union widow who may have a family to support. Why this is so, is easily conjectured. I was told of a case the other day. In one of the departments it was necessary to cut down the number of clerks. A poor widow, of a union soldier, with four children was discharged, while a handsome young lady, whose father was a rebel was retained because she had "friends." The Republican love for the soldiers is the [illegible] practiced in this city. Judge Holman has used his influence to get more union soldiers positions than any radical in Congress. Yet they will plant the "bloody shirt" talk about rebels and their love for the soldiers. Out upon such hypocritical, contemptible pretensions.

I had the pleasure of visiting a garden concert the other evening, at one of the "bon ton" families in the suburbs. I received an invitation through Mr. Ely, of New York, as a member of the press no plebeans being admitted. The reigning "lionne" this season is Senorita Cervantes, an exceedingly beautiful Spanish lady, who plays marvelously on the harp; she gave a concert, a short time since, under the auspices of Madam Mantella, which was a very delightful and eminently successful affair. As the fair musician, in her robe of white satin, frosted over with lace, sat at her harp, sweeping storms or whispers of music from its strings, at her will, she looked like the romance of the ancient Spain. Her jewels were very elegant, and one portion of them—her sleeve-loops—quaint and unique in the extreme; they were made of the medals bestowed upon her by foreign societies, and in the center of them burned a great diamond, that gleamed and palpitated with every movement of the "linda Senorita." There were over a thousand guests. The Army and Navy were admirably represented, and the scene with its hundred pretty features was perfect. Gay decorations, tiny flags, small flags, medium sized buntings and great banners rose and fell in the air, the sparkle of bright eyes, the hum of mirthful voices, the glitter of gems, the evening light caught the reflection in every shade from the rich toilettes, and the Summer sunshine filtering through the trees, darting its golden spears into the gathering shadows and bringing the whole bright picture out in bold relief on a gold background of its own.

They do not have many of these affairs but when they do, they get them up without regard to cost. While I looked upon the beautiful scene I could not but remember that hundreds of poor fellows were truging their weary way along the streets, perhaps their families in want for something to eat, while all this indulgence of luxury was going on. The thought was painful.

I think this will be my last letter for this session, and I am glad of it, not that the task of writing them has been irksome, for I will be more than repaid if I have in the least entertained but because I want to get out of this city into God's own country. And then I want to see Bro. Weamer so bad.

TOM.

Scraps and Pickings.

Of what thickness is a line of conduct?

The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

Devasting catapillars in Alabama.

Men who always go to wall—Paper hangers.

Happy the man who owns an ice house these days.

A summer-y process—Interviewing the thermometer.

Captain Webb is going to swim from Scotland to Ireland.

Ladies are to take off their hats in the theaters of California.

Breaking jail seems to be as easy a matter as getting divorced.

Chicago is marrying off her people at the rate of ten couple per day.

Kissing the bride at weddings has been done away with at the East.

If a man "pursues a path" is the path supposed to run away from him?

Weston's effort in Edinburgh, to walk 200 miles in six days was a failure.

Firecrackers destroyed a ten-acre grain field in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

Queen Victoria has invested the King of Greece with the Order of the Garter

The signs of the times are largely made of wire and suspended across the street.

The Fenians of Australia evidently preferred the mantle of the free to Freemantle.

Hayes, who favors our term for President, is serving his third term as Governor

Blind Tom clutches his beefsteak in both hands and tears it in fragments with his teeth.

The world hates a pompous-acting man as a turkey gobbler loatheth the sight of a red rag.

The man with the three story hat has sent it to the shops to have a bay window attached.

The man's fortune is secure who can invent a cigar that will do its own drawing this hot weather.

Stokes has been removed from Sing Sing to Newburn prison, a new summer residence for him.

A Chicago man says that nothing developes the latent speed in a man as vigorously as a Texas steer.

The water between the Mississippi jetties has in all parts reached a debth of eighteen and a half feet.

When you don't know whether to speak or not, give the benefit of the doubt to the side of silence.

Never parley with a locomotive. A Kentuckey man did the other day, and the cow-catcher killed a fool.

Now see how quietly Sheridan remains on his reservation in Chicago, an example to all hostile Indians.

Man may learn wisdom from a postage-stamp. It sticks to its legitimate buisness. Letters profit by it.

Don Carlos says that he can tell this is a great and glorious country from the number of empty bottles that are lying about.

In Hartford it is proposed to have a series of base ball games between the lawyers and their clients. That looks fee-sible.

"You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a petulent mother to her little girl. "No, but your ma did, I'll bet" was the reply.

Boarder—"Has the red-haired girl gone away?" Landlady—"Yes, sir." Boarder—"I thought so I found a black hair in the butter today.

If the President will withdraw his bayonets from the South and send them West he'll injure Hayes' chances but he will end the Indian war Siouxner.

When Tilden was elected governer of New York the taxes were sixteen millions. Under his administration they have been reduced to eight millions.

There's a future in store for some prospering genius who can invent a linen collar guaranteed to retain its integrity with the thermometer at 100 in the shade.

The new Sultan on taking possession found 1,900 cooks, but for certain obvious reasons confined his diet to boiled eggs until he recognized the kitchen bureau.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll gives it as his candid opinion that it will require considerably harder work to carry Illinois for Hayes than if Blaine had been nominated.

Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. Everywhere the people are taking up this battle cry determined that the Centennial year shall see the demolition of Grantism.

SONG OF THE TURTLE AND FLAMINGO.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

A lively young turtle lived down by the banks
Of a dark-rolling stream called the Jingo,
And one summer day, as he went out to lay,
Fell in love with a charming flamingo—
An enormously genteel flamingo!
An expansively crimson flamingo!
A beautiful, bounding flamingo!

Spake the turtle in tones like a delicate wheeze:
"To the water I've oft seen you in go,
And your form has impressed itself deep on my shell,
You perfectly modeled flamingo!
You uncommonly brilliant flamingo!
You tremendously 'A one' flamingo!
You inex-pres-si-ble flamingo!

To be sure I'm a turtle, and you are a belle,
And my language is not your fine lingo;
But smile on me, tall one, and be my bright flame,
You miraculous, wondrous flamingo!
You blazingly beauteous flamingo!
You turtle-absorbing flamingo!
You inflammably gorgeous flamingo!"

Then the proud bird blushed redder than ever before,
And that was quite un-nec-ces-sa-ry,
And she stood on one leg and looked out of one eye,
The position of things for to vary—
This aquatical, musing flamingo!
This dreamy, uncertain flamingo!
This embarrassing, harassing flamingo!

Then she cried to the quadruped, greatly amazed;
"Why your passion toward me do you hurtle?
I'm an ornithological wonder of grace,
And you're an illogical turtle!
A waddling, impossible turtle!
A low-minded, grass-eating turtle!
A highly improbable turtle!"

Then the turtle sneaked off with his nose to the ground,
And never more looked at the lasses;
And falling asleep, while indulging his grief,
Was gobbled up whole by Agassiz—
The peripatetic Agassiz!
The turtle-dissecting Agassiz!
The illustrious, industrious Agassiz!

Go with me to Cambridge some cool, pleasant day,
And the skeleton-lover I'll show you;
He's in a hard case, but he'll look in your face,
Pretending (the rogue!) he don't know you!
Oh, the deeply deceptive young turtle!
The double-faced, glassy-cased turtle!
The green, but a very mock-turtle!

—*St. Nicholas for August.*

WARNED OF A WARNING.

If the reader who has this page before his eyes be one of those who will believe only what they understand, or who—because some impostors, pretending to deal with the supernatural, have been exposed—treat with ridicule the idea that spirits can or will interpose in the affairs of mortals here below, let him skip the whole article, and go on to the next. He will have a very good dime's worth without it. To the more tolerant I would explain that I tell this tale as it was told to me, suppressing real names and altering the scene, according to a promise I have made. I will not attempt to account for anything. The main facts were narrated by a person sane in mind and strong of body—a man of singularly truthful disposition. The sequel I witnessed with my own eyes, so you may be quite sure that you will not come across the old familiar "dodge" of making wonders turn out to be "the baseless fabric of a vision."

In the year 1864, when I first met Frank Conroy, he was a handsome, brave, simple-minded boy. Eleven years later I saw him again. He was a great deal bigger, but very little changed. The same dark-brown curly hair with a glint of red in it, the same laughing blue eyes, the same almost-girlish smile, the same contempt for all that was mean or cruel; only he didn't burst out crying now when touched by such things. He stood six-feet-one in his rowing shoes, and I would just as soon have a mule kick me as feel the full weight of his arm. A gentle giant, this Frank Conroy, with fair abilities, good prospects, a happy home, troops of friends, and the sweetest girl in Virginia loving him with all her heart. This was Annie Annesley, the only daughter of a planter whose fortunes had survived the ravages of the civil war, and who lived in a grand old house on the James river, some fifty miles above Richmond. Her mother had died when she was a child. Annie was *petite*, of course, or she would not have had big Frank at her tiny feet; and there was a roundness and softness about the lower part of her face which appeared to be of the wax-doll order until you had taken in her eyes and brow. I say "taken in," because they grew upon you. She was not a reigning belle, however. Frank snapped her up as soon as she came out—that was one reason. She did not consider dancing the German as the end and object of existence; and she carried too many guns for the beaux of the period—that was another. There were ups and downs, in and outs, in the characters of this pair which favored the forging of an excellent weld when the great hammer-man, Love, should place them, all aglow, on his anvil. At first big Frank was indolent, little Annie ambitious; he was realistic, she romantic; he somewhat too easy-going to keep off foes, she somewhat too given to cynicism to gain friends. In a short time they began to rub off each others' angles, and to fill up each others' deficiencies. He was 21, and she 18, and they were to be married as soon as he had taken his degree.

In all sorts of athletic contests and exercises he had already graduated with the highest honors. In public little Annie rather discouraged these pursuits, but her heart glowed with delight when the Harvard boat dashed first under the string, and No. 3, the Captain, was carried out of it in triumph. She tore her pretty lace handkerchief into shreds during the first laps of the three-mile foot-race, as the runner who wore her colors on his great heaving chest appeared only fifth in the contest. She couldn't bear to see him beaten; and when at last he put on his spurt and went through his men like a rocket, her heart beat faster than his own. At the time when this account commences he was in training for another great boat-race, and reading hard too; for your rowing man can be a good book-worker if he please.

Now staying on a visit at the home of your betrothed is both useful and charming; useful, because it gives you an insight into her character which is not to be gained out in society; and charming—well, there is no need to elaborate *that* cause. But it does not conduce to close study. St. Anthony himself could not keep his eyes on his book when the Father of Evil took the shape of a pretty woman—to whom, by-the-by, he was not engaged; so how can you expect that a warm-hearted young fellow from Harvard could work in the presence of his lady-love? Why did he not lock himself up in his room? He did, but what was the use? If she went about singing, as was her wont, he listened, and Plato might reason as he pleased unattended to. If she was silent, he (big Frank, not Plato) wondered what she was doing, and Orestes raved in vain. The only chance for work was when she went away from house and grounds visiting some neighbors; and this, when she knew the consequences, she did as often as she could. She was proud of her lover, and wanted him to take a good degree.

These absences generally lasted till luncheon-time; but one day she came down to breakfast in her riding-habit, and told him she was going to see the Melvilles. Seeing the Melvilles meant a ride, out and home, of two-and-twenty miles.

"Mayn't I go with you?" he asked.

"No, sir. You have been shamefully idle lately; besides, I have lots of things to say to Janey" (her chief bride-maid elect), "and you would be in the way. You need not expect to see me again till dinner," she replied.

Seven o'clock was their usual dinner-time. Frank improved the shining hours—read till noon, then he took a brisk walk till 2, then he read till 5, then, like a wise man, he put away his books, and packed up what he had learned into his brain.

It was autumn, when the twilight comes soon and quickly deepens into night. The time slipped away, as it will do when one's mind is busy, and when Annie came into the room, dressed for the evening, he was quite surprised.

"Back again so soon! and dressed already!" he exclaimed, rising to greet her; but she moved away from him toward the window, and stood there silent, gazing into the rapidly deepening twilight.

"Frank dear," she said, after a pause, "I want to warn you about something."

"All right; go on," he replied, again advancing.

"No, do not come near me. Stay where you are. Do not be surprised if some day you see a lady in your room."

"A lady!"

"Who will be there," she continued, not heeding his interruption, "for no light purpose. If she should speak to you, take good heed of what she says, for—for the sake of her who loves you."

"Why not say 'for my sake?'"

"Well, then, for my sake."

"And who is this mysterious counselor?"

"Never mind."

"Oh, but I do mind. If there is anything I hate, it is the idea of any one coming between you and me. When I have something to say to you, I say it right out, and I want you to do the same. Is this person a friend?"

"A great friend."

"Then introduce us, and let us all three talk it over, whatever it is; or, better still, hear what she has to say, and tell me yourself."

"We can not always manage that such things as these should come exactly as we wish," she answered, in a low, sad voice.

"No; but don't you think, Annie, that my receiving a lady in my room is not as good an arrangement as could be made?"

"I told you not to be surprised if she came. I did not say positively that she would come."

"If she does come, it will be with your consent?"

"She could not do so without."

"Then you won't be jealous?" he asked, without a smile.

"There will be no cause for jealousy."

"You seem to be in a very strange humor to-day, dear."

"Why do you think that?"

"Your voice and manner are changed. Are you ill, darling? Is—"

"Stay where you are," she again interrupted, motioning him back to his seat. "This will pass. Let us say no more on the subject. Give me your solemn promise that you will not say another word about it—only *remember*."

"Well, dear, I think that is the very best thing I can do, for really—"

"Promise."

"I promise—there! And now—"

"No, you shall not move. Let me go. I will come down again in a few minutes. Be a good boy, Frank, and let me have my way."

He turned round, half vexed, to put away his notes, and when he looked up again she was gone.

He kept his promise, and he had his reward. Annie was even more than usually bright and loving all the rest of that evening. The next day passed as usual, and on the next but one there was a picnic, which would not have ended as pleasantly as it began but for big Frank. Returning by the light of the moon, the negro coachman (who had taken more champagne heel-taps than conduced to careful driving) managed to put the two off wheels of the carriage which contained the Annesley party into the ditch at a turn in the road where the horses could not get a straight pull at it, and ten miles from home! Frank just lifted the whole thing out bodily—Annie and all; for (as he said with one of his cheery laughs) "You don't weigh any thing." Then he drove them home, leaving Sambo to sober himself by a walk.

"I wonder if Samson was much stronger than you are?" said Annie, as he kissed her good-night, looking up, full of love and pride, into his handsome face.

"Poor old Samson! His strength did not do him much good, after all," he laughed.

"Oh, Frank! It saved his country, and helped him to a glorious end. I think there is nothing in history so splendid as the retribution he worked on his persecutors—crushing them in the hour of triumph, with the temple of their false gods."

"The muff! he should have gone outside and pushed," said prosaic Frank.

When he opened the door of the room he found that the lamp was alight. This was unusual, for he always had lit it himself. There were French windows on two sides of this chamber opening into the gallery. Two faced him as he entered; the other pair were hidden by the bed and its mosquito bar. They were all wide open; for he loved fresh air, and laughed colds to scorn. It was almost as light as day. The full moon filled the veranda with its soft, silvery beams, and the dark evergreens below were ablaze with fire-flies; a night which tempts one to do anything but go to bed. Frank took off his coat and boots, made himself comfortable in the rocking-chair, filled a big pipe with *perique*, and thought he would read a little, as he had passed an idle day. As he rose to get his book he heard a gentle tap at the Venetian blinds outside. Flying moths, blundering after a light, as is their wont, make such noises; so he did not notice it. After a moment or two it was repeated louder, and a woman's voice said,

"May I come in?"

Now by this time he had forgotten all about the visit he might possibly receive, but was not surprised when a lady walked in without waiting for an answer. It does not take long to say "May I come in?" yet *as* she spoke those few words the whole of his conversation with Annie on the day before yesterday came back to his mind.

"You are not surprised at this invasion?" asked his visitor. She was apparently about 30 years of age; tall, slight, and elegantly dressed. A lace-edged handkerchief was loosely knotted round her throat, and in her hand she carried a common palmetto fan. She spoke in that sub-tone of assertion which a well-bred woman of her age has generally acquired without knowing how, and *shoddy* folk labor after in vain all their lives. Grant that a stranger could adopt this mode of presenting herself—and had not Annie told him that she might?—and nothing could be more natural.

Frank replied that he was not a bit surprised, and advanced his best chair, which she declined.

"No, thanks," she said, leaning one hand against the side of the window space, and fanning herself. "I won't come in any farther. Do *you* sit down and listen to what I have to say. I won't keep you long. Oh! you may smoke. I don't mind that in the least. But I insist! I will not say a word till you have made four good puffs. That is right. One—two—three—four; now for it."

Frank began to feel that he must have known this lady for several years, so completely did she put him at his ease.

"Don't you think," she continued, "that when a man is engaged to be married, it is high time for him to leave off playing like a boy?"

"Certainly it is."

"That's right. All the running and rowing and jumping is well enough in its way. It makes boys men; but it makes men just a little bit coarse—at least that is my view."

"May I ask if Annie shares that opinion?"

"Let us leave her out of this discussion. She knows nothing about it."

"And yet she prepared me for this—pleasure," said Frank, dryly.

"Never mind. I repeat, she knows nothing about my present object. If she did, I am afraid she would not much assist me, for she is proud of her great athlete. I am old enough to be her mother, and" (with a bright smile) "am not in love with you, so I can talk sense. Now, really, what is there worth winning that you have not already won? Why risk defeat?"

"I am not afraid of that."

"The confidence of the man! Well, I'll put it another way. Why not give some one else a chance? Do you think it is fair to monopolize all the glory and silver cups? You greedy giant!"

This shot went home. Frank despised "pot-hunters." Was he a pot-hunter himself?

"There, I see you are coming round," his visitor resumed, pursuing her advantage. "Promise me that you will stick to your books like a good boy, take a splendid degree, and give up rowing and all that sort of thing, once and forever."

"Would it be indiscreet to inquire whom I have been so fortunate as to inspire with such a deep interest in my affairs?"

"Ah! do not be sarcastic. You can not tell how it pains me," she said. He looked up, and felt a power of tender, sad pleading which quite subdued his impulse to resent her interference. "I have no right, I know," she continued, "to ask this promise for myself. I am nothing to you; but I love Annie—oh! how fondly! I plead for her, and this I say, solemnly, Frank Conroy; if your affection be as deep as she deserves it should be, you will not hesitate. Man, man, what is success in a game, that you should prefer it to the happiness of the woman you love?"

"You seem in earnest."

"I am in earnest."

"Well, I'll talk it over with her."

"Think it over by yourself first," said his visitor, after a pause, during which she seemed to be struggling with something she wished to add, and dared not. "And if you can not resolve—as I pray you may—then you can tell her what has passed to-night. Good-by. God bless and guide you!" She kissed her hand to him, and passed out into the bright moonlight.

"I ought to have thanked her, anyhow," he mused, when she had gone. "What an unmannerly dog she'll think me! She's not far wrong. I ought to give other fellows a turn, and I'm not sure whether a lighter man at No. 3—Well, I'll sleep on it. Who the deuce can she be?"

Who the deuce can she be? was the question which filled his mind when he woke—much earlier than usual—in the morning, and diligent inquiries made of all the servants about failed to satisfy it.

Should he ask Annie? No; he was a little piqued with Annie. It was absurd to suppose that these two were not in concert. And how unfair to make him promise not to speak of what should pass, and then send this person to lecture him! True, he had "this person's" permission to talk it over with Annie if he could not make up his mind to follow her advice; but he had done so, and there was an end of that part of the case. He had made a sacrifice much against the grain, and therefore—man like—he hedged by getting cross with a woman.

He wandered about from his room to another, fretting, fidgeting, unsettled. He tried to read. He opened one book, and it was too heavy; another, and it was too flippant. He went out into the garden, and the chirruping of the birds annoyed him. He returned to the house and made for Mr. Annesley's study. His host was an early riser, and he wanted some one to talk to. Mr. Annesley was not down yet. On his table lay a black leather case, with silver clasps, that Frank had not noticed before. He undid the clasps and opened it. *It contained a photograph of the woman who had visited him the night before.*

"*Now* I can find out all about you," he chuckled, "without breaking any promise." As he gazed at the picture, and took in its details, a recollection arose which puzzled him. Man as he was, he remembered that his visitor's dress, though of costly materials and in excellent taste, was made in a fashion which had long since gone out. The dress of the picture was in the same style. How was this? As he mused, Annie tripped in, gay and bright as ever, and he laid a soft little hand on his shoulder.

"Up so early?" she cried gayly. Then, as she saw what he held, her face became suddenly sad.

"Whose likeness is this?" he asked, not noticing the change.

"*Poor, dear mamma's*," she replied, with a sob. Then his heart gave a great bound, and a cold, sickening stupor fell upon him.

"Annie, dear," he said, when, after a mighty effort, he regained some command over his suspense (she, poor child, only thought he was sharing her sorrow, which the sight of that loved and long-lost face had awakened), "you must give me back my promise."

"What promise?"

"That I made you the day you rode over to see the Melvilles."

"I don't remember your promising anything that day. What was it?"

"To remind you would be half breaking it. Surely you can not have forgotten?"

"Let me see. You read me 'How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar' out of Bret Harte, and pretended that it did not make you cry."

"That was after dinner."

"In the morning you and papa were talking about fishing, and I listened."

"It was not in the morning or in the evening that I made you that promise, Annie. It was in the twilight, when you returned from your ride."

"Why, Frank! I went straight up to my room. It was so late I had hardly time to change my things. I never saw you from the time you mounted me at 11 o'clock, till when we met at dinner. What are you dreaming about? Oh, Frank darling! what *is* the matter? Are you ill?"

Again the cold, sickening stupor ran through him, and he fell forward over the table, speechless.

I, who tell this story, was a surgeon in the navy, and spending a short leave of absence as a visitor in the house where the scenes I have attempted to describe took place. Annie's shrieks called her father, who called me, and, between us, we restored poor Frank to consciousness. I did not like the look of this seizure, but said nothing. No one consulted me. Still I watched him closely, and at breakfast, when the mail-bag came in, and he read his correspondence, I noticed that he received a second shock.

That afternoon he called me into his own room, and told me what had happened to him, almost as it is worded here. He had evidence (acquired since morning) which proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Annie was miles away from the house when *what he took for her* spoke to him in the library. I heard him out, and made the usual reply. He had been dreaming—his nerves were out of order.

"They are now," he said; "but suppose any one had asked you about them the day before yesterday, what would you have said?"

Had I been obliged to reply, I must have admitted that a less *nervous* person, in the sense of being likely to give way to delusions, could hardly be found, but he did not wait for an answer, and went on:

"As for dreaming, that is—excuse me, doctor—absurd. I was wide-awake on Tuesday evening, and I did not go to bed for an hour at least after my visitor left me on Thursday night. Now let us consider the surroundings. I was *warned of a warning!* Warned in the kindest, gentlest manner. Why? If I had been unprepared for the second manifestation, it would have startled, shocked me. Why was I—a hale, strong man, as you and all the rest thought me—to be guarded against a shock? Why was I to be turned from pursuits which you and all the rest would have said yesterday had made me so hale and so strong, by supernatural means? Read that."

He handed me a letter—the one he had read at breakfast. It was from the Secretary of a life-insurance company, thanking him for the preference he had shown the society, but declining his proposal.

"The week before last," he continued, "I was examined by their medical officer—as a matter of form, they said. He measured me round the chest, and tapped and stethoscoped me, and this is the result."

"Insurance companies have all sorts of crotchets—" I began.

"Doctor," he interrupted, quietly taking off his coat and vest, and slipping the brace off his left shoulder, "you know as well as I do what it means. There is something wrong—awfully wrong—*here*" (placing his hand on his heart). "That is why I was warned against a surprise; that is why my poor darling's dead mother conjured me to avoid violent sports; that is why the insurance company rejected me; that is why I confide in you. Now tell me the truth."

I placed my ear to his side, and took three different soundings. Then I told him, as carelessly as I could, that I had no stethoscope with me, and he was too agitated just then for a fair examination. "I'll see if I can't borrow some tools," I said, "and see you to-morrow morning, when you will be more composed."

"As you will," he replied; "but you are mistaken about composure. I shall never be more composed than I am at this moment."

"How can you say so, after your attack only a few hours ago?" I asked.

"That is all over. I know all now."

"Tush!" I sneered, trying to get out of my difficulty by appearing impatient. "You *know* absolutely nothing."

"All right, doctor," he said, with one of his bright smiles, and resuming his coat; "I admit it. I don't know how I breathe or how I swallow. I don't know how I was born or what will happen to make me die. I don't know why I wink an eye when a grain of dust comes along in the air. But I *do* breathe and swallow. I have been born and I shall die; and somehow the grain of dust will be caught on my eyelash. I don't know why these visitations have come to me; but they *have* come, doctor, and for a reason. Look me in the face, and tell me that I have a sound heart."

I could not do it.

"So farewell," he went on, cheerfully, "a long farewell to all the old fun. 'Othello's occupation's gone.'"

"And he will settle down into a quiet married man," I added, to humor him; but his face darkened.

"Do you think I am justified—" he began. "But you shall answer me that to-morrow."

"I hope you have not said anything about this to Miss Annesley?" I asked, after a pause.

"God forbid!"

"But she must have guessed that something was wrong when you spoke to her about that promise."

"Perhaps she did for the moment, but my fainting fit—I couldn't help it, doctor—put it out of her mind. If she returns to the subject, I shall get round it somehow. Of course I may rely upon *your* silence."

"Are you two going to waste all the day up there?" cried Annie, from the garden. "Come down, Frank; I want you to help me cut some flowers."

He joined her, and I stood watching them from the gallery. To-morrow I would tell him what I knew too well already. There was indeed something awfully wrong with his heart. And who would have thought it, to look at him? He seemed the very picture of health; but the last ten minutes of the foot-race, the last fifty strokes of the oar, when the spirit forced the flesh to more than mortal doing, had done their silent work. I should have to tell him to be very, *very* careful. I should be able to comfort him by saying that men as badly off as he was had made old bones, and died in their beds, at last, of something else. I stood rehearsing how this was to be told when I heard Annie's voice again.

"No, not that one; it's too full blown. There is a lovely bud a little higher up. No, no, you stupid great fellow; there, to your right."

They were standing under a climbing rose bush, and she was pointing to a spot about a yard over his head. Standing on tiptoe, he could just touch the stem of the coveted flower, but not hold it, and of course it bobbed from his fingers.

"If you jump you can catch it," said Annie.

As she spoke he sprang, seized the rose (which was pulled down by his weight), and fell against the fence upon which the bush was trained.

"Oh, how awkward you are to-day," Annie cried. "Well, why don't you break it off and give it to me?"

The next moment he slid to the ground at her feet—DEAD!

The champion athlete of his day was killed in a struggle with a rose-bud.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Terrible Thunderbolt.

The Greeley (Col.) *Tribune* gives the following particulars of a terrible casualty by lightning: Last Sunday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, lightning struck Mr. Gifford's ranch house, nearly thirty miles down the Platte, on the north shore. Mr. Gifford had gone from the house on horseback, leaving Mr. Humphrey, aged about 25, Mrs. Humphrey, aged 22, and a hired man named Alonzo Woodson, aged 22, from Missouri. A storm was coming up, and when near Mr. Girardeau's place, about a mile distant, he heard a terrible crash, and looking back he saw the house on fire. He went back immediately, and Mr. Girardeau followed so soon as he saddled a horse, and he reached the place in time to give assistance. The house was now all in a flame and no one could enter, but the siding was torn off, and, the smoke escaping, Mr. Humphrey and his wife were discovered on a lounge covered with flame. It would appear that they had been startled by previous thunder claps, and that she, as is natural to women, was frightened, and he had put his left arm around her as if to protect her, and so firmly were the muscles of his arm fixed in death that it was necessary to bring them both out of the house together, and they were buried together, a separation being impossible. Mr. Woodson was found in the back room. All were burned black, and in places red, and almost beyond recognition, but an imprint was made by the embroidery of her chemise on her breast, which was burned but little, and a lock of her long hair was preserved and given to her friends, having probably fallen on his arm, and this arm was but little burned. His legs were burned off up to his knees.

The Present War Long in Contemplation by the Sioux.

The present war has been in contemplation by the Sioux for a long time. Charles Jones, of Washington city, states that in 1872 he was in charge of the Flathead tribe of Indians in Montana. In the spring of that year, two of the tribe having spent the winter in Sitting Bull's camp hunting buffaloes, returned to the Flathead agency and called upon Mr. Jones, giving much interesting detail in regard to the intentions of the Sioux. Among other things they said that runners had been dispatched to all the neighboring tribes, inviting their attendance at a general council for the purpose of declaring war against the whites. Sitting Bull, who was then and there directing these movements, had with him a very talented white man, a Mexican, whom the Indians know by the name of Frank, who was a desperate fellow, and conversant with the English, Spanish, French and German languages, besides speaking, in addition, all the various dialects of the Sioux. Everything seen and subsequently related by the two Indians indicated war on an extensive scale. Frank, the white man alluded to, had quite a lot of manuscript papers taken by Sitting Bull from the whites on various occasions, and was then acting as a kind of private secretary to him, and had great influence over him in all his movements and determinations. This man is believed to be one of the white men, if not the principal one, who assisted Sitting Bull in his operations during the Custer massacre, and is supposed to be the presiding genius over the movements on the field.

It is given on the authority of a New Orleans paper that there is in that city a hog with its ears so far back that he cannot hear himself squeal.

THE NIGHT-WIND.

BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

At a lonely inn among the pines
I sit alone in the firelight's glow,
Losing myself in the backlog's mines,
And hearing the night-wind come and go.

And now it threatens, and now it grieves,
Pleads at the lintel, or slams a blind;
Now it prowls, sullen, about the eaves—
This protean, bitter autumn wind.

Fiercely it swoops on the doorside yew,
As a vulture drops upon its prey;
And now in the throat of the sooty flue
I hear it howl, like a beast at bay.

Now it flies shrieking across the downs,
And now, like a ghost, it whispers me
Of people starving to death in towns,
And of wrecks a thousand leagues at sea.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Pith and Point.

KILN business—Brickmaking.

IT would be better for proof-readers if all the Turkish Generals were named Smith.

OFTENTIMES a man ransacks the whole house for a pin, and, not being able to find one, drops into a chair with disgust, and is immediately rewarded for the search.

THE boy's first really great lesson in acting usually takes place upon meeting his mother in search of the pantry-key, which lies securely at the bottom of his trousers-pocket.

A SENSIBLE writer advises those who would enjoy good eating to keep good-natured, for, says he, "an angry man cannot tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas."

RHODE ISLAND farmers cut hay in the night. When one of them gets nervous and can't sleep, he gets up and mows the State over, after which he goes to bed and gets a good night's rest.

THE worst case of sunstroke of the season is reported from Williamsburg, where a 7-year-old boy broke a base-ball bat in an attempt to brush a fly off his father's ear.—*New York Dispatch.*

AT the French Assembly, 7:15 p. m.: Speaker (aside to member)—For heaven's sake, finish your speech! I give a dinner party to-night. Member (aside to Speaker)—I know it. Another time you'll invite me.

IT has just transpired that Philadelphia has a surplus of 20,000 females over males in its population. A great many people have wondered why this city was fixed upon for the Centennial Exhibition. Perhaps they will leave off wondering after this.—*Judy.*

IN a city where unlicensed dogs are rapidly being disposed of by the revolvers of the police, a little girl who had heard of the frequent deaths and their cause, asked her mother, when a gentleman died next door, "What made Mr. —— die? Wasn't he licensed?"

THE First Lord of the Admiralty on his first voyage down the Thames, in rather a leaky vessel, observed the men working the pumps. "Dear me!" he said, "I did not know you had a well on board, Captain, but I am really very glad, as I do detest the river water."—*Punch.*

A FABLE FOR RULERS.

A King of Persia, on a certain day,
Rode with his courtiers to the chase away.
Thirst overcame him on a desert plain,
Long time he sought a cooling fount in vain,
At last he chanced upon a garden fine,
Well stocked with luscious orange, grape and pine.
"Now, God forbid that I my thirst should slake,"
The monarch said, "for this fair garden's sake;
For if one single fruit to pluck I dare,
My viziers here will strip the orchard bare."

AN old scientist says this world will eventually be one solid chunk of ice; and one could not help thinking last night, as he vainly endeavored to fan himself to sleep, that the time is rapidly approaching. That is, the time is rapidly approaching when such old frauds should be roasted to death. Yesterday and last night would have dissolved a chunk of ice twice as large as this world.—*Norristown Herald.*

SAID the end-man to Mr. Johnson, "Now, sah, if Mr. Stringman's beautiful music store was to burn up, what would most sartinly be destroyed?" "Destroyed, sir?" "Yah, dat's it, destroyed. You has de idee." "Well, sir, what would most certainly be destroyed?" "Why, de forty pianners and de organs. Yaw!" "And why would the piano fortes and the organs be destroyed?" "Kase de injines was nebber taught to play upon dem, sah. Hi! yaw!"

THE Albany *Law Journal* furnishes some of the freshest specimens of forensic wit, to the cultivation of which the hot weather does not seem to be very favorable: "A lawyer by the name of Frean (pronounced Frain) is a member of the bar in one of the counties in this State, and Mr. Croak is the District Attorney. During a discussion on some subject the District Attorney wished Mr. F. to '*refrain* from any other remarks.' Mr. F. (promptly), 'I will when you stop *Croaking*.'"

THE other evening, at an evening party, a young lady, gorgeously attired, was sitting at a piano singing an aria. The sweet sounds were yet lingering in the enraptured ears of her auditors when a polite dry-goods clerk of this city, who stood near the piano, leaned over and whispered admiringly: "Miss, you sing divinely; all my soul is thrilled with the rapture of your voice." The fair songstress looked shyly up, and, toying with a diamond ring on one of her fingers, replied: "Is that so? Well, I guess I ain't much of a slouch at this business. I can sing right around them other gals!"

A Beggar in a Carriage.

A London beggar in the habit of dragging himself about on his hands and knees was recently arrested for the offense. It appeared on the trial that he had once been furnished gratuitously with a donkey and a cart to sell cats' meat, but he sold *them* instead and returned to begging as more profitable. He supported himself, wife and six children very comfortably, and on Sunday was in the habit of hiring a horse and carriage and taking a drive. He was committed to jail and hard labor for a month, and on his way there turned over a full handful of silver and copper coin to his wife, telling her to take care of it.

BY the laws of Ohio, the person first informing the Coroner of a county of the death of any person upon whose remains it is deemed advisable to hold an inquest to ascertain the cause of death, is allowed $1. The races that are sometimes run for this $1 are worth ten times that amount to loaf upon.

WASHINGTON A FARMER.

Letter to His Farm Manager.

DECEMBER 10, 1799.

From the various plans suggested by you at different times for cropping the farms, which I propose to retain in my own hands, in the year 1800, and with a reduced force of laborers on them and the operations necessary to carry them into effect; comparing these with the best reflection I have been able to make on the subject, and considering, moreover, the exhausted state of my arable fields, and how important it is to adopt some system by which the evil may be arrested, and the fields in some measure restored by a rotation of crops, which will not press hard upon them, while sufficient intervals are allowed for improvement; I have digested the following instructions for my managers, and for the government of my overseers, and request that they may be *strictly* and *pointedly* attended to and executed, as far as the measures therein required will admit.

A *system* closely pursued, although it may not in all its parts be the best that could be devised, is attended with innumerable advantages. The conductor of the business, in this case, can never be in any dilemma in his proceedings. The overseers, and even the laborers, know what is to be done, and what they are capable of doing, in ordinary seasons. The force to be employed may be in due proportion to the work which is to be performed, and a reasonable and tolerably accurate estimate may be made of the product. But when no plan is fixed, when directions flow from day to day, the business becomes a mere chaos, frequently shifting, and sometimes at a stand, for want of knowing what to do, or the manner of doing it. Thus it occasions a waste of time, which is of more importance than is generally imagined.

Nothing can so effectually obviate the evil as an established *system*, made known to all who are actors in it, that all may be enabled thereby to do their parts to advantage. This gives ease to the principal conductors of the business, and is more satisfactory to the persons who immediately overlook it, less harassing to the laborers, as well as more beneficial to the employer.

Under this view of the subject, the principal service which you can render me is to explain to the overseers (who will be furnished with duplicates) the plan, in all its parts, which is hereafter detailed; to hear their ideas with respect to the order in which the different sorts of works therein pointed out shall succeed each other, for the purpose of carrying it on to the best advantage; to correct any erroneous projects they may seem disposed to adopt; and then to see that they adhere strictly to whatever may be resolved on, and that they are always (except when otherwise permitted) on their farms and with their people. The work, under such circumstances, will go on smoothly; and that the stock may be well fed, littered, and taken care of according to directions, it will be necessary to inspect the conduct of the overseers in this particular, and those also whose immediate business it is to attend upon them, with a watchful eye, otherwise, and generally in severe weather, when attention and care are most needed, they will be most neglected.

Economy in all things is as commendable in the manager as it is beneficial and desirable to the employer; and, on a farm, it shows itself in nothing more evidently, or more essentially, than in not suffering the provender to be wasted, but, on the contrary, in taking care that every atom of it be used to the best advantage; and, likewise, in not permitting the ploughs, harness, and other implements of husbandry, and the gears belonging to them, to be unnecessarily exposed, trodden under foot, run over by carts and abused in other respects. More good is derived from attending to the minutiæ of a farm than strikes people at first view; and examining the farm-yard fences, and looking into the fields to see that nothing is there except what ought to be there, are oftentimes the means of producing more good, at least of avoiding more evil, than can be accomplished by riding from one working party or overseer to another. I have mentioned these things not only because they have occurred to me, but because, although apparently trifles, they prove far otherwise in the result.

The account for the present quarter must be made final, as an entire new scene will take place afterward. In doing this, advertise in the Alexandria paper for the claims of every kind and nature whatsoever against me to be brought to you by the 1st of January, that I may wipe them off, and begin on a fresh score. All balances in my favor must either be received, or reduced to specialties, that there may be no disputes hereafter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To James Alexander, Manager of the Farms

The Origin of the Franco-German War.

M. Gambetta has provoked a discussion that has revealed to the world the truth about the origin of the Franco-German war of 1870. Gambetta said that the Bonapartists declared war on the strength of fabricated papers, and from the new evidence given the statement would seem to be a true one, albeit somewhat exaggerated. It will be remembered that the cause of war was declared to have been an insult given by the King of Prussia to the French Ambassador, M. Benedetti, at Ems, the news of which was, it was said, telegraphed to all the capitals of Europe by Count Bismarck. It has long been known that the story of an insult, however it was originated, was a fabrication, for M. Benedetti himself said, after the war, "There was neither insulter nor insulted at Ems." Still, it has been held that if Bismarck circulated a report that there was an insult, or if the French Cabinet had reason to believe that the report might be true, France was justified in declaring war. Now, it appears from a letter written by M. de Keratry, Secretary of the committee of the Corps Legislatif which was charged with inquiry into the situation, and which advised war, that the only papers submitted to the committee were two dispatches forwarded by the French Ambassador at Berne and another French diplomatist, which repeated the account of the insult publicly offered at Ems to M. Benedetti. This account, the Duc de Gramont informed the committee, had been forwarded as a circular by Count Bismarck to all the foreign courts, and had been communicated to the two French agents by diplomatic indiscretions which could not safely be revealed. M. Talhouet, the reporter of the committee, assured the Chamber that the committee had seen the dispatches of four or five French Ambassadors to different courts, and that they reproduced in almost identical terms the document forwarded by Prussia, as M. Ollivier had stated to the European powers. But it is now proved that the dispatch did not emanate from Bismarck, but from an agency without authority or responsibility. Moreover, it is now known that the Government withheld from the committee two dispatches from M. Benedetti himself that would have proved the story of an insult untrue. So it appears that there was no insult, that the Cabinet knew there had been none, that the story did not emanate from Count Bismarck, and that the Ministry led the country into war on the strength of an untraceable rumor which they knew to be false.

Some Wonderful Indian Mounds in Iowa.

[From the Columbus Junction (Iowa) Herald.]

The Toolesboro mounds are situated near the mouth of the Iowa river, on a high bluff, which commands a grand eastward view. The low, smooth bottom lands, the numerous tree-covered islands in the mouth of the Iowa, the broad, shining waters of the Mississippi, and on the Illinois side the church spires of New Boston and Keithsburg, with a background of undulating sand prairie farms, a picture that needs only the stroke of a painter's brush or poet's measure and rhyme to make it as famous as the scenes on the Hudson or Susquehanna. The mounds are situated on the highest part of the bluff, and nearly all of them are covered with a growth of timber. Forty years ago, when the emigrants arrived in that place, they found two large circles of the mounds, which were situated about two miles apart, and connected by a long, curved row or semicircle of the mounds, and this semicircle is built close along the edge of the steep bluff. Both of these circles have partly been leveled and are now farmed over, but a number of the mounds yet remain undisturbed. Several of them have been carefully opened by the curious, and the relics found prove, without doubt, that these mounds are burial piles. Level with the surface of the ground are remains of circular floors; part of which were made of baked clay and part of the trunks of trees which appear to have been split open and laid close together. Lying immediately on these floors, and covered with earth to the depth of from two to six feet, are found human bones, which are much larger than the bones of modern men. Teeth, especially, are found in an almost-perfect state of preservation. Among these bones is a substance that to the unscientific beholder resembles whitish ashes, which is thought by some to be the remains of cloth. There are also found copper axes and copper spikes, with handles of polished horn and petrified wood, heavy stone hammers and stones which have been hollowed out and evidently used as mortars, flint knives which are large and sharp enough to accomplish their supposed purpose of skinning animals and cutting the flesh. But the relics which give evidences of the most perfect art are the stone images of animals and birds. Some of them are hollow and appear to have been used as bowls and pipes. They are made of a hard, reddish-colored stone and are accurately carved and beautifully polished. There can be no doubt but what this ancient people had better tools and were more skillful and industrious than the North American Indians. In what is now a cornfield, near the northern circle of mounds, used to be the remains of an earth-work fort around which were scattered bits of pottery and different colored wares. Both around the old fort and in the mounds were found quantities of beads of various shapes and sizes; nearly all of them are made of mother-of-pearl. Much more could be said of these interesting antiquities; and, as more of the mounds are to be excavated this fall, you may hear more anon.

Why All Nevada Rivers Run into the Ground.

It is a well-known peculiarity of our Washoe rivers, says the Virginia City *Enterprise*, that they all sink into the earth. Each river empties into what is called its "sink," or lake. None of them get out of the State or empty into the sea. This curious fact was once curiously accounted for by a queer old fellow who made his home in the shadow of Mount Davidson. Said he: "The way it come about was in this wise: The Almighty, at the time he was creatin' and fashionin' this 'ere yearth, got along to this section late on Saturday evenin'. He had got through with all the great lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and them; had made the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and, as a sort of wind up, concluded to make a river that would beat anything he had done in that line. He started an' traced out Humboldt river, an' Truckee river, an' Carson river, an' Walker river, an' Reese river, an' all the other rivers; an' he was a leadin' of 'em along, calkelatin' to bring 'em all together into one big boss river, an' then lead that off an' let it empty into the Gulf of Mexico or the Gulf of California, as might be most convenient; but as he was bringin' down an' leadin' along his branches—Truckee, Humboldt, Carson, Walker an' them—all at once it came on dark, an', not bein' able to carry out his plan, he just tuked the lower ends of the several streams inter the ground where they war, an' they've stayed thar ever since."

An Uncommonly Strong Man.

The great Welsh athlete, J. E. Evans, who enjoys the reputation of being the strongest man living, has been giving a series of entertainments on board the British flagship and the harbor forts at Cork. Evans is a man of powerful appearance and stands about five feet eight inches in height. Resting on his back at full length he lets fall half a hundred on his chest. One and a half inches of iron was cut across his chest by a blow of a sledge hammer on board the Revenge. Then the gun which fires morning and evening, and is over a ton in weight, was placed on his chest, loaded, and fired off without the slightest apparent inconvenience.

MEXICO.

Re-Election of President Lerdo—Prospects of Peace.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Mexican journals of July 19 give further particulars of the re-election of President Lerdo de Tejada, the news of which reached us by telegraph a few days since. Returns had been received at the capital from the largest as well as some of the most distant states, indicating a vote which is practically unanimous. Lerdo de Tejada, whose present term expires in February next, is now the legal and rightful President of Mexico until February, 1883. This result was to have been anticipated, but it has been made more emphatic by the very means taken to defeat it. The opposition element, headed by Gen. Porfirio Diaz, instead of employing all its energies in legal ways, through the nomination and advocacy of its own candidate, simply undertook to prevent any election. The success of such a movement would have gone far to render a stable government impossible in Mexico. It is therefore a most encouraging circumstance that the people, thoroughly appreciating the importance of the crisis, refrained from nominating any opposing candidates, and voted for the maintenance of law and order in voting for Lerdo de Tejada.

Since the result of the election has been made known, the revolution is rapidly crumbling to pieces. In the Northern, as in the Southern states, the most notorious of the subordinate chiefs of Diaz have been defeated by the Government troops, and their followers have taken refuge in the mountains. There some of them may subsist for a little while longer, using their lost political significance as a mask for outrage and robbery; but there is no probability that they will be able to unite again in a new revolution for the defeat of the expressed will of the Mexican people. Gen. Diaz, whose escape from Tampico and landing at Vera Cruz, as related in *Rahden's* (Mexican) *Review*, was published in yesterday's *Tribune*, has reached his home in Oaxaca, and already issued an explanatory manifesto. The fact that he has abandoned his followers in Tamaulipas and New Leon is a confession of his failure. Whatever still remains of the insurrectionary element in Oaxaca will undoubtedly soon be suppressed, and we trust that the second term of President Lerdo will witness no renewal of such a crime against the republican system of government.

President Lerdo's re-election means a continuance for Mexico of the intelligent and liberal policy inaugurated by Juarez. It means the maintenance of law, the preservation of order, security (so far as the means of the administration extend) of individual life and property, freedom of religious worship, encouragement of education, and development of the vast natural resources of the country. Gen. Diaz relied upon the prejudices of the Ultramontane Mexicans for his chief support, and his failure is thus of moral as well as political augury. In him reaction is condemned, as in Lerdo de Tejada progress is accepted. The United States has no sincerer desire than to see Mexico advancing surely and steadily in the same paths which have led us to national power and individual liberty.

A Shocking American Habit.

The recent funerals of the members of the Garner family, and of Miss Adele Hunter, the unfortunate young lady who was drowned with the Commodore and his wife on the Mohawk, have again developed a peculiarly American trait which is simply disgusting. It was shown rather more conspicuously at Miss Hunter's funeral, because it took place in a popular church. The crowd in attendance had been invited to pass around the coffin, and the great mass of persons who had been attracted merely by curiosity surged in a half-disorderly manner up the aisles. Then when the coffin was reached the crowd, which was four-fifths composed of females, behaved so outrageously as to shock those who saw it. The first part of the crowd deliberately (the women were the sole offenders) pounced upon the flowers, and carried them off so ravenously that Dr. Houghton, the rector, was obliged to mount the platform and publicly request that the floral decorations should be undisturbed. Even after that there were instances where the request was unheeded. This occurrence is very common at large funerals held in church in New York. At the funeral of A. T. Stewart the same scene took place, and also at the funeral of the late J. W. Harper at the St. Paul's Church, fifteen months ago. There seems to be a morbid taste for treasuring flowers from the coffins of prominent people, and to a foreigner unused at all to such lavish displays of flowers on such occasions the sight of a promiscuous crowd appropriating the floral contributions of friends to their own gratification is one which ought to make an American blush.—*New York Letter.*

A Woman Saved by a Pet Dog.

On Thursday last a large white bull, belonging to Mr. Patterson, on his farm near Peabody, in some way got loose from the stall in which it was tied, and the men of the family being far from the house in the field, Mrs. Patterson attempted to catch the animal by approaching it with a basin of salt. This seemed to work well at first, as the animal, on being called, came near and, bowed its head, as if it were about to lick the salt. At this instant Mrs. Patterson attempted to catch the animal by the ring in its nose, and to her surprise the beast plunged at her and threw her into the air ten feet. When she fell to the ground the beast made another rush at her, but her pet dog, seeming to take in the perilous situation of its mistress, caught the bull by the ring in its nose, and held it until assistance arrived and the animal was captured, thus saving the woman from a fearful death. Mrs. Patterson, though badly bruised, is doing well. Mrs. Patterson also states that this little dog saved the life of her husband in a similar manner some time ago.—*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

Deep Bores.

The deepest perpendicular mining shaft in the world is in Prizibram, Bohemia, and measures 3,280 feet. It is in a lead mine, and is supposed to have been begun about 350 years ago. In other places greater depths have been reached, but not by straight lines. A rock salt bore near Berlin is 4,175 feet deep, and a coal mine in Belgium 3,542. The deepest hole ever bored is an artesian well, 5,500 feet, at Potsdam, Mo.

A Woman Who Has Killed Five Hundred Wild Animals.

Chief among the attractions in the Kansas State building, or in that part of it reserved for Colorado, is a lady-like woman of less than the ordinary stature, and comparatively slight physical development, known as Mrs. Maxwell, the Rocky Mountain huntress. This lady is reported to have killed, with her own hands, 500 wild animals, and specimens of these, stuffed by herself, have been forwarded to the Colorado display, and they are now on exhibition. Among these are several large bisons, a number of deer, including the red deer, a pair of Rocky Mountain sheep, a ferocious puma, a number of wild-cats, two elk, three bears—grizzly, cinnamon and black—a wolverine, said to be the most dangerous animal in the West; many varieties of rabbit, including the rare cony rabbit found only on mountain peaks, above the timber line, and many specimens of marmot squirrel, mountain rat, a black-footed ferret, etc. The last-mentioned animal is a rare specimen, the one owned by the Smithsonian Institute being the only other known to have been shot and preserved. The collection also includes a family of prairie dogs, owls and snakes, which the huntress has often seen in the same burrow, and to these are added cases of birds, water-fowl, snakes, etc., besides two exhibitions of live prairie dogs and rattlesnakes, the entire display of over 800 animals being very artistically arranged.

The Newspaper.

There is scarcely a newspaper published from one end of the year to the other that will not, if critically considered, give offense to somebody in the community. The politician objects to the way his speech is reported. The buyers of one set of shares are offended because the money column reports another set as going up or going down. Gentlemen who find themselves in the hands of the police are grieved at the license of the press which reports their arraignment and trial among the police proceedings. The sympathizer with France is offended at letters from Berlin, and the believer in German unity mourns over dispatches from Paris. The newspaper thus offends some one, just as the weather—rainy to-day and sunshiny to-morrow—is sure to annoy somebody. The common-sense view is that the newspaper is the history of yesterday written to-day; that it is the mirror of the time, and that those who conduct it care nothing for individuals except to do them justice.—*New York paper.*

A Big Advertisement.

A newspaper has the largest advertisement to be seen in Europe. The name of *The Glasgow News* is cut on the slope of a hill back of the Ardenlee, Scotland. The length of each letter is 40 feet; the total length of the line is 323 feet, the area covered is 14,845 feet. The borders of the letters are sown with a pure white flower, the center is set with dwarf beet, the dark purple of which shows well at a distance, and on each side of this there is a row of light purple candytuft.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above. HENRY H. M. PATTON.

Lawrence, Marion county, Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb. 4, 1875.

Hurst Hotel, St. Louis.

European plan. Rooms, $1 per day. Meals at all hours. Col. L. D. Watson, chief clerk.

THE GREAT FAVORITE!—The popular Chill Cure of the age!! Composed of pure and simple drugs, Wilhoft's Tonic has long held the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of Doctor's visits, where friendly calls are all itemized in the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's Tonic as a certainty and you will never regret it. G. R. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

PENTECOST & HAYDEN, Panora, Iowa, wrote March 27, 1876: "We have sold Smallenberger's Ague Pills for eight years, and have no failure to cure reported." In view of such facts why suffer? ONE DOLLAR will cure you. ONE DOSE stops the chills.

OFFICERS and soldiers who served in the army, physicians, surgeons, and eminent men and women everywhere, join in recommending *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* to be the best internal and external family medicine ever invented. That's our experience.

MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it, and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

ALL the year round, *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer they should only be given in winter and spring.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of canker.

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Write at Once. COLLINS & CO., 4 Clinton Place, N.Y.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., 119 S. 9th St., Phila., Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

BIG PAY to sell our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Terms free. TAYLOR & CO., Cleveland, O.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manufac'd by G. J. Capewell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male and female. Send stamp for circulars. B. M. Bodine, Indianap'lis, Ind.

$444 Per month. Agents Wanted. Business honorable, lucrative, permanent. Particulars free. Address, A. G. Nettleton & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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$3 WATCHES, A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

WELL AUGER! The best in the world. Send for our Auger Book. U. S. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. THE BEST OFFER ever made to young MEN and LADIES. Address, with stamp, SHERMAN TEL. CO., OBERLIN, O.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

WANTED—AGENTS to canvass for the authentic and complete *Life of Gov. Hayes*, our next President, by Col. R. H. Conwell. Now is the opportunity. The people are ready for it. Address, B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY.
Lake View, Ill., (near Chicago), opens Sept. 6. Four Resident Professors. Send for Catalogue. Address, the Chicago office, 155 Washington-st., Chicago. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, Soul Charming, Mesmerism and Lovers' Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. 400 pages. By mail, 50 cts. Hunt & Co., 139 S. 7th St., Phila.

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Colonists wanted for second party, to start Sept. 19th. First party on the grounds delighted with country. For Pamphlets, address 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

1000 Outfits FREE. FOOTPRINTS of the AGES. Our Government and History. GOODSPEED'S Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT New Double Bill Revolver Sent with 100 Cart-ridges for $3. Full Nickel Plate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill. $3.00

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 5½x7½, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, $2.00 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

FRUIT & JELLY PRESS. Families should have them for making jelly, wine, lard, &c. Address, with stamp, Am. F. & J. P. Co., 206 E. Pearl st., Cinti., O. Agents wanted to sell.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., Reopens September 13. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars, apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.

$10 & $25 a day sure. Illustrated catalogue free, of our fine Chromos, Crayons, and beautiful Picture Cards of noted men, women, and Presidents of U.S. Floral Address, Visiting, Reward, Motto, Comic, and Transparent Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 cents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1830.

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A NOVELTY. Your name printed on 50 Transparent Cards, containing a scene when held to the light (50 designs), sent postpaid for 25 cents; 5 packs, 5 names, $1. No other card-printer has the same. Agents wanted; outfit 10 cts. CARD-PRINTER, Lock-Box D, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address,
Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

10 CENTS and a 3-cent stamp for 50 White Bristol Visiting Cards. Printed by a new process. No nicer ones ever seen. Prices never before named. Largest variety ever shown. All other kinds correspondingly low. Circulars, 3 cent stamp. Inducements never before offered to agents. Territory fast being taken.
W. C. CANNON, Box 470, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL HISTORY
It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Henry Ward Beecher
Lectures at Bayliss' Great Business College, Keokuk, Iowa. $60 pays board, tuition, etc. Penmanship; Shorthand, English Branches, Telegraphing, all free. Furnished rooms free. R.R. fare reduced. Good situations.

BOSS WELL AUGER
O. MARTIN
$40 TO $60 A DAY made by operating the BOSS WELL AUGER. Bores a hole from 20 to 40 inches in diameter, 100 feet a day easy. Send for Illustrated catalogue. Elevates the dirt without removing the shafting.
O. MARTIN,
Patentee & Proprietor,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

LOSSING'S GREAT CENTENNIAL WORK, NOW READY! A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES to the present time. The only Centennial edition by an eminent author, or worthy to be published in both English and German. One large and profusely illustrated, yellow-priced volume. Turns the contents of any other. Splendidly illustrated account of approaching Grand Centennial Celebration. AGENTS WANTED! Fast growing interest everywhere in the thrilling history of our country; hence, rare chance for Agents. Send at once for description and terms, to SCAMMELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Morgan's Well Auger bores 20 feet per hour, by one man and horse, without lifting shafting. Bores from 1 to 4 feet in width. The Auger is filled and raised by horse and lowered by hand. Rights for sale. Circulars free. A.W. Morgan, Glenn's Bl'k Indianapolis.

DEATH
Is delayed and life prolonged by using S. & T. *Tonic Elixir and Liquid Extract of Beef.* Physicians report many cures in Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles, Lung, Liver, Bladder, Kidney and Heart diseases. Female Physicians say it never fails in FEMALE DISEASES and weaknesses, is a "Godsend to females." Homeopathic and Old School Physicians report: "It never fails, the very medicine for children and feme es." "The only Liquid Extract of Beef with Tonics and Cathartics we will prescribe." Price $1 per bottle.
RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, CINCINNATI, O.

Madame FOY'S
Corset Skirt Supporter
Increases in Popularity every year, and
For HEALTH, COMFORT and STYLE is acknowledged THE BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made.
For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
FOY & HARMON,
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Chicago Business Directory.
AUCTION AND SALE ROOMS OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 W. Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m.
AUCTION MART FOR THE SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.
NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1 to 9 Monroe.
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FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS—SPECIALTY.
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ALBERT DICKINSON, 117 and 119 Kinzie.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—WHOLESALE.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 58 and 60 Lake.
HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
KIMBARK BROS. & CO., 80 to 84 Michigan-av.
HOTELS.
WOOD'S HOTEL, 116 & 118 Fifth-av. Enoch Wood, prop., late proprietor of Wood's Hotel, State-st.
WILSON'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE CHAIR FOR INVALIDS, IRON FOLDING BEDSTEADS, ETC.
M. KLEIN, 237 South Dearborn. Send for circular.

"THE VIBRATOR"
1000 SOLD LAST SEASON
WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION
This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
"VIBRATOR."

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so *inevitable with other styles* of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, *sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses* of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, *when others utterly failed.*

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are *entirely dispensed with*; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will *insist* on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz.: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on *four* wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG
LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS
AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they CURE. Instant relief afforded in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Cramp, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters, that they do not hesitate to WARRANT it to possess greater—far greater—curative properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz., 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Rust's Sliding, Self-Emp'ying Well Auger.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT.
The filled Auger raised from the bottom of the well without lifting the shaft. Bores a 19 inch hole from 90 to 100 feet in one day. Can make any size. Boulders and Quicksand handled with ease. Complete Rig $100. Territory selling rapidly. Send for Circular.
O. RUST, Patentee, Macon, Mo.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicines, for it cleanses Nature's augean stables, and allows the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of restoration to health. No medicine cures; Nature alone cures. This aperient opens the proper avenues, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 17, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indianan.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.
For Representative in Congress—13th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.
For Sheriff.
JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,
For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

For weeks the Radical press have fairly teemed with sensational dispatches of a serious disagreement between Governors Tilden and Hendricks, touching their letters of acceptance. Well the letters have come—like twin brothers and are found in perfect accord. They breathe one purpose, and sentiment. The Democracy of the East are in accord with the Democracy of the West. For the first time in sixteen years the great Democratic party is thoroughly united. And by this sign it will conquer.

Gov. Tilden and Gov. Hendricks both favor the repeal of the Resumption act in their letters of acceptance. The Democratic party through its platform at St. Louis and by its action in the lower House is now in full accord with the people in their struggle against the bank rupting policies of the Republican party Since Gov. Tilden is found to be in full accord with the people of the West, now what are our par-excellent Greenbackers going to do, Come gentlemen, join hands with the Democracy, in bringing about true currency reform

---

The Sentinel was refused a copy of Morton's speech in time for publication this morning, the Associated Press agent being instructed to withhold it. In this act Mr. Morton or his brother-in-law abused the courtesy of the Associated Press in forcing the agent to violate the obligations of the association to its members. "Indianapolis Sentinel."

How's that for cowardice? Every means possible are being worked by the Republican leaders to deceive the Democracy. It seems as though they lack brains or something else, as every move leaks out, almost instantly, after the plan is laid.

A Corps of Sitting Hens.

As Senator Gorden is evidently so partial to military terms, we will concede to him the use of the word corps, in his Civil Service bill. But as it is a figurative term there, we think that, in describing his Board of Examiners, he should employ, figuratively, another phrase, to designate appropriately his Examining Board; he should call it the Corps of Sitting Hens. To be sure they are not literally hens; but then they are not literally a corps. And the term sitting hens gives quite as correct an idea of their official character as the word corps. For they are to sit; they are to incubate, over the promotion of gaugers and storekeepers to higher officers in the internal revenue service. Whenever a vacancy occurs, it is to be presumed that all the subordinates in the department will be candidates for promotion. They will all be entitled to be thoroughly examined — for there must be no partiality. This would probably take as long as it requires for a hen to hatch out a brood of chickens—three weeks. In fact, if they got through the preliminary work and made a single promotion in twenty-one days, they would do pretty well.

There would be any number of these Boards of Sitting Hens in the country. The Corps of Sitting Hens would be very large, It would be a sort of asylum for the incompetent and decayed friends of active politicians. The bill provides for these boards "at such places as the necessities of the service requires;" and the necessities of the services are to be judged of by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to no restriction. He could make them just as numerous as the internal revenue districts if he choose—covering the country all over with this Corps of Sitting Hens, to be supported by the labor of the people.

Who is Sitting Bull.

Louisville Courier Journal.

One day, about twelve years ago, a young man with a powerful frame and a high forehead walked into the New York Tribune office, and as Mr. Greely looked up from his desk, the intruder politely asked, "Don't you want to hire a conflagration reporter?" Mr. Greely, having fourteen columns of editorial and a similar quantity of advertisements to write that morning, rather hastily waved his head at the burly youth, and in a tone of perhaps justifiable impatience, remarked: "Young man go west, by all means young man, go west." That young man did go west. He joined the Indians. He is now known as Sitting Bull. Fiction is stranger than truth, and the pieces of advice that one young man thrives under is the death of another.

The Only Way.

The Hon. Wm. S. Holman, of Indiana, in a resent speech in the House truthfully said: "Every measure of finance and taxation since the close of the war has been against labor and in favor of capitol, and that the country is now suffering from a policy dictated by selfish and remorseless cupidity seeking to augment the advantages and power of wealth and taking from "the mouth of labors the bread it has earned," and that only through a reversal of this policy and the enact of laws of finance and taxation equally just to every interest can our prosperity be restored. The only way to reverse that policy and thus relieve business and help the working-man is to turn the present party out of power.

GARRETT ITEMS.

EDITOR COURIER.—The first Tilden & Hendricks ratification meeting, of DeKalb Co., was held in Garret, on last Saturday evening. In the afternoon a hickory pole was raised, 95 feet in length, on which was placed those noble stars and stripes and a beautiful streamer on the top bearing the names of our next President and Vice President

TILDEN & HENDRICKS.

About 7 o'clock a large and enthusiastic crowd, of about seven hundred had gathered on the grounds awaiting the approach of the speakers. Dr. Parker called the meeting to order and on motion Washington Cowan was made chairman. Addresses were then made by the following gentlemen: J. H. Cowan, of Columbus, Ohio, (the boy speaker), Hon Freeman Kelly, of Waterloo. Ind; Hon. J. B. Stoll, of Ligonier, Ind; D. D. Moody, of Auburn; C. A. O. McClellan, of Warerloo. Each were received with applauses as they stepped upon the stand.

Mr. James Cowan was the first introduced. This young man has yet his first vote to cast, and never did we hear a public speaker, of years his senior, take up a subject and treat it with the honor to himself and interest to his hearers as did Mr. Cowan discuss the great question of reform. It would have done credit to many a politician of age and experience. How well he showed up the theives, crime and corruption of this Republican administration, and in what beautiful language he traced back the Republican party to its infantcy, showing very clearly that it was a tyranical power from its birth and theives have fattened on the proceeds of the poor tax payer's daily labor. This is something we ought to look and seriovsly think of. This gentleman spoke about fifty minutes and left the stage amid shouts and applauses.

Hon. J. B. Stoll was next introduced This gentleman occupied the stand about an hour, part of his speech being in German. Mr. Stoll also showed himself, by his speech, to be a man well versed in history and the political welfare of our country. Loud cheers also followed him as he left the stand.

Mr. McClellan was then called for, but as the time was growing short and he wished to give Mr. Kelly all the time he could he reserved his seat.

D. D. Moody then took the stand and after a very brief but pointed speech he introduced Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Kelly was received with loud cheers as he came forward. Mr. Kelly spoke about forty minutes and considering the short time he spoke he made a very able address. As every one knows Mr. Kelly is a man of ability and able to do justice to this great question of re reform. He explains very clearly a Massachusetts republican law which J. H. Baker endorses and partly from which he [Baker] makes his campaign document. It is concerning a voters qualification in the above State. It is this:—"Every voter must be able to write his name and read the consitution of the U. S. in the English language." Now, then, how many good German and French voters would be kept away from the ballot box under such a law. We will just suppose, for a moment, that some of our American citizens would go to Germany or France, how long would they have to remain there before they would be elegable to a vote. Under such a law as Mr Baker would like to have in our country and yet Mr. Baker would endorse such a law in every State in the Union.

Now, one word concerning some fine-haired Republicans. Not satisfied with cutting our hickory pole, they thought they would interrupt the meeting by firing off rockets around the ground during the speaking, and made all the noise they could. But amid all there mean, contemptable conduct the meeting went on, and now, fellow democrats, if the Republican party has any gathering here lets show better sense and more respect than shown us. All left well pleased with the meeting. Hurah for Keyser township!

DEMOCRACY.

New Arrangement

AT THE

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on tht dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth $	7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8 50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50.	"	18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12 00,	"	18 00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15.10,	"	27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6.50.

Silks & Dress Goods

We have larely replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Iesires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL DNPUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to ail in want of STRICTLY DURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court commences in September

Mr. Seaton has quit the butcher business.

The Swineford house is making improvements.

Jno. Hebel's "brick house" is going "down" rapidly.

W. L. Penfield is "stumping" it for the Republicans.

The weather was as hot as the hotest, for several days past.

Mr. J. Treesh has sold his butcher shop to Christ. Felt

G. W. McConnell, of Angola, gave us a short call on Monday.

V. A. Beard has taken Mr. DeSouzy's stand on Hebels' corner.

A little setto on Main street Saturday woke up quite a crowd.

The foundation for the new Presbyterian church is completed.

Angola has had a small fire. Auburn is luck on the fire question.

Mr. Funk's family have left the city and returned into the country.

Edward Orr and James Finch, of Corunna, was in the city on Monday.

Mr. Mays' letter for last week will be found on the first page of this paper.

Geo. Carter has been sick for several days but is getting better at present.

L Roth is making things lively in the clothing trade, at Lauferty's old stand.

Political matters are being discussed on every corner now-a-days. Bully.

We learn that V. A. Beard has purchased the frame building on Hebel's corner.

H. Link, living west of the city, buried a little child in the cemetry on Monday.

Go and see L. Roth, at Lauferty's old stand. when you want a new suit of clothes.

L. J. Roth has put in a stock of clothing where Lauferty has been in the same business.

Mr. Tarney's new brick residence, on Main street. is almost ready for occupancy.

W. Rickel has his restaurant in tasty style. He will do well after business opens up.

We noticed S. J. Lock, Lady and daughter, of Waterloo, in the city on Tuesday.

We learn the Central House is doing the main hotel business. It is run in first-class style.

Goshen turns out a "Tilden and Reform" club that takes 300 torches to supply them.

Dave Morris is gaining slowly. Dave has many friends that wishes him back to his post again.

We have one Republican in town that says he will vote for Wheeze & Inhaler in spite of the devil.

The new school house has reached the second story. It will be a nice structure wnen completed.

Mr. Browand, the Marshal at Kendallville, who got struck with a stone, is recovering rapidly.

The M. E. social was entertained by Mrs Wm Rush yesterday. A large crowd was in attendance.

Five prisioners broke jail at Goshen on the 9th of Aug. One of them have been captured.

Those two young men that came running down Jackson street the other day must had something in view.

Wm. Latson is able to be about the house. He will soon be on the streets again, nothing preventing.

It is rumored that a large dry goods firm from Ohio will locate in this city. This is a good business point.

Misses Ada and Ida Moody, who have been teaching school in Iowa for about a year have returned to the city.

There is not less than fifteen business firms in this place that dont take a county paper. Centennial, sure.

A party from this place anticipate visiting Rome City, to-morrow, to enjoy the good things of a pic-nic to be there.

Some people claim that a bull-dog will hold on the longest. To those so certain we would have them try a book agent.

Mr. Croxton, of the firm of Woodhull and Croxton, at Angola, called in the office on Tuesday and made a brief visit.

A short and enthusiastic speech was delivered on the street, last Tuesday evening in favor of "Hayes & Wheeler."

We thought there was to be no more public meetings held in the court room. We are all liable to mistakes, however

Michael Kline will sell at public auction, house hold goods &c., on his farm, west of Corunna, one week from next Saturday.

Everybody. almost, speaks in glowing terms of Tilden & Hendricks letter of acceptance. How could they do otherwise.

Rickel keeps the boss rooms in town. Its always quiet and peaceable. No boys are allowed to loaf in the dinning room.

Can't we have some place for our headquarters during the campaign Also have three or four Tilden and Hendrick's clubs.

A party of ladies, in this city talk of going together to the centennial. From what we hear they will be ready in a few weeks.

From our office window we see quite a number of men and teams grading the streets in Somers' addition. That's a good move.

Ford & Parent have disolved partnership, Mr. Parent remaining in the city, and Mr. Ford will remove his half to Fayette, Ohio.

Rev. Sanders, a stranger in the city preached at the Baptist church last Sabbath. The audiance were pleased with his address.

For fancy candies, nuts, ice cream and everything kept in a first class restaurant, call on W. Rickel, next to Woodford's shoe store.

Lamp Posts have been erected around the speakers stand in the Court House yard. That stand just stands and that's about al. it should stand.

Wiseman dont know whether to be a democrat or no democrat. Angola has had too many of them kind of editors Change your tune, Bro. W.

O. M. Brook, Esq , with Chas. A. Sanders, of Fort Wayne, dealer in paper bags, stationery, &c, gave us a call yesterday. This is a good square house to deal with.

Any well educated young man who wants to go out into the Indian country and get killed for the benefit of this paper can start to-day. As soon as killed he will please telegraph.

We have received a communication from Garrett this week. It is well written and just what we want. Lets have a short one from every point in the county during the campaign.

There will be a Democratic speech here some day next week, delivered by a gentleman from Pennsylvinia. We have forgotten the speakers name and it is impossible for us to find out.

Ice Cream Social.—Mrs. E. Eldridge will entertain the Presbyterian Social next Wednesday evening Aug 23d. A coedial invitation is extended to all.
Mrs R. Elson Sec.

We hear that the Spencerville band played the tune, "Jay Bird," at a Sunday school picnic near that place. That old tune is like "Mary had a little lamb," there's too many ways of getting it off.

Our friend Tom Stevens made a speech before the Hayes and Wheeler club, Tuesday night. Tom is a good talker but we dont take no stock in his politics.

We have a new political party in town. Its called the Wheeler and Wilson party We have not been informed whether it was Democrat, Republican, or Independent.

The blackberry crop in this region of country was the most abundant ever known. Various cellars contain sweet odors of jam, cordial and wines from this delicious berry.

Some men keep savage dogs about their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite" may get it outside the door. What a good, pious liberal people we all are. Golly, Gracious

Mr. Ensley's cow got fastened in the railroad bridge near the Junction, and was unable to free herself soon enough for the first train, and was killed. It was not known how she got there, but is supposed that she was driven there.

If Mays don't come home this week we will hitch up White Stockings and go after him. We'd go by rail but nobody owes the office anything and we have to go the best way we can. This is not meant for a dun.

Capt. Mitchell, of Goshen, and J. B. Stoll, of Ligionier, will address the citizens of Butler on August 16th. They are both good speakers and we hope will have a large audience.

Jno. Marvin, of Garrett, passed through the city Monday, en route for Jackson, Michigan, to procure drums and fifes for the marshal band at Garrett. Wake 'em up, boys.

The St. Nicholas Saloon has got to be the popular resort for our sports and traveling men generally. The bar always looks neat and tasty and the liquors kept are of the best quality. Joe. is a good fellow, and we like to know he is doing well.

Fairfield, Church DeKalb County, Ind held a donation or festival at Sedan, August 11, under the postorial care of Rev. Rise, minister of aforesaid church We learn the donation amounted to $55.15. The donation was for the benefit of Rev. Rise, at Sedan.

"Tilden & Hayes."

Frank Culbertson has just received some beautiful hats labled Tilden and some that's nice enough labled Hayes. Go and look for yourself, pay your money and take your choice. Near the Auburn House.

If as many murders have been committed in the South as Morton claims, is it not high time that such an imbecile administration should be driven out of power?

Put it on record that Senator McDonald recorded his vote against the restoration of the franking privilege, which the Republican Senate has undertaken to restore, with all its abuses and outrages.

The State Election in Alabama was good on Monday. The Democratic majority is over 30,000. In 1872 the Radical majorety in the State was over 10,000. First responce to the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks.

A delegation of sunday school workers will pic-nic at Concord Church next Saturday. Wonder if our little Sunday School Scholars would just like something of the kind before cold weather sets in.

A republican Judicial convention will be held at Waterloo on the 28th inst, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge and a candidate for circuit Prosecutor. Knisely, Chapin and Rose are candidates for Judge. and about a half dozen young lawyers are after the prosecutorship.

We must again urge the free use of lime and other disinfectants. The rapid decomposition of all matter under this scorching heat and the dampness, the satling of moisture on everything, renders it necessary that some measures to be taken to disinfect the atmosphere. Use lime about mud holes, sinks, ect.

F. X. Goodman, Esq. has sold his paint shop to Mr. Wartenslaben on account of poor health. He is a first-class ornamental painter and would like to have remained in the town but owing to bad health he will sling beer with his father, in Ft, Wayne, at the well known "Columbia street Restaurant."

Says the Chicago Journal: "Where,' as the woman's Journal asks, "Does the wife's influence begin?" It ought to begin at the very moment she becomes a wife, but we have known more than one case where it did not perceptibly begin until the appeared before the Justice of the Peace and begged the drunken rascal off.

Geo. Wagoner and Miss Mary Bickel was married last evening at the residence of Joe. E. Beugnot, Esq., in the north part of the city. Geo. has made a good selection in his partner for life, and we hope both may live happy and enjoy a share of this happy world. Here's our ☞ and we wish you much joy."

Garrett is having some difficulty in regard to building their new school house. Some want an expensive one and others one that will not cost seven thousand dollars. The majority want the latter. We have been talking with parties that think Bro. Parker is out of reason, and has too much to say.

We have received a letter addressed to J. C. Loveland, publisher of "New Era," Auburn, Ind. We don't know what's in it. It may be money and it may be a—dun. If Jco. will have his nigger drive the white horses down, we will deliver it at the carriage door by our own hand.

The Catholic excursion to Pleasant Lake a while ago, took a vote for President. Tilden & Hendricks received 101 votes, Hayes & Wheeler, 1. We might of mentioned this before, but we're like the Republican speakers of to-day, we want something that has happened long ago.

PUBLIC SALE

There will be a public sale at Mr. Lauferty's residence, on 4th-st., Wednesday Aug. 23d, 1876, consisting of, Stoves, Chairs, Carpets and other articles too numerous to mention terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.

The other day two strangers by some means brought up at one of our popular hotels and supposing that they were in some large city, one of them inquired whether they were in the north or west part of Chicago. They were both dressed tonny. They had on a blue suit like Weamer's, the actual cost of which was $9.25 each, suspenders and a box of col- throwed in.

One of our attorneys went into the woods to practice a speech for the coming campaign. The initials of his name was W. L. Penfield, Esq. He is a Hayes and Wheeler man. His eye was fixed upon a bass-wood tree, and was just more'n laying it off to the Democrats. Several gentlemen were duck hunting and happened that way. His eyes left the bass-wood and rolling them to the right he spied beside a hickory tree, an old sound *Democrat*, He forgot all about Hayes, and Wheel(er)ed off to another stump. The Democrats behind the bushes, were sorry that he got in a hurry, as the speech had such effect that they had about come to the conclusion to kneel before him and say, "Master, we give ourselves to thee."

Dedication Services.

The Germans of this city went to Waterloo en mass last Sabbath, to take part in the dedication of the new German Reform Church which was recently erected. Rev. Sandoe. who was formerly the pastor of the same denomination in this city accompained them. The day was extremely warm, but a large turn out and a pleasant time was had.

Republican Speech.

Gen. Packard delivered a kind of a speech, at Ensley's Hall last Friday evening. His main point was "the war record." We can't blame our Republican friends for this, as, for a certainty its all they have to harp on. The Gen gave the appearance of a gentleman and a scholar, but the little speech that he had learned by heart will have but very little impression on the audience he tells it to. With the exception of a few spicy sayings it was "counted thin."

Soldiers' Reunion.

The soldiers of DeKalb County will hold a meeting at Auburn on Saturday Aug. 19th, at 1:30 P. M., sharp, to form an organization preliminary to a Grand Re-Union of the Soldiers of DeKalb and adjoining counties, the time of re-union to be announced the day of organization. Comrade, you are requested to pass the word along the line, It is advisable that each township be represented at the organization. Let active co-operation be the watchword.

Committee.

Speech at Garrett.

Last Saturday the people of Garrett had a large and lively meeting. Three or four speakers were in attendance, among them young Mr. Cowan He said in his speech that a vote was taken for President on a mail train where he was a passenger. Tilden got 10 and Hayes 20. An Irishman arose and said, "that will do for a vote on a passenger train, but wait, my friends, until the gravel train comes in." That's the tune of laboring men. The working class is going to win the election. A change must and will be made.

Hayes & wheeler Club.

Our Republican friends met at the Court House last Tuesday evening and organsized a Hayes and Wheeler club. The attendance was quite small, but we are informed that a club of forty-one was organized. Mr. Feagler, in a short speech, gave his Republican brothers to understand that they would have to make an extra effort during the campaign. He told them something then that they all knew. Also refered back to the war and several other little things that happened in our grandfathers days.

Central Committee.

J. R. Lanning, Esq., has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and has done some good work for so short a time he has been in the chair. He is a gentleman that never tells all he knows and consequently will manage the affair without a "hip, hip, hurah," to every move. He has made all the necessary arrangements for the present, and we can all depend on him to have matters in a good shape during the campaign. All should work earnestly and at every opportunity they get. We can and will win the election by a handsome majority.

The panic in Philadelphia and the cries for bread or blood which come to us from the vast armies of the unemployed in New York, Cincinnati and elsewhere, show what Grantism has brought this country to. Not only in these large cities but take it here at home. We know of men who have been employed for years at one place, who has been compelled to "lay off," the dull times and the scarcaty of money. And yet you say "I am a Hayes man." There will be no change with Hayes in the chair because Grant will tell what to do. There will be no relief until there is a change, and a radical change in the administration.

NOT THEM.

While Ira Eaton was in search of three prisoners that broke jail, last week and when near Syracuse, he saw three men lying in the woods along side the R. R. track. The train was stopped and in company with a Toledo detective, they gave the fellows a chase. The detective shot at his man and wounded him in the hand. Mr. Eaton also shot at his and they were all brought to a hault. Upon examination they were not the men that broke out of our jail. They were taken to Toledo, however, and there were parties there waiting for them. These three cusses broke into a house and committed a rape on a young lady, living a short distance from Toledo. Our prisoners have not yet been heard from.

It Wouldn't Work.

Last week a young man by the name of Benner, living a short distance from town, sold a horse to H Parent. After a few days it was ascertained that the horse had been stolen from parties in Syracuse. Mr. Parent gave him up without a word and the next thing was to find Benner. This was accomplished and Benner claimed that parties from Butler demanded the money and he gave it up. Legal authority looked this up and says, "Boys, come with me or fork over." They forked. Hi. got his money, the Syracuse man his hoss, and Benner nothing. That was all of the trial.

A Dastarly Outrage.

A more fiendish, uncalled for, malignant and malicious slander upon the private character of unpretending and innocent persons was never perpetrated than that by Weamer of the Republican last week, in his article in regard to the recent escape of the prisoners from the County Jail. It was as we say, fiendish uncalled for, malignant and malicious. We are sorry to be compelled to say so, but it is a fact. We are in the midst of of a heated political campaign, and many may think that we are influenced by partizan motives, but we know, and every man and woman in our town and its immediate vicinity knows, and God knows that what we write is truth, and will uphold us in declaring Weamer a libeller and slanderer, of the private character of private citizens, or if he was not malicious in that article, he is the yearlest fool God ever permitted to breathe.

To understand more clearly the facts we will state, that at the time of the escape Cook Ford and Hiram Parent, owned a livery stable some ten rods almost in the rear of the jail. Still east is a low unimproved creek bottom, skirted with straggling clumps of willows and trees. Mr. Burlingame was in their employ. Mr. Ford is the only son of our esteemed citizen Dr. J. H. Ford, and was born in our town and not one young man in a thousand has a better private moral character. Mr. Parent is a man over fifty years old and has been a resident of this and Allen counties for the last forty years, a man of intelligence, wealth and a large warm heart, outspoken, and of that stern, sterling and unmoving integrity, that he would sooner lose his right arm than stoop to do a wrong. Mr. Burlingame is in the prime of life, has been a resident of our place about two years, and we judge of him by what he has been while here, a quiet, inoffensive, moral and hardworking man, and never seen at other places than those where duty calls, and from his intelligence, actions and ways would say, that he is a man who has seen better days and by the fault of others is now an employee where he should have been an employer.

Now, what is Weamer's story, by which he slanders these men who are every way, intellectually, socially and morally his superiors. Mr. P. first went to the jail building and into the kitchen and knew of the absence of the Sheriff's family, but does not say that he was in the jail department. Here are three lies. He did not go into the kitchen, The family were at home. He did go into the jail part to talk with an insane person named Goldsmith, whom he had known for a long time. In about twenty minutes, he, with Ford and B. returned, the Sheriff being there then, told his son to unlock the doors and allow them to enter. That all, the three talked with the prisoners, left leaving the doors open. That the son did not notice the open doors and hearing a noise in the kitchen, went there and the prisoners escaped, through the office, all three of them and the son in the adjoining room.) That between the visits of Mr. P. the prisoners had been locked in their cells, (which is not true, for they were in the hall.) That Orrin the son did not know of their escape until told by one of the parties P. F. or B. (He all this time in the kitchen looking after a noise., The men having escaped went by the livery stable, and one of the livery men came and told him. That the prisoners passed the livery men and were recognized by them.

A word or two of comments and we will give the statements of the parties implicated. If the facts are true as given by Weamer, and it is fair to presume they are, so far as they effect his informants. What are the inferences to be drawn? The first and foremost is that Parent, Ford & Burlidgame, assisted in the escape of the prisoners. Second, that P. F. & B. confederated with the son and effected their escape. Third that Orrin, the son, alone permitted them to escape, and fourth, that the Sheriff and his son confederated and allowed them to get away, now endeavor to lay the blame on the last parties who visited any inmate in the jail. We do not so charge, but we say that Weamer's article will bear all these constructions if we want to (as he does) fasten the guilt on any one or more. Again without showing any previous acquaintance with the prisoners, what earthly object could P. F. & B. have in their escape? Even if Parent did go into the jail part, could they in twenty minutes time saw off the bars, and escape, or was the saws given at the last visit and then they sawed off the bars and escaped, while Orrin, the son, was in the kitchen By his story, in not showing that either P. F. or B. had previously furnished the saws, one or the other of these suppositions are true. And then what in God's name did all three Parent, Ford and Burlingame go there for, when one would have done? Isn't Weamer the most malicious stupid fool that ever breathed.

STATEMENT.

In regard to the escape of the prisoners from the County jail, we desire to make this statement about the circumstances of that evening. First, we would state that we never knew nor saw either of the prisoners to our knowledge, nor, could we now identify them if we should see them. Hearing some very loud talk ing in the jail that evening about sundown, Mr. Parent went to ascertain the cause, and found a Mr. Goldsmith, with whom he had been acquainted several years, a raving maniac. He endeavored to talk and quiet him, in which he partially succeeded, was there probably ten minutes, and left without saying anything to the prisoners, unless a casual word. The Sheriff and wife, son and others were in and about the office and house. He never was in the kitchen of the jail building since it was occupied. Mr. P. then returned to the barn and informed those at the barn what and who occasioned the noise. Mr. Goldsmith, the insane man, had sold us grain at the barn, and Mr. Ford desired to see him also. Mr. Burlinggame not having been in the jail since its completion, and having had ten years experience in keeping criminals and crazy persons, desired also to go, simply to see the jail and how the inmates were treated. We all went together, The Sheriff was just starting toward the street, and on being told by Mr. P. that the others of us desired to see the insane man, he told his boy to unlock the door and let us in—not in where the inmates was confined, but the outer hall. We went in, talked with insane man as well as we could in his frenzy, with only some jocular or merry remarks to the criminals. Mr. P. having just been there, went out almost immediately into the office where Orrin was figuring at the desk or table. The other two of us soon followed, never thinking of the door, and even if we had would not have closed it, as that was the duty of the son, who was there as we supposed for that purpose. Neither of us at that, or any other time, visited the kitchen.

After we had returned to the stable some ten or fifteen minutes, we saw three men coming from the jail and got over the fence. They all had on coats with the collars turned up, hats drawn down, walking fast. When we saw them in the jail they only had on shirts and pants. We spoke of them as being the prisoners, but their changed appearance and dress confused our recognizing them until after speaking to them. One told us to go to hell, and they all broke in fast run for the creek bottom. Mr. Ford went to the jail, went into the outer hall, could see no criminals, no one in the office or kitchen, but on the south side of the building sat Orrin watching to shoot a rat. Mr. P. went onto the street to give the alarm, Mr. B. staying at the stable. This is the long and short of our connection with the escape, and if we are to blame, so are the hundreds who have been in the jail since their confinement. Mr. Weamer has done us a great wrong which no apology he can make will redress. Had he been a gentleman, or even half a man he would have made some investigation of the matter, if he dared not come to us, and not have shown such criminal stupidity as he and the Sheriff has done by endeavoring to cast the blame upon innocent parties, to shield the Sheriff from the consequences of his own carelessness, which undoubtedly contributed largely to the prisoners escape. Weamer's assertion and the Sheriff's assent to the assertions that we are the associates and servants of those who would commit rape and larceny we, leave in the hands of our neighbors, feeling assured that anything they can say, or the other by silence intimate can not injure us in the least.

T. C. Ford,
H. J. Parent,
W. Burlingame

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersiged will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 4 and 5, Block No. 19, in the incorporated town of Garrett, and in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

August 10.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of Commissioners, of said county, at their regular session, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No 23 block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIENEL.

August 10.

Notice To Tax payers.

This is to give notice that the delinquent tax duplicate for the incorporated town of Auburn Ind. 1876 is now in my hand for collection. All delinquent tax must be paid on or before August 1st, 1876,

S. T. GALLOWAY Marshal

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A DISPATCH from Whitehall, N. Y., says that "on Sunday afternoon ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam's pond. Thirteen persons were in a small row-boat, and, when about three rods from the shore, in eight feet of water, a squall struck the boat, capsizing it, with the result stated. The names of the drowned were Mr. Johnson and his wife, John McAulister and his wife, John Burt and his daughter, Peter Ogur, Adolph Livineer's son, —— Holden, and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Holden were recovered." On the same day, Miss Cora A. Brown, of Greenville, Pa., and Miss Carrie Stutt, of Warren, O., were drowned while bathing in the lake at Fairpoint, N. Y.

THE WEST.

THREE of the bandits who robbed the railroad train near Otterville, Mo., some three or four weeks ago, have been arrested and $6,500 of the stolen money recovered. The parties arrested are Bruce Younger, Hobbs Carey and Charles Pitts, all residents of Crawford county, Kan.

ACCOUNTS of grasshopper ravages in Iowa have been greatly exaggerated. Vast swarms have moved through the air, stopping at intervals to lunch off the growing crops, but nothing like wholesale devastation has taken place. The wheat crop is said to be fully an average one, and the prospect for corn was never better. ....A courier from Red Cloud Agency, who arrived at Laramie last week, brings the following interesting news from the seat of war in the Indian country: Friday, a chief of a large force of friendly Arapahoes, camped near the agency, reported that an Indian from the hostiles in front of Crook and Terry had arrived and talked with him. The Indian said that Sitting Bull had decided to make a stand, and was going to have his big fight where he is now; that he will either drive the troops back or die, and under no circumstances would he make peace until the whites are driven out or give up the country he is fighting for. He intends to fight to the death. The Indian also told Friday that Sitting Bull was receiving a great many reinforcements from the north, joining him in small parties from the Columbia river, from British America and Minnesota, and a good many Arickarees are among them. It is now believed that Sitting Bull has at least 12,000 well-armed warriors under his command.

ADVICES from the seat of war in the Indian country state that the "entire country between Powder and Rosebud rivers has been burned over by the Indians. They are now engaged in burning timber and driftwood along the Yellowstone with a view of depriving steamers of fuel. The whole Yellowstone country is alive with Indians. The hostiles are estimated to number 8,000 warriors. Rain-in-the-Face, the murderer who cut out Tom Custer's heart for a war-dance feast, is reported with 800 hostile warriors camped within sixteen miles of Standing Rock, being supplied with provisions by friendly relatives at the Agency. Gen. Crook wrote that when the Fifth Cavalry arrived he would have about 1,600 fighting men, besides friendly Indians, and intended to move without further delay. Arrangements had been perfected for full co-operation between Crook and Terry.... Chicago papers give the particulars of a fatal affray between two well-known citizens, Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, and Francis Hanford, Principal of the North Side High School, resulting in the death of the latter from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by Sullivan. Hanford, it appears, made some serious charges damaging to Sullivan's wife, in connection with the management of the public schools. The latter sought out the author of the charges at his residence. An altercation ensued, which ended by Sullivan drawing a pistol and shooting Hanford through the bowels, causing death in a few minutes. Both were well-known and respected citizens. Sullivan's wife, *née* Margaret Buchanan, is a lady of culture, and well-known in literary circles. She has been for years a prominent magazine and newspaper writer.

ADVICES from the Big Horn expedition to Aug. 4, state that Gen. Merritt, at the head of the Fifth cavalry, had effected a junction with Gen. Crook's division. The columns thus reinforced numbered 2,100 fighting men, and had commenced a movement in the direction of Tongue river. Gen. Terry had not been heard from for nearly a month. He has about 2,000 men in his command. This makes about 4,000 men now in the field against Sitting Bull.

THE Chicago *Evening Telegraph* (a twilight edition of Storey's *Times*) has suspended after an inglorious career of eight weeks.... Hobbs Kerry, one of the men concerned in the Otterville (Mo.) train robbery, has made a confession. He says those engaged in the affair were Clel Miller, Frank and Jesse James, Cole and Bud Younger, Charles Pitts, William Chadwell, and himself. He also confesses to other robberies by this party, and says Clel Miller assisted in the robbery of the Huntington (W. Va.) bank and the El Paso stage-coach, and was present at the Gad's Hill (Mo.) train robbery.

THE SOUTH.

A REPORT comes from Sweetwater, Texas, that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 Indians camped on the north fork of the Red river, about twenty-five miles from Fort Elliot, busily engaged in "making medicine," as they call it, which is nothing more nor less than making preparations for going on the war-path. It is believed the savages are preparing for a general massacre, and the people on the frontier are much alarmed in consequence.

POLITICAL.

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON has been nominated by the Republican State Committee for Governor of Indiana, vice G. S. Orth, declined.

THE Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice made majority and minority reports to the House. The majority report recommends the restriction of the Judiciary fund to $2,500,000; finds that Davenport, Supervisor of Elections in New York, has not accounted for $34,000 given him from the Ku-Klux fund, and that the President and two Attorney Generals (Akerman and Williams) who supplied Davenport with the $34,000 diverted it from the proper purpose to one entirely foreign to the objects of the law. It is recommended, therefore, that Supervisors of Elections be abolished, and that the election laws of Congress be repealed, or, if not repealed, that strict accounting shall be made of the Ku-Klux fund, no part of it to be used in the machinery of elections; that the Attorney General take the necessary steps to recover the $34,000 unaccounted for; and that person be allowed to hold more than one office under the United States Government. The minority report says that the majority report is merely a campaign document, defends John I. Davenport, and claims that, instead of censure, Akerman, Williams and Davenport are entitled to commendation.

THE Alabama State election occurred on Monday, Aug. 7. The Democrats carried the State by an increased majority—George S. Houston being re-elected Governor—and secured a large majority in the Legislature. The Kentucky election was held on the same day, and resulted, as a matter of course, favorably to the Democracy. Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, was elected to Congress from the Louisville District, to fill the unexpired term of E. Y. Parsons, deceased.

HORATIO SEYMOUR has written a letter declining the use of his name in connection with the Governorship of New York, and announcing his positive withdrawal from public life.

MR. BLAINE appeared at the Republican Convention of the Third Maine Congressional District Convention, the other day, and made a brief speech. He is rapidly regaining his health.... The Republicans of Missouri have placed in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, George A. Finkelenburg, of St. Louis; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Allen, of Jasper county; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel, of St. Louis; Treasurer, Col. John Severance, of Buchanan county; Auditor, Gen. George R. Smith, of Pettis county; Attorney General, A. W. Mullins, of Linn county; Register of Land, Richard Drane, of Marion county; Judge of the Supreme Court, David Wagner; Railroad Commissioners, J. R. Allen, of St. Louis county; E. D. Harper, of Cass county; Isaac Hayes, of Macon county.... The Democrats of Tennessee, at their State Convention in Nashville, last week, renominated James D. Porter for Governor by acclamation .... The Independent Greenbackers have issued a call, and are making preparations for a grand mass ratification meeting, at the Exposition building, Chicago, on the 23d of August.

THERE are are now two Republican tickets in the field for State offices in Arkansas, headed respectively by Gen. A. W. Bishop and Joseph Brooks as candidates for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. SHERMAN says the proposition from the agency Indians that a cessation of hostilities with Sitting Bull and his adherents shall be arranged in the interest of a permanent peace, is altogether out of the question, for several reasons. The Indian tribe with which the Government is at war is not such a nation as to allow us to establish any negotiation as this or any similar character. No confidence can be placed in their promises.

IT was decided by the Senate Finance Committee, at a meeting held one day last week, to postpone consideration of the House bill repealing the Resumption act until the December session.

GENERAL.

THE Blaine constitutional amendment, which recently passed the lower house of Congress by an almost unanimous vote, was as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following be proposed to the several States of the United States as an amendment to the constitution, namely:

"ART. 16. No State shall make a law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of the public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any funds so raised, or lands so used, be divided among any religious sects or denominations. This article shall not vest, enlarge, or diminish the legislative power in Congress."

A letter received in Washington from Speaker Kerr confirms the report as to his unfavorable condition. He writes that he is compelled to spend most of his time in bed.

ADVICES from the Northwest territory deny the report that the British Indians will join the Sioux in war. A Government mounted police force is watching the natives strictly, to guard against their crossing the line.

THE ship Yarmouth, from Baltimore for Halifax, was recently capsized in a hurricane and sunk. The Captain, his wife, two children, and all the crew but four were lost. The survivors, after fifty-six hours' exposure on pieces of the wreck, were rescued.

FOREIGN.

MORE battles are reported between the Turks and Servians, at places and under commanders with equally uncivilized names. The only definite result is that one of the Turkish army corps seems to have been driven into a position from which the only escape is to cross the Austrian frontier. Should this be done, the force would be disarmed and interned by the Austrians.

The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French Consuls, who were murdered at Salonica, as indemnity, £40,000.

ANOTHER disastrous railway accident is reported from England, by which twelve persons were killed and thirty injured. The affair happened on the Somerset and Dorset road, near Radstock.

THE news from Europe is that the war in Servia is substantially over. The Turks have taken Gurgusovatz, an important position on the southeastern frontier of Servia, at the junction of the road from Paratch in with that from Nisch to Widdin. This opens up to them the valley of the Morava, and through that the way is tolerably straight to Semendria and Belgrade. Before the advance is made, however, there will be a junction of the two Turkish forces, which have penetrated Servia from the south and west, and the combined army will number, all the forces being estimated, upward of 100,000 men. The determination expressed at Constantinople, when war was declared, was to overrun Servia, and reduce it to a province of the empire. This will be done unless Austria or Russia interferes. And after Servia, Montenegro will be attended to.

THE French Government has granted the permission necessary to lay an ocean telegraph cable between Paris and New York, and stock-subscriptions will soon be opened.... A Vienna dispatch states the Servian Premier Ristics rejects all offers of mediation, declaring that Servia will not treat for peace until the Turks are under the walls of Belgrade.... The extensive London establishment of Grant & Co., engravers, lithographers and publishers, has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $1,000,000 .... A dispatch from St. John, N.B., states that extensive forest fires are raging in that district. Thousands of acres of timber land had been burned over, and the flames were spreading, threatening several towns.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 4.—*Senate.*—A bill was passed authorizing the employment of Indian scouts.... Senate bill to allow a pension of $37 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and leg, in lieu of $24 per month now allowed, was passed.... On motion of Allison, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the River and Harbor appropriation bill, and agreed to a conference asked for by the House.... The Post-road bill was considered.

House.—Hurlbut, from the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, submitted the report of the committee in regard to the Chicago Pension Agency evidence, which was ordered printed. The committee recommended the passage of resolutions declaring that "the acceptance or demanding of money by any person as a consideration for real or pretended influence in procuring appointments to public offices is disgraceful to the individual and prejudicial to the public interest, and that such misconduct is good cause for removal," and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the punishment of such offenses.... Lord, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back (with an amendment) what is known as the Blaine echo amendment to the constitution. After debate, the House proceeded to vote on the resolution and it was adopted—yeas, 186; nays, 5.... Garfield replied in a set speech to Lamar on the political situation. He spoke for two hours, and was listened to with close attention.

SATURDAY, Aug. 5.—*Senate.*—The Senate devoted nearly the entire day to a political discussion of Southern affairs, the occasion being the calling up of Morton's resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message and accompanying documents on the Hamburg affair. Morton and Thurman took the lead for their respective sides in the debate—Patterson, Cameron, McMillan, and Gordon participating.

House.—Majority and minority reports of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and in the Department of Justice were made by Messrs. Clymer and Caulfield, and were ordered printed.... Cox, the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to repeal sections of the resumption act of July 15, 1875, which direct the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin the legal-tender notes then outstanding. After an hour and a half of debate a vote was taken on the bill, and it was passed by the following vote: *Yeas*—Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Banning, Bland, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown, N. Y., Brown, Kan., Cabell, Caldwell, Ala., Caldwell, Tenn., Campbell, Cannon, Cason, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke, Ky., Clarke, Mo., Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cox, Dibrill, Douglass, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Gause, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Harrison, Hartsell, Haymond, Hinkle, Herford, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hubbell, Hunton, Hurd, Jones, Ky., Landers, Ind., Lane, Lawrence, Lewis, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Mills, Morgan, Mutchler, Neal, New, Payne, Phelps, Poppleton, Randall, Rea, Reagan, Reilly, John, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Savage, Sheakle, Singleton, Slemons, Smith, Ga., Southard, Springer, Slinger, Stevenson, Stone, Teese, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turner, Van Vorhees, Vance, O., Waddell, Walker, Va., Walsh, Wells, Whitthorne, Williams, Ind., Williams, Ala., Wilshire, Wilson, W. Va., Yates, Young—106. *Nays*—Abbott, Adams, Bagby, Bailey, O. A., Bagley, J. H., Baker, Ballou, Banks, Bell, Blair, Burchard, Ill., Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Crounse, Cutler, Danford, Day, Durand, Eames, Ely, Freeman, Frye, Gibson, Hale, Hancock, Hardenberg, Harris, Mass., Henderson, Hewitt, N. Y., Hoar, Hoge, Hayner, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kimball, Lamar, Lapham, Levy, Lynch, MacDowell, McCrary, Mead, Metcalf, Miller, Monroe, Morrison, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Sinnickson, Small, Smith, Pa., Strait, Stowell, Thompson, Thornburg, Townsend, Pa., Tufts, Wait, Walker, N. H., Ward, Warren, Wells, Miss., White, Whiting, Williams, A., Mich., Willis, Wilson, Iowa, Woodburn—86.... Cox then reported a bill, which was passed, creating a commission of three Senators, three Representatives, and three experts, who shall report on or before the 15th of next January upon all matters relating to the currency.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.—*Senate.*—The House amendments to the Senate bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes were agreed to, and the bill passed.... Majority and minority reports of the special committee appointed to inquire into the late election in Mississippi were presented. .... The House bill to repeal the resumption-day clause of the Resumption act of 1875, was read and referred.... The House joint resolution, proposing a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund for the support of sectarian schools, etc., was, after discussion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.... The Senate resumed consideration of Morton's resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message and accompanying documents in regard to the Hamburg affair. A long and heated political debate followed, the chief participants being Edmunds, Logan and Eaton.

House.—A resolution was offered by Douglass (Va.) allowing committees of investigation to report at any time this session. This was resisted by the Republicans, who resorted to filibustering to prevent the adoption of the resolution. A compromise was finally reached, in the shape of a rule providing that the investigating committees shall be authorized to report at any time during the present session, provided the majority give notice to the minority to submit their report forty-eight hours before the time of the presentation of the report to the House, so that both reports may go in together.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina out of a portion of Dakota.... Edmunds called up the reports of the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi, and it was ordered that they be printed in the *Record*, and lie upon the table.... Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the House bill to pardon deserters from the army, and it was indefinitely postponed.... The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution of Morton to print 10,000 copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in reference to the recent trouble at Hamburg, S. C., and Eaton spoke in opposition thereto. He was followed by Patterson, who spoke in favor of the resolution.

House.—Landers introduced a bill to secure the prompt resumption of specie payments.... A bill was passed to print 100,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874, and 200,000 copies of the report for 1875, and appropriating $130,000 therefor.... An effort was made to reach a vote on Bland's Silver bill, but filibustering on the part of the opponents of the measure forced a postponement. Lawrence introduced an amendment to the constitution for that known as the Blaine school amendment:

"ART. 16, SEC. 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

"SEC. 2. No public property or money raised by taxation or from any public fund or property in any State or place subject to the legislative power of Congress shall ever be given to or be under control of any religious sect or denomination.

"SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.... The House was the scene of another lively political debate, in which Hale and Cox were the chief participants.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.—*Senate.*—A number of bills were passed, among them the House bill to allow homestead settlers to make proof of settlement before the Courts, as well as before the Receiver.... Windom, from the conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that a new conference be authorized.... There was a renewal of the debate on the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message on the Hamburg affair. Speeches were made by Patterson and Wallace.

House.—The majority and minority reports of the Postoffice Committee on the investigation into straw bids, etc., made by Clark, of Missouri (Chairman), and Cannon, were ordered printed, and laid on the table.... Bagby, from the Committee on Invalid Pension, reported a bill giving a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Capt. Yates, of the Seventh cavalry, killed at the battle of the Little Big Horn. Passed.... Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of Schumaker and King as connected with the Pacific Mail subsidy, and Lord, of New York, made a minority report. The majority report recommends that the House leave the charges against the members where they now are, in Court. The minority report is that the House has jurisdiction, and that the Committee on Civil-Service Reform should ascertain and report the facts. McCrary signs an additional paper expressing the opinion that the House may properly take jurisdiction of the charge.... The House then went into a discussion of political subjects, and George F. Hoar delivered a set speech in reply to Lamar. Hooker replied to Hoar.... Randall, from the conference on the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had come to no conclusion, and explained the differences. Lord offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the conferees recede from their position regarding the salary of the President and Congressmen, and the same conference committee was reappointed.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10.—*Senate.*—The amendment of the House to the resolution of the Senate to print 4,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the special committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs, was agreed to, and the resolution passed.... The conference report in the River and Harbor bill was agreed to. The bill appropriates exactly $5,000,000.... The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent difficulty at Hamburg, S. C. Sherman spoke in favor of the resolution and McDonald in opposition.

House.—Lord offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation, and violence, so that the object of the Fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage, should meet with certain, condign, and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or which may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, the prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be punishable by a fine and imprisonment or one demanding the punishment of death. A vote was taken on the preamble, which was agreed to—yeas, 124; nays, 34. A vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted with only two dissenting votes—Bland (Mo.) and Reagan (Texas).... The majority of the Committee on Naval Expenditures presented a report directing the removal of Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and declaring a want of confidence in Secretary Robeson. The minority presented a report combating the conclusions of the majority, but without any considerable debate the majority report was adopted.... The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs was ordered printed.

An Undertaker.

A gentleman who has been traveling for a paint and oil house not far from Oliver street, in this city, was interviewed by a friend in the country relative to business, when he was informed that he had "gone into the undertaker's business." The friend expressed much surprise, until the gentleman informed him he "had undertaken to find business but had failed." Pass the cigars.—*Boston Globe.*

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New England Farmers' Home—Kitchen—Austria and Hungary—Brazil—Canned Goods—The Erie Preserving Company.

The personal history of some of the men and women who have helped to make this International Exposition famous would be quite as interesting to multitudes as the Exposition itself. And each characteristic exhibition here, which attracts special notice, has a personality behind it, whose untiring efforts have made it a success. Take the

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN,

so crowded through the day that a policeman at the door stops the eager throng every few minutes, to prevent crushing within. Its exhibitor, Miss E. D. Southwick, of Boston, having spent some four or five months at the Vienna Exposition, in 1873, and noticing how many were attracted to the representation of the peasant homes of Austria there, conceived the idea that an exhibition of the farmers' homes in New England would prove equally as great an attraction here. She therefore applied to the Ladies' Centennial Commission, at Boston, to aid such an enterprise, but they declined. She then applied to the State Centennial Commission, and they encouraged her, and allowed her headquarters at their office. Her first design was to have the farmers of New England unite and build a

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS' HOME.

For this purpose she wrote, under sanction of the commission, and of Dr. G. B. Loring, President of the New England Agricultural Society, to fifty-one agricultural societies in Massachusetts, and but one of them answered her, to the effect that it would do what the other societies did; and, as the others did nothing, no aid came from that quarter. She wrote to various societies in New England, but received no encouragement. Meantime she exhibited her model of a New England kitchen, and such antique articles of household furnishing as she could collect, at the State Agency in Boston. The State Agent of Connecticut, to whom she applied for help, encouraged her, with expectations and the interrogatory, "Why don't you build a bed-room?" but gave her never a cent. But one party gave $50. East Hampton and Milford men gave $150. The colored people of Boston $100, and three individuals contributed enough to increase the whole sum to $1,000. She has built the bed-room, a modern kitchen for practical use and by way of contrast to the New England kitchen, and also a small summer kitchen, at a cost of an additional $1,000, at her own risk, supports twenty attendants and servants, and serves up good, wholesome and toothsome New England dinners at 50 cents a meal. The dress of the attendants, and the furnishing of the kitchen and bed-room, sets back the sun in the dial of Ahaz 200 years. To accomplish what she has done, Miss Southwick has had to give her whole time, and her personal supervision, even to the building of the kitchen, and then, for lack of competent workmen and proper materials, has not been able to fully carry out her own idea. The chimney she wished built of sticks and clay, as in the olden time, but had to content herself with better materials. But it is, after all, a marvelous success.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

exhibit their goods together in Agricultural hall, and are worthy of mention, not so much on account of the extent, as the excellence of their display. Their Vienna beer, a milder and pleasanter drink than the American lager, represents the largest brewery in the world. Their leading article of exhibit is wool from which the finest cloths are made. Next comes their wines, of which they have a very large display; chief among them their Styrian wines celebrated all over the continent. Hops from Bohemia, superior to any grown in the world, are also largely exported. Malt from Dalmatian barley, as fine as I ever saw. Brandy is made in most provinces. Dalmatia is especially noted for good brandy and other liquors. Beside these, honey, mostly from Bohemia and Hungary. Flax and hemp chiefly from Bohemia, and Silicia noted for its fine linens; scythes from Styria; lentils, a small, flat, circular grain, used by the peasantry as a vegetable food. They have also mines of iron, coal, copper and precious stones.

Mr. Alfred C. H. Froemcke, one of the Commissioners from Vienna, is most obliging and efficient in giving full information respecting the products and resources of Austria and Hungary, and his example might be imitated profitably by the Commissioners of some other countries.

BRAZIL,

in the main building, exhibits a little of everything—blank-books, diaries, carving, furniture, pottery, soap, candles, saddles, leather, dressed skins, hats, dress goods, minerals of all kinds, diamonds, ores, etc. A very fine desk, made in the Rio Janeiro House of Correction, of seventy-six different kinds of wood, attracts much attention.

But the exhibit of feather-flowers next the main aisle, in a large octagonal show-case, including tropical birds, and a large display of butterflies of exquisite beauty admirably arranged, is the cynosure for all ladies' eyes.

CANNED GOODS.

One is almost puzzled to know, in looking at the immense amount of canned goods on exhibition in Agricultural hall, what becomes of it all. Yet it is said that the best and largest firms in this line find it difficult to supply their customers. One thing, at least, is patent to all visitors, viz.: that there is a multitudinous display of canned fruit and vegetables here, from almost every State and country under heaven, all challenging admiration and claiming superiority.

BUT THE ERIE PRESERVING COMPANY,

of Brant, Erie county, N. Y., have the best canned fruit and vegetables exhibited here.

S. M. B.

Custer as a Logician.

One day a trooper, whose joints were stiff and whose bones ached from riding an ugly horse, fell out of his seat of fours on drill, and declared he would be shot before he would drill another half hour. He was on his way to the guard house when Custer rode up, ordered his release, and requested his presence at headquarters. The sulky-tempered trooper followed the General, wondering if he was not to be placed against the fence and shot. Custer had far different intentions. Bidding the trooper sit down, the General calmly inquired:

"Why did you refuse to drill?"

"Because I am tired out and shaken up and I know all about every drill."

"When I took this brigade," said the General, "I thought I knew just how to command it. I have learned something new every day; I shall always be learning. If you refuse to drill all others will soon refuse. Then the discipline will relax, men and horses forget, and in our first action we shall be cut to pieces for want of intelligent maneuvering. I want you to be a man, and yet you must be a machine to obey."

The soldier was silent.

"I ride five miles to your one," continued the General. "I sleep three or four hours; you sleep seven or eight. I have 4,000 men to care for; you have only your horse. I have a thousand complaints to listen to; you have none. I have five times your work, fare no better and will be shot as soon as you are. If I take all this burden and trouble and hard work on my shoulders are you not willing to bear a trifle?"

The trooper returned to his saddle. One day, a year afterward, he died before Custer's eyes, died so bravely that the General said of him: "An army like that man could conquer the world."

Brigham's Tribe.

The prospects of a Mormon revolution in the event of Brigham's being gathered to his fathers are exceedingly flattering. Brigham, Jr., and Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the first prophet, are both candidates for the succession, and, while the present head of the church undoubtedly favors the former, the claims of the latter will be supported by a very powerful party. In the event of a conflict, Smith's opposition to polygamy will give him a very considerable advantage over the lineal descendant of the present "prophet."

The New Postage Rates.

Statement of the regular rates of postage on regular and transient mail matter, domestic and foreign:

Postal cards, 1 cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the United States and Canada; with an additional 1-cent stamp they go to all parts of Europe.

All letters to all parts of the United States and Canada, 3 cents per half ounce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is, for the city or town where deposited, 2 cents if delivered by carriers, and 1 cent where there is no carrier system.

Newspapers, daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and weekly, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, 2 cents per pound, payable at the office of publication; newspapers and magazines less frequently than once a week, 3 cents per pound.

All other printed matter, including transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, hand-bills, books, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

On unsealed circulars, and all mailable matter of the third class, other than that designated in the foregoing section, postage as heretofore, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The following are the postal rates with Europe. The rates for letters are for the half-ounce or fraction thereof, and those for newspapers for four ounces or fraction thereof:

To Great Britain and Ireland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; France, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Spain, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; to all parts of Germany, including Austria, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Denmark, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Switzerland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Italy, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Russia, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Norway, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Sweden, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Turkey, European and Asiatic, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Egypt, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents.

Packages containing liquids, poisons, *glass*, explosive chemicals, live animals, sharp-pointed instruments, sugar, flour, or any other matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mail, are *unmailable;* are not placed in or allowed to pass through the mails, under any circumstances.

By a late act of Congress, also, all letters or circulars relating to lotteries, gift concerts or schemes of chance of any description, are declared to be unmailable and entirely excluded.

Strength of the Sioux and Their Allies.

To understand the extent of the Indian war we now have upon our hands, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge of the position and power of the hostile Sioux and their allies. In one of the late reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the location of the different agencies is given, with the number and condition of the Indians on each reservation. The entire Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at 295,084. In Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming there are nearly 70,000, divided as follows:

DAKOTA AGENCIES.	*Men and women.*
Sisseton Agency (Sioux)	1,534
Devil's Lake (Sioux)	1,020
Grand River (Sioux)	6,269
Cheyenne River (Sioux)	6,000
Upper Missouri (Sioux)	1,998
Fort Berthold (Gros Ventres, Mandan, and Arickarees)	2,103
Yankton (Sioux)	1,947
Ponca	738
Whetstone (Sioux)	8,000
Flandreau, special (Sioux)	100
MONTANA.	
Blackfeet Agency (Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans)	7,500
Milk River Agency (Sioux)	10,625
At other agencies and wandering	14,000
WYOMING.	
Red Cloud Agency (Sioux and Cheyennes)	9,177
Total number in hostile country	68,008

According to the estimates given in the same report, about 60 per cent. are women; this gives 27,000 Indian warriors within this territory, which, considering the number of bands that have never settled at any of the reservations, is a low estimate of their strength. According to the same calculation, the Sioux and Cheyennes, now openly at war, would be able to bring nearly 22,000 men into the field.—*New York Sun.*

A Romance in Africa.

A recent French paper relates the following: "In the oasis of Feriana, in the regency of Tunis, dwells a wealthy Cadi, who possessed a lovely daughter, Miriam, or, as the Arabs call it, Meryem, by name. Her a brave young Arab Sheik, Ahmed-Bou-Merzan, belonging to one of the best families of the Aga-lik of Fez, desperately loved and asked in marriage. The Cadi consented, and the day was fixed. At the appointed hour the ardent bridegroom made his appearance, accompanied by a brilliant retinue of his friends and followers. To his utter astonishment and indignation the Cadi coolly told him that he had changed his mind about the marriage. What the Cadi's reasons were, whether he had merely heard something to Ahmed's disadvantage, or whether, as in the case of Lochinvar, another suitor had bid higher for the damsel's hand, does not appear. At all events, Ahmed-Bou-Merzan was no more disposed than young Lochinvar to take no for an answer in such a case. He drew his trusty cimeter, called upon his retinue to follow him to the death, charged upon the people of the Cadi, and the defenders of the 'dauor,' cut his way through to the tents of the women, seized the lovely Meryem (nothing loth perchance), placed her before him on his faithful steed and went off like a whirlwind to the land of Djebel-Mandra, leaving thirty-two dead warriors of Feriana behind him to testify to his prowess and that of his friends. The whole region is up in arms, and a 'goum' of 600 fierce cavaliers, at the last advices, was in hot pursuit of the eloping pair."

FOX-CHASING at night has become a standard amusement in Clark county, Ky. Ladies participate in the sport. A company of six ladies and six gentlemen, most of them married people and related to each other, were out after a fox on one occasion until 2 o'clock in the morning.

CHARLEY ROSS.

The Philadelphia Mulatto Disappears—Mr. Ross Convinced that He has Seen His Lost Son.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Chronicle.]

Those who take an interest in the recovery of Charley Ross, and they are legion, will learn with regret that "George," the mulatto, who suddenly appeared in this city on Wednesday of last week, claiming to be able to restore the missing boy to his parents, has as suddenly disappeared.

"George" was last seen on Market street, below Third, on last Tuesday, on which occasion he was in conversation with Mr. Ross, and promised to again meet the latter next day. At that time Mr. Ross, either in his indignant belief that the mulatto was trying to deceive him, or else through his excitement and desire to get at the full possession of what information the man had, said: "If I but made the effort I could have you hung!" "George" shortly afterwards left, and has been seen no more since.

It was rumored that orders had been given to the police to pick him up wherever found, but Lieut. Crout, who was asked about the matter yesterday, states that no such order has been given that he has heard of.

Mr. Ross, it is said, is convinced that the mulatto has seen Charley since the latter's abduction, and this fact alone made the bereaved father anxious to fully test the man's statements. These were never very definite, except in the one particular that he (the mulatto) had had charge of Charley Ross for about nine months, and knows where he is now, and could get him if proper measures were taken. He did not seem very anxious to get money from Mr. Ross, whom he never asked for any, but simply said it would take about forty dollars for himself and those who were to accompany him to make the trip to where the child is.

The general impression is that "George" should not have been left to come and go at his own will and pleasure. If he was a "beat" and his object was to make money, he deserved imprisonment for attempting to extort money, and if he really knew anything important of the whereabouts of Charley Ross, he could have been convicted on his own statements of concealment of the child and imprisoned, as Westervelt has been. In either event imprisonment would probably soon have revealed his true character, and if guilty of duplicity and attempted swindling he would well merit his punishment, while, if his statements were honest he would be compelled to divulge his full information on the subject.

Covering the Slopes of the Alps with Forests.

Among the objects exhibited at the recent Geographical Exposition in Paris is a series of maps illustrating the progress in reclothing the slopes in the Department of the Basses-Alps with a growth of wood, this relating especially to the basin of the torrent of Bourget, commenced in 1869. Considerable time was occupied by the preliminary surveys, but the process of replanting has already begun with such effect as to insure the protection of the Hamlet of Bourget, which had been threatened with destruction by being washed away. The influence exerted upon population and human existence by deforesting or the destruction of the woods is shown by the fact that in 1846 the population of one Department of the Alps of France amounted to 150,000 persons, while in 1872 only 137,000 could be enumerated, 19,000 having been forced to remove elsewhere in consequence of the decreasing quantity of fertile land.

A Timely Rescue.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Press* says: "Last week Saturday, a well-known citizen of Lansingburg, whose dread of notoriety has kept him from reporting the occurrence, was rowing down the river from Lansingburg. Happening to look into the water, while rowing near the shore in the vicinity of Bolton's brewery, he saw the body of a boy lying face upward on the bottom of the river. His first impulse was to dive into the water, and he did. Securing the body he carried it to a house, which singularly enough happened to be the residence of the boy's mother, who had, until the appearance of the stranger with his body, supposed that her son was in the yard playing. The body was still warm, and after an hour's labor the lad was resuscitated. He is now as well as ever, and will doubtless remember as long as he shall live how near he was on that occasion to death's door."

THE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK.		
BEEVES	6 00	@10 50
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 75
COTTON	12¼	@ 12½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 75	@ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	85	@ 98
CORN—Mixed Western	53	@ 57
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	35	@ 37½
RYE—Western	68	@ 70
PORK—New Mess	19 50	@19 75
LARD—Steam	10¾	@ 11½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 15
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 60
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 45
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 30
HOGS—Live	5 75	@ 6 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to choice spring ex	5 25	@ 5 60
WHEAT—No. 2	85	@ 86½
No. 3 Spring	77	@ 80
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 45½
OATS—No. 2	..	@ 30
RYE—No. 2	50	@ 51
BARLEY—No. 2	56	@ 58
BUTTER—Creamery	26	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 12
PORK—Mess	18 50	@18 75
LARD	11¼	@ 11½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—Western Mixed	42¼	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2	30¼	@ 30½
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 50
PORK—Mess	19 00	@19 25
LARD	11	@ 11¼
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 50
CATTLE	2 25	@ 5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	..	@ 1 06½
No. 2	..	@ 92½
CORN—No. 2	..	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	30½	@ 31
RYE	..	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@ 75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 08	@ 1 14
CORN	49	@ 50
OATS	30	@ 42
RYE	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess	19 00	@19 25
LARD	11	@ 11½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	..	@ 1 19
Amber	1 04	@ 1 18½
CORN	48	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	6 60	@ 6 80
Philadelphia	6 90	@ 7 00
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 20
Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 75	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible] G. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Farmer.

A farmer furrowed his swarded field,
  And faltered not for the day;
He felt from the north a frost-wind blow,
  And the path of the sun was grey,
And the wheat-bird's whistle he heard from the bough,
And he knew that the weevil oft followed the plough.

He bent his lowly form to the task,
  Believing his labor a prayer:
So he plodded the pace of a cheerful man,
  Preparing his ground with care;
Whistled and plodded, then cast amain
For the harvest hour the seeding grain.

A farmer sat in his cottage door,
  Nodding a noon-time nap,
And the whitened wheat across the way,
  Waved on the meadow's lap;
With heavy heads, in a slumbering haze,
The stalks bent down in the August days.

As the farmer dozed, he dreamed and smiled,
  For his acres waved on in his eye;
And then the clink of the reapers he heard,
  And his stacks and his mows swelled high;
And over his cheek a soft tear crept,
  For the joy he felt as he nodded and slept.

He woke: in the haze of the hot afternoon,
  In health was he bent to the snath,
And over the fields the gavels stretched,
  In many a winding path;
The vision he saw had lightened his task,
And he learned that to pray we in labor should ask.
—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

Around the Farm.

We had much rather have an old cow loose in our garden than to put it in charge of one of these non-pruning gardeners.—*Moore's Rural.*

To EXTERMINATE caterpillars on trees, they may be sprinkled with a solution of one part of sulphide of potassium in 500 parts of water. This, it is said, will kill the insects, and do no harm to the trees.

THE Cork oak appears to succeed as well in California as in its native country. Trees planted in 1861 and since pruned up, are now twenty-five feet to the lower branches. The bark on those trees is from one and a half to two inches thick and the peeling process may soon commence.

SCATTER your coal ashes under the plum and cherry trees from two to three inches thick as far out as the limbs extend, and you will find it a great preventive to the ravages of the curculio. Also mulch the currants and gooseberries heavily with it. Peaches and cherries require a dry soil, not so much as apple and pear trees.

IN large grounds very appropriate and comfortable accompaniments are rustic seats. As they are often made they are not very lasting, because the moisture remains under the bark, decay sets in and worms follow, making the seats simply disgusting. By using peeled sticks, and after they are put together giving them a good coat or more of paint, they become quite permanent affairs, and lose very little of their beauty for years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mirror and Farmer* says: "Two years ago the Colorado beetle attacked my potato crop. After trying various things without success, I stumbled on a cask of lime which had become air-slaked. I commenced to dust it on the tops, and wherever it fell on the slugs they turned black and soon dropped off and died. I passed over the field three times between hoeing and blossom time, and found it not only sure death to the larvæ, but also of great benefit to the crop. Last year I tried the same remedy on another part of the town with the same good result."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Cultivator* gives his experience in the growth of forest trees. Norway spruce and Scotch larch were planted, and in nine years the spruce trees were fifteen feet high, with twelve feet spread of top. In fourteen years the larch were thirty feet high, with a spread of twenty feet, and a circumference of four feet at the base. One larch was forty feet high in seventeen years. Silver maple trees planted in 1864 are now thirty feet high, and seven to ten inches in diameter at the base. Elms planted in 1856 now range from thirty to forty feet high, and are fifteen in diameter.

THE POLICEMAN OF THE WOODS.—Tap! tap! tap! sounds out clear from the woods, as if a young drummer were trying to beat a tattoo. The noise really comes from a bright-looking bird, perched up high on some tall oak—now on one side and then on the other, sometimes with head downward, and then clinging to the under side of a large branch, occasionally knocking vigorously with his bill, as though he were at a friend's house and in haste to be invited in. It is the woodpecker, or, as he might be called, the policeman of the woods; for it is his business to keep the trees free from any insects or grubs who love to make a meal from the soft green wood and often do great damage, even causing the death of the tree. Mr. Woodpecker's practised eye can tell at a glance where one of these burglars is at work. Woe unto him when he finds it out! for he is quickly captured, and Mr. Woodpecker makes a fine meal of him as his reward.—*The Banner.*

About the House.

GRAPE CATSUP.—Take five pounds of grapes and one pint of vinegar; cook until you can strain through a seive; to the juice add two pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, half a tablespoonful of salt, one of black pepper, and one of cloves; cook down to two quarts.

MOCK MINCE PIES.—To mince-pie lovers, the following is a nice summer substitute for the real article: One cup of vinegar, two cups of water, one cup of sugar, one of molasses, one cup of chopped raisins, two of bread-crumbs, one-half cup of butter, and two eggs. Spices to suit. This is for six pies.

IRONING.—To iron smoothly, purchase a few cents' worth of beeswax and rub it over the leaves of a thin pamphlet, which have been heated through with the flatiron. Keep it with the ironing sheet and blanket, and when the flatirons are to be used rub them over the waxed surface; then wipe gently on a soft cloth. Shirt bosoms can be easily ironed in this manner.

BEEF STEAK WITH ONIONS.—Broil the steak and cover with onions prepared as follows: Brown a quarter of a pound of butter in a frying pan; add one cup boiling water, a little salt and pepper. Into this put ten onions, cut up finely, and one spoonful of flour. Cook till the onions are well browned and quite soft, stirring frequently. Pour all over the steak very hot.

MERCURY exterminates fleas and bugs, but I think cleanliness the best and perhaps the only preventive. The common house-fly I do not molest, believing that it more than compensates for its trouble by clearing the atmosphere of effluvia and the animalcules which always arise from the putrefaction of decaying substances during warm weather.

POACHED eggs may be prepared as follows: Put a quart of water in a shallow saucepan, with two spoonfuls of vinegar and a little salt. Place over the fire, and when gently boiling, break the eggs into it, holding them as near the surface of the water as you can. Cook slowly for about three minutes. Lay thin slices of buttered toast upon a platter and remove them carefully with a perforated ladle, drain one minute, and lay upon toast.

How the Wounded of Reno's Command were Carried.

[Bismarck Cor. New York Herald.]

After Custer and Reno's great Indian battle on the Little Horn, the removal of the sick and wounded became a subject of serious consideration. No ambulances could be got into the country, and the nearest point to water transportation was twenty-two miles distant. Rafts were advised, but the Little Horn is so narrow, shallow and tortuous, rafts could not get down it. Then it was determined to carry the wounded by hand, but the soldiers were six hours in making three miles, and it took 150 men to move the litters. A man is a heavy burden, and two men could only carry about ten minutes without resting. The progress through the sage brush was tiresome in the extreme, and it soon became evident, if the wounded men were to be got to the boat in less than three days, a better mode of conveyance than hand litters must be provided. Lieut. G. W. Doane, Second United States Cavalry, was the man for the emergency, and proposed to Gen. Terry that if he would halt for half a day he (Lieut. Doane) would provide horse litters for the sick and wounded. The halt was ordered, and a detail of men placed at Lieut. Doane's service. He had no nails, but horses were shot and skinned for rawhide, which is the Indian's substitute for a nail; he had no rope, but the rawhide answered also for this. Two poles, thirteen feet long and seven inches in diameter, were laid side by side, three feet apart, then two cross-pieces, seven feet apart (the length of a bed) were laid across the poles and bound to them with rawhide. Next, a network of rawhide was woven from one pole to another, just as we used to cord a bed with rope. Two loops at the ends, reaching like a bent bow from one pole to another, completed the litter. A mule was backed in the front end, between the poles, which extended along his sides like a pair of shafts, and the loop placed over the pack saddle. Another mule was led into the rear end of the poles, with his head toward the front mule's tail and the loop of raw hides placed over the pack saddle and the litter was ready for transportation. A soft bed of grass, blankets, and robes was then made on the rawhide cords, and the man laid on it, with his head toward the front mule's tail and his feet under the rear mule's nose. It was astonishing how these litters would carry. The spring of the side-poles and the giving of the raw-hide destroyed all jolt, and, after a little traveling, the mules would take a uniform step, and even trot without hurting the wounded. Forty-two of these litters were made in half a day, and the wounded taken in six hours over a distance that would have required three days to carry them by hand. Even the sitting down and picking up of a hand-litter, the wounded said, caused them more pain than the trotting of the mules, with Dr. Doane's ingenious contrivance.

The Centennial Buildings.

The disposition likely to be made of the Centennial buildings when the Exhibition is over, is the subject of an article in the Philadelphia *North American.* It says the rumor of a contemplated purchase of one of the principal buildings for use as a railroad depot is without any tangible foundation, though by some of the officers it is expected that the Centennial management will be able readily to dispose of the material contained in several of the buildings to some one of the great railroad or other corporations of the country at 50 per centum of their cost. No proposition for the retention of the main building, however, has yet been made, and the giant structure will in all probability come down without loss of time, as will also Agricultural hall, and the United States Government building and the Woman's Pavilion, and their materials be disposed of to the highest bidders. Memorial hall, in which the money of the State is invested, Machinery hall and Horticultural hall, for the construction of which appropriations were made by the city of Philadelphia, will remain.

The Best He Could Do.

Among the passengers waiting at the Michigan Central depot the other day for the Chicago express was a man with a leg off, two or three fingers gone, and otherwise a bad cripple. Some sympathetic soul started out to take up a collection for the benefit of the cripple, and the hat went round. Some gave liberally, and others what they could well spare, and the hat was finally presented to a young man with a very lean sachel in his hand. He slowly and solemnly pulled out a thin wallet, looked it over and over, and as the man with the hat requested him to hurry up he dropped the photograph of a girl with a long nose into the tile and said: "That's the best I can do for the poor man unless he wants the gal herself. It jerks on the heartstrings to part with that picture, but a man with one leg off must be loved and taken care of."—*Free Press.*

A MOTHER of four children in New Orleans has been convicted of regularly sending them out to steal. By practice they became very expert, and the profit of their thieving enabled the woman to buy a house and live comfortably. She devoted herself to the sale of the stolen articles and the general direction of the children.

KILLED BY A DOG.

Terrible Battle Between a Human Brute and an English Bull-Dog.

[St. Clairsville (Pa.) Cor. New York Times.]

John Connolly, better known as Butcher Connolly, who obtained considerable notoriety about the country by matching himself to kill rats like a terrier, and to fight with dogs, has died here from injuries received in a fight with a bull-dog. Connolly had been hostler at the tavern here. On the 8th of July he got drunk and proceeded to a place kept by Bryan Fogarty. Fogarty owned a full-blooded English bull-dog, which usually lounged about the saloon, and which, despite its savage appearance, never offered to interfere with any one. When Connolly entered the saloon this dog was lying under a small table in the room, with its eyes closed. Connolly got on his hands and knees and put his head under the table. The dog looked lazily up into his face and wagged his tail good-naturedly. The human brute, however, by a sudden movement seized one of the dog's ears, which were half cropped, in his teeth, and, dragging him from under the table, commenced shaking him. The bull-dog, true to his nature, did not utter a sound, although blood streamed down from his ear over his face. After two or three shakes given by Connolly, his short hold on the dog's ear tore loose, and the dog fell to the floor with a savage growl, and rushed upon his inhuman assailant. Connolly dropped on his hands and knees and met the dog with a blow of his fist which staggered him back, but he at once renewed the onslaught.

At this juncture two men who were in the place offered to interfere, but Fogarty exclaimed, "Let 'em alone. I hope to God the dog will kill him." The second rush of the dog was more successful, and he seized Connolly in the forearm that was raised to knock him off. Connolly clutched the dog by the throat and choked him loose, and remained on his knees to receive the attack. The dog made another rush, this time for the throat of Connolly, but was again foiled, and caught the man in the muscle of the left arm, biting it clear through, and tearing out a large piece of flesh. Still Connolly remained on the floor, apparently awaiting to seize the dog in some advantageous spot. The latter in his fourth attempt sunk his teeth in the left shoulder of Connolly, and the man could not shake nor choke him off. The dog shook his head and sank his teeth to their full length into Connolly's flesh, but the man seemed possessed of the very nature of the brute, and gave no sign that he was suffering or of surrender. By a peculiar movement he seized the foreshoulder of the dog, his most vulnerable point, in his mouth, and then the two brutes rolled about on the floor tearing each others' flesh. Blood ran in streams from each, and mingling with the dust that arose from the floor gave them both the appearance of demons.

This lasted at least five minutes, when the three spectators were sickened at the sight, and an attempt was made to separate the combatants. The dog was seized, but all the beating, twisting and burning that was inflicted on him failed to loosen the hold. Finally, Fogerty drew a pistol, and with the remark, "It's a shame that the best of the two has to die to save the worst," placed it to the dog's side and shot him through the heart. Even after he was dead his jaws had to be pried loose from Connolly's flesh. Connolly attempted to get upon his feet, but fell back exhausted and weak from the loss of blood. He was given a glass of brandy, and a doctor was called in. Half of the large muscle of his left arm was bitten away, and his forearm was torn frightfully, the bone being exposed in one place. His shoulder was literally a pulpy mass, both bones and flesh being ground together by the teeth of the dog. There were other severe injuries on Connolly's person, and the doctor at once gave it as his opinion that the condition of the man was critical. He finally died in violent convulsions.

Shyness Exemplified.

A young lady in a neighboring town, one day last week, went into a dry-goods store and thus unburdened herself:

"It is my desire to obtain a pair of circular elastic appendages, capable of being contracted or expanded by means of oscillating burnished steel appliances that sparkle like particles of gold-leaf set with Cape May diamonds, and which are utilized for retaining in proper position the habiliment of the lower extremities which innate delicacy forbids me to mention."

The vender of calicoes was nonplussed, but, not wishing to appear ignorant, said that he was "just out."

After her departure he ruminated in silence for a few moments, when a new light broke upon his distracted brain, and he burst forth with—

"By thunder! I'll bet that woman wanted a pair of garters."

A Model Farmer.

Jim Frazier has been cutting grain for over two weeks, and has one of the finest crops ever raised on the Missouri bottom. He has one hundred and forty acres of winter wheat, and will clean twenty-five bushels to the acre; eighty acres of rye, sixty acres of barley and twenty acres of oats, making a total of three hundred acres of small grain. He has also four hundred and seventy acres of corn, eighty acres of which is in tassel, being the early Dent variety. He is feeding three hundred head of hogs, one hundred head of which are ready for market, and has just shipped sixty head of fat cattle, and has several car-loads left. He commenced threshing his wheat Thursday, and expects to clean up the whole business before the machine moves. That is the way to farm. Who can beat it? Don't all speak at once.—*Hamburg (Mo.) Democrat.*

Post-Mortem Relations.

The case of A. T. Stewart and his cousins has been superseded in interest by the case of Bridget Curtin and her cousins. Bridget was not a merchant prince or even princess; but she kept an apple stand for many years in New York, and by prudence and frugality amassed $5,000. The relatives whom she lacked in her life-time came to the $5,000 when she died a few days since, and the army of cousins to the third and fourth generation was almost as great as that with which Judge Hilton has been waging war. The battle ended, however, in the Curtin case by the discovery of a first cousin, who took the spoil, leaving the others disconsolate.

CONCERNING CATS.

A Woman Thinks they Ought to be Killed and Buried.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm writes all the way from Leipzig to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* to express her utter detestation of cats. She expresses the opinion that the agricultural societies ought to offer bounties for their scalps, and goes on in this wise:

"No one who has not paid attention to the subject can have any idea of the number of birds and birds' nests destroyed in one year by one cat, and, to me, it is a wonder that there are any birds left in the United States. To be sure, there are very few. I have heard more bird songs here in Leipzig in the seven weeks I have been here than I ever did in seven years at home, and there I lived most of the time in the country, while here I am in the city. Our street terminates abruptly on the confines of a garden which must embrace twenty acres, and is surrounded on three sides by high houses. Our block is the last on the street, and our rooms at the end next to this garden, which is full of tall trees and shrubbery and flowers and pleasant walks, and I think there are more birds in it than in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, Penn., in which our summer home was situated, and which is a very large township, not less than twenty miles square. Every family there, but one, kept cats to amuse the children and catch rats, and as a cat never touches a rat while it can get a bird, or a nest of birds, or eggs, and as they can easily follow a bird to its nest and cannot follow a rat to its, there are not many birds left when cats fail to catching rats. Nobody raised fruit there except by accident. All the trees were decorated with caterpillars' nests, and the last year we were there the worms attacked the elder bushes and blackberries, the main dependence of the people for fruit. One might see 'intelligent farmers' sitting caressing cats, while the worms were devouring their crops, and their faithful guardians were in pussy's maw. I used to be so tried that I should have been resigned to the dispensation of Providence if I had heard some morning that the cats were eating the men instead of the birds. It would certainly be a great blessing to the country if they would just take a taste off enough members of agricultural societies to wake them up so that they could see the havoc these cruel, treacherous beasts of prey, these unnatural, monstrous companions of our children, have been making with our forest songsters and prairie fowl. Two cats will be pretty certain to destroy every bird's nest on a farm of 100 acres, except those of swallows and martins, which are out of their reach. The nests of the most valuable game birds are nearly all built on the ground, and are completely at pussy's service. The people eat no partridges, for the cats have not had quite enough. The worms eat the roses around our doors, while the cat stands guard over them at their work to keep the birds away, and we repay her labors by saucers of milk and no end of caresses."

Extraordinary Case of Female Frenzy.

One of the most remarkable cases of genuine hysteria on record was brought to light day before yesterday in Brooklyn, in a proceeding for separate maintenance by Mrs. Frederika Newman against Mr. Myer Newman. The parties are well known; the husband is a well-to-do merchant in this city, and the wife is a large, fine-appearing woman, noted for the richness and extravagance of her attire. She was in court, dressed in the tip of the fashion, and swore bluntly that her husband abused and maltreated her shamefully. The husband then gave his evidence (which, it is but just to say, was corroborated by several physicians and neighbors). He testified that, on the 6th inst., she met him in New York and began an angry altercation. He proceeded as follows:

"She was excited and began to cry; said she wanted to go to another house; rather than go home she would jump into the river; told her I could not afford to rent another house; she then began to make a noise while on Grand street; I took her to a drug store, where she became quiet; on the ferry she again began to scream in a hysterical manner; on arriving in Brooklyn, and after getting on board a car, she renewed the disturbance; the passengers were frightened, and we were obliged to leave it; we then took another car, when she again began screaming; I took her to the Wall House and tried to soothe her by giving her brandy and water; the noise she made was so great that the proprietor ordered us to leave; when we came out she lay down in the gutter at the corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets; when asked to go home she said she would not until it was dark; I then hired a cab and drove her around Prospect Park until quite late, when we went home; on arriving there she began to scream again, and I had to call for the assistance of my neighbors; she has frequently scratched and bitten me; she will at times scratch me, and then tell me if I will let her scratch me five minutes longer she will be quiet; she frequently sold my furniture, and once sold my effects completely out; I am now paying rent for two houses, one in Bedford, and the other in Stuyvesant avenue; I could give, if necessary, the result of sixteen years' experience of just such treatment; it would fill a volume several yards long.—*New York Letter.*

A Heroic Death.

Mr. Sampson, a civil engineer of Providence, R. I., sacrificed himself at Nantucket, Mass., a few days ago, to save some friends. He was in a small boat with two other young men. The latter went forward to adjust the sail and left Mr. Sampson at the helm. By mistake he put the helm up instead of down, as he had been ordered, and the boat capsized, leaving the three men clinging to an oar. Finding this insufficient to sustain them, Mr. Sampson told the others that he thought their lives of more consequence than his own, gave up his hold and immediately sank. His friends were rescued.

CENTENNIAL INCIDENTS.

An Interesting Talk with a Turn-Stile Keeper.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

"No, we are not having so much trouble now as we had," said the neatly-uniformed turn-stile keeper at one of the side entrances to the Centennial grounds to a *Times* reporter, "but still the fools are not all dead yet. You'll find, if ever the Centennial statistics are made up, that more than 10 per cent. of all the paying visitors make us more or less trouble by their mistakes."

His was a gate that was not heavily patronized in the earlier hours of the day, and the writer was just congratulating himself upon having an opportunity for a long talk when this hope was demolished by the approach of a Falstaffian German, whose puffing and blowing as he ascended the slight incline leading to the gate could be heard for a hundred yards.

"It vos hot," he puffed, as he drew from the depths of his trousers pockets a wallet almost big enough to serve an ordinary man for a valise, and took out a two-dollar note. After this he swabbed off his broad, red face—the reflex of many a departed lager—and waddled into the gate devoted to exhibitors and others on the free list.

"The other gate, sir," said the polite attendant.

"Vot vos der difference? My money was goot; no?"

An explanation five minutes long persuaded him to go to the other gate, but here another difficulty arose. The solid Teuton presented his two-dollar note, which of course was refused.

"Mein Gott!" he exclaimed, "von blaces dey tells me I shall not go in at de gate because it vos for gomplimentary beoples; at de other they won't take mein money."

Then there was another explanation, and at the end of twelve and a half minutes by the watch which is to regulate the time of the new State House clock, the irate German entered the grounds. For twenty yards or more he was heard grumbling, and he rather distrusted the genuineness of the crisp and new 50-cent notes given him in change.

"That Dutchman," said the gatekeeper, "is a fair sample of the people we have to deal with. We are required to be invariably polite, at the same time firmly enforcing the rules, but I can tell you in this sweltering weather a man is often tempted to break out into solid American cursing, even at the risk of losing his place. Old women, especially those from the country, are often very troublesome. The newspapers have done all they could to help us out, but these people don't read, it seems to me."

"There are counterfeits presented at the gates now and then, are there not?" asked the reporter.

"Not many now. Some time ago a lot of swindlers drove a flourishing trade in that line, but the Commissioners rooted them out. I think the few counterfeits presented now come to their holders in the ordinary course of business. There are places around the grounds where 50-cent notes are kept for the accommodation of visitors, but they are generally fresh from the Centennial Bank."

"You must see some queer people once in a while," said the reporter.

"I should say so. Why, almost the first customer I have in the morning is an old lady who has told me in the strictest confidence that she is the owner not only of the Centennial grounds, but of Fairmount Park itself. She seems to take delight in strolling about her improved property, but I don't believe she speaks to anybody on the grounds. Another of my early birds is a daily visitor to Machinery hall. He has a notion that he has nearly solved the problem of perpetual motion. The only drawback to his success, he thinks, is the destructibility of metals, and this trifling defect he feels sure to overcome before long. I believe he can't make the combination of metals he desires without capital, and I shouldn't wonder if he haunted the grounds in order to raise the wind."

"These turn-stiles seem to me a little narrow," said the reporter.

"Well, they're good enough for the ordinary run of mankind, but now and then somebody comes along that can't get through, and we have the dence of a time to fix things. One day a lady weighing 420 pounds (and actually as broad as she was long) applied at one of the gates for admission. She had a 50-cent note in her hand, but, contrasting the note with the size of the lady, the doorkeeper thought it was an old-time 3-cent shinplaster until he had looked at it through a magnifying glass. Then he asked the lady in the politest language to come in.

"'Where?' said she.

"'Here,' said he. Then he looked at her and turned pale. There was not a turnstile on the ground that would admit her, and the odds were twenty to one that she could not squeeze through any of the ordinary exits. He was in a quandary, but at length he decided to send for a Commissioner. When that official arrived an order was issued admitting the lady through one of the open gates used for carts and wagons. To register her one of the keepers had to pass through the turnstile and afterward come out in the usual way. Not long ago a fat boy from the far West (he weighed nearly 500 pounds) was passed through in the same way. The turn-stile keeper was somewhat indignant that the mother of this youthful mountain of flesh should have endeavored to pass him in at half-price on the ground that he was a minor."

Garibaldi to the Front.

Garibaldi has a new pet nationality. He writes to the Servians:

"MY DEAR FRIENDS: In the name of oppressed peoples I thank you for your indefatigable devotion to the holy cause. To-day every generous soul in the world ought to contribute to the deliverance of the Christian slaves from the horrible despotism of the Crescent. From Candia to the Pruth all peoples more or less oppressed must shake off the criminal yoke of the yataghan. My heart is with you and all other valorous souls that join in the holy crusade. GARIBALDI."

AMERICAN Rhines, Switzerlands, Brightons, Badens, Ems, etc., are getting altogether too common in the United States.

All Sorts.

QUITMAN county, Ga., boasts of a negro 104 years old.

BUFFALO has more widows than any other city in the land.

CONCHO county, Tex., has not had rain for seven months.

THIRTEEN law students were examined for admission to the San Francisco bar, and not one was accepted.

TEXAS papers say their wheat is attracting European buyers, it being of a grade much used in France.

EDMONIA LEWIS creates startlingly nude statues, and then calls any one who objects to them "immodest and not pure of mind."

"PUFFY" Cuban belles at Saratoga horrify ladies from some other places by smoking cigarettes at their bedroom windows.

MISS MARTHA BOHANNON got tired of lounging around, and, going into the Missouri mining business, has become rich "like everything."

TWO EGGS, which had been left in a nest by a discouraged duck at Oneida, N. Y., a few days ago, were subsequently hatched out by the hot weather.

THE Corpus Christi (Tex.) *Times* editor has been studying human nature. He says:

To owe is human;
To pay up divine.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is still urging women to become sailors. How would a crew of women behave when the Captain ordered them to whistle for a breeze.—*Free Press.*

THE new Sultan, on taking possession, found cooks in the palace, but for certain Oriental reasons confined his diet to boiled eggs until he reorganized the kitchen bureau.

THE Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., has been in existence ninety-one years, and in that time had 6,772 pupils. This institution is at present in a flourishing condition.

AT a shooting match in Savannah, Ga., the other day, Mr. I. W. Moore, at the distance of sixteen paces, shot from the mouth of Constable Frank P. Fox a pipe, twice in succession.

A CHILD in Troy, N. Y., who had been put in a crib for a morning nap with a green veil over his face to keep the flies from worrying him, sucked in arsenic and coloring matter and died in convulsions.

JOHN HINDS, Sr., of Rockport, Ind., is one of the heirs of the Jennings estate in England, which will divide $180,000,000 among the heirs, leaving Mr. Hinds' share between $700,000 and $1,000,000—when he gets it.

A SINGULAR coincidence is mentioned in the Oswego *Palladium*: "James Clark, aged 72, and his wife, same age, of Pulaski, died Saturday night. They were born, died and were buried on the same day. Both died of cancer."

A MARRIAGE took place recently at Jevington, England, the peculiar feature of which was that the bride had no arms. The ring had to be placed on the third toe of the left foot, and she signed the marriage register with her toes.

A CHINAMAN was washed through a tailrace at San Andreas, Cal., recently, and carried a distance of several hundred feet; was dumped out at the end with a fall of twenty-five feet, and had a leg broken by a rock falling on him.

A KENTUCKY paper says: "Farm hands are now in demand, but we notice many able-bodied men, white and colored, idling about town—complaining of the hard times and nothing to do. That's what's the matter with the country."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Day* suggests that the old Independence bell be repaired so that it may be rung again. He says it can be done by putting in a lighter tongue and sawing out the crack, and leaving an opening similar to that of a tuning fork.

PAY but 1 cent postage hereafter to any part of the United States upon any newspaper weighing 2 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fractional part thereof. You are at liberty to write your name on the outside wrapper or on the paper, if you choose.

WHERE the Moosetockmaguntic
Pours its waters in the Skuntic,
  Met along the forest side
  Hiram Hover, Huldah Hyde.
She, a maiden fair and dapper,
He, a red-haired, stalwart trapper,
  Hunting beaver, mink and skunk,
  In the woodlands of Sucdunk.
She, Pawtucket's pensive daughter,
Walked beside the Skuntic water,
  Gathering in her apron wet,
  Snakeroot, mint, and bouncing bet.
"Why," he murmured, loath to leave her,
"Gather yarbs for chills and fever,
  When a lover bold and true
  Only waits to gather you?"
—*Bayard Taylor.*

A RAILROAD employe, in charge of three hands, some miles above Taylor, Tex., on the International and Great Northern railroad, attached his hand-car to the construction train, and thinking to ride on the truck would do as well, got aboard with his men. Soon after the train started; at the first bend in the road, the hand-car lost its equilibrium, and sailed through the air after the fashion of a kite, throwing the occupants off, and killing the boss instantly. The others escaped serious injury.

THE Argentine republic is making fair progress. In his recent address to Congress, President Avellanda said that the nation enjoyed profound peace, that wheat-growing had quadrupled within the last five years, and that the exports of 1875 were greater than those of any previous year. The President also observed that the Government expenses had been reduced $4,000,000, and that three railroads had been opened for traffic since October. Considering that the Argentine republic has not escaped "hard times," this report is satisfactory.

HARDLY a week ago, says a New York paper it will be remembered a boy from Porto Rico was arrested in New York for trying to throw a railway train off the track "just to see it jump!" On the 12th of July a precisely similar event occurred near Paris, where a policeman found a boy, 11 years old, Charles Prunière, busily occupied in rolling down stones on the track of the Great Northern railway from the top of the railway bridge. When arrested and questioned, the amiable child replied that he wanted to "see the fun when the train came along."

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
Elgin, Ills.

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin, Ills.

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

umber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

CLOTHING

&Gents' Furnishing Goods

—o—o—

LAUFERTY

Offers the largest and best stock of Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices. We have Spring and Summ Suits, the latest styles from $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00. and all wool suits fro $10, to $12. We are now receiving new goods and new styles every week during the season. Look well, and be sure to call at Lauferty's before yo buy your Clothing, as Lauferty is determined to give you more goods, and better goods for less money than any other House in this or any other town in Northern Indiana, and none excepted.

Remember the place, John Hebel's New Brick Store Room, C Main and Seventh sreets'

LAUFERTY.

Auburn Fruit House

—o—

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

—o—

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

—o—

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

—o—

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

Fruit House Bulletin

—o—

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

—o—

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impor has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter odi item profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got.'' Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized ket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. Eit ng Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolo an now 80c, was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	10½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in bottle 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

d Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. best 40
e Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70
afoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 3 Mail	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 5 Night ex.
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 55 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 40 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 20 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	2 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 30 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 23 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 23 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			7 30a
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	8 30pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 25p
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 41 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 40 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 03 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 06
Jackson	3 35 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 08	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		10 17
Auburn	3 58 "		10 36
Auburn Junction			11 30
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		11 10
Louisville	8 30 am		[illegible]
Cincinnati			11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

—o—

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

—o—

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23rd, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro,	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.06	8.29	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.36	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.19	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.30
8.07	1.05	11.40	Lakston	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.23	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.28	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and, Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indian'plis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southerg Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B.' J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A
SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash, City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R

AUBURN Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. [illegible] 1876, Passenger Trains [illegible] WATERLOO [illegible] other Stations as follows, daily except [illegible]

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p. m.	x 2.25 a. m.	5:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	5:25
Sedan	2.14	2.53	5:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2.57	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7.50 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6.33 "
Waterloo	3:51 "	2.58 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.40	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00m'n	*5 30pm	*10 50p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 30	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 16	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 06	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 20	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast Ex
Chicago	*8 38am	*5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 20	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 35am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	5 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	488 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (>10 miles), and be tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

—oo—

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

—oo—

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacifi and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 24th, 1876. Number 37.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	20 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

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J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

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CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKER, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

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NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

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PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

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OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
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JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

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will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

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This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
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The above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding, give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take orders for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

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EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

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FINE FURNITURE,

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50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

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Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

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The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

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No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

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Made up Clothing!

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Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

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All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

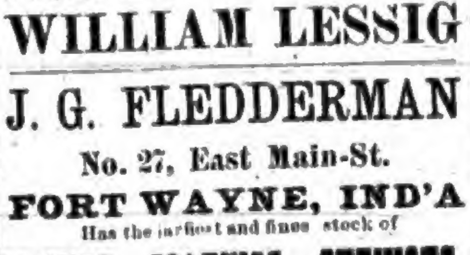

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Made from the Best Materials,

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The new and extensive

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South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

Orth is no longer "hot as a lime kiln," but a cold, cold, corpus frigid as an iceberg. Poor Orth, like the Republican party, has died of an overdose of corruption.

Kentucky held county elections last Monday The Democrats had things pretty well their own way, all over. Henry Waterson, of the Courier-Journal was almost unanimously elected to Congress from the Louisville District.

While grave and serious doubts exist of the safety of the little command of General Cook, now confronting the most powerful and warlike tribes of our Indians, the general government decides that a large body of the American army shall idle away their time in the Southern States.

Hon. D. D. Pratt, whom Grant obliged to retire from the commissionership of the internal revenue bureau, because he did not "whack" with the whisky thieves, returned to his home in Logansport last week. He received a cordial reception.

Any man who reads the record of Samual J. Tilden and who is a degree removed from a fool can understand why he is heralded as the people's candidate of reform. The testimony of the New York Times, the most radical organ in the east, and representative of the republican extreme wing there as the Inter-Ocean is in the west, is worth persual. It was four years ago, under the management as now, that the Times spoke so extravagantly of Tilden. If the Times spoke truly then it is now covering itself with infamy. Tilden's record was made then, not since, and it stands a monument to his own honesty and greatness.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 12, 1876.

DEAR COURIER—The session still holds on, and the day of adjournment seems to be within the limit of the coming week, perhaps Tuesday. I did not expect to write another this session, but fates are against me, so I have concluded to give you a few remarks made by Mr. Williams of Indiana, commonly called "Blue Jeans," because of the clothes he wears. It will prove interesting reading, much more so at this time, than anything I could write. Mr. Cox speaking of appropriations said: But one thing is sure, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen, that the main contest in the coming election will depend upon the fairness of those who seek the popular suffrage in reaching out after economy. The people do not want those economists who are all the time extravagant and who never go forward in the work of cutting down expenditures; men who like some upon the other side of the House—thank God they are very few—think they are starving because they do not wear purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day.

Mr. Foster. Kentucky jean. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox. It would be a very happy thing if more persons, both Republicans and Democrats, wore homespun. It would be a good thing if the Government itself wore homespun. [Laughter.] But what I am referring to is not so much what you put on, as how you behave. [Laughter and applause.] I do not care how my friend from Ohio is dressed, I respect him; I suspect he is arrayed in fine linen; perhaps in royal English broadcloth, upon which he has fixed a high tariff. [Laughter] I am too near-sighted to see just how he is dressed, but the reporters will get it. I suspect that my friend is trying to affect some votes in Ohio and Indiana in our favor; I sometimes suspect him, owing to some spasm of goodness, as having a little leaning to our side of the House. I am glad he has made this reference to an honest, plain-dressed man, who has as Chairman of Accounts, been taking care of our accounts so honestly, and when he goes before the people of Indiana to give another account, as their man for Governor, they will take good care of him. [Applause]

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, rose.

Mr. Randal. As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Williams] has been attacked, or rather his suit, I think he should be heard.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana. Mr. Speaker I have been here some four or five months a silent listener to the debates. I have endeavored to do my duty as a member here in supporting such measures as I thought right and proper. But this debate, like many others reminds me very much of a circumstance which took place about the first years that Indiana was a State. Late one evening in November a gentleman was seen to rein up his horse at the door of a cabin on the road. He inquired whether he could stay over night. The landlady who appeared at the door, replied, "Yes, sir; if you will put up with such fare as we can give you." The gentleman readily assented, for he was none of your Eastern gentleman; he belonged to the West, [Laughter.] Soon after the landlord appeared and took his horse and put it up. The landlady showed him into a room used as a parlor, sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen. The man was seated before a pleasant fire hung a pot of boiling water. The landlady soon came in again with a pan of corn meal, and commenced stirring it into the hot water, pouring it in with one hand and stirring it with the other until she got it to a proper consistency. for what we call in the western part of the country mush. [Laughter.]

A Member. O, yes; we know what that is. [Laughter.]

Mr. Williams, of Indiana. She then threw in some salt and gave it another stir. Her daughter, Sallie, came along, said: "I expect mother has forgot to salt the mush," and so she threw in a little salt and gave it a stir. The landlord brought in a stick of wood on his shoulder, and put it down near the fire, saying, "I expect my folks have forgotten to salt the mush," and he threw in a little handful of salt and gave it a stir. [Laughter.] The landlady coming in, took up her mush and set it on the table and all hands were called to supper. The landlord was the first to discover it. As soon as he took the mush and put it into his milk he said: "Ugh! you have ruined this mush; you have put too much salt in it." "Well," said the landlady, "I did not put in any more than I ought to put in it." The landlord said: "I did'nt know you put any in, so I salted it." "Why, mother," said Sallie, [Laughter.] "I salted it because I supposed you had forgotten it." Said the traveler: "I thought it was fashionable, and so I salted it." And now it has become so fashionable for every gentleman to talk on this floor that I thought I would try it, and now propose to throw in my handful of salt. [Laughter.]

I want to say something about these blunders which have been committed, as we are told, on the other side, and in such sharp fluent language by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I discover one of the blunders we have committed and I will stand by that blunder, is in reducing the salary of the President of the United States from $50,000 down to $25,000 a year. That is a very terrible blunder. That is one of the blunders, we have committed. [Laughter,] Another one of the blunders we have committed is to reduce the pay of members from $5,000 to $4,500 a year. Now is that a very serious blunder? [Laughter.] I think gentlemen who voted for that will not find it so dangerous a blunder as those who voted for an increase of salary two or three years ago. [Laughter.]

Another very great blunder we have committed is in not increasing the pay of the Cabinet officers. It was attempted to be increased, and we did not do it. That is one of our terrible blunders. I am glad we did not.

Another one of our terrible blunders is that our foreign ministers are to be starved to death; they are to be reduced from $17,000 a year down to $14,000 a year. Horrible! [Great Laughter.] We cannot get a man to touch any one of them at $14,000. [Laughter] He will not take it at all; he cannot.

Let us look at this thing with a broader view. We want to do right. We find bankers—and I am not in favor of bankers; some are around me, and they are clever gentlemen. I believe they are gone now. We find bankers cannot make $50,000 as the President makes it although they may have $250,000 capital. They cannot make $25,000 a year. You cannot find a mechanic who can do it The manufacturer who may be established in the city of Philadelphia cannot make it He cannot make $25,000, not to speak of $50,000 a year, although he may have an invested capital of over $250,000. Why should it be lamented as a blunder that we have reduced that salary from $50,000 down to $25,000? [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, I have another word to say. I understood the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foster] made some remarks while my friend from New York [Mr. Cox] was on the floor. Am I right?

Mr. Foster, What was it?

Mr. Williams, of Indiana. The gentleman made some remarks from his seat.

Mr. Foster. What?

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, In relation to Kentucky jeans.

Mr Foster. Not it relation to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr Williams, of Indiana. Who did you mean?

Mr. Foster. I mean the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cox,] [Laughter,] who once—[renewed laughter]—just allow me to finish.

Mr Williams, of Indiana. I do not wish to do anybody any injustice at all——

A Member. He said Canada broadcloth.

Mr Foster. I thought it was Canada jeans.

Mr. Cox. That was a great many years ago. [Laughter.]

Mr. Williams, of Indiana. I do not wish to misunderstand the gentleman from Ohio. I thought at the time that I was the one to whom he alluded. I am not ashamed of my old Kentucky jeans. The people of Indiana are not ashamed of me because I wear it. He then reminded me of a circumstance which took place a few days ago. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foster] introduced a resolution requesting the Committee of Accounts to furnish this House with such refreshments as have been customary heretofore. [Laughter.] He is decidedly in favor of economy. [Laughter.] Now that gentleman introduced that resolution, and I want to show you what the effect will be when you pass it.

Mr Foster. Did it not pass unanimously?

Mr. Williams, of Indiana. It is in the hands of the Committee of Accounts.

Mr. Foster. Did it not pass unanimously?

Mr. Williams, of Indiana. The gentleman will not ask questions; I am not on the stand now. [Laughter.] I want to show you what will be the effect I have a memoranda of what happened two years ago, and when it is printed I want some copies sent to the gentleman's constituency as well as my own. [Laughter.]

Let me read some of the items from this account for articles furnished to the House of Representatives.:

Four and seven-eights gallons alcohol, and package for same, $13.19

One cask of sal-soda, $26,29.

Fifty pounds tea, $87.20; two hundred and twenty pounds granulated sugar, $25-80.

Two hundred and nineteen pounds powdered sugar, $25. 19; six boxes of lemons, $78.

Six boxes of lemons, $78; two hundred and five pounds sugar. $23.28.

Six boxes lemons, $75; two hundred and thirty two pounds sugar, $26.58.

The next is "one hundred fans." [Mr. Williams of Indiana, here imitated the action of using a fan amidst great laughter]

Two hundred and thirty-four pounds granulated sugar, $26.91

Two hundred and thirty pounds powdered sugar, $26.45; six boxes lemons, $72.

Six boxes lemons, $72;; one hundred and ninety-eight pounds granulated sugar, $12.77.

Six boxes lemons, $72; two hundred and five pounds of granulated sugar $23.58.

Six boxes lemons, $72.

Three boxes lemons, $36; one hundred and ninety-nine pounds granulated sugar, $22.88.

The total is $1,293.08. Now, who were running this House then? [Laughter.] The trouble with a great many of our friends here, and I am sorry to see it, is that they have been here so long, that looking up into those galleries they think the people there are the only constituents they have got. They forget that they have any constituents at home. If they thought a little less of the clothes that may be worn here, whether they be of broadcloth or Kentucky jean, and looked a little less at the galleries, it would be better for them. But they require only to go before the people once in two years; and that accounts for it. [Laughter.]

TEXTS FOR GENERAL LEE.

WHAT NEW YORK PAPERS SAID OF GOV. TILDEN IN 1874.

When He Was a Candidate for Governor.

The COURIER respectfully invites the attention of Gen. Lee to the following quotations from prominent independent and republican journals of New York:

An admirable man for public office.—N. Y. Evening Post (Rep.)

Samuel J. Tilden we believe to be a thoroughly honest man.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce (Ind.)

In public and private life, as a Democrat and as a citizen, his record challenges scrutiny.—N. Y. Mail (Ind.)

No one will deny his eminent respectability, or venture to cast any doubts upon his integrity.—Brooklyn Union (Rep.)

We have respect for Tilden. We utter nothing in disparagement of his character or his worth.—Albany Journal (Rep.)

His honesty and integrity lift him above the foul atmosphere in which they plan their nefarious purposes.—Brooklyn Argus (Ind.)

We respect Mr. Tilden personally, and are glad to have an honourable opponent in the coming campaign.—Buffalo Express (Rep.)

Mr. Tilden is a highly respectable candidate, and no man in the State who wishes to see the return of the Democrats to power need be ashamed to vote for him.—N. Y. Times (Rep)

We congratulate our Democratic friends on being led by so respectable a standard-bearer as Samuel J. Tilden. It is a good sign of the times when even the Democracy can nominate such a man.—Poughkeepsie Eagle (Rep.)

He has always had the reputation of high personal character, and his opposition to the Tweed gang of thieves has even placed him in some degree among political reformers. Mr. Tilden is a man of great wealth, and is generally recognized, we should say, as a thoroughly safe conservative person.—Troy Whig (Rep.)

FAULT FINDING READERS.

There are a great number of persons in this world who do not consider that everything that is made by human brains and hands must, of necessity, be imperfect, however strong the desire and however earnest the effort may be to have it faultless. And above all things else, they forget that a newspaper can be made for general circulation, and yet, in everything suit any one person. How a thoroughly good, enterprising newspaper is really like a well spread dinner table. It contains variety as well as quality, something for every taste, and enough of each kind to satisfy any reasonable appetite. It is not expected that any guest of a table should eat of every dish provided. It is not supposed for a moment that every dish will be palatable to every guest, or agree with one's digestion, but is is thought and reasonably too, that from the abundant bill of fare every guest can select enough that will be digestiple and agreeable to make a substancial and satisfactory meal. Just so it is with the well edited newspaper. No man is expected to read everything in the paper, or to like every everything if he reads it; but every man is expected to find enough that is good and useful, and acceptable, and agreeable in the columns spread out before him, to be a full equivalent for the trifling sum the paper costs him; and if he happens to run across an article which is not in accordance with his peculiar taste, or in opposition to his views, he has just to let that alone, leave it for another, whom it will just suit, and for whose peculiar fancy it was gotten up. Remember that editors have all sorts of people to please, and that in trying to do that he must necessarily say some things that don't exactly please you. And consider further that articles you can't endorse are not inserted to ruffle your feelings, but to satisfy the whims of other classes of readers, whose tastes run in a very different channel from yours. Be charitable.

The Logansport Pharos says, the last Democratic Legislature in this State saved the people, in the three items of legislative expenses, public printing and ordinary expenses, the sum of one hundred and thirty one thousand dollars. An item worth thinking about in these times.

"NEWS FROM THE WAR."

Two women sit at a farmhouse door,
 Busily reading the news,
While softly around them fair twilight sheds
 Her tender shadows and dews.

[illegible] smiles in the cloudless heaven above;
 Peace rests on the landscape fair;
And peace, like a holy spirit of love,
 Broods in the balmy air.

But not one ray of peace illumes
 Those sad and wistful eyes,
Which search that printed record o'er
 As mariners search the skies.

Look at their faces: one like a rose
 Fresh with the beauty of May;
The other, pale as a waning moon
 Seen through thin clouds of gray.

Yet, though one is young and the other old,
 With the same soft glory they shine;
For they're tinted with tenderest light and shades
 By Love, the artist divine.

Now, fast as a radiant vision, fades
 The glory of the western skies;
But the readers read on—unmindful of all
 Save the paper before their eyes.

Nothing to them the charms of that hour—
 The magic of meadow and hill;
For spirits bowed down with a weight of care
 Are blind to the beautiful still.

Deeper the shadows of twilight fall,
 More hushed grows the dewy air,
When suddenly breaks on the holy calm
 A quick, wild cry of despair.

The younger glances have found it first—
 That record so sad and brief:
"Mortally wounded!"—two dread words—
 Winged arrows of dread and grief.

"Mortally wounded!"—look again;
 Alas! it is all too true;
Not the brave alone, but the fond and fair
 Are mortally wounded, too.

He, on the battle-field far away,
 They, in their quiet home—
The wife and the mother, who never more
 Shall see their loved hero come.

The grass will grow where the warrior fell,
 And sweet wild flowers may bloom
On the very turf once blackened and burned
 By the fearful fires of doom.

But the smiling summers, that come and go,
 Can never, never heal
The bleeding bosoms which felt to-day
 Something sharper than steel.

"Mortally wounded!" oh, dread war!
 Many a victim is thine,
Save those who hear your terrible voice
 Go thundering along the line!

If we give proud names and echoing hymns,
 And build up monuments grand
To the gallant spirits who suffer and fall
 In defense of their native land;

Let us yield a tenderer tribute still—
 Sad tears and a pitying sigh—
To the uncrowned heroes who silently sink,
 And die when their heroes die.
—*Anonymous, in "Lyrics of Loyalty."*

A BIT OF LACE.

"It's a perfectly exquisite piece of lace, papa."

"I dare say, Flor."

"But I want you to look at it."

"I shouldn't know any more about it if I did."

"Well, then, I want you to buy it."

"Buy it! What for?"

"Why, for me."

"Pay five hundred dollars for a handkerchief for you?"

"Yes, indeed. All other girls have them, although certainly this is a little, the least little, nicer than theirs. I don't know why Lucy should have a handsomer handkerchief than I, just because she's married. Anybody else would say it was enough to be married, and so let me have the handkerchief. Married women have everything—love, and lace, and diamonds. Now, papa, just take out your pocket-book." It was a coaxing voice.

"Do you suppose I carry $500 bills in my pocket-book?"

"It makes no odds. Your check-book, then. I have set my heart on it, it's such a beauty. If you only look at it—look at the wreath of flowers, all so delicately shaded; here the close work in the light, you see, there the open work in the shade, so perfect you can quite fancy the colors; and all done in this one thread. See, papa, there's a dewdrop, that round hole in the mesh."

"Nonsense, Flor; I can't see anything of the kind there."

"That's because your eye isn't educated, sir. Mine is; for I have studied other people's laces till I could almost work them. That's a good man! I knew you would. You always do. One, two, three!" And then there was a shower of kisses and tinkling laughter. And that was the conversation of a millionaire and his daughter that Lucian Malvin heard over the transom of the next room to his in the hotel where he staid over night a year or two ago, seeing neither people nor handkerchief, and aghast at the thought of a handkerchief costing the awful price of $500, which was one-third of the mortgage on his little place that he was trying to pay off, heart and soul—a conversation that now recurred to him in a moment of real agony, as the housemaid stood before him holding a little limp rag in her hand that she had just snatched out of the washtub, and that last night was a bit of dainty lace that Miss Rofe Mercier had called her handkerchief, and had given him to hold during the gallop. Good heavens, how was he ever going to restore it

He was a young lawyer, just entering upon what in time would probably be fine practice, but which was now rather empirical. He had started in the race for wealth and honor with good legal ability, good name, and good morals, and with no other impediments than a little patrimony in the shape of a modest dwelling in the suburbs, which he had been obliged to mortgage for the means to get a part of his education and his profession, which mortgage he was striving to pay off, that he might begin the future clear of the world. He was a handsome fellow, this Lucian Malvin, an ambitious one, too, in some degree, and very nearly as proud as Lucifer. He used to feel many a pang in the association with those so much wealthier than himself to which certain circumstances had subjected him. He had had an important case accidently thrown into his hands, and had acquitted himself so well that the wealthy client took him up and would not let him down; and when Lucian remonstrated that it was out of his power to keep up such association, and was mortifying to his pride beside, the client had assured him it was not pride, but vanity, that was mortified, and that the way to be wealthy as those he met was to keep their company and get their cases; and he had thought, on the whole, that perhaps his friend was right, and that, if he began to yield with an ignoble motive, he had nevertheless become very fond of the ways of people to whom wealth had given every opportunity of culture and grace, and who knew how to treat life like a work of art. Moreover, it was not a little that he was petted by various of these good people. Certain motherly ladies made him at home with them, and won his confidence and affection, notably Mrs. Barnetta. Parents with good rent-rolls of their own, as Mrs. Barnetta used to tell him, were not so inconsistent in the matter of rent-rolls as of virtue and talent in their daughters'-husbands; and he was invited here and invited there, and given to understand a great deal more than he chose to understand. Proud as Lucifer, as it was previously stated, he was going to marry no heiress of them all and be the thrall of her money; he would not marry a rich woman—he could not marry a poor one. When he married he was going to give, not take, and at present he had nothing to give. Perhaps he would have been a nobler person if he had not been quite so strenuous in this matter of obligation; but then, as Mrs. Barnetta said, he would not have been Lucian Malvin, and Lucian Malvin was a very good fellow, after all, and there are few of us but have our faults.

It was among these people that he happened to meet Rosa Mercier. She had come from a distant place, and was visiting his pleasantest acquaintance; and certainly the house was pleasanter still after her sunshiny little presence dawned upon it. It seemed as if, for instance, there never had been any flowers in the house before, although it had always been overflowing; it seemed as if there had been no music there, no light, or color or cheer; and now the place was too dangerously delightful for a young man who did not want to marry to frequent. She was such a lovely little thing; not exactly beautiful, that is, she would not have been beautiful in a picture, but in flesh and blood, and in Lucian Malvin's eyes, she was exceedingly beautiful, with her soft color, her clear dark gaze and her bright hair that broke into a cloud of sunny rings about her sweet face; such a gentle gaiety went with her wherever she did; such a tender grace of manner, too, in the intervals of her buoyant spirits; her voice was much a warbling voice, her ways such winsome ways. Lucian Malvin felt that he must forswear her presence unless he wanted to make life a burden to himself, and he ceased going to Mrs. Barnetta's where she was staying, almost as suddenly as the day forsakes the horizon in that dreary season when twilights are not.

But if he could shut himself out from the Barnettas, he could not shut Miss Rosa out from general society; and go where he would, he met her almost nightly, laughing gayly, singing sweetly, dancing lightly, till he declared to himself that, if this was going to last, he must indeed cease going out at all. But that was a little too much; he did not know how positively to deny himself the mere sight of her. Yet things were growing very precarious when he could not take a book but he saw that blushing, gold-enringed face slide in between the pages; when he could not make out a writ without being in danger of slipping her name into the blanks; when he heard the delicious voice murmuring in his ears when he waked, and walked all night with the little spirit when he slept. He made a compromise with himself—it was all he could—and declared that at any rate he would not dance with her again. It was an idle effort. He might almost as well have danced with her as have stood looking at her, quite unconscious of his general air, and all the lover in his glance. Mrs. Barnetta beckoned him to her side; he stood there just as Rosa came up from her promenade and left the arm of one cavalier to be carried off by another. "You are not dancing, Mr. Malvin?" she said. "Oh, would you hold my fan and handkerchief?" He followed them with his eye again as the music crashed into a dashing *galop*.

What right had that other man with his clasp about this darling? Why did he suffer it? What decency was there in the society that commanded such sacrifice? In his embrace—whirling wildly to this wild music!

"You do hate him, don't you?" said Mrs. Barnetta in his ear. "If looks could slay—" he started. Was he carrying his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at? "Oh, I don't pity you a bit," laughed Mrs. Barnetta, low-toned. And, putting out her hand, she took Rosa's fan and opened it as she talked. "Anybody," said she, "with such a power of making misery, ought to enjoy it."

"I—I beg your pardon, Mrs. Barnetta, but if you read me riddles, I must ask you also to be their Sphinx."

"Oh no; it was the function of the Sphinx to propound the riddles, not to solve them." And Mrs. Barnetta laughed her low, pleasant laugh. "You do not come to us any more," she said. "And, as I used to be in your confidence before you deserted me, I can imagine the reason. I do not like to say that it is very shabby treatment of an old friend. Of course I can not say that it is rude. But if you do not dance with Miss Mercier this evening I shall be fearfully offended. I am not going to have my little treasure made unhappy for the sake of the safety of the prince of all good fellows himself."

Lucian changed color so suddenly that Mrs. Barnetta put out her hand in affright, half expecting to see him fall; but in a moment he was himself again.

"Do you——Is Miss Mercier——" he began, and paused half way.

"As if I should say another word, and had not already said altogether too much!" said Mrs. Barnetta. "There, she has left dancing and gone for an ice. What do you think of round dances, on the whole?" And they were to all appearances, deep in discussion of the subject when Rosa returned and swept her late partner a courtesy, and took shelter on the other side of Mrs. Barnetta. Perhaps she had seen the way Lucian's eyes had followed her, and it had given her a certain illumination that made her shrink.

Just then the band began one of the Hungarian waltzes, a sweet and rapturous measure that set the blood itself to dancing in one's veins. Why not? One last dance, one last moment of ecstasy, ere he went out forever into loneliness. Directly he crumpled the bit of lace into his pocket, and was bending before the little Rosa, who seemed suddenly to have lost all her light gaiety, and who put out her hand to him with a conscious burning blush upon her face that his heart reflected in a melting glow. And then there was no thought of pride, or of negation, or forgetting; the music was swinging them at its will; they circled in each other's arms to its delicious and delirious movement—eternity would hardly have any bliss for lovers beyond the bliss of this moment. Yet, only a moment was it, a few moments, a brief sweet space of half-conscious time; and then a faint recognition crept through its spell and warned Lucian of the poison in this honey. He was in the act of surrender; he was about to seal his fate and that of his dear girl, to take her away from her father's wealth and her luxurious ease and condemn her to the carking cares of poverty. All his nature rebelled; he chose not to be swayed by this melody of horns and strings; he would have no passion, neither music nor love, so master his soul as to become the element in which it swam, an exclusion of thought and fear, of sight and sound, and all other emotion; and, with his imperious determination, he chose to break the enchantment; the real world crept back upon his senses; he heard the tune, beyond this cloud that wrapped them, breaking again into its distinctive measure, and, exerting his will, he controlled their steps, and paused at last beside Mrs. Barnetta, and with a low bow, and without a word, gave Rosa back into that lady's care, and passed into the crowd and out of the place, and home to his lonely rooms.

It was daybreak before he sought repose, walking the floors till then, hardly knowing what he did or what he thought, but intent upon conquering himself. He would give the world for Rosa Mercier's love, but he would not give his pride. To him that pride meant self-respect; to marry her, the child of opulence, meant either to sell himself for a price or to reduce her to trouble and weariness in which her love might soon wear out. He did not doubt that love now; without a syllable's speech he felt sure of it. While it thrilled him wildly and deeply, it cast a sudden shadow of regret; he only hoped, and cursed his fate that forced him to hope such a thing that presently the love would pass, and some one who would make her happier would claim her. At length, with maledictions in the act, he emptied his pockets of the gloves, handkerchiefs, and trifles there, and went to bed, with the sun coming througg the curtain, and, worn out in body and mind, slept, to the blessed and thorough oblivion of all the world.

When he awoke it was late in the day. All his trouble rushed over him, but in a moment all his will to repel it rose too. He dressed himself leisurely; he meant to call that night on Miss Mercier, restore her handkerchief that he had forgotten to give back after the dance, and in some indirect way let her know that he intended never to marry, and so seal his doom beyond hope. He went into the next room when he had completed his toilet, and after attending to one or two other affairs, looked for the handkerchief that he remembered to have taken from his pocket and to have tossed upon the table there. It was not on the table; it was nowhere in the room. In a panic he rung the bell, and when it was answered, instituted an inquiry concerning the thing. Yes, indeed, Susan had seen it, and thought it was so yellow and soiled she would take it down and wash it. "Lors, sir, it was the dirtiest little rag," she said. "Just straw-color. And I thought I would give it a run through the tub and blueing and make it fit to be seen."

"Good heavens!" he cried, with a horrified flash of remembrance of having somewhere heard that the yellower lace was the more precious it was, and that it never was washed on any account except by people who did nothing else. "Let me have it at once." And in five minutes afterward Susan stood before him holding up a little limp rag, and with a pang as from the blow of something unknown and dreadful, the conversation that he had heard a year or two ago, swept back upon his recollection.

Five hundred dollars! And gone to grief in a moment! And he could no more replace it than he could fly, without what was the same to him as absolute ruin. Of course, he must replace it; he could not be indebted, through the stupidity of his servant, or through any other means, to Miss Mercier in that sum. Without any doubt she valued such a bit of lace; and if anything were needed to demonstrate to him the wisdom of the course he had decided on, and the utter absurdity of having dared, for a single moment, to look with love on one of these darlings of fortane, it was the fact that her handkerchiefs alone were items of $500. What a shame! what wickedness! what a preposterous folly! How could a young man marry? He burned with indignation then.

But to replace it; one-third of the sum he was saving to redeem his little property from mortgage—all the money he really had in the world beyond that for his daily expenses! It was the ruin of his hopes, his ambitions, his pride, that scorned so to be anybody's debtor; it threw him back in the race how long! But it must be done. He had a trifle over $500 in the National Solvency bank. He drew his check for the necessary sum, and folded it away in his pocket-book, and then went about his business till nightfall, when he came back to his dreary rooms and made himself ready to call at Mrs. Barnetta's.

The night had never seemed so beautiful, the stars so large and keen and far above the earth, so remote and cold—they typified all the dear and happy things of life forever removed from him. His heart was chilled and his face was white when he stood at last in Mrs. Barnetta's drawing-room, and she floated forward to meet him. He had not asked for Miss Mercier.

"It is a delicate errand, Miss Barnetta," said he, with a dreary attempt at smiling. "But the truth is that my maid, in her officious kindness, has done such damage to a bit of Miss Mercier's property that I must replace it. And I have come to beg you, out of your friendship for me, to transact the affair, if such an article can be replaced here. I believe these little trifles are rather costly, and, if you will procure one"—and he laid the check he had drawn that morning and the little limp rag in Mrs. Barnetta's hand—"as like the original as possible, I"——

"My dear Mr. Malvin, what in the world are you talking of?" cried Mrs. Barnetta. "Have you money to throw about in this way? Five hundred dollars—what is it for?"

"To replace Miss Mercier's handkerchief, if you will be so good as to make the purchase."

"Like this?" said Mrs. Barnetta, holding up the limp rag by one corner. "Like that," said Lucian.

"Oh, that is too good!" cried Mrs. Barnetta, with a peal of laughter. "It is too good, it is too absurd! What creatures men are! Did you imagine that this bit of finery was worth all that—this little strip of grass-cloth and German lace? No wonder the young men don't marry then! My dear Mr. Malvin, this miserable handkerchief cost exactly $2.50, and was nearly worn out at that. Did you imagine, too, that my poor little Rosa could wear $500 handkerchiefs, without a cent to her name?"

"Without a cent to her name?" cried Lucian, springing to his feet.

"Exactly. Aha! Is that the trouble? Now why didn't you come and talk it all over with me in the way you used to do, and save yourself this vexation, and save my little Rosa too? What an absurd boy you are! Another would have waited to hear that she was an heiress; you wait to hear that she is penniless. Well, she is, if that satisfies you, except for what I shall leave my little god-daughter when I die—which will not be at present, D. V. And there she is in the next room now. But, bless me——"

Lucian had not waited for the rest of the invocation. He was already in the next room, and Rosa was already in his arms.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Gentlemanly Robbery.

A correspondent writes from Cadiz, Spain: On Monday the diligence from Seville to Huelva was robbed at 10 p. m., hardly three miles from San Lucar la Mayor. Every one in Huelva is giving the most contradictory versions of the affair, but the story is as follows: The robbers were ensconced in some dry trenches near the road, and some among the growing crops near Molinillo, when a passenger saw that, although the night was calm, the wheat-ears were moving. In a moment up sprang twenty men, five of whom were mounted, and cried '*Alto!*' (halt) to the coachman. The horses were stopped, the postilions thrown to the ground, one being hurt. Then the robbers drew the diligence a good way off the main road, made the passengers lie down on their faces, bound them with cords, and then pacified them in their terror by saying, "No one here shall be harmed; it is not our purpose to harm any one." To one gentleman traveling with his wife they said, "Your wife is as safe here as in her own house;" and they behaved like gentleman to all. They then asked Don Antonio Sundheim for the keys of the cash-box, which contained $42,000 for the wages of the Rio Tinto miners. On his refusal they began to maltreat him, but one of the leaders interfering said, "Never maltreat Don Antonio." They then asked the conductor, "How many cash boxes?" "Nine." "Come down." One man had 20,000 reals in gold in a belt around his waist. They took his revolver and spared his gold, their object evidently being to rob the coach of the Rio Tinto mine property. The robbery was committed by men who knew the time and way of sending the monthly payments. Some of the robbers had their faces blackened; some seemed to be gentlemen and not in their usual clothes. They did not commit the robbery like men used to such deeds, as they actually left behind them one of the cash-boxes. They plundered the private passengers. The whole amount stolen would be, perhaps $39,000. They took the cash-boxes away strapped on the coach mules."

The Countries in the Fight.

There is a good deal of difference in the provinces and principalities which are battling more or less with Turkey at this time. Servia is the largest and more powerful State, with the most spirited and progressive people, and has reached the highest stage of material and moral development. Montenegro is the other independent power in alliance with Servia, a small State with a mountainous country and no rich meadow lands from which to accumulate wealth; her isolation has given her people a singular mixture of austere virtues, barbaric ignorance and warlike ferocity. Between these two lies Bosnia, a province of Turkey, a part of which is Herzegovina. Bosnia contains about 600,000 male population (the women are not counted in the Turkish census), very evenly divided between Turks and Christians, the former representing converts from the old nobility, the latter the descendants of the ancient serfs. Next to Servia, on the Danube, lies Bulgaria, another province of somewhat different race and character, although Christians. All of these people belonged to the old Servian empire, which was overthrown in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but in Bulgaria the nobility were exterminated, leaving the serfs, who have never attained the political spirit of the provinces nearer Christendom, although they have clung to their religion. They have seceded from the Greek Church, and constitute a Christian communion of their own. They are thoroughly under the Turkish thumb, and are not counted good fighting stock.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

How Silver Has Declined.

Just previous to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the lowest price for silver in London was 59½d, which was the average for 1848. The highest yearly average price since was in 1859, when it was a fraction over 62d. From 1859 to 1872 the market was quite steady, though the general tendency all the while was to a lower range. The average for 1872 was 62½d. In June and July, 1875, the price fell to 55½d, and about two weeks ago it dropped to 47d, which is the lowest figure in at least fifty years. From this point it rose to 49½d last Friday. Comparing the lowest price of 1859, the depression is a fraction over 24 per centum; while a similar comparison with the rate a year ago shows a decline of only 14½ per centum.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A College of Cookery.

At last a practical step has been taken toward emancipating the people from the evils of bad cookery. We know of no department in domestic economy which is so sadly in need of reform, especially in the United States. Mr. William Emerson Baker, of the sewing machine firm of Grover & Baker, has given to the Governor of Massachusetts and to four other trustees a farm of fifty acres and $50,000, to form a college of cookery. Cookery is to be taught as an art—which it certainly is—and the pupils are to be instructed in the scientific principles which underlie wholesome cookery. The horrible pies, fried meats, hot bread, and other dyspepsia-generating compounds, together with the inexplicable concoctions produced by the verdant Milesian handmaid, let us hope, are doomed to disappear; and instead, our kitchens are to be tenanted in future by culinary artists able to prepare, palatably and healthfully, the vast variety of food this country affords.—*Scientific American.*

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. Stanley's Letters.

[From the New York Herald.]

We submit to our readers this morning the first instalment, in full, of the series of letters from Mr. Stanley, in Central Africa, of which, in a special dispatch from London, we published a brief summary some ten days ago.

In this narrative of Mr. Stanley's explorations, though modestly presented, his skill, courage, prudence, sagacity and fertility in resources in every emergency of doubt and danger cannot fail to attract the reader's attention. It will next be perceived that on the verge of his most important field of research he would have been checked and driven back but for the invaluable assistance of his faithful friend and generous ally, the intelligent native King, Mtesa, of the rich and populous country of Uganda. To the timely and liberal support, in men and means, from this enlightened African barbarian we are indebted for the discoveries of Mr. Stanley in that most interesting land under the Equator lying between the great lakes Victoria and Albert Niyanza. We sympathize with the devoted explorer in his disappointments in consequence of the ferocious savage tribes which barred his passage through their domains and thus prevented the full reconnoissance of that wonderful region and of the Lake Albert which he had contemplated. Nevertheless, as Pacha Gordon and Prof. Gessi, between them, have explored lake Albert from end to end, we hope to be able to present a complete map (a few points only excepted) of both those great lakes, and of the watersheds between them and around them, and of the enormous drainage which, from that vast and rainy equatorial basin, gives through those great lakes his ample and unfailing volume to the grand old Nile.

From Mr. Stanley's researches on that great divide, as we may call it, lying between the lakes Albert and Victoria, it is itself a country of many beautiful lakes and lofty mountains, fertile valleys and plains, inhabited by warlike tribes of savages, through whose dominions there is no passage to the intruding stranger except at the head of a powerful army. In the drainage of this divide tributary to the Victoria lake and in the Kagera river, which is a chain of lakes, Mr. Stanley thinks he has discovered the true parent of the Victoria Nile, from the comparatively heavy volume of the stream. We adhere, however, to his first opinion, that in the Shimeeyu, which, rising below the fourth degree of south latitude after a course of 400 miles northward, is discharged into the Victoria lake, we have the real head stream of the Nile.

The most interesting to the ethnologist of all the discoveries of Mr. Stanley is the pale-faced race of evidently aboriginal Africans, inhabitating the temperate climate of the elevated slopes of the great mountain Gambaragara. Our trustworthy explorer says that he has seen some half a dozen of these people; that they are a handsome race, and some of the women are singularly beautiful; that their hair is kinky, but inclined to brown in color; that they have regular features and thin lips; but that "their noses, though well shaped, are thick at the point." After the tribe of dwarfs of the west coast of Equatorial Africa, unearthed by Du Chaillu, and the strange races discovered by Schweinfurth in the country tributary to the Bahrel-Ghazal, one of the great feeders of the Nile, we can entertain no doubt of the existence of this race of pale-faced Africans, gradually bleached by the moist and temperate climate of Mount Gambaragara, through many generations, to their present light complexions. In a word, there are as many different types of the African family in Africa as there are of the so-called Caucasian race in Europe. Usongoro, a country bordering on Lake Albert, Mr. Stanley describes from report "as a very land of wonders," with its salt lakes, its hills of rock salt, its plains encrusted with salt and alkali, its large dogs of extraordinary ferocity, "and a race of such long-legged natives that ordinary mortals regard them with surprise and awe." And why should we doubt the existence of even these long-legged Africans, when, near the south cape of the continent, there is a short-legged race of natives, the most repulsive caricatures of humanity gifted with the faculty of speech?

Turning to the geographical results of these explorations of Mr. Stanley within the equatorial basin of the Nile, he has definitely determined the area, the length and breadth, the configuration, the coast line, the affluents and outlets of the great Victoria lake and the character of the countries and of the numerous savage tribes on its borders. He has also penetrated farther into the elevated plateau between the two great lakes, Victoria and Albert, and has learned more of its geographical features, its natural curiosities, and its warlike tribes than any preceding explorer. In all these trying and perilous labors, and particularly in the friendly relations established with the King, or Emperor, Mtesa, Mr. Stanley has opened the way for the Christian missionary, colonist, and trader.

BRUSH, the Cashier of the International railway, recently fled from St. John, N. B., with some $30,000 of the company's funds, and, on reaching Boston, sent $300 to his wife to enable her to join him in the States. Instead of obeying his instructions she at once handed over the money to the accountant of the railway. She will earn a living for herself and family as a telegraph operator, and will not share the dishonest gains of her husband.

AN impecunious individual was heard to mutter, as he finished reading a railroad hand-bill headed, "Through without change," "That's the road I shall take; no fault to find with them terms."

LEEDLE YAWCOB STRAUSS.

I haf von funny leedle poy
 Vot gomes schust to my knee;
Der queerest schap, der createst rogue
 As efer you dit see;
He runs, und schumps, und schmashes dings
 In all barts off der house—
But vot off dot? he vas mine son,
 Mine leedle Yawcob Strauss.

He got der measles und der mumbs,
 Und eferyding dot's out;
He sbills mine glass off lager bier,
 Poots schnuff into mine kraut;
He fills mine pipe mit Limburg cheese—
 Dot vas der roughest chouse;
I'd take dot vrom no oder poy
 But leedle Yawcob Strauss.

He dakes der milk pan for a dhrum,
 Und cuts mine cane in dwo
To make der shticks to beat it mit—
 Mine cracious dot vas drue!
I dinks mine head vas schplit abart,
 He kicks up sooch a touse—
But nefer mind, der poys vas few
 Like dot young Yawcob Strauss.

He asks me questions sooch as dese:
 Who baints mine nose so red?
Who vas it cuts dot schmoodt blace oudt
 Vrom der hair ubpon mine hed?
Und vhere der plaze goes from der lamp
 Vene'er der glim I douse—
How gan I all dese dings eggsblain
 To dot schmall Yawcob Strauss?

I somedimes dink I schall go vild
 Mith sooch a grazy poy,
Und vish vonce more I gould haf rest
 Und beaceful dimes enshoy;
But ven he vas ashleep in ped,
 So quiet as a mouse,
I prays der Lord, "dake anydings,
 But leaf dot Yawcob Strauss."
—*Hartford Times.*

Pith and Point.

SPRINKLE ashes on the icy sidewalks.

A DIFFICULT look to pick—One from a bald head.

A POLITE way of putting it—Troubled with a chronic indisposition to exertion.

THEY pretend to have a young lady in St. Louis so kind-hearted and lazy that she will never beat an egg.

AN Indiana man has just been neatly scalped by a stroke of lightning, and he speaks of it as a very wigged performance.

KIDNER is the looking-glass than the wine-glass, for the former reveals our defects to ourselves only, the latter to our friends.

IT is suggested that the display of coffins at the Centennial must be intended for the special benefit of the deadheads.

A WAG, noted for his brevity, writes to a friend to be careful in the selection of his diet. He says, "Don't eat Q'cumbers; they'll W-up."

FROM a boy's composition on hens, in the Boston *Courier*: "I cut my uncle William's hen's neck off with a hatchet and it scared her to death."

THE Turks are trying to compel the citizens of Bucharest to take an oath on the Koran. See here! Isn't it about time to give that Bucharest.—*Graphic.*

SYMPATHY is sweet—sweeter than moonshine or molasses—but you can't safely fool around a sea-sick man with too much of it, so long as he has strength enough left to kick.

"SMALL thanks to you," said a petulant plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in this case." "Ah, sir," replied the witness, "but just think of what I didn't say!"

"MY DEAR," said a gentleman to his wife, "our new club is going to have all the home comforts." "Indeed!" sneered the wife; "and when, pray, is our home to have all the club comforts?"

THIS is the season of the year to get off the old joke about the city girl who goes up to the cow-yard fence, and, drawing her muslin dress up and about, says coyly, "Oh, cousin John! which is the cow that gives the buttermilk?"

A SHOEMAKER'S son has secured the naval cadetship in Fernando Wood's district, and it is hoped it is not the last of him, but that he will toe the mark, welt the enemy if he ever gets a chance, and get his share of the booty.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A CHINAMAN'S teeth began to chatter over the ice cream. He buttoned up his jacket and swallowed another mouthful. That settled it. He jumped from the table and started to where the sun could shine on him, exclaiming: "Whoopee! Plenty cold grub! No cookee nuff! Fleeze belly all same like ice wagon!"

ON a recent Sunday at Lowell, Mass., a collection was taken up at one of the churches. As the box reached a pew occupied by a lady, her daughter, and little son, the two former found themselves without a cent of money. Master Hopeful reached over and deposited a cent in the box, and then whispered to his sister, "There, I just saved this family from being whitewashed."

WORKINGMAN WORSHIP.

We may differ in some things—may differ in all,
We are some for the Factory—some for the Hall;
We may look up to Cotton, or on it look down—
A President wish for, or rev'rence the Crown:
But (so long as to office assist us be can)
We all love and respect, sir, the true Workingman—
Yes! all other titles we place under ban,
For the highest of lordships—my Lord Workingman.
—*Punch.*

"I GIVE and bequeath unto Mary, my wife, the sum o' £100 a year," said an old farmer. "Is that written down, master?" "Yes," replied the lawyer; "but she is not so old; she may marry again. Won't you make a change in that case? Most people do." "Ay, do they?" said the farmer; "well, write again; I give and bequeath unto her the sum of £200 a year. That'll do, won't it, master?" "Why, it's just double the sum she would have if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it's generally the other way—the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again." "Ay," said the farmer, "but him as gets her'll deserve it."

The Proposed Territory of Pembina.

In the speech of Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, of Dakota, advocating the organization of the Territory of Pembina, we are told that the proposed new territory will contain 72,930 square miles. It will extend from the seventh standard parallel, which is about eleven miles south of the forty-sixth degree, to the British possessions from the Red River of the North to the Yellowstone. It has within its borders 600 miles of navigable waters on the Red river, more than 600 on the Missouri, and over 300 on the Yellowstone, and in all over 2,000 miles of navigable waters. Lines of steamers and 200 miles of railroad are already operated in the proposed Territory, and numerous extensions are projected. The population of Pembina is not less than 12,000, largely made up of farmers, and the country has superior agricultural advantages.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

The Defeat of the Servians—What Next?

[From the New York Tribune.]

There is no longer any doubt that the Servian line of defense has been completely broken, and that the whole country now lies open to Turkish invasion. The capture of Gurgusovatz renders both Saitschar and Alexinatz untenable, and it is scarcely possible that the remnants of the Servian army can be concentrated in any new defensive position. Gen. Tchernayeff has shown that he is no match for Osman Pasha; he has probably been outgeneraled from the beginning, and his whole campaign must be set down as an inglorious failure. We cannot assume that a people so warlike and so eager for the present conflict as the Servians have shown any lack of bravery; but the most gallant troops in the world lose both faith and force when they feel that they are badly commanded. If the report be true that Gen. Tchernayeff failed to send reinforcements to Gurgusovatz in time to save the place, his incompetency is equivalent to treason.

For the past fortnight the movements of the Turkish army have been so rapid and well directed that the chance now opened to it is sure to be seized. The two roads into the valley of the Morawa—one from Gurgusovatz to Banja and Alexinatz, and the other from Saitschar to Paratjin (Prince Milan's headquarters)—cannot be held by the defeated, scattered, and demoralized Servians. A rapid advance of the Turks will open for them the way to Belgrade, before reaching which the Danube gives them a new base of supplies. If the struggle were solely between Servia and Turkey, the speedy triumph of the latter power might now be accepted as certain.

But the interests involved extend far beyond the question of the independence of a province or two. The latter is the very least of them. The features of a long-delayed yet inevitable religious conflict become every day more apparent. The horrible massacre in Bulgaria, incredible as they seemed at first, prove to have been scarcely exaggerated. The released fanaticism of Islam has helped Osman Pasha to his victories, and the march of the Turks through Servia will leave only blood and ashes behind it. Such devices as are employed in Constantinople, of enlisting Christian vagabonds under a banner blazoned with the cross and crescent, side by side, deceive Europe no longer. Even in England the conventional pro-Turkish feeling is rapidly dying out; the London *Times* of yesterday simply gives a late expression to a sentiment which has been spreading and growing for two months past, until it has become something very like indignation at the cool, indifferent attitude of the Government. Even the plea of maintenance of the Ottoman power in Europe, as a political necessity, will have little weight in the face of such evidence as has now been furnished to the world.

The defeat of Servia is thus coincident with an immense accession of sympathy for the interests she represents. If fortune further deserts her arms—as is most probable—it will be impossible to prevent that sympathy from moving to her aid. On the other hand, the hate and barbarity of the Turks, who seem bent on reviving the spirit of the seventh century, and are hardly restrained by a Government still in a state of revolution, will be stimulated to new atrocities. In the present temper of the people, success means excess. How long will the policy of non-intervention tolerate such a situation? It is already responsible for several weeks of slaughter. If either a European war or a barbarous and intolerable peace is to be avoided, the great Powers must not lose another day. They must agree upon some temporary platitude, as heretofore, and enforce a pacification upon the basis of complete and guaranteed protection to all the Christian subjects of Turkey.

Enthusiasm of the Servians.

Of the enthusiasm of all Servia, and of all Slavs outside of Servia, in favor of this war, there can be doubt. The atrocious rule of the Turks when they governed this country, their bad administration in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria at the present time, and the barbarous cruelty practised in times of insurrection on even the most peaceable of the Christian subjects of the Sultan by Bashi-Bazouks, Redifs, Circassians, and other irregular troops employed in the work of endeavoring to put down those risings by fire and sword, have sunk so deeply into the souls of the Servians, that never will there be peace in the country until the last trace of Mussulman rule is a thing of the past.

The monks have left their convents to march with the columns going to do battle, and inspire them by the cross which they hold aloft at the head of the battalions. Every man and woman in Servia regards the war as one in the cause of Christ and country, and I have not met one of them in any class of life who could be made to understand why Servia should not have the sympathy of every Christian nation.—*Cor. London Times.*

A Ball in Colorado.

We had a rude log cabin, the starlight gleamed through the chinks between the logs, vying with the feeble gleams of tallow dips in making the darkness visible, and the very small space absolutely necessary for the dancers floored with warped and gnarled whip-sawed lumber, for which we had paid at the rate of $100 per 1,000 feet. Then there were but eight ladies present participating in the dance, though the entire feminine element of the town was represented; there were present a goodly assemblage of men, but such an uncouth assemblage rarely graced a ball room, for proud was he who could boast a coat to hide his woolen shirt, and the two or three who had white shirts were at once the admiration and envy of the rest.—*Lake City Silver World.*

Early Coinage of the United States.

Apropos of the current silver discussion, here are some interesting facts pertaining to the early coinage of the country: Of the gold coinage of 1804, about $11,000 was the produce of virgin gold from Cabarras county, N. C., and, from that time to 1827, all the gold in this country was obtained from that State, amounting to $110,000. The gold mines in Rowan county were, at one time, "the richest in the Atlantic States," and yielded about $200,000 annually. A bar of silver from one of the mines in Davidson county, N. C., in the New York Exhibition in 1853-4, is said to have been the first smelted from the ores in the United States. The copious yield of gold by the mines of the Southern States induced Congress, in 1838, to establish three mints—one at Charlotte, N. C., one at Dahlonega, Ga., and one at New Orleans, the first two to be for coin only. The dies for the first coinage money in this country were made by a Massachusetts mechanic in 1652, and the money was coined by John Hull, on whose estate the "Mint Hawse" stood, and Robert Sanderson, of Boston.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

The English Way of Dealing with Swindlers—Four Prominent Bankers Sentenced to Prison.

[From M. D. Conway's London Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

It is to be hoped that, amid the excitements of a swelling canvass, Americans will not fail to observe the picturesque fact this country offers to their observation, of four of the most prominent men of London locked up in prison. The wealthy and distinguished gentlemen in question foisted a fraudulent company on the public, and having no starry banner under which to shelter themselves, are taking the prosaic consequences. They conspired by a false quotation, based on repeated deposits of the same sum of money in a bank, summed up to seem like capital, to get the shares of the Eupion Gas Company on the Stock Exchange, so fraudulently evading the rules laid down for the protection of the public, and they have lost the stake and reputation with it. The Judges hesitated. A good many people could not believe that such highly-respectable and well-connected gentlemen could be incarcerated like vulgar felons, and anticipated the infliction of fines. When the distinguished speculators were brought up for sentence they were inclined to be pathetic. Mr. Joseph Aspinall, who has for some time paraded his style, his carriages and horses, in the vicinity of his country mansion, turned out to be a very wretched and poor person, whom the white-eyed boys lately gazing on his splendor could not envy. Mr. Aspinall pleaded that he was 54 years of age, with a wife and twelve children, had carried on business irreproachably for thirty-nine years, was now ruined, and his aged parents, whom he had hitherto supported, would have to go to the workhouse, while he himself had lately been living on the charity of his friends. He brought medical certificates to show that he is suffering from two dangerous diseases. He denied fraudulent intention, and submitted himself to the mercy of the court. Mr. Whyte detailed that he had lost a valuable position as manager of a coal mine, which he had held for twenty years, and did not mean to advance his personal interests by the fraud. Mr. Knocker said he was not aware of the fraud, had suffered frightfully, had lost his income of £1,400 a year—as general manager of the Midland Bank—and his wife and five children were now destitute. Dr. Muir also professed to have been ignorant of what was going on, and he, too, was ruined. The counsel for these miserable men urged in mitigation of judgment that what they had done had been done before on the Stock Exchange with impunity; but the suggestion was not a happy one, the Lord Chief Justice dryly remarking that "it was quite true," and adding a hint that it was fully time that it should be made certain that it could not safely be tried again. Mr. Justice Blackburn, the senior puisne Judge, then pronounced the sentence. He began by saying that the indictable conspiracy proved against them before a jury was punishable by imprisonment and fine, or by either alone, at the discretion of the Court; but that they had come to the conclusion that a fine would not be proper in this case, because such operations were generally carried on for large sums of money by men whom ordinary fines would not deter; that since they had all declared themselves destitute, to fine them, with imprisonment until the fines were paid, might involve an immense extension of their imprisonment. They would, therefore, imprison them without hard labor. "When a person," said the Judge, "whether he be rich or poor, commits a crime, we must punish him, notwithstanding the misery it may inflict upon his family at the time, and the disgrace it may entail on them afterward. Aspinall and Knocker were then sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment; Muir and Whyte each to two months. The lawyers for the criminals begged for a suspension of the order until they could appeal. The application was refused. The tipstaff removed the eminent bankers, and they are now in Halloway prison, with ample leisure to take their first lesson in plain living and high thinking. These sentences will have the best consequences. Every honest man in England feels safer to-day, and every wealthy rogue feels more insecure. It is a good deal to know that prison walls are not reserved for poor ragamuffins who steal pennies, but may also become familiar to well-dressed personages who bring ruin on thousands of families and dash about with fine equipages. The number of such has been getting unpleasantly large of late.

Revenue Receipts.

An elaborate statement just prepared at the Treasury Department shows the receipts from specific sources of revenue for the year ending with the 30th of June, namely:

Total from spirits taxed at 70 and 90 cents per gallon, $51,390,458.44.

Total from special taxes on rectifiers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills and still-worms, and stamps of various kinds, $5,035,802.41, an aggregate of $56,426,260.85, or $4,352,615.55 more than the receipts last year.

From tobacco of all kinds, together with special taxes, $39,795,275.43, or $2,491,835.53 more than the receipts of last year.

From fermented liquors, including the special tax, $9,571,280.66, an increase of $431,146 over the receipts of last year.

From banks and bankers' deposits and circulation, $4,006,698.08.

From adhesive stamps, $6,518,487.51.

From penalties, $409,282.87.

From articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt, $509,340.13, making a total of $117,236,625.48, or $6,691,471.25 more than the receipts of last year.

An exchange remarks that "it is dangerous to go into the water after a hearty meal." It is not a good place to find one either.

The Yellowstone Country.

This letter is dated "on the Yellowstone river." If your readers want to know what this river and the country bordering it are, they will not need Monroe's dime novels, Ned Buntline's stories, or Prof. Hayden's reports. In former letters to the *Tribune* I exploded some of these romantic theories. Instead of its being an inviting region, it is now, in the middle of its short summer, a most forbidding land. To-day we landed and prospected one of its most inviting valleys. There was an open prairie reaching back about two miles to the foothills, and evidently filled with a luxuriant vegetation. The height of the bank and the alluvial deposit naturally indicated the presence of bulberries, strawberries, and the thousand-and-one indigenous varieties of the floral kingdom. But what did we find? Sage-bush and lop-eared sun-flowers! One solitary hermaphrodite wild-rose was discovered, but it might have been cactus, as we had no botanist on the boat. The general configuration of the country is that of a fellow who has been bounced out of a Canal street whisky-dive, and the general value of the country is equal to Chicago river water for toilet purposes. In fact, here is a scope of country lying north and south of the Missouri river and east and west of the 104th longitude which God Almighty intended solely for the occupation of Sioux Indians and rattlesnakes, and I shall ever hold that the white man has no more business here than he has in Ujiji. In this vast wild—timber, water, prairie—one would naturally expect to find an abundance of wild game. It is a region seldom encroached upon by the hunter. So far, we have seen a half-score of wild geese with their young, one antediluvian bear, one young elk, and one black-tailed deer.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

It is a bad night when mosquitos can not sleep.

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making *post-mortem* examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at *some* time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep, and swine are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two and a half pounds of bile. When it becomes torpid, congested, or if, from any cause, it be disabled in the performance of its duties, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in the blood, thus irritating, poisoning, and perverting every vital process. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected, and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, or diarrhea is the inevitable result.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, and a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pains and soreness through the bowels; constipation, alternating with diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs (especially at night), and chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

Treatment.—Take *Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery*, with small doses of his *Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which act as an alterative on the liver. For Liver Complaint and the various affections caused by a diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply *palliate* the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use, the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system renovated and restored to health.

The Discovery is sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

A good investment; one dollar for Shallenberger's Ague Antidote. The worst case of chills cured immediately. Never more than one chill after commencing. It strengthens the system and improves the appetite. Nothing in it to injure an infant. (Sold by all druggists.)

At this season of the year cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhea, etc., are quite common, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

For eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples and blotches, Vegetine is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it, and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

CHICAGO'S PROSPERITY.

Some Successful Business Houses in the Great Metropolis—A Few Words Respecting the Manufacture of Horse Nails—Something of Interest Regarding the Stove Trade—How to Cross the Ocean—Who it is Make the Best Soaps—Where to Buy Furniture—The Mammoth Piano and Organ House of the Country—A Hint About the Cloth and Tailor Trimming Business—And a Suggestion to Housekeepers About Yeast Cakes.

In the historic annals of modern times, Chicago does, and must continue to, stand forth pre-eminently without a rival, the marvel of the age. Truthfully and without exaggeration it may be added that, in the history of great cities or combined communities, no parallel exists where energy and downright pluck have so successfully grappled with adverse circumstances, and wrought such wonderful results as find their showing in the past and present of Chicago. Incorporated as a town in the year 1837, with a population of only 4,179, its eventful growth and commercial record up to the present time, when it ranks as the *fourth* city on the continent, is a matter of history which is at once the pride and wonder of the century. If we search to discover the hidden springs of this marvelous growth and progress, we will find them in a great measure resulting from, and due to, the enterprising business men who have made it the base of their mercantile and manufacturing projects. Their close application to, and personal supervision of, their business affairs, combined with a sterling and sturdy mercantile honor, has reflected credit upon them, the city and its commercial interests alike. Every firm and business named below are representatives in their various lines, and their prosperity has kept pace with the prosperity of this, the "Centennial city."

HORSE-NAILS.

The Northwestern Horse-Nail Co., of Chicago, is an establishment which is rated as one of the foremost institutions of the country, the amount of its manufactured products is second to none, and the quality of its goods admits of no rivalry. The Northwestern finished horse-nail is the *ne plus ultra* in its line, and is superior to all others in temper and finish. It is ready for immediate use, being stiffened and pointed, and retaining all the peculiar properties of a hammered nail. Their nails are drawn hot from a rod on exactly the same principle as a hand-made nail. Smiths will readily understand the virtue of this process of manufacture over that of punching and cold-rolling, and upon a single trial will thank us for calling their attention to the vast superiority of the Northwestern finished horse-nail.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

As the rush for Europe occurs about this time, persons living West will find Chicago the best point for securing passage, and the White Star Line the most economical, comfortable and desirable means of crossing the ocean. Tickets can be secured at the company's office, 120 Randolph st., for rail transit to New York, and there passengers will step on board one of the finest steamers that cross the Atlantic, and be reasonably sure of landing in Liverpool in 8 days. Passengers by steerage will find the White Star steamships *superior* to all others in the matter of space, ventilation and comfort.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Three hundred tons of iron is what Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s stock of stove repairs inventories in Chicago. Anybody using one of the stoves made by this well-known house will be supplied with plates to keep it in order. The report concerning their durability leads us to think they have repairs enough to last 100 years. With 250,000 of their own manufactured stoves in daily use, repairs are sometimes necessary, and it is a great convenience to be able to obtain them as near as Chicago.

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The largest wholesale piano and organ house in the country in this line of business. The business is of such an extent that special bargains can be made by purchasers over all other houses. Buyers and others visiting Chicago this fall should call at these warerooms, two blocks west of Exposition building, at corner of State and Adams sts., or address W. W. Kimball, Chicago.

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Wholesale cloth house of Biddle & Boyd, 38 and 40 Madison st., Chicago, have a large stock of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, and a full line of Tailors' Trimmings. We make the lowest prices. Orders promptly filled.

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ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

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H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice-President.
JAS. WEIR MASON, Actuary.
HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.

Agents wanted in all the Western States, on liberal terms. Address J. W. IREDELL, Jr., Superintendent of Agencies, No. 33 W. Third st., Cincinnati, O.

HONEST OPINION!

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—This is to show that my son was taken sick in January, 1864, with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swelled more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lie wherever he was placed, for he had no use of his limbs whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try VEGETINE, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time before we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still, he was getting better; for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and, by constant use of VEGETINE, it has cured him. He has a lame leg, which he will probably have for life; but we all honestly believe if we had used VEGETINE before we had bothered with those doctors, it would have saved the use of his leg, and restored it to natural health. I hope all those troubled with Scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well, and able to speak for himself.

CATHERINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
19 Trenton street, Charlestown, Mass.

May 10, 1872.

The above plain but honest statement conclusively shows the quick and thorough cleansing effects of the VEGETINE in Scrofula.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Nearly Blind!

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state:

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally, the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the *Commercial*, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used VEGETINE, and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to VEGETINE, and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again, I shall try VEGETINE as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be,

Very respectfully,
AUSTIN PARROTT,
No. 25 Gano street, Cincinnati, O.

Dec. 1, 1872.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing-machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
"VIBRATOR"

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, *sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.*

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, *when others utterly failed.*

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are *entirely dispensed with*; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will *insist* on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz.: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on *four* wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

TO PRINTERS.

In connection with our large READY-PRINT Establishment we have opened a

PAPER WAREHOUSE

Which is stocked with a full line of

RAG AND STRAW PRINT,

EVERY KIND OF

Cards and Cardboard.

—AND—

Colored Print Papers,
Fine Flat Papers,
Ruled Papers,
Tinted Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers,
Manila Papers,
Envelopes, Tags,

Printer's Inks, Roller Composition, and Printer's Furniture, which we offer at remarkably low figures for Cash.

Orders for type of any kind will be filled with the utmost dispatch.

We invite correspondence, and will be pleased to give estimates, as we are certain we can meet competition successfully. Send for our prices before buying elsewhere.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION,
114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

A rough, coated tongue is a sure sign of a deranged stomach. It is Nature's thermometer, showing how the system is working. In all such cases resort should be had at once to

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

It will uncoat the tongue, by removing from the system the cause of the disturbance. It ensures as by a charm all who uses it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO PARENTS.

If your child is suffering from worms, use Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, an old and reliable remedy, that never *fails* in thoroughly exterminating these pests of childhood. Being made in the form of Sugar Drops, having neither the taste nor smell of medicine, no trouble is experienced in inducing children to take them. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. a box, or sent by mail on receipt of price, at the Principal Depot, 916 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 24, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court:
JAMES L. WORDON, SAMUEL BUSKIRK,
A. C. DOWNLEY, JOHN PETIT.
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.
For Representative in Congress—13th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.
For Sheriff,
JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,
For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

Judicial and Senatorial Convention.

The Democracy of the Judicial District composed of Noble DeKalb and Steuben County will hold a convention at Waterloo, Ind , on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th, 1876,

for the nomination of a circuit Judge and Prosecutor.

A Democratic Senatorial Convention for the nomination of a State Senator for the counties of DeKalb and Steuben will also be held on the same day and place.

J. R. LANNING.
Chairman Co. Cen. Com.

Death of Speaker Kerr.

In the death of Speaker Kerr who expired in Virginia, last Saturday night, the country looses one of the most prominent statesmen of the times. His future was full of brilliant promises, but death steps in just as he has reached the goal. His remains have been taken to his home in this State for burial.

Hayes voted against censuring Oakes Ames for Credit Mobilier bribery.

Curtin will stump Indiana for Tilden. The radical organs haven't found it out.

Robeson's excess of estimates for 1877 over the appropriations for 1876 is $3,879,899.

Tennessee seems to be the banner Southern State for Tilden and Hendricks clubs.

Grant was Hayes's old commander, and their relative positions have not yet changed.

Since Belknap's escape, they call these impeachable offences more "cabinet irregularities."

Honesty is at last becoming a national disgrace. Witness the triumph of knaves, and the disgrace of honest men.

"The Tilden and Hendricks Blue Jeans Cadets" is the style of a Vincennes, Indiana, young men's Democratic campaign club.

The New York Sun says that full ninety per cent. of those Republicans who voted for Greely four years ago, will vote for Samuel J. Tilden this year.

A Tilden club, composed entirely of Union Soldiers, has been formed at Springfield, Ill. Many of them were formerly active Republicans.

The Worcester Gazette keeps shouting to the Republican party to unload Grant This is rather cheeky takling to the man that holds the ribbons.

The popular impulse of the country is for Tilden and reform. It will amount to something more than this by the time the October elections takes place.

Col. Smith, who married Mr. Greely's eldest daughter, is one of the Liberals who don't believe in following Zach. Chandler. He's for Tilden ane reform.

Hayes has gained no particular strength in Ohio, since the day of his nomination. Tilden is gaining votes daily. That's the way it looks to us.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Notwithstanding the universal depression in all the industrial branches, the Radical papers expect the bloody-shirt factory to run on full time for the next four months.

The Boston Herald hits it the first time. It says: "The best way to make parties observe their pledges is to beat 'em when they won't." That centres the bull's eye.

HARD HANDS vs KID GLOVES.

The question relative to the two candidates before the people for Governor, is not as to their ability; for no one will dispute the fact that either of them will bring the requisite qualifications to an able discharge of that office. But what are their sympathies in common with the people over whom they aspire to preside. Look at the two men and study their characters. Mr. Harrison is an aristocrat, and from his boyhood up he has held himself aloof from the laboring masses. He has been nurtured among the wealthy, and those who entertain high notions of caste, those who believe that it never was intended they were to labor and toil, and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Kid gloves take the place of hardened hands, and a broadcloth suit fits much better than the garb of a laborer. But how is it with Mr. Williams? Look at the honest old farmer with horny hands and tanned brow, with the marks of hardest toil in every feature. Accustomed to labor from early life, toiling in the harvest field and at the plow, from early morn until late at night, he has had no chance to learn the high notions of a pampered aristocracy. Being one of the people he has advanced through life realizing every emotion every sympathy every hope of the laboring class. Being one of them, he knows their wants, and is identified with their interests, and stands pledged to the reform which they so earestly demand. Farmers, laborers will you vote for the one who is with you, or for him who has stood aloof, condescending at last to ask your support to place him in a position of power and social distinction. The question is between the yeomanry and aristocracy. Its the farmer against the high-toned class, the poor man against the rich. The former assures honesty and reform, the latter will instinctively incline to wealth and extravagance.

TAXES AND EXPENSES.

Figures correctly put together won't lie, and mixed figures will. The following comparative figures, setting forth the comparative taxes under Governors Dix and Tilden, will stand fire:

TAXES UNDER GOV. DIX'S ADMINISTRATION.

Tax, 1873	$14,800,903 38
Tax, 1874	15,727,482 08
Preceeding indebtedness, '75	1,296,035 08
Total	$31,824,420 54
Deduct tax for indebt'ness.	8,984,344 00
Total tax for expend'rs.	$22,840,076 54

UNDER GOV. TILDEN'S ADMINISTRATION.

In the following exhibit, add to this item for indebtedness the $1,800,000 in 1875, above charged to previous years:

Tax, 1875	$14,206,680 61
Tax, 1876	8,268,196 00
Total	$22,474,876 61
Deduct payments on indebtedness,	9,073,626 08
Total tax for expend'tures	$13,401,250 58

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

Tax for exp'rs under Dix	$22,840,075 54
Tax for exp'rs " Tilden	13,401,250 58
Total saving in taxation	$9,438,826 01

The reduction of taxes in 1875, compared with 1874, was $2,725,193, and in addition a saving in ordinary repairs of the canals of $415,360, and a diminution in reappropriations of $577,240 44.

Even with the great reduction of State taxes for 1876 there is no reason why the good work should not go on indefinitely. Labor is low, rents are reduced merchandise has fallen, real estate has fallen, and the end of the depression is not yet reached. The great mine to work upon is still the Federal departments, but in States and cities there is also room for improvement.

CORUNNA ITEMS.

Lafe Miller, the agent, is very busy taking in new wheat.

Dr. Mercer is determined to have the nomination for Senator if there is not too many "Republican dogs" at the convention next Saturday.

The farmers near town are busy plowing for wheat.

We have a new dry goods store in town known as the firm of Helmer & Knour.

Dr. Snyder is very busy lately visiting patients with good success.

B. B. Dearborn has traded his hotel for a farm in Steuben County and a new proprietor is expected before long.

We notice S. Masters has not gone to Texas yet and is ready to do work as usual for his customers. He says he is not going to leave until he helps to elect Tilden & Hendricks.

R. C. Houser is teaching a splendid school with an intelligent looking class of students.

Thomas Hall has gone to Ohio where he expects to engage in the mercantile business. We wish him success.

B. A. Chaffes new brick residence is ready for the plasters.

L. D. Britton is building a new residence on his farm east of town.

George and David had a skirmish the other day. No bones broken.

Geo. McMillen is building a new meat market.

The new Dunkard Church south-east of town is progressing finely under the management of Wallace & Weaver.

Dr. Cissel says he would not beleieve anything in a Democratic paper. Just so, he reads the Toledo Blade and keeps Dime Novels for sale.

The most business man in town is S. O. Bachtel's teamster and fireman in mill and Auburn Republican correspodent.

C. C.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

OUR MUSIC.

Union Jean Suits,	$6 00
All Wool Cassimere Suits,	10 00
Lined Working Pants	$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Jean Pants	1.50 and 1.75
Spring Overcoats	8.00 to 20.00
Flannel Suits	$10, 13, 13.50
Imported Worsted Pants	6.75 and 7
Imported Worsted Coats and Vests	14 to 20
A Fine English Fancy Suit	15 to 20
100 dozen Brown ½ Hose	5 cents per pair
150 " Mixed ½ Hose	10 " "
100 " Brown (British) ½ Hose	15 " "
Cloth Linen Paper Collars,	11c, 20c best 25c per box
Toilet Cuffs	30c per box
The best white Shirts ever offered in this ciiy	$1.50

And allother lines of Furni-hing goods at equally low prices, In Boy's and children's Clothing our stock is unsurpassed in the state. Our price is the same to ofle and all the poor as well as the rich.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

—0—

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on tht dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth	$ 7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8.50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50.	"	13.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12 00,	"	18 00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15,10,	"	27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

—0—

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6.50.

—0—

Silks & Dress Goods,

We have larely replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Reform Hats at Kahn's.

Hayes & Wheeler Hats at Kahn's.

Tilden & Hendricks Hats at Kahn's.

A good cigar to be had at Davenport's.

The First National Bank has a new sign.

The livery barns done a fine business last Sunday.

Now the cider press is doing lots of squeezing.

Johnny Robbins, of Garrett, was in the city Sunday.

Watermellons are on the streets by the wagon load.

Hats! Hats! Hats! just received latest styles at Kahn's.

What do you smoke? Try Davenport's new brands.

Cold nights and mornings has driven away the musquito.

Chas. Clotz will have the finest room in the new brick block.

Mr. Lauferty will soon leave the city for his home in Texas.

Mr. Wright, of Jackson, Michigan, has returned to the city again.

A general stock of pure drugs at lowest prices at Davenport's.

J. L. Roth has just received the latest style of hats, they are grand and cheap.

A "reliable" thing in cigars at Davenport's. Call for the reliable, only 5 cts.

Miss Anna Rainier has recovered from her illness so as to be in the Postoffice again.

The "Bumping Croquet Ground" on North Main Street is again in "running order."

One of our Marshal Bands made music for the people on Main Street Monday evening.

Roth has the best hats in town, latest designs, call and see them at Lauferty's old stand.

Rev. Mr. Rice, of Corunna, preached at the Presbyterian church last Sabbath morning.

Chas. Muerhan, one of our fashionable barbers, has returned from a brief visit to Ohio.

A pet sheep coming into a house on Main Street raised the "bellows" of several ladies.

Rickel's restaurant is getting quite popular. Go there for a meal if you like a square one.

What did you buy of the "clown" the other night? Them pencils was immense, dond't it.

How grand those fall style hats are at Roth's, call and get one before you go to see your dulcenia.

Every kind of traveling peddlers are selling goods on the streets nightly.—Suckers still bite.

W. C. McGonigal, of Newville, attended the meeting of the soldiers last Saturday, in this city.

W. Rickel has the neatest and best ice-cream parlors in town, next door to Woodford's shoe store.

One of Long & Casebeer's horses hurt itself about the hip the other day so as to be unable to draw the organ wagon.

There is talk of parties from this city putting a billiard hall in the thriving little village of Spencerville, this county.

A young man, a resident of south Chicago, was shot in a fracas at Avilla last Monday. The wound was not dangerous.

Tom. Beard, living a mile east of town, had a runaway last week, breaking the buggy badly and injuring the horse somewhat.

Mrs. E. Eldridge entertained the Social of the Presbyterian Church yesterday. The crowd was large and great the enjoyment.

Two young ladies were baptised at the Creek, last Sabbath, by Elder Ward. A large crowd witnessed the scene from the banks of the stream.

Miss Nelson, who has suffered for so long with sickness, died last week while on her way to Ann Arbor, where she expected to receive treatment.

Everybody goes to W. Rickel's for all kinds of candies, nuts, cigars, tobacco, &c., because he sell the cheapest and keeps the best goods in town.

We did not mean any harm in the little item, last week, regarding the Spencerville Band. We mentioned it for a joke; that's all and nothing more.

Quite a number of our citizens went to Waterloo Tuesday evening, to hear Maj. J. H. Shriner, of Pennsylvania, discuss the political issues of the day.

There will be a Basket Pic-nic at Pleasant Lake August 31st, for the benefit of the church at that place. A large crowd and a good time is expected. Everyone is invited.

Postponed.

On account of ill health Mr. Lauferty has postponed his sale until Saturday next, August 26th. The sale will consist of houhseold goods, &c.

We were a little premature in saying, last week, that Mr. S. Masters, or Corunna, anticipated moving to Texas. It is not certain that he will go, and if he does it will not be for some time yet.

Kahn has just opened a large assortment of Hats of the latest styles and best quality and at prices lower than ever. If you want a stylish hat go to Kahn's.

Geo. M. Crane, Esq., of Sedan, killed a large rattle-snake on the track of the railroad, at that place, last Sunday, measuring six inches in circumference. It was of Massassoga species.

There is a painful rumor that Col. Wm. Oiler, our old farmer friend, has some notion of joining the ranks of the enemy. It will be a sorry day for the Democracy should that take place.

A small cyclone struck our friends Long & Peterson, last Friday, about one mile and a half South of Butler.—Several buildings were unroofed one of roofs being carried about two hundred feet above the top of the rrees. Corn and fences were considerably damaged.

The social connected with the M. E. Church will be entertained by Mrs. T. Buchanan and Mrs. A. Robbins in the lecture room of said church, on next Wednesday afternoon. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

M. A. Robbins, Sec'y.

Re-opened.—James Casebeer & Co., have purchased the dry goods stock of Miller & Casebeer and have re-opened the same to the public. Maj. Casebeer will superintend the business and we hope the new firm will meet with success.

The rumor relative the suspension of work on the new school house, a few days ago, was incorrect The work is being pushed forward to an early completion, and there is no intention to relax one effort until it is ready for occupancy.

We are glad to see that our friend R. Wes McBride, Esq., of Waterloo, has entirely recovered from his lameness.—We saw him at the head of the column marching with the torch lights last Tuesday evening, and his step was as elastic his bearing as dignified as a General's.—No crutch, no cane, but instead a gallant torch light. Mac, we congratulate you.

Mr. Chas. Klotz authorizes us to say that he will sell goods at cost for the next two weeks preparatory to moving into his new building. When completed Charley will have the finest store room in town. It is most admirably arranged and tastefully frescoed and he may justly feel proud in the accomplishment of the enterprise.

Several items appeared in Courier during our absence that we would not have approved of had we been here. We do not pretend to absolve ourself from any responsibilty, neither do we claim their authorship. It may be necessary now and then to say naughty things, but it is our habit to avoid them to the last extremely.

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting at the Court House on Friday night to organize a Tilden and Hendricks club. While we do not wish to oppose such measures, we are not heartily in favor of them. There are much more effective ways of campaigning than marching around with torches.

The race after the escaped Hackathorn was taken up last Tuesday night on a new clue. The old man was seen going west with some one in the wagon and several started in pursuit. Coming to a cross road, the fresh wagon track ran Northward, and was followed until they came to a doctor's stable, and they were on the wrong scent. It is said that the fugative was seen in Corunna on Tuesday.

We are glad to notice a great many valuable improvements in Auburn even in our short absence and we can give the impression almost of a stranger on his first sight of the town. The new brick buildings speak of permanency, and their taking the place of wooden ones speak of enterprise. Auburn is adding very greatly to her appearance and her respectability is advanced in proportion. It will not surprise us in a few years to see the "lovliest village of the plain," a city of no mean pretensions, a fair rival to the most prosperous county seats in the State.

Gen. Lee and Capt. Cutter attended the dance last Sunday above Waterloo. Quite a number of kegs of beer were disposed of, and our friends took a hand in the exercises. Now, beer may not be so bad, and a dance is rather good exercise, but exemplary characters should remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Some of the boys may do so without much comment, but a man before the people for their suffrages should not stultify himself even to gain votes.—Some one has informed us that Capting Cutter is a candidate for Sheriff.

Now go to Casebeer & Co.'s for your dry goods, and groceries, on the corner of Main and Ninth-St.

HOME AGAIN.

We are at our post this week, after a protracted sojourn in the National Capitol. A residence in that city may seem very desirable to some, but the little enterprising city of Auburn, is much more attractive to our susceptible nature. It does us more good to clasp the hand of the sturdy farmer, the mechanic or laborer, than the designing politician. In Washington life has a tinsel covering, gilded over with a show of pomp and extravagance, here it is real, without any attempt at affectation Washington is a beautiful city, but we realize more comfort in the less showy attractions of home.

AMUSEMENTS.

Our Dramatic Troupe are preparing a fine programme for the entertainment of our citizens and will be able to present the "Loan of a Lover," "Slasher & Crasher," "Turn Him Out," and "Baby Elephant," in an admirable manner. They will have the assistance of Mr. Barbaret, an artiste of great experience, whose great dramatic powers will add greatly in the rendition of the above standard dramas. They will be able to open to the public in a few days, as they are having a thorough reheraal each evening.

House Burned.—The frame dwelling of Mr. Alex. Hall, located on his farm north-west of town, was entirely consumed by fire last Monday night. Mr W. H. Miller, a son of Conrad Miller, Esq., was occupying the house at the time and there is no definite knowledge of how the fire communicated, perhaps from a defective flue, though fire had been used only up to five o'clock the day before. The contents with the exception of a bed, stove, bureau and one or two other articles, were entirely consumed. The family escaped in their night-clothes, and are left in destitute circumstances. We notice with pleasure that a subscription has been started among our liberal citizens for their relief.

We notice our Radical friends talk a great deal about the discharge of Union soldiers, and the employment of ex-confederates. We would like them to give us their authority for the charge. Come down with your facts gentlemen, so that we can have something more worthy of an answer, than mere assertion. We want the facts and if the House of Representatives has done so, we will join with them in their condemnation. But we can't do so on mere say so.—Let us have the facts. On the other hand if they find they are mistaken we want them to make the correction and denounce those who have willfully misrepresented them. Is it not that a fair proposition? First show the people that your assertions are correct, before you ascribe to yourself so much love for the Union soldiers. We challenge you to present one fact to prove the charge. While on the other hand we propose to show that the reverse is the case. But we await an answer from those whose mouthings have greatly exceeded anything they have produced in the way of fact.

The Democrats at Waterloo offered to divide the time with the Republicans, last Tuesday evening, which they at first accepted. But on reflection they concluded they did not want to furnish a Republican crowd for Democratic speakers. Mr. Shriner, of Penn., was to have been there on the same evening with Mr Lee, but as no arrangement could be made for a debate he was notified not to come. They don't want their Republican voters to hear the arguments of Democratic speakers showing up the foul corruptions of their party. No, no, as long as they can keep them in the dark and fling the bloody shirt and cry war, they feel that they can control them. Now, we want all our Democratic friends to attend Republican meetings as they made up largely the audience last Tuesday night. Go and hear them talk about the war, abuse Tilden, but watch close and see if they say one word about the terrible corruption of their own party, or touch upon the fact that hard times are upon us, that the business industries of the country are prostrated all through their maladministration.

The Forced resignation of Orth, of Indiana, nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor, and brought home for that purpose from Austria, where he was the United States Minister, and because, as supposed, he would run well, is a sharp comment upon the times. Public opinion at last in this country has come to mean something, and reform also means something, and both are to be respected hereafter more, we trust, than ever before, both by political parties and public men.

Mr. Orth, however, is the very same man he was when President Grant sent him to Vienna, as Mr. Jay's successor, and the self same man he was when the Republicans selected him as their standard bearer in Indiana. He is indeed part and parcel of the same old Radical machine which has been running for nearly sixteen years, which has run its party into the ground and forced the country to put on sackcloth and ashes for its misdeeds. The Republican party seems to have grown worse just in proportion as the Democratic party has improved. If defeat has made the latter wise, continued success has made the former arrogant, corrupt and wasteful.

A FLAT FAILURE.

A miserably tame affair came off at Waterloo last Tuesday night, in what was advertised as a Grand Republican rally. It was called the first gun for Hays & Wheeler, but it was the weakest report we ever listened to. The seventy-five torch-lights of Butler and Waterloo combined, with the women and children, made a good enough crowd for one of their speakers, but Gen. Lee was inspired by even what, he called a large audience in so small a town. He started out by speaking of the increased activity and prosperity he had noticed in every town and hamlet in the state. That was news, indeed. He noticed abundant crops, and a prosperous people. He did not say a word about the hundreds of men idle in every locality, no work no wages, no prospects in the near future, and their families in want. He did not say a word about the idle factories and silent machinery, or the great stagnation in every department of trade. This is the way the Republicans talk. They want you to believe that it is all right, and want you to continue this terrible condition of things by keeping them in power. They ask you to believe them, when the facts to the contrary stare you in the face. How many people in Waterloo believe with Mr. Lee, that we are prosperous, that we have had abundant crops and that we ought to be thankful. Mr. Lee gave a definition of reform that was certainly unique, if not original. He claims it means elevating the people, (to office perhaps). He did not say a word about taking thieves by the throat and thrusting them from office, not a word about the extravagance that has spent four thousand millions of the people's money since they have been in power, not a word about one of his own Generals making money out of the poor soldier, by speculating in post traderships. Oh, no, but he can abuse Tilden, which seemed to be the burden of his song, and repeat the dirty lies about a letter which Mr. Tilden never wrote and which he emphatically denied eight years ago over his own signature. He talked about ballot box stuffing in New York, and called it a henious crime for the Democracy, but forgot to mention a still more extensive stuffing in Philadelphia for which he has nothing to say. We are glad Gen. Lee visited us. If there was any votes made they were in our favor, for his argument was weak, his speaking poor and his misrepresentations badly concealed.

After Auburn was reached by the railroads, and we thereby got in communication with the rest of the world, and our town began to grow in such a way as to make it certain that we were always to have the best town in DeKalb County. Our business community demanded, and our people strongly felt the necessity of some banking facilities. Often times the matter was discussed among us, and a great many persons came here with the avowed purpose of starting one, talked a great deal and went away without doing anything. Finally Geo. Hazzard, of New-Castle, Ind., put in an appearance, and without much ado, although surrounded by some difficulties and perplexities, aided by a few of our leading and public spirited citizens, went to work speedily, put into operation the First National Bank of Auburn, thereby supplying our much needed necessity. Several weeks ago the institution move from its inconvenient and undesirable quarters opposite the Swineford House The institution managed by Messrs Hazzard & Newby, directed by J. R. Lanning, Wm. McIntyre, Jas. McClellan and Dr. J. H. Ford, has given general satisfaction and continually grown in favor. We all feel a just pride in its success. Its deposits have reached nearly 50,000.00. It pays no interest on open accounts, does not desire to deal in outside paper, but lones its money directly to its customers, satistactory and reasonable requirements having been complied with. It wants to be considered a conservative institution and we feel assured that its management will be such that it will continue to grow in confidence and public esteem. Mr. Hazzard, although not a resident, has evinced and taken as lively an interest in the success and prosperity of the town as our oldest citizens The new banking house was constructed under the immediate supervision of Wm McIntyre which is sufficient guarantee that it has one of the most durable and convenient banking houses in the State. We may remark that the growth of Auburn for the past 12 months has surpassed our most sanguine expectations. No town in Indiana has improved more substantially and satisfactorially. Its future is bright. With an intelligent community good society, our numerous churches and the completion of our new High School Building we are bound to have outside of Fort Wayne, the best business point in North-eastern Indiana. We know our citizens will continue to lend and give new capital and newcomers will prosper and get necessary encouragement.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

A Burial at Midnight.

A sad, weird scene took place at Garrett last Monday night, in strange contrast to the usually quiet and peaceful character of the town. It was a burial by moonlight, without any moon. A man named James Brown, (not our pugilistic Jack), was found last Sunday about noon in a dying condition in a freight car. He was taken to a house near by; but soon expired. The Coroner held an inquest, the result of which was the deceased came to his death by natural causes. After a post mortem examination held by Dr. Cowan, of this place, the boys concluded to give him a Christian burial. At twelve o'clock, by the pale light of the moon, which had disappeared several hours before, one of the Christian gentlemen started for a bible; but soon returned with the startling intelligence that there was no bible in the house. In the meantime the wind sighed gently among the trees, and the melancholly darkness increased in gloominess. After several vain attempts a bible was found; but who should read the funeral service? No one responded until the sweet, mild voice of Jack. T. was heard, his face beaming with childlike innocense, as he expressed his willingness to officiate in that capacity. By the good graces of the ladies, the corse had been neatly laid out in a suit of new clothes, and a good coffin had been provided. At twelve o'clock, when grave yards yawn, and ghosts are on the move, this little, Christian party, started forth on their mission of goodness and mercy, and the mournful procession moved sadly out to the last depository of mortal man.—And they

> "Buried him, darkly, at dead of night,"

with most solemn impressiveness. For they argued, that poor man may have a family, they may live in London, and he shall be nobly buried. And that lone man, in the midst of strangers, far away from home and friends, with no loving heart looking pityingly upon him as he passed into the dark valley of the shadow of death—that man found in the sympathizing hearts of our Garrett friends a Christian burial.

DeKalb County Soldiers Association.

Pursuant to call, soldiers of the late war representing nearly every township and precinct in the county, convened in Ensley's Hall, Auburn, on Saturday Aug. 18, 1876, for the purpose of organizing an Association of the ex-soldiers of the county. C. K. Baxter was called temporarily to the chair, and W. C. McGonigal was appointed Secretary.

After hearing explanatory remarks from Capt Kinmont and others, and the adoption of a resolution declaring in favor of organizing and holding annual re unions of all the soldiers now resident of the county, a committee consisting of Capt. Kinmont, A. L. Reinoehl, D. D. Deihl, Simeon Hammon and D. Culver was appointed to report to the meeting suitable persons for officers for the ensuing year. The committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For President, E. D. Hartman; for Vice Presidents—Butler, Wm. Feagler; Jackson, Daniel Culver; Concord, J. A. Provines; Newville, N. T. Fuller; Stafford, D. D. Diehl; Wilmington, James Woods; Auburn, J. L. Rainier; Waterloo, F. N. Baidler; Keyser, T. C. Sergent; Richland, D. B. Chicoat; Fairfield, G. W. Ansley; Smithfield, G. Cosper; Franklin, Levi Story; Troy, D. W. Weitz; Secretaries, C. K. Baxter and T. C. Mays; Treasurer, Dr. Noyce Coats.

On taking the chair, President Hartman made a short address which was received with applause.

Upon motion, it was resolved to hold a re-union at Auburn, on the 29th day of September, 1876.

The President was directed to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to report at the re-union, the signing of which was to constitute every ex-soldier, now a resident of the county, a member of the Association.

On motion the Vice Presidents, with G. W. Gordon, of Auburn, as chairman, were constituted a general committee of arrangements. Committees on finance, railroads, speakers, music, artillery etc., were authorized, the first of which was partially appointed, when it was deemed best to allow the President to fill the committees. Hon. Henry Feagler was appointed chief commissary for the coming re-union, and the county papers were requested to publish the proceedings, when the meeting adjourned until the 26th day of next month.

Notice To Tax payers.

This is to give notice that the delinquent tax duplicate for the incorporated town of Auburn Ind. 1876 is now in my hand for collection. All delinquent tax must be paid on or before August 1st. 18 6.

S. T. GALLOWAY Marshal

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stoc Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operat safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

We had a jolly time the other night with the Hook and Ladder boys. It was the first time they were invited out on business, and the boys felt bully. If that fire had lasted half an hour longer, they would have made it look sick.—Why don't people build larger houses so as to take longer to burn them up. The boys worked hard to get there, but it was too far for the time. It was pleasant to see the boys work. Swihart was in front, and done the sw—praying, and he showed great energy on this occasion. Our friend Jack o' C. has splendid wind for a short man. He says he always feels better by sitting down on the sidewalk when about half way and waiting until the boys' return. He had not rested very long, when, it being quite dark, some fellow in a great hurry came puffing along, and ran square over him, Jack says he hollered at him but he thinks he did'nt hear him, at least he feels that way. You can't stop a man when he is running to a fire. You can check him a little by getting him to take hold to a rope, but that's all. If there is to be another fire, and that fire is to be in town, we hope the boys will get a chance to fight it, as we really believe our Hook and Ladder organization, notwithstanding all the fun, will prove of great efficiency and assistance.

Rev. Mr. Johnson delivered a very excellent lecture on the "Human Mind," at the north school-house last Monday evening. Mr. Gandy informs us that A. J. Douglass, Esq., the accomplished Superintendent of Whitley county, will deliver the next lecture on next Monday evening, to which all are invited.

The Garrett Guerrillas rigged up quite showily for the meeting here last night and did not go marching around with their heads down, but marched boldly forward under the lead of Captain Sargent. Our neighbor just cleaned Auburn and Butler out their handsome appearance and good drill.

Gen. Lee repeated his speech at Waterloo at this place last evening. It was poorly received.

GARRETT ITEMS.

Dear Courier—A few words now about "Lookout," in last week's Republican. He says he was in town last Saturday evening to the Democrat meeting. The reason was, that he was too full to get out of town, furthermore if he had been sober enough to listen straight he could have heard the facts and saw the figures plainly enough to convince any ordinary thinker why Tilden is a reformer and where the republican party is corrupt; out he had not time to take in quite all the speech from the fact he had been up the night before until all in town had retired to their peaceful slumbers, in order to cut the hickory pole in two, and on Saturday night he was kept pretty busy in following up and assisting a few scape graces who disturbed the meeting. And in regard to the retireing of three nominees for Judges of Supreme Court that they speak of, were not men who accepted the nomination like Orth to resign a foreign mission and who also did not dare to bid the Austrians good-bye as an honest man would do, but on the other hand, on account of his swindles, he had to sneak away and come over here to accept the nomination for Governor of Indiana, who was made a candidate by that "strictly pure republican party" As there is nothing of any importance in "Lookout's" letter will give it but little notice.

Dem.

FOR SALE or TRADE

105 Acres of Land in Guthrie County, Iowa,

80 acres of good Prairie and 25 acres of splendid timber. Will sell or trade for a small farm in this county. Address,

JOHN JENKS
Concord P. O. DeKalb Co., Ind,

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous or malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 4 and 6, Block No. 19, in the incorporated town of Garrett, and in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

August 10.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of Commissioners, of said county, at their regular session, for a licence to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No 20 block No, 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGTST THIENEL.

August 10.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } Sept. Term, 1876

Squire O. Whitford vs. Martin Thomas, et.al } Mechanics Lean

NOW comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant William G. Pierce, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1876, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my [illegible] and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, [illegible] day of August, 1876.

G. E. K. [illegible], Clerk.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The total receipts of the Philadelphia Exposition for the first three months exceed $1,000,000. The total admissions for that period were 2,380,000.

James Gordon Bennett has been nominated for Mayor of New York on the workingmen's ticket.

The first wires of the East river bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn, were stretched across the river on the morning of the 14th inst. About 5,000 people were present, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The New Jersey rubber-factory, and four or five adjacent dwellings, in New Brunswick, N. J., were burned last week. The loss is $300,000; insured. The factory gave employment to 350 hands.

A passenger train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail near North East, Pa., last week. A number of passengers were badly injured, two or three of whom have since died.

THE WEST.

Wild Bill, the well-known Indian scout, was recently killed at Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, by one Bill Sutherland. Wild Bill—whose real name is William Hickock—was playing cards in a saloon, when Sutherland came up behind and fired, the ball entering behind the right ear, and passing clear through the head, perforating the brain. The assassin says, in justification of his deed, that Hickock killed his brother at Fort Hays, Kansas, some years ago.

A dispatch from Bismarck, dated Aug. 15, says: "We have news of Terry's last fight with the Indians by the steamer Western, which arrived this morning from Benton. When at Fort Peck, the Indians told the captain of the Western that Terry had had a fight with the Sioux the day before, and that Terry's killed numbered 300, Sitting Bull's loss being 700 men."

Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 1,296,457 bushels of wheat; 1,278,723 bushels of corn; 86,595 bushels of oats; 124,161 bushels of rye, and 328,287 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,054,223 bushels, against 3,608,421 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

The parties accused of complicity in the Hamburg (S. C.) riot have been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each....J. Sella Martin (colored), a prominent Republican politician, was found insensible in his room in New Orleans, a few days ago, and soon afterward died, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum.

POLITICAL.

Hon. Gustavus A. Finkelnburg declines the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri, tendered him by the State Convention of the party....The Democrats of South Carolina have nominated Wade Hampton for Governor.

The Kansas Republicans met in State Convention at Topeka last week, and placed in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, George T. Anthony; Lieutenant Governor, M. J. Sutter; Secretary of State, T. N. Cavanaugh; Auditor, R. J. Bonebrake; Treasurer, John Francis; Attorney General, Willard Davis; State Superintendent, A. M. Lemar; Associate Justice, A. J. Brewer.

WASHINGTON.

James G. Hill, who has been nine years one of the principal architects of the Treasury Department, has been appointed by Secretary Morrill Supervising Architect.

In the course of a conversation with a friend (says a Washington telegram to the Chicago *Tribune*) "Gen. Grant has reviewed the testimony of ex-Solicitor Wilson in detail. From this same conversation it was learned that the President claims to have deferred to Secretary Bristow's opinion in all matters relating to the whisky-frauds investigation and the trial of the offenders, and that he at that time had so great confidence in Mr. Bristow's fidelity and honesty that he was ready and willing to go to any extent to strengthen the Secretary's hands, and even to sacrifice many officers who had been his personal friends, and in whom he has reposed as much confidence on account of their supposed honesty and ability as in Secretary Bristow himself. In reference to the assertion of Mr. Wilson as to the indorsement of 'Let no guilty man escape,' on the Barnard letter, he said that he had no suspicion of either Casey or Babcock when he wrote that indorsement, and that at that time he had heard of nothing calculated to excite the slightest anxiety in his mind in regard to either of them. He believed them both innocent. He was led to write this indorsement by having had his attention frequently called to assertions by certain persons in St. Louis that they had such potent influence at the White House that the Secretary of the Treasury would not be able to reach them. In his efforts to bring the ring to punishment, in order to strengthen the hands of Secretary Bristow, and to convince these unprincipled persons of their impotence, as well as to show all members of the whisky ring that the persons referred to were impostors, and had no influence at the Executive Mansion, he made the indorsement in question. In referring to the accuracy of Mr. Wilson's testimony so far as it relates to dates, the President said he could not help thinking that Mr. Bristow must have taken notes of what occurred at every Cabinet meeting in which the prosecution of the whisky ring was discussed, and that immediately after each he held a conference with Solicitor Wilson. On many points the President said that he thought ex-Solicitor Wilson had already answered himself."

Gen. Horace Porter was before the sub committee on the whisky frauds last week. In reference to Bluford Wilson's testimony, he said he did not allude to "Sylph" as a lewd woman, in speaking of her to McDonald. Gen. Babcock made an explanation to the President and the Attorney General. If the witness had thus spoken of "Sylph," he would have been inventing a rumor, which would have reflected on the President. The witness denied positively that he told witness that "the greatest favor he could do the President was to shield Babcock." He denied other assertions of Wilson. The witness said that he never heard Gen. Babcock referred to as concerned in the speculations, except from the newspapers.

President Grant, on the last day of the session of Congress, permitted himself to be interviewed by the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent. According to the report of the interview, the President stated that there were many misrepresentations made in connection with the official communication between himself and ex-Secretary Bristow and ex-Solicitor Wilson. As an illustration of this, he said he never asked for the resignation of Mr. Bristow, and that that official resigned voluntarily, and contrary to his (Grant's) wishes. "As for Bristow," the President added, "notwithstanding the doubts and expostulations of my friends, I always regarded him with the fullest confidence, good-will and respect; but my friends laughed at me when I gave it finally as my opinion, from the facts and information brought to my knowledge by persons whom I thought reliable, that there was a conspiracy on foot, in which he took part, pertaining to the Presidential candidacy, and I regret the conclusion forced upon me that there was more than seeming truth in the supposition concerning himself." The President, reports the *Herald* interviewer, "said the question of his integrity or probity, as it might be judged now or in after years, never gave him an emotion of concern, at least in the way of doubt, because he knew he had ever been impelled by proper motives, and he did not believe there was the slightest thing to the contrary on record. With the light of events and the experience of earlier times, there were many things that he could see now which he might do, if again necessary, in a different way, but they pertained more to the matter of discretion as to individuals than to questions of policy."

The President, through the Secretary of War, has addressed the following communication to Gen. Sherman:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1876.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding United States Army:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States on the 10th inst. passed the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

WHEREAS, The right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"ART. 15, SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and,

"WHEREAS, The right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several States and citizens thereof; and,

"WHEREAS, It is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated; and,

"WHEREAS, All citizens, without distinction of race, or class or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article; therefore,

"*Be it resolved*, By the House of Representatives, that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State, should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment; and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or that may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution of the criminal or criminals in any court having jurisdiction is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment, or one demanding the penalty of death."

The President directs that, in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not now engaged in subduing the savages of the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for protecting all citizens, without distinction of race, color, or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote, as guaranteed by the Fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of "certain, condign and effectual punishment" upon all persons who shall attempt by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage as provided by the law of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given to you from time to time after consultation with the law officers of the Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Orders have been issued from the War Department for the recruiting of 2,500 additional men for the cavalry regiments. The principal recruiting stations are at St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Boston, and New York. Branch offices will be opened in several Western cities, to secure the required number as soon as possible....It is announced from Washington that Gen. Sherman will at present issue no order relative to the location of troops in the Southern States, but will furnish officers in command of detachments with copies of the President's order on that subject for their information and guidance. It is also stated that the Attorney General is devising measures for the strict enforcement of the National Election law in all parts of the country.

GENERAL.

Six young men from Canada recently participated in a duel at Richmond, Vt., one of the principals, Arthur Rovert, being wounded in the leg by Leon Vandrey, his opponent. The parties were arrested and held to bail.

The railroad war has now become general East and West, and the prospect to owners of railroad-stock is anything but encouraging. If this state of affairs continues much longer half the roads in the country will be forced into bankruptcy; and, as the prospects are now, the war will be kept up indefinitely, as Vanderbilt seems determined to bring about the above result.

FOREIGN.

England has called Turkey's attention to the Bulgarian outrages, and intimates that there has been more than enough of such atrocities. A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has granted complete amnesty to the Bulgarians implicated in the late rising, with the exception of the leaders and active movers in the revolt....The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says it has transpired that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, at their conference at Reichstadt, agreed that when peace was concluded the Porte might take guarantees to prevent Servia from again assaulting Turkey, but that the Turks should never be permitted to occupy a Servian town....A Vienna dispatch asserts that the Turks continue to massacre Christians in Bosnia, that many villages are empty, their inhabitants having been slaughtered; that horrible atrocities have been committed, and hundreds of dead bodies are floating down the Una....Disraeli has been raised to the House of Lords, with the title of Earl of Beaconsfield.

The energetic measures that were to have made short work of the Cuban insurrection have not come to pass according to promise, and the warfare of the insurgents continues to be prosecuted with fearful ferocity. A fort in Cienfuegos, garrisoned by fourteen Spanish soldiers, was attacked by a band of sixty rebels, whose demand for its surrender being refused, they burned the fort and with it the garrison of fourteen. The next day a Spanish detachment, numbering 106 men, were attacked and routed by a superior insurgent force, twenty-three of the regular troops and their commander being killed....Although Disraeli is to be elevated to the peerage, he will remain Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote will become leader of the House of Commons. It is the general impression that the conservatives are weakened by the change, but Disraeli is physically unable to sustain the labor of the leadership of the House....A Madrid (Spain) dispatch says: "The heat at Madrid is fearful, exceeding any recollection since 1809. The city is deserted. Forty field laborers are dead, near Seville. The vines in Andalusia are scorching and failing."

It is reported that Disraeli will shortly resign the Premiership, and that he will probably be succeeded by Lord Derby.

There is talk in Spain of rebelling against Queen Isabella, and a ministerial crisis exists. ....Another revolution has broken out in South America. The republic of Columbia is the scene of the strife. The Catholic or clerical party, known as "Conservatives," have risen against the Government. There have already been several fights between the belligerents, in one of which 100 of the Government forces were killed. In another battle the "Conservatives" were beaten, with the loss of their leader, Herrera.... From a military point of view the situation of the Servians could hardly be worse. The Turkish invaders are pushing westward from Gurgusovatz, and purpose concentrating their forces with the view of marching on Belgrade. The Servian forces in the south have retreated while in Herzegovina the fortune of war appears also to have turned in favor of the Turks. ....A revolution has broken out in the Colombian Republic of South America.

A statue of Dr. Livingstone has just been unveiled at Edinburg, Scotland....Serious riots are reported in the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland.

The city of Beyreuth, in Bavaria, has just been the scene of the greatest musical event of the century, namely, the production of the latest work of the composer Wagner, entitled "The Ring of Nibelungen." A dispatch from Bayreuth says of the closing installment: "The representation of 'The Ring of Nibelungen' was completed to-night, with the performance of 'Gotterdammerung.' The conclusion was grandly tragic and majestic. Anti-Wagnerites refuse to admit that they find much melody, but acknowledge that the Nibelungen Trilogy is the greatest work of the composer. They consider that Herr Wagner has given the predominance to the dramatic over the lyric element. Some acts are wearisome, but it is admitted that Nibelungen will be the model to future generations as a work of the highest dramatic and musical character."....There is a terrible famine in the northern provinces of China, and there are thousands of deaths from starvation daily.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Friday, Aug. 11.—*Senate.*—The Senate spent most of the day on the Post-route bill, which was finally passed with amendments restoring the fast-mail service, and also restoring the franking privilege....Spencer read dispatches from prominent Republicans in Alabama, alleging that in the recent election in that State thousands of Republican voters were denied the right of suffrage. Spencer said he hoped the Senate would appoint a committee to investigate the election....The constitutional amendment in regard to the school fund was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

House.—The Senate bill repealing so much of the Army Appropriation bill as limits the number of Indian scouts to 300, and continuing in force the statute which authorizes the employment of 1,000 Indian scouts, was passed. ....Randall made the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. He said the bill as agreed to was a saving over last year's bill of $690,497. The report was agreed to....The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House a message from the President, with communications from the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sheridan, recommending an increase of the cavalry force of the army by 2,500 men, or authority to call out five regiments of volunteer cavalry of 1,000 men each. Referred....Singleton, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the Senate bill for printing 100,000 copies of the Agricultural report for each year of 1874 and 1875, and appropriating $130,000 for that purpose. Passed.

Saturday, Aug. 12.—*Senate.*—The school amendment to the constitution was read the third time and placed on the calendar....A bill appropriating $800,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims was passed. The Senate devoted several hours to debate on the Hawaiian treaty.

House.—The House proceedings were devoid of interest....Lynch (colored), of Mississippi, delivered a political speech in answer to Lamar.

Monday, Aug. 14.—*Senate.*—A resolution was passed for the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and three members of the House, to prepare a suitable Government for the District of Columbia, and report at the next session of Congress....The bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty was passed after a long debate......Spencer submitted a resolution declaring that the late election in Alabama was carried by the Democrats by means of fraud and intimidation, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the matter. Objected to, and it went over.... The House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of sectarian schools, was rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 16—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The vote in detail was as follows: *Yeas*—Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Wadleigh, and West—28. *Nays*—Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, Kee, Kelly, McDonald, Maxey, McCreery, Norwood, Randolph, Stevenson—16....Logan's bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Indian hostilities, was passed.

House.—The bill giving more troops for the Indian service was passed under a suspension of the rules....Watterson, the new member from Louisville, appeared and was sworn in....Singleton addressed the House on the condition of public affairs in Mississippi......Schleicher made a speech in advocacy of the Silver bill....Randall made some general remarks on the several appropriations. He gave an extended account of the reduction policy of the House, charging the Senate with having defeated still greater economy contemplated by the House. Foster, a member of the Appropriation Committee, replied to what he called the ingenious misstatements of Randall....The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the River and Harbor bill, stating if it had been compulsory to expend the money therein appropriated he would have vetoed it, but as it was not he would take care that no public money was expended on useless works, or upon any that were not clearly national. The message created quite a sensation, and after an animated debate it was referred to the Committee on Commerce....An evening session was held, devoted almost wholly to political debate. Kasson, in the course of a speech, made a fierce attack upon Samuel J. Tilden, charging that he was a copperhead, a disunionist, etc. Cox got the floor to reply, and began by saying: "The defender of Belknap has said certain things of Tilden." Kasson jumped to his feet and in great anger said: "It is untrue! It is untrue." Cox began again by saying "the apologist for Belknap—" when Kasson again jumped to his feet and charged that the statement was false. Great excitement ensued, Cox rushed across the open space in front of the Speaker's desk and up the aisle down which Kasson was coming rapidly. Stevenson, of Illinois, got between them and pushed them back. Kasson said something in the confusion, and Cox replied that he "lied." There was for a time great confusion and excitement on the floor, but matters finally quieted down and proceeded in the usual order.

Tuesday, Aug. 15.—*Senate.*—The Committees on Printing and on Public Buildings and Grounds were authorized to sit during the recess. ....The Senate then proceeded to consider the House bills granting pensions to various persons, and a large number were passed. ....McCreery submitted a resolution returning the thanks of the Senate to the President pro tempore, the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, for the dignity, justice and impartiality with which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. Agreed to by a unanimous vote. At 7:30 p. m. the gavel of the presiding officer fell, and he responded to the resolution of McCreery in a brief speech, closing as follows: "To the officers of the Senate, whose valued aid has enabled me to hold your confidence, I tender sincere acknowledgment. Finally, wishing you all a safe return to your respective homes, I pronounce the first regular session of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned without day." [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

House.—The Monday night session of the House continued until 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, most of the time being taken up in dilatory motions and maneuvers to prevent Cox resuming his speech in reply to Kasson. At last, about 5 o'clock a. m., a truce was effected between the opposing forces, and an opportunity was afforded to both Cox and Kasson to make a due apology to the House and each other for exhibiting any angry passion or the violation of any parliamentary decorum that either might have been guilty of. After that Hewitt took the floor, and in a speech which was frequently applauded by his own side of the House, defended Tilden from the assault made on him by Kasson, and eulogized him as the standard-bearer of the national Democracy....The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the House bill for the enlistment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Indian hostilities. A message was also received from the President announcing that he had signed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, but calling attention to the fact that constitutionally the House had no right to order the withdrawal of Consuls or Ministers, though it might reduce or withhold entirely salaries to be paid to said officers. A constitutional discussion as to the limits of the power of the President in regard to diplomatic officers ensued, which ended by referring the message to the Committee on Appropriations........ Hunton, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report exonerating the Chairman of that Committee (Knott) in connection with the Josiah Caldwell telegram. Adopted—81 to 50....Banks offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, and a copy ordered to be telegraphed to Speaker Kerr: "*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives, at the moment of closing its present session, tenders to M. C. Kerr, its beloved presiding officer, the unanimous expression of the heartfelt sympathy of its members in his affliction, and hope that the recovery of his health may soon give his country the benefit of his counsel and example."....Precisely at 7:30 o'clock the Speaker pro tem (Saylor) announced that the hour for final adjournment had arrived. Thanking the House for its courtesy, the first session of the House of the Forty-fourth Congress stood adjourned without day.

Black Hills item from *The Pioneer*, of Custer City: "Those trying the experiment of raising vegetables in the gulches are making a success of it. Potatoes are already as large as quail eggs, while peas and beans are doing remarkably well."

A SIOUX "BRAVE."

A Pen-Picture of the "Noble Red Man" of North America.

There are plenty of them out in the Sioux country—plenty of these Sioux "braves," as the young Indian bucks call themselves. No less than 10,000 of these fellows daily arise with the sun and lay on their war paint in the fear or hope that Gen. Crook will advance into their mountain strongholds and give them battle before night. To kill and scalp white men is almost a religion with these young savages, and the prospect of an engagement with United States troops, with any sort of odds in favor of themselves, is a delightful one for the followers of such chiefs as Black Moon, Crazy Horse, and Sitting Bull.

But how do the red-skinned warriors look when dressed for battle, away out in the Big Horn country? Here is a picture of one: Tall and very gaunt is our specimen, as he stands by his scrawny pony. Pride, ugliness and defiance sit upon his thin features. He counts himself as one of the "braves" in every sense of the word. On his head is an ornamented coronet of feathers, taken from a wild turkey or an eagle, and braided firmly into his black coarse hair. From his brow to his chin is paint—paint in stripes, circles, and semi-circles, of red and yellow, with here and there a daub of horrid green, making the subject look as much like a demon of perdition as the human mind can imagine. The rims of his ears are completely filled with dangling rings and balls of silver; his neck is surrounded by a necklace of bears' claws, hooked downward, while a red blanket lies half covering his shoulders, breast, and loins. A pair of rough trowsers, held up by a belt from which suspends a huge knife and a revolver, completes the "brave's" costume, with the exception of a pair of moccasins on his feet and a burnished breech-loading rifle, which he fondles as a pet, in his black, bony hands.

Such creatures as this, born and trained to blood-shedding, are the present defiers of the Government and open enemies of the white man of the frontier. They can fight, for they are men who reason in such things as well as do white soldiers; they can endure privation, for they never have learned to expect anything else in life, and located as they are in a country as fully adapted to their favorite mode of warfare as were the lava beds favorable to the Modoc rebellion, these hostile Sioux Indians, 10,000 strong, can prolong their hostilities long past the present summer's campaign.

In camp life the Sioux Indian is a filthy animal. Just how low and degraded he is in his habits has never been told by Indian writers, and would hardly be credited if related. In fact, an Indian commissary department could hardly be investigated by a white man unless he were a person of uncommon stomach. In game, beeves or vegetables the Indian cook never throws anything away, from the tops of a wild onion to the meanest portion of an animal's anatomy. In his associations, also, the Sioux Indian, like most all other representatives of the tribes in the West, is exceedingly vile, and is rarely free from diseases brought on by his filthy conduct.

Such is the "noble red man" of North America at the present day—a creature whose bloody, untamed and untamable nature is driving him to a certain, though perhaps not very early, extermination.—*Chicago Journal.*

Getting Her Out of the Mud.

Rev. Robert Collyer, in a speech at Chicago, recently, related the following anecdote:

A great many years ago, on one of our Southwestern rivers, there was an old skipper who had a steamboat which was sailing in shoal water and got stuck in the mud. She was swung around in the water, and there was no chance to get her afloat, do what they would. He was a very profane old fellow, and everybody through the country knew it. Suddenly an idea struck him. He said to one of the deck hands:

"You go to the town and tell them I have got religion, and that I want them to come down and hold a prayer meeting on board."

The deck hand went to the town and spread the news around, and, everybody being interested in the old skipper's conversion, went down to hold the prayer meeting. The old man was standing ready to receive them, and as they came down he said to every man:

"Go aft," and they all went aft until there was a great weight, and the end that was fast in the mud got loose and floated off. As soon as the boat got afloat the skipper said:

"The meeting is over; jump ashore!"

"Dynamite Fiend" in France.

The latest French journals recite the discovery in France of a match for the too famous Thomasson in the person of a merchant in Paris, who recently imported from Switzerland several casks of what he declared to be undutiable "clay." The Custom house officers suspected something, kept the casks at the warehouse, and sent for a chemist. The chemist was puzzled with his first specimen of the contents, until he bethought himself of testing a piece of the pretended clay with fire. It instantly exploded with a loud noise. Another very small piece put into a mortar, exploded on being sharply touched with a pestle. It proved to be dynamite. The casks contained enough, had any one of them been rolled off a cart on to the ground, to have blown up a whole quarter of the city. Fancy such a cask in the hands of a couple of American baggage-smashers! Legal proceedings have been taken against this wretch who thus risked the lives of thousands to save a few francs.

Knew All About It.

A book might be written of the humors on the Centennial. In the Agricultural hall there are two immense hogs, stuffed, each bearing a placard telling their age and weight, and with the name of the man who prepared them for exhibition, followed by the word "taxidermist." A man and his wife were looking at these with great interest. And, reading the placards, the woman said: "Why, these are taxidermists. I thought they were hogs." Her husband looked at the creatures with a puzzled expression, and then went carefully over the placards, as if to satisfy himself fully on the point. Finally he replied: "They are hogs. Taxidermist is the name of the place they come from."

A Turkish Pasha.

Albert Wolff writes to the *Courier des Etats Unis*: To understand the Turks it is necessary to see them at home. The one who has astonished me most is certainly his Highness Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt. He is known to Parisians. They have seen his Highness either upon the Italiens, or at Baden, or at Hombourg. With us, he was a man of the world, who amused himself; at home, Mustapha Fazyl Pasha is a Grand Seigneur indeed. His house is much the most notable in Constantinople. When I say his house, it is a figure of speech, for there is not upon the two banks of the Bosphorus a palace vast enough to accommodate the suite of this Prince without a throne, this Minister without a portfolio.

At Candilli, on the Asiatic side, Mustapha Pasha has a palace of forty windows front, where his Highness lodges and feeds two hundred persons, men, women, and eunuchs. Three or four kilometres distant, on the other heights of Tchamlidja, in another palace, he has two hundred persons additional, making four hundred, without taking into account the Egyptian residence, where the old domestics or invalided slaves end their days in a pleasant retreat.

In all, Mustapha Fazyl Pasha supports five hundred persons every day, and over and above these five hundred, three hundred enrich themselves in his service.

Paper Car-Wheels.

The American Paper Car Wheel Company, of Hudson, N. Y., has specimens of 30, 33 and 42-inch wheels of its manufacture. These wheels have steel tires made with an inside flange and a cast-iron hub. On each side of the hub and tire, wrought iron or steel plates 3-16-inch thick are bolted, and the space between the plates is filled with compressed, or rather condensed, paper. This paper is made of straw boards ⅛-inch thick, pasted together with paste made of rye flour, and first made into sections about ⅛-inch thick. These are subject to a pressure of about 400 tons for about five hours, and are then dried with hot air. These sections are then pasted together in the same way, so as to get the requisite thickness, about 3½ inches, and are again pressed and dried. They thus form a disk, which is turned off and the tire forced on with a pressure of about 150 tons. The plates are then bolted to the inside and outside of the wheel with ¾-inch bolts. An old wheel is exhibited, "one of the first paper car wheels ever made. It has run under a Pullman car 312,900 miles without the tire being turned." One of the wheels is shown with a portion of the plates and paper disk cut away, so as to show the inside structure.—*Scientific American.*

Paris as a Seaport.

The idea of making Paris a seaport—in other words, of rendering the Seine navigable for sea-going vessels—is again coming to the surface. The river at Paris is only between sixty and seventy feet above the level of the ocean, and a distance in a straight line of 120 miles, although, following the course of the stream, it is 210 miles. The problem is how to lessen the latter number and make a greater depth of water. It appears that to dredge out seven feet would need an expenditure of 13,000,000 francs, and an additional three feet would require 11,000,000 more. It is stated, moreover, that the average size of French vessels is under 300 tons. The Minister of Public Works and the Prefect of the Seine made an exploring expedition the other day to Rouen, and the journey is to be repeated by the Municipal Council. Of course, no decision has been arrived at, but the lower esti will probably be adopted.

Wealth Without Its Anxieties.

The newsboys who gather about in the afternoon awaiting the publication hour of the evening papers are either fairly rolling in wealth or their conversation is to some extent imaginative. Said one of them to another:

"Billy, did per buy that $50 plaid summer suit I seed yer lookin' at in a winder Saturday?"

"No, Blinkey, I didn't take it in. Ther wuz only one watch pocket in the trowsers an' I allus carries two tickers, one ter c'rect t'other by."

"But yer ain't goin' ter wear yer army britches all summer, be yer, 'specially when yer go drivin' evenin's?"

"No, Blinkey, my dear, I ain't," was Billy's grave reply, "but don't yer worry about me. It's silk undercloz as preserves my precious health. Silk's the thing, Blinkey."

A Wholesome Lesson.

There is a wholesome lesson for children in the following little story, and it may not be unprofitable to the many grown-up ones who take a strange delight in the painful exhibitions of men under the influence of liquor: A little girl in Reading, Pennsylvania, saw an old drunken man lying on a door-step, the perspiration pouring from his face, and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up so pitifully to the rest, and made this remark: "Oh, say, don't hurt him! He's somebody's grandpa."

His Peculiarity.

"Every man," said Mark Lemon, one evening at his club, "has his peculiarities; though I think I am as free from them as most men; at any rate, I don't know what they are!" Nobody contradicts the editor of *Punch*, but after a awhile Albert Smith asked, "Which hand do you shave with, uncle?" "With my right hand," replied Lemon. "Ah," returned the other, "that's your peculiarity; most people shave with a razor."

The silver glut is ruining the burglars. Solid silver is scarcely worth stealing at current London rates, and as for plated-ware, thieves are above taking it. The Brooklyn burglar who tested the silver on the sideboards in Monroe place and threw aside the plated ware betrayed the business instinct of the profession. In Nevada burglars consider it low-toned to steal silver in any form, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* is forced to admit that unless there is a speedy advance in the silver bullion the California thieves will have to abandon the trade and earn an honest living like other folks.

A Lightning Bolt Writes God's Name on a Blasphemer.

Some of our contemporaries seem disposed to question the truth of our statement that a negro man who was killed by lightning a few days ago in Campbell County had the letters "GOD" on his body. Dr. Thomas E. Moorman, whose postoffice address is Mt. Zion, Campbell county, has furnished the Richmond *Christian Advocate* an account of the circumstances, from which we extract the following:

"On the evening of the 6th inst. Perry Jones and George Brown, colored men, notoriously the most profane, wicked persons in the whole community, with three other colored persons, took refuge, during the rain accompanied by a good deal of lightning and thunder, in a tobacco barn on the land of Mr. Geo. Creasey.

"From their several positions one would have thought that two of the others were in more, and the third in as much danger as Jones and Brown were. They, as their custom was, were engaged in cursing and swearing. Suddenly the lightning descended upon them, and while the other three were comparatively uninjured, Jones was killed and Brown was stricken down senseless and almost lifeless for a time. He revived after a few minutes, and soon seemed to have regained all of his strength, but was dumb and bereft of his mind for several hours. The lightning had set fire to his clothing, and he was burned on his chest and left side and arm before the fire was extinguished. In his maniac efforts to free himself from those who were restraining him the skin was rubbed from the burned flesh and presented the following characters, GOD. Very close representation, to say the least of them, of the capital letters used in printing the name of Deity, while around and between them the skin was unremoved, and apparently not burned. The above characters occupied the angles of an equilateral triangle, which, as you are doubtless aware, was in ancient days the symbol of Deity. This man then appears to have been branded with the name of his Creator in the symbolic language, it may be of his forefathers three thousand years ago, and in the printed language of the nation to which he belongs."—*Lynchburg News.*

Our Indian Enemies.

The entire Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at 295,084. The numbers seem small, but the extent and remoteness of the territory they occupy, its capabilities for Indian warfare and the natural instincts of the savages therefor, render those who take the field formidable quite out of proportion to their numerical strength, as we have always found from King Philip's day down to the present. With regard to the contest now on the Government's hands, involving the hostile Sioux and their allies, we find in one of the late reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the location of the different agencies given, with the number and condition of the Indians on each reservation, substantially as follows:

In Dakota, Montana and Wyoming there are nearly 70,000, divided as follows:

DAKOTA AGENCIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sisseton Agency (Sioux)	861	583	1,834
Devil's Lake (Sioux)	434	596	1,030
Grand River (Sioux)	....	....	6,269
Cheyenne River (Sioux)	....	....	6,000
Upper Missouri (Sioux)	1,600	1,395	2,995
Fort Berthold (Gros Ventres, Mandan and Arickarees)	901	1,262	2,103
Yankton (Sioux)	....	....	1,947
Ponca	383	355	738
Whetstone (Sioux)	2,350	2,650	5,000
Flandreau special (Sioux)	....	....	100
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet Agency (Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans)			7,500
Milk River Agency (Sioux)			10,625
At other agencies and wandering			14,000
WYOMING.			
Red Cloud Agency (Sioux and Cheyenne)			9,177
Total number in hostile country			68,008

According to the estimates given by the same report, about 60 per cent. are women; this gives about 27,000 Indian warriors within this territory, which, considering the number of bands that have never settled at any of the reservations, is a low estimate of their strength. According to the same calculation, the Sioux and Cheyennes, now openly at war, would be able to bring nearly 22,000 men in the field. From all accounts received from the seat of war, one fact seems clear, and it is that the estimate made as to the number of Indians actually on the war-path and operating against the troops is below the real number.

The Fenians are once more about to drive out the ruthless invader from the gem of the say.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	6 25	@10 25
Hogs	8½	@ 8⅝
Cotton	12⅛	@ 12⅜
Flour—Superfine Western	3 60	@ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	87	@ 95
Corn—Western Mixed	53	@ 57
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	32	@ 40
Rye—Western	..	@ 65
Pork—New Mess	18 10	@18 50
Lard—Steam	10⅛	@ 10⅜
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 25
Good Second-class Steers	4 40	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	4 60	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	6 00	@ 6 35
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 New	90	@ 90
No. 3 Spring	..	@ 75
Corn—No. 2	44⅛	@ 44⅜
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 30⅜
Rye—No. 2	51⅛	@ 53
Barley—No. 2	72½	@ 73
Butter—Creamery	25	@ 28
Eggs—Fresh	11	@ 12
Pork—Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard	10⅛	@ 10⅜
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 17	@ 1 17⅛
Corn—Western Mixed	..	@ 41⅛
Oats—No. 2	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	47⅛	@ 48
Pork—Mess	..	@18 25
Lard	10⅛	@ 11
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 25
Cattle	2 25	@ 5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	..	@ 1 06⅛
No. 2	..	@ 92⅛
Corn—No. 2	..	@ 44⅛
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 30
Rye	..	@ 58
Barley—No. 2	70	@ 74
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	95	@ 1 10
Corn	45	@ 46
Oats	30	@ 42
Rye	56	@ 57
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	10⅛	@ 10⅜
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 18
Amber	..	@ 1 09
Corn	40	@ 49⅛
Oats—No. 2	31⅛	@ 33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	5 20	@ 5 38
Philadelphia	6 60	@ 5 80
Cattle—Best	5 60	@ 5 20
Medium	4 50	@ 5 00
Sheep	3 60	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIN, [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Mortgage.

I've been sitting by the west window,
And thinking the livelong day,
Of the mortgage foreclosed to-morrow
When my home's to be taken away.

'Twill be just three years to-morrow,
How well I remember that day,
When my husband went out to borrow
And mortgaged our homestead away.

How little he then thought the future
Would leave us no friends or a home,
Or that we'd be driven abroad
And left in the wide world to roam.

But life is made up of changes,
And soon the great change will come,
When I shall find rest with my Saviour,
Nevermore in the wide world to roam.

Ah! then there will be no mortgage,
No house to be taken away,
But I shall dwell in a mansion,
A house that's ne'er made up of clay.

—*Western Rural.*

Around the Farm.

Sunflower leaves are good for forage, green or dry; the seed for oil, horses, hogs and chickens.

Bless the seedsmen, but don't buy "novelties" for market; it takes too long to learn people the new names.—*Conn. Courant.*

Mr. T. C. Henry, the Kansas wheat king, figures it out and says a man can take raw prairie land, hire it broken and sown to wheat, and with an average yield realize a profit of 156 per cent. on his investment.

Before the butter is gathered, and while in lumps about the size of wheat or buckwheat kernels, draw off or strain out the buttermilk, and thoroughly wash the butter with clear, cold water at about 55 degrees, but do not pack the butter together. Then sprinkle on and carefully stir in, stil avoiding packing, about one ounce of salt to each pound of butter. Set the butter away in a sweet, cool place, not above 60 degrees, nor below 55 degrees, until the next day, when it is ready to work and pack for market.

Two new and distinct breeds of sheep have lately been introduced into England from the west coast of South America. The first are two fine, white-wooled sheep, each having four long massive horns, two of which have a forward curve over the head, while the other two curve downward under the eyes, giving the head a singular appearance. Of the second, which are said to be a species between the llama and alpaca, there are three, one male and two females, which are thickly covered with long dark brown, but exceptionally fine hair, or wool, which is highly prized by the native Indians for the manufacture of their more delicate fabrics. The male stands about three feet high at the shoulder.

George R. Drew, a Vermont farmer, had the following to say at a farmers' festival: "Farming can be made more pleasant by making a business of it, and not attending to too many other things at the same time. And then by not overworking. I think there has been improvement in this respect, but there is need of more still. I have said I would not take the gift of a farm and be obliged to work as I did when a boy. I now see the policy of giving children and young folks a great deal of recreation. I am sure that more work can be done in a long run by working ten hours a day than by being actively engaged for fourteen hours. Also, we should not be too much confined at home; we should go away occasionally, and many times we might gain enough to make up for our lost time."

At a recent meeting of the alumnus club of the Agricultural college, Prof. Gulley spoke of the management of hired help. He said there are two requisites: first, you need the right kind of men as managers, and secondly you need the right kind of employes. Some men always have trouble with their help, while others get along well with everybody. In general, the nearer help approaches to a mere machine, it is practically the most valuable. Educated help would be better, provided they would be content to do their work well for the wages paid. He gave a detailed description of the management of the help on his farm at Dearborn, and also of the way in which Ferry's seed farm is managed. Prof. Gulley boarded his hands and worked them from daylight to dark, giving them one hour for nooning. He allowed them no responsibility, but gave them directions for doing everything.—*Michigan paper.*

Rams at a certain season of the year develop combative propensities, and their fights frequently terminate fatally. A correspondent of the Ohio *Farmer* has hit on a novel method of preventing a display of their rude butting warfare. He says: "It is well known that they always 'back up' to get a start to butt. Stop their backing up and you disconcert them entirely. To do this, take a light stick (a piece of broom-handle will do), about two or two and a half feet long. Sharpen one end, and lash the other end securely to his tail; the sharpened end will then draw harmlessly on the ground behind as long as his majesty goes straight ahead about his business; but on the attempt to "back up" he is astonished to find an effectual brake in the rear. Don't laugh and call this 'all gammon,' but if you have a butting ram, try it, and the time to laugh will be when you see him jump out sideways, and whirl round and round, trying to upset the machine, which will keep behind him."

About the House.

A lady correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says that few people know that pieces of horse-radish, with a small bag of allspice, added to the vinegar of pickles improves their flavor and prevents mold.

Tomato Omelet.—Tomatoes, ripe, peeled, sliced and thickened with bread crumbs, and seasoned with salt, pepper, chopped parsley, sugar and butter. To every pint of this mixture add one beaten egg. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the top; bake forty minutes in a vegetable dish. This is a nice dish for dinner.

One of the most frequent causes of leaky roofs is the forming of an ice-dam, beginning at the gutter and gradually backing up till the water flows through under slates or shingles. A simple way of preventing this is to detach the gutters an an inch or two from the eaves and hang them on iron stirrups, or otherwise, so that the water can flow freely over the backs as well as the fronts.

Pickled Eggs—A Relish.—Boil the eggs twelve minutes, throw at once into cold water, which will cause the shell to come off easily. Boil some red beets till very soft, peel and mash them finely and put into cold vinegar, enough to cover the eggs. Add salt, pepper, cloves and nutmeg. Put the eggs into a jar and pour the mixture over them. In two days they will be a beautiful color, and a very palatable as well as ornamental dish for the dinner table.

It is necessary for us to bathe often and thoroughly during warm weather in order to be clean; but this is not the only good that comes from the bath, even to healthy persons. After seven days labor, either mental or physical, after a person is so tired and nervous as to be in no condititition even to rest, and long hours of the night pass slowly away with no tendency to sleep, nothing is better for this condition than a bath in tepid water. There is something restful about it, and the weary frame is refreshed, the nerves quieted, and sleep soon comes sure and sweet. A simple bathing of the spine, with gentle rubbing, will quiet the over-tired so that the normal resting condition—sleep—soon comes on.

Fish-balls.—Two cupfuls of cold-boiled cod, fresh or salted; one cupful of mashed potatoes; half a cup of melted butter, with an egg beaten in. Season to taste. Chop the fish when you have freed it from bones and skin; work in the potato and moisten with the melted butter until it is soft enough to mould, and will keep in shape; roll the balls in flour and fry quickly to a golden brown, in lard or clean dripping. Take from the fat so soon as they are done; lay on a colander or seive and shake gently to free from every drop of grease; turn out for a few moments on clean paper to absorb any lingering drops, and serve on a hot dish.

Useful Recipes.

One of our patrons sends us a recipe for a liniment which is easily prepared and should be kept in every farmer's house or barn, to be used in case of bruises or sprains: Diluted alcohol, seven ounces; oil wormwood, one-half ounce; oil hemlock, one-half ounce.

Gutta-Percha Cement for Fastening Leather.—Dissolve a quantity of gutta-percha in chloroform, in quantity to make a fluid of honey-like consistence. When spread, it will dry in a few moments. Heat the surface, at a fire or gas flame until softened, and apply them together. Small patches of leather can be thus cemented on boots, etc., so as to almost defy detection, and some shoemakers employ it with great success for this purpose. It is waterproof, and will answer almost anywhere, unless exposed to heat, which softens it.

How to Cure a Bone Felon.—Of all painful things, can there be any so excruciatingly painful as a bone felon? We know of none that flesh is heir to, and, as this malady is quite frequent and the subject of much earnest consideration, we give the latest recipe for its cure, which is given by that high authority, the London *Lancet*: "As soon as the pulsation which indicates the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or lancet."

Sick Headache.—This distressing complaint can generally be relieved by soaking the feet in very warm water, in which a spoonful of powdered mustard has been stirred. Soak as long as possible, or till the water gets cool; it draws the blood from the head. Another quieting remedy is to scald sour milk till it wheys off; make a bag of thin muslin, and strain it off, not very dry, and put the curd, in the bag, upon the head, as warm as it can be borne; it will relieve the pain in a few moments. Some such simple remedies are preferable to drugs or doctors' prescriptions; they relieve as quickly, and are cheaper, as well as more readily applied.

The Length of Days.

At London, England, and at Breman, Prussia, the longest day has 16½ hours.

At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest day has 18½ hours.

At Hamburg, Germany, and at Dantzig, Prussia, the longest day has 17 hours, and the shortest 7 hours.

At St. Petersburg, in Russia, and at Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day has 19 hours, and the shortest 5 hours.

At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has 21½ hours, and the shortest 2½ hours.

At Wardneys, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 2, without interruption.

At New York the longest day, June 20, has 14 hours and 56 minutes; at Montreal, 15½ hours.

Wheat Harvest of the Northwest.

There are conflicting and contradictory accounts about the probabilities of the wheat harvest in the Northwestern States. Some declare that the rust and the chinch bug have committed such fearful havoc that the five States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, which usually raise about 120,000,000 bushels of wheat, will not raise more than 100,000,000 bushels in 1876. And neither is the quality very good, as the berry is much shrunken. But we think it will be found that the harvest is very variable; in some localities it is very bad, and in others very good.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Effects of Lightning.

A singular occurrence lately transpired in the northern part of Putnam and the southern portion of Dutchess counties, New York. After a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by an unusual amount of chain-lightning and torrents of rain, dead wild-geese were picked up by the hundred. Numbers of them had previously been observed alive in the shallow ponds in the vicinity, and they were seen to act strangely during the storm, as though they had been fired upon. The heads of the dead fowl were badly torn and in some cases their feathers were burned to a crisp and their bodies burst open.

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

Killing of Hanford by Sullivan, and the Causes that Led to the Homicide.

Of the shooting and killing of Mr. Francis Hanford, Principal of the North Division School, of Chicago, by Mr. Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works of that city, the Chicago *Evening Journal* says:

"The trouble grew out of movements in connection with the public schools of this city, Mr. Hanford having, in a communication to a member of the Common Council, accused the wife of Mr. Sullivan (formerly Miss Maggie Buchanan, who, some years ago was a teacher in Detroit, and of late years a writer for the Chicago press in Chicago) of having conspired with Mayor Colvin and Catholic members of the Board of Education for the control of the actions and appointments of the latter board. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, denying this accusation, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Hanford to call him to account. The parley, which took place in the street in front of Mr. Hanford's residence, resulted in the tragedy, Sullivan shooting Hanford, who died in half an hour afterward, and the murderer being locked up by the police.

"What ground Mr. Hanford had for his accusations, we do not know, and it may never be known. It matters little, as regards the merits of the shooting, whether he was right or wrong, for, conceding that he was entirely in error, his slayer was nevertheless without justification. According to Mr. Hanford, Mrs. Sullivan has been very officious in securing changes and appointments by the Board of Education in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church. This was the charge made by Mr. Hanford. He made it in a communication to Alderman Van Osdel. It was not signed, nor yet was it an anonymous letter, in the ordinary sense of the term, for the receiver knew who wrote it. It was intended simply for the personal information of the Alderman, and should not have been made public. But he laid it before the Council. The accusation did not reflect at all upon the private character of Mrs. Sullivan, which is above question. Had it done so, the case would be very different. She is a lady of high culture, fine literary powers and irreproachable reputation. It is generally allowed that a husband may vindicate a wife's virtue at any cost; but no one can claim that the statement in question was at all derogatory to her moral standing.

"Mr. Sullivan, like his wife, is quite well known and universally respected. None who know his uniform gentleness of deportment in official or private life can realize that he could be guilty of deliberate murder. Yet it looks as if he went to Hanford's house with blood in his heart and death in his purpose. Certain it is that the shot was fired under circumstances necessitating the inference that it was with malice aforethought."

Death of the Tongueless Woman.

Mrs. Mary C. Burnham, whose misfortune of losing her tongue attracted so much attention two years ago, died in Rootstown, Friday, July 28, 1876. Mrs. Burnham had been afflicted for about twenty years with a bronchial or throat difficulty. Her tongue became paralyzed, and she gradually lost the use of this member. During this time her health was generally good. On Tuesday, January 25, 1874, she had a spell of bleeding of the tongue and throat in the forenoon. While at dinner, being, to all appearances, choked with a piece of meat, with an effort to expel it her tongue fell out of her mouth. A council of physicians was held, at which it was disclosed that under her tongue there was a cancer, which, enlarging, had destroyed that member, as above stated. Soon after this decision a new theory was developed, some of these medical men denying that there was a cancroid condition of the tongue and throat. They asserted that the tongue had been destroyed by catarrh, which had severed the nervous connection of the tongue and throat, paralyzing the tongue, which was followed by the natural decay of the connections of the tongue. The basis of this theory was the sound condition of the tongue and the apparent healing of the throat and mouth. Mrs. Burnham felt no unusual pain at the time. Strange as it may seem, Mrs. Burnham, while her tongue was paralyzed, so cultivated a control of the other organs of speech, that after her tongue was lost she was able to make herself understood by those accustomed to hear her. The singular loss of the tongue produced considerable astonishment at the time, and occasioned not a little comment. The death of Mrs. Burnham was occasioned by the same disease that destroyed her tongue. After the loss of her tongue the same disease attacked other organs, consuming vital parts; producing eventually a stroke of paralysis, after which she was unable to swallow, and literally starved to death. Mrs. Burnham was able, after the loss of her tongue, to perform her household duties as usual up to this spring, when she commenced to fail. She was confined to her bed for almost twelve weeks prior to her death.—*Ravenna (O.) Democrat.*

Poisoned Arrows.

The arrows by which Commodore Goodenough, of the British navy, was killed were poisoned by plunging into a human corpse for several days. This form of blood poisoning is made familiar in civilized countries by the occasional death of a medical student from inoculation by morbid virus. The least scratch is sufficient to insure death, though the poison does not develop for several days. The Papuans, who use this method for poisoning, are very warlike, and it is said that they do not leave their dwellings even to work in the fields, without taking a bamboo bow and arrows. Those arrows which are poisoned are distinguished from their more innocent fellows by being highly ornamented, carved and painted. They are barbed with human bone, sharpened as fine almost as a needle.—*Chicago Field.*

Real Estate in London.

The ratable value of property in the metropolitan district of London has more than doubled in twenty years. In 1856 it was £11,283,663; in 1876 it is £23,111,318. The district is divided into forty-seven parishes. In all but two of these divisions there has been an increase. The real estate in this portion of London is rated at about half its real value. A house which rents for £80 per year can be purchased for £1,600, and the like rate holds good in all other transactions in real estate.

EDUCATING THE IGNORANT.

How Society is Polished up in New York City.

The London *News* says: "One of the most trying of all the teachers' occupations must surely be the instruction of persons of 'mature age'—perhaps especially of ladies of mature age—'whose early education had been neglected.' Without entering in any way into the merits of a case lately tried before Lord Coleridge, we may say that the plaintiff in that case who, being a widow, was obliged to earn a living by the teaching of such persons, was entitled to be regarded with respect and sympathy. The complete system, if we may call it so—that which educates, polishes, and then puts out to advantage in society—is not carried to much success in London. It is more largely practised, we are informed, in Paris; more largely still in New York. In the latter city, people say it is a thriving and a systematic profession. There a lady of mature years, whose education has been neglected, and who has yet had time to enter the world of fashion, can have everything done for her to order, under the same guidance and direction, from her earliest lesson in writing or in French up to the providing of guests for her first dinner party or ball. A man may have suddenly made a fortune in Oil City, Penn., or Poker Flat, Cal., and he comes to New York to live and enjoy himself. He cannot send his wife to one of the ward schools, and wait in patient obscurity until she has first been educated, and then by force of merit and graces, made friends. He easily finds a kindly dame who will take her in hand, teach her enough to make her seem as if she had once learned something and forgotten it, hire a house for her and furnish it, dress her, take her out, and provide her at a proper time with a splendidly-appointed ball-room, guests included. In this case the mature lady is probably quite happy. The house, the furniture, the clothes, and the jewels are the real things; the education and the guests suit her just as well as if they were the real thing. Such instances of mutual satisfaction, however, could hardly be frequent in our slower and less shifting society here in London, and we doubt whether this system of complete social education, including the launch into society, is much of a business among us. In the more restricted sort of undertaking, that of simply teaching persons of middle life and neglected education it would be interesting if one could know the proportion of successful cases. There must be so much to unlearn that the wisdom of the new education must have to linger a long time before it will make its way in. Whoever really unlearned even a provincial accent, or an old-fashioned way of looking at things, say at 40 years? Certainly the teacher who is successful in this popular branch of education well deserves praise and pay; the teacher who is unsuccessful a lenient pity."

Untraveled Presidents.

Some of our best Presidents never got across the ocean. Washington, when a very young man, sailed as far as Barbadoes with his elder brother (or rather half-brother) Lawrence, who was in failing health. The trip was undertaken for his recovery, but was unsuccessful, and Lawrence died soon after his return. He bequeathed his estate (Mt. Vernon) to his affectionate brother, of whose subsequent greatness he little dreamed. John Adams was abroad in the service of his country, and his son (afterward President) accompanied him. Jefferson also crossed the ocean on a mission to France, but Madison never left the American shores. Monroe was abroad as the American Ambassador to Paris. Jackson, however, never took a sea voyage. His successor, Van Buren, was a traveled man, and then came Harrison and Tyler, neither of whom crossed the Atlantic. The same statement may be made of Polk and his successors, Gen. Taylor and Franklin Pierce. Buchanan was abroad, and then came Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, neither of whom ever tried the perils of the ocean.—*New York Letter.*

"Drowned" Persons.

A French physician makes the remarkable statement that one-half, at least, of the so-called drowned persons are buried alive, and that they may be brought to life by proper treatment after having been "several hours under water." His remedy is to get out the water, pour in and inject alcoholic stimulents, and use a whip energetically, or hot irons in bad cases. His statement has been partially confirmed by the resuscitation of a man after he had been under water in one of the Seine baths for more than twenty minutes.

A Plucky Woman.

An old lady in California refused to allow a railroad corporation to lay rails through her property. The track-layers took advantage of Sunday—a day on which she could not appeal to the courts—and put down the rails. She was outwitted but not defeated. When the locomotive came along over the branch line she took up a position on the track and would not stir. The locomotive backed out and left her at her post.

The "'76 stone house" at Tappan, which was a village tavern at the time of the capture of Maj. Andre, and in which he was imprisoned until he was hanged, is fast crumbling. The wooden piazza is so decayed as to be unsafe to step upon. The room where Andre was confined remains the same as when occupied by him.

Murad V. is a Turkish Sultan of rather a different type from those who founded the Ottoman dominion. His proclamation to his army in Bosnia winds up with the words: "Far from you, I shall yet pray for the glory of your arms."

The arithmetic man of *The Kansas Derrick* has been busy with his slate and pencil. He announces that if the national debt were reduced to one dollar greenbacks, pasted end to end, the belt would reach 91,437 miles beyond the moon.

Of the Catholics in this country, 1,800,000 were born in Ireland, and 4,200,000 are natives of this country.

HEAVENLY FIREWORKS.

The August Epoch of Meteors and Fire-Balls—Former Great Star Showers.

[From the New York Herald.]

The earth having now fairly entered that portion of its orbit round the sun during which it comes in contact the first time this year with meteoric showers, we may look during the next few evenings for displays in the heavens of fireworks on a magnificent scale. It is true that meteors appear in their grandest aspect and in greatest number every thirty-three years, but this law, as determined by observation of astronomers, is not unchangeable. The phenomena occur to a greater or less extent twice every year, August and November.

The origin of meteors was long without receiving a satisfactory explanation, that most generally accepted being that they were caused by the existence of inflammatory gases in the atmosphere. The *ignis fatuus*, no doubt, is produced in this way, for it has been found to change its motion by the slight current of air preceding a person walking toward it. But the immense velocity of the meteors that appear in August and November, which is about equal to twice that of the earth in its orbit, or thirty-six miles in a second, and the great elevation at which they become visible, the average being sixty miles, indicate clearly that they are not of terrestrial but cosmical origin—that is, they originate from the interplanetery regions, innumerable fragments of heavenly bodies that have been shattered to pieces traversing space, and, being brought within the sphere of the earth's attraction, precipitate themselves upon its surface. Moving with the great velocity mentioned through the higher regions of the air they become so intensely heated by friction that they ignite, or are at least rendered visible, and are either converted into vapor, or, when very large, explode and descend to the earth's surface as meteoric stones or aerolites. Prof. Thomson, of the British Association, says that they are "small bodies which come into the earth's atmosphere, and the instant they touch it their surfaces are heated beyond the point of fusion or even of volatilization, and the consequence is that they are speedily and completely burned down and reduced to impalpable oxides." The brilliancy and color of meteors are variable; some are as bright as Venus or Jupiter. About two-thirds are white, the remainder yellow, orange or green. The problem of their origin must be regarded as the same with that of the asteroids, revolving around the sun between the orbs of Mars and Jupiter, and of the planets themselves. Some astronomers consider their origin precisely the same as that of the comets, which may be regarded as only meteors of vast size.

The shower of 1799 was awful and sublime beyond description. It was witnessed by Humboldt at Cumana, in South America, and is thus described: "Toward the morning of the 13th of November, 1799, we witnessed a most extraordinary scene of shooting meteors. Thousands of bolides and falling stars succeeded each other during the four hours. Their direction was very regularly from north to south, and from the beginning of the phenomenon there was not a space in the firmament equal in extent to three diameters of the moon which was not filled every instant with bolides or falling stars. All the meteors left luminous traces or phosphorescent bands behind them, which lasted seven or eight seconds." The same phenomena was seen throughout nearly the whole of North America and South America and in some parts of Europe. The most splendid display of shooting stars on record was that of Nov. 13, 1833, and is especially interesting as having served to point out the periodicity in these phenomena. Over the northern portion of the American continent the spectacle was of the most imposing grandeur, and in many parts of the country the population were terror-stricken at the awfulness of the scene. The slaves of the Southern States supposed the world was on fire, and filled the air with shrieks of horror and cries for mercy. The shower of 1866 was anticipated with great interest, and in New York and other places arrangements were made to announce the occurrence during the night of Nov. 14 by ringing the bells from the fire towers. The display, however, was not witnessed in this country, but in England was quite brilliant, as many as 8,000 meteors being counted at the Greenwich Observatory. Another shower of less extent occurred in 1867, and a record has been kept at the Naval Observatory, Washington, of the number of shooting luminous bodies that appeared in the months of August and November in each year since.

Joy and Grief Hand in Hand.

About two weeks since a gentleman of this county was united in marriage with an accomplished young lady from one of the cities of the bay. The union took place on Sunday, and very early on Thursday morning the bridegroom was awakened by hearing his young bride at prayers. Suddenly her praying was changed to singing, and this was followed by loud laughter. The bride had become a raving maniac, wild and violent, requiring the strength of several persons to hold her. Her husband's grief was terrible beyond expression.—*Marin (Cal.) Journal.*

What a Blind Girl Did.

A blind Swiss girl, who is an adept at fine needlework, recently sent to the Emperor of Germany a table-cover exquisitely worked with her own hands, and to avoid the appearance of having sent the present in expectation of getting something in return, she omitted her address and simply signed herself, "A Blind Girl in Switzerland." The old monarch was so pleased with the gift and the manner of sending it that he caused the German Minister in Switzerland to ascertain the girl's name and address, whereupon he sent her a valuable brooch and an autograph letter of thanks.

The Yankee and the Duke.

Bayard Taylor tells of a Yankee, who, walking the streets in St. Petersburg one muddy day, met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two to pass, and the street was very deep in filth. The American took a silver rouble from his pocket, shook it in his closed hand, and cried out, "Crown or tail!" "Crown," guessed the duke. "Your Highness has won," cried the American, looking at the rouble, and stepping in the mud. The next day the Yankee was invited by the Grand Duke to dinner.

All Sorts.

A man in Pike county, Ind., raised 700 bushels of wheat on twenty acres of ground.

The belle of Canton, Mass., became so enraged during a game of croquet that she knocked a fellow down with a mallet.

A lady in Epping, N. H., keeps a pet 10-year-old rattlesnake around her premises. She is unpopular with the neighbors.

Americans in Europe are accused by hotels and shopkeepers of jewing down. They have been played upon by these jew's harpists long enough.

The churches in the towns along the line of the Connecticut Valley railroad are protesting against the running of Sunday excursion trains over the road.

In the twenty-six recorded divisions of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, the married women voted with their husbands eleven times out of twelve.

Hartford fishermen have discovered that the potato bug is good bait for trout. It has always been known that the trout is more greedy than discriminating in his diet.

A San Francisco paper is pleasant reading while one is enjoying a post-prandial cigar. Here is a paragraph: "A Chinaman died of small-pox while lying on a heap of tobacco which was afterward used in making cigars."

Mr. Handlin, of Brooklyn, is greatly praised for having been the means of putting out of the way a cut-throat who had entered his premises with intent to rob. The scoundrel got fuddled on Madeira and then broke his neck.

The boxwood used by engravers is brought from the region of the Black and Caspian seas, and is said to grow in perfection nowhere else. A cubic foot of it weighs seventy-five pounds, and the prices range from $75 to $250 a ton.

A ragged boy was, years ago, cared for by a benevolent young man in Baltimore, who has just married. The boy grew up intelligent, educated and enterprising. Mark the power of gratitude. A few days ago he eloped with his benefactor's wife.

It is given as a piece of fashionabl gossip that one person in twenty-nine a Newport gets drunk once in every twenty-four hours. This of course doesn't include those who stay drunk all the time, and so the figures are valueless as a gauge of sea-side sobriety.

Fernando Wood is reported as having said that the popular idea of the cost of living at Washington is largely erroneous. He entertains more than any other person in the city, except Secretary Fish, and his own expenses are, he says, not more than $10,000 per annum.

Boston is gradually growing accustomed to the ways of Anna Dickinson. When she thrusts her hand under her bustle, where her pistol-pocket hangs, and says with horrible calmness, "Keep away from me, sir," everybody knows that there's a dramatic critic somewhere around.

In Jefferson county, Fla., is found a black mineral which resembles graphite, but which, under the blowpipe, gives off a strong smell of petroleum. The inhabitants black their boots with this substance and claim that in susceptibility to polish it is not inferior to Day Martin's best.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, has introduced into its policies a clause which vitiates the contract should the policy-holder die by his own hands, "sane or insane." Any man, says the Baltimore *Underwriter*, who would understandingly accept such terms is a fool."

A young and very promising clergyman, in preaching one of his earliest discourses, made this remark, says the Salem *Register*: "The minister is sometimes called upon to preach upon unwelcome subjects, such, for instance, as depravity, the necessity of regeneration, hell, foreign missions, etc."

The Birmingham *Post* says the ignorance of some people as to the faith of Islam was illustrated in a most ludicrous manner at the Liverpool police court. A man was being sworn on the Koran, and the cryer of the court, in concluding the administration of the oath, said, in a most solemn manner, "So help you, Koran." The cryer afterward explained that he thought Koran was the Mohammedan name for God.

According to a Poughkeepsie newspaper published in 1806, they used to have nice times there seventy years ago. Upon the 14th of October in that year a big African lion was put in Capt. Hendrickson's large field, and six bears and twelve bull-dogs were set upon him. The admission to the scene was one dollar for grown persons and twenty-five cents for children. The lion destroyed the bears and the bull-dogs.

A youth in Tennessee contributes the following beautiful lines to a local paper:

Wonder why it should be,
In this gay world, one so lovely should,
Lonely hours, and earnestly wish,
Down in the "lonesome grave" to be laid for bliss.
From all such unpleasantness,
Loved one, I sincerely trust the goodness
Of the Supreme One will ever cause thy stay;
Waft far from thee, each day I pray, He may.
Every thought and feeling, that might
Render thee so unhappy as to desire to be laid out of sight.

A farmer residing in Beverly, Canada, has discovered a new method of getting rid of his grasshoppers. He keeps fifteen pigs, and during the summer months they live on nothing but grasshoppers. He keeps two of the summer litter over till the next spring to teach the young brood. Last summer, for seven weeks, his pigs lived on the grasshoppers, and came out fat and ready for fall-feeding on grain.

At a meeting of the London Aeronautical Society, several schemes were propounded for the construction of flying machines, and one gentleman, who expressed an opinion that balloon sailing was a game not worth the candle, announced that he had in preparation a machine to be worked by a thirty-horse power steam engine, which would travel through the air at a rate of 200 miles an hour as safely as a railway train.

A MAN OF PARTS!

A Few of the Stories That Will be Told Before the Canvass is Over.

"What do you think of the ticket?" asked Mr. Magruder, in the boarding-house, last night.

"Tolerable," said Mr. Magumn, "tolerable. Down in the custom-house this morning, I saw a clerk behind the counter trying to stave off a lot of fellows who wanted to get their invoices verified. I asked him what he thought of it, and he stopped work at once."

"Think of it?" he said. "It's a blazer. It'll draw like a house on fire."

"Think Governor Hayes will be a Reformer?"

"Reformer! I don't know anything about that, but just look at his war record. I was in a regiment that served under Hayes at Shiloh. The Governor was a brandishin' his sword and urgin the boys on, when along come a bullet and knocked of his right arm. He just shifted his sword to his left hand, had a tournaquet put on the stump of his right arm, and then plunged into the fight again. Good ticket? I should say so!"

Over in the Appraiser's office I found the enterprising young man that used to put the figures in Charley Lawrence's invoices. I asked him how he liked the ticket.

"Like it? It's a roarer."

"Believe the Governor will go in for reform?"

"I don't know what he'll go in for; but you will cast your eye on his war record? I was in a rigiment under him at Antietam. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and shoutin' to the boys to git in, when along came a bullet and snaked off his left arm. He just shiffted the sword over to his right hand had a tasty tourniquet put on the stump of his left arm, and then bolted into the fight again. Draw? He'll draw like a blast furnace!"

Happening in at the post office, I asked one of the boys who were 'rastlin' the mails, how the ticket struck him.

"It'll sweep the country!"

"Do you suppose Hayes will reform the goverment?"

"Hey? I didn't catch that;" and the young man put his hand up to his ear. I repeat the question

"Oh, yes, reform. Well, now, I realy can't say whether he be a reformer or not; but will you just let your eyes rest on his war record for a moment? I was in a regiment that served under him at Gettysburg. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and hollerin' to the boys to let themselves loose, when along come a bullet and carried away his right leg. The Governor stopped just long enough to have his leg coopered up and then he drove into battle again. Good ticket? The country was crying for it."

Then I dropped in at one of the United States court rooms, up stairs, and asked one of the officials what he thought of the ticket.

"A boon of the country, sir: a sweet boon!"

"Think he'll root out the corruption that defiles the service?"

"Just how much rooting he'll do, I am unable to state; but may I invite you to consider for a moment his war record? I was in a regiment that served under Hayes in the wilderness. The Governor was brandishin' up his sword and callin' on the boys to rush forward, when along comes a bullet and lopped off his left leg Governor did not even get off of his horse. He just tied a waist belt around the leg and went ahead again. Will the people vote for him? My friend, they'll have to enlarge the ballot boxes."

In a room across the hall, met a United States Marshal making out bills for extra charges. I asked him about the ticket.

"Magnificent," he roared "magnificent."

"Think the governor is likely to reform the administration?"

"Now, really, I hadn't given the reform question much consideration; but let me ask you to look at his war record I was in a regiment that served under him at Cold Harbor. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and whoopin' the boys forward, when along come a shell and struck him square in the breast. It busted outside of him and tore him into fine hash. We raised him into a rubber blanket and were carrying him to the bivouac of the dead, but the Governor wouldn't have it. He jumped out of the blanket and sprung on his horse and went forward, brandishin' his sword Will he be elected? Just wait and see!

"Anatomically speaking, Mr. Magruder, the Governor is or was a man of parts; much so; but I don't believe they can get him together in time for election."

* * *

The Republican Senate has distinguished itself for reform by restoring the franking privilege. It provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mails free of postage, letters, packages, or other matter relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States; and also that senators, representatives, and delegates in congress, the secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives may send and receive through the mail, free of postage, letters and documents. This restores the old abuses in all their baldness. But it remains to be seen whether the house is ready to stultify its record by passing the bill.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement

— AT THE —

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinuing.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer riends should not fail to call.

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Ford & Parent, Prs.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

are prepared to send out rigs at anytime and easonable prices. Stable east of Court House

---

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

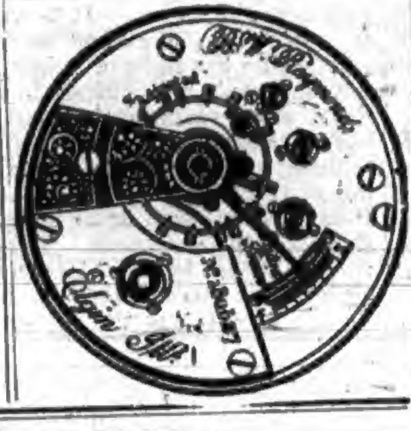

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This is the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Fruit Hose Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prunes, Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade east, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized ket. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound. we now sell at $1 per pound. Either Young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio.	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c.
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c. best 40
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Ross Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	70
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 54 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 06 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	1 35 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	5 40 "	8 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 25 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28pm	7 33	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 ,,	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			7 30a
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	8 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 25 p
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angela	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 03 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 30	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 08	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9.30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		10 17
Auburn	3 58 "		10 36
Auburn Junction.			11 30
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 55 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		11 10
Louisville	8 30 am		8 00m
Cincinnati			11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time; in effect Sunday Apr. 23rd, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 8 Fre't	No. 4 Expr's	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.06	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.51	5.40	Aub. Junct'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket, A
A. B. SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r

Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails.
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Equipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c, apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt

THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

T. R. SHARP
Master of Tran

Lake Shore & Mich SouthernR. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. , 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo, city other Stations as follows, daily except

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2.25 a.m.	8:05 p.m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	8:25
Sedan	2.14	2.53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2.57	8.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. H. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst.Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50p
Tiffin	12 46pm	8 30	11 38 "
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 25	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 38		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	*8 38am	*5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 20	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 08	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	466 Miles
TOLEDO to QUNCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	499 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows;

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a.m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p.m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p.m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, AUGUST 31st, 1876. Number 38.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana, Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
'st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
G. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and d carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing' turning matcning and mould. ing of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this adi vantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that the y have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders fo,

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superio manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the larfiest and finee stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &C.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of paument.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

FARMERS, READ

WHAT THE

New York Times

SAID OF

Governor Tilden!

The "New York Times" which is playing the same disreputable role in the east that "The Tribune plays here, is just now making itself the conduit of all the whimsical abuse which the partisans to put upon Tilden in the way of slumgullion abuse, while rational argument is entirely remitted. From the files of the "New York Times" the friends of Tilden are resurrecting tributes to his character, fitness, and integrity which show the man in a better aspect than those who have gone reluctantly to his support were aware of before. Tilden's support from "The Times and other independents arises solely from the conviction that there is a better prospect of a reform under his vigorous administration than under the amiable complaisance of Hays. But the tributes which "The New York Times" pays him go to show that other reasons exist for his support. From the testimony of "The Times" he is an independent man, detested by the common class of politicians, and capable of turning from them in the path of a well-considered duty. In August, 1871 when Tilden was pushing tweed to the wall, the "Times," which now reviles, said:

"There were a few indignant protests against the scheme [Tweed's charter for New York city] uttered by such high-toned democrats as Samuel J. Tilden and others of his character, but they were without effect, for Tweed and Sweeny had the voters already bought up."

This was before the Tweed regime began to tumble, and the testimony of the "Times" goes to show that Tilden was the first to confront the swollen power of the great forerunner of Belknap and Robeson. In October of the same year 1871, "The Times" testified further:

"If anything can arouse the New York public to that pitch of indignation which alone become them in the present crisis, it is the accounts which we publish to-day. Here we have, thanks to the labors of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, full and conclusive evidence that William M Tweed differs only from a common thief in having stolen tens of thousands instead of tens of dollars. * * * We refer to the affiavit of Mr. Tilden for a detailed account of how the disposal of the money was traced."

Yet, now, to hoodwink the voters the same paper affects to doubt Tilden's conduct and even speaks of him as the friend to and of Tweed A month later "The Times" bore this strong testimony to the character and independent honesty of Tilden:

"The voters of the Eighteenth assembly district ought to esteem it an honor and a privilege to elect Samuel J. Tilden to the legislature. He has shown himself a gallant, conscientious, efficient foe to corruption. We appeal to every republican to vote and work for him, and to do so the more cheerfully—as we make this appeal—because he is an honest democrat."

In November, 1871, Tilden was an honest democrat whom to elect would be an honor and privilege to the republicans! "He has," said "The Times, "always shown himself a gallant, "conscientious, efficient foe to corruption," In 1871, mark, Tilden had shown himself a gallant, conscientious foe to corruption at a time when the power of his party was lodged in other hands. That is testimony of real value to the masses who have been repelled from Tilden by the honor of supporting a party behind him. If he was bold, resolute, and aggressive enough to fight such a colossal power as Tweed, it can not be possible that he would succumb at this late day supported as he is by a great following independent of party. If he were independent and resolute enough to select that eminent republican publicist, John Biglow, whom Lincoln sent to France to represent his administration, he certainly would not be restrained from broadening this wise policy of non-partisan selection in the more enlarged sphere to which he seems morally certain to be called.

These preceding testimonies of the chief journalistic maligner of Mr. Tilden were published from 1870 to 1873.—In 1874, before the state nominations, "The Times" bore this conclusive witness to the irreproachable character of this extraordinary man, when his candidacy for governorship was only mooted:

"Mr. Tilden would make a very good candidate, for he is a gentleman, able man, and a man of very high character. Mr. Tilden is not much liked by the less reputable portion of the democratic party, and perhaps there are men even in Tammany hall who do not exactly love him. * * * He is at any rate a Democrat of long standing in the party; a man of unsullied honor, public and private; a good, public spirited man, who would be no discredit but much the reverse, to our state. This we may say with perfect sincerity. Nevertheless, if Mr. Tilden was to ask us, as his old friends and advisers, whether he should stand for governor if he were invited to do so, we should feel it our duty to dissuade him from that course. We should like much to see him happy, but would it render him so, to undergo a signal defeat? If the Republicans nominate Gen. Dix, Mr. Tilden could not run successfully against him. Incidentally he would do his party a great deal of good, for he would improve its moral tone."

So soon as nominated, the same journal reiterated the testimony and made a vigorous fight against him. He was elected by 53,000 majority, against the most popular democratic-republican in New York, Gen. Dix. The day of his election the Times prophesied his nomination for the presidency, and declared him unassailable and bound to win. Yet at present, grotesque as it may seem, this very same journal, which is on record, week after week, filled with unmeasured laudation of the admirable character of the man and his yeoman services in the expulsion of Tweed, serves as the fountain-head of the amusing missdeeds charged upon the eminent reformer. It is a suggestive spectacle. How must the regular readers of such a sheet regard it? For the things that were said of Tilden in the past were not haphazard utterances of journalistic free lances,—it was in pursuance of a well matured policy. Frequently before nominations a journal deeply interested in the selection of a candidate will deepen the shades and broad the defects in an adversary, but there was nothing of this sort in the Tilden testimonies which the Times day in and day out for years put on record against its mad defamation of to-day. Doubtless Tilden is not so perfect a man as the early utterance of the journal in question urges, but it is equally fair to infer that he is not the mingled pirate, purjurer, and law-breaker that the present rathful declamation of the same sheet seeks to prove. Unless there is a better reason than Tilden's personal unfitness shown, the organs might just as well throw up the fight,—on personal fitness, Tilden will win.

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The wether is getting cool and the days lessening fast, and ere a little longer the Republican party will see its last.

◆

The people are crying for a change in governmental affairs. They want less taxes and more money in circulation, less stealing and more honesty. The election of Tilden will bring about these results.

TESTIMONY OF KILPATRICK.

BLOODY SHIRT & MONEY

AND INDIANA IS SAFE!

HONEST MEN READ!

We copy the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel;

On yesterday General Kilpatric, at present itinerating the State in the carmine interests of Morton, Harison & Co. left in the reading-room of the Grand Hotel, a letter addressed to Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, in which Kilpatrick furnishes Gov. Hayes with what he terms "reliable information" of the condition of the canvass in this State. We below give our readers the text of Gen. Kilpatrick's mournful story, adding that its genuineness is incontestable, and it will be in vain that the Republican press may seek to deny it.

GRAND HOTEL,
INDIANAPOLIS, August 21, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have now finished a tour of six counties in Indiana, and feeling that my reliable information from this State will interest you, I write:

In the first place the canvass is well conducted, the people are enthusiastic and determined, and the OLD WAR SPIRIT thoroughly aroused, and if it were not for one thing we could rest certain of victory in October. There is an Independent party in this State, confined, it is true, to a few counties, but formidable, AND IT WILL DEFEAT GEN. HARRISON. There is but one way to overcome this movement. The leaders of the Independents are poor, needy and in debt. They must be lectured to; documents be placed in their hands that they may be convinced of their folly.

A BLOODY SHIRT CAMPAIGN WITH MONEY, AND INDIANA IS SAFE! A FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN AND NO MONEY, AND WE ARE BEATON.

The National Committee has done nothing for Indiana. Alone they are fighting this battle, and bravely; but unless the National Committee wakes up and does its duty to you, to the party and the country, DEFEAT IS CERTAIN IN OCTOBER.

I never in all my life felt so certain that I was doing my duty as in this contest, and my desire for success, my dear sir, is my only excuse for writing you.

Your friend, J. KILPATRICK.

To R. B. Hayes, Governor, &c.

COMMENTS OF THE "SENTINEL."

The letter which we publish this morning from Gen. J. Kilpatrick, the distinguished Republican orator, sent out by the Republican National Committee to this State from New York, to Gov. Hayes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, is a document so characteristic, and so clearly developes the rottonness of the Republican party, that its publication to the world is deemed a plain duty that no patriotic citizen should shrink from. It developes several facts disgraceful in the extreme to the leaders of the party, Gov. Hayes included.

Gen. Kilpatrick's letter to Gov. Hayes shows that the Radical power in this State is already defeated, and the effort is to be made to defraud the will of the people by corrupt means,

It shows the estimation in which the greenback men are held by the Republican party, "poor bankrupt set," that can be bought with money and changed by lying Republican documents.

It shows that Gov. Hayes, the spotless incorruptible statesman, who is the candidate of the Republican party, can be approached in a familiar way with corrupt propositions.

It shows that Gen. Harrison is to secure an election by the use of money. Gen. Kilpatrick is one of the leaders of the ring, and is constrained to tell Hayes how the Republican National Committee, in not furnishing money, is neglecting the opportunity to carry the State.

It shows that the lowest political debauchery is to be used to carry the State of Indiana for Harrison. Gen. Kilpatrick has been in close communion with the Central Committee here. He is working at their bidding, and, according to the Journal, he is doing effective work. The Journal, on his arrival in the city, gave him the fullest endorsement. He therefore represents the views of the party.

The letter further shows that two of the basest means used by the Republicans in carrying the elections, the bloody shirt and money, are the only means that can now save the State. The bloody shirt argument has been used effectually by Gen. Kilpatrick, and his friends say that he is accomplishing wonders, as witness the following from the Journal:

Ladies, citizens and the General's old comrade vied with each other in giving him a patriot's welcome. To describe the General's speech would be a useless task; it must be heard to be appreciated. It will be sufficient to say that it was one of the most effective, eloquent campaign speeches ever delivered in this town, and has done us great good. It has aroused again the old spirit of '64 and '68. Such cheers as went up from the vast audience for Harrison and Hayes and Kilpatrick, as the gallant soldier and brilliant orator sat down, were never heard before in Bedford.

But Gen. Kilpatrick turns away mournfully from the ovation, and reports from here as headquarters to Hayes himself, after seeing the Central Committee, that war speeches alone will not do, but that "bloody shirt and money" would do this work. War speeches for Democrat soldiers, we presume, and money to purchase the "poor bankrupt greenbackers."

Citizens of Indiana, voters of the proud old Hoosier State, can the corrupt means be used by the radical party by you to support a man who is acknowledged to be defeated? Can you give your support to a presidential candidate who can be familiarly addressed by his friends with such propositions? Independents of Indiana, you who have been battling against the money power are you willing for the Republican ringmasters to buy your leaders and sell your "poverty" for so much?

If anything more insulting has ever been conceived in the management of a political party we have yet to see it. This letter places Gov. Hayes in a new light; it snatches away that spotless robe in which his friends have clothed him, and places him at once on the level of the low political ring that has made General Geant's administration a stench and a by-word of reproach. It presents Gen. Harrison in a new light as a candidate for a place to be bought with money. It places the Radical party in the disgraceful position of wailing supplicants, begging for meney to help out their bloody shirt policy. It ought to deteat and politically damn the whole crew. Let the people read and ponder.

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Indiana State Fair and Exposition.

For this year of the great Centennial Exposition, the managers of the Indiana State Fair and Exposition have deemed it advisable that a Fair proper be held during the first week of the Exposition instead of the last as headtofore. It is believed that this arrangement will prove to be generally satisfactory to exhibitors and visitors.

The number of entries and applications for space, stalls, &c., at this early day, is indicative of the usual grand display, and clearly shows the interest felt in these "annual reunions" that have so greatly aided in the advancement of the various industries of the country; and, notwithstanding the general depression in business, the people, encouraged by most bounteous crops, begin to feel relief, and take hope that there is a better day coming, and will take this occasion to rejoice thereat.

The railroads, with their accustomed liberality, will transport passengers and articles for exhibition at reduced rates; and the managers will leave nothing undone to make the Fair and Exposition a complete success.

Glass jars of a beautiful pattern have been provided, in which to exhibit and preserve grain, and seeds, and it is expected that, throughout the Agricultural Department, there will be a magnificent show. Indeed the indications are that the show in all departments will be unusually fine.

Let everybody attend the State Fair and Exhibition this centennial year.

Premiun lists furnished on application.

ALEX. HERON, Sec'y.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Think for yourself.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia and disordered stomachs and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attack of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Dr. Costa's Radical cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport, the Druggist, Cor. Main and Nineth streets. A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Warm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Four boys were drowned in the North river, opposite New York, a few days ago, the boats in which they were rowing being run down by steamboats....Four colored persons who were attending camp meeting at Red Bank, N. J., were drowned by the overturning of their boat in the Shrewsbury river, last week.

THE WEST.

Advices from the seat of war in the Indian country report that Terry and Crook effected a junction on the 10th of August. They united their commands and started on an Indian trail in the direction of Powder river. The Fifth infantry was detached from Terry's column and ordered back to the stockade with instructions to take 40,000 rations and embark on the steamer Far West and patrol the Yellowstone river as far as the mouth of Powder river, and ascertain whether or not the Indians had succeeded in crossing the Yellowstone. If not, to use his force to prevent, while Terry and Crook would come down on them with their combined forces and force a general battle. It was not positively known whether they were on the Tongue or Powder rivers....Well-armed Indians recently ran off a herd of 400 beef cattle from the Black Hills, killing all but one. A large number of horses have also been run off. The boys killed an Indian, and his head, preserved in alcohol, will be sent to Washington when an opportunity presents. There are now about 7,000 white people in the Hill country.

The yacht Sylvia, with six young men aboard, while en route from Milwaukee to Chicago, last week, to take part in the regatta, was overtaken by a squall and capsized, and two of the crew perished.

James Bowman, register clerk in the San Francisco postoffice, and former member of the California Legislature, has been arrested for robbing the mails. His depredations extend over a period of several years....Ex-Mayor John A. Harris, of Cleveland, is dead. He was for many years proprietor and publisher of the Cleveland *Herald*....A Cheyenne dispatch says that "all but twenty-seven of the Utes who left Fort Fetterman, after having been feasted and armed, and having indulged in numerous war-dances, deserted at Cheyenne river on Friday last, taking with them the arms which were furnished them to fight the Sioux with."

A reporter for a Chicago journal called at Military Headquarters in that city, the other day, and made inquiries of Gen. Drum, Gen. Sheridan's Chief of Staff, as to the probable future movements of the troops now in the Indian country, in view of the fact that it has been pretty definitely settled that the hostile savages have broken up into small bands and do not intend to give the troops battle. Gen. Drum assured the reporter that it was the intention of the commander of the department to continue the fight through the winter. There is to be no let up, and wherever a band of savages can be struck they will be hit—hard, too. None of the ground occupied is to be relinquished. Material for barracks is to be at once forwarded, and shelters will be erected on Tongue river and Goose creek. Here the army will remain during the winter, doing whatever they can toward trouncing Sitting Bull and his followers, and will be on the ground in the spring, if necessary, to complete the job.

The following order has been sent to nearly all the Indian agencies by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indians by parties holding licenses as Indian traders issued by this office must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If an instance of such violation occurs, you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action."

Advices from Bismarck to Aug. 24 furnish the following items of frontier news: A white scout named Burke has arrived from the mouth of the Rosebud with dispatches. Gens. Crook and Terry, after making a juncture and following up the main Indian trail, left their wagons, tents, etc., took thirty-seven companies of cavalry and eight of infantry, and were making forced marches, expecting to overtake the Indians before the reached the Yellowstone river. Night before last a large war party of Sioux appeared on the opposite bank of the river from Berthold agency and demanded supplies. Upon being refused they opened a fire, which lasted about fifteen minutes. They then withdrew and struck south toward Fort Lincoln. A large party of Black Hillers, which left Bismarck a few days ago for the Hills, and which has been unable to break its camp, four miles from Lincoln, owing to heavy rains, was attacked Sunday night, and lost seven horses....The question of separating the city of St. Louis from the county of that name has been defeated by a vote of the people.

THE SOUTH.

A bold robbery is reported from Dallas, Texas. Two highwaymen rode into the city, about noon, proceeded to the State Savings Bank, dismounted, entered the bank, jumped over the counter, and attacked E. H. Gruber, the President of the institution. Felling him to the floor by a blow on the head with a navy six-shooter, they helped themselves to what money they could find. When the alarm was raised they ran into a back alley, where their horses were hitched, and rode off south....Willis Jones was killed near Holly Springs, Miss., last week, by Marsh Walker, colored. They, being leaders of base ball clubs, disputed about the right of their respective clubs to a certain field. Walker struck Jones over the head with a bat, killing him instantly, and then fled.

A serious accident occurred to a south-bound passenger train on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, eight miles south of Jackson, Miss., a few nights ago. A bridge gave way, making a complete wreck of the train. Four persons were killed and sixteen wounded—five or six seriously.

WASHINGTON.

During the session of Congress just closed there were introduced in the House of Representatives 4,105 bills and 164 joint resolutions, and in the Senate 1,045 bills and 25 joint resolutions, making a total of 5,150 bills and 189 joint resolutions. Of this number about 140 public acts, 130 private acts, 13 public joint resolutions, and 5 private resolutions have become laws....The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has given permission to Gen. Sheridan to raise 1,000 Pawnee scouts for the Sioux war....The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following gentlemen as a Commission to treat with the Sioux, as provided for in the Indian Appropriation bill passed by Congress at the last session: H. C. Bulis, Iowa; George W. Manypenny, Ohio; A. G. Boone, Colorado; N[illegible] Edmunds, Dakota; Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; A. S. Gaylord, Michigan.

The President has made the following public announcement of the death of Speaker Kerr:

> It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth and the services of a pure and eminent character.
>
> (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

A Washington dispatch states that the instructions to the Sioux Commission appointed under the present act of Congress are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of the negotiation is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be most calculated to enable the Indians to become self-supporting is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal, they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri river to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of Congress and treaties with them now in force.

The Secretary of the Treasury has concluded the contract for the sale of $300,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds to be issued under the funding acts of 1870 and 1871, and due in 1891. The combination unites the three parties who have been competing for the loan. The amount taken by each firm is $40,000,000 at par and interest, less ¼ per cent. commission, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, including the preparation and delivery of the bonds....Emory Storrs, of Chicago, has been retained to defend Gen. Babcock in the approaching trial for complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy.

POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch states that the President, at the instance of the Republican Congressmen of Mississippi, made an extensive change of Federal officers in that State, including the Marshal for the Southern district and the principal postmasters.

The Kansas Democrats have nominated John Martin, of Topeka, for Governor....The Republican State convention of New York met at Saratoga, last week, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, E. D. Morgan; Lieutenant Governor, Sherman M. Rodgers; Judge of the Court of Appeals, George A. Danforth; Canal Commissioner, Daniel C. Spencer; State Prison Inspector, Charles T. Trobridge; Electors at Large, Abraham X. Parker and Wm. H. Seward.

Hon. G. A. Finkelnburg has withdrawn his declination of the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri, and consented to make the race....The Republicans of Tennessee, at their State convention at Nashville, last week, resolved to make no nomination for Governor....Hon. Frank Hurd has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Toledo (Ohio) district....The Prohibition party of Connecticut have nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Joseph Cummings, D. D., late President of the Wesleyan University; Lieutenant Governor, —— Rogers; Secretary of State, R. P. Cowles; Comptroller, John A. Rockwell; Treasurer, M. A. Dean. Presidential Electors were also nominated.

GENERAL.

The death of Rev. E. P. Smith, ex-United States Indian Commissioner, is announced from Accra, on the west coast of Africa, where he had gone under the auspices of the American Missionary Association to survey the missions of that society.

The Fenian prisoners who escaped from New South Wales in the American bark Catalpa arrived at New York a few days ago. They were met by a large number of their sympathizing countrymen, and escorted to O'Donovan Rossa's Hotel. The prisoners have all the appearance of laboring men, and were dressed in overalls and jumpers, some wearing belts....Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the lower house of Congress, died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., on Saturday, the 19th of August. Mr. Kerr was born in Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827, and he was something over 49 years of age. He had an ordinary school education, greatly amplified by subsequent study. Was admitted to the bar in Kentucky, and settled in New Albany, Ind. His first official life was a two-years' term in the Indiana Legislature, beginning in 1856. During the war he served as reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, being appointed to fill a vacancy. It was not until 1864 that he was heard of in national politics, when he was elected to Congress, his term beginning in 1865. He was elected again in 1866, 1868, and 1870. In 1872 he was nominated as candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and was beaten by less than 200 votes by the Hon. G. S. Orth, late Minister to the Court of Vienna. During the later years of his service he served on the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1874 he was again elected to Congress, and was chosen Speaker of the House.

Hon. S. S. Cox, in a telegram to a friend announcing the death of Speaker Kerr, says: "His last hours were painless, as he so much desired. His composure was as remarkable as it was heroic. He was thoroughly content, and prepared for the unseen world. He was conscious and intelligent, gentle and brave to the end. His disease was consumption of the bowels, but toward the last his lungs were involved. He has been for days past, in fact, a disembodied intellect—a mere skeleton. Everything possible to be done at this remote spot to soften this blow to his family by throwing the tenderest care around his dying bed has been done."

It is stated from Washington that, under instructions from the Attorney General, all pending whisky prosecutions are to be taken up and disposed of at the next terms of the courts having them in charge.

The Canadian Government has decided to allow American vessels the free navigation of Canadian waters for the remainder of the season....A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, says that "the Sioux now on the war-path against the United States not long ago sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace, but would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that, when they had finished with the Americans, they would cross over and capture the Blackfoot country."

The Cape May Conference, composed of delegates of the two great bodies of Methodists, the Churches North and South, have come to an understanding on the question of union. The Church will thus signalize the centennial year by the grand consummation which has for years been devoutly wished and labored for.

The Supreme Lodge of the World of Knights of Pythias have just held their annual session in Philadelphia. The total membership is now 98,276. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. S. Davis, New Hampshire, S. C.; N. B. Woodruff, Georgia, V. S. C.; C. D. Lucas, Missouri, S. P.; J. Dowdell, Ohio, Supreme Keeper of R. and S; J. B. Stumph, Indiana, S. M. E.; A. Ewing, Texas, S. M.-A.; W. H. Mayster, Tennessee, S. I. G.; J. W. Thompson, District of Columbia, S. O. G.

FOREIGN.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish minister at Washington, has received an official declaration of the Turkish government, dated at Constantinople, Aug. 19, giving the history of the commencement of the hostilities with Servia and Montenegro. It sets forth the concessions made to Servia under the treaty of Paris, and speaks of the efforts of the Porte to aid in developing the prosperity of the principality. The strife was caused by a few ambitious and restless men who sacrificed to vain popularity the true interests of the country, and from the beginning of the insurrection in Herzegovina have, by every means in their power, aided the insurgents.

A serious financial crisis prevails in Portugal, and the Government, as a measure of relief, has issued a decree for the suspension of all monetary engagements for two months. The embarrassment is due to the scarcity of silver coin....Reports have been received at Alexandria, Egypt, from Abyssinia, that Waldo Mikael, the insurgent chief, has defeated the Abyssinians at Zakraga, and 1,500 women and children have been massacred.

A severe battle was fought near Alexinatz, on Sunday, Aug. 20, between 40,000 Turks and the main Servian army. Both sides claim a victory....The dory Centennial, which left Gloucester, Mass., in July, has arrived safely at Liverpool....A fire last week destroyed almost the entire business portion of the town of Brussels, Ontario, together with a number of dwelling houses. Loss, $100,000.

A London dispatch of Aug. 23 says: "A special from the Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News*, who accompanied Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Baring's report of the sixty villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by the Turks in Bulgaria does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans and seventy south. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of killed at 60,000 in the district of Philippopolis alone. The regular troops are more cruel than the Bashi Bazouks. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his Government the following measures: The hanging of the four leaders in these atrocities, the disarming of the Mussulmen, and the rebuilding of the burnt villages at Government expense.

Until the war in the revolted European provinces comes to an end, Turkey will not consider the question of ameliorating the condition of the Christians in Crete. That is the reply Constantinople sends to the representatives of the Greek Government....His Majesty the King of Dahomey has a goodly number of Europeans who are now making an involuntary sojourn in his dominions. He has them at a most decided disadvantage, if the foreign dispatches are to be credited. In other words, they are cooped up like so many luckless chickens, awaiting the moment when their heathenish captor shall see fit to commence their slaughter.

The Next United States Senate.

Twenty-nine new United States Senators will be elected next winter. The Senate is divided between forty-two Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats and two independents, giving the Republicans a majority of eleven. The next Senate will consist of seventy-six Senators. If the Democrats hold their present seats and elect nine other of the twenty-nine Senators to be chosen, then, with a Democratic Vice-President in the chair, they would control the upper house of Congress. The sixteen Republicans whose terms expire with the present Congress are from the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin. The nine Democrats going out are from Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. One of the retiring Senators—Hamilton, of Texas—is classed as an Independent. In addition to these the new State of Colorado, whose politics are in doubt, will elect two Senators, and Louisiana will elect a second Senator to fill the vacancy for which Pinchback contended.

Grass and Leather.

A citizen of the Cass farm has a vacant lot fenced in to preserve the grass, and, notwithstanding his many signs of "Don't touch the grass" posted upon the fence, he yesterday morning found a man mowing away for dear life, while a boy was loading the grass into a wagon.

"Who gave you permission to cut that grass?" shouted the owner.

"Nobody," replied the man, as he rested from his work. "Grass is a natural product of the soil, nursed and cared for by nature, and it is as free to one animal as another."

"Leather is a preparation made from the hides of grazing animals," said the citizen as he stiffened the muscles of his legs. "It is made by tanners, worked up by shoemakers, and I'll give you all you want for nothing."

The old man kicked back, but right and justice must ever triumph, and when he went over the fence his eyes had a wild expression, and he yelled to his boy:

"Git that hoss on a gallop, Sam, or we'll never see home again."

Our Coast Line.

There are only two States in the Union which have a longer shore line than California. These are Florida, with 1,144 miles of gulf coast and 363 miles of Atlantic coast, and Texas, with 1,209 miles of shore line. According to the report of the coast survey, California has 1,136 miles of coast line, 272 miles of island shore, and 240 miles of tide-water river shore, making altogether 1,648 miles of shore line. The whole shore of the Pacific coast, including island and river, is 3,874 miles, not including Alaska, which has, all told, 9,830 miles. The aggregate of shore line of the Pacific coast belonging to the United States is 12,784 miles; while the total for the Atlantic States is set down at 11,840 miles, and for the Gulf States at 6,843 miles.

They All Died While Fighting.

Gen. Terry publishes a contradiction of the stories of the capture alive and torture by the Indians of some of Custer's command. He says all the evidence leads to the belief that every officer and man died while fighting. This is gratifying intelligence. Indian tortures are so horrible in their cruelty that, at the time of the Custer massacre, one of the most sickening thoughts which occurred to those who know what they are, was that perhaps some of the ill-fated command had been put to a lingering death by means of them. A soldier had better shoot himself than fall alive into the hands of hostile Indians.

A New Pacific State.

For several years past the project of a division of the State of California has been earnestly talked of in a quiet way, without any formal proposition for division having been made, until there is said to be a probability that the next few years will bring it about. Many prominent and substantial citizens of San Francisco have removed to Southern California, in contemplation of the event, and are doing what they can to bring it about. The proposed line of separation cuts across the State at the Santa Cruz county boundary, giving fourteen counties to the new State, with 30,000 voters, and a taxable wealth of $100,000,000. Los Angeles is named for the capital.

Thomas Kelly went to sleep on a pile of hay on the levee in St. Louis. During the night he slid down the side of the pile, so that his feet projected into the roadway, without the rest of his body being visible. At half-past 3 o'clock next morning an express wagon passed over the projecting members, crushing them very badly, and eliciting a tremendous whoop from Kelly, which made the express horses dash off, and brought an officer to the scene. The officer took Kelly to the city hospital.

The three sons of one of the Siamese twins jointly cultivate a fine farm in Jackson county, Missouri.

THE CENTENNIAL.

France—China—Silks—Bronzes—Jewelry—Philosophical Instruments, etc.—The Tonometer.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1876.

An afternoon in the French department, in the main building, with one of the always polite and obliging French commissioners, ready to give information and answer questions respecting the exhibit of la belle France in this Exposition, resulted in more memoranda than I can put into readable shape in one letter. The superiority of the French in

CHINA

is noticeable by all observers. It is harder and denser than the English China, and less liable to breakage, and is as non-porous as glass. The glazing is thinner and does not obscure the figures. It is not liable to *craze* (have fine cracks in the glazing) after much using, as is the case with inferior ware. There is one exhibit peculiarly fine—one gold-enameled dinner set, worth 20,000 francs. Another set, in same collection, is sold to Restaurant Ermitage, Moscow, for $26,000. Tea sets, with cups and plates, all different, and Sevres ware exquisitely painted, in cases, like the rarest and most costly jewelry. There are perhaps a dozen of these exhibits of fine porcelain and china, and some exceedingly beautiful Palesso ware, made at Limoges. It is a very fine sort of terra cotta, highly ornamented, in which the colors are put on with a brush. The body is of common clay, the enamel and colors giving brilliancy and beauty almost equal to oil painting. Here is a dinner set—"Saxon"—on claws, decorated with ornaments and flowers. Another set—"Vegetable"—the knobs models of vegetables, each cover presenting a different sort. The "Water Lily," with dish and cover modeled from the leaves of the plant, the ornaments representing the flowers, with characteristic decorations, is quite attractive. Then there are plates representing "Morning," "Noon," "Night," "Moonlight," a "Thunder-Storm," a "Snow-Storm," etc., painted in a style entirely new. A dessert set, with lace edges, is new and difficult to make. Here are also cups, saucers and plates, fac similes of those presented to Lady Washington by the French officers, in 1790, and a few teacups made by the process of casting, showing extreme lightness.

But the principal pieces in this collection are two vases—the largest ever made in Europe—commemorative, the one of American Independence, and the other of the completion of our first century as a nation.

The vase "1776"—"The Struggle"—has for its base a barren rock washed by angry waves; on top a battery of Revolutionary cannon; on the body of the vase an eagle with outspread wings, with the United States colors on either side; above the eagle the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The vase is surmounted by a bust of Washington, and has a statue of "Victory" on one side, and on the other, "Renommee."

The vase "1876"—"Prosperity"—has emblems of peace, the fruits of the earth, and implements of industry at the base; on the body are the eagle and the colors, above the names of the Presidents of the United States, with their terms of office. On top is a bust of America, and on each side are "Victory" and "Renommee." Very difficult to make.

This house has also an exhibit of patetendre, or soft porcelain, the most difficult kind of ware to manipulate, because it can neither be thrown nor cast into molds. The shapes are obtained by casting it in thick plaster molds, and then carefully turning and shaping it by hand. It is liable to collapse and lose its shape, but it has a great affinity for the vitreous mixture forming the glaze, and the result is that the glaze retains all its softness, and so thoroughly impregnates the colors of the painting that, after firing, it appears as if sunk into it. The paste in casting is so thin as to flow like water, a part of which is absorbed by the plaster molds, leaving only a thin covering adhering to the sides. But it takes the most brilliant coloring. There is a fine collection in blue, in imitation of Sevres ware.

Another important staple in which the French excel, is

SILKS,

of which there is a magnificent display, especially from Lyons, renowned for its silk and velvet manufactures. Here are silks in all varieties, colors and styles, plain and figured, as well as silk in skeins and spools. Also, the finest camel's hair shawls. Of laces there is a large and elegant display. Also, damasks and curtain goods. Of tapestries there are several choice exhibits from the leading houses, especially of Duplan, some pieces of which cost fabulous prices. So also a case of Jouvin's gloves, the first house in France. Pictures, photographic and lithographic, from Coupil & Co. Millinery and flowers, suits, costumes and dresses in the best Parisian style, which the ladies view with admiration and regrets.

There are two remarkable exhibits of bronzes and marble, the latter holding the post of honor by the grand stand in the main aisle.

JEWELRY.

Of jewelry there are two magnificent displays, eclipsing all others by their richness and artistic excellence. In one exhibit is a necklace worth $40,000, a pin $20,000, a rose $3,000, and a diadem $42,000. In another, representing one of the very best houses in Paris, there is the most workmanship combined with the costliest goods. A single *bonbonnere*, of transparent ceramel, required the labor of a most skillful workman two years.

A large case of prize silver pieces, given by the Government at agricultural fairs, attracts much attention.

The most conspicuous objects are two mirrors, ten feet wide and twenty-two feet high. The glass is three-eighths of an inch thick. By Compagnie du St. Cobain.

There is a large and superior exhibit of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

In instruments of precision—balances for determining the smallest appreciable weight—the French excel. There is an automatic machine for weighing standard gold coin. The pieces are put into two feeders; those of the standard weight come out in the center, those of light weight come out on one side, and those of overweight on the other. There is an oilometer for testing the purity of oil.

There is a large display of astronomical and philosophical instruments, telescopes, field-glasses, spy-glasses, spectroscopes, optical, opera and magnifying glasses of all kinds, physicians' glasses, eye-glasses, and glasses for cameras, etc.

There is a fine display of traveling bags, valises and trunks, with all the apparatus for needle and toilet work, lunches, etc. *Le Bazar du Voyage*, the French term it—a great convenience for travelers.

A grand gymnasium, upright, occupying when folded a very small space, but when opened, displaying apparatus for complete gymnastic exercises, attracts much attention.

I name in this letter one more remarkable exhibit, brought to perfection through years of study and experiment by an ingenious and philosophic mind—the tonometer, an instrument for measuring sound, or tune. A set of tuning forks are arranged so as to form eight octaves. Each octave represents sixty-five sounds, and the whole gives 50,000 vibrations. By means of a battery, two cylindrical instruments can be made to give sounds, as regulated by keys, as low as a whisper or as loud as distant thunder. It is a most interesting application of science to acoustics, and I felt more interest in this exhibit than in anything I have seen in the Exposition. But as I had not time then to fully examine it, so as to give a proper explanation of it, and did not even get the inventor's name, I shall defer further notice till another letter.

S. M. B.

An Ancient Religion on the Decline.

The vast population that compose the Buddhist Church present the most formidable sect known to the world. In [illegible] the tooth of Buddha is shown as a sacr[illegible] recently exhibited by the p[illegible] to the Prince of Wales during [illegible] visit to that island. Millio[illegible] and China bend the [illegible] temples, and so fixed in the popular [illegible] is this religion that Christian missionaries have made slow progress. But in Japan Buddhism is rapidly declining. Within the last six years [illegible]00 temples have been closed and devoted to other purposes, and since 1873 seventy-one have been converted into private dwellings or made secular institutions. At this rate, but a comparatively few years will elapse ere Buddhism will be but the religion of the minority in the populous Japanese islands.

WORD-MAKING.

Additions to the English Language.

The English language was, a day or two ago, enriched by a new adjective at the hands of a correspondent of the *Times*. The wish was expressed that a certain street in London might become "walkable." It might be dangerous to affirm that the word "walkable" was never used before; but it certainly sounds strange even to ears which are quite used to "passable" and "laughable," and to which "reliable," if it has a grievous sound, has not a new one. To make a street "walkable" seems to mean to put it in such a state that people may walk along it with safety and comfort. And it certainly would not be easy to put that idea into so short a space in any other way.

But the question further suggests itself whether, if the street is to be made "walkable," it also needs to be made "drivable" and "ridable." And then a number of questions would spring up. First, as to spelling; should it be "drivable" and "ridable," or "driveable" and "rideable?" Then comes the further question about having such words at all. In all these words the Latin ending stuck on to the English root is always offensive as long as the word is new; and that caprice which rules so many things in matters of language sometimes accepts one word and rejects another which is formed in exactly the same way.

Then, again, some draw a division between words which can be used in the passive voice as they stand, and those which cannot except with the help of a preposition. There are those who would admit "readable," and reject "reliable," because a book is "read" while nobody is "relied," but only "relied on." The word then should not be "reliable," but "relionable." The friends of "reliable" answer that nobody quarrels with "laughable," which, by the same analogy, should be "laughatable." To this it might again be answered that, though we cannot speak of "laughing a man," we can speak of "laughing him down," "laughing him to scorn," "laughing him out of a thing." A practically better answer would be that no other word exactly expresses the meaning of "laughable," while "trustworthy" does perfectly well for "reliable." But the real difference, doubtless, is that "reliable" is still a word of yesterday; while "laughable," which is recognized by Johnson on the authority of Dryden, has long got over any difficulties which may have beset it when it was new. "Walkable" may assert itself that people do "walk the streets," while nobody "drives" or "rides" them. But "drivable" and "ridable," if they ever spring up, will take refuge under the shadow of "reliable"—perhaps under that of "laughable."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Perilous Predicament.

Hon. Joseph Mosby, of Rolla, Mo., wished to make some slight repairs on the top of his residence, and for this purpose had occasion to tear up a few shingles. In doing so in a quiet and inoffensive manner, he was astonished to find that he had disturbed a hornets' nest. The hornets swarmed out upon Mr. Mosby. They made it hot for him at the very first onset. He rushed to the ladder, attacked from behind, when, horror of horrors, a neighbor had borrowed his ladder. Mr. Mosby cavorted, he tumbled, he rolled from one end of the roof to the other, screaming as he went, "Ladder!" "Ladder!" The hornets continually increased; they flew at his nose, his ears, his cheeks; they danced on his forehead, they crawled down his back, they flew up his breeches leg, they met half way and fought each other. They stung, here and there and everywhere—before, behind, above, and below. Mr. Mosby's wild gesticulations and terrific shouts attracted the attention of the whole neighborhood. His friends mistook the shouts of "Ladder!" "Hornets!" for "Hayes and Wheeler," and thought he was raitfying, but so much seriousness was depicted on his face that a ladder was finally procured and a rescue effected. Mr. Mosby is laid up for repairs now.

Our Fresh Beef Export Trade.

To-day the first shipment of fresh bee from New York to Europe is to be made by the Abyssinia, which will take out the dressed carcasses of 120 head of cattle. This beef is chiefly from prime Western and New York State stock, and the agents of the steamer say it can be placed on the English market in a perfectly sound condition. It is inclosed in a refrigerator, the outer portion of which is constructed of iron and the inside lined with wood, and contains pipes connected with an air-exhausting apparatus for the purpose of keeping the meat free from all the impurities that might arise from the accumulation of air.

As yet the shipment of fresh beef as a branch of our foreign commerce has not attained a position that admits of an estimate of the probable success of the business; but from what can be learned from shippers there does not seem to be other than a few minor obstacles in the way as regards operations on this side of the ocean. The market on the other side appears to be sufficiently large to take all the beef that can be shipped with the present allowance of freight room on the steamer.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

Increase of Neuralgia.

Neuralgia in the faces and heads of women is largely on the increase, as compared with the number of instances of the disease among men; and this is believed to be due to the inferior protection afforded by the mode in which women now cover their heads. It is not only one of the most common of feminine maladies, but one of the most painful and difficult of treatment. It is also a cause of much mental depression, and is regarded by physicians as leading more often to habits of intemperance among women than any other disease.

GEN. PUTNAM DISCOUNTED.

A California Bear Story.

The party of Sacramentans who recently left for Mendocino county on a hunting trip, and of whose fit out we gave a brief description, were yesterday heard from through a brief letter received here. They reached their hunting-ground without more than ordinary trouble, but had an adventure the first day they got into their permanent camp, which was immediately adjoining the farm-house of a gentleman who used to reside in Sacramento. Shortly after they arrived, the ranchman intimated to them that he had discovered that a bear, supposed to have been the cause of the disappearance from the ranch of sundry young pigs and goats, had secreted himself in a crevice in a ledge of rocks not more than 100 yards from the house, and they could kill him easily if they "meant hunting." We doubt whether a bear had ever been killed by these hunters, but what could they do? Of course they declared, with more or less emphasis, that if there was anything they wanted it was a chance at a bear. The ranchman volunteered to show them Bruin's headquarters, and after thorough preparation, they started out to do battle. Arrived at the rocks, it was determined after careful survey that the bear had crawled through a narrow opening into a cave, which might be large or small, there was no way of judging. George G., the quietest man of the party, now showed the most pluck. Evidently he had heard of Israel Putnam's exploit, for, after a careful reconnoissance, he announced that he would crawl in with his gun after the bear, previously affixing a rope to his ankles, and when the parties outside heard him shoot, they were to pull on the rope and help him to crawl out, as the bear might institute a vigorous pursuit. Once outside, the other members of the party could cover his retreat with their guns. That was excellent. He carefully made his way through the hole until he caught sight of Bruin, then took good aim and fired.

Meanwhile the remainder of the party had been standing outside, nervously clinging to the rope, and when the shot was fired, giving a loud and very peculiar sound, to which the bear responded with a terrible roar, which, rushing to them through the narrow opening, seemed to indicate that the animal was making a terrific charge, they started on a rush for camp, and, though unconscious of the fact, dropped their guns but clung to the rope. The result was that George found himself snaked out of the hole like greased lightning, and bumped along the ground at a famous pace. The more he yelled the faster his friends ran, believing that the ferocious beast had made short work of him and soon would operate upon them. They never stopped until they reached their wagon, and then, hearing a large amount of fragmentary catechism at the end of the rope, they investigated and found George barer than the bear had ever been, and with every bit of sun-burn skinned off his face, while his hands were lacerated and full of slivers. It took a long time to explain to his satisfaction. Afterward some one thought about the other bear, and he was found to be dead in the hole.—*Sacramento Record.*

An Unfortunate Question.

They had company to tea (says the Danbury *News*). The table was set out spledidly. The biscuit were as white and light and flaky as snow, and the cake was just lovely. The company were delighted with everything, and were enjoying themselves hugely, and getting the modus operandi of making the biscuit, which were too lovely for anything, when the infant of the household unfortunately whispered:

"Ma, why don't you have such a tea when there ain't company?"

Simple as the query was, it "floored" ma.

A fire in Hamburg, Germany, destroyed the large theater called the Central Halle. It being Sunday, and the weather favorable, the theater and gardens were crowded, and when the fire broke out a panic was created, women fainting, and children crying piteously; and about a dozen people were crushed and burned to death. Several of the ballet girls and some of the actors were severely burned.

Ice cream has become an article of peddle on the cars. It's nicer than the scream of the engine, and the peripatetic peanut prosecutor appears to be perfectly petrified with the perpetual success of his summer rival.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	6 50	@10 21
Hogs	6 00	@ 8 00
Cotton	12¼	@ 12⅜
Flour—Superfine Western	3 50	@ 4 15
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	90	@ 1 05
Corn—Mixed Western	55	@ 58½
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	35	@ 41
Rye—Western	..	@ 63
Pork—New Mess	..	@17 75
Lard—Steam	10⅛	@ 10⅛
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Good second-class Steers	4 75	@ 4 90
Medium to Fair	4 15	@ 4 55
Hogs—Live	5 75	@ 6 75
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2, New	93½	@ 94
No. 3 Spring	81	@ 82½
Corn—No. 2	43½	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Rye—No. 2	..	@ 54
Barley—No. 2, New		@ 73
Butter—Creamery	25	@ 28
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 12
Pork—Mess	14 80	@17 10
Lard	9⅞	@ 10⅛
ST. LOUIS		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 18¼	@ 1 18½
Corn—Western Mixed	42½	@ 42⅝
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Rye—No. 2	..	@ 40½
Pork—Mess	17 75	@18 00
Lard	9¾	@ 10
Hogs	5 80	@ 6 50
Cattle	2 25	@ 4 25
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	..	@ 1 07½
No. 2	..	@ 94½
Corn—No. 2	..	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 29½
Rye	..	@ 59
Barley—No. 2	78	@ 79
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	90	@ 1 06
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	32	@ 42
Rye	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 50
Lard	10	@ 10⅛
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	..	@ 1 21
Amber	1 10½	@ 1 11½
Corn	48½	@ 49½
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 33½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	6 50	@ 6 80
Philadelphias	6 50	@ 6 75
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 20
Medium	4 00	@ 4 75
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

To a Grasshopper.

Tiny, pea-green harlequin!
What of wonder can describe
All your odd, gymnastic tribe,
To the kangaroo akin?
Unless Darwin goes amiss,
With his queer hypothesis.

Chirping chimer, clover climber,
Insect athlete! never stumbling,
In your ground and lofty tumbling.
Strange it is a thing so fragile,
Should be so extremely agile.

Go it, then, spasmodic leaper!
Seize your pleasure while you may;
Blow your horn and have your day;
When the primrose days are over,
And all dead are vines and clover,
That austere, remorseless reaper,
Time, will turn us all to hay!

When October,
Like a varlet,
Robs the woodland's summer dress,
And the maple, blushing scarlet,
As the ruffian winds disrobe her,
Shrinks in timorous distress;
When no longer leans the lily
By the mill-pond's mossy edge,
And an influence damp and chilly
Blasts the rose and daffodilly,
And the vines along the ledge—
When the cricket
Leaves the thicket
To creep under kitchen rugs;
Then, O mountebank of bugs,
Unique acrobatic vaulter,
Your frail powers will fail and falter
And some chill, autumnal morning,
Lying, dying,
Without warning,
You will find it useless trying
Leaping, creeping, singing, flying;
With some early robin waiting,
Cool and calm, and aggravating,
Like some grim and hungry wizard,
Obviously deliberating
When to pop you in his gizzard.
Farewell butterflies and clover,
Death is fate the wide world over.

—*Golden Rule.*

Around the Farm.

WOOL RAISING has become an important industrial feature of Oregon.

THE orchards of this country are estimated to occupy 500,000 acres and contain 20,000,000 trees.

THE only effectual cure for a sheep-killing dog is a large dose of leaden bullet from the barrel of a rifle, with plenty of powder to give it force.

THE cultivation of the castor-oil bean could be made profitable in South Florida beyond doubt. It grows here for an indefinite period after being once planted, and produces abundantly and continuously.—*Tampa Guardian.*

PASTURES are usually short during the month of August, and if cows are not fed extra, the flow of milk will be correspondingly lessened. It is much easier to keep it up by feeding than to restore it after it has decreased to any considerable extent.

A CONNECTICUT farmer spread some refuse from a brewery as a fertilizer, this spring, and then planted potatoes on the field. The potato bugs, though devouring everything else in the neighborhood, have never touched the plants where the brewery stuff was put.

THE difference in the amount of labor performed by a well-fed man or animal and an ill-fed one is considerable. There is no real economy in placing the laborer upon a starvation diet. Abundant and good food give bodily strength and contentment of mind, which is an important item.

I WOULD urge upon the youth the importance of studying the history of the world down to the present period, and let him carefully note the large number of great men who were agriculturists, who owed their success to the judicious training and good discipline of country life.—*Western Rural.*

I AM glad to know you are calling attention to the Holsteins. The cow I purchased last season has made a remarkable milk record. Her butter, too, is excellent, particularly in keeping quality. This cow, and others in this vicinity, satisfy me they are the cows for the Northwest.—*Western Rural.*

MANY despise poplar as a timber, but it has one golden property—it will not burn. Some years ago a factory at Nottingham took fire on the second floor, and burnt to the top furiously, but not downward; although the floors lay a yard thick with hot clinkers and melted machinery, yet it did not get downward, because the floors were of poplar.—*The Garden.*

AS MUCH as I detest being in debt, I would not hesitate to recommend a young man to run in debt moderately for a farm, if he loves the occupation, and who has a wife who does not mind living on a farm; for I think with these requisites, if he be cautious and frugal for a few years, he will be better off and take more comfort on a farm than in a city.—*Boston Cultivator.*

THE State of New York alone has now nearly 1,000 cheese manufactories, which use the milk of more than 250,000 cows, making therefrom 80,000,000 pounds of cheese, which is 1,000 pounds for every three cows. The cheese production of the whole United States is over 250,000,000 pounds, of which 96,600,000 are exported. England scarcely exports 25,000,000, while little Holland, which used to be the principal cheese producing country of the world, exports at present 60,000,000 pounds.

THREE noted bulls died in Kentucky during the very hot weather in July, as follows: The seventeenth Duke of Airdrie, 6629, owned by Simms & McClintoch, Williamsburg, died on the 19th of July. He was bred by R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky. His sire was Royal Oxford, dam fourth Duchess of Airdrie. This fine bull was for several years at the head of the herd of George Murray, Esq., of Racine. In December last he was sold at J. B. Taylor's sale, at Toronto, for $4,500. Louan's tenth Duke, owned by Gen. L. Desha, of Cynthiana, died also on the 19th. He was 4 years old; was sired by the fourteenth Duke of Airdrie, dam Louan tenth. The last of the three was the Duke of Bloomfield, 11689, owned by C. M. Clay, Jr.—a fine bull sired by Duke of Geneva, dam Lady Bates.

About the House.

JELLY-MOULDS should be washed with the white of eggs to insure a clear impression.

APPLE PUDDING.—Eight apples grated; the same quantity of stale bread; three eggs; one and a half pints of milk; sugar and flavoring to taste. Bake one hour in a slow oven. To be eaten with cream.

SPICED CURRANTS.—Three pounds of sugar to seven pounds of currants, one teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, allspice and cloves, a pinch of red pepper if liked. Boil a half hour. Very nice to eat with meat.

POTATO SOUP.—Boil eight potatoes and one good-sized onion until tender; strain through a sieve; add one quart of milk, salt and pepper to taste, and nearly one teacup of butter; put all in a saucepan and let it come to a boil. Serve hot.

MUSTY COFFEE AND TEA-POTS.—The best way to clean the inside of tea-pots, coffee-pots, or old iron pots and pans, is to fill them with water in which a few ounces of washing soda are dissolved, and set them on the fire. Let the water boil till the inside of the vessel looks clean.

TO HAVE a good light the wicks of kerosene lamps should be changed frequently. They may be washed, if not too short, or replaced by new ones. The unsatisfactory light sometimes afforded by kerosene lamps is often caused by the pores of the wick being filled refuse matter, which obstructs the free passage of the oil.

CAULIFLOWER PICKLE.—Select the closest and whitest flowers; put them in bunches, spread them on earthen dishes, sprinkle salt on them; in three days put them in earthen jars, pour scalding salt water upon them; let them stand six or eight hours, drain them carefully, then put them in glass cans, cover with vinegar, and seal up tightly. Elder flowers and buds add a very high flavor to pickles and horseradish. Either the leaves or the root will keep pickles from molding

PRESERVING TOMATOES.—In order to preserve tomatoes through the year, it is not necessary to resort to the expense of canning them. If stewed in the ordinary manner, but without butter or crackers, only a little salt and sugar, they can be put into jugs—two-quart or gallon, according to the size of the family—and if corked up tightly, will keep for a year. To make assurance doubly sure, some melted wax may be poured around the corks. Tomatoes may also be dried easily. Skinned and prepared with a little sugar they make a good substitute for figs, and are sold under the name of tomato figs.

Capturing Ostriches.

The greatest feat of an Arab hunter is to capture an ostrich. Being shy and cautious, and living on the sandy plains, where there is little chance to take it by surprise, it can only be captured by a well-planned and long-continued pursuit on the swiftest horse. The ostrich has two curious habits in running when alarmed. It always starts with outspread wings against the wind, so that it can scent the approach of an enemy. Its sense of smell is so keen that it can detect a person at a great distance long before he can be seen. The other curious habit is that of running in a circle. Usually five or six ostriches are found in company. When discovered, part of the hunters, mounted on fleet horses, will pursue the birds, while the other hunters will gallop away at right angles to the course the ostriches have taken. When these hunters think they have gone far enough to cross the path the birds will be likely to take, they watch upon some rise of ground for their approach. If the hunters hit the right place and see the ostriches, they at once start in pursuit with fresh horses, and sometimes they overtake one or two of the birds, but often two or three of the fleet horses fall, completely tired out with so sharp a chase.

American Silk Manufacture.

The manufacture of silk is becoming an important industry in this country, and contrary to the general experience in manufactures, it increased in amount and value during the year 1875. Last year, the value of this manufacture rose to over $27,000,000, being above that of 1874 by over $7,000,000. New Jersey produces nearly $11,000,000 worth of silks and silk goods of various descriptions, leading the business in the United States. New York follows with a product of nearly $6,000,000, and Connecticut with a product of over $5,000,000. There are establishments in fifteen of the States, Kansas, even, having made a commencement in this enterprise. It is observable that broad goods and ribbons figure only at a valuation of $6,000,000, the remaining product being spun silk, twists, laces, braids and trimmings. In dress silks the increase in 1875 over the previous year was over $12,000. In 1870 our manufactures of silk were less than one-quarter of the amount of foreign productions imported into this country, while in 1875 we produced silks amounting in value to over $2,775,000 more than the aggregate value of importations.—*Providence Journal.*

How Much is a Horse Power?

The New York *Herald* thus describes a horse power: "This question is frequently asked: What is understood by a horse power, and why came that way of reckoning to be adopted and brought into general use? Before the power of steam was generally known and applied to mechanical purposes, horses were used to raise coal and other heavy bodies. Mr. Moots, in his experiments, carefully compared the relative power of the different breeds of horses, and found its average equal to raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or what is equivalent, to raise 330 pounds 100 feet, or 100 pounds 330 feet during that space of time, when attached to a level or sweep of a given length. This afterward became the standard of measuring power or force applied to mechanical purposes, and which is still retained in common use.

Curious Burial.

The recent cremation in South Carolina causes a correspondent to write to the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*: "Many years ago, Wm. Mitchell, a bachelor, and planter on the Cooper river, near Charleston, and who, by the way, was a kinsman of mine, had a cast-iron coffin made, and when he died his will bequeathed his overseer $500, provided he had his remains put into this iron case and reduced to ashes on a pyre of twenty cords of wood. The key was then to be dropped inside through a hole made for the purpose, and the case and its contents thrown into the Cooper river. The entire programme was faithfully carried out by the overseer."

VANDERBILT.

Stories of the Dying Millionaire.

[From the New York Times.]

It is conceded by all his physicians that the ability to withstand the shocks of disease evinced by Commodore Vanderbilt is due to his strong constitution and magnificent physique, aided by his abstemious habits and love of exercise in the open air. As an instance of how active he was in his 58th year, it is related that in 1852 he was on board the steamer Prometheus, of the Nicaragua Line, as she was being moored to her berth at pier No. 4, North river. A single hawser had been run from the ship to the pier, but owing to the strong current the vessel could not be moored. The Commodore became impatient at the delay, and throwing his cane on the dock, swung himself, hand over hand, on the hawser from the ship to the pier. Then picking up his cane he said: "I was not going to stay there all day," and walked slowly up the dock.

Many stories showing his strong prejudices and peculiarities in those days, in regard to his business, are told of him. On one occasion, in 1852, a Mr. Loper, of Philadelphia, who had built a number of propellers, and who was strongly in favor of that class of vessels, called on the Commodore to try to induce him to use propellers instead of side-wheel steamers on the Nicaragua Line. He exhibited a model to the Commodore, and predicted that in ten years from that time not a single side-wheel steamer would be built, as the propellers were superior to them, both in speed and economy. After hearing all that Mr. Loper had to say, the Commodore said: "All you say, Loper, may be true, but I'll tell you what I'll do. You build a propeller, and I'll build one of my walking-beam ships, and I'll run you a race from New York to Liverpool, ship for ship." Mr. Loper did not accept the wager, and the Commodore never built a propeller.

One of his peculiarities is that he signs his name thus, "Van Derbilt," pronouncing it "Wanderbilt," as if written with a W, the old Dutch pronunciation of the name. Many years ago, when Wm. H. Vanderbilt was a boy, the old gentleman made arrangements to send him to a boarding school in Bedford, Worcester county. It being necessary to procure a trunk for the boy, the father and son, who then lived in Madison street, went to the Bowery to purchase one. After they had selected a trunk William suggested that it would be well to have it marked with his initials. The Commodore acquiesced, and turned to the storekeeper and said, "Put 'W. We' on the ends," meaning W. V. "W. We?" said the storekeeper, inquiringly. "Yes," said the Commodore, "W. We." The man still not seeming to understand, the old gentleman said, "—— it, Bill, you tell him." William then explained what his father meant, and "W. V." was put on the ends of the trunk in bright brass-headed tacks, as was the custom in those days.

The title of Commodore was given him in the year 1834 by David Heywood, who was at that time Captain of the steamboat Champion, running between New York and Albany. The Commodore owned her as well as the steamboat Nimrod, with which he was running a day line to Albany in opposition to other lines.

Changes in the Earth's Surface.

It has been proved that the whole Pacific coast, especially California, with all its mountains, is perpetually rising, and that at a comparatively rapid rate. The land containing in its bosom our great American lakes is slowly sinking; while Southern Indiana, Kentucky and the surrounding States are rising. Geological investigations prove that our great lakes, except Ontario, had formerly a southern outlet; until, by gradual northern depressions and southern upheavals, a northern outlet was formed from Lake Erie into Ontario, about 40,000 years ago.

This outlet, the Niagra river, is still wearing its channel. The division line of the water-shed, south of the lakes and the Mississippi valley, has since that time been steadily traveling southward; and when Chicago recently turned the water of Lake Michigan through the Chicago river, into the Mississippi valley, the old state of affairs was artificially re-established.

New Jersey is sinking, with New York city and Long Island, at the estimated rate of about sixteen inches per century. The coast of Texas is ascending at a comparatively very rapid rate, some observers stating that it is as much as thirty or forty inches in the last half century.

Combining these observations with the results of the recent deep soundings of the United States steamer Tuscarora in the Pacific ocean, we find that the bed is evidently a sunken continent, abounding in volcanic mountains some 12,000 feet high, many of them not reaching the surface of the ocean, and others which do so, forming the numberless islands of the Pacific. The study of coral rocks proves that the sinking has continually been taking place during several centuries, and observations of the coast will undoubtedly reveal the fact that it has not ceased.

The most eminent German geologists and ethnologists now maintain that the locality of man's primitive origin, the so-called Paradise, was in the Pacific ocean south of Asia, westward to Africa, and eastward to Australia. When the great Pacific continent slowly sank, so that the ocean commenced filling up the valleys, man retreated to the mountains, which by continued sinking were transformed into islands, and now form the many groups of Polynesia. The insularity of the thus-preserved races was not productive of civilization, which requires conflict, in which the superiors in the end gain the victory over inferiors. In those islands the inferior races were preserved for want of this conflict, hence their savage condition even at the present day; while, primitively, the greatest advance took place at the spot of the most intense conflict, the continent of Southern Asia.

Turkey in Europe.

Dr. Yakshich, of Belgrade—said to be an authority on the subject—estimates the population of Turkey in Europe, exclusive of the Principalities, at 8,000,000, of whom 3,000,000 are Slavs. In addition to these, there are 1,500,000 Servians and Montenegrins, making 4,500,000 Slavs in a total population of 9,500,000. The number of Mohammedans is estimated by Dr. Yakshich at 3,380,000. They are fewer than the Christians, yet have the advantage of holding the reins of power.

Great Guns and Iron Armor.

The London *Standard* says: "The trial of the Armstrong gun of 100 tons, when it gets out to Italy, will be awaited with much interest. The test applied to the hydraulic machinery of the gun will also be practically valuable. Let us consider what is involved in the working of four 100-ton guns on board ship. In actual combat these guns may have to be fired simultaneously over the side. Although placed in turrets, and therefore occupying a central line, there will be a great shifting of weight when these guns recoil. Supposing the vessel to be rolling from the action of the waves in the direction of the recoil, it is possible that the instantaneous shifting of more than 400 tons from one side of the keel to the other may have an awkward effect. It would be a strange fate for a big ship to knock herself over by the recoil of her own guns. The Italians seek to get rid of this risk by making the recoil exceedingly short. The hydraulic machinery invented for this purpose by Mr. G. W. Rendel cannot fail to be well worthy of his fame, but the mechanical arrangements must be exceedingly strong and well contrived to bear the enormous strain they will have to endure. The gun recoils with the same force that the shot advances, and when we remember that the eighty-one-ton gun has put forth an energy of more than 26,000 foot tons, we may guess at the immense force which will have to be controlled in the case of the larger gun."

Maj. Andre.

A recent writer has furnished some particulars with regard to the parentage of the ill-fated Maj. John Andre, which are not generally known. His father, Anthony Andre, a merchant in London, was a native of Geneva, and the grandson of John Andre, of Nismes. He was naturalized by an act of Parliament in 1748, and died at Hackney, April 14, 1769, when John was a youth of 18. The wife of Anthony Andre was Mary Louise, daughter of Paul Girardat, of Paris. The two sons and three daughters born of the marriage all died single. The remains of Maj. John Andre, who was hung Oct. 2, 1780, were conveyed to England, by command of the Duke of York, in 1821, and a monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey. His younger Brother, William, was created a baronet in 1781, in recognition of Maj. Andre's services; but the title became extinct with the death of the Baronet in 1802. The mother of Maj. Andre survived both her sons, and died at Bath in 1813, at the age of .91.

Bread.

Bread contains 80 nutritious parts in 100; meal, 34 in 100; French beans, 92 in 100; common beans, 89 in 100; peas, 93 in 100; lentils, 94 in 100; cabbages and turnips, the most aqueous of all the vegetables compared, produces only 8 lbs. of solid matter in 100 lbs.; carrots and spinach produce 14 lbs. in the same quantity; whilst 100 lbs. of potatoes contain 25 lbs. of dry substance. From a general estimate it results that 1 lb. of good bread is equal to 2½ to 3 lbs. of potatoes; that 75 lbs. of bread and 30 lbs. of meat may be substituted for 300 lbs. of potatoes. The other substances bear the following proportions: 4 parts of cabbage to 1 of potatoes; 3 parts of turnips to 1 of potatoes; 2 parts of carrots and spinach to 1 of potatoes; and about 3½ parts of potatoes to 1 of rice, lentils, beans, French beans, and dry peas.

Heroine.

It was a simple thing for a woman to woman to run up three flights of stairs for the purpose of warning a company of workers there that the building in which they were was in flames; but the woman who did this in the Globe mill, in Philadelphia, did it with the full knowledge of the fact that she thereby risked her own life, and the humble act of human kindness was as truly heroic as any deed recorded in the history of valor ever was. She was a poor working woman, without social recognition, without education probably, without refinement or beauty, or any of the things that are commonly supposed to constitute loveliness in woman; but in volunteering to die for the sake of other persons she has proved her nobility of soul and vindicated her right to recognition as an heroic spirit.

American vs. Russian Wheat.

A Liverpool newspaper says: "It is rather startling, and to Russia must be not a little alarming, to see how rapidly American wheat is superseding Russian in England. Ten years ago Russia exported nearly half the bread imported into England, and America only an eighth; now America furnishes half, and Russia only one-fifth. The difference is likely to be greater as years go on, for a vigorous attempt is to be made to improve the navigation of the Mississippi. This, if accomplished, will transfer to that river a large part of the transport now done by rail, and we shall then see wheat imported here at considerable less cost."

Imitating Bergh.

A few days ago a man drove his horse to the Winslow House, half way up Kearsarge mountain, and tying him under the stable went to the top of the mountain. The horse stood there all day with nothing to eat. The man came down at night and was about starting off when the landlord put in an appearance and demanded 50 cents. "What for?" said the man. "For cruelty to animals," replied the landlord, "in leaving your horse all day under my stable with nothing to eat. If you had done it in Massachusetts they would have fined you $30." The man paid his half dollar and drove down the mountain.

THE Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the proposed change in English spelling, remarks that in Virginia the word "horse" would have no "r," and tomatoes would be spelled "tomaytoz." In Maryland horse would be spelled "kritur," "tomaytoz" "tomatozes." In a hundred years there would be no two States of the Union which could understand each other's written language.

Sitting Bull the Greatest.

Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin, now with Terry as Major of the Second cavalry, has been interviewed on the Indian question. In answer to the question, "Are there any noble Indians, such as we read about in the books?" the General answered: "Yes, plenty of them, and greater chiefs now living on the plains than ever were Powhattan, Logan, Red Jacket, or Tecumseh. Sitting Bull, as a warrior, is a greater Indian than has ever appeared in America. The late campaigns on the Yellowstone show that he is equal to the best generals in managing battles. A few years ago he was a blanket Indian, without influence or wealth, and by his own energy he has raised himself to the head of the most powerful Indian tribe on the plains, and is the acknowledged leader of all the hostilities. Red Cloud will compare favorably with any chief that has ever lived, and Spotted Tail is not far behind him in ability. I remember Washakie, Chief of the Shoshones, who, if he had been born white instead of red, would have been a leader of the people in any State—a Governor or a Senator. In personal appearance this Chief strongly resembles the Father of his Country, as painted by Peale—tall, straight, white-haired and dignified—he is the personification of a noble red man. I have had him to dine at my house, and never entertained a more agreeable old man. He will not eat till he has washed, dressed his hair, and pared his nails. He is polite to ladies, and children are his delight, going to him instinctively as to a friend. It is almost impossible to disturb his repose, while his placid replies in council would do credit to the most dignified Senator. He has great abilities, and treats every question presented to him with such comprehensive knowledge as to astonish white men. He is brave as Julius Cæsar, and in every sense a savage statesman, orator, warrior."

The Bashi Bazouks.

The Turkish army is divided, like that of Russia, into regular and irregular troops. The former, called Nizams and Radifs, correspond with the standing armies and reserves of most countries in Europe. The latter are a wild herd of barbarians, fortunately unknown to the civilized countries, except Russia and Turkey. What the Cossacks are, and what the Bashkips used to be, in Russia, the Bashi Bazouks are in Turkey—irregular volunteers, said to number about 80,000, hailing mostly from the warlike tribes of the Ottoman Empire in the interior of Asia. The name of these Bashi Bazouks is quite significant, meaning giddy-heads or mad-caps. During the Eastern war, twenty years ago, they proved perfectly worthless. Neither the Turks, nor the French General Yussuf, specially called from Africa, nor the British General Beatson succeeded in teaching them anything like order or discipline. Repeatedly it became necessary to disarm them, and finally to send them back to their native haunts. In the present conflict the Ottoman Government uses these savages as a scourge upon the Christians, especially in Bulgaria, and with such efficiency that many thousands of the latter have been slaughtered, their villages burnt and their churches desecrated. Nothing has more justly provoked the indignation of Europe than the use to which these Asiatic hordes have been put by their masters.

Lost in the Tyrol.

William Whittaker Barry, a London lawyer who was an enthusiastic pedestrian, and had written several books about his remarkable tours afoot, was last fall lost in the mountains of the Tyrol. He registered at a hotel at Krimme, and said that he was going to walk over the apex of the mountain, 9,000 feet high, to Kasern, on the other side. The path which he took is only used in summer, and at that time the weather was cold and snow was falling. He wore thin clothing, and, under all the circumstances, the exploit was foolhardy in the extreme. On the way up the mountain he met a shepherd who was going down, and who tried to dissuade him from going any further; but, although darkness was gathering, a snow storm was commencing, and at least five hours of fast walking would be required to take him to his destination, he persisted in his attempt. He was never seen after that nor has his body been found, although extensively searched for.

Strange Case of Hydrophobia.

An extraordinary case of hydrophobia occurred in Augusta, Me., last week. A gentleman from Portland, while smoking with a friend in the front yard of his boarding house, remarked that a fit was coming on, as he felt the symptoms. He was soon rolling on the ground, frothing at the mouth and barking like a dog. Five persons attempted to hold him, but were unable to do so during his most severe convulsions. The poor fellow was in this condition twenty-four hours, and did not appear to be greatly exhausted when he came to himself. He remarked that the reaction always came two or three days after the attack. He said that twelve years ago he was bitten by a dog, and ever since has had an attack like this once a year. Last year he was attacked in June.

Getting Down.

Mr. Dorkins hurried into the house, and exclaimed, "I have got another, my dear—a good one. If you were on the top of a church spire on the back of a goose, how would you get down?" Mrs. Dorkins thought she'd jump down, slide down the lightning-rod, fly down on the goose, fall down, and then gave it up. "Why, if you wanted to get down, you could pick it off the goose," said Mr. Dorkins, exultingly.

A MAINE paper says: "They ought to have a new degree at Colby university, conferring the title of Independent Professor of Gluttony, which might properly be abbreviated into P. I. G. Last week a student went into Murray's saloon at the Waterville depot, and offered to eat ten ice creams in succession, on a wager. His offer was accepted by his fellow students, and the creams furnished, which he made way with in a few minutes. It is consoling to read that a short time afterward he was taken in great distress, and a doctor sent for, who brought him all right after a while. The same student offered to eat ten mince pies in twenty minutes, but the offer was not accepted."

All Sorts.

A BABY in Troy sucked the coloring from a green veil, and was poisoned to death.

THE Buffalo Common Council has prohibited cannon firing at political meetings.

JUST before dying in Arkansas, John Newman confessed the commission of a murder, and said: "I am bound for hell."

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE of Watertown, Wis., has been arrested for granting decrees of divorce and pocketing the fees therefor.

MRS. PETER HOUCK, of Waterford, N. Y., was arrested the other day on charge of bigamy. She acknowlege having three husbands living.

TWO CHINAMEN, convicted of robbery in Sacramento, offered to provide substitutes to endure the imprisonment, as is the custom in their own country.

A CAMBRIDGE, Mass., girl kept the company waiting for the wedding till she made the groom sign a written agreement to take her to the Centennial.

THE White House at Washington, D. C., was commenced in October, 1792. James Hoban was the architect. The building is modeled after the palace of the Duke of Leinster.

THERE is so much drowning and so on, this year, that the Boston papers contain advertisements of professional divers, ready to recover and return the bodies of drowned persons.

Lo! now a soft, white curtain comes apart,
And down a path of violet and rose,
A path that with a sweet intenseness grows
Swiftly most fair and meet
For her sun-sandalled feet,
The Day comes, gladdening the world's waiting heart.

MR. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE has written an article twenty-nine columns long in the Albany *Law Journal* to show that the American view of the extradition question is erroneous.

A PITTSBURGH editor solemnly avers that "the hind legs of rats are as tender as those of frogs and chickens." Never having tasted either the hind legs of chickens or rats, we shall have to take his word for it.

IT was a tourist on Lake Champlain who, on overhearing a Britisher ridiculing the exploits of Ethan Allen, instantly protested against any remarks Ticonderogatory to the character of that patriot chieftain.

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale college, says that billiard tables should be provided for the students, whereupon the *Presbyterian* exclaims: "Shades of the Puritan founders! Billiard tables for Yale college! Men of God, think of it!"

MORTIMER BENEDICT has been steadily employed as driver on the road from Troy to Lansingburg, N. Y., for twenty-six years—eleven years on the stages and fifteen on the horse cars. His trips in that time will aggregate 651,525 miles.

AT one of the great hotels of Chicago the waiters politely hand each guest a morning paper after he has given his order for breakfast. This keeps about sixty papers moving around for three hours or so, and pays in popularity more than it costs.

THE attempts to create anything like a religious war in Turkey seem to have failed completely, Sir H. Elliot, the British Ambassador, reporting that immense numbers of Christians have volunteered into the Turkish army, both at Constantinople and in the provinces.

"THE Empress Eugenie," says a correspondent, "has broken sadly in the last year or two, and retains scarcely a trace of her former beauty. She has grown very stout, dyes her hair, and covers her face with powder, while the slight lameness which she used to conceal so skillfully has become very apparent in her gait."

IMPORTANT erratum in an Eastern paper: "For 'We are in favor of poisoning off President Grant on the expiration of his term,' which appeared in an editorial article in our yesterday's edition, read 'We are in favor of *pensioning off*,'" etc.

REASONING from the idiosyncrasies of of the average white man, perhaps if we were to lend Mr. Bull $2 and present each of his followers with 50 cents in paper currency, we should never gaze upon any of their ugly countenances again.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A PET dog of good size, belonging to a wealthy gentleman in New York, was buried in his master's lot in Greenwood cemetery last week by an undertaker. A burial permit had to be obtained at headquarters, and the usual price for opening a grave was paid.

A RESIDENT of Auburn, N. Y., has a hedge of deadly nightshade about his garden. The potato bugs, on their travels toward his potato patch, a few nights since, stopped on the hedge to lunch. They ate freely of the poisonous nightshade, and immediately turned up their toes.

A CHICOPEE man had a cat which he cared no longer to possess. He took the animal into the garden, struck it nine times on the head with a hammer, and as it still moved, he boxed its ears with a spade, and then buried it. Next morning that cat walked serenely in to breakfast, willing to forget the past.

ARCHBISHOP LAMY, who for more than a score of years has labored spiritually among the New Mexicans, has, in a beautiful valley at Santa Fe, a six-acre orchard inclosed with high walls and containing a trout brook flowing at the base of a Swiss chatelet. There are 115 varieties of fruit in his orchard.

Striking a Clock.

George III. was extremely punctual, and expected punctuality from every one. Lord —— was the most punctual man who attended on His Majesty. He had an appointment one day with the King at Windsor at 12 o'clock. On passing through the hall the clock struck 12, on which His Lordship, in his rage at being half a minute too late, raised his cane and broke the glass of the clock. The King reminded him that he was a little beyond his time, which he excused as well as he could. At the next audience, the King, as he entered the room, exclaimed, "H——, how came you to strike the clock?" "The clock struck first, Your Majesty." The King laughed heartily at the grave manner in which Lord H—— justified himself, the mock solemnity of the answer adding zest to the *bon mot.*

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, AUG. 31, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indianan.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.
Judges Supreme Court:
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, GEORGE V. HOWK,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, JAS. L. WORDON,
Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.
Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.
Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.
Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.
Reporter Supreme Court—
A. N. MARTIN.
Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.
For Representative in Congress—12th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.
For Sheriff.
JAMES A. McCLURE.
For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,
For Commissioners,
G. M. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "
For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.
For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

Judicial and Senatorial Convention.

The Democracy of the Judicial District composed of Noble DeKalb and Steuben County will hold a convention at Waterloo, Ind , on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th, 1876,

for the nomination of a circuit Judge and Prosecutor.

A Democratic Senatorial Convention for the nomination of a State Senator for the counties of DeKalb and Steuben will also be held on the same day and place.

J. R. LANNING.
Chairman Co. Cen. Com.

Voters should remember that they have the assurance of Morton that Hayes' term, would be a continuation of Grantism.

If Hayes meant to endorse the resumption act of 1875, why did he not say so plainly and unequivocally as Wheeler does? It is beginning to be clear that weak as the Cincinnati ticket is, its principal weakness is in the head.

What a beautiful and graceful thing it would have been if Grant had written a letter of sympathy and condolence to poor Custer's widow. But he was suffering from "neuralgia in the head."

Grant is happy lolling on the porches of his Long Branch cottage smoking cigars and drinking his favorite cocktails. Meanwhile Morton, and Chandler, and Conkling, are running the best government the world ever saw.

Those twin relics of the halcyon days of Radicalism, Orth and Colfax, will not mount the stump during the campaign. They have wrapped the mantle of obscurity about their manly forms, and beneath its folds sadly ruminate upon the mutability of political affairs.

All sorts of slanders against Gov. Tilden are being invented by his assailants in the republican press. Nine out of ten of these slanders are too absurd to need contradiction. In the mean time, while this is going on, we are glad to see the Democratic press refrains from making false and slanderous charges against Gov. Hayes.

We regard all attemps to show that Mr Tilden or Mr. Hayes is not possessed of what is ordinarily considered a good personal character, as labor thrown away. The men are good enough, both of them There is no proper place or room for personal abuse and vituperation in the campaign. The battle is to be fought, and to be won by one side or the other, on principle; and it is fortunate that this is so.

After their little spurt of enthusiasm the radical papers begin to see the weakness of Ben. Harrison before the people. The News of last evening, after making comparison between the oratorical abilities of Harrison and Williams, says:—"But Mr. Harrison should bear in mind that there are other and more effective ways of making votes than by talking to a miscellaneous crowd from a platform. In the quiet work of the campain—among the plain people of the country—in which votes are made, the candidacts will be more nearly upon an equality, and that which many regard as the weakness of Williams may prove to be his strength." That will be an interesting sight to see Ben Harrison am'g the plain people, showing a feeling of fellowship and sympathy. Orth would win forty men with his bonds sticking out of his pocket while Harrison was getting off his kid gloves.

Mr. Tilden's Railroad Experience.

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in regard to Mr. Tilden's connection with bankrupt Western railroads, was told by Mr. Hewitt, in his brilliant reply to Mr. Kasson; and here it is:

"Gov. Tilden was called from 1857 to 1860 into almost every broken-down rail way corporation in the West: while he found them unable to pay even running expenses, he took them in hand in every case the bonds, whether first, second, or third mortgage, and the stock, preferred and common, all ultimately went above par; and he enriched the people that were wise enough and fortunate enough to have secured his services I am personally among the numbers of those who were benefitted by his wise and sagacious management; and I say, so far from having been overpaid in any of these transactions that his legal fees and his personal services were the cheapest and most poorly rewarded I have ever known in a long business career, dealing in large transactions in all parts of this country and in Europe."

Every word of this passage can be corroborated, if need be, by the testimony of men of the same character as Mr. Hewitt. Among the many concerns which Mr. Tilden thus rescued from ruin are the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, all three, now, even in these times of depression of railroad property, first-class dividend-paying corporations, whose stock is a favorite investment with capitalists. Where he received a dollar for his services to these companies, their shareholders gained hundreds, and not one of them has ever expressed or felt any sentiments toward him but those to which Mr. Hewitt has given utterance.

Mr. Tilden has not only no reason to fear investigation into this matter, but, on the contrary, the more it is discussed the more conspicuous his administrative ability, as well as his integrity, becomes. The man who has shown such a practical talent for extricating gigantic railroad corporations from their embarrassments, is the man the country needs to take hold of its ruined affairs and restore them to prosperity. If he had no other qualification, this alone would be sufficient to give him the preference over Mr. Hays, who has never displayed any business talent whatever.

The Democratic heart of Connecticut has been delighted by the "coming out" of Colonel Augustus H. Fenn for Tilden Col. Fenn lost an arm in the war. The Hartford "Times" seems to be entirely upset by the accession, for it shouts:—"Just wait and hear what a gun Connecticut will fire on the 7th of November! It will wake the echoes from Main to the Louisiana canebrakes, though ours is a small State."

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste, and fraud, infested States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hardtimes.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Ohio, says, the Hayes people out there circulating the story that Mr. Tilden is seventy-seven years old, and that the reason he isn't married is because he can't get any woman to have him. The tale is a lie from top to bottom. Sam. Tilden is not even sixty-seven and if he was so minded he would make a first-rate husband, a prize for any woman to get. He is bright and agreeable courtly in manner, and accomplished in speech. On horseback he looks like a young fellow of forty or thereabouts; and more than all, he carried on his shoulders a head that holds a plenty of good and sound brains.—Sun.

In view of the fact that the Republican papers of the country are endeavoring to prove that Tilden and Tweed were brothers in thievery, the following extract form the "New York Times" editorial on the Democratic State convention of 1871, will be interesting.

"Mr. Tilden proceeded to denounce the Tammany organization, and declared that he would not, this fall, vote for any of the nominations made for assembly by that organization, and if that was undemocratic or regular, he would resign his position as chairman of the State Committee, and retire to the bosom of his plundered fellow citizens."

Hon. J. D. Williams, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts cut down the expenses of the House and stopped the thousand little leaks of extravagance, even the lemonade so dear to the heart of Foster, of Ohio. He wears blue jean homespun, and the luxurious Republicans contemptuously call him Blue Jean Jimmy. A strong, clear-headed, practical, common sense man—in personal appearance an exaggeration of Abraham Lincoln—a hater of all frauds follies and shams. As Governor of Indiana, Uncle Jimmy Williams will be even less popular among the Republicans than as Chairman of the Committee of Accounts. What could be more offensive to the Mortonites than a Governor who wears blue jean and is plebeian enough to be particular about accounts?

Don't fail to attend the Democratic rally on next Monday, and see the next Governor.

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY.

Lot No. 2 in Kuhlman's addition, and lot No. 31 in Kuhlman's second addition. Will sell the above or trade for goods. Call and see me for further information.

JOHS. E. BEUGNOT
Auburn, Ind

Notice To Tax payers.

This is to give notice that the delinquent tax duplicate for the incorporated town of Auburn Ind. 1876 is now in my hand for collection. All delinquent tax must be paid on or before October 1st. 1876,

S. T. GALLOWAY Marshal

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to,

BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if persevereingly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersiged will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous or malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 4 and 5, Block No. 19, in the incorporated town of Garrett, and in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

August 10.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of Commissioners, of said county, at their regular session, for a licence to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No 20 block No. 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGTST THIENEL.

August 10.

FOR SALE or TRADE

105 Acres of Land in Guthrie County, Iowa,

80 acres of good Prairie and 25 acres of splendid timber. Will sell or trade for a small farm in this county. Address,

JOHN JENKS
Concord P. O. DeKalb Co., Ind,

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sept. Term, 1876
DeKalb County }
'Squire O. Whitford }
VS. } Mechanics Lean
Martin Thomas et.al }

NOW comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant William G. Pierce, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that unless he be and appear on the second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Couot, to be holden on the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1876, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absecence. Witness my name and the seal said court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of ugust, 1876.

G. H. E. MOSS, Clerk.

Think for yourself.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia and disordered stomachs and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attack of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Dr. Costa's Radical cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport, the Druggist, Cor. Main and Nineth streets. A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Warm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

Try the Auburn COURIER the campaign. It will cost but a trifle.

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEM

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

—0—

ROOT & COMPANY

Will effer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on the dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth	$ 7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8.50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50,	"	18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12 00,	"	18 00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15.10,	"	27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

—0—

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6.50.

—0—

Silks & Dress Goods

We have larely replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Iesires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL DNPUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICTLY DURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Stor His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, an reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured tha Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Go and see Slasher & Crasher to-night at Ensley Hall.

Mrs. A. J. Little left to-day for the Centennial.

The balloon went up last evening before a good crowd.

Reduced rates on all railroads to Auburn next Monday.

C. M. Dawson, Esq., of Fort Wayne was in town this week.

The "News" at Fort Wayne is now the best daily in that city.

A fine entertainment will be given to-night, at Ensley's Hall, by our dramatic troupe.

Our physicions report a good deal of sickness on hand in this locality, mostly fevers and ague.

A fine entertainment will be given to-night and to-morrow evening by our Dramatic troup, at Ensley's Hall.

Come in and see us smile over the receipt of a dollar or two, but be sure and bring the money, or there'll be no show.

A little son-of-a-citizens is added to our population. Time, last Sunday, weight, ten pounds, owners, Chas. Klotz and lady. 'Tis well.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Ensley will build two store rooms from the ruins of the Woolen Factory on the same ground. The foundation is already laid.

Pretty little Clara, a five year old of Mr. Lordier gave a birthday party last Friday which was attended by quite a number of her particular friends.

With a bloody shirt campaign and money, we are safe! With a financial campaign and no money, we are beaten! —General Kilpatrick to Gov. Hayes.

There is an Independent party in this State, confined, it is true, to a few counties, but formidable, and it will defeat Gen. Harrison.—Gen. Kilpatrick.

The Plymouth Democrat says, the meetings of Freeman Kelley at Tyner City and Bremen were well attended, and considerable enthusiasm manifested.

Unless the National Committee wakes up and does its duty to you, to the party, and country, defeat is certain in October.—Gen, Kilpatrick to R. B, Hayes.

Owing to Mr. Turpie having to go to Wayne to answer Harrison last evening he could not come to Auburn. The appointment here was made without his knowledge.

Mr. Ensley is adding another very creditable building to our place. Such structures give tone and character to a town, and strike the eye of the visitor most favorably.

Mr. William Mallory, father-in-law to the editor, died this morning quite suddenly, after a short illness. Funeral services at the M. E. Church to-morrow at 9 o'clock. He will be taken to Bucyrus, O., for burial.

Hon. J. C. STOUGHTON, of Illinois, will address the people, at Waterloo, on Friday evening, and at Garrett on Saturday at 8 o'clock P. M. Let everyone turn out and hear the gifted orator.

Special trains will run on the railroads to Auburn, at reduced rates, next Monday, for all who want to hear Mr. Williams and Voorhees, and we trust everybody will take advantage of them.

Because Alabama held a peaceful election a few days ago, and gave a Democratic majority of forty thousand there is a cry for troops, that an effort may be made to change the vote in November.

Our Dramatic Troupe will appear to-night and to-morrow evening in there fine plays with the assistance of Mr. Barberet, a splendid actor. 'Twill be delightfully enjoyable and we hope see a large attendance.

A. J. Douglass, Esq., of Columbia City delivered a very fine address last evening at the new school house to a large and appropriate audience. Mr. Douglass is a man of marked ability, a close student and an excellent speaker.

Maine holds her State election on the 5th and Vermont on the 11th of September. The Republicans are not stating how much the majority will be, for fear they may over-estimate the thing in their playful glee.

The old reliable store of Casebeer & Miller, was re-opened last week, and they done an immense business on Saturday. The re-opening of this house adds largely to the attractions of Auburn, and we are glad to know that not a single store room is closed in the place

Mr. Williams and Voorhees will positively be here on Monday, providence permitting. For authority in making this statement we have a letter from Indianapolis from headquarters, and we advise those who want to hear them to be here on that day.

When Gen. Lee comes here again he wants to act as a gentleman, and not insult respectable chambermaids, and force them, by his dirty insinuations to leave the room, as he did while here. A nice specimen of a man to advise people how to vote.

JUST NOW.

It gives us pleasure to say that we are now at home, and will be delighted to see those indebted to us come in and cash up. We must have a little of the money due us without delay, and we positively decline to wait longer. This is to those who owe us. We must have money and we expect it from you.

The new school house at Garrett is to be large and commodious. The foundation is about finished and the brick work will be pushed forward rapidly.—It will be a handsome, substantial structure.

The Fort Wayne Gazette says, Mr. Williams saved the government about $100, in not allowing Congress lemonade It cost the last Congress $1,800, and this one nothing, and the difference is more than $100. But that is as close as we can reasonably expect our radical friends to get.

A saving of over $29,000,000 by a Democratic House opposed at every step by a Republican President and Senate is a satisfactory record. It will be of much value to Democracy in this Presidential canvass. It will more than counteract the bloody shirt arguments of Radical stay-at-home major generals.

S. S. Shutt, came all the way from Spencerville, to hear Gen. Lee speak for Hayes and Wheeler.—Republican.

Yes, and a sicker man you never saw. If you want to win Democrats get speakers who will not confine their remarks to abuse, and won't get drunk and attend dances on Sunday.

The Warsaw Indianian is the only paper on either side that we have seen, which does not believe that Speaker Kerr, was an honest man. We believe with the Ligonier Banner, that no dying man who can write so calmly of the approaching event could ever have been mean enough to sell a West Point cadetship.

The Radicals are circulating the speech of one Tuttle, of Iowa, who was fool enough to expect office under the Democracy in Iowa, and has just recently found out that by changing he will be on the winning side. In the meantime he is being landing to the skies, while their abuse of Julian and Farnsworth is shockingly renemous.

The Republicans go to either one extreme or the other Orth was as hot as a lime kiln, and now Harrison is as cold as a lizzard. In fact he has to wear kid gloves to keep his hands warm. In the meantime Mr. Williams wears his "blue jeans" and is not ashamed to meet those with whom he is in sympathy, the farmer and the laborer.

Twelve men nominated General Harrison for no other purpose than to subserve the interests of the Republican perty. So Friendly, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, says and he ought to know.

Honest Old "Blue Jeans" was nominated by the people, to subserve their interests, and not the interest of one party.

PETIT JURORS—The following is a list of the Petit Jurors for the September term of court:

G. H. Hoffman, E. H. Taylor, James M. Johnson, John Harvey, Byron Hadsell, Chas. Scattergood, Chas. Raut, Jr., Wilson D. Dancer, Frank Culbertson, William Gorrell, John McOscar, Chas. Eckhart.

Ben. Harrison's chief objection to the governorship is the small salary. He says he cannot live on a salary of less than $10,000 a year. Blue Jeans Williams being a more economical man, with plain habits, says he is contented with the present salary, will not feed his cow nor entertain his visitors at the expense of the State as Morton did. It appears that the republican leaders have promised to increase the governor's salary if Harrison is elected.—Goshen Democrat.

The innovation on the wooden row, by the erection of three splendid brick store rooms is a grand feature in the improvements of Auburn. The gentlemen interested have shown an enterprise that might be imitated by others to great advantage. Where is our friend Fluke. We see his corner still remains on the ragged edge, but we still hope he will catch the contagion and out do all others.

The neat and beautiful structure now occupied by the Bank, is the admiration of every one. There is not a Banking House in the State that will excell it. It is most excellantly arranged internally for the business, and its appartments are rich and tasty. A man of taste can accomplish a good deal when he can freely exercise it, and be economical at the same. Boss Shepherd developed some good taste in the improvements of Washington, but great heavings, see what it cost. Thirty-eight millions of dollars ought to beautify any city.

The harangue of Gen. Lee last Wednesday evening, was only a repetition of what he said at Waterloo. Being somewhat under the influence of Benzine he was hardly responsible for what he said His effort to throw dirt on the reform achievements of Gov. Tilden, was mere twaddle, and left a poor impression. Let these radicals say something about the reform that Gov. Hayes talks about in his letter, such as the kicking out of Bristow, Pratt, Jewell and others, and the elevation to position Chandler, who was repudiated by his own people, of Babcock, Schenck, Orth and others, and the people may pay some attention.

ORGANIZE.

We hope every effort will be made by the Democracy in every locality to effectively organize for the coming battle of reform against corruption. To organize is to work in unison, both jointly and separately, and get out every vote. It is only a short time 'till election day. Call a meeting, appoint your rallying Committees and do your duty. Don't sleep on your posts. Be wide-a-wake. Be vigilant. Be ready. Organize at once, and organize thoroughly.

The M. E. Church, of this place, will give a grand excursion to Saginaw and Bay City, next Wednesday, Sept 6th, only $3 for the round trip. This will be a delightful opportunity to see the beauty of the lake scenery, at small cost.—A fine steamer ride will be connected with the excursion. Train leaves here at 4:45 in the morning. A sufficient number of good passenger coaches will be furnished.

The radicals says, "Brains" against "Blue Jeans," insinuating that because Mr. Williams wears blue jeans, he has no brains. The farmer who wearily follows the plow, the mechanic penned up in his dirty shop, the laborer bearing his arm to the heat of the sun should mark how the wealth and aristocracy of the country is pointing to them in derision. Because you cannot while away easy hours in a law shop, and enjoy the luxuies of this life, you are characterized as ignorant, and your clothes are pointed to with scorn. Mark this when you go to the polls.

The "Press" copied an item from the Indianapolis "Journal" last week, which we know from absolute knowledge to be full of the meanest falshoods "A fellow named Moriarty a pet of Speaker Turpie, and appointed at his special request had drawn as "Speaker's clerk," a position not known to the law, five dollars per day upon warrants drawn by himself and signed by the speaker." Mr. Moriarty was appointed by ourself as minute clerk, and not as Speaker's clerk, and we appointed him to draw warrants as we had a right to do according to law As long as the "Press" copies from the "Journal" it may expect to fearfully misrepresent.

We served in the senate with Hon. J. D. Williams, present democratic candidate for governor, during the war and therefore took it upon ourself to flatly contradict the statement going the rounds of the republican press that Mr. Williams voted against mustering and sustaining our troops for the war. In his speech at Salem, Mr. Williams also nails this lie to the counter as follows:

"I hadn't been a candidate three weeks until the papers said I was a rebel sympathiser. The record don't bear them out in the assertion. While in the legislature I voted for every bill and contingent fund for defraying the expenses for carrying on the war—all voted for it."—Goshen Democrat.

The Republican party cannot be very well acquainted with the names of its men. We heard the name of Beecher announced in the convention on last Saturday as a candidate for Prosecutor, and were still more astonished to hear soon after the name Nippers mentioned.—Who are they, was the question, when it was discovered they meant Pinchin, our Abner. By the way we never saw Ab. look so well as he did in his regalia when Lee spoke. Could he have imitated a Comanche yell we could have believed we were on the far plains with Terry, such terrible impressions he made upon us. Darling Abner, "we see thee in our dreams"

Mr. Nimmons met with a serious accident at Waterloo, last Saturday. As he was driving in the gate at the Fair grounds with two horses, and a double seated carriage, in with Judge Best and his chileren were seated, the gate blew shut, which frightened the team, and they started, turning short and upsetting the carriage. They ran across to a tree in the west part of the ground, against which one of the horses colided, breaking its leg above the knee It was not the first time it ran away, but it proved the last, as it was bled to death to relieve its suffering. Mr. Best had presence of mind enough to hold the spring of the vehicle up as he struck the ground or perhaps one or two of the children might have been fatally injured. The carriage was considerably injured.

Amid the excitement for the Centennial, our citizens should not forget that great preparations are going forward for a splendid fair at Waterloo in October. The managers have so far been successful in making these annual meetings a success, and we believe the great interests of the farmer have been elevated and developed to the advantage of all. Then there is a familiar comming-ling of all classes, which gives these associations a social feature that must not be undervalued. People do not attend fairs because they have something to exhibit alone, but as much for the friendly greetings, the cordial shake of the hands, the pleasantness that everybody seems to carry to these places. It also affords an admirable opportunity for that relaxation from the cares of busy toil, and the daily strife of life. There is no good reason why the fair should not be a success because everyone owes it as a duty to himself and neighbor to attend and contribute all he can to that end.

GRAND RALLY.

—AT—

AUBURN, NEXT MONDAY!

SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

Indiana's Favorite Son

Honest Old "BLUE JEANS!"

THE HONORABLE

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Our Candidate for Governor,

AND HONORABLE

D. W. VOORHEES

The most gifted Orator of the country, will be here to address the people.

Let every township come with large delegations. Let those who want to hear the live issues of the day discussed attend. Let this be the grandest rally ever known in the country.

An Emphatic Denial.

There are rumors concerning the candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket which have never been publicly denied by himself or friends, (whether false or true we do not assert,) are certainly damaging to his "good name," and before the close of the campaign must be made clear and satisfactory in order to restore him to his full confidence, even of his party. The editor of the News must "be careful" how he challenges investigation.

The above item appeared in the Auburn Republican, of last week. We now furnish the following card from Mr. McClure, our candidate for Sheriff:

A CARD.

EDITOR COURIER.—I see by the last Republican that my enemies are working up a rumor affecting my character, and charging me with dishonesty. I take this time to most emphatically and unequivocably pronounce them false and untrue. The charge or insinuation that I appropriated to my own use, clover seed left for Mrs. Long in my barn by one Burns, is unqualifiedly false, and I hereby challenge and defy any one to bring proof to sustain such an assertion.

J. A. McCLURE.

There is a fair square denial, the inherent consciousness of an honest man. No citizen in DeKalb County, of whatever politics, who has even a limited acquaintance with Mr. McClure, will for a moment entertain the dirty, contemptible insinuations, for they have not dared to make a direct charge, with which they wish to black mail and defeat him for Sheriff. Now come on with your proofs, if you have any, or else acknowledge that they exist only in the imagination of irresponsible parties without character, or that good name they so delight to tarnish.

The fair at Fort Wayne promises to eclipse all former efforts of that association and arrangements are being made for a magnificient exhibition. The management is in new hands, under men of large and varied experience, men whose standing in life cannot fail to lend a prestige that will insure success. By a little extravagance last year the association became involved in debt, but by a rigorous course, and yet a liberal heartedness, that which seemed a mountain last year, will prove but a mole hill under a discreet management this season. A very new and attractive feature this year will be the Hippodrome on a mammoth scale. Rome in her varied games is to be reproduced in those fashionable pastimes that used to delight the Roman youth. Beautiful females decked in gorgeous costumes, with gaily caparisoned horses, in the regular war chariots which Tiberius used when he went forth to do battle, will be the great attractions. Four horses abreast darting around the arena and several such teams in active competition will make up a thrilling scene that none should fail to see. The Hippodrome has been engaged for three days at enormous expense, but we have no doubt that a liberal patronage will be extended.

DeKalb County Soldiers' Association.

Pursuant to previous notice the Committee of Arrangements met at Auburn, Aug. 29th, and took such steps as they deem necessary to make the re-union a grand success. In the opinion of the Committee Thursday would be a more convenient day for the reunion than Tuesday. Therefore the time was changed and the reunion will take place at Auburn, Thursday Sept. 28, 1876. The Committees will be announced next week, and the programme in due time.

COMMITTEE.

Corunna Items.

—Lafe Miller is taking in wheat and oats at a rapid rate. Corunna claims the largest wheat trade in the county.

—Dr. Mercer, nominee for Senator has a new drug sign.

—Edward Orr lost one of his fine sheep last week.

—James Finch has erected a new livery barn.

—R. Zacher has traded his stock of groceries to parties in Kendallville.

—M. Bowland, our next Recorder, has a girl that brought the scales down to twelve pounds.

—Uncle Geo. McMillen has erected a new meat market, where he will put in a refrigerator.

Judicial Elections.

Four years ago the Democracy of this district through its Central Committee, met at Goshen, and unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS. The Democratic and Liberal Republicans, held at Columbia City on the 6th day of August, 1872, referred the subject of the nomination of a candidate for Judge of 14th Judicial Circuit to the Central Committee, and, whereas James I. Best is now a candidate for that position, and, whereas, it is believed by this committee that the office of Judge should be kept from political influences, and all candidates for judicial positions should abstain from political and partisan controversies. Therefore, resolved, by this Committee, that no nomination be made for the office of Circuit Judge.

J. R. BAKER, Sec'y.

Did this resolution embody a sound principle four years ago? If it was right, then, why is it not right to-day?

T. Corwin Mays is "at home" again and the COURIER will now enter the campaign with vigor.—Waterloo Press.

Thank you. Now C. Kelly Baxter, we ask you to be fair in your vigorous campaign. You published that "infamous circular" about Tilden, and now we would ask you to publish the denial under Tilden's own name. If you have it not at hand, we give you the gist of it below.

Mr. Tilden, in a letter to the New York Evening Post, published Nov. 4th 1868, denied writing, signing, issuing, or authorizing the above letter. He said:

"No such paper was ever written, issued or authorized by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part. I have read it for the first time in your columns. * * * *

Very truly yours,

"S. J. TILDEN."

This is only a specimen, however, of the sort of warfare resorted by the Republican press. Indeed, it is monopolizing the indecencies of the Presidential canvass. The Democratic press have treated the Republican candidates with exceptional courtesy and fairness. The names of Hayes and Wheeler are rarely mentioned; they are amible, unobtrusive gentlemen, almost without a record, and the Democrats are content to leave them undisturbed and unnoticed in the expositions of their party's crimes But the Republican press refuses to accord the same courtesy to the nominees on the other ticket. Tilden and Hendricks are not mere dummies; they are eminent statesmen, each with a long and brilliant record, and they are assailed with calumny on every side accused of crimes they never dreamed of, and defamed as men unworthy the confidence of their countrymen.

The Judicial and Senatorial Convention of the Republicans, at Waterloo, last Saturday was well attended, and that was its best feature. The nominations suit us very well being the very weakest on the list. The nomination of Mr. Rose for Judge, while he is a clever gentleman, is a sad commentary on ring conventions. Kinsely and Chapin who that know, of these gentlemen, but what will acknowledge their superior legal ability when compared with Mr. Rose. Where is there one important litigation, one clear important plea that he has ever made, one prominent case he has ever conducted in our courts? While the ability of Chapin and Kinsely has been recognized throughout the district, Mr. Rose has not even a local reputation for that legal acumen that qualifies a man for the bench.

But the nomination for Prosecutor is still more gloriously weak. The Republican last week said: "W. L. Penfield, Esq., candidate for the nomination for Circuit Prosecutor, has been doing some good work for the Republican cause in different parts of the State." As a reward for these and former services, as a recognation of his marked ability, of years of laborious study, and a continued and successful practice, he is thrust aside and is supplanted by a man who never had one hour's practice in our courts. The convention positively stood between the people and their intesests; their claims before the law when in nominated Mr. Bixler. Now, Mr. Bixler is a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, as we have met him many times in Washington, but as compared to Mr. Penfield in ability and legal experience he dwindles down to the merest shadow. For several years past Mr. Bixler has not even resided in the State, but has held a clerkship at Washington taking a few odd hours to read Blakstone. Will an intelligent community commit such a miserable piece of folly, by placing him in such a position. True he was a good soldier, but will experience in the army fit him for such an important post before the people?

The Senatorial convention did but little better. Mr. Lewis, a man of broad views and practical experience, one from the laboring masses, is set aside for a mere pill juggler, a village doctor, who has not even advanced to mediocre in his profession.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

A GARRETT SCANDAL

Love, Seduction and Abortion.

The Value of a Brother-in-Law.

A scandal that would do credit to New York or Washington, has invaded the glorious precincts of our prospective Garret. It don't seem to startle the citizens very much, however, and from their indifference one would conclude it to be a very tame affair. That would furnish material for neighborhood gossip in Auburn for an unlimited term, but what does the great expansive city of wonders care about such trifles. Pshaw, they may tickle the palate of small towns, but they are mere common-place affairs in a city.

A man by the name of Gregg, a sewing machine pedlar, duly married is the author of this mischief. An attractive Sister-in-law is an inmate of the household. The wife is ignored for the sister. An entangling alliance is the result. She is led astray and to prevent an exposure an abortion is produced, which has a nearly fatal termination. Gregg was arrested and taken before Justice Barne, where a change of venue was demanded and the case came to Auburn yesterday.

EX. GOV. BLAIR,

of Mich., will address the people at

BUTLER, IND'A.

Saturday, Sept. 16, '76

Every fair, candid man in the county should hear him on the issues of the day and we hope he will be greeted with an immense crowd.

EDITOR COURIER.—Will you allow me the privilege of addressing you through the columns of your well filled Journal upon a subject, which needs, I believe, but proper ventilation to bring about a result that will confer vast benefits on the land owners, farmers, storekeepers and in fact all who are residents along the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. running between Chicago Junction and Chicago.

I have observed as a constant traveler since the opening of the road into Chicago, and a frequent visitor to the towns adjoining, the entire absence of progress that is exhibited in most of the towns in question, and that apathy, want of energy and enterprise seem to pervade the storekeepers resident therein, so much so, that they are absolutely unmindful of an industry provided at their very doors, yet one which they allow to pass them by, to benefit other towns where residents possess that needed spirit and seize the golden opportunity offered to them.

The industry to which I allude is to be found in the free and enterprising use of the elevators that I have noticed at many of the stations on the road.—These elevators are, as I am informed, provided by the company at a large expense practically for the free use of shippers of grain, who has also provided for them routes and low rates to all the grain markets in the country viz: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Toledo. At Baltimore are to be found "par excellence," the best elevators in America with a large fleet of vessels for the transport of grain to Europe. The grading of grain at Baltimore and Toledo has been proved to be very favorable and these markets, with the numerous advantages that they offer, are very desirable points for the trade referred to. There are besides numerous private interests along the line of the B. & O. road eager and willing to purchase for manufacture all the available grain that can be obtained with such facilities as these It occurs to me as strange that the storekeepers and others resident in these towns on the road, would allow this trade to pass thereby, to be bought up in adjoining towns, which thereby evidence the result by a steady progress.—Do they forget that in letting the grain pass them, they are loosing the trade of the farmers who sell it, for where the grain is sold, there, as a rule, are supplied the wants of the class referred to! Are they not aware that but little, if any capital is needed to enter upon this business, one into which I may observe, I would myself go, but that my hands are already too well filled? The Co's bills of lading are marketable, and advances are readily obtained on them. Let these gentlemen whose enterprise I would fain rouse to action remember, that for every load of grain purchased in their towns there is a sum of money little or much, expended either with them or their neighbors that thus new customers are added day by day that the commercial wants of the towns grow, that commercial men who are ever on the watch for a rising town flocked there and filled the hole that with fair and proper dealing, confidence is established and need I then observe that, with such a state of things, progress is rapid and fortune is sure to come to those who set the wheel going.

I do not go the length of Col. Sellers, who says of his speculation of mules that "there are millions it in;" but it is undoubtedly a certain road to fortune, if only treated with a clear head and a clever hand.

It is also worthy of mention that the Co. already referred to run lightning express cars twice a week from Chicago, for the conveyance of butter & eggs to New York and the attention of shippers should be given to this: New York affords them a market at all times and for any quantity.

I would take the liberty of suggesting to the farmers both in Ohio and Indiana the usefullness of cleaning their grain better than hitherto it has been done, as by attention to this, the grading of the grain is more easily done and the result is more favorable to the interests of all concerned.

You will, I am sure, join me in the wish to see the towns along the section of the B. & O. referred to, rise rapidly and to accomplish this it needs that energy on the part of the land owners farmers and storekeepers with unity of action for the common benefit of all.

I am Yours, &c,

AN OBSERVANT TRAVELER.

WIDDER GREEN'S LAST WORDS.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Green,
"I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene,
It ain't no place for me to stay
In such a world as 'tis to-day,
Such works and ways is too much for me,
Nobody can't let nobody be;
The girls are flounced from top to toe,
An' that's the hull o' what they know;
The men is mad on bonds an' stocks,
Swearin' and shootin' an' pickin' locks,
I'm real 'fraid I'll be hanged myself,
Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
There ain't a creeter but knows to-day
I never was a lunatic anyway,
But, since crazy folks all go free,
I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me.
There's another matter that's pesky hard—
I can't go into a neighbor's yard
To say 'How be you?' or borrow a pin,
But what the paper'll have it in:
'Were pleased to say the Widder Green
Took dinner on Tuesday with Mrs. Keene;'
Or 'Our worthy friend, Mrs. Green, has gone
To Barkhamstead to see her son.'
Great Jerusalem! Can't I stir
Without a raisin' some feller's fur?
There aint no privacy—so to say—
No more than if this was the judgment day.
And as for meetin'—I want to swear
Whenever I put my head in there—
Why, even Old Hundred's spiled and one
Like everything else under the sun;
It used to be so solemn and slow,
Praise to the Lord from men bel-w—
Now it goes like a gallopin' steer,
High diddle diddle! there and here,
No respect to the Lord above,
No more'n ef he was a hand and glove
With all the creatures he ever made,
And all the jigs that ever was played.
Preachin', too—but here I'm dumb,
But I'll tell you what! I'd like it some
Ef good old Parson Nathan Strong
Out o' his grave would come along
An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire—
Judgment and justice is my desire.
'Tain't all love an' sickish sweet
That makes this world nor t'other complete.
But, law! I'd better be dead
When the world's a turnin' over my head;
Sperits talkin' like tarnal fools,
Bibles kicked out o' deestrict schools;
Crazy creeturs a murderin' round—
Honest folks better be under ground.
So, fare ye well! this airthly scene
Won't no more be pestered by Widder Green."

THE SNOW FLOOD.

"They're up, I tell you, and out in force, and there will be blazing roofs, and blood spilling all along the Chinese frontier, from Kara Sou to Dostvernik. We are safe enough, of course, here in Kiachta, behind our strong stockades and brass cannon. But there is scarcely a post to the eastward that can be called secure, now the Mongols are over the border."

"Surely, however," said I, looking up from my desk and the invoice in which I was duly recording packages of black tea, coarse silk, the white, sonorous brass peculiar to China, and other imports from the Flowery Land, "the Mongols will content themselves with sweeping off some flocks and herds, and not venture on attacking the settlements. The Russian military power—"

"It's a far cry, as they say in my country, to St. Petersburg, or even to the Wolga," grimly rejoined the first speaker, whose name was Gilfillan. "These Tartar thieves know well enough that, short of Irkutsk, there are but some weak detachments to bar their way. Even the sotnia of Cossacks has been withdrawn, and, for the moment, the whole of Eastern Siberia lies at the mercy of the Mongols."

This was serious news to me, for although my colleague from the Land of Cakes was quite correct in his assertion that we were safe at Kiachta, a fortified position too strong to be attempted by the barbarian foe, there was one whose life I held dearer than my own, and who, should the tidings of a Mongol inroad be confirmed, might be exposed to sore peril.

I, Frank Richards, had been, during two out of the three years which I had passed in this out-of-the-way corner of the Russian dominions, a clerk in the firm of Merton & Paulovitch, the managing partner of which resided at Irkutsk, and was, as his name implies, like myself, an Englishman. Mr. Merton, however, was one of those Anglo-Russians of whom many are to be found in the higher mercantile society of St. Petersburg, and who have taken root, as it were, in the country in which the greater part of their lives have been spent. He was a man of considerable property, and as a member of the Fur Trading Guild was possessed of certain valuable privileges, which almost amounted to a monopoly.

It was with anger and annoyance that the rich merchant learned that his clerk was in love with his only daughter, Ellen, and that the sentiment was reciprocal. Mr. Merton, as was very natural, had other views for his daughter's establishment in life. He was always looking forward to the day when, leaving the active conduct of the business in younger hands, he should withdraw to the capital, where Miss Merton, as a well-endowed heiress, might very probably marry a count, or possibly a prince. It was a pitiful antithesis to such exalted visions that she should bestow her hand on a mere subordinate in the house of Merton & Paulovitch.

"I like you, Richards," the merchant had said to me, not unkindly; "and if you, and Ellen, too, will but be reasonable and promise to forget this folly—Ah! well, then, there is no help for it, I see."

And thereupon we parted. I was a good linguist, and well trained to the routine of business in that remote region, so that it was easy enough for me to obtain employment in a mercantile house at Kiachta, at a higher rate of salary than that which I had hitherto drawn. I doubt, however, if I should have cared to continue any longer in my self-imposed exile from the civilization of Europe, had it not been that I could not muster the resolution to tear myself away from a country of which Ellen Merton was still an inhabitant. Even this poor consolation was, it seemed, soon to be taken from me, for the gossips of the colony were unanimous that the ensuing winter was the last that would see the Mertons resident in Siberia.

And then, preceded by certain threatening rumors, to which scanty credence had been attached, there had occurred the Mongol incursion, prompted, as there was reason to suspect, by the Chinese authorities, of whose sentiments toward the rival empire pressing yearly closer to their extensive frontier, few doubts could be entertained by even the most optimistically disposed of the motley European community, Russian, German, Polish, and British, whose task it was to develop the great natural resources of this long-neglected corner of the earth. We were well aware that, in reply to diplomatic remonstrances, the Mandarins at the helm of state would disclaim all responsibility for the acts of a tribe of turbulent marauders, while at the same time they would chuckle slily at the injuries thus vicariously inflicted on the detested Fan Qui.

On the fourth day after the outbreak of hostilities, there arrived in Kiachta a group of Englishmen, engineers and Cornish miners, from a valuable mine on the farther bank of the Amour, the whole plant of which had been wantonly destroyed by the Mongol raiders. They reported the station of Cherinsk, with all its factories and dwellings, to be in flames, while the European residents, with such of their property as they could contrive to save, were slowly retreating, under the protection of a military escort, toward Irkutsk.

"Toward Irkutsk!" I exclaimed, incredulously; "you mean, surely, toward Kiachta. It would be running into the lion's mouth to attempt the long march over the open plains that lie between the northern end of Lake Bakal and the mountains at the headwaters of the Amour. No one in his senses would give such an advantage to the fleet-footed enemy."

But my informant was positive as to the route which the caravan of refugees from Cherinsk had adopted. A Cornish miner, dispatched thither to purchase powder for blasting purposes, immediately before the inroad, had rejoined his comrades with the news. It appeared that the decision, perilously unwise as it seemed to me, to select the longer and more northerly line of march, had been formed by Count Annenkoff, who commanded the troops, and who was a young man, new to the country, and over-confident in his own judgment.

Hitherto, it was added, the Mongol horsemen had contented themselves with hovering, like hawks on the wing, around their destined prey, keeping at a respectful distance from the rifled muskets of the soldiery; but there could be no doubt that they were waiting the opportunity, in some unguarded moment, of swooping down upon the camp, while the movements of the fugitives, encumbered as they were by a heavy baggage-train, and accompanied by several ladies and children, were of necessity slow. That Ellen and her father were of the company was all but certain.

I could no longer endure the safe inaction of life at Kiachta, and accordingly I formed a resolve which to many of my friends appeared rash and willful. This was, to make my way, as best I might, to the caravan, the tardy pace of which would readily be overtaken by a well-mounted rider, and to persuade Ellen and her father rather to trust themselves to my guidance back to Kiachta, than to persevere in the arduous march that otherwise lay before them. Thanks to my love of field sports, and to a certain restless spirit of adventure, I had an acquaintance with the country for many a league around, having repeatedly accompanied Tartar hunters on their expeditions in quest of the elk, the bustard, and the antelope of the plains. I was excellently mounted, and felt that, should I fall in with the enemy, their shaggy ponies would not easily come up with my fine Turcoman steed from the distant deserts of Khiva. And of hunger, and thirst more terrible than hunger, those gaunt guardians of the steppe, there was not much risk. I was to traverse a country watered by many streams, affluents of the Amour, and where the provident care of the Russians had caused wells to be dug in the drier portions of the plain. The nomad tribes, with whom even the Mongols would not interfere, on the principle of dog not eating dog, were friendly enough to give me food in exchange for silver roubles, and the weather was as yet fine and mellow, although the season was winter.

The first long day's march brought me to a cluster of black felt tents, conical in shape, pitched on the bank of a shallow brook, while hard by grazed the sheep and buffaloes that made up the only wealth of the horde. I rode up to them without fear—for these ramblers through the plains of Eastern Siberia have little harm in them—and recognized in the headman of the camp an old acquaintance, who spoke a little Russian, and often brought in lambskins, yaourt, and wild strawberries to the market at Kiachta.

"I would not push on were I you, Gospodin," said the white-bearded patriarch, as he set before me the simple fare—milk, cheese, and mutton kabaubs, skewered on a twig of the arbutus—that he had to offer. "They were here with us yesterday, some hundreds of the light-fingered rogues from across the frontier, and it cost me ten fat sheep, and many fair words, to coax them into good behavior. They had two white men's heads, set on spear points, for their standards, and their leader swore by the Holy Tooth not to go back to Mongolia, without silver enough to plate the shrines of his joss-house. They're after the poor folks from Cherinsk by this time; not that they've any more fancy for the whistle of a leaden bullet than other people have."

The gift of a golden eagle, and the promise of two more coins of the same mintage, induced the headman to send with me a barefooted lad of his tribe, who would, I was assured, prove quite competent to conduct me to a place whence I could easily overtake the caravan, and also to keep up with my horse at any pace short of a gallop. And young Kasim (how he came by his Moslem name I can not tell, for all these tribes of the border are Buddhists, like the Mongols beyond it) ran gallantly beside my stirrup over weary leagues of grazing grounds, and stretches of stony barrenness, till at length he stopped, pointing triumphantly to a number of footprints, of horses, oxen, camels, and men, stamped into the half-dried mud of a shallow watercourse, and with a wave of his hand toward a distant wreath of blue smoke, sure sign of a bivouac fire, he received from mine the glittering eagles, wrapped the gold in a scrap of raw sheepskin and thrust it into the salt-gourd that dangled by a thong from his waist, and then, with a grin of leave-taking, trotted off homeward.

I had not ridden half a mile toward the camp fire, before I saw, approaching me, at a lumbering amble, ungainly enough, but swift and silent, some two-score of laden camels, urged on by four horsemen whose lances and the black Tartar caps they wore suggested their nationality as Mongolian. Two of them, as soon as they espied me, dashed at me with loud execrations and cries of, "Feringhee! Rusky! kill! kill!"

My revolver was out in a moment, and the sight of it produced some effect on the wild riders, for they wheeled off to right and left, galloping round me in circles, still brandishing their spears, until a third horseman spurred forward, calling out something which seemed as if by magic to suspend their murderous intentions, and then rode quietly up to my side, and held out his bony hand for me to shake.

"Brother!" he said, in a strange jargon of mingled Turkish and Russian; "very good friend, Batuschka! Has English lord forgotten poor Sing-Si?"

I looked at the man's broad, flat face, and did indeed recognize a Tartar of the name above mentioned, whom I had, a year before, bought off, at an expenditure of some six shillings sterling, from a Cossack patrol about to hang him on a dwarf oak for being captured, redhanded, as a sheepstealer. He had since then worked for us, as a porter, for some months in Kiachta, but the vagrant instinct was too strong in Sing-Si, and he had thrown up his employment and fled to the steppe.

The other three Tartars became amicable enough when they found that their companion hailed me as a friend, and I gathered from the rascals' talk that they had been acting as guides to the Cherinsk caravan, and had seized an opportunity of making off with forty camels and their loads, with which, as I made out, they intended to join their cousins the robber Mongols. All this Sing-Si, whose moral fiber was of the coarsest, related as an excellent joke; but when he learned that I was on my way to join those whom he had just deserted, his countenance assumed a graver expression.

"Hark ye, English Lord," he said, cautiously, as the others began to goad on their camels with blows and lance-pricks, "we of the steppe love a friend as we hate a foe. Sing-Si does not want his former protector to leave his bones to bleak on the plains, with those of yonder unbleached ones;" and he shook his fist at the far-off smoke; "and, sure as death, their shroud is spinning fast."

"What do you mean?" I asked, anxiously.

"I mean," hissed out Sing-Si, putting his ugly face close to mine, "that we of the old Tartar stock have no cause to be fond of the Muskov, and a pretty trick we have played them. Hist! did you never hear of the snow-flood?"

I had, in the course of my residence in Siberia, heard vague stories of such a phenomenon of the far northern steppes, and I nodded, waiting to hear more.

"The Russians will feel it soon," chuckled Sing-Si; "the blind moles! Already the wind is from the north, already the threads of the Fatal Spinners span the sky, and we have led them where there are no mountains to break the fury of the blast; no barrier to check the rush of the white wave that shall overwhelm man and beast. Away, Englishman, whip and spur, as you love your life, for even here you are not safe; and ride to the left, mark me, westward, to the shelter of the hills. As for me, I go."

And, spurring his rough pony, off he clattered in pursuit of his party. I rode at a brisk hand-gallop toward the camp fire. The snow flood! There crowded on my mind all the tales that I had ever heard, of caravans, of solitary hunters, or of detachments of troops, overtaken by the resistless drift on those illimitable plains, where not a tree, not a hillock, existed to stem the violence of the wind. And as I sped on, I felt convinced that Sing-Si's warning was a true one.

On reaching the encampment I found my predictions of impending evil received very much as were those of Cassandra in old Troy. Count Annenkoff, a vain young officer, with a supreme scorn for the civilians and foreigners, ridiculed my advice, and declined to regard my informant Sing-Si as anything but a scoundrel who had absconded with a portion of the baggage.

"Excuse my incredulity, mon cher," he said coolly, "but your snow flood, as you phrase it, appears too nearly related to Sinbad's Valley of Diamonds, and the other contes of the Thousand and One Nights, to command credence; and I shall use my own discretion as regards the route to be followed."

The other Europeans, if less supercilious, were almost equally deaf to all the arguments which I could urge. None of them had witnessed, though all of them had heard of, the fell force of that snowy tempest to which the Asiatics had given so picturesque a name; and none were willing to run the gauntlet of the prowling Mongols in order to elude a danger which might prove mythical. But Ellen, who believed in me because she loved me, used all her influence with her father, and with such good effect, that Mr. Merton yielded a reluctant consent to have his own and his daughter's horses re-saddled, and to set off, under my guidance, in the direction indicated by Sing-Si.

As we left the camp, lighted by a broad full moon that bathed the steppe with silvery brightness, I observed that the northern sky was growing very dark, and that the long filaments of gray cloud had become knit together, as though the Valkyrs were indeed busy at the loom of death. The wind also, blowing in fitful gusts, had become piercingly cold, and our very horses snorted and sniffed the air as though they scented the approach of some viewless peril.

By the time we had ridden, as I guessed, some two miles from the halting-place, the northern sky had darkened still more, and the low sobbing of the desert wind had swelled into a shriek, while the temperature was perceptibly lowered, so that Ellen shivered, more from cold than fear. We pressed on. Mr. Merton, as I have said, had been unwilling to take my counsel, in opposition to the scoffs and remonstrances of his friends, but now he said, in an altered tone:

"I begin to think, Richards, that you and the Tartar were right. God bless you for your unselfish kindness, my boy, whatever comes of this."

Before I could reply, a terrified outcry from Ellen's lips made me turn my head, just as the first quick snowflakes came whirling down, and there, behind us, throwing before it, as it came, a ghastly gleam of light, came from the north a shapeless whiteness, rolling pitilessly on.

"The snow! the snow!" we exclaimed, as with one voice, urging on our affrighted horses to their fullest speed, while behind us, like the tide rising fast over the sands of the seashore, swept on the white wave, burying beneath it, as it advanced, bush, and mound, and watercourse, and blotting out every feature of the landscape to the northward.

Then began a race indeed, the alarmed horses straining every sinew to outstrip the pursuing fate; but with all our speed the drift gained upon us, and presently we found ourselves plunging and floundering, up to our saddle-girths, in snow. The moon's radiance was now totally obscured, but afar off, to the westward, my eye had caught the ruddy glow of a fire such as charcoal-burners kindle among the hills, and never did storm-tossed mariners watch the welcome beacon of some harbor more eagerly than did I this saving light.

The fire, as I had conjectured, was burning high up on one of the wooded spurs of the mountain range near the sources of the Amour, but to reach it was no trifling task. Our exhausted steeds, worn out by the toilsome passage through the snow, could scarcely be urged to fresh exertions, while the rush of the deepening flood, and the blinding showers that dashed into our faces, threatened at each instant to overwhelm us. We reached the Amour at last, down the swollen current of which were whirling masses of snow, and here Ellen's horse fell, and could not be raised, while that of Mr. Merton, gasping and spent, no longer answered to the spur.

"Save yourself, Frank! leave us! why should all perish?" groaned the merchant.

There was some strength and spirit yet left in the gallant Turcoman that I bestrode, and snatching up Ellen's light form in my arms, I spurred into the river, and struggling through, deposited my precious burden on the turf beyond, under the shelter of a rocky boulder. I then recrossed the ford, and bidding Mr. Merton to cling tightly to my horse's mane, for the third time breasted the current, and half swimming, half wading, we got through, though on the farther bank my noble horse reeled and fell, with a faint, low neigh, and so died. The carcasses of the others were already buried beneath the driving snow.

The rest of our story—how, after some fatigue, we scaled the rocky ravine where stood the hut of the charcoal burners, and how these rough but kindly beings warmed and fed us, and finally enabled us to reach Kiachta in safety—is a tale of mere commonplace hardship. I have been for years the happy husband of Ellen, and a junior partner in the thriving house of Merton & Paulovitch, although our sphere of business has been removed to a less romantic region than that of Eastern Siberia. Of the fate of Count Annenkoff and the caravan under his charge no survivor ever returned to head-quarters to tell the tale. —*All the Year Round.*

Stunned by Lightning.

Mr. Styles Whiting, a butcher of Stratford, Conn., and his nephew Jewell, aged 15 years, having bought an ox in Bridgeport, started with their horse and buggy to drive the ox to Stratford. The clouds of a thunder-storm hung in heavy black masses close to the earth, and lightning played constantly about their heads. After they had made about half the distance there came a sudden blinding flash; the clouds were all aflame, and Mr. Whiting fell unconscious. When consciousness returned he found himself on his back in the road, about ten feet from the wagon. He arose and saw his nephew about eight feet away lying still and senseless, and apparently dead. He shook the boy roughly for several minutes ere the latter recovered. Mr. Whiting next went to the horse, which lay on its side in the road-bed in the place at which the bolt had descended. With great exertion Whiting and the boy aroused the animal. Not twenty feet away the ox was found on its side seemingly dead. It finally recovered, and the party went on to Stratford. The strange feature of the accident is that neither the man, the boy, the horse, nor the ox were injured in the least.

The Fenian Escape.

The escape of the Fenian prisoners from Freemantle, Australia, on the New Bedford whale-ship Catalpa, set the whole colony by the ears. The news of the delivery was hailed with delight by the people, while the authorities grimly made effort to retake the convicts. The latter had put to sea in a whale-boat, and the police-boat and the Catalpa opened a lively race for the possession of it. The American ship had the advantage, and swooping down gathered up the prisoners and put to sea. Next day the Georgetta took up the pursuit, and, overhauling the Catalpa, Supt. Stone demanded the return of the six escaped convicts to the Governor of Western Australia. The master of the Catalpa raised the American flag, and uttered notes of defiance. Supt. Stone pointed to a man standing with a lighted match in his hand, at the side of his gun, and announced that, unless the prisoners were given up, he would fire into the American ship and sink or disable her. There was no sign of capitulation, and Supt. Stone, remarking that his Government would communicate with the authorities at Washington, blew out his match and went home.

Sheep Statistics.

According to the most trustworthy authority, the present number of sheep in the United States is about 37,000,000, yielding an annual clip of wool of 150,000,000 pounds. The number of sheep slaughtered for mutton yearly is about 7,000,000. The capital invested in sheep and sheep husbandry in the United States is over $250,000,000. The annual product of these sheep is about $90,000,000. This is not a large exhibit for a country of the size and population of the United States. Brazil has 70,000,000 sheep; the British Islands, 34,500,000. England is the greatest sheep-producing country in the world in proportion to its cultivated land. The Spanish proverb, "The hoof of the sheep is gold," is true with the British, for they receive annually from their sheep the sum of $150,000,000.

Last year, during a comparatively cool summer, there was a continuous out-cry about mad-dogs; during the present unusually hot term hardly a case of hydrophobia has occurred.

The steamer Sumatra took out from San Francisco twenty-six Chinese lepers on a recent trip.

SITTING BULL.

Reminiscences in the Life of "Bison," the Rough-and-Ready Cadet—The Man Who Beats Our Generals.

[Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.]

Is Sitting Bull a West Point graduate? This question is asked in sober earnest, with the view of eliciting information, there being reasons for believing that this formidable warrior and so-called savage, now occupying so much of public attention, from the unquestioned skill and extraordinary courage with which he has met our soldiers, is really a graduate of the military academy. There may be some foundation for the reports as to his reading French and being familiar with the campaigns of the great Napoleon. Graduates of West Point, between 1846 and 1850, will remember a new cadet of both singular and remarkable appearance, hailing from the western borders of Missouri, who reported for duty in 1845, 1846 or 1847. Above medium height, apparently between eighteen and twenty years old, heavy-set frame, long bushy hair, growing close to his brow and overhanging his neck and shoulders, his face covered with thin patches of white fuzzy beard, the general get-up of this plebe was such as to cause the old cadets to hesitate in the heretical jokes usually played off on new cadets. Nicknames are often applied to cadets that they carry with them among their friends into the army, and even to their graves. The thick neck, broad shoulders and long, bushy hair caused the name of "Bison" to be applied to the new comer, and it adhered to him ever afterward. The West Point course he learned with ease, graduating in the upper third of his class. He had no disposition to be social, kept to himself, talked but little, and was never known to either smile or laugh. During hours of recitation he did not mingle with his classmates, but was often seen in solitary walks around the plain or scaling the neighboring mountains even to their very summits. He was often out of his quarters after night, eluding successfully the vigilance of sentinels and officers, visiting the neighboring villages in quest of strong drink, but never seen under its influence until after he had graduated.

This remarkable character passed his graduating examination creditably, received his diploma, but, before doffing his cadet gray, visited the village of Buttermilk Falls, below West Point a short distance, got intoxicated and became involved in a broil, in which stones and sticks were used freely. Several of the participants were badly hurt, and the Bison himself much bruised. This conduct was regarded so unbecoming and discreditable that, on the recommendation of the Academic Board, he was refused a commission in the army. He was heard of three times after leaving the Academy, once at Galveston, Tex. There he had a terrible fight with with some desperadoes, and was forced to leave. He was next seen on one of the California steamers, and going upon the western coast he got into an altercation with the officers of the steamer and was placed under guard down in the hold and made to work. The third and last time, as far as we know, he was seen and recognized under the following circumstances: In 1858, about ten years after the Bison had graduated, Lieut. Ives, of the topographical engineer corps, was engaged in making an exploration and survey of the Colorado river, emptying into the Gulf of California. While engaged in this work he would quite often leave his boat in the afternoon and go on shore and bivouac till morning. On one of these occasions a party of Mohave Indians came into his camp, and, after talking some time in Spanish, the chief said, in English: "Ives, do you know me?" The Lieutenant was startled at hearing his name called so distinctly in English by this naked and painted-face chief; he replied that he did not, and asked the chief where he had learned to speak English so well. The chief replied: "Never mind that; but do you know me, Ives?" The Lieutenant scanned closely the huge painted chief, with feathers in head, rings through his nose and ears, and again answered the the chief that he did not, and again asked the chief where he had learned English, and how did it happen that he knew him. The chief replied that he did not wonder at his not knowing him, as his change of nationality had brought with it a great change in habits, dress and appearance, and then added: "I am the Bison. We were together at West Point. I have, with this little party, been watching you for several days. My band wanted to kill you and your little party, but I told them we had better wait, and see, and try and talk; that we might do better than kill you. I have made them understand that after you have left and gone back trade will spring up, and we can then do better by trading or robbing the boats loaded with goods and supplies of all kinds." The Indians retired and were seen no more, nor did I bivouac on land any more. A year or two before this Capt. Lyon (killed in the late war), of the army, had a desperate fight with the Indians on an island in the Colorado river, the Indians supposed to have been commanded by the Bison. He was successful for years in raiding on the settlements and extending as far off as Arizona. It may be, and we think it probable, with the settlements extending from west to the east, and from east to west, and the Indian area diminishing constantly, that this Indian chief may have gone as far north as the Black Hills, and may be even the veritable Sitting Bull, for to the close observer Sitting Bull has shown as much skill and judgment as an educated, civilized soldier could have done. It would not be strange if Sitting Bull proves to have have been educated at West Point, and it seems to us probable that such is the case.

A West Point Graduate.

Sullivan's Defense.

Alexander Sullivan, clerk of the Chicago Board of Education, who recently murdered a school teacher, in that city, will not plead temporary insanity. His lawyers will adopt the theory that the fatal shot was fired in retaliation for the alleged striking of his wife. The widow of the dead man has stated that she will not proffer legal assistance to the regular prosecutor, but will depend on the justice of the court and the regular procedure of the law.

THOUGHTS AT A RAILWAY STATION.

'Tis but a box of modest deal,
Directed to no matter where;
Yet down my cheeks the teardrops steal—
Yes, I am blubbering like a seal;
For on it is this mute appeal—
With care.

I am a stern old man, and range
Apart; but those vague words, With care,
Wake yearnings in me sweet as strange;
Drawn from my moral Moated Grange,
I feel I'd rather like the change
Of air

Hast thou ne'er seen rough pointsmen spy
Some simple English phrase, With care,
Or This side uppermost, and cry
Like children? No? No more have I,
Yet deem not him whose eyes are dry
A bear.

But ah! what treasure hides beneath
That lid so much the worse for wear?
A ring perhaps—a rosy wreath,
A photograph by Vernon Heath,
Some matron's temporary teeth
Or hair.

Perhaps some seaman in Peru
"Or Ind hath stow'd therein [illegible]
Cargo of birds'-nests for his Sue;
With many a vow that he'll be true,
And many a hint that she is too,
Too fair.

Perhaps—but wherefore vainly pry
Into the page that's folded there?
I shall be better by and by!
The porters, as I sit and sigh,
Pass and repass—I wonder why
They stare.

Pith and Point.

Always in debt—The letter B.

Handy for a double-scull race—The two-headed girl.

Apt to make children ugly-tempered—Living on a cross street.

"When shall you come home, mummy darling?" "Not till the middle of the night, my love!" "Not till the middle of the night—when the clock strikes nothing?"—*Punch.*

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* has the following "personal:" "If the gentleman who refused to lend me $5 will repent and hand it in before 2 p. m. all will be forgiven and no questions asked."

Curate (reproachfully): "And I'm afraid you've taken more beer to-night than is good for you, Giles." Inebriated rustic: "Sure-ly, sir, I dare saye I could a' carried it hom' easier in a jar!" —*Punch.*

A Georgia mule was struck by lightning and knocked insensible, and while lying on the ground another current came along and killed the animal—which proves that lightning does strike twice in the same place. And it is absolutely necessary when it wants to kill a mule.

A popular preacher recently, in his sermon, did a wise thing by inducing people to look on the sunny side of things. He said (and doubtless spoke after a careful search to confirm his statement) that the word "worst" appears only once in the Bible.

During the gale at Nova Scotia, a barber took a stroll to witness the destruction in process, and while contemplating the ravages of the storm some one came running up to him and exclaimed, "You have more need to be at home; your shop's blown down!" "Good man," coolly replied the barber, "how can that be, when I've got the key in my pocket!"

A young clergyman, modest almost to bashfulness, was once asked by an apothecary, of a contrary character, in a public and crowded assembly, and in a tone of voice sufficient to catch the attention of the entire company, "How happened it that the patriarchs lived to such extreme old age?" To which question the clergyman replied, "Perhaps they took no physic."

Indulgent parent—"Johnny, what did you think of base-ball?" Johnny—"Not much. A man without any uniform said 'strike,' and a man with a club in his hand said, 'you better say 'ball' and I've a notion to punch your head.' Then a man got hit with a ball where his coat-tails ought to be, and the crowd said 'water.' Then when the game was over one side said they would lick that umpire."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

When a man, coming down to breakfast half awake and his uncertain feet shod in a a pair of slip-shod slippers, steps on a spool on the first step, he is generally wide-awake enough by the time he tries to break the last step to have a very vivid and not entirely incorrect idea of the power and indestructible force generated by the Keely motor. But that isn't what he talks about when he goes into the breakfast room and the folks ask him what made such a noise in the hall.

A RHYMED RIDDLE.

"I'm going to blank," with failing breath,
The falling gladiator said;
Unconquered, he "consents to death;"
One gasp—the hero-soul has fled.
"I'm going to blank," the schoolboy cried;
Two sugared sweets his hands display—
Like snowflakes in the ocean tide,
They vanished, melted both away.
Tell with one verb, or I'll tell you,
What each was just about to do.
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

"Succumb," the gladiator groans,
And breathes away his life with moans;
"Suck 'em," the schoolboy cries with glee—
You needn't, Doctor Holmes, tell me.
—*Boston Advertiser.*

Just after dinner, yesterday, a boot-black secured a customer near the Soldiers' Monument, and had just commenced to shine the first boot when a man came along, jerked off his coat, and declared that he would punch the head of the fellow whose boots were being beautified. The latter was ready for a muss, and there would have been a fight if the bootblack hadn't been equal to the occasion. He blew his police whistle as hard as could, and two policemen came up on the run. One of them praised the boy for his promptness in preserving the peace, and the lad replied: "There was my job half done, and if they'd had a fight where would my nickel have gone to? When I saw my fellow getting red behind the ears, I thought of the poor-house, and blew till my hat lifted up!"—*Free Press.*

A Summer Shower in Colorado.

It was a regular waterspout. All at once the heavens seemed to open over the hill, and a solid sheet of water, which seemed to be about a quarter of a mile square, descended with almost the force of a stream forced through an eight-inch hydraulic pipe. Unfortunately the occupants of Stevens' block were not prepared for it, and the result was that the water poured down against the buildings like a river, and came with such force that in a moment one whole end of the room burst out, the back wall was washed in, and the water rushed through like a mill tail, to the depth of about two feet, carrying an immense amount of mud. Considerable water rushed through other houses on Main street. —*Trinidad Pioneer.*

STANLEY AFRICANUS.

Private Letter from the Explorer—An African Village—The Explorer's Hut and [illegible]—What Has Been Accomplished.

[From a private letter dated Knapshyi, Lake Victoria Niyanza, May 15, 1875, and published in the Boston Journal.]

Knapshyi is a straggling village of cone huts, twenty or thirty in number, which are built somewhat in the form of a circle, hedged round by a fence of thorn twisted between upright stakes. Sketch such a village in your imagination, and let the center of it be dotted here and there with the forms of Kidlings who prank it with the vivacity of Kidlings under a hot, glowing sun. Let a couple of warriors and a few round-bellied children be seen among them, and near a tall hut, which is the chief's, plant a taller tree, under whose shade sit a few elders in council with their chief. So much for the village. I am sure you will know it if you come this way. Now outside the village, yet touching the fence, begin to draw the form of a square camp, about fifty yards square, each side flanked with low, square huts, under the eaves of which place as many figures of men as you please—for we have many—and you have the camp of the Anglo-American expedition commanded by your friend and humble servant. From the center of the camp you may see the Lake Victoria, or that portion of it I have called Speke Gulf, and twenty-five miles distant you may see table-topped Magita, the large island of Ukerave, and toward the northwest a clear horizon, with nothing between water and sky to mar its level. The surface of the lake, which approaches to within 100 yards of the camp, is much ruffled just at present with a northwest breeze, and though the sun is glowing hot, under the shade it is agreeable enough, so that nobody perspires or is troubled with the heat. You must understand that there is a vast difference between New York and Central African heat. Yours is a sweltering heat, begetting languor and thirst; ours is a dry heat, permitting activity and action, without thirst or perspiration. If we exposed ourselves to the sun we would feel quite as though we were being baked.

Come with me to my lodgings now. I lodge in a hut but little inferior in size to the chiefs. In it is stored the luggage of the expedition, which fills one-half. It is about six tons in weight, and consists of cloth, beads, wire, shells, ammunition, powder barrels, portmanteaus, iron trunks, photographic apparatus, scientific instruments, pontoons, sections of boat, etc. The other half of the hut is my sleeping, dining and hall room. It is dark as pitch within, for light cannot penetrate the mud with which the woodwork is liberally daubed. The floor is of dried mud thickly covered with dust, which breeds fleas and other vermin, to be a plague to me and to my poor dogs. I have four youthful Mercuries, of ebon color, attending me, who on the march carry my personal weapons of offense. I do not need so many servants to wait on me, but such is their pleasure. They find their reward in the liberal leavings of the table. Did they not minister to me they know they would have to subsist on their rations, and black youths have such capacity of distension in their stomachs that would shame the veriest glutton in Europe. If I have a goat killed for the European mess, half of it suffices for two days for us. When it becomes slightly tainted my Mercuries will beg it and devour it at a single sitting. Just outside the door of my hut are about two dozen of my men, squatted in a circle and stringing beads. A necklace of beads is each man's daily sum wherewith to buy food. I have now a little over 160 men. Imagine 160 necklaces given for food each day for the last three months; in the aggregate the sum amounts to 14,400 necklaces; in a year it will amount to 58,400 necklaces. A necklace of ordinary beads is cheap enough in the States, but the expense of carriage makes a necklace here equal to about 25 cents in value. For a necklace I can buy a chicken or a peck of sweet potatoes, or half a peck of grain. I left the coast with about 40,000 yards of cloth, which, in the States, would be worth 12½ cents per yard, or altogether about $5,000; the expense of porterage as far as this lake makes each yard worth about 50 cents. Two yards of cloth will purchase a goat or a sheep, thirty yards will purchase an ox, fifteen yards is enough to purchase a day's rations for the entire caravan.

These are a few of the particulars of our more domestic affairs. The expedition is now divided into eight squads of twenty men each, with an experienced man over each squad. They are all armed with Snyder's and percussion-lock muskets. A dozen or so of the most faithful have a brace of revolvers in addition to their other arms.

We have had four battles since we left the coast. The first occurred in Iturn with a desperate set of savages, rivaling the Apaches in ferocity and determination. The battle lasted three days. I lost twenty-one men killed. Their loss was thirty-five killed and some hundred or so wounded. Twice we made a clean sweep through their country, burning and destroying everything we came across, and would have liked to exterminate the wretches had not my mission required my duty in another direction.

On water we were as successful as on land; but, as God is my judge, I would prefer paying tribute and making these savages friends rather than enemies. But some of these people are cursed with such delirious ferocity that we are compelled to defend ourselves. They attack in such numbers and so sudden that our repeating rifles and Snyders have to be handled with such nervous rapidity as will force them back before we are forced to death; for if we allow them to come within forty yards their spears are as fatal as bullets. Just think, I had twenty-one men killed in one day and but one wounded! The spear makes a frightful wound, while their contemptible-looking arrows are deadly weapons. I have, for the sake of experiment, sent an arrow almost clean through a bullock at twenty yards, and the arrow-head is so barbed and gashed that if a man is wounded a large piece of tortured flesh must be cut out ere it is extracted. We had a narrow escape lately. We were but twelve in our boat's crew, the savages several hundreds. As they came down to attack I ordered the boat to be shoved off, which was done so rapidly that with the impetus they had given it they were themselves carried into deep water, and only myself in the boat. I had to keep the beach clear of the rascals, and I emptied my elephant rifle, double-barreled shot-gun and revolvers at them, while the men swam with the boat off shore in a water infested with crocodiles. None of us, thank fortune, were injured, but each of us had some narrow escape to relate from whizzing spears and arrows.

Since I left Zanzibar I have traveled 720 miles by land, and 1,004 miles (by computation) by water. This, in six months, is good work. Over 100 positions settled by astronomical observations—for you must know that from the very day I got my commission I strenuously prepared to fit myself for geographical work, in order that I might be able to complete Speke, Burton, Baker and Livingstone's labors, which they left undone. Now Speke's work is done. What he commenced I have finished. I do not know whether you comprehend the drift of this expedition, but I will explain.

You must know that Speke, in 1858, came to the southwest end of Lake Victoria, and from a hill near the lake he discovered the vast body of fresh water. Having gazed his fill he returned to England, and was commissioned to find its outlet. In 1861 and 1862 he marched from Zanzibar to Ugawa, where he saw the lake again. At the Ripon Falls he saw the lake discharge itself into the Victoria Nile, and went home again, imagining that he had done his work. If his work was merely to find the outlet of Lake Victoria, he completed his task; but if his task was to discover the sources of the Nile, he had but begun his work. He went away without discovering the feeders of Lake Victoria, which in reality are the Nile's sources—extreme southern sources, I mean. Then Baker came to Central Africa and discovered Lake Albert. He voyaged sixty miles on the lake, and he ran home also without knowing anything of the lake's sources. Burton went to Tanganyika, saw it, and returned home without knowing its extent, outlet or affluents. Livingstone came next to the chain of lakes west of Tanganyika, and died nobly in harness. Well, we are sent to complete what these several travelers have begun. While they are content with having discovered lakes, I must be content with exploring these lakes and discovering their sources, and unraveling the complications of geographers at home. It is a mighty work, but a fourth of that work is already done. Until I can say I have done the half, I bid you farewell.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

Beating the Barbers.

A man who had been nearly talked to death by loquacious barbers went into a shop the other day and handed one of the artists a card bearing the words: "Give me an easy shave."

The barber motioned him to a chair, and then turning around winked at his fellow-laborers and said: "Here's a deaf and dumb 'un, boys, wants an easy shave." "Well, if you gash him he can't talk," replied one who was waiting for "next." "No, you bet he can't," returned the first. "An easy shave be blowed! Why, he's got bristles like a Texas boar, and his skin looks tougher than a canal mule's."

The boys laughed, and the operator, who in the mean time had lathered the man's face, indulged in further comments as he urged the razor over the facial territory before him. "What a nose that is," said he. "If he should sneeze, where would I be?" "Well, his cheek is harder than a razor hone." "Do you want us to help hold his nose while you go over his lips, Johnny?" asked another of the idle razor wielders. "Don't know but what I will want a little help." "Be careful don't drop your razor down his ear or you'll lose it," admonished another. "What a dirty head he's got," observed Johnny, as he ran his fingers through the man's hair. "I say, some of you fellows write a card and ask him if he don't want a shampoo." The card was written and presented to the man, who shook his head at it, and, the job being finished, he arose from the chair.

"It's all right, boys," said he, as he laid down 15 cents. "I don't mind your talk any, I could stand it first rate so long as you didn't say anything about base ball, third term, or the whisky ring frauds." He disappeared, and those barbers sat down and thought about him.—*Providence Journal.*

Electricity as a Motive Power.

Daniel M. Cook, of Mansfield, Ohio, proposes to prove that electricity can be generated in quantities sufficient to take the place of all other methods of utilizing motive power at a merely nominal cost; and not only that, but that it can be used in lighting cities and dwellings, and for purposes of supplying heat. He refuses to divulge the means employed to generate the electric fluid. Mr. Cook estimates that he can furnish the electricity required to maintain one thousand telegraph stations fifty years for $100,000, and leave a handsome margin for profits out of this sum. And not only all this, but he expresses a belief that he will be enabled to navigate space by means of machines propelled by the same force, and in proof of this he says he has sent chunks of iron through the roof of a building into the air out of sight, and, in his opinion, clear beyond the influence of gravitation into the ether beyond.

[illegible]ause of Coughs.

An Italian (according to *Les Mondes*) attributes cough to the presence of a parasitic fungus in the air passages. In grave cases this parasite multiplies and reaches into the lung cells. Quinine has the property of stopping the development of microscopic fungi, and is therefore adapted as a remedy in the present case. Dr. L. has used with success the following powder: Chlorhydrate of quinine, 1 part; bicarbonate of soda, 1 part; gum arabic, 20 parts. The bicarbonate of soda is meant to dissolve the [illegible] gum arabic to increase the adheren[illegible] the bronchial passages. The in[illegible]tion (blowing in) of the powder should take place during a deep [illegible] of the patient, so as to faci[illegible]tration into the windpipe, which [illegible] principal seat of the microscopic fungus.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Attitude of the European Powers—The Obstacles to Immediate Intervention.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Servia may rapidly succumb to the force and the newly-aroused fanaticism of the Turkish armies, or she may succeed in prolonging her resistance until help comes from other quarters; but the struggle is no longer localized, as it seemed to be. It disturbs every Cabinet of Europe at this moment. It may be well, therefore, to glance briefly at the real interest which the question presents to each of the Great Powers, and which must always be borne in mind, whatever may be the policy temporarily avowed.

Russia, in the first place, has never been able to conceal her enmity to Turkey, or her ambition to possess Constantinople. Her great allies are her National church, which is that of the East, and the kindred Slavic blood of millions of Turkish subjects. She is not so impatient as to force her opportunity, because the best chances are already in her hands. Just now, she would prefer peace to war, if she could increase, or even preserve, her prestige by peace. Her seeming indifference to mediation may be chiefly designed to force England to take the first step, which, after the attitude of the latter power toward the Berlin Conference, would be a fine diplomatic revenge.

Germany has little or no direct material interest in the question. She would probably favor the policy of Russia, were she sure that the ambition of the latter is turned solely toward Asia, and that she were not thereby giving strength to some later combination against herself. She knows that France is still coquetting with Russia; that the Czarovitch is intensely anti-German in his sympathies; and further, that Russia is regarded with suspicion or dread by half her own population. The aggrandizement of Austria at the expense of Turkey would hardly be opposed by the German empire; for the reason that any event which tends to give a Magyaro-Slavic character to Austria as a nation separates her the more from her German provinces, and increases the chances of their final attachment to the empire. Germany's course, therefore, is dictated by the necessity of guarding herself against future dangers which may come through a combination of France with Russia or other powers.

Italy considers the Eastern question mainly with regard to Austria. She does not wish to see a strong rival occupying the opposite shore of the Adriatic—not, as now, holding the narrow line of coast, but possessing all the western provinces of Turkey. Singularly enough, the Pope and the Italian Government are in accord; for the former is said to regard the triumph of the Oriental "schismatics" (as they are terms in the Vatican) as being worse than the continuance of Moslem rule. But Italy is not, as yet, an important political factor; and she will undoubtedly accept any device which may temporarily restore peace.

England and France occupy relatively the same position as when they united to save Turkey, in 1854. But they are now confronted by a very different crisis. France has a new and powerful interest to consult—that of revenging herself upon Germany—and this changes her attitude toward Russia. Therefore, although she and England might succeed in agreeing upon an Eastern policy, so far as regards Turkey and its population, a wider complication of interests would probably separate them. In England, moreover, the popular sympathy for Turkey, artificially kept alive so long, is at an end. There must be—and will be—a relinquishment of that cold-blooded diplomacy which overlooked the late horrible barbarities in Bulgaria. The necessity of intervention is not only so strong, but also so earnestly felt by the people of England and the Continental nations, that we cannot doubt it will be speedily forced upon Europe. Turkey may still offer to accept this, or refuse that—she will have no alternative but to take what is presented. The difficulty lies not so much in forming a satisfactory plan of pacification as in uniting upon the necessary guarantees for its enforcement. If Turkey is unable to control the fierce prejudices of her population, Europe must undertake the task for her. This, we suspect, is the stumbling-block in the way of immediate intervention.

Indian Agents.

Being interviewed by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, Gen. Brisbin, commanding the Second cavalry, thus answers the question—"What makes the Indians so bad?"

Utter cussedness, pure and simple. It is born and bred in them, and the natural instinct of the savage to steal and murder is encouraged by the Government. It sends out men who are to act as agents of the Indians and carry out treaty stipulations, but most of these men spend their time in defrauding, demoralizing, and abusing the Indians in every conceivable manner. I do not believe one-half, possibly not more than one-fourth, of the supplies annually voted by Congress ever reach the Indians.

The abuses that are perpetrated by these agents are perfectly shameful, and still it goes on from year to year, and there appears to be no relief from these public thieves. Why, if I were an Indian I would whet my tomahawk and and sink it into the brain of the first white man I met. If one has to choose whether he will die by starvation or fall fighting, he had better fight for his rights like a man than starve like a dog.

Personally, I know of but one really honest agent, Dr. James Irwin, for the Shoshones and Bannocks. Many years ago I was in command of the Wind river district, and these Indians had a fine reservation, ninety by eighty miles. On one occasion they rendered signal service to the Government and settlers by helping the troops to drive out the hostile Sioux, and I resolved that as long as I lived they should never need a friend to redress their wrongs. They had a dishonest agent, and I wrote to Washington and urged his removal. Afterward, when in Washington, a certain Senator pitched into me, saying the agent was his friend. I told the Senator that his friend was a scoundrel and a thief, and he ought not to sustain him. It was a long time before the dishonest agent could be removed, but it was finally accomplished. While I was up there in the Wind river country the chief, Washakie, came to me one day and said some white men were coming upon his land, selling whisky, and demoralizing his people. I examined the treaty and found by its terms that white men were not allowed to settle upon or even travel across the reservation without permission from the Government. There were then forty-six white men upon the reservation who had no business there, and I at once issued an order giving them fifteen days in which to leave. One band of desperadoes on the North Fork of the Popoagie defied me, and I sent Maj. Gordon with his cavalry to drive them off the reservation, and told him if they resisted to cut them to pieces. A few days afterward I was relieved of command of the Wind river district, though I was assured my being relieved had nothing to do with my enforcement of the treaty. I do not know that I am right in supposing so, but I have always believed if I had not issued the order expelling the white thieves from the reservation I would have been left there.

England and Her Monkey.

Some diplomates in Paris were talking about the Oriental question, and one of them expressed a wonder as to what England would do eventually in regard to Turkey. The Persian Ambassador said: "England will do as the monkey did." The Persian told how a learned man of the good old times, wishing to test the power of maternal affection in a she-monkey, took one, with a young monkey, and put both in a high, large tin box, which box was placed over the fire, where it gradually heated. When the box began to be hot the poor monkey seized the little monkey in her arms and jumped and danced about on the hot floor of the box. At last the floor was so hot that all her leaping was of no use. Then what did mother monkey do? She took her baby monkey, put it down upon the floor and stood on it! The poor little fellow roasted, but her feet no longer burned. Up to the present England has shown a mother's heart toward Turkey; but when the fire becomes intolerable she will cook her young monkey."—*Rome Letter.*

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble, and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration, and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

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ASK any druggist, for the *best* Ague cure, and he will give you Schallenberger's Pills.

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MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it, and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

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Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	6 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 46 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 26 "	7 55 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	2 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
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Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 08 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 25	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 06 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 08	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake			1 17
Waterloo	3 42 "		1 36
Auburn	3 58 "		1 30
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Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East.				Going Wes.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Exprs	No 2	TATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.50	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.28
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.30	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.28	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.19	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G.R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.48	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.30	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western N. R's. At Denver with Indianaplis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W, & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw. R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southetg Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A
SCUTRAHD. Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r

Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo and other stations as follows, daily except

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler	1:45. p m.	x 2,25 a m.	6:05 p m
Waterloo	2,04 "	2,45 "	6:26 "
Sedan	2.14	2,53	6:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2,57	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.36	2.45 "	6:23 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00m'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 20	11 36
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 05 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 36	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	5 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†6 38am	†5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 20	*3 20 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 28
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 30am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	463 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (610 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT,
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES.

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE Of CARS.

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1876. Number 39.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,........$1.

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½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

CHAS. A. O. McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experience corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,
JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN
Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.
J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.
WATERLOO, IND.
Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.
He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the populor resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest F Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the larfiest and fines stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largestock

The Auburn

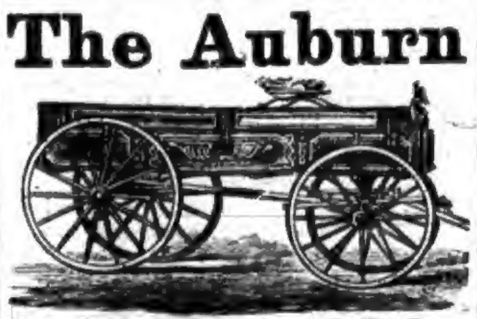

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement
— AT THE —
Lower Grist Mill.
Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

On The War Path
Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!
Hiram Parent, Pro.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and on suable prices. Stable east of Court House

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

$1, 200 PROFIT ON $100!

Made any day in Puts and Call. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100 in Stock Privileges has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book with full information SENT FREE Address orders by mail or telegraph to.
BAXTER & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., New York.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer the world ever saw. It will save many life threats if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session, for a license to retail spiritous, vinous or malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises to-wit: Lots No. 7 and 8, Block No. 19, in the incorporated town of Garrett, and in said county.

PETER BEHLER.

August 10.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., that the undersigned will make application to the board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session, for a licence to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the following described premises, to-wit: Lot No 20 block No, 25, in the original plat to the town of Garrett, said county.

AUGUST THIENEL.

August 10.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Think for yourself.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia and disordered stomachs and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attack of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Dr. Costa's Radical cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport, the Druggist, Cor. Main and Nineth streets. A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Warm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

Fowler, the phrenologist, is describing Hayes's bumps. The biggest "bump" will come in November.

All that the Republican party has any idea of doing in this canvass is to protest that it is not responsible.

They called for the Hayes and noes, down in Alabama, and most everybody voted "no."—Detroit Free Press.

Zack Chandler has inaugurated Gov. Hayes' idea of reform. He has issued instructions to clerks in his department for an assessment of 20 per cent. on all salaries of $1,200. This money is to go to the Republican campaign fund, and all clerks who fail to rally are to be immediately discharged.

The earnest cry for work in this city and elsewhere is the legitimate result of sixteen years of misgovernment, suicidal tinkering with the financial question, and general corruptions in the departments under Republican control. What we need is something more than the temporary assistance usually asked for—we need to cleans the fountains from which the evils have sprung.

It would be a pretty thing to undertake to repudiate Grant when Hayes is writing him confidential letters concerning the inside management of things. Such communications, too, look very much like reform, do they not? even the inside reform that was promised. Allowing that it could be done, this would be the first time that a political party repudiated the Administration on which it still relies for success.

Gov. Tilden will surround himself with men who will reflect credit upon the country which they serve, and will zealously guard and honorably discharge the trusts confined in them. The public officers who will not be disturbed in the enjoyment of their places, are those have proved their qualifications for the work required of them, and are willing to except the will of the people, in the ordering of those who employ them.

The country is determined to rid itself of every vestige of Grantism, and the only manner in which this can be accomplished, is to remove from office every man who has been instrumental Grant is doomed; but Gen. Hayes as President and the present horde of Grantites carrying on their despicable work of plunder and murder in the various departments of the service, Grantism would live and flourish.

Some of the Republican papers charge as a crime against Gov. Tilden, that when he takes office as a Chief Magistarte of the United States, he will begin his work of reform by removing every officer-holder in the country. There can be no doubt that such will be the case so far as regards the dishonest and incapable; but where a fitness for the duties of the office is displayed, there is no reason to apprehend wholesale removals on account of politics.

Gov. Tilden's War on the Canal Plunders.

Towards the middle of March, 1875, it became generally excepted as a fact in political circles that Gov. Tilden was preparing to begin a vigorous and effective campaign against the Canal Ring, and that he would shortly address a message to the subject. The Times thus anticipates the Governor's action:

[N. Y. TIMES, March 15, 1875.]

The Governor's message on Canals is said to be nearly ready, and it is reported to be a document calculated to spread dismay through the ranks of the Canal Ring. * * * * * As a political power in the State, the Canal Ring has been steadfastly opposed to him in the past, and he has certainly nothing but hostility to expect from it in the future. "His (Tilden's) natural antipathy to administrative" corruption will therefore be strengthened on this occasion, etc., etc.

Gov. Tilden's message was transmitted on March 19th. The Alabama correspondent of the Times thus describes the effect of Gov Tilden's famous message to the Legislature, on the Canal frauds

[N. Y. TIMES, March 20, 1875.]

ALBANY, March 10, 1875.

The campaign against the Canal Ring is fairly begun, and the first advance upon that stronghold of fraud and corruption was made by Gov. Tilden, who sent his anxiously looked-for message on this subject to both Houses of Legislature to-day. The document is a strong one, but is not to be deemed inexhaustive on the subject. A perfect state of panic exists among all those who have been and are involved in the matter. Since the contents of the message have become known, it is everywhere admitted that no such assault had ever before been made on this Ring and that its "momentum" was too great and too direct to be either resisted or averted.

The Bayonet in the Election.

Grant has seized the first moment after the adjournment of Congress to show his hand; and the people of the country can see that it grasps a bayonet, the point of which is turned toward the Southern States.

It is a feeling not of alarm, but of indignation, that will be raised throughout the land by the military order that was yesterday issued from the War Department to Gov. Sherman. It directs the General of the army to hold all the available military force in rediness to be used for the support of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and for the punishment of those who may attempt to interfere with the rights therein guaranteed. It directs him to have the military force so distrbuted as to be able to act with promptitude; and it informs him that he will receive other instructions from time to time concerning this business.

The order means that ten or twelve thousand troops of the regular army are to be concentrated in the Southern States—in those of them which have been, or, without this order, would surely be, wrested from Grantism in November next. They will doubtless be stationed mainly in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina; and it is not improbable that, before the election, the Southern Department will be put in charge of Gen. Sherman, who has had some experience in the kind of work he will be called upon to perform.

Reform is Necessary.

The reduction in the public expenditures secured by the Democratic House of Representatives at the late session, will materially lessen the burden of taxation the coming year. It must be remembers that the Republican senate refused to assist the House in reducing the appropriations, claiming that the reduction proposed would cripple the government, and were revolutionary in their nature. The two Houses finally came together with the following result:

Appropriations 1874-5, $177,303,280.71.
Appropriations 1876-7, $147,719,084.85.

Reduction .... $29,584,395 as the people's money in one session under Democratic rule, when every obstacle known to trained and unscrupulous politicians was thrown in the way at every step, ought to satisfy the people the Democratic profession of reform is not a "barren ideality," but a living issue that will be carried out to the letter. In the appropriations was not only the only place where reform was inaugurated. Uncle Jimmy Williams, our candidate for Governor, as chairman of the committee on accounts materially reduced the expenditures under his control. In 1872, the cost of the folding room where documents are prepared and sent out, was $109,519.89. Under a Democratic House with Mr. Williams as chairman of the committee on accounts, the cost of the folding room was $69,791.21, a saving of $39,728.68.

Mr. Williams inaugurated another species of reform which we give. In 1872, under Radical rule, the committee clerks of the House cost the government $87,049.77. Under the administration of Mr. Williams, as chairman of the committe on accounts, this cost was reduced to $20,891.00, a saving of $16,156.76.

The above figures are correct, and taken from the records and certified to by the clerk of the House, as the certificate appended below will attest.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug., 10, '76

HON. J. D. WILLIAMS, SIR:

In answer to your verbal inquiries of this date as to certain expenditures of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, I have the honor to state that the total amount expended during the period named for folding documents and for pay of clerks to committees is respectively as follows For folding document, $69,791.21, for pay of clerks to committees, $20,891.00.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. M. ADAMS,
Clerk House Representatives.

Mr. Williams introduced reform in many other expenditures. He cut off the supply of ice-tea, lemonade and other fluids, which members of congress had been supplying themselves with at the public expense of many years past without authority of law. He informed them that if they wanted soap and towels, hair bushes and combs pocket knives and autograph books, they must buy them and pay for them out of their own pockets, the same as other people. The Democracy have declared that "reform is necessary," and wherever they have the opportunity they have shown by their works that they intend to carry it out to the letter.—Plymouth Democrat.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE week ending Saturday, Aug. 26, was the most prosperous one of the Philadelphia Exhibition. The whole number of paying visitors during the week was nearly 250,000, and the cash receipts were about $108,000. Saturday, the 26th, was a 25-cent day, and the number of paid admissions was nearly 100,000....We now have another phase of the suit of Moulton vs. Beecher for alleged malicious prosecution. Counsel for the latter gentleman have applied for a change of venue on the ground that in the present conflicting state of public opinion in Brooklyn as to the merits of the controversy between these gentlemen it will be impossible to obtain an impartial jury....Coal has declined about $1.50 per ton in the New-York market.

THE Molly Maguire prisoners, Mundey, McGehoon, Carroll, Roarity and Boyle, who were recently convicted of the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, Pa., have been sentenced to death....In view of the improved demand for prints, the Sprague mills, in Rhode Island and in Maine, and the Connecticut Print Works, which have been idle several weeks, will start up at once....A dispatch from Milford, Pa., says that "extensive forest fires are raging in the mountains on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river, near Pond Eddy. A vast amount of valuable timber-land has been burned over and the timber destroyed. The people are fighting the fire day and night."....The American Hosiery mills, at Amsterdam, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $80,000.

FABULOUS gains in oil, recalling vividly the outbreak in '64, are reported from the oil regions. A sudden demand from abroad, or some other unexplained cause, has run the price of the oleaginous staple up two and three dollars above the usual rates. Those who held stock have cleared enormous profits, one lucky holder as high as $600,000, while a score followed after in big bonanzas.

THE attendance at the Philadelphia Exposition is steadily increasing, and is likely to increase every week during the remaining two months, as people no longer feel afraid of encountering such hot weather as prevailed earlier in the season....Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy-fiend, has had his sentence commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life....A terrible prize-fight was fought the other day at Pennsville, N. J., between two human brutes, named Weeden and Walker, in which the latter was killed, his face being beaten and pounded till semblance of humanity had departed. Weeden, the conqueror, was a blacksmith in a foundry, and Walker was his helper. They were warm personal friends, and yet were led on by roughs and thieves to the contest which has made one a murderer and a fugitive, and laid the other in a dishonorable grave.

THE WEST.

JAMES MURPHY, a boy of 19 years, was hung at Dayton, Ohio, on Friday of last week, for the murder of William Dawson, in September, 1875. When the trap was sprung the first time the rope broke and the criminal fell to the floor. It was at first thought that his neck was broken, but it proved otherwise, and in three minutes' time the prisoner was a second time walked upon the death trap. The rope was then doubled, and in an instant he was dangling in the air and making a desperate struggle for life, but after a few contortions his limbs settled and the boy's soul had fled....Dispatches from the army operating against the Sioux Indians seem to leave little doubt that active field operations are about over for the season, and that the campaign will end without inflicting any direct punishment upon the savages for the butchery of Custer and his men. Gen. Miles, at last accounts, was engaged in constructing winter quarters for a regiment or two at the junction of the Tongue river with the Yellowstone, and it was considered possible that he might pick up a fight with a portion, at least, of the wild bands who are supposed to be pushing toward the Canadian border. But the probability of anything of this kind is slight. The pursuit of the principal trails of the savage hosts had failed, though further efforts were to be made to run down some of the bands. If these do not succeed, Terry's force will turn their faces eastward, leaving a strong garrison at the Tongue river post, while Crook, it is understood, will follow the trails leading to the agencies, beat up the camps of the predatory bands who infest the Black Hills roads, and move generally southward in the direction of Fetterman. The cut-throat savages who left the agencies are supposed to be all, or nearly all at home again, or on their way thither, while Sitting Bull and the untameables will get out of the way northward by the best routes open to them.

AT a Republican meeting in Raymond, Montgomery county, Kan., a few evenings ago, a keg of powder accidentally exploded while firing a salute, and John Banze was instantly killed, and Joseph Dodson, James Sharp, and Sylvester Kesslinger mortally wounded. On the same day Mrs. Issender and Mrs. Wright were thrown out of a buggy while riding in Louisburg, Kan., and killed....A shocking tragedy was recently enacted near Greenfield, Ind. A man named Jeremiah Reedy had a fight with his his son James, which ended in the father killing the son. The young man was lying on the floor, when the old man commenced striking him with a buggy whip. Some words ensued, when they got into the front yard, when a desperate encounter took place, the old man striking his son on the head with the edge of a sharp ax, inflicting a ghastly wound, from the effects of which he died in about two hours. As usual in such cases, whisky was the cause of the difficulty.

A GENTLEMAN who recently arrived in St. Paul from Winnipeg says that a prominent fur dealer of the latter city has just closed a contract with Sitting Bull for 25,000 pounds of rifle powder, to be delivered in five-pound packages, to be paid in furs during the coming winter. This seems to indicate that Sitting Bull contemplates an aggressive spring campaign. To confirm this idea, it is rumored that 3,000 braves have been detailed by Sitting Bull to hunt buffalo in the far west for a supply of provisions.

THE city of San Francisco was visited by a disastrous conflagration on the night of the 29th ult. The large block bounded by Brannan, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, was swept away, and over 200 poor families turned out of doors. The loss will aggregate about $500,000. One fireman was killed and several injured during the progress of the fire....The boiler of a steam threshing-machine, at work at the farm of John Harris, near Lone Jack, Mo., exploded the other day, killing George Cobb and a young man Powell, and seriously injuring James Steward, John Harris, and a man named Potter.

ADVICES from Hays City, Kan., state that a water spout burst in Kill Creek Valley, Osbern county, one day last week, and flooded the entire bottom in about fifteen minutes. Horses and cattle, crops, etc., were swept away, and Mrs. Brighton and her two children and Mrs. Green were drowned.

THREE men were instantly killed and six more seriously injured—one of them fatally—by the explosion of a steam engine which was running a threshing-machine on the farm of C. B. Jones, four miles south of Dover, Minn., one day last week....A courier who left the camp of Crook and Terry on the 20th of August, at the mouth of Powder river, arrived at Fort Fetterman last week. The command was then on a trail which was estimated at 10,000 ponies. Camp-fires indicated seven distinct bands. There is reason to believe that the Indians are almost destitute of food, and traces left in the deserted camps indicate that they are reduced to the extremity of using raw hides for food. All the Snake allies have gone home, the Crows remaining. Gen. Crook fully expected to strike Sitting Bull in a few days....Advices from the Black Hills state that the Indians raided the road between Custer and Deadwood on the 20th of August and killed Weston Smith, a minister, and three miners named Ike Brown, Polline, and Mason, carrying off their stock. On the 22d Indians made a raid on a party five miles south of Custer City and killed James Kidd, Samuel Wallace, Jacob Welliy, and Thompson. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Sioux from the hostile camp on the road to the Agencies. Jones says the country is full of Indians....Four miners, Fred Henekauff, Sr., John Cox, August Shankerkauff, and Frederick Shankerkauff, Jr., were suffocated by foul air, in a shaft near Central City, Col., a few days ago. Shankerkauff descended into the shaft to prospect, with a view to resuming work on it. His protracted absence led his father to follow him, and the other victims followed the father. All were dead before relief could be brought.

THE SOUTH.

HON. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, ex-Senator of the United States from Kentucky, died recently at Bowling Green, in that State, aged 86 years. He served in the Senate from 1847 to 1853....A Savannah (Ga.) dispatch records the destruction by fire of Kelly's block, four six-story buildings, Stoddard's upper range, three five-story buildings, Kelly's shed and wharf, the upper works of a schooner, and twenty-five bales of cotton. The loss is $200,000.

ADVICES from Decatur, Tex., say: "Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, a step-daughter, and four sons were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night, by a party of disguised men. The particulars of the fiendish affair have not been received, but it is supposed that the butchery was committed for money, as the family is rich."

WASHINGTON.

DIRECTOR LINDERMAN, of the United States Mint, reports that all the mints are now running on subsidiary silver coins to their full capacity, and that the monthly coinage of silver will be about $2,500,000. Since the passage of the silver act the amount of fractional currency presented for redemption has steadily fallen off. At first the daily average presented for redemption was nearly $100,000. In July it was $65,000, and the Treasurer estimates that in September it will fall below $60,000. The Philadelphia Mint alone can supply enough small coin to meet this demand.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the Printing Bureau be hereafter closed to visitors.

THE new 4½ per cent. loan bonds are now being prepared by the Treasury department. They will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Interest will be payable quarterly on the first days of December, March, June, and September. They will be free from taxation of all kinds; principal and interest will be paid in coin, and these conditions will be set forth on their face. The bonds first to be called for redemption in 4½ per cent. bonds are the five-twenties of 1865, interest on which is now payable in May and November, and of which there are now outstanding $150,558,650.

THE Washington Monument Society, which, under a charter from Congress now holds possession of the unfinished shaft in this city, and everything relating to it, held a meeting the other day to consider the appropriation of $200,000 by Congress at its late session and the conditions imposed by that law. The society decided to give a deed of transfer to the Government relinquishing possession of the monument and its surroundings, and drew and signed the document to that end. The monument has thus far cost about $2 0,000, and is only a third finished.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of the new State of Colorado held their convention at Denver, last week. John L. Routt was nominated for Governor, Lafayette Head for Lieutenant Governor, and James Belford for Congress.

CONGRESSMAN CLYMER has been nominated for re-election by the Democrats of Berks county, Pa.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was held at Saratoga on the 30th and 31st ult. Horatio Seymour was nominated by acclamation for Governor. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer was also nominated by acclamation for re-election. The remainder of the ticket is made up as follows: Judge of the Court of Appeals, Robert C. Earle; Canal Commissioner, Darius A. Ogden; State Prison Inspector, Robert H. Andersen....The Connecticut Republicans, in convention at New Haven last week, nominated the following ticket for State officers: Governor, Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford; Lieutenant Governor, F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury; Secretary of State, Gen. F. A. Walker, of New Haven; Treasurer, Jeremiah Olney, of Thompson; Comptroller, Eli Curtis, of Watertown. Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale college, and Hon. Marshall Jewell, were nominated for Presidential electors-at-large....The Democrats of Iowa held their State convention at Des Moines on the 30th ult. The nominations are as follows: Secretary of State, John Stuberauch, Marion county; Treasurer, Wesley Jones, Des Moines county; Auditor, William Groneneg, of Pottawattamie; Judges of the Supreme Court, Walter J. Hayes, Clinton; William Graham, Dubuque; Attorney General, J. C. Cook, Jasper county; Register of the State Land Office, Capt. N. C. Ridenour, Page county....The Democrats of the First and Second Ohio Districts (Cincinnati) have renominated Messrs. Sayler and Banning for Congress....Hon. Bela M. Hughes has been nominated for Governor of Colorado by the Democrats.

GENERAL.

ONE hundred and fifty masons and stone-cutters sailed from New York for Scotland, the other day, under contract with John Coghill, to work on the parochial buildings in Greenock. They are to receive 10 pence per hour for eight hours a day. One hundred and fifty more will follow in a short time.

THE funeral ceremonies over the body of the late Speaker Kerr, at New Albany, Ind., on the 25th of August, were of the most impressive character. All business was suspended, and emblems of mourning were to be seen on all the public and many private buildings. The cortege was composed of the civic societies of New Albany and neighboring cities, members of the city governments of Louisville, Jeffersonville, New Albany, and many prominent persons from other parts of the country, the procession being one of the largest of the kind ever seen in that city.

IN pursuance of the recent order of the President, the following transfers of troops in the South have been ordered: Three companies of the Second infantry from the Department of the Gulf to the Department of the South; the Sixteenth infantry, now in Kentucky and Tennessee, to Louisiana and Mississippi; companies A and E, Eighteenth infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Edgefield, S. C.; company K, Eighteenth infantry, from Greenville to Lawrenceville, S. C.; company E, Fifth artillery, from Summerville, and company H, Eighteenth infantry, from Columbia, to Blackville, Barwell county, S. C.—all to go into camp at the points named with sixty days' rations....The great celebration of the Swiss of America begun in the judges' hall at the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Aug. 26, Gen. John A. Sutter, of California, presiding. The exercises consisted of instrumental and vocal music, and an oration by Capt. John R. Millman, of Baltimore, which was replied to by United States Minister Howe, of Wisconsin. In the evening the delegates proceeded to the Schuetzen park, at the falls of the Schuylkill, where a banquet was given. Sunday the celebration was continued at Schuetzen park, when an interesting programme was given.

IT is stated from Washington that "Gen. Sherman is of opinion that the Sioux are tired of fighting, and are ready to make terms. Sitting Bull's not making any effort to prevent a junction between Terry and Crook is an indication to him that he is not going to fight any more, but is now ready to make the best terms possible."

UPON the call of its President, Gen. Sherman, the tenth annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 18th and 19th of October next.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science has just held a very interesting session at Buffalo. The next meeting will be held at Nashville, Tenn....A Toronto dispatch says: "The great drought throughout the province has given rise to many bush fires. Live stock is suffering in many places for want of water, and others are driven long distances to obtain it."

FOREIGN.

THE soundings for the Channel tunnel to connect England and France have been completed. The engineers report the result as very satisfactory....A Belgrade telegram to the London *Times*, dated Aug. 26, says it is "almost certain that the war is about at an end. The Servians are ignorant of the fact that their Government is suing for peace. The news of Tchernayeff's victory is spreading like wildfire, and there is great rejoicing. Success at this time is unfortunate, as it will be made use of by the war party, but it may help Servia to secure better terms."...The steamship C. F. French, bound from New York to Antwerp, was recently destroyed by fire on the coast of Holland. Total loss in vessel and cargo estimated at $400,000.

A DANGEROUS conspiracy against the existing Government was recently discovered at Pampeluna, Spain. Two sergeants of the Spanish army were found guilty of high treason, and immediately shot. Some disturbances occurred at San Sebastian, but were at once repressed.

A LONDON dispatch says Mr. Schuyler's preliminary report of his investigation into the outrages in Bulgaria, addressed to the Minister of the United States at Constantinople, fully confirms the worst that has been told of the atrocities. Mr. Schuyler found that much of the slaughter was done by the regular Turkish soldiers, and he denounces the report of the Turkish Commissioner concerning these outrages as a mass of falsehoods. He declares that sixty-five villages were burned in these districts, and 15,000 men, women, and children killed.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 29th ult. says: "A Cabinet council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, has resolved to depose the present Sultan, Murad, and proclaim Abdul Hamid. The change will occur shortly, certainly before the beginning of the next Baldan, the great annual feast of the Mohammedans." A Vienna telegram of the same date says: "A Council of Ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider the peace proposals of which the outline has been given to the Grand Vizier by the powers separately. Russia strenuously opposed the condition that Servia should first sue directly for peace, and the Porte has abandoned its demand to that effect."...It is said that 24,850 Spanish troops, of all arms, with Krupp and Placentia guns, will embark at Santander and Cadiz for Cuba before Nov. 1.

TELEGRAMS from the Servian Capital represent that there is a keen anxiety among the people to hear of an armistice. The recent fighting before Alexinatz has been greatly exaggerated, the losses being no more than a few hundred killed on the side of the Servians. A feeling of jealousy has been aroused between the people of the principality and the Russians, the influence of the latter in the army overshadowing everything. To see Servia become a Russian dependency as the result of a war begun to secure her complete independence of Turkey, is not what the people want, and they appear to be ready to welcome a peace which would assure them as near an approximation to complete self-government as they possessed before the war.

A COUNCIL of ministers and great dignitaries of the Turkish Empire, held on the 31st ult., proclaimed Abdul Hamid Sultan, vice Murad, deposed.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sherman's Impressions.

Gen. Sherman, says a Washington telegram, continues to be of the impression that the hostile Sioux have been divided up or that they are endeavoring to get out of the Powder river and Big Horn country! He says that he is of the opinion that they do not want to fight any more, and that they will endeavor to cross the Yellowstone to get away. If they can succeed in doing this, which he doubts on account of Gen. Miles' patrolling forces, they will then be heard of at the agencies. There are but three fords practicable for them on the Yellowstone, and it will take so long to get their old men, women, ponies and lodgepoles across that they will be pounced upon by the United States troops before they can accomplish such a movement. Gen. Sherman believes that the Indians under Sitting Bull would not have allowed the junction of the forces of Gens. Crook and Terry if they meant to fight, and to him it looks as though, with a broken-up crowd of the hostiles, Sitting Bull is likely to be getting ready to surrender and secure the best terms possible. At all events no such determined fighting as heretofore is looked for. Beyond the 2,500 additional soldiers now being recruited no additional troops will be required. Hence there is not much probability that the request of the marine corps to be employed will be complied with, unless it may be deemed advisable to place them at the agencies to carry out the arresting of the returning hostiles found at the agencies.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs now looks to the army exclusively at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to establish the authority of the Government and to conduct the management of Indian affairs there for the time being, under which arrangement, if successful, the commission will proceed to remove the Indians to the Indian Territory.

Some Rude Belles.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Washington Letter.]

For years there has existed a strange ambition among certain girls in society here to be distinguished for their ill-breeding. To be spoken of as the rudest girl in Washington was the laudable ambition of each. Heaven knows, aided by empty heads and coarse tastes, they were all rude enough, but which girl was entitled to wear the champion belt was undetermined, and popular disfavor varied from day to day as some fresh instance of ill-manners put one or the other in advance. They were daughters of families holding recognized social or official positions, and, received at almost every house, one was and is in continual danger of an assault from these female ruffians. I was at an entertainment one night, for example, and a lady, recognized as a confirmed invalid, feeling faint, attempted to get to the dressing-room on the floor above. The stairs were blocked, and the rudest girl never moved. Her young man, from very shame, rose to his feet, and after the sick lady had with difficulty clambered over the female ruffian, he said:

"Well, ——," calling her name, which I of course omit, "for cool impudence you take the belt—to sit and have that sick woman climb over you!"

"Well," was the feeling response, "if she's too sick to remain down stairs, let her stay at home."

WILD BILL, THE SCOUT.

What an Old Associate Says of Him.

Jack Malone, a frontiersman, furnishes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* with some interesting incidents in the life of "Wild Bill," alias Jas. B. Hickok, who was killed at Deadwood City a short time since by Jack McCall, a Black Hills desperado. Hickok was a native of Illinois, and his mother and sisters yet live near Galena, in that State. His brother (named William) is a wagon boss in New Mexico. According to Malone, Wild Bill was the only frontiersman who would take his pistols off and fight a square fight with any one who wanted to settle a dispute in that way. He was always anxious to avoid a quarrel, but, if he found he was going to be forced into one, took good care to get the drop on his enemy, and he was a sure shot. He would rather indulge in poker than eat, on one occasion having played in his last earthly possession—a black and tan terrier.

Bill was generous to a fault (Mr. Malone continued, in his remarks to the reporter), and although he had found it necessary to kill about a score of men in his time, still it is to be regretted that he himself was shot down "without a show." In 1860 Bill was driving a bull team at Leavenworth, but afterward took a train to Denver, Col. One of his first fights was with a gang in Dovertown, two miles above Fort Kearney. He and Bill Story killed three men there. He was next heard of at Virginia City, where great rivalry existed between two sets of road agents, and it was there that Bill made the enemies that forced him into the biggest fight of his life. He came across the plains as a Union scout with the Second Colorado in 1863. While they were encamped on Walnut creek, near Marysville, Kan., Hickok called on a Mrs. Walters, having been a great friend of her husband. She begged him, for God's sake, to leave, saying that ten men from Virginia City had arranged to come and kill him. "Well, little woman, don't be frightened. Get behind the chimney, and we'll stop 'em," was the scout's reply. The gang finally surrounded the house, and the leader shouted, "Is Wild Bill here?" "Yes, come and get him," was the answer, and two of the invading party were shot dead as they endeavored to enter. The others turned and ran. Bill stepped to the door, rifle in hand, and at a distance of 250 yards shot and instantly killed a third one of the party. He always considered this the best shot he ever made.

In 1865, while the deceased was keeping a livery stable at Springfield, Mo., he quarreled with Joe Tutt over a card table, and next day Mr. Tutt was gathered to his fathers—being shot through the heart in the public square. Wild Bill never waited to see the effect of his shot, but wheeled on Tutt's friends, and asked if any more shooting was wanted by them. They appeared to be satisfied.

In 1868 Hickok turned up as Sheriff of Ellis county, Kan., with headquarters at Hays City. A fellow named Sam Strawhan had followed him from Springfield to avenge the death of Tutt; but Wild Bill got the drop on him, and he fell dead, shot through the neck by the man who never missed his mark. The next man whose turn it was to die at the hands of Wild Bill was Bill Mulvey, a notorious rough from St. Joseph, Mo. He was shot back of the right ear. For this service Sheriff Hickok was tendered a vote of thanks.

Wild Bill's next difficulty was with eight or ten soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry, who invited him into a bar-room at Hays to take a drink. While standing at the bar he was knocked down by one of the blue coats. The minute he struck the floor his pistol was out, and, unfortunately, he killed a man who was trying to make peace, and also another who participated in the attack. Hickok then fled, and subsequently turned up as Marshal of Abilene, Kansas. Here it was that he killed a brother of McCall, the man that murdered him.

During the last year or two Bill had been playing the gentleman in Kansas City, St. Louis, and elsewhere, organizing Black Hills expeditions, etc.

Insanity in the United States.

The intelligent care of the insane, with a view to the restoration to health and society, is so recent that it may be dated, in the United States, in the present-century. The time is even within the recollection of many now living, when faith in the curability of the disease became general, even among medical men. Upon the dawning of the belief that insanity was susceptible of cure, hospitals began to be built, for the two-fold purposes of custody and treatment; for besides the difficulty of taking care of lunatics at home, it was found that comparatively few recovered. From this period hospitals began to be regarded as not only the best, but to most persons the only places for the insane. Hence an increasing demand for their accommodation, and though their numbers have multiplied largely, and have greatly increased in size, they are still inadequate to entertain all who knock at their doors and with piteous appeals seek admission. In this connection may be noted a curious result of the establishment of new hospital facilities. The newer States, in estimating the hospital capacity necessary for their insane, have naturally consulted the census statistics to find what number to provide for; but it is invariably found that when a hospital is opened for the accommodation of a given district, the applications for admission far exceed its capacity, largely outnumbering the statistics collected by the census-taker. The country seems suddenly thronged with insane people, and we are apt to be impressed with the belief that this dread disease is largely on the increase. But the probable fact is that no such increase really exists. It is not unnatural that, mainly out of family pride, the questions of the census-takers are often evaded, and the relatives of the unfortunate patient, seeing no benefit to come from revealing this "skeleton in the closet," keep it from observation. But, promptly when an asylum is opened within their reach, free to all without pay, the curtain is drawn and they come forward with their afflicted.

That insanity does not increase, pro rata, at least in the United States, is proven by the census returns for the past twenty years. In 1850, this country had a population of 23,191,876, and a total number of insane and idiots of 31,397, or 1 in 378. In 1860, with a population of 31,443,322, there were 42,864 insane and idiots, or 1 in 733. And in 1870, with a population of 38,555,983, there were 61,909 of that class, or 1 in 623. In England, during the same period, there was an average of about 1 in 450; in Scotland, 1 in 460; in Ireland, 1 in 400; in France, 1 in 600; and in Australia, 1 in 524. These reports, if accurate, show a favorable condition in this country as compared with that of others.—*Charles D. Robinson, in Scribner for Sept.*

FIENDS ON THE RAIL.

Narrow Escape of a Passenger Train on the New York Central Railroad.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

A drover by the name of George Adams, residing at Cayuga, had business in Fairport last Saturday, and just at night he started for the depot, intending to take the train for Rochester. He passed rapidly along for about four miles without interruption, but as he neared Lincoln Creek he seen light in the bridge ahead of him, and as he drew near he distinguished the forms of five men busily intent upon some work upon the track. He proceeded cautiously forward, and a closer view confirmed his terrible suspicion. The men were tearing up the rails! It was then about 11 o'clock, and he knew that in a few minutes the St. Louis express was due from the east—indeed, if it were on time, it would leave Rochester at 11:08 with a heavy load of passengers. A glance was sufficient to show him that single-handed he could do nothing, but the twinkling of a light in a farmer's house a short distance away promised assistance, and rapidly and stealthily he stole by the miscreants toward the bright beacon, the beating of his heart quickened by overhearing one of them say, "This will be a bigger job than the one of the 15th." He had nearly passed them without attention, and was just congratulating himself upon his success, when his foot struck against some obstacle and he stumbled heavily forward. The noise reached the ears of the men on the track, and at once divining its cause they started forward, shouting, "Catch the meddling fool and drown him in the creek." Adams at once started on keen run for the house, his pursuers following hotly after, never relinquishing the chase until the fugitive was within ten rods of the house, when they were frightened away by a huge dog, which intelligently allowed the fugitive to pass, but fiercely assailed the pursuers. They then turned and fled into the darkness, and the farmer, aroused by the cries, was soon made acquainted with the facts by the breathless Adams. He at once disappeared in the house and returned with a red lantern, which had been fortunately dropped by a train some time before. This was at once lighted, and Adams, taking it in his hand, started up the track on a run, fearing every moment that he would be too late to prevent the threatened disaster. Meanwhile the St. Louis express, which should leave here at 11:08 in the evening, had been detained, so that it left the depot twenty-five minutes behind time, Conductor Norris Eaton in charge, and William Creedman, the engineer, at his post on the impatient locomotive. The train was made up of a baggage and express car, three passenger coaches, and seven sleepers, nearly every seat and berth occupied by passengers, little dreaming of danger, and feeling perfectly secure in the well-known management of the road. The engineer had just got his train well under way, crowding his engine a little to make up for lost time, when down the glistening track his practiced eye discerned a swinging light, and in a moment more he saw that it was red, the well-known signal of danger. His hand was on the reversing lever in a moment, and with every brake tightly set the long train gradually came to a standstill. At the culvert over Lincoln's creek, Adams pointed out the place where he had seen the men at work, and there, by the light of the lantern, on an embankment seventy-five feet high, over twenty feet of water, on a treacherous bed of quicksand, they found the rail so cunningly displaced that unless miraculously saved, the entire train must have dashed down the heights.

A Small-Sized Candidate.

Uncle Sammy is a very little fellow and in that respect he resembles Napoleon, Aaron Burr, Gen. Grant, and Lord John Russell, a fact, however, which does not make him in the least proud of his size. One morning a Saratoga washerwoman, at the hotel where the Governor stopped, was unloading her basket of linen in the presence of the lady guest, by whom she was employed. When she had deposited about half the wash upon the bed the lady suddenly detected a strange-looking garment among the lot, and, snatching it up exclaimed:

"What's that?"

"That's all right," returned Bridget.

"All right, nonsense," continued the lady, elevating the mysterious article and calling the washerwoman's attention to the initials, "S. J. T.," on the neck-band; "don't you see it's one of the Governor's night-shirts?"

"Be me sowl, yer right," added Bridget, solemnly. "Shure I t'o't it was wan av the babby's gowns."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A Canadian Snake-Story.

The following story is told by a Norfolk paper, and the scene of it is laid at Silver Hill, a post village about twelve miles from Simcoe: Eugene, a son of Mr. Patrick Murphy, about 18 years of age, went to a spring for a drink of water, and after satisfying his thirst he sat down on a log to rest and cool off a little. He presently heard a hissing noise near his head, and on looking for the cause discovered a large snake near his face. The reptile had crawled up his back and stuck its head over one of his shoulders. The boy grabbed for the snake and caught it by the neck, but was unable to pull it over his shoulder on account of its being fastened to his suspenders behind. He held his grip, however, until the snake was choked to death. It was found to be a black snake, nearly five feet long. Young Murphy squeezed the reptile with such a firm grip that he broke a large silver ring that was on his finger.—*London Free Press.*

WHERE THE SOLDIERS ARE.

Present Disposition of the Military Forces of the United States.

[From the New York Herald.]

The orders issued to Gen. Sherman to hold all the available force of the army ready for prompt service in the Southern States, in view of the approaching Presidential election, gives rise to the interesting inquiry as to what number of men are actually at his disposal for that purpose. Gen Sheridan has stated that he was obliged to strip every post from the line of Manitoba to Texas in order to reinforce Terry and Crook. Even troops have been ordered from California to the Yellowstone, and they have no doubt by this time reached the theater of hostilities. The Southern States, except Texas, have quartered in them two regiments of artillery and five of infantry, aggregating 3,500 men, and in Texas, principally along the Rio Grande frontier, are three regiments of cavalry, seven companies of artillery, and four regiments of infantry (two of the latter being colored), aggregating 3,300. The garrisons in the reconstructed States have not been disturbed in consequence of the war against the Sioux. They remain at the strength above stated. On the Pacific Coast there are one regiment and two troops of cavalry, eight companies of artillery, and two regiments of infantry, and in Arizona the Sixth cavalry and the Eighth infantry. It may be stated that the presence of a considerable military force is necessary in Texas to protect the people against Mexican and Indian marauders; and there is, also, a necessity for occupying at all times several forts and posts in the States and Territories bordering on the Pacific. The total number of men in the organization of the army, including staff corps of engineers, ordnance department, military academy, men not attached to regiments, hospital stewards, etc., is about 28,200; but the organization, by regiments and companies, is only 25,000. Gen. Sheridan, after the greatest exertions, has been able, according to his own statement, to give Terry and Crook 3,500 men, which Gen. Sherman thinks are "quite as many as can be maintained on the Big Horn."

Comprehending the value of the figures just mentioned, an estimate can be formed of the available force of the army "not now engaged in subduing the savages on the western frontier," for protecting all citizens, without distinction of race, color or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote."

The appended exhibit explains itself:

Strength of the regular army		25,000
Stationed in reconstructed States	3,500	
Stationed in Texas	3,300	
Stationed in Pacific States	2,300	
Stationed in Arizona	1,000	
Operating against Sioux	3,500	—13,600
Distributed in other localities		11,400

Chinese Laundrymen.

More Chiramen are employed in San Francisco in laundry work than in any other kind of labor. In all parts of the city their washhouses are to be found, every square block containing from four to six establishments of the kind. Nearly all the hotels and many of the public institutions employ them, and the washing of nine-tenths of the families in the city are performed by them. A system prevails among these Chinese laundrymen whereby the item of shop rent is reduce to the most economical figure. Two wash firms occupy the same premises and use the same tubs and materials, one firm working during daylight, and at dark surrender the shop to the other, who occupy and use it until morning. By this system there is also a saving in water and fuel.

Another Bridge Across the Thames.

The bridges crossing the Thames for general purposes in London proper are the following: Battersea, Vauxhall, Lambeth, Westminster, Charing Cross, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridge, which is the last toward the sea, all ocean steamers and large vessels being compelled to anchor below. It is now proposed to build another bridge across the river, just below the Tower, and about a quarter of a mile below London bridge, at a cost estimated at nearly $2,500,000. Hampton Court bridge, the last on the Thames on which tools were levied, has been thrown open free to the public, the tolls having been extingushed forever by a public outlay of $200,000.

LADY VISITOR (examining the school)—"What's the capital of Turkey?" Bright Little Scholar—"Please 'm, it ain't got none—it's bankrup'!"—*Punch.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	6 80	@10 25
HOGS	6 75	@ 8 00
COTTON	11⅞	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 50	@ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago, new	..	@ 1 02
CORN—Mixed Western	55	@ 57½
OATS—No. 2 Chicago, new	37	@ 40
RYE—Western	..	@ 70
PORK—New Mess	16 40	@16 80
LARD—Steam	9⅞	@ 10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 15
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 40	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	5 75	@ 6 35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	94	@ 94½
No. 3 Spring	81	@ 85
CORN—No. 2	42½	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	..	@ 31½
RYE—No. 2	..	@ 58
BARLEY—No. 2 New	..	@ 80
BUTTER—Creamery	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 12
PORK—Mess	15 62½	@16 65
LARD	..	@ 9⅞
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	..	@ 1 14½
CORN—Western Mixed	42½	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 30½
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 53½
PORK—Mess	..	@16 50
LARD	..	@ 9⅞
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 40
CATTLE	2 25	@ 4 25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	..	@ 1 07½
No. 2	..	@ 98½
CORN—No. 2	42½	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	..	@ 31
RYE	..	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2	80	@ 86
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	93	@ 1 06
CORN	46	@ 48
OATS	35	@ 43
RYE	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess	..	@16 00
LARD	9	@ 9½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 17	@ 1 18
Amber	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN	48	@ 48½
OATS—No. 2	..	@ 33½
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	6 30	@ 6 50
Philadelphias	6 50	@ 6 75
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 50	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. HAM, Publisher.

RETRENCHMENT.

Speech of Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

What the Democratic House has Done for the Country.

Reducing the Expenditures by About Thirty Millions in Spite of Republican Opposition—An Impartial Exhibit of the Work in Behalf of Retrenchment and Reform.

On submitting the Conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill to the House, Aug. 14, Mr. Randall spoke as follows on the Democratic policy of retrenchment:

MR. SPEAKER: Before the final adjournment of a protracted and laborious session, it is proper to review our action concerning appropriations from the public treasury to carry on the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. In the discharge of this task I am sensible of no other motive than that there shall be a complete and impartial exhibit of the work in behalf of retrenchment and reform which we set out to do, and the difficulties and opposition which met us at every step in the interest of those who saw in any reduction of the public expenditure loss to them of salary or place, notwithstanding there was consequent advantage to the taxpayers, and the efficiency of the governmental administration was in a degree impaired. We were met at the very threshold by the inexorable alternative of reducing expenditures to a just and economical basis, or by allowing appropriations to be made at the same figures of previous years, with increased taxation; and this latter it was our plighted faith and solemn duty to prevent in behalf of the great body of the people borne down by a heavy load of taxation, and who were further distressed beyond measure by derangement and misfortune in every avenue of agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial activity. To this end, every item of public expense, whether large or small, was subjected to the severest scrutiny, and an inspection of every bureau and department of the Government undertaken, without parallel, I believe, for a quarter of a century. The Committee on Appropriations give this work their most earnest attention. It required incessant labor and much patience. Arrayed against us were all those whose favorite selfish schemes were to be frustrated for the public good; eager and greedy corporations who sought to fatten from the public purse; place-hunters and place-holders, and the friends and partisans of all, high or low, who were in any way to be affected by reduction, and especially by the marked unwillingness on all hands, by chiefs of bureaus and heads of departments, to agree to any withdrawal of their official patronage. But we had the comforting assurance that we had behind us the people who demanded that their burdens should be lightened by practical and necessary reductions, and this consoled us oftentimes in the discharge of our imperative public duty, when we found ourselves compelled to deny appropriations to the extent desired for objects dearly cherished by our constituents.

REMOVING AN OBSTRUCTION TO REFORM.

The majority of this House of Representatives was elected to reform manifold abuses of administration, and when we assembled in December last that reform element assumed full authority in this hall, and obtained partial control over public expenditures. The first difficulty which presented itself to the execution of the trust confided to us was the existence of a rule in the House which prevented the repeal, or even modification of any law as to appropriations, upon any appropriation bill, unless two-thirds of the members assented thereto, which number the majority did not have. The construction which had been given to that rule allowed amendments to increase compensation to officers, clerks, and employes, but adroitly prevented, as out of order, any reduction whatever. To overcome this obstruction, a proposition was submitted to so change the rule as to allow the incorporation into appropriation bills of such legislation, which, being germane, retrenched expenditures, thus making a complete revolution in the operation of the rule, and turning legislative action in this House from extravagance into the better and safer direction of economy. That change, for the purpose I have indicated, was vigorously resisted by the Republican side of the House for the reason that, composing as they did and do, more than one-third of its members, no amendments changing existing laws could be made or put upon an appropriation bill except when such amendments increased salaries, as under the old practice two-thirds were required to suspend the rules to allow the majority to vote even on such amendments; and that two-thirds, as I have already stated, the minority in the House could at any time refuse. Without such a change any and all efforts on the part of the House to reduce the expenditures of the Government would have been as the idle wind. Here stood the Republican members of more than one-third to prevent and obstruct any such reduction, with a Senate, as we afterward found, even more determined to its purpose. Finally, through the agency of the Committee on Rules, we secured a report of the alteration so much desired, and the House adopted it by a majority composed exclusively of Democrats. Almost all the reductions we have accomplished have followed as the result of the first step, for it opened the way.

THE NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

It must not be forgotten that when Congress assembled the country was prostrated in all the essentials which go to make the people prosperous, contented and happy. Many of our manufacturing establishments were closed, and most of those still running were working only a portion of the time. Commerce languished, agriculture went unrewarded, and a feeling of distrust widely prevailed, causing capital to be unusually cautious. Almost all new enterprises were abandoned, and labor, then as now seeking employment, was to the extent of its activity inadequately remunerative. Our duty in such a condition of affairs was too plain to be mistaken. It was to lop off at once, and resolutely, every extravagant and unnecessary expense. This we have partially accomplished, and in a manner which will in no degree cripple the administration in its legitimate functions. But to secure even this partial result without producing friction has required long and patient examination, investigation and study.

A further plan of procedure adopted was to reduce 10 per cent. all salaries over $1,200, and provide for a reduction in the force of clerks and employes of 20 per cent. These two provisions, if fully adopted, would have secured a much larger reduction of appropriations and the discharge of all supernumerary clerks and employes, of which there are still a large number. The House considered this not an unreasonable reduction in amount under the circumstances. But this reduction has almost wholly failed because of the obstinacy of the Senate and the Senate conferees in relation thereto. A reduction in the number of clerks and employes has been only partially realized, as the House conferees were forced to yield a part of their recommendations. It will surprise many when they learn the fact that as many as 100,000 persons receive pay from the Federal Treasury. In order that no harm should possibly come from reduction of force, we directed the attention of the executive officers of the Government to the existing law in reference to the hours of labor required from the clerks and the employes. It is to be found in section 162 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

SEC. 162. From the first day of October until the first day of April, in each year, all the bureaus in the State, War, Treasury, Navy, Postoffice Departments, and in the General Landoffice, shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours of each day; and from the first day of April until the first day in October in each year, at least ten hours in each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law.

Heretofore clerks have been required to devote six hours a day to the service of the Government. Recently, on the coming in of the Democratic House, by orders to the bureaus, that time has been extended to seven hours. If, however, the terms of the law are adhered to, more actual hours of service will be secured under the reduced number of clerks and employes agreed upon than we have now with the present excessive force.

Again, Mr. Speaker, as a natural result of the prostration of business, the revenues of the Government have diminished to an alarming extent, and the warning held out to us was one not to be disregarded, as it might turn out in the coming fiscal year that the reduction would be so great that the revenues would fall below the amount required to meet the expenditure of the Government. In this emergency, it was absolutely essential to provide for reduction of expenses rather than entail any increase of our interest-bearing debt, or any addition to our present taxation. Nay more; if the full measure of reductions recommended had been acceded to by the Republican minority in the House, and the majority in the Senate, then, even with a full revenue, the internal and other taxes could have been reduced to an extent of say $10,000,000, with comparative safety.

I shall now proceed to an examination of the several appropriation bills, in order of date as they were enacted into law.

THE SAVING IN PENSIONS.

Appropriations last year, $30,000,000; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $29,533,500; recommendation of the House Committee on Appropriations, $29,533,500; House passed $29,533,500; Senate Committee, recommended $29,533,500; Senate passed $29,533,500; law as finally enacted, $29,533,500. The respective committees of the two Houses and both Houses of Congress agreed in the amount to be appropriated for pensions, which was in full as indicated by the estimate. A pleasant incident in connection with this appropriation was the fact of its being, in committee and in the House, in charge of a member of the committee (Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee), formerly an officer in the Confederate army and a member of the Confederate Congress. Such exhibitions give the denial to the political charge that the leading men of the South still bear any hostility to the Union, for he was scrupulous in seeing that no pensioner of the Union suffered in the least degree. Many reforms are imperatively needed in connection with the distribution of pensions. The Committee on Pensions recommended the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, where it formerly was, as appears by their report, for reasons, among others, as follows:

Pension agencies which now cost annually $448,000, the Committee on Pensions report could be dispensed with, and twenty efficient clerks, divided equally among four classes of clerks known to the law, at a cost of $30,000, could do the work as efficiently and with less delay than now occurs. The work, if under the War Department, could be done in the main by the retired officers of the army, with one-half pay in addition to the present retired pay of such officers, and the amount of pay saved would be quite one-half. At present more than one-half is done at the Surgeon General's and Adjutant General's offices. Both these bureaus now employ 116 persons on this work, and an equal number of additional clerks, if duties were transferred to the War Department, to-wit, 232 clerks in all would be ample; whereas, the present force in the Pension Bureau is over 490; nearly 300 over what economy and necessity require.

The character of the work is in a measure judicial, requiring legal knowledge; and yet last year 128 employes were discharged and ninety-six new appointments made—putting out experienced clerks and substituting for such men ignorant and inefficient persons in their stead. This was done mainly for political considerations. The truth is, as the evidence establishes, the bureau is run as a political machine. Two clerks of the National Republican Congressional Committees of last year were entered on the pension-roll and paid from pension funds.

The War and Pension Departments being separate, there was required last year 56,000 duplicates of rolls from these two offices, requiring transmission by mail and messenger, which might all have been done in the same office. The fact is, the delays now incident to applications for pensions or increase of pensions, arise almost entirely from these separations of duty, causing years of delay to those least able to bear procrastination, and those, too, who never ought to be subjected to such annoyances and privations.

I will allude to another abuse and then leave this branch of my subject. The finance division of the Pension Bureau can be dispensed with altogether, employing forty-eight clerks. This is set forth in Mr. Clark's testimony. In reply to a question whether that division ought not to be lopped off, he said: If the work in the Auditor's office was up to date the work in the finance division would be useless. There cannot, therefore, be a reasonable doubt as to the economy to be gained, and the general propriety of the transfer.

DEFICIENCIES.

Appropriations last year, $4,703,699.13; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $2,723,471.79; recommended by House Committee on Appropriations, $662,315.07; House passed $671,486.74; Senate recommended $840,831.27; Senate passed $840,831.27; the law as finally enacted $816,723.56.

I believe these deficiencies are less than usual and heretofore, because of the knowledge by the departments that a Democratic House was to be in authority, this year, notice having been given last year by the then Democratic minority of the Forty-third Congress that the practice of allowing large deficiencies would not be countenanced. The departments are, however, entitled to partial credit, for their estimates of deficiency this year were considerably less than heretofore. The same rigid rule will be again applied, and the departments must govern themselves accordingly.

$3,000,000 SAVED ON FORTIFICATIONS.

Appropriations last year, $850,000; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $3,406,000; recommendations of House Committee on Appropriations, $315,000; House passed $315,000; Senate committee recommended $315,000; Senate passed $315,000; the law, as finally enacted, $315,000.

This was a large comparative reduction, but I believe no material interests will suffer therefrom, either in respect to our fortifications or as to experiments to be made in the trial of armament or torpedoes. The largest sized guns of our recent war are now considered ineffective. Earthworks experience has shown to be the best protection against artillery on land, or iron-clads on water. The sums so lavishly expended since the war have not brought any adequate return in these respects. In the past ten years, up to and including this year ending June 30, 1876, we appropriated for these purposes more than $13,000,000, a large amount of which could as well have been saved by the same character of reductions which we have made this year.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Naval service appropriation last year, $17,001,006.40; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $20,871,666.40; recommendations of House Committee on Appropriations, $12,808,655.40; House passed $12,432,855.40. Senate committee recommended $16,167,855.40; Senate passed $14,857,855.40. The law, as finally enacted, $12,740,355.40.

The appropriations for the naval establishment are largely reduced. It is a branch of the service where large saving can be prudently made. I need not allude at length to the sums heretofore expended and the manner of their expenditure. The department, in its management, has been thoroughly examined into by a committee of this House, and their findings are in print, which render a further criticism in this connection unnecessary. These reduced appropriations come up to the full measure of recommendations by the Naval Committee.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Postoffice appropriations last year, $8,376,205; department estimate for the year ending June 30, 1877, $8,431,602.99; amount recommended by House Committee on Appropriations, $2,680,906; amount passed the House, $4,230,906; amount recommended by Senate Committee on Appropriations, $7,586,647; amount passed Senate, $7,288,647; the law, as finally enacted, $5,967,498.

The reductions in this act arise mainly from the cutting off of the salaries of the higher class of Postmasters, which have been confessedly too high, and the reduction of 10 per cent. on the amounts to be paid to the railroads for the transportation of mails, among which is what is known as the "fast mail." An erroneous impression prevails as to this latter service. The fast mails were not provided for by law. Speed was not taken into consideration in determining the compensation. Weight and the number of postal cars were and are the elements in fixing the pay to railroads. This extra line was first established less than a year ago, by throwing an increase in the quantity of mail matter on these principal roads, thus increasing the number of postal cars, and, with additional weight, causing an increased amount of payment to special roads. The compensation as fixed by act of March, 1873, was a very great increase over former rates. Prior to that time, $375 per mile on all lines was the maximum rate. Under that act the pay on some lines was increased to $705 per mile per year, and on the fast lines as high as $1,016 per mile per year.

This Congress has reduced the rates for railroad service generally 10 per cent., which is a moderate reduction. The compensation on star lines and steamboat service has been reduced far more than 10 per cent. since March, 1873; in fact, from 10 to 30 per cent. The amount paid before the passage of the act of March, 1873, was considered high even for that period. The reduced price of every commodity which goes into the cost of running a railroad is far greater than 10 per cent. These roads have reduced the compensation to their employes, and together with a general shrinkage of values, it goes to show that the amount now fixed is comparatively higher than it was at the time the former rate was agreed to.

The Postoffice appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1876, raised the rates of postage on third-class mail matter, so as to take it from the mails and give the monopoly of its transportation to the express companies, while at the same time the postage on newspapers was doubled. The latter imposition has been removed by the legislation of this year, but the first still remains a burden upon the people in behalf of the express companies, and is estimated as worth to those companies half a million of dollars per annum in increased receipts from transportation of merchandise, etc. The House at every opportunity sought to accomplish full repeal of both provisions, but the Senate was obdurate, and refused to concede the repeal of the merchandise portion of the act.

THE REDUCTION IN ARMY EXPENSES.

Appropriation last year, $27,933,830; department estimate for year ending June 30, 1877, $33,348,748.50; recommendation of House Committee on Appropriations, $23,155,077.12; House passed, $23,179,819.52; Senate committee recommended, $27,717,877.20; Senate passed, $27,715,877.20; the law as finally enacted, $25,987,167.90.

The Army Appropriation act does not show that extent of reduction which we intended and had reason to hope we should obtain at the opening of the session, because of our Indian troubles, and because of the determination of the administration to keep a large force in the South. The House bill fixed the army at 22,000 soldiers, relatively divided between the three arms of the service, and sought, in addition, to reduce the compensation of certain officers which were deemed disproportionate and too high. The manner of payment of these compensations is, in some respects, highly objectionable, rendering it almost impossible to compute with any accuracy the pay received by officers in the army. The Senate was resolute against all these changes, and the House was compelled to yield.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Appropriation last year, $26,644,350.69; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $32,560,475.29; amount recommended by House Committee on Appropriations, $14,857,326.54; Senate committee recommended $18,501,601.25; Senate passed, $19,956,496.99; the law as finally enacted, $16,357,905.47. This act, which covers the sundry civil expenses of the Government, is that upon which it is attempted to engraft all doubtful schemes and unnecessary expenses, which to any other general appropriation bill would be ruled out of order as not germane. In reference to this particular act the President of the United States saw fit, although approving the same, to send a message condemning the character of our reductions. I propose, now and here, with due respect to the Chief Magistrate, to inquire into the justice of his criticisms. In the first place he says:

"Notably among the first class is the reduction in ordinary annual appropriations for the revenue cutter service, to the prejudice of the customs revenue."

This criticism is completely refuted by a plain statement of the facts, which show that the amount appropriated is in excess of the amount expended in the revenue cutter service during the last fiscal year. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, were $842,000, and the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1877, $874,891, the latter exceeding the former more than $30,000. Next as to the amount given to continue the Signal Service. This service cost last year nearly a million dollars. It has grown to be an immense bureau in its workings, and we think it is extravagantly conducted. It draws its resources from three appropriation bills—the Legislative, the Army, and the Sundry Civil—and aggregates, as stated, $1,000,000. We are advised by the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company that they can perform the same service with equal satisfaction to the public for one-half the money, and he is quite willing to undertake it at that reduction. This, we understand, is also the opinion of many officers heretofore in charge of the War Department. Our reductions, in view of this statement, have been very moderate, amounting to $100,000 in the general expense provided for in the Sundry Civil bill, and of only fifty enlisted men in the army for this corps. At some of the stations the employes numbered as high as seven, and by careful revision of the force at the several stations this reduction of fifty men will hardly be felt.

The criticism as to the merits evidently arose from want of knowledge of the amounts appropriated in the several bills. It would have been seen by examination that the amount appropriated for running the mints and assay offices was fully up to the necessities of the country, even taking into consideration the increased expense for coining subsidiary silver recently authorized by law in substitution of fractional currency.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Now as to the objection urged to reduction of appropriations for the construction of public buildings throughout the country, and the building for the State, War and Navy Departments, in the city of Washington. The policy which guided the House was to make appropriations this year for no building the construction of which had not yet been commenced, and in making appropriations for those already begun, to give a sufficient sum to finish and furnish those of smaller size, such as the Custom House at New Orleans, the Custom House and Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C., the Custom House and Postoffice at Port Huron, Mich., the Custom House and Postoffice at Parkersburgh, W. Va., the Court House and Postoffice at Lincoln, Neb., and the Custom House and Postoffice at Rockland, Me., giving the balance, which we deemed wise to appropriate in a moderate degree, to the larger structures, so as to go on with the work slowly. The appropriation is $2,000,000 less than last year, when the appropriations for public buildings, new and old, were unusually extravagant.

As to the appropriation for a new structure for the State, War, and Navy Departments in the city of Washington, it was under the same rule. The expenditures for this structure are made an exception, all the others being under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, while this is under an engineer of the army, Gen. O. E. Babcock.

For the repairs and preservation of the navy yards we gave $100,0000, against $500,000 last year. We deemed that, for the legitimate purposes of repairs, proper at the different navy yards and stations, and the preservation of the same, $100,000 is adequate, and believed the half million heretofore, given was diverted to other purposes not properly chargeable to this particular service.

In reference to armories and arsenals the reductions, except in one or two instances of no small amount, were those recommended by the late Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in his communication to Congress revising the estimates of his predecessor.

In regard to the judicial expenses of the Government, reduction was made upon the recommendation of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and justified after thorough investigation by exposure of the most outrageous frauds upon the Government, perpetrated by Marshals and other United States officers, the most flagrant of which were in the States of Arkansas and North Carolina. The justice and propriety of this reduction are undoubted.

The President further complained that we had impaired the efficiency of the light-house service. Reference to figures show the complaint to be without foundation. The appropriation last year was $1,999,000, and for this year $2,018,630, the appropriation for this year being nearly $20,000 over that of last year. Appropriations for lighthouses, beacons, and fog lights were made after consultation with the proper officer having that service in charge, and we gave a sum sufficient, as we were advised, for all that was absolutely necessary during the fiscal year. There were some which were desirable, for which we did not make appropriation, but they were not such as we thought to be demanded now.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations for the District of Columbia are generally included in this act, and I need not stop to give the reason why we ought to be cautious in whatever we did. Past experience has shown such prodigacy in the management of the affairs of this District that common justice to the people required we should surround all our appropriations with every possible safeguard. We authorized an advance from the treasury of the United States of the money necessary to meet the interest on the public debt of the District for the entire fiscal year, thus preventing any default of prompt payment like that which has heretofore occurred, although a portion of the debt has been reported by a committee of this House to have been illegally contracted. We also appropriated for the various charities and charitable institutions within the District; authorized the repaving of Pennsylvania avenue, a proportionate share of the expenses to be borne by the Government; provided for the payment of one-half of the expenses of the police and Board of Health; and, besides, allowed the government of the District to increase the temporary debt to the extent of over $400,000, so that no embarrassment should or is likely to occur. The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1875, amounted to $2,962,251.11, almost all of which was exclusively for the benefit of the people of the District.

The implied statement of the President that the aggregate appropriations of the Sundry Civil bill are in amount not more than 65 per cent. of those heretofore made should command approbation rather than censure.

The appropriation for public printing and binding we reduce largely on the recommendation of the Committee on Printing of this House, which established the fact of gross abuse and extravagance in the administration of that office. The amount given last year was $1,665,507.66. The amount asked for the current year, was $2,296,056.86. The amount allowed this year under advice of the Committee on Printing, is $1,133,737.50—about $500,000 less than the appropriation last year. The report of this committee, to which I have alluded, clearly establishes the fact that this sum should have been sufficient to have done the work last year if the proper prices had been paid for material, and the running expenses had been rightfully adjusted.

For the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers we gave the exact amount asked, $608,733.44.

The appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1868, were $5,307,191.38. In 1870 they had crept up to $9,976,228.81. In 1872 they further advanced to $24,161,773.86. Finally, in 1874, they reached the enormous amount of $32,186,129. In 1875, when the distress in the country became so prevalent it could no longer pass unheeded, even in a Republican House of Representatives, we find there was a small reduction from $32,186,129 to $27,009,744.81; in 1876 to $26,614,350. We have reduced the sundry civil expenses this year below the appropriation of last year $10,441,780, appropriating only about one-half the amount appropriated in 1874, being a reduction of about $16,000,000.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Appropriations last year, $364,740; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $437,470; amount recommended by House Committee on Appropriations, [illegible]; amount passed the House, $259,231; Senate committee recommended, $308,841; Senate passed, $308,841; the law, as finally enacted, $290,065.

There was in controversy between the two Houses the question of compensation to professors at West Point. The House deemed that in some instances, being over $6,000 per annum, they were higher than for similar services in civil life, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the professors, without encountering any of the privations, hardships, and dangers of army life are, when they reach a condition of impaired usefulness, placed upon the retired list, and receive three-quarters of their pay at the time they are retired. The Senate demanded that the question of this reduction should be remitted to the commission created to inquire into the reorganization of the army, and the House was compelled to accede thereto.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

River and harbor appropriations last year, $6,648,517.50; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $14,301,100; amount recommended by House Committee on Appropriations, $5,872,850; amount passed the House $5,872,850; Senate committee recommended $4,993,000; Senate passed $5,000,000; the law as finally enacted, $5,000,000.

This bill was not made up by the Committee on Appropriations, and therefore I have not that full knowledge which would warrant me in speaking of its details in comparison with previous bills with the same certainty that I am able to do concerning the eleven other appropriation bills. It is, however, a large reduction on the amount appropriated last year for the same purpose, and an immense reduction, as will be seen by the foregoing figures, upon the estimates of the department.

THE INDIAN BILL.

Appropriations last year, $5,360,554.55; department estimates for year ending June 30, 1877, $5,787,995.60; amount recommended by House Committee on Appropriations, $3,905,771.27; amount passed the House, $3,979,602.11; Senate committee recommended, $5,206,861.27; Senate passed $4,958,361.27; the law as finally enacted, $4,670,117.02.

The principal disagreement between the two Houses related to the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The House believed that the management of Indian affairs could be more economically and efficiently administered by army officers already under pay than by civil officers, under whom had grown up a widespread system of peculation upon the Indians, as well as upon the Government.

The House authorized the transfer in the Indian appropriation bill, having previously passed a separate proposition on the same subject, which was transmitted to the Senate on the 25th of April last, but which the Senate never took up for consideration or discussion. Incidentally, however, they did discuss the clause in the Indian bill, and voted it down, upon the ground that it was a change of law upon an appropriation bill. We think the country had a right to expect from the Senate more consideration of this subject, and the House yielded at last when longer persistence could only result in unlimited extension of the session without corresponding good. The mismanagement now existing, although unfortunate, is well illustrated by the fact that the hostile Sioux are armed with better weapons than the troops put in the field against them. At this very session we have been compelled to pass a law prohibiting the Indian agents from further supplying to these hostile Indians improved arms and ammunition. I doubt neither the propriety nor the absolute necessity of the proposed transfer, and only regret to say the proposition has been defeated in the Senate more by indirection than by open opposition.

Let me pause for a moment to state a fact which carries with it its own commentary. While there are in the army 26,900 men, 15,000 of them in the military division of the Missouri, embracing the Black Hills country where the recent fights and massacres occurred, Gens. Terry and Crook have been left until lately to resist the combined hostile Indians under Sitting Bull with a force of less than 3,000 men. We are now asked to add to the army 2,500 cavalry, when it must be apparent to the most casual observer that such addition is entirely unnecessary if the force was taken from where it is of no service whatever, and transferred to where it is needed to win success to our arms. I yet hope for the transfer at the next session. We have made reductions, even under the present inefficient management, of $700,000 or thereabouts.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Appropriations last year, $1,374,085; department estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, $1,352,495; amount recommended by House Committee on Appropriations, $922,847.50; amount passed the House, $912,747.50; Senate committee recommended, $1,341,647.50; Senate passed, $1,341,647.50—the law as finally enacted.

The House held that our diplomatic service was conducted with unnecessary expense, and that the salaries paid to foreign Ministers were excessive when contrasted with the salaries paid to other governmental officers, while at the same time officers of the highest diplomatic rank were accredited to Governments where charges d'affaires, with greatly reduced salaries, would be equally efficient. The truth is that all important matters between this and foreign Governments are to-day directly negotiated and adjusted through the ocean telegraphs by the State Department at Washington; and, therefore, in many instances the position of foreign Minister is little more than a costly sinecure. Under what is known as the "Orth bill" the salaries of these officers were increased, and that increase in a measure we have taken off. It must not be forgotten that our Ministers abroad are not valuable for any service they render to our commerce, but that, on the contrary, it is our consular system which is brought into direct contact with the American marine; and therefore we would like to see that thorough revision of the consular system which will secure its improvement and greater efficiency. We claim, because the consular system is not only self-supporting, but has an excess of receipts from the payment offices, that therefore all the money received should be expended in the service, is about as just as to claim that the Custom House and internal revenue, because of receipts beyond expenditure, should likewise be administered with extravagance. We have not secured the reductions we sought, and which we believed to be proper, but we have at least accomplished enough to reward us for our effort.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. Randall then proceeded to give a resume of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The appropriation in that bill last year amounted to $18,902,236. The estimates for this year were $20,836,307. The bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations is $13,009,807; as it passed the House it was $12,998,895; as it passed the Senate it was $16,685,338; as it became a law it was $15,373,060. The great struggle of the session had taken place on that bill. The House had sought to reduce the force and compensation of Government employes, and the Senate has with equal tenacity resisted such reduction. The result had been a compromise effecting a reduction of $765.—On the 10th of October he defended the position of the House on the reduction of the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000, and he expressed the sincere conviction that the people would see the matter in its true light. As to the proposed reduction of the compensation of Senators and members, the Senate had urged against the abolition of the franking privilege, but the Senate had, since the passage of the bill, voted to restore the franking privilege, action which certainly would not escape criticism. Another valuable result which had been accomplished had been the enactment of a provision against the political assessment of Government employes. He gave the following recapitulation of the appropriation bills:

THE TOTAL SAVING.

The estimates of the departments for the year were $209,099,025. The bills as reported by the Committee on Appropriations amounted to $137,233,135. The bills as passed the Senate, $158,260,598; the bills as enacted into law $147,719,074, as against appropriations for last year of $177,663,337, being a reduction of $29,944,253.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) suggested that the saving was at the rate of $102,000 for each Congressional district.

Mr. Randall, in conclusion, said that early in the session he had stated it as his belief that the expenditures would be reduced between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. This statement but events had demonstrated its correctness. He regretted to say that in the struggle with the Senate the House had been compelled to yield to the extent of $10,500,000. He hoped and believed in another year the Senate would concur with the House in that regard, and he asserted that with a Chief Magistrate acting in harmony with the purpose of the present House a further reduction could readily be made of $10,000,000. These facts and figures speak for themselves and need no elaboration. On the result which they demonstrated the majority rested their claim of having earnestly and faithfully discharged their duty to the people. It had not reduced expenditures as much as it had expected, but the failure to do so was not its fault. He believed that the real, natural, safe and permanent way to the resumption of specie payments was in the reduction of Government expenditures. Human foresight, however, could not fix the exact hour or day when it should take place, but the truth was self-evident that if twenty or thirty millions was saved, not only would the means of speedy resumption be provided, but that confidence would be established which must inevitably precede the desired result.

As Mr. Randall closed his speech he was warmly applauded on his own side of the house.

Lost Jewels.

A London correspondent writes: Since the grand entertainment given to the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall of the city of London, the full effects of that most beautiful crush have come to light. Losses of jewels were plentiful, indeed they were rather the rule than the exception. Among other things I hear that the Duchess of Manchester lost one ear-ring of the value of £1,200, and had not heard or seen anything of it since. Another lady had the pleasure of seeing her diamond comb, valued at £5,400, trodden into the dust beneath the feet of the dancers without being able to get sufficiently near to rescue it from destruction. A curious discovery was made in sweeping the hall after the dance. Some months ago, Lady Dudley, the most beautiful peeress at present living, was robbed of jewels to the amount of £50,000, at a railway station. A beautiful antique agraffe, resplendent with diamonds and emeralds, was found on the floor of the Guildhall, and has since been recognized as one of the articles which were stolen from Lady Dudley. No claimant for it has at present appeared.

Sitting Bull and the Blackfeet.

The Blackfeet in Canada give Sitting Bull the cold shoulder when he entreats them to join him in his warlike enterprises. With characteristic insolence he threatens them with severe punishment so soon as he has finished with the Americans. The Indian subjects of the Dominion have always been treated as subjects and not as enemies or independent tribes. It is hard to drag them into a war. Our Government has issued elaborate instructions to the Sioux Commission. It might have added one clause: Study the consistent Indian policy of the Canadians.—*New York Tribune.*

DON CARLOS bathes every day at Newport, where the ladies watch him disporting in the surf, and consider the muscular development of his legs as superior even to that of Weston's. They attribute it to the exercise he took in getting out of Spain.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE METHODISTS.

Reunion of the Northern and Southern Branches of the Church.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The re-establishment of union and fraternity between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is full of good omen for the future usefulness of this powerful religious denomination. Overtures have frequently been made before by the Chuch North, but in every instance it has been snubbed. At first, the great obstacle of slavery stood in the way; then came the war, with its sectional animosities and bitter hatred and passions, which separated the two churches farther apart than ever. Time, however, is a great mollifier. These passions of the years which have elapsed since the close of the war have cooled down, and the two churches, through their delegated commissioners, have been enabled to meet on common ground and discuss the preliminaries of union with soberness and fraternal harmony, and the result at which they have arrived will commend itself to all Methodists as rich with promise for the spiritual as well as material growth and prosperity of their church. The commissioners of the two churches, previously appointed for that purpose by the General Conferences of each, met at Cape May, N. J., on the 16th inst., and after a joint session of seven days agreed upon a report, which, in advance of its presentation to the Conferences, they have submitted to the churches in general. It sets forth as the basis of union that each of the churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1784, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church South has been "an evangelical church, reared on Scriptural foundations, and her ministers and members, with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have constituted one Methodist family, in distinct ecclesiastical connection." The disposition of the church property has always been a bone of contention, and for the past few years the principal obstacle that has hindered, the union of the churches. The commissioners, however, adjusted the adverse claims harmoniously. As they gave most of their time to the settlement of this vexed question, and as their decision will be of general interest, we print the rules entire:

RULE 1. In cases not adjudicated upon by the Joint Commission, any society of either church, constituted according to its discipline, now occupying the church property, shall remain in possession thereof, provided that where there is not in the same place a society of more members attached to the other church, and which has hitherto claimed the use of the property, the latter shall be entitled to possession.

RULE 2. Forasmuch as we have no power to annul decisions respecting church property made by the State Courts, the Joint Commission ordain in respect thereof—First: In cases in which such a decision has been made, or in which there exists an agreement, the same shall be carried out in good faith.

In communities where there are two societies, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the other to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which have adversely claimed the church property, it is recommended that without delay they amicably compose their differences irrespective of the strict legal title, and settle the same according to Christian principles and the equities of the particular the principle of the foregoing rule. But if such settlement cannot be speedily made, then the question shall be referred for equitable decision to three arbitrators—one to be chosen by each claimant from their respective societies, and the two thus chosen shall select a third person, not connected with either of said churches, and the decision of any two of them shall be final.

In communities in which there is but one society rule first shall be faithfully observed in the interests of peace and fraternity.

RULE 3. Whenever necessary to carry the aforegoing rules into effect legal title to the church property shall be accordingly transferred.

RULE 4. These rules shall take effect immediately.

A Whirlwind in Connecticut.

On the place occupied by James and A. Hall, in Ellsworth, on Thursday, one Myron Kellogg, an old Schatacook Indian, whose weight does not exceed eighty-five pounds at most, was in the hay field conversing with Mr. Albert Hall, and a whirlwind twisted him round two or three times and finally raised him from the earth, carrying him up a distance of about thirty feet, spinning him round like a top, and finally dropping him in a swamp hole near by almost uninjured, but burying him to the waist in the mud.—*Salisbury News.*

The Argentine Confederation.

The Argentine Republic is making reasonable progress. In his recent address to Congress President Avellanda said that the nation enjoys profound peace; that wheat-growing had quadrupled within the last five years, and that the exports of 1875 were greater than those of any previous year. The President also observed that the Government expenses had been reduced $4,000,000, and that three railroads had been opened for traffic since October.

Centenarians.

Ohio has a centenarian aged 114 years, and Indiana has followed suit, and now Illinois threatens to see the blind and go one year better. A good-natured public has lost interest in the little game. Centenarians may as well take back seats unless they can bring forward their mothers to certify to their age.

A MAN was stopped on the road between Santa Cruz and Soquel, Cal., by a highwayman, with the order to stand and deliver what coin he had about him. He stood first-rate, but he didn't hand over the cash worth a picayune. On the contrary, he put his hands in his pockets, drew out from one a twenty-dollar gold piece, and from the other a six-shooter already cocked, and holding both toward the road agent asked him to take his choice. Then it was the footpad's turn to show—which he did—a mighty rapid moving pair of heels and got away.

A STRANGE accident, with fatal results, occurred to John Conally, of Bristol, Pontiac county, Quebec, last week. He was amputating the tail of a young lamb, as is customary with farmers, when the animal, feeling the knife, made a spring to get away. This caused the instrument to enter the young man's thigh and cut one of the principal arteries of the leg so severely that he bled to death.

THE smoke from burning woolen rags will immediately relieve the pain and reduce the swelling of severe wounds.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 7, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.

For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indianan.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, GEORGE V. HOWK,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, JAS. L. WORDON,

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instructions
J. A. SMART,

For Representative in Congress—12th Dist
FREEMAN KELLEY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff,
JAMES A. McCLURE.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,

For Commissioners,
G. M. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

Ex Governor Lewis, of Alabama, elected Governor by the Republicans in 1872, is out in a letter in favor of Tilden and Hendricks.

From present appearances the Republicans will carry every Northern State except Connecticut.—Chicago Tribune.

The young men see visions and the old men dream dreams out in the city of Chicago.

President Grant shows signs of fatigue in holding the country up by the tail. Sometimes there are symptoms that he has a great notion to let things drop like a hot potato.

Bayonets, bloody shirt and money seem to constitute the radical platform, according to General Kilpatrick's just published letter, in which he represents things in Indiana as desperate for Hayes.

The New Haven Register says:—"Grantism is still the real issue before the American people. Zach Chandler, Don Cameron, Bloody Shirt Morton and all the rest of them, will tell you that is so.

The Hayes badge is a pitchfork. The Radical rogues first stabbed the Treasury with Grant's sword, and now want to finish the job with Hayes' pitchfork. Either weapon is fatal to decency and honesty.

The way the Republicans do it is to tell the people that civil service reform is the next thing on the book, and then to tell the 85,000 officeholders to look out and not let Tilden get a chance to turn them out.

Since Mr. Pierrepont prepared that letter which Babcock made public, he has not been accused of preternatural good sense on this side of the water.—His first speech in England closely resembled the Babcock letter—it was a very good thing not to make public.

We call attention to the excellent letter of Gen. George B. McClellan. "Little Mac." is really in favor of Tilden and Hendricks and reform. He points out the exposures made by the Democratic House, and appeals to his comrades in arms to stand with him, and says, that "the issues at stake now are similar to those for which we fought—the honor and well-being of the nation.

Some time before Gen. Banks' declaration in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, it was whispered with sorrow by the General's Liberals friends that he had made a bargain with the Administration by which he was to receive the navy yard support this fall. He dodged the vote on the Robeson report, announced himself for the Grant candidate, and is already getting his reward. Isaiah Hanscom arrived last week at the navy yard, and immediately ordered one hundred men to be taken on.

The Democratic party's eight months of power in Congress (the House) are barren of good fruits—Saratoga platform.

Thirty millions of dollors have been saved to the people by the retrenchment measures of the Democratic party in the House. Here are good fruits. The reform policy of the House checked the insolence and affrontery of Republican corruption. Here are good fruits. Besides the good fruits produced by the House, the Democratic majority there prevented the growth of more bad fruits than the people could have swallowed without danger.

The Biters Bitten.

A great deal of howling and charging has been done by the Republican press against Mr. Tilden and he has been vilified and abused to the utmost extent.—It is charged that he did not return his taxables to the assessor, correctly and thus perjured himself. These charges have been answered with facts completely exonerating him, But these things awakened a curiosity in the Chicago "Times" to know how Hayes stood and a reporter was dispatched to the home of Ruthy to examine things and if half he tells is true, Hayes is, to put it mildly, a great perjurer. Now, we don't believe in this way of campaigning, but if our Republican friends are so anxious to throw dirt they must not object to being paid in their own coin. The "Times" says:

"In 1874 the uncle of R B. Hayes died leaving him a fortune estimated as high as $400,000 and never less than $250,000 Before his death the uncle had listed his taxable proper at $9,982 for taxation This was generally regarded as a very penurious margin, but no one ever took the old chap to task for it. The next year Hayes retouched the list and reduced it to $2,631, including his own taxables as well. Now, it must be borne in mind that Hayes was in posession of every taxable penny worth owned by his uncle, who was considered to have played it rather sharp in getting the list cut down to $10,000. No sooner, however, had Hayes come into the fortune, than he proceeded to squeeze the taxables from $10,000, or within $12 of it, to $2,531. The next year he climbs up half way in his uncle's figures and returns $2,260. But the items present the most extraordinary exhibit of malversation. Hayes had married a good fortune, and whether it was in his own name or not, he was bound to return the list for taxation all the same. But in the schedule, he puts his fortune of from $250,000 to $400,000, down at $100 "on hand." A man with a fortune of a quarter of a million at the lowest limit, the governor of a state and always in receipt of good income, with but $100 in cash one year, $200 the next, and $300 the year following? Can any business man, or any man, business or not, compare that schedule for 1873, 4 and 5 and doubt the deliberate manufacture of these figures? But the tell-tale schedule details more startling revelations of Gov. Hayes' amazing thrift. He returned a watch one year valued at $300; the next year this remarkable time-piece had fallen to $200. The careful investigator who examined the records says:—"Under the head "all personal property not included in the enumerated items," appears in 1874 $1,000; in 1875, $6,000; in 1876, a total of $4,500. In 187[illegible] the figure was $1,000. This covers mortgage notes still on record, which should have been given in full every subsequent year, aggregating over $9,000.—Added to this should be a gallery of paintings valued at the lowest at $[illegible],000 and a library representing at least $[illegible],000 more. Though these are inside figures here is a total of $18,000, to which at least $2,000 or $3,000, of the household goods should be added, and yet the total for 1874 is but 1,000 increased to $1,120 or $5,710, respectively in 1875 and 1876." This remarkable record of turpitude can neither be ignored nor denied. Gov. Hayes must either show that this extraordinary shifting of possessions in the assessments was in accordance with well established facts as to his fortune, or he must withdraw from a canvass, which, through the zeal of his own supporters, has run into the scrutiny of private transactions.

The business condition of a country must depend upon the degree of confidence which can be reposed in those who conduct the affairs of the government. Gen. Tilden says in his letter of acceptance: "Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Great uncertainty exists in this country at the present time. The earnings of the people are exhausted in supplying extravagant public expenditures. The mismanagement of the currency has rendered all values uncertain. Faithlessness and corruption have destroyed our credit abroad. No one can wonder that the trade of the country languishes, and that commercial confidence is wanting. Nor can there be a change for the better while the causes remain.

If you don't like the Grant gang of thieves and bribe-takers, you are a "rebel." If you think it is time to have reform in national affairs and should indicate such an opinion, you are a "rebel" If it is your opinion that the resumption act ought to be repealed, then you are a "rebel." again. If in looking over the history of 16 years of Radical missrule, you should at last conclude that a change would be official, don't indicate it to radical or you will surely be charged with being a "rebel."

Vote for a change.

Vote to put honest men in office.

Vote against the Hayes' third-termers.

Vote against the Grant gang of Babcock's, Belknap's, Casey's, Butler's and Morton's.

Vote against the men who have passed upon you the resumption act, and refused to repeal it.

Vote for Reform, by voting for "Uncle Jimmy" Williams, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

Grant will be created Marshal of the United States for life, on a salary, if Hayes is elected. This is the bargain, and it will be carried out, unless the people peremptorily stop it.

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76
Grand Display of Fall Clothing.
WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.
Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.
THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.
SAM, PETE & MAX,
Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

LUMBER
Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Lime, &c.
than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the
Lowest Bottom Prices!
and Defy Competition.
Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load
ALWAYS ON HAND!
YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.
F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE
BARGAINS!
Having Bought the
ENTIRE STOCK!
of GOODS of
Miller and Casebeer,
at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the
OLD STAND
and offer
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
In order to close out the same.
JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

BLACK LLAMA LACE
SHAWLS AND SACQUES!
ROOT COMPANY
Will offer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on tht dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth $	7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8 50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50,	"	18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12.00,	"	18 00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15.10,	"	27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.
—0—
Ladies Linen Suits.
Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6.50.
—0—
Silk & Dress Goods
We have larely replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.
Root & Co.
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,
desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to ail in want of STRICTLY PURE and RELIABLE
Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.
His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, and reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in
DRUG SUNDRIES!
His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.
SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!
Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,
Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.
Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of
DRY GODS,
They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.
GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The crowd in town on Monday was quite large.

Attend the Dramatic play at Waterloo to-night.

A cold and disagreeable rain came to see us yesterday.

Joe. Beugnot is making tasty improvements on his bar.

Ira Richmond, of Newville, was in the city this week.

Two applications for license this week before the Commissioners.

Miss Frankie Stahl has opened a select school in rooms over Ensley's brick block.

M. Long has started the butcher business again at his old stand on Eight Street.

Alph. Carter is setting out the boss lunch, at his popular saloon next to the Bank.

The Marshal waltzed two fellows into the "lock up" for being intoxicated, on Monday.

Mr. Robinson, who has been in the Black Hills for over a year, returned last week.

Al. Dawson and lady left this week to visit the Great World's Fair at Philadelphia.

A ministrel troupe will be organized here in a short time and will take in the county fairs.

Sam, Pete & Max have come out in grand style in the way of fall and winter clothing. See adv.

Fred. Davis, son of J. L. Davis, left yesterday, for Bloomington, this State, for a collegiate course.

A. L. Hollopeter returned from Texas this week, and reports everything quiet on the Colorado.

We notice Alex. Hall, formerly an old citizens of this place, now at Breeman, Ind., on the street.

We are glad to know that some of our delinquent subscribers are getting some wood ready for us.

G. H. Munn, has taken his stock of dry goods to Newville, this county, and will open them.

The Fruit House is coming down on the credit business and will sell hearafter on the cash system.

V. A. Beard went to Columbia City Tuesday to hear "Blue Jeans" speak on political matters.

Mr Bender has got some good cider and pork barl's for sale, one door north of the brick school house.

Rev. T. Stabler, of Fort Wayne, will officiate at the Methodist Church next Sabbath evening.

Several of our young men started last Tuesday for Bloomington, Ind., where they intend going to school.

The Circuit Court convenes on the third Monday of this month. The docket will consume the usual time.

Sickness is still on the increase. The past week contributed largely to the distress of suffering humanity.

T. J. Saltsgaber, the genial, pleasant landlord of the Words House, Albion, Ind., called upon us Monday

HON. S. M. HENCH, of Fort Wayne will address the people at Butler Center Saturday evening, Sept. 16.

Don't forget that Ex-Governor Blair of Michigan, speaks at Butler on the 16h inst. We want to see a rousing meeting.

The Presbyterians, of this city, will give an excursion to Chicago during the exposition, via the Air Line Road, starting from the Saginaw depot.

The mangled remains of numberless innocent watermelons are to be seen along the streets where the greedy urchins most do congregate.

Judge Best and C. A. O. McClellan of Waterloo, will practice law together in this and adjoining counties. Judge Best has resigned his judgeship.

The foot race last Monday was won by the Butler runner, Mr. Thompson, in good style. Four were in the race and all made a creditable showing.

The hog cholera seems to yet prevail among the porkers in this county, not to so great an extent, however, as the disease did a year ago.

The remarks of Mr. Voorhees, though he was in great pain, fell upon his listeners with great force, and we know that they fell upon good ground.

Another pole will be raised at Jackman's Corners about three miles east of Waterloo, next Saturday night at which Mr. Kelly and others will appear, to address the people.

It is about time now to sell out and go west, so that you may have ample opportunity to get dissatisfied with the country and get back and settled before frigid winter sets in.

The Tilden and Reform flags are flying in the summer breeze from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The back-country journals are still talking about that "barrel of money." Guess they want some of it.

The foot that lifted Jewell out of the Cabinet elevated him several degrees in the estimation of his countrymen.

Emora A. Storrs, attorney for Babcock and the Whisky Ring, has made a great speech on politics at Aurora, Ill. He was for Hayes.

Edmund Juessen, of Chicago, thinks his brother-in-law, Carl Schurz, "made the mistake of his life in deciding to support Hayes."

The best motto for the campaign is that prophetic sentence from a late speech of Senator Kernan: "Our ticket is going to be elected."

Belknap does,nt care so much for conviction as he does about being disqualified for office. But the day for his stripe of public men is over.

The last joke is the act passed by the New Hampshire Legislature "to aid in the purity of elections." They want purity among the Republicans up there, too.

P V. Hoffman, once of Auburn, formerly of Butler, lately of Garrett, has adjourned to Auburn, his first love, where he will continue the practice of the law.

Butler turned out the largest crowd at the rally here on Monday. The Democracy there are up and at work, and we hope several other points will imitate their example.

General Grant orders the negroes in the South to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and orders the soldiers to see that they do so. This is the essence of the Southern campaign.

The Butlerites came over Monday with three hundred torches, but there being no speaking in the evening returned home without making a display They were led by the Edgerton Silver Cornet Band.

The crowd on Monday did not fail to appreciate the excellent music furnished by the Butler Band. Though but six pieces they did splendidly, and in their handsome uniforms made a very creditable appearance.

W. Rickel furnishes all kinds of first-class lunches. Keeps the best brands of cigars and tobacco. Keeps all kinds of candies and nuts, and sells lower than the lowest. Give him a call next to Woodford's shoe store. tf

St. Lick, of Waterloo, has two cub bears, which were sent him from Ohio, and it is expected they will get away with all the extra food he has to spare. He expects to add a couple of Calico tigars to his collection.

E. W. Brown, Esq., the genial accomplished editor of the Columbia City "Post," gave us a call yesterday. The "Post" is one of the best papers in the State. Mr. Brown reports Whitley County all alive for reform.

Sam. Alvord, now the Democratic candidate for Clerk of Noble county, came over to hear Williams and Voorhees last Monday, in company with several other prominent gentlemen of that county.

The Republicans held their Auburn and Butler meetings at Garrett lately, with the exception of the "Garrett Guerrillas" the citizens there don't seem to pay much attention to them.

The Hippodrome will appear at the fair in Fort Wayne next week. The fair itself will be a grand affair, and you will get to see the Hippodrome for nothing. Half fare will be offered by railroads, and a large crowd will be in attendance.

For real pure fact and wit combined Garrett is ahead. Someone asked Mr. Thomas this question: "If every thief and liar were arrested and put in the penitentiary, who would run the Government?" "The Democrats," was the prompt response.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian made some of the Republican leaders squirm in his master speech at Indianapolis a few days ago. He is not a Democrat, but he has grown weary of the terrible afflictions that the Republican party have heaped upon the people and he is going to stand by Tilden. He will speak in Waterloo, on Monday Oct. 2d in the afternoon.

When Mr. Packer spoke here, we never hinted that he was a salary grabber, although he took the swag, and afterwards defended the act. But when Mr. Voorhees is announced here, the Waterloo Press rails out about the back salary and thinks it awful. People living in glass houses should not throw stones. Take the mote out of thine own eye, neighbor.

The "Press" of last week corrects an item in this paper about Hayes voting against censuring Oakes Ames. The item was left over from the week before and we did not notice it. We not wish to charge Mr. Hayes wrongfully, and believe the item was incorrect. We propose to be fair and candid, and will resort to no wilful misrepresentation to make a point. If we cannot win by fair means we will not win at all.

Recorder's Fees

Notice is hereby to all those indebted to me for Recording will do well to come and pay up before my term of office expires this fall, for by that time all that is not settled will be put in a fee bill and given to the Sheriff for collection. This will be the last notice.

D. Z. Hoffman, Rec'r.

Sept. 7th, 1876.

It is asserted that the Hon. John Baker said at Kendallville that Catholics and dirty Irishmen vote the Democratic ticket. There are a few Catholics and Irishmen in this county who ought to make a note of this.

Judge B[illegible] resigned the Judgship on the first of this month and Hon. J. A. Woodhull, of Angola, has been appointed by the Governor in his place. While we regret that a good man lays down the honors, we are gratified to know that his place has been filled by one equally able and qualified for the position.

The Auburn Dramatic Company gave two performances at the hall last week, which were well attended and highly appreciated by our people. The act of the "Baby Elephant" was immense and raised great laughter among the audience. The music was tip-top. The company will favor our Waterloo friends with a repetition of the four plays to-night.

Mr. Editor.—I wish to say that I attended the democratic speech on Monday, and I think it was [not] immense. Now, General Mays, you want to do as Captain Shunk did at the Bunkerhill fight, return to Washington. We are all quiet out this way on political affairs but we will make it red-hot for you when we get ready. This is from your obedient servant.

Colonel Wm. Oiler.

The Garrett News said, last week, that Mr. Rose was a good lawyer. The News has been published only a short time in this county. Sometimes we say of some one who had recently died "He was a good fellow," when he might have been a most miserable man, out of respect for his friends. If the News will use the adjective in this connection we agree.

Mr. Kelly challenged Mr. Baker, in a brief note and Baker replied in a long letter making certain provisos. Mr Kelly accepted without hesitation, and now Baker must come to time. His party may get up all the noise and excitement they can to distract the people from the real issues, but Kelly is bound to bring John to time even under disadvantages.

What do the sober thinking people think of a person who, aspiring to the dignified position of County Treasurer, trains around with a lot of boys and exhibits himself in street parades? And there is Captain Cutter doing the same thing. Its a dignified, elevating occupation, especially for a man desiring the confidence of the people. Democrats should stick a pin there, and remember that a man is known by his acts.

Bright, glorous, resplendent Abner, with his spangled, glittering uniform was the cynosure of all eyes at Garrett Saturday night. Thy greatness overwhelms us, and great will be our grief when thou hast left us. Pinchin commands the boys with considerable billiancy, and there's a quiet dignity about the man, when not excited, that is truly wonderful. Take him all in all we shall never see his like again.

Hon. Freeman Kelly, the peoples candidate for Congress, is making a most gallent and manly fight in this district. That he should win against the present Representative from this district, who voted twice against the suspending the rules for the repeal of the odious resumption act, and finally dodged by pairing upon its final passage in the House, no voter can doubt. Elect Mr Kelly and you will have a true Representative in Congress.

The Chicago Times in an editorial on Monday, predicts if the elections were held now in Indiana that "Uncle Jimmy" would have a majority of from 25,000 to 30,000. The Times is well informed and speaks from a knowledge of facts. To reverse this tide, Kilpatrick suggests to Hayes, that the "bloody shirt" must be flaunted, yet more violently, with a good supply of money. Can the freeman of DeKalb be bought?

The Republican National Platform indorses Grant, and Hayes indorses that platform There is not a Republican in DeKalb County who dare defend the Grant administration. If that administration is not defensible, then how can any Republican vote for Hayes. The fact is, voters of DeKalb, a vote for Hayes is a vote for Grant and a third term.

The popularity of our farmer candidate for Governor, is increasing every day among the masses who do not wear kid gloves and drink champagne. He is honest and capaple. He comes from among the people and knows their wants. That he wears "blue jeans," the garb of a laborer and a farmer, we do not deny. That he has not the "physique" of a Webster or the gift of eloquence of a Clay, we do not claim. But he is an "honest man, the noblest work of God." There will be no steals when he is Governor.

EX. GOV. BLAIR,

of Mich., will address the people at

BUTLER, IND'A.

Saturday, Sept. 16, '76

Every fair, candid man in the county should hear him on the issues of the day and we hope he will be greeted with an immense crowd.

Honorable

Fred. O'Donnell,

of Iowa.

will address the people at Auburn, Ind.

Next Saturday Evening.

We trust everybody will attend and hear the above speaker.

To show the aims of a few of the Republican leaders in this county, we need only refer to the cutting down of the Democratic pole at Jackman's Corners, a few days ago. The pole was raised but a short time, when it was hewn to the ground by parties not friendly to the Democracy. The fair, candid people of the county will not indorse such a course.

The meetings of Hon. D. W. Voorhees and "Uncle Jimmy" Williams, are attended by immense outporings of the people. No such enthusiasm has been manifested among the masses since 1856 The "tidal" is with the Democracy. And now no faultering along the line. Every patriot to his work. See that there are not any stragglers in the rear. The victory is ours if we but march forward in solid columns.

The campaign in this State is progressing with much spirit, the enthusiasm, however, being altogether with the Democracy. The Republican meetings in this part of the State especially, are devoid of spirit and lacking in attendance. Such flat failures as Gen. Harrison had at Plymouth, Fort Wayne and Kendallville, are sorely discouraging.

Consult Kilpatrick's letter to Hayes, if you want to know the means by which Indiana is to be carried by the Grantites. Without the voters of the Independents says Kilpatrick, "we are lost." He is a man of methods, however, and therefore suggests, as the green-back party is "poor and needy" than they can be bought. Was ever a greater insult offered to an intelligent class of voters.

The Plymouth "Democrat" says, Hon Freeman Kelley, Democratic candidate for congress, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Parker House last evening. Mr. Kelley is a farmer, a laboring man, and fully understands the Republican legislation that has discriminated in favor of a moneyed aristocracy, and against the laboring classes, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. He is earnest in his advocacy of the people's rights, and if elected, as he will be, will carry out to the letter, as far as he can, the pledges he makes.

The Judicial convention of the Democracy at Waterloo, yesterday was quite lively. After several speeches, it was decided to make no nomination for Judge, and Mr. Tousley, of Noble county was recommended to the people as an able, competent person for the position. For Prosecutor, Mr. D. D. Moody, of this place was nominated on the third ballot, Mr. Baxter, of Summit, getting in on him with a handsome vote. In the Senatorial Convention, Hon. S. S. Shutt was unanimously nominated for State Senator, and we believe this announcement is all the people want, to guarantee the election of a worthy, able, intelligent, political gentleman of legislative experience, to that honorable position.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Dessolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stepleton & Parker, in the mercantile business, in the town of Newville, was on the 1st day of September, 1876 dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Stepleton having sold his entire interest in said firm to Smith & Parker, who assume all debts of said firm, and to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.

ANTHONY STEPLETON,
JOHN N. PARKER.

Newville, Ind., Sept. 5th, 1876.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

The Democratic rally here last Monday, was largely attended, and the speech by Mr. Williams and Voorhees, well received. Mr. Voorhees was quite sick when he arrived here, yet he appeared upon the stand and talked for three-quarters of an hour to the gratification of the audience Mr. Williams, our candidate for Governor, was listened to with marked attention and made a fair, candid argument in favor of reform. He abused no one, but showed up the managment of the administration the corruptions and malfeasence in office, in an able manner. Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Kelly followed in short speeches, and the people went to their homes, with such truths as are never heard from our radical leaders.

Another Back Down.

The bills announcing the meeting for the Hon. J. C. Stoughton, at Garrett, were printed for two o'clock in the afternoon. We took them over to Garrett ourself. When we arrived we were informed that a republican meeting was to be held on the same day and hour by the Republicans. The bills were then changed to 8 o'clock in the evening. It was afterwards ascertained that the Republicans intended holding their meeting on the same evening. Seeing that there was going to be a collision, the Democrats offered to divide the time with the Republicans which was first agreed to, but Mr. Clark, the Republican candidate came around soon after and opposed the arrangement, and the consequence then was two meetings on the same evening. With large delegations from Auburn and Butler they succeeded in having the largest crowd. Mr. Clark did not want to furnish a Republican crowd for a Democratic speaker. A fine specimen of a Representative he would make for the people. While the Democracy are willing to hear both sides, the Republicans know that defeat stares them in the face, should they consent to listen to the real live issues of the day.

DeKalb County Soldiers' Association.

The association has selected the following committees to prepare for the re-union to take place at Auburn, on Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1876:

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

G. W. Gorden, Chairman	Auburn.
William Faegler	Butler.
Daniel Culver,	Jackson.
John A. Provines,	Concord.
Nathan T. Fuller,	Newville.
D. D. Deibl	Stafford.
James Woods	Wilmington.
Joseph Rainier	Auburn.
F. N. Beidler	Waterloo.
T. C. Sargent	Keyser.
D. B. Chilcoat	Richland
G. W. Ansley	Fairfield.
Geo. Cesper	Smithfield.
Levi Stoy	Franklin.
D. W. Weitz	Troy.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

B. F. Culbertson, Chairman	Auburn.
Philip Noel	Butler.
Daniel Culver,	Jackson.
Willlis Andrews	Concord.
Harvey Hathaway	Newville.
A. C. Hoffman	Stafford.
A. F. Pinchin	Wilmington.
Charles Beugnot	Auburn.
J. W. Patterson	Waterloo.
A. L. Rinoehl	Keyser
J. D. Williams	Richland
Geo. Buchanan	Fairfield
John Brandt	Smithfield
Frederick Oberlin	Franklin
D. W. Weitz	Troy

COMMITTEE ON ARTILLERY.

John Otto, H. E. Altenburg, Daniel Culver, Joseph Jones, John Ocher.

COMMITTEE ON SPEAKER.

H. E. Altenburg, W. C. McGonigal, Dr. B. Roether.

COMMITTEE ON GROVE AND SPEAKERS STAND.

H. E. Altenburg, A. Wheadon, Wm. Boughan, H. C. Miller.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Joseph McKay, R. D. Elson, David Bodine.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

H. C. Peterson, T. B. Totten, Enos Kuhlman.

COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF R. R. FARE.

Nicholas Ensley, T. J. Cuppy, Albert Robbins.

Think for yourself.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia and disordered stomachs and liver, producing billiousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attack of fever. They know they are sick, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is Dr. Costa's Radical cure. Sold by F. E. Davenport, the Druggist, Cor. Main and Nineth streets. A 25c bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Warm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it.

OBITUARY.

Forty-four years ago, a young man, having scarce attained his majority, residing near the quiet little town of Belfast, New York, concluded to seek his fortunes in the west. With valise in hand, a few dollars in his pocket, yet with all, a strong arm and a stout heart, he turned his back upon home, friends and pleasant associations, and with the sun for his guide he stepped boldly out, sad and gloomy at first, but confident and sanguine as to the result. No railroads then permeated every nook and corner of the country, and on foot he made his weary way. Arriving in Ohio, he settled down in the now fertile plains near Bucyrus, and with willing hands, and unwavoring energy he labored with the hardy pioneers, in reclaiming that country from a natural wilderness. Then no happy homes greated the eye, nor civilized voice fell upon the ear; now, the hum of industry, the rattle of machinery is heard, and sweet smiling peace "spreads her softened wings" upon the scene.

Forty-four years go by and the scene changes. A bright Saturday morning comes, and down the thoroughfare he so often trod, wends the gloomy hearse to the last sad resting place of mortal man, and within it are the remains of that flaxen haired youth of forty-four years ago—Mr. William Mallory.

He left a large family, most of them far from him at the hour of death, but he went down into the dark valley of death, not trusting on the help of sons and daughters, but in one, the sheen of whose brightness from the cross on Calvary, gloriously illumned his pathway to the haven of rest. He was one of the most even tempered persons, the most consistent christians we ever knew He lived what he believed, and never wavered from a straight, manly course in life. The esteem and respect which was accorded him by all, was not won by a special attempt on his part, but rather from his naturally genial, and candid demeanor in social life. He was about 68 years of age, and leaves seven children, four sons and three daughters, his wife having died some six years ago.

A number of our citizens attended the joint discussion at Columbia City Tuesday between Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and D. W. Voorhees. The crowd was an immense one, and the debate ably conducted on both sides. Mr. Sherman got all out of his side of the argument there was in it, while Mr. Voorhees was not half exhausted. The finance question was discussed to some extent, Mr. Sherman being the daddy of the odious resumption bill. Mr. Voorhees asked him how he harmonized the national platform with the State platform, the one insisting on the resumption act, and the other demanding its repeal, but when Mr. Sherman come to reply he dodged the question squarely. Mr Sherman spoke of the rebel ex-confederate congress flung the bloody shirt and said the people could not trust rebels. When Voorhees spoke of Longstreet piling up the Union dead for two days at Gettysburg, the hero of a hundred battles, and Mosby, the Gourrilla, slaying Union soldiers in sight of Washington, and then showed how they, though their sins were as scarlet, had been washed as white as wool by voting the Republican ticket, there was a cheer went up from that vast audience that could not be mistaken. It was an honest hearty expression of approval.

Notice To Tax payers.

This is to give notice that the delinquent tax duplicate for the incorporated town of Auburn Ind. 1876 is now in my hand for collection. delinquent tax must be paid on or before October 1st. 1876,

S. T. GALLOWAY Marshal

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world eversaw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoin in a cure, Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY.

Lot No. 2 in Kuhlman's addition, and lot No. 31 in Kuhlman's second addition. Will sell the above or trade for goods. Call and see me for further information.

JOES. E. BEUGNOT
Auburn, Ind

FOR SALE or TRADE

105 Acres of Land in Guthrie County, Iowa,

80 acres of good Prairie and 25 acres of splendid timber. Will sell or trade for a small farm in this county. Address,

JOHN JENKS
Concord P. O. DeKalb Co., Ind,

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNOT

Auburn, March 10th, 1875.

TOM'S COME HOME.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

With its heavily rocking and swinging load,
The stage-coach rolls up the mountain.
The mowers lean on their scythes and say,
"Hullo! what brings Big George this way?"
The children climb the slats and wait
To see him drive through the dooryard gate;
When, four-in-hand, sedate and grand,
He brings the old craft like a ship to land.
At the window, mild, grandmotherly eyes
Beam from their glasses with quaint surprise,
Grow wide with wonder, and guess, and doubt;
Then a quick, half-stifled voice shrieks out,
"Tom! Tom's come home!"

The face at the casement disappears,
To shine at the door, joy and tears,
As a traveler, dusty and bearded and brown,
Over the wheel steps lightly down.
"Well, mother!" "My son!" and to his breast
A forward-tottering form is pressed.
She lies there, and cries there; now at arms-length
Admires his manly size and strength
(While he winks hard one misty eye);
Then calls to the youngster staring nigh—
"Quick! go for your gran'ther! run, boys, run!
Tell him your uncle—tell him his son—
Our Tom's come home!"

The stage-coach waits; but little cares she
What faces pleasantly smile to see
Her jostled glasses and tumbled cap.
Big George's hands the trunk unstrap
And bear it in; while two light-heeled
Young Mercuries fly to the mowing field,
And shriek and beckon, and meet half-way
The old gran'ther, lame and gaunt and gray,
Coat on arm, half in alarm,
Striding over the stony farm.
The good news clears his cloudy face,
And he cries as he quickens his anxious pace,
"Tom? Tom come home?"

With twitching cheek and quivering lid
(A soft heart under the hard lines hid),
And "Tom, how d'e do?" in a husky voice,
He grasps with rough, strong hand the boy's—
A boy's no more. "I shouldn't have known
That beard." While Tom's fine baritone
Rolls out from his deep chest cheerily,
"You're hale as ever, I'm glad to see."
In the back porch the mother stands,
And rubs her glasses with trembling hands,
And smiling, with eyes that blear and blink,
Chimes in, "I never!" and "Only think!
Our Tom's come home!"

With question and joke and anecdote,
He brushes his hat, they dust his coat,
While all the household gathers near—
Tanned urchins, eager to see and hear,
And large-eyed, dark-eyed, shy young mother,
Widow of Tom's unlucky brother,
Who turned out ill, and was drowned at the mill;
The stricken old people mourn him still,
And the hope of their lives in him undone;
But grief for the dissolute, ruined son—
Their best beloved and oldest boy—
Is all forgotten, or turned to joy,
Now Tom's come home.

Yet Tom was never the favored child,
Though Tom was steady and Will was wild!
But often his own and his brother's share
Of blows and blame he was forced to bear;
Till at last he said, "Here is no room
For both—I go!" Now he to whom
Scant grace was shown, has proved the one
Large-hearted, upright, trusty son;
And well may the old folks joy to find
His brow so frank and his eye so kind,
No shadow of all the past allowed
To trouble the present hour, or cloud
His welcome home.

His trunk unlocked, the lid he lifts,
And lays out curious, costly gifts;
For Tom has prospered since he went
Into his long self-banishment.
Each youngster's glee, as he hugs his share,
The widow's surprise, and the old folks' air
Of affectionate pride in a son so good,
Thrill him with generous gratitude.
And he thinks, "Am I that lonely lad
Who went off friendless, poor and sad,
That dismal day from my father's door?"
And can it be true that he is here once more
In his childhood's home?

'Tis hard to think of his brother dead,
And a widow and orphans here in his stead
So little seems changed since they were young!
The row of hats where the hats were hung;
The checkered chimney and hearth of bricks;
The sober old clock with its lonesome ticks
And shrill, loud chime for the flying-time;
The stairs the bare feet used to climb,
Tom chasing his wild bedfellow Will;
And there is the small, low bed-room still,
And the table he had when a little lad;
Ah, Tom, does it make you sad or glad,
This coming home?

Tom's heart is moved. "Now, don't mind me!
I am no stranger guest," cries he.
"And, father, I say!" with the old-time laugh—
"Don't kill for me any fatted calf!
But go now and show me the sheep and swine
And the cattle—where is that colt of mine?—
And the farm and crops—is harvest over?
I'd like a chance at the oats and clover!
I can mow, you'll find, and cradle and bind,
Load hay, stow away, pitch, rake behind;
For I know a scythe from a well-sweep yet,
In an hour I'll make you quite forget
That I've been from home."

He plucks from its peg an old farm hat,
And with cordial chat upon this and that,
Tom walks with his father about the place.
There's a pensive grace in his fine young face
As they loiter under the orchard trees,
As he breathes once more the mountain breeze,
And looks from the hillside far away,
Over pasture and fallow and field of hay,
To the hazy peaks of the azure range,
Which change forever, yet never change.
The wild, sweet winds his welcome blow;
Even old Monadnock seems to know
That Tom's come home.

The old man stammers and speaks at last;
"You notice your mother is failing fast,
Though she can't see it. Poor Will's disgrace
And debts, and the mortgage on the place;
His sudden death—'twas a dreadful blow;
She couldn't bear up like a man, you know.
She's talked of you since the trouble came;
Some things in the past she seems to blame
Herself for; what, it is hard to tell.
I marvel how she keeps round so well,
For often all night she lies awake.
I'm thankful, if only for her sake,
That you've come home."

They visit the field; Tom mows with the men;
And now they come round to the porch again.
The mother draws Tom aside; let sink
Her voice to a whisper, and, "What do you think?
You see," she says, "he is broken quite.
Sometimes he tosses and groans all night,
And—Tom, it is hard, it is hard indeed!
The mortgage, and so many mouths to feed!
But tell him he must not worry so,
And work so hard, for he don't know
That he hasn't the strength of a younger man.
Counsel him, comfort him, all you can,
While you're at home."

Tom's heart is full; he moves away,
And ponders what he will do and say.
And now at evening all are met,
The tea is drawn, the table set,
But when the old man, with bended head,
In reverent, fervent tones has said
The opening phrase of his simple grace,
He falters, the tears course down his face;
For the words seem cold, and the sense of the old
Set form is too weak his joy to hold;
And broken accents best express
The upheaved heart's deep thankfulness.
Now Tom's come home.

The supper done, Tom has his say:
"I heard of some matters first to-day;
And I call it a shame—you're both to blame—
That a son, who has only to sign his name,
To lift the mortgage and clear the score,
Should never have had that chance before.
From this time forth you are free from care;
Your troubles I share; your burdens I bear.
So promise to quit hard work, and say
That you'll give yourselves a holiday.
Now, father! now, mother! you can't refuse;
For what's a son for, and what's the use
Of his coming home?"

And so there is a cheer in the house to-night,
It can hardly hold so much delight.
Tom wanders forth across the lot,
And, under the stars—though Tom is not
So pious as boys sometimes have been—
Thanks Heaven, that turned his thought from sin,
And blessed him, and brought him home once more.
And now he knocks at a cottage door,
For one who has waited many a year
In hope that thrilling sound to hear;
As happy as other hearts may be,
Knows well there is none so glad as she
That Tom's come home.

—*Harper's Monthly for September.*

HAKIM, THE DREAMER.

Hakim, surnamed the Dreamer, was the only son of Hamet, one of the principal Ulemas of Constantinople, a privileged class who hold their lands independently of the will of the Grand Signior, and can only be dispossessed according to law. Having a wealthy and indulgent father, he was free to follow the bent of that inclination for indolent repose which is one of the leading traits of the followers of Mohammed, who, believing that Allah governs all things, take little pains to obtain the good graces or avoid the frowns of fortune. Among the race of indolent Mussulmans, Hakim was the most indolent. He was never known to go out of his way to avoid a misfortune or attain a gratification; and a great portion of his time was passed in indolent contemplation, so profound that, in time, he became known by no other name than that of Hakim, the Dreamer.

His favorite place of resort was Scutari, an extensive cemetery, charmingly situated on a projecting point nearly opposite to the Seven Towers of the Seraglio, and where, amid the dead of past ages, he smoked his pipe, gazed around unconscious of the inspiration of the magnificent scene spread out before him, and fell into a state of mind, betwixt sleeping and waking, in which, though the senses are not actually dormant, the imagination often usurps their empire and palms upon them a thousand deceptions. One calm summer evening, when the long, lingering twilight threw its soft, hazy vail over the face of nature, and the Propontis lay spread out before him without a ripple, Hakim was seated under the shade of an aged tree that threw its wide branches over the tomb of the famous Derrina Al Hader, renowned for his sanctity among all orthodox Mussulmans. The scene was beautiful beyond description. On one hand lay stretched out before him the vast capital of the empire of the Crescent, which, though shorn of its beams, still retains the vestiges of its former magnificence, rising from whose bosom might be seen the glittering domes and minarets of the splendid mosques of St. Sophia, of the Sultan Valida, and of Solyman, the Magnificent. On the other hand, the glassy mirror of the Propontis, glowing with the purple rays of the setting sun, and thickly covered with vessels, whose white sails hung idly from the mast, spread far and wide, bounded, in the distance, by the smiling coast of the ancient Nicomedia. In another direction might be seen the opening of the far-famed Bosphorus, on whose shores the adventurous Argonauts landed in their search for the golden fleece; where Pollux slew the giant Amycus; where good old Phineus was persecuted by the Harpies, and which is infamous in the eyes of all the advocates of free trade for being the first place on record where a custom house was established.

But Hakim saw not these beauties. He was unconscious of the present, and of the past he was ignorant. His eyes indeed roved from one object to another, but without seeing anything, and his mind was equally excursive without dwelling on any one object. But his imagination remained wide awake, excited as it was by the fumes of his pipe, re-enforced by a pill of opium, which Hakim, being an absolute teetotaler, was accustomed to swallow to give additional zest to his reveries. At length, by degrees, the entire scene around him faded away, or at least he became for a time totally unconscious of its existence as well as his own, and the following pageant passed over his head:

It seemed as if he were transported, he knew not how, to those times and regions in which mankind embodied their own passions, feelings and appetites in the form of gods and worshipped monsters of their own creation. It chanced that he arrived at the moment when Jupiter, becoming tired with the never-ceasing complaints of the human race concerning the unequal distribution of happiness, and disgusted with their perpetual envy of each other's lot, had determined to punish them in a most exemplary manner, by granting their prayers and permitting them to exchange lots with those whose situation in life they considered most happy. Accordingly he had commanded the goddess Fame to proclaim by sound of trumpet to the uttermost ends of the earth, that all those who were discontented with their lot, or envied that of others, should come together at the foot of Olympus, bringing their cares, anxieties, misfortunes and sufferings in a sack, for the purpose of exchanging with those whom they most envied.

Quick as thought, and ere the echoes of the trumpet had ceased to reverberate among the recesses of Olympus, it seemed to Hakim as if the entire human race was in motion. Myriads on myriads came rushing upward, treading on each other's heels and striving to get foremost, that they might have the first choice among the mountains of packs that soon rose almost as high as the seat of Jove. Amid the dim obscurity of a vision it was impossible for Hakim to remember the vast diversity of cases that presented themselves, or what infinite modes and forms of real or imaginary sufferings occasioned by an abuse of the blessings bestowed by Providence, were huddled together in the mighty mass. A few only were afterward distinctly remembered by him, and when there seemed to be no more coming the goddess again sounded her trumpet, proclaiming that all those who at the expiration of a year became dissatisfied with their exchange of lots, might return to that which they had discarded.

The first who deposited their packs, according to the recollection of Hakim, were a master and his slave, who, by the sovereign will of Jove, exchanged lots with each other, and both went their way rejoicing. Then came a married man and a bachelor; next a single and married woman; after them a childless couple, and one bearing a large family; next a king and a beggar, followed by a rich glutton and a poor laborer; and then a philosopher and a fool. All these, and millions more, exchanged lots, and tripped away delighted with their new burdens.

Last of all came a venerable old man, with a long white beard flowing down upon his breast, and a pale face scarred with the deep lines of thought, as well as the still deeper furrows of age. Even Jupiter appeared struck with his appearance, and questioned him as to the purport of his visit.

"Oh! mighty Jove," exclaimed the old man in flattering accents, "I have passed my whole life in study and travel. I know all the past. I have seen all the present, but of the future I am as ignorant as the child unborn. Make me, I beseech thee, as wise as the dead—let me know what is to come hereafter."

"Oh! foolish and presumptuous mortal, thou art ignorant, with all thy wisdom and experience, of what thou askest. Knowest thou not that all things are ordained by fate, and that thy knowledge will only make thee more wretched, by showing thee a thousand evils thou canst not avoid and rendering thee incapable of enjoying the 'present, in the dread of the future?' But, take thy wish; go, and become as wise as the dead."

At that moment the old man shuddered, and ran away as fast as his feeble limbs would permit, looking behind with glaring eyes, as if chased by a thousand fiends.

When the prescribed period had passed, which seemed to Hakim but a moment, the trumpet was again sounded, and, to his astonishment, not only the crowd was as great as before, but constituted the very same persons. The goddess greeted them with a significant smile, and, looking wistfully at Jove, who gave a gracious nod, asked, one by one, what they desired. The first that came were the master and his slave, the former of whom answered as follows:

"To exchange lots again. I am tired of having no will of my own."

"And I," said the other, "have learned that it is much more trouble to govern than to be governed. Give me my pack again."

Next came the bachelor and the married man. The former, on being interrogated by the goddess, replied:

"Beneficent lady, I come for my old pack. Be pleased to understand, however, that I admire such beautiful goddesses as you are, and reverence the highly-respectable institution of matrimony. Yet inasmuch as the colt which is expected to be obedient under the saddle must be bridled betimes, so, may it please your divinity, should the bachelor be broke in early, or he will, peradventure, kick up incontinently." With this, he eagerly seized his old pack, and hied away, paying a compliment to a beautiful damsel as he passed.

The married man who had exchanged his pack with the bachelor hereupon eagerly seized that he had just discarded, and was making off with it, when the goddess demanded what reason he had to be dissatisfied with the lot he had chosen.

"May it please your goddesship," replied he, "the moment I regained my freedom I did not know what to do with myself. Being resolved to make the most of my newly-acquired liberty, I plunged into all the gayeties of life; visited all places of public amusement; frequented the society of ladies, where I made love to them, and was laughed at; and, in short, labored harder in the pursuit of pleasure than I ever did to please my wife or support my family. I found myself in the situation of a top which cannot stand without a good whipping, and so I came back for my pack again."

Next in order came the childless couple and the couple having many children, who exchange their lots once more, one declaring that children gave more trouble than pleasure; the other that the cares and anxieties of the parent were doubly repaid by that pleasure of possessing these pledges of love. "Of all the vexations of this world," exclaimed the first, "cross, disobedient children are the worst;" "and of all the enjoyments of this world," cried the second, "there is nothing equal to the smiles and endearments of infancy."

They were followed by the king and the beggar, the former of whom retained little, and the latter had acquired much of the air noble.

"Well!" said the goddess, inquiringly.

"Let me be a king once more," said the monarch; "though in some respects there is no great difference between us. Both are beggars, having nothing but what they derive from the labors of others. The king is, however, a beggar in a greater sense, and that makes the station more dignified."

"Give me my pack again," said the beggar, "for may I be phlebotamized—that is to say, bitten to death by fleas—if I had not rather eat crumbs out of my hat, sleep under a sky blanket, and wear my birthday suit all the year, than take the trouble of governing such a disorderly, discontented, disobedient set of rascally Democrats as now make the task of governing mankind, which was formerly as easy as kiss your hand, rather more than driving a herd of swine. Come, my old friend," continued he, shouldering his pack and limping away after his majesty, of whom he begged charity in the most earnest and affecting manner.

The rich man and the poor laborer came next, and seemed to have exchanged persons as well as lots, for the former looked hard and scanty, while the latter had become bilious and bloated, and halted marvelously in his gait. They re-exchanged their lots with apparently equal satisfaction.

"When I was rich," said the first, "I lacked appetite; but then I had plenty of food, which, on the whole, is better than being hungry and having nothing to eat."

"When I was poor," said the other, "to be sure I lacked leisure and food, but when I became rich I was still worse, for I had neither appetite nor rest. It cost me more labor to digest one dinner than to earn a dozen, and, instead of sleeping quietly, I was constantly ridden by the nightmare, which is ten times worse than walking on foot all day. Besides, I had got a bad temper in exchange for a good one, and was always fretting at something. Then this confounded toe of mine ah, what a twinge!" exclaimed he, making a marvelous wry face, and snatching up the pack which the other had thrown away, walked off with a firm step to his daily labor.

After these had retired, the wise man and the fool approached.

"I am sick of having nothing to think of," said the one.

"I am tired of always thinking," exclaimed the other. "Since I became wise, I find myself only the more conscious of my ignorance, and my sole amusement is in laughing at those fools who pass their whole lives in learning much and knowing nothing. Give me my cap and bells. Good-by wisdom and welcome folly." So saying he departed, making enormous grimaces and cutting the most stupendous capers.

Even the immortal Jove could not forbear smiling at this exhibition, and was indulging his merry humor, when there approached the aged man, with venerable countenance and long white beard sweeping down over his breast, on whom had been bestowed the knowledge of futurity.

"Thou mayest remember, Oh mighty Jupiter," said he, "that exactly one year ago, I, in the presumptuous ignorance of my soul, begged of thee the gift of knowledge of the future as well as of the past and present. Thou didst graciously grant my request, and, like yonder fool, I went my way rejoicing. But ever since that hour I have enjoyed neither peace nor rest. The recollections of the past, the happiness of the present, are all swallowed up in the contemplation of the future, and the dread anticipation of a train of certain evils and sufferings that pass like grim specters before my aching eyes, foretelling and foredooming unutterable woes to come. Take back thy gift, Oh! mighty Jove! and let me be blind as before!"

Jupiter shook his ambrosial curls and gave the nod of fate. The old man seemed relieved of a mighty burden, but, after standing a few moments, sighed and said, "Alas! what now remains for an old man like me?"

"To be content with thy lot in this world, and deserve a better if thou canst, cried Jupiter, in a voice so loud and dread that it aroused Hakim from his revery, and, seeing that darkness had gathered around, he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and returned to the city, pondering on his dream.

The Grace Darling of America.

Ida Lewis, the "Grace Darling of America," continues to be an object of attraction, and daily she receives callers at the little Lime Rock Lighthouse, located in this harbor, near Fort Adams. It is several years since she has saved any lives, yet she is ever on the alert to render assistance when needed. The only occupants of the lighthouse now besides herself are her sister and mother, her father having died a few years ago. Not finding married life congenial to her taste, Ida returned to her romantic home, and is again known by the name of "Lewis," instead of "Wilson," and it is not probable that she will again leave her aged mother for the attractions of married life. Daily she may be seen in the harbor managing her row-boat—one of the prettiest in the place, and one of her numerous presents for her gallantry in saving life—and, of course, her movements are watched by the strangers upon being informed that she is the young lady of whom they have heard so often. A few days ago she went to Rocky Point, and, like numerous other ladies, engaged a boat and went rowing. She thought no one knew her, but in this she was mistaken, for she had no sooner pushed off when the excursionists at that place rushed to the wharf to see her wonderful movements. She remained in the boat for a long time, and showed the curious spectators what she could do with a boat. Everybody was delighted, and she was repeatedly applauded. It was one of the chief attractions at that charming summer resort on that day, and the lessee of the place thought it would be a good idea to have her visit that locality every day for the benefit of the guests. Frequently in this harbor she passes others engaged in the same business, and by her movements challenges the gentlemen or lady occupants of the boats to a race. They are usually beaten, and a few days ago she led by twenty yards another row-boat manned by a veteran in the business, and who, in the collection of ship news, is obliged to use his oars every day. She is quite young, not being over thirty, and is considered very fair-looking by those who are judges of such matters. She speaks of the many lives she has saved with unusual modesty, and we have never heard of her expressing herself otherwise than thankful that it was her duty to risk her own life for the benefit of others. She takes the responsibility of having the lighthouse properly cared for, and the mariner has yet to be found who can say that the Lime Rock Lighthouse was not found lighted every time he has entered or left this port, and it is hoped the Government will continue to allow her to be its keeper as long as she is willing to perform its onerous duties.—*Newport Letter in the New York Herald.*

Canadian Pacific Railway.

The people of Vancouver's Island are considerably agitated on account of the general supposition that the Dominion government has practically abandoned the scheme of a Canadian Pacific railway, the western terminus of which had been promised to the Island. On the occasion of Lord Dufferin's recent visit to Victoria he was waited upon by a deputation of citizens, who presented an address setting forth the grievances of the Province in the matter of the railroad project. Lord Dufferin declined to receive the addresses, but referred the petitioners to the Crown. A good deal of feeling is manifested by the Islanders, and there is open talk of a separation from the Dominion unless the railroad is built according to the original agreement. The Toronto *Globe*, speaking with authority as a ministerial organ, denies that the government has abandoned the Pacific railroad project

Curious Lawsuit.

The Springfield (Me.) *Reporter* gives an account of a funny lawsuit in that town, brought in the name of the estate of Ira Brackett against John H. Powers, for assault and battery on a boy named George A. Brackett. Ira Brackett, the grandfather, wanted the boy George's hair cut, and told the barber to cut it as short as he could over the comb. It was done so, but that was shorter than they thought for, so he brought suit for damages. The family made the boy eat with his hat on, because they can't bear his looks at the table, and don't send him to school, for the boys will laugh at him. No malice was shown, and the barber was discharged.

Spiders and Snakes in Connecticut.

In Nelson Williams' cellar a spider had prepared his web between a barrel and tub, and there, suspended from the ground, hung a small snake about ten or eleven inches in length. The thread of the web had been ingeniously twisted or woven around the tail of the unfortunate reptile, and it was evident that he had been drawn up from the ground. The spider seemed anxiously watching his squirming victim from one corner of the web, probably waiting for life to become extinct. The snake remained in this precarious attitude for thirty-six hours, and then escaped.—*Danielsville Transcript.*

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Their Races, People, and Traits.

Capt. Simpson, who has been exploring the Pacific ocean for the past five years, has lately delivered a most interesting lecture at Sherborne, in England, upon the islands and the population which he visited in his travels. He has given very curious details about the Saloman islands, about which very little is known. It has been believed by Darwin and other sages that all these islands were once united and formed a continent. Some of them were coral, others basalts or of volcanic formation. Several of them are surrounded by coral reefs of 300 or 400 miles, in the interior of which are four or five large islands. The real volcanic islands have reefs very near their shores. All the sea between New Guinea and Australia being on a single bottom level, anchors may be sunk in any place, and there is no doubt these two countries were once united. These islands are inhabited by two distinct races, though there are a great variety of inhabitants. One is that people which inhabit the Caroline, Marshall, and Gilbert islands, who are Malays, with long, straight, and generally black hair. The others are the Papuans, a race with woolly and crisped hair. The Tongans, the New Zealanders, and the Samoans are mixtures of the two races. According to a tradition of the New Zealanders they came either from Samoa or Tonga. The people of these islands are expert navigators. They sometimes start off for six months in a flotilla of canoes and travel several hundred miles in that manner. Upon one of the Saloman islands Capt. Simpson met seven men and four or five women, who had started in canoes upon a voyage of 1,400 miles. At the Strong islands we saw one of the most astonishing constructions in the world; it is of stone, twenty feet in length, roughly hewn, and is surrounded by immense trenches. He questioned the tribes of this island in vain upon the traditions of the country. The island is inhabited by a degenerate race. The connection of the islanders with the Europeans is very disadvantageous to the former; they have contracted habits of drunkenness and other vices, which has caused a rapid depopulation. Ten years ago the Strong islands had 2,000 inhabitants; in 1874 they were reduced to 250. The islanders are very simple and quiet in their ways.

When Capt. Simpson visited the house of the King, he found his wife, a charming little woman, seated before an embroidery stand. She spoke English very well, and was very affable and polite; but later, when he bought four cows for his ships, he noticed that one of them was that of the wife of the American missionary, and that it had been stolen by His Majesty. Upon the neighboring island he was struck with the difference between the two people. Upon this island, one mile and a half in length and one mile in width, and which is of stone, he found 2,000 inhabitants and he attributes this fact to the isolation in which they live, far from all white people. They are very inoffensive, and have never even seen a man-of-war. A pirate in whose pursuit the Captain had been sent, paid a pension to the chief as long as he needed it, and they lived in the best understanding. The inhabitants own a great number of tortoises, weighing as much as 300 pounds apiece, and which they willingly part with for a pinch of tobacco. They are of a far more robust temperament than those who have been in continual relations with Europeans. Capt. Simpson also visited the beautiful island of Lugona, the inhabitants of which are very simple. They are very black and wear long hair. The men particularly pay great attention to their hair, and delight in ornamenting it with flowers. Women wear theirs short, and are not allowed to appear in public. The Captain saw savages on another island, Hookadudos, of the same race as those of Lugona, who would not allow white people to land upon their shores. They even attacked a German brig which attempted to approach them, but was obliged to fly, after having escaped from great danger.

Capt. Simpson landed during the night time; the savages were so frightened that they immediately fled to another island. The Captain made a tour of the place and found thirty or forty canoes. He vainly tried to approach the savages by showing them presents of pearls, necklaces, mirrors, etc., but they could not make up their minds to admit white people among them. These savages are almost entirely naked. Their arms are lances, slings and stones. Capt. Simpson managed to get possession of an earring, which he took from the ear of a savage; it is a sort of tortoise-shell chain, two yards in length. They bore great holes in their ears and also in the skin of their necks, to support the weight of these earrings. The natives of the island of New Hanover know nothing either of tobacco or of Europeans. What caused them the greatest astonishment was a fragment of an old newspaper. Anything could be obtained of them with a piece of paper. He asked a savage if paper was a precious thing. "Oh yes," he was answered; "this paper is worth several excellent women!" Upon the island of New Britain the inhabitants were very suspicious. They even fired their javelins at several of the officers, who were obliged to use their firearms and kill two or three. The Captain then visited the Saloman islands, inhabited by cannibals. He saw a row of scalps in the house of the chief, into which he managed to penetrate. The most remarkable island in one particular is the Isabella, where the people live in the trees. The Captain saw the house of the chief, ornamented by twenty-five freshly-cut human heads. He asked the son of the chief the motive of these executions. "Oh, there is none," he answered. "We only sent out to cut off heads." It is to escape these man-chases that the savages retire into trees, together with their families, to pass the nights. Capt. Simpson ascended to one of these cabins. It was situated at a height of eighty feet, and was reached by a vine ladder. The Captain has brought a slip of this vine back with him; it resembles a slip of a gigantic French bean-stalk. It is of the size of a large scimitar. These airy houses have lost a great deal of their value since the natives have learned the use of revolvers.

BRAZIL has a "Pacific" railway.

SUPPOSE.

BY T. K. ROBERTSON.

He. Suppose,
Fadette, that I, instead of keeping tryst
With you to-night, had staid away to doze,
Or call upon Miss Brent, or play at whist—
Suppose?

She. Suppose
You had? Think you *I* should have cared?
Indeed,
Ain't you a bit concei——don't take my rose—
A gift to me. From whom? Well—Joseph
Mead,
Suppose?

He. Suppose
It is? Then I'm to understand, Fadette—
If I must read your words as plainest prose—
My presence matters not to you—and—yet,
Suppose—

She. Suppose
You are to understand me? You're free;
Do, if you wish! And—oh! the river's froze
What skating we shall have! To-morrow we—
That's Jose—

He. And Jose
Be hanged! It seems to me, Miss Lowe, that yo
Are acting rather lightly: rumor goes
That he—but since I seem to bore, adieu!—
She. Suppose—

He. Suppose
We say good-night,
She. Good-night, sir, and *good-bye!*
He. What does this mean, Fadette? Are you—
She. We'll close
This scene at once. My words are plain, sir, I
Suppose?

He. Compose
Yourself, Fadette.
She. My name, sir, is Miss Lowe!
He. Come, come, Fadette, do look beyond your
nose,
And—
She. Here's your ring, sir!
He. I receive, it, though
Suppose—

She. Suppose
You do, sir?—you—
He. Enough, Miss Lowe. Farewell!
'Tis best. I've been deceived in you, God knows!
Coquette! a heartless flirt! a haughty belle
Who chose—

She. Suppose—
Oh!—oh! let's part as friends! I *hate* you—
there!
He. Fadette! why, sweet, in tears! This surely
shows
You'll pardon me, a brute!
She. And—Frank—we'll ne'er
Suppose.

—*Scribner for September.*

Pith and Point.

THE proper name for a quack doctress—Charlotte-Ann.

THE woman who tried to kill Prince Gortschakoff "is reticent." Bet a dollar she's a man!"—*Graphic.*

IT is impolite to speak of a man being confined in jail. They say he is "temporarily inhaling a strained atmosphere."

PROBABLY you have heard why a minister delivering his peroration is like a ragged boy. Because he's to'rd his close, you know. It is hardly apparelel case, however.—*Boston Transcript.*

The bumble-bee, the bumble-bee,
He flew to the top of the tulip-tree;
He flew to the top, but he could not stop,
For he had to get home to his early tea.
The bumble-bee, the bumble-bee,
He flew away from the tulip-tree;
But he made a mistake, and flew into the lake,
And he never got home to his early tea.
—*St. Nicholas for September.*

"ALPHONSO, dear, what is the difference between our Thanksgiving and those revolted Turkish provinces?" "Really, Clementina, I can't say. What is it?" "Why, you see, here we have Turkey in Christians; there they have Christians in Turkey."

BIDDY—"Did yez iver see a finer wake, a nicer funeral or a purtier corpse than Paddy's?" Kate—"Niver a wanst." Biddy—"And do yez know Paddy was that natural loike, had he come to life and got out of his coffin to see himself in it, bedad he himself wouldn't have known he was dead."

ROME has one of the shrewdest and most reliable weather prophets in the world. Being asked whether he thought this would be a cold winter or not, he looked at the sun, dug up some roots of grass, examined the husks of a dozen ears of corn, and then said, impressively, "I don't know." Events will undoubtedly prove that he was right.

A MAN whose reputation was none of the best, recently retired into the country to enjoy his ill-gotten gains. A gentleman, noticing that he always carried a heavy stick at night, asked: "Why this precaution? Doesn't he know that the road is safe?" "Of course," replied a friend; "he is the last man not to be aware of the efficiency of the police."

"WHY, husband," exclaimed a Chicago wife, not long since, "there goes our old neighbor's family in a bran-new rig—coach, horses and coachman. Has he gone into bankruptcy again?" "No, he hasn't gone into bankruptcy," replied the husband, knowingly, "but you remember he was elected to the city Council last year!" N. B.—Chicago Aldermen get no salaries.

A CERTAIN physician on the Public Square, says the Cleveland *Leader*, has a large card hung up in his office with these words printed thereon: "Book agents and peddlers charged five dollars an hour for conversation." The other day a book agent came and was just beginning a rigmarole about "the latest and best work on ——" when the physician pointed to the card. He read the words over but once, when he handed the physician a five-dollar bill and was about to commence operations again, when the man of medicine said: "Take a chair, please, and keep your money. Hand me your subscription book." He has now bought a brace of derringers.

IF anybody still clings to the idea that Detroit is an old fogy town that man is laying up sorrow for his soul. They do business here without any fooling around or clawing off. Yesterday, after dinner, a man walked into a Grand River avenue grocery and said: "Name's Jones—No. 18 Smith street—send up butter—nice and hard—four pounds—charge it." The grocer was posting up his cash book, and without even raising his eyes from the page he replied. "Butter's cash—can't do it." "All right—go t' thunder!" said the customer, as he turned to go. "I will—good-by," replied the grocer, and in another minute the store was as lonely as before.—*Free Press.*

THERE died recently on Clarke's Island—the only one in Plymouth harbor—Mr. Edward Winslow Watson, known to his neighbors as the "Lord of the Isle." For nearly two centuries his family has been in possession of the island on which he lived and died. He was an odd genius, having no education in the common acceptation of the phrase, but being both a student of poetry and a poet himself in all his habits of thought. He was entirely unconventional, but without taint of coarseness; he kept, throughout youth and manhood, a vigorous, healthful, sweet, and ingenuous nature.

"THOSE CHRISTIAN DOGS."

Horrible Atrocities by the Fiendish Turks in Servia.

[Belgrade Cor. New York Times.]

There are consuls from England and France and Russia at Philippopoli, and yet Bulgarian girls are sold every day in its market-place like cattle, and similar outrages are perpetrated at Khaskoye and Tchirpan in the vilayet of Adrianople. In Tirnova, Rahova, Sofia and Philippopoli twenty-seven unarmed citizens were shot down in the public streets during the week immediately following the declaration of war. On the 12th of July eight merchants of the neighboring village of Koprishtza were executed at Sofia. On the same day, at Tatar-Bazadjik, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, two popes, or Bulgarian priests, were hanged, in their vestments, upon the bridge across the Maritza, and ten peasants at the corners of the streets in the Christian quarter. Not even the mockery of a trial was pretended to in any of these cases, which were the unauthorized but unpunished acts of the Circassian irregulars. On the 11th of July, a female teacher, aged 17, a former pupil of the Protestant Missionary School, was arrested at Panaguritch and brought to trial at Tatar-Bazadjik on the charge of corresponding with the insurgents. She was, of course, condemned, and, after being submitted to every outrage, was crucified on the highway. On the 19th of July, another girl, the beauty of Plevno, was sold in the bazaar of that town for fifteen Turkish pounds. Hordes of Tartars, Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians sweep through the country devastating all around them, and carrying away all the most beautiful boys and girls for the harems of the Turkish dignitaries. Over 100 hitherto prosperous villages are in ashes, and whole provinces, once the source of its greatest revenue to the Government, are now lying waste and desolate. The populations are dying of hunger, and thousands of once wealthy citizens are begging their bread, barefooted, in the streets of Philippopoli. The prisons are crammed with Bulgarians, in such numbers that they die for want of air, and their piteous cries for mercy are heard distinctly during the silence of night.

Everywhere the Turks are preaching the extermination of "those Christian dogs who have forced them to leave their quiet life to fight against the enemies of Allah." Between Ak-Palanka and the Servian frontier not one village has been left standing. At Posavina, on the Save, every Christian district has been abandoned by its population, which has fled for protection to the Servian camps. On the battle-fields where the Turks have been successful all the wounded have been mutilated, and by a refinement of cruelty have been left to die in agony, with their eyes dug out, their lips, noses and ears cut away. Not only do the irregulars, but the Nizams and the Redifs, participate in these atrocities, and weeping women tell you how their innocent babes have been tossed into the air by these ruffians, to be impaled upon the points of their yataghans. Through the whole valley of the Nisharva, in the vicinity of Nisha, not a priest or Christian preacher has been spared to perform religious service at the funerals of the dead.

Nor are these and similar atrocities confined to the provinces in the neighborhood of the theater of war. It is the same thing along the Black sea coast. At Nevrokop eighty young men were seized on the 20th of July and sold as slaves in the adjoining villages. The whole population of Burgas was disarmed, even of its scythes and reaping-hooks; fifteen Christians were slaughtered in cold blood, and ten villages of the district burned to the ground. In Salonica six of the most wealthy citizens have been imprisoned; in Bitolia four others. The crime charged upon these unfortunates is the sale of Christian books, of which, and especially of maps of the country, the Turks have a holy horror. Every bookstore has been closed in the provinces, and the dissemination of all literature not in Turkish characters has been forbidden under pain of death. I will only add that these instances of Turkish "amenities" have been furnished me by a Christian employe of the Porte, who was a secretary of one of the members of the commission appointed to investigate the outrages committed in Bulgaria; he adds that "no true report will ever be published."

The London Daily *News*' correspondent, at Prince Milan's headquarters, writes as follows:

Every tongue is charged and every heart is full of well-authenticated tidings of Turkish atrocities committed on the inoffensive peasant folk of the frontier villages in districts where there can be no pretense for military reasons. The men are gone from the villages of the Greuze; the victims are the miserable women and helpless children. Burning, wrecking, butchery, and violation constitute, to all appearances, the enjoined functions of the merciless Bashi-Bazouks and ruffianly Redifs, whom the Turkish commanders, keeping in fixed positions their regular troops, let loose with letters of marque to practice the utmost ingenuity of deviltry.

From the frontier district between Nisch and Alexinatz come now similar tidings to those I telegraphed the other day as having been sent by Alempics from the western frontier about Bellina. No man who is not obstinately determined to be incredulous can question the truth of these statements. Officers and soldiers who came down from the front authenticate them with tales of burnt villages which they have seen, the mangled bodies of children lying in the gutters among the charred debris, headless trunks of Servian soldiers in places where they had been fighting, men in the up-country hospitals with noses slit by knives as they lay helpless from their wounds. In the course of an afternoon's ride, I yesterday found my way into a little village on the slope, about the door of one of the houses in which there was a group of women and children, with here and there an old man—all the able-bodied men are away to the war. On the settle under the projecting eaves there sat a woman, draggled, miserable, and forlorn, with a boy about 12 years old standing by her side; and around them the people had formed a semi-circle, and were looking on with a strange concerned patience of silence. The woman, too, was silent; she sat there in an apathetic revery of despondency, with her eyes on the ground, and one arm round the boy. One of the women whispered something to my companion, a Servian officer, whose face flushed, and whose mouth set sternly at the slow recital. Dismounting, he approached the woman, and, speaking to her, startled her from her abstraction. As he spoke, at first she was asleep seemingly and indifferent; her aspect was that of one with no interest in anything. But, at length, she kindled, and with flashing volubility poured forth the terrible story of her wrongs, which my companion hurriedly and by scraps translated to me.

Delicacy, after all, is a relative term. An Englishwoman, if she could have brought herself at all to tell the shameful story of outrage and indignity which this miserable creature had to recount herself, would have spoken of her degradation and its details with trembling lip and downcast eye. Not surely the less did this Sclave woman quiver with the agony of her involuntary degradation because she told us of it—here before the people—with shrill voice and flashing volubility of utterance. The personal outrages to which she had been subjected cannot be written down in their horrible circumstantiality; but you may realize how the recital thrilled her audience, if you recall the shuddering spasm that vibrated through England when the earliest tidings, happily in one item of atrocity which they comprised not true, reached up of the opening scenes of the Indian mutiny. Her cottage had been burnt before her eyes; of three children she had seen one, her baby, tossed about from soldier to soldier, and then flung into the flames; of the second she knew nothing; the third, the lad who was now with her, had made his escape timeously, and joined her, from out the cover of a wood, after she had been allowed to drag herself away from the scene of deviltry. Her relatives lived, she said, in one of the hamlets of the Golubigge upland, and she had tramped thus far on her way to shelter herself among them. Her husband had left for the army since the earliest days of the war, and she knew nothing of his whereabouts.

OUTRAGES IN BOSNIA.

A telegram from Vienna to the *Courrier de France* says that massacres have been commited by the Turks in Bosnia. In the villages of Pervan and Timar 300 Christians were drowned after being tortured. At Pavica twelve women were cut to pieces and thrown to the dogs. At Ratklovo sixty children were stoned by the Turks, led by one Fechim Effendi, to avenge a relation of Maj. Stocsvice Bey, killed at Bellina. At Sokolovo 180 young girls taken from the neighboring villages were penned in a field, and after the prettiest had been picked out for the harems of Fechim and Stocsvics, the others were abandoned to the soldiery, and were violated and murdered. At Maidan the Christian population assembled at market were massacred by a fanatical mob led by Hadji Omer Effendi and another functionary named Ibrahim Kurusovics Aga. The victims in this case numbered 3,000. On Friday, July 21, there was another massacre at Pryedor, under similar circumstances.

All sorts of excesses by Bashi-Bazouks are reported from Brod. On the 12th and 13th a band of Bashi-Bazouks, numbering 600, pillaged and burned the village of Gena Mahalli, on the railroad between Adrianople and Philippopolis. In the neighborhood of Ismid Nicomeden there were similar atrocities.

Clearing Land with Dynamite.

Experience at clearing lands, both in removing stumps and boulders with dynamite, in Scotland, has proved successful. The following account is given of a late trial in an Edinburgh paper:

A spadeful of earth was removed from the side of a stump, and a hole driven into the stump with a crowbar. Into this hole a cartridge of dynamite was pressed by means of a wooden ramrod, then a detonating percussion cap, with a Blackford's fuse attached, was squeezed into a small cartridge or primer of dynamite, and inserted into the hole in the trunk in contact with the charge. The hole was filled up with loose earth, about a foot-length of the fuse being left bare. A match was next applied to the fuse, and sufficient time was taken for the powder to reach the percussion cap, to allow the operatives to retire to a safe distance. When the explosion occurred the trunk was literally blown out of the ground, some of the fragments, weighing nearly twenty pounds, being thrown to a distance of over a hundred yards. The destruction of the stump was complete. In breaking up the bowlder stones, the dynamite was simply placed on top of the stone, covered with wet sand, and fixed with the fuse in the ordinary way. The result was the reduction of the bowlders to fragments the size of a walnut. It was effectually proved by the experiments that land can be speedily cleared of formidable obstructions to good cultivation by the use of dynamite, and the committee of the society who watched the operations expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the results.

A Conspiracy That Didn't Work.

An Udderzook conspiracy has been brought to naught in Missouri. In the summer of 1874 a man named Folk insured his life for $10,000 in the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company for the benefit of his wife, the premium being paid by an intimate friend named Mosely. The next winter Folk disappeared. His gun and coat were found on the ice on the river, and Mrs. Folk became convinced that he had been drowned. His body was advertised for, and a man came forward who declared he had recognized Folk in a corpse that was taken out of the river when the ice broke up in the spring. Application was made for the payment of the money, but the suspicion of the agents was aroused and they declined. Mosely was suspected of having arranged the details of the fraud, and he was "shadowed by the detectives." Finally, information of the whereabouts of Folk himself was obtained, and about a week ago he was found in a cabin in Prairie county, Ark. He was brought back to his mourning wife, and the two, with their friend Mosely, are now domesticated in the St. Louis jail, awaiting trial.

THE Government has saved a million dollars—sunstroke killed an Indian in New York.

SOME GIANTS.

A Couple That the Fashionable Hotels Cannot Accommodate.

[From the Rochester Express.]

There is on exhibition in a store on State street, in this city, perhaps the most remarkable couple in the world—a man and woman who are giants in stature. They are Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Bates, whose home is now in Seville, Medina county, Ohio. They are each 7 feet 11½ inches in height, the husband weighing 478 pounds, while the wife weighs 418 pounds. The common-sized visitor, when placed between them, feels very much as Gulliver must have felt when he fell among the giants.

Mr., or Captain Bates, as he is called, is a finely-proportioned man, of ruddy, healthy-looking complexion, straight and military-looking in his regimentals. His immense stature is not so noticeable as that of his wife, who seems almost awkward somehow on account of her length; she being actually taller for a woman than he is for a man. They are evidently people who, if not so wonderfully tall, would be considered commonplace.

They are intelligent, however, and the lady especially feels the awkwardness of her position as the object of the curiosity and open-mouthed wonder of the multitude. In an interesting conversation with our reporter, she showed openly her dislike of the life she is leading, and her longing to return to her home in Ohio. Their home, by the way, was one built and furnished especially for them. The ceilings are 12½ feet high, and no doorway is less than 8½ feet high. Of course they find the hotel accommodations unsuitable to them wherever they go, as the doorways are so low and the beds so short.

One of the strangest facts about their history is that they were the children of common people. Mrs. Bates' father was only 5 feet 4 inches in height, while her mother was only a common-sized woman. Her brothers and sisters are of no remarkable height. Capt. Bates' father was 6 feet 2 inches in height—a tall man, but a dwarf compared with his son. Bates is now 29 years of age. He is a native of Letcher county, Kentucky. His wife is a Nova Scotian, 27 years of age. They were married in London, England, while traveling in that country on exhibition.

Mortal Enemy to the Grasshopper.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer-Press* says: "There has heretofore been some talk about a parasite having been found adhering to the grasshopper, which it was fondly hoped would ultimately exterminate that destructive insect. Early in the spring several parties forwarded to this office specimens of the 'hoppers, underneath whose wings could plainly be seen a little bug, which, it was alleged, was surely killing the grasshopper. It is needless to say that this hope was never realized, and that no substantial relief was furnished by any labors of the parasite upon the live 'hopper. Now, however, we have a different story to tell, and there is almost positive evidence to prove that the remedy is at hand in the shape of an egg-eating bug, which is surely and certainly destroying all the eggs laid by the grasshoppers this year, thus insuring Minnesota an exemption from the ravages of this voracious and destructive insect next year. This bug is of a deep red color, about the size of a flea, or rather a louse, resembling the latter somewhat in its shape and movements. Ex-Gov. Stephen Miller has forwarded to President Drake, of the St. Paul and Sioux City road, a box full of earth which originally contained a mass of grasshopper eggs, but which had been transformed by these parasites into a quantity of loose soil, mingled with the romnants of discolored egg-shells, with a multitude of the fat little red bugs prancing around on the surface, apparently in pursuit of something more to eat. As to the utility and complete success of these bugs as destroyers of the grasshopper eggs, there would seem to be no doubt in the minds of those who have given the subject a general examination, as well as of those who have personally inspected their mode of operation and the places where they have already utterly destroyed the eggs laid by the 'hoppers a few weeks ago."

What is Any Man's Affliction to This?

Tuesday evening, shortly after retiring for the night, the matron of the Home went down to the front door and found a little girl stranger calling loudly for help, snugly wrapped and laid upon a bundle that proved to be clothing for the little one. A note was also found, written in a lady's hand, plain and neat. The little one is a nice, healthy-looking girl, apparently about 8 weeks old. The letter read as follows: "I am a poor woman; have been married two years; my husband left me on the 8th day of May in search of work. I have not seen or heard of him in that time. He left me a little money, but it's all gone. I tried to get work, but could not on account of my child; if I keep her we must both starve; I know of no other to see her provided for than the way I have decided on. I can probably get my own living, and if possible, will send you money to pay her keeping, perhaps not enough, but all I can get will be sent to you for her. If my husband comes back I will come and get my child; until then I must let strangers care for her. It breaks my heart to let her go, but I can do no better; I have spent my last penny for things for her; my last 2 cents got her a half pint of milk this morning, and I have not tasted food to-day, nor do I know where I am going to stay to-night. You may think I am an unnatural mother, but put yourself in my place and then you will see differently. My child's name is Nellie May, and I entreat you to love and be kind to my dear innocent babe, as you hope for mercy hereafter yourself."—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

The Law of Horse-Hire.

The *Rural Sun* has the following: It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for saddle, must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute, these decisions may be interesting.

Excitement in the Coal Region.

[Pottsville (Pa.) Cor. New York Herald.]

A great deal of excitement was caused here and throughout the coal region this afternoon by the intelligence of the breaking up of the coal combination in New York. It is generally believed here that the effect will be very disastrous, and predictions are made that a number of individual operators will be ruined. The most hopeful operator in the country told the *Herald* correspondent that he did not apprehend any permanent lowering of prices, but that after the stock on hand is disposed of, prices will again advance; others think a war between the great companies has been inaugurated, and that in the contest the individual operators will be great sufferers. What effect the destruction of the combination will have on the wages of the thousands of poorly-paid miners and laborers cannot now be safely predicted, though it is easy to see that their prospects are not brightened.

AT our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

AN Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner er me."

FOR loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows; loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstruction of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AGUE is *always* caused by malaria. Shallenberger's Pills *always* cure it. Price $1.00.

MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it, and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N.Y.

BEST BOOKS on Steam Engineering. Send two stamps for Catalogue. F. KEPPY, Pub., Bridgeport, Ct.

BIG PAY To sell rubber stamps. Terms free. H. S. PARRISH, P. O. box 26, Chicago.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. B. MASSEY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$200 a month. Outfit worth $1 free to agents. Excelsior M'f'g Co., 151 Mich. Av., Chicago.

Asthma.—Get the genuine remedy, $1.00 per box by mail. Sold by druggists. Ad's D. Langell, Apple Creek, O.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package *free.* L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Write at Once. COLLINS & CO., 4 Clinton Place, N.Y.

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male and female. Send stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indianap'lis, Ind.

Profitable, Pleasant work, hundreds now employed, hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

SAWS FILED easily, $2. New machine. Stamp for illustrated circulars. E. ROTH, New Oxford, Pa.

WANTED—Traveling Salesmen and for every county. Liberal salary or commission. Gem Man'f'g Co., St. Louis.

Picture of next **PRESIDENT** sent free. KENDALL & Co., Boston, Mass.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$175 IN GOLD given away to every agent. Circulars free. Samples 25 cts. Empire Novelty Co., 307 Broadway, New York.

ENGINEERS and Engine Owners should all understand the ALLEN GOVERNOR. Illustrated Circular sent free. S. B. ALLEN, BOSTON.

LARGE PROFITS. Samples 25 cents. Agents wanted. Address C. Dyer, Jr. Box 68, EAST STOUGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BUS [illegible] Invested in the Stencil business. Catalogue & samples free. S. M. SPENCER, 347 Washington St., Boston.

CAMPAIGN Pictures of TILDEN and HAYES, 22x28 inches. Sample copy, by mail, 50 cents. Large Discounts to Agents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

R. R. fare reduced. Telegraphing free.

Penmanship

at BAYLIES' Great Business College, Keokuk, Iowa.

REVOLVER Little Giant, 7-shot, Self-Acting, Cylinder, with Box Cartridges, $3.50. 64 pp. Catalogue *free.* Sporting Goods, Novelties, Rare Books, etc. New Goods for Agents. BALDWIN & CO., 111 Nassau St., N. Y.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

HONEST OPINION!

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—This is to show that my son was taken sick in January, 1861, with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swelled more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lie wherever he was placed, for he had no use of his limbs whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try VEGETINE, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time before we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still, he was getting better; for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and, by constant use of VEGETINE, it has cured him. He has a lame leg, which he will probably have for life; but we all honestly believe if we had used VEGETINE before we had bothered with those doctors, it would have saved the use of his leg, and restored it to natural health. I hope all those troubled with Scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well, and able to speak for himself.

CATHERINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
13 Trenton street, Charlestown, Mass.

May 10, 1872.

The above plain but honest statement conclusively shows the quick and thorough cleansing effects of the VEGETINE in Scrofula.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Nearly Blind!

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state:

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally, the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the *Commercial*, I bought a bottle of VEGETINE, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used VEGETINE, and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to VEGETINE, and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again, I shall try VEGETINE as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be,

Very respectfully,
AUSTIN PARROTT,
No. 25 Gano street, Cincinnati, O.

Dec. 1, 1872.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDE & CO., 765 Broadway, N. Y.

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SWEATY AND TENDER FEET.—Little's Original Ointment. Cure guaranteed for Sweaty, Tender, and Offensive Feet. Sent by mail. Price $1.00. Ask your merchant or druggist for it. JOHN LITTLE & CO., P. O. Box 2281, Philadelphia.

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TOBACCO USERS should mix **Nic-in-Noc** with their tobacco. Prevents VERTIGO, DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, NERVOUSNESS, without impairing its SOOTHING, Comforting and Tranquilizing powers. Trial pk'g's by mail 25c. F. STEARNS, Druggist, Detroit, Mich.

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A CURE ASSURED without the use of the knife. Send stamp for book, giving manner of treatment, certificates of cure, etc. Address DR. L. H. GRATIGNY, 162 PLUM STREET, NEAR FOURTH, CINCINNATI, O.

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PATTON'S AMERICAN PEOPLE!

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The *best* and *cheapest* in market, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, in Eastern Nebraska, for sale on long time and low rates of interest. Secure a home now. Full information about lands, prices, etc; also new descriptive pamphlet, new number of PIONEER sent free to all applicants. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

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If your child is suffering from worms, use DR. WISHART'S WORM SUGAR DROPS, an old and reliable remedy, that *never fails* in thoroughly exterminating these pests of childhood. Being made in the form of Sugar Drops, having neither the taste nor smell of medicine, no trouble is experienced in inducing children to take them. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. a box, or sent by mail on receipt of price, at the Principal Depot, 916 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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ASSETS, - - $5,504,329.24.

Incorporated in 1847. Purely Mutual.

Annual Cash Dividends available to reduce Premiums the second year. Policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.

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Agents wanted in all the Western States, on liberal terms. Address J. W. IREDELL, Jr., Superintendent of Agencies, No. 33 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

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In connection with our large READY-PRINT Establishment we have opened a

PAPER WAREHOUSE

Which is stocked with a full line of

RAG AND STRAW PRINT,

EVERY KIND OF

Cards and Cardboard,

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Colored Print Papers,
Fine Flat Papers,
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Printer's Inks, Roller Composition, and Printer's Furniture, which we offer at remarkably low figures for Cash.

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The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

LANDS FOR SALE

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS,

Excellent Agricultural Lands,

and best TOBACCO REGION in the West. SHORT WINTERS, NO GRASSHOPPERS, good Market, and a Healthy Country.

Prices $2.50 to $10.00 an Acre.

TERMS: One-tenth down, balance in seven years at 7 per cent. interest.

FREE TRANSPORTATION

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A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

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No external remedy for fifty years has created for itself so wide-spread a popularity in so short a time as Collins' Voltaic Plaster. And deservedly so; for no remedy has been so successful in the cure of Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness, and Nervous Pains and Aches. A single trial is convincing.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER consists of silver and zinc plates, carefully attached together and embedded in a Medicated Porous Plaster. (See cut.) A narrow strip of cloth, which is not to be removed, is placed over the plates. When the plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the ordinary porous plaster—that is, by mere pressure of the hand—the natural warmth and moisture of the skin causes the plates to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as stop almost immediately the most excruciating pain, remove soreness, lameness, and draw inflammation from the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles. A single

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. It instantly banishes pain and soreness, gives life and vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles and limbs, and is so grateful and soothing that, once used in the above ailments, every other external application, such as salves, ointments, lotions, and liniments, will at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, epilepsy or fits, and nervous muscular affections, this plaster, by rallying the nervous forces, has effected cures when every other known remedy has failed.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PILES **ANAKESIS.** DR. SILSBEE'S External PILE Remedy. The only Sure Cure for Piles. In order to practically prove to the public that "Anakesis" is all we claim for it, we will, on receipt of a letter-stamp, send to any sufferer a sample of the "Anakesis," free of charge. P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., Sole Manufacturers of Anakesis, Box 3946, New York.

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PEERLESS

Clothes Wringer!

N. F. BURNHAM'S

1874 Turbine

WATER WHEEL

Has displaced hundreds of other Turbines, but has never been itself displaced. Pamphlet free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

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No one should travel without a bottle of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Changes of temperature, irregularity of food and eating, and exposure to draughts, are great and active agents in deranging the secretions of the body. A dose of this aperient will prevent the evils resulting from such causes, and save many inconveniences and dangers.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

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Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
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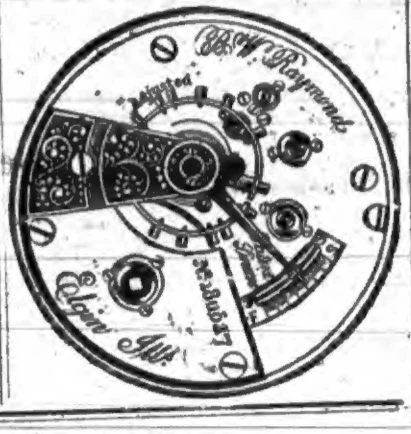

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This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

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Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Fruit Hose Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. the importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and wholesale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars. Coffees, Spices. Prunes Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we all know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

"A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade last, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound. we now sell at $1 per pound. Either the best uncoloring Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 50, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			

CANDIES—Best Stick per pound 18c French Mixed, choice, per pound 20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. best 40
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	.70
sfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 6 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 52 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 46 "		5 15 "	8 21 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 56 "	12 20 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 06 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	8 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 25 p
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 41 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 35 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 31
Bankers	2 12 "	7 22	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 65 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 08	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		1 17
Auburn	3 58 "		1 36
Auburn Junction			1 30
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		1 40
Louisville	8 30 am		8 00a
Cincinnati			11 90p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23d, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Exprs	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro,	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.50	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.28	1.15
8.21	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.40	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.29	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G.R. Crossing			
10.29	2.48	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.46	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.10
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh Cincinnati & St. Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'y, for Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. & A
SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,
THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are.
Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances
that conduce to.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, &c. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Apr. [illegible] 1876, Passenger Trains will leave Wat[illegible] other Stations as follows, daily exc[illegible]

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2,25 a.m.	8:06 p.m
Waterloo	2,04 "	2.45 "	8:25
Sedan	2.14	2,53	8:37 "
Corunna	2.57	2,57	8,45 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd
Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.35 a.m	7:10 a.m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:28 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	6.22 "
Butler	2,46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt,
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 39	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 36	1 55
Auburn	4 00	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 03	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 36		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago	†8 38am	†5 08	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 32
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 03	12 38am	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	8 20	2 50	9 17

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	463 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,
PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HINON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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The Auburn Weekly Courier

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All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

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And constructed with all the late improvements—

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South Main Street

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BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

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Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
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At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

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Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

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Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

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Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

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Of all descriptions, and

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Made to Order!

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He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and reasonable prices. stable east of Court Hous

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April 24, 1875.

TILDEN'S RAILROAD RECORD.

A Hayes Republican Refutes the Slanders About it.

Mr. Hickok, writes the following letter from Burlington, under date of Aug. 16th, to his friend, Mr. Peter Butler, of Boston:

I have written this letter simply for the purpose of presenting what I regard as the just views of Gov. Tilden's relations, so far as I know them, with bankrupt railroads. You well know I am a Republican. I have been such since the formation of that party, and intend in November to vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

One of the correspondents of the N. Y. Tribune, of Aug. 11, uses this language of Gov. Tilden: "We must lay bare his true record—call it personal attack if you please—but above and beyond all, let the truth be known, though the heavens and all political parties fall in consequence."

In this spirit the N. Y. Times and other papers attack the railroad record of Gov. Tilden. At a republican meeting held in Burlington, on the 10th inst. E. W. Stoughton, of N. Y., charged Gov. Tilden with dishonorable railroad practices generally during the war. As reported by the Free Press, of the 11th. It said: "Tilden in that time continued the practice of his profession, and they were practices of a very peculiar kind, such as many reputable members of my profession declined to enter on—wrecking railroads." To those who know the two men it seems quite in keeping with the self-conceit and arrogance of Mr. Stoughton that he should as he did during his speech, assume for himself a higher level of character than Gov. Tilden. I cannot fancy to myself Charles O'Conor or Wm. M. Evarts thus pluming themselves. With respect to integrity and a delicate sense of professional honor, Gov. Tilden, in the judgment of the bar in New York, probably ranks as high, if not not higher, than Mr. Stoughton. Neither that bar nor the public has forgotten that while Mr. Tilden, as one of the prosecutors of Tweed, by his masterly analysis of the books of the Broadway bank, secured evidence for his conviction, Mr. Stoughton was found among the defenders of A. Oakey Hall, a coadjutor of Tweed, and stated to the jury that he volunteered that offense on account of his warm friendship for the man. This speech of Mr. Stoughton and his announcement that he should stump it continually during the campaign, have induced me to reconsider my refusal, as expressed to you on the 25th ult., of your earnest request that I should write you my views of Mr. Tilden's railroad practice.

From 1855 to 1858 I resided in New York City, as vice president of a western railroad, and held stock or bonds of three others during the period when they were all of them reformed and reorganized under the advise counsel of Mr. Tilden. Thus I became acquainted with him in such a way as to know pretty thoroughly his personal and professional character, and to get an insite into what Mr. Stoughton calls his peculiar practice of wrecking railroads.

The financial crisis of 1857 is well remembered for its great severity. There was a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, and western railroad corporations, mostly built (or partly built) not for cash, but by sale of stock and bonds at a discount, almost every one of them west of the State of New York, went to protest, and very many of them were in fact, by sale under mortgage, reconstructed upon a reduced capital.

To any railroad corporation in such a condition of insolvency, a vital necessity is to find a man of such legal attainments, sound practical wisdom and integrity of character that the great mass of dissatisfied and discordant securitys holders will unite in accepting his counsels and following his leadership in saving the common property and putting it in sound financial condition.

It was the good fortune of many of these corporations that they secured Mr Tilden's services, and were wise enough to follow his advice. Three prominent ones—corporations in which I was personally interested—were the Chicago and Northwestern, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, and the Chicago and Alton railroads. The first of them now represents a capital of about $55,000,000 the second about $11,000,000, and the Chicago and Alton a capital of about $16,000,000, with its common stock at this date in demand in New York at 104. An immense addition to the value of these corporate properties resulted from their reorganization, probably not less than five fold in either case, and their successful career for the past twelve years is well known to financial men all over the country. The work which Mr. Tilden did for these great corporations was to list them out of the slough of bankruptcy, and place their property, greatly enhanced in value, in possession of their stockholders, and upon a stable basis of prosperity. And for many other corporations, as I am informed, Mr. Tilden did saving work of like kind.

Now if it is charged that he grew rich out of this business, he may well admit the fact and reply with truth that for every $20,000 he has received from the corporations he has added a million in value to their property. The charge that Mr. Tilden and the four other gentlemen who reorganized the Terre Haute and Alton road have stolen $390,000 or more of its stock and bonds fall to the ground before the clear and decisive answer of those gentlemen. This was what was expected of those who knew them. Mr. Tilden's functions in this business were mainly advisory; the active management of the new corporation fell chiefly upon Mr. Charles Butler, who was for many years president of the road and Mr. Robert Bayard, both of New York city; gentlemen whose characters are above suspicion or reproach. Mr. Charles Butler is one of the noblest of men. He would suffer his right hand to be burned to a cinder before he would touch a stolen bond or a stock certificate tainted with fraud.

As to the consolidation of the Galena and Chicago railroad into what is the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, the facts in brief are these: Parties in the interest of the latter road bought a majority of the Galena stock. Prominent among them was Wm. B. Ogden, of New York, for many years president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company—this name alone is a sufficient guarantee that there was no fraud or swindle actual, or intended upon anybody. Under the laws of Illinois a consolidation of the two properties was effected, and upon equitable terms. If there were any parties who suffered loss they were the persons who at great expense contested the validity of the consolidation for the purpose of getting an extra price for their own stock. They failed utterly however; the work of consolidation under the guidance of Mr. Tilden had been too thoroughly done to be disturbed.

If there are any other allegations afloat in reference to fraud committed by Mr. Tilden as a railroad attorney you may rest assured that they will not be based upon any evidence that is tangible and such allegation you may safely set down as campaign lies.

* * * * * * *

With much esteem, I am very truly yours.

J. W. Hickok

John Sherman on Grant.

At the joint discussion at Columbia City, last week, Senator Sherman said in the course of his remarks, that in less than a year Grant would be defied and worshipped as one of the greatest men of the age. Here is what Harper's Weekly thinks of Grant.

The President, after all the revelations at St. Louis, received Gen. Babcock as his private secretary until he was criminally indicted, and it is not known that he has yet dismissed him; he parted with Mr. Belknap with a note of regret; with Mr. Delano with a letter of sympathy; he nominated Mr. Shepherd to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia just after Congress had abolished the government of the District to get rid of him, and Mr. Fisher to a judicial post after the complicity of his office with the safe-burglary conspiracy. But he permits Mr. Bristow to leave the cabinet without a word and immediately turns out the most efficient of his subordinates in the prosecution of public frauds; dismisses without explanation the Postmaster-General, who, by common consent, is the best officer the country has had in that place for many years; and compels the resignation of Mr. Commissioner Pratt, of the internal revenue, because of his approval of tried and thorouhly efficient subordinates. And all this is done on the eve of an election in which the Republican party has approved the policy of these very officers, and has engaged to administer the government in their spirit. The President by his own action places himself under the pointed censure of the party that elected him, and his conduct, therefore, can be honestly assumed to be that of the party. It is with sincere regret that we say it. Instead of loyally co-operating with the general spirit and policy declared at the late Convention, his action apparently shows that he has fallen under those malign influences which have already surely imperiled the Republican party, and which are compelling those who would greatfully remember him to fix their eyes exclusively upon his military career.

What Seward Thought of Gov. Hendricks.

From Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, Oct. 31 '68

I entertain no ill will toward the Democratic party or its leaders, and have no uncharitable feelings toward that great constituency. On the other hand, I cherish a greateful appreciation of the patriotism, the magnanimity, the heroism of many of my fellow-citizens with whom I have cheerfully labored and cooperated, while they still retain their adhesion to the Democratic party. How could I distrust the loyalty or the virtue of Andrew Johnson, of Gen. Hancock, Gen. McClellan, Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, or his associate, Mr. Niblack, or of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, to whom personally, more than any other member, is due the passage of the constitutional amendment in Congress abolishing African slavery.

◆

It is not a question of the late war, or what is called by the political conventions "the preservation of its results," in the next campaign. It is a question of bread and butter. Since the Republicans came into power we have been going from bad to worse. There are more men out of employment in the United States to-day than ever there were. Upon the other hand there are more millionaires than ever before.—The policy of the party is, as the historian Allison said of another war party in Europe, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

◆

The Hon. Wm. S. Holman, of Indiana in a recent speech in the House truly said: "Every measure of finance and taxation since the close of the war has been against labor and in favor of capital, and that the country is now suffering from a policy dictated by selfish and remorseless cupidity seeking to augment the advantages and power of wealth and taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, and that only through a reversal of this policy and the enactment of laws of finance and taxation equally just to every interest can our prosperity be restored."

The only way to reverse that policy and thus relieve business and help the workingman is to turn the present party out of power.

◆

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 28.]

Mr. Wheeler tells his hearers broadly, plainly without justification, that "not even in the State of Kentucky can you find a man in any position whatever, who was not engaged on the rebel side." This is of itself enough to convict him as totally untrustworthy person. In the late county election Union men were everywhere elected to office. Here in Louisville, a Union man, who commands a negro company in the Union army, beat the oldest and most distinguished of Kentucky names for prosecuting attorney. In the adjoining judicial circuit, Judge Donaven, a pronounced Union leader, was elected Judge. The adjutant general of the State was on Buell's staff. The register of the land office was a Union soldier throughout the war. All over Kentucky Union men are and have been in the highest positions. Yet this candidate for the second place in the republic, pretending to personal honor and truth, asserts without reservation that not a single Union man can or does hold any position whatever.

His statement as to the South at large is equally sweeping. The election of Andrew Johnson over half-a-dozen Confederate opponents in Tennessee, the nomination of Phelps over a Confederate in Missouri, the popularity and influence of such men as Houston, in Alabama, and Hancock in Texas, and Walker in Vergina, these things go for nothing with this brawling brawler, who with a hypocritical sneer and a white chokey, rises in the presence of God, whose name he invokes, to stir the passions of a mob by wanton and wicked lies. He has seen fifty crippled Union soldiers, he says, turned out of office by the Confederate Congress, when he knows that fifty-six Unions soldiers were put in their places. He has "heard Lincoln maligned," when he knows that he cannot put his finger upon a work uttered by a single one of his colleagues in the House to sustain his falsehood. He is horrified to relate that he sits by sixty-one representatives who fought in the Confederate army, as though his party did not fight to bring about, according to its own admissions urgently impressed upon the people it has betrayed, precisely the spectacle of sectional Union it now condemns and deplores.

◆

Grant is happy lolling on the porches of Long Branch cottage, smoking cigars and drinking his favorite cocktails. Meanwhile Morton, and Chandler and Conkling, are running the best government the world over saw.

THE BALD-HEADED TYRANT.

BY MARY E. VANDYNE.

Oh! the quietest home on earth had I,
No thought of trouble, no hint of care;
Like a dream of pleasure the days flew by,
And Peace had folded her pinions there.
But one day there joined in our household band
A bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

Oh! the despot came in the dead of night,
And no one ventured to ask him why;
Like slaves we trembled before his might,
Our hearts stood still when we heard him cry;
For never a soul could his power withstand,
That bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

He ordered us here and he sent us there—
Though never a word could his small lips speak—
With his toothless gums and his vacant stare,
And his helpless limbs so frail and weak,
Till I cried, in a voice of stern command,
"Go up, thou bald head from No-man's-land!"

But his abject slaves they turned on me;
Like the bears in Scripture they'd rend me there,
The while they worshiped with bended knee
This ruthless wretch with the missing hair;
For he rules them all with relentless hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

Then I searched for help in every clime,
For peace had fled from my dwelling now,
Till I finally thought of old Father Time,
And low before him I made my bow,
"Wilt thou deliver me out of his hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land?"

Old Time he looked with a puzzled stare,
And a smile came over his features grim,
"I'll take the tyrant under my care;
Watch what my hour-glass does to him.
The veriest humbug that ever was planned
Is this same bald-head from No-man's-land."

Old Time is doing his work full well—
Much less of might does the tyrant wield:
But, ah! with sorrow my heart will swell
And sad tears fall as I see him yield.
Could I stay the touch of the shriveled hand,
I would keep the bald-head from No-man's-land.

For the loss of peace I have ceased to care;
Like other vassals, I've learned, forsooth,
To love the wretch who forgot his hair
And hurried along without a tooth.
And he rules me, too, with his tiny hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.
—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

HIS TWO LOVES.

Two, and Montague Garthorn loved them both. It does not seem possible, nevertheless it is true; and, stranger still, they both loved him. He was not worthy of half the good things the fates showered on him with such lavish hands; but who in this world ever get their deserts? It is a thoroughly false theory that virtue brings its own reward; long ago it might, but now it certainly does not, or Opal Garthorn's life would have been happier. As long as Opal could remember she had worshipped her cousin Montague. As a child he was her hero, and as she grew up her chief delight was to be noticed by him. When she "came out," and he seemed to take pleasure in being with her, her joy knew no bounds; and at length when he asked her to be his wife, she could hardly realize that the dream of her life had come to pass, and he felt as if he could not do enough to show his love for the beautiful girl who had promised to marry him.

Montague Garthorn was well off, and, his parents being both dead, he had become a "spoilt child" in all his relations' households, and many a Mistress Garthorn had been anxious to catch this excellent *parti* for her daughter. Great was the surprise of the Garthorns generally when it was known that he intended making his distant cousin Opal his wife.

Opal's love for him was so unselfish, so womanly (and how much deeper is a woman's love than a man's can possibly be!). When I say she loved him with her whole heart, better than life, my words seem cold and passionless, and cannot convey the meaning of her devotedness.

When he asked her to marry him soon she would not listen to him, but stipulated for another year of freedom, because "he might see some one he liked better," and with whom he would be more happy. Her delight consisted in seeing him happy, so she said, and so she meant, no doubt; but really she felt such confidence in his entire devotion, and judged him so much by herself, that she never for a moment realized the idea of his loving any one but her. Montague Garthorn considered that if he understood one thing thoroughly, that one thing was himself; so he was annoyed at her doubting him even in this loving way, and he resolved to prove that no woman of lures and wiles could influence him when he had the assurance of Opal's love.

Opal was standing at the drawing-room window, gazing into the twilight for her lover, while her mother and father chatted together. At last she hears his footstep on the stairs, and they are together.

"Opal, will you go to the theater to-night? I have promised to meet Archer there."

"Must you go, Montie

"Well, dear, I think must; but won't you come?"

Opal does not want to go, and she does not want him to go without her; but before she has time to make up her mind what answer to give, her mother settles the question by saying she "cannot allow Opal to go, as she is tired with a day's shopping."

Montague remained a few minutes longer, then rose to take his leave. Opal was dull, felt a leaden weight at her heart. What for?—surely not because her lover was going to meet a man at the theater. Nevertheless she could not throw the gloom off, and as she bade him good-by tears rose to her eyes and seemed to tremble in her voice; so much so that even Montie, the most unobservant of men, noticed them, and was more affectionate in manner.

"You are tired, Opal, my child; go to bed, dear."

"It is not that, Montie; but I feel as if I was losing you; as if this was to be our last good-by."

"Nonsense!" and with another kiss he was gone; while Opal gazed on him for the last time—at least saw for the last time the man who loved her as he loved no other woman.

Mr. Garthorn sauntered leisurely along, intending to take a hansom down to the Strand, when he remembered that as he was alone he might call for Archer at his lodgings. Instead of taking a cab, he resolved to go by train to Gower street, where his friend lived. If Opal only knew what would come of that little railway journey no earthly power would have prevented her going with Montie to the theater. He was thinking it was a bother to go to the play, as it was sure to be hot, and it would have been much cooler in the back drawing-room with Opal. Here his thoughts were interrupted and the carriage door was opened, and a young girl pushed in. A girl with magnetic golden hair, that seemed to make a halo round her head, and saucer blue eyes, and a mouth like a Cupid's bow. Nellie Wylde, the second woman who loved Montague Garthorn, met him now for the first time, with her bright baby-face covered with blushes, and with her tiny hands held out to him to help her lift on to the seat a large parcel she had with her.

"It is a new dress I have bought at Westbourne Grove," she told him, "and I am going to sit up to make it to go to a ball."

He was charmed with the simplicity of the child, as he considered her, and condescendingly asked her her age.

"Seventeen, soon," she answered. And then all the color seemed to die out of her cheeks and leave her very pale. He watched her for some time, and then her merry voice broke his reverie by saying:

"I have been ill; this is the first time I have been out. Father would scarcely let me come; but I wanted my dress so much;" and then, without waiting for any remark from Mr. Garthorn, she asked if he had ever been to a ball, and what they were like.

"Yes, child, many. Good-by. This is my station."

"It is mine, too," Nellie answered, "and father said he would meet me and carry my parcel home."

What less could Montague do than assist her to alight and carry her parcel up-stairs? and then, not finding any one waiting for her, he could not do less than offer to carry it home. And in that little walk how his heart went out to this child, who had not an idea beyond the moment's pleasure, who found life so bright, although her father kept a chemist's shop in a back street and let lodgings! Why not leave her as she is, happy, young, heart-whole, and in smooth water? Why force her into stormy weather, when she is now so safe? But already the harm is done, and Montague is fascinated fatally by this child, in whose nature there is no depth, and who could never feel anything, whether of pain or joy, with half the keenness that Opal can.

The beautiful blue eyes look without flinching into his, as she warbles forth an invitation to come and have supper.

"We are not grand; we only have watercresses in the shop-parlor."

He goes in, and Nellie Wylde's father thanks him, and the back parlor is paradise, the watercresses food for the gods, the theater forgotten; and as he looks at and listens to Nellie, Opal, in the cool back drawing-room, has become a thing of the past.

"What ball are you going to, Miss Wylde?"

"At Aunt Mary's; their first floor is empty, and they are going to have a dance. Call me Nellie—every one does; it seems too grown up to call me Miss Wylde."

"That is not a real ball; but if you would like to go to one of the best balls in London, I will take you to Willis' Rooms to-morrow night."

"Oh, father, say 'Yes,'" said Nell, as she threw her arms round his neck.

"I don't know what is right to say," ruminated Mr. Wylde; "only as you have very little pleasure and no mother, perhaps it would not be any harm."

So it was settled that beautiful, bright Nellie was to make her first entry into London society.

Montague at last tore himself away from the enchanted chemist's shop. Now came the time to think—to think of what he had done. Of course, it was too late to go to the theater; in fact, everything seemed *too late*, now that the door of Mr. Wylde's house was shut. What had he done? Promised to take Nellie to a ball, and he was engaged to go to a dinner-party with Opal! What should he do? Go home, and make the best of his dilemma. Next morning, Montague knew something must be done; so he got his writing materials, and intended to write to Nellie to tell her he could not take her to the ball; but directly he began, the vision of those blue eyes filled with tears, and that smiling mouth pouting, was too much for him, so he changed his mind, and wrote briefly to Opal "that unforeseen circumstances prevented him going out to dinner with her to-morrow. Opal is so good-natured, she won't mind." He thought little of her breaking heart, though he thought so much of tearful blue eyes.

Nellie and Mr. Garthorn went to the ball and enjoyed it. Nellie looked lovely in her fresh white muslin dress and Montague's gift of real flowers. When he left her at home, he longed for the moment when he should see her next. On his return, he found a letter from Opal, full of tender regrets at his absence, and assurances of her love. He resolved never to see Nellie again, and to marry Opal as soon as possible. How easy it is to make resolutions at night, and how difficult to carry them out in the broad day!

The following afternoon, Mr. Garthorn called at Opal's, and left his card, for he found her out. Then what more natural than he should see how Nellie was after her dissipation? He found her at home, beautiful, blushing, charming, full of gratitude for the pleasure of the ball, and winning as only those childish women with big blue eyes can be.

Her father was in the shop; so they were alone, and before Montague knew what he was doing, he had avowed his passion to Nellie, and she had confessed that she was "very fond of him and of balls at Willis's rooms."

Opal, driving in the Park, was straining her eyes to see the beloved form of Montague Garthorn among the crowd of men leaning over the railings.

Day after day Mr. Garthorn spent with Opal, and evening after evening with Nellie. Opal was so sweetly kind to him, sang and played for him, declared that something must be wrong, and besought him to have confidence in her and to tell her his trouble. In reply, he kissed her, told her not "to worry, and that she was a foolish girl." And directly his duty visit was over, he rushed to Nellie's house, where she met him with bright eyes, merry repartee, and kitten like caresses. She really was very lovable; and it was no wonder that this man, who so loved being made much of, fancied she was more worthy of such love as he he had to give than the woman who would have died for him.

Things could not last much longer like this. Opal wondered why he did not come of an evening, and asked him to spend the following Monday with her, so she would be alone. He could not refuse, so all day Sunday he spent with Nellie wandering about Kensington Gardens; then to church with Mr. Wylde, and a delightful Bohemian supper in the shop-parlor. Afterward came the good-night; and Montague told Nellie he could not come the following day, because he had to see a cousin of his; and then he went on to say that these happy days must end, as he was going away for a long time, and would only come once more to say good-by. The blue eyes filled with tears; the tiny hands rustled up into the air, and with a wild scream she threw herself upon the stairs, sobbing, "Montie, you can not, shall not leave me!"

"Darling, I must."

"But you say you loved me!"

"God knows how much, my darling; but I must leave you, for I am in honor bound to marry my cousin Opal."

Nellie did not receive this announcement haughtily, with pride, or with despair, but threw herself down at Montague Garthorn's feet, sobbing piteously, "You shall never marry her—the proud lady you show me in the park; but me, your own loving Nellie, who worships you with a devotion she can never feel!"

"I do believe you love me best, my golden wig," he exclaimed, as he caught her in his arms and kissed her, promising to call again soon.

Nellie was immediately comforted, and before he had got to the end of the street she was singing to herself as she cleared the supper-things away.

On Monday, Opal dressed herself in the dress Montague admired, ordered the dishes for dinner he preferred, and made up her mind to try and win him back, remembering the words of one of our greatest writers, that "revived love is the strongest." He came in determined to make the evening pleasant to Opal, even to confess to her his flirtation with Nellie—to tell her that he had rooted it up, and was ready to come back to her more devoted than ever; but Opal looked so strong in her self-possession, so passionless, so unsympathic, that the image of Nellie recurred to him as he saw her last in her attitude of worship at his feet.

"Montie, why are you so strange? Does anything worry you, dear?"

"Nothing."

"But I am sure it does. Have I anything to do with it?"

"No."

"Only remember, Montague, if there is anything in the world I can do for you I will."

"Would you, really, Opal?" and a gleam of hope came into his face, and for the moment he felt inclined to tell her all; and then, if only she had come toward him instead of going to the window, he would have made a clean breast of it, and saved Nellie and himse a sorrowful fortnight.

Opal crossed the room, not eve looking at him, and, with her eyes fixed on the street, she said: "Montague, even if you love another woman better than me I can bear it, and give you up so readily—for your happiness;" and she turned and smiled one of her brightest smiles at him.

"I am but poor company to-night; so good-bye." And before she could call him back he was gone. "How little she cares for me!" he thought, while she was caring for him more than her life.

For a fortnight Mr. Garthorn saw neither girl. He was selfishly unhappy; he was in that state of mind that he did not know what to do next. He wished some one would take his destiny from him, and make him do something. Every day he thought more of Nellie and less of Opal.

The latter wrote him a kind note, hoping he was not ill; should papa come and see him?

Nellie wrote mad letters, beseeching him to come or she would die. She was ill; she was pale; she really was dying. She should never see him more if he did not come.

He sat down to answer these letters, and felt relieved when they were finished.

Opal received hers by the last post, and directly she saw the well-known writing she took it up to her room to read it alone. It was only a short note, and she perceived it was in a school-girl hand. It ran thus:

> "OWN DARLING MONTIE: Your broken-hearted golden wig is pale, ill, languid, and dying. If you don't see her soon it will be too late, and you can only put flowers in her coffin, and bid her a last adieu. Do, do, do, come to your loving NELLIE."

The address was in full on the letter, and in one moment Opal saw it all. How Mr. Garthorn had sent her this letter by mistake; how this letter was from some one to him; and she realized that in in truth he had found some one whom he loved more, and consequently would make him happier. Her resolution was made. Her love was no use if it was selfish.

Next morning she wrote to Montague, asking for a moment's conversation that afternoon. Then she went to Nellie's home. She rather wondered at the appearance of the house, but fancied the lady might only be staying there. Blooming, blue-eyed Nell opened the door, and Opal asked for Nellie.

"Why, I am Nellie. What do you want?"

"I want you to come home with me. Mr. Garthorn will be at our house this afternoon."

"Will he, really? Then he has not given me up, as father said. And I was so unhappy, because he had gone away from me to marry his cousin."

"Never mind about the cousin, Nellie. He loves you, and you only; and now you will see him very soon."

"I must put on a pretty dress to see him in, Miss ——"

"Garthorn."

"Oh, you are his sister. How kind of him to send for me!" and she trotted away to try and smooth her golden hair.

When Opal arrived home with Nellie she hurried her into the drawing-room, and waited herself outside the door until she heard Montague coming up. Then she brought him into the room, saying, "Montie, dear, I have brought your little Nellie to you. You see I have found out your secret, and am so glad to make you happy. Good-bye for the present."

And with a ringing laugh Opal ran up stairs, only to throw herself on her bed in a paroxysm of grief.

In the drawing-room Montague Garthorn was supremely happy with the woman who he deemed loved him best, and they cannot fail to be high and noble. He makes his wife the sole executor of his will. The paper is dated May 27, 1865.

PROF. HUXLEY.

The Great Scientist's Impressions of America.

Prof. Huxley, the distinguished English scientist, now on a visit to this country, recently attended a meeting of the American Scientific Congress at Buffalo, and, being called upom for a speech, responded as follows:

"Since my arrival I have learned a great many things, more, I think, than ever before in an equal space of time in my life. In England we have always taken a lively interest in America; but I think no Englishman who has not had the good fortune to visit America has any real conception of the activity of the population, the enormous distances which separate the great centers; and least of all do Englishmen understand how identical is the great basis of character on both sides of the Atlantic. An Englisman with whom I have been talking since my arrival says: 'I cannot find that I am abroad.' The great features of your country are all such as I am familiar with in parts of England and Scotland. Your beautiful Hudson reminds me of a Scotch lake. The marks of glaciation in your hills remind me of those in Scottish highlands.

"I had heard of the degeneration of your stock from the English type. I have not perceived it. Some years ago one of your most distinguished men of letters, equally loved and admired in England and America, expressed an opinion which touched English feeling somewhat keenly—that there was a difference between your women and ours after reaching a certain age. He said our English women were 'beefy.' That is his word, not mine. Well, I have studied the aspect of the people that I have met here in steamboats and railway carriages, and I meet with just the same faces, the main difference as to the men being in the way of shaving. Though I should be sorry to use the word which Hawthorne did, yet in respect to stature for fine portly women, I think the average here fully as great as on the other side. Some people talk of the injurious influence of climate. I have seen no traces of the 'North American type.' You have among you the virtue which is most notable among savages, that of hopitality. You take us to a bountiful dinner and are not quite satisfied unless we take away with us the plates and spoons. Another feature has impressed itself upon me. I have visited some of your great universities and met men as well known in the old world as in the new. I find certain differences here. The English universities are the product of Government, yours of private munificence. That among us is almost unknown. The general notion of an Englishman when he gets rich, is to found an estate and benefit his family. The general notion of an American when fortunate is to do something for the good of the people and from which benefits shall continue to flow. The latter is the nobler ambition.

"It is popularly said abroad that you have no antiquities in America. If you talk about the trumpery of three or four thousand years of history, it is true. But, in the large sense as referring to times before man made his momentary appearance, America is the place to study the antiquities of the globe. The reality of the enormous amount of material here has far surpassed my anticipation. I have studied the collection gathered by Prof. Marsh at New Haven. There is none like it in Europe, not only in extent of time covered, but by reason of its bearing on the problem of evolution; whereas, before this collection was made evolution was a matter of speculative reasoning; it is now a matter of fact and history as much as the monuments of Egypt. In that collection are the facts of the succession of forms and the history of their evolution. All that now remains to be asked is how, and that is a subordinate question."

Tales of My Grandmother.

Hoogley's boy has been spending his summer vacation with his grandfather and grandmother down East. He got home this week, and a few evenings ago, while sitting on the curbstone adjusting a rag on his sore heel, he was telling Squeaky (one of his chums) what a good time he had. The following is his story: "I've got the old boss grandmother for tellin' stories, and don't you forgit it! She is as much as 200 years old, with a great long crooked chin, and her face kinder looks like pork-scraps, but she's a bully old gal, and can't she tell some awful Injun stories. She says she's got three mattresses stuffed with Injun's hair that my grandfather killed and scalped when he was a young man. All of my grandmother's pillers is stuffed with Injun's hair, too, she says. My grandfather he's got an old flintlock-gun that I guess was made when Noer cum out in the ark. My grandfather used to shoot bears'n tigers'n elefunts'n crockerdiles'n all kinds of birds and everything. My grandfather shot his gun inter a lion or wolf one day, and the wolf growed mad'n run out of the woods'n run inter a naber's house'n swallered three little children. My grandfather he runs'n grabbed the wolf'n skinned him'n saved the children fore they's et up. Piruts used to sail up the river in front of my grandfather's house'n they used to rob folks and murder 'em and git their munny; they used to murder a thousand folks a day sometimes and berry the gold in a cave. My grandmother was all alone one day, an' sum piruts cum and set the house afire, and my grandmother throw'd bilin' water on the piruts, and they left four millions of gold and run off. You ought to see my grandmother and hear her tell things!"
—*Boston Sunday Courier.*

Will of the Late M. C. Kerr.

The will of the late Speaker Kerr devises in substance that all the law-books of which he shall be the owner at the time of his death, and used by him as a law library, shall be held in trust by his wife for the use of his son, Samuel B. Kerr. He leaves all his property, real and personal, in trust with his wife, during her life, and at her death, if her son should survive her, the property will be bequeathed to him. He also provides that his mother and his wife's mother shall be provided for so far as his wife's ability may permit her so to do, and he concludes by most earnestly beseeching his son to cherish always a most sincere love of justice and truth, and to make all his aims in life consistent therewith, and they cannot fail to be high and noble. He makes his wife the sole executor of his will. The paper is dated May 27, 1865.

A REMARKABLE SECT.

The "Fullerite" Community at Petersham, Mass., and What it Believes.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

As queer a people as are often met, and, apparently, as upright and religious withal, are the community situated on the stage-road between Athol and Petersham, and commonly known thereabouts as "Howlandites," or "Fullerites." According to their account, nearly twenty years ago two Worcester women, Sarah J. Harver and her sister, Caroline E. Hawks, had come for a Divine revelation to them, and, in expectation of it, had gone to a camp-meeting, at Groton. Entering the meeting they heard a stranger "talking in tongues," who proved to be the man to meet their wants, in the person of Frederick T. Howland, a Quaker of good social standing, from New Bedford. That day, September 15, 1855, was the origin "in the faith," though not in the temporal, association of the community, these three being the "pioneers," as "Sister" Harvey takes pride in calling herself and associates. Mrs. Harvey's husband died a year or two later, though not in the faith, "these things," as they say, "having been beyond him." Soon after the new belief received the addition of eight persons living in Athol, among them Leonard C. Fuller, the present head of the community, and his wife. In May, 1801, having been "moved by the spirit" to form an association for living together, they settled at Fuller's, in the south end of Pleasant street, in Athol. In August, 1861, they removed to their present farm in Petersham. "Brother" Howland held the position of head of the body till killed by a runaway horse, not quite two years ago. His people considered him a prophet, and say the Lord spoke by him, and that he led them as Moses led the children of Israel.

Their religious belief in many respects resembles that of the Adventists, but differs in the vital point that the reign of Christ, under the expected new dispensation, is to be spiritual, and not personal, as the Adventists hold. They construe the saying of John the Revelator, "I was in the spirit on the Lord's day," to refer to a period of time to begin with the 7,000th year of the world, which is near at hand. The judgment day, they believe, has already begun, and in a short time, at the opening of the new dispensation, the holy dead are to be raised. When a man who has received "common" salvation dies he has no more consciousness till the resurrection, but some, who are "specially" saved, will not die. Miracles will be performed commonly. When the new dispensation begins they are to be of the 144,000 spoken of by John, and are to judge the nations. They do not believe in a hypothetical heaven somewhere in space; the earth is not to be destroyed, but changed; and, finally, the devil is to be bound for 1,000 years. They entirely denounce Spiritualism, saying that it is from the devil, a perfect anti-Christ. "Brother" Howard, they say, lay down to rise with the prophets, and they have written out what they claim to be prophecies made by him months or years before his death as to the manner in which it would occur, which, judged by the event, are certainly striking.

The community live chiefly upon farinaceous food; they drink principally water, sometimes herb tea. No flesh is eaten, because there is to be a restitution of the order of things that prevailed in the Garden of Eden, and nothing that grows in the ground, because the ground is cursed. They live on the apostolic plan of having all property in common. If any of them wish to get married, they have to leave the community. Morning and evening they "wait before the Lord," standing, repeat the Lord's prayer, and read and explain the Bible, "as the spirit gives utterance." Although the district public school is only a stone's throw away, the half-dozen children of the community, whom they have adopted, "as the Lord sent them," are taught at home by "Sister" Harvey. Sometimes the neighbors' children come in also, and they are said to do better there than at the public school. The school gives an occasional exhibition before the family, and a Christmas tree is provided.

No jewelry is worn, and they dress very plainly, though the "world's people" claim that the community wear as expensive "fixins," and show as much pride as they do. The community observe a seventh-day Sabbath, extending from 3 p. m. Friday to the same hour Saturday. The religious exercises begin at 10 o'clock Saturday and continue without intermission till 3. They are of opinion that they need not go to a "synagogue," or "where the minister has to go 'round and wake the people, as he did down to the Advent church in Athol last Sunday." The family seat themselves in the parlor upon three sides of the room, with the occasional visitors on the fourth side; and the exercises consist of exhortations by the various members, according as they are moved by the spirit, with abundant "amens" from the rest. If no one feels called upon to speak, they study the Bible. Often they break out into singing. The house is free to visitors at all times.

Grasshoppers in Colorado.

The hoppers came last week in numbers that were wonderful. At times the swarm was so thick overhead that there was a perceptible difference in the heat and brightness of the sun's rays, and here and there they were so deep as to resemble clouds of smoke. They did not fly far before they came down, and in such numbers as to make travel disagreeable. At evening the fences and trees and sides of houses were literally covered with them. Some of the trunks of the trees were absolutely invisible, so close did the grasshoppers sit together. At sunrise they were again at their work of devastation. The damage to corn and garden truck is incalculable and awful.
—*Colorado Banner.*

MISS COLLINS, the conductor of Boffin's Bower, a Boston charitable institution, says that out of every hundred shop girls in that city, fifty live at home, and the rest in boarding houses. She thinks there are 30,000 girls employed in Boston shops in seventy different occupations.

IF YOU LOVE ME.

BY LEILA CLARK.

If you love me, tell me not;
Let me read it in your thought;
Let me feel it in the way
That you say me yea and nay;

Let me see it in your eye
When you greet or pass me by;
Let me hear it in the tone
Meant for me and me alone.

If you love me, there will be
Something only I shall see
Meet or miss, stay or go,
If you love me, I shall know.

Something in your tone will tell,
"Dear, I love you, love you well."
Something in your eyes will shine
Fairer that they look in mine.

In your mien some touch of grace,
Some swift smile upon your face
While you speak not, will betray
What your lips could scarcely say.

In your speech some silver words,
Tuning into sweet accord
All your bluntness will reveal
Unaware, the love you feel.

If you love me, then, I pray,
Tell me not, but, day by day,
Let love silent on me rise,
Like the sun in summer skies.
—*September Atlantic.*

Pith and Point.

DANGER of the peach-preservers—The can-can.

WHAT is that which, by losing an eye, has only a nose left? A noise.

THE Norwich *Bulletin* says: "A woman who makes a practice of borrowing a quart of milk usually makes a pint of returning it."

BOATMAN—Going to have a sail this morning, sir? Auctioneer (out for a holiday)—Sale? Confound you fellow, don't be personal!

WHEN a half a dozen people are to dine upon a quarter of lamb, what's the proper time for dinner? Why, a quarter before 6, of course.

A YOUNG scapegrace, notorious for his pranks and practical jokes, who came of age the other day, awoke the family at midnight by loud cries of "Man in the house!"

MUCH has been said of the enormous consumption of tobacco, and yet you will be surprised to find how few men use it when your supply gives out and you ask for a chew.

A BOSTON tailor advertises "diagonal boys' suits." Boston has some very queer boys, and we shouldn't wonder if there were a number of "diagonal" urchins among them.—*Norristown Herald.* Guess there are. Last time we were musing by the frog pond on the preternational acuteness of Boston dogs, we noticed several small boys cut by us.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THIS note from a Chicago girl to her lover was made public through a law-suit: "Dear Samie: Pap's water-millions is ripe. Come and bring some more poetry like you brought afore. My love for you will ever flow like water running down a tater row. Bring a piece as long as your arm, and have a heap more about them raving ringlits and other sweat things. Come nex Sunday and don't fole me."

THEY are taking evidence in a divorce case for cruelty; the husband is under examination; his wife, prostrated with grief, is weeping bitterly, covering her face with her handkerchief. "Now," says the Judge, "are you not ashamed to have thus brutally treated your wife, a tender young woman of 25?" The wife suddenly raises her head, "I beg your pardon," she sobs, "24 only." And she again gives way to her grief.

THE remarks of the Captains of two English vessels were the occasion of gentle smiles at the Custom House the other day. They were admiring the Central Hall, and one of them pointing to the figure of Andrew Jackson, said: "Who is that?" "Jackson," was the answer. "Oh, yes," he replied, "Stonewall Jackson." "No," said the other, "that's the Jackson that gave us h—l down below here some years ago."—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

A SOCIAL economist of Austria has prepared a table showing that there is an intimate relation in that country between crime and the plum and grape crops; that when there is a large crop of either of these fruits from which brandy is made, crime is especially prevalent. It's the same in this country, except that all fruits, and especially melons, might be included. The great prevalence of crime in good fruit years is mostly confined to the boys, and it doesn't result from the brandy either.—*Free Press.*

CALIFORNIA poets are losing their grip Witness the following:

POETRY-JIM OF JACKASS CANON.

Drunk? As a loon, sir:
Drunk as an owl
This afternoon, sir.
Jack, you beast, howl!
Jack is my dog, sir: a temperance cuss;
He's better than I am; no hog isn't wuss.
Oh, hoo! Oh, hoo! Whiley, boo-hoo!
Yes, sir, I loved her—poor bottle-eyed Sue.
She warn't pretty to look at her;
I'd bursted her nose.
It was the poker I shook at her—
She come up too close.
It mashed up that feature, sir—
Turned it yaller and blue—
But that faithful creature, sir,
Adhered to me true.
Under the hedge there, that's Suse.—
Ragged and barefoot, no bonnet, no shoes
Gin? No, sir; she don't like gin—
Splice her skin.
Rum and gum is her go, sir;
Oh, sir.
How that gal loved me! My optics will fill—
And sticks by me faithful, I gives her her swill.

American Fabrics Abroad.

An American manufacturer, now in England, writes home that "the unquestioned superiority of American cotton fabrics over English warrants the attempts by American weavers to introduce their wares into the English home market. The wholesale jobbers and retailers of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, London, Belfast and Dublin all expressed to me an opinion favorable to our fabrics, and that they were the best to wear, while none placed them below the standard of the English. Manchester has lost all the colonies on coarse cotton yarns used in domestic weaving with wool. American cotton and the American style of manufacturing command the entire market in these colonies for that article. A Glasgow jobber admitted the fact, and added that we were curtailing his orders for sheetings and shirtings in the Canadas and West Indies." This is Great Britain now, and the facts show that our exports o manufactured cottons have a very strong foreign hold already. They are being introduced into Africa, Asia, and South America, too.

THE ASSASSINS' DOOM.

Five Members of the Molly Maguire Society Sentenced to the Gallows—Thrilling Scenes in the Court-Room—Protestations of Innocence on the Part of the Condemned.

[Pottsville (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

* * * The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity by persons curious to see how the convicted Molly Maguires would take the sentence of death. A very large part of the assemblage was composed of women. As soon as the Judges appeared on the bench their faces and manner gave evidence of the pain which the performance of the awful duty imposed upon them gave. The three law Judges and two associates all occupied places on the bench. After some routine business had been gone through with, Judge Green announced that the Court, after careful consideration, had concluded to overrule the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Munley, charged with the murder of Thomas Sanger. Judge Pershing announced the same disposition of a like rule in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Roarty and Hugh McGehan, convicted of the murder of Police Officer Yost, at Tamaqua. The five prisoners were then brought into Court, guarded by a large force of coal and iron police, and, as soon as they had taken their seats and had the handcuffs taken off, Dist. Atty. Kaercher asked the Court for judgment on the verdicts against the five men.

The five doomed Mollies were directed to stand up together before the Court to receive the sentence of the law. The men appeared pale and haggard, but they still seemed masters of enough courage to stand and hear it without quaking. Judge Green, who had presided at the trial of Thomas Munley, first proceeded to pass sentence upon him. The voice of the Judge was shaken by the emotion which the scene and his part in it called forth, and the solemn words he said affected more than one of the women who heard them to tears. In fact, the prisoner addressed seemed to control his feelings better than any one present.

Before pronouncing the dread words of condemnation, the Judge called upon the prisoner to say whether he had anything to show why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

The poor fellow then broke down, and amidst tears and heartrending sobs, declared his entire innocence of the crime of which he was convicted, and that his life had been sworn away by perjurers. He asked the Court to fix the day of his execution as soon as possible. The five Judges then rose to their feet, and, amid a silence only broken by sobs, these solemn words were pronounced:

"Thomas Munley, the sentence of the Court is that you, the said Thomas Munley, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of the county from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in His infinite compassion have mercy on your soul."

Judge Pershing now proceeded to pass sentence on Carroll, Roarty, Boyle, and McGehan, first addressing to them well-chosen words of advice, and closing as follows:

"The evidence disclosed the startling fact that in the murder of Benjamin F. Yost you acted as the instruments of an organization, bound by oath to secrecy, which, through its bodymasters, issues its commands to assassinate innocent and unsuspecting citizens, and that these murderous orders are willingly obeyed by its members. Christian civilization is shamed by the existence of such a band of organized assassins. The many atrocious crimes which it has been shown had their origin in your secret councils will cause your society to be regarded with horror for long years to come. I sincerely hope that your awful position to-day will have the effect of breaking up forever this association, and that your punishment will have the effect of teaching your companions in crime that laws, human and divine, cannot always be trampled on and the guilty escape. Let me entreat you to indulge in no vain hopes of avoiding the punishment that awaits you. The law does not inflict its penalties out of revenge, or to satisfy any excitement of public feeling. It punishes to protect. To protect the innocent it punishes the guilty. I impress upon you the duty of employing the few days that yet remain to you on earth in confession and repentance. Do not appear before the bar of God with a lie in your right hand. Dark as is your crime, heavy as it must rest upon your souls, you may yet find forgiveness from the compassionate Savior, who on the cross prayed that his own murderers might be forgiven."

The Judge then called upon each of the prisoners to say anything they had to say why sentence should not be passed on them. Each of the prisoners, in a dogged manner, declared his innocence, and the sentence of death was passed upon each. The doors of the Court House were then placed in charge of officers, and the prisoners, after taking an eager look at the last crowd of faces they will likely ever see, were handcuffed together and taken back to the jail to await the time of their execution. In leaving the court-room Boyle, one of the convicts, called out, with a sad voice, "Good-by, all."

Scenes in Belgrade.

The picturesqueness of the Belgrade streets, of which I had heard so much, is destroyed by their emptiness. There are here now only a few soldiers—the little garrison of the forts and some orderlies and office men—and all the manhood of Belgrade has gone to the front, except the people connected with the civil government, some merchants, many of whom are foreigners, and a few teamsters and people who fulfill the duties of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Let us sit down outside this cafe at the corner of the "Place," and look around us. The low-browed one-story-high Oriental houses, with the open-front shop under the projecting veranda, fail to hold their ground against the big, several storied, ornamental-fronted houses common in modern Western cities. Belgrade, in its architecture, is Cairo and Paris in about equal proportion. The streets are wide—ground is no object, evidently, here—and they are lined with trees which, when more grown, will afford the grateful shade which is so much needed here in the heat of summer.

As in architecture, so in costume—the East and the West meet in Belgrade. Look at the stately gentleman promenading on the other side of the way; he might be a hadji, with that fine dignified face of the genuine "old Turk" type. He wears a red and yellow ephod-like waistcoat, a scarlet fez, a short braided brown jacket, with a cape to it, and a long voluminous kilt, or rather petticoat, of white flannel, edged with black braid and slashed at the bottom. His legs are cased in woolen greaves, bound with blue Morocco straps; his feet are in slippers.

Lumbering down the center of the street come two stalwart countrymen in short loose brown jackets, baggy knee-breeches, thrust into top boots, red sashes and broad leather belt, with a kind of wallet in front, stuffed full of pistols.—*Servian Correspondence London News.*

Scotch Farmers Ruined by Mice.

The Scotch farmers, with all their shrewdness, are apparently utterly beaten by the *ridiculus mus.* So far at least they have been unable to devise any means of ridding themselves of the armies of these insignificant creatures which have quartered themselves on the border farms. About three months ago the attention of the public in general and of local clubs in particular, was called to the depredations caused by these tiny quadrupeds, which, it was suddenly discovered, had increased to such an alarming extent as to have actually destroyed a large expanse of pasturage and to threaten to overrun the country. The land is represented as resembling the ground in the neighborhood of targets for rifle-practice, being literally riddled with holes; the whole of the vegetation is destroyed in certain localities in Teviotdale, not merely the blades of grass being eaten by the mice, but the roots being consumed as well. The consequence has been that the sheep have been robbed of their natural food, and the recent lambing season has been one of the most disastrous ever known, both ewes and lambs being deprived of sustenance and perishing in numbers. The plague is almost identical with that which has so seriously interfered with the progress of sheep farming in New Zealand, only there it is the rabbits that have caused the mischief; and, unless it can be stamped out, it threatens the ruin of many sheep-breeders and wool-growers. One farmer in New Zealand has actually sacrificed 15,000 acres of land by inclosing that area with a solid masonry wall in order to prevent the spread of a colony of rabbits which had taken possession of a portion of his farm. But land is too scarce and valuable in Scotland to permit of such an heroic method of cure. The question for the Scotch farmers is whether they can reduce the number of the mice by encouraging the increase of weasels, hawks, owls and other carnivorous birds and beasts, or whether they must take the law into their own hands and drive out the enemy. The unfortunate part of the business is that the little rodents are of no value, unlike rabbits, whose skins and flesh are of a certain worth, and they are too small to attract sportsmen with their guns. One thing is certain, that the Scotch farmers will not in future encourage the use of the gun at hawks and weasels, but will rather encourage the visits of these mouse-catchers.—*London Daily News.*

A Loss to Chicago Journalism.

Chicago reporters mourn the departure from that city of a family by the name of Gammel, the several members of which have delighted the journals by furnishing no end of subjects for local notices. Since Christmas Mr. Gammel has fallen off a house, drawn the first prize in a Southern lottery, cut off three fingers with a circular saw, and had a sunstroke. Mrs. Gammel has had a fortune left her in England, her pocket has been twice picked in the street cars, and her quarrel with Mrs. Doolittle about their hens produced one of the most comic cases ever tried before a police court. Her daughter, Miss Sophia Gammel, was once abducted from the Hayes school and not found for four days, when she was discovered at Ripon, Wis., whither she had gone to study for the stage, and a few months later eloped with an Italian count, by whom, in a domestic quarrel, at their castle on the shores of Lake Como, she was stabbed seriously, returning to her parents' home to furnish no less than three editorial articles.

The youngest son, a youth of 13, has also earned the gratitude of the reporters by furnishing the following paragraphs to the papers, as shown by a summary of his brief but brilliant career, published in and compiled from the files of the Chicago *Tribune:*

July 5—Blew off his thumb.

Aug. 27—Fell off shed and broke four ribs.

Nov. 3—Put torpedo on Van Buren street car-track.

Dec. 17—Fell while skating and broke left leg.

Feb. 26, 1876—Set fire to Mr. Ives' barn.

April 3—Arrested for stealing hens. Case compromised.

April 19—Stole $96 from his father and started for the Black Hills.

April 26—Captured while camping out at Dexter park.

May 6—Arm broken by a base ball bat.

July 4—Blew out eye and burned off his hair while celebrating the centennial with powder in a glass bottle.

A Great River.

The river Amazon is navigable by vessels of large size for a distance of 3,000 miles. Two thousand miles from its mouth its channel has a depth of three fathoms; and for 2,600 miles there occurs no fall to interfere with the smooth passage of shipping. The river has four contributaries, each over 1,000 miles in length, which are united by a network of natural canals, thereby increasing the facility of intercommunication.

This is a great apple year in New Hampshire. Trees altogether neglected, in pastures and along the roadside, are heavily laden with the fruit. The yield will be almost unprecedented in some parts of the State.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Rose-Colored Report—"No Country on the Foot-stool that Possesses so Many Elements of Wealth."

Capt. C. V. Gardiner, lately arrived in Chicago from the Black Hills, brings in with him some samples of quartz which assay $35,000 to the ton, and silver ore that assays $2,300 to the ton. These specimens, the Chicago *Tribune* says, came from the Deadwood district, and were assayed in Denver. The Captain went to the Black Hills in March, to find out whether or not there was anything in the Hills. He went across them from north to south, and most of the gulches from east to west, and found that people who went there were utterly inexperienced, expecting to pick up gold by the hatful, and when they found that they had to work for the stuff they left for home, denouncing the Hills as an outrage and a fraud. The Captain says he has worked and traveled over the country as much, if not more, than any other man who has been there, so as to thoroughly acquaint himself with its resources, and has discovered that there is not a country on the foot-stool that possesses so many elements of wealth. This wealth is not, in his judgment, confined to gold, silver, and other metals, but he finds it possesses as fine timber and as large quantities as Wisconsin and Michigan. The Hills are covered with pine and the foot-hills with hard timber. The grasses are the finest he ever saw, and are far superior to those of Kansas or Colorado, and the soil is equal to that of Illinois and Iowa in the valleys and foot-hills to the north. As for water, it is abundant and good, sufficient to drive all the mills in the nation.

The only wants now are government and peace. There is labor enough, and every other element of success is present, and with the addition of the civilization of government, the Hills will become invaluable to the country. At present, the Captain says, everything is in embryo, and it may take some time to elevate the country to the standard which will make it safe for habitation and work. To those who contemplate going there this fall, he recommends that none go unprovided with money, for the country is crowded, and, while there is room for all, it would be better for emigrants to be prepared to care for themselves during the winter.

The Captain thinks the placer mines will run for ten years at least, while the quartz mines have developed more ore in the last four months than was discovered in Colorado in the first five years of its mining existence.

A Pitched Battle Among the Bees.

The bees are very much disposed to rob each other's hives, too. They don't know what fear is and will fight anything. A swarm gets out of honey, or finds that they have not enough to last through the winter, and it organizes itself into a raiding party and sallies out on the war path, ready to attack the first hive it finds. A party of these robbers came and set on one of my Italian hives the other day. A good many of my bees were out gathering honey, and the marauders effected a lodging on my hive and fought their way inside the hive, though the home-guard of the Italians fought with desperation and contested every inch of ground. It was the fiercest fight you ever saw. A regular hand to hand Waterloo. A tempest of short, shrill notes and hoarser hums (the war cries of the combatants) were heard fifty yards. The fight is strictly hand-to-hand. An Italian bee throws himself in front of an American bee to stop his progress. Two or three little Americans throw themselves with blind fury on the gigantic foreigner, and nip him with their sharp, snapping beaks in a thousand places. The object with him seems to be to catch them by the tip of the wing and give them a twist, which breaks or splits it, and deprives him of the power of flying. It is then easy for the Italian to bounce him and finish him up. The robbers have just about fought their way into the honey-cells when the tide of battle begins to change. A great many of the Italians have come in from their honey-hunt, and seeing in a moment how the thing is, pitch in, and, being fresh and vigorous, literally cut their way through the the ranks of the little Americans. Enough of these have come to turn the fortunes of the fight. The defeat never becomes a rout, though. Though thousands of the soldiers are slain, the balance continue the fight until all are dead except a few dozen of them. They still wage the arrogant war, being determined on "honey or death," and they will struggle until actually the last one is slain. Then, without a moment's rest, the Italians plunge into the mass of dead and dying and commence carrying the dead out of the hive. I came to their help, and actually took over two quarts of dead bees out of the hive, and the Italians retired to dress their wounds and discuss the combat, I never saw such a desperate fight in my life. I suppose it was a "ground hog case" with the invading party.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

Hunting Stories.

"I hear they're having great goose-hunting over in New Jersey," said Mr. Magruder, in the boarding-house, last night.

"Are they?" said Maguffin. "I never had much luck duck shooting."

"I suppose not," said Magruder, compassionately; "not much used to firearms, hey? I never read about geese but I think of a day's sport I had down on Shinnecook bay one day last year. The geese were flying very thick, and I took my V gun, and—

"Your V gun!" interrupted Mr. Maguffin: "what is a V gun?"

"You will learn further on in the narration," answered Magruder, continuing his story—"and went down there. One morning we saw coming up from the south what I suppose was the biggest flock of geese that ever flew. They came along in their usual way, flying in a triangle, with the leader on the point toward us. I got a fisherman to hold the V gun, and I took aim and let her go. The charge just cleaned both the wings off the leader, and then spread out like a V, and I am afraid you will scarcely believe me Mr. Maguffin, but it just went down the inside line of birds, and carried away their inner wings as clean as though they had been chopped off with a hatchet. Losing their balance from having only one wing apiece, they were thrown violently together by the continued flapping of the outside wings. Every bird was killed by the shock of the collision, and they fell to the earth in a line that measured 461 feet. There were just 809 birds; 402 pairs, and the old head goose that was the leader."

"Your speaking of long-necked creatures," said Maguffin, calmly, "reminds me of my giraffe hunt in South Africa. Great sport, giraffe hunting. We had one hunter that was such a fast runner that he would often get clear ahead of the party and catch a giraffe all by himself. Then he'd take a couple of turns on the giraffe's neck around a tree, and hold him until we come up. One day I was out alone, and I came across two tremendous giraffes together, away from the woods. I sneaked up behind them, grabbed them by their heads, and tied 'em together by their necks and there I had 'em!"

"Perhaps you'll kindly tell us," said Mr. Magruder, "how you got hold of their heads?"

"What! You don't mean to tell me, Mr. Magruder, that you don't know how they hunt giraffes? Why, you ignorant loon, giraffe hunters always wear stilts!"—*Max Adeler.*

Town Lots on Their Travels.

The large island near the Northern Pacific docks, which for years has defied the winds to move it materially, was driven across the bay last Tuesday afternoon, and now reposes in the neighborhood of the others, a short distance below Mr. Hughes' mill. It was dislodged, not so much by the wind—as a very moderate one was blowing at the time—as by the almost unparalleled high stage of water that for the past few weeks has prevailed at the head of the lake, and consequently in the bay. It was lifted out of its place, as it were, and then the action of the current and a very moderate wind sufficed to drive it across the bay.

Incredible as it may seem to those who have never seen the floating islands, this last one embraces something near two acres; it is covered with a heavy growth of tamarack, cedar, etc., some of the trees being 8 or 10 inches in diameter, and from 25 to 30 feet in height, and, as will be seen by consulting one of the city maps, it was laid out into city lots!

Query: To whom do the lots on that island now belong? The same one that owned them heretofore, or the man on Minnesota point, who owns the lots to which they are now joined and attached?—*Duluth (Minn.) Tribune.*

The Grave of Speaker Kerr.

Mr. Kerr owned a beautiful lot in the Northern Cemetery in the city, wherein is buried his second son, Charlie, who died in 1858, aged 2 years; his law partner, James A. Ghormley, who died of consumption in 1862, and a little adopted daughter that Mr. Kerr took to raise. The lot is separated from the last resting place of Gov. Ashbel P. Willard by a narrow walk through the grounds, and it is rather singular that these two great and honored sons of Indiana should take their final sleep so near each other. Mr. Kerr always expressed a wish to be buried here, and designated the spot where he desired his grave. While Mr. Kerr was a member of no church, it is known that he was partial to the Presbyterian faith, his estimable wife being an earnest and devoted member of that church.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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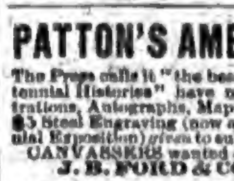

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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century.

COLLINS' Voltaic Plasters.

THIS great remedy consists of Voltaic or Galvanic plates, carefully attached together and imbedded in a Porous Plaster, highly medicated, forming the grandest medical agent of this century. It is a gentle and constant

ELECTRIC BATTERY,

closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief and permanent cures in the most distressing cases of chronic external muscular and nerve ailments, and in diseases originating in a disordered condition of the electrical or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt and sure remedy in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Cramps, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any part of the Body.

The best Plaster in the World of Medicine. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

LANDS FOR SALE

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS,

Excellent Agricultural Lands,

and best TOBACCO REGION in the West. SHORT WINTERS, NO GRASSHOPPERS, good Market, and a Healthy Country.

Prices $2.50 to $10.00 an Acre.

TERMS: One-tenth down, balance in seven years at 7 per cent. interest.

FREE TRANSPORTATION

to the lands furnished purchasers. For circulars, guides, maps, etc., address

A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

If You Want to Make Money Read This.

Option Dealing in Puts and Calls on Grain.

$10 buys a Put or Call on 1000 bushels of Wheat, and $50 to $100 is made almost daily, and sometimes much larger amounts. Customers that invest from $10 to $40 daily have made large profits. A $45 weekly Put made $500 last month. Send for my explanatory circular. Refer in circular to best Chicago Bankers and Merchants.

E. J. DECKER, Grain Broker,
Room 34, 146 LaSalle St., CHICAGO.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

5,000 double-barreled Shotguns at $10.00; 4,000 single-barreled Shotguns at $3.00; 10,000 7-shot Revolvers, nickel-plated, at $3.00. To close out stock of large factory. Now is the time for a bargain. Sent, carefully packed, to any address, on receipt of money. NATIONAL ARMORY, P. O. Box 886, Chicago, Ill.

DEATH

Is delayed and life prolonged by using [illegible] *Tonic Bitters and Liquid Extract of Beef.* Physicians report many cures for Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Piles, Lung, Liver, Bladder, Kidney and Blood diseases. Female Physicians say it never fails in FEMALE DISEASES and weaknesses. It is a "God-send to females." Homeopathic and Old School Physicians report: "It is wonderful, the very best medicine *for children and feeble ones.*" "The only Liquid Extract of Beef with Tonics and Cathartics we will prescribe." Price $1 per bottle. RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, CINCINNATI, O.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"It's only a Cold," has sent thousands to premature graves. A cold stops up the avenues of the system and disease must result. Neglected, most violent remedies must be used to remove the obstruction; taken timely, a few doses of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

will carry off naturally the cause of the suffering, and save days, months, or even years of suffering.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 14, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.

For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indianan.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, GEORGE V. HOWK,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, JAS. L. WORDON,

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART,

For Representative in Congress—13th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

For State Senator
SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

For Prosecutor 35th Judical District,
DANIEL D. MOODY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff.
JOHN C. St. CLAIR.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,

For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

General Kilpatrick's letter shows that Governor Hayes, the spotless, incorruptible statesman who is the candidate of the Republican party, can be approached in a familiar way with corrupt propositions.

Hon. Joseph Pulitzer formerly a republican, de.iverd a great speech to the Germans at Indianapolis on last Saturnight. The torch-light procession was one of the largest and grandest ever seen in that city.

E. D. Morgan, of New York, the republican candidate of that state is said to be worth $15,000,000. According to the loeic they apply to Tilden, Morgan must be a great scoundrel and thief to have accumulated such vast wealth

The Atlanta Constitution says: The statement of the proprietors of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, that during the Convention not a single article was lost in or stolen from their house, is significant of what the Democrats will do if placed in the public offices at Washington.

The St. Louis Times is wicked enough to remark that when Rutherford B. Hayes arose in Congress, and in a subdued tone submitted the petition of the Cincinnati post office clerks for more pay, everybody knew that there was in him the smothered fire of a civil service reformer.

Boss Shepherd, of Washington, enjoyed a visit with Hayes at Columbus recently. It was a beast of confidence, a renewal of affection and a flow of champagne. The boss Washington thieves "stand solid" with and for Hayes.

Those twin relics of the halcyon days of radicalism. Orth and Colfax, will not mount the stump during the campaign. They have wrapped the mantle of obscurity about their manly forms, and beneath its folds sadly ruminate upon the mutability of political affairs.

All sorts af slanders against Governor Tilden are being invented by his assailants in the Republican press. Nine out of ten of these slanders are too absurb to need contradiction. In the mean time, while this is going on, we are glad to see that the Democratic press refrains from making false and slanderous charges against Gev. Hayes.

Hayes is simply immense on promises He has promised to resume specie payments in January, 1879, and has promised at the same time to break the promise. The one promise is made for the East, the other for the West. And the fools are expected not to see through the trick.

Political affairs look better than ever in New England. The New Hampshire Legislature adjourns after having earned the disgust of decent men and prepared the way for the repudiation of its insincere, office-seeking party at the very next election. Connecticut receives Jewell, and begins to understand what sort of reform Hayes and Chandler mean. Maine sees Blaine run away from investigation by way of an appointment to the Senate; and Massachusetts' Liberals and Independents are doing a great deal of thinking.

The September Election.

As was expected, Arkansas gave about 50,000 Democratic majority last week. Carpet-baggers no longer rule that State, and the consequence is' peace, prosperity, and a large Democratic majority. In reconstruction times, Arkansas furnished more outrages than any other Southern state, but a change has come, the colored man sees his interests and the Radicals have no longer a patent right on the colored vote.

Vermont gave a Republican majority, as was expected in her election last week. The whole vote is largely increased, but the majority is short the usual figures.

The New York Sun says: There are, however, significant facts in each of these elections. In Arkansas the Republicans healed all their divisions and made an earnest effort to cut down the Democratic majority. Nevertheless, it has reached the unprecedented height of 50,000. The bayonet was not used during the contest, no disturbance occured at the polls, and great numbers of negroes voluntarily voted with the Democrats. It is to this last circumstance that the unusually large majority of that party is due. The recent elections in Arkansas and Alabama, in which perfect order prevailed and the Democrats polled a pretty heavy negro vote, foreshadow the result in all the Southern States in November, provided every man, black and white, is allowed to cast his ballot in peace and as he pleases. Accursed be the desperate party that would attempt to prevent this by the intervention of the bayonet!

Although certain to carry the State by an immense majority, the Republicans have been unusually busy in Vermont for six weeks past. On the other hand, the Democrats have done very little. The main object of the Republicans seems to have been to get out the full Hayes vote. They have succeeded; and the result is that their majority is pretty certainly below the average Republican majority at the September elections in the Presidential campaigns since the party was organized. This shows a drift of the tide toward Tilden and reform.

Judge Tousley's Candidacy.

As our readers well know, the New Era has from the first insisted that the best interests of the people demand that a great many of the offices to be filled by the suffrages of the people should be entirely disconnected from the heat of a political campaign and the bickerings and strife which are inseparably connected with a partizan contest. Of this class the judgeship of the judicial district belongs, and in the proper selection and election of the candidate are the readers of this paper directly interested. It needs no lengthy argument on our part to convince all that the position we have taken is the correct one, as we believe that the fair minded men of every shade of political belief is ready to concede as much. While all are ready to admit the necessity of disconnecting this office from those which necessarily partake more or less of partisan character, why are not all ready to act upon their better judgment in the matter and cast their votes for a gentleman who stands high in the legal profession—one who is taking no part in the political strife that is now being waged—and one who has had larger experience in the duties of that office and who has impartially discharged the same.

We, of course, refer to Judge Hiram S. Tousley, of this county, who will be an independent candidate for the people for the Judgship in this judicial district, and who is pre-eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the position. While discharging the duties of the position a few years since, it was his lot to sit upon the bench during the trial of some of the most important cases that were ever brought before a judge in this circuit, as then constituted, and his rulings and decisions were characterized by that clear knowledge of law and unswerving purpose to do justice in all cases, that stamped him at once as the "right man in the right place," and which compelled political friend and foe alike to acknowledge the justice of his decisions.—Albion New Era.

We know that Mr. Tousley was looked upon by the people as an able, competent Judge, while he held that position and now a riper experience adds to his then fair reputation. We believe the whole people should rally to his support, and thus divert the position of those political considerations, that will have their influence with the best of men.

Gov. Hayes expressed a sensible view of the financial question, and one in accordance with the position taken by Indiana republicans, when he said in his speech at Marian, July 31st, 1875, that "republicans do not propose to force resumption by a contraction of the currency. They are satisfied to leave to the influences of time and the inherent energies of the country the work that yet remains to be done to place our currency at par.—Kendallville Standard.

Now, harmonize the above with the following from Hayes' letter:

I am not in favor of the repeal of the resumption act unless something is substituted that will more effectually bring about specie payments as soon as the time prescribed in that act —R. B. Hayes.

The Republican party has held the reins of government for 16 years, and has proved unfaithful to every trust and to every duty. This is the condition of things to-day, and yet, instead of meeting issue squarely, the politicians and the organs are seeking to divert public attention by hatching up all manner of absurd lies against the personal character of Samuel J. Jilden.—[Utica Observer, (Dem.)

It is stated that "Blue Jeans" Williams, the Democratic candidate for Governor, upon receiving the nomination at the hands of his party, did not resign his position, nor has he done so yet, but continues to draw his little $20 per day as congressman. His great cry is retrenchment and reform. That is the great cry of all his party play managers But when "retrenchment and reform" hits a Democrat, how it don't strike in. When Hon. G. S. Orth was nominated for Gov. he immediately resigned his office as a foreign minister. This, am'g all consistant, considerate men of whatever party, was thought to be a commendable course. Ah! what emptiness there is in the great cry of "retrenchment and reform" as coming from the big booby blue jeans

The above is from the Angola Republican. In reply we say that Mr. Williams has resigned his position, and done so on the day he ceased to render service as such. Orth did not resign his $12,000 a year in gold, until months after he had quit his post. The above paper first asserts a falsehood and then moralizes upon reform. Using disrespectful terms toward Mr Williams will not help the matter. We have never used any other term toward their candidate other than Gen. or Mr. Harrison, and we do not expect to. Mr. Harrison is a gentleman, we believe Mr. Williams was never guilty of any act toward anyone that prevents him from being ranked in the same category. He is an honest, hard-working old gentlemen, respected at home by thousands of Republicans who know him for his sterling qualities, habits of sobriety and practical experence. We trust our neighbor will make the correction as to his resignation.

Soldiers' Re-union

The following is the programme to be had here on Sept. 28th, 1876:

President, Capt. E. D. Hartman; Vice President, Lieut. R. Wes. McBride; field officers of the day, Gen. L. J. Blair; Marshal, Capt. M. B. Willis; Asst. Marshals, Lieut. A. F. Pinch.n; Lieut. J. Leighty; Chief of artillery, D. Culver;

FORENOON EXERCISES:

Salute of 13 guns at sun rise. The soldiers as they arrive will report at headquarters, give their name, rank, Com'y and P. O. address and receive their badge and programme.

At 10½ a. m. each regiment will meet at headquarters and organize for the occasion. The possession will be formed by the marshals on Cedar-st., the right resting on 7th-st.

LINE OF MARCH.

West on 7th-st. to Jackson, south to Defiance, east to Main, north to the grove where a free lunch will be served to the soldiers and their families.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

Music by the Auburn Band, prayer by Rev. Peddycord, Music by the Glee Club, address of welcome by the President of the day, Music by the Band, Address by Gen. J. A. Logan, Music, Address by Gens. J. D. Cox, Milo S. Haskell and Col. Dick Thompson and o.hers. Fireing of sunset gun. Grand Military Ball in the evening. The programme is subject to changes in case of emergencies.

COMMITTEE.

Judge Hoadly, of Cincinnati, lately prominent in the Republican ranks could'nt stand it any longer and made a splendid speech at Shelbyville, the other day, in which he says:

"Now, what is the call upon me, as one who has served with the Republican party through the best days of my manhood? Eight years age the administration of Andrew Johnson came to an end. The people made Grant president They gave him control of both branches of Congress. They delivered into his and their hands a prosperous country. The wheels of industry were in active motion. Our manufactories were in operation, our laborers employed and our seamen were at sea and all were amply rewarded. Every merchant who understands his business takes account of stock at least once a year, but politically we take account of stock in the nation but once in four years. How do we stand now? I was told this morning that this year's crop in Shelby Co. will be the largest, especially as to corn, ever gathered in the county. Is it so?—Voices—yes, it is true. Are you therefore prosperous? Voices—no. Why not? That is easily answered by the advice the party in power has received from their great lerders, from their own wise men. Had Lincoln lived, would he have been flaunting the bloody shirt and teaching hatred in the South? He died at a most unpropitious moment; he died with his heart—his great heart—full of love and kindness for the south Is not that true? Yes.

And Seward, and Chase, and Greeley, and Sumner, and Curtin, and Wells and Blair, and Trumbull, and Julian, and Farnsworth, and Seigel, and Hooker and those who were the first great leaders of the Republican party, where are they? For Tilden and Hendricks—for honesty and reform—for a pure and economical government.

A Western writer says that Hayes wears kid gloves all the time, and that those members of the Fifth Avenue Conference who go for him don bird-tail coats, which look as well on one side as the other; that they sprinkle the public service with rose water and produce a rain storm with a syringe.

Park Godwin, of the Evening Post, an out-and-out Republican, thus writes of the Democratic nominee for President: "I have known Samuel J. Tilden all my life, and I know him to be honest to the core, singularly conscientious in all he does, of great disinterestedness, and, as a statesman, head and shoulders before any man now prominent. He is the most profound.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED OUR FALL STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, AND

Overcoats

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE

LARGEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the TOWN, and

OUR PRICES

Will be Lower than ever

KAHN.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Dessolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stepleton & Parker, in the mercantile business, in the town of Newville, was on the 1st day of September, 1876 dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Stepleton having sold his entire interest in said firm to Smith & Parker, who assume all debts of said firm, and to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.

ANTHONY STEPLETON,
JOHN N. PARKER,

ewville, Ind., Sept. 5th, 1876.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if persevereingly used, will never disappoint in a cure, Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

—0—

ROOT COMPANY

Will effer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on tht dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth $	7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8.50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8.50.	"	18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12.00,	"	18.00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15.10,	"	27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

—0—

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6 50.

—0—

Silk & Dress Goods

We have lately replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

lesires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPETCIA DNPUCEMENTS, He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRiCLLY DURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Stor His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, an reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured that Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economicel and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Miss Abbie Potter is quite ill with fever.

Go to Ryan's if you want a good pair of boots.

There will be a Republican rally here tomorrow.

A fine stock of Trusses, warranted, at Davenport's.

A new brand of cigars at Davenport's Call for the "Reliable."

Mr. Boland, our candidate for Recorder is very ill with fever.

The best 5 cent cigars in town, the "Reliable," at Davenport's.

Everybody should go and hear Gov. Blair at Butler next Saturday.

Have we not seen enough brother-in-law business in our courts?

Don't forget to read Julian's great speech on the inside of this paper.

Sammy Pommert is as good a barber as we have in the county. Give him a trial.

Wall paper, just received a large assortment for the fall trade, at Davenport's.

Frank Ryan has an immense stock of boots and shoes which he is selling low for cash.

G. C. Ralston is around again after a serious illness of two weeks, with bilious fever.

Main voted last Monday and shows a Republican loss of 6,000 over the last Presidental election.

Smokers can find just what they want at Davenport's. Ask for the new brand "Reliable."

Voters should remember that they have the assurance of Morton that Hayes' term would be a continuation of Grantism.

The Democrats will raise a pole at Fairfield Center, Saturday evening, Sep. 23d. Several speakers will be in attendance.

S. M. Hench, Esq., of Fort Wayne, will speak at Butler Center next Saturday evening. Let there be a large attendance.

The ladies should call and examine the fine stock of shoes now opened out at Ryan's. He has a large assortment, and can please you.

The new landlord of the Central House is doing an immense business.—No Hare in the butter. "Landlord fill that flowing bowl."

Hayes has a piano worth six hunderd dollars in his house and to escape taxation he swears that he does not own a piano. Is Hayes a perjurer?

A pole will be raised for Tilden & Henkricks this, Thursday evening, at Faylor's Corners, and Mr. Kelley will be present to address the people.

While Simon Ochs was absent from his house last Saturday his friends met and raised a handsome hickory pole in from of his residence.

"My friend, you have a splendid pair of boots there?" "Yes, sir, I bought them at Ryan's, very low for cash, and I know my money has been well invested.

A Democratic caucus will be held at Spencerville, Sept. 30th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of candidates to fill the various office in Concord township.

T. J. Cuppy, Esq., is now the accommodating agent at the Eel River depot, Mr. Shaner having retired. None so obliging and pleasant as our friend Tom.

F. D. Ryan, has just opened out an immense stock of boots for fall and winter wear. He buys with cash and sells very low for cash, and can therefore give you the benefit of a cash trade

PUBLIC SALE.

S. Lauferty will have a public sale of household goods, &c., on Saturday next September 16th, 1876, on Fourth Street, near Auburn House.

A prominent Republican remarked on our streets the other day, that if Rose should be elected to the position of Judge, he would open the Geneva Arbitration case, as his jurisdiction would exten from sea to sea.

Hon, C. A. Fairbanks, of Philadelphia, made an excellent speech to an attentive audience last evening. He will address the people at Taylor's corners to-night, and at Butler Saturday night. He is a splendid speaker.

Geo. Pepples declares he saw a snake the other day at least 30 feet long. It went into a swall on his farm, where it staid several days, and in going out passed over a ploughed field, leaving a mark nearly a foot wide.

Mr. Yesbera is making some of the handsomest suits we have seen this season. He has a fine stock of piece goods and cuts and fits a suit to perfection.—Call at his store north of Aoright's, see his stock and learn his prices.

Lessons in Instrumental Music.

Mrs. W. S. Sanders, of Chicago, will received a limited number of pupils for instructions in instrumental music on the piano or organ. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Residence at John H. Ehlers.

What a beautiful and graceful thing it would have been if Grant had written a letter of sympathy and condolence to poor Custer's widow. But he was suffering from "neuralgia in the head."

The Democrats raised a fine pole 105 feet high, at Jackman's Corners, last Saturday evening. Although the weather was bad, a large number were in attendance, and Mr. Kelley and others addressed them

If Hayes meant to endorse the resumption act of 1875, why did he not say so plainly and unequivocally as Wheeler does? It is beginning to be clear that weak as the Cincinnati ticket is, its principal weakness is in the head.

Major Badger, of the 22nd regiment U. S. A. has been a guest of the Swineford House for several days. The Major has been on duty on the plains since the war and gives some interesting sketches of life on the frontier.

Col. I. B. McDonald, of Whitley Co., will address the people at Butler next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. The Colonel is a good speaker, was a gallent soldier and instead of talking about eth war issues will confine himself to the living issues of the day.

Don't forget the grand rally at Butler next Saturday. Gov. Blair, Michigan's eloquent orator, will be there, and he should be greeted by an immense crowd A train will leave Auburn at 1 o'clock P. M. and return at 8 P. M. We want to see a large crowd from Auburn.

Hon. Fred. O'Donnell, of Iowa, made a very effective speech here last Saturday night. He was fair and gentlemanly to the other side, and abused no one. The audience was large though the weather was terrible and he gave very general satisfaction.

Those contemplating the purchase of of an organ, should not forget that Mr. Yesbera is agent for the celebrated Estey organ, an instrument that has stood the test of years. These instruments are simply unrivaled, and hundreds have been sold throughout the country.

A fine pole one hundred feet high, was raised at Stafford Center in honor of Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. Capt Franks made a capital speech, and things look bright in little Stafford.—Prof. Luke was also present and made a neat address. Keep the ball moving.

Rev. W. L. Sanders, of Chicago, has been appointed Pastor of the Baptist church of this place. Mr. Sanders is a brilliant scholar and a fine lecturer. We see his name in connection with the Lycemn Bureau, where he is announced to deliver his great lecture, "Backbone" and others equally interesting.

To show the meaness of Republicans in some parts of this county, we only have to state that they dug down the Democratic pole erected at Stafford's Corners, last Saturday evening. The respect due to political opponents will hardly be accorded to such specimens as these, by fair minded men.

Orin Clark, the accomplished and brilliant Republican candidate for Representative went to Corunna some two years ago, we are informed, and traded with a hardware merchant there, stating at the time that he would go ten miles anytime to trade with a good Republican, before he would trade with a Democrat. The joke was that the merchant, though formerly a Republican, was then a Democrat. A fine specimen he would be to send into an intelligent body.

Why dont the Republican press say something about Hayes' income tax. They abused Tilden, and made a grand flourish over what they thought was an awful thing, but now since Hayes has been caught in a terribly disgraceful affair, for which he has no explanation, the Rads think it is not so bad after all to make a false return of income. It makes some difference whose ox is gored.

A small cyclone went through the northern part of Stafford township, last Thursday, destroying everything in its course. A large rail was taken up and forced through the roof of Mr. Henry Kaler's house, which went through to the ground floor. It went throught the barn doors of Mr. Hall and took therefrom a new wagon, almost completely demolished it without injuring the building seriously. A roaring sound accompanied it like the noise of a train of cars.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

Fair at Waterloo.

The indications are now that the fair at Waterloo will be a good one, up to and perhaps better than former efforts. Improvements are steadily going on at the grounds and every preparation is being pushed forward so as to make it pleasant and enjoyable to all Though the times are hard it will not do to ignore this feature of our county. That would not be true economy. Let everyone make preparations to attend and assist in a grand exhibition. Very liberal premiums are offered and it behooves us to keep as many of them at home as possible. Premium lists can be had by calling at Rickel & Tefft's office in the Court House.

If Rose is elected Judge brother-in-law clerk will riot in courts and fee bills. People who have suits in courts should bear this in mind. With one brother-in-law for clerk and another for judge, the costs of court will amount up higher than ever. If Tousley is elected judge, he will reform this business of extortionate fee bill and costs, and brothers-in-law.

How reckless and profuse have been the expenses of the Government under Grantism is shown by the figures of the Hon. David A. Wells. The net ordinary expense of the Federal Government increased from 1870 to 1874 the rate of four per cent per annum compounded. This was from five to nine, years after the war. Is it any wonder that the people have been growing poorer under such an experience?

Mr. Kelley challenged Mr. Baker to meet him in joint discussion and defend the Republican party and its administration. Mr. Baker responds in a long letter that he is not responsible for Gen Grant's administration. He endorses the Cincinnati platform which endorses Grant, and yet he refuses to come before the people and discuss the merits of the same. He proposes, however, to discuss jointly on his record and not the record of the Republican party.

Captain Cutter, a candidate for Sheriff, did attend that affair north of Waterloo, where drunkenness and dancing were indulged in on the Sabbath day.—One who is before the people for a high office desecrates the Sabbath day, and gives his presence and influence to such proceedings. We could well excuse it in thoughtless young people, but from one who asks the confidence of the people, it does look reckless and careless, qualities that hardly make a good Sheriff.

Do the people of this county know that there is a family combination being worked up, worse than Grant's nepotism First, a brother-in-law resigns a judgship to go to Congress in two years, second, a brother-in-law has possession of the Clerk's office, and last, a brother-in-law is the Republican candidate for judge. If there are any more we would suggest that the people of the county petition the Legislature for the creation of new offices.

Bro. Weamer got on his ear last week, and abused Mr Cowan, of Garrett, simply because Mr. Cowan is a Democrat. If Mr. C. was a Republican do you suppose Weamer would have anything but smiles and compliments! Mr. Cowan is a gray-haired man and has been the leading spirit in building a large town in our midst. What has Bro. Weamer done? Mr. Cowan is not a candidate for any office but Weamer has the reputation of throwing dirt always before election.

Why did not Judge Best publicly announce through the Press to the people when he was going to resign? We know of several letters that were written to him, asking when he was going to resign, and he refused to answer. Why? The brother-in-law understood it. He was on the inside track. It would not do to make it public and give the people a chance. They might interfere with the brother-in-law arrangement and put somebody else in. In the words of Don Quexotte, "blessed be the man who invented the brother-in-law.

Mr. Rose is one of the best lawyers as well as one of the best and most exemplary and worthy men in this country.

The above is from the gifted pen of Bro. Weamer. Now, Weam, we most positively deny that Mr. Rose is one of the best lawyers in the country. We don't say "it is a lie" in the language of a blackguard but we deny the allegation Now, for the proof, neighbor.—Show us one important litigation that Mr. Rose has conducted at home, or one important case he has had charge of abroad? Give us a few facts along with your fulsome assertions.

We regret to learn of the sudden death of G. Killinger, Esq., of Angola, last week. Mr. K. was one of the early settlers of that county, and was well known and respected through the county. The Angola Republican says, on the day of his death between two and three o'clock while at work he felt the sudden return of the disorder which had of late troubled him, and called for assistance but was unable to leave the shop. Assistance was at hand shortly but nothing that friends or physicians could do would save him. He died in a short time after, but retained his consciousness until about the last.

The following letter is from the pen of the Republican candidate for Judge in this District:

AUBURN, IND., July 16, 1868.

MRS. HANNAH MULLINEAUX,

Hicksville, Ohio.

At the last session of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind., there was an order made for the payment of twenty-five dollars, to your son Nelson, as a bounty for his having volunteered form this county last fall. I have been informed that he is now dead and also that his father is dead. The order is now made out for your son, but there is no money in the Treasury with which to pay, and there will not be for some time to come. The attorney who secured the claim charges five dollars for his services which will leave but twenty dollars. I have some money that I can spare from my business for some time, and will buy the order of you if you wish to sell it. I will give you twelve dollars for the order. If you wish to sell it thus you may write to me directing how I shall send the money to you, whether by mail or otherwise.

Respectfully, JAMES E. ROSE.

P. S. Address,

JAMES E. ROSE,
Auburn, Ind.

A pretty good shave.

Our Candidate for Prosecutor.

D. D. Moody, Esq., our candidate for Prosecutor, though not one of the best lawyers in the country, as Weamer says of Rose, yet is competent and qualified to fill the position for which he has been nominated. He is a gentleman of most excellent moral character, an admirable quality to bring to this position and has had some considerable experience as a lawyer. He is firm and unflinching in character, yet a pleasant affable gentleman. He has the advantage of his competitor of being a resident of the district during the last eight years, where he has been engaged, not in preparatory studies of law, but in the practice of his profession. The fair minded people of whole district, when they come to examine the abilities and qualities of the two candidates, cannot fail to vote for Mr. Moody.

On account of sickness, Mr. Robertson failed to fill his appointment.—Waterloo Press.

Supposing, Mr. Press, we should say Mr. Robertson was afraid of a poor crowd and did not come, it would be no more unjust of him, than you were of Mr. Voorhees, as to his cause of sickness. But we will not say so, because it would be mean and unfair. We mention this to show you that a man can be a gentleman and an editor at the same time.

The small crowd and general lack of enthusiasm made Voorhees sick, and he excused himself from speaking.—Waterloo Press.

We thought we were to have something fair and half way decent during the campaign, but the above don't look much like it. Mr. Vorhees was sick before he left Logansport and could scarcely walk when he arrived at the depot. He expressed himself as being very much pleased with the number, intelligence and great attention of the crowd. He did not excuse himself from speaking, but spoke for forty minutes, though in extreme pain. With these exceptions the above article is correct.

There were members of Congress who voted to exhonorate Mr. Kerr of the charge of selling an appointment for money, on no other ground than that the shock of a verdict of guilty, in his then weak state of health would kill him. The editor of the COURIER knows this to be true.—Indianian.

We don't know anything of the kind. When such men as Mr. Plaisted, of Maine, an extreme partizan, will explain before he has heard a particle of evidence, that "the charge is a d—d lie" and iterate it afterwards, it is an evidence to us that his health was not considered. In all the expressions we heard from Republican members, not one expressed a doubt as to Mr. Kerr's personal honesty and integrity.

Morton challenges Hendricks to a joint discussion, in hope that he would get a crawd to talk to. Ever since Hendricks spoke to 15,000 people at Shelbyville, his first appearance, Morton feels bad, and comes this dodge, so that he can fling the bloody shirt. Now, if Morton wants a joint discussion, the tall Sycamore of the Wabash, will accommodate him, but we fear since Dan. used John Sherman so roughly, the other day, that Morton will not like to meet a similar fate. If the Republicans want Gov. Hendricks to divide his time let them wheel in Wheeler, their candidate for Vice-President. They are both out for the same office, and a joint debate might enable the people to judge which is the better man. The Sentinel is right when it says, "Bring out your man."

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

GRAND RALLY!

—AT—

BUTLER, IND'A

Saturday, Sept. 16, '76

EX. GOV. BLAIR,

Michigan's favorite son will address the people. Fare from Auburn to Butler and return 25 cents.

Train leaves at 1 o'clock and returns at 8 p. m., Tickets at Williams', Lanning's and Ryan's stores.

"DON'T FORGET IT!"

On Monday evening last, Nancy Clutter shot herself through the heart, with a pistol, producing instant death. The circumstances, as near as we can get them, were as follows: Deceased was at the house of L. S. Goodwin, just west of town, Mr. G. and his wife being down town. While there she found a loaded pistol, which she took in her hands and handled it for some time. While still having hold of the weapon, in some manner it was accidently discharged, the ball taking effect in the breast of Miss Cutter. She walked to the door and fell to the floor, expiring before the neighbors could reach the scene. Deceased, was past middle age, single, residing with her father in the vicinity of Mr. Goodwins house, and has always been regarded as feeble minded.—Waterloo Press.

Meeting of the Central Committee.

A called meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee was held here yesterday, before which Mr. McClure tendered his withdrawal from the canvass. The committee proceeded to select a candidate to fill his place. After several ballots J. C. St. Clair was nominated.

The following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, J. A. McClure, Esq., having voluntarily withdrawn from the canvass, as a candidate for Sheriff, solely to bring about harmony in the Democratic party and,

WHEREAS, has made a full statement of the facts relative to certain rumors affecting his good name. Therefore

RESOLVED, That this Committee here by unanimously express our belief that J. A. McClure is innocent of the charges and accusations rumored abroad assailing his character and we hereby, fully exonerate him from the charges and accusations thus circulated, believing him to be an honest man.

Our present member of Congress, Mr. Baker, says: "I believe the time has come when the people demand wise statesmanship, honest and economical administration and the inauguration of policies which shall give relief to labor and revive our prostrate industries."—Also that "the republican and democratic parties of to-day stand pledged to reform in civil services, and in the legislative and executive departments of the government:"

Mr. Baker is the first Republican we have seen in this neck o' the woods who acknowledges the necessity for reform, and expresses his desire to see the "inauguration of policies, which shall give relief to labor and revive our prostrate industries.' When we speak of reform here the Republicans hoot and laugh, but here is one who has been where corruption has raised its wilful head, and he knows of what he speaks. We give him due credit, and now as civil service reform is necessary, as is the revival of our prostrate industries, let us have a change, by all means, for we can never have it under such men as Zach Chandler, who was repudiated by the Republicans of his State.

Old "Blue Jeans" would'nt talk about State affairs because, as he said, he did'nt know anything about them. If the old gentleman would carry out the rule only to talk of what he knows, he would soon lose the organs of speech for want of exercise.—Press.

Will our farmer friends take a note of the above. This is the style of campaigning the Radicals Press propose,—mean attacks and dirty falsehoods.—A man who has been connected almost uninterreptedly with our State Legislation for nearly forty years, a citizen who has been the head of our State Board of Agriculture for years, but because he is a farmer and instead of wearing kid gloves dons a suit of blue jeans, he is put down as naught. And then to put words in his mouth he never said, for there are few who know more about State affairs than "Uncle Jimmy" While Harrison was sitting in his easy chair, surrounded with all the luxuries which a pampered taste could desire Mr. Williams was elected time after time to serve the people in the legislature. He knows a hundred times more about the State of Indiana and her legislation, more about her wants and the wants of the mass of the people than Mr Harrison ever will know. But because he is a farmer and not a lawyer he is sneered at, by the radical press, because forsooth he flings not the bloody shirt like Harrison.

In his late Cleveland speech, Carl Schurz says with emphasis, "the administration has this particular merit, it is so grossly corrupt as to satisfy any mind, even the most stupid, that reform is necessary."

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

FRANCIS M. GREEN, Adm'r.

September 12, '76.

The Withdrawal of Mr. McClure.

We regret the necessity of a change in our county ticket, as to the office of Sheriff. When nominated Mr. McClure stood well before the people but after that he was illy advised to suppress, a little miserable story about some clover seed, and acted on that advice, knowing at the time he was innocent of the charge. He thought best to keep it down than to boldly fight it out before the people, and though no charge was made by his opponents he submitted the facts to his friends, and yesterday withdrew from the contest.—While we believe Mr. McClure entirely innocent in this matter, we regret he took the course he did to adjust it. Many of his Republican and Democratic friends will testify to his honesty and good reputation, and his kind heart, neighborly qualities.

The Central Committee met yesterday, and selected John C. St. Clair to fill Mr. McClure's place on the ticket.

Commissioners Proceedings.

The County Commissioners met Monday, Sept. 4th, and transacted the following business:

Petition by John Cool and others, for an appropriation of $100, for the grading of a road across swamp between sections 8 and 16, Jackson-tp. Granted, Mr. Griffith to superintend disbursement.

By H. Hull and others, for an appropriation to repair public highway, between Butler and Spencerville, sections 3 and 4, Concord-tp. Granted, Mr. Wanemaker to superintend the work.

Petition for improvement of highway in Wilmington-tp., was dismissed.

Petition of King and others, to allow swine to run at large was dismissed, the Board having acted on the same subject before. In their previous action the Board permitted swine to run at large in Franklin-tp., on petition of its citizens.

Petition of vacation of road, in Stafford-tp., by Jacob Krise. Dismissed.

Petition by W. H. H. Cornell and others, for a road in Butler-tp. Viewers appointed W. I. Work, Wm. Whetsel and Joseph Shryock.

Petition by B. Wise and others, for a bridge across Fish Creek, in Troy-tp. Granted, Mr. Duncan to superintend the work.

Petition by O. Heusinger, for a ditch in Union-tp. Continued.

Petition by W. S. Dancer, for a ditch in Jackson-tp. Continued.

Petition by Daniel Bolinger and others, for bridge across Little Cedar Creek, between sections 25 and 36, Richland-tp. Granted, Mr. Griffith to superintend the work.

Petition by Joseph Shryock and others, for an appropriation for a road in Butler-tp., across Little Cedar flat, at crossing of Coldwater road. Granted, Mr. Griffith to superintend the work.

Petition by Geo. W. Woodcox and others, for bridge extension in Concord tp., across Bear Creek. Granted, Mr. Wanemaker to superintend the work.

Petition by James McCrum and others for a bridge in Richland-tp. Dismissed.

Petition by James Packer for a highway in Wilmington-tp. Viewers appointed G. W. Swartz, William Crooks and John Crouse, to meet the 9th of November.

Petition by D. Y. Husselman, appointment of a constable in Union-tp., in place of E. E. Long, resigned. A. F. Smith was appointed.

Petition of Fred Krehl, for a ditch in Fairfield-tp. Viewers appointed J. J. VanAuken, Jacob Meyers and Abraham Buss.

The location of highways in Franklin and Wilmington tps., was continued. Also the matter of grading a road in Union-tp., was continued.

A number of petitions for roads and ditches were continued.

Viewers report in favor of vacating road in Thomas' addition to Garrett.

Viewers report in favor of locating a highway in Richland-tp., on west side of section 27.

Viewers report against location of a road in Wilmington-tp., between sections 28 and 29.

Auditor Hague reported orders issued during vacation. Total $5,750.54.

Viewers report in favor of highway in Wilmington-tp. Thomas Shroyer, Fanny Wallace and others presented remonstrance. Viewers appointed to assess damages J. W. Boyle, D. T. McNabb and W. L. Blair, to meet November 9th.

In the matter of a ditch in Smithfield tp., the following was appointed as reviewers, J. M. Brumbeck, Amos Brittom and John Buchanan.

The viewers appointed on the petitions for ditches in Smithfield, Richland and Wilmington-tps., reported favorably, and they were established.

Isaac Tryon, Silas McCabe and Adam Morrison, were exempted from paying poll tax.

John W. Boyle was relieved from payment of delinquent tax illegally assessed.

W. C. McGonigal was relieved from payment of delinquent taxes illegally assessed.

Licenses to sell liquors was granted to Joseph D. Williamson, of Corunna, Peter Bahler and August Thiesel, of Garrett.

Adjourned to meet October 17th, 1876.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A TRAIN on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran off the track near Harper's Ferry, a few days ago, and rolled down an embankment into the canal. Strange to say, none of the passengers were seriously injured. The only death was that of Joseph G. Shipley, the heroic engineer, who was found in five feet of water wedged in his cab, with both hands grasping the throttle of the locomotive.... John S. Waring & Co., of Yonkers, the heaviest hat manufacturing firm in the United States, have failed, with liabilities amounting to about $400,000, of which $198,000 is due to New York banks. They employed 700 operatives.... The Gun Rock House, at Hingham, Mass., a well-known summer resort, was burned last week. The loss is $150,000.

A FATAL explosion occurred at the Government works at Hell Gate, in New York harbor, a few days ago, by which three men were killed outright and a number of others more or less wounded, some quite seriously.... A Philadelphia dispatch says "the cool weather is having a decided influence on the attendance at the Exposition, and hundreds of excursionists, who were waiting for the end of the heated term, are now visiting the grounds."

THE unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, presented by the French Government as a token of its fervent friendship for the American Republic, occurred in New York, on the 6th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. The statue stands in Union Square, where also are located the statues of Washington and Lincoln.

GOV. HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, has issued the death-warrants for the execution of Thomas Murphy, James Carroll, James Boyle, Hugh McGeoghan and James Roorty, the "Molly Maguires" who were recently convicted in Schuylkill county, of murder in the first degree. The execution is to take place Oct. 1.

THE WEST.

ACCORDING to the recent census taken at the Red Cloud Agency, it appears that there are but 5,000 Indians, all told, at that point, the number of growing males being but 1,000. This census will be used as a basis in the issue of rations in the future, and the many bucks who now had rather fight than eat will very likely go with empty stomachs when the winter season approaches.

CHICAGO reports three murders in one day, and it wasn't a good day for killing people either. Mike O'Leary called upon his wife, from whom he had been separated, and invited her to take a stroll. While promenading a public thoroughfare he drew a razor and cut her throat. She is not expected to recover. A negro named Smith, in a disreputable saloon, shot at a colored brother named Perry Hersey. The ball missed the intended victim and perforated an African named Lynn, killing him almost instantly. Matthew Gallaghan, after an absence from his wife of a year, returned and found her cohabiting with a colored gentleman. He armed himself with a pistol and went to the house where they were living. Forcing an entrance he reached the bed-room just in time to see the black Lothario scudding through the window. He walked to the bed and fired a pistol ball into the face of the woman. The bullet entered her mouth and lodged in the back of her neck, inflicting a death wound.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune*, who left Gen. Terry's camp on the 31st of August, reports the columns of Crook and Terry as having separated and moving independently, neither commander having much expectation of meeting or overtaking any considerable body of hostiles. In fact, Sitting Bull seems to have given his pursuers the slip, and the campaign against the Sioux to have completely fizzled for this year. Where the main body of the Indians now is, or where and when they may be expected to be heard from again, is a conundrum which may as well be given up for the present.... A painful and sickening tragedy was recently enacted in Green county, Wis. Mr. Jacob Ten Eyck, an old and highly-respected citizen, left his house in the forenoon, the family supposing that he had gone to one of the neighbors. In crossing one of the fields on his farm, in which was a herd of cattle and a ferocious bull, he was attacked by the latter and killed. The hogs in the field began the sickening work of eating the human body, and when search was made for him in the evening the animals had devoured all of it but a part of his head and one foot.... One man was killed, six injured, and the machine shops very much wrecked in Jeffersonville, Ind., the other day, by the explosion of a boiler in the yard of the Louisville and Indianapolis railroad.

DAVID SEGUR, an old and prominent citizen of Toledo, Ohio, committed suicide the other day, by blowing the top of his head off with a shot-gun. Despondency, caused by financial reverses, led to the fatal act.... At Fairmount, Neb., a few days ago, a farmer named Brewer took a grist to mill, accompanied by his little boy and girl. In drawing his gun from wagon the weapon was discharged, the contents striking both children, killing one and mortally wounding the other.... St. Joseph, Mo., papers record the death, in that place, of Gen. M. Jeff Thompson, of New Orleans, who acquired some reputation by his exploits in Southeast Missouri as a Confederate General during the late war.

FOR a long time merchants throughout the State of Minnesota have been chafing under irregularity in business remittances, and complaints have been showered upon the authorities. Instituting a rigorous search, two clerks in the St. Paul postoffice have been entrapped in the very act of despoiling letters. The culprits are Charles C. Kelly, registry clerk, and John C. Terry, Jr., distributing clerk and superintendent of city carriers. Their arrest has caused a genuine sensation in St. Paul.

THERE were 1,120 deaths in Chicago during the month of August.... The Wabash railway delivered over 2,000,000 bushels of grain at Toledo during the month of August.... The Missouri Pacific railroad was sold at public auction, under the Sheriff's hammer, at St. Louis, last week. The price paid was $3,000,000, Andrew Pierce, Jr., being the successful bidder.

AN awful bank-robbing tragedy was enacted in the town of Northfield, Rice county, Minn., on the 7th inst. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon eight mounted men, armed with navy revolvers, rode into town and dismounted in front of the Bank of Northfield. Five remained outside, and three entered the bank and sprang over the counter. One held a knife at the throat of J. L. Haywood, cashier, ordering him to open the vault. The other two compelled A. E. Bunker, assistant cashier, and Frank Wilcox, clerk, to hold up their hands. Haywood refused to open the vault. The knife was pressed against his throat. Still he refused. Meantime the townspeople were gathering, and the robbers became impatient. Haywood persisting in his refusal, one robber presented a pistol at his right temple and shot him dead. The three then turned to Bunker, ordering him to open the vault. He denied knowing the combination. The robbers made a demonstration toward him, when he ran out the back door, receiving as he ran a pistol-billet through his right shoulder. Wilcox was not attacked. Meanwhile the townspeople in the street had opened fire on the robbers, killing two and wounding one. Five escaped, carrying the wounded one with them, leaving one horse killed and another captured by the citizens. The robbers are described as large, able-bodied men, well mounted. They secured no booty except a handful of nickels, which they threw on the floor.

THE long-talked-of prize-fight between the bruisers, Joe Goss, of England, and Tom Allen, of St. Louis, came off in Boone county, Ky., twelve miles south of Covington, on the 7th inst. The combatants pummeled each other for nearly two hours. The St. Louis bruiser was getting the best of the fight, and, from all accounts would undoubtedly have thrashed the Englishman, but, in an unguarded moment, he administered, in the twenty-first round, what the fancy call a "foul" blow, and Goss was declared the winner of the contest. An immense crowd of roughs, and a few people who claim to be respectable, witnessed the affair.

THE SOUTH.

THE yellow fever is epidemic at Savannah, Ga., and many deaths are reported.

THE New Orleans *Times* recently printed an article reflecting upon the character of L. J. Souer, a prominent Republican politician and member of the Louisiana Legislature. Souer responded through another journal, denouncing the author of the article as a liar. Henry L. Smith, a reporter for the *Times*, and the author of the charges against Souer, sought the latter on the street and proceeded to chastise him with a cowhide. Souer drew his pistol and fired several shots at Smith, three of which took effect, inflicting wounds from which it is likely he will not recover. Smith also used his little revolver to some effect, putting three bullets into Souer's anatomy. The latter's wounds, however, are not dangerous.

WASHINGTON.

THE following is the public statement for the month of August:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650	
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450	
Total coin bonds		$1,697,320,100
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	3,021,210	
Legal tenders	369,401,336	
Certificates of deposit	31,980,000	
Fractional currency	31,355,311	
Coin certificates	29,969,800	
Total without interest		462,606,447
Total debt		$2,176,947,788
Total interest		24,292,944
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$62,511,956	
Currency	11,666,806	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	31,880,000	
Total in treasury		106,056,762
Debt less cash in the treasury		$2,096,301,311
Decrease of debt during August		3,111,936
Decrease since June 30, '76		4,267,403
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		646,235
Interest paid by the United States		32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,924,552
Balance of interest paid by the United States		25,155,666

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, the following changes of stations of troops were made: Company A, Fifteenth infantry, from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Craig, N. M.; Company B, Fifteenth infantry, from Fort Craig, N. M., to Fort Garland, Col.; Company D, from Fort Garland to Fort Wingate; headquarters Sixteenth infantry from Newport barracks, Ky., to Mt. Vernon barracks, Ala.; Companies F, G and I, Eleventh infantry, to Cheyenne agency, Dakota; Company H, Eleventh infantry, to Standing Rock agency, Dakota.... Gen. Sheridan telegraphs Gen. Sherman that he has suspended Agent Burke, of Standing Rock, who, it is believed, has been supplying the hostile Indians with beef intended for the military on the frontier.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW has renewed the lease of his house in Washington.... The instructions of the Attorney General to United States Marshals, regarding the coming elections, have been issued. They charge marshals that protection must be afforded to all citizens while registering or voting, and from violence or outrage on account of their votes. In cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, special deputy marshals are to be appointed to carry out these orders, and soldiers or civilians may be summoned as a *posse* to assist marshals in the performance of their duties, which is not to be impeded by State laws or officers.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has called for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which the interest will cease on the 6th of December. Three millions are registered, and $7,000,000 coupon-bonds, as follows: Coupon bonds—$500, Nos. 551 to 600, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 851 to 2,500, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 3,351 to 9,700, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 14,551 to 26,000, both inclusive; $15 (?), Nos. 201 to 650, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 201 to 650, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 801 to 1,050, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 501 to 1,800, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 1,101 to 1,550, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 1,151 to 2,100, both inclusive.... The official report of the proceedings of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress is now ready. This report makes eight bulky volumes of the *Congressional Record*. These, taken in connection with the hundreds of volumes of testimony of the investigating committees and their reports will make the weightiest addition to political libraries completed in any one year since the war.

GENERAL.

A GOVERNMENT commission, composed of officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States army, left Washington for Omaha the other day, to enter upon the work of re-surveying the Union and Central Pacific railroad lines from Omaha to Sacramento. This is in accordance with a joint resolution recently passed by Congress, and is for the purpose of re-measuring the entire line of both roads, it being asserted that the roads are not as long as has been claimed. As Government bonds were issued in construction at the rate of from $14,000 to $48,000 per mile, the question of length becomes important.

POLITICAL.

GOV. JACOB, of West Virginia, has appointed Samuel Price United States Senator, in place of Allen T. Caperton, deceased.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled at Worcester on the 5th inst., and was presided over by Senator Boutwell. The following ticket was selected by acclamation: For Governor, Alexander H. Rice, present incumbent; Lieutenant Governor, Horatio G. Knight; Secretary of State, H. B. Pierce; Auditor, Julius L. Clark; State Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Attorney General, Charles R. Train.... Congressman Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the Democrats of his district for re-election.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts met in State Convention at Worcester on the 5th inst. Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket is constituted as follows: Lieutenant Governor, William R. Plunkett; Secretary of State, Edwin H. Lathrop; Treasurer, Weston Howland; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Attorney General, Richard Olney. Ex-Gov. Gaston heads the electoral ticket.... The Nebraska Democrats have nominated Paren England for Governor.... Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of his district.... The Connecticut Democratic State Convention, which met at Hartford last week, nominated the following ticket: Governor, Richard D. Hubbard; Lieutenant Governor, Francis B. Loomis, both by acclamation; Secretary of State, Dwight L. Morris; Treasurer, Edwin A. Buck; Comptroller, Charles C. Hubbard; Electors at Large, Charles R. Ingersoll and Gen. William B. Franklin.

FOREIGN.

A BELGRADE dispatch says the Servian army is being rapidly reinforced and reorganized by Russians, who are crossing Roumania and Hungary in large numbers, and that since this influx the Servians have fought better and seem more likely to hold their ground against the Turks. .... A London dispatch says "the hop harvest is progressing everywhere. Estimates based upon trustworthy information give the probable crop as follows: In England, two-thirds of the quantity grown in 1875; Germany, one-quarter; and Belgium one-half.'.... The new 4½ per cent. United States Government funding loan is reported to be popular in London, causing a decline there in consols.

THE town of St. Hyacinthe, a suburb of Montreal, has been almost obliterated by fire. On the 3d inst. a conflagration broke out, and, fanned by a furious wind, spread with such rapidity that in three or four hours six hundred houses were destroyed. The flames ceased only when there was nothing more for them to devour. A great many people are rendered homeless, and there is much suffering in consequence. The loss is estimated at upward of $2,000,000.... A general engagement, probably the heaviest of the war, was fought between the Turks and Servians around Alexinatz on Monday, Sept. 1. The Servians, according to all reports, were defeated with severe loss. A London dispatch of the 4th says: "The Turks, after beating the right wing of the Servians, made a flank movement in the direction of Krusevatz, their object being to reach Deligrade. The entire military position is changed. Tchernayeff is marching with the bulk of his army toward Krusevatz. He has telegraphed to Belgrade for reinforcements, and the Servian Minister of War has ordered Gen. Antitch to march to Krusevatz with 12,000 men.".... There is great depression in the iron trade of England and Scotland, and an unusual number of failures are announced, throwing a great many people out of employment.

A THIRD of the business part of Seaforth, Canada, has been destroyed by fire.... An account of the fighting around Alexinatz on the 1st inst., as given by a London *Times* correspondent with the Turkish army, indicates that the most severe battle of the war was fought on that day, and that the Servian army under Tchernayeff was badly defeated and disorganized. It appears that the fighting was almost exclusively carried on by the artillery of the opposing forces, and that the Turks, being better supplied with formidable batteries, approached slowly but surely, silencing one after another of the batteries of the besieged, until, thinking further resistance useless, the Servian soldiery, panic-stricken, began a hasty and disorderly retreat toward Deligrad. According to this correspondent the Servian losses were very heavy.

RECENT reports of the inhuman conduct of the Turks in Bulgaria have aroused a strong feeling of resentment among the British people, which is constantly seeking expression through the press and other channels. Gladstone and Bright, in letters to public meetings on the subject, comment strongly upon the course pursued by the English Government, and the Bishop of Manchester declares that England must withdraw her protection from a nation the deeds of whose people have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world. The *Times* calls upon Lord Derby to "cease from vain repetitions of the language of tradition, and to come to some agreement with Russia whereby the two powers can press with irresistible authority on the Sultan and his Ministers." .... George Smith, the well known and indefatigable Assyrian explorer, is dead.

THE recent burning of the town of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, is believed to have been the result of a conspiracy, and two men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the diabolical work.... The foreign dispatches tell of a growing apprehension throughout Europe that the refusal of Turkey to agree to an armistice will precipitate the event so long dreaded—the active participation of Russia on the side of Servia, and the outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey.

A BELGRADE dispatch of the 8th inst. says: "The Turks on Monday occupied the left bank of the Morava. Alexinatz is in their power. It is utterly deserted. The Servians at Deligrad are in no condition to take the field. The Turks committed great atrocities during and after the battle on Friday. Hideous stories reach me of rape and murder, of wounded Russians tied to trees and roasted, and girls outraged and flayed alive. The roads are filled with thousands of fugitives. The Government talks of victories, and keeps the public in the dark about the danger which is threatening them. There is now no force between the Turks and Belgrade.".... Fresh disaster has befallen the Egyptian army in Abyssinia. Fifteen hundred Egyptian troops, with their commander, Rahibe Pacha, have been massacred. The Abyssinians afterward proceeded to Massacroa, which they seized. The garrison and Government officers escaped on board some ships which happened to be in port, and arrived safely in Suez. The Egyptian Government is contemplating revenge, and is sending fresh troops to the scene of action.

Anthracite Coal.

The recent mammoth sale of coal in New York resulted in a great reduction in prices. This is good news for consumers and bad news for miners. The prices ranged from $2 to $3.90 per ton, according to quality. The coal operators in Pennsylvania say the prices brought will compel them to suspend operations unless toll and labor can be reduced to a much lower figure than at present, with the chances against them even of great reductions, as the miners will hardly submit to lower prices than are now prevailing. The situation, from their standpoint, seems to have a gloomy outlook for the fall and winter trade.

For three or four years the price of anthracite coal has been regulated and fixed beyond variation by the producers. They have had everything their own way. There is none found outside of Pennsylvania. Six companies own and operate the mines. They fixed the maximum production of each company at 10,000,000 tons a year. A year ago last January the combination which had been effected two years before was rendered complete and permanent, as was supposed; but very soon disaffection began. Bad faith was practiced, bad feeling engendered, and finally the ring has gone to pieces. Whether the break will be permanent or not is an open question. Where monopoly is possible, competition is rarely maintained for any considerable length of time.—*Chicago Journal.*

A Year's Business.

All the returns for the last fiscal year, says a Washington dispatch, having been received from the Custom Houses, the chief of the bureau has just published a statement showing in detail the quantities and values of articles imported into and exported from the United States during the past year as compared with that immediately preceding. The figures are as follows:

	1875.	1876.
MERCHANDISE.		
Exports, domestic, gold value	$499,284,100	$525,582,247
Exports, foreign	14,158,611	14,802,424
Total	$513,442,711	$540,384,671
Imports	533,005,436	460,741,190
Excess of exports over imports		$79,643,481
Excess of imports over exports	19,562,725	
SPECIE AND BULLION.		
Exports	$ 92,132,142	$ 56,506,302
Imports	20,900,717	15,936,681
Excess of exports over imports	$ 71,231,425	$40,569,621

RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING.—The pine forests of Nevada are rapidly disappearing before the enormous demands made upon them by the mining industries. It is estimated that the mines on the Comstock lode will consume 260,000 cords of wood this year. It is used in the quartz mills and for other purposes.

A HORRIBLE TALE.

Wreck of a Japanese Junk—Story by Two of the Survivors.

[From the San Francisco Alta.]

The British bark Abbey Cowper has arrived in port with two of the survivors of a wrecked Japanese bark. The story of the survivors is a horrible tale of misery.

CAPT. NELSON'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Nelson, of the Abbey Cowper, furnishes the following: On July 3, at 4 p. m., latitude 37 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 167 deg. 35 min. east, light west-northwest winds and heavy swell, sighted a vessel bearing south-southeast, apparently dismasted and with signals flying. Bore down upon her and sent the chief officer with the second lifeboat, who returned with two men and their effects. Found it to be the Japanese junk Ooki Cuman, Tatsurua Sawgura, late master, bound from Hakodadi to Yokohama; had left the former port on the 9th of November, 1875, and had been dismasted, after which it had drifted helplessly about. The master and nine of the crew had died from four to six months ago of scurvy, and the two survivors had salted them down in the hold, the stench from which was horrible. They had thrown the cargo of salt fish overboard. The two survivors, Katsuma (mate) and Toma Kitchi (sailor), were in a most desperate condition from scurvy, the former being perfectly black and entirely helpless; the latter not being so bad, but both very much emaciated, having had nothing but dry rice, what fish they caught, no water but when it rained, and latterly no fire, having used everything available for burning. The junk was a complete wreck, her bottom being covered with sea weed and barnacles.

THE SURVIVORS' STATEMENT.

On the 9th of November we sailed from Hakodadi to go to Comichi, and left the latter on the 12th for Yokohama, with a strong south wind. Hove the junk to for four days. On the 16th the wind changed to the northward, blowing very hard. Wore ship to attempt to get back to Hakodadi. As night came on the wind increased, and in a very heavy squall carried away the mast. Cut the end of the yard and fished the mast; but upon making sail the mast again broke and the yard was washed overboard. A sea striking the rudder carried it away also. The wind still blowing in a succession of gales we were entirely helpless. On the 21st of November, the junk making much water, and likely to founder, we came to the determination of throwing the cargo (salt fish) overboard, which was accordingly done; and from that date to the 20th of December we drifted about, not knowing whither, when our fresh water and fire-wood were entirely gone, and then our misery commenced in reality. As a last resource we broke the sauce-pan up for fire-wood; then managed to keep strength and spirits up till the beginning of January, when, to increase our horrors, sickness made its appearance amongst us in the shape of scurvy. On the 11th of January the first death took place, namely, that of Chogers, a sailor. On the 14th the captain, Sawgura, worn out and dispirited, and whose body was swollen to double its size, expired. On the 23d another sailor, Otto Kitchi, died raving mad, and whose body was perfectly black. On the 28th Bung Kitchi, the cook; Kidorza, Skidgro and Taski, three sailors, died raving mad, and their bodies swollen from drinking salt water. On the 29th of March, Thero Kitchi and and A. Itchi, two sailors, died also, raving mad. On the 20th of May, Matoz Tara died, completing the list of deaths and leaving us two survivors anticipating a similar death. But, fortunately, on the 24th, heavy rain came on, which enabled us to save a small quantity of water as a stand-by, any previous showers having been so light as never to supply our immediate wants. This recruited our strength and enabled us to move about, and on the 4th of June we had the good fortune to catch fifteen fish, which supplied us with food. On the 2d of July we replenished our stock of water, and on the 3d we had the joyful sight of seeing a vessel (the first since our sailing), which bore down upon us and took us off our floating tomb, and which proved to be the English bark Abbey Cowper, and were most kindly treated by Capt. Nelson and the crew, by whose care and attention we were both restored to health.

(Signed) KATSUMA, Mate.
TOMA KITCHI, Sailor.

Curious Scene in an English Court.

Excitement was created in Canterbury, England, by a freak of Capt. Liddell, of the Tenth Hussars. Attending court to testify against a deserter, he did not take off his cap. His attention was directed to this fact by the presiding Justice, whereupon the Captain pointed to his sword, and explained that in accordance with the regulations of the service it was his duty while wearing arms to remain covered. He removed the offending headgear while being sworn, but immediately replaced it in order to testify against the deserter. On the following morning a similar scene took place when Capt. Liddell again attended to watch the proceedings, and sat, as before, covered. He was asked by the presiding magistrate to remove his cap, and courteously reminded that apology was due to the Bench for his persistent refusal to do so on the previous day. Capt. Liddell refused either to apologize or uncover. The Chairman directed him to retire, and Capt. Liddell was informed that the course he had chosen to pursue would be communicated to the Horse Guards. But the next day after this the Captain thought better of it, and on entering the court removed his cap, and, addressing the Bench, said that in the course he had adopted he meant no disrespect.

The Town of Belgrade.

Belgrade is a pleasant, homely little capital, of indifferent morals, but unusual charity. No one is rich, and very, very few so poor as to beg. Living is so cheap that sixpence a day will support a man comfortably. There is no aristocracy, and the Prince dwells very close to his subjects. They speak of him familiarly, as of a friend, elected by themselves to honor. He has a palace, an unpretending building of considerable size, but no court, for there are no courtiers nor officials of rank.

Perhaps the money spent in building and decorating the theater might have been laid out to more advantage in paving the town anew or in lighting it. For its streets, wide enough, are about as comfortable to walk over as a road newly macadamized; and the lamps, very few and far between, are filled with petroleum. There is not a railway in the country, as every one knows. But the Servians are anxious to learn, and they do their best.—*Belgrade Letter.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Story of an Extraordinary Affair in Arkansas.

[Kensett (Ark.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The subjoined are the sickening details of one of the strangest and most extraordinary tragedies ever enacted in the history of the world. Before referring to the murder, a few curious facts by way of introduction are necessary. About two and a half miles south of Searcy, the seat of White county, is a wild-looking place known as Gum Spring, the residents of which are known as Cobbites, because an old man named Cobb, who claims to be Christ, rules with an iron hand. His crazy followers claim to identify him by certain marks in the palms of his hands, and he has during the past year made a great many believe in his doctrine, the main point of which is that every one in his community should live in adultery in order that the souls of the women might be purified. The principal rendezvous of the Cobbites is an old log hut, in Gum Spring, which is on the main road leading from Searcy to Little Rock.

During the last few days the attention of passers-by has been attracted by strange noises, and this fact being conveyed to the citizens of Searcy, they determined to investigate the matter. On Tuesday last Mr. C. D. Humphreys, of Searcy, and a Mr. Blake, from El Paso in this county, determined to visit Gum Spring and see what was going on. The strange noises were heard as they reached the locality. On driving past the hut they were accosted by Mr. Dover, who claimed to be one of God's people. Mr. Humphreys proposed that they should turn back and see what was wanted. They did so, and were invited into the hut, Dover asserting that God was in there. Humphreys remarked, as he got out of the buggy, that if God was in there he wanted to see Him. As soon as they stepped from the vehicle Humphreys was seized by four men, and Blake by four women. The latter succeeded in breaking away, but the former was unable to do so. Blake ran about 100 yards, and, on looking back, saw the men cutting his companion to pieces with long knives. He at once started for town, but the buggy was upset and demolished. He then mounted his horse and rode at a breakneck speed, and reported the terrible occurrence to the citizens. A force was at once raised, and proceeded to the rescue. On arriving at the spring a fearful sight met their gaze. The Cobbites had decapitated Humphreys and placed his head on a paling. A boy who was riding by was compelled to get off his horse and bow to the head three times. He was also made to pray, and then told to hurry away or the bowels of the earth would open and swallow him. When the posse arrived, Mr. T. C. Black, the leader, shouted to Dover to come forward. The latter wanted to talk the matter over. He picked up Humphreys' head at intervals, caught it by the hair with both hands, shook it back and forth, and then replaced it on the fence, ordering the crowd, with a menacing gesture, to go away. The Cobbites then commenced to jabber, in their own peculiar way, at a furious rate. Mr. Black did everything in his power to calm them, without avail. Dover and his crowd then started toward Black with no good intent, and his posse fired, killing two men and wounding one. The remainder, four men, four women and two babies were arrested and taken to jail. While in custody they talked about their Jesus, meaning Cobb, asserting that he could turn the gates of hell at will, and would come and rescue them.

There is no doubt that they are all crazy from the combined effects of religion and starvation. Men, women, and children are as gaunt as a pack of famished wolves.

Since the above was written they have all quieted somewhat, and apparently begin to realize their situation. They decline to talk at all, and will not notice an outsider. This extraordinary affair has created unprecedented excitement in the vicinity.

How Electricity Travels.

How long does it take to transmit a message through the Atlantic cable? The New York *Journal of Commerce* has been investigating this question, and, simple as it looks at first sight, there are many singular and interesting points in the answer. When the electricity is applied to the cable at one end, two-tenths of a second pass before any effect is felt at the other end, and three seconds are consumed before the full force of the current is in action. The first signal is felt in four-tenths of a second, but the following ones go through more rapidly. As many as seventeen words have been sent over the Atlantic cable in one minute; fifteen can usually be sent under pressure, and twelve words have been sent all the way from New York to London in two minutes. A fact not yet explained by the scientists is, that the electricity does not move as rapidly from New York to London as in the opposite direction.

Took a Change of Climate.

McCall, the murderer of Wild Bill, has left the Black Hills. It is stated that, a few days after the mock trial, California Joe—who was not in the Hills at the time of the murder, and who was a warm friend of the murdered man—called McCall from his cabin and inquired significantly whether the air of that region was not rather light for him. McCall responded that he found it so, and thereupon took up his line of march for the States. It is believed that if California Joe had been present at the "trial" McCall would have been hanged.

The Irish Exodus.

The whole number of Irish immigrants from May, 1851, when the enumeration began, to June 30, 1876, was 2,397,995. For the six months of 1875, from Jan. 1 to June 30, the emigration from Ireland amounted to 31,095. For the same period for 1876 it was only 20,604.—*New York Tribune.*

DISARMING THE SAVAGES.

The War Department and the Indian Question—Anticipated Trouble with the Agency Indians.

[Washington Cor. New York Herald.]

The War Department has resolved upon mustering all the available troops which can be spared from the field at the different agencies and reservations preparatory to a determined course of action looking to the subjection of the Indians to full compliance with the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Indian Department, when the experiment of disarming them, besides taking away their ponies, and subsequent removal of the tribes to the Missouri or Indian Territory, will then be attempted, which can only be done with the presence and assistance of a large force of troops at hand. There is great apprehension felt here that it will be accompanied by positive resistance and an open outbreak. Those who know the Indians and have studied the situation say that there is great likelihood that there will be hard fighting then on the reservations and at the agencies, because the Indians will not submit without great resistance, if at all, to the surrender of their arms and ponies. When the probability of the transfer of the scene of hostilities thus from the Big Horn, Powder River and Rosebud sections to the agencies was discussed with an officer on the staff of a General of the army to-day, he said: "Well, I don't know but it would be a good thing for the United States troops if the field of operations were so changed. It would settle the thing which must sooner or later be decided, that the agency Indians must submit to be deprived of their horses and arms as a guarantee of their future peaceful and harmless condition. The means of their going on the war-path and committing murders and other outrages must be taken from them." This will be done if it takes the whole army, and is now the branch of the Indian case which the War Department has under consideration for solution. People who are interested in the frontier continue to have fears that when the agency Indians are started up, as they will be, they will strike out in a stampede for the open country and fall upon the settlements for revenge and marauding purposes. The opinion is entertained here with much apparent satisfaction, accompanied by a corresponding wish, that the Sioux under Sitting Bull may finally go into the British American possessions to relieve the frontier as well as the army for the time being, and show whether their boasted good will for the British government affects their better nature or will influence them to be less disturbing as an element of population.

How the Snow Falls in August at Rome.

[New York Times Rome Correspondence.]

I went day before yesterday to Santa Maria Maggiore to help keep the festa of the *Madonna della Neve*, which falls on the 5th of August. It is the most poetical of all the fetes of the year, for what romantic young lady of a devout turn could desire to see a prettier sight than that of a fall of snow in August, and this in the form of the pure white leaves of the jessamine flower, from openings in the ceiling of a beautiful church? The illusion is perfect. Down come the flakes, zigzagging slowly in the long descent, some finding a lodgment upon the bonnets of worshipers of the gentler sex, some smiting the heads of penitents of advanced years, and covering at last the pavement with a thin, soft, fragrant carpet. The legend in which this festa had its origin must be repeated, and it is this: Many hundred years ago, in fact, in the fourth century, a patrician convert to the Christian religion had a vision, in which he was told to build a church, and both the site and the dimensions would be indicated by a fall of snow. The most elevated point of the Esquiline Hill was that pitched upon, and there the church was built, and received the title of Holy Maria of the Snows. Of course, the present is wholly different from the original structure, for it has been several times rebuilt or altered, according to the changing conditions of Rome. It is now known as Maggiore, as it is the major of all the churches dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here the body of the present Pope is to be laid. Only a few years after the accession of Pius IX. to office, he caused the *fore* to be made in the floor before the high altar, in the style of that of St. Peter's, with flights of steps leading down; the whole lined with rich marbles, the spoils of ancient Rome.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	8 25	@	10 75
HOGS	6 25	@	6 75
COTTON	11⅛	@	11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine Western	2 65	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 05	@	1 04
CORN—Western Mixed	55	@	57
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	35	@	44
RYE—Western	70	@	73
PORK—New Mess	16 80	@	17 00
LARD—Steam	10½	@	10⅝
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@	5 00
Choice Natives	4 35	@	4 65
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 80	@	4 30
Medium to Fair	3 50	@	4 00
HOGS—Live	5 00	@	6 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@	5 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	..	@	97½
No. 3 Spring	..	@	91
CORN—No. 2	43¼	@	43¾
OATS—No. 2	31½	@	31¾
RYE—No. 2	..	@	58½
BARLEY—No. 2, New	..	@	72
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@	30
EGGS—Fresh	12½	@	15
PORK—Mess	15 75	@	16 00
LARD	10	@	10¼
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 15	@	1 16½
CORN—Western Mixed	40½	@	41
OATS—No. 2	32½	@	32¾
RYE—No. 2	..	@	54
PORK—Mess	..	@	16 25
LARD	9½	@	10
HOGS	5 75	@	6 10
CATTLE	2 25	@	4 25
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	..	@	1 00
WHEAT—No. 2	..	@	1 02½
CORN—No. 2	43	@	43½
OATS—No. 2	..	@	30½
RYE	..	@	63½
BARLEY—No. 2	..	@	81
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	90	@	1 06
CORN	46	@	47
OATS	30	@	35
RYE	60	@	62
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	16 10
LARD	10	@	10¼
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	..	@	1 17
Amber	..	@	1 13
CORN	..	@	48
OATS—No. 2	..	@	33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	6 00	@	6 12
Philadelphias	6 37	@	6 40
CATTLE—Best	6 25	@	6 50
Medium	4 75	@	5 00
SHEEP	3 75	@	5 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

REFORM.

An Old-Time Republican's Arraignment of Grantism.

The National Canvass from a Liberal Standpoint.

Great Speech of Hon. George W. Julian, at Indianapolis, Aug. 26.

It can not be denied that soon after the last inauguration civil service became a more glaring political mockery than ever before. The enforcement of the rules framed by the Commission was only an occasional event, while their suspension was the order of the day. Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, who was impeached, convicted and rendered incapable of holding any office, was made Postmaster at the capital of that State. Sharpe, a brother-in-law of the President, was appointed Surveyor of the port of New York, just as if no civil service rules had ever been heard of. Cramer, another brother-in-law, who had disgraced our diplomatic service during the previous administration, was appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Naval Officer at New Orleans. Brother-in-law Casey, who had taken on board a government vessel the Grant members of the Louisiana Legislature to protect them from arrest and prevent a majority of the body from proceeding to business, because the political interests of the President demanded this lawlessness, and who stood before the country thatched with political corruption, was re-appointed and confirmed as Collector of the port of New Orleans. Even George William Curtis, so long hoping against hope, and so faithfully clinging to the President through thick and thin, was at last obliged to resign his position in disgust, and to declare that the appointments of the President showed "an utter abandonment of both the letter and spirit of civil service regulations." About the same time Peter Cooper wrote a most earnest and friendly letter to the President, begging him to rescue the city and State of New York from the Custom House rogues who had so long disgraced the civil service and defied the people. But the President seemed entirely unconscious that anything was going amiss. At the bidding of Senator Morton he removed Capt. Brouse from the Pension Agency of Indiana, a wounded soldier and a faithful officer, and appointed in his place Gen. Terrell, whose moral unfitness for the place is too well known to be characterized. When Congress abolished the Government of the District of Columbia in order to get rid of Boss Shepherd, who stood revealed as a disgraced public swindler, the President immediately appointed him one of the Commissioners of the new District Government. When the safe-burglary criminals were on trial the machinery of the District Attorney's office was employed to cheat public justice, and the President, pending the trial, made a most remarkable demonstration on the jury by inviting one of the defendants to join a company of distinguished guests in a feast at the White House. Grantism, pure and simple, finds no better illustration than in the case of Orville Grant. He asked his brother to let him know when anything under his control should transpire by which he (Orville) could make some money. The President thought it right to gratify him, and proceeded to designate certain post-traderships which he might control, not because the incumbents of the places were incompetent or unworthy, but that Orville should have the profits, either by levying blackmail upon them as the price of their retention, or by their removal, if they should refuse to be bled. The Department of Justice was disgraced by continuing in office Attorney General Williams a year and a half after it had been proved that he had appropriated the public revenue to the private use of himself and his family; and this same Attorney General was afterward appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The real working of "the best civil service on the planet," and "the purest and best administration this country has ever had," is made beautifully manifest in the conviction of the Secretary of War on his own confession, of making merchandise of the post-traderships under his control, while the President, who had the knowledge of his criminal acts four years ago, accepts his resignation with "regret" and with such surprising promptness as to prevent his legal conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors by the Senate. The President stood by Secretary Delano in his disgraceful performances involving the management of Indian affairs till forced by public opinion to give him up, and then "vindicated" him by his customary farewell letter of approval. By one of those accidents that have now and then checkered his administration, he appointed Bristow as his Secretary of the Treasury; and after the work of hunting down and bringing to justice the whisky thieves had been resolved upon by the new Secretary, and while the brave words, "Let no guilty man escape," were winning the plaudits of the people and finding their way into the party platforms as the watchwords of reform, the President himself was drawing from the Secretary and his subordinates whatever information his high and trusted position could command relative to the prosecution of his friend Babcock, and placing it in the hands of his attorneys, for no other apparent purpose than that of securing his acquittal and defeating the execution of the laws he was sworn to support. According to the sworn testimony of men of high character, he had no sooner discovered that Bristow was the enemy of thieves than he resolved upon his removal; and although his purpose was temporarily delayed, it was not defeated. He seems to have demanded the head of Bluford Wilson for kindred reasons. The decapitation of Yaryan was another sacrifice to men who deserved to be clad in prison stripes. Pratt had to walk the plank because he spoke a friendly word in behalf of Yaryan, and was believed to be an honest man. Dyer was obliged to bite the dust for no reason known to the public, which will naturally infer that his sole offense was his refusal to prostitute his office to the use of the guilty. Henderson was stricken down for no other discoverable reason than that the courageous performance of his official duty threatened to involve the White House, or such idolized friends of the President as Gen. Babcock. If Jewell was not dismissed from the Cabinet because he was the friend of Bristow and his co-worker in reform, then the cause of his dismissal is inscrutable. The appointment of Tyner as Jewell's successor naturally enters into the warp and woof of the same civil service fabric, he being the facile instrument of Senator Morton, the leader of the Indiana delegation to the Cincinnati Convention in opposition to Bristow, and claiming also the glory of having secured the nomination of Gen. Hayes. When the nation was groaning under an enormous burden of debt and taxation, and the representatives of the people voting themselves salaries they had never earned, and doubled the pay of the President, he personally lobbied for the measure in both Houses of Congress, and promptly legalized the theft by his signature. He appointed a famous poker-player a Minister to England, and kept him there until public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic compelled his withdrawal, on account of his disgraceful connection with the Emma Mine fraud. He withdrew the custody of Government funds from the house of Barings, who, I believe, had held it for generations, and intrusted them to Clews and Hatch, who have since become bankrupt, as a reward for their partisan services, and in spite of warnings that this house was untrustworthy. He defended the moiety system, by which the revenues of the country were farmed out to political scullions for the purpose of securing the fortunes of some of his favorites, while Gen. Babcock, who has been justly branded by the press as a sneak-thief in the methods employed by him in securing his acquittal of a high crime, is still holding his position of Chief of Engineers and Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. But surely I need not extend this itemized arraignment of Grantism any farther. Let me say, however, that by the term Grantism, I mean Republicanism under Grant, and in full co-operation with him. The party unanimously indorsed him four years ago, when all intelligent men knew him and his evil tendencies almost as well as they know them to-day. In all the State Conventions of the party, North and South, East and West, through all these seven years and a half of misrule and profligacy, his administration has been unceasingly indorsed and lauded. Our State Convention of last February declared that "the administration of President Grant commands our fullest confidence and approbation, and that we especially commend him for the example he will leave to his successors, of removing from office those of his own appointment, whenever he has found them to be unfaithful; and of causing those who are proved to be dishonest to be so prosecuted that no guilty man should escape." As if to emphasize this, and make its moral significance perfectly clear, the convention fulsomely eulogized Senator Morton, and I believe unanimously recommended his nomination for the Presidency. The Cincinnati Convention brought down the record still later, and declared that "President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace. And Gen. Hayes a month later says, "the resolutions are in accord with my views." The manifest truth is that the President and his party are inseparable. Their union is unmistakably Siamese. The party clings to him as a dying man clings to life. The Cincinnati indorsement of Grant was after the exposure of the whisky rings and the acceptance of Belknap's resignation; after the trial of Babcock, and the shameful interference in his behalf; after the disgraceful conduct of Robeson and Delano, and the disagreement of the President and Bristow. The party found nothing to condemn in the latter misdeeds of the administration, and remembered nothing amiss in its earlier record. It had no fault to find with the ostracism of Sumner and the appointment of Cramer and Casey and Packard; with upsetting the Government of Louisiana through a drunken and corrupt Federal Judge, and dispersing the Legislature of the State with the bayonet; with backing up Kellogg and Spencer, and putting Billings in the place of Durell; with encouraging the operations of Jayne and Sanford, and allowing Orville Grant to make a living by the traffic in appointments, and with greedily taking the increase of 100 per cent. on the President's salary, and his lobbying for the bill allowing him to do so, while making his administration an asylum for his numerous and unsavory kindred. All this was meekly shouldered by the party at Cincinnati, which crouched like a spaniel at the feet of the master it had obsequiously served for seven years. The melancholy truth is, as so admirably stated by the New York *Tribune*, that "President Grant has dropped by easy stages to these depths of shame. He has parenthesized in history eight years, which will be marked hereafter as the era of personal government and the period of greed: eight years of such official corruption and dishonesty, such selfishness and shamelessness, such low aims and base purposes, such grasping avarice and eager over-reaching, such speculation in official information, such bribery and such barter and sale of office, and such degradation of all things which the nation has held to be high and holy and worthy an honest pride, that to-day the country hangs its head and holds its nose and waits for this administration to pass." It lies wallowing in the ditch, the spectacle of nations, while Senator Morton, from his serene mount of vision, pronounces it the "best and purest the country has ever had."

GOV. HAYES—WILL HIS NOMINATION WORK MIRACLES?

But now, gentlemen, having shown by irresistible proofs that the Liberal movement of 1872 was justified by facts and called for by the times, and that the Republican party, instead of retracing its steps and recovering its lost estate, has steadily gravitated farther and farther from its primal integrity, it may still be argued that the nomination of Gov. Hayes will cut the ugly thread of history from behind it, and launch it on a new and blessed departure. Believing, as I do, that the age of miracles has passed, I find myself compelled to reject this view. I am acquainted with Gov. Hayes, and believe him to be honest and patriotic, and most gladly and cordially would I support him if any Republican could explain to me how his accidental selection at Cincinnati can make saints out of the distinguished sinners who are the recognized leaders and managers of the party now, as they were four years ago. If you place the hat of an honest man on the head of a rogue, will the roguery instantly depart? Every one has heard the story of Fortunatus. He had a wishing hat, which relieved him of the expense and labor of traveling. By placing this hat on his head and wishing himself at a given place, he straightway found himself there. Who would not join in building a monument to the sorely needed genius who could manufacture a Presidential hat that would enable Gov. Hayes, by a simple wish, to change the nature of Morton, and Cameron, and Butler, and Clayton, and Boss Shepherd, and Babcock, and brother-in-law Casey, and the rest of the unbaptized crew who are taxing their wits and pouring out their money to secure his election, and will darken the air about the Executive Mansion on the 4th of March, if he should succeed? Such a hat, I am free to confess, would make Gov. Hayes a pretty respectable President, and he would be able to take up the question of reform and dispose of it with tolerable success. Unfortunately, no such headgear can be found, while the great leader of the party in Indiana, and the right hand man of the administration, tells us the party has no need of it, and that the men who ask for reform are worse criminals than the thieves they wish to expose and punish. Here is the ugly knot which Liberal Republicans and a good many other Republicans desire to see untied. Can you obtain the command of a piratical craft by simply changing the figure-head of a vessel? You must expel the pirates and put an honest crew in possession. This is the truth in a nutshell, and George William Curtis himself admits it. His cry is "reform within the party," which he is shouting along the lines as he did four years ago, as if utterly unmindful of the fact that under this battle cry our civil service has become as foul and feculent a system of official huckstering and political prostitution as our thoroughly debauched party politics could make it. But he is not blind, like Senator Morton, to the need of reform, and he tells us in *Harper's Weekly* that the only hope of the party lies in the power to persuade the people that it is not hopelessly corrupt. He frankly confesses that reform is only possible by throwing overboard the Grant leaders and trained corruptionists who have brought the party into disgrace. In all soberness, I ask, is this possible? Have the Republican masses, after their long and patient service under the party yoke, the courage and virtue to take their old leaders by the throat? Will the party chiefs I have named meekly and penitentially take the back seats, while honest and stainless men come to the front? The man who believes all this must have allowed his common sense to pack its baggage. The Grant leaders would reign in any conceivable political hell rather than serve in the heaven of honest government. In the manipulation of caucuses and conventions they have long been masters. They are journeymen and experts in the work of politics as a trade. They have reduced plunder and pelf to a science, and the greed of clutch to a fine art. Nothing can be more certain than that such a reform as would completely dislodge these leaders and put such men as Bristow and Adams in their places, would be, in fact, the creation of a new party. It would have to be preceded by a general disintegration, and it would be quite as absurd to consider it the same party which has ruled the country since Grant came into power as it would have been to treat the Republican party of 1876 as identical with the old Whig party, which had gone down to its dishonored grave. The idea, therefore, of making the Republican party the instrument of self-purification is not only morally, but logically, absurd. A party once thoroughly corrupt has lost the power to reform itself. Devils are not inclined to cast out devils, and could scarcely be trusted with the business if they should offer their services; and it is because I entertain these views and can not escape their force, that I earnestly desire to see the machinery of the Republican party shattered into fragments, and the way thus opened for a re-formation of parties on the living questions of the hour, unembarrassed by the memories of the past.

THE POWER OF ONE MAN—THE CHARACTER AND TRAITS OF GOV. HAYES.

But let me not be misunderstood. I desire to meet the question I am considering in its complete length and breadth. I do not deny the exceptional power of one strong man, thoroughly in earnest, and thoroughly armed with the courage of his opinions. A single, great-hearted, strong-willed character may control a mob or quell a mutiny. With a fertile brain, perfect courage, absolute devotion to duty, and a genius for the work of reform, he may scatter renovating ideas, redeem a State from misrule, and radically change the face of society. The country has seen what one man can do in the stamping out of the Tammany and canal rings of New York. If a man no larger than Gen. Grant can, in a few years, drag down into disgrace a grand and powerful party, a really great man, with rare force of character, passionately wedded to his work, and desperately resolved to submit to no defeat, might so inspire the people with his own spirit of courage and faith that a revolution in the administration of public affairs would be the result. It is folly and nonsense to pretend that Gov. Hayes is such a man. Neither in Congress, nor as Governor of Ohio, nor in his military service, has he given the least evidence of such remarkable traits of character. In 1872, when the ferment of reform was threatening to rend the old parties, and so many Republicans were turning away from Grantism in disgust, Gov. Hayes kept the quiet and even tenor of his ways, uttering no rebuke and giving no sign of discontent with the reigning order of things. During the past four years of maladministration and party corruption no word has escaped his lips to show that he sympathized with the men who have demanded reform. If at any time he has discovered the demoralizing and downward tendencies of the administration, and felt the necessity of bravely withstanding them, he has never told the public of the fact. He has given the country no guarantee, save his letter of acceptance, either by word or deed, that he will manfully wrestle with the political rings that are laboring for his election. The country is without any proof at all that he possesses "the moral courage and sturdy resolution to grapple with abuses which have acquired the strength of established custom, and to this end firmly resist the pressure of his party friends." He has not in any way earned the "fear and hatred of thieves." The Boston *Advertiser*, one of the leading organs of Republicanism in New England, and now his warm supporter, said of him last year that "he is a man of fair ability, correct in his personal habits, honest, sound in the Republican faith, but without much force or independence." This is the exact truth. Parke Godwin is perfectly right in saying that he was nominated because it was believed "his neutrality of tint would harmonize the most pronounced colors." He was nominated by a convention containing a majority who favored Blaine, notwithstanding his remarkable record as a reformer, and who was only defeated by a blunder of his friends. His total strength in the convention, in the absence of combinations, was only sixty-eight votes. Bristow, the only candidate who had an unmistakable record as a reformer, received only 126 votes out of the 756, while Gov. Hayes was nominated at the instance of a political trader from Pennsylvania, who seldom blunders in his party movements. Gentlemen, I do not utter a conjecture, but express a perfectly evident fact, when I say that, if elected, he will be the instrument of his active and influential friends, and the servant of that mischievous party machinery against which he has never yet made any public protest. That I am right in this I stand ready to prove by the autocrat of the Republican party in Indiana, whose testimony will be accepted as conclusive. "The administration of any President," says our distinguished Senator, "will be in the main what the party which elected him makes it. If he breaks away from his party the chances are that he will be broken down. In a Government of parties like ours, the President must have his friends. The men to whom he owes his election, who have defended him from assaults, to whom he must look for support in the future, will ordinarily control his actions, and he will do nothing offensive to them." This is the naked truth, from the highest Republican authority; and if it does not perfectly apply to Gov. Hayes it can have no application whatever to any man who ever has been or ever will be President. Let me ask you—and I now address myself more especially to my old Republican friends—let me ask you if in your hearts you really believe Gov. Hayes, if elected, will enforce the principles announced in his letter of acceptance? Do you believe he will turn Secretary Chandler adrift, the commander-in-chief of the Republican army in this canvass, because he is now spending his money, levying contributions upon his subordinates, and prostituting the whole power of his office in the interest of a Republican victory? Do you believe he will dismiss Secretary Cameron, who led the way in his nomination at Cincinnati, and whose active partisan service of Gov. Hayes is a gross violation of his declared principles as to the use of the civil service. Will he do so decent and comely a thing as to dismiss James N. Tyner from the Postoffice Department, placed there at the bidding of Senator Morton, for the purpose of securing his official help in this canvass, which he is giving freely? Will he put back in the treasury Bristow, and Bluford Wilson, and Pratt and Yaryan, and thus invite the hostility of Gen. Grant and his powerful body of friends, and incur the wrath of the whole army of whisky thieves? Will he sweep out the legions of placemen who are now infesting the public service, and fill their places with men selected solely on the ground of their fitness, and with no reference whatever to politics? Will he make it perfectly understood that Senators and Representatives shall no longer be consulted in the dispensation of Federal patronage? To every one of these questions the Senator gives the answer, No, and you all understand as well as I do that the orthodox Republicans of Indiana are not the men to differ with him in opinion.

THE SUPPORT OF TILDEN—THE MAN.

And here, at length, I reach my final question involving the propriety and honesty of a vote for Tilden and Hendricks. It must be quite apparent that what I have said has considerably smoothed the way to the answer; for if the Republican party is so hopelessly demoralized that its reform is impossible, its destruction becomes a public duty; and whoever so regards it has a right to lay hold of the only weapon which can now be employed for the purpose with any hope of success. But I do not rest the case upon this point. I propose to deal with the question as an independent topic, and in approaching it I already imagine some of my Republican friends mentally asking the question which has already been propounded to me several times in words: How can an old anti-slavery man, who fought the Democrats so zealously in the early days of Abolitionism, and poured out upon them your denunciations so remorselessly during the war—how can you reconcile it to yourself to support such men as Tilden and Hendricks? Well, gentlemen, I have understood in different ways, and have for years believed it to be a fact, that the war is over. According to my almanac, the last gun was fired about eleven and a half years ago, so that we are now well along in the twelfth year of peace. Senator Morton, in common with a number of his brethren, does not know this. I presume he will go down to his grave in the full belief that the "boys in blue and the boys in gray" are still fighting. At all events he will hug the fond thought to his bosom that the people of the North and the people of the South ought to feel toward each other, now and hereafter, exactly as they did during the bloody conflict. With such men I have no controversy. They are given over to their madness, and it defies all remedies. But I ask all men who love their country and are able to perform the operation of thinking, why the subject of our late war should be dragged into this canvass? It was a bloody and devastating conflict between citizens and States that had lived together in peace under a common flag, and whose union hereafter is their manifest destiny. Why should any patriotic man seek to keep alive its memories? Let them fade away into the receding past, and the old bond of union be renewed and cemented by the rivalries of a common brotherhood for the common weal. Our civil war has taken its place in the past. It has gone before the judgment seat of history, like the Mexican war, the war of 1812, or the war of independence; and there is no more propriety in discussing it in the pending campaign than there would be in [illegible] the antediluvians. There is even less propriety, for we could talk about those ancient times without the least danger of rekindling old animosities. When our civil war was upon us, and the questions which have since been so grandly settled on the side of the Union, hung in perilous dispute, I gave utterance to some strong words which I have no desire to recall. If you can set back the clock of our politics and re-enact the circumstances in which I was placed, I will reiterate them. I tried to breathe into the hearts of the people the spirit of war, and so to influence public opinion as to promote the triumph of our arms and the just settlement of the great issue then on trial. But why should I repeat my old war speeches in this canvass? Why should Senator Morton repeat his? How long are the political waters to be troubled by graceless demagogues who so love the honors and emoluments of office that they are willing to clutch at them at the expense of the nation's peace?

THE SOUTH IN THIS CANVASS.

But will the South be safe under the administration of Tilden? Can the freedmen safely be committed to the guardianship of the old slave masters. I answer this question in the language of the ablest political journal in the United States, and a supporter of Gov. Hayes: "Our own solemn belief is that the less said on this point on the Republican side the better; that the outrage argument serves and can serve the purpose of nobody in this canvass but the Republican knaves, and that the probabilities are that the South will be more peaceful under Tilden than under Hayes, and this for reasons which lie on the surface. Tilden is not a weak or foolish man. He will have no motive for tolerating disorders at the South, nor will his leading followers. On the contrary, they will perceive clearly the importance of tranquility in that region, to the stability of their hold on power in the North, while these disorders will actually constitute nearly the whole political capital of the Republicans—Conklings, Mortons, Chandlers and Cornells, with whose support Hayes is, it seems, to be saddled." The truth of this is patent to every man's unbiased common sense. The great need of the South to-day is deliverance from the horde of thieves and demagogues who have been fastened like leeches upon the welfare of the people, and backed in their misdeeds by the whole power of the administration. The Hamburg massacre and kindred displays of rapine and lawlessness admit of no defense, whatever the provocations may have been; but it is needless to deny that there have been provocations, and that there are two sides to the outrage controversy. Take the case of Alabama. The whole Federal patronage of the State and the use of the United States army were turned over to George E. Spencer, a thoroughly corrupt and unprincipled political adventurer, to enable him to retain his seat in the United States Senate. Thus equipped for his work, he and his friends bought legislators and Federal appointments; sent Marshals and revenue officers, accompanied by regular troops, to run off voters from the counties where the opposition to him was strongest; prostituted the courts by arresting Democratic members of the Legislature in order to prevent a quorum; used the machinery of the Custom House and revenue offices in breaking up the General Assembly and getting up two rival bodies, while the money to pay for these extraordinary performances was obtained by embezzlement from the postoffice at Mobile. In the light of these facts it is not surprising that the State is now overwhelmingly Democratic, while the gratifying fact greets us that order has gradually asserted itself throughout the State as the power of the plunderers has declined. Look at the State of Mississippi. In Vicksburg the whites paid 99 per cent. of the taxes, and the negroes assessed and handled the money. As a consequence the debt of the city, which in 1869 was $13,000, rose in five years to $1,400,000, while the population was only 11,000, and more than half the inhabitants were colored. A ring, composed of carpet-bag adventurers and ignorant black men of the most corrupt character, controlled the executive offices and courts, and grew rich by forgery and fraud. These rings were sustained by the whole power of the Republican administration at Washington. The State of South Carolina supplies us with facts equally startling. I cannot go into the details, but they are known to the country. It is only necessary to say that after the State had been plundered and devastated by the black and white scoundrels who so long controlled her fortunes, and Gov. Chamberlain had succeeded in inaugurating the work of reform, the representatives of the Federal administration demonstrated their friendship for organized rascality and ruffianism by accusing Gov. Chamberlain of leaning toward Democracy, and condemning him for refusing commissions to such political reprobates as Whipple and Moses. Can any man feel surprised that outrages should spring out of such a soil? Can men expect to sow the wind and not reap the whirlwind? No Christian or even civilized man will defend the deeds of lawlessness that disgrace so many States of the South, nor can he defend the political and moral outrages that have been their chief provocation. What is the remedy? Shall we madly seek it in a continuation of Grantism, and the rule of such men as Casey, Packard, Durell, Kellogg, Ames, Whipple and Moses? Can the election of another Republican President bring order and peace and honest government to the sorely tried people of the South, black or white? We have had a Republican President and a Republican Congress for nearly eight years, and yet the chiefs of the party, who represent the South as in a perfectly deplorable condition, tell us that the continuance of the same party in power is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the people, and especially the colored race. President Grant himself tells us that "Mississippi is governed to-day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to civilized and Christian people;" and Senator Morton's Outrage Committee, with Senator Boutwell at its head, declares in its late Congressional report that the State, which last year was in a condition of peace, is now so given over to incurable anarchy, after a ten years' trial of Republican reconstruction, that we may be obliged to remand it to Territorial government! Gentlemen, could there possibly be a stronger argument in favor of a change of administration? Could any fact stand out more palpably on the background of the past than the absolute need of a new and wiser policy, and new and wiser men to administer it? The result of Republican rule, in fact, has been to array the two races of the South in deadly hostility, instead of making them friends and brethren. In the States containing the largest negro element, and under Republican rule, violence and disorder have largely prevailed since the close of the war; while in the conservative and Democratic States, order and peace has been the normal condition of the people. What we now want is a new dispensation, which shall blot out the color line in politics, soften and subdue the antagonisms so long fostered by white demagogues, divide the colored vote between the parties of the South as the white vote is already divided, and thus make the people of the States lately in revolt in deed and in heart one people. All this, of course, must be the work of time; but the agencies can be wisely set to work which will accomplish it, and thus perfectly solve the problem of a restored Union by removing all the causes of strife.

TILDEN AS A REFORMER.

But the question is asked, "Is Gov. Tilden a genuine reformer? Would he prove himself morally trustworthy in the high office to which he aspires?" The Republican leaders answer the question with a very indignant negative. They make the gravest of charges, both against his loyalty and his integrity, and they attempt to sustain them by very remarkable proofs. For example, they introduce the testimony of the New York *Times* and other journals, which flatly give the lie to their current calumnies by their statements four or five years ago, when Gov. Tilden was making his magnificent fight against Tammany. Do the Republican leaders believe they can convict him of the frightful crimes with which they charge him on the evidence of impeached witnesses? They also attempt to make out their case on the testimony of Democratic newspapers which abused Gov. Tilden before his nomination, when he was likely to be in the way of their favorite candidate, while these same newspapers are now zealously supporting him, and thus practically confessing that they did not speak the truth in the fierce diatribes they had uttered previous to the St. Louis Convention. Gen. Harrison, the other day, in his Danville speech, showed his appreciation of [illegible] Republican authorities that Gov. Tilden is a secessionist. Gen. Harrison makes this charge as he made it four years ago against Horace Greeley; and it is as false now as it was then. It is not only untrue, but I am sorry to believe that Gen. Harrison knows it to be so. There is a difference of opinion among American statesmen now as there was at the beginning of the Government, on the question of State rights and Federal supremacy. Gov. Tilden, I believe, belongs to the Democratic or Jeffersonian school of statesmen, and of course rejects the constitutional theories of Hamilton and the Federalists; but that he is a secessionist in the sense of disloyalty to the national flag, or that he recognizes the right of a State to go out of the Union at its own sweet will, with no power in the nation to hold it in its place, is a pure invention. This is not a matter of opinion but of fact; for when the civil war came, Gov. Tilden was actively on the side of the Union, doing an honorable part by his influence and money in sending men into the field, and exerting himself in holding in check the disloyal element in his own party, when it threatened an organized opposition to the prosecution of the war. He was also the friend and adviser of Lincoln. This is my commentary upon the beautiful mosaic of mingled metaphysics and pettifogging which Gen. Harrison so artfully weaves together in the hope of showing the disloyalty of the Democratic candidate in this campaign. Another charge is that Gov. Tilden was the leading counsel for the Credit Mobilier, and gave his opinion in favor of the legality of the scheme. Gov. Tilden is an eminent lawyer, and has had great experience in the management of railroad cases. It was not strange that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should take his counsel as to its legal right to create a fiscal agency composed of a portion of the members of the company, for the purpose of taking charge of the construction of the road. As a naked legal question I think it is agreed among lawyers that the company had the right. I have not examined the evidence in the case recently, but if Gov. Tilden gave that opinion as a lawyer, I do not see that it convicts him of any high crime. If he advised the company that it had the right, through the machinery called the Credit Mobilier, to rob the treasury of millions, let the charge be squarely made, and let the proof be produced. The curious fact is that Republican politicians should allude to this question at all. With a single exception the representative men and eminent Christian statesmen who auctioned off their consciences to this great corporation were members of the Republican party. They gave no opinion as to the legality of the scheme, but they prostituted their political and official influence to the base greed of gain by personally joining in a gigantic fraud upon the national treasury. Of this fraud Gov. Tilden is not guilty; and it seems to me that if the Republican leaders in this canvass had taken counsel of their prudence they would have studiously avoided any allusion to a transaction with which their party relations are so exceedingly delicate and tender.

How a Bird Flies.

The most prominent fact about a bird is a faculty in which it differs from every other creature except the bat and insects—its power of flying. For this purpose, the bird's arm ends in only one long slender finger, instead of a full hand. To this are attached the quills and small feathers (coverts) on the upper side, which make up the wing. Observe how light all this is: In the first place, the bones are hollow, then the shafts of the feathers are hollow, and, finally, the feathers themselves are made of the most delicate filaments, interlocking and clinging to one another with little grasping hooks of microscopic fineness. Well, how does a bird fly? It seems simple enough to describe, and yet it is a problem that the wisest in such matters have not yet worked out to everybody's satisfaction. This explanation, by the Duke of Argyle, appears to me to be the best: An open wing forms a hollow on its under-side like an inverted saucer; when the wing is forced down the upward pressure of the air caught under this concavity, lifts the bird up, much as you hoist yourself up between the parallel bars in a gymnasium. But he could never in this way get ahead, and the hardest question is still to be answered. Now, the front edge of the wing, formed of the bones and muscles of the fore-arm, is rigid and unyielding, while the hinder margin is merely the soft flexible ends of the feathers; so when the wing is forced down, the air under it, finding this margin yielding the easier would rush out here, and, in so doing, would bend up the ends of the quills, pushing them forward out of the way, which, of course, would tend to shove the bird ahead. This process, quickly repeated, results in the phenomenon of flight.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in Scribner for September.*

Two Hundred Bushels of Crickets.

In Bull Run valley, Nevada, the crickets have played sad havoc with the growing crops. The ugly pests attacked one wheat field of thirty acres, and in an hour destroyed the whole crop, eating the stalks off close to the ground, and then marched on to other conquests. Millions of crickets that have been killed strew the ground for miles around, while vast numbers found their way into the streams, and have imparted a most disagreeable flavor to the water, rendering it unfit for drinking.

A novel means of cleaning out crickets is the sewing together of three gunny sacks, leaving small holes in the bottom one for the egress of water. This large sack is attached to the end of a sluice-box, placed so that the water will run into it. The people then assemble, armed with bells and boughs, and with a great noise drive the crickets into the stream, which swiftly carries them down through the sluice-box into the bag, and there they are speedily drowned. At Painter's ranch, a few days ago, there was a grand "drive," the result being seventy-five sacks full, or about 225 bushels of crickets.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Union.*

The Sinews of War.

Upon the ruinously bad terms of 10 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. commission and principal advanced by installments, the Spanish Government has induced, or, rather, semi-coerced, its subject capitalists into promising some $20,000,000 for Cuban war expenses, on security based upon the customs receipts of the island. The loan will become due in ten years, but at the present rate of increasing embarrassment in Spanish finances, it will hardly be met when due.

All Sorts.

PEACHES are twenty-five cents apiece in London.

A STORY is told of a New Yorker who won a $5,000,000 heiress at Long Branch, and was "not ashamed of her rough old miner father." It seems incredible.

A SCORE of the citizens of Manchester, N. H., [illegible] in the Police Court, last [illegible] keeping [illegible] without [illegible] and poor [illegible]

A GREAT many rats of large size have been seen in the Centennial Exposition buildings, and it is supposed they were imported with English and Norwegian goods.

MR. WATERS, on horseback, near Fair Haven, Md., was recently attacked by an infuriated bull. The horse was instantly killed, and the rider escaped with severe injuries.

THE hard times are felt more in the smaller German towns than in this country, and it is estimated that 200,000 Germans have of late gone into France after work.

ALD. BLODGETT, of Marysville, Cal., has a one and one-quarter acre lot on which he has raised this season 900 bushels of choice potatoes, weighing 45,000 pounds.

A LOUISVILLE (Ky.) mocking bird can whistle correctly "Dixie," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "Over the Fence is Out," "Old Scissors to Grind," and "Yankee Doodle."

ALBERT RHODES asks in the September *Galaxy*, "Shall we drink wine?" This invitation is too general. Let Mr. Rhodes make it more personal and he will find out.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN experienced city missionary in New York gives this advice about charity: "Don't give either money or food on the street or at the door. To do so fosters poverty and increases crime."

A NEW religious sect, the doctrines of which remain secret, is spreading in Japan. The new faith is said to resemble neither Christianity, Mohammedanism, nor any form of Japanese religion.

A PECULIAR case is that of a Holyoke boy, whose spine has been weakened by illness, and is consequently obliged to run on all fours like a dog. He bears it well, however, and hops along in a very lively manner.

A RESIDENT of Brighton, near Cleveland, Ohio, while boring in his yard a short time ago, struck, at a depth of 470 feet, a vein of gas which is now flowing in sufficient quantity to light the whole city of Cleveland.

IN ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

EX-GOV. SPRAGUE is working hard in his Providence mills to redeem his fortunes and pay the firm's debts, due next February. When the dams were overflowed recently he went to work among his laborers, and as one of them.

THERE is said to be increasing evidence on the part of college boys of a disinclination to study oratory. The Boston *Advertiser* suspects that this distaste of the subject is connected with a distrust of declamation, and a fear of falling into what is called, by a forcible figure, the spread-eagle style.

COLORADO is puffed up till she can't sleep by her satisfaction at coming out in the Union society, or in other words, at being admitted as a State into the Union. "Good-by, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Utah, Dakota and Washington—we leave your pleasant company and join a bigger and better crowd," shouts a local journal.

THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

He captured many thousand guns;
He wrote "The Great" before his name;
And, dying, only left his sons
The recollection of his shame.
Though more than half the world was his,
He died without a rood his own;
And borrowed from his enemies
Six feet of ground to lie upon.
He fought a thousand glorious wars,
And more than half the world was his,
And somewhere now in yonder stars,
Can tell, mayhap, what greatness is!
—*Thackeray.*

M. DE POUNAT, who recently died in Paris, was called the most scientific carver in France. He was often engaged for months in advance for state dinners. A snob once asked him if he learned his art at the King's table or kitchen. "At neither," replied the carver; "it was from having so often to slice off the ears of insolent puppies that I acquired it. You now see how I can cut up a goose."

MRS. SARAH F. HOLT, an aged lady of Nashua, Mass., expired suddenly upon her husband's coffin last week. She had gone into the parlor, where the remains of her husband had been prepared for burial. Looking into the face of the dead, she said, quietly: "How can I live without you, Henry?" Then, putting her hand to her head, she tottered and was about to fall, but, being caught by a friend, she was assisted to a chair and immediately expired.

BY the will of Henry Raine, a London brewer, a fund was some time since established to provide for the "marriage of poor maids." Before his death he established an asylum where forty young girls are trained for domestic service. On arriving at the age of 21 any girl who has been educated in the asylum and can show that she has behaved well may become a candidate for a marriage portion of $500, for which six girls are allowed to draw twice a year, the 1st of May and the 5th of November. The portion drawn in May is given, after a wedding, on the 5th of November, and the November money is given in like manner on May day.

An Archbishop no Match for a Woman.

At a grand marriage which has just taken place in Paris Faure, Mme. Carvalho had agreed to sing in the church, but the cure, upon applying to the archbishop for the necessary permission, was informed that on no account could the great prima donna be allowed to sing in a sacred edifice. This was a sad blow, but the great lady whom it annoyed was equal to the emergency. She prevailed on Mme. Carvalho to hide herself behind the organ, and then put a lad with a missal in his hand to stand up in the choir and pretend to sing while the prima donna poured forth her enchanting notes. The chorister boy had an immense success, but they had to send him away next day, so many churches contended to lay hands on him.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that. I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

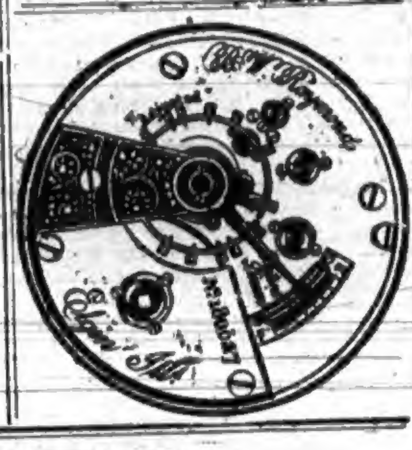

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Fruit Hose Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. the impor has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, yr anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter edi+tem profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

penny saved is two pence got.'' Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trad at, coupled with tee large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized t. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now fell at $1 per pound. Eit Hyse n, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 'per pound. The best uncolo now 80c. was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to 60, and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50, in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bettles	70c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c. best 40
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70
sfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 54 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 30 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 60 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	8 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 25 p
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "	7 22	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 08	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		1 17
Auburn	3 58 "		1 36
Auburn Junction			1 30
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		1 10
Louisville	8 30 am		8 00a
Cincinnati			11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. [illegible], 1876.

Going East.				Going Wes.		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	TATIONS	No1	No. 3	No. 3 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.50	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7;16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver.	10.19	5.20	3.46
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.18	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.38	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.26	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.27	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0.	3.55	11.38
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.09	2.30	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.52	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.48	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.46	2.48	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo. Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, *Ft. W.* & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southetg Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. R.' J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A
SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

TO

Washington, Balt'r
Philadelphia, N. Y.,
THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY,
Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY,
Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP
Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R. R
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. [illegible] 1876, P ger Trains will leave Waterloo [illegible] other Stations as follows, daily exc

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler	1:45 p m.	* 2.25 a m.	5:05 p. m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	5:25 "
Sedan	2.14	2.53	5:37 "
Corunna	2.57	3.07	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Corunna	3.20 pm	* 2.25 a m.	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.56	2.45 "	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.50 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago Junction	12 00n'n	*5 35pm	†10 50 p
Tiffin	12 46pm	6 39	11 38
Fostoria	1 11	7 11	12 03 am
Deshler	2 01	8 24	1 03
Defiance	2 50	9 35	1 55
Auburn	4 06	11 18	3 10
Auburn Junction	4 08	11 21	3 13
Garrett	4 25	11 30	3
Avilla	4 38		
Milford Junction	5 04		
Walkertown Junction	6 45		
Chicago	9 10		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Fst. Line	Fast Ex
Chicago	†8 38am	†5 05	
Walkertown Junction	11 29	8 10	
Milford Junction	12 28pm		
Avilla	1 27		
Garrett	1 55	10 30	*3 30 am
Auburn Junction	2 00	10 35	3 38
Auburn	2 03	10 32	10 38
Defiance	3 16	11 48	5 12
Deshler	4 08	12 [illegible]	6 17
Fostoria	4 57	1 32	7 25
Tiffin	5 23	1 56	8 00
Chicago Junction	6 20	2 50	9 17

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	466 Miles
TOLEDO to QUNCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	480 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES.

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacifi and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which fof external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengerr are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1876. Number 40.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months...... $1.

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½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Hoody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Rose's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Davenport's Drug Store, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for travelling men.

M. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. H. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.

O. SANDS, Prop'r.

$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.

J. H. FORD, Pres't.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing' turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

THE AUBURN

Marble Works!

The undersigned beg leave to announce that they have permanently located in Auburn, and are now prepared to attend to all orders for,

Monuments, Tomb-Stones, etc.,

which they are prepared to turn out in a superior manner at reasonable rates. Works west the Bakery.

J. A. SAWYER & CO.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

Boot & Shoe!

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement

— AT THE —

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Gresh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

On The War Path

Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY.

Lot No. 2 in Kuhlman's addition, and lot No. 31 in Kuhlman's second addition. Will sell the above or trade for goods. Call and see me for further information.

JOHN. E. BEUGNOT

Auburn, Ind

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Nine hundred and seventy-nine pensioners received their dues at the government pension office at Indianapolis this week. There are over three hundred more on the list.

Hayes welcomed Kilpatrick as a good and faithful servant. In fact he sent for him. Hayes wasn't going to be angry at any one for saying that the Independents of Indiana ought to be bought up.

The Government officials at Cincinnati have orders from Wishington not to allow anyone to pry into the Income returns of Mr. Hayes. Yet we are told that his election will not be a continuation of Grantism.

The Hayes tax list gives the Republican party a vast deal of trouble. They spend a great deal of breath in telling us that there is nothing in it, but Caplain Harper says there was just $400 in it. Hayes got the money but he could not tell what he did with it.

Mr. M. Tweed has been captured. He foolishly placed himself within reach of extradition. One would naturally suppose that Tweed would be too smart for that, but the news of the Republican treatment of thieves, must have reached him in his exile, and made him care less.

Charles Francis Adams is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts. Horatio Seymour was nominated in New York, but owing to his health was compelled to decline. It will be seen that the Democracy are determined to put good men before the people for their high positions, men who have been tried, and found to fill the measure of honesty and ability.

The voice of the people exclaim with no uncertain sound: we must have a change. The men who are stealing our money, closing our workshops, driving the honest mechanic, laborer, farmer and artisan to poverty, must be swept from office to make room for honest men. The Republican party has outlived its usefullness! A change must be had.

Hancock and Hooker, the two great fighting Generals of the war are for Tilden and Hendrick's. Dix and Garfield two great soldiers of fortune, who stand convicted by a report of a Republican investigating committee of a Republican Congress of taking Credit Mobilier, are for Hayes and Wheeler. Which two are "the boys in blue" most likely to follow this campaign?

Against the thievery of Belknap, the wholesale robbery of Robeson, the pocket-picking of Pinchback, the famous corruption of Shepherd, the peculations of Clapp, the damning position of Kilpatrick, and the infamy of Holloway, the Republican press gravely sets up the charges that Uncle Jimmy Williams while a member of the Committee on Accounts paid sixty-two and a half cents apiece for combs for the Congressional wash-room, and thereby swindle the Government of the United States.

A Brave Soldiers' Views.

GEN. BARTLETT [illegible]

Among the people of Berkshire county there is perhaps no one whose sentiments on political topics are entitled to greater weight than are those of Gen. Bartlett. His gallant services during the war and his wide reputation as an able, conscientious and upright citizen since the surrender at Appomattox have secured for him a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. Gen. Bartlett has been well known hitherto as belonging to the large class of independent voters, and that these people may know the sentiments of so distinguished a member of their ranks, I am kindly permitted to make public the substance of a brief interview which I had with the General to-day.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I am earnestly and heartily in favor of the election of Tilden and Hendricks," said Gen. Bartlett, in answer to a question as to his position in the present campaign. "I think the early prosperity and welfare of the country are entirely dependent on their success."

"Do you think you express the sentiments of the class of voters to which you belong?" I asked.

"Whether they are the sentiments of a majority of the Independent voters of the country I am not able to say," replied Gen. Gartlett, "But they seem to be entirely consistent with what I regard as the platform of the Independent reformers, namely, the Fifth Avenue Address. I entirely agree with Mr. Parke Godwin in his interpretation of that address. Mr. Hayes may be a very respectacle gentleman, but, in my opinion, he is nevertheless the man described in the address as "the man who ought not be nominted," while Gov. Tilden appears to me to be exactly the kind of a man which the address describes as the man who ought to be nominated. As Governor of New York he has shown that he possesses both the ability and the courage to institute and carry out the reforms which are so much needed in the administration of the National Government, and which the people so earnestly desire. To quote the address: "His capacity and courage for the work of reform are matters of record rather than of promise."

"Then you have no faith in the promises made by Gov. Hayes in his letter of acceptance?"

"Gov. Hayes may mean well enough, but look at the men who are supporting him! Does anybody suppose that on the event of his election Gov. Hayes is going to say to Blaine, Chandler, Morton, Conkling, Butler and the rest of them. "You are the men who have brought the country into disgrance,' and then turn his back upon them? Such a supposition is absurd upon the face of it, Look at Gen. Kilpatrick's letter to Gov. Hayes. That shows the kind of men who are supporting the Republican candidates. I regard the letter as simply infamous, and if it can be shown that Gov. Hayes received the letter without denouncing its author openly at once, it ought to defeat him by itself."

"Being a soldier, yourself, General, what is your opinion of Gen. Dix's circular calling for the organization of the 'Boys in Blue' to aid in the election of Gov. Hayes?" "That circular," replied the General, forcibly, "is simply infamous, and it will hurt Gov. Hayes and his cause far more than it can help him. I am confident that the soldiers who carried a musket in the army will not be influenced by any such appeals. The war is over and what the country wants is peace and good feeling throughout all sections. I notice, by the way," continued Gen. Bartlett, "that some of my Independent friends, including Carl Schurz, who joined the Liberal party in 1872 and cordially supported Mr. Greely now attempt to show their opposition to Mr. Tilden by stating that they fear the influence of the 'ex-confederates' in case Mr. Tilden was elected. Now the absurdity of this excuse appears when it is suggested that they did not entertain those fears in 1872, when they obtained in a tenfold proportion to what they do now."

There is no better evidence necessary as to what the Democracy will do in the way of reducing public expences, if they succeed in the coming election, than to point out what Tilden has done in New York—a saving of one-half the expenses, or $8,000,000, in a single year.

A simple-minded burglar made an attempt to go through the First National bank at Indianapolis, while a torch-light procession was passing, Saturday, but Mr. Walter Rivers, confidential clerk of President English, caught sight of the fellow and shot at him. The scamp dropped through a trap-door and made his escape.

A Proper Correction.

Shortly before the adjournment of Congress, Senator Windom presented in the Senate a table from the Treasury Department purporting to show the receipts and disbursements of the government from its beginning, also the am't of defalcations and their ratio for $1,000 of the aggregate revenue. By this statement the total losses both in collection and disbursement for the six years ending June 30th, 1875, are $2,846,192. This was claimed to be a very favorable showing, and a special comparison of it with Johnson's administration was pointed, the losses during which period are alleged to be $4,619,000, the loss on Internal Revenue alone being set down in the table as $2,126,602. The figures as made up show that the loss during Lincoln's term was $1.51 for $1,000; during Johnson's, $1,11; during Grant's $0.62. Now, remembering the corrupt condition of the civilservice, and that the service has been getting worse instead of better during the last eight y'rs this result seems on its very face to be contrary to probability. The table given is declared by its title to have been "prepared under the direction of the Secretary, to accompany his answer to a resolution of the United States Senate, dated February 9, 1876, calling for a detailed statement of balances due from public officers no longer in the public service, which have arisen since 1820." This resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, of West Va., the same Senator whose attempted inquiry into the notorious discrepancies in the debt statements was practically smothered by committing the work to the same Treasury officials who had made the discrepancies. The information called for by this resolution was kept back for over four months before it was sent in—June 17, last—and the Republicans in the Senate successfully resisted all attempts to order the document printed. The "detailed statement of balance due from public officers" was kept out of sight and was not mentioned by Mr. Morton's speech compairing expenditures; but it has been hunted out since adjournment and it shows that from ex collectors of Internal Revenue alone, $2,312,544 is due during Grant's term (instead of $2,846,192 as returned for the total loss), and that the total balances due from public officers during his term is $5,500,595. Thus one part of the loss is really nearly double the sum reported and bepraised as the total loss.

W. Rickel furnishes all kinds of first-class lunches. Keeps the best brands of cigars and tobacco. Keeps all kinds of candies and nuts, and sells lower than the lowest. Give him a call next to Woodford's shoe store. tf

A man by the name of Wm. Davis, a farm hand working near Cold Springs on the pike running from Indianapolis to Lafayette, was killed Thursday by a boy named John Dumser. Davis had asked Dumser for a chew of tobacco, when the latter playfully pointed a gun he held at him, which was in some unaccountable manner discharged with the above fatal result." That was a very Dum(trick,)ser.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

A "friend" of Hayes tells an Ohio editor that the whole lot of Uncle Birchard's nephew's carriages and wagons are not worth $100. What sort of a creature must he be who, after inheriting half a million dollars, permit his family to go lumbering around in "pleasure carriages" of a style that a cabbage pedler would be ashamed of? If Mr. Hayes has any more friends who are as knowing as this fellow in the matter of vehicles, he should get them gagged at once.—[Chicago Times.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A colony of frame structures, located in the immediate vicinity of the Philadelphia Exposition, caught fire the other day, and were destroyed. The Centennial buildings and their contents narrowly escaped at least partial destruction. The mere accident of the wind being in a favorable direction was all that saved the big show from the fire fiend. In view of this fact, the grand jury have made a special presentment, declaring the cloud of frame shanties that have arisen around the Exposition a nuisance, and asking that they be removed.

A frightful collision occurred the other day on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. A large train of empty passenger cars going north, en route for the Erie railroad, for the purpose of bringing an excursion to Philadelphia, collided with a down freight train, demolishing both locomotives and piling the freight cars on the top of one another. At the same moment a rear section of the passenger train telescoped with the preceding one, piling the track indiscriminately with the ruins. The destruction of the trains was complete, but, fortunately, unattended with loss of life.

THE WEST.

A Cheyenne dispatch says: "Mr. Ingram, who came into Rawhide Springs, the present terminus of the Black Hills telegraph line, reports that on Sunday last fifteen Indians attacked his party on Indian creek, and two men, named Gannon and Stearns, of Golden City, Col., were killed. A defensive position was maintained by the whites until ten Indians were killed or wounded, when the rest abandoned the field."

Advices from Gen. Crook's columns indicate that Sitting Bull's forces have split, the larger number, in straggling bodies, going in the direction of the agencies, while about a thousand hostiles have taken the direction of the Black Hills, with the intention of making a murderous raid on the miners of that locality. Crook, with a force of 1,900 men, is now on the trail of this latter body, which he hopes to overtake ere they reach their destination.

A terrible disaster occurred at a Hayes and Wheeler pole-raising, at Lancaster, Ohio, last week. The pole, which was 250 feet in length, had been elevated to a height of 100 feet, when the ropes snapped, and one of the derricks fell into the large crowd that was witnessing the work. Charles Drinkle, George Fink and Charles Hoffman were killed, and George Martin had a leg broken and was badly bruised otherwise.... The Peace Commission met the Indians in council at the Red Cloud agency on the 9th inst., and presented their ultimatum: First, that the Black Hills country should be vacated; second, that they should receive rations at the Missouri river; third, that three roads be opened from the Missouri river to the Black Hills, through their country.

The celebrated trotting stallion, Ethan Allen, known as the King of the American Turf, has just died at Leavenworth, Kansas, at the age of 27. For a long time he had no peer on the American turf, his record being 2:15.... A most extraordinary duel occurred a few days ago near Colorado Springs, Col., the circumstances of which are shaded in mystery, as nothing is known of the affair, save the finding of the body of A. J. L. Schlesinger, one of the parties. Schlesinger was private secretary of Gen. Palmer, President of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, an estimable and very quiet gentleman, the last man one would expect to fight a duel. He left a note saying he would fight at a certain time and place, and if he fell the other party would never be known. The party went to the place and found his body dead and cold, shot through the heart. Everything indicated that he fell in a duel, but no trace of the other party was found beyond tracks in the sand.

During the progress of a game of ball near Eufaula, Kan., the other day, a colored man from the Choctaw nation was creating some disturbance on the ground, and the captain of the Creek light horse attempted to quiet him. He drew a revolver, and the officer, in the struggle to disarm him, struck him over the head with a pistol, which was discharged, the ball striking Crawford Thomas in the nose and passing through his head, killing him instantly. The officer then shot the colored man dead for continued resistance.... Hon. John Purdue, a wealthy citizen of Lafayette, Ind., and the founder of Purdue University, died last week, aged 74.

The Government is about to take steps to recover at least a portion of the money of which the revenue was defrauded. The District Attorney at Chicago has entered suit against Jacob Rehm demanding judgment in the sum of $1,000,000. Similar suits against other members of the ring, it is said, will follow.

Chicago elevators as per official figures contain 1,101,283 bushels of wheat, 1,281,890 bushels of corn, 278,579 bushels of oats, 96,966 bushels of rye, and 371,865 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,130,583 bushels, against 1,711,467 bushels at this period last year.

A telegram from Bismarck says a complete enrollment of Indians at Standing Rock Agency shows only 450 lodges—a total of 4,000 Indians. Rations have, heretofore, been issued on the basis of 7,000, from which it would appear that nearly 3,000 are absent or else a large amount of stealing has been done. Indians are known to have returned from the hostiles, but so stealthily that they could not be caught, and an attempt to disarm hostiles has, therefore, proved abortive. Gross, Chief of the Blackfeet, was lately arrested for harboring and supplying hostiles. The Indians threatened rescue, but the garrison was too well prepared to resist, and so the attempt was not made.

THE SOUTH.

Fort Smith, Ark., has again been the scene of a wholesale hanging, the victims, as usual, being Indians. Four of the noble red men were executed on Friday, the 8th inst., making sixteen criminals that have been hung on the same spot and on the same gallows within the period of twelve months.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, died last week at his residence in Richmond, after a protracted illness.

The yellow fever has become seriously epidemic in Savannah, Ga., the deaths numbering from 18 to 25 per diem. There is said to be much suffering among the poor people, white and black.

WASHINGTON.

The officers of the Washington National Monument Society have executed a conveyance of all the rights and privileges of the society to the United States.

President Grant has issued the customary proclamation ratifying the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, which was passed by the Senate last winter. It will, no doubt, be of great benefit to the Pacific slope, which is largely dependent on Kalakaua's dominions for its sugar supplies.

The thirty-fourth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, has just been issued from the Treasury Department. The call is for $10,000,000, as follows: Coupon bonds—$50, from No. 601 to No. 650, both inclusive; $100, from No. 2,501 to No. 5,600, both inclusive; $500, from No. 9,701 to No. 15,000, both inclusive; $1,000, from No. 25,001 to No. 33,950, both inclusive; total coupons, $7,000,000. Registered bonds—$100, from No. 65 to No. 1,100, both inclusive; $500, from No. 1,051 to No. 1,400, both inclusive; $1,000, from No. 1,801 to No. 5,700, both inclusive; $5,000, from No. 1,551 to No. 2,800, both inclusive; $10,000, from No. 2,101 to No. 3,100, both inclusive; total registered, $3,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000. The principal and accrued interest on these bonds will be paid Dec. 12, after which date interest will cease.

Congressman Walker, of Virginia, has purchased Gen. Belknap's residence for $[illegible],000.... The work of withdrawing the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds deposited by national banks to secure circulation still continues.... It is certain that negotiations are pending for a new treaty with Great Britain which will be chiefly devoted to extradition. It is understood that the initial steps have been taken by Great Britain. It is safe to say that in any new treaty which may be submitted, Great Britain will be bound to place the United States officials upon the same footing with her own. This has not been the case under the treaty which is now abandoned.

GENERAL.

The steamer Arbitrator, from New Orleans for Liverpool, struck an iceberg on the 23d of August, and foundered in twenty minutes. The passengers and crew were all saved.... The stock of oil in the oil regions, as gauged under the supervision of the Exchanges of Titusville, Oil City, Parker's, and Petrolia, is 3,164,000 barrels.

Gen. Sherman has expressed the opinion that the Indian troubles will all be settled this winter by whipping the Indians into a lasting peace.

A Madrid dispatch furnishes the following additional particulars of the arrest of William M. Tweed: "Capt. Gen. Jovellar, at Havana, received intelligence that Tweed had disembarked at Santiago de Cuba, and notified the authorities there. Before the latter could take action, Tweed embarked on the sailing-vessel Carmen, bound to Vigo. Capt. Gen. Jovellar telegraphed to the Madrid Government, which, fearing that the Carmen might go into some other port, requested the authorities at all Spanish ports to examine persons on board of all vessels named Carmen. There are twelve Spanish vessels of that name. A portrait of Tweed being indispensable, the Spanish authorities obtained and made copies of a caricature in an American journal representing him as beating a child, supposed to typify American justice. The caricature led the Spanish authorities and reporters of the Spanish papers to believe that Tweed had been kidnapping children. Hence, in the first official announcement received of the arrest of "Twid, Antelmi," a supposed telegraphic corruption of Tweed, American, it was stated that he had been arrested for kidnapping American children."

The proposed scheme to form a telegraph line between New York and Paris has fallen through, failing to receive the necessary subscriptions.... The International rifle match at Creedmoor has resulted in a substantial victory for the American team, which won by 22 in a score of 3,126 points. The second prize is awarded to the Irish team, which made 3,104. The result gives satisfaction to all the parties interested, except the delegation from the land of the thistle, who protested against the Americans enlisting the services of Gildersleeve and Bodine at the last moment.

POLITICAL.

Complete returns of the Vermont Gubernatorial vote give Fairbanks 44,585; Bingham, 21,035; scattering, 23. Fairbanks' majority, 23,527.... The President has appointed S. S. Fry United States Marshal for Kentucky, and J. R. G. Pitkin United States Marshal for Louisiana, vice Packard, resigned.

The Greenbackers of Ohio met in State Convention at Columbus last week, and, after discussing the matter, decided not to put a State ticket in the field. Gen. Sam Cary was present, and spoke earnestly against a State ticket, claiming that as many of the prominent greenback men of the State had participated in the late State Democratic Convention of Ohio, which adopted a greenback plank in the platform, it would be unwise to go back on that platform.... The Delaware Democrats have nominated James Williams for reelection to Congress.... The Independent Greenback party of Connecticut have nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Charles Atwater; Lieutenant Governor, Francis Gillette; Secretary of State, Lucien M. Pinney; Treasurer, Loren T. Judd; Comptroller, John A. Peck. John P. Philips and Henry S. Pratt were chosen Electors-at-large.... The Woman Suffragists of Massachusetts held a State Convention at Boston last week, and nominated John J. Baker for Governor.

The New York Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor in place of Mr. Seymour, who declined, met at Saratoga on the 13th inst., and nominated Lucien Robinson by acclamation.... Ben Butler has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Massachusetts District.

The Republicans of South Carolina have nominated Gov. Chamberlain for re-election.

FOREIGN.

The following are the particulars of the arrest of William M. Tweed, as furnished by a cable dispatch from Madrid, Spain: It was found, in July last, that Tweed was in Santiago de Cuba, having passed there from Havana. Gen. Jovellar was applied to by the American Consul to have Tweed secured and sent to the United States. Gen. Jovellar was quite willing, even in the absence of an extradition treaty, to oblige the American Government, in return for their courtesy in the Arguelles case, some years ago. Tweed, however, was apprised in Santiago of his impending danger, and sailed for Vigo, Spain, July 27, on board the sailing vessel Carmen. Mr. Cushing thereupon notified the Spanish Government of this fact, and found them willing to arrest Tweed and return him to Cuba, or deliver him up to the American Consul. Every precaution was taken by the Spanish Government to secure Tweed's arrest in any port of Spain or on any coast line by which he might arrive. Severe orders were given to local authorities, especially those of Vigo the Galician coast. The Carmen hove in sight off Vigo, on Sept. 6, and was immediately boarded by the Governor of Pontevedra. The Governor at once recognized Tweed from photographs which he had in his possession for some time previous to the arrival of the fugitive. Tweed was entered on the ship's papers as Secor, and was accompanied by a man giving his name as William Hunt, who is said to be his nephew. Both were immediately secured and thrown into the Calaboza, under a strong guard, but were subsequently transferred, by order, to a fortress in Vigo, under command of the Captain General.

The Turks recently met a large body of Montenegrins in battle on the banks of the Monatecha river. When repulsed, a portion of the Turks were cut off from the fords. They were driven into an angle between the two fords and pushed into the river, which runs between perpendicular and rocky banks. The Turkish artillery was ineffectual to check the pursuit, and the slaughter was great. Eight hundred Turks were left dead on the field, and upward of 1,000 were drowned. The Montenegrins lost 300 in killed and wounded.

Anarchy and revolution are again raising their heads in South America. The Colombian republic is in a state of siege, and its dismemberment is feared. At Lima, Peru, the services of troops were required to suppress a mob which made an attack on the residence of the ex-President, after having rifled a large mercantile house of a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The London *Times*, in reviewing the situation at the East, gravely observes that the effect produced by recent reports of the horrible outrages committed in Bulgaria and other Turkish provinces is of a most serious and startling character. It intimates that not only in Russia, but in other European countries, public sentiment is assuming a dictatorial character which can hardly be ignored by the rulers, and that it would require little additional aggravation to bring down upon Turkey a retribution that would end only with the utter dismemberment of the empire.

A Constantinople dispatch says fifteen Turkish officers, who are implicated in the Bulgarian atrocities, have been sent there under guard. They are the leaders indicated in the report of Blacque Bey, who has been investigating the atrocities. It is said Blacque Bey's report admits that the atrocities were indescribably horrible, and that the report will be suppressed.... Serious riots are reported in Amsterdam, caused by the Government suppressing a fair.... Internal troubles are again imminent in Spain. This time it is in the Basque provinces, where the greatest dissatisfaction prevails, growing out of the modification of the old laws, "fueros," by the Cortes.

Russia is endeavoring to induce the Bulgarians to emigrate to the Crimea, where the population is decreasing on account of the extirpation of Musselmen Tartars, who get settlements in the Greek provinces of Turkey.

THE ORIENT.

Interesting Budget of News from China and Japan.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Peking at San Francisco we have dates from Shanghae to Aug. 15, and Yokohama, Aug. 23.

CHINA.

The report of the massacre in Kingkuohier is fully confirmed. The Roman Catholic Church was destroyed, the officiating priest tortured and killed, and his assistant torn in pieces. Dead bodies were taken from the graves and defiled, and hundreds of the congregation were slain. The French Minister is taking active steps to secure the punishment of the guilty parties, among whom are numerous officials of rank. Several other assaults and murders of Christians have followed, and forty buildings were destroyed. The damage to property is estimated at $60,000.

The difficulty with England still continues unsettled. The authority recently granted by the Peking Government to Viceroy Shen, of Nanking, proves to be insufficient, and the British Minister having signified his dissatisfaction, Viceroy Le Hung Chang has been appointed to confer. The latter official, however, postpones visiting Chifu, the place of meeting, and it is reported that he is detained in Tientsin by the fear of violence from his own subordinates, who bitterly oppose submission to the British demands. The situation appears more critical daily. The Taku forts are strongly reinforced and the Peiho river is obstructed. The Chinese Government is greatly embarrassed by the renewed revolts and intrigues of secret societies, and by the want of money; the native bankers refusing to make further advances.

JAPAN.

By order of the Government most of the restrictions upon travel to the ancient capital Kioto and vicinity will be removed Sept. 1.

The export duty upon Japanese paper is abolished.

The famous temples of Kawiakura, near Yokohama, in decay for many years, are to be restored by the Government.

A Buddhist mission has sailed from Yeddo for the Loo Choo Islands.

E. Peshine Smith, the legal adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office during the past six years, returns to America by the City of Peking. He received distinguished marks of attention on taking his leave.

The prolonged drought causes great injury to the rice and other crops.

The Supply of Cattle.

The annexed table shows the number of cattle in the States and Territories named, in 1860 and 1875:

States.	In 1860.	In 1875.
Illinois	1,425,000	1,985,000
Kentucky	940,000	1,210,000
Missouri	900,000	1,613,000
Iowa	480,000	1,436,000
Kansas	45,000	703,000
Nebraska	41,000	270,000
Colorado	None.	375,000
Wyoming	None.	365,000
Utah	None.	174,000
Idaho	None.	180,000
Montana	None.	144,000
Nevada	None.	143,000
Oregon	None.	277,000
Washington Territory	None.	140,000
	3,831,000	9,021,000 3,831,000
Increase		5,190,000

Was It a Theft?

"See that! see that!" exclaimed an anxious-acting man as he grasped a policeman's arm on the Chicago base-ball grounds one day this week.

"Wh—what?" said the blue-coat.

"Why, that fellow stealing there—stealing—"

"No; wh—where?" demanded the officer, as he grabbed his club and danced around.

"Why, there"—explained the citizen, pointing to the grounds—"that player there—stealing a base!"

The policeman gave the fellow a withering look, and then wilted.—*Chicago Journal.*

Matrimony at the Hub.

There were but 3,416 marriages in Boston last year, a decrease of 632 from the previous year, and of these 92 grooms and 70 brides were under the legal marriageable age. The births also were fewer—11,082, or a decrease of 697, the ratio to population being 1 in 31.02. The males exceeded the females by 262, and there were 81 twin births. The deaths were 1,146 more than the year previous, 8,958 in all; and, according to sex, the male deaths were in the ratio of 1 in 35.03 of the male population, and the female deaths but 1 in 40.34 of the female population.

Railways of the World.

A late treatise makes the railway construction in 1875 and the aggregate built in different countries as follows:

	Opened in 1875.	*Total at the end of 1875.*
Europe	4,314	88,745
Asia	687	7,648
Africa	...	1,451
North America	1,505	79,397
Central America and West Indies	...	547
South America	...	3,701
Australasia	...	1,759
Total	6,506	183,348

Paint.

The early Massachusetts fathers did not believe in paint. The Rev. Thomas Allen, of Charlestown, was brought up in 1630 for "having paint about his dwelling," and only escaped by showing that it was done before his time, and that he disapproved of it. The first Boston church was never painted, and a list of Boston mechanics, in 1670, does not include a painter. This abomination did not become common until after the revolution.

There are over 100 millionaires in California.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

Particulars of the Robbers' Foray at Northfield, Minn.—The Story of the Tragedy as Told by Eye-Witnesses.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

THE STRUGGLE IN THE BANK.

Mr. Heywood occupied the Cashier's seat at the desk at the end of the counter. Mr. Bunker and myself occupied seats at the desk, Mr. Bunker being nearest the opening at the corner. The first thing we knew the three men were upon or over the counter, one of them exclaiming: "Throw up your hands, for we intend to rob the bank, and if you halloo we will blow your G—d d—n brains out," and we could not do otherwise than comply.

They then asked which was the cashier, to which Mr. Heywood replied, "He is not in." They then sprang over the counter and demanded that the safe be opened. Addressing each one in turn, they said, "You are the cashier," which was denied. Seeing Heywood seated at the cashier's desk, one of the ruffians went up to him with his long, narrow-barreled pistol and said, "You are the cashier; now open the safe you —— —— son of a ——." Mr. Heywood said, "It is a time lock and cannot be opened now." One of the men then went into the vault, the door being open, also the outer door of the safe. Heywood at once sprang forward and closed the door of the vault, shutting the robber in, when another of the men seized Heywood by the collar and dragged him away from the door and released the incarcerated robber.

The man who came out of the vault—a slim, dark-complexioned man with a black mustache, then called to the other to seize the silver which was lying loose (about $15) and put it in the sack. They did not do this, but seized about $12 in scrip and put it into a two-bushel flour sack which they had with them. The dark-complexioned man, who appeared to be the leader, then again attacked Heywood, insisting upon his opening the safe, threatening to cut his throat if he did not, and actually drawing a big knife across his throat. The heroic and faithful teller, however, was not to be deterred from his duty, and would rather sacrifice his life than betray his trust. Some few moments—it seemed ages to the bewildered and terror-stricken lookers-on—were spent in Heywood's struggle to break from the murderous villain and gain his liberty. At length he broke away, and regaining his feet ran toward the door, crying "murder!" The man at once struck him with a pistol and knocked him down, and dragged him to the safe door commanding him to open it. But the intrepid clerk stolidly refused, when the villain shot at him but did not hit him. Evidently the shot was intended to intimidate rather than to injure, but the scoundrel had reckoned without his host, for the effect was lost upon Heywood. But upon the discharge of the pistol Bunker made a start for the back door and ran for dear life, one of the robbers pursuing and firing, the shot taking effect in the shoulder. Bunker, however, reached the street (Water street) and ran to Dr. Coombs' office.

During the whole of this time four or five men were riding up and down the street, shooting in every direction and keeping up an incessant fusilade. One of the men outside came riding up furiously and called for the men to leave the bank. "The game is up," he said, "and we are beaten."

THE RETREAT.

Almost immediately they took the alarm and somehow jumped over the counter, making their exit. The small man was last to go. He mounted a desk at the front, and as he turned to go fired a shot at Heywood, which I do not think is the one that took effect. Heywood dodged behind his desk, or sank into his chair (Heywood's desk stands at right angles to the bank desk, and he sat sideways to the opening at the front, with his back next to the wall), and as the robber made over the desk railing he turned, and, placing his revolver to Heywood's head, fired, shooting him dead. He staggered forward and fell behind the counter. The robbers made out of the door. I do not remember much more that followed.

Wilcox was not sure whether the ruffian struck Heywood when the latter staggered to the cashier's chair, and he did not stop to see if he was dead when he fell. He said the reason he did not try to get out or help Heywood was that one of the men stood over him with a pistol in his hand.

THE BATTLE IN THE STREET.

The statement of Mr. G. E. Bates, who witnessed that part of the affair which occurred in the streets, is interesting. Mr. Bates said that about 11 o'clock his attention was called to four men who came from over the river. They came over the bridge and were mounted on four splendid horses. The men were well-dressed, and, Mr. Bates says, four nobler looking fellows he never saw; but there was a reckless, bold swagger about them that seemed to indicate that they would be rough and dangerous fellows to handle. Altogether he did not like the looks of them. Again, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as he was standing at the entrance of the store, talking to Mr. C. C. Waldo, commercial traveler from Council Bluffs, he saw the same men ride past—three came up street from Mill square, and one down street, meeting within thirty feet of the bank. They dismounted and tied their horses to the hitching-posts, and two, he thought, went into the bank and two went down to the staircase leading up into the upper stories of Lee & Hitchcock's buildings, and here they stood leaning against the banisters, talking. Commenting upon their fine physique, and upon their unusually good mounts, Mr. Bates and Mr. Waldo withdrew to the far end of the store to look over some sample trusses. They had not long been so occupied when they heard several shots fired in rapid succession, and the thought flashed upon the mind of Bates at once that the bank was in danger—Mr. Waldo stating that he cried out: "Them men are going for the town; they mean to rob the bank," although Mr. Bates does not recollect saying anything, he became so excited. He remembers, however, rushing to the door and seeing some men riding up from the bank—they came riding toward him with long pistols in their hands and called out, "Get in there, you son of a——"

Mr. Bates at once seized a shot-gun and ran back to the door, but the gun would not go off. He then put down the gun and seized a fine seven-shooter which was not loaded, and as the men came down again, (they were riding to and fro, evidently intent upon keeping people from going toward the bank), he standing behind the door-jambs, cried out, "Now, I've got you," and pointed an empty pistol as if drawing a bead on them. They turned their horses suddenly and fired at Mr. Bates, the balls crushing through the plate glass. This ruse he practiced over and over again with the same effect. There were other men at the bank firing down the street. The next he saw was Mr. J. S. Allen running down the street from the bank, and two shots were fired at him.

Mr. Manning, of Mill square, whose store is in the same block as the bank, next came upon the scene. He ran out of his store with a Remington repeating rifle, and took a deliberate aim, and fired from the corner, Mr. Bates calling out, "Jump back now, or they'll get you." Next Mr. J. B. Hine came up with a double-barrelled shot-gun and discharged the two barrels, and retired to reload. Rev. Phillips also took a turn at the scoundrels, and L. Stacey delivered a cool, deliberate aim. Mr. Bates next heard a report over his head and saw one of the desperadoes fall from his horse. The horse made a faltering plunge forward and then suddenly stopped and the man pitched over on his face to the ground, and in a few moments was dead. This shot was fired by Henry Wheeler, from an old carbine, from out one of the windows of the Dampier House, from the very room in which this report is written. Mr. Manning was still firing, and as he crept to the corner to fire, Mr. Waldo called "Take good aim before you fire." Immediately after this shot, one of the horses started up the street, and the rider began to reel and sway to and fro, and suddenly fell to the ground just opposite Eldridge's store. Another horseman immediately rode up, dismounted, and spoke to the prostrate man, who was stretched out at full length, supporting himself on his outstretched arms, when he rolled over on his back. Then the other man took from him his cartridge-belt and two pistols, and, remounting his horse, rode off.

Another horseman, finding Mr. Manning's fire too hot, dismounted from his horse, and got on the opposite side of it for protection, when an unerring ball from the Remington brought the horse down, the man running behind some boxes which were piled beneath the staircases before mentioned, and now ensued a lively fusilade between this fellow and Manning, the scoundrel keeping himself well under cover. But a ball from Wheeler's musket struck the fellow in the leg, half way above the knee. He at once changed his pistol to the left hand and grasped the wounded limb with the right, still trying to get at Manning. Finding himself getting weak he turned and limped off up the street, but seeing Bates with a pistol in his hand, he sent a ball whizzing toward that gentleman, grazing the the side of his cheek and the bridge of his nose, and burying itself in a collar box in the store. Mr. Bates says he feels the ring of that ball in his ear still, and the ball, he says, he will ever keep as a souvenir of the hottest day Northfield ever saw.

The man limped away as he got opposite to Mr. Morris' store, when he cried out to his retreating companions, "My God, boys, you are not going to leave me—I am shot." One of the party riding a sorrel horse with light tail and mane, turned and took the wounded man up behind him.

THE DEAD BRIGANDS.

During Friday forenoon the robbers were stripped of their clothing and washed clean, preparatory to the coroner's inquest, which took place at about 11 o'clock. The coroner's jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts previously sent you. On the body of the shortest man was found a fine Howard gold watch, worth at least $175, a pocket map of Minnesota, purchased of Williams Bros., Minneapolis, a pocket compass, and $5.75 in currency; gold sleeve buttons, with enameled leaf on the face, and a plain gold ring. The possession of the map would seem to indicate that the dead man was one of, or the principal leader of the gang.

The larger man of the two killed had nothing in his possession except a fine gold Watham watch and 10 cents in currency.

On the person of the smallest was found an article from the Northfield paper describing the Vale chonometer lock and safe just procured by the bank.

How He Was Going to the Centennial.

Those colored residents of Raleigh who were talking of an excursion to the Centennial have about given up the subject. The idea originated with a gray-haired "uncle" who didn't expect to live another hundred years, and who, it turned out, had a private ax to grind. He planned the excursion on the co-operative principle. To a crowd of his friends he explained:

"I reckon de expenses at $50. Fifty of us will frow in $1 each, an' I will go down thar. When I git back we will frow in another dollar aroun', and de next man kin go, an' we'll keep the system goin' till de hull caboodle hez bin down thar."

The idea took at once and was freely talked over, but was knocked in the head at a second meeting by a brother asking:

"Uncle Ike, how long does you expect to be gone?"

"Only two weeks," he replied; each one will be gone just two weeks."

"If thar's fifty of us an' each one is gone two weeks, what part of de show will de last man see?" was the blunt query.

"Uncle Ike tried to convince them that dates and figures were made for mere convenience sake, and the crowd thinned out so rapidly that he was soon left alone. When he had seen the last man turn the corner, he sighed a sad sigh and muttered:

"Iguess I'll have to go widout dat razor for another year. Dese here niggers seem like day hadn't any genius."—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

A List of the Candidates in the Field.

The remaining States to hold elections previous to the grand contest in November are Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Georgia, and West Virginia. The elections in these States will occur on Tuesday, Oct. 10. With the exception of Nebraska, we present below a complete list of the candidates to be voted for on that day:

OHIO.

Democratic.	Republican.	Prohibition.
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
William Bell.	M. T. Barnes.	E. S. Chapman.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.		
Wm. E. Finck.	W. W. Boynton.	M. W. Savage.
MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.		
H. P. Clough.	J. C. Evans.	E. Schumaker.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	Democratic.	Republican.
1.	*Milton Sayler.	Manning F. Force.
2.	*Henry B. Banning.	Stanley Matthews.
3.	*John S. Savage.	Mills Gardner.
4.	*John A. McMahon.	John Howard.
5.	*Americus V. Rice.	J. L. H. Long.
6.	*Frank H. Hurd.	Jacob D. Cox.
7.	Henry L. Dickey.	A. L. Brown.
8.	George Arthur.	J. Warren Keifer.
9.	*Earley F. Poppleton.	James S. Jones.
10.	John H. Hudson.	*Charles Foster.
11.	*John L. Vance.	H. S. Neal.
12.	Thomas Ewing.	Geo. K. Nash.
13.	*Milton I. Southard. C. Follett (Ind.Dem.)	John H. Barnhill. L. G. Delano (Greenback.)
14.	E. B. Finley.	P. S. Grosscup.
15.	Wm. W. Poston.	*N. H. Van Vorhes.
16.	Wm. Lawrence.	*Lorenzo Danford.
17.	L. L. Lamborn.	Wm. A. McKinley.
18.	J. Hall.	*James Monroe.
19.	(No nomination.)	*James A. Garfield.
20.	Rufus P. Ranney.	Amos Townsend.

INDIANA.

Democratic.	Republican.	Greenback.
GOVERNOR.		
J. D. Williams.	Benj. Harrison.	Anson Wolcott.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
Isaac P. Gray.	R. S. Robertson.	Richard Gregg.
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
John E. Neff.	Isaiah P. Watts.	Allen W. Monroe.
AUDITOR.		
E. Henderson.	Wm. H. Hess.	Uriah Coulson.
TREASURER.		
Benj. C. Shaw.	G. F. Herriott.	J. Q. A. Newsom.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
C. A. Buskirk.	J. W. Gordon.	Wm. A. Tipton.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
Jas. H. Smart.	O. H. Smith.	Robt. S. Blount.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.		
Wm. E. Niblack,	W. P. Edson,	....
Geo. V. Howk,	A. C. Voris,	J. D. Haynes,
S. E. Perkins,	B. C. Newcomb,	H. C. Newcomb,
Jas. S. Worden,	J. F. Kibbey,	—— Lindsay.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	Democratic.	Republican.
1.	*Benoni S. Fuller.	Oursan A. DeBruler. †F. P. DeBruler (Gr'nb'k)
2.	Thos. R. Cobb. and Humphreys†	Louis Lovelace.
3.	George A. Bicknell.	Jesse R. Newson.
4.	J. L. Woolian.	Leonidas Sexton.
5.	*W. S. Holman.	Thomas M. Browne.
6.	D. W. Chambers.	*Milton Robinson.
7.	Franklin Landers. J. Buchanan (Gr'nb)	John Hanna.
8.	Wm. E. McLean. O. P. Davis (Gr'nb'k)	*Morton C. Hunter.
9.	Geo. McWilliams.	M. D. White. LeRoy Templeton (Ind).
10.	W. S. Haywood.	W. H. Calkins.
11.	A. P. Armstrong.	*James L. Evans.
12.	*A. H. Hamilton.	W. H. Bonham.
13.	Freeman Kelley.	*James H. Baker.

*Members of the present Congress.

†To fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. D. Williams, resigned.

IOWA.

	Democratic.	Republican.
Sec. of State	J. H. Stubenrauch.	Josiah T. Young.
Treasurer	Wesley Jones.	Geo. W. Bemis.
Auditor	Wm. Groneweg.	B. R. Sherman.
Reg. of Lands	N. C. Ridenour.	David Secor.
Atty. General	J. C. Cook.	J. F. McJunkin.
Judge S. C't.	Walter I. Hayes.	Wm. H. Seever.

GEORGIA.

	Democratic.	Republican.
Governor	A. H. Colquitt.	J. Norcross.

WEST VIRGINIA.

	Democratic.	Republican.
Governor	H. M. Matthews.	Nathan Goff.
Auditor	Jos. S. Miller.	C. M. Shinn.
Att'y General	Robert White.	J. A. Hutchinson.
Treasurer	Thos. J. West.	M. Frankensberger.
Supt. of Schools	W. K. Pendleton.	F. H. Crago.

Germination from Seed Two Thousand Years Old.

A most interesting observation, referring to the power of germination in seed which is hundreds, or even thousands of years old, is said to have been made by Prof. Hendreich, in Greece. In the silver mines of Laurium, only the slags left by the ancient Greeks are at present worked off, in order to gain, after an improved modern method, silver still left in that dross. This refuse ore is probably about two thousand years old. Among it the seed of a species of glaucium or poppy was found, which had slept in the darkness of the earth during all that time. After a little while, when the slags were brought up and worked off at the melting ovens, there suddenly arose a crop of glaucium plants, with a beautiful yellow flower, of a kind unknown in modern botany, but which is described by Pliny and others as a frequent flower in ancient Greece.—*London Examiner.*

The Best He Could Do.

A deacon living in a Berkshire town was requested to give his prayers in behalf of a poor man with a large family who had broken his leg. "I can't stop now to pray," said the deacon (who was picking and barreling his early apples for the city market), "but you can go down into my cellar and get some corned-beef, salt-pork, potatoes and butter—that's the best I can do."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	7 50	@10 50
Hogs	6 50	@ 7 00
Cotton	11¼	@ 11¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 55
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 14	@ 1 15
Corn—Western Mixed	54	@ 55
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	37½	@ 46
Rye—Western	..	@ 80½
Pork—New Mess	17 25	@17 50
Lard—Steam	10¾	@ 11
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	4 85	@ 5 15
Choice Natives	4 35	@ 4 65
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 80	@ 4 30
Medium to Fair	3 50	@ 4 00
Hogs—Live	5 60	@ 6 20
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 50	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 03¼	@ 1 04¼
No. 3 Spring		@ 92½
Corn—No. 2		@ 44½
Oats—No. 2		@ 34
Rye—No. 2	..	@ 64½
Barley—No. 2, New	76	@ 78
Butter—Creamery	26	@ 31
Eggs—Fresh	15	@ 16
Pork—Mess	16 25	@16 90
Lard	10½	@ 10¾
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	1 16	@ 1 16½
Corn—Western Mixed	41¼	@ 41½
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 35
Rye—No. 2	..	@ 59½
Pork—Mess		@17 50
Lard	10	@ 10¼
Hogs	5 75	@ 6 10
Cattle	2 25	@ 4 12½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	..	@ 1 20
No. 2	..	@ 1 09½
Corn—No. 2	..	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 33½
Rye	..	@ 65
Barley—No. 2	..	@ 98
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	95	@ 1 10
Corn	46	@ 47
Oats	[illegible]	@ 40
Rye	[illegible]	@ 69
Pork—Mess	17 00	@17 25
Lard	..	@ 10¾
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 10	@ 1 23
Amber	..	@ 1 19½
Corn	..	@ 48½
Oats—No. 2	..	@ 35
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	6 30	@ 6 45
Philadelphias	6 50	@ 6 70
Cattle—Best	6 25	@ 6 50
Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 10

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TILDEN AND REFORM.

Great Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, at Greencastle, Ind.

A Scathing Arraignment of Grantism.

Why a Change of Administration is Necessary.

The Tall Sycamore Pays His Respects to Bloody-Shirt Morton.

Never in the whole course of my life have I known such audiences to gather together as are now gathering to listen to public discussion, upon the brief notices that have been given. There is a philosophy and a reason for all things, if you look at them calmly and fairly. The reason why the good county of Putnam—and when I speak to you as the people of Putnam, I speak not merely to my Democratic brethren; I speak to them, it is true, with a warm, embracing affection; but I likewise speak to my Republican friends, for whom I have nothing but kind words here to-day; I speak to my Independent friends, if they are here, for whom I have entire respect and personal kindness—I say to you, one and all, that the reason why the people are moving is that they have waked up from the very foundations to the necessity of a change in the civil administration of your Government. A change is demanded by every interest that you hold dear, and from one ocean to the other, this hour, the prevailing thought in honest men's minds is that things have gone far enough in the direction they have been going so long, and that there ought to be a change; that a change cannot make matters worse, and may make matters far better. That is the prevailing sentiment of the public mind.

GETTING TO BUSINESS.

My fellow-countrymen, who is it that promises you a change? Does the Republican party? Many an honest Republican in Putnam county has consoled himself for his disappointment in Grant's administration by whispering to his own heart, "Yes, but Hayes won't follow in his footsteps; there will be a change from Grantism by the election of Hayes." Who promises you that event? Who asserts that? I hold in my hand the Cincinnati platform; I have it here. My good Republican brother, if you think you are going to get a change in Hayes' administration, let me read you something that will disabuse your mind.

[Mr. Voorhees here read from the last plank in the Republican platform the portion indorsing Gen. Grant's administration.]

INDORSING GRANT.

Let me ask, right here, a personal question, addressed to any individual Republican upon this ground. Is there a Republican in the county of Putnam who unqualifiedly indorses Grant's administration of your civil affairs, domestic and foreign? The platform at Cincinnati does it. It says that "he is worthy of commendation for his administration of our civil government, both domestic and foreign." I don't believe that at this hour there is an intelligent and candid Republican in the county of Putnam who believes that resolution states the truth. For if there is any one thing more and better understood than another in this country, it is that Grant's administration is tapering to a close, an utter and universally-conceded failure. In every respect the confidence of the people is broken in it. But it is indorsed by the platform on which Hayes is nominated and must be elected, if he is elected, and what promise even have you Republicans that you are to have a change under Gen. Hayes? They indorse the backward flight of eight years in Grant's administration. They say all is well, when you know that all is not well. They say he deserves commendation, when you know that he deserves condemnation. They say he managed our domestic affairs in a manner calculated for the benefit of the people. Why, look for a moment back. I could stand here and occupy two hours reciting those acts of his administration which have met not merely with the condemnation of the Democratic party and the Democratic press, but of the Republican press as well. I can take the New York *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Springfield *Republican* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and in the last eight years I can drag forth from their columns condemnation of every feature of Grant's administration, personal and political; assailing his personal honesty in connection with the collection of the revenue, the San Domingo job, the sale of the French arms. Everything that was ever hurled at an administration can be proved against his by the leading Republican journals of the United States. Why, then, should they say that there is to be a change and a reformation if Hayes is elected, when the very convention that nominated Hayes indorsed the administration which they had condemned? There is no change in that direction. The cry in the land is for reform. There is no reform in that direction.

DISCOUNTS HAYES.

My fellow-citizens, the influences which have controlled Grant would control a hundred men like Hayes. Grant has more iron force in his little finger than there is in the whole body of Rutherford B. Hayes. I served in Congress with Gen. Hayes. I have no unkind word to speak of him. He is a man whose personal integrity I do not question; but I say with all respect to him and to his friends, he is the smallest man that ever was thought of, much less spoken of, in connection with the Presidency of the United States. [Laughter.] The Mortons, the Logans, the Conklings, and the other powerful men of the party, who have dictated and shaped the course pursued by this little square-jawed man who is now President, would have no more difficulty in shaping the policy and conduct of Hayes' administration than you would have in shaping the policy of your youngest child at home. The same old political leaders will surround him, the same influences will prevail, the same men will be at the helm and at the front, and instead of improvement by turning Grant out and putting Hayes in, it will be only consolidating, confirming and continuing Grant's administration four years longer under a different name.

A TUB TO THE WHALE.

Then, gentlemen, if I have sufficiently shown that the Republican party do not even pretend to offer you a change, do not even pretend that they are going to reform the Government, I will pass on to some other things. What else do you see? Do you pretend to say that there is not much need of change? Look abroad throughout this country. Look at the labor out of employment, hundreds of thousands of men and women that are without wages with which to procure bread, the whole Government in a state requiring administrative statesmanship to restore confidence, health and prosperity. Why, a change in itself is always desirable. What, then, do we promise? If, my friends, change is desirable in every sense of the word, it becomes me, after showing you that the Republican party offers no change; after showing you that they do not even condescend to offer a change; after showing you that, it becomes me to take another step and show you something else. Does the Republican party promise on solid grounds and in a faithful way, such as to win your confidence, a purification of the civil service of your Government? I am here to talk candidly with you old men, and if my party promised nothing better than there does I would say there was but little to gain in a change. Yes, there would be something still. A change, in itself, for the sake of a change, is a good thing. When an atmosphere becomes laden with poisonous vapors, and a storm rises in the West, and the thunder is heard and the lightning seen, you know that there will be a change in the air, and that health will come in the track of that change. It is sometimes the same in politics. The Republicans have been in power so long that the political atmosphere is laden with poison. Theft, plunder, peculation and fraud are in the air, as you well know. You cannot tap the body politic without evidence of corruption coming to the surface and pouring out. When men have held office as long as the Republican party has—for fifteen years—holding all the offices of the Government, they become derelict in duty; they become negligent. They feel themselves set aside as a favored class, to hold the offices and draw the salaries, and that the people have nothing to do except to bestow the offices upon them and pay taxes to feed them and theirs. And if nothing else was to be accomplished this year except to drive out the old set and put in a new set, it would be a purification to a certain extent; and then, at the end of four years, if your party and mine does one-tenth part as bad as their party has done, I will be first to join you to turn them out and put somebody else in, and see how they can do.

The law of change is a healthful law. A person sick in one chamber often feels a benefit by merely being changed into some other room or some other place. You farmers know the benefit of changing crops in your fields from corn to wheat and wheat to clover. This Republican party has been pasturing too long in the fields at Washington. They ought to be turned out and some other kind of stock put in their place. [A voice, "The land is worn out."]

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Well, we have had our Democratic convention. We have likewise had something else, old Democrats of Putnam. We have had a Democratic House of Representatives for the first time in sixteen years. For the first time in sixteen years the people have trusted the popular branch of the American Congress to the Democracy. I admit to you that with that trust reposed in our hands came heavy responsibilities, and we have got to meet them, and we have got to show the people how we have met them, or we will stand condemned. No party can survive or ought to survive that can't make an honest showing of the trust reposed in its hands. The Democratic party has been out of power for sixteen years. Have we met our duty since we were called to power? It is said that there were many members of that House who served in the Confederate army and the Confederate Congress: that there were fifty or sixty of them. Yes, that is so, too. How could it be otherwise, unless you desired to destroy your Union of States? This Government is a Government of States. Each State is guaranteed by the constitution certain representatives, and the people of those States are guaranteed the right to choose those representatives. Now, would you have them choose niggers, scallawags, and carpet-bag robbers down there, or would you have them choose men of known and high character, even though they have been in the Confederate army?

But let us come a little closer. Let us see whether they have been hurt any by this Democratic Congress. I come to talk facts and figures to you. Sixteen years of Republican rule have piled up, step by step, your Government expenses, until you have been the heaviest burdened people for your civil service of any people beneath the sun. On the adjournment of this Congress a few days ago, a solemn fact went into history. It went into history that the first reduction in the appropriation of the people's money that has been made for sixteen years has been made by this much abused, traduced and maligned Democratic House of Representatives. Congress adjourned after relieving you and other tax-payers of the United States of $30,000,000 of taxes, as compared with the last year. Go home and tell that to your neighbors. Walk erect, look them in the face and tell them what the Democratic party has done to win the public confidence. It has done what the Republican party has never done. It has reduced the burden of the people in the support of their Government in one session $30,000,000. Thirty million dollars, my Republican friends. Show me where you have reduced it one dollar. If it had not been for a Republican Senate and a Republican President the reduction would have been sixty millions instead of thirty millions. And there is not a single branch of the Government that is going to suffer. All will go on as well or better than before. Some useless office-holders will be put out and lose their places. Some foreign Ministers and Consuls will have to come home and earn an honest living instead of loafing about foreign capitals where they have no more to do than I would about your farm if I didn't know how to plow.

THIRTY MILLION REASONS.

I don't come here and ask you to trust the Democratic party, my Republican and Independent friends, without giving you good reasons for it. There are thirty millions of reasons in the measure I have spoken of to you—all solid reasons, every one of them a dollar in the market. [Laughter and applause.] Nobody will dispute that, but when you stick that fact at a speaker of the Morton stripe, he will tell you that there has been a nigger killed down South, or something of the kind. [Renewed laughter.] I can tell you of a good many white men killed in Indiana, but a white man living here in the interior of the State don't amount to anything. It takes a black man here on the other side of the river to raise a first-class muss when he gets into trouble. It does seem to me that people had better look at home and reform in quarters where they can save money, so that, instead of giving your wife $5 to go shopping, you will have $10 next time.

It is something remarkable that this Republican party, talking loud and long about its patriotism, only succeeded in making the appropriations every year a little higher until this much-abused old Democratic party got there with its representatives, and not very well organized either. We can do a great deal better next time. They have just been learning how, this last session. Give the Democratic party a full chance; give it a President as well as a House of Representatives, and after a while, a Senate, and you will see old-fashioned times, and old-fashioned economy. And remember the power is in your hands. If the Democratic party should betray you and become faithless and corrupt as the Republican party is, you can just give it a whipping and turn it out, too. But this year is a good year to give this Radical urchin a good licking and turn him out and put some one else in.

But, gentlemen, what else has this Democratic House of Representatives done? We could stop and feel right comfortable upon the record made in reducing Government expenses. I have always thought that the legislator who saved a man a dollar that he had worked hard and sweated for was the man to vote for next time. I may be mistaken. It may be that it is the fellows that indorse Grant's administration, that put it up instead of down, whom we should support. It may be that you want to vote for these fellows that have brought your debts back to you every year. No, I guess not. My old friend here shakes his head very emphatically. I have heard from one precinct on that subject. No, you will vote in the direction of economy and for those Representatives who have assisted in these measures. You will, all of you down here in Putnam, vote to send Frank Landers back. I should not think that anybody would vote against him and vote for a party that indorses all the fraud and high taxes that have resulted from Grant's administration. But let us go a little further. There was a good deal of doubt in the public mind whether this Democratic House of Representatives would stand up to the St. Louis platform on the resumption question. There was a fear in the public mind, and I shared it somewhat, that we did not understand ourselves well enough there at Washington to produce harmonious action against this Resumption act. But our Democratic brethren—although, as I told you, they were not very well used to the harness of legislation, having been out of office for some time—at last got together and passed an act repealing the Resumption act, which says: "On a given day you have got to come to specie payment, whether you are ready for it or not." Pretty good. You may say that they only repealed the day on which resumption is to take place. That is all there is of it, for when you repeal the time at which resumption is to take place, all the scaffolding by which you may reach that resumption must fall down. If you resolve not to finish your house this year and make no preparation to finish it any time, the scaffolding around the walls may just as well be taken down. So that the Resumption act is to-day a dead letter. There were some sections in it providing for certain action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, certain measures of contraction in order to reach resumption on a given day. We have said we are not going to resume on that day, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, and we do not fix any day except whenever the people's true interests require it, and then we are for it. Let there be no more contraction and no more inflation, but let the laws of trade and business regulate the matter. That is the St. Louis platform. That is its ratification by a Democratic House of Representatives. Of course the act is not repealed, for the reason that the Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and they won't repeal it or do anything else that hurts the bondholders in Wall street, and the like. They will never pass any measure to help you. My Republican friend, don't you wish they would repeal this measure? Sincerely and truly, don't you wish they would, with all your heart, because I know there are some of you listening to me, as you always kindly do? Don't you wish that the Senate would join in with what the House has done and repeal this Resumption act, which has been depressing and destroying your business so long?

But I have not told you all that the Democratic House of Representatives has done. I know there has been an idea disseminated industriously that the Democratic House of Representatives was a failure. I welcome such failures. I thank God for just such failures as they have been. Their heavy reduction of taxes, their repeal of the Resumption act, is not quite all. By a vote of two to one that Democratic House said that the old, round, bright silver dollar should again go back to its place as a legal tender; that it had been good enough for the people for eighty years, and it must be good enough for all classes now. I noticed a good many leading Republican newspapers that indorsed that. If the Republicans were for it, why didn't the Senate pass the same measure the House passed? They were there; they can read and write; they knew what the House had done. They could have done the same thing in thirty minutes if they had wanted to. They didn't want to. They didn't want to, for fear some public creditor, some holder of public securities would have to take a dollar in silver that was worth a few cents less in market than a dollar in gold. The Democratic House, however, placed itself on the side of the people on that question as on these other questions.

Don't it begin to look as if it were well to be here. Don't it begin to look as if there was life in the old party yet when it has a chance? My Republican friend, you must remember that we have not had as much chance in the last sixteen years as you have had. You have had all the chance that has been going and you have made a poor job of it. [Laughter.] You had all the opportunities, and you have pretty nearly ruined the country, and if you have another opportunity, I think the next Presidential convention will be a vast jury of inquest upon the dead body of the people. You have had sixteen years of an opportunity, and what have you done? You say you put down the rebellion. You did? Morton says he did, I believe. [Laughter and applause.] The whole people put down the rebellion—Democrats and Republicans, and Republicans and Democrats—all did that, both by fighting in the field, by hiring substitutes, and by paying taxes; and if it had been simply a party measure, and a party measure alone, this Government would never have been restored.

But let us judge of Republican legislation during the last eleven years, in peace. Are you satisfied with what you have done during that time? We have had no opportunity to show you what we would do until last winter. We have come to you now, telling you and showing you what we have done in one session of Congress, with only one house of Congress, under the most adverse circumstances, with the Senate against us, with the President against us, with every Cabinet officer against us, with every source of information locked up against us; we show you what we have done, and everything we have done has been for the people and their interests.

TURNING OUT UNION SOLDIERS.

A word here in regard to another charge that is constantly brought against the Democratic House of Representatives. It was said throughout the land that when this so-called Confederate Congress met it turned out all the Union soldiers and replaced them in the subordinate positions of Congress with ex-Confederate soldiers. That lie traveled well. It was an able-bodied fellow. [Laughter.] Swift of foot, good lungs, it didn't get tired, and it filled the mouths of radical orators and furnished items for radical newspapers, until at last a careful statement has been prepared, and it has been found that the Forty-fourth Congress has twice as many Federal Union soldiers in its employ as door-keepers, clerks, and in all the subordinate positions, as the Forty-third Congress had, which was Republican. No greater falsehood was ever uttered than that Union soldiers were discriminated against by this House of Representatives. The very reverse is true.

Hostile to Union soldiers, they say. For when you drive them on the question of economy, when you drive them with my thirty millions of reasons for turning them out, when you drive them with the repeal of the Resumption act, when you drive them with the restoration of the silver dollar, they say, "Oh, well, they were disloyal, anyhow." Who is disloyal in this country? Disloyal to what and disloyal to whom? Do you think the public man who stands faithfully by the people, reduces their expenses, passes laws to protect them from plunder and robbery—do you think he can be disloyal? Is he not necessarily faithful to the Government? He can not be disloyal, and why? Because he is faithful to the sovereignty. The people are sovereign, and he who is faithful to the people can not be false to this Government. If this Congress has been faithful to the people, it can not be false to its Government, for this is a Government of the people.

Let me state to you another item. Owing to the long continuance of the war, and the manner of enlisting and volunteering recruits during the war, there was great inequality in the amount of bounties which the soldiers received for their services. Some soldiers going in at the last moment received three times as much bounty as others who were in at the start, and served until the last gun was fired. There are men within the sound of my voice that practically know that fact in their own cases. There has been an idea that that inequality ought to be remedied—that the veteran ought to get as much as the eleventh-hour man—and some three years ago Congress passed a bill through both Houses to equalize the bounties. Soldiers of Putnam county, the man whom your convention at Cincinnati indorsed vetoed that bill. He said it should never become a law, and it did not. You veterans who went in with the firing upon Sumter, wherever you are, would have been largely benefited by that measure, except for Grant's veto. The last Congress again agitated the subject, and the Democratic House of Representatives, true to right and justice, passed the bill again equalizing the bounties. The bill went into the House, and the Republican Senate that had once before passed it were afraid to encounter Grant's veto again. And so the bill died this session—died by Republican opposition in the Senate, and the opposition of a Republican President. It died, although indorsed by the popular branch of Congress; died, although the Democratic House, called disloyal, had passed it and sent it to the Senate, and yet you will have demagogues traveling over this country and saying that this House is eminently disloyal, and hostile to the soldiers of the Union. They know what they say is false when they utter the word.

MORTON'S PATENT.

I am not here to abuse anybody, to say unkind words of anybody. The truth is, that Gov. Morton has got out a patent for that kind of business, and I am willing he should. Some of you men here have heard me in former years say hard things. As years have passed over my head, and age has brought its experience, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that men are guided by principles, controlled by argument, induced to act by the power of logic, rather than by the power of coarse epithets and personal abuse. I expect to speak in this canvass throughout the State. It shall be my business to reason with the people on these questions, and leave to others whose interests incline them in that direction a monopoly of invectives and of epithets. When, however, these solid facts are to be confronted, they can not be successfully met by personal abuse and denunciation, nor do I believe the people want them met in that way. I don't believe the Republicans want such a canvass.

I see there is a fellow by the name of Kilpatrick in this State, who wrote to Hayes yesterday or day before, in which he says that a "bloody-shirt" campaign and "plenty of money" will enable them to carry Indiana. Oh, where has reason fled to? Tax-payers, voters, Christian men and women, do you want a campaign of hate? For that is the meaning of "bloody shirt," and of corruption, for that is the meaning of "plenty of money." "A bloody-shirt campaign," says Kilpatrick, writing to the Presidential candidate himself, "and plenty of money, and Indiana is safe." In other words, he says, "Make the Northern people hate their Southern brethren with all their might, and supply them with plenty of money, and we carry Indiana." I pray Almighty God, whose eye is upon us all, to avert from the hearts of this people, one and all, those elements of poor, fallen human nature, that can be appealed to by such inducements as these. Hate and furious revenge and lucre, and bloody-shirt and corruption.

STALE THINGS.

After eleven years of peace they have nothing better to offer this people than the old stale bitterness of a by-gone war with one hand, and a corruption fund with the other. The people ask for bread, and they offer you a stone. You ask for fish, and they give you worse than a serpent. A hissing serpent, hot from hell, in this doctrine of diabolical hate in this land of ours. It comes not from the skies. It comes from pits of eternal darkness below us. Let us walk in the light; let us elevate ourselves where Christian footsteps tend. They say there is bloodshed and strife in the South. We do not hear of it until an election is approaching. Then they produce trouble themselves between the whites and the blacks, because that gives them votes up here, and don't give us any. When a man is out of corn, in your neighborhood, and has not any, and you find corn missing from your crib, and the grains are sprinkled off toward his house, and you go over there and you see his horse eating good, big ears of corn, big, yellow ears, just like yours, those circumstances tend to convince you that he stole the corn. In a State like South Carolina, where every officer is Republican, from the Governor down, and the courts all Republican, and the Sheriffs all Republican, when you hear of a negro riot down there, and then have the consequences traced right up this way, like the corn, that is dropped on the ground for Northern use, and when it gets up there you find Morton and those other—I was going to say horses [laughter]—in the barn eating this corn, or in other words, digesting and using these negro riots as political diet and sustenance, living on it, fattening on it, glorying in it, it looks to me like they had a word in it from the beginning. [Laughter.] It is their argument. They fatten on it. We do not.

Why is it these troubles do not spring up in Democratic States in the South? You hear nothing of them in good old Virginia, or in Tennessee, or in Georgia—States governed by Democrats. But you strike Mississippi, where this son-in-law of Ben Butler's, Adelbert B. Ames, has been Military Governor for a year past, and he has lots of trouble on his hands. Whenever a grist is wanted by the Republicans in the North he grinds it out for them. Whenever Ben Butler telegraphs him: "The hopper is about empty; throw in some more," it is done without delay. The negroes are not to blame. I respect the negroes a thousand times more than I do that kind of whites. Bad white men could at any time induce them to arm themselves, put themselves in a lawless attitude and provoke trouble.

READY TO HANG WHITE MURDERERS.

Look at South Carolina. What is there to prevent Republican officials there from hanging these men if they have murdered negroes? I would hang a man for murdering a negro a little quicker than I would for murdering a white man, and I will tell you why. The negro is a helpless being in this country. He ought to be protected because he cannot protect himself as well as the white man can. I would make him a peculiar object of care. But when a Republican State, with Republican government and Republican courts, comes to Washington and says, through her Governor: "These men have killed five or six negroes in my State, and although I have got the courts and Judges, and I am the Governor and won't pardon, but will sign a death warrant, yet I must have Mr. Grant send an army down here," then I know that there is forked tongue about the whole story, and that it is gotten up for political purposes. Understand me, I am for law; I am for order here and everywhere, and if I had the time and inclination I could stand here for an hour and point you to outrages here in Indiana at the hands of lawless mobs greater than have taken place in any of these States that they complain so loudly about. In Illinois it is the same, and in Ohio the same, and I believe in Boston and in New England crime rears its ghastly head in the most frightful and malevolent shapes.

Human nature is an average the world over. There is no perfection anywhere. Men commit crime in the North; they violate law in the South. When men cease to violate law Paradise will be regained, the Garden of Eden that our forefathers lost will be restored, and the millennium will dawn and Christ will reign again for his thousand years. But while we are here in this awful flesh the workings of the old man Adam are about the same under the Northern and under the Southern sky, and everywhere. And the man who comes to you to blind your reason and obscure your interests by telling you that you have anything to do down South, that they can not regulate their own matters, and that you must vote with the party that is robbing you of millions and hundreds of millions on some questions that are pivoting down South—such a man is an inherent demagogue and is not honest. Let us have a campaign for ourselves. Let us look at home and determine what it is for our interest to do, and do that thing.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

A few words, my fellow-citizens, in regard to our candidates. I have shown you our platform. I have shown you their platform, not only indorsing Grant, but [illegible] indorsing the Resumption act as well. I have shown you what a Democratic House has done, and I have shown you who has kept them from carrying out their works. I have come to you bearing fruits. My mere words here would be nothing. I must have something to show. You remember when the children of Israel had wandered long in the wilderness, they came and camped on the long-sought borders of Canaan. Moses had died on the mountain in sight of the land, and the angels had buried him, and the command had fallen upon Joshua, and there was discontent and doubt. They did not know whether it was worth while to go into the land of Canaan. They doubted whether it would not be better to stop in the wilderness. They had been there so long that the places were accustomed places to them, and they said among themselves that, although their lot may be hard where it was, they did not know that a change would benefit them any at all. So Joshua sent his spies into the land of Canaan to look at the country and see what it promised in the way of relief and deliverance to the tried and worn people of Israel escaping captivity. After a time these messengers of Joshua returned; they returned with the ripe and purple grapes of abundance in their hands; they showed that it was the land of corn and wine, of milk and honey, the land not merely filled of a promise, but the land of promise fulfilled.

So in this canvass the Democrats can turn to their Republican neighbor, and when asked, "What assurance have we that the change you invite us to will benefit us at all?" you can show them the fruits of one single Congress, fruits more promising and pleasant to the tried American tax-payer than were the grapes and pomegranates with which the messengers of Joshua returned to the camp of Israel.

We can show, to our Republican and Independent brethren the repeal of this odious Resumption act, the restoration of the silver dollar, the reduction of the Government expenses $30,000,000. We can show to the veteran soldier the payment of his bounty amounting to $8.33⅓ per month for all the time that he was in the service. These are our evidences of good faith. We are not making a promise here to break it hereafter. We intend to fulfill it.

TILDEN.

"But," says some one, "we have heard that Mr. Tilden has no right to the title of a reformer." Since Mr. Tilden's nomination I have carefully examined his record. Gov. Morton and Gen. Harrison say that he was a secessionist during the war. My only answer to that is two things: First, that such a charge was never made till he became a candidate for the Presidency; and, second, that two years ago he was elected Governor of the great and patriotic State of New York against Gen. John A. Dix, an officer of the war of 1812, and a distinguished officer of the late war, by more than 50,000 majority. Queer people in New York! They don't know that he was a secessionist down there. He has lived there sixty-three years—that is his age. He was there all during the war, and made speeches during the war, but they don't know that he is a secessionist there, or else he would not have beaten Gen. John A. Dix for Governor of New York, would he? Is New York "secesh" by 50,000 majority? Morton ought to have gone there two years ago and told them not to elect this secessionist over Gen. John A. Dix. If they had only found it out then, they would have beaten him for Governor, of course, and then we would not be troubled with him as a candidate for the Presidency. But they did not find it out then, and I will tell you why they didn't—because it wasn't true. I take the entire State, with an indorsement of 50,000 majority, as an answer to all that Morton and Harrison and their followers can say. When a man's neighbors at home say he is a good man, I care but little what anybody else says.

Now, Morton lives out here in the State of Indiana, and I would not say that he would state anything that he did not think was true. Oh, no! [Laughter.] It is not necessary for me to say that to you. [Renewed laughter.] And then the truth is, that always along in the month of August, just before a Presidential election, politicians of the "bloody shirt" order get like rattlesnakes and mad dogs. They say and do things they do not understand themselves. Morton, out here in the State of Indiana, says Tilden was a secessionist, and the people of New York State, by a majority of 50,000, say it is not so. I am willing to leave to you which you will believe.

Then let us go a step farther. What has Gov. Tilden done that entitles him to our confidence? I have his record here. I have the New York *Times* here—a leading Republican newspaper—that six or seven years ago announced to the world that the city and State of New York were more indebted to Samuel J. Tilden than to any one man in existence for the destruction of Wm. M. Tweed and his great ring of robbers. That was the estimation he was held in in Republican circles before he was nominated by the Democratic party. The truth is that Tilden did not merely go and hunt up somebody to charge Tweed with fraud and gigantic plunder, and then come in as a lawyer and prosecute him, as we lawyers generally do. He took a higher responsibility. He filed his own individual affidavit, signed Samuel J. Tilden and sworn to by himself, charging Tweed with enormous peculation, fraud and gigantic larcenies. On that affidavit he was arrested, and the ball was set in motion that never stopped until Tweed and his followers either languished in prisons under conviction, or pined in foreign lands, not daring to come home.

Those are the solemn facts before God. He burst that ring into a thousand fragments. A man of iron nerve and great capacity is Samuel J. Tilden; a man whose heart will never seduce his brain from the path of sternest rectitude in administering this Government. There will be no personal Government, as there has been under Grant. It will be a hard, unrelenting Government on the side of reformation and against rascals. He never stayed his hand until he purified and reformed the Government of the State of New York, and with that great record behind him, the people of New York, desiring other reforms, made him their Governor by this enormous majority of which I have spoken, and in less than two years after he was inaugurated Governor what do you behold? He took New York from Republican hands with a burden of $16,000,000 of annual taxation. In less than two years he reduced that taxation $8,000,000, in round terms. Has he not a right to the title of reformer? The man who, upon his own personal affidavit, broke the Tweed ring and made successful war upon the canal ring of New York, until its plunderers are likewise in prison or fugitives from justice.

I can trust him, and so can you. I can vote for him, and so can you. Mr. Tilden was not my original choice. I longed to see a citizen of this State nominated for the Presidency; but the manner in which Indiana was treated at St. Louis leaves no sting behind, no sense of personal defeat, and if Samuel J. Tilden shall be inaugurated President of the United States, the term "Reform" will not be an idle word. The man who reformed the city of New York, and reformed taxation from sixteen millions to eight millions in the State of New York, and reformed the canal ring until the predatory bands are scattered to the four winds, is the very man whose iron hand we want to hammer at the closed doors of corruption in those departments at Washington and make them give up their secrets, and drive out from their dens and hiding-places the plunderers of the people. I have hope that this will be. I see the dawn of a better day.

The Issue and Retirement of Greenbacks.

The statement given below shows the issue and retirement of national bank notes and legal-tender notes under the act of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to the 1st of this month:

National bank notes outstanding when act of June 20, 1874, was passed......		$349,894,182
National bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875..........	$4,734,500	
National bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates..........	2,767,232	
Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875..........		1,967,268
National bank notes outstanding Jan. 14, 1875....		$351,861,450
National bank notes redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date......	$27,545,513	
National bank notes surrendered between same dates.	6,316,290	
Total redeemed and surrendered..........	$33,861,803	
National bank notes issued between same dates......	13,833,065	
Decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to date..........		20,028,738
National bank notes outstanding at date..........		$331,832,712
Greenbacks on deposit in the treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks.....		4,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire national bank notes..........		88,914,096
Total deposits..........		$93,727,771
Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without reissue....		70,312,745
Greenbacks on deposit at date..........		$23,415,026
Greenbacks retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875....		$12,655,936
Greenbacks outstanding at date......		369,344,064

What Our Presidents Were Worth.

Washington left an estate valued at over $800,000; John Adams died moderately well off, leaving about $75,000; Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not purchased his library at $20,000 he would have been a pauper; Madison was frugal and left about $150,000; Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives; John Quincy Adams left about $50,000; Jackson died worth about $80,000; Van Buren left some $400,000. It is said that he did not draw his salary while in office, but at the expiration of his term of service drew the whole $100,000. Polk left an estate valued at $150,000; Taylor had saved something of his pay while in the army, and died worth $150,000; Tyler married a lady of wealth; Filmore was always frugal, and added to his savings by marrying a lady of wealth, and was worth about $200,000; Pierce's estate was valued at $50,000; Buchanan left $200,000; Lincoln about $75,000, and Johnson $50,000.

Mr. Marratt, a graduate of Bowdoin College, walked in one day from the top of Mount Washington (N. H.) to Portland, a distance of ninety miles.

All Sorts.

Brigham Young has reduced his stock of wives to eighteen.

The Boston *Herald* printed an item about a "bold sneak thief."

A rejected lover in Virginia City blew up the offending woman's house with dynamite.

The paupers in the Warwick county (Indiana) poorhouse are marrying at the rate of four couples a month.

Mr. Ross has spent $60,000 in hunting for his son Charley, and seems to be as far from finding him as ever.

The Japanese have arranged for an international exposition, to take place shortly after that of France has closed.

"A postage stamp neatly framed" was the prize awarded to the worst shot at the late target practice of the Alabama State Artillery.

Horatius Bowen objects to the wearing of the cross by fashionable ladies as a personal adornment, and the ladies are—cross about it.

The Rev. Wm. A. Cornell, of Freedom Plains, N. Y., hanged himself because he had lost his voice, and was compelled to stop preaching.

A horse that was being shod, in Poughkeepsie, reared suddenly and struck his head against a beam with such force that his neck was broken.

A waiter advertises in Chicago for employment, giving as a recommendation his ability to "fold napkins in 300 different ways, in the perfect image of every kind of bird."

A man who tried to drown himself by jumping from an excursion steamer in Boston harbor, was so fat that he couldn't sink, and the boat sent for him found him floating like a cork.

The Danes are greatly exasperated by a ministerial decree forbidding dogs to run loose. Thousands of valuable brutes have been destroyed on an unauthenticated report of a few cases of rabies.

A Kentucky farmer says that his old sow is in the habit of chewing off grapevines that grow upon convenient trees, and, with the vine end in her mouth, swinging over the fence into a cornfield.

The man in London who suddenly deserted his family, and lived for fourteen years just round in the next street, is a standing instance of the complete isolation which it is at any time possible to command in the largest cities.

A Galveston merchant received a letter last week which has been nearly eleven years on the way. The news it contained was more like reading a page of ancient history in the local columns of a daily paper than like an epistle from a friend not 1,500 miles away.

"You are entirely welcome," said a man, as he yielded his seat in a horse-car to a young woman. She looked puzzled, and so did the listening passengers. "Entirely welcome, entirely so," he reiterated. "I didn't hear your thanks, but you are just as welcome for all that."

In less than one month the value of silver has fallen 10 per cent. in Calcutta. Business is practically at a stand-still, and a feeling of despondency is creeping over all India. The natives hail the prospect of a gold currency with intense delight, because gold is more easily hoarded than silver, and gold coins would be more valued as ornaments for females and children.

It is hard work to convict a man of violating the license law in Thompsonville, Conn., as a prosecuting agent discovered, much to his chagrin. Out of a large number of witnesses put on the stand, only three ever heard that William Maddock kept a saloon, although a stranger could not go into the town without seeing it, and not one man could be found who had paid for a drink there. The agent left town a disgusted man.

Two professors of Urbana University discovered last week, in a mound in Champaign county, Ohio, eight human skeletons, twelve feet underground, inclosed in a wooden tomb. One was a child's skeleton, with a string of shells around the neck. While the professors were burrowing one side of the shaft gave way, and a scientist was buried, bruised and nearly suffocated. As soon as he was dug out he called for a spade and went at it again.

Missouri takes the palm for numerous "anti" societies. In one of the counties in that State an Anti-Horse-Thief Society has been formed. Its only object is to protect the community from horse thieves, to promote the arrest and prosecution of criminals, and to see that justice is done and that no pardons are signed after sentence is passed. The means it adopts for carrying out the latter clause of its constitution is not influence with the Governor.

The Washington mills in Lawrence, Mass., will reduce the price of board in the corporation boarding houses to $2.20 per week for females and $3 per week for males. The Everett and the Pemberton mills will reduce the board of female operatives to $2.25. The Pacific allows a charge of $2.50 for females and leaves the price of men's board to be determined between the operatives and the boarding-house keepers. In Lowell the corporation boarding house rate is uniform at $2.20 for females and $2.90 for males.

An English paper celebrates a gentleman who distinguished himself at a recent entertainment in that country by concocting the following set rhymes for the word "Arragon:"

'Tis said there lived in olden days
A gentleman of Arragon,
And as a mark his wife he'd praise
As just a perfect paragon.
To savor the fare she would supply
The right amount of tarragon;
And so when she was out he'd cry;
(Her name was Sal,)
"Where's Sarah gone?"

Which makes a very fair pendant for Canning's rhyme to "porringer:"

The Duke of York a daughter had,
Likewise a silver porringer;
He gave the vessel to a [illegible],
And gave the Prince of Orange her.

The Pottsville Bank Failure.

One of the worst bank failures which has ever occurred in this country is that of the Miners' Trust Company at Pottsville, Pa., whose liabilities are $1,[illegible]141, while the assets are only $186,747, and not all of them available. The depositors propose to find out who is responsible for this wholesale squandering of their money, and they have appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation and criminally prosecute every one who has made any improper use of the funds.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 21, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.

For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, GEORGE V. HOWK,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, JAS. L. WORDON.

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

For Representative in Congress—12th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

For State Senator
SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

For Prosecutor 35th Judicial District,
DANIEL D. MOODY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff.
JOHN C. St. CLAIR.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,

For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS

General
Wm. McCANDLESS
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Will address the people at Waterloo, Thursday, Sept. 27th; Auburn, Friday, Sept. 29th.

Hon. C. W.
JULIAN!

will address the people at Waterloo, on Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Prof. C. A.
Fairbanks,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

will address the people at the following points in the evening of each day named:

Summit, Friday Sept. 22nd.
Fairfield Center, Saturday Sept 23rd
Spencerville, Monday Sept. 25th
Mooresville, Tuesday Sept 26th.
Jackson Center, Wed. Sept 27th
Cedar Creek, Thursday Sept 28th
Corunna, Friday Sept 29th.
Sedan, Saturday Sept 30th.

The Maine Election.

The election in Maine last week over that of 1872, shows a falling off in the Republican majority of about 7,000. Yet the Republicans claim with their usual candor that they have held their own. Blaine telegraped:

"We have triumphed by an immense majority, something we have not achieved since 1868."

As Blaine has been looking to his confiding fellow citizens which for vindication on the charges which he did not care to have investigated by the House of Representatives, it is not surprising that he takes a rose-colored view of the situation. Nor is it surprising that the detailed returns sent in from Maine, instead of being compared with those of the last Presidential year, should be set over against the figures of 1875. Last year the Republican majority was rediculously small—less than four thousand—and thus the knight errant of political chivalry is enabled to figure gains in every part of the State, and so prove to the satisfaction of himself and immediate friends, including Jay Gould and Bob Ingersol, that his gauntleted palm was never soiled by the contaminating coin of the briber.

Let not anybody who wants to form a correct estimate of the significance of the Maine election be carried away by Brother Blaine's enthusiasm. There is no overwhelming victory in Maine. The returns so far received, indicate that Connor's majority will be between ten and twelve thousand, and even the latter figure will show a falling off of more than thirty per cent. from the Republican majority in September, 1872, the only election which can legitimately be adduced for purposes of comparison with that of Monday last.

Brother Blaine may shout Victory, as loud and as long as his breath permits; but he cannot shout away the fact that five or six thousand Republican voters in Maine have become disgusted with his own jobbery and with the wholesale corruption of the party he represents, and have resolved to train hereafter in honester company.

We think that our cool-headed and perceptive neighbor, the Times, recognizes the significance of the decline of Republican strength in Maine, for it tried yesterday to account for the reduced majority by asserting that while a good many Republicans had moved out of the State during the past four years, a good many Democrats had moved in.—New York Sun.

* * *

Another riot has occured in South Carolina. The Washington Star, an Independent Republican paper, gives the following description: The affair was the result of a settled determination of a gang of colored rowdies calling themselves republicans to wreak vengence upon men of their color who have presumed to publicly affiliate with the democratic party. The trouble began by a comparatively small body of rioters, and speedily assumed formidable dimentions. Idle and excitable colored men and boys from all quarters hurried to the scene of disturbance, swelling the crowd and increasing the tumult, and the main thoroughfare of Charleston was for more than two hours in full possession of a fierce and howling mob of negroes cursing the whites and savagely attacking and beating every white man who chanced to be on the streets. Captain Hendricks, with a squad of thirty of the city police, finally succeeded by persistent efforts in dispersing the rioters, but not until a long list of bloody casualities had occurred, some of them serious and perhaps fatal in character. By noon today it was impossible to purchase a revolver in the city, the stock being completely exhausted. Buckner, one of the whites wounded Wednesday night, died yesterday afternoon.

* * *

We heard Wm. B. Allison speak last Friday afternoon, in the Court House yard. He is a Republican and represents the State of Iowa, in the U. S. Senate. Holding the high and elevated position that he does, we would naturally suppose such a person ought to be very particular to speak the truth, especially when making a public speech. Now, Mr. A. in his remarks alluded to the amendment in the constitution which forbids strictly the payment of any rebel debt caused, directly or indirectly by the late rebellion, and while dwelling on that subject, made every effort to carry to his hearers that said amendment did not cover all the indebtedness inflicted in the South, in consequence of the recent war there. If any intelligent person will read that clause in the magna charter of our liberties, he will readily preceive that it includes everything in the shape of debts incurred by the late insurgent states in their passage at arms with the U. S., a few years ago. We regard such garbling of a downright fact as the meanest kind of cob-web subterfuge. Should the Democrats be inducted into power in the November election, not even one farthing would be paid of anything, the South may happen to owe, because of their four year of mad warefare. Again Mr. Allison said, that the Democracy was anxious to bring about the resumption of specie payments sooner than '79. He certainly must know better then to make such an untruthful assertion. The Democrats in Congress and out of Congress and all over the land, iterated and reiterated during the current year, that as a great national party, they are in favor of a "resumption" just as soon as it can be done without bankrupting the country, and also ruining hundreds of thousands of our best business men. We repeat, the people know it!

* * *

Mr. Bixler says his residence of six years at Washington has enabled him to watch the movements of the so-called ex-confederates. How does he like the strut of Guerrilla Mosby, who has more appointments from his command in clerical position in that city than any other man in the country. The brute who shot down Union Soldiers in sight of Washington, not in honorable warefares, but as a bush-whacker. To see him cheek by jowl with Grant and Boss Shepherd must have been a pleasant sight, for he votes the Republican ticket If ten thousand of these rebels would vote the Republican ticket they would be white as wool If this learned lawyer, without an hour's practice, knew the temper of the people here he would find that an appeal to passion instead of reason has but little effect with the fair and candid.

* * *

Charles F. Adams accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. He is a former Republican who has declared for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. His nomination means reform.

Commissioners Allowances, September Term, 1876.

Expense of Books, Stationery and Printing.

W B Burford, books & stationery for co.	$296.51
Tom O Mays, printing done "	13.45

Expense of Public Buildings.

W L Meese, cash adv'a. for floor in jail	$16.95
Same, work on Sheriff's stable	9.10
Joseph Ashley, repairing jail cell	10.00

Expense of Fees & Salary.

N Ensley, for salary as co. Treasurer	$250.00
Isaac Hague " " Auditor	467.74
James A Barns " " Superintendent	78.00
N Ensley, for receiving and disbursing money other than fees and school funds from March 3, '71 to Aug. 29, '7	1340.00
C R Wanemaker, serv. co. Com. sept term	24.00
G N Duncan, " " "	27.00
Nelson Griffith " " "	24.00

Expense of Inquest.

Fees reported by Coroner, sundry persons on body of Joseph Brown	45.40

Expense of Criminals.

A S Less money exp'p. capturing thieves	$ 8.00
R W McBride " "	21.75
Cool & Ralston, goods furnished prisoners	3.55
C Klotz, " " "	30.80
F D Ryan " " "	8.75
E Zacher, " " "	4.30
W L Meese, com'g, board'g & dis'g	139.85

Expense of Roads, Bridges and Ditches, Viewing Roads.

O C Clark	1.50	O C Clark	$1.50
Geo Clark	1.50	Geo Clark	1.50
Harvey Moody	1.50	Harvey Moody	1.50
Samuel Brown	1.50	D H Murray	3.00
John Carper	1.50	A Seely	1.50
W L Meese servi'g notices on viewers &c			68.90
J J VanAuken establishing grade at Spencerville and making profile of same			5.00

Bridges.

David Heckathorn building bridge	$ 75.75
Griswold & Culver " bridges	847.25
H Griswold "	302.25
Jacob Marks " bridge	80.79
Daniel Goodwin " "	14.21
Sternburg & Coffrin " "	56.00
H Hollopeter " "	80.00
H H Hossington on order for bridge, acc't	15.75
Ford & Parent, livery, look'g after roads &c	6.50
D Heckathorn, lumber for bridge.	5.00
J P McCague " "	30.00
J B Hoover labor & material "	4.75
C R Wanemaker supt. & accepting bridge	14.00
Geo H Duncan " " "	18.00
Nelson Griffith " " "&c	40.00

Ditches

J J VanAuken Viewing & making report	$30.00
Same " " "	27.50
Same " " "	25.00
Same " " "	35.00
Same " " "	5.0
Same " " "	27.50
R N Crooks "	10.00
Same "	9.00
Same "	14.00
Same "	2.00
Same "	12.00
Clark Parker "	9.00
Geo Buchanan "	12.00
J M Brumbeck "	12.00
Jeremiah Plum "	14.80
Same "	2.00
Same "	12.50
M O Harris diging ditch	14.00
A Timmerman " "	54.76

Expense of Insane.

W L Meese boarding insane persons	23.00

Expense of Court

W L Meese summoning jury	$20.00

Expense of Poor

J & J A Shutt goods furnished poor	$ 15.47
Kahn Bros " "	190.55
Stiefel & Ochs " "	47.65
Cool & Ralston " "	202.01
Miller & Casebeer " "	4.25
Thomas Hartfort " "	12.00
D D Snyder " "	45.32
J H Ehlers " "	17.47
J R Lanning " "	12.10
J W Shaffer " "	13.80
C C Shaffer " "	34.00
S. W. Ralston " "	2.23
E E Williams " "	3.00
C Sheets " "	1.95
F D Ryan " "	28.35
J L Davis " "	7.38
Patterson Bros & Co "	12.00
A C Brown " "	4.25
C H Nelson, Work & Co "	5.95
Geo Gordon Tobacco "	17.50
M Houlton meat "	11.11
N Griffith wheat "	128.40
T Grogg " "	47.00
L Bowers flour "	11.80
J Spencer " "	14.65
I N Cool livery looking after "	1.50
Fore & Parent "	1.00
H Linderfer taking care of poor	16.00
S M Sherman medical attendanc con poor	16.50
Jared Spooner "	116.00
W H Green keeping "	2.50
A A Waters "	2.50
P N Calkins tiling furnished poor farm	25.86
S Runnell horse hire for	7.50
Same salary as Supt of	129.00
T L Baker work done on	51.00
Geo Wagoner work done for	7.63
J Hymer & Co clothing furnished poor	12.75
G H Duncan serving attending "	2.00
Hoopengarner & Son medicine for "	4.45
E T Metcalf boarding & clothing W Barday	20.20
Sarah Fales work at county asylum	25.00
Lydia Brown "	13.34

Miscellaneous Expense.

S W Ralston goods for county	$ 95
J L Davis goods furnished county	4.60
Isaac Hague cash paid for transcript of July & P O stamps for office	2.75
N Ensly postal cards and stamps for office	3.85

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Election Notice.

In pursuance of an order to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which order is in these words:

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County, }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County Indiana:

You are commanded to give the notice required by law, that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county, at the usual places of holding elections, in the several Townships and Precincts in said County, on the second Tuesday of October to-wit, October 10th, 1876, for the purpose of electing persons to fill the following offices to-wit

1 Governor of the State of Indiana,
1 Lieutenant Governor " "
1 Secretary of State " "
1 Auditor " " "
1 Treasurer " " "
5 Judges of the Supreme Court,
1 Attorney General,
1 Superintendant of Public Instruction,
1 Reporter of the Supreme Court,
1 Clerk " " "
1 Representative in Congress,
1 Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit,
1 Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th judicial circuit
1 Senator,
1 Representative,
1 Sheriff of DeKalb County,
1 Treasurer, " "
1 Recorder, " "
1 Coroner, " "
1 Surveyor " "
1 Commissioner for 1st District DeKalb County,
1 " " 2nd " "
1 " " 3d " "
1 Trustee for each Township in said County,
1 Justice of the Peace for Butler Township,
2 " " " " " Jackson "
1 " " " " " Concord "
2 " " " " " Newville "
1 " " " " " Stafford "
1 " " " " " Wilmington "
1 " " " " " Union "
1 " " " " " Keyser "
2 " " " " " Richland "
2 " " " " " Smithfield "
2 " " " " " Franklin "
2 " " " " " Troy "
2 Constables " Butler "
2 " " Jackson "
3 " " Concord "
2 " " Newville "
2 " " Stafford "
4 " " Wilmington "
4 " " Union "
2 " " Keyser "
2 " " Richland "
3 " " Fairfield "
3 " " Smithfield "
2 " " Franklin "
2 " " Troy "
1 Supervisor for each Road District in said County

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand, [SEAL.] and affix the seal of the DeKalb Circuit Court, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1876.

G. H. K. MOSS, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

The qualified voters of DeKalb County, Indiana, will meet on Tuesday the 10th day of October, 1876, at the usual places of holding elections, in the several Townships and Precincts of said County, for the purpose of electing persons to fill the offices designated in said order.

WILLIAM L. MEESE,
Sheriff, DeKalb County, Indiana.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Dessolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stepleton & Parker, in the mercantile business, in the town of Newville, was on the 1st day of September, 1876 dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Stepleton having sold his entire interest in said firm to Smith & Parker, who assume all debts of said firm, and to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.

ANTHONY STEPLETON,
JOHN N. PARKER,
Newville, Ind., Sept. 5th, 1876.

BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED OUR FALL STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, AND

OvercoatS

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE

LARGEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT

In the TOWN, and

OUR PRICES

Will be Lower than ever

KAHN.

SATURDAY SEPT. 2nd,'76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

ROOT COMPANY

Will offer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on the dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth	$ 7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8 50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.60,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8.50,	"	18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12 00	"	18 00
Black Lace Shawls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15.10,	"	27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6.50.

Silk & Dress Goods

We have lately replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroideries, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Iesires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPETCIA DNPUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STRICLLY DURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Stor His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY, an reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured the Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE. No imitation, adulterated or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very complete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS!

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more salutary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequently sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn, Ind.

Geo. DeWald & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The roof is being placed upon the new school house.

C. D. Hare, Esq., will leave shortly for California.

Brick work has commenced on the new Presbyterian church.

There is talk around town of a marraige to take place to-day in the south end of town.

The best article of quinine at Davenport's. We know it must be good for everyone buys it.

Mr. Langan, late genial, polite cashier of the Waterloo bank and Mr. Kelley gave us a call yesterday.

Mr. Woodford made an assignment Monday, but the assignee will open the store to-day and resume business.

That delegation from the east last Friday, at the Republican rally, was immense It brought to mind those touching words, "When Shall we Three Meet Again."

A Democratic caucus will be held at Spencerville, Sept. 30th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of candidates to fill the various office in Concord township.

Mr. S. Lauferty leaves to day for St. Louis, having sold out all his interests at this place. Mr. L. is one of the fairest Jews we have met, and Kahn comes next.

The Angola "Herald' has been enlarged and improved, and the publishers are now Wiseman & McConnell, the latter being our prosecutor. We wish them every success.

The rumor afloat throughout the county that Beugnot & Co. have stopped buying bolts is not the fact. They wish to purchase any quantity of them and pay liberal prices.

Lieut. Governor Dorsheimer, of New York, will speak at Ligonier next Tuesday afternoon. Mr. D. is one of the best speakers of the age, and we would like to see a large delegation there from DeKalb.

To the Public.—Having purchased the photograph rooms of Mr. Siler, I am now prepared to furnish pictures and copying in the best style of art, at lowest prices.

4w. DAVID GRIPE.

Gen. McCandless, the gallant soldier of the Keystone State, will address the people at half past seven o'clock p. m. on Thursday Sept. 28, at this place. We hope to see every person out, because we know the general is a good speaker.

The young folks, of the city, he.d a pleasant sociable party, Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Sheffer. They tipped the fantastic toe to the tune of the violin, and various other amusements so much enjoyed by those who are yet tender in years.

We don't know all the bearings which prompted a few democrats in Steuben County to meet and "whereas" several tim es, the other day, but it does seem to us that a few of them are determined to rule or ruin. Its not a paying business, as they will evidently find out.

A large number of our citizens attended the rally at Butler last Saturday.—The Silver and Marshal Bands were also present and furnished good music. We must not forget to mention the politeness and affability of the conductor A. F. McFann, Esq., who was so attentive and courteous to the passengers.

Rev. Mr. Work tied the knot, last Monday, that holds in wedlock F. M. Dannells, of this city, and Anna M. Masterson, of Angola, henceforth and forever. It was a live affair, there being twenty guests present. They were accompained to the train by fifty couple of whom made to the happy pair some beautiful and valuable presents.

Rose offered to give twelve dollars for a twenty-five dollar bounty order, and Sheriff Miller offered to pay the amount in full, in cash, if it was not in the county treasury. Rose has fought on the side of the Republicans and Miller was the Democratic Sheriff at the time. But Mr. Miller says she got the money soon after nothwithstanding the assertion of Rose in his letter to the contrary.

Our friends should make every arrangements to have large crowds to greet Prof. Fairbanks at the points given in another column. He is an able, eloquent speaker, and has been pronounced by all one of the best yet heard in the county. By reference to another column, you will see he speaks at Summit, Fairfield Center, Spencerville, Mooreville, Jackson Center, Cedar Creek, Corunna and Sedan.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, an resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup Contains no opium and is pleasant to take.—Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxyims that threatened to choke them, find speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

Defiance County is holding a splendid fair this week at Defiance. There are enterprising people in that county and their fairs have more than a local reputation.

Bill asks how long Sam Shutt has been fitting himself for State Senator?—Ever since he learned to read, by a strict attention to his own business, by storing his mind with useful knowledge, by a sober, honest course so far through life, by being elected a member of the Legislature four years ago, and watching the interests of the people in an honest, able manner, by being recognized as a genuine, frank, manly, generous citizen. Is William answered?

Excursion.—An excursion to the Chicago Exposition, has been arranged under the auspices of the Presbyterian church of this place, for October 3rd. Tickets for the round trip $3.50, good for three days. This will be the only chance to see the many attractions at the great exposition of the city of lakes Second only to the Centennial, and everybody should make an effort. For every ticket sold is guaranteed a good seat in a passenger car.

Dan Voorhees was to have met Carl Schurz in joint discussion on the 11th at Crown Point, Ind. He failed to come to time.—Press.

Does our neighbor mean to give out the inference that Mr. Voorhees failed to come to time? We trust our neighbor would not be so bare faced as that. Mr. Schurz failed to come to time, and not Mr. Voorhees, as the above would indicate. Will Baxter make this correction?

Mr. Rose in his soldierly letter of '62, said that the attorney who secured the claim charged five dollars. Who was that attorney? This poor widow woman, weeping by her lonely hearthstone for the loss of a noble husband and son, afterward received the full amount of the order, so that if there was an attorney in the case, he was ashamed to show his hand. Was it an attempt upon the part of Rose to make his usurious offer appear less in the eyes of a defenceless woman?

That "Democrat" last week, says that Mr. Rose has been qualifying himself for the last fifteen years for the position he seeks. How well has he succeeded? We have seen fellows for hours trying to climb a greased pole. Would that qualify them to become respectable pork merchants? If trying to devour widows' houses, as the bible calls it, by offering the poor mother of deceased Union Soldier twelve dollars for twenty-five is a qualification then Mr. Rose has graduated.

Query—An ex-soldier of the 88th Ind. wants to know why Judge [then Major] Tousley fell off his horse at Perrysville, Ky., on the 8th of Oct., 1862, as the 88th was going over the hi.l under fire from the enemy's artillery!

Weamer perpetrated the above. And now, an ex-soldier wants to know why Rose wanted to buy an order, issued to a Union Soldier then dead, of his mother, and was willing to show his great love for the soldier, by paying her about half the amount it called for knowing it was as good as the wheat? Answer.

The very large intelligent audience which assembled at Ensley's Hall last Friday evening, after the Republican rally, was certainly a response to the genius and ability of the speaker of the most complimentary kind. Prof. Fairbanks made a fine address, answered a few of the misrepresentations of Senator Allison, such as charge that the Democratic party was in favor of resuming specie payments before 1879. It was a dirty falshood, but the Professor answered it in a gentlemanly, polite way All who have heard him are delighted with his fair treatment of every question of the day.

Judge Tousley is an Independent candidate for Judge in the Noble County district. We hope he will be elected, as no party Judge is ever fit for the high functions of courts.—Goshen Democrat.

If the people want an able man for Judge, rather than one who has never conducted an important suit in our courts, but who has been "fitting" himself for the last fifteen years, having an eye to that position, commencing with that sharp legal acumen which prompted him to offer a poor war widow TWLEVE dollars for a twenty-five dollar order accruing to a poor soldier, whose bones were then bleaching on an ensanguined battle field; if the people, we say, want an able man, not one of this description, they will vote to a man for Tousley.

Do not forget that the Waterloo fair will be held in Oct. commencing on the 10th. It comes at that time of year when the great laboring period of the farmer has about ended, at a time when he can enjoy a commingling with his neighbors and at the same time see the many attractions of the fair Every person has a certain amount of pride, and that pride will dictate, in those who are enterprising and generous, that they bring the best from their store and compete with a hundred others in the excellence of production. This lends an additional interest, as all who participate will readily acknowledge. There ought to be a good fair this year, notwithstanding the hard times. With fair weather it should be the best yet held

Casebeer and Co., have a fine stock of dry goods, notions and clothing for sale cheap.

The Rally at Butler.

Butler takes the palm so far for the largest rally and enthusiasm of the campaign. The town was densly crowded on Saturday last, there being three times the number of people present, compared with the rally of the Republicans here last Friday. Gov. Blair made a good, fair speech, and spoke to the reason and good sense of the people. At night Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, entertained a very large crowd, and every thing passed off in excellent good order. The Democracy of Wilmington, unders such managers as Ochs, Madden, Maxwell, Blair, Boyles and others, are going forth in solid phalanx to battle for the right, and they feel encouraged over the prospect. Let every Democrat buckle on his armor, and join in the glorious struggle for reform.

At Last—For the first time in the history of Newville a large, beautiful pole was raised there last Monday night 100 feet high and straight as a line. It betokens a healthy condition of things over there. Why even McGonigal helped with his soft white hands, and struggled manfully at the ropes, though we did hear he squealed a little at first. He was no doubt prompted to join in his old first-love, for Mac used to make it red hot when he was at the helm of a Democratic paper. The meeting in the evening was very large, and Prof. Fairbanks entertained them until about ten o'clock. Everything looks splendid on the St. Joe. We believe the party is united on all the living issues of the campaign in this county, and that will be a big gain. A united effort, then, will bring victory, and effort should be made immediately.

The Rose letter which we published last week, astonished some of the yeomanry of the Republican party. They feel that a man who would speculate on a poor widow woman, the wife and mother of deceased Union Soldiers, having lost her husband and son in the army, would hardly be a fit person for a judge. Those who profess a great love for the soldier, cannot conveniently ignore this fact. It may have been magnanimous for Rose to have offered twelve dollars for a twenty-five dollar order, as good as the wheat, but it is not that kind of magnaminty the people like. There is no denial of the genuineness of the letter, and in accepting that fact you must accept the usurious proclivities of the man. How would our people like to be submitted to the clutches of a man who would take half your store if he could get it. Ponder well and see if you can vote for such an one.

If the gentleman in question has thrust his hands too deeply into some township or county treasury, or cheated widows and orphans or taken anybody's colt without a consideration, we hope that he may be investigated thoroughly and at once.

The above is made to appear to emenate from Weamer's pen, but is in fact composed by Mr. Peterson. It has reference to a law firm that is not up before the people for office, and we cant conceive why the insinuations therein contained were given publicly unless they were dictated by that treachery and low cunning which has never yet received any admiration from our people. Observe that word "if." If so and so is so and so, then so and so should be done. Now, isn't that cowardly, and low, and contemptible.—Come out of your gopher holes and show your hands, and then let the people judge. We like honorable, gentlemanly opponents, not dirty blackguards who seem to have no capacity but to vomittheir filth and slime out upon a community that has not deserved this infliction. True, you may not rise up out of this most nasty of nature's excresence, yet make an effort and struggle up while you are floundering about And, now while you are insinuating just look at home a moment and see to your own foul nest. Defend and justify the acts of your candidate for the County Treasurer, and the incompetency and usurious proposition of your candicate for judge.

The Republican candidate for Prosecutor writes from Washington that he accepts. He says, "six years residence at the National Capitol," only six years remember, in a government position as a clerk, not as a lawyer, "confims me" he says, "in the belief that the elevation of the Democratic party would be the surrender of every principle of justice and equality. This is the sentiment of the man who aspires to hold a position as an advocate of justice who has never practiced an hour in any court, who has not even pursued a regular course of study of law. He flings for the bloody shirt and asks the people to support him, not because he is a lawyer, not because he has been a resident here for the last six years, but because he believes that the party that kept him in position for that time ought to be continued. What is his ability, what is his experince and what are his claims, are questions which are entirely ignored. Against him is a man who has been here for years, has practiced law in our courts for ten or more years past, and has conducted cases in the various courts

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Woodford has made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, under an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, apporved March 5th 1859 and acts amendatory thereto and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such trustee.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

"Let no Guilty Man Escape!"

WANTS TO FIX IT UP!

"Will Pay if You Keep Still."

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE WANTS TO COMPROMISE.

Saxton on the Ragged Edge.

We heard the statement of a plain, honest, outraged farmer, last Monday, in a matter directly connected with the candidate for Treasurer, on the Republican ticket, and that statement runs thus:

Mr. Christopher Aikens residing near Orangville, in Newville township, this county, authorized a Mr. Willis Andrews, to pay his tax at the Treasurer's office in Auburn, giving him the money to cover the same. Mr. Andrews called for the amount of tax against Mr. Aikens, paid it, and took the Treasurer's receipt therefor. After that when the time came to collect delinquent taxes, Mr. T. J. Saxton, now the Republican candidate for Treasurer, and then the Deputy Treasurer, presented himself before Mr. Aikens, at his farm, and at the same time presented an account for delinquent tax to the amount of one dollar and eighty cents. Mr. A inquired what that was for, and Saxton said, in making out a receipt for his taxes which was paid by Mr. Andrews, he made a mistake of FOURTEEN cents, and that fourteen cents, now, with the costs &c., amounted to ONE DOLLAR AND EIGHTY CENTS. Mr Aikens was astonished, and properly refused to pay it. Finally Mr. Saxton said he would receipt the amount for $1.50, and Mr. Aikens, thou.h a poor, hard-working farmer, deving and toiling for a livlihood, paid it out of his scanty store. But the worst is to come. After his nomination Mr. Saxton commissioned Mr. Andrews to pay back the $1.50 to Mr. Aikens, but A. would have nothing to do with it. Finally Mr. Saxton appeared in person upon the scene, and unhesitatingly proposed to pay it back to Mr. Aikens after the election whether elected or not, but that Mr. Aikens should keep the matter quiet as it would hurt him in the campaign if it became known. This is the plain unvarnished statement of Mr. Aikens, who has always been a Republican, and therefore cannot be prompted by political considerations, to tell other than truth

Farmers, tax payers, voters, what do you think of such a spectacle, first, extorting through the excuse of one of his own blunders, and then trying to compromise by paying it after the election. If we want an honest man in any office in the county it is that of county Treasurer. He handles our money and makest out our tax accounts. Do we want a blunderer and a man who will extort in that position. There are several other cases going to show up the honesty and ability of this man Saxton, which we will give in due time. We want honest men in office and we would vote a thousand times for an honest Republican to once for a dishonest Democrat.

Acceptance of Mr. St.Clair.

WATERLOO, IND., Sept. 15, 1876.

D. Y. Husselman, Esq.,

I hereby accept the action of the County Central Committee in placing my name on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for Sheriff.

Very Respectfully,

J. C. StCLAIR.

Mr. St.Clair is a reliable, worthy gentleman, against whom nothing can be said. He was before the Democratic Convention two years ago as a candidate for Treasurer, and made a very strong race. He has always been recognized as an honest, fair-minded gentleman, and has long been identified with the industrial interests of the county.—None more worthy could be placed in this position, and as the candidacy was tendered him without even his knowledge, it cannot be said that he supplicated and begged that he might be favored. Good men of all parties can vote for him with the assurance that their interests will be ably and honestly represented.

Joint Discussion.

It is agreed between the undersigned on behalf of their respective parties, that a joint discussion of the political issues of the day shall be had, between Hon. John H. Baker and Hon. Freeman Kelley, in the several counties of the 13th congressional district as follows:

In Steuben County, Sept. 25th; DeKalb, Sept. 26th; Noble, Sept. 27th; LaGrange, Sept. 28th; Elkhart, Sept. 29th; Kosciusko, Sept. 30th; Marshall, Oct. 2nd.

The discussion in the several counties shall be opened alternately by the speakers, the first speaker occupying one hour, and the second one hour and fifteen minutes, and the first speaker closing in fifteen minutes.

E. W. H. Ellis, H. J. Beyerle; on behalf of Hon. J. H. Baker. C. L. Murray J. D. Osborn; on behalf of Hon. Freeman Kelley.

In accordance with the above the joint discussion will come off at this place, at half past seven o'clock in the evening Sept. 26th.

A Republican Fizzle.

The grand Republican rally advertised to come off here last Friday, was the most conspicious failure we have seen this year. Though the attendance when Voorhees and Williams were here was not as large as we would liked to have seen it, yet it was several times ahead of this Allison rally in every particular. We don't wonder at it much, for Mr. Allison, Senator from Iowa, is a light weight in that body. We did not hear the speech, but learn from those who know, that it was a garbled, incorrect and unfair argument from beginning to end, as much as a failure in point of enthusiasm as the rally itself. Capt. Sargent called for three cheers, but nary cheer came swelling up out of the throats of that non-enthused crowd. The fact is their hearts are not in this work of apologising for Belknap, and Robeson, and Babcock, and Schenck and Orth, and assisting by their presence in perpetuating tuis horrible corruption that Schurtz so graphically describes thus: "The administration has this particular merit, it is so grossly corrupt, as to satisfy any mind even the most stuped, that reform is necessary."

BUTLER, IND., Sept. 18, '76.

The political outlook at Butler is encouraging and hopeful. The Democrats are active and enthusiastic. The Republicans have been so used to having things so much their own way that they look upon the efforts of the Democrats with much jealousy. The Hon. J. H. Baker was here last Wednesday evening, Sep. 14, and made a desperate effort to arouse new life and energy into the sickly condition of his constituents, but with little effect. Considerable effort had been made to get out a large delegation from vicinity and town, but that too proved a failure. The M. E. Church was opened for the occasion and the speech listened to by very few Republicans—the bulk of those present being Democrats. Mr. Baker commenced his speech in that solemn style so characteristic of his sepulchral tone. He was sanctimonious, and tried to look the issues squarely in the face, but political sermons are stale to Republican ears, and the speaker feeling that his high tone and religious awe, forced upon him by the highly attenuated public conscience was not meat for his would-be admirers, and he soon fell from his high estate. Mr. Baker had a little to say about the honest and stainless Hayes who had soldiered in the war and shed his blood upon the battle fields of the sunny south, while S. J. Tilden was speculating in Wall Street; and he might have added, and while J. H. Baker was in the Colorado mountains where neither draft or bullet could touch his loyal gown. He feared Mr. Tilden because he was a Wall Street man. He admired Hayes because he never done anything of a public character worthy of mention. Yet he thought those who come to hear him abuse Tilden would be mistaken, as he had nothing to say of the charges made against him. He felt sure that the Independent movement was in the interests of the Democratic party. He thought so because Cooper's son-in-law was Chairman of the National Dem. Committee, and was the confidential adviser of Peter the great. He feared the Independents were a deluded people, no wonder Kilpatrick said they were poor and money would put them where they might do the most good.—Baker is wedded to a sort of quirkish silver-greenback-financial system, that is well suited to his political needs, since he may turn the machine to run silver in silver localities, and in greenback districts the crank only needs be turned the other way. Baker was not cut out for a Hamilton whom he lauds as the great American financier or he would never quote him in connection with his own unfeasable political claptrap scheme. Mr. Baker's hearers were about going to sleep under such soothing balm of spurious rhetoric, when all a sudden sounded the key note of Republican enthusiasm—the bloody shirt. The abuse of southern Congressmen and northern Democrats aroused the most terified mind from its sluggishness and crowned the speaker with a cheap Republican glory of valor, fame and christain merit. He feared the Democrats would pay all the rebel claims, and he was sure that the confederate congress was bound to favor the south. It grieved him very much that so many rebel Generals were in Congress, but he forgot to tell the people how they came to be members. But, alas; the greatest grief to him was on account of their Democratic ideas—all is well when a rebel General happens to be a Republican, no sorrow then, all is glory, "and we meet to part no more." The greater part of the speech was addressed to the passions of the people. But, then, we must excuse Baker for he did no fighting during the war, and you know he must do his share. He is now fighting all the bloody battles over. The war is not yet ended. Yours, &c.,

DEM.

Lessons in Instrumental Music.

Mrs. W. S. Landers, of Chicago, will received a limited number of pupils for instructions in instrumental music on the piano or organ. Satisfaction quaranteed, Terms reasonable. Residence at John H. Ehlers.

Hiram Parent has purchased several ponnies to be used in the livery business.

A Soldiers Re-Union.

We have been advertising for several weeks past a soldiers re-union, to take place here on September 28th. Now let us look at the arrangement closely, and endeavor to ascertain its object. In the first place it is just before the election, and as Kilpatrick says, "The old war spirit" must be aroused. In the next place, they claim it to be a soldier's re-union, and yet have ignored the Democratic soldiers of this county in toto. Not a single Democratic soldier is named on their programme, and have refused to allow a Democratic soldier to speak on that occasion. Capt. Hartman, Lieut. McBride, Gen. Blair, Capt. Willis, Lieut. Pinchin and Lieut. Leighty are conspicuously mentioned, and these are all who have anything to do with the management on that day. Has one Democrat been named? Next we find that Gen. Logan, Gen. Cox, Gen. Haskell and Gen. Thompson have been invited to be present, and none others are announced. Is there one Democrat among them? Not one. And this is what is called a soldiers re-union in this county. Out upon such infernal hypocracy. This is the manliness, the fairness exhibited by the Republicans in this State. Oh, yes, we'll have a soldiers re-union, we'll have our own party to run it, and our own partizans to make the address, and then give it the name of a soldiers re-union! Fellow soldiers you who fought side by side, recognizing no party, acknowledging no leader but your own officers, will you truckle to such a mean, dirty contemptible dodge, disgrace those noble ties that held you together as brothers, when leaden hail and shrieking shell filled the air about you? Is not your Democratic comrad just as dear to you as any other? No sir, it is not a soldiers re-union, but an effort to get out a crowd to hear these men inflame the passions and work on the old war spirit, without which, Kilpatrick says "we cannot carry the State."

Get up a soldiers re-union of the genuine kind, when Democrats and Republicans put their shoulders together for success, and all will gladly help to make it a happy, interesting occasion. We like these soldiers re-unions, when not under the auspices of a party, and will do all in our power to bring them about but when a part are ignored and a particular class excluded we shall oppose them, regardless of the party which incites them. We oppose this one because we believe there is a political dodge underlying the whole movement. We oppose it because it is apparent that all classes of brave union soldiers are not recognized, and all such ought to be opposed by every honest, fairminded, generous citizen of the land.

Weamer gives an item from the New York "Times" about "cork screws, &c" allowed by Mr. Williams. Why certainly cork-screws are just as necessary in the capitol as anywhere else. One dozen cork-screws, in thirty rooms of the capitol, is certainly not extravagance.—But go now to the last house and see the number they used and see if the ex-confederates have not been economical.—Why not give a showing of what the last House done. You dare not do it.—So Mr. Williams was correct when he said he introduced a most rigid economy in the expenses of the House. But, we beg leave to call attention to the disrespectful terms which our neighbor uses toward Mr. Williams. In all we have had to say of Mr. Harrison we have not characterized him by such a term as "old fraud" because we believe him a gentleman. Mr. Williams is an old man, much beloved by his neighbors of both sides, and to use such terms only shows how desperate the game is. Mr. Weamer copies from the New York "Times" which said in 1871:

"Vote for Samuel J. Tilden. The voters of the Eighteenth Assembly district ought to esteem it an honor and a privilege to elect Tilden to the legislature. He has shown himself a gallant, conscientious, efficient foe to corruption. We appeal to every Republican to work and vote for him, and do so the more cheerfully—as we make this appeal—because he is an honest Democrat."

Now, we know the "Times" contained the above verbatim, because we read it with our own eyes in a bound copy of that paper, now in the Congressional Library. As the "Times" now talks the other way it is not regarded as very good authority. It either misrepresents now or did then and in either case it is not reliable.

TO FARMERS

The following is a price for stave and Heading bolts at Beugnot & Co. factory in this city:

Read Oak	No. 1	$3 00
White Oak	"	1 50
Elm	"	2 00
White Ash	"	3 00
White Ash	No. 2	2 50
Basswood	" 1	2 50
"	" 2	2 00

C. BEUGNOT & Co.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

Owing to the Steuben Court holding on so long, the term for this county was put off until next week.

OLD BEN'S TRUST.

Do you think I'm afraid o' dyin'
Becos I would rather live,
An' hang on to my mis'able chances,
Just what they are likely to give
In the way of good eatin' and drinkin',
With the 'pepsy a houndin' me so,
And havin' to den up in winter,
Like a bear, with the airliest snow?

No, sir, I tell you that dyin'
Is leavin' the things that we know,
And sailin' out into strange waters,
All dark, above an' below!
I know nothin' for New Jerusalem;
I know 'twouldn't seem like hum,
'Cos where they have things so splendid,
They don't expect poor folks to come.

But, oh, if the singin' in heaven
Was the hum of the wind in the pines,
Or the noise of the brook and the river,
Where the brook and the river jines;
If the birds was to sing hallelujar,
As they do in the bushes all day,
And the little brown chippies would chatter,
And the locusses chirrup away;

If them streets was kivered with mosses,
And shaded with trees overhead,
With leaves droppin' down in a shower,
Painted purple, and yellow, and red;
If over that wonderful river
I could go all alone to float,
In and out, among the lilies,
With only just Maje in my boat;

If I could hear Maje before me,
A barkin' along the trail,
I should know there was somethin' to foller,
That wouldn't be likely to fail;
And I'd lay down my head, contented
To let the moss over me grow,
As it does on the trees in the forest,
And say I was willin' to go.

If the Lord has allers been with me,
And he held me fast by the hand,
When the fog kivered up the valleys,
And I'd lost the lay of the land,
And 'twas safe to trust Him so fur,
I'll trust Him the very last mile;
He knows where to look when He wants me,
Without hallin' Him all of the while.

—September Galaxy.

BY A LEAP.

CHAPTER I.

"TRUE OF HEART."

A small, old-fashioned cottage where a woman sits working in the porch.

A tiny cottage, in a garden stocked only with fruit and vegetables, save for the hardy creepers clinging to the porch. But then their blossoms gleam as white and pure as any rare exotics, and the dark leaves move softly in the fairy light, as the breeze nestles there, after its flight across the heath from that far line of brilliancy which, though but a ribbon's width, is the broad sea flashing in the sun. A slight, pale woman, wearing a widow's cap upon her smooth brown hair, but with such a look of love and longing on her face that she too has a beauty which it is good to look upon. Small and isolated as the cottage may be, it is a home of love and peace, and plain and quiet as the countrywoman looks, she has a wealth of warm affection in her heart.

As she sits there alone, Mary Sullivan is dreaming the old dreams which have cheered her ten years of widowhood—bright but never impossible dreams of the future of her only son—and she is glancing backward, too, over her own life, wondering a little, just a little, if many women of her age have seen no more of the world than she, who has not spent one night of all her life—nor ever wished to do so—beyond this village where her husband has been schoolmaster. Is it to be always so? A steadfast light comes into her eyes, and her quiet lips break into a smile, made beautiful by proud and loving trust—"That shall be left to Davy," she says, uttering softly the one name which now means all the world to her. "His choice will be my choice."

From the porch were Mary sits she can catch a glimpse, through the trees, of the road along which the stage-coach daily passes. This spot she is watching eagerly, and when the four horses come within sight at last, she drops her knitting and rises. Nervously drawing her hand across her strained, glad eyes, she turns and enters the cottage, as if she dare not wait those few minutes which will bring the coach into sight again close to the garden gate.

Tea is laid for two in the pleasant little kitchen, and the table—though it bears upon its snowy cloth no luxuries beyond home-made cakes and fresh-laid eggs—has quite a festive look. The mother stands and gazes round her with a smile. Is there nothing more she can bring for Davy? Her hands are clasped together, and her breath is quickening, for she knows that any moment now her boy may rush in, past that line of sunshine at the open door. But she does not know how intently she is listening for his footsteps upon the gravel, nor how her face brightens when he comes in at last.

"Mother!"

"Oh, Davy, Davy!"

The greeting bursts from the hearts of both, in that first moment; then the boy's lips are clinging to his mother's, and her arms hold him in that *entire* love which a widowed mother so often lavishes upon an only son.

The meal, which she has prepared with loving hands, is over; and the mother and her boy sit together in their favorite corner of the porch, while the sun sets far away across the sea.

"Four whole weeks of idleness, and of home and you, mother," David says. "It seems too good to be true."

"But you like school, Davy?" Mrs. Sullivan asks wistfully. "You are happy there?"

"Happy? oh, yes; and getting on capitally. Of course I try to do that, mother, as grandfather urged it so when he condescended to put me in this school. Perhaps he will help me a little even when the five years are over. I will soon rise, if he gives me a start, after this promised school term."

"And if he does not, this education is a great help, Davy. You will be 17 when you leave the college, and clever, and able to do anything."

"Anything—everything, mother," asserts the boy, softly drawing her arm about his neck. "I shall be a man, and you shall never want anything again. You shall have a large house and garden, and I shall come home to you every evening from my office—where I shall earn the money, you know. It must be near London, because men don't get rich except in London, I expect. Should you like it, mother?"

"You have made up your mind to be rich, Davy?"

"Only," the boy answers, his eyes upon his mother's face, "only just rich enough to make you comfortable and happy, mother; that you may never have to work—as you work now, or deny yourself—as you deny yourself now. You have so little, mother, to make your life easy and bright."

"Little!" she cries through her happy tears. "Little! when I have you, Davy!"

"We both have all we need, dear mother," the boy says, laying his curly head upon her shoulder. "I would not change homes with the richest boy in all our college (though he would laugh at the notion); but still, I mean to give you more. I am making the most of my time."

"What do the masters say of you, Davy?"

"That I am the best arithmetician in the school," the boy says, laughing; "and best (for my age) in one or two other things. But, mother, I beat every fellow—older or younger—hollow at gymnastics."

"What are they?" asks Mary, wondering. But though David explains at length, her idea of the science is only a little less vague when he finishes than it had been when he began.

"We have a splendid gymnasium at school, and you should see me. There's not a fellow who can come anywhere near me. And I have a prize to show you, mother—not for that," he adds, with a laugh at her surprise, "but for accounts. I won it to please grandfather, because, after all, he was very good to put me to school, though he will not personally notice either of us. It is almost like giving me a fortune, isn't it? and therefore better than if he asked me to his house, although that would show he had forgiven my father for—settling here."

"Almost a fortune—yes," she answers, gravely stroking his brown curls. "But try to think less of being rich than of being good and true-hearted, my own child."

"I do, mother," he says earnestly, "only I talk more of the one. And when I think things over, mother, I feel sure that a man's occupation need make no difference. My father had nothing harder to battle with than the ignorance of a lot of boys who, after all, loved him, and tried to please him; but I may be just as good a man battling with the world—which seems so far from us, and so unreal to us yet—as he was in this dear little quiet nook. Don't you feel this, mother?"

Yes, she feels it. Small as her knowledge is, she knows of One who walked unspotted through the world; and poor as she may be, she is rich in her great trust in Him.

The sunset light is dying now, and the mother and son sit watching it, in a silence which is sweet with love and sympathy—and when those, fair, pink clouds fade and vanish from above the sea, they rise and go into the cottage together.

CHAPTER II.

"FOR HER DEAR SAKE."

The first vacation of David's has passed like a dream to his mother, and now that the last day has arrived, she feels as if only a week had sped, though she had so regretfully and hungrily counted (each morning and each night) both the days that have been spent and spent and those that are to come.

Another long absence follows; another bright home-coming (in the frosty Christmas darkness now); another absence; and so on, and on, and on, until David comes home from school for the last time of all.

He meets his mother just within the porch, where the flowers bloom that summer as they have bloomed through every summer of his life, and he has no cloud upon his face. But, later on, his mother's anxious question is answered a little sadly.

"Yes, mother; I heard from the lawyer yesterday. Grandfather's will does not mention either of us. He has given me all the help he meant to give. Well, he has been very good, and now I am ready to make my own start in the world. But I must go at once. One delicious day with you here, then for London! Don't look so sad, my mother; this shall not be a long separation; not even so long as the old school terms, for I will soon come back to fetch you."

So after this one day he goes, laughing over his scanty purse, because his hands are strong, he says, and his fortune, hope and courage. But when he looks back, it is only through a mist of tears that he can see the little cottage where he leaves his mother in her loneliness.

After David's departure the days pass for Mrs. Sullivan just as the old school-days have done, except that now she has a daily excitement in his letters. Never can she settle to anything until the postman has come up the garden path, and given into her trembling hand the letter David never fails to send; the letter (full of love and bravery and hope) which does his mother's heart such good.

At last one letter comes in which he tells her he has found employment in an accountant's office; employment which is very easy to him, and which he likes, though the salary he is to receive is smaller than he had anticipated when he so hopefully began his search.

"But I will work so well," he writes, "that the firm will raise my salary soon, and *then* I will come for you. Ah! mother, I can indeed work hard and long and steadily for that good end."

So, in the cottage, Mary works hard too, confident in the realization of his plan, and living with him, through her long day-dreams, in a London which exists in her imagination only—a wide, calm city where all the young men have David's face and David's nature, and guide skillfully the machinery of the world.

But the time goes on, and David only earns what he has earned at first. "And so," he writes, a little sadly now, "the home with you is still out of my reach, for poverty here, mother, would be to you a hundred times worse than poverty at home."

When he has been absent for a year he comes home to spend his birthday with his mother; a summer day which they have spent together for all the eighteen years of David's life. Then he goes back to his work, still hopeful of the rise which his earnest and untiring servitude is to win.

Six months pass, and then, one Sunday night, David walks unexpectedly into the cottage kitchen, where his mother sits beside the fire, softly singing to herself a hymn which she has heard in church that day. When she starts up—her face, in that moment of surprise, white as death—David sees how little able she is to bear any shock where he is concerned. But her delight, one minute afterward, makes up for all, and that Sunday night is one which both will love to remember.

"Can you not stay one day?" the mother pleads. "Must you really go back to-morrow, Davy?"

"To-day you mean, mother. Look, we have chatted till after midnight, already. Never mind, we have four whole hours more, thanks to the new railway. Don't go to bed, mother; I cannot spare you for that time."

She has never thought of leaving him; so beside the cheerful fire they sit and talk; first of the lives which they have separately led, and then of that life which they are presently to lead together—for David has come home on purpose to bring joyful tidings. The long-talked-of home will be ready soon, for he is earning a high salary now, and all the old bright plans are to be carried out.

"But, Davy," Mrs. Sullivan says, when she rises to at last to prepare the early breakfast, "how *very* hard you must be working only to be spared for one day, after a whole twelve months of service!"

"I could have had one holiday between," he answers, "but I would not take it. It was wiser not, mother, as this is an expensive journey, even now that we have the railway."

"And you have been sending *me* your money, David."

"But I am earning so much now," the young man says, with a bright excitement in his eyes.

"And are you happy, David?"

"Very happy, mother—thinking how soon everything will be as I planned it long ago."

"But for yourself alone, are you happy, dear?" she asks wistfully.

"I!" Oh yes, mother, quite happy."

Another good-by—"But the last," David says, as again and again he kisses his mother's shaking lips.

CHAPTER III.

"AH, POOR HUMANITY!"

David had said that he would spend his birthday at home—that June day which has always been the one holiday of the year to the widowed mother—but on the morning before arrives a letter which tells her that he is obliged to delay his coming. London is very full, he says, and he is very busy; so he cannot get that day's holiday.

In every line of this letter the mother can read his disappointment, as well as the sorrow it gives him to disappoint her; and tears come and blot out the loving words, as well as the proud descriptions of the home which is all ready for her now, out in one of the pleasant northern suburbs. They blot out even that simple request at the end—"Think of me more than ever to-morrow, mother, and pray for me just at nightfall; at that very hour when we have been used to sit together in the porch on other happy birthday nights."

There is the present of money which most letters bring her now, and it is while she holds this money in her hand that she forms a sudden resolution, which comes to her at that moment as so *natural* a one that she wonders where it has been hidden before.

She is on her way from the village postoffice when the plan suggests itself, and when she reaches home (her steps quicken in the new excitement) she sits down in her old seat on the porch and makes it all clear to herself. David is working very hard, and is to be lonely on his birthday. How can she better use his gift to her than by giving him a pleasure he cannot expect, and so prevent his being solitary on that day which they have never yet spent apart? As he cannot come to *her*, she will go to *him*. Ah! how his face will brighten when he sees his mother come in! How he will start up with outstretched arms to clasp her! That moment will repay her for any trouble she may have in reaching him.

When once the resolution is formed it holds her tenaciously, and she begins her preparations at once, glad and excited as a child. She packs her basket, putting in a chicken and butter and eggs and cream, because David has said that he never enjoys these things in London as he does at home; and she smiles as she ties a dainty white cloth over them all; for she is picturing her boy's delight when he shall unpack these luxuries which she has brought him from his own village. All that night she lies awake, yet rises brisk and active, almost wondering if she can be the Mary Sullivan who has never entered a railway carriage in her life—he, a traveler, starting alone to a far-off city of which which she knows nothing.

Taking her basket on her arm, she walks to the Rectory to leave the key of her cottage with her clergyman, and to obtain from him instructions for her journey. He gives them clearly and circumstantially; and, walking with her to the station, sees her off, with the precious basket in her care and that look of steadfast happiness in her eyes.

It is a long journey, but the anticipation of David's delight at seeing her shortens and beautifies the way, so that she starts with surprise when a fellow-passenger tells her she is at Paddington. Timidly she stands back from the crowd, holding her basket tight upon her arm, and watching the passers-by with wistful, patient eyes. What a great place this station is! and every one so busy and engrossed!

"If you please, I want to reach Farringdon street. Would you kindly tell me what to do?"—she has at last accosted a porter, as he passes with a hamper on his shoulder.

"Cross to Metropolitan."

Cross to Metropolitan! The words are foreign words to her. What can they mean? Is there a river then between her and David?

Another porter, coming slowly up as the crowd disperses, sees the puzzled look upon the woman's face, and how she shrinks apart in her neat country dress, and holds her basket with such care and pride.

"Where do you want to go?" he enquires kindly.

"To Farringdon street. I am to cross something, but I could not understand. I'm sorry to be so troublesome."

"You'd far better have a cab," the man says, in a tone of involuntary kindliness. "Do you mind the expense?"

"I have six shillings in change," she answers, looking gratefully into his face. "Will that do?"

"Half of it."

He takes her to one of the waiting cabs and makes a bargain with the man in her presence; then he closes the door upon her and smiles as she drives away.

And this is London—this line of streets, and crowd of people, and deafening sound of wheels! Poor Davy! How he must long for the quiet, shady lanes and the fresh breeze coming inland from the sea!

The cab stops, and Mary Sullivan stands with beating heart at the door of a tall, narrow house in Farringdon street and rings the bell faintly. She waits what she thinks a long, long time before a young woman appears in answer to her modest summons.

"Will you tell me, if you please, in which room I shall find my son?"

"What's your son's name?" the girl asks, with a long stare.

"David Sullivan."

"Oh, Mr. Sullivan," she says, a little more pleasantly. "He's out. Would you like to step into the passage and rest?"

"Thank you," David's mother says, gently, as she meets this unlooked-for blow, "I would much rather go to him."

"I don't know where he is, though. He's nearly always out. He's at an office all day. Then he's forever going out into the country somewhere north, where he's got a house he's been furnishing. I don't know where else he goes, but he's always away at night."

"He will be at—that house you speak of, I suppose?" questions Mary, her voice trembling in its eagerness as her thoughts dwell on this home which David has been preparing for her. "I wish you could tell me where it is."

"But I don't know," the girl answers, more shortly, "and I should think you'd better stay here till he comes back."

"I would rather go to him. Do you think any one in the house could kindly tell me where he is?"

A young foreigner is coming down the stairs as Mary speaks, and she looks shyly and wistfully at him. So the girl asks the question: Does he happen to know where Mr. Sullivan is?

"Monsieur Salli—Sullivan?" the young man questions, laughing a little as he glances into the face of the country-bred, yet delicate-looking woman who stands holding her basket so closely to her side. "Yes, I know; why?"

"I am his mother," Mary says, her voice bright with pride.

"Had you better not wait here until he comes?"

"I would far rather go to him, if you would help me."

"You are quite sure?" he asks again, with the laughing glance.

"Quite sure, sir."

"Then I will direct you, for I am going that way myself. You had better, at any rate, leave your basket here."

So she gives it to the young woman, with a shy request that it may be taken care of, then follows her guide out into the street. It seems to Mary that they have walked for miles down noisy and bewildering streets, when they turn and enter a wide and open doorway. With a sign to his companion to follow, the stranger walks on along a carpeted passage, only pausing a moment to speak to a man who is standing there, just as if he might be waiting for them. Mary followed her guide on and on, wondering how this lighted way could lead to any home which David had chosen for her.

Yet all the while her heart is fluttering joyfully, because the meeting *must* be now so near. Once more the stranger stops to speak to some one who stands at an inner door, then he leads her through it, on amid a crowd of seated figures.

"If you sit here," he says, with a smile, pointing down to a vacant seat which they have reached, "you will soon see your son. Watch the wide entrance opposite you there, and you will see him in a few minutes."

Mary thanks him with a simple earnestness, and takes the seat and waits; her eyes fixed, with a smile of expectation in them, upon the opening opposite.

What a gay, grand place this is, with lights like suns and stars upon the ceiling, so far up, so very, very far up! Why, the church at home is not nearly so high as this room. But why is it lighted yet? The June sunshine is lying brightly now upon the sea at home, and it must be light as day in the cottage rooms. What thousands of faces are gathered here—all looking one way, too, all looking at that door which she has been bidden to watch. Are they waiting for David, too.

Suddenly a band begins to play; and—puzzled more and more—Mary turns her eyes from the spot she is watching so intently. David has never told her about this music, and these lights, and this great lofty room, and the watching crowd. What does it mean? And why is Davy coming here?

A prompt, tumultuous sound of clapping in the crowd; and Mary turns her puzzled eyes back again to the doorway she had been bidden to watch. No one is there, save the few idle figures which have stood there all the time. But now, in the cleared space in the center of the building, a man (who must have passed through while she was gazing at the band, and whose face is turned from her) is climbing a single rope suspended from the roof.

Wonderingly, Mary watches the light and active figure—tightly clad in white and crimson—springing upward with the speed and the agility of a squirrel. Why should he do this daring, foolish thing? Is a man's life so valueless that he should risk it thus to provoke a moment's passing wonder? Is death so trivial a thing that he should brave it recklessly thus, to win a moment's applause? Ah! to think of *this* man's life and then of Davy's!

Another minute, and the man she watches springs to a double rope which hangs from the lofty ceiling, and, sitting there at ease, looks down upon the crowd. Then Mary's eyes look full into his face.

* * * * * * *

It is a special performance at the circus on this June night, being the farewell of the famous gymnast Monsieur Sulli, who, after his brief and brilliant career, is retiring from the profession in which he shines without a rival, intending to settle down—so it is rumored, ironically and discontentedly—to office work with an accountant, and to live in a small house out in a north suburb, with an old mother from the country. So ridiculous, in the very zenith of his fame.

On this farewell night he is to perform (for the last time) his greatest feat—a feat which no one but himself has ever attempted. From the flying trapeze where he now stands, swinging himself carelessly to and fro, he will spring to a stationary one forty feet distant; and, passing through this, will catch it by one foot only, and hang suspended so, one hundred feet above the arena.

A dangerous exploit, of course; but performed with wondrous nerve and skill. Surely it will be a pity if, having made his reputation, Monsieur Sulli shall still persist in his determination to retire from the ring.

A grand success! The shout of applause, which shakes the great building from floor to ceiling, testifies to this beyond a question. Decidedly a grand success! Though in one seat among the crowd a solitary woman, who is a stranger there, sits, white, and still, and dead.—*Belgravia.*

The Outlook for Fall Trade.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* gathers from the best informed sources some views upon the character and extent of the prospective trade during the fall months. In the dry goods business the outlook is more encouraging than at any time since the panic of 1873, and there is every appearance of an entrance into an era of prosperity. While certain industrial interests are still depressed, the general condition of the country warrants the belief that a slow, gradual, but certain improvement in business may be confidently looked for. The demand for domestic toward the close of August produced an upward tendency in the market, and there is no doubt that the packing trade in autumn goods is thus far considerably in excess of that of the two previous years in quantity, as well as in money value.

Cotton being subject to a direct speculative manipulation, the cotton trade is in a somewhat uncertain condition. The growing crop is now passing through its most precarious season, the market is quick to respond to reports for good or evil, and few operators are able to express any positive convictions. Yet, from all that can be learned, the volume of business compares favorably with that of last year.

Petroleum has made a sharper advance since midsummer than the most sanguine operator could have hoped for, and the entire trade looks to the future with much cheerfulness. Most refiners refuse to accept orders, in view of having about all they can do to meet their contracts for two or three weeks to come.

In hardware there is little doing, but the prospect is better than it was a month ago, a noticeable feature being the neglect of what may be called fancy stock, and a close selection of standard articles of all classes.

The grocery trade, especially in teas and sugars, is very hopeful, and within the last month there has been a marked improvement, and a reaction from the depression of values before existing.

The dairy product and country produce generally shows an era of low prices, but opinions differ among dealers as to what may come.

The other branches of trade have also a fair outlook, and the business situation, as it stands to-day, is a slow and steady growth in most departments, and a marked improvement on former seasons.

The Wheat Harvest.

According to the advices compiled by the New York *Produce Exchange Weekly*, there will prove to be an average yield of wheat in the British Isles and France, while the Prussian crop is estimated at four-fifths of an average, and the German crop is generally disappointing. The British crop will exceed that of last year, while those of France and Germany, especially the latter, will fall below it. In those countries the yield of other cereals seems to correspond proportionately closely with wheat.

In the United States the winter wheat crop appears to be about an average in quantity and quality, exceeding in both respects that of last year. The spring wheat crop is estimatd at about two-thirds that of 1875. In the latter there is less waste, however, but in all quarters a higher inspection will doubtless prevail, which may tend to support prices. The crop of last year in the whole country was about 270,000,000 bushels, probably, and the acreage of the crop of 1875-76 was placed by the Department of Agriculture at a higher figure than that of its immediate predecessor.

Hay Fever.

The second annual report of the United States Hay Fever Association shows that no remedy for hay fever has yet been discovered, and that substantial relief from the disease can be obtained only by residence in an exempt district during the period of its continuance. This is usually from the middle of August until the first frost. A list of more than ninety places or regions in North America which are more or less exempt is appended to the report. Among the measures for relief recommended to those who from various causes are unable to leave home in order to seek exempt districts, is the use of quinine, to raise the tone of the system. It should be taken, one or two grains with each meal, for a week or ten days before the recurrence of the attack.

His Mistake.

After two men had shaken hands yesterday, one of them remarked:

"Well; I heard that your case of assault and battery fell through."

"So it did," was the reply. "The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the scoundrel got clear."

"I thought you had a sure thing on him."

"So I would have had but for my own foolishness. Do you believe that I was just fool enough to own up that I struck first? But for that little technical error the jury would have convicted him, and he'd been fined at least $20."

The South has really more furnaces in blast in proportion to her number of inhabitants than the North has, and very few are losing money. It is asserted that the only mill in the United States running exclusively on railroad iron which declared a legitimate dividend for 1875 was the one in Chattanooga.

FLEETING JOYS.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Notice how he lines our cheeks,
Mark what glee he makes us gray with;
Pleasure comes to soothe our hearts;
Often, like the rose, 'tis quickly;
Soon its radiance departs—
Happy moments vanish quickly!

Supposing you, by fate's decree,
Love a girl and long to greet her,
Don't the minutes seem to be
Leaden-winged until you meet her?
When the hour arrives at last,
And all care away you banish,
Then the tyrant steals fast—
Happy moments quickly vanish!

Here upon this earthly ball
Joy awhile will make us gayer,
But when sorrow gives a call
Oftentimes she proves a "stayer."
Hope, thou swiftly glidest on—
Fragrant are the flowers thou pickest
Soon, alas, their bloom is gone—
Happy moments fly the quickest!

Never mind, we needn't groan;
Tear-drops, showerlike, refresh us;
After all, we're bound to own
Joy is like a sweetheart—precious.
Cast away [illegible] sighs,
Though our cares beset us thickly,
Happy moments let us prize,
Even though they vanish quickly!

—London Fun.

Pith and Point.

Fashionable cats—Panniers.

The "learned pig" has a salary. A mere sty-penned.

Nothing pleases a conscientious bachelor so much as to dine with a married friend and see the baby put his foot in the gravy.

It is now supposed that Abraham was the original base ball player, as the Scriptures say that he pitched in the wilderness.

Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair." Snooks says, "That's true; none but the brave could live with some of them."

"Where is the east?" inquired a tutor one day of a very little pupil. "Where the morning comes from," was the prompt and pleasant answer.

Mr. Stanley has discovered a new "tribe of pale-faced people who live on the cold uplands." With such a diet they are not likely to have any color.

When a cannibal gormand goes to a native restaurant for a dish of missionary, he uses the words of an old hymn and calls for "Servant of God—well done."

Hamid the cares of state, the new Sultan of Turkey should not forget that it is to scissors and rum he owes his exaltation; he must Abdul perceptions if he doesn't.—*Chicago Times.*

"Does our constant chatter disturb you?" asked one of three talkative ladies of a sober-looking fellow-passenger. "No, ma'am; I've been married nigh on to thirty years," was the reply.

A scientific writer says every infant can say "no" several months before it can say "yes." An old bachelor who has been rejected seventeen times says this habit of saying "no" before she can say "yes" clings to the female infant until after she becomes 27 years old.

A young gentleman, after having for some time paid his addresses to a lady, popped the question. The lady, in a frightened manner, said: "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained silent for some time, when she exclaimed, "Scare me again."

The following was copied literally from an old tombstone in Scotland:

"Here lies the body of Alexander M'Pherson,
Who was a very extraordinary person,
Who was two yards in his stocking feet,
And kept his accoutrements clean and neat.
He was slow
At the battle of Waterloo,
Plump through
The gullet; it went in at his throat,
And came out at the back of his coat."

A county treasurer in Ohio named Krutt is "short" in his accounts, and his friends doughn't know where he is. He was always considered a pie-ous man, too.—*Norristown Herald.* He's probably just taking a loaf round, and will be back when he is kneaded. Possibly he's taken a yeasterly direction.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A tailor and his son were in the olden days doing a day's work at a farmhouse. The prudent housewife, to secure a good day's work, lighted candles when daylight began to fade. The tailor looked to his son and said, "Jock, confound them that invented workin' by candle-licht." "Ay," replied young snip, "or daylicht, either, father."

At a brilliant church wedding some of the ushers showed some very worthy but socially obscure people into good seats in the middle aisle. As soon as he discovered it the sexton hastened to the usher and exclaimed: "Did you give the——'s that seat?" "Yes." "What on earth did you do that for? Did you not know that they were only *side-aisle* trash?"—*Boston Journal.*

The other morning a hungry-looking man was bothering the melon dealers at the City Hall Market to find him a five-cent melon. One of the dealers became annoyed at the stranger's persistency and called out: "Why don't you invest fifteen or twenty cents in a nice melon and take it home?" "I will at once tell you why I don't," was the soft reply. "I should kinder hate to take a melon home and sit down and eat up all before my wife and children. Seems to me it would be kinder hoggish not to give them all a piece around, and so I will buy one and eat it here." "And I hope the seeds will choke you!" shouted the dealer. "But they won't. I am always very careful to spit 'em out!"—*Free Press.*

Something New in Mosquitoes.

Close observers will remark that this season presents two separate and distinct races of mosquitoes—the regular old breed that sing and buzz in your ears and scare you almost into spasms, and the new one, speckled and spotted in appearance. This new tribe possesses even more deviltry than the old, for they are of the regular sneaking order, and never tell you when they intend to strike. They will step up, steal a bite, and quietly leave. It is no use for you to slap at them. If you do, you will in all probability slap yourself, while the ring-streaked and striped little cuss will wink and point his hind legs at you in such a scornful manner that you are almost aggravated beyond endurance. The appearance of this last pest, however, is indicative of the end of summer. He is known as the fall mosquito, and can easily be detected by his crawling propensities. Summer mosquitoes never crawl; they just light and go to business on the spot.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

What Six Quarts of Nitro-Glycerine Accomplished.

[From the New York Herald.]

A heartrending accident occurred yesterday morning at the United States Government excavation works at Hell Gate, which are under the direction of Maj. Gen. Newton, in charge of the Federal engineering improvements in the port and harbor of New York. By this sad and disastrous, as well as unaccountable, accident, three men lost their lives, who were blown to pieces instantly by the explosive force of nitro-glycerine, and seven others have been quite seriously injured, some of whom will probably remain disfigured for life. The explosion burst on the ears of the unfortunate victims at 9:30 o'clock, and as blasts are frequent in that neighborhood did not attract any attention for some moments, those in the vicinity believing that the noise came from one of the usual blasts that are occurring at the Hell Gate works.

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

John Doyle, aged 27 years, who leaves a wife and two children, was a watchman at the works, and had also been a messenger for Gen. Newton to and from the works, carrying messages and packages, sometimes of nitro-glycerine from Governor's Island and the manufactory on Black Tom Island, on the Jersey Flats, near Communipaw, to the Hell Gate excavation. Yesterday morning about 9:10 o'clock he came on board of the Government diamond drill scow, which lies off the blasting ship at Astoria. Doyle, who reported to the assistant engineer and superintendent of the flashing operations, J. H. Streidinger, had with him six tin cans full of nitro-glycerine, and in each can was contained about a quart of nitro-glycerine, weighing two pounds and a half—in all about fifteen pounds of the deadly liquid. By some mishap or trip-up, or by some trivial mistake which involved concussion, as it will not explode otherwise, the six quarts of glycerine were suddenly exploded, and in an instant, and simultaneous with the report, the air was darkened with bleeding fragments of human bodies and splinters of timber. A wooden shanty, ten feet square in area by ten feet in height, was blown afar off beyond the Gate itself, the deck of the scow was covered with debris, and about a dozen men who were on the deck of the scow were hurled right and left as if they were so many straws. The Superintendent, Streidinger, who has a little office aft and elevated above the deck of the scow, was shaken so hard that he had to lean over his desk to steady himself on his feet, while he received a shower of mucilage and ink from the bottles that bounded from his desk. The clerk of Streidinger, a young man, who had an office to himself a little forward of his superior's, was also shaken, and a small row-boat, lying under the overhang of the scow, was blown out of the water and into small pieces. All around the scow the effect upon everything within reach of the explosion was awful. A large hole was blown in the deck of the massive, heavy scow, which is constructed of layer upon layer of yellow pine. The captain of the tugboat Westphalia, which was in the vicinity at the time of the explosion, was badly stunned, as were two of his crew, and it is said that an unknown man, whose body has not been found, was blown from the Government tug into the river.

The small shanty or cabin at the forward end of the scow was used for for divers to dress in, and also to hold explosive materials temporarily or while in transitu to the magazine. Not a trace of this shanty was left.

THE KILLED.

Henry Luerssen, aged 33 years, a native of Hanover, Germany. Parts of his body were picked out of the water, the entrails and brains having been taken out quite neatly by the terrible explosion. The entire front of the face was torn off, and both legs as well as an arm were completely severed from the body.

John Hickman, aged 27 years. Hickman's body was frightfully mutilated. His legs and arms were all broken, his feet falling off, and his bones protruding through the skin in different places. The head was also torn and jagged.

John Doyle, of No. 197 Sackett street, Brooklyn. Doyle was a fine, healthy-looking man. A plank or joist or some large piece of wood must have been driven with terrific force between the thighs of this poor victim, as the under part of his abdomen was all gashed and torn, and his trunk hanging to his lower limbs by shreds and patches of flesh.

THE WOUNDED.

Capt. James Davis, Jacob Peterson, Charles Schmidt, Frank Pike, Henry Halsey, John Dobson and George Schael received serious injuries. The first named is not expected to live.

Smothered in a Sleeping-Car.

A train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad recently ran off the track near Salisbury, Mo., with fatal results. The cars were precipitated down a high embankment, and four passengers lost their lives. Considerable water rushed into the cars, and two little girls were drowned before they could be rescued. The death of the other two passengers—Mr. Charles Taussig, the Treasurer of the road, and of Mr. Richard Ellet, a merchant of Yazoo, Miss.—occurred in a very singular manner. Both gentlemen occupied top berths, and when the cars turned over the berths shut up just as they are in the day time, as close as the lid in a trunk. Taussig and Ellet were thus closed in, and when found they had actually smothered to death. Mr. Taussig had not a mark or a bruise on any part of his body. Mr. Ellet's face was swollen, evidently by his efforts to get out of his horrible trap. As the sleeping-car conductor yelled out "Who is missing?" Mr. Ellet was heard to utter out, in response, "Come to No. 2," the berth he was in; but just at that time he found a paralyzed man lying down in the water, and supposing that the voice issued from him, the man was rescued from his perilous position. Owing to this mistaken belief Ellet was unfortunately left to die in his locked-up berth before he was found. Mr. Ellet was a nephew of Gen. Ellet, of Mississippi, and was a fine-looking man. He had just taken his family out to Colorado, where he left them, and was returning home via St. Louis. The other passengers sustained very slight injuries, being mostly bruises sustained in trying to climb out of the cars before help arrived.

An Aged Bridal Party.

On Thursday evening an unusually interesting marriage ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Daniel L. Sawyer, in Haverhill, Mass., the Rev. A. A. Williams officiating. The bridegroom was Eben H. Little, Esq., 82 years old, a native of Hempstead, N. H., a successful Boston merchant. The bride was Miss Jerusha Palmer, 84 years old, a wealthy maiden lady, formerly residing on Beacon street, Boston, but late of Somerville. The groomsman was Master Anson Ayer, 14 years old, and the bridesmaid Miss Nellie M. Sawyer, a miss of 13. The wedding party consisted of about thirty persons, relatives and friends, including ages from the infant of 18 months, with its suggestive prattle, to those of threescore years. The parties to the union are hale and hearty, and with no abatement of natural fervor save that which attends advancing years. Mr. Little has been married once before, and several years ago passed the period of his golden wedding. To the bride the relations were new. The early hours of the honeymoon are to-day being spent in an excursion down the river in the Queen of the Merrimac, the party being joined by the Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, to whom they will present a practical illustration of how the odd are sometimes made even. The romance of the affair is that Mr. Little, "longing for a kindred spirit," and yearning for a heart that could commune with his own, made proposals to Miss Palmer several months ago, which were then not looked upon with favor. Within the past ten days, however, an answer was received assenting to the proposed union. The maiden became his affianced, and the necessary preparations for the nuptial ceremonies hastened, so that the event took place last evening. The venerable pair are to make their abode in this city.—*Boston Globe.*

Death of a Veteran Printer.

Last Wednesday Charles McDevitt, an honored member of the typographical fraternity, died, and yesterday he was buried. His life was of peculiar interest. The *Herald* reporter, on his way to the funeral, met the veteran journalist of the State, Mr. Thurlow Weed, going to pay the last tribute of respect to an old and dear friend. Mr. Weed said: "I have known Charley McDevitt for fifty-five or sixty years. The first tract issued by the American Tract Society, about the year 1816, was set up by Mr. McDevitt, and he and I worked it off together in Daniel Fanshawe's office, at No. 11 Cliff street, in this city. He joined the New York Typographical Society soon after I did. I joined it in 1816. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of that society that had not missed a meeting for more than fifty years. He was ever active in hunting up and providing for sick members and extending aid to those in distress. I left the city in 1818, and excepting occasionally since then I have not been acquainted with his work for fifty years. I always attended the meetings of the society when I was in town. In 1819 I went to Albany as a journeyman printer, and during the next year started a paper for myself in the adjoining counties. In 1830 I went back to Albany and started the Albany *Evening Journal.* Mr. McDevitt then went on the New York *Mirror.* He remained with it after it was changed to an evening paper, and at the close of its existence went on the New York *Ledger,* where he remained until he was taken sick last December. Until last Wednesday he and William E. Dean, now living in Tenth street, and I were the oldest members of the Typographical Society."—*New York Herald.*

Fifteen Hundred Feet Under Ground.

It takes only five minutes. You step on the stage and the hand that guides the Titan at the surface touches the rein of his black monster and you are plunged into the gloom. The cage stops and you are more than a quarter of a mile below the busy city; from the dusty highway you have stepped into the world's grandest treasure house; you have passed from the temperate to the tropical zone in a minute—you are in the Bonanza.

It is no little thing to work a mine 1,500 feet below the surface. True, there are broad avenues; broad timbers which, like Atlas, seem competent to support a world; there are engines at work and cars running; but every glimpse of the men reveals the exertion necessary to keep up this conflict with the spirits that guard the buried treasure below. The men are stripped to the waist, those brawny delvers, with perspiration bursting from every pore.

It looks pleasant down there in the mimic streets and under the lantern's glare; but before those streets were opened there was in the stifling air a work performed that cannot be calculated. Picks were swung, drills were struck, powder was burned, men fainted and fell in their places, but the work went on. So it will proceed in the future, until, probably, after another sixteen years, they will be working 3,000 feet below the surface.—*Virginia (Nev.) Sentinel.*

Health of New York City.

The statistics of the Board of Health show that, though there has been a marked increase in the population of this city during the past ten years, there has been no corresponding increase in the death rate. By comparing the mortality of children under five years of age from diarrheal diseases, it was seen that in 1872, the last year in which there was a prolonged heated term, there were over 200 more deaths in this class in the month of July than were reported for the same month in the present year.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Reason.

A young clergyman, modest almost to bashfulness, was once asked by a country apothecary, of a contrary character, in a public and crowded assembly, and in a tone of voice sufficient to catch the attention of the whole company, "How happened it that the patriarchs lived to such extreme old age?" To which question the clergyman replied, "Perhaps they took no physic."

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Story of an Eye-Witness—Fifteen Hundred Savages Pour in a Murderous Fire Upon the Little Band—One-Half the Troops Unhorsed at the First Volley from the Indians—Six Soldier-Prisoners Burned at the Stake in Sitting Bull's Camp.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press and Tribune* publishes a full statement made by an old trapper named Ridgely, who lives near Anoka, Minn., and has been in the Yellowstone country two years. Ridgely was a prisoner in Sitting Bull's camp at the time of the Custer massacre, and saw every movement of the troops. He states that about the last of March or April, in company with four trappers, they were attacked by Indians while trapping in the Black Hills, himself and another trapper captured, and all their furs taken from them. Being bound by buffalo sinews, they were taken directly to the camp of Sitting Bull, when he asked them in good English where they were from. Ridgely replied, "Fort Garry." Sitting Bull, believing them to be British subjects, ordered them released, and gave them the freedom of the camp, stating that he would return them to their friends ere long. The three remained in Sitting Bull's camp until the day of the Custer massacre, and Mr. Ridgely says they were treated with uniform kindness.

Ridgely states that Sitting Bull organized his forces, not for the sake of fighting the whites, but to drive the miners from the hills. They had no expectation of meeting soldiers until after the arrival of troops in the Yellowstone country, and mounted couriers from Sitting Bull's camp had for eight days watched every move of the military previous to Custer's attack. Ridgely says the Indians observed every movement of Custer's force, its division into small detachments being noted with manifestations of extreme delight. Ambuscades were at once prepared by the Indians, and Ridgely states that while the Indians stood ready for the attack many of them clambored on the side hills overlooking Custer's line of march down the Rosebud. The Indian camp was divided by a bluff or ridge, the point of which ran toward the Rosebud and in the direction of one of the available fords on the river. The Indians had crossed the river to camp by this ford, and Custer had followed their trail down to the water's edge. From this point of observation there were but twenty-five tepees visible to Custer, but they were seventy-five double tepees behind the bluff, not to be seen by the soldiers. Custer attacked the smaller village, and was immediately met by a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Indians in regular order of battle, and every movement was made in military precision. Ridgely says he stood on the side of a hill where he had a complete view of the battle, which was not more than a mile and a half distant. Custer began the fight in a ravine near the ford, and fully one-half his command seemed to be unhorsed at the first fire. Then the soldiers retreated toward the hill in the rear, and were shot down on the way with astonishing rapidity, the commanding officer falling from his horse in the middle of the engagement, which commenced at 11 a. m., and did not last more than forty-five minutes.

After the massacre of Custer's force, the Indians returned to camp with six soldiers as prisoners, and delirious with joy over their success. These six prisoners were tied to stakes at a wood-pile in the village, and all burned to death. While the flames were torturing them to death, Indian boys fired red-hot arrows into their quivering flesh until they were dead.

The prisoners were kept burning over an hour, but Ridgely was not permitted to speak to them, so he was unable to state who they were. One was noticeable, he says, from his small size and gray hair and whiskers.

Sitting Bull was met after the fight, and he exultingly remarked that he had killed many soldiers and one damned General, but he did not know who he was.

The squaws then armed themselves with knives and visited the battle-field, and robbed and mutilated the bodies of the dead soldiers.

While the six soldiers were being burned, the Indians turned their attention to the force (evidently Reno's) attacking the lower end of the village. Ridgely says Custer's command had been slaughtered before a shot was fired by Reno's force attacking the lower end of the camp, about 2 p.m. The Indians returned in the evening and said the men had fought like the devil, but Ridgely says they did not make a statement of their own losses. They said the soldiers had been driven back twice, and then they piled up stones, and the attack was unsuccessful.

Reno, he states, killed more Indians than Custer, who fell in the midst of the fight, and two Captains, believed to be Yates and Keogh, he says, were the last to die. Ridgely says the night after the Custer massacre the Indians were wild with delight. Many were drunk on whisky stolen from the whites, and the squaws performed the duty of guards for the prisoners. The guards becoming drowsy, Ridgely and his two companions escaped from camp, securing ponies, and began their long journey toward home. The party subsisted on game, and laid in the woods four days to avoid the Indians. On the way his horse stumbled, breaking Ridgely's arm as he was thrown to the ground. The party avoided friend or foe until they reached Fort Abercrombie, where one of the party died from erysipelas. His other companion joined friends in the northern part of the State, and Ridgely came to this city, passing north of Bismarck and other points, and is now on his way to Fort Snelling, where he will apply for a position as scout, his broken arm preventing other service.

He describes Sitting Bull as a half-breed, large-size; and very intelligent. His right foot is turned out, the result of an injury, and it materially affects his gait.

Five weeks before the Custer fight three Red river carts arrived at camp loaded with powder and lead, and Ridgely says nearly all the ammunition and provisions were procured from Canadian and Red river traders.

Before crossing the Missouri river, in his escape, he constantly met small war parties headed toward Sitting Bull's camp.

Not a Poor Man's Land.

A private letter from a citizen of Solano county, California, to a friend in Illinois, contains the following: "You ask me about the propriety of laboring men moving to California. As a common-place remark, I will say that it is a great big country—lots of territory—the choice pieces of which are in the hands of farmers or speculators. As a result, farming does not pay at the present time. It is almost wholly a cereal country, and the raising of wheat does not pay. Millions of bushels are on hand now, for which there is no market. We grow plenty of fruit, but that is perishable and can't be exported. Laborers' wages here on farms range from $30 to $40 per month, with board; but a man must be a skilled teamster or plowman to command $40. They plow with gangs—three or four plows fastened together—using six or eight horses in the team. One who can manage one of these teams can command $30 and $40 per month. Common hands, owing to the Chinese, who are very apt at all light work where no animals are to be handled, can only realize $20 to $25 per month. I would not advise any poor man at the East to leave $20 or $25 per month to come to California. We are situated thus: The Greeks, Italians, Portuguese and Chinese do our fishing, the Portuguese and Chinese our gardening, Irish girls and Chinese our housework and washing, the Mexicans our shepherding, the Jews our storekeeping, the Grangers our big farming, and the Americans our railroading, boating, speculating, banking, etc., and, together with the Irish, talk politics and hold the offices."

Antarctic Exploration.

The appearances of land near the South Pole mapped by the American exploring expedition under Capt. Wilkes, many years ago, prove in repeated instances to have been delusions. This has been recently demonstrated, as to several points, by the Challenger expedition, lately returned to England. Antarctic exploration is once more exciting interest in Europe scientific circles, from the fact that it is exremely desirable to observe the transit of Venus in 1882 from a point as near as possible to the South Pole. The most southerly point ever reached was latitude seventy-eight degrees and four minutes south, by Capt. Ross, of the British navy, about thirty-five years ago. Capt. Davis, who was a member of his expedition, lectured recently at South Kensington on Antarctic discovery, and expressed much doubt whether any one would ever get nearer the South Pole than Ross did.

Pacific Coast Ship-Building.

Ship-building is going on with unabated activity on the Pacific coast, quite a number being already on the stocks. In 1875 a fleet of sixty vessels was launched aggregating 9,070 tons. The great majority of those already out are engaged in trade with Mexico, Central America, the Pacific islands, the fisheries and domestic Pacific ports. The more important features are the speed, strength and endurance shown by nearly all the vessels built on this coast.

Dividing California.

Another State is talked of. It is proposed that California shall be cut in two along the line of Santa Cruz county, with fourteen southern counties for a new commonwealth, which will have about 150,000 inhabitants, 30,000 voters, and taxable property estimated at $100,000,000.

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TOBACCO USERS should mix **Nic-in-Noc** with their tobacco. Prevents VERTIGO, DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, NERVOUSNESS, without impairing its SOOTHING, Comforting and Tranquilizing powers. Trial pk'g's by mail 25c. F. STEARNS, Druggist, Detroit, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., Reopens September 13. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.

A NOVELTY. Your name printed on 50 Transparent Cards, containing a scene when held to the light (50 designs), sent postpaid for 25 cents; 5 packs, 5 names, $1. No other card-printer has the same. Agents wanted; outfit 10 cts. CARD-PRINTER, Lock-Box D, Ashland, Mass.

$10 2 $25 a day sure. Illustrated catalogue free, of our Big Chromos, Crayons, and beautiful Picture [illegible] U.S. Floral Address, Visiting, Reward, Motto, Comic, and Transparent Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85 cents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1830.

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MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

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It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 73 copies in two days. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill.

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The regular course for LADIES begins Oct. 2, and lasts ten weeks. Besides the daily lectures, practical instruction at the bedside is given in the lying-in department. Diplomas at the end of term to graduates. For particulars address CH. P. GRAHAM, M. D., President, or Mrs. ELLEN MILLER, M. D., Secretary, 159 West Washington St., (College of Midwifery,) Chicago, Ill.

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A CURE ASSURED without the use of the knife. Send stamp for book, giving manner of treatment, certificates of cure, etc. Address DR. L. H. GRATIGNY, 162 PLUM STREET, NEAR FOURTH, CINCINNATI, O. Box 398.

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$15 SHOT GUN
A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

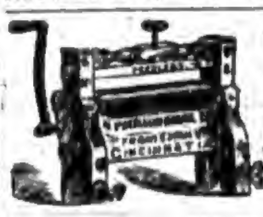

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PEERLESS
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Has displaced hundreds of other Turbines, but has never been itself displaced. Pamphlet free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

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The School and College Directory for 1876, 210 pages.
EVERYTHING ABOUT SCHOOLS;
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Farmers, renters and hired men of America!
A choice from 1,800,000 acres of the best lands in Iowa on R. R. terms, at $5 and $6 per acre. Send a postal card for our map and pamphlet, or call on the Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph St., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commiss'r.

SHEET MUSIC!
Send me 10 cents and a 3-cent stamp, and I will send you, by return mail, four copyright songs by Harry Collins, beautifully printed, regular sheet music size; "NEW PLANTATION TIMES," [illegible] [illegible]

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GREEN MOUNTAIN
RENOVATOR!
TWENTY YEARS' experience proves that it will positively cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Heart Disease, Ulceration of the Lungs and Liver, all Diseases, Cutaneous, and Cancerous affections, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from impure blood; also, Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgic affections. Free from Aloes, Quinine, and all injurious drugs.
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G. W. Nichols, M. D., St. Albans, Vt.; R. R. Sherman, M. D., St. Albans, Vt.; S. R. Day, St. Albans, Vt.; H. O. Bartlett, M. D., Georgia, Vt.; A. M. Plant, M. D., St. Albans, Vt.; D. J. Morrill, M. D., Swanton, Vt.; G. H. Plumley, M. D., Montpelier, Vt.; G. W. Brush, Cambridge, Vt.; L. J. Dixon, M. D., Milton, Vt.; E. Fairchild, M. D., Milton, Vt.; A. G. Brush, M. D., Fairfax, Vt.; Chas. Corey, M. D., Waterville, Vt.; Chas. F. Storrs, Winooski, Vt.; H. L. Flagg, M. D., Cambridge, Vt.; H. P. Blair, M. D., Georgia, Vt.
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H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
75 and 77 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill

EUPEON!
A Positive Victory Over Rheumatism and Neuralgia, [illegible], Bruises, Etc.
[illegible] NEURALGIA.
Chicago, July 1, 1876.—It immediately relieved the paroxysm of pain; relief was almost instantaneous.—Geo. D. Lawrence, 446 State St.
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[illegible]
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PROOF AS TO RHEUMATISM.
Chicago, July 3, 1876.—One application caused the pain to cease, and it has not since troubled me.—Mrs. A. B. Carr, 118 N. Ada St.
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For letters in full see circular in hands of Western agents. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale Western Agents,
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The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

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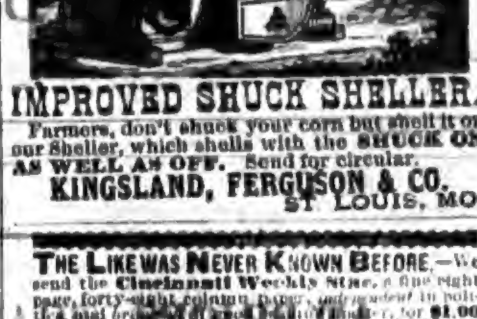

IMPROVED SHUCK SHELLER.
Farmers, don't shuck your corn but shell it on our Sheller, which shells with the SHUCK ON AS WELL AS OFF. Send for circular.
KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE LIKE WAS NEVER KNOWN BEFORE.—We send the Cincinnati Weekly Star, a first-rate large, forty-eight column paper, independent in politics, brimful of good reading, one year, for $1.00 ... sent to any address in the United States for the money, and each subscriber will receive a copy of the beautiful engraving "THE POOR, THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND." Size, 24x34 inches; *a picture that would grace any drawing room in the land.* We also send to each subscriber a copy of the Star Illustrated Almanac. 25 Cts. extra must be sent for packing and mailing premiums. Special inducements to agents. To any person desiring to get up a club, we will send a sample copy of the picture and a canvasser's outfit, on receipt of 25 cts. Specimen copy of the paper free. Send for one before subscribing for any other. THE STAR, 230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

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LANDS FOR SALE
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri.
FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS,
Excellent Agricultural Lands,
and best TOBACCO REGION in the West. SHORT WINTERS. NO GRASSHOPPERS, Good Markets, and a Healthy Country.
Prices $2.50 to $10.00 an Acre.
TERMS.—One-tenth down, balance in seven years at 7 per cent. interest.
FREE TRANSPORTATION
to the lands furnished purchasers. For circulars, guides, maps, etc., address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Thousands visit the Mineral Springs, here and abroad, and spend thousands of dollars in search of health. Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient would accomplish the same result, at the cost of a few cents. [illegible]

O. N. U. No. 37

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

PIONEER

HARDWARE STORE

JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE.

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House. Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whole sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prunes, Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

oney saved is two pence got.'' Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trade, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized it. Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now sell at $1 per pound. The best uncolored Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. now 80c, was 90c, the best Oolong now 50c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up to and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50, in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			

CANDIES—Best Stick per pound 15c French Mixed, choice, per pound 20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	25c, best 40
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	30c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	70
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
sfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 30, [illegible]

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No 7 Pac. ex.	No 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 10 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 55 "		10 20 "	3 10"
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	6 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 33 "
Mansfield	8 46 "		5 15 "	9 26 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 35 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	1 38 "	7 38 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	8 35 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 35 "	[illegible] am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	[illegible]
Plymouth	2 10 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 55 a.m	2 50 "
Forest	10 10 "	5 24 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	12 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	1 25 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	3 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	4 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	6 50 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 8, run daily. Train No 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati				
Louisville	4 00pm			
Indianapolis	7 35pm			
Ft Wayne	10 35 "			4 25 p
Auburn	11 29 "			5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "			5 37
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 30	6 15
Reading	1 40 "		7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 12 "		7 23	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "		9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "		12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 30	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "			
Saginaw	9 10 "			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			
Lansing	10 58			
Grand Rapids	6 00 "		11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "		2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm		6 00	6 40a
Jonesville	1 45 "		8 08	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "		8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "		9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "		10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake				1 17
Waterloo	3 42 "			1 36
Auburn	3 58 "			1a 20
Auburn Junction				40p
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "			1 10
Indianapolis	10 50 "			6 00a
Louisville	8 30 am			11 90p
Cincinnati				

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23st, 1876.

Going East.				Going West.		
No. 6 Fre't	No 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.03	11.50	7.50	Adamsboro.	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.10	12.06	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.54
7.23	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.25	9.34	Denver.	10.10	5.20	3.48
	12.30	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.1[illegible]	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.52	Roann	9.55	4.47	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.39	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	950	4.10	12.40
8.31	1.30	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.00	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.57	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.30
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.06	1.56	2.41	Columbia city	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.28	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.30	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.50	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.39	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.40	Aub. Junct'n	7.32	2.26	6.56
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.26	2.25	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.30	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.20

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pittsburg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Caw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. SCUTHARD, Gen. Supt.
J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A

BALTIMORE & OHIO. RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
TO

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Equipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.
L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Apr. [illegible], Passenger Trains will leave Butler and other stations as follows, daily [illegible]

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Butler	2.46 p.m	2.27 a.m	5.05 p.m
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	5.20
Sedan	2.14	2.52	5.37 "
Corunna	2.57	2.57	5.45 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.28 pm	2.35 a.m	1.10 a.m
Sedan	2.38	2.45 "	6.22 "
Waterloo	2.51 "	2.55 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
F. W. CARY, Gen Tkt. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	[illegible] Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (710 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equipped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE O. CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison, with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

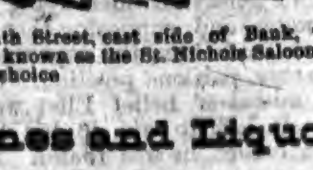

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nicholas Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNOT.

Auburn, March 16th, 1875.

Reardin Offic

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1876. Number 41.

The Auburn Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
TOM. C. MAYS.
One Year,..........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
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½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	40 00	50 00	100 00

Legal notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago. O. SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and do carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,
JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.
Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.
He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest Fine Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on
WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.
All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largestock

The Auburn

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!
—
Hiram Parent, Pro.
—
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
Boot & Shoe!
Store
Is the popular place for all kinds of
BOOT & SHOES
All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely
LOW PRICES
Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store, next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement
— AT THE —
Lower Grist Mill.
—o—
Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer friends should not fail to call.

On The War Path
—
Terrible Slaughter in Dry Goods
—
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

Notice To Tax payers.

This is to give notice that the delinquent tax duplicate for the incorporated town of Auburn Ind. 1876 is now in my hand for collection. delinquent tax must be paid on or before October 1st. 1876,

S. T. GALLOWAY Marshal

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Lyman Green, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

FRANCIS M. GREEN, Adm'r.
September 14, '76.

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY.

Lot No. 2 in Kuhlman's addition, and lot No. 51 in Kuhlman's second addition. Will sell the above or trade for goods. Call and see me for further information.

JOES. E. BEUGNOT
Auburn, Ind

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000
—o—
Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of the U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.
—o—
Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.
Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

Election Notice.

IN pursuance of an order to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which order is in these words:

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County, }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County Indiana:

You are commanded to give the notice required by law, that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county, at the usual places of holding elections, in the several Townships and Precincts in said County, on the second Tuesday of October to-wit, October 10th, 1876, for the purpose of electing persons to fill the following offices to-wit:

1 Governor of the State of Indiana,
1 Lieutenant Governor " "
1 Secretary of State " "
1 Auditor " " " "
1 Treasurer " "
4 Judges of the Supreme Court,
1 Attorney General,
1 Superintendant of Public Instruction.
1 Reporter of the Supreme Court,
1 Clerk " " "
1 Representative in Congress,
1 Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit,
1 Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th judicial circuit
1 Senator,
1 Representative,
1 Sheriff of DeKalb County,
1 Treasurer, " "
1 Recorder, " "
1 Coroner, " "
1 Surveyor, " "
1 Commissioner for 1st District DeKalb County,
1 " " " 2nd " " "
1 " " " 3d " " "
1 Trustee for each Township in said County,
1 Justice of the Peace for Butler Township,
2 " " " " " Jackson "
1 " " " " " Concord "
2 " " " " " Newville "
1 " " " " " Stafford "
1 " " " " " Wilmington "
1 " " " " " Union "
1 " " " " " Keyser "
2 " " " " " Richland "
2 " " " " " Smithfield "
2 " " " " " Franklin "
2 " " " " " Troy "
2 Constables " Butler "
2 " " Jackson "
2 " " Concord "
3 " " Newville "
2 " " Stafford "
2 " " Wilmington "
4 " " Union "
4 " " Keyser "
2 " " Richland "
2 " " Fairfield "
2 " " Smithfield "
2 " " Franklin "
2 " " Troy "
1 Supervisor for each Road District in said County

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand, [SEAL.] and affix the seal of the DeKalb Circuit Court, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1876.

G. H. K. MOSS, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

The qualified voters of DeKalb County, Indiana, will meet on Tuesday the 10th day of October, 1876, at the usual places of holding elections, in the several Townships and Precincts of said County, for the purpose of electing persons to fill the offices designated in said order.

WILLIAM L. MEESE,
Sheriff, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Judge Holman and General Browne, candidates for Congress in the Fifth Districts, are having joint discussions, Though Gen. Browne is a genial fellow, it would be an outrage to defeat such a man as Holman, one who has stood up and fought valiently upon the side of the people, against extravagance and corruption and has interposed, objection time and again thus saving hundreds of thousands of dollars, as has often been admitted by Republican members even to our own Major Sallor, and Mr Baker.

That distinguished Republican statesmen, Ben. Butler, has been nominated again as a Rewresentative in Congress from the Old Bay State, of where Puritan principles Plymouth Rock bears eternal witness. Though a modest man Ben has accepted the nomination, and waving the bloody shirt, has pronounced his political creed amid the applauses of the Republicans assembed at Lowell. We trust that Ben. Butler will be supported by the full strength of his party, for we regard him as one of the honestest men in it. Whatever else may be said against Ben., he is not a fraud. He does'nt pretend to be anything better than he is, and the respectable Republicans of his district will, no doubt, hustle each other in their eagerness to cast their ballots for him.

The Democratic Pyramid.

Thus far Democrats have no reason to be discouraged by the showing of the elections of this presidential year. The following is the Democratic pyramid for 1876, as far as it has got:

OREGON.
ALABAMA.
ARKANSAS.
KENTUCKY.
CONNECTICUT

The Radical concern stands about thus to date:

New Hampshire.
Rhode Island.
Vermont.

The following are the majorities and electoral votes of the States above enumerated:

REPUBLICAN.	Maj.	Electors.
New Hampshire........	2,500	5
Rhode Island............	5,000	4
Vermont	26,000	5
	33,500	14

DEMOCRATIC.	Maj	Electors.
Oregon................	1,000	3
Connecticut..........	7,000	6
Alabama..............	40,000	10
Kentucky.............	75,000	12
Arkansas	40,000	6
	163,000	37

Thus it appears that, while the Republicans have this year secured three states with 14 electoral votes and aggregated Republican majorities of 33,500, the Democrats have carried FIVE STATES casting THIRTY-SEVEN ELECTORIAL VOTES and piling up Democratic majorities aggregating ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND. This will do very well—[Buffalo Courier.

Another Lie Nailed.

The following editorial squib appeared in she Journal of yesterday:

"We have good authority for stating that in private conversation yesterday or the day before, Gov. Hendricks admitted that the probabilities at present were strongly in favor of the election of Geh. Harrison as Governor. He also confessed that Jimmy Williams was a very sorry and painful candidate, totally unfit for the duties of Governor of the state of Indiana."

In consequence of the above, a Sentinel reporter called upon the Governor at the executive rooms yesterday when the following conversation occurred:

Reporter:—What truth is there, Governor, in the statement made in this morning's Journal in respect to your opinion of the political prospect and of our candidate for governor?

Gov. Hendricks:—There is not a word true. No such conversation as is therein reported occurred or could have occurred, for I entertain no such views or oppinions either in regard to the election or to our candidate. On the contrary, I have the utmost confidence in our carrying the state, and entertain for Mr. Williams the highest respect.

This needs little comment. It shows the desperate condition of the Republican party, for the Journal would hardly have published such a falshood out of whole cloth save in the least resort, to encourage a forlorn hope. But it is all in vain. Carrying the state for Gen. Harrison is not "as easy as lying."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The party that talks of "reform within the party" has completed its list of orators for Indiana. Here they are:

Alonzo B Cornell,
O. P. Morton,
W. W. Belknap,
George S Boutwell,
G. E. Spencer,
Powell Clayton,
Oliver Babcock,
Ross Shepherd,
Tom. Murphy,
Ben Butler,
R. C. Schenck.

Good heavens, read this list! Why, more than half of these orators and expounders of Grantism are under indictment for criminal offenses. And yet the Radical press insists upon saying that Hayesism would be different from Grantism. Read the list again.

R—utherford
B.
H—ow
A—re
Y—our tax
E—stimates
S—tated?

Ben. Harrison the disinfectant of Orth, was recently in the smoking car coming up to Indianapolis. He was in a jocular humor comparing his chances with those of "Blue Jeans Jimmy" Williams. "If I am among Germans," said Harrison, "I can speak a little German, and there I have the advantage of Jimmy. If I see a Frenchman, I can talk a little French, and there I have the advantage of Jimmy. I can talk money to moneyed men, and there I have the advantage of him. But after all, Jimmy Williams is a honest, straight-forward fellow." "Yes," said an old farmer, with a wide-awake hat on a wide-awake head who sat near, "and there Jimmy has the advanjage of you."

Doctors Disagree.

The Hayes Doctors do not agree as to the character of the Republican Administration, Schurz admitting its corruption, and Morton maintaining its purity. Hear the twain:

Morton, in his Indianapolis speech, August 11th said:

"So far from official morals deteriorating, the public service becoming debauched, and the country standing on the brink of ruin, I pronounce this and all kindred statements, which make up the body and trimmings of Democratic platforms and speeches, to be unmitigated bosh and demagoguery, and that the very opposite is the truth."

Carl Schurz, in his late Cleveland speech, said:

"The administration has this peculiar necessity; it is so grossly corrupt as to satisfy any mind, even the most stupid that reform is necessary."

He followed that up in his Cincinnati speech of August 31st, by saying, in reference to Grant's Administration:

"It has demonstrated the vicious tendencies of our present civil service system so strongly that even the dullest mind must preceive them. We have clearly seen how that system will endanger the integrity of good men by its temptations, and stimulate bad men only to become worse. We have been forcibly made aware of the necessity not only of a change, but of a thorough and lasting change, and that such a thorough change cannot be put off much longer without danger."

Opposed to that Morton says:

"The truth is, that although defalcations and malfeasances sometimes occur and always will, there is more official integrity, the revenues are more faithfully collected, and the public service better performed than at any former period."

Here are opinions as opposite as can be on the same subject. One, held by Schurz, that Grant's Administration is grossly corrupt; the other, held by Morton, that Grant's Administration is as pure as any in our history. And both Morton and Schurz are stumping for Hayes! It is very evident, however, that Schurz can't bring his consequence up to the lying point like Morton, and it is more than likely he will be withdrawn from the stump.'

The Judge's Speech.

The glee club having sung a selection entitled "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform," Judge Hoadly commented upon that, preliminary to his speech. He said: The platform is permeated through and through with reform, and the head of the ticket is a reformer of the most practical kind, whild our candidate for vice president is equally worthy of the first place on the ticket, [Cheers.] giving promise of returning to the practices of our fathers in this centennial year. The Republican party on the contrary, in their platform; talk about the economy of Providence—they used to talk about the bounties of Providence. [Laughter and applause] And they have placed upon their ticket, as a signal illustration of that economy, Hayes and Wheeler. Wheeler, whose only national work is an attempt, by an act of Congress, to obstruct the navigation of the Ohio river [Cheers] Speaking of rivers reminds me that as we came to this place We crossed a little river, and I asked a friend the name of it, and the answer he gave me struck me as very significant—(the Blue river), because the blue sky was encompassing this glorious meeting, and the procession was arrayed in blue colors, and with Old Blue Jeans at the head. [Cheers.] And then there was blue in the faces and hearts of the other side, and blue deavils to chase them out of office. [Loud laughter and applause.] Upon the subject of his politics, referred to by the governor in introducing him, Judge Hoadly said: It is a fact as the governor has said, many years have passed since I have voted the Democratic ticket. Twenty-four years ago I voted for Franklin Pierce. Since that time, believing, as I did, that the cause of human liberty was at stake in the country, I have not voted with the Democratic party. But when the cause of liberty was gained, when the 15th amendment was adopted, when black and white were given equal privileges at the ballot-box, and the party under whose auspices this work was accomplished had degenerated, as it has, it becomes my duty to leave it and return to the Democratic party in this centennial year. [Cheers.] I voted for Abraham Lincoln twice and for U. S. Grant twice, so you will see I have not voted for an unsuccessful presidential ticket since 1856, and I shall not vote one this year. [Great cheering.

Gen. McCandless, the gallant soldier of the Keystone State, will address the people at half past seven o'clock p. m. on Thursday Sept. 28, at this place. We hope to see every person out, because we know the general is a good speaker.

Casebeer and Co., have a fine stock of dry goods, notions and clothing for sale cheap.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE various banknote companies in the East are making desperate efforts to retain the printing of internal revenue stamps, which the Treasury Department has decided to have done at the Printing Bureau.

THE Philadelphia Centennial buildings were seriously injured, a few days ago, by a violent wind and rain storm that swept over the city. A portion of the roofs of the Main Exhibition building and Machinery Hall were blown away, and injury was done to many exhibits.... They had a Centennial celebration in New York city on the 16th inst., which was the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Harlem Plains. The celebration was participated in by the famous Seventh Regiment and other military organizations. The oration was delivered by a grandson of John Jay, of Revolutionary fame. Many distinguished citizens of other States were present.

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty fishing-boats were caught in a gale off Erie, Pa., a few days ago, and a number of them wrecked. Nine or ten of the unfortunate fishermen lost their lives.... Edmund Stoner Janes, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, died a few days ago in New York city, which has been his place of residence for many years. He was born in Sheffield, Mass., 1807, and at the age of 23 became connected with the Philadelphia Conference as a minister. Ten years later he was appointed Financial Secretary of the American Bible Society, and in 1844 was elected Bishop. He was a man of large ability, and his life was one of earnest labor and distinguished usefulness in the denomination.

CENTENNIAL notes: The daily attendance is steadily on the increase, and the number present on the opening day is now approximated every day, and the prospect is that still greater crowds will come as the close of the exhibition approaches, and people realize that they must be prompt in their coming.—The grand jury having made a special presentment regarding the frame buildings erected contrary to law in the neighborhood of the main exhibition building, declaring them nuisances, the Mayor of Philadelphia has caused them to be demolished....The street parade of Odd Fellows last week was a splendid demonstration. It is estimated that 15,000 men were in line, and the streets along the line of the procession were thronged with spectators.

A SECOND match between the American and Irish rifle teams was shot at the Creedmoor range, New York, last week, and again victory rested with the Americans, though by a very small majority, as the score will show:

Americans.		*Irish.*	
800 yards	409	800 yards	394
900 yards	386	900 yards	369
1,000 yards	370	1,000 yards	391
Total	1,165	Total	1,154

THE WEST.

THE first section of thirty miles of the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills railroad has been completed and opened to traffic to Ponca, Neb. The road is three and one-half foot gauge, was projected, built and equipped to the present terminus since the first of March this year, and is the first link of the projected route via the Black Hills and the National Park to Portland, Oregon. Arrangements have been made to complete 150 miles this year, and reach the Black Hills in 1877....A dispatch from Fort Laramie says: "Gen. Crook's command left Hart river, Dakota, on the 7th of September for the Black Hills. Gen. Crook has orders to bring his entire command to this post as quickly as possible. Gen. Sheridan will meet him here, and reorganize for another campaign. They will have had nearly two months' constant marching. Besides the great distance from their supply-camp to Hart river, where they turned homeward, they were hunting and following trails, and were obliged to find grass for the animals, as the Indians burned the grass after them. The fact that the grass was burned is sufficient cause of failure to overtake the enemy. The troops have had hard work and no glory."

ADVICES from the West give particulars of a sharp fight between Gen. Crook's troops and a section of Sitting Bull's band. On the 8th of September a small detachment, which was on route to the Black Hills, struck an Indian camp on the line of march, and captured some hundreds of ponies and a quantity of provisions. The savages dashed out of their tents at the first charge, and escaped to the hills, but were quickly rallied and reinforced, and turned upon the attacking party. The latter prudently sent at once for support from the main body, gallantly maintaining the fight against great odds for some hours, till Crook himself and a strong force appeared on the scene and rescued the little band, which was commanded by Col. Miles, from a position that might have been critical. The Sioux fought obstinately for some time after the arrival of Crook, but they suffered heavily and were eventually dispersed. Among the spoil captured from them were articles that had belonged to Custer's men, so that there is no doubt that this party were concerned in the massacre. A large number of savages were killed. Our troops lost two killed and several wounded. Twenty-two prisoners, mostly women and children, were captured. The famous chief American Horse was mortally wounded, and died two days after. Before dying he said that the Indians were scattering, and expressed surprise at the temerity displayed by the soldiers in following them into that dangerous region. It was a bold adventure, the chief said, and might have resulted like Custer's attempt had it been made three weeks earlier. He said, also, that the Sioux were pretty well tired of the war, and were discouraged by the immense columns of soldiers thrown into their country. If they were to be disarmed at the agencies, he thought they would fight to the last. Neither Crazy Horse nor Sitting Bull, nor the other wild chiefs, would give in, but the tribes for the most part would. He appeared satisfied that the lives of his squaws and children were spared. Gen. Crook appears to be convinced now that a considerable part of Sitting Bull's forces have got off to the north beyond reach, while another division will be found where Terry's command on the Yellowstone may readily strike them. ....A Cheyenne dispatch says "the Wheeler brothers, who have been working their famous claim No. 2, below Gayville, on Deadwood creek, arrived at Fort Laramie last week with a paid escort of twenty men. They bring as the proceeds of their work for seven months over $300,000—1,900 pounds of dust."

THE small end of Crook's campaign against the hostile Sioux has been reached. His returning column arrived at Custer City on the 15th of September, greatly to the delight of the Black Hills people, who had begun to feel the need of military society. There will be no more expeditions this year in search of Indians hundreds of miles away....Two of Sitting Bull's Generals, with 150 of their people, bucks, squaws, and papooses, and 100 horses, have surrendered to the commanding officers at Standing Rock Agency. Thirty of the men were engaged in the Custer massacre.

THE Lumbermen's National Association has just held its annual meeting at Eau Claire, Wis. The attendance, though not large, was respectable. The President, Hon. J. G. Thorp, in his opening address, briefly reviewed the past and present condition of the lumber trade, and reached the conclusion that the bottom had been reached, and that better times were at hand.

THE second trial of John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow butcher, has been concluded at Beaver, Utah, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Boreman, in the course of his charge to the jury, said: "The prisoner, J. D. Lee, stands before you charged with being a participant in one of the most atrocious massacres of human beings—of men, women and children, in the Mountain Meadows, in 1857—that was ever known in any civilized part of the world. The evidence shows that the persons killed were emigrants. For several days a combination of Indians and white men had been planning an attack upon their encampment. The Indians and white men vied with each other in the fiendish work, destroying over 120 men, women and children. It has been alleged that he shot one woman with a gun, one with a pistol, and cut the throat of another, and told an Indian not to spare a young woman whose life the savage asked him to spare."

FOUR of the bandits who some time ago murdered the cashier of a bank, at Northfield, Minn., and attempted to rob the institution, were captured near Madelia, Watonwan county, Minn., on the 21st of September—the statement heretofore printed that they had escaped proving incorrect. A telegram from Madelia gives the following particulars of the arrest: "The robbers went to a house early this morning, about seven miles north of here, bought some bread and butter, and started west on foot. News was sent in as fast as horse could travel. Forty or fifty men were after them as soon as they could get horses and arms. They drove them into a slough about eight miles north of here. They then had them out on the prairie, and opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire, but kept working toward the river, and at last got there and hid in the bushes. By this time our men were all together, and surrounded the bush the robbers were in. Firing became general, our men advancing all the time. At last the robbers saw there was no hope, and gave up. One was killed, and the other three are wounded. One has only a wound in the arm. One that is supposed to be Cole Younger is wounded badly in the head and back. The other has a bad wound in the jaw and shoulder. It is thought that one, if not two, will die of their wounds. One of them has an old wound in his arm, supposed to be the one wounded at Northfield."

THE SOUTH.

THE steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C., for Baltimore, was recently wrecked at Portsmouth, off Pamlico Sound. Capt. Childs, two mates, two engineers, three seamen, the steward, two coalheavers, and a passenger named Wheldon were lost.

THE editorial rooms of the New Orleans *Bee* were the other day the scene of a lively scrimmage. Alfred Bourges entered the sanctum and assaulted Mr. Lirnet, one of the editors, who had refused to retract certain charges against him. Mr. Roman, the city editor, entered the room during the attack, and shot at Bourges, the ball passing through his coat-sleeve. The latter thereupon beat a retreat, leaving the editorial forces victors. Casualties—one scalp-wound, one perforated coat-sleeve, one broken cane.

WASHINGTON.

SINCE the passage of the act authorizing the redemption of the fractional currency in subsidiary coins there has been issued in silver coins $18,285,865. Of this amount there was issued to redeem fractional currency $10,910,242, and in exchange for legal-tender notes and checks, $7,375,643. The amount issued at Cincinnati was $1,356,871; at Chicago, $1,552,738; at St. Louis, $884,559.

GENERAL.

JOHN WALTER, the proprietor of the London *Times*, and inventor of the Walter press, is on a visit to this country.

THE market reports from New York city announce a nearly unprecedented activity in the dry goods trade, from which a very hopeful horoscope of the future business prospects of the country is cast....The National Agricultural Congress held its annual session in Philadelphia last week. A number of interesting papers upon agricultural and industrial topics were read. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William C. Flagg, Illinois; Secretary, Horace J. Smith, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, and a long list of Vice Presidents. Chicago was selected as the place for the next meeting.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL returns of the Maine election from the whole State except one town and six plantations give the total vote of 135,961; Conner, 75,710; Talbot, 60,251; scattering, 529; Conner's majority over Talbot, 15,450.

IT is decided by the Attorney General of the United States that a candidate for Presidential Elector cannot hold the office of United States Commissioner, and that the same rule applies to attorneys specially employed by the Government to assist in the conduct of cases.

THE Iowa State Greenback Convention was held at Des Moines last week. The following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, A. McCrady, of Sioux City; Auditor, Leonard Brown, of Polk; Treasurer, George C. Fry, of Jefferson; Register of the Land Office, George M. Walker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Rev. J. A. Nash, of Polk; Judges of the Supreme Court, W. H. McHenry and S. H. Berham. The resolutions favor the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis Convention; recognize the rights of capital, but condemn special legislation in its favor; demand the reduction of official salaries proportionate to the reduction of profits in labor; demand the remonetization of silver; demand equalization of soldiers' bounties; approve and indorse the nominations of Cooper and Cary.

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times* of Sept. 16, in an article on Turkey's basis of peace, declares that Europe cannot permit Turkey to occupy the Servian fortresses, which she held until 1857. The European powers will be the best judges as to what military force Prince Milan should maintain after they complete their plans. For the sake of peace the Porte should waive the empty form of Prince Milan doing homage to the Sultan. The only safe condition of those proposed by Turkey is the construction of a railway across Servia....A Vienna telegram asserts that Germany will not move in aid of Russia's demands upon Turkey, and in the event of a war will remain absolutely neutral.

THE terms on which Turkey expresses her willingness to negotiate a peace with Servia include the payment of a large war indemnity, or, in lieu thereof, an increased annual tribute; the reoccupation of the fortresses held by the Porte previous to 1857; the destruction of those built by the Servians since that year; the investiture of Prince Milan at Constantinople; the reduction of the Servian army to 10,000 men and three batteries of artillery; and the construction of a railway across the Servian principality.

AN immense meeting on the Eastern question, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was held in London on the 19th of September. An address to the Queen was voted deploring the outrages of the Turks, and praying England no longer to support Turkey from considerations of political expediency. An amendment expressing confidence in the Government was rejected by an overwhelming majority. A motion in favor of the immediate convocation of Parliament was carried.... Turkey has ordered a cessation of hostilities for ten days.

THE report of Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation at Constantinople, on the subject of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, fully corroborates the official accounts previously given of the fearful butcheries which have shocked the entire civilized world. Mr. Baring was assigned by the British Government to the duty of investigating the subject of the Bulgarian massacres, and the arraignment of the Turkish authorities for their encouragement and sanction of the horrible deeds of the Bashi-Bazouks will have the effect of increasing the already intense popular resentment and indignation of the people of Great Britain.... A treaty of peace has been entered into by the Liberian Government with the natives of Cape Palmas, with whom a desultory warfare has been waged for some time past.

A CABLE dispatch reports Lord Beaconsfield (the late Mr. Disraeli) as having delivered a speech at Aylesbury in defense of his course in dealing with the Eastern question. He stigmatized as "worse than the Bulgarian atrocities the conduct of any man who would avail himself of the popular enthusiasm for the attainment of his individual ends by a course which he may know to be injurious to the interests of his country and to the welfare of mankind." This, of course, was meant to apply to Gladstone.

Killed by Cannibals.

The schooner Dancing Wave arrived at Sydney from the Solomon Group, July 4, with the news of a massacre that had been perpetrated by the South Sea natives, Capt. Harrison and all hands, excepting one on board the Dancing Wave, having been murdered. On the 22d of April last the Dancing Wave called at Florida Island to obtain native labor for Somerset. Natives were engaged and brought on board, and there were also others who had received tomahawks and other articles from the Captain in barter. Without warning, the natives rose upon the crew, attacking them with tomahawks. Capt. Harrison was almost instantly killed, together with some of his crew, while the chief officer and steward, after being wounded, reached the cabin, where they shot themselves. A seaman named Broad (or Board) jumped overboard and got to Sayau, forty miles off, in a boat, when the vessel was recovered by the crew of the bark Sydney, and it was then found that the natives had plundered her. It is said that the natives took two heads and one body ashore. Broad, before escaping, shot several of his assailants, and several natives from another island, engaged on board, were also killed.

Subsequent to the receipt of this intelligence Commodore Hoskins received a communication from Consul Layard, at Noumea, dated June 17, to the effect that he had just heard from Capt. Lind, owner of the Laura Lind, that he fell in with the Rev. Mr. Inglis, in the missionary vessel Dayspring, who reported that an English vessel from Queensland had run ashore at Tanna, at a place called Vagoos; that the crew fired at the natives, who attached them in return, burned the vessel, them killed and ate the crew. Capt. Lind had been in Port Resolution, and he says that all the natives who came in agreed as to the destruction of the vessel and her crew.—*Melbourne (Australia) Argus.*

Result of European Harvests.

Returns show a preponderating decrease in wheat and rye, the two cereals which come chiefly in competition with our own grain, and the results on which alone, therefore, we have presented. In the most important countries, however, —France, Central and Southern Russia and Austro-Hungary—there is an average crop; but the increase in the central and southern provinces of Russia is set off by an amost total failure of wheat in the northern section. The most conspicuous decrease is shown in the case of Prussia and other German States, the falling off applying alike to wheat and rye. As a rule, the failure appears to have occurred in countries lying to the north of the fiftieth parallel of latitude, while everything south of that line comes up to an average standard. We cannot but express a slight suspicion that these returns are, in some degree, affected with that unconscious disposition that clings to all producers to underestimate the quantity of their product. The bearing of the percentages upon the total yield, at the most recent dates, is as follows:

	Acres under Wheat.	*Acres under Rye.*	*Population.*
Norway	11,858	32,851	1,742,000
Prussia	4,196,110	10,070,664	24,643,000
Denmark	128,853	561,607	1,784,000
Bavaria	718,025	1,460,788	4,863,000
Wurtemburg	39,214	100,001	1,818,000
Holland	214,074	487,578	3,767,000
France	17,136,667	4,750,378	36,103,000
Austria	2,301,411	4,998,265	20,420,000
Hungary	4,986,019	67,269	15,800,000

—*New York Bulletin.*

The Summer in Spain.

A London *Times* correspondent in Spain writes an amazing account of the terrible heat which afflicted that country during the past summer. The unusually high temperature scorched and melted all interest in everything else. Revolutions were comparatively cold, and politics made no figure at all. The people turned the twenty-four hours of the day inside out, and all business necessary to be done was done at night. The day was utterly dead, and the sun shone on very few animate forms. Near Cadiz, the location of the correspondent, the temperature rose to 166 degrees in the sun, and field laborers refused to attempt to work under it at 7½d per day of twelve hours. The chronicler relates that while he was writing, at 11:30 p. m., the two candles on his table had bent and twined like snakes from the heat, and were burning—flame downward, and wasting on his table. Under such conditions the sunshiny day was dodged, and the night was converted into business purposes. Only enough work was done to sustain life for the time being, and to do this the whole country was illuminated with artificial light. The people all abandoned the daytime by the instinct of self-preservation and swarmed under the umbrella of darkness for safety.

A Memorable Summer in France.

The summer of 1876 will be long remembered in France for its extraordinary number of deaths. Men of mark are falling around us day by day. We had no spring, winter lingering on to the end of May; then a period of heavy rains, then a few weeks of unparalleled heat, so far as the memory of living men can go. The thermometer has not been so high as on your side of the Atlantic, but the heat has yet been overpowering. For two weeks the sunstrokes numbered fifty-eight daily, and the hospitals were full of people stricken down by congestion. The sanitary reports show that the public health has severely suffered.—*Paris Letter.*

Silver.

The one silver coin that is most in demand in our cities is the half dime, the coinage of which was discontinued by order of Congress in 1873. We could more easily dispense with the silver dime, because two half dimes will at any time make a dime, but it is not so easy to make two half dimes out of a whole one. In China they chop up the silver pieces and make change, but it cannot be done readily here. On nearly all our city railroads the fare is one-half a dime, and the nickel coins are a nuisance; in San Francisco they repudiate them altogether. We are all ready to join in the cry, "Let us have peace!" but let us have half dimes also.

THE DANGERS OF THE POLE.

Some Discomforting Arctic Speculations.

[From the New York Times.]

The English press has just begun to discuss the question, who is the proprietor of the North pole? The discussion may be a very proper thing, but the English are certainly somewhat late in entering into it months after sending an expedition in search of the pole. If the North pole belongs to the British nation there was no necessity for sending a naval force to take possession of it, and, on the other hand, if it belongs to some other nation, Great Britain is incurring an enormous expense merely in order to hunt up a German, Danish or American pole. This question of proprietorship ought to have been settled long ago, and the cost of the present British polar expedition avoided. There is no doubt that every nation ought to look after its own pole, and that a gratuitous search after a pole to which no one has any clear title is not a business-like procedure.

There seems to be a very fair prospect that the British naval expedition which recently wintered in Smith's Sound, will succeed in reaching the pole during the summer. If it accomplishes this task and returns to England, there will no longer be any room for discussion in regard to the ownership of the pole. England will promptly claim that she has pre-empted the North pole, and will attach it as a province to the Dominion of Canada. It may not prove a very valuable possession, but it will afford the English Cabinet an opportunity to appoint Mr. Whalley, or some equally oppressive statesman, to a Governor Generalship, and to thus get him peaceably out of the country. We ourselves might reap some little benefit from the formal organization of the British province of the North pole, since we could send Sergt. Bates or Rev. Mr. Talmadge as Consul-General to that cool and quiet locality. All this, however, depends not only upon the successful reaching of the pole by the British expedition, but upon its safe return. The former event is rather probable than otherwise, but it can be easily shown that there is very little probability of the expedition's return.

There is, of course, one great difficulty in the way of a naval officer who tries to sail his vessel to the pole. We do not now refer to such obstacles as ice and polar bears, but to the fact that the pole is situated in no less than 360 separate degrees longitude. Now, your scientific navigator, on being ordered to carry his ship to a point situated at the crossing of any single degree of latitude with any single degree of longitude, will take his chronometer, his sextant, and a good slate and pencil, and will soon find his way to the designated place, provided it is not an inland town. But what can the best of navigators do when ordered to sail to the 90th degree of north latitude, and 360 distinct and separate degrees of east or west longitude—the choice of the particular species of longitude being, perhaps, left with him? This is a problem concerning which the best treatise on navigation is silent, and the effect of such an order as the one supposed would probably be to convince the most accomplished navigator that the admiralty authorities were a collection of rare and curious idiots.

But let us suppose that the commander of the British expedition leaves his ships at some reasonable degree of latitude, and setting out overland on sledges contrives to reach the North pole without confusing his mind with nautical observations. When he arrives at his destination he will find one particular spot of the earth's surface which will be the actual extremity of the axis of the earth. Being a British mariner, he will, of course, plant himself on that precise spot, holding the union jack in his hand, and ranging his men about in order to salute the emblem of his country in a proper manner. Mark the inevitable result. The unfortunate commander will instantly begin to revolve on his own axis with the same speed with which the earth revolves. The axis of the earth will, of course, correspond with his personal spine, and the latter will become, so to speak, a mere prolongation of the former. He will have his regular day and night, and his inclination to the plane of the eliptic will give him proper seasons. The spectacle of a captain in the royal navy revolving at tremendous speed on his private axis, with, perhaps, the sun rising behind his eastern whiskers, or gilding the top of his western ear as it sinks below the horizon of his waistband, can hardly fail to appal the minds of his officers and crew, and to keep them rooted to the spot until they are frozen with horror and the prevailing area of low temperature.

Of course, giddiness would almost immediately seize upon the revolving captain, and settle forever the question of his return to England. The assembled ring of mariners would, however, fare no better. Those on one side of the pole would see those opposite to them revolving from east to west, waxing and waning in the shadow of their unhappy commander's legs, and at times totally eclipsed by his coat-tails. If they survived this awful sight, and rushed headlong for the pole, bent upon an immediate return to England, they could not tell what course to steer. A divergence of a quarter of an inch from the true route to London might carry them to Oshkosh or Kamtschatka; and the hope of picking out the meridian of Greenwich from the other 359 tangled degrees of longitude would be simply hopeless.

It is true that scientific persons assert that none of these terrible calamities are possible, and that a party of explorers at the north pole would undergo no more inconvenience from the revolution of the earth than they would were they at the equator. This is all very well, but it should be noticed that while the scientific persons are perpetually egging on the simple mariner to go and find the pole, they never offer to accompany him. The only explanation of this fact is that they are reluctant to try the experiment of revolving on their own axis. They may seek to conceal this humiliating truth by whole slates full of figures, and the most impressive display of familiarity with the procession of the equinoxes and other aristocratic astronomical phenomena. Common sense teaches us that if a man perpetually whirls on his own axis at the rate of speed maintained by the earth, he would undergo a terrible attack of vertigo, and until some scientific person goes to the pole and returns in good condition, we should decline to accept the airy assertion that sailors can visit that locality without danger, or, indeed, with the slightest reasonable hope of ever coming back again.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

His Views of the Campaign—Contemplated Trip Abroad—He Will Settle Down in Washington on His Return—Why Jewell Was Removed.

[From an interview in the New York Herald.]

The President, who was on the piazza listening to the music of the sad sea waves, here called me to join him, and an easy, chatty conversation ensued, of which I will only give such portions as are of a public character.

Correspondent—What do you think of the result in Vermont, Mr. President?

The President—I think it's satisfactory.

Correspondent—"Satisfactory" is not a very enthusiastic word, so that the Democrats may still take heart.

The President (after a pause)—If we carry Ohio and Indiana next month, then I think the Democrats have not the ghost of a chance to carry the country in November.

Correspondent—But how if the Democrats carry Ohio and Indiana in October?

The President—Then, I take it, Tilden is as good as elected. But I do not think that their carrying Ohio is at all probable.

Correspondent—How if the Republicans carry Ohio and the Democrats Indiana—what is the lookout then?

The President (after cogitating a while) —Then the chances are pretty even for both parties.

Correspondent—You are going to make a trip around the world after you get out of office, Mr. President, are you not?

The President—I shall go to Europe, but I shall have no set programme and go just where I like. When I go to a place I shall stay there just as long as I like, and take my time leisurely.

Correspondent—You will be very handsomely received, Mr. President.

The President—I shall be very glad to travel quietly.

This the President said with a deprecatory manner, as though he wanted already to waive off the Lord Mayor's address, the freedom of cities and other botherations of the distinguished traveler, and go about in true Dom Pedro style.

Correspondent—I suppose you have a great desire to go abroad?

The President—The desire is not so great as it has been in years gone by. I have never been abroad.

Correspondent—And after you have finished your travels abroad where do you intend to settle in this country?

[The President—If I had my free choice I suppose I would say in Washington. I have lived longer in Washington, and been more identified with it, than with any other city. I have lived there since 1865—eleven years. (In a tone of meditation.) In 1868 I gave up a position for life for the Presidency.]

The tone and manner in which this was said left no room for doubt that the comparative advantages of a brief tenure of the Presidential office, and of a life occupancy of the Generalship of the army have been seriously pondered by the President of late.

Correspondent—It has been stated in some quarters that you would settle in New York, and in others that you would make Galena your home?

The President—I have never felt identified with Galena—I only lived there a year. As to New York, my means would not allow me to live there, even if I preferred it.

Correspondent—Is not Washington, in your experience, at least as expensive as New York, Mr. President?

The President—Oh, no! The rent of a first-rate house in New York, in the best locality, would be as much as I could live for in Washington. In Washington the only item of great expensiveness consists of entertainments, and these a man can limit according to his means and pleasure. I suppose I shall settle in Washington. I feel at home there. I feel more identified with it than any other city.

Correspondent—Mr. President, I have never yet seen in any paper a satisfactory explanation of Gov. Jewell's removal.

The President (laughing and twinkling at me out of the corners of his shrewd eyes)—There are a great many things of which no exact explanation could be given. I don't know that I could give precisely an explanation of his removal. (Off-handedly.) You select a Cabinet. Well, after a while you find that you do not like a member's way of doing business; why should you not get rid of him? Not that he does anything wrong, but simply that you don't like his way of doing the business intrusted to him; that's all. (Laughing still more and twinkling still more sharply out of the corners of his deep eyes in a persuasive tone.) I got very tired of Mr. Jewell generally at the Cabinet meetings. I have nothing in the world against Gov. Jewell, but I got very tired of him. That's all.

Correspondent—Did you see that recent skit in a New York paper saying that if you strip Gov. Jewell of his kid gloves and patent leather boots, etc., he is about as nude a body as you can find?

The President (shaking with hearty laughter)—Well, if I described my feeling about him for an hour I wouldn't do it any better. Gov. Jewell did nothing wrong—I didn't like his way of doing things; that was all.

(Ye knights of the kid glove and the patent leather boot in President Grant's Cabinet, take warning!)

Vaccination.

Vaccination is encountering much opposition in the north of England. A sale of goods seized by the police in discharge of a penalty for refusing to vaccinate a child took place early in August at Denton. The anti-vaccinators appeared in force and held an open-air mass meeting previous to the sale. A Methodist minister condemned compulsory vaccination and asked the crowd to subscribe and buy in the property—a silver watch, two pictures and a table. A hat was passed around, and the contumacious citizen lost nothing through resistance to the law.

Commercial Values Changing.

In several classes of goods an important upward tendency in prices has become apparent, more especially within the past month. In the cotton goods trade, the change of tone is conspicuous. On bleached goods a general advance of 2½ to 5 per cent. has been established, and the market still shows firmness. On printing cloths a rise of 25 per cent. has occurred, and on prints an advance of 7½ to 10 per cent. These improvements are due entirely to the changed relations between production and consumption. In woolen fabrics there are no such definite symptoms of improvement, although the market is steadier than at any period since the panic, the difficulty being that we have an undoubted excess of woolen machinery, and especially of the class that produces second and third rate goods, and that, although a large percentage of the looms are now idle, yet they are liable to resume work the moment any signs of recovery appear. There are isolated branches, notably the flannel trade, which show firmness in prices. In silk textures an advance of 5 to 15 per cent. has been well established, while on other articles of this class, such as sewings and twists, the rise has ranged from 10 to 25 per cent. The wool market, after settling to an extremely low range of values in sympathy with the depressed condition of the woolen trade, has established an advance of 4 to 5 cents per pound, or at the rate of 10 to 12½ per cent. upon the leading classes of wool.

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Hides, after being long stagnant, have, within the last two weeks, developed an activity which has established an advance of 1 to 2 cents per pound. The most remarkable change has occurred in petroleum. Since the middle of June, the price of refined oil has advanced from 14½ to 25 cents. This change amounts to an increase of $24,000,000 in the value of our exportable surplus of this article. Coffee and sugars also show considerable firmness.—*New York Bulletin.*

Death of the Oldest Son of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

Maj. Augustus H. Seward died this morning at the residence of his brother, Frederick W. Seward, in Montrose, Westchester county. Maj. Seward came from his post in St. Paul, Minn., three months since, to consult occulists in this city for a disease which proved to be paralysis of the eye. While under treatment his strength gradually failed until a few days since, when his friends became seriously alarmed. On Saturday Dr. Hammond pronounced his recovery impossible. On Saturday evening, when his cousin, Clarence A. Seward, left Montrose, he was suffering severely, but no fatal result was immediately apprehended.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Gov. Seward. He received his military education at West Point, where he graduated creditably, and received an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the army. During his twenty-eight years' service in the army, his character and bearing as an officer and a gentleman won for him the confidence of the Government, the regard of all with whom he was associated, and the esteem of all who knew him.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

No More Torture.

An important notification has been issued by the Prime Minister of Japan which will have the effect of abolishing torture in criminal proceedings. By the old law no criminal could be punished without first having confessed the crime imputed to him, and the confession in obstinate cases had to be extorted by torture, with the inevitable result that persons falsely accused often confessed to crimes of which they were innocent. The notification rather adroitly evades the fact that the use of torture has been one of the instruments in criminal procedure, by proclaiming that "verdicts in criminal cases shall be given on the evidence adduced."

British Emigration.

The last report from the English Board of Trade shows that the total emigration from the United Kingdom during the last year, including British subjects, foreigners and others whose nationalities cannot be distinguished, amounted to 173,800 persons. of these, 105,046 went to the United States, 17,378 to British North America, 35,525 to Australasia, and 15,860 to other places. An analysis of nationalities shows that of the total number above mentioned, 140,676 were persons of British origin, 84,540 of whom were English, 14,686 Scotch, and 41,449 Irish.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9 00	@	10 50
HOGS	6 00	@	6 50
COTTON	11	@	11¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 10	@	1 12
CORN—Western Mixed	57	@	58
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	45	@	48
RYE—Western	70	@	75
PORK—New Mess	16 00	@	6 50
LARD—Steam	10	@	10¾
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 65	@	4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 50
HOGS—Live	4 75	@	6 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 [illegible]	@	1 07
No. 3 Spring	94	@	1 05
CORN—No. 2	46	@	47¾
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 2	61	@	63
BARLEY—No. 2, New	80	@	81
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@	35
EGGS—Fresh	15	@	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	16 25	@	16 50
LARD	10½	@	10¾
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 17	@	1 17½
CORN—Western Mixed	42	@	42½
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
RYE—No. 2	60	@	61
PORK—Mess	17 50	@	17 75
LARD	10	@	10¾
HOGS	5 70	@	6 20
CATTLE	3 25	@	4 60
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 17½	@	1 18
WHEAT—No. 2	1 10	@	1 11
CORN—No. 2	47	@	48
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE	66	@	67
BARLEY—No. 2	88	@	89
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 05	@	1 12
CORN	47	@	49
OATS	38	@	42
RYE	67	@	68
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	16 50
LARD	10	@	11¾
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 18	@	1 20
Amber	1 17	@	1 18
CORN	50	@	51
OATS—No. 2	35	@	36
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	5 60	@	6 00
Philadelphias	6 30	@	6 65
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@	5 50
Medium	4 50	@	5 25
SHEEP	3 55	@	5 75

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS FROM A NEW STANDPOINT.

Interesting Correspondence Between a New Hampshire Clergyman and a Colored Brother in Virginia—What an Ex-Slave and Colored Preacher Has to Say to a Northern Republican.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

REV. SILAS CURTIS, OF CONCORD, N. H., TO HIS COLORED REV. BROTHER IN RICHMOND, VA.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26.

DEAR BROTHER DUNJEE: On the 12th instant I sent you a check for $50, and have received no receipt or anything from you since.

To-day I received a letter from Harper's Ferry in which is the following sentence: "The report is current here that Bro. Dunjee has gone over to the rebels, and is going to stump for Tilden and Hendricks. I am afraid it is so."

My Dear Bro. Dunjee, is there any truth in that report? Have you even had a thought of doing such a thing? If you have, I pray you pause before you take a single step in that direction. Such a course would be a cause of great grief to all your true friends, and all the true lovers of freedom and piety. In doing this you will bring a wound and reproach upon your mission work among freedmen, and ruin your own usefulness as a minister of Christ. How will all those feel who have contributed for your support in our mission work, for Richmond meeting house, etc., etc., if you now desert your brethren and go over to the old rebs, the haters of the colored man and the cause of freedom, and give your influence to strengthen the hands of such men as Jeff Davis, and those who have murdered thousands and thousands of your colored brethren at the South within a few years past to prevent them from voting for the cause of their own God-given rights? Oh, this cannot be. I will not believe it can be so till I hear more from you. Do write me by return mail and send receipt for the $50, and tell me if there is any foundation for the report to which I have alluded; and be entreated to go no further in that direction, if you have taken one step, until you consult with your *true friends*, Brothers Morrell, Stewart, Burgess, Anthony, Chase, etc., etc.

Do not fail to let me hear from you at once, and give the facts on this subject.

Yours truly,
SILAS CURTIS.

P. S.—Tilden and Hendricks are identified with the old rebel party, and will be supported by ex-rebels of the Jeff Davis stripe, and those who sympathized with them during the war and since, and I would just as soon vote for Jeff Davis for President as I would for Sam Tilden, the former associate of Boss Tweed, of New York, and always a rebel sympathizer.

S. C.

THE REPLY OF REV. JOHN W. DUNJEE, OF RICHMOND, VA., TO HIS REV. BROTHER IN CONCORD, N. H.—WHO ARE THE REAL FRIENDS OF THE COLORED MAN IN THE SOUTH—THE CONVINCING TESTIMONY OF AN EX-SLAVE.

RICHMOND, Aug. 21, 1876.

DEAR BROTHER CURTIS: Yours of July 20th is before me, asking me about rumors which you have heard in regard to my going over to the "rebels." First, I would state that I have tried to fulfill my whole duty in my work here, and have not at any time neglected my mission duties. No man is more interested in all that pertains to the best welfare of the colored people and their highest development. So, I have tried to conduct myself and teach my people that it is their Christian duty to make friends with the white people of the South, among whom they live. This can be done without sacrificing any principal of manhood; in fact, the Southern people do not ask the colored people to compromise a single right. But we who live here see the great importance of a full and manly reconciliation between the two races.

This can be done by dividing the colored vote between the two parties. As soon as it is thus divided they will cease to an object of ostracism and bone of contention. Both parties will then treat them with due respect. Take Virginia, and the white people of this State are as friendly to the colored people as they are anywhere in America; the most friendly feelings exist between the two races. What we who are interested in the great cause of humanity are endeavoring to do is to break down all color lines and altogether forget slavery, the war and the past, and go on to higher attainments and a broader Christian manhood. I believe the white people of the South are true in the professions they are now making. They do no desire any more slavery; they will stand by all the results of the war; they are in the Union to go out no more forever. They are laboring nobly in our State for public education without regard to color. I have every right in Richmond that I would have in Boston. They are doing all for the colored people in a benevolent way they can do. You know the late war laid its withering hand upon the South, and there are many poor people, both white and black; notwithstanding, there are many of the white gentlemen who have contributed largely to mission work for our people in Richmond and other places in the South. There are 31,000 colored people in this city who are depending on the whites for the bread they eat. Many poor people of color would starve to death here but for the kindness of the whites in giving them shelter and food. You can have no idea of the true condition of things here. Now, in face of all these facts, I do not think the white people of the South are very dangerous rebels. Just a word about some of our troubles. You have heard much talk about "carpet-baggers." You have no idea the amount of trouble these men have given us. Men who were of the worst characters in the North, who were from the lowest haunts of New York and Boston, men as bad as crime could make them, who were negro-haters at the North, have come South and taken advantage of the ignorance of the colored people, and have been elevated to places of high trust in our State Governments, for the sole purpose on their part to plunder the public. This same class of men have arrayed the colored people against the whites for political purposes, and, when trouble comes, desert them. All the mobs which we have had in the South have been gotten up by bad men. I know we have some lawless white men here, but the good people of the South must not be blamed for their acts. You have them at the North with you.

This wild and fruitless contest has been going on for years, and who are the sufferers. The colored men, being the weaker party, always lose ground, and must at last go to the wall if the fight is kept up. I know you in New Hampshire may not see this matter as I do, but I tell you that the negro of the South must go under if the policy of the last few years is to be continued. Now, if the Home Missions Board discharges me for these sentiments I regret it, but cannot yield my honest convictions. I am sorry I cannot make them see the rightfulness of my position. You ask me what the persons who have contributed from time to time for my support would think. To this I would say, if they understood my true position, they would, I think, make those contributions more readily than ever. The negro is now passing through the most critical period of his history, and his destiny for good or evil will be sealed by his action. If he arrays himself against the white people, he must, sooner or later, be ground to powder. There is no natural antagonism between the two races in the South; the whites and blacks were born and brought up together, and live and die together. The late trouble at Hamburg, S. C., and other troubles we have had in the South since the war, have not been the result of ill-feeling on the part of our home people, but are the result of the action of bad men who have come South and kept up, from year to year, the most bitter political contest, and have used every effort to keep the white and colored people from making friends. One of their principal means is the wholesale use of bad whisky—also appealing to the very worst passions of the ignorant. No stone is left unturned on their part to exasperate and excite the feelings of our poor people, which might at any time be kindled to a flame which might result in bloodshed. I only wonder we have not had ten riots where we have had one. Now, I say that every good man in the South, white and black, ought to join hands and rid our section from this terrible state of things. I hope you will not misunderstand me; these charges are not against the good people of the North. We will give the most hearty welcome to any good man in the North who may come among us for that purpose. I think that if you were to live here a few years you would take the same stand we have. We have some men from the North who are highly respected, but all of these take the same stand, and are not the men objected to. The colored men, if they are to be citizens of this country, must differ just as white men do on all the great questions of the day, such as finance, tariff, taxation, and questions of law, trade, etc. Until we arrive at this point we will be mere machines, and not men in the true sense of the term. In conclusion, I would call your attention to the report of the Hon. B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, on the Freedman's bank fraud, and the speech of Hon. W. S. Stinger, of Pennsylvania, on the subject. I would also call your attention to the large amount of money stolen from the widows and orphans of the colored soldiers and sailors. The district ring and many other things might be mentioned, but time and space will not allow it. The colored voter of the South, as ruled by the Radicals, has no liberty in the use of his ballot; which liberty we claim and must have, or continue slaves. He should be taught independence and self-reliance. Please answer me a few questions.

Who should be the best judge of the true condition of the Southern people? I, who was born and brought up in the South, as I have been, and served twenty-seven years of my life a slave (when a boy I played with white boys, and know there is no natural bad feeling between the two races), or yourself? What can you in New Hampshire and Maine know of our condition down here? When you call our people "rebels" you do them a great wrong. I believe the people of the South are as loyal to the Union as those of the North. I ask you, as a Christian, do you think it right to be constantly abusing the Southern people? They have come back to the Union and fully accepted all of the amendments to the constitution, with all the results of the war. The only reason why they have made such an effort to get hold of their own State Governments is to protect themselves from the wicked plunderings and robbery of carpet-baggers; and every good man, white and black, ought to join hands to emancipate our section from this fearful state of things. Remember, that our homes in the South are as dear to us as yours in New Hampshire. Now, how would you like your State to be infested with a gang of these political thieves, from another far country, plundering the public treasury and leaving a tax on the people too heavy for them to bear, exciting riots, causing bloodshed? I ask you, would you help them to continue the work of destruction against your own people? I tell you this is our condition, and the colored people are the main agency by which they are enabled to do their work; and in my judgment, nothing but a division of the colored vote can bring peace and prosperity which we so much need, and I feel that no pulpit work or mission effort will enable me to do as much for my race as this work. I have given this matter eleven years thought, and for years I have taken great pains to inform myself as to the true feeling of the people of the South, and these are my conclusions: First, that the whites desire live with the colored people in peace and quietness, and are doing all they can to gain that object. They do not want all of the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket, but believe it would be best to divide their vote between the two parties. This point would have been gained years ago but for the terror of the Radical party and its loyal leagues. There has been no intimidation in the South worse than that practiced by the carpet bagger party of the South. I do not charge the colored people with this cruelty. They are not to blame; they are only tools in the hands of these bad men. I have known some colored men to be whipped, some turned out of their churches and all kinds of intolerant abuse have been heaped upon those colored men who dared vote the Democratic ticket. In some parts of the South the life of a colored man (Democrat) is not very safe. I submit these facts to you as the honest convictions of my heart, and must say I can not accept your advice, because in so doing I would not do justice to myself and race.

Yours, with great respect.
JOHN W. DUNJEE.

A BRAVE SOLDIER'S VIEWS.

Gen. Bartlett for Tilden.

[From the Boston Post.]

Among the people of Berkshire county there is perhaps no one whose sentiments on political topics are entitled to greater weight than are those of Gen. Bartlett. His gallant services during the war and his wide reputation as an able, conscientious and upright citizen since the surrender at Appomattox have secured for him a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. Gen. Bartlett has been well-known hitherto as belonging to that large class of independent voters, and that these people may know the sentiments of so distinguished a member of their ranks, I am kindly permitted to make public the substance of a brief interview which I had with the General to-day.

"I have no hesitation in saying that I am earnestly and heartily in favor of the election of Tilden and Hendricks," said Gen. Bartlett, in answer to a question as to his position in the present campaign. "I think that the early prosperity and welfare of the country are entirely dependent on their success."

"Do you think you express the sentiments of the class of voters to which you belong?" I asked.

"Whether they are the sentiments of a majority of the independent voters of the country I am not able to say," replied Gen. Bartlett, "but they seem to be entirely consistent with what I regard as the platform of the Independent Reformers, namely, the Fifth Avenue Address. I entirely agree with Parke Godwin in his interpretation of that address. Mr. Hayes may be a very respectable gentleman, but, in my opinion, he is nevertheless the man described in the address as 'the man who ought not to be nominated,' while Gov. Tilden appears to me to be exactly the kind of a man which the address described as the man who ought to be nominated. As Governor of New York he has shown that he possesses both the ability and the courage to institute and carry out the reforms which are so much needed in the administration of the national Government, and which the people so earnestly desire. To quote the address: 'His capacity and courage for the work of reform are matters of record rather than of promise.'"

"Then you have no faith in the promises made by Gov. Hayes in his letter of acceptance?"

"Gov. Hayes may mean well enough, but look at the men who are supporting him! Does anybody suppose that on the event of his election Gov. Hayes is going to say to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Morton, Mr. Conkling, Gen. Butler, and the rest of them, 'You are the men who have brought the country into disgrace,' and then turn his back upon them? Such a supposition is absurd upon the face of it. Look at Gen. Kilpatrick's letter to Gov. Hayes. That shows the kind of men who are supporting the Republican candidates. I regard that letter as simply infamous, and if it can be shown that Gov. Hayes received the letter without denouncing its author openly at once, it ought to defeat him by itself."

"Being a soldier, yourself, General, what is your opinion of Gen. Dix's circular calling for the organization of the 'Boys in Blue' to aid in the election of Gov. Hayes?"

"That circular," replied the General, forcibly, "is *simply infamous*, and it will hurt Gov. Hayes and his cause far more than it can help him. I am confident that the soldiers who carried a musket in the army will not be influenced by any such appeals. The war is over, and what the country wants is peace and good feeling throughout all sections. I notice, by the way," continued Gen. Bartlett, "that some of my Independent friends, including Carl Schurz, who joined the Liberal party in 1872 and cordially supported Mr. Greeley, now attempt to explain their opposition to Mr. Tilden by stating that they fear the influence of the 'ex-Confederates' in case Mr. Tilden is elected. Now the absurdity of this excuse appears when it is suggested that they did not entertain those fears in 1872, when they obtained in a tenfold proportion to what they do now."

In further conversation, Gen. Bartlett expressed himself disappointed at the attitude taken by such men as Hon. Carl Schurz and Bristow in the present campaign. He did not see how it was possible for them to overlook the influences which were at work for Gov. Hayes, and having observed them, they could scarcely fail to see what the result of such influences would be on Gov. Hayes' administration. In conclusion, the General spoke in terms of highest praise of Gov. Tilden's reform record, and of his noble and statesmanlike qualities. He was satisfied in his own mind that Gov. Tilden was an earnest sympathizer with the cause of the Union during the war, and the attempts of the Republicans to prove that he was anything else only showed in what desperate straits they were placed. He suspected that the Republicans were conscious of the inferiority of Gov. Hayes as a reform candidate, and they were trying to dodge that paramount issue by appealing to the old war feeling.

Gen. Bartlett's long silence on the political questions of the day, it should be stated, are entirely due to his ill-health. The terrible wounds he received in the war, which left him with but one leg, shattered his health greatly, and latterly, by over-exertion in business, he has brought himself down to a sick bed. He is now able to take a short ride during each day, and he is allowed to converse a few moments with visitors, but beyond this he has to be kept very quiet. Gen. Bartlett hopes to be able to write a letter more fully defining his position shortly, but excepting this he will not be able to take any part in the campaign. His physicians have peremptorily ordered him to avoid all political excitement as the one condition of his early recovery, and he will of course abide by their decision.

THE HAYES PLATFORM.

An Administration which Gov. Hayes Approves and is Expected to Imitate.

[From the New York Sun.]

"The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace."

The above is the most significant plank in the Republican platform adopted by the convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. Among the most characteristic and important features of Grant's administration, which is so highly commended, are the following:

Gift-Taking.—Gen. Grant began his administration of the Presidential office by appointing as members of his Cabinet, and to other offices, men who had made him valuable gifts. He has continued the practice of accepting presents from people wanting favors from him, until his greediness in this regard has become a common subject of ridicule.

Pensioning Relatives on the Treasury.—It is notorious that Grant has burdened the Government with the support of all his worthless relatives, as well as the most of those who are connected with his family by marriage, by appointing them to offices that they were usually incompetent to fill. His son Fred has been given rapid and undeserved promotion for loitering in Washington, and on his graduation from West Point was sent on a European tour at the expense of the United States, in violation of army regulations.

Jobbery.—Grant's administration has been especially distinguished by the number and audacity of jobbing rings which have flourished under it. The most of these have received protection and encouragement from the President; some of them have been largely managed from the White House.

The San Domingo Job.—This was a favorite scheme with Grant, who made a secret treaty to lobby with Congress for its accomplishment. It was a conspiracy concocted by Grant, Babcock, several adventurers, and Baez, the usurping ruler of San Domingo, for the traitorous sale of the country by the latter, against the will of the people. This, it was supposed, would give value to certain concessions held by the San Domingo ring, and make the conspirators rich. Grant illegally used the United States navy to protect Baez from the fury of the Dominicans while his bargain was pending. The expense of the United States attending the prosecution of the job could not have been less than $2,000,000, all thrown away without authority of law. Senator Sumner opposed this atrocious scheme, and Grant gratified his revenge for this by humiliating Mr. Sumner in the Senate.

Attempted Kidnapping.—During the winter of 1871 the conduct of the President in relation to the San Domingo job was undergoing investigation by Congress. In accordance with instructions from the White House the Secret Service of the Treasury was used in an attempt to kidnap and abduct, upon a fabricated charge of murder, Mr. Raymond H. Perry, of Rhode Island, an important Government witness. The officers of the Secret Service were informed that the contemplated abduction was necessary to "vindicate the integrity of the President."

Black Friday.—In 1869 a conspiracy was concocted by Jay Gould, Jim Fisk, A. R. Corbin, a brother-in-law of the President, and others, to effect a colossal speculation by running up the price of gold to an extravagant point. In order to obtain early secret information of the intentions of Government in regard to sales of gold the conspirators procured the appointment of Gen. Butterfield, an old friend of Corbin's, to the office of Sub-Treasurer in New York. Then the assistance of President Grant was sought and obtained. Grant gave orders to the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the sales of Government gold, and the conspirators went to work in Wall street, running up the price from 136 to 163, or thereabouts. Becoming alarmed, Grant hastily rescinded his order, and the speculation broke down Sept. 24, when one of the most frightful financial panics ever known occurred, resulting in the ruin of many business men. Fisk and Gould narrowly escaped lynching by the infuriated brokers for their participation in the plot, and the day of that panic has ever since been known as "Black Friday." Mrs. Grant made $25,000 out of this job; but Porter and Babcock, the confidential Secretaries of the President, lost $45,000.

Violations of the Constitution.—It has been the custom of President Grant to treat with utter disregard the requirements of the constitution and the laws when they interfered with the execution of his designs.

Usurping State Governments.—Twice President Grant, in utter defiance of the principles of Republican Government, has, without authority of law, used the United States army to overthrow the legally elected State government of Louisiana, in order to oblige his brother-in-law, the notorious Casey, who wished to be elected United States Senator. He wanted to do the same thing in Arkansas, but was overruled by Congress, notwithstanding his personal efforts to influence the members.

The District of Columbia Ring.—The history of this infamous association of swindlers is familiar to the whole country. A ring formed for purposes of plunder has had absolute control of the District of Columbia for years, and by means of false measurements and fraudulent vouchers supplied by Babcock, while confidential Secretary of the President, and by other devices, has succeeded in plundering the Treasury of *millions of dollars* which the tax-payers of the different States will have to make good. Boss Shepherd, the leader of this ring, is one of the most intimate personal friends of Grant, who has aided him to the utmost extent of his ability, in his designs against the public funds. Grant is believed to be a secret partner in the ring real estate pool.

Conspiring with Professional Burglars.—In consequence of the ruinous effects of Boss Shepherd's extravagance upon the interests of property holders in Washington who were outside of the ring, the leading citizens petitioned Congress to investigate the doings of the Shepherd government. One of the most prominent of these citizens was Mr. Columbus Alexander, and in order to punish him for interfering with the ring schemes, Dick Harrington, then Assistant District Attorney, through the United States secret service, hired professional burglars to break open his own safe, and then swear that Mr. Alexander employed them to commit the crime. The conspiracy failed, and when Harrington was on trial for his share in it, President Grant, in order to influence the jury, invited him from the criminal dock to a particularly select reception at the White House. Gen. Babcock, Grant's confidential secretary, is now under indictment for being concerned in the same conspiracy.

The Whisky Rings.—Since Grant has been in office various whisky rings, in consideration of contributing liberally to Republican election funds, and for other considerations which Gen. Babcock could best explain, have been permitted to defraud the revenue by selling untaxed whisky. It is a moderate estimate to say that more than *One Hundred Million Dollars* have thus been diverted from the treasury by the whisky rings, all of which must be replaced by taxing the people. Mr. Bristow was driven out of Grant's Cabinet for endeavoring to break up these rings, and punish the thieves who composed them.

Enormous Defalcations.—The business of the various executive departments under Grant's administration has been so loosely conducted, and the appointments to office have been so badly made, that the books of the treasury on June 19, 1876, showed defalcations on the part of Grant's officeholders which had accumulated since he was inaugurated President, amounting in the aggregate to *Five Million Five Hundred Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars.* The tax-payers must make this good.

Robbing the Freedmen.—The failure of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, with an indebtedness to depositors of over $3,000,000, has defrauded over 70,000 poor freedmen of their little earnings, which they had been induced to intrust with the rotten concern under the false pretence that it was a Government institution. This wholesale robbery of poor negroes was mainly committed by the most intimate personal friends of the President, and he could have prevented it if he had wished to, for the irregularities in the management of the bank were fully exposed in the *Sun* four years before the swindling institution closed its doors. The Seneca Sandstone Company, in which Grant was financially interested, participated in this robbery of the negro depositors in the Freedman's bank.

The Sioux War.—The hostilities conducted against the Sioux, which have resulted in an expenditure of millions of dollars, in the Custer massacre, and in a threatened outbreak of all the wild Indians in the Northwest, was entirely unnecessary. It was caused by a violation, from avaricious motives, of a treaty made in 1868. The violation of a solemn agreement with the Indians was made in order to afford some personal friends of Grant an opportunity to seize and speculate upon mineral tracts and town sites in the Black Hills country, and for no other reason. It was simply a national infamy, accomplished for private gain. It is believed that young John Delano and Fred Grant were two of the most active members of the Black Hills ring.

Increased Taxation.—The expenses of the United Government under Grant have been extravagant beyond comparison for a time of peace. For six years of his administration, ending June 30, 1875, the public expenditures amounted to more than *four thousand million dollars*, all of which has been exacted from an overtaxed people, and a large portion of which has been stolen by Republican thieves in office, and their accomplices. The late Democratic House of Representatives succeeded in getting a reduction of about $30,000,000 in the appropriation bills; but they were fought at every step by Grant and the Republican Senate, who desires to have more money voted than ever before.

Ruining the Navy.—The recent Congressional investigation of the management of the Navy Department by Secor Robeson shows that under the present administration *two hundred million dollars* have been expended, but that, according to the testimony of Admiral Porter, we have not a single first-class vessel, and that, "as a whole, the navy is worth nothing." It was also proved that the most scandalous fraud, corruption and larceny had characterized the administration of naval affairs from the day that Robeson entered the office. This dishonest and incompetent Secretary will, undoubtedly, be impeached when Congress meets again; but he is a great favorite with Grant, and he is sustained by all the Republican leaders. Secor Robeson is an enthusiastic supporter of Hayes.

Creating an Oligarchy of Officeholders.—When President Grant entered office in 1869, the officeholders on the civil list of the United States numbered 54,267. In 1875 they aggregated 94,119, being an increase of about forty thousand in six years only of Grant's administration. Many of these render no service to the country, but are merely political pensioners on the Treasury, who, in return for the money they draw, are expected to work for the perpetuation in power of the corrupt Republican organization. It is this immense army of placemen who seek to usurp the control of our Government, leaving the people no voice in the conduct of affairs. It is the officeholders who constitute and manage all Republican nominating conventions; it is the officeholders who conduct political canvasses, and are relied upon to manipulate and, if necessary, to falsify election returns. Mr. Hayes, in opposition to the old Democratic principle of rotation in office, which has always been held to be the only effectual barrier to the creation of an office-holding aristocracy, proposes to give a life tenure of office to these men, and thus render them entirely independent of public opinion. This will account for the enthusiasm they manifest for his election. All of these officeholders, on the occasion of every important election, are compelled to contribute money for political purposes, and thus enormous corruption funds are raised to use against the people who wish to reform the Government.

Grant's Reconstruction Policy.—This has consisted of depriving the people of the right of self-government, interfering with troops to carry elections for the Republican party, and nullifying the will of the people as expressed at the polls when the verdict was unfavorable to the rule of ignorance and corruption. The public debt of nearly all the reconstructed States was comparatively small at the end of the war; under negro and carpet-bag rule it was rolled up to an aggregate of over *One Hundred and Ninety-four Million Dollars*, while the taxation for local purposes has often amounted practically to confiscation. An immense number of farms, as well as large tracts of unimproved lands, have been seized and sold by the Sheriffs to satisfy the insatiate greed of the plunderers who have represented Grant's administration in the South, and who have succeeded in impoverishing the owners of vast portions of the most productive territory in America, thus ruining the best market for Northern manufactures that there is in the world. The present policy of Grant and the men who are managing the campaign for Hayes is to rekindle the sectional animosities which are dying out both North and South; to incite race disturbances, disorganize labor, and put those of the Southern people who have redeemed themselves from the rule of the carpet-baggers back into a territorial condition, where they will be helpless to protect themselves from utter ruin. Of course the success of this policy would be disastrous to the financial interests of the whole country; but the officeholders who control the Republican party, and who would control Hayes should he be elected, care nothing for that. It is their own interests they are looking after, and as a prominent Republican Senator has expressed it, they believe that there are "five years more of good stealing" yet in the South.

These are a few of the most conspicuous features of that policy which the Cincinnati Convention has officially approved. To a continuance of these methods of administration Gov. Hayes is virtually pledged. Those who like this style of government cannot do better than to vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

HAYES AT HOME.

The Standing of Rutherford B. Hayes Among Those who Know Him Best.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR: The Republican candidate for President, Rutherford B. Hayes, was a resident of the city of Cincinnati, O., for about twenty years preceding his removal to Fremont, O., after his defeat for Congress by Gen. Banning in 1872. His profession was that of a lawyer, practicing in the city and county courts. He was once elected City Solicitor, twice elected Governor, a position under the constitution of Ohio requiring no talent beyond that possessed by a mere, figure-head, once elected to Congress, and once defeated for Congress in a district that had given a Republican majority at every Congressional election for ten years, except one, when Gen. Cary succeeded, as a Republican, receiving Democratic votes in defeating the regular nominee, the good Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

His business associates, therefore, for more than twenty years were the lawyers of the Hamilton county bar. They know his capacity for business, his ability and his integrity better than any any other class of persons do in the United States. His standing among them may be inferred from the support they gave him, and here it may be worthy of notice that partisanism during this period of time was at a discount and merit appreciated at several elections in said city for judicial positions, where the influence of the bar was most exerted; as is shown by the elections of Judge Hoadley, a Republican; Judge Taft, a Republican; Judge Coffin, a Republican; Judge Tapia, a Democrat, and Judge Tilden, a Republican, or nonpartisan, to the Superior Court bench without opposition.

Now, what is Mr. Hayes' standing among his legal friends and associates? Not a single attorney who voted the Democratic ticket during the residence of Rutherford B. Hayes in Cincinnati, or who had voted the Democratic ticket since his removal to Fremont, will support him for President of the United States, but on the contrary, every one of them is now supporting Tilden and Hendricks.

Judge Hoadley, who has not voted the Democratic ticket for more than twenty years, and who was one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati during all the time that Rutherford B. Hayes practiced at the Cincinnati bar, will not support him for President, but, on the contrary, is now a very prominent political speaker, supporting with all his great power as an orator and later Tilden and Hendricks. Judge Stallo, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who has no voted a Democratic ticket for more than twenty-five years, will not support his associate Rutherford B. Hayes for President, but on the contrary has already delivered a most effective speech for Tilden and Hendricks. E. W. Kitridge, a lawyer with a most extensive practice during all the time that Rutherford B. Hayes was at the Cincinnati bar and since, and who never cast a Democratic ballot in his life, will not support him for President, but on the contrary is now engaged in canvassing his county for Tilden and Hendricks. William S. Groesbeck and Charles Reemelin, old lawyers of the Cincinnati bar, who have sometimes voted the Republican and sometimes the Democratic ticket, but who voted for Hayes for Governor as against Gov. Allen on the financial issues of the Ohio campaign in 1875, are now supporting Tilden and Hendricks. Fred Hassaurek, the distinguished and talented editor, formerly an associate of Rutherford B. Hayes at the bar, and heretofore a Republican, is a warm supporter of Tilden and Hendricks. Emil Hoffman, a younger lawyer, and Chief Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who has always voted the Republican ticket, is now supporting Tilden and Hendricks. Jacob Wolf, an old lawyer, who has voted the Republican ticket for fifteen years, now supports Tilden and Hendricks. Judge Oliver, who was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas during and after the war, and who at that time and for several years supported the Republican party, but more recently a Democrat, supports Tilden and Hendricks. Judge Mallon, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, immediately preceding and for the first year of the war, and a practising attorney since, who was a war Democrat and frequently voted the Republican ticket, supports Tilden and Hendricks. C. W. Merrill, a Republican lawyer who joined the Liberal Republicans in 1872, but who again supported the Republican State ticket in 1875, now supports Tilden and Hendricks. Captain Irwin B. Wright, E. S. Throop, late Adjutant Sixth Ohio; James Maloney, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; Andrew Knell, Geo. H. Harries, H. D. Peck, Judson Harmon, Moses Wilson, John Healy, Ransford Smith and H. F. Brashears, Republican lawyers who joined the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, and have since acted with the Democratic party, now support Tilden and Hendricks. In addition to the above there are several Republican lawyers who have not yet declared for Hayes and may join the Democratic party at the ensuing election. Such is the estimate placed upon the Republican candidate for President by those who know him best. He never distinguished himself at the bar, but always ranked as a very ordinary attorney, never excelling a second-rate lawyer. He was always a candidate for office, and allied himself with the Sands-Eggleston faction in the Republican party to secure his nominations. The city of Cincinnati will vote against him for President.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24, 1876.

Fashions in Men's Dress.

The prevailing style for general wear is a morning coat and waistcoat from a neat-figured or small diagonal worsted cloth, with trousers from a check or striped pattern, according to taste. Coat to button three buttons, of medium length, moderately cut away from the lower button. Pockets in the plaits behind and no flaps. Waistcoat single-breasted, with a small step collar buttoning high to correspond with the coat. Trousers cut easy and straight to the leg, falling well over the boot.

Plaids are still very fashionable for undress, traveling, and business suits; the principal colors used are brown combined with red and purple. The leading style of coat for suits of this description is a single-breasted and button sack, the buttons far apart and worn buttoned. Pockets under flaps in front, with an outside breast pocket. Vest single-breasted without a collar. The double-breasted frock coat continues in favor for better wear, and is either made up plain or with silk breast facings and braided. Plain and neat diagonals are preferred to faced cloths. Double-breasted white waistcoats are worn with the frock; trousers from a stylish plaid or smart stripe, the striped patterns being considered the more dressy.—*New York Evening Post.*

Playing Ghost.

A few nights ago a party of Vicksburg young ladies induced one of their male acquaintances to cover himself with a sheet and sally forth to play the ghost on another party of young ladies, which was expected to come along the street. The ghost went out, but before coming up with the girls met a young man, who, being curious to know if a ghost would stand fire, whipped out his pistol and began to shoot. The ghost didn't stand it two seconds.

Hotel Prices Must Come Down.

It is an open secret that the watering place season has been unprofitable to hotel keepers and unsatisfactory to the guests. At a time of all others when high prices were least appropriate, they have been maintained, and the result is exactly what was predicted and expected. The days of excelsior figures are gone, and no man can tell when they will return.

The Newest Horse Malady.

A new horse disease has made its appearance in some parts of Canada, resembling the epizootic 1872. The symptoms are swelling of the legs, slight running at the nostrils, swelling of the eyelids, and pinkish coloring of the eyes.—*Toronto Globe.*

WHILE S. Casey, of Wyoming, Ont., was standing in front of his store on Thursday last, he was surprised to see a small stone fall on the sidewalk at his feet. Picking it up he found it almost red-hot, and before he could drop it, it burned his fingers and thumb perceptibly. Where it came from is a matter of much wonder.

MERCHANTS of the City of Mexico have lately contributed $50,000 to the cause of the rebels in that country.

All Sorts.

THE scandal-monger of the bird creation—The buzzard.

NEW ORLEANS claims to be the cheapest city in the Union to live in.

YOUNG women in New Granada, South America, eat alligator steak for their complexions.

A MAN in London has been sent to prison for a month, "without the option of a fine," for cutting off a cat's tail.

A MAN was arrested and punished, lately, in the city of Mexico, for throwing a stone at the door of a Protestant chapel.

A GREENOCK (Eng.) burglar left his false teeth behind, and was traced, caught and fitted to them—to the loss of his liberty for four years.

A STRONG effort is to be made to erect a monument to Daniel Defoe, at Tooting, where he lived and founded a nonconformist place of worship.

A READING man has written an essay on "Bustles." And some bustles project sufficiently to enable a man to write an essay on 'em very easily.—*New York Herald.*

DR. ROEPEL writes a history of Poland, in which he says that the downfall of that country was owing to social intemperance and to both political and judicial corruption.

AFTER all that England has done for the Indians, a Canadian chief, who was lately shown a portrait of Queen Victoria, was irreverent enough to exclaim: "Ugh, big squaw—heap ugly."

LET the active, able man deserve and expect: From the great, grace; from the powerful, favor; from the good and active, help; from the multitude, liking; from the individual, love.—*Goethe.*

THE French Government is making steady progress in the matter of education, as is shown by the fact that in less than half a century the budget for this purpose has increased in amount forty-fold.

THE newest and largest submarine torpedo turned out at Woolwich Arsenal will be propelled with a rapidity of nearly twenty knots an hour, and no difficulty is feared in raising the rate to twenty-five knots.

THE *Northern Star*, published at Shohomish City, Wyoming, has this: "Will Mrs. Sinclair and our chief accept the thanks of this office? Mrs. Sinclair for a lot of very fine cherries of the Princess Ann variety, and our chief for his absence."

IN noticing the transfer of a portion of A. T. Stewart's establishment to Chicago, the Philadelphia *Times* inquires: "Will any one be rash enough to predict that another generation will not see the New York store the branch, and the Chicago the headquarters?"

A BODY of Sioux Indians, under the guidance of Capt. MacDonald, have been doing London. They admired Mme. Tussaud's wax works more than the House of Parliament or the Bank of England. Some of the ancient weapons in the British Museum attracted their attention.

THE latest case of conscience is that of a young man of Troy, who confesses that he has all summer been drinking wine bought for communion purposes. He was treated to this by the servant girl of the person to whom the wine was intrusted; but when the precious liquor was all gone, he went to the sexton of the church and made a clean breast of it.

THOMAS BROWN, a one-armed switch-tender on some railroad in New Hampshire, is a contented man. When he was informed a short time ago, by administrators, that his brother, who lived in Massachusetts, had died, and among his various bequests had left him a legacy, he replied to the official letter: "I don't want the money; I've got all I need."

THE Chinese of California feel outraged by the ordinance which requires the sheriff to cut the hair of his prisoners to a uniform length of one inch. This law has proved profitable to the city treasury, the Mongolian preferring to pay his fine rather than go to jail; and now steps have been taken by the indignant queue-wearers to test the constitutionality of the ordinance.

OF Mr. French's bust of Whittier in the Centennial Exposition an amazing critic says: "The sweet, complacent expression of the entire face seems to be indebted to the left eye chiefly, the friendly curve in the eyelash softly lisping an 'I wish thee well.'" He is also strongly affected by the nose, which he says has in it a "subtle force" and a "beneficent piquancy."

A SMART young milk-wagon driver in Louisville lately hit upon the bright idea of putting vinegar into the buckets, cups, etc., which he found in the doorways of those who patronized other milk firms. Great were the complaints, and one company was losing customers by the wholesale. An examination disclosed the trick. The ingenious young milkman has been arrested on a charge of trespass.

ONE, at least, of our life insurance agents hasn't got the base ball fever. He is an Illinois man, and pitches with a twist, thus: "A train came West recently containing 122 *professional base ball players*, none of whom could obtain accident insurance, as the agents very properly believed that a merciful Providence would never lose so fine an opportunity of doing something to benefit an afflicted country."

AN idea of the superior economy of narrow-gauge roads over the broad gauge may be gathered from the fact that since the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road has been reduced in gauge, two or three cars are added to every freight and coal train without adding to the expense for fuel. The locomotives are able to draw larger and heavier trains now than ever before without burning a pound more of coal.

THE proverbially long arm of justice was felt by a merchant of Hull, England, who decamped with the proceeds of a forged note. His description having been forwarded to all parts of the world, and £100 offered as a reward for his capture, a Feejee Island detective nailed his man, but could not keep him in prison for want of evidence. He dodged him from island to island, however, till the Hull authorities could send an officer who identified the forger and took him to England.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, SEPT. 28, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.

For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, GEORGE V. HOWK,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, JAS. L. WORDON,

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN,

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

For Representative in Congress—12th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

For State Senator
SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

For Prosecutor 35th Judical District,
DANIEL D. MOODY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff,
JOHN C. St. CLAIR.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,

For Commissioners,
G. H. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS

Hon. C. W.

JULIAN!

will address the people at Waterloo, on Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Prof. C. A.

Fairbanks,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

will address the people at the following points in the evening of each day named:

Corunna, Friday Sept 29th.
Sedan, Saturday Sept 30th.

A Niger in the Woodpile.

A few of our citizens will doubtless remember an article Weamer wrote, calling Mr. Williams, our candidate for Governor an old fraud. It was about some allowances which were made for cork-screws, hair brushes, &c. Most of the article was copied from the New York "Times," and as we know that that paper has done nothing but falsify since the campaign opened, we thought we would look up the matter. The following communication from Washington will explain itself:

Tom. C. Mays,
Editor Courier,
Auburn, Indiana.

I notice an article copied from the N. Y. "Times" in the "Republican" in reference to the purchase of a lot of articles, which was reported as having been approved by Hon. J. D. Williams, as Chairman of Committee on Accounts.—Now, the facts in the case are these.—The purchase of these articles, which I give in statement below, was made by Edward McPherson, the former Clerk of the House of Reps., Nov. 27th, 1875 and the goods delivered to him as such clerk. But the bills were not presented for payment until the present Clerk, Hon. Geo. M. Adams was sworn into office. When the bills were presented for payment having been approved by the former Clerk, the goods having been purchased and received by said officer, with his approval of same. It was the duty of Chairman of Committee on Accounts to approve of same and a failure to do so would have left the parties who furnished the goods without their money and would have been a repudiation of a debt honestly contracted, by these merchants.

Nov. 27th, 1875. House of Reps bo't. of W. D. Wyrill:

2 Doz.	Cedar Buckets at $10.50		$21 00
2 "	Coal Hods	16.00	30 00
1 "	Tin-water buckets		18 00
1 "	Whet-stones		8 60
2 "	B B dust brushes		24 00
2 "	Scrub brushes		12 00
1 "	Ice picks		6 00
2 "	Bath-brushes		18 00
1 "	Cork-screws		7 50
½ "	Screws		45 00
4 "	Nail-brushes		10 00
2 "	Dust-pans		6 00
8 "	No. 5 Paste brushes		24 00
2 "	Blacking brushes		24 00
½ "	Bootblack stands		18 00
2 "	Feather dusters		84 00
1	Large coller		12 00
1 "	Soap trays		1 50
1	pair brass andirons		18 00
1	set shovel & tongs		5 50
1	brass fire finder		8 00
1	pr. standards for shovel & T.		4 00

Nov. 27th, 1875. House of Repsentatives, bought of N. W. Burchell:

12 Doz	bars castile soap	98 60
12 "	brown soap	21 60
4 "	feather dusters	156 00
10	boxes candles	21 00
40 "	cakes toilet soap	100 00
24	chamois skins	24 00
12	gross parlor matches	30 00
2 "	coca mats	90 00
6 "	blacking	18 00
40	pounds of sponge	128 000
11 "	whisks	15 95

Mar. 28th, 1875. House of Representatives, bought of Solomon & Chopman:

3 "	feather dusters	$111 00
2 "	feather dusters	119 00
4½ "	hair brushes	171 00
12 "	ruber combs	90 00
2½ "	chamois skins	24 75
650	pair bathing sponges	30 00
1½ "	chamois skins	11 24
1	blank book	3 25
		$608 25

I certify that the foregoing bills for goods furnished the House of Rept. are correct and that they were bought by Ed. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Reps. U. S. before the convening of the present Congress Dec. 6th, 1876.

E. T. Keightly.
Asst. Chief Clerk of the House of Reps.

The goods were contracted for by the Republican Clerk of the former House the accounts certified to by him and the goods delivered, and the Committee on Accounts, both Republicans and Democrats, after investigating the matter, could do naught else but allow them.—Mr. Keightly gives the facts above without comment, showing that it is a fair statement and that Clerk McPherson contracted for these articles as the agent of the government.

Fifty-seven thousand dollars is what "Blue Jeans" saved the people—that stern old economist whom the Republicans hereabouts are calling a fraud.—That's the kind of men we want around our state legislature. No one need suppose such a man will ever charge up his cow feed to the taxpayers of the state like Morton. Fifty-seven thousand dollars for one man isn't bad—in a "confederate" congress, too. That is why $30,000,000 were earned to the people altogether by this congress.

THAT LIBEL SUIT.

Under this caption Mrs. Weamer's Republican contains the following:

> We did not charge that the Democratic candidate for Prosecutor took $186.51 as fees in the Blair bond case, and that his services were not worth that much, nor did we charge that Butler township paid him $150 in the cash of Butler township vs. H. H. Houser, and that his services were not worth over fifty dollars. We did not charge that he took $150 as fees from Sarah Garver, an orphan, and that a jury of twelve men compelled him to disgorge $25 of it. Nor did we charge that he collected $200 for the widow Garver, and retained $150 of it as fees. We do not charge that he took young Flenner's colt as fees in a basterdy case and then advised his cliant to run away. We do not charge that he went to Michigan during the war to avoid the draft. But in conclusion we say that if he, the Democratic candidate for Prosecutor, wrote the above complaint it ought to be handed down to prosperity as a sample of what a young, energetic, and talented lawyer, can accomplish in the way of special pleading in a practice of ten years

Such is the statement of shyster Peterson or at least Mrs. Weamer organ says it is from Peterson. Let us exanine it item by item.

We did not charge that the Democratic candidate for Prosecutor took $186.51 as fees in the Blair bond case.

No, Peterson don't charge it, for it is a lie. Here was an allowances made for expenses incurred by myself to go to Minnesota, to take the deposition of George Kuhlman. The allowance made was for money expended by me in taking said deposition. The allowance was made on the 19th day of June 1874.

The actual expenses incurred in taking this deposition were $80. There is a statemens of allowance made me in the Blair case. The fee charged and allowed is as follows, and we give it just as it appears on record in the Auditors office:

June 19, 1874, to D. D. Moody, for cash paid and services rendered in Blair case	$ 80.00
December 4, 1873, to D D. Moody, dr., to services rendered and expenses incurred in case of DeKalb county vs. Blair et.al	25.00
June 11, 1875, DeKalb county to D. D. Moody, dr., to services up to date	50.00

To expenses as follows:

To trip to Fort Wayne, Mar. 16,'73	2.20
" " " " Albion and Kendrllville	6.22
" " " "	10.00
" " Albion June 2, '74	7.00
" one telegram A. A Chapin	99
" trip to Albion at trial	5.10
	$81.51

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses incurred by Moody all told as shown by record	$111.51
Fees allowed for services	75.00
	$186.51

So much for lie No. 1.

Now take item number two:

"Nor did we charge that Butler-tp., paid him $150 in the case of Butler-tp., vs. H. H. Houser, and that his services were not worth over $50."

What are the facts in that case. Mr. Houser was a defaulter to Butler-tp., for over $2800. I brought suit against Mr. Houser, and his bondsmen and recovered and received every cent of it, and turned it all over to the Trustee of Butler-tp. My fee for the services rendered was $150. That fee was presented to the Trustee and it was allowed in full by the Board of Commissioners, and not one of those Commissioners even intimated to me that the fee was not reasonable and just. They know all the facts; they know the value of the services and they made the allowance in my absence. But shyster Peterson, who is wiser than the Commissioners, says the services are not worth over fifty dollars. We leave it to the people to say whether the Board of Commissioners are better judges of the whole matter or the aforesaid shyster, who never brought a suit on a bond in his life, and who knows no more about the character of the services rendered than he does about honesty. And here we leave lie number two.

Take the third item:

"We did not charge that he took $150 as fees from Sarah Garver, an orphan, and that a jury of twelve men compelled him to disgorge $25. Nor did we charge that he collected $200 for the widow Garver, and retained $50 as fees."

What are the facts in this case. I brought two civil cases for the Garver's, and one criminial, making three cases in all.

The criminial case was in court about six months, one of the civil cases was in court nine months, and the other case one term.

Before the Garvers came to me to get me to try the case, their friend went to shyster Peterson, to get him to begin the cases for the Garver's. Peterson asked if they had any money. The friend said no. Peterson said Smith is rich, he has friends, and he would not take the case for less than five hundred dollars. The friend then came to me and said they had no money, but if I would take the case I should have a liberal fee, that I should have one half of the amount I recovered. I undertook the case without money and without price, and received for the Garver's $800. L. M. Nine, of Fort Wayne, said that the fee ought to have been $400. Judge Morris said the same, and Judge Best it was reasonably worth $300, and three hundred was all I received. J. E. Rose, your candidate for Judge, received $500 from the other side; Judge Morris received $400, L. M. Nine received $250, and McBride and Morlan received $35.

Thus there were $300 fees paid on one side, and there was $1185 fees paid on the other.

Peterson the dirty shyster was sour and sore because he did not and could not get that five hundred dollars which he asked of the widow. Neither could he induce the little girl to leave the country in the interests of Smith, and thus secure a fee.

Why, this same shyster, Peterson, made a contract with the widow Cool, by which he carged her $1,000 for services that were only less contemptible than himself, and she discharged him before he entered the services for incompetency. And yet the miserable little donkey, who is the supple tool and cringing fawning sycophant of the ring master of the small fry politicians, this contemptible ignoramus, who never tried a half dozen cases in court in his life, and is universally considered the weakest vessel at the bar, assumes to set the value of services he knows nothing of.

I collected and returned to the Garver's $500, money that was absolutely earned by hard work in and out of court from the defendant who was charged with rape, and this I did against such giants at the bar as Morris and Ninde, who were on the other side, and who were assisted by Rose, Hartman, McBride and Morlan.

When Peterson wins such a victory as that, he may begin to talk about the value of services.

Then look at item three:

"We do not charge that he took young Flenners' colt as fees in a basterdy case, &c."

I simply say in reply to this dishonest insinuation of shyster Peterson, that Jacob Flenner, the father of young Flenner came to me after night and desired me to go and defend his son who was then under arrest and awaiting his trial before Justice Widney. I went at once to the Justice's and defended young Flenner as best I could. The court found against the young man, and placed his bond at —— dollars for his appearance in the Circuit Court.

The constable, or some of the friends of Flenner, went to see if bail could be procured and thus saved the young man the mortification of going to jail. While the bail was thus being looked after the young man thinking leg bail the safest availed himself of this opportunity when the officer of the court was not watching him, and escaped and went to his home in the country.

Sometime afterward the father of the young man came to me and said his son desired I should come and see him. I thereupon hired a team and went to see him and talked the matter all over with the young man and his father.

The young man and the father both represented to me, and truthfully, too, that the young man had no money to pay for a defense or to pay any part of a judgement if the young woman should recover one against him, but that he had a colt which he would give to me if I would enter upon his defense and do for him all I could to get him out of the trouble. I told them that if they desired me to undertake the defense they might deliver the colt to young Grube. Shortly after this conversation Mr. C. Grube went to the gentleman's house and asked the old man about the colt that belonged to Moody!

The old man went to the barn, haltered the colt and gave it to Grube and told him that it belonged to Moody.—Grube took the colt about one mile from where the Flenner's lived, where the colt is to-day. I sold the colt to Grube soon after for $45.00 and from that day to this the young man has never said a word about the matter to me, that the case was certified to the circuit court of DeKalb Co., and first appeared on the docket July 27th, 1870, and was continued from term to term until 1873, at which term, on my motion, the cause was left off the docket. The case is still pending, and the child is still living in this county, and Flenner is liable to be arrested at any time, and I, by my contract bound to defend him as best I can, of which I am ready and willing to do at any time. I spent both time and money in trying to settle the case with the mother of the child but never was able to do so. I further say that the insinuation of Shyster Peterson "that Moody took young Flenner's colt as fees in a bastardy case and then advised him to run away is absolutely false.'

Now take article No. 4: "We do not charge that he went to Michigan during the war to avoid the draft."

Well, why don't you so charge and add one more lie to the calander, then you will have rivaled the editor of the "Republican" in lying. Why don't you say so Peterson and then you will have lied as Weamer lied when he published in Mrs. Weamer's paper that D. D. Moody told Dr. Elson that he went to Michigan to escape the draft.

In confirmation that the masculine part of us lied when he published the last above statement I refer the reader to the statement of Dr. Elson in another column of this paper prepared and there inscribed at the request of the Doctor.

Thus one by one the lies and slanders of this foul slanderer Perterson are nailed to the counter and when this cringing sycophant comes into print again through Mrs. Weamer's organ for the purpose of injuring the man who took him when a stranger in the land into his office, furnished him a library to read, wood to burn, clients to counsel, reputation to stand on, and finally surrendered to him valuable notes then due against him given for these favors. Let him explain what he has done with that $20 note John Jennings gave him for services rendered by me more than a year ago; let him explain how much he received of his client for certifying under oath that a deed was made on the 17th day of October 1873, that day being Friday, when he knew at the time, and afterwards said, he would swear the deed was made on the 19th day of October 1873 which was Sunday, and which act cost his client $800. Study and ponder well and then see if you had not better practice honesty and fair dealing yourself instead of attempting to slander the man who knows so much of your own meanness, and so little of your goodness that he approached the task of answering your lies as he would approach a slimy snake willing to get rid of the task as soon as possible. And Now, Mr. Peterson, I must take respectful leave of you with no excited anger on my part, whatever have been your motives, and these I refer to our common Judge above, to whom we are both responsible, and my advice to you is hereafter, mind your own business and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your labors in the future to your profession and within that liberal profession you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your abilities.

Do this and you will be a better and wiser man than you have heretofore shown yourself, and remember that in the language of the poet: "Slander meets no regard from noble minds; only the base believe, what the base only utter.

D. D. Moody.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Administrators Sale.

Noetce is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Cyrus Green, deceased, will on Thursday Oct. 19, 1876, offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said decedent, in Sedan, Richland-tp., De-Kalb county, Indiana, the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a stock of Groceries, one mare and colt, 1 cow, 2 two year old steers and a large number of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and over; the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 6 per cent. until due; and 10 per cent. thereafter until paid with approved security.

FRANCIS M. GREEN, Adm'r.

Sept. 28 '76

Still They Come.

To show that we are not trying to misrepresent Mr. Saxton we give the following:

Orangeville, Ind. Sept. 26, '76.
Editor Courier.

I have read your statement in the Courier in regard to the matter of delinquent taxes which Mr. Saxton presented to me for payment, and the facts connected therewith, and I know them to be correct, except that I have no farm, the tax being on my lots in this place.

Christopher Akins.

Our only mistake occurs in our stateing that he had a farm when he has not which makes it all the worse for Mr. Saxton. He is a poor man not worth $100 more than the law allows, and yet this officer demands ONE DOLAAR & EIGHTY CENTS, for a delinquency of FOURTEEN cents, and then afterwards offers to fix it up, so that it will not hurt him in the campaign.

ANOTHER PILL FOR SAXTON.

Frank Wise, of Spencerville, sent money with Dan Oberholtzer to pay his tax at the Treasurer's office at Auburn. When Mr. O. asked Saxton for Mr. W's tax account, the Deputy Treasurer looked and looked, and then said there was no tax against him. Mr. McDermott, then present, said there must be as he knew the gentleman. Again did Saxton search the records, and said there was nothing on the books against Mr. Wise. Mr. O. came home and reported to Mr. Wise to that effect. After awhile, around came Saxton with an account of $4.88 against Mr. Wise as delinquent tax. He refused to pay it and finally Mr. Saxton took $2.06 the amount of the original tax and left. Farmers, laborers, tax-payers, what do you think of such a man for Treasurer. But here is another case still worse.

PILL NO. TWO.

Mr. Devilbis, of Spencerville, authorized Mr. Wise to pay his tax at Auburn. Mr. Wise done so and got the Treasurer's receipt for the entire amount in full Soon after Mr. D. received a notice that he was delinquent in taxes. He thereupon got his receipt, went to Auburn and presenting it proved that he was not delinquent. The functionary of that office, took the receipt read it, took a pen, crossed off the words "in full," handed it back and told the man he must pay the amount claimed to be due, about thirty dollars. This is the plain story as we heard it the other day.—Farmers, tax-payers, your receipts ain't worth a darn, if an officer can do this. Do you want such a man for Treasurer?

PILL NO. THREE.

Few people in the county but what know Maj. Sprott, and while he is an unflinching Democrat, none will impeach his integrity. Here is, what he says:

> This certifies that T. J. Saxton and wife are justly indebted to me in the sum of three hundred and ninety-four dollars, being in great part for cash by me advanced for the tuition and clothing, and all for the benefit of the wife of said Saxton during her minority (I being her guardian). The above balance includes interest for one year on the same. The above said Saxton refuses to pay or consent that his wife shall pay the same out of her own estate. An itemized bill of the whole matter was delivered to said Saxton and wife about one year ago.
>
> Sept, 27, '76. S. W. Sprott.

Farmers, Tax-payers, do you want a man for Treasurer who wrongs an old man like Maj. Sprott out of a cent, who embarrasses his own wife by refusing to pay a just account engendered in her education and support. We will have some more cases to present, and Saxton must not expect to escape with a sickly explanation. He may want to hold back to the last and then come out with a fixed up job, but it wont do. We must have honest men in office.

The Two Candidates for Governor.

The voters of Indiana, 400,000 strong, will soon be called upon to elect a Governor for the State. The Republicans present General Benjamin Harrison, and the Democrats James D. Williams. Let us compare them:

Mr Williams' early life commenced very much like that of Abraham Lincoln as one of the yeomanry, farmer, who by dint of hard strokes, and few advantages of education, rose in the repect and esteem of his people. Harrison was in early life surrounded by luxuries and wealth, never done a day's labor in his life, and became in the end but an ordinary lawyer, after having devoted his entire life to that profession. While Williams was chosen of his people to represent them time and again in the Legislature, Harrison sat loiling about his law office, following out his aristocratic instincts, leading a life of ease and comfort. Williams wearing his suit of blue jeans, without shame or fear, Harrison dressed like a dandy in broadcloth, with fine kid gloves to prevent his soft white hands from tanning. Williams the representative of the mass of the people, Harrison the exponent of a shoddy aristocracy. Williams an experienced Legislator, Harrison a novice in the affairs of State Williams known far and wide, like Abraham Lincoln, as "Honest Old Blue Jeans," Harrison as the wily, unscrupulous lawyer. Williams would be a representative of a large majority of the people, Harrison a devotee to the aristocratic notions and instincts of a priviledged few. Williams by his practical common sense and great executive ability would discharge his duties with an eye single to the interests of the people, Harrison would make the position of Governor a place to show off his mannerisms and look down upon the people as his servants. Williams goes forth among the people with unimpeachable integrity, a large legislative experience, and a broad deep sense of duty, Harrison appears in pedantic efforts to dazzel the people, ignores the living issues, and flings the bloody shirt Williams aspires to the position from a unanimous choice of the people, Harrison is selected by the political jobbery of twelve men. Williams economical, warm-hearted and in sympathy with the common people, Harrison is extravagant, imbued with high notions and has no sympathy for the poor man. Williams as a member of the House was respected by even his Republican associates, Harrison is ignorant in legislation and unknown among the great men of the day. Williams as Governor, would be looked upon as an honest, able, practical officer, Harrison would appear as the dandified, egotistic pampered representative of the people. Farmers, tax-payers, which will you have an honorable, honest practical gentleman, full of benevolence and charity, yet rigidly economical, a man who prides himself on his ripe experience, his personal knowledge of our State Legislation for years past, more than his looks, a man who has rose from the masses and has had the confidence of the people. Or one who has been educated in a law shop, knows nothing of the wants of the people, is without experience in legislative affairs, and has tastes and inclinations entirely separate from your own. You have your choice. Choose him who knows your wants, by voting for Mr. Williams.

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Woodford has made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, under an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, arporved March 5th 1859 and acts amendatory thereto and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such trustee.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED OUR FALL STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, AND

Overcoats

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE

LARGEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the TOWN, and

OUR PRICES

ill be Lower than ever

KAHN.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Remember goods very low at Ryan's for cash.

Chas. Klotz was serenaded by the city band last evenin

Handsomely fitting Boots for ladies at Ryan's. Just the thing for fall and winter wear.

The meeting at Spencerville was well attended considering the very bad weather, Last Monday evening.

Parlor and heating stoves of every variety for sale at Snyder's. Those wanting a good stove at a low price should give him a call.

Circuit Court is in session, Hon. J. A. Woodhull Judge presiding. Mr. W. wears his honors with becoming dignity and grace.

HON. GEO. W. JULIAN, at Waterloo, next Monday Oct. 2nd Let the people turn out and hear this gifted orator.

Mr. Bixler, the candidate for Republican Presecutor is to return from Washington where he has been a resident for six years.

FOUND.—Three quarters of a mile east of Butler, a woolen shawl. Can be had by calling on H. H. Wanemaker, Stafford-tp.

The Saginaw road, are offering low rates to the Indiana Exposition at Indianapolis, from Sept. 25th to Oct. 18th. Only $5 65 for the round trip.

Hon. S. S. Shutt returned from the Centennial last Sunday. He has been quite sick since, but hopes to be able to be around in a day or two.

An immense stock of Boots & Shoes at Ryan's. If you want good reliable work, go and examine the fine styles he can show you at low prices.

A handsome pole was raised at Mooresville, last Tuesday evening, and Prof. Fairbanks entertained the large crowd with one of his characteristic speeches.

A Democratic caucus will be held at Spencerville, Sept. 30th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of candidates to fill the various office in Concord township.

We are under obligations to our affable friend Wm. Webster, Esq., and his excellent lady for many favors. And also to Miss Bell, for one of her beautiful songs.

Winter and cold weather are rapidly approaching, and to avoid colds and diseases get a good pair of Boots or Shoes, which you can do at a very low figure for cash at Ryan's.

The Waterloo Press takes us to task for saying something about fees, but attempts no defense of the Rose letter. Charley, that's a dear good boy, or explain why Saxton wanted to fix things up with Mr. Akins.

We stopped the other day with our farmer friend A D More and we are under obligations to him and his excellent lady, for many favors. Mr. M. has a splendid farm, fine stock and the best fruit we ever say.

Charles Klotz has taken up quarters in his new store room, and he is filling it with a fine line of dry goods ready-made clothing, groceries, &c. Charley takes a just pride in his handsome building.

An incestuous cuss, calling himself "Monitor," wrote most of the slime for Weamer last week. Weamer is getting together about as hardened a set of wretches for contributors as can well be found in the country.

Weamer says that Saxton has been trusted with the keys to the vaults. Great Heavings, just think of it—a deputy Treasurer trusted. If he could not trust him, would he be a fit person for that position?

A brakeman on the Eel river road was knocked off the train by the target board at the Junction, last Saturday. It is our belief that these targets are too close to the track, and some one will yet be killed if they are not changed.

Winter's dreary blasts will soon be upon us and new arrangements will have to be made for our comfort. You will want a new stove and a good one at a low price. Go to Snyder's and see his large variety.

The meeting at Fairfield Center last Saturday, was largely attended, and a beautiful pole 160 feet high was successfully raised after some delay. Prof. Fairbanks made a telling speech, and we believe that township will report an increased majority.

DIED.—In warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., Carice Theodora, beloved daughter of Chester P. and Julia Mott Hodge. Born August 14th, died Sept. 22nd, 1876 For a few brief weeks this dear "gift of God" gladdened the hearts of those who loved her. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

The finest case of surgical instruments we have ever seen, the best made, was shown us the other day, purchased by Dr. Spooner. From the many curious-looking instruments, we are inclined to think the terrors of surgical operations are greatly lessened.

Our capitol friend, Capt. John Butt, in connection with Mr. Richards is now the proprietor of the Bixler House, Waterloo. Years ago Mr. Butt was engaged in the same business, and so thoroughly popular was he at the time, that he is often referred to now as for excellence in that line at the time.

TO FARMERS

The following is a price for stave and Heading bolts at Beugnot & Co. factory in this city:

Read Oak	No. 1	$3 00
White Oak	"	2 50
Elm	"	2 00
White Ash	"	3 00
White Ash	No. 2	2 50
Basswood	" 1	3 50
"	" 2	3 00

C BEUGNOT & CO.

GRAND EXCURSION.—The Presbyterian church of this place, will give a grand excursion from Butler via the E. R. to Logansport, and thence over the Pan Handle route to Chicago, on Oct 3d '76. This will give all a fine opportunity to visit the great exposition now being held there, at little cost, the fare for the round trip being only $3 50. Good coaches furnished, and everyone should avail themselves of this delightful trip.

Appearances strongly indicate that Tom Mays has abandoned the balance of the Democratic ticket, and concentrated his efforts upon the success of "Tousley and Reform."—Press.

Well, don't you go much on appearances, old sweetness, or you'll get left.

Here's another interesting item from the pen of the gifted Charles I:

Geo. W. Julian will speak to the Christless-whelps at this place, on Oct. 2d.

This is the style of address adopted by our Republican friends, who sometimes ask a Democrat to vote their ticket. Can you do that fellow Demcrats, in the face of such an insult as that?

It won't do, Weamer, to admit slime in your columns abusive of ourself. No old animosities can be re-kindled. The Democracy are all a unit this year. While we know it is your policy to work up a spirit of hate, as being done all over the State, to hide the real issues, it won't pan out this year. Why did not "Monitor" speak of some candidate before the people, Rose, for instance, and defend that letter, that patriotic ebullition emenating from his gifted pen. We have no hard words for "Monitor," the longer we have indulged in no vile abuse of any one, and you cannot sway us from our purpose, not to do so.

It is rumored in some part of the county that our present Commissioner, Geo. H. Duncan, Esq., had a claim allowed his brother, R. J. Duncan for keeping a pauper. That there may be a clear unequivocal refutation of this charge, we produce the following from the Commissioner's docket:

Ordered by the Board, that T. B. Duncan be allowed fifty-four dollars for fruit trees furnished to Poor Farm as per bill on file.

As a further evidence that this charge against Mr. Duncan is wholly wrong, we have the following from Mr. Hague:

I, Isaac Hague Auditor, in and for said county, do hereby certify that there has been no allowance made R. T. Duncan for any purpose whatever since I have been Auditor. The allowance above referred to was made to T. B Duncan, of Waterloo, for fruit trees for Poor Farm.

ISAAC HAGUE, Auditor.

Some person must have conflicted the names of these two men. The one who got the allowance was T. B. Duncan, no relation at all to Commissioner Duncan, so that the story of his favoring his brother with an allowance is entirely untrue.

We are informed that a prominent member of the Baptist church, led in the grunting when Kelly spoke Tuesday evening. If his prayers are no more effective than was his grunting, he will make up the tag end of those immortal horts who are marching to the New Jeruselum.

NEWVILLE, Sept. 22, '76.

MR. B. F. BLAIR, Esq., SIR:—Learning that a report was being put in circulation in different parts of the county, by some evil disposed person, reflecting upon my integrity and no doubt intended to work to your injury, to the effect that I, by the advice of L. J. Blair, did change the vote of Newville township in the nominating convention, held at Auburn, on the tenth day of June, 1876, thereby defeating Andrew Baxter, one of the candidates for the office of Recorder, and placing in nomination Michael Boland, against the wishes and expressed desire of the other delegates of my township. I deem it but just to you and to myself, to say that any and all such reports, coming from whatever source they may, are utterly false, and without foundation. I never changed the vote of my township from Baxter to Boland, neither did any one else. I reported the vote upon that as well as all other candidates, exactly as it was made up by all the delegates. I was not asked by L. J. Blair or any one else to change the vote; neither did I have any conversation with Mr. L. J. Blair, or any other Blair, or any other man upon the subject. Trusting that this statement will set such idle rumors forever at rest.

I remain respectfully, &c.,

J. A. ANDREWS.

The "Soldiers Re-union" was largely attended. Everything passed off in good order.

No Rose Without a Thorn

The Patriotic Rose and the Soldier's Widow!

AUBURN, IND., July 16th, 1863.

MRS. HANNAH MULLINEAUX, Hicksville, Ohio.

At the last session of the board of commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, there was an order made for the payment of twenty-five dollars, to your son Nelson, as a bounty for his having volunteered from this county last fall. I have been informed that he is now dead and also that his father is dead. The order is now made out for your son, but there is no money in the treasury with which to pay, and there will not be for sometime to come. The attorney who secured the claim charges five dollars for his services which will leave but twenty dollars. I have some money that I can spare from my business for some time, and will buy the order of you if you wish to sell it. I will give you **$12.00** for the order. If you wish to sell it thus you may write to me directing how I shall send the money to you, whether by mail or otherwise. Respectfully,

JAMES E. ROSE.

P. S. Address,

JAMES E. ROSE, Auburn, Ind.

CHRONICLES.

James and the Widow.

Now it came to pass that James the first was King. He was judge over all the land.

And it came to pass as James the King sat in his house he said unto James the Rose of Sharon, verily, verily, unless offerings and shekels, and offices be thine inheritance soon thou shall perish miserably from off the earth.

Then James the Rose said unto James the Judge, do all that is in thine heart for God is with thee. But verily if I could sit upon thine throne and hold thy scepter of power, then the judgeship and the office should be handed down from brother-in-law to brother-in-law even unto the last generation. And with me as Judge and the Moss brother-in law as Clerk, then it shall come to pass that we shall wax rich and great and powerful in the land.

Let us hold counsel of the brothers and brother-in-laws and of all them that bow the knee to Baal and of them that do service unto our behests.

And thereupon it came to pass that there assembled together James the first and James the last, the Rose of summer and the Shyster and the Henchman that gambol around the foot of the throne.

And there upon James the first spake and said, Potenates, and Powers that be, verily the Lord God knoweth that in my heart there is no guile.

The good and just things that are to be enjoyed and done I will do and enjoy, but the mean and dirty things that must be done are to be done by the small fry and they shall slime over all that will not bow to our behests.

Peterson shall be our servant of servants and he shall wash our dirty linen.

And thereupon James the fragrant arose and said, lo these many years have I hungered for office and bloomed in the desert alone, and lo I am poor, and lean and gaunt, and hungry, and cadaverous I am pining to a skeleton and though I have clutched at to feed upon a widow's mite, and though I have written a cunning letter to a widow whose son was killed fighting for the union, while I was bravely staying at home, though I wrote that awful letter and cannot deny it, though I misrepresented in that letter when I said there's five dollars attorney fees to be paid out of the order, though I misrepresented when I said there was no money in the treasury, though the records now show that at that time there was over one thousand dollars in the treasury, though it was well known to all as well as myself that these claims were prefered claims and paid promptly when presented, though I knew if the widow came for the order herself she had but to go to the Auditor's office and get the order and present it to the Treasurer and it would be paid, though I wrote these things in that letter in order to get the widow's twenty-five dollar order for twelve dollars, though I wrote to her that her husband was dead and that her son Nelson was killed in the army, though the widow sat childless and alone in her desolate home in poverty and want, though I was rich and wrote to her that I had money to spare from my business, yet great was my love for my country and the boy Nelson who died in defense of it, great was my sympathy for the desolate widow, yea, verily my bowels yearned with compassion for her in her want and benevolently and generously and charitably with money to spare from my business offered to help her in her affliction, yea, I offered her Twelve dollars for twenty-five, and the ungrateful widow went to Old John Miller, of Newville, with my letter and he went to Major Sprott and they went to the Auditor, got the order, presented it to Geo Barney, then Treasurer, who honored it and paid it in full, and the old widow, by thus having friends got her twenty-five dollars.

I offered her twelve dollars for twenty five for I had money to spare from my business.

Verily, I ought to be Judge, for don't the Bible say we should care for the widows, and didn't I offer to help her.—Have I not a right to shave notes. Have I not a right to help widows?

And then it came to pass that there was great lamentation among the widows, and there was weeping among the clients whose costs and fee bills brought them to the brink of ruin. And the Shyster called Peterson, rolled over in mire and exclaimed great is the Lord.

Great is King James and great am I who stand in the sanctuary and wash the dirty linen of the High Priests.—Bless me it is pleasant scrubbing in the tub.

STAFFORD, IND., Sept. 29, '76.

DEAR COURIER:—The meeting at Stafford Center, last Tuesday evening, was a grand success both as to number and enthusiasm, there being more than five hundred people present, and everything passed off harmoniously. The speaker, Mr. Fairbanks, held the undivided attention of the entire assembly while speaking; but since things have not been so quiet. The pole which the Republicans undermined and let down several days ago, was again put in a perpendicular position with the "stars and stripes" at its peak. But what has this to do with the rally? Just enough to show what union men will do. One of them, a soldier, who has "fought nobly since the war is over," who never did Uncle Sam one cents worth of good being such an "arrant coward" that he never could be got to the front, started out to raise a mob to tear the pole down again. The reason it did not come down is, that the Democrats were determined to have their rights, and gave warning that the first man who touched the pole to take it down should be punished. The only reason the Reps. gave is, that the flag had not thirty-eight stars on the field, consequently it is a "rebel" flag. If these union soldiers who say so much about this being a "rebel" flag had even been near enough the front to have seen a rebel flag, they wouldn't need to expose their ignorance at this time. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel, but Republicans don't wear jewelry in this part of the world.

Fairbank's meeting in Troy-tp., was well attended, and received good attenion while speaking. All seemed to be pleased.

Yours,

T. H. SHOUB.

Mr. Rose must not think we are making a personal attack upon him. But he is out for an important office, and if we can show that he is unworthy or incompetent for the position, it should not be construed that we are actuated by malice. We would do as much personally for Mr. Rose now, as at any time since we have known him. He is a pleasant, clever gentleman, but he ought not to be made a judge, because he has never conducted an important suit in our courts, because his legal knowledge is quite limited. As to ability his partner, Mr. Hartman, is far his superior on law matters. He ought not to be judge, because he proposed during the war to extort money from the mother of a union soldier, while the brave boy lay a corpse, in a strange land, and his lone mother's heart was wrung with anguish. He ought not to be a judge, because he claimed a lawyer's fee of five dollars, was to be deducted from the soldier's bounty order, but which afterwards was paid in full without such a fee being claimed. He ought not to be a judge, because he claimed that there was no money in the treasury, when the records show that at the June settlement there was over a thousand dollars.

Was he honest in this representation? Was it a fair honorable proposition to a poor wretched widow, mourning the loss of a husband and son? There are questions to be answered. None of his friends have yet dared to come forward and defend this letter business, Weamer is aroused to answer an indirect remark as to fees, but not one word in defense of his candidate for judge. It won't do Weamer, you may dodge and chafe and insinuate, but that letter is before the people, and no honest, fairminded man but what knows its author ought not to be a judge.

Mr. McConnell, of the Angola Herald, Mr. Baxter of the Waterloo Press, and Mr. McGonigal, of Newville, gave the office a call Monday. They are all jolly fellows. Charley staid to hear the joint discussion between his cousin and Mr. J. H. Baker.

Last Thursday evening Tommy Scott and Miss Kittie Weaver were married. The happy and good-looking pair have the best wishes of a large number of friends in the city.

The County Treasurership.

The Waterloo "Press," in trying to head off the terrible effects of the expose of Saxton, inserts a communication, relative to Mr. Gonser. It says, "will his [Mr. G] friends explain his little piece of "nepotism" while he was Commissioner in purchasing the poor farm. While other farms better and cheaper, were offered he succeeded in transferring his brother from the blue clay, west of Auburn to the fine sandy loam on the Steuben Co. line."

Now, let us see what the facts were. The Board, at that time, was composed of Wm Henderson, Wm. McIntyre and D. Gonser. When the farm was to be purchased they advertised they wanted to purchase a farm for that purpose. The following farms were offered: E. McDowell, at $55 per acre, 3 miles from Auburn; James Dragoo, $40 per acre, 7 miles from town; J. Anstutz, $55 per acre, 5 m's from town; H. Sherlock $55 per acre 7 miles from town; I. Grate, $45 per acre, 10 miles from town; M. Gonser $54 23 per acre, 1½ miles from town, which last was purchased. The fact that it was close to the county seat, that the Commissioners were required to visit it at every session that a physician had to employed to attend the sick there, and that it was offered at a reasonable price induced them to make the purchase and no other consideration. It is not much of a compliment to the intelligence, honesty and good practical sense of Mr. Henderson, that he should be a party to a job as intimated by the Press.

The next paragraph asks "what motives influenced Mr. Gonser to buy at the most "fancy prices" those additional lots on which to build a county jail. Mr. Gonser, Mr. Wanemaker and Mr. Griffith were the purchasers, not Mr. Gonser.

The motive which influenced them was, that it was the judgment of all good people that the new jail ought to have been located there. As this was not done, part of the lots were sold with the old jail to the town for $1,000, and the county still owns the balance. They paid $800 for the whole, and all reasonable persons can see that they have not been sold at a sacrifice, as the Press claims.

The next paragraph says: Voters also have a right to know why Mr. Gonser accepted fees from the county for attending the bond case trial at Albion, and not attending, yet still keeping the fees in his pocket. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Gonser was summoned to attend a trial at Albion in the bond case. He was paid for one day's service and milage, about five dollars. He started and took the train to Waterloo in the evening, expecting to take train west. While at Waterloo it was rumored the case was not coming off. Stayed all night, went to Auburn in the morning to see one of the attorneys. Met Mr. Penfield at the depot, who told him the case was not coming off. He returned home. Expenses for trip, railroad fare 80 cents, hotel over night $1, time spent one day. Soon after he was in Auburn, and paid the fees he had received to Mr. McIntyre. Some time in the spring of 1875 he was again summoned to appear in same case, fees paid as before. When the time arrived, boy took him to railroad station, and on his way he received a postal from Mr. Penfield stating that he need not come. He had to walk back, time lost one day. The fees for this day were not returned. These are the facts in the case. He very properly and justly took one fee, and did not hesitate to keep it for the two days and money paid out for expenses. Was that dishonest? We think no fairminded tax-payer will say so.

And thus all these questions are promptly and fairly answered. And now while the Press is asking questions will it answer one. What does it think of the Rose letter, asking a poor widow to take twelve dollars for a twenty-five dollar order. Read the card of Mr. Aikens, and Maj. Sprott in another column.

The Albion New Era, an independent paper, says, on the Rose matter:

"Yes, Bro. MAYS, "a pretty good shave" on DeKalb county paper, and the loss to be borne by that widow. Was your county bankrupt at that time? Did she sell it for the twelve dollars offered? How long was it before the county paid the order? To whom was it paid?

The soul of the writer of that letter was not imbued to any great extent with the sympathy and spirit of the great Abraham Lincoln, who in his last inaugural address, enjoined upon the people: "To care for him who shall have born the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

We would say in answer to the above questions that she did not sell it for twelve dollars, but got twenty-five in full. Sheriff Miller, to whom she came with the letter, says it was paid in full a few days after the letter was written, and so does Mr. Barney, the Treasurer. It was paid to the widow herself, who was told by a Democratic Sheriff, that he would pay it in full if there was no money in the Treasury. Do the people of Noble county want a man who could for a moment, make such a proposition to a lone, heart-broken widow, do they want him for judge?

The genuineness of the letter is not denied, as there is no defense. Against this man is one who has served the people ably and faithfully in this position. Let the honest, fairminded yeomanery of gallant Noble, place their seal of condemnation upon incompetency and a want of patriotism, upon him who would devour widow's houses, and vote for that noble and experienced gentleman ex-Judge Tousley.

Baker—Kelley Contest.

The debate last Tuesday night at Ensley Hall, between the above gentlemen, candidates for congressional honors, was lively and enthusiastic. Mr. Kelley showed conclusively that he was not as ignorant and illiterate as some had supposed Mr. B came with a fine reputation as a lawyer and an experence of one term in Congress. Mr. Kelley came from a farm where he was laboring while Baker was diving deep into books and enjoying great advantages to educate himself.

Yet, with all this difference in their education and training, Mr. Kelley held his wily adversary well in hand. He opened in an hour's speech followed by Mr. Baker, who concluded in one hour and a quarter, the debate being closed by Mr. Kelley with a fifteen minutes response. We do not propose to render an opinion of the result of the debate, but will leave the voters present to determinefor themselves. We can say, however, that the Democracy so far need not be ashamed of Mr. Kelley.—During Kelley's first speech the attention was good and the applause of such a character as to respect the ladies present. As soon as Mr. Baker appeared however, there was quite a stamping from the little bands in several places in the house which showed concerted action. The applause given Mr. Kelley was spontaneous and came from all over the house, that which greeted Mr. Baker seemed to rise up from certain spots as was most conclusively developed towards the last. No one interrupted Mr. Baker, but Kelley had scarcely proceeded in his closing speech when he was interrupted, and this was repeated several times.—A fair minded Republican afterwards said he was ashamed of some of his friends and condemned their course during the evening. We were glad to see that no Democrat interrupted Mr. Baker, but gave him a fair chance. We want the Democracy to be fair and honorable in this campaign and show that we are not trying to carry this election by bullying and browbeating those who differ with us.

We regretted to see Mr. Baker make use of that unfounded charge, that the Democratic House discharged Union Soldiers and put rebels in their place.—Mr. Baker knows, we know and everyone else knows who was in that body that it is a base falsehood. We know that there are more Union soldiers in the employ of the House now, than there was in the last House. Mr. Baker's authority for this assertion is a letter written by a correspondent of the N. York "Times," who, because he was not appointed Clerk of the Committee on the expenditures of the Treasury department, with malice in his heart, made this misrepresentation out of revenge.

The Game Brought Down.

To show how reliable Weamer is in his statements, we re-produce the following:

D. D. Moody told Dr. Elson that he went to Michigan to escape the draft. Now here is another opportunity to sue for $10,000 damage for assailing his bravery.

We are authorized by Mr. Elson to most emphatically deny the above in toto. Though Mr. Elson is a Republican, he is a fairminded, honorable gentleman, one who will not stoop to vile misrepresentations. Now, if this was Weamer, he would yell liar &c., but we say dear Bro Weamer, be careful, or somebody will "set down" on you.

MR. EDITOR:—That Rose man who wrote that slush for Weamer last week, tries to arouse bad passions, and then signs himself "Monitor." Its the old, old story. Unless we can arouse the passions we loose, they cry. Kilptrick says the State is lost unless we have money and the bloody shirt. Baker knows it, for did he not the other night cry war, war, and paint the battle field while he was on his way to Idaho. Now Weamer should not have admitted such stuff as I have noticed you have so far treated him in a polite and gentlemanly way. The attack was made against you when he might have explained or defended that Rose letter with much more propriety, for I believe you are not a candidate before the people. But now I want to show you of the "inner workings" of Weamer. Here is an item from the Steuben "Herald" which he may digest for a while. Mr Wiseman who was in Weamer's employ at Butler, when he published the "Review" there, says that he asked him for a little money to be used as spending money at the festival. He stated he had but ten cents, and wanted that to buy a loaf of bread for breakfast, but would fix the thing up by running off ten checks more than had been ordered by the committee, which he gave us, and charged us up with one dollar for the same. This all worked very well until the committee found out that there was foul play, and tackled this "wolf in sheep's clothing," then squirmed out of it by blaming it on a poor orphan boy then in his employ. How is that for standing? Standing, God bless your soul, Weamer, if you have any, your name stands upon the books of every business man you have dealt with in the country, which they would be glad to erase if you would fork over what is due them.

Why, sir, do you know that you could take the souls of a thousand such men as Weamer, and put them in a peanut shell, give them each a large horn to blow, and then they would be so far apart they could not hear each other. Now, Weamer, learn to be more decent to those who treat you with the respect and forbearance Gen. Mays has since he has returned.

A REPUBLICAN.

We opposed the insertion of the above strenuously, but the writer insisted that Weamer was not representing all the Republicans here, and as the COURIER is a representative of all classes, we were compelled to give way, hence these tears.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

BY [illegible] ARNOLD.

Summer is fading; the broad leaves that grew
So freshly green when June was young, are falling;
And, all the whisper-haunted forest through,
The restless birds in saddened tones are calling,
From rustling hazel-copse and tangled dell:
"Farewell, sweet Summer,
Fragrant, fruity Summer,
Sweet farewell!"

Upon the windy hills, in many a field,
The honey-bees hum slow above the clover,
Gleaning the latest sweets its blooms may yield,
And, knowing that their harvest-time is over,
Sing, half a lullaby and half a knell:
"Farewell, sweet Summer,
Honey-laden Summer,
Sweet farewell!"

The little brook that bubbles 'mid the ferns,
O'er twisted roots and sandy shallows playing,
Seems fain to linger in its eddied turns,
And with a plaintive, purling voice is saying,
Sadder and sweeter than my song can tell:
"Farewell, sweet Summer,
Warm and dreamy Summer,
Sweet farewell!"

The fitful breeze sweeps down the winding lane,
With gold and crimson leaves before it flying;
Its gusty laughter has no sound of pain,
But in the lulls it sinks to gentle sighing,
And mourns the Summer's early-broken spell:
"Farewell, sweet Summer,
Rosy, blooming Summer,
Sweet farewell!"

So bird, and bee, and brook, and breeze make moan
With melancholy song their loss complaining;
I, too, must join them, as I walk alone
Among the sights and sounds of Summer's waning:
I, too, have loved the season passing well:
So farewell, Summer,
Fair, but faded Summer,
Sweet farewell!

A NOSE AND A HALF.

Precisely a month after our marriage, I—Mrs. Algernon Sidney Westmoreland—was informed by my lord and master that such and such business—imperative enough, I owned—called him immediately to the continent; and, although both Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Westmoreland murmured somewhat at fate and £600 per annum, Algy was compelled to leave me "my lane," and go on his way the wifeless husband of a month's standing. He was to be back certainly in three weeks, if not sooner, and I was charged to write hourly, to telegraph if I had the headache, and to keep up a good heart besides! Instead of fulfilling which commands, I wrote—well, it is true, almost hourly—in scraps; forebode from telegraphing either my head or my heartaches; and, alas for cheerfulness! I moped about my bit of a house in Bayswater, as though I was a widow instead of a bride; stared at Algy's big photo over my bed; remembered, almost with tears, that I had watched him completely out of sight—a most unlucky proceeding; tried the piano, but found it out a sad reminder of our courting days; poked my fingers in all the pockets of the coats Algy had left at home, but found nothing save a few old envelopes; gazed at all my new gowns, and felt no inclination to put them on; and last, but by no means least, feasted my eyes on my sole dot—a superb set of diamonds that had been in my family for ever so many years, and that my father, even in his darkest days, would in no wise part with. There was a necklace and cross, a brooch, and a pair of earrings with exquisite pendents that one could detach at pleasure; a bracelet and ring, that put Algy's solitaire, sparkling on my small third finger, to the most unquestionable blush; but I loved the solitaire with most unreasonable passion, and, in contrast, looked coldly on the nine-stoned gem lying among its fellows in the big morocco case; nothing would induce me to wear it.

One week, two, three; Algy was not at home, and was not coming. I was to join him at La Manche. He could not be spared to come and fetch me, so I was to go to him, and alone, without even the meager "protection" of a maid, and with naught save the sense of being Mrs. Algernon Sidney Westmoreland as a shield and buckler for my timidity, my nineteen years and babyish face, and a journey of five days' duration. Still, I did not dread it. The idea of travel in itself alone was enchanting to my untraveled soul; the idea that I was to see Algy in something short of a week, and feel his big brown mustache on my mouth, redoubled the enchantment in a most singular manner; and, moreover, in the fact of performing this voyage unattended there was to me a sweet flavor of unaccustomedness, so to speak, that quite bewitched me, as I rehearsed the deportment I should display to admiring tourists over the packing of my brand-new trunk.

I crossed the Channel, sufficient to say, not less a sufferer from mal-de-mer than any woman on board the pitching, lurching vessel; and, after three hours at the Hotel Nationale for refreshment and rest, I took my seat in the railway-cars bound for P——, where I was, according to Algy's express injunctions, "to stay at the Hotel du Bon-Dieu over night,"—armed with a small traveling-bag, containing sundry necessaries, in the one hand, and my shawl-straps in the other, girded around my thick blanket plaid, which, in its turn, was folded securely around my dot—the precious diamonds, which I was too much afraid of losing to trust in my trunks, knowing full well that the company would not be responsible for even a tithe of their value.

I settled myself and my possessions quite comfortably, when, just as the cars were about to start, some one tapped me on the shoulder, and a pleasant voice, with just the faintest flavor of foreign accent, spoke:

"Are you expecting a companion? Is this seat engaged?" pointing to the one beside me.

"No—oh, no!" I answered.

"With your permission, then?"

"Certainly, madame."

I looked up then at the person whose two small canvas bags and one wicker basket were deposited on top of my own portable luggage in the side rack—a tall, old—well, perhaps I should use the milder form—elderly lady, with bunches of soft gray curls on either side of her face, a coffee-colored complexion, two bright gray eyes, a small mouth—and a nose! The foregoing exclamation point is not intended to imply that I was in the habit of associating with persons whose faces lacked that important feature, the nose; but simply to indicate the extreme astonishment I felt on beholding this particular nose.

To say that it was long gives but a faint idea of the actual state of the case, but it was of a great length, and very thin, and very pink, and a vast deal more than very unpleasant; it seemed, as it were, to be peering and investigating everything, to be inquiring and ferreting out all visible and invisible objects, and to have quite an independent character and time of its own. It extended well over the old lady's long upper lip; and, in brief, it was not only a nose that my companion was mistress of, but a nose and a half.

"I hope I do not incommode you?" The pleasant, courteous voice recalls me to my senses.

"Not in the least, I assure you," I reply, casting one more furtive glance at the nose.

"'Tis a little chilly—is it not? I think I need more wrappings."

With which the elderly lady arose and took down one of her small canvas bags, drawing therefrom a blue cloak, with which she enveloped herself, and, snapping the catch, reinstated the bag in its place.

"Can I not hand you your plaid?" the elderly lady asked me, courteously, before seating herself.

I glanced up as I answered her, and read the small card that was neatly, on the bottom of her satchel, "Mme. la Comtesse de Girondelle, Paris."

"No, thanks. Ah, I beg pardon, it is chilly. I am sorry to trouble you, but I will take it, please."

And she hands it to me, resuming her seat with a nice, cheerful smile. I unbuckle the straps, unroll my plaid, and leave my precious morocco case quite bare with its brass mounting and padlock, and the new plate papa had put on it for my wedding-day.

"Let me assist you," Mme. la Comtesse says politely, helping me on with my big shawl. "Fellow-travelers should be on excellent terms, especially when they chance to be two ladies voyaging alone. You have been on the Continent before, I presume? The English ladies are such ladies for sight-seeing."

"No," I replied, bashfully, and—why I know not—feeling mortified to think that I had not been abroad before.

"No! Is it possible? You are so self-possessed that I imagined you familiar with all these scenes."

Worthy Comtesse! Her eyes were beginning to fail her, I feared.

"I—ah, alas! I have been many times over Europe, and alone also, since the death of my husband."

Here it occurred to me to wonder, with another furtive glance, how any man could have married such a nose.

"You are going to Baden to join your mother and father—to F——? I will so gladly chaperone you so far as in my poor power. I know what it is to be so young, though never so pretty"—with a sigh—"and voyaging alone."

"You are very kind," I reply, with a feeling of great satisfaction as I take in the idea of once more being dependent upon some one—which is to tell the truth, my normal state—and that some one a worthy elderly lady, although with more than the usual share of nose. "But I am not going to F——, only to Baden——"

"So?" interrupts the Comtesse, with a smile of genuine delight. "I go to Baden myself. The waters have been prescribed for me by my physician."

"Yes?" I say, interestedly. "I am sorry that I do not stay there. I go right on by coach to P——, and thence to La Manche, where"—I blush painfully at this point—"my husband awaits me."

"Your husband!"—The Comtesse utters a little scream of astonishment. "My child—une enfant! veritablement! Ah, what is this age arriving at?"

I laugh a small, happy, foolish laugh, and proceed to give the Comtesse a brief resume of the principal events in my history—chiefly consisting, I can assure you, in my courtship, marriage, wedding (including my dot, which reposes in the rack), Algy's imperative tour, and my now going on to be with him once more after nearly four weeks of cruel separation; to all of which the Comtesse listened attentively and courteously, with interest, and little, sympathetic, womanly smiles and nods. Before I have finished, I think her the most delightful, motherly, charming lady that I have ever encountered—were it not for her nose; but I endeavored to avoid looking at that, and strive to rivet my attention solely on her bright eyes and pleasant smile.

Mme. la Comtesse in return confides to me her card—a fac-simile of that so neatly tacked to her satchel—and tells me that la Comte is long since deceased, leaving her the mistress of a small independence; that she resides in London, "so she loves the dear English;" and just now is en route for Baden to drink the famous waters.

We get on famously, the Comtesse and I, and I think joyously of how glad Algy would be to know of my being under the wing of so charming and educated a person. In fact, at the end of our fourth day together, I feel as if I had known the Comtesse all my life, and I feel sure also that she likes me. The nose oppresses me frequently, but I contract a habit of talking and listening to her without looking, and this somewhat ameliorates the situation.

On Friday evening at 4 o'clock we arrive at Baden, and, as the Southern train does not start for two hours yet, I accept my new friend's offer of spending the time with her at her hotel quite gratefully.

I am installed in the little parlor of the Comtesse's pretty apartment—en troisieme, it is true, but affording a delightful view of everything and everybody that shall pass. I am seated alone, for my friend has gone down to see to the arrangement of her baggage. She returns, her face full of alarm, and a coarse, reddish envelope in her hand.

"Be not alarmed, my child; 'tis a telegram for you, I think. 'Mme. A. S. Westmoreland,'" reads the elderly lady from the wretched thing in her hand.

"Monsieur Von Linden just gave it to me now as I passed by the office."

I take it, and with trembling fingers tear open the envelope and unfold the bit of paper. A smile breaks over my face and the blood resumes its place in my cheeks—nothing more terrible than this:

"Wait over a day at Baden. I will join you on Saturday evening. ALGY."

I read it aloud to the Comtesse, who shares my joy in charming fashion, and instantly offers to ring the bell, summon the hostess, and secure me a room at once for my stay. I accede gracefully, and ere long am comfortably—nay, luxuriantly—ensconced in a bright, elegantly-furnished room adjoining the suite of the Comtesse—in fact, communicating with it by a door, which I beg may stand open, as I am considerably more than timid.

After a sumptuous supper, served in my new friend's apartment, with great neatness, by a pretty, blue-eyed German girl, I make my excuses and retire. I am, in truth, worn out with sleepless nights in railway-coaches, and am very thankful when I find myself once more in a veritable bed. I dream—a queer, confused mass of nonsense—and, amid the vagaries of my night in the hotel of Monsieur von Linden, I dream that I am suffocating, smothering with some strange-smelling stuff held tightly over my mouth; then that it is removed, and that I can see distinctly, although I can move no more than if I were a stone. I see that the communicating little door between my room and the Comtesse's little parlor stands open, letting in a flood of bright, warm candle-light; I see a woman in a rose-colored wrapper gliding stealthily about my apartment. She is young, and a pretty woman with short, very blonde hair curling all over her head, and she keeps walking carefully about my room, peering into this corner and that, under my clothes, under the lounge-cushion, and into the chest of drawers; and finally she creeps up to the bed. I feel her hands crawling over the blankets, and at last searching under the piled-up pillows beside me—for what? My dot, my precious diamonds, which I placed there for safety. I try to scream, but cannot; I am as silent as the dead, and I watch her, helplessly, recross the room, glide through the door, close it, and then no more.

When I awake in the morning, the bright Baden sunshine is streaming in my windows, and I feel strangely unrested; my eyes ache, and my temples throb. I rise and close the creaking shutters. As I do so I hear a low wail from the apartment of the Comtesse, and like a flash of lightning my dream occurs to me. I make one plunge to the bed again, pull aside the pillows—my dot is gone? A knock comes at the communicating door, accompanied by another wail.

"Come in!" I cry, as I sit staring distractedly about me.

"Ah, Mme. Westmoreland! What have I here? Ah! ah! my few jewels gone! The thieves, the burglars! Ah! I will have satisfaction from Mons. von Linden! Ah! what will become of me?"

The Comtesse had then been robbed also, poor lady! She was well nigh beside herself as she recounted to me almost my own experience; the sensation of suffocation, and of hearing some one walking stealthily about her room. As my new friend said nothing about having seen the robber, I held my peace, being rather ashamed of telling what I now know must have been a dream, mixed up, oddly enough, with truth.

When I told her my misfortune, she condoled with me in the most tender and heartfelt manner, and between her tears over her own petit bijoux, tried, in her pretty French fashion, to suggest ways to me of recovering my splendid gems. But, while the Comtesse made her toilet with all possible haste, and flew down to worthy Monsieur von Linden, I sat like a small statue staring at the tumbled pillows, and then began to cry like a baby, which performance I kept up a full hour at least, and at last determined to do nothing. In reality there was nothing for me to do, for my husband was traveling toward me just as fast as steam could bring him, and, as I assured the Comtesse, I felt that, "when Algy came, all would be discovered."

So I whiled away the long day gazing at the passers-by out of the Comtesse's windows, and listening to her alternate moans over her own gems, and descriptions of the gayeties of Baden in the gone gaming days, when she was young. She was a true daughter of La Belle France, volatility itself, and indeed I envied her quick spirits that mournful day in Baden. At 6 o'clock Algy would be with me, and it was 6 o'clock now. A knock at the door. Another of those detestable, terrifying pinkish envelopes the Comtesse hands me, and I read it while she, with adjusted glasses, peruses her own documents.

"This is too much," I say, fairly bursting into tears, as my eyes fell on the scrawled message:

"Impossible to come on; start at once. ALGY."

"Ah, mon enfant! what is it! Let me assist you. Ah, mon ange! dry those tears, for your husband must not see your beautiful eyes spoiled when he comes."

"He's not coming!" I exclaim, with a fresh sob. "Read that, Madame."

"Ah, 'tis too much? Well, he says to go to him, my darling, and so you see him just now, immediately. Yes—though I grieve to part with you, still—the train leaves in an hour, and 'tis best il faut obeir un maris, n'est-ce-pas?"

With the assistance of the Comtesse, I hastily pack my things in my bag, and strap up the, alas! empty shawl, array myself in my traveling hat and veil, and, cheered by her kind, motherly words, I start in the little hackney-carriage for the depot. I arrive there, buy my ticket of the surly Austrian official, with quivering fingers, and am just about to step into the coach, when I met my husband face to face! I fall into his open arms without regard to the 300 waiting travelers, and he, with equal indifference, exclaims:

"My God! my little Dorothea, what is the matter? Where have you been? Where are you going?"

He puts me into the hack, and bids the man drive back to the hotel of Monsieur von Linden.

During that twenty-minute drive through the streets of Baden, I managed—being a brief, direct little woman—to tell Algy my every word and movement, from the moment I left Dover until the moment I fell into his big, protecting arms. He utters at the conclusion a prolonged and manly whistle, and then, in a most ferocious voice, asks, in one breath, "If any man has spoken to or looked at me on the journey?" and to "show him the two telegrams." I answered "No," emphatically, to the question, and produced the two bits of coarse paper for my husband's inspection.

"These are not genuine telegrams. I sent you no telegrams," says Algy, in a very curious voice. "I waited and waited last night and to-day till I almost went mad; and then I came after you."

We reached the hotel. My husband is a gentleman of few words, but he has given me some very minute instructions. I go up-stairs and knock, much after the manner of a maid, on the door of Mme. la Comtesse de Girondelle. No answer. Again I knock, this time even louder, with a like result. A waiter comes by, and informs me that the Comtesse has gone out to spend the evening with a sick friend in the Heidelberg strasse. I return to Algy, who bids me array myself becomingly; that he is going to take me to the Kursaal to see a little gayety and hear a good deal of good music. Mr. Westmoreland has a dark, not a sinister, expression on his comely face as he issues his mandates, and at the same time puts himself into the dress suit I have brought in my trunks from London for him.

We are soon driven to the Kursaal, soon hear the band playing one of the loveliest things under the sun—the "Dichter unt Bauer" overture. I march around on Algy's arm, too happy to speak, with only the vision of my lost dot to trouble me, about which Mr. Westmoreland is singularly reticent and singularly hopeful; and occasionally the face—especially the nose—of the Comtesse comes across me, and I innocently wonder what she will say to-morrow at breakfast when she sees Algy and me back again? We are meandering around, when I suddenly give a little scream.

"What is it?" Algy says, frowning.

"There she is! don't you see? with all my diamonds on!" "That's the woman, Algy—that's the woman!" Algy looks; so do I. She is leaning her arm on one of the tables, and sipping wine from a goblet—the same woman that I watched in my dream, only I see her clearly now. Tall, with a fair complexion, a small mouth, a perfect little straight nose, two bright gray eyes, enhanced by the artful black pencil, and lovely blonde hair, dressed with superb artificial braids; she is attired in a rose-colored satin gown, covered with black lace flounces, and she wears all my dot sparkling and shimmering in her ears, on her neck and bosom, and arm and finger.

Algy tells me to keep very still, and presently puts me in the cab and leaves me, with strict injunctions to the driver to take me back to the hotel of Monsieur von Linden. As may be imagined, I sleep but little that night, my husband comes home late, very; says there is a certainty, almost, of recovering my jewels; calls me "a nervous, foolish little wife!" and bids me "go to sleep."

Again the Baden sunlight shines in the windows, and again I hear the Comtesse moving about her apartment, without wailing, however, this morning. At 10 o'clock, just as Mme. la Comtesse's breakfast was being set before her on the pretty, polished table, a burly gentleman, accompanied by two police officers, came clattering up to the door—nay, into her parlor itself—and Algy and I at the same moment also appeared to pay our respects to my kind friend.

She greeted us with charming politeness, but uttered a little scream on beholding the burly gentleman who entered simultaneously with ourselves.

"Nein, nein!" said the burly gentleman pleasantly; "no screaming, Comtesse. Permit me!" I looked on with indignation while the burly gentleman literally proceeded to scalp the Comtesse de Girondelle; with fingers defter than an Indian's he removed the entire chevelure of gray, soft curls, leaving exposed a beautiful head of blonde, waving hair. "Nein, nein, no screaming!" repeated the burly gentleman, suavely; and then—I blush to record it—he seized the long, pointed, investigating nose of the Comtesse delicately, between his thumb and forefinger, and—lifted it gracefully into the air. The Comtesse did not follow; she remained seated on her chair, displaying another nose!—a small, straight, pretty, white nose! I was terrified.

"Yah, yah" exclaimed the burly gentleman. Thereupon he took up a wet napkin and proceeded to rub the face of the Comtesse with vigor. In a few moments the coffee-colored complexion had disappeared, and the titled lady rejoiced in a skin matching the hue of her new nose.

"Ver are dis ladee's diamonds?" inquired the official, courteously. The Comtesse at once fainted, revived, screamed, called on all the saints and demons in the calendar to protect her and annihilate the burly gentleman respectively; finally she glanced in the direction of the wardrobe.

Thence the official drew my morocco case—my dot.

Algy took me away wholly in hysterics. Algy swore that no earthly power should lure him into leaving me alone for five minutes again, so long as we both lived. And I—I cannot help it—I look with distrust—nay, aversion of the most positive kind—upon any one who has a nose that is pink and pointed, and even one nail's breadth longer than it ought to be.—*English Magazine.*

Guileless Savages.

The Seneca nation of Indians, who occupy a reservation in Warren county, Penn., about forty miles in length, held a special election for local officers last week. This was rendered necessary by the "crookedness" displayed at the regular election for the same purpose held last May, when two tickets were placed in the field, both of which claimed to be successful. The matter was investigated by the proper authorities of the United States, who found the testimony so contradictory and much of the voting so irregular that it was impossible to arrive at any decision in regard to the correct result. Under these circumstances a new election was ordered, which passed off harmoniously.

The Slave Trade in Africa.

The slave trade still prospers in Africa. Lieut. Cameron says that the whole of Africa is now one vast slave field. The slave trade is increasing, and whole districts are desolated by it. He thinks that by opening up the country to commercial enterprise, and placing steamers on the Congo river, much can be done toward destroying the inhuman traffic; and Mr. Young, who recently explored Lake Nyassa, says there are at least 20,000 slaves a year carried off from the shores of the lake. The population on the south and west were employed by the Arabs to make war with the tribes inland to the west, and those that were captured were taken as slaves.

THE MOUNTAIN' MEADOW MASSACRE.

The Horrors of That Twenty-Year-Old Tragedy Coming to Light—Trial of Lee, the Mormon Ringleader—A Horrible Account of the Acts of This Bloodthirsty Monster.

The trial of Lee, the monster who planned and executed the terrible butchery of emigrants at Mountain Meadow, in 1857, has revealed to the world the long-hidden horrors of that awful tragedy, and some of the circumstances that led to its perpetration. The Associated Press agent at Beaver, Utah, where the trial took place, has telegraphed east an abstract of the testimony taken, which is full of thrilling interest. The first witness in the case was D. H. Wells, who testified that Lee, in 1857, occupied the position of a farmer to the Indians in Southern Utah, and perhaps some place in the militia. Laban Merrill testified as to the council held at Cedar City, which had under advisement the destruction of the train. It was understood that before it should be done Brigham Young should be consulted. A messenger was sent to Salt Lake for that purpose, and another to Pinto creek to draw off the Indians and allow the train to pass on, till word came from Brigham Young to the contrary. Forty-eight hours before the messenger returned from Salt Lake, he heard that the massacre had taken place. Haight, Higbee and Klingen Smith were in the council, and Lee was not there.

James Haslam testified that he was the messenger sent to Brigham Young by Haight, to whom he explained the object of his message. Lee could hold the emigrants corralled, waiting his return. He rode night and day, stayed two hours in Salt Lake, and returned. Brigham's message was: "Go; don't spare horse-flesh. Those men must be spared. Let them go in peace." Got back to Cedar on the Sunday following, and learned that the deed was done.

Samuel Knight's testimony went to show that he was driving one of the wagons which contained arms for the train; he heard the first gun fired after the emigrants had been decoyed out. Saw Lee blow a woman's brains out, beat a man to death with a gun, and murder several others, and at the same time saw the Indians make a rush on the women and children, whom they slew.

Daniel McMurdy testified that he drove the other wagon. After the emigrants had been decoyed out by a flag of truce, and the whole column commenced moving up the Meadows, he heard the command to "halt," and looking around saw Lee put his gun to a woman's head and fire. She fell. He heard him beating a man's brains out with a gun. Lee then came to the witness' wagon and shot all the wounded men with his pistol, and dragged the bodies to the ground. Only the children in the wagons were saved. The witness refused to tell whether he took a part in the killing, but on the former trial it came out that he was the man who, while in the act of firing on one of the wounded emigrants, said: "O Lord, receive their spirits, for it is for their sake we do these things."

Neshi Johnson, who went to the Meadows as an Indian interpreter, testified that he saw Lee shoot the woman referred to, and cut a man's throat as he dragged him from a wagon. This witness was extremely careful to tell nothing implicating any one except Lee, the witness being most constant in the forgetfulness of names and incidents not relating wholly to the defendant. His cross-examination, which was scorching, showed that he could tell sufficient to hang every man who took a part in the massacre. Jacob Hamblin testified as to a conversation between himself and Lee, a few days after the butchery, in which the defendant justified himself by claiming that it was necessary as a military measure. Hamblin stated that Lee further told him that an Indian chief who lived at Cedar brought two girls who had been hiding in the brush to him (Lee), and asked what he should do with them; that they were too pretty to kill. Lee replied that he must shoot them, that they were too big. The Indian then shot one, and Lee threw the other down and cut her throat; that when Hamblin returned to his ranche he went over the ground and found the bodies of two girls about the age described, from 13 to 15, lying near together with their throats cut as described; that one of the children who was about 8 years old was at his house, who claimed the two bodies as her sisters, and that their name was Dunlap.

Hamblin, on being asked by the defense if he had ever told this to any one, replied that he had, and more, too; that soon after the occurrence, which he remembered better than he did now, had told it to President Young and George A. Smith; that President Young told him that when the right time came and we could get a court of justice, to go and tell it. Being further pressed, witness said he had not seen the effects of any court of justice from that time to this, but thought now was just the right time to tell it.

London Statistics.

The Metropolitan District of London, which contains an area of 688 miles, was guarded during the year 1875 by 10,227 policemen. Of these, however, 1,236 were employed at dockyards, public departments, railway stations, etc., on special duty; the remaining 8,991 did the usual police work. London still continues to grow. During 1875 there were 10,023 new houses built; 169 new streets and four new squares were opened, covering a length of nearly thirty miles, and 3,775 new houses were in course of erection. No less than eighty-seven persons were killed in the streets, and 2,704 were maimed or injured. There was a great increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness, but the increase in the number of other offenses and crimes was but small.

Defaulter Arrested.

Sam Lappin, the State Treasurer of Kansas, who escaped jail in July, while awaiting trial for embezzlement, has been heard from. Assisted by Walter Stanley, one of Walker's old filibusters, he sawed the bars off his cell window; they then drove through Dakota and Nebraska to Duluth, took steamer there for Sarnia, proceeded by rail to Portland and New York, and sailed from there for Aspinwall on the 16th of August.

THE WIND-HARP.

BY FREDERICK E. WEATHERLY.

I set my wind-harp in the wind,
And a wind came out of the south,
Soft, soft, it blew with gentle coo,
Like words from a maiden's mouth.
Then like the stir of angels' wings
It gently touched the trembling strings
And oh, my harp gave back to me
A wondrous heavenly melody.

I set my wind-harp in the wind,
And a storm from the north blew loud,
From the icy north it hurried forth,
And dark grew sea and cloud.
It whistled down the mountain's height,
It smote the quivering chords with might,
But still my harp gave back to me
Its tender, heavenly melody.

Ah me, that such a heart were mine,
Responsive tuned and true,
When all was glad, when all was shine,
Or when storms of sorrow blew.
That so, 'mid all the fret and strife,
The jarring undertones of life,
My life might rise to God, and be
One long harmonious symphony!
—*Temple Bar.*

Pith and Point.

A born chiropodist—The boy who is always at the foot of his class.

A good place to send refractory children—Whip-pany, N. J.

Campaign fruits—Candi-dates, current rumors, and banner raisin's.

A couple who had made arrangements to elope quietly to California, said they were going to try the Pacific slope.

"Is the moon made of green cheese, youngster?" "No, sir, certainly not." "How do you prove that?" "Oh, easy—the moon was made before the cows."

With what faculty ought a common street thief to be eminently endowed? (It being too hot for guessing, we give the answer at once): Purse-pick-acity.

A boy of 12, dining at his uncle's, made such a good dinner that his aunt observed, "Johnny, you appear to eat well." "Yes, aunty," replied the urchin; "I've been practising eating all my life."

A messenger in the Treasury Department sent a dollar to a Chicago firm who advertised a method of writing without pen and ink. In a few days the answer came: "Write with a pencil."

A Norwich man calls himself, on his card, a "temperance boot maker." The need of temperance boots is apparent, for though they're not generally drunk, it's a notorious fact that they're often very tight.

Some one wrote to the San Francisco *News Letter* for the editor to decide a bet as to Shakspeare's first name. He replied: "By reference to our encyclopedia we find his name was George; or, as he always signed himself, G. Dobson Shakspeare."

A Montreal paper advertises for a "live boy who can write legibly and rapidly." It was a happy thought to insert the word "live" in the advertisement. A dead boy might have applied, and we never heard of a dead boy writing very rapidly and legibly.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the President of the court-martial: "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness; what have you to say in your defense?" "Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst!"

The season is about four weeks earlier than usual in one thing. A down-east editor has already commenced to throw out hints that a Thanksgiving turkey from one of his subscribers would not be refused. There seems to be no "decline" in journalism after all.

She waltzed like a Juno at the hop; I vowed the question I would pop; and as her partner tendered her a seat, my throbbing heart with anxious pang did beat. I tripped beside my lovely charm. I bowed and gently touched her arm. "Engaged for next?" I said, "My darling Kate?" "Go 'way," she said, "You hit my vaccinate."

THE PRESENT MONTH.

My household gods are all abroad,
Their names I scarce remember,
And naught is on my hearthstone now
'Cept ember.
And even thus next month shall come,
With humor grim and sober,
And then what's standing now will be
Knockt ober.

"Considering that the mosquitos are making their fall raids and are particularly lively just now, my dear," said Jones to his wife, "don't you think it would be a good idea to bring the baby crib into our room? We might divert the attention of the voracious insects a little from ourselves. I hate to be broken of my rest, and baby can sleep all day, you know." Mrs. Jones went in search of the fire-tongs at once.

About half a century ago an old man was hanged in County Antrim for complicity in murder. The rope broke and he fell violently to the ground. His first words, when he recovered his breath, were, "Ah! Sheriff, Sheriff, gie us fair hangin'." His sons leaped forward to claim their father's life on the ground that the law had no right to exact a second hanging. But the old man cried out, "Na, boys, I'll no gang hame to hae people pointin' me oot, and saying, 'There's John C., the half-hangit man.'"

Iowa talks of having a harvest-home festival. It's wheat to be remembered. Illinois will have a regular Indian carnival.—*Graphic.* He that hath ears to hear let him ear. It will be delightful to see the Hoosiers treading the giddy maize. Orators will grow husky as they buzz about harvest bees with floury eloquence, and the reaper-torial corps will pause in takin' oats for their cereals to commune with the spirit of rye. People will crowd the railroad roots and furrowners will come from all lands. Keep the ball a rollin' on.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.* If the cultivators of such items will harrow us with their atrocious puns they richly deserve to be thrashed. Speed the plow.—*Detroit Post.*

Rescued from a Boa Constrictor.

At a fair, in the neighborhood of Lyons, a few days since, loud cries were heard issuing from the booth of Mlle. Laurent, a serpent-charmer. On some people hastening to the spot, they found that the alarm arose from the brother of the proprietress, a young man of 23, having been seized by an enormous boa constrictor. The reptile had got his right hand in his jaw, and was enveloping him in its folds in a way to crush him. The sister, seeing what was going on, seized a bucket of cold water and threw it over the engaged arm. As the liquid entered the snake's throat, it relinquished its victim, who was then free from its folds, and the serpent was afterward easily returned to its box.

THE BARBAROUS TURK.

Consul-General Schuyler's Official Report of His Investigations in Bulgaria—A Catalogue of Horrors Exceeding all Previous Narratives of the Atrocities—Whole Towns Razed and the Inhabitants Slaughtered.

The following is a portion of the preliminary report of Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul General, to the Hon. Horace Maynard, the American Minister, resident in Constantinople:

During the last winter and spring, agents of the Bulgarian committee, at Bucharest, made an agitation at Bulgaria for an insurrection against the Turkish government, and met with considerable encouragement among the younger part of the population. Owing to the betrayal of the plot the insurrection broke out prematurely on the 1st of May in the villages of Klissora, Koprishtiza, Panagurishta, Novo-Selo, Bellova, and, perhaps, one or two others. There was great alarm, and even a panic, at Tatar-Bazardjik and Philippopolis; numerous telegrams were sent to the Porte for regular troops, which, after some delay, were refused. The beys of Philippopolis and Adrianople practically seized on the government, and armed the Mussulman inhabitants of the towns and of the country, arms being sent for that purpose from Adrianople and Constantinople. These armed Mussulmans, called irregular troops or Bashi-Bazouks, were then, together with the few irregular troops at hand, sent into a campaign against the Bulgarian villagers, for the purpose of putting down the insurrection and of disarming the Christian population. But few Circassians seem to have been employed at this time. Their settlements are east of Adrianople. It was a *levee en masse* of the Mussulman villages against their Christian neighbors.

The insurgent villages made little or no resistance. In many instances they surrendered their arms upon the first demand. Nearly all the villages which were attacked by the Bashi-Bazouks were burned and pillaged, as were also all those which had been abandoned by the terrified inhabitants. The inhabitants of some villages were massacred after exhibitions of the most ferocious cruelty, and the violation not only of women and girls, but even of persons of the other sex. These crimes were committed by the regular troops as well as by the Bashi-Bazouks.

The number of villages which were burned in whole or in part in the districts of Piippopolis, Roptchus, and Tatar-Bazardjik is at least sixty-five.

[Mr. Schuyler here presents a tabular statement, showing the number of houses, churches and schools destroyed in each village. The total number of houses burned foots up 6,160; churches, 20; schools, 42.]

It is very difficult to estimate the number of Bulgarians who were killed during the few days that the disturbances lasted, but I am inclined to put 15,000 as the lowest for the districts I have named.

The manner in which the troops did their work will be seen from a few details gathered on the spot from persons who escaped from the massacre.

Perustitsa, a town of 400 houses and between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, took no active part in the insurrection. Becoming alarmed by the attitude of the Turks in the neighboring villages, the inhabitants sent a deputation to Aziz Pasha, the mutessarif of Philippopolis, to defend them. He returned them a written message that he had no troops to send, and that they must defend themselves. When the Bashi-Bazouks appeared before the town they therefore refused to surrender, entrenched themselves in a church, retreating finally to another, and held out for five days, until they saw the regular troops under Rashid Pasha, when the remainder gave themselves up. Many of the inhabitants escaped at the beginning of the struggle, but many were shot down. The church was bombarded, and about 1,000 in all were killed, many of them women and children.

TUSSUM BEY'S EXPLOITS.

Klissura was nearly twice the size of Perustitsa and proportionately richer, as many of the inhabitants were engaged in the manufacture of attar of roses, and many were merchants traveling through the country. The insurrectionary movement began here on the 2d of May, but it was not until the 12th that the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Tussum Bey, of Korlova, attacked the place. A few shots were fired, when the villagers surrendered and fled to Koprishtista and to the mountains. More than 250 Bulgarians were killed, chiefly women and children.

Panagurishta (Otluk-kul) was attacked by a force of regular troops, together with Bashi-Bazouks, on the 11th of May. Apparently, no message to surrender was sent. After a slight opposition on the part of the insurgents the town was taken. Many of the inhabitants fled, but 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children. Of these about 300 belonged to the town of Panagurishta, and the others to nine neighboring villages, the inhabitants of which had taken refuge there. Four hundred buildings, including the bazaar and the largest and best houses, were burned. Both churches were completely destroyed, and almost leveled to the ground. In one an old man was violated on the altar and afterward burned alive. Two of the schools were burned, the third—looking like a private house—escaped. From the numerous statements made to me, hardly a woman in the town escaped violation and brutal treatment. The ruffians attacked children of 8 and old women of 80, sparing neither age nor sex. Old men had their eyes torn out and their limbs cut off and left to die unless some charitably disposed man gave them the final thrust. Pregnant women were ripped open and the unborn babes carried triumphantly on the points of bayonets and sabers, while little children were made to bear the dripping heads of their comrades. This scene of rapine, lust, and murder was continued for three days, when the survivors were made to bury the bodies of the dead. The perpetrators of these atrocities were chiefly regular troops commanded by Hafiz Pasha. The Turks claim and the villagers admit the death of fourteen Mussulmans, two of whom were women who were killed with arms in their hands during a conflict with a party that refused to surrender to the insurgents.

While pillage reigned supreme at Koprishtitsa, and lust at Panagurishta, at Batak the Turks seemed to have no stronger passion than the thirst for blood. This village surrendered without firing a shot, after a promise of safety, to the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Ahmed Aga, of Burutina, a chief the rural police. Despite his promise, the few arms once surrendered, Ahmed Aga ordered the destruction of the village and the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants, about 100 young girls being reserved to satisfy the lust of the conqueror before they, too, should be killed. I saw their bones, some with the flesh still clinging to them, in the hollow on the hillside, where the dogs were gnawing them. Not a house is now standing in the midst of this lovely valley. The saw-mills—for the town had a large trade in timber and sawn boards—which lined the rapid little river are all burned, and of the 8,000 inhabitants not 2,000 are known to survive. Fully 5,000 persons, a very large proportion of them women and children, perished here, and their bones whiten the ruins or their putrid bodies infect the air. The sight of Batak is enough to verify all that has been said about the acts of the Turks in repressing the Bulgarian insurrection. And yet I saw it three months after the massacre. On every side were human bones, skulls, ribs, and even skeletons, heads of girls still adorned with braids of long hair, bones of children, skeletons still encased in clothing. Here was a house, the floor of which was white with the ashes and charred bones of thirty persons burned alive there. Here was the spot where the village notable, Trandafil, was spitted on a pike and then roasted, and where he is now buried; there was a foul hole full of decomposing bodies; here a mill-dam filled with swollen corpses; here the school-house, where 200 women and children who had taken refuge there were burned alive, and here the church and church-yard, where fully 1,000 half-decayed forms were still to be seen, filling the inclosure in a heap several feet high, arms, feet and heads protruding from the stones which had vainly been thrown there to hide them, and poisoning all the air.

Since my visit, by orders of the Mutessarif, the Kaimakam of Tatar Bazardjik was sent to Batak with some lime to aid in the decomposition of the bodies and to prevent a pestilence.

Ahmed Aga, who commanded at the massacre, has been decorated and promoted to the rank of Yuzbashi.

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

Flogging a Garroter in England.

A prisoner named William Leonard, who was convicted of a highway robbery with violence upon a young lady in Lincoln's Inn Fields, at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, received, recently, in Newgate, the first installment of the forty lashes awarded him. The prisoner had been previously flogged in 1870 for a previous offense, and the present is said to be almost the only instance in which the punishment of the cat has not proved effectual in preventing the offender from repeating acts of violence; and Mr. Commissioner Kerr, having regard to this fact and the prisoner's previous bad character, sentenced him to undergo two separate floggings of twenty lashes each at an interval of one month, and then to be kept in penal servitude for seven years. The prisoner, it is stated, greatly dreaded the punishment, and frequently appealed to the Governor to relieve him from it, representing that he was ill and unable to bear the flogging. Dr. Gibson, the medical officer of the prison, was consulted, but he could find no reason in the condition of the prisoner to justify any remission of the punishment. The moment he was brought into the room where the punishment was to be inflicted, the reporter says, he began howling and appealing to Mr. Smith and Dr. Gibson to have mercy upon him, and it was with some difficulty that he was fixed to the whipping-block. At the first stroke he shrieked for mercy, and urged the warder who was administering the punishment not to give it him too hard. He continued shrieking and crying all the time the punishment was being inflicted, and when it was completed he pretended to faint, and he was then taken back to his cell.

Eighty Years a Soldier.

On the 15th of August last Marshal Von Wrangel celebrated the eightieth anniversary of the day on which he received his first commission in the Prussian army. In 1796 Frederic William II. was King, his famous uncle had been dead but ten years, Gen. Bonaparte had just achieved European fame by his first Italian campaign, and Washington was President of the United States; Jena was still ten years off, and Waterloo nineteen. In the interval Prussia was to be reduced to a third-rate State, her army limited to 42,000 men, and a French Emperor was to take away the sword of Frederick the Great "from the keeping of a nation unworthy to retain it." These gloomy days passed away; but Wrangle was to live into another age of troubles—to see a Prussian revolution, Frederick William IV. refusing the imperial crown of Germany, and a new French Empire menacing the unity of the fatherland. Finally he has lived to hear of the wonderful events of 1870-1. The life of the veteran has extended over more than half the duration of the Prussian monarchy, which is not yet 176 years old. In his early youth he might have conversed with a survivor of the wars of Marlborough, and even listened to anecdotes by an eye-witness of Frederick I.'s coronation.

A Revelation from the Mounds.

While engaged in exploring an ancient mound in Champaign county, Ohio, Dr. Thomas Moses fell into it. The enthusiastic doctor was dug out by his friends, who were rewarded by finding and removing four perfect skeletons of grown persons and two of children. This makes eight in this mound. They also found about 100 conch-shape sea-shells lying about the neck of one of the children, and about as many pearl beads about the neck of a grown person. Mica plates, crescent shape, and a peculiar shaped polished stone ornament, probably an insignia of rank, were also found. The bodies were lying in regular line, with the heads pointing alternately to the east and west, and over and about them was a large amount of charcoal and ashes. The scientists are much elated over their success.

ABOUT DEAD LETTERS.

Pathetic and Ridiculous Array of Stray Mail Matter—Curiosities of the Dead Letter Office.

The paradise of fools, "to few unknown," writes a correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, is the mental comment as one sees the many evidences of people's carelessness, foolishness and stupidity which are displayed at the Dead-Letter Office Museum. Arranged in glass cases on four sides of the room are all these waifs of travel, displayed with a view to their respective attractions, and suggestive of the treachery of postage stamps and the adverse fate which sometimes overtakes even mail-bags. There is everything known to the useful and ornamental; everything not smaller than a thimble or larger than a stove-pipe hat.

Such a pathetic array of might-have-beens, so eloquent of disappointments and blighted hopes! Locks of hair—there are whole switches of them—and as for photographs, we are told that there are forty bushels of them in the basement of the building. But fancy yourself the recipient of a nice parcel from the hands of the postman some morning, which, upon being opened, discloses a live snake! Whether one would go into raptures or hysterics at such a treasure would be a matter of taste, I suppose. But, then, people do send snakes through the mail, and sometimes they come back to the Dead-Letter Office for want of a claimant, and we see them leading a serenely spiritual existence in a glass jar among other stray postal curiosities. It is a fact that a Postmaster once found a small live alligator disporting among the letters and papers in a mail bag.

There was also a bouquet of fresh flowers which had slipped out of its box, and a couple of empty boxes, very similar in size and shape, and both addressed to ladies, left the poor man in doubt as to which the alligator belonged, and to which the flowers. Imagine the fair recipient of the flowers finding a monster in her box, instead of the delicious offering which she had expected! But the Postmaster made no blunder; he put the flowers into one box, the alligator into the other; notified the ladies of the slight confusion of property which had taken place, and directed each to exchange with the other if she should receive the wrong article. But he was gratified to learn shortly afterward that there had been no mistake made. Jewelry is one of the articles most commonly intrusted to letters and postal packages.

One can hardly realize that there is a daily average of 12,000 or 15,000 dead letters, or about 400,000 a month. Allowing one person to a letter, there are 400,000 persons every month who undertake to send letters either without stamps, without addresses, or with cancelled stamps, insufficient postage, or illegible or incorrect addresses. Many of them are without either stamp or address, and often with no signature which gives the slightest clew to persons sending them. There are 40,000 a month received that either lack postage or address, or else have insufficient or cancelled stamps; and, strange as it may seem, these are sometimes the most valuable letters, often containing currency or drafts for large amounts of money. It is estimated that there is about $4,000,000 in drafts and $75,000 in cash received yearly through letters. This is all returned, if possible, to persons sending it; but if any portion of it fails to find a claimant, it is turned over to the Postoffice fund.

Very little difficulty is experienced in restoring the checks and drafts to the rightful owners, but the money generally comes in small sums, and is usually sent in the most careless, haphazard fashion, and the loss of these small sums, and the ignorance or carelessness with which they are launched upon a journey, represents a deal of suffering and disappointment. Some hard-working man may send $20, the savings of a month's labor, to his wife and little ones, whom he has had to leave behind him; but, alas! he is one of forty thousand who trust to Providence, without stamp or address, or else his writing or orthography are beyond mortal ken, and so the poor wife never gets the pittance, which is her all.

It is very amusing to see the letters opened, and guess at their contents before they are brought to light. Three out of five from a bundle of unaddressed letters contained money, one of them a $5-note. Then there are such quantities of dress samples in letters. One would imagine that all womankind had discovered a language in the interchange of these scraps of dress fabrics. One-half show their prosperity in bits of silks and satins, and the other half in bits of six-penny calico, and it is only in the Dead-Letter Office that they meet on common ground. Certainly every fifth letter contains a photograph, and I don't imagine that any great care is taken to return lost photographs; but any one so bereaved has the privilege of rumaging among the forty bushels of human "counterfeits" which have accumulated here.

Electoral Vote.

The appended table shows the electoral vote of the several States of the Union:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	8
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	11
Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	Virginia	11
Minnesota	5	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	8	Wisconsin	10
Maine	7		
Maryland	8	Total	370

A Vision of Death in Sleep.

A singular story comes from Wise county, Texas. One forenoon the wife of a farmer lay down on the back porch, went to sleep, and dreamed. In her dream she saw a newly-dug grave in the yard; near the grave was a woman laid out in burial apparel; the woman she recognized as herself. When her husband came to dinner she related her singular dream, and gave a minute description of everything that she had seen, locating her grave in the back-yard, and the manner in which she was dressed. Her husband thought it singular, but paid no further attention to it. During the afternoon a woods-rat ran into the house. The farmer snatched up an old pistol, and snapped it at the escaping rat. While examining the treacherous fire-arm it was accidentally discharged. The ball lodged in the wife's brain. She fell and expired in a few moments.

Hold On, Boys.

Not more than ten years ago there was an uneasy movement among the farmers of Illinois and Iowa, and other interior States looking further West. Lands were offered for sale, on all sides, by well-to do people, who wished to buy up townships, more or less, in the rich lands of Western Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The grasshoppers and drouths drove this wave of emigration rudely back, and now it is well understood that the cheap arable lands of the United States are exhausted. They have all passed to private ownership. Henceforth the price of land everywhere will go up as it never has done before.

There are children now living who will see land in this country as unattainable to the poor man as it is in Europe. The "old farm," from which the country boy is so eager to escape, will become a little principality, to which the city clerk will look with envy. The country boy who will now make his best struggle to get a good piece of land, and when secured plant it in fruit trees, or preserve the natural growth now on it, will be a nabob in a small but very real way before the snows of age whiten his temples.

The advice to young men now is not to "Go West," but to get land, get out and keep out of debt, and hold on to it. The man who will be allured to part with his farm, by any of the mirages of town life, will have occasion to rue it bitterly. Hold on to the farm, boys, and in a few years from now you will not care to call the King your uncle.—*Interior.*

How Pete Amused Himself.

A rather elderly darkey from the Post Oaks was inquiring of a policeman if he knew anything of his son Pete. The policeman replied, there was a young darkey in the lockup, that had a mouth like a stable door, and a piece bit out of one of his ears, that was locked up for breaking up a prayer meeting with an ax-handle. "Dat's him," exclaimed the overjoyed parent, "he told me he was gwine to 'muse hisself," and the policeman conducted the parent to the bower in the market house, where Pete was recovering from his amusement.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Herald.*

How is This?

A gentleman of this city informs us that he was seated at a dinner-table the other day, where were a father, son, son-in-law, grand-son-in-law, daughter, granddaughter, great-granddaughter, grandson, great-grandson, grandson-in-law, three mothers, grandmother, great-grandmother, grandmother-in-law, and yet there were but five persons.—*Paris True Kentuckian.*

Different Modes of Expression.

At the Centennial the Philadelphia ladies cry out: "Isn't it cunning?" New York ladies: "How superbly lovely!" Boston ladies: "Ah! how exquawsite!" Louisville ladies: "Beautiful, fo' shuah!" Chicago ladies: "O! my—I wish I owned that!" while the genuine Yankee girls exclaim: "Gee-whimminy! but ain't that ere a stunner?"

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A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on no sale; with Flask Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

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Send me 20 cents and a 3-cent stamp, and I will send you, by return mail, four copyright songs by Barry Collins, beautifully printed, regular sheet music size; "NEW PLANTATION TIMES," "THE HEART KNOWS WHERE IS HOME" (very sweet), "FIELD O BARLEY" (Scotch and very pretty), "FAITH'S BRIGHT WINGS" (devotional). J. M. STEWART, Franklin, Mass.

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Has displaced hundreds of other Turbines, but has never been itself displaced. Pamphlet free.
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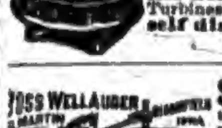

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The greatest wonder at the Centennial Exposition, producing 75 bushels to the acre, making bread equal to the best wheat; now for the first time offered for sale. 1 lb. 50c, 3½ lbs. $1.00, 10 lbs. $3.00, 100 lbs. $25.00. By mail, 8 cents per lb. added. One bushel has been harvested this year from 1 lb. sown; it is suitable for either fall or spring sowing. Address C. B. ROGERS, 180 Market St., Phila.

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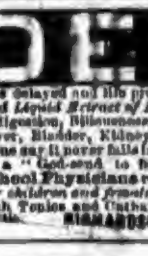

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $6. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. (Trusses.)
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Why not make your Roofs last a lifetime, and save the expense of a new roof every ten or fifteen years. It can be done; if you use Slate Paint, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from Fire.
OLD ROOFS.
Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush, and very ornamental. It is chocolate color, when first applied, but changes to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate.
ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS
the red color is the best paint in the world for durability. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals 4 of any other.
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Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Materials complete for a new steep or flat Roof of Rubber Roofing, cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For private houses, barns, and buildings of all descriptions, it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No Tar or Gravel Used.
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The regular course for LADIES begins Oct. 2, and lasts ten weeks. Besides the daily lectures, practical instruction at the bedside is given in the lying-in department. Diplomas at the end of term to graduates. For particulars address CH. P. GRAHAM, M. D., President, or Mrs. ELLEN MILLER, M. D., Secretary, 179 West Washington St., (College of Midwifery,) Chicago, Ill.

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HALF GLOVES.
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The best and most economical Huskers in use. Over 200,000 sold. Made of best calf leather, shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE TIMES longer, husk faster and easier than any other Husker. Sizes extra large, large, medium, and small for boys and girls, for both right and left-handed persons. Price, PREPAID, Full Gloves, $2.25; Boys, $2.00; Half Gloves, $1.15 per pair. We also manufacture and recommend

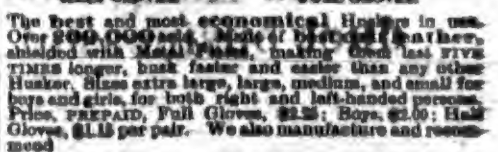

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made of best cast steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the very best Husking Pin in the market. Price, prepaid, 30 cts., three for 60 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address
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The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

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960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri.
FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS.
Excellent Agricultural Lands,
and best TOBACCO REGION in the West. SHORT WINTERS, NO GRASSHOPPERS, good Market, and a Healthy Country.
Prices $2.50 to $10.00 an Acre.
TERMS: One-tenth down, balance in seven years at 7 per cent. interest.
FREE TRANSPORTATION
to the lands furnished purchasers. For circulars, guides, maps, etc., address
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EUPEON!
If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, a burn, or a bruise, procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph street, Chicago, Agents for the Proprietors.

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IMPROVED SHUCK SHELLER.
Farmers, don't shuck your corn but shell it on our Sheller, which shells with the SHUCK ON AS WELL AS OFF. Send for circular.
KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.,
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
After an attack of Dyspepsia persons are liable to many ordinary diseases which did not affect them before. Your doctor will tell you that you must keep your bowels regular. This can be best done by using Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
It cleanses without weakening, [illegible]
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:

COFEES:

SUGAR:

Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

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Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

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Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

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JNO. L. DAVIS, Pro.

This s the leading hardware store in our county, and keeps the best assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, ETC.

This house is also the popular place for all kinds of the latest style

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES!

Store on Main Street, opposite Court House, Auburn. Special inducements offered in Sash and Doors. Call for prices.

Fruit House Bulletin

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

we purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer, so there is no middlemen to eat up profits. Some goods—take teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach consumers, and each one has to have his profit, so that 40 to 50 per cent. is added to price. The impot has his profit of 10 per cent., the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent., the speculator and whol sale merchants, 10 to 20 per cent. and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prune Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors, or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these inter edi tem profits, No middlemen with us. We are having a great run on Prunes. The Finest

PRUNES ONLY 8c A POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower than 12½c. and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c, we al know a pound of Prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

enny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas. The continued dullness in trad t, coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade, has completely demoralized . Teas we used to sell at $1,40, and lately $1,10 per pound, we now fell at $1 per pound. Bit Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder, the very best qualities, now $1 per pound. The best uncolo now 80c, was 90c, the best Oolong now 35c, was 95c. Other grades as low 25c per pound, up 50 and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	20 and 30
Second Best Rio,	23c		

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Powdered	10½c	" "	8c
Coffee A.	10c	Good brown	8c
" C.			

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, 1 50, in bottle	50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	70c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. best 40
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	37

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	70
Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	
sfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	3 00pm
Rochester	2 52 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 48 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 00 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Nig't ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 8, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	8 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 25 p
Auburn	11 0 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	8 00 "	11 45	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 06	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9 05	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake			1 17
Waterloo	3 42 "		1 36
Auburn	3 58 "		1 50
Auburn Junction			6 40p
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		1 10
Indianapolis	10 50 "		8 00a
Louisville	8 30 am		11 90p
Cincinnati			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

Short Line between Auburn and the East and West.

Trains run on Cleveland time. Through trains will run on the following time, in effect Sunday Apr. 23d, 1876.

Going East				Going West		
No. 6 Fre't	No. 4 Expre	No 2	STATIONS	No 1	No. 3	No. 5 L. F.
6.50	11.45	7.00	lv Logans't ar	11.00	6.10	6.00
7.05	11.59	7.50	Adamsboro	10.52	5.54	5.30
7.16	12.08	8.28	Hoover's	10.40	5.41	4.24
7.25	12.16	9.00	Mexico	10.29	5.30	4.20
7.34	12.35	9.34	Denver	10.19	5.20	3.48
	12.40	10.19				
7.40	12.37	10.30	Chili	10.12	5.13	3.25
7.53	12.51	10.53	Roann	9.55	4.42	2.36
8.07	1.05	11.40	Laketon	9.32	4.32	1.47
8.16	1.15	12.11	N. Manchest'r	9.28	4.23	1.15
8.24	1.22	12.40	Lib. Mills	9.20	4.10	12.40
8.35	1.33	1.25	Collamer	9.07	4.05	11.50
8.38	1.37	1.37	S. Whitley	9.0	3.55	11.36
8.49	1.46	2.09	Taylor's	8.49	3.42	10.54
9.05	1.56	2.41	Columbia City	8.39	3.25	10.10
9.30	2.10	3.25	Collin's	8.23	3.14	9.30
9.46	2.20	3.50	Churubusco	8.12	3.01	8.50
10.00	2.30	4.17	Potter's	8.01	2.32	8.15
			G. R. Crossing			
10.29	2.43	5.00	Cedar Creek	7.45	2.43	7.31
10.45	2.53	5.30	Aub. Juncti'n	7.32	2.28	6.55
10.50	2.56	5.50	Auburn	7.28	2.35	6.40
11.14	3.10	6.36	Mooresville	7.12	2.04	6.00
11.30	3.20	7.10	ar. Butler lv.	7.00	1.50	5.30

CONNECTIONS—At Logansport with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St Louis, Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern and Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R's. At Denver with Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, for Rochester, Plymouth, LaPorte, Michigan City, Peru, Kokomo and Indianapolis At N Manchester with Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich R'y. At Columbia City with Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago, for Ft Wayne Lima, Crestline and Pitts burg. At Grand Rapids crossing with Grand Rapids R'y. At Auburn Junction with Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, for Angola, Jackson and Saginaw R'y. for Butler with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Rw. Toledo, Detroit and all eastern cities.

A. B. J. A. HUGHSTON, Gen. Ticket. h A SCUTRARD, Gen. Supt.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	468 Miles
TOLEDO to QUNCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (710 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R R

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd
Butler.	1:45 p.m.	x 2.35 a.m.	8 05 pm
Waterloo	2,04 "	2.48 "	8 25
Sedan	2.14	2.53	8 37
Corunna	2 17	2,57	8 55

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	x 2.35 a m	7:10 a.m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:28 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.58 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt.
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	*8 35am		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	12 15pm		6 00
Baltimore	†4 00		10 30
Washington	5 15		11 35
Wheeling	3 45am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire	1 32	2 30	1 27
Barnesville	2 44	9 40	2 35
Cambridge	3 51	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	5 00	11 48	4 50
lv Columbus	4 15	12 10pm	4 15
New Ark	*6 35	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 53	8 06
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 32	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 45	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 31	1 27
Auburn	2 00		
Auburn Junction	3 03	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	8 10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 55
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 00	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		3 38
Avilla	1 52		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	*4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 35
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 37
Deshler	4 22	12 30am	6 30
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	9 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 26	4 51	11 50
ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 44	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 25	6 30
Washington	16 30pm	9 25pm	7 00
Baltimore	7 40	10 45	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	*3 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m.
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Is also agent for Sentlivere's Jr. BOTTLED BEER, now the best in use.

JOS. BEUGNOT

Auburn, March 16th, 1875.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 5th, 1876. Number 42.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,..... $1.

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½ Column........	10 00	18 00	40 00	50 00
One Column......	18 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURT IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana Good sample rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
E. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street. & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT, Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

AND

CassimereS

in Ft Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain out prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

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Hiram Parent, Pro.

—

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices. Stable east of Court House

Auburn Courier.

There is no safety in anything but a free ballot.

Keep your eye on the man who would corrupt the ballot box.

Blue Jeans will be the next Governor of Indiana if Democrats do their duty.

There is a perfect stampede of German voters from the Republican party.

Vote for better times by voting the Democrotic ticket.

Every time Hayes was a candidate for office in Ohio he ran several thousand behind his ticket.

A vote for Williams for Governor is a vote for economy.

Hazy, Hazy, sweet Ruthy B., have you heard from the widow and orphaned mother of that dead soldier whose $400 you pocketed? "Yum, yum, yum!"

Vote for the honest old farmer, J. D. Willirms, for Governor.

In four states, Vermont, Maine, Arkansas and Alabama, all of which voted for Grant, the Republican loss 120,000 votes, or nearly one-quarter the entire vote of both parties

Those who are realizing hard times and want a change will vote the Democratic ticket.

While the war was in progress the men in the field labored to bring the rebels into the Union. Now, the men who never went into the war are laboring hard to keep them out.

Won't our cotemporaries publish that letter of Kilpatrick's? Their readers want to be informed what is necessary to carry Indiana. And, while they are about it, it will opportune to show just what Hayes did with the $400 which he got from the body of a dead soldier.

Those who want an economical administration these hard times will vote fot "Honest Old Blue Jeans."

The Chicago Tribune, a leading Republican paper, says: "By the showing of his own hand, Governor Hayes has been falsifying the record and returning an amount of tax ridiculously below the valuation of his personal and taxable property." Will the Blade and Commercial please copy?

Vote for Kelly, the farmers' candidate for Congress. There are too many lawyers there now.

The Terre Haute Express adorns its pages with a wood cut of Hon. S. F. Cary, that has the appearance of having been taken at a time when that worthy gentleman was suffering from civil war in his stomach and bowels.

Schurz says, the administration is a cesspool of corruption. Vote for a reform by voting the Democratic ticket.

It is now perfectly clear that nothing but the bayonet can enable the present public officials to prepetuate their control of the Government. They will do well to study the histories of all who have, for a time, succeeded in smothering the voice of the people by means of the military power.

The present and future good of his country is what should determine the character of a freeman's ballot. His vote is for the preservation of his individual liberty and the advancement of his country. No man can afford to make of his franchise an instrument of hate and revenge.

It is generally remarked that Uncle Jimmy Williams bears a striking resemblance in face and form to Old Abe Lincoln. The early life and habits of the two men were very much alike, and there promises to be something of a similarity in their subsequent lives. Lincoln was a lawyer and legislator and finally became President. Williams is a farmer and legislator and will soon be Governor.

Uncle Jimmy Williams made many friends while he was in this city. A little party of three gentlemen from the country called at his room to see him and said they had come several miles to get a look at "Old Blue Jeans." Uncle Jimmy received them in his usually cordial manner and had a pleasant chat with them. Then told him they had always been straight Republicans but this time they were going to vote for "Blue Jeans Williams," the honest old public economist, and said that many of their Republican neighbors would do the same. At least one of these men was a soldier and fought through the entire war, but he now says he wants peace and honest government and believes the only way to get it is to vote for a change of party rulers.

Adams Accepts.

Charles Francis Adams will run for Governor of Massachusetts In his letter accepting the Democratic nomination, he says:

"The time for service on my part is fast passing away; but my interest in the prosperity and the honor of the country will cease only with my life. Convinced, as I am, that the ruling party will not tend to the eradication of the great evil that prevails—the tendency to corruption in official station—neither will it promote the restoration of internal peace and harmony—a vital object, in my opinion, to the complete restoration of the country—I can only say that whatever service I may be able to render to the attainment of these ends, however feebly it may be, is entirely at your command. With great respect,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

There probably never was a campaign before where the opponents of the Democratic party resorted to more outrageous lies and slanders against the Democratic candidate than at present. The object is evidently to detract the attention of the people from the grave charges of malfeasance and corruption of the officers of the government elected by the Republican party. The demand for a change of administration is important and imperative because only a change can effect reform. By change we do not mean the ousting of one Republican and the installment of another Republican. Some great head of the government must take the knife of reform and cut clean; must root out corruption and bring about reform and retrenchment. The men like Morton and Shepherd and Conkling and Blaine do not desire to change, beause they have grown wealthy and powerful and corrupt under the present American system. These men are the leading advocates of Hayes' election. His success means more years of Grantism. Every voter in the country has come to know that Grantism is inimcal to good government. Hard stories against Tilden can not explain away the wickedness of the Republican party.

Hayes's Tax Returns.

From the Chicago Times.

1. With a full knowledge of the requirement of the law, R. B. Hayes has persistently neglected to list his property subject to taxation.

2. He has for three years made false oath as to the value of his property above his just debts.

3. He has sworn that in 1865 his property was worth only $2,581, when the portion of it liable to be taxed turned $60,000.

4. He has refused for three years to list his gallery of paintings and a diamond that fell to him as a residuary legatee—$5,000.

5. He never paid any money toward the Fort Stevenson purchase, although he says he did, for the purpose of explaining the remarkable falling off in the exhibits of figures from 1873 to 1874.

6. He had in 1874-'75-'76 about $9,000 worth of credits, in the shape of mortgages which he did not list, and, more than this, perjured himself by swearing he was not possessed of them.

7. He had three horses in 1874, and swore he had but one.

8. He had three watches in 1874, and swore he had but one.

9. He has had the use of thirty odd thousand dollars left as bequests by his uncle, for which he makes no return.

10. He has disregarded the law, and made no return to the Probate Court of Sandusky County for the executorship of his uncle's will.

11. In short, Rutherford B. Hayes has been guilty of false swearing for the past three years, and has swindled his country and the State of Ohio out of a large share of their just revenues.

It begins to look as if the Republican cause in this section of the State was about ready for a funeral.

Hayes' $400 Defense.

Was ever before such a shambling, dodging, non-committal, non-denying defense made by a gentleman to a charge of larceny? "I have no recollection of ever having received it. If it was handed to me it was immediately, and there, turned over to the proper officer to obtain another man in the place of the deserter."

And pray, Gov. Hayes, if you have no recollection of ever having received it, how are you able to assert, as you do, that it was immediately turned over to the proper officer? Who was that "proper officer?" If he had no name, surely his office has some designation. Was it the Captain of Whitlow's company? Has Hayes forgotten, not only the name but the office? The charge against him can not be whistled down the wind in this style.

The truth is that out of Gov. Hayes' own mouth he is convicted. He first robbed the heirs of the dead in the name of the law by an absurd decision, that the money belonged to the Government—a decision that he, as a lawyer, must have known was in violation of every principle of law and right. Then he himself demanded and received the money, and the only account he is able to give of it is that if he received it he turned it over to the proper officer, to be used in getting another recruit in the place of the man who was executed. The records of the regiment will show who the "proper officer" was, if any such officer existed.—Courier-Journal.

Hayes a Salary Grabber.

Hayes was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was a salary-grabber. He was elected when the pay of a Congressman was $3,000 a year, and he voted to increase the salary to $5,000 a year, and the law being made retroactive and passed July 28, 1866, he drew pay from the day he was sworn into office, at the increased rate of $5,000 a year. By this knavery, and violation of his implied obligation to serve his constituents at the rate of $3,000, he pocketed $4,000 extra for his first term, and $1,500 for the nine months he served of his second term. He is a salary-grabber to the amount of $5,500, stands branded before the country with unfaithfulness in a trust, and expects people who refused to elect salary-grabbers to Congress to vote for him for President. The Forty-second Congress made a bolder and deeper grab which aroused the indignation of the whole people, and the smaller and meaner steal of the Thirty-nineth Congress, which Hayes got his part of, was forgotten in the storm which banished the big grabbers from public life. The Thirty-ninth Congress set the example upon which the big grab was subsequently made. Hayes himself voted and pocketed $5,500 back pay, and with this act of venality stamped upon him, for Buckland can't get witnesses to swear him out of this bold indecency, he is before the people for the highest office within their gift. The election of a salary grabber to the office of President would be such an indorsement by the people of corruption as would make it an approved qualification for the highest honors. This is a serious matter, and its entire truth cannot be controverted. The only defense is a justification of the act. Hayes voted for the law as we have stated, increasing his own pay from $3,000 a year to $5,000 a year, and when the bill became a law drew from the treasury $5,500 more than he would have received if the pay had not been increased. If this was not salary grabbing, what was it? It only differs with the later act, which was pronounced infamous by the whole people, in the amount of money pocketed by the members whose votes passed the law. A salary grabber who swears strong to get clear of paying taxes justly due from him under the law, is hardly a fit person to represent the honor, dignity and integrity of the American people.

Ask a Republican why his party demonetized silver, and he will tell you that you are a rebel and it is unsafe to trust the country in the hands of the rebels. Ask a Republican why his party wants to force an attempt to resume payment in gold in less than two years, when everybody knows that there is not gold enough in the country to resume at that time and the attempt will be ruinous to all kinds of business, and he will tell you that the Democratic party wants to pay the rebel debt and re-inslave the negroes. Ask a Republican why his party does not reduce the expenditures of the Government and by economy lessen the burden of taxation, and he will tell you there are sixty rebel Generals in the "Confederate" Congress. Give a Republican a chance to talk and instead of pleading for honesty and a better and a more peaceful condition of the country, he will flaunt the bloody shirt and talk over war scenes of fifteen years ago. This is the Republican style of carrying on a campaign in which the suffering people are vitally interested. Can honest men think there is no need of a change, when such answers are given to such questions of interest to everybody?

"Blue Jeans."

Much was said by our Republican gentry, and especially by the soft-handed and soft-headed kind, about the personal appearance of the Democratic candidate for Governor, as if that had anything to do with his fitness for the office for which he has been selected by the people of Indiana. It will be readily admitted that if good looks were a necessity for a Governor Mr. Williams would probably never been presented in a Democratic convention. If it was required or desirable that a man should know the service of straw-colored kids and patent-leather boots, and be familiar with the language of flowers and card lingo, Williams would be as unfit for Governor as Witherill is to join the angels. Had these been the necessary adjuncts of office, poor homely old Abe Lincoln would never have occupied the Presidential chair and Grant never would have got a grip on back salary. Were these the necessary adjuncts of the gentleman and honest man, it would make a boor and thief of every farmer and every laboring man in the State of Indiana. Thank God, who ordained an honest heart under the blue jeans of the farmer and brains under the cap of the bronzed toiler! It makes the blood of our father burn with indignation to hear some brainless puppy behind a counter, some rose scented lying lawyer, some lavender-gloved banker, some black-and-tan close-communionist, some sutler or paymaster who made enough money out of the war to lay around and do nothing—to hear them making fun of a man and decrying him because his hands are hard and large with honest labor and his figure bent with toil, and because he is more familiar with the plow handles than with the little mysteries of gilt-edged society. Out upon such men! Look here, farmers and working men, this is why Williams should not be Governor of Indiana;

Williams was uninviting enough to look upon, but when he opened his mouth he displayed the distressing emptiness of his shallow pate. He would be a sweet-scented thing to represent the great State of Indiana—the fifth State in the Union! How proud would Indiana be with that shitepoke as her chief magistrate! Posey county, Hoop Pole township, would then be the representative locality in the State! Sweet Williams, who never wore a kid glove, nor knew what a calling card was, until he went to Washington; who picks his nose at the table and on the speaker's stand, and arrays his boasted ignorance of the proprieties of life as a qualification for the highest office in the gift of the people of Indiana!

This is the sheet that denounced the formation of working men's unions. Here is a man who never wore a kid glove—Great God! And they want to run him for Governor! Here is a man bronzed with the sun of the farm, whose hands and back are bent with the grip of the plow—merciful heavens! Here is a man who don't use calling cards—and, what the d—l are we all coming to!—they want to make him the executive officer of a great State. Ah! he is a "sweet-scented thing," and picks his nose—what a brute! He ought not to pick his nose, whatever he does. These things be very offensive to our Republican friends. Had these objections been presented to the Democratic convention in its proper light, they would undoubtedly have selected a good-looking man.

Our Republican friends are great sticklers for society. Belknap always wore a swallow-tailed coat and kid gloves; Babcock wears lavenders and knows a calling card on sight; Grant always wears a plug hat, when not too drunk to wear any; McKee always wore white kids and blue swallow-tail when out of jail; so did Tweed, but the fashion changed after those fellows got in, and they are bound to keep up with the fashion; Bristow didn't wear kids—but Bristow was a dirty reformer and was kicked out. The fact is, these Republicans have been so long in office they consider it a birth-right which belongs to the kid-gloved portion of mankind. Their man is Harrison.

Now, we are just democratic enough to despise any man or set of men, poor or rich, who assume a superiority over their fellows because of these things. Contempt is too light and inexpressive a word.

Sop that Cough.

No pulmonary complaint however obstinate, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—Nothing that we have ever sold acts so promptly and effectually in coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, leading to consumption. It is a certain cure for Hooping Cough and Croup. Contains no opium and is pleasant to take. Cough-worn victims whose lungs are racked and torn with paroxysms that threatened to choke them, should secure speedy relief in its use. Trial size 10 cents. Ask for Dr. Morris' Syrup take no other.

The Election is close at hand. Prepare.

THE FOES OF THE FIELD.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

There's no nation on earth can compare with our own!
What people so fast as our people has grown?
What country can spread out such beautiful farms?
What women can equal our own, in their charms?
Where else, in the records of ages, appears
A town like Chicago, in forty-odd years?
Where else, in those forty-odd years, can be found
Such thriving young cities as cluster around?
The ancient, slow coaches are broken and gone:
And the cry of our nation is "Onward, right on!"
We've factories that finish whate'er they begin,
From an engine and train, to the head of a pin;
On railroads, o'er mountain and prairie-land run
Locomotives—the fastest ones under the sun!
We've many staunch men in the different grades
Of all the professions, and all of the trades;
In churches and schools, young America trains,
Preparing himself to take hold of the reins;
And, to make the long list of our glory complete,
American babies, though scarce, are not beat!

We've Omega—Alpha—the last and the first!
Of everything known we've the best and the worst!
We've land which, for richness, the world will defy
And deserts o'er which e'en the birds will not fly!
We've horses, the fastest on earth—by our measure—
And mules ever ready to kick us with pleasure;
We've men for dispensing their thousands esteemed—
And men who would "whittle a flint till it screamed;"
We've Christian young men who are steady as steelyards,
And smart little boys who play euchre and billiards;
For helpers to build up our national worth,
We lay under tribute all parts of the earth.
Our ladies—heaven guard them!—are nowhere surpassed
In their several stations, from first unto last;
The sisters who, howe'er their hearts find another,
Can never forget the pure kiss of a brother;
The wives, who, if decked with love's glistening gem,
Cling close to the man who clings truly to them;
The mothers—what man was e'er favored with birth,
Whose mother was not the best woman on earth?
But never a nation so mighty has been,
But foemen have found it, without and within;
Let me mention some foes that are doing their all
To hurry our land to inglorious fall;

First steps out the creature of Sham, covered o'er
With masks and with mantles full near half a score;
With a bright solitaire on his bosom displayed,
From Paris, the place where good diamonds are *made*;
A wig curled to science his high head is topping;
He's an oroide repeater, repeatedly stopping.
His wife grandly follows, arrayed, on her part,
With all the resources of feminine art;
Her hair has forgot its original red;
A knapsack she bears at the back of her head;
Would her face I could paint, your approval to win with!
But then, she has done that herself, to begin with!
False teeth—a false eye—a false manner—too young—
False garments—false jewels—false pride—a false tongue—
False all—save her falsity; that is too true.
Need I, my dear hearers, have mentioned to you,
That the names of this couple, of duplicate life,
Are simply Sir Sham, and his sham of a wife?
Need I tell of the ravages they have been making?
The common-sense laws they are constantly breaking?
The way that some people unceasingly trample
Such truth as is in them, to take their example?
The question is not, with these folks, "What I am,"
But simply and constantly, "What can I sham?"
Not, "What grace or goodness rests *truly* with me?"
But, "What unto others can I *seem* to be?"
Not, "How much may honestly fall to my lot?"
But, "How much will people *believe* I have got?"
Not, "Am I, myself, taking the best
Heaven gave me, and leaving God's mercy the rest?
And am I close following the good and the true,
And doing what I fain would be seeming to do?"
Not, "Does the great God view my acts with a smile
And his sweet approbation?" but, "Am I the style?"

Let us fight this Sir Sham, with Truth's sharp-pointed spear,
And know what we are, rather than how we appear;
And if we see spots on the sun, let us know
That the sun has the spots, not the eyes that below
Are scanning his features, so dazzling to view;
Let us sound what is solid, and prove what is true;
Let us know right, and be right, and do right, the best
That in us doth lie, and let God run the rest.

STRANGELY BETROTHED.

"Going out, Ellen, are you?" said my father, as he tightened the rein of his sturdy hill-pony. "Well, well, my dear, I have to face the heat, too, and shall envy you the shade of your favorite trees, beside the big tank. That Malabar headman I spoke of, who has just brought over a gang of fresh coolies from the mainland, has promised to meet me in front of the joss-house in the Nal Tautee village, to see if we can come to terms. I shall be back before tiffin time, I hope."

And, with a kindly nod and smile, he rode off at a brisk trot; his horsekeeper, a barefooted Cingalese lad, easily keeping pace with the pony, and running swift and silent, like a brown shadow, beside his master's stirrup. Times had changed, and for the worse, since Mr. Travers had been reckoned among the most thriving coffee-planters in Ceylon. Our once-famous plantation, called Travers after the family that had possessed it for two generations, was not now the source of profit that, in my grandfather's time, it had been. The rich soil, worn out by over cropping and neglect, no longer yielded its heavy harvest of red-brown berries; while to reclaim fresh land from the jungle was both toilsome and costly. The estate gave us the means of maintenance, and little more.

I was an only child, and my father was a widower, so that our actual necessities, in that cheap and frugal country, were easily provided for—nor should I have had a care in the world, save for the old, old story of love, the course of which hard circumstances would not suffer to run smooth. Our nearest neighbor—and Christian neighbors, with white faces and English-speaking tongues, were scarce in Northern Ceylon—was Mr. Forster, a planter, by far wealthier than we were. Now Oswald Forster and I were plighted lovers, but the very idea of an engagement between his only son and the daughter of his embarrassed neighbor was gall and wormwood to Oswald's father, a proud, strong-willed man, who managed his thriving property so as to extract from every biggah of [illegible] land its utmost yield of silver rupees.

Desirous to efface from Oswald's mind the idea of marrying poor little Ellen Travers, Mr. Forster, with his wife's concurrence, proposed to send his son to Europe, confident that foreign travel and change of scene would soon obliterate from his memory the image of the lonely little girl beside the great Tank of Minary. And now a word concerning the Tank itself, the name of which, I fear, conveys to European readers but a very inadequate conception of the stupendous reality. The Tank of Minary, justly reckoned among the marvels which the island of Ceylon has still to show, is perhaps the largest of the artificial lakes ever planned, by mortal engineer. More than two thousand years have passed since, before the Christian era, a Buddhist king bade his subjects toil to erect the massive walls of hewn stone and tough chunam, that environ that vast sheet of water, twenty-five miles in circumference.

With the Minary Lake, or Tank, which lay close to my own house, I had been, from childhood, familiar; and I dearly loved the mirror-like expanse of its calm waters, studded with floating islands of the crimson-blossomed lotus of India, the red flowers and green leaves of which covered many thousand acres of the surface. Strange fish, of brilliant colors, glided in glittering shoals through the deep, clear water, rarely disturbed by prow or paddle; bright birds, of every size, from the scarlet flamingo to the tiny oriole or the towering adjutant, haunted it; and all around grew in dense profusion the mighty trees and flowering creepers of the virgin forest, whence came at times the complaining cry of the mountain cat, the belling of the deer, the panther's snarl, or the crashing of the cane and sapling, as wild elephants forced their way through the trackless recesses of the jungle.

I am bound to admit that there were other tenants of lake and forest less attractive than the bright-plumaged birds, and the pretty little lizards basking in the patches of yellow sunshine. Alligators were very common, snakes plentiful, and the scorpion, the centipede and the tree-leech were often to be met with in the more swampy and tangled tracks of the woodland. But we, who were colonial-born, learn a disregard of the creeping things that surround us, which astonishes a new arrival from Europe, and I had never in my life known what it was to feel real fear of beast or reptile.

I watched my father's retiring figure until it disappeared amid the feathery bamboos that lined the path, and then, turning my back on the white house with its green verandahs, walked on, under the shadow of the great forest trees, till I reached the embankment of the Minary Tank. Half-an-hour's walking brought me to within sight of a ruinous summer-house, built on the edge of the lake by some former Dutch proprietor, and yet surmounted by a large bull of gilded pith, perched on a pole. Near this summer-house it was my custom to meet Oswald. And it would be but very seldom that we were to meet, henceforth, since, poor fellow, he was to sail by the Lord Dalhousie, expected at Point de Galle on the 31st of the month.

On my way I paused now and then, familiar as was the prospect, to gaze upon the wide expanse of the lake, the silvery waters of which rolled away so grandly that it was hard to conceive that what seemed almost entitled to take rank as an inland sea could be actually the work of human hands. Flocks of wild fowl, with white wings and shrill scream, hovered above the swarm of gorgeously-tinted fish that swam around the huge weed-beds, while here and there among the red lotus blossoms appeared what might have been easily mistaken for a floating log, but which I knew to be an alligator, drowsily basking in the glad sunshine.

The heavy heat seemed to render exertion, even for the natives, difficult, for I saw no fisher, as usual, paddling his light canoe or preparing his tough nets of cocoanut fiber; and the very Cingalese woodcutters had deserted their work, leaving behind them a great heap of hewn timber, in front of which, imbedded in the spongy wood of a cypress, four or five short, bright axes remained sticking. Some few paces from this heap was the ruinous summer-house, and beyond it there towered aloft the giant talipot tree, with its vast serrated leaves, that serve the Cingalese for sail and thatch and screen, beneath which Oswald and I were accustomed to meet.

To my surprise, and perhaps chagrin, I did not at first see him for whom I looked, and began to fear that he had forgotten to keep his wonted tryst; but on drawing nearer, I beheld a sight that for the moment froze my very veins with horror, and caused the cry of anguish that rose to my lips to die away. Oswald, lying on the turf among the roots of the gigantic palm tree, seemed to be asleep, overcome, probably, by the unusual heat, while around him was loosely coiled something that resembled a stout rope, curiously streaked with black, and orange, and white—something that caused the withered leaves and crisp grass to rustle, as it stirred, writhing.

I had never seen a living tic palunga, but I knew at the first glance that the snake before my eyes was no other than a large specimen of that dreaded reptile, which in Ceylon takes the position that in Continental India belongs to the cobra, for the bite of which there is no known remedy. Twice within the last three years, laborers on my father's plantation had been brought in, dying, from the venom of the tic palunga, but in each instance the skill of the native snake-charmers had led to the capture of the reptile, and it was not believed that any of this species, rare as well as dangerous, had been left alive in our immediate neighborhood. This, however, was unquestionably a tic palunga, many feet long, and it had wrapped its coils, as though in hideous sport, around Oswald's limbs as he lay there, unconscious.

The great flat head of the enormous snake rested on the ground, among the flowers and ferns. I could see its eyes, bright as jewels, fixed upon me. It showed for the moment, however, no particular sign of anger or of distrust, but contented itself with quietly contemplating the intruder upon its haunts. As I stood, gazing on my sleeping lover and the monstrous creature that lay, wakeful but quiescent, so near to him, all the stories of snakes that I had ever heard or read came crowding in upon my quickened memory. I knew that the tic palunga, in common with most of the venomous varieties of its race, seldom employed its poison-fangs unless when attacked or annoyed; but I also knew that the hardiest elephant-hunter of the forests would sooner confront the charge of a herd of incensed tuskers, than face the lance-like dart and rancorous bite of this dread denizen of the jungle.

The tic palunga, unlike the boa and the python, rarely, if ever, preys upon the larger animals, such as deer or cattle, confining its diet, for the most part, to birds, and frogs, and lizards. Some caprice, most likely, had caused it to twine a part of its supple convolutions around Oswald as he lay, and, so long as he remained asleep and motionless, there was little probability that the serpent would harm him. My great fear was lest he should awake, and in awaking, by some hasty movement, arouse the ire of the resistless foe. Oswald was brave and strong, but it was a mockery to speak of strength or courage when so terrible an antagonist was in question.

Suddenly, as if it had been a whisper from heaven, there came into my mind a thought that promised hope, even in that dire extremity of need. I had often seen harmless snakes kept tame in colonial households, and was aware of their habits, and of their love for certain kinds of food, and, above all, for milk. Could I but bring to that spot a supply of milk, and place it, before Oswald should awake, temptingly near to the tic palunga, all might yet be well. And yet to desert him—poor fellow—in such terrible company, seemed cruel; yet it was for his sake, and I felt that I must go. Very slowly, then, lest my footsteps should disturb the sleeper or irritate the huge reptile that kept watch beside him, I stole away, and, when at a safe distance, flew, rather than ran, along the forest path.

The nearest European dwelling was Oswald's own home. There were Cingalese huts nearer, no doubt, where dwelt some of Mr. Forster's hired men, but I should not be able to procure what I sought, save from the planter's house. At another time I should not have willingly trespassed on the domains of Oswald's father; but this was no occasion for scruple or punctilio. Life and death, as I knew, depended on my speed.

There, at length, rose up before me the milk-thorn hedge, the impenetrable thorns of which are often useful in keeping out leopard and jackal, which surrounded the planter's homestead, and, passing through an open gate, I entered the compound. The first servant that I met, and who lifted his hand to his snow-white turban with a polite "Salaam!" and a smile that showed the white teeth between his bearded lips, was a man whom I knew, a Mahratta groom, who had formerly been in my father's service, and whose child I had nursed through an attack of the Ceylon fever.

"Lall Singh!" I gasped out, panting for breath, "do me a kindness for the sake of old bread and salt. Get me some fresh milk quickly, for the love of God, but ask no questions—bhai!"

Something in my tone impressed the Mahratta, for without a word he hurried off and soon returned, bearing a jar of milk and a drinking vessel, or lota, which would contain something less than a pint, and which, at a sign from me, he filled with milk. This very act, slight as it may seem, was no small compliment, for it was, doubtless, his own drinking-cup that Lall Singh was giving me, and should any lip not belonging to one of pure Hindu descent touch its burnished rim, it would hereafter be unfit for use. However, I scarcely waited to utter a word of thanks, but snatched up the brass lota and darted out.

It may be thought singular that I had not given the alarm to the household at Mr. Forster's plantation; but I had resolved that I would not, if I could do my errand unquestioned, create a turmoil which might bring about the very evil against which I was striving. Oswald's mother and sisters loved him, but their nerves were not of the strongest, and their outcries, had they heard the news, would have had the effect of summoning a score of servants and coolies, and to seal Oswald's fate by sending a posse of volunteers to the place where he lay at the snake's mercy.

As if on winged feet, yet carrying the precious draught of milk with jealous care I hurried back to the spot where, at the foot of the huge talipot tree, lay Oswald, yet asleep. The snake, however, as though uneasy, was beginning to stir. Its monstrous head wagged slowly from side to side among the white wild flowers, and its slender tongue protruded from between its grim jaws. But I was in time, and, as I poured the milk, or rather a portion of it, on the ground, so that a long trail should lead to the spot where I set down the brass drinking-cup, with what of its contents remained, I was careful to avoid, by any abrupt gesture, incensing the tic palunga.

Then came a minute or two of agonized expectancy, and then, to my great joy, I saw the reptile slowly uncoil himself, evidently making for the milk. First one wreath and then another of the snake's limber was untwined, and the great serpent, brushing through the forest grass and flowerets, stooped its broad head to drink. As I saw Oswald thus freed, and the unsuspected foe draw farther and farther away from the place where he reposed, I felt the strength which had hitherto supported me become weakness. My nerves being no longer braced by the sense of Oswald's mortal peril, the instinctive terror and disgust which I had from childhood felt for the serpent tribe overpowered me, and I grew giddy and weak, and could scarcely stand and scarcely see.

What was this before my dim eyes? The well-known porch of the Dutch colonist's summer-house, overgrown by trailing creepers, and all but choked by tall weeds. Mechanically I entered, and sinking down on a moldering wooden seat, once decked with silken cushions and gold leaf, I gradually regained the physical strength which had deserted me, and with it the capacity for thought. It is curious how, in such cases of extreme exhaustion, the benumbed mind slowly resumes some train of abandoned thought, and thus it was with me. By degrees I remembered Oswald's danger, my own efforts to save him, and—

What was that rustling among the stems, and leaves, and buds of the luxurious plants that festooned the shattered windows of the summer-house, in all the rank profusion of their tropical growth? Surely—surely not the rippling, undulating motion with which a huge snake drags himself through the brake and jungle grass! Yes; my fears were but too true, for there in the open window space—the broken trellis-work of which had been replaced by wild vines and dangling orchids—appeared, at a height of six or seven feet above the ground, the hideous head of the serpent that had lately menaced Oswald, and now confronted me.

And then it flashed upon me that the deserted kiosk was probably the reptile's actual home, and that, as though in the very irony of terror, I had ventured to intrude into the lair of the terrible creature, from the sight of which I had—once that Oswald's safety seemed assured—reeled dizzily away. I had often heard of the strange taste which snakes evince for an abandoned human dwelling, and how frequently they haunt the outbuildings of Europeans' abodes and the huts of the natives; and yet here had I rashly strayed into the lurking place of the deadly guardian of the Ceylon jungle.

That the snake was perturbed there could be no doubt. It curved its graceful neck like that of a swan, and hissed slightly, while its broad jaws were partly opened. I fancied that I could see the curved poison-fangs—more to be dreaded than ever was Malay creese or Moorish dagger—while the jewel-bright eyes glistened ominously. One wild, piercing shriek I could not repress; and then the futility of resistance or of flight forced itself upon me, and I stood, motionless as a marble statue of embodied fear, gazing at the emeraldine eyes, fixed with so pitiless a stare on mine. The subtle, suffocating odor which large serpents exhale, when angry, reached me; but already I gave myself up for lost, and waited passive till the tic palunga should make his fatal dart.

The sibilant noise from the snake's half-shut jaws had grown louder, and the bright, baleful eyes more menacing, while the grim head towered high aloft, ready to strike—when, suddenly, something bright flashed through the flowering vines of the creeping plant, and the snake's hideous head and lithe body disappeared, as if by magic. Then followed the sounds of a fierce struggle, repeated blows, trampling feet, and snapping boughs, and the accents of human voices; and then Oswald came leaping through the doorway, clasped me in his arms, and bore me out into the broad light of day, where lay—writhing yet—the carcase of the dead snake, hewn through by the sharp-cutting ax which Oswald still grasped in his right hand.

"Shabash!" exclaimed Lall Singh, whose swarthy face gleamed with delight, as he spurned the body of the vanquished reptile. "It was well that first blow went home, or it would have fared but badly with the young sahib when this accursed slayer of men turned on him. Wah! I'd sooner have faced a tiger."

To Lall Singh I was, indeed, in no slight degree indebted for my safety. Convinced, from the agitation of my manner, that something was wrong, he had followed me, and was in the act of arousing Oswald from his slumber, when the piercing shriek which fear had wrung from me re-echoed through the woods, and called attention to the imminence of the peril. Then Oswald had snatched up one of the keen, short axes which the native wood-cutters had left sticking in a tree-trunk, and had been fortunate enough to disable the snake at the first blow.

My story is now told, and I have only to add that I was overwhelmed with praises and caresses by the Forster family—hitherto so cold—and that, on the following day, Mr. Forster himself rode over to my father's house to entreat Mr. Travers, from whom he had of late been estranged, to accept his renewed friendship, and to ask for my hand on behalf of his son. Oswald lost his passage on board the homeward-bound steamer that was to touch at Point de Galle; and when he did visit Europe he took with him Ellen Travers as his wife.

We have long been happily settled—far from tropic jungles and their dangerous inhabitants—but never have either my husband or myself forgotten those few instants of bitter anguish and alarm beside the Tank of Minary.

The Bonanza Kings of California.

Mr. James C. Flood, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, is now on a visit to this city and the Centennial, after years of absence from here, his former residence and home. His partner, Mr. William O'Brien, has not yet arrived, but is expected during the month.

Flood, O'Brien, Fair and Mackey are the principal owners and trustees of the "Consolidated Virginia" and "California" mines, in the "Comstock Lode," near Virginia City, Nev. These mines have yielded in gold and silver each over $3,000,000 per month for many months past, and are believed to be the richest gold and silver mines in the world. The aggregate wealth of Flood, O'Brien, Fair and Mackey is supposed to be $100,000,000. A few years ago each of these gentlemen were comparatively poor. Fortune has indeed showered her richest blessings upon them, and although each has become enormously wealthy, yet each has maintained "the even tenor of his way," putting on no aristocratic airs or "shoddy" habits, and the firm have the entire confidence of everybody on the Pacific coast. Mackey is the miner, managing and working the mines; Fair is the financier and business manager in Virginia City and at the mines, and Flood & O'Brien are the business men and financiers, conducting their great operations at the Bank of Nevada (which the firm own), in San Francisco, probably the most substantial and elegant banking house in America.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A New Explosive.

A substitute for gunpowder has been invented in England, in the shape of paper impregnated with a chemical combination of chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, prussiate of potash and chromate of potash, coupled with a little powdered charcoal and tinder. The paper is rolled around these latter in the desired sizes for cartridges. The advantages offered are that no danger of explosion exists except from actual contact with fire; the interior of the arm is not soiled; less smoke and less rebound are made than with gunpowder, and less damage takes place from humidity. Very satisfactory trials have been made of the new material.

The least pretentious and seemingly the least ambitious contestant in the premium examination in Rome this year was the recipient of the special gold medal, which has been taken by only one other student since the scholastic days of Cardinal Cullen. In order to get this prize a student must hold the first place in each of five classes. Each class numbers several hundred, all of whom have passed severe initiatory examinations. A young man from the mountains of Kerry, who up to his tenth year had only spoken his vernacular Irish, was the recipient of this most infrequent honor.

FALL TRADE IN DRY GOODS.

The Outlook of the Coming Season for the Man who Handle the Manufactured Fabrics of the World—Cheaper Prices and Better Prospects.

[From the New York Sun.]

Only a vague impression of the actual state of the dry goods market can be gained by conversations with our leading wholesale dry goods men this fall. Most of them seem to be feverishly over-anxious to give a favorable report. Some of them assert, in a tone that implies the expectancy of contradiction, that "the market is healthy;" "we have had a fine opening of trade;" "we have sold more goods this fall than any season for three years past;" or, "we think that we reached bottom last spring, and now trade has begun to take an upward tendency that we believe will be lasting." As a set-off to the sanguine men, the bulls of the dry goods trade, there are many sound, old importers and large dealers in home manufactured dry goods, men who have been known in the mercantile world of New York for years as "safe men," who will not hazard an opinion, or make any particular or general statement as to the conditions of the market. Those who converse at all agree, however, on one point, "dry goods are much cheaper."

To come down to particular lines of goods. In heavy woolens for men's wear the market is improving. There was some room for this, as every line of these goods has been very low. In June the market was lower than it has ever been before in New York. The large auction sales which took place in June and since have had a tendency to fix prices. The goods sold at those auctions commanded fair rates, and the bids were active. Among the buyers there was a spirit of competition to get the goods at the prices at which they were sold. The sacrifice was not so great as the holders anticipated before the sales took place; consequently the market has been healthier since, in every sense of the word. The bulk of the importations this fall has been in broken checks and plaids, mixtures, and narrow hair lines. In fancy cassimeres there has been a judicious importation in both low and high-priced goods. The market is steady, the demand fair.

Dress goods for ladies' wear, both all wool and silk and wool, though reduced in price, are in steady demand. For black cashmeres of medium quality the demand is enormous, and, in fact, almost unlimited. This is a certain evidence of the disposition to economize among all classes. Fine black mohairs and brilliantines sell in moderate quantities, but for the lower grades of alpacas there is little or no demand, the cashmeres having almost taken their place. The importations and home productions of fine dress fabrics have not been in excess. The stocks have been comparatively light, and for the finest goods there has been a demand quite equal to the supply up to date.

The average prices of dry goods, hosieries and gloves, disposed of by peremptory auction sales in large lots during the past week, were below the ordinary rates. Extra fine wool overcoatings were knocked off at $3.12½, $3.20 and $3.70 a yard. Newest styles of West of England suitings brought $3.50, while others of the same quality but older pattern fell to $3, $2.55 and $2.05 a yard. The highest price reached was for a small lot of fancy worsted cassimeres, sold without allowance for manufacturers' imperfections, at $3.95 and $4.00 a yard. Superior gros grain silks went for $1.35, $1.65 and $1.90 a yard. Lyons, all silk, faille, 60 cents a yard. Crefeld black velvets, heavy, at $1.25, $1.32, $2.12½ and $2.37½, and long black ostrich plumes, single, at $2.12½ and $2.37½ apiece. At one sale a catalogue of 288 lots of kid gloves in a variety of shades and colors went off at from $2.87½ per dozen to $9.00 per dozen. At another sale a fine lot of gros grain silks found ready sale at prices varying from $1.47½ to $1.80 a yard.

In ready-made-suit departments there is a limited degree of activity. Prices are low. Many handsome long beaver cloth paletots are sold from $13.00 to $20.00 a piece, and these, too, trimmed with black cony fur. Economy and caution are the order of the day everywhere. Yet the sanguine dry goods men assert that the market is firm, active and steady.

The Returning Tide.

If the United States takes from us the largest number of emigrants, they also give back to us the most considerable immigration. In the last three years nearly a quarter of a million of persons have come back to this country from the States.

The commercial crisis and depression of business in the United States may have had much to do with this observed result, which it would be rash to consider as other than a temporary modification of the main tendencies of population changes; but it justifies the observation that either the number of emigrants who have gone to the United States for permanent settlement has diminished recently, or "their place has been taken by emigrants of an older date or native-born Americans coming to this country." It is significant enough that last year the inward current almost precisely equalled the outward in volume. More than 81,000 persons left our shores for the United States, and more than 80,000 returned from the United States to the British Isles.—*London Times.*

Indian Summer.

This halcyon period of our autumn will always in some way be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dusky like him. The smoke of his camp-fire seems again in the air. The memory of him pervades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blanket of skins form just the costume the season demands. It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smiled upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and the doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits; the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel—if the red aborigine ever had his summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season, and it fitly bears his name.

—*John Burroughs, in Scribner for October.*

THE NIGHT-WIND.

BY THOMAS BAILY ALDRICH.

At a lonely inn among the pines
I sit alone in the fire-light's glow,
Losing myself in the backlog's mines,
And hearing the night-wind come and go

And now it threatens, and now it grieves,
Pleads at the lintel, or slams a blind;
Now it prowls, sullen, about the eaves,
This protean, bitter autumn wind.

Fiercely it sweeps on the doorside yew,
As a vulture drops upon its prey,
And now in the throat of the sooty flue
I hear it howl, like a beast at bay.

Now it flies shrieking across the downs,
And now, like a ghost, it whispers me
Of people starving to death in towns,
And of wrecks a thousand leagues at sea

Pith and Point.

A WISEACRE—Your wisdom tooth.

PERSONS of extended views—Panorama painters.

IN classic Italy they don't speak of "square meals"—they call them "serious repasts."

A RECENT marriage notice ends with the singular expression, probably added by a waggish friend: "May their future troubles be *little ones.*"

A VERMONT youth at his mother's funeral said to the neighbors: "Me and my father are obliged to you all, and hope soon to be able to do as much for you."

"WHAT time is it," asked one passenger of another in a Detroit depot the other day. "Ten minutes to wait," was the answer, as the man looked up at the time-table.

A LITTLE 5 year-old, of Dorchester, somewhat surprised his mother a few days since with the remark: "God is everywhere, he is all over me, and when you spank me you spank God!"

IT is estimated that the famous Brazilian diamond wedding will be totally eclipsed on the occasion of the coming nuptials of a Philadelphia hackman and a St. Louis ice-dealer's daughter.

"GOOD for the crops," said a Salem man, looking out of the car window into the rain. "Yes," answered a Cape Anner, "our granite never looked more promising than it does this morning."

SUPPOSE.

Suppose a tree's long-reaching arm
Should 'gainst a window dash,
In one of nature's breezy whims,
And knock it all to smash;
Amid the clatter and dismay,
What, think you, would the fragments say?
Angels and ministers of grace defend us?
O, not at all. They'd cry *tree-mend-us!*

"ALPHONSO, dear, what is the difference between our Thanksgiving and those revolted Turkish provinces?" "Really, Clementina, I can't say. What is it?" "Why, you see, here we have turkey in Christians; there they have Christians in Turkey."

"WHY," asked a pensive-looking stranger, contemplating the Division-street improvement, of a brisk young Burlington man, "why do they change the grade?" "Because," replied the brisk y. m. of B., "the Council agrade to the change."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

TWO FRENCH ladies were looking at the pictures in the Paris Salon. "So I hear," said one, "a celebrated painter has finished a picture for you." "Yes, he has graciously consented to paint the portrait of my husband for my drawing-room." "Indeed!" said the first speaker. "Well, for a room like that I think I should have chosen a gayer subject."

A LABORER of Hibernian extraction as not long since lamenting the hard mes, and drawing for a contrast a right picture of his home in the old ountry. "Ah," said he finally, "av I was only back agin in me father's pal-lis." A jolly fellow-workman squinted his eye and replied: "Shure, an' av ye were there ye moight sthan' on the groun' an' reach yer han' down the chimbley an' open the door av it."

"WHAT is my bill?" anxiously asked a man who had stayed over night at a Philadelphia hotel lately. "Your bill?" was the calm reply; "how much money have you along?" "Twenty-nine dollars," gasped the innocent and retiring guest. "Well, that's it—that's your bill," remarked the considerate proprietor. And as the Centennial visitor started out on foot for his home in Indiana, he muttered thoughtfully to himself: "So this is the way that 'tramps' are made."

HAVING plenty of apples and pears, but having no dog, a resident of Cass avenue stuffed an old suit of clothes and stood the effigy up in his back yard to scare the wicked boys away. The plan seemed to be perfection for a while, but yesterday morning the "man" was discovered suspended to the limb of a tree by a rope tied to his heels. The coat tails were cut off, the mouth filled with weeds, and the eyes and ears with mud, and the following note was pinned to the body: "This 'ere feller has got the kolic afful bad." The big bell pears and the rosy red apples had been thinned out until it looked like an off-year for crops, and the boys were far away.—*Free Press.*

Thad Stevens as a Lawyer.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing from Lancaster, Penn., relates the following anecdote of Thaddeus Stevens: "Many years ago, when Thaddeus Stevens was practicing law in Lancaster, he was employed to defend two bank officers who had been indicted for conspiracy, they having used the funds of the bank in speculation. All the legal talent of Philadelphia and surrounding counties had been engaged to assist in the prosecution. When the trial was opened Mr. Stevens rose, and, addressing the court, said: 'If it please Your Honors, presuming there are different degrees of guilt attached to the prisoners, my clients, I move they be tried separately.' The Judge consulted for a few moments with his associates, who consenting, the motion was granted and so recorded. Waiting some time for Mr. Stevens to go on, the Judge at last becoming impatient, said impetuously: 'Proceed, Mr. Stevens, proceed. We are waiting for you, sir.' Stevens rose deliberately, and, looking around the court-room for a moment, said: 'Did Your Honors ever hear of one man bein' tried for conspiracy?' Then waving his hand to his clients, he said: 'You can go home; you can go home.' And they did go home. The jury were discharged and the court adjourned. And for this piece of legal strategy Thad Stevens received $5,000."

BIG INDIAN TALK.

Council Between the Commissioners and Red Cloud's People.

[Letter from Red Cloud Agency.]

Among the prominent Indians present were Red Cloud, Little Wound, Swift Bear, Red Leaf, Black Coal, White Tail, Sitting Bull, Pretty Crow, Eagle Dress, Young-Man-Afraid, and Quick Bear. Many officers from Camp Robinson attended the council, which lasted two hours. Red Cloud made the first speech. He said that he and his people were willing to give up the Black Hills country. Also to have his young men take a journey to see the country spoken of by the Commission in the Indian Territory, and if they report that it is a good country his people will so consider it. If they report it bad, they will consider it "bad, quick."

Bear said that when the young men got back from that country the Indians would want to go to Washington with their agents, chiefs, and interpreters, and have a talk with the Great Father before giving this country up.

Sitting Bull said: "I have got a judgment against the agent. If he is sure every ten days, promptly, it is all right; but if he don't, I will go north."

Young-Man-Afraid said: "My father shook hands with the Great Father on the Platte river, and was told that this country belonged to the Dakotas. I was brought up in this country to be a chief. The soldiers have no concern in this country since I have been here, and have tried to do right. I wish to tell you plainly that I have been ashamed ever since the soldiers came here and sat down. I wish you, my friends, who have brains and hearts, to tell my Great Father what my opinion is, and what I have said. I agree to the young men going on the journey, but we are going to ask of the Great Father a great many things. We expect to have food and blankets as long as we live. The Great Father has not lived up to his promises in the past."

American Horse said: "The soldiers had no business here. If they wish to arrest anybody, the country is wide; let them go and arrest them. There are a great many bad men in the north; let the soldiers go and arrest them." [Laughter on the part of the Indians.]

Here Red Cloud took Dr. Daniels, Maj. Howard and Joseph Bennett, set them among the Indian chiefs, and said he wanted them to do his business for him, and go to the southern country with his young men. He also wanted P. C. Boucher, Antoine Janis, Bill Sowland, Hank Clifford, Todd, Randall, Frank Solway and Nelse Moran to go as interpreters.

Red Dog said that the Indians were not willing to sign any paper until the young men got back from the southern country, and they had a chance to go to Washington and talk face to face with the Great Father.

Black Coal, the Chief of the Arapahoes, said that his people had an equal right with the Sioux to the Black Hills country, and they would want their share of the money received for them. He was willing to go to look at the southern country.

Bishop Whipple replied to the Indians that the Great Father required them to sign a paper binding themselves to go to the Missouri river if they did not go to the Indian Territory; else they would get no more rations. He urged them to consent at once to the proposition, and go to the Indian Territory upon the return of the young men.

Young-Man-Afraid said: "This is the country where I was born. I have never made any man's heart feel bad. I have thought the Great Spirit intended I should live here and raise my children here. I wished that the Great Father should take care of me, and I should live here with my children. These white people who have married among us give notice that it will take me a long time to learn to labor, and I expect the President will feed me for a hundred years—perhaps a great deal longer. The promises that have been made by the Great Father heretofore have not been carried out; therefore, I have been unwilling to go to see him, though I have been often invited. Dr. Daniels will remember bringing back from Washington the word that here was where we were to raise our children. I have appointed to live here; therefore, I have never traveled about to see other countries. You never heard of me behaving badly." With this he took the pen in his hand, and as he made his mark said: "That *a* is to signify that the Great Father has fed and clothed me a hundred years, and given me wagons and cattle."

Red Dog said: "I want the Great Father to make haste and send me that Man-Painting (Maj. Howard) for Agent; also Bennett and Daniels to assist me."

Little Wound: "I told you before that I must have my annuities within two months, and provisions to last us until spring."

American Horse said: "In regard to this arrangement about the Black Hills, it is to last as long as we last."

Man-Afraid-of-the-Bear took hold of the pen, saying: "The others have said enough," and signed and returned to his seat.

Three Bears inquired for how many years they would stay. He thought it should be for five generations.

Fire-Thunderer came up holding his blanket over his eyes and signed blindfolded, returning to his place in silence.

Big-Fool, who has been engaged in agriculture several years, said: "I am a farmer. I wanted a hundred wagons, but have never seen them yet. I am the man that is going down to see that country."

Crow, with a good voice, refused to sign the treaty, and walked away with quite a show of indignation, but all the others who had been solicited and were present, affixed their cross to the paper, a copy of which was given to them at their request.

A Discreet Juror.

In one of our Western counties, not long since, a man was tried and found guilty of stealing a pig. In writing out the verdict the foreman wrote, "Wee fine the prisner knot gilty." One of the jury, who had seen the inside of a school-house, wanted some slight change made in the spelling of the verdict, but the foreman whispered, "I know that spelling is sorter shaky, but you have to pander to the Sheriff and the Judge and District Clerk, for that's the way they all spell. If I was to spell a verdict right, and they were to find it out, the whole jury would be indicted next term of the court, and we wouldn't even get our jury fee for this day's work. You see they have got the drop on us. Let us not exasperate them as long as they are in power."

The Truth About Galileo.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, writing from Rome, Italy, contributes to that paper some exceedingly interesting facts touching the trials of Galileo before the Holy Office of the Inquisition in 1616 and 1633. The information is derived from the original records of the two trials, which are now published for the first time by Prof. Domenico Berti. The history of the records themselves is of more than ordinary interest. During the French occupation of Rome they were carried to Paris, and remained there forty years. Many learned men were allowed to read them, and Napoleon I. at one time ordered their publication, but for some reason the order was not complied with. The Vatican authorities made several requests for their return, but without success, until Louis Philippe ascended the throne, when Pius IX. made an earnest solicitation for them. The request was finally granted. The Pope kept them for a long time in his possession, and they were finally consigned to the secret archives of the nation, where they still remain. Their publication gives the world the first authentic account of these celebrated trials, and, it may be added, does not relieve the church from the absurd and superstitious fear of science which it manifested in those early days.

The story which these records tells is substantially this: The great astronomer came to Rome in 1610 after the publication of his book, the "Nunzio Sidereo," expecting that the blessing of the church would cheer him on in his scientific studies, and little dreaming of the sort of welcome that was awaiting him. He brought his telescope, which he had recently discovered, with him, exhibited it, explained it, and showed the learned societies the satellites of Jupiter with it. Galileo and his telescope were soon the sensation of Rome, and of course attracted the attention of the Inquisitors, who immediately decided that his doctrines contradicted the scriptures. His studies were stopped, and his writings were confiscated, and from that time to the end of his life, the bigots of the Inquisition followed him with persistent persecution. He repaired to Florence, resumed his studies, wrote letters explaining his theory of the movement of the earth, and even answered the denunciatory sermons of the monks. Their only reply was to drag him before the Inquisition for trial in 1616. His sentence was the imperious command of Cardinal Bellarming: "You will philosophize no more; you will reason no more on the movement of the earth, and the constitution of the world." Galileo promised to be silent, and kept the promise through seventeen long years of mental torture. Unable to restrain himself longer, he began again to publish the results of his studies, only to find the bigots upon his track again, with Pope Urban VIII., of the Barberini family, at their head. He was dragged before the Inquisition the second time for trial, at the age of 70, and a decree for the execution of torture was entered. Such is the brief but authentic history of those dark days of ignorance, when timid churchmen feared that religion would be imperiled and the authority of the scriptures overthrown by the declaration that the world moved—a declaration made centuries ago—and yet religion survives and the scriptures remain.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Savannah, Ga.

[From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.]

The following is an extract from a letter received by a physician of this city in reply to one asking for a truthful statement of affairs in Savannah, and was written by a gentleman well known here as a candid and truthful man, who was formerly a resident of this city:

"I was in Savannah night before last and yesterday, and I cannot describe the gloom that has settled over the fated 'Forest City.' Following each other in grim silence, one can stand on almost any corner and see from two to five or six hearses, with their sad load, on their way to their last resting-place. The real facts are very much withheld fr. the *News*. From what I can learn on the streets, and of the Benevolent Society, there are on an average now about 150 new cases daily, and from thirty to forty deaths—rapidly on the increase—as you will see by the papers. It is estimated up to yesterday there were 1,200 cases under the doctors' hands. A number of our personal acquaintances are either dead or sick with it. You can walk the streets for hours in the daytime and not see a lady or child, only a few poor 'can't-get-aways,' and plenty of colored people who are too poor to leave.

"The general opinion is that Savannah is ruined, and will recover but slowly—if at all. When I left the city last night I could not help a pang of sorrow at the rich harvest that death was reaping. There is a great deal of suffering in the city, both among the poor and also among clerks who are being discharged on account of 'no business.'"

Massachusetts Law.

A Bostonian went in his buggy on Sunday from Boston to Charlestown. Returning, a train on the Boston and Maine railroad ran over him and broke some of his bones. He sued the Boston and Maine Company for damages, but failed to recover anything, as, under the circumstances, the law of Massachusetts was against him. The court decided that if it could be proved that this Bostonian's buggy ride was "a work of necessity and mercy," he might recover some cash from the railroad company for the repair of his fractured bones; but that if he took a ride for pleasure on the Lord's Day he went at his own risk, and could recover nothing. It was in vain that he showed that his errand to Charlestown was for the purpose of examining a house with a view to seeing if it would suit him for a residence. The court decided that he need not have gone to make such an examination on Sunday, and he was non-suited.

AMERICAN MEATS IN SCOTLAND.

The Exportation of Cattle—A Trade of Growing Dimensions—The Dead Meat Supply.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The importation of American cattle to Glasgow appears to be a trade of growing dimensions. Some interesting information on the subject is given in the Dundee *Advertiser*, from which it appears that the experiment was first made in 1873, and on the 11th of August of that year six cattle arrived at Glasgow from America. During four succeeding weeks twenty-two cattle were brought, and the number gradually increased till it reached fifty per week in October. The shipments of cattle then ceased until last year, when in June 100 to 150 were landed weekly. This rate of importation was continued weekly until October. Nothing farther was done in 1875, but arrangements were made for the more vigorous prosecution of the trade this year. Accordingly, the shipping of cattle was recommenced in July, and since then from 100 to 250 head have reached Glasgow every week, exclusive of deliveries in London and Liverpool. Last week 154 cattle were sold in Glasgow, and brought on an average £33 each. Never, it is stated, did a lot reach so much on an average. Dead meat is also imported in large quantities. The first sale was held on the 5th of June, when 100 carcasses of beef and seventy-two of mutton were disposed of. Since then about 150 carcasses on the average have been sold weekly. Last week 210 carcases were sold, and on Wednesday evening there might have been seen passing through the streets of Glasgow to the cattle market the uncommon procession of thirty-three lorries, each laden with three tons of butchers' meat. The freight paid for carriage to Glasgow, Liverpool, and London last week amounted to £1,900. Altogether, since the importation began, 1,250,000 pounds of dead meat have been sold in Glasgow market; and of these 365, dead and alive, were imported from America. Cattle killed on Thursday in New York are sold that day fortnight in Glasgow. In the course of a month or so the importation of live cattle will cease for the winter, but arrangements are being made for increasing the dead meat supply, and it is expected to be not less all the winter than 200 carcasses a week."

Sherman House, Chicago.

People visiting Chicago should not fail to avail themselves of the comforts of the palatial Sherman House. Its rooms are double the size of those usually found in first-class hotels, and their prices have been reduced (to conform with the times) to $3 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor without baths. ALVIN HULBERT, Proprietor.

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Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither *cracks* in winter nor *runs* in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted looking much better, and *lasting longer* than new shingles without the paint, for *one-fourth* the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush, and very ornamental. It is chocolate color, when first applied, but changes to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes *slate*.

ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS

the red color is the *best* paint in the world for durability. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals 4 of any other.

FIRE-PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Materials complete for a new steep or flat Roof of Rubber Roofing, cost but about *half* the price of re-shingling. For private houses, barns, and buildings of all descriptions, it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No Tar or Gravel Used.

"How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds"—a 100 page book free. Write to-day.

New York Slate Roofing Co., Limited, Roofing Contractors, 7 Cedar St., N. Y.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

MUSIC BOOKS! MUSIC BOOKS!

Contains an excellent Singing Sch'l Course. THE ENCORE! For SINGING SCHOOLS. By L. O. EMERSON. Contains a fine collect'n of Psalm Tunes and Anthems.

Beside the above there are nearly 100 pages filled with Duets, easy Part Songs and Glees for Practice and Recreation.

As will be seen, there are abundant materials of the best character, for making Singing Classes interesting, wide awake and popular.

THE ENCORE is also an excellent book to use in Conventions, Academies, College Choirs, etc. Price 75 cts. $7.50 per dozen.

Contains a Good Collection of Secular Music. The Salutation! CHURCH MUSIC BOOK! For 1876-77. By L. O. EMERSON. Contains a thorough Singing Sch'l Course, with abundant exercises.

But the greater part of this new and important musical work is taken up with new Metrical Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, etc., etc. The whole constitutes a book quite equal to those already published, which have caused the name of Mr. Emerson to be widely known as one of the most successful of modern composers of Sacred Music. Price $1.38. Per doz. $12.00.

Specimen copies mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 BROADWAY, New York.

J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

TO MAKE MONEY DURING THE HARD TIMES, SECURE AN AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED Robbins Family Washer.

This machine has been ON TRIAL for the past six months in every State and Territory in the Union, and the almost unanimous verdict is:

"*Your Washer has proved a complete success.*"

Some of the reasons why this popular verdict has been reached may be found in these facts:

The Robbins Washer is an entirely NEW MACHINE. It is constructed upon a NEW PRINCIPLE—that of forcing water by downward pressure through the fabric. The dirt or discoloration is removed by *water force*; there is no rubbing or friction about it. This principle is the only one that has ever been successfully applied to the cleansing of fabrics by machinery. All others have failed in one or more essential points. The Robbins Washer will cleanse perfectly without rubbing all kinds of wearing apparel, table or bed linen. It will not injure the most delicate fabric. It is the greatest bleacher extant, and for this purpose alone is worth ten times the price of the machine. It is simple, self-operating, never gets out of order, and will last a lifetime. It saves time, it saves labor, it saves material.

By purchasing a ROBBINS WASHER you can count the hard drudgery of the washboard among the things of the past.

Therefore, we confidently say to every housekeeper in the land, you want a ROBBINS WASHER. You cannot afford to be without one. It will pay to buy one.

The Retail Price is only $3.50.

Sample to those desiring agencies, $3.00.

The philosophy of the Washer is fully explained in the following circular, which is full of valuable information to housekeepers. We bespeak for it a careful perusal:

In bringing the Robbins Washer before the public it becomes necessary to take into brief consideration the

Art of Cleansing Fabrics,

which, although so common, is yet imperfectly understood. Having had a life-long experience in the laundry business—in connection with first-class hotels, public laundries, asylums, hospitals, etc.—we know whereof we speak. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-boilers, etc., have all done very well, so far as it was possible for such principles and devices to do. But they have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, viz.: The saving of labor, the wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt or discoloration—all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS LITTLE WASHER.

What is it that Removes the Dirt?

You may ask all washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be: "Plenty of elbow grease," or, in other words, plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to *rub it in*, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then *rub it again to force water* through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being softened by the chemical action of the soap upon it.

The way in which this could be the most economically accomplished is what we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the aforesaid mechanical devices have many objectionable features. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is a hundred per cent. greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The Principle of the Little Washer

embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which causes a rapid *downward current or water force*, through and through them, thereby *removing* the dirt. Third, we use *a large body of water*, which holds the dirt in solution. Thus we cleanse thoroughly, *rinsing the clothes as usual*, being all that is required to complete the operation.

The Washer is composed of solid galvanized iron, which will not rust or corrode. There are two sizes—the No 1, or family size, for ordinary household use, and No. 2, or hotel size, suitable for country hotels, boarding houses, laundries, etc.

Family size weighs 5 pounds, is only 7 inches long by 5 inches wide by 1¾ inches deep. The discharge pipe is 18 inches high over that, and is 1¼ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream, at the rate of 15 to 20 gallons per minute, will work in any common family boiler, and if you wish will do the work in a boiler nearly twice that size, thereby enabling you to do twice as much, or the same amount in half the time. It takes only 3 ounces of soap to 15 or 20 gallons of water, and will wash household linen, such as bed and table linen, a boiler full in ten to fifteen minutes, and do it perfectly; wearing apparel in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, and will remove all streaks without any rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night, etc. We take the clothes dry and when the Washer gets *thoroughly at work* we will fill the boiler as full as it will hold, by gently pressing them down with a stick. We use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax, which is perfectly harmless.

The No. 2, or small hotel size, will do the work in a boiler four times the size of a common family boiler, and wash of average pieces from 1,500 to 2,000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler. They will work in anything that has a bottom large enough for them to rest upon.

Our Method of Handling.

We want agents everywhere throughout the United States; in every State, county, town, and hamlet. The retail price of No. 1 Washer is $3.50; of No. 2 Washer, $5. But we will sell sample machines of No. 1 size at $3; No. 2, or small hotel size, at $4. Canvassers for this Washer can make more money with it than with anything ever before offered to the public. As, for instance, we established two agencies to test the sale of the Washer upon its merits—one in Naugatuck, Conn., and one in Providence, R. I. The former, Mr. Charles Daniels, in a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, sold by canvassing in *two weeks eighty-five* Washers. In the latter place Mr. James Roberts, now of Naugatuck, sold in less than three months, without canvassing or advertising outside the store, over 500 Washers, a thing never before heard of.

To Persons out of Employment

we would say, if you want to secure a paying business, now is your time. Don't wait until the best territory is taken up, but send at once for sample machine and go to work. By following instructions you can sell to nearly every family in your neighborhood. Others have done it, and there is no reason why you should not. Full directions and instructions accompany each machine. Also special terms to agents; circulars, testimonials, etc.

All orders must be accompanied with cash. Remit by money order or registered letter to

THE GEO. D. BISSELL CO., Naugatuck, Conn.

Whether You Travel or Not, INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS, BY A YEARLY POLICY IN THE TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INS. CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Agents Everywhere.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The safest medicine to have about the house at all times is

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It will harm no one. It will benefit any who may have occasional attacks of headache, vertigo, low spirits, or other ailments resulting from irregular action of the bowels. Keep a bottle always in the house, and there is a family physician near that will save many dollars and much suffering.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

O. N. U. No. 39

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Prettiest Household Journals in U. S.

Gems of Beauty! Ladies! Young Folks! Just the Papers for You!

SEND 15c. FOR TRIAL TRIP THREE MONTHS.

The Ladies' Floral Cabinet

AND PICTORIAL HOME COMPANION.

A perfect beauty. Full of charming stories, pictures and reading. Devoted to Housekeeping, Household Elegancies, Art, Music, Home Pets, Ladies' Fancy Work, Games, Amusements, Flowers, Window Gardening, Cottages, etc. *The prettiest Ladies' Paper in America.* A perfect Gem. Wonderfully popular. Ladies all delighted with it.

Price, $1.30, 3 months on trial, with 1 Chromo or Steel Plate Engraving.
" $1.00, " " " " " "
" $1.00, " " " without Chromo.
" 10c., Specimen copy. None free. Agents wanted. Get up a Club.

The Little Gem & Young Folks' Favorite.

SEND 10 Cts. FOR TRIAL TRIP THREE MONTHS.

The prettiest Paper for the Young Folks in the U. S.; Full of pictures, entertaining stories, puzzles, fun, anecdotes, stories, helps to school studies, and hints for self-improvement. Get up a Club. Goes like Fun. A Gem children want it. Parents! it is the best present you can give your boys and girls. Price, 30 cents, three months on trial, including pretty chromo; 3 months, without chromo, 10c. Specimen copy, 5 cents.

HOUSEHOLD ELEGANCIES:—a splendid new book, devoted to a multitude of topics of Household Art, Taste and Fancy Work, Transparencies, Leaf Work, Worsted Work, Wax Flowers, Hair Work, Feather Work, Wax Flowers, Fret Sawing, Picture Frames, Wall Pockets, Paintings, Straw Work, Hair Work, Bead Work, &c., &c. Over 300 pages, 300 engravings. A charming gift to any friend. Price $1.50, by mail, postpaid.

WINDOW GARDENING:—a standard book, superbly illustrated, devoted to the culture of Plants, Bulbs, and Flowers, for in-doors. Has handsome designs of Hanging Baskets, Flowers, and Parlor Decorations. 250 engravings. Price, $1.50, by mail.

LADIES' FANCY WORK:—Just published. A charming book, devoted to Feather Work, Paper Flowers, Fire Screens, Shrines, Rustic Pictures, a charming series of designs for Easter Crosses, Straw Ornaments, Shell Flowers and Shell Work, Bead, Mosaic, and Fish Scale Embroidery, Hair Work and Cone Board Ornaments, Cottage Pine Work, Window Garden Decorations, Crochet Work, Designs in Embroidery, and an immense variety of other Fancy Work to delight all lovers of Household Art and Recreation. Price, $1.50.

All above for sale by Booksellers everywhere, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Address, HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Publisher, 46 Beekman Street, New York.

N. B.—Please state where you saw this advertisement.

Auburn Courier.

UBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 5th, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
SAM'L J. TILDEN, of New York.

For Vice-President,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor:
JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Lieutenant Governor
I. P. GRAY.

Judges Supreme Court:
WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, GEORGE V. HOWK,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, JAS. L. WORDEN,

Secretary of State:
J. E. NEFF.

Auditor of State:
E. HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State:
B. C. SHAW.

Clerk Supreme Court:
G. SCHMUCK.

Reporter Supreme Court
A. N. MARTIN.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
J. A. SMART.

For Representative in Congress—13th Dist.
FREEMAN KELLEY.

For State Senator
SAMUEL S. SHUTT.

For Prosecutor 35th Judicial District,
DANIEL D. MOODY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. MADDEN.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL GONSER.

For Sheriff,
JOHN C. St. CLAIR.

For Recorder,
MICHAEL BOLAND,

For Commissioners,
G. M. DUNCAN, 1st District.
A. D. GOETSCHIUS, 2nd "
B. F. BLAIR, 3rd "

For Coroner,
J. J. LATSON.

For Surveyor
J. J. VAN AUKEN.

A Few Men who Supported Lincoln, who are now supporting Tilden.

There are a large number of eminent men scattered throughout the country who, more or less directly, were identified with the Liberal party. These men from their nonpartisan character and known integrity of purpose are looked to with interest in times of political stife, as not likely to be influenced by other than pure motives—as good guides for those seeking the good of their country in their political action. A partial list of these men we find in the New York World. Of those who now with the Republican party but two can be brought to mind, Schurz and Halstead. Of those supporting Tilden for President may be mentioned the following:

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's "War Governor."

Ex-Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

David A. Wells, of Connecticut.

William Cullen Bryant, of New York.

Park Goodwin, of New York.

Gideon Wells, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy.

Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster General.

Justice David Davis, of Supreme Court, United States.

Ex-Governor Austin Blaire, the "War Governor" of Michigan.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

George W. Julian, candidate for Vice President on the Free-Soil ticket, 1852.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

General John M. Palmer, Ex-Governor of Illinois.

General William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, who wrote the Republican State platform of 1874, and who has now written the strongest letters of the kind yet published in behalf of Tilden.

Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College the distinguished political economist.

Colonel Augusta H. Fenn, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut last year.

Frank W. Bird, of Massachusetts, the founder of the Republican party.

Ex-Congressman John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois

Charles Francis Adams, Jr, of Massachusetts.

Henry Brooks Adams, of Massachusetts.

Col. Nicholas Smith, representing the Grealy family.

George W. Fenton, of Chautanqua, brother of Senator Fenton.

Col. Fred A. Conkling, of New York, brother of Senator Conkling.

"Fighting Joe." Hooker.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun.

Col. Alex K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times.

Judge Henry K. Belden, of New York.

Charles G. Davis, of Massachusetts.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas.

Ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska.

Ex-Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Governor David L. Lewis, the last Republican Governor of Alabama.

Judge Daniel S. Gooding, Lincoln elector at large in Indiana, 1864.

Judge Hoadley, of the Superior Court of Ohio, supported Hayes for Governor last year.

Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati who supported Hayes for Governor last year.

E. W. Kittridge, the eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, supported Hayes last year.

Emil Hoffman, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Ex-Lieutenant Gov. Jacob Mueler, of Ohio, elected on the Republican ticket in 1871, who supported Hayes last year.

Judge J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Frederick Hassaurek, late editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, who supported Hayes last year.

August Rheme, editor of the Cleveland Wachter am Erie, who supported Hayes last year.

Col. Edwin Jessen, of Chicago brother in-law of Carl Schurz.

Ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois.

General Franz Sigel, of New York.

The Republican party by one of its counsel, Carl Schurz, comes before the country and puts in a plea of confession and avoidance to the case made against it by the Democracy. It admits that it has plundered and oppressed the South that it has defrauded the revenues, that it has prostituted the civil service, that it has wasted the public domain and that it has demoralized the public conscience, but feebly endeavors to avoid an adverse verdict by pleading its loyalty and its purpose, if continued in power, to reform. Nobody knows better than Mr. Schurz that this is a bad pler in every sense of the word—as weak as it is desperate, and as humiliating as it is insincere. Its past services to the country could, at best, be admitted only in mitigation, and its promises of future amendment are unworthy of a moment's consideration when coupled with a refusal to surrender its plunder to make its immediate restitution. It says to the people, I have betrayed and robbed you it is true, but if you will forgive me and let me keep the swag, the custom house, postoffice, post tradership, navy yards, whisky-gaugerships—etc., etc., I solomnly promise to reform myself at my very earliest convenience!

* * *

It is difficult for the most zealous Republican to give a good reason why the party should longer be continued in power. He will tell you of deeds of valor done in the war by Republicans, but he ignores the fact that some of the bravest generals and fully one-half of the soldiers were Democrats. He can refer to no wise legislation to inspire confidence in the Republican party, neither can he point to a prosperous country as the result of Republican rule He can denounce Democrats for party sake and that is all. He cannot point to Comeron and Blaine and Chandler as honest examples of patriotism, although he does defend Grantism. In fact there is no good reason for honest men to longer vote the Republican ticket. The welfare of the nation lies not in that direction. It fills our heart with joy to think of the grand and glorious change that is to be made before our next issue, telling our readers that the Democratic party has won the victory and that there will be better times, not only for a few, but for all the land. Is it possible that fair minded men can look over these truths and throw away their vote. Young man your first vote is the one you will always remember, let it be for Reform, by voting the Democratic ticket.

* * *

October opens with clear, bracing air and skies are glorious blue. It may indeed be called the first month in which we actually get autumnal weather, September generally being a little more than a continuation of summer, getting the last expenditure of the sun's warm rays. But October ushers us into the new season fairly and squarely, and the month has that distinctive character of its own which makes us respect it. It is a good time for work, for travel, and for pleasure; and though the editor may feel sad as he sees the leaves fall, and watches the preparations for the coming frosts, yet sound, hearty, and healthy men rejoice in the brisk air, and set themselves about their tasks with new spirits and increased vim. They will welcome the frost, and trust that it will soon extend to those plague stricken regions where yellow fever is not decimating the population. But what will make this October the most memorable of the months will be the victory of the opponents of the corrupt party in power in the coming State elections, prefiguring that greater victory which on the 10th of October, and on the seventh of November will utterly crush out Grantism, call Tilden to the White House to introduce the needed work of reform in the administration of the Government. For this result, all wise, thoughtful, and patriotic men devoutly pray.

* * *

The National Republican Committee is running Indiana red hot on the soldier's reunions to keep up the campaign excitement. Democratic soldiers can not be turned by such displays. They will vote for Tilden and reform. What a silly underhanded way this is to get votes. Friends, don't it look cowardly. Don't it look as though they felt their defeat. Even at the soldiers reunion here it could be heard on the corners "We will make two hundred votes." Voters of DeKalb, shackel such cowards and come and join a fair, honest and brave party—the Democratic party.

Roses' Letter to the Widow!

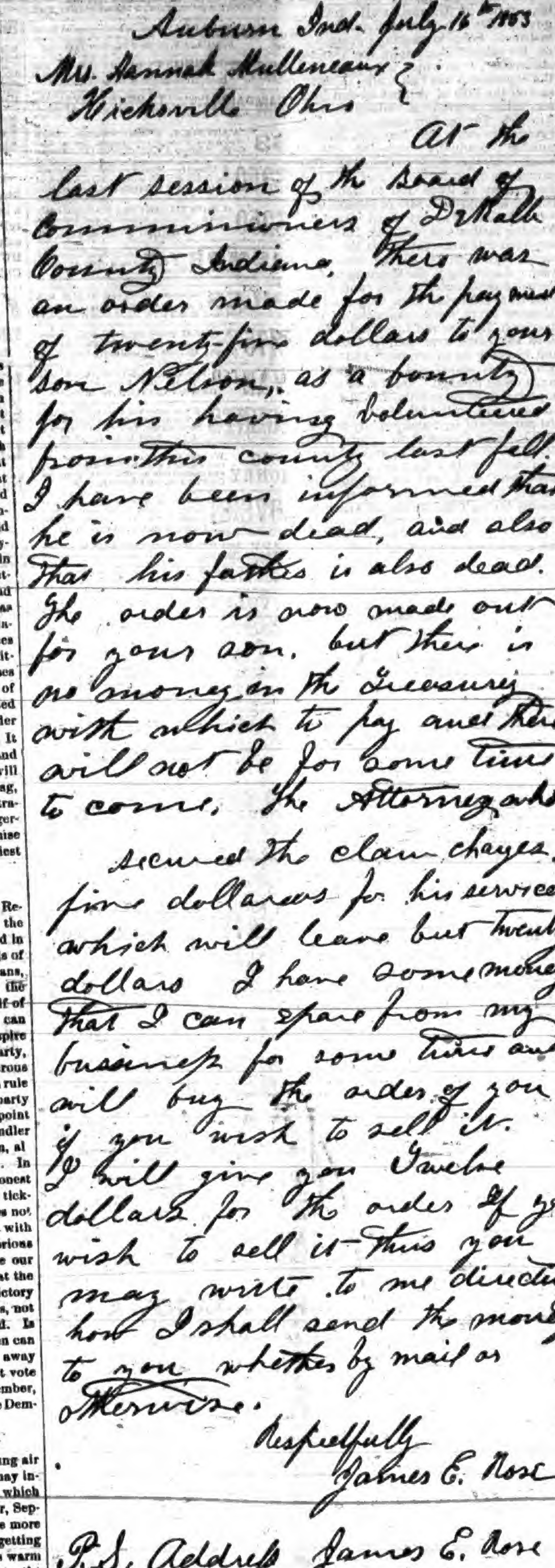

Auburn Ind. July 16th 1863

Mrs. Hannah Mulleneaux }
Hicksville Ohio }

At the last session of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, there was an order made for the payment of twenty-five dollars to your son Nelson, as a bounty for his having volunteered from this county last fall. I have been informed that he is now dead, and also that his father is also dead. The order is now made out for your son, but there is no money in the Treasury with which to pay and there will not be for some time to come. The Attorney who secured the claim charges five dollars for his services which will leave but twenty dollars I have some money that I can spare from my business for some time and will buy the order of you if you wish to sell it. I will give you Twelve dollars for the order If you wish to sell it thus you may write to me directing how I shall send the money to you whether by mail or otherwise.

Respectfully
James E. Rose.

P.S. Address James E. Rose
Auburn
Ind.

Is this the man who should preside in our courts of justice? Is this the man to whom the widows and orphans of this district are to be compelled to look to for justice in our courts? Can the sons of those who fell bleeding and mangled at Stone River, at Chicamauga, at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness give their votes to the author of the above letter? What say the gallent heroes of the war in regard to voting for a man who attempted to speculate upon the misfortunes of a desolate widow who had almost been rendered childless by the dread ravages of war? l a

To the Public.—Having purchased the photograph rooms of Mr. Siler, I am now prepared to furnish pictures and copying in the best style of art, at lowest prices.

4w. DAVID GRIPE

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N.

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Woodford has made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, under an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, apporved March 5th 1859 and acts amendatory thereto and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such trustee.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf,or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if persevereingly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

That Soldiers Reunion.

Our article last week in regard to the Soldiers' Re-union, had the desired effect. Though gotten up under Republican auspices, they did not dare, after what we said, to turn it into an out and out political affair, though it had several features that evidently pointed that way. First, came Logan, who distinctly said he understood it to be in the interest of the Republican party, and came for the purpose of making a political speech. This much we learn from a Republican. It was agreed to give out that he was unable to speak, though he could warm out of his hoarsness. It was a queer spectacle. Logan ready to inflame the war spirit, and the managers anxious that he should do so, but afraid of the result. That old man who started out first with what would have proved a better partizan speech, but was pulled back that Hayes' banner, which appeared in the crod as they marched to the depot, and after which several soldiers refused to march, that glee club hired by the Illinois Republicans, and sent here to sing their party songs, and their attempt in the evening to give the whole proceedings a political cast, ought to convince everyone that a Republican rally was intended all the way through, and had not our item appeared opposing such a scheme, what a jolly time they would have had But the whole thing in this respect was a failure. The attendance was large, though the day was unfavorable. Had any body else than a union soldier made this opposition they would have cried "rebel," but they can't get that howl on us. There is not another soldier in the country who would take more pride in a regular re-union than ourself, but we shall always oppose any party making a handle of them for political purposes. We see a Democratic soldiers' re-union advertised for to-day at Indianapolis. We are opposed to this arrangment, and as soon as our soldier boys lend their influence to favor any party, that soon may they expect to see the true re-unions lessen, and diminish in interest and attendance. You might just as well prostitute the Fourth of July to partizan purposes as those affairs, and the true soldier will engage in those only in which he can meet his comrade of what ever political party, on cannon ground, where the crack of the party whip is not heard, and where none but brave gallant officers, are recognized as leaders.

Democrats of Dekalb Co.

We appeal to the sturdy Democracy of DeKalb county to do their whole duty on the 10th of October. This duty consists of voting and seeing that your neighbors vote also. If every Democrat in the several townships will consider himself a self-constituted committeeman to see that somebody else is on hand to vote all will be well. The result in the State is what we are after. Every one counts. The strongholds like DeKalb county are expected to do their work faithfully. We want no Democrats to stay at home. The election in October is of the most vital importance to every man who loves his country, his business or his labor. There must be help for these pressing hard times. The relief lies only in the success of the Democratic party. Success in October, means victory in November Remember this. Think of it all the time. Impress it upon your neighbors. Make it your duty to be an active worker from now until after the poles close on the 10th of October. Do this for the sake of your country. Let your patriotism rise to the occasion and Indiana will stand forth as one of the great leaders of this mighty reform movement.

Millinery Store!

Our Millinery Goods are Abundant and Cheap: And None but those of the Best Kinds do we Keep.

We want all to know that we're living
in town,
In Auburn, Indiana, that place of
renown;
We invite all the ladies to give us a
call,
And we'll try to supply the wants
of you all;
Our goods have arrived, our stock is
complete.
The material is good, and the workship is neat.
We want all to come and see for yourselves,
What we have on the counter and
up on the shelves;
We have good hats and bonnets and
trimmings to suit,
And fine flowers and ribbons to
make you look cute;
We've neckties and plumes and beautiful switches,
Which will make you appear as
handsome as peaches;
Then come right along whatever your
age,
Your wants can all be supplied we'll
engage;
Whether married or single, we have
what will please you.
And to purchase our goods we shall
not have to tease you;
We pay cash for our goods and select
them with care,
They're as good and as cheap as
you'll find anywhere;
And we say to you all, both young
and old,
We'll not refuse greenbacks, silver
nor gold.

H. H. STAMETS.

Sworn Statement of Mr. Akins.

Below we give a statement made by Mr. Akins, thinking probably it would give better satisfaction to all concerned We did not get our article wrong anymore than Mr. Saxton sent Andrews to Akins, instead of going himself—six of one and a half dozen of the other. All the talk and argument from now until the day of judgment, could not make the matter out anything but a move on Saxton's part to be certain of his pay, and keep his blunders from the eyes of our next Treasurer, Mr Gonser.

I, Christopher Akins, swear upon oath that Willis Andrews came to me on the day or two after the last Republican convention, and said that T. J. Saxton would pay back to me the one dollar and a half which he had wrongfully taken from me for delinquent taxes, by the next mail. Afterwards the said Andrews came to me and told me that Saxton would not pay back said amount until after the election, but that I must say nothing about it. On the second day of October, Saxton and Andrews came to my house and wanted me to sign a statement, that I had never refused to pay one dollar and fifty cents of said delinquent taxes. I told Mr. Saxton I would not sign such a statement as I had refused to pay all but the fourteen cents, as that was all I thought I ought to pay, but had paid the one dollar and fifty cents. Upon the advice of Mr. McGonigal, who told me the law was all on their side, and they could beyond a doubt, collect the full amount. It was then I concluded to pay the one dollar and fifty cents, whereupon Mr. Saxton became quite indignant, and said to me "I understand that you and your son are not going to vote for me." And he further said if I refused to do anything for him, he would refuse to do anything for me.

Christopher Akins.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1876

Jacob Walborn, J. P.

One year ago ex-Governor Dix "warmly approved the object of a meeting" to approve the action of Gov. Tilden. Now he reviles and abuses him. To such depths can partisan spite degrade a narrow mind!

* * *

In 1854 Hayes was one of the worst Know Nothings in Cincinnati. He holds the same views yet. Let every lover of liberty remember this and act accordingly.

* * *

Chandler, Hayes & Co. intended to carry Ind., in October by ballot box stuffing. Watch the corruptionists every where. See that Indiana has a fair election.

John Hebel is lying at the point of death, and from hear say will probably cross the river this Wednesday evening. John has had two attacks of a similar nature in the last few years.

Charles Klotz has started east for his fall stock of clothing, dry goods, &c.—Charley will bring the latest styles and best qualities of goods, and our readers will save money by waiting a few days for his goods to arrive.

The red uniform a hundred years ago received a terrible licking. History always repeats itself, and the bloody shirt army will meet overwhelming defeat next Tuesday. It is an unlucky color the Radicals adopted for their calves.

Our local politicians of both parties, are busily engaged in a general canvass of the county, and will spare no effort to have the free and untrammeled voter thoroughly posted on all the exciting questions now engaging the attention of the people.

The Radical papers make their principal fight on Mr. Williams by attacking his clothes. They are so enamored of General Harrison's white kids and broadcloth that they think it a mortal offense for a man to go barehanded and wear jeans clothes.

Our Democratic friends should be careful to do no trading on election day There is no need of it, for if every man sticks to the ticket, the candidates on the tickets will all be elected by large majorities. There is no need of sacrificing one man to increase the vote of another, because every man on the Democratic ticket is safe. If any Republicans ask you to swap, say to them "I don't have to."

The Courier last week stated that not a single Democrat had been placed upon the committee for the soldier's reunion.

The above is from the gifted pen of Weamer. Some people call lying a gift Read again, Weamer, and you will see that we were particular in using the word programme and not committee.—If you can show us the name of one Democrat on the programme or posters we'll surrender. In the meantime somebody pray for Weamer.

There is one thing very evident at the present stage of the campaign in Indiana, and that is, that the Republican party is fearful of the result. Two months ago they were confident that the State ticket would have 20,000 majority. Now the State is admitted by them to be very doubtful. Fellow Democrats, this should inspire us to work hard. Don't let the contest go by default. The enemy is nervous and anxious. We have victory within our grasp See to it that our opportunity is not frittered away by lack of work or vigor at home Democrats.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—How are you going to vote?

—What do think of Rose's letter?

Vote for Boland the one-armed man.

Watch the poles closely next Tuesday.

Vote straight Democratic on Tuesday next.

Vote for St. Clair an honest practical farmer.

We have a good Democratic ticket. Vote it clean.

A new sidewalk is going down on Sixth street.

Corn cutting keeps the farmers busy now-a-day.

Frank Kline has returned from a long stay in Michigan.

Our merchants are beginning to bring in their fall goods.

Vote for Tously, who has experience and is an able lawyer.

Court is still in session. The attendance is quite large.

Call and see Roth's underwear, overcoats, gloves, &c.

Mr. M. Osgood and Miss Lotta Ford were married last week.

Al Dawson and wife have returned from Philadelphia.

Vote for Kelly, who will represent the farmers in Congress.

Don't you want to take a Saxton pill? It will bring you to time.

Vote for our Commissioners solid, for they are all good men.

Vote for Shutt, who has already represented us with credit.

The Gregg Bros. are showing in the country school houses.

Roth has the best underwear in town, for the least money.

Democrats, stand by your nominees, and victory awaits us.

Tell Mercer he'll have a terrible Fike before he gets in for Senator.

The weather is getting quite cold. It looks like snow, "they say."

Call at Roth's, for the best bargains. He has prices down to a fine point.

Vote for Moody, a man of experience and an honorable upright gentleman

The Albion silver cornet band accompanied the excursion to Butler to-day.

Vote for reform and economy and better times by voting the Democratic ticket.

Vote for Gonser, who has been a resident of this county for years, and has helped pay the taxes.

A fine hicory pole was raised at Corunna Wednesday. Prof. C. A. Fairbanks delivered one of his splendid addresses.

Mr. M. Boland, of Corunna, the Democratic candidate for Recorder, was in the city Tuesday.

Hon. Freeman Kelley speaks at Hamilton, next Saturday night, and at Waterloo on Monday evening, Oct. 9.

Prof. Fairbanks will address the people at Garrett, next Saturday afternoon and at La Otto next Monday evening.

Dan Voorhees and Gen. Sigel will address the people at Fort Wayne, Friday Oct. 6th.

We hear that several of our saloon men gave the grand jury a call this week.—That's right, boys, be sociable.

The band boys made a nice thing off of their military ball. We are glad to hear it.

Did any of the excursionists to Chicago see Sankey and Moody? Did you ask them how they voted?

Politics are getting talked up to a peak. Next Tuesdey the peak will be knocked off—of the Reps.

There will be a Democratic rally at Butler next Monday That place turns out large crowds.

Loveland, of Corunna, was in town on Tuesday electioneering for the Republican party.

The roof on the new school house was the work of J. L. Davis' boys. It is said to be a good job.

Mr. Beuret has painted his store building which helps the appearance of it to some extent.

The oyster season has opened up and lovers thereof are in their glory. Only 35c a dish.

Cider making is, to say the least, immense. One firm bought twenty barrels yesterday.

Hi. Rasely has moved his stock of harness next door the postoffice. Hi. has a nice stock.

We are ready for a good dramatic performance. It takes the Auburn troupe to give one.

Benedict's new room is almost ready to occupy. It will make a splendid business stand.

W. D. Bickel has taken a partner in the restaurant business. The firm is doing a good trade.

The excursionists returned from Chicago Thursday, very much delighted with their trip.

No Response from Rose.

Mr Rose has not offered to defend that outrageous letter he wrote to a poor widow, the mother of a dead union soldier. Not one word has he dared to say to justify his action in this case. Tax-payers, you may die, and your family may be placed in a position where he, as Judge, would have something to do with your estate. Will you place a man there by your vote, who attempted to shave a bounty order due a mother for the bleaching bones of her brave son? Study well before you vote. Weamer tries to explain for him, but as Rose had time to do it himself, we imagine the feeble attempt made by Weamer, is all but a brilliant effort of his facile pen.

The Presbyterian excursion to Chicago Tuesday was well patronized from this place.

We were absent at Indianapolis yesterday and are therefore one day late with our paper.

Twenty thousand Democratic soldiers met at Indianapolis and snowed under the attempt of the Radicals last month.

There is not much of Weamer this week, ignoring the slime, and the precious contributors that are gotton up in town.

F. D. Ryan has moved his stock of boots and shoes into Munn's old stand owned by J. L. Davis.

See change in Mr. Davis' hardware advertisement. Also in railroad time cards in other columns.

Tarney has the largest and best assortment of meat always on hand of any market in the city.

Chas. Klotz' old building, which stood near the court house, is being moved to the south end of town.

Weamer calls on Culver for an affidavit. Now, if he could have placed Feagler's along side what a pretty pair they would be.

Remember you that may have estates to settle in court, TWELVE DOLLARS for TWENTY FIVE is a little to big a shave.

The October election will take place next Tuesday. Let every friend of reform remember this and be on hand for business.

Mr. St. Clair will occupy the new jail building as a residence, in a couple of weeks. Mr. Moese has purchased the Baughan property.

By the election of the Democratic ticket you will get less taxes to shoulder and more labor and better wages, while on the other hand it will be to the contrary.

Some of the candidates for county offices in this county will suffer defeat and should be prepared to meet it philosophically. All cannot be successful.

Sammy Pommert has employed another first-class barber. The public are invited to call when wanting a good shave hair-cut, or anything in the tonsorial line.

A large crowd from this place accompained by the Auburn Silver Band and Mr. Foltz' marshal band attended the speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Julian, at Waterloo, Monday.

Our subscribers are paying up very slow. Bear in mind we have a great deal of cash to pay out each week. Its true the times are hard, but we must have money just the same.

There will be a grand Democratic rally at Garrett next Saturday. A large crowd will be in attendance, and good speakers have been engaged.

Mr. Roof, of the Kendallville "Standard" and his brother, the champion job printer, at Albion, was in the city last week. They are boys "that know how 'tis yourself."

Come and get tickets for the different voting places, at this office, next Monday. We are going to print enought to get 5,000 majority on the county ticket. That's enough.

H. Randall, living east of town, lost a wrapping chain between Poters residence and Ashelman's farm, last week. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at this office.

The facts we have presented against Mr. Saxton are called silly nonsense by Weamer, but the tax-payers will show him next Tuesday as to who is to be trusted.

It is claimed that Saxton has been doing the dirty work of the party long enough now he ought to have an office. How many deserving there would be if all who done dirty work should be rewarded.

Weamer extols Dr. Mercer, and, makes him out a wonderful man. A glance at another column will give you the motive power that generally prompts that man to action.

The white man who walks the streets in search of work to buy his family bread, should recollect that the Radical leaders are importing negroes to override the will of the people, and, in order that it may cost them as little as possible, are providing them with work at the people's expense.

No Word From Saxton.

Why dont that tax-payer of Weamer's give his name, as we did Mr. Akins if his case is good. It wont do for some irresponsible party in this place to sit down and write as though he was a heavy tax-payer, when the fact is he is a dead beat. Why dont Mr. Saxton come to the front with a statement of his own. He has not dared to.

Mr. D. Bender, living near the north school house, has a splendid lot of kegs, barrels, cistern tubs, &c., for sale very cheap.

The building in rear of Zacher's grocery, is a terribly dilapidated thing. A little enterprise on the part of the proprietor of the building would make it give a different appearance.

A number of our citizens went to Butler Thursday to attend the Republican rally. There has been a strong effort made to get as large a crowd as the Democrats had, a few weeks ago. We are afraid they will fail.

J. J. Van Auken has given better satisfaction to the people of this county, than any other surveyor that has ever filled the office. We hope to see him continue in the position, as it is seldom you can find a man who suits all classes

Who is it, and what is it for—that meeting so often held in Rainier's Hall. Through the window, the other night, could be seen an audience of two, and our County Treasurer laying it off in speech-like way, to the attentive hearers of said audience.

Weamer said he was short of help, last week, is the reason why his paper come out on Friday. He only had four hands besides himself, and one or two other ones laying off waiting for their pay for what they had done.

The Republican band did not go to Butler. We heard one of the members say, they might pay our expenses, if they want us very bad. That's what we thought. They want your vote, gentlemen, worse than your company or your music.

Mr. Geo. Ensley, the father of "our Nick," says that he had as much to do with that poor farm barn as Mr. Gonser and that sealed proposals were advertised for but when opened they were so very high in their figures that they concluded to take private bids. This is from Mr. Ensley.

The Waterloo Fair commences next week and the general outlook is far superior to former ones. We look for a very large attendance and a most splendid fair. Let all be present and enjoy a share of the pleasure that will be exhibited there.

A vote for Blue Jeans Williams means a vote for public economy and better times for poor men. A vote for Harrison. means a vote for the continuation of Grantism, public extravagance and hard times. The men who pay the money can take their choice.

We could name a hundred leading Republicans in the different States who have left their party to advocate Tilden and reform. We cannot think of a single leading Democrat who has gone over to the other side as advocate of Hayes.

The Radicals are making an especial effort to elect Harrison, and would swap the whole state ticket to accomplish their object. How do the truly loyal subordinates appreciate that speculative spirit? Why you might as well try to elect Grant to a third term as to elect Harrison for Governor.

Go to Bickel & Co's. for the boss dish of oysters. This is one of the best restaurants in the county for farmers to get a square meal. Don't fail to give them a call when you are hungry, for you get the best and the cheapest meals you ever set down to. Rooms on Main Street, next door to Woodford's shoe store.

The rail road and manufacturing establishments are curtailing expenses in every direction possible, by discharging employees and cutting down wages. To use an original expression, "times are hard."

We hear it noised around town that there will be a marriage in high life on or about Thursday next. Oh, young man, if you only knew how the happy father smiles as he pours out the paregoric and muses over the certainty of a Democratic vote not 22 years from now, you would only know the true way of living "doubled up."

The wood market is lively. Now is the time to lay in your winter supply.—Don't wait until the roads get muddy, and then abuse the hard working farmer because he asks you twenty-five cents more for hauling a cord than he did when the roads were dry and dusty.—It is your fault and not the farmers if you run out of fuel in the dead of winter. "Give the devil his dues."

This is the time of year when you are asked by your better half to black the kitchen stove and move it from the out house into the other room, get down on your "all fours" and put that carpet down, and be carful, dear, that you get the stripes straight. I'm going over to Jones'; I'll be back by the time your done if I can. If the baby wakes up do your best to get him asleep again.—Good night, dear.

TOO LATE!

Weamer says it was a put up job, to get McClure off the track. Well there was a put up job about it, and that was to defeat him if he did not get out of the way, by the very reason which caused him to withdraw. Gen. Blair was very wrothy when he found the Auburn Republicans had spoiled the game. They would have held on until the last week and then come out with the affidavits of Feagler, Culver, and other citizens and thus defeated him. And now Weamer says its a put up job to get McClure's friends to go for Copting Cutter. Its too gauzy, Weamer Rose and Saxton could have come out before this and explained, if their case was good, but the fact of their holding back is proof that what we charge is true.

Weamer does not like Gonser to promise any favors while he is Treasurer but says, "many are the favors Saxton has extended the people" Mr. Akins, Devilbis and Wise, were especially favored, and yet they will hardly vote to elect Saxton.

A thousant families in DeKalb county say that Morton knows nothing about the suffering that Radical rule has brought upon them. He associates with government contractors and members of the whisky ring and thinks that the country never was so prosperous.

If our Democratic friends are on the alert there is but little danger of the Republicans polling many illegal votes.—All doubtful votes should be challenged The Democrats should make every effort for a fair election. This is all they want, for a fair and honest vote will bring forth a sweeping Democratic victory.

CONUNDRUM:—If D. D. Moody's character is worth $10,000, what is a two year old colt worth?—Mrs. Weamer's Paper.

ANSWER—The colt would be worth about as much as you received from your wife when you sold and conveyed your printing press to your wife, in order to beat your creditors.

We were glad to see a large attendance at Waterloo, last Monday, to hear Julian. He made an impressive speech and it was a good one, to judge from the remarks made afterwards by Judge Green. He showed what a weak negative man Hayes was, having known him for twenty-five years past. He showed up the war question and the reason for it, to blindfold and hoodwink the people.

Several weeks have passed and yet no one has attempted to explain or defend the Rose letter. The Press or Weamer have not dared to publish it nor defend it. We have confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, and believe they will hardly trust their interests or their childrens interests after they are gone, in the hands of a man who would speculate on the misfortunes of a poor widow.

The Republican candidate for Treasurer is trying to make the people believe that he is poor. What became of that farm in Ohio, which he boastingly spoke of when he first came here, four or five years ago and the money he has out on interest. He married an eighty-acre farm, and Saxton cant be worth much less than $10.000. And now he is crying before the people, because forsooth he is poor. It only shows what some people will do to get into office.

The Democratic meetings that have been held throughout the county were all largely attended and great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. C. A. Fairbanks has done a noble work in canvassing the county, visiting each township, giving the people truths and facts that should be brought again to mind before the hand reaches the mouth of the ballot box. We are certain that the people of DeKalb are tired of hard times, and they evince a decided disposition to labor together for reform. Pass it along the line.

The men who advertise are the ones from whom good bargains can be secured. They are the live, wide-a-wake business men who fully understand how to do business, and are willing to let people know what they have to sell. They are men who build up the town, and the ones who deserve the patronage of the people. Remember this in making your purchases. Do not buy elsewhere until you compare prices with those who do business on business principles.

We have not heard a word from Saxton yet, and if he intends to hold off so that we will have no chance to reply, it will only indicate the unfairness with which he proposes to run the canvass. We have brought everything forward as soon as it came to our ears, and have had no intention of getting anyone in a position where he could not defend himself. We have given cases against the honesty and capacity of Mr. Saxton, so that he could have replied before this, and if he waits until the last moment, it will only indicate a weak defense. Why, he even offered to buy a ticket for the excursion to Chicago, last Tuesday, in the interest of the Presbyterian church, if a certain Democrat, a member of that church, would turn in and help elect him. This is the kind of a man Weamer wants you to vote for. We have no unfriendly feeling for Saxton personally, but he is certainly unfit for the position of County Treasurer.

Grand Rally at Butler.

"A Little More Grape, Capt. Bragg."

Gen. S. E. BRAGG,

OF MISSOURI,

one of the gallant defenders, and

Gen. MESSMORE,

OF MICHIGAN,

another brave officer will address the people at Butler next Monday afternoon and evening. Let there be a grand rally

Give Waterloo a big chalk mark. They raised a handsome hickory pole there last Monday. Such poles are very popular this year, being almost as thick as telegraph poles all over the county. Corunna tried to raise one 196 feet long, last Saturday, but an accident occured, just as they had it in position which let it down again. It was to be raised Wednesday, and we hope they were successful. There is to be a pole raising at the school house in District No. 1, in Smithfield-tp., one mile east of Barker's Church next Saturday. C. A. D. McClellen, Esq., and others will make addresses.

Tom Mays goes to the extreme of thinking it very wicked for a man to even visit a place where the mild Teutonic beverage is sold and drunk—[Waterloo Press.

What we object to is this thing of descerating the Sabbath day. That one who asks the suffrages of the people should lend his influence and presence to an affair of this kind is very wicked. We judge what men will do by their past acts, and if this is a specimen of the conduct that Cutter, as an officer of the peace expects to show; should he be elected it would hardly be creditable Beer pic-nics on the Sabbath day may do for Chicago, but would be a sad innovation on the peace and quiet of all good people, and those who encourage them by their presence, should receive no countenance from the public.

Why is it that the Democrats fear any thing with "Soldiers" in it? Dead or alive, the soldier is feared by them, else why so much opposition."

Democratic soldiers put that in your pipe and smoke it. That was the estimation placed upon you when you marched the other day along with your comrades. Why, they will claim after while there is not a Democratic soldier in the county, and we really believe there will be as many such voters go in for Tilden as Hayes. But the above from Weamer is a fair expression of the respect entertained for you by the leaders of the Republican party. If they could lessen or blot out the number of Democratic soldiers in this country then they would be happy.

Weamer makes out Mr. St. Clair to be worth $40.000. At that rate how much is Weamer worth? Not less than $50,000 if you include several of his talented contributors, more generally known as dead beats. Mr. St. Clair is comparatively a poor man owning a small farm for which he worked and slaved years ago, in the mean time paying taxes and adding to the industrial interests of the county. When Capt. Cutter does as much hard work and learns to be frugal and lives to be as old as Mr. St. Clair he can be worth as much or more.—Simply because a man came here in an early day and labored hard and finally grew into the posession of a small farm that should not prejudice him before the people, but rather commend him as an honest hard-working, worthy citizen entitled to the respect and confidence of the people. It wont do Weamer to preach poverty for Captain Cutter. He has had eleven years since the war to earn something and if he has not succeeded must the county take him up at a word and provide for him. We hope the farmer and tax-payer will lay aside his prejudices and vote for a worthy man, a tax-payer himself.

The Kendallville "Standard" copied that lie which Weamer gave publicity the other week about Dr. Elson and Mr. Moody, and for which he so gracefully apologized by saying it was another man. There don't seem to be one good generous impulse in the entire organization of the man, but then we dont mean to be personal. But the "Standard" will make no correction. In fact so far none of the Republican papers in this District are in the habit of making corrections. We called the attention of the "Press" to an error it made in intimating that Voorhees failed to appear at Crown Point, the other week, to meet Schurz, when the fact was, it was the latter gentleman who failed to come, yet the "Press" did not make the correction but ignored the matter entirely When it called our attention to a little item in the COURIER about Hayes voting for the salary grab, we made the correction. Again the Angola "Republican" charged that, "Blue Jeans," the old fraud had not resigned his seat in Congress. We corrected it the week following, but nevertheless it never alluded to the matter again, and doubtless many of its readers having confidence in its statements believe to-day that "Blue Jeans" is still a Congressman when everybody knows that a gentleman is running in Williams' District for the unexpired term. Perhaps it was the intention of the editors to purposely deceive their readers and thus get a vote away from the honest old man. Such are our opponents.

A NAUGHTY DOCTOR.

The Merry Mercer on the Ramage.

A woman is the Case.

We were regaled one day last week with a narration, not a blood and thunder story and o'er true tale, as is claimed by some of the best citizens around Corunna, of an escapade in which Dr. Mercer, the Republican candidate for State Senator, acts an important part. We give it as we heard it, from those who know whereof they speak. Not a thousand years ago a man by the name of Fike was sent to the penitentiary for dabbling in counterfeit money, leaving a wife and one or more children. About this time there resided at Corunna a wild fellow named Burt Erie, a notorious character. Now, the Doctor and Burt took it into their heads to give Mrs Fike a call, and they were indelicate enough to select the dark hours of night to carry out their purpose. Their intentions were evidently bad, as all intentions are that have to be carried out under cover of darkness. They presumed to judge of the character of Mrs. Fike by her husband. So at the dead hour of night they called at a house near the one occupied by Mr. Fike, and inquired if such a house was the residence of this woman. They were answered in the affirmative, and they started off in that direction. Curiosity prompted a neighbor to keep a lookout and he saw them go in the direction of the house after which they had inquired. As it happened a young girl the daughter of another neighbor near by, was staying with Mrs. Fike at the time and from her we learn they were aroused from their slumbers by a loud rapping, and soon the demand came to let somebody in. This was peremtorily refused and after some parleying another demand was made to admit the party. But Mrs. Fike was firm and the party, finding no chance to gain the coveted prize indulged in vile Billingsgate and indecent language, applying epithets and making requests of the very lowest character. Concluding that they had made a great mistake they got in their buggy and went home. The affair got noised abroad until it finally came to the ears of the Doctor's wife, and the Doctor was indignant, not because of the act, but because some one had taken the trouble to inform his wife of the matter. And this is the man who aspires to the position of a Senator to represent the intelligent, respectable people of DeKalb and Steuben. Perhaps he judges the people the same way he judged Mrs. Fike, by the character of her husband who was a resident of this county. We judge too from a remark he made after his defeat two years ago for representative. He was asked how he felt. He said, "I feel like Lazarus, as though I was licked by dogs." There is another matter in which the Doctor is said to have been connected that is far from creditable. A man by the name of Cogsdell made application for life insurance and Mercer examined him and certified to his physical condition in such a manner that he was accepted. Soon after the same man applied for a pension and was again examined by the Doctor who pronounced him a fit subject to receive a pension. The certificate in each case was signed by our versatile Doctor, and on them the man received an insurance and a pension.—What do you think of a man whose conscientious scuples will permit him to do that. Is he honest and fit to be trusted? It would be an outrage to send such a man as that to represent us in the Legislature. Mr. Shutt is the Democratic nominee. He has been there one session, is a fair upright gentleman and is known far and wide for his sterling integrity. He is a farmer and knows the interests of the laboring classes. Every farmer and tax-payer should vote for him.

NOT TRUE.

It has been circulated by someone who has but little respect for his word and honor, that Mr. M. Boland, the Democratic candidate for Recorder, has a permanent situation on the Air Line Road, as operator, as long as he sees fit to keep it. That is not true. The Railroad company is under no more obligations to Mr. Boland than to any one else on the line, and no one would circulate such a report only those who are meddlesome, those who attend to others business and let their own attend to itself. Such people are not worth listening to and have but little, if any, influence in the city or town where they reside. Mr Boland is a man worthy and competent of the Recorders office, he is temperate in his habits, steady to his labor, kind and affable to all, a splendid penman, and one of the neatest and most exact youn men we ever knew. What more does the intelligent people of this county want?

We learn that his opponent is a man not capable of filling the office, that he is a miserable writer, and has a very limited education. Voters of DeKalb this is not the man you want. A man to fill this office should be an able scholar, clever and accommodating in his ways, and we leave it for the ballot box to decide.

Just Received at Landing's Store.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades.

☞New fall style Prints.

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The professional thieves of Philadelphia have united in a request to the Mayor for permission to visit the Exhibition in a body on some day to be set apart for that purpose, promising to maintain a firm control over their pickers and stealers "for this occasion only."

The reef of rocks at Hell Gate, which has heretofore formed a serious obstruction to the entrance of New York harbor, was blown up on Sunday morning, Sept. 24. There was considerable apprehension in the city lest the explosion of the mine, consisting of 50,000 pounds of the most powerful explosive known to science, would result in the destruction of both life and property. All such expectations, however, were agreeably disappointed. A slight tremor of the earth throughout the city, and the upheaval of two columns of water, accompanied with a considerable quantity of rock, which all fell into the river, were the only evidences that the great blast had been effected. It was precisely 3 o'clock p. m. that Gen. Newton sent the electric spark into the mine. This was followed by a cloud of black smoke, rocks and lumber, and at the same moment a heavy shock ran through the ground, and gave one the impression of being lifted about two inches. The sound of the explosion was not loud, but low, rumbling, and deep. A cloud of yellow smoke followed the rocks, and, in ten seconds, the water had become level again, and no traces were left but a large yellow space caused by mud and other substances thrown up. At the works it was found that the coffe-dam which surrounded the shaft was entirely gone. A small house which stood close to the shaft was thrown a distance of ten feet, but other buildings were just as before the explosion. The affair was a complete success, and the whole reef was blown up.....Eastern papers give the particulars of a terrible disaster that happened recently in Forest county, Pa. The mountain streams becoming greatly swollen from the recent storm, the waters flooded the partly-settled valleys near Ralston, a newly-opened lumbering hamlet. Two cabins, occupied by George Parks and Daniel Cooper, woodchoppers, were washed down the mountain side into the stream at an early hour in the morning. The Parks family consisted of seven persons—father, mother, and five children. There were nine members of Cooper's family—Cooper, his wife, six children, and Mrs. Adams, the mother of Mrs. Cooper. The sixteen persons were all drowned, and their bodies carried away and jammed between the boom of logs in Forest creek. The houses were completely wrecked. Two persons were drowned near Southport. In Tioga county three lives are known to have been lost, and four persons were drowned at Willsport.

A dispatch from Tamaqua, Pa., says: "The conviction at Wilkesbarre, of Thomas Campbell, a notorious Molly Maguire for the brutal murder of Michael McNulty, at Carbondale, last July, has aroused the murderous organization of which he was a member in Luzerne county, and already the gang have commenced their terrible operations. Thomas Long and John Donelly have fallen victims to their vengeance. The Mollies, who have terrified Hyde Park, Dunmore, Meadow Brook, and other places in the Lackawanna region, are reported to be perpetrating atrocious outrages."

A splendid bronze statue of William H. Seward was unveiled in Madison Square, New York city, one day last week. The oration was delivered by William M. Evarts. John Bigelow, the Secretary of State, made the address of presentation on behalf of the contributors to the fund for the statue, and Mayor Wickham accepted the gift for the city. There was a large number of people in attendance, and much interest was manifested....Pennsylvania's day at the Centennial—Thursday, Sept. 28—witnessed the largest attendance of any day since the opening of the big show. From early morning till late in the afternoon, almost to the moment of closing the gates, the people swarmed to the grounds in multitudes, and numbered at length about 250,000 souls. Every imaginable vehicle, from an oyster-cart to a truck, was utilized in drawing people to the show, and notwithstanding the fact that almost every available horse in the city was brought into requisition, at the close of the day thousands of people, many of them women and children, were compelled to trudge to their distant homes on foot. Of the fifty-cent admissions during the day there were 217,678; twenty-five-cent admissions (children), 33,785; to the live-stock show, 5,823; total cash admissions, 257,286.

THE WEST.

A frightful accident occurred a few days ago on the Pan-Handle railroad, twelve miles from Columbus. The train was running at a rate of perhaps forty miles an hour, when, from some cause or other, four cars of the train jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, thirty feet high. Six persons were killed, and thirty or forty wounded, some of them seriously....The Commission appointed to treat with the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for the peaceable surrender of the Black Hills have concluded their mission, the savages agreeing to the propositions made to them, without the change of a single word....The St. Paul papers print full and interesting accounts of the capture of the Northfield bandits. The hero of the affair appears to be a youth of 17 named Oscar Olesou Sanborn, son of a farmer living a few miles from Madelia. This youth instinctively recognized the fugitives as the men whom the law and public safety demanded should be captured, and, despite his father's discouraging words and warnings, the brave boy mounted a horse and set off with all the speed of which the animal was capable for the town, where he found ready listeners to his story, and brave and prompt men who quickly set to work to effect the capture of the villains. The job was short, sharp and decisive, as has before been stated. One of the robbers fell dead at the first volley, while two others were soon brought down, one of them receiving no less than seven wounds. It has been ascertained from admissions made by the bandits, that three of them are Younger brothers.

A. C. Hesing, and the other members of the Chicago whisky ring who were some time convicted of defrauding the revenue and sentenced to various terms in the county jail, have been pardoned by the President.

Two successive and heavy shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in Evansville, Ind., on the night of Sept. 24. So great was the effect that the alarm was general throughout the city. People left their beds, globes were shaken and chandeliers broken. Many thought it a boiler explosion.

The Northfield bank robbers recently captured at Madelia, Minn., have been fully identified as members of the notorious Younger gang.

At the Spotted Tail Agency, on the 23d ult., the Peace Commissioners held a council with the Sioux Indians gathered there, and, after the usual grumbling about the bad faith of the Government, Spotted Tail and his men put their names to the new treaty.

A telegram from Vinita, Indian Territory, states that the Cherokees and other civilized Indians of the Territory are greatly excited over the proposed removal of the Sioux into their country. They say the Government is again proposing to violate treaty stipulations by removing those Indians to their country without their consent. They characterize the action of the Commissioners in agreeing to give the Sioux homes in the Territory of Oklahoma as being similar to the one made by Satan on the mountain 1,800 years ago. There will be a united and solemn protest made by all these people against the consummation of this alleged outrage against the civilized as well as the Sioux Indians.

A Several weeks ago a requisition was made by the Governor of Wisconsin upon the Governor of Illinois for the surrender of the body of Mr. W. F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, charged with the publication of a libel against one Beck, the Milwaukee Chief of Police. The matter was referred by Gov. Beveridge to Attorney General Edsall for an opinion as to the law in the case, and the latter has replied in a letter to the effect that the requisition cannot be lawfully complied with, for the reason that Mr. Storey was not in Wisconsin at the time the alleged offense was committed, and therefore cannot be considered a fugitive from justice....A Bismarck special reports preparations at Fort Lincoln for an expedition of the Seventh Cavalry and a detachment under command of Maj. Reno. Destination not stated, but the preparations indicate an absence of a month or more.

THE SOUTH.

There are 600 cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga. The people are in a most destitute condition, without food, physicians or nurses. A dispatch states that it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful condition of affairs, and that some of the people will die of starvation unless speedy aid is rendered.

Three Southern cities—Savannah, Charleston and Baltimore—are now afflicted with the pestilential presence of the yellow fever. Other coast cities are in danger of the epidemic, some of them being, without doubt, destined to receive a visit from the dreadful scourge. The city of Savannah has been the chief sufferer thus far, an average of over thirty deaths per day occurring there from this one cause, with a marked daily increase.

Gen. Braxton Bragg dropped dead of heart disease in the streets of Galveston a few days ago. He had been in his customary health up to the moment of the fatal attack. Gen. Bragg was a prominent officer in the Confederate army, holding at various times important commands. He was educated at West Point, but for several years previous to the outbreak of the rebellion he had had no connection with the United States army.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption $10,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which interest will cease the 21st of December next. They are as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 651 to 718, inclusive; $100, No. 8,601 to No. 15,400, both inclusive; $500, No. 15,001 to No. 19,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 35,851 to No. 46,850, both inclusive. Total coupon, $7,000,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 1 to 50, both inclusive; $100, No. 1,101 to No. 1,650, both inclusive; $500, No. 1,401 to No. 1,810, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 3,701 to No. 5,750, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 2,301 to No. 2,900, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 3,101 to No. 3,950, both inclusive. Total registered, $3,000,000.

In the five months that the Silver bill has been in operation there has been $11,397,121 in fractional currency redeemed and destroyed. There is now about $500,000 in the different sub-treasuries which is to be destroyed. According to the books there is $30,111,615 yet in circulation. It is safe to say that $10,000,000 of this amount will never be redeemed, as much is destroyed and lost. The bill issuing silver for fractional currency went into effect on April 20, and the figures given above are for Sept. 23....The officers in charge of the Senate wing of the Capitol are much troubled by the evidence that some malicious person or persons has deliberately gone to work to deface that wing of the Capitol. A short time ago nearly a gallon of oil, which must have been brought into the building for the purpose, was spilled on one of the inner flights of marble stairs. And only the other day it was discovered that a large quantity of blue ink had been poured over the outer balustrade of the corridor connecting the Senate wing with the main building. The ink was poured in two or three places, and splashed about so as to do as much injury as possible. It cannot be removed without cutting into the marble.

So far $19,058,252 in silver coin has been paid out by the Treasury Department for the redemption of fractional currency and in payment of obligations since the 19th of April last, leaving a balance of $2,000,000 of such coin on hand at this date.

GENERAL.

The multitude of travelers to the Centennial Exposition, by overloading the cars, the Post-office Department declares, greatly delay trains, and thereby prevent the delivery as quickly as common of the mails.

For nearly twenty years the great horse Lexington stood at the head of the American turf, and it was not until two years ago that his four-mile time, 7:19¾, was beaten a quarter of a second by Fellowcraft, at Saratoga. Another Kentucky horse has now beaten the time of both Lexington and Fellowcraft, and the people of the blue-grass State are warranted in feeling proud over the performance. Ten Broeck, a thoroughbred racer named in honor of the gentleman who owned Lexington, and bred and owned by a member of the famous Harper family of horse breeders, at Louisville, the other day, ran four miles in the unprecedented time of 7:15¾, or three seconds faster than Fellowcraft's, and four seconds faster than Lexington's time—an achievement which stamps Ten Broeck the greatest horse of the century.

POLITICAL.

The Oregon Legislature has elected Gov. Grover to the United States Senate....The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory have nominated John P. Judson a Delegate to Congress.

The New York State Greenback Convention was held at Albany, last week. Richard Montgomery Griffin, editor of the Albany *Evening Post*, was nominated for Governor; Thomas Armstrong for Lieutenant Governor; Anthony J. Cudderback for Canal Commissioner; Marcus M. Dixon, Judge of Appeals; John W. Crump, State Prison Inspector.

The Republicans of Nebraska have nominated Frank Welch for Governor, A. O. Abbott for Lieutenant Governor, Bruno Tschuck for Secretary of State, J. B. Weston for Auditor, and J. C. McBride for Treasurer.

FOREIGN.

Numerous meetings throughout England have passed votes of thanks to Mr. Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for the promptness of his report on the Bulgarian atrocities....The plague has broken out among the Turkish troops operating against Servia....Late advices from Mexico state that the revolutionists under Gen. Porfirio Diaz are making strong headway, and appearances indicate that they will probably succeed unless Congress adopts certain compromise measures which have been proposed. Diaz is at Oaxaca in the South, with from 3,000 to 4,000 efficient, well-armed men, and from his great personal popularity is constantly receiving accessions to his force....Gen. Cortinas, who escaped from the City of Mexico and pronounced for Diaz is besieging Matamoras with a force of about 300 men.

A Constantinople dispatch of Sept. 26 says the Porte has agreed to prolong the suspension of hostilities for eight days, and expresses a hope that the powers during that time will communicate the conditions of a peace which they propose....The steamship Dardenoug, from Melbourne to Sydney, foundered near Jervis Bay during a hurricane on the 11th of September, and sixty of her crew and passengers were drowned.

The Russian Government has ordered the registration of all the horses in the empire liable to seizure in case of war....The United States steamer Franklin, with William M. Tweed on board, has sailed from Vigo, Spain, for New York....Spain is sending more reinforcements to Cuba.

News from Panama states that in the engagement at Laschenoca, in the Cauca, between the rebels and Government forces, the rebels lost more than a thousand in killed and wounded, while the Government forces lost 300 killed and 300 wounded.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

A THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR HAT.

There are two exhibits in the Peruvian section which attract an unusual share of attention. The first is the hideous collection of mummies and fragmentary portions of the bodies of ancient Peruvians; and the second is what appears to be an ordinary Panama hat, until the price label, inscribed $300, induces one to examine it more carefully. Close scrutiny elicits the fact that the article is woven with wonderful fineness; and, by the aid of a lens, 108 stitches, or picks, as weavers would call them, may be counted to the inch, measured radially from the center. The hat is exhibited by Juan Daste, of Monte Christo, Peru. The material is *jipijapa*, a species of palm, the leaves of which are gathered before they unfold. After the veins and other coarse portions are removed, the leaves are made into bundles and macerated in boiling, and then in cold, water until they become white. Bleaching in the shade follows, and then the hats are plaited from the straw by the Indian natives of the country. For so fine a fabric as the hat exhibited at the Centennial, the above process would be too rough. The only wetting the straw receives is done in the dew, to the influence of which it is exposed. Then the braiding is done in a dark, damp room; and, to produce a single hat, a woman often works from five to six hours daily for three or four months. When the article is finished it will wear indefinitely, provided there be no defective straws in it. Probably the $300 hat exhibited in Philadelphia would outlast the lifetime of its purchaser, and serve as an heirloom to his descendants for years afterward.

FLEXIBLE SHAFTING.

Imagine a workman handling the nozzle of a short section of hose. In place of the nozzle, substitute an auger; and then conceive the astonishing appearance of the man directing the auger toward a block above his head, then to the floor, then sideways in every direction, twisting the hose meanwhile in all sorts of kinks and curls, while the tool, wherever it touches, sinks into the solid material as if the latter were putty. Yet the hose does not rotate. Certainly the invention is a remarkably ingenious one, and it is as simple as it is effective. A long section of wire is made into a close spiral. Over this is wound more wire, the turns being, however, in reverse direction; then follows a third spiral envelope, and so on until suitable thickness is attained. The extremities of the flexible shaft thus formed are brazed. One end is feathered into a driving pulley; the other has a clutch for the tool. A piece of hose or other suitable covering envelopes the shaft, which transmits rotary motion to any desired distance from the source of power and through any number of curves, so that the power may be taken to the work instead of the work to the power. We were told that the device has been successfully applied to marble, granite, and other stone surfacing, polishing, and working; iron drilling and surfacing; wood boring, carving, and facing; horse cleaning and clipping; casting, cleaning, and emery grinding of all kinds. It has been tested, we learn, up to the transmission of nine horse power.

A NEW STEERING APPARATUS.

This is exhibited in the Russian section in Machinery Hall, and is the invention of M. Nozikoff. The helm being located directly above the propeller shaft, motion is communicated from the latter by a bevel gear to a vertical shaft, which rises immediately abaft the wheel. By turning the latter in one or the other direction, one of two clutches is thrown into action, the effect of which is to communicate the motion of the vertical shaft to an ordinary hand wheel which moves the rudder in the usual way. The essential feature of the device is the mechanism whereby the power of the main engines is utilized to maneuver the helm, thus obviating the use of the additional small engine commonly employed in steam steering gear for a like purpose.

A PAINTING MACHINE.

Every one who has had to paint slats or laths, or like narrow work, knows that doing so is a tedious and not over easy operation. Plenty of paint is wasted in using a big brush, and to employ a small one is to throw away time. Mr. W. Roberts, of Liverpool, exhibits, in the English section of Machinery Hall, a very ingenious little apparatus which performs this work very rapidly and in a much better manner than it could be done by hand. The paint is poured into a low tray. Above are located, first, a pair of rollers, which seize the slat and draw it in between a series of brushes, while two more cover the edges. To keep these brushes wet with paint, two wheels beside the grasping rollers rotate partially in the paint beneath. These are so grooved as to carry up the liquid at every revolution and dash it on the brushes. The machine, we learn, will paint 6,000 running feet of lath per hour, without the aid of steam power.

The Cramming System.

Throughout the empire of Morocco there are villages where the elder members of the adult population follow, professionally, the pursuit of fattening young ladies for the matrimonial market of Barbary. The Moors, like the Turks and most other Orientals, give a decided preference to "moon-faced" wives over lean ones, and are more solicitous as to the number of pounds which their brides weigh than about the stock of accomplishments they possess. A girl is put under the process of fattening when she is about 12 years of age. Her hands are tied behind her, and she is seated on a carpet during so many hours every day, while her papa stands over her with a matraque, or big stick, and her mother from time to time pops into her mouth a ball of consoussou, or stiff maize porridge kneaded up with grease, and just large enough to be swallowed without the patient choking. If the unfortunate girl declines to be crammed, she is compelled; so that ere long the poor girl resigns herself to the torture, and gulps down the boluses, for fear lest she be beaten.

Wicked Sultans.

Of the thirty-three Sultans who have hitherto occupied the throne of the Osmanlis, eleven commenced by the massacre of their brothers, nephews or cousins, in order to simplify the order of succession. One of them, Soliman III., had his nineteen brothers murdered on the day following that of his accession. In addition to the eleven just mentioned, some others died of problematic maladies, such as indigestion or apoplexy, which may have been chosen to cover poisoning.

THE RAVINE FIGHT.

A Solitary Indian Who Multiplied Remarkably.

[New York Herald Cor. from Crook's Column.]

Firing had ceased, except occasional shots from the ravine on the west side of the village, where it was supposed a single wounded Indian lay, determined to sell his life dearly.

During the morning soldiers had been killed by shots from the ravine. Gen. Crook determined to catch the Indian alive, and caused the interpreter to make a promise of life to him. Bullets were the only reply. Soldiers posted behind him on the opposite bank had poured their fire into the ravine for hours, but still the Indian's gun was not silenced. Passing from the right to the village soldiers were saluted by bullets. Troops were deployed below the mouth of the ravine to make the approach cautiously. They crawled, with loaded guns. Bullet after bullet was sent over their heads from the depth of the ravine, and they returned, but did not silence the fire. The excitement spread through the camp, and the mouth of the ravine became the focus of a crowd. Several officers joined in the siege; the stronghold was approached by hundreds of eager soldiers under the delusion that they were to see an Indian made prisoner.

Hitherto only single shots had come from within; but suddenly there was a volley through the approaching troops, which caused an indescribable rush away from the spot, and the wildest confusion reigned. The ravine was full of Indians, who, after the first charge in the morning, had fled there to hide. The volley wounded private Kennedy of the Fifth Cavalry. The siege became more tragic and earnest.

Capt. Munson was foremost peering over the steep bank into the ravine, when he slipped in through a dense bramble and found himself among the Indians. The dry water-bed was narrow and deep, and hidden by brush. Several warriors lay face downward in this trench, and had built small breastworks across it with mud and roots. Behind these were a score of squaws and children. Some of these were wounded, and the mud was drenched and bushes spattered with blood.

Munson gallantly seized a squaw, and, putting her papoose on his back, shoved her out. One buck was lying on a dead infant. Munson had barely a glimpse of the interior of this strange stronghold, and then dodged back to escape the muzzles of five guns over his head. Bullets hissed both ways, the soldiers pressing forward to fire. They several times swayed backward before the fire of the Indians, and the roar of musketry was like that at Antietam.

Baptiste, the Pawnee scout, dashed in and caught two other squaws and a young brave. They said the rest would surrender, but when quarter was again proposed they answered with bullets.

John White, known as Buffalo White, a friend and follower of Buffalo Bill, was shot through the heart. Baptiste just escaped a ball to kill the savage who fired it, and scalped him in an instant.

A talk was meanwhile held with the women who had been rescued. One of them, who was wounded, said she would go into the ravine and induce the Indians still alive to surrender. She went, and soon after led out a forlorn-looking group. There were several squaws and two bucks, one of them named Black Wolf. On entering the stronghold there were found three dead squaws and one dead brave. American Horse or Iron Shield was found horribly wounded in the abdomen. He was brought out and cared for by the surgeons, but died this morning.

The captives were twenty-one in number. When they surrendered they seemed to expect immediate death. A squaw discovered her dead papoose in a tepee, and was a picture of intense woe.

Indiana.

Indiana is ablaze with political excitement. Hundreds of meetings are held nights and scores daily. The State is being stumped by school districts as well as by Congressional districts. Each side is doing its "level best." As a matter of interest at this time, we print below the returns of each State election in Indiana for the past twenty years. The figures are taken from the *World Almanac*:

GOVERNOR—1856.	
Democrat	117,911
Republican	112,039
Dem. maj	6,227
SECRETARY OF STATE—1858.	
Democrat	107,409
Republican	104,828
Dem. maj	2,581
GOVERNOR—1860.	
Democrat	126,968
Republican	136,725
Rep. maj	9,757
SECRETARY OF STATE—1862.	
Democrat	128,160
Republican	118,517
Dem. maj	9,643
GOVERNOR—1864.	
Democrat	131,201
Republican	152,084
Rep. maj	20,883
SECRETARY OF STATE—1866.	
Democrat	155,399
Republican	169,601
Rep. maj	14,202
GOVERNOR—1868.	
Democrat	170,614
Republican	171,575
Rep. maj	961
SECRETARY OF STATE—1870.	
Democrat	160,060
Republican	157,491
Dem. maj	2,569
GOVERNOR—1872.	
Democrat	189,424
Republican	188,276
Dem. maj	1,337
SECRETARY OF STATE—1874.	
Democrat	182,152
Republican	166,902
Independent	16,233
Dem. maj	17,252

"Look here, you critter, exclaimed a Hoboken man the other night, as he brought his hand down on the place where a mosquito sat, "do you take me for a lunch counter?" The mosquito, by this time sitting on the far side of the room, was very respectful, and made no reply.

What is the difference between the Welsh exhibition at Wrexham and a cow tossing hay? Why, one is the Eisteddfodd, and the other is h'isted fodder, don't you see?

THE BRITISH GRAIN SUPPLY.

Better Prices for Wheat Predicted.

Mr. James Caird, the well-known writer on agriculture, in a communication to the London *Times* of Sept. 21, in regard to the wheat crop, says:

"The condition and quality are all that can be desired, but as threshing proceeds the yield continues more disappointing. The land under wheat in the United Kingdom this year is 3,136,000 acres, which is 678,000 acres below the acreage of 1874, and the seven preceding years—a decline of more than 20 per cent. on the average growth. The decline from last year is 376,000 acres, but that will be more than compensated for by the increased yield per acre and the higher quality. I put the gross produce of the present crop at 10,600,000 quarters. Deducting 800,000 quarters for seed, will leave 9,800,000 quarters for consumption. At the present rate of consumption with us we require for the coming year about 18,000,000 quarters from the stocks in hand and foreign importation.

"This is the fourth year in succession in which America has been our main dependence; if that should fail in any material degree it will be impossible to fill the gap elsewhere. In none of the European wheat exporting countries has there been an average crop. British India has largely increased her export, which, in the last eight months, reached nearly 5 per cent. of our whole foreign supply. With no quarter from which we can expect increased supplies, and with some prospect of a diminution in the American supply, it is satisfactory to know that we begin with a large stock from the surplus of last year's imports."

Night Doctors in Paris.

"The Prefect of Police at Paris," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "has lately issued a decree with the object of meeting one of the great requirements of the day, or rather the night, in that city, namely, 'night medical attendance.' At every police office doctors who are willing to get up at night will inscribe their names. The public may see the list there all night, and choose any name they please. A policeman will forthwith proceed to the doctor's house, awaken him from his slumber, and give him a 10-franc fee. This fee will be reimbursed to the municipality by those who are able to afford it, but those who cannot pay will receive medical succor gratis. Some such arrangement would be of great service in London, where deaths too often occur owing to the difficulty and delay that arises when a doctor is suddenly wanted at night. If telegraphic communication were established between the police stations and the houses of such doctors as are willing to undertake cases of emergency, the advantage would be two-fold. The police would be able to tell the public where to find the doctors, and the doctors would be able to tell them where to find the police. By thus blending the medical and constabulary services, physical and moral diseases would be treated on one system, and, a double force being brought to bear upon each of them, their total extirpation would probably be merely a question of time

Death from Drinking Water Poisoned by Dead Toads.

Some days ago Mr. Alexander Higbie, a prominent resident of Springfield, town of Jamaica, Long Island, noticed a pimple coming upon his upper lip, near the entrance to the right nostril. It grew rapidly in size, and the adjacent parts soon began to swell. Some one who pretended to medical knowledge assured him that it was only the effects of a cold, that there was no danger, and treated it accordingly. At last it was determined that the affection was erysipelas, and the family becoming alarmed sent for Dr. Beldin, of Jamaica, their regular family physician, who at once determined it to to be a case of malignant pustule. The patient's head was in a frightful condition, and the brain was already affected so that he was delirious. Under the circumstances it was impossible to save him, and he died on Friday. In making inquiry as to the probable cause of the attack, Dr. Belden found that for some time past the water of the well had had a peculiar taste, and investigation proved that it was polluted by a number of dead toads in various stages of decomposition. Mr. Higbie was in the habit daily of drinking large quantities of water, and he continued to do so after the taint was discovered and even during his illness. Dr. Beldin has no doubt that this was the cause of his death.—*New York World.*

Transatlantic Navigation.

Forty-six years ago an enterprising Nova Scotian, Samuel Cunard by name, conceived the idea of establishing a line of mail steamers between England and America. Seven transatlantic voyages had already been made by steam. Mr. Cunard went to England, and in due time associated with himself two small shipping firms, the Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, and the MacIvers, of Liverpool. In 1840, by their united enterprise the Britannia, the first vessel of the famous Cunard line, was placed in commission. She was bark rigged, and of 1,100 tons burden. From this beginning has grown up the most successful steamship line the world has ever seen. In the forty-six years of its existence it has comprised over 150 large steamers, of an aggregate of over 150,000 tons. These steamers have made over 4,000 trips, traveling a distance of about 12,000,000 miles, and have carried over 2,000,000 passengers, and all without ever losing a single life, or even a letter in the mails entrusted to them. The secret of their success has been thorough, careful, prudent management for which they have from the first been noted. Nothing is ever risked that can be made sure.

Russian Iron.

Some fields of iron ore have been recently discovered in the South of Russia. They are situated partly in the Verchni-Dnieprovsky district of the Ekaterinoslaw Government, and partly in the Elizavetgradsky district of the Cherson Government; iron ore is found here on the rivers Sacksagane and Ingouletz, near the village Krivoy-Roff. About twelve miles from this place on the river Sacksagane, near the village Tchervonnaia Balka, large quantities of red hematite are found. Immense layers of hematite, 100 feet thick, are situated near [illegible] Mr. [illegible], of St. Petersburg, says that it is estimated that these new fields contain altogether 90,000,000 tons of ore.

The Tramp's Murderous Revenge.

The house of Jeptha Hazard, in Berkshire county, Mass., was recently the scene of one of the most unprovoked and utterly atrocious crimes ever committed in Massachusetts, the victim being Mrs. Hazard, an inoffensive old lady of 35 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard, an old couple living in a house by themselves in a little-frequented locality, have not been accustomed to entertain strangers, but when a tramp, who now calls himself Charles Wood, rapped at their door and asked for shelter from the rain they did not turn him away, although when the storm was over they requested that he seek a lodging-place for the night elsewhere. No hard words had passed between the Hazards and the stranger, and they had no reason to suppose that he bore them any ill-will, but, as he started from the house, he seized a club near the door and commenced a violent assault upon Mr. Hazard, who, being an old man, was no match for him, especially against the disadvantage of such a weapon. Mr. Hazard had noticed his neighbor, Mr. Tillotson, a teamster and a powerful man, drive by but a short time before on his way home, and he obeyed his first impulse, which was to escape from the scoundrel, and by obtaining Tillotson's aid secure the fellow's arrest before he should flee, and never thinking for a moment that he would re-enter the house and attack a harmless woman. Tillotson, on learning from Mr. Hazard how he had been beaten, ran to the house, and there, to his inexpressible horror, found Mrs. Hazard upon the floor and the tramp swinging an ax above her with the energy of a maniac, having already probably struck her four or five blows. Tillotson, at the risk of his own life, rushed upon the murderer, and, after giving him two blows on the head with a hammer, succeeded in overpowering and holding him until further assistance arrived. Mrs. Hazard lived but two hours. The tramp was committed to jail at Pittsfield without the privilege of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He says he had no provocation for the crime, and does not know what possessed him to commit it.

All the explanation he can give is that, as he passed the door, he saw the club, and something made him seize it and impelled him to attempt the murder of the two old people.

The criminal came from France nine years ago. He says he has no friends in this country and wishes he was dead.

Frightful Scene at a French Railway Station.

A frightful scene took place at the Vaise railway station, Lyons, on the 2d inst. A superb Nubian lion, intended for the Bidel Menagerie, which had just arrived, was left in the station awaiting orders from its owners. The Superintendent took the precaution of removing the truck in which the animal was brought to Lyons into a corner off the line of the ordinary traffic, and put a barricade around it to prevent the accidental approach of strangers. All these steps, however, afforded only a stimulant to the curiosity of some persons who happened to be in the station. Among them was a cattle-merchant, who was seized with an insane desire to go up to the wild animal and caress it as he might do a cow or a sheep that he had just purchased. He put his arm inside the cage for this purpose, but in another moment horrible cries were heard, and attracted all the workmen and officials to the spot where the lion had been safely placed out of the reach of doing harm to all but those who might willingly seek danger. The sight presented was a frightful one. The infuriated animal had the limb of the adventurous cattle-dealer between his teeth, and was dragging the whole body between the iron bars. The spectators immediately armed themselves with picks, shovels, and crowbars; but before they succeeded in forcing the lion to loosen his hold he had torn the man frightfully. Medical assistance was soon procured, and it was found necessary to perform an amputation to save the life of this victim of his own recklessness.

Mrs. Partington knowingly inquires if a man who dips a can in a tank of water should be regarded as a can-tank-erous man.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	6 75	@	11 00
Hogs	5 50	@	6 25
Cotton	11	@	11½
Flour—Superfine Western	4 40	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 08	@	1 09
Corn—Western Mixed	56	@	59
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	48	@	52
Rye—Western	72	@	75
Pork—New Mess	16 75	@	17 00
Lard—Steam	10½	@	11
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 65	@	4 85
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 50
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@	4 50
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 15
Hogs—Live	5 55	@	6 30
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 00	@	1 00
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@	1 02
Corn—No. 2	46	@	47
Oats—No. 2	34	@	35
Rye—No. 2	61	@	62
Barley—No. 2, New	82	@	83
Butter—Creamery	33	@	35
Eggs—Fresh	17	@	18
Pork—Mess	16 25	@	16 50
Lard	10½	@	10¾
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 16	@	1 17
Corn—Western Mixed	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2	36	@	37
Rye—No. 2	56	@	57
Pork—Mess	17 25	@	17 50
Lard	10	@	10½
Hogs	5 60	@	6 10
Cattle	2 25	@	5 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 14	@	1 15
No. 2	1 09	@	1 09
Corn—No. 2	44	@	45
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye	63	@	64
Barley—No. 2	86	@	87
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 05	@	1 13
Corn	48	@	50
Oats	35	@	42
Rye	66	@	69
Pork—Mess	16 25	@	16 50
Lard	10½	@	11½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 16	@	1 20
Amber	1 16	@	1 17
Corn	50	@	51
Oats—No. 2	33	@	37
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	5 75	@	5 90
Philadelphias	6 30	@	6 60
Cattle—Best	5 25	@	5 50
Medium	4 50	@	5 25
Sheep	4 00	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

SOLID TRUTHS.

Proclaimed by Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

Why the Ex-Senator Turns His Back on the Republican Party.

The Specious Pleas of the Bloody-Shirtites and Machine Politicians Demolished.

At a mass meeting of the friends of Tilden and Reform, held in Farwell Hall, Chicago, a few days ago, ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull spoke as follows:

When an individual is sick and sends for a physician, the first inquiry is to ascertain the nature of the complaint; so when the body politic is in disorder, and the people are called to the rescue, the first inquiry is to ascertain what is the matter. If an examination shows that the patient or body politic is in a sound, healthy condition, no remedy is necessary, for "the whole have no need of a physician." The people of the United States are now being called upon to examine the body politic, ascertain its condition, and either suffer it to continue on as it is, or, if it be found out of order, to apply the proper remedies. The first inquiry is, what is the present condition of the country? Is it satisfactory? Do prosperity, peace, and happiness everywhere abound? Does the laborer receive steady and remunerative employment? Does industry everywhere meet with its just reward. Do trade, manufacture, and commerce flourish? Does the machinery of government, State and national work harmoniously in all its parts? Are the people of the States lately in rebellion peaceful, prosperous, and happy? Is the public service free from dishonesty and corruption, and do officials everywhere perform their duties with fidelity and integrity? Are the limitations of the constitution and its guaranties of protection to life, liberty, and property everywhere and at all times observed? In a word, are the people satisfied with the present condition of things? If so, there is no need of excitement or change, and we should thank our public servants for their honesty and fidelity in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, for their strict observance of the constitution, and for having so managed public affairs as to secure to the people such great prosperity—such unalloyed felicity. If in this assembly there are any who take this rosy view of public affairs, and are satisfied with the present situation, to them I have nothing to say till the scales fall from their eyes, and they see the corruption which everywhere abounds in public life, and their ears are opened to hear the cry of distress coming up from a whole people whose liberties are endangered, whose peace is disturbed, and whose industry is paralyzed by the usurpations, hate, and dishonesty of those in authority. I should have no hope of awakening them to a sense of their own or their country's condition.

DISHONESTY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

I shall not attempt to place before you in detail to-night the profligacy, corruption, and disgrace of the constitution and laws which have pervaded the public service the last few years. It is a sickening spectacle to see members of Congress prostituting their positions to advance Credit Mobilier and railroad schemes in which they have a personal interest; to see a Secretary of War selling offices for money, a Private Secretary of the President indicted as a whisky conspirator, and, what is more, as a conspirator to have a burglary committed that he might charge the crime upon an innocent man; to see a Secretary of the Navy using the public money for partisan purposes, paying it out by the hundred thousand dollars to twice paid contractors, in direct violation of the law; to see a Postmaster General allowing bogus claims, and enriching himself at the public expense. I do not mean Jewell, who was driven from the Cabinet for his honesty. To see a Secretary of the Interior and his son John, fattening on the money appropriated to the Indian service and other public objects; to see the whisky and Custom House thieves reveling in ill-gotten gain all over the country.

But why enumerate these things? There is not a child in the land who does not know of the monstrous frauds and corruption which pervade the public service. Here in Chicago the whisky trials disclosed the robbery of the Government to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and an appropriation of the money, either by the thieves, or to the corruption of the ballot-box, and the bribery of voters in order to sustain the party in power.

REFORM.

The necessity for reform in the public service is admitted in the Republican platform, and by Gov. Hayes in his letter of acceptance. The promise to reform admits that there is something to be reformed. Gov. Hayes says in his letter of acceptance that offices in certain cases "have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders," and he declares that "the reform should be thorough, radical and complete." With this confession of the prostitution of the public service to party and personal ends, I need not stop to furnish the evidence of the corruption and degradation which obtain among officials under the present administration. Usurpation, the disregard of the law and the constitution by the corrupt combination which has ruled the country the last few years have been as flagrant as its corruptions.

It has appointed and retained in civil positions military officers in direct violation of law. Under the pretense of enforcing the Fifteenth amendment, which simply prohibits discrimination in the right to vote between citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, it has passed enforcement acts for supervising and controlling elections. The Fifteenth amendment does not confer or pretend to confer the right of suffrage on anyone. It simply prevents discrimination on the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This is the extent of the power of the National Government over elections. It has no right to interfere with the elections of the people for any other purpose. The features of the Enforcement acts which undertake to regulate elections, except so far as to prevent discrimination, have been held invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the State of Louisiana, the party in power set aside an election of the people and set up a Government by military power, which has been maintained by force of arms the last four years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND NOT GRANT ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

Who is responsible for this corruption, these usurpations, and the present depressed condition of the country but the Republican party? Some say Gen. Grant, and the evils complained of are all chargeable to Grantism, and will all be remedied by the election of an honest man—Gov. Hayes—to the Presidency. Not so. It matters little who is President so long as he is the mere instrument of the party which elects him. Grantism and Republicanism to-day are one and the same thing. The Republican platform indorses Grant and its candidate, Gov. Hayes, indorses the platform. Grant, unless backed by the Republican organization, would amount to nothing.

The control of this organization has fallen into the hands of corrupt, bad men, who use it for their own selfish purposes and to perpetuate themselves in power. All the corruption and stealing of the last four years has been carried on by Republicans, who have generally been sustained by the corrupt combination which has governed the country. Prior to the election of the present opposition House of Representatives, whenever committees of investigation were called for, they were invariably packed by the friends of the parties to be investigated, and the result was that iniquity was covered up, and rascality went on. Witness the investigation set on foot four years ago. In every instance the corrupt leaders of the organization calling itself the Republican party came to the rescue, and white-washing reports were made justifying palpable violations of law and covering up the grossest iniquity.

REPUBLICANS WHO SEEK TO REFORM ABUSES DENOUNCED BY THE PARTY.

Not only so, but the persons who set on foot the investigations were denounced as enemies of the country who sought to bring disrepute on the Republican party. Its trusted leaders in the days of its purity, they who organized the party and carried forward the measures which gave it its renown, were denounced as recreant to the party, simply because they sought to preserve it from dishonesty and corruption. Where are the great men who surrounded Lincoln in the days of trial and danger to the republic? Seward and Chase, the greatest of them all, went down to their graves under the disfavor of the party they had done more than any other two men to build up and sustain. Three members of Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet still survive, and where are they to be found? Two of them, Montgomery Blair and Gideon Welles, both thoroughly honest and upright men, about whose garments there is no smell of corruption, are in the opposition. Who is the third one, and where is he? His name is Simon Cameron, whom President Lincoln dismissed from his Cabinet in the early stages of the war and banished to Russia. He is now to be found, as might be expected, among the leaders in the Republican camp, while his son Don fills the War Department, from which his father was ejected.

REPUBLICAN CLAIMS UNTRUE.

The leaders of the present Republican organization lay claim to all the great deeds of the Government during the last fifteen years, and particularly do they claim that it was the Republican party which carried the country safely through the late civil war and suppressed the rebellion, and they represented all who did not belong to that party as in sympathy with the rebellion if not open rebels. Let us examine this claim and

SEE HOW MUCH TRUTH THERE IS IN IT.

At the Presidential election in 1860 there were four candidates—Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell. Lincoln received a little more than one-third of the popular vote, and was elected. To be exact, Mr. Lincoln received 1,866,352 votes, while the combined vote of Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell was 2,810,501 votes. So that Mr. Lincoln was in a minority of nearly 1,000,000 in the popular vote. Does any one suppose that 1,800,000 Republican voters could, or did, by force of arms, subdue and put down the 2,800,000 voters?

The idea is preposterous. Mr. Lincoln received but a trifle more than half the votes in the non-seceding States, and scarcely any in the States that seceded, while Mr. Douglas alone received more than 1,300,000 votes, nearly all of which were in the adhering States.

Most of those who voted for Douglas were as true and loyal to the Union as the supporters of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas himself, though a devoted follower of the Democratic party all his life, was a true friend to the Union. The last speech of his life was to rally his countrymen to its defense. Democrat as he was, he lived and died a patriot, and the great body of the one hundred and sixty odd thousand voters in Illinois who supported him for the Presidency in 1860 were patriots also. A few, I know, sympathized with the rebellion and denounced Mr. Douglas for his support of the Government, and of that few, some are now traversing the country breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the very men as Confederates whom they formerly denounced for adhering to the Union. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln received a majority of less than 6,000 of the votes polled in Illinois for President. How preposterous the claim that Republicans only fought for the Union! Does not every citizen of the United States know that the Illinois regiments which went to the field were made up indiscriminately of Republicans and Democrats—that it would have been impossible for Illinois to have sent 200,000 and more men to the field from the Republican ranks alone? To say that the Republican party alone put down the rebellion is untrue. That party had control of the Government at the time, and I would not detract one iota from its just fame; but in the suppression of the rebellion it had the assistance of hundreds of thousands of Democrats.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY NOT THE SAME AS IT WAS.

The purposes and aims of the Republican organization of to-day have nothing in common with those which actuated the party in its formation and during the war. In 1856 both the old political parties, Democrats and Whigs, were disrupted and new parties formed, the cardinal distinction between which was slavery in the Territories. The party that opposed the spread of slavery took the name Republican, and was made up indiscriminately of Whigs and Democrats. They who insisted upon the right to carry slavery into the Territories, whether as a constitutional right or in obedience to a vote of the people of the Territory, took the name Democrat, and were composed indiscriminately of those who had before been Whigs and Democrats. The entire mass of voters in the slave-holding States who had before been Whigs took the name Democrat. Neither party at that day thought of the abolition of slavery in the States through the agency of the National Government; but both admitted the wane of power in Congress or the National Government to interfere with slavery in the States. The vital issue in the campaign of 1860 was the expulsion of slavery from the Territories. On that issue the Republicans triumphed in the election of Abraham Lincoln, though by a minority in the popular vote of nearly a million. Then followed the rebellion, in which eleven of the slave-holding States undertook to set up a Government for themselves. During the war the question was no longer one between Republicans and Democrats, but, as the lamented Douglas expressed it, between patriots and rebels. On the side of their country were to be found the great body of both Republicans and Democrats in the Northern States. The purpose for which the Republican party was organized was accomplished when slavery ceased, never to be restored.

The question before the country is no longer about the spread or existence of slavery. That was settled a dozen years ago. Nor is the question now as to the suppression of the rebellion; that was put down by the patriotic efforts of Republicans and Democrats nearly a dozen years since.

It is true that patriotic Democrats did not always approve the measures of the Republican administration, but they responded to their country's call and shed their blood as freely for the preservation of the Union as Republicans. I was with the Republican party at its birth, stood by it through the bloody conflict with secession, and for years afterward I gloried in its principles and rejoiced in its triumphs; but God forbid that I should be so false to history and to truth as to claim for it all the patriotism in the land.

WHY A REPUBLICAN OF 1860 IS NOT REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE PARTY NOW.

Perhaps some one may ask, How is it, if you once belonged to the Republican party, gloried in its principles, and rejoiced in its successes, that you now find fault with it? I have already told you that the object for which the Republican party was formed was accomplished long ago. I will now show you that from being a party of purity and principle, it has become an instrument, in the hands of the men who now control it, of fraud and corruption, a cheat and a lie. Do you ask for the evidence? I have it at hand. A little more than four years ago charges of corruption in the custom houses and other branches of the public service, the French arms, and San Domingo scandals, and the sale of offices for political services, became so open and notorious, and the disregard of the constitution and laws so flagrant and frequent, that an effort was made through such Republicans as Sumner and Schurz in the Senate, and Gov. Blair and others in the House, to have the charges investigated and a remedy applied if they were found to exist. You all know the result. The men who had got control of the Republican organization by means of intrigue and the very corruptions and abuses it was sought to expose and correct succeeded in packing the committees appointed to investigate; whitewashing reports were made, and the men who sought to expose and correct the abuses were denounced as recreant to the party. I do not wish to be personal, but how much do you suppose you would ever have learned of the stealing by whisky officials in Chicago from a committee composed of Congressmen who were friends of the officials implicated, and who had had them appointed? The attempt in 1871-2 to reform the Republican party within itself was a failure. It could not be done. Then followed the Liberal Republican movement which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. No sooner was the nomination made than Mr. Greeley, one of the earliest, and, through his great paper, perhaps the most impartial Republican in the land, was denounced by the men who had got control of the Republican organization, as a traitor to the party, and as in league with Confederates and rebels to undo the results of the war, which he had done so much to sustain and bring to a successful issue—and they slandered him to his grave. By means of the regular army in the South overawing the voters, the use of the public money in the North to bribe and corrupt voters, the army of office-holders and the whole power of the Government, the corrupt combination succeeded in re-electing Gen. Grant to the Presidency in 1872. Are not these things so? But do you want other proofs that the Republican organization of to-day is a cheat and a sham? Four years ago it assembled in convention at Philadelphia and nominated Gen. Grant for re-election. In its platform it declared "it suppressed a gigantic rebellion." Was not that a lie? Was it not the patriotic people of both parties, as I have shown, that upheld the Government and crushed the rebellion? What else did the Republican party declare? It said: "The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied." Was not that a bold, open lie? Go ask the juries who indicted and found guilty the whisky thieves of St. Louis and Chicago what they think of the declaration. How many of you believe the revenue was carefully collected and honestly applied in 1872, when this declaration was made? We all know that the convention which nominated Gen. Grant for re-election was composed largely of office-holders; very likely McDonald, Joyce, and a host of other whisky and official thieves were in the convention with stolen revenues in their pockets at the very time it was proclaiming that the Republican party "carefully collected and honestly applied the public revenue." What more did the platform of 1872 claim? It claimed that through the agency of the Republican party "a great financial crisis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land," and that "this glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future." How did it keep the pledge? Why, the very next year, by its mismanagement, dishonesty, and corruption, it brought upon the country a financial crisis the like of which was unknown to this generation; claiming credit for having avoided a financial crisis, the very next year it brought one upon the country from the effects of which the people are still suffering and may never recover unless this party of false pretenses is driven from power.

Another resolution of the platform declared that "any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system," and the party appealed to "its glorious record of the past as the party's best pledge" that it would make the reform. Here is an acknowledgment of the demoralizing effect of bestowing offices as rewards for party zeal and a promise of reform. How has the pledge been kept? Was there ever a time when office was so universally bestowed as a reward for party service as within the last four years? Did not the Republican leaders, as soon as the election of 1872 was over, openly scout the idea of civil-service reform, dismiss the commission appointed to devise rules for that purpose, and proclaim the present demoralized, corrupt system the best in the world? And yet my excellent friend, Carl Schurz, after this shameful violation of its plighted faith again and again by the Republican party, is now willing to take the promise of its candidate to the same office; as if it were possible for Gov. Hayes to introduce a reform which the party that elects him openly repudiates.

Another declaration of the party four years ago was that the "franking privilege ought to be abolished," and yet the Republican Senate at its last session voted to restore it.

In 1869 a Republican Congress declared that "the faith of the United States is also solemnly pledged to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

The party in its national convention in 1872 reiterated the declaration, and now, after all these years, having done nothing to carry out the pledge which it gave, it has the effrontery to come forward in 1876 and reiterate the promise, and, strange as it may seem, some sensible people who, like Gen. Schurz, saw and denounced the pledges of the Republican party four years ago as a sham and a cheat, now propose, after being deceived four years longer, to put faith in its promises. How any right-minded man can expect that a party which promised a speedy return to specie payments in 1869, and has done nothing in seven years to accomplish it, is still further to be trusted to bring it about, passes comprehension. Why, with the Republican party in power as now controlled, we will never have a reform of the civil service or a sound currency. We were nearer to specie payment in 1871, when gold went below 109, than we have ever been since. The promise of the Republican party speedily to restore specie payments is an empty cheat and has been a standing lie these seven years. I could go on multiplying instances of violations of faith by the Republican party the last five years, but I have said enough to show it to be a sham and a cheat. It is no more like the Republican party of fifteen or twenty years ago than is Satan since his fall to the angel that he was before. It is its record of the last five years with which we have to do, and not the glorious record of fifteen or twenty years ago, which it is now falsely seeking to appropriate. As was said by the Republican party which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860, so say I now: "That a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensible to arrest the systematic plunder of the treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the national metropolis show that an *entire change of administration is imperatively demanded*."

Having given reasons satisfactory, as I think, why no honest, well-informed voter, and particularly no Liberal who denounced the corruptions of the Republican party in 1872, should now support it, the next question is, is there any other party whose candidates we can support?

THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party of to-day is no more the same party known by that name in 1856 than is the Republican party of to-day what it was in 1856. The main issue between parties in 1856 has been settled, and settled forever. Neither the purposes, nor the persons comprising the political parties of 1876 are the same as they were in 1860. More than two-thirds of the population of the United States to-day were unborn or children under 15 years of age. This is shown by the census. What are the purposes of the present Democratic party? Unlike the Republican party it has not been on trial to the same extent the last five years, so that we can judge it by its acts; but it professes to be for reform, and for the observance of the constitution and laws. Are the professions put forth in good faith? We know by experience that the Republican party is false and faithless to its pledges, that it is thoroughly corrupt, and does not possess the power to reform itself. The Democratic or Opposition party may be no better, but we have some evidence that it is better. The present House of Representatives is in the Opposition or Democratic side if that suits anyone better. It has brought to light and exposed abuses, corruption and dishonesty in almost every branch of the public service, and thereby done much to correct them. This could never have happened had both branches of Congress been Republican, as the experience of 1871-2 shows. The Democratic House succeeded in reducing the expenses of the Government for this year about $30,000,000, and would have made a still larger saving but for the opposition of a Republican Senate. This great reduction was made by dispensing with numerous useless officers and refusing useless and unnecessary appropriations. So much good has already come from an opposition House during one session of Congress. I know it is charged that it was a Confederate House, and high officials when detected in prostituting their offices for mercenary and personal ends thought it a sufficient answer to reply that the villainy was exposed by a committee of Confederates, as if it were allowable to use official position for mercenary and selfish purposes, and steal the public moneys, provided no one but Confederates exposed the iniquity. A prominent candidate for the Presidency thought it a sufficient excuse for his disreputable acts when exposed, that the exposure was made by a committee consisting in part of persons who had been in the rebel army. And, strange as it may seem, the very fact that he charged that he had been detected and exposed by Confederates was given as a reason why he should receive the Republican nomination for President. He was extolled for the gallant manner in which he advanced upon the men who had exposed him, and compared to a knight of the olden time advancing lance in hand upon his enemies. Such a person was a fit candidate of all those who believe dishonesty in Republicans commendable unless they tell of it themselves. It is no wonder that a party controlled by such influences should drive honest men like Bristow, Jewell, Pratt, and others from office. I by no means intend to charge that all persons voting with the present Republican party are hypocrites, or that all officials are corrupt. Far from it. I believe the great body of the people of all parties are honest and mean to do right. Even in the Cincinnati Convention there were some few good men who tried to nominate Bristow, and save the party; but, as in the case of Sodom, there were not good men enough in the convention to save it. The machine politicians constituted five-sixths of the convention, but, being unable to agree among themselves, they nominated a good, easy gentleman, not of their number, as I understand, but whom they expect to control.

But have we any reason to suppose the Democratic party will be truer to its professions than the Republican? We have tried the Republican party for the last five years, and know it to be a delusion. Judged by its own standard, its "record" of the last five years, it is a fraud and a cheat. The Democratic party can do no worse. Nothing certainly will be lost by the change and much may be gained. Reform is its watchword, and we have the action of the House of Representatives, which with a hostile Senate and executive has accomplished great things in a single session. If Gov. Tilden is elected President, it will be in the power of his administration to bring about the reforms promised in the St. Louis platform, because the same vote which elects him will return to Congress members in accord with him. While if Gov. Hayes is elected President, however honest may be his intentions to purify the Government, reform the civil service, and restore a sound currency, he will have no power to do either because five-sixths of those elected with him, and who will control the party machine, are opposed, as we know by trial, to all such reforms. Suppose ye that the combination which nominated Hayes at Cincinnati, and to whom he will owe his success, if elected, who drove Bristow, Jewell, Pratt, and other honest men from office because they sought to purify the public service, will allow Hayes to investigate and turn out of office their thieving friends, who have used their positions and the public funds to continue the party in power? The election of Gov. Hayes will be but the continuation of the present order of things known as Grantism, and how any independent voter familiar with the fraud, deception, and shame of the party in power the last five years, can hope for anything else is a marvel. You might as soon expect to hatch chickens by setting a new hen on rotten eggs.

THE CANDIDATES.

I have said nothing of the personal qualifications of the representative candidates. They are both men of pure lives and high character, so far as I know. They have both had the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens for many years. I make no account of the accusations started now for the first time since they have become candidates for the Presidency, by persons who delight in defamation, and who have been nosing through the records of the past twenty years to see whether they have always paid taxes upon all they possess. For my part I do not propose to be governed in the selection of chief magistrate for this great people by any such petty considerations; nor do I propose to lose sight of the corruption, usurpation, and dishonesty of the Republican party by reason of any such false clamor.

It is part of the tactics of the party in power, instead of undertaking to deny or explain away the evidences of its dishonesty and corruption, to reply by vilification and abuse of the men who make the exposure. Horace Greeley, the candidate of the reform party in 1872, a man of pure life and unblemished character and a patriot, was hounded to his death by the foulest of slanders and the most unmitigated of falsehoods. Charles Sumner was vilified, traduced, and abused by the party in power the moment he undertook to expose and correct its misdeeds. Carl Schurz, while advocating reform four years ago, was caricatured and held up to ridicule all over the country.

So now every man instrumental in exposing the iniquities of the party in power is set upon at once by its instruments, who do not hesitate to vilify, slander, and traduce him without stint, as if this was an answer or an excuse for the iniquities of the party. After the experience of four years ago, in witnessing the false accusations against Mr. Greeley and others advocating reform, it should seem that no sensible man ought to be misled by the personal attacks upon Mr. Tilden and his supporters. In intellectual capacity and form of character, I suppose it will hardly be questioned that Mr. Tilden is the superior of the Presidential candidates, and he has given some evidence of an ability and determination to expose iniquity and reform abuses by his exposure of the New York city and canal frauds, and by his course as Governor of New York, where, through his instrumentality chiefly, the State taxes were reduced to $8,000,000, or more than one-half in a single year. But I do not purpose to dwell upon the personal character of either of the candidates. One, if elected, will have it in his power to reform abuses, purify the public service, restore specie payments, and give peace and prosperity to the country. The other, however pure his motives, will have no power to control the party organization which elects him, and will be unable to carry out any of the promised reforms, and we shall simply have a perpetuation of Grantism for another four years, with all its attendant evils.

There are some persons who hesitate to support the Democratic ticket, lest its success should place the Government in the hands of the Confederates, as they are called. A few facts to be gathered from the census-tables ought to dispel all apprehension on that score. According to the census of 1870, 25,979,620 of the inhabitants of the United States, or more than 67 per cent. of the entire population, were under 30 years of age. It it is now 1876, more than fifteen years since the civil war broke out, and more than eleven years since it closed. Every person, therefore, now under 30 years of age, was unborn or under 15 in 1861, and a minor at the close of the war. Less than one-third of the population of the insurrectionary States are now over 30 years of age, or could, by any possibility, have taken part in the rebellion—of this one-third nearly half are colored persons, none of whom took part in the war against the Union, so that now, assuming that every white person, man, woman, and child, over 15 years of age in the rebel States when the war broke out, took part against the Union, they to-day constitute only about one-sixth of the population of the States in which they belong. What folly to talk about the Confederates or those who fought against the Government getting control through the ballot-box when all who could, by any possibility have taken part in the rebellion, constitute about one-sixth of the people of the late insurrectionary states, and less than a fifteenth of the population of the Union. It is by no means true that every white person in the rebel States, over 15 years of age, was a rebel. Nor is it true that those who engaged in the war against the Government now seek to destroy it. We have the testimony of Gen. Grant, given ten years ago, that "the thinking men of the South at that day accepted the then situation of affairs in good faith, and regarded slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. But if this fraction of the people of the South, the survivors of the war of the rebellion, were still rebels, as the political demagogues going about the country flaunting the bloody shirt would make you believe, their numbers are too insignificant to create alarm. How manifest it is, when you come to look at facts and figures, that this cry of danger lest the Government fall into the hands of the Confederates, is a false alarm raised for the purpose of frightening timid voters from the support of men and measures which will drive thieves and plunderers from power and restore constitutional government.

I have endeavored to show you, fellow-citizens, that the Republican party of to-day is not composed of the same material, nor are its purposes and aims the same as the Republican party of fifteen or twenty years ago; that it is not the inheritor of the grand old principles which gave the party its fame, nor of anything belonging to it save its name; that it has degenerated and become venal and corrupt, and that there is no reason why any independent man should support or oppose it simply because it is called Republican.

I have endeavored to show you that the Democratic party of to-day is not composed of the same material, and does not have the same purposes and aims as the Democratic party of fifteen or twenty years ago; that it has inherited the name without any of the pro-slavery views which distinguished the party at that day, and that there is no reason why any independent man should support or oppose it simply because it is called Democratic.

I have endeavored to show that the Republican party of to-day is controlled by corrupt influences, and incapable of reforming itself; that the present Democratic party is avowedly for reform, and so far as it has had an opportunity to act has proved itself in earnest.

In the States of the South where it is in the ascendency, peace and good order obtain. It is for the people to determine which of these organizations they will support. The success of one involves a perpetuation of abuses, of corruptions, of malignity and hate—in a word of Grantism with all its attendant evils. The success of the other involves reform of abuses, constitutional government, peace and good will, and I trust better times.

INDEPENDENCE IN VOTING.

A Dispassionate Estimate of the Two Candidates.

Why Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, Cannot Support the Republican Nominee---Samuel J. Tilden's Genuine Statesmanship.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

I observe that most of the public discussions turn upon the antecedents, the acts, and the characters of the one and the other party. These considerations have no force at all for my mind. I know my neighbors. One of them is a Republican by habit, and the other a Democrat by habit, and neither of them can define his party name. When, therefore, I read the descriptions that party newspapers and party orators give of the opposite party, I look around me for the demons who seek the national ruin, and I do not find them. I find neighbors, some of whom are under one banner and some under the other, but in their general tone and will and intentions those of one party are just as good and just as bad as those of the other. Especially when I remember that the social distribution of the two parties in the Northern States is exactly opposite to what it is in the Southern States, it seems to me that the national parties are very equally adjusted in regard to the social, intellectual and moral elements which they contain. Now, an historian or a foreigner, reading the accounts which the parties give of each other, must infer either that these accounts are all false, and that they simply constitute a depraved method of electioneering which obscures the issue and prevents the people from really using sound judgment, or else that they are all true, in which case the people of the United States are so unpatriotic, corrupt, disloyal, unjust, murderous and venal that it makes little difference what is the result of any political struggle.

I regard the good sense, sound patriotism and correct intention of the masses of the people in either party as substantially equal. I regard the evil elements in the parties as substantially equal, and I turn from my grounds of judgment to the consideration which I think genuine. I find these in men. I cannot trust a party. I can trust a man. I cannot hold a party responsible. I can hold a man responsible. I cannot get an expression of opinion which is single and simple from a party. I can only get that from a man. A party cannot have character, or conscience, or reputation. It cannot repent, nor endure punishment or disgrace. I know very well that we are in the habit of predicating all these things of parties, but I should think our experience had offered the fullest proof that we cannot properly predicate any of these things of a party, except in a half-metaphorical sense, under which all the sharpness and efficiency necessary to practical politics are lost. The proof is, at any rate, satisfactory to me.

I have no information other than what the newspapers have given, us all. From their story I do not see how any one can feel respect for the candidature of Gov. Hayes. It appears that Mr. Cameron was piqued because some members of his delegation violated a sacred political tradition and did not throw the State vote a unit, and he therefore refused to give the State vote as a unit for their candidate at the decisive moment. The Senatorial aspirants could not see the prize go to either one of their own number, and agreed only that it should not go to Blaine. These two things combined gave it to Hayes. I, at the time, expressed the opinion that this course of events, when one reflected that the business in hand was the selection of a chief magistrate of the nation, was a "farce." I did not then, and do not now deny the possibility that Hayes may be the man for the crisis. I cannot deny the possibility that, if you shake up the names of 8,000,000 voters in a box, and draw one by lot, you may get the one out of the 8,000,000 who is best fitted for the Presidency, but you are assumed to be rational beings, making a selection on rational grounds, and I think we did ourselves little credit on that occasion in that point of view. Some of the gentlemen there came home rejoicing and triumphing over the party machine. They defeated the machine in its first intention, but it doubled upon them with its well-known suppleness and activity. Mr. Hayes seems to be the creature of the machine, and to have no other public claim to the Presidency. He must feel that his selection is arbitrary, that he has everything yet to do to justify public confidence, that he is the recipient of an "honor." He cannot act with the assured independence of a man who has advanced by well-earned steps, to whom the Presidency comes as the highest trust at the end of a career, to whom it is less an honor than a recognition and a concession.

Mr. Tilden's nomination was opposed by all the worst elements of his party, and was supported by as honest, pure, and intelligent men as ever led in any political convention in this country. They were many of them young men, representing the hope, strength, faith, and purpose of the younger half of this generation, to which I turned long ago with all my confidence for the national future.

The question of the currency, to me, stands before any other. It appears to me that Mr. Tilden has shown a more correct, detailed, statesmanlike knowledge of the evil, the remedy and the process of cure than any other public man who is eligible.

I am, of course, utterly opposed to the repeal of the Resumption act or any part of it, and I disapprove of any concession on that point, in form or substance, by Mr. Tilden or anybody else.

I know that the soft-money Democrats have claimed that Mr. Tilden has surrendered on the currency question, and the Republicans have hastened to accept their authority as conclusive on that point. Mr. Tilden's opinions on this point are not new, nor were they first placed before the public in his letter, but if he does not in that document lay down hard-money doctrines, then language has no meaning, and I could not express hard-money doctrines myself. The soft-money men have, within a year or two, begun to use some hard-money phrases in forced, artificial, and impossible applications. They find those phrases in Mr. Tilden's letter, and that is the ground on which they claim his surrender.

Mr. Hayes has made a very distinct avowal that he will resist the repeal of the Resumption act unless something better is put in its place, and if he is elected I shall certainly await with generous confidence a fulfillment of that pledge. The difficulty is just the one which seems to me radical in his candidature. Between two candidates, one of whom is recommended to me on the opinion of his friends, the other of whom has a record of action and achievement, under my knowledge and inspection my most rational expectation of such a performance as I desire attaches to the latter.

I put next in the canvass the matter of administrative reform. Mr. Tilden has been Governor [illegible] has led in the demoralization of our politics since the beginning of the century. He has had the hardest position for beginning reform, perhaps, which there is in the Union. He has made the only positive and successful steps toward it, at the risk of his own political fortunes, which I know of in the country. The newspaper exposures of the Tweed ring would have made no more impression on that body than the pattering of rain on the hide of [illegible] and the [illegible] ring [illegible] stolen [illegible] Tilden [illegible] demonstration, available in a court of law. The canal ring fight is known to everybody.

I have in mind, however, not only these "reform" efforts, but also administrative reform. I will take a single case which floated in a paragraph through the newspapers, occasioning, so far as I ever saw, very little attention, but which had an immense effect on my mind, and which I have often urged in private conversation.

It was stated that the politicians of the Southern tier of counties of New York were bitterly hostile to Gov. Tilden. The reasons were given, two in number: 1. Mr. Tilden had refused to remove the Republican Superintendent of the asylum at Elmira in order to appoint a Democrat. 2. Mr. Tilden had removed, for cause, the Corporation Counsel of Elmira, who was a Democrat, although the Common Council of that city was Republican, and could elect a Republican successor. These were good grounds for the opposition of the "politicians," but they were an imperative demand on me, if I was an "independent," and meant what I had been talking about for years, to give him my full, hearty and efficient support if it ever came in my way.

That Mr. Tilden is politician enough to be available is only an advantage, since we cannot get an angel with a flaming sword, and I think that we independents have cast worse reproach upon ourselves than our most sarcastic critics, since we have failed to seize upon a chance which offered itself to our demand, and have chosen to trust to a groundless faith and a hope for which we cannot give a reason. In this latter light I must be allowed, without offense, to regard the support of Gov. Hayes.

I received a letter a while ago from a friend of Gov. Hayes, who declared that Gov. Hayes was a very modest man, whose modesty prevented him from accepting the United States Senatorship. I quote it as an instance of what seems to me wrong reasoning on these matters. If Gov. Hayes is such a man as is now claimed, it seems to me, he is just the man we have sadly needed in the Senate for the last few years, and, if he refused to go, he turned his back on the call of public duty. I do not deny his right to refuse, although in general I hold it sound doctrine that a man of good health and independent fortune ought to serve the State when duly and honorably selected; but if Mr. Hayes was ever to be a candidate for the Presidency, he ought to have pursued a public career in the subordinate places which opened to him; he ought to have allowed us to see him in those places, and he ought to have made a record on which we could form a judgment to-day, and not be thrown on the say-so of his friends. If he is to be elected, I shall certainly not prejudge him, nor allow any prejudice to rise in my mind; but when I look back on former cases in which the campaign enthusiasm has surrounded an untried man with a halo which has subsequently faded into something worse than obscurity, my imagination refuses to act.

Another point in this canvass which very deeply interests me is the condition and future of the South. The campaign seems to be turning more and more to that issue after all, and it seems to be found that distrust of rebels and the old war spirit are still so strong as to be the best available campaign capital. If that is to be so, then I must take sides against any further administration of the affairs of the South by the North acting through the General Government. I have had occasion within a year to review the whole history of reconstruction. The effect upon my mind has been shame and blame to myself for the share which I, as a Republican, have had in helping to build up the worst legislation of the nineteenth century. I have been shocked to realize by what successive stages we have built up here a system of restrictive and coercive legislation which very few Northern Republicans know in even its broadest features, and I can only recognize in disorder, riot, misrule, irresponsible official tyranny, industrial loss, the results of which have followed everywhere inevitably from coercive legislation enacted by one community against another. The Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency devoted his letter of acceptance almost exclusively to the Southern question. He believes that the Southern States are not civilized up to the standard of the Northern States, and he wants to bring them up. I agree with him that they are on a lower grade, but I submit that it is not his business nor ours to civilize them by any political measures.

I therefore desire now, as regards this political question, that the South be left to work out its own social problems under no arbitrary political coercion, but simply under the constraint of social and economic forces.

Finally, in regard to another matter which I have very much at heart, but which is hardly an active issue in the campaign, whatever hope there is for free trade lies in the election of Tilden.

If, then, a decision is forced upon me, I simply judge, on all the information I possess, that Mr. Tilden has more knowledge, ability, skill and will to do what I want to see done in politics than Mr. Hayes. Nevertheless, I am not called upon to bind or pledge myself in any way, and I hold myself free to take any course which may, upon further information or reflection, seem best. However the election may result, I shall be guided in my relations to the next administration entirely by the performances in regard to the matters I have here discussed.

W. G. SUMNER.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 11, 1876.

A Lake Under the Soil.

At the Dickinson place, on Bullard creek, near Six-Mile Station, is a ten-acre field which is nothing more or less than a subterranean lake, covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn which will produce thirty or forty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of the spade-handle he will find it to fill with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long may be caught. These fish are different from others in not having either scales or eyes, and are perch-like in shape. The ground is a black marl, alluvial in its nature, and in all probability at one time it was an open body of water, on which has accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time, until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, though it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While nooning, the field hands catch great strings of beautiful fish by merely punching a hole through the earth. A person raising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him. Any one having strength to drive a nail through this crust will find, on releasing it, that it will disappear entirely. The whole section of country surrounding this field gives evidence of marshiness, and the least shower of rain produces abundance of mud. But the question comes up, has not this body an outlet? Although brackish, the water tastes as if fresh, and we have no doubt but that it is anything else but stagnant. Yet these fish are eyeless and scaleless, similar to those found in caves. It is a subject for study, and we would like to have some of our "profound" citizens investigate it.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Bulletin.*

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☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

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OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

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WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

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Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth	$ 7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	"	8 50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	"	10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50.	"	18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	"	15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12 00,	"	18 00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	"	20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	"	22.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	"	24.00
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Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

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Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50. 5, 6, 6 50.

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We have larely replenished our stock. and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Striped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Black Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods. Brown dress Goods, Linen Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

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Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 52 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 35 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 03 "	1 55 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 20a
Plymouth	2 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 22 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

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Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati				
Louisville	4 00pm			
Indianapolis	8 35pm			
Ft Wayne	10 35 "			4 P
Auburn	11 29 "			5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "			5 37
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "		7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "		7 22	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "		9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "		12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "			
Saginaw	9 10 "			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			
Lansing	10 48 "			
Grand Rapids	6 00 "		11 05	
Detroit	10 05 "		2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm		6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "		8 08	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "		8 40	8 14
Reading	2 15 "		9 45	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "		10 4	9 30
Pleasant Lake				1 17
Waterloo	3 42 "			1 30
Auburn	3 58 "			1 30
Auburn Junction.				6 40p
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "			1 10
Indianapolis	10 50 "			8 00a
Louisville	8 30 am			11 00p
Cincinnati				

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TOLEDO to QUNCY,	47? Miles
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On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom.
Butler	1:45 p.m.	x 2.25 a.m.	8 15
Waterloo	2.04 "	2.45 "	8 25
Sedan	2.14	2.53	8 37
Corunna	2.57	2.57	8 48

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:40 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:28 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.58 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.47 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& K.	Accom.
lv New York	*6 55pm		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	12 45am		6 00
Baltimore	†7 25	6 20pm	10 10
Washington	8 40	7 25	11 30
Wheeling	1 15am	*6 00am	12 30
Bellaire	1 32	2 28	1 17
Barnesville	2 44	9 40	2 32
Cambridge	*3 51	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	6 10	11 48	4 50
lv Columbus	7 05	12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*6 35	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 53	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 30
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 56	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	2 00		
Auburn Junction	3 05	10 40	2 45
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	8 10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 38
Avilla	1 52		3 35
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 23	12 30am	6 39
Fostoria	5 12	1 20	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	10 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 26	4 51	1 50
r Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 20
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	2 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	8 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI. GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND. DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Poin s West of the Pacific Coast.

—oo—

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

—oo—

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacifi and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars. which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.

A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. A kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Recorders Offic

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 12th, 1876. Number 43.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

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Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
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One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
C. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

WOOD'S HOTEL.

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, opp Field, Leiter, & Co's retail dry goods store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's wholesale millinery store, between State street & Wabash Avenue Chicago.
O SANDS, Prop'r.
$3.00 per day. GEO. S. PALMER Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock
Building Contractor
AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experien corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,
JAMES SMITH, PRO'R.
Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this adl vantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD,
WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class
BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.
WHAT
The Largest F? Stock of Fine
Hats, Caps,
GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on
WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, East Main-St.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,
—AND—
CassimereS
in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, &c.
Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo
WAGONS BUGGIES &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasnable prices.

LORDIER,
THE FORT WAYNE,
FINE BOOTS & SHOES
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of
BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely
LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

New Arrangement
—AT THE—
Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer riends should not fail to call.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having purchased the photograph rooms of Mr. Siler, I am now prepared to furnish pictures and copying in the best style of art, at lowest prices.
4w. DAVID GRIPE

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Woodford has made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, under an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, apporved March 5th 1859 and acts amendatory thereto and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such trustee.
THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if persevereingly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

THE FIRST
National Bank
OF AUBURN, INDIANA.
Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Colleciions made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.
Officers:
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 29, 1875.

It seems that in December, 1863, Gov. Tilden, like the rest, made a return under oath of his income for the year 1862 That return showed that he received in 1862, subject to taxation under the law, a little over seven thousand dollars. In a suit now pending on behalf of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, the Governor swore that he received in 1862 twelve thousand dollars for services which was "commenced prior to the year 1859, and were rendered from time to time during a period of three years." These are the simple facts and the whole of them,, and on them the charge is made of perjury, "assuming or jumping over entirely the one further premise necessary for a conclusion—and that is, whether, under the law, the twenty thousand dollars received from a railroad should be included, while the instructions of Internal Revenue, Commissioner Lewis, issued at that time, state clearly and positively that it should not be included.

Judge Sinnott, of the superior court of New York, who was the managing lawyer in Tilden's office during the war, has, at the request of Mr. A. S. Hewitt, examined the items of Mr. Tilden's income in '72, and explodes in a sentence the absurd stuff fabricated by Decoy Bliss in the Zach Chandler organ. The delay in giving the statement to the public, Mr. Hewitt explains, was caused by the refusal of the Grant officials to make any response to the request for the documents in the department bearing on the income tax, though the Bliss paper was enabled to procure such documents to print in garbled form with interpolations of its own, intended dishonestly to convey the impression that they were official documents to justify its clumsy fabrications.

The statement of Judge Sinnott shows just what every man of any intelligence knew from the first, that Mr. Tilden paid his just dues in '62. That after that year he followed the law to the letter, and as his business was in a condition in which his receipts could not be readily ascertained, he paid on the valuation fixed by the collector, which was in many cases above his real income. The judge shows that the pretended amount of income dishonestly imagined and set forth in the Grant presses, were never received—with the exception of $1,000 which was counted in the income tax.

A more scandalous perversion of facts has never been fastened upon a public libeler than this brought home to the Bliss paper. The most abject confession it can make will not relieve it of the loathing and detestation of decent men. That the scoundrels who made up the pretended returns and the presses publishing them knew they were unmanly lies, there can be no shadow of a doubt, for without the authoritative refutation of Judge Sinnott, the very document from which the main staple of the invention came, the answer in the Terre Haute suit showed the exact status of the case. The indecent hypocrasy of the business is perhaps best shown in the rigorous seal put upon the records in Washington, so that the charge made up of threds and patches of fact and fiction may fill the public mind as though really covering a case where there is not the vestige of a fact in them. Mr. Tilden should have given himself no trouble. The charge now exploded, will be followed by something else equally as dispicable and baseless.

An Acute Case of Parallel Columns.

[N. Y. Times Sept. 8]	N. Y. Times Sep [illegible]
The False Income Return of Sam'l. J. Tilden—Some Items of the true Statement. Fees during the year from the Toledo & Wabash R. R. Co. $15,000	In Judge Sinnot's letter is it asserted that the Toledo & Wabash Railroad Com. never was a client of Mr. Tilden and that neither in 1862 nor at any other time did he receive any fees from it. THAT WE MUST ACCEPT AS CONCLUSIVE. Proof of our charge was promised from authorities in which we had confidence, but in its absence THAT ITEM MUST BE WITHDRAWN.

What can exceed the baseness of charging an eminent citizen with perjury upon mere rumor or malicious gossip about a transaction which never took place.

When President Grant entered office in 1869, the office holders on the civil list of the United States numbered 54,267. In 1874 they aggregated 94,119, being an increase of about forty thousand in six years only of Grant's administration. Many of these render no service to the country, but are merely political pensioners on the treasury, who, in return for the money they draw, are expected to work for the perpetuation in power of the corrupt Republican organization. It is this immense army of placemen who seek to usurp the control of our government, leaving the people no voice in the conduct of affairs. It is the officeholders who constitute and manage all Republican nominating conventions; it is the office holders who dictate the policy of the administration it is the officeholders who conduct political canvasses, and are relied upon to manipulate, and, if necessary, to falsify election returns. Mr. Hayes, in opposition to the old Democratic principle of rotation in office, which has always been held to the only effectual barrier to the creation of an officeholding aristocracy, proposes to give a life tenure of office to these men, and thus render them entirely independent of public opinion.—This will account for the enthusiasm they manifest for his election All of these officeholders, on the occasion of every important election, are compelled to contribute money for political purposes, and thus enormous corruption funds are raised to use against the people who wish to reform the Government.

William A. Wheeler as a Trustee.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 27,

Some time prior to 1860, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge, of Boston, and Geo. W. Brown, of Odgensburg, were appointed trustees of the Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Railroad. The annual salary of each trustee was fixed at five thousand dollars. In 1865 the stockholders of the company, realizing that the trustees were grossly mismanaging the road, instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for their removal. In 1866 an order was granted by the Court, empowering the stockholders to reorganize the company. Mr. Wheeler, knowing that a reorganization would remove him, and learning that under the code of practice in this State no appeal could be taken from the order of the court, secured the passage through the Legislature of an amendment to the code of procedure that rendered such orders appealable. Armed with a copy of the law, he threatened to appeal from the order unless the stockholders would compromise with him by paying to him and his co-trustees $20,000 each, their salary for four years. The stockholders desirous of getting rid of the trustees, and unwilling to submit to the delay consequent on an appeal from the order consented to Mr. Wheeler's terms, and paid him and his associates $60,000. After the company had been re-organized, a suit was brought against Messrs. Wheeler, Eldridge and Brown, to recover the $60,000. One of the company's counsel was Edwin Pierrepoint. The Justice before whom the case was brought was a relative of one of the trustees, and it was therefore removed to the United States Supreme Court, where it is still pending. Since the suit was begun Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Brown have died.

Just Received at Lanning's Store.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

Where the Money Comes From.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1876.

SIR: The approaching Presidential Campaign will be warmly contested and will call for the earnest efforts and efficient aid of all Republicans.

The National and Congressional committees will endeavor by effective speakers, the circulation of documents and other legitimate means, to promote through organization, an active canvass and a successful result in November, and will be glad to receive such contributions in aid of the contest in behalf of Hayes and Wheeler as the friends of the cause may feel desirous and willing to contribute.

"Remittances may be made to Jacob Tome, (of the Citizens National Bank,) Treasurer of Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C., for which acknowledgment will be returned.

"Very Respectfully,
E. CHANDLER.
"Chirman Republican Committee

"SEC.—That all executive officers or employes of the United States, not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving to or receiving from any other office or employ of the Government, any money or property, or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States; and he shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $500.

"1. It is seen from the above that all officers appointed by the President, by the advice and consent of the Senate, are exempted from the provisions of the law.

"2. That in its application to other officers or employes, of the executive branches of the Government not so appointed, the law simply prohibits one officer or emplyee from paying to or receiving from any officer or employee of said branch of the Government any money, property or other thing of value for political purposes.

"Committees will be glad to receive from you $30 or more, according as your inclination and ability may lead you to contribute.

"It is particularly desired that in responding to this letter the Date and Name of the Writer, together with his address and Official Position, should be written Clearly and Legibly, in order that credit may be properly given."

Accompaning these papers is a stamped envelope bearing the address.

"JACOB TOME, Washington, D. C.

If we take $30 as the average amount of the assessment, we have $2,550,000 raised from 85,000 office-holders alone.

To show that the peculiar wording of this law and the peculiar use made of it are the result of a plot matured some time ago, we need only go back to the action of the last Congress taken to secure purity of elections. When the bill prohibiting political assessment of office-holders was reported to the House and strenuously passed by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, at once offered an amendment similar to the British law applying to members of Parliament, by which it was made illegal for Senators or members of the House to contribute to election funds, or to receive such contributions. The object of Blaine's hypocritical move was to kill the bill, but Mr. Caulfield accepted the amendment, and the Democratic House passed the law. Under its provisions not a dollar could be collected from any office-holder for political purposes. It struck consternation into the hearts of the Radical leaders, who had already matured their plans of corruption, and were determined not to be blacked in the execution of it. For nearly three months the Senate took no action on the bill; at the very end of the session, it was sent to the House amended in such a manner as to render it inoperative, as the circular above explains, thus proving that it was so amended with a view to the details of the villainous scheme they had already concocted. They managed to appear as the advocates of reform, while preparing the means of official plunder. But their cunning has overreached itself Their devices have only resulted in making their lawlessness more plain, and the manhood of the American people will revolt at and resent their sneaking vallainy. It is time for the downfall of the party that blackmails the people's servants to corrupt the ballot-box.

Go to Rickel & Co's. for the boss dish of oysters. This is one of the best restaurants in the county for farmers to get a square meal. Don't fail to give them a call when you are hungry, for you get the best and the cheapest meals you ever set down to. Rooms on Main Street, next door to Woodford's shoe store.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

DURING a fight between a number of Molly Maguires, near Plymouth, Pa., a few nights ago, John Brannigan, Peter McNamara, and Bradley O'Neil were clubbed and stoned to death. The tragedy occurred near where the O'Donnell family were murdered some time ago. The occurrence has created intense excitement. Although the murderers were pursued, they managed to escape.... Jacob Huntzinger, late President of the Miners' Trust Bank of Pottsville, Pa., has been arrested on five distinct charges, covering alleged misdemeanors by false pretenses and embezzlement to the extent of upwards of $200,000. He was sent to jail in default of $225,000 bail.

BURGLARS entered the store of Franklin Horton, No. 42 Fulton street, New York, a few nights ago, broke open the safe and secured $20,000 worth of jewelry. No arrests....A horrible domestic tragedy was enacted in New York city the other night. Julius Blank, a blind professor of music, residing on the top floor at No. 201 West Thirty-third street, shot his wife, Mary, inflicting a mortal wound. He also shot his child, Amelia, 3½ years old. She died soon after. He then shot himself, the shot killing him instantly.

A CONVENTION of women, lasting three days, was held in Philadelphia last week, Prof. Maria Mitchell presided, and Alice C. Fletcher acted as Secretary. This is the fourth Congress held under the same auspices, its object being to meet a pressing demand for an interchange of thought and harmony of action among women interested in the advancement of their own sex....

IN a drunken row last week, at Taylorsville, a suburb of Scranton, Pa., Ruse James killed a saloon-keeper, Edward James, and a man named Cernew, by stabbing them with a jack-knife.

THE WEST.

THE amusement outlook in Chicago is more peculiar than at the beginning of any season since the city laid claim to metropolitan taste and experience. The efforts of the past toward building up several houses for the drama have now all condensed themselves to a single, substantial focus, and McVicker's Theater is the only legitimate Thespian haunt in the city. This veteran institution has outlived a score of years and double that number of rivals, and starts in for the season of 1876-7 stronger and better than ever.... The delay in carrying into effect the order for disarming and dismounting the Indians at Cheyenne Agency has resulted in the unprovoked murder of the Rev. Mr. Fennell, in Episcopal missionary. He was shot through the heart and head by a fiendish redskin who had been confined in the guard-house for some misdemeanor, and had sworn to take revenge on the first white man he met after his release.... The large and extensive establishment in Toledo, Ohio, known as the Milburn Wagon Works, was destroyed by fire last week. Over 1,000 finished wagons, besides a large number of unfinished ones, were burned. The loss is about $400,000, on which there is an insurance of $135,000. Several of the firemen narrowly escaped death from falling walls, and one had an arm broken. This disaster throws about 350 men out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

A TERRIBLE explosion of a threshing-machine boiler occurred in Marshall county, Ind., a few days ago. Thomas Jones, aged 12, was blown 100 feet, his clothes torn off, and himself instantly killed. Thomas Wort, aged 24, band-cutter, died soon after; he leaves a wife and three children. William W. Johnson, aged 22, was thrown 100 feet, and died. William Hughes, aged 35, was blown 110 feet, his right leg broken, and his body badly scalded; he will probably die. David Logan's skull was fractured and one of his arms broken. A number of other persons were maimed and bruised in a shocking manner. The boiler was thrown 200 feet, striking the separator and going over a stack twenty feet high in its flight. Fragments of iron and wood were scattered in circuit of 170 feet.

A horrible gallows scene was enacted at Coshocton, Ohio, last week. The victim was Henry Ept, who, in November last, murdered Abraham Wurthsimer, of that place. "At 1 o'clock," writes a correspondent, describing the tragedy, "the lever was touched and the drop fell. Then followed a horrid and repulsive scene. The drop had not killed the unhappy man, nor was the noose strangling him. His body swung to and fro violently. From his lips came terrible moans and cries. He frantically struggled to free his limbs. His agonies continued. The witnesses of the execution turned sick at the awful scene. Finally the platform was brought back to its place, and the poor victim of an executioner's bungling work was drawn upon it, and the rope readjusted, the poor half-strangled wretch groaning and wailing and begging not to be hanged again, all this while held in the arms of the officials and waiting another attempt. Four minutes from the time of the first fall the half-killed man was launched into the air again. This time the rope and the fall accomplished the law's decision. The man's neck was broken, and the poor fellow died without a struggle."

THE Springfield (Ill.) *Register* of the 2d inst. says: "By the crop reports for Sept. 11, received at the office of the State Board of Agriculture, it appears that the prospect for corn is better by about 10 per cent. than on Aug. 11, the date of the last previous report. According to the estimates the crop in this State will be about 270,000,000 bushels, or about 78 per cent. of a full crop."

MISS LAURETTE YOUNGER, who is described as a prepossessing young lady of 20 years, paid a visit to her brothers, in jail at Faribault, Minn., last week. "On first going to the jail," says a St. Paul paper, "she went straight to Jim Younger, who was lying inside the cell with his head close to the bars, through which she kissed him repeatedly, sobbing and shrieking the while, saying, 'Oh, Jim, this is too bad. If it had not been for Bob and Cole you would never have been here. They've enticed you to this. Oh! dear brother, what shall I do now? There's no one to care for me when you're gone. Oh! what shall I do?' Cole was uneasy when he heard she was coming to him. She bowed, shaking hands, but speaking no word except of greeting, and to Bob the same. They have always said Jim was the pet of the family, and appeared more anxious about his condition than their own."

ELBERT A. WOODWARD, the Clerk of the old New York Board of Supervisors, under the Tweed *regime*, who has been wanted for several years, was arrested at the Palmer House, in Chicago, last week. He was traveling under the assumed name of A. Wallace, and represented himself as an Englishman. Woodward was Tweed's confidential man in the division of the proceeds of the ring thieving, and was deeply involved in all the rascalities of the ring. He has been taken back to New York to answer for his crimes....The Chicago *Tribune* reports "the freight business on the various roads leading to the East has greatly picked up during the last week or two, and an immense amount of grain is going forward. There has been no change in rates—20 cents per 100 pounds still being charged on grain to New York. These rates, however, are not strictly maintained, and it is known that contracts are being made as low as 16 cents per 100 pounds to New York."

THE Chicago papers report that the great religious movement in that city, under Mr. Moody's ministrations, is increasing daily. The immense tabernacle, with a seating capacity of 10,000 or 12,000, is filled every evening, and thousands are turned away for whom there is not even standing room....Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 1,185,419 bushels of wheat; 1,745,142 bushels of corn; 365,402 bushels of oats; 120,347 bushels of rye, and 470,588 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,876,848 bushels, against 3,332,096 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

ADVICES from Northern and Northwestern Texas report a grasshopper invasion. In some counties they are destroying vegetation. Wheat-sowing is to be delayed until it is ascertained whether the 'hoppers will remain long enough to deposit their eggs.

A SPECIAL from San Antonio, Texas, to the Galveston *News* says a detachment of Capt. McNelley's company under Sergt. Armstrong attacked a party of outlaws on Espantosa lake, near Eagle Pass, killed five, wounded one, and captured fifty horses and a large number of cattle.

A KILLING frost, extending as far southward as Vicksburg and Shreveport, spread over the Southern country on the night of Oct. 2. The tobacco throughout Western Kentucky and Tennessee is badly nipped and seriously injured. The tobacco prospect, previously very unfavorable, is cut short more than one-third by this calamity. The cotton crop is mature and will not be hurt. It is the earliest frost experienced in the South for eleven years.

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows (colored) was held at Memphis last week. Forty-six delegates were in attendance.

WASHINGTON.

THE mints are now running to their full capacity to supply the demands for subsidiary silver coin. Last week $500,000 was received from Russia to be converted into American gold coin. There is an active demand for silver for export to China.

THE trial of Gen. O. E. Babcock on the safe-burglary indictment was brought to a conclusion last week. The jury, after an absence of two hours, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The public debt statement for October makes the following exhibit:

Six per cent bonds	$984,999,650
Five per cent bonds	712,320,450
Total coin bonds	$1,697,320,100
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000
Matured debt	2,738,590
Legal tenders	368,561,472
Certificates of deposit	34,820,000
Fractional currency	29,858,415
Coin certificates	29,777,900
Total without interest	462,717,788
Total debt	$2,176,776,418
Total interest	27,126,227
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$64,591,124
Currency	12,524,915
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,820,000
Total in Treasury	111,636,069
Debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,095,181,941
Decrease of debt during September	2,915,365
Decrease since June 30, 1876	7,172,759
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	32,080,219
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	6,950,393
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,129,824

A. B. MULLETT, former Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has been appointed by Secretary Morrill to superintend the construction of the public buildings now in process of building throughout the country....Hon. Philip B. Fouke, formerly a Representative in Congress from Illinois, and a warm personal and political friend of the late Stephen A. Douglas, died in Washington last week.

THE total coinage at the mints during September was $7,000,000, including $4,500,000 in gold coin, $500,000 in trade dollars, and $2,000,000 subsidiary silver....The Comptroller of the Currency has called for reports from the national banks, showing their condition at the close of business on Monday, the 2d inst.

GENERAL.

BETTER prices are expected for American grain because of the short crop in England. The market in New York, says the *Tribune*, shows the effect already, but happily there is no wild speculation started, and the improvement in prices promises to be of a substantial character.

THREE men fell from the scaffolding of a church in Montreal last week. One was instantly killed, and the other two fatally injured....James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire, breathed his last in that city on the 1st inst., leaving in trust for various public, patriotic, and charitable purposes a sum estimated at $5,000,000.

"LEAVE your trunks at home" is a suggestion of Philadelphia newspapers to the multitude about to depart to the Centennial Exhibition. Mountains of trunks rise in every railroad depot, and travelers are frequently delayed in obtaining them. A hand valise is far preferable. The fashionable garment in the Exhibition and on the streets is the one every person has worn in traveling.

THE annual session of the National Pork-Packers Association was held at Indianapolis last week. About a dozen Western and Southern States were represented....James K. Hill, one of the Indiana whisky ring, who was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President....The steamer Leopard, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, reports the loss of thirty-seven fishing vessels, with their cargoes, on the Labrador coast. No lives reported lost.

A PASSENGER train on the Great Western railway of Canada ran off the track with fatal results near Paris, Ont., a few days ago. The train rolled down a high embankment, the baggage car took fire, and in a very short time it, together with two passenger coaches, was consumed. Driver Cooper, fireman Irving, baggageman Wright, express-messenger Andrews, and a man supposed to be named McBride, in the employ of Hendrie & Co., at Detroit, and who was riding in the baggage car at the time of the accident, were killed. None of the passengers were hurt, beyond a few scatches.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of the Fifth Massachusetts District have renominated Gen. Banks for Congress. Dr. George B. Loring has been nominated in the Sixth District, formerly Butler's. His Democratic opponent is Thompson, the present member. In the Seventh District there are three candidates, namely, Gen. Butler, the regular Republican nominee; Judge Hoar, nominated by dissatisfied Republicans; and Mr. Tarbox, the Democratic nominee.

FOREIGN.

DURING the suspension of active hostilities in Mexico the Government is reorganizing the army, in the hope that the next battle will be the last and end the revolution. Yet it is never the last revolution in Mexico, but always the latest. Still, that progress has been made in that country since the expulsion of the French aroused national pride cannot be denied. The Congress is now in session, and it is probable that arrangements will be made for the payment of a part of the English claims.... The misery which the Cubans apprehended will extend throughout their island is painfully apparent at Puerto Principe. In this inland city, which once enjoyed great prosperity, real estate is almost valueless, and 4,000 impoverished people are fed at the public expense. Heedless of this ruin, the Spaniards are sending more troops to the island and erecting coast defenses at Cienfuegos against some imaginary foe.... Reports received in England confirm the settlement of difficulties between England and China, growing out of the Yunnan murders. The British Minister, Wade, and the Chief Foreign Secretary of China have signed a convention disposing of the case....Hostilities have been resumed between Turkey and Servia, the latter having rejected the proposed extension of the armistice....Sir Thomas White has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

THE 142 stonemasons who sailed from New York to Scotland have arrived and been set to work on the new parochial buildings at Greenock. They get ten pence an hour, and are guaranteed work for two years....The Pope is again grievously ill....Armed Russians continue to pour into Servia by the thousands. ....A cable dispatch announces the death of the great German sculptor, Ernst Von Bandel, the founder of the colossal statue of Arminius which was placed upon the summit of the Teutoburger Wald last August, amid the rejoicings of the whole German people, and which spread his name and fame far and wide. He was born May 17, 1800....A ferry boat was recently swamped in Youghal Harbor, Ireland, and nineteen persons, nearly all farmers and their wives, were drowned.

THE Servian army has again been overwhelmingly defeated by the Turkish forces near Alexinatz. The London *Times'* correspondent at the Turkish headquarters telegraphs, under date of Oct. 3: "Thursday's battle, both as regards the losses and numbers engaged, was decidedly the greatest in the whole war. In the front, towards Moravia, the Servian attack was merely directed against the Turkish bridge. The main attack was against the Turkish left wing, under Hafeiz and Ali Pasha, to order to cut off the Turkish retreat to Nisch. Sixteen Servian battalions also crossed the Moravia at Drashevco, and advanced by way of Jesica against the Turkish right, under Fazli Pasha. This double flank movement completely failed, and the Servians, by noon, were driven back at all points with great loss. They subsequently renewed the attack against the Turkish left three times, but were on every occasion repulsed with great loss. A dispatch from Berlin says that "considerable portions of the Russian army have received orders to be ready for immediate concentration. Cavalry and field artillery are now on a war footing, and the infantry are ready to march."

A CORRESPONDENT at Constantinople telegraphs to a New York paper that the situation there is really critical. The incendiary character of the articles in the public prints, he thinks, renders it urgent that an American fleet be sent to the Bosphorus to protect the lives and property of Americans....A Vienna dispatch says there are now 7,000 Russian volunteers in Servia, including 1,800 officers, and 3,000 more volunteers are enlisted....The Emperor of Russia has written a letter to the Emperor of Austria, in which he declares himself still in favor of peace. If Russia should eventually intervene, it would only be with the entire agreement of the powers, and that intervention in any case would be preceded by a conference.

ANOTHER unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the President of Hayti.... The failure of the fish yield in Iceland has caused much suffering and privation, and many of the people are emigrating to Canada....Russia offers to compel Servia's submission to the will of the great powers, if England and Austria will induce Turkey to agree to a truce. On the strength of this promise, England urges the Sultan to agree to an armistice for twenty days. The Turkish Government pretends to be apprehensive of popular violence, if terms not satisfactory to the people are agreed to, but it is suspected that there is little reality in this pretense. Nevertheless, the position of foreigners in Constantinople is decidedly unpleasant, on account of the prevalent religious excitement, and there is a general disposition among them to get out of the way of possible developments.

LATE news from Cuba is to the effect that the insurgents are beginning an aggressive campaign that foreshadows trouble to the Spanish authorities the coming winter. There are heavy desertions among the Spanish troops, which are exposed to privations and misery, whilst a great many officers who walk the streets of Havana appear to be living well. It is said that the Government intends not to harass the troops any longer, but garrison all places, and use the soldiers to arrive from Spain to protect all estates during the next crop. This policy would only increase starvation and strengthen the insurgents, whose cause would gain immensely by another fruitless winter campaign.

A Runaway Locomotive.

Last Monday, at noon, the locomotive on the Smyrna Branch railroad ran away and nearly killed itself. After bringing the noon train into town, and after Engineer McConaughy had started to dinner, the fireman, John Shorts, cut the locomotive loose from the car to shift it to the other track. He turned on steam, and as he did so the pin fell out of the throttle bar. He could not shut her off after that, and away she went at break-neck speed through Commerce street to Clayton. Shorts made a perilous leap from her as she whizzed by Union street and saved himself, though he was flopped over and over in the dusty street when he struck the ground. In just about one minute from the time Shorts "pulled out the stopper" here the locomotive was a ruined mass at Clayton. The distance between the two points is one mile and a quarter. As quick as possible a telegram was sent to Clayton to "switch her off," but she beat the telegram by about two lengths, and had spread herself pretty well over the depot ground when the dispatch reached there. She did not obey the curve at Clayton at all, but shot off in a straight line across the grounds. She jumped off with such force as to throw herself flat on her side, and in this condition she smashed into the platform along the main track, near the north end of the depot. She slid along sideways for 100 yards or more, snapping bolts and rods as if they were ropes of sand. Her wheels that were uppermost whizzed round like a top, and the raging steam hissed like mad from every aperture. Fortunately the exhaust pipe broke, or she might have burst her boiler. The whole affair was over almost as quick as a wink.—*Smyrna (Del.) Times.*

Arctic Voyagers.

The British Admiralty have a letter from Allan Young, the commander of the steamer Pandora, making a voyage to Smith's sound to bring to England dispatches deposited there by the Arctic expedition under Capt. Nares. It announces his arrival at Upernavik on the 18th of July. He reports all well on board, and says that he would proceed northward July 19. The winds during the summer had been from the southward, and were therefore not calculated to clear the ice from Melville bay, but, as far as was visible from Upernavik, the sea was clear. There was no news of the Arctic expedition.

Served 'em Right.

The managers of the New York State Fair lost money this year, and men who bought the privilege of selling certain articles were not repaid for their ventures. The chief cause of the loss was the placing of the admission fee at 50 cents. Hundreds of farmers who had come with their teams many miles refused to pay the price demanded and returned home. On the last day the price was reduced to 25 cents, but this action was too late to be of benefit.

LINCOLN.

Some More of Ex-Secretary Welles' Reminiscences.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Mr. Welles is writing his papers on Abraham Lincoln in the *Galaxy* to show that Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding his jesting remark, had a good deal of "influence with the administration," and was, in fact, most resolutely personal in his action. It will be valuable inside history of those times. In the October number, he describes the embarrassment and difficulty the President and heads of departments suffered in the matter of Federal offices. In that immediate and most perplexing strait of the nation's life, "a host of ravenous partisans, from Maine to California—a large proportion of them Whigs, long excluded from office—filled Washington, and, backed by their Senators and Representatives, besieged the White House and departments, demanding for themselves or their friends the local appointments, regardless of the patriotism or merits of the incumbents." Mr. Welles observes that the Secretary of the Navy made fewer removals than the rest; many secessionist officials had resigned and gone and he felt it necessary to retain as many experienced persons as possible. But one of those he kept proved treacherous. But, such a hullaballoo was raised about the eccentric behavior on Mr. Welles' part—which was charged to the fact that he had been a Democrat, and naturally didn't like to turn Democrats out—that the President felt compelled to ask him to remove a very few clerks; one in each navy bureau and one in the department proper. President Lincoln had a more difficult task in this respect than Presidents commonly have, for great changes were absolutely necessary, yet never were care and deliberation so imperative. Mr. Welles gives a very interesting account of Mr. Lincoln's construction of his Cabinet. He treats Mr. Seward's character severely with regard to his optimism, and still more with regard to his attitude toward the rebellious South; declaring him ready "to acquiesce in almost any change of the fundamental law itself to get over a difficulty." He was prepared to surrender Sumter and other forts in the seceding States, and to call a national convention to revise the constitution and reconstruct the Government. Mr. Chase was completely depressed and despairing, at this time, but did not share in Seward's views. He considered reconciliation impossible, civil war "a despotic exercise of power," and the best thing to do was to allow the States to withdraw. The other members of the Cabinet were a unit for every means to maintain the Union. Mr. Lincoln listened to each, but forebore to commit himself, with marvelous sagacity using all, refusing none, watching events, feeling the public pulse, and deciding at last with entire independence.

Bulgarians Starving to Death.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes as follows of the atrocities at Klissura: "But the dead are less to be pitied than the living. They have been reduced from ease and comfort to the condition of wild animals—without a home, without shelter, without bedding, almost without clothing, and living on what food they can pick up from day to day. There are women here who have known comfort, who are weak and ill, and who have three and four little mouths to feed. They go out in the fields, reap enough wheat for the day's food, painfully thrash it out with their hands, pound it into flour between two stones, and bake it into bread for their little ones day by day; and sleep, like the foxes in the corner of a ruined wall, on a little straw at night. There are little children here, haggard and thin and sickly, sleeping almost on the bare ground, and when it rains, on the wet ground. Nobody who has not seen it can imagine the misery caused by the burning of a village. The most systematic and conscientious pillage is a mere trifle as compared to it. The people in the case of pillage still have a roof over them; they still have their hearths and their fireplaces; they still have their homes, in short, though stripped and denuded. After everything valuable has been taken, there remains in every household a mass of objects that are not worth carrying away—bedding, clothing, furniture, cooking utensils, even food, among which the family will find enough to replace, however poorly, whatever has been taken, enough for the first necessities of civilized life. But if, after pillage, the match is applied, these homes are annihilated; these poor worn-out objects—the cast-off clothing, the ragged bedding, the broken cooking utensils, which are so worthless and yet so precious, are all consumed, and the people are reduced to the condition of wild animals.

The Hog Product.

It is noticed as a matter of considerable importance to Wisconsin and Minnesota, in view of the fact that the wheat product is something of a failure, that the hog product is one of the largest ever known in the country.

Last year the number of hogs packed did not exceed 181,972. The number during the previous year was 248,197. From the statements made by the largest packing establishments in Milwaukee, it is estimated that there will be not less than 300,000 hogs of the finest quality packed during the ensuing season in this city. Messrs. Plankinton & Armour informed a reporter this morning that the product is the largest and of the best quality ever raised in the Northwest, and that the facilities for fattening were never so good.

The abundance of the corn crop will be found to be a great aid in fitting the pork for market, and between this and the extra production of hogs the agriculturist is likely to be fully compensated for all loss on his wheat crop. As Milwaukee contains some of the largest packing houses in the country, this intelligence is of particular importance to us. Of course, one effect of this will be to cheapen the price of pork.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

How He Trapped Her.

A gentleman who was obliged to ride over the Woonsocket branch of the New York and New England railroad, and had been greatly annoyed by having packages stolen from him in the cars, concluded to trap the thief. He procured a long, striped snake, put him in a collar box, and, on entering the cars, laid it on the seat beside him. Soon a portly old lady came puffing into the car and took a seat beside the gentleman in question, who was apparently absorbed in reading an evening paper. It wasn't long before the box disappeared under her shawl, and her curiosity soon led her to open the box to look at her prize, and the snake glided into her lap. The scene can better be imagined than described, but that man never lost any more packages.

Vagaries of Silver.

The attempts of the political economists to ascertain why silver is bobbing up and down, as though it were quicksilver, are not helped by any recent statistics. It has been supposed, for instance, that the great production of the Nevada mines caused the decline in silver; but the latest returns show that while in the first eight months of 1875, we exported to England silver to the value of £9,060,000; in the first eight months of 1876, we sent thither only £1,901,000 worth. It was said again that the failure of the demand in India caused the decline; but in 1875 England exported to British India £2,809,000 worth of silver, and in 1876, £4,547,000 worth—a great deal more, that is to say.

The Silver Commission, appointed by Congress, has not yet got fairly to work. The public will look for its conclusions with great curiosity; but we note, meantime, a singular recommendation in a London journal that the United States shall demonetize gold and make silver the only standard of legal value. The English, although they have demonetized silver, are naturally anxious to keep it in use as a part of the coin of the world, because it is the only standard of value in British India; and the fall in the price of silver has already caused very serious commercial troubles in India, and even threatens, if it continues, to produce industrial disorganization. Hence, we may suppose, their anxiety that we shall not demonetize silver, and the suggestion that we should rather make it the only standard. If we did this no doubt it would temporarily relieve the panic.—*New York Herald.*

The Late Dr. Winship.

The demise of Dr. George B. Winship, of Boston, at the early age of 42 years, removes the most celebrated *liftist* of the century. In early life he was weaker than the average of young men, and subject to infirm health. As such he entered college in 1850, but soon after, being grossly insulted by a student whom he was unable to chastise on the spot, he was so angry with himself that he resolved to gain strength enough to do it or die. Accordingly he entered Peter Stewart's private gymnasium, and went into training under that colored disciple of the famous English Bendigo, and Pete in due time, brought out his muscles to his own astonishment. Visiting his former antagonist, he coolly informed him he could apologize for that former insult or be handsomely thrashed, and the fellow came down with a handsome apology, and peace continued. Winship discovered that certain parts of his body needed strengthening, and that lifting only could do it. Accordingly he organized a lifting exercise, which he used regularly for many years, till he reached the enormous result of raising 2,700 pounds from the ground by his own powerful strength. Out of his experiments has grown the present system of health-lifting. Dr. Winship probably carried lifting too far, for some time ago he began to be afflicted with incipient paralysis, which has increased in spite of all remedies, and he has fallen at last, as do most all athletes who forget that caution is the parent of safety. He leaves only a wife.—*Fall River (Mass.) News.*

A California Incident.

Such incidents as the following are still common in stage-coach traveling in California: "The coach contained eight men and four women, all unarmed. When the coach reached a part of the road lined by a thick growth of brush, in which it is impossible to turn a loaded wagon or even a light one, two men sprang up and commanded the driver to stop and throw out the express boxes. Both of the men wore white cloths under their hats, one end being thrown up over the front of the hat and the other, with eye-holes, covering the face. One man, held a double-barreled shot gun, aimed at the driver, and the other at the body of the coach where the passengers mostly were. After a short parley two boxes of treasure were thrown out, and the driver was compelled to drive on, the shot gun covering him until he was hidden by a turn in the road."

Her Feet.

"George, my darling George, promise me one thing," said the young bride of a month, as she threw her arms around her husband's neck and gazed anxiously into his face. "What is it, precious?" he asked, as he drew her to his bosom. "Promise me, George, dear, that you will not become a Presidential candidate."

"Why, my dear, that is asking a good deal," and his countenance darkened. "There are Jones, Smith, Brown, and, in fact, all the best people—they are candidates. You want me to be somebody, don't you?"

"Yes, yes, George, I do, I do," said the wife, bursting into tears; "but all the newspapers will tell how big my feet are, and you know folks never think that anybody's feet may be good shaped if they are large."

The Pressure of Sunlight.

Prof. Clark Maxwell says: "The mean energy in one cubic foot of sunlight is about 0.0000000882 of a foot-pound, and the mean pressure on a square foot is 0.0000000882 of a pound weight. A flat body exposed to sunlight would experience this pressure on its illuminated side only, and would therefore be repelled from the side upon which the light falls. Calculated out, this gives the pressure of sunlight equal to about two and a half pounds per square mile. Between the two and a half pounds deduced from calculation and the fifty-seven tons obtained from experiment the difference is great, but no greater than is often the case between theory and experiment."

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

Spotted Tail's Oration to the Commissioners, Upon the Signing of the New Treaty of Peace.

You have come to visit our land, and we now ask you how many years there are for us to live. My friends, you who are before me are traders, are merchants. You have come here to trade; you have not come here to turn anything out of the way without payment for it. When a man has a possession that he values, and another party comes to buy it, he brings with him such good things as he wishes to purchase it with. My friends, your people have both intellect and heart. You use them to consider in what way you can do the best to live. My people who are here before you are precisely the same. I see that my friends before me are men of age and dignity, and men of that kind have good judgment, and consider well what they do. I wish that you were here to consider well what shall be good for my people for a long time to come. I think each of you has selected somewhere a good piece of land for himself, with the intention to live on it, that he may raise his children. My people are not different. They also live upon the earth and the things that come to them from above. We have the same thoughts and desires in that respect that white people have. This is the country where they were born, where they have acquired all their property, their children, and their horses. You have come here to buy this country of us, and it would be well if you would come with the goods you propose to give us, and to put out your hand so that we can see the good price you propose to pay for it. Then our hearts would be glad. My people have grown up together with these white men, who have married into our tribe. A great many of us have learned to speak their language, and our children are with them in our school, and we want to be considered all one people with them. My friends, when you go back to the Great Father, I wish you to tell him to send us goods. Send us yokes of oxen, and give us wagons, so that we can earn money by hauling goods from the railroad. This seems to me to be a very hard day. Half our country is at war, and we have come upon very difficult times. This war did not spring up here in our land. It was brought upon us by the children of the Great Father, who came to take our land from us without price, and who do a great many evil things. The Great Father and his children are to blame for this trouble. We have here a storehouse to hold our provisions, but the Great Father sends us very little provisions to put in our storehouse, and when our people become displeased with our provisions and have gone north to hunt, the children of the Great Father are fighting them. It has been our wish to live here peaceably, but the Great Father has filled it with soldiers, who think only of our death. Some of our people who have gone from here in order that they may have a change, and others who have gone north to hunt, have been attacked by the soldiers from this direction, and when they have got north they have been attacked by the soldiers from the other direction; and now, when they are willing to come back, the soldiers stand between them, and keep them from coming home. It seems to me there is a better way than this. When people come to trouble, it is better for both parties to come together without arms, talk it over, and find some peaceful way to settle it. You have mentioned to me two countries. The Missouri river country I know. When we were there we had a great deal of trouble. I left hundreds of my people buried there. The other country I have never seen, but I agree to look at it with fifty of my young men. When this trouble commenced, the Great Father stopped the sale of ammunition, which has caused great suffering among my people, notwithstanding we are all sincere to do what is good for our people.

I HAVE kept note of the temperature in England for the last ten years (daily), and my father before me has done the same for forty years. The result has been that we have not been able to discover any perceptible (average) variation in the direction of greater heat in summer. These last six years have shown milder winters and cooler summers than the preceding ten.—*English Mechanic.*

DR. HELMBOLD has caused suit to be instituted against his brother and others for conspiring to put him in a madhouse.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	6 25	@11 00
HOGS	5 65	@ 6 50
COTTON	10¾	@ 11¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 50	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 23	@ 1 25
CORN—Western Mixed	56	@ 59
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	47	@ 52
RYE—Western	73	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	16 75	@17 00
LARD—Steam	10¾	@ 11
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 25
Good Second-class Steers	3 55	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live	5 00	@ 6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 10	@ 1 11
No. 3 Spring	96	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	62	@ 63
BARLEY—No. 2, New	83	@ 85
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@ 36
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 21
PORK—Mess	16 50	@16 75
LARD	10¼	@ 10½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 22	@ 1 23
CORN—Western Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess	17 50	@17 75
LARD	10	@ 10¼
HOGS	5 85	@ 6 25
CATTLE	2 25	@ 5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	63	@ 63
BARLEY—No. 2	87	@ 88
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 05	@ 1 18
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS	35	@ 40
RYE	65	@ 68
PORK—Mess	16 75	@17 00
LARD	10¼	@ 11¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 20	@ 1 21
Amber	1 17	@ 1 19
CORN	47	@ 49
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	6 25	@ 6 50
Philadelphias	6 40	@ 6 65
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Medium	4 50	@ 5 25
SHEEP	4 00	@ 5 25

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MATE, PUBLISHER.

CAMPAIGN LIES.

Some Blunders About the House Nailed.

The Truth About Democratic Appointments.

[Washington Correspondence of the New York World.]

For originality and industry in the conception and circulation of campaign lies the New York *Times* undoubtedly stands without a peer. None of its inventions have been longer lived or afforded the Republican party organs more apparent satisfaction than those it has told about the Democratic House of Representatives. As Republican stump speakers are still quoting its assertions as facts it may be useful to furnish Democratic speakers with the facts as they are.

First:

Much of the delay in getting the House in working order, by which in the first two months of the session not a solid week's work was accomplished, is attributable to the greenness and inefficiency of the officers. In no department was the work well done. Frequent blunders were made in keeping the record, so that members for the first time in many years felt compelled to listen each morning to the reading of the journal.

It seems almost incredible that so astute a newspaper as the *Times* would make so stupid a blunder. During those first two months, when, according to the *Times*, "not a solid week's work was accomplished," owing "to the greenness and inefficiency of the officers," when "frequent blunders were made in keeping the record," that veteran Republican Journal Clerk, Mr. Barclay, made up the record, and he and his assistants were "the officers" whom the *Times* accuses of being "inefficient" and "green." As the record will show, Mr. Barclay did not resign until February. J. W. Clayton, the old Assistant Journal Clerk, was retained until February. Ferris Finch, the File Clerk, was reappointed by Mr. Adams. J. H. Bonebrake was not displaced until March. Isaac Strohm, the old Engrossing Clerk, served throughout the session, and Almot Barnes, his assistant, was retained until the end of February. The *Times* says that they were "inefficient and green." Mr. Adams insists that they did their work as well as usual, and that the affairs of the House ran smoothly, so far at least as the Clerk's department was concerned. If they were as inefficient and green as the *Times* asserted, Clerk Adams evidently ought to have found good Democrats to fill their places before he did; but the *Times* has ridiculously blundered in its hot haste to formulate a campaign lie.

Second:

Blunders, not to use a harsher term, have been common in all the branches of service, and it is only a few days since one of Clerk Adams' subordinates enrolled a bill which had been passed by both houses—an important bill on straw-bidding—in such a manner as to render the action of Congress null and void.

Here again the blunder is on the part of the *Times*, and not on the part of the officers of the Democratic House. In the particular instance cited the charge is simply false. Both the statement of the Clerk and an examination of the bill in question reveal the fact that it was enrolled, verbatim et literatim et punctuatim, as it came from the committee. Furthermore, only one mistake in enrollment has been made during the present session. That was the leaving out of an item for the contingent expenses of the Department of Justice in the Legislative bill. Such papers as the *Times* have made a great noise over this error, and more than one has insinuated that it was intentional. The fact is that this sole error was by Isaac Strohm, the veteran Republican Enrolling Clerk, whom Clerk Adams retained out of abundant caution. That it was his error is proven by the statement of Mr. Adams, by the handwriting on either side of the omitted item and by the statement of Mr. Strohm himself.

Third:

One of the most striking facts shown by the record is the utter abhorrence which the Democratic party, through its representatives, exhibits for the Union soldier, and the love of those who bore arms against the republic.

On this text the *Times* preaches a very curious sermon. Under the heading "Officers Removed and Appointed by the Democratic House," it prints what purports to be an accurate showing of the appointments, and which really is quite as false as the article itself. It gives the names of Union soldiers discharged and Confederate soldiers appointed with some degree of accuracy, but it does not give the number of Union soldiers appointed or the number of Union soldiers and Republicans retained. The only inference is that this statement, which alone shows the real spirit of the House to the Union soldiers, was purposely omitted because it did not show what the *Times* wanted it to show. The *Times'* table also gives the appointments to the Capitol police, which are not made by the officers of the House, but by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House and the Architect of the Capitol (two Republicans and one Democrat) acting as a board. As this campaign lie about the turning out of Union soldiers seems to have as many lives as a cat, the official list has been made out to settle the question once for all with all who care to know the truth; and here it is:

A LIST OF THE EMPLOYES IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 30, 1876.

Name of appointee.	*Remarks.*	*Army service.*
Geo.M.Adams, Ky	..	In Union army
Green Adams, Ky	Aud. Linc. Adm..	..
John Bailey, Me..	Old employe.....	Neither a'my n
E T Keightley Ind	..	Neither army.
C.S.Voorhies, Ind.	Under age........	Neither army.
W. French, Mass.	..	Neither army.
Dan Flannegan, O	..	Neither army.
N.G.Brown, Tenn.	..	In Con. army.
Thos.S Pettit, Ky.	..	Not in army.
H. H. Smith, Mich	..	In Fed. army.
Ferris Finch, Ill..	Old employe......	Not in army, R
T. O. Towles, Mo.	..	In Con. army.
Isaac Strohm, O..	Old employe......	Not in army, R
T. B. Dalton, Miss	Union man.......	Not in army.
Theo. F. King, Ill	Under age.......	Not in army.
Jos H. Francis, Ala	..	In Con. army.
H. M. Beadle, Ind.	Enlisted in Union	army; rejected
T. H. Baker, Tenn	..	In Con. army.
D. D. Sublett, Ky.	..	Not in army.
J. M. Brown, Mich	..	In Fed. army.
Jno F. Ancona, Pa.	Under age.......	Not in army.
F.W.Mahood, W.V	..	In Con. army.
Jno. C. Barr, Pa..	..	Not in army.
E. L. Jewell, La..	..	In Con. serv.
M. Rawles, Ga....	..	In Con. army.
A. L. Thomas, Pa.	Old employe......	Not in army.
D. C. Gowdy, Wis	..	Not in army, R
W.H.Wiggins, N.Y	..	In Fed. army.
Jno.D.Young, Ky.	..	Not in army.
W.O. Reeves, Tex.	Under age........	Not in army.
W. M. Kurdy, N.C.	..	In Con. army.
W. H. Smith, D.C.	Col'd, old employe	Not in army, R.
J.H. Rightsell, Ark	..	Not in army.
M.J.Fleming, D.C.	Boy.......... ..	Not in army.
J. A. Dawson, Ky.	..	In Fed service.
H. A. Olcott, Pa	..	In Fed service.
Frank Lamar, Ga.	..	In Con. army.
G.M.Chapm'n, N Y	..	Not in army.
Geo. W. Purvis, Md	..	Not in army.
Jos. Reese, D. C...	Old employe	Not in army.
L.A.Osterhout, Pa.	Boy........	Not in army.
Ed. F. Biggs, D.C..	Boy	Not in army.
Jas.T.Dorsey, Md.	..	Not in army.
Frank Temple, Del	..	In Fed. navy.
R. Richardson, Va.	Slave during war.	Not in army.
W. R. Grubb, Pa..	..	In Fed. army.
N. M. Latham Mo.	Boy........	Not in army.
Sandy Bruce, D.C.	Col'd, old employe	Not in army, R.
Elias Polk, Tenn..	Col'd serv. P. Polk	Not in army.
G. C. Ellison, N.Y.	..	In Fed. navy.
J. McGlensey, N.Y.	In Mexican war..	Not in army.
C. A. Stuart, Cal..	..	In Fed. navy.
J. H. Rogers, N. Y.	..	Not in army.
Eppa Norris, Mo..	..	In Con. army.
P. M. Higgins, Pa.	..	Not in army.
S. J. Davenp't, Tex	..	In Fed. army.
H. C. Boland, Ill.	Sent a substitute.	Not in army.
Law. J. Riley, O..	..	In Fed. army.
T. McKay, N. Y..	..	Not in army.
W. Leach, N.C..	..	Not in army.

SUMMARY.

In the Federal army...	9	From Northern States..	32
Enlisted in the Federal army and rejected...	1	From Southern States..	13
In the Federal navy...	3	From Border States....	10
In the Federal service..	2	From Dist. of Columbia	5
In the Confederate army	9	Total..................	60
In the Confed. service.)	1	Democrats..............	53
Not in either army....	35	Republicans...........	7
Total..................	60	Total..................	60

The *World* published on the 2d day of August a full official list of every appointment made by the Doorkeeper of the House, giving name, State, political status, and the oath taken. From this statement the following recapitulation is published:

Whole number of appointments made by L. Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper House Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress	132
Number new appointments from Union army	86
Number new appointments from Confederate army	16
Number new appointments from Mexican war	2
Number new appointments taking iron-clad oath	109
Number new appointments taking modified oath	14
	123
Number new appointments that are colored	11

The iron-clad oath is taken by Union soldiers and Union men. The modified oath is taken by those who were in the Confederate army, or who were in connection with the rebellion.

For January, 1874, there were on the pay-rolls of the former Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives 132 appointees. Of these, from the best information to be had from a reliable soldier of the old appointment, and now a new appointee, there were eighteen Union soldiers of the 132 appointments.

To further show the unfairness of the *Times'* correspondent. In the Clerk's department he publishes the names of nineteen Union soldiers who have been displaced, and opposite he gives the names of individuals purporting to be appointed in their several places, without stating whether they were in the Union army or not. To illustrate:

L. REINBURG..... *I. H. Francis.*

Reinburg's name in small caps; Francis' is in italic.

The writer says that Reinburg, a Union soldier, was turned out, and his place given to Francis, a Confederate. This is not true. Reinburg's place was given to Joseph M. Brown, of Michigan, who served in the Union army from 1861 to 1867.

Again:

L. T. MILLER..................... *Geo. C. Ellison.*

The assertion here is that Miller was in the Union army and Ellison was not, when the truth is Ellison, who took Miller's place, was also in the Union army. Again:

J. P. SIMMONS.............................T. Safferty.
F. BALLINGER..............................T. McKay.

Simmons' place was given to Henry C. Boland and Ballinger's to L. J. Reilley, both Union soldiers.

These facts speak for themselves, and show that the *Times'* table was simply a cunningly devised falsehood, which was spread broadcast for the sole purpose of stirring up sectional strife in the interest of the party. The figures prove that in the Clerk's and Doorkeeper's departments *the Democratic House appointed the same number of Union soldiers out of a smaller number of appointments, and that a larger percentage* of all their appointments were Union soldiers than the appointments of their Republican predecessors.

Fourth:

The Clerk, Mr. Adams, has been under investigation, and of the charges of corruption has been acquitted, no doubt deservedly. A committee still has before it a resolution of inquiry whether Adams has not labored to oppose the legislation of the House relative to the reduction of his own salary. This he admits in a way, but the committee has not reported any condemnation of such action.

This fling at Mr. Adams is about as mean as it could well be made. Forced to admit that he was acquitted of the charge of corruption, it still seeks to leave the impression that Mr. Adams had done something wrong, and had especially labored to prevent the reduction of his own salary. This charge is utterly false, and the writer ought to have known that no such resolution of inquiry as he put forth for a fact was ever introduced.

Mr. Adams never opposed nor authorized, neither requested any one to oppose, the reduction of his own salary. He did oppose the reduction of the force in his office to the extent proposed at first by the committee, because he was of the opinion that the public service would suffer thereby. This was the height of his offending, and the committee, through its Chairman, Mr. Waite, a Republican, reported that Mr. Adams did no more than his duty therein. But if Adams did wrong in opposing the reduction of his force from sixty-two to thirty-eight, it ill becomes the Republicans to complain. For, if he was wrong in opposing it, they were certainly wrong in retaining twenty-four men on their pay-rolls more than were needed. McPherson and the Republican House thought that sixty-two men were necessary in the Clerk's office, and retained and paid that number, while Mr. Adams recommended a reduction of eight in his force and also in the expense of his office.

Fifth:

The veteran journal clerk, John M. Barclay, who had held the position for thirty years, and was still a most valuable officer, was forced to resign, and his assistant, J. W. Clayton, was dismissed. One C. H. Smith, of New Hampshire, was appointed to succeed Barclay, and proved to be not only incapable but dishonest.

The only trouble with this charge is that its two sentences contain two falsehoods. Barclay was not forced to resign, and Smith was not proven either incapable or dishonest. Clayton was dismissed for good and sufficient cause; so also were some others of Barclay's old associates, whereat Mr. Barclay took umbrage and resigned. So far as he himself was concerned, Mr. Adams not only did not intimate to him that his resignation was desired, but, on the contrary, gave him to understand that he would be reappointed. Mr. Smith was appointed from New England on high recommendations, proved himself honest, capable and courteous, and was acquitted by the committee which investigated him of all charges of corruption or even of wrong intent. He simply committed an indiscretion, and had manhood enough to resign as soon as he found out his mistake, in order to avoid any reproach upon his office.

Sixth:

The successor of Clinton Lloyd as Chief Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the House is Green Adams, the uncle of the Clerk, Adams—a case of nepotism reversed. Green Adams was formerly Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department. While in that position, the Chief Clerk, Sharretts, sold waste paper to the value of $5,392.76, and paid to Green Adams out of the amount $3,617.52. Neither Sharretts nor Adams ever accounted for the money till both were out of office. When the facts were partially discovered through the man who bought the paper, Sharretts refunded $2,845.24, and turned over Green Adams' receipts for the remainder to the amount stated above. Adams makes a long statement, which is in effect that he was informed by Sharretts that this money had been kept by the Auditors because there was no fund into which it could be received in the Treasury Department, and Sharretts said, "If you pay it to any person, pay it to your successor in office." But Sharretts had never heard of this money being paid over except by one Auditor. Adams had intended to pay the money over to his successor, but went home before his successor was appointed. These facts appear in the public records, and show that the present Chief Clerk is either not a very honest man or not a very competent officer. Adams is also an ex-member of the House.

Here, again, the *Times* man has egregiously blundered. He ought to have known, and if he did not, ought at least to have printed the explanation with the charge that when the charge was first made, Mr. Green Adams sent the following full explanation in a letter to Speaker Kerr:

In the year 1864 I resigned the office of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the purpose of accepting the office of treasury agent for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, at Nashville, Tenn., and hurriedly left for the performance of the duties of the new office to which I had been appointed, without making or pretending to make any final settlement of my accounts with my successor, who had not then been appointed, and who I had good reason to believe would not be appointed for some time thereafter; leaving, however, on file in the Auditor's office, over my own signature, receipts for all moneys received by me on account of waste paper or otherwise.

After the lapse of some time an Auditor was appointed, who found on file my receipts, and, reported to the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fessenden, that there was a balance due from me to the office, and thereupon, my attention being called to the fact, the amount due from me to the office was promptly paid over to my successor and his receipt taken therefor.

From that time to this I am not aware that any one has ever seriously charged me with anything improper in connection with this matter; and, whatever may be the suspicions of others, it is certain that Mr. Fessenden, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, and was cognizant of all the facts, never charged or even suspected me of any impropriety or attempted impropriety in this connection, but on the contrary manifested his entire confidence in my integrity and uprightness of character by retaining me in the responsible office of purchasing agent, and placing to my credit large sums of money to be used by me for the Government.

I have thought proper to state this much in explanation of the matter thus alluded to, and respectfully request in justice to myself that this communication be laid before the House of Representatives.

I am not conscious of ever having appropriated to my own use any money belonging to the Government, and will esteem it a favor to have thoroughly investigated any charge of this kind which anyone may see proper to make against me.

Very respectfully, GREEN ADAMS.

Furthermore, Mr. Adams, although now a Democrat, was at the time he was appointed Sixth Auditor a Republican, a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln, a trusted official under Secretary Fessenden. By the latter he was made Special Treasury Agent to purchase supplies, and by him was retained in that important office and allowed to handle large sums of Government money, after Fessenden knew all about the matters referred to in these charges. As the case stands, therefore, the Republicans have their choice of either horn of the dilemma. They must either allow that Mr. Adams is both capable and honest, or that Lincoln and Fessenden, two of the purest and greatest party leaders they have ever had, condoned and retained in office a dishonest member of their own party. The *Times* chooses the latter horn, perhaps from force of habit.

Seventh:

The engineer, Ellison, is under investigation on various charges, and no report has been made. It would require more space to set forth the nature of the charges affecting his character than is warranted by the importance of his position. The greatest trouble with him is his incompetence. Mr. Hewitt, who originally recommended Ellison, withdrew his recommendation on discovering, by inquiries of his own, that Ellison did not know there was any difference between a high-pressure and a low-pressure engine, and could not explain what he would do if he found the water in the boiler had become too low. Ellison was afterward put through a competitive examination, and came out at the head, and was appointed. It is commonly supposed that he was "crammed" for the occasion, and knew what questions to expect. That he was incompetent was shown by the condition of the air in the House, which never was so bad before, though the machinery remains unchanged. The result of the investigation is unknown.

As the *Times* intimates, this game is hardly worth the powder, but small as it is it was not too small to form the foundation for three or four campaign lies. Clerk Adams, not being a practical engineer, wrote a short note to Mr. Wood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, a man whom he did not know and a Republican, asking if he would examine the candidates. Mr. Wood kindly consented. Ellison with several others was examined, and here is the official result:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1876.

Hon. Geo. M. Adams, Clerk House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following persons have been examined—having presented your authority therefor—for the position of Engineer of the Heating and Ventilating Department of the House of Representatives.

. . . .

The examination was written and partly oral, and after its conclusion was submitted to four competent engineer officers, unacquainted with the candidates, and their values determined in each case. The averages of the marks, after being ascertained, have determined the values of the several examinations (in each case) to be as follows, the lowest numbers opposite the respective names having the greatest value:

Geo. C. Ellison, 1; C. W. Geddis, 2; Chas. A. Stewart, 3; Jas. McGlensey, 4. Capt. Tucker declined examination.

It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Geo. C. Ellison was found, of all the candidates examined, to have been best qualified for the position of Engineer of the Heating Department of the House of Representatives. I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. W. W. WOOD,
Chief of Bureau Steam Engineering Navy Dep't.

Mr. Hewitt had said to Clerk Adams that some replies made to him by Ellison had caused him to distrust somewhat his ability, but he also said that if he could pass a successful examination before Mr. Wood his (Hewitt's) recommendation should stand. If Ellison was crammed, Wood, a Republican officer, crammed him. If any fault attaches, it cannot be to Adams, who did all that any honest, prudent man could do

A French Opinion of America.

The French workingmen delegated by the trades-unions to visit our Centennial show have been banqueted on their return to Paris, and treated to letters from Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo, and a second-hand greeting from the now decrepit Papa Raspail. They gave their opinions of America and the Exhibition without reservation, and these opinions are not flattering. We learn from the speeches of Citizens Desmoulins and Damil and Prudent and Barodet that the Exhibition is a failure, and that American industry is a misnomer—there is nothing of the sort, all our designs, all our productions, being either copies of French originals clumsily done, or the work of French artisans, drawn here by the supposed industrial advantages of this country. These advantages, moreover, are overrated. The workingman has no liberties; negro slavery has been abolished, but more than replaced by slavery of the whites. The workingman is deplorably ignorant—he has to labor fifteen hours a day in order to live miserably, and, after that, he has no leisure to run to the libraries. The workingman has no part in the values he produces—they reinforce the tyranny of capital. The gloom of the general view, in short, was desperate; while, as to the shameless way in which we have stolen French ideas and methods, "the spectacle was desolating to every serious spectator." And Citizen Desmoulins warned his brethren that the time was coming, when, by means of this robbery, American markets would be closed to even the articles of luxury of which France has hitherto had a monopoly, as they are already to some of its industrial arts (the work of the carriage-maker, for instance), and as they are to English cottons, coal and iron. There seems to be a trifling incoherence in this mention of cottons, coal and iron, which can hardly have been affected by our vicious robbery of French skill—but perhaps Citizen Desmoulins can trace a connection. Finally, cried the orator: "Let us show ourselves the sons of the French revolution, by which the entire universe profits in spite of itself. Let us instruct ourselves; we perish by ignorance; we have to repair the ravages made by fourteen centuries of clerical obscurantism." Which sounds like a faint echo from another Desmoulins, friend of Danton and tribune of the people.

Pipe-Laying in Pennsylvania.

A letter from Harrisburg, Pa., says: There is a very strong probability of a war between the railroad monopolies of this State and the seaboard pipe line, the enterprise that has been undertaken by the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. The railroads have received for carrying oil between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000, and it is believed that they will attempt to prevent the laying of the pipes along and under the tracks, employing an armed force if necessary.

The contracts for the pipe through which oil is to flow to the seaboard have been given out. The line will have a capacity equal to one-fourth the present production, or about 30,000 barrels a day. Mr. Henry Harley, President of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, says that it is proposed to borrow from manufacturers the entire capital for the project, and $200,000 more, the $200,000 to be expended in paying the debt that the existing company is unable to pay. The company will require 286 miles of four-inch pipe. The work is to be completed by the 1st of December next.

THE *Graphic* thinks that S. Bull's father kept a P. B. store on Chatham street, because he was a Pawnee.

"REBEL INTIMIDATION."

The Unreasonable Standards of Criticism Applied by the Republican Party to the South.

A True Expose of the Situation.

(From the Nation.)

We print elsewhere two letters which have a good deal of bearing on the Southern question, both in this canvass and probably in many canvasses to come. The first is from a Northern man who has been long settled in the South, and whose interests and sympathies are naturally all on the side of good government. We have no doubt the explanation he gives of the peculiar turbulence of the States in which the blacks are in a majority is the true one, as far as it goes. But he might have added that, government being worse in those States than elsewhere, in some almost unbearably bad, the temper of the whites, as the bulk of the property-holders who pay the taxes, is constantly revolutionary, and they are only restrained, as we here in the North should be under like circumstances, from armed rebellion by the fear of the overwhelming power of the United States. The case is without parallel in history. Always, hitherto, even under the Turks and Tartars, bad government has been carried on by those who possessed the physical force and the intelligence to use it with effect. In this instance, however, it is carried on by persons who would, if let alone, be incapable of retaining power for a day, and under leaders who are only remarkable for their vice and ignorance. Therefore, no misgovernment has ever before been so irritating as well as exacting. People submit with sullen resignation to a ruler who can thrash them if they do not submit; but to have to submit to a government which we despise as well as hate, and which if left to itself we could overturn in half an hour—surely this is a new form of political misery. The nearest approach to a parallel we have for it that we can remember is the way in which the Pope and the small Italian Princes were enabled to harass their subjects by the support of Austria. We take no account here of the bad character, real or alleged, of the Southern whites. The worst men on earth are entitled as a natural right, as the only indisputable natural right, to good government. The very convicts in jail are. No human being can sink so low as to justify us in handing him over to thieves or rascals to be tortured and despoiled. If every white Southerner deserved to be flogged once a week and fed on bread and water, the sentence should be pronounced by an upright Judge and inflicted by a respectable jailer, and no frauds on the part of the baker should be allowed.

That we should have to recall these things in every canvass in which the Republican party finds itself at all hard pressed is very sad; and although there are many signs in this one that a more enlightened and nobler temper with regard to the South begins to prevail, yet when one sees Mr. Wheeler, the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency, who wrote the letter of acceptance that we all thought so wise and moderate, going up to Vermont and opening the canvass with a fierce and bitter denunciation of the Southerners, in which he described them as conquered enemies, feeling toward us as the Alsatians feel toward the Prussians, and needing to be met at the polls in the same spirit in which they were met on the battlefield, one feels that there must still be a considerable change in the spirit of the ruling party at the North before we can have permanent pacification or real prosperity. The usual reply to all pleas of this kind is that all the South has to do in order to secure peace and unity is to adapt itself to the situation; that the North is ready to be good friends and forget the past if the Southern whites will only respect the rights of the newly-made colored voters. But this answer is always made by those who, while acknowledging the magnitude and difficulty of the negro problem, have got rid of it as far as they are concerned, by drafting and adopting two or three constitutional amendments, the operation of which never touches them in the least. We can recall nothing in history equal in complexity and peril as a social and political revolution to the sudden conversion of the Southern blacks into voters. It touches every portion of the social fabric from foundation to apex. No such experiment has ever been made. It may have been well to make it, but it is not well for Northern orators and politicians, after having ordered it, to throw the whole burden and risk of it on the South, to refuse to contribute anything to its solution but "troops" and invective, and treat every manifestation of impatience and vexation or fury on the part of the unfortunate people whose liberty and property have been staked on the result, and whose social and moral and mental preparation for such an experiment was probably the worst in the world, as simple malignity. We do not know of a more devilish sight than Southern whites with twenty centuries of Christian civilization behind them, tormenting, abusing, or killing the poor blacks of whom fate has made them fellow-citizens; but the one we should place next it in point of wicked absurdity is that of an orator up in Connecticut or Vermont, whose property and liberty, and the future of whose children, and the peace and order of whose home are protected by the votes of men of his own race and creed and civilization, glibly telling Southerners fifteen hundred miles away how easy it is for them to live and prosper under the rule of the constituencies of Moses and Whipper. When you ask such a man, "What have *you* done to settle this great contention? wherein have you contributed to make the negroes good citizens, good neighbors, intelligent and far-sighted politicians?" all the reply you will get is that he voted for the constitutional amendments, and votes the Republican ticket every year on his way to his business, just to show those fellows down there that they must adapt themselves to their situation. But that is not what the Prussians do with the Alsatians, to adopt Mr. Wheeler's illustration. When they conquered them they did not hand them over to a pack of jail-birds and defaulters, at the head of the most ignorant peasantry in the world. They gave them the government of as good judges, assessors and legislators as Western civilization provides. They gave them schools and colleges and libraries and roads, and they made life and property as secure as the force of a great empire ever makes them. They did not, in short, ask for order and obedience until they had given everything which any conquering government can give in return. What is the Republican party that it should take the airs and use the language of a conqueror toward the South, without performing one of a conqueror's duties?

It would be an inestimable blessing if this canvass produced something clearer and more definite and distinct with regard to the South than the vague declamations of the letters of acceptance and the vapid commonplaces of the stump-speakers. When these latter tell us, as several of them have done, during the past week, that the Republican party, be its sins what they may, must be kept in power until voters of all colors are as free and independent in South Carolina or Mississippi as they are in Vermont or Maine—and we know that this sort of talk impresses the imagination of the voters, and furnishes a ready cover for endless rascality and a good excuse for every legislative or administrative shortcoming—we feel more than ever the importance of spreading at the North a distinct and rational conception of the possibilities, both near and remote, of such a society as that of the South. That men should think so little of the various agencies which have made the Vermont voter what he is as to call for a reproduction of him among the blacks in South Carolina within ten years of emancipation, and get angry and threaten "troops" if it cannot be supplied, shows an ignorance of the condition of political freedom which is dangerous to the North itself. We ought to know by the experience of many ages and nations that giving a man the suffrage does but little toward giving him the power of using it independently. The history of the electoral franchise in every country shows that the use a man makes of it, when once the security of his person and property is provided for, depends on the degree of his education and his pecuniary condition. English and Irish and Scotch farmers were "intimidated" by their landlords into voting with them as long as their tenure was insecure. The landlord could not beat or rob a voter, but he could direct them at the polls. The artisan in hard times is ready to vote with his employer, though he will not submit to abuse at his hands. The French peasant votes with the maire and prefect. Wherever poor and dependent men have votes, and where the social conditions are unequal, there is that kind of subserviency in voting which we call "intimidation" at the South. Where there is a voting proletariat, the sale of votes in some form is almost a certainty, for we can not expect men to place more value on their electoral freedom than on their daily bread. Nay, we have now ourselves for forty years recognized in our administration the duty of a man's voting with his employer. The 80,000 officeholders of the United States have for the most part to vote the administration ticket on pain of dismissal. The voters who groan and inveigh over the political subserviency of the negroes at the South know this; many of them are ardent and unblushing supporters of the very system which they find so abhorrent at the South.

For our part, we consider the state of things in which the negro votes with his employer, and thereby secures himself good-will, security, fair wages, and light taxes, or, in other words, most of the results of good government, though by no means an ideal or thoroughly healthy state of things, still a great step in advance and a gratifying result of the experiment. It is a state of things in which he obtains more or less political education, gets acquainted with the machinery of government, acquires the habit of acting with white men in politics, and the reputation among them of being of their party; and, as long as his vote is not cast against popular education, he can, under his employer's advice, hardly, in the present condition of Southern society, make a bad use of it. Casting it against his employer, under the guidance of rascally adventurers, may seem to some people a sign of a growing spirit of independence; to us, it is simply a sign of social disorganization and political corruption. The real independence of the South will come, as elsewhere, slowly, through education, the acquisition of property, and the mutual respect which results from long-continued order, prosperity and general intelligence. It is thus, and in no other way, through centuries of trial and endeavor, it has been brought about in New England, among the men of the race which has taught the art of government to the modern world. Why, in the name of all that is reasonable, should we expect it to come in any other way, or suddenly, among the Southern negroes? Have we really to put up with Conkling and Morton and Logan until newly-emancipated slaves show the spirit which charged at Naseby and held the redoubt at Bunker Hill?

A WORD FOR THE FLY.

Also for the Festive Mosquito, Whose Roundelay has Not Yet been Encored.

A respected correspondent, not satisfied with the entomological opinions of the physicians, has peered through the lens of a microscope to learn more of flies. He has ascertained that they are lovers of gum, and that they buzz through the air in pursuit of that luxury. The gum does not come ready-made to the fly, but is at first the invisible animalcule, or lice, of the air, which gather to the glutinous wings, limbs and trunks of the little insect, and are worked over into shape for mastication. "The fly," repeats the correspondent, "is a useful scavenger, and a good deal better one than the doctor, since it never brings in a big bill for his services, and the doctor never fails to do so." "Watch a fly," he continues, "that has been soaring around your room, gathering in air lice; wait till he settles upon a lump of sugar, and then see him hoe himself down with his feet and eat gum, air lice and sugar with equal gusto." "'Tis true," sadly admits the investigator, "if you will allow plenty of garbage around, the fly will gather on it just as bummers crowd up to the bar of a gin mill, and they will get lazy and good for nothing, and 'whittle' on withered cabbage and cheese rinds, instead of eating gum. They force the slovenly housekeeper to a certain degree of cleanliness to escape annoyance from them, for if she keeps her apartments perfectly clean and sweet, then there will be no animacule to make gum of, and no flies to eat, you see. On the contrary, if her house is untidy and unsavory, the fly will go through a deal door and a pair of stairs, you see, to get his gum, and he will use her face or the sugar-bowl as a dish to eat it out of."

The correspondent enforces his opinions by quotations from the English chemist, Mr. Emerson, who first discovered the fact that flies eat gum, and who ciphered out the problem by the algebraic formula of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and n. Mr. Emerson saw a fly on a lump of sugar. Instead of "damning a fly," he set to work to find out why "the insect's minute trunk or proboscis, which is perfectly retractile, and which terminates in two large lobes that are spread out when the fly begins a meal on sugar (and gum), should be passed over its body so frequently while the fly dined, or, in other words, why the fly should lick itself like a cat, since its trunk was not made for licking, but for grasping and sucking." The chemist fell to thinking. He caught the fly and put it under the microscope, and saw the insect was covered with air lice. Here was something to be looked into. "Why is the fly lousy?" mused Mr. Emerson. He caught another fly with a like result, and in this case found the insect eating the vermin which had been worked over into gum. "A glance through the microscope," said the chemist, "showed that the operation was not one of self-beautification, for wherever the air lice were, thither the trunk went. The lice were disappearing into the trunk!! The fly was eating them!!!" The chemist grasped a paper, waved it frantically and mysteriously through the air, put it under the lens, and found it thickly covered with the same kind of vermin that he had discovered on the flies. "Here is something definite," said he. "The puzzle is solved. Eureka! The fly is a scavenger." Mr. Emerson made investigations with flies taken in filthy and unhealthy places, and found them fat and saucy, while insects caught in clean and well-ventilated apartments where they could get little gum, were as lean and lonesome as a park bummer after a night in a bar-room.

The fly correspondent closes with the glowing peroration: "One word for the mosquito. When the summer sun dries up the stagnant marshes, he sends the gay and festive mosquito to warn you to close your windows against the miasma that will bring chills and fevers, and if you will not listen to his gentle roundelay, he inserts his little bill as a gentle reminder of the doctor's bills that will follow, compared with which it is as Titania's wand to Goliah's club."

A CORRESPONDENT says "the head cook at the Ocean House, Newport, gets $300 per month;" but we are not told what kind of heads he cooks.

All Sorts.

AN Indian will keep fat on roots where a white man would starve on pudding.

IT is estimated that over $100,000 changed hands during the great rifle match.

THERE was a tree in Baltimore county, Md., which was struck by lightning in May, and again in July, the last stroke completely demolishing it.

AN impecunious Cohoes doctor advises his friends to throw their peach pits on the sidewalk, as many cases of apoplexy have been caused by the exertion of throwing them into the street.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE office of chaplain in the French army has been abolished by the Assembly. Complaint was made that chaplaincies were filled by men who were of no particular account, and who did the soldiers little or no good.

A SINGLE day's orders from the Post-office Department recently amounted to 1,459,100 stamped envelopes, 8,556,410 postage stamps, and 1,410,000 postal cards. The aggregate amount charged to the Postmaster therefor was $272,122.96.

A DRUGGIST at Little Falls, N. Y., has for several years bred brook trout in a large aquarium placed in one of his store windows, by conducting through the aquarium the water of a brook near by fed by springs and remarkably free from earthy deposits.

A MAN-EATER shark, eight feet nine inches long, has just been caught at Newport, R. I. It is said to be the largest shark ever seen there, and it was taken in a seine. It divides attention with a mackerel eight and a half feet long that weighs 800 pounds.

DECEIVED by fog into the belief that they were going to run into another train, the engineer and fireman of a Hoosac tunnel train, jumped from the engine the other day, and the latter, Alvan Foster, of Ashburnham, Mass., was badly hurt about the head.

THE first bar of iron made in the United States was manufactured by Mr. Samuel C. Lewis, of Pittsburgh, Penn. He has been formally invited to visit the Centennial Exhibition by the representatives of the iron interest, and will be received and entertained by them.

ONE of the supes at the Worcester, Mass., theatre, the other evening, who had orders to "shoot an Indian" in the Rocky mountain scene, did his work too effectually, and filled the back of one of the actors with a big charge of powder. The hurt was more painful than serious.

BOSTON folks, very naturally, don't like a decision of Judge Gardner, of the Superior Court, holding guilty a German named Hasy for keeping his confectionery store open Sunday, though the man really believed Saturday is the real Sabbath, and closed his store on that day.

A MASSACHUSETTS clergyman, the Rev. C. L. Lathrop, has been brought to trial for the brutal treatment of his three daughters. The testimony includes horsewhipping for trivial offenses, systematic starving, feeding upon rotten meat, and positive dishonesty in his family relations.

TWO CONVICTS employed in the construction department on the San Antonio road at Seguin, Texas, recently effected their escape in a novel manner. They loosed the engine from the construction train and jumped aboard, and while one of them held the engineer the other ran the engine. When at a safe distance they stopped and took to the woods.

THE first marriage in Deadwood took place in the theater, at the close of the regular performance, Sept. 1. The local print says that the bride was "attired in an elegant evening costume," while "the groom was jauntily dressed." A 'Squire tied the knot, and, from stage fright, or the presence of his mother-in-law, forgot to kiss the bride.

A PAINTER in Washington fell through a skylight, striking on his right hip, and a mineral-water bottle containing muriatic acid—used in his business, and carried in his hip-pocket—was smashed, the small end or neck being driven about two inches into the flesh, causing a painful, lacerated flesh wound. Fortunately for him there were lots of doctors around.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kankakee (Ill.) *Gazette* soliloquizes on the Centennial as follows:

To go or not to go—that is the question;
Whether it is better to lay up nickles for that rainy day,
And suffer the slings and arrows of regret
Till 1976; or to gather up the shekels,
Buy a through ticket, go down to the big show
And have a grand good time? To gather—to buy—
To go—to see; and, by so doing, make an end
Of all regrets—'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.
To gather—to buy—to go, and then to see—
Ay, there's the rub; 'tis easier said than done.

NOT only is Chicago to take a stand with New York as a wholesale dry-goods market, but it is to compete with the metropolis in the amusement line also. Hereafter Chicago audiences will not await the convenience and the verdict of London and New York before seeing and deciding upon a dramatic novelty. The best plays of foreign manufacture will be produced here at McVicker's Theater, either before or simultaneously with their production in London and New York. "Well, well, well!"—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

NEAR Cairo, Egypt, the ceremony of opening the Nile took place this season in the presence of the principal ministers and officials and several thousand persons. This ceremony is held when the river attains a certain height. An opening is cut to admit its fertilizing waters to the numerous canals spread all over Lower Egypt. The effigy of a woman in gorgeous apparel, and bedecked with jewelry, is floated down the stream, and money is distributed to the natives present, in token of the riches and abundance that will result wherever the Nile flows.

Cultivate the Willow.

Two-thirds of the willow for the manufacture of willow ware in this country is imported from Europe at a cost of $5,000,000. The cultivation of the willow is contemplated by some Americans, they thinking that, by cultivating superior grades of the basket willow, they can make a profit per acre of $150. A manufacturer asserts that fully 5,000 articles are constructed from willow shoots—chairs, sofas and baskets being the most common.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 12, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

For Vice-President,

THOS A. HENDRICKS.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS DOING.

The records prove that the public expenditures during the six years of President Grant's administration, ending June 30, 1875, have been four billion dollars.

The records prove that the defalcations by Republican office-holders during the last six years of Republican administration amounted on June 19th, '76, to $5,5000,525.

The records prove that the robberies of the whisky rings, for attempting to break up which Bristow was driven from the cabinet, amounted to fully $1,000,000.

The records prove that the number of corrupt rings and combinations surrounding the Republican administration far exceeds anything previously known in the history of this country, and that, notwithstanding this, every Republican convention, state and national, in the past eight years, has fully endorsed that administration.

The records prove that the number of office-holders has been increased during President Grant's administration from 54,207 to 94,119, or at the rate of more than 6,000 a year; that during almost the whole of this period the country has been suffering from great commercial depression, and nearly every home has felt the pressure of hard times.

The records prove that the Republican party has pledged itself to civil service reform in every national and state convention since 1868; that President Grant has asked congress to aid him in bringing it about, in almost every message he has ever written; and that not the first step has ever been taken towards the fulfillment of that pledge, except the unimportant one of appointing a board of commissioners, which aroused so much opposition among Republicans that it was abandoned; that Gov. Hayes has again promised it eight years ago.

The records prove that the Republican party has pledged itself to bring about specie payment in every national and almost every state convention since 1868; that President Grant has asked congress to aid him in bringing it about in every annual message since that time, and that not the first step has ever been taken towards the fulfillment of that pledge save by the passage of a so-called resumption act, which was originally framed as an inflation measure, but which worked somewhat differently; that the Republican national convention did not dare to to commend this act, and the Democratic house found itself compelled to vote to repeal it; that Gov. Hayes has promised specie payments now just as Grant did eight years ago.

The records prove that President Grant's reconstruction policy has resulted in the increase of the debts of Southern states, which were almost nothing at the close of the war, to an aggregate of $194,000,000, and in the almost complete confiscation of property by local taxation; that the lists of estates and farms to be sold for taxes fill column after column and page after page of the Southern newspapers; that this condition of things affects the blacks equally with the whites, and is the direct result of the enormous thefts of Republican officials.

Tilden in Michigan.

A gentleman of this city, received a day or two since, a letter from Hon. Alfred P. Swineford, Marquette, Michigan, and editor of the ablest mining journal published in the United States which puts at rest forever the unscrupulous charges against Samuel J. Tilden, of having swindled, through alleged shin-plaster issues, the miners in the Lake Superior region. This we have not now before us, but are promised more detailed and definite statements within a few days.

It was highly creditable to Mr. Tilden that he never himself authorized any contradiction of this and other kindred slanders that have been fulminated against him by some unprincipled Republican editors, who may be justly characterized as "curs of low degree."

This triumphant refutation comes from a truthful and disinterested source and states that the county of which Marquette is the seat of justice, four years ago gave General Grant eleven hundred and odd majority—while this year it will not fail to give Mr. Tilden less than one thousand majority. This shows the estimation in which Mr. Tilden is held by the people whom it is charged he plundered. On the good authority of Mr. Swineford, it is stated that Mr. Tilden made a disbursement during one year, of upwards of a million dollars for the benefit of the toilers in the mines, and that their sense of gratitude for these favors will certainly be manifested at the November election —Toledo (Ohio) Democrat.

Just Received at Lanning's Store.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks,

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and allied winter dress goods

To the Public.—Having purchased the photograph rooms of Mr. Siler, I am now prepared to furnish pictures and copying in the best style of art, at lowest prices.

4w. DAVID GRIPE.

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Woodford has made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, under an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 5th 1859 and acts amendatory thereto and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such trustee.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

Catarrh.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if persevereingly used, will never disappoin in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

Administrators Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Cyrus Green, deceased, will on Thursday Oct. 19, 1876, offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said decedent, in Sedan, Richland tp., DeKalb county, Indiana, the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a stock of Groceries, one mare and colt, 1 cow, 2 two year old stears and a large number of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and over; the purchaser giving his note waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest at 6 per cent. until due, and 10 per cent. thereafter until paid with approved security.

FRANCIS M. GREEN, Adm'r.

Sept 26 '76

COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

—TO—

Washington, Balt'r Philadelphia, N. Y.,

THE EAST AND NORTH-EAST

All Trains run via Wash. City.

Among the characteristics of this Favorite route are

Double Tracks, Steel Rails,
Magnificent Iron Bridges,
Gorgeous Mountain Scenery,
Unrivaled Eqipment,
Loughridge Air Brakes,
Unsurpassed Eating Houses,
(Owned and opperated by the Company)
And in fact all the Modern Appliances that conduce to.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

Pullman Palace Cars!

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL

WESTERN and EASTERN Cities,

For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car accommodations, ac. apply at ticket offices at all principal points, North, South, East or West.

E. R. DORSEY, Asst. Gen. Tic. Ag't	L. M. COLE, Gen. Tic. Agt
THOS. P. BARRY, Wes'n Pass'gr. Agt.	T. R. SHARP Master of Tras

New Arrangement

— AT THE —

Lower Grist Mill.

Wm. Whetstone,

Has purchased the Grist Mill at the South part of town, and will make things lively from the word go. He has secured the services of Mr. Grosh who will do the grinding.

CUSTOM WORK!

Of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. He also keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of mill feed, at the very lowest prices. Our farmer riends should not fail to call.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS,

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STORE

always on hand at lowest prices

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. DeWald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

RY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Iesires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPETCIA DNPUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of ST CLLY DURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug Sto His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY a reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adut ted or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIES!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very com ete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more u tory to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn,

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED OUR FALL STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, AND

OvercoatS

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE

LARGEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the TOWN, and

OUR PRICES

Will be Lower than ever

KAHN.

Fruit House Bulletin!

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

This is the Only Secret of Our Immense Trade.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer so there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 40 per cent. the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent. the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spices Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in We Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We are having a great run on Prunes The Finest.

New Turkish Prunes

WE ARE SELLING AT 8 CENTS PER POUND.

They hardly ever sell lower then 12½ c and when you consider that Dried Apples are 12c we all know a pound of prunes will go farther and are considered much richer eating.

TEAS REDUCED

"A penny saved is two pence got." Ten cents reduction on teas: The continued dullness in trade in the east coupled with the large number of failures in the tea trade has completely demoralized the market. Teas we used to sell at $1 40 and lately $1,10 per pound we now sell at $1 per pound. Either the young Hyson, Imperial or Gunpowder the very best qualities now $1 per pound. The best uncolored Japan now 80c was 90 the best Oolong now 8?c, was 95c Other grades as low 25c per pound up to 30 50 60 and 70c per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 30
Second Best Rio,	22c		

Sugars.

New Crieansand Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	10½c	" "	8c
" C.	10c	Good brown	8c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		

DRIED FRUIT.

Raisins, Pitted Cherries and Peacnes

Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	12c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, bottle	1 50 in 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			
CANDIES—Best Stick per pound	18c	French Mixed, choice, per pound	20c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Smoking Tobacco	35c. best
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	Shorts, best	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50c
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	70c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

We are Bound to Keep up Our Reputation of Underselling all others And Save You at least

25 Cents on the Dollar

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Items of a local nature are scarce this week.

The corn is being husked and is quite good.

Miss Mary Balcome is visiting friends in the city.

Charley Raut fell from an apple tree and dislocated his shoulder.

Splendid Boots for the winter at Ryan's, low for cash.

"The Cooper men were far and between" on Tuesday.

J. H. Ehlers has moved into his new residence on Sixth street.

Splendid winter Boots at Ryan's, just received, and very low for cash.

F. E. Davenport and J. L. Davis, Esqs left last Tuesday for the Centennial.

The election has passed off quietly, and in a manner entirely creditable to both parties.

Jos. E. Bugnot has added a lunch room to his saloon. Joe. will keep it in first-class style.

Married, on October 10th, by Rev. Mr Welsch, Mr. C. C. Schlatter, and Miss C. A. Zimmerman.

There were two hickory poles raised last Monday. One in Butler township and one in Jackson.

Smithfield township takes the belt for the largest increase, and Fairfield is still the banner county.

The Stave factory is in good running order notwithstanding the election. Don'dt it Charley.

V. A. is constable now. Look out boys where you get on a peanut drunk. He'll gobble you sure.

Bill Zern and Phil Realing, of La Otta, were in town on Thursday. We find them the same old boys.

Joe Miller was electioneering hard on Monday night. He says beat one candidate "a hundret votes ou-et."

Over twenty-five Republicans voted the Democratic ticket Tuesday. They were laboring men and want Reform.

The colored voters of Butler voted the Democratic ticket. This is a stickler for our Republican friends in that locality.

The saloons were all closed on election day, but it strikes us that a good deal of "budge" was taken in nevertheless.

Fairfield Center run short of tickets, and were compelled to write them on "fools-cap." They counted all the same.

Some of our Republican friends took a "lay down" on the corner of Main and Sixth streets the night of the election.

The new brick building of Mr Williams' to be used for his grocery and provision store, has reached the second story.

There will be a Township Sabbath School Teachers Institute, held at Sedan, Ind., November 4. Let there be a large attendance.

Mark Barney and several of his pards, of Spencerville, was on the streets today. The Barney boys are straight Democrats.

Sickness is abating somewhat. The "ager" leaving this neck o' the woods gave relief to many a care worn and lean looking Yank.

All the men on the B. & O. Road voted at Garrett Tuesday. It resulted a Democratic victory of over 90. Rah for we'ns.

We are glad to know that a number of Republicans in this town and county voted a part of the Democratic ticket. It shows good judgment on the part of the gentlemen.

Mrs. E. D. Hartman will entertain the Presbyterian social next Wednesday afternoon, mite in the evening. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. K. Elson, Sec'y.

Butler township voted straight, and gave a Democratic majority of 31. If there is anything we like it is straight voting—on the Democratic side.

Election day was a most beautiful one and God's congenial sun shown down brightly upon the democracy. Early in the day the corrupt and wicked party could see "the hand writing on the outer wall."

Mr. John Hebel met with his death last week. We learn that his decease was "water dropsy." The funeral services were delivered at the German Reform Church and guests from Ft. Wayne and other places were present.

Our genial, clever, liberal-hearted friend, Major Badger, who, with his accomplished lady, are now guests of the Swineford House, will leave in a few days for Washington to be placed on the retired list, he having suffered several strokes of paralysis. Our friend is the gallant major of the celebrated 22d regiment, regular army, and has won many laurels both during and since the late war. He participated in the great Indian fight at Antelope Hills in '68 and his regiment has since pursued the savage Sioux, and made him find his hole. Don't pronounce that Si-ux as we heard a fellow exclaim the other day.

Majorities in DeKalb.

The following shows the majority each Democratic candidate received in the election Tuesday, in this county:

J. D. Williams, Governor,	188
Freeman Kelly, Congress,	198
H. S. Tousley, Judge,	111
D. D. Moody, Prosecutor,	152
J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff,	104
Dan'l Gonser, Treasurer,	248
M. Boland, Recorder,	283
J. J. Latson, Coroner,	219
J. J. Van Auken, Surveyor	232
S. S. Shutt, Senator,	230
W. H. Madden, Representative,	139
G. H. Duncan, Commissioner,	468
B. F. Blair, "	5
A. D. Goetschius, "	69

Game Supper.—The M. E. Church will give another game supper in about three weeks. All will remember the good time had last fall on a smiliar occasion, and we hope to see a greater interest than before.

The Auburn Silvert Cornet Band visited Waterloo to-day. They volunteered themselves and we hope our sister town will appreciate the generosity of our boys and use them courteously, and in the future, when in need of good music, give them a chance in.

Wolcott contended until very recently that the great issue of the campaign was money matters. He has suddenly experienced a chance of mind, and has come to the conclusion that the bloody shirt is the real issue. So it would seem that his financial issue was settled by Sickles.

There are two generals in the Radical camp trying to lead the party to victory As they do not act together, defeat is inevitable. Friendly commands one army and Ministerto-Mexico Foster the other. The office-holders train under the letter, and Sitting Bull belongs to his camp.

The election is past, and the tearing, wearing, jarring discomforts of the campaign are over, for which we are thankful. All will settle down quietly to the new orders of things, and while they are doing this, we hope they will not forget to come in and settle up for the Courier. We need money, and must have it.

Ensley and Williams new brick over the ruins of the old Woolen Factory, is going to add largely to the good looks of that part of town. This is an improvement in the right direction. Mr. Ensley has assisted in building two splendid blocks already to our town, and if we did not have three or four such men, the others would see the town go to the d—estruction.

STOVES.

We are authorized to say that D. D. Snyder, has just received a fine lot of parlor heating stoves, which will be sold very low. The lot consists of many different patterns, among them the "Garland," a neat, elegant and durable stove for little money. He also keeps a large variety of cook-stoves and tinware. Now is the time to make your selections, and get ready for cold weather.

Wooden Wedding.

Mr. M. F. Long and lady gave a wooden wedding last week, wherein some of our most prominent citizens participated. The parties were presented with a splendid sofa, by the invited guests, and Rev. J. W. Welsh, pastor of the M. E. Church made a brief, but eloquent presentation speech. The party went to their several homes about 11 o'clock P. M.

A splendid hickory pole was raised last Monday afternoon at the corners near Freeman's School House, in Jackson-tp. In the evening a respectable number of the citizens gathered at this school house, and were addressed by A. J. Little and Lyman Jackman, of the place. The meeting was enthusiastic and cheered the Democratic candidates in the onward march to victory.

For the Ladies.

Our lady readers will be interested to know that a most magnificient selection of shoes and gaiters for their particular wear has just been opened out at Ryan's and he can show you a fine stock and a more elegant assortment than you have ever seen here before. He is selling them very low, too, for cash, and guarantees good work. Keep this in mind when you want a neat new pair of shoes for winter wear.

"We know not how much we love until we try to unlove," and we may love the old Republican party, and it may be a hard job to unlove it; but the time has come when we shall take into account the "other hearts that will ache," and vote for a radical reform from President to pathmaster, and try for once if this government cannot be run for less than half the present figures. It can be done, and let us give it a trial.

For some time our correspondents in various parts of the county have not kept us posted as fully as we could desire. The election is over and we will have more room to devote to local interest, and are of the opinion that at least one person can be found in every village who will devote a few evening hours to compiling the neighborhood news. We hope those who have been furnishing us with news will call at this office when they come to town, and have a talk about the subject and see if we cannot make arrangements with you to keep the columns of The Courier full of the best reading local news, of any paper in the State. Fall in to line boys, fall in.

Children sometimes get together in their nursery and tell ghost stories to each other until they discover a hob goblin in every object around them, and shriek at the noise. The Radicals have so stirred themselves up with self manufactured scares on the subject of visiting roughs and repeaters and ballot box stuffs, that the most respectable stranger is arrested on suspicion, and Tuesday the whole family connection seemed to vie with each other in making apes of themselves and subjecting people to annoyance who were about as much connected with such a Republican line of occupation as the man in the moon. The solid relation of the officers to their party masters in this city give them unusual prerogative, and every man will be annoyed or arrested wherever a shadow of pretext can be discovered, or whenever there is the slightest reason to suppose a Radical vote will be gained by it.—Ex.

The Great Question of all.

After all, the greatest question to be settled in the approaching election of President and Vice-President, is whether or no the self-government of the people can be maintained in the United States.

If, in spite of all revelations of the corruption and incompetence which characterize the Republican party and its leaders; If, in spite of Belknap's bribe taking, Robeson's robbery, Fish's dishonorable complicity with Spain, Grant's and Babcock's relations with fraudulent distillers, and all the rest of that long and terrible catalogue of crime and misgovernment, the Republican party can still carry this election, the fact will prove that the officeholding machine is too strong for thy people, and that the party in power can never be turned out by the regular method of an honest election.

In comparison with this question, all the other questions on which men are to vote on the first Tuesday of November are of inferior moment.

Hayes to Grant.

Long Branch, Aug 29.—Prior to the invitation extended by President Grant to Governor Hays and his wife to spend a few days with the President's family at the Branch, Governor Hayes addressed a frank, manly letter to the President, denying that he had any intention in his letter of acceptance to put any slight upon the President, or to reflect on the policy of his administration.—The Governor says in his letter that he has no idea that there is any necessity to make the denial, as he is confident the President could never have harbored such a suspicion. But, inasmuch as in the heat of a political campaign partisan papers have pretended to place such a construction on the letter of acceptance, he cannot resist the desire to make this distinct denial. He writes to the President, he says, not as a politician, but as a brother soldier, and is warm in his eulogy of President Grant, both as a military leader and as a civic ruler. The letter is said to have been very highly appreciated by the President.

Millinery Store!

Our Millinery Goods are Abundant and Cheap; And None but those of the Best Kinds do we Keep.

We want all to know that we're living in town,
In Auburn, Indiana, that place of renown;
We invite all the ladies to give us a call,
And we'll try to supply the wants of you all;
Our goods have arrived, our stock is complete.
The material is good, and the workship is neat.
We want all to come and see for your selves,
What we have on the counter and up on the shelves;
We have good hats and bonnets and trimmings to suit,
And fine flowers and ribbons to make you look cute;
We've neckties and plumes and beautiful switches,
Which will make you appear as handsome as peaches;
Then come right along whatever your age,
Your wants can all be supplied we'll engage;
Whether married or single, we have what will please you.
And to purchase our goods we shall not have to tease you;
We pay cash for our goods and select them with care,
They're as good and as cheap as you'll find anywhere;
And we say to you all, both young and old,
We'll not refuse greenbacks, silver nor gold.

H. H. Stamets.

DE KALB DEMOCRATIC.

Every Man on the Ticket Elected.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

A GAIN OF 156 VOTES.

TOUSLEY ELECTED!

MOODY AND THE COLT DEPART FOR SALT RIVER!!

SHUTT MAKES A GALLANT FIGHT!

Steuben too Much for Him!

Kelly is Slightly Snowed Under!

And a Mighty Close Thing on the State with Chances in Favor of Blue Jeans!

OHIO PROBABLY REPUBLICAN.

We are glad to record the fact that DeKalb has wheeled into line with an increased majority of 156, giving Blue Jeans 188 majority. The majorities on the county ticket will range from 40 to 250, or 300.

The election passed off very quietly all over the State, and an immense vote was polled. There is a large increase in DeKalb county. The Democracy have carried their entire ticket in DeKalb county. Baker is elected in the District by an increased majority. Steuben county gives a large Republican majority, the greenbackers seemingly supporting Harrison. This elects a Senator and Prosecutor. Tousley claims his election by a small majority, although Steuben gives Rose 1,170. At this writing the State ticket is still in doubt, and a small majority will elect the next Governor. Ohio has probably gone Republican by a small majority. West Verginia has gone Democratic.

Blue Jeans Elected.

Later—The election of Williams is now conceeded by from 2000 to 5000.

Tilden—Then and Now.

Previous to the St. Louis convention the Chicago Tribune contained the following paragraph concerning Mr. Tilden:

"Mr. Tilden is a man of acknowledged intellectual ability; he has a fair personal reputation, and owing to his services in prosecuting the Tweed ring he was elected Governor of New York by a grateful people. Since he has been known to the whole country as a reformer and as a vigorous prosecutor of official frauds. He, as a Democrat, stands before the people in somewhat the same popular light that Bristow does a Republican. The great moral sentiment of the people is in favor of electing to the presidency not only a man with clean hands and free of all participation in past corruption, but also a man who has a record as a practical reformer of government, a weeder out of the rotten and criminal from the public service, and the will elect such a man, no matter by what party he is nominated."

How has it come to pass that since the St. Louis convention, Tilden has been discovered to be a wrecker of railroads, a fraud, a cheat, a speculator in stocks, an oppressor of the poor, an associate with miserable vagabonds? Will these leading journals reconcile their diverse utterances, and help us out of a quandary?

GRANT AND JEWELL.

What the Late Postmaster-General Might Tell About his Removal.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7.—A gentleman of somewhat conspicuous standing in Washington has lately been here, and given some proof of his knowledge of the causes which led to the summary removal of our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Jewell, from the post office department. In the first place he confirms public sentiment in Hartford to this extent—that the President originally appointed Mr. Jewell out of personal motives, and removed him for personal reasons. Beyond this he gives certain alleged facts, the more important of which is that the President had unquestioned proof of the insincerity of the friendship professed for him in the post office department, this proof embracing an open charge of dishonesty against himself by the Postmaster General in the presence of two reputable witness. Mr. Jewell has been very reticent concerning this whole matter; but if he can substantiate the charge with the President is very sure he made he owes to the people, being as he is a practical reformer, to explain, and he should do it before November or retire from the stump. There may be difficulties in the way, however. It is barely possible that there was unpleasant things associated with the sudden recall from Mr. Jewell from St. Petersburg, dating from his unfortunate private letter to a friend at home, in which he carelessly alluded to the dignitaries to the Russian Court as "flap-doodles," and it may be that an open quarrel with the President would lead to the divulging secrets in the State Department not so pleasant to have spread before the eager eye of the American people.

Tilden and his 'Sham Reform."

It pleases the Republican politicians to say, or rather the stress of circumstances compels them to say, that Gov. Samuel J. Tilden is nothing but a sham reformer—that under his inspiration the State taxes in the State of New York were not reduced any considerable amount, nor did he give the people any relief from the voracious gormandizing of the Canal Ring.

Let facts be submitted to a candid people.

In 1874, the last year of Gov. Dix's administration, the State tax levied in the State of New York was $15,727,482.08. The State Tax levied in New York this year, the second year of Governor Tilden's administration, is $188,572.85—a saving of $7,538,909.23!

That's sham Reform, is it?

For the ten years ending with 1874, the people of the State of New York paid an annual average Tax for Canal Repairs of $2,279,615. For this purpose there was levied $2,587,812.05 upon the taxable property of the State in 1874. That was the last year of the administration of Gov. Dix the Republican.

At the instigation of Gov. Tilden this tax has been totally abolished.

So in the matter of State Tax there has been a decrease of $7,538,909.23, under the administration, and at the instance of Gov. Tilden, and by the abolition of the Canal Tax, which was likewise at the instance of Gov. Tilden. There has been a further decrease of $2,537,819.04 in the Taxation of the people of New York—amounting in the aggregate to $10,076,728.27.

Is this sham Reform? If it is, had we not better have some of it in the Administration of the Federal Government?

A Word to the Workingmen.

This campaign is yours. It is for your families, and your action at the polls in November will give evidence of the fact whether or not you care more for your wives and children than for mere party. What is your situation now? If you have employment, does the mere pittance you receive for your hard labor suffice to furnish you with the necessaries of life? Are you able to raise money enough at the end of every month to pay your rent without depriving your children of bread?

Now is the time for action. Let your voices be raised for a change; let your votes be cast for a change. Reform is the watchword, and to effect a reform a change in administration is the first step. Your condition cannot be made any worse under the guidance of Uncle Sammy Tilden than it is to-day, and you have the assurance of history that change of rulers after a panic always restored confidence and brought good times in its train.

Can you longer hesitate? Look at your fellow men, in great numbers, discharged every day. Look at Altoona where the Penn'a R. R. Co. has been compelled to discharge over fifteen hundred men within the past two weeks and the end is not yet. A hard winter is approaching, and if the demand for a change is not ratified at the polls woe betide the sufferer. During the past three years you have hardly made money enough to keep soul and body together, and if Hayes is elected it will be but a continuance of the present administration present hard times and thieves in office.

Laboring men give this matter your attention! Wives of laboring men enlist in the fight; persuade your husbands to cast one vote for you and your children. Give them to understand that they have voted for party low wages and starvation long enough.

Working Men Read.

What party has controlled the affairs of the nation for the last 16 years? The Republican party. Who has levied and collected enormous taxes, given away millions of acres of our public lands, plundered the national treasury, squandered our revenues, paralized our industries, closed our mines, rolling mills, furnaces, forges and work-shops and brought our people to starvation, bankrupt and ruin; thrown thousands of honest men out of work and banished them from their homes to "tramp" upon every thorougfare and highway in the land in pursuit of employment? Is it not the Republican party that is responsible for all this stagnation in business; for all this misery and woe?

Shall we give this party which has been guilty of these crimes, of this outrageous career, a new lease of power? Shall we vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and thus perpetuate the reign of Grantism? Shall we be drawn into a decoy movement and cajoled into the farce of voting for Cooper and Carey, who cannot possibly obtain a single electoral vote, and thereby aid in continuing the Republican party in power? Or shall we act the part of sinsible men, and vote in a manner that our ballots will count in the great battle for reform which will come off in November. It is not folly, it is not madness in us, who have suffered such deep wrongs at the hands of the Republican party to waste our strength upon this Peter Cooper movement, which can bring us no relief?

Shall we not act as wise men and vote with the army of reform that is now marching on under the leadership of those fearless, gallant and honest leaders Tilden and Hendricks? There is but one escape from our present difficulty; there is but one road which will lead us out of our fearful condition, but one course left for us to pursue, and that is to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Business and working men shall we not do this, and achieve a victory decisive and complete?

In the event of the election of Tilden and Hendricks, a new era will dawn upon us, which will revive trade, set the industries of the nation in motion, giving employment to laborers, mechanics and artisans in every vocation and calling. Vote for Tilden, Hendricks and a restoration of our crippled industries and a general revival of business.

Governor Tilden's Character.

An admirable man for public office.—N. Y. Evening Post, (Rep.)

Personally he is honest enough.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (Rep.)

Mr. Tilden has fairly earned the favor of his party.—Syracuse Journal, (Rep.)

Samuel J. Tilden we believe to be a thoroughly honest man.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (Rep.)

In public and private life, as a Democrat and as a citizens, his record challenges scrutiny.—N. Y. Mail, (Ind.)

We have nothing to say against Tilden as a man, an exemplary citizen, and a Democrat.—Lockport Journal, (Rep.)

No one will deny his eminent respectibility, or venture to cast any doubts upon his integrity.—Brooklyn Union, (Rep.)

Mr. Tilden is a gentleman of culture and refinement. His has been a busy life, useful, if not great.—Utica Herald, (Rep.)

We have respect for Mr. Tilden. We utter nothing in disparagement of his character or his worth.—Albany Journal, (Rep.)

His honesty and integrity lift him above the foul atmosphere in which they plan their nefarious purposes.—Brooklyn Argus, (Ind.)

Mr. Tilden's personal character is so far above reproach that it will reflect honor upon his associates.—N. Y. Tribune, (Ind.)

We respect Mr. Tilden personally, and are glad to have an honorable opponent in the coming campaign.—Buffalo Express, (Rep.)

A man of unquestionable integrity and great ability, against whom nothing can be said on the score of qualification or experience.—N. Y. Express, (Ind.)

Mr. Tilden is a highly respectable candidate, and no man in the State who wishes to see the return of the Democrats to power need be ashamed to vote for him.—N. Y. Times, (Rep.)

We congratulate our Democratic friends on being led by so respectable a standard bearer as Samuel J. Tilden. It is a good sign of the times when even the Democracy can nominate such a man.—Poughkeepsie Eagle, (Rep.)

He is a man of ability and integrity, and his selection by the Democracy as their standard bearer is an evidence that character and capacity are still thought to be worth something as qualifications for office.—N. Y. Graphic, (Ind.)

He has always had the reputation of high personal character, and his opposition to the Tweed gang of thieves has even placed him in some degree among political reformers. Mr. Tilden is a man of great wealth, and is generally recognized, we should say as a thoroughly safe, conservative person.—Troy Whig, (Rep.)

F. D. Ryan has changed store rooms, now occupying the room which Lauferty used to occupy, next door to Davis' Hardware Store. And he has now room for the really extensive and beautiful stock of Boots and Shoes which he has recently put in.

KREE.

BY A. C. GORDON.

My boy Kree!
He played wid you when you was a chile?
You an' he
Growed up together—Well! lemme see!
[illegible] so I [illegible] in yer face—
Mas' George's smile!
Lord, love you, Marster!
Dar 'neath dat cypress is whar Kree lays.

Sunburnt an' grown!
Mas' George, I shudden ha' knowed you, son
'Count o' de beard dat yer face has on,
But fer dat old-time smile o' yourn.
"An' Kree!" you say—
Hadn't you heard, Marster,
He [illegible] de year dat you went away?

Kree an' you—
How de ole times comes back onst mo'.
Moonlight fishin's, an' hyars in de snow—
Squirrels an' jay-birds up overhead
In de oak-trees dat de sun shined through.
Look at me, Marster!
Here is me livin', an' Kree, he's dead!

'Pears to me strange,
Now, when I thinks on 'em, dose ole years,
Mas' George, sometimes de b'ilin' tears
Fills up my eyes
'Count o' de misery now, an' de change.
De sun dims, Marster,
To an ole man when his one boy dies.

Did you say "How?"
Out in de dug-out one moonshine night
Fishin' wid your baby brother—he
Wid de curls o' yaller-like streaks o' light
An' de dancin' big blue eyes. Dead, now.
Kree died for him—
An' yearnin' for Kree,
De Lord tuk him, Marster;
De green grass kivers 'em both from sight.

Heard o' de tale?
Didn't know Kree was de one dat drowned
Savin' Mas' Charley? Well, 'twere he.
De chile waxed weaker, his face mo' pale,
Arter de corpse o' poor Kree were found;
Two months later he went, you see.
God bless you, Marster,
Nine years has rolled over both underground.

Worn out an' gray,
Here I sits waitin', Mas' George, alone.
All on 'em's gone—
Marster an' Mistis, an' Charley an' he.
You an' me only is lef'. Some day,
When you've gone back to yer ship on de sea,
I'll hear him say,
Jes' as he used ter, a-fishin', ter me;
"Daddy, come over!" An' passin' away
Dat side de river, again I'll be
Wid my boy Kree.

—*Scribner for October.*

ONE MORNING.

A Tale of Reconciliation.

A small, pleasantly-furnished morning-room; long windows opening on the piazza; closed Venetian blinds, that kept out the heat and dust, and gave a soft, quiet light to the room; an open piano, with music on the rack; some pretty pictures on the wall; cool lace curtains at the windows; books, papers and magazines on the tables; easy cane-bottomed rocking-chairs scattered around; a low sofa in the corner; a French clock on the mantel, pointing toward 10; a general air of utility about the whole department—this was the setting for two figures, one bright summer morning.

The lady was leaning very lightly back upon the sofa, with some dainty pretense at work in her lap—a handkerchief to be embroidered, I believe—her white fingers occasionally taking a lazy stitch. Dressed in some white, cool stuff that fell in graceful folds around her, a dash of red at her throat, and long, flowing sleeves, showing her finely-rounded arm, she made quite a pleasant picture. She would scarcely have been called handsome—her features were too irregular—but she possessed to a marked degree that nameless charm we designate as "prettiness." Blue eyes and rippling brown hair, rather a wide forehead, a nondescript nose, a good complexion, and a large mouth redeemed by beautiful teeth, were the main and striking features. But a mere catalogue of a person's features gives about as much idea of the real living appearance as piles of brick and mortar of the structure to be erected.

For all that she leaned back so carelessly, and toyed so lazily with her work, there was a look of annoyance about her eyes, and her lips were shut tight, in a way that argued well for a strong tinge of firmness—obstinacy, her girl friends would call it—in her character. Evidently the cause of that annoyance was before her—a tall, athletic young fellow of about 23, neither positively handsome nor ugly, yet negatively good-looking; dark hair and eyes, and skin burned to a deep bronze by exposure to the sun, were the main points to be noticed. Angry, impatient, all but enraged, he certainly was. He had been tramping back and forth, and at length paused a few feet from her, his hand grasping the back of a chair, and looking down with admiration plainly struggling with his provoked feelings.

"So, Nell, you are the same willful, stubborn, obstinate girl you were three years ago. In return for all my patient faithfulness you seem determined to thwart and cross me in every thing. It is unjust of you, ungrateful, cruel! Here I'm not home three days, and there hasn't been a single solitary instance in which your ladyship has deigned to see any thing pleasant, any thing to accord with your singularly turned mind, in whatever I may have advocated. Just so sure as I propose any thing, you espouse its direct opposite; if I make even the simplest request, you refuse it point-blank; and every thing I may happen to do is diametrically opposed to what, in your captious eyes, I ought to. And yet, all this time you still love me! Love me! If this is love, I prefer hate—for you certainly could not torture me more, nor make me more uncomfortable, were I your bitterest foe."

"And has your highness really done?" she drawled, without looking up, in a peculiarly mocking and exasperating manner. "If Mr. Arnold has ceased to desire to tramp up and down the room, and lash himself into a frenzy, after the proverbial manner of caged hyenas, and if he really has poured forth all the vituperative abuse he for the moment desires to, and if he will sit quietly down at a safe distance, and stop chewing his mustache, he may hear of something to his advantage."

"Nell, you'd provoke a saint. Are all girls like you?"

"You have had quite good opportunities to judge. You seem to have selected me as not being of the general run of modern young ladies—as one peculiarly suited to the requirements of your fastidious taste. But, sir, pray be seated; the exertion of standing during this hot weather may be highly deleterious in your present questionable condition; and, ah!—really, you weary me by clutching the chair so tightly; and then I'm afraid lest, in your present frame of mind, you might be tempted to annihilate me."

"By heaven!" he burst forth, throwing himself into a chair, "I verily believe the seven devils that were cast out have taken possession of you this morning."

"Many thanks," she murmured. "If I were equal to the exertion, I would sweep you a courtesy. But since you have condescended to yield to my request, listen to my very mild and depreciatory justification. Well, then, you say you have been home three days, and in those three days I have thwarted you in every thing you have proposed. You certainly have made three requests—commands, if you will—which I have seen fit to refuse; three questions so manifestly absurd that no one but your royal highness could have evolved them from the depths of his inner consciousness. Pray don't interrupt or get excited. Your first request was that, on the hottest of summer mornings, I should leave my guests entirely to their own devices, and take a wild gallop with you under the fiercest of suns, on a horse I had never mounted, and which is reported to be a very ugly brute. Result of my veto, you go off enraged, and sulk for the greater part of the day. Last evening you endeavored to persuade me to slip quietly away from the company it was my duty to entertain, to wander with you over the damp grass in thin boots, at the imminent risk of a sore throat; and this morning, with sublime assurance that really does you credit, you ask me to bundle off my guests as brusquely and unceremoniously as possible, and with auntie and your amiable self take a flying cruise on your yacht. How modest, how unassuming, how considerate of others! How impressed with the demands of etiquette and proper politeness to our visitors!"

"Perdition take the visitors!

"How refined and gentlemanly his years of absence have made Mr. Arnold!"

"I beg your pardon, Nelly; that slipped out accidentally. I see what a fool I have been to imagine that a young lady in modern society would retain the affection she perhaps once feebly felt during the absence of her betrothed; and how absurd it is in me to ask opportunities for the old friendly converse, the old interchange of thought and feeling, the old days of love and interest in each other. There was a time when the prospect of a cruise on the Titania would have elicited at least expressions of delight. But the dream has ended; I have been awakened."

"Don't be absurd, Frank," said she, a little softer and with a slight mist in her eyes, which in his blindness he did not see, as he arose and stood before the window. "We are not the girl and boy we were then, seeing nothing beyond each other, sailing about in an enchanted sea, and drinking deep draughts of nectar, with no thoughts of the morrow. Very delightful it all was, I will own; but you must remember we have now our duties to society to perform. I have social claims now that I had not then, and which to avoid would argue myself ill-bred. You have come back expecting everything at once to run in its old groove, and in your hot impetuosity making no allowance for added years and changed circumstances. It is you who is unjust, ungrateful, cruel. But what can one expect from a man? They are all alike—everything must yield to their selfish egotism; and if anything *does* happen to cross their humor, if we cannot yield them everything they desire, straightway, forsooth, they become children, fly into a passion, inveigh against everybody, and finally go off in a fit of the sulks."

"The tongues of mocking wenches are keen as is the razor's edge invisible," he murmured, *sotto voce*, then adding aloud, "Mr. Frank Arnold's compliments to Miss Elinor Durand, and his thanks, both on behalf of his sex and himself, for her very flattering opinion. And if Miss Durand has finished, and can spare the time, and if the heat is not too oppressive, and if there be positively nothing she thinks she must do, and if her attention to her guests can allow of a few moments more relaxation, Mr. Arnold would like to address her."

"Mr. Arnold has liberty to use Miss Durand's time as he pleases."

He turned from the window and stood before her. She looked up lazily, trying to appear nonchalant, but raging inwardly. He broke forth fiercely:

"Nelly, three years ago, when I was but a boy and you a bright, fresh, innocent, lovely girl, you won what there was to win of my heart, and you loved me in return. There were then no deceit, no bowing to fashion, no yielding to the heartless dictates of society; and when, after weeks of close intimacy, I told you I loved you, asked you to share my life, laid my heart at your feet, and urged you to return my affection, there was no hesitation, no coquetry in you. You didn't stop to think of prudence, of what Mrs. Grundy might say; but straight from the heart came the answer you could not utter, but spoken by your truthful eyes. We, a boy of 20 and a girl of 17, became engaged. Then followed some weeks of enchantment and delight, marred only by occasional exhibitions of your willful obstinacy. Over this, we had one or two quarrels; but you were kinder in those days, and we loved each other, and, somehow, they were reconciled. Then we had to part, and for three years we have talked to each other only on paper. And how these letters have cheered and encouraged and helped me! For you I have striven; for you I have become what I am. Your bright image has been ever before me; your memory has kept me pure in the midst of every temptation. Whatever success I may have had is entirely due to your influence. Your letters were like your old self, willful at times, but, on the whole, sweet and delightful. They gave me no hint of the change I was to find. I returned home with my heart swelling with pride and love; I came to you the very first moment, expecting to find my old, loving, fresh, bright Nell, and what do I find? Imagine my bitter disappointment when, instead of what I had fondly hoped for, I see a cold, polished, fashionable woman of the world, plunged and absorbed in the exciting whirl of society—nothing left of the old, playful, impetuous, innocent girl who won me—seeming to care nothing of me nor my desires, should they happen to conflict with the demands of society; worshiping fashion first, and placing everything in her affections before the man she truly loved. It is a bitter awakening! My belief in human nature is shattered. I think we had better part; we can never make each other happy—our tastes, our ideas, our requirements are too different. What pleases me most is your *tete noir*; and of all things, a fashionable existence is the most distasteful. Oh, my darling, my darling! Why is it so? Why are you not the fresh girl of 17? Why did I ever leave you? But, alas! what is the use of complaining? We are what we are, and it is useless to mourn!"

And the strong man dropped back in the chair, with a dry sob in his throat.

Her face had grown very pale, her eyes had lost their mocking expression, and she seemed transformed from the lazy, nonchalant, exasperating creature of a few moments before, who had drawled out her words with such insufferable accent. She sat upright with her eyes fixed before her, her hands clasped in her lap, and began in low, quiet tones, yet with an undercurrent of passion:

"Frank, you are not just—you are not fair. You are bitter, and say things you will some day repent. Since you have called up the past, let me do so also—let me, perhaps, explain much that to you seems wrong, and then, after you have patiently heard me—then, if it seems to both of us that we had better part—why, then, we can bid each other good-by at least, with a faint smile, in a quiet, untragic manner—and—and drift apart. The world is large enough for both to live in, without bitterness. Don't interrupt me, please; let me tell my story in my own way. You know you say I'm willful, so yield to me. Three years ago, when we—when we *knew* each other, I was, as you say, a fresh, innocent girl of 17. You were my first love, my first hero; on you I poured the whole wealth of a young heart. I lived in heaven when you were with me, and that summer was a long dream of delight, an idyllic poem, a bit of Mahomet's paradise. We had faults, as you say. If I was obstinate, you were impetuous, exacting, jumping hastily into conclusions—a fiery, uncontrollable boy; but, with it all, so loving, so tender! And then we really tried to soften the asperities in our characters, to become like unto each other, to understand and condone each other's faults and weaknesses, and to help each other to be better. Ah! we were enthusiasts in those days; we dreamed of love in a cottage, of a Utopia in which we would live a perfect life. Well, you had to leave me, and I settled down from romance to the prosaic business of life, cheered only be our frequent letters. I was very happy for a while—I think I remained about the same girl you left me—and then—and then—you know my mother died."

"Poor little Nelly!" Was it a whisper? He had not moved, and she did not look at him.

"Well, after those weeks of gloom I came to live with auntie, and then began another kind of life. She was one of the leaders in fashionable society, and I was forced into it. Of course the first year was quiet; but then I was caught in the vortex, and at first I was intoxicated. We went everywhere; night after night I spent in rounds of fashionable dissipation; I became a fashionable butterfly, with no higher thoughts or aspirations—except when I thought of you—than dresses, jewels, balls, parties and operas. I had a feeling you would not altogether approve of it, and so said nothing in my letters. After a while it palled upon me, and I became surfeited; but still I must keep it up—when you have once commenced, there is no escape, no chance to stop. Aunt enjoyed it to the uttermost. She found the care and superintendence of the house more than she could undertake, and still live up to the demands of fashion. So, gradually, I became almost the lady of the house. She resigned all details to me, and hence it is I am charged with all the care, the amusement and entertainment of the guests. Believe me or not, the artificial life has grown very wearisome to me. But *que voulez-vous?* I have had to live it, and it has changed me, apparently, a great deal. I have never felt it so much as while you were talking. But I do not believe my mind or my heart has been warped by it. You do not like my manner, and you judge of me by my superficial appearance. We meet almost as strangers. Three years of absence, just at the most critical period of our lives, has had the effect of making new people of us, and we have not yet had time to get acquainted. We should learn again, as we once did, to bear and forbear. We have both of us expected to find our old friends, and we have both been disappointed. But shall this part us? Shall all those old vows be as though unspoken? Shall three years' devotion to an ideal go for naught? Have we drifted so far asunder we can never be reunited? Are we each to live out our destinies alone and apart? Ah, dear! what shall it be? Shall we say good-by? Can we have no charity for each other's failings? Has the past taught us no lesson?"

She paused, and then for the first time looked at him. He rose and paced slowly across the room.

"I'm waiting, dear," she said.

He turned toward her; she rose, and they looked in each other's eyes. The next moment she had glided across the room, and was sobbing on his breast. What had she seen in his face? Pity, repentance, self-condemnation, hope, and, above all, a great yearning love shining through all.

"My poor little girl," he tenderly said, "what a brute I have been—how cross, unmannerly, boorish! But I have been long from ladies' society and I have much to learn. Will you forgive, and teach me? We will learn charity and forbearance together, and we will yet have our Utopian home?"

"Oh, Frank! you are too good—too good to me!"

"Hush, my darling!" he said.

And when, an hour or so afterward, the people returned from their ride, they found Nelly still demurely embroidering in the morning-room, while Frank was composedly reading a volume of poetry upside down.

Mrs. Durand's eyes were very sharp, and she cried:

"Have you named the day, you two humbugs?"

"The 21st of October," whispered Nell, with a happy blush.

The Dartmouth College Sophomores and Freshmen have been having a "rush," and the Freshmen appear to have been victorious.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

Fighting with a Wild Boar—Narrow Escape from Death.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.]

The premises of Mrs. Mary Burns, on the south side of Locust street, nearly opposite Chestnut street, were the scene of occurrences, yesterday afternoon, the account of which is enough to give one the chills.

It was about half-past 4 o'clock when Dr. R. F. Baker called at the house of Mrs. Burns to attend her son Ned, aged 7 years, who had been attacked and severely injured by a ferocious boar. The beast had wandered into the yard from somewhere, and when the child attempted to drive it out it turned upon the boy, knocked him down and put its tusks into his face, arms and legs, rolled him over and over and bruised him from head to foot. The boy's screams brought his mother to the door, and, nearly frantic, she went to the rescue of the child. Why the boar ran off when she approached she doesn't know; but it did leave the child, and she carried him to the house and sent for the doctor. This is chapter one of the fearful story.

Chapter two is more shocking still. Mrs. Burns thought of her other children, who would soon return from school, and made another attempt to drive the beast away, but soon retreated to the house. Then her little girl entered the yard; the boar rushed for her, and she fled. By this time the doctor was ready to leave. As he went out of the front door Mrs. Burns made another effort to expel the brute. The doctor saw her after he was seated in his buggy, and returned to assist her. He went to stoning the boar, which turned and rushed for him. The doctor picked up a ball-club, and made up his mind to let the beast come, to jump aside, and to strike it across the head as it passed. He struck the beast as it confronted him, but the blow fell upon its neck and shoulders and failed to halt it for a second, and it seized his left knee, threw him down, and then went at him with the fury of a maddened tiger. It put its tusks through his left forearm, through the inner part of his right thigh, inflicted several lighter wounds, and tore his clothes to ribbons. He was utterly powerless, so quick was the boar in its movements. When he attempted to rise it would dart at him, knock him down and "root" at him with furious strength. The woman looked on in terror. At last the doctor managed to get on his feet, seize the club again, and give the boar a terrific blow across the snout, at which it turned and walked off with a squeal and a grunt. The doctor hastened to his buggy and drove to his home, No. 629 Iowa street, a full mile from the place of the conflict. Before he arrived there, however, he was suffering intensely. He summoned medical assistance, and his wounds were attended to. The one in the knee caused terrible pain, the tusk having penetrated the bone.

Susie Loosey's Adventure.

The New York *Express* relates this incident: "Mrs. Van Buskirk, wife of James Van Buskirk, of Bayonne, while sitting at a window looking through a glass at the terrible storm raging on the bay on Sunday evening last, saw a skiff adrift near Robbins' reef light, with a little girl sitting alone in the stern of the frail craft. Mrs. Van Buskirk informed her husband, and, without a moment's delay, he with his brother Henry leaped into a boat, and, although the wind was blowing a gale and the rain pouring in torrents, pulled manfully for the distant skiff. It was nearly an hour before they reached the little one, and found her exhausted from fright and exposure. She was completely drenched, and the boat was half filled with water. She said her name was Susie Loosey, her age 7 years, and she lived at Stapleton, Staten Island. She had gone down on the shore in the morning to play with some companions, and while in a boat they playfully pushed her out. The strong wind and heavy sea carried her rapidly from the shore, and her frightened companions ran away."

Price of Clothing.

Leading clothing men think they have reached hard pan prices at last and express themselves as feeling better and safer than for some time past. They say that they are selling better goods at the present time than they sold for the same money before the war. The hard times have had another effect than to reduce the price of clothing. They have resulted in a very marked improvement in the quality of woolen fabrics of American manufacture. When thousands of young men who had been in the habit of buying suits made up of imported goods were obliged by the exigencies of the times to content themselves with articles of home manufacture, the cloth makers exerted themselves to turn out a fine quality of cloths and cassimeres, and the result is a better article of home manufacture than has heretofore been made; which will prove a benefit to both buyer and seller.

Indians as Soldiers.

Would the Indian make a good recruit for the army? Capt. C. E. S. McDonald, a Scotch resident of California, asked himself this question, and then suggested to the War Department that it should empower him to train several hundred Indians, promising to demand no pay for furnishing an excellent regiment within three months. The proffer was declined. McDonald was, apparently, not discouraged by the rebuff. He has recently been giving exhibitions in London, Eng., with eight Indians trained to execute military evolutions, and tells his audiences that he has 200 more on the plains who are equally well trained. The English newspapers state that the evolutions are executed in thoroughly soldier-like style, and suggest that "instead of being incapable and useless, these men might be rendered as serviceable to America as the Algerians were to France or the Sepoys to England."

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

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FASHION AND ART

Hand in Hand at the Chicago Exposition—Western Supremacy Illustrated.

A CRYSTAL SALON,

Wherein Are Grouped Figures of Consummate Taste and Beauty.

From The Chicago Times, Sept. 21.

The great waves of travel are surging through Chicago, as the flood of visitors Centennialward reaches the climax of its flow. It is pleasant to note that a generous proportion of all the travelers, whether rushing toward or ebbing back from Philadelphia, take the time to make the tour of our Chicago Exposition. Pleasanter still is the fact that only good words in behalf of the display down by the lake shore are heard from all such visitors. The grand exhibit at Fairmount Park presents the condensed richness of the whole world, while the showing here claims modestly to represent only the capabilities of the West. Yet we have our points of supremacy, and oddly enough they come in just where, at first thought, one would hardly have looked to see us excel.

Think, for instance, of the great phase of art involved in the designing and finishing of feminine attire. Think of French predominance in this line; of the fact that Paris is the conceded fount of every blessing, from whence flows all that is new and autocratic in modes, and then think that French fashions have a peculiarly conspicuous showing at the Centennial. After remembering all this, is it not a matter to make even dull masculinity tingle with wonderment and pride to know that the Chicago Exposition presents an exhibit of toilet and dress goods considerably more elegant than is made by any single exhibitor at Philadelphia?

The writer, a dweller for three months during the summer in the Centennial city, and an almost daily visitor to the assembled contributions of nations, took a turn through the less pretentious display in Chicago early the present week. It was a revelation to discover in the spacious and airy crystal apartment, blazoned with the name of Charles Gossage & Co., was grouped a more comprehensive, varied and beautiful showing of ladies' costumes and dress material than could be remembered in connection with an exhibit at the great Philadelphia bazar. Knowing the facility with which individual judgment is apt to tumble into unconscious error, the writer took pains to fortify the opinion thus formed by obtaining the ideas of lady friends, art connoisseurs and others who had wandered through the corridors of the greater Exposition. There was solid comfort in recording an unvarying verdict in behalf of home sovereignty.

Within the charming precincts of this Chicago boudoir may be counted some 20 complete toilets. These embrace every variety of costume, from the rich and substantial promenade suits for fall and winter wear, to dazzling evening robes fit to grace the salon of an Empress. Robes for the house, for the opera, for the soiree and for the altar are shown, each complete, distinct and supremely artistic. In richness of material, elaboration of trimming, classical design and finish, harmony of colors, and that final indescribable something summed up in the word "style," there are at least half a dozen full-dress toilets in this enchanting glass house of Gossage & Co.'s which the visitor to Philadelphia's display will vainly search to equal. Better than all, there is a culture and refinement shining in every fold, every detail of ornamentation in these costumes which commend them to the unerring instinct of womankind as robes in which a lady would feel herself more of a lady than ever.

Of the æsthetic judgment which has guided the grouping of these superb costumes, hardly a word seems requisite. The most untutored art soul finds an enjoyment, even if it cannot tell why, in the stately elegance of these silent figures; the accurate blending of hues; the unerring taste which has so placed each figure that it heightens the effect of its sisters; the display of uncut goods magnificent in their scope and richness, and the careless yet carefully-planned strewing of cloaks, India shawls, costly fans, laces, *et al.*, which serves as an admirable foil to the studied grace and imposing sweep of the completed toilets. To the lover of the beautiful, the understanding admirer of the artistic, the display is as substantial a treat as is afforded in the art gallery itself.

Viewing this superb exhibit in its matchless beauty, one does not marvel to see lady visitors from abroad continually catch up the cards of the firm who conceived and contributed it in order to send them in laudatory letters to distant friends, or to personally visit the great establishment from whence all this magnificence emanated.

The noble display, which, we learn, is to be supplemented on the 27th inst. by a still larger and finer one at their own establishment, is hereby commended, in all sincerity, to every lover of true art and faultless costuming sojourning permanently or temporarily in Chicago.

Don't forget to read the announcement of The Geo. D. Bissell Co., in the last week's number of this paper. It contains a lucid description of the philosophy of the Robbin's Washer, and also much valuable information for housekeepers.

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SCIENTISTS ON SPIRITUALISM.

The [illegible] British Association.

At Glasgow, on the 12th ult., in the Anthropological Section, Prof. Barrett read a paper on some phenomena associated with abnormal conditions of mind. The subject was one, however, in regard to which there had been a great change of opinion, and no better instance could be given of this change of front than that afforded by Dr. Carpenter. Prof. Barrett on one occasion took a card and put it in a book, and gave the closed volume to a girl. She held it close to her head a little behind the ear, and then said, "I see something inside the book with red spots on it." He then asked her to count the spots, and she replied that there were five, which proved to be quite correct, for the card was the five of diamonds, and yet he was the only person in the room who could possibly have known what it was. This appeared to him to be a clear case of clairvoyance, and the important point was that every care had been taken to prevent any unconscious muscular action giving any indication to the subject of what she was being asked about. In another case there was a lady who was in the habit of telling the time on a hunting watch after the hands been turned about in all sorts of directions. On one occasion they found, as they thought, that she was wrong. Returning the watch to her they told her so. She persisted, however, that she was right, and on examining the watch they found that such was really the case, and that it was they themselves who had made a mistake. In that case the thoughts of the mesmerist were against those of his subject. He had asked Mr. Maskelyne, one of the cleverest conjurors of the day, and a gentleman who was engaged in an attempt to disprove the reality of Spiritualism, to see some of these phenomena with him, and he had since received a letter from Mr. Maskelyne's manager in which he said, "In matters of this kind your best men of science are more easily deceived than the men of ordinary talent."

Mr. Crookes, speaking as a spiritualist, contended against the theory that people were deluded into the belief that they saw manifestations which never occurred. He maintained that a trained scientific inquirer was much more than a match for any conjurer, and that if it were a mere matter of hallucination the trickery would be found out long ago.

Dr. Carpenter said that there were some people who had a curious power of thought-reading. Detective policemen, he believed, had this power in a wonderful degree, and he referred to the Constance Kent case and others, to show that the officers frequently hit upon the truth by intuition. As to Dr. Slade, he frankly confessed that the gentleman had done things which had astonished him, and just before leaving London he had challenged him to repeat them in his own house, in the company of his own friends, and with nothing but his own furniture in the room. Dr. Slade had agreed to do so, and therefore he considered him on his trial and refrained from saying more of him at present.

Prof. Barrett charged Dr. Carpenter with changing his position.

Dr. Carpenter denied that he had done so, and in regard to what had been said about clairvoyants, referred to the instance in which Sir James Simpson had put a £500 note in a case, and said he would give it to anyone who would tell its number, the result being that it lay untouched for months.

During this exciting incident the Rev. Robt. Thomson was seen at the back of the platform flourishing a bank note, and apparently offering to submit it to the test, but no attention was paid to him.

Prof. Huxley on Evolution.

Prof. Huxley, the distinguished English scientist has just delivered a series of lectures in New York on "The Direct Evidence of Evolution." The following are the closing words of the last lecture of the series :

"When an inductive hypothesis is demonstrated by facts in entire accordance with it, and such as might have been reached by deductive processes, it is firmly established ; if the doctrine of evolution has not been fully established as firmly as and in the way that the Copernican system has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of cavil, nothing has ever been or ever can be proved. The only escape is to say that all these different forms were created separately and at separate epochs, a belief which can never be demonstrated and is not supported by any other evidence or pretended evidence. The time will come when such endeavors to escape the conclusion will be looked upon as are the views of those not yet wholly extinct writers who hold that fossils are no indications of animals, but either the sports of nature or, as has been recently gravely asserted, special creations to test our faith. All evidence favors evolution, and there is none against it. To the uninformed it seems an insuperable objection that geologists, astronomers, and physicists say that not sufficient time has elapsed since the earth grew cool enough to support life for all these changes of form. We look to the geologist and physicist for information in regard to the time necessary for the pro- ction of these forms, the existence of which we absolutely know. Let them set the time ; with that we have nothing to do. There is no foundation for the assertion that evolutionists demand an mpossible time ; the biologist has no ay to judge of time ; he takes his facts om the geologist, who tells how long it ook to lay the rocky deposits. If he ays 500,000,000 years, we suppose he as good grounds for saying so, and so ong it took for the development ; if he ays 15,000,000 years, that was the time which evolution performed its work. uppose Sir William Thompson says hat life could not have existed at such r such states ; evolutionists will tell im to discuss that question with the eologists—we take what they say ; it oes not concern us.

"I have now," said Prof. Huxley, "reached the conclusion of my task. y purpose has not been to enable the ading to leave this hall in a condi- n to decide as to the validity or in- lidity of evolution, but to put before u the principles and facts for judging at hypothesis, and to show you the lue of its evidence and its cogency. accomplish this end I have not hesitated to take you as students through arguments which, sometimes, must have tried your patience, or to inflict upon you details that cannot be avoided. I rejoice to have done you the greatest service in my power, if I have convinced you that so great a question is not to be dealt with in rhetorical flourishes and loose talk, but deserves the keenest attention of the trained intellect and observation. When I began I did not think it necessary to form a prologue as a stranger, for I have met so many friends in this country that to do so would have been out of place."

Suspected Duties.

We suppose that when Mr. Moody was preaching in the Hippodrome there were hundreds who suspected that they ought to imitate his life and labor. Perhaps some of them ought to do so; and the chances are that such of them as ought to do so will do so. They will be moved to it irresistibly, because the powers in them, corresponding to his, will clamor for their natural expression. But a man who is not moved to this is not convicted of being a poorer Christian than Mr. Moody by that fact. Mr. Moody has a gift for preaching—a gift for approaching men personally, and directing them wisely—a gift that has been greatly improved by use, of course, but still a gift, without which he could never have begun his mission. Most men have no gift for public speech, and therefore public speech is no part of their duty. They need not suspect themselves on this account, or blame themselves or in any way make themselves unhappy over it.

There are a great many kinds of work to be done in the world, and just as many varieties of men who are made to do it. No one man can do the work of another. The business of each is to find exactly, or as nearly as he can, the work he is best fitted to do, and to do it with all his might. This entire, overshadowing burden of suspected duties ought to be lifted, and the great world of dissatisfaction and self-condemnation that lies under it opened to the sunlight of peace. Our social and our religious teachers, especially the latter, have a duty in this matter toward their disciples which they need not suspect for a moment. They have no right to set a man to doing that which he can never do with profit to himself or others, or instill the feeling among those who listen to their instructions that their duty lies in lines outside of their conscious or proved abilities. The man who does his duty where he stands, with such implements as God has given him, has a right to the enjoyment of peace and satisfaction ; and to make him suspect that he ought to do something more and something else, is to do him a life-long injury and a great wrong. It is to make a pitiful slave of one who has a right to be free.—*Dr. J. G. Holland ; Scribner for October.*

Should Women Vote?

Why should not the women vote? asks Danbury Bailey. They are far more practical than are the men, and practicability is what we need in politics if we need it anywhere. Mr. Marshall's experience is illustrative of this phase of the female character. Mr. Marshall's regiment held its reunion in Danbury on Monday. The day opened with a clear sky and bright sun. Mr. Marshall was highly elated. After breakfast he made ready to go down to meet the boys as they came in on the train. He got out on the stoop, and, taking a look over the broad expanse of sunlight, exultingly said to his wife, who was standing in the door :

"What a glorious day, Maria, for the reunion of the gallant band. How anxious I am to see the boys, to look into their eyes, to take them by the hand, to listen to their dear voices. Again we shall in the spirit face the foe, again we shall storm the line of bayonets, again we shall press forward, shoulder to shoulder, in the glare of the fearful contest."

Mr. Marshall stopped speaking. His eyes were lifted dreamily to the horizon, beaming with a new light, while his face flushed with pride. Then his wife softly murmured :

"Don't forget to stop in at Merrill's, Tom ; there is not a potato in the house."

Success of the Centennial.

The Centennial Exhibition will, judging from present indications, prove to be the most successful of any international exhibition. Last Saturday was the 115th day. At that time 4,071,318 paying visitors had been present. The Vienna Exhibition was open 186 days, and the total number of paying visitors only reached 3,492,622. The Vienna proceeds at the gate were $994,025.25, while at Philadelphia, on Saturday, $1,884,534 had already been received—a sum nearly double the Vienna income. The non-paying visitors at the Centennial Exhibition down to Friday last numbered 1,368,509, making a total attendance of 5,439,822 in the 115 days. At London, in 1851, there were 6,039,195 visitors in 141 days ; in 1862, 6,211,103 in 171 days, and at Paris, in 1867, 8,805,969 in 217 days. The receipts at Paris were $2,203,675. The receipts at Philadelphia already approximate this sum, and there still remain thirty-one exhibition days.—*New York Tribune.*

In the forty years that the Merchant's Gargling Oil has been before the public, thousands of patent medicines have been ushered into the market and retired, while this old remedy has held on its way, increasing in popularity with each succeeding year. Merchant's Gargling Oil is known familiarly the whole length and breadth of the land, and the name of the Secretary, Mr. John Hodge, of Lockport, has a fame as wide as the medicine he dispenses. We have no data as to the number of bottles sent out from the manufactory last year, but the quantity must have been enormous. The company distribute two millions of almanacs and domestic recipe books annually, and when it is remembered that these are given away, some idea of the extent of the advertising enterprise may be formed. A medicine that will stand the test of forty years, as the Merchant's Gargling Oil has done, needs no special indorsement at this late day.—*Buffalo Courier.*

There is a pear tree 106 years old in Augusta, Northumberland county, Pa. It bore about five bushels of pears this year, and has never been known to miss a season.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

An Encouraging Report from New York—A Marked Improvement in the Dry Goods and Other Lines.

[From the New York Times.]

The bottom has been reached after three years of unprofitable business, during which many traders had to give way to financial embarrassment, brought on in a great measure through a system of large and long credits to their customers, which in a great measure is now abolished. A large portion of the business of wholesale merchants is now transacted with cash, and the buyers seem to be of a more substantial class than those who came here three or four years ago. Business of all kinds, too, seems to be springing up in all portions of the country. Mills which have been idle for years are again in motion, and on the whole there is every reason to believe that the evil effects of the financial panic of 1873 are rapidly passing away.

Dry goods merchants say that the condition of their business has improved recently, that the improvement is steadily going on, and they look forward to a healthy and profitable fall trade. The boot and shoe dealers say that trade is very good, and that reports from all parts of the country are of a most encouraging character. The hide and leather trade improves as the autumn trade advances, and, as a prominent merchant said, "It is beginning to feel the invigorating effects of the improved business pulse." The export trade in leather is very good; the home demand is increasing, and a gradual and steady improvement is expected during the fall.

The carpet and upholstery trade has greatly improved during the past month; the demand has been very active, and business is in a healthier condition than it has been for many years. The wine and liquor dealers have no reason to complain of the dullness of trade. They say the prospects for the fall are very encouraging, and that a marked improvement has taken place since August in the volume of business transacted. The consumption of spirituous liquors is admitted to have fallen off, owing to the "depressed times," the patrons of corner groggeries not having money to spend in luxuries. There does not, however, seem to have been any decrease in the consumption of ale or lager beer, the tendency being rather in the opposite direction.

The grocery trade is in a very healthy condition, business during the summer having been good, and the fall prospects are considered encouraging, though at the moment operations in the wholesale line show some abatement of activity. The iron trade, which has been, perhaps, in a worse condition than any other branch of business, is showing signs of activity, and the prospects are regarded as hopeful. There is not much to be said at present in favor of the building trade, but the revival in other branches of business will no doubt be soon felt by this branch of industry; and, in some relations, even this interest is picking up a little. Considering that we have passed through three years of unexampled depression in the business world, the prospects, on the whole, are very favorable indeed, and will tend to cheer those who were beginning to lose hope in the future.

Things Worth Knowing.

Kid gloves are not kid, but are made of lambskin or sheepskin.

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the Indians.

Tube rose is no rose, but the tuberous palianth (*palianthes tuberosa*).

Black lead does not contain a single particle of lead, but is composed chiefly of carbon.

Turkish baths are not of Turkish origin ; nor are they baths at all. They are hot air rooms.

Prussian blue does not come from Prussia, but is the precipitate of the salt of protoxide of iron with prussiate of potassa.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, or even grow in Brazil ; nor is it grass at all. It consists of strips of palm-leaf, and is chiefly imported from Cuba.

Whalebone is no bone at all ; nor does it possess any properties of bone. It is a substance attached to the lower jaw of the whale, and seems to strain the water, which the creature takes up in large mouthfuls.

Sealing-wax is not wax at all ; nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is composed of shellac, Venice turpentine and cinnabar. Cinnabar gives it the deep red color, and turpentine renders the shellac soft and less brittle.

Burgundy pitch is not pitch ; nor is it manufactured or exported from Burgundy. The best is a resinous substance, prepared from common frankincense, and brought from Hamburg ; but by far the largest quantity is a mixture of resin and palm-oil.

Copperas contains no copper, but consists of sulphate of iron.

Cobalt, sold as a fly poison, contains no cobalt ; but consists of impure metallic arsenic.

Red precipitate or red oxide of mercury is not made by precipitation, but by heating the nitrate of mercury ; when precipitated it has a yellowish color.

New York Full of Strangers.

Within the past ten days over 60,000 strangers have come to New York, on the way to or coming from the Centennial Exhibition. The hotels are crowded to excess, and many applicants for rooms and board are necessarily turned away. Some landlords are paying for lodgings for the help, and guests are sleeping in the servants' rooms. The following figures show the number of persons registered in thirty-nine of the principal hotels in this city : Sept. 12, 3,920 ; Sept. 13, 2,600 ; Sept. 14, 2,558; Sept. 15, 3,000 ; Sept. 16 and 17, 4,350; Sept. 18, 3,900 ; Sept. 19, 3,720. Total in eight days, 24,048. These figures do not indicate the aggregate of what are termed "hotel arrivals," for there are hundreds of small hotels whose boarders are not recorded.—*New York Sun.*

It is a tradition at Harvard that Dr. Winship, when a student there, developed his muscle in order to have the pleasure of threshing a fellow-student who had insulted him. He was obliged at last to content himself with the pleasure of having the muscle, as the offender apologized.

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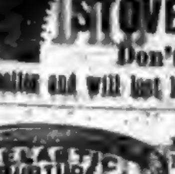

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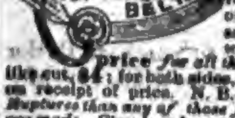

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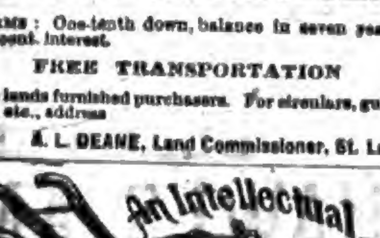
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☞ Sold in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Paul by all Wholesale Druggists, and by Retail Trade generally.

THE "BOSS" AT THE CENTENNIAL
As well as at VIENNA.
THE WILSON
RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD,
A MEDAL & DIPLOMA
FOR THE
BEST
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
IN THE
WORLD!
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
Chicago, New Orleans, New York.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVES.

HALF GLOVES. FULL GLOVES.

The best and most economical Huskers in use. Over 200,000 sold. Made of best calf leather, shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE TIMES longer, husk faster and easier than any other Husker. Sizes extra large, large, medium, and small for boys and girls, for both right and left-handed persons. Price, PREPAID, Full Gloves, $2.25; Boys, $2.00; Half Gloves, $1.15 per pair. We also manufacture and recommend

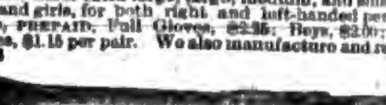

HALL'S IMPROVED HUSKING PIN,
made of best cast steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the very best Husking Pin in the market. Price, prepaid, 20 cts., three for 50 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address
HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO.,
145 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

EUPEON!

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, a burn, or a bruise, procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. [illegible] HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph street, Chicago, Agents for the [illegible].

CHEAPNESS UNPARALLELED!
IN
JOURNALISM.
ONE DOLLAR
PAYS FOR THE
CHICAGO LEDGER
FOR
ONE YEAR.

READING
For the Mature,
For the Young,
For the Ladies.

CHOICE MATTER
For the Farmer,
For the Business Man,
For Everybody.

The
CHICAGO LEDGER
AT
$1.00 a Year
CONTAINS IT ALL.

In obedience to the demands of the time, and believing the best business policy to be to place our paper at the lowest living rate, we announce that THE CHICAGO LEDGER can be had hereafter for

$1 A YEAR.

ALL WHO WANT A
FIRST-CLASS STORY PAPER
SHOULD SEND FOR THE
CHICAGO LEDGER
A PAPER WHICH
EVERYBODY CAN READ
WITH PROFIT.

With an excellent corps of editors and contributors ; with that experience in the field which enables us to know the wants of the reading public ; with a paper which is now, and has been for years, a welcome and eagerly-looked-for visitor in thousands of homes, we offer a

First-Class Family Paper
AT
ONE DOLLAR
FOR
TWELVE MONTHS.

We believe this the best offer ever made in this country. No reader should fail to

IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY
TO GET
A Year's Reading
FOR
ONE DOLLAR.

In subscribing for THE LEDGER at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, you PAY NOTHING TO AGENTS. The subscriber gets the full amount for which he contracts. We have no margin for middlemen. We simply offer a good paper at a low price. Every reader is his own agent.

Send your name and address, plainly written, inclosing ONE DOLLAR, with FIFTEEN CENTS FOR POSTAGE, and we will send the paper to you for one year. Address

THE LEDGER,
CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

CAMPAIGN Pictures of TILDEN and HAYES, 22x28 inches. Sample copy, by mail, [illegible]. Large Discounts to Agents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON.

Guarding the Mails Agents Wanted.
200 SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.
OR SECRET SERVICE in the Post-office Department, by P. H. WOODWARD, eleven years in the service, and Chief Special Agent [illegible] Service Agents in the pursuit and capture of Postal [illegible] having an unparalleled sale. Our large illustrated circular [illegible] Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

C. N. U. No. 40

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING,

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STORE

always on hand at lowest prices

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES!

ROOT COMPANY

Will effer this week a new purchase of Black Lace Llama Goods at about 50 cents on tht dollar of real value.

Black Lace Shawls,	$4.50,	worth $ 7.00
Black Lace Shawls,	5.75,	" 8 50
Black Lace Shawls,	7.00,	" 10.50
Black Lace Shawls,	8 50.	" 18.00
Black Lace Shawls,	10.50,	" 15.00
Black Lace Shawls,	12 00,	" 18 00
Black Lace Shrwls,	13.20,	" 20.00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.00,	" 22,00
Black Lace Shawls,	14.50,	" 24.00
Black Lace Shawls,	15.10,	" 27.00

Also Black Lace TACQUES and Sleeveless JACKETS, at same reduction in prices.

Ladies Linen Suits.

Another large invoice just opened; $2.50, 4, 5, 6, to 15 each. We also offer a large and attractive line of Linen Over Dresses, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Rich Silk Sacques, Childrens' Dresses. Ladies about to visit the "Great Centennial" will find at our establishment a full line of Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters, at $3 50, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 6.50.

Silk & Dress Goods

We have larely replenished our stock, and offer extraordinary bargains in Rich Black Silks, Stripped and Check Silks, Plain and Colored Silks, Blac Grenadine, Mourning Goods, Gray Dress Goods, Brown dress Goods, Line Suits, &c. We are great "Headquarters" for Parasols and Sun Umbrella Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Embroiderins, &c.

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks, Silver Ware!
GOLD PENS,
Ladies GOLD Chains,
Gents Chains,
Gold and Silver Rings,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

RAIL ROADS.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condenses time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Night ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 40 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 20 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 45 "		5 13 "	9 26 "
Crestl'n ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 56 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 35 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 12 "	1 26 "	7 48 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 00 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 06 "	4 15 "
Crestl'n ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 23 pm	7 35 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	8 25pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 P
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 05
Jackson	3 35 "	9 25	10 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 20 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		
Lansing	10 58		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 58	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	8	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8	8 14
Reading	2 15 "	9	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10	9 20
Pleasant Lake			1 17
Waterloo	3 42 "		1 36
Auburn	3 58 "		1 20
Auburn Junction			6 40p
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		1 10
Indianapolis	10 50 "		9 00a
Louisville	6 30 am		11 20p
Cincinnati			

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	468 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	400 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

On The War Path

Terrible Slaugh'er in Dry Goods

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Orde :!

Lake Shore & Mich Soutliern RR

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Butler	1:24 p m.	x 2.35 a m.	6
Waterloo	2.40 "	2.45 "	5 25
Sedan	2.14	2.55	5 37
Corunna	2.37	2.57	5 55

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Corunna	2.30 pm	x 2.35 a.m	7.00 a.m
Sedan	2.20	2.45 "	6.25 "
Waterloo	2:31 "	2.52 "	6.35 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	*9 10pm		*9 10pm
Philadelphia	12 45am		6 00
Baltimore	†7 25	4 20pm	10 10
Washington	8 40	7 35	11 20
Wheeling	3 15am	*6 00am	12 30
Bellaire	1 23	8 23	1 27
Barnesville	2 44	9 40	2 23
Cambridge	3 51	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	5 10	11 46	4 20
lv Columbus	7 05	12 10pm	4 15
New Ark	*5 35	2 30	6 35
Mt Vernon	7 40	3 22	7 22
Mansfield	9 24	1 42	9 05
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 44
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 05	10 25
Tiffin	11 24	6 12	11 30
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 42
Deshler	12 58	7 48	11 30am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	2 50		
Auburn Junction	3 05	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 05
Avilla	3 35	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 21am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 42	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	8 10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
Chicago	†6 35am	†5 05	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 05	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 30
Avilla	1 55		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 20	4 30am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 35
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 25	12 30am	6 30
Fostoria	5 12	1 20	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 12
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	10 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 30
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 28	4 51	1 50
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 21
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	6 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†6 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	8 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.

A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, whi e will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. A kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 19th, 1876. Number 44.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,..... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	15 00	30 00	50 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Case's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over [illegible] Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls prom[illegible]

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITE, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
G. B. OAKLEY, Prop'r.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. Ford, Pres't.
J. A. Cowan, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest [illegible] Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

Ma[illegible] up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call an[illegible]ertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasnable prices.

Saving a Million Dollars a Week.

A nice economical party the Republican party is for hard times. They increased their estimates for running the Government, $25,425,698 over the appriations of last year. They asked for $208,099,025, or nearly a million dollars a day—an expenditure nearly on the scare of that of war times. The House cut them down to $120,611,881, and would have kept them down to $109,254,140 if it had not been for the obstinacy of a wasteful Senate. As it was, in spite of the resistance of the Senate, the Democratic House cut down the Republican estimates $55,880,650 In other words, the Democratic House saved the tax-payers of the country $161,725 a day, for a year to come; $1,065,012 a week for a year to come. This is the work of the Democratic party in one year in Congress. In two years of Democratic administration in New York, the taxes have been reduced one-half. The Democracy is the party for hard times.

The Outrage Mill.

The outrage mills are getting into full blast. The near approach of the elections renders longer delay in forwarding a large supply hazardous to the Republicans in those States. The operations at the chief outrage factories in the South having been commenced rather late, and carried on very tardily, orders have recently been given to put on a double head of steam, and send northward and westward immense quantities of the choicest grades of the sanguinary article, without delay.

And the order is promptly obeyed. Outrages are arriving daily, as witness all the Hayes journals from Massachusetts Bay to the Missouri river. And they are of the rarest quality, too! Peaceable negroes—so these newspapers tell us—while travelling on the highways, are seized and slaughtered. Industrious negroes, while at work in the fields, are driven into the neighboring bushes and their compelled to lie down and have their throats cut. Railway trains loaded with preambulating negroes, doubtless, [illegible] shot down. Scarcely a political meeting can be held at which a dozen or two of unoffending Hayes voters of the dark stripe are not put to death. The sum total of the victims of the past two or three weeks has not yet come forward. It must be very large, for a superintendent of one of the small mills in South Carolina informs the Northern and Western Republicans that within the previous three days, in a very narrow locality, "at least one hundred negroes have been killed." Taking this as a basis for a sweeping calculation, the whole number killed (by telegraph and by mail) in the entire South, within this present month, must be not far from twenty thousand. Though one of the accounts reveals the humiliating truth that "the Associated Press suppresses all mention of the facts," this ought to excite no doubt of the trustworthy characters of the reports, because the same writer tells us that "they are vouched for by the Congressional Committee"—meaning, we suppose, Zach Chandler's and Bill Kemble's council of select men, who manage the campaign below the Potomac.

Seriously, though, does any well-informed, unprejudiced, sensible person believe this bloody-shirt fanfaronade? A like series of ghastly tales was told four years ago, just previous to the Presidential election, and was repeated, with harrowing supplements two years ago, immediately before the elections which were to decide the political complexion of the next Congress. After the excitement of the last named canvass had passed away, some Northern and Western journals sent trustworthy correspondents into the South to inquire into the truth of the bloody stories with which the Republican managers had tried to frighten timid voters into the support of Grantism. In due time the real facts came to the surface. It turned out the great mass of these so-called bloody outrages upon negroes were sheer fabrications, or in other words, unmitigated lies; and that in respect to all the rest they were tissues of falsehoods, interspersed with a few feeble threads of truth. And yet, strange to say, some of the very journals that exposed the fabrications of two years ago are now so infatuated with the Hayes mania that they are turning up the whites of their eyes at the clumsy inventions that these same carpet-bag liars are trying to palm off upon us.

We should not be surprised to hear that Grandfather Taft, who is the legal adviser of the outrage manufacturers, does put full faith in these stories, for he is one of the most credulous old chaps in Ohio. Taft is always frightened at something. Last year, during the Allen and Hayes contest in Ohio, he was in extreme trepidation about the Pope. To hear Taft on the platform in that campaign, one would suppose that his holiness had already lauded and was at that moment skulking in the bushes on the margin of the Ohio or the Muskingum, ready to rally forth and bag the common schools of the State and bundle them off to the Vatican.

And Chandler and Taft are running the outrage mills in the South, and the bloody-shirt crusade in the North! Ought not sober, discreet, truthful Republicans to turn their backs on such leaders?

TIMELY POLITICAL MAXIMS.

From Authors who are not Unknown to American People.

There are no instance of the errors of a Government being rectified by those who adopted them.

PATRICK HENRY—1788.

There is a chance that in the quick succession of despots a good one will sometimes arise. But bodies of men continue the same, and have generally proved the most unrelenting of tyrants.

RICHARD PRICE—1776.

All men possessed of power may be expected to prolong it beyond the due time, and to increase it beyond the due bonds; neither of which can be attempted without danger to liberty.

Bergh's Political Disquisitions, published in Philadelphia, in 1774, under patronage of Congress.

Men in all ages and nations have shown an astonishing credulity in their faithless fellow creatures; they have hoped against hope; they have believed against the sight of their own eyes.

BERGH.

We know by infinite examples and experience that men possessed of power, rather than part with it, will do anything—even the worst and blackest—to keep it.

BERGH.

To take the character of man from history, he is a creature capable of anything, the most infurnally cruel and horrid when actuated by interest or passion, and not in immediate fear of punishment from his fellow creatures. Who would trust such a mischievous monkey [illegible] rs taking bribes, is enslaved.

RICHARD PRICE—1776.

[illegible]st shut the door against corruption [illegible] that place where it is most dangerous—the servants of the people.

EDMUND RANDOLPH—1788.

It is the experience of ages that professions of disinterestedness and of attachment of rectitude cannot solely be trusted to by an enlightened and free people. PATRICK HENRY.

Cæsar tells us he feared Pompy's tyranny if he himself resinhed the dictatorial power. BERGH.

Though Cæsar gave innumerable proofs of that lawless ambition which afterward overthrew the liberties of his country, yet too credulous people, with their own hands, put into his the sword with which he stabbed liberty to the heart.

BERGH.

The Romans had become slavesh enough to support the man who they knew, or ought to have known, was laying measures of subduing their country

BERGH.

Where there is honesty opposition necessarily arises to the government in all free States; therefore, a constant, unvarying legislative majority is a phenomenon which no natural or moral principle can account for. It is a monstrous and obscene birth from the prolific ferment of corruption.

THOMAS PAINE—1775.

Where the people are sufferers by their governors those governors have failed of the main design of their institution, and it is of no importance what other ends they may have answered.

BERGH.

In almost every age and country the Government has been the principal grievance of the people, as appears too dreadfully manifest from the bloody and deformed page of history.

BERGH.

The people must make their selection between economy and liberty on the one hand, and profusion and servitude on the other. JEFFERSON.

Economy and industry are essential to public happiness. Bad government takes away the incitement to industry by rendering property insecure and unprotected.

JOHN MARSHALL—1788.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

REFORM.

A few of the Generals of the United States Army who Support Tilden and Hendricks.

Gen.	Winfield Scott Hancock,	Penn.
do.	William McCandless,	do
do.	T. Kilby Smith,	do.
do.	Joseph Kinpe,	do
do.	W. H. H. Davies,	do.
do.	Geo. W. Heiges,	do.
do.	Peter Lyle,	do
do.	Kane,	do.
do.	W. H. Ent,	do.
do.	Wm. B. Franklin,	Connecticut
do.	John A. McClernand,	Illinois.
do.	John F. Farnsworth,	do
do	John M. Palmer,	do
do.	Wm. B. Anderson,	do.
do.	C. S. Comeron,	do.
do.	M. R. Wallace,	do
do.	John M. Corse,	do.
do.	J. N. Styles,	do.
do.	John Love,	Indiana.
do.	James Shields,	do.
do.	W. D. Manson,	do.
do.	James R. Slack,	do.
do.	John S. Williams,	do.
do.	W. W. Freylarger,	do.
do.	W. F. Bartlett,	Massachusetts.
do.	Gersham Mott,	New Jersey.
do.	Theodore F. Runyon,	do.
do.	George B. McClellan,	do.
do.	Thomas Ewing,	Ohio.
do.	J. W. Denver,	do.
do.	H B. Bruning,	do.
do.	George W. Morgan,	do.
do.	J. B. Steedman,	do.
do.	A. V. Rice,	do.
do.	Durbin Ward,	do.
do.	John E. Mulford,	Virginia.
do.	H. C. Hobart,	Wisconsin.
do.	Edward Bragg,	do.
do.	James Shields,	Missouri.
do.	James R. McCormick,	do.
do.	Don Carlos Buell,	Kentucky,
do.	Joe. Hooker,	New York.
do.	Henry W. Slocum,	do.
do.	Martin T. McMahon,	do.
do.	James McQuad,	do.
do.	Franz Sigel.	do.
do.	Wm. F. (Baldy) Smith,	do.
do.	Joseph Eagan,	do.
do.	R. B. Mitchell,	Kansas
do.	C. P. Blai[illegible]	do.
do.	H. H. Sibley,	[illegible]sota.
do.	Wm. Sprague,	[illegible] Island

Pennsylvania Day at Centennial.

Morning dawned bright and beautiful. All nature seemed to have on her very best array, all for the great and glorious Pennsylvania day. With the first peep of dawn the noise and excitement began, and had scarcely subsided on the dawn of the 29th. Children were thronging the streets at six thirty to secure the earliest cars before the great mass began to move in that direction.

The schools were closed, and all the little folks were admitted for twenty-five cents. How thick they were. Big and little, rich and poor. Important in uniform and regalia, or saucy and independent in bare feet and patched clothing. The various homes were well represented.

By noon the crowd was immense and every one seemed in good spirits. Not a drunken person, no swearing or fighting, and scarcely an impolite or rude action did I see or hear of in all that vast crowd of 260,000 people. Every Philadelphian you meet is as jubilant over the immense throng. "Anything to beat New York," you would hear every where Suppose they were famishing with hunger with not the ghost of a chance to satisfy it. If they could only double the numbers on New York day, patriotism would keep them from fainting.

The buildings were so full it was impossible to see anything but people so the majority gave up all attempt to do so, and simply wandered around from place to place watching the crowd. You could find no place on the grounds that was not crowded.

Those who were fortunate enough to neglect to bring lunch suffered for it. Every restaurant on the grounds found it utterly impossible to supply the demand for food. The dairy always crowded, for there the hungry can appease it with a bowl of delicious milk and bread for the small sum of fifteen cents, was literally taken by storm.

The Pennsylvania House was a perfect jam all day, and let those who could get near describe the speeches of the Governor and others. The Governor's speech of welcome and the shaking the hands of the thousands of his ambitious citizens.

At five and one-half o'clock our party of seventeen met at the Soldier, between Main and Art Gallerys. The Captain gave command, and we wended our way slowly with great effort, to the foot of George's Hill to witness the fire works. Our accomodations was a very wet ground under foot, a six inch wide door-step for a seat, exchanged between us when we could no longer stand, and a chill wind to give us cheer. About three hours of this and we were ready for the next scene. The fire works lasted about six hours, commencing at 7:30. First, rockets; then the bust of George Washington which would have been finer had not the face almost disappeared before the head and cue come.

Balloons went up with rockets attached which exploded in the air. Immense showers of rockets of red, white and blue; rockets of every color, fountains, &c. The principle figure was a picture of Uncle Sam holding the American flag, a scroll above with "Welcome to all nations"; on the left, palm trees and the figures 1776 and 1876. This was quite a success. We felt repaid, yet somewhat disappointed. Could that be $50,000 worth of fire works?

The "tug of war" came when we started for home. The long walk to the main entravce was simply terible. It was a solid mass of human beings. All we could do was to form line, catch hold of the clothing of the one in front, take about two inch steps and drag out that endless length. Of course the man and carriage failed to put in an appearance as absolutely promised. Street cars were loaded, no, packed like herring in a box, steps, till not one more foot could find a resting place, and even they were hanging by the windows. How I pitied the poor horses.

After walking many squares toward home, searching for rest for our weary feet we met a coal wagon, high up in the air, with chairs in it; and never was a ride enjoyed more than our party enjoyed the ride to our boarding places through the most beautiful part of the city in the moon light. And if our beds were not down we were too thankful to creep into them as the wee sma' hours approached to question it. M. C.

A Majority of the Electoral Votes thus far for Tilden.

Let us cast up the accounts for the year. Within another week ten States all told, will have held State elections, during the present [illegible] seven; [illegible]ty-two; Oregon, three; Vermont, five; West Virginia, five. Only two of these States voted for the Democratic candidate in 1872, and he received but twenty-one out of their ninety-four electoral votes. These was Georgia and Kentucky. This year the Democrats have already carried, by majorities which admit of no doubt of the vote of these States for Tilden, Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky and Oregon. All four of these States voted for Grant in 1872. They cast twenty-nine electoral votes, so that out of these ninety-four electoral votes, Gov. Tilden is already assured of forty, nearly one-half. But West Virginia is a certain to vote for Tilden as Kentucky, and its five votes give Gov. Tilden forty-five out of the ninety-four votes. It will be noticed that Ohio and Indiana are not ocnsidered in this calculation at all, and Colorado is omitted as a new State altogether. The Democrats have good reason to believe that they can carry both of the great October States, but, for the purpose of comparison, give Gov. Haye's State to him, and give Indiana to the Democrats. About this latter result there can scarcely be any question. This gives Gov. Tilden sixty out of the ninety-four electoral votes, or almost exactly two-thirds. These votes are more than one-fourth of the whole Electoral College. The gain for the Democratic vote is fourty one per cent. Equal gains throughout the Electoral College—and the marked decrease of the Republican vote in Maine and Vermont, indicates such a result—Gov. Tilden will have fifty-nine per cent. of the whole electoral vote, or more than 215.

CATARRH.—If you would avoid being rendered deaf, or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint in a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, and get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c.—Go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport and get a 75c bottle, or a sample bottle for 10c. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Now take the COURIER if you want a good local paper.

BAWLING BELLA.

BY F. B. [illegible]

O dear! some cotton! what a fearful din!
Why, there she stands the sweetest elf alive,
Her hair untortured by a crimping pin,
The widest little shoes we could contrive,
No cruel corset there [illegible] to fear;
From a loose belt her light sash fluttering falls,
The very picture of little ease, and yet—
She bawls! our Bella bawls!

And how she bawls! just see those knotted scowls,
How the sobs struggle in her little throat;
What swelling gurgles, what tumultuous howls,
And then, at last, that long, wild, piercing note;
Poor Bridget trembles, faithless brothers jeer,
Mamma turns pale, "Who's killed?" her father calls,
And the wide eyes of startled guests say, "Hear!"
"She bawls! your Bella bawls!"

And all the world seems bawling in reply;
Nat barks like mad, the cross old parrot scolds,
The six canaries, sworn to do or die,
Shriek till a napkin every cage enfolds;
The robins wrangle where the cherries grow,
The horses whinny in the distant stalls,
The hens all cackle, and the roosters crow—
She bawls! our Bella bawls!

With angry hum the bees go buzzing by,
The sparrows bicker sharply on the eaves,
The ruffled peacock screams a fierce reply,
The rose-tree rattles all her fretful leaves,
The very winds of heaven, in pettish flaws,
Break from the frowning clouds in clamorous squalls,
The sleepy thunder growls, and all because
She bawls! our Bella bawls!

Why does she bawl? Dear me! I wish I knew!
Come see these lovely ladies in a row,
With yellow curls and eyes of summer blue,
From Paris, all complete from top to toe.
What if those two who've lost their wigs look ill,
What if that stupid Bid will call them "dawls,"
We'll say they're queens and countesses; oh, still
She bawls! our Bella bawls!

She's turning purple! Oh, what shall I do?
She'll split her little larynx in a trice;
Come, darling, look! your tea-things from Aunt Sue.
O pet! this milk and water is so nice,
The raisins must have come just fresh from Spain,
And these meringues, in melting foamy balls,
The sweetest things you ever ate! in vain—
She bawls! our Bella bawls!

Mamma, mamma! one choked and gasping cry,
Then shivering on that gentle breast she lies,
"Sing, sing," she sobs; the tempest passes by,
The starlight glimmers in the softening eyes,
And on that storm-swept little heart and brain
Falls the sweet voice, as David's harp on Saul's,
There is no charm like mother's singing, when
She bawls! our Bella bawls!

—*New England Journal of Education.*

BY THE THICKNESS OF A BUTTON.

"Ah! there you come at last, do you? The punch has had a full head of steam on this long time," cried old Engineer Zimmermann to several sturdy figures, who, deep buried in thick furs, that left only red noses and gleaming eyes exposed, came puffing, and stamping, and covered with snow, into the engineer's room at Burglitz.

It is New Year's eve, and the table in the engineer's room is covered with an exceptional neat white cloth, and on it, next the stove, stands the mighty bowl, at which old Zimmermann is vigorously working, while the clouds of steam that rise from it, and the empty rum-flasks that stand by it, leave no doubt that its contents are devoted to go at high pressure into throats of boiler-iron—a genuine engineer's punch.

"The devil! Uncle Zimmermann; hard old Sylvester's day this, eh?" cried the new-comers, shaking off the snow, and pulling off furs, jackets, caps and outer boots.

"What do you sugar-babies know of hard days in your glass houses, on your machines that rock you with their easy springs as gentle as if you were in your nurses' arms? You ought to have served with us back to '39 and '40 on the little machines that went so hard and jolting you felt every jog of the rails, from the soles of your feet up under your caps, and that wouldn't budge a foot if the snow lay a hand's-breadth deep on the rails, and then we stood all out-of-doors, night and day, without screen or shelter, summer and winter, the hottest day in July and the coldest day in December, without any protection but our coats and a buffalo outside-coat, that had been well drubbed, I tell you, by the storms. That was something like hard times. But what do you know about it? For that matter, what's the worst you have to do to what they've put our Hennig through here to-day, who has come off A 1 from his examination? And here he is now."

"Hallo! old fellow. How was it? How did it go? Did they make you sweat? Come, sit down! Bring on the punch!" were the exclamations poured on the new-comer from all sides.

"Less noise there!" broke in the harsh voice of old Zimmermann. "Sit down! Yes! Punch? No! Hornig and Franz aren't here yet, that are coming in with the freight. It is twenty minutes behind now, and must be in in a minute or two more. Glass and glass about for all; that's fair play."

"Well, now," began the young candidate, wiping from his forehead the perspiration that broke out afresh at the recollection, "they gave it me well, I can tell you. I was examined by the new rules, you know. There sat a row of chaps, I guess a rod long, and nary one of 'em, except our engine-master, did I ever see on an engine or in a shop. And our engine-master wasn't the worst, either. They questioned me sharp, that's a fact; right up to the handle. But one could understand *them*, and give them some sort of reasonable answer. But what the other fellows asked me I didn't more'n half understand. 'Twan't any railroad lingo they used; and what they were driving at—well, yes, I know—I'd looked it up in the books Superintendent Herzel lent me, just to be able to answer. Never saw anything of it in service, never had any occasion for it, and don't believe I ever shall if I live to be 100."

"And what in thunder was it all, then?" began one of the crowd, lighting his cigar, just as the door was suddenly thrown open. A cloud of snow burst in, and out of it emerged the dim forms of two new arrivals—the expected engineers of the two engines that had brought in the belated freight train. 'Bravo! Glad you've got here!" was the greeting that met them. "Now pass round the punch, and let's have the solids in from what's-his-name's."

"Here's a bit of roast for one thing," cried one of the last arrived, and raised to view a half-scorched hare that he held by the hind legs.

"Where did you get that creature? And what are you going to do with him?"

"This fellow wished to do himself the honor of making a part of Hening's treat to-night, but probably was in too much of a hurry, and did himself a little too brown," laughed the possessor of the hare. "The red lights of my 'Pluto' started him out of the hole in the snow where he sat crouched on the bank as comfortable as you please, and he began to run a wager with our train. For two or three minutes, perhaps, I saw the stupid little black rascal skimming over the snow in the second track alongside the engine. I gave a short *puff!* That scared him; he put out on a spurt, got ahead into the red light of the signal lantern—perhaps that blinded him—he doubled before the engine as he would before a dog, right across the track. I looked to the other side to see when he would come in sight again, but he didn't appear. I thought he was either killed or had run back under the train, and forgot the creature. But when we'd got to Seestadt, and the grate of my engine was being cleaned out, the fellow down underneath there with the poker called out from the ash-hole: 'Hornig, Hornig, you've brought a roast with you. I believe the fire of the Pluto has scorched the fellow's brains. Come down and see! Sure enough, as true as I sit here, there lay my hare underneath in my ash-box, dead and half stewed. The ash-box must have caught him on the jump. He was in a hurry to be roasted."

Loud laughter followed the young engineer's story.

"Now laugh, will you, you stupid blockheads, at the poor beast!" growled Zimmermann, as he filled the glasses; "because you don't know what a cursed pleasant feeling one has under an ash-box."

"And do you know that, then?" cried several voices, in tones of strong doubt.

"I know everything, as you rascals know right well, and have been through everything that can happen between the underside of the rails and the top of the smoke-stack."

"But you haven't been in the ash-box!" laughed the company, a little derisively.

"Not exactly," replied the old man, very gravely, "but under it, and partly, too, very near in it. But I tell you, I've been by when a splendid train of magnificent cars, full of people in high spirits, with one jolt—before you could lift your hand to your pipe or light a match—was nothing but a heap of kindling-wood and broken screws and pieces of axles and wheels, out of which came groans and cries for help, while despairing men stood round it wringing their hands; and locomotives, like kittens on a roof, leaped down the bank, and rolled once, twice, three times over and over, wheels up and smoke-stack underneath, and all was steam, fragments, fire, hissing, and shrieks; but never in five-and-thirty years' railroading has my heart stood so still as it did under the ash-box."

"Tell us about it, Uncle Zim, tell us!" cried voices one could see were used to making themselves heard above the clatter, rattle, and clank of the locomotive.

"Well well! I'll do it," he replied, as he slowly undid his tobacco pouch and began to fill his short pipe, "though I don't like to go over the story. To this day there's always something turns over under the third rib here when I think of it.

"You see, boys, the hands that worked this punch in those days came near being the hands of a widow then, and my [illegible] and Julia weren't born yet, though [illegible] might even then have called me [illegible]."

"But what's that to do with it, uncle?" asked the circle.

"Well, then, in the d——'s name, light up your plagued elegant cigars again. They suit you dolls in glass cases, as the short pipe suits us stout fellows under the free heavens. Pass the glasses this way, and then hold your jaw till I get through.

"It was upon New Year's eve, in the year 1845, thirty years ago, and a devil of a storm, driving snow and sleet mixed together. I was a young fellow; I'd been married about a year. You know the station is a horrible place for service. Let a storm come which way it will, it always sweeps clean across the square that's open and level as the top of this table. In toward the town there is a little cut with two tracks, one or the other of which always chokes up in the first hour of a drifting snow. Just as you get through the cut, in the third house in Garden street, behind the oil-mills that we often cursed for a nuisance, because we always had to shut off steam going by for fear of the sparks from the chimney catching in the shingle roof, I lived with my Louise and Franz, just born, who is superintendent now over at Rudrich's.

"So, on Sylvester-eve, 1845, I came into the station with a heavy freight train from Griesthal, after standing for fourteen hours on the engine in a storm at six below. I was frozen stiff as an icicle, and glad enough, you bet, to get hold of the Sylvester punch. It was getting dusk already as I came in, and through the whirl of glistening flakes, saw the station with its hundreds on hundreds of lights, like a huge Christmas-box. A poor Christmas-box for me! There were collected through the holidays a regular town of cars, something like 500 of them, and they'd got to be all made up so that everything could be off directly after New Year's. Hardly had I got off my engine in the engine-house when up comes the station-master, and says to me:

"'Hauser is taken sick, and you will have to take No. 3 in his place.'

"'Ten thousand thunders!' said I; 'but I hope it won't last till midnight, Mr. Station-master, for then I must be at home, or there's ill luck for the new year.'

"'Fiddlesticks!' said he; 'only you be sure you're on hand,' and away he was gone in the driving snow.

"I thought I'd taken the matter more to heart than it was worth, and laid the cold shiver that crept over my skin to the uncanny blast that came snorting at me as I came out with the engine. The whole air was full of white snow, and as the wreaths of it drove like white ghosts across the engine, I could hardly see the smoke-stack.

"Of the light-signals one caught only now and then a glimpse, red, white, or green; of the horn and pipe signals, what with the howling of the wind about the cars and car-wheels, and its singing in the telegraph wires, and the whistling of the engines, one heard only enough to be sure one had not understood them. Of the shouts of the men one could make just nothing but that they shouted.

"Then there were a couple of hundred cars being shunted about, in all directions at the same time; on all sides they came looming like great shadows out of the darkness and thick snow, and straight vanished in it again. The poor switch-tenders, wet to the skin, up to their knees in snow, sprang this way and that between the rolling cars. You know how a distributing station looks of a winter night. God only knows how 'tis we're not all made mince-meat of in the course of it; and I've all my life long been surprised when next morning I haven't heard that this one or that was killed on the spot. And if anything does happen, the strict gentlemen at the green table in their warm office up there out with the rules out of their pockets. To be sure, it is the only way. But if they would only just for once in their lives take the trouble to look on themselves outside!

"That night, then, it was right bad, and the Sylvester-punch, too, may have touched the men's heads a little beforehand, for the ringing went at a rate as if Satan himself was giving the orders. The cars flew so this way and that, and the lights went by like flashes, and everywhere one heard the groaning and clinking of the buffers crashing together, and the men crept about under and between the cars as if the wheels were gingerbread and the buffers downy pillows. But before all there was a wretched little assistant station-master—I could not bear the man, because he once came very much in my way in a certain matter—but I could not help looking in amazement as I saw his signal lantern everywhere, swinging in an inch, swinging horizontally, swinging crosswise, up, down, behind, before, and heard his shrill voice through all the storm. And see, I'd just called to the man as I saw him slip through between two buffers, that he ought not to be so devilish reckless, in a storm where one could neither see nor hear a thing, and might slip down into the bargain. But he had laughed at me, and called out: 'You attend to your own work, Zimmermann, and never mind me; we *must* be through before midnight—forward, forward!' and away he was gone. I had called after him with a good will: 'To the devil with you, then!' and that I shall not forget my life long, but shall think of it with sorrow on my death-bed." Here the old engineer made a pause, wiped his forehead, took a draught from his glass of punch, and went on:

"I heard him still giving the order 'Forward!' yonder among my comrades, and heard the car-chains clink, and then a sound—what like was it? have you ever heard a butcher hack through a thick bone with his ax?—and then a dull cry, and then again, only the cling and clang of the buffers clashing together. A cold shudder ran over me; then I got the signal to go ahead—there was no stopping. 'Forward, forward!' In a moment I was far away in the other end of the yard, where no one could know what had happened.

"But I did my duty still, only as if I was dreaming, and when, a half hour later, we had got through and I entered the engine-house again, the boss said to me, 'Have you heard, Zimmermann, Asistant Stationmaster Porges has been killed on the spot, crushed to death between the buffers?'

"I didn't ask many questions; my very heart shuddered, and I don't know how I took care of my engine and got the way home. As I passed [illegible] stairs, I saw a group with lanterns standing there, and something [illegible] with a cloak lying on the snow. [illegible] stop; I shivered all over; and I can tell you, boys, I'd have given heaven knows what if I hadn't wished him to the devil half an hour before. I tried hard to get that out of my head. I meant nothing particular by it; 'twas a way of talking common with us. Among you young chaps it's worse yet, and it would cure you if you once felt the crawling inside of you that I have. Well, at last I made out to get thinking of the warm room at home there with the felt slippers all ready, and Louise and the youngster, and the flask of arrack and the sugar and the lemons on the table, and the cat and the tea-kettle singing, and by degrees I began to feel a little lighter.

"Now, with all this, and of this and that, you'll readily believe I hadn't too much heed to wind and weather, road or pathway; and all I knew was, it was whirling and howling yet in the air as I entered the cut by the oil-mill, through which I might have seen the windows of my house, if one could have seen anything at all ten paces off. I went ahead on the right-hand track of the two in the cut because that was freer from snow, and from that side I could see my house sooner.

"And, in truth, I went along quite carelessly, for I was going from the yard, and that was the in-track, so no train could come on me from behind, and at that hour none was to be expected in front. Besides, I must have heard it coming.

"Just as I was in the middle of the cut, which lies, you know, in the curve, and where that night one could not see a car-length off, I heard a whistle behind me, and right after it the clip and clap of the approaching train. I noticed, too, that the engine was pushing the train before it, because the stroke of the engine was much farther behind than the rolling of the wheels. I thought, 'Ah! that is the reserve train of some twenty pair of wheels that stood yonder ahead on the track, and that they are shunting over to the freight-house.' But all this passed only vaguely through my mind, as one always thinks mechanically of his work even when his head and heart are full of other things. I say vaguely; in reality I didn't feel the slightest interest in it, for the train must directly pass me on the other track. But when the ping and pang of the wheels on the hard-frozen track had got quite close up, and I already heard the coupling-chain on the foremost car clinking back and forth, and saw the light of its signal-lantern begin to glide by me on the snow, I partly turned my head to call out a 'Happy New-Year!' to the fellows upon the train.

"But there was no train on the track; and at the same instant, I got a violent blow in the back. The sparks danced before my eyes—slap!—I lay flat on my face on the track, and, pang! pang! the cars began to pass over me."

Here the old engineer made another pause. It was still as death in the room, and faces breathless and riveted leaned forward and round the table. He filled the glasses again, pressed down the tobacco in his pipe, and went on:

"You see, boys, when we sit here this way round the table, or stand on the engine, or even, like poor Hornig here to-night, have to go through a squeeze by the examiners, our ideas come along one after the other, slowly and in some sort of order, so that one can take a good look at 'em. They even say we engineers are slower than other men, because all the quickness is gone out of us into our engines. But, boys, in the second or so between the blow and my lying flat on the ground, I did more thinking than ever I did before or since from Easter to Whitsuntide.

"First about home, the warm room and everything in it, and the New Year's chimes, and the going to church in the morning; then the assistant station-master as he lay there under the cloak on the snow; and then I began reckoning as distinctly as if I was giving the orders for making up all the trains, about the train that was passing over me. How was it it was on the wrong track, the one I'd been on, coming out on the in-track? And then all at once I thought, what before in the midst of my cogitating I had forgotten—the out-ward track I had seen as early as noon already deep buried in snow, and that was why they were coming out on the in-track. Then I saw plain enough the train just as it stood; there couldn't be more than ten or eleven freight-cars, all our own cars, they all went high above the rails—they would do me no harm. I lay flat enough between the rails. But the engines—the ash-boxes of the engines! I knew all three engines that still stood fired up at the station as well as my tobacco-pouch. The 'Wittekind' would go harmless enough over me, even though I had been stouter than I was; the 'Hermann,' too, might be merciful to me, at any rate if it was carrying little water and fire, and the sleepers under me didn't stand up too much; but under the 'Sirius,' one of the new, low-built elephants, I was a dead man. Ay! dead? That wouldn't be the worst. I should be slowly crushed and torn into shreds. Which engine was it, then, coming there?

"All this, you see, boys, I had thought between the blow and the lying flat; but when I was once down, all calculation ceased, and it was just by instinct I stretched myself out and held my breath and made myself thin as an otter that's trying to get out from a trap, and counted the axles that passed on over me. Every ping and pang spoke distinctly out in syllables, 'A wretch-ed death; a wretch-ed death!' And now something heavy catches hold of me! No, it is nothing yet—it only grazes me, and glides clinking its length along over me and off, striking a chill to my marrow—it is a chain hanging down. But now it comes! the ground begins, at first gently, then stronger and stronger, to tremble under me; it comes very slowly. Then I saw at the side that the rails and the snow and the rolling wheel-shadows over me grew ever redder, redder. It was the engine fire shining from the ash-box. Now I felt it grow hot on my bare head and neck. The sleepers yielded under me; the rails groaned and bent; the ground shook violently; it is on me. It strikes me violently in the back, presses forward—God have mercy on me! Then rip, crack! something on me gave way. Pang! pang! rolling! thundering! stamping!—the engine had passed over me and off. From the free heaven once more the snow cloud plunged down upon me.

"How I got on my legs I don't know. I stood there, I shook myself, and saw the red lights of the engine disappear round the curve. They looked to me like the eyes of a veritable bodily death. Then I felt myself to see what the engine had turned loose; and, behold! the regulation buttons were gone from my coat behind.

"I went to the nearest switch-tender and got a lantern and looked for the buttons in the snow; but when we were sitting round the bowl at home, and I was putting in first too much rum and then too much sugar, Louise, wondering, asked:

"'Husband, what's the matter with you? You tremble so and don't speak a word.'

"Then my sense and speech came to me again, and I showed Louise the buttons, and told her the story, and, holding up a button 'twixt finger and thumb, said:

"'See, within so much of a horrible death has your husband been to-night!'

"Look! I have the buttons yet, and mean to carry them till death comes in reality."

The old man opened his coat and drew out two buttons, stamped with the King's arms, which he wore secured by a string about his neck.

"And now you know why I pitied the poor creature in the ash-box. I have told you the story because it came up in the talk, but I don't like to speak of it, because the agony of death was it, and that's something no man calls to mind willingly. But hark! 12 o'clock! Good luck to us all for the New Year; and any number of hundred thousand locomotive miles!"—*Appleton's Journal.*

A Case of Conspiracy.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing from Lancaster, Pa., relates the following anecdote of Thaddeus Stevens: "Many years ago, when Thaddeus Stevens was practicing law in Lancaster, he was employed to defend two bank officers who had been indicted for conspiracy, they having used the funds of the bank in speculation. All the legal talent of Philadelphia and surrounding counties had been engaged to assist in the prosecution. When the trial was opened Mr. Stevens rose, and, addressing the court, said: 'If it please Your Honors, presuming there are different degrees of guilt attached to the prisoners, my clients, I move they be tried separately.' The Judge consulted for a few moments with his associates, who consenting, the motion was granted and so recorded. Waiting some time for Mr. Stevens to go on, the Judge at last, becoming impatient, said impetuously: 'Proceed, Mr. Stevens, proceed. We are waiting for you, sir.' Mr. Stevens rose deliberately, and looking around the court-room for a moment said: 'Did Your Honors ever hear of one man being tried for conspiracy?' Then, waving his hand to his clients, he said: 'You can go home; you can go home.' And they did go home. The jury were discharged and the court adjourned. And for this piece of legal strategy Thad Stevens received $5,000."

A CURIOUS INTIMACY.

A Man who Sleeps in his Stable and Claims to Understand Horse Talk.

There is a retired trainer, named Long, residing on a small farm in Alameda county, who lives for nothing else but the pleasure of being near horses. He eats his meals in the stable, oftentimes passes the night in the same stall with a favorite pony, and among his equine pets is a mare who whinnies in answer every time he speaks to her. Our informant relates that the most perfect understanding evidently exists between Mr. Long and at least three out of the five horses in his stable. Two are recent additions, but even in their case the same affinity is seen in a lesser degree.

The training of horses, their obedience, docility, and tricks in a circus are no novelty; all of us have seen a horse fire a pistol, stand on two legs, waltz, lie down with its trainer, and perform a hundred acts of sagacity, but these are simply the result of patient training and systematic correction. What Mr. Long claims is far more astounding. He asserts that, from a life-long intimacy with horses, he understands their speech; he goes further, and declares that their nasal, guttural, explodent, and unobstructed sounds have a different meaning, are used by the coalition of the brain and vocal organs, and that not only do his favorite horses understand him, but that every sound which they utter is perfectly plain to him. When arguing with him that, though he might comprehend the meaning of the sounds emanating from the vocal chords of a horse, yet it was a patent impossibility for a horse to understand the English language, he replied: "Living, eating and sleeping with my horses has given me the knowledge I possess, and the same intimacy has acquired for my horses the powers I claim for them." Here, turning to a slender, light-built gray pony, he said, "Billy, we are talking of you; if you understand what I am saying, turn your head round on the off side." The pony did so, and then resumed its feed. "Billy," he continued, "tell me your age, how long have you lived here, and on which side of you is your friend Vesta?" The pony whinnied for about two minutes consecutively, and then, being loose in its stall, walked into the adjoining one occupied by the mare Vesta. "Now," he continued, "do you and Billy walk down together to the trough and drink while I make up your beds." Vesta and Billy walked quietly out and proceeded straight to the trough.

While they were out, Mr. Long turned over the straw carefully with a fork, and carried on an animated conversation with a roan gelding about fifteen hands high, Vesta's neighbor on the other side. The name of this horse was Poley, and, after talking angrily to him for some minutes about some fault he had committed the day before, he ordered Mr. Poley to lie down and not to get up until after Vesta and Billy had returned. Our informant saw but little in this to prove Mr. Long's claims, as many a horse will lie down at the word of command; but when, without a further word, Poley arose and walked out to the water trough after the return of the other two horses, the subject became as difficult of solution as before.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

Diphtheria and Its Cure.

A small quantity of either sulphate of iron, tannin, or chlorate of potash, put dry upon the tongue, and allowed to dissolve there, once in every hour, have all been found to be most efficient remedies in the early stages of diphtheria. This terrible disease appears under three varieties of forms: 1st. There is a fever, severe pains in the back, bones and limbs, and very great prostration. There may be no soreness of the throat, but, on examining it, small white specks will be noticed on the tonsils, but few or none on the rest of the throat. These cases will recover under any and every variety of treatment in four to six days. The great, but false, reputation of many remedies and physicians is based upon the necessarily favorable results of these cases. 2d. Large patches of false membrane will be observed, both on the tonsils and back of the throat; but the glands of the neck do not become swollen. The majority of these cases will also recover under very simple treatment, unless the disease extends down to the wind-pipe, which it rarely does. 3d. True malignant diphtheria, with swelling of the glands of the neck and under the jaw; profuse and often offensive exudations in the mouth and throat; more or less discharge from the nostrils. Chlorate of potash is a disinfectant as well as a curative remedy, and, if given pure and dry upon the tongue, every hour, night and day, will rarely disappoint the practitioner. A small dose, every night, may act as a preventive remedy. Sometimes tannin may be given more readily than the chlorate of potash. The sulphate of iron is rather more irritant, and must be in smaller quantities. The main points in the use of the remedies are to give them dry upon the tongue, and frequently and regularly, both by night and day.

The Chinese Festival of Tagen.

The festival which the Chinese propose to celebrate next week is the autumnal festival of "Ta-Gen," in honor of the Chinese god Hong Wong. The writer, in conversation with a Chinaman who speaks the English language quite fluently, wished to ascertain who Hong Wong was. The reply was, "I no know him; him dead long time; may be one time he dam loafer, alla same hoodlum; now he heap big god." This festival, which occurs during the middle of the eighth month, Chinese year, lasts several days. During the festivities they worship the moon, which, according to a Chinese legend, is inhabited with most beautiful women, but what they do, or how they live, is something of which the legend gives no information. On that day offerings are made to the moon, and merchants send out their bills with the understanding that the debtor to whom the bill is presented must pay half on that day and the balance on the following new year. The man who does not pay half of his indebtedness on that day is refused credit thereafter.—*San Francisco Call.*

SHOE-LEATHER is now made from sturgeons' skins.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is said to have spent [illegible] in advertising the past two years, and, by the looks of the newspapers throughout the United States, we should say it would take as much to go round this year. And to cap the climax the proprietors have announced their paper at $1.00 a year. How it is done is a mystery, unless they have more than "a barrel of money" to give away. We believe, however, it is the theory of the publishers that all they ask of the reader is to pay for the white paper and postage; for their labor, when the paper reaches 100,000 or more circulation, their advertising will pay the profit. While they are building up the paper they do not solicit advertising, and hence the readers get a great paper for $1.00 that is worth $3.00. As the publishers have the money, no doubt they will succeed. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill., inclosing $1.00 for subscription and 15 cents for postage.—*Chicago Times.*

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. of A.

This Company is one of the strongest and most prosperous of our life institutions. It has the largest amount of assets and the largest amount of insurance of any company of its age; was organized in 1868 by practical insurance men, and its insurance business is now under the same management. It has a surplus of $1,219,952; ratio of assets to liabilities are 153 per cent. It has the largest capital of any company in the country. It has paid for losses, during the eight (8) years of its existence, $1,314,383.70. Its assets are strongly secured, largely by approved bonds and mortgages. Its premiums are remarkably low, and its policy contracts simple and definite. It is a strong stock company, and offers inducements superior to many companies, and equal to those of any. Agents wanted in every town in the Northern States. For agencies or policies, apply at Chicago office, 157 LaSalle street.

WE take pleasure in calling the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Bobbin's Family Washer in our issue of two weeks since.

This machine is gaining in popular estimation every day, being especially adapted to the wants of families. It is simple, self-operating, never gets out of order, and will last a lifetime. We advise all our readers who are in want of a *really good washing machine*, or who wish to secure a good paying business, to send at once for a sample machine. The price for sample is only $3. For full description, terms to agents, testimonials, etc., apply to the manufacturers, the Geo. D. Bissell Co., Naugatuck, Conn.

AN interesting item: A parlor set, seven pieces, veneered frames, only $50. The best woven-wire mattress $7.50, and genuine 40-pound curled hair mattresses $11, now offered by Colby & Wirts, 217 and 219 State-st., Chicago. Their stock of furniture excels any establishment in the Northwest, and these quotations indicate the low prices of all their goods. No charge for packing. Arrangements are made for shipping with every railroad at half rates.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

MANY valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half-pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

THE Ohio State Fair awarded the first premium for pianos to the Ohio Valley Piano Company, of Ripley. They are manufacturers of the celebrated Valley Gem, the most popular instrument now sold in the West.

PARSONS' *Purgative Pills* will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.

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THE NORTHFIELD TRAGEDY. Pamphlet with full History, Pictures, Interviews with the Robbers, Biographies of Youngers and James brothers, etc. Price 25 cents. Discount to dealers. Send orders to J. J. LEMON, St. Paul, Minn.

THE HARRISON TRAGEDY.

An Honored Name Disgraced—The Grandson of a President Stabs the Woman He Loves.

The people of Boone county, Ky., who live along the river nearly opposite North Bend, and in sight of the tomb of Harrison, and only about fifteen miles from Cincinnati, were shocked a few days ago at the intelligence that Wm. Henry Harrison, a son of the late Symmes Harrison, and a grandson of a President of the United States, had entered the residence of Maj. John H. More and stabbed nearly to the death Miss Mary More, an estimable lady of 35 years, who had rejected many offers of marriage that she might remain with her father, who is now four-score years, and whose wife has long been dead.

The circumstances of the tragedy are about as follows: Something over a year ago the wife of Harrison, who is now about 40 years of age, died, leaving to his care three sons and one daughter, the daughter being only about 10 years of age. The loss of his wife weighed very heavily upon him, and the responsibility of rearing his only daughter seemed greater than he dared to assume; at least so he had given his friends reason to infer. Added to this a heavy mortgage on his farm, which, by the way, joins Maj. More's, had troubled him a good deal, he had taken to applying himself to liquor, and, in short, he had allowed his place to run down, had traveled about considerably, and recently had taken to drinking rum very freely.

In the early part of the summer Harrison began paying studious attention to Miss More, but received no encouragement whatever, and, in fact, was given to understand that his visits were disagreeable. He then conceived the idea that Miss More's father was his bitter enemy, and rarely came to the Major's house when that gentleman was at home. It should here be noted that the Major has a crippled son named William, somewhat older than the sister, Mary. By an accident when a mere boy, he was made utterly helpless, so far as the use of his legs is concerned. He is an intelligent man, and though unable, however, to move around, does a great deal of the head-work about his father's very large farm. His room is located in the rear part of the house, and there he spends the greater portion of his time.

On the day of the tragedy the Major had gone to Cincinnati and Covington, where he stopped with a son-in-law, and Harrison returned from Fort Wayne, Ind., whither he had been to secure a home for his daughter. He had failed in his mission, and consequently was under the weather and the influence of drink. At the time the train from Cincinnati was due, he was seen to be armed and lurking near a haystack which stands hard by the Major's house. He inquired of a colored boy if Maj. More had returned, and, on receiving a negative reply, approached the house, carefully avoiding William's room. He slipped into the sitting-room unannounced, found Mary there, and, it is supposed, made some proposition of marriage to her, which she rejected. He had been in there but a moment, however, when he began yelling, "I'm crazy! I'm crazy!" whisked out a formidable jack-knife, with a blade as thick as a razor, and dashed at his victim. A man of but ordinary physical strength, he would have soon completely overpowered the inoffending object of his rage had Miss More not been a very vigorous woman, and capable of fighting him off like a tigress at bay. But there were tremendous odds against her, and she screamed for help. Harrison's first lunge resulted in a ghastly wound in the breast, just to the left of the breast-bone. He struck again for the heart, and another wound was made in the left breast, and still again a third wound spurted blood from just over the heart. Then he lunged again, this time for his victim's throat, and a bloody slit down the left temple was all he accomplished; then again, and a wound in the left cheek was made. By this time Mary caught the knife-blade in her hand, but her assassin drew it through, and the hand, with every finger wounded, was helpless. Again, with uplifted blade, he sprang for her throat, only to plunge his ugly weapon into her left arm, which she raised for defense, and still again and again, until five gaping wounds were bleeding in her arm, and still the demon followed. But by this time, with a desperate effort, the struggling woman had reached a door leading into the kitchen and from there to William's room. Through this door she reeled, and to her brother's room, closely followed by Harrison. Her screams had startled her crippled brother, but in an anguish of alarm he was compelled to wait. He had sent a small colored boy who attends him to ascertain the cause of his sister's cries, and the boy had just reported. The time between the report and his sister's reeling through the door into his room was but a moment. It seemed an eternity. As Mary entered William's room she slammed the door, and while Harrison halted a moment before it—through his fear of William—she had locked it. Meantime William had reached for his revolver, which he has always kept within a convenient distance of his bed, and made it ready for Harrison's entrance.

The latter, however, did not enter. Believing that he had killed Miss More, he started toward his home. Arriving there he told his boys that Miss Mary wouldn't marry him, and that he had killed her, and that he was now going to kill himself. He then took his own rifle in his hands as if to shoot himself, when his son Pike seized it. A struggle ensued, but Pike, discovering that this rifle had no cap, ceased struggling. Harrison made the discovery, or pretended to, about the same time, dropped the rifle, and with the same yell, "I'm crazy! I'm crazy!" ran to the cistern and jumped in. The cistern contained only about four feet of water, and the supposition is that Harrison knew it, for had he been bent on suicide the Ohio river would have answered every purpose, and that was only a few rods away. He floundered around in the cistern a few minutes, keeping up his cry of "I'm crazy," until his sons fished him out; then he made a dive for a small medicine-chest in the house, saying he was going to poison himself. He was finally lodged in a prison cell. Miss More's wounds were dressed, but the surgeons pronounced her condition very critical. One of her wounds in the breast they had probed to a depth of three inches, and one they did not probe at all. Her loss of blood had been terrible, enough to kill a person of ordinary strength, and her suffering at times was almost unbearable. It will be by the smallest chance in the world that she recovers.

Harrison evinces no concern whatever over the occurrence. It is generally believed that he has rather overdone the matter in attempting to exhibit symptoms of insanity since the affray. His attempts at suicide all had an air of sham about them, which perhaps a few months in jail and a careful trial before an honest Judge will ventilate.

Fashion Notes.

Felt has had its day for hats.

Skirts are to be very slightly trimmed.

Velvet will be the fashionable material for dress bonnets.

The most fashionable ear-rings are arrows of small diamonds.

Link buttons are again fashionable, in place of sleeve-studs.

There are bright silk pockets introduced to wear with any toilet.

Train skirts continue in use for indoor wear and short skirts for street wear.

After foliage and flowers, fancy feathers will be the favorite trimmings on winter bonnets.

Bright shades of cardinal red are appearing in Paris for under-skirts, and for trimming polonaises of delicate colors.

In artificial trimmings, foliage is preferred to flowers, especially dark, quaint autumn leaves, spotted as if by decay.

The new navy blue is almost black, it is so dark in shade, and is most stylish when in combination with cardinal red.

The crowns of some of the new capotes are made entirely of feathers, and the brim is bordered with a band to correspond.

Many of the chemisettes and ruffs made of net, lace, and ribbons are on the bib principle, buttoning at the nape of the neck.

There is nothing finer in fabric than the combination of silk and velvet, and the most elegant suits of these materials are to be worn.

Long and ample strings tied under the chin, are likely to be worn on bonnets. They are gros-grain on one side, and satin on the other.

The necks of dresses are cut as high as it is possible to wear them. In many cases there are two collars, one of which stands and the other turns down.

Day colors are the darkest shades of seal brown, claret, indigo blue, and black. The introduction of high colors in the way of ornaments will be sparingly used.

Ostrich plumes, so long in vogue, will give way for a time to blue-green lophophore feathers, the plumage of blackbirds, guinea-hens, peacocks, ducks, gulls, and Russian green-cocks.

Gold seems to have disappeared, and silver has taken its place as an ornamentation on all fashionable toilets. Even carriage mantles are now trimmed with silver passamentarie.

Stockings this season are to match the dress exactly, and should be selected to be worn with special costumes. They are generally in solid color, rather than stripes or figures.

Skirts are no longer looped up, and all bunching of drapery is out of style. The fall fashions do away with bouffant effects, and only slight draperies are permitted, and these low down on the skirt.

New bonnets have high, pointed crowns and close-fitting capote fronts; in fact, the brim, or front, is so near the head that there remains only space for a slight platting of lace or silk, or a small twist.

Linen collars and cuffs will be greatly worn this season, the former with small square corners, turned over, but not laid flat, and the latter round and small. The long reign of ruffles seems partially over, at least for street and house wear. Only on dresses of silk will lace and the finer qualities of ruffling appear.

The long cloaks that will be worn do away happily with the extravagantly large bustles worn at present. The long, slender bustle that holds the lower part of the skirt away from the feet will be retained, though even for this purpose the pleating of crinoline on the underskirts is preferred. The slope from the waist must be natural looking, otherwise the effect of the new dresses and cloaks is lost.

The Indian Question.

The Indians remaining on the reservations in the Black Hills country, the several branches of the Sioux, the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes, have all at last been persuaded to agree to the new arrangement, giving up all their territorial claims in that quarter, and removing to the Indian territory, back of Arkansas, and settling down as individual farmers rather than continuing as roaming tribes. The absence of the fighting bands, the taking away of arms and ammunition, the holding out of glittering promises, and probably the bribing of the contractors and whites living among the Indians, who have gained their confidence and secured much influence over them, have doubtless all contributed to this important and revolutionary result. Some of the leading chiefs objected strongly to the agreement, and made eloquent speeches in protest and in sharp criticism of the manner in which they had heretofore been treated by the Government. But their natural jealousies and ambitions, their fears and hopes, were played upon adroitly, and all, one after another, came into the arrangement. Most likely there will be more difficulty in removing them to the new country than there has been in getting them to agree to go. But as a part of the means to the end, Gen. Crook is refitting his forces for a winter campaign against the fleeing and murdering fighters, and it, indeed, looks now as if a very great step had been achieved in the history of the Indian question.

Andre's Captors Monumented.

The three captors of Major Andre have all now been honored with monuments. A marble cenotaph covers John Paulding's grave in a churchyard at Peekskill, N. Y., a plain monument of marble Isaac Van Wert's grave at Greenburgh, N. Y., and a costly monument above the grave of David Williams, at Schoharie, N. Y., was unveiled at that place on Saturday last. Near the grave of Williams is the old fort, still perfect, constructed in 1762, and taken by the Indians during the Revolution.

DWARFS.

A Noble Little Couple.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Two of the smallest children in the world for their ages, which are 18 years and 12 years and 2 months, respectively, were introduced to the faculty and students of the Jefferson Medical College recently. Senorita Lucia Zarata, a sprightly brunette, is a fraction under twenty inches high and weighs five pounds in her elegant street costume, which includes complete female garb, from a bonnet down to the modern gaiter, the latter being less than three inches long. It was explained that she was born at San Carlos, near the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and that her parents were both large and healthy persons. She speaks Spanish fluently, and understands a smattering of the English tongue. Gen. Mite will be 12 years old on the 6th of October. He was born at Green, Chenango county, N. Y., his parents bearing the name of Flinn, the father, who accompanies the diminutive, weighing 171 pounds, and the mother 135 pounds. At his birth the General weighed two and one-half pounds. His avoirdupois now is nine pounds; height, twenty-two inches. He is a blonde. The General wore a full ball-room costume, consisting of black coat and pantaloons, white vest and white necktie. During his visit to the college the little fellow talked fluently and was quite active, and, when not treading on the trail of Her Ladyship's dress, was busily engaged in casting affectionate glances at her. In presenting the Liliputians to the admiring assemblage Prof. Getchell said he had brought the couple there to introduce them from the Philadelphia Museum, at Ninth and Arch, as something wonderful even in this wonderful age. He explained that he had made a careful examination of the subjects, and found them healthy, intelligent and perfectly formed. The heart of either, said he, is not larger than an ordinary size hickory nut, and the liver in equal proportion, and yet they perform the functions as regularly and perfectly as those of fully-developed men and women. Their brains, he added, correspond well with the size of their bodies, and their intelligence surpasses their size. At the conclusion of the Professor's remarks the General shook hands all round, and the pert Miss bowed and threw kisses at the gallants with whom she had been coquetting.

A Spider's Terrible Bite.

H. E. Jewell, son of the late John Jewell, of Kiskatom, who was killed while bravely fighting in Virginia during the war, and whose mother and sister live in Catskill, was recently bitten by a tarantula, or poison spider, in Arizona, where his home now is. These animals vary in size from a dollar to that of the palm of the hand, and the poison of their bite is more fearful and deadly than that of the rattlesnake, so that few recover from it. Prussic acid and ammonia were injected into his system through the wound; he was filled with a mixture of lard oil and brandy, so that he was unconscious more that forty hours, and was kept drunk six days to counteract, by alcohol, the poison in time, blisters from it having come out on his body. He writes that he is now apparently free from the poison, but is nervous and weak, as he well may be, from the effects of the poison, or his forced debauch, or both. As Mr. Jewell is but 26 years old, and has a strong and vigorous constitution, it is hoped that he will soon be well.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Republican.*

The Retirement of National Bank Notes and Legal Tenders.

The amount of national bank circulation redeemed, retired, and surrendered by the United States treasury, from Jan. 14, 1875 to Oct. 1, 1876, is $46,489,471. Amount issued between the same dates, $16,881,575, showing a decrease of national bank circulation of $29,607,896, leaving the amount of national bank notes outstanding on Oct. 1 (not including the circulation of the national gold banks, $2,099,190) $322,253,554. The amount of greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1876 (including $3,813,675 previously deposited for the purpose of redeeming the notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, ($64,503,856. Amount of circulation redeemed by the Treasurer between the same dates, $42,462,912, leaving on deposit with the Treasurer on Oct. 1, 1876, $21,860,943, for the purpose of retiring the national bank notes outstanding. Amount of greenbacks retired under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $13,505,260, leaving outstanding on Oct. 1, 1876, $368,494,740.

A Paris Street Car.

Judging from a cut in the *Railway Gazette*, Paris has beaten us in our own field in applying steam to street cars. The Paris idea is to house up the locomotive like a street car, with almost no smoke, and with none of the frightful properties which are so objectionable to horses. The locomotive looks like a car about twelve feet square, paneled and painted, and with an almost invisible smoke-stack. This apparatus draws a car with a capacity of forty persons about ten miles an hour; the train stops within five feet by the brake, turns a very sharp curvature, and can be run at a cost, for attendance and fuel, of about four dollars per day.

The man or woman who has not heard of Mexican Mustang Liniment is poorly posted indeed. There is no article ever manufactured for the cure of man and beast has done more good, or gained a wider celebrity than this. It is sold the world over, and wherever it is used there is but one opinion in regard to it, and that is the highest man can bestow. For diseases in cattle and horses it is invaluable. It is a liniment that does up its work speedily and effectually, and leaves limb and body sound and healthy. Whole columns might be written in its praise, without exhausting its merits. It is manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., and is sold by all druggists.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Sunday Courier.*

The intelligent compositor infests the office of the *Montreal Gazette*, as witness the following "correction:" "A small typographical error also occurred in the leading article on the case—'divided it into two lots' should have read 'divided it intolots.'"

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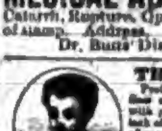

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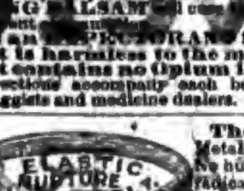

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Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

ORGAN
THE "ESTEY" LEADS THE WORLD
[Established 1846.]
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

EUPEON!
If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, a burn, or a bruise, procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph street, Chicago, Agents for the Proprietors.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Dyspepsia is the costly price we pay for luxuries. All civilized nations suffer from it, more or less, but none so much as the people of the United States. It is here, in the New World, that the disease has become domesticated, and we, as a people, have threatened to monopolize its miseries. Let us check its further progress by the use of
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. U. No. 41

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

1873. Approved by the Greatest Living Experts! 1876.
A GENERAL AWARD.
Vienna International Exhibition.
A MEDAL OF MERIT
AND A
GRAND SILVER PRIZE MEDAL
AND
DIPLOMA OF HONOR.
OFFICIAL REPORT:
UNITED STATES
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

The Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

"A little further on, the attention of the public was attracted by a beautiful female figure, elegantly attired, like some Parisian Princess, and the visitor was astonished to discover that the exquisite garments were not painfully wrought by the hands of scores of French costumers, but that it was the counterfeit presentment of a Buckeye maiden clad in what might, under the circumstances, be justly called her homespun. It was all produced with perfect ease on one of the many WILSON MACHINES which surrounded it. This instrument does a great range of work, as is indicated by the samples shown. It runs with great precision, from the most delicate gauze to the heaviest leather. It has a new combination of crank and [illegible] has a transverse independent shuttle race, which insures an open, secure, lock-stitch, without undue friction on the thread. It also has the advantage of a long shuttle-driver or pitman—a good point, as it avoids sharp angles. It has a short, straight needle, and a [illegible] shuttle. The samples shown were splendid specimens of workmanship. Its great popularity fully attests the skill and energy of the man whose name it bears."

The choicest words in the English language were chosen by the JUDGES OF AWARDS as the most appropriate to express in the broadest terms, to the whole World, their High Opinion of the World-Renowned WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Golden Words: "THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, 'An excellent family machine of superior construction, ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.'"

This is no Special Award. All American and Foreign-make Machines were in Competition.

Agents Wanted. WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, New York, New Orleans.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 19, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

For Vice-President.

THOS A. HENDRICKS.

West Virginia Democratic.

West Virginia gives a Democratic majority. The Legislature is three-fourths Democratic and elects two United States Senators.

We carry Indiana by 5,700, a gain of 4,000 over 1872. Ohio, which should have gone 20,000 for Hayes, to be decisive, gives only about 6,000 majority, a good day's work for the Buckeye Democracy.

DEMOCRATIC RYRAMID!

OREGON.
GEORGIA.
INDIANA.
ALABAMA.
ARKANSAS.
KENTUCKY,
CONNECTICUT.
WEST VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN PYRAMID!

OHIO.
MAINE.
VERMONT.

The Democrats this year have carried eight states, having sixty-eight electoral votes; the Republicans have carried three states, having thirty-four electoral votes. Two to one for Uucle Samuel.

The Electorial Vote.

The following table of electorial votes may be considered a correct estimate in the light of the recent elections:

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
Alabama	10	Illinois	21
Arkansas	6	Iowa	11
California	6	Kansas	5
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
Deleware	3	Massachusetts	13
Florida	4	Minnessota	5
Georgia	11	Nebraska	3
Kentucky	12	Nevada	3
Louisiana	8	New Hampshire	5
Maryland	8	Pennsylvania	29
Mississippi	8	Rhode Island	4
Missouri	15	Vermont	5
New Jersey	9	Ohio	22
New York	35	Total	134
N. Corolina	10		
Oregon	3		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	8		
Virginia	11		
W. Virginia	5		
Indiana	15		
Total	205		

DOUBTFUL.

Colorado	3
Michigan	11
Wisconsin	10
South Carolina	7

If Hayes should carry all of the States put down as doubtful he will still lack 20 votes of enough for election. Tilden can loose New Jersey and California and all of the doubtful votes and still be elected. The chances now are two to one in favor of Tilden and Hendricks.

Not Very Creditable.

R. B. Hayes was a member of the 39th and 40th Congress. During that time he distinguished himself only by his votes for subsidies and jobs. March 2, 1867, he voted for a bill making extra allowance to contractors for iron-clads, which the secretary of the Navy testified was backed by one of the strongest lobbies he had ever seen. The allowances were in condition to others already made by a Government Board. Mr. Hayes voted against the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill; against the motion to lay on the table; and in favor of the bill. An allowance was made under this bill amounting to $250,000, half of which went to Roberson's friend, Secor. Logan and Schenck put through the House r bill restoring the iron-clad "Comanche" to its builders, by which $179,000 was taken from the Treasury. The bill was denounced on the floor by Mr. Spalding, but Mr. Hayes voted for it. Seventeen Acts, making grants of public lands to corporations passed by the House during Hayes' membership, but on only seven were the Democratic minority able to force a yea and nay vote. On all seven Mr. Hayes is recorded in favor of these bills, and never by speech against them The amount of land accuring to the Central Union, and Kansas Pacific Road under these grants was 36,000,000 acres, a area almost equal to the whole of New England, and the amount of Government bonds, issued to them was $64,000,000. All of these bills were opposed, and most of them openly denounced, without effect on Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes' only speech was made in explanation of his favorable action on the Bouligny claim which had been adjuded null and void by the United States Supreme Court, twenty-four years before. Mr. Washburn, (Rep.) of Wisconsin, offered a bill directing the suspension of the law, and said that a more fraudulent claim was never presented to Congress.

Official Vote of DeKalb Co., Oct, 10. 1876.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Butler Township	Jackson Township	Concord Township	Newville Township	Stafford Township	Wilmington Township	Auburn Precinct	Waterloo Precinct	Richland Township	Fairfield Township	Smithfield Township	Franklin Township	Troy Township	Keyser Township	Total Vote	Majorities
For Governor.																
James D. Williams, d.	111	182	197	83	67	250	335	188	165	2 8	215	173	50	353	2597	188
Benjamin Harrison, r	80	128	201	214	81	368	357	294	141	2 3	117	148	87	260	2409	
For Lieutenant Governor.																
Isaac P Gray, d.	111	182	196	84	67	248	336	187	165	228	213	172	50	353	2592	186
Robert S. Roberson, r.	80	128	205	123	81	370	255	189	141	122	119	149	87	260	2406	
For Judges of the Supreme Court.																
William E. Niblack, d.	111	182	197	84	67	248	330	187	166	229	213	172	50	353	2589	177
George V. Howk, d.	111	182	197	84	67	249	335	187	166	229	213	172	50	358	2595	187
Samuel E. Perkins. d	111	182	197	84	67	249	335	187	166	228	213	172	50	352	2593	184
James L. Worden, d.	111	178	197	84	67	248	335	195	166	228	212	172	50	352	2595	185
W. P. Edson, r	80	128	201	123	81	369	258	293	141	122	119	149	87	261	2412	
Archibald Voris, r	80	128	201	123	81	369	258	289	141	122	119	149	87	261	2408	
Horatio C. Newcomb, r.	80	128	201	123	81	370	258	289	141	122	119	149	87	261	2409	
John F. Kibby, r.	80	128	201	123	81	369	258	290	141	122	120	149	87	261	2410	
For Secretary of State.																
John E. Neff, d.	111	182	197	84	67	249	336	186	166	228	213	172	50	352	2592	183
Isaac P. Watts, r	80	128	201	123	81	369	358	290	141	122	119	149	87	261	2409	
For Auditor of State.																
Ebenezer Henderson, d.	111	182	197	84	67	249	334	187	166	228	213	172	50	352	2592	183
William M. Hess, r.	80	128	201	123	81	369	258	289	141	122	119	149	87	261	2409	
For Treasurer of State,																
Benjamin C. Shaw, d.	111	182	197	84	67	249	335	187	166	229	213	172	50	352	2594	186
George F. Herriott, r.	80	128	201	123	81	369	258	289	141	122	119	149	87	261	2408	
For Attorney General,																
Clarence A. Buskirk, d.	111	182	197	84	67	249	335	187	166	221	213	172	50	352	2591	182
Jonathan W. Gordon, r	80	128	201	123	81	369	258	289	141	122	119	149	87	261	1409	
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,																
James H. Smart, d.	112	182	197	84	67	248	335	193	166	238	213	172	50	358	2602	201
Oliver H. Smith, r.	80	128	201	123	81	369	258	284	141	121	119	149	87	260	2401	
For Reporter of Supreme Court,																
Augustus N. Martin, d.	111	182	197	84	67	249	335	187	166	228	213	172	50	352	2593	184
Levin T. Miller r	81	128	201	123	81	369	258	289	141	122	119	149	87	261	2409	
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,																
Gabriel Schmuck, d.	111	182	197	84	67	248	334	187	166	229	213	172	50	352	2592	184
Charles Scholl, r.	81	128	201	123	81	268	258	289	141	122	119	149	87	261	2406	
For Congress.																
Freeman Kelley, d.	111	183	193	79	67	368	321	217	163	226	223	177	50	342	2597	198
John H. Baker, r.	82	126	205	127	81	245	256	175	132	123	108	141	87	271	2399	
For Judge.																
Hiram S. Tousley, Ind.	111	176	185	33	66	271	310	198	164	223	215	176	49	331	2558	111
James E. Rose, r.	79	127	205	122	79	328	264	271	134	120	112	134	82	290	2447	
For Prosecuting Attorney,																
Daniel Davis Moody, d.	113	175	192	84	67	259	302	196	163	129	210	172	49	357	2558	152
John W. Bixler, r.	77	129	205	123	81	367	258	292	139	122	121	149	87	261	1406	
For Sheriff,																
John C. St. Clair, d.	107	183	191	82	67	248	333	180	165	231	208	169	50	348	2562	104
Elem B. Cutter, r.	86	127	205	125	81	370	256	310	142	120	124	151	86	272	2458	
For Treasurer,																
Daniel Gonser, d.	112	180	198	91	65	252	341	205	167	227	216	169	50	348	2621	248
Thomas J. Saxton, d.	80	128	196	113	83	366	246	284	188	120	108	149	86	273	2373	
For Recorder,																
William Boland, d	112	181	193	82	67	257	331	192	193	233	216	165	50	356	2622	233
Samuel H. Hathaway, r.	81	129	205	125	86	365	261	284	115	116	122	151	87	262	2389	
For Coroner,																
James J. Latson, d.	111	182	196	84	68	248	348	197	166	229	214	172	50	353	2618	221
Reuben G. Bailey, r.	82	128	207	123	80	366	240	289	141	122	120	149	87	265	2399	
Surveyor,																
Jay J. VanAuken, d.	110	182	197	84	67	258	364	200	163	229	217	175	55	347	2648	282
Elbert N. Woodford, r.	83	128	207	123	81	364	222	282	141	122	112	148	80	275	2366	
For Senator,																
Samuel J. Shutt, d.	112	193	217	86	67	256	335	198	138	215	214	172	50	357	2610	230
William M. Mercer, r.	81	114	166	119	81	360	255	295	164	131	117	146	87	264	2380	
For Representative,																
William H. Madden, d.	113	182	193	86	67	265	330	191	166	229	213	172	50	323	258[illegible]	139
Orrin C. Clark. r.	78	128	295	121	81	353	262	299	141	122	119	150	87	295	2441	
For Commissioners,																
George H. Duncan, d.	110	181	194	85	68	256	334	247	166	229	220	190	61	375	2698	468
Benjamin F. Blair, d.	111	180	188	99	64	243	332	123	164	229	197	167	49	357	2508	
A. D. Goetschius, d.	94	185	197	85	67	248	342	186	161	229	213	172	50	346	2578	169
William R. Emerson, r.	82	129	199	121	77	342	257	243	141	122	108	81	62	266	2230	
Robert N. Crooks, r.	82	129	196	107	83	371	258	368	141	121	134	153	87	269	2498	
William Cornell, r.	96	119	196	122	81	368	248	294	143	122	117	146	87	267	2409	

A LARGE LOT OF

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

JUST RECEIVED BY

D. D. SNYDER,

at the Excelsior Hardware store. Now is the time to get bargains.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUBURN, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCT. 2nd, 1876.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$80,942.97
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,321.95
Due from other National Banks	496.18
Due from State banks and bankers	351.48
Real estate furniture and fixtures	8,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	789.39
Premiums paid	4,800.00
Bills on other national banks	1,800.00
Fractional currency, including nickels,	590.15
Legal-tender notes	2,800.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.	1,350.00
Total	$113,349.04

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$80,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000.00
Other undivided profits	2,478.57
National Bank notes outstanding	27,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,738.97
Demand certificates of deposit	17,168.90
Due to other National banks	
Bills Payable	5,000.00
Total	$113,349.04

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County

I, Jas V. Hazzard, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Oct., 1876. Attest:
GUY PLUM, N. P.

J. R. Lanning, } Directors.
W. McIntyre,
Jas. McClellan

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

ZEIGLER—SMITH—At the residence of the bride's father, near Newville, on Sabbath, Oct. 15th., by the Rev. J. N. Morris. Benjamin W. Zeigler to Miss Katie Smith.

May their pathway through life be strewn with flowers.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarah, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.
DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block. Syracuse, N.

Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, ss.

Washington Testlson } Attachment before D. Sanders, J. P. of Concord-tp.
vs.
William N. Huyck.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Justice from affidavit on file that said W. N. Huyck is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant of the pendency of the above entitled cause, that Proceedings of attachment have been commenced therein, that said cause will be heard before said Justice at his office in Concord-tp., county and State aforesaid on the 4th day of November 1876 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.—That if said defendant fails to appear before said Justice and answer said complaint on the day and hour above named, the cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

DAVID SANDERS, J. P.

Oct. 18th, 1876.

Now take the COURIER if you want a good local paper.

BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED OUR FALL STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, AND

Overcoats

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE

LARGEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the TOWN, and

OUR PRICES

Will be Lower than ever

KAHN.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices,

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchases.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall.

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings,$ 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements!

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our goods will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES,

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

DAVENPORT, THE DRUGIST,

Desires to call the attention of the people of DeKalb County, to the SPETC A DNPUCEMENTS. He is prepared to offer to all in want of STI CLLY DURE and RELIABLE

Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c

His stock is complete in all that belongs to a FIRST-CLASS Drug His purchases are all made with special referance to STRICT PURITY reliability. He always regards it the first importance to be assured Drugs are beyond question PURE and GENUINE; No imitation, adulted or impure Drugs kept for sale. Special low PRICES in

DRUG SUNDRIE!

His stock of Brushes, Combs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., is very com ete.

SOAPS! SOAPS! SOAPS

Soaps will be found more economical and satisfactor, as well as more tary to the skin than the cheap adulterated Soaps frequent sold,

Family Medicines, Herbs, &c.

Special care taken in filling family recipes of pure drugs.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Auburn,

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:
J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:
JOSEPH H. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.
April 28, 1873.

Go to the dance next Thursday.

Plenty of corn and potatoes coming to market.

We publish elsewhere the official vote of the county.

People are busy now putting away winter apples.

The sturdy yeomen are busy gathering the golden ears.

Some "lantern-jawed" poisoned Baldock's cat and dog.

Now let the delinquents "whack up" before next Saturday.

The frosts have put an effectual check to the growth of tender vegetation.

Ed. Orr and wife, of Corunna, started last Monday for Philadelphia.

The new candidates met together last Monday and arranged important business.

Last Tuesday was a lovely day. The store boxes were filled from mourn 'till night.

The potato bug has departed us; rest assured that he'll return early in the spring.

Root & Company have appeared in a new advertisement this week. See elsewhere.

Our merchants are paying higher prices for produce than any town in the county.

Rickel & Co. have a new kind of soda for winter use expressly. Get a glass and try it.

Mr. Martin has laid a brick sidewalk in front of his business house. Others should follow.

Barbers are charging fifteen cents for shaving Republicans. Long faces, you know.

George Patterson has sold his property. Geo. must have made up his mind for country life.

There will be a dance at Ensley's hall next Thursday evening. An invitation is extend to all.

Ben Williams is running a steam wood sawing machine That is death on the corporation fiddlers.

The sportive house-fly meandereth to its southern home. And now the wife is ready for house-cleaning.

The stars and stripes that wave upon the hickory poles can feel proud. The victory is yours.

J. M. Urie, Esq., has removed from Sedan to Waterloo, where he will act as agent for the Air Line Road.

Our job departments has been brim full for several weeks. We now have time to supply more orders.

The Commissioners met in special session last Monday and made a settlement with township trustees.

The M. E. Social will be entertained by Mrs. Dr. Casebeer on next Wednesday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation to all.

The DeKalb County Teachers' Institute will meet at Auburn, Nov 6. We hope to have the usual full attendance.
J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Messrs. G. C. Ralston, D. D. Snyder, H. C. Purple, Jas. V. Hazzard and T. J. Cuppy, started for the Centennial last Saturday.

Corunna ought to feel pround over her political influence. That lively little village has sent from its midst a Senator and Recorder.

The People's ticket in Whitley county has gone where the woodbine twineth. The Democracy won the day by handsome majorities.

Mr. Charles Klotz appears this week in a new advertisement, to be found in another column. Don't fail to give him a call before purchasing.

Weamer has an agent out soliciting. The Sheriff sales will not burn his fingers for awhile and he thinks something "should be done."

While we are discovering the other mysteries of the world, let some one tell whether the back pocket in a man's coat tail was first made for beauty or use.

Fishing seems to be the popular amusement among them fellers who enjoy a "set down" on the banks of the running brook. We'd rather buy of Sam Weaver anytime.

Capt. White, the enterprising manager of the Fruit House, at Fort Wayne, is ready with his Holiday prices, and offers great inducements in his line of trade. Look out for the new price list.

Tax-payers should remember that the time for paying the second installment of 1875 taxes, expires this month, and does not include any part of next month.

C. P. Houser has changed his location to the old Boot and Shoe rooms lately occupied by Mr. Ryan, where he intends opening out a fine stock of goods, kept in his line.

The aim of publishers usually is to run their newspaper on the funds received from subscription. We mention this fact because we fear that some of our subscribers have lost sight of it.

Circuit Court adjourned last Saturday, after a full term of three weeks.—Though Judge Woodhull pressed the business forward with all dispatch, still some two hundred cases are left on the docket.

Special inducements to anyone wanting to engage in a profitable business.—One that has and is paying good dividends. Correspondents solocited. Enquire of Thos. H. Sprott, Lock Box 7 Auburn, Ind.

Remember the fine new stock of Boots and Shoes just received at Ryan's A new line of winter Boots at panic prices. The ladies will be sure to see styles that cannot help to please them. Everybody call and examine the fine stock.

Johnny Knoder has purchased the Blacksmithing shop formerly presided over by J. W. Shaffer. Johnny is a good workman and has prices down to suit everyone. Three dollars a span for shoeing, putting on steel corks.

Weamer says Moody was the worst beat man on the Democratic ticket.—Read over the result in another column and see whether Weamer is entirely correct. The facts will not bear out such assertion.

Weamer feels bad because Moody accompanies him in his journey up "Salt River." We fear this is caused by the excellent "staying" qualities of Moody Never mind, Weamer, the colt goes with you, and you can take turns at riding.

According to some Radical papers, the rebel claims now presented amount to 176,882'495,128,648,972,210,759,628,000 000,000,000,000, and still are growing. This will be about as useful in the campaign, as the bloody shirt was in Indiana.

Indiana, it was admitted before the election, was the battle ground, which was to decide the Presidential contest. The verdict of the people has been recorded in favor of Tilden, Hendricks and Reform

The election is now over and business is the watchword of every man. The fall trade is opening up largely over last year, and everybody seems in the best of spirits. Our merchants should advertise extensively and bring all the trade they possibly can to Auburn.

The entire colored vote of Butler was cast for Blue Jeans. They marched in solid phalanx to the polls and stood by the Democracy. A friend at our elbow says there was only one, but we are not to be dissuaded from our purpose. 'The colored troupes fought nobly.'

One of the very best little addresses we listened to this year was made by Judge Osborn of Goshen. He had but a short time before the train, yet he made every word count and had the ear of all present. Such speeches never fail to produce a good object.

Mr. D. Bender will sell at public auction next Saturday, barrels, cistern-tubs household furniture, etc. The terms will be, sums of $5 and under cash, and over three dollars a credit of 9 months, with interest, approved security waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

There is a little malice in Weamer yet. We thought after the election all this personal abuse would stop, and things would go on as severely as before. We had no hard words for any of the defeated candidates, because we are not actuated by malice in all we said against them. We can be magnanimous to a defeated foe.

IMPORTANT.

We respectfully ask our subscribers to read this item. There are a number who owe us on subscription. We must have some money. We cannot furnish you with a paper every week without money, and we hope all will come forward and pay up.

Mr. Potter, our enterprising shoemaker, has put in a cosy shop alongside of his residence, on Jackson street, and is now ready with every facility to turn out the best custom work in the city. He manufactures only at reasonable rates.

The brick work on Mr. Williams' new store room was completed yesterday.—The building makes a nice appearance, and does away with that dirty look that has so long been an eye store—the ruins of the woolen mills.

Tom Williams, that prince of tailors, begs leave to say that he is again located in Fort Wayne, No. 17 west Main street, where he proposes to give all customers a particular good fit at low prices.

Joe L., of Corunna, went to Waterloo on election day to electioneer for Harrison and returned home too late to get in his vote. Guess Joe held off on purpose. We hope this wont reach the ears of his friends "down east."

The fair at Waterloo was largely attended both on Thursday and Friday. The races were first-class. The show of stock was good. The exibitions at the halls were a failure, but that can be said of almost every fair this year. Take it all in all it was a grand success.

Ben. Harrison is not only a stronger but also a much abler man that Gov. Hayes. If a man of his high standing and acknowledged ability was unable to carry Indiana, with the tremendous pressure in his favor, what hopes can any candid Republican have of carrying the State for Hayes?

Archer & Snow, of Fort Wayne, have made arrangements for an excursion, from that city to Philadelphia and return on next Saturday, for $15 or via Baltimore and Washington for $16.—Tickets good for 20 days. This is the best chance yet and all those contemplating a visit to the Centennial should take advantage of these low rates.

Tom Williams one of the best Tailors in the country, is on deck at Ft. Wayne and is the best cutter and fitter in the city. He sends out some fine, nobby suits, and does a style of work that always gives satisfaction. He has taste and style and knows how to make a garment appear to the best advantage. If your want clothes cut or made up, give him a call.

The Fort Wayne Gazette has just discovered that the Republicans lost heavily in Maine and Vermont, and is annoyed because the Democrats want to jollify over the result in Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, Don't get peevish, neighbor, you will soon get used to Democratic victories, the party you have maligned for sixteen long years past.

The editor of the Garrett "News" growled some last week. If he had shown any interest in the county ticket before the election, this might have been pardonable. Week after week he saw his own candidates abused and nullified, but not a word in their defense did he offer. The tickets for that township were given to Mr. McClure on Monday morning, and we do not believe the asserti on that they were not received until 9 o'clock that evening.

It seems as though some of our smart youths, who have already played an active part in the drama of public disturbance, have not yet learned that a firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty is the best policy; and temperance the best physic.—This item is directed especially to those young kids whose heads were whirling like the balance-wheel of a threshing machine, from the effects of corn juice, last Saturday night.

Never go into a store where you are not wanted If a man wants you to come to his store very bad he will invite you through your home paper in an advertisement. It is very wrong in you to intrude upon their privacy, so don't do it. And then another thing is, the men who advertise are the liberal enterprising ones, always give you good measure and strong weights. They want to live and let others live. Did you ever think of these facts while trading in a city or town?

The cool weather of which we have had a slight experience admonishes us to get ready for the winter by looking after stoves and flues. Chilly mornings and evenings are often determental to good, especially in houses which have not felt the warmth of fire during the entire summer. Rooms that have been used but very little during the summer ought to be thouroughly aired and dried out before they are occupied. In many places slight repairs are needed before stoves can be used, and sometimes flues and chimneys are out of order. Now is the time to have the matters attended to, while moderate weather will admit of the necessary delay.

Ladies, if you want a handsome pair of shoes for winter wear, go and examine the fine stock at Ryan's, before purchasing.

5,494!

That is the number of votes "Blue Jeans" Williams got, more than Harrison. The State Senate is 27 Democrats to 23 Republicans. The House is 52 Republicans to 48 Democrats. There is no U. S. Senator to be elected by the present Legislature.

Just Received at Lanning's Store.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and alland winter dress goods

It was a little curious why Mr. Franks was defeated for trustee in Richland. While his competitor is a good man, he is not any better qualified for the position, according to the opinion of good men in that township. True, Mr. F. was sick for four weeks previous to the election, but that hardly justified a neighbor of his to circulate the falsehood that Mr. F. had not sufficient education to fill the position. That will react on that fellow some day with ten-fold force.

We loose five Congressmen in this State over 1874. This is owing to the way the Republicans re-districted the State in the Legislature of 1873. The election in 1874 was a tidal wave in our favor, and we did not expect to hold the same footing in a Presidential campaign. To show how the Republicans fixed it, by putting Democratic counties together. We have four districts Democratic, which gave a total majority of 21,000, while the same Republican districts gave a total majority of only 11,000

We had no time last week to speak of the fine address of Hon. A. P. Edgerton, at Butler, but it is not too late yet to say that he surprised everyone by the excellent argument he presented, and its easy, graceful delivery. He spoke for nearly two hours and held the crowd solid, though it was unpleasantly cool at the time. We dont know of another speech that done us more good than this and as an evidence we find Wilmington brought in an increased Democratic majority of twenty-four.

We saw a letter that a lady, of this city, wrote to "her old man," from Philadelphia, wherein she declarded that now and forever she would be a Republican. She says: "You ought to go to Washington and see how the Republicans live. Why, I am disgusted with all manner of Democrats. Last night the bands played all night over the result in Indiana, and if you Democrats at home could have heard that music and saw the fire works, it would have cooked your dish, so it would." The lady is highly cultivated in politics.

Don't fret; it only adds to your burden. To work hard is very well, but to work hard and worry too is more than human nature can bear. Now, we're willing to work but we don't like to worry also. Our subscribers can releive us of the latter by paying what they owe us. You all know how much you are indebted to the office, and we know you could easily pay such a small amount if you only could "think of it" when in the city. Let us kindly remind you that you can send it by mail. Address, COURIER office, Auburn, Ind., and we will give you proper credit on our books Lets see how many thinking subscribers we will have next week.

In his key-note speech at the Academy of Music, Indianapolis, Senator Morton told his hearers that the election of Williams in October meant the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks at Washington in March 1877. This declaration of the Republican leader was received by his followers as gospel truth. And we believe Morton in tais respect. We have not indulged in any bad names against Morton or, in fact, anybody else this campaign. We know Morton is a sharp, shrewd politician and has a large following in Indiana. If the Democracy remain united and work for honesty and reform, work for better times, work for the poor man as well as the rich, what Morton said weeks ago, will in a few weeks be a veritable fact. Then, pick your flints, roll up you sleeves, and work for a change.

A terrible accident might have occurred at Waterloo, last week, had it not been for the presence of mind of Frank Griswold. We understand it like this: Frank had taken several girls to the fair and on their return, when crossing the Air Line track, the horses became frightened at an approaching train and stopped perfectly still on the track. Some gentleman standing by ran and caught the horses by the bit and it was with difficulty that Frank got him to leave loose, but after he gave "Mr. Man" three or four cuts over the head and neck with a whip he did'nt pause long in letting go. One of Mr. Porter's girls became so frightened that she leaped from the vehicle and loosing her balance fell squarely upon the track and her life was saved through the courage of a gentleman standing by, who took her from her helpless situation. The wheel of the car cut off a piece of her apron. It was a gravel train under good headway.

THE OUTLOOK.

Business stagnation has already assumed alarming proportions all over the country, and it is with the gravest apprehensions the most cautious and best fortified financiers view the outlook from the standpoint of to-day. General mistrust permeates every avenue of trade, and the scarcity of money is being felt more and more severely every day, by every class in every community.

It cannot be ignored that there are very many screws loose in the business machinery of this country. These supports have been letting go their hold slowly and surely for several years. Integrity, the corner stone of business probity the world over, is being terribly prostituted in this fair land of ours.

The greed to get money has become a mania, and the manner of getting it is secondary to the accomplishment; so desperate has the strife become in certain circles of official and business life that no obligations to man or God seem to be a hinderance to the carrying out of systematic swindling. The truly honest man can but distrust the times which gilds the blackest characters and clasps the hand in friendship that is foul with the leprosy of theft. The greatest correction for these evil times is a new school for official morals, and, until that time, nothing better need be anticipated. Nothing but a change can bring about better times, and it is now in the power of the people to make that change.

INDIANA.

The Democratic party has carried Indiana by a majority over General Harrison of 5,710, according to the fullest returns at hand. It was done after the most determined, vehement, almost superhuman effort on the part of the Republican party to save that State, which they somehow seemed to regard as the key to the situation. The "bloody shirt and plenty of money," and Kilpatrick; Morton, the unscrupulous and unsurpassed manager; Logans and Blaines, and Ingersols, and Bristows; the assembling of Republican Generals and Soldiers at Indianapolis to revive the old war feeling; Importations of negroes from Kentucky; repeating—everything that human ingenuity could devise or money procure was brought to bear upon Indiana by the Republican managers and this is the result. It will be impossible for the Republicans, on the heels of their discouraging defeat, to do better in Indiana in November than they have in October. They can put forth no more exertion than they have done. They can bring into play no more appliances than they have done. The cry of "rebel claims and rebel debt," will stick in the taroats of the Republican orators, the people having once passed upon that question. The bloody shirt can not be waived with increased advantage, the people of Indiana having given a decision upon that issue. What, then, will be the effect of the Indiana victory? What is the situation in Indiana? It is claimed by the Republican organs that the fact that the Democrats have carried Indiana argues nothing for November—forgetting that they assume that Ohio will be heavily Republican in November because slightly Republican now—and they cite the fact that in 1872 Mr. Hendricks carried the State in the October election, while the Republicans carried it in November by 21,000. This seems plausible. But in the first place it should be remembered that Mr. Hendricks was only elected by running ahead of his ticket in 1872, the remainder of the Democratic ticket being defeated. This suggests that Hendricks is personally popular in his own State, that he is stronger than his party, and Mr. Hendricks is again a candidate in 1876, this time for vice presidency, to which State pride and personal devotion will impel the people of Indiana to elect him. To call attention to the popularity of Hendricks in Indiana is not a potent Republican argument. Indiana was not Democratic in October, 1872.—The election of one man on the ticket by the slender majority of 1,148 did not make it a Democratic State. There was a commanding reason, however, why Indiana gave a Republican majority in November, 1872, apart from this. Four years ago Pennsylvania, as well Ohio and Indiana, voted in October, and the battle ground was in this State and in the then Keystone State. Pennsylvania rolled up a Republican majority of 34,-868 for Governor, and Ohio polled a Republican majority of 12,104 for Secretary of State, and the Presidential election was then and there determined.—The November elections were a mere formality, a ratification meeting. The elections of that year show this. In October the Democratic vote in Pennsylvania was 317,760. In the the November following it was but 211,841, one hundred and six thousand Democrats that voted in October staying away from the polls. The Republican majority in that State was accordingly lifted one hundred thousand in a month. In Ohio, where the Greeley movement was specially strong, the Democratic vote fell off but six thousand in that month. In Indiana the Democratic vote in October was 189,424. In November it was only 163,637. Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven Democrats that went to the polls and voted for Hendricks in October did not take the useless trouble to vote in the Presidential election one month later. Had they done so the Democracy would have carried Indiana, for the Republican majority was but 21,000, but they could not have changed the predetermined general result. These figures show the omnipotence of the October elections, and they show why, with proper work in this interim, the Presidency in 1876 has been won for the Democracy by October.—Enquirer.

A Good Witness.

A terrible howl is being made by the opposition about paying rebel claims, and they insist that Democrats are going to pay 'em all off. Why the Senate is bound to be Republican for four years to come, and they can't be paid without going through the Senate. So you see the election of Tilden cannot possibly affect their payment. But there is no claims to be paid as Mr. Conger, of Michigan, testifies, but what must meet the requirements of law. Now who is Mr. Conger? He is a Republican member of Congress, from Michigan, and a pretty strong one. He is a relative of our friend Meskie, of the Central House, who will tell you all about Conger. Well, here is what Conger says taken from the Records:

Mr. EDEN.—I yield a few minutes to the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Conger.]

Mr. CONGER.—I have but one or two words to say upon this subject. * * * I am pleased to bear testimony before this House to the strictness, accuracy, and care with which every claim is examined by the Committee on War Claims, so as to bring it within the rules which I and every other gentleman of that committee require, those rules which should apply to the whole class of war claims, either in the loyal States or the Southern States——

Mr. MILLIKEN.—And the rules prescribed by law.

Mr. CONGER.—And the rules prescribed by law. I take pleasure in saying here, for the committee with which I have the honor to act, that so far as I have seen there has been on the part of every member of that committee unusual care and strictness in the examination of every one of these claims. Not only have members insisted upon the observance of those rules of law which we are all bound to regard, but they have conformed to the strictest claims, would regard as proper. I think it due to myself as a member on this side of the House, to say in answer to my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Neal] that I am satisfied the committee on War Claims do not intend to permit any of the thousands—I do not know but I might almost say millions—of claims which have been and will be presented before the committee in this and succeeding Congress, to be reported to this House until they are brought strictly within the requirements of the law. I feel satisfied that the most rigid rule must be complied with before they can be reported here.

We know to a certainty that all these claims so far presented have been brought by loyal citizens of the South, and not by rebels, as some Radical leaders would like to have the people believe.

WHO IS CUNEO.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

I am in receipt of a copy of the Pittsburg Post of the 5th inst., containing a fac-simile of Secretary Lee's letter to L. S. Tyler, secretary of the American Alliance, and also a note requesting me to read said letter, and communicate my views of Gov. Hayes to the Post. As a foreign born citizen, I rise to say, over my own signature, that the attempt to attribute Know-nothing sentiments to Gov. Hayes is one of the most unjust efforts ever made by man. I have known Gov. Hayes personally and intimately for many years, and know that he is a magnanimous gentleman, is the friend of all oppressed, and that citizens of foreign birth have been treated by him with the highest consideration cordiality, and I also know of those of foreign birth whom he had cordially and enthusiastically assisted to office.

H. CUNEO.
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The above is a letter written by an Italian, named Cuneo, who we know very well, having been in charge of his printing office for several years. He is a foreign citizen having once been connected with the lazzarom of his native country. To show the early culture of the gentleman, he used to lay in bed, when a boy, and chew horse chestnuts into a pulp, and then re-chew and swallow it Finally sent to New York to play the hand organ, and started out combining the qualities of monkey and organ in himself, as a matter of economy. He delighted the children with his cracked machine but a short time, when the poor patronage of his calling compelled him to work for a livelihood and he was next found in a machine shop in Canton, Ohio. The animal propensities of his nature being fully aroused he worked day and night, and having the constitution of a well arranged mule he succeeded in getting a few dollars ahead, and finally invested in a paper at upper Sandusky, Ohio. Here the uncouth illiterate compound of brass attempted to educate the American people. In the mean time he acquired money on a very small income from his paper, an economy that absorbed everything else. He finally got to be postmaster, and by his close, penurious, miserly ways, is gaining a competence. He is a rough, awkward, brutish looking fellow, whom you would spot in a crowd as a burglar, and it will lessen Hayes very much in our esteem if he ever had anything to do with this monte bank. This is the man who wants to assure our foreigners that Hayes is all right. If they knew his instincts, his natures, his sympathies as well as we do, they would know that the Hayes campaign hangs on a slender thread, if compelled to resort to such characters as Cuneo for endorsement.

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

It is proposed to form a stock company in Philadelphia and purchase the Main Exposition building, to be devoted to future exhibitions. The cost will be about $500,000. A public meeting has been held and a committee of organization and an executive committee appointed.... One thousand workmen in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, at Scranton, Pa., are on a strike, in consequence of a reduction of 10 per cent. of their wages.... The engine, baggage-car, smoking-car, and one passenger-car of the passenger train bound west were thrown from the track on the Erie railroad near Genesee, N. Y., last week, by striking a horse. The engineer, Clark, was killed, and the fireman, brakeman and a tramp were badly injured. Three passengers were slightly injured.

A terrible holocaust occurred at New York one day last week, involving the lives of five persons, and will probably result in the death of two others. The Bremen packet-ship Europa, which for several years has been engaged in the kerosene carrying trade between the United States and Germany, was placed on a large balance-dock at the foot of Rutgers street, for the purpose of receiving a general overhauling. A large force of calkers, ship-carpenters and blacksmiths were put to work. A ship-carpenter named John Casey struck a match for the purpose of lighting his pipe, and then carelessly threw the burning match to the floor. A large pile of oakum was close by, and the match falling in a thread of hemp, set the pile on fire. Casey, in endeavoring to smother the flames, was so badly burned that his life is despaired of. The flooring of the vessel having become saturated with kerosene, benzine and other highly inflammable liquids, in a moment caught fire, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity. In a second the entire hold, from stem to stern, was a mass of flames, which gained constantly. John Sever, another workman, residing in Brooklyn, was badly burned, but the worst was yet to come. Numerous workmen in the hold of the ship were shut off from air, and as though they had been in a tomb filled with fire. Several of their number, who were at work amidship, were completely surrounded by flames, and those who were not in the midst of the flames were exposed to the deadly fumes which arose from the fire. The firemen were promptly on hand and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in about half an hour. A number of workmen were then discovered to be missing, and a search revealed the dead bodies of five men. Another was so badly burned that he cannot recover.

While three loaded cars were being hoisted from the slope of the Middle Lehigh colliery, at New Boston, Pa., a few days ago, the rope broke, and the cars ran rapidly to the bottom. Four miners named William Backus, Joe Becker, Thomas Jones and Ed. Neuss were killed.

John Fitch Cleveland, for more than thirty years a valued and esteemed member of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, died last week. The primary cause of his death was disease of the heart, which was followed in the latter portion of his sickness by an entire suspension of the circulation in his lower limbs. He had been ill about five weeks, but his case was only pronounced hopeless a few days before his death.... Pat Maguire, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., during a quarrel with his wife, charged her with infidelity, and seizing their children, one after another, exclaimed, as he dashed them to the floor: "This is not mine!" One of the children has died from the injuries and the others are in a precarious condition.

The entire business portion of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was burned last week. The losses are over $200,000.

A terrible explosion, attended with frightful loss of life and property, occurred in the iron mill of Zug & Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa., last week. A battery of three large boilers in the nail mill of the firm burst, the terrible force of the concussion lifting the roof and frame of almost that entire building many feet into the air, and dropping it, where it was crushed and broken upon the machinery below, until the whole was converted into pieces the majority of which were small enough for the purpose of kindling-wood. The force of the exploding power was so great, and seems to have been so evenly distributed upon all parts of the boilers, that they were broken into hundreds of pieces. One of them was carried across the river to Allegheny. Another large piece, going in the same direction, dashed through the roof of the muck mill on the opposite side of the street, tearing down two of the furnaces, snapping giant timbers like splinters, and breaking down the huge crane which is used to lift tons of iron and metal. The falling furnaces ignited the mill, and it was partly consumed before the flames could be checked. Five nail machines saved many a life. Had the mill been as open as an ordinary rolling-mill, it does not seem possible that a single one of the inmates would have escaped with his life. There were employed in the mills, at the time of the accident, about 300 persons. Of these, 150 worked in the nail department, where the explosion took place. The scene presented was one of agony and despair. The vicinity was transformed into a hospital and charnel-house, where charred and mutilated remains were brought. The shrieks of some of the wounded were fearful. Fourteen were killed almost instantly, and some forty others wounded seriously, several of whom will die. Men were taken from the ruins maimed and bleeding, only to die in delirious agony. Relatives and friends begged, threatened, and coaxed to be admitted within the lines, but most all were refused, because there was a dread that there would be too many of the curious let in, who would only be in the way. Physicians soon came to assist to dress wounds and allay the sufferings of the wounded. The excitement throughout the city was most intense.

THE WEST.

The Ute Indians in Colorado and New Mexico are reported to have assumed a hostile attitude to the whites, and an outbreak is said to be feared at any moment. This news is rather disquieting, in view of the utter failure of our campaign against the Sioux, of which it is highly probable the Utes have learned by this time.... James W. Gilchrist, a farmer, while horse-racing with his brother-in-law, near Calhoun, Mo., was thrown off by the girth breaking, his head striking a stump near the roadside, breaking his neck. Death ensued almost instantly.

A collision occurred last week on the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington railroad, about four miles east of Lafayette, Ind., between a stock train going east and a gravel train, resulting in the killing of A. J. Riddle, of Oxford, Ind., who was in charge of the cattle on the train, and was on the engine at the time of the collision. Both locomotives were badly damaged, and nine head of cattle killed.

News from Fort Fetterman states that a haying party of twelve men and seven ox teams were attacked by a band of twenty or thirty Indians, twenty-five miles from the above post, badly wounding John Otens, wagonmaster, and killing one horse. Two of the party, out hunting, heard a war song, and hastened to the train, which was immediately prepared for defense. Four of the men started to find the Indians, which they did, and made a lively retreat, hotly pursued by Indians to within fifty yards of the train, when eight men sent a volley into the reds, who retreated to the shelter of the bluffs and commenced firing upon the train, which was at a disadvantage, and compelled it to move 200 yards, and the fight continued nearly four hours. The number of reds killed was unknown. Two were seen to drop. The Indians showed great courage, and were strongly armed with Winchester and army rifles.... A fire at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, destroyed $250,000 worth of property.

A man named Ithels, who was herding cattle near a ranche on Horseshoe river, forty miles northwest of Fort Laramie, was recently killed, scalped, and had his ears cut off by Indians.... At Beaver, Utah, a few days ago, Judge Boreman passed sentence upon John D. Lee for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre nineteen years ago. In doing so he called attention to the atrocity of the crime, the inability heretofore of the authorities to procure evidence that the conspiracy to murder was widespread; that he was finally offered up as a sacrifice to popular indignation, but that others equally guilty might hereafter expect punishment. The prisoner, having the right under the laws of the Territory to choose death by hanging, shooting or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, was sentenced to be shot to death Jan. 26, 1877.

A bold robbery was perpetrated at Knoxville, Iowa, one day last week. At 7 o'clock in the evening the County Treasury was entered by two masked men, who overpowered the Treasurer and with drawn revolvers forced him to open the safe. The amount taken is about $14,000.... Capt. Ben F. Hutchinson, for forty years one of the most noted steamboatmen on the Western rivers, and during the past ten years somewhat famous as a breeder of thoroughbred horses, died last week at his residence near St. Louis, aged 70 years.

THE SOUTH.

A fire at Houston, Texas, last week, destroyed the entire block on the east side of Main street, between Preston and Congress. Among the buildings destroyed were some of the handsomest business structures in the city. The Western Union telegraph office was burned, and communication by telegraph was interrupted. The loss is $350,000; insurance, $220,000.

The steamboat Southern Belle was recently burned on the Mississippi river, near Plaquemine, La. The boat and cargo were totally destroyed, and several lives were lost.

A New Orleans dispatch says that many lives were lost by the burning of the steamboat Southern Belle. Among those known to be lost are William Von Phul, Mr. Drose, Miss Fannie O'Connor, and another lady, all of Baton Rouge; Mr. Franks, of Port Hudson; Mr. Ling; Frank, an employe; the steward and his crew; Catholic priest, name unknown, from Bayou Sara; A. C. Griffith; George Thomas, chief steward, from Louisville; Gus Davis; Hollonder Curtis; Boon Grifid, tender of the cabin, and Louis Horn, texas tender. The four last-named jumped overboard and were drowned, while Mr. Van Phul, Dr. O. Z. Griffith, and the priest are said to have perished in the flames.... At Mt. Washington, Ky., last Sunday, Sam Burkett (colored) entered an African church under the influence of liquor. William Barnes, an elder, asked him to leave, when Burkett answered: "You and your church can go to hell." Barnes asked for a repetition of the remark, and receiving such, shot Burkett through the heart, then escaping.

WASHINGTON.

The thirty-sixth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, provides for their payment on and after the 6th of January, 1877, upon which date interest will cease. The call is as follows: Coupon bonds, $100, No. 12,401 to No. 17,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 19,001 to 22,100, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 46,851 to No. 53,300, both inclusive. Total coupon, $5,000,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 51 to No. 200, both inclusive; $100, No. 1,651 to No. 2,450, both inclusive; $500, No. 1,811 to No. 2,750, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 5,751 to No. 10,000, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 2,901 to No. 4,150, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 3,951 to No. 5,150, both inclusive. Total registered, $5,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000.

GENERAL.

To present date, says a St. Paul paper, nearly $11,000 have been received at the First National Bank of St. Paul in response to a circular to banks asking donations to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Heywood, widow of the bank cashier killed by the robbers at Northfield, and so far responses have been received from but one-tenth of the banks of the country.

At Hamilton, Canada, a few days ago, Francis M. Alden, a traveler from the United States, met night-watchman Jefferson, and accused him of stealing his baggage and railway checks. An altercation ensued, and Alden fired five shots at Jefferson, three taking effect, one of which entered his back and came out at the right breast, and will prove fatal. The wounded man's deposition was taken, and Alden was arrested.

Woodward, the friend and associate of Tweed, who was recently arrested in Chicago, has been taken to New York, and, in default of $3,000,000 bail, committed to prison. A civil suit to recover over $6,000,000 has been brought against him.

FOREIGN.

A London dispatch of the 7th inst. says: "Lord Derby's dispatch to Sir Henry Elliott regarding the Bulgarian atrocities was issued last night. The British Ambassador is directed to demand a personal audience with the Sultan, communicate Baring's report, demand reparation and justice, urge the immediate rebuilding of the houses and churches, provide for the restoration of the industries, and give assistance to the persons who have been reduced to poverty."

It is stated that Russia has offered Roumania absolute independence if Russian troops are allowed to march through Roumanian territory.... In the present unsettled state of affairs in the republic of Mexico, the Congress, now in session, deem it unadvisable to hold the election which is soon in order for the choice of members of that body. They have, however, deemed it necessary that the people should be represented in Congress assembled, and will therefore adopt the simple and unique method of perpetuating their terms of service by electing themselves to continue in office until such time as the nation may be in a proper condition to risk the ordinary mode of choosing Congressmen.... A telegram from Shanghai says an imperial edict has been published expressing regret for Mr. Margery's murder, and affirming the right of foreigners to travel through the country, and to enjoy the protection of the authorities. An envoy with a letter of apology for the Yunnan outrage is to go to England at once.... Jovellar has resigned the Captain-Generalship of Cuba. He is to be succeeded by Gen. Martinez Campos.

A Madrid dispatch says: "The draft is proceeding. Twenty-four thousand soldiers for Cuba were drawn yesterday, without disturbance, and these men will soon follow the 16,000 who are already on their way."... Another large public meeting was held in London, on Monday, to consider the Eastern question. A letter from Gladstone was read, severely attacking the administration for what he calls persisting in a policy condemned by the nation and not supported by Parliament. He expresses the conviction that making Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria independent of Ottoman will avoid and end the controversy, but he declares he has exhausted all hope that the Government will see the true merits of the case.

The conditions are announced on which the Porte consents to an armistice of six months. Servia is to be forbidden to occupy the positions now in possession of the Turkish army; the introduction of arms and ammunition into Servia and Montenegro and the passage of foreign volunteers into the Turkish provinces are to be strictly prohibited; and Servia and Montenegro are to be prohibited from giving any assistance to the insurgents in adjacent provinces. It is stated in a London dispatch that Servia refuses to be bound by these one-sided conditions. It is also announced that Russia has signified her refusal to accede to the prohibition in regard to the passage of volunteers into Servia—which is the most important of the Turkish conditions. If this avowal has been made by Russia, it is in effect a plain declaration of active sympathy with Servia, as well as dissatisfaction with the entire peace programme of the Porte. Such an attitude on the part of Russia would bring matters in the East to an immediate crisis, and the situation is regarded as more critical than at any time since the proposition for an armistice was submitted.... A Paris correspondent telegraphs an account of an interview with an officer in the Egyptian army, who gives the circumstantial details of the horrible events which have taken place in Abyssinia during the attempts of Egypt to chastise the Abyssinians. There have been two expeditions. The first, which was dispatched in October, 1875, consisting of 4,000 men, was surprised in the defile of Goundel, and massacred to the last man. The second expedition, of 4,000 men, started in January last. It met the Abyssinians in February, in a defile of Goura, and was overwhelmed, 4,000 men being killed. The Abyssinian King then went into the interior, and, according to the latest reports, repeated the defiles of Goundel and Goura by again crushing the Egyptians. The details of this, as of other expeditions, are guarded with great secrecy.... It is officially announced that Count Von Arnim has been condemned to five years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for treason and an offense against the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

A GALLOWS HORROR.

Sickening Scene at the Execution of Francis Ept, at Coshocton, O.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus describes the terrible scene which occurred during the execution of Francis Ept at Coshocton, O., for the murder of Abraham Wertheimer:

The next moment the fatal cap shut out daylight forever from the vision of the murderer, and a second later the trap was sprung and Francis Ept was dangling in the air. All held their breath for a moment; some, faint at heart, turned their faces away from the ghastly sight. Just then a low moan was heard issuing from Ept's breast, and soon his piercing cries of anguish filled the air. The noose slipped around in such a manner that its knot was over the hanging man's chin, and, the fall not having broken his neck, but merely for a moment stunned him, he was now, amid the agony of death, crying for relief. "Let me go, let me go!" he shouted in German. "Oh, have mercy on me, oh, have mercy on me!" "Oh God, the Father, have mercy on me!" "Oh, let me go, let me go!" "Oh, Mother of God, help me!" "Father Epping, cut the rope and let me go!" Cries of horror sprang from the audience, while the Sheriffs and Father Epping ran to the edge of the scaffold platform. "Shoot him and put him out of his misery," suggested a bystander. "Oh, shoot me, shoot me!" ejaculated Ept, who was now fully sensible; "I was ten years a soldier; shoot me, and don't hang me like a dog." "Pull him up!" said one of the Sheriffs. Two strong men seized hold of the rope and dragged the dangling victim, hand over hand, to the platform. Here he was placed in a chair, while his cries, moans and pleas for mercy would have melted a heart of stone. "Courage, my son," said Father Epping, "think of the sufferings of our Redeemer, and be a man." "Oh, Father Epping, for God's sake cut the rope and save me," prayed the quivering wretch. Thus he cried until the trap had been readjusted, and then he was again lifted on to it. Now his nerves were unstrung, as well they might be, and he was almost as limp as a rag. He never ceased begging for mercy, and in the midst of one of his cries the trap was sprung, and this time the work was effectively done.

All About Gold.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 626.25 pounds avoirdupois. One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,658.8 pounds avoirdupois; one million dollars silver coin weighs 58,925.9 avoidupois. If there is 1 per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291.66 ounces troy, of either of these metals. The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000 and the natural alloy; gold 781, silver 209; copper 10; total, 1,000. The calculations at the mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth $800, and 11 ounces of silver 900 fine (coin), is worth $12.80. One ton (1,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and therefore the value of a ton of pure gold is $603,799.21, and a ton of silver, $37,704.84.

Hard Times in Germany.

A European correspondent writes: "Great hardship and suffering are reported from the Rhine. With the close of summer the chances of employment have rapidly diminished, and great numbers of laborers are reduced to extreme necessity. The situation threatens to be even worse than that of last winter. One House of Correction at Brauweiler has 800 inmates, including 500 men. Most of these were arrested for trifling thefts, often of the barest necessities of life; and if they are released they at once repeat the offenses. Similar stories come from all other parts of Germany."

Association of Ideas.

Eddie, a chap of 3½ years, was sent to the corner store to get two wicks, but he got into the store minus a knowledge of what his mother wanted. The kind keeper, to help out the little fellow, who began to cry, began naming several articles, at last mentioned the herb thyme; "That's it!" exclaimed he, "something about time. I fink she told me to buy a fortnight!" "Why, my little man, a fortnight is two weeks." "That's it!" ejaculated the little messenger, in high glee, "mamma told me to get two wicks—two lamp wicks."—*Albany Journal.*

Fertile.—Young oysters come out of their shells with a temporary swimming apparatus, which enables them to float and search a solid body, to which they can attach themselves. The number of young oysters expelled at each period of breeding from the mantle of a single mother amounts to from one to two millions.

Lord Lytton's recent fall over an Indian precipice is described as a frightful sight. He fell fully 100 feet before he was stopped by a tree. Strangely enough, he escaped without a scratch, was able to scramble up, mount another horse, and continue his ride as if nothing had happened. The horse, too, was nearly unhurt, though the workmen had to cut him a road before he could be got up again.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

American Grain to be in Demand—Deficiencies in the European Crops Expected to Produce a Brisk Export Movement at Fair Prices.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Dispatches from London have been received in this city stating that there will be a deficiency in the corn supply of England, and that much interest is felt in the American crops of cereals. Much of the English wheat went into market in a damp condition, but drier weather has allowed the threshing to proceed under better circumstances. Much attention is now given to the ingathering of Scottish grain crops, and considerable anxiety in regard to them has been felt for some time. The conditions under which the crops have been harvested have been unfavorable, and the publication of the agricultural returns for 1875-6 has forced those interested in the matter to the conclusion that the United Kingdom will be more than usually dependent upon foreign importation for her bread supply. The questions which arise from these facts are, whence is this supply to come, and how will the demand affect the fall and winter grain trade of the United States?

Mr. Walker, statistician of the Produce Exchange, on Tuesday furnished a *Tribune* reporter the following facts: Europe will demand from abroad a supply of 120,000,000 or 150,000,000 bushels of grain. The United Kingdom will need for the cereal year, from Sept. 1, 1876, to Aug. 31, 1877, an estimated supply of 104,000,000 bushels, including her present stock and the amount now in transit, which are about 16,000,000 bushels; consequently 88,000,000 bushels must be drawn from foreign sources. The following are the countries which usually import grain, with the amounts of the importation: Belgium and Holland, about 12,000,000 bushels; France imports and exports, but her imports have exceeded her exports for the past few years by from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000, depending upon the paucity or abundance of her own crop—just what France will raise this year is not yet known; Switzerland takes 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels, which go by way of Marseilles; Italy will import more than usual, her southern crop being light and her northern crop only an average one; Germany will also import more than usual, for her crop is fully 25 per cent. short. The rye crop all over Europe is undoubtedly very short, and this fact will also increase the demand for wheat.

The countries whose grain crops exceed their necessities, with the amounts which they furnish, are as follows: Russia's supply for export is from 30,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. Her average exportation to all foreign countries for the past ten years has been about 50,000,000, of which the United Kingdom has taken 20,000,000, and the other European countries 30,000,000. Her crop this year in the north is estimated to be 70 per cent. short; Russian Poland and Central and Southern Russia will furnish an average crop. In the vicinity of the sea of Azov, and in the Crimea, the crop is short. The countries which will be called upon to supply the deficiencies of Europe will be Chili, which will furnish 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels; the United States, 70,000,000; Australia, 3,000,000; British India, 5,000,000; Austria and Hungary, 8,000,000; and Russia, 50,000,000. The total supply from these countries amounts to 141,000,000 bushels, and the United States, therefore, will have a very fair opportunity to push the surplus of the crops to market, but the demand will not justify exceedingly high prices. These inferences from the statistics are supported by the opinions of prominent dealers in wheat and flour, exporters, and shipping agents of this city, whose conclusions in the matter have been drawn from different sources.

A Hard Breakfast.

In *ante bellum* days an old fellow named Thompson kept a hotel in Atlanta, of whose quiet humor and frolic many stories are told. But once Thompson allowed himself, as he afterwards said, to be caught napping. At all events he met more than his match.

A wayfarer called very late for his breakfast. The meal was hurriedly prepared from leavings not over abundant. Thompson, feeling that the meal was not quite what it should be for a public house, made all sorts of apologies in an indirect and roundabout way; but the guest paid no attention. He plied his knife and fork in silence, not intimating in the remotest manner that he recognized the presence of the host. This apparently sulky demeanor vexed the landlord, and, probably smarting under the knowledge that his table was not a credit to his house, he allowed himself to become exasperated. In his wrath he stuck his thumbs into the arm-holes of his vest, and, swelling himself to his utmost proportions, he exclaimed:

"Now look here, stranger, confound me if I hain't made all the apology necessary—and more, too, considering the breakfast, and who's eating it. If you don't like my ways you can leave. Perhaps you don't like your breakfast? Let me tell you, I've seen victuals of worse quality, worse cooked, and worse served, enough sight."

The wayfarer laid down his knife and fork, wiped his lips with his bandana, and, looking benignly and blandly, he said:

"You've seen it, landlord?"

"Yes, I have—many times."

"Well, I'm blamed, old hoss, if you hain't out-traveled me!"

It cost Thompson something to get out of that.

Measuring the Continent.

Mr. George F. Fairchild, of the United States Coast Survey, is engaged in a transcontinental triangulation. The object of this survey is to determine the length of the thirty-ninth parallel from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and which will connect the surveys of the two coast lines. It will also furnish additional data for determining the shape of the earth's surface, and then all these triangulation points will give accurate data for the surveys of the different States. This will be the longest triangulation ever made in any country, the distance being some 3,000 miles. Eleven measurements of degrees, for determination of the curvature of the earth's surface have been made by other countries, of which nine only belong to the present century. The present triangulation across the continent was commenced several years ago. On the Atlantic coast the starting point was on the Chesapeake, and the triangulation is completed to Harper's Ferry, and from the latter point a special reconnoissance has been made to the Ohio river, striking it on the thirty-ninth parallel. Coming east from the Pacific coast, Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, is in charge of the triangulation from a point above San Francisco to the Sierra Nevadas. Some three or four years ago the survey was started at St. Louis, working both ways to join the work from the East and West.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Brief but Comprehensive Statement of the Situation.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. [illegible]]

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* gives the details of the English proposals recently laid before the Porte, which it will be remembered had previously received the general assent of the other powers. The proposals are classed under three heads. The first demands the status quo ante-bellum, "roughly," for Servia and Montenegro. The word "roughly" was inserted so as to allow of modifications or discussions of questions of secondary importance, such as some kind of formal satisfaction from Turkey for the invasion of Servia, and some rectification of the frontier of Montenegro, such as Russia would be likely to demand. The second point proposes the signing of a protocol with the representatives of the powers in Constantinople by which the Porte would give Bosnia and Herzegovina a system of local government that would give the population of those provinces control over their own local affairs and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary power. The third proposal relates to Bulgaria, and provides that the same guarantees against maladministration shall be given that province. These points, sent to the English Minister by Lord Derby, are, it will be seen, identical with those proposed by Mr. Gladstone in his pamphlet upon the Bulgarian atrocities, and indicate that the Tory Government, rather than lose its power, has retreated from its former position, and yielded to the popular pressure of the power behind the throne.

Although the powers have given their assent to these three propositions, it is by no means certain that they will secure peace or settle the distracting questions at issue. The proposals are not a formal treaty, but only the basis for a treaty, like those of Villafranca and Versailles, which admits of discussion. Turkey has not yet signified her acceptance of them, although three or four weeks have elapsed since they were presented, and in the interim England is calling for a conference of the powers. A difficulty has already arisen with regard to the conference. Russia, England, Italy, France and Austria have given their consent to the conference. Germany is ominously silent. Russia demands that Turkey shall not be admitted to the conference, while Austria demands that all the signatory powers, which would include Turkey, Servia and Montenegro, shall be present. Another complication threatens in the future also. If Turkey refuses the English proposals, Russia and England might agree upon some plan of military occupation, but Germany has joined Austria in refusing the proposal of occupation. Meanwhile, Russia, acting upon the assumption that there can be no peace, is continuing her military preparations. In view of these preparations, there is a panic on the St. Petersburg Exchange. The reserves have been forbidden to leave their places of residence, and Roumania has been offered absolute independence if Russian troops are allowed to march through its territory. If these signs mean anything, they mean that Russia either believes war will be inevitable or is bound to force a war. A very few days must tell the story.

The Missouri Bandits.

The James and Younger brothers—the Missouri bandits—are the relics of the once-famous, or infamous, Quantrell band of border ruffians. For years these "boys" have ravaged and plundered throughout the Southwest without let or hindrance, but venturing too far North, recently, were checked in their career in Minnesota, for the first time. They have robbed express companies, railroad trains, banks, fair grounds, and individuals for the past ten years of an aggregate sum of probably one-quarter of a million of dollars, and had come to suppose their "facilities" for making money as endless, until they struck the people of Minnesota and got struck back. The Younger brothers and four of their assistants have been either captured or killed, and the only pity is that the two James brothers should have been permitted to escape and return to Missouri. The men now in jail at Faribault will be tried and sent to prison, probably for life, as the laws of Minnesota permit the deepest-dyed murderer to escape the death-penalty by pleading guilty, and the rest of the robbers, now safe in Missouri, will doubtless confine any further operations to the borders of civilization.

A Curious Apple Tree.

There is growing in Pohuck, Vernon township, Sussex county, an apple tree which bears both sour and sweet apples. Not only this, but sour and sweet apples grow on the same limbs, and some of the apples are both sour and sweet. One can pick an apple and find it intensely sour, then pick another from next to it, and find it extremely sweet; still another can be picked from the same limb, and both be sour and sweet—one-half sweet and the other sour. Over a quarter of a century ago, one William Babb, now deceased, in experimenting, took a bud from an apple tree which bore greenings and another from a tree which bore sweet apples. Cutting them in half, he placed the sour and sweet halves together, and, budding them to the tree, the above has been the result. Some of the apples are entirely green in color, while others have a yellowish cast.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The first cars ever seen upon the island of Cuba were built twenty-five years ago by the late Isaac Keith, of Massachusetts, and fourteen platform cars now in process of building at the car manufactory of his sons in Boston will soon be sent to Cuba.

A NOVEL SWIMMING MATCH.

[illegible] against a Dog for £250 and Loses the Race.

[From the [illegible] Sportsman.]

Such a match as that contended at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, on Saturday last, is, we believe, without precedent. Certainly in recent years nothing of the kind has been [illegible], and therefore, [illegible] afforded [illegible] surprise, [illegible], as [illegible] of the [illegible]. That a dog could compete with any chance of success against a moderately good swimmer many were loth to believe, and, although conceded a start [illegible] the [illegible] feeling was with the biped. In fact, it was generally considered a "good thing" for Parker, who, as a professional swimmer, has taken very high honors and is at the present time teaching the art of natation at both the Peckham and Kennington baths. The articles stipulated that Parker should concede to the dog a start of thirty seconds in half a mile, the time to count from the moment the dog entered the water and not from any signal tendered by the starter. Mr. Eade has named his dog "Now Then," and he tells a very interesting story of the manner in which he first discovered the powerful merits of his animal in water. It appears from his account that being some distance off Margate in a boat, accompanied by the dog, he unfortunately lost his two sculls, and how to reach the shore he was at a loss to know for some time, until the bright idea struck him of utilizing the animal. This he did by means of a pocket handkerchief, which he attached to the collar of "Now Then," who was known to retrieve well in water, and, as a means of keeping him in the right direction, his owner cut the stretcher up into numerous pieces and so threw them just ahead of the dog, who, being thus encouraged on his way, successfully towed the boat ashore. "Now Then," a half-breed retriever, is black, and shows remarkable strength in the forearm, while his paws, when spread, are unusually large, and in swimming the whole of his back is visible. A straight half-mile had been marked out with flags denoting the course, and at a few minutes past 6 the dog leaped off the punt. His owner, leaning over the stern of a skiff which preceded the animal, enticed him with cooked liver, and in the half-minute allowed he traveled nearly forty yards, the speed with which he propelled himself being particularly noticeable. Parker slightly reduced the gap in 300 yards, but, keeping a beautifully straight course the dog began now to positively draw away, and, to the chagrin of the swimmer's backers, at the end of about 450 yards the dog was seventy ahead. After this Parker eased, and never again went at top speed to the end of the journey, the dog thus winning very easily in fourteen minutes and three seconds.

A Maine Man's Freak.

For a sensation of the serio-comic order, the town of Saco, Me., is now prepared to furnish an excellent illustration. A young man belonging to the United States navy returned home one day last week, and, before meeting his wife, learned that she was about to go to the Centennial Exhibition with another man. He immediately blackened a spot on his breast with soft coal, pierced a vein till it bled, proceeded to the house with a revolver in his hand, entered the family room with his bleeding breast exposed, discharged a revolver under his arm and fell to the floor as if dead. There was great consternation in the household for a few moments, which was then followed by a storm of indignation at the fright the man had caused.

Heroic Treatment.

A poor factory operative recently had his leg amputated at the Manchester, (Mass.) Infirmary, and during the operation lost so much blood that the attending surgeon gave it as his opinion that nothing but an infusion of blood could save him. Thereupon one of the students volunteered to be bled, and twenty-five ounces of blood were taken from his veins and transfused into the dying man, and at last accounts both were doing well.

Not Genuine.—Dignity, unless genuine, and resting on a firm basis, becomes not only a mockery, but also a farce. It makes him who counterfeits it as hideous as the one who feigns great wealth by decking himself in tinsel and cut-glass, and believing that men will pronounce them gold and diamonds. The world is quick-sighted, and sees character and merits through the flimsy soil of conceit and pretense.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	8 25	@	10 50
Hogs	6 50	@	6 75
Cotton	11	@	11¼
Flour—Superfine Western	4 25	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	..	@	1 21
Corn—Western Mixed	55	@	57½
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	45	@	51
Rye—Western	67	@	74
Pork—New Mess	16 75	@	17 00
Lard—Steam		@	10½
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@	3 25
Good Second-class Steers	3 40	@	3 70
Medium to Fair	3 90	@	4 25
Hogs—Live	5 70	@	5 80
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 05	@	1 05½
No. 3 Spring	93	@	97½
Corn—No. 2	43½	@	43¾
Oats—No. 2	33	@	33½
Rye—No. 2	..	@	59½
Barley—No. 2, New	85	@	87
Butter—Creamery	30	@	33
Eggs—Fresh	20	@	22
Pork—Mess	16 75	@	17 00
Lard	10	@	10½
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 20	@	1 26
Corn—Western Mixed	40¼	@	40¾
Oats—No. 2	32	@	34
Rye—No. 2	58	@	59
Pork—Mess	17 50	@	17 75
Lard	10	@	10½
Hogs	5 70	@	6 20
Cattle	2 00	@	4 00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 13	@	1 15
Wheat—No. 2	1 07	@	1 08
Corn—No. 2	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye	61	@	62
Barley—No. 2	86	@	87
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 20	@	1 28
Corn	47	@	49
Oats	35	@	38
Rye	66	@	68
Pork—Mess	17 25	@	17 50
Lard	10¼	@	10½
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 21	@	1 22
Amber	1 16	@	1 17
Corn	47	@	48
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	6 00	@	6 10
Philadelphias	6 40	@	6 50
Cattle—Best	4 75	@	5 00
Medium	4 50	@	4 75
Sheep	4 00	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER

E. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Wild Columbines.

Oh; the south slopes are purple with violets,
The fields are ablaze with gold stars,
And the prodigal Indian tobacco
Has whitened the lane to the bars.
The shad-blossoms mimic a snow-storm,
Well down in the 'kick of the woods;
By the spring-side the great orange cowslips
Have shyly crept out of their hoods.

And the wizard, with five yellow fingers,
Sits down by the strawberry blooms.
Where a blue-winged frail epicurean
Is drowning himself in perfumes.
There are Bethlehem beds in the pasture,
There are buttercups hard by the marsh,
There are wake-robins down in the swamp-grove,
Where the sedge-flag is wiry and harsh;

And crowded and sweet on the ledges
Wild saxifrage nods as you pass,
And maidenly pure droop the wind flowers
That hide in the sheltering grass,
But I spare them. Unplucked from my pathway
I brush back the sweet-breathing fern,
And I pass by the spicy-breathed birch-tree,
Whose tassels trail into the burn.

I am hunting the shyest of beauties,
That flower with a tropical cheek,
Where the crimson shows bright through its brownness,
As the blood of a brunette should speak!
High and shy, in the places untrodden,
It blooms in the shade of the rocks,
And waves its flushed bells to the passer,
Whose looking and longing it mocks!

This moment a yellow throat fluttered
Just over my head from a tree;
And I followed him up through the bushes,
Half-hoping his nest I should see,
And there were the columbines, hiding
In the rocky clefts scattered about,
Ah! my sunny-faced gold-hearted beauties,
My darlings, your secret is out!
—*Independent.*

Around the Farm.

J. R. FIX left at this office yesterday the largest Concord grapes we have seen in Kansas. He plants the vines ten feet apart each way, cultivates between, and lets them grow like a gooseberry bush. —*Alma News.*

ITALIAN farmers, in order to prevent harness and articles in leather generally from suffering from the ammoniacal odors of the stable, add a little glycerine to the grease employed to coat the leather. A good idea, but a better one is to allow none of the ammonia to escape.

FOREMOST among requisites for success in market gardening is a good location, the smallest amount of hauling to reach a market, and hence it is better to pay $200 per acre for land two miles from market than to get the same for nothing six miles away. Again, there should be access to more than one market; the business, if large, should be managed by two men, one to attend solely to the garden, the other to selling and collecting, and various outside work. —*An Old Hand.*

IT is said that there are at the present time 10,000,000 trees growing in Nebraska that have been planted by the citizens. This is truly an immense number of trees, and it would, one would imagine, transform the entire State into a grove. On the contrary, that vast number are almost imperceptible on the immense plain that comprises our State. Treble the number can be set out without materially affecting the landscape for years. Some day Nebraska will be one of the best timbered States in the Union.—*Nebraska City News.*

IT is doubtful whether, with all the experience farmers have had in reclaiming the numerous swamps of this country, they have yet settled upon the best way, or whether the swamps that have been reclaimed in the careless, unsystematic way pursued, have not cost more than the profits. There is still a great deal of swamp land, marring the appearance of the best farming districts of our country, and yielding but little income, and it seems to us that farmers cannot do better than to discuss thoroughly the best and most economical methods of training, clearing, and working and feeding the different kinds of swamps.—*Rural Home.*

PRESIDENT SAYLES asked the club if there was any particular benefit in drilling wheat north and south over any other way? Horace Sayles replied that the prevailing winds here were from the west and southwest. If the drill was run north and south the ridges would hold the snow longer and protect the wheat better than if the wind blew with the ridges. C. W. Holmes could agree with Mr. Sayles in the theory, but the best crop he ever saw was drilled east and west. Madison Graves was of the opinion that there was no difference practically, for he had experimented on it but had never got any satisfactory results.—*Michigan Farmers' Club.*

ONE pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water-closet, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels, and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas dissolved in anything will render a hospital or other place for the sick free from unpleasant smells. In fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will all pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse dies about the house, and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will purify the atmosphere. Then, keep all clean.

About the House.

ROACHES.—Any house can be rid of roaches by free and continuous use of powdered borax. In crevices where borax cannot be used, pour in boiling water. These two things persevered in will exterminate the pestiferous insect.

PEACH CUSTARD.—Line a plate with rich paste; peel and mash a dozen or more peaches, add sugar to taste, a cup of cream, and the yolks of three eggs, with the whites of two. Bake in a quick oven, and, when done, spread over the top the remaining white of egg, beaten to a foam, with a teaspoonful of sugar. Set in the oven for five minutes, and serve.

RHUBARB WINE.—Grate the stalks of the rhubarb on a coarse horseradish grater. Then strain through a cloth, and to one quart of the juice add three quarts of water and three pounds of coarse brown sugar. Let it stand for a day until the sugar is dissolved. Fill the demijohns full, leaving them uncorked. Keep a bottle of the wine to fill up the demijohns, as they will keep running over. Let them stand for a week or so, and then bottle and cork tightly. It will be fit for use in about three months.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Fill a stone jar with ripe raspberries and cover them with the purest and strongest vinegar and let them stand for a week. Then pour the whole contents through a sieve and crush the berries thoroughly. To each pint of the juice add one and a half pounds of loaf sugar and let the liquor and sugar boil long enough together to dissolve the latter and throw up a little scum, which should be removed at once. Then bottle the liquid and cork tightly. Two tablespoonfuls of this liquor stirred in a tumbler of iced water will make a delicious summer drink.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* says that the true way to cook green corn is to allow the ears to remain on the stalk until about half an hour before meal time. Then pluck the corn, strip off all the husks except one or two layers close to the grain. If these spread open at the tops of the ears, let them be tied over the ends of the ears with a small string. Let calculations be made to have the corn cooked precisely at the dinner hour. As soon as the grain is cooked thoroughly let it be carried to the table warm, smoking and fragrant. If cooked according to these directions, green corn will taste much more delicious than if the ears had been gathered a day or two previous to the time when they were to be cooked. A great many people do not know by experience what a luxurious dish green corn is, for the reason that they have always been accustomed to eat only such ears as have been gathered so long a time that the sweet and delicious grain has lost all its luscious aroma.

Winnie and Walter.

"Warm weather, Walter! Welcome warm weather! We were wishing winter would wane, weren't we?"

"We were well wearied with waiting," whispered Walter, wearily. Wan, white, woe-begone was Walter; wayward, willful, worn with weakness, wasted, waxing weaker whenever winter's wild, withering winds were wailing. Wholly without waywardness was Winifred, Walter's wise, womanly watcher, who, with winsome, wooing ways, was well beloved.

"We won't wait, Walter; while weather's warm we'll wander where woodlands wave, won't we?"

Walter's wonted wretchedness wholly waned. "Why, Winnie, we'll walk where we went when we were with Willie; we'll weave wild flower wreaths, watch woodmen working, woodlice, worms wriggling, windmill whirling, watermills wheeling; we will win wild whortleberries, witness wheat winnowed."

Wisbeach Woods were white with wildflowers; warm, westerly winds whispered where willows were waving, wood-pigeons, wrens, wood-peckers were warbling wild wood-notes. Where Wisbeach water-mill's waters, which were wholly waveless, widened, where water-lilies waxen white, Winifred wove wreaths with woodbine, white-thorn, wall-flowers, while Walter whittled wooden wedges with willow wands. Wholly without warning, wild wet winds woke within Wisbeach woods, whistling where Winifred wandered with Walter; weeping willows were wailing weirdly, waging war with wind-tossed waters. Winifred's wary watchfulness waked. "Walter, we won't wait."

"Which way, Winnie?"

Winifred wavered. "Why, where were we wandering? Wisbeach Woods widen whichever way we walk. Where's Wisbeach white wicket? Where Winston's water-mill?"

Wistfully Walter witnessed Winifred's wonder. "Winnie, Winnie, we were wrong, wholly wrong, wandering within wild ways. Wayfaring weather-beaten waifs, we're well-nigh worn out."

Winifred waited where, within wottled woodward walls, wagons, wheelbarrows, wains were waiting, weighty with withered wood. Walter warmly wrapped with Winifred's well-worn wadded water-proof, was wailing wofully, wholly wearied. Winifred, who, worn with watching, wellnigh weeping, was wistfully, wakefully waiting Willie's well-known whistle, wholly wished Walter's well-being warranted. With well-timed wisdom, Walter was wound with wide, white worsted wrappers, which wonderfully well withstood winter's withering, whistling winds. Wholly without warm wrappers was Winifred, who, with womanly wisdom, was watching Walter's welfare, warding Walter's weakness.

"When will Willie wend where we wait?" wearily wondered Walter.

"Whist! Walter," whispered Winnie, "who was whooping?"

"Whereabouts?"

Welcome whistling was waking Wisbeach woods when winter's windy warfare waxed weaker.

"Winnie! Walter!" Winifred's wakefulness was well-grounded.

"We're well, Willie; we're where Winston's wagons wait."

Without waiting, Willie was within Winston's woodwork walls.

"Welcome! welcome! Willie." Winnie was weeping with weariness, with watching Walter, with wayfaring.

"Why, Winnie! wise, watchful, warm-hearted Winnie," Willie whispered, wheedingly; "we won't weep; Walter's well; what were Walter without Winnie?"

Wholly wonderful was Winifred's well-timed, womanly wisdom, which well warranted weakly Willie's welfare. Whenever wandering within Wisbeach woods with Winnie, Walter would whisper, "What were Walter without Winnie? wise, watchful, warm-hearted Winnie!"

Consumption of Water.

The following table shows the daily consumption of water, by gallons, per inhabitant, in the principal cities of the civilized world:

New York	95	Boston	60
Chicago	80	Philadelphia	56
Hartford	80	Cincinnati	53
Reading	75	Baltimore	50
Albany	75	Lowell	44
Buffalo	63	Cleveland	43
Brooklyn	60	Providence (use meters)	30
St. Louis	60	Milwaukee	25
EUROPEAN CITIES.			
Dublin	30	London	35
Glasgow	50	Liverpool	30
Paris	38	Manchester	31
Edinburgh	35	Sheffield	20

READ! READ!

What the Republican Party Has Done.

A Plain, Unvarnished Statement of Facts.

What the Records Prove—Reflect Before You Vote.

TWICE THE NATIONAL DEBT SPENT IN SIX YEARS.

The records prove that the public expenditures during the six years of President Grant's administration, ending June 30, 1875, have been $4,000,000,000.

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS DEFALCATIONS.

The records prove that the defalcations by Republican office-holders during the last six years of Republican administration amounted on June 19, 1876, to $5,500,536.

A HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR THE WHISKY RINGS.

The records prove that the robberies of the whisky rings, for attempting to break up which Bristow was driven from the Cabinet, amounted to fully $100,000,000.

THE REPUBLICAN RINGS INDORSE THEMSELVES.

The records prove that the number of corrupt rings and combinations surrounding the Republican administration far exceeds anything previously known in the history of this country, and that notwithstanding this every Republican convention, State and national, in the past eight years, has fully indorsed that administration.

THE NUMBER OF OFFICE-HOLDERS NEARLY DOUBLED.

The records prove that the number of office-holders has been increased during President Grant's administration from 54,267 to 94,119, or at the rate of more than 5,000 a year; the during almost the whole of this period the country has been suffering from great commercial depression, and nearly every home has felt the pressure of hard times.

NOT ONE REFORM PLEDGE FULFILLED.

The records prove that the Republican party has pledged itself to civil-service reform in every National and State Convention since 1868; that President Grant has asked Congress to aid him in bringing it about, in almost every message he has ever written; and, that not the first step has ever been taken toward the fulfillment of that pledge, except the unimportant one of the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, which aroused so much opposition among Republicans that it was abandoned; that Gov. Hayes has again promised civil-service reform just as President Grant promised it eight years ago.

NOT ONE SPECIE-PAYMENT PLEDGE FULFILLED.

The records prove that the Republican party has pledged itself to bring about specie payment in every National and almost every State Convention since 1868; that President Grant has asked Congress to aid him in bringing it about in every annual message since that time; and that not the first step has ever been taken toward the fulfillment of that pledge save by the passage of a so-called Resumption act, which was originally framed as an inflation measure, but which worked somewhat differently; that the Republican National Convention did not dare to commend this act, and the Democratic House found itself compelled to vote to repeal it; that Gov. Hayes has promised specie payments now just as President Grant promised it eight years ago.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS STOLEN BY CARPET-BAGGERS.

The records prove that President Grant's reconstruction policy has resulted in the increase of the debts of Southern States, which were almost nothing at the close of the war, to an aggregate of $194,000,000, and in the almost complete confiscation of property by local taxation; that the lists of estates and farms to be sold for taxes fill column after column and page after page of the Southern newspapers; that this condition of things affects the blacks equally with the whites, and is the direct result of the enormous thefts of Republican officials.

A DISASTROUS INDIAN POLICY.

The records prove that the Indian policy of President Grant has resulted in little else than thieving and bloodshed, and has finally culminated in a bloody and costly war brought on by the violation by this Government of a solemn treaty with the Indians.

A BRIBE TAKEN IN THE CABINET.

The records prove that a Republican Secretary of War has been, for almost the entire period of President Grant's administration, engaged in blackmailing his appointees; that from one post-trader this Secretary derived in this way $20,000, and his accomplice $20,000 more; that he surrounded the approaches to his department with brokers who sold appointments for him, and, in some cases, charged as much as $1,000 for a mere personal introduction to the Secretary; that many of these things were exposed in evidence given four years ago by Gen. W. B. Hazen, a distinguished army officer; that the evidence was brought to the attention of the President, who made no investigation of the charges, and continued the Secretary in his position for four years longer; that when the final disclosure was made, his resignation was accepted immediately by the President "with great regret;" that this acceptance enabled him to escape conviction on his trial by the Senate, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction; that of the twenty-six Senators who voted to acquit him, all but one were Republicans; that within a few days after this disclosure, President Grant's administration was commended by the Republican State Convention of Ohio, which presented the name of Gov. Hayes as a candidate for the Presidency, in terms of higher praise than it found for its own candidate; that the National Convention at Cincinnati cordially indorsed the President and his administration; that Gov. Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, announced his full and hearty concurrence in the platform adopted; that no Republican State convention or national convention, nor has Gov. Hayes, ever expressed the slightest disapprobation of the crimes of the administration.

A CABINET OFFICER AWAITING IMPEACHMENT.

The records prove that the Secretary of the Navy has, for years, violated very many of the laws governing his action without rebuke or remonstrance from President Grant; that for years his former business partners, the Cattells, levied blackmail upon those seeking to obtain contracts with the department, and that during the same period his bank account with the same Cattells shows much larger transactions than could have been found on his salary; that he has had his private furniture manufactured in the workshops of the Government; that he put in peril an enormous sum of Government money in the attempt to prevent the ruin of a bankrupt banking-house, and that $800,000 of this amount has never been recovered; that his department was found to be honeycombed with fraud, and run as a political bureau; that the navy-yards were crowded with men just before the election, who were all discharged immediately afterward; that the House of Representatives authorized the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of his impeachment, and it will doubtless report in favor of such a step at the opening of the next session; that the Republicans reported and voted for a resolution whitewashing Secretary Robeson, although there were few Republican journals which dared to defend him; that the single Republican member, Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, who had the courage to sign the majority report against Secretary Robeson, was defeated for renomination, suffering the same fate as Bristow at Cincinnati and Evarts in New York; that Mr. Burleigh's defeat was everywhere known to be due to his fearlessness in exposing Republican rascality.

WHERE THE CAMPAIGN FOR HAYES IS RUN.

The records prove that under a Republican Secretary of the Interior frauds equally upon the tax-payer and the Indian have been committed with impunity, amounting annually to hundreds of thousands of dollars; that the perpetrators went unpunished, and the chief perpetrator, Columbus Delano, retired after years of service with a handsome testimonial from President Grant; that under this same Secretary of the Interior pension frauds were committed amounting to $400,000, which were exposed by a Democratic House, but the perpetrators of which are still unpunished by the Republican administration; that Columbus Delano's appropriate successor, Zachariah Chandler, has been placed at the head of the National Republican Committee, and is managing the campaign for Gov. Hayes, presenting a spectacle of the neglect of official decency in high places never before witnessed in this country.

A DEPARTMENT OF INJUSTICE.

The records prove that Attorney General Williams, while at the head of the Department of Justice, supported his private carriage and horses out of the contingent fund of the department, following in this the example of almost all the Republican officials; that, with one other of President Grant's Attorney Generals, Mr. Akerman, he diverted $34,000 of the funds of the department to election purposes in New York—a proceeding for which the President and these two Cabinet officers have been censured by a committee of the House; that, with the connivance of another Attorney General, Edwards Pierrepont, a letter was written to District Attorneys during the trial of Gen. Babcock for conspiracy, to prevent conclusive testimony being given against him by an accomplice; that this is shown by the testimony of Bluford Wilson, late Republican Solicitor of the Treasury; that the letter, which Mr. Pierrepont said was not to be made public, was given to Babcock's counsel and made public by him; that President Grant took pains to ascertain the evidence against Babcock from Mr. Bristow and Mr. Wilson, who could not refuse to give it to him, and communicated it to Babcock; and that largely by means of this prostitution of justice Babcock escaped conviction.

A DISGRACEFUL DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The records prove that under the Republican administration, now nearly closed, the diplomatic service of the United States has been disgraced by almost universal corruption and incompetency; that almost the first act of our first Minister abroad, Gen. Schenck, was to print a treatise on poker-playing; that he afterward, from corrupt considerations, violated all diplomatic decency by giving the great weight of his name and position to a swindling mining scheme; that the corruptness of the transaction was shown by the fact that he paid nothing for his stock, and by other overwhelming evidence; that in the investigation which was made by the Democratic House, Gen. Schenck's testimony was shown to be false in almost every instance by abundant evidence; that the House of Representatives by unanimous vote censured him, after he had left England under cover of his official position to avoid arrest; that the Republican Minister to Austria, ex-Gov. Orth, was corruptly connected with the Venezuelan claims, while in Congress, and being nominated for Governor, in spite of his record, was finally compelled to withdraw, because his defeat was inevitable; that the President's brother-in-law, Mr. Kramer, Minister at the Danish Court, is still retained in his place, notwithstanding the fact that he has frequently disgraced it by drunkenness and public appearances in disreputable company; that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who has been on his trial for homicide, was sent as Minister to the Court of Spain; that Silas H. Hudson, a relative of the President, sent to Guatemala, disgraced himself there by conduct unbecoming a representative of the United States; that none of the acts of these men or of the administration, of which they formed a part, were ever condemned by the Republican party, except in the instance when public sentiment forced it to join in the verdict passed upon Gen. Schenck; that, on the contrary, the administration has been profusely commended by all the conventions of the Republican party, State and national, especially by those which nominated Gov. Hayes.

REPUBLICAN REFORMERS RUN OUT OF OFFICE.

The records prove that Mr. Bristow and Mr. Wilson, who were engaged in the work of pursuing thieves, and did not hesitate to enter the doors of the White House when the trail led there, were forced out of office by the President; that Wilson's letter of resignation never received any notice at the hand of the President, while Delano, Belknap, Shepherd and Murphy, the other noted corruptionists and personal friends of the President, were retired from office with extravagant eulogies.

ANOTHER CABINET REFORMER TURNED OUT.

The records prove that under President Grant's favorite Postmaster General, J. A. J. Creswell, the system of "straw bids" grew up, which remains still unreformed; that Mr. Creswell, when he retired from office, was highly eulogized by President Grant; that his successor, who attempted to introduce reforms into the administration of the Department, was removed, and a political subordinate of Senator Morton was appointed in his place.

THE REPUBLICAN TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

The records prove that President Grant's Commissioner of Pensions, Gen. J. H. Baker, combined with a pension agent named Blakely in an attempt to blackmail Miss Ada Sweet; that Miss Sweet had obtained her appointment as successor to Blakely through him, in consideration of a promise to pay him a large share of her salary; that Blakely, being a defaulter to the amount of $3,000, attempted to compel her to assume the responsibility for that amount; that in this he was seconded by Baker, then Commissioner of Pensions; that the individual to whom the moneys were paid throughout was B. H. Campbell, United States Marshal and Gen. Babcock's father-in-law; that after the Cincinnati Convention promised "respectful consideration" to the claims of women, a high Government officer proposed that the reduction of force in the departments, compelled by the Democratic reduction in the appropriations, should be made by the discharge of women, all of them poor, so as to keep the Republican voters on comfortable salaries; and that this policy is now being carried out as far as possible.

HOW REPUBLICAN DELINQUENTS ARE PUNISHED.

The records prove that the public printer was found by a committee of the House to have been charging exorbitant prices for his work, reporting incorrectly the cost of printing the *Congressional Record*, and drawing money on false vouchers; that when that office was abolished, and one similar to it created, the President appointed the same delinquent official to the new office, and the Senate confirmed him, notwithstanding these disclosures.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CONSPIRACY.

The records prove that a conspiracy was formed, to which the President's Private Secretary was a party, and of which the Chief of the Secret Service was the principal instrument, to commit a burglary in the office of the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, and implicate in it Columbus Alexander, an old and wealthy citizen, who was outspoken in denouncing, and fearless in pursuing the ring; that the plot was frustrated only in its final stage; that Gen. Babcock is now under indictment for this offense.

REPUBLICAN RING MAKERS—NOT RING BREAKERS.

The records prove that the ring which robbed the District of Columbia as boldly as the Tweed ring robbed the city of New York, was kept in countenance by the favor of President Grant, and was officially recognized by his renomination of Boss Shepherd to be a member of the District Government, after his robberies had been exposed; that public sentiment was so outraged that the Senate, servile as it had been and is, rejected the nomination; that Shepherd still remains one of President Grant's most conspicuous friends and trusted advisers.

THE BLACK FRIDAY CONSPIRACY.

The records prove that the participants in the infamous Black Friday conspiracy of 1869 were Gen. Babcock, Gen. Porter, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., A. R. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, and Gen. Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer in New York; that, whether President Grant was personally interested in the matter or not, his order to stop the Government sales of gold was the first thing desired by the conspirators, and that they ran the price up from 136 to 163; that the President finally ordered the sales to be resumed, whether through alarm or because he found that he had been duped, cannot be definitely ascertained; that the result was a terrible panic, spreading ruin on every side. The fact of Gen. Babcock's complicity in this conspiracy was brought to President Grant's attention some months since by written documents and proofs, but this did not prevent the President's retaining him as his Secretary and sending him with messages to the Senate of the United States.

THE GRANT FAMILY LOOKED AFTER.

The records prove that President Grant has violated all the precedents of his office by pensioning very many of his relatives upon the Government.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PRESENT-TAKER.

The records prove that President Grant, in contravention of all precedents of his office, has been in the habit of receiving valuable presents throughout his entire administration, and has frequently appointed persons making the largest gifts and the largest [illegible] to his campaign funds, to [illegible]

ARMED INTIMIDATION.

The records prove that the President has repeatedly interfered in the government of States in the South, without warrant of law, using the army to intimidate Legislatures or influence elections; that, in the case of the infamous Louisiana outrage, the entire Republican Cabinet, and the whole Republican party concurred with him.

THE SANTO DOMINGO CONSPIRACY.

The records prove that the conspiracy of Babcock and other members of the White House ring, to have the island of Santo Domingo purchased by the United States, in order to enhance the value of concessions held by them, was abetted, whether knowingly or not, by the President, and that the cost to the country of this scheme was $2,000,000; and that, for Mr. Sumner's opposition to this scheme in the Senate, he was deposed, at the express desire of the President, from the place he had filled with honor for many years at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GRANT HELPING HIS BROTHER'S OPERATIONS.

The records prove that Gen. Grant, while General of the army, gave a relative an appointment on learning from him by letter that he was to be paid for it; that Gen. Grant, while President, has kept his brother, Orville Grant, fully informed of vacancies likely to occur in post-traderships and Indian agencies, and that, by this means, Orville Grant was enabled to blackmail many applicants into giving him a share in the profits of their places, in return for his influence; that in this way Orville Grant obtained and still holds large interests in post-traderships and Indian agencies, into which he put no capital; that all these facts were admitted by Orville Grant in his testimony before the House Committee.

OFFICIAL KIDNAPPING.

The records prove that during the investigation by the House of the Santo Domingo job, officers of the secret service formed a conspiracy to kidnap a witness, Raymond H. Perry, upon a fabricated charge; and they did not make the attempt, which happily failed in the end, without orders from high authority.

THE PARTY RUINS 70,000 NEGROES.

The records prove that the Republican party, which claimed to be the especial guardian of the negroes of the South, deluded them into intrusting their savings to the Freedman's Savings Bank, and then robbed them of every cent. By this cruel theft 70,000 negro depositors were robbed of $3,000,000.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN JOB FRUSTRATED.

The records prove that the attempt of the Republican Senate to revive the franking privilege was frustrated by the Democratic House.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE IN ONE YEAR.

The records prove that the heads of the Republican departments estimated their expenses for the current year at $173,590,822, being an increase on the appropriations of last year of $25,425,698, made undoubtedly with a view to the purposes of the campaign; that the Democratic House estimated that the Government could be honestly and economically administered for $109,244,140; that, yielding some points demanded by the Republican Senate, the appropriations were finally fixed at $120,611,871; that the saving effected by the House on the expenditure of the previous year, was $29,944,252, and on the sum demanded for this year was $55,380,650.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN NEW YORK.

The records prove that the State taxes in New York under a Republican administration in 1874, the year before Gov. Tilden's inauguration, were $15,727,482; that in 1876 they are $8,268,196, the reduction being very largely due to Gov. Tilden's economies growing out of his reforms.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Letter from the Massachusetts Statesman—A Brief but Powerful Arraignment of the Party in Power.

QUINCY, Sept. 25, 1877.

Daniel Magone, Jr., Chairman N. Y. State Democratic Committee.

DEAR SIR: Absence from home has prevented me from answering promptly your letter of the 20th inst. If I were younger, it would be an agreeable duty to perform the task to which you invite me. But I have not done anything of the kind for fifteen years, and am now in my 70th year. Should I accept one invitation, I should probably give rise to others which would have an equal claim. My judgment is, that I had better stay at home. Yet I think I fully appreciate the importance of this canvass. It is narrowing itself daily more and more into a struggle between the people and the managers who hold the official organization of the country for their own exclusive benefit. From the days of the Credit Mobilier, down to the last exposures made by the investigations of the last Congress, there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is the prevalence of corruption almost everywhere in the Republican organization. The honest men do indeed make brave and sincere efforts to resist this baleful influence, but they are too often defeated to raise any just hopes of ultimate success. This struggle has been going on for years, and no material change for the better has yet been effected.

The time has now come for a radical change, and the substitution of a wholly new influence, tied up by no restrictions other than the genuine wishes of honest men of all parties. When in a great popular convention of a party to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, one gentleman deeply compromised by the investigations of a committee of the House of Representatives comes within twenty-five votes of a nomination, and another, who really did honor to himself by fearless and effective exposures of corruption in high places, could not command many more than 100 votes, it seems to me that it is high time for a change in public opinion. Neither is the case improved by a view of the manner in which the canvass has been carried on. The great effort of the Republicans seems to be to operate on the popular passions excited during the late civil war. Instead of repeating the honorable call of President Grant, "Let us have peace," the cry is for raising what may prove another war. And why is this? Only because the people of the Southern States choose to vote as they please [cheers], without regard to the corrupt combinations of office-holders all over the country, wielded by equally corrupt combinations of legislators at the seat of Government, to perpetuate their own power. Verily, verily, if the people are wise they will lay down party and seize the present opportunity to make a change. I am very truly yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Beaconsfield.

Curious persons generally wish to know what the late Mr. Disraeli's title, Earl of Beaconsfield, means. Beaconsfield was the former home of the English poet Waller and of the Irish statesman Edmund Burke. It was once a splendid place, but the house in which the poet and the statesman lived is destroyed; yet it is not unattractive as a country seat, and bears a noted name to this day. The aristocratic snobs, bent on ruining their language, call the place "Beckonsfield," as they say Darby instead of Derby.

COLE YOUNGER, one of the captured bandits in Minnesota, writes from prison to an inquiring correspondent as follows: "Dear Sir—I am proud to say to you we were raised by Religious Parents, and attended Sunday school regular in our Boyhood, and I had charge of a bible class while in Texas, at Seyene, Dallas County. I have always respected christianity. I have known the right and endorse it. I condemn the rong, but yet the rong pursued." This same canting cut-throat said to a visitor, "I love flowers because those I love do."

THERE has been an interesting inquiry in Paris lately as to which trees stand town life best, and it is decided that beyond all question no tree is so good for urban wants as the plane. The same verdict is returned in London. Smoke does not seem to affect them, and few finer specimens of this graceful and umbrageous tree can be seen than those in Berkeley square in that city.

GOV. TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

A Complete Refutation of the Charge of Disloyalty.

The Testimony of One of President Lincoln's Assistant Secretaries of War—Giving His Influence and Means to the Cause.

[From a Speech by the Hon. Peter H. Watson, Delivered in Ashtabula, Ohio, Sept. 22.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ASHTABULA: I appear before you in compliance with the request of several of your number, to tell what I know personally having a bearing upon the infamous charges made against the character of Samuel J. Tilden:

I have known Mr. Tilden for more than twenty years, and up to two years ago, when when he became a candidate for election to the office of Governor of New York, he was generally recognized, without distinction of party, as one of the most estimable citizens, as one of the ablest and most trusted lawyers, and as a scholar of exceptionally thorough and broad culture in political science and administration.

When the war broke out, as many of you know, I was residing in Washington city, where, for fifteen years, I had been diligently practising my profession, unconnected with political parties or office, but not altogether an unobservant or an uninterested spectator of public events, and it so happened that I was among the first to realize that rebellion was organizing and would surely break out; and it fell to my lot, in an humble way, to co-operate with men of ability and eminence to ascertain what probably would be the master moves first attempted by the rebels, and then to organize the most effectual means available for defeating them.

Mr. Stanton went into office as Secretary of War in January, 1862, and his appointment was received with the greatest favor by the Democratic as well as the Republican press, as the evidence of a cordial union of all parties in the great work of sustaining the National Government, and because he was then generally believed to possess those high qualities which afterward made him such a gigantic figure in the history of the times. Before and after this period Mr. Tilden was called to Washington to counsel with both the President and Secretary of War; and to the latter, at that time, he was especially welcome, because, although he had opposed the war as long as it seemed possible to avert it, and until it had actually gone beyond call, in which he was in full sympathy with the President and many other distinguished Republicans; yet, now that there was no escape from it, he urged earnestly its more vigorous prosecution, as the most effective means of bringing it to a speedy end, and of restricting its unavoidable woes and enormous expenditures to the narrowest practicable compass.

When, in 1862, the Government concluded that a prudent precaution against possible war with England required that the iron manufacturers of our country should be able to supply us with gun-barrel iron, it asked them to essay its production experimentally, and to supply, as it was wanted, 6,000 tons, at a price that could not yield much profit. This onerous but patriotic duty was undertaken by the establishment in which Mr. Tilden was then a director and a large stockholder, and to accomplish it they stopped other highly remunerative work, thereby sacrificing hundreds of thousands of dollars, the price, as it turned out, being too low to cover the cost of production. But neither he nor any of his associates have ever set up or even intimated a desire to make any claim for indemnity, as I learned in Washington last winter. Neither has he or they asked the Government to receive the balance of iron undelivered under the contract, although not more than two-thirds of it had been called for when the war closed, at which time, owing of the sudden fall of prices, the profits on the residue would have been very large; but the Government no longer needed the iron, and its credit was stretched to the utmost to provide for war debts. Mr. Tilden and his friends, therefore, forbore to make any claim to the large amount they might justly have asked in this matter.

On a previous occasion, when a great emergency arose, the Government called upon the same gentlemen for aid; it asked them to construct a large number of ponderous wrought-iron machines, each weighing many tons, and known in military engineering as mortar beds, and to accomplish the object in less than one-quarter of the time which the Ordnance Department and engineers of eminence had declared indispensable.

Reposing confidence in the patriotism of these gentlemen, it was explained to them that a large number of these huge, unwieldy structures had suddenly been called for by Gen. Grant, and not one was to be found in our arsenals; that they were necessary to complete the armament of gunboats required for the most important military campaign to be made in the West that winter (1862), the advance up the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers to capture Forts Henry and Donelson and to destroy the Confederate army there gathering, and that a failure to supply these beds promptly would greatly embarrass the expedition, and might defeat it altogether, by delaying until the waters of these rivers fell too low for navigation by gunboats.

Nobly did these gentlemen respond to the confidence reposed in them by their Government. Money to carry on this work could not then be advanced, for the treasury had none to spare. It was then far in arrears for soldiers' pay, and the expense of enlisting and organizing troops. But these gentlemen did not hesitate. They opened their own purses, and, as if by magic, summoned into instant activity a multitude of skilled workmen in different shops and towns, situated in three different States, no single establishment or city being able to support the number of artisans and tools, and the different kinds of material with the promptness and celerity necessary to meet the emergency. It will gratify you to learn that this, under the circumstances, almost impossible task was accomplished considerably within the time limited, and so enabled Gen. Grant to complete the armament of the expedition before the day appointed. This wonderful performance was only achieved through the matchless executive skill of Abram S. Hewitt, who organized and directed the work, and who was one of Mr. Tilden's associates in the Trenton Iron Company, and, like Mr. Tilden, has in many ways and at different times, rendered great and loving service to his country, but never paraded his well-doing, or sought to make of it political or other merchandise.

The account made out against the Government for performing this great feat of mechanical construction embraced no charge for profit, interest, agency, personal service, use of shops, tools, or anything else, but the actual money disbursed for materials and labor.

After the account was approved and a voucher issued they had to wait many months before the treasury could pay them. Greenbacks, meanwhile, were depreciating every day, so that the money in which they were repaid was worth much less than the money they disbursed. This depreciation, together with interest, use of tools and shops, and the value of personal services rendered, would make a very large loss, or patriotic offering, whichever you choose to call it, in this single matter, for which they asked no indemnity, then or since, and never complained that the Government could not use them better.

Such patriotic liberality, on the part of Mr. Tilden and his associates of the Trenton Iron Company, you may safely believe was emulated by none of the men who now are so loud in his detraction. It would, I think, be difficult to find one of them who, in the essential attributes of good citizenship, is worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoe.

If it were necessary I could go on multiplying instances and evidence in support of my averment to you, that on my personal knowledge the charge of disloyalty against Mr. Tilden is untrue; and I have no doubt that all the other charges made against him are equally untrue, for they are inconsistent with the high character which he has borne through a long and very active business life, and with the cordial fellowship and esteem of so many good men, who would scorn instead of respecting him if he were the calculating villain which his political enemies paint.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STORE

always on hand at lowest prices!

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. DeWald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRCHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

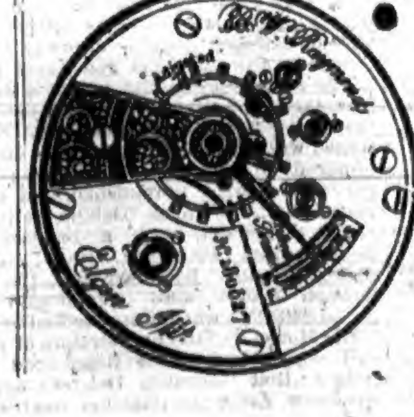

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich SoutlernRR

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Butler	1:54 p m.	x 2.35 a m.	
Waterloo	2.40 "	2.45 "	
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 37
Corunna	2.57	2.57	8 58

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6.25 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mall.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 40 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	7 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 28 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 09 "	1 30 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 06 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2.30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 55 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 25 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati				
Louisville	4 00pm			
Indianapolis	8 35pm			
Ft Wayne	10 56 "			4 p
Auburn	11 29 "			5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "			5 37
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "		7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "		7 22	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 25 "		9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "		12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "			
Saginaw	9 10 "			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			
Lansing	10 58 "			
Grand Rapids	6 00 "		11 35	
Detroit	10 05 "		2 30p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm		6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "		8 00	7 56
Bankers	2 02 "		8 20	8 11
Reading	2 16 "		9 00	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "		10 00	9 30
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "			1 17
Auburn	3 56 "			1 30
Auburn Junction				1 36
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "			6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "			1 10
Louisville	8 30 am			8 00a
Cincinnati				11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	*8 55pm		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	12 45am		6 00
Baltimore	+7 25	6 20pm	10 10
Washington	8 40	7 35	11 30
Wheeling	1 15am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire	1 32	2 28	1 17
Barnesville	2 44	9 40	2 33
Cambridge	3 51	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	6 10	11 46	4 50
lv Columbus	7 05	12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*6 35	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 3	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 45
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 03	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	8 10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	+8 52am	+5 08	+9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 38
Avilla	1 52		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 36am	6 39
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	19 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 28	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	+5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

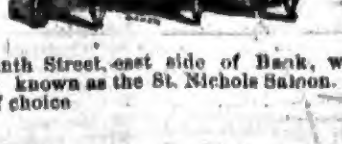

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, wh. c will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. A kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

CHICAGO, ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE O CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Poin's West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, (Sundays excepted)	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation (Sat ex)	5 00 p m
Omaha Express (Sun ex)	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUNCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA.	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and be tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades.
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings

in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, OCTOBER 26th, 1876. Number 45.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year, ... $2. | Six Months, ... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
One Column......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Jane's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben Counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDER, Prop'r.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk.
O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.
L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

The Auburn

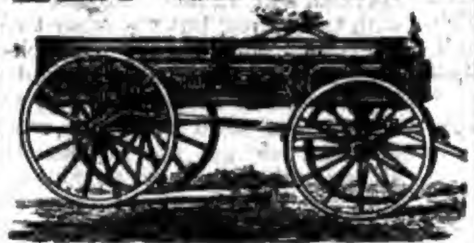

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

—

Hiram Parent, Pro.

—

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight

Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collecitons made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

Wise and great statesmenship recommends reconciliation and harmony between the sections, but Hayes says: "We must have the bloody shirt and revive the bitter prejudices of the war." And that is statesmanship of the Republican party!

* * *

It is rumored that, since the October elections have resulted so unfavorably for the Republicans in the very section where Hayes' boasted strength alone lay, there will be an effort made to crowd him off the ticket and put Grant in his place. But we hardly credit the report.

* * *

It is useless for Republicans to fix upon Grant the sole responsibility of that revolutionary proclamation. It is the proclamation of the Republican party. It is the proclamation of Hayes It is to keep the one in power by electing the other. Has Hayes lifted up his voice against the infamy? Has any Republican leader objected?

* * *

The Charleston News and Courier publishes a list of thirty-eight names, with particulars, of Democrats, white and colored, who have been intimidated and out raged by the Radical negroes of South Carolina. Gov. Chamberlain has not specified a case. He is a man of unbounded imagination. He is himself guilty of intimidating voters by removing some of them from office for refusal to vote the Republican ticket.

* * *

Reports of negro outrages in South Carolina continue to reach us. Six white men returning from a Democratic meeting at Edgefield, a short time ago, were fired upon by negroes in ambush. One was killed and another severely wounded. At the instance of United States officers a Coroner was sent for, and he was also ambushed and shot. It is for this sort of work, we presume, that the army is being sent to South Carolina.

* * *

The Cincinnati Commercial does not enthuse worth a cent over the election in Ohio. Hayes, the American Alliance candidate for President, the man whose oaths about his property requires several more to set them right, and who refuses to give up the Leroy money, added nothing to the strength of the ticket. On the contrary, he probably weakened it, at any rate, the Commercial is gloomy in regard to the future, and says: "Republicans must improve in their methods of managing their strength, or with the solid South bearing down upon them, and the Democratic party disciplined and always alert, striking them flank and rear, they can not hold the country, but will be driven from power speedily, if not at once."

* * *

The Chicago Times says: "A very important rumor is that which has been circulating in Cincinnati, and which represents that Hayes has been unanimously requested by the executive committee to resign, in order to further his "chances for the Presidency." If such advice has been given, it must have been by some malicious enemy of the governor, willing to see him left utterly out in the cold at the close of the campaign. Everybody knows, of course that since the Indiana election Hayes has had no "chance for the Presidency" and of course his chances of a retired private life are the only chances that can be improved by moving him out of the governorship.

Hold The Fort.

The beautiful song entited "Hold the Fort for we are Coming," originated as follows:

Gen. Corse was holding the Fort at Allatoona, Sherman signalled him at a most trying period to hold the Fort for we are coming. Corse at that time sent the following dispatch:

"ALLATOONA, GA., Oct. 6, '64—2 P M
"Capt. L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp:
"I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all h—ll yet! My losses are heavy. A force moving from Stilesboro to Kingston gives me some anxiety. Tell me where Sherman is.
"JOHN CORSE, Brigadier-General.

Twelve years later, on the anniversary of the day he wrote the dispatch, Gen. Corse was one of the leaders at the Democratic Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis. How must he and his brave comrads feel to hear themselves denounced as rebels and bummers by the Republican press, simply because they vote the Democratic ticket.

* * *

One of Governor Tilden's defamers has taken leg-bail and fled his section of the country. A dispatch from Detroit, Michigan, to the Albany Argus tells the story. The Rev. E. Flowers, author of the atrocious statement that Tilden cursed him and the Union soldiers, has left Detroit permanently, without paying his debts even to his grocery bill. Flowers is entirely discredited by his brother Episcopal clergy man in Detroit, and the Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Committee says that a prominent minister had written to him to the effect that Flowers had made a radically different statement from the one published. The Republican organs and speakers continue to publish this slander to the country, but not one person out of a thousand believes a word of the story is true.

* * *

Republican Prestige Broken.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 11.

The Democratic party has struggled against terrible odds in Ohio and Indiana. It has had to confront unlimited resources of man and money. It has had to meet an unprincipled organization, ready to sacrifice every great public interest to carry its own selfish ends. The spectacle of a great party selling its honor, and entering into an unholy alliance in defense of its own professions, is degrading and disgusting, and will secure the contempt of the people of the entire Republic.

For the first time since the organization of the Republican party, the Democracy pass the critical period of the October elections without the influence of a depressing popular current against them.

The prestige of the Republican party is at last broken. At last it must face the people throughout the entire length and bredth of the land. At last it must give an account or its stewardship at the general election in November.

No longer can it enter into the November election with the impetus of an avalanche, sweeping everything before it. It must now face the sober judgment of the country. It must abandon its appeals to passion and prejudice. It must abandon its hopes of winning by personal calumny and scurrilous vituperation.

The questions are simple and easily comprehended by every voter.

1. Will this country prosper so long as sectional bitterness is permitted to load the South with heavy and oppressive burdens? Shall the relentless persecution of the South continue? Or shall fraternity and good will between the sections prevail? The Republican party stirs up the rancor of old-time hatred; the Democratic party seeks to heal the wounds of the war, and to reconcile race with race and section with section. A United North grasps the profered hand of a United South. Shall it be?

2. Shall the general administration of the country be conducted upon the principles of the fathers, or shall the Republic be managed by those who have already brought it to the verge of ruin?

3. Shall Reform and Retrenchment be enforced; or shall the destinies of the nation be left in hands utterly unable to comprehend its needs?

The result of yesterday's contests in demonstrating the great impression made by the Democracy in the critical States, gives bright promise of final success in November. The conservative, liberal, loyal, cultured States of the Republic will vote solid for Tilden and Hendricks, Reconciliation and Reform.

Victory is assured!

* * *

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having purchased the photograph rooms of Mr. Siler, I am now prepared to furnish pictures and copying in the best style of art, at lowest prices.
4w. DAVID GRIPE

Gov. Williams Speaks.

It was said in the campaign against "Blue Jeans" Williams, that if he should be elected Governor, and was called upon for a speech, couldn't astonish the representatives of other states by one of those polished, and eloquent responses, which would undoubtedly flow from the lips of Ben Harrison. We give below the speech of Gov. Williams made last week at the ratification meeting at Indianapolis, and for the life of us we cannot see why it is not just as good a speech as any one ought to make on such an occasion. It is brief, earnest and clothed in good common English, the last by no means the least, in these days of hifalutin oratory.

My fellow citizens: I neither sought, desired or expected the nomination for the office to which I have been elected. It was the free will offering of a great party, which I appreciate in the highest degree. The people have approved and endorsed that nomination by my election. I feel thankful to them for it, and will labor to make them the only return in my power, the only return which they will accept, a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. I have had long and important connection with the legislative department of the state, and it is gratifying to me to know that in the fierce political contest through which I have passed and in which scarcely anything has escaped examination, no fault has been found with, not even a criticism of my legislative record After the close of the legislative services it is very gratifying to me to receive from the hands of the people the highest executive position of the state. While I express the highest appreciation of the honor which has been done me, I would not utter one word or sentiment in the spirit of exultation. My full understanding of the responsibilities I am to assume, as well as the proprieties of this occasion, make it improper for me to indulge in such a spirit During the contest, I have been the object of political and personal criticism, and I regret to add that the gentleman whom I had the honor to defeat has felt it proper to speak of me in terms of disrespect, yet I wish to assure you my fellow citizens, that I come out of this struggle with kind feelings towards all, and that no sentiment of personal or partisan bitterness will embarrass me in the discharge of the duties of that high office as the representative of the whole people. It is probable that the term to which I have been elected will close my public career, and is due to the people as well as myself. I will endeavor to make that term both useful to them and to the state, and creditable to myself. The [illegible] the purity of the public service, and economy in public expenditures, and at the same time that liberality of policy which should characterize so great a state as Indiana will guide my conduct. My fellow citizens, I congratulate you upon the result in Indiana in respect to its influence upon the national contest now pending. By both parties and by the people of other states, it has been felt that the result in Indiana would have great influence in every section of the country upon the presidential election. And as the national result involves as I believe, considerations of purity of government, economy in expenditures and the fraturnal relations between great sections, I am greatly rejoiced that the state which has been my home from my youth up, has thrown her great influence upon the side which I believe will promote the honor of our country, and the prosperity and the happiness of the people.

In concluision, I have only to add that great as have been the achievements already reached, the contest is not ended or the great battle wholly won. Inspired anew by this victory, let us go forward in the earnest and honest purpose to make this triumph of the people complete in November.

* * *

The fact that the Democracy has carried the State by over five thousand majority, and elected but four members of Congress out of thirteen, speaks in thunder tones against the iniquitious apportional law of this State. All fair men will admit that the party which has a majority of the popular vote ought to have a majority of members of Congress and a majority of the Legislature; but in Indiana, with a large majority of the people with it, the Democracy is in a minority in its Congressional delegation, and in the Legislature. By such means as these aportionment laws the Republican party has kept itself in power in many state of the Union. For several years the state of Connecticut had a Democratic Governor and a Radical Legislature, and this is now the case in this state. The people will revolt as such manifest unfairness and place their condemnation upon it. The election of Williams is the beginning of the end of Radical domination in Indiana.

STOVES.

We are authorized to say that D. D. Snyder, has just received a fine lot of parlor heating stoves, which will be sold very low. The lot consists of many different patterns, among them the "Garland," a neat, elegant and durable stove for little money. He also keeps a large variety of cook stoves and tinware. Now is the time to make your selections, and get ready for cold weather.

* * *

Rickel & Co. have a new kind of soda for winter use expressly. Get a glass and try it.

The Latest Administration Outrage.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The mommoth pile of Republican usurpations in the Southern States, and of the recent outrages upon civil law in South Carolina, is crowded this morning with a Presidential proclamation which, for high handed disregard of the Constitution and the civil authority has no mate in our history. Never in a time of peace have the mandates of the Constitution been so flagrantly violated by the solemn act of an entire Administration. The President proclaims martial law in South Carolina for the purpose of giving the electoral vote of that state to Hayes. What are the facts? Gov. Chamberlain has packed the Supervisors, the Returning Board, the Commissioners of Elections in his own interest. He has 90,000 negroes in the State, which 40,000 stand of arms. Forty Companies of the United States Army, it is said by Republican, journals, have been sent to South Carolina to still further aid Chamberlain and Hayes. And now the hope of the rascal's election being still tremendious, the President goes through the formality of issuing a proclamation ordering all armed bands to disperse within three days, and in the same breath orders the General of the Armies to cause the entire Atlantic Army to report at Columbia at once, and directions are given to also bring to the assistance of Hayes and Chamberlain the militia of the States. The Marshals, under Taft's order, have authority to summon every male citizen above eighteen years of age to the avowed assistance of R. B. Hayes. Was ever such a spectacle presented? Was ever such enormous machinery brought to bear upon the election in a State? The President, goaded on by the men who are trying to elect Hayes, counseled by the Cabinet, has violated the Constitution at every step in this official act. He grounds his proclamation upon the constitutional command that the United States shall protect the States "against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature can not be conrened, against domestic violence." In the first place, according to the testimony of all of the Republicans of the highest repute in the State, there is no "domestic violence" there against which the United States are called upon to protect South Carolina. The Constitution did not declare that the National Government should interefere in a street fight; but only in cases where the "domestic violence" was equally dangerous with an "invation," with which it is catlogued. In the second place, the President could not lawfully interfere at the request of Chamberlain if the Legislature could be convinced; and Chamberlain has been howling at the gates of the Capital week after week, for months, for troops. He made no attempt to convince the Legislature, and it is a trick to say now that there is no time to convene the Legislature. It might have been done thrice. And why were scores of companies sent to South Carolina without even the formality of a lawless proclamation? The President orders these bands to disperse. But they are already dispursed. They have not met, drilled, trained. They have armed themselves as individuals in self-defense against 40,000 Government muskets in the hands of negroes. The President demands them to "disperse in three days," and, without waiting to learn whether or not they obey, instantly orders the army to the State, giving power to summon the milita of the various States to its aid. This is swift lawlessness. It is incontinent usurpation. It is revolution. It is the method by which Hayes is to be elected, if elected at all.

* * *

With an effrontery greater than the average Republican, the Chicago Tribune of last Saturday said, that the Republican party had been on trial for four years and come out with a clear record. A record of shame and corruption is not a very clear one to present to the people. The paper also said that the Republican party had exposed all the thieves, and brought all the criminals to justice. Perhaps Babcock is not a thief? and Belknap? and Robeson? Have they been brought to justice? If the Republican party has already reformed itself what is the use of the Radical stumpers talking about reform? If immaculate purity exists to-day in the Republican household why flaunt the bloody shirt and lie outrageously in the campaign? Why import fraudulent voters and raise corruption funds? The Republican party has been on trial for four years and it has a record of extravagance, venality, corruption and malfeasance. It was the record that condemned it before the people last week, and it is that terrible record that will consign it to a political grave at the Presidential election next month.

MOTH-EATEN.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

I had a beautiful garment,
And I laid it by with care;
I folded it close with lavender leaves
In a napkin fine and fair;
"It is far too costly a robe," I said,
"For one like me to wear."

So never at morn or evening
I put my garment on;
It lay by itself, under clasp and key,
In the perfumed dusk alone,
Its wonderful broidery hidden
Till many a day had gone.

There were guests who came to my portal,
There were friends who sat with me,
And clad in somberest raiment
I bore them company;
I knew that I owned a beautiful robe,
Though its splendor none might see.

There were poor who stood at my portal,
There were orphaned sought my care;
I gave them the tenderest pity,
But had nothing besides to spare;
I had only the beautiful garment,
And the raiment for daily wear.

At last, on a feast day's coming,
I thought in my dress to shine;
I would please myself with the luster
Of its shifting colors fine,
I would walk with pride in the marvel
Of its rarely rich design.

So out from the dust I bore it—
The lavender fell away—
And fold on fold I held it up
To the scorching light of the day.
Alas! the glory had perished
While there in its place it lay.

Who seeks for the fadeless beauty
Must seek for the use that seals
To the grace of a constant blessing
The beauty that use reveals.
For into the folded robe alone
The moth with its blighting steals.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

JIM.

We belonged to the surplus population, Jim and I, but we did not know it. The big world into which we came was filled to overflowing with just such puny, unwashed, ill-fed little wretches as we were, but we didn't know it, and so we came unconscious into the sunless, teeming alley, where countless others like ourselves herded. We didn't know we were a problem, Jim and I; we didn't know that we and our kind were baffling the wisdom of statesmen, Jim and I; but if we had known all about it, I doubt if we could have occupied the situation more philosophically. We slept as quietly in the under-ground cellar, down whose oozy steps the rain and ruin of years made slippery passage or bestowed ourselves as naturally, if need be, under some stranded wayside cart, as if it were precisely the thing Heaven had adapted us for from the beginning.

Jim was older and bigger than I; a tall, likely lad, fifteen of these hardening and toughening years had made him keen and sharp as a terrier, and just the lad to look after a forlorn little waif of a girl like myself. And Jim, after he had blacked boots all day or sold newspapers all afternoon, was sure to look after me, and we took supper together out of the same bowl of porridge.

Jim wasn't my brother, oh no! I used to wish he was my brother, though, sometimes, just because I was so proud of him.

The old man that kept the cellar, you see, had picked Jim up from somewhere when his folks died, and picked me up from somewhere when my folks died, and so we had somehow fallen together all along.

Just down beyond the jog of our alley, where it turned a sort of gray corner, and was darker and dirtier than ever—just there stood an old gray church with a clock in the tower; an old, old mossy church, with an old, old clock that passed its withered hands over its wizened face, and looked sleepily through them down into our alley on one side, and into a noisy, busy thoroughfare on the other. This old clock had dozed there until its head was all on one side, and you couldn't be sure whether it told the right time or not; but of a summer afternoon, when it was getting quite dusk down in our alley, a red ray from the setting sun used to settle for a minute right down on the face of the sleepy old clock; then it would seem to rouse up out of a pleasant dream, and strike the hour as sharp as need be, and then I knew it was time to look out for Jim. I'd see him turn the corner with his old straw hat on, and his old patched shoes, or barefoot maybe, for that matter, and we'd set off for a stroll together—a stroll to the wharves.

We generally haunted the wharves, Jim and I, when we went a pleasuring. They were so grand, the wharves, so busy, the wharves, so full of light and fresh air, the wharves, so altogether different from our alley, with the ships crowding around them, and the fluttering flags here and there on the masts, and the busy sailors getting in freights. Sometimes Jim would get a job for half an hour, and leave me lurking among the cotton bales, or sitting solitary in some safe corner till he came back. He always came back. And then sometimes we would linger about there till nightfall. Then the wharf was solemn and silent, and you could hear the water washing up against the great beams underneath, and see here and there a light gleaming from some lone lantern among the shrouds, and the gray water stretching beyond, we knew not whither; and if Jim and I had owned it all we couldn't have loved it better.

But one day Jim got a job that lasted longer than usual, and I grew scared and uneasy as night came on and he didn't come back. Wandering from the place where he had set me, shy and fearsome as a water rat, but as determined, I looked for him everywhere, but in vain; then I went back to my post, for hadn't he said, as he always said, "Don't be afraid, Jenny; for I'll come back for sure, you know." And then I waited and waited, till finally I fell asleep among the bales and barrels, and forgot my troubles.

In the morning, a forlorn and desolate little creature enough, I learned from some compassionate longshoremen that the great ship where Jim had been at work had sailed away with him abroad. A wild and passionate burst of weeping greeted this news, and a pitiful throng of people gathered about me, freight men and sailors mostly, but among them suddenly appeared the quiet face of a Quaker lady, who was distributing books among the sailors. They told her my tale, and seeing me utterly friendless, she wiped my tear-stained face with her white handkerchief and took me away. I was no better than a masterless dog, and worth far less. But she took me to a great, clean, quiet place—an institution they called it—where there were many others as homeless and wretched as I. And there they washed me and made me so clean and fresh that I thought the real me, the ragged, red-eyed, unkempt surplus atom of humanity that had been me, was gone away over seas with Jim, and this rosy-cheeked child was another me, newly come into the world.

Then one day there came a grand and stately lady who took me away to live with her and be her own little girl. This lady wore shining silks and lived in a splendid house, and had a lad in a velvet jacket, who was about as big as Jim. It was all like a strange, bright dream, if I could have only forgotten Jim. But I could not.

Jim was surplus population no longer; perhaps he was drowned, his ragged jacket and crownless hat might be buried now away down under the sea. Nobody about me now wore patched shoes or trowsers out at the knees, and nobody, it seemed to me, not even Louis, who was so kind and good to me, not even he, had an eye as bright and soft as Jim's, or a hand as warm. And so I never forgot Jim, but always in my heart of hearts seemed listening and waiting for him.

Sometimes I used to lure Louis down to the wharves, and always when I walked by myself my steps turned thitherward, and thus it was that I never lost sight of the ships, and dimly, faintly, unreasonably, looked for the return of Jim.

But it began to be years since dear old Jim went away, and Louis was a tall youth home from college, and I was—well, folks called me a young lady, and said that I would marry Louis some day. And perhaps they might have been right; but how could I be a lady—a real lady, you know—with an old straw hat and a ragged jacket stowed away in my heart? Even after I grew up I had fits of silent fretting for Jim that seemed as if they would eat my life away. Mrs. Belden said it was because I was growing, and took me away to the seashore. Oh! the seashore! I cannot tell you what I felt when I first saw the sea—the real sea—stretching away from the white line of shore, throbbing and sounding as it brimmed to the horizon's edge. This was the sea, the glorified sea, no longer grimy and smoky and gray with getting its living, but the sea translated, purified, made holy as if after death. The days went and came shining and beautiful; and every day I walked on the shore with Louis, ran races with the breeze, picked up shells, or gathered seaweed, or watched the sun gilding the sails of some far-flitting ship. Louis' face was sweet in those days, and kind as sunlight; and his voice was soft and low when he spoke to me, for he said we were old friends now, and had known each other so many years that we ought to love each other always. One afternoon we strayed farther than usual, and the twilight deepening as we walked, I think we both forgot everything except that we were young and happy, and life was glorious. Love! The word dropped warm from his lips, and seemed to color all my future with rose tints. All my past seemed sinking out of sight. The gates of paradise were open, and I was free to walk therein if I would. Not for me the barrenness, the disappointment that blighted other lives. I might make what I would, with wealth and love for my servants, and luxury and joy at my command. Ah, well I remember that afternoon by the sea!—the long line of white beach, the overhanging cliffs, the twilight touching the water with a golden glow, and glittering on the tall masts, and the ship lying at anchor beyond. Oh, life was so beautiful!—oh, love was so beautiful! A lightness of heart, a capricious intangible, elf-like mood fell upon me, born perhaps of the very overflow of bliss. I remember clapping my hands as I skipped along, challenging Louis to a race. Perhaps he had urged me too persistently to respond to his affection, to say when I would be his wife. Wife! I wanted to be no one's wife just then, but only to love and to live. Would I answer him? sighed Louis.

"When you catch me," I responded, mockingly, flitting along the sand. Away I went, with Louis following, breathless. We rounded the curve of the shore, and I was just sinking down upon the sand to wait for him, when an old boat with a broken oar caught my eye; it lay swinging in the shadow just where a great rock overhung the beach. Lightly, thoughtlessly, I stepped into the tiny craft, and waving my handkerchief laughingly to Louis, caught up my oar and set myself afloat. I scarcely thought what I was doing; it was a mere caprice born of the lightness of heart and youthful thoughtlessness. But a single glance at Louis' countenance roused me to the folly I was committing.

"Come back! come back!" he cried; "the current will carry you out of reach in a moment!"

Still laughing, I endeavored to obey. Dextrously I worked the broken oar, diligently I steadied the frail little vessel; but all my efforts seemed to bear me further and further from the anxious face that was watching me.

Perhaps if Louis then had plunged into the water, a few strong strokes of his arm might have reached and saved me. I do not know. Louis was no swimmer; and, besides, that was not his way of doing things. His was a deliberate and thoughtful rather than a rash and venturesome nature. He called to me eagerly that he was going for help; I should wait; I should drop the oar; in a few moments he would get a boat. I saw him hastening along the shore at the top of his speed; I saw the solitary shore, the deserted fisher huts, the far stretches of sand he would have to travel before reaching the little fishing village; I saw it all, but dimly now, for I was floating further and further away.

Wearily I dropped the oar and sank back in the boat. Surely I need do nothing more. Oh, surely Louis would save me! he would not let me die alone in reach of his loving arms! Night was creeping on with twilight on its garment's hem. I could see that lone and shadowy ship lying at anchor beyond the bar. If only I could reach that ship! But the current would drift me past her in an instant. Wildly and longingly now I called for help, stretching my arms out yearningly toward that silent vessel; but nothing answered me. The shore had grown far and dim, and dimly, strangely the stars coming out with their unfamiliar beauty made me afraid. Sad, solitary, and deserted, was I going to my death out of all that bright afternoon, that overflowing love, that fullness of life and pleasure proffered me?

Afraid? Well, yes, I was afraid; for one brief moment, as I cowered back into the boat, shrinking in the solitude of the awful waste of waters, a fear of that unknown world into which I seemed sailing oppressed me. But I bethought myself if I must die, it were better to die bravely. Perhaps I was going to meet Jim. If he was in that other world, that ought to be a cheery thought. No doubt he died bravely. But was he dead? Jim, my old, staunch friend, whose glad, good face had brightened my wretched childhood, oh, where was he?

It is said in the hours of death the memory of past events is preternaturally vivid. And as my mind reverted to those old days, forgetting my latter life, forgetting my later friends, and forgetting Louis, I felt sure that I was going to die. A trance of peace fell upon me, in which I seemed to clasp Jim's warm hand again as in days of old. Jim! Jim! I called aloud, rousing myself as from a dream, yet dreaming still. But nothing answered me. The darkness was growing deeper, the current more rapid, and Louis, with his soft taper fingers would never reach me now.

Unconscious, half delirious, I must have been, perhaps, for it seemed to me that Jim, on whose name I called, was a spirit, and that his presence, somewhere near me, was upholding me in this hour of need as I drifted further and further away from all earthly help. How long, I know not; how far, I know not; it seemed to me I had been on the way to eternity, and—. Had I had not heard through that death-dream an answering cry? Did I or did I not see mistily, as through a vail, the spars and shrouds of that silent vessel that had stood afar off, watching my struggle with death? And, great God! *was* it Jim's face—dear old Jim's face—bending over me, and was this heaven?

"My dear," said Mrs. Belden, coming into my room one morning, "you are getting quite strong again; the sea air has done you a world of good—in fact, you look better, I think, than before your accident. I am thinking we may as well return to the city as soon as you like."

I was lying on a couch by the window looking out upon the sea.

"Well," said I, absently, in a half reverie.

"You feel very strong, do you not, dear?"

"Oh yes, ma'm," said I, rousing myself; "quite strong—stronger than ever."

I was stronger than ever; since that night when Jim saved my life, swimming out to my sinking boat against the current, and risking his life to save an unknown waif, unwitting that it was his nursling of old who was in deadly peril. Since that night a world of new thoughts had come crowding in upon me, searing me with their strength and making me ashamed of the silken life I was leading. I know not what premonition of change, of banishment, was tugging at my heart that morning as I looked out over the gleaming waters, and filled my eyes with tears.

"You are sorry to leave the sea shore?" said Mrs. Belden.

"I was thinking of Jim," said I, honestly. "How can I leave Jim?"

Mrs. Belden's face flushed.

"Jenny," said she, severely, "of course we all think a deal of your sailor friend for saving your life; but you must be aware that he is no fit companion for you, and that his constant attendance upon you since that accident has been a matter of much annoyance both to myself and Louis."

At that moment Louis' tall figure appeared at the door, a queer smile was on his pale thin face, as holding out his long white hand to me, he said, "Jenny, your sailor's below."

"I have just been telling Jenny," said Mrs. Belden, "that we must get away from the sea-shore to free her from these low associates."

Low associates!—Jim, my prince of men, my savior!

I see but one course, and yet these two had been so kind to me all these years, they had made my life so luxurious and pleasureable; should I go away from them into the obscurity and poverty of my early life again?

At that moment Jim's sunburned face appeared at the door. He stood with his cap in his hand, eager yet modest, his face alight, his eyes gleaming behind Louis' thin, calm countenance. "I sail the day after to-morrow, Jenny," he said, "and I couldn't miss the chance of not seeing you."

Mrs. Belden made a haughty gesture with her hand, as if she would have ordered off the intruder.

"Wait, mother," said Louis, calmly. "Of course Jenny's good sense will tell her what is right, and she belongs to me, you know."

I saw Jim give a great start. The blood flushed up hotly in his brown cheeks. There was a pause for a moment; then Jim said, passing his hand over his forehead, as if he were not quite clear as to what he heard:

"Is it so with thee, my little Jenny? Will my little girl be happy always away from her poor old Jim?"

"Poor old Jim." That was what I used to call him in my childish days, stroking his hand and comforting him when he was in trouble. Should I desert him now?

For an answer I took from my finger a glittering ring which Louis had made me wear. I unclasped a costly bracelet he had given me, and drew a gold chain from my neck. I put the shining heap in his hands.

"Louis," said I, "I have loved you with these, and perhaps for these; but I loved Jim without them long ago, and I will love him without them the rest of my life. Forgive me, Louis; I am not fit, as you see, for wealth and splendor; it is natural for me to return to my kind. Come, let us part in peace."

Mrs. Belden rose; her eyes were like the flaming sword that drove out Adam and Eve from Paradise. She would have spurned us from her presence.

But Louis laid his hand calmly upon her shoulder. "Mother," said he, "Jenny is right."

I have often said to Jim since, as we two are chatting in the cabin of Jim's good ship, "Capt. Jim, Louis was a gentleman, after all, though he wasn't man enough to save my life."—*Harper's Weekly.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

A Remarkable Mammoth Cave in Maryland.

Several days ago there was noticed in the columns of the Baltimore *Gazette* the discovery of a mammoth cave near Cumberland, Md., on the place of Mr. Snyder. A correspondent of the *Alleganian and Times* gives some additional particulars of this remarkable discovery. He states that on last Saturday Mr. Albert Dowde penetrated the outer cave and secured some very fine specimens of stalactite and stalagmite, with a few fossils. In the afternoon, however, two young gentlemen of this city, deeply interested in science, made every preparation to give the cave a thorough investigation. Ensconced in rubber coat and high-topped boots, each with a dark lantern, they bade adieu to sunlight and penetrated the mountain depths. Entering the first cavern they threw their bull's-eye upon the perpendicular sides, the roof and the bottom, and all reflected back in brilliant colors the rays of light falling upon them. Then commenced the research. Here and there upon the floor were soft clay and sand-spots, and delving among these they brought to light some very fine specimens of the pre-historic age. We have not seen them, nor do we believe they have exhibited them to any one. Penetrating still further to the rear of the first cavern, they came upon a huge rock which had fallen or been rolled to the mouth of the entrance. To get beyond this was impossible without a greater force than their muscular efforts could put forth. But placing their lanterns to a crevice they threw the light beyond into the deep recesses of the mountain. Far in the darkness could be seen room after room, apparently divided up regularly, and the rays of the lamp were radiated until the interior looked as if it might be the gilded palace of the genii of old. The young gentlemen were awe-inspired with the solemn grandeur of the dark caverns. The rising pyramids, the apparently carved niches, the glittering doorways, as if studded with diamonds—all tended to stir up within them a feeling never before experienced. Whilst thus meditating a rumbling sound from the depths within suddenly restored them to consciousness, and being afraid that the mountain would fall in on them, they beat a hasty retreat, wondering what occasioned the noise away back in the depths of the earth. These young gentlemen are not to be deterred from their purpose of seeing what lies hidden within this deep cavern. Mr. Snyder, the proprietor, has promised to have this obstacle at the mouth of the inner cavern removed, and on next Saturday the cave will be open to inspection from its mouth to its subterranean depths, and all parties interested in bringing to light what may be hidden in the depths of the earth are invited to enter without money and without price.

How Many Apples Did Adam and Eve Eat?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10 only. Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also. Total, 16.—*Boston Journal.* We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, and consequently great eaters, reason something like this: Eve 81st and Adam 82. Total, 163.—*Gloucester Advertiser.* Wrong again; what could be clearer than, if Eve 8 1, and Adam 8-1-2, the total was 893?—*Lawrence American.* If Eve 8-1-1st, and Adam 8-1-2, would not the whole be 1,623?—*Boston Journal.* I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 8-1-4 Adam, Adam 8-1-2-4 Eve. Total, 8,938.—*Veritas.* Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 8-1-4 Adam, Adam 8-1-2-4-2 oblige Eve; total, 82,056. We think, however, this not to be a sufficient quantity, for though we admit that Eve 8-1-4 Adam; Adam if he 80-8-1-2-4-2 keep Eve company, total 8,082,056.—*New York Mail.*

Doing the Centennial in One Day.

Enthusiastic Philadelphian, speaking to a friend from the rural districts: "Have you been to the Centennial, and what do you think of it?"

"Yes; it's magnificent; went all through it yesterday and saw everything; it's a big show."

"Then you saw the $20,000 set of diamonds; beauties, ain't they?"

"Lem'me see; they are in Machinery hall, ain't they? Yes, I remember them; they're very nice, but I ain't much on things of that kind; I like machinery better."

"Ah! Then you must have been pleased with the immense Corliss engine!"

"I don't exactly remember it. Oh, yes I do; it was in the Women's Pavilion. Yes, it's a mighty fine thing."

"My friend, I guess you and I saw things a little differently. But tell me, what do you really regard as the best thing in the Exposition?"

"Well, I think 'The Cheese of Paris' is about the best to my notion."

"You mean the 'Siege of Paris,' don't you?"

"It looked like a cheese to me, and I thought it got its name from that."

"Oh, a slight mistake. What else did you see to admire?"

"Heaps of things. The five-legged calf, the two-legged horse, the——"

"You have employed your time very profitably, and will be able to tell your friends all about it," interrupted the Philadelphian, as he bid his rural friend a hasty good-by. And the man, so the story runs, went back to Bucks county and told his wondering neighbors how he had done the Exposition in one day.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Late James Lick.

The foundation of Mr. Lick's fortune was laid in South America, where he was engaged in the manufacture of pianos. In 1847 he arrived in San Francisco, and, by the judicious purchase of real estate, acquired the immense property which he left on his death. He was never disturbed by the mining excitement of '49, but in the midst of it continued quietly to buy all the real estate he could get, with a keen eye to the future, often paying as much as $20 per day to men who were required to protect his land from the invasion of squatters. "Lick's Folly" was a magnificent flouring-mill, finished in mahogany and other hard-woods. When he became tired of his plaything he gave it to the Tom Paine Society, with whose principles he had some sympathy; but when that body afterward sold it for less than its value, he abjured Tom Paine forever. Lick was not of a social disposition. He rarely touched a glass of wine, and never indulged in social excesses of any description. He was arbitrary and severe in his dealings with others, and towards the close of his life was full of crotchets and prejudices. He died of paralysis.

Philadelphia Gilt-Edged Butter.

Many judges of good butter aver that the best butter that can be found in the United States is made near Philadelphia. But if the same degree of neatness and care be observed in other localities where the cows are supplied with good grass, there will be no difficulty in making the article fully equal to Philadelphia 'print' butter. The milking is done quietly and rapidly, the same milk-maid always attends the same cow.

The spring-house is usually of stone, on a side hill, the floor covered with running water, and, therefore, always cool and free from odors. Deep tin pans, painted on the outside, with bails for handling, are filled to the depth of three inches, placed on an oak floor, surrounded with cool, clear water of a temperature of fifty-eight degrees. The cream is taken off in twenty-four hours, kept in deep vessels holding two gallons, and stirred whenever a new skimming is added.

A barrel churn is used, the churning lasting an hour, when a little cold milk is added to cause the butter to gather. The buttermilk drawn off, ice-cold water is added twice, a few turns given to the churn each time, and the last water is scarcely colored with milk. A gentle rocking of the churn soon collects the butter, which is left two hours to drain off the remaining water through a small hole left for the purpose.

The butter is worked by a corrugated wooden roller revolving on a shaft, supported over the center of the table, which also revolves under the roller. The roller does not quite touch the table, so there is no crushing of the particles, but a separation, which permits the water or milk to flow away.

A cloth wrung dry in cold spring water is repeatedly pressed upon the butter until not a particle of moisture is seen upon it as it comes from the roller, and the butter begins to adhere to the cloth. This is called "wiping" the butter. An ounce of salt to three pounds of butter is then thoroughly worked in by the aid of the same machine.

It is then weighed in pound prints, deposited in trays and set in water to harden. The next morning it is wrapped in damp cloths, each pound by itself, put in a case upon wooden shelves, with two compartments of pounded ice to keep it cool, and, surrounded by a cedar tub, it is sent to market and sold at 95 per pound.—*New York Herald.*

Overwhelmed by an Avalanche.

A fatal disaster happened on the Felik Joch on Aug. 28. Two English gentlemen, Mr. Hayman and Mr. Johnston, accompanied by two brothers, Ignatze and Franz Sarback, guides of St. Niklaus, left the chalet of the Cour-de-Lys, at the head of the Gressoney valley, at 5 a. m. on Monday morning, with the intention of traversing the Felik Joch to the Riffel Hotel, on the Zermatt side of the range. Owing to a fog the party kept too much to the right, but succeeded in almost reaching a ridge east of but a good deal higher than the Felik Joch. Here it was necessary that they should proceed along a very steep slope of snow, overhanging an icy wall of great depth, and, when on it, an avalanche of snow precipitated the whole party down the icy wall. Two of the party—Mr. Hayman and Ignatze Sarback—escaped with their lives, but the other two—Mr. Johnston and Franz Sarback—were buried under the avalanche, and probably smothered instantaneously, as their companions could neither see any traces of them nor get any response to their shouts, although they remained on the spot for some hours. Ignatze Sarback managed to make his way out of the avalanche, and succeeded in taking Mr. Hayman over the ridge to the Zermatt side of the Felik Joch, where, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and totally devoid of provisions, they passed the night on the snow, half an hour below the summit of the Col. Here, at 10 a. m. on the following day a large party, which had started from the Riffel Hotel to make the ascent of Castor, found Mr. Hayman almost in a state of collapse, with both hands frost-bitten, and Ignatze Sarback, with the use of both hands also gone from the same cause. With great difficulty Mr. Hayman was conveyed to the Riffel Hotel, and although yesterday evening in a very critical state, to-day he is out of danger.—*Cor. London Times.*

A Disappointed Maid.

Miss Stokes considers work very unladylike, and kitchen labor "perfectly shocking." But when an industrious and sensible young man began to occasionally drop in and spend an evening, she very wisely refrained from expressing these convictions, after hearing him on several occasions severely denounce the frivolity and indolence so fashionable at present with many of the young ladies of Philadelphia.

Entertaining a high regard for the young man, she determined to surprise him by some great feat of her industry and perseverance, and last evening, as they were seated together on the parlor sofa, after the conversation had began to flag, she artfully allowed a sigh to escape her.

"Are you unwell?" he tenderly inquired.

"No, I am quite well."

"But you sighed," he persisted.

"Yes; but I suppose it was because I felt so tired."

"Have you been busy?"

"Oh! yes, indeed," was the reply. "Why, would you believe it? I cut out a *towel* and made it all by myself to-day."

There has been a coolness between the parties ever since, the reason of which he has never been fully able to explain, but she angrily remarked the next morning that some men were foolish enough to imagine that a woman ought to do more work than a fifty-horse power steam engine.

THERE are one-fourth more blondes than brunettes.

A VERY OLD SONG.

"To-morrow, ma, I'm sweet sixteen,
And Billy Grimes, the drover,
Has popp'd the question to me, ma,
And wants to be my lover;
To-morrow morn, he says, mamma,
He's coming here quite early,
To take a pleasant walk with me,
Across the field of barley."

"You must not go, my gentle dear,
There's no use now a-talking;
You shall not go across the field
With Billy Grimes a-walking.
To think of his presumption, too!
The dirty, ugly drover,
I wonder where your pride has gone,
To think of such a lover!"

"Old Grimes is dead, you know, mamma,
And Billy is so lonely!
Besides, they say, to Grimes' estate,
That Billy is the only
Surviving heir to all that's left;
And that, they say, is nearly
A good ten thousand dollars, ma,
And six hundred yearly!"

"I did not hear, my daughter dear,
Your last remark quite clearly;
But Billy is a clever lad,
And no doubt loves you dearly;
Remember, then, to-morrow morn,
To be up bright and early,
To take a pleasant walk with him
Across the field of barley!"

—*St. Louis Times.*

Pith and Point.

MUSIC for the dinner table—"When the swallows homeward fly."—*Commercial Bulletin.*

An Iowa Judge says that a man may legally kiss his hired girl if he can swear he thought it was his wife.

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins (hesitatingly)—"I really don't know; I don't recollect attending one."

Jones, who is an incorrigible bachelor, says he has decided to wait till he is old, and then have a golden wedding. He always wanted to pluck the rose without the thorns.

A BOY has written a composition on the turtle, in which he says: "A turtle is not so frisky as a man, but he can stand a hot coal on his back longer without squalling."

NORWICH *Bulletin:* "A little 5-year-old daughter of one of our citizens yesterday expressed her knowledge of where the rain came from by telling her mother that 'Jesus had turned the faucet and let all the water out.'"

A MAN may love domestic quiet and harmony enough to keep his mouth shut while his wife's relations are in the house, but when he sees one of his fine ruffled shirts on his brother-in-law, what wonder if he feels that he must go down in the cellar and shovel coal or bust.

THE first step toward making a man of your son is to train him to earn what he spends; then the best way to teach him to be frugal is to take away his money as fast as he earns it, and spend it wisely for yourself. There is nothing like teaching the young by example.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

NOTHING makes a young man so happy as to get around to the Post office after it is closed, and see a letter in his box; to have his heart whisper that it is from her, to dream sweet and tender fancies, hallowed with love's sacredness, all night, and to come down in the morning and find it a bill of $7.50 for his last year's underclothes.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Not long ago the heathen in China made a sudden and remarkable demand for copies of the Bible. The missionaries were delighted; a great work was about to be accomplished. Somehow the converts didn't come up to the altar. Upon investigation it was found that the Bibles had been applied to the curing of another kind of sole altogether—paper soles for shoes.

AN English visitor to the Centennial wandered into a cheap restaurant in Shanty Town and ordered a steak. After desperate efforts to overcome its toughness he next asked for a napkin. The landlord came out from the kitchen in his shirt sleeves and addressed the astonished guest in indignant terms: "Sa-ay, young feller, this ain't no Continental. The next thing you'll be wanting, I suppose, is a grand piano."

Is A man who eats his uncle's wife an ignore aunt fellow? Are handcuffs indispensable for the safety of two-wrists? Is a policeman allowed a long drop or knot in the execution of his duty? When a man orders a pair of t-r-o-u-s-e-r-s off a certain roll of stuff, does he incite his tailor to breeches of the piece? Ought a heavy cloud to be considered in connection with the bearing rain? Are the Servian overtures for mediation acts of Parley ment?

When I could crack a nut
With my molars in my jaws,
With teeth all white and steadfast
And innocent of flaws,
I laughed at angry Fortune,
Made light of coming sorrow;
Was happy all to-day,
And careless of to-morrow;
I trusted men and women,
And women best, maybe!—
Oh, pleasant was that Spring-time
To my teeth and me!
But now, when teeth are shaky,
And going one by one,
I find, like Israel's monarch,
Small good beneath the sun.
I cannot crack a nut,
I cannot find a truth,
Or man or lovely woman,
Like those I found in youth.
Fall back, oh cruel Fortune,
Thy sword into its sheath,
Let me believe in something,
And contradict my teeth!

A JUDGE WHO WON'T SENTENCE MEN TO BE HANGED ON FRIDAY.—The fact that the negro Williams, whose sentence was commuted by Gov. Brogden, was to have been hanged Saturday, at Tarboro, calls to mind the fact that Judge Moore, who presides on that circuit, never sentences a man to be hanged on Friday. He is disgusted with the old superstition which calls Friday an unlucky day, and in stopping the hanging of men in his circuit on that day is doing what he can to break up the superstition, which is as senseless as it is old.—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

A PRINTER named Humphreys took off the first prize at the type-setting tournament in Montreal, Canada. He is a compositor on the Montreal *Star*, and, according to which paper, "slings up" a "stickful" of type from editorial copy in twelve minutes and fifteen seconds. The type, passing from the "case" to the "stick," looks like a visitation of grasshoppers or a storm of shingle-nails firing at a mark.

SOMETIMES it doesn't pay to deed all your property to your wife, in order that you may not be responsible for debts. A New York wife with $100,000 in her name has taken it over to another man, leaving her husband imprisoned on some trivial charge for the want of $3,000 bail.

LIFE IN COREA.

The Curious Customs of a Very Curious People.

[From the London Times.]

One of the leading Secretaries of the Japanese mission, which visited Corea early in this year to negotiate the treaty between the two countries, gave, on his return, an account of the condition of Corea, so far as he could observe it on its southwestern coast and in the neighborhood of Kok'wa; and his statement, transmitted by Sir H. Parkes, is included among papers recently presented to Parliament. The Secretary says that the houses of the common people are little better than dog kennels. Though Kok'wa is a fine place, the houses are only six or seven feet high. Houses in Corea are warmed by means of a horizontal passage extending under the whole length of the floor; a fire is lit at one end, and the smoke goes out at the other. Dried fish and persimmons, tobacco and straw sandals are apparently the chief objects of trade. Chairs of a very rude kind seem to have been made for the special accommodation of the Japanese mission; skins of leopards were placed over the chairs.

The Government offices are built of brick, and recognizable at a glance. In respect to conveniences they are very deficient; and, for like reasons, the public roads are filthy. The city walls are about five miles long, only from two feet to three feet high, partly of mud and stone and partly of brick; the gates have fallen out of repair. The Coreans dress in garments undyed and unornamented, and which once were white; a long sleeve is the badge of higher rank. The head-dress is a large round hat fastened by strings passing under the chin, and said to be made of horsehair. Custom exacts that the hat be placed on the head when greeting a friend. The hair is worn long and fastened with pins into a bunch at the top of the head.

The women are said to be dressed something like Europeans, but the Japanese did not see one; the women are excluded from the public gaze, and it is said that even among the Coreans themselves visitors are not permitted to see the wife. The writer of this account thinks it probable that there may be much mineral wealth in Corea, but he says that only the iron mines are worked. Copper, gold and silver, if such metals exist, are yet untouched. This, he thinks, may have arisen from a notion that their discovery would be prejudicial to the nation. He believes the soil to be poor. There appears to be no old trees, the demand for fuel being such that they are not allowed to grow to maturity. The cattle and pigs are very fat, and the hides of the former are among the exports of the country. The horses are very small, and only about a third of the size of an Arab horse.

The chief drink of the people is an infusion of dried ginseng or ginger and dried orange peel. Goma (*sesamum orientalis*) of excellent quality grows in the country, and its oil is largely used in cooking and also for lamp fuel. The Secretary says: "The Coreans eat more meat and fat stuff than we do, but not much fish; the beef and pork are excellent. When the treaty was signed we were entertained with a repast, at which music was performed. There was a sort of confectionary made of sugar, flour and oil, cut into small square pieces; a great heap of boiled eggs; a pudding of flour, goma and honey; dried persimmons; pine seeds; honey-like food covered with roasted rice, painted red and white; macaroni soup with fowl; boiled legs of pork; and with everything wine of about the potency of Japanese sake of inferior quality; but the wine usually drank by the Coreans is a strong spirit. The dishes were of earthenware; the table was square, rudely made and painted with persimmon juice. Oiled paper was used for a tablecloth, and the wine was served from copper vessels."

Texas and the Centennial.

Among the conspicuous omissions of the Centennial Exposition none is more noteworthy than the absence of Texas. For, save a few bales of cotton, which are of very superior quality, she has no exhibit of her splendid products and vast resources. It is certainly her misfortune, for there is a widespread interest in the Lone Star State. And had her exhibit been equal to her acknowledged resources, the immigration it would have attracted to her fertile lands would have greatly increased her wealth and population. As an instance of this interest, and an evidence of what Texas has lost, a well-known correspondent of a prominent Southern paper a few days since gave notice that he would distribute Guides to Southwestern Texas, and give information concerning it; and for many days one might have thought that he was a successful candidate at a county election, dispensing patronage, so many sought him for information. He receives letters on this subject from all parts of the country. The apathy of the Texas people with regard to immigration is surprising. Did they manifest the enterprise which Kansas has displayed their recompense would be great. But there are forces at work which promise greatly to improve the condition of Texas.

The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad will reach San Antonio in a few weeks, and then a magnificent country, as rich as any in the nation, will be opened to the immigration of the world. The climate of this region is surprisingly healthy. Consumptives go there from all parts of the country and have their lives prolonged. The soil produces corn, cotton and sugar, and all the small cereals in abundance. In the western portion large fortunes are made by grazing herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. It is not surprising, then, that the overcrowded inhabitants of cities, and the occupants of worn-out lands in the North are seeking, in Western Texas, a shorter and easier road to a competence and independence, which all thoughtful men wish to provide for themselves and families.

Mr. M. Whilldin, during the Exposition, can be addressed at Newspaper Pavilion, Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, in regard to this section of Texas, or W. G. Kingsbury, St. Louis, or E. M. Stackpole, 4 Cedar street, New York.

The Christians of Asia Minor.

An Armenian in London sends to the papers the following extract from an Armenian newspaper in Asia Minor: "These (Turkish) oppressions, instead of decreasing, grow daily in dimensions. It has become a crime for us to be Christians; we give the Government the greater part of the fruit of our labors, we never give them the least trouble, yet our clergy, our women and our children and ourselves are dishonored daily. Neither the captivity of the Israelites in Egypt, nor the sufferings of the Bulgarians, nor the past sufferings of the American negroes, can compare with the present miseries of the Armenians of Anatolia. The European powers are now considering how to insure the welfare of the people of European Turkey; but if they wish to perform a philanthropic and Christian duty, they will remember that, in Asiatic Turkey, also, there are millions who are at this moment suffering merely because they bear the name of Christ."

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Exhibitors and Awards—J. Estey & Co.'s Organs—Boomer & Boschert's Power Cider Press.

To say that the great majority of exhibitors here are dissatisfied with the Awards of the Judges is stating the case very mildly. That all could not be pleased was inevitable because all could not get medals. But as three-fourths of the exhibitors received awards, and the medals are of equal merit, many of the prize-holders are displeased, because when awards are so nearly universal they become comparatively worthless. Indeed, there is more dissatisfaction among those who received medals than among those who received none. Those who had superior exhibits are offended because those having inferior goods, in the same class, received equal honors. And some of the really deserving got no medals, while some that every intelligent person that has examined their exhibits knows did *not* deserve medals got them. And so little confidence had some of the most deserving and worthy exhibitors in the justice and value of the awards that they refused to compete, preferring to let their goods stand on their own merits, having more faith in a discriminating public than in the decision of the judges, appointed as they are under this system. That many of the recipients of medals eminently deserved them is undoubtedly true. And in some departments the distinguished scientific character of the judges was strikingly illustrated by the discriminating verdicts they rendered. But there was not enough of this class to redeem the general and wholesale bestowal of medals from being looked upon as a farce. It is hoped that the reports which are to contain the reasons for awarding the medals will enlighten the puzzled and dissatisfied exhibitors.

As the really distinguished exhibitors are the few who received no medals I examined with some care many of the exhibits of this class, and I found not a few, without medals, decidedly superior to those which had received them. And especially was this true of the exhibits of those who declined to compete for prizes, preferring the verdict of that comprehensive and impartial jury who have tested the character of their goods for years.

As a good representative of this class I examined the exhibit of a well-known house of world-wide reputation as organ manufacturers, who have been in the business thirty years, whose goods are sold not only all over the United States and Canada, but this present year have exported to Europe nearly as many organs as all other American manufacturers combined. I refer to the celebrated organ manufacturers,

J. ESTEY AND CO., OF BRATTLEBORO, VT.,

the clear, sweet, inspiring tones of whose parlor and church organs are familiar to so many thousand lovers of good music in both hemispheres. Their parlor organs are distinguished for their great compass, from smooth, soft and almost inaudible notes to the loudest sounds, sufficient to fill a church, for the purity and exquisite sweetness of their tones, and also for the instantaneous response they give to the touch, so that quick music, a waltz or a march, can be played on them as well as on a piano. So great is the popularity of these organs that their sales are constantly increasing, even in these dull times, being larger the last month than ever before. Their prices range from $70 to $1,050. Unceasing care that all their goods shall be perfect, in material and workmanship, has won for them public confidence—a prize worth more than the medals of a thousand Expositions.

A very enterprising firm here, whose exhibit took the first and only prize in their line at this Exposition, have excited a lively interest among fruit-growers and farmers, by publishing the following notice:

CIDER-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., will exhibit their Power Cider Press in Agricultural Hall, Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876, when they propose to perform the unprecedented feat of pressing 100 barrels of cider from 800 bushels of apples, in *ten hours*.

S. M. B.

A Singular Divorce Case.

A suit for divorce was entered upon the dockets yesterday, and disposed of last evening by Judge Hayes in chambers, which is one of the most singular cases we have ever met with, in its legal status: Years ago, in Pennsylvania, Miss Fannie Hurd allied herself and lived with a gentleman in that State as his wife—lived, kept house together, and to their friends, acquaintances and the world at large were as man and wife. The union thus formed was without the formality of any ceremony by priest, parson or law officer. They vowed to be true to each other, to live as man and wife—and that's all there was to it. A few years of this wedded life, and the husband of the lady left Pennsylvania, and she came to this city, where some eight or nine years ago she taught select music school, and formed the acquaintance of Mr. D. D. Babcock, who, we believe, was also a teacher. This acquaintance led to a marriage between the parties, but the lady kept the fact of her former marriage life a secret from the present husband. This of late years seemed to weigh upon her conscience, for her first husband was living and she had never been divorced from him. It would appear that some three or four years ago she informed her present husband of her former status, but they have continued to live together, and even a child was born to them since that confession on the part of the wife. But of late they have made up their minds that they were not living legally in wedlock, and agreed upon a separation. The application was made out, and the case heard by Judge Hayes in chambers last evening, who dissolved the marriage relation existing between the couple. Two children are the fruit of this union. One of them remains in the custody of the mother and the other in custody of the father.—*Davenport Democrat.*

THERE is hardly a school-boy in the land that has not read of Merchant's Gargling Oil. Before the public for the last forty years, it has become almost a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As a liniment and exterior application in burns, scalds, sprains, bruises, frost bites, flesh wounds, and the numerous ailments of flesh and limb in both man and beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil stands unrivaled in the world. Merchant's Worm Tablets, a certain and safe remedy for worms, in either children or adults, have likewise become famous for their effectual curative properties. These remedies can be obtained at almost any drug store in the land.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

THE Church of the Rock of Ages in Baltimore will hereafter be known as the Bishop Cummins Memorial Church, in honor of the founder of the Reformed Episcopal denomination.

GRASSHOPPERS.

A Serious Outlook in Minnesota.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press:

A short trip through Nicollet, Sibley, and a part of Brown counties, has convinced me that the grasshopper question is one of much more serious importance than our people suppose. In a drive of thirty miles I did not see a furrow turned. Vacant houses and deserted farms are not infrequent. Those who remain cannot possibly hold out much longer. Many of them are actually facing starvation. Unless a change soon comes our western counties must be depopulated. The crisis is reached. The people have struggled for their homes and farms during the last four years of devastation by this terrible scourge, but they cannot hold out much longer. The issue is now positive, simple, and well-defined. Shall the country be occupied by the people or the grasshoppers! They cannot both inhabit the same country much longer.

If the greater part of the eggs deposited shall hatch out, there will be grasshoppers enough to devour every green thing in the State of Minnesota next year. The deposit of eggs is probably hundreds of times greater than it has ever been before. If they shall develop into full-grown grasshoppers, and remain in the State, the result is fearful to contemplate. I am satisfied that if a universal raid were made upon them wherever they are, immediately upon their beginning to hatch out, disaster might be averted. But action must be prompt and in every part of the region infested. I do not believe that men can be driven out by grasshoppers, if a combined effort is made with a determination to win.

Now, as to the theory of the eggs being destroyed by the red worm. I investigated this matter, and while it is unquestionably true that the worm is at work, yet at the present rate of destruction it will absolutely amount to nothing at all. For every egg destroyed there will be a thousand left, speaking within bounds at that. So, too, some of the eggs are rotting, but the decrease from this cause will also be infinitesimally small in comparison with the whole number deposited.

It is possible that very unfavorable weather in the spring might destroy and prevent the eggs from hatching out. It is also possible that favorable winds might drive them away as soon as they are able to fly, but these are contingencies that cannot be taken into account in deciding the question, "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?"

Yours, respectfully, E. J. HODGSON.

Another Submarine Tunnel.

Stimulated, doubtless, by the project of joining England to the Continent by a subway under the Straits of Dover, which has arrived at its first practical stage, a Madrid pamphleteer purposes to tunnel the Straits of Gibraltar, and unite Europe and Africa, while turning the flank of the fortress of Gibraltar, on the English occupation of which the Epaniards have long looked with an evil eye. He suggests that the passage should commence between Tarita and Algesiras on the Spanish and come out between Ceuta and Tangiers, on the African side. The submarine part of this tunnel would be little more than a third of the length of that between England and France. On the other hand, as the maximum depth of the sea at the point in question is 500 fathoms, and as it is proposed to leave 300 feet of rock between the arch of the tunnel and the sea bottom, the tunnels of approach would have to be nearly six miles long on each side. The cost is estimated at about £4,000,000. It is very questionable, however few the engineering difficulties, whether such a work could ever become a commercial success; but in connection with the submarine way under the channel, it would, as its projector points out, allow of an overland railway route to India without change of carriage.

Four Hundred Pounds of Honey in One Tree.

The Burnie brothers, in the town of Glenmore, inform us that they have at various times secured a considerable amount of honey by hunting out the "bee-trees." A few days ago they found a tree in Glenmore, from which they secured about fifty pounds of honey, and five years ago they found one containing about 400 pounds. The hollow of the tree was filled with honey for a distance of about sixteen feet.—*Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.*

THE very highest award that the Centennial Commission can confer upon any exhibitor, a Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit, has been granted to I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, for the celebrated Dobbins' Electric Soap.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

THE Ohio State Fair awarded the first premium for pianos to the Ohio Valley Piano Company, of Ripley. They are manufacturers of the celebrated Valley Gem, the most popular instrument now sold in the West.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will do this when a[illegible] else fails.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of hair.

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$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1833, [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References and Medical Advice sent by mail, gratis. Address DR. FITLER, [illegible] Philadelphia. MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

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Buy the Corrugated STOVE-PIPE ELBOW. Don't take any other. It is better and will last longer than any Elbow made.

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What It Does!

It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its glossy Natural color. It has the effect of Restoring the Hair to prematurely Bald Heads. It Removes Dandruff, Humors and all Eruptions from the Scalp. It prevents Irritation, Itching and Scaly Dryness of the Skin. It Restores faded, dry, harsh and falling Hair, & removes dandruff, softens and gives vigor to the growth of the Hair. It accomplishes more desired effects in a short time than any Restorative ever made, always leaving the hair soft, lively and glossy, whether used as a Dressing upon the natural hair or upon the hair in an unhealthy condition; thus rendering it, for the Old and Young, an article of unequaled excellence. No preparation offered to the public produces such wonderful results. Try it! Try it!! Call for "Wood's Improved!" as it contains no injurious qualities.

It was originally introduced 20 years ago by Prof. O. J. Wood, but the recent change of ingredients in this article is making a demand for it in all parts of the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

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The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $5. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

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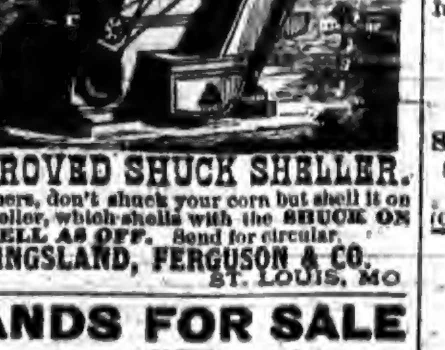

IMPROVED SHUCK SHELLER. Farmers, don't shuck your corn but shell it on our Sheller, which shells with the SHUCK ON AS WELL AS OFF. Send for circular. KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS,

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Prices $2.50 to $10.00 an Acre.

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Tramps, Burglars and Thieves infest all parts of the Country. Every One Should go Armed.

Our NEW Model LONG RANGE Revolver, "TRAMPS' TERROR," Price $3 INCLUDING 100 CARTRIDGES! Every Revolver WARRANTED. Full Nickel Silver Plated and best English Steel, Rifled Barrel; Deadly Accuracy and Long Range combined; [illegible] Cylinder revolving [illegible] it shoots, the ball [illegible] Model revolver [illegible] Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] With 100 Cartridges, only $3. One Regular 32-Cal., but by all dealers. This is the Weapon for Police, Bankers, and Household use. 3000 Testimonials. Pocket. Weight, [illegible] Loads without removing the Cylinder, either to receive Cartridge or eject Shell.

Cut Out Certificate Below and Return with $3.00.

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YOUR Name, ...

$3 P. O. .... Co. .... State ....

Give name of nearest Ex. Office.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

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If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, a burn, or a bruise, procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph street Chicago. Agents for the Proprietors.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results. Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator. Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Summer Heat begets undue languor, loss of appetite, biliousness, feverishness, headache, and other symptoms, which may speedily develop into chronic diseases. Check them at the outset with that supremely efficacious saline,

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, OCT. 26, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

For Vice-President,

THOS A. HENDRICKS.

National Reform Ticket.

For President,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice President,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Electors State at Large.
Daniel W. Voorhees and John S. Scobey.
District Electors.

First District—Geo. V. Menzies.
Second District—Wm. E. Bynum.
Third District—Jonas G. Howard.
Fourth District—Edwin P. Ferris.
Fifth District—Noah S. Givan.
Sixth District—Charles G. Offutt.
Seventh District—Thomas Cotrell.
Eighth District—Samuel D. Puett.
Ninth District—Thomas H. Harrison.
Tenth District—George Burson.
Eleventh District—James A. Arlan.
Twelfth District—Isaiah B. McDonald.
Thirteenth District—Woodson S. Marshall.

Democratic Arguments.

$30,000,000	saved in annual federal expenses be the action of one branch of Congress in one Session.
$55,000,000	of retrenchment proposed and the amount not cut down only in consequence of the Republican Senate and Executive.
$6,000,000	saved to the tax-payers of New York State in one year by Governor Tilden.

The New York Clipper is a non-partizan journal, but in its "Asnswers to Correspondents," we find the following:

S. M. P.—"Did Samuel J. Tilden equip and arm soldiers at his own expense during the war? If so how many?" Were we to begin to investigate the stories set afloat by partisan newspapers in the heat of a Presidential campaign, we should have no time for anything else. Samuel J. Tilden was at the head of a committee that sent troops into the field from this State, and it is quite probable that he contributed as much money for the purpose as any one else on the committee or in that town.

A Fresh Disgrace for the Country.

[St. Louis Times.]

The South Carolina programme has assumed definite shape at last and the administration promptly rallies to support Governor Chamberlain in his dastardly scheme for re-election. It was hoped that better counsels would prevail and that the voice of leading Republicans who assert that no emergency has arisen to warrant Federal intervention, would obtain precedence at Washington over the incendiary appeals of a faithless and frightened executive; but in this place the people are disappointed and the country experiences a fresh disgrace.

Culture and Refinement.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Indiana will probably never recover from the "disgrace" into which she has been plunged by the election of "Blue Jeans" Williams to the governorship. Mr. Williams is an honest man and a thorough representative of the agricultural interests of the great hog-raising State of Indiana. He lacks culture and refinement. He cannot play a piano. A lot of swell-heads through the State want a man of "culture and refinement' in the governor's office. The ancestors of some of these snobs were flatboatmen and teamsters who never saw a kid glove big enough to cover one of their horny paws. The gentlemen who abhor coonskin caps and "red wamuses" have an idea that the State has lasped into barbarism. George Harding, who would be mistaken for a herder even in Vinita, calls Mr. Williams a boor, and bemoans his election on account of the blow that has been struck at culture and refinement. We sincerely trust that the State will survive.

We have 5,900,000 farmers, 1,200,000 trades people, 2,700,000 mechanics, 2,600,000 professional men, 43,000 clergymen, 40,000 lawyers, 128,822 teachers, 62,000 doctors, 2,000 actors, 6,200 journalists, 1,000,000 laborers and 975,000 domestic servants.

And now because the largest part of the above, the farmers, the mechanics the laborers, elected a man from their midst, for Governor, the Republicans are mad, and use naughty words towards "Blue Jeans," because he don't wear kid gloves, nor play on a piano, nor dress in find clothes. Mr. Williams will make a good Governor, because he has experience far in advance of Mr. Harrison, and education enough to discharge his duty in an honest practical manner, and not make it the stepping stone for political intrigues and selfish advancement. Honest Old Abe was not a handsome man but he did very well as a President, and the same can be said of Mr. Williams. Besides he has the manliness to treat Mr. Harrison with great respect and in return Harrison has made mean, contemptible flings against Mr. Williams and has shown himself anything but a gentleman.

CATARRH.—It you would avoid being rendered deaf or unfit to mingle in society, on account of foul and nauseating discharges from gangrenous ulcers in the head, use Dr. Detchon's celebrated Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest cure and control for the hideous destroyer, the world ever saw. It will save every life threatened by it. It immediately arrests its progress and if perseveringly used, will never disappoint a cure. Go to Davenport's Drug Store, an get a sample bottle free. Sept. 30

ANOTHER WAR GOVERNOR

Another War Governor has come out for Tilden and Hendricks. None other than Gov. Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island, whose promptitude in equipping and leading a body of troops to Sumter was so much applauded, and received the hearty commendation of President Lincoln. Meantime Blaine and others are reviving the memories of the scenes in which they did not dare to take part.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois,
" Curtin, of Pennsylvania,
" Parker, of New Jersey,
" Blair, of Michigan,
" Doolittle, of Wisconsin,
" Sprague, of Rhode Island,
" Adams, of Massachusetts,
" Blair, of Missouri,
" Koerner, of Illinois,

All formerly Republicans, now for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. They want a change, so do the people, and the 7th of November is the day on which this change can be had. The farmer, laborer and tax-payer are interested, will you stand by the giant men and assist in the great work. Let your ballots speak for a change by voting for Tilden.

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

Some idea of the extravagance of the Republican party and the cause of the hard times can be had by noting the amount of money collected by taxing the people and spent to carry on the government and to line the pockets of the office holding plunderers.

For the six years ending June 30, 1875 the total expenditures under President Grant were $4,008,48,451.82.

Or at the rate of $668,078,076 97 a year.

Or at the rate of $55,672,756.11 a month.

Or at the rate of $12,913,163.10 per week.

Or at the rate of $1,998,312.68 a day.

Or at the rate of $82,842.19 an hour.

Or at the rate of $23.01 a second.

Let the reader take out his watch and imagine that at every tick of it the Republican party takes over $23 from the pockets of the American people and spends it to support the machinrey of the government, which is managed by such men as Grant, Belknap, Chandler, Morton and Babcock, and it will give a correct idea of the situation and the demand for Reform.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS!

Democrats, stand by your guns. The enemy is still in sight, and will make desperate efforts to regain their lost ground. You did nobly in the late great contest. You won a glorious victory that sent a thrill of joy to Democratic and Liberal hearts throughout the land. There is still another great battle to be fought, and this is not for one state alone, but for the whole country, a battle for an honest and economical administration of affairs, against a terrible misrule. The world looked upon your action in October, with great interest Thousands of hearts were made glad at the victory you achieved. The poor of our land looked up with increased hope for the future. Laborers and mechanics, now almost begging for work, have been cheered by the result. Even the farmer, the most independent of all, sees the dawn of a better day, if this demand for a change is heeded. It can only be brought by the election of TILDEN. Then again we say stand by your guns, once more to the breach, and work inceasingly for Reform. See that every man is in line and every vote polled.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

Trustees Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Woodford has made a voluntary assignment of all his real and personal property in trust for the benefit of his creditors, under an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, apporved March 5th 1859 and acts amendatory thereto and that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as such trustee.

THOS. H. SPROTT, Trustee.

Hays Don't Respond.

Just before the battle of Winchester a soldier named Leroy, of Wisconsin, gave Gen. Hayes, his commander, $1,000, asking that he send it to his father, giving Hayes the address, if he should be killed on the morrow. The next day Leroy was among the dead. Several of his comrads knew that Hayes had this money and supposed he sent it to Leroy's parents. Several years after the war one of these comrads being in Wisconsin heard the name of Leroy addressed to a gentleman and he asked the person if he had a son in the army. Leroy said he had, that he was killed at Winchester. After a long conversation the old soldier remarked, "Of course you got the money left by your son with Gen. Hayes." "Money, no, sir, I did not know my son left any." This supprised the soldier, and he told him all about it, having been present when Hayes received it. Mr. Leroy took a memoranda and wrote to Gen. Hayes, giving him the main points of this conversation. Hayes replied that he never knew any soldier by that name. Mr. Leroy was not satisfied. He wrote to Hayes again. Hayes replied, that he knew nothing about the matter and thought Leroy was trying to blackmail him. Leroy got the State officers of Wisconsin to certifiy to his good name, and wrote again. Hayes replied that he did remember a soldier by that name but that said soldier had never given him any money. Leroy still persisted and wrote a fourth time. Hayes responded that Leroy did give him some money, but that he paid it back again. These letters written by Hayes and Leroy have been published sometime, and yet Hayes fails to explain the matter. There is no doubt as the letters being genuine. Mr. Leroy has other witnesses that this money was paid to Hayes. He is a Republican, but he says cannot go for Heyes until he shows up in this affair.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by and East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send free of charge to all who desire it this receipt with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N.

For the Ladies.

Our lady readers will be interested to know that a most magnificient selection of shoes and gaiters for their particular wear has just been opened out at Ryan's and he can show you a fine stock and a more elegant assortment than you have ever seen here before. He is selling them very low, too, for cash, and guarantees good work. Keep this in mind when you want a neat new pair of shoes for winter wear.

Now take the COURIER if you want a good local paper.

SHERIFF'S Proclamation

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precints in DeKalb County, Indiana, on

Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1876,

for the purpose electing

Fifteen Electors!

to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

W. L. MEESE,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Township Trustees Report.

The Trustees of the several Townships named below made settlement with the County Commissioners, on Monday of last week:

	Rec.	Ex.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
Township purposes	$ 156 53	$ 176 50
Road "	90 01	90 01
Dog-tax "	101 15	6 15
Common School purposes	2431 50	1619 91
Special School purposes	1168 33	303 60
Recapitulation	3930 06	2187 03
NEWVILLE-TP.		
Township purposes	$317 98	$ 219 56
Road "	115 38	115 38
Dog-tax "	44 49	44 90
Common School "	2142 00	1080 50
Special School "	1712 14	1140 07
Recapitulation "	3773 61	2623 84
SMITHFIELD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 398 79	288 42
Road "	115 38	115 38
Dog-tax "	107 52	21 00
Common School "	4072 16	2025 00
Special School "	2106 60	2020 10
Recapitulation "	6802 36	4469 91
STAFFORD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 219 21	155 89
Road "	204 46	146 21
Dog-tax "	87 92	12 [illegible]
Common School "	1252 57	711 68
Special School "	706 94	546 22
Recapitulation "	2383 02	1672 09
CONCORD-TP		
Township purposes	$ 325 46	398 78
Road "	198 10	75 54
Dog-tax "	109 14	39 63
Common School "	3086 81	2134 00
Special school "	1715 18	1716 77
Recapituation		
JACKSON-TP		
Township purposes	$ 263 86	235 95
Road "	354 50	184 52
Dog-tax "	85 71	85 50
Common School "	3039 04	1428 65
Special school "	639 37	638 94
Recapitulation "	4712 34	3047 34
WILMINGTON-TP		
Township purposes	$ 492 95	317 37
Road "	665 73	316 04
Dog-tax "	143 76	
Common School "	4431 29	2292 50
Special School "	2145 85	1228 79
Recapitulation "	7879 56	4156 50
RICHLAND-TP		
Township purposes	$ 501 40	421 58
Road "	819 58	727 55
Dog-tax "	156 52	186 00
Common School "	4280 67	2979 94
Special School "	3429 19	3464 30
Recapitulation "	9007 31	7779 37
UNION-TP		
Township purposes	$ 1073 68	816 95
Road "	428 80	424 20
Dog-tax "	170 49	99 24
Common School "	8788 50	1830 46
Special School "	1886 18	900 36
Recapitulation "	197 66	3760 51
TROY-TP		
Township purposes	$ 189 81	123 78
Road "	44 71	44 74
Dog-tax "	82 80	13 00
Common School "	1397 17	806 99
Special School "	405 14	346 20
Recapitulation "	2118 83	1331 65
KEYSER-TP		
Common School purposes	$665 48	
TOWN OF AUBURN		
Common School purposes	$4080 45	1808 31
Special School purposes	15256 49	8148 94

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

A Great Many Goods Lower Than They Have Been for Fifteen Years.

Just Think of It.

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spicst Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 50c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c

Best 90 cents.
Block or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 85 c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	11	" "	8c
" C.	10½c	Good brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 28
Second Best Rio,	20c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 to 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all discriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

25 Cents on the Dollar
Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchases.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.
46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED OUR FALL STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, AND

Overcoats

REMEMBER WE HAVE THE

LARGEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the TOWN, and

OUR PRICES

Will be Lower than ever

KAHN.

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and qave opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our goods will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES,

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

KAHN.

OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchashed overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

Tom. Stevens' brother is making him a visit.

Go and see the fine list of overcoats at Klotz's.

West Virginia's Democratic majority is over 12,000.

Apple-butter days have coma, the meanest of the year.

Hunting squirrel is largely indulged in by the b'hoys.

The weather was on the rampage the forepart of this week.

Necties, collars and a general supply of gents furnishing goods at Klotz's.

A large assortment of ready made clothing just received at Klotz's.

Don't forget that Klotz does cutting and fitting in the best manner.

Go quick and get your Oils and Notions at Bodine & Siler's.

Mrs Georgea Spach returned last week from a visit to the west.

The last day to pay tax is the last day of this month and no longer.

A. J. Nichols, the jeweler in Bodine & Siler's drug store, does fine engraving.

Joe Miller says he turns out mit dot Democratic poy, yousht twelve pounds old.

Mrs. Little has returned from her eastern visit and wishes her customers to call.

That feller that left his beans on Mr. Zacher's corner, wants to rise and explain.

You can dance to-night for the small sum of $1. Are you going to take it in, fellers?

Mrs. Dr. Littlefield will entertain the Presbyterian social next Wednesday afternoon and eve. All are invited.

Last Saturday the town was litterally crowded with people and teams. It looked like business.

The receipts at the Waterloo fair were only $2,900, enough to pay expenses and premiums.

Winter apples can be bought cheap this year. They are selling on the street rom 25 to 30c.

The Fort Wayne Fruit House comes out with a new price-list this week.—On the opposite page.

Mr. Williams is getting the roof on his new store building. He expects to occupy it in a few weeks.

Being constantly in receipt of new goods at Bodine & Siler's we are prepared to supply the wants of all.

E. Berry and S. W. Ralston left last week for the Centeunial, the latter also for New York for new stock of goods.

A. J. Nichols, at Bodine & Siler's drug store manufacturers anything in the line of Jewelry to order.

Frank Rundles is the father of a boy baby. Another Democratic vote in 21 years from now.

J. C. Jackson, of Sedan, the popular jewelry and notion man, gave us a brief call yesterday.

Here is the verdict of a Kansas jury: "Died from a kick in the stomach from his wife, and he never knew what hurt him.

It is singular that every time a lot of Republicans get together now talking over the situation they generally wind up with something to stimulate.

NOTICE.

The firm of Totten & Bodine having this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent, the firm will now be known as Bodine & Siler.

Repairs have been made on the Auburn House. Mr. Traxler keeps a good hotel, and is getting his share of the patronage.

All go to the ball to-night, and let the fellow who dances with the girl with "a hole in her stocking" make it known throughout the land.

The DeKalb County Teachers' Institute will meet at Auburn, Nov 6. We hope to have the usual full attendance.

J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

We hear on the street that one of Dr. Chamberlain's trotting horses was stolen last week and the thief was caught at Laporte.

Rev. Mr. Welsh baptised several ladies, at the creek, last Sunday. The day was pleant and a large crowd attended the sight.

D. D. Snyder, T. J. Cuppy and F. E. Davenport arrived last Monday from the Centennial. They report 100,000 people in daily attendance.

Weamer says both branches of the Legislation are Republican. Look again and notice that you are incorrect in your statement.

Mr. Klotz has just received a fine assortment of piece goods and nobby suits can now be had made in the best of style.

A. J. Nichols, in Bodine & Siler's drug store, is a practical jeweler. Any one having difficult jobs please give him a call.

Democratic watchword: "Peace and Reform

Republican watchword: Discord and Extravagance.

Married, October 12th, 1876, by Justice Walborn, Mr. Aaron W. Camp to Miss E. Husselman. All of DeKalb county.

Mr. Benedict will open out in his new store room next week. He will keep an extensive assortment of confections, &c in connection with a fine restaurant.

If you want a good, substantial job of horse shoeing done call on Johnny Knoder, at Shaffer's old stand on Main-st.—He shoes a span of horses for $3 and puts on steel corks.

The firm of Totten & Bodine has changed, Mr. Siler taking the place of Mr. Totten. They have a handsome store and keep a fine assortment of drugs, &c.

We learn Eugene Carter, son of our popular saloonist, lost the billiard badge of Ohio, he has so long been in posession of. He will hereafter make his home in this city.

The wild goose is occasionally heard in our midst. Pheasants and quail are said to be quite plenty, and the lovers of hunting are out nearly every day after them.

A party of hunters started in the vicinity of Spencerville last Tuesday and returned to-day. The weather was very unfavorable, but their luck was counted good.

Mr. Bender and family will return to Fort Wayne next week, their old home. A few years ago they located among us in tolerable good circumstances and are now leaving us almost pennyless.

Is there not cause for rejoicing, Democrats. Let our jubilation in November be over a redeemed nation. It can be done if every Democrat does his duty.—Columbia City Post.

"A bloody shirt campaign" in Indiana is played. So says the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It wasn't a winning card. Neither was Chandler's money bag.

Lookout for the fine burgains to be had in Boots and Shoes at Rayan's.—He has a fine stock of everything from a baby shoe up to No 14, and a fine assortment of each which he is selling very low for cash.

Bodine & Siler are now prepared to offer the most complete, well selected stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Oils, Soaps, Fancy Goods and notions in general ever brought to this market. Dont fail to call and see them.

The new school edifice is rapidly approaching completion. The floors are about made, and one coat of plastering already on. It is thought that it will be ready for occupancy by the first of next month.

The new church building now being constructed by the Presbyterians will be the handsomest and most commodious in town. We love to see things getting better and better rather than worse and worse like the present administration.

Two weeks after the election Weamer shouts a feeble victory, doubtless because they loose one Congressman over for years ago, one branch of "the legislature over four years ago, and a large majority of the State officers over four years ago. Hanged if we don't believe Weamer wants to swing around the circle.

STILL GROWING.

Five thousand, five hundred and forty five, is Williams official majority for Governor. Some of the State ticket run more than that.

The long nights are upon us and lamps will be needed. Mr. Zacher has just received a large line of these goods of all styles and prices. Call and see them.—Also a new stock of Queensware of every description very cheap.

Davis' Sewing Machine.

You who are contemplating buying a machine should not fail to see the DAVIS. Call at the drug store of Bodine & Siler.

When Hayes was pocketing the money of Leroy, Tilden was assisting the committees in New York in sending troops to the front, and spending time and money for the restoration of the union.

Hayes refuses to return the Leroy money, and from the published accounts the transaction is more infamous and contemptible than any they charged Belknap, Babcock, Boss Shepherd or any other Representative Republican.

During the first three years of Grant's administration nearly all of the Southern states were controlled by Radicals, who robbed them of nearly two hundred million dollars. The solid South against thieves is the result.

Ohio Democrats are not discourrged. Hayes is discouraged and crest fallen, while the Democrats are sanguine. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: Push on the fight. The Democrats of Ohio are encouraged and ready for the canvass.

The firm now Bodine & Siler have determined to come down to the cash system as we must keep replacing our stock. Therefore we will sell for cash only and will give you such low prices that will convince you that we must have the money when we sell.

The Republicans tried their hands at making a second Tippe-canoe out of Harrison. They were only partly successful—they got the canoe, but the Democrats tipped up their expectations, and now Harrison and the canoe have gone up salt river.

The Richland Township Sunday School Worker's Institute will hold its first quarterly Institute in the Lutheran Church at Sedan, Saturday Nov. 4th, '76 All friends of the Sunday School are cordially invited to attend. The Institute opens at 10 am.

L. W. TREESH, Pres.

A. J. Nichols wishes to inform the people of Auburn and vicinity that he has opened a first-class watch, clock and jewelry repair shop, in Bodine & Siler's drug store opposite the Swineford House. Parties wishing anything done in that line I would be pleased to have them call on me. Also fine engraving done.

A. J. Nichols, in Bodine & Siler's drug store, has a variety in the line of Jewelry having just returned from California. He brought with him an assortment of the famous Abalone Shells, which he manufactures into jewelry.—Anyone wishing something that everybody has not got can get it there.

The Grant-Hayes party are not finding that 20,000 majority in Ohio, as they claimed. They may have Barnes and their State ticket by a small majority; but all the signs indicate Tilden, Hendricks and Reform in November. The people want a change Grantism is a stench in the nostrils of honest citizens.

Weamer says probably the six or eight hundred copies sent to Noble county and the hundred sent into Steuben Co. "done so and so." Weamer's circulation at home must be very small, for all he issued that week did not amount to as much as the regular weekly edition of the COURIER, and it only has about a thousand.

"Oh, of course, West Virginia goes Democratic," says the Republican papers. But why "of course?" West Virginia voted for Grant in 1868, Grant in 1872, and against the regular Democratic ticket at the last gubernatorial election. Mr. Zachariah Chandler also placed it in the "sure for Hayes" column only a couple of months ago. Why this thusness?

The "Kangaroo" is elected Governor of Indiana by about 4,000 majority. Don't we Hoosiers feel proud?—Elkhart Review.

Yes, don't "we Hoosiers" feel proud that we have among the editorial fraternity "little creatures" so lost to every sense of propriety as to designate our Governor-elect a "kangaroo," simply because he happens to be a hard-working farmer and a plain citizen?—Ligonier Banner.

The Waterloo Press is somewhat exercised over the fact that Keyser has more votes than Waterloo. She beats us too, Charley, but that don't make us a bit mad. In fact we like Keyser better than ever before, because she gave a good Democratic majority. That's what hurts Baxter. We are as much opposed to illegal voting as any one, but when one side indulges as much as the other, if there was any indulgence at all, we don't like to see either side squeal. If you are just a little bit patient now, Charley, you will get used to that Democratic majority in a few years.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

We have no Harper and Mower to offer as premium for subscribers, but we do the next best thing, we offer a fine chromo of the following.

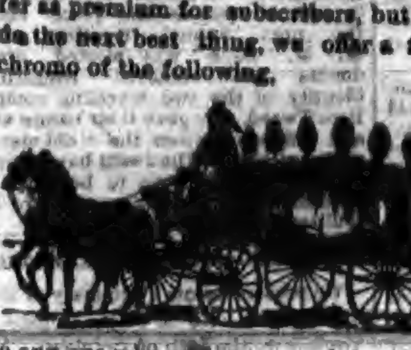

to any one who will get us a club of ten thousand subscribers. We put it down low so that anybody can make the effort if they don't succeed.

The Republicans expect to carry New York because the Tweed ring and Canal ring, will be for Hayes. They count largely on the influence of these rings, and yet some of their speakeas say Tilden was connected with these rings.

The Democracy of DeKalb can go up head. They did nobly, electing their entire county ticket, and making a gain on Governor over the vote of 1872 of 156. Tom, we congratulate you.—[Columbia City Post.

Thank you, and in return we can rejoice with you in the thorough work of gallant Whitley, in cleaning out the rings that have had sway there for two years past.

We forgot to speak of the fine artillery company from Defiance, which visited our place just before the election. They were as jolly, clever, respectable a set of boys as ever threw a shell or jerked a ramrod. They conducted themselves like gentlemen and were much admired by our citizens especially the ladies. We fell in love with one of the Sergeants and let him ride White Stockings.

Weamer says, "what would an enlightened people think of a man that would publicly insult a lady." We would think more of him than of the man who would stand by and know that lady to be his wife. Mr. Moody is too much of a gentleman to do that, but if he did, and it was not resented then and there, we would hardly make a pitiable attempt through a paper to defend ourself.

The present condition of affairs in South Carolina is a gross outrage on the constitution and laws of the land.—Journal.

For once the Journal is correct. The order of Chamberlain for the whites to throw down their arms and quietly submit to being slaughtered while the power of Federal bayonets is brought to bear to enforce submission, is indeed a great outrage upon the constitution and laws of the land.—Sentinel.

Democrats, you are welcome to the glory of voting for and electing Blue Jeans Williams, Governor of the State of Indiana. No Republican desires such glory.

The Standard says the above, indicating that it is a little bit "riled" yet. It don't want any glory for the very thing it fought against. The fable of the sour grapes is in order. Of course we are welcome to the glory, for did we not accomplish it, against the united effort of the Republican party?

We understand that our accomplished minister, of the Baptist Church, Rev. W. L. Sanders, will give a course of lectures in Ohio, the first week in November, among which will be his celebrated discourse "Backbone," which has already been delivered in the leading cities in the north-west. He has consented to give it here on the 9th of November, at the close of the Teachers Institute, and we would advise those spinally affected to turn out and be benefited.

That 300 Tilden Club.

Some of our Republican friends are circulating the story that a Tilden club of 300 in New York, hearing of the election of "Blue Jeans," immediately turned over for Hayes. We wrote to New York to a friend and an honorable gentman, Smith Ely, Jr., who was nominated last week for Mayor of New York, and he says he has made earnest inquiry and has failed to find any fact to corroborate any such statement, and that he has no doubt of its absolute falsity, like a hundred other campaign lies invented by the enemy to blind the people, in regard to Tilden. So much for that lie.

When you hear a Democrat rejoicing over the election in this State, ask him what they have gained to rejoice over.—Kendallville Standard.

Well, to enumerate, we have elected honest Old Blue Jeans, over a kid gloved lawyer, the best man the Republicans had in the State, as an available candidate. We have increased our majority since 1872, from 1,148 to 5,545 We have elected the entire State ticket. We have one more Democratic Congressman than we had in 1872. We have half of the State Senate, and have reduced the Republican majority over that of 1872. And above everything else, we have an expression from the voters of the State that they are for reform, for a change from a corrupt administration to one of purity and economy.

A. Toten will still attend to filling all prescriptions and compounding medicines in the most careful and reliable manner at Bodine.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The last Republican House of Representatives appropriated $15,500,000 in excess of the estimates of the amounts needed by the respective Departments to carry on the Government. As a contrast to this, the first Democratic House of Representatives has appropriated $40,000,000 less than the estimates. The difference in favor of Democratic economy and retrenchment is therefore $55,500,000.

Just Received at Lanning's Store.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and alland winter dress goods

The Republican leaders don't want any change. Why, they laugh at the idea. They have all the offices in their control, and are working hard to retain them, while the Democracy goes before the people on the great principle of Retrenchment and Reform. Hayes has never uttered a word in favor of Reform. They ignore the demand of the people, and now the people must look to Tilden as the only chance to bring it about. If elected, he is bound by the most solemn pledges to bring about this Reform.

Not one Republican Congressman in the State got the half of 5,000 majority. Not one Democratic Congressman got less than 5,000. The four Democratic Congressmen had 7,000 majority over the nine Republican Congressmen, which shows that the Radicals redistricted this State so that a majority of the voters would only get four while they got 9 members.

It is quietly told, we know, but then its too good to keep. We wont say anything about names. Mr. ——, went to the Centennial. When he arrived in Philadelphia and after taking a glass of beer or two, he proceeded to what he understood to be the Centennial grounds Passing where the famous circus is located in the suburbs of the city, he was just in shape to look upon that as the great show. He purchased a half dollar ticket and went in and saw nothing but a circus. He supposed that was the whole thing, so after staying around the city several days enjoying the good beer which is found in the quaker city, he started for and arrived at home alright. He was asked how he liked the great Centennial, "Oh, first-rate, but it aint any better than any other circus" was his comprehensive reply. Snyder can tell you all about it.

Our Republican friends claim a victory in Indiana on Congressmen. Well, over two years ago, such would be the case, but a presidential year should be compared with the same kind of a campaign last past. To get a correct footing we must go back to 1872, when a Governor was elected, and not compare with an off year, when a full vote is never polled. In 1872, Hendricks was elected, but the Republican Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer and Reporter of Supreme Court were elected, the Democrats practically loosing their State ticket. This year we carry the ticket clean through by majorities ranging from 5,545 to 8,000. Is that not a gain? As to Congressmen, in 1872 the Republicans had ten members and the Democrats three. This year we elected four against nine. Is that not a gain? Next, the Legislature in 1872 was Republican and elected Morton to the Senate. This year 25 out of 50, of the Senators are Democrats. Take it all in all it is a great victory, one that Democrats may well be proud of.

H. H. STAMETS.

has now on hand the best line of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever in Auburn.—Also Beaver Cloaks and Cloaking, Fur and Feather Trimming, Laces and Fringes, Waterproof in all shades and styles. Ladies Cloth plain and plaid for $1.25 per yard, Ladies two button Kid Gloves 65c formerly $1; a new assortment of ladies lined and undressed Kid Gloves; also a large line of ladies Lisle Thread Gloves for 25 and 50c; Ladies Felt Skirts formerly $1 now 60c; Mereno Underwear, a full assortment for ladies and children from 35, 40 and 50c per pair; ladies and children Furs very cheap; ladies and children plain, striped and fancy Hose; a full assortment of woolen stocking Yarn, grey, blue, scarlet and white; also a fine line of fancy yarns, Germantown yarn in all colors; Zephyr single and split in all shades; Tidy Canvas a full assortment; new and fancy Mottos; shaded Silks and Floss; Ladies Stamped Yokes 50 to 75c new fringed Nubias; children Fur and Fancy Silk and Woolen Hoods a large assortment; also a large assortment of trimmed Hats for 50c, 75c and $1.

Dress and Cloak making a specialty All worked guaranteed. A full and fine assortment of the latest Silk and Felt Ties and Collars. New long Bustle the best ever made. A full assortment of Butterick and Domestic Paterns, and a hundred and one things I cannot take time to mention. But come and see us and you will be pleased.

H. H. STAMETS.

READ THIS?

"A Better Government can be secured under proper economy, with all unnecessary and improper leakages stopped, than under a system of extravagance which tends to make all public officers indifferent and reckless. This is the true secret of administrative Reform. In New York we are running the Government for little more than half what it cost two years ago, and the work is at least as efficiently done."—Governor Tilden.

Five Minutes 'Till Nine.

We have some fast young men; regular timers. Last week, one evening, he put on a boiled shirt, parted his hair in the middle and waltzed off to spend a while with his Jane. Jane was out of whack that night because the kitten had carried her switch into the potato patch. This young man entered the rear door of that Jackson street cottage and wrang the bell. She said, "come on," in a low voice. A few minutes past, more like hours to the young gent, and she had finished washing the supper dishes. The short, but sweet, conversation then took place:

"Nice evening, Jennie. Lets stroll down Main?"

"Harry, how long will it take you to walk home?"

"About five minutes, little one. Any thing you want me to do?"

"Yes, there is something I want you to do, you bet. What time is it now?"

He went down into his hip pocket and said that his time piece was at home, but looking at a clock on the wall he said:

"Its just five minutes 'till nine, my own dear Jane."

She stepped to the door, held it ajar, and said:

"Well, young kid, git up and git and you will be at home in good time. Say your prayers before you snooze off and come again when you can't stay so long."

She'll be at the ball to-night with another feller.

Corunna Items.

—Mrs. Slayman is confined to her bed with sickness.

—L. D. Britton and others have started to the Centennial. Only a few at this place have gone as yet.

—We did'nt see Joe, but a little boy standing on the bridge told us that he'd gone to vote and was waiting 'till they counted out—him out he meant.

—Kade MacMillin has charge of the telegraph office. Mike don't come around much any more. He'll operate in the Recorders office after this month, you know.

—A new millinery shop has been opened out in Park's old stand, and quite a large stock is kept on hand. The gals can now spread on "the jockey hat and feather."

—The agent, L. Miller, Esq., was compelled to hire extra hands last Sunday to fill cars with grain. Orin thought Sunday work was thin. He believes in remembering the Sabbath day and keeping it holy, but he worked all the same.

—The boys have organized a Brass Band, all new instruments. They are doing splendidly thus far, and we hope to see them ere long up with the best on 'em. It is said it takes lots of lip to play a horn. If you run out, boys, get some of Joe—not the horn, the lip.

—Lafe Miller has purchased a Lexington running colt. It's a clipper and can get up and git with any 'o them. Lafe has ways more like a granger than one who would delight in fast stock, but his ways deceive him. He has more life and fun now than all the boys in the town.

—Dr. Mercer has sold his stock of drugs to Mr. Charley Knapp, who will continue the business at the old place. The Dr represents him to be fully qualified for the business, and with his excellent habits and fine business qualities he is certain of success. The Doctor will leave many warm friends and a large number of patrons who will miss him while he serves as Senator.

—It is a positive fact that this little village handles more grain than Auburn and Waterloo put together, and you can count Garrett in too if you want to.—Farmers that live south of this town take wheat to Corunna. Why is this? Is it because they pay more for it?—There's a nigger in the woodpile somewhere. Last week they were paying $1.15 at Corunna and the other towns $1 Brace up, pull down your vest, and keep pace with that little burg

—Last week two dwelling houses were destroyed by fire. It originated as of old—through carlessness. The lady of house, Mrs. ———, had taken ashes, —we mean live coals—from the stove and when sitting them down got the ash bucket as close as possible to the house. After a short time she took up her knitting and went over to chat with a neighbor. The boys yelping "fire, fire" soon brought a crowd and by an earnest effort on the part of the citizens several buildings near by were saved. Corunna could't stand it to have more than 400 or 500 dwellings burn down. It would make rents rather high.

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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A frightful row occurred the other day at the grounds of the Westchester County Driving Park Association, near New York city, which resulted in one man being shot in the arm, another having his skull badly fractured by a bludgeon, a third being stabbed in the neck and a fourth having the muscles of one of his hands severed, while several others are reported more or less injured. It seems a negro, employed on the grounds, got drunk and took possession of the liquor stall, when a free fight, with the results stated, followed.... The Centennial people are preparing an elaborate programme of ceremonies to be observed on closing up the big show.... An express train from Fall River for Boston, on the Old Colony railroad, came in collision, a few mornings ago, with a local freight train at Randolph, Mass. Two engines of the express train and the engine of the freight train, with the baggage and crate cars were completely wrecked. The engineers and firemen of the three locomotives were killed, and several passengers injured.

A dreadful murder took place in the woods near Pittsburgh, Pa., one night last week. Henry Schaffer, a cattle dealer, was found dead, with the top of his head crushed in so that the brains protruded, and the left side of the face battered dreadfully with a heavy stone. The pockets had been rifled of their contents, the boots removed from the feet, and hat, vest and boots carried away. Suspicion rested on Henry Lenkner, partner in business with Schaffer, and he has been placed under arrest.....Gen. Rufus King, for many years a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, died in New York last week. He was the grandson of Gen. Rufus King, first United States Senator from New York, and was a graduate of West Point. Leaving the army in 1836, he became editor of the Albany *Advertiser*, and in 1840 accepted an editorial position, which he filled for five years, on the Albany *Evening Journal*, and was Adjutant General of the State under Gov. Seward. In 1845 he removed to Milwaukee, and became part owner and editor of the *Sentinel and Gazette*, which he retained until 1861, when Mr. Lincoln appointed him Minister to Rome. He was on the steamer, ready for sailing, when news came of the firing on Sumter. He at once left the steamer, resigned his position, was made a Brigadier General, and for a time was in command of the First Division of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. His health failing, he resigned from the army, in 1862, and in 1863 was again appointed Minister to Rome, and remained there until the abolition of the mission in 1868....A desperate conflict between tramps and drunken miners occurred near Shomokin, Pa., a few days ago. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the death of four of the participants—Nick Taylor, Joe Lordner, George Grady and John Dugan, alias the "Big Bully." The first two were tramps, and the other two miners.

A New York telegram of the 18th says: "European advices concerning the Turko-Servian war created a great deal of excitement during the day on the Produce Exchange, legitimate sales being made at the wheat table of nearly 500,000 bushels, purchased mostly for export and speculation. The telegraph was surrounded by an eager crowd of telegraph operators, who bought or sold on options between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 of bushels. Wheat advanced 5 to 6 cents. A considerable amount of money changed hands among the operators. Many small fortunes of $10,000 and $25,000 were made and lost during the day, which was the most active for some years."

The French residents of New York have appointed a numerous committee to solicit subscriptions among the Franco-American population of the United States for the completion of the colossal statue of Liberty....A man named Sam Benners, who is believed to have been connected with the disappearance of little Charley Ross, was arrested the other day in Philadelphia. At first Benners denied all knowledge of Charley Ross. He was given another hearing by the authorities, and this time he confessed that he knew all about the missing boy; that he was in Pennsylvania, and had never been out of it; that he was not many miles from the city, and that he (Benners) had seen him about three weeks previously. Benners is still in custody, but he will not tell where the boy is.

THE WEST.

Frank James, one of the Missouri bandits, was arrested last week at the residence of Dr. Noland, ten miles west of Kansas City. Pinkerton's detectives, five in number, surrounded the house and made the capture without any excitement save such as the female portion of the family manifested. Frank was at the doctor's under treatment for a gunshot wound in one of his knees, received in Minnesota.... There is some show of activity in military circles in the Black Hills country, and some necessity for it, too, judging from the numerous reports of Indian depredations in that region. Gen. Merritt, with 500 soldiers, has started on an expedition, the destination of which has not been made known, though it is supposed there is a party of hostiles somewhere among the Hills who can be induced to wait for the troops to come and fight them.... The Chicago *Journal* of Friday says: Mr. McVicker has gone to New York to prepare the Lyceum for the engagement of Edwin Booth. Meanwhile he is catering well for Chicago. We are promised five weeks of opera before the 1st of January; the introduction of Miss Anderson, who is making quite a stir in the theatrical firmament; and also the production of a grand spectacle for the holidays. McVicker has always been fully up to the demand of the times, and seems fully determined to make Chicago a "center" for the legitimate drama.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated at Michigan City, Ind. A German laborer by the name of John Schultz cut the throats of his wife and two children, then cut his own throat and hung himself. The wife and children (a boy about 8 years and a girl 3 years old) were found in bed with their throats cut from ear to ear; the father with his throat cut and hanging in the next room. A letter written in German was found, saying: "They have tried to kill me, and now I will kill them." The cause is supposed to be fear of want, although $28 was found in his pocket.... The business and fashionable circles of Springfield, Ohio, were thrown into a fever of excitement the other day, by the suicide of Frank W. Deshler, the well-known teller of the Franklin National Bank, of that city, and one of the prominent leaders in fashionable social life. At first it was thought by some that financial troubles might have induced this sudden taking off, but examination of the bank books speedily dissipated such an idea. It was then discovered that domestic infelicity was the only reason for the rash act....A Salt Lake dispatch of the 15th says: "The Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young case came up before Judge Shaefer to-day, who decided that unless the money previously adjudged the plaintiff was paid in ten days an attachment should issue to bring defendant into court for contempt. Even bets are made that Brigham will not pay the alimony decree, and will go to jail. His lawyers have exhausted all their legal powers to save him, and, unless the Lord comes to his aid, it is likely to be a hard case with the old man."....Twenty head of horses and mules were recently stolen from the Government camp, near Custer City, Wyoming, by a Mexican and white man. A detachment of soldiers trailed and overtook the thieves on the following day, and after a desperate fight succeeded in killing both and recapturing eleven head of stock.

A large number of citizens of Indianapolis have been arrested and will be prosecuted for betting on the recent election.

Gen. Terry's command, consisting of the Seventh Cavalry and a small force of mounted infantry, followed by a wagon train conveying supplies, left Fort Lincoln on the 19th inst. Its object is understood to be co-operation with Col. Merritt, moving from Custer City, Black Hills, in an attack upon the large hostile camp believed to be located near the fork of the Cheyenne river.... Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 1,891,843 bushels of wheat; 2,044,444 bushels of corn; 595,317 bushels of oats; 181,918 bushels of rye, and 758,263 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,424,784 bushels, against 2,841,986 bushels at this period last year.....The man recently arrested by St. Louis detectives at the residence of one Dr. Noland, near Kansas City, Mo., and supposed to be Frank James, turns out to be John Goodwin, a respectable and law-abiding citizen. It is said he will bring suit against the city of St. Louis for heavy damages for false imprisonment.

A Cheyenne dispatch says that almost every hour brings news of new depredations by Indians upon ranchmen located west and north of the Chug. A large body of Indians are encamped at the head of the North Laramie, distant from Fort Laramie fifty miles....An embassy from Sitting Bull visited Fort Peck the other day, and presented a modest request that his warriors be permitted to visit the post for the purpose of buying ammunition....A dispatch from Yuma, Arizona, says that ground was broken Oct. 18, on the Texas Pacific railroad, on both sides of the Colorado river. The work will be vigorously prosecuted both east and west.

A man named Kavanagh, who lately returned to St. Paul from the Black Hills, thinks about half those in that region reported killed by the Indians are killed by whites, and the miners are in more danger from robbers than from regular scalp-takers.

THE SOUTH.

The emergency in the yellow fever ravages of the Southern coast cities is passed, word having been sent from most of them that further aid is not needed, as the epidemic is subsiding rapidly, under the influence of frosty nights. All humane people will heartily rejoice that this terrible visitant of the South has been thus checked without reaching the devastating proportions of some previous years....Gen. Ruger, commander of the Department of the South, arrived in Columbia, S. C., last week. He had a long consultation with Gov. Chamberlain and with the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and assured them both that as far as it was in his power he would secure in South Carolina a fair and honest election. He would, he said, protect Democrats and Republicans alike.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of the condition of cotton during the past month in the ten principal cotton States, from an average of 92.2 to 88.2. The figures for the condition of the States are as follows: North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 85; Florida, 80; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 86; Tennessee, 94.

Louisville, Ky., was last week visited by the most destructive fire the city has experienced in many years. Several large wholesale establishments were swept away, involving a loss of at least $600,000.

As a quantity of converted steel was being poured into an ingot mold at the Vulcan Steel Works, in South St. Louis, last week, the mold burst, scattering the melted steel in every direction. A large number of men were working in that part of the building at that time, six of whom were badly burned and otherwise injured, two of them perhaps fatally.

POLITICAL.

Complete official returns of the Indiana election give the Republicans fifty-three members of the House of Representatives, the Democrats forty-five, and the Independents two. This gives the Republicans two majority on joint ballot over the Democrats and Independents. The official majority of Williams over Harrison is 5,424.

Fernando Wood and Abram S. Hewitt have been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of New York city.

The official vote of Ohio, at the October election, gives Barnes, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, a majority of 6,632....The official vote of Indiana on Governor (except Stark county, estimated) is as follows: The total vote of the State is 433,403, of which Williams received 213,098, Harrison 207,979, and Harrington 12,226. Williams' plurality over Harrison is 5,119. The official majorities on the Congressional vote is as follows: *Democratic*—First District, 1,569; Second, 5,153; Third, 5,460; Twelfth, 6,385. *Republican*—Fourth District, 332; Fifth, 1,509; Sixth, 276; Seventh, 1,398; Eighth, 1,100; Ninth, 1,410; Tenth, 1,148; Eleventh, 1,448; Thirteenth, 2,022. The Independent vote for Congress is as follows: First District, 1,240; Second, 944; Third, 1,034; Fourth, 378; Fifth, 9; Sixth, 816; Seventh, 1,595; Eighth, 4,760; Ninth, 3,349; Tenth, 26; Eleventh, nothing; Twelfth, 675; Thirteenth, 186.

WASHINGTON.

Since the surrender of Tweed, some informal action has been taken with a view to negotiate an extradition treaty between the United States and Spain....The rush of Centennial pilgrims to Mount Vernon has so enriched the Association as to enable it to pay all its debts and to leave besides a handsome sum for further improvement of the grounds and surroundings.

Francis Preston Blair, Senior, the father of Montgomery and Gen. Frank P. Blair, died in Washington last week at the age of 87.... Orders have been issued for various detached bodies of troops to report to Gen. Ruger at Columbia, S. C. Gen. Sherman states that the available force in the Military Division of the Atlantic will not exceed 5,000 men....The McPherson statue was unveiled last week with imposing ceremonies.

GENERAL.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English poet and philosopher, is now on a visit to this country....James Ryan, a wealthy merchant of Peterboro, Ontario, has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

The quarterly circular on the business outlook for the past nine months has just been issued by R. G. Dun & Co., of New York. It will create surprise and some disappointment to learn from figures which it contains that mercantile failures throughout the United States for the past three months, 2,448 in number, show an increase over those of the second quarter of the year equal to 25 per cent. The amount of liabilities involved in the failures of the third quarter of the year show a decrease in proportion to the number of failures reported. The average amounts of liabilities for each failure in the last quarter is $19,500, against $24,300 in the preceding quarter, and against $30,600 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Taking a range of the whole seven quarters of the two years thus far elapsed, the indebtedness involved in each failure of the past three months is $5,000 less than for the quarter preceding. A comparison of the past nine months of 1876 with those of 1875 is not at all cheering, as will be seen by the following:

	Failures.	Liabilities.
First nine months of 1876	7,050	$156,272,000
First nine months of 1875	5,334	131,172,000
Increase	1,716	$25,100,000

....Cadet Midshipmen W. N. King, of Georgia; F. B. Parsons, of Massachusetts; George A. Scott, of Indiana; J. F. Leeby, of New York, and W. W. Russell, of Maryland, have been dismissed from the Annapolis Naval Academy for refusing to tell who "hazed" the "plebs." The expelled students refused to [illegible] to save other students from being expelled for "hazing," for which there is the additional penalty of being "cashiered." The expelled cadets may be reinstated, but a "cashiered hazer" cannot.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at their recent annual meeting in Washington, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Sherman; Vice Presidents, Gens. Logan, Cole, Woodworth, M. D., Mel. Powell, Gen. W. T. Clark, Col. Know, Capt. Gill, Capt. Hand, L. T. Stevenson, Maj. W. B. Moore, Maj. Spear, and Capt. Laid; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Hickenlooper; Treasurer, Gen. Force. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6, was chosen as the place and time of the next annual meeting, and Gen. M. M. Bane was elected orator....All doubts are removed concerning the identity of the two traveling companions of Boss Tweed, who gave their names as "Hunt" and "Sands" when the "old man" was arrested at Vigo. The twain have arrived in New York, and they prove to be what they were claimed to be at the time, Richard Tweed and William King.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

We present below a summary of the result of the elections held in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia on the 10th of October:

OHIO.

STATE OFFICERS.

Milton Barnes, W. W. Boynton and James C. Evans, the Republican candidates, respectively, for Secretary of State, Supreme Judge, and member of the Board of Public Works, are elected by majorities ranging from 6,000 to 10,000.

CONGRESSMEN.

The result of the election for members of Congress is as follows—Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic:*

District.		District.	
1.	*Milton Sayler.*	11.	*Henry S. Neal.
2.	*H. B. Banning.*	12.	*Thomas Ewing.*
3.	*Mills Gardner.	13.	*M. I. Southard.*
4.	*John A. McMahon.*	14.	*E. B. Finley.*
5.	*A. V. Rice.*	15.	N. H. Van Vorhes.
6.	*Jacob D. Cox.	16.	Lorenzo Danford.
7.	*Henry L. Dickey.*	17.	William McKinley.
8.	J. W. Keifer.	18.	James Monroe.
9.	*James S. Jones.	19.	James A. Garfield.
10.	Charles Foster.	20.	*Amos Townsend.

*Gain.

INDIANA.

STATE OFFICERS.

The following State officers, all Democrats, were elected in Indiana by majorities of about 5,000:

Governor—James D. Williams.
Lieutenant Governor—Isaac P. Gray.
Secretary of State—John Enos Neff.
Auditor—Ebenezer Henderson.
Treasurer—Benjamin C. Shaw.
Attorney General—Clarence A. Buskirk.

CONGRESSMEN.

The result of the election for Congressmen in Indiana is indicated by the annexed table:

District.		District.	
1.	*Benoni S. Fuller.*	8.	Morton C. Hunter.
2.	*James R. Cobb.*	9.	Michael D. White.
3.	*George A. Bicknell.*	10.	*William H. Calkins.
4.	*Leonidas Sexton.	11.	James L. Evans.
5.	*Thomas M. Browne.	12.	*Andrew H. Hamilton.*
6.	Milton S. Robinson.	13.	John H. Baker.
7.	*John Hanna.		

*Gain.

Andrew Humphreys and Nathan T. Carr, Democrats, were elected for the short Congressional terms in the Second and Third Districts, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Governor-elect Williams and the death of Speaker Kerr.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The following State officers were elected in West Virginia by about 12,000 majority. They are all Democrats:

Governor—Henry M. Matthews.
School Superintendent—W. K. Pendleton.
Auditor—Joseph C. Miller.
Treasurer—Thomas J. West.

Members of Congress will not be chosen in West Virginia until Nov. 7.

FOREIGN.

A cable dispatch informs us that the Russian Government has determined to issue a loan of 300,000,000 roubles. This, in connection with the Czar's outspoken and undisguised sympathy for the Sclavic portion of the population of the Turkish provinces, carries with it a more pronounced flavor of war than has heretofore manifested itself in connection with the Eastern difficulty....A telegram from Madrid states that the Bishop of Minorca has issued a new circular enjoining on the masters of primary schools not to admit the sons of Protestants and other dissenters.

The European news is decidedly warlike, and indicates unmistakably the early precipitation of active hostilities between Russia and Turkey. Russia has not been idle during the discussion of the armistice proposal. Quietly but rapidly she has been engaged in gigantic preparations for the great struggle. Arrangements have been completed for massing an army of 250,000 men upon the Turkish frontier, the Roumanian railway companies having engaged to transport Russian troops at the rate of at least 25,000 daily. England is bestirring herself to be in readiness for her part in the bloody business whenever that part shall have been defined by the unfolding of events. An autumnal session of Parliament is to be convened; the Government has applied to the Lloyds for ships for the transportation of troops to the Mediterranean; and three army corps have been ordered to be in readiness for the voyage. A London dispatch says: "All Russians in Paris under the age of 40 have been ordered home. The new Russian ironclad Peter the Great is to leave Cronstadt immediately for the Mediterranean. Russia has issued a circular note announcing that, in the interests of humanity, she feels bound to march troops into Bulgaria and Armenia. There are 82,000 men at the camp of Bender, and 64,000 around Tiflis. Austria's Eastern policy will conform to that of Russia and Germany."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Proclamation by the President.

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against the law exist in many counties of said State known as "rifle clubs," who ride up and down by day and night in arms murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice; and

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, In pursuance of the above it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of the obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under Sec. 4 of Art. 2 of the constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect such State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and return peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons engaged in such unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and one.

[L. S.] U. S. Grant.

By the President: John L. Cadwallader,
Acting Secretary of State.

Order of the Secretary of War.

War Department,
Washington City, Oct. 17, 1876.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

Sir: In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina, there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be disregarded. To provide against such a contingency, you will immediately order all the available force in the Military Division of the Atlantic to report to Gen. Ruger, commanding at Columbia, S. C., and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States. It is hoped that a collision may thus be avoided; but you will instruct Gen. Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out the spirit of the proclamation, and to sustain it by the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. Cameron,
Secretary of War.

Why Are Civilized Races White?

Some very curious physiological facts bearing upon the presence or absence of white colors in the higher animals have lately been adduced by Dr. Ogle. It has been found that a colored or dark pigment in the olfactory region of the nostrils is essential to perfect smell, and this pigment is rarely deficient except when the whole animal is pure white. In these cases the creature is almost without smell or taste. This, Dr. Ogle believes, explains the curious case of the pigs in Virginia adduced by Mr. Darwin, white pigs being poisoned by a poisonous root which does not affect black pigs. White sheep are killed in the Tarentino by eating hypericum ertscum, while black sheep escape; white rhinoceroses are said to perish from eating euphorbia candelabrum; and white horses are said to suffer from poisonous food where colored ones escape. The explanation has, however, been carried a step further, by experiments showing that the absorption of odors by dead matter, such as clothing, is greatly affected by color, black being the most powerful absorbent, then blue, red, yellow, and lastly white. For few, if any, wild animals are wholly white. The head, the face, or least the muzzle or the nose, are generally black. The ears and eyes are also often black; and there is reason to believe that dark pigment is essential to good hearing, as it certainly is to perfect vision. We can, therefore, understand why white cats with blue eyes are so deaf—a peculiarity we notice more readily than their deficiency of smell or taste. But though inapplicable to the lower animals, this curious relation of sense-acuteness with colors may have had some influence on the development of the higher human races. If light tints of the skin were generally accompanied by some deficiency in the senses of smell, hearing and vision, the white could never compete with the darker races, so long as man was in a very low or savage condition, and wholly dependent for existence on the acuteness of his senses. But as the mental faculties became more fully developed and more important to his welfare than mere sense-acuteness, the lighter tints of the skin, and hair, and eyes, would cease to be disadvantageous whenever they were accompanied by superior brain-power.—*A. R. Wallace at the British Association.*

Sir William Thomson on the Center of the Earth.

A remarkable address has been delivered by Sir William Thomson, in the Physical Section of the British Association, on the subject of the fluid or solid nature of the earth's kernel.

While not denying that certain portions of the earth's interior are in a molten or fluid state, Sir William Thomson maintained, on various more or less recondite grounds, that no large proportion of the earth's interior can, by any possibility, be in the condition of molten fluid. "I may say, with almost perfect certainty, that whatever may be the relative densities of rock, solid and melted, at or about the temperature of liquefaction, it is, I think, quite certain that cold solid rock is denser than hot melted rock; and no possible degree of rigidity in the crust could prevent it from breaking in pieces and sinking wholly below the liquid lava. Something like this may have gone on, and probably did go on, for thousands of years after solidification commenced—surface portions of the melted material losing heat, freezing and sinking immediately, or growing to the thickness of a few meters where the surface would be cool, and the whole solid dense enough to sink. This process must go on until the sunk portions of the crust build up from the bottom a sufficiently close-ribbed skeleton or frame to allow fresh incrustations to remain, bridging across the now small areas of lava pools or lakes."

That is a striking picture of the growth of the "round earth," which was once supposed to have been made from the first "so fast that it cannot be moved." We are rather sorry to be robbed of the belief in the central lava ocean after all.—*London Spectator.*

Honors to Canine Sagacity.

There is a native dog in Newfoundland now 16 years old. He is gray and his fangs have fallen out; but he is provided with a cozy kennel and food that does not need much mastication. Around his neck is a glazed collar bearing three medals, one of silver and two of gold. One of the latter is from the Royal Humane Society of England, the other is the gift of an American Captain, and the silver medal is from a former Mother Superior of St. Michael's Convent in St. John's. All three are testimonials in recognition of the animal's sagacity in saving lives.—*Toronto Globe.*

Well Done.—A good work is being done by the new Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which has established active branches in most of the large cities in the United States. In Oakland, Cal., a 4-year old child used in circus feats has been rescued, and another in Washington.

While a well-digger named Welch was tamping a charge of powder in a well he was digging in Llano county, Tex., the other day, the blast exploded driving the tamping-rod through his heart.

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

More Horrid Cruelties—Destroying Over 1,000 Persons in a Church.

(From the London Times.)

The next part of the report deals with the case of Barak—the most fearful tragedy that happened during the whole insurrection.

The Medjliss of Tatar Bazarjik, hearing that preparations for revolt were going on in this village, ordered Achmet Agha, of Dospat, to attack it, and this individual, having joined his forces with Mohammed Agha, of Dorkeva, proceeded to carry out these orders. On arriving at the village, he summoned the inhabitants to give up their arms, which, as they mistrusted him, they refused to do, and a desultory fight succeeded, which lasted two days, hardly any loss being inflicted on either side.

On the 8th of May the inhabitants, seeing that things were going badly with them, and that no aid came from without, had a parley with Achmet, who solemnly swore that if they only gave up their arms not a hair of their heads should be touched. A certain number of the inhabitants, luckily for them, took advantage of this parley to make their escape.

The villagers believed Achmet's oath, and surrendered their arms; but this demand was followed by one for all the money in the village, which, of course, had also to be acceded to. No sooner was the money given up than the Bashi-Bazouks set upon the people and slaughtered them like sheep. A large number of people, probably about 1,000 or 1,200, took refuge in the church and churchyard, the latter being surrounded by a wall. The church itself is a solid building, and resisted all the attempts of the Bashi-Bazouks to burn it from the outside; they consequently fired in through the windows, and, getting upon the roof, tore off the tiles, and threw burning pieces of wood and rags dipped in petroleum among the mass of unhappy human beings inside. At last the door was forced in, the massacre completed, and the inside of the church burned. Hardly any escaped out of these fatal walls.

The only survivor I could find was one old woman, who alone remained out of a family of seven. When the door was broken in and she was expecting immediate death, a Turk took her by the hand, and saying, "Come old woman, I am not going to hurt you," led her away and saved her life. The spectacle which the church and churchyard present must be seen to be described; hardly a corpse has been burried; where a man fell there he now lies, and it is with difficulty that one picks one's way to the door of the church, the entrance of which is barred by a ghastly corpse stretched across the threshold. I visited this valley of the shadow of death on the 31st of July, more than two months and a half after the massacre, but still the stench was so overpowering that one could hardly force one's way into the churchyard.

In the streets at every step lay human remains, rotting and sweltering in the summer sun—here the skull of an old woman, with the gray hair still attached to it; there the false tress of some unhappy girl, slashed in half by a yataghan, the head which it adorned having probably been carried off to be devoured by some of the dogs, who up to this have been the only scavengers. Just outside the village I counted more than sixty skulls in a little hollow, and it was evident from their appearance that nearly all of them had been severed from the bodies by axes and yataghans. From the remains of female wearing apparel scattered about, it is plain that many of the persons here massacred were women.

It is to be feared, also, that some of the richer villagers were subjected to cruel tortures before being put to death, in hopes that they would reveal the existence of hidden treasure. Thus Petro Triandaphyllos and Pope Necio were roasted, and Stoyan Stoychoff had his ears, nose, hands and feet cut off. Enough, I think, has been said to show that to Achmet Agha and his men belongs the distinction of having committed, perhaps, the most heinous crime that has stained the history of the present century, Nina Sahib alone, I should say, having rivalled their deeds. As regards the number of killed, I have before stated that about 5,000 is my estimate. I am aware that others place it higher, but be this as it may, whether the slain are to be counted by hundreds or by thousands, does not lessen in the least the criminality of the slayers. The intention was to exterminate all except those few girls (probably about eighty) whom they carried off to satisfy their lusts. Those that escaped owed their safety to their own good fortune, and not to the tender mercies of their neighbors.

Goethe and Schiller.

Prof. Max Muller gives the following character sketches of Germany's two great poets in a late number of *Macmillan's Magazine:* "Goethe had his cold, repellant hours. He could play the privy counsellor even toward Schiller. But who could triumph more nobly over his own weakness than Goethe, when he recognized in the long-avoided Schiller the long-sought-for equal and friend? Schiller, too, suffered from attacks of narrow-mindedness. Sometimes he longs for Goethe; then, again, he is miserable when near him. At times he rejoiced in the halo of the court; then, again, he mourned over the self-deception which made him see ordinary things in a false radiance. Schiller's mind suffered from Schiller's body; and how truly and touchingly he expresses the consciousness of his own weakness, the sufferings and struggles of his genius, when he says, 'How difficult it is for a suffering man to be a good man!'"

A Devoted Indian Chief.

A touching story is told which shows the better Indian character. Back in 1841, a party of hunters in a Wisconsin forest came upon a solitary grave over which floated the tattered remnants of an American flag. They soon met a band of friendly Indians, of whom they inquired the meaning of the strange sight. The reply was that it was the grave of an Indian chief who was a brave ally of the Americans in the battle of Tippecanoe. After the fight, Gen. Harrison presented him with a silk flag in token of his appreciation of his services, which the chief preserved as more valuable than life, and commanded that his body be buried in the wilderness, and the flag presented by Gen. Harrison be unfurled above his grave, there to flutter in the breeze unmolested so long as a thread remained. This command was religiously obeyed by the Indians, who frequently visited the grave to see that the flag was undisturbed.—*Boston Transcript.*

JENNIE BONNETT'S FATAL FREAK.

The Tragic End of a Woman's Masquerading in Male Attire.

A letter from San Francisco says: The persistency of Jennie Bonnett in wearing male attire, after making her whim for several years a diversion for herself and her acquaintances, has ended in her dreadful death. She was born in Paris twenty-seven years ago, and her father and mother were actors. The family came to San Francisco in 1852, and Mr. Bonnett, being able to speak English with sufficient accuracy, was employed during the next dozen years or so in the poorer theaters. After that he was employed in a mercantile establishment. Jennie grew up about as she would, and her ways were wild. One of her fancies was the wearing of male attire, and she wore her hair short in order to assist in the disguise. Her features were not femininely delicate, nor her voice as light as is common with her sex; and consequently no stranger would guess that she was not a good-looking, boyish fellow. Her dash in amusement was in keeping with her business vim. She dealt in frogs, supplied the large hotels and restaurants with them, and derived from them an ample income. The money thus secured was spent in luxurious living.

Yesterday Jennie started out in her favorite disguise, with a young companion named Blanche Buneau, on an excursion of fun. They hired a horse and carriage at a livery stable, and drove to San Miguel, stopping there at the San Miguel Hotel, a small establishment that thrives on its restaurant, being close by the railroad depot. The landlord knew Jennie because she had often been in his house, and her free expenditures made him a safe guardian of her secret. That day Jennie and Blanche went horseback riding, and in the evening they dined sumptuously at the hotel, drinking more wine than women usually do. They had intended to return to the city earlier, and had so informed the livery man, and, alarmed by their continued absence, he followed them to regain his property. He quarreled with Jennie and was about to strike her, whereupon the landlord told him that she was a woman and he desisted. The horse and wagon were then taken away by the owner, the women deciding to remain all night.

Blanche had an accepted lover, William Deneve, whom she was engaged to marry. He was a Frenchman, and extremely jealous. Once he saw her with Jennie, who was unknown to him, and whom he at once regarded as an interloping young man. Deneve at that time upbraided Blanche, but she did not undeceive him as to Jennie's identity. It is believed that he saw, or in some way learned of her departure yesterday for San Miguel, was furiously excited by her apparent fickleness, followed them, and watched their movements until the terrible end of the adventure.

The room in which Jennie and Blanche were to sleep was in the first story, adjoined a balcony. They retired late. Blanche got into bed first, and Jennie was preparing to do so. Suddenly, without previous warning, there was a gunflash and a report at the window, and a heavy charge of buckshot entered Jennie's side, killing her instantly. Blanche ran screaming to the door, arousing the household with her cries. The frightened landlord hesitated to go to the balcony, and before he braced his courage sufficiently to make a search the murderer had escaped.

A Clerical Hit on the Head.

Ministers will have their little jokes like other people.

"Come over and preach for me to-night," said a Chicago divine to a clerical friend whom he met on the street not many days since.

"I can't to-night," was the reply; "I'm almost down sick with a headache."

"Well," drolly observed the other, "I guess you can do it, for if you preach as you usually do, you won't have to use your head any!"

Then they both laughed, and pinched each other in the ribs, and said it was a good one, just as heartily as though they had been the worst kind of sinners all their lives.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	6 50	@ 10 50
Hogs	6 00	@ 8 25
Cotton	10⅞	@ 11
Flour—Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 18	@ 1 20
Corn—Western Mixed	56	@ 58
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	48	@ 50
Rye—Western	72	@ 75
Pork—New Mess	16 75	@ 17 00
Lard—Steam	[illegible]	@ 10½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 50	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 40
Hogs—Live	5 00	@ 6 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 3 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
Corn—No. 2	43	@ 44
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	60	@ 61
Barley—No. 2, New	91	@ 92
Butter—Creamery	30	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	18	@ 20
Pork—Mess	16 00	@ 16 25
Lard	9⅞	@ 10
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 24	@ 1 25
Corn—Western Mixed	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	33	@ 34
Rye—No. 2	57	@ 58
Pork—Mess	17 00	@ 17 25
Lard	10	@ 10¼
Hogs	5 45	@ 5 80
Cattle	2 25	@ 5 10
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2	1 16	@ 1 17
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye	63	@ 64
Barley—No. 2	89	@ 90
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 20	@ 1 29
Corn	47	@ 48
Oats	35	@ 37
Rye	68	@ 69
Pork—Mess	17 00	@ 17 25
Lard	10	@ 10¼
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 23	@ 1 24
Amber	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn	50	@ 51
Oats—No. 2	32	@ 33
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	6 00	@ 6 10
Philadelphias	6 40	@ 6 50
Cattle—Best	5 75	@ 6 00
Medium	4 50	@ 4 75
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 00

[illegible] COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

IS THE WAR OVER?

Prof. Sumner on the Real Issues of the Day.

A Political Sermon that Everybody Ought to Read.

The crisis of a heated political campaign is not a favorable opportunity for urging moderation, reflection and justice, yet it can never be admitted that the people are not amenable to reason in regard to justice toward their neighbors, and when the questions of the campaign are such as involve the continuation or the abandonment of a policy tending to embitter sectional hatred and perpetuate internal discord, the attempt to appeal to sober reason and honest love of justice ought not to be abandoned. In the Liberal movement of 1872, justice to the South was a prominent factor. It disappeared with the failure of that movement, and four years more of experiment in the policy of coercion and distress have been added. If any sincere advocate of liberty for the blacks then entertained misgivings in regard to the results to be expected from the restoration of the South to a full share in political power, he was assured that the experiment of doubt and repression should have a fair trial. On the approach of the present campaign, little was said about the Southern question. Other issues filled the public mind. It seemed that the shame and disgrace of misrule in the South, brought about by violation, as well of all sound doctrines of political science as of all the theories of our system of government, had so far affected the public mind that the old policy of suspicion and hate would be at least tacitly abandoned. The expectation has proved false. Other issues have been thrown into the background, and we are fighting to-day a sectional fight, under the inspiration of narrow prejudice, sordid interest, ignorant dogmatism and base passion. The power of the current has been so great that it has swept away those who, as it seemed, were to be relied upon for intelligent revolt against the old catch-words and the worn-out appeals to prejudice. The Northern people seem not only to forget the painful conviction which had slowly forced itself upon them, that they were not acting wisely or honorably, and were pursuing toward the South a disastrous policy, but they boast of their fidelity to prejudice, and hug themselves in their resubjection to suspicion and doubt. They have, as it appears, at last come to the point where hysterical rhetoric of the Victor Hugo type is welcomed and repeated as political wisdom. Slavery is gone forever, and the issue, as now raised, is simply this: "Will the North continue to govern the South as subjugated territory, and use a combination of demagogues with the black vote, under coercive legislation, as the machinery to do it, or will they restore the South to self-government and equal rights in the Union and leave its population, the blacks being irrevocably endowed with freedom and the franchise, to settle for themselves the relations in which they will live together?"

At the close of the war the Northern people boasted that they had shown no blood thirstiness and no desire for revenge. Their anger was aroused, however, by the assassination of Lincoln and by the attempts of some Southern States to legislate against the blacks, and they took to a policy of civil repression and political coercion which oppressed the South in all its interests with a weight which no criminal prosecution of the leaders in the civil war ever would have exerted. Reconstruction was planned and carried out as if there were only one interest, that of the blacks, at stake. The terrible significance of the Southern problem as a race problem, big with the consequences to civilization which lie in every race struggle, were entirely overlooked. The guidance of public opinion in such a crisis lay in the hands of certain men and women who had no training whatever in history, law, politics or social science, but who had easily tacked together a few phrases and notions bearing on the emotional and, as they called it, moral side of the conflict. Political adventurers of various grades quickly allied themselves with these persons to do the "practical work." They had never expected such an easy task in politics as this, when a few commonplaces about the vaguest and most difficult social relations, "sympathy with freedom," "loyalty," "equal rights," etc., etc., would be received as legal tender for sterling sense about public questions and for practical statesmanship to mould the interests of a great nation. These two classes combined passed over, naturally enough, from the old injustice toward the blacks to a disposition to pet them, equally removed from fostering the free play of independence and self reliance, which is all we ever mean by freedom under our institutions. The moral leaders filled the public mind with Quixotic and impossible conceptions of human nature and human life. Untrained in the difficult art of legislation, incompetent to judge of the forces which their projects would arouse and be compelled to deal with, unacquainted with the historical parallels which would have offered them warning, they set out by arbitrary legislation to control a social revolution a thousand miles away, to employ law to make slave owners love slaves as equals, and so make rebels loyal. Enjoying a majority so overwhelming that an opposition could scarcely be said to exist, they crushed out such criticism as might have been made under the previous question, and passed over the Presidential veto with such lightness that it only added an element of fun to their activity. One act was speedily supplemented by another, and then a third was added to explain the other two. Forthwith the party whose interests were neglected or unjustly sacrificed took refuge in scheming, and then in secret and depraved violence. Other acts of Congress followed, each surpassing the last in the minuteness of its regulations, the severity of its provisions, the power with which it endowed distant and irresponsible officials, and the reckless abuse of power to which it encouraged them. Finally the excess of newly emancipated slaves were endowed with the franchise, thus jeopardizing the highest and most permanent interests of the nation as a makeshift to provide for an incidental and temporary political difficulty. The object was said to be to secure the safety of the blacks, although the entire experience since has shown that it is more difficult to protect the blacks in the franchise than it was to protect them in civil nature without it. In fact the enfranchisement of the blacks was the employment of a great political and in the way of a small political [illegible], and the arguments by which so bold a step, freighted with such awful possibilities, was, and still is, defended, are a fair gauge of the political philosophy of those who carried it out.

Next, however, came in the activity of the political adventurers. They speedily saw the grand field opened to them. While the Southern mind was full of the reconstruction questions, it could not pay attention to fiscal affairs. Protection to home industry, subsidies, and paper-money inflation could be worked with impunity and success. While the issues could be kept, at one election after another, close to the great question of "equal rights," the most blatant orator on the favorite topic was the preferred candidate. His personal character, his fitness and ability, were not even discussed. The arena for political corruption was free and easy of access. What wonder that we have had "corruption?"

The South, however, presented the grandest chance. Here were offices which presented power and chance of gain equal to Persian satrapies. Responsibility to the people among whom the power was exercised did not exist. Every complaint from them was proof of energy on the part of the officer in the work expected of him. Responsibility to the President was so distant and uncertain as to have no terrors. The newly-enfranchised blacks offered an opportunity for the activity of demagogues such as never existed before. The arts of organization, of electioneering, of wire-pulling, of ballot-box stuffing, of counting-in, were pursued with a zeal and skill unknown anywhere else in the world. Ignorance and venality, led by craft, seized upon the organization of civil government and [illegible] all which government is [illegible]. The proofs do not [illegible]. Take Mr. Nordhoff's letters as sufficient.

Under all this a society of white men, with education, [illegible], had to live. They possessed, at least at the outset, all the property. They knew something of the functions and duties of Government. They knew when its proper services to the community were neglected, and could measure something of the consequences of its abuse. They saw themselves, their property, the future of their children, made the sport of ignorance. Every remonstrance or appeal, however, was made the cause of new insult, new suspicion and renewed constraint. Testimony is abundant that many men in positions to command the respect of any community, and to win leadership anywhere, sought by all fair dealings and generosity to win the affection and confidence of the blacks, and that they succeeded socially, but that politically they were powerless against the mere name of Grant or Butler fraudulently used by an organizer. Reason and argument and effort to explain to the blacks the effect of political measures were all in vain against the slightest appeal to race and color prejudice. The color line was imposed upon the whites as a consequence, because they must stand together for property and civilization against either innocent or corrupt ignorance. It would be amusing, if the stake were not so serious, to see how some persons, who inveigh against the color line, assume, as a matter of course, that the States in which the blacks are in a majority must be Republican, and how, while they rage about intimidation of blacks by whites, they skip over the intimidation of blacks by blacks, by which the color line is established.

The controlling factor, however, in the development of reconstruction was the action of the Federal Government in sustaining the status. How can any fair-minded man, who is at all capable of putting himself in another's place, read such accounts as are given by Mr. Nordhoff, certainly with no Southern bias, and fail to realize what must be the exasperation of Southern men? How can it be expected that love for the Union or peaceful relations to the negroes will ever be brought about by this system? How long must it go on before it begins to bear the fruits which are expected of it? Where else in life does any one see the forces of suspicion, hatred, fear and distrust, produce love, confidence, harmony, peace and prosperity? Austria, after striving for fifty years to coerce Hungary, and produce hatred and discord, changed her policy to peace and concession, and, for ten years, she has enjoyed advancing comfort and property. England, after striving in vain to coerce Ireland for centuries, set about inquiring into the causes of Irish discontent with a view to justice, and the fires of sedition die out for want of fuel. There is for us a greater risk in this internal discord from the nature of our union. It can only exist permanently if the bond of harmony, free consent, common feeling and mutual regard for rights and interests binds it together. Some say that the war has cemented it forever, and they seem not to fear to put it to any strain. Another war is in no case to be feared, but every Federal law might be annulled in the Southern States unless a standing army were maintained there, and they might be in the Union, but not of it. We might have an armed peace such as Austria kept up with Hungary, but sooner or later, if we are to live together at all, we must seek the path of peace, justice and conciliation. We must abandon our attempt to decide for them the lines on which they must deal with their own social problems, and must leave them to full self-government, with equal rights in the Union, such as we demand for ourselves.

The South now comes up to another Presidential campaign as a new epoch at which its effort for self-government and full rights in the Union may be properly repeated. Its white people, divided on other issues, are agreed in this: that the first object of all is to recover self-government. They are "solid" on this issue. Their solidity would seem to be a proof of the intensity of the compression to which they have been subjected, since it has crushed out all divisions. We are told, however, that this solidity is a new crime, a new proof of perversity, a new exhibition of the old rebel spirit, and the unanimous plea of the South that the Northern people will at last abandon prejudice and suspicion, listen to their grievances, try to understand their case and give them relief, is met by a renewal of all the old war passions. If there is one duty more imperative than another upon every fair-minded Northern man it is to refuse to listen to the croakers of suspicion and fear, and to free himself from the dominion of that barbarous impulse which makes us first think of using force against those who do not act to suit us, and, in the light of wisdom and common sense, to seek the path of freedom, confidence and concord. If this question of the South is raised again, the answer ought to be that the policy of coercion is a failure and shall not be continued, that the power of the General Government shall no longer be used to sustain a horde of adventurers in plundering the South, and that the men who would continue sectional hate shall no longer enjoy the public confidence.

Up to this time it must be confessed that such has not been the effect. The politicians themselves must have been forced to grin with contempt to see how quickly the puppets have responded to the old string. Meanwhile the great interests which are at stake in this contest have been lost sight of. The moral fervor of last winter has died out amongst those who, as independents, represented it most distinctly. The old leaders who had been relegated to obscurity, damaged and broken in reputation, come back, now that the contest is removed to their old arena, and are welcomed as heartily as ever. They are reciting again their old bits of phrases, and eliciting the old applause. In other words, the revival of the Southern issue has been the signal and the occasion for a restoration of all the old forces of corruption, and no sign of opposition is made, even by those who come forward distinctly as anti-corruptionists. We are in danger of falling back again into four years more of impotent fault-finding, while we drift along without dealing with a single great public question, or doing anything to secure for ourselves the advantages which other nations are reaping from advances made in political and social science. So it will be until the war is over, and the parts of the body politic, restored to peace and harmony by mutual respect and love of justice, are able to turn their attention to hearty co-operation in the enterprises and reforms which produce prosperity.

W. G. SUMNER.

The Polar Expedition and Symmes' Theory.

The recent news from England is that the steamer Pandora that was sent north about the first of last July, to bring the news from the exploring expedition that went out last year under Capt. Nares, had got as far north as Upper Navic, which lies beyond Disco, and is the residence of the Governor of Greenland, and the last point north from whence there is communication this way, and she reports no news from Capt. Nares, but would steam on northward as the sea was clear of ice, and would reach Smith's Sound in a few days, at which point Capt. Nares was to leave a report of his discoveries up to that time. He is to remain a year longer, and the Pandora is to bring home some news from him, and she may be expected home in a few days; and if Capt. Nares is fortunate enough to reach the open Polar Sea as the Swedish expedition did last year, and runs into a warm and genial climate, and can report the finding of a rich country abounding in rich land, large rivers and splendid forests of timber, as the Swedes report, then the "Symmes theory" will be proven beyond a doubt, and the country of "Symmzonia" will become a fixed fact. Who is not anxious to hear the news from Capt. Nares?

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

What are the Real Issues of the Campaign?

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., on the Two Presidential Candidates.

[From an Article by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in the North American Review.]

Just before the first meetings intended to have a bearing on the presidential nominations for the campaign now going on were held, Mr. W. M. Evarts one day remarked to Carl Schurz that the Republican party in its then condition reminded him of nothing so much as an army whose term of enlistment had expired. Mr. Evarts is justly famed for the witty and incisive way in which he expresses what other people think, but he has not often had the good fortune to hit off a happier simile than this. It included in ten words a phamphletful of political insight, and accounted at once for that large amount of individual action which is such an essential feature in the present canvass. The field is full of stragglers.

So far as the momentous political issues of twenty years ago are concerned, little remains over which to struggle. During the present canvass false, side issues and after issues will, indeed, be manufactured out of it; sometimes by very honest and very dull men who, having once learned to talk on a certain subject, have no faculty of speech on any other, and sometimes by very cunning and unscrupulous men, who will work on the old passions and the old hatreds as long as they can possibly hope to get themselves into office, or to keep themselves there by so doing. In all this, however, there is something very uninviting and even repulsive to men who look upon politics as anything more than an occupation, and upon officeholding as anything more than a means of support. The continued dwelling upon the last phases of a stale excitement is neither a philosophical nor an ennobling pursuit. It is small matter for wonder, therefore, that the number of those who act independently of all party affiliations is continually increasing. The wonder rather is that the majority still cling to these ruts.

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN?

In considering the questions of the day it is well in the first place to try to get a perfectly clear perception of the issues involved in the campaign. That he may do this it is absolutely necessary for an intelligent being to close his ears to the discussion generally carried on. In that, words supply to an altogether inordinate degree the place of ideas. Of the three elements, therefore, in which every campaign discussion may be decomposed—rubbish, formalities and essence—it is here proposed to devote very few words except to the last. Under the head of campaign rubbish may, in the present case, safely be classed all the rambling discussion of the war records of the several candidates, and their opinions prior to the rebellion or the Mexican war; also the charges and countercharges made as to their transactions in mules, their stealing railroads, plundering widows and orphans, "dodging" [illegible] "shinplaster" currency, the number of watches they own, and the date at which they may have purchased pianos. Personally all the candidates are respectable gentlemen. They have passed their lives before the communities in which they lived, and been honored and trusted. As to the views they may have entertained twenty years ago, it is to be remembered the war of the rebellion closed in the year 1865. The issues at stake between the years 1848 and 1860 are now just as much settled beyond the paradventure of reversal as those involved in the war of 1812 or the Revolution. The records of Gov. Hayes and Gov. Tilden anterior to 1861 have, therefore, sentiment apart, just about as much bearing on the living issues of this campaign as their opinions on the Hartford Convention or the Darwinian theory of evolution. No one can deny that the mass of trash and rubbish of this description—constituting, as it does, nine-tenths of the campaign literature—has its influence. Unhappily, mud-flinging is to a very large class of mankind one of the most enjoyable features of every canvass; and, as there are said to be German counties in Pennsylvania where votes are regularly at each election cast for Gen. Jackson, so a not inconsiderable portion of the community does, and for the next five years will, measure every candidate, not by his acts of the day, but by what he said and thought in 1860, or did or did not do during the rebellion.

There are three great phases into which all political movement resolves itself—the revolutionary, the constructive, and the administrative, and these three also necessarily succeed each other in the order in which they have been named. Within the last sixteen years it is apparent that this country has passed through two, and the more momentous two, of these phases, and is now entering upon the third. The period between 1861 and 1865 was one of unquestioned revolution; that since 1865 has been one of construction, which, well or ill done, will be completed as soon as South Carolina and Louisiana are permitted to reach the position of rest toward which they are irresistably tending. That time cannot long be deferred.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

It is hardly better worth while to waste time over empty political formalities than over unadulterated rubbish. Passing on, then, to the essence of the campaign, the candidates are first to be considered.

In this respect, unquestionably, the prima facie advantage is with the Democrats. If there is one thing wholly opposed to the spirit of our institutions and the earlier and better usages of the country, it is the political trick of nominating unknown and untried men, on the ground that, being unknown and untried, they have no "record" to defend. Every voter is thus left free to imagine what he pleases, and, of course, *omne ignotum*, etc. In such a matter as this it is best, perhaps, to try to see ourselves as we would see others, and as others must see us. As practical men, priding ourselves on our capacity for self-government, what would we Americans say if we saw, for instance, the Liberal party of England, on a defeat of the Disraeli ministry and a dissolution of Parliament, select as their candidate for Premier, not Gladstone, not Forster, not any well-known or experienced leader, but some unknown, untried Lord Lieutenant of Canada, who had been a Colonel in the Sepoy insurrection, and a silent member during one short Parliament? In the days of Washington and Jefferson and Madison we should have smiled, not without just pride, and remarked that Republicans though we were we at least did not make a farce of our Government. Yet this is exactly what was done by the Republican party in the case of Gov. Hayes. Of that gentleman all that is known is to his credit; he seems to have been a gallant and meritorious officer during the war, a faithful though uninfluential member of Congress after its close; and more recently a respectable, though not brilliant, Governor of Ohio. Since his nomination the verdict of those most intimately acquainted with him has been decidedly in his favor, and they have joined in warmly recommending him for the Presidency. All this, however, ill supplies the place of public service. To fill the Presidential chair with success a man must have a great deal more than those good purposes, fair talents, and high character which serve to make him locally respectable. He must have judgment, firmness, insight, and, above all, experience to a much more than ordinary degree; and that he has these is only shown by trial. Even the most enthusiastic supporters of Gov. Hayes can hardly, as yet, claim that his election would be anything more than a political experiment. It is therefore difficult to see why Gov. Hayes does not fall within that class of candidates who were so well pictured in the address adopted by the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference, as candidates whom independent voters would not support; men "who, however favorably judged by their nearest friends, are not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires; for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the Republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue or rumored ability, to be trusted on the strength of private recommendations."

TRIED MEN AND TRUE.

The Democrats, on the other hand, whatever may be thought of the men, unquestionably have put in nomination candidates both of whom were among their most prominent party leaders—men with whose and whose records the whole country was thoroughly familiar. That [illegible] essential, [illegible], and especially that of the country, [illegible] leaders would [illegible], for it is surely proved that they were party leaders, and all who considered such variance a good ground for refusing to support the ticket had full notice of the fact, and could shape their course accordingly. Good or bad, the candidates were tried men, and the whole country knew how to measure them; the appeal was to facts, not fancy; to the record, not to the imagination. And this is the only sound practice. In so far, therefore, the Democratic party has in this campaign approached much more nearly than its opponents to a correct usage; its record may be bad otherwise, but it has at least nominated the most distinguished reformer in its ranks.

A thorough and correct appreciation of circumstances and an accurate adjustment of means to end is generally looked upon as a first essential to human success. Don Quixote performed, perhaps, a very gallant feat of arms when he ran a tilt with the wind-mill; but he came out of the tournament badly damaged none the less. It is surely to be supposed that Gov. Hayes appreciates the fact that if he is elected President of the United States, his powers as such will be limited, and his administration can be saved from lamentable and utter failure only through the hearty and united support of some organized party. No President in this country can carry on an administration to suit himself on sentimental or guerrilla or Ishmaelite principles. He has got to have a party behind him, or fall. Not only this. Common sense, as well as political usage and party courtesy, always dictates to the President elect who are to be his confidential advisers and whom he can look to for effective support. These are, in the first place, his unsuccessful competitors in the nominating convention; and, in the second place, those who brought about his nomination and subsequent election. Not only does this usage exist in our political system, but it is a sound one. Through it alone, can a responsible, in place of a personal, administration be secured. President Grant, looking upon his Cabinet as a sort of civic staff, ignored the usage, picking up his heads of departments as he met men he fancied in the cars, at dinner tables, or in the club-rooms; and the result became known as "Grantism." Lincoln always recognized it, and it saved his administration. In the early days of the republic no President thought of disregarding it. In the case of Gov. Hayes, who are the advisers thus designated to him in advance? His chief competitor in the convention was Mr. Blaine; his rivals, who secured his nomination over Secretary Bristow were Messrs. Morton and Conkling. Senator Sherman, from Ohio, first named him prominently as a candidate; Secretary Cameron manipulated the Pennsylvania delegation in his favor at the decisive moment; and Secretary Chandler is the head of the National Executive Committee which is organizing the campaign for his election. Under these circumstances how is President Hayes to form a Cabinet in sympathy with his views as respects the civil service?

THE OPPOSITION RECORD SOUND.

It is usually argued that it will not be safe to trust the Democratic party in office, even for the brief term of four years, in view of the possible mischief it might accomplish in that time. The deprivation of the blacks of all civil rights, the payment of the rebel war debts, the pensioning of Confederate officers and soldiers, and numerous other similar visions of terror are conjured up. With an argument of this character it is almost humiliating to have to deal. Again, the existence and obstructive power of an organized opposition, this time controlling the Senate, is ignored, and that, too, by the leaders of a party which, in complete control of the Government in its every department, through six years out of eight, piteously claim that its utter failure during all that time to fulfill any of its pledges was due to the presence of a contemptible minority. Experience is, however, after all, the best of guides, and experience is not without its lights on this subject. The "ins" always do, and always have, unanimously averred, with a fervor which can only spring from heart-felt conviction, that the incoming of the "outs" will be shortly followed by the crack of doom. A good many credulous people, from force of habit chiefly, can always be relied on, also, tiresomely to accept this view of the subject. Two years ago it was nervously argued by the party leaders, in the same spirit, that the country could not be so rash as to elect a Democratic House of Representatives; to trust, etc., etc. Yet, looking over the field, and judging by the record, no truly independent voter could probably now be found who would not admit that the existence of an opposition majority in one branch of Congress has been, during the last year, a piece of national good fortune; and, also, that the record of that opposition body will, as a whole, compare more than favorably with the records of either the Republican Senate or the Republican executive.

THE END FOR REFORMERS.

The single great end to which all reformers, whatever their private theories may be, must look is distinct enough; it is to overcome the tendency of our political system to corruption. All political systems, no doubt, have some tendency, greater or less, toward corruption. The peculiarity of ours is that it moves, and for [illegible] years has moved, in that direction with accelerating pace, and it has now arrived at a point where even the blindest patriots see that, unless the evil is checked, our political system must break down, and some new experiment must be substituted in its place. The ground, therefore, and the only ground on which all honest men can unite, and insist with one voice upon reform, is that of resistance to the corruption of our political system.

All these measures of reform, necessary as they are, attack merely the outposts of corruption. They would, if successful, considerably reduce the resources of the political organizations; but when it is considered how infinite the ramifications of these party supplies are, and how extraordinary the skill with which new sources are constantly developed, it is ridiculous to suppose that these measures, even if adopted to their utmost extent, would offer any permanent cure for the radical evils of our political system.

No serious impression can ever be made on those evils until they are attacked at their source; not until the nation is ready to go back to the early practice of the Government, and to restore to the constitutional organs those powers which have been torn from them by the party organizations for purposes of party aggrandizement.

THE UNION FOREVER.

No North, No South, No East, No West in America, Says Uncle Sam—Patriotic Address by the Tilden National Committee—The Surprising Revolution in the Ohio Valley Attributable to a Genuine Desire for Reconciliation—Northerners Generally Having Tired of Passion and Hate Which Disastrously Blight Prosperity—Ringing Appeals to the Masses to Discard the False Prophets and Join in the Reform.

To the People of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS—We congratulate you as patriots and partakers with us in the common destiny of American freemen upon the results of the October State elections. We rejoice in the victory which the people's ballots have achieved upon the friends of reform in the valley of the Ohio, where the Republican hosts have had overwhelming ascendency in every Presidential election since 1856.

We rejoice in the assurances these elections convey that your ballots will bestow decisive majorities to the allied forces of Democracy and reform in the November elections throughout the Union; but we rejoice not as partisans. We rejoice with you as fellow-citizens, and when the decision of this week of 1,000,000 voters along the valley of the Ohio shall be ratified next month by the fiat of 8,000,000 voters throughout the whole republic, we shall still rejoice, chiefly for the reason that not one of its citizens can [illegible] an equal share with us, who are Democrats, in the political peace and good will which will then and there be established among all sections, races, classes, and conditions of men, and in the prosperity of which political peace, based on equal rights and fraternal good will, is the first condition. Upon the three states of West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana were concentrated all the influence of the administration, all their efforts, and, all, the vast sums of money forced from 100,000 officeholders of the party in power. These were fearful odds, not again to be contended against so concentrated; for in the November election the contest will be in every one of the thirty-eight States upon the same day. Nevertheless, against these odds the Democrats and Reformers of West Virginia and Indiana have been victorious, and in Ohio they have all but rescued a State hitherto deemed hopeless, and have created an assurance of victory in November. It is fit, therefore, as the National Democratic Committee, to congratulate the people of the Union upon this victory in the first battle of the reform campaign. [illegible] the Democrats have been honored to be the leaders of the people in the work of national regeneration. The victory won and the victory still to be won will be deliverance as much to the Republicans as to the Democrats. The patriotic masses of the Republican party may be thankful that the misdeeds of their unworthy leaders have been rebuked and arrested. The suffering whites of the South may lift their heads to greet the dawn of a better day for them as well as the nation at large. The colored citizens may share [illegible] for them to welcome every ally, every friend, close up the ranks and press on shoulder to shoulder under the banner and with the one watchword—reform. Fellow-citizens, peace between all sections, prosperity in all our homes—of these you have been for years deprived by the mistaken solicitude of patriotic Republicans, played upon by selfish and corrupt leaders who have kept warm the dying embers of civil strife in order to escape the inspection of the trusts which they have betrayed. For eleven years you have had the name of peace, but at no time have you had the substance of peace. In lieu thereof you have had the grinding taxation and the wasteful expenditure of war. Just before every election every year you have had the preaching of a new crusade against the section utterly defeated in war and anxious only to be completely reconciled in peace. For eleven years the power of the men who have seized away the control of their party from the hands of its statesmen and founders has been supreme in almost every department of the Federal Government. Discarding the hopes of prolonging their domination by beneficent public measures, they have credited and trafficked upon public calamities. The policy they adopted has been worked out. Its failure has been absolute. In place of the past performances these same corrupt and selfish leaders now proffer promises already broken as their titles to further trust. Having prostrated our manifold industries by vast aggregates and worse methods of Federal taxation, they now again solicit your confidence as instruments of retrenchment and reform. Having debauched the public service and having just now in the face of open day assessed their army of 100,000 officeholders—the people's servants, paid by the people's taxes—in order to create immense corruption funds to frustrate the people's will, they now profess to be champions of civil-service reform. Having imposed upon the Southern States the rapacity, fraud and plunder of carpet-bag government; having almost ruined the prosperity of the North by destroying the prosperity of the South, and having created terror, uncertainty and confusion in all the productive industries of the South, which furnish most of the exports of our whole country, keep in motion the commerce and manufactories of the North and East, and furnish a market for the agricultural products of the West, they now propose by a renewal of the same fatal policy to prolong their own power, in the hope of concealing their misdeeds, and for this purpose they do not hesitate to renew the cry of intolerance, to revive the dying memories of fraternal strife, and to appeal to the fears and prejudices of the timid and ignorant.

Fellow-citizens, these men and their measures have been completely tried and have completely failed. Oppressive taxation, an exhausted South, an impoverished North, a fluctuating currency, the enterprise of an industrious people locked fast in the paralysis of hard times—such is the outcome of their political policy; such are the achievements of their long supremacy.

Your ballots in November can alone dictate a change of measures and a change of men. Shall not the uprising of patriotism along the valley of the Ohio go on to a complete and beneficial revolution in the administration of the Government of the United States? Will you not by the voice of overwhelming majorities at the polls proclaim your invincible faith, after all these years of corruption and passion, in the high, immortal principles of a government by the people, for the people, in simple honesty and strict economy, as the supreme wisdom of public policy, in justice as the mother of power, and in civil freedom as the hallowed end of a true republican nationality? Will you not build up a new prosperity for all the people on the old foundations of American self-government, on peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, all classes, and all races embraced within our system of American commonwealth; on frugality and economy in all governments; on the honesty and purity of the administration, and having lost your prosperity through governmental misrule, regain that prosperity through governmental reform? We commit this great issue to the intelligence and conscience of the American people, with an unfaltering trust in the wisdom and justice of their decision.

By order of the National Democratic Committee,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

The Monument to Christopher Columbus.

The Philadelphia Columbus monument, dedicated last week, was made by Prof. Salada, of Carrara, Italy, of the purest Italian marble. The figure is ten feet high, representing Columbus in the costume of his age and clime—low shoes, tights, tunic reaching nearly to the knees, and neatly decorated about the neck, and a long, loose cloak with a sailor's broad collar. The head is bare, and his abundant hair flows back from a high square forehead. His physiognomy is nearly the same as it is represented in the famous "bust" at Genoa, and in what are supposed to be his most authentic pictures. His right hand rests upon a globe fifteen inches in diameter, upon which is traced in black the outlines of the continent which he discovered, and which rests upon a hexagonal column. In his right hand he holds his chart, and around his feet are artistically arranged an anchor and tackle belonging to ships. Around is waist is a plain belt, from which hangs a beautiful sword. The figure rests upon a cap four and a half feet high, on the front of which is inscribed, "Presented to the City of Philadelphia by the Italian citizens," and on the back, "In Commemoration of the First Centenary of American Independence." On the back of the die, the next piece below the cap, is the inscription, "Dedicated on October 12, 1876, by the Christopher Columbus Monument Association, on the Anniversary of the Landing of Christopher Columbus, October 12, 1492." In front of the die is a beautiful bas-relief representing the landing of Columbus. In the foreground is a small boat from which he landed with a few of his followers, the land being on the right and the vessel on the left. On either side of the die are the coat-of-arms of Italy and America. The total height of the monument is about twenty-two feet, and its base is seven feet long and six feet broad; it weighs thirty-five tons, and cost $18,000.

New and Fatal Horse Disease.

A strange and fatal disease has attacked the horses near the foothills above Rockville. Some ten have died in few days. Upon a post-mortem examination the membrane that supports the bowels is of a yellowish color, and is soft and rotten, while the whole cavity outside the intestines is filled with water. Messrs. Alex and Joe Blake have lost six, while several other gentlemen in the neighborhood have lost from one to two. No remedies yet applied have arrested in the slightest degree the disease when a horse was attacked.—*Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.*

A Bride Not in Her Teens.

A unique wedding took place at Cloverdale last Sunday, at the residence of one of our citizens. The happy pair were from the Dry Creek mountains. The bridegroom was about 19 or 20 years of age, and over the bride's head some 12 summers had lightly danced. The happy twain left for Texas the next day. We were told the bride quietly informed a couple of ladies that she "guessed she wasn't the first one what was married young."—*Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.*

GIRLS IN CHINA.

The Misfortune of Being Born in the Celestial Kingdom.

From a letter from Mrs. Julia F. W. Plumb, in China, to a friend in this city, we glean some items relative to the treatment of girls in that far away land. Mrs. Plumb, prior to her marriage, lived in Des Moines, and has many acquaintances and friends in this city. She is the wife of a missionary in that country, and is living near Foochow. The latter says:

"Some time ago [illegible] went out walking, and a man came out of a house with a tiny little black-eyed baby in his arms, about 2 months old. 'Two years old' he called it, for it was born during the last month of the old year, and so had lived in two years. Thus the Chinese count ages. It was clean and bright, and almost pretty, and he begged us to accept it. They were very poor; had no clothing or rice for it, and it was a girl. This last was the crowning misery. I was sorry there was no foundling asylum in the Mission, as there has been at one time in its history. I think if it had been a white baby we would have accepted the gift. As it was, Nathan exhorted the man to keep it and not drown it, as he was suggestively near the river. He told him how wrong it was to wish to kill babies because they were females, and much more which the man seemed to understand, and promised us he would let the baby live. It is not an unusual thing to find little girl babies cast out to die.

"Some time ago I was at East Street Chapel, attending my women's meeting. A strange woman came in, and after the services were over I entered into conversation with her. She seemed to be quite an intelligent woman and in good circumstances, the keeper of a shop. I inquired about her family. She said, 'I had but one child.' I said, 'Only one child? No girls?' She replied, 'Oh, yes; girls in plenty; five or six, I forget which. I drowned them as fast as they were born.' I had never heard such an avowal before, and I was shocked. I said, 'How could you? Was it not hard to do?' She said, 'Yes, it was hard; some of them were unwilling to die, and one took hold of my finger and held on to it; then I was frightened greatly.' I said, 'But how could you drown your own little babies, which you ought to love and nourish? Did you not love them?' She answered, 'They were girls. They must be clothed and fed, and if they had their feet bound like mine, to make ladies of them, they could not work and bring in money like boys. I have one son. He eats opium and gives me a great deal of trouble. It's better they were killed! It's better so.'"—*Iowa State Register.*

A Plausible and Beautiful Demon.

Catherine de Medicis was essentially a type of her age and nation. Iago's phrase, "Virtue, a fig! 'tis in ourselves that we are thus, or thus," might well have been the motto of the Italian of the sixteenth century; to be honest, honorable, and ingenuous, was, in his creed, to be a fool; to be crafty, cunning, and dissimulating, was to be a man worthy of all respect; the most pitiless of assassins when his interests were balanced against human life, but wholly destitute of that sanguinary ferocity, that tigerish love of blood, which breaks out in the Frenchman whenever his passions are aroused by political or religious fanaticism. Thus Catherine was by nature tolerant, and averse to cruelty; but ruthless as destiny to all who threatened her ambition. A skeptic to revealed religion, she was profoundly credulous to every superstition; an astrologer attended her wherever she went; she never engaged in any scheme without first consulting the stars; and after her death all kinds of amulets and charms were found upon her person. She is accredited with having been profoundly skilled in the science of poisoning, which reached such a terrible perfection among the Italians at the close of the middle ages; a pair of gloves, a bouquet, a perfumed handkerchief, could convey death to an enemy and yet defy detection. Marvelously tenacious of purpose, fertile in resources, and unscrupulous in action, she might have crushed all who opposed her dominion, and rendered her power absolute, had she possessed more of the grandeur of wickedness; but her policy was ever temporizing, ever emasculated by an excess of subtlety; she preferred poison and the dagger to the ax and sword, preferred to maim rather than crush an enemy; she excited terror, but never awe. Yet, when occasion required, her courage was unquestionable. She was a dauntless huntress of the stag and the wild boar, and had frequently sustained severe injuries in their pursuit. And Brantome tells us, speaking of the siege of Rouen: "She failed not to come every day to Fort St. Catherine to hold council and to watch the firing of the batteries. I have often seen her passing along that hollow way of St. Catherine, the cannon and musket shot raining around her, for which she cared nothing. * * * When Monsieur the Constable and M. de Guise remonstrated with her, saying that misfortune would come of it, she only laughed and said she would not spare herself any more than them, since she had as good a courage as they had, but not the strength their sex had designed them." In manners she was affable and courteous, and had the sweetest of smiles and the most musical of voices; and, rarest praise of all in that licentious age, scandal scarcely tarnished her reputation.—*Temple Bar.*

The Deadly Lightning.

The differences in the effect of lightning in various countries is remarkable. It is believed to be more dangerous in England than here. From statistics collected it appears that on an average seventy-seven are killed by it each year in France, and the annual list of killed and wounded there by this cause amounts to 250. The low-lying departments are less subject to it. Eighty were wounded and nine killed in one thunderstorm at Chateauneuf-les-Moutiers in 1861, and within one week, when the air was highly charged with electricity, thirty-three fearful flashes of lightning were observed, each bringing death to some victim. Twenty-two people are killed by lightning every year in England, nine in Switzerland, and three in Belgium.

Out of 1,000,000 men and women 2,152 reach the age of 95 years.

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Gold and Silver Rings,

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Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm.
Butler	1:[illegible] p.m.	x 2.15 a.m.	
Waterloo	[illegible] "	2.45 "	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	2.37	2.57	

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	x 2.25 a.m	7:10 a.m
Sedan	2.30	2.45 "	6:23 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.55 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. R. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensee time card April 10, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 4 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 20 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	2 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 05 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 23 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 08 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 50 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July, 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati				
Louisville	4 00pm			
Indianapolis	8 25pm			
Ft Wayne	10 35 "			4 p
Auburn	11 20 "			5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "			5 37
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "		7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	7 45
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "		9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "		12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	8 30
Lansing	8 05 "			
Saginaw	9 10 "			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 am			
Lansing	10 58 "			
Grand Rapids	6 00 "		11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "		2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm		6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "		8 00	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "		8 20	8 11
Reading	2 15 "		9 00	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "		10 00	9 30
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "			1 17
Auburn	3 58 "			1 30
Auburn Junction				1 36
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "			6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "			1 10
Louisville	6 30 am			8 00a
Cincinnati				11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	*8 55pm		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	12 45am		6 00
Baltimore	†7 25	6 20pm	10 10
Washington	8 40	7 35	11 30
Wheeling	1 15am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire	1 32	2 28	1 17
Barnesville	2 44	9 40	2 33
Cambridge	3 51	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	6 10	11 48	4 50
lv Columbus	5 05	12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*6 35	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	[illegible]	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 05	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 48	1 42	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	1 0

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 30
Avilla	1 52		2 55
Garrett	2 20	10 20	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 36am	6 39
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	10 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 55
Mt. Vernon	9 26	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 21
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	8 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON,

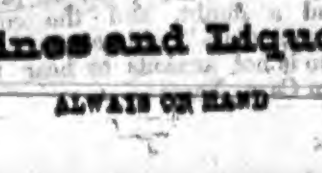

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, which will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENNEPIN, LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON, IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE Of CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interrior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.

A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines;:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	46[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	4[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	281 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

Recorder's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

[illegible] AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1876. Number 46.

[illegible]

[illegible] BY

TO[illegible] HAYS

One [illegible], | Six Months.... [illegible]

Advertising Rates.

[illegible]	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	8 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
One Column.......	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

ROSE & HARTMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Have complete abstracts of the records of DeKalb County. Office in Cass's Block, Auburn, Indiana.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Prop'r.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. D. SANDS, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, Pro'r.

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. do and see his largestock

The Auburn

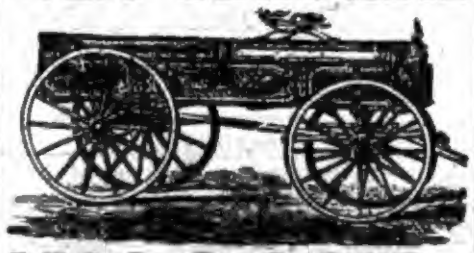

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices.

THE FIRST

National Bank

OF AUBURN, INDIANA.

Capital Stock $50,000

Deposits received on time or subject to check on sight Exchange, available in the United States, Canada and Europe, furnished.

Checks and drafts, payable in any part of th U. S. cashed at our counter, or collected and proceeds accounted for to holder.

Collections made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.

Loans negotiated and business papers discounted Government and other securities bought and sold.

Directors:

J. R. LANNING, J. H. FORD,
JAS. McCLELLAN, WM. McINTYRE,
GEO. HAZZARD.

Officers:

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Prest.
JAS. V. HAZZARD, Cashier.

April 29, 1875.

There is a good deal of speculation about the State of Wisconsin. The Democrats have reason to hope that its electoral vote will be given to Tilden

◆ ◆ ◆

Republican newspapers turn to the "Rebel Claims" in dispair. They failed to frighten the people of Ohio and Indiana with this bugaboo, but it's all that is left, and the threadbare "Claims" come up for consideration again.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Republicans count Illinois in their Maine and Colorado column. they do not take into consideration, however the unanimity with which the germans of that state are supporting Tilden, nor the 75,000 Independent voters, who stand where they did in 1874. The State is at least doubtful—and so is Wisconsin.

◆ ◆ ◆

Some cross-gained woman with a sour stomach has written a letter from Philadelphia to the Cleveland Herald in which she charges General Goshorn with "toadying to the South." Mr. Goshorn is a gentleman and treats everybody with respect. He has probably tried to induce Southern people to visit the Exposition, and when they have come he has not spit in their faces and called them rebels.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Philadelphia Times, an Independent newspaper, doubts whether a worse case of gerrymandering can be found anywhere in the union than in Indiana, where the Democrats are only permitted to elect four or five Congressmen out of thirteen. In Ohio, with ninety votes less than half of the whole number polled, the Repulicans elect twelve of the twenty Congressmen. Their infamous districts will be knocked on the head one of these days.

◆ ◆ ◆

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in his canvass for Congress in the Seventh Massachusetts District, virtually admits that Tilden will be President, and tells his hearers that for this reason he should be elected to Congress to assume the leadership of the Republicans in the House, while Blane attends to them in the Senate. Butler is a very good political prophet. We are glad to know that he thinks Tilden is the coming man If he is elected to the House we will watch him.

◆ ◆ ◆

Some of the Methodist ministers in Chicago, last week, were discussing the 'sinfulness' of the running railrod trains to camp-meetings and street-cars on Sunday: Some saw in this direction of the Sabbath a great sin; others were not disposed to discuss it, for they held high positions in the Methodist world, and didn't feel disposed to do away with their private carriages on Sunday. If it is sinful to patronize street-cars on Sunday, it was equally sinful to ride in private conveyances. So the matter dropped. A Chicago newspaper which publishes a great deal about piety on week-days, suggests in this connection that "the question might, perhaps, be divested of some of its difficulties if the preachers would close some of their churches on Sunday. Church-goers would then be freed from the temptation to use the cars." It might with equal propriety be suggested that the ministers leave the church doors unbarred on Saturday nights for Sunday, take up collection on Monday, and issue a general edict making the Sabbath a fast day. We are compelled to ride on Sunday as well as to eat.

THE OUTRAGED SOUTH.

PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES DENOUNCING GRANT'S ORDER.

An Appeal to the People of the United States.

CHARLESTON, October 26.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal Bishops and leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Jewish ministers, and Presidents of all the National and other banks in Charleston, in an address on the condition of South Carolina to the people of the United States, which denies that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected to the United States Government; that any part of the State is in insurrection; that the law cannot be duly enforced within the limits of the State; that any lawful cause exists for Federal interference; that the white people of the State are disaffected toward to colored people, or desire to infringe on their political or civil rights; that the Rifle Clubs in the State are conbinations against law, and that in the recent rare collisions the white people have been the aggressors.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Republican newspapers in Ohio have a valuable coadjutor in the person of an Irish lunatic named Paul O'Conor. This individual wasts his time by writing flaming appeals to his Irish bretheren to roll up, tumble up and vote for Hayes In a recent address he appeals to his friends to know whether Irish history furnishes any such a man as Tilden. He answers nay. Then says the exulted lunatic: "We shall not seek in vain in Irish history for distinguished men who bear resemblance to Mr. Hayes. Its pages are teaming with them. There we find an Earl of Tyrone, an Earl of Bantry, a Brien the brave, a Grattan, a Curran and an O'Connell. These were Irish warriors and statesmen, not demagogues who fatten upon the spoliation and ruin of their people. There we find also the defenders of Limerick, the participator in Steinkirk, and the bullet riddled hero of Neerwindon—the man whom history delights to call the gallant Sarsfield. Is there no resemblance between this man and General Hayes? Is there no resemblance between Neerwinden and South Mountain? Hayes was carried bleeding from South Mountain. Sarsfield was borne from the village of Neerwinden, riddled with bullets and a corpse. Do you see no resemblance between them?"

We think we do. It is grand and sublime. Hayes looks very much like the Earl of Bantry about the feet. Sarsfield at Neerwinden and Hayes at South Mountain will readily suggest themselves to the casual reader. The fact that they were both carried off a battle field, shows how accurately history repeats itself, and how Fate intended that Hayes should have a claim on the Irish vote.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Duty of the "Independents."

There is a class of voters in the country, and a very large class, to whom a word should be candidly said—by somebody. They are fitly named "Independents." They are independent, unselfish, noble. They are hopeless of spoils; they are working for a cause. They have no expectation of obtaining an office: they labor for an idea. They have not the faintest glimmer of a hope to elect even a Constable anywhere, but they are still devoted to their faith. None but idiots will call them fools. If they are called insane the question will arise whether the accusers or the accused are the madmen. An essayist once described a notable "fanatic" as a "sublime madman, or else the one sane man in a nation mad." We can not legitimately question the motives, the purposes, the patriotism of these people There unselfishness is beyond question. The beneficence of their intent will not be intelligently disputed. They are in earnest. Men do not cut themselves loose from party traces without conceivable hope of reward unless they are possessed of convictions. They are believers, to a praiseworthy degree, in the doctrine that one man with God on his side is a majority. We insist that these valorous voters, who have a Presidential ticket in the field, are not to be sneezed at. If they are, the worse for the sneezers. But while their motives are high and generous, and while the ends they aim at are lofty and beneficent, their methods may not be the wisest, and may be subject to revision. The "Independent" party has a ticket in the field that is hopeless of shore, and it has announced a platform that touches but one phase of our public affairs. It is the honest apostle of Democracy, reform. It has believed the question of the currency to be the foremost one in our National politics, and the members of the Independent party have been willing to sacrifice party ties and bury party allegiance to testify their faith. Inasmuch, as it is not party not personal preferment, not political aggrandizement that they seek, they are, we feel safe, willing to take any action that will most contribute to the success of the ideas to which they are devoted. They are, we believe, too sagacious to foolishly waste effort. It is the end, not the means they care. And now what is the situation that confronts them? They can choose between three courses. They can vote for Cooper and Cary and fritter away their formidable and honorable force. They can vote for Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican party, and thus vote against every principle they hold dear. They can vote for the Democratic ticket for the Democratic party, which alone offers them a pathway toward the goal of their desire. The promise of the Democratic party is not all that the "Independents" desire, but the party platform and the party tendency are in the direction of their desires. The Republican party is committed to forced resumption on the 1st day of January, 1879, and the Democratic party is committed against it. The Democrats in this Congress sought to remonetize silver and the Republicans would not permit it. The Democrats in the House passed the bill repealing the law commanding forced resumption two years heance, and the Republicans defeated the measure. It is the Republican party that passed the coin bill of March 1869. It is the Republican party that demonetized silver in the interest of the gold mongers and bondholders. It is the Republican party that enacted forced resumption in whose train would follow disasters, no business man even could foresee. We insist that the "Independent" voters, if they vote by them selves, throw away a noble strength. If they vote the Republican ticket, they are voting against themselves. If they vote for the Democratic party, they vote for all the essential things they can hope to gain in the present and for all the hope of the future.

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THE SOLID SOUTH.

From the New York Sun.

The last stalking horse bestrode by a spectre to frighten those non-combatants in war, who have become doughty warriors in peace, is the solid South. It has no terrors for us. We hail with joy the indications of a united front in the South. It is more than time the carnival of Republican crime in the Southern States should be brought to an end. Plunder should be brought to an end. Plunder should have its appetite stinted Misgovernment has long enough run riot. It must be stopped.

There is and can be no new rebellion. That peril is past forever. What is won for human rights will never again be the trophy of the sword. The clarion blast may be blown by the brass trumpets of agitation, but the agitators are weak in numbers, and wicked as they are in purpose, they are powerless for evil

The solid South proclaims that the intimidation bayonets must cease, and the sabre be returned to its scabbard. How long, we ask, is the ballot to be cast to the tread of armed men and the roll of the drum? We venture the prediction that after we have finished celebrating the glory of the century just ended, and sounding the march of that just begun, the presence of military uniforms will not be suffered to profane the casting of our suffrages. Look at South Carolina, with tramp of the soldier over a soil black with the cinders of war. Missisipi, also, is the campaign ground of the Goth and the Hun. the hot ploughshares of peace have cut the deeper furrows than those of war. Nor is the list complete without Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

Georgia, with Bullock, its venal Governor, and its purchased Legislature and Judiciary, was loaded with a debt whose only payment was by repudiation; and it may be remembered, as exemplifying the Divine justice, that the Northern agent of subsidy and bribes are each and all in financial ruin. "Why,' asked one of the Senators, "does Georgia give a majority of 80,000 against us?" Simply because in the righteous law of the universe, after the wrong comes to reaction, and payment is exacted with interest. Let us then have a Solid South and have it now.

◆ ◆ ◆

For the Ladies.

Our lady readers will be interested to know that a most magnificent selection of shoes and gaiters for their particular wear has just been opened out at Ryan's and he can show you a fine stock and a more elegant assortment than you have ever seen here before. He is selling them very low, too, for cash, and guarantees good work. Keep this in mind when you want a neat new pair of shoes for winter wear.

◆ ◆ ◆

Now take the COURIER if you want a good paper.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 28, 1876

Just previous to your late election, the Hon. Jno. C. New, of Indianapolis, ex-Treasurer of the U. S., wrote to a Republican office-holder in this city: "If Indiana goes Democratic, you may as well begin to pack your baggage and prepare to go home." Since the election the "Widow" Butler, in a speech at Andover, Massachusetts, on the 18th inst., acknowledged that Hayes would be defeated as follows: "I say it frankly, that Tilden's election is not impossible; nay, not improbable." These opinions uttered before and the other since the October election, fairly express the general sentiment of Eastern Republicans, and are prophetic. Indiana lost after all the resources of the Republican party had been drained to win it, and Ohio, the home of the Radical candidate, barely saved by a paltry 6,000 majority—so unmistakeably indicates that with the overthrow of Grantism, Mortonism and the value of the ring, that even Ben Butler has not the hardihood to attempt to conceal it. The office-holders in this city are the bluest looking individuals imaginable. They have been taxed by Chandler's committee, by Edmund's committee, by the various Republican State associations that they are compelled to keep up in this city, and finally by the Radical candidates for Congress in their respective districts until in a fit of desperation they put all the paltry balance of their salaries into a "pool" and bet on Indiana, and lost that too. They have nothing left now to loose, but their offices, and as they begin to realize that these will be lost after the 4th of March next, their feelings can be better imagined than described. While the Radicals are thus fallen and despondent the National Democracy are enthusiastic and confident. Emulating the example found in the conduct of the Hoosier brothers in the greatest political campaign fought upon the American Continent, they are closing up their ranks and preparing all along the line for the final assault on the 7th of November—that will drive the Republican party from power, and restore Constitutional government in the land.

The rush of Centennial visitors in this city continues, and all places of public interest are crowded from morning 'till night. One day last week the President shook hands with upwards of 2,000 persons. This was undoubtedly the most laborious day day's work performed by Grant since his election to the Presidency.

The court of commissioners of Alabama claims resumed its session in this city Wednesday, and proceeded with the consideration of claims mostly of seamen and shippers.

Dr. Mary E. Walker is making things lively for Secretary Chandler, assistant Secretary Gorham, Major Bell, and other officials at the Interior department because they don't hurry up her claim for a pension. She fell upon Major Bell the other day and in the course of her remarks denounced the Republican party as a set of tricksters and theives, which shows that Dr. Mary has a "level head.

The honorable Francis P. Blair died on Wednesday last at his home, at Silver Springs, Maryland, seven miles North of this city. The venerable Virginian retained his physical vigor, his mental faculties, and his sprighliness of disposition to a remarkable degree, and always took the deepest interest in the events of the time. He was, perhaps, the best informed man in the country concerning all the political intrigues and exciting epochs through which the country has passed during the last half of a century. In the exciting issues which divided men and parties in the days of President Jackson, Mr. Blair, as an editor, an advisor and a politician, was most prominent and exerted a powerful influence. In the period preceding and during the civil war he was also a prominent figure. He has outlived most of those with whom he took an active part in public affairs. When his son, Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., was a mere boy, Mr. Blair said his hope was to live to see that boy a man. The boy died at the age of 53 years, after a most eventful career, and his father has survived him many months. Mrs. Blair survives at a venerable age. Two children living Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General in Lincoln's first cabinet and Mrs. Lee, wife of Rear Admiral, J. P. Lee, U. S. Navy.

W.

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THE TWO ARMIES.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

As life's unending column pours,
Two marshaled hosts are seen—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That death flows black between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad, yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At honor's trumpet call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade,
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no flashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle-cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night—
Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laureled bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf
That floods the lonely graves
When spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowery-foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast
Her pulses freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Sprang from that scarlet dew—

While valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the throne!

THE JUDGE'S STORY.

It was when I first began to practice, commenced the Judge, lighting a cigar. I was admitted and opened an office in the village—now city—of C——, in the spring of 186–. I had had but little business, and the case you have mentioned proved the key to my future success. I was sitting in my office, trying to keep comfortable, the clock already pointing to 10:30, when the door opened and the keeper of the county jail entered.

"We have a guest at our house who is quite anxious to see you, and requested me to bring you up to him if you had not retired."

I gladly put on my coat to accompany the jailer, for I needed every cent I could earn just then, and announced myself ready to start. It was not far to the jail, and we soon arrived there. After unlocking the usual number of iron doors, the jailer admitted me to the prisoner's cell, and remarked that when I was ready to go he would come and let me out. The huge door closed with a clang, the bolt was sprung, and I was alone with my would-be client.

As I had supposed, as soon as the jailer was out of hearing the prisoner came forward. He was a young, gentlemanly-appearing fellow, apparently about 24 years of age. Extending his hand to me he said:

"I am glad to see you, Mr. ——, you are indeed kind to come to me at this untimely hour, but I wanted to talk to some one, and I feel that you will take an interest in my case. I have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Richards, the President of the Farmers' Bank, of K——, and for the robbery of the bank. Will you not lend me your assistance?"

I assured him that I would do all in my power for him if he desired to retain me. He suddenly interrupted me by saying:

"Beg your pardon, sir, I do wish to retain you to defend me in my trial, and a trial must, of course, take place," saying which he handed me five solid double eagles.

"I have heard but few of the circumstances of the tragedy," he continued, "as it occurred this very evening, and I fear that there are some things that will appear to be against me, but I trust that you will bring me out all right. Do all you can, sir; employ more counsel, if necessary, but clear me, for I am innocent."

I assured him that I had no doubt but we would clear him, and added:

"Tell me what you know of the case, and the circumstances that you think appear against you."

"Well, I had a quarrel with Mr. Richards last evening, but it did not last long. I will tell you the whole story, sir. I am a clerk in the Farmers' Bank of K——, of which Mr. Richards was President. I have been employed there nearly five years, and I think I have attended to my duties to the entire satisfaction of all the officers of the bank, and have been liked very much by them all, particularly by the President, who has invited me to his house many times. Now, Mr. Richards, you must understand, has a daughter, several years younger than I am, a lady with whom I have not only become intimately acquainted, but for whom I have conceived a strong attachment. Her father discovered that I was deeply in love with Clara Richards, and saw, I presume, that she was not wholly indifferent to me. Last summer I dined at their house, by invitation of Mr. Richards, and during the evening I told Clara the state of my feelings, and was overjoyed to learn that she reciprocated my love. We agreed that I should ask her father's consent to our marriage as soon as I should be able to support a wife. You see I am telling you all," said the prisoner.

"That is right," I said; "in fact it is all-important that you should tell me all."

"Last evening I called on Mr. Richards, and boldly asked him to consent to our engagement. He was very angry, said I was an impudent fellow, declared I should never again speak to Clara, and in short he insulted me, accusing me of taking advantage of his kindness to ingratiate myself into the heart of his only child. Finally, I, too, got angry, and can hardly remember now what I said—only I remember I did not threaten him. At the close of our conversation he left the room, and I went directly to my room and to bed. This morning I went as usual to the bank, and as soon as Mr. Richards came down he took me into his private office and said to me that most men would discharge a clerk from their employ under similar circumstances, but as I was honest, capable, and faithful he would keep me, on condition that I would forget my presumptuous fancy.

"'Why,' said he, 'Clara has more for pin-money than your salary.' And then, after informing me that I would no longer be received at his house, he told me to return to my desk. Nothing unusual occurred during the day until just before we closed, when we received an unusually large cash deposit. As I was on the point of leaving the bank Mr. Richards called me and said:

"'Here is a package containing $9,000, I wish you to take to Mr. Martin, cashier of the City Bank of C——. You can explain about our vaults not being any too secure, and apologize for coming at such an unreasonable hour, and ask him as a personal favor to me to receive the funds on deposit. Take a receipt and return in the morning; you can take the 6 o'clock train this evening.'

"I had a little money on deposit at our bank, and, having a payment due on my life insurance in C——, I drew $160 and thought I would pay that before I returned. I took the package containing the $9,000, and, after receiving some money for my expenses, I started. I arrived at my destination about half-past 6 o'clock, and went directly to Mr. Martin's house, but found that he had gone up town, and later was going to the theater. Whereupon I sought the principal hotel, thinking I might see him there, but was disappointed here and there. I walked around where I thought I would be most likely to meet him, until about half-past 8, and then returned to the hotel, took supper, and engaged a room, to which I went. I sat down and read the evening paper until half-past 10, when I started for Mr. Martin's house. As I came down stairs and opened the door, a burly fellow touched me on the shoulder, and whispered:

"'I arrest you for the robbery of the Farmers' Bank of K——, and the murder of Mr. Richards.'

"He then placed the handcuffs on me and escorted me here. And now I have told you all I know about my case, and so help me God it is the truth. My name is Howard Burton; I have no parents."

This is the substance of what Howard Burton related to me, on that Christmas eve, in his cell in the jail at C——. I had not interrupted him during his recital, but had listened attentively to every word. I was much interested in the young man, who was about my own age, and who I felt was innocent of the horrible crime with which he was charged. I remained with him until long after midnight, and then, charging him to converse with no one on the subject of the murder, I left him. I knew nothing of the circumstances of the murder as yet, but the next day, being Christmas, I thought I would go to K—— and learn what I could, as I knew my client would not be examined that day, but was sure he would next. Justice was then much swifter than now. On my arrival at K—— I went directly to the bank, and found two or three detectives there, and some of the officers of the bank. Nothing had been moved except the body of the murdered man. He was found lying on the floor with his skull crushed and his throat cut from ear to ear. Some of the drawers had been rifled, but aside from this there was nothing to indicate robbery. There was missing from the safe nine thousand dollars, but the locks afforded no evidence of having been tampered with. I found that belief in Burton's guilt was quite general. I proceeded to look around to see some indication of violence being used, but the locks of the safes and vaults were in perfect order. There was a window in the President's office that looked out into a narrow passage that divided the bank building from a lawyer's office. It was securely guarded by an iron grating, and I felt that the assassin entered the bank in the usual manner, namely, through the door. There was no trace of the assassin and robber, as I said, but I felt that the accused man, my client, was innocent of the terrible crime of which he was accused. The cashier had gone to C——, and lodged a formal complaint against Howard Burton, and the examination would be held the following day.

I stood at the window in the President's office, staring vacantly out, hard at work thinking; when my eye noticed on the sash of the window of the lawyer's office just across the passage way a little scrap of paper with the word "Paint" written on it. A suggestive thought flashed through my mind as I walked out of the bank and stepped into the law office next door. I was slightly acquainted with its occupant, who welcomed me and invited me to a seat. We talked of the frightful occurrence of the previous night for some time, and at length I said, rising to go:

"So you have been painting a little, Mr. Harris?"

"Yes, sir; did you observe my new sign? Kelley, the painter, has a young German working for him who is really an artist. He did all the work here, and it is worth almost what he charges to have Fritz Vogel's presence in the office. He is a witty, original Dutchman."

"When was the painting done?" I asked.

"All done yesterday—be careful of your coat."

I bade Mr. Harris good day and left his office.

I had learned who painted that window, which was just what I most wanted to learn, without asking a leading question, or letting Mr. Harris know I was interested in Mr. Richards' murder any more than he. I made up my mind to see the German, Vogel, without loss of time, and find out if he saw Mr. Richards after young Burton left the bank. I went to the paint-shop, but found no one at work, all hands keeping Christmas. I learned where Vogel lived, and was soon in conversation with him.

"You painted Mr. Harris' sign and office, did you not?" I asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what time did you finish up there last night?"

"At 6 o'clock, sir."

"Did you paint after dark?"

"Yes, sir; after dark I painted the outside of the window, about half-past 5; the man in the bank lighted the gas, and it shone so brightly that I finished the window last evening."

"Did you see this man in the bank handle any money?"

The German looked quite puzzled at this question, but answered.

"Yes, sir; I noticed him counting a large pile."

"What kind of a looking man was he?"

"Well, a good-looking man; it was Mr. Richards. If you don't know him I will describe him to you."

I answered that I had seen him, and then inquired what he did with the money.

"He made a bundle of it and handed it to a young man, telling him to take it somewhere. I could not hear all he said. In addition to the bundle, he gave him what I judge to be a few dollars in change, and told him to come back in the morning. Then the young man went away. By and by Mr. Richards put out the gas, and then I suspended work and went home."

"Did you see Mr. Richards again?"

"Yes, I saw him in the cigar store as I passed."

I concluded my examination of Vogel with the question,

"Did you know Mr. Richards was murdered last night, and the money in the bank stolen?"

The German turned pale, and exclaimed with much excitement.

"Murdered! no; is it so? You don't think it was me? My wife Kathrina knows I came straight home."

"Oh, no," I said, "I don't think it was you. You must not, however, tell anyone you have talked to me, or it may result in your being taken to court." He promised not to speak of it, and I left him.

I was now certain of my ability to clear my client, as I could prove he was sent on the mission to C——. I next wanted to find some one who had seen him on the train, but knew not where to obtain the information. Every one was talking of this murder, and public feeling was indeed bitter against Howard Burton. Stories of his quarrel with Mr. Richards were circulated with the usual exaggerations, and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that he was the cold-blooded murderer. Still I was hopeful, and returned to C—— feeling confident of my ultimate success. On my arrival I held an interview with young Burton, and told him the result of my visit to K——. He was overjoyed, and expressed himself confident of being acquitted. Returning to my office, I looked up all the reported cases that bore any resemblance to the one in hand. The examination of my client was set down for the next morning, at which time I went to the jail and accompanied him to the court-room, accompanied by an under-sheriff. We found quite a formidable array of lawyers of note representing the prosecution. In addition to the learned District Attorney, there were two astute criminal lawyers who had been retained by the bank officers to assist him. The examination was very brief, and after calling Mr. Richards' servant, and receiving the testimony of the hotel clerk, Howard Burton was fully committed to answer the charges of murder and robbery at the January term of court.

"Can you not think of some one you know who saw you on the train from K—— to C—— on the night of the murder?" said I.

"No, sir; not one that I knew; but perhaps the conductor will remember me. He had to change a $5 bill for my fare, and grumbled a little about that."

"I will see him at once," said I, starting to go.

"Do so, do so," said my client, excitedly. "Call to his mind the young man who had a pen over his ear. I remember that on leaving the bank hurriedly I neglected to remove the pen which I frequently carry over my ear after the manner of clerks."

I went directly to the depot, and learned that the conductor I was in search of would arrive in about an hour. I waited, all impatience, and upon his arrival asked him if he would do me the kindness to walk up to the jail and see if he could identify Mr. Burton. He willingly consented, and, upon arriving at the prisoner's cell, I introduced him to my client. The conductor gazed steadily at young Burton for about a moment, and then said:

"Mr. Burton, be kind enough to put on your hat."

Burton did so, and again he looked at him very sharply without a change of countenance.

"Now, sir, please put your hand in your waistcoat pocket."

I was afraid the conductor was not going to identify him, but as young Burton put his hand in his waistcoat pocket the lappel of his coat was drawn back, revealing upon his breast a Masonic pin, the badge of a Knight Templar.

"I fully identify him as the man for whom I changed a five-dollar bill on my train, which left K—— at 6 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 24, and am ready to swear it in any court of justice. You see, sir," continued the conductor, "we learn in our business to remember, and noticing a pen over this young man's ear, I laughingly advised him to take it down. But what called my attention principally to him was the fact that he wore a Knight Templar's badge. I stooped to examine it. You see it is a very curiously made pin, and he remarked that he was not strictly entitled to wear it; it had formerly belonged to his father, who was dead. I shall be most happy to give my testimony in your behalf, Mr. Burton. And now, if I can get out, I will bid you good evening, gentlemen." So saying, the gentleman withdrew.

I saw that I could prove an alibi, and thus undoubtedly clear my client; but was ambitious to do more. I wanted to arrest and convict the guilty party. The next thing for me to do was to see the keeper of the cigar store, at which my Dutch painter on his way home had seen Mr. Richards after 6 p. m. on the night of the murder. On the following morning I took the train for K——, and on my arrival went directly to the cigar store, and then spoke to the man behind the counter of the murder.

"Oh!" said he, "poor man, poor man, he was in my store about an hour before they found him dead."

"Indeed," said I, "did he trade with you?"

"Oh, yes, sir; why he came in here, as I tell you, and bought some cigars that very night on which he was killed, and stopped a moment to chat with me. Then he looked at his watch, and said: 'It is a quarter past 6. I must go in and lock up the bank and go home.' Just then his man-servant came in and said:

"'Mr. Richards, I have a note from Miss Clara for you, sir.'

"'Well, Thomas,' said he, 'suppose it is for money; that usually is the subject of her perfumed notes to me; come into the bank a moment.'

"In a little while I saw the servant going in the direction of Mr. Richards' house, and in about an hour afterward his master was discovered in the bank dead."

This from the cigar-store keeper. I did not let him know I was attorney for the accused, and was soon turning my steps toward the late residence of the deceased. I was admitted by his late servant Thomas, and was soon conversing with Miss Clara, to whom I confided my relations with Burton. I asked her what time she sent Thomas to the bank the night her father was murdered.

"I did not send him at all," she replied, evidently surprised at the question.

"Well," said I, "we are going to acquit Howard Burton, and to take his place we want to find out who did commit the crime. Now, Miss Clara, are you sure you did not send Thomas to the bank the night of the murder?"

"I know very well I did not," was her answer.

"Then," I replied, "either the keeper of the cigar store is mistaken, or your servant Thomas is the murderer of your father."

She did not look as much surprised as I expected at this assertion.

"Mr. G——," said she, "the night poor papa was murdered, Thomas came through the hall and started to go up stairs. I wanted him to mend the fire and called him into the sitting-room. As he entered I noticed a large dark spot on his cheek, and one on his collar. I half suspected him when I heard how anxious he was to tell the court about that unfortunate little difficulty between papa and Howard Burton, but I did not say anything about it to any one, they were all so sure Howard was guilty."

I told her to treat Thomas as usual, and not to speak of our conversation to any one. After receiving a letter she wished to send to Burton, I took my departure for C——. Immediately on my arrival there I went to my client and communicated to him all I had learned, and delivered the letter. The poor fellow was supremely happy, and invited me to tea with him in his cell. He ate heartily, and smoked a cigar with evident enjoyment. I took the first real night's rest that night I had since the death of Mr. Richards. I had previously sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, to be served as soon as the jury should pronounce my client not guilty. The District Attorney opened for the people in an elaborate and very able speech, giving the details of the case, and then proceeded to examine the witnesses.

Thomas, the servant, was first called. He swore to the quarrel between Mr. Richards and Burton, and that he heard Burton threaten Mr. Richards' life. Notwithstanding I closely cross-examined him, I failed to make him contradict himself, and when he retired nearly every one in the court-room was doubtless certain that Howard Burton was guilty. The next witness was the hotel clerk, who testified that Burton came into the hotel while he was attending the guests from the train that arrived in C—— at half-past 6 o'clock. Then followed the examination of the bank cashier, who swore that the package of $9,000 found on Burton at the time of his arrest was deposited in his bank on the afternoon of the murder. After calling several other witnesses, whose testimony was of minor import, the prosecution rested. I then followed, and, after a brief opening address, called the German painter, who swore to seeing Mr. Richards send Burton on the errand; also to seeing Mr. Richards in the cigar store after 6 o'clock on the evening of the murder. When I had finished with him he was submitted to a severe cross-examination, in which he acquitted himself very creditably. Then I called the conductor, who swore to seeing Burton on the train on the night of the murder; he also swore that the train left on time—6 o'clock. The cigar-store man was next examined, who swore to talking with Mr. Richards at a quarter past 6, also to seeing him leave for the bank with Thomas. My witnesses were all cross-examined thoroughly, but did not contradict themselves in any particular. I then closed my case, and, after a few remarks from the prosecution, the Judge charged the jury, who retired, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty. My client and I were overpowered with congratulations, and never since in my professional life have I felt as proud and triumphant as I did then.

As soon as quiet was restored, the Sheriff approached Thomas, the servant, and said in a loud voice, "Thomas Healey, I arrest you for the murder of Mr. Richards." The excitement in the court caused by this unlooked-for and sudden proceeding was most intense. The prisoner was immediately taken to jail, followed by a crowd that were loud in their expressions of denunciation—the same crowd that a little before had marked Burton as the murderer.

Well, to finish the story, I have little to add. I was retained by the bank officers to prosecute Thomas Healey, and he was convicted of the crime. He protested his innocence almost to the last, but the night before he was executed he made a full confession, stating that he had determined to rob the bank some evening when Mr. Richards was there alone. It was Mr. Richards' custom, he explained, to go to the bank in the evening, and when he and young Burton quarreled, he, Thomas, saw his opportunity. His determination was strengthened by hearing Mr. Richards remark on the day of the murder, as he sat at dinner, that there was an unusually large amount of cash on hand. The note in the case was one that Miss Clara had given him to take to her father some days before, but, Mr. Richards coming home before Thomas found him, it had not been delivered as intended. By the aid of this note he had got Mr. Richards in the bank, and while he was reading it he struck him with a large poker, and then cut his throat. He got no money as the reward of his crime, as the vaults had been locked.

The night Thomas made his confession he committed suicide, thus cheating the gallows-tree of its just due.

Howard Burton was made cashier of the bank, and married Clara Richards within a year, and they are both still living.

A SWEET CONSIGNMENT.

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds of California Honey in One Lot Received at New York—A Good Use for a Barren Country—Difficulties of Bee-Culture.

[From the New York Sun.]

Mr. J. S. Harbison, of San Diego county, California, arrived in this city yesterday with ten car-loads of honey, each car-load containing 20,000 pounds. This vast aggregation of bee labor was taken from Mr. Harbison's six apiaries on the sides of the coast range of mountains, as near to the Mexican line as they well can be and yet claim the protection of the stars and stripes. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Harbison made a stir in the world by selling at one time 2,000 pounds of honey, the product of his apiary, near New Castle, Pa. So much honey had never before been raised by a single producer, and the sale led hundreds of staid farmers to embark in what looked like a most profitable field of industry. The result was not flattering. Short seasons and limited bee pasturage forbade profitable bee-culture. Old-fashioned hives were then the only kind known. The modern means of robbing bees without killing them had not then been thought of.

Having invented a hive that enabled the culturist to obtain successive crops of honey from the same colony of bees, Mr. Harbison began to look for a region that would supply food for the bees. He searched for this in the equable climate of the Pacific coast, and found it in a strip of country in the extreme southwestern corner of the United States, now known as the bee-belt of California. Sheep-raising was the only industry of the natives found by Mr. Harbison when he first visited the country. The country, inland, was thought good enough for sheep pasturing, but no one dreamed that the soil could be made to produce grain in paying quantities. Timber was confined to bottoms of running streams and to the canons, the valleys and hillsides being covered with a growth of stunted brushwood, from which sprang a luxuriant growth of white sage, sumac, and other flowering shrubs, which bloom there nine months of the year.

Mr. Harbison's first apiary was started on a mountain side, twenty miles east of San Diego. He embarked for the West with seventy hives of bees, but these were reduced to sixty-two by casualties. From them he now has six apiaries, and a total of 3,009 hives. He employs fifteen men constantly, and is reaping rich profits from many thousands of acres that must otherwise have been a barren waste. He soon had many imitators, and now not less than three hundred persons are taking honey along the "bee-belt."

The California bee season, Mr. Harbison says, begins by Feb. 1. In March or April the bees swarm, and the bee culturist has lively times in saving the swarms. The science has become so systematized now that the apiculturist knows within a day or two when a given hive may be expected to swarm, and as the young bees always settle somewhere near the parent hive at least once before selecting their new quarters, a swarm is seldom lost. The flowers are at the height of their luxuriance in May and June, and taking of honey is begun usually about May 20, and the bees are kept at work as long as the flowers last. They cease to bloom in sufficient quantity to more than subsist the bees in the early part of August; but the little workers are able to find enough to live on without consuming their stores as late as October. It will thus be seen that the harvest time is never longer than three months, and is often much less. After October begins, although the air is still mild and spring-like, the bees cease to work, and retire into a semi-dormant condition. Once every eight or ten days a colony will turn out at midday and fly around for an hour or two in the sunshine, but they never fly far from the hive, and are never seen at work.

The food of the bees in the bee-belt is generally the flower of the white sage, a plant that closely resembles the garden sage.

Savings Banks.

The savings bank system of the world is the subject of an interesting report by the Italian Bureau of Statistics to the Statistical Congress at Buda-Pesth. The savings bank is modern. The first institution of the kind was opened at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787. The first in the United States was founded in Philadelphia in 1818. In 1872 there were in Europe 9,000 savings banks, more than half of them in Great Britain, and holding a quarter of the total deposits of $1,100,000,000. Three years later, in the United States, there were less than 700 savings banks, with $850,000,000 of deposits. The United States has the heaviest amount of savings deposits; England follows, and Austria with Hungary comes next. Denmark has the largest per capita average of savings—about $28 for each inhabitant. The United States and Switzerland have $22 each; England, Germany and Austria have $10 for every inhabitant; and Italy $6. Holland puts little faith in savings banks, and in Russia proper there were in 1872 less than $4,000,000 of savings deposits. The only European institution that is as large as the largest American banks is the Vienna Bank, which has $40,000,000 of deposits. The deposits of the Caisse d'Epargne at Paris declined from $14,000,000 in 1840 to $8,000,000 in 1875. The Berlin Bank—a monopoly—had at the close of 1874 only $4,000,000 of deposits. In England and in France the deposits are invested in Government securities; in other countries bonds and mortgages are favorite investments; but in Norway three-quarters of the savings deposits are in commercial paper.

Grass Widows.

The term "grass widow," says the Kinderhook *Rough Notes*, is said to be a corruption of "grace widow," the former expression being merely a barbarism. "Grace widow" is the term applied to one who becomes a widow by grace or favor, not of necessity, as by death, and originated in the early ages of European civilization, when divorces were granted, but seldom and wholly by the Catholic Church. When such a decree was granted to a woman, the Papal receipt stated "Viduca de gratia," which interpreted is "widow of grace." In the law of the French it would read, "Veuve de grace," or "grace widow," "veuve" being translated as "widow."

IN A SWING.

[HE.]

Each daisy underneath your feet
Should count itself thrice happy, sweet;
Each purple trodden clover-head
Should thank you even when 'tis dead.
How blest is every twisted strand
Of rope, encircled by your hand!
Now up a little; faster! so!
While through the soft June air you go,
I wish that I might always stay
Below you, as I am to-day,
Keeping you far above all care
That other women have to bear;
And high in air though you might be,
You always must come back to me.

[SHE.]

Dear heart, if June staid all year long,
If twisted ropes were always strong,
If daisy-bloom and clover-head
Were never brown and withered;
If every robin on the tree
Did not look down and wink at me,
And say: "That creature tries to fly,
But knows not how to soar on high;
If I could bring these things to pass,
Then you should stand upon the grass,
And I above your head would swing.
But life is quite another thing;
Since one of us on earth must bide,
The other should not leave his side.

—*Appleton's Journal.*

Pith and Point.

A SALESMAN praising his goods is said to be like an opiate, because he's landin' 'em.

INTELLECTUAL Creature—"No it's utterly impossible for a fellah to stand this disgusting weather. I feel as though my bwains were going to the dogs." Lady—"Dear, dear! Poor, poor dogs!"

THE Rev. Mr. Talmage remarks as an impressive fact that Peter, though suffering so many trials, was a very cheerful man. It should be remembered, however, that Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever.

"PHIL, my jewel," said Pat, "I'm mighty sorry ye can't dine with me today." "Arrah, and why can't I dine with ye?" said the astonished Phil. "Because, my dear," returned Pat, "I haven't asked ye as yet."

IMPORTANT correction in Elizabethtown (Ky.) *News*: "The young lady who proposed to ride bareback around the amphitheater at the Glasgow fair for a new bonnet assures us she meant that the horse should be bareback, and not herself."

MEN learn with different degrees of celerity, but it doesn't take longer than a week to convince any man who has lived in a New York lodging-house that he is past being frightened by stories of hardship at sea or on the plains.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A NEGRO, being asked what he was in jail for, said it was for borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the darkey, "but I had to knock the man down free or fo' times before he would lend it to me."

A CHINAMAN of 40 years, whose aged mother flogged him every day, shed tears in the company of one of his friends. "Why do you weep?" was asked. "Alas! things are not as they used to be!" answered the devoted son. "The poor woman's arm grows feebler every day!"

JONES is suing for a divorce from his wife, who has deceived him. He could not help, after discovering her guilt, rating her soundly. "The idea," she said, bursting into tears, "the idea of treating me so brutally, when I had given myself so much trouble to keep you from knowing anything of it, so as not to worry you! And this is the thanks I get!"

A NEW YORK letter-writer announces the presence of Malaria in Philadelphia. Possible? And what is she going to sing?—*Hawk Eye.* You remind us of the woman who, when she was told that some tables in the Russian department were made of malachite, exclaimed: "My goodness! I thought Malachite was one of the prophets!"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"WHY," said Mr. Dorkins, to his wife, "why, if all the letters of the alphabet were to run a race, and you should bet on O and lose, would it be like the return of your servant with 'Cavendish' tobacco when you had sent for 'Lone Jack?'" "Sakes alive, I don't know." "Because," said Mr. Dorkins, triumphantly, "it would be wrong tobacco."

"WHAT is that man yelling at?" asked an Illinois farmer of his boy, as he pointed to a person in the field one day this week. "What is he yelling at?" repeated the lad. "Yes," replied the father, inquiringly. "I know," said the boy. "Then what is it, you young rascal?" demanded the paternal. "Why," chuckled the urchin, "he's—he's yelling at—at the top of his voice!" Then that cold-blooded husbandman placed violent hands on his irreverent offspring and laid him over a gang-plow while he flailed him.

THE following "poem" was written by a farmer on the occasion of a visit by the Lord Bishop to a country parish, and was actually sung by the choir:

Why skip ye so, ye little hills,
And wherefore do ye hop?
Is it because ye do expect
To see the Lord Bish-op?
Why hop ye so, ye little hills,
And wherefore do ye skip?
Is it because ye do expect
To see the Lord Bish-ip?
Why hop ye so, ye little hills,
And why do ye jump up?
Is it because ye long to see
His Grace the Lord Bish-up?
Why jump ye so, ye little hills,
And wherefore do ye leap?
Is it because ye eager are
To see the Lord Bish-eep?

Get Out Your Ulsters.

A Minnesota weather-sharp of thirty years' experience, basing his predictions upon the theory (which he affirms has stood the test of time) that the prevailing winds for six months are indicated by the direction upon the day upon which the sun crosses the line—the 20th of September and the 20th of March—buttons up his Ulster and prophesies: "The winds for the next six months (dating from Sept. 20, or thereabout) will be from the north, and cold will predominate. Southerly winds will not continue for more than twenty-four hours at any one time, and the depth of snowfall will be much less than usual—in short, it will be too cold to snow."

A SIGNOR PIEROTTI, a railway man, who has long resided in Palestine, has proposed to the Pope to make Jaffa a seaport, and connect it with Jerusalem by railway. The Sultan had already given his sanction, and both Pio Nono as well as Cardinal Franchi, are favoring the scheme.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The Original Native Americans—Interesting Relics at the Centennial.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

In addition to the many interesting relics of the American stone age, already described, the Smithsonian Institute's collection in the Government building continues on into the age of copper, many rare and valuable specimens of this class of products of aboriginal skill being shown. The implements include celts or chisels, axes, hatchets, and other cutting tools, all hammered out of cold metal instead of being cast. The Indians never shaped copper by any other process than the tedious one of slowly hammering it into the form required, and yet it is strange that, although in placing it upon their funeral piles they must have seen the copper melt and assume the shape of surrounding obstacles, the idea of casting it never occurred to them. There are also displayed a large quantity of large beads, bracelets, tubes probably used for pipe-stems, and other articles of utility and ornament, all roughly shaped, but some of them finely polished. Passing on, the visitor finds a large number of implements and ornaments made of bone and shells. In this collection are included smoothing tools, wedges, finely-polished perforators, harpoon-heads, fish-hooks, knive—or rather, instruments sharpened like knives, but without an edge—and a great variety of whistles. The whistles are made in all sorts of forms, from many kinds of shells and several parts of the skeletons of animals. What their use was can only be conjectured, as some of them give forth a mere squeak, while others sound loud and shrill. Several are made of birds' bills. Near this collection is a number of shells used as cups for holding asphaltum, a substance largely employed by the Indians as a kind of glue, and some of the cups still have the asphaltum in them. The beads are globular only in exceptional cases, generally they are large, flat discs, coarsely made, and as inartistic as they must have been useless. The next row of cases contains many valuable relics left by the mysterious mound-builders of centuries or ages ago. These mounds have been found in many different portions of the country, but all are made on the same general principle, and all contain remains of the dead, curious old pottery, strange weapons, etc. The mound-builders were evidently a totally different people from the Indians of the North and West, and some enthusiasts have endeavored to identify them with the Toltecs, who were afterward conquered by the Aztecs, the theory being that as they journeyed south they erected these mounds on the way. But one of the first lessons deducible from history teaches that mental advancement or culture always begins in warm countries, where food and clothing may be obtained without labor, and the mind is therefore left free for reflection. Then as the seeds of advancement are carried North they are more and more developed by people who seize upon every improvement which can minister to their necessities. Again, Indians and the mound-builders ornamented their pottery with figures impressed with basket-work or cut with a curiously-carved stone called the "cartaugh," a stamp which, being cylindrical in shape, was rolled around the vase so that the raised surfaces could follow in any direction in regular lines. One remarkable specimen of a funeral urn exhibited was found in Georgia in a low mound always (so far as the record extends) covered with impenetrable cane-brake lying beneath a vast swamp forest, which is subject to the yearly overflow of the Oconee river. The urn is only two feet in height by a foot in diameter, and is ornamented with basket-work figures. When found it had an arched lid and was hermetically sealed; on opening the strange relic, remains of teeth, fingers, toes, etc., were found, but they soon crumbled to dust when exposed to the air. There is no way to estimate with any degree of certainty the age of this funeral urn, but very fortunately a discovery has been made which shows conclusively that all the mound-builders did not die so many ages ago as some theorists would have us believe. Dr. Swift found in mounds in both Maryland and Louisiana the same typical vessels, and with them the remains of the *sus scrofus*, or common hog. As the hog was not known in this country until introduced by the Spaniards in the middle of the seventeenth century, it is very evident that the mounds in question must have been of still more recent date. In exploring another mound Dr. Swift came upon the remains of a horse connected with several vases and two chipped and polished jasper celts. As the horse was introduced by the Spaniards at about the same time, and as the relics found in it correspond closely to those discovered in places where it is impossible to fix a date, it is presumable that the other mounds are not of much more ancient origin. Only about fifty years ago the Sioux chief Blackbird was buried in the presence of several whites after a fashion not greatly differing from that of the mound-builders. The dead chief was mounted on his favorite pony, spear in hand, and with all the weapons or implements which could be of any possible use in this or the next world, and over him was piled a mound eighteen feet high. Among the Southern Indians the same kind of mounds are found, and all contain pottery cells, perforators, stone hammers, etc., while some of them hold the remains of Jesuit fathers, who came over in the seventeenth century. Between 150 and 175 years ago Del Pratz saw the Southern Indians manufacturing the long-necked pottery and ornamenting it with basket-work. Taking all the evidence afforded by both theorists, it seems more than probable that the strange specimens of mound pottery in the Government building must have been the work of Southern Indians more advanced than the tribes left behind by the northward movement. Many interesting carvings in stone and ornaments of earthenware are also exhibited, some of them showing marked artistic genius combined with considerable skill, and others having but faint resemblance to the objects intended to be represented. Many of them, though rudely designed, are evidently of a nature which proves most conclusively that the moral standard of the aborigines must have been of the lowest possible grade, and it is not matter of regret that the artists were not always able to clearly express their ideas. A collection of pottery ornaments and carvings by the Mexican Indians bears a close resemblance, in general design, to antique Japanese ware, and, in fact, this Mongolian influence can be traced all the way from the Northwest Indians to the aborigines on the gulf coast. There is the same evidence of patient, imitative labor, the love of ornament, the same incongruous idea of beauty, and, in some cases, almost identical designs.

MAP-DRAWING BY LIGHTNING.

How a Man's Signature Might be Sent One Thousand Miles.

There is now in operation between the Signal Service section of the Centennial Exhibition and the Chief Signal Office at Washington, on a circuit about 150 miles long, an instrument which transmits by telegraph the weather maps of the Signal Service, heretofore produced only in Washington. This invention reproduces the map entire, with its lines and figures. The map or message to be sent is first written upon ordinary paper with ink in which a little glycerine has been mixed; then before the ink is dry it is sprinkled with some powdered shellac, which adheres to the ink. The manuscript is then passed between rollers, with the face against a piece of hot zinc; the latter takes up the shellac, and a negative is produced in shellac, the best non-conductor of electricity, upon zinc, a good conductor. This plate is then bent around a cylinder, which is rapidly revolved, while a metallic point connected with the conducting wire is held to its surface by a spring and makes a spiral line over the face of the cylinder. At the receiving instrument a similar point traverses the surface of a similar cylinder upon which is placed a piece of chemically-prepared paper.

As the transmitting point comes to the line of writing, the receiving point makes a dot on the paper by decomposing the chemically-prepared paper; and as every portion of the writing is touched by the transmitting point, the result will be a fac simile of the original writing or device. To produce this result, it is necessary, of course, that the two cylinders should revolve exactly together, as, if one should go faster than the other, the discolored paper would be a confused mass of dots. In this consists the great novelty of the invention. Isochronous motion of the cylinders is secured by a magnet at the receiving station, which at each revolution of the transmitting cylinder accelerates the motion of the receiving cylinder if too slow, or retards it if too fast.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Pint Wasn't Enough.

John Jarvis was a native of Dublin, where he practiced the art of painting on glass for some time, and then removed to London, where he soon gained for himself a high reputation. When the bacchanalian propensities of Jarvis had rendered him rather an unequal, if not an unsafe, artist, he was employed by a gentleman to paint his wife's portrait—a miracle of plainness—under the stipulation that a pint of wine at a single sitting must be the extent of his potations. Jarvis assented, and in a short time produced a perfect fac-simile of the lady. On exhibiting it to the husband, he seemed disappointed. "Couldn't you have done it," said he to the painter, "a little less—that is, couldn't you give it a little more——" "If you expect me," responded Jarvis, seeing the husband's drift at once, "to make a handsome portrait of your wife, I must have more than a pint of wine at a sitting. I couldn't get up imagination enough to make her good-looking under a quart at the very least."

The Oil Territory.

The Titusville (Pa.) *Herald* records a rapid and marked appreciation in the value of oil during the third quarter of the present year, and adds: "We are shipping 40,000 barrels of crude per day, and have only a production of 20,000 barrels per day. Our stock on hand in iron tanks is estimated to be a little over 3,000,000 barrels. In order to supply the home and export demand for the next three months it will require this 40,000 barrels per day of shipments to be kept up, or a draft upon the stocks of over 1,250,000 barrels before Jan. 1, provided our production does not materially increase during the interim. By the close of this month the number of drilling wells on new and old territory will have reached some 800 to 1,000, which, from the steady decline in existing wells, is inadequate to keep up the production, unless, perchance, some new and prolific territory in the meanwhile is discovered. For the first time in the history of the region, therefore, we are compelled to fall back upon old territory to keep up the supply.

An Honorable Nation.

The prospect of war between England and Russia brings to mind a peculiar fact in their last contest in the Crimea, which shows the honorable character of the Russian Government, and which, moreover, is said to be unprecedented in history. Previous to the outbreak of the war, Russia had made several heavy loans in England, the interest upon which was payable in London every six months. Although the war continued over two years, yet Russia regularly sent the money to meet her obligations, due to her open foe. She declined to act the part that is usually played in war, that is to injure the enemy as much as possible. As a consequence her credit has ever since been exceedingly high on the English market. The old money-lenders of London remember the act as a rare one, and have been very ready to let go of their cash when asked for it by that "most honorable country, Russia."

Matias Romero, when he was in Washington as the Mexican Minister, married an American woman. Lately she eloped from their home, in Mexico, with Olestino Negrete, a journalist, who left a wife behind and took a fortune with him. Romero is a member of the Mexican Congress, and he was informed of his wife's flight just as he was about to deliver an address. He went on with the speech without embarrassment or confusion.

At our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

A Compliment to American Industry.

The Grand Niebelungen Orchestra at Bayreuth, under the leadership of Hans Richter and August Wilhelmy, have presented to Richard Wagner a beautiful Concert Grand of Messrs. George Steck & Co.'s make, New York, which is not only a high compliment to the well-known firm, but also to American industry. This is the same firm that was the recipient of the only Gold Medal for best pianos at the World's Fair in Vienna, 1873, and which was also just now awarded the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition, George Steck & Co.'s name being placed at the head of the list of awards for pianos, theirs having again proved to be the finest in tone and of greater durability than all other instruments on exhibition. The Steck pianos stand thus acknowledged before the world as being above all competition, and are therefore preferable to purchasers who wish to secure a strictly first-class and reliable instrument.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ Declared Best at the Centennial.

Medals and diplomas have been so numerously awarded at the Centennial in Philadelphia that they indicate nothing as to the comparative merits of exhibits. The *Judges' Reports* alone determine rank in excellence. These unequivocally assign to the Mason & Hamlin Organs "the first rank in the several requisites of such instruments," which "is as much," says the New York *Tribune*, "as to say they are the best reed organs exhibited, in all important qualities."

Steinway's Victory and Laurels.

The following official report of the Judges of Awards, accompanying the Medal, shows conclusively that the *highest honors* in the gift of the Centennial authorities were *unanimously* awarded to Steinway & Sons, viz.: "*For greatest concert capacity in Grand pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz.: largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings, and construction and bracing of the metal frame.*"

The report then minutely describes and emphatically indorses the six principal patented improvements which have made the Steinway

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Referring to Steinway's exhibits in Machinery Hall of samples of hardware, metal frames and patent tubular actions, the report further states: "These articles of composite metal show the *highest perfection of finish and workmanship* and the *greatest* firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 pounds per square centimetre, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupola shape possess an *unequaled degree* of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby *considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities* of their instruments."

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CANCER.
A CURE ASSURED without the use of the knife. Send stamp for book, giving manner of treatment, certificates of cure, etc. Address DR. L. H. GRATIGNY, 162 PLUM STREET, NEAR FOURTH, CINCINNATI, O.
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$100 Invested in Wall St. during the past and Two [illegible] of '75 has paid Two Thousand dollars. Advice and information as to the [illegible] furnished [illegible] Send for our new [illegible] Sent free on application. W. F. HYATT & Co. Stock Brokers 16 Broad Street N. Y.

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Farmers, renters and hired men of America:
A choice from 1,300,000 acres of the best lands in Iowa on R. R. terms, at $5 and $6 per acre. Send a postal card for our map and pamphlet, or call on the Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph St., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commis'r.

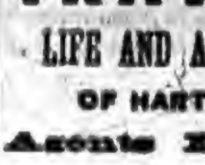

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A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

REMARKABLE LETTER
From a Gentleman Known and Honored from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.: Gentlemen,—I have for some months felt it a duty that I owed to suffering humanity to write you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The entire membranous system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or if I did go whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being very incredulous about specifics or nostrums of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and was at once benefited by it. The changes of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 70—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me incalculable, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed), my object in writing this note will be obtained.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS,
AURORA, N. Y., June, 1876. of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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VOLTAIC
PLASTERS

For Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart and Muscles, are equal to an army of doctors, and acres of plants and shrubs. Even in Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Fits, and Nervous and Involuntary Muscular Action, this Plaster, by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has effected Cures when every other known remedy has failed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price 25 cents.

Sent on receipt of price, 25 cents for One, $1.25 for Six, or $2.25 for Twelve, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

AGENTS FOUR $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Philada., Pa.

N. F. BURNHAM'S
1874 Turbine
WATER WHEEL
Has displaced hundreds of other Turbines; but has never been itself displaced. Pamphlet free.
N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

WHAT Every Household Should Keep at hand is a remedy to cure without calling the doctor. Colds, Coughs and Consumption prevail in almost every family. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will cure the colds and coughs, and prevent consumption.
AS an EXPECTORANT it has NO EQUAL.
It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no Opium in any form.
Directions accompany each bottle. It is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

REMOVAL—150 PIANOS & ORGANS!!
New and Second-hand, of six first-class makers, including WATERS & SONS, will be sold at extraordinary low prices to close out the entire stock, previous to REMOVAL to their New Store, 40 East 14th St., Union Square, Oct. 12th. Music at half-price, some at 5 cts. per page. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Agents Wanted. Special inducements to The Trade. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 481 Broadway, New York.

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200 SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.
OR SECRET SERVICE
in the Post-office Department, by P. H. WOODWARD, eleven years in the service, and Chief Special Agent under F. M. Gen'l Jewell. The most remarkable and thrilling book ever written. Wonderful Exploits of the Secret Service Agents in the pursuit and capture of Postal Thieves. Now having an unparalleled sale. Our large illustrated circulars free. Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

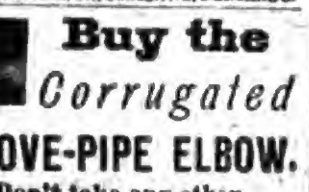

Buy the
Corrugated
STOVE-PIPE ELBOW.
Don't take any other.
It is better and will last longer than any Elbow made.

IN PRESS—OUTFITS READY—THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.
A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular, and very cheap. Must sell immensely. 5,000 AGENTS wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 84 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill., or 144 W. 4th st., Cincinnati, O.
CAUTION. Be not deceived by premature books, assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September.

EUPEON!

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, a burn, or a bruise, procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph street Chicago, Agents for the Proprietors.

LANDS FOR SALE
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri.
FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS,
Excellent Agricultural Lands,
and best TOBACCO REGION in the West. SHORT WINTERS, NO GRASSHOPPERS, good Market, and a Healthy Country.
Prices $2.50 to $10.00 an Acre.
TERMS: One-tenth down, balance in seven years at 7 per cent. interest.
FREE TRANSPORTATION
to the lands furnished purchasers. For circulars, guides, maps, etc., address
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Whether You Travel or Not,
INSURE AGAINST
ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS,
BY A YEARLY POLICY IN THE
TRAVELERS'
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INS. CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Agents Everywhere.

WOOD'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORATIVE
What It Does!

It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its glossy Natural color. It has the effect of Restoring the Hair to prematurely Bald Heads. It Removes Dandruff, Humors and all Eruptions from the Scalp. It prevents Irritation, Dryness of the [illegible] HAIR [illegible] It renews, dresses, invigorates the growth [illegible] a short time than ever made, always soft, lively and glossy [illegible] used as a Dressing upon the natural hair or upon the hair in an unhealthy condition [illegible] Old and Young, an article of unequaled excellence [illegible] preparation offered to the public produces such splendid results. Try it! Try it!! Call for "Wood's Improved" as it contains no injurious qualities.

It was originally introduced 20 years ago by Prof. O. J. Wood, but the recent change of ingredients in this article is making a demand for it in all parts of the United States, Canadas and foreign countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT
—TO—
CONSUMERS!

The great radical improvement introduced in this article has induced us to take the agency and advertise its virtues to the world. Its effects as a Restorative are what has been long sought for and wanted for many years, being more decided than has ever been [illegible] HAIR [illegible] and satisfactory [illegible] No Druggist knows its composition [illegible] make it; therefore if "Wood's Improved" [illegible] let any unprincipled [illegible] convince you that he [illegible] or Renewer [illegible] thing similar, as good, or something [illegible] it! Insist upon having "Wood's Improved," and take no other, for your money! It will not be long before all dealers everywhere will have it. If you should fail to find it, you can send $1.00 to us by mail for a bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and we will send it to you, prepaid, to any Express Station desired.
Address C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago, the Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, who will fill all orders and supply the Trade at Manufacturers' Prices.
J. R. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

Sold in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Paul by all Wholesale Druggists, and by Retail Trade generally.

!! REDUCTION IN PRICE!!
RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
FOR PIANO.
—A CARD.—

THE PUBLISHERS, BELIEVING THE DEMAND OF THE TIMES SHOULD BE MET, HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF THIS FAMOUS METHOD FOR THE PIANO-FORTE TO $3.25.

THEY BELIEVE THE PUBLIC WILL APPRECIATE THEIR ACTION. AS TO MERIT AND EXCELLENCE, THERE IS NO BOOK ITS EQUAL. IT STANDS FIRST AND FOREMOST, AS ITS SALES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WILL ATTEST. IT IS ATTRACTIVE, THOROUGH AND SUCCESSFUL. IT IS CONSIDERED BY ALL FAIR JUDGES TO BE THE PERFECTION OF A PIANO INSTRUCTION BOOK. PRICE $3.25. SENT POSTPAID FOR THIS PRICE.

SOLD BY ALL MUSIC AND BOOK DEALERS, AND USED BY THE PRINCIPAL TEACHERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.
WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

It saves CLOTHES and TIME.
THE
PEERLESS
WRINGER.

THE "ESTEY" ORGAN LEADS THE WORLD
[Established 1846.]
J. ESTEY & CO.
Brattleboro, Vt.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.
Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Any one can take TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It is most agreeable to the taste. Many remedies are really offensive, and the stomach rejects them. This can be taken by children. It will purge gently, and [illegible] functional conditions, eradicate [illegible] remove healthily the cause of Rheumatism [illegible] nervous system, without creating disease or weakness. In a word, this aperient is Nature's remedy, prepared in the chemical [illegible] of the earth for the cure of man.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. U. No. 43

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 2, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

For Vice-President,

THOS A. HENDRICKS.

National Reform Ticket.

For President,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.
For Vice President,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Electors State at Large.
Daniel W. Voorhees and John S. Scobey.
District Electors.
First District—Geo. V. Menzies.
Second District—Wm. B. Bynum.
Third District—Jonas G. Howard.
Fourth District—Edwin P. Ferris.
Fifth District—Noah S. Givan.
Sixth District—Charles G. Offutt.
Seventh District—Thomas Cotrell.
Eighth District—Samuel D. Puett.
Ninth District—Thomas H. Harrison.
Tenth District—George Burson.
Eleventh District—James A. Arian.
Twelfth District—Isaiah B. McDonald.
Thirteenth District—Woodson S. Marshall.

"BACKBONE."

Rev. W. L. Sanders, of the N. Y. Lyceum Bureau, lectures in Ensley's Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 9th, 1876. The subject "Backbone" which is one of Mr. Sanders' most brilliatn efforts will without doubt be a rare treat. The committee have decided to sell tickets at the low price of 25 cents, in order that all may be able to avail themselves of this literary treat. Tickets for sale at Houser's Book Store, F. E. Davenpatt's and John H. Ehlers'. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock p. m. Reserved seats 35 cents.

H. C. SHULL.

If Indiana had elected the Republican ticket, as was confidently expected by the managers at Washington, and if Ohio had responded to the call for a large majority with a vote to inspire confidence, no troops would have been sent to South Carolina. The panic that followed these elections was the real cause of the outrage which is now witnessed, and for which some of the conspirators concerned in getting it up are likely to be called to account when Congress comes together.

The Presidential election takes place on Tuesday, November 7th. Don't forget to vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. The people demand a change.

Gen. Comeron, of Chicago, received a letter, the other day, from Gen Fritz Henry Warren, the old commander of the Fifth Army Corps, in which he pronounces for Tilden, and predicts an easy victory for him, not only in his State of New York, but in the Nation large. Gen. Corse received a letter of similar tone and import from Col. Geo. Ward Nichols, formerly of Sherman's staff, and author of the book, "Sherman's March to the Sea."

If one-fourth of the troops that have been sent to South Carolina, to keep thieves in office and to drive the colored voters into the support of Chamberlain and his crew, had been sent against the Sioux Indians, the country would not have to mourn the loss of Custer and his gallant soldiers, who were shamefully sacrificed by criminal neglect. The Administration is far more zealous and ready to make war on an outraged people, struggling for honest government than on the savages fighting against the advance of civilization.

Wade Hampton's Advice.

Gen Hampton, in a speech at Aiken, told the people to offer no resistance to arrest, but to submit quietly to every thing. If United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people the latter must not resist, but bear their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country. The people are determined upon a peaceful victory, and must give no pretext to their enemies to find the slightest grounds for the charges made.

The Presidential Election takes place on Tuesday, November 7th. Don't forget to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The people demand a change.

Let no Democrat who thinks "that reform is necessary," and who is in favor of "a change of measures and of men," fail to put forth every effort in his power from now until the polls are closed on the 7th of Nov. Do not imagine because victory perched npon our banner in October that the Republican party has been vanquished. They are on a "still hunt," and will use every means in their power to overcome the majority now against them. Let every man do his duty, and we shall carry Indiana for Tilden, Hendricks and reform, by at least 10,000 majority.

The Presidential Election takes place on Tuesday, November 7th. Don't forget to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The people demand a change.

The Republican Pyramid.

The following pyramid embraces only a few of the many crimes perpetrated by the Republican party. We have purposely placed it on its apex, and the corrupt Blaine beneath the whole superstructure to indicate the rottenness of its foundation.

Frauds in the Navy Department.
Whiskey Revenue Frauds.
Credit Mobilier Swindles.
Indian Bureau Swindles
Currency Contraction.
Custom House Frauds
Pacific Mail Subsidy
Post Office Frauds
Specie Payments
Back Pay Steal.
Army Subsidies
Boss Shepherd
Belknap.
Nepotism.
Blaine.

The Presinential candidate of radical bloody-shirtism and the American alliance writes one day to old man LeRoy: "I never knew any such person as Nelson J. LeRoy." Ten days after he writes again: "I did know Nelson J. LeRoy, but never had any of his money." And a week or two thereafter he writes, substantially, this: "I did have some of Nelson J. LeRoy's money, but returned it to him before the battle in which he was killed." Here the poor fellow's friends stepped in and choked him off, or, the chances are, he would speedily have made a clean breast of it and confessed the whole thing.

The Presidential Election takes place on Tuesday, November 7th. Don't forget to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The people demard a change.

Charles Francis Adams was right when he said that this was fast settling down into contest "between the people and the managers." In the October States, with all the power of the administration and all of its money, two of the three States went Democratic, and one was barely saved by a greatly reduced majority. On one side were the people: on the other side was the great Federal machine. This great conflict is now to be repeated on the soil of the great State of New York. On the one side will be the people, who insist upon reform and retrenchment; on the other will be Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hayes with their cohort of officeholders and their money bags, ready to do or dare anything than suffer defeat. The people have smashed the Federal machine in Indiana and West Virginia, and they have racked it badly in Ohio. We expect to see them grind it to powder in New York.

Chamberlain has issued an order disbanding the company known as the German Fusileers, in Charleston, which is among the oldest and most respected military organizations in the Union, dating back to 1775, and having served in the Revolution, the War of 1812, and and the war in Mexico. The Germans in Aiken recently published an address to their countrymen, exposing the outrages to which the people of that region have been subjected; and those in Charleston are united with them, in the effort to substitute an honest government for one of fraud, thievery and undistinguished rascality. Hence this war on citizens of German birth which is inspired from Washington, where the administration makes no secret of hostility to the Germans, and Grant is outspoken in his contempt for Carl Schurz and others like him, whom he brands as "Dutch mercenaries" that are doing Hayes and the Republican party far more harm than good.

The Presidential Election takes place on Tuesday, November 7th. Don't forget to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The people demand a change.

The Radical Ticket.

The Democracy positively intend, should they gain power, to make the North pay the war losses of the south.—Gazette.

Intelligent voter, you are expected to read such bosh as the above, and go forthwith and—

Vote for Belknap's briberies,
Vote for Robeson's robberies,
Vote for Shepherd's stealings,
Vote for Blaine's railroad jobs,
Vote for Bancock's whisky steals,
Vote for Creswell's straw-bids,
Vote for Grant's bayonet rule,
Vote for Taft's tyrannies,
Vote for Camron's despotism,
Vote for radical corruption,
Vote to continue Grantism,
Vote for the whisky frauds,
Vote to increase the taxes,
Vote to prolong hard times,
Vote for bayonets instead of ballots,
Vote against reform,
Vote against economy,
Vote against honesty,
Vote away your own interests.
Will you do it?—Pittsburg Post.

Last night the Republicans perform at Ensley's Hall. The Glee Club will sag speeches were be made, etc. Now, gentlemen, we don't like to discourage, but that is all lost time. Tilden is bound to win.

A Poor Show for Hayes.

The St. Louis Times says: Hayes' Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas L. Young says that Tilden is as likely to carry Ohio as Hayes. The Cincinnati Gazette the leading Republican organ of that State, reinforces the opinion by saying: "That Ohio is decidedly Republican we have no doubt; but at the same time it is possibly Democratic." One would suppose that it can not be decidedly republican if it is possibly Democratic.—The Gazette further says; "We must not conclude that Ohio is safe for Hayes It is safe provided Republicans do their whole duty. * * But nothing short of hard, constant and determined work will give a victory." When Ohio weakens like this, and Republicans seriously doubt the ability of Grant's figure-head to cary his own State, what can be expected elsewhere?

The Presidential Election takes place on Tuesday, November 7th. Don't forget to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The people demand a change.

A Good Reason.

Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of New Jersey, in a speech a few years ago, at Newark, gives this as his reason why he cannot support Hayes for President. It is in reply to corruptionists. He says: "The other day," said he, "Blaine told us why he was opposed to the election of Mr. Tilden. Now I will tell you in brief why I oppose the election of Mr. Hayes. When he entered on his duties as Governor a bill was passed reducing fees in the state $300,000, but this bill was repealed. He certainly did not veto it, but he used his influence against the measure. He was in Congress for three years, and not one Republican in ten thousand remembered anything about him after he got there. The only speech he made was explaining his vote on a subsidy for a railroad corporation."

Mr. Parker added that hif chies objection to Mr. Hayes was because it would be a continuation of the present corrupt federal administration. Mr. Hayes must continue in office the men who are advancing his cause. [Cries of Blaine, Belknap, Morton, Shepherd and Chandler.) Who is it that congratulated Mr. Hayes when he received the nomination? Grant and Blaine. The ring at Washington must be the men who will surround him and give tone to his administration, and therefore the speaker thought Hayes should not be elected.

The present government has brought almost financial ruin on the country; in fact, it is going from bad to worse; we have labor without employment, men going from door to door begging their bread and our commerce driven from the seas. The administration is incapable of conducting a system of finance necessary for the country's prosperity.

No man should throw away his vote on the 7th of November. There's but two sides of the question. It is Grantism in, or Grantism out. Those who want Grantism out, will vote for Tilden Hendricks and Reform. Vote so as to hit the bull's eye. Throw no vote away on Cooper and Cary. They are good enough men, but there is no possible chance for their election, and it will influence, to some entent, the Radical party.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, to be holden on the first monday of December 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises, to-wit: In the building now situated in Section six [6] in said township on land bounded on the North by the township line, on the West by the right of way of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, on the South by the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, and on the East by the right of way of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, containing seven tenths of an acre of land.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

W. H. DILLS, Atty.

Gov. Tilden on the Rebel War Claims.

Let everybody read the convincing letter of Gov. Tilden concerning the bugbear of Southern war claims in today's paper. Calmly and with invincible logic he effectually disposed of this specture raised by the Republicans to frighten timid and thoughtless Northern voters.

He promises in clear and explicit language that if elected so far as depends on him, no rebel losses shall be recognized or paid, whether covered by the Fourteenth Amendment or not, that the cotton tax shall not be refunded, and that he will veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of such debts, claims or losses. Gov. Tilden could not use stronger language than he does in this letter or more effectually sweep away the bugbear manufactured by demagogues.

His most interesting point is that the danger to the Treasury is not from rebel claims, but from those of real or pretended loyal men in the South during the war. These claims are great in number and enormous in their aggregate amount. They are also tainted with fraud, and a tireless lobby has long been using all its corrupt arts to get them paid. The Republican Rings are interested in them, and with a Republican President we might safely expect to see them draw many millions from the Treasury on fraudulent representations and against law and precedent. Mr. Tilden would defeat this conspiracy, and instead of the allowances of war claims increasing under his administration his jealous scrutiny of the claims would greatly decrease the inroads on the Treasury.

The letter of Gov. Tilden is sound and important.

H. H. STAMETS.

has now on hand the best line of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever in Auburn.—Also Beaver Cloaks and Cloaking, Fur and Feather Trimming, Laces and Fringes, Waterproot in all shades and styles. Ladies Cloth—plain and plaid for $1.25 per yard, Ladies two button Kid Gloves 65c formerly $1; a new assortment of ladies lined and undressed Kid Gloves; also a large line of ladies Lisle Thread Gloves for 25 and 50c; Ladies Felt Skirts formerly $1 now 60c; Mereno Underwear, a full assortment for ladies and children from 35, 40 and 50c per pair; ladies and children Furs very cheap; ladies and children plain, striped and fancy Hose; a full assortment of woolen stocking Yarn, grey, blue, scarlet and white; also a fine line of fancy yarns; Germantown yarn in all colors; Zephyr single and split in all shades; Tidy Canrap a full assortment; new and fancy Mottos; shaded Silks and Floss; Ladies Stamped Yokes 50 to 75c new fringed Nubias; children Fur and Fancy Silk and Woolen Hoods a large assortment; also a large assortment of trimmed Hats for 50c, 75c and $1.

Dress and Cloak making a specialty All worked guaranteed. A full and fine assortment of the latest Silk and Felt Ties and Collars. New long Bustle the best ever made. A full assortment of Butterick and Domestic Paterns, and a hundred and one things I cannot take time to mention. But come and see us and you will be pleased.

H. H. STAMETS.

SHERIFF'S Proclamation

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precints in DeKalb County, Indiana, on

Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1876,

for the purpose electing

Fifteen Electors !

to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

W. L. MEESE,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Notice of Administrators.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Elenor Mackay, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

M. FRANKS. Adm'r.

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE ARGEST STOCK EVER
LBROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS !

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchases.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75, 2,00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.
Brown Sugar at 8c per lb,
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spices Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in No Middle-men with us. We Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c
Best 90 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 80c
Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 85c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 50c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Powdered	11	" "	8c
Coffee A.	10½c	Good brown	8c
" C.			

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 18
Second Best Rio.	20c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	[illegible]
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all discriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 to
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon $1 00, in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va' [illegible] elsewhere at 90c]	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c		

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	$1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	16c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	15c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	12c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	25c
Best layer Raisons per pound	16c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zante Currants per pound	10c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,
HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our goods will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES,
FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

KAHN.

OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchased overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE.	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

Miss Stahl is conducting a very good school.

Geo. Steel has the champion bird dog He's for sale or trade.

Go quick and get your Oils and Notions at Bodine & Siler's.

The building season is about over and the laborer will be at rest.

Next Tuesday, you know. Tilden, Hendricks and Reform.

M. Osgood and lady have returned from their wedding tour.

Mr. Galloway's brother-in-law, of Iowa, is paying him a visit.

Buggies were sold at almost any price on the street, last Tuesday.

The County Teachers Institute opens in Ensley's Hall next Monday.

Good local items are as scarce this week as Hayes and Wheeler votes.

Mr. J. Swanders is lying ill at his residence in the north part of town.

Mrs. W. E. Rush has been sick for several days with fever and ague.

Lung fever seems to be the disease that is now carrying off our porkers.

The editor left Tuesday for Washington, but will be back by next Monday.

Gov. Hayes was at the Centennial last week. Next week he will be going up S. R.

A lawsuit between parties at the Junction, was heard before Justice Walborn this week.

Just the thing for winter wear. Those fine new Boots and Shoes just received at Ryan's.

A little rumpus at the north end disturbed the slumbers of the neighbors, last Monday.

Maj. Badger, of the 22nd Regt., returned Monday after a delightful visit to Washington.

S. Gibson is now Pa. Its a little boy. Don't forget to vote Tuesday, Sam, thro' your excitement.

Mr. Yesbera will move his tailoring establishment in the room formerly occuped by C. P. Houser.

The weather was warm the forepart of the week. The apple butter kettles were goin' full tilt.

Dr. Ford is Captain of the hunters who shoot game for the Methodist supper. Doc. will do it right.

Don't, forget that Snyder is keeping a large line of parlor and heating stoves, which he is selling cheap.

Constable Miller sold his first lot of goods at the Court House gate the other day, since he was sworn in.

The Republicans has allowed $120,000 000 of Southern claims, and yet Hayes declines to write a letter.

Some of the b'hoys had a lively time last Sunday. Somebody gobbled their "little brown jug" and the boys went off "to meet to part no more."

Tom Stevens has traded the Rundles property for a lot of horses and buggies Tom is some on the trade.

Somebody throwed a stone through the "Dutch Saloon" windows, the other night. Better keep their distance.

LOST.—Last Saturday afternoon, a baby's wite mitten. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

Rally Democrats.

Let the gallant Democracy of DeKalb rally once more for the final struggle. Let every man be at his post. The bugaboo of the payment of the rebel claims is answered by Tilden in another column. We are sure that if we win there will be a change for the better. While if Hayes is elected, public confidence will be destroyed, and things will get worse. Vote for Tilden.

J. E. Rose, S. C. Swineford and H. C. Purple, Esqs., returned the other day from the Centennial.

We do not hear many offering to bet on Hayes. They have not as much sand as an ordinary paper match-box

Being constantly in receipt of new goods at Bodine & Siler's we are prepared to supply the wants of all.

The County Teachers' Institute will open wide its doors to "knowledge-seeking humanity, on Monday.

The DeKalb County Teachers' Institute will meet at Auburn, Nov 6. We hope to have the usual full attendance.
J. A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Some of the "boys" are still betting on the probable result of the presidential election. Hang to Tilden and you will win.

Remember that C. Klotz has opened out a bran new stock in his bran new store, at bran new prices lower than ever before.

Harry Turner, formerly foreman of the Republican, is now running Beugnot's lunch room. He will keep it in good shape.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which supported Hayes all through the campaign, gives it up and admits that Tilden will be elected.

He who votes for Tilden votes for better times.

Sheriff Meese has five birds locked up waiting for Court to set. One of them is the fellow who forged a note on the the Waterloo Bank about a year ago.

We learn that a farmer by the name of Mr.———, living north of Waterloo, was burned to death, this week, while trying to get his horses from a buring stable.

The Auburn Fruit House is ahead.— The clerks have a pencil over their ear with Tilden thereon and in large letters below the likeness it reads, "my choice."

John crow is the name of the managing editor of the Baltimore Sun. It is fortunate for John that he was not engaged on a Western Democratic paper. He would certainly have been eaten.

Matt. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Roscoe Conkling, of New York, great lights in the Grant party, have bulked, and refuse to pull as wheel-horses on the Hayes mud-wagon.

The plundering Hayes managers are exemplifying their ideas about civil service reform by laying another heavy assessment upon their army of over 100,000 office-holders.

The firm of Totten & Bodine has changed, Mr. Siler taking the place of Mr. Totten. They have a handsome store and keep a fine assortment of drugs, &c.

Those ash poles around the country, with banners streaming with Hayes and Wheeler thereon, will get sent higher than that next Tuesday—we mean Hayes and Wheeler.

Someone poisened Mr. Lordier's female tarrier. It was a mean trick, as she has several little tarriers that are not old enough to take care of themselves. What won't some people do?

A midnight marander was seen in T. D. Gross' house the other night by two of his little daughters. They raised an alarm but by the time help came the visitor had vanished. He entered through a window.

Vote for liberty and Union all over the country by voting for Tilden.

Bodine & Siler are now prepared to offer the most complete, well selected stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Oils, Soaps, Fancy Goods and notions in general ever brought to this market. Dont fail to call and see them.

Why is it that men will readily purjure themselves rather than give evidence against a man who has violated the laws of our State by getting intoxicated?—Lagrange Standard.

Because, sir, they know how it 'tis themselves.

Davis' Sewing Machine.

You who are contemplating buying a machine should not fail to see the DAVIS. Call at the drug store of Bodine & Siler.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

What we Want.

We want those who know that they are in debt to us on subscription to come in and pay us. We want to send the COURIER to good reliable persons, who are willing to pay for what they get. We want all to understand that we can't wait several years for our pay. And finally we want money, not from those who pay up promptly, but from those who are in arrears.

Our enterprising friend, Chris. Baker, has leased the Junction Hotel, and will keep it up in first-class style. We believe Chris. will win in his new field, as well be deserves to.

We judge of a man by his acts, and as Hayes wrote a letter endorsing the American Alliance, which was opposed to foreigners, we naturally conclude that Hayes is a Know-Nothing.

The Circassia, is the namelnewof a cigar just received by Will Rickel at his Restaurant. It is a splendid one for five cents and everybody should try one who smokes.

A Republican fell from a load of stave bolts, the other day, and lit on his head and sholders, and because a fellow said 'another county heard from' he got huffy and said, "yes, hic, and its for, hic, Hayes, too.

Vote for a change. Hayes means a third term for Grant. Vote for Tilden,

DeKalb county did splendidly for the great cause of Reform at the last election, and we trust on Tuesday next, will give a still batter account of herself. Remember, Tilden, Hendricks and Reform.

Five more days and the Presidential election and the Centennial exhibition will be over, and then, how in the name of the Prophet Figs will we find ways to spend our money? Whisky ought to come down to its old price.

We learn that Henry Funk purchased a shot gun and started for the Black Hills. He may have done all of this, but we learn he only got as far as Kendallville, and is now "slinging mud" in that city.

Mr. Tilden has declared his fixed and unalterable opposition to the claims of disloyal persons in the South who suffered damaged during the war. Not a word have we heard from Mr Hayes on the subject.

Hold on a little. We have now about as much wood as we can use for the next year. We would like to take wood from everybody, but our hands won't take it in exchange for their labor, nor will our paper dealers receive it in payment and we hope something else besides wood will be offered.

The editor of the Garrett News is reminded that any attempt to get up a split in the Democratic party in this county will not meet with as much success as his efforts in that direction in another county. The growling on his part after the election is only proof that he was defeated in his purposes.

The Kendallville Standard takes up the cry of illegal voting at Garrett. It says, "out of the 919 votes polled at Garrett, at least 300 were fraudulent. So we think. We believe there was only 619 legal votes polled, and all over that were bad. There were only 619 polled altogether.

John Roost, of Holland City, one of the most upright and intelligent public men of Western Michigan, and heretofore an active Republican, has come out for Tilden. He is posted for a Democratic speech at Grand Rapids this evening.

The Republican party, according to John Sherman, has paid over $100,000,000 of "Rebel Claims" since the close of the war. The Democrats have not paid one dollar. Remember this when you see a Republican demagogue frothing at the mouth.

The latest trick of the demoralized Hayes people is to send Hayes men about the country where they are not known, to represent themselves as owners of immense rebel claims, which they shall present if Tilden is elected. It is a characteristic dodge.

Parson Brownlow, good Republican authority, says that the carpet-baggers only stop stealing when they have taken everything that is portable. When the people desire to stop them by peaceable means Grant and Hayes come to the aid of the theives with bayonet.

Chandler took the opportunity between drinks last week to send out a feeble address to the spoilsmen, in imitation of the lucid document of the Democratic Committee. Zack no doubt grinned horribly a ghostly smile when he penned the concluding lines about reform within his own party.

The prospect of an honest election is very irritating to Democrats.—Grant-Hayes Paper.

Does history record an instance of men in power using the military to secure an "honest election." Patrick Henry said—"These are the instrument of war and subjugation—the last arguments to which kings resort." Tyrants are affraid of an "honest election"—afraid to trust the people.

Spurious Tickets.

We are informed that the Republicans are circulating all over the State fraudulent Democratic tickets, poll books and tally sheets. Read the ticket as printed in the COURIER and see that the ticket you vote is the same.

Rev. Mr Welsh joined in wedlock the following couples last week:

J. C. Frets and Miss Willmeattie Philips, of this county.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, and Miss Emma Ford, of this city were married on Friday last.

Gen. Sigel.

The Republicans are so mad and desperate that they even make dirty flings against Gen. Sigel. The Indianian says the General did not amount to much in an advance on an enemy, and yet they cry about their love for the soldiers. Our German friends out to keep an eye on this when they come to vote.

Bodine and Siler have employed Eli. Kuhlman who will attend to filling all precriptions. Mr. Kuhlman has had years of experience and is perfectly reliable. He is a graduate of Ann Arbor Mich., College and has taken a thorough course in chemestry. He also speaks the German and English language.

Every time that Hayes was a candidate in Ohio he received a vote smaller than had been given his Republican predecessor. If he loses in Ohio the coming election in proportion to his former losses he will lose the State by about seven thousand.

The election of Hayes would mean the enforcement of the Resumption Act Business men who are not prepared for that sort of disaster should be careful about the kind of ballot they drop in the box on the 7th.

Every man who feels the pinching hard times ought to vote for a change in the administration. What the country wants is reform and better times, and Samuel J. Tilden will give both to the people

Auburn Hayesits offered a short time ago to bet $100 on the election of Hayes He has just returned from a trip to the Centennial and the East, and sadly and sorrowfully shakes his head, and says he don't care to bet now. They are a sad and disgusted lot.

The concert at Sedan last Friday evening, conducted by L. W. Treesh for the benefit of the Sabbath School was a success, especially the musically part of it. Miss Mary Lewis, of this city, presided at the organ in a way that did credit to herself and added cheer and enjoyment to the occasion.

Slander, lies and personal abuse are the chief staple of the Grant Hayes canvass. Tilden is lied about most maliciously, and so with all the other candidates. In this county the Belknappers are badly scared, and have gone to lying like Ananias or Jim Blaine. It won't win.

Keep the ball rolling until the 7th of November. We shall relax none of our efforts because of our late splendid victory. That was achieved as the result of hard and persistent work. The same effort will secure another in November, while inaction and listlessness might rob us of the palm now almost within our grasp. Be up and doing.

The long even's are coming on, and people should look out for their reading matter. As the campaign closes we propose to make the COURIER fully as attractive as ever as a local paper, and if possible will add new and attractive features. Our correspondents should commence to send brief paragraphs of the local news in their neighborhoods.

Enthusiasm among Hayes politicians is a scarce commodity. Their forlorn faces tell said tales of forebodings of coming defeat. Cheer up, boys; Uncle Sammy will give us a glorious administration, in which expenses will be reduced, taxes greatly lessened, prosperity will be revived, and Grantism will disappear forever.

Just Received at Lanning's Store.

☞ Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞ Cashmere in all shades

☞ New fall style Prints

☞ A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞ Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞ A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

Some boys have raised a pole on Cedar Street. After it was up all right they took a vote and it resulted:

Tilden & Hendricks........................25
Hayes & Wheeler...........................00

After one little fellow went home and ask his pa how he should vote, he returned and said: "I'll stand in for Tilden, too. The old man said, "boy stay by your old par-i-ents."

As the Republican, wistles to keep its courage up politically, so it argues gravely to convince people that we are not suffering from hard times. Perhaps the unemployed laborers of the city and the harrassed business men would forget their pinching necessities if they would read tne rose-colored report of the Republican papers, and listen to arguments of a few on the street corners.

Game Supper.

At a meeting of the members and friends of the M. E Church, held in the Lecture-room on Monday evening, it was decided to give another game supper similiar to the one which gave such unbounded satisfaction last season, on Friday evening, Nov. 17th. Dr. J. H. Ford, was chosen captain of the shooting club, to collect the necessary game and another meeting was call for next Monday evening to appoint the necessary committees

CHARLESTON, October 27.—Sixty Northern merchants, resident and doing business here, held a meeting to-night and adopted an address to the people of the United States declaring Gov. Chamberlain's proclamation unwarranted by the real condition of the State, and fully endorsing the recent statement issued by the clergy and bankers of Charleston.

Robt. McDougal got all the hollow-eve he wanted. When on his way home he met the party that was out for the purpose of throwing cabbage stocks, and when going throw the alley between Geo. Ralston's and Dry. Houghton's, some one began to send potates and sich in the crowd. The boys soon got away, but Rob received several belts about the scontz, and we learn was knocked down with a potato, striking him on the eye.

The October victories are having a most encouraging effect upon the supporters of Tilden throughout the country. We have heard of a number of new recruits since those elections, in this county. The Tilden column is constantly receiving recruits, and is moving grandly forward to assured victory. Every Democrat must be at his post on Tuesday next and labor for Tilden, Honesty, Reform and a change of government.

The old fashion parties where hugging and kissing constituted the chief part of enjoyment, are rapidly going out of date, and intellectual amusements are indulged in instead. That is what an Auburn lad told his girl the other night when she asked him why he was not at the party. He has not had an invitation to anything but a chopping bee for five years, to our certain knowledge, and then fool his girl like that.

The Garrett City News(ance) makes a terrible pow-wow over a word that happened to be wrong. It was marked in the proof, old sweetness, but it was not corrected. Before you correct for other people, Mr. News, do a little for yourself. We think the make up and general appearance of you payer shows plainly you don't understand your business. Again we'll remind you to do a little sewed work.

Our post office is pretty well plastered with that dirty Radical lie about the "Rebel claims." It shows the subservency that is demanded from all officials by the present administration. It looks as if everything connected with the government is to be used to elect Hayes so desperate is the game. Well, all right, with all their one-horse post offices, we'll elect Tilden in spite of all the unfair means they are employing for Hayes.

AUCTION.

The large and extensive stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, notions, &c., formerly owned by Richmond & Co., is now being offered for sale at auction in the building lately occupied by the bank, on Seventh street. The stock was one of the most extensive ever brought to Auburn, and great bargains will be realized. Sales made day and night. Now is your time to get cheap goods.

New Law Office.

Among the many improvements and individual enterprises which have attracted the favorable attention of our people, lately, none are more worthy of notice than the handsome law office of Messrs Rickel & Tefft. By dint of hard study and close application to business they have advanced to the front in their profession, and finding their office facilities were no more equal to the demand, they leased the unoccupied part of the bank building, being the entire second story, and have it fitted up, until it is, by far, the best law office in the county. It is divided into several compartments, each being furnished in a neat and tasty manner, and amply provided with all necessary conveniences. The front room contains their handsome and extensive law library, embracing many rare works on matters of law, together with a full and complete set of Ohio and Indiana reports. The rear room is elegantly fitted up as a consultation room, where parties desiring to privately advise with these attorneys, can retire and do so without interruption. We can add with pleasure that both of the gentlemen comprising this firm, are affable, courteous and prompt, and those having the law to deal with may be assured that their interests will be carefully and zealously watched, if placed in the hands of this firm.

The Presidential Election takes place on Tuesday, November 7th. Don't forget to vote for Tilden and Hendricks The people demand a change.

Notice to Tax Payers.

In our former notice to tax-payers we said that the time for paying the 2nd in stal'ment of 1875, expired Nov. 1st, '76. We have since noticed that our construction of that part of the law for '75 is wrong and our misconstruction of it arose from the fact that last year the 1st Monday came on the first day of Nov., therefore we will continue to receive tax, both second installment and delinquent, at the Treasurer's Office in Auburn, until next Monday, Nov 6th 1876.

NICHOLAS ENSLEY
Treasurer, DeKalb Co., Ind.

Bill Dills was mean enough to tell Bro. Weamer that the frogs down South rejoiced over the election in Indiana.— He said the big ones got on the banks of the ponds and in a loud, clear voice would say, "Blue Jeans, Blue Jeans," and once in a long while a little one would stick his head out of the water and faintly say, "Ben. Harrison," and then dive back as though it didn't care whether school kept or not. You can imagine them singing the same tune next Tuesday, only with a louder voice and new members added to the choir.

Hallow E'en came on Tuesday night The little kids were at their post. Early in the evening they tackeled a residence in the north end. The lady of the house dressed in disguise and caught one little fellow and made him turn states evidence. She took one of them to his Pa's store and explained matters generally but on learning it was the night to throw cabbage she "tumbled to the racket" and the boys went on their way rejoicing. The next house they came to they were also unlucky. A father had been looking for hours for his Wm. and found him in the crowd that was banging cabbage at this house. That boy raised the neighborhood for three squares crying and saying: "Oh, Pa, I'll never do it again. Please, don't, ouch, stop, Pa, I'll never never hallow one any more.

'Lasses Comin' Down.

Last Tuesday evening a fellow from tne "rural districts" came to town after two gallon of Golden Drips. He purchased it, and we guess paid for it. He led the old mare to the side walk and told her to "git 'round," but the horse anxious to get home would'nt git worth a cent. A little boy happened along and he ask him to hold the jug until he got on the nag. The boy done so, but just as he had it up arms length the horse started and the old man yelping out "Ho, Fan," frightened the boy and he dropped the jug on the crossing of Main and Seventh Streets breaking the jug in half. The fellow jumpped from the animal and started after the boy, but the little fellow was too much for him on foot, and after running and swearing for about five squares he returned puffing and blowing and looking around for Old Fan and finding her gone he put his hands in his pants pockets and said:

"Well, two gallon of molasses gone up Salt River with the Republican party, and I'm six miles from home."

"All on a High"

While Joe Beugnot was at Ft. Wayne last week the bar-tender got on a high When Joe returned and found it out he did'nt sing "Take me home to the place where the little ones lie" and act as joval as he generally does, but was right on his ear. He told the bar-tender to waltz, and waltz he did. And then the next fellow he talked to was one who was on a Bender with the boys. He done the square thing with this fellow, however. Now, most men would have started him up in the "boot and shoe business" but Joe did'nt do that. He started him in a business that will benefit him sometime if he follows it up. It was the umbrella business. He has a new way learning the boys this trade and its simple and easy so that anyone can take right hold of it. He breaks it over your head several times and after this process you ought to know your business. This fellow that was on a Bender with the boys is perfectly satisfied that he has learned the business to its full extent. Orders from a distant promptly attended to.

Cider Through a Straw

Old man Smithers, on Ensley Avenue, hurt his right toe so badly, the other day, that he has to use a crutch, and probably amputation will be neccessary.— It happened this way: He had made a barrel of cider and brought it home, all in one day, and getting the children together he forbade them to touch the bung and told them it would all waste and then his days labor would amount to nothing. The old man laid on the lounge and snoozed off. Malinda got six or eight of the smaller children to hunt for straw, while she bored a hole in the barrel. Malinda took the first chance and the little ones making such a noise trying to get their turn they woke the old man. Malinda was enjoying the cider hugely, with her back turned to the old man. He kept slipping up easily until he was right behind Malinda, then he raised his right foot and blazed away but instead of hitting her he struck the barrel. When they was carrying him in the house he said, "If I ever recover from this how I will tune up that girl.— The tanning I gave her last Sunday won't be know where."

Malinda don't care to hire out in some private family where they have a piano and not much work to do.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NONEMBER 2, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE wife of Ira Baker (colored), residing at Glen Lock, Pa., last week murdered her three little children, the eldest aged 6 years, by beating them over the head with a club, and attempted to kill her babe by smothering it under a feather-bed. The woman is insane.

A CHINAMAN named Quimbo Appo stabbed and instantly killed an Irishman named John Kelly, in the Home Lodging-House, in Chatham street, New York, a few nights ago. Kelly was the aggressor, and provoked the Chinaman to a fight, in which he was getting the worst of it, when he drew a knife and stabbed Kelly. Appo was arrested. He has recently been released after serving out a fifteen years' sentence for killing his wife and two men.... A schooner was boarded by nine ruffians in Long Island Sound, only a few miles from New York, on Friday night of last week, everything worth carrying away was appropriated, and the freebooters escaped unharmed.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch states that "the Park Commissioners held a meeting held on Monday to decide as to whether the Main building should be permitted to remain permanently in its position. After discussion, a resolution was adopted authorizing associations of citizens to take possession of the Main building and employ it for the purpose of a permanent exhibition. Much satisfaction is felt at the final decision to retain the building on the grounds."

THROUGH some mistake in running a Centennial train, divided into sections, on the New York Midland railroad, last week, section three ran into No. 2, near Middletown, N. Y., and the result was one passenger killed, six seriously wounded, and a number slightly. The engine and one passenger car were wrecked, and two passenger cars were thrown down an embankment sixty feet high. Fifteen hundred passengers were on the train....Thomas Ellis, a paying-teller of the Park National Bank, of New York, has absconded, taking $66,000 of the bank's funds.

A serious disaster occurred on the New Jersey Central railroad, near Somerville, N. J., last week, by which three passengers were killed, five others seriously wounded, and nine slightly. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, which had been turned to throw the train off the track, and plugged with a stick, and the switchboard was turned to show the green light, "all right," and chocked firmly in place....The Continental Life Insurance Company, of New York, has suspended, and its affairs have been placed in the hands of a receiver.

THE suspension of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of New York, involves the interests of about 70,000 policy-holders. The officers of the company attribute the suspension to the general shrinkage in real estate, and stocks and bonds. With judicious management and curtailed expenses the officers think the policy-holders will not lose anything eventually. The statement for 1875 showed liabilities, $5,587,827; assets, $6,294,371; leaving a surplus of $756,544. The income for 1875 was $2,594,530, and the number of policies issued for the year, 6,070, making the number of policies issued 74,170.

THE WEST.

THE State Auditor of Minnesota, who lately returned to St. Paul from a visit to Otter Tail, Pope, Douglas and Swift counties, reports the people of those counties generally in straitened circumstances from continual ravages of the grasshoppers. Only enough wheat is left for bread and seed, though many are obliged to sell to meet pressing necessities. But, after all, the settlers are not despairing. They are plowing and harrowing to turn up and break the eggs and cocoons, saving the grass to burn next spring after the hoppers have hatched and are making new breaking.... A Bismarck dispatch states that "Gen. Sturgis, with eight companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and a section of artillery, moved south, on the east side of the Missouri river, on the 20th of October. Gen. Terry, with four companies, on the same day, moved south on the west side. Nobody knows where they are going."

SITTING BULL, the hero of the Little Big Horn annihilation, has grown aweary, and wants to go home, as he still has the assurance to call the Fort Peck Agency. This noble savage has made known his desires to the Agent at Fort Peck, and the latter has hastened to carry the news to the Indian Bureau. This bureau, with all its faults, is not so neglectful of its functions as to forget the debt it owes to Sitting Bull. The Agent will, therefore, inform the applicant for winter quarters that he and his band can come in, but that, owing to the eccentricities of civilized usage, he will be required to surrender as a prisoner of war, to be dealt with as the Government shall think proper....The snow has fallen in the mountains in the neighborhood of Salt Lake, Utah, within the past few days to the depth of from one to three feet.

A SHOCKING accident, resulting in the drowning of five persons, occurred at East Saginaw, Mich., a few days ago. Charles Bluhm, Fred Smith, John Smith, Herman Knapp, John Cassow and a boy named Theodore Peters, mill laborers, were crossing the river to their work in the Litchfield mill. They were in a flat-bottomed, small boat, the cross-board framing being not quite as high as the tug-lining. A barge came along and raised some swell. The small boat was only about twenty or thirty feet from shore, but when the boat began shipping water the men became panic-stricken and all rushed toward the bow of the boat, immediately filling it. Instead of clinging to the boat, they clung to each other, except the boy Peters, who swam ashore. He seized a long board and shoved it out to the ferry boy, who was nearest shore. The latter was just sinking the third time, but Peters got the board under his arm and thus pulled him ashore. The other five men were drowned. All were Germans and men of families.

A CHEYENNE dispatch says that "Gen. Crook, being satisfied that Red Cloud's and Red Leaf's bands of Sioux were about to depart, with a view of joining the hostiles in the north, they having refused to comply with the orders to come into the agency to receive rations, determined on disarming them at daylight on the morning of the 23d instant. Gen. McKenzie, with eight companies of the Fourth Cavalry, successfully surrounded these two bands, consisting of 300 lodges, and captured the bucks, squaws and ponies without firing a shot, and they were marched into the agency, after having been disarmed and dismounted."....Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 2,345,470 bushels of wheat; 2,007,075 bushels of corn; 642,523 bushels of oats; 177,810 bushels of rye, and 930,480 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 6,103,358 bushels, against 3,195,183 bushels at this period last year.

A DISPATCH from Cheyenne says "the arrival of Gen. Merritt's command at Red Cloud yesterday signalized the closing up of the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaign, which will be succeeded by the Powder river expedition, consisting of fifteen companies of infantry and eleven companies of cavalry, the latter principally of the Fourth Regiment, with a few companies of the Second and Third which have not been in the summer campaign. All are fresh troops and will be commanded by Gen. Crook in person. The Fifth Cavalry will have its winter headquarters at Fort Russell, Gen. Merritt in command. The Third goes to Fort Laramie. Ten companies will remain at Red Cloud."....A Salt Lake dispatch of Oct. 25 says: "This morning, the ten days having expired which had been allowed Brigham Young in which to pay alimony to Ann Eliza, his nineteenth wife, and it not having been paid, Brigham appeared in court before Judge Shaeffer, who ordered that A. K. Smith be appointed a special Commissioner without bonds, and ordered to seize property, sell the same, and pay the sum required, with costs."....A horrible tragedy was enacted last week near Rushville, Ind. Chadwick B. Britain, a young man from Paris, Ky., had married the only daughter of John E. Rhodes, a farmer, and, after living peaceably with the old people nearly a year, finally demanded possession of the farm, and upon their refusal, he became abusive and intemperate, and was ordered to leave. After an altercation with the old lady he shot her dead. Mr. Rhodes, hearing the shot, hastened to the house, and was fired at, but the pistol missed fire.

GOVS. PILLSBURY of Minnesota, Kirkwood of Iowa, Hardin of Missouri, Osborn of Kansas, Pennington of Dakota, Garber of Nebraska, and several eminent professors and gentlemen met at Omaha, Neb., last week, for the purpose of discussing the modes and means of ridding the country of grasshoppers. A committee of three was appointed to collect and issue a pamphlet discussing all the more practical means based on experience in the destruction of grasshoppers. The following resolutions were passed:

1. That it will be wise and politic for the Legislatures of the States and Territories most deeply interested to enact a law offering a bounty per bushel for the collection and destruction of eggs and unfledged insects.

2. That the several Legislatures authorize local taxation for the purpose of systematized efforts in the way of ditching, burning, etc.; we also suggest the repeal of the game laws, or a modification of them to prevent the destruction of birds which feed on insects; the prevention of prairie-fires until a suitable time for the destruction of young grasshoppers by firing the grass, and the encouragement of tree-culture for promoting moisture and harboring birds.

3. We recommend that, as far as possible, a survey be made of each State during the coming winter to ascertain those portions of each county in which eggs are most thickly laid; further, that we deem it the duty of the National Government to make some effort to destroy or counteract the great pest, and thus prevent its injuries. We recommend the attachment of a special Commissioner to one of the Government surveys sent annually to the West, and that $25,000 be appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Commission.

The President of the convention was requested to draw up and present to the President of the United States a letter setting forth the urgent necessity of action by the General Government in behalf of the sections ravaged. ....The trial in Chicago of Alexander Sullivan for the murder of Francis Hanford has resulted in a disagreement of the jury.... A shocking calamity occurred last week in Iowa county, Iowa. Sylvester Starkweather was at work in his field a mile and a half distant from his house, and Mrs. Starkweather was at work in a yard near by, and had left her children, two little girls aged 8 and 5 years, up stairs. She had not been out in the yard long when she noticed smoke issuing from the windows, and the upper part of the house in flames. She frantically rushed to the house and up the stairs through stifling smoke, but when she reached the upper floor the heat and flames were so intense that she was overcome and forced back from her children, who were then in the agonies of their horrible death. The mother's escape was attended by fatal injuries, the fire burning her clothes from off her body, and even the leather shoes upon her feet to a crumbling crisp. Her two children were so nearly consumed in the flames that only charred fragments were found.

POLITICAL.

FULL official returns of the late elections in Ohio have been published, and foot up as follows: On Secretary of State—Barnes, Republican, 318,176; Bell, Democratic, 311,220; Chapman, Prohibition, 1,863. Barnes' majority, 6,956. On Supreme Judge—Boynton, Republican, 318,750; Finck, Democratic, 309,133; Gage, Prohibition, 2,065. Boynton's majority, 9,617. On member of the Board of Public Works—Evans, Republican, 318,241; Clough, Democratic, 310,348; Schumaker, Prohibition, 2,104. Evans' majority, 7,893. The majorities on Congressmen are as follows: First District, Sayler, Democrat, 670; Second District, Banning, Democrat, 75; Third District, Gardner, Republican, 496; Fourth District, McMahon, Democrat, 96; Fifth District, Rice, Democrat, 7,895; Sixth District, Cox, Republican, 1,915; Seventh District, Dickey, Democrat, 1,341; Eighth District, Keifer, Republican, 3,788; Ninth District, Jones, Republican, 798; Tenth District, Foster, Republican, 271; Eleventh District, Neal, Republican, 574; Twelfth District, Ewing, Democrat, 5,087; Thirteenth District, Southard, Republican, 3,064; Fourteenth District, Finley, Democrat, 5,587; Fifteenth District, Van Voorhees, Republican, 504; Sixteenth District, Danford, Republican, 2,262; Seventeenth District, McKinley, Republican, 3,304; Eighteenth District, Monroe, Republican, 4,134; Nineteenth District, Garfield, Republican, 8,663; Twentieth District, Townsend, Republican, 3,373.

THE official table of the October State election in Indiana has been published. It shows that the vote for Governor was 484,457, a gain of about 50,000 over the vote of 1872. The following are the Democratic majorities over Republican opponents: Williams, Governor, 5,084; Gray, Lieutenant Governor, 5,335; Judges of the Supreme Court, First District, Niblack, 5,458; Second, Hawk, 5,289; Third, Perkins, 4,211; Fourth, Warden, 5,424; Neff, Secretary of State, 5,978; Henderson, Auditor, 5,017; Shaw, Treasurer, 5,667; Buskirk, Attorney General, 4,819; Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 7,113; Marden, Reporter of the Supreme Court, 4,647; Schmuck, Clerk, 4,511.

WASHINGTON.

THE presentation of the magnificent address from Ireland to President Grant, through Messrs. O'Connor Power and Parnell, members of Parliament, has been deferred. It seems that, according to etiquette, the resolutions will have to come through the British Minister at Washington, to the President. An obstacle has been found to the success of the first step in the wording of certain parts of the resolutions. One part cites that, "having suffered through seven centuries of tyranny, the Irish people make their greetings to the United States and its President, etc." This cannot, it is contended, be passed by without an act of disrespect on the part of President Grant to Her Majesty's representative. The resolutions are magnificent evidences of art and taste, appearing like a plate of the purest alabaster, inlaid with mosaic. They are at present in one of the rooms at the White House.

MR. O'CONNER POWER and Mr. Parnell, who were entrusted with the Irish Centennial address, have resolved not to present it formally to President Grant, inasmuch as the State Department insisted upon its being presented through the British Minister....Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Treasury Secret Service, has been requested to resign.

GENERAL.

WE learn from the New York papers that the steamer Colon, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, on her last trip took out nearly a full cargo of Remington fire-arms, destined for various points in Central and South America. Included was a large consignment for Mexico, all the combatants there appearing to be desirous of supplying themselves. The number of weapons of all sorts sent in that direction within the last few months only excites wonder as to what can be done with so many.

THE whaling bark Florence has arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic ocean, with 190 men on board, being a part of the crews of the Arctic whaling fleet, twelve of which she reports lost in the ice, with a portion of the crews. The remaining survivors have gone to Honolulu on the bark Three Brothers. The following is a list of the abandoned vessels: Barks Onward and Clara Bell, of San Francisco; ships St. George and Marengo, and barks Cornelius Howard, James Allen and Java, of New Bedford; ship Camilla and barkentine Josephine, of Boston; bark Acorn Barnes, of New London, and Hawaiian barks Desmond and Arctic. The vessels had on board altogether about 1,000 barrels of oil, besides a large amount of whalebone and ivory. It is the undivided opinion of every master that no hope can be obtained of a rescue of the ships. Of those who remained on board, then, numbering between fifty and sixty, all are undoubtedly lost, and carried away to the northeast in the immense ice-pack which closed them in for miles around.

IN the trial of Cotte, ex-cashier of the Jacques Cartier Bank, at Montreal, the evidence has developed an astonishing condition of things. It is shown that the accounts of the bank have been falsified and the returns to the Government misrepresented to the amount of $2,731,392. This enormous fraud was rendered easy of perpetration by the peculiar circumstances of the case. Romuald Trudeau, President of the bank, is a man 70 years old and so blind that he could just manage to sign his name, but could not see to read a line or a figure in the statements and accounts rendered to him by the cashier. The latter enjoyed the entire confidence of the sightless old President, who signed whatever was brought to him. It is no wonder that there was a "discrepancy" of nearly $3,000,000.

THE breach of fraternal relations which has existed between the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church in the United States has so far been healed that a large number of representatives of the denomination North and South met the other day in Louisville to ratify the action of the Northern Conference at Baltimore, last summer, looking to reunion. The separation occurred at the National Conference at Louisville in 1844, and the thirty-two years of estrangement is now happily ended and all differences reconciled on the very spot where, through the baleful influences of the slave institution, the seeds of distrust and discord were sown. ....The Ninth Annual Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Association of the United States and Canada was held at Detroit last week. The present number of members is 1,470; amount of benefits paid during the year ending Aug. 31 was $22,500. During the year ten passenger conductors and one freight died, and three freight conductors were killed.

FOREIGN.

A BELGRADE dispatch of Oct. 21 says: "Serious fighting took place near Saitschar on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Turks are trying to force their way to Paratchin, whence their march to Belgrade would only be interrupted by weak fortifications at Chupria."....A London telegram states that the British Cabinet, at its meeting on Oct. 20, "decided upon the policy of abstention, for the present at least, and in this policy they have the support of the press and the people. This removes from the consideration of the chances of the peace of Europe one of the elements which in Wednesday's panic was certainly reckoned upon to disturb it, in case Russia crossed the Danube."

MANY officers of the English army have applied for permission to enter the Turkish service....If the worst comes to the worst, and Russia obtains no co-operation in her movements for the settlement of the Eastern question, she will be prepared to play a pretty strong "lone hand." The concentration of ten army corps near the frontier has been ordered.

A CALCUTTA dispatch to the London *Times* states that prospects for the crops in Bombay become daily more gloomy. The districts of Khandaisk, Nassick, Ahmednuggur, Poonah, Sholapore, Kaladgi, and Dharmal, containing a population of nearly 6,000,000, are threatened with severe distress. The local Government estimates that over 200,000 persons must be relieved in three districts alone....A conspiracy has been discovered in Constantinople to assassinate the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha. Several high officers connected with the Government have been implicated in the affair and sent out of the country.

A DISPATCH from Therapia announces that Baring, the Secretary of the British Legation is about to return from Phillippolis, convinced that the commission for the punishment of the perpetrators of the Bulgarian atrocities is a delusion and a mockery. The worst criminals are regarded humanely, and moderate men are in disgrace. The old panic is renewed, and a most trustworthy gentleman has traveled with the utmost haste to Constantinople, to inform the British Ambassador that the Turks threaten new massacres, and have even appointed a day for beginning the slaughter.

A TELEGRAM from the Hague states that the Dutch Government has modified its project of coinage reform. It now proposes, pending an international settlement of the monetary system, the maintenance of a gold and silver standard for Holland, and the suspension of the coinage of silver.

PRESIDENT GRANT has set apart Thursday, Nov. 30, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, as will be seen by the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America a proclamation:

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders, in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and, laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

According to a report just made by the Post-office Department, the number of letters delivered during the past year is 289,418,765; number collected, 234,230,582. About 109,000,000 newspapers were also collected and delivered in the same time. The cost per piece for this work is given at 8 18-100 mills. There are at the present time eighty-seven letter-carrier offices, with 2,269 carriers. The service is now declared to be more than self-sustaining.

GREAT distress prevails in Montenegro, notwithstanding the military successes, because of the necessity of maintaining a large number of refugees. It is reported there are 10,000 houseless refugees dying of starvation in the mountains around Deligrad.

A CURIOUS registration difficulty has occurred at Carrickfergus, Ireland, where there were forty-four McAlisters and thirty-seven McAuleys on the lists, many being of the same Christian name. On arriving at the first of these names, during the revision of the register, the town clerk said that no mortal man could understand the McAlisters and the McAuleys. These name were allowed to remain undisturbed.

CANADA has a women who is a "swindle." She took $150 worth of prizes at the Ontario exhibition, her name appearing in nearly every class of the Art Department. This provoked investigation, which resulted in the discovery that she had been exhibiting purchased wares.

OFFENDING boys in London are sentenced by the magistrates to be whipped, but the parents are usually made the executioners.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Vote by States for President in 1872, with Other Interesting Returns.

The following tables, prepared with care, will be found of interest at this time, and should be preserved for reference. The figures are from the official returns and may be relied upon as correct:

THE VOTE OF 1872.

States.	Grant.	Greeley.	Grant maj.	Greeley maj.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	10,828	......
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	3,446	......
California	54,020	40,718	13,302	......
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	4,758	......
Delaware	11,115	10,206	909	......
Florida	17,763	15,427	2,336	......
Georgia	62,550	76,356	......	13,806
Illinois	241,944	184,938	57,006	......
Indiana	186,147	163,632	22,515	......
Iowa	131,566	71,196	60,370	......
Kansas	67,048	32,970	34,078	......
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	......	11,229
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	14,634	......
Maine	61,422	29,087	32,335	......
Maryland	66,760	67,687	......	927
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	74,212	......
Michigan	138,455	78,355	60,100	......
Minnesota	55,117	34,423	20,694	......
Mississippi	82,175	47,288	34,887	......
Missouri	119,196	151,434	......	32,238
Nebraska	18,329	7,812	10,517	......
Nevada	8,413	6,236	2,177	......
New Hampshire	37,168	31,424	5,744	......
New Jersey	91,656	76,456	15,200	......
New York	440,736	387,281	53,455	......
North Carolina	94,769	70,094	24,675	......
Ohio	281,852	244,321	37,531	......
Oregon	11,819	7,730	4,089	......
Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041	137,548	......
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	8,336	......
South Carolina	72,290	22,703	49,587	......
Tennessee	85,655	94,391	......	8,736
Texas	47,406	66,500	......	19,094
Vermont	41,481	10,927	30,554	......
Virginia	93,468	91,654	1,814	......
West Virginia	32,315	29,451	2,864	......
Wisconsin	104,997	86,477	18,520	......
Total	3,597,070	2,834,079	849,021	86,030

Lincoln's majority over McClellan in 1864 was 407,342; Grant's majority over Seymour in 1868 was 305,458, and Grant's majority over Greeley in 1872 was 762,991.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.*

Year.	Candidate.	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.
1840	William H. Harrison	1,275,011	234
	Martin Van Buren	1,136,761	60
1844	James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
	Henry Clay	1,299,062	105
	Birney	62,300	...
1848	Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
	Lewis Cass	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren	291,263	...
1852	Franklin Pierce	1,062,474	254
	Winfield Scott	1,386,580	42
	John P. Hale	155,825	
1856	James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
	John C. Fremont	1,341,264	114
	Filmore	874,534	8
1860	Lincoln	1,866,352	180
	Douglas	1,365,976	
	Breckinridge	874,953	
	Bell	590,632	
1864	Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	212
	George B. McClellan	1,808,725	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	3,015,071	214
	Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	3,597,070	300
	Horace Greeley	2,834,079	66

ELECTORAL VOTE, 1876.

States.	No. of electors.	States.	No. of electors.
Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		
Mississippi	8	Total	369

TWEED.

How He Was Taken In and Cared For.

A letter from an officer of the United States steamer Franklin, dated off the coast of Portugal, gives the details of the order received by the commander of that vessel from the Navy Department relative to Tweed. The letter says that the telegram requested the Consul to detain any United States Government vessel passing out of the straits until orders could come from Washington. A few hours later a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy ordered us to remain at Gibraltar for further orders. The next day came telegraphic orders from Washington to proceed to Vigo, communicate with the United States Minister, and receive Tweed on board, place him under strict guard, allow him no communication with the crew, and upon arrival at New York to allow no communication with the shore until instructions shall be received from the Navy Department as to his final disposal.

A postscript to the letter, dated "Vigo, Spain," has the following additional: "We climbed the hill to the castle, but admittance was denied us, because the Government had given orders to allow no communication with the prisoner. The people generally are opposed to giving the old sinner up, but the Government had no hesitation in taking him, upon the arrival of the bark from Cuba with the fugitives on board. The Governor of the province went on board and found the Boss in his shirt-sleeves, barefooted, in the midst of scrubbing deck. The old Boss looks quite jolly, and has brass enough to last him 100 years. He will be confined to the cabin during the whole passage, and while in port an officer is always present with him."

The Jews.

It is curious, not to say amusing, to see how people resent the introduction of the Jewish element into George Eliot's last great story. That the Jews killed Christ is the principal thing that many excellent Christians remember about that extraordinary race. They forget that the race also gave birth to Christ. That Christ should be killed by any people among whom he might appear was inevitable, and had to do with human nature at large. The exceptional and marvelous thing, speaking secularly, was his production. There can be no reply to the tremendous retort of the Israelite upon whom the Christian had spat—that half Christendom worship a Jew, and the other half a Jewess. Says Matthew Arnold: "As well imagine a man with a sense for sculpture not cultivating it by the help of the remains of Greek art, or a man with a sense for poetry not cultivating it by the help of Homer and Shakspeare, as a man with a sense for conduct not cultivating it by the help of the Bible!" "Greece was the lifter-up to the nations of the banner of art and science, as Israel was the lifter-up of the banner of righteousness."—*Scribner for November.*

SACRAMENTO *Record-Union:* The proprietor of one of the hotels of the city found it necessary, yesterday, to hire another dish-washer, there being more work than the Celestial employed could accomplish. One Chinaman who applied for the job was refused. He took it into his head that the dish-washer had been giving him a bad character to the hotel proprietor, and expressed himself to the latter as follows: "To-mollow you no catchee dish-washee. To-mollow morning he come down I-atleet, I catch him an' lick him like you bet!"

HORRIBLE TORTURE.

How the Turks Punish Christian Rebels in Bosnia.

The Rev. Malcolm Maccoll, who accompanied Canon Liddon on his visit to Servia, in a letter to the London *Times*, dated Bulgaria, Sept. 21, relates the mode in which the Turks torture Christian subjects in Bosnia. He says:

On my way to this place I traversed a considerable part of the frontier line which divides Bosnia from Austria. Along the route were several Turkish encampments. I was accompanied by Dr. Liddon, who would corroborate what I am now going to relate. At the first of the military stations we observed some sharply-pointed stakes, about twenty feet high. On inquiring what they were intended for, we were told that they were used for impaling the Christian insurgents of Bosnia. In fact, any Bosnian Christian found with arms in his hands was, and is now, exposed to this treatment. Do your readers understand what impaling means? The victim's hands and feet being fastened, he is raised aloft and dropped in a sitting posture upon the pointed stake, which is thus driven through his body. There he is left to writhe in agony till death puts an end to his anguish, at the end of about two days. If his powers of endurance are good, he may linger for three days.

But what evidence had Dr. Liddon and myself that those stakes were used for so fiendish a purpose? That is a question which may be asked by those who began by denouncing the stories of the Bulgarian atrocities as "coffee-house babble" retailed "artistically" by newspaper correspondents, and then, when the truth could no longer be concealed, protested that their fine sensibilities were hurt by the recital of such "disgusting" horrors. I confess that I feel more sympathy for the impaled Christians of Bosnia than I do for the insufferable prigs who have been exhorting us with "damnable iteration" to keep our minds in a state of philosophical repose at the sight of human misery; and, therefore, I do not scruple to give what your readers will, I think, accept as sufficient proof that the Turks, Lord Beaconsfield notwithstanding, are in the habit of "terminating their connection" not merely "with culprits," but with those whose only crime is that they are Christians, by a mode of torture which is anything but "expeditious." The officers of an Austrian steamer which passes up and down the Save twice a week assured Dr. Liddon and myself that they often saw human beings writhing on these cruel stakes. And we saw with our own eyes the ghastly confirmation of their story in the shape of a body thus impaled.

This has been done, and is being done still, remember, not by wild Bashi-Bazouks, but by regular troops under command of well-educated Turkish officers—pleasant, smooth-tongued men with whom we came in contact, and whom I have heard belauded by delicate ladies in London drawing-rooms. These cruelties are perpetrated as part of a regular system, and it is only when an outbreak occurs and some courageous newspaper correspondents ferret out a few of the works of darkness that we hear of them. The route by which Dr. Liddon and myself came hither is out of the beaten path, and has remained for the most part unvisited by tourists and correspondents.

Horrible Atrocities in China.

The North China *Daily News* says: "We have news of further persecutions of the most savage character in Szechuen. On the 18th of July, in the town of Yuen-hin-chang, in the district of Louikiang, placards hostile to Christians and Europeans were posted in various places in the market. About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th a line of four or five thousand armed men drew round the market to prevent Christians from escaping. They manufactured a large wooden cross, and tied on it successively all the Christians they could catch, and then cut them to pieces. Among the victims were two heathen, of whom one was the father of a convert, and the other a young girl of 15, whose brother was a Christian. Like the others, she was stripped of her clothes and cut to pieces. The number of persons killed was eight. The wounded are very numerous. It is unnecessary to add that the houses of the Christians were pillaged and destroyed. About thirty other persons are missing. On the 22d the brutes went to the market of Pelmow-chen, where they murdered four more Christians, but of this butchery we have no details. It is said that the principal chiefs of this band of assassins are emissaries from Kiang-peh, where the persecution first broke out, who are traversing the province in full sight and knowledge of the Mandarins, to excite troubles against the Christians and drive out Europeans, and thus check any inclination on the part of foreigners to extend their trade with the interior of China."

An Unlucky Experiment.

The experiment of direct trade between the lake ports of the far West and European countries this season, we see, has been productive of but sorry results so far as the vessels themselves are concerned. Such of them as got safely over are now offered for sale, and several have already passed into foreign ownership at Bristol, Belfast, and other ports. These light-built lake crafts could scarcely expect to obtain return cargoes in view of the risks of an Atlantic voyage and the extra marine premiums, and, in placing them on the market for sale, the owners probably did the best thing that could be done under the circumstances.—*New York Bulletin.*

MERCHANT'S Gargling Oil has become one of the most popular liniments that is now prepared. It is, beyond a doubt, the best liniment in the world for the diseases advertised. Its use has not only become general in every State of the Union, but large quantities of this valuable preparation are annually sent to foreign countries.—*The Revolution (N. Y.)*

RIVAL CITIES.

The Latest Chicago Story About St. Louis.

A few days ago, about dusk, a stranger called at the residence of a bank cashier in St. Louis, and, introducing himself, said he desired some private conversation on business of importance. The cashier thereupon led him to a private room, gave orders that they were not to be disturbed, seated himself, folded his ears, and desired his mysterious acquaintance to communicate the object of his visit. The man coughed once or twice, then said:

"Being the cashier of this financial institution, of course you keep the key of the safe?"

The cashier said he did.

"And you know about the bank robbers that go around and tie and gag cashiers and their families, and with pistols at their heads compel them to give up the keys?"

The cashier said he did.

"And you've heard about the Davenport brothers, and the Spiritualists and things?"

The cashier said he had.

"Now," said the stranger, "I've been studying up the whole business, and I have found out how to overcome them."

"You don't say so."

"Yes, sir. For $5 I will impart to you a secret which may at some future time save your life and the funds entrusted to your care. I will show you how to untie any series of knots, however complicated; to remove a gag from your mouth; and, in fact, to set yourself free. I can release myself in 2:41½, and, with a week's practice, I'll bet that you can show better than three minutes. You see the advantage of my system? There is no need to resist and get shot. All you have to do is to let them tie you up, and, as soon as they have taken the key and gone, why, you just let yourself loose and give the alarm."

The cashier said it was a remarkable invention.

"You bet it is," said the inventor, "and, as I never take any money for it till my customers are satisfied of my honesty in dealing with them, I'll tell you what I'll do. Just let me gag and bind you, and then I'll give you the simple directions what to do, and if you don't unloose yourself in five minutes and express your entire satisfaction with the process, I'll give you $10. If you find that I'm a man of my word, you'll pay me $5."

The cashier said that nothing could be fairer.

"Another thing," continued the visitor; "I'm a poor man, and this secret is my only stock in trade, so I'll ask you not to teach any one else how to do it, for that would spoil my business."

The cashier consented to the arrangement.

"Take this $10 bill," said the other. "If I fail, you keep it; if you are satisfied you will return it to me with another $5. And now this is how we do it." So saying he took a roll of cord and a gag from his pockets, and with great dexterity tied that cashier hand and foot, and gagged him so that he could not wink.

"Now you are tied pretty firmly, ain't you? You wouldn't think you could ever get loose, would you?"

The cashier looked the replies he could not speak.

"I don't think you could myself," said the inventor; "and now let me tell you my name is Jesse H. James, the notorious train robber, and if you don't fork over that key in three seconds I'll cut your throat from ear to ear. I beg your pardon; you can't, but I'll take it myself. It's no trouble," and turning that cashier over on his back like a turtle he took the key. "I won't take your pocket-book," he said, "for the $10 is yours, as I don't think you will be able to get loose in five minutes, or five hours either. So long, sonny," and with a courteous bow he quitted the apartment and proceeded to the bank, which he rifled as completely and leisurely as if he had been one of the directors. The sad event has cast a gloom over the community.

THE New York *Herald* presents the following bill of fare for the medical profession:

SOUP.
Fiendishly concocted by a gruel monster.
FISH.
"The lamp, pray, till I count these drops."
ENTRIES AND SORTIES.
All hours of the night.
VEGETABLES.
Homeopathic peas. Cabbage heads.
Lettuce see your tongue. Pulse.
ROAST.
Broken ribs.
RAGOUT.
Bills of lame ducks.
FRUIT.
Ague apples (well shaken).
TEA.
Bone-set.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	7 00	@	10 25
HOGS	5 75	@	6 30
COTTON	10¾	@	11
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 35	@	5 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 27	@	1 28
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@	60
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	45	@	48
RYE—Western	80	@	82
PORK—New Mess	16 00	@	16 50
LARD—Steam	9¾	@	10
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 58	@	5 00
Choice Natives	4 25	@	4 60
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@	3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 40	@	3 65
Medium to Fair	3 75	@	4 00
HOGS—Live	5 00	@	6 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@	7 75
Good to Choice Spring ex.	6 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 12	@	1 13¼
No. 3 Spring	1 02	@	1 03
CORN—No. 2	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2	32	@	33
RYE—No. 2	61	@	62
BARLEY—No. 2, New	84	@	85
BUTTER—Creamery	30	@	33
EGGS—Fresh	21	@	22
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	16 50
LARD	9¾	@	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 24	@	1 25
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@	42
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 2	57	@	58
PORK—Mess	17 00	@	17 25
LARD	9¾	@	10
HOGS	5 20	@	5 90
CATTLE	2 25	@	5 00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@	1 19
No. 2	1 13	@	1 14
CORN—No. 2	47	@	48
OATS—No. 2	31	@	32
RYE	62	@	63
BARLEY—No. 2	85	@	86
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 15	@	1 25
CORN	47	@	48
OATS	30	@	37
RYE	68	@	70
PORK—Mess	16 25	@	16 75
LARD	9¾	@	10
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 28	@	1 30
Amber	1 20	@	1 22
CORN	48	@	49
OATS—No. 2	38	@	39
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	5 50	@	5 85
Philadelphias	6 00	@	6 25
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@	5 40
Medium	4 00	@	4 50
SHEEP	3 00	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

TILDEN AND REFORM.

Great Speech of Abram S. Hewitt, in New York.

A Powerful Presentation of the Issues of the Day.

The Republican Party Sharply Arraigned.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am quite sure when I look into the faces of this audience, so different from ordinary political gatherings, that there are here to-night a large number of those persons who class themselves as independent voters. In what I shall say, therefore, I shall address myself not so much to Democrats, who do not need arguments to confirm their convictions, as to that large and increasing body of citizens who intend to vote without regard to previous party affiliations. [Applause.] During the past four weeks speeches have been made in the State of New York rather remarkable in their character, upon the Republican side of the question. The first was delivered by Senator Conkling at Utica on Tuesday night, the second by Gen. Dix—[hisses]—in this hall last Tuesday night, the third, by Mr. Cowdin, an eminent merchant of this city, last night, and the fourth has come in the form of a communication, lately published, from a well-known lawyer of this city, Mr. Stoughton. Now, these four productions may be divided into two classes—one the argumentative, addressed rather to the reason than to the prejudices of the people. I am glad to say that in his speech the Senator from this great State did not dishonor himself or the State which he represents, by any appeal to passion. [Applause.] I am glad to say that that merchant, who is typical of the merchants of New York, Mr. Cowdin, delivered a calm and temperate address. I am sorry to say that I cannot make the same commendation, either of the letter of Mr. Stoughton or of the speech of Gen. Dix. [Hisses.] I know that when they appeal to those dead issues that it is all trash and rubbish, which the people of this country, and especially the independent voters, are heartily sick and tired of; but Gen. Dix is the last man in the State of New York, or, indeed, in the United States, to seek to revive these dead issues

MR. TILDEN AND GEN. DIX IN 1860.

In this hall, on the 8th of October, 1860, was held a meeting, over which Gen. Dix presided, and at which he made a speech. On the 17th of December following, in Pine street, was held another meeting at which Gen. Dix was the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and he brought in and read these resolutions to the people there assembled. I was one of that audience, and remember as if it was yesterday that the speech and resolutions by Gen. Dix, and the address prepared to be sent to the Southern people, were so ultra in their utterance that I, even though an old Democrat, openly dissented, saying I would never subscribe to such destructive doctrines. [Applause.] Now, since they have revived this issue, let me read to you the resolution which was offered in this hall by Samuel J. Tilden—[cheers]—on the 8th of October, 1860, when these venomous adversaries charge him with having been a secessionist. Here is his language. I take it from the *Tribune* of Oct. 9, 1860:

"The Hon. Sam J. Tilden then read the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we regard the attempt of a sectional party in the Northern States to take possession of the federative agency of all the States, adversely to the whole people of the fifteen Southern States, as contrary to the fundamental idea of the constitution; that the attempt to inaugurate by such means a sectional policy upon a subject vitally affecting the rights, the interests and the feelings of those fifteen States creates a great danger to our confederate Union and to the peace and safety of the whole country; that we deem it to be an imperative duty to waive personal preferences as to the candidates and differences upon abstract questions in favor of a union of patriotic citizens for the sake of a union of the States." [Cheers.]

That was Samuel J. Tilden's utterance. [Cheers.] Now, I hold in my hand the resolutions and speech which Gen. Dix uttered at the meeting of the 17th of December, in Pine street. I will only read a portion of the resolutions and of the address:

"*Resolved*, That the delivery of fugitive slaves to their masters is an obligation enjoined by the constitution, in which all good citizens are bound to acquiesce, and that all laws passed by the States with a view to embarrass and obstruct the execution of the act of Congress making provision therefor are an infraction of that instrument, and should be promptly repealed.

"*Resolved*, That the Territories of the United States are the common property of the people thereof; that they are of right and ought to be open to the free immigration of citizens of all States with their families, and with whatever is the subject of personal ownership under the laws of the States from which they emigrated; that the relation of master and slave cannot, during the Territorial condition, be rightfully disturbed by Federal or local legislation, and that the people of any such Territory can only dispose of the question of slavery in connection with their own political organization when they form a constitution with a view to their admission into the Union as a State.

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to uphold these principles by all the means in our power; to see by all practical efforts a redress of the wrongs of which the Southern States justly complain, and to maintain their equality under the constitution in the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges it confers.

"*Resolved*, That while we deplore the existing excitement in the Southern States, we do not hesitate to say that there is just grounds for it."

From the address of Gen Dix on that occasion, which is of the same general character, I make the following extracts:

The object of this meeting is to see whether some measures may not be devised to arrest hasty and inconsiderate action in the South, until we can consult together for a redress of our grievances. * * * *

We do not despair of securing from those to whose hands the reins of government are about to be intrusted a recognition of your rights in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves and equality in the Territories. * *

We stand on the grounds of an address published in May last in this city, viz.:

1. A citizen of any State in the Union may emigrate to the Territories with his property, whether it consists of slaves or any other subject of personal ownership.

2. So long as Territorial condition exists the relation of master and slave is not to be disturbed by Federal or local legislation.

Whenever a Territory shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State, the inhabitants may, in framing their constitution, decide for themselves whether it shall authorize or exclude slavery.

The Republican party cannot possibly remain unbroken during the term of the incoming administration. * * * *

Wrong as the action of eight or nine States in passing laws calculated to embarrass surrender of fugitive slaves was, it has been practically nugatory; their enactments have wrought in practice the injury of furnishing an example of infidelity to constitutional obligation.

Any violation of your constitutional rights by the incoming administration, if it were attempted, would meet with as prompt and determined a resistance here as it would from yourselves. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we speak with full knowledge.

If the events shall prove that we have overstated our own ability to procure a redress of existing wrongs, or the disposition of others to concede what is due to you, as members of a confederacy, who can only be preserved by equal justice to all; let us, when all the efforts of patriotism shall have proved unavailing, when the painful truth shall have forced itself on the conviction that our common brotherhood can be no longer maintained in the mutual confidence in which its whole value consists—in a word, when reconciliation shall have become hopeless, and it shall be manifest (which may God forbid!) that our future paths must lie wide apart, let us do all that becomes reasonable men, to break the force of so great a calamity by parting in peace. * * *

Now Gen. Dix calls Samuel J. Tilden to judgment. I call Gen. Dix to judgment, I call the whole of that crew of partisan, bitter Republicans, unconverted into true Union men, to judgment with him. (Cheering.) They were Union savers then; what are they now? ("Coffee coolers"—Laughter and applause.)

THE REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE GAME.

It does seem to me that the confidence game now being played by the Republican managers and leaders before the American people must be an amazing spectacle. Here is an administration which has had full possession of the Government for over fifteen years (without so much as a check until the recent session of Congress), an administration which has so conducted the public business that by the testimony of its own supporters it has become a byword and a reproach at home and abroad, and ruin has overtaken the business of the country and reduced to bankruptcy a large number of its most enterprising and deserving citizens. Judge Hoar, the Republican member of Congress from the Worcester (Mass.) district, in the remarkable peroration to his argument on the Belknap trial, speaking of what had happened within the eight years of his Congressional service, says, "I have seen five Judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have heard the taunts from friendliest lips, that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others was her corruption."

Says his still more eminent brother, Judge Rockwood Hoar, in a letter published on Wednesday last: "What influence has stopped the triumphal march in which the Republican party has been accustomed to go to easy and assured victory, and has substituted a struggle for existence? * * * * What but the deep-seated and wide-spread dissatisfaction excited at the North at the Sanborn moieties, salary grabs, the bargains, contracts, office-jobbing and caucus-packing which occur to every man's mind when Gen. Butler's name is mentioned in connection with politics."

Senator Conkling, in his speech at Utica on Tuesday last, after opening with a description of the deplorable condition of the business of the country, to which no words of mine can add force, asks for the continued support of the people, although, as he says, "Extenuating no case of fraud or crime, and knowing with shame and sorrow that individuals holding official trusts have been guilty of detestable jobbery."

Says Mr. Cowdin, an eminent Republican merchant of this city, "Of course there has been inexcusable looseness and corruption under the rule of the Republican party which we all lament and condemn."

"TILDEN AND REFORM."

But it is useless to multiply these confessions, which are made with "shame and sorrow" by every fair-minded Republican who still adheres to his party. I have made them only because it is the best kind of evidence to be addressed to the independent voters; it is evidence derived, not from partisan Democrats, but from loyal Republicans, who expect to effect reform within the Republican party. I know that the Republican journals object to this method of argument. They do not like Republican extracts. They do not like Tilden extracts. They even denounce Tilden's extract of coffee as poison. But nearly all powerful remedies are poisonous when administered in large doses. We shall, however, administer to the country in the coming election such a judicious dose of the Tilden extract of reform as will, I am sure, purge this Government of all the diseases which have been engrafted upon it by the corrupt and vicious rule of the last eight years. (Cheers.)

But the indictment against the administration has been framed and formulated in the address of the able and patriotic men who attended the Fifth avenue conference in terms which admit of no reinforcement from any source. The names of two men only were there invoked as able to redeem the country from its peril. The one was Bristow and the other was Tilden. The Republican Convention rejected Bristow, the Democratic Convention, with a unanimity as unexpected as it was gratifying to the patriot, adopted that of Tilden with overwhelming enthusiasm. The Republican Convention, on the other hand, took the very man outlined in the following passage of the Fifth avenue address, when it called upon the people to reject "men who, however favorably judged by their nearest friends, are not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform require; for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the republic in experiments on merely supposed virtues or rumored ability, to be trusted on the strength of private recommendations." Whom does this portrait fit, I ask you, independent voters, Hayes or Tilden?

The honest Republicans are fully conscious of great difficulties which lie in the path of the advocacy of the Republican candidate, and a warning to him, in case of his election, of the consequence which will follow any attempt on his part to assert his personal or official independence by the spirit of his party! [Cheers.] Now, if the spirit of the party is represented by the leaders, who have they been, and who are they now? "By their fruits ye shall know them."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is not Bristow, who represents its reform element, but it is Chandler who has all his life avowed his contempt for civil-service reform, and who, though a Cabinet officer, uses his official position contrary to the spirit and intent of the law to levy assessments on feeble women, and underpaid clerks, powerless to resist his exactions.

Who are the striking figures in the campaign and upon the stump? First and foremost comes James G. Blaine, who has no record for reform, and has shown himself to be a partisan, reckless in his assertions, the evidence of which is found in the excoriating letter of our fellow-citizen Bradish Johnson, in reference to the false imputations of Blaine on Johnson's loyalty, and on Judge Clifford's official integrity.

It is John A. Kasson, whose constituents in Iowa have at length placed the seal of their condemnation upon his disreputable public and private career.

It is the coterie of bad men who have formed a ring around the President, and by their evil acts and worse advice have utterly ruined one of the grandest reputations of modern times, and defaced one of the proudest pages of American history.

It is Boutwell and Richardson, who mismanaged our finances, so that they should be everywhere denounced as the immediate authors of the ruin and distress which pervade the country; it is Robeson who has created a navy at a cost of over $200,000,000 which Admiral Porter declares to be worthless, and who has made his department a very beehive of scandal; it is the bad men who have brought disgrace upon the honored head of the State Department; it is Williams, first, with his illegal expenditures; Pierrepont, with his disgraceful circular in regard to informers; and now Taft with his military instructions to Marshals, in violation of the laws of the land; it is Cameron, father and son, of whom their best friends will only claim that they are politicians, and not statesmen; these are the men who are the leaders, and represent the spirit of the Republican party. Will Senator Conkling deny it? Will any fair-minded Republican deny it?

How then will Gov. Hayes be able to introduce the reforms which are essential to the salvation of the country? How can Senator Conkling, who is a statesman and a man of honor, and who was overthrown by these very men, and he always will be, within the party, support their candidate in the face of his own philosophic and truthful deduction, that when elected he must do their bidding? "Shall the vase say to the potter, wherefore hast thou made me so?"

Independent voters can you, with such a demonstration before you, cast your vote to retain in power the very men who have been the authors of so much ruin and such national disgrace?

What answer is made to this indictment? Defense of themselves being impossible, they turn to abusing the opposite party, and throwing mud upon its candidates. One who reads the Republican speeches, and newspapers, as I am forced to do, might well exclaim, with Fernando in the Tempest:

"Hell is empty, and all the devils are here."

They remind me of the boy who lived in the mountains of New Jersey, away from all traces of civilization. Coming for the first time to a store in the valley, he gazed with wonder at all he saw, until he came in front of a looking-glass. Taking one startled look, he ran home as fast as his legs could carry him, and on arrival exclaimed breathless with terror: "Mother, mother, I have seen the devil."

The Republicans have at length caught a glimpse of themselves, and proceed at once to describe the hideous features as the attributes of the other party, who have not had the opportunity of getting near a looking-glass for sixteen years.

They cry out "Solid South."

They cry out "Rebel claims."

They cry out "Dishonest Democrats."

They cry out "The war will be renewed."

They address themselves to the fears and prejudices, and not to the reason and convictions of men. They seek to transfer to their opponents the very vices of which they are conscious in themselves.

For example, the cry of solid South, when analyzed, is that the Democratic party is a sectional party. Now, it is notorious that the Democratic party never was, and is not now, a sectional party. This great meeting here in the city of New York, in the very heart of the North, is the best answer to that calumny. But it is equally notorious that the Republican party was, in its origin and during its entire history, even until now, a sectional party, for the very allegation that the Democratic party is sectional involves the admission that the Republican party is sectional. They have had every opportunity to be otherwise. But they have deliberately rejected their opportunity to conciliate the South by politic and wise policy and constitutional government, and have preferred to rule by force, and by antagonizing the races against each other, until they have arrayed against them almost every enlightened man, white and black, in the South; and yet they complain of a solid South! If it exists, it is the work of the Republican party alone. But, in truth, it does not exist. These ruined people seek, with a yearning unutterable, the companionship and fellowship of their brethren in the North. They seek to share in our prosperity, and to bear with us our burdens. They appeal to us for sympathy and for justice alone; and if the leaders of the Republican party had been statesmen and patriots they might long since have united these people to their ranks by indissoluble ties of love and gratitude. In despair, and despair alone, they have appealed to the intelligence and fair play of their Northern brethren; and I, for one, do not believe they will appeal in vain.

The Republican orators next seek to terrify you with the cry of rebel claims, the payment of the Confederate debt, and the consequent bankruptcy of the treasury, and in this cry some of their most respectable speakers have joined. When these gentlemen take the trouble, as I have done, to get at the facts, they will be ashamed of the statements into which they have been betrayed by the misrepresentations of men who, like Blaine and Sherman, knew better.

By my request, the present Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. H. H. Smith, a most careful and conscientious officer, who was Clerk of the Committee on Claims in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, has made an exhaustive examination of all the claims pending in the Forty fourth Congress, and has prepared a complete statement of all the facts, a brief summary of which I have already communicated to the press, and the whole statement is now printed in full detail for the use of the public.

Independent voters, to whom alone I address these remarks, will be surprised to learn that:

Of the 140 bills which have been paraded as having been introduced by Democratic representatives in the present Congress, it appears that 119 are old claims which were pending before the Forty-second or Forty-third Congresses and that the greater part of these claims are exactly similar to those claims which have already been paid by the Republican Congress and by the Treasury and War Departments during the past ten years. It also appears that a large number of these claims were introduced by Republican members as well from the South as the North. Petitions were presented by Mr. Blaine and other members from Maine covering exactly the same cases.

In regard to the amount involved in these claims it appears that of 9,237 cases reported to Congress by the Commissioners of Claims 4,426 were allowed to the extent of $3,172,606.42, and 4,811 were disallowed to the extent of $16,919,936.06. If the same percentage should be continued to all the claims now pending the amount allowed would be about $6,000,000. In fact they are driven to proceed by the method which I believe the lawyers call "confession and avoidance." They confess the charges, but they plead the baby act as to the past and promise to do better for the future, by what they call "reform within the party." But here let us take another dose of extracts, this time the extracts of Conkling, who is always philosophic in his ideas if he is not always correct in his facts. He says in his Utica speech: "Few men are base and presumptuous enough to accept party or public trusts in a representative system, and then on pretext of independence or superiority to defeat the purpose and conviction of the constituency which delegates power to them. There have been such men, and party treason has been applauded for a moment, but contempt and disgrace for all time waits on the betrayer of every trust which rests in honor, and the plain understanding of men. That each of the candidates for the Presidency will maintain and illustrate the policy and spirit of his party, is as certain as good faith in man, and this fact presents in the clearest light the difference between them." Exactly so. And is this not at the same time a judgment by cognovit against the Republican party with such a record and such a candidate.

The docket of the House Committee on War Claims of the present Congress shows that there were 1,287 cases referred to it. Of this number 1,031 were old claims, which were pending in the Forty-third Congress, and 169 were for a rehearing. In regard to the Hoard case, a claim for damages for the use of the battlefield of Stone river, it appears that the claim was reported favorably and passed by the Republican House of the Forty-third Congress.

Of the one hundred and nine cases reported favorably by the committee of the Forty-third Congress (Republican), the amount recommended to be paid is $5,981,000; while the forty-two cases which were reported favorably by the committee of the Forty-fourth Congress (Democratic), amount to $215,361, of which only $74,453 was actually passed by the House.'

But it is asserted that as soon as we get power, the Democratic party will refund the direct tax, and the cotton tax, and will allow claims to an unlimited sum for damages to the property of rebels. To such vague assertions there is but one answer. These claims cannot be allowed except by the votes of Northern and Western members. I do not know a member, and do not believe that there is or ever will be one in either House from the North or West, who would be such a fool as to vote for measures which would be his political death. So far as I know, these measures have but few advocates among the intelligent men in the South; but whether they would like to be indemnified or not, they recognize the utter absurdity and absolute impossibility of any attempt to procure payment for disloyal claims. Another extract from a Republican source will, however, furnish conclusive evidence of the spirit in which these claims have been met by the Democratic majority in the present House. Mr. Conger of Michigan, well known as one of the ablest as well as one of the bitterest Republicans in the House, when this charge was made on the floor, rose, and, to his infinite credit, disposed of it as follows. I quote from the *Record* of Aug. 23, page 23:

Mr. Conger—I have but one or two words to say upon this subject. * * I am pleased to bear testimony before this House to the strictness, accuracy and care with which every claim is examined by the Committee on War Claims, so as to bring it within the rules which I and every other gentleman on that committee require, those which should apply to the whole class of war claims, either in the loyal States, or the Southern States.

Mr. Milliken—And the rules prescribed by law.

Mr. Conger—And the rules prescribed by law. I take pleasure in saying here for the committee with which I have the honor to act, that so far as I have seen, there has been on the part of every member of that committee unusual care and strictness in the examination of every one of these claims. Not only have members insisted on the observance of those rules of law, which I, claiming to be an extreme man in reference to the allowance of Southern claims, would regard as proper. I think it is due to myself as a member of this side of the House to say, in answer to my friend from Ohio, that I am satisfied the Committee on War Claims do not intend to permit any of the thousands—I do not know but what I might almost say millions—of claims which have been and will be presented in this and succeeding Congresses to be reported to this House, until they are brought strictly within the requirements of law. I feel satisfied that the most rigid rule must be complied with before they can be reported here.

It seems to me that this bugaboo of Southern war claims is thus absolutely brushed away. But some stress seems to be placed upon bills introduced by Mr. Wilshire and Mr. Riddle for the payment of rebel claims which it is estimated, would absorb $2,400,000,000. Of course, the bigger the sum the less danger in the bills. Those who have just claims, even for such sums, know that it is better, practically, to abandon them than to try to get them allowed, the difficulties in the way of private bills being insuperable. But the whole outcry proceeds upon the assumption that the introduction of a bill means serious legislation. It in reality means but little more than the introduction of a petition, which is a matter of right. A member, as a rule, introduces any bill sent to him by a constituent, sometimes stating that he does it by request, but more generally saying nothing about it. These bills are introduced by thousands, have no significance whatever, and go to the "tomb of the Capulets."

I do not deem it worth while to waste time on the absurd charge that the Democratic party desires to get up another war. We have had enough of war. The country needs peace and good government, and the Democratic party have no interests apart from the general welfare. But if we were to judge by the utterances of the Republican orators, and especially by a recent cartoon, entitled "Hold the Fort," in *Harper's Weekly*, where the soldiers are represented as guarding the Capitol and the various departments at Washington from the incoming Democratic administration, I should infer that the leaders of the Republican party would prefer a resort to arms to a surrender of the offices which they now disgrace.

For this I can easily imagine a good reason. They fear the exposures which will result from the examination of the books. The corruption of the last eight years will be laid bare. The reason why balances were forced to the extent of over $200,000,000 will be disclosed. The day of judgment is at hand, and they fear the righteous indignation of an outraged people. To them war would be a relief, and they would gladly try to throw the odium on the Democratic party in advance. But the American people cannot be deceived by the cry of "stop thief," raised by the absconding criminal. Neither can they be deceived by such delusive statements is those made by Senators Boutwell, Conkling, and others in regard to the current expenses of the Government, and which is part of the confidence game to which I referred at the outset of my remarks. These are all based upon some tables prepared expressly by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Conant, under order from Boutwell, for the express purpose of deceiving the public. Senator Conkling states them thus: "Compare expenses of the Government in 1875, with those in 1860. In 1860 they were $1.90 for each person in the United States. In 1875, estimating only 40,000,000 of people, they were $1.70 for each person, estimating 43,000,000, $1.60 each."

Now I have examined these tables, and I confess my astonishment and my regret that a Senator of the United States, who I know intends to be honest, should allow himself to be thus misled by the devices of men whom he should watch and detect in their misrepresentations.

The statement in regard to the expenses of 1860 is substantially correct. They were $1.90 per head of population. But in 1875, as will appear by the official return, the expenditures were as follows (see Secretary's report, page 16):

War Department	$41,120,615.99
Navy Department	21,997,626.37
Indian	8,384,656.52
Miscellaneous	71,070,702.98
	$142,073,632.65

No interest or pensions are included in these items. Taking the population at 40,000,000, the expenditure is $3.55 per head, or at 43,000,000 it is $3.07 per head, against $1.70 or $1.60, as stated by Senator Conkling.

Now, how does this independent voter think that this discrepancy has been produced? Why, Mr. Conant proceeds arbitrarily to deduct from the expenditures in the several departments in 1875 the greater part of the increased expenditures over 1860. Listen to his table of deduction, independent voter, and imagine, if you can, that Senator Conkling ever read it.

Congress	$ 891,536.38
Executive	2,869,065.07
Judiciary	1,395,876.09
Foreign Intercourse	2,016,1[illegible]
Miscellaneous	28 016,828.53
Army	16,709,169.63
Navy	4,991,406.84
	$57,299,869.56

Now this money was all spent in 1875, and it was all spent for the ordinary current expenses of the Government, exclusive of interest and pensions. Why in the world, Mr. Conant, who is certainly a model table-maker, limited himself to the modest deduction of $57,000,000, when with the same propriety he might have relieved the country from taxation entirely, is more than even the ingenuity of Secretary Boutwell and Conkling can explain. All that I know is that you pay the taxes, and they amount to over $3.00 per head, instead of $1.60 as stated by Conant, and the deluded Senator who followed in his wake.

But surely, my independent friends, it is unnecessary to pursue this tissue of misrepresentations and misconceptions any further. They underlie all the speeches and all the arguments of the Republican speakers, however well-intentioned they may be. Some of them are deceived and some of them deceive. But the result is the same so far as you are concerned. You pay the piper, while the men in power dance. They may try till the crack of doom to persuade you that you are well and happy and prosperous and untaxed; but you know better, and you know who has brought all this disgrace and ruin on the country. If, then, you are independent and sensible, you will apply the remedy. It is in your power, and yours alone, and I am very much mistaken if it be not applied with a vigor which will astonish those men who, bad themselves, have no faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Eighty Thousand Dollars Stuffed in Bedding and Furniture.

A spinster named Emma Cornwall died recently at Towner's Station. Upon examination it was found that the deceased had $80,000 in bank stocks and United States bonds, and the farm, valued at $20,000, made up her wealth. The bonds and stocks were found hid in old trunks, in dress pockets, stuffed in rolls of carpeting, in bedding, and in fact the search for her possessions was one continued surprise. Thousands of dollars would be found in the most inconceivable places, and it is not positively known but that a snug little fortune is now somewhere concealed in the house. Whether this theory be correct or not, it is safe to conclude that the heirs feel well satisfied with the search.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Republican.*

HIS FIRST VETO!

Letter from Our Coming President in Regard to Confederate Claims.

In Which He Announces His Intention to Veto Any [illegible] for Their Payment.

To Hon. Abram S. Hewitt:

SIR—I have received your letter informing me that Republicans high in authority are publicly representing that the South desires, not without hope, to obtain payment for losses by the late war, and to have provision made for the rebel debt and for losses of slaves. The payment of such losses and claims was not deemed important enough to deserve the notice of either convention at the time it was held. You also ask me to state my views in regard to their recognition by the Government. Though disposed myself to abide by the issues as made up already, I have no hesitation to comply with your request. The Fourteenth amendment of the constitution expressly provides as follows:

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

This amendment has been repeatedly approved and agreed to by the Democratic State conventions of the South. It was unanimously adopted as part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war. My own position on this subject had been previously declared on many occasions, and particularly in my first annual message of Jan. 5, 1875. In that document I stated that the Southern people were bound by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth constitutional amendments; that they had joined at national conventions in the nomination of candidates and in the declaration of principles and purposes which form an authentic acceptance of the results of the war embodied in the last three amendments to the organic law of the Federal Union, and that they had, by suffrages of all their voters, at the last national election, completed proof that now they only seek to share with us and to maintain the common rights of American local self-government in fraternal union, under the old flag, with one constitution and one destiny. I declared at the same time the questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery, and of the struggles that grow out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and people of all sections. They close the chapter. They are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and future, and not upon those of the settled and final past. Should I be elected President, the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed, and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the Fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax. The danger to the United States treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States, who were, or pretended to be, or who, for the sake of aiding claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the Government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by operations of war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale, and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned, in whole or in part, by claim agents, by speculators, or lobbyists, who have no equity against tax-payers or the public. They should in all cases be scrutinized with zealous care. Calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the war are, for the most part, irreparable. The Government cannot recall to life a million of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals burdens of taxation hitherto borne, or of debt incurred to sustain the Government, which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens damages or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general rule but to let bygones be bygones, to turn from the dead past to the new and better future, and on that basis to assure peace, reconciliation, and fraternity between all sections, classes, and races of our people; to the end that all springs of our productive industries may be quickened and new prosperity created, in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Paralyzed on the Stage.

There was a startling scene at the Holliday Street Theater, the other night. John Ferris was playing the part of George Talboys in "Lady Audley's Secret." At the close of the first act he said to Mr. Collins, the stage manager, as he went off the stage: "I am feeling very badly. Just feel my arm; I fear it is paralyzed." Mr. Collins thought he was low-spirited, and made a pleasant reply. When the time arrived for him to reappear on the stage he went on in the second scene and began to stagger around the stage so that the audience, thinking he was intoxicated, laughed and shouted. Lady Audley rushed toward him to push him into the well, as required by the play, when he said, "Leave me alone." She then observed that he was in a semi-conscious state, and that he was frothing at the mouth. He was carried off the stage and conveyed to his residence, where a physician discovered that there had been a stroke of paralysis. When the announcement was made from the stage a man in the gallery manifested some skepticism. The upper gallery of a theater is a safe refuge for brutality.

A Miser Starves Himself to Death.

Dr. Thomas J. Manahan died in Brown's Hotel on Wednesday evening, of general debility, superinduced by starvation. About one year ago Manahan was admitted to the Church Home as a pauper, his clothing being torn and so filthy that it had to be taken from him. The dirty clothing was precious to Manahan. In the lining of the vest were packages of money, which were handed to the supposed pauper, who, instead of a grateful acknowledgment, charged the employe of the institution who delivered him the money with having robbed him of a sum which he said was missing from one of the packages. [illegible] It was afterward discovered that Manahan owed large sums of money to boarding-house keepers, it being his custom to remain at one a short time, and leave without paying his bills. Recently Manahan made Brown's Hotel, in North High street, his home, but had denied himself nourishment. Dr. Honck, who was called [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]hed his [illegible] as [illegible] Manahan [illegible] general debility. The sum of [illegible],000.25 was found among the miser's effects.—*Baltimore American.*

All Sorts.

"MR. SELLECK'S SCHOOL" is the name of an educational establishment at Norwalk, Conn.

CORA CHEESMAN committed suicide in New York because her husband refused to use condensed milk.

MME. ANNA BISHOP, the once-famous songstress, has received a legacy of $5,000 from a Mrs. Ray, of Australia.

MANY farmers in Minnesota forbid shooting prairie chickens on their premises, lest the bird be exterminated.

[illegible] playing is growing unpopular in the East. There is more fun watching an amateur game.

THE receipts at the gates of the Centennial grounds during September were $948,081. The Yankees understand this exhibition business.

A LOWER Canadian court has decided that reporters are not bound to give the names of informants on whose statements they base their articles.

A WATERTOWN (Conn.) merchant has received twenty-five cents that have been due him for twenty-five years, from a conscience-stricken debtor.

A SAN [illegible] committed suicide because he lost his place as barkeeper, and had to go to work in a tea store. Barkeepers must keep up the pride of the profession.

A MAMMOTH set of scales, said to be the largest in the world, has been erected at Ashley, Luzerne county, Pa. It is 150 feet long, with the ordinary railroad width, and can weigh 1,000 tons of coal. It cost $5,000.

THE New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is doing a good work. During the last three months it has investigated nearly 300 cases and sent over 100 children to institutions or homes.

ROBBINS' island, in Peconic bay, Long Island, was recently sold for $8,000 at Sheriff's sale to Mr. Ira B. Tuthill, who has for some years carried on a brick yard upon it. There are still $6,000 in claims against the island.

SOME ingenious advertisers have adopted the practice of stamping firm names and addresses on the new silver coin. An easy way to break up this business is by a general refusal to accept the disfigured coin.

"WELL, my dear," said our good pastor at Sunday-school to a tow-headed urchin, "I am glad to hear you are getting to be a better boy." "Why, sir," said little Joe, looking up with grave earnestness, "gosh, I ain't been sick."

A SKULL was needed in a performance of "Hamlet," in Virginia City. It was reported that Jim Orndorf had one, and it was sent for, but it proved to be the skull of a dog, and the joke was not discovered [illegible] any other.

A MAN in Paris, wishing lately to pass a joke upon his wife, hired a coffin and placed himself in it at the moment of her return after a few days' absence. On seeing the supposed corpse, she fell senseless to the ground, and has since been a lunatic.

CLAPHAM, near Bedford, England, has been greatly excited by the exhumation of the body of an aged clergyman who was buried there in 1870, and who was supposed to have an important will within his coffin. When the corpse was raised a package was found under it, but it was a bundle of old love letters.

THE Czar Alexander receives, in round numbers, $25,000 a day income; the Turkish Sultan, $18,000; the Emperor of Austria, $10,000; the Emperor of Germany, $8,200; the King of Italy, $6,440; the Queen of England, $6,270; the King of [illegible]43; and the President of the French Republic, $500.

IT is said that when the locusts swarmed in Central China, last summer, the Mandarins offered prayers in the temples; and the peasants, in their ignorance, thought them a blessing in disguise, and, gathering them *a la* manna, fried and ate them, no doubt thinking them an improvement on their old diet of rats and mice.

CHICAGO is the second telegraphic city in the country, having as much lightning correspondence as Boston and Philadelphia combined, which is simply another way of saying that our Eastern men are so long-headed that they can use the mail, while these flustered Westerners have to do a sort of hand-to-mouth business.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE fresh-water "sea-serpent" has met his end in Mendomack lake, near Rockland, Me. A sailing party met him near the shore just as they were landing, and all but one of them ran away. Wm. Grinnell, of Washington, however, killed him with an oar. The snake is ten feet long, is of a dull brown color, and has a fin running the whole length of his back. The head is very long, and the teeth would make a nervous man shudder.

THE Danbury *News* man has made, in Boston, his first appearance as a lecturer. The reporters say that his description of travel in England was humorous, but did not cause uproarious laughter. A point was made by asking who "ever thought of a one-legged Duke or a cross-eyed Duchess, or a Baron with a wen on the top of his head? No one; yet he had actually found them to be just as other people were, and fully as mean."

THERE is a colored man in Hartford, who will drive a good-sized nail into a plank with one thump of his forehead, and with several blows can send the nail "clean home" into the mortar between two bricks. A day or two ago he was requested to send a nail "right in" with one blow. He did the task, but has now a bad-looking bruise on his forehead—the first bruise, he says, he has had in all his years of practice.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STORE

always on hand at lowest prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. DeWald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

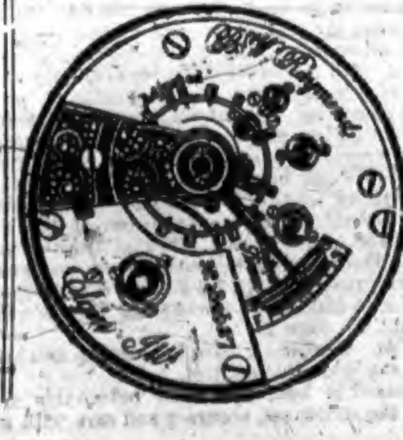

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Soutl ernRB

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Acom
Butler	1:54 p m.	x 2.35 a m.	8 "
Waterloo	2.40 "	2.45 "	
Sedan	2.14	2.53	
Corunna	2.57	2.57	8 55

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.35 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	5 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 45 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	6 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 20 "
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 23 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9.00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati				
Louisville	4 00pm			
Indianapolis	6 35pm			
Ft Wayne	10 35 "			4 p
Auburn	11 29 "			5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "			5 37
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "		7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "		7 22	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "		9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "		12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "			
Saginaw	9 10 "			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			
Lansing	10 58 "			
Grand Rapids	6 00 "		11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "		2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm		6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "		8 00	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "		8 30	8 11
Reading	2 15 "		9 00	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "		10 40	9 30
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "			1 17
Auburn	3 58 "			1 30
Auburn Junction				1 36
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "			6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "			1 10
Louisville	8 30 am			8 00a
Cincinnati				11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	*8 55pm		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	12 45am		6 00
Baltimore	†7 25	6 20pm	10 10
Washington	8 40	7 35	11 30
Wheeling	1 15am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire	1 32	2 28	1 17
Barnesville	2 44	2 40	2 23
Cambridge	3 51	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	6 10	11 48	4 50
lv Columbus	5 05	12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*6 35	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 53	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 03	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 36
Avilla	1 52		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 36am	6 39
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	10 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 26	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 31
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

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TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

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Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

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He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

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Auburn Courier.

A TRUE STORY OF PERIL.

When I was bowman of the larboard or chief mate's boat, in the Druid, we lowered one afternoon in chase of "sixty-barrel bulls," on what was known to the initiated as the "Middle Ground," between Australia and New Zealand. We made fast to one of the whales, a lively fellow, who ran us something of a dance before we succeeded in giving him his death wound.

But all this time our steed had been running us to leeward, and meanwhile the Captain had struck another, and the ship kept her luff, so as to support the windward boats. The second mate also kept near the Captin, and when our whale went into his "flurry," which was not until nearly sundown, we could make out from the maneuvers of the ship that the boats were windward of her.

The sun was just dipping when we got a hole cut in our whale's nib-end, and a strap rove for towing. A dard cloud-bank was setting down in the weather horizon, out of which a strong wind might be expected at short notice. An attempt with a single boat, to tow the whale to windward, would be sheer folly; there was nothing for us to do but to either give up our prize, or to wait the movements of the ship.

The mate looked anxiously at the ship, and at the threatening aspect of the weather; then at the sixty-barrel bull, the prize we had fought so hard to win, and seemed unable, for a time, to make up his mind what course to pursue.

"What do you think of it, Beers?" said he, at last, to his boatsteerer, with the manner of one who wishes to divide his responsibilities with counsellors.

"Well, I d'no, sir; it looks kind o' jubrious to hang on her. The ship won't run off the wind till she gets that whale fluked; and I don't know as she will then. And there'll be a chance of weather within an hour."

"And it'll be dark in less than an hour," added the mate. "If there was a prospect for fair weather, I wouldn't care for the darkness, because we could keep the run of each other's lights; but as it is—I think we'd better waif the whale, and get to the ship while we have daylight,"

A hole was cut in the body of the whale, and the "waif—a flag—attached to a slender spruce staff from the towing strap, and the order given to pull ahead the boat's head being laid to windward, on a bee-line for the ship, then some four miles off.

We were all glad enough it must be confessed, to abandon the whale and consult our own safety. It was very earily in the voyage, and no simillar emergency had before occurred. We had seen just enough of the Captain to feel that he was a driver, where the interest of the voyage was concerned. Consequently the mate, a very young officer, felt a keen responsibility, and as equally keen anxiety to learn how his course would be judged

It was quite dark when we pulled up under lee of the Druid within hail; but the black squall still hung threatening in the sky, and there had been as yet no actual chance in the weather. The ship had her helm up, and was just in the act of paying off, while the signal lantern way swinging and flickering at the mizzen peak.

"Boat ahoy!" roared the Captain, sharply, as soon as he preceived our approach. "Who is there—Mr. Andrews?"

"Ay, ay, sir!"

"Where's your whale?"

"Two points forward of your lee-beam—four miles off."

The mate made no reply to the question until the boat was secured alongside by her warp, and he had jumped in on the quarter deck. The ship continued swinging off until her head was pointed in the right direction, but, with her topsails on the cap, and one whale fluked towing alongside, her progress was not very rapid.

"We didn't think it prudent to lie by," said Mr. Andrews, in an apologetic tone, "as the ship was so far from us and every appearance of stormy weather—"

"We didn't think, sir!" retorted Capt Gibbs. "Who's we? I want you to do the thinking, Mr. Andrews, in charge of your boat. The rest didn't ship to think."

"I know it, sir, but in case of emergency it may be well enough to consult those who are sharing the risks with you."

"Consult be——! Of course Jack will always say, 'Save my precious life—cut away the whale, and we'll pay for it!' And there's sixty barrels of spirm oil gone to the d—l. You might as well look for a needle in a haystack now. It won't do for us, at the outset of the voyage, to throw away a chance like that. We must run a little risk sometimes—that's what we all shipped for."

This taunting language had the effect which might have been expected upon the young mate.

"Well, I'll bet I can run as much risk as any live man of my inches, if you think it prudent to do so. But I had charge of other men's lives, as well as my own, and I should feel just as responsible to you and them if I had erred the other way by venturing too much, and any accident had happened." "Haul up the boat here, my crew, and jump in."

"Hold on, Mr. Andrews," said the Captain. "We can run down the best part of the distance with the ship."

When we juged ourselves within a mile or less of where the whale had been left, the ship was then brought to the wind again. There had as yet been no increase of wind, and, though the night was very dark, the bank or squall appeared to have lifted a little, and to have a less heavy appearance than at sundown.

"I don't believe but what it'll all pass over in a fizzle," said Capt. Gibbs. "I don't see any change in the barometer. Now, Mr. Andrews, I believe you can find that whale again; I think I could, at any rate."

"All right," was the reply, with a nervous twitching that showed how the young man was stung by the words. "If you can do it, I can."

"He ought to bear now three points off the lee bow," were the last words thrown at us, as we cast off from the ship, and prepared to "out ours." "Pull right off hereaway, and you must fall into his slick, and then you can fellow down."

Setting our light as soon as we were well clear, we passed away into the darkness, leaving our floating home behind, until the dim signal at her gaff faded to a mere speck in the distance. It was evident from the air of quiet determination about Mr. Andrews that he would cruise all night rather than return to the ship without his whale. We at the oars had nothing to say about the matter; it was ours simply to obey.

It was long before we found any trace of the "Slick," but after pulling back and forth over the ground, fearful of passing on one side of it, and getting too far leeward, we at last had the satisfaction to preceive that we were in it; a positive assurance that we still had the weather-gauge of the object of our search. At the same time a bright light flamed up from the ship, made by burning old scraps on the back-arches of the try works, and we made out that she was again keeping off to be nearer to us.

We pulled lustily now, feeling encouraged by the signs, and, still keeping in the slick, followed it as our guide; for so dark was the night we could not possibly see the whale until we should be very close upon it. Old Beers stood up in the head of the boat, looking with all the eyes in his head, to catch a glimpse, either of the waif, or of the wash or "white water" which would indicate the whale's position.

But now there was suddenly a change in the air, which I can only describe as a scene of dilution or rarefaction, with a singing sound that was ominous of approaching evil. The weather quarter of the heavens, instead of darkening more, appeared to light a little, as the black ball split in two and parted right and left. Out of it came a few struggling drops of rain, and then the wind followed with a vengeance.

The first blast struck us with a fury that the mate had enough to do to keep the boat broaching to, and taking the whole force of it boatside on. We shipped in all the oars as fast as possible, and let her drive to leeward, crouching down in our places, unable to see anything, or to change the course of our light craft, and running blindly off into the darkness. Our little taper in the boat lantern was exhausted at once, and could be of no further service. We felt, instinctively, that the ship would luff to again, as the Captain would not run the risk of passing us; and here we were, rushing away before the gale, and every moment lessening our chances of safty. There was a very sudden flashing up of her light, just as the squall struck, and then we lost sight of it entirely. The faint report of a musket followed, a signal of recall, of course, but we could neither answer nor could we obey it.

Onward we rushed before the wind, shrinking down into the boat, and clinging to the gunwales and thwarts, all of us but the officer, who held fast to his steering oar to keep her head in the only safe direction. No word was spoken among us, but each fully realized the peril we were in, and each asked himself the question of life or death, how long is this going to last?

It was answered by a shock so sudden as to throw us all together in a confused heap. In a crash of everything movable, and a cracking of the boat's fabric itself, we rolled into the sea and were overwhelmed. I can hardly tell in words what followed. As soon as I regained breath a little, I struck out and grasped, nothing but a smooth, slipery surface, on which I could get no hold, and the next instant was rooled off again and plunged under the sea. I understood the truth now. In the darkness we had run upon the whale without having seen it.

At my next attempt I clutched a rope which I felt to be the bight of a whale-line, and underrunning this, I soon came to the pole of an iron or harpoon. By this I was unable to hang on; and, after being half drowned in my struggles I succeeded in drawing a bight of the line under the whale's fin, until it brought up firmly at the "knuckle;" I could then secure myself upon the whale to avoid sliding off at every roll. The situation was by no means a pleasant one, as I had all I could do to keep my mouth above water.

While I had been thus absorbed in the one object of securing my own temporary safety, the rest of my shipmates had all disappeared, nor was anything to be seen or heard, either of them or the boat. A light spruce pole and a paddle were dashed in my way, and I secured them by cutting holes with my sheath-knife and planting them like masts, in the blubber of the whale, but these were all I could find. The weif set in the whale by Mr. Andrews still stood in its place, and this was important, as it might be the means of the ship finding me, could I keep alive where I was till daylight. Within half an hour after I secured a landing upon the floating island the squall was all over, and the wind again settled down to a steady moderate breeze. The heavens were clear overhead, and it was as light as it could well be on a moonless night. But where were my comrads? And, of more vital imporance yet to poor me, where was the Druid?

"Light ho!" I actually sang out the words, as I had just spit half a pint or less of brine from my mouth [illegible] ing my eyes clear, they rested upon a bright light directly in the wind's eye from me. Then there was a blinding flash, and the report of the Druid's old carriage gun thundered forth, so near as to be startling, and I roared with all the voice at my command, which was not much, hopping to make myself heard. More light! a fierce flame, now evidently nearing me. Soon I could make out the ship's sails in the immediate glare of the light, and then the whole outline of the stout old craft.

My lungs were strained to their utmost power, for my only chance of safety depended upon attracting their attention before they should sweep on beyond me. If left astern unknown to them, there was little or no hope of salvation.

But sharp eyes were on the alert, below and aloft, for they had found the whale's "slick," and were following it down. My outcry was heard, and the ship brought rapidly up in the wind, while two boats were dropped into the watter and manned as quickly as eager men could accomplish it. I never relaxed my cries until one of the boats was near enough for the crew to see the waif and set up their answering shout. I was pulled by strong arms from my cramped position into the boat of Capt. Gibbs, who, seemingly excited almost to insanity, had come himself on this errand of rescue.

My story, which I told in as few words as possible, excited them still more. We shot alongside, and I was helped up to the deck, while he was issuing all sorts of urgent orders.

All three boats were soon down, with directions to "spread their chances," and to search thoroughly every foot of "ground" or sea as they went. A set of signals were rapidly agreed on, and the ship-keepers had their orders issued faster than they could take in their meaning. As the Captain sprang down the side again into his boat, I overheard him cry in a low, bitter tone:

"God bless me! Why did I do it?"

And God did help him. Within an hour, the reports of three muskets from the boats told us that the lost ones were found; and stranger to say all were alive thought well nigh exhausted. The boat had filled and rolled bottom up, but all had succeeded in climbing upon her bottom, through the superhuman efforts of Mr. Andrews, who, all said, appeared to take little care of his own life, so that he could save the others. The stronger supported the weaker ones and kept them upon the boat's bottom; but the preservation of the whole crew seemed to me miraculous, when I think of it at the present writing.

The old collored boat-steerer, Beers, was almost gone, being, in fact, quite insensible when help arrived.

When the first excitement was over, I saw the Captian take Mr. Andrews aside and heard words which I could not make out, but his voice seemed choked with emotion, and the two stood gasping each other's hands for some time, as if their whole souls were in the act. A bond of brotherhood was established between them from that hour which was broken only with the close of their lives.

We were so fortunate as to find and secure the whale the next day, and, in the happy state of feeling consequent upon our good luck, the perals of our adventure were soon lost sight of; but upon Capt. Gibbs, at last, the lesson of that careful night was not lost.

What He Desired.

During a case which was tried before the late Julee Maule, of England, a witness, in the course of both examination and cross examination, declared there were only two things in the world which he admired—women and horses. At the conclusion of the trial, the judge asked that the witness who had made this statement should be brought before him.

"I think, sir, that I understood you to say that in your opinion there are only two things in this world worthy of admiration—women and horses; is that so?"

"Yes, my lord, I said that, and I'm not ashamed to stick to it."

"Very well, I will give you a piece of advice. When you go home, get an honest solicitor, if you can find one—I never could—to make your will for you and have a clause inserted instructing your executor to have your skin tanned after your death, and have a lady's saddle made out of the leather."

"But my lord," exclaimed the amazed witness, "what can—"

"Don't you see why, then you will have the satisfaction of knowing that after you are dead you will instantly be between the objects of admiration."

A TRAMP.

Danbury News.

A tramp depressed by hunger but bristling with ambition to work, came into the office this morning and wanted a "sit." There was nothing for him to do, the foreman told him. But he begged all the harder. He was penniless hungering, but he would not take charity. He wanted work. His importunities grew so strong that a compositor was induced to vacate his case for the accommodation of the wretched stranger, and the stick and rule was given him It seemed as if he could not be thankful enough for the favor. He looked at the copy, at the case, and then around the room with an expression like unto that of a pleased child. Then he mentioned that he could not go to work until he had breakfast. It lacked but an hour of noon, so the foreman said that as the type was needed he had better wait until that time. But he was so faint that he could not possibly lift a type. So a man was dispatched with him to a restaurant and he breakfasted. He came back with a face radiant with gratitude He took up the stick again, smiled agreeable at the copy, and said to the foreman—

"I guess I'd better look up a boarding house, eh?"

The foreman kindly volunteered to perform that office for him. Again he toyed with the stick, and again he smiled at the copy. Then he said—

"As this is Saturday and too late in the week to do much, I guess I'll wait till Monday to go to work, so to commence fresh and square."

There was a sudden commotion, a hasty movement of legs, shooting-stick, planer, and a few other articles of less importance, but the stranger reached the door first.

The office is waiting for Monday with considerable anxiety.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with *Lung Disease*, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, to be holden on the first monday of December 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on his premises, to-wit: In the building situated in Section six [6] in said township on land bounded on the North by the township line, on the West by the right of way of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, on the South by the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, and on the East by the right of way of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, containing seven tenths of an acre of land.

CHRISTOPHER [illegible]

W. H. DILLS, Atty.

PROF. LOWELL'S NEW POET.

[The Literary World has published this extract from a new poem, "Ierdre," which Mr. Lowell has discovered and sent to J. R. Osgood & Co. for publication. The author's name is withheld, but the Literary World says that he is an Irishman, and it pronounces the poem "the finest English poem of the century."]

THE PALACE GARDEN.

Near Eman's hall, beyond the outward fosse,
There was a slope all day with golden moss,
Where grass and lady-ferns and daisies white,
And fairy-rose, the wandering bee's delight,
And the wild thyme that scents the upland breeze,
And clumps of hawthorn and fair ashen trees.
And further on there spread a little plain
That never seemed to thirst for dew or rain;
For round about it waved a perfumed wood,
And through its midst there ran a crystal flood
With many a murmuring song and elfin shout,
In whose clear pools the crimson-spotted trout
Would turn his tawny side to sun and sky,
Or sparkling upward catch the summer fly;
On whose green banks the iris in its pride,
Flaunting in blue and gold, grew side by side
With meadow sweet and snow-white ladies' gowns,
And daffodils that shook their yellow crowns
In wanton dalliance with each breeze that blew;
And there the birds sang songs forever new
To those that loved them as friend loveth friend;
And there the cuckoo first his way would wend
From far-off climes and kingdoms year by year,
And vent himself and shout his message clear
Round the glad woods that winter was no more,
And summer's reign begun from shore to shore.

Beside that merry streamlet all day long,
From month to month, was heard the craftsmen's song;
For they were gathered there from many lands,
And fast the palace grew beneath their hands,
Until each fretted roof and cornice fold
Shone through the woodland sprays like fiery gold.
Then round the flowery slope and level space
They built a giant wall, from cope to base
Unbroken, save by one small massive door
With the King's shield in porphyry fashioned o'er;
And guarded by a triple gate of brass
Through which, unbid, no living wight could pass.
And never upon mortal's proudest dream
Did such a fairy sight of splendor gleam
As that gay palace glowing in the light,
With door-ways carven of the silver white,
And doors of burnished gold and ivory,
And halls roofed o'er with the pink cedar tree;
And garden glorious with all flowers that grew,
And lawns in whose green midst a jet upflew
Of water from a well of carmogal,
Backward again all diamonded to fall
In breeze-blown mists and showers of glittering spray
Upon the goldfish at their happy play.

And there they nursed the babe on beast and knee
Within these palace halls full tenderly;
And there she grew and blossomed year by year
In light and loveliness without a peer,
Like a fair fragrant flower that time by time
Gains some new beauty in its summer prime;
And oft about the garden she would run
And like a fairy dance in shade and sun,
And make companionship with everything
That through the garden moved on foot or wing.
And scarce seven years had passed till with her tongue,
Nimble with elfish questions, she had wrung
The very heart from out her nurse's breast;
And all this time did no eye living rest
Upon her, save the King's own royal eye
And Caffa's, and the lady's proud and high
Who nursed her, and old Lavarcam's, the dame
Who oft in fear and wonder, thither came
To talk with her beneath the garden bowers;
And there amid the brightest of the flowers,
Laughing the child would say— "Oh, Lavarcam!
Come tell me!—Oh, come, tell me what I am!
Did I come here just like the summer fly
To sparkle in the sun and then to die?
I've asked the flies full oft, but murmuringly
They said they were too filled with present glee
To give me answer, and they passed away;
And once unto the streamlet did I say,
'What am I?'—for in grove or garden-walk
I oft feel lonely and perforce must talk
To all things round that creep or walk or fly,
And well I know their speech. And 'What am I?'
I asked the stream; and it was churlish, too,
And would not speak, but from its weeds upthrew
A great brown frog, puffed up with too much pride,
And 'Ugly! Ugly! Ugly!' hoarse he cried;
And then from off the streamlet's grassy brim
He made great mouths at me, and I at him,
Until I grew afeared of him and me,
And ran and ran by bank and rustling tree
Up to the fount to see my goldfish glance,
And with them in the sun like this to dance!"
Then as a swallow that from o'er the foam
Returns at last to her dear native home,
And filled with joy beneath the branches cool
In airy circles skims her favorite pool,
So round the fountain with light foot and free
The little elfish maid danced gleefully,
Now here, now there, in her wild gambolings
O'er the smooth grass, as if she, too, had wings!

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Two men met in New York. They were merchants.

"What do you think of Carlton's affairs, Mr. Elder?" asked one of them.

"I think we shall have a pretty fair percentage. Don't you?"

"Yes, if we wind him up."

"That we shall do, of course. Why let him go on? It will take him two or three years to get through, if at all."

"If he can get through in two or three years, I shall certainly be in favor of letting him go on. Times have been rather hard and business dull. But everything looks encouraging now."

"I don't believe in extensions, Mr. Highland. The surest way, when a man gets into difficulties, is to wind him up, and secure what you can. Ten chances to one, if you let him go, you lose every cent."

"I have granted extensions in several instances, Mr. Elder," replied his companion, "and obtained, eventually, my whole claim, except in a single case."

"It's always a risk. I go by the motto, 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,'" returned Elder. "I am always ready to take what I can get to-day, and never trust to the morrow. That is my way of doing business."

"But do you not think the debtor entitled to some consideration?"

"How?" with a look of surprise.

"He is a man of like passions with ourselves."

"I don't know that I understand you exactly, Mr. Highland."

"Mr. Carlton has domestic relations, as well as you and I."

"I never doubted it. But what of that?"

"If we break him up in business, the evil will not visit him alone. Think of the effect upon his family."

"In trade we never consider a man's family relations."

"But should we not, Mr. Elder? Should we not regard the debtor as a man?"

"As a man who owes us, and is unable to pay us what is due; but in no other light," returned Mr. Elder with a slight curl of the lip.

"There we differ widely."

"And will continue to differ, I imagine. Good morning, Mr. Highland."

The two men parted.

An hour previous, Mr. Carlton, about whom they had been conversing, sat with his family, a wife and three daughters, at the breakfast table. He tried to converse in his usual cheerful manner, but too heavy a weight was upon his heart. There had come a crisis in his affairs, which he feared would not be passed without ruin to himself. If the effects of his misfortune would not reach beyond his store and counting-room; if upon his head alone would fall the fragments of a broken fortune, he would not have murmured. But the disaster could not stop there. It would extend even to the sanctuary of home.

On the day previous, he had called on a few of his creditors, and asked of them an extension. If this were not given, it would be impossible for him to keep on longer than a few weeks. The spirit in which most of the creditors had received the unexpected announcement that he was in difficulties gave him little to hope. He was to have another interview with them during the day. From that, as it would exhibit the result of a night's reflection upon the minds of his creditors, he would be able to see clearly his chance of being sustained in business. He awaited the hour with nervous anxiety. When it arrived, and the few creditors called in had assembled, he saw little in their faces to give him hope. The first who spoke out plainly was Elder.

"I, gentlemen," he said, firmly, "am opposed to all extensions. If a man cannot pay as he goes, I think he had better wind up."

"If all do not agree in this matter, it will be no use to attempt extending Mr. Carlton's time," remarked one of the creditors, who thought and felt as did Elder, but was not willing to come out so plainly.

"That is very true," said a third. "A partial extension will be of no use."

The heart of poor Carlton almost ceased to beat.

"Have you any objection to retiring for a few minutes?" said Mr. Highland to the debtor.

"I will withdraw, certainly," returned Mr. Carlton, and left the room.

"My own view, gentlemen," said Mr. Highland, "is, that we ought to grant all that is asked. Mr. Carlton's business is good, and he will get over his present difficulties easily, if we only assist him a little. We should be just, as man toward man; and this I do not think we should be in this case unless we consider Carlton as well as ourselves. He is an honest man, and an honest man in difficulties is always entitled to consideration."

"That is all very well. But when a man gives his note payable at a certain day, he ought to be very sure that he will be able to take it up. Creditors are entitled to some consideration, as well as debtors. The cry of 'poor debtor' is soon raised, but who, I wonder, thinks of the poor creditor? I, for one, am not prepared to extend."

This was said by Elder.

"As for me," spoke up another, "I take but one view of matters like this. If I think I will do better by renewing, I am ready to do so; if, by winding up the party now, I can do better, I go for winding up. I have confidence in Carlton's integrity. I believe he means well. But can he get through? that is the question."

"I believe he can," said Mr. Highland.

"And I doubt it," returned Elder.

The efforts of Elder to efface the impression the words of Mr. Highland had made proved in vain. It was agreed that the debtor should receive the extension he asked. When informed of this decision, Carlton could not hide his emotions, though he strove hard to do so. His grateful acknowledgments for the favor granted touched more than one heart that had been cold as ice toward him a short time before. How different were his feelings when he met his family that evening, and silently thanked Heaven that the cloud which had hovered over, and threatened to break in desolating tempest, had passed from the sky.

Long before the arrival of the time for which an extension had been granted, Mr. Carlton was able to pay off everything, and to look in the face, without unpleasant emotions, every man he met.

Strange things happen in real life. Mr. Elder was a shipper, and extensively engaged in trade. For a series of years everything went on prosperously with him. His ventures always found a good market, and his consignments safe and energetic factors. All this he attributed to his own business acumen.

"I never make bad shipments," he would sometimes say. "I never consign to doubtful agents."

A man like Mr. Elder is rarely permitted to go through life without a practical conviction that he is in the hand of One who governs all events. It is rarely that such a one does not become painfully conscious, in the end, that human prudence is as nothing.

The first thing that occurred to check the confident spirit of Mr. Elder was the loss of a ship and cargo, under circumstances that gave the underwriters a fair plea for not paying the risk. He sued and was cast. The loss was $25,000.

A few weeks after, news came that a shipment to the South American coast had resulted in a loss. From that time everything seemed to go wrong. His adventures found a glutted market, and his return cargoes a depression of prices. If he held on to a thing in the hopes of better rates, prices would go down, until, in a desperate mood, he would sell; then they would go up steadily. The time was when he could confine himself strictly to legitimate trade, but a mania for speculation now took hold of him and urged him on to ruin. He even ventured into the bewildering precincts of the stock market, lured by the hope of splendid results. Here he stood upon ground that soon crumbled beneath his feet. A loss of $20,000 or $30,000 cured him of this folly, and he turned with a sigh to his counting-room, to digest, with care and prudent forethought, some safe operation in his regular business.

But the true balance of his mind was lost. He could not consider with calmness the business in hand. A false move was the consequence. Loss instead of profit was the unfortunate result.

Seven years from the day Mr. Elder opposed an arrangement with Mr. Carlton, which should regard the debtor as well as the creditor, he himself found it impossible to provide for all his heavy payments. For some time he had kept his head above water by making sacrifices, but the end of this came.

After a sleepless night the merchant started one morning for his store, oppressed with the sad conviction that before the day closed his fair fame would be tarnished. As he walked along, Mr. Carlton came to his side, with a cheerful salutation. Mr. C. was now a large creditor, instead of a debtor. On that very day, bills in his favor had matured to the amount of $5,000, and these Elder could not pay. The recollection of this made it almost impossible for him to reply to the pleasant observations of his companion. Vividly, as if it had occurred yesterday, came up before his mind the circumstances that had transpired a few years previously. He remembered how eagerly he had sought, from the merest selfish motives, to break down Mr. Carlton and throw him helpless upon the world, and how near he was to accomplishing the merchant's total overthrow. Such recollections drove from his mind the hope that for a moment had presented itself of enlisting Mr. Carlton's good feelings, and securing him as a friend in the trial through which he was about to pass.

Several times during the walk he was on the point of breaking the matter to Mr. C., but either his heart failed him, or his companion made some remark to which he was compelled to reply. At length they separated, without any allusion by Mr. Elder to the subject on which he was so desirous of speaking. He had not the courage to utter the first word.

But this was only postponing for a very brief period the evil day. Several remittances were anxiously looked for that morning. He broke the sealing, letter after letter, with trembling anxiety. Alas! the mail brought him no aid. His last hope was gone. Nothing now remained for him but to turn his face bravely to the threatening storm, and bear up against its fury.

For a while he debated the question as to what course was best for him to pursue. At one time he thought of giving no information of his condition, until the notary's protest should startle them from their ignorance. Then he thought it would be best to notify the holder of paper due on that day, that it would not be taken up. Then it seemed to him best to give notice of his condition. He prepared brief notes to all, but Mr. Carlton first. His heart failed him when he attempted to write his name. Vividly, as if it had occurred but the day previous, came up before his mind all the circumstances attendant upon that gentleman's appeal to his creditors. His cheek burned when he remembered the position he had assumed in that affair.

But, even though such were his feelings, when he came to dispatch the notes he had prepared he could only find courage to send the one written to Mr. Carlton. The other creditors, whose bills had matured that day, he thought he would go and see; but half an hour passed without his acting upon the resolution to do so. Most of the day was spent in walking uneasily the floor of his counting-room, or in examining certain accounts in his ledger, or entries in his bill-book. He was bending, all absorbed, over a page of calculations at his desk, when some one, who had entered unperceived, pronounced his name. He turned quickly, and looked Mr. Carlton in the face. The color mounted instantly to the temples of Mr. Elder. He tried to speak, but could not.

"Your note has taken me altogether by surprise," said Mr. Carlton; "but I hope things are not so bad as you suppose."

Mr. Elder shook his head. He tried to speak, but could not.

"How much have you to pay to-day?" asked Mr. Carlton.

"Ten thousand dollars," was the reply, in a husky voice.

"How much have you toward it?"

"Not two thousand."

"How much falls due to-morrow?"

"Four thousand."

"How much in a month?"

"Fifty thousand."

"What will be your available resources?"

"Not half the amount."

"Haven't you good bills?"

"Yes; but not negotiable."

Mr. Carlton mused for some time. At length he said:

"You must not lie over to-day."

"I cannot help it."

"If you will transfer to me, as security in case you have to stop payment, the bills of which you speak, I will lend you the amount you want to-day."

The color retired from the cheeks of Mr. Elder, and then came back with a quick flush. He made no answer, but looked steadily and doubtingly into Mr. Carlton's face.

"I have been in difficulties myself, and I know how to sympathize with others," said the latter. "We should aid if we can, not break down a fellow-merchant when in trouble. Indorse bills to my order for the sum you want, and I will fill up a check for the amount."

Elder turned slowly to his desk, and took therefrom sundry notes of hand in his favor, at various dates from six to twelve months, and indorsed them payable to Carlton, who immediately gave him a check for $8,000, and left the store.

A clerk was instantly dispatched to the bank, and then Mr. Elder sank into a chair, half stupefied. He could hardly believe his senses until the canceled notes were placed in his hands.

On the next morning, Mr. Elder went to his place of business with feelings but little less troubled than they had been on the day before. His payments were lighter, but his means were for the first time exhausted. The best he could do would be to borrow, but he already owed heavily for borrowed money, and was not certain that to go further was practicable. He thought of Mr. Carlton, but every feeling of his heart forbade him to seek further aid from him.

"I deserve no consideration there, and I cannot ask it," he murmured, as he pursued his way toward his store. The first thing that caught his eye on entering his counting-room was a pile of ship letters. There had been an arrival from Valparaiso. He broke the seal of the first one he took up, with eagerness. "Thank God!" was his almost immediate exclamation. It was from one of his Captains, and contained drafts for $15,000. It also informed him that the ship Sarah, commanded by said Captain, would sail for home in a week, with a return cargo of hides and specie amounting to $30,000. The voyage had been profitable beyond expectation.

Elder had just finished reading the letter, when Mr. Carlton came in. Seizing the kind-hearted merchant by the hand, and pressing it hard, he said, with emotion:

"Carlton, you have saved me! Ah! sir, this would be to me a far happier moment if, seven years ago, when you were in trouble, I had as generously aided you."

"Let the past sleep in peace," returned Mr. Carlton. "If fortune has smiled again, permit me to rejoice with you, as I do with all who are blessed with favoring gales. To meet with difficulties is of use to us. It gives us the power of sympathy with others, and that gift we should all desire, for it is a good thing to lift the burden from shoulders bent down with too heavy weight, and throw sunlight over a heart shaded by gloom."

Mr. Elder recovered from his crippled condition in the course of a few months. He was never again known to oppress a suffering debtor.

VENERABLE BONES.

Exhumation of Remains of the Mound Builders at Milton, Wis.—Interesting Archæological Discoveries.

[Milton (Wis.) Cor. Chicago Times.]

This week a party from this village, including President Whitford, of Milton College, Chas. E. Mann, of Milwaukee, W. P. Clarke, your correspondent, and seven others, visited the west bank of Lake Koshkonong for the purpose of opening an ancient mound. Work was begun on this mound, which is the largest in this section, last July, but little excavating had, however, been done previous to this visit. A trench thirty feet long and five feet wide was dug from the outer edge of the mound to the center, at which point the excavation reached a depth of ten feet. Upon going down, in the center of the mound and when about a foot from the bottom a layer of ashes and decayed wood was uncovered, and a few inches below that we came to a deposit having the appearance of mortar, being light colored and quite hard. Immediately below this compound were found the remains of the ancient people who were laid away there hundreds of years ago. The first skeleton uncovered lay with the head to the west in a reclining position. At his knees were found, near each hand, two handsome wrist ornaments, with holes drilled through them to attach them to the wrist. They were the jaw and teeth of some wild animal, about four inches in length. Carefully excavating the soil the skull was soon found, but so badly decayed as to make it impossible to remove it. At the south side of the skull were found four perfect arrow heads. They were all of different sizes, a pure white and as true in shape as if they had been manufactured by machinery. Lying at the shoulders were found twenty-nine beads, made from beautiful little shells, perforated, and evidently a necklace worn by the gentleman whose bones we were digging out, and who was, without doubt, a great chief of his tribe, for no other ornaments were found around the bones of the remaining skeletons. Five other skeletons were exhumed. They were lying about the chief to the west, northwest, and east. Three were evidently adults and two children, for in the jawbone of the smaller of the two was found a wisdom tooth which had not, at the time of the burial, forced its way above the level of the jaw. The relics exhumed will carefully preserved in the cabinet of Milton College. A bushel of bones were left on the banks of the mound, not being valuable on account of their decayed condition. Several jaw-bones, including the teeth, were found in a good state of preservation. On the top of this mound an Indian skeleton was dug out about eighteen inches below the surface, while the remaining skeletons were brought to light eight and one-half feet below that point, showing conclusively that the remains are those of a race who preceded the Indians. Arrangements will be perfected for making further developments in that region on a more extensive scale in the spring. The mound was sixty feet in diameter and ten feet above the natural surface at the center. On top was turf, to a depth of eighteen inches, and a black loam natural to that locality. The next five to six feet was gravel and soil of a different kind, evidently put there by artificial means, and immediately beneath that and above the bones, a black loam like that on top, the bones resting on clay like that found just below the black loam of the country thereabouts, which shows conclusively that the black loam on top was the natural deposit of soil since the mound was built.

Modern Synagogue Worship.

If any one were to enter a synagogue attended by the wealthier class of Jews he would find service announced to commence at half-past 8 o'clock on the Sabbath morning. It cannot be commenced before ten persons are present; and were it not for the fact that a few poor men are paid a small weekly sum to be early in synagogue the prayers might be begun at about 10 o'clock, when the congregation assumes some numerical strength. The synagogue is open every day of the week; but the week-day services are attended by the paid worshipers only, and occasionally by a few ultra-orthodox persons desirous of reciting the prayer for a deceased parent. The women who attend the services are hidden away in a gallery by themselves, and have no voice in the synagogue, either morally or physically; their presence in it is entirely ignored, and they do not even join in the chanting of the psalms. When a Jew enters the synagogue he proceeds to shake hands with the friends who have preceded him; queries as to "how is business" are propounded and answered, and he wends his way to his seat, nodding and smiling as he goes. He envelops himself in his silken talith, produces his gorgeously-bound prayer-book, and proceeds with his devotions. Should he desire to do so seriously, however, he finds himself frequently interrupted by fresh arrivals who wish to become acquainted with the state of his health, his business, and the latest news.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Utilizing a Husband.

"Your husband is sick a good sight of late, ben't he?" remarked a Southern Illinois woman to another, one day last week.

"Yes," answered the wife, "he's got tuk down mighty hard with them 'ere ague shakes agin."

"I shud think it 'ud be sorter distressin' like ter have him 'round the house," remarked the other, sympathizingly, "spec'ly when yer at house-cleanin'."

"Wal, so it wud be," replied the wife, in self-consoling tones, "but when he's got inter one of his chills, and I want the rag-carpet shuk, yer see he's a powerful smart hand ter hitch onto it."—*Chicago Journal.*

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

What the Great Powers Could Rely On in Case of War.

[From the New York World.]

Some notes upon the armaments of the several great European powers may not be without interest at this moment.

ENGLAND.

England has a regular army of 129,281 men, and a reserve of about 340,000 of all ranks, arms, and degrees of effectiveness. The militia numbers 139,018; the yeomanry cavalry, 15,378; the volunteer artillery, 29,768; and the volunteer riflemen, engineers, and light-horse, 123,498. There are also 10,000 pensioners and army-reserve men in the first line and 22,000 in the second.

The navy includes in commission 109 sea-going steamers and 133 reserve steamers and sailing vessels. The iron-clads are sixty-one in number, with 716 guns. Ship-building is at present being conducted with unusual activity; forty-two vessels, four of which, the Ajax, Agamemnon, Nelson, and Northampton, are armored, being on the stocks or in hand on the 1st inst.

TURKEY.

Turkey's army, under the scheme to be completely carried out in 1878, should consist of 150,000 regulars, 70,000 men of the first reserve, 120,000 first levy, 120,000 second levy, and 320,000 hijade, or landsturm, or 780,000 men in all. Capt. Vincent's estimate last June was that the Turks could place in the field 180,376 regulars, 148,680 reserves, and 75,000 auxiliaries, or say 350,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, with 648 guns. The infantry have 200,000 Sniders, as many Martini-Henry rifles and percussion muskets; the cavalry have Winchester rifles and revolvers, and the cannon are Krupp's breech-loaders, four and six pounders, with three-pounders for mountain use.

The fleet consists of twenty iron clads (seven frigates, eights corvettes, and five gun-boats) and seventy steamers, manned by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marines. The iron clads are of a superior class, and mount 149 guns.

RUSSIA.

Russia's army is in process of reorganization, and looks larger on paper than it really is. The *Sbornik*, of St. Petersburg, claims a war strength of 1,463,000 men, including irregulars, or 730,000 regulars; reserves, 206,000; garrisons, 120,000; depots, 257,000; Cossacks, 70,000; local forces, mainly Asiatic, 80,000. Capt. Vincent's estimate is 752,000 combatant infantry, 172,000 cavalry, and 2,768 guns, including 400 mitrailleuses.

The navy in March, 1875, contained twenty-nine ironclads with 184 guns, and 108 men-of-war with 8,694 officers and men. The total number of vessels of all kinds is nearly 300, mounting 1,500 guns.

OTHER POWERS.

Austria (including Hungary) has a small ironclad fleet. Her effective force is 798,172 infantry, 62,746 cavalry, and 1,616 guns.

Italy has 447,264 infantry, armed mostly with the Remington rifle, 15,850 cavalry, and 1,240 guns. Her navy consists of ninety-five vessels, with 1,256 guns, nine being ironclads, with 346 guns. Its condition is doubtful.

Germany this year has in her standing army 418,741 men, including the train and 67,845 cavalry and 48,627 artillery, with 2,472 guns. On a war-footing she has 1,304,841 men; the first class of the landstrum contains 175,800, and the second class will bring the total strength up to 1,700,000 men. The fleet last November included eleven ironclads, with 105 guns; sixty-two steamers with 321 guns; and four sailing vessels, with fifty-two guns—in all seventy-seven ships, with 478 guns; and manned by something over 9,000 men.

France is also reorganizing her army. Its effective force at last reports was 277,000 infantry, 68,281 cavalry, 65,096 artillery, and about 20,000 engineers, etc.—in all, 430,702 men. The navy last December consisted of sixty-three iron clads, with 700 guns; 264 screw-steamers, sixty-two paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels, carrying in all 3,073 guns.

Kayser's Dog.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells this story of Kayser's expensive dog: "About two years ago John Plass took a fancy to a dog belonging to one Kayser. It was a good watch-dog, and dangerous to tramps and interlopers. Kayser made Plass a present of the dog, but the animal, after stopping a few days with his new owner, returned to his old master. Plass got him back, and again the dog returned to Kayser, and was again taken home by Plass. The dog shifted his kennel so often that it was a matter of doubt which of the two men was the owner of the beast. While the dog was in possession of Plass he inflicted a severe bite upon the leg of Elizabeth Lochlein, which gave her great pain, and necessitated the outlay of $50 for the services of a doctor. She sued Plass for $5,000 damages, and obtained a verdict for $1,500. A new trial was granted, which took place before Judge Jones, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000."

Five Generations.

The remains of Cook St. John, of Walton, N. Y., were followed to the grave last Friday by five generations of descendants. Although he was in his 104th year at the time of his death, his mind was remarkably clear. He recalled the events of a century with the same ease with which men of middle life review their younger days. In the last hours of his life he seemed to be dwelling on the scenes of his youth and manhood, and conversing with those who died sixty, seventy, eighty years ago. He had voted at every Presidential election since his majority.—*New York Tribune.*

The *Christian Leader* (N. Y.), in speaking of Merchant's Gargling Oil, says: "Mr. Hodge is a gentleman of liberal tastes and excellent judgment, and the Gargling Oil Company, under his thoroughly judicious direction, has become one of the strongest and soundest concerns that grace the commercial annals of our State. Other medicinal specialties, in addition to the Gargling Oil, are beginning to claim the Company's attention, and of their great success we have as little doubt as we have of their intrinsic merit."

KATY DIDN'T.

BY R. V. HALLETT.

Out on the crisp October air,
All up and down the glade,
Was heard the voice of Katie dear,
And what do you think she said?

She said she couldn't, she said she wouldn't,
She said she never did,
And from the curious gaze of all
Her pretty eyes she hid.

But what was this that "Katie didn't?"
Why should she so persist
In rasping thus that gentle voice
That no one could resist?

Why, all the birds, and bats, and bugs,
Just over by the wicket,
Declare that modest little Kate
Had flirted with a cricket.

And Katie's sisters say she did,
And all the crickets, too;
I think that Katie ought to know
Whether she did, [illegible]

And every night till latest fall,
Let it blow high or low,
This question comes before the house,
Did Katie flirt, [illegible]

Katie did. No, Katie didn't!
Continually they cry;
Katie did! No Katie didn't!
And so they will for aye.

Pith and Point.

RUSSIA wants to bone Turkey.

ALWAYS ready to take the stump—The dentist.

ENGLAND, over her bitter beer: "Oo will care for mother now!"

MAKE a little fence of trust
Around to-day;
Fill the space with loving work,
And therein stay.

WORDS of a dying cannibal: "Write me down as one who loved his fellow men."

NOW HERE'S a woman poisoned by green gauze. Yet why should tissue taint you?—*Graphic.*

A "DOWN EAST" paper says there is a fog bell on that coast that is "no more use than a boiled carrot hung in a boot leg."

AT the Winchester Sessions in England four men were indicted for stealing beans. A gentleman asked another, "What have they been doing?" "Been stealing," was the answer.

SERVANT (to Irish laborer)—"Here is some beer, Pat, if you care to have it, but I'm afraid it's quite dead." Pat—"Och! dead, is it? Sure, then, darlint, I'm the boy to bury it!"

LOVERS.

Upon the front piazza, beneath the silver moon,
Ignoring the old gentleman, they'd gurgle and they'd "spoon,"
Till he grew sick of watching them, and left with movements quick,
Remarking: "I must now turn in—this damp air makes me sick!"

COCKNEY tourist—"What is the name of this vessel, mister?" Fellow traveler—"I-on-a, sir!" Cockney tourist—"Do you, indeed, sir! But I don't ask you who owned 'er, sir, but what 'er name was!"

AN exchange inquires why intemperance has increased so greatly since the beginning of the century. One reason we believe to be that the accordeon did not come into general use until about the year 1806.

CROWD at depot waiting for late train: Affable young man accosts old gent—"Sir, I think I have had the pleasure of meeting you before. Your face looks familiar." Old gent—"Does, eh! So'll your's 'fore you're old as I am."—*Exchange.*

HOW LATE may lovers stay? is the vital question just now. Of course there will be a difference of opinion, but personally we should set the time to leave at about the moment when he became aware that a man out in the back bedroom has arisen, and is tucking his shirt in his pants, and getting on his boots.—*Fulton Times.*

A COUNTRY gentleman entertains his friends, and at the close of the dinner says: "Now, you must drink a glass of wine of my own making." They do so. "Well, how is it?" "Oh," replies one of the guests, "I had had some of it before." "Where?" "On the salad."—*Paris Paper.*

THE time for husking-bees is at hand. The husking-bee is a delightful entertainment given by farmers, and is generally attended by eighteen young men, who kiss each of the girls in the house seven times, husk four ears of corn, and go home as soon as they have disposed of what cider they can find.

THEODORE HOOK once dined with Hatchett, at his delightful village of Belle Vue, famous for its culinary completeness. "Ah, my dear fellow," said his host, deprecatingly, "I am sorry to say that you'll not get to-day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us." "Certainly not," replied Hook; "from a Hatchett one can expect nothing but a chop."

SATURDAY forenoon, while a laborer in the city's employ was scraping the mud off a Woodward avenue crosswalk, the careless driver of a carriage ran the horse against him and knocked him over. Pulling up as soon as possible the driver leaped down, helped pick the old man up, and, crowding a piece of money into his hand, said: "There! Bless you—bless you—never saw you—didn't think of such a thing—take this and say nothing!" As he drove away the old man inspected the gift. It was a 10-cent shinplaster.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Rogue who Would not Have his Picture Taken.

Some further reminiscences have come out of the eminent horse-thief, "Troy" Dennis, who lost his life at No. 66 West Fiftieth street, New York, Thursday night. Dennis would never when arrested permit the police photographer take his carte de visite for the rogues' album. Several attempts to this end were made, and Dennis always fought desperately. The police on one occasion claimed a victory, as, by dint of straps and cords, and three men holding him by the limbs, ears and hair, a very remarkable portrait of a man with his features drawn up and distorted, but bearing no resemblance, was obtained. Dennis frequently sat quite still until the photographer uncovered his lens, when he would contort his features in every possible way and distort the negative. He used to boast that no police force could obtain his portrait, and only a few months ago, when arrested on suspicion, bragged to Superintendent Walling that it was no use, they couldn't get his "mug."—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

MAGGIE CLAIRE weighs 150 pounds. She fell from a trapeze in a Louisville theater, and the spectator upon whom she struck is abed yet.

SONS OF RICH FATHERS.

The Spendthrifts of New York City—Where Gamblers Find a Harvest.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 13.]

How much misery there may be in the mansions of the rich is something that can never be known, but every now and then an item appears which reveals instances of depravity which defy belief. One of these is found in the experiences of a wealthy hotel proprietor, who has a son upon whom he has lavished money profusely for his education and culture. All efforts to start him in business enterprises have been failures. Thousands of dollars have been wasted thus, and the young man at 24 is a wreck and ruin. Although enjoying a steady income through his father's liberality, he has squandered his reputation by borrowing money from all his own acquaintances as well as his father's. The latter has been compelled to warn his friends not to loan any money to his son. At the end of a recent debauch this reckless spendthrift went to one of the proprietors of a prominent hotel, and obtained $85 upon a forged check drawn in his father's name. As soon as the forgery was discovered, the case was put in the hands of the police, and threatened serious consequences, whereupon the father came to the rescue and redeemed the forged check. An offer has been made the young man of a free cabin passage around the world in a California-bound clipper ship, but he declines to accept it.

It was George D. Prentice, I believe, who described one of Henry Clay's sons (for a political offense) as "the degenerate son of a noble sire." This city, and probably this country as well, is full of such instances, with the difference that the sins of the latter sons are gross and criminal. As a general rule these are the sons of the wealthy men, who are usually called self-made men because they have had very limited culture, and earned their own fortunes by their own indomitable energy, genius, and perseverance. The reason why these men rarely have sons worthy of being named as their successors is found in this, that the elements of self-reliance and independence, which made the fathers the men they are, are lacking in the sons. The parents naturally desire to give their boy the benefits of an education they failed to receive themselves, and thus, at the very outset of their careers, the foundation of self-dependence is lacking. Innumerable examples might be cited of this. There are a hundred young rascals in this city wasting their fathers' substance in riotous living whose lives are simply worthless. They are worse than drones—they are the embodiment of wickedness. One of the billiard sharps of this city is the son of wealthy parents. He is devoted to billiards and wine. The gamblers find a harvest among these fellows, and it is rare indeed that the young men of 21 to 30, whose fathers are wealthy, are worthy of their progenitors.

The English House of Lords.

The London *Times* says: "The recent elevations and new creations in the peerage have slightly affected the roll of the House of Lords, which now stands at a little over instead of a little under 500, as it did at this time last year. In January last the Earl of Erne was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, and Mr. J. R. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt, Mr. John Tollemache, and Sir Robert Gerard were raised in a 'batch' to the upper house as Lords Harlech, Alington, Tollemache, and Gerard, while the Earl of Abergavenny was created a Marquis, and the Duke of Richmond had an additional Dukedom, that of Gordon, bestowed upon him. Since that time Lord Northbrook has been rewarded with an Earldom for his services in India, and the Earldom of Beaconsfield has also been bestowed upon Mr. Disraeli. The exact number of peerages, spiritual and temporal, including those enjoyed by members of the royal family, stands consequently at the present moment at 508, headed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and ending with 'Mortimer, Lord Sackville,' the junior Baron. The Dukes number 21, the Marquises 22, the Earls 132, the Viscounts 31, the Archbishops 26, and the Barons 265. The rest of the roll is made up by the Royal Dukes. There are one or two things to be noted in the present roll. Firstly, that the number of peerages on it is slightly in excess of the actual total number of the Lords, spiritual and temporal; Lord Cairns being enumerated twice over, both as a Baron and as Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Richmond both as Duke and also as Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Hertford both as a Marquis and also as Lord Chamberlain; Earl Beauchamp both as an Earl and also as Lord Steward of the Household; and, lastly, the Earl of Erne both as an Irish representative peer and also as Lord Fermanagh. Again, it may be observed that the Buckhurst title has disappeared since last year as a separate entry, being merged in the superior honor of the Earldom of De la Warr, and that blanks are put against the names of the Earldom of Berkeley and the Barony of De Freyne. The name of the Earl of Beaconsfield also figures twice in the roll, firstly in his own place at the end of the Earls, next after Lord Northbrook; and, again, as Lord Privy Seal, in which capacity His Lordship takes precedence above and before all Dukes, next after the members of the royal family, the two Archbishops, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord President of the Council."

Smallness of Stature.

Not long before his death, Canon Kingsley drew attention to the surprising number of small young men to be seen in a London crowd. According to him, it was a sign of the deterioration of the race. But there are two ways of looking at everything, and, for the comfort and satisfaction of small people, we would point out that it might almost be taken as an indication of intellectual progress. Many—we might almost say most—of the great men of history have been of short stature, from the days of that ancient philosopher who, as the story goes, was so diminutive that he had to carry lead in his pockets to prevent his being blown away. Canute the Great, for example, was a singularly small man; Napoleon, too, was little; Nelson had no height to boast of; and the great Conde was short enough. Hildebrand—Gregory VII.—the mightiest of all the Popes, was also quite a diminutive person. Then, amongst men of letters, poets and philosophers, Montaigne, the essayist, was little; so was Pope—"a little crooked thing that asks questions; so was Dryden; so was Dr. Watts, who insisted, as we all know, on the mind being the stature of the man; and so was Scarron, who, alluding at once to his ill-health and his little size, called himself an "abridgment of human miseries." Will any one, after such names as these—and the list might be indefinitely extended—look down on little men with disdain?—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

May We Live a Hundred Years?

Some curious facts have come out in the thirty-fifth annual report of the Registrar General of births, deaths and marriages of the British Islands. Dr. Farr, after an experience of ten years of registration, boldly announces the opinion that the natural life-time of men and women is a century, and not three-score-and-ten, as is generally believed. Of course, the Registrar makes it a condition precedent that if all children were born in perfect health, and were to live afterward under the most favorable sanitary conditions, 100 years would be the duration of human life. As it is, the average tenure of life in England is forty-one years, and, even in the most salubrious districts, scarcely fifty years. In London the death toll is on the decrease. Two hundred years since the mortality of London was not less than 8 per cent.; 100 years since it was reduced to 5 per cent.; and it is at this time about 2.4. It is hardly probable that the decrease will go on hereafter with the same rapidity, owing to the ever-increasing pauperism of so vast a city. Still, statistics show that the marvelous diminution of deaths in proportion to population is owing to superior sanitary improvements. It is in the country, however, that longevity will always prevail. Obviously, it is unnecessary to specify such causes as pure air, less adulteration of food and drink, and an absence of excitement and dissipation. A few examples will be interesting: Ephraim Pratt, of the village of Shutesbury, died at 116 years; Lawrence, a native of Shetland, died at 140; Catharine, Countess of Desmond, in Ireland, died at 140 years; Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, died at 152 years. And here may be mentioned a city set-off—Kentigern, or St. Mungo, Bishop of Glasgow, as is certified on his monument, died at 185 years! Added to these wonderful cases of longevity is a long list of persons who reached 110, 120 and 130. In our own country centenarians are by no means unusual. There are, too, some wonderful statistics of long-lived people, of which we have only room for a few. G. P. R. James, while British Consul at Richmond, said that the climate of Virginia closely resembled that of England. In this State are chronicled: William McKim, who died at 130 years; John de la Somet, who died at 130; Wonder Booker, a negro, who died at 126, and nineteen persons of both sexes who reached the ages of 110 and over. In fact, of the nineteen, 110 is the lowest, the rest ranging from 112 to 116, 120 and 126. These are wonderful figures, but it is safe to say that the centenarians, North and South, are far more common than is generally supposed, were accurate accounts kept by families of the exact year of birth and death. No register has been made of the birth and death of negroes, who are tenacious of life. There are in every Southern State numbers of old negro men and women who bear evidences of having reached a hundred years, but it is impossible to ascertain when they were ushered into existence. It is not because "life is sweet," as the voluptuary has it, but its preservation is important, for the higher and nobler reason that we are put upon the earth in the form of individual uses. It is, therefore, a duty to maintain as long as possible activity of brain and muscle. This can be done by attending to such points as pure air, pure water, good food—not taken to excess—regular exercise, freedom from dissipation, and the cultivation of cheerfulness. Men should leave this world easily and naturally, as foliage drops from trees in the full autumn. As it is, too many are wrenched from existence by storms of their own creation. They live fast and die fast—a miserable philosophy for beings who think and feel. The old adage, "Lay by something for a rainy day," has brought many a rainy day to a household sooner than it would have come. The human machine will not bear unnatural strains. Incessant friction brings its wheels to a sure and premature stop.

INTERESTING experiments are being made at the Central Telegraphic Bureau in Paris with a new apparatus for producing a fac-simile of the writing and signature of an individual sending a dispatch. The apparatus also produces, with great exactness, drawings of the most complicated description. The inventor is Mr. Lenoir. Some years ago similar trials were made with the invention of a Mr. Casselli, but the results were imperfect.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

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WITHOUT doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle or two of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally. Why not try it?

PARSONS' *Purgative Pills*, which are now being extensively sold in this State, are purely vegetable, and are mild and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.

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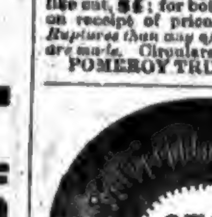

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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

LANDS FOR SALE
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri.
FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS,
Excellent Agricultural Lands,
and Best TOBACCO REGION in the West. SHORT WINTERS, NO GRASSHOPPERS, good Market, and a Healthy Country.
Prices $2.50 to $10.00 an Acre.
TERMS: One-tenth down, balance in seven years at 7 per cent. interest.
FREE TRANSPORTATION
to the lands furnished purchasers. For circulars, guides, maps, etc., address
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

$5 a Day to Agts. Sample free. H. Allbert, Boston, Mass.

PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. Apparatus by mail 50c. Agents wanted. Smithograph M'f'g Co., Phila., Pa.

REVOLVER $3 7-shot $3.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. Free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey St., N. Y.

$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Write at Once. COLLINS & CO., 2 Clinton Place, N.Y.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS—For 400 Papers & Magazines wanted. C.W. Bennett, Gen'l Ag't, Quincy, Ills.

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS FOUR $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Phila., Pa.

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male and female, send stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indianap'lis, Ind.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid for salesmen. No peddling. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

NO MONEY We will start you in business; you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. Agents' SUPPLY Co., 261 Bowery, N. Y.

J. H. BURKHART, Land Agent, Albany, Oregon.

WANTED Men to wholesale to merchants. $85 a month and traveling expenses. GEM MANUF'G CO., St. Louis, Mo.

1000 Latest Novelties, Tricks, Games, Popular Books, etc. Send stamp for Catalogue. APGAR & Co., Box 4749, Postoffice, New York.

Artistic Samples of value to every boy, girl, young lady or gentleman, sent on receipt of 3-cent stamp. Agents' Outfits, 15 cents. ERNEST HART, Rochester, N. Y.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogue and samples FREE. S. M. Spencer, 347 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSIC. Full Catalogues free by mail. BOOSEY & CO., 32 East 14th Street, New York.

WANTED—Agents can easily make $10 per day selling our new article. Apply early for choice territory. The Lion Fever and Ague Co., 149 Broadway, New York.

$5 Per 100 paid for live names of residents. Send for pamphlet and particulars. N. W. BUREAU OF CIRCULATION, 128 E. Madison St., Chicago.

WELL AUGER! The best in the world. Send for our Auger Book. U. S. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted Agents for "Navins' Explanatory Stock Doctor," a full treatise, with prescriptions, on horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, 800 pages, bound in leather, illustrated. The best selling book published. Liberal terms. Address J. B. Yeagley, Pub., Indianapolis.

AGENTS wanted for Life of Gen. CUSTER. Thrilling narrative of war experiences, Indian fighting, last gallant charge, etc., etc. Unprecedented sales. For large circular and extra terms address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDE & CO., 765 Broadway, N. Y.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 14x17¼, from a photograph or tintype, free with the Home Journal, $2.00 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

$60 A WEEK Male or female. No capital. We give Steady work that will bring you $240 a month at home day or ev'ng. INVENTORS' UNION, 173 Greenwich St., New York.

$55 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Something entirely new and magnificent. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. REDDING & CO., Publishers Standard Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, N. Y.

$50 to $100 a month rec'd by our graduates. Students wanted. Salary paid while practising. Situations furnished. Ad'ss N.W. Telegraph Institute, Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 40cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED—energetic salesmen; hotel and traveling expenses paid by Company. A rare chance for permanent employment. Ad's Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Sample Copy, Paper Cover, 10 cents. Bound in Cloth, with Illustrations, 132 pages, 35 cents by mail. Address to 714 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—One SECOND-HAND HARDY PAPER CUTTER, in good order. Also, one 8-inch HOE CARD CUTTER (new). The above will be sold very cheap for cash. Address CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1833, [illegible] exclusively, to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References and Medical Advice sent by mail, gratis. Address DR. FITLER, 45 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

EMPLOYMENT.
ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren St., N. Y.

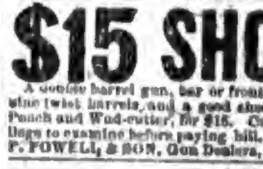

Electricity is Life. Paoli's Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

CIDER. "BOWKER'S PRESERVATIVE" will keep sweet the year round. A sample package, enough to keep half a barrel sweet, sent to any address for 45 cents. Address H. L. BOWKER & CO., Chemists, 1 1/2 Milk St., Boston, Mass. "This does the work perfectly. Cider can be made as nice as champagne."—*Boston Weekly Globe.*

PATENTS PROCURED.
TOTAL COST, $55.
Send for Circulars to
Knight & Knight, Washington, D. C.

$15 SHOT GUN
A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

$40 TO $60 A DAY made by operating the BOSS WELL AUGER. Bores a hole from 20 to 40 inches in diameter, 100 feet a day easy. Send for illustrated catalogue. Elevates the dirt without removing the shafting.
O. MARTIN,
Patentee & Proprietor,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

Potter's American Monthly,
50,000 Subscribers for 1877.
ILLUSTRATED; Best Family Magazine in the Country, at $3 for 1877. Five copies one year for $12; 10 copies for $20; 20 copies for $60, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, quarto, 3,000 illustrations, price, $25, given to the person sending this club. For sale at all News stands, at 25 cents a number. Special Terms to Agents. J. E. POTTER & Co., Phila., Pa.

$100 invested in Wall St. during the past month paid Two Thousand dollars. Advice and information furnished as to the best mode of operating. Sample Reports, Standard Pamphlet, sent free on application. W. F. HUMBERT & Co. Wall Street Brokers, N. Y.

C. N. U. No. 40

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.
Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.
Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY CO." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers St., New York.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 9, 1876.

STILL IN DOUBT.

It is hard at this writing to tell who is elected. The latest dispatches claim Hayes elected by one majority. The majority will be very small whoever gets it. In any event the Democracy has made a gallent fight, gaining heavily over four years ago. We may not win this time, but we are stronger to-day, as a party, than we have been for years. We congratulate ourselves on the fine result attained in Indiana. It shows what a power the name of Hendricks has with our people. If there is a people in this broad land of ours who want a change, it is the people of the South.

We loose a few votes in this county when compared with the October election. "Our Garrett," did not respond so well this time, and the Republicans gained a few votes. The vote was only 20 short on the last election, and more than that number of voters have changed residences since, completely refuting the charge made by the Republicans last month, that there were a hundred illegal votes polled in the October election. We are eminently satisfied at the result. The people have asked for a change, and the Democracy are upon the record for that change. We must have an honest, economical administration, and now that the election is over we still demand a reform, that something be done for the poor man as well as the rice.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The DeKalb County Teacher's Institute of 1876 assembled at 2:30 o'clock p. m., on Monday, November 6th, in Ensley's Hall, and was called to order by the County Superintendent, Jas. A. Barns, who presided during the afternoon. It was opened by a song by the members and prayer by the Rev. W. L. Sanders, another song by the Institute The Superintendent then made some remarks. Wm. H. Hoffman and Frankie Ford were chosen secretaries. The names of the members were then enrolled, after which the Superintendent conducted an exercise in Elocution. An exercise in history was then assigned, the subject "The Constitution of the United States." It was decided not to have an evening session. The Institute adjourned till Tuesday morning. There were 67 members present.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Institute assembled in the Hall and was called to order by the Superintendent. After the roll was called, the Superintendent conducted an exercise in Elocution. There was then a recess of five minutes. After recess the Superintendent gave an explanation of the manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. He then assigned an exercise in History the subject, "Events of 1876," also the subject of Phylosophy, to H. A. Huffman of Arithmetic to Mrs. Thomas, and of Geography to Mrs. Zeigler. The Institute adjourned till 1:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The Institute met at 1:30 o'clock p. m and was called to order by Mr. D. M. Allen, who presided. It was opened by a song. H. A. Hoffman conducted a recitation in Physiology, after which Mrs. A. E. Thomas conducted one in Arithmetic, which was followed by a recess of ten minutes. Mrs. Zeigler then conducted a recitation in Geography, after which there were some remarks as to which is the proper method of bounding states when a river flows between them. The subject Relative Pronouns, was then treated by the President, D. M. Allen, which was followed with a song by the Institute. Adjourned till 7 o'clock p. m. There were 97 members enrolled at the close of the session.

There was a social reunion of the teachers at the Hall in the evening.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Institute was called to order by the Superintendent, and was opened by singing, and prayer by Rev. S. B. Ward D. M. Allen then conducted a recitation in Grammer, which was followed by a recess of 10 minutes. Mr. Fertich delivered a lecture on elocution. Adjourned for noon.

AFTEROON.

The Institute convened at 1:30 and was opened with a song. B. F. Fretz delivered a lecture on penmanship, after which there was recess. Mr. Long lead the Institute in a song, after which Mr. Seiler made some very interesting remarks on teaching Geography. Recess for five minutes, followed by a discussion on the best method of teaching children to read and spell. The Institute adjourned till 7:15 o'clock p. m.— The enrollment of members was 175.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met and was called to order by the Superintendent. It was opened by singing. Mr. Seiler then read a very instructive paper entitled "Conflict Between Science and Religon" It was followed by a song by Mr. Peterson. Mr. Fertich then delivered a splendid lecture the subject being 'Manhood' in which he manifested all the essential qualifications of an orator of the first rank. It was followed by a song, after which Mr. Fertich explained his matrimonial "status" very wittily. Adjourned till Thursday morning.

JAS. A. BARNS, Pres.
WM. H. HOFFMAN, } Sect's.
FRANKIE FORD, }

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, to be holden on the first monday of December 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on his premises, to-wit: In the building now situated in Section six [6] in said township on land bounded on the North by the township line, on the West by the right of way of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, on the South by the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, and on the East by the right of way of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company containing seven tenths of an acre of land.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

W. H. DILLS, Atty.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasnable prices.

The Auburn

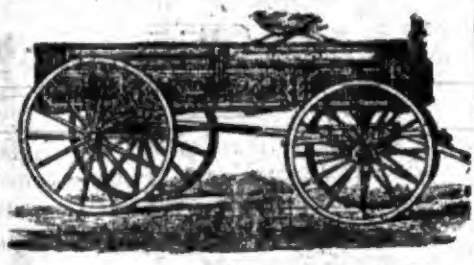

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

re now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the larhest and fines stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

THIS SPACE

IS LEFT FOR

R. Zacher's!

PRICE LIST

NEXT WEEK.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE ARGEST STOCK EVER LBROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchases.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.
Brown Sugar at 8c per lb,
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spices Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c
Best 90 cents.
Block or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 85c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	11	" "	8c
" C.	10½c	Good brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 28
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries por pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vaces, fancy goods and dolls of all discriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
	1 25	bottle	50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound.	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	60
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	16c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil, Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	20c
Best layer Raisons per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound,	66		

And everything else in porportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our goods will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES,

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Local and Miscellaneous.

KAHN.

OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchashed overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods.

LIST OF PURCHASERS.

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	"
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr,	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

Mrs. Rainier has been sick for several weeks.

Hurah for Tilden, hurah for Hayes, was the cry yesterday.

Repair is very much needed on some of our sidewalks.

Houser has received a new sign "Books" in front of his store.

Mr. C. C. Shaffer has been "under the weather" for a few weeks past.

There was just rain enough Tuesday "to wash away their sins."

The brick work on the new Presbyterian church is completed.

Go and hear Prof. Fertich to-morrow night, in his thriling recitations.

A new barn has been erected on the Raut property, on Cedar street.

Ain't it about time for a donation party. Somebody make the motion.

Lafe Miller and J. Brumback, of Corunna, were in town on Monday.

Lyman Jackman has a clerkship in the dry goods store of S. W. Ralston.

Tom. Scott is now clerking for Chas. Klotz in the place of E. Kuhlman.

Things were quiet on election day, and a good vote was reported polled.

Did you pay your last installment of taxes Monday. That was the last day of grace.

Next week, if it keeps on getting colder, the boys can run off from school and go skating.

Brother Weamer has a new job press. We are glad of it as he was in great need of one.

Our schools have had vacation and our sidewalks are crowded with the noisy juvenile.

The weather turned cold on Monday night and Tuesday was a "shivering time" at the poles.

Take down them "rebel claims" that hang on the walls of our postoffice, and "get behind us satan."

Billy Edgington is making the barber business "git lively." He is said to be the champion hair-cutter.

Alph Carter did'nt vote on Tuesday. He said he was going to vote the People's ticket the next day.

The firm of Casebeer & Co., have changed, somewhat. Other parties buying the Casebeer interest.

We learn that Miss Nettie Shaw will leave to-day for her home in Bucyrus; Ohio. Tommy, don't go.

HURRAH! FOR Hayes.

That's what you hear some of the boys get off when they are dreaming.

Lew. Stevens, brother of Tom. of this city, will locate among us in a short time. The more the merrier.

L. Roth has sold his stock of clothing to Kahn & Co., and it is all in the one store, next to Lordier's shoe store.

The Institute was largely attended even the first day, Monday. It is a very pleasant gathering for the teachers.

Jos. Beugnot has abandoned the lunch table, which he had in connection with his saloon.

"I've drank my last glass, boys," a splendid recitation by Prof. Fertich, at Ensley Hall to-morrow night.

"Nothing to wear," a tale of the times, will be rendered by Prof. Fertich, at Ensley Hall to-morrow night.

M. Bowland, the new Recorder, took his "posish" last Monday. Mr. Hoffman will remain in the office for a while.

We never saw a more quiet election than that of last Tuesday. There was a cordial good feeling between both parties.

Mike Long has just returned from Steuben and Noble counties, where he has been displaying some of his celebrated organs.

Our German friend, Mr. Reesh, had the bad luck to have his team ran-a-way on Tuesday. He received several painful bruises.

Our saloon men are applying for new license. This is the last week for applications. The Commissioners meet in three weeks.

The Constable knocked off a fine span of horses, wagon and harness to L. Bowers, last Saturday for $165. It was a cheap rig.

Robt Zacher, the champion grocer, will appear next week in a new advertisement. Keep your eye peeled and read his prices.

There was a mistake in one name on the Republican ticket, and it made 'em scamper around pretty lively to get them out "kirect."

Balmoral Stockings are in fashion again, so the boys say. Your wife will be asking for a pair for a christmas gift if that's the case.

Alph. Carter is getting one of his billiard tables made into a fifteen ball pool table. This saloon is always up with all of 'em.

Don't fail to attend the lecture "Backbone" to be given by Rev. Sanders, before the Teacher's Institute to-night. It is said to be immense.

The roads are getting in a bad condition for hauling and traveling. Wood will begin to sell for two dollars an arm-ful in a few days.

There are almost two thousand four hundred banks in existence, and if they won't discount your paper at one you can pass on down the line.

Bets on the Presidential election last Tuesday were plenty and quite large in amounts. Those who lost on Harrison bet heavily so as to get even.

Mr. John Reesh was thrown out of a wagon on election day, by the horses taking fright and upsetting the vehicle. He was badly bruised.

A good many votes were challenged on Tuesday. The Republican leaders seemed to lack energy, and had but little, if any hope, of victory.

A lively fight took place yesterday between several parties, which lasted about twenty minutes. The proper authorities put a stop to it.

The lecture given before the institute last evening is highly spoken of by those who were present. The lecture for to-night is entitled "Backbone."

Johnny Knoder has erected a handsome sign in front of his blacksmith shop, in the shape of a horse, the handwork of himself. It looks tip-top.

Each township had from five hundred to one thousand tickets last Tuesday. Wonder what the Garrett News will think of to squeal about this time.

The little buildings on Fluke's and Hebel's corners are to be moved to the upper end of town. That's too bad, as it will give promiaence to Mr. Fluke's residence on that corner.

Mr. Dennis Lanham had one of his horses died last week. We are sorry he met with this misfortune as money is scarce and crops were light this Centennial year.

What's the use of making the saloons close on election day. If we didn't see a fellow call for a quart and said he wanted it for election, you can call us a Hayes man.

Enos Kuhlman has gone in partnership with J. C. Jackson, of Sedan, in the spectacle and jewelry business. En. will do well, being a good business man, and always steady to his labor.

How many shellbarks have you for winter use? A copy of THE COURIER to read, with plenty of hickory nuts to crack and eat, should serve to make many of the long winter evenings pass pleasantly.

With this issue of THE COURIER we close the protracted campaign of the Centennial year. Henceforth the quantity of political matter will be considerably less than during the past eight months.

A goodly number of our young hopefuls are spending this week in the city having their knowledge measured by degrees. We hope they may all stand the examination.

Walter Peterson has now a full outfit for the performance of Queen Esther, and will visit several places during the winter and place the piece upon the stage.

James Hazzard, Sime Snyder and H. H. Stamets gave the show twenty-five dollars for Saturday night. The troupe would have left had it not been for this arrangement. We hope the boys came out level.

A man living near this city did'nt know until Tuesday that if a wagon load of lime got wet the wagon would't sell for ten cents on the dollar. We live to learn.

The Methodist people are preparing for their celebrated game supper. Our citizens should all turn out and enjoy a night of pleasure and get a square meal once in their life.

The old building in the rear of Zacher's grocery has been pulled down. For a long time it has been an eye-sore to the public and we are like a large number of others, glad its gone.

Several of our citizens inform us that they saw the COURIER on file at the Centennial. That's nothing. You can find it at any station between the North and South pole.

The cold weather of 1875, the doctors said, gave nearly everybody seeds of consumption; the hot summer of 1876 has left the air full of malaria and fever so it is declared. It is a wonder how we exist at all.

Happiness comes and goes like the flowers of spring, and a boy no sooner finds out where the preserve jar is hidden than his mother totes it away to another corner.

The Catholic social will be entertained by Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, next Tuesday afternoon and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MISS LILLIE MCTIGHE, Sect.

In an argument on Tuesday regarding the "rebel claims," Mr. Pile and another young fellow came near coming together. If Mr. P. had ever hit him one it would have been a hard job to find the fellow's nose.

The Town Board have made an ordinance to have the sidewalks on Main street all on one grade. Its a splendid idea. Many a fellow has bit his tongue on a dark night by stepping off of one of those high walks.

Wendell Philips told the women of Boston that seven out of eight husbands were frauds and liars, but he did'nt say which term applied to himself. Rise up, Wendell.

Some of the experiences of a country editor are indicated by this item in a Lancaster (Ky.) paper: "We are indebted to Master George Bradly for a drum-solo serenade, and to Master Hugh Grant for a tomato curiosity."

There was several scratched tickets at this precinct. One had the name of Tilden erased, another that of Buchanan an elector. In the last, the voter was determined not to vote for Buchanan again.

V. A. Beard and G. W. Gorden made a bet on the election. The former bet on Tilden, the latter on Hayes. The one that looses is to haul the other around the public square in a wheelbarrow.

They say that Charles Sumner left behind him some of the most wretched daubs called paintings, for which he paid high prices. One can't carry the country on his back and be an art critic too.

ESTRAYED—Two cows, one a dark brown, line back, six years old. The other a red and white, five years old.—A liberal reward will be given for any information concerning them.

A. WHEELOCK,

A Dublin newspaper once severely attacked O'Connell. The great Liberator, in a speech, was denouncing the newspaper when one of his audience interrupted with a cry, "We'll burn the paper!" "You fool," said O'Connell "to burn it, you should first buy it."

A number of hogs have died to grunt no more, in this vicinity, from the cholera, during the last two weeks. Copperas and sulphur, applied in good season, have proved very efficacious in arresting the spead of the disease. It won't hurt to try it.

A. O. Miller's popular Dramatic Company will visit our city in a few weeks and will put upon the stage some very fine and instructive plays. Save your quarters, boys, and don't let you dulcinas miss this splendid treat, of seeing one of the best shows that travel.

Billy Burlingame has closed his engagement with Mr. Parent's livery barn and, we learn, will engage in the same business with Cook Ford, in Ohio. Bill is a capital good fellow and understands a horse perfectly. He has many friends who will miss him.

The performance given in Ensley's Hall last week, by the Vanduville Company was very slimly attended, no doubt on account of the super-abundance of cheek displayed by the male portion of the concern during the day before the performance. If their brass could be converted into steam, one of them could sit on the court house step and run a saw mill in Europe

Our friend Baxter of the Press said the other day as a matter of consolation over the late elections, that he lived in a Republican township. The last election developes the startling fact, that Union township has a republican majority of one! Happy Baxter.

The other morning when the boys of the Fruit House opened up they did'nt look around long until one of them thought "that's where the hen scratches" About a dozen chickens had broken out of a box and were looking over a variety of articles setting about the room.

Edward Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jun, was liberated from Auburn Prison on Saturday last. He will remain in New York a short time and then proceed to Europe, where he will remain some time. It is said he wore a diamond pin when he walked out, 'Kinder tonny, Jim.

The delightful fall weather we have been enjoying of late has enabled the sturdy sons of toil to do their work with scarcely any interruption. Corn is being rapidly cribbed, and other farm work proggressing very satisfactorily. And now the weary, hardworking tiller of the soil is at rest.

With this issue we bid farewell to the campaign of 1876, and although our task has been long and tiresome, we would willingly keep on could we do anything for reform, the laboring man, the mechanic and the laboring man. Our patience, in this repect, are equal to Job's but we are left to do nothing more until another campaign dawns upon us.

Frank Benedict shelled out the cigars last Saturday night on the opening of his new restaurant. The Auburn Silver Cornet Band dished up several splendid peices which went to make the occasion more lively and more pleasant Frank and his partner has a neat and tastely establishment.

Our sprightly, versatile fellow citizen Rev. W. Langdon Sanders, will give his splendid lecture on "Backbone" to night, and it will come quite apropos as some of these election fellows are weakening. We want to see a rousing crowd as Mr. S. will certainly please you.

The great political strife is over, the election has passed, and the people will again settle down contentedly, as becomes an American citizen, and submit to whatever party has triumphed. This Americanism is surely a happy faculty, and sets an example worthy to be followed in many other ways. Our people are proverbially law abiding, and those who are contented under the powers that be have the least burden to bare.

The following persons from this city have attended the Centennial as near as we can learn:

Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Rose, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Davenport, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Plum, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Stamets, Mrs. Hartman, J. V. Hazzard, D. D. Snyder, G. C. Ralston, T. J. Cuppy, A. J. Ralston, S. W. Ralston, O. Shaffer, O Cool and your humble servant and better half.

The Cincinnati Commercial says A farmer near Arkron, who disliked to live in vain, mortgaged his farm last year, bought a balloon, and in due time heard something collapse at the height of a mile. Luckily the balloon formed a parachute, and he landed in a plowed field, badly bumped, but not pulverized. Properly enough he added Professor to his name, and now he has a second mortgage on his farm and a new balloon, you can't keep a man like that down.

School-teachers who have, no doubt sometimes inscribed on the blackboard, the mysterious characters, M. Y. O. B., and interpreted them as Mind Your Own Business, should profit by that advice themselves, in whatever calling they should afterwards engage. Its vacation now and we have a right to say what we please. You can't keep us in after school, nor make us go down foot, either.

A rare case of forgetfulness happened in the clerk's office the other day. A young fellow applied for a marriage license and couldn't for the life of him remember his girl's name. But the clerk was equal to the occasion, and after looking over the census report half an hour or so, the much desired name was found, and the young candidate for bliss was sent on his way rejoicing. And now if he don't forget to cut off his corns and take off his hickory shirt, he'll come out "all hunky-a-dora."

Ladies Cloaks as low as $2.75.
Ladies Felt Hats 50c.
Children Trimmed Hats.
Fur Trimming a good assortment.
Germantown and Zephyr all shades
Water-proof and Ladies cloth.
Two Button Kid Gloves 65c.
Cambrick Dress Goods 50c.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Old Muffs lined.
H. H. STAMETS.

Parents should know where their children are at night. Everytime there is any performance going on at the town Hall several of them congregate in the stair-way and keep up a continual uproar during the entire performance.—Parents had better give them a quarter and let them see "the elephant" than have their "outside show" disgust the public. If we would have performed such tricks when a boy, our old man would have put in an appearance, and on our way home we would touch the sidewalk about once every square.

The winter term of school will soon begin, the new edifice being nearly completed, and then the modern school girl goes along with a bustle, striped hose, carrying about thirty-one different books three slates, four copy books, bottle of ink, pocket full of pencils and pens, seven dollar's worth of pinchbeck jewelry, a mouth full of chewing gum, and thirteen red streamers dangling after her and a little brother with her dinner basket.

The passenger train, bound eastward on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ran off the track at Cromwell Station, last Saturday evening. Some fellow, full of pure cussedness, had placed an old tie upon the track, undoubtly with the intention of throwing the train. He was very considerate, however, in his undertaking, and laid the tie just a short distance from the Station, so that the train would reach the place before it was under much headway. Had the train been under good motion, "good bye Susan Jane," but was fortunately just starting It was delayed several hours.

Joes. E. Beugnot and Miss Annie Turner were married last Thursday afternoon. The parents of the girl was opposed to the marriage, on account of Joe. being a saloon keeper, but their love was fixed firm and true, and Joe. drove to the house and got his lady. They went to Waterloo and were married in the carriage, returning immediately after the ceremony. On Saturday evening last the newly married couple gave a reception at their residence in the north end of town. Guests from Ft Wayne and other places were present, and a very enjoyable time was had. We wish them success.

A large, funny looking German of about two hundred, was leaning against the little building of Fluke's Corner, yesterday, and from all appearances he was "pretty chucky." A middle aged lady came walking along and spying the old fellow she stepped in front of him and commenced arranging her hair.

"What are you doing here," asked the old man.

"I want to see that my hat is on al right," she said smiling at the fellow in a kind way.

"Well, I'd like to know where you are looking, madam, to see your hat, I ain't no lookin'-glass."

"I know that, but I can get reflection enough from your nose, sir.

Go quick and get your Oils and Notions at Bodine & Siler's.

Being constantly in receipt of new goods at Bodine & Siler's we are prepared to supply the wants of all.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks,

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall-style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and allund winter dress goods

We are glad to record the fact that we have a first-class Restaurant in all its appointments. Mr. Benedict, who has recently erected a handsome building for this purpose, may well congratulate himself on his achievements. The first story is most admirably arranged, the front part being occupied with a fine display of confections &c, the second elegantly furnished as a Restaurant, and the rear with an excellent kitchen, in which a colored Chef de cuisine, (that's a French term for a first-class cook,) holds full sway. A nice hall is furnished above where social parties dances, and other amusements can be enjoyed, is another great attraction. Some say this too high-toned for Auburn, but we believe Mr. B. has made a good investment, and the new enterprise deserves the hearty patronage of the people.

A Republican Dream.

A fellow on Jackson Street had a political dream the other night. He imagined many curious things; the reason of which was, we surmise, that he played "Nigger pool" late that night. He woke immediately after the dream, and giving his wife one in the ribs with his thumb, said:

"Come, old woman, get up and make the fire!"

"What's that mean?" asked the astonished wife.

"Don't ask any questions, git up, I tell you git"

"Not as anybody knows of. Ain't you sober yet?"

"I have'nt been drunk, and you know it, too,

"Well, what makes you talk so foolish. Telling me to get up and make the fire when you know blasted well I would lay here 'till noon before I'd do it."

"Now, look here Margret. Last night I staid up to hear the result, and Hayes is elected. Now, Marg I voted the Republican ticket, and did'nt that party promise us fellers better times?"

"Yes, I believe they did."

"Well, then, don't be so be so muleish Get up and make that fire. My fire making is done with for the next four years, I tell you."

"And if it had'nt been for the neghbors interfering his wife would have taken all the Hayesism out of him he could muster up from the time he gets around again until the next Centennial comes.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Prof. W. H. Fertich, author of Fertich's Elocution, will give an amusing and instructive entertainment at Ensley Hall to-morrow, Friday evening. This will close the session of the Teacher's Institue now being held here. The Prof is the great elocutionist of the west, and his thrilling recitations never fail to please. He is thorough, practical and true to life, and his entertainments have always been successful. His humorous representations bring forth rounds of applause, and are very enjoyable. We hope he will be greeted with a large audience. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

Pay Your Bills.

Times are excessively dull, and the collection of money is a task of the most difficult character. It is during stringent periods like the present that it especially behooves all who have the ability, to pay their small bills, and especially when they are due to people of moderate means. Not to do this is a natural breach of honesty, and is certainly a positive cruelty.

Pay your small debts the moment you have the money, and thereby not only get the approval of your own conscience but the good will and blessing of those whom you thus favor. And while you are going 'round settling up, don't forget you owe a little at THE COURIER office.

There are persons who will never pay a debt as long as it is possible to avoid it although possessed of means in abundance to discharge the obligation.

Their balance in bank may be large, and they could spare it without the slightest inconvenience, but their is a magnetism about money that binds their very souls to it, and which frequently nothing but the mandates of the law can server. Legally such people are honest, morally they have no claim to title.'

H. H. STAMETS.

has now on hand the best line of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever in Auburn.—Also Beaver Cloaks and Cloaking, Fur and Feather Trimming, Laces and Fringes, Waterproof in all shades and styles. Ladies Cloth plain and plaid for $1.25 per yard, Ladies two button Kid Gloves 65c formerly $1; a new assortment of ladies lined and undressed Kid Gloves; also a large line of ladies Lisle Thread Gloves for 25 and 50c; Ladies Felt Skirts formerly $1 now 60c; Mereno Underwear, a full assortment for ladies and children from 35, 40 and 50c per pair; ladies and children Furs very cheap; ladies and children plain, striped and fancy Hose; a full assortment of woolen stocking Yarn, grey, blue, scarlet and white; also a fine line of fancy yarns, Germantown yarn in al colors; Zephyr single and split in all shades; Tidy Canrap a full assortment; new and fancy Mottos; shaded Silks and Floss; Ladies Stamped Yokes 50 to 75c new fringed Nubias; children Fur and Fancy Silk and Woolen Hoods a large assortment; also a large assortment of trimmed Hats for 50c, 75c and $1.

Dress and Cloak making a specialty All worked guaranteed. A full and fine assortment of the latest Silk and Felt Ties and Collars. New long Bustle the best ever made. A full assortment of Butterick and Domestic Paterns, and a hundred and one things I cannot take time to mention. But come and see us and you will be pleased.

H. H. STAMETS.

Notice of Administrators.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Elenor Mackay, deceased, late of said county.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

M. FRANKS. Adm'r.

License Notice.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in December. A. D. 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the north one third [⅓] of lot number sixty-three [63] in the original plat of said town, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Ordinance for Sidewalk Grade.

WHEREAS public convenience requires that a sidewalk grade be established on Main street, Auburn, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the sidewalk grade as surveyed by J. J. Van Auken (County surveyor) on west side of Maine street be established as per profile on file, and the sidewalk to be laid with the grade. Also the grade to be the same on the east side of Main street. Running north, commencing at bench mark in water table on the north east corner of building on lot No. 64 O P. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of building on middle one third (1-3) of lot No. 66 O P. from thence to bench mark on S. E. Corner of building on South one third (1-3) of lot No. 68 O P. from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 73 O P. North Terminus. Running south, commencing at bench mark in watertable on the north-east corner of building on lot No. 64 O P, running south to bench mark on S. E. corner of building on lot No. 63 O P. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of building on lot No. 62 O P from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 616 from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of lot No. 60 O P. from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 576 P. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of lot No. 58 O P. south terminus.

SEC. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Done by the Board at their regular session Oct. 23, 1876,

Attest I. L. ROTH, Town Clerk.
F D RYAN, Pres.
D Z HOFFMAN. }
JOHN OTTO, }
JOHN TREESH, }
Auburn, Ind. 23, A. D. 1876,

Money To Loan.

C. A O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage, security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NONEMBER 9, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A serious accident occurred a few days ago on the New Jersey Midland railroad. A freight train fell through the trestle and bridge-work at Hawthorn, N. J., the engine and tender landing end-foremost upon the Erie track, and the cars tumbling in a pile upon them. The engineer, the fireman, and three brakemen were fatally injured, and the conductor had both legs broken.

The entire Board of Excise of New York city was arrested last week on the complaint of a liquor-dealer, who charges them with a violation of the Excise law, in granting licenses for sale of spirituous liquors to the proprietors of eating-houses.... At St. Johnsbury, Vt., a few mornings since, Frank Johnson, Charles Putney and Joseph Heon were excavating for a paper-mill, and placed some rend-rock powder to dry under a stove in the basement. While they were at work on the first floor, the explosive ignited, blew the building (twenty feet square) into kindling-wood, and hurled the men skyward. Heon was denuded of his clothing, and filled with splinters, and may die. Johnson and Putney will recover.

An infernal machine of some kind, inclosed in a flimsy Saratoga trunk, exploded in the baggage-car of an express train from Philadelphia to New York, over the Pennsylvania road, last week. The trunk was fortunately on the top of a pile of baggage, and no damage was done, beyond scattering the trunks and prostrating the baggage men. The car was set on fire, but soon extinguished. Parts of the machine were found in the wreck, consisting of a small pistol and fragments of clock-work. The pistol was discharged into some inflammable substance that was entirely consumed.... Edward S. Stokes, who was convicted of shooting James Fisk, Jr., was released, on the 28th ult., from the Auburn prison, his term of sentence having expired.

A train from Scranton, Pa., consisting of seventeen cars, was run into by a coal train a mile and a half north of the Goldsboro station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, a few evenings since. One car was burned and two telescoped. Nine persons were killed and twenty-six wounded.

The recent collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, in Pennsylvania, turns out to have been a more serious affair than first reports indicated. The casualties number nine passengers killed and twenty-six seriously injured, some of whom, it is feared, cannot recover. As usual, the accident was the result of carelessness, a coal train running into the passenger train.... The amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada, on the 28th ult., was 10,440,056 bushels of wheat, 10,008,858 bushels of corn, 3,257,085 bushels of oats, 869,544 bushels of rye, and 3,243,245 bushels of barley.

A Philadelphia telegram says the Centennial Board of Finance have resolved to offer at public auction, on the 30th of November, all the buildings erected from their funds. The structures to come under the hammer are the Main building and its annexes, Carriage building, the annexes of Machinery hall, Shoe and Leather building, Photograph annex, Art annex, Judges' hall, Agricultural hall, Butter and Cheese building, Pomological hall, Wagon building, barracks and mess houses of the guards and firemen, and others of less note.

THE WEST.

A "well-informed business" man is quoted at Milwaukee as estimating that the yield of wheat in Minnesota this year has not exceeded 15,000,000 bushels, and that the quantity for export will not exceed 11,000,000 bushels. In Iowa, he says, there will not be a bushel for export, the farmers having no more than they need for home use and for seed....A Fort Randall telegram reports: "A duel between two Indians occurred at Standing Rock Agency. One of them was killed. Four shots each were exchanged, two of them taking effect, one in the breast, the other in the head. Henry rifles were the chosen weapons. It was a regular white-man's duel. They quarreled over beef issues.'

Parties engaged in digging a grave n the graveyard at Bloomingsburg, Fulton county, Ind., a few days since, unearthed the remains of a man that had recently been buried in an upright position, without coffin or box. The body was put in a box and decently interred. No person could recognize the body, and by whom it was put there is a mystery.

Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 2,295,460 bushels of wheat; 1,943,532 bushels of corn; 634,356 bushels of oats; 194,438 bushels of rye, and 916,181 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,983,967 bushels, against 3,755,414 bushels at this period last year.... A false alarm of "fire" created a panic in a Chinese theater in San Francisco, a few nights ago. The building was crowded, and a rush was made for the single means of exit, and many were trampled down in the confusion. The police dragged out twenty dead bodies and about the same number of wounded. The Chinese refused to render any assistance, and the performers continued playing until stopped by the police.... Sitting Bull has been heard from again, this time as an applicant for peace and provisions at Fort Peck. The secret of this magnanimous willingness to be forgiven and fed is found in the fact that S. B. has recently received a severe drubbing at the hands of Col. Miles' command, who overtook the hostiles at Cedar creek on the 21st of October, and for two days fought and chased them sixty miles in the direction of Fort Peck. There the Indians separated into two parties, and the next heard of Sitting Bull was a message that he was "coming in."

From late San Francisco papers we glean some additional particulars of the recent terrible calamity at a Chinese theater in that city, brief mention of which has been made heretofore. It appears that the disaster was occasioned by the matting catching fire from a Chinaman's cigarette. A cry of fire was immediately raised. It was benefit night, and the gallery and auditorium were crowded to their utmost capacity with fully 2,000 men. Those in the lower and upper circles rushed for the door. The crowd surging from the auditorium broke the door down, while an immense mass from the gallery broke down the stair-case and precipitated themselves on the heads below. The large, heavy double doors, twelve by six feet, were wrested off their hinges, and twenty-five or thirty men from above fell upon them and crushed a large number beneath. It was impossible to extricate them, and they were trampled and mangled by the panic-stricken crowd. Nineteen were killed and twenty-seven wounded. In the meantime the fire had been subdued, and the actors continued the performance, which allayed the panic, doubtless preventing many others from destruction. The calamity occurred at midnight. Policemen just going on their beats were attracted by the yells and moans of the wounded and dying. The news spread all over Chinatown, and in a few minutes there was a perfect babel of confusion. The dead and wounded, horribly mangled, and blood oozing from their mouths, eyes and noses, were ranged on the sidewalk, while the shrieks of men and women mingled with their agonizing groans.... The report of James H. Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Indiana for the year 1876, shows that the common school fund of the State of Indiana amounts to $6,428,771.04; Congressional fund, $2,442,189; total fund, $8,870,871.08; increase during the year, $71,080.29. There are 9,244 acres of Congressional school lands still unsold in the State.

THE SOUTH.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says that three Methodist ministers, while riding a circuit in Pope county, were shot from the brush by two illicit distillers named Hughes and Hale. It is believed they mistook the ministers for revenue officers and Marshals coming to arrest them. One of the ministers was mortally wounded, and died two hours after being shot. The other two were seriously, if not mortally, wounded.

In Perrytown, Miss., one night last week, a Mr. Sturdivant, his wife, and three children were murdered in their beds, and the house burned to conceal the deed. Two negroes who planned and executed this crime were captured, one hung and the other shot in attempting to escape. Two confederates are still at large, but can hardly escape arrest. Many colored citizens assisted in the capture, and were with difficulty prevented from throwing the prisoners into the burning embers.

William Hawthorne, of Hagerstown, Md. aged 72 years, was killed the other day at that place by his son-in-law, Thomas Stevens. The latter was quarreling with his wife, and while attempting to eject him from his house Hawthorne received fatal wounds.

WASHINGTON.

George William Birney and his son, Arthur B., have been appointed Attorney and Assistant Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The number of postal-cards issued during the month of October was 23,116,000, being an increase of 2,977,500, or nearly 15 per cent., over issues of October of last year. This is the largest issue of cards occurring in any one month since the introduction of cards some three years ago.

President Grant, says a Washington correspondent, has been shaking hands with an average of 2,000 Centennial visitors daily until his right shoulder is very nearly out of joint. He has given up, and now refuses to see anybody but official visitors. The vandals who climb all over the White House, and who have to be watched to prevent them from gouging the furniture for relics complain excitedly over this seclusion.

The public debt statement of the United States Treasurer shows a reduction of $3,388,139 during the month of October. Appended are the official figures:

Six per cent bonds......$	984,999,650	
Five per cent bonds......	712,320,450	
Total coin bonds......		$1,697,320,100
Lawful money debt.......$	14,000,000	
Matured debt............	2,513,240	
Legal tenders............	367,601,408	
Certificates of deposit.....	40,670,000	
Fractional currency......	28,555,478	
Coin certificates............	23,283,100	
Total without interest..............		470,169,986
Total debt..............................		$2,183,943,325
Total interest..............................		34,473,564
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin..............................	$75,967,627	
Currency..............................	12,901,926	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit..............	40,670,000	
Total in Treasury....................		129,539,554
Debt less cash in the Treasury.........		$2,092,266,575
Decrease of debt during October......		3,388,139
Decrease since June 30, 1876...........		10,560,906
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding......		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.......		1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States.....		33,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc..............................		6,990,204
Balance of interest paid by United States..............................		25,089,912

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Annapolis, Md., says that "Cadet Midshipman R. R. Cockle, of Illinois, a third-class man, who refused to testify in the investigation of the case of the 'hazers,' has been dismissed from the Naval Academy. This is the ninth cadet who has been dismissed for the same offense within less than two weeks. Cadets inside, who witnessed the 'hazing,' are just as stubborn as ever not to testify. The whole third class, it still appears, will have to be dismissed."

Charles Madison, who left New York, July 8, to cross the ocean in a dory, has probably been lost. When two days out he had his main boom broken, and on July 16 he boarded the British schooner Tempest, where he remained about ten minutes, and later on he boarded the ship Beethoven, and provisioned his little craft for the continuation of his voyage, since which time nothing has been heard from him.

The population of Buffalo, N. Y., as taken by the police authorities and just reported, is 143,594, being 25,889 increase in six years, and 9,021 more than the State census taken last year. The work was done by 120 policemen in two days, and the compilation in two days more, at a cost of $86. The number of buildings is 23,580.... A Philadelphia telegram of the 1st inst. says: "The total cash admissions to the Centennial during the past week were 566,023. The cash receipts for the week were $232,054. The Exhibition has been open 164 days, and during that time the total number of cash admissions has been 6,924,463, and the receipts in cash have been $3,279,483.25. The total number of admissions, cash and free, has been 8,453,923. It is considered certain that the financial success of the Exhibition will be such as to admit of the payment of at least 75 per cent. on the stock subscribed."

The returns of the National Agricultural Department for October indicate a reduction in the yield of the wheat crop of nearly one-sixth, while the quality is somewhat superior. Every section of the Union indicates a reduced product, except the Middle States, which increased about 2 per cent. The New England States fell off 4 per cent., the South Atlantic States 2 per cent., the Gulf States 27 per cent., the Southern Inland States 8 per cent., the States north of the Ohio river 14 per cent., the States west of the Mississippi river 27 per cent., the Pacific States nearly 2 per cent. These figures point to a yield of about 245,000,000 bushels. The rye crop of 1876 is reported 4 per cent. less than that of 1875, but in quality it averages somewhat above its predecessor. The cot crop of 1876 shows a falling off of 27 per cent. compared with its predecessor. Every section of the Union is deficient. Buckwheat is fully an average. The barley crop is 9 per cent. less than the average.

FOREIGN.

A London telegram announces the return of the British Arctic expedition, under Capt. Nares, comprising the steamers Alert and Discovery. Their progress to the North Pole was found to be impracticable. Capt. Nares reports that no land could be discovered to the northward of the highest latitude reached, namely, 83 degrees, 20 minutes, but in other respects the expedition was successful.... A severe cyclone recently passed over the Central American States. The town of Managua, in Nicaragua, was inundated. About 400 houses were blown down. The inhabitants had to climb on the top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the houses falling. The total damage is estimated at about $2,000,000. The town of Blanfield, on the Mosquito coast, in Nicaragua, also experienced the hurricane. Over 300 houses were blown down. The same storm passed over the lake of Nicaragua, causing an immense amount of damage. The Commodore Adams, a lake steamer, was lost. The loss on the coffee crops is estimated at $3,000,000. About twenty lives were lost. The whole district is completely flooded.... A telegram from Vienna reports that Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Council, replying in the Reichrath to the interpellations on the Eastern question, declared that Austria's policy was, above everything, to maintain peace. Consequently any aspiration toward the acquisition of foreign territory was out of the question.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, report the severest hurricane ever experienced, at Grand Cayman island, lasting three days. One hundred and seventy houses and a large number of fruit trees were destroyed. A portion of the island was submerged and a number of cattle were washed away.

A severe engagement was fought between the Turks and Servians on Sunday, Oct. 29. The Turks attacked the heights of Djunis. The Servian artillery, irritated at Gen. Tchernayeff's deprecatory manner, refused to fight, and abandoned their positions despite the efforts of the Russian officers. A body of Russian volunteers defended the heights desperately, half of their number being killed. The Turks carried their positions, cutting the Servian army in two. After the fall of Djunis, Gen. Tchernayeff with his staff and part of the army retreated to Ragan.

The Pope, having desired to divide the Archbishopric of Lyons (France) into two dioceses without the assent of the French Government, the latter has issued a decree forbidding such a division.... A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., reports that an American schooner, with all hands, was recently lost on the west end of Sable island. Five bodies had washed ashore.

There is trouble in the Nova Scotia Government, and the resignation of a prominent member is anticipated. The difficulty is of a personal nature.... Slade, the American Spiritualistic humbug, who was arrested in London a short time ago, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor.... Advices from the interior of Cuba describe the effects of the late hurricane as very disastrous. The sugar crop, which promised to be exceptionally abundant, will be much reduced.... A dispatch from Belgrade says an order has been read in the streets throughout the day calling on all able-bodied men to report themselves for immediate service. The Turks lack transportation, and can therefore advance but slowly.

The great maritime canal connecting Amsterdam with the German ocean was opened on the 1st inst. with imposing ceremonies, at which the King, members of the Cabinet, and foreign representatives were present. The canal is sixteen miles long, and has at the sea end a harbor covering 250 acres.

Official dispatches both from St. Petersburg and Belgrade, the Servian capital, announce that the Porte has finally complied with the demand of Russia for an armistice, and that a two months' truce has been agreed upon, commencing Nov. 1. The opposing armies are to retain the positions which they now hold.

A SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

All the Inhabitants of a Small Island Swept Away by the Waves—Extraordinary Sufferings of the Crew of a United States Steamer.

A letter from Key West, giving the experiences of the United States steamer Ossipee in the storm of the 19th and 20th of October, says: "The men, in getting about the decks to attend to their duties, were thrown violently from their feet and blinded by the salt spray, and were obliged to go groping about as if they were in total darkness. They could only stick to their stations by the most desperate struggling against the hatches, grating, doors, deck-buckets, and many other articles that were being swept back and forth across the decks by the rushing of the water as the ship rolled and tossed. Breathing was difficult, and the air taken into the lungs was so loaded with sea salts that it caused excessive irritation, producing violent coughing and vomiting. The suffering of the men was most intense, especially among the firemen and coalheavers, who were not only deprived of ventilation, but obliged to inhale the salt-water steam produced by the sea rushing into the fire-room. It was then thought advisable to encourage the men by the use of stimulants. The surgeon found a sufficient quantity to give all hands a "tot" each, and sent it to the cabin to be distributed. The effect of the storm on the animals on board was peculiar. The cats disappeared the morning before the storm, and were not seen for five days afterward. The dog Daniel, a splendid pointer, owned by the Captain, exhibited the greatest dread at being left alone, and was only appeased when some one was petting him. The hens and turkeys, usually the most hungry and voracious and quarrelsome beasts on board, forgot their hunger, and barely opened their eyes when food was thrown to them. Two birds, bobos, a species of pelican, came on board while we were lying in the vortex. They must have been drawn down while attempting to fly over us. The parrot was the only thing on board that seemed at all to enjoy the surroundings.

The storm commenced on the 19th, and lasted twenty-six hours, and was intensely violent. The seas made clean sweeps over the vessel, and the sailors suffered severely. She lost her fore and main-top-gallant-mast, and much personal property was destroyed.

The storm came up over Cuba, and passed over Key West, leaving a track of desolation in its rear. Much property was destroyed, and several lives were lost.

The island of Kaya Sarga was flooded, and its entire population swept away. There were about 400 people there.

One vessel was capsized in Key West harbor, and all hands drowned.

The storm is pronounced the severest that has visited Key West since 1845.

Mental Differences Between Man and Woman.

Sir George Campbell, M. P., who presided over the section of Economic Science and Statistics of the British Association, touched in his opening address upon a great variety of topics, and among others gave his views as to the difference between the mental qualities of men and women. He said: "As regards the education and employment of women, is not there great room for scientific inquiry on the question how far the mind of woman differs from that of man? Is there not, in fact, a very considerable mental difference between man and woman, just as there is a considerable bodily difference? Is not woman, to some extent, at least, a different creature from man, so that we may in some sort predicate that under certain conditions a man will act in one way and a woman will act in another way, in the same manner (though not in the same degree) as we can predicate that a dog will act in one way and a cat in another? To some degree I am inclined to think that there is some natural difference, and that this difference must be taken into account in determining the treatment, the employment, and the functions of women. It is because I thoroughly sympathize with the desire of so many women of the middle classes to find useful and honorable employment for themselves that I think scientific inquiry into the economic capacities of the creature woman most necessary. If we can once solve that part of the problem, the rest will be comparatively easy. I feel sure that there are many functions, whether they depend on nimbleness of finger, sympathy of heart, or quickness of intellect, for which women are especially fitted, while there are others for which their nature is less fitted, and in respect of which they will do well to avoid an unequal rivalry with man."

A NEW INVENTION.

The "Automatic Welcome"—A Useful Mechanical Appliance that no Newspaper Office Should be Without.

[From the Burlington Hawk-Eye.]

The *Hawk-Eye* has just got into its new editorial rooms, and it is proud to say that it has the finest, most comfortable, complete and convenient editorial rooms in America. They are finished off with a little invention which will be of untold value to the profession of journalism when it is generally adopted, and we know that it will rapidly come into universal use as soon as its merits are understood and appreciated. We believe it is fully equal, in all that the term implies, to the famous Bogardess Kicker, less liable to get out of order, and less easily detected by casual visitors. It is known as "Middlecrib's Automatic Welcome." The sanctum is on the same floor as the news-room, being separated from it by a partition, in which is cut a large window, easily opened by an automatic arrangement. The editor's table is placed in front of that window and near the head of the stairs, and on the side of the table next the window, directly opposite the editor, the visitor's chair is placed. It has an inviting look about it, and its entire appearance is guileless and commonplace. But the strip of floor on which the chair rests is a deception and a fraud. It is an endless chain, like the floor of a horse-power, and is operated at will by the editor, who has merely to touch a spring in the floor to set it in motion. Its operation can best be understood by personal inspection.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Bostwick came in with a funny story to tell. He naturally flopped down in the chair that had the strongest appearance of belonging to some one else, and began in his usual happy vein: "I've got the richest thing—oh! ha, ha, ha!—the best thing—oh! by George! I can't—oh! ha, ha, ha! Oh! it's too good! Oh! by George, the richest thing! Oh! it's too loud! You must never tell where you got—oh, by George! I can't do it! It's too good! You know—oh, ha, ha, ha, oh, he, he, he! You know the—oh, by George, I ca——" Here the editor touched the spring, a nail-grab under the bottom of the chair reached swiftly up and caught Mr. Bostwick by the cushion of his pants, the window flew up, and the noiseless belt of floor gliding on its course bore the astonished Mr. Bostwick through the window out into the news-room, half way down to the cases, where he was received with great applause by the delighted compositors. The window had slammed down as soon as he passed through, and when the editorial foot was withdrawn from the spring and the chair dropped and the nail-grab resumed its accustomed place, young Mr. Bostwick found himself so kind of out of the sanctum, like it might be, that he went slowly and dejectedly down the stairs, as it were, while amazement sat upon his brow, like.

The next casual visitor was Mr. J. Alexis Flaxeter, the critic. He had a copy of the *Hawk-Eye* in his hand, with all the typographical errors marked in red ink, and his face was so wreathed in smiles that it was impossible to tell where his mouth ended and his eyes began. He took the vacant chair and spread the paper out before him, covering up the editor's manuscript. "My keen vision and delicate sense of accuracy," he said, "are the greatest crosses of my life. Things that you never see are mountains in my sight. Now here, you see, is a——" The spring clicked softly, like an echo to the impatient movement of the editor's foot, the nail-grab took hold like a bull-dog helping a Burlington troubadour over the garden fence, the chair shot back through the window like a meteor, and the window came down with a slam that sounded like a wooden giant getting off the shortest bit of profanity known to man; and all was silent again. Mr. Flaxeter sat very close to the frosted window, staring blankly at the clouded glass, seeing nothing that he could offer as any explanation of what he would have firmly believed was a land-slide, had he not heard the editor, safe in his guarded den, softly whistling, "We shall meet, but we shall miss him."

Then there was a brief interval of quiet in the sanctum, and a rustling of raiment was heard on the stairs. A lovely woman entered and stood unawed in the editorial presence. The E. P., on its part, was rather nervous and uncomfortable. The lovely woman seated herself in the fatal chair. She slapped her little grip-sack on the table and opened her little subscription book. She said: "I am soliciting cash contributions—strictly, exclusively, and peremptorily cash contributions—to pay off the church debt, and buy an organ for the Mission Church of the Forlorn Strangers, and I expect——" There are times when occasion demands great effort. The editor bowed his head, and, after one brief spasm of remorse, felt for the secret spring. The window went up like a charm; the reckless nail-grab hung back for a second, as if held by a feeling of innate delicacy, and then it shut its eyes and smothered its pity and reached up and took a death-like hold on a roll of able and influential newspapers and a net-work of string and tape, and the cavalcade backed out into the news-room with colors flying. The chair stopped just before the familiar spirit who was washing the forms, and as the lovely woman gazed at the inky face she shrieked, "Merciful heavens, where am I?" and was borne down the gloomy stairway unconscious, while the printers whose cases were nearest the wicked window heard the editor singing, as it might be to himself, "Dearest sister, thou hast left us."

Shocking Scene at a Grave.

The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* says: "A shocking scene occurred at a funeral which took place in one of the suburbs of this city a few days ago. There was a large attendance, and the immediate relatives of the deceased were so overcome by sorrow that the burial was left to the care of some friends who volunteered their services in paying the last sad tribute to the dead. Numbers gathered around the grave to see the coffin lowered, but the men having charge were so intoxicated that it was clumsily done. Before the first spadeful of earth was thrown on the coffin one of the party fell into the grave and could not extricate himself. A companion, no better off than he, attempted to rescue him, but he also fell into the grave, and there both struggled in vain until some of the sober attendants, who were shocked and justly indignant at the occurrence, lifted the drunken pair out, and, pushing them aside, kept them away."

A PENNSYLVANIA TRAGEDY.

A Crazy Negro Woman Kills Her Three Small Children.

[From the Philadelphia Times.

Glen Lock is a small station on the Pennsylvania railroad, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. Running directly through the center of the village is a cross-road. On this road Ira Baker, a colored barber, rented a house several years ago and did a small business as a country barber. He had a wife and four small children. This morning, at a little after 8 o'clock, as Joseph W. Sarchet was driving along the cross-road he overtook Mrs. Baker near the railroad station. She hailed him and said that she had just killed all of her children. At first Mr. Sarchet paid no attention to her, but she persisted in her statement, and at length he turned around and drove up to the little whitewashed barber-shop. The door was locked, but he kicked it open. On the floor in the middle of the room lay the eldest of the children, apparently dead. Another child, about 6 years old, was leaning against a chair and bleeding from the mouth, and another was behind the stove with a severe cut in its head. A large willow club, about two and a half inches in diameter, a very heavy weapon, lay near the head of the unconscious child in the middle of the floor, and, although there was no blood on the club, knots of hair adhering to it showed plainly that it had been the instrument of death. The fourth child, a baby, was found in the second story, in a bed, where it is thought Mrs. Baker had tried to smother it. Mrs. Baker, after leaving Mr. Sarchet on the cross-road, continued her journey to West Chester, where she arrived about 10 o'clock. After searching for her for some time Constable Baker arrested her in Market street, where she had made herself conspicuous by inquiring in many places for the nearest magistrate. She was at once taken to Justice Whitehead's office and was committed to jail, and this afternoon the magistrate gave her a hearing. Mr. Sarchet was the first witness, and he told substantially the same story that is related above. Mrs. Baker, during the hearing, was in the wildest state of excitement, tearing her hair, beating her breast, and crying continually: "I did it for the best. God judges me. I wanted them to get to heaven. I did not know what to do. It was my desire to get my poor, dear children to heaven. I want to go too." She is a full-blooded negro, with high cheek-bones, ugly features, round head, perfectly black, of medium height and build, and apparently about 35 years of age. There is scarcely any doubt that she is crazy.

A Disgusted Widow.

Capt. W—— has just returned from the Warm Springs. The Captain is a widower. At the Springs was a widow who rather set her cap for the Captain. The girls told him to look out, and the Captain replied, well, he was ready.

Sitting out in the portico one evening, the cool breeze fanning like a 10-cent palm-leaf, and thinking of his daughters far away at school, the widow moved up close by and opened conversation.

"I hear, Captain, you have grown-up daughters."

"Yes, madam, I have."

"How I should like to see their pictures!"

"I will show you a picture of my eldest daughter," said the Captain, handing her one.

"Oh, such a sweet face!" said the widow; "and such a fine eye! Isn't she called like you, Captain?"

"I don't know, madam, that she is."

"It is a wonder to me, Capt. W——, you do not get married."

"Well, ma'am, I never think of it; for the woman I'd have might not have me, and then, you know, vice versa."

"Yes, but what kind of a lady would suit you?" and the widow looked her sweetest.

It was right here the Captain's wonderful nerve never forsook him, but setting his eye steadily at the widow's he hardened his heart and replied: "Madam, she must be 95 years old to a second, and worth $200,000."

"It is getting so chilly out here I must go for my shawl," said the widow; and she looked frigid zones at the Captain as she brushed him by with a toss of her head.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Women's Wages in France.

In the late sittings of the Workingmen's Congress in Paris, Madame Raoult presented a report upon the wretchedly paid labor of women. Many made chemises at 3 francs (60 cents) a dozen, half a dozen a day being the average amount completed. Other work was in proportion. The report recommends that workwomen should associate co-operatively in large establishments, where they could not only receive wages, but share the profits now accruing to employers. Until women found a way of doing this successfully no chance existed of ameliorating their condition. The workingwomen's associations of Paris were represented at the Congress by 253 delegates, and those of the provinces by ninety-five. This Congress obtained a respectful recognition by the press.

Utilizing the Bandits.

It seems that the two dead Northfield bandits have been made useful. The Ann Arbor *Register* says that "the two robbers who didn't escape will devote the remainder of their bodily existence to the interests of science. In other words, they will attend the medical department of the University this year, having already arrived. The people of this city need have no fears of being robbed by these reformers, as they will be closely guarded by the University authorities."

One of the curious articles in the Woman's department at Philadelphia is a shutter from the window of Mary Phillipse, the haughty damsel whom George Washington wooed in vain. Delicate flowers on a background of gold have been painted upon it, and it is now waiting for some wealthy relic-hunter to come along and claim it.

BITTEN BY A TARANTULA.

A Strong Man's Struggle with the Deadly Poison.

(From the Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain.)

Dan Sheppard, a workman on the South Pueblo water-works ditch, at the St. Charles, was bitten by a tarantula on the evening of Friday last, in such a manner as to result almost fatally. On the night in question Mr. Sheppard was sleeping in a cabin on the "Grayback ranch," near where the Rio Grande railway crosses the St. Charles. He had made his bed on the floor, and had scarcely gone to sleep when he felt something pinch his shoulder and then run across his face. He tried to catch it with his hand, but it escaped him. Severe pains beginning to shoot from the shoulder, Mr. Sheppard became convinced that he had been bitten by a tarantula. He then ran up the track to Mr. M. T. Robinson's, about three-quarters of a mile distant, in the hope of getting some whisky to use as an antidote, but unfortunately Mr. Robinson had no whisky on hand. He then returned down the track and went to the house of Mr. Neece, near where he was bitten. Sheppard is a stout, powerful man, but by this time he was nearly exhausted. The pain had passed from his shoulder down his left side, until his whole body was affected, and he was in a state of the most excruciating agony. Mr. Neece hurried to Mr. Howard's, half a mile up the St. Charles, and informed him of the occurrence. Mr. Howard immediately mounted his horse and galloped to Pueblo, eight miles distant, for a supply of whisky. In the meantime Sheppard returned to his cabin, and in a short time, from the action of the poison, he became almost insensible, and his body, head and limbs became frightfully swollen. In just two hours and a half from the time he was bitten, Mr. Howard arrived with the whisky. The poisoned man was now in a very critical condition, unable to move, and evidently at the very gates of death. The whisky was immediately administered, and he speedily revived. About a quart was given him, when, as Sheppard himself says, he began to feel himself the strongest man in Colorado, and it was with difficulty that four men could hold him. It soon became evident that the whisky would prove an effectual antidote to the tarantula poison.

Mr. Sheppard is now recovering rapidly, and though he is still weak, and has lost some thirty pounds in weight, there is but little doubt that in a week or so he will be all right again.

Lightning in a Camp.

A camp of soldiers was lately struck by lightning in France, and the result is a good instance of the effectiveness of points to attract the electric fluid. The tents were full of men and arms, and the cots had iron frames. In one tent, three men were killed and seven wounded, all but one being struck either in both legs or on the right leg. That one was struck in the right eye. In another tent where four men were wounded, the charge entered by both legs or the left one. Some men were thrown out of their beds, or turned over in them. The uniforms of the soldiers were perforated, and showed spots which are said to be "sulphurized." One of these will be analyzed. The most significant part of the occurrence is the escape of a tent which stood near the telegraph line. A soldier standing in front of it was struck, but the tent escaped, the electric current passing to the telegraph, where it broke a dozen poles. It is thought from this that camps may be protected by being surrounded with lines of wire surmounted with points, and well connected with the earth.

Wonders of Mechanism.

A crowd of people were standing around the Corliss engine, Machinery Hall, at the Centennial, the other day, watching and admiring it, when a man stepped from among them and took from his pocket a tin box, and opening it took out what appeared to be an exceedingly diminutive alcohol lamp, and, placing it on the corner of the platform, lighted it. Then it began to buzz something as a humming-bird might if only small enough, and, upon close examination, it was found to be a perfect steam-engine in full motion, having for its foundation a 25-cent gold piece. It was composed of gold, steel and platinum, the fly-wheel being three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and the stroke one-twenty-fourth of an inch, and its full weight seven grains. A magnifying glass had to be used to see it distinctly.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves........................	7 50	@10 50
Hogs........................	5 70	@ 5 90
Cotton........................	11¼	@ 11½
Flour—Superfine Western........	4 25	@ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago........	1 26	@ 1 28
Corn—Western Mixed........	58	@ 61
Oats—No. 2 Chicago........	46	@ 48
Rye—Western........	78	@ 83
Pork—New Mess........	17 00	@17 25
Lard—Steam........	9¾	@ 10

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers....	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives........	4 40	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers........	2 40	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers.	3 50	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair........	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live........	5 00	@ 5 90
Flour—Fancy White Winter......	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice spring ex..	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New........	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 3 Spring........	1 01	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 2........	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2........	32	@ 33
Rye—No. 2........	60	@ 61
Barley—No. 2, New........	81	@ 81
Butter—Creamery........	30	@ 36
Eggs—Fresh........	22	@ 23
Pork—Mess........	15 50	@16 00
Lard........	9¾	@ 9⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall........	1 21	@ 1 22
Corn—Western Mixed........	40	@ 41
Oats—No. 2........	30	@ 31
Rye—No. 2........	58	@ 59
Pork—Mess........	17 00	@17 25
Lard........	9½	@ 9¾
Hogs........	5 20	@ 5 75
Cattle........	2 25	@ 4 60

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1........	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2........	1 13	@ 1 14
Corn—No. 2........	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2........	31	@ 32
Rye........	61	@ 63
Barley—No. 2........	84	@ 86

CINCINNATI.

Wheat........	1 15	@ 1 24
Corn........	48	@ 49
Oats........	30	@ 37
Rye........	66	@ 68
Pork—Mess........	16 50	@16 75
Lard........	9¾	@ 10½

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra........	1 30	@ 1 31
Amber........	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn........	47	@ 48
Oats—No. 2........	32	@ 34

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers........	4 45	@ 5 55
Philadelphias........	6 00	@ 6 15
Cattle—Best........	5 00	@ 5 40
Medium........	4 00	@ 4 50
Sheep........	3 25	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER
T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Old Log House.

There's an old log house on my father's farm,
All silent, and lonely, and still;
Not a sound of mirth is ever heard now
In the old log house on the hill.

But fondly I think of the bygone days,
Where with brothers and sisters dear,
Not a happier home, in the country around,
Could be found, either far or near.

But my father builded another house,
And my brothers are gone afar;
And the old log house is deserted now,
And defaced with many a scar.

The rabbit and squirrel play hide-and-seek
With mice o'er the oaken floor;
But they quickly beats hasty retreat
When the owl flies in at the door.

The "twittering swallow" now builds its nest
On the rafters, going to decay;
And the robin and sparrow have made their house
On the logs for many a day.

The little room, where my brother and I
Oft listened to the weird whip-poor-will,
Is open now to the birds and the bats,
And they come here without fear of ill.

But poor-will is miss'd from his nightly seat
On the apple tree near the door—
For there's no one there to answer him back,
As we've done a thousand times o'er.

The primrose bloom uncared-for now,
And the "blue-eyed violets" blow;
And the cottage rose, that my sister loved,
Climbs in at the casement low.

As if it would ask, "Where are they all gone
That used once to caress and to love
Us poor flowers, neglected now
In the rank weeds that o'er us rove?"

But the friendly vine, on the old black logs,
Still clings there, loving and true,
As if it would hide the marks of decay
From the passing traveler's view.

Oh, my heart still clings to the dear old home,
And the times of my childhood there!
And I'd rather live o'er those blessed days
Than to dwell in a palace fair.
—*Rural New Yorker.*

Experiments and Experiences.

WARTS can be removed from stock by touching them daily with a little acetic acid. It will soon destroy them.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Maine Farmer*, speaking of improving wet land, says: "A few years since I took a piece of wet, rocky pasture that produced nothing but flags and rushes, cleared it from rocks and drained it with an open drain, then plowed and thoroughly pulverized it and seeded it down. The first year there was from one to two tons of grass per acre."

NO TOOL is more essential on the farm than a good grindstone. They were formerly all imported from England. Then the Nova Scotia ones were found superior. Ohio grindstones are largely used by Western farmers. But now Lake Huron grindstones are superseding all others; they have a fine, sharp grit, and leave a fine edge. The stone should be kept clean and dry, and free from grease and rust.

IT used to be thrown in our face by Eastern butter and cheese makers, that "the corn-growing West could not grow the grass and had not the water to make good market butter, except for the vitiated tastes of Western people, who know no higher flavor." But since we have come in competition with them in a fair field, and carried off the palm, they now patronizingly conclude, "you better confine your operations to corn and wheat-raising, for which your soil is peculiarly fitted." Come out West, young man.—*Des Moines Register.*

TO ASCERTAIN the number of head of cattle of an average of eight cwt. that a farm ought to support, French agriculturists generally estimate than an animal consumes in a year eleven cwt. of hay for every one cwt. of its weight. Thus, twenty-two tons of hay ought to support during a year two tons of live stock, equal to five animals of eight cwt. each. Two hundred weight of nutritive hay, being taken as the standard of nutrition, are found to be equal to eight and one-half stones of oats and sixteen of potatoes. It should be borne in mind that the richness of food varies with the soil, and its feeding value will vary with the temperament and the digestive powers of the animal.

WHO that has had a garden and grow vegetables but has time and again been disappointed, in getting old, worthless seeds, or such as turn out untrue to name. There are a few leading sorts of vegetables that are indispensable in a kitchen garden, and to have these fail is a serious matter. To avoid such failures, and always be sure of such crops, there is one measure which if put in practice is certain of success. This is at the time of gathering the crop to select a few of the best specimens of the different kinds, from which to raise seed the following spring. With the exception of parsnip seed, these are good for terms of from two to ten years, if properly kept. By following a plan of growing two or three kinds of seed each year, a supply can be kept up at a small outlay. In this way the constant annoyance and loss resulting from sowing seeds not true to name can easily be avoided.—*P. T. Quinn, in Scribner for November.*

TO HANG seed-corn, or place it where it can be smoked a few days, will put it in a condition beyond question. The heat will dry it out and the smoke leave a covering upon it which will protect it from the changes of temperature, from insects when planted, and be a stimulus to it when it starts to grow. It is hardly possible for a farmer to devote more time in the selection and care of his seed-corn than will be returned to him in a tenfold ratio in the crop which may be produced from it. When the seed is saved, be sure that it is placed beyond the reach of vermin. Mice will walk with feet uppermost if they only have two sides to brace them against. Suspend the frame or scaffold which supports the ears, by wires or rods of iron which can neither be gnawed off or descended by the little rodents. Do not fail to save the seed-corn in proper condition, for it is often worth, in a wet, backward spring, nearly a whole crop of corn to the man who devotes a little time to saving it just at the proper season.—*Western Rural.*

The Kitchen.

TRIFLES.—Roll out rich puff paste, quarter of an inch thick, brush over with icing as made for cake, then cut in strips four inches long, and one wide, and bake delicately.

DRIED SALMON.—Pull some into flakes; have ready some eggs boiled hard, and chopped large; put both into half a pint of thin cream, and two or three ounces of butter rubbed with a teaspoonful of flour; skim it and stir till boiling hot; make a wall of mashed potatoes round the inner edge of a dish, and pour the above into it.

BROWN SOUP FOR INVALIDS.—Take one tablespoonful of flour and brown it. Put it in a bowl and mix with it one ounce of butter, stir them together to a smooth paste; then add half a pint of boiling water, with a slice of toasted bread cut in small pieces, and just salt enough to taste; if approved, a little black pepper may be added. When animal food is forbidden, this may be used as a substitute for a richer soup.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One quart of buckwheat flour, one pint of wheat flour, half a teacupful of yeast; salt to taste. Mix the flour, buckwheat and salt with as much water, moderately warm, as will make it into a thin batter. Beat it well, then add the yeast; when well mixed, set it in a warm place to rise. As soon as they are very light, grease the griddle, and bake them a delicate brown. Butter the cakes, and eat while hot.

ONION SAUCE.—Take four onions, four peppers, and one pint of green tomatoes, and chop all fine. Add one small cup of salt, and let it stand over night. Next morning drain off the liquors and add one cupful of grated horseradish, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, and a tablespoonful of ground allspice. Cover with vinegar, place on the back of the stove in a preserving kettle, and stew slowly for six hours or more. Bottle tightly. An excellent relish with cold meats.

WAFFLES.—In the evening boil quite soft four tablespoonfuls of rice, using more water than when cooking it for other purposes. In the morning beat the whites of three eggs, put the yolks into the rice, stirring both lightly together; add one pint of new milk, a little salt and flour to make rather thick batter; stir in the whites last, and bake a light brown in a well-greased waffle-iron; the batter should be thick enough to require a little spreading out with a spoon when put upon the iron, but if too thick the waffle will be tough. The above quantity is sufficient for a family of four or five persons. Deep irons are better than shallow ones.

A Father's Frantic Efforts to Save His Child.

Last Wednesday at noon, as Mr. Johnson went home to his dinner, he noticed his little boy, about 7 years of age, playing on the roadside, and his little girl near him. Going into the house, he threw off his coat. Mrs. J. called his attention to the fire the boy had set to the dry grass at the roadside, and was now, at her bidding, trying to extinguish. With the remark that he would help, Mr. Jones took up his hat and started. When a short distance from the house he was thrilled with horror to see the little girl speeding up the ravine at her best run, and a bright tongue of fire blazing a foot above her head. Calling out, "run toward pa," the father started in swift pursuit. The child heard, but as she turned her face the fire swept over it, and she kept on without again turning until caught by the frantic father, who tried in vain to tear the blazing clothing from her. Unhappily her garments were all new, and it was impossible to tear them. Dropping her to the ground he succeeded in slipping a portion over her head, and then as the flames blazed up caught them in his hands until they were extinguished. On raising her in his arms to take her home, the skin peeled from her arms and hands, which, as she ran, had constantly fluttered backward as if to fight the fire off. She had run several hundred feet from where she caught fire. Her constant cry was, "Oh, father! Oh, mother!" She was conscious to the last. Drs. Lotspeich and flowers were over two hours dressing the wounds. Two-thirds of the surface of her body was burned. The accident occurred at half past 12, and at 10 o'clock the next day she died. She was 4 years old the 26th of last August. Mr. Johnson's hands are perfectly cooked, and he is almost helpless, so far as hands are concerned. It is a great wonder that he too did not perish, as his only clothing was cotton. He thinks that had he but worn his coat the life of his pet might have been saved, but he had nothing with which to smother the fire but his bare hands.—*Holden (Mo.) Enterprise.*

An Expensive Lesson.

John Bright, in his recent speech at Manchester upon the Turco-Servian war, delivered to an immense audience, told the English people some home truths not only with regard to the Eastern question and the Bulgarian atrocities, but also the Crimean war. In the course of his speech, Mr. Bright said:

> Great, indeed, I know, were the reasons that were offered to thoughtless and uninformed people to induce them to support the Government and Parliament in that unhappy war. They were held sufficient, and the war took place. That it was disastrous, looking back twenty years, I think all men must now admit. I am not speaking of the valor of the troops or of their failures in any contest in which they were engaged. I am speaking of it from a far higher point of view than that. It was a disastrous war; and to us now looking back again it was especially humiliating. I think Mr. Kinglake says more than half a million of lives, first and last, were sacrificed in that war. I think our share is supposed to approach about 40,000 men. A hundred millions of money was spent by us—I am not speaking of what other nations spent; I am not addressing other nations. The moment the war was over, though there was a reduction of armaments, still our military charges remained, and have remained from that time to this at £10,000,000 or more higher than they were before; and, besides all this, we entered into commercial transactions with an insolvent firm on the Bosphorus [laughter], to which the people of England advanced large sums which there is no hope they will ever see again, to the amount probably of nearly a hundred million of money. It may be said, looking back to those loans, that at this moment there is not an ironclad that slumbers on the Turkish waters, there is not a musket or a rifle or a bayonet or a sword by which a Servian has been killed in this war, or unarmed men and helpless women or children have been murdered in Bulgaria, that was not purchased and paid for by money borrowed from the credulous people of this country.

A TEXAN was fined $500 last week for threatening the life of a neighbor. Had he committed the murder he contemplated he would have fared better.

TWO STRONGHOLDS.

The Key of the Black Sea and the Key of the Mediterranean.

Constantinople is to the Black sea what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean. It is the key of the East, as the latter is of the West. There is great plausibility, to say the least, in the report that England proposes to seize Constantinople now, as it did Gibraltar 174 years ago, and, holding it, allow the other powers to carve the rest of Turkey in Europe to suit themselves.

Gibraltar, as everybody knows, is an insulated rock, the southernmost promontory of Spain, connected with the mainland only by a low sandy slip of land between the bay of Gibraltar on the west, and the Mediterranean on the east, forming one of the "Pillars of Hercules," Ceuta, on the African coast, being the other. It is 1,400 feet high, accessible only on the northern and western sides. Properly garrisoned, it is absolutely impregnable, and, what is more to the point, commands completely the passage between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. In a word, England, by having possession of that rock, is entire mistress of the commerce of all Southern Europe. The Moors held it in the days of their power. England wrested it from Spain in 1702 by surprising the garrison. Several attempts have since been made to deprive England of this rock, which is indeed one of the most precious stones in the crown jewels of Great Britain. The most memorable attempt was made by the French and the Spaniards in 1779–83. That was perhaps the most determined siege and defense of military history. England guards Gibraltar as the very apple of her eye, and justly, too.

Constantinople, ancient Byzantium, is situated on the Bosphorus, where it commands the Black Sea. It is a triangular peninsula, with the Golden Horn on the north, and water on every side except the west. It occupies seven hills. Properly garrisoned, it would be as impregnable and commanding as Gibraltar. Founded by the Emperor Constantine, it is most admirably situated for being the capital of an empire embracing the two continents. It is stated that the city has been subjected to no less than twenty four memorable sieges. The Crusaders took it early in the thirteenth century. The Turks won it in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is a city of over 1,000,000 people, about half of them Mohammedans and the rest Christians and Jews. A city of about 20,000 has sprung up about Gibraltar.

Firemen's Dress.

An improved dress, designed to enable firemen to enter a burning building in safety, has been recently made the subject of some interesting experiments. It consists of two air-tight garments, worn one over the other, after the manner of a diver's dress. The inner dress is of rubber and fits tightly; the outer dress, worn over this, is of leather and is quite loose. The outer suit is also secured to a metallic helmet resting on the shoulders and entirely covering the head. A line of hose is attached to the back of the outer dress, where it divides into two smaller pipes. One goes to the top of the helmet on the outside, where it discharges a number of fine streams of water that flow down over the outside of the dress. The other branch pipe passes under the fireman's arm, and ends in a nozzle that he may use in directing the stream on the flames. Within this hose is another, smaller, that delivers air under pressure to the open space between the two garments. The air expands the outer garment and keeps it away from the person, and at the same time supplies fresh air for respiration. To allow for the escape of the spent air, two small holes are drilled in the helmet opposite the eyes, and through these the exhausted air escapes, driving the smoke and flames away from the face and giving a clear view without injury to the eyes. Such a dress enables a fireman to stay within a burning building for twenty minutes in perfect safety.—*Scribner for November.*

Audible Speech Conveyed Two Miles by Telegraph.

The Boston *Advertiser* prints an interesting account of an experiment in carrying on a conversation by word of mouth over a telegraph-wire, made on the evening of the 9th inst. by Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Watson. Telephones were placed at either end of a telegraph-line owned by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, extending from their office in Boston to their factory in Cambridgeport, a distance of about two miles. The company's battery, consisting of nine Daniels cells, was removed from the circuit, and another of ten carbon elements substituted. Articulate conversation then took place through the wire. The sounds, at first faint and indistinct, became suddenly quite loud and intelligible. Mr. Bell in Boston and Mr. Watson in Cambridgeport took notes of what was said and heard, and the comparison of the two records shows that the transmission was almost perfectly accurate. Conversation was carried on for about half an hour, generally in an ordinary tone of voice, but often in a whisper. The credit of this important discovery is due to Mr. Bell.

An Old Bombshell Explodes in a Kitchen.

On Wednesday morning a bombshell, which had been picked up on one of the battle-fields of the late war as a relic, found its way into the cooking range at No. 4 South Broadway, the residence of Capt. Alex. Jones, and exploded, doing considerable mischief, but injuring no one. The shell was thought to be empty, and had laid in the cellar for seven years. A servant, without knowing it, picked up the missile with a bucket of coal. The coal and the shell were emptied into the range, and the servant left the room to attend to other duties. The shell exploded with a loud report, nearly demolished the range, tore through the ceiling, and caused other damage.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AN enterprising Yankee whose reverence for historic landmarks is only equaled by his zeal in selling groceries and provisions, advertises in a Boston paper that his store was built in 1782 as a city market, and that Lafayette, during the siege, stopped there one day with his staff and ate bread and cheese on the counter. Boston was besieged before the structure was erected, and Lafayette was not in America during the siege. But no matter; the grocer is there now, and ready to see his customers every morning.

Remarkable Exits from Life.

When he (William the Silent) felt himself dying, "Holland's greatest warrior" sent for two clergymen of the opposing religious factions, and bade them argue which of their creeds was the right one. "I see well enough," said the hardened unbeliever, when they had finished their discussion, "I see there is nothing certain except mathematics." With this he turned his face to the wall. He had ceased to live. A remarkable dependence upon the certainty of mathematics. One who was not quite so confident endeavored to make "assurance doubly sure." I quote from Scaliger and De Thou, who both maintain that Hieronymus Cardan, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, who lived in Pavia towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and who may be better known to students as the discoverer of "Cardan's suspension," having foretold the day of his death by various calculations, starved himself to death for fear that his prediction would not be verified, and that his beloved science might suffer in consequence thereof. This might be called being imbued with the spirit of the thing; but I think that my next example goes a step further still. "Creech, the celebrated commentator on Lucretius," says Voltaire in his Dictionnaire Philosophique, "wrote on his manuscript, 'N. B. I must hang myself when I have finished my commentary.'" He kept his word in order to have the pleasure of ending his days like his author. We are told that the first copy of Copernicus' book was brought to him when all consciousness was gone. When they brought Breech's they found him suspended from a beam. "If he had undertaken a commentary on Ovid he would have lived longer," remarks the commentator on this commentator's mad act. Champcenetz, the Secretary of Rivarol, during the French Revolution of '93, innocently asked, when he had heard his sentence, whether a substitute would not do. Andre Chenier did not trouble himself so far. Perceiving his friend Roucher, the author of the "Months," a poem not unlike Thompson's "Seasons," he apostrophized him quite cheerfully by reciting the opening lines of the first scene of "Andromache," after which he kept silent, until they arrived at the Barriere du Trone Renverse, near which the guillotine was erected. The hideous cart was met by a flock of sheep just entering Paris. It brought to the young author's mind the seventh Eclogue of Virgil, which he closed with "Torridas." "Torrida," corrected Roucher. His companion did not answer until they had mounted the scaffold, when he softly approached Roucher, and tapped him on the shoulder. "You were right; I forgot that summer was feminine in Latin." It brings the tears into one's eyes, and we turn with relief to more peaceful closing scenes, in which the wit, though no less brilliant, is not so harrowing. When the Count de Caylus was dying, they brought to him, much against his will, a priest whose name happened to be Chapeau (Hat); upon hearing which he exclaimed: "I came into the world without breeches, I can well afford to go out without a hat." This was the same who always persisted that he had no soul. Unknowingly there may be many such, who think that it is sufficient to have lived well in order to die well. There is a sentiment of rectitude, which influences those of whom we would least expect it to do what is right in this world, without thinking of any reward which they may reap from it in the next. That Montaigne should get up in his dying hours to pay his servants their salary, for fear that his heirs might neglect it or dispute the amount, is not so wonderful, knowing what we do of the man and his principles; but that one his very opposite should have some thoughts for his creditors after he should be gone is rather surprising. Vangelas, author of the "Remarques sur la Grammaire Francaise," a not very strait-laced personage, did so, however. Notwithstanding his ample pension, he was loaded with debts to that extent that he no longer dared appear in the streets in the day time, but only went out at night, a proceeding which gave rise to his friends calling him "The Owl." This condition of things made him very uneasy, as was proved at his death in his will. After having disposed of his wardrobe to satisfy all outstanding claims, he adds, with perfect frankness and bonhomie, "But as there might still be left some creditors who cannot be paid, even after everything is sold, in that case my wish is that they shall sell my body to some surgeon at the highest price that shall be paid for it, and that the amount shall be applied to the liquidation of these debts which I may still be owing in the world; so that, if I have not succeeded in being useful during my life, I may be at least so after my death." I wonder whether he ever heard of Dryden's body being detained by his creditors.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

One Fair Woman the Cause of Three Deaths.

The estate of Keroalain, in Brittany, for centuries occupied by the ancient and wealthy family of Kermel, is soon to be sold by auction. The last tenants of the old and picturesque chateau were a widowed mother and her two sons. The eldest, Olivier, was Mayor of the Commune, and the youngest led the quiet life of a country gentleman. Both became attached to a young servant girl of the establishment, and Olivier, having reason to think that his brother obtained the preference shot him. He was condemned to the galleys for life, and soon died of mingled remorse and fever. The mother, crushed with grief, soon followed. Hence the auction.

THE heaven-born and other poets will be glad to know that a new rhyming dictionary is projected, and that it is to be on an enlarged and improved plan. It is to be very comprehensive, including all the *outre* rhymes of Browning and Byron, and many more which have never before appeared. The effect of this volume will be to reduce still further the price of the divine afflatus, so that only the basest of mankind can afford to be without it.

Effect of Recoil in Rifle-Shooting.

It has been a question with marksmen, says the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, whether the recoil of a pistol or rifle occurred before the ball left the bore. Many have contended that it did not, and that the tendency of a pistol to "throw up" did not affect its accuracy. A recent experiment seems to have shown conclusively that the recoil occurs before the ball leaves the bore and does [illegible] direction. The experiment was this: A rifle barrel, [illegible] inches long for [illegible], was [illegible] to a solid bed in such a way as to prevent any movement but that of recoil directly to the rear upward. In this situation it was fired a number of times, and the balls followed each other into the same hole in the target. An incline or wedge was then made fast upon the bed at the rear of the barrel in such a way that the breech would be raised as it slid back in the recoil. Fired under these conditions it sent the balls lower than before. This showed that the recoil and subsequent elevation of the breech occurred in season to affect the direction of the ball; that is, before it had left the bore. Of course the length of the barrel has an effect in several ways upon the degree in which the recoil affects the accuracy of the shooting.

Frog Story.

A remarkable incident occurred at Brown & Hall's sawmill, in Acton, while a pine log was being sawed up into lumber. The outside slab and one board had been cut off, and while the workmen were turning over the log they were surprised to see a large toad poke his head out of a hole in which he was imbedded, and where he had barely escaped being cut up by the saw. How the stranger got there was a mystery, as he was completely incaged in the wood, with no possible means of ingress or egress. As the log was the fourth or fifth from the butt of the tree, his position must have been at least fifty or sixty feet from the ground, and he had no doubt grown up with it from infancy, being probably hundreds of years old. The animal was quite flat, and nearly as large as a man's hand. He was perfectly blind, but when taken from his bed he made use of his limbs to crawl away. The tree was perfectly sound, with the exception of a decayed spot of about a foot in length below the hollow place in which he was imbedded. How did he get there, and what did he live on?—*Toronto Globe.*

Wild Cat Tip.

Here it is: The precious blossom rock of the Far West. If worked into the mosaics of a new literature, it will catch the eye of the English critic as a thing of beauty, fresh, unique and unconventional. A miner, with a revolver in each boot-leg, and a gallon of California whisky under his hat, was lounging in the streets of Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, when suddenly a stranger happened to brush against him. Out came the pistol from the right boot, and up went the right arm with a flourish. "Now, look yer, everybody in this yer gulch; look at me and crawl! I'm Wild Cat Tip from Bear Gulch. Git out here, a half-dozen of yer, and form a line of battle, 'cause I can't hold onto this yer hammer much longer; so trot 'em out." Some one in the crowd fired a pistol in the air, and simultaneously a rotten egg struck Tip between the eyes. "I'm murdered," he yelled, dropping his revolver and falling heavily to the ground. In a moment he came to himself, and, straightening up, remarked plaintively: "Boys, let me see the caliber of the gun what shoots eggs."—*New York Tribune.*

An Engineer's Quick Wit.

A few days since, as an excursion train of eighteen heavily-loaded cars on the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad had commenced the descent of a heavy grade between St. Johnsbury and the Connecticut river, the engineer suddenly descried three cattle upon the track just in advance of him. To drive or frighten them from the track, or to seasonably stop the train, was impossible. Instantly he decided upon his course. He sent his fireman to disconnect his engine and tender from the train, whistled "down brakes," and, with full steam on, plunged forward alone, and, with the fearful impetus thus gained, threw the cattle from the track. He then quietly allowed the train to overtake him again, connected it, and continued on, his passengers knowing nothing of the fearful danger they had escaped by his bravery, his quick wit, and his fidelity to duty.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

A Tough Antagonist.

The Sitting Bull of East Africa is the King of Abyssinia. Against this rude General and his hordes the Khedive of Egypt has been directing his best military strength for a year past, only to be repulsed and outmaneuvered at every turn. More than this, the Abyssinian has shown no quarter whatever to any who have fallen into his clutches—American officers, home ability, allies of Egypt, and any others under the banner of the Khedive having been sacrificed, until hardly a relic remains of the three expeditions sent out against the Abyssinians within a few months. An enemy may be rude, untrained in modern military tactics and possessed of a light army, and yet be capable of giving good battle on his native soil, as the King of Abyssinia has proved to Egypt, the patriots of Cuba to Spain, and the Modocs and Sioux of the plains to the United States.

Something New in Mexico.

From Mexico we learn that Porfirio Diaz, the rival of President Lerdo, has done something so novel as to deserve at least passing notice. He negotiated a loan of $50,000 in Oaxaca, which was to be paid in installments of 25 per cent. Of course the lenders never expected to see their money again; for a Mexican merchant counts forced loans to revolutionary bandits among the losses to be looked for in a business career. The surprise of the lenders may therefore be imagined when, instead of the first installment, they received the whole amount in liquidation. The enemies of Diaz intimate that the repayment was a trick to enable him to secure a larger loan hereafter. But, in any event, the incident is probably unprecedented in the varied history of Mexican revolutions.—*New York Sun.*

All Sorts.

EUGENIE has sued a Paris paper for saying she is illegitimate.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the Russian Generals have "hay fever names."

[illegible] is li[illegible] exposts to [illegible] ice of Turkey [illegible] thanksgiving [illegible].

A BOSTON policeman is under arrest for perjury. In order to convict a thief he swore to too much.

A MAN-EATING shark, measuring twelve feet in length, was captured at San Rafael, Cal., recently.

A PHILADELPHIA jeweler has been detected substituting imitation diamonds for real ones left with him for setting.

THE Boston *Pilot* exhorts the Irish not to buy farms in New England, which is decadent, but to go South and West.

THE late Queen Dowager Josephine of Sweden left a fortune of £1,120,000. The Princess of Wales is one of her principal heirs.

"I [illegible] the Rev. Mr. Phillips yesterday," says a reverend writer in the *Methodist.* He should have been content without butchering Webster next day.

ISAAC ROBERTS, of Abington, Montgomery county, Pa., and his family were recently poisoned by eating toadstools instead of mushrooms. Two of his children died.

WE have always said be careful about cucumbers. A man at Beloit, Wis., stepped on a ripe one last week, slipped, fell, and injured himself so seriously that he died in a few minutes.

IN 1790, not 100 years ago, at the sack of Ismail, the Russians were as atrocious toward the Turks as the latter are toward the Servians; and Suwarrow put 3,000 persons to death, as a lesson to his soldiers in the art of massacre.

THE last high-toned Boston family left Swampscott on Monday. Said mamma: "I *carn't* stand the cold weather, and I *sharn't* be back until next June." Said papa: "By Jove, but it's dismal, ye know, and I'm off for home, egad!"

A STUDENT, after passing three years in the "Latin quarter," wrote to his father as follows: "I have made up my mind to set to work, dear father; therefore, I should like to know whether it was law or medicine that I came to Paris to study?"

TWO ENGLISHTOWN (N. J.) boys, fired with the spirit of many sensational tales, stole an oyster boat at Keyport and put out to sea in search of an island whereon to play Crusoe and Friday. Two or three days later an inward-bound vessel picked them up, nearly dead from exposure and hunger.

THE Russian Government is endeavoring to give the nation one tongue. A recent ukase prohibits the publication or sale of books printed in the dialect of Little Russia, as well as dramatic performances or lectures in it. This ukase is very distasteful to the 14,000,000 Little Russians or Ruthenians.

THE latest, simplest and most effectual mouse-trap yet thought of is an earthen wash-bowl nearly half-filled with water, covered over with meal, and placed on the pantry shelf. A Pulaski, N. Y., woman recently caught half-a-dozen of the mischief-makers in one night by this method.

IN the midst of a colloquy between Booth and McCullough, as Iago and Othello, in San Francisco, a huge watermelon rolled out from the wings to the center of the stage, then down the slight incline to the footlights, struck Booth's legs, and finally fell into the orchestra with a thud and a spatter.

AND now shall the brains of the good people of Connecticut be strengthened accordingly. A school of mackerel a mile long and the fourth of a mile wide was struck not long ago by the fishing smacks of New London, and at a single draw of the nets 300,000 fish were taken, which in their turn netted $10,000 cash.

MARSHAL BAZAINE with his wife and children are residing with a friend in the little village of [illegible]. The fortune of both Bazaine and his wife was absorbed by the expenses of his trial, which the French Government rigorously exacted, even to the extent of seizing a pair of the Marshal's pantaloons and the family clock, the loss of which probably made him think it was time to retire.

TO A BIRD.

When maiden daisies deck the ground,
And violets in the lanes are found,
When warmer suns in heaven glow,
And milder winds o'er meadows blow;
Thou com'st, sweet bird! at that blest time
To glad with songs our northern clime.
How mellow is each warbled note
That gushes from thy mottled throat!
Such music sweet is seldom heard
As here thou givest, happy bird!
For, listening with a pleased surprise,
The forest seems a paradise,
Such happy notes tell of a land
By gentle zephyrs ever fanned;
Where summer reigns throughout the year,
And raging tempests come not near.
When winter strips these woods again,
May thou and I that Eden gain.
—*Scribner for November.*

THE Chinese have an idea that the moon does not show her nose at midday for nothing. Late in August groups of natives gathered at noonday in the streets of Shanghai and gazed intently at the sky. There was the moon—no mistake; a faint but well defined curve, dodging in and out of cloud; and to the southwest was a bright star—Venus. It meant something, and an old Chinese merchant wagged his head very sagely as if he understood it. "I saw the same thing once before," said he, "and that was thirty years ago; and not so very long afterward the English took Chusan! Subsequently, too, they took Nanking."

Thiers.

Every one will learn with regret that the health of M. Thiers is slowly, but surely, declining. Until the last year he was vigorous for his age, always walking distances which would deter most venerable men. Now his physical system is decaying so fast that he rides. There will be heavy lamentation, even among the French, when their greatest statesman leaves them forever. He is justly entitled to be called in history "The Savior of France."

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STORE

always on hand at lowest prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. DeWald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

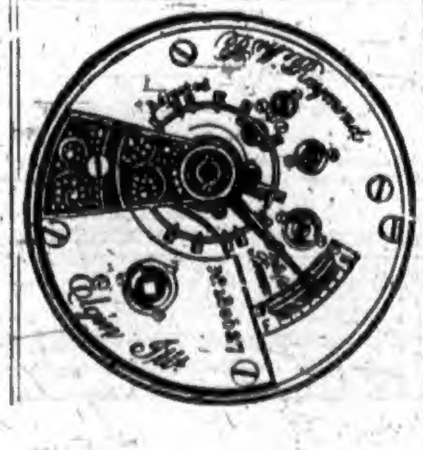

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich SoutlernRB

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:34 p.m.	x 3.15 a.m.	[illegible]
Waterloo	2.40 "	2.45 "	
Sedan	2.14	2.53	
Corunna	2.57	2.57	3 55

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.35 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.52 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 40 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	6 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 40 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex.	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p.
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 28 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 23 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.		Accom.	Mail.
Cincinnati				
Louisville	4 00pm			
Indianapolis	5 35pm			
Ft Wayne	10 35 "			4 p
Auburn	11 20 "			5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "			5 37
Summit				
Pleasant Lake				
Ar Angola	12 45 pm		5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "		7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "		7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "		7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "		9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "		12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "		5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 05 "			
Saginaw	9 10 "			
Bay City				

Going South.

Bay City				
Saginaw	7 40 a m			
Lansing	10 58 "			
Grand Rapids	8 00 "		11 55	
Detroit	10 45 "		2 30p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm		6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "		8 00	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "		8 30	8 11
Reading	2 15 "		9 00	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "		10 00	9 30
Pleasant Lake				
Waterloo	3 42 "			1 17
Auburn	3 58 "			1 30
Auburn Junction				1 36
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "			6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "			1 10
Louisville	8 30 am			8 00a
Cincinnati				11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	*8 55pm		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	12 45am		6 00
Baltimore	†7 25	6 20pm	10 10
Washington	8 40	7 35	11 30
Wheeling	1 5am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire	1 2	2 28	1 17
Barnesville	2 44	9 40	2 33
Cambridge	3 51	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	6 10	11 48	4 50
lv Columbus	7 05	12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*6 35	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 53	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 08	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	1 0

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 38
Avilla	1 52		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 30am	6 30
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	19 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 28	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	8 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

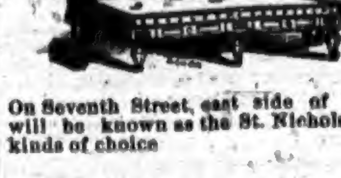

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, whi will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. A kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

CHICAGO ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	403 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA.	469 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	301 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and be tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,).

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

M Bowland

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 16th, 1876. Number 48.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months.......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
a Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
Column........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	60 00
a Column......	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Good sample rooms.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. C. MARKEL, Prop Corner of Maine and Tenth Streets, Auburn, Indiana. Good sample rooms for Drumers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDER BS, Prop'r.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

Medical Society.

OF DeKALB COUNTY, meets at Auburn, Ind., the 2nd Tuesday in each month.
J. H. FORD, Pres't.
J. A COWAN, Sec'y.

Joseph H. Stophlet.

ARCHITECT. Office over No. 17 Court street 1st door north of Empire Line office, Ft. Wayne Ind. Drawings and specifications furnished for all classes of buildings, at reasonable rates.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

Junction Hotel,

JAMES SMITH, PRO'R,

Auburn Junction, Indiana

This House is new and fitted up in good style throughout. Accommodations for traveling men cannot be better in the State.

L. H. SMITH, Clerk.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call an ascertain our prices.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. do and see his large stock

Auburn Courier.

A Minisota girl has been serving on a railroad for some time as a brakeman' She dressed in a male attire, and was not suspected for some time.

Gen. Cortina, the notorious Rio Grande robber, but recently a prisoner in the City of Mexico, is again at work plundering and murdering on the frontier.

Charles Van Lew, of Linden, N. Y., is seventeen years old, weighs eleven pounds, and is seventeen inches high; but he refuses all offers from showmen.

The negroes of South Carolina are led by a fanatic named Palmer, who claims to be the 'son of Christ,' sent by the Father to raise the blacks out of poverty and lead them to riches.

Not less than 10,000,000 persons visited camp meetings in America in the course of the past summer, and the property used for these purposes was worth $5,000,000.

A Tennessee paper has discovered that rum costs the country $200,000,000 and the clergy $2,000,000, whereat a profane contemporary cries for the abolishment of the latter on the ground of economy.

When any one is run over at St. Petersburg the carriage causing the accident is confiscated, the horses are taken to the fire brigade for public use and the driver is imprisoned and flogged. Hence fewer accidents than any where else.

Mrs. Bridget Fay, a female pauper, inmate of Longford Workhouse, Eng., climbed up the fence of the Workhouse like a cat and rang a bell at a height of 30 or 40 feet for three houre, in defiance of the Workhouse Master.

The Turks have a battle hymn which they sing when they go into battle. It is said that the soldiers of the enemy put their fingers in their ears and rush madly upon the bayonets of the foe, gladly welcoming death as an escape from the singing.

An Indian walked into the office of a foontier editor and asked that his name should be put in the paper. Next day the paper came out with an article declaring Indians to be susceptible to the influence of civilization.

The Intimidator Intimidated.

A number of South Carolina cotton strikers went to a field last week in which a stalwart so of Ham was working, and accosted him about how much he received, when the following dialogue took place.

Strikers—Say, Nat, what you git for dat dar work you doin'?

Nat—Look here, niggers, tell me, are you ready to meet yo' God?

Strikers—No foolin', Nat; what dese Buckra pay you for dis work?

Nat—I'm not foolin', nudder; tell me, niggirs, am you ready to meet yo' God?

Strikers—See here, Nat, we come to stop dis workin' for nottin', so you got to stop dat work 'mediately and go wid us.

Nat—Fore God, niggirs, you flingin' graveyard dirt on yo'self, and if yo' ain't ready to meet yo' God, leave here, for de fust nigger puts his hands on me dat nigger'il wake up de debil.

How Sioux Warriors Fight

The Sioux, when on the war path, black their faces from their eyes down, the forehead being colored a bright red When in mourning, and when very eager to avenge the death of friends or relations, they cut their hair short and daub their faces with white earth. Their feats of horsemanship are wonderful. They consider the greatest act of valor to be the striking of their enemy with some hand instrument when alive, and, whether alive or dead, it is the first one that strikes the fallen foe that 'counts the coop,' and not the one that shoots him. They do not always scalp. Their object in scalping is to furnish a proof of their deed and give them to their women to dance over. They always attack in a sweeping, circling line, eaglelike, give a volley, pass on, circle and return on a different angle. When they kill one of their enemy there is always a rush to get the first crack at him so as to 'count the coop,' and then some Indian who was disappointed in getting a cut at the victim while alive scalps him. The Sioux always camp with tepees (lodges) in a circle, making, as it were, a stockade, and when on dangerous ground they picket their ponies in the center.

A Peculiar Newspaper.

London has a large weekly newspaper called the "Obituary," devoted, as its title shows, to obituary and mortuary proceedings. It has an immense circulation and columns of splendid advertisements. Undertakers who get up funerals in every variety, cremationists, embalmers, vault makers and grave diggers all have their say in its columns, while the makers of humble tombstones and the sculptors of gorgeous monuments are ready to decorate the last home of man. Crape makers, manufacturers of all sorts of funeral appliances, and especially mourning mantua makers, claim the attention of the afflicted in their special advertisements.

Wills of distinguished individuals are given, and lost wills advertised; the cards of attorneys drilled in probate matters, and advertisements for absent heirs, make up a portion of its patronage.

The reading matter is all suited to the subject, while the obituary notices from a staple item, and, if necessary, choice notices are written by distinguished writers for the afflicted friends and relations, so as to move them to appropriate grief and lead them to gentle consolation.

Many people are afflicted with a morbid love for such reading, and to them this paper furnished the choicest matter.

A travel through its columns is like a solemn promenade through a splendid geaveyard, with a half a dozen funerals in sight, with the truthful utterance of the epitaphs thrown in.

It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and there are those who strive to please each sort of people. The London Obituary has a serious mission to fill, and it seems determined to fill it.

How to Get Rid of a Cold.

Few unimportant maladies are more disagreeable than a cold in the head, and how to get rid of it is a problem not always easy of practical solution.—Some people resort to "sudorifics and lying in bed," others to large and frequent doses of quinine, and others to persistent and resolute dipping of their heads in cold water—the colder the better. But Dr. Ferrier, in to-day's Lancet, recommends a novel cure, which he has tried with excellent effect in three cases—his own and those of two others persons the local symptoms of cold in the head—namely, watery eyes, running nose, sneezing, and nasal speech—are, as Dr. Ferrier says, the chief source of annoyance and discomfort. Local treatment, therefore, seems to him to be the most rational. In the catarrh of alcohalism, and in more chronic forms of gastric catarrh, bismuth alone or in combination with morphia acts almost like a specific. Dr Ferrier came to the conclusion then that in nasal catarrh—i. e., cold in the head—the same drug by itself or with others would prove efficacious. On a certain evening recently, Dr Ferrier, "I began to suffer with simptons of cold in the—irritatation of the nostrils, sneezing, watering of the eyes, and commencing flow of the mucous secretion. Having some trisnitrate of bismuth at hand, I took repeated pinches of it in the form of snuff, inhailing it strongly so as to carry it well into the interior of the nostrils. In a short time the tickling in the nostrils and sneezing ceased, and next morning and all traces of coryza had completely disappeared." Dr Ferrier adds: "The formula which I find on the whole the most suitable combination of the ingredients of the snuff is as follows: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drachms trisnitrate of bismuth, six drachms.—As this is neither an errhine nor a sternutatory, but rather the opposite, it may be termed an anti-orrhine or anti-sternutatory powder. Of this powder one-quarter to one-half may be taken as snuff in the course of 24 hours. The inhalations ought to be commenced as soon as the symptons of coryza began to show themselves, and should be used frequently at first, so as to keep the interior of the nostrils constantly well coated. Each time the nostrils constantly well coated. Each time the nostrils are cleared another pinch should be taken. It may be taken in the ordinary manner from between the thumb and forefinger, but a much more efficacious and less wasteful method is to use a small gutter of paper, or 'a snuff spoon,' placing it just within the nostril and sniffing up forcibly so as to carry it well within. Some of the snuff usually finds way into the pharynx and acts as a good topical application, should there be also pharyngeal catarrh The powder causes scarcely any perceptible sensation. A slight smarting may occur if the mucous membrane is much irritated and inflamed, but it rapidly disappears. After a few sniffs of the powder a perceptible amelioration of the symptons ensues, and in the course of a few hours, the powder being inhaled from time to time, all the simptoms may have entirely disappeared." This is worth knowing and remembering in the present season of hot sun and cold winds.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Getting Married.

This is the chief ambition of many young people, and the mania sometimes follows them through life. Hence we find them committing motrimony every few years, from the time they are "of age" until they turn the late corners of seventy or eighty.

But with all this marrying and giving in marriage, when the results are footed up, the product, in a majority of cases, is either indifference or misery. Out of this well known fact has arisen all kinds of theories in relation to social life, and any amount of abuse is poured upon the marriage covenant, especially by those who are unhappy in their domestic relations. It never occurs to them that they are responsible in any degree for the result of their actions, or that they are paying the penalty of their own rashness. Neither do the young, or even the middle-aged, take any warning from the married lives around them, but rush into the bonds of matrimony with their eyes shut and reasoning powers entirely dormant.

Thus the tide rolls on, and unhappy homes find place in every community, while the divorce courts pour out the disgusting tales of domestic infelicity. The marriage covenant is the highest and purest relation that God has given us. It is the bond of earthly happiness and the center of purity and truth; but unless its alters are lighted with love, its hearthstone is desolate and its very name is mockery.

The institution of marriage is in no way responsible for the accumulated misery that in many instances surrounds it. The trouble is that people will marry for anything and everything except pure affection. Girls will marry because it is fashionable, for the sake of having a wedding, to create a sensation, to get their names into the papers, or to keep from being an old maid. What they marry seems to be a matter of secondary importance, hence they will promise to 'love, honor and obey,' almost anything in the shape of a man or dandy, whether his mouth is clean or defiled with tobacco juice, whether his brain is cool or cooked in whisky, whether his morals are pure or whether he has any morals at all. And then, because they are not happy, they will declare that men are all alike and that marriage is a curse to humanity. If a girl marries for money and gets it, she has no right to complain of the result. If love was not invited to the wedding happiness will not come at the bidding. Money is good in its place, and a very convenient article in house-keeping, but it never purchased happiness, and nature seems to compensate by sending more love to the cottage than to the mansion.

A large exchequer is no detriment to a good husband, but don't for heaven's sake marry a fool or a brute, because, forsooth, he owns a few grrenbacks. Wealth is safer after all in a man's head than in his pocket, for brains are not like other stocks, liable to go down in financial panic; and fire will sweep through a block of tenement houses while the investment under his hat is left unscathed. But woman is not the only victim who is occasionally 'sold' in the matrimonial market. Men who pride themselves upon their good sense, often marry for beauty and find it fading quickly on their hands.

Men who flatter themselves that they are very shrewd, will marry an idle, helpless girl, in order to get the few thousands that her father is willing to give to have her taken off his hands. If the bridegroom was as shrewd as he thinks he is, he would rather have his hundred thousand dollars 'all in wife,' than to take one half in cash and the other half in dry goods and jewelry—weak nerves and neuralgia.

Another fatal mistake is for a middle-aged man to marry a young wife, and fancy that his happiness will be complete. The bride of course has made a foolish bargain, and one that coming years will chain with deep regret, but neither she nor her friends need flatter themselves that the sacrefice is all on her side. If compatibility affects both parties alike, and if marriage is not harmonious and loving it become a galling fetter that both must endure until death severs the bond. True marriage is a union of hearts and hands, cemented with a love that is deep enough to make sweet the dark passage of life—a love that is brave enough to make cheerfulness dwell in the shadow of poverty, and strong enough to make even a sacrifice for the loved one a pleasure. Then the years that go smiling by will strengthen the bond, and the great sorrows that haunts life's pathway will bind the twain closer together, and they will walk through life with hearts so warm and hands so close together that outside storms and trials will beat upon them comparitively in vain.—Farmer's Monthly.

KAHN.

OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchashed overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	"
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr,	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

Scaring Away his Sister's Young Man.

A young man, born of poor but honest parents, went to see his sweetheart Thursday night. Her youngest brother during the "primping interval," entertained the beau as follows:

"Sis says she's going to shake you, she is!"

"Ah!" exclaimed the astonished you'g man.

"Yes, she is; she's got you down on the slate for a gran' bounce, she has."

"Why, how?"

"Well, now, thar aint no use for you to chaw dictionary 'bout it neether, cause thar aint no discount on sis—she's a he ole gal when she starts!"

'My goodness grac—!'

'She sez she goes out with you an' tramps 'round jess as lonesome as some ole married cow, and when yer treats it aint ter nuthin' but cheap ole soda water at er nickle a quart!"

The young man sighed and reached for a fan

'She sez she wants a feller thet's got sum stile about him, and kin set up a square meal ter his gal when he takes her a gallivantin', she does!"

The young man rumaged for his hand kerchief.

'I tell yer what it is, boss, my sis ain't no slouch, and when she gits a crank in her hed dad sez she grinds it wuss nor our ole ricketty coffee mill. She's goin' fer yer, and she'll tell all the other gals ter shoot the miser, and yer jess bet the'll do it, 'cause they can't go back on sis—not much!"

The young man was climbing down the front steps.

Just then sis entered, and Johnnie explained how he had 'giv' the ole dug-out a big wabble.'

But Jonnie's opinion, since his 'daddy let go of him is, that if he had been Sitting Bull during the performance, he would now be sore in a different locality.

Newspaper Carriers Talk.

"You see" said one, I don't take a back seat to no man in this town in landin' a paper just where it's wanted. Up on Stockton Street there is a little French woman who hangs a parrot out in a cage from her window evry afternoon, and when I sling the Post up it falls on the ledge about the cage and the parrot grabs it with its beak. She can't read a word of English, but she takes the paper because she likes to see me sling it around so lively. I never missed but once and that was one foggy day last winter, when I suppose I didn't make proper calculation for the condition of the atmosphere."

"Pshaw, that ain't nowhere," chimed in another. I've been servin' a morning paper all along to a man who's never left his bed for seven years. Got the rheumatiz. There's a hole busted in one of the windows about two inches wide, and it's two stories high. I shoot it up through that slit at twenty minutes past five every mornin', and it strikes him in the face and wakes him up. On these dark mornin's when there's a high wind, it takes some mighty lively calculation to hit the right place. One morning I droped it on the foot of the bed and didn't wake him, so he stopped the paper the next day."

MOSAIC STANZAS.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the world below,
We find a little life—this life of man,
Laugh when you must—be candid when you can.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
When the loud thunders rock the sounding shore
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
Man never is, but always to be blest.

Silence how dread! and darkness how profound!
Let fall the curtain—wheel the sofa round—
The curfew tolls the knell of parting day—
He stole her slipper—filled it with Tokay.

Syphax! I joy to meet thee thus alone,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,
Where'er I roam, whatever lands to see,
Nor on the lawn, or by the brook was he.

Oh! happy peasant! Oh! unhappy Bard!
Then tell me not that woman's lot is hard;
My daughter—once the comfort of my age—
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page.

The squirt, flippant, pert and full of play,
Live while you live, the epicure would say,
One truth is clear, whatever is is right,
Better, quoth he, to be half choked than quite.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain!
He shrieked and scrambled, but 'twas all in vain
Laymen have leave to dance when passions play
With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!
In every clime, from Lapland to Japan,
I'll leave this wicked world and climb a tree!
In maiden meditation fancy free.

'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat
(Although, thank heaven, I never boil my meat)
To fix one spark of beauteous heavenly ray,
Let Hercules himself do what he may.

With few associates, and not wishing more,
Let those laugh now that never laughed before.
The good we seldom miss we rarely prize,
Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise.

The waves o'ertake them in their serious play,
Far as the solar walk, or milky way,
'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
'Tis true, 'tis pity, an' pity 'tis, 'tis true.

Lo! the poor Indian! whose untutored mind—
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.
—A needless alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The discussion on the powers and duties of Congress in the matter of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President may be in some degree enlightened by an account of what has been done heretofore, beginning at the commencement of our Government under the existing constitution, 1789. The manner of electing President and Vice President engaged the attention of the convention that framed the constitution, and the system of electors now in use was proposed by James Wilson, one of the delegates from Pennsylvania. Other plans were proposed, although none of them contemplated an election by direct vote of the people, and Wilson's plan was adopted and became a part of the organic law. That plan was defective in two important particulars; it fixed no time for the choice of electors, and made no distinction between votes for President and Vice President, simply providing that the person having the greatest number of votes, if a majority of all the electors, should be declared President, and the person having the next highest should therefore be Vice President. Another oversight was in the method of opening and counting the votes. That important work was to be done, as now, by Congress in joint session, and the "President of the Senate" was to be the custodian and the opener of the votes, and he was to declare the result. The manifest impropriety of delegating this power to one who would naturally be a candidate for the highest office was quickly perceived in the first Congress, for that body had not been four weeks in session, and the electoral votes given in 1788 had not been opened when the Senate (April 6, 1789) proceeded to ballot for the choice of a President "for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States." John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was unanimously elected, and a message sent to the House "that a quorum of the Senate is formed; that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; that the Senate is now ready, in the Senate Chamber, to proceed, in the presence of the House, to the discharge of that duty, and that the Senate has appointed one of its members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared, submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members for the like purpose."

FIRST COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTES.

Immediately upon receiving this information the members of the House, preceded by the Speaker (Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania), went to the Senate Chamber. Mr. Langdon took his place and declared the purpose of the meeting. He then opened and read the certificates from the States, and the tellers made the record. When completed, the presiding officer declared that George Washington had been unanimously elected President of the United States for the term ending with the 3d day of March, 1793; and that John Adams, having the next highest vote, and a majority of all the electors, was elected Vice President for a like term. There were sixty-nine votes sent in from ten States, New York, Rhode Island, and North Carolina not voting, because they had not ratified the constitution in time to do so. About the vote for Vice President there seems to be some confusion. If there were sixty nine votes cast, as recorded in the "History of Congress," then Mr. Adams did not have a clear majority. Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress," however, gives only sixty-seven votes, ignoring the two votes from Georgia set down in the "History" as given for a Mr. Milton. Lanman may be presumed to be right, as there was no question raised about Adams' election, and yet he could not have had a majority of all the sixty-nine electors. Everybody agreed upon Washington; but the full vote for the second place is interesting as showing that party divisions were already beginning among our people. Adams had but two States complete—New Hampshire and Massachusetts; he had five votes from Connecticut, one from New Jersey, eight from Pennsylvania, and five from Virginia; John Jay had Delaware, five of New Jersey's six, and one from Virginia; Robert H. Harrison had Maryland; John Rutledge had six of South Carolina's seven; John Hancock had two from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia, and one from South Carolina; George Clinton had three from Virginia; Samuel Huntington had two from Connecticut, and Edward Telfair and Benjamin Lincoln each one from Georgia. If New York had voted she would have named Clinton, and there would have been no choice for Vice-President.

REGULATING THE SELECTION OF ELECTORS.

To reduce the business of choosing electors to something like order, the act of March 1, 1792, was passed, and is still in force. It provided that the electors should be chosen within thirty-four days immediately preceding the first Wednesday in December of each year preceding the end of a Presidential term; that the electors should meet and vote by ballot on the first Wednesday in December, and sign three certificates of the result, one to be sent to the President of the Senate by mail, one to be sent to him by a messenger, and one to be deposited with the United States Judge of the particular district. The second section provides that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of electors "for the purpose of counting and declaring the vote." Should there be no President of the Senate, the votes are to be in care of the Secretary of State. The same act made provision that in case of vacancy of both President and Vice President the President of the Senate pro tempore should act as President; and if there should be no such officer chosen by the Senate, then the Speaker of the House should act.

In 1792 Washington was unanimously re-elected, all the old thirteen and the new States of Vermont, Georgia and Kentucky voting. On this occasion a joint committee was raised to determine upon the forms to be observed in counting the votes, and that practice yet continues. This committee reported, and it was ordered that the two houses should meet in the Senate chamber at noon of the day fixed by the act of Congress; that the Senate should previously appoint one and the House two tellers to set down the votes as declared; that they should deliver the result to the President of the Senate, who should announce the state of the vote and declare the persons elected to both houses then assembled, "which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President," which declaration, together with the list of votes, should be entered on the journals of the two houses. There was nothing worthy of note in the counting on the second Wednesday of February, 1793; Washington had the entire 132 votes; Adams had 77, Clinton 50, Jefferson 4, and Aaron Burr 1.

In 1796 John Adams was chosen President, having all the votes of the New England States, with New York, New Jersey and Delaware, and ten scattering from other States. He had barely enough—seventy-one out 140 votes, only one majority. Jefferson, having the next highest, was the Vice President. There was a peculiar incident about the announcement of this result that is worth noticing. The President of the Senate was Muhlenberg, the same who presided in 1789. After declaring the result, and proclaiming that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were duly elected, etc., etc., for the term of four years, he added: "And may the Sovereign of the Universe, the Ordainer of civil government on earth for the preservation of liberty, justice and peace among men enable both to discharge the duties of their offices conformably to the constitution of the United States, with conscientious diligence, punctuality and perseverance."

The first action suggesting that Congress ought to have anything to say about the casting or the receiving of the electoral votes, beyond the purely ministerial act of counting and declaring, was in the Senate, in January, 1800, when a committee was raised to report what regulations should be made for deciding disputed elections of Presidents and for determining the legality or illegality of votes for President and Vice President in the different States. A bill was reported in February, when Charles Pinckney strenuously opposed it, taking the ground that neither house ought by the slightest suspicion of an act to exercise control or even revisal over the franchise. The bill passed, 16 to 14, but did not go through the House, and appears to have been dropped altogether.

THE FIRST SERIOUS DIFFICULTY—AN ELECTORAL TIE.

About the close of the year 1800 it was known that there was likely to be a tie vote for President between Jefferson and Burr. So, about a week before the day for opening the returns, the usual joint committee brought in a rule, which was adopted, that if no person should have a constitutional majority of the electoral votes, the Speaker and the members of the House should at once return to their chamber and immediately proceed, without debate, to vote for President, and should not adjourn until they had made a selection. The counting, on the 11th of February, resulted as anticipated — Jefferson and Burr had each seventy-three votes. As soon as the presiding officer made the announcement, the House returned to their chamber and began to vote by States; Jefferson got eight States, Burr got six, and two (Vermont and Maryland) were divided. This was the result of the thirty-seven ballots, taken during a session extending from noon of the 11th to noon of the 17th of the month. Intense solicitude was felt throughout the country, more particularly because of the reputation of Burr, who had suddenly sprung into prominence as a bold and unscrupulous leader. The dead-lock was broken on the thirty-eighth ballot, when Jefferson got Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee—ten States. Burr got New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—four States. Delaware and South Carolina voted blank. This contest made vividly apparent the necessity of some law or rule requiring the electors to state the offices as well as the man for whom they voted, so that the tellers might know which was for President and which for Vice. Therefore, as soon as Congress met in December, 1803, the Twelfth amendment to the constitution was proposed, requiring separate votes, so certified, for the two offices. The amendment was ratified and proclaimed Sept. 25, 1804, in time for the Presidential election of that year. The election of 1804 was almost informal. Of 176 votes Jefferson had 162, and George Clinton for Vice President the same. The other fourteen were for Charles Coatesworth Pinckney and Rufus King. There was nothing of consequence about the counting, the President of the Senate, however, for the first time, did not read the certificates, but broke the seals and handed them to one of the tellers, who read the contents. On this occasion the geographical order of the States was officially recognised. On commencing the presiding officer said: "Perceiving no cause for preference in the order of opening the returns, I will pursue a geographical arrangement and begin with the Northern States." He began with New Hampshire, and this form of calling the States was the rule until quite recently, when the alphabetical form came into use. In 1808 Madison came in as heir-apparent without serious opposition, having 122 out of 175 votes. Now, for the first time, the distinction was made by the electors of President and Vice President, and George Clinton was chosen to the latter place by 113 votes to 47 for Rufus King. Charles C. Pinckney had 47 votes for President. At the counting, Feb. 8, 1809, the Senate for the first time went to the hall of the House of Representatives. Madison's re-election in 1812 was also a matter of course. He had 128, and DeWitt Clinton 89 votes. Elbridge Gerry had 131 and Samuel Ingersoll 86 for Vice President. Monroe's first election, in 1816, was all one-sided. He had 183 votes, and Rufus King 34; Daniel D. Tompkins had 183 votes for Vice President.

FIRST OBJECTION TO THE VOTE OF STATE.

When the above votes were counted, Feb. 12, 1817, Mr. Taylor, of New York, interrupted at "Indiana." The Senate immediately retired, and Mr. Taylor stated that his objection to the vote of Indiana was that the electoral vote had been cast before Indiana had been admitted to the Union. The declaration of admission was made Dec. 16, 1816, and the vote had been given by the Indiana Electoral College a few days before. As the vote of the State could not in the slightest manner affect the result, neither house took any definite action, and the point, if there was any, was not accepted. The Senate returned, and the count was completed and announced in the usual form. At the count in February, 1821, a similar objection was made to the vote of Missouri; but as every vote in the Union (except a single one from New Hampshire) had been cast for James Monroe, and as there was no actual opposition to Tompkins for Vice President, the objection was not pressed. Missouri had chosen electors for President some months before she was fully admitted as a State.

ADAMS, JACKSON, CLAY, CRAWFORD.

In 1824, there was no choice of President by the people, and the excitement about the result in the House, increased by all sorts of rumors of bargains and bribery, was intense. The usual joint resolution was passed, and the houses met Feb. 10 for counting, John Gaillard, of South Carolina, presiding. On this occasion the presiding officer opened two packets from each State, the one sent by mail and the one brought by messenger. One of them was read by Mr. Gazewell, the teller for the Senate, while the other copy was followed by Mr. Taylor, of New York, and the figures written down by Philip P. Barbour, the teller on the part of the House. The figures were also taken down by the Clerks of the two houses. When the report was finished it was read in detail by Mr. Gaillard—Adams, 84; Jackson, 99; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. He then announced that no person had received a majority of the votes given for President; that Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and William H. Crawford were the three persons having the highest number of votes, and that the remaining duties in the choice of a President of the United States devolved upon the House of Representatives. He then declared that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, had received a majority of the votes of all the electors for Vice President, and was duly elected. The Senate then retired, and the House at once proceeded to vote. Thirteen States voted for Adams, seven for Jackson and four for Crawford, and the speaker (Henry Clay) announced that John Quincy Adams had been duly chosen President for four years from the 3d of March, 1825.

The college of 1829 and 1833 that elected Jackson moved along in the beaten track without incident worthy of note.

NO CHOICE OF VICE PRESIDENT.

In the count in 1837, when Van Buren was elected President, there was no choice for the second office. For President the vote was: Van Buren, 170; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14, and Mangum, 11. For Vice President Richard M. Johnson had 147, just one-half the whole number. The President of the Senate (John Bell) declared Van Buren elected, and added: "As no person has a majority of the whole vote for Vice President there is no choice. Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger have the highest vote, and it is for the Senate to elect." In such case the vote is not taken by States, but each Senator votes as he pleases. The result was: Full Senate, 52; majority, 27; legal quorum, 35; present, 49; for Johnson, 33; for Granger, 16, and the presiding officer declared Johnson duly elected Vice President. There was a little question about the reception of the vote of Michigan, the latest addition to Uncle Sam's family, but as her three votes made no possible difference the objection was dropped.

PUTTING ON OFFICIAL DIGNITY.

Heretofore there had been no especial formalities observed in the meeting of the two houses, except that the House members went to the Senate or the Senators to the House, all at once. But when the time for meeting, in February, 1841, arrived, the Senate formed, with their Sergeant-at-Arms at the head, then the Vice President, with the Secretary of the Senate on his left, then the Chief Clerk bearing the electoral votes, and then the Senators, two by two. The procession was met in the rotunda by the House Sergeant-at-Arms, who led it down the broad aisle. The Speaker received the Vice President on the steps of his stand and conducted him to the chair as President of the joint session, the Speaker seating himself on the left. The Secretary of the Senate took a seat at one end of the Clerk's table and the Clerk of the House at the other. The tellers were stationed in front of the presiding officer, the Senate teller in the middle and the House tellers on each side. The members of the House remained standing while the Senate came in. The galleries were filled with ladies, and the scene was very impressive. The presiding officer announced the purpose of the joint session, and took up the package containing the vote of Maine. He broke the seal, and, handing it down, said: "I deliver to you, gentlemen tellers, the votes of the electors of the State of Maine for President and Vice President of the United States, that the same may be counted." When the counting of the States was finished the presiding officer declared the result, and said: "I do declare that William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, having a majority of the whole votes for electors for President, is duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, in the year 1841." The same declaration was made in the case of John Tyler for Vice President, and then the Senate retired in formal order.

The counts in 1845, 1849 and 1853 were conducted in the same way, and nothing occurred beyond the ordinary routine. In 1857 a great deal of time was wasted in discussing whether the vote of Wisconsin should or should not be counted. The objection was raised by Mr. Mason, the presiding officer of the joint session, and was on account of irregularity, the Wisconsin electors having met the day after and not on the day fixed by law. No decision was made, and the matter was dropped after two days of debate. In February, 1861, while we were on the very eve of war, the proceedings of the joint session were brief and entirely quiet. The same old formalities were observed, except that there was no dignified parading.

REJECTING THE VOTES OF STATES.

The first move toward positively rejecting the vote of any State was made in the House, Dec. 19, 1864, when Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution declaring certain States (those in rebellion) not entitled to representation in the electoral colleges, and that no votes from them should be received or counted. This was adopted, and votes from only twenty-five of the thirty-seven States were counted. No votes were offered from the States in rebellion.

In 1869, the question of the regularity or legality of counting the vote of Georgia was brought up by Senator Edmunds, who, on the 6th of February offered a concurrent resolution, reciting that whereas the question is now pending whether the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in Congress, because not yet reorganized: *Resolved*, That, if the votes of Georgia shall not essentially change the result, they should be reported thus: "Were the votes of Georgia to be counted the result would be for ——— for President, ——— votes; if not counted, for ——— for President, ——— votes; but in either case ——— is elected President of the United States." The Senate passed this resolution, 34 to 21. Subsequently, Senator Trumbull moved to reject the votes of Louisiana, but the motion was lost. There was much confusion and wrangling, but finally the count was completed, and the tellers announced 294 votes, including Georgia, of which 148 would be a majority; but excluding Georgia, there were 285 votes, and 143 was a majority. As Grant had 214 votes and Seymour only 71, or 80 with Georgia, the result was fixed beyond cavil, and the presiding officer declared Ulysses S. Grant duly elected.

THE LAST MEETING—THE TWENTY-SECOND RULE.

The last joint session for counting the electoral votes was on the 12th of February, 1873. Again there was difference over the the votes of the reconstructed States, although their reception or rejection could not have made the slightest difference. On this occasion the somewhat famous twenty-second rule (passed Feb. 6, 1865) was used to stop debate and questioning while in joint session. The substance of this rule is as follows:

> If upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers any question shall arise in regard to the counting of the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House shall, in like manner, submit the said question to the House for its decision; and no question shall be decided affirmatively and no vote objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two houses, which being obtained the two houses shall reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted and upon such question there shall be no debate in either house; and any other question to this object, for which the two houses are assembled, may be submitted and determined in like manner.

The two houses met on the 12th of February to count the vote. When Georgia was reached Mr. Hoar objected to the three votes for Horace Greeley, because they were given after his decease, and the electors could not lawfully vote for a dead man. The point was waived for the time, and the count went on till Mississippi was read. Mr. Trumbull objected to the vote because the statement did not say it was done by ballot. Both objections were put in writing, and the Senate retired. In that body it was voted—44 yeas and 19 nays—to count the votes for Greeley. During the debate Mr. Conkling and others undertook to get through a declaration that the functions of the joint session were purely ministerial, and that the recording of the votes of the States was done independent of and without regard to the effect of such votes; but the motion failed—yeas 8, nays 32. In the meantime the House voted not to count votes for Greeley, but both houses decided to count Mississippi. They met again at half-past 3 p. m., and, as the houses disagreed on the Greeley votes, they were not counted. Still another trouble was found in Georgia. There were two votes for Charles J. Jenkins, of that State, for President, and five votes for A. H. Colquitt, also of that State, for Vice President. The constitution says that the President and Vice President must be citizens of different States. There was also a similar mistake made by the Missouri electors. Then Mr. Trumbull objected to the vote of Texas for certain irregularities, chiefly clerical; and with this budget of troubles the Senate again retired. On reassembling, both houses had agreed to count Texas, and six or seven States were gone through with when Louisiana appeared with two returns. Again the Senate walked out, and a long war of words followed in both houses. Finally the joint session was resumed and the count completed at about 8 o'clock in the evening. The Vice President then stated that there were 366 electoral votes, of which 349 had been counted for President and 352 for Vice President; that for President, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, had received 286; B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, 2; and David Davis, of Illinois, 1 vote; that for Vice President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, had 286, etc. And he declared U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson duly elected. (The 17 votes rejected were 3 of Georgia, 6 of Arkansas, and 8 of Louisiana.)

CONCLUSION.

It does not appear that the houses, in joint session, can pass upon anything beyond the result as shown by the count. Their duties are merely clerical; they have no power to decide upon what to receive or what to reject. The cases where such power has been exercised (not in joint session, but in each house for itself) are all since the rebellion. In 1865 there were no votes offered from the States not counted; in 1869 Georgia was practically counted, and only in 1873, at the very last election, was there a positive throwing out of a State, and on that occasion the omission of their votes made no difference, for Gen. Grant was almost unanimously re-elected. What might be done if the vote of a single State should be enough to change from one candidate to another is a question yet to be reached.

Cost of Railroads.

Nothing has been more effective in developing the resources of nations than railroads, and through no other means has the percentage of loss of capital been so great. We gather some facts in this connection from a recent number of *Frazer's Magazine*, which facts, in their magnitude and character, can scarcely fail to astonish even educated readers. The rapidity with which money has been borrowed on railway enterprises is most astonishing, and, notwithstanding revulsions, renewed outbursts of zeal in new projects have followed in quick succession. As recently as 1845 the total capital sunk in railways throughout the world was only about $570,000,000, of which Great Britain had spent some $320,000,000, and America $90,000,000. At the present time the railways of Great Britain alone represent a nominal outlay of nearly $3,280,000,000, and those of the United States $3,800,000,000. Besides these sums France has spent about $3,000,000,000, Germany about $1,100,000,000, and Russia about $1,250,000,000. Many other foreign countries have thus pledged the national credit for, nominally at least, the same kind of "works of public utility" to an enormous extent, and hence the national debts of Turkey, Austria and Hungary, Egypt, Italy, Spain, and of various petty semi-barbarous South American republics, of the empires of Brazil and Chili, have been swollen prodigiously. What the total pledges of credit in the world may amount to, or what amount of savings may have been locked up in corporate enterprises, it would be almost impossible to say, just as it is impossible to reckon how far the aggregate figures represent money spent and how far mere paper; but the national debts of the world are now swollen almost as much as the credit of separate enterprises and corporations. The principal countries of Europe owe about $17,500,000,000, exclusive of the unsecured paper currencies and home debts, and all other national debts which come within the cognizance of civilization may be valued at about $5,000,000,000. Those huge and rapidly accumulating obligations are not, it is true, due by any means exclusively to the spread of industrial enterprise, Austria, Spain, Italy, France, the United States and Russia having contracted large national debts in the prosecution of wars and conquests, but for the purpose of the stock-broker it is much the same whether the "securities" he deals in are based on industrial undertakings or commerce, or are mere loans necessitated by a national bankruptcy or an ambitious war. His business is to buy and sell and get gains out of these bits of paper, and it is of the essence of that business that quantity should have weight with him, not quality. And of quantity it cannot be denied that the modern stock-broker has enough.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Colorado Avalanche—A Striking Spectacle.

At an early hour on Friday morning last the denizens of Alpine street, which runs parallel with Republican mountain, were aroused by the ominous rumbling of rock far up the mountain side, and ere the first echoes had dies away a fearful sight met the gaze of the terrified crowd who stood riveted, as it were, to the ground in speechless awe, not knowing which way to turn. A tremendous mass of rock weighing some 2,500 pounds came leaping and rolling down the rugged sides of Republican mountain at a rapid rate. Every eye was strained in a painful anxiety as it came nearer and faster, and seemed to be bent on destroying everything in its path. It barely missed the residence of Mr. Glaze, which is situated just on the side of this mountain, and was only stopped by coming in contact with Mr. Forrest's stable, which, but a moment before, had contained a large number of horses and pack animals. It made a hole in the stable large enough for ten persons to go through. Mr. Forrest's loss is not very great. Owing to the early hour of the morning the lives of many little children were saved who would, later, most probably, have been in the path-way of this havoc-making rock.—*Denver Tribune.*

One of the many characters of San Francisco is "Jack the Grabber." Jack moors his boat close to ships discharging cargo at the wharves. His boat contains hooks and grapples, specially devised for bringing up substances from the bottom. If a vessel be discharging coal, Jack's hooks will fish up all the lumps that drop into the water while *in transitu* from the ship to the wharf. If an angler drops his pocket-book in the water, Jack is the man to find it for him. He is said to make a good living.

An Illinois clergyman, finding mankind spiritually incurable, has turned cancer doctor.

THE OLD HOSTLER'S EXPERIENCE

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

I gits up hesh—like good ol' Paul,
Obed'ent to de Mahs'r's call—
To tell my 'sperience, tell it all!
Ol' chains's put up;
An' I's led Glory out de stall,
[illegible]

Den, all you sinners, cl'ar de track!
I's mounted on ol' Glory's back;
Her hufs a-gwine ta-click-ta-clack,
Dat's how dey's gwine!
An' Satan's rattlin', shacklin' back
Is lef' behin'.

Ah, Christians! in my foolish days,
I rid de debbil's blooded bays;
Presumptious Pride an' Worl'ly Ways,
An' made 'm lope;
But now I's turned 'em out to graze
Widout a rope.

Yah! Yah! *Oh!* how I used to—. Well,
De 'ticklars 'taint no use to tell,
But once I rid de road to hell
Wid nary bit,
An' went two-forty on de shell
Toward de pit.

Like Balaam, when he rid de ass,
I 'lited on a dreadful fas'—
[illegible]
An' I got th'owed,
I cotch Religion trottin' pas',
An' back I goed.

An' now I simply 'vise you
You debbilish boys I's talkin' to—
Don't nebber hab a thing to do
Wid Satan's hosses;
Dey'll break an' fling you in de sloo,
Fus' one you crosses.

But git Religion well in han',
An' ride her like a little man—
Dere ain't no hoss in all de lan'
Kin run agin her—
An' you'll come by de judges' stan'
A easy winner.

—"*Bric-a-Brac*," *Scribner for November.*

Pith and Point.

Dod laws are perplexing.

An evil checked—A convict clothed in zebra garb.

Doesn't a man contract a debt when he pays part of it?—*Lowell Courier.*

"Here goes for a swim," exclaimed a Galveston alcoholist maniac, as he plunged out of a fourth-story window.

Says *Figaro*: "Distrust fair-complexioned women with wide mouths." That is to say, if you trust them you will get bit.

On a pretty girl's saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad, you see," he replied, "Oh! no; you belong to the other Jewish sect. You are very fair, I see."

They had wood-sawyers as long ago as the Roman occupation of Judea. Because, if somebody didn't saw and split the wood, how could Pontius Pilate?

Kind-hearted Old Gent—"What is the matter, my little man?" Little Man—"Boo-hoo! Dad promised me a dollar if I'd have my tooth out, an' I want the dollar, an' don't want my tooth out. Boo-hoo!"

A man rushes into a stamp-office, "Quick; a postage stamp!" "Of what denomination, sir?" "The cheapest you have." "But where is the letter to go to?" "It isn't for any letter; I've cut my finger."

"Ladies and gentlemen," said an Irish manager to his audience of three, "as there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all; the performance of this night will not be performed, but will be repeated to-morrow evening."

A New Jersey pedagogue justifies the corporeal punishment of pupils on Biblical grounds. He says that when the Queen of Sheba came so far to learn of Solomon, it is manifest she must have been struck with a ruler.

Composer—"Did you stay late at Lady Tittup's?" Friend—"Yes. Heard Miss Bang play again. I was delighted with her execution." Composer—"Her execution! *That* would have pleased *me*; she deserved it for having brutally murdered a piece of mine."

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close-fisted tradesman to a publisher the other day. "Because," was the characteristic answer, "you have never asked me, sir, I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, but in vain; I never go where I am not invited."

X's mother-in-law is very sick, and X. consults a friend as to what doctor he should call. "Shall I try a homœopath or an allopath?" "My dear fellow, it is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. The allopath kills his patients; the homœopath lets his die." "Then I will call an allopath—the poor woman will suffer less."

Trials never come singly. It was only last week that we learned that the coal supply would be exhausted in a little over nine million years, and now news comes that the planet Vulcan is lost. We can hardly think any one would be mean enough to steal Vulcan, but the nights have been dark lately and there are a good many tramps about.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A silly young man in Bethel, N. Y., thought he would shoot a dog with a piece of gas-pipe loaded with powder and lead, and a plug in the end to serve as a breech-pin. When everything was in readiness, the young man fired at the dog and shot himself in the hand, with the plug, which was just what everybody but himself would have expected. The dog, with a surprised look, trotted away down the street, and his would-be exterminator went and had his wounds dressed.

SLANG PHRASES.

"Brace up and have some style about you,"
And "How is that for high?"
"Shoot that," or "Cheese it,"
Then tell them to "Mind your eye."
"He's a sick pill of misery,"
And "Don't you forget it,"
"They've gone up spout," "You'd better sell out,"
And "Give us a rest on it."
"I'll put a tin ear on you,"
"You know how it is yourself;"
"Wipe off your chin," and "Pull down your vest,"
"Not if I know myself."
"That's what's the matter with Hannah,"
"Or any other man."
"That's too thin," "Bully for you!"
And "Beat that if you can,"
"You'd better sell out," and "Go West,"
Or "I'd put a head on you,"
"I ain't that kind of a hairpin,"
And these are only a few.

Murdered for Two Dollars.

In Grantsburg, Burnett county, Wis., Ole Hanson and Barney Tholliffson quarreled over an indebtedness of $2. After the quarrel Tholliffson went home, a mile and a half distant, Hanson dogging his footsteps, and shooting him through the window while he was eating supper, two women and an old man sitting at the table with him. The shot took effect in Tholliffson's breast, and he died on Tuesday morning.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

RUSSIA.

Her Wants and Claims.

There is at the present time, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a great amount of loose reasoning in reference to the wants and claims of Russia in particular, and the Eastern question in general. Lack of trustworthy information in regard to the country of the Czar, its resources, population, government and customs; our own comparative slight intercourse, coupled with the fact that a greater part of our information is viewed through English spectacles and prejudices, are sufficient excuses for this.

There are many who believe Russia has hostile designs upon England's power in India and the East; others that she desires to establish the Greek Church to the exclusion of the Jesuits in all Sclavonic countries and in Turkey. While these might be more or less the remote effect of hostilities, and a general war, and even while they may now cut no inconsiderable figure in the knotty Eastern problem, we are frank to confess that they do not compass or fathom Russia's purpose, nor are either of them sufficient to justify Russia's taking up arms. It must be borne in mind in the first place that Russia will not go to war for an *idea*, as England did in the Crimean contest, for which, according to John Bright, she paid 40,000 lives, £100,000,000, and loaned to insolvents in the Bosphorus as much more; and in the next place her financial condition is not such as would justify her in so doing. Russia's annual deficit is larger than Austria's, her finances are muddled, and her statesmen lack the ability to straighten them. In 1881, the total interest-bearing debt was £135,350,000; but in addition there are upward of 750,000,000 roubles issued in paper bills of credit, together with a large floating debt, the amount of which is unknown. Therefore, lacking the needful funds which are the sinews of war, any serious interference with England's India possessions may not be looked upon as alarming at present.

When it is considered that a conquest of India by Russia would involve long and tedious marches over lofty mountain ranges, exposed to exhausting and enervating climates, over poorly-watered and trackless wilds of sand, for over 2,000 miles away from any solid base of operations at Oxenburg, some of the difficulties will be seen. Then met by a large force at the Indus, which could be transported from England via Suez better than Russia could reach there by land. Then defeat would be annihilation, and victory might be stripped of any solid or abiding benefits.

1. Russia wants free and unrestricted access to the ocean, in that her trade and industry may be developed. As Alexander I. expressed it, she wants "the keys to her own house." Peter the Great thought he was amply repaid for his long and bloody contest with Charles XII., of Sweden, when he gained the Baltic provinces. Now the issue from the Baltic is blocked by the power that commands the sound and the belts, and departure from the Black sea by the Turks at Constantinople. These are Russia's two vital points, and hence her interest in affairs at Copenhagen and Constantinople.

2. Russia wants an adjustment of the Sclavonian question—that is, the struggle of the Sclave people of Southeastern Europe for unification and freedom based on the principle of nationality. The Sclaves number upward of 40,000,000, professing the same faith, speaking the same language. If we except about 1,000,000 free Servians and 4,000,000 Roumanians of the principalities who are free, we have the balance who are tyrannized over by all alien races. Some are held under military sway in Austro-Hungary, while 13,000,000 in Roumelia are lorded over by Turkish barbarians. Is it strange that Russia regards the condition of the Sclaves with feelings of more than ordinary interest? Bound by ties of language, religion, and propinquity of territory, her opposition to the Turks, and aid to the down-trodden Christians, means something more than the establishment of the Greek Church to the exclusion of the Papal. In May, 1867, M. Bolit, a Croatian agitator at a Pan-Sclavonic meeting, honored by the presence of Count Tolstoy, the Minister of Education, M. Pogzeboff, the Mayor of St. Petersburg, and other eminent persons, used the following language: "The battle of Sadowa has decided the destinies of the European East. In consequence of it the German world has been separated from the Sclavonian; what remains to be done is to solve the Sclavonian question—a task to be fulfilled by the Sclavonians themselves—and chiefly by Russia. Russia, gentlemen, is no longer Russian, it is Sclavonian; nay, Pan-Sclavonian. The resources at her disposal are material but also moral. Sclavonic Russia is no menace to civilization, but only prepares Europe for witnessing the reunion of the Sclavonian family." If this means anything, it is that, since Austria is no longer under the protection of Germany, there is nothing to hinder Sclavonians from utilizing her for these Pan-Sclavonic purposes under Russian auspices. This, then, is what Roumelia means when she declares for independence, and, in the light of the above, the demands of the Czar are something more than for a mere extent of territory or the embroiling of humanity in contest over a cross or a crescent, a St. Sophia or a Maho

MERCHANT'S Gargling Oil has won for itself a world-wide reputation as a liniment useful in rheumatism, sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, etc. This preparation was first manufactured in 1833, and since then has steadily grown into the favor and confidence of the people. The long term of years during which it has constantly been brought to the notice of the public, together with its immense sale, give evidence of an inherent value which cannot be doubted. An objection to its use—that of staining the skin—has been entirely removed, so that it now leaves no stain whatever. Although called "Family Oil," and prepared intentionally for human flesh, it answers as well for beasts; and will be found one of the best remedies for all purposes, where a liniment is required, that has ever been manufactured.—"*The Druggist*," *New Lebanon, N. Y.*

WHEN a Wisconsin convict attempts to escape, or attacks a prison official, ten years is added to his term.

An African King's Reception.

Col. C. C. Long, of the Egyptian army, now visiting with his family friends in St. Louis, gives the following account of his reception at the court of King Mtesa, to which he had penetrated with two attendants only:

My reception by this strange and mysterious King was unique. Covering the hilltops that characterize the mountainous districts of the lake regions were thousands of the people of Uganda assembled to welcome "the Great White Prince," as they called me. King Mtesa, surrounded by his courtiers and harem, as I arrived, sent a messenger to ask me to appear before him and show him the strange animal upon which I was mounted. I was riding the first horse that had ever been seen in Uganda. At a quickened pace advancing toward the King and courtiers they fled precipitately before me, while I, turning my horse, regained the hill from which I had descended, and, throwing my foot from the stirrup, in the act of dismounting, I was surprised to see the people scatter in every direction in dismay. I learned from the interpreter that they had supposed, up to that moment, that I and the horse were one animal—that I was a kind of a centaur. I was presented the next day to the King—a tall, graceful man, dressed in a flowing Arabic robe, bound at the waist by a girdle to which a cimeter was suspended, and with sandaled feet, who eyed my horse with affrighted glance and retreated toward his throne. Prostrate bodies covered the entrance and floor of the hut. It was here that the King held audience with his different shieks and chiefs, and the heads of the different branches of his Government. The ceremony ended in a slight inclination of the head of the King to his messengers, who, unrolling from their heads neatly-bound cords, threw them around the necks of the assembled throng at the door, and dragged them, hallooing and struggling, away to an executioner, who, as the fancy struck him, had them poniarded or choked to death, or had their brains dashed out. This is a sacrifice which is made to all African kings.

Tweed.

The New York *Herald* publishes an account of Tweed's sojourn in Cuba. It appears that he, with his companion, "Hunt," suddenly landed on the coast near Santiago on the 11th of June; that they went to Santiago, where Tweed was detained until July 25 for the purpose of an investigation by the Spanish authorities of his passport, under the name of John Secor, from the American State Department, which bore date early in April, some four months after the escape from the Ludlow street jail. The escape to Vigo and his arrest there are well known. "Hunt" is now said to be Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Maginnis, of New Orleans, with whose appearance a photograph of Hunt agrees perfectly.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Philadelphia Exposition, says: Of machines for cleaning, separating and grading grain—the most essential of farm implements—there are a goodly number, of various degrees of merit, on exhibition in Agricultural Hall. Some of them have a specialty for doing one kind of work, and others for another kind; some work well but slowly; others rapidly but clean the grain less thoroughly. But for combining all excellencies—for doing the best and the most rapid work—none have attracted the attention of practical farmers here like the A. P. DICKEY FANNING MILL, OF RACINE, WIS., the leading Fan of the West, where 60,000 are in use, 4,000 having been sold this season. Nine sizes, costing from $28 to $60, and cleaning from 40 to 400 bushels hourly, supply every want of the farm or the warehouse. It is the grand outcome of forty-five years' experience in Fan-making.

The Judges on Agricultural Implements confirmed the opinion I expressed last summer, of the great superiority of a Harvesting Machine, by giving it the *only* premium in its class, though all the leading Harvesters of the country were here competing—an award reflecting the opinion of all intelligent and impartial visitors who have examined these machines. I refer to ESTERLY AND SON'S HARVESTER, on which the binders ride, which is manifestly superior to all other Harvesters on exhibition. They also received the first and *only* premium on their Broadcast Seeder and Cultivator, and a premium on their Self-raking Reaper. They are made at Whitewater, Wisconsin.

IN the case of a robber at Boston, an officer swore positively to knowing that the prisoner had been prowling around nights for over a year past. The man thereupon charged the officer with perjury, bringing as proof that he was only released from State prison in June.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

THE season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.

THERE can be no mistake about it. "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine-cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

IN consequence of the many inferior imitations, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Matchless" brand of plug tobacco have been compelled to protect themselves by a trade mark. Every plug now has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." thereon. The Pioneer Tobacco Co., 124 Water st., N. Y., are the manufacturers.

LUNG fever, common cold, catarrhal fever and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

PREMATURE loss of hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 15x18, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, $2.00 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

If you want to do your own printing, [illegible] cheapest and best hand and self-inking printing presses. [illegible] TWO DOLLARS, [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS. [illegible]
YOUNG AMERICA PRESS CO., 53 Murray St., New York.

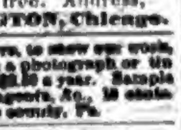

REMARKABLE LETTER

From a Gentleman Known and Honored from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.: Gentlemen,—I have for some months felt it a duty that I owed to suffering humanity to write you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The entire membranous system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or if I did go whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being very incredulous about specifics or nostrums of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and was at once benefited by it. The changes of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 70—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me *invaluable*, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed), my object in writing this note will be obtained.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo & Co.
AURORA, N. Y., June, 1876.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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For Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart and Muscles, are equal to an army of doctors, and acres of plants and shrubs. Even in Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Fits, and Nervous and Involuntary Muscular Action, this Plaster, by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has effected Cures when every other known remedy has failed.

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Sent on receipt of price, 25 cents for One, $1.25 for Six, or $2.25 for Twelve, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

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Contains 100 pages filled with bright, wide-awake, easy glees and four-part songs. Thus it is a good Glee Book as well as Singing School Book.

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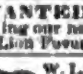

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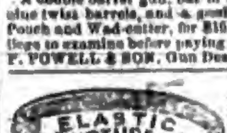

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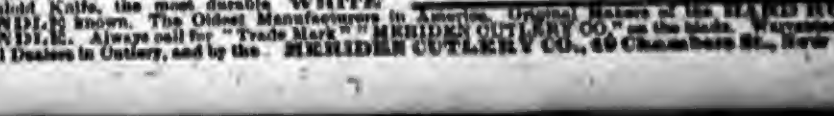
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Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 16, 1876.

STILL UNDECIDED.

Though we have all along believed that Tilden was honestly elected on the 7th of November, yet there are three states, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, which the Republicans want to elect Hayes. We are confident two of those have cast a majority for Tilden, but by a peculiar system of counting the vote, called a Returning Board, gotten up by carpet-baggers, in the days when they had full controll of the South we say by this peculiar system, and by no other means, they may be able to throw the electoral votes of these states for Hayes. These Boards are generally all Republicans, and the state officers are Republicans in these states, no other Southern State being cursed with the carpet-bag presence. There is only one thing that can prevent a fraud of this kind, and that is, the presence of the distinguished gentlemen who are now in New Orleans to see a fair count. Such men as Trumbull, Doolittle, Kelly, Garfield, Julian, Palmer, Noyes, McDonald, Curtain, Bigler, and others should certainly impress evil doers that a fair count must be had. If Mr. Hayes is honestly and fairly elected, he should be our next President, but if he is not, an attempt to count him in, in spite of a majority, against him, will be promptly frustrated by fair, candid men, from these states will not be known for seval days yet. As it stands now Tilden has 184 sure, and Hayes will have 185 if he gets all the doubtful states, yet to to hear from. As yet Hayes has only 166 sure.

* * *

The Democrats continue to show a Democratic majority in Florida, but the Republicans are screaming about frauds terrorism, conspiracy, Ku-Kluxism and general deviltry, and are preparing to treat with Florida on the Louisiana plan The Returning Board is very much like that of the sister State. It consists of S. B. McLin, Secretary of State; C. A. Cowgill, Comptroller, and W. A. Cocke Attorney-General. All these gentlemen are above suspicion, and, we are told, have the respect of both parties. Mr. Cocke, the Attorney-General, is a Democrat and a warm supporter of Tilden. The other two members are Republicans. Troops are beginning to arrive. The stories sent out about Alabama raiding on the northern borders, destruction of ballot-boxes, and all that sort of stuff, are designed to prepare the Republicans of the North for standing by the action of the Returning Board, no matter what it may be.

* * *

Louisiana is quiet. Northern misionaries are arriving in New Orleans, and by Tuesday morning no city in the Union will contain so much talent—so much judicial fairness. The returns of the State, as unofficially canvassed, show a Democratic majority of 8,069. There is a story from Republican sources that Hayes has carried the State, and that Packard has failed. It is feared that Packard will cause trouble by trying to pull himself through. This is rather transparent. The "irregularities" in Louisiana and the methods common to the Republican managers in preparing them are set forth in an interview with Mr. H. C. Brown, of New Orleans.

* * *

We have at no time doubted Mr. Tilden's election. We believe now that States of Florida and Louisiana are fairly his, but we firmly believe that they will both be counted against him unless the people of the country protest Discontent, turbulence and, perhaps, revolt would follow an open flagrant outrage by the Florida and Louisiana Returning Boards. Conservative and philosophical men of both parties should be prepared to promptly cry out against the first appearance of partisan rascality Give up a fair count.

* * *

Governor Tilden is in good health and cheerful spirits. A dispatch says: "His faith in the people and virtue of republican institutions is sublime. He will be firm in sustaining the verdict of the people." Meanwhile the Kellogg ring has prepared itself to take Louisiana out of the Democratic column, and Morton is howling from the Pacific Coast about the Democratic "conspiracy."

* * *

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

* * *

The lecture "Backbone" delivered by Rev. Mr. Sanders, last week, could have been gotten off in no better style than it was. Mr. S. has just enough "backbone" to tell his audience "what platform he stands on." Landgau, you can go up head.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The DeKalb County Teacher's Institute of 1876 assembled at 2:30 o'clock p. m., on Monday, November 6th, in Ensley's Hall, and was called to order by the County Superintendent, Jas. A. Barns, who presided during the afternoon. It was opened by a song by the members and prayer by the Rev. W. L. Sanders, another song by the Institute The Superintendent then made some remarks. Wm. H. Hoffman and Frankie Ford were chosen secretaries. The names of the members were then enrolled, after which the Superintendent conducted an exercise in Elocution. An exercise in history was then assigned, the subject "The Constitution of the United States." It was decided not to have an evening session. The Institute adjourned till Tuesday morning. There were 67 members present.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Institute assembled in the Hall and was called to order by the Superintendent. After the roll was called, the Superintendent conducted an exercise in Elocution. There was then a recess of five minutes. After recess the Superintendent gave an explanation of the manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, He then assigned an exercise in History the subject, "Events of 1776," also the subject of Phylosophy, to H. A. Huffman of Arithmetic to Mrs. Thomas, and of Geography to Mrs. Zeigler. The Institute adjourned till 1:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The Institute met at 1:30 o'clock p. m and was called to order by Mr. D. M. Allen, who presided. It was opened by a song. H. A. Hoffman conducted a recitation in Physiology, after which Mrs. A. E. Thomas conducted one in Arithmetic, which was followed by a recess of ten minutes. Mrs. Zeigler then conducted a recitation in Geography, after which there were some remarks as to which is the proper method of bounding states when a river flows between them. The subject Relative Pronouns, was then treated by the President, D. M. Allen, which was followed with a song by the Institute. Adjourned till 7 o'clock p. m. There were 97 members enrolled at the close of the session.

There was a social reunion of the teachers at the Hall in the evening.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Institute was called to order by the Superintendent, and was opened by singing, and prayer by Rev. S. B. Ward D. M. Allen then conducted a recitation in Grammer, which was followed by a recess of 10 minutes. Mr. Fertich delivered a lecture on elocution. Adjourned for noon.

AFTERNOON.

The Institute convened at 1:30 and was opened with a song. B. F. Fretz delivered a lecture on penmanship, after which there was recess. Mr. Long led the Institute in a song, after which Mr. Seiler made some very interesting remarks on teaching Geography. Recess for five minutes, followed by a discussion on the best method of teaching children to read and spell. The Institute adjourned till 7:15 o'clock p. m.—The enrollment of members was 175.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met and was called to order by the Superintendent. It was opened by singing. Mr. Seiler then read a very instructive paper entitled "Conflict Between Science and Religon" It was followed by a song by Mr. Peterson. Mr. Fertich then delivered a splendid lecture the subject being 'Manhood' in which he manifested all the essential qualifications of an orator of the firs rank. It was followed by a song, after which Mr. Fertich explained his matrimonial "status" very wittily. Adjourned till Thursday morning.

THURSDAY FORENOON.

The Institute met and was called to order by the Superintendent. It was opened with a song by the members. The Superintendent then conducted the two exercises in History that had been assigned by him at the commencement of the Institute. Recess. After which Mr. Luke delivered a very practical lecture on "School Government." Prof. Fertich then delivered a lecture on "Primary Reading." Adjourned for noon.

AFTERNOON.

Institute met at 1:30 p. m., and was called to order by the Superintendent. Song. After which T. H. Shoub conducted a lesson in local Geography. Recess. Mr. Allen then conducted an exercise in Arithmetic. Followed by a lecture on History, by Mr. Luke. Recess. Prof. Fertick then lectured on "Primary Reading." Adjourned till Friday morning, there being a lecture in the hall at night. The enrollment at the close of the session was 200.

EVENING.

Those who assembled in the hall were first entertained with a song by the choir. Mr. Sanders then delivered his lecture "Backbone." The hall was well filled with eager auditors, who gave their undivided attention to their most worthy orator. His description of Luther's firmness at the "Diet of Worms," sent conviction to every heart, of the necessity of unconquerable determination when great works are to be accomplished. His statement of the fact, that, the irresolute are to the resolute, as shadows and vapors are to the sun and wind, fleeing at their approach without resistance, was a bold and striking figure of speech that filled the audience with admiration and delight. The whole lecture was most excellent, and gave general satisfaction. It was concluded with a song by Messrs. Peterson and Otis, which elicited well deserved applause.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Institute met at 9 o'cloc, a. m., and was called to order by the Superintendent. Song, led by Mr. Reid. Mr. Olcott then delivered a very practictal lecture on "Social Culture." Recess Song by the Institute. Mr. Luke then delivered a lecture, the subject being, "The Relation the Teacher Sustains to the Pupil," after which, Prof. Fertich conducted an exercise in Gymnastics, which he followed with a short lecture on "Elocution." Adjourned for noon.

AFTERNOON.

Institute met at 1:30, p. m., and was called to order by the Superintendent. Song. Edith Jackman then conducted a recitation in Primary Reading. It was followed with an able exposition of the "Normal Method of Teaching Grammar," by Mr. Seiler, his subject being "The Verb." The Superintendent then made remarks relating to Township Institutes and school Furniture. Recess. After which Prof. Fertich delivered a lecture on Teaching. The Superintendent then addressed the Teachers in regard to reporting and other matters appertaining to their schools, after which the Institute adjourned, 'sine die.' The enrollment at the close was 228, about all of whom were, or expected to be teachers.

EVENING.

The entertainment was commenced with a song by the choir. Mr. Barns announced that Prof. Fertich would preach a sermon at the Methodist Church next Sunday evening. Song. After which Mr. Barns intorduced Prof. Fertich to the audience. The Professor then came forth on the stage and began his recitations, each being introduced with appropriate remarks. The heart of the audience first swelled big with patriotism at the recitation of "Independence Bell." It was followed with "A Patriot of the late War," after which came an extract from "Patrick Henry's celebrated oration before the Varginia Convention," which thrilled the audience with the old patriotism. Next came "No Sect in Heaven," which instructed and amused with its variety. It was followed with Dr. Nott's oration on the "Death of Hamilton," which created such an earnest sympathy for the poor widow of the General, as to suffuse some eyes with tears. The "Battle of Waterloo" was then recited, being a fine specimen of poetical recitation. The audience was then shaken with hearty laughter by the recitation of "The Editor's Guests." Then conviction was sent to every heart of the degredation of the drunkard, by "I've Drank my last Glass, Boys." The auditors were then alternately disgusted and amused by the rendering of "The Wild Fourth of July Orator," it being so well acted as to make one forget that it was being only recited and think it was real The beautiful song entitled "Moonlight on the Lake," was then sung by the choir. The audience then shed tears at the "Death of Little Joe," after which there was an earthquake of laughter produced by the rendering of "Daring Green and his Flying Machine." It was followed with the farce entitled "Gone with a Handsomer Man," which set the house in a roar. It was concluded with the comical selection, entitled "Abel Law and the Ghost." All appeared well pleased.

JAS. A. BARNS, Pres.
WM. H. HOFFMAN, } Sect's.
FRANKIE FORD, }

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, to be holden on the first monday of December 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on his premises, to-wit: In the building now situated in Section six [6] in said township on land bounded on the North by the township line, on the West by the right of way of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, on the South by the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, and on the East by the right of way of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company containing seven tenths of an acre of land.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.
W. H. DILLS, Atty.

Ordinance for Sidewalk Grade.

WHEREAS public convenience requires that a sidewalk grade be established on Main street, Auburn, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., that the sidewalk grade as surveyed by J. J. Van Auken (County surveyor) on west side of Maine street be established as per profile on file, and the sidewalk to be laid with the grade. Also the grade to be the same on the east side of Main street. Running north, commencing at bench mark in water table on the north east corner of building on lot No. 84 O P, from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of building on middle one third (1-3) of lot No. 80 O P, from thence to bench mark on S. E. Corner of building on South one third (1-3) of lot No. 78 O P, from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 73 O P. North Terminus. Running south, commencing at bench mark in watertable on the north-east corner of building on lot No. 84 O P. running south to bench mark on S. E. corner of building on lot No. 85 O P. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of building on lot No. 86 O P from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 86 from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of lot No. 89 O P. from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 90 O P. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of lot No. 89 O P. south terminus.

SEC. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Done by the Board at their regular session Oct. 23, 1876.

Attest J. L. ROTH, Town Clerk.
F. O. RYAN, Pres.
D. Z. HOFFMAN,
JOHN OTTO,
JOHN TREESH,
Auburn, Ind. 23, A. D. 1876.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUSE!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINEW HISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at,

ZACHER'S.

SATURDAY SEPT., 2nd, '76

Grand Display of Fall Clothing.

WE HAVE SURPASSED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Styles of 1876. Prices of 1860.

THE ARGEST STOCK EVER LBROUGHT HERE.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices,

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchases.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb,
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get; So Sugars Coffees Spices Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 90 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c

Best 90 cents,
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 60c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	11c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	11	" "	8c
" C.	10½c	Good brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 28
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	30c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all discriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	80c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va.	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	30c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	80
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	16c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	20c
Best layer Raisons per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Currants per pound,	6c		

And everything else in porportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our goods will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES,

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

School-books at Davenport's.

For bargains in lamps call on Davenport.

Trusses, sold and warranted by Davenport.

The latest edition of autumn leaves is nearly gone.

Coughing concerts are all the rage just now.

Snow fell on Wednesday night and on Tuesday.

See Robt Zacher's new advertisement elsewhere.

The Catholic church will give another excursion.

Have you got your corn husked, fellow countrymen.

Everybody is now satisfied that we will have reform.

Read Hollister & Benedick's ad. headed "Read This."

Toilet soaps and choice perfumery at Davenport's.

Sammy Pommert's assistant barber is a good shaver.

For a good cigar call for the Reliable at Davenport's.

The roads will now be muddy and the wood market light.

The election is over and now the buckwheat season begins.

Now the little shavers can get their sled ready for "down hill business"

Davenport, the druggist, is selling Lamps very cheap.

It continued to snow all day Tuesday but it was poor sleding yesterday

About to-morrow night you can go to your stake holders and get your election bets.

It is great comfort this weather when wood is scarce, to have close neighbors.

Don't forget the great play of Hamlet next Wednesday night, by A. O. Miller's troupe.

Billy Burlingame has changed his mind and is again with H. Parent in the livery barn.

Carpenters are putting the shelving in Mr. William's new store room, opposite the square.

We feel as though we ought to say to our readers that fishing is played out for the season.

Mrs Little & Fair have the cheapest hats, most stylishly trimmed hats in the city. Next to Auburn.

The finest display of Lamps we have saw is at Davenport's drug store. He is selling them very cheap.

"Gimlet, prince of Dunkirk" as the darkey said, will be given next Wednesday night by A. O. Miller's troupe.

Prof. Fertich delivered a sermon in the Methodist pulpit last Sabbath evening. The house was very much crowded.

The weather has been terrible for several days and the roads—well, travel over them and then you will know all about it.

Figaro says: "Distrust fair complexioned women with wide mouths." That is to say, if you trust them you will get bit.

Johnny Robbins says the Garrett Republicans had more money than the Democrats, hence their gain on the last election.

Ministers are making money this fall out of the matrimonial business. Others branches of the trade are quite dull, however.

The next zephyr that blows from the north with will bring to the ears of indulgent parties the price of skates and hand sleds.

Sheriff Meese moved to his new residence on Fifth Street this week. Mr. St. Clair occupies the new jail residence next week.

We learn that Colonel Hargel is at Fort Wayne. We hope he'll bounce a through train, on the Saginaw, and go passed this city a-flukin.

There was considerable betting on the election as late as Saturday last, both sides evidently sanguine of success.—The Republicans are left.

"Thou art so near and yet so far." Your could read this in the face of our Republican friends just after Florida came in for Tilden.

A new side walk has been built on one side of Eleventh street, for the express purpose for cows to keep out of the mud. Better get up town.

The Centennial arithmetic man has at last got in his work, and estimates that $95,000,000 has been left in Philadelphia by visitors the last six months. A good stake that.

Look out for It.

We are making out a statement of the accounts of a few our delinquent subscribers and we hope they will respond without delay. We have waited as long as we can, and now we must have money. Times are hard, we know but they hit us as hard as any one, and a little assistance now will be gratefully appreciated.

The crop of pumkin pies must be large this season. We saw a fellow in the postoffice yesterday with a half one smear all over his face.

There are a great many persons in the county who would be a great deal happier if they would subscribe and read their own, instead of anothers paper.

The country is suffering from two much politics. It is, perhaps, time for it to pause in its mad career when a Republican refuses to use a democratic paper for a bustle.

Mr. W. Traxler has moved to Hicksville, Ohio, and Mr. Koontz has taken the Auburn House. Mr. T. will engage in the hotel business at Hicksville, we learn.

We were mistaken last week in saying that Joe. Beugnot had done away with his lunch room. The item was written on hearsay. You can still get it dished up.

A frail citizen, living on Jackson-st., could'nt attend church Sunday on account of the raw air. But he walked three miles in the country prospecting for grey squirrels while his wife was attending.

This is an age of sudden changes, and the girl who is now making butterflies of autumual leaves; a year hence, may be gathering splinters to kindle the fire for the old man's supper.

The juvenine part of our population had a bright bonfire, on the creek bottom Saturday night, in honor of the election of Uncle Sammy. They rejoice more than the older ones

A boy has written a composition on the turtle, in which he says: "A turtle is not so frisky as a man, but he can stand a hot coal on his back much longer without squaling." So.

We would advise those boys with a clapper in place of a tongue that louge aroung this office to purchase one of Darius Green's flying machines. There is no telling what minute they'll go out of the second story window.

Hamlet, the greatest of Shakespearian plays will be produced at Ensley's Hall next Wednesday evening by A. O. Miller's splendid troupe. This will be the first occasion of a play of this kind and our citizens should not fail to attend.

GAME SUPPER.

Our citizens should remember that the the Methodist Game Supper takes place in the Lecture room of the Church to-morrow evening. Don't miss this pleasant occasion.

The Mayer House at Fort Wayne, under the excellent management of Dr. J. M. Rhoads, is doing a fine business.—Our genial friend Henry Rousculp, the gentlemanly clerk shows every attention to guests, and is always agreeable and pleasant.

The sports all took a "baky" hunt yesterday. A dog got one holed. Seven men are throwing dirt yet to dig that rabbit out, and their families have to call on the neighbors to keep warm or cut the wood with a baby in their arms. And people will wonder at hard times.

That part of road laying west of Alex Hall's farm should certainly be repaired It would pay our business men to donate something toward it. Farmers living on this road can scarcely cross this place with an empty, much less with any kind of a road.

Eugene Moon, formerly publisher of DeKalb County Democrat, was in town this week. Gene don't look as in days of yore, but has changed from a bright looking boy to a large, stout, robust looking man, and instead of that glossy brow hair, it is mixed with a silver grey It has been ten since he left.

We have some very close flancierers in this city. One of them went into a cornfodder speculation, the other day. Now, cornfodder may be nice to have around, but going twelve miles and paying a man and team three dollars, when you can buy it for two on the street, it strikes us that there was something else in the wind.

Persons living in other states now taking the COURIER, will understand that it must be prepaid Hereafter we will not send a paper to any one abroad unless paid in advance, or payment guaranteed by a responsible party in the county. Those who are taking it now should remit immediately or it will be discontinued.

Dora Comparet, who is well known to our citizens, and who has been afflicted with slight mental aberation for some years, has become hopelessly insane, and was taken to jail on Wednesday of last week. It is said that at one time he possessed more than ordinary mental powers, but at present his mind seems to be hopelessly wrecked.—Albion New Era.

The Last Excursion.

On Sunday the 19th of November will be the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic church and the didication of the sisters covent at Avilla.—R. J. Rev. Bishop Dwenger will officiate. A train will run on the Grand Rapids R. R. and the B. & O. company will run an excursion train from Auburn Junction to Avilla; train leave at 9:15 am., Garrett at 9:30. Return, leave Avilla at 4:15 pm. Round trip from Auburn Junction 50c, Garrett 40c. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

COMMITTEE.

The entertainment given by Prof. Fertich, at Ensley's Hall, last Friday night was very creditable, and came in its proper place as a closing part of the teachers institute. His readings were both amusing and entertaining, and gave evidence of considerable talent in that line, yet not as good as some we have heard. He is more of an artificial reader than we expected to find, but very satisfactory to most of the hearers.

Flies and loafers have gone into winter quarters. And we want to say to those that quarter at this office to keep their hands in their pockets, and when tired, for a change, fold your arms and when this becomes tiresome present arms and march down stairs. We don't want you to gawk over the compositor's shoulder and read the copy he's setting Let's here you say, "I've done it the last time, boys; I've done it the last time.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

Union-tp., Sabbath-school Institute will meet at Husselman Church on Nov. 25th, at 10 am. The following is the programme:

How to reach the young men, Rev. Baldwin. The value of the Lesson Leaves and how to use them. F. Willis. Maps of scriptive lands in Sabbath-schools, R. Clutter. The work and responsibility of S. S. Teachers, Rev Sanders. Should Sabbath schools be continued through the winter? Rev. Guist. Each of the above subjects will be followed by general discussion. All are invited.

COMMITTE.

The lecture by Rev. W. Langdon Sanders, on "Backbone," last Tuesday evening, was simply immense, and pleased and gratified the very large audience assembled. Mr. S has a very happy manner of discourse, and his sharp pungent bits never fail to tell upon an appreciative audience. Backbone is clearly a lecture of the day, and is not one of those learned attempts in abstruse matters that weary rather than edify the listener. This lecture will bear repeating.

Ladies Cloaks as low as $2.75.
Ladies Felt Hats 50c.
Children Trimmed Hats.
Fur Trimming a good assortment.
Germantown and Zephyr all shades
Water-proof and Ladies cloth.
Two Button Kid Gloves 65c.
Cambrick Dress Goods 50c.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Old Muffs lined.

H. H. STAMETS

INSTALLED.

Our new Sheriff, Mr. St. Clair took possession of his office last Monday, Mr. Grass acting as deputy. Mr. Meese, the retiring officer has been a very popular one, and has discharged his official duties very creditably.

Mr. Gosner, the Treasurer-elect will take his position to-day. Mr. Ensley, who has held the office for the past four years, leaves it to-day, with credit to himself, and the appreciation of our citizens generally, as an excellent, popular officer. It gives us pleasure to speak of a good officer, without regard to the party he came from.

Collecting Promptly Attended to.

We have an attorney that does collecting. He's full of buz and has all account arranged right up to the handle. The other week he was given some that you don't get the first call, as a general thing. After hoofing it around the county several times, he got out of wind, and one day returned them to the owner. After glancing at them the man was happy, and looking up at the attorney saying:

"Well done thou good and faithful servant, fork over."

"What—how—fork over what?"

"Why, sir, this money you have collected."

"Money, I beg your pardon, sir. I got nary cent."

"What. How's this. You have receipted every bill."

"Oh, well, that's nothing. I always do that for my own comfort, and then everything is ready, you know."

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

He Did'nt Want his Help.

Monday afternoon a young farmer drove to the rear door of Zacher's grocery, backed his wagon up to the edge of the sidewalk, and began loading a barrel of salt. He got it as far as the wagon but could'nt raise it up. After he'd tried in vain several times, and as he was about to give it up, one of our stout ministers happened along. He stepped in front of him and said:

"Say, mister, I'll bet a quarter you can't put that salt in my wagon."

"I never bet, sir."

"Well, I'll buy the drinks if you can do it."

"I never drink."

"Take a cigar."

"Never smoke."

"Do you chew?"

"Never chew."

"You must live a miserable life. Are you a granger?"

"No, sir."

"A lightning-rod agent?"

"No, sir."

"You're a map peddler, then."

"No map peddler, young man."

"Well, I guess you don't know your own business. Lets have a wrestle. I'll give you the under hold?"

"No, I never wrestle."

"I'm going for you anyway. Look out, here goes."

And after he got up out of the middle of the road, he looked at the minister and said:

"If you want to get flopped twice out of three times, just come down to Jackson township and yo'll get your fill—don't forgit it."

"A bible tract was put in the wagon and the good man went on."

READ THIS.

A wise man has said, "man does not live to eat but eats to live." The above doubtless is a good rule, in fact, Mr. Editor, we have known places where they pretended to serve oysters (about as large as a bees' knee) where it would be a difficult matter to get sufficient to live on. Next to fine churches and fine school houses, fine restaurants are in order, and the citizens of Auburn and vicinity have reason to congratulate them selves that Messrs. Hollister & Benedict have seen this public need and have supplied it.

The appointments of the above establishment are first-class. With a spacious dinning room, napkins in fantastic shapes glittering silverware, polite waiters, who anticipate your wants, and best of all a cook that understands how to serve it up, you know, in the most dainty and approved style at once, satisfying and delighting the most fastidious epicure.

In the line of Confectionery they are not to be excelled as may be seen by the large variety in those elegant showcases, and, by the way, if you want the best cigar in town, be sure and call at this place, and you will find a good-looking and obliging gentleman leaning over the show case saying:

"Which kind would you like, sir?'

"Take the Golden Leaf."

We would say more, but you had better give him a call and you will know all about it.

STRAGGLER.

KAHN.

OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchased overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	"
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr.	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc.

KAHN.

Davis' Sewing Machine.

You who are contemplating buying a machine should not fail to see the DAVIS. Call at the drug store of Bodine & Siler.

Sliding Down Hill.

Yesterday morning a lot of boys were sliding down hill, on Ensley's Avenue, and Malinda Smithers saw them having a gay old time and thought it would be nice to mix herself in. Her mother forbade her going, but Malinda climbed over the cow shed and started off as happy as a school girl at recess. Bill Jones had just got his sled at the top of the hill as Malinda got there, and she said:

"Billy, when does my turn come to go down?"

"You may have this chance if you draw the sled up again?"

"All hunky," she said, and took the rope from Billy's hand.

"Gimme a start Bill," said Malinda holding on both sides of the sled.

"Here goes. One, two, three."

And away she went. When about half way down the sled struck a bare spot and Malinda stopped, the sled went on. Bound for a ride she plucked up courage and tried again. She asked Bill to start again. This time she was almost to the bottom of the hill and the sled stopped, Malinda went on. She did'nt try the third whack. Bill took her home on his sled. Mrs. Smuthers assisted her to get off her cloths, and Malinda laid in bed all that day while her duds were drying on the "clotheshorse" behind the kitchen stove.

Bill Jones has promised her big brother to have that mud hole at the foot of the hill filled up.

SOLD AGAIN.

A German was walking up Main-st., last Saturday evening when he met an anxious Republican who said:

"Well, what's the news this evening. Whose is elected?"

"Oh, dot vas no mistake. It vas Mr. Hayes,"

"Are you certain?"

Yes, dot's true. I usht a telegam got five minutes hereafter."

"That's good. Lets go and take some thing on that good news!"

So they went and the Republican called up "the house" several times, when he said:

Good night, boys. I must go and sleep to-night. I have'nt slept two winks this week."

He slept sound all night and most of the day Sunday. Monday morning when he came up town and heard of Tilden's election and thought of the money he had spent treating, he got on his must and started in pursuit of his German informant. He run a cross him on Fluk's corner:

"See here, cully, what did you tell me that Hayes was elected for, last Saturday night?'

Vell, I usht tell you vot for. Dhem Republicans dont got some zleep for a week about und I thought off I'd giv 'em didings und glad news they would some zleep get, und I thought vat mine fadder told me "young man sthant by your neighbors off you could do them some goot."

"Shake old man. The joke is on me and the treats on you. Shake"

The German held out his hand and turned and walked off in the opposite direction. When about half way across the street he looked back over his shoulder at his Republican friend and said:

"Mr. Brown, I must to work go, und off you don't see me some more. hellow.'

LEAP YEAR.

Remember, O, maiden fair! a few weeks more and leap year is gone!—for you, perchance; forever gone! How inexpressibly sad—how inconceivably heart-touching—the thought! But within these weeks, brief though the period be, much may be accomplished. Pick out judiciously, and with an especial eye to the total abstinence from those patent air brakes to the aspiring youth, beer and tobacco, the lordly, leaf and liquor-contemning young cuss upon whom you would lavish your gushing affections. Where is the girl, whether fluttering in the brocade of a princes or wearing the calico polonaise of the laborer's daughter, who would be told that three months is not time enough for the wooing and the winning of as good a husband as may be wooed and won by any other girl with no better faculties for the business? It is Shakspeare who knows—that, "that man who hath a tongue, I say, is no man, if with that tongue he cannot win a woman." This is scarcely less true that any man who hath a tongue can win a woman, it would seem to follow, from a parity of reasoning, as the cheap disputants of some of the religious newspapers have it, that the woman who had a tongue of her own—and there be few of the sweet, delicious sex to whom the gift is denied—must be very nearly akin to no woman if she cannot win a man—and win him in less than two months, too, and be ready with the assurance in the end that she won him and didn't half try. But enough.

"Canst thou love me, gentle stranger?"
Blushing like a rose she stood;
And the youth at once acknowledged
That he rather thought he could.

Fifteen Young Ladies.

In a school of fifteen girls a rule has been laid down that they shall walk out every day in rows of threes, but that the same two girls shall never come out together twice in the same row. The rule is suppose to have been carried out correctly during the six working days of the week, but when Sunday comes in is found pretty hard to send the girls to church without breaking the rule. Will some of our readers work it out.

Cash Before Delivery.

GARRETT, IND NOV. 5th, 1876.

Owe no man, is a precept that comes to us from high authority. Every day's experience proves its wisdom. It is the foundation upon which all our business relations should rest. A commercial code regulated on such a basis would place our mercantile and general trade relations, beyond the effect of failures. It would remove our affairs out of the reach of the pressure of "hard times," commercial crisis would cease to exist, and the business of the usurer would be gone.

Credit is the bane of all prosperity. It hangs around a man's neck like a yoke. It deprives him of his freedom of action in the every day affairs of life. It destroys his self-respect, and opens the way to falshood and crime in all its hideous features. In the young man it begets and fosters a taste for extravagance. He gets his clothing and other necessaries on "tick" and spends his money in "riotous living. He is encouraged in this to a certain extent, by the liberal terms offered him, by the tradesman who takes his patronage, and who look to large profits to make up for their losses. It is a speculation with them, and if they are victimized, they have but themselves to blame. But the evil does not end with them; their capital is "out" in these "speculations" and to keep up stock, they, too, have to obtain credit, and so the evil extends through every branch of trade from the small trade, with its varieties, up to the merchant prices. On the strength of it society puts on a false appearance. She shines forth in clothes that are not her own. She occupies and furnishes houses at prices far in advance of her income. In short, she lives above her means and lives at the public expense. Habits acquired in youth, cling to a man through life, and it is hard to shake them off. But when these habits bring with them in maturity the "bad debts" of early youth, living becomes intolerable. It is a pitiable sight to see a young man dodging the duns at street corners and stepping into doorways or turning into by-ways to avoid a creditor But how annoying and irritating to have the privacy of the man of position; often of official standing invaded at all hours of the day by a "dun." Every knock at his office door seems a summons to "shell out;" though a man of reputed honors lies as regularly as he eats, and much more frequently. A long use of paltry devices for putting off creditors, has so blunted his feelings so that he tells one falshood after anothe without the slightest compunctions and makes promises, knowing full well he has no means of fulfilling them. Yet this man holds a respectable position in society, and thinks himself a gentleman Poor fellow, he is a debtor; credit has stopped his manhood and left him without a vestige of real sterling character. This is the case with hundreds and thousands in every community. Young men avoid "credit" as you would a plague. Better wear no coat at all, than to strut about in broadcloth that does not belong to you. Clothed on "tick' you are a living liar. The pauper in his rags is a king in comparison with you. "Owe no man anything."

The world-wide depression under which we are all suffering at present, has at last taught a lesson. It is that to the university of the "credit system,' may be right to attribute much of our commercial distress which has been experienced. Speculation has been allowed to supplly sound and well matured commercial principles. "Mushroon" establishments have sprung up in a night, and assumed all the importance of long-standing and well established houses; accommodations have been lavishly extended, and the legitimate trade of the world, we may say, has been thereby seriously underminded. The crash came, and millions of money has passed through the hands of the assignes. A vast amount of capitol has sunk in these failures. The farmer purchases on credit and pays if he can with the yield of his crops. If the crops are favorable, he settles accounts at the end of the year, if not his note is taken on account of his next chance to pay, and so on. The merchant follows his example as much as possible, and even our best classes adopt the plan of settling their bills only once a year. The merchant is, therefore, not able to sell with a reasonable profit, as he must take into consideration his chances of not being paid and loss of interest; neither well-to-do people, nor poor, can get the benefit of low prices. That difference in the purchasing and selling prices is not larger, can only be accounted by the great competition of our country merchants and little shop-keepers, which suggests an overdoing of business. This is a sketch of the past few years of our financial and commercial depression. The credit system lies at the botton of all this wreck and ruin. What is the remedy? Common sense will suggest. Abolish the system of course in large commercial transactions This would be almost impossible, but the evil could be greatly mitigated, and small trade dealing could be readily set aside. If from the teachings of the present article, we would enforce one precept more than another, on the attention of our young men, it is this: "Owe no man anything."

J. R.

License Notice.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in December, A. D. 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the north one-third [⅓] of lot number sixty-three [63] in the original plat of said town, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises.

EDWARD ELDMAUGH.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

In a saloon fight, in Newark, N. J., one night last week, two men, Henry Weber and Henry Mason were killed, and several others badly cut.

Application has been made to Mr. Justice Osborne, at Albany, by Henry Smith, acting for the Attorney General of New York, for an order that the Continental Life Insurance Company, of the city of New York, show cause why its business should not be closed and the company dissolved, its effects distributed, and a receiver appointed to supersede the present one in the action of John A. White against the company. The order is asked for on the strength of the report of Acting Superintendent Smyth, of the Insurance Department, who has made an examination of the affairs of the company, and considers their assets insufficient to reimburse the outstanding risks. The order was granted.

THE WEST.

A passenger train going west on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad collided with a freight train, one day last week, near Shoals, Ind., killing Engineer Scott and Fireman Keifer. Some passengers sustained slight injuries, but none were severely hurt.... Dr. A. G. Long, for several years an Indian delegate in Washington, died one day last week, at Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation. Dr. Long was at the time of his death a member of the Chickasaw Senate.... A collision took place between a "wild" engine and the west-bound passenger express on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railway, one morning last week, by which John Ginther, engineer of the single engine, and Moses Brashear, fireman of the express train, were killed, and two other railroad employes were severely injured. The accident occurred about sixteen miles from Louisville.

A few days since a committee of twelve from the Board of Trade of Chicago waited upon Judge McAllister, and presented him a petition signed by 8,000 citizens, asking him to resign. The cause of this request was his alleged unfairness and prejudice in rulings in the Sullivan murder case, lately tried in that city. The petition was filed by the Judge.

An attempt was made, one evening lately, to perpetrate one of the most infamous outrages which the mind of man can conceive of—that of stealing the bones and ashes of Abraham Lincoln. The scheme was frustrated, through Mr. J. C. Power, custodian of the Lincoln monument, becoming convinced, in some manner, that there were designs upon the remains. He communicated his suspicions to Leonard Swett and Robert Lincoln, who ordered a guard to be set at the cemetery. Elmer Washburn, late Chief of the United States Secret Service, Detective Tyrrell, and three other men were stationed in Oakwood cemetery on the night in question. The vandals were not arrested, but strong hopes are entertained of their capture. Ransom is the only conceivable reason for the act.

An accident occurred at Brownsville, Ind., on the Junction road, in which John Kelley, the fireman, and Benjamin Seams, the engineer of a freight train, were injured, the former fatally. A misplaced switch was the cause.

A railway accident occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, at a point about a mile this side of Brookfield, one morning last week, by which fourteen passengers were injured, three or four of them seriously.

THE SOUTH.

An accident occurred to an Eastern train on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, the other night, near Edmundson, caused by the forward truck of a sleeping-car dropping down and throwing it over a trestle, pulling the next car off with it, and piling the passengers up in a promiscuous heap. Two passengers were killed, and about twenty injured.

GENERAL.

The case of F. W. Gilley, Jr., applying for an injunction against the Illinois Central railroad in reference to the bonds of the Mississippi Central railroad, has been decided, a New York court refusing the injunction and sustaining the position taken by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

A heavy flood is reported from Cuba, causing damage in some portions greater than that by the recent hurricane. The exact estimates cannot yet be made, but it is supposed that the sugar crop has suffered by both calamities, from 15 to 20 per cent. The crop will nevertheless be about as large as last year's. The tobacco crop will be retarded.... The Rev. Samuel D. Waddy, D. D., who was made President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1859, died last week.

Wm. McKee, member of the St. Louis whisky ring under sentence of two years in jail, has been pardoned by the President.... The steamboat Arlington was sunk at the Cumberland Island dam one morning last week. She will be a total loss. No lives were lost.

WASHINGTON.

Some of the prominent postoffice officials are of the opinion the Postoffice Commission now investigating the subject of railway mail transportation will recommend the re-establishment of the fast mail trains, and will support the recommendation by evidence of their necessity. It appears that the testimony taken in nearly all of the Western States is singularly unanimous in favor of the restoration of this system. It is certain, however, that none of the railroads will restore these fast mails unless increased compensation is given.

Chief Justice Waite has announced the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the application of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood for admission to practice in that court. The decision was in the negative, it being held that none but men may practice as attorneys and counselors before that august body.

Three men, John Wright, Sr., John Wright, Jr., and James Bodreman, were drowned while crossing in a boat from Ellis to English Bay. So says a recent Quebec, Can., dispatch.

FOREIGN.

The Armenians, some 4,000,000 strong, not of the Sclavonic race, now see their opportunity, and ask the Porte to be freed from the Moslem rule of feudal lords in Asia Minor.... Prince Bismarck is seriously ill. His physicians fear softening of the brain.... The foreign Ambassadors met at the residence of Sir Henry Elliott, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Nov. 3, to settle upon a method of determining a demarkation line between the belligerent armies.... Decrees were recently issued at Paris pardoning or commuting the sentence of fifty-two Communists.

Contrary to prevailing reports, no correspondence has recently passed between the Governments of the United States and Spain concerning an extradition treaty. There is now no serious subject of controversy between the United States and Spain, the latter having in a spirit of friendship acceded to the views of the former for the trial of American citizens in the island of Cuba accused of crime before civil tribunals.... Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Prime Minister, died at Rome on Monday last. He was 70 years of age.... The merchants of Havre, dealing in salt provisions have petitioned the French Senate to abolish the duty of 4 per cent. which was added in 1874 to the duty of foreign saltings. Their petition especially refers to saltings from this country.... A dispatch from Paratchin reports that the Servian army can hardly be said to exist. It is utterly disorganized. The roads are covered with snow. Fugitives and soldiers are dying like rotten sheep.

Lerdo Tejada was declared elected President of Mexico by 131 to 45. The Pronunciados are throwing down their arms in various directions. Their resources are all exhausted, and a final collapse is expected. Oaxaca still gives trouble, but General Diaz and his followers are compelled to keep in the mountains, and are afraid to meet the Government troops.... The Duchess of Aosta, the ex-Queen of Spain, is dead.... Gen. Tchernayeff arrived at Belgrade last week, accompanied by 200 Russian officers.

The district of Backergunge, India, was ravaged by a cyclone one day last week. A thousand native houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlatkhan was submerged by the waves, and 5,000 persons are believed to have perished. The Government has sent relief to the desolated sections.... A dispatch from Vienna states that Montenegro, finding herself incapable of maintaining troops in their present position during the armistice, has opened negotiations with the Porte for a prompt conclusion of peace.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The Original Amount of a Note Altered by Chemicals Cannot be Recovered.

[From the Boston Herald, Oct. 20.]

The Supreme Court has sent down a rescript in the case of the Citizens' National Bank vs. Richmond. This was a suit to recover on a note for $500, made by Lucius W. Pond, of Worcester. It appears that in August, 1875, Pond applied to the defendant to indorse the note, being a note for $500, and the defendant indorsed it for Pond's accommodation. Pond thereupon, by the use of chemicals, rendered invisible the words "five hundred" and the figures "500," and wrote over them the words "two thousand" and the figures "2,000." Pond then procured the plaintiff bank, in the ordinary course of business, to discount the note, and the bank did so, being entirely innocent of the fraud. Before this note became due, Pond was arrested and imprisoned for a large number of similar transactions. The plaintiff bank, after the maturity of the note, applied to the writing, which set forth the amount for which the note was given, a solution of nutgalls, and this application revealed that the change had been made from $500 to $2,000. The defendant was present and did not object when the nutgall was applied. The note was demanded and protested as a note for $500 and $2,000, and the defendant was duly notified as an indorser by two notices, one treating the note as $500 and another as a note for $2,000.

The case was tried in the Superior Court for Worcester county, and the court ruled that the plaintiff could not recover, and the plaintiff alleged exceptions. The Supreme Court has given judgment for the defendant, holding that "the defendant never made the note for $2,000, which was the only one that the plaintiff accepted."

From a Man-of-War to a Freighter.

War memories were revived in Erie, Pa., a few days ago, by the reappearance of the old Confederate propeller Georgian. She was built at Severn river, Georgian bay, Canada, in 1864, and sold to a Southerner, who pretended to be a lumber merchant, but who was in reality an agent of the Confederate Government. She passed through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie, bound for some Canadian port on Lake Huron, where she was to receive her guns and armament, and then proceed to Johnson's island, off Sandusky, Ohio, and liberate the rebel prisoners. The United States Government was informed of her intentions, and applied to the Canadian Government for her seizure, and when she touched Sarnia, opposite Port Huron, in November, 1864, she was taken possession of by the authorities. Suit was brought by the United States for her condemnation. On Jan. 24, 1865, the Confederate agent made a pretense of selling her to George T. Denison, Jr., of Toronto, for $13,000. On June 3, 1868, the suit was decided in favor of the United States, and Mr. Denison executed a deed conveying her to the Government without condition. The propeller now carries freight between Montreal and ports on the north shore of Lake Erie.

A Dreaded Bandit's Death.

The killing of the desperate bandit Chato Alejandro, was characteristic. He commanded 400 men. He took up a position at Huitzilac. Col. Ugalde of the Federals, attacked him, and, after a desperate fight, in which the Revolutionists lost forty in killed and wounded, and the Federals fourteen killed and eleven wounded, the Revolutionists fled, and their leader was shot through the brain while trying to escape from a house in which he had taken shelter. Chato Alejandro, whose real name was Alejandro Gutierrez, had been made a Brigadier General by Gen. Diaz. On one occasion he kidnapped the wealthy Don Santos Degollado. He asked his victim what he would give to be released, and Degollado replied that he would give everything in his possession. He then handed the bandit a gold watch, a sum of money, and other valuables. These the wretch pocketed, and calmly taking out his revolver shot his victim through the brain. His hands were red with the blood of his countrymen.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Last Fee.

Dr. Woodward, a Glasgow physician of the last century, had a patient who always had his fee in his hand to give the doctor as he felt his pulse. One day Woodward arrived only to hear that a few minutes before his patient had died. "Impossible!" cried the doctor, "he cannot be dead yet. Let me see him—some trance or heavy sleep, perhaps." The doctor accordingly went to the bedside in a darkened apartment. He felt the pulse, and also a couple of guineas in the dead man's hand, which he took quietly in his own as honestly earned. "Ay, ay! poor fellow," said the doctor, "he is dead. There's a destiny in all things." And with this tag of morality he went on his way.

Length of service in the British army often extends beyond the limits usual in this country. Attention has been directed to the case of Col. Henry Grierson, retired from the Fifteenth Foot, after a service of forty-three years in the corps, six of which were passed in it in company with his father, the late Lieut. Col. W. Grierson, who joined the regiment as Captain in August, 1804. Thus father and son served in the regiment upward of seventy-two years.

AN INDIAN DUEL.

Desperate Encounter Between Wild Bear and Crooked Neck.

[Standing Rock Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

A somewhat exciting event occurred here yesterday. It was no less than an Indian duel. On the east bank of the Missouri river, just across from this post, about 500 Indians and squaws were yesterday engaged in butchering their beef—160 head of fine, fat cattle, just received from the beef-contractor, Col. Paxton, who was present at the time—at least, until the affair of the duel made it too hot for him. Wild-Bear is a scout at the post, enlisted regularly into the military service. He is rather small in stature, but muscular and agile as a cat. He is as brave too, as any man can be, and, as far as I can learn, is mild, quiet, and inoffensive. He was engaged in butchering his beef, when Crooked Neck, another Indian, taunted him with being the friend and servant of the military, and an enemy to his own race. He said to him, further: "You ought not to come here to get our beef. Go to the military to get your beef. You helped to get Kill-Eagle to come in and surrender." Wild-Bear turned to Col. Johnson, Acting Indian Agent, who was present, and remarked: "I don't like what that Indian says to me." "Well," said Crooked Neck, "how are you going to help yourself?" I don't know what reply Wild-Bear made to this question, but, in a very few seconds, he and Crooked-Neck had ceased to butcher beef, and were engaged with great determination in trying to butcher each other. They stood face to face, about fifteen paces apart, each with a good Winchester rifle. Crooked-Neck got in two shots before Wild-Bear fired, and advanced on Wild-Bear; while the latter simply danced, or jumped, first to the right and then to the left, to avoid the shots of Crooked-Neck. Wild-Bear fired twice without effect, but the third shot was a hit, and Crooked-Neck fell to the ground. Wild-Bear advanced on him, and fired a second shot into his body; and then rushed up to him, and fired a third into his head.

Crooked-Neck had the reputation of being a quarrelsome fellow, and the Indians generally consider his death a good riddance. He was certainly a brave fellow, however. Wild-Bear came back to the post, and undressed himself; then marched in front of his lodge, and invited all the friends of Crooked-Neck to come up and get revenge, according to Indian custom. He was brought before Gen. Carlin, to make his statement, which was as follows: "I have done something that I was not ordered to do, but I think I was justified doing it. He taunted me with being the friend of the white man, the servant of the soldiers, and with being instrumental in getting Kill-Eagle to surrender. I think I did right, and hope you will take the same view of the matter." After a few good remarks on the bad policy of killing generally, the able military commander, Gen. Carlin, told Wild-Bear to go to his lodge and await results. A similar affair occurred a month ago.

Denounced from the Pulpit.

A sensational episode occurred in the Baptist Church at New Haven, Conn., last Saturday, which is attended by the members of the Winchester family, whose large works for the manufacture of arms are located in that city. The company has an extensive contract for supplying the Turkish army with repeating rifles, which are now rapidly manufactured for shipment to Constantinople.

Last Sunday, several members of the family being in attendance at the services, the officiating minister took for his subject the war troubles in the East. Reciting the stories touching the barbarous treatment of the Bulgarian Christians by the Turks, the preacher denounced the Turkish people, and gave his opinion that all Christian people should unite in behalf of the persecuted brethren in their struggle for religious and political liberty. Then he referred to the fact of the Turkish contract with the Winchester manufactory, and said that "keeping a house of prostitution was a respectable occupation compared to furnishing arms which would be used for the massacre of Christians."

Those of the Winchester family who were present were naturally outraged by this direct allusion to them from the pulpit, and there is much feeling in New Haven on the subject.—*New York World.*

Cremation in Arizona.

H. S. Thomson, who returned from a trip to Hardyville a few days ago, reports the death and cremation of the mother of Macadow, a noted Captain of the Mohave tribe. The wake was kept up for several days, during which time fourteen fine horses, the property of the relatives of the deceased, were burned. It is the custom of the tribe to burn all the effects of the relatives of the deceased at the time of death. In this instance a large amount of property was consumed, as the Macadow family for some years past had been unusually healthy, and consequently accumulated considerable wealth. Besides the fourteen horses mentioned, several tons of mescal, a large quantity of seeds, a considerable sum in silver coin, and all the provisions and clothing of the relatives of deceased were consumed. Even the clothing they were wearing when they commenced their march around the funeral pyre helped to feed the flames, and the mourners returned to their homes as naked as when they came into the world.—*Denver News.*

A Thrilling Incident on the Railroad.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* prints the following:

A thrilling incident occurred on the North Pennsylvania railroad, near Ambler station, one night recently. The western express down, crowded with 600 passengers, was dashing along at a rapid rate, while an excursion train, at equal speed, and about the same number of passengers, was flying up to meet it. The curve above Ambler station prevented the engineers from seeing each other's trains until they were almost together. One train was provided with air-brakes, which were instantly applied, while the brakes of the other train were also frantically jerked to the last notch. Fire flew in streams from the air-brakes by the terrible friction, but they stopped the train when the locomotives were but a car's length apart. Very few of the passengers knew that they had so narrowly escaped a most fearful disaster. It is said that the upward train was in fault, not having stopped the required time at Fort Washington. "The blessed air-brakes" saved many lives.

A Traveling Bank.

About six months ago a man entered the bar of the Belvidere House, corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, and called for a drink, which he took and withdrew. It was noticed at the time that he was very much intoxicated. About an hour afterward J. P. Powers, one of the proprietors, found a small valise behind the door which he supposed had been left by the stranger, and accordingly had it put away, thinking he would certainly call for it again. A few days after Detectives Mitchell and Kimmel visited the house, inquiring if a man named John L. Johnson had stopped there. Although he had remained in the bar-room but a short while, Mr. Powers recognized his visitor of a few days before from the description furnished by the detectives, and informed them of the valise left in the saloon. This was the object of their search, as it contained $35,000 in bonds and greenbacks, which were delivered by the detectives to Johnson. Nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when Detectives Gault and Pontier arrested John Parsons, of the American House, corner Calvert and Franklin streets, upon the charge of having stolen $285 from Johnson. The latter said he was kept up by Parsons until a late hour Monday night drinking, and that when taken to his room he remembered being considerably jostled and pulled about. The case was brought before Justice Gaff yesterday afternoon and dismissed for want of evidence. Johnson hails from Pennsylvania, and has a brother in Indianapolis, Ind., who is a banker. The latter, it is said, keeps him liberally supplied with funds.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Dr. Mary Walker's Pantaloons.

An item in a recent issue of a Sunday contemporary is calculated to lead the uninformed astray, while it only betrays to the knowing ones the ignorance of the writer, who asserted that Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker now wears fringe down the side of his pantaloons. She does no such a thing. A perfectly competent judge, one of her own sex, states positively that she knows that the trimming mistaken for fringe by the uninitiated reporter was nothing more nor less than guipure braid, cut bias and garnished with valenciennes braid, *a la pomme de terre.* The mistake shows only too painfully the danger of intrusting to incompetent men the task of writing up important matters. An error of this kind is readily copied by newspapers, but how few editors have sufficient conscientiousness to induce them to print a correction. The terrible impression is now abroad that Dr. Walker wears fringe down the side of his pants, when it is notorious that she would do no such a thing. It is all the more damaging as we are right on the eve of an election, when the Doctor's chances for office may be irreparably destroyed. We hasten to make the explanation in justice to the sex to which she belongs.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A Thrilling Adventure.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* has a telegram from Henrys, N. C., giving the particulars of a most extraordinary adventure: "Last evening, just after dark, the lead horses of the stage from Ashville became unmanageable on a mountain two miles from here, and jumped headlong down a precipice fifty feet, dragging the other horses and stage with them. Mr. Nutt and wife, Mrs. William Parsely and daughters, Mrs. M. P. Taylor and children, and Maj. Engelhard, all of Wilmington, and Mrs. Brosher, of Tennessee, were the passengers. Mr. Nutt, Maj. Engelhard, and the Misses Parsley were on top of the stage. Maj. Engelhard got the young ladies off, Mr. Nutt jumping off with him, and the two assisted those inside to alight just as the stage fell over the precipice. One of the horses, holding the stage up a moment after the other three were dangling in the air, gave the necessary time to save the lives of all."

A Treacherous Tramp.

An unknown tramp, having with him a large white bulldog, accosted a citizen up the Sunnidale road the other night and asked for a match. He was told to come across for it, and he did, but just as the citizen was giving it to him the dog, hitherto unobserved, sprang out and savagely attacked him. Fortunately the gentleman had a knife in his hand, and this he plunged into the brute three times, the owner meantime standing calmly by. He finally called off his dog and the citizen walked away, considerably frightened, it is safe to assume. The tramp's intention was undoubtedly robbery, in which his brute companion was to be of assistance. Nothing has since been seen or heard of the pair.—*Exchange.*

British Drummers.

The uniform of our drummers and fifers in the British army must be familiar enough to the eyes of every Englishman; yet very few people imagine that there is anything beyond mere ornament in the spotted lace which adorns their scarlet tunics. But there is nothing connected with the British army which is too insignificant to bear a history of its own, and consequently we find that the blue spot which is scattered so thickly on the drummer's tunic is the celebrated fleur de lis, or French lily, which being worn by the highest rank in the royal armies of France was, as a mark of our military superiority, bestowed upon the lowest rank in the British army.

Catarrh.

A subscriber, who says that there is no such thing as a sure cure for catarrh in the head, recommends full and frequent use of water to cleanse the nostrils. When the head is very stuffy and heavy, warm water should be used with the occasional addition of a little salt. Pulverized or ground sugar, to be used as a snuff, is also recommended. Another advises the application of ground sugar with a camel's hair brush. W. A. H. says that if catarrh is not chronic, but arises from a recent cold, a liberal use of cayenne pepper at meals will effect a cure.

THE POLAR SEA.

England's Attempt to Find Its Pole a Flat Farce that Cost $750,000.

[I. I. Hayes in New York Herald.]

I have always believed in the existence of an open Polar sea. I think I stood upon its shores in 1861. I believe that sea navigable, and I am utterly at a loss to understand why the Alert and Discovery did not sail upon its waters, unless we assume that the spirit which animated Baffin, Ross, Parry, and the long list of Arctic heroes has died out with the advance of steam, the telegraph, and home comforts. Now, please remember that this great English expedition really started where I left off. The north pole was only approached by some eighty miles nearer than I approached it. It is said that the ice was eighty feet thick. In plain English, I don't believe it, and I don't understand how it happened that a grand expedition, fitted out with such a great flourish of trumpets, at such enormous cost, should have got frightened after one winter, and hurried home with the old cry that the north pole can't be reached. They did not stay there long enough to tell anything about it. To be sure, the matter of getting to the north pole is of little consequence in a business point of view. It may be of no consequence whatever, but here is an expedition fitted out expressly to do it; has unlimited time; has every possible advantage, has the unqualified support of the British Government, and enyet, frighted by one winter's experience, hurries home to report another failure. The Polaris did better, for even after the death of poor Capt. Hall it stuck until it was crushed by the ice. Had Capt. Buddington been imbued with the same emotions as actuated Capt. Hall I believe he could have steamed to the north pole, and I venture to say that, whether the Alert could or could not have gone there, one year's experience was not enough to prove it.

I am a firm believer in an open Polar sea. It is not a sea available for the purposes of commerce, but it is certainly a sea or ocean, as you may please to call it. Whatever interest attaches to it is of a purely scientific character. To pursue science requires patience, and to go with a great Government expedition, especially to make scientific discoveries, with the distinct understanding that there is no other motive, seems to me to require something more than a simple "It can't be done." So far as getting to the north pole is concerned, I am sure it can be done, and in failing to do it after only one year's trial I think the English expedition has shown a lamentable lack of English pluck. They say they had a dreadful time of it, some people were frozen and three or four of them died. That was their own fault. Traveling in the Arctic regions is not more terrible or more dangerous than traveling anywhere else. It is a matter of care and judgment. Accidents may happen, but it is the duty of a commander to see that they don't happen. I believe I have made as long a sledge journey as any one on record. I experienced a temperature during that journey of 70 degrees below zero, and yet there was never in all the sixty days occupied by the journey so much as a frost-bite to any of the party, and yet that was in the exact region where the English expedition has been, finding, as they say, eighty feet of ice. The Polaris was in the same quarter and got nearly as far north.

The Polaris met with no such ice, but met with the same evident demoralization. In my opinion there is no serious trouble about getting to the north pole, but I don't believe it can be done in one year and may be not in two, and I must say, and that most emphatically, that the results of this last of the Arctic expeditions are in no way commensurate with its pretensions or with the money spent or with its opportunities. Its like will never be seen again, and the chance for a grand achievement has been thrown away. In short, the whole thing is a failure without the explanatory clause, "We stuck till the last moment, and did what we could." They had food and all manner of stores for two years more, and should, in my judgment, have stayed there until those stores were eaten up.

In the Arctic it is generally down to 29 degrees, but even there it does not freeze unless the air is entirely calm, for water in motion does not freeze. I have been waves rolling at 50 degrees below zero, without a particle of ice in sight. The next day, when the air fell to calm, the whole sea was covered with a crystal mantle. The Arctic ocean is over 2,000 miles in diameter, and if anybody will once get over the land-clinging ice belt and into the middle of the Arctic sea he might sail there to his heart's content, and I, for one, cannot see why this English expedition should so soon have abandoned the field. There are certain avenues to this great, mysterious, unknown water.

There is the oft-tried Behring Strait, there is Baffin bay, there is the Spitzbergen sea and the Greenland sea. In this last quarter the Germans have found a new land. This land lies midway between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, which land I predicted many years ago in an address before the American Geographical Society. It completes the almost continuous line of land that invests the great Polar basin.

In conclusion, allow me to say that this great English expedition which so much was expected looks very like a farce. The Pandora was sent out to carry letters, which she left at Littleton island, near where I wintered in 1860-61, and, with the best intentions in the world, discovered the great expedition, not where it was expected to be, but in mid-ocean on its way home. And now, after all, the great object has not been attained. The scientific world and the civilized nations are grievously disappointed. For once they were convinced that, since the British Government had expended its best efforts and spent its means to the extent of $750,000, we should have some positive knowledge as to what nature is busy with about the north pole.

A Big Plum for Philadelphia.

The cash receipts at the gates of the Centennial Exhibition will not be far from $3,000,000. For every dollar that has been spent in half-dollar admission to the exhibition, not less than $3 have been spent in board and lodging in Philadelphia, making $9,000,000; $6 for traveling expenses, making it $18,000,000; and say $5 for some article of wear or use that would not have been purchased save for the trip, making $15,000,000; and we have from these few items alone the "tolerbul" neat sum of $45,000,000 spent by the American people upon this part of their 100th birthday fete, about a quarter of which will be left in and about the city that loves us l'ke brothers. What wonder if the country feels "awful poor" again pretty soon.

SUICIDE.

And How to Prevent It.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

It has often been said of people slightly insane, who commit or attempt suicide, that they are moved by unreasoning selfishness or vanity. Even vanity might, and so we venture to think would, be in many cases overborne by the recollection that suicide is murder, and that the person who commits it will be treated after death as a felon—his body buried without Christian rites, his family disgraced and his property lost to them. The man who could make and sign a disposition of his property with the intention of suicide clearly in his mind would be more determined on self-destruction than certainly a half of the persons who at present commit the dreadful act.

It has not, we believe, been denied by medical men that the homicidal mania is frequently restrained by the fear of punishment. But, as the law is at present worked, many cases occur in which the maniac coolly counts upon the immunity which will attend his crime. The same feeling may work upon suicides. They may, and no doubt often do, know and believe that under no circumstances will the old law be brought to bear upon their case. Among recent examples there is a large proportion in which the suicide, however insane upon every point, was perfectly sane upon everything else, and there being no restraining thought in the fear of legal consequences, has been left to commit self-murder as an act affecting himself alone. There are many men to whom disgrace pears worse than death. Such a feeling is not uncommon even among those whose intellects are considerably disordered. Stealing, adultery, blasphemy are quite impossible to many a man who will yet commit suicide. The idea of hurting another is often more repugnant than that of hurting one's self.

There are many with whom a consideration of the injury done their families would operate powerfully as a deterrent, even more powerfully than the desire to gratify the suicidal impulse. Passion is thus controlled, and the man who may stick at no crime to attain an end where his own feelings are concerned, is yet held back by the consequences his rashness may bring upon those whom he loves, or even those with whom he wishes to stand well. It is not possible to believe that every intelligent suicide—that is, every suicide whose intellect has only failed on the one point—could be shown, whether by argument or by witnessing the experience of others, that his crime would be punished by social disgrace, he might not be induced to hesitate, and, as in all diseases, time gained would be life saved.

The impulse is often transient. Restrained for a sufficient period, it dies out, and every consideration, legal or moral, which can be used for its restraint should be diligently sought out and employed. Half a dozen verdicts of "felo de se" would have a stronger influence, we are convinced, upon intending suicides, and would have a greater effect upon the annual number of cases than any medical treatment whatever.

A correspondent sends the following: "A pair of heavy, thicksoled, calf skin boots had been worn two years, creaking uproariously at every step. I could stand it no longer. I determined to conquer them, and I did it thus: I saturated the insoles thoroughly with kerosene oil, and set them aside a couple of days to exhale their fragrance. When I next put them on they creaked as badly as ever, but I had not walked half a mile before they were as silent as kittens; the soles, which before were so stiff and unyielding that I could only wear them two or three hours at a time, became soft and pliable, readily accommodating themselves to the shape of my feet, and now are as easy to wear as moccasins. I consider this a great triumph, and I cheerfully record my experience for the benefit of those who are suffering under the terrible affliction of new boots."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	8 50	@10 50
Hogs	5 35	@ 6 00
Cotton	11½	@ 12
Flour—Superfine Western	4 25	@ 5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 25	@ 1 26
Corn—Western Mixed	57	@ 61
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	45	@ 49
Rye—Western	75	@ 82
Pork—New Mess	17 00	@17 25
Lard—Steam	9⅞	@ 10
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 40	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 40	@ 3 10
Good Second-class Steers	3 50	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Hogs—Live	5 75	@ 6 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 3 Spring	98	@ 99
Corn—No. 2	41	@ 42
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	58	@ 59
Barley—No. 2, New	76	@ 77
Butter—Creamery	30	@ 33
Eggs—Fresh	21	@ 24
Pork—Mess	16 00	@16 25
Lard	9½	@ 9⅝
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 19	@ 1 21
Corn—Western Mixed	38	@ 39
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 68
Pork—Mess	16 75	@17 00
Lard	9½	@ 9¾
Hogs	5 35	@ 6 00
Cattle	2 50	@ 4 50
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 16	@ 1 17
No. 2	1 10	@ 1 11
Corn—No. 2	45	@ 46
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 31
Rye	61	@ 62
Barley—No. 2	78	@ 79
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat	1 20	@ 1 25
Corn	49	@ 50
Oats	[illegible]	@ 37
Rye	67	@ 68
Pork—Mess	16 50	@16 75
Lard	9½	[illegible]
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Extra	1 30	@ 1 31
Amber	1 20	@ 1 21
Corn	46	@ 49
Oats—No. 2	31	@ 32
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Hogs—Yorkers	4 45	@ 5 55
Philadelphias	6 00	@ 6 15
Cattle—Best	5 10	@ 5 40
Medium	4 00	@ 4 50
Sheep	3 25	@ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The old farm-gate hangs sagging down,
On rusty hinges, bent and brown;
Its latch is gone, and here and there
It shows rude traces of repair.

The old farm-gate has seen, each year,
The blossoms bloom and disappear;
The bright green leaves of Spring unfold,
And turn to Autumn's red and gold.

The children have upon it clung,
And, in and out, with rapture swung,
When their young hearts were good and pure—
When hope was fair and faith was sure.

Beside that gate have lovers true,
Told the story always new;
Have made their vows, have dreamed of bliss,
And sealed each promise with a kiss.

The old farm-gate was opened wide
To welcome home the new-made bride,
When lilacs bloomed, and locusts fair,
With their sweet fragrance filled the air.

That gate, with rusty weight and chain,
Has closed upon the solemn train
That bore her lifeless form away,
Upon a dreary Autumn-day.

The lichens gray and mosses green
Upon its rotting posts are seen;
Initials carved with youthful skill,
Long years ago, are on it still.

Yet dear to me above all things,
By reason of the thoughts it brings,
Is that old gate, now sagging down,
On rusty hinges, bent and brown.

—*Eugene J. Hall.*

Around the Farm.

In Oxford, Conn., during the past year, and mostly since the 10th of April, 160 sheep have been killed by dogs, for 150 of which the town has paid $735.50.

Rye straw, says the Springfield *Republican*, has lately gone up from $12 to $18 and $20 a ton, and a party is buying and baling it in Hampshire county for shipment to the Boston stables.

It is probably true that the feed stored over the stables may absorb more or less of the odors escaping from the manure, but this is an evil that may be prevented by a well-devised arrangement of flues.

It is profitable to plant trees in groves and to make woods in this State, not only for the future timber, but to enrich the soil with their leaves, or to use their leaves for manure for other land or gardens, as well as for shelter against high winds.—*California Horticulturist.*

Coleman, Mathes & Fulton, of Texas, own a little farm divided as follows: Big pasture, 110,000 acres; Rincon pasture, 15,000 acres; shipping pasture, 3,000 acres; Brasada pasture, 45,000 acres; Nueces pasture, 15,000 acres; Henry's Bend pasture, 17,000 acres; Wm. Quinn pasture, 4,428 acres.

The olive oil which is imported from France to this country is genuine peanut oil. Heavy frosts for a few successive years have killed the greatest number of olive trees in the south of France and in Italy, and the enterprising Frenchmen now fabricate olive oil from peanuts. We are under the impression that in our climate, where the peanut grows luxuriantly with comparatively little labor, an oil press would not only be a remunerative business, but a benefit to the whole farming population.—*Quincy Journal.*

A Connecticut poultry-raiser writes to an exchange: "Perhaps some of your readers who raise fowls will be interested in my experiment tried last season on a chicken with the gapes. I gave it about a quarter of a teaspoonful of kerosene, and as it seemed better for a day or two I repeated the dose, giving nearly one-half a teaspoonful for the second time. The chicken was about the size of a robin at the time, but is now full-grown, weighing several pounds. I cured chickens affected with a disease we thought cholera by giving powdered alum dissolved in water."

Hops are considered valuable as a fertilizer, but when used fresh from the brewery they ferment quickly, generating almost as much heat as fresh horse manure. The gardeners about New York use hops for their hot-beds, also for banking them up on the outside in cold weather, mulching for small tender plants, and for composting with other less-heating kinds of fertilizers. But before hops can be absorbed by plants as a fertilizer they must become soluble in water, the same as any other kind of manure. Consequently, the more thoroughly decomposed before applying the sooner will they be used by the growing plants. Still, the hops mixed in the soil may have a mechanical or chemical influence highly beneficial independent of their manurial value.—*Moore's Rural.*

M. Defay has discovered a preparation by means of which sandcracks or fractures in hoof or horn may be durably cemented up. Even pieces of horn can be securely joined together by its means. The only precaution necessary for its successful application is the careful removal of all grease by spirits of sal-ammoniac, sulphide of carbon, or ether. M. Defay makes no secret of its composition, which is as follows: Take one part of coarsely-powdered gum-ammoniacum and two parts of gutta percha, in pieces the size of a hazelnut. Put them in a tin-lined vessel, over a slow fire, and stir constantly until thoroughly mixed. Before the thick resinous mass gets cold, mold it into sticks like sealing-wax. The cement will keep for years, and, when required for use, it is only necessary to cut off a sufficient quantity and remelt it immediately before application.

The London *Garden* remarks: "The only remedy for weeds is a prompt destruction in a young state. Weeds are easily eradicated if never allowed to advance beyond the seed-leaf. Once let their roots run deep and wide, and their tops rise high, and then the weeds are masters in the garden. It provokes one to see the complacency with which some cultivators allow weeds to establish themselves in flower-beds or borders, or on roads or walks, and their subsequent futile efforts to subjugate them. Prompt destruction will ultimately vanquish the very worst of them. Plantains, grass, thistles, and docks are perhaps the most difficult to eradicate. But if, by any neglect, these have gained a strong footing in any garden constant beheading alone will destroy them. No plant can live long if never allowed to form leaves or stems, and the shortest, surest, easiest way to eradicate the worst weeds is by incessant cutting off of their visible parts."

About the House.

Doughnuts.—One pint of sour cream, three eggs, two cups of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda. Mix quite [illegible].

Stuffing for Poultry.—One cup of bread crumbs, one egg, one teacupful of mashed potatoes, butter size of [illegible], pepper and salt. The above, with the addition of a chopped onion, is excellent for goose, duck, or [illegible] of any kind.

Scotch Cakes.—Into two quarts of flour rub a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a cup and a half of milk, a cup of yeast, two eggs, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Let this rise over night. In the morning roll out and make into small, thin biscuit, let them rise and bake quickly. Dip each biscuit in melted butter before putting it in the pan, and they will readily part from each other when baked.

Substitute for a Corkscrew.—A substitute for a corkscrew may be thus made: Stick two forks vertically into a cork on opposite sides, not too near the edge. Run the blade of a knife through the two and give a twist. Another way to uncork a bottle is to fill the hollow at the bottom of the bottle with a handkerchief or towel; grasp the neck with one hand, and strike firmly and steadily with the other upon the handkerchief.

Put a handful of loaf sugar to boil with a gill of water in a saucepan; when it boils add the rinds of three oranges minced finely or cut into very narrow strips. Let the whole boil five minutes, add a wine-glass of brandy, and pour the sirup (hot) over half a dozen whole oranges, peeled and cored—or cut up into any form you like. The oranges should be left in a basin with the sirup till quite cold, and then piled up on a dish and served. They look and eat extremely nice.

First-rate Coffee.—Take a coffee-cup of the best Java coffee, browned to the color of chocolate (not scorched), ground not too fine, and mix with it half an egg. Put this into a coffee-pot or boiler (which is as clean as the cup you drink from), and pour over it one quart of boiling water, stirring as you put the water in; boil slowly for fifteen minutes; then stand the boiler on the back of the range for ten minutes to settle; turn all the coffee off from the grounds at once into an urn or coffee-pot that can stand upon the stove to keep hot. Coffee loses its flavor by standing on the grounds longer than half an hour, and should be very hot to be good. Put into the cup a teaspoonful of "American condensed milk" and some boiled milk, and turn the coffee into it. No French coffee is any better.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Dying of Thirst on the Colorado Desert.

The San Diego (Cal.) *World*, in a recent issue, says: "From Mr. Cassem Hirche, of San Louis Obispo, who has been prospecting through Arizona, Senora and New Mexico, and who arrived here yesterday evening, on his return home, we learn some particulars in regard to the man Henry Smith, who perished on the Colorado desert some sixty days ago. Mr. Hirche, in company with some other gentlemen, came up with the unfortunate man some two hours before he breathed his last. He was perfectly sane up to the last moment, and told his story as best he could. Notwithstanding the disconnected way in which it was told, Mr. Hirche, was enabled to learn that the deceased's name was Henry Smith, and that he was on his way from California to Arizona; that he had wandered from the main road and got lost, and had been without water ninety-six hours, and that during the last twelve hours his life was sustained by catching and drinking his own as well as the urine of his two burros. After he became too weak to do this any longer, in his desperate condition he took a razor, cut his arm and drank his own blood, and finally his tongue became so swollen that he could not breathe freely. He took the razor and cut his throat on each side of the wind-pipe, thus affording a means of getting breath. He had on his person four Mexican dollars and five of Sanrita placer gold dust. He had also with him two burros, saddle and blankets. The money found on his person was paid out for his burial expenses. While rolling in the sand he had lost his pocket-book, containing $20 in greenbacks. He said that he had formerly lived in St. Louis, Mo., and that he had a sister living there now, and said that her name was Miss Sarah Smith; that she had been married, but was divorced, had taken her maiden name, and that she lived on Carondelet avenue, near the arsenal, and requested she be informed of his sad end. He picked out his burial place, gave directions as to how he should be buried, which were followed. Deceased said he was 28 years of age, born on the 19th of April, 1848, and died on the 7th of September, 1876. There was a man traveling with Mr. Smith, but he would not give his name other than John, and said he had been in Mexico some time, and did not want them to know who he was.

A Struggle with an Eagle.

Mr. John F. Carpenter, station agent at Ashton, was out duck hunting near here recently, when he saw a very large bird flying over the tree tops, about 200 yards high. He fired, and brought it down. He ran to pick it up, and found it lying on its back, alive, and with bill and talons open, ready for a fight. Mr. Carpenter attempted to take it by the feet; but the bird fastened its claws into his hands, and he was imprisoned by a wounded black American eagle. There was a severe tussle for a few minutes; but the man conquered, though his hands were very badly scratched in the fight. The eagle's wings were injured, but it is thought they are not broken, and that it will live.—*Providence Journal.*

Mrs. Burnham, of Atlanta, visited the Centennial Exhibition, and there met a man who said that he was Otis Delong, of Boston, and very wealthy. On the second day of their acquaintance they were married, and on the third day the bride was looking for her husband and $1,300 which had disappeared with him.

AN INFERNAL CONTRIVANCE.

The Mechanism Designed to Cause an Explosion and Wreck the New York and Philadelphia Express Train—Attributed to the Author of the Plot.

[From the New York World.]

The explosion of the infernal machine, supposed to have contained dynamite, which occurred in the baggage-car attached to the New York express, which left Philadelphia for this city Friday afternoon, was the subject of very close but fruitless investigation by the Pennsylvania railroad officials yesterday. The machine, as will be remembered, was placed in a large Saratoga trunk, checked at Philadelphia. When the train, crowded with Centennial passengers, had passed Metuchen, some twenty miles from Jersey City, a loud explosion [illegible] trunks [illegible] and [illegible] men [illegible]. Flames [illegible] burst from the pile of trunks, and it was not until the train stopped at Rahway that the fire was extinguished. The railroad officials yesterday thought it probable that the intention of the man who put the machine in the trunk was to rob the passengers or cause such destruction in the baggage-car that he could claim large damages. If the trunk had been in the lower tier of baggage the explosion would have destroyed much valuable property, and probably wrecked the train. The most careful search in the car failed to reveal the check, or any portion of the trunk which was not shattered and bent. The damage to the other trunks was trifling, and no claims have been made by their owners. Some of them were badly scorched, and the roof of the car was burned, but not to any great extent.

The Pennsylvania railroad officials professed yesterday to have obtained no clue that would lead to the detection of the author of the plot. They have so far offered no reward for the arrest of the person who sent from Philadelphia to New York the trunk in which the infernal machine was placed. They employed a number of detectives to work up the case, both at Philadelphia and New York, but they do not seem very confident, as the case presents almost insurmountable difficulties. The immense amount of baggage received at Philadelphia each day almost precludes the possibility of placing the hour or time of reception of the trunk. The machine by which the contents of the trunk was fired off was on exhibition yesterday at the office of the train-master, Mr. Watts, in the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Jersey City. During the day, a large number of visitors called at the office to examine it. It is a simple affair, rough in detail, but very well calculated to accomplish all that was desired.

The clock used resembles one of the small Connecticut clocks of Seth Thomas' make, and is about five inches square. The glass face and minute-hand had been removed. On the front face just above the dial-plate was fastened a single-barreled pistol, nearly six inches in length, with a three-inch barrel. It is of a very small caliber, and was loaded with a small copper cartridge, filled, as it is supposed, with a blank charge of powder. It was fastened to the clock by a long screw running through the hole by which the wooden butt-plates are attached to the pistol. The left-side butt-plate was removed so as to make it lie flat to the clock face. It was further fastened by a small piece of wood screwed to the clock, which pressed against the barrel near the muzzle. Just above the figure 12 on the dial-plate was a small wooden lever, working loosely on a screw. This was fastened in such a manner that when the hour arrived at which it was set to explode, the hour-hand would press firmly against the lever, turning it so that it struck the hair trigger of the pistol. The whole machine was then screwed to the bottom of the trunk, with the pistol pointing upward. The trunk was filled with gunpowder, straw, cotton saturated with some explosive, and a bottle supposed to contain dynamite. Soon after the train left Philadelphia one of the employes in the baggage-car noticed something leaking from the trunk, which on examination proved to be gunpowder. As there was smoking going on in the car, the trunk was put on the top of the baggage, and this fortunate discovery and the fact that the contents did not explode account for the slight damage done. The most probable theory advanced is that the clock was set to explode at the hour when the train arrived in Jersey City, and during the removal of the baggage in the depot when a large number of persons would be gathered around. The fact that the train was behind time, and was about due at New York when the explosion occurred, helps bear out the theory.

About half an hour after the train reached Jersey City, a large man with a heavy black mustache made a number of inquiries at the depot in relation to the matter, and asked anxiously where Silpato, the baggage-master on the train, was, and departed to visit him at his residence in Wayne street, Jersey City, but did not appear there. Yesterday the company's detectives were searching for him on suspicion that he might know something about the trunk or its owner, but no traces of him could be found.

Of course this explosion recalls the contrivance by which Thomassen intended to blow up the Mosel in mid-ocean, now nearly a year ago, in order to secure the insurance upon certain bogus packages of goods which he had shipped upon that vessel. Thomassen's infernal machine, which exploded prematurely on the wharf at Bremerhaven, was, it will be remembered, of a different construction suited to the use of dynamite as an explosive. The clock-work was provided with a pegged wheel, was so set that, at such hour as the dial and set to indicate, the pegs released a heavy hammer which fell upon a fulminate cartridge imbedded in the dynamite with which the case was filled. Thomassen, as appeared from the examination of some effects of his found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had deliberated several methods of accomplishing his plot, one of them requiring the use of submarine fuse, a coil of which was found in one of his trunks. The explosion of Friday was happily differed from that at Bremerhaven, in that it was not accompanied by the loss of life while some 100 deaths followed the other. Whatever may have been the motives of the man who shipped that Saratoga trunk with its terrible contents, doubtless the suggestion came from Thomassen's machine.

LIFE IN INDIA.

The next day I [illegible] the City Palaces, and shortly afterward had an audience with the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of India, to whom I brought letters from his niece, Lady William Russell, [illegible], Lord Lauderdale, and Lord Holland. These served me in good stead, for there happened to be a vacancy on his personal staff, to which I was immediately appointed. The following week I accompanied Lord Hastings to his country seat at Barrackpore to take my turn as aide-de-camp in waiting. We dined at [illegible] in the afternoon. After dinner two phaetons, each drawn by four white horses, came to the door. On one side were arranged seven elephants, gaudily caparisoned, especially one destined to carry the "Lord Sahib," which bore the title of bahadur (general), and had "a livery more gaudy than its fellows." On a word from the mahout the behemoth went down on all fours to receive its load. A ladder was placed against its side; Lord Hastings ascended and bade me seat myself beside him. My first ride was not altogether agreeable. The equilateral movement of the animal in its walk too much resembled that of a ship in a heavy swell. I remember being struck with the beauty of a parasitical plant which formed a succession of festoons over our heads. The elephant was ordered to gather it for me. The delicate manner in which it separated the tender parasite from the tree with its trunk could not have been outdone by the most delicate of human fingers. [illegible] my attention was arrested by the behavior of the elephant that was to carry the Governor General. It would not stand still for a moment, but kept constantly shaking the little ornamental bells of its howdah-cloth. On inquiry I found that, the "bahadur" being indisposed, this animal supplied its place, and that its contortions arose from the pleasure it felt at the gaudiness of its apparel. When I approached the conceited beast it was making a noise with its trunk like the purring of a cat. I used greatly to enjoy these elephantine rides. It was delightful to a youngster to be on terms of familiar intercourse with a man who, as a soldier, orator, or statesman, has been before the world for nearly half a century. On public occasions Lord Hastings was the most stately of human beings; you then saw only the haughty ruler over a hundred and odd millions of fellow-creatures; but tete-a-tete in a howdah he was totally different, would talk freely on all subjects, and make no secret of his disputes with the East India Directors, who were everything in his eyes but his "much approved and esteemed good masters." But the subject that most interested me was his military life, beginning from 1773, when, as Francis Rawdon, Captain of grenadiers, he had two bullets through his cap at the battle of Bunker Hill, up to 1817, when by strategically concentrating the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on a given spot on a given day, he annihilated the Pindarrees and wholly subverted the power of the Mahrattas. There was one subject in which the General and his aid-de-camp took a common interest—we were both enthusiastic admirers of Shakespeare. As we were tolerably well up in our author, we used to recite to each other our favorite passages, and occasionally with such emphasis that I often wondered what the mahout must have thought of our seeming altercations. Like Horace Walpole, Lord Hastings was a stout apologist for Richard III., and differed from the view that his favorite bard has taken of his character. He contended that Richard was to be judged by the moral standard of the age in which he lived, and not by ours; that his humanity was on a par with that of Edward IV., and that in his short reign of [illegible] he did much to mitigate the tyrannical measures of his elder brother. I was amused to hear him defend Richard for cutting off the head of his ancestor—the Lord Hastings of that day. He thought that self-preservation fully warranted the deed.—*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

Remarkable Escape from Death.

The genius which is supposed to preside over the lives of drunken men, says the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Herald*, interposed to prevent a shocking accident at the depot last Saturday. For some time before the departure of the San Bernardino train, J. North was disporting himself about the depot in a maudlin state of intoxication. When the train started, he attempted to get aboard, but missed his hold and fell between the car and the depot platform. The space here intervening is only about eighteen inches wide, and North, being extremely thin, failed to get through to terra firma, where in all probability he would have fallen beneath the wheels and met a terrible death. The car being in motion on one side and the platform stationary on the other, the man went rolling along in obedience to the principles of friction, much after the fashion of a flour barrel or a rolling-pin. Strange as it may seem when extricated he was sound of wind, limb and body, and almost sober, [illegible] which [illegible] his hand was broken. It was a close pinch for a fat man, and we would not advise anybody else, drunk or sober, to try it.

The Pistol.

A recent dispatch from Philadelphia says: "Early this morning William K. Hastings, who is supposed to be a resident of Jackson Court House, Jackson county, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead at League island. The body was taken to the Morgue, and on making an examination, a note was found in one of his pockets, which read as follows:

"'My watch give to Ike; live on and prosper. This terrible mystery will never be brought to light. I hope to God you may live to see the day the truth is not known, and I am helpless.'

"There was neither signature nor address to the letter; consequently no clew can be obtained as to the circumstances leading to the act."

POLAR RESEARCH.

Failure of the Last Arctic Expedition.

The British Arctic expedition has returned, having failed, as has every other of the numerous expeditions that within the past [illegible] years have been made to make the long-sought northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The vessels that went out upon this expedition—the Alert and the Discovery—were by all odds the staunchest and best equipped that ever sailed for the Arctic seas on a voyage of discovery. Both were steamers of the most approved model, and equipped with [illegible] so [illegible] with everything that ingenuity and experience could suggest and money buy to provide for the comfort and safety of those on board. Besides being loaded down with supplies, they were accompanied by a third ship with a full cargo of supplies, which was discharged at Disco, where a depot was established. The expedition was under command of Capt. Nares, one of the best officers in the British navy, and an experienced Arctic navigator. The crews were selected from among a large number of men who had sailed the Arctic seas, and back of all was the British Government, ready to do all that could be done to insure the success of the expedition it sent out.

The expedition sailed from Portsmouth on the 29th of May, 1875, with the expectation that during the summer of that year the Alert and her consort could steam to the pole. But with all the resources at his command and concentrating these upon one vessel, the Alert, Capt. Nares found it impossible to penetrate further north than the 82d parallel. From there a detachment was dispatched northward over the ice by sledges. But such were the obstacles encountered that in seventy days they succeeded in penetrating one degree and twenty minutes further northward, though traveling 200 miles to accomplish it, when they reached 83 deg. 20 min. north, and were within 400 miles of the pole. They found ice 150 feet thick; the temperature for a fortnight was 59 below; once it fell to 104 below the freezing point, being the most intense cold ever experienced by human beings—at least by any who survived to report the fact. There were times when the sledge party could not advance one mile per day through the towering walls formed by the lapping of the great ice-ledges. The sufferings of this party were intense. Peterson, the interpreter, died from frost-bite. Three others died on the sledging expedition, and the survivors who reached the ship, after terrible suffering, returned only to report the impossibility of reaching the pole or of working the northwest passage. The expedition settles that there is no open Polar sea; that President Land, laid down in the maps of Capt. Hall, does not exist, and that the northwest passage does not exist.

The expedition passed beyond the verge of animal life. In those icy solitudes was neither bird nor beast; not even the Polar bear, nor the Arctic fox, nor the seal, were to be found, while while they were far beyond any tribe of the Esquimaux. Yet there were discovered coal fields, showing indubitably that in the vast cycles of the past, so many ages ago that the imagination can scarce comprehend it, the temperature was warm enough, from the earth's internal fires, for centuries upon centuries' growth of the ferns, which in other great cycles were transformed into the coal. The chief result of the expedition, however, is to demonstrate that the open Polar sea, and the Polar continent, and the northwest passage are myths; and that the periling of life in bootless Arctic explorations should cease.

BOTCHING THE AWARDS.

Is the American System a Failure?—Secret Action of the Centennial Commissioners—No Signatures of Judges to the Reports.

[Philadelphia Cor. New York Tribune.]

The pith of the system of awards has been punched out by the action of a rump of the Centennial Commission in secret session, so that little more than an empty and valueless form is left. This may seem like a strong statement, but it is borne out by all the facts the public can get at. For six weeks a small fraction of the Commission, clothed with all the powers of the whole body, has been tinkering with the reports of the judges in the interest of unsuccessful exhibitors, and with the aid of a newly constituted group of Judges on Appeals is preparing a supplementary list of awards. Now a good deal can be said in favor of making some additional awards. Among tens of thousands of articles it is probable that some may have been overlooked, and some palpable errors may have been inadvertently committed by the judges. Rightly constituted, a Board of Appeal Judges would seem to be a proper adjunct to a system of dealing out honors at a great exhibition. The fault of the Commission is that, in order to give the reports of these judges the same weight as those of the regular judges, and to cover up their own tinkering with the regular reports, they have at one blow broken up the whole carefully-devised and admirable system of signed reports, bearing the names and resting upon the responsibility of the judges making them. The very meat and marrow of the system adopted for the Centennial was that in case of each award the examining judge should make a written report stating the merits of the article for which it was recommended; that he should affix his signature to the report, and that the other judges of the same group should add theirs as approving it. Successful exhibitors were to be furnished with copies of these reports, with liberty to publish them. The reports, signed in most cases by experts of established reputation, were to be the real prizes, not the trumpery medals or the paper diplomas. After the Commission began to change some of the reports at the instance of exhibitors, it was seen that it would not do to send out these doctored documents, to be disavowed perhaps by the judges whose names were affixed; nor could the signatures of the regular group judges be placed to supplementary awards which they had no hand in making; so it was determined to change the whole system. The signatures are, therefore, to be suppressed on all the reports, and the awards are to go out signed by Director General Goshorn and Secretary Campbell instead of by the judges.

All Sorts.

[illegible] Red-headed girl, how's your mother?

A St. Louis paper speaks of a "mad dog owned by Mr. Henry Opperman."

"Read anything continuously," says Dr. Johnson, "and you will be learned."

The London Sunday Society has expressed itself in favor of opening educational [illegible] on [illegible].

[illegible] Andre's remains were taken from America and interred in Westminster Abbey in 1821.

A physician in Jacksonville, Ga., stabbed an antagonist in a fight with knives, and then saved his life by dressing the wound.

A negro slumbering on the sunny side of a haystack, in Whitfield county, Ga., the other day, was mistaken for a bear by a couple of colored men, and filled with buckshot.

Twenty years ago an Augusta (Me.) man invested the sum of $80 in Wisconsin lands. On Tuesday morning he received by mail, for the same property, a check for $1,800.

The new bug that eats carpets is an eighth of an inch long, is shaped like an egg, and is covered with fine bristles. Nothing pleases him better than to get into a suit of woolen clothes.

The Bishop of Manchester recently remarked that Lord Bacon was right when he said that a little science might make a man an atheist, but a larger knowledge of it brought man back to God.

A bridal party, on the way from church in Florissant, Mo., was saluted by the discharge of firearms, after the old German custom. One man used a revolver recklessly, and sent a bullet through the bridegroom's leg.

The fast train, called the Great Western Flying Dutchman, over the Bristol (England) railway, was lately noticed to emit streams of sparks from the wheels, and it was necessary to stop it for a while, until things got cooled off.

A Binghamton man is suing for a divorce from his wife on the plea that she has a glass-eye that is always open nights, and the "aspect makes him nervous." He coaxed her to close it with red sealing-wax, but that only increased his terror.

A Portland money-lender has come to grief, and deservedly. He procured and loaned a man $3,915 and got in return notes and a mortgage for $4,400 on five years at 8 per cent. and $107 besides in cash. A jury has found him indebted to the needy borrower in the sum of $1,138. Such a verdict is worth more than a dozen usury laws.

Gen. Tchernayeff, commanding the Servian forces, telegraphed lately to London that, on retaking a position he had lost, he found a number of Servian prisoners nailed to the earth by stakes, the feet and part of the bodies burned to a cinder, the ears cut off, the entrails displayed, and the faces distorted by agony. These atrocities were committed by regular troops.

During the last twenty years the British Government has added 573 ships to the navy by building, and has purchased 44 more. It has sold 110, broken up 125, and 31 have been lost. The number of ironclad vessels is rapidly increasing. The large ironclads are now all armed [illegible], and several have lately been sent to Malta for the Mediterranean fleet.

A clergyman in Quebec recently seized a bride as security for the non-payment of his fee. It was in vain that the husband called him the personification of meanness, and spoke about the difficulty attending the progress of a rich man toward the new Jerusalem; the parson held to his bond. The bridegroom had to give security for $1.25 ere he could take his bride to poverty and bliss.

UNDER THE ROSE.

I am cold and I am light
As the fleecy, floating snows.
If a thorn ran through my heart
You would only see the rose.
Fickle, shallow, thoughtless, gay?
And you truly think me so?
You may view the ocean's foam,
But its depths lie far below.
Come and stand by me awhile,
Where no other friend has been;
I will open wide my heart—
[illegible] show you all within.
What!—you start and turn away,
And the tears begin to fall?
Ah! my heart!—you thought it gay?
It is broken—that is all.

—*From Scribner.*

A Solano county (Cal.) man beat his wife so unmercifully that she died within a week. When the funeral passed through Knoxville, the husband was in a saloon shaking dice, and took off his hat and hurrahed. Early the next morning the brute was discovered lying in Knoxville creek, nearly dead, with boulders piled on top of him. A good Samaritan released the wretch, but it is thought the people will make it very warm for him if he remains in that neighborhood.

A Custom-House Fiend.

M. Vivier, the eccentric Frenchman who has made it the business of his life to worry the custom-house inspectors of all European countries, has returned to France. His wont formerly was to pack a huge trunk full of trowsers straps, such as are worn with gaiters, using hydraulic pressure if it were necessary to cram five bushels into a three-bushel space; then to lure the inspector to open it as a suspicious package, when naturally the contents were overset, and the whole force of the custom house was occupied for hours in putting them back. A powerful Jack-in-the-box was another device of his that was very successful. His latest performance at Boulogne is thus narrated: "M. Vivier placed his [illegible] traveling sack on the counter. 'What's in this traveling bag?' 'Two rattlesnakes,' said M. Vivier, meekly. The inspector jumped back and said it was unnecessary to open it. 'And in this valise?' 'Three more rattlesnakes,' softly responded M. Vivier. The inspector knitted his brows for a moment, consulted a tariff, and replied in an awful voice, 'That makes five rattlesnakes—there is no duty on rattlesnakes unless there are six or more. Pass the gentleman's luggage!'"

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS!
COFEES!
SUGAR!
Dried Fruits

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STRE

always on hand at lowest prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. DeWald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them; They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterens
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine WatchesaSpecialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich SoutlernRR

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom
Butler	1:56 p.m.	x 2.35 a.m.	* 37
Waterloo	2.09 "	2.46 "	
Sedan	2.14	2.53	
Corunna	2.27	2.57	8 36

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.20 pm	x 2.35 a m	7:10 a m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6:22 "
Waterloo	2:21 "	2.28 "	6.25 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 40 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	2 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	1 26 "	7 48 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 20 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	2 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 20 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 06 "	4 15 "
Crestl's ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 20 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	6 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 p
Auburn	11 29 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 24
Bankers	2 12 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 29 "	7 56	8 05
Jackson	3 35 "	9 25	9 20
Detroit	6 35 "	12 00	3 20 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 08 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		
Lansing	10 55		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 00	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 20	8 11
Reading	2 15 "	9 00	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 00	9 30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 48 "		1 17
Auburn	3 58 "		1 30
Auburn Junction			1 36
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		1 10
Louisville	9 20 am		8 05a
Cincinnati			11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. B. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	*8 pm		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	1 am		6 00
Baltimore	†	6 20pm	10 10
Washington		7 35	11 30
Wheeling	am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire		8 28	1 17
Barnesville		9 40	2 38
Cambridge	3	10 44	3 42
Zanesville	6	11 48	4 50
lv Columbus	7 05	12 10pm	4 15
New Ark	*6 35	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 48	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 [illegible]	9 06
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 35
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 03	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 38	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 44	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 06	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 38
Avilla	1 52		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 36am	6 30
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	9 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 28	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	4 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, whi will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. A kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

CHICAGO ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE Of CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows;

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which fo external beauty, and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines':

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	490 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	261 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (810 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

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will be ready at all times with an export corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

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THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Paining Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

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He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

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All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. do and see hislargestock

THE RED SIGNAL.

"The closest run I ever had in my lite," said an engineering friend of mine to me one day, "was once when I was a fireman on a freight train on the N. Y. & E R. R. The engineer I ran with was a Scotchman, by the name of Joe. Williams, and as a general thing, he was one of the kindest and most obliging men I ever came in contact with. I was a green hand at railroading when I first started with him, but so patiently and assidiously did he instruct me, that in three months time I could run the engine—in fair weather, as the sailors say—almost as well as he could himself. I was never weary of trying to understand everything about the machine, and he was never weary of teaching me and in this way we beguiled the tedium and monotony of many a long trip."

"Joe had only one fault—I say only one, and I really believe his qualities were all virtues with the exception of this—he drank. That is, he did not habitually drink to excess, but he was over fond of his stimulants, and occasionally would take so much as to make it extremely hard not to deviate from a straight path. I remember one morning in the early part of June, some children with whom we were acquainted by sight stood at the top of a steep grade, and as we slowly passed they threw on the engine a really handsome bequet, with a note attached donating the flowers to the engineer. Joe was fairly delighted He shouted back his thanks and then thrust his roman nose into the posies voraciously. At the next station he procured a tin horn, croked up one end, wedged the flowers in the other, having filled it with water, and then fastened the whole arrangement on one side of the cab house, where they rode safely to the ene of the route.

On the back trip Joe got slightly tight, and while in this catamose state, his bump of gratitude was so enlarged that he bought a big package of candy some six or seven pounds, I should think, and brought it on board for the benefit of his flower girls. He kept it under his seat until just as we were passing the house where the children lived, and then he got up, and with a huge effort he pushed it off, and down it went under the wheels of the engine and, of course, was run over by the whole train, and ground into the finest dust.

"Confound the luck," muttered Joe as he carefully lowered himself on his seat again, 'It might just as well gone the other way as to have rolled in there, I should think, but I s'pose they'll get some of it anyhow.'

'But the time I refer to now was the Fourth of July. We were running what was called the morning freight, and had to start every day by half past four o'clock. On this morning Joe was late. I had got the engine out on the track ready for business, and was just debating in my own mind whether I had not better run down to the depot and hitch on to the train, when suddenly the missing gentleman came up, and I could see by his appearance that he had been celebrating the Fourth with rather more than his usual degree of success. He planted his feet firmly and squarely and walked with a firm decided step, as if he was not altogether certain of his footing or his relation to surrounding objects, but was bound to go through anyhow.

'All right?' said he without raising his head, as he came up to where I was leaning against the running board.

'All right, I believe,' I replied.

'A curious all right,' he returned stooping down and taking a hasty view ot the undergear, 'there's a nut loose on one of them center bolts, at any rate.'

'He was not so drunk but he could see that. In a few minutes we got started, picked up our load and were fairly off. It was a clear morning and bid fair for a fine day, but about sunrise it began to get misty, and we were soon enveloped in one of the heaviest fogs I ever saw.

At H——, Eben Capron, another engineer, who was off of duty for that day got on with us. He was going home to spend the Fourth, and ours was the first conveyance that came along. When he saw that it was all Joe could do to carry himself straight, he offered to run the train for him as far as he went, but Joe declined.

'I am responsible for its safety,' he said, 'and I will put it through all right if the danged old steam don't give out.'

Thicker and ticker came the fog, until we could scarcely see the length of two cars ahead Joe was very careful indeed, and did not run as fast as is usual at such times. In fact he went to slow that at last Eben commenced to banter him on the prospect of getting to the end of his route sooner than could naturally be expected.

'Well, look here,' said Joe. 'I'm drunk and you know it, and if I should go fast and run the train off the track, I reckon you'd both of you swear it was the fault of the drunken engineer.'

So you see candor was one of Joe's virtuous bumps.

By the time we got to C——the fog had partly lifted. Here we had a good deal of switching to do, and just as we were ready to start the conductor came forward and said:

'Nothing for P——; keep straight through to E——. You have gone so confounded slow that you are almost an hour behind time. I would have hurried you up if it hadn't been for the fog. All right, go ahead,,' and he waved his hand and started back towards the rear car.

'Well, I'll go fast enough for you, if that is what you want,' muttered Joe, in a voice so loud as to be heard by the conductor.

'What did you say,' asked the conductor.

'I said if it clears away I guess I'll be able to make up the time before I get to S——.

'Well.'

Of course that was all that he could say, so he kept on back, and Joe grasped the handle and continued his reflections.

'He'd have hurried me up if it hadn't been for the fog, eh? Wonder if I wouldn't have hurried up if it hadn't been for the fog. Blast him! I've got a good run now and I will give him enough.

'Don't bust the boiler, Joe,' said Eben laughing.

'No fear of that, she'll stand two hundred and not strain. Pile in more wood and keep the fire jumping for it's the Fourth of July,' said Joe.

'Faster and faster we went until we had attained a speed of about thirty miles an hour At this juncture the conductor began to be a little afraid, for it is still so foggy that we could not see over half a mile ahead, and he signaled a little slower.

'Ah ha, you are scared, are ye?' grimly remarked Joe, and with a slight exertion of his brawny arm, from over which his greasy sleeve had hastily been rolled, he added another five miles to our already frightful speed. At this Eben felt called upon to remonstrate.

'Joe you are getting to wild. Do you know that you are driving now nigh on to forty miles an hour?'

Well, I shan't go any faster, I think if I keep at this gait I will soon make up for lost time.'

'Yes, but you may run us all off the track and break our necks.'

'That's the way with you, Capron, you are always afraid of your neck.'

'Well, I've got a reason to be, for I really believe you are drunk.'

'What makes you think so,' inquired impurturbable Joe.

'Because you are tearing along this misty morning at double your ordinary speed.'

'Well, now, Capron, I have known you to drive a third faster than we are going now.

'Yes, but I wasn't running a freight train though, and it wasn't a foggy morning either.'

'Humph, I'd like to know if a freight car can't run as fast as—'

He was interrupted again by the conductor signaling a little slower.

'There, do you see that, you will have the conductor here pretty soon,' said Eben.

'Well, the fact is, there's a vessel at P———waiting to pass, and I want to get over the bridge before it is opened.'

You see the river there was navigable and was crossed by the drawbridge, and very often we had to stop on one side and let the vessel pass. When it was open there was a red ball hoisted in the day time and a red light at night.

'Then you are nearing it,' continued Eben, 'for there is the last post before you reach the river, and—supposing the draw is open. Joe! you had better slack up.'

'What for? The signal isn't raised.'

'But you could not see it for the fog.'

"Oh pshaw, there isn't any fog now. I—'

'Yes, there is a fog now. For God's sake, Joe, don't murder us. Here let me take your place until we get across the river.'

But Joe wouldn't do it.

'I can manage the engine well enough said he, 'I'll risk—'

The sentence never was finished. He was standing up looking out ahead, when all at one, as if he had been struck by a cannon shot, he dropped into his seat, and his face turned as white as a sheet, while the black streaks of soot and grease stood out in horrible contrast. He had seen the red signal! Eben and I both saw it at the same time and while I whistled down brake, he grasped the lever and reversed the engine. It was plainly evident that it would be impossible for us to come to a full stop before we reached the bridge, but when men have death staring them in the face, as we had, their very instinct prompts them to do whatever they can to avert the threatened destruction, and our only recourse lay in stopping the train, which, if it did not save us, would at least prolong our lives for a few seconds.

'And the conductor thought the same thing, for he crazily signaled 'stop,' after he had heard the whistle, and when the train was running by its own momentum. When I first say the fatal ball I felt as if some one had suddenly pulled my heart by the roots, but in the next breath I believe I was as cool as I am at this moment. My soul seemed to be strung up to such a height as to be level with the emergency, and I could see nothing but the danger ahead and the means of averting it.

'As to Joe, he saw that everthing was done, or being done, and he sat there like a block of marble. His drunkeness was all gone. I suppose that in a single second after he saw the signal he was as sober as he ever was in his life. His first words were—and he spoke just like a man talking in his sleep:

'Well, boys, I'll never get drunk any more as long as I live.'

'No, I suppose not,' replied Eben, as he gave the lever another jerk, 'for probably you won't live more than a quarter of a minute. I wouldn't give a pin for the lives of either of us, if we go down that embankment.'

At this Joe got up and took another look at the situation.

'My God!' said he in a whisper, 'we're gone, sure as the draw is open, and there's a sloop just passing.'

'Well, jump,' returned Eben, in a quick voice, 'I'm enough to run the engine into the river, you'll pr—'

'Jump yourself, if you want to,' Joe answered; 'I hope I shall die, if the train gets smashed But—that craft isn't moving, she is broadside to—the end of the bridge is swing towards us unless my eye-sight—'

'That's so, they are shutting it. God help us, we may be saved yet.'

Sure enough, the bridge was rapidly swinging into place. The tender had evidently seen us coming, and was trying to close the draw against we came up, but it was a doubtful case. We had got so near now that we could see the man on the bridge working as if his own life, not ours, depended upon his efforts. Eben was hugging the lever with all his might, and Joe had convulsively grasped one of the forward faucets as if to study himself, and for the last five seconds of that awful suspence I do not believe there was a single heart beat on the engine. It seemed as if every nerve and every fiber stood still in quivering anticipation. Three ticks more of the clock and we should have rolled over the abutment, but with a dull thug the bridge swung to its place and we were on it, and passing over safe and sound.

'God bless you Smith!' shouted Joe to the bridge tender as we run past, and he waved his cap in wild, volatile joy.

As soon as we were fairly over the bridge, Eben sank back in his seat as if totally exhausted, and it seemped as if Joe cound hardly stop pouring out his thanks to him for his timely aid.

I felt weak, too, now that the excitement was over, and for some time was scarcely able to lift a stick of wood. We afterwards learned that the bridge was open to let a small vessel pass, but the bridge tender heard the train, and knew by the sound that it was coming at an unusual rate of speed. Suspecting that something was wrong he signaled the vessel to stop, and closed the bridge as quick as he could, and as it proved, just in time to save us all from destruction.

As to the conductor, he was so grateful for not having an opportunity to jump from a way car, that at the next station he telegraphed the matter to the officers of the road, as a consequence Joe was suspended from duty, but upon his faithfully promising that he would not drink another drop of anything intoxicating while he was in their employ, he was in a few days reinstated again in his old position, and I believe, kept his word. When I came out here he was running on the night express, but I think, even now, that he never sees Eben Capron without begging his pardon for getting drunk in a fog, and coming so near taking him into the river.

* * *

When a Chicago girl received a dispatch from Wisconsin, announcing that her lover was going off with consumption, she telegraped to his friend: 'Has poor Jeffry kept up his life insurance?' The friend telegraphed back: 'Policy for $10,000 in your favor is paid up till May 9th, 1877. Poor Jeffry cannot last after the first cold snap!' The young lady then wondered philosophically how she would look in black, and telegraphed to Jeffry: 'Darling, I will be with you on Tuesday, never quit you during life. Lurline.' 'It will be a sad loss to you, my love,' said her mother. 'Yes, ma,' sobbed the girl, 'but the loss is fully covered by insurance.'

"Only Waiting."

Mr. Saxtonbury has money in the savings bank, and the wife generally has charge of the bank-book. She happened to open it the other day, and was surprised to find that he had got hold of the book and drawn $50 only the day before without having said anything to her. When he came home to supper she asked him if he couldn't spare ten dollars.

'Can't spare a shilling,' he replied; 'never was so hard up in my life.'

'What has become of that $50 you drew from the bank a fews days ago?' she demanded, trying to catch his eye.

'That money—fifty—dollars—ahem. That money I bet on Indiana,' he hesitatingly replied.

'And you lost it!'

'No, my dear, I won $100 with it. I did not want you to know anything of it until I brought home the seal-skin jacket, but as you have found out, why I must explain.'

'When do you get the money?' she anxiously asked.

'Oh, it wont be long. The official count has been made, and as soon as the returns are sent to the Secretary of State he will forward the official majority to Washington, and the Secretary of the Navy will telegraph me the result. Do you prefor brown or black seal.

'I will take brown, my dear,' she smilingly replied, 'and I do hope the returns will be here by Saturday.

Days will pass, weeks will glide away and long next May, atter that good woman is almost worn out with anxiety, Mr. Saxtonbury will suddenly ascertain that he lost his $50 insead of winning $100, and promise to ger her a silk dress in the fall.—Detroit Free Presar

* * *

She Stopped Her Paper.

She came bouncing through the sactum like a canon ball, and without pausing to say, "How d'ye do?" she brought her umbrella down with a mighty crash and shouted at the top of her voice:

"I want you fellows to stop my paper that's what!'

"All right! madam."

"Stop it right off, too!" she persisted, whacking the table again, for I waited long enough for you to do the square thing!'

She quieted down a moment as we rapidly ran our fingers down the list of names, and when we reached hers and scratched it out she said;

"There now, mebby you'll do as you ought to after this, and not slight a woman just 'cause she's poor. If some rich folds happen to have a little red headed, bandy-leged, squint-eyed puny, wheezy squaller born to them, you puff it to the skies and make it out a darling little angel; but when poor people have a baby, you don't say a word about it, even if it is the squarest-toed, blacest haired biggest-headed, noblest littles kid that ever kept a woman awake at night. That's what is the matter, and that is why I stopped my paper.'

And she dashed out as rapidly as she came.

* * *

The small-pox seems to be dying away in San Francisco, but a severe and somewhat fatal diphtheria is coming, and which is extending more or less over the States. There is much throat disease in California now, caused by the late sudden change of weather—and at any rate it seems almost epidemical. Many here, says the Sacramento Bee, have been expecting that when the wet, cool weather came the small-pox would spread from San Francisco into the interior, but so far there are no indication thereof—and the mild weather now prevailing in San Francisco may help the authoritis to stamp out the distemper before the real wet weather sets in, and thus save the interior from the scourge.

* * *

An infernal machine of some kind, inclosed in a flimsy Saratoga trunk exploded in the baggage-car of an express train from Philadelphia to New York, over the Pennsylvania railroad, on the evening of the 27th ult. The car was set on fire, but was soon quenched. Parts of the machie were found in the wreck, consisting of a small pistol and fragments of clock-work.

* * *

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

NUMBER 9 TO NUMBER 1.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

"Well, Marian, fair eldest sister,
I've come. You are sorry, I know,
For I'll yell, like the other eight babies,
Now grown to a down-sloping row,
And I'll hiccough and stare and fall over,
And tear ev'ry novel and note;
I'll grab at your ear-rings and bracelet,
And twist off the tie at your throat.

I'll wake up at 6 in the morning,
And cry to get up and be dressed,
When poor little mother is weary,
And needs ev'ry moment of rest.
I'll hit little Ann, if I choose to,
I'll take Kitty's doll by its clothes,
And I'll hammer it over the fender
Till it hasn't a scrap of a nose.

I'll make the cat dance in your basket,
And tangle your knitting and wool;
I'll muss up my father's shirt-bosom,
And give Tommy's white hair a pull.
I won't have to be whipped for it, either,
As you were. You poor "Number One,"
You got all the discipline over,
While I come in time for the fun.

For the mother, you see, is so weary,
And tired of nine little cares,
And papa too busy to mind us
Whilst struggling with business affairs.
But then, when your heart is nigh broken,
And, weary and worried, you cry,
I'll come with my own little apron
To wipe off the tear from your eye.

And putting both fat arms around you,
I'll kiss your soft, velvety cheek,
And I'll tell you I'll try to be better,
As plain as a baby can speak.
And then, "Number One," you will hug me,
You know, to your warm, loving breast,
And will never tell mother your trouble,
But leave her to health-giving rest.

And if I wilt down in the summer,
And, tooth-cutting, whimper and pine,
Don't I know how your tenderest touches
Are waiting for small "Number Nine?"
Ah! if I should slip out of trouble,
To the bright other side of the sky,
And your arms, that are tired, were empty,
Don't I know how you'd, sorrowing, cry?

It's queer how they love us—we babies—
It don't seem as tho' we *could* pay;
And yet, how the arms close about us
To keep the dark shadow away!
Just wait a few years, sister, darling,
I'll grow up as quick as I can;
And then, won't I smooth the rough places
For you, when I've grown up a man?

AFTER THE FIRE.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

The fire, from which we date in the family, it being the *great* event therein for years, seemed at the time it occurred the climax of a series of misfortunes that had been falling for five years upon our devoted heads.

First, we lost a dear father, who left the family already mentioned, namely, mamma, Meta, Freddie and myself. Meta was but 14 when father died, I 12, and Freddie but 3 years of age. There was no money for us after the business was closed, and mamma thankfully accepted an offer of her Uncle Gordon's to be his housekeeper, and so secure a home for all of us.

Such a home! Uncle Gordon Crofts was a man nearly 70, strong and vigorous, with a most ungovernable temper, miserly and suspicious, who had lived alone for about forty years. What sudden spasm of generosity made him open the doors of his wretched, tumble-down old house to us, we never knew; but certainly he repented the arrangement as soon as his proposal was accepted.

Not one meal passed our lips that we were not reminded of its cost; not an article of our poor clothing was renewed without deep groans over our extravagance, and we were put out at once—Meta and myself—to learn trades, I being apprenticed to a milliner, Meta to a bookbinder.

I know now that scant as our wages were they really covered the expense of our poor food and worse lodging; but in those days we were too young and inexperienced to venture to dispute our uncle's oft-repeated assertion that we were "eating him out of house and home." As for poor mamma, with all the housework, sewing, washing and cooking upon her hands, surely she earned the little she spent.

But in spite of our poverty and hard work, Meta blossomed from a thin, gawky girl into a maiden beautiful, modest and tender, a sweet flower amidst our thorns. I was never even pretty, and I fairly worshiped Meta's golden curls, soft, brown eyes, and clear complexion. She was slender, not very tall, but graceful in every gentle movement.

When Brent Ellis discovered Meta's attractions she was 18, and still working at her trade in the bindery, which Brent's father owned. Another trouble followed quickly upon this little romance, for old John Ellis, after storming and raging like a maniac at the presumption of one of the "hands" in daring to be sufficiently attractive to win the love of the son and heir of his magnificence, dismissed Meta at an hour's notice.

As he owned the only book-bindery establishment in the town, and Meta knew no other trade, affairs looked black enough for us.

Brent himself was as true as steel, and wanted Meta to marry him at once, promising every devotion of which true love is capable. But, in spite of her gentleness, Meta had some pride, and with quiet dignity refused to enter any family where she was unwelcome. Mother, too, at this crisis, informed Brent that his visits had better cease, and Meta did not speak one word of dissent.

I stormed, of course. I always do storm when I am angry, but nobody ever came round to my opinion, no matter how I raved, and John Ellis certainly did not. To be sure, he did not hear me, or that might have made some difference.

Midwinter found us in this strait. Meta out of employment, helping mother about the house, and patiently bearing Uncle Gordon's sneers at her idleness and fine-lady airs; I trimming hats and meekly handing over my wages to our uncle; Freddie still at the town-school, but with an apprenticeship looming in the spring.

In January Uncle Gordon was taken ill, the first serious sickness of his life. He would have no doctor till absolutely forced to call one in, by increasing pain and weakness, and, when the long-delayed examination was over, it proved to have been made too late.

In just one month after his first pain our uncle died, leaving a brief will conferring all his property, the house included, upon our mother, his "well-loved niece, Sarah Morton."

But where was the property? Not a dollar was deposited in the bank, not an inch of real estate was held in his name, save the miserable lot of land upon which the house stood, and which barely yielded vegetables for the table.

We turned the house upside down and inside out, but not one dollar rewarded our search. Finally we sadly concluded that the stinginess we had seen, the lamentations we had heard, were the result of real, downright poverty, and not the affectations of a miser reluctant to open his purse.

And we struggled along somehow, mother sewing a little, Meta doing house-work, and I still at the milliner's. We did not starve. That is the record of the next four months—a struggle for mere bread, and the saving of actual existence, nothing more.

And, to cap the climax, came the fire.

It was a night in June—a clear, starlight night—when heaven seemed to smile upon earth, and I, though weary enough, was sleepless. Meta lay by my side, wakeful as myself, and told me, in soft whispers, that she had met her lover that day, when on some household errand, and he had urged her sorely to consent to marry him, though his father had not relented.

"I don't know but I would," I said. "After all, he is a man, and must be able to care for you somehow. This life is killing you."

And as I spoke Meta cried:

"I smell smoke!"

"Smell it!" I cried, starting up. "I see it!"

There it was, coming in at the cracks of the worn-out door, little threads at first, bu filling the room rapidly.

We caught up some clothing and rushed to the door. As we opened it the flames burst out on the landing and staircase, forcing us to retreat. Mother and Freddie slept in rooms beyond ours on the other side, and we rushed across to them. It took but a moment to rouse them, and we all four scrambled, half-dressed, from Freddie's window to a shed, and so to the yard.

By this time the neighbors were wakened, the fire-bell was ringing, and the whole block about us was glowing in the flames shooting up from our old house to the sky.

Fancy, if you can, the group we formed, as we stood huddled together in the yard, and watched everything we owned upon earth being licked up by greedy tongues of flame, swallowed in clouds of smoke. Meta and I could see our bedroom closet and the scanty stock of clothing there, and count the dearly-purchased articles as they were consumed.

"My poor black alpaca," Meta said, watching the lurid trimming creeping up the skirt. "We might have snatched that. It hangs on the door."

"See my bandbox toppling over," I said. "The bonnet will have flame-colored feathers in two minutes."

Mother was too much crushed to share in our grim jesting, and Freddie was trembling with excitement and terror.

The firemen did their duty bravely, but were too late to save anything, and dawn found us homeless, with nothing left of our house but blackened walls and a tall chimney, clearly defined against the rosy sky of a June sunrise.

Then—I shall love him all my life for that—as we stood utterly desolate and destitute, Brent Ellis, who had worked like a giant at the fire-engines, came, all blackened and streaming with sweat, and said:

"Marry me, Meta, now, this hour, so that I may have a right to shelter all of you. Come, love, come. I have a little fortune of my own my father cannot touch, and it will keep us from want, if no more."

But Meta only thanked him gently, and clung closer to our mother. We began to realize our scant raiment in the daylight, and were glad to accept the offer of a neighbor for temporary shelter. Others came forward, and we had soon an incongruous assortment of cast-off clothes at our disposal, and arrayed ourselves as we best could, presenting a ludicrous appearance enough, if any of us could have raised spirits enough to laugh.

But we were not exactly hilarious! Utter and entire destitution seemed to have fallen upon us, at last, after our long fight with that traditional wolf who had prowled so near our doors for the last five years. We salted our cups of charity-offered coffee with our tears, and were blind to the charms of griddle-cakes hospitably pressed upon us.

Neighbors flocked in to offer advice and consolation, and we were touched by most generous offers of home and food from several, until we could "look around."

Where? What could we look for? Our only home lay in ashes, our sole possessions were entirely consumed!

For three days we were numbed by despairing sorrow. "We" means the three women, for Freddie seemed to look upon the whole business as a pleasurable change in the monotony of his existence. He had not been so well fed—indeed, I may say well stuffed—in five years; for all the neighbors called him in, whenever he passed, to offer tit-bits. He had an entire suit of clothes that were out-grown by one of the richer boys, and, fitting Freddie, clothed him better than he had been clothed since his father died; and, best of all, he took holiday, nobody having sufficiently recovered their wits to send him to school.

As soon as the ruins of our home were cold enough to admit of visiting, parties of boys began to dig in the ashes for half-burned property, and Freddie harrowed our sensitive feelings fifty times a day by rushing in with buttons, scraps of metal, and ruined treasures of every description.

Meta and I summoned up sufficient energy on the third day to visit my employer, who agreed to take my sister for a short time as saleswoman. We came back to our temporary home, somewhat encouraged, to find Brent had been there, and fully enlisted mamma on his side.

While she was repeating his arguments, and Meta listened with a smile of quiet happiness at her lover's constancy, Freddie burst in.

"Come—quick! quick!" he cried. "We've found a big iron box under the chimney-place; I can't lift it, it is so heavy. Oh, come!"

He was fairly dragging mamma from her seat, and, hastily throwing a shawl around her, she followed him, Meta and myself bringing up the rear.

Truly enough, there was a large box under the chimney-place, in a hollow, bricked all around, which had evidently had an opening we had never seen. It was large and heavy, requiring the united forces of the family to pull it from its resting-place, and carry it to the barn, where we put it down upon the floor.

There was no key, but a strong look, and after long deliberation we sent for a hatchet, and by dint of much perseverance and strength burst it open. Within—as by that time we half expected—we found Uncle Gordon's hoarded treasures. Bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, with the coupons untouched for six years; some six hundred dollars in gold; a case of uncut gems, not very valuable; a package of private letters; an old-fashioned watch and chain; and a miniature portrait of a lady, opening out a field for our speculations as to some romance of the past we had never suspected in our uncle's life.

There was no one to dispute our mother's claim to the property, all safely deposited in bank before sunset and our troubles seemed, at last, to be over.

John Ellis, whom I hate most cordially, and shall while I live, called upon mamma in a few days, and most graciously withdraw his opposition to his son's marriage. We took his condescension for exactly what it was worth, but were more than happy at the thought of rewarding Brent's faithful love.

Our new house, built upon the site of the old one, is but a roomy, two-story cottage, but homelike and cosy, and our house-warming was the wedding of Brent and Meta, where Freddie and I officiated as groomsman and bridesmaid, and dear mamma seemed to throw off twenty years of her age when she put on her lavender silk dress and wound her heavy hair in a coronet upon her head, in honor of the bridal.

Brent would have none of mamma's money settled upon his wife, but was a loving adviser as to its investment for our support, and we make occasions for present-giving toward the housekeeping treasures of the young couple, to keep up something of a fair division of the income.

Freddie plumes himself greatly upon the fact that his bright eyes discovered the hoard that so improved our fortunes; and it has become a habit with us to date all events in our family history as having occurred "before the fire," or, "after the fire."

His Pathetic Article.

On the Bay City train coming down yesterday was a passenger whose strange actions drew the attention of every one in the car. He had a newspaper in one hand and a handkerchief in the other, and he would read for a minute or two and then turn away and weep. After this action had continued for some time one of his fellow-passengers approached him and tenderly remarked:

"My friend, you seem to feel sorrowful."

"So I do," was the choked reply.

"Have you had some great bereavement?"

"Not very lately. I was reading a pathetic article in this paper, and it calls up old recollections."

"Let me see it," asked the gentleman, and taking the paper he found that the article commenced with: "All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife after this date, as she has left my bed and board," and so forth. He didn't know what to say in reply, and as he handed the paper back without a word, the grief-stricken man remarked:

"I haven't been so affected in fifteen years!"

"Why, what has this to do with you?" was the surprised query.

"Th-there's a fond wife turned out on—on the world," replied the weeper; "no home, no cash, no credit. Poverty drives her to sleep in a barn. During the night she rolls off the hay-mow, strikes on the fanning-mill, breaks her neck, and is found dead the next day! The husband and seven children gather around the body, and—and—but can you imagine that scene and not weep? Lend me some of that tobacco and leave me alone with my grief. I feel like a spring break-up, and I know it's better for the system than quinine."

They stood back and let him grieve, and he didn't seem to get over it a bit until he saw a dog-fight on the platform at a station. That entered his soul like a ray of sunshine, and as the train moved on he stood up and said:

"I'll bet any cadaver in this car $5 that the wall-eyed dog gets licked!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Extraordinary Marriage.

At the Liverpool Court of Passage, recently, a case of breach of promise of marriage was heard. The plaintiff, Miss Jane Callaghan, aged 30, had been at one time a young lady of considerable personal attractions, and was not now devoid of good looks. She was daughter of a respectable widow, who carried on the business of a furniture broker, and the defendant was a bric-a-brac collector or merchant. He was a Persian by birth, and he trafficked principally in articles derived from the East, and carried on large and lucrative undertakings. The defendant promised to marry her on several occasions, and, although not a Christian, he had, at all events, some strange notions as to the solemnity with which marriages in this country were sanctified. He objected to the Christian ceremony, and proposed to marry her according to what he called the "Eastern rite." She was simple enough to believe him, and the mode in which he performed this extraordinary ceremony was as follows: He took down a sword, and, having unsheathed it, he pronounced some cabalistic words in Persian, and went through a long and intricate ceremony. He then swore upon the sword, and made her do the same, following up this by drawing up a nuptial declaration in his own language, and finishing by saying that they were married according to the Eastern rite. He promised that he would take her to Paris, where he would marry her according to the Christian religion. This promise had never been fulfilled, but, having been deceived by it, she had given birth to a child in 1871, and was now again about to become a mother. The jury found for the plaintiff; damages, £75.—*Liverpool Post.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIUMPH of science. This new principle, new way to cure cough and consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As rapidly as the globule dissolves in the mouth, a healing gas if formed and inhaled, which cures throat and lung disease. Trial boxes, 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut st., St. Louis.

CASTING A BRONZE STATUE.

How the Work is Done—Molding Conrad's Figure of a Soldier for Hartford.

The lower half of Conrad's statue of a soldier, to be erected in Hartford, was cast in bronze in Fischer's foundry, Forsyth street, on Saturday. The upper half has been finished. The figure is heroic in size, and represents a young Union infantry soldier in uniform, including overcoat, and carrying a musket. The casting of a large piece in bronze is a delicate operation, requiring care and artistic skill. The making of a plaster mold from the original model, then a plaster figure from that mold, and finally from the figure a sectional mold into which to run the metal, requires many weeks of skilled labor. The element of luck enters largely into the culminating attempt to cast, as flaws in the metal often cause failures, imposing weeks of additional labor. Consequently the dozen workmen employed on Saturday were visibly anxious, and a knot of spectators employed the entire afternoon in interestedly watching the process.

The large box, called a "flask," containing the mold, clamped firmly with iron, was let down with a crane into a cavity, and flowed over, so that only a funnel protruded. This was close to a great brick furnace, in which the bronze was heating over a great, roaring fire. The metal, as it was slowly converted into liquid, was closely observed by the foreman. A glimpse through an aperture showed it boiling furiously like water, and so hot that an iron bar stuck into it became red almost instantly. When the iron could be withdrawn without any bronze clinging to it, the compound was deemed ready. An immense metal bucket, attached to a powerful crane, was swung under the end of a spout, the furnace was tapped, and a molten stream ran out. Sparks flew in every direction, faces were shielded hastily from the heat, and the dusty plaster images of Franklin, the Vanderbilt bas-relief and other relics of previous jobs were made to glow. The bucket was nearly filled, a turn of the crane took it over the flask, and the liquid was, by tipping th bucket, poured into the mold, from which the suddenly-heated air rushed through vent pipes with a noise like escaping steam. Some of the bronze slopped over and set fire to the wood floor, and the water that quenched the blaze made so much steam that nothing else could be seen for five minutes. The casting was perfect.—*New York Sun.*

The Greatest Banks.

The paid-up capital of the Nevada Bank, $10,000,000 in gold coin, stands, with the exception of the Bank of Commerce of New York, unequaled by that of any bank of the United States. The Bank of Commerce has also a capital of $10,000,000, but it is in currency. The largest bank in Canada is the Bank of Montreal, with a capital of $12,000,000. The Merchants Bank, in the same city, has a capital of $8,000,000. The following is a list of the only banks in the United States with a capital of $5,000,000 and upward; Bank of Commerce, New York, $10,000,000; Nevada Bank, San Francisco, $10,000,000; C. R. R. and Banking Company, Savannah, $7,500,000; Bank of California, San Francisco, $5,000,000; Merchants' Exchange Bank, San Francisco, $5,000,000; American Exchange, New York, $5,000,000; Fourth National, New York, $5,000,000. It will be seen that San Francisco now stands on a par with New York as a great banking center, and the indications are that in time the bullion trade of the world will be controlled by that city instead of London, as heretofore. The Nevada Bank, only a year in existence, has been such a success that it enters on its second year with doubled capital and the best wishes of the mercantile community.

A Cloak of Feathers.

There is an industrious young lady in the country who is making a cloak almost entirely of partridge feathers. It will be a unique piece of clothing, and very pretty and comfortable, though it requires an immense amount of labor and perseverence to put it together. In it will be at least 10,000 feathers of different sizes, the lower portion of the cloak being made of the tail feathers, and then ranging up, the breast feathers come next, while the variegated plumage around the neck of the bird will encircle the white throat of the lady. It will require about 100 partridges to fill out the regular course of feathers, which are placed in layers similar to the way in which they grow on the bird. When finished, the cloak will be valued at $50, though in New York it would be worth probably double that amount. The birds are shot by her brother Bill, who pops them over whenever she wants them, only asking that she will nicely cook what is left for himself to make a square meal off of them.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

Duck-Hunters Hiring Whole Lakes.

During the last two years, says the Sacramento *Record-Union*, professional duck-hunters have hired the lakes in the vicinity of Sacramento for the hunting season, and prevented amateurs from shooting thereon. In some instances they made money by the transaction, but as a general thing did not. The result promises to be that the competition for the possession of the best shooting grounds will cause the rent to become so high that the hunters will not have as large incomes as they did before they began renting. The amateur shooters of the city are considering the desirability of forming clubs for the renting of lakes next year—the larger the club the greater the acres of property leased, and, as they have considerable feeling over what they style the "freeze out" policy of the professionals, it is probable that, if the organization of clubs is carried into effect, those that shoot for the market will have a brisk competition in the bidding for possession of lakes.

Thirty Mischievous Boys.

Boys are boys even so far away as Madras. Some of the students of the Doveton Protestant College at Vepery recently cut out the bottom of the acting principal's chair, and replaced it in its frame rather ingeniously by means of a few pieces of rattan. When the worthy gentleman ascended the platform and seated himself in the chair the bottom fell out, and he was forced to assume a most angular and awkward attitude. As soon as the boys recovered from a delirium of convulsive emotion, the good man set to work to discover the offenders, but was astonished by the density of ignorance which was manifested at every desk. He finally decreed that there should be no Saturday half-holiday until the mischief-makers were discovered. When Saturday came, thirty of the senior boys absented themselves. On the following Monday the principal, with vengeance in his eye, gave every one of the truants a tremendous thrashing.

SOCIAL SPIES.

A Peculiar Phase of City Life.

Sometimes a spy is employed to "shadow" a spy; a detective is used to watch a detective. In such cases the two spies combine in the common interest of cheating their employer. Very often the private detective "puts up a job" on some wealthy person or corporation. A shrewd detective last year contrived for four months to be kept on the track of a "suspected" individual, who was always leaving a trace, but never to be found. In the search for this individual the detective crossed the Atlantic twice, traveled through England, France, and Belgium—stopping for ten days in London, and a week in Paris—traveled over 4,000 miles in this country, lived at all the best hotels, drew $10 a day and his expenses, which were $10 more, and never found his man, for the very good reason that the suspected party had never existed. "How not to do it," is a very important part of the modus operandi of a private detective. If he is paid to hunt up a party in a lawsuit he will not hesitate for a consideration not to find that party, even though he is where he could lay his hands on him at any time. If he is employed to report the proceedings of a party he can manufacture just such "proceedings" as that "party" wants to have reported—for a consideration. A missing man need never be found—if he only finds and fees the detectives. One private detective makes the greater part of his annual income by acting as "roper-in" for gambling houses. During the war his commission on the money spent by the victims he "steered in" to a popular Broadway game netted him thousands upon thousands of dollars. Other private detectives do not hesitate in their capacity, as agents for business houses, to recommend people to worthless houses, who pay them a tangible commission. The "expense account" is the great joy and placer of the private detective. He charges from $5 to $8 per day for his services (he was wont during anti-panic times to get $10 and $12), but when he is sent out of town, or when he is engaged on a "delicate" job, he charges "expenses" besides, and under this head of expenses he does not hesitate to include (in his own mind) clothes, knickknacks, wines, cigars and sundries—though he sums up these little items in the bill in his own way. A bill was recently rendered by a private detective of $80 for eleven days' work, while expenses were set down at $103. The bill was paid, though all the work and all the expenses would have been amply compensated by $40, and the expenses were nil. There are two sorts of detectives—those who are excellent "pipers," first-class "shadowers" or spies—and men for "general business." The "pipers" must be patient, observant and untiring, while the "general business" must be quick-witted, ready for any emergency, able to play any part that may be desired. "Piping" is the mechanical portion of the detective system, while "general business" is the artistic. With either class the great object is to avoid being found out—i. e., "dropped" or "tumbled" on. A few years ago the private detective business in New York city followed the usual rule, and spread "up town." A private detective bureau was, a few years ago, opened on Fourteenth street. The best customers were either fashionable wives who wished their husbands "shadowed," or fashionable fathers who feared that their daughters were associating with questionable characters. On several occasions the services of the detectives were called upon suddenly to follow and "pipe" some woman who had been seen with some suspicious person at a matinee. There was plenty of this sort of work, but, after all, the "social" side of the private detective business was not so lucrative as the "commercial." So the office was moved down town again, in which section of the city are at present congregated all the private detectives of New York.

Coloring Human Hair by Eating Eggs.

The much-vexed question, How to get gold hair, is solved at last. While the Germans shrink from being held a fair-haired nation, who knows, but the sufferers, what other nations have gone through to win the hair despised by Prussia? Ladies have borne unheard-of torments in pursuit of this fictitious gold. One who had to be turned round in the sun for hours during the process, bore with stoic fortitude the terrible headaches involved each week, nor ever complained of what she had to pay, though, after all, she was scarcely even electro-plated. Some run other risks, in robbing Teuton corpses of their long, fair locks; and all is ineffectual while eyes and skin remain to give the lie to hair. Now, no more dyes, migraines, or wigs will be necessary. Everybody may sport the "glad gold hair"—nay, blue eyes, too, and snowy skins. All you have to do is to go and live on an island and eat penguins' eggs—and the more you eat the fairer you will get. None need despair, for hair too dark to turn to gold turns red, and red hair, being more the rage than flaxen, *tant mieux.* The isle in question is one of the Crozet group, on which the survivors of the unfortunate Strathmore were wrecked last year, and rescued after six months' durance vile. They had little to eat but penguins' eggs (and doubtless the eggs without the island would be of no avail), but the slight inconvenience of a sameness of food would be readily encountered by the votaries of fashion. A survivor writes: "The eggs did every one a great deal of good. * * * A most remarkable thing was that every one had fair skins and light hair, dark faces and hair being quite changed, black hair turning brown or red, and fairer people quite flaxen." If some enterprising Englishman does not immediately set up a hotel on this enchanted spot, we shall never give John Bull credit for knowing how to make his fortune.—*London Echo.*

WAITING.

A sprightly son of Gallia's clime—
Did once, in choice Parisian, state
That everything must come in time
To him who knows the way to wait.
I will not charge with gross untruth
The wit who gave the saw to fame,
But I have waited since my youth
For hosts of things that never came.

For years I've waited for a girl
Who quietly to church would go,
And there become my "priceless pearl,"
Without the usual nuptial show.
I think a wedding feast a bore—
I sought a maid who'd think the same.
My dream of bliss, alas! is o'er.
I waited—but she never came.

I had a vote and kept it, till
Some honest candidate arose,
Who'd bow beneath no leader's will
To join with either "Ayes" or "Noes;"
Some man who, spite of party strife,
Took justice as his highest aim.
I never voted all my life.
I waited—but he never came.

I longed to grasp the hand of one
Who'd be an honest, faithful friend—
As constant as the rising sun,
And love me with no selfish end:
Who, when misfortune cast me down,
Would still in all things be the same.
I've not a friend in all the town.
I waited—but he never came.

I hoped to see the golden days
When honest men would fare the best—
When modest worth would win the bays,
And virtue boldly rear its crest—
When o'er the dark and dismal land
The torch of Truth should brightly flame.
I thought those days were near at hand.
I waited—but they never came.

Pith and Point.

DOESN'T a man contract a debt when he pays part of it?

MRS. PARTINGTON says Ike has bought a horse so spirituous that he always goes off in a decanter.

IF a writer should attempt to turn bad prose into poorer rhyme, could he be accused of making *bad worse?*

"**DID** it rain to-morrow?" a Dutchman inquired of a Frenchman. "Me guess it was," replied the wise Frenchman.

"I **AM** glad that I am once more on terra cotta," said a masculine Mrs. Partington, as he stepped off from a Cunarder at East Boston dock.

"**WHY** didn't you put on a clean collar before you left home?" called out an impertinent young fop to an omnibus driver. "'Cause your mother hadn't sent home my washing," was the extinguishing reply.

SCENE in a New York police court: Judge—"Prisoner, I find you guilty of intoxication in the public streets. The punishment is $10 or ten days. Which will you take?" Prisoner—"I will take the $10, your honor."

A **HOUSEKEEPER** sent Bridget out one morning to buy some heads of lettuce. She returned with postage stamps. When asked how she made the mistake, she pertly answered, "An' sure, wasn't I told to get heads of letters?"

A **CENTENNIAL** critic being asked by a *Graphic* correspondent which he liked best, the statoos or the picters, replied: "I donno hardly, Zeb, but on the hull praps I like the statoos best, cos you kin go all round the statoos, but you can't see ony one side o' the picters."

"**OH**, mamma, that's Capt. Jones' knock! I know he has come to ask me to be his wife!" "Well, my dear, you must accept him." "But I thought you hated him so!" "Hate him! I do—so much that I intend to be his mother-in-law." Revenge is sweet, especially to women.

A **MAIDEN** lady said to her little nephew: "Now, Johnny, you go to bed early, and always do so, and you'll be rosy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes, and then observed: "Well, aunty, you must have set up a good deal when you were young."

A **BURGLAR** broke into a palatial residence, chloroformed the inmates, got possession of a United States bond-looking box, and carried it three miles into the country before he ventured to open it, and then, when he found in it only a cut paper pattern for a lady's night dress, he threw his dark lantern into the creek, and, swallowing his skeleton keys, died in abject mortification.

A **YANKEE** in Paris, who was listening to the boasts of a lot of English and French artists about the wonderful genius of their respective countrymen, at last broke out, saying: "Oh, pshaw, you git out! Why, there's Bill Devine, of our village, who kin paint a piece of cork so exactly like marble that the minute you throw it into the water it will sink to the bottom just like a stone!"

MR. LONGFELLOW CROFFUT, of the *Graphic*, presents this view of a well-known red man:

"I'm the Sitting Bull you've heard of,
Those is Mister Custer's trappings.
Now, behold! thy child is hungry—
Simple infant of the forest
Hungry as a famished wildcat—
Stomach like a hollow poplar;
Tighter draw my beltum—no good;
Canteen nixy fiery water;
See! I tip him topsy-turvy
And there ain't a bit of smellum.
Injun hungry! Injun thirsty!"
And he hammered on his stomach.

THEY were in town the other evening, enjoying each other's society, and exchanging cuds of gum with each other. "Jerusha, where'd you git your gum? your'n's sweeter'n mine," said he; and as she told him where she made her purchase, he exclaimed, "By Jinks! that's where I got mine, too; but"—he added, in a lover's passionate tone—"it's 'cause you've chewed it's what makes it so good."

EDITH (that dreadful young flirt)—"Do you know, coz, I think I shall marry!" Cousin (with designs in that quarter himself)—"Really! You amaze me! Soon?" Edith—"Well, perhaps in a month or two." Cousin—"And may I ask the name of the happy man?" Edith—"The what?" Cousin—"The man, the—er—what is it?—the intended?" Edith—"Ah, by the way—yes—I must begin to think of that, too, mustn't I?"

RHEUMATISM is more common and distressing, especially in this country, than almost any other disease; and, at the same time, it may be asserted that it is as little understood and as unsuccessfully treated. Physicians, in many cases, are unable to cure it, even in their own person; yet such are the unparalleled virtues of the celebrated Merchant's Gargling Oil, that the most obstinate cases at once yield to it.—*Springfield (Mass.) Daily Union.*

THE dying of animals is now quite a common branch of the dyer's art. Some time ago a French woman, of the kind that choose notoriety, drove in Paris four gray horses dyed a brilliant magenta.

The Condor.

Prof. Orton gives some little space, in his recent volume on "The Andes and the Amazon," to an account of the condor, of which he thinks, contrary to the general opinion of ornithologists, that there are two distinct species. The great condor is the largest of the birds of prey—full-sized males having a height of four feet, and an expanse of wings of about nine feet. A specimen now at Vassar College measures from tip to tip of the wings nine feet. An old male in the Zoological Gardens of London has a stretch of eleven feet; but Humboldt never found one to exceed nine feet, nor Darwin to exceed eight and a half feet; and, from his own observation, Prof. Orton concludes that the largest condors do not go beyond, if they even reach, a spread of twelve feet. The general color of the condor is black, with white upon the wings and at the tip of the bill, and a ruff of downy white feathers encircling the neck. The young birds are dark-brown, and do not assume the white frill and the white feathers in the wings until after the first molting.

Associated with the great condor is a smaller vulture, having brown or ashen plumage, destitute of the white markings distinguishing the larger bird, and without the caruncle worn by the male condor. This has been by some ornithologists regarded as a distinct species, although the decision is now nearly universal that it is the young condor. In his study of the condor, during his travels in the Andes, Prof. Orton was led to believe that the "condor pardo" and the "condor negro," as the two species are called by the natives, are in fact distinct. They are so considered by several intelligent observers who have had the best opportunities in sojourn and travel in South America for forming a correct judgment. Actual proof is still lacking, and this may be long delayed, as the inaccessible regions where the bird nests and rears its offspring render a minute study of its life history extremely difficult.

The condor ranges along the west coast of South America, from the Straits of Magellan to about eight degrees north of the equator. Darwin notes the fact that the bird is found only in the vicinity of perpendicular cliffs, and concludes that its habits require the seclusion and safety of precipitous and lofty crags. During the greater part of the year the condor frequents the lower country along the coast. It searches for prey at evening or morning rather than at midday, and several perch together at night on the same tree. In the breeding season, which in Chili is in November and December, and in the valley of Quito several months later, the birds retire to inaccessible places in the mountains, and there, on the bare rock, with little or no preparation in the way of a nest, deposit two white eggs three or four inches long. The period of incubation covers six or seven weeks. The young are covered with down until full grown, and are not able to fly for nearly two years. During their first molting, Prof. Orton states, the birds are in caves and are fed by their elders.

"The ordinary habitation of the royal condor," says Prof. Orton, "is between the altitudes of 10,000 feet and 16,000 feet. The largest seem to make their home around the volcano of Cayambe, which stands exactly on the equator. Flocks are never seen, except around a large carcass. It is often seen singly, soaring at a great height in vast circles. Its flight is slow and majestic. Its head is constantly in motion, as if in search of food below; its mouth is kept open and its tail spread. To rise from the ground, it must needs run some distance; then it flaps its wings three or four times, and ascends at a low angle until it reaches a considerable elevation, when it seems to make a few leisurely strokes, as if to ease its wings, after which it leisurely sails upon the air. In walking, the wings trail on the ground, and the head takes a crouching position. It has a very awkward, almost painful gait. From its inability to rise without running, a narrow pen is sufficient to imprison it. Though a carrion-bird, it breathe the purest air, spending much of its time soaring three miles above the sea. Humboldt saw one fly over the Chimborazo. I have seen them sailing, at least, 1,000 feet above the crater of Pichincha."

Darwin writes of the flying powers of this royal bird: "When the condors are wheeling in a flock round and round any spot, their flight is beautiful. Except when rising from the ground, I do not recollect ever having seen one of these birds flap its wings. Near Lima, I watched several, for nearly half an hour, without once taking off my eyes. They moved in large curves, sweeping in circles, descending and ascending without giving a single flap. As they glided close over my head, I intently watched, from an oblique position, the outlines of the separate and great terminal feathers of each wing; and these separate feathers, if there had been the least vibratory movement, would have appeared as if blended together; but they were seen distinct against the blue sky. The head and neck were moved frequently, and apparently with force; and the extended wings seemed to form the fulcrum on which the movements of the neck, body and tail acted. If the bird wished to descend, the wings were for a moment collapsed; and when again expanded, with an altered inclination, the momentum gained by the rapid descent seemed to urge the bird upward with the even and steady movement of a paper kite. In the case of any bird soaring, its motion must be sufficiently rapid, so that the action of the incline surface of its body on the atmosphere may counterbalance its gravity. The force to keep up the momentum of a body moving in a horizontal plane in the air (in which there is so little friction) cannot be great, and this force is all that is wanted. The movement of the neck and body of the condor, we must suppose, is sufficient for this. However this may be, it is truly wonderful and beautiful to see so great a bird, hour after hour, without any apparent exertion, wheeling and gliding over mountain and river."

The condor gorges itself with food until it is incapable of exertion, and then retires to its favorite perch, to remain in a state of stupidity until the process of digestion is completed. Prof. Orton testifies that "its gormandizing power has hardly been overstated. I have known a single condor," he relates, "not of the largest size, to make way in one week, with a calf, a sheep and a dog. It prefers carrion, but will sometimes attack live sheep, deer, dogs, etc. The eye and tongue are the favorite parts, and first devoured; next, the intestines. I have never heard of one authenticated case of its carrying off children, nor of its attacking adults, unless in defense of its eggs."

In captivity, it will eat everything except pork and cooked meat. When full fed, it is exceedingly stupid, and may be caught by the hand; but, at other times, it is a match for the stoutest man.

There has been much discussion as to the sense with which the condor discovers its prey. Some experiments would seem to show that it is its wonderfully keen vision which enables it to detect from afar the occurrence of carrion; and, again, incidents appear to prove that the sense of smell serves as a guide. Darwin subjected several caged condors to tests which afforded evidence that the sense of smell was less acute than in the case of the dog. The testimony for and against the acute smelling powers of the condor is, as Darwin remarks, very evenly balanced.

A Fastidious Beggar.

He was very gentle in manner, he had a mild blue eye, and a nasal twang, relieved by a lisp, charmingly beautiful not to hear. His pull on the bell was gentleness itself; and when Mrs. Spriggs decided to answer the ring she felt certain it was some amiable friend. The "good mornings" were said with a heartiness only to be acquired by a long self-denial and training. "Have you an overcoat, missus? I'm a poor man—a widower with seven small children—five that I have adopted out of pure charity—and I thought I'd drop in and see about a coat."

Mrs. Spriggs' heart moved with pity. She felt that she could never stand to be a widow long, and she joyfully replied: "Oh, yes! I have one of Mr. Spriggs, that he had made to order last March."

"Oh! then it is not of the late style!"

"Oh, no! I'm sorry to say one of those dreadful tramps stole his best."

The man's face flushed up some as he asked: "Buckhorn buttons or gutta percha?"

"Gutta percha," said Mrs. Spriggs.

"Oh, they have a disagreeable odor."

"Oh, well," said Mrs. Spriggs, noticing his look of disappointment, "it's a very nice coat. I'll run up and get it out of the camphor."

"No, no, you need not. Camphor I detest, and gutta percha buttons! Au revoir, madame," and he passed down the steps, the very picture of grand manhood.

"Inclose Stamp."

For a man who has a large city correspondence and has constitutional objections to paying out his coin to the Federal Government, the following branch of business is picayunishly profitable: Advertise for a clerk in some daily paper, state that the salary is $80 per month, and wind up with "inclose stamp." A benevolent looking old party, with "specs" on the bridge of his nose, has adopted that method, and on the first instant secured one hundred and fifty stamps, and no one knows how many more the next day. He thus receives good interest on his fifty-cent investment, and the poor clerks have to pay it. If there is a meaner man in the city let him show up.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Then and Now.

The following letter from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, written twenty years ago, is quoted to show the difference between the charges of lecturers now and in former days:

"My terms for a lecture, when I stay over night, are these: "Fifteen dollars and expenses, a room with a fire in it, in a public house, and a mattress to sleep on—not a feather bed. As you write in your individual capacity, I tell you at once all my habitual exigencies. I am afraid to sleep in a cold room, I can't sleep on a feather bed, I will not go to private houses, and I have fixed upon the sum mentioned as what it is worth to me to go away for the night to places that cannot pay more."

At our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

Differences in the elements are apt to lead to blows.

Shot-Guns at the Centennial.

The display of shot-guns in the main building is very fine, and is examined with much interest, daily, by a large number of visitors, desirous of ascertaining which is the best gun for practical use. It is but simple justice to say that Parker Bros., of West Meriden, Conn., received the first premium—Grand Medal and Diploma—for their breech-loading, double-barreled shot-gun, at the Centennial Exhibition. This confirmation of the popular judgment of it, as the best shot-gun in the market, is due to its superior shooting qualities, and to the perfection of its mechanism and workmanship. Its merits are so widely known, and demand for it so general, that a notice of it is of far more interest to those wishing to buy the best shot-gun than to Parker Bros. The prices range from $50 to $300. But their lowest-priced guns are warranted to shoot as well as their highest-priced ones. Their chief salesroom is at 97 Chambers street, New York.

For a third of a century the Parker Bros. have been well known as manufacturers of various classes of goods, and during this long period their name has been a guaranty for integrity, fair dealing, superior workmanship and skill. Ten years' experience in gun-making, with persistent efforts to make the best gun possible, has crowned their labors with the most signal success, and won for the Parker Gun the reputation of being the best in the world.

A correspondent, writing from the Centennial Exposition, tells of the following wonderful feat of

CIDER MAKING.

At the Centennial trial of cider machinery in Agricultural Hall, Oct. 26, the Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., made 116¾ barrels of cider in 9¼ hours, with one press, averaging a barrel of cider from less than 7½ bushels of apples. Thousands witnessed the trial, and expressed their satisfaction with the masterly manner in which the work was performed.

There can be no mistake about it. "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine-cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

A New Cereal.

Among the novelties exhibited in Agricultural Hall, Philadelphia Exposition, was a new cereal, weighing 60 pounds to the bushel, as easily grown as corn, and more productive, excellent for table use, for stock and fowls. It is of South American origin, but has been acclimated in the State of Michigan since 1872, where it produced from 75 to 150 bushels an acre, and will ripen where corn will ripen. Its stalk and leaves resemble corn, it is planted three or four feet apart, six to eight kernels in a hill, grows seven or eight feet high, the kernels being in a cluster, seven or eight inches long, at the end of the stalk, which curls over and hangs down like the top of a seed onion. The kernel is a little larger and rounder than rice, which it much resembles. It appears to be a very desirable addition to the cereals of the North, and is to be sold only in small packages, with cut of grain on each package, and sent by mail, to prevent imposition. It is called

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C. B. Kress, of Jackson, Mich., grower and sole proprietor, will send, post-paid, to any address, sufficient to produce one bushel for 50 cents, or three packages for $1.00.

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In consequence of the many inferior imitations, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Matchless" brand of plug tobacco have been compelled to protect themselves by a trade mark. Every plug now has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." thereon. The Pioneer Tobacco Co., 124 Water st., N.Y., are the manufacturers.

Collins' Voltaic Plaster is a gentle and constant Electric Battery closely and continuously applied to the skin by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable at all times of affording the most grateful relief in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica.

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20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male and female. Send stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Cincinnati, O.

REVOLVER 7-shot $2.00, 70 styles. Ill. Cat. free. Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

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AGENTS FOUR $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Phila., Pa.

PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. Apparatus by mail $1. Agents wanted. Smithograph M'f'g Co., Phila., Pa.

$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED. No medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, MADISON, IND.

AGENTS—For 400 Papers & Magazines Wanted. C. W. Bennett, (Ass'n Ag't,) Quincy, Ill.

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC, Best in the World. Trial package free. T. POPHAM & CO., 19 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.

$80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid for salesmen. No peddling. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—An Active Agent to manage the exclusive sale of Cigars and Tobacco in every county. Address N. Y. TOBACCO CO., 38 Renwick St., N. Y.

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$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

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NO MONEY We will start you in business; you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. AGENTS' SUPPLY Co., 261 Bowery, N. Y.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

WANTED—energetic salesmen; hotel and traveling expenses paid by Company. A rare chance for permanent employment. Ad's Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 40 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell to the farmers in their own counties a few staple articles of real merit. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. Worth, St. Louis, Mo.

$10 2 $1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—One Second-Hand HARDY PAPER CUTTER, in good order. Also, one 8-inch HOE CARD CUTTER (new). The above will be sold very cheap for cash. Address CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Sample Copy, Paper Cover, 10 cents. Bound in Cloth, with Illustrations, 132 pages, 35 cents by mail. Address to 714 Broadway, New York.

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 8½x7¾, from a photograph or tintype, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample Picture and paper 4 months for $1. One agent made $90.00 in a day. Address L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

$100 in Greenbacks
To be given away for the largest clubs of subscribers to the MICHIGAN FARMER. For particulars, address JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, 44 W. Larned-st., Detroit, Mich.

PATENTS Procured. TOTAL COST $55 Including Gov't Fee. Send for Pamphlet to KNIGHT & KNIGHT, Washington, D. C.

A GIFT By an arrangement with the Publisher we will send every reader of this Paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3c. stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William St., New York.

Wanted Agents for "Navins' Explanatory Stock Doctor," a full treatise, with prescriptions, on horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. 800 pages, bound in leather, illustrated. The best selling book published. Liberal terms. Address J. B. Yeagley, Pub., Indianapolis.

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ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisites being, as in all successful business, industry & energy. Send for particulars. Address Chas. Clucas & Co. 14 Warren St., N. Y.

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Electricity is Life. Paoli's Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated [illegible] I guarantee DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY [illegible] Address DR. FITLER, 45 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBT. WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

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CENTEN'L EXHIBITION
It sells faster than any other book. One Agent sold 38 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

A BOOK for the MILLION.
MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

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$15 SHOT GUN
A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

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O. MARTIN

$40 TO $60 A DAY made by operating the BOSS WELL AUGER. Bores a hole from 20 to 40 inches in diameter, 100 feet a day easy. Send for illustrated catalogue. Elevates the dirt without removing the [illegible]
O. MARTIN,
Patentee & Proprietor,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

Potter's American Monthly,
50,000 Subscribers for 1877.
ILLUSTRATED: Best Family Magazine in the Country, at $3 for 1877. Five copies one year for $15; 10 copies for $25; 20 copies for $50, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, quarto, 3,000 illustrations, price, $25, given to the person sending this club. For sale at all News stands at 25 cents a number. Special Terms to Agents. J. E. POTTER & Co., Phila., Pa.

The Wide Awake Magazine.

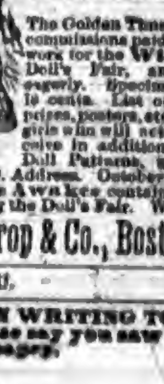

The Golden Time for Agents! Liberal cash commissions paid. Boys and girls are all at work for the Wide Awake Doll's Fair, and subscribe eagerly. Specimen numbers, 10 cents. List of Doll's Fair prizes, posters, etc., free. Little girls who will act as agents receive in addition a full set of Doll Patterns, upon sending their P. O. Address. October and November Wide Awakes contain rules in full concerning the Doll's Fair. Write to

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 46

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 23, 1876.

Just think of it, Tilden has a majority of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SEVEN THOUSAND votes, the largest ever given to any President.

The Chicago "Tribune," a Republican paper, has this to say of the Louisiana election: "If we can get at the difficulty in Louisiana correctly, the dispute is chiefly over five parishes or counties, and whether the returns of these shall be counted at all, or, if counted, how they shall be counted.

It is alleged that these five parishes had a large registered vote, three-fifths or two-thirds of which was Republican, but that on election day the greater part of the colored Republicans, being intimidated by the White Liners, ran off and did not vote, while the Confederates remained and voted. The following figures will illustrate the situation, which give the result of the vote in 1874 as well as in 1876. The vote of 1874 was said to be full and fair for both sides:

Parishes.	—Vote in 1874— Dem.	Rep.	Dem. majorities in 1876
East Feliciana	147	1,688	1,753
West Feliciana	501	1,360	465
East Baton Rouge	1,558	2,446	606
Morehouse	654	1,017	528
Ouachita	766	1,674	1,071
Total	4,334	8,185	4,417

At the election in 1874 these parishes gave a Republican majority for State Treasurer of 3,861. They now give a Democratic majority of 4,417, which exceeds the Democratic vote cast in 1874. The Democrats admit that had the Republican vote been polled the Republicans would have had a large majority. Now the controversy stands: On the one hand the Democrats insist on the vote being counted in exact accordance with the number of tickets cast; on the other hand there are two propositions: First—That the vote of these parishes be wholly disregarded and thrown out, on the grounds of intimidation, by the Canvassing Board. Second—That the vote polled be counted, but that the Canvassing Board reckon also as polled the votes of those absenting themselves from fear of bodily harm. The average Northern voter has no precedent for such a condition of things as this. In the first place deadly intimidation is not known in the North, and, in the next place, it will be difficult for a Northern man, of any party, to understand how 2,000 votes of one party in a county can be so successfully "intimidated" by 1,000 as to be unable to approach the polls, though the latter were protected, or supposed to be, by the United States Supervisors. It will be difficult to pursuade the people of any Northern county that the majority, numbering 900 voters, should so intimidate in East Florida, numbering 1,800, that none of the latter dare show themselves at the polls. We assume that those who did not vote were legal voters and know of no right recognized by any law of any state where the votes of legal voters, lawfully polled, can be rejected and they disfranchised. We do not believe, therefore, that the moral sense of the American people will consent to or tolerate that the election of a President of the United States shall be determined and decided by throwing out the votes of several thousand legal voters, legally polled in any State of the Union. We take it, therefore, that the votes actually polled in these five "bulldozed" parishes of Louisiana will be counted, no matter what may be the result produced upon the election by so doing.

If the fact be as stated, and we have tried to collate them fairly from the statements of both sides, the Republicans of Louisiana and of the country have to bear the consequence of the panic which seems to have so stricken the colored voters in these five districts. We look upon it as calamity, because we know of no legal remedy. There is no precedent known to any election law that we ever heard of where the votes of persons not voting, and not offering to vote, counted, no matter how strong may be the presumption that if such votes had been polled they would have changed the result. In 1874 the Democrats elected at least fifty members of Congress in Republican Districts because Republicans stayed away and did not vote. For the same reason the Democrats elected the Governors of several States and a majority of the Legislature in several States in 1874. No such thing as offsetting the vote actually polled, by that not polled, has ever been recognized at any election in any State in this country.

It is claimed by the Democrats that their party will have a majority of the whole vote of the State, over and above their vote in these parishes; but while this ought to settle the matter, it may not do so, if the counting of the non-polled vote be insisted upon by the other side. "If, however, the Democrats do not have a majority except by counting the votes in these five parishes and the result in the State depends on their being counted or not counted, then the issue will be a direct one, and one upon which the country will promptly reach a judgment, and no canvassing Board will dare attempt to put the judgment of the nation at defiance; and the American people will never engage in a civil war to uphold the counting of votes never cast or offered to be cast, or to be reject lawful votes loyally cast and recorded on the poll-list.

A Fair Proposition Refused.

It will be remembered that a few days of the Presidential election, when there was doubt as to the returns in the three doubtful States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, it was suggested to President Grant, that Representative men of both parties of the North, be requested to go South and see that a fair count was had. The President accepted and named a number of distinguished Republicans, who complied with the request. Mr. Hewitt acting for the Democracy, had an equal number of distinguished gentlemen to do the same, and they all met soon after in New Orleans. In due time the gentlemen representing the Democratic side made a proposition for a fair count as will be seen in another column in this paper.

Read that carefully, and see if it is not a very fair proposition. Yet the next day the Republicans came out with a reply that they could not interfere in the cause of justice and have a fair count, that the Returning Board of the State only had jurisdiction in the matter, and they thought it best not to interfere. What do you think of that, gentle reader The object is to count Hayes in, whether decided or not, and this giving the Returning Board full power, shows how desperate the game is.

* * *

The Republican party was howling during the whole canvass over the attitude of the South in the late contest. One of the most emphatic and oft-repeated points made by their orators and organs was the unanimity with which this section of the Union espoused the Democratic side, and the tendency of feeling in favor of Tilden among the depraved people of this benighted and altogether dangerous region was held to be a sufficient evidence of his treasonable sympathies during the late war, and of his fell purposes for the future in the event of his election. The North was invoked to go solid for Hayes, because the South was going solid against him.

Ordinance for Sidewalk Grade.

WHEREAS public convenience requires that a sidewalk grade be established on Main street, Auburn, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of Auburn DeKalb County, Ind., that the sidewalk grade as surveyed by J. J. Van Auken (County Surveyor) on west side of Maine street be established as per profile on file, and the sidewalk to be laid with the grade. Also the grade to be the same on the east side of Main street. Running north, commencing at bench mark in water table on the north east corner of building on lot No. 64 O P. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of building on middle one third (1 3) of lot No. 66 O P. from thence to bench mark on S. E. Corner of building on South one third (1-3) of lot No. 68 O P. from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 73 O P. North Terminus. Running south, commencing at bench mark in watertable on the north-east corner of building on lot No. 64 O P. running south to bench mark on S. E. corner of building on lot No. 63 O P. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of building on lot No. 62 O P from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 616 from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of lot No. 60 O P. from thence to bench mark on S. E. corner of lot No. 57OP. from thence to bench mark on N. E. corner of lot No. 54 O P. south terminus.

SEC. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Done by the Board at their regular session Oct. 23, 1876.

Attest J. L. ROTH, Town Clerk.
F D RYAN, Pres
D Z HOFFMAN,
JOHN OTTO,
JOHN TREESH,
Auburn, Ind. 23, A. D. 1876.

MARK THESE FACTS.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day.

"My nausea of a morning is now cured"

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left.

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

*.*Sold at the manufactore of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of

BOOKS, BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albion, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Storescps, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Jahnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

HARD UP.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Always the friends of the people, have never

FAILED

To regulate prices to suit the times

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUSE!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINE WHISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at,

ZACHER'S.

License Notice.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in December, A. D. 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the north one third [1-3] of lot No. sixty-three[63] in the original plat in said town, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, to be holden on the first monday of December 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on his premises, to-wit: In the building now situated in Section six [6] in said township on land bounded on the North by the township line, on the West by the right of way of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, on the South by the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, and on the East by the right of way of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company containing seven tenths of an acre of land.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

W. H. DILLS, Atty.

Ladies Cloaks as low as $2.75.
Ladies Felt Hats 50c.
Children Trimmed Hats.
Fur Trimming a good assortment.
Germantown and Zephyr all shades
Water-proof and Ladies cloth.
Two Button Kid Gloves 65c.
Cambrick Dress Goods 50c.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Old Muffs lined.

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ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchases.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings,$ 1.50, 1.75 2,00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st. Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.
Brown Sugar at 8c per lb,
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent, the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spices Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c
Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 85c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 80c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	1 ½	New Orleans clarified	9c
		" "	8c
Coffee A.	12	Good brown	8c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	[illegible] and 28
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	12c
Pitted Cherries per pound	35c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb,

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all discriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon, 1 50 in bottle	50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $1 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	75c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	25c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	16c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	20c
Best layer Raisons per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Currants per pound.	6c		

And everything else in porportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our goods will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

KAHN.
OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchashed overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	"
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr,	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 32c.
—Eggs 18c.
—Butter 16c.
—Potatoes 60c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c.
—Wheat $1.03 @ 109.
—The COURIER $3.00 a year.

Best School Paper at Houser's.

Go and see Davenports new goods.

The season for soaked feet has 'arrived.'

Go and see those fine albums at Houser's.

Rain and mud don't astonish anyone here.

The growing wheat looks unusually well.

Everybody is on the political ragged edge.

Don' fail to attend the Thanksgiving dinner.

The roads are in a bad condition for hauling.

Kansas fever is raging among a few citizens.

Holiday goods arriving every day at Houser's.

Headquarters for School Books at Houser's.

We are admonished that winter is approaching.

Holiday goods arriving every day at Houser's.

Edward Picker is in the city visiting his parents.

New sidewalk ordinances this week. Business.

Headquarters for School Books at Housers.

Look out now for cold weather. It started in yesterday.

Go to Houser's and see a new thing in the slate line, noiseless and beautiful.

Go and see those fine Albums at Houser's.

Mr. James Casebeer, of Hicksville, was in town Tuesday.

Shelves, Show-cases and Counters crowded with Holiday goods at Houser's

120 daily papers sold at Houser's News Stand last Saturday.

Local news will be read with more interest now that the election is over.—Send 'em in.

Snyder had one of his large windows broken. A paper in its stead says that "None of Your Business" broke it.

A hundred and twenty daily papers sold at Houser's news stand last Saturday.

Shelves, show-cases and counters crowded with Holiday goo ds at Houser" book store.

Our old prophet predicts a cold winter, and advises all to prepare for the emergency.

The man who is stealing wood around town mus'nt think that he is not suspicioned.

The Steuben "Republican" says:—"We've got 'em we have!" What, the jimjams! We hope not.

Go to Houser's and see a new thing in the State line, noiseless and beautiful.

Just received a large lot of Albums for the Holidays, at Davenport's. All sizes, styles and prices.

"To indulge in the illusions of hope" has been a favorite pastime during the last week.

The Presbyterians will hold service in the German Methodist church on south Jackson, next Sabbath evening.

Two weeks ago Weamer showed up his goose for Hayes, and last week he asked, "Hurrah for who?"

The public generally should understand that the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in town is to be found at Ryan's.

Billy Rickel's champion coach dog eats pie when he can't eat bread. For full particulars see our fashionable tailor, Mr. Yesbera.

The dramatic performance last night was splendid and all present were pleased. Don't fail to attend to-night and see the fun.

"I once basked into prosperity but am now plunged into utter destitution," is the way a tramp boiled down the story of his life.

The saw mills are lying dormant, owing to the bad condition of the roads.—It is imposible to do much hauling the way the roads are.

Judge Tousley will commence his term of office by holding court at Angola next week. He has received his commission.

The question is where can I buy the cheapest. Try Ryan, who we are sure can sell you boots and shoes at very low rates for cash.

Now that winter is near you must not forget that a splendid line of boots and shoes are to be found at the lowest cash prices.

The ladies of the M. E. Social return thanks to those generous hunters, who brought in such an abundence of good game for their supper.

A poetical volume makes a neat and appropriate Holiday gift. Davenport has just received copies of all the best authors.

See Housers new advertisement elsewhere. Our merchants are letting the people know what they have to sell for the holidays.

"Hard up" is the head of a new advertisement in this week's paper, of the popular clothing house of Sam, Pete & Max, Fort Wayne.

The Defiance Democrat made the best showing of poultry we have seen this year. It it is a fair representation of that county, which gave over 1800 Democratic majority.

Charley Baxter misrepresents the citizens of this place when he says that they got into a fight over the election.—The contestants wre all on our side Charley's side too.

The daily papers have been in great demand for several weeks, but nothing for a certainty has been said through their columns as to who is our next President.

Mr. James Anderson has re-moved again to the Paterson house. Jim is no hand to stand still, and always being on the move he has worked up one the finest blacksmith and wagon trades in the county.

Mr. Nodine, at Waterloo, made an assignment at Waterloo, last week, and also Mr. Hall. That's right, go down in the vortex of hard times and still cry "Hurrah for Hayes."

After figuring the matter all over we find we have no ill feeling against any human being except the nam that invented the kind of shoes that holds a fellows pants up whenever he sits down and gets up again.

William Pitt Kellogg, who was himself counted into office the most disgraceful fraud known to American politics, is preparing to count in Ruthford B. Hayes? How do the people of the North like it?

Davis' Sewing Machine.

You who are contemplating buying a machine should not fail to see the DAVIS. Call at the drug store of Bodine & Siler.

A Republican exchange says, it is sad to see the Democracy hang around the election bulletin-boards and whisper to some kind-hearted school boy: "I say, bub, what does it read now?"

And its sad to see a Republican gaze upon those bulletin-boards with intense delight, and go off to the nearest corner grocery and announce in wild glee that Novia Scotia has gone for Hayes.

The Albion New Era of last week says Mr. Tom Sprott, a young attorney of Auburn, spent a few hours in Albion on Thursday last.

No party ever before in the history o this country endeavord to hold on to the Government when the people had given it notice to quit. A party of "moral ideas ought to have nicer notions of the ownership of property.

This is an anxious time for the defaulters and thieves in the Government service whose crimes are yet undetected. Every one of them is hoping and praying that the Returning Boards will count in Gov. Hayes.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Ohio and Indiana, have adopted a new name, the road through these States having been consolidated. It will hereafter be know as the Baltimore Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.

The best meal served up in this down for a long time was that at the game supper at the M. E. Church last Friday evening. It was simply splendid, and everybody enjoyed it. The net receipts were about $60.00.

The Press says for Centennial visitors Waterloo took the prize banner in the county.

How many, Baxter? We can name fifty from Auburn who attended the show.

The Duty of patriotic citizens is plain It is to councel fairness, Justice, right. He who seeks to excite the passions of the people at this critical period of our country's is a foe to the welfare of a common country.—Ligonier Banner.

A one-half interest in the Plymouth Democrat is offered for sale, on account of the protracted ill-health of the senior partner, Dan McDonald. It is a fine opening for an enterprising man, and it is one of the best offices in Northern Ind.

The death is recorded of Ossian E. Dodge, a writer and traveler of some reputation who is know also in musical and dramatic circles in the United States. He paid $500 for a single seat ticket to one of Jenny Lind's concerts at Boston.

If the Presidential election cannot be settled by the ballots would'nt it be a good way to make one of the candidates President and Vice president? If not why not?—Hicksville Ind.

Certainly. We are in favor of Tilden & Hendricks.

The late Democratic trustee of Centre township, Marshal County, Indiana, has proven a defaulter in the sum of $7-000.—Republican paper.

And the late Republican trustee of Clay township, Howard County, has proved a defaulter in the sum of $8,000 He goes one better.

That Democratic thunder in Columbia City, on Saturday evening, was heard 25 miles westward.—Columbia City Post.

Yes, and the next morning several in this place were inquiring where in thunder that cannonading was last night.

J. W. Bixler, Esq., of Kendallville, the newly elected Prosecutor for this circuit, will not take his office until the last of next October, nearly a year hence. In the meantime Wm. B. McConnell, Esq , will, unless he resigns for a bigger thing, hold the office up to that time.—Steuben Republican.

The New Era says, the presbyterian church of Albion, which by the way is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Northern Indiana, was dedicated on Sunday last with appropriate ceremonies, under the direction of Rev. J. T Pollock, of Tiffin, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Waterloo, Ind.

In some respects the record of the Republican party is a noble one; in others it is infamous. But it is apparently to be reserved for this party to inflict upon this country the crowning disgrace of attemping to count in a President. No party ever before did anything so shameful.

A report has being going the rounds of the local papers that Mr. Creditor a Dentist of Angela, had been charged with an attempt to commit rape, and had left the town. We gave no credit to the story, and the result will doubtless prove that the whole thing is a fabrication to injure a worthy citizen.

Iowa claims to be the banner Republican State, Hayes' majority in that State is over 60,000, and the entire Congressional delegation is Republican.—Hurrah for Iowa!—Rep. paper.

Kentucky claims to be the banner Democratic State, Tilden's majority being over 75,000 and the entire congressional delegation Democratic. Hurrah for Kentucky.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

The 13th District.

We give the following as the vote of this district in the two last election:

	Williams	Harrison		Hayes
DeKalb....	186	....	179	....
Elkhart....	....	269	....	849
Kosciusko	....	578	....	508
Lagrange	....	990	....	958
Marshall	608	....	707	....
Noble	27	....	84	....
Steuben	....	1251	....	1252
Total......	823	2078	808	3067

Mr. Baker received 57 less votes than Harrison on the State election.

Holloways Pills and Ointment—We stand aghast at the thousands hourly hurried to a premature grave, victims of having neglected the first symptoms of disease. Whether the complaint originates in the body, or be introduced accidentally through the skin—fatal results may be warded off by a timely recourse to one or both of these medicines. 25 cent per box or pot.

We are opposed to White Stockings standing hitched at the Stamets Hotel on Sunday. It don't look right, and then people ask us a good many questions about it, and the thing looks suspicious. Mr. Parent we'll have a conjuction issued if you don't veto it.

An Australian has taught a canary to sing Home, Sweet Home, by suspending it before a looking glass near a music box which performed that melody.—Supposing the bird in the glass was making the music, the bird finally caught the notes, and now warbles the whole tune.

Rhode Island went for Hayes. It also voted by the same republican majority not to extend the sufferage to foreign born citizens who had been honorably discharged from the army and navy.—That the people would support for president a man who endorses the American alliance should consent to the disfranchisment of its own soldiers because of foreign is not remarkable.

Edward Baker, Esq., having purchased the Bakery formerly owned by Baker Bros., extends his kindest thanks for past patronage and wishes a continuance of the same. Every department has been re-arranged and the lunch room is in the neatest and best of manner. If you want everything to suit you right up to the handle don't fail to give him a call.

In Burmah, if two married persons are tired of each other's society, they dissolve partnership in the following touching but conclusive manner: They light two candles, and shutting up their hut sit down and quietly wait until they are burned out. The one whose candle burns out first, gets up at once and leaves the house forever, taking nothing but the clothes he or she may have on at the time; all else becomes the property of the other person.

The rings were in favor of Gov. Hays' election before his defeat, and they are now in favor of counting him in in spite of it. Does any one suppose that there is a corrupt organization in the country that is not waiting and working for Gov. Hayes, election by count, in the face of his defeat by ballot? The Rings know that Gov Tildens' accession to the Presidency political death to them, and they, having failed to prevent it by fair means, will do their best with foul.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with W. G. THOMAN, Esq., late city editor of the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, to take our place during our absence at Washington. We can commend Mr. T. as an able writer, and a clever, pleasant gentlemen, and will have no fear but that the COURIER will be in good hands under his editorial management. We think some of remaining until the holidays only, and expect to remain at home this winter.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.
☞Cashmere in all shades
☞New fall style Prints
☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints
☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00
☞A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

The Ladies Social connected with the Presbyterian church will give a Thanksgiving dinner and supper, on the 30th inst, on the first floor of Mr. Williams' new building, opposite the Jail. Dinner will consist of everything the market affords, from a roast turkey to a pumpkin pie, oysters, cold meats, etc.

Tickets for dinner $1 a couple.
Tickets for supper 75c a couple.
Single tickets dinner 50c.
Supper 40c.

The proceeds to be applied to seating the new church. Come one and all and get a square meal and thereby assist the ladies in a commendable work.

Tickets can be obtained at Albright's and Houser's business rooms.

Married.

HAZZARD—BALCOMB—On Nov. 17 at the residence of L. Jackman, by Rev Mr. Johnson, Mr. Jas. V. Hazzard, cashier of the first national bank, and Miss Mary E. Balcomb, of Fort Wayne. We hazzard the opinion that there is much happiness in store for our friends, that the journey through life, though some what hazzardous, may yet be a pleasant and prosperous one, and that life would be a burden if there was no hazzard in the co-partnership. We know that we can extend the best wishes of a host of friends to Mr. H. and his accomplished and handsome lady.

We would call the attention of our musical friends to the following magazines published by J. L. PETERS, 843 broadway, New-York; namley:

Peters' Household Melodies, containing five or six beautiful Songs and Choruses

Peters' Parlor Music, containig several easy Piano Pieces.

La Creme De La Creme, a collection of difficult Piano Music by the best European authors.

Peters' Organs Selections, for Reed or Pipe Organ.

Peters Sacred Selections' containing Hymns, Anthems, etc., and

Peters, Octavo Choruses, containing four choice Choruses for Singing Societies. These magazines are published at the uniform price of $2 per annum, post-paid, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are unequaled in cheapness and elegance. Give your newsdealers 25 cents and tell him to order a sample copy, or send direct to the Publisher.

MR. EDITOR—We desire space in your valuable paper to return our thanks for the valuable presents received on the occasion of our china wedding, Monday evening, Nov. 20th. The following named will please accept our heartfelt thanks and kind regards: Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Altenburg, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Peterson, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Ensley, Mr and Mrs. G. A. Porter, Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Duck, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mr. & Mrs Nicholas Ensley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Stafford Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Moody, Mr. & Mrs J. W. Welsh, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Ralston, Mrs. C. Fair, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Crouse, Mr. G. W. Crouse, Fort Wayne; Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Stamets, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Weamer, Mr & Mrs. I. Hague, Mrs. M. McConnell, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gilliland, Mr. & Mrs. A. Totten, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Roth Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. A. Cannon, Miss L. Ensley, Miss Etta Gilliland.

G. W. GORDON,
MARY C. GORDON.

The Times.

There are exciting times, no doubt.—But they don't compare with the bitter strife and secret intrigues set on foot to prevent Thomas Jefferson takin the oath of an office to which the people elected him in 1800.

Mr. Jefferson, so the historians relate rode down that mud road, now called Pennsylvania avenue, on his Virginia thorough bred; hitched his horse to the "palings" of the capitol grounds; went in to the Senate Chamber, with overcoat on, and whip in hand. He then took the oath of office as President, and with a flash of political electricity, borrowed from his friend Ben Franklin possibly, breathed the breath of life into the American Uonin and the American Democracy.

Governor Tilden is as profound and thoughtful a man as was Governor Jefferson.

As for his courage, read the record of his contest with Tweed and the Canal Ring. He will advise nothing that is wrong, but will lead the way in what is right.

We say to Democrats, if unfortunately the Radicals and Grant and his followers should precipitate fearful troubles, through such dregs of life as their agents in South Carolina and Louisiana, We must stand firm, doing no wrong and submitting to none. We have a man at the helm. A man brave brilliant and true.

Another Crime at Garret.

The Chicago times of last Monday contained an account of a horrid crime at Garret as follows:

On Friday of last week a woman of disreputable character came from Kendallville to Garret. A lot of roughs of Garret, partly by force and partly by persuasion, got the woman into a barn, and after permitting a number of them to have sexual intercourse with her, she refused to entertain any more of the vile wretches in that way, at which the roughs became enraged, and kicked her in the back and abdomen, inflicting injuries, from the effects of which the woman died yesterday. Some of the parties known to be implicated in the affair have skipped the country. No arrests have as yet been made, and the citizens of Garret seem desirous of hushing the matter up without any effort being made to bring the perpetrators of the vile deed to account for their crime.

The News last week gave no intimation of this terrible affair and the citizens have to depend on foreign papers for an expose if this disreputable affair. Instead of that the News whines about one Mr. Morse there one week, and then applies soft-soap the next. Either Mr Morse done nothing wrong or else Parker has not the nerve to show up this matter in its true light.

Ladies Take Notice.

The ladies of Auburn and vicinity, are respectively invited call at H. H. Stamets' Millinery and Fancy Store, and examine the new and elegant Perfume and Lily White Combined. Nothing like it has ever been offered for sale in this place and is pronounced by all who have used it to be the finest and best in the market. We shall take pleasure in showing it, whether you buy or not. We have also many new novelties in the Millinery line, which we are offering at astonishing low figures, and cannot be undersold by any house in this place. Come and see us.

H. H. STAMETS,
3m. Sole Agt. for Auburn.

A Card to the Public.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and, in fact, the word failure could not be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people, we have placed upon each genuine of Holloway's Ointment the fac simile of the signature of our agent, Mr. Joe. Haydock. To counterfeit is felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Joe. Haydocks signature is attached to each box of Pills or pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servant.
HOLLOWAY & Co.

Township Institutes for November and December, will be as follows:

1. Union township, at district No. Nov. 30, Dec. 1, and 2.
2. Smithfield, township at No. 5, Dec. 7, 8 and 9.
3. Wilmington township, at No. 7, Dec. 4, 5 and 6.
4. Newville and Stafford townships, at Newville, Dec. 13, 14 and 15.
5. Richland and Fairfield at Corunna, Dec. 21, 22 and 23.
6. Concord, at Spencerville, Dec. 28, 29 and 30.

Others will be published as soon as time and place are settled.

Teachers should bring their Grammars, Arithmetics, Geographies and attend promptly.

JAMES A. BARNS.

In the Chinese department at the Centennial, there were several wax figures representing specimens of Chinese humanity, all in a row. When our friend Davenport arrived at the point where they stood, on a recent visit there, one of the living Chinese happened to be standing on a line with the wax figures, and so true to nature were the figures that he did not notice any difference between the living heathen and the statuary. Presently the live man moved away. Davenport in astonishment turned to his wife—"Thunder and lightning, see that wax figure walk."

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows: On the north and south sides of Union street, commencing on west side of Main street, running west on north side of lot No. 54, north end of lot No. 34 and 7, O. P. on north side of lots No. 27, 54, 107, 134, and south side of lots No. 135, 108, 55 and 28 in western addition, also on south end of lots No. 8 and 33, and south side of lot No. 55, O. P., all in the incorporated town of Auburn. Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within thirty [30] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Aug. 15, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Prest.
EPHRIAM BERRY,
JOHN TREESH, Trustees.
D. E. HOFFMAN

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC 1. THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows: On the south side of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on north side of Ninth [9] street, commencing at south west corner of lot No. 9, in Ashley's second addition, and continuing on south end of lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 16 and 17, in Ashley's second addition, also on south side of lots No. 143, 98, 81 and 18, western addition to said town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, State of Indian, said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within 30 days after this ordinance shall take effect, to be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber, if made of Oak, the plank to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and one half [1½] inches in thickness, nor more than [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less than [3] by [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, an emergency exists this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, Dekalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board at their regular meeting in Nov. 15, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Prest.
EPHRIAM BERRY,
JOHN TREESH, Trustees.
D. E. HOFFMAN,

Now advertise your holiday presents for sale.

Best School Paper at Houser's.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

JUDGE WESTBROOK, of a Brooklyn court, has decided to grant the motion of the defendant in the case of Moulton vs. Beecher, to change the venue to a northern county, and Delaware county will be selected unless a good reason for not doing so is given.... Information from St. Albans, Vt., is to the effect that arms and ammunition are being concentrated there by the Fenians. Maj. Gen. Smith, in Canada, is taking every precaution to have volunteers in readiness in case of an emergency.

THE suit of Mr. Francis D. Moulton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, for malicious prosecution, in which damages were laid at $50,000, has been discontinued, owing to the change of venue to Delaware county.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Scranton, Pa., the other day, between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's mechanics on a strike and some of their number who recently returned to work. The fight occurred in the vicinity of the shops as the men were quitting work. Bars of iron, stones, and other missiles were used, and several were seriously injured.

A BILL to accord women the same privileges as men has been defeated in the Vermont House of Representatives—111 to 46.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago bank clearings for last week foot up a total of $20,548,702.04, being $1,500,000 less than for the corresponding week last year.... There is said to be an immense stampede from Deadwood, in the Black Hills, for Wolf mountain, where marvelous discoveries have been made, surpassing any in the Deadwood region.

THE Marine Bank of St. Paul, Minn., has failed. The closed doors bear the announcement of an assignment to William Rhodes. Capital, $100,000. It was the smallest, but one of the oldest banks in that city, having succeeded the private bank of Territorial days known as Deacon Caldwell's Bank.... A new road is projected from St. Joseph, Mo., to pass through Glidden, Green county, Iowa, and Pomeroy, to Minnesota; also, a road from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to intersect the Chillicothe road, on the Iowa State line, in Page county; and one from the State Line road, in Appanoose county, Iowa, which is in operation from Keokuk.

ABOUT 7,000 school children in Milwaukee, Wis., have recently been vaccinated. Small-pox is apparently not worse than at the time the last report was issued, but the deaths are still too large to be viewed with comfort.

IT is now stated that negotiations have been about concluded between John H. Lick, the trustees of the Lick fund, and various beneficiaries, which will result in an amicable settlement. The details have not yet been fully settled.... Advices from Gen. Crook indicate that he considers that the Indian war will soon be ended. He writes that he will prosecute the winter campaign with energy, so that it will close before the season is too far advanced. He says that there are hardly any Indians on the war-path, except the band under Crazy Horse, which is not very numerous, and about 2,000 Indians who are estimated to be yet with Sitting Bull, and supposed to have gone north. Even should these latter confront Gen. Crook, it is believed that he will have a sufficient force under him to contend successfully with the hostiles. But the opinion prevails strongly that Sitting Bull will not fight any more, and that the harassing he has been subjected to, and the losses he has suffered in the large numbers of followers who have deserted him, will cause him to fly northward. It is not believed that he or his followers will come into the Agencies. It is feared that Gen. Crook's command will experience similar and as great suffering now as they did last year on the plains.

WASHINGTON.

MR. ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD, of the District of Columbia, last week, called together a number of his personal friends and creditors, stating to them that he was pecuniarily embarrassed, and submitted to them a statement of assets and liabilities, showing an excess of liabilities of upward of $600,000. A committee of five was appointed to examine into the details, and in a few days a meeting of his creditors will be called to hear the report.

THE pardon of Wm. O. Avery, one of the St. Louis whisky-ring conspirators, was signed one day last week, by the President.

A MEETING of the creditors of ex-Gov. Shepherd was held lately. Ninety per cent. of the creditors were present, and unanimously agreed to extend for a period of five years their several claims. Mr. Shepherd has turned over all his property to the Hon. George Taylor, H. A. Willard, and Samuel Cross, as trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, but with the agreement that he is to have the management of the realization of his assets. The detailed statement of his affairs showed an excess of about $500,000 of assets over liabilities. His friends confidently anticipate that he will be able to settle up his affairs long before the expiration of the time granted.... The Congressional House Committee on Appropriations will meet on the 22d of November to prepare the bills for the next year. Col. Stevens, the clerk of the committee, has been at work a month or more, and has them nearly all in form, and he thinks the committee will have at least three bills ready for presentation by the time the House meets.

THE following statement, says a special to the New York *Evening Post*, taken from the books of the Postoffice Department, shows the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and will form the basis of the annual report of the Postmaster General:

Receipts from all sources	$28,644,197.50
Increase over last year	1,632,836.91
Expenditures of all kinds	33,263,487.58
Decrease from last year	347,621.97
Excess of expenditures over receipts	4,619,290.08
Excess of expenditures for previous year was	6,472,126.99

Nearly the entire receipts of the department are derived from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, the receipts from these sources being $26,879,512.10. Among the items of expenditure the following were the principal ones, viz.:

Inland transportation	$14,745,845.95
Compensation of Postmasters	7,397,397.91
Clerks for postoffices	3,480,730.15
Letter-carriers	1,980,798.62
Railway clerks	1,328,760.19
Manufacture of stamped envelopes postal cards and wrappers	680,610.86
Foreign mail transportation	229,123.26

The revenue from money-order business was $120,000.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE at Hot Springs, Ark., one day last week, destroyed the Hale House and the large banking house of Rumpter & Smith. Soon after, a fire was discovered in the banking house of S. P. Young & Co., which, together with the offices of Drs. Westbrook and Arnaud, and the office of Morgan, United States Receiver, were destroyed. Loss, about $35,000.

AN affray occurred at Stanton, Powell county, Ky., on the evening of the election, resulting in the wounding of seven persons, three fatally, one of whom is missing.

A LARGE fire in the depot cotton-yards of the Georgia Central railroad at Savannah, Ga., recently, destroyed one warehouse, twenty empty cars, and about 1,000 bales of cotton.

THE engineers on the Georgia railroad, belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, struck for higher wages one day lately. Thirteen freight and two passenger trains were out on the road at the time.

THE business portion of Magnolia, N. C., was destroyed by fire, one night last week. Nineteen buildings, including the railroad depot, telegraph and express offices, with their contents were burned. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

GENERAL.

THREE thousand five hundred persons have been vaccinated in the West End of Montreal, and 3,000 in the East End. Only four objections were made out of 8,500 persons vaccinated.... A moose from Nova Scotia, that can trot a mile in harness in 2:20 is amusing the novelty seekers in Philadelphia.

THE Quebec Legislature was formally opened on Saturday last by the Administrator of the Government with the customary speech from the throne. His Excellency complimented the House on the fact that the loan authorized last session had been advantageously placed, and that the credit of the province occupied a high position in the English market. He said it was the intention of the Government to come to the aid of the railways in the province seeking relief. He believed the reports to be laid before the House on colonization and repatriation will establish the fact that the country continues to make satisfactory progress.... Honolulu papers received at San Francisco bring news of the arrival at Honolulu of the brig Three Brothers, with 190 of the crew of the whaling fleet abandoned in the Arctic. The statements made by the masters of the Three Brothers and Arctic, are corroborative of the story of those masters of the abandoned ships who reached San Francisco.

IT is reported that negotiations are pending between this country and foreign powers looking toward an interchange of criminals. In consequence of this, Sweeney is said to have left Paris, and Connolly is traveling under an assumed name under a British passport.... Cornelius H. Call, a freight conductor on the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana railroad, was shot by a tramp, at Shelby, Ohio, last week.

THE trial of the claim of Admiral Porter and the North Atlantic squadron for prize-money, growing out of the capture of Richmond, was begun recently before Judge Humphries in Washington, D. C. About $1,500,000 is involved in the controversy.... The steamer Moche, belonging to a line of steamers running between Havana and Porto Rico, was seized by a number of the passengers, and the Captain and other officers killed. They then put the rest of the passengers on shore at Romero Key, Cuba, and put to sea.

THE Western Wholesale Drug Association had a called meeting at St. Louis, recently, at which business of interest only to the members was transacted. A banquet was given by the local members at the Lindell Hotel.

POLITICAL.

ON account of the excitement concerning the election, and charges having been made that the Returning Board of Canvassers of Louisiana were unfair, the heads of the two political campaign committees requested the presence of a number of distinguished gentlemen from the North at the official canvass of the vote of that State. The following were among those invited, who have already gone to New Orleans for that purpose: William M. Evarts, John A. Dix, E. W. Stoughton and Van Allen, New York; Mr. Schaumberg, W. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Cortland and Parker, New Jersey; Senator Sherman, ex-Gov. Noyes, Gen. Garfield, and Judge Stanley Matthews, Ohio; C. Irving Ditty, of Maryland; J. A. Kasson, Iowa; Gen. Ben Harrison, Indiana; E. Rockwood Hoar, Massachusetts; Henry D. McHenry, Senator Stevenson, Henry Watterson, Kentucky; Senator McDonald, Gen. Love, Indiana; ex-Gov. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; ex-Senator Doolittle, Wisconsin; Gov. Carroll, Maryland; Senator Bragg, James O. Broadhead, Erastus Wells, Charles Gibson, Missouri; ex-Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania. Several of those invited declined—among them Senators Logan and Edmunds, and Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, of Chicago—but the delegation is one with whose decisions the country will feel satisfied. Gen. Grant telegraphed the following orders in relation to the canvass from Philadelphia to Washington:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

Instruct Gen. Auger, in Florida, to be vigilant with the force at his command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of a fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if "counted in," or placed there by fraud. Either can afford to be disappointed in the result. The country cannot afford to have the result tainted by a suspicion of illegal or false returns.

U. S. GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1876.

To Gen. Sherman, Washington:

Send all the troops to Gen. Augur that he may deem necessary to insure entire quiet and peaceable count of the ballots actually cast. They may be taken from South Carolina unless there is reason to suspect an outbreak there. The presence of citizens from other States, understand, is requested in Louisiana to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. It is to be hoped that representative and fair men of both parties will go.

U. S. GRANT.

THE total vote of the State of Connecticut is in, with this result: Mr. Tilden's plurality is 2,989; his majority is 2,390. Hubbard's plurality (for Governor) is 3,523; his majority is 2,144. The total vote of the State is, for the Presidential tickets, 121,446; for the Governors', 121,696.... Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has left Chicago for New Orleans to take command of the troops there in person.

NEWFOUNDLAND advices report several shipwrecks with loss of crews. A brig drifted into Crow harbor, Fortune bay, with four of the crew dead and lashed to the rigging.... Chicago elevators contain 2,812,742 bushels of wheat; 746,741 bushels of corn; 430,962 bushels of oats; 173,474 bushels of rye, and 967,366 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,140,285 bushels, against 2,555,296 bushels at this period last year.

THE Legislature of Colorado has elected two United States Senators—Hon. J. B. Chaffee and Hon. A. M. Teller. They are both Republicans.

THE official canvass of the vote in Ohio for President has been concluded, and it is found that Hayes' plurality over Tilden in that State was 7,516.

FOREIGN.

THE port and roadstead of Cronstadt, in Russia, are icebound, and navigation is stopped. The River Dwina is frozen, and navigation is closed. The River Neva is also choked with floating ice from the Lake of Ladoga.... Gen. Loma has ordered the inhabitants of the Basque provinces in Spain to immediately deliver all their arms to the authorities.... New York city had a $50,000 fire in a Broadway business block one day last week.

THE following is the text of the speech delivered by the Czar at Moscow, in reply to an address of the citizens, on Friday of last week: "I thank you for your sentiments respecting the political situation, which is now more clearly defined than before. You know that Turkey has yielded to my demands for an immediate armistice to end the useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins, as heretofore, have shown themselves real heroes. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the assistance of our volunteers, many of whom shed their blood for the Slavonic cause. I know that all Russia joins me in warmly sympathizing in the suffering of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia are, however, dearer to me than all. My wish to the utmost is to spare Russian blood. Therefore I have striven and will still strive to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence at Constantinople. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain the guarantees necessary for carrying out what we intended to demand from the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently. I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary, and Russia's honor require it. Moscow will lead the van by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission."... Gen. Gonzales arrived at San Domingo, Hayti, on the 19th ult. The interior town of Santiago and seaport of Puerto Plata capitulated to the Gonzales party, and communication between the seaport and the interior is established. Gen. Gonzales has not imprisoned or banished a single partisan of the fallen Government.... It is reported from Calcutta, India, that 20,000 persons perished in the cyclone of Oct. 31, and some estimates place the loss of lives as high as 40,000. In a town of Barrishol, the capital of Backergunge district, 3,000 houses were leveled with the earth. Letters from survivors report that a great wave nine feet deep swept over the large island of Dakhin, Shanabaspore. The whole of Eastern Bengal appears to have suffered severely from the cyclone, and Calcutta narrowly escaped. The reports of famine from Bombay are worse. A water famine is feared in some districts.

CARDINAL SIMEONI, recently Papal Nuncio at Madrid, Spain, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Antonelli as Secretary of State to the Pope.... Three steamers have arrived at Havana, from Spain, since the last report, with 3,000 troops and four Generals. The General-in-Chief, Martinez Campos, with staff, have left that city to take the field.... A Greek bark was run down in the English channel, one day last week, and eight of her crew perished.... There has been a hurricane at Lisbon.

GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, now commanding the Spanish troops in Cuba, has issued a proclamation intended to test the loyalty of persons who have deserted from that army and joined the insurgents. The proclamation gives such men until Dec. 31 to return and take their old places in the Spanish army, failing in which they are threatened with death by the bullet in case they are captured thereafter.... The Czar has ordered the mobilization of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: "The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees."

A REUTER telegram from Constantinople says: "All the powers are stated to be in accord respecting the conference which is expected to commence its sitting at the end of November. The Porte has made some objection, but its adhesion appears certain, England having made urgent representations."... The British steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool for Calcutta, was sunk off Akayah, India, recently. All hands, except the Captain and steward, are supposed to be lost.... The army which Russia will mobilize forthwith, or as rapidly as the state of the weather will permit, is stated to consist of 195,202 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 624 rifled cannon. It is also reported that Russia will not wait until April for her next year's contingent of 200,000 men, but will call them out at once.

The Proposal for a Conference Upon the Louisiana Canvass.

The following address has been issued at New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.

To the Hon. Stanley Matthews, James Garfield, John A. Logan, Wm. D. Kelley, John A. Kasson, J. Irwin Ditty, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton, John A. Dix, and others:

The undersigned arrived here yesterday. They came in answer to a telegram from Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, dated at New York, Nov. 10, 1876, as follows, viz: "The citizens of New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once to counsel peace and fair and honest returns. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at the Louisville Galt House, on Saturday evening, proceeding directly south, or, if more convenient, meeting at the Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism." The undersigned are informed you have come here at the request of the President of the United States to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. While in the late canvass you gave your support to Hayes and Wheeler as candidates for President and Vice President, and the undersigned gave their support to Tilden and Hendricks for these offices, they feel assured that all good citizens of all parties regard an honest count and true returns of the vote actually cast of greater moment than the success of any candidate for office, and are ready to do all that honorable men should do to secure such return of the vote cast at the late election in the State of Louisiana, which assumes more than ever before a national importance, and upon which in this crisis may depend the very existence of constitutional government. The undersigned, therefore, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the Returning Board of the State, where its action could not in any event change the result of a Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority as lawfully expressed, respectfully ask you, or such of you as are present, to meet and confer with them personally or through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties. Yours respectfully,

John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, William R. Morrison, Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, A. J. Curtin, Wm. Bigler, Pennsylvania; J. E. McDonald, Indiana; J. R. Doolittle, Geo. B. Smith, Wisconsin; Geo. W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Indiana; Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, H. D. McHenry, Kentucky; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; J. B. Stallo, Ohio; Lewis V. Bogy, James O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, Missouri; John Lee Carroll, Wm. F. Hamilton, Maryland; W. S. Sumner, Connecticut.

THE REPLY.

The following is the reply of the Republicans to the communication from the Democrats inviting a conference:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1876.

To Hon. John M. Palmer, Lewis V. Bogy, Lyman Trumbull, James O. Broadhead, W. R. Morrison, and others, present at the request of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The majority of the undersigned, to whom your note of the 14th inst. was addressed, only arrived in this city yesterday evening. We have, therefore, been unable to reply until this morning, and can only regret that your communication should have been given to the press immediately upon its delivery, and without the possibility of an answer accompanying. You remark that we came at the request of the President to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the votes actually cast, and ask that we meet and confer in order "that such an influence as we possess may be exerted on behalf of such canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties." We join heartily with you in counsels of peace, and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities, and we may add that we know of no reason to doubt that such a declaration will be made; but we do not see the propriety or utility of a conference on the basis and subject to the limitations you propose, for we have no such duty imposed on us, and, as suggested by the clause of your note first quoted, we are at most requested to be witnesses of what shall occur in the canvass of the votes, without power or legal influence over the result, or over the means by which under the laws of Louisiana, the result is to be determined. We cannot doubt that you, upon reflection, will concur with us. We are here as private citizens, with no official powers. We, therefore, cannot supersede or modify any laws of this State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform the ministerial or judicial duties imposed upon them by its law, and should we, being strangers and without official functions, attempt this, we should be condemned by the people of every State in the Union for an improper interference with local administration.

The following extract from the laws of Louisiana shows the Canvassing Board is expressly required in certain cases to exercise judicial as well as ministerial functions:

SEC. 3. That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile, first, the statements from all polls or voting-places at which there shall have been a fair, free and reasonable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting-place there shall be received the statement of any Supervisor of Registration or Commissioner of Election, in form as required by Sec. 26 of this act, an affidavit of three or more citizens of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting-place, such returning officers shall not canvass the count or compile the statements from such poll or voting-place until the statements from all the other polls or voting-places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence at any such poll or voting-place, and if, from the evidence of such statement, they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting-place with those previously canvassed or compiled; but, if the said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to this end they shall have power to send for persons and papers; if, after such examination, the said returning officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the votes of such poll or voting-place, but shall exclude it from those returns; provided, that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for place shall be allowed a hearing before such returning officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of returns of said election.

Hence, if there are any facts requiring the judgment of the board upon the validity of any election or returning as affected by such frauds or violence, it would be a manifest interference with State rights and local self-government for persons like ourselves, without official right, to attempt to influence or contest its judicial election. Had a corresponding board in the State of New York in 1868 been authorized to pass upon the fraudulent returns of votes of the city of New York in that year, and a delegation of citizens of Louisiana, however respectable, attempted to influence its judicial action upon the facts presented to it under the laws of that State, such attempt would have been universally condemned. If the duties of the Canvassing Board of Louisiana were merely ministerial or clerical, as in the case of any officer charged by law with the duty of verifying and declaring the result of any election, and investigating, with no discretion, as when the President of the Senate counts and declares the votes of electors of the several States in the election of President and Vice President under the constitution of the United States, a different case would be presented. It is, in our judgment, vital to the preservation of constitutional liberty that the habit of obedience to the forms of law should be sedulously inculcated and cultivated, and that the resort to extra-constitutional modes of redress for even actual grievances should be avoided and condemned as revolutionary, disorganizing, and tending to disorder and anarchy.

To reduce the whole question, therefore, to the mere clerical duty of counting the votes actually cast, as proposed by you, in distinction from votes legally cast and returned, irrespective of the question whether they are fraudulently or violently cast, or otherwise vitiated, involves a nullification of the provisions of the laws of Louisiana which have already been adjudicated as valid by the Supreme Court, and would be wholly unjustifiable here as well as in any other State of the Union which has provided laws to protect the rights of voters and the purity of the ballot. We cannot, therefore, concur in your proposition for a conference on that basis. Very respectfully,

John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Ohio; Wm. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; John A. Kasson, Iowa; E. W. Stoughton, New York; C. Irvin Ditty, Maryland; J. H. Van Allen, New York; Eugene Hale, Maine; M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania; Will Cumback, Indiana; Ed F. Noyes, Job E. Stevenson, Ohio; John Coburn, Lew Wallace, Indiana; J. M. Tuttle, W. A. McGrew, J. W. Chapman, W. R. Smith, Iowa; Abner Taylor, S. R. Haven, J. M. Beardsley, C. B. Farwell, Illinois; Sidney Clark, J. C. Hilson, Kansas.

War Trappings of an Indian Chief.

The Smithsonian Institute received recently a valuable and interesting addition to its museum in the shape of a complete and very fine outfit of the war trappings of an Indian chief. The contribution comes from west of the Rocky mountains, but no letter of transmission or description has been as yet received. The suit consists of a very fine head-dress of red flannel, trimmed and decorated with beadwork and eagle's feathers. The long train which descends from the head and over the shoulders is also fringed with eagle's feathers. There is an undershirt which is worn next the skin. It is of red flannel also, with a black and white border, and is sewn over with elk teeth. The suit includes a pair of war leggings of red cloth, highly decorated with thick beadwork in alternate squares of dark blue and light blue beads, and with fringes of buckskin down the sides. The war-shirt, worn outside, is of buckskin, ornamented with beads and human hair, and is painted on the breast and shoulder. In addition to these articles there is a complete flowing shabraque, which is worn over the shoulders with the ends falling on each side of the wearer. It is worn only when the chief is mounted, as a chief is not fond of carrying much weighty apparel or accoutrement, and is of flannel, faced with otter skin. To this is attached the bow-case and quiver-case, which are both heavily ornamented with beadwork in various colors. There came with the suit a pair of squaw's leggings of red flannel, very thickly and tastefully sewn with beadwork. These articles could not have cost less than some $200 in the aggregate, and the thick ornamental beadwork is very costly.

How to Get Rich.

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody, to befriend none, to get everything and save all you get; to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us; to be the friend of no man, and to have no man for our friend; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty near enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, at the expense of every enjoyment, save that of wallowing in filthy meanness, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?

MLLE. BOISSONTIER, who ten years ago bathed in a bath-tub of solid silver at Paris, is now a hapless paralytic at Plepus, covered with loathsome rags, and consumed by a rage for tobacco.

END OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Ceremonies Attending the Formal Closing of the International Exposition of 1876.

A special to a Chicago paper, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 10, thus describes the formal closing ceremonies:

The light of the world's fair of 1876 went out to-day in the midst of a dreary rain-storm, a sea of mud, and a general feeling of excitement and discomfort. A grand stand, with accommodation for 1,800 persons, had been built along the western front of the main building and decorated with the flags of all the nations represented in the Exhibition. Facing this was a semi-circle of seats accommodating nearly 4,000 persons, but it became evident, early in the day that these arrangements would have to be abandoned on account of the cold and dampness, and when the rain began to come down at noon the Judges' hall was made ready for the ceremonies of the day. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the attendance was much larger than the average, the cash admissions up to 1 o'clock reaching 92,000, and at 6 o'clock the turnstiles registered 106,474, including 4,466 at half price. By 1 o'clock most of the crowd had packed themselves into the area between the Main building and Machinery hall. President Grant was escorted into the Judges' hall at 2 o'clock, and then the thousands changed their base, with a rush, 100,000 people trying to get into a building that would have to stretch to hold 1,800. Invitations to attend the ceremonies had been sent to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the foreign legation, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Governors of the States and Territories, the Mayors of fifty-five cities, the United States Circuit Court, foreign Consuls in Philadelphia, the Judges of Awards, Centennial Commissioners and members of the Board of Finance, the Centennial Bureaus, noted American poets, orators and musicians, and enough other distinguished personages to fill one or two of the main buildings.

On the platform in the Judges' hall were the Governors of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey and Delaware, Chief Justice Waite, the United States and Foreign Centennial Commissioners, and many others. The Presidential party, a few minutes afterward, entered the main hall in the following order: Messrs. McNeil, Blake and Lynch, of the Centennial Commission; President Grant, escorted by Gen. Hawley, and Attorney General Taft, with Secretaries Fish and Cameron; the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., and Geo. W. Childs, escorted by President Welsh and Director General Goshorn. A row of honor was then formed on the front of the platform, with President Grant in the center; Gen. Hawley, Director General Goshorn, the Attorney General, Secretary Cameron, and Geo. W. Childs on the right, and Messrs. Morrill, Fish, Seiss, Welsh, and Patterson on the left. After Wagner's inaugural march had been played, the Rev. Dr. Seiss opened the ceremonies with prayer. The orchestra then performed Bach's chorale and fugue, after which the Hon. D. J. Morrill delivered an appropriate address. This was followed by selections from the "Te Deum" by the chorus and orchestra, after which Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, spoke at length.

The orchestra performed Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony," and Director General Goshorn was then introduced for an address. Then followed the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah," by the chorus and orchestra, after which came an address by the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley. The chorus, orchestra, and many of the audience joined in the performance of "God Save the Queen," during which the original Union flag was displayed above the platform. Its unfurling was the signal for applause long and loud, and at the same time a salute of forty-seven guns, one for each State and Territory, was fired from George's hill and simultaneously from the United States steamer Plymouth in the harbor. A Federal salute of thirteen guns had been fired at the same points simultaneously at sunrise. After the music, Gen. Hawley, turning to Gen. Grant, said: "Mr. President, we now await your pleasure." The President arose and said: "I declare that the International Exhibition of 1876 is now closed." Gen. Hawley then announced that the President would give the order to stop the Corliss engine, whereupon President Grant turned toward the telegraph instrument, raised his left hand, and immediately the signal was dispatched to Mr. Corliss. It was just 40 minutes after 3 o'clock when the great engine stopped. The ceremony was ended with the Doxology, "Old Hundred" by the chorus, orchestra and audience. The total number of cash admissions to the Exhibition up to date is 8,004,214, and the total cash receipts from admissions $3,813,693.99.

A NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.

Discovery by a Swede of a New Water Communication Between Russia, China and Japan—An Open Way to the Arctic Seas.

Mr. C. Julian Dannfeldt, the chief of the Swedish Centennial Commission, has received news from his country that will be of much interest to geographers and scientific men and to all who feel interest in the problem of the Polar regions.

Mr. Dannfeldt's information is from Prof. Vordenskiold, the eminent mineralogist and geographical explorer, who visited this country as a member of the Jury of Award, and who sailed for Sweden on the 29th day of June. The explorer has already successfully performed the Siberian journey which he had contemplated. He sailed from Sweden in a small steamer chartered by two prominent merchants, one a Swede and the other a Russian, who loaded the vessel with merchandise for sale. Prof. Vordenskiold was placed in command of the expedition. He sailed from Hammerfest in the beginning of August, and after an eventful voyage succeeded in demonstrating the correctness of his theory in regard to an open way to the Arctic sea. He reports having encountered no obstacles and considers the way now quite open from Europe to China via the northern passage and the valley of the Zenessee river, by which stream communication is obtained across Siberia and almost to the frontiers of China.

An immense unmeasured area of extremely fertile and valuable soil was found in this region, all of which is accessible for immediate cultivation. The commercial value and the important results to flow from this demonstration of the feasibility of a northeastern passage to Siberia and China can hardly be foreseen or overestimated.

Vordenskiold, whose letter is, unfortunately, brief, writes that he has also obtained results of great interest to science. Dredging and scientific observations were constantly carried on during the entire voyage. Large accessions have been made to the previously obtained collections from this heretofore unknown region. One of the unexpectedly favorable phenomena of the passage, the Professor reports, was that the water was uniformly found to be surprisingly warm.

Fossil Frauds.

Every one remembers the Cardiff giant, says the New York *Times*, and the success which that fraudulent fossil achieved before its true character was fully exposed. It now appears that the alleged print of a human foot, which was said to have been recently discovered on a slab of Connecticut sandstone, is merely another attempt to palm off a forged fossil upon a confiding community. Not only does the print of the foot furnish intrinsic evidence that it was made by the foot of a modern Connecticut farmer, but the slab itself proves to be a lump of artificial stone. The forger first made his slab and then put his foot in it. If he had not committed the small mistake of using artificial stone the deceit might have succeeded, and geologists might have accepted it as a final and fatal blow to Moses and his cosmogony. These two instances of attempted fraud in the manufacture of fossils ought to call our attention to the fact that we are wholly at the mercy of the geologists in respect to fossils.

NIGHTMARE.

Who Eats a Late and Hearty Supper Must Pay the Penalty.

There are persons who cannot eat very rich food, or too hearty an evening meal, or late suppers, without being visited the following night by some terrible dream. It may be that they are falling from a precipice, leaping from a high window, in battle and about to be shot, wrecked at sea and drowning, attacked by midnight robbers and likely to be murdered, the hopeless victim of unrequited love, or tormented by a sour-tempered mother-in-law. Such dreams take innumerable fantastic and hideous shapes. In whatever form they come, they are designated by the comprehensive name of nightmare.

Sometimes there is but an indistinct impression of such dreams remaining after waking; at others, the recollection is vivid for days. They are always most unwelcome visitors, leaving behind them painful associations of thought. The nightmare is a hard and galling horse to ride.

At the same time, it may not be an evil untempered with good to be liable to this prompt and most disagreeable penalty for an infringement of the laws of health. The tendency is to make one more observant of regular hours and wholesome diet. Some philosophers have maintained that the most robust constitution does not afford the best chance for long life. This was the opinion of Sir George Combe, the author of a remarkably perspicuous and profound work on "The Constitution of Man." Moses Brown, of Swansea, a rich, benevolent, and highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends, who lived to the age of nearly 100, held to a similar doctrine. He said that when a young man he was so feeble that, had it been possible, he would gladly have compromised for forty years of life. His very feebleness, however, and the quick penalty he was compelled to pay for any inattention to the requirements of health had made him constantly careful of himself; and the consequence was that he lived to a great and unusual age.

A person with what is called an iron constitution may do what he pleases in the way of indulgence and excess without experiencing any immediate disagreeable effects; whereas one of less hardihood and endurance has to pay as he goes. The two have been aptly compared to the credit and the cash systems: against one the score ultimately becomes large and ruinous, and he finally suddenly breaks down; while the other, never having a long account against him, settles the more easily because he settles so often.

We are inclined, therefore, on the whole, to regard what is often spoken of, and not inaccurately as the horrid "nightmare," as, in reality, a minister to health—a useful and moral agency. At the same time, we must admit that he is a minister and a moral agent whose utility depends upon his being avoided. His place is better supplied by the sweet influences of refreshing sleep which wait on manly exercise, a wholesome and generous diet, early and regular hours, a clear conscience, and a good newspaper.

The Art of War.

Col. Valentine Baker of railway carriage note is now regularly engaged in the war office at Constantinople, and is busy organising a plan for the remodeling of the whole Turkish cavalry. If his scheme is followed out, the Ottoman mounted branch of the service will become one of the finest bodies of mounted troops in the world. Part of the proposed scheme is that, at any rate for some years to come, commands in both cavalry regiments and squadrons are only to be given to English officers, or to officers trained in English cavalry regiments. It is believed that this arrangement will not only give employment to a considerable number of half-pay English cavalry officers in Turkey, but also induce many young Turkish officers to go to England for training in cavalry regiments.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	6 60	@11 00
HOGS	5 75	@ 7 50
COTTON	12	@ 12½
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 40	@ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—Western Mixed	59	@ 61
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	46	@ 47
RYE—Western	75	@ 80
PORK—New Mess	17 00	@17 25
LARD—Steam	10½	@ 11

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@ 3 60
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	4 75	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 60
Good to Choice Spring ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 10	@ 1 10½
No. 3 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 44½
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	60	@ 61
BARLEY—No. 2, New	74	@ 75
BUTTER—Creamery	30	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	22	@ 23
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	9¾	@ 10

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 22	@ 1 23
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess	15 50	@15 75
LARD	9¾	@ 10
HOGS	5 40	@ 5 85
CATTLE	3 50	@ 5 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	63	@ 64
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@ 78

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 15	@ 1 23
CORN	50	@ 52
OATS	30	@ 38
RYE	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	10	@ 10½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 37	@ 1 38
Amber	1 34	@ 1 36
CORN	50	@ 52
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 40	@ 5 60
Philadelphias	5 60	@ 5 70
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Medium	4 75	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 20	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Harvest Land.

The daylight waning and the darkness near;
So little done, and still so much to do!
Before me the long night of cloud and fear,
Without one star to pierce the shadows through.

I hear the rumble of the swaggering wains;
I hear the burden of the harvest song;
And, through the hazy light in happy lanes,
I see the sun-browned reapers pass along.

And I must lay my sickle down and go
From the dim fields that look so drear and lone;
Alas! that I have so few sheaves to show!
I shall not hear the Master say "Well done!"

With what regret I look back to the past,
When the long shadows loomed so far away;
And morning seemed on every wakening blast,
To waft the whispers of an endless day!

So many misspent moments, wasted hours,
Playing with pebbles on the sea-washed strand;
Searching for butterflies, or gathering flowers,
Instead of toiling in the harvest land.

And now the night, stol'n on me like a thief,
While yet I dreamt that it was scarcely noon;
Sad that the sunshine is so very brief!
Sad that the shadows fall so very soon!

O for one other hour of God's bright day
In which to work with sinew, heart, and will,
Ere yet I leave the fields and pass away
To that mysterious sleep where all is still!
—*William Leighton.*

Around the Farm.

WE are quite sure that in these plants (artichokes) farmers may defy droughts in producing food for hogs and fodder for cattle.—*Moore's Rural.*

THE *Poultry World* says cooked corn meal and potatoes served at regular time, for three or four weeks before slaughtering-time, is the best food for fattening fowls.

AN article that will be dear for at least another year is starch. Many mills in New England will not start up, as the stock of potatoes is so small that there isn't enough to go round.

A MAN is known by his cattle. If he is kind and attentive, and has a gentle word or pat for them, it has a soothing effect, and they will stand around and enjoy his presence, secrete more milk, and take on more fat.—*Des Moines Register.*

IT seems to be quite a unanimous opinion among those who have tried crosses of the Jersey with other good milking breeds that the result is a cow unequaled by any of the pure breeds for butter or cheese. We predict that this cross is destined to grow in popular favor.—*Rural Home.*

ACCORDING to an old soldier once serving in St. Helena, the great Napoleon had a leaning toward rural economy. He would carry a stick about as thick as a walking-stick, with an iron spud at the end, and, anywhere he went, if he saw a weed, he would always spud it up.—*London Times.*

HORSES and cattle require just as much light and sun influence as we ourselves do. Nothing can thrive without the benign influence of the glorious sun. Dark stables are a source of many diseases which baffle the owners, and too often the veterinarian also, as to origin. Windows should never be placed in front, the many otherwise-perfect stables to the contrary notwithstanding. Concentrated light is in many cases the cause of shying, sore eyes, etc. The windows should be behind, if practicable, but may be on the side if well back.—*Country Gentlemen.*

A FEW years since a sandy garden had a potato plot in it. There came a drought, during which about half of the potatoes were hilled up with rounded piles of dry dirt. The others were left until a rain had wet the ground, and then hoed with flat-top hills. In the autumn those first hoed were not worth digging, and the others yielded abundantly. On a dry, loose, mellow plains-land one planted his potatoes deep and did not hill, and had a fine crop, while his neighbor, the same year, alongside, planted near the surface, hilled high, and with more expense had less crop.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

IT was only a few years ago that swine breeders were vieing with each other for the greatest weight of carcass; but this is now all changed. Hogs that will weigh 500 pounds are sold at a less price per pound than those of 250 to 300 pounds. The market in England has long favored light weights. London is chiefly supplied with pigs of less than 200 pounds weight. And this tendency of the market to pigs well fatted but of small weight is just what the farmer should encourage, for it is exactly in the line of his interest. It costs more to make the second hundred pounds of a pig than the first, and still more to make the third hundred pounds, and so every pound added becomes more expensive.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

The *Rural New Yorker* does not care whether high or low authorities declare that ground moles eat nothing but insects, but says that the assertion is simply false, and any man who possesses skill enough to catch a live mole can prove it to be so. Without, says our contemporary, at this time going into any argument on this mooted question, we will simply state one fact easily determined by our highest authorities or anybody else, and that is, the ground mole will devour earth or angle worms when in confinement, or at liberty, and those worms are not insects. Furthermore, this *worm, Lumbricus terrestris,* is the mole's principal animal food, if our own personal observation has not led us far astray. But leaving the food out of the question, a vigorous ground mole will lift up and kill a row of plants in far less time than a thousand of our most noxious insects, not excepting grasshoppers and potato beetles. It is to be feared that our authorities who talk so glibly about the useful mole, know little of cultivating gardens infested with these pests. One season of gardening with a dozen moles per acre would satisfy them to dispense with these secret subterranean assistants.

About the House.

IF a loaf or cake has become rather too stale for the table moisten it a little and then heat it through in the oven.

TO REVIVE the color of black cloth garments, use a mixture of two pints vinegar, one ounce copperas, one ounce ground logwood, and three ounces bruised galls.

BEEF BROTH.—Cut in pieces a pound of beef, put it in a stew-pan with half a pint of cold water, a piece of carrot, one onion, a quarter of a pound of bacon cut in pieces; set on the fire and simmer twenty minutes; then add a pint of boiling water, salt and pepper; boil three-quarters of an hour. Strain and serve.

FRENCH ROLLS.—Into one pound of flour rub two ounces of butter and the whites of three eggs, well beaten; add a tablespoonful of good yeast, a little salt, and milk enough to make a stiff dough; cover and set it in a warm place till light, which will be in an hour or more, according to the strength of the yeast. Cut into rolls, dip the edges into melted butter to keep them from sticking together, and bake in a quick oven.

BEAN SOUP.—Pick over the beans, wash them, parboil them, pour off the water, and put them on in fresh water with a few slices of ham or beef. Boil them all to rags, strain through a colander, return to the pot, and add a little chopped celery, onion, a bunch of herbs, and boil slowly half an hour. Strain and serve.

CLOSING CRACKS IN CAST-IRON STOVES.—Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is to be added the same quantity of clay finely pulverized, together with a little salt. This mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove then filled with it. The cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting the plates of a stove, or fitting stove pipes, serving to render all the joints perfectly tight.

THE *Journal of Chemistry* says the following is fatal to all sorts of vermin that prove such a vexation of spirit to the good housekeeper: Two pounds of alum dissolved in three or four quarts of boiling water. Let it remain over the fire till all the alum has dissolved. Then apply it with a brush, while boiling hot, to every joint or crevice in the closet where ants and cockroaches intrude, to all the pantry shelves, and to the joints and crevices of bedsteads. Brush all the cracks in the floor and the mopboards with this mixture. A cement of chloride of lime and powdered alum used to stop up rat-holes, and the walls and cracks and corners washed with the above-mentioned hot alum and borax, will drive away rats as well as insects.

Booth and McVicker.

We learn privately that Mr. McVicker of Chicago has gone to New York to secure the Lyceum Theater on Fourteenth street and Union square for Edwin Booth's reappearance. We hope it is true. It will give Mr. Booth a good chance to get some of his money back with Mr. McVicker's able management. If true, this will account for the demand on Jarrett & Palmer to give up the name of "Booth's Theater" for their house on Sixth avenue, which they refuse to do, having leased and managed successfully under that style and title. It is natural that McVicker and Booth should wish to acquire back the name of an establishment which was, and is still, a synonym for stage perfection, for the admirable setting of every play that has ever been produced on its boards. Mr. Booth built the house, and in it, by the lavish display and a too generous liberality, perhaps, he wrecked a handsome fortune, and for a time, at least, severely impaired his health. "Edwin Booth's Theater" might do for a name, although too similar, perhaps; but how would "The Phœnix," or "Booth's Phœnix," do for a headlight? Rather neat. Rising from the dead ashes of misfortune, you know.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"Home, Sweet Home."

"Clari, or the Maid of Milan," produced in 1823, contains one piece that is known in every English-speaking country—"Home, Sweet Home." Clari is a beautiful peasant girl, who has exchanged her father's lowly cottage for the splendor of a Duke's palace, and become his bride. But she pines for the simple life she has led, and as she enters, fatigued and melancholy, she sings this song. The words are by John Howard Payne, an American, and, though the music was called by Bishop a "Sicilian air," it is now generally agreed that it was really composed by him. "It is the song," says Clari, "of my native village—the hymn of the lowly heart, which dwells upon every lip there, and like a spell-word brings back to its home the affection which e'er has been betrayed to wander from it. It is the first music heard by infancy in its cradle; and our cottagers, blending it with all their earliest and tenderest recollections, never cease to feel its magic till they cease to live." The air is heard again during the play; a chorus of villagers sing it when Clari revisits her home.

The Catacombs.

Rome and the adjacent Campagna lies upon a stratum of soft, porous, volcanic rock, called *tufa.* It is in this that the catacombs—the Christian cemeteries of the first four centuries—are excavated. They consist of galleries, from five to eight or ten feet high, and from two to five feet wide, hewn in the rock, and connected with cross galleries, forming an intricate network of subterranean passages. Opening into these are many small chambers called *cubicula,* square or circular in form, with dome-shaped roof. Numerous shafts pierce the superincumbent soil, giving ventilation, and admitting light. The whole number of the catacombs now known is something over forty. A few communicate with each other, but they are mostly separate, like adjacent cemeteries in the open air. The entire extent of the galleries is estimated to be not less than 600 miles.

A New Story.

In No. 47 of the Chicago *Ledger,* of date Nov. 18, commences a highly interesting serial story, bearing the title "Baffled at Last." This tale will be finely illustrated, and will be found one of the most entertaining romances of the day. For the terms of the *Ledger* see our advertising columns, or address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW, WONDERFUL and simple way to stop consumption and cure colds by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, which dissolve, creating a gas which is inhaled, coming in contact, cures throat and lung diseases. Trial boxes, 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

SITTING BULL DEFEATED.

Graphic Account of the Battle Between the Indians and the Fifth Cavalry—Sitting Bull's Tactics—A Most Remarkable Scene in Indian Warfare.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* describes the operations leading up to the battle between the troops under Gen. Miles and Sitting Bull, and describes the battle. As the General's command was on the march Indians approached with a flag of truce. A conference was held with the chiefs, but this was finally broken up by Sitting Bull, who announced his determination to fight. Both parties then retired, and Gen. Miles moved on the Indian camp. The correspondent describes:

On every knoll, dispersed through the whole field, appeared the savage forms of the Sioux. Hither and thither, to and fro, were riding perturbed horsemen like a nest of ants when routed. Even beyond the heavy mass on the divide appeared another mass, doubly massive and heavy and black, which even a glass could only make out an immense throng, without being able to detect riders. A more magnificent spectacle was never beheld, or a scene more worthy the brush of painter or pencil of artist. On the knoll immediately in front of the first were assembled the bearers of the white flag. One company and most of the officers went forward between the two forces. Indians soon swarmed to that point by the dozen; but no meeting could be arranged here, so Gen. Miles directed that it should take place on a small hillock immediately in front of his line, and that Sitting Bull draw up his line on the other side. This was substantially agreed to, and the two parties met at this point, with the two lines duly formed.

A long, earnest, and eager conference began this time, with a little anxiety on the side of the Fifth, by reason of officers and men going back and forth. This conference was even more protracted than on the day before, the Sioux showing their anxiety for the result by constantly riding to the council circle, eagerly consulting each other, and then returning to their eminence, the line of warriors that had been formed being entirely broken up by these movements. After long, anxious consultation, many of the chiefs were found willing to agree to the terms, one offering to go himself as hostage if his tribe would be allowed to hunt buffalo awhile. At this point, however, Sitting Bull angrily broke up the conference, preferring fight to yielding.

Each party retired to its own side. Gen. Miles sent a final word to Sitting Bull to let him have his answer promptly or he would open upon him with his guns. No answer was returned. As Gen. Miles and his party moved slowly back to his lines, the Indians on the plains withdrew to the heights, and crowned these and the high ground beyond the rocks in front. From the prudent precautions taken by Gen. Miles against surprise or treachery to his command, the Indians seemed to have had an idea he would rather await than make an attack, so they watched with extreme eagerness his first movements. A moment sufficed for preparation, and when the wished-for command to move forward was given every officer and soldier joyfully responded and their eagerness could scarcely be restrained. Maj. Casey, with Company A, was directed to move along and clear the ridge on the left, Capt. Carter, with Company K, to clear a high knoll on the right, Capt. Snyder, with Company F, to guard the Rodman gun, while the line advanced direct to the front. The advance was not handsomely done, owing to the too great eagerness to get forward. After advancing a few hundred yards line was deployed as skirmishers, opening up like a fan. The deployment was beautifully made in perfect order, sweeping over the ground with its long, waving line, climbing the hills and descending the valleys like a long ripple over the billows. Capt. Carter's company, which had been ordered to carry the height on the right, crowned by about seventy-five Indians, without firing, moved steadily forward, closing upon the Sioux. The latter gave way before the little line without venturing a shot. Meanwhile the main line was rapidly advancing. Company A, moving steadily, swept aside the few Indians on the left ridge. The line had now reached the creek, beyond which was the battle field.

On the precipitous rise immediately before us, composed of high, gravelly knolls, were the main body of Sioux. The ravine of the stream divided to the right, one portion running far to the right, the other extending to the north and left along the advance. On the left of this branch was a very high ridge, commanding the whole plan of the field, and distant from the ravine a few hundred yards. This was covered by Indians. The prairie beyond the heights, on which the main body of the Sioux had taken up position, was rolling, as usual, each swell rising higher for several miles. The ground on the right of the right branch of the stream was similar to the one on the left, but not so high.

The plan of the Indians, it appeared now, was to get the Fifth regiment to pass the main force, and thus become entangled in the ravines and low ground, while by crowning the surrounding heights they would be enabled to pour a concentrated fire on the mass and repeat the Custer butchery. Gen. Miles was not the man to be thus intrapped, and by Capts. Carter and Casey's moves defeated the first part of the programme. His plan was as perfect as its execution was complete.

The line was now moving out of the ravine and up the precipitous knolls, the Indians giving way gradually and easily in front, not yet firing a shot, the armistice apparently restraining both forces. The line now moved out of the ravines and up the precipitous gravel buttes in the following order: Capt. Casey, with Company A; Bennett, with B; Lymans, with I; Butler, with C; Carter, with K. In the line Lieutenants Pope and Rosseau, with H; Forbes, with G. In reserve, Capt. Snyders, with F, in charge of the Rodman gun, and McDonald, with D, in rear of the train. As the line approached the summit of the height the Sioux began their wild war dance in our front. This was the first hostile demonstration. Many might have been killed now by the Rodman gun, but that the dislike to be the first to break the armistice prevailed with Gen. Miles. The Rodman gun was pushed forward on the right, and all was moving forward in good order, when a shot from the rear passed through Lieut. Pope's company, and was at once returned by the eager men, who were tired of waiting. This company was at once ordered to clear the ravines and knolls from whence the shot came. Lieut. Rousseau, with Company K, was ordered to take the left and Carter the right ravine. At the same time the line advanced rapidly, the main front, when the Sioux dashed in circles along the front delivering a rapid fire, and then disappearing behind the swells. Their riding was magnificent, but the fire was quite ineffective. While this was taking place the flank movements advanced apace. Company K soon cleared the ravines, Carter and Lyman doing the same on the right, where they encountered heavy firing in passing through what had been the camp of Sitting Bull's band.

Meanwhile the gallant Rosseau, worthy of his great brother's reputation, moved straight up the lofty height under a rapid fire until he reached the summit and secured the key of the field. It was handsomely done, and without loss of life, aided by the booming of the Rodman. The Sioux, now driven from every important point, flanked and foiled, made wide circles, and many came around to the rear or flank and rear of Company E, which had been ordered to remain with the train until it was out of danger. These Indians in the rear took possession of each height, and dismounting did some close firing. Here Sergt. McPhelan, Company E, was wounded severely from a shot. The Indians now fired the prairies in front, and amid the lurid flames the fight continued until no Sioux remained to oppose the advance. Company E was then directed to clear the ravines on the left rear, where water was to be found, of the few Indians collected there, while the command moved back and camped on the high ridge.

In this action only two men were wounded, this being due to the fact that the fire of the Indians was so well kept down by the new arms and good marksmen. Sergt. McPhelan, shot by a sharpshooter in the rear, and one private of Company I was the total loss of the Fifth regiment. Of the number actually engaged, or the loss incurred on the side of the Indians, it is impossible to speak with any certainty. The Fifth had 398 all told, and the Indians certainly greatly outnumbered these. Sitting Bull's forces are estimated at 600 on the field, but did not take part in the fight.

It has since been heard that there were three bands, in all 1,500 warriors, of which only a few took part. Six dead Indians were seen lying on the field; but, as they had full opportunity to carry off their dead before they could be reached by the troops, it is reasonable to believe a great number were killed. Whatever their loss in killed may have been, more severe was the loss of several tons of dried buffalo meat and a large amount of camp equipage. For this they had fought, and by the loss of the fight the prestige of Sitting Bull was diminished. His punishment for the destruction of a gallant band of cavalry was accomplished by infantry alone, not a cavalry soldier or officer being on the field in this engagement. Gen. Miles displayed that superb handling of troops that distinguished him during the war, and on the Southern plains. The Indians were so completely baffled by the rapidity of his movements as to be unable to make any formidable opposition. The next morning the sun appeared early, and a fight occurred with the pickets of Company E, arising from the chasing and nearly capturing of one man who was straggling; but the Indians were speedily driven off. The main trail was then resumed and pressed rapidly to the Yellowstone. Skirmishing continued most of the day. The prairie is being fired all along the line of march, and ponies and lodge poles picked up all the way. The importance of the above engagement and pursuit will finally appear in the fact that this day the whole of the Minneconjous and Sans Arcs have surrendered and given five of their principal chiefs—Red Skirt, Black Eagle, Sunrise, Sitting Eagle, White Bull, and Foolish Bull—to Gen. Miles as hostages that they will go at once on to Cheyenne Agency. They give the number of their lodges as 1,300, but this is considerably overestimated. These chiefs leave to-night, under guard, for Cheyenne Agency, via Buford. These tribes broke from Sitting Bull immediately after the fight, he going with a few lodges toward Fort Peck. Too much credit cannot be given Gen. Miles for his energy and ability in this whole campaign.

The Nameless French Flag.

Figaro reminds us that the French army has no flags, and that on the 2d of June, 1871, the War Minister issued an order that the standards then in use were to be handed over to the artillery. In exchange, small flags without any inscriptions were served out provisionally. The provisional flags, which have now been in use for five years, only cost 25 francs apiece, while the silk standards, with their ornaments, cost 280 francs. It is not, perhaps, a question of expenditure which hinders the War Office from replacing the eagle. The *fleurs-de-lys* are out of the question; so is the Gallic cock, which has been monopolized by the Orleans family; the lady in Phrygian cap who symbolizes the republic, and who is playfully called Marianne, is only in favor with Radicals; and the moderate republic has neither symbol nor song. Taken alone, the tri-color belongs to the revolution, the empire, and the younger branch of the Bourbons. Perhaps it would be prudent, until the Conservative republic is more firmly established, to leave the top of the flagstaff in its present nude condition.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A CALIFORNIA man was married in double-quick time the other day. Taking his affianced with him, he drove in a buggy to the residence of a Justice of the Peace, where he halted. The Justice then went on with the ceremony, ordering the twain in the carriage to join hands, and in a minute from the time the buggy drew up to the Justice's door, the newly-married couple were off in their equipage again.

TIME MEASURES.

Some Scientific Facts of Interest to Unscientific Readers.

[From the New York Times.]

The student of science at this day will find that not only "times change," but time measures. The clock which now divides the geological "day" is not the same as that used by our fathers. Lyell's measurements are even now being superseded by Thomson's. In the first arguments of man of science against the apparent account of creation in the opening chapters of Genesis, it was assumed that the new measurements of geology were exact. They claimed a specific and vast antiquity to the world. The Biblical defenders soon discovered that the "day" of creation was like the "day of Brahma" in the Hindoo cosmogony, an indefinite period, and they, therefore, ceased to dispute the immense age claimed for the earth. The argument of the geologist was one of induction. You see deposits going on now at the rate, say of one foot for 1,000 years, and you find in England 72,500 feet of successive formation, and infer a duration of 72,500,000 years. Or an observer judges from certain ancient landmarks that denudation goes on at the rate of one foot for 6,000 years, and deposits at the same rate, and infers a period of 120,000,000 years for a single formation (the Silurian). Then the reasoning was carried further, and a form of life discovered in the oldest strata, which had been depositing during this vast period, was pronounced to possess this vast antiquity, and wherever this fossil was afterward found this antiquity was inferred. When, at length, the oldest formation in this country, the Laurentian, was believed to contain organized life (the *Eozoon*), with the fragments of ancient stratified rocks, a period of time appeared probable for the earth which was simply incomprehensible. For, beyond and before all the deposits we know, were the remains of ancient and slow deposits, which had been metamorphosed and finally disintegrated. These calculations, however, all contained certain errors, which, it is remarkable, were not sooner observed.

It is a number of years since a writer—Herbert Spencer, who is not a geologist, but who applied a subtle brain to these questions—maintained that similarity of deposits does not prove contemporaneity; that is, if you find a certain stratum in one country, with its characteristic fossils, you have no means of knowing that it was deposited at the same time with a like rock in another country. Chalk is now forming in the bottom of the Atlantic, precisely like that formed 500,000 years ago. Evidently this reasoning breaks down one argument for any precise antiquity of a given rock. Then it is further maintained now by geologists, contrary to Darwin and Lyell, that unlike groups of rocks are often contemporaneous. Prof. Ramsay furnished Mr. Darwin with some of his enormous measurements of rock thickness by supposing that the strata represents a continuous pile. But the deposits are found to overlap one another, and periods, such as palezoic, mesozoic and cenozoic, cover each other, and do not correspond for both sea and land, or for different continents. The measurement from this source is uncertain. In regard to the Laurentian, it is still questioned whether the Eozoön is organic, and the fragments found in it may be merely the debris of the first portion of the earth's crust which cooled. The inductive measurements are also extremely delusive. Deposits are not regular, and denudation is extremely variable. On our western coast a single stormy night will produce a devastation which years of ordinary weather had not occasioned. But the great and convincing arguments against these almost innumerable periods are derived from the investigations of the physicists. From the rate of cooling of the earth and its present form, Prof. Tait deduces an antiquity of only 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 of years. Sir William Thomson lengthens it to possibly 100,000,000. At present these estimates are somewhat wide of one another, but, as investigation proceeds, they must approach greater accuracy, and finally should give conclusions far more trustworthy than any furnished by geology. Still the error of La Place in his famous calculation in regard to the acceleration of the moon's motion shows that even astronomy and mathematical physics are not infallible.

If the antiquity of the earth be diminished by a probable argument, one mainstay of evolution is broken. The theories of development, uniformitarianism and vast antiquity are all branches of one stem. Darwin himself, whatever Huxley may say, finds enormous periods of time necessary for the changes he believes in. Organized life has changed, but imperceptibly under natural selection in the historic period, and but little more since the glacial period. The follower of Lyell cannot consistently urge a faster change in a given period once than now. If time be cut off, the philosophical evolutionist is in a dilemma. To the believer in the scriptures, the length of the "day" of creation is a matter of indifference. The sacred narrative allows boundless time for "the beginning;" the various "days" may be periods of greater or less extension, and the creations, or appearances of life in them, may correspond more or less closely with the very uncertain conclusions of modern geology, without disturbing his faith in the spiritual object and inspiration of the good.

Love Letters Written by Proxy.

The evidence in the Edwards-Keating breach-of-promise suit, which has been stimulating the prurient curiosity of San Francisco, included a great many love letters. On one occasion the defendant was so unreasonably amiable as to write: "My darling Emily: I would give all I have on earth and all of my future to be with you one half-hour." Although he seemed to be in a mood to mortgage time and eternity in consideration of a half-hour, she read the letter, seized a pen and scolded him for being an "inconstant lunar"—whatever that may be. When the defendant received this missive the defendant was watching the stock market with anxious interest, and he had no time for romance. In other words, he was long of stock and short of sentiment. So he instructed his cashier to answer the letter. It was done in this wise: "Mr. Keating directs me to say that they sin who tell us love can die; love is indestructible, but with life all other passions fly. Love's holy flame forever burneth; from heaven it came, to heaven it returneth. K. hopes to see you after the spring rise." The spring rise in stocks was what the buoyant proxy meant.

All Sorts.

ONESTI & Co. do business in San Francisco.

IN Philadelphia a boss dressmaker is called a forelady.

SQUIRREL-LOCK fur is used to line capes and cloaks. The fur is inexpensive, yet durable.

THE Minneapolis street-car company has issued half-fare tickets for school-children.

A CALIFORNIA horseman recently accomplished the feat, at Los Angeles, of riding 100 miles in four hours and forty-five minutes.

THE thickest armor-plate for vessels yet produced has just been rolled in Sheffield by Messrs. John Brown & Co. It is twenty-four inches thick.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "An impudent clerk can do almost as much injury to his store as the neglect of the proprietor to advertise his stock."

A DROVE of 30,000 horned cattle was recently driven from Texas to Kansas, by 700 drivers. The outfit alone cost $50,000, and the herd brought $320,000.

A YOUNG lady of Green Bay, Wis., found a husband by walking off the abutment of a bridge into the river. In other words, she is to marry the young man who saved her from drowning.

OF fourteen school-girls whose names appear in a paper printed in Minneapolis, one is a Carrie, another a Frankie, another an Addie, another a Minnie, another a Junie, another a Hattie, another a Susie, another a Nettie, and two are Nellies.

THE London *Spectator* says that the practice of hoarding money prevails to a large extent among the poorer classes in England, especially in the rural districts, as well as to a limited degree among eccentric and old-fashioned people of better circumstances.

WITH the exception of the pyramid of Cheops, the spire of the Strasburg Cathedral, 464 feet in height, has hitherto been the most elevated building in the world. It has now been exceeded by the lately completed spire of the Rouen Cathedral, which is 494 feet high.

AN industrious watch-dog at North Raynham, Mass., took the hydrophobia, killed a hundred fowls, put to death a number of cats, and bit eight other dogs. The dead-animal man is preparing a touching account of the tragedy, which he hopes the S. P. C. A. will publish.

LORING PASHA, the American officer who, it is presumed, lost his life on the second disastrous Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia, was Gen. W. W. Loring, formerly an officer of the United States army, and afterward a Confederate Major General. At the close of the rebellion he accepted service with the Khedive of Egypt.

PERSONS buying butter in the pails, so common now, are told upon inquiry, with the seller's blandest smile, that "there's no charge for the pail." If, after it is empty, however, it happens to be weighed, the buyer finds that he has paid fifty cents a pound for cheap tin, a heavy iron handle and a liberal amount of solder.—*Boston Bulletin.*

THE whole number of Popes to Pius IX. is 257. Of those 104 have been Romans and 103 natives of other parts of Italy, 15 Frenchmen, 9 Greeks, 7 Germans, 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans, 2 Dalmatians, 3 Spaniards, 1 Hebrew, 1 Thracian, 1 Dutchman, 1 Portuguese, 1 Candiot, and 1 Englishman.

HAMLET plunged his sword through the arras in Bristol, England, the other evening, and Polonius fell seemingly dead upon the stage, whereupon a gentleman started up in a high state of indignation, and, exclaiming aloud, "It is most disgraceful that all these people can sit quietly here and see an aged person deliberately murdered," bounded frantically out of the theater.

THERE was a boy in Martinez, Cal., the other day, who doubted if the other boy's gun would carry shot as far as 150 yards, and challenged proof by posting himself as a target at that distance for the other to shoot at. The doctor had several of the leaden pellets to excavate from below his epidermis, and he is presumed to have been convinced that the gun will carry 150 yards.

THE blithesome shepherd sings
His artless songs,
And echo's wandering voice
The notes prolongs.
A maiden's eye strikes mine,
My cheeks flush red,
And, like a flower oppressed,
She droops her head.
I love the mystic voice
That back again
Returns in purer tones
The shepherd's strain.
I love the maid whose soul,
Reflecting mine,
Would speak its kindling thoughts
In looks divine.
—*Belgravia.*

"Going to War."

The man who wants to go to St. Petersburg and enlist in the Russian army to fight the Turks was at the Central depot yesterday to see about his railroad ticket. With his hat on his left ear, pants in boot-tops, overcoat belted tightly around, and a fierce twist to his mustache, he walked up to the ticket window and asked:

"What time does the train leave for Russia?"

"Five o'clock," answered the agent, never smiling in the least.

"Good! What's the fare to St. Petersburg?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Too much. I'll give you $400.

"We have but one rate," said the agent.

"And you won't let me go for $400?"

"Couldn't do it."

"Then I won't go. I'm a patriot from head to foot, but I can't let no railroad swindle me. I'm the bloodiest kind of a border wild-cat and Russia wants me bad, but that $100 opens a great gulf between us.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SOME of the young ladies in Beacon street are giving dinner parties, which they prepare themselves, fairly outdoing Prof. Blot in some lines. This certainly is a healthy sign of practical progress.—*Boston Paper.*

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS!

Having Bought the

ENTIRE STOCK!

of GOODS of

Miller and Casebeer,

at the Assignees sale. We shall conduct business at the

OLD STAND

and offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

In order to close out the same.

JAMES CASEBEER & CO.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fru

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STORE

always on hand at lowest prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

Lady Elgin
No 40037

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt It will pay you to call and be convinced that, I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

B. W. Raymond
Elgin Ills

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RB

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:04 p.m.	x 2.25 a.m.	
Waterloo	2.40 "	2.45 "	
Sedan	2.14	2.53	
Corunna	2.57	2.57	6 55

GOING EAST.

Corunna	3.20 pm	x 2.25 a.m	7:10 a.m
Sedan	2.58	2.45 "	6.33 "
Waterloo	2:51 "	2.53 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.46	2.57 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. B. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	? 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 09 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	2 36 "	7 58 "	12 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 20 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 35 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 19 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 06 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 8, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	8 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 35 "		4 p
Auburn	11 28 "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 30	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "	7 22	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 35 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	8 30
Lansing	6.05 "		
Saginaw	9.10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 am		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 05 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 00	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 30	8 11
Reading	2 15 "	9 00	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 00	9 20
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		1 17
Auburn	3 55 "		1 30
Auburn Junction			1 36
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		1 10
Louisville	8 30 am		8 00
Cincinnati			11 09p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. G. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	* pm		*2 55pm
Philadelphia	1 am		6 00
Baltimore	†	6 20pm	10 10
Washington		7 35	11 30
Wheeling	am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire		2 28	1 17
Barnesville		9 40	2 33
Cambridge		10 44	3 42
Zanesville		11 48	4 50
lv Columbus		12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 3	9 06
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	8 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 03	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 30	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 38
Avilla	1 52		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 36am	6 39
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	9 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 26	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, whi will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. A kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

CHICAGO ROCKISLAND

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENOK LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE Of CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co, have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacifi and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	468 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (310 miles), and be tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles,)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air Brake, and Miller s Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repa i ing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we iuvite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Recorders Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, NOVEMBER 30th, 1876. Number 50.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,......$1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
a Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
Column.........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
a Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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RICKEL and TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's. corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Prop'r.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late o City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock.

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an expert corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kind at reasonable rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

A Good-Bye at the Gates.

On election day William Chestnut, of Lewistown, in company with two sons, went to the mountain to hunt. About noon the boys left for home. On their departure the father requested them to state to their mother that he might be expected home by 5 o'clock that evening. Not arriving home on Wednesday morning, 200 men went to the mountain to look for him, and in the afternoon he was found dead with a bullet-hole in his left side. The following note in his own hand writing was found by his side:

'I fell, and my gun flew back and shot me. My dear wife and children, meet me in heaven.'

How that message from the boundary land of the world to come will be cherished.

The Pursuit of Happiness Interfered With.

Barney O'Toole and Patrcik Moran stood before the bar of the Fifty-seventh street police court. Barney had a black eye and Patrick a damaged nose. Barney delivered a plain, unvarnished tale:

"Yer honor, it was all on account av the election. Pat, he said that Hayes wuz electid, an' I said that Tilden wuz electid."

"Thin sez Pat, aggravatin' loike:

"Hooray fer Hayes!'

"Hooray fer Tilden!' sez I.

"Yer mishtaken intiirely,' sez Pat.

"Yer one yesilf,' sez I.

"Whoop!' sez Pat.

"Hooray!' sez I.

"An' by the same token, we aged to settle it loike gintlemin an' decide the election at wanst. I had got one in on Pat's nose, an' Pat had landed forninst me eye, an' iverything wuz illegant; an' Tilden's prospects wuz nivver broighter, whin a poiceman came interferin' loike, an' now there's no tellin' who would hev bin electid at all, at all," and Barney and Patrick stepped down murmuring against the armed interference of the law.—N. Y. World.

A Deceptive "Widow Woman."

From the Detroit Free Press.

James Robbins, of National avenue, has been missing for three day, but there is no anxiety around his house to learn his fate.

His wife knows what caused him to disappear, and she is willing to let him get a good ready to come back. Robbins married a lone widow about four months ago, and they had not been wedded two weeks when he gave her a beating. She overlooked it then, thinking he would soon tone down, but in a week more he blacked her eyes. In brief, Robbins turned out to be a brute of a husband and the ex-widow had the sympathy of of all the neighbors. She is said to be meek and humble in spirit, and Robbins had no excuse for his brutality. Four or five days ago he knocked her down and started off up town, and the wife crawled over to a butcher's to see about having Robbins arrested. The butcher, who weighs one hundred and ninety pounds and has a fist like a maul, knew a better way than going to the police, and he unfolded a plan.

When Robbins, reached home that evening the house was dark and the butcher dessed in woman's clothes and with his jaws tied up, set in the rocking chair.

"Why in blazes isen't supper ready?" howled Robbins, as he stood in the door.

The butcher groaned.

"Grunting around again are you!" shouted Robbins. What's the matter now!"

The butcher groand again.

"You feel to high-toned to answer me do you!" growled the wife-beater "well we'll see about that. Just take this, will you!"

He struck out, but the disguised butcher caught his wrist, sprang up, and there was fun in that cottage. He choked Robbins almost to death, tied him up in hard knots and untied him drew him around by the heels and hair, and finally picked him up and tossed him over the fence into the mud. The wife-beater had kept up a steady yelling from the first attack, and as he rose from the mud and sped down the street he seemed to think that Sitting Bull's whole fighting force were after him. At eleven o'clock that night he entered a Michigan avenue saloon and told a story about six men robbing him, and half an hour later, as he was prowling around a shed to find a place to sleep, a policeman herd him saying,

"Nose smashed, eyes bunged up, sore throat, bruised all over and awful sleepy! What a deceiving person a widow woman is!"

Now advertise your holiday presents for sale.

Best School Paper at Houser's.

THE PURE-MINDED PARROT.

If it wasn't Adirondack Murray then it was some other clergyman who was hunting along the wharves the other day to find a vessel just from the African coast, hoping that some of the crew might have brought home an innocent-hearted, pure-minded parrot, which might be purchased at a reasonable figure, and trained up in the way good parrots should walk and talk. The vessel was found, and the sailors had brought back a splendid specimen of African parrot, and they didn't want but five dollars for it. The clergyman admired its plumage, thought the age was just right, inquired after its general health, and asked:

'Has the bird yet attempted to utter any words?'

'Bless you, topsails, but she talks as well as a boy ten years old,' replied the sailor.

'Then I don't want her. She has probably caught up a great many bad expressions, and she would not be a fit pet for my household.'

'Avast now!' said Jack. 'Do you suppose that a man like me, who reads the good book twice a day, would have a bad bird around him? Stand back and I'll show you what a Christian bird I've made of her.'

Giving Polly a rap on the head to wake her up, the sailor called out:

'Now, Polly, who was the first man?' said Jack.

'Adam,' was the prompt reply.

'That's so, Polly. And now tell this good man who was first cast into the lion's den?'

'Daniel,' was the answer.

'Did you ever see such a bird before?' asked Jack of the clergyman. 'While other parrots will blast your eyes and bless your parsnips, this one turns to religion and keeps her mind on heaven. Now, Polly, who was tucked away in the bulrushes when he was too small to carry sail for himself?'

'Moses—Moses,' quacked the bird.

'Isn't she a diamond?' exclaimed Jack trying to wink at the minister with both eyes.

'I must confess she is the best minded parrot I ever saw or heard of,' replied the clergyman.

'That isn't half she can do, skipper,' continued the sailor. 'Now, my dear Polly, how many commandments are there?'

'Ten,' screamed Polly.

'That's right, old gal. Now, tell the man which is the first day in the week.'

'Sunday,' was the quiet reply.

'I tell you,' remarked Jack, as he turned to the clergyman, 'I was brought up right, and I've been trying to bring that bird up right. She's worth twenty dollars to any man, but seeing you preach the Gospel you shall have her for five.'

'I guess I'll take her,' replied the minister, producing his wallet. 'As I said before the bird is one of ten thousand, and deserve credit for the care you have taken in her teaching.'

'I hope I do sir,' was Jack's modest reply, and then giving Polly a rap on the head, he inquired:

'Now, then, get your bearing and tell me who was going to offer his son as a sacrifice?'

'Abraham!' shouted the bird, shaking its feathers as if greatly pleased.

'You'll sit up nights to hear that bird talk, you will,' said the sailor. 'If I hadn't said five dollars to you I should say fifty to the next man. I never had time to learn her, but I believe I could have that bird singing hymns in just one voyage to Liverpool. She started out to sing Old Hundred, one day when we were off St. Helena, and if the captain hadn't yelled out just then, I believe the bird would have picked up the whole tune like a whistle.'

The clergyman said he would go and purchase a small cage in which to remove the bird, and he had started for the rail when Jack called out:

'Just hear one more question. I want you to appreciate this bird for what she's worth.'

The clergyman went back to the cage and Jack shook up the bird and called out:

'Polly, old gal, who did the ravens feed? Speak up sharp now.'

'Lijah!' shrieked Polly, seeming greatly angered over the shaking, and after an interval of a few seconds she continued:

'Where in h—l's them crackers?'

Jack and the good man looked at each other for a moment, and then the minister climbed slowly over the rail, never to return—not even to get his five dollars.

'See what you did!' yelled Jack, as be turned to the bird.

And all the answer that Polly made was to softly say—

'Cussum!'

Go and see those fine albums at Houser's.

TROUBLE AMONG THE GRANGERS.

Farmers Complaining of the Exactions Imposed by the National Grange.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

There is trouble brewing in the house of the Grangers. The National Grange seems to be resolving itself into an oligarcy, revelling in luxury and fat salaries, and ignoring responsibility to anybody. Retiring within the citadel of the secret degree of Priests of Merdia, accessible to none but such as it may elect, it has, by adroit management, established a combination which is ruling the order as it wills, and taxing it onerously to support and prepetuate an aristocracy widely at variance with the fundamental principles on which the order was based.

The extravagance of this self-constituted hierarchy is burdensome. The subordinate Granges are becoming tired of its clamorous greed for money to support its luxury. No reason can be found for the frequent family journeyings about the country of those high priests of the national sponge, and their concomitant expenses, all to be paid by the bone and sinew of the subordinate membership, and there is trouble brewing. Hitherto these High Priests of Merdia from behind the dark curtains of their secret chamber having laughed at the mutterings of the rabble; but now there is foreshadowed the beginning of the end of all greatness.

The subordinate Granges are moving to cut off supplies, and already subordinate Granges in large numbers have surrounded their charters and withdrawn from the order, protesting against the extravagance and monopoly of the National Grange. Thus we find an order, established to abolish rings, monopolies and moneyed oppression, has itself established an intolerable monopoly and combination of its own. A few years ago the order in many localities fell into the hand of a few political designers and town farmers, who run it for the purpose of getting office, and well nigh run it to ruin. Scarcely has the order in this State purged itself of these leeches and mendicant sidewalk pensioners when comes forward this horde of the Priests of Merdia to be gorged and satiated with official pap.

Grunting like a Pig

The following story, which is told of John Smith (we will suppose his name to be Smith) and his son Virgil, is said to be a 'true bill:'

Smith had a promising young horse now for the first time training for the track. One day Virgil, a bright little chap, some ten years of age, was speeding the colt around the track, and was making the run in gallant style, when the colt suddenly shied and threw the boy off.

The cause of this was a young porker that had stowed himself in the brush next to the track, a quiet spectator of the colt's performances, until the latter got almost opposite him, when, hog-like, he made a violent rush, with the result mentioned.

By the time his anxious father reached the ground, the boy was on his feet unhurt. Said the father:

'Virgil, you don't know how to ride a colt, to let a little pig like that throw you off. I don't want the colt spoiled. I want him to go 'round the track, and I will show you that a pig can't prevent him.'

'I'll bet you," said Virgil, 'he'll throw you, too, if a pig makes him jump like he did with me.'

'No, he won't, Virgil,' said the elder Smith; 'you can get in the brush there, and when I ride him round you can grunt like a pig. I'll show you how it is done.'

Accordingly the colt was caught and mounted by the elder Smith, the boy meanwhile having taken his position in the brush to play the role of a pig, in which he succeeded to perfection; for when the sire, after a rattling run, had reached the proper place, he started like a young grizzly, and, tearing out of the brush, caused the panic-stricken colt to pitch his rider ingloriously in the dirt. Gathering himself up, he said savagely:

'What in thunder did you do that for? I told you to grunt like a pig, and not like a darned old hog.'

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES AS COMPILED FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT GARRETT. A GRATIFYING INCREASE IN BUSINESS OVER THE AUBURN DIVISION.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the B. & O., the last of the great lines which were built through our county, makes a very favorable showing for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th. During this time the total earnings of the road and branches have been over fifteen millions, and the expenses of operating and keeping the same in repair over nine and a half millions. The entire mortgage indebtedness of the company is $28,163,929.90, while the surplus fund of the corporation is in excess of this by over seven millions, showing that the line is not only free from debt, but that it has a large sum in excess of all liabilities.

The report, after reviewing the condition and business of the several branch roads, concludes with that of the Chicago connection, or Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago railway, which more directly interests the people of this section. The earnings of this road for the fiscal year were $1,231,785.88, and for the preceding fiscal year $959,164.23, showing an increase of $272,621.65. The surplus over working expenses credited to profit and loss account is $166,793.02.

The portion of the report in respect to this road having direct bearing on the questions of through freights to the west, and indicating the policy of the road, is given in full as follows:

The opening of this extension to Chicago excited much jealousy and antagonism on the part of a number of competing lines. It was alleged that the traffic relations of the previously existing railroad system in the northwest were very seriously disturbed by this new competing element.

It is certainly true that the construction of this line gave a direct route between Baltimore and Chicago, under one proprietorship and one management, and that it broadly opened to consumers and producers a more economical and advantageous port on the seaboard than had existed for the vast regions which it reached. Those hostilities by competing companies assumed various forms; first, by illegal attempts to interfere with the construction of the road, subsequently by interference with agreements for its terminal station arrangements in Chicago, and since generally by such action in regard to rates for transportation, as would, if in their power, make the property unremunerative. But in these processes of antagonism to this sort and cheap line, the longer lines to other seaboard cities have suffered fearful losses Untenable, unreasonable and unjust demands have been made upon the Baltimore and Ohio Company to charge rates of transportation to the city of Baltimore which would ignore its immense geographical advantages as an entrepot for foreign commerce. These attacks have been based up erroneous principles are in violation of the laws of trade, and can never prevail. The interest of the producer and consumer, the interest of the whole country, demand that the great commercial cities on the seaboard shall maintain their proper advantages of geographical relations, so that the transportation of the country shall be done at rates governed by their respective advantages. The great city of New York will always command from those immense regions which have natural relations to that part their exclusive business But those Western centres of commerce which are nearest so Baltimore, and the regions connected with those centres, are entitled to the economy and advantage of their nearness to Baltimore and those centres of commerce, and those regions will expect to use and will use the channel of commerce which is nearest and most advantageous. Artificial means by which efforts are made to ignore distances will always be resisted upon broad and strong grounds which will be sustained by the common sense and plain advantage of the great population whose interests are involved in this important question.

The Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio road has already demonstrated its power and usefulness, and while this company will desire to no unfair advantages, it will doubtless maintain equitable and just principles.

License Notice.

Notice to the citizens of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county, at their regular session in December, A. D. 1876, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the north one third [1-3] of lot No. sixty-three [63] in the original plat in said town, with the privilege of having the same drank on said premises.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE

A MURDEROUS MELEE.

THE CULMINATION OF A TERMAGANTS CAREER. HOW EMMA U. MARBLE DROVE ONE HUSBAND TO SUICIDE AND BROUGHT RUIN ON HIS TWO SUCCESSORS.

The Lansing Journal of a recent date contains the following account of a midnight melee which took place near that city:

Jon P. Marble, of Meridian Township, some time ago separated from his wife, Emma U. Marble. The Marble farmhouse was occupied by Mrs. Marble, her son by a former marriage, William B. Chapman, by name, and William Martin, a man who was arrested some time ago for deserting his family. Marble for years had much trouble with his wife, and thought that he had reason to suspect a criminal intimacy between Martin and Mrs. Marble, and for months past he employed John Morley to watch the residence of the pair with a view of obtaining positive evidence against them.

On Sunday night, Morley, C. W. Ayers his son-in-law, and Marble went to the farm in a carriage, which they secreted in the woods near by. They then took their station under a tree in an open lot near the house. Marble and his comrades heard a noise on the south side of the house, and saw a wagon drawn up. Then the watchers took a circuit around the house, for the purpose of observation, and then they met under a small tree.

While lying there in waiting, according to Marble, his party was surprised by Mrs. Marble, young Chapman and Martin, all armed to the teeth, and a murderous fire was opened on them, resulting in the instant death of Ayers. Morley sprang up and retreated across the lot, followed by the assailants. He was afterwards found in the lot with a frightful wound extending accross the top of his head and his skull fractured. The barrel of the gun carried by young Chapman was afterwards found in the house, covered with blood and bent as if by striking a heavy blow.

Marble says that he remained beneath the tree where they were first seen by the assailants until the assault was made upon Morley in the retreat of the latter. In rushing up to Morley's assistance, Marble received a shot in the back, which inflicted no serious injury, as it lodged just beneath the skin. He also heard his wife cry out to her son: 'That's the old man, go for him, Will!' Chapman replied that he was shot, and the whole party from the house then beat a retreat to their domicile, leaving Marble the field with the wounded and slain.

Marble, after being left alone on the scene of conflict, at once aroused the neighbors. He also sent for medical assistance and the officers of the law. The parties to the affray were all arrested, and the house was made a temporary morgue and hospital. After the Coroner's inquest the Marbles, Martin and Chapman were taken to Mason and lodged in jail, the last named on a charge of murder and the others as accessories. There was no little talk of lynching Mrs. Marble and her paramour.

Twelve years ago the woman in this case was living in Watertown, Clinton County, with a former husband—the father of young Chapman. Chapman suspected a criminal intimacy between his wife, now Mrs Marble, and a fellow named Stead, and one night discovered the two locked up in his own house. He fired through the door and wounded Stead, and then took his own life. She next married one Fosdick, who lived near Ypsilanti, and after much trouble with him the two were divorced. Then on an unlucky day Marble made her acquaintance. He had always born the reputation of a peaceable citizen, but with his marriage his troubles began. Lawsuits, bickerings and scandles multiplied, until Marble, in his old age, felt compelled to quit his home.

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Ladies Felt Hats 50c.
Children Trimmed Hats.
Fur Trimming a good assortment.
Germantown and Zephyr all shades
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AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Grangers' encampment building at Elm Station, Pennsylvania railroad, a few miles from Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $50,000.

Wm. H. Payne's grain and flour mills and elevator, at Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Second avenue, New York city, was burned the other night. Loss heavy.

A joint resolution has passed the Vermont House of Representatives to instruct Congressmen to use their influence to secure the permanent resumption of specie payment as early as January, 1879.... By the sinking of a coal barge in Boston harbor, recently, seventeen persons are believed to have been drowned.

The return of William M. Tweed to the scene of his former exploits is an accomplished fact. He reached New York last week, after a long and tedious voyage from Vigo, the Spanish port in which he was discovered and turned over to the United States authorities. He was taken in a carriage from the pier to his old quarters in Ludlow street jail, and is once more in the custody of the law officers of that State.

THE WEST.

There is occasion for general rejoicing at the capture of the villains who attempted to rifle the tomb of Abraham Lincoln of its precious contents, a few days since. They were captured by the detectives at Chicago, last week.

The annual reports of the officers of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition were made to the annual meeting of the stockholders, held at Chicago on the 19th inst. The Treasurer's report for the year ending Nov. 17, 1876, shows as follows: Total receipts, $114,140.11; disbursements, $105,535.27; leaving a remainder of $8,604.84. The exposition of 1876 lasted twenty-nine days, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 9. The number of exhibitors was 541. The whole number of admissions was 217,189, not including exhibitors or employes who had season tickets. The amount accruing from sales of tickets was $66,664.50, showing an average attendance of over 7,500 persons per day.... During a performance at Moore's Opera House, in Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday evening last, the floor gave way, killing seven and wounding about 100 spectators. The Opera House was situated over a large livery stable on Second street, between K and L, and was formerly used as a State armory. It had recently been converted into a theater by putting up a gallery and a tier of boxes, making the hall capable of seating 1,000 persons. The floor was unsupported except by the usual beams. The vaudeville troupe had engaged the theater, and, it being the opening of the establishment, the house was crowded. Soon after the performance commenced a sudden sinking of the floor was noticed, accompanied by the cracking of beams, and directly the entire auditorium, carrying with it the stage and gallery, was precipitated into the stable beneath. Many of the wounded taken from the ruins are in a crippled condition, and a number will probably die.

From Northern Dakota reports have been received at Washington that Sitting Bull is being supplied with ammunition from British territory. It is said that immense quantities have been purchased up there and shipped across the country by wagons.

Chicago elevators contained, last week, 2,832,683 bushels of wheat; 422,403 bushels of corn; 435,254 bushels of oats; 167,091 bushels of rye, and 1,053,377 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,910,808 bushels, against 2,555,296 bushels at this period last year..... Carlos S. Greely and Henry Villard, recently appointed Receivers of the Kansas Pacific railway, took possession of all the property of that road recently under an order of the District Court of Kansas City. Robert Carr was appointed General Manager, and T. F. Oakes General Superintendent.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, consisting of Gen. O. O. Howard, Hon. W. Stickney, A. E. Barstow, D. H. Jerome and Col. Wood, appointed by the Government to confer with the Nez Perces, with a view to an adjustment of the existing difficulties relative to the possession of Willow's valley, have returned to Fort Lapwai. The Commissioners held a four days' conference with the Chief Joseph with regard to the question whether settlers or Indians are entitled to possess the valley. Good feeling and harmony characterized the conference, and it is thought the question in dispute will be amicably settled.... The Christian Convention of the Northwest held a convention in Chicago last week. Many prominent evangelists were present, and great interest was manifested.

THE SOUTH.

The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session at Richmond, Va., last week, unanimously approved of the results of the meeting between the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Episcopal Church South held at Cape May last August, and resolved that "we regard the action of the commission as authoritative and a final settlement of the question at issue, and binding upon all ministers and members of the two churches."

WASHINGTON.

In the case of Admiral Porter and others, of the North Atlantic squadron, against the rams Texas and Beaufort, and ten other Confederate vessels, in which $1,500,000 was claimed, a decree was issued last week in the District Court at Washington, declaring that for want of proof the captors are entitled to but one-half of the proceeds of the prizes, and that the value of the Texas was $55,520, and the Beaufort $12,000.

The 30th day of November has been appointed a day of intercession for the missions of the Church of England throughout the world.

GENERAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Committee last week made the following appropriations: Japan, $15,000; Arizona, $2,000; contingent fund, $25,000; incidental expenses, $25,000; office expenses, $14,000; and for disseminating missionary information, $20,000.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for last week foot up a total of $21,126,033.66, being about $3,170,000 less than for the corresponding week of last year.

Mullins and Hughes, the two men arrested in Chicago recently on the charge of attempting to despoil the tomb of Abraham Lincoln of its precious contents, were indicted by a special Grand Jury of Sangamon county for two separate crimes—attempted larceny and conspiracy—and each was committed in default of bail in the sum of $11,000.

The case of D. W. Munn, Illinois Supervisor of Internal Revenue, indicted for complicity in whisky-ring frauds, came to a curious end the other day before Judge Treat, at St. Louis. A demurrer was made to the indictment by the defendant, upon the ground that it set forth that the offense was committed "in the year eighteen hundred and seventy cents," the document so reading. Judge Treat held that the date fixed must be held to mean 1870, and, as punishment would have been prescribed by the statutes of limitation, he ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered, and Munn and his surety were discharged.

There will be five German-Americans in the next House of Representatives. All of them, excepting Mr. Brentano, are Democrats. Schleicher, of Texas, is the only native German in the present House.... John Morrissey has allowed the withdrawal of election-bets in his custody on payment of the regular commission and by agreement of the principals.

POLITICAL.

It was decided by the Louisiana Returning Board to admit five representatives of each party as spectators of its proceedings, and also to allow contestants to be represented by counsel at such times as the Board should designate for hearing arguments upon disputed questions. A similar provision as to publicity was made in South Carolina, the Canvassing Board having voted to allow a committee of Democrats and Republicans to be present.... Complete returns from all the counties of Illinois give Hayes a majority over Tilden of 17,456.

The total vote of Ohio at the November election was 659,757, divided as follows for President: Hayes, 330,698; Tilden, 323,183; Cooper (Independent), 3,057; Smith (Prohibition), 1,636; Walker (Anti-Secret Society), 76; Hayes over Tilden, 7,516.... The majority for Tilden in Maryland is officially reported at 19,799.... The official majority for Hayes in Illinois is reported at 18,013.... The Returning Board of the State of Louisiana met, in pursuance of law, on the 17th inst., at New Orleans, for the purpose of canvassing the vote of that State at the recent election. The only business transacted was the reception of a plea on the part of the Democratic candidates against the constitutionality of the acts of the board, and the forwarding of a communication to the visiting gentlemen of both parties, requesting the appointment of committees to be present at the count. In response to this communication the Democrats appointed the following to remain here and be present to witness the counting of the votes by the Returning Board: John M. Palmer, Illinois; Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; William Bigler, Pennsylvania; George B. Smith, Wisconsin; P. H. Watson, Ohio.

The count for President stood, Nov. 21, as shown in the table below, with Louisiana, 8 votes, and Florida, 4 votes, to be returned:

FOR TILDEN.

States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
Alabama	10	New Jersey	9
Arkansas	6	New York	35
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	Tennessee	12
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Indiana	15	Virginia	11
Kentucky	12	West Virginia	5
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	8	Total	184
Missouri	15		

FOR HAYES.

States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
California	6	New Hampshire	5
Colorado	3	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	10
Michigan	11	South Carolina	7
Minnesota	5		
Nebraska	3	Total	173
Nevada	3		
Total electoral vote			369
Necessary to a choice			185

Virginia's majority for Tilden is 44,244. The majority in Alabama for the Tilden and Hendricks electors is 34,883.

The official vote in Pennsylvania is as follows: Hayes, 384,148; Tilden, 366,204; Cooper, 7,204; Smith (Prohibition), 3,182.

The official vote of Wisconsin at the recent election was: Hayes, 130,067; Tilden, 123,926; Cooper, 2,045. Hayes majority over Tilden was 6,141.

In Missouri, out of a total vote of 350,583, the Tilden electors received 202,687, the Hayes electors 144,398, and the Cooper electors 3,498; Tilden's majority over Hayes, 58,289; over Hayes and Cooper, 54,791.... The complete official returns of all the counties in the State of Iowa show the following figures on President: Hayes, 171,327; Tilden, 112,099; Cooper, 9,001; Anti-Secret Society, 26. Hayes over Tilden, 59,229; over all, 50,201. The total vote is 292,453.... The official vote of New Hampshire is: Hayes, 41,522; Tilden, 38,449; scattering, 74.... Mr. A. H. Green, late Comptroller of the city of New York, has been appointed Comptroller of New York State, to succeed Lucius Robinson, the Governor-elect.... Aldrich, Democratic contesting Presidential elector in Vermont, has served upon the Governor a protest against the issuing of a certificate to Sollace, the Republican.... Hayes' majority in Minnesota was 24,006. .... A New York dispatch of Nov. 23 says "Congressman Clarkson N. Potter has written a long letter to the *Herald*. The Democratic House, he says, will maintain that it can exclude fraudulent votes, and will exercise that power if they find it necessary. If either candidate fails to receive a legal majority of the votes in the official count, which would be the case if Louisiana was thrown out, then the House must immediately proceed to elect a President. The *Herald* editorially says this letter shows the Democratic programme in the case of Louisiana being counted for Hayes. The Democratic House will be present in full force, and when the Louisiana certificates are opened objections will be made to counting those votes. If the two Houses disagree, the Representatives will adhere to their own decision, and at the count will decide that there has been no choice by the Electoral College, and proceed at once to elect a President."

FOREIGN.

A Hamburg, Germany, dispatch says that the Public Prosecutor of that city has instituted proceedings against Ferdinand Keyn, late master of the German steamer Franconia, for manslaughter, in running down the British steamer Strathclyde, and causing the death of a number of persons through culpable negligence. Capt. Keyn was convicted in England for the same offense, but on appeal his sentence was quashed for want of jurisdiction.

A Reuter telegram from Calcutta states that later accounts say that 215,000 persons perished during the cyclone which passed through Eastern Bengal on the 31st of October. The Government is taking active steps for the relief of the distressed population of that district.... The Extraordinary Grand Council of Turkey resolved, on the 17th, to accept the conference. It is stated that Midhat Pasha and Sanfet Pasha will be the Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

A Calcutta dispatch of Nov. 20 gives the following account of the great tidal wave of Oct. 31: "Three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sundeep and Dakhan Shababazhare, and numerous smaller islands included in Backergunge, Nookholly and Chittagong, were entirely submerged by the storm-wave of Oct. 31, as was also the mainland for five or six miles. These islands are all in or near the estuary of the River Megna. The largest, Dakhan Shababazhare, was 500 square miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sundeep, together, had about 100,000 population. Up to about 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st there were no signs of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to the depth, in many places, of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of cocoanut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches. Some took refuge on the tops of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder, and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel, ten miles, to the Chittagong district, but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the trees. There is scarcely a household on the islands, and on the adjacent coast, but lost many members. The cattle are all drowned, the boats are swept away, and the means of communication with the other districts are destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving. The *Government Gazette* says that wherever the storm-wave passed it is believed that not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants. The stench from the putrifying bodies is intolerable, and a general outbreak of the cholera is expected. A correspondent says that the fear is happily not yet realized, except in Nookholly, where the disease has appeared." .... The English steamer Windsor Castle has been lost near Cape Town, Africa. Passengers and crew saved.... Her Majesty's gunboat Lapwing is reported lost in the great gale near Chafoo, China. No lives lost.

Hamilton & Son's foundry and car-works, covering about three acres of ground on King street, near the Don river, at Toronto, Can., were entirely destroyed by fire one morning lately. The buildings, with contents, were worth $250,000, and were only insured for $30,000. Two hundred men were thrown out of employment.

The British steamer Leonor and the American brig Frances Lowey, from Swatow for New Chwang, China, have been in collision. The latter was sunk, and six of her crew and passengers drowned.... The long-projected marriage between King Alfonso, of Spain, and the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier is now reported definitely arranged.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Canvass of the Votes in the Three Disputed States.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.—Immediately after the meeting of the board, at 11:30 a. m., counsel of the Democratic Committee on Returns filed a motion for copies of protests, contests, etc., entered on the Republican side. The motion was taken under advisement. A protest against the rules adopted by the board was filed by the Democratic counsel. When the board went into executive session Gov. R. C. Wickliffe, elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket, was excluded from the room. President Wells said that Gov. Wickliffe could only be present in case of a contest. The latter gave notice that he would file a protest. The board went into executive session about noon, the following-named gentlemen, composing the Democratic and Republican Visiting Committees, remaining in the room: Democratic Committee—Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, Julian, G. B. Smith, and Bigler. Republican Committee—Messrs. Sherman, Hale, Stoughton, Garfield and Kelley. The Clerk reported that returns from fourteen parishes had not yet been received. The following parishes were canvassed to-day in executive session: St. Helena—Hayes, 520; Tilden, 648; Packard, 516; Nichols, 652. St. Mary—Hayes, 247; Tilden, 1,485; Packard, 2,397; Nichols, 1,455. Tensas—Hayes, 2,307; Tilden, 464; Packard, 3,192; Nichols, 486. Terrebonne—Hayes, 1,972; Tilden, 1,389; Packard, 1,962; Nichols, 1,402. Washington—Hayes, 165; Tilden, 514; Packard, 163; Nichols, 529; Vermilion—Hayes, 277; Tilden, 902.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—At the meeting of the Canvassing Board to-day, on motion of Gen. Anderson, the President of the board instructed the Secretary to issue orders to all Supervisors in the city to file their returns immediately. The board completed the canvass of only three parishes, as follows:

Natchitoches—Tilden, 1,761; Hayes, 2,099; Union—Tilden, 1,493; Hayes, 94; Iberville—Tilden, 957; Hayes, 2,297.

At one poll in Natchitoches the board threw out 542 votes for three Republican electors, and 173 votes for three Democratic electors, on account of informalities. The vote for the five Republican electors in Natchitoches was 1,556. In Iberville the five Republican electors received only 1,848 votes instead of 2,297, owing to the omission of names on the ballots.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 22.—The Board of State Canvassers yesterday made a report to the Supreme Court stating the persons who had received the highest number of votes for the offices for which they were candidates. Appended to the report of results was the memorandum of the board stating that in their opinion certain irregularities which affected some of the Republican candidates should be corrected, and also that the vote of Laurens and Edgfield counties, which gave large Democratic majorities, should be excluded on account of frauds and intimidations. This morning the court made an order commanding the board to issue certificates of election to all the persons who were shown by the report of the board to have received the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature, including the counties of Edgfield and Laurens. The court also to-day took up the case of the electors and issued a rule on the board to show cause why they should not correct the statements of the County Canvassers by the precinct returns in their possession. Pending these proceedings of the court, however, the board held a session and issued a certificate to all the members of the Legislature except for Laurens and Edgfield counties, thus securing a majority of the Legislature to the Republican side and the defeat of Hampton and the election of Chamberlain. The board also issued certificates of election to the Hayes and Wheeler electors and to all the Republican State ticket. The board then adjourned sine die. This action of the board has created much excitement, but the citizens are determined to rely on the courts and exhaust all legal means of redress.

Columbia, Nov. 23.—To-day the court issued an order reconvening the Board of Canvassers. It is not expected the Board will obey the order. Considerable excitement is reported throughout the State, but there has been no demonstration of violence. The action of the Board of State Canvassers is considered final by the Republicans, while the Democrats hold it has no effect, because the whole question was in the hands of the Supreme Court, and the board is guilty of contempt. They express a determination to continue the contest in the courts and bring matters to a conclusion there. Last night the Democratic counsel served a writ of mandamus issued yesterday by the court on the officials composing the board. The Supreme Court will meet to-morrow to hear the return of the board.

H. W. Purvis, Adjutant and Inspector General, and member of the Board of Canvassers, says he has resigned his office.

FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, Nov. 23.—The court before which the case of injunction against the Governor and mandamus against the Returning Board was to be tried met this morning. The Governor presented through counsel an affidavit, in which he stated that he had never made up his mind to canvass the vote, and has not stated to any one that he had done so; that even up to the present writing he had not decided he was empowered to canvass the votes.

The Democratic counsel, disregarding this affidavit, argued that the Governor had no right to canvass the electoral vote, but that such right resided in the Canvassing Board, and further that the court did not have jurisdiction over the Governor in restraining him from doing what he was empowered by law to do, but in restraining him from performing an act he had no right to perform under the law.

Gen. Barlow replied on behalf of the Governor, and denied the jurisdiction of the court. He said that an injunction issued against the Governor by a Judge on the bench would have no more effect than if it was issued by a private individual. He abjured the Judge to carefully consider the risk he ran in issuing a writ of injunction that could not be enforced by any legitimate procedure if the Governor was determined to resist it.

Gen. Barlow did not enter into the merits of the case at all, but merely stood upon the lack of jurisdiction of the court.

At the close of his argument the court adjourned.

How to Buy Meats.

To the housekeeper the question how to select meat, when she is purchasing for table use, is a puzzling one. Good and wholesome meat should be neither of a pale rosy or pink color, nor of a deep purple. The first denotes the diseased condition, the last proves the animal has died a natural death. Good meat has more of a marble look, in consequence of the branching of the veins which surround the adipose cells. The fat, especially of the inner organs, is always firm and suety, and never moist, while in general the fat from diseased cattle is flabby and watery, and more often resembles jelly or boiled parchment. Wholesome meat will always show itself firm and elastic to the touch, and exhibit no dampness, while bad meat will appear soft and moist, in fact, often more wet, so that the liquid substance runs out of the blood when pressed hard. Good meat has very little smell, while the unsound meat has a disagreeable, cadaverous smell, and diffuses a certain medicinal odor. Lastly, bad meat has the peculiarity that it shrinks considerably in the boiling; wholesome meat rather swells, and does not lose an ounce in weight.

The Situation Explained.

Everybody was undecided. No one could say with certainty that Hayes or Tilden was the next President, and in the midst of all the conflicting opinions and contradictory dispatches it was refreshing to fall into the company of a group of intelligent persons whose comprehension of the situation was general enough to give interest and weight to their estimates and conjectures. Such a group gathered on Jefferson street in front of the palace book store of Wesley Jones, late Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. There were several of the best young men of the metropolis, easily distinguished from the common herd by their languid air, and their weak mustaches.

"Aw," remarked one, "d'ye know there's a deuce of a time about this election?"

"Wha's it all about?" said a second. "I tho't th' election was ever Tuesday."

"So 'twas," said the first one; "an' the people were all satisfied Wednesday mawning 'bout the thing. Tilden was elected and the waw was over. Tha's wa't evewybody said. But the *Hawk-Eye* came out th' next mawning an' said 'twas a Democwatic lie an' 'at Hayes was elected, an' now they'll have to count the whole thing over again."

"Dawm the *Hawk-Eye*," said a third.

"It is always waising a wow about something. 'Twas the *Hawk-Eye* 't beat Curt and Hobbs an' the west of the boys. An' now it wants to beat evwybody on the ticket."

Another best young man broke in here and attracted the attention of the whole crowd by the startling announcement:

"Yaas, but didn't Coolbaugh settle the *Hawk-Eye*?"

"How'd he do that?" chorused all the rest.

"Wy, by his telegwam or something," said the last young man. "Coolbaugh says't Stone may have Louisa county'n Lee, too, 'n Tilden 'll take Illinois 'n Ohio 'n beat him yet. So the *Hawk-Eye* 'll have to give it up."

"Lookee heah," said another, "wha's all this talk about a college got to do with it?"

"Wy, goodness gwacious, man," replied the first speaker, "don't you know't the wepublicans want to throw the thing into the colleges because all'e students believe in hazing, and them 't'ave been hazed can be depended on to haze all the rest. That's just a Wepublican twick to cawwy th' election."

"So't is, I declare," chorused the crowd.

"See heah," said one, after a pause, "don't you know't the Wepublicans say 't 'is thing could all 'a' been fixed up yestiddy if only Bawke'd give up the Postoffice?"

"It's a lie," shouted two or three at once. "Wha's the Postoffice got to do 'ith electin' a Pwesident?"

"Well, now," said the last one, "don't get so excited 'bout that. How'd I know anything 'bout it? Tha's w'at they say."

Then there was silence, and finally one of them remarked, "Wha's all this talk about Flowida? I tho't 't Flowida was a pawt of the solid South."

"So't was," replied another, "'n Coolbaugh says 't Flowida's gone Democwatic too, 'long with Colowado. Coolbaugh cawwied Injunaplis by fo' thousand, 'n he knows more 'bout the Nashnal finances 'n any other man 'xcept Shep. Leffler."

We didn't stay any longer, but wandered away entirely satisfied that every department of the body politic was thoroughly alive to the exigencies of the hour.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Narrow Escape.

A Denverite named Wolfe Londoner, recently returned from an Eastern trip, imparted to the reporter of the *Rocky Mountain News* the following incident of his journey: He was on his way west, on a train on the Chicago and Alton railroad on the night of the 6th inst., and had a berth on a sleeping car, all unconscious of danger, when the conductor awoke him and asked him to come out and see how narrowly he had escaped perdition. Wolfe followed him and found the train standing on the bridge that crosses the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo. The conductor led him to the front of the engine, and there, several hundred feet from the shore, was a yawning chasm over 100 feet wide. The river had undermined the third pier from the shore, and still some distance from the draw, and it had gone down, carrying a whole section of the bridge with it. The time of night was 11:45, and the freight train had crossed safely at 11. The engineer gave the accustomed three whistles as he approached the bridge, and the position of the signal lights showed that the draw was shut. The engineer, whose name is P. McNamara, said that as he approached the bridge he was seized with a strong presentiment that all was not right. He could see no signal from the watchman, always kept on duty at the bridge, and proceeded very slowly. All at once, and he could not tell why he did it, the engineer reversed the engine and stopped his train. He got off to look ahead, and found the pilot within two feet of the yawning chasm. Another turn of the wheels and he never would have lived to tell the story, nor, in all probability, any of the hundred or more passengers in the five coaches, which would have inevitably plunged into the roaring torrent fifty feet below. It seems the watchman, who had passed over the bridge after the freight passed, had gone on a spree, and was found drunk in the city. The train was delayed until the next morning, and the passengers transferred.

Not one person in a dozen can tell the names of those whose busts are to be found on postage stamps. The bust on the one-cent stamp represents Franklin; twos, Jackson; threes, Washington; fives, Taylor; sixes, Lincoln; sevens, Stanton; tens, Jefferson; twelves, Clay; fifteens, Webster; twenty-fours, Scott; thirties, Hamilton; nineties, Perry. The seven, twelve and twenty-four-cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are now in circulation.

LOUISIANA.

Further Correspondence Concerning Matters in Dispute.

The following was issued by the visiting Democrats from the North:

New Orleans, Nov. 17.

To the Hons. John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, W. D. Kelley, John A. Kasson, E. W. Stoughton, J. Irvine Ditty, J. M. Van Allen, Eugene Hale, M. S. Quay, Will. Cumback, E. R. Noyes, Job E. Stevenson, John Coburn, Lew Wallace, John Tuttle, M. A. McGrew, J. A. Chapman, Wm. R. Smith, Abner Taylor, S. R. Haven, J. M. Beardsley, C. B. Farwell, Courtlandt Parker, Sidney Clark, J. C. Wilson.

Gentlemen: We are in receipt of your answer to our letter of the 14th inst., in which you inform us of your determination not to confer with us for the purpose of exerting such influence as we may possess in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast at the election in Louisiana as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the acquiescence and respect of all parties. We sincerely regret this failure of our attempt to secure the co-operation of the citizens from other States in the furtherance of the purpose which, as we supposed, had brought them hither at this juncture. We regret it all the more because your refusal to confer and co-operate with us appears to be based upon a serious misapprehension of the language no less than the spirit of our communication. It can hardly have escaped your notice that our statement of the result to be attained by the co-operative action which we sought to bring about, was a simple reproduction of the language of President Grant—at whose request we understand you are here—in his recent order to Gen. Sherman. That language was deliberately used, no doubt, in view of the fact about which, as we conceive, there can be no dispute, that the first and most essential prerequisite to an honest and just declaration of the result of the recent election in Louisiana is a fair and impartial canvass of the votes actually cast, and it seems to us that you do the President injustice in supposing that in speaking of the votes actually cast he meant votes illegally cast, as you certainly do us injustice by the imputation of a desire to insist upon such a narrow and vicious interpretation.

In our judgment the expression "votes actually cast" of a necessity designates votes legally cast, and, as a consequence, of such votes only did we desire to secure a fair and impartial canvass. We beg leave to say, therefore, that you are mistaken in the belief that we sought unduly to narrow the basis on which we invited your co-operative action, and you are no less in error in attributing to us a purpose to interfere with the legal authorities of the State in the discharge of their duties, to claim rights and to arrogate to ourselves powers which we do not possess. In writing our letter we were fully aware that both the organization and action, whether judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana, were beyond any authoritative control from without, and that it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obtrude our interpretation of those laws upon those whose duty it is to administer them; but we had supposed, nevertheless, that there was an influence that might be rightfully exerted, even by citizens of this republic who are strangers in this State, and we had taken it for granted that your presence here, in response to the suggestion of the President, was a recognition of this fact. We had supposed that it was not improper for us to remind the authorities of this State, by our mere presence at least, that there are certain rules of fairness and justice which underlie all constitutions and laws, and upon whose observance must depend the acquiescence of the people of all parties in the declared result of the Louisiana election. Rules such as these: That no one can judge in his own case; that the decision in any contest ought not to depend upon the mere arbitrament of one of the parties thereto; that before such a decision is made both parties ought to be fully and fairly heard; that all questions of law ought to be decided in conformity with its established general principles, and all questions of fact upon evidence duly presented and weighed, are rules of universal recognition in all the States of the Union. The trial of causes involving public interest at least ought to be public, and all the proceedings resorted to for the purpose of determining the issues in the present electoral contest ought by their manifest impartiality to disarm the suspicion that the forms of law have been perverted into instruments for the violation of its spirit. In this connection we may be permitted to observe that while undoubtedly, as you say, a sedulous inculcation and cultivation of the habits of obedience to the forms of law is vital to the preservation of constitutional liberty, it is no less important that a refusal to yield such obedience be not provoked by using these forms as the means of subverting the very ends for which they were designed. Without undertaking to question the sincerity of the belief which you are at pains to express that you know of no reason to doubt that the Louisiana Returning Board will make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana, we deem it not improper to remind you that the presence in this city of so many citizens from all parts of the Union at this moment seems to be evidence of a widely prevalent distrust of the action of this board, and that such distrust has this foundation at least, that the constitution of the board has not been changed since its returns were set aside by a Congressional committee of which the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency was a member, and this distrust is not unnatural in view of the fact that as we understand one of the members of the Returning Board is a candidate voted for at the recent election, another the holder of an office of profit and trust by the appointment of the present Executive of the national Government, while all the members of the board are believed to be in affiliation with but one of the parties to the present political contest. In view of all this it is hardly necessary to add that the terms of our letter were not designed to prejudge the question whether the functions of the Returning Board were judicial or ministerial, or both, but simply to invite you to see with us that, whatever may be the character of these functions, they are openly, fairly and honestly discharged, and, while we thus refrained from any attempt at stating or construing the laws of Louisiana, we deemed it equally irrelevant to the subject of our correspondence with you to allude to the duties devolving upon officers other than the constituents of the Louisiana Returning Board under the laws and constitution of the United States. Whether, as you observe by way of illustration, under the constitution the President of the Senate both counts and declares the votes of the electors of the several States, his duties being purely ministerial, and not subject to the control of Congress, or whether, as has been the practice for more than eighty years, a practice inaugurated by men some of whom had been among the framers of the constitution, the votes are to be counted under the direction and control of the Senate and House of Representatives, is a question upon the discussion of which we deem it no part of our duty to enter. In conclusion, permit us to say that, notwithstanding your refusal to co-operate, we still cherish the hope that the Returning Board, warned by the history of the past, and conscious that its actions are being observed by the whole world, will discharge its delicate duty with such circumspection, fairness and impartiality as will give satisfaction to the American people. To this end we will continue to labor. Should a different result follow the action of the board, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that while you have taken the responsibility of declining to act with us, we have done all in our power to avert the consequences which may follow. Very respectfully,

Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, Wm. R. Morrison, Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtin, Wm. Bigler, Pennsylvania; J. R. Doolittle, Geo. B. Smith, Wisconsin; J. E. McDonald, Geo. W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Indiana; Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, H. D. McHenry, Kentucky; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; J. B. Stallo, Ohio; Lewis V. Bogy, James O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, Missouri; John Lee Carroll, Wm. T. Hamilton, Maryland; W. G. Sumner, Connecticut; P. H. Watson, Ohio; J. R. Caudert, New York.

THE FINAL LETTER.

The Northern Republicans in Louisiana made the following reply to the Democratic note of the 17th:

New Orleans, Nov. 18.

To the Hons. J. M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, W. R. Morrison, Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtin, William Bigler, J. R. Doolittle, George B. Smith, J. E. McDonald, George W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, Henry D. McHenry, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. B. Stallo, L. V. Bogy, James O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, John Lee Carroll, W. T. Hamilton, W. G. Sumner, P. H. Watson, J. R. Caudert.

Gentlemen: We are gratified to learn that we have misapprehended the language and spirit of your communication of Nov. 14, and that we were in error in attributing to you a purpose to interfere with the legally constituted authorities in this State in the discharge of their duties. Perhaps this misapprehension was the natural result of the language employed. Your request was to "meet and confer with you, either personally or through committees, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people." This, as we understand it, was a request to co-operate with you for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board in the discharge of its duties. The President had requested us to attend here to witness, not to influence, such canvass, and knows that such request by him was not intended to limit to witnessing the count of the votes actually cast, but the entire proceedings of the board in reaching a result as to the votes legally cast to be counted. We are gratified to learn that you concur with the President and with us in this understanding. You also state you are "fully aware that both the organization and action, either judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana was beyond any authoritative control from without, and that it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obtrude our interpretation of the laws upon those whose duty is to administer them." We may, therefore, as we think, assume that you will agree with us that it would be arrogance equally to attempt by our concerted action to influence the proceedings or result of the courts of justice or of boards acting judicially, and hence we are gratified at being able, from the language and tenor of your letter, to assume that you did not wish to confer with us for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board, but only to secure such co-operation on our part as would enable us jointly with yourselves to witness the proceedings throughout. A conference for such a purpose would now seem to be unnecessary, as we learn from a communication just received from the board, which appears to us to accomplish what by your explanatory note you desire to attain by the proposed conference. We will add that it is very apparent that if your wish is to see a fair and honest expression of the electoral vote of Louisiana, there is no difference between ourselves and you except as to our conduct in reference to that result. You have proposed a conference and active associated influence. This we regard as beyond our duty or our privilege as individuals. We shall be happy at all times to confer with you, and as individuals to co-operate in whatever shall be right, but concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish without the use of any such means. We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Ohio; E. W. Stoughton, J. Van Allen, New York; W. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Job E. Stevenson, Ohio; Eugene Hale, Maine; J. M. Tuttle, J. W. Chapman, William R. Smith, W. A. McGrew, Iowa; Sidney Clark, J. C. Wilson, Kansas; C. B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, J. M. Beardsley, S. R. Haven, Illinois; John Coburn, Will Cumback, Indiana; J. Irving Ditty, Maryland.

The Man Who Has Been to the Centennial Exhibition.

A bashful-appearing man stepped into the *Enquirer* editorial room the other evening, and edging up to the table of the managing editor, hat in hand, said in a hesitating way: "You like little items for your paper, I suppose?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Cockerill, "a newspaper, like life, is made up of little items. What have you to offer?" "Well," said the bashful man, playing with his hat-band, "my name is Smith—John Smith—and I've just got home." "Glad to see you back again, Mr. Smith," said Cockerill, "been gone long?" "I have been," said Mr. Smith, with a tremor of pride in his voice, "to the Centennial, and if you want to make a little notice——" "What!" cried Cockerill, springing to his feet, "you've been to the Centennial? And you've got back? Give us your hand; I'm delighted to see you. Spear, let me introduce you to John Smith. John has been to the Centennial!" Spear shook hands very warmly with Mr. Smith, and then ran to the aperture communicating with the reporters' room and shouted: "O'Shaughnessy, come in here, quick; here's a man that's been to the Centennial." Then O'Shoughnessy bounced in, followed by his assistants, all of whom embraced the bewildered Smith warmly, and expressed the gratification it afforded them to meet a man who had been to the great national Exhibition. Word got down stairs somehow, and Joe McDowell, Bill Small and Uncle Joe Shadenge came up stairs at a tearing rate, to gaze upon the individual who had been to the Exhibition. It was too much for the modest man to bear, and, murmuring something about making an item of his return if they wanted to, he hurried out just in time to meet on the stairs the foreman and thirty-two compositors, all eager to get a glimpse of the man who had "been to the Centennial."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	7 25	@	10 75
Hogs	5 75	@	6 50
Cotton	12	@	12¾
Flour—Superfine Western	4 60	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@	1 30
Corn—Western Mixed	56	@	60
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	45	@	52
Rye—Western	80	@	82
Pork—New Mess	17 00	@	17 25
Lard—Steam	10¾	@	11
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 25
Choice Natives	4 60	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 60	@	3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Hogs—Live	5 75	@	6 00
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 10½	@	1 11¾
No. 3 Spring	1 03½	@	1 04
Corn—No. 2	45	@	45½
Oats—No. 2	32	@	32½
Rye—No. 2	65½	@	66
Barley—No. 2, New	60	@	70
Butter—Creamery	30	@	33
Eggs—Fresh	23	@	25
Pork—Mess	15 75	@	16 00
Lard	9¾	@	10
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No 2 Red Fall	1 21½	@	1 24½
Corn—Western Mixed	42	@	43
Oats—No. 2	33	@	35
Rye—No. 2	61½	@	63
Pork—Mess	16 50	@	16 60
Lard	9¾	@	10
Hogs	5 75	@	6 10
Cattle	2 50	@	4 75
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 17	@	1 18
No. 2	1 12	@	1 14
Corn—No. 2	45	@	46
Oats—No. 2	31	@	32
Rye	66	@	66½
Barley—No. 2	75	@	76
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat	1 20	@	1 30
Corn	42	@	48
Oats	30	@	37
Rye	68	@	70
Pork—Mess	15 75	@	16 00
Lard	10½	@	[illegible]
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—Extra	1 27	@	1 30
Amber	1 26	@	1 27
Corn	50	@	52
Oats—No. 2	34	@	36
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Hogs—Yorkers	5 60	@	5 75
Philadelphias	5 80	@	6 00
Cattle—Best	5 00	@	5 50
Medium	4 25	@	4 75
Sheep	3 00	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER

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AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

A Still Day in Autumn.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
  In the soft light of an autumnal day,
When summer gathers up her robes of glory,
  And, like a dream of beauty, glides away.

How through each loved, familiar path she lingers,
  Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers,
  Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst.

Kindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining
  To light the gloom of autumn's moldering halls,
With hoary plumes the clematis entwining,
  Where o'er the rock her withered garland falls.

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands waning,
  Beneath dark clouds along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams through their fringes raining,
  Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

The moist wind breathes of crisped leaves and flowers
  In the damp hollows of the woodland sown,
Mingling the freshness of autumnal showers,
  With spicy airs from cedar alleys blown.

Beside the brook and on the umbered meadow,
  Where yellow fern-tufts fleck the faded ground,
With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow,
  The gentian nods, in dewy slumbers bound.

Upon those soft-fringed lids the bee sits brooding,
  Like the fond lover loth to say farewell,
Or, with shut wings, through silken folds intruding,
  Creeps near her heart his drowsy tale to tell.

The little birds upon the hillside lonely
  Flit noiselessly along from spray to spray,
Silent as a sweet wandering thought, that only
  Shows its bright wings and softly glides away.

The scentless flowers, in the warm sunlight dreaming,
  Forget to breathe their fullness of delight;
And through the tranced wood soft airs are streaming,
  Still as the dew-fall of the summer night.

So, in my heart a sweet, unwonted feeling
  Stirs, like the wind in ocean's hollow shell,
Through all its secret chambers sadly stealing,
  Yet finds no words its mystic charm to tell.

Around the Farm.

If the farmer has no gravel bed on his farm to make walks, he frequently goes home with empty wagon, right by such deposits.

On a street in Syracuse (N. Y.) may be seen a tree, which seems to be a sycamore at the trunk, but at fifteen feet above the ground it branches out into two great limbs, one of sycamore, the other of elm.

Several firms in San Francisco attempted recently to form a "corner" in grain bags, believing that the demand would exceed the supply. They, however, overestimated the wants of the market, and made a serious miscalculation in not allowing, for the use of the bags a second time and the paper of one of the interested firms has gone to protest. The ring is said to have more than 5,000,000 bags on hand.

It is worthy of remark that among the hundreds of specifics and remedies used and recommended for the prevention and cure of hog cholera, salt and wood ashes are in almost every case leading articles—partly because swine, up to the very last stages, eat of the mixture, and partly because the concurrent testimony of ten thousand instances show results more or less beneficial to have followed their use.—*Des Moines Register.*

Old Grimes' hen, whose history relates that—

> "Every day she laid two eggs,
> And Sunday she laid three,"

seems to have found a rival in a biddy belonging to a Norwich (Conn.) farmer. It is said that she began her career the last part of April by laying an egg that measured seven and five-eighths by nine and three-quarters inches in circumference, and contained inside, beside the yelk and white, a perfect ordinary-sized egg with a hard shell. On the 4th of August she laid another one of the same kind—measuring seven by nine inches; and since then she laid two more, the sizes of which have not yet been published, but which have the same double inside arrangement as their predecessors.

A writer in a late number of the *Mark Lane Express*, in describing the ravages of certain insects upon the turnips in England, gives an illustration of the damage insectivorous birds may do to crops when searching for their natural food. The grubs found in the roots of turnips are much sought for by the rooks and other birds, but, singularly enough, however valuable their services may be at other times in devouring the larvæ of noxious insects, they cannot at this particular time be permitted to alight among the plants, as their doing so would prove certain destruction to the portion of the field on which they remained but for a very short time, and if allowed to come and go, without restriction, in extreme cases, they would not leave a single plant.

The apple-buyers who visit Western New York during the summer and autumn are making a combined effort to induce farmers to pack their fruit only in barrels of legal size, or in flour barrels. The legal barrel for apples, quinces and potatoes must contain 100 quarts, dry measure, and the flour barrel holds 106 quarts. Many coopers have been making barrels of less size, holding only ninety-two to ninety-four quarts, and it is said by the dealers in fruit that these small barrels are injuring the reputation of packers and dealers. There is a penalty prescribed by an act of the Legislature of that State to be imposed on every farmer, huckster or dealer who sells apples, pears, quinces or potatoes in barrels of less size than 100 quarts.

Never strike a horse for shying or starting when an unpleasant object presents itself, nor when their fears are excited. A soothing word, a steady rein, and a gradual introduction to the object which excites the animal will soon teach him to confide in his master and becomes fearless. We have taken a horse at 10 years old, whose nerves were very excitable, and who had become unmanageable and would run away at the sound or sight of a locomotive or railroad train or any object suddenly presented in the road, and after a few weeks' steady handling and kindly talking to on the road and in the stable had him stand and view an approaching railroad train quietly: a horse which no rein or bit would hold when once excited became manageable with a slack rein and a soothing word.

About the House.

Lemon Pie Without Eggs.—Take one lemon, one teacup of sugar, squeeze the juice of the lemon on the sugar; chop the pulp fine, add one tablespoonful of flour, and one teacup of water; mix altogether and bake with two crusts.

Celery Slaw.—One-half bowl of cabbage, the tender part of one bunch of celery, two hard-boiled eggs, all chopped fine; mix with it two teaspoonfuls of sugar, two of mustard, one-half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper. Moisten with vinegar.

A little knowledge of the laws of light would teach many women that by shutting themselves up day after day, week after week, in darkened rooms, they are as certainly committing a waste of health, destroying their vital energy, and diseasing their brains, as if they were taking so much poison the whole time.—*Charles Kingsley.*

—Economical Soup.—Into a stewpan put the bits and bones left from a roast, add to it a carrot cut in dice, a sweet potato cut in thin slices, a bunch of sweet herbs, a little shred cabbage, and boil till the nutriment is extracted from the meat, say an hour and a half; then into the soup put a pint of grated corn, half a dozen fresh tomatoes, an onion finely minced, boil fifteen or twenty minutes, strain through a sieve, heat to the boiling point again, and serve.

Smooth White Sauce for Boiled Mutton or Beef.—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, one pint of milk, a little salt, one heaping teaspoonful of chopped parsley, two hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine. Mix the flour smooth with a little cold milk. When the pint of milk comes to a boil, add the flour and salt; when this is thickened, add the parsley and butter. Have the chopped eggs in a sauce-boat, and pour the hot mixture on them. Serve hot.

Eggs Preserved by Silicate of Soda—Dr. Durand, pharmacist of Blois, has discovered a very efficient means for the preservation of eggs, viz., a solution of silicate of soda. This solution, being very viscous, is kept in a liquid state by the addition of tepid water. The eggs are dipped into the solution and then dried; when they have been thus treated, and are well dried, and completely covered with the silicate solution, they can be placed in any receptacle, and may be kept for a year or more without undergoing decomposition.

To Restore the Whiteness to Ivory-Handled Knives.—Wash with soaped flannel and lukewarm water; then wipe very dry. Soak them occasionally in alum water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Let the handles lie for one hour in this, then remove them and brush them well (say with a nail brush). After this, take a clean linen towel, dip it in cold water, squeeze it out, and while wet wrap it around the handles, leaving them in it to dry gradually, as if dried too rapidly out of the alum water they will be injured. If properly managed, this process will whiten them. Knives, after using, should be wiped with soft paper, removing the grease, etc., then placed in a deep can or vessel, keeping the handles above water, lukewarm, until washed, cleaned and thoroughly dried.

How an Elector Once Went Back on His Party.

Should Gov. Tilden or Gov. Hayes be elected by a majority of one, or even of three or four, in the Electoral College, there would be no little anxiety regarding the lives and health of the individual electors, who, by their votes, are to decide who is to be President of this great and glorious country. In connection with this thought, an historical fact of considerable interest at present is brought to mind, which shows that in the year 1821 a Presidential elector chosen by the Democratic party in New Hampshire changed his vote, went back on his party, and voted against the party candidate in the Electoral College. The Presidential elector referred to was ex-Gov. William Plummer. The candidate of his party was James Monroe, then President of the United States, who was running for a second term. In November of 1820 the party was successful, and the Democratic electors were chosen to a man in every State in the Union, among them Mr. Plummer from the Granite State. The Electoral College met on Feb. 14, 1821, and the vote was unanimous for President Monroe with one exception. To the surprise of everybody, ex-Gov. Plummer voted for John Quincy Adams. The latter, in his "Memoirs," says he was surprised and mortified that Gov. Plummer should have cast his vote for him. He had thought that, of all the electors, none were more certain to vote for Monroe than Gov. Plummer. Another writer has averred that Plummer's motive for voting against the candidate of his party was, that he did not wish to have the vote unanimous for any President after Washington. No comment on his action in the papers of the day can be found. Whatever may have been his object, it may be safely asserted that his action provides a historic precedent which would be sufficiently striking to seriously agitate a candidate whose success depended on a majority of one in a vote of 300. Supposing, for instance, that Gov. Hayes should obtain 185 electoral votes, and one of the Republican electors should take it into his head that Gov. Tilden would be a better President? Would there be any appeal against his decision if he should decide to vote for the candidate of the Democracy?—*Boston Globe.*

Suicides.

According to the official reports just published, there were 5,617 cases of suicide in France during the year 1874. This is at the rate of sixteen a day—an average higher than was ever before known in France, or probably in any other country. The favorite mode of suicide was by strangulation, 2,472 persons choosing death in that form. Of the remaining cases, 1,554 preferred drowning, and 1,591 sought other and various routes to the grave. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commenting on these statistics, mentions—on what it confesses is doubtful authority, however—that there are but three recorded cases of self-destruction by fire in the history of mankind. The first was Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; the second was a Frenchman, who threw himself into the crater of Vesuvius in 1820; and the third was an Englishman, who leaped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811.

AFTER THE CENTENNIAL.

Statistics of the Great Fair—The Receipts and Expenditures, Number of Visitors, Etc.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The great Exposition has closed. The pulsations of big engine have ceased. The Turkish restaurant no longer dispenses chiccory coffee. No longer through the halls roams the young man from the country. The agent for the patent machine has quitted the lair where he laid in wait for unwary visitors. The Centennial hotels are being sold off for old lumber, and will be forgotten soon by sight-seers who are beguiled into patronizing them, and who until their latest day will not cease to call them accursed. Gone are the sight-seers from all over this broad land, and the tourists from all creation have departed, and now the balance-sheet is being struck.

Therefrom it appears that during the 159 days in which the Exhibition was open the aggregate number of visitors was 9,907,125—greater than at any of the International Exhibitions, with the exception of that at Paris in 1867, at which the attendance is claimed to have been a trifle greater than at Philadelphia. But the Paris Exposition for that year was kept open 210 days. When the drawbacks which the Centennial encountered in the excitement of the political canvass, the extreme sultry weather of the past summer, and the refusal of the railroads running into Philadelphia to reduce fares more than 24 per cent. are reckoned, the great success of the Centennial in point of attracting visitors will be fully appreciated. The following table giving the number of visitors at each of the International Exhibitions shows how in this regard the Centennial ranks:

1851, London	6,039,195
1855, Paris	5,162,330
1862, London	6,211,103
1867, Paris	10,000,000
1873, Vienna	7,254,687
1876, Philadelphia	9,907,125

In a financial point of view, the Centennial was no less a success, the aggregate receipts exceeding those of any of the International Exhibitions by over $100,000, as the figures, giving the receipts of each, reduced to our currency, show:

London, 1851	$2,530,000
Paris, 1855	640,500
London 1862	2,300,000
Paris, 1867	2,822,932
Vienna, 1873 (about)	2,000,000
Philadelphia, 1876	3,850,000

These were the receipts from admissions alone. Besides, the receipts of the Centennial from sales of concessions amounted in round numbers to $1,500,000. Those who are disposed to heap contumely upon the humble vender of pop-corn will, perhaps, modify their notion in some degree when they learn that he paid $3,000 for the privilege of selling on the grounds. For the like privilege, the lager-beer men paid $50,000, and for the exclusive privilege of publishing and selling on the grounds the official catalogue, a round $100,000 was paid, which, of course, was more than returned for advertisements. The number of exhibitors was 30,864. The following figures show how, in respect to the number of exhibitors, the Centennial Exhibition compares with the other International Expositions:

London, 1851	13,937
New York, 1853	4,685
Paris, 1855	20,839
London, 1862	28,653
Paris, 1867	42,217
Philadelphia	30,864

But the most unexpected feature of the exhibit is that, instead of sinking money, our Centennial Exhibition actually paid all expenses. The sole concern of the stockholders now is to make it pay the largest dividend. That can be done by gobbling the million and a half voted by Congress in aid of the Exhibition. It was a condition of the act of Congress that this sum should be repaid the United States before "any profits" were paid the stockholders—the design being that only in event the enterprise proved a losing one was the general Government to be called upon to contribute. In fact, it appears that, instead of the million and a half, the Exhibition returns a profit of between one and two millions. But with that desperation with which holders stick to claims against the general Government, the stockholders stick to their claim to pocket this million and a half of Uncle Sam's money, and are preparing to go into the courts to get it.

Jealousy in High Places.

An incident which occurred here a few years ago, says a London letter, may, perhaps, serve to illustrate the jealousy which exists upon the question of precedence among the different Ambassadors. Musurus Pasha had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died at a ball given by the Prince of Wales. At the first "drawing-room," or reception, held by the Queen after this melancholy event, the Minister brought his eldest daughter to fill the place of the deceased lady, and, as her mother's representative, Miss Musurus had precedence of all other ladies of the Diplomatic Corps who were present, whereupon the wife of the Russian Ambassador immediately left the palace, protesting that the daughter of the Turkish Minister had no claim to this superiority. This created, of course, intense excitement, and, after a careful inquiry into the forms and observances of etiquette, it was found that the Russian lady was in the right. However, by way of balm to the wounded feelings of the representative of the Sublime Porte, the Queen invited his daughter to spend a few weeks at the Windsor Castle, an honor which, it is said, had never been vouchsafed to any of his brother diplomats. And so the incident ended.

John Randolph.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes from Roanoke, Va., that "John Randolph, of Roanoke, was a man of many idiosyncrasies, and it is in accordance with his own desire that his grave on the beautiful hill overlooking the valley of the Staunton river is unmarked by headstone or monument. His slaves were always well treated. He had been unalterably opposed to the Missouri compromise, by which the domain of slavery was restricted; he had upheld the divine right of slavery through evil report and good report; and yet in his will occur these words: 'I give and bequeath to all my slaves their freedom, heartily regretting that I have ever been the owner of one.' Further than this, he provided for the purchase of 4,000 acres of land to be given to these freed slaves. Those who remember Mr. Randolph say that he never shaved. Once, when in England, he made an engagement to dine with a nobleman, but, subsequently receiving an invitation for the same time from Miss Edgeworth, he accepted the latter, and apologized to the nobleman, saying, 'The woman tempted me, and I did eat.'"

INAUGURATION DAY.

Something About that Presidential Interregnum.

The next Presidential Inauguration day—March 4, 1877—falling upon Sunday, it has been suggested by some that for this day alone—when neither Mr. Grant nor his successor-elect would seem to be President—a new man be selected as President *pro tem*, the selection to be made by and from the United States Senate. In this connection the name of Senator Blaine has been proposed, but his selection would be an impossibility, since the term which he is filling by appointment will expire at noon on March 4—leaving him entirely outside of the Senatorial candidature for this brief Presidential honor—this little His Excellency "for a cent," as one might say.

If the plan suggested above is to be carried out at all, it must be by the choice of some Senator whose term will hold over. Such an one could be thus appointed by the resignation of Senator Ferry some day previous to March 4 (when Mr. Ferry's Senatorial term will also expire), and the selection of the "hold-over" Senator as President of the Senate, which would also include the Presidency for the one-day term under discussion.

In relation to this matter, there are many who feel that no principle of morality would necessarily suffer should the President-elect take his oath of office on the day set by the constitution, whether that day fall upon Sunday or week day. Besides any other objection which might be offered to this, however, is the principle of law which regards the Sabbath as *dies non*, when considered in any business transaction. Then, also, we have two precedents in our national history as authority for permitting this day to lapse without action in Presidential inaugurations. In 1849 Mr. Taylor was inaugurated on Monday, March 5—the regular day having fallen on the Sabbath—and in still earlier history—in 1821—the same conditions prevailed in the inauguration of Mr. Monroe.

The almanac-makers must have been consulted in the choice of the date, March 4, as the time for Presidential inaugurations. Perhaps the venerable Franklin himself figured out and selected this date, realizing that on no other would Inauguration day fall less often on Sunday.

In this century this day has fallen upon Sunday, in 1821 and in 1849, and will fall thereon once more next March 4, being in 1877. We shall not be troubled with this conjunction again during the nineteenth century, but such as shall live long enough to "lap over" and "go through" the next century will witness the same coincidence at the inauguration of Presidents in the years 1900, 1917, 1945 and 1973.

The Mississippi Jetties.

We learn that for some time past the channel between the jetties at the mouth of the South pass has been every where more than 200 feet wide for a depth of 20 feet at an average flood tide, and that in the middle of this wide channel the depth is equal to from 22½ to 23 feet at the highest tide at the South pass, when a range of 3 feet tide, with a channel depth of 10½ feet, for from 80 to 100 feet in width, is usually reported at Southwest pass. Therefore it is seen that the jetties have given, although in an incomplete state, a magnificent channel across the South pass bar to the sea, twice as wide and several feet deeper than has ever been obtained across the Southwest pass bar.

We are informed that the works required to confine the flow of water from the main river, above the common head of the passes, into South pass, so as to secure a like deep channel entrance to South pass over the river middle ground shoal above its head, are being energetically prosecuted, with every prospect of early success. Already, notwithstanding the low stage of the river, the one-dipper dredge-boat at work there to expedite the cutting out of a deep channel entrance has succeeded, as we are assured, in obtaining a depth of inlet of from 20 to 22 feet across this shoal, which the tidal current suffices to maintain and widen. Soon, we are told, two more powerful dredges will be put to work there, and, with three boats working together, an entrance channel across this hard sand middle-ground shoal of sufficient width and depth for the largest class of ocean steamers, even at the present low river stage, may be expected at at an early date. With the river at the height it was three months ago we would have even now a clear and unobstructed channel of more than 22 feet in depth, from New Orleans to the sea, through South pass.

This long-looked and hoped-for desideratum, "an open river mouth," seems at last to be near of accomplishment, and we take pleasure in congratulating the merchants of our city on the prospect of the revival of their business interests which must result therefrom.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Man Proposes, But——

One of our Nevada ranchers sent his wife East to see the big show in Philadelphia, and followed in about three months himself. The worthy couple stayed with their relatives, about ten miles from Philadelphia, for six weeks, and, upon returning to the land of sage-brush were asked for particulars in regard to the Centennial. "Well," said he, "I'll tell you how it was. My wife was visitin' round afore I went, and didn't git to the city, and when I got there brother Jim was jest thrashin' his buckwheat, and they kep' us so darned busy helpin' 'em that I didn't git to the show at all."—*Reno (Nev.) Gazette.*

Wise Caution.

Two Seniors, diligently ponying Plato's "Apology," met the sentence, "To fear death is nothing else than to seem to be wise when you speak not." First Senior, inquiringly—"What does that mean?" Second Senior, thoughtfully—"Well, I don't see; but we had better not fool with it, for it may lead to Pantheism for all we know. Let's go on."—*Amherst Student.*

CLOSE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Some Previous Interesting Contests.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

Should the successful candidate owe his triumph to his having received the favors of a small State or two, he would not stand alone in the list of our consulary, for more than one man has been made the President of the United States by a meager majority—cast either in the Electoral College, or at the polls, or at both places. Our first contested Presidential election, in 1796-97, was decided so closely that the change of *two* electoral votes would have placed Thomas Jefferson, instead of John Adams, at the head of the nation, as Washington's immediate successor. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson 68. One of Mr. Adams' votes came from Virginia, and another from North Carolina; and had those two votes been given for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 70 votes, and Mr. Adams 69—and the Virginian would have been elected by *one* majority. One of the electoral votes for Mr. Adams, chosen in Maryland, was obtained by only *four* majority; and, had it been secured for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 69 votes, and Mr. Adams 70—and the latter would have been elected by *one* majority. There were 138 electoral votes at that time, or about 47 less than one-half the present number; so that, should the successful candidate on the 7th of November, 1876, receive eight majority in the Electoral College, he would be elected about as well as John Adams was elected, 80 years since. Considering who and what John Adams was, eight majority would be nothing to be ashamed of on the part of either of our candidates—and nothing to be proud of, it must be added. Mr. Jefferson defeated President Adams in 1800-01, when he had 73 electoral votes, and the President 65, or a majority of eight, equal to about 20 majority in 1876-77. In 1812-13, a change of 20 votes in the colleges would have prevented the re-election of President Madison, who received 128 electoral votes, while De Witt Clinton got 89. In 1836-37, Mr. Van Buren would have failed of an election had there been a change in 23 electoral votes, as he had but 22 over the number necessary to a choice—and Pennsylvania, having 30 such votes, gave him but a small popular majority. A change of 3,000 in that State's popular vote would have defeated him in the colleges, by sending 30 Whig electors to the Pennsylvania college. As it was, Col. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, was defeated in the colleges, because Virginia would not support him, her 23 votes being given for William Smith, of Alabama. Col. Johnson was chosen by the Senate, the only instance of the kind known in our history. Great as were the popular majority and the electoral majority given for Gen. Harrison in 1840-41, he would have been defeated in the colleges had it been possible to change some eight or nine thousand votes in the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maine and New Jersey. Those States cast 88 electoral votes, which, added to the 60 such votes that Mr. Van Buren received, would have given him just the number necessary to a choice; and yet there would have been a popular majority of more than 100,000 against him. The four States named gave a popular vote of almost 900,000, though their united majorities for Gen. Harrison did not much exceed 16,000—New York giving him rather more than 13,000, New Jersey about 2,300, Maine 410, and Pennsylvania 343. It was very close work, and there would have been great trouble had the Democratic vote been so increased as to defeat Gen. Harrison in the colleges, after the people had so decidedly indicated their preference for him at the polls. Some men feared that there would be a pronunciamiento. At the election of 1844-45, Mr. Polk was chosen to the Presidency through the aid of the New York electors, who were 36 in number; and as Mr. Polk had 170 votes, and the number necessary to a choice was 138—the whole number of electors being 275—he would have had 134 votes had New York decided against him. Mr. Clay had 105 votes; and, had he received New York's vote, he would have been chosen by 141 votes, or by a majority of only *five* votes. The Democratic popular majority in New York was small—about 5,000, we think; so that a small change there would have substituted Mr. Clay for Mr. Polk as President, and thus have changed the whole current of our political history for the last thirty-two years. The Whigs attributed their defeat in the Empire State, first, to the action of the Liberal party in running Mr. Birney for the Presidency; and, secondly, to Democratic fraudulent voting in New York city. It is probable that they were right, and that the two things were more than they could stand; but it never required much to kill the Whigs as politicians, for they were always on the verge of committing suicide.

The South.

Comparatively few people in the United States have any adequate conception of the territorial area and productive capacity of the South. The area of the former slaveholding States is about 815,000 square miles; but in all of this territory there are only a little over 100,000 square miles in cultivation, a surface merely equal to that of Alabama and Georgia. Louisiana, with a surface of more than 26,000,000 acres of land, over 20,000,000 acres of it tillable, has never cultivated 3,000,000 acres. Mississippi has never cultivated but about 5,000,000 acres, and has an area of about 30,000,000 acres. Alabama has never cultivated 6,500,000 acres out of more than 32,000,000. Georgia has cultivated about 8,000,000 acres, and has an area of 37,000,000. Tennessee has cultivated less than 7,000,000 out of 29,000,000 acres. Arkansas less than 2,000,000 out of 33,000,000 acres.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The Australian Eucalyptus Globulus promises to be profitable timber in the South of Ireland. At Muckross, Killarney, there are specimens thirty to forty feet high, which have never been injured by frost, and in Wicklow a proprietor finds it succeeds so well that he contemplates extensive plantations of it. If it can only be induced to take to bog soil, it will be invaluable to the country.

The nickel coins struck in Germany under the new law represent a total value of between ten and eleven million dollars. This is the maximum figure allowed, and minting has been suspended.

All Sorts.

Double-decked cars are coming into use in Philadelphia.

Twenty-cent pieces with milled edges are being passed for quarters.

Pine logs sunk in the water at Nantucket fifty-six years ago are so well preserved that their "smell of pine" is still distinct.

Queen Victoria has received from the Empress of Brazil a present of a dress woven of the webs of the large South American spider.

The tramps will be delighted to hear that Boston has "a co-operative wood-yard," where labor can be given in exchange for material aid.

A Philadelphia woman's ears have just been robbed of a pair of $6,000 earrings, once the property of Napoleon III.'s frivolous spouse.

A murderer was hung in Bombay, and just before the drop fell he whispered to the executioner: "In one minute what a lot I shall know!"

> Ay, it is the Puritan's Thanksgiving eve;
> And gathered home, from fresher homes around,
> The old man's children keep the holiday—
> In dear New England, since the fathers slept—
> The sweetest holiday of all the year.
> —*Bitter-Sweet.*

The snappy cold of the late frosty nights reminds such cattle as have no shelter that their owners, snug in warm beds, belong to a mighty mean class of humanity.

I have a personal grievance against "Uncle Sammy" myself, because he is so short, and at 70 years still looks like a boy. I like tall, distinguished-looking men.—*Jennie June.*

Walter Scott wrote his name in French in the register of the Hotel du Grand Cerf, village of Anselys Normandy, on Jan. 20, 1827. The name appears there as "Gauthier Eccussais."

> Ah!—on Thanksgiving day, when from east and from west,
> From north and from south, come the pilgrim and guest,
> When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
> The old broken links of affection restored.

Silas Hatch, of Brewer, Me., foreman in a ship-yard, is building a centerboard yacht, thirty-six feet long, in which he proposes to take his wife and four children across the Atlantic and back.

—A young Scotch tourist, named Earnest K. L. Scott, insisted upon breathing chloroform to ease a pain in his face, at Cheyenne, W. T., a few days since, and took just enough to send him to sleep in this world and awaken him in the next.

A Glasgow clergyman hesitated to tell a dying man he would go straight to heaven, and a brother of the patient stabbed the minister twice in the head, on the ground that a preacher has no right to hang back on a thing like that.

There is a demand for some contrivance that will soften the sound of snoring on the sleeping-cars, the racket of the trucks not being sufficient to overcome the horrible nasal concert that frequently takes place in a crowded coach.

A man in Tripoli, Pa., succeeded in hiccoughing himself to death the other day. The hiccoughs began at 8 in the morning, lasted without interruption till 1 p. m., when death came. A physician prescribed laudanum, hot baths, and a dozen other things without the slightest effect.

Algiers, 500 miles southwest of Marseilles, has now communication with it three times a week; the voyage lasts about forty hours. The average winter temperature is about 70 degrees Fahrenheit; but the climate is variable. The invalid season is from November to April inclusive.

A Turk residing for the past eight months in Paris with a seraglio of eight ladies has been arrested. He at first lived very privately, and his domestic arrangements were not interfered with, but the ladies finally formed acquaintance with others, and created a scandal in the neighborhood.

A correspondent has met Mr. Heneage, of the English diplomatic service, who has just married the Princess Salm-Salm, and asked him where he was going to settle. "Oh," said he, "we don't know yet. My wife is living at Petersburg and I in London till we see how we suit each other."

The Hindoos have a superstition that if a cobra is killed some of its relatives will avenge its death. For this reason the serpents are allowed by them to multiply without any molestation. It is stated in a recent publication that in the Presidency of Bengal alone 11,416 persons died of snake bite in a year.

Has it been sufficiently noticed that the word "culture" is acquiring a bad, as well as a good, signification? So many persons have been pretending to it who have it not, and so many others have used it offensively and snobbishly, that literary men of downright honesty hesitate to claim it for themselves.

Queen Victoria has done a just and kindly thing in giving a pension of $750 yearly to the widow of George Smith, the Assyrian scholar. There is one of the advantages of a monarchy; the widow of an American scholar, however distinguished and laborious, would starve if she had only official aid to invoke.

There is a mine of ferro-manganese in Burton county, Ga., which is more valuable than Consolidated Virginia or Comstock. It is the only one in the United States, and the product is used in converting iron into Bessemer steel. It is estimated that the mine is worth in the neighborhood of $90,000,000.

Every young man in the Sioux nation carries a pocket-mirror, either of glass backed with quicksilver or of some shining metal; but an Indian maid is not permitted to look at a reflection of her face, even in the brook, for this is the masculine privilege. Almost everything the Sioux brave owns is "wakan," or sacred; but nothing that the squaw possesses is so esteemed.

The search for the $4,000,000 of treasure, supposed to have been sunk with the British frigate Hussar, off Port Morris, has been abandoned for the season, the chief diver, Sidney Cook, having gone to San Francisco, where he is to resume work on the wreck of the steamship Golden Gate, burned in 1862, from which he has already recovered $700,000.

Auburn Courier.

W. G. THOMAN, - - EDITOR.

AUBURN, INDIANA, NOV. 30, 1876.

By way of Introduction.

In taking editorial charge of the COURIER, as we do this week, we shall spare our readers the task of wading through the usual array of rhetoric often indulged in when a change of editors takes place. Having had property interests in this county for many years, we are not by any means a stranger to its citizens, or unfamiliar with its growth in wealth and intellectual improvement in times past. Our best endeavors will be devoted to furthering and advancing by all honorable means, the true interests of our county and section of the State and the well being of its citizens. In a growing county like this, possessed of fertile soil, and within easy reach of the great marts of commerce, it becomes the duty of the journalist to foster all its industries and meritorious enterprises. This the COURIER will continue to do as it has since its inception

Now that the campaign is ended, the COURIER will pay more attention to social, educational and industrial topics and news, especially such as will interest the people of this section, while national issues, now that we are in the midst of a political crisis, will receive their due share of attention. Our aim will be to make the COURIER a mirror of each week's history "its great events and minute affairs." A paper, in short, which to the citizens of this county will be of more value than any foreign publication extant, because it will deal with home topics, and be the exponent of home interests. With this end in view, we cordially invite the co-operation of the friends and patrons of the paper everywhere,

W. G. THOMAN.

J. C. Hammill, formerly of Auburn, died at Waterloo on Tuesday morning. He was a mason in good standing, and a number of the craft from here attended his funeral on Wednesday afternoon.

Governor Hendricks has gone to New York to confer with Governor Tilden, and possibly to discuss measures for checkmating radical returning boards in the South.

Workman began last week upon the work of enlarging the passenger waiting room in the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw railway depot. The new waiting room will be double the size of the old one; and is much more convenient in every respect.

The Fort Wayne Gazette of a recent date, indulges in a vapid screed censuring the Supreme Court of South Carolina for partisanship, because that tribunal interfered with the Republican carpet bag Returning Board infamy. The fact is, that every member of the court is a Republican, but being possessed of a little more decency than the average carpet bag office holders, the Gazette scribe at once jumped to the conclusion that they were Democrats from that very fact.

AMONG our condensed news items on the inside of this weeks COURIER will be found an account of the appalling cyclone off the coast of India, whereby it is estimated that a quarter of million people lost their lives within the space of a few hours The calamity is one of the most disastrous which has startled the world for centuries, as the total loss of life was greater than would have been had every living soul in Indiana been swept into eternity in a single night.

Why did he Call for Troops.

Why didn't Gov. Kellogg call for troops, if the condition of things in the five "bulldozed" parishes was as he describes? It must be a terrific reign of terror that keeps every Republican vote away from the polls. Usually, while many are cowed by threats, many also are angered by them, and the result is resistance. No such condition of things existed in South Carolina, but Gov. Chamberlain got his troops without difficuity.

The suspicion will inevitably arise that it was not Democratic violence, but Republican trickery, that kept Republican voters from the polls, Kellogg has before kept his votes away, so as to be able afterward to allege intimidation and the facts are on record in the Congressional investigations. He did it again this time apparently, but he over did it. It must have been a terrific dose of "intimidation" that kept every one of thousands of Republican voters away from the polls, and it was Gov. Kellogg's duty as Governor to protect them. Come, come Governor, why didn't we have anything of this before election? Why didn't you call for troops? You've often done it before.

A Years Progress

During no year in the history of Auburn have there been more valuable and substantial buildings erected than in the one just drawing to a close. It should be remembered, too, that this has been done during a time when the depression caused by the panic was more severely felt than at any other time since 1873. Such being the case, now during the hard times, we may reasonably expect unexampled prosperity when the long looked for "revival of trade" comes.

During the building season of 1876, the following substantial buildings have been erected here: The new public school building at a contract price of $10,000 in the the aggregate; the Presbyterian church on the the corner of Twelfth and Jackson streets, which will soon be completed at a cost of $6,000 The congregation expect to ocupy their new house of worship before New Years day. It will be by far the finest and most costliest church building in the county.

In the way of business blocks, there is the new structure just completed on the west side of the Court House square and owned Messrs. Martin, Klotz, and Hollister & Benedict. The total cost is not far $15,000. The Ensley block, east of the Court House square, which is nearly completed, and the total of which will be some $10,000. The Williams & Ensley block, south of the Court House square, which will shortly be ready for occupancy, at cost of nearly $8, 000. Next comes the block used by the First National Bank, and erected at a cost of some $3,500; besides these there have been numerous other business buildings erected, though of lesser note.

The number of private residences erected makes a list too long for convenient mention. Among this number are the residences of Mr. S. U. Tarney, corner of Twelfth and Main streets, that of Mr. Clinton Headley in Rainier's Addition; each costing between $3,000 and $4,000, to say nothing of other comfortable homes erected at a cost ranging from $1,000. to $3,000 each.

To summarize the cost of public and church buildings built during the year in Auburn, has been over $16,000. The cost of business blocks erected here during the same time, has been over $36,500, not including those of a comparatively moderate cost, but only such as we named above, all being first-class structures. It will be seen that over $50,000 has been expended on public, church and business buildings during the year. It is safe to say that as much more has been expended for the numerous private residences, making a total of over $100,000.

Had these improvements been made a couple of years ago, the cost would have been much nearer $200,000 than $100,000, but with the low price of labor and material, during 1876, the cost has been much lower than would have been possible at any other time during the last fifteen years. With all the building that has been going on, there are but few, if any, business rooms which are empty or not under lease, while in almost every other town in the State such property may be seen, awaiting tenants by the scores.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day.

"My nausea of a morning is now cured "

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left.

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

***Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York; and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1. each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F[illegible] Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this class of good can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

ARRIVAL OF SANTA CLAUS!

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Hilliday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Sterescopes, Sterescopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Persoriptions Carefully Compounded.

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.'

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscllaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albion, Card Cases, Writing Desks. Stereseps, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Sterescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Jahnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

HARD UP.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Always the friends of the people, have never

FAILED

To regulate prices to suit the times

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Indi

The Auburn

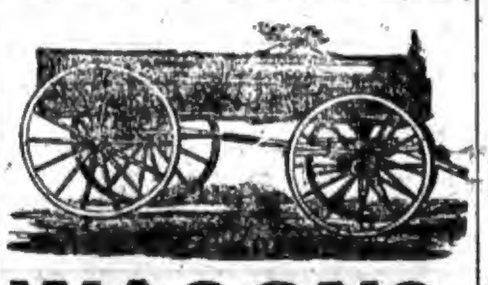

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasnable prices.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchases.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall.

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings,$ 1.50, 1.75 2,00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen. Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 5c per lb.
Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent. the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent. the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spices Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middlemen with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c. 40c and 90c.
Best 90 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c
Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 45c
Best 85c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	1 ½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
		" "	8c
Coffee A.	12	Good brown	9c
" C.	11c		

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	30 and 28
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	5c
Canned Corn per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	18c
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb,

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all discriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This toba 3 6 sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	30c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	80
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	18c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	25c
Best layer Raisons per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound,	6c		

And everything else in porportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Our goods will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

KAHN.

OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchased overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods:

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	"
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr,	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"
JOHN SOMERS,	"
T. C. MAYS,	"
E. D. CLEVELAND,	"
JAMES CASEBEER	"
E. L. CASEBEER,	"
L. D. SMITH,	"
L. W. HALL, DeKalb P. O.	

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 23c.
—Eggs 18c.
—Butter 16c.
—Potatoes 60c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.08 @ 109.
—The Courier $2.00 a year.

Best School Paper at Houser's.

Go and see those fine Albums at Houser's.

Holiday goods arriving every day at Houser's.

Holiday goods arriving every day at Houser's.

Headquarters for School Books at Housers.

For School Books, go to Davenport, the druggist.

Headquarters for School Books at Houser's.

120 daily papers sold at Houser's News Stand last Saturday.

A good five cent Cigar at Davenport's. Something new.

Notice the change in the Lake Shore time-table this week.

Mr. J. O. Twichell, of Chicago, is in town, the guest of M. F. Long, Esq.

Steroscopic Views of the Centennial Exposition on hand at Davenports.

Go to Houser's and see a new thing in the slate line, noiseless and beautiful.

Shelves, Show-cases and Counters crowded with Holiday goods at Houser's

Go to Houser's and see a new thing in the Slate line, noiseless and beautiful.

See Davenport's new stock of Stereoscopes and Views. Something very fine.

Shelves, show-cases and counters crowded with Holiday goods at Housers book store.

Davenport, the Druggist, has a very fine lot of Albums which he is selling at panic prices.

The county Commissioners will hold their December session in this place beginning Monday, Dec. 4th.

A new cross-walk has been laid across Seventh street, from the Court House Square to the business blocks on the north.

Zimmerman Brothers have been awarded the contract for furnishing the new Presbyterian church with pews.

Remember that Davenport, the Druggist, has the finest stock of Albums in own. Go and see them.

High School Examination.

Pupils, who on account of the Thanksgiving exercises cannot attend the examination on Thursday, are requested to come on Friday.

For a Holiday present, nothing is more appropriate than a sterescope and some of those choice views for sale at Davenport's.

Remember the Thanksgiving dinner and supper given to-day by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, in Hebel's building, north of the Court House Square.

The farmers have with scarcely an exception, completed their fall and early winter work in this section, and are now prepared to take matters easy during the blustering winter season.

Davenport gives his personal attention to compounding perscriptions, and can insure accuracy, neatness and dispatch. Prices always as low as possible for strictly pure drugs.

Davis' Sewing Machine.

You who are contemplating buying a machine should not fail to see the DAVIS. Call at the drug store of Bodine & Siler.

The Saginaw train from the north arrives a few minutes later than last week. On the other railways centering here no changes will be made until next Sunday, when the winter time tables will go into effect.

You can get eight finely executed gems, for fifty cents, at Gripe's Gallery, in the McIntyre block. Cabinet sized pictures 8x10, ready framed, for fifty cents at the same place, being a great reduction on former prices

J. D. Price, of Butler, has sold his entire stock of goods with accounts favoring him, to O. T. Letcher & Co. All indebted to this firm will find their accounts with J. B. Boyle, at Butler. They are requested to call and settle the same.

Dr. J. Hunt, formerly of Spencerville, and well known in the eastern part of this county, has entered upon the practice of medicine at his old home in Howard, Ohio, where he takes a share in the large practice of his brother who is also a physician.

The reports from all parts of the county show that the fields of winter wheat are looking splendidly, and that as far as is known now the indications for a good stand of this grain was never better at this time of the year.

The Social connected with the M. E. Church, will be entertained at the Lecture Room of said church on next Wednesday afternoon, by Mrs. F. E. Davenport and Mrs. M. Houston. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. A. Robbins. Sec.

Four prisoners are now confined in our county jail awaiting trial at the coming session of the Circuit Court. The chances that three of them will go to the penitentiary, are said to be good. One of them is confined on a charge of stealing a horse, another is charged with stealing a watch, and the third on a charge of forgery.

The Rev. W. L. Sanders, of the Baptist church, was absent last week in attendance at the Christian Convention held in connection with the Moody and Sankey meetings at Chicago. Some 900 delegates from the north-west were present. Mr. James Griswold was the only delegate besides Mr. Sanders, from his place.

Miss Nettie Shaw, for some time connected with the Courier, returned to her home in Bucyrus, Ohio, yesterday morning. She has gained many warm friends amoung the young ladies and gentlemen of Auburn, during her stay—One in particular whom we might mention, and that friend is not of the fair sex either. For all we know, there may be an interesting ceremony about Christmas in which our young friend may take part if she has the Leasure.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The Blood the is very essence of health and life. It furnishes the components of flesh; bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is the apparatus—the arteries, the distributors and the intestines the channels by which the waste matter is carried off. Upon the stomach and bowels, these medicines act simultaneously. 25cts, Per box or pot.

Prof. M. Seiler this week enters upon the active discharge of his duties as Superintendent of the Auburn Graded School. The Professor is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, one of the finest institutions for educating teachers in their profession in the country. This together with the fact that he has been for some time successfully engaged in his calling as an educator gives us the assurance that his work here will be eminently successful.

Money To Loan.

C. A O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

Notice.

No one is authorised to contract debts on account of the Courier without a written order from myself. Business men and patrons of the paper will please take notice. Money on subscription and accounts may be paid to W. G. Thomas, Editor in charge.

T. C. Mays.

Ex-Sheriff Meese has moved into the residence bought by him on Fifth st. His many friends throughout the county will be pleased to learn that he has been enabled to purchase a substantial and comfortable home out of the profits of his office.

Mr. H. J. Long, formerly of this place and a number of years foreman of the Kendallville Standard. was visiting his friends and relatives in Auburn, on Monday last. He left on Wednesday night for Washington, where he takes a position in the Government printing office. Success to him in his new sphere.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

J. R. LANNING.

Sherman Hollister, Esq., of the firm of Hollister & Benedict, returned to Auburn last week, after a brief visit to Ohio. Mr. Hollister is the owner of a fine farm in Erie county, but will bring his family here before the holidays with the intention of locating among us permanently. Our people extend to all such a cordial welcome. There is room here for more business men possessed of the same enterprising spirit as characterizes the members of the new firm, and no one will deny that our growing little city offers inducements to men of industry and capital, possessed by but few county seats in the State.

Our Home Theatricals.—The Auburn Dramatic Company will present one of the most interesting amatuer performances ever given in this place during the holiday season. The company as a whole has shown more than usual dramatic talent and the members by their frequent appearance on the stage in times past, have acquired more practice as actors than usually falls to the experience of any but professional players. At their next entertainment they will appear in the play of "Black-Eyed Susan," supplemented by the laughable farce entitled "Ireland as it is."

Sheriff St. Clair has now been in possession as Sheriff of DeKalb County for a little over two weeks, and occupies the Sheriff's residence. He has arranged all the little minutia necessary to be undergone by a new official, and is now prepared to administer the duties of his office in good style. We have no hesitation in saying that he will make one of the best executive officers the county has ever had. Mr. Thomas D. Gross, one of the oldest and best known citizens will act as chief deputy of the office. His extensive acquaintance in the the county and familarity with the public business, is a guarantee that in him the office has found one admirably fitted for a responsible and laborious position.

Mr. T. C. Mays and his wife started for the east on Monday evening. Mrs. Mays and young master Hardie will spend the winter in eastern Ohio, with the exception, perhaps, of a trip to Washington during that time. Mr. Mays himself, will proceed to the national capital after a brief rest in Ohio, so as to be in readiness to attend to his duties under the goverament during the session of Congress. And since our predecessor is not here to object to the paragraph as he certainly would if his eagle gaze should rest on the same, we may add, there are but few, in public positions, who have discharged their duties more conscientiously than Auburn's delegate to the seat of government.

A Chance for Employment.

Mr. John Zurcher, of Ohio, is at present at the Auburn House, on Main street. He is the owner of letters patent for one of the most useful and complete household articles ever invented. The invention is a mop holder and wringer, by the use of which, housekeepers are enabled to scrub floors and perform their labor without the disagreeable features commonly attending such tasks. By its use, no one need wet their hands or break their backs, as is the case with the contrivances now in use. It is an article needed in every household, and sells on first sight. Mr. Zurcher wishes to dispose of territory in his invention, in Northern Indiana, and to any energetic man he is willing to dispose of the same at a great bargain. The offer is made especially to those who desire remunerative employment for the winter, to any wishing something to do just now during the dull times, especially if they possess small capital, the opportunity is an unusually good one. Those thinking of purchasing territory will do well to call at the Auburn House at once, as Mr. Zurcher will remain but a few days. Don't fail to give him a call.

The Auburn Fruit House.

E. E. Williams, of the Auburn Fruit House, will shortly remove to his new stand, east of the First National Bank. It is no small task to remove such an immense stock as that of Mr. Williams and for a week or ten days he offers extra inducements to all making purchases in his line in order to save the trouble of removal. The Fruit House offers especial inducements to farmers and people in the surrounding towns. All such will do well to give The Auburn Fruit House a call as it can not be undersold either in Fort Wayne or any other place in this vicinity. Drop in and see his array of groceries, fruits, spices and everything needed by the thrifty house-keeper during the holiday season. The prices and quality can not fail to please the most fastidiuos.

A Praiseworthy Enterprise.

The fine new Presbyterian Church building now approaching of completion in this place, will be lighted throughout with gas after the style of the Swineford House and other buildings in Auburn. The estimated expense of the gas works and fixtures is $800. The members of the church choir have taken the task of raising this amount upon themselves—in other words to procure the chandeliers and applicances for lighting the edifice at their own expense. In pursuance of this object, the choir will give a series of concerts this winter which will be interspersed with selected readings and other entertainments. There is much fine musical talent in our town, and by this means some of our musicians and vocalists will have a good opportunity of letting people know how they have been progressing, while at the same time the concerts will serve admirably to vary the monotony of the long winter evenings. We are informed that the members of the choir have been subjecting themselves to patient drilling and practice, whereby they have of late greatly improved themselves.

Terrible Slaughter.

Not of men and women, but in the prices of boots and shoes. The proprietor of the well known Fort Wayne Boot and Shoe Store, proposes to cut down the prices of all kinds of boots and shoes to suit the times. He is resolved to knock the bottom out of high prices for good. From and after this date Mr. Lordier will make first-class Kip Boots for $4.50, and first-class calf boots for $6.00. Everything else has been marked down in proportion. This house is enabled to offer customers these remarkable low prices from the fact everything is bought direct from the manufacturers, thus saving the enormous profits to middlemen and jobbers. Another secret of the proprietors success is that he is one of the best workmen in Northern Indiana, and follows Ben Franklin's motto of minding his own business in person. The house has also the exclusive agency here of the celebrated Detroit make of ladies wear, so well known for excellence and durability. A full line in the boot and shoe trade is always to be found at this popular store, The proprietor challenges comparison in prices, quality of goods and general assortment with any and every competitor. Give him a call and be satisfied that his is the best place for boots and shoes in this part of Indiana without exception.

Mr. Philips Invests $475 in Experience.

Experience is a dear school, but the only one that fools will learn in. The papers for years have been showing up confidence, three card monte men and such, yet queer as it may seem the stock of victims is as large as ever. The latest case is that of J. D. Philips, of Hickaville. He was on his way Tuesday night to Edgerton, and while waiting at the Junction depot, a gang of five monte men began a game of that seductive amusement, and the first lick lifted from Mr. P. $5. Philips then claimed that one of the rascals held him while the others took his pocket book, containing $475, and he saw them no more, for the reason that they leaned out to the north in the darkness with great suddenness. Philips then came up town and notified deputy Sheriff Gross of his loss, who went to Baker's hotel where the gang had been staying. Mr. Gross was unable to obtain an entrance and sent for constables Miller and Shull who kept guard until morning, when the inmates were at last aroused, early on Wednesday morning the officers went in, but the bird had flown. Philips remained in town during the forenoon, and although the officers of the law did all in their power to aid him, it is not likely he will ever see his money again. The names by which the gang were known, are "Red," "Pete" and "Kentucky."

During the same evening they swindled a young man out of $10, near the depot, they, however, kindly allowed him to win back $5 so that he was out but $5. The greenhorn was on his way from Tiffin to Mishawaka.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street. They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all k

GARRETT GATHERINGS.

—Business is improving here very rapidly.

—Quite a number here are hunting up Thanksgiving turkeys.

—Our friend Mr. Fredericks was "bull-dozed" last night in the tabernacle.

—Dr. Simpson is about to unite in the holy bonds of matrimony. Good enough.

—Political excitement has all died out and our peopled have settled down to business.

—There are quite a number of wedding dresses being made at Mrs. David's dress making shop, which is a token of improvement in the way of population.

—We find in looking over our little city, quite a number of new houses under construction, which when completed will add style and beauty to our town.

—We saw a representative of the Republican Office here shortly after the outrage was committed. We don't know what he wanted, unless he was hunting up evidence in the case.

—We would like to know what sun-of-a-gun from Auburn, reported to the Chicago Times, an outrage resulting in death, committed in Garrett. The facts are, that a few scape-graces stopping here did commit an outrage on a girl who came here from Anburn, but it was nothing like reported to the Times The girl is still alive and well, and as regards Garrett trying to cover the matter up, is another falshood. The town authorities are looking up the matter and will bring the rascals to justice.

Opening of the Auburn Graded School.

The Auburn Public School will open on Monday, Dec. 11. There is much to be done in and around the new school building, but the work will be sufficiently near completion to permit the use of the rooms by that time.

GRADING.

Owing to the somewhat disorganized condition of the schools, the work of grading, presents unusual difficulties. It is hoped, however, that with the hearty co-operation of all concerned, we shall soon be able to reach such a classification of the pupils as will secure to each the kind of work which the condition of his mind enables him to perform with most advantages to himself and to the schools.

In the grades below the High School the kind and amount of work, will, in general, be the same as before. The grading, however, is somewhat different. There will be four primary and four intermediate grades, the latter including, what was formerly called the grammar grade. Ordinarily the pupil will remain in each grade one year. Under this arrangement the pupil having entered school at the age of six years, and having done the work regularly in each grade, would be ready to enter the High School at fourteen. The grades, beginning with the lowest, are named respectively,—D, C, B, and A, primary, and D, C, B, and A, intermediate.

The grades assigned to each teacher, in the new schooll building, are as follows:

A. and B. Intermediate, Mrs. A. E. Thomas; C. and D. Intermediate Miss Zeigler; A. and B. Primary, Miss J. Rush; C. D. Primary, Miss F. Ford. In the ward building. A. and B. Primary, Miss F. Clark; C. and D. Primary, Miss L. McTighe.

WHERE TO SEND THE CHILDREN.

All school children living North of Ninth street, and who are from six to ten years old, will go to the ward building. Those from six to eight years old will go to the lower room, those from eight to ten, to the upper. All other children in town will go to the new building. Those living South of Ninth street and who are from six to eight years old, will go to the North room on the lower floor, Miss Ford, teacher. Those from eight to ten years old will go to the South-east room, on the lower floor, Miss Rush, teacher. Pupils from ten to twelve years old, will go to the South-west room, Miss Zeigler, teacher. Those from twelve to fourteen years old, will go to the North room on the upper floor, Mrs. Thomas, teacher. All over fourteen years of age, who, upon examination, shall be deemed competent to do the work, will be admitted to the High School, Miss E. Murphy principal.

Owing to the fact, that the schools have been laboring under great disadvantages for more than a year, it is quite probable that but few pupils will be found sufficiently advanced to do the work of the grades into which they fall by the above arrangement. Many changes will doubtless have to be made before the schools are fully organized; but in all cases it shall be the constant purpose of the superintendent to secure to each pupil the place in which the work is best adapted to his capacity.

Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Jackson township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that the undersigned a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, to be holden on the first monday of December 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on his premises, to-wit: In the building now situated in Section six [6] in said township on land bounded on the North by the township line, on the West by the right of way of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, on the South by the right of way of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, and on the East by the right of way of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company containing seven tenths of an acre of land.

CHRISTOPHER BAKER.

Ladies Take Notice.

The ladies of Auburn and vicinity, are respectively invited call at H. H. Stamets' Millinery and Fancy Store, and examine the new and elegant Perfume and Lily White Combined. Nothing like it has ever been offered for sale in here and is pronounced by all s pit who have used it to be the finest and best in the market. We shall take pleasure in showing it, whether you buy or not. We have also many new novelties in the Millinery line, which we are offering at astonishing low figures, and cannot be undersold by any house in this place. Come and see us.

H. H. Stamets,
8m. Sole Agt. for Auburn.

The presidential outlook is unchanged up to the time we go to press. Gen. Wade Hampton's house has been burned in South Carolina, by radical incendiaries, but peace and good order prevails in the doubtful states. with the exception of a few dastardly outrages of this kind prepetrated by the carpet bag scoundrels.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rebecca Davis, plaintiff and Samuel Davis defendant, require me to make the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty three and 73-100 dollars and with interest on said judgement and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 23 day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1876

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty six, town thirty-four (34) range thirteen (13) east, also three acres in the east half of the north-west quarter of the same section, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of the State Road on the east line of said tract, thence north forty rods, thence west twelve rods, thence south forty rods and thence east twelves rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By Thos. D. Gross Dep.t.
Auburn, Indiana, November 28, 1876.
W. H. Dills, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein William B. Taylor, James Rogers, and Calvin A. Croninger, Plaintiffs, and Jesse E. Woodford, Defendent, requiring me to make the sum of Nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 23 day of December, A. D. 1876,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number ninety-three (93) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at the south-west corner of said lot and running thence north five and one-half feet, thence east on a line paralell with the south line of said lot, eighty feet, thence south five and one-half feet, thence west to the place of beginning, and a part of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at the north-west corner of said lot, and running thence east along the north line of said lot eighty feet, thence south four feet, thence west fourteen (14) feet, thence south eighteen (18) feet, thence west to the west boundary line of said lot thence north to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, November 29, A. D. 1876.
Rose & Hartman, Att'y's, for Plaintiff.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

Whereas, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Sec. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows: On the north and south sides of Union street, commencing on west side of Main street, running west on north side of lot No. 54, north end of lot No. 34 and 7, O. P. on north side of lots No. 27, 54, 107, 184, and south side of lots No. 185, 106, 55 and 28 in western addition, also on south end of lots No. 8 and 33, and south side of lot No. 55, O. P., all in the incorporated town of Auburn. Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within thirty [30] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

Sec. 2. Whereas an emergincy exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn Courier, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Nov. 15, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. Ryan, Prest·
Ephriam Berry,
John Treesh, Trustees.
D. Z. Hoffman

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

Whereas, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained. said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Sec 1. Therefore, be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows: On the south side of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on north side of Ninth [9] street. commencing at south west corner of lot No. 9, in Ashley's second addition, and continuing on south end of lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in Ashley's second addition, also on south side of lots No. 143, 66, 61 and 16, western addition to said town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, State of Indian, said sidewalks to be built as follows; Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within 30 days after this ordinance shall take effect, to be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber, if made of Oak, the plank to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and one half [1½] inches in thickness, nor more than [12] inches wide placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less than [3] by [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

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Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. Ryan, Prest.
Ephriam Berry,
John Treesh, Trustees.
D. Z. Hoffman,

THANKSGIVING.

BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

O'er all the borders of the land
I hear a happy voicing,
That [illegible] Thanksgiving is at hand,
The echo of rejoicing.
The children throng from different ways
The homestead once more seeking,
And find in these Thanksgiving days
A joy beyond their speaking.

And Mary brings her first-born child;
And Charley from the city,
A little boyish still, and wild,
Is full of freaks and witty;
The girls are drawn aside in pairs—
It seems as if in dozens—
And yellow lounge and rocking-chairs
Are filled with country cousins.

The apples glow upon the hearth,
The nuts are cracked for eating,
The young enjoy the things of earth,
The old are gone to meeting.
The pie is yellow on the shelf,
The turkey slowly browning,
The housemaid chatters to herself,
Half smiling and half frowning.

At last the dinner-hour is seen]
And each, a seat possessing,
Waits with hushed lips and reverent mien,
While father asks the blessing;
The cider foams within the glass,
For no good thing is lacking,
And grown-up boys and old-time lass
The olden jokes are cracking—

The jokes which never can grow stale,
And never should be fewer;
Each repetition cannot fail
To make them fresher, newer;
And merry laugh to merry jest
Brings back from roof and rafter
The latest still, the very best,
And greeted with fresh laughter.

We watch the olden features dear,
Seeking to find time's traces,
And loved ones come from far and near
To fill the vacant places;
We think of dear ones gone before,
And joy to see the living;
And sunshine creeps across the floor,
And this is our Thanksgiving.

We thank the dear God for his gifts,
He fills our cup with pleasure;
Whatever comes, His hand uplifts
The sunshine's golden treasure;
And in the chill days of the year
We gratefully remember
The rays which burned in summer clear,
Still brighten our November.

Let others see His chastening hand,
And seek his pathways blindly;
We view His plenty in the land,
And know He dealeth kindly.
Fill up the grate, and heap the board
With treasures of His giving,
The mellow autumn's ripened hoard,
The blessings of Thanksgiving.

Around are some with silver hairs
We know when earth seemed dearer,
Who, standing on life's altar-stairs,
Have grown to heaven nearer.
Oh, beautiful the locks of snow,
Above the table bending,
Which only wait the time to go,
And whiten for ascending.

The day is passed in happy games—
Puss-in-the-corner, nimble;
The apple-seeds one party names,
While others hunt the thimble;
But blindman's buff comes on at night,
Far happier than the others;
With handsome eyes and hidden sight
It banishes its brothers.

A push, a shove, and on the floor
The merry party tumble—
One bangs her head against the door,
But none are heard to grumble.
Ah! half our lives at blindman's-buff
We play, and never know it;
We bind our eyes with flimsy stuff,
The rhyming of the poet.

The night draws on, the mirthful fun
Grows faster still, and faster;
The guests fall off, as one by one
The sleepy eyelids master;
The old folks give the farewell grasp,
The young folks after,
And sleep has folded in its clasp
The eyes which brimmed with laughter.

The silence creeps with soft-shod feet
Above each dreaming sleeper,
And makes, with festive memories sweet,
The night-time fancies deeper;
They hear a near and glad refrain
Of happy, chiming jingle,
Of holidays to come again,
The laughter of Kris Kringle.

The midnight comes, Thanksgiving's o'er,
The hours are onward rifted,
Still tending toward the distant shore,
Where all life's days are drifted;
Time flies; we part with those we love,
Nor meet, perchance, while living—
God grant that in the home above
We yet may find Thanksgiving.

TWO THANKSGIVINGS

Eighteen and Twenty-eight.

CHAPTER I.

Betrothed? Yes.

Folks looked and wondered a little; but then folks would gossip about everything. There was no stopping their tongues, and Lilian Travis had'nt the least notion of placing a restraint upon her lover, simply because she was engaged to him. That might be possible for some natures, but to hers never. True, on several occasions she did experience a singular sinking at the heart when, coming suddenly upon her promised husband and the bewitching Ida Harris, she found them in a cosy tete-a-tete, Ida, at least, impatient of interruption. Did she show her annoyance? Not even by the sign so unfailing, a change of color. Her very blood was held in check by an indomitable will, a pride so superior to ordinary attacks upon it as to be in the largest sense exceptional.

Farmer Travis was a rich and prosperous farmer, with more land than he knew what to do with. His wife had gone home many years before, and Lilian was his only child, and as thoroughly idolized as ever fell to the lot of only child to be.

It was with a sorrow too deep for words that he finally gave his consent to his daughter's union with Archibald Glenburn. Not that he had any objection to the young gentleman; on the contrary, he was profoundly sensible of and grateful for the admirable qualities of his prospective son-in-law.

The marriage was proper enough, if he could only have kept his child at home. This would be, of course, impossible. Mr. Glenburn was a rising lawyer, and his clients in New York city were a full day's journey from the farm.

The day before Thanksgiving! Cold and blustering outside, but in the great, roomy country-house it was all warmth and cheeriness. The presiding genius had touched and retouched everything from top to bottom, from the cake and pies in the kitchen to the hanging-baskets and special adornments of the sitting-room and parlor.

The piano was open, and his favorite music ready on the rack, for the lover was hourly expected.

As she arranges her abundant dark hair, and puts the finishing touches to the lace on her neck, let us see if we can analyze her thoughts.

They are not altogether happy. In the midst of all human joys a flavor of bitterness arises from beneath. And what was here?

Gossips had been busy, as a matter of course, when her engagement was known, and it was said, so openly that it had even reached her ears, that during the past summer her cousin, the gay, heartless, but showy Ida Harris had done all in her power to win Archibald's own.

And gossip said that she had succeeded! Was it really so?

Lilian started to find herself insensibly recalling little incidents of her cousin's visit, which had not been in the least to that person's credit.

The farmer had gone to the depot.

"It is too cold, child, for you to go," he said, as Lilian made ready to accompany him. "The wind is as keen as a razor, and it's an up-hill journey anyhow."

"Very well," she replied, placidly.

Not even to her father could Lilian Travis show her great anxiety to meet her intended husband.

So the birds had more seed, the tidies an extra pull, and the pictures another dusting. The new pieces were every one tried, and at last came the farmer's hearty "Whoa!"

Lilian's heart beat quickly, but she made no motion to stir.

What was that?—a woman's voice.

Lilian's heart almost stopped now.

"Where in the world is Lil? Here, Archie, take my bag! Mercy! my arms are almost broken, and my hands are just like sticks."

The sitting-room door opens with a bang, and the "sticks" find their way about the neck of the now self-possessed hostess. Archibald brings up the rear with carpet-bag, umbrella, overshoes and waterproof.

Lilian wonders if she is always to be so bitterly disappointed, but she returns her cousin's unusual caress, and smilingly offers to unload her lover, whom she thinks she never saw looking quite so handsome and quite so awkward since she has had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Where is the tenderness of that welcome she has so delightedly anticipated? To be sure, Archie draws her to him and kisses her forehead silently. She feels sure he is just as glad to see her as she is to see him, but of course nobody can act naturally when Ida is around.

"I hadn't the remotest idea of coming," Ida rattled on; "but when Mr. Glenburn was to our house about a week ago, and I found he had decided to come, I wanted to come with him, oh, so much! Mercy! am I not a perfect fright?" and the fair speaker brushed back the golden curls and pursed up her rosy lips till Lilian was fain to admit that she looked more kissable than ever.

So Archie visited at the Harrises. She supposed he must call occasionally, but not an intimation of it had she received from him.

"I don't mean to go up-stairs until I get completely thawed out. But, as I was saying, when I found Mr. Glenburn had really made up his mind to come—"

Lilian wondered if the old adversary was really trying to make her jealous. So there had been a doubt about the gentleman's spending Thanksgiving with her? This was news also.

"I determined that I would come. I had to forego two parties to do it, Lilian; but I had rather be here with you than anywhere else in the world. So I told him I'd let him know the next time he called; and here we are. It is ever so much nicer coming down with somebody! Why, the journey didn't seem ten miles long—did it, Mr. Glenburn?"

"It never seems long to me," replied Archie, with a knowing glance in Lilian's direction that told wonderfully, but not outwardly.

There might have been a trifle more warmth in her manner toward her cousin, but this was the only perceptible effect.

Ida must have been very entertaining all through the rest of that day and evening, for both Archie and the farmer were constantly testifying to her power over them by the heartiest laughter and the merriest rejoinders.

Ten o'clock, and not one moment yet alone with her lover. Ida was sleepy and Archie fatigued. His handsome head pressed the sofa-cushion, and his yawns, though politely repressed, were quite sufficient to justify the hostess in suggesting bed-time.

"Oh, mercy, yes!" gaped Ida. "I am just fagged out."

"And who would have thought it?" remarked the farmer, in surprise. "It is 10 o'clock, upon my word!"

It had been an interminable evening to Lilian. She had played and sung, and Archie had turned her leaves, it is true, and sometimes his hand had strayed to her shoulder, and lovingly lingered there, just as it always did when they were alone. It was provoking, though, to think that every one of these little heart-comforts had been offset by some coquettish trick of Ida's.

"Did you ever see such fine hair, Lil?" she had asked, her little hand among the luxuriant dark rings which adorned the young gentleman's head. "Say, Lil, lend me your back-comb, and let's see how he looks with his hair parted in the middle; never mind, I'll take a hair-pin," and Lilian forced herself to laugh, as the giddy girl, her task completed, pulled her victim to a sitting posture, to mark the effect.

"I hope you are not going to ring us out at 6 o'clock, if to-morrow is Thanksgiving," continued Ida, lingering a moment at the foot of the stairs to bid the farmer good-night.

"Breakfast at 8," replied Lilian, pleasantly. "And you need not rise then unless you are quite ready."

"Oh, mercy, I always get up to breakfast. Don't you, Mr. Glenburn? Good-night, and pleasant dreams. Good-night, Lil. Dear me! I believe I shall fall asleep before I can undress myself."

Archie lingered at his door, lamp in hand.

"Good-night, my darling," he whispered, tenderly, as Lilian returned.

"Good-night," and Lilian's dark eyes sought her lover's face.

"Can we not have a few moments to ourselves now?" he laughingly asked, pointing to the stairs.

"Do you mean to go down again?" she inquired, her eyes so full of light that Archie playfully put her away, declaring that they dazzled him.

"Come on," he answered, leading the way. "Was there ever such a marplot as your cousin?" he asked, as they sat together before the fire. "I did everything but tell her a falsehood about my coming. If she had had a particle of sense she would have seen that I didn't want her; but never mind, Lillie dear, she cannot always spoil our courting."

So it was all explained, and there was no need of asking a single question. How perfect was the harmony now! A thousand times more perfect for the temporary discord. Five minutes of unalloyed happiness. Archie was in an explanatory mood, and was just going to tell of his calls upon Miss Ida, when their delicious tete-a-tete was rudely broken in upon by an unearthly scream from the second floor.

"Lillie! Lillie! Where are you! Uncle Travis! Somebody come here quickly! There is a burglar in the clothes-press! Oh, where is everybody?"

"Go away with your nonsense," Lilian heard her father say from the foot of the stairs where she stood, her lover's arm tight about her waist. "It is a mouse, I suppose, Ida. Lillie, where are you? Come and see what your cousin has got stowed away in her clothes-press."

"Confound that girl's foolishness!" muttered Archie. "I believe it is all done on purpose."

"Don't go there, I beseech of you!" shrieked Ida, as Lilian approached the closet, and threw wide the door. "Oh, mercy! I am petrified with fear," as the empty clothes-press was disclosed. "Don't leave me, pray don't, Lillie. I shall have a fit if you do—I know I shall. Go and get your nightdress and sleep with me. I'll stand right here in the doorway till you come back."

A smothered caress at the door of Archie's chamber, and the lovers separated for the night. For the night? Let us see.

Lilian was up bright and early the next morning. Many duties were here to perform, and, in true housewife fashion, she commenced in season. Her heart was lightened of its heavy load, and as she flitted from kitchen to dining-room, from closet to cupboard, the old cook thought she had never seen her look half so handsome.

Thanksgiving! What a delightful morning it was! The clouds had blown themselves away, and the sky was that of a September day. The hostler, as he warmed his fingers before the kitchen fire, declared it was "uncommon raw," but this Lilian, looking out upon the pure blue of the heavens, her cheeks glowing with exercise, could hardly credit. The breakfast bell rang out merrily. Lilian had made the coffee, and was now busy in the dairy skimming a pan of last night's milk. Her silver pitcher is full, and blithely she trips to the dining-room, anxious to have everything ready before her guests arrive.

Her slippered feet make no noise as they cross the thickly-carpeted hall. The door opens very softly. The dining-room is just off the large sitting-room, and right opposite the open door of the last is an immense mirror.

Pitcher in hand, Lilian stands like one stunned. Bending low over the little figure of her cousin is her affianced husband. Ida's arms are clasped about his neck in passionate embrace, and the low tones of her companion strike the knell of all Lilian's hopes.

Once more the breakfast bell sounds out loud and clear, and the guests advance to the dining-room. Lilian is already at her place by the coffee-urn. Her lip curls haughtily as Archie, with a very red face, makes his appearance from the hall door and Ida from the sitting-room.

"Contemptible subterfuge!" she keeps saying to herself.

An hour later, the old cook presents each of the guests with a note. They both tell the same story.

> "Mr. Glenburn," her lover's said, "I have left the house to give you time to leave it. I shall return in two hours, and expect to find myself alone. LILIAN TRAVIS."

Farmer Travis and his daughter had no company at their Thanksgiving dinner-table.

"I never was so surprised in my life," said the farmer, in evident perplexity, "as I was when I got back from the Marsh and found the folks gone. What on earth does it mean?"

There was not a quiver in Lilian's voice as she answered:

"It means this, father, that the gossips were right when they declared that Archibald Glenburn was in love with Ida instead of me. It means that our engagement is over, and—and"—it was hard work to keep the tears back now—"it means that I am your daughter and housekeeper forever, and that I will never believe another man when he tells me he loves me. Now let us drop the subject for all time."

Farmer Travis was not a profane man, but this is his literal answer, as he surveyed his daughter's beautiful face and straightened himself in his chair:

"I suppose you have seen something, or heard something, that convinces you. But I'm—I'm—I'll be teetotally smutched if *I* believe it."

CHAPTER II.

Ten years had passed—years of strange and valuable discipline for the farmer's daughter.

Archibald Glenburn did marry Ida Harris, just as she had expected. Neither one of them had Lilian ever seen since, and very little had she heard of them. They had made two or three trips to Europe—so gossip had reported—and some children had been born to them; how many Lilian did not know. A ring of dark hair was hidden away among Lilian's sacred relics. Strange that she could never bring herself to destroy it.

"It is the only link that binds me to the past," she had said many times, as her fingers fluttered over the silken wrapping. "I will let it remain; perhaps it will keep me from making a fool of myself in the future."

Lilian's home was now in New York. Farmer Travis had sickened and died. His illness had been a long and painful one, and at his death Lilian, who could not endure the pressure of old associations, determined to lease the farm. Her fortune was ample, and her desire for intellectual improvement the only stimulant that made life endurable. So she bought herself an elegant little home in the city, and then went to work in good earnest.

"Every woman determined to be an old maid should be sure that she makes for herself a position where she can be of as much use as in the capacity of wife and mother," Lilian reasoned; and, full of this idea, became a medical student.

Twenty-eight, and a graduate with a diploma, a fair practice and a host of students! Truly, Lilian, you have made good use of your time. There is very little difference in the girl of 18 and the woman of 28, after all; if anything, she has gained in beauty. The earnestness of her life has impressed itself upon her face, and the result is a sweet nobility of expression, a tender sympathy of manner, impossible to a life of idleness. She feels that she has been richly blessed in her ability to bless others; but—but! Ah, these womanly ifs and buts! how they penetrate to the depths of the heart, disclosing all its hidden secrets! Lilian has kept this love-chamber of hers pretty well locked; but sometimes the fastening slips, and, to tell the truth, it is always opened widest by this tiny ring of dark hair.

Another Thanksgiving morning! Lilian's little maid wondered what was the matter with her mistress.

"Have your breakfasts," she had said, in answer to a timid knock upon the door. "I shall not rise yet. I want nothing but a cup of coffee, and that I will take by-and-by."

Eight o'clock! Why must she go over that heart-breaking time? Just this hour, ten years ago, she started for the dairy to skim the milk for Archie's breakfast; just this time she returned, pitcher in hand, to see in that hateful mirror the picture that has never left her memory a moment since. She shall feel better, she is sure, she shall, when Archie and Ida have left the house; for they are just as present with her now as they were on that dreadful Thanksgiving all those years ago. This is nothing new; she has lived it over every year, and now she is more inconsolable than ever. Who would ever suspect the presence of this ghastly intruder in the life of this beautiful and talented woman? Not a person in the whole world, for the same pride that dug the grave has covered it up, and there is nothing left to mark the spot save the tiny ring of dark hair hidden away in the upper drawer.

This time the maid's knock is a little more decided.

"One of the stoojents for you, miss, and says can you see him right away?"

"A business woman hasn't even time to bury her dead," she murmured, commencing her toilet.

Conscience inquired how many times this body of her sorrow had been consigned to the dust, and how often resurrected.

"Yes, I know it has had a good many funerals," she answered, softly, to herself; "but a woman who cannot weep for her dead must do something."

It was a very bright and earnest face that greeted the young gentleman waiting for her in the parlor.

"It is too bad, doctor," he apologized, "to trouble you on Thanksgiving day, but I have been through the wards this morning, and I find that two or three of the last patients are much worse, and you are wanted for consultation. Shall I say that you will be there?"

"Certainly," was the prompt answer. "Have a cup of coffee with me, and we will go down together."

Surely this was no love-sick woman so learnedly conversing with her visitor. Beauty and accomplishments at 18! Beauty perfected by intellect at 28.

"The most self-possessed woman in the college," had been the verdict of the professors, as Lilian had steadily pursued her studies. And now, as the young man listened to the words of wisdom from his fair companion, he found himself constantly wondering at the amount of solid information she had obtained.

It was very foolish—how Lilian did despise herself for it—but with the utmost effort she could not take herself out of that Thanksgiving day ten years ago. As she listened to the low murmur of the doctor's voice as he explained to her this and that symptom of the sufferers around them, her right hand still clasped the handle of the silver pitcher, and ever and over again she was forced to look upon the picture which the mirror in the old farm-house had shown her.

"This is a new one," said the physician, stopping before one of the last cots. "She was brought in last night in an insensible condition, and hasn't rallied in the least."

Lilian's heart always went out with unutterable longing to sufferers of her own sex, and this woman's forlorn condition touched her deeply.

"Intoxicated when she fell, I am quite sure," continued the doctor, as Lilian examined the patient.

"Intoxicated," repeated Lilian; "and, doctor, she is evidently from the higher classes." And then she stepped to the foot of the bed, strangely enough wishing to get a better idea of the pallid features.

"Yes," replied the professor; "but you ought to know by this time that that makes no difference."

"Do you know, doctor, where I could find this woman's clothes?" inquired Lilian, in so solemn a voice that the professor looked at her in surprise.

"Certainly—yes," he answered. "The contents of her pocket are in the office."

Lilian had lifted the head, and stood gazing into the dying woman's face with an eagerness which testified to previous acquaintance.

"Have you any knowledge of this woman?" continued the professor. "If you think you have, I will bring you the articles I had put away. I believe her relatives have already been sent for."

Lilian's self-possession was hardly proof against the information which the gentleman returned with. This was the first thing that met her eyes:

> IDA—For the love of God, if you have none for the only child you have left, return to your home. For his sake I will forgive everything, and this you know full well. I have tracked you to your present infamous quarters. Write or telegraph me where the coachman may take you up for, of course, I cannot send him there. ARCHIBALD.

The next letter bore the date of a week back:

> WILLIE was buried yesterday. I did my best to find you in time to look once more upon his precious baby-face. Oh, Ida, our last darling has gone, and his mother was not near him! May God forgive you for all the misery you have caused me. A. G.

On the envelope was written, in Ida's hand, "Dead, and I did it."

Another examination disclosed a still later note, begging the wretched woman to return to her home and husband.

"I knew you never loved me," it said, "but I can be so much kinder to you than the wicked world you have so recklessly thrown yourself into. The doctor has ordered me abroad, and I feel that it is about my only chance for life. Come home, and go with me!"

The remainder of the letter Lilian could not read for her tears. The nobility of the husband and father stood confessed. It was by no fault, nor neglect of his that this wretched woman had come to such an end, for surely her life was fast ebbing away.

Lilian removed her things, and announced her intention of remaining until all was over.

"Could it be possible?" she asked herself, with quivering lip, "that this disfigured creature, this bloated, bruised mass of dying humanity, could be her once beautiful and gifted cousin, Ida Harris?"

Yes, there was the same golden, curly hair, the same beautiful hands, but only by them was the poor woman recognizable.

An hour after she breathed her last Lilian had the body taken to her own home, and prepared for burial.

Thanksgiving evening Lilian sat by the fire in her cheerful sitting-room, her head bowed upon her hands, the destroyer of her happiness dead in the next apartment.

No tidings had yet been received from the husband, and Lilian feared he had left the city, if not the country. Her heart went out toward him in unutterable sympathy.

"Great heavens! what must he not have suffered!" she moaned, as she saw again in her imagination the disfigured countenance of the woman who had once been his wife.

A ring of the bell.

"This way, if you please, sir," Lilian heard the servant say, and then a slow, feeble step approach the door.

His step, but how altered! Summoning all her resolution, the brave woman stepped forward to meet her visitor.

He did not look up at first, and she found ample time to note the change which had taken place in the sorrow-stricken man.

"Archibald!" she said, extending both her hands in warmest welcome.

Not a word escaped from the sufferer's lips. A smile of joy for one brief moment lit up the pale features. Mechanically he grasped her outstretched hands, his eyes riveted upon her face, then, with a groan, fell back upon a chair, insensible.

Weeks passed, and neither strength nor reason returned. Ida was carried to her last resting place, Archibald all unconscious of the ceremony. Surely no invalid ever had such skillful and tender nursing as this one.

"Where is—where is she?" were the first words of the sick man to his faithful attendant.

"Have no fears, Archie," Lilian answered. "Ida is at rest."

"Thank God!" he replied, heartily. "And is this Lilian? Am I dreaming, or am I crazed? Why, you are—you certainly are Lilian?"

"Yes, Archie," she smiled; "I am the same old Lilian; and the greatest happiness of all my life has been this of nursing you back to life. Now you must be quiet, for I am your physician as well as nurse."

And, as true as you live, she closed both of his eyes with a kiss.

Did she marry him? Of course she did; and she found, too, that her father's impressions had been correct. The embrace that Thanksgiving morning was all Ida's, and the beseeching quality she had heard in her lover's voice was a desperate endeavor to bring the foolish girl to reason. So, summarily dismissed, the young man decided that Lilian did not care for him, and thus Ida's efforts were crowned with success.

Yes, they were married; and they didn't wait a great while, either. Would you, if you had been in their places?

Canaries in England.

There is no putting a canary's song into words, but a canary may be taught any bird's song by being brought up from the nest among them. The great breeding-places for canaries are Norwich, Yarmouth, Yorkshire, Leicester and Manchester. These places supply the London market with canaries. Canaries are mostly bred by shoemakers during the summer, and sold to the London trade from October till March. They are sent up in "scores," one score being twenty pairs. If you were to send for a "score" of canaries, they would send you forty birds. The breeders prefer sending them in pairs. Three hens are charged as a "pair." The wholesale price in the autumn is £4 per score. The price rises in the spring, and advances to as much as £7 per score.

The most valuable and delicate canaries are the Belgians. When undisturbed, they sit "all of a lump," but when the cage is taken down, they show their beauty by lengthening themselves out like a telescope, and bringing themselves into form. Some will nearly pass through a wedding-ring, and birds of first class will fetch as much as £10 per pair. The next kind of canary most resembling the Belgians are the Yorkshire birds. These are also very long and graceful. They vary from 7s 6d to 30s per pair. Norwich, as a rule, produces the richest color birds. The motto is: "Norwich for color, Belgian for shape, and German for song."

The best come from the Hartz mountains. German birds are not much to look at, but command high prices on account of their beautiful song.

His Good Reasons.

A man who does business on Griswold street was yesterday button-holed at the Postoffice by an acquaintance, who observed:

"They say that you have left the —— church and joined the one over on —— street."

"Yes, that's so," was the answer.

"Didn't like the preaching, eh?"

"Oh, the preaching was good enough, and the pew-rent wasn't too high, but they are a queer set up there. Most any of them will lend a man ten dollars if he's pinched, but it isn't three days before they come spooking around and want it back. I want to get somewhere where the brethren are more absent-minded, or where they won't walk a mile in a heavy rain without an umbrella to remind me that time's up."

"And you like it?"

"I think I shall. I borrowed $15 of a member nearly three weeks ago, and he hasn't said anything about it yet."—*Exchange.*

WHAT A SMELL you have in your nose; it is all stopped up; get some of Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It soothes, heals and will cure any disease in your nose or throat. Trial boxes 50 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

TOM'S THANKSGIVING.

[illegible] Margaret asked,
"For all the blessings of your life?"
Said Tom: "Ah! one thing yet I want—
The blessing of a loving wife;
[illegible]
[illegible] give thanks [illegible]
"Ah, wicked Tom!" the maiden sighed,
"Your case is hopeless, then, I fear."
"Not so!" cried he, "if you, my friend,
Would only try to find for me
A maiden fair, whose heart is mine,
Devotedly [illegible] shall be;
But she must have—well, let me think,
[illegible] blue,
[illegible]
In short, she must resemble you!"
"That which you ask," she answered then
"I really dare not undertake."
"What!" answered Tom, "have you the heart
Thus a poor mortal to forsake?"
Low drooped her head before his gaze,
"Oh, Tom!" said she, "what shall I do?"
Said Tom: "I think—indeed, I'm sure—
I could be thankful, dear—for you!"

Pith and Point.

IT is less pain to learn in youth than be ignorant in old age.

AN exchange remarks that "the matrimonial fever has broken out again." Oh, yes; the tie-fuss.

WHY is a fast black horse like a certain preparation of india-rubber? Because it is an inky racer.

"HAVE I not, my son, given you every advantage?" "Oh, yes; but I couldn't think of taking advantage of you, father."

IT wouldn't be a bad idea to pin the little boy's comparison of "cold" to your memory nowadays: "Positive, cold; comparative, cough; superlative, coffin."

SOMEBODY remarks that young ladies look upon a boy as a nuisance until he is past the age of 16, when he generally doubles up in value each year, until, like a meerschaum pipe, he is priceless.

A WOMAN makes the moments fly—
She makes the cash fly too;
For husbands say she makes them buy
Whatever comes in view.
But this I know, oh Modern Belle!—
It is no vain surmise—
The art in which you most excel
Is that of "making eyes."

SCENE in a New York Police Court—Judge: "Prisoner, I find you guilty of intoxication in the public streets. The punishment is $10 or ten days. Which will you take?" Prisoner: "I will take the $10, Your Honor."

INDUSTRIOUS (?) Seafaring Party—"What! Ain't got nothin' to do! Why, here I've been a-mendin' this blessed net ever since last November, and you're a-idlin' about as if there warn't such a thing as work in the world!"

UNCLE LEVI—"Now, Sammy, tell me, have you ever read the beautiful story of Joseph?" Sammy—"Oh, yes, uncle." Uncle—"Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" Sammy—"They sold him too cheap, I think."

"I DON'T mind sharing my bed with the children," yelled a Chicago man to his wife, the other night, "but blamed if I am willing to share it with bread crumbs!" Then the wife remembered that she had enticed the little ones to sleep by giving them each a cruller.

IRATE young lady—"Mr. Cox, I declare your machines are the worst I ever saw! There's not even a looking-glass!" Proprietor of bathing machines—"Why, miss, if there was looking-glasses, we shouldn't get you ladies out of them 'ere machines for howers and howers!"—*Punch.*

A GEORGIA colored debating society was lately discussing, "Which is the best for the laboring man, to work for wages or part of the crop?" An old "uncle" spoke the sense of the meeting when he thought "Bofe was do best, if dey could only be brung togedder somehow."

"THE alligator," wisely remarks the *Courier-Journal*, "never blows his nose." Likewise the whale never knows his blows. 'Rah for natural history.—*Rochester Chronicle.* Now both of you be blowed.—*Detroit Free Press.* Let us have peace, blubbered bredren.—*St. Louis Republican.*

CUSTOMER—"Oh, I think I'll have the last fish you've got—it'll make the half dozen." Coster—"Well, no, mum, I can't part with all on 'em." Customer—"And why not, pray?" Coster—"Well, mum, to tell you the truth, we've been out together so many days that I've got quite 'tached to 'em, like, and I must keep one."—*Funny Folks.*

"IS THERE an opening here for an intellectual writer?" said a very red-faced youth, with the cork of a bottle sticking out of his breast pocket. The editor with much dignity took the man's intellect in, and said: "An opening? Yes, sir; a kind and considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you. Turn the knob to the right."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I have a friend who is unable to leave London himself this autumn, but whose wife and children are enjoying the breezes of their native Scotland for a few weeks. Wishing to say something civil to him the other day, and knowing that he and his better-half got on pretty well together, I remarked that he must 'feel rather lonely without Mrs. X. and the little ones.' 'Yes,' he replied, 'I do; but the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, and you see that when my wife is away I can smoke in bed.' People's ideas of enjoyment differ."

Honor Among Thieves.

A stage-coach was robbed of $64,000 in gold, in 1870, by five men, who buried the plunder, agreeing to return and get it after the search was over. They were so closely watched, however, that they dared not go near the place; and, lately, four of them met in San Francisco. They were penniless, and in order to get the money with which to make the journey to Idaho, they made George R. Bailey a partner, he furnishing the needed cash. On arriving at the place where they had buried the gold, they saw that it was gone. The fifth robber had been there before them. They went back to San Francisco, obtained a heavy bar of bogus gold, told Bailey that it was the remainder of the plunder, and gave it to him in consideration of $1,000 in money. As he was crossing to Oakland in a ferry-boat, with the bar in a bag, three men seized it and threw it overboard, having been hired to do so by the robbers as a means of hiding the trick. The three men were arrested, and the story is here given as sworn to in court.

THE NEW UTOPIA.

An English Scientist's Plan for a Model City.

(From the New York Times.)

Dr. Richardson is an English scientific person who has invented a new style of scientific city, which is shortly to be built upon land already secured for the purpose. All that remains to be done is for Dr. Richardson to build his city and to invent a population willing to live in it. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in both these endeavors, for the plan of his new city, as set forth by him in an elaborate pamphlet, is extremely ingenious and attractive.

Hygeia, as the model city will be called, is to be built on the slope of a hill, so as to afford ample facilities for draining, and for sliding in icy weather. It is to be laid out in rectangular form, and the streets are to be paved with wood set in asphalt. There will be no street railways, but underneath each of the principal avenues will be underground railroads. The houses, of which there are to be exactly 27,000, will be built of brick, and placed on vaulted foundations, without cellars. Each house is to be nicely surrounded with trees, and, in addition to hot and cold water and gas, will be supplied with ozone from a central ozone manufactory. The sewage is to be used for farming purposes, and the corses of dead inhabitants will be buried in wicker baskets, wherever they will do the most good, instead of being wasted in cemeteries. None of the residents will be allowed to drink wine or to use tobacco, and even the chimneys will be forbidden to smoke. It is Dr. Richardson's opinion that, with the aid of an able municipal medical staff, the death-rate in Hygeia will be reduced to eight in every 1,000. As the death-rate in New York is twenty-eight per 1,000 there is no doubt that the Hygeians will be, in comparison, an exceptionally healthy people. But how the doctor's municipal medical men are to amuse themselves in such an exasperatingly healthy city he might find some difficulty in explaining.

In spite of the manifest advantages which the new city will possess, it is possible that Dr. Richardson will be disappointed in the working of certain details of his plan. For example, he has decided that the population will be "100,000, living in 20,000 houses, built on 4,000 acres of land," and he dwells with much emphasis on the fact that the health of his city will depend to a great extent upon this "equal distribution of the inhabitants." Now, at first he may find no difficulty in obtaining his 100,000 inhabitants and distributing them in families of five each. The trouble is, that after he has thus nicely sorted and arranged his citizens they will immediately proceed to uproot his "equal distribution." What will the Doctor do when a scientific family of five persons is suddenly increased by the addition of a scientific baby? There will be six persons in that disordered household, and the "equal distribution" of the inhabitants will be compromised. He cannot build a new house to meet the contingency, for he has strictly limited the city to 20,000 houses—and even then if a new house could be built and inhabited exclusively by the intruding infant, his scheme of equal distribution would be spoiled. Unless every inhabitant of the new city is compelled to sign a lease containing a covenant against the introduction of infants, there will be no such thing as the permanent equal distribution of 100,000 people in 20,000 houses. Doubtless Dr. Richardson has entirely overlooked this weak spot in his calculations, but he will have it fixed upon his attention to a maddening extent before the end of the first year of his city's existence.

Again, the plan of building houses without cellars, and placing the kitchen on the upper floor of each house, is at first glance unobjectionable, but a little scrutiny will show that it has its faults. Where will Dr. Richardson's people keep their old bottles, and where will the family cat be placed at night? Natural philosophy teaches that the smell of heated dinners ascends. How then can the careful housewife, living in a city where all the kitchens are on the top floors, ascertain what the neighbors intend to have for dinner? Very probably Dr. Richardson imagines that in a purely scientific city there will be no crime or disorder, and no use for policemen. He must admit, however, that it is possible for scientific citizens to quarrel, and even to steal fossils, and valuable bugs. In such an event, the police, instead of darting out of the area gate and capturing the offender, would have to descend from lofty kitchens, where their soup would grow cold before they could carry their prisoners to the station-house and return to the cook's fireside. It must also be remarked that in this ingenious city there is not the slightest provision for a single clothes-line. It may be that the inventor looks upon clothes as unscientific and objectionable, for he remarks that "from the sleeping apartments old clothes, etc., are to be rigorously excluded." If a man cannot have his clothes in his bedroom, on going to bed, what is he to do with them? Is there to be a vast undressing-room in the center of the city where everyone is to deposit his clothes at night, or is the population to dispense with clothing altogether? This is a question which Dr. Richardson cannot ignore, and which must be answered before he can induce respectable people to live in his city.

However satisfactory the plea of a hygeian house may be to the enthusiastic sanitarian, it cannot be denied that it will seem dreary and ugly to most other people. Neither carpets, paint, plaster nor wall-paper will be used in any of Dr. Richardson's buildings. The floors will be of wood, and the walls will be of glazed brick. A wall into which a picture-nail cannot be driven, or the pin of an impaled buttoner be thrust, or upon which a match cannot be scratched will be a cold and glittering mockery. Let Dr. Richardson try to live in one of his model rooms himself and find how he likes to get up in the middle of a winter's night to turn on the ozone, or to write a note informing the people next door that if the baby which he has reason to believe they have so surreptitiously introduced is not equally distributed all over the city with the aid of nitro-glycerine, his lease will be instantly canceled. After he has pierced his bare feet with a few splinters from the floor, and exhausted his whole stock of matches by scratching them upon the glazed surface of the wall, perhaps he will find that carpets have their uses, and that glazed walls do not alone constitute a paradise. Indeed, he would do well to try the experiment of distributing himself equally in every one of his houses before he urges other people to live in them. It is quite possible that he may find room to alter his plans, at least so far as to provide the city with a good, comfortable lunatic asylum, containing a separate room for the inventor and builder of Hygeia.

Tommy Writes to an Absent Parent.

DEER MA—I wisht you wood cum homb. Jonny shut me up in the closet and pinches me awful cos I wont shuv eginst for him to cut it hurts my hans, an he sez none ov the chickens is going to be mine when my hen cums awf coz they was his egs wat she set on. The old black banty tride to set but we diddent want black chickens, we wantted wite, so we chaste her awf evry da, an the wite hen woodent set til Jonny tide her onto the nest, an she duzzent set she stans. He sed he wood gi me one chicen chop fur 25 cents an I bawt it. Deer ma i mis you awful. Kant i hav sum pants ov my owen and not Johnnies? That feller wot cums to see Ant Cad was here last nite. He sat on the sofy an Jonny was under the sofy but he diddent know it at awl. When Ant Cad cum in the feler tole her sez he they is plenty of rume hear, and she set down by him. Then he kist her, not right away but bine by an she was rele mad an got up an slamd the dor. When she cum back he kist her agen an she kept tellin him to stop, but he diddent til Jonny run a shaul pin inter his leg. Then Ant Cad rechd in an hawld Jonny owt, an boxt his eres and cawld him o you nawty boy, an Jonny cride, an the feller said it was no matter. The flour what Granma cawls serius blumed the other nite. She sent for evry boddy to come an see it an the hows was ful of folkes an a lot stanning out on the pavement looking into the winder. They wuz a coming an goin every minit. They sed it was wonderfull. I thawt it was a nice flour, an Jonny whispered pick it an I pict it an I aint got over it yet. I am so sore I cant bare to set down much. Our girl has got a bow. He must be a very ritch gennelman, he wares such a big long gold chane wounded twice around his neck, an then such a wach! with two leds to it, an he sez it is a court cronomyter wach. Wen he wants to no wat time it is, if it is in the day time, he just lays it onto a fentz or a post an lets the sun shine on it, an then if he staze there til it is noon, he can tel egzactly wat time it is. If it is afternoon he has to wate til nex day. Wen the sun dont shine he cant tel enyway, and wen it is nite he dont no. Ant Cad sez it is the best court wach she ever saw; I want you to send me too shillin in your nex letter an rite rite away. I want to here from you so mutch I cant wate. Your af exunate son

TOMMY.

Barreled.

A laughable incident occurred in a grocery store in Newport, R. I. An empty barrel, with a few inches cut off the top, had been left standing in the store, and a man, who had been standing around until he was tired, sat down in it. This would have been very well if he had not set down too far. As it was, he went so far into the barrel as to double him up after the manner of a pair of compasses. The fellow realized his mistake, and strove to correct it, but the more he did this the further he worked into the barrel. Finally he was constrained to cry out for help, and half a dozen men, among them the proprietor of the store, came to the rescue. They tried compression of the upper and nether extremities, but this brought too great a strain amidships, and had to be abandoned. Then a council was held. At this it was decided that either the man or the barrel must be sacrificed, and although the barrel was worth 20 cents, the former alternative was decided on. A hatchet was procured and the sides of the barrel dashed in, causing it to collapse, thus releasing the man from a ludicrous though painful position. It will scarcely be credited that the man left the store without offering to pay for the spoiled barrel.

Mummy Paint.

Few persons are aware that Egyptian mummies are ground up into paint. But in this country and in Europe mummies are used for this purpose—the asphaltum with which they are impregnated being of a quality superior to that which can elsewhere be obtained, and producing a peculiar brownish tint when made into paint, which is prized by distinguished artists both of this and of other countries. The ancient Egyptians, when they put away their dead, wrapped in clothes saturated with asphaltum, builded, as it were, better than they knew, and could never have realized the fact that ages after they had been laid in the tombs and pyramids along the Nile their dust would be used in painting pictures in a world then undiscovered, and by artists whose languages were then unknown.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—This standard liniment has been before the people for over forty years, it having been first manufactured in 1833, and it is safe to assert that no preparation in the market has so fully stood the test of time, and been received with such universal favor as the Gargling Oil. It is found in nearly every household in this country, and is also sold extensively in Europe. From a very small beginning the Gargling Oil Company has been obliged to steadily increase its facilities for manufacturing, and now employs an army of men, and occupies magnificent buildings of its own. Much of the success of the company is due to the careful and efficient management of Mr. John Hodge, who for some time has held the responsible position of Secretary, and who is also the proprietor of the Hodge Opera House, one of the finest buildings in Lockport, N. Y. The Gargling Oil is for sale at all the drug stores.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

SINGERS AND PREACHERS in danger of losing voice, can be cured by this new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. They cure Coughs, Consumption, &c. Trial boxes 25 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Vagabondage as a Fine Art.

Few families of ordinary means, in this city, escape periodical begging visits; and the experience is constantly renewed that the giving of assistance to one is speedily followed by applications from others, while the family is generally let alone for two months after a stony-hearted refusal. A gentleman connected with the *Tribune*, some twenty years ago, was visited by a professed assistant editor of a Boston paper, whose pocket had been picked, and who therefore asked for the amount of his railway fare home as a loan. The next week, the professed reporter of a Philadelphia paper called with a slightly different story. In the course of the winter some fifteen unfortunate members of the press had been helped out of various embarrassments. Then the pitcher which had gone so often to the well was broken; the prayers and tears of the sixteenth assistant editor evoked no money. He went away, the picture of despair; but from that day to this no unfortunate journalist has ever called for help at the same address! Not long ago, there was found on the person of a tramp who died in Pennsylvania, a manuscript containing the streets and numbers of about 500 residences in this city. To many of them were attached crosses and other signs; and a careful examination showed that the list contained the addresses of many of our prominent citizens. In short, it was a private vagabond's directory.—*New York Tribune.*

BY the last official report of the Hartford insurance companies it was shown that 212,467 people have their lives insured in that city. These lives are insured for $450,000,000 altogether, and the property insured in the fire companies is $645,646,000 more, so that the total risk which Hartford carries is, in round numbers, $1,100,000,000.

TWO DAUGHTERS of Abdul Medjid, the Sultan who preceded Abdul Aziz, are to be married soon in the palace in Constantinople. Abdul Hamed will pay their dowry out of his private exchequer.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

Centennial Awards.

[From the New York Tribune, Nov. 13.]

The newspapers have been lately teeming with ingeniously-worded advertisements regarding the awards. These publications have been skillfully prepared, so as to convey the impression that this or that exhibitor has really received the highest and best award. Thus, instead of informing the public as to the true state of affairs, they have simply confused the reader. Visitors at the Centennial find themselves bewildered by the adverse claims to distinction which they find placarded on every hand, and they do not know which way to turn to discover the truth. In no department has this system of misrepresentation been carried to so great an extent as that devoted to piano fortes. There has been "a war" between piano exhibitors since the Exhibition opened, and a regular skirmish line of placards since the awards were officially announced. They have vied with each other in the use of extravagant language to prove their respective claims to distinction. The most ingenious methods have been devised; disinterested correspondents, whose sole object was to instruct the ignorant public, have volunteered their services (for a consideration); ex-judges of awards, in the interest of certain piano manufacturers, have made pretended revelations of the secrets of the jury-room, for the sake of supporting the claims of their particular favorites, and lightning calculators have been appealed to and have found convenient mathematical rules by which to establish absolutely the supremacy of their clients, on the pretense of the so-much-abused maxim that figures cannot lie. All these efforts, while ridiculous to those acquainted with the subject, have been attempted to influence the uninitiated. In fact, the piano men have left nothing undone to mislead the public, and by their efforts have caused everything relating to pianos to be looked upon with distrust, and have made themselves the laughing stock of the public. By these means injustice is not only done to the public, but to those who are not only entitled to the leading position, but who were awarded it by the judges. Your correspondent has taken the trouble to submit all the various reports, which are the basis of the awards, to a careful scrutiny and comparison, and the result is that the pianos of Wm. Knabe & Co. are found to head the list. This house, from the commencement of the Exhibition, relied solely upon the merits of their instruments to secure them a just award; and since the official announcement, although they were decreed the highest honors in the piano department, they have modestly remained in the background. It is fortunate that the judges, in preparing the Knabe report, so framed it as to leave no doubt about their pre-eminence. They especially commended all their four styles of pianos, concert grand, parlor grand, square and uprights, and accorded them the praise of unequaled excellence in all the details of perfect instruments. The report is plain, straightforward and comprehensive, specifying all the elements of merit which it is possible for the best piano forte to possess—power, richness and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action; solidity and originality of construction, and excellence of workmanship. By comparing it with the other reports in the same department, even the most skeptical will acknowledge that no stronger language could have been used to express the unanimous approval of the judges.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1876.

A FEW years since it was not considered the "correct thing" to chew plug tobacco, but it is again coming into great favor, and gentlemen can be now seen daily with a plug of the genuine "Matchless" brand, and it is considered the choice morsel of the day. Every plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." printed thereon.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

WE often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.

HAVE you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally and externally.

A YOUTH'S PUBLICATION.—For half a century, the YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

J. & P. COATS were awarded a medal and diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended for the "superior strength and excellent quality of their spool cotton."

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SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied *relief is instantaneous*. It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dulness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases.

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HASKELL LEWIS.

MILFORD, DEL., July 14, 1876.

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Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen,—Please send me another COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER. I find them to be an excellent Plaster,—the best that I have ever used. I am sorry that the druggists here do not keep them.

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BROADWAY, O., July, 1876.

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A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A [illegible] Pamphlet on Special and [illegible] Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

Electricity is Life. Paolis Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION. It sells faster than any other book. One Agent sold 26 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

$15 SHOT GUN. A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks, warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

$10. $25. $50. $100. $200. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 Wall Street, New York, Bankers and Brokers, invest in Stocks of a legitimate character. The firm numbers among its patrons thousands who have been made rich through Frothingham & Co.'s fortunate investments. Stocks purchased and carried long as desired on margin from three to five per cent. ☞ Send for Circular.

HO, FOR IOWA!!! *Farmers, renters and hired men of America:* A choice from 1,200,000 acres of the best lands in Iowa on R. R. terms, at $5 and $6 per acre. Send a postal card for our map and pamphlet, or call on the Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph St., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commis'r.

AGENTS find that the full History of the Wonderful career of MOODY & SANKEY In Great Britain and America is a success everywhere. All want it—rich or poor. From 5 to 20 books a day's work. It is the only complete work published containing Mr. Moody's Sermons and Prayer-meeting Talks, Mr. Sankey's addresses, and everything of interest. Has 518 pages, steel portraits, and 12 engravings. Price, $2.00. Address, H. A. PARKER & CO., 103 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of *a certain* radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. *We will take back and pay* full *price for all that do not suit.* Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides, $5. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. B.—*This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made.* Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

The Wide Awake Magazine. The Golden Time for Agents! Liberal cash commissions paid. Boys and girls can sell at work for the Wide Awake Doll's Fair, and subscribe eagerly. Specimen numbers, 10 cents. List of Doll's Fair prizes, posters, etc., free. Little girls who will act as agents receive in addition a full set of Doll Patterns, upon sending their P. O. Address. October and November Wide Awakes contain rules in full concerning the Doll's Fair. Write to D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and [illegible]

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Fruit House

The Largest Stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS ever opened out in DeKalb County

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

TEAS:
COFEES:
SUGAR:
Dried Fru

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Dont Fail to Call and examine PRICES ☜

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUSE!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.
AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINE WHISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at,

ZACHER'S.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS.

☞ HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞ Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heatin Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STORE

always on hand at lowest prices.

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

than ever before brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our t i ze ns when visting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS,

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods anu seil for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Patersns

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

ABRICHT'S

In American and Swiss Watches,

TOYS

FANCY GOODS,

and everything kept in a first class jewelry establishm'nt. It will pay you to call and be convinced that I am selling goods cheaper than any firm in Northern Indiana.

J. Abright.

Repairing fine Watches a Specialty

Ladies Gold Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks, Silver Ware!

GOLD PENS,

Ladies GOLD Chains,

Gents Chains,

Gold and Silver Rings,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

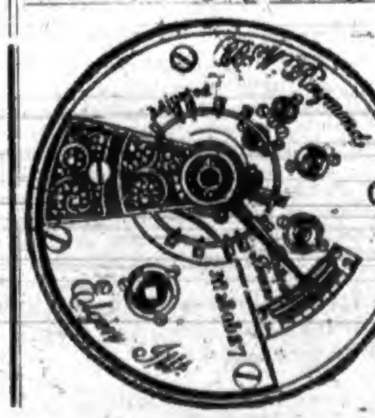

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Soutl ernRB

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2,40 a m.	8.05 pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	[illegible] "	8.26
Sedan	2.15	3,07	8.37
Corunna	2.20	3,15	8.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.06 a m	6.53 a m
Sedan	2.38	11.45 "	6.33 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.36 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.30 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensee time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	6 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	2 53 "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 40 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 25 "
Mansfield	8 40 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 02 "	1 26 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 20 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

OING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 03 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 55 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00a
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 57 "	9 00 "	11 25 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 05 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 8, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect July 9—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations.	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Cincinnati			
Louisville	4 00pm		
Indianapolis	5 35pm		
Ft Wayne	10 [illegible] "		4 p
Auburn	11 [illegible] "		5 20
Waterloo	11 44 "		5 37
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 20	6 15
Reading	1 46 "	7 00	7 34
Bankers	2 02 "	7 12	7 48
Jonesville	2 20 "	7 55	8 08
Jackson	3 25 "	9 35	9 20
Detroit	6 25 "	12 00	3 30 a
Grand Rapids	10 15 "	5 20	6 30
Lansing	6 35 "		
Saginaw	9 10 "		
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations.	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			
Saginaw	7 40 a m		
Lansing	10 58 "		
Grand Rapids	6 00 "	11 55	
Detroit	10 00 "	2 50p	
Jackson Dep	12 40 pm	6 00	6 45a
Jonesville	1 45 "	8 00	7 55
Bankers	2 02 "	8 30	8 11
Reading	2 15 "	9 00	8 29
Ar Angola	3 07 "	10 00	9 30
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	3 42 "		1 17
Auburn	3 53 "		1 30
Auburn Junction			1 36
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 50 "		6 40p
Indianapolis	10 50 "		1 10
Louisville	3 30 am		8 00a
Cincinnati			11 00p

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
lv New York	* pm		*2 35pm
Philadelphia	1 am		6 00
Baltimore	†	6 20pm	10 10
Washington		7 35	11 30
Wheeling	am	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire		2 28	1 17
Barnesville		9 40	2 33
Cambridge		10 44	3 42
Zanesville		11 48	4 50
lv Columbus		12 10pm	4 15
New Ark	*	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 3	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 46	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 03	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& E.	Accom.
Chicago	†8 52am	†5 08	†9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 38
Avilla	1 59		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 30am	6 39
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	19 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 58	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 26	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	†6 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

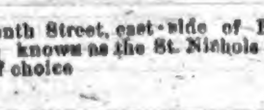

On Seventh Street, east-side of Bank, whi will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. A kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

CHICAGO ROCKISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENON LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

☞ Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH
FAST MAIL
ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUNCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	301 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk,

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), also be tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES
Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repaing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Recorder Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 7th, 1876. Number 51.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

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1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in my hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowen.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $2 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Prop'r.

SANDS HOUSE,

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late o City Hotel,] Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an ample corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at reasonable rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing, flooring matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figure possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
134 & 136 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 18 Barclay Street, New York.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

IT IS HERE.

W H A T

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this class of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

The Auburn

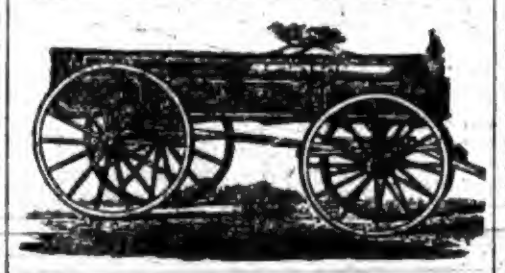

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give a call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices.

A Middlerib Dialogue.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Rents," said Mr. Middlerib, with a sigh of not unmixed satisfaction, "are coming down. Yesterday morning I tore the back of my coat on the wood shed door, last night I snagged the foundation of my trowsers on a nail in a store box, and this morning I fell down on the frozen sidewalk and split the knee of the same trowsers clear across. Rents are certainly getting lower."

"Yes," responded Mrs. Middlerib, looking across toward the busy figure at the sewing machine, "and seamstresses are getting hire."

Mr. Middlerib looked up at his spouse in vague astonishment, as if for explanation, but she looked sublimely unconscious and the good man went off down town with his napkin under his chin, wondering all the way down to the office if she meant it, or if it was only his interpretation.

Railway Robbers.

A Chicago traveler named Dodd furnishes the papers with the following account of his encounter with a brace of rascals, on board a Ft. Wayne and Jackson train. He says, he was sitting in a caboose at Waterloo, awaiting the departure of the train for the south. He was the sole occupant of the car until a stranger made his appearance and inquired of Dodd where he was going. Presently another man came in—a hard looking fellow, and having the appearance of a man who would cut your throat for a dollar. He began by cursing the railroad connections; said he was from Kentucky; had sold a drove of mules, and had to go away round by Ft. Wayne to reach his home. Shortly afterwards another man came in—another rough-looking customer. Said he had been robbed at Saginaw of $300; but had got even on the fellows who had robbed him by stealing the papers by which the robbery was committed. Then he threw out three odd looking cards and began showing Dodd and the other two men how he was robbed of his $300. The other two men wanted Dodd to "bite," but Dodd wou dn't, whereupon the three fellows jumped up and one of them struck him in the face. Dodd managed, however, to get out of the car, and made his way to an engine near by where he told his story. Pretty soon the conductor came along and after a tussle succeeded in ejecting the sharpers from the train.

A New Through Line.

We have good authority for stating that it is proposed to open a New Trunk Railway line through this place from New York to Chicago. The lines interested are the Chicago and Canada Southern, the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois and Baltimore and Ohio railway companies.

About 70 miles of the eastern part of the Chicago and Canada Southern railroad—by which it is proposed to connect Chicago with the Canada Southern at the crossing of the Detroit river—were complete some time ago, but the illness of Commodore Vanderbilt, it is stated, stopped work. The roadbed from Fayette—the western terminus of that portion of the road now in operation—to Eden, a distance of 25 miles, had been made ready for the ties and rails. From Eden to Butler, the eastern terminus of the Eel River road, the distance is only nine miles, and the Eel River company has proposed to build a track to Eden, if the Chicago and Canada Southern will complete its line to that place. By this means a continuous line will be established to Logansport, Indiana, and thence to Lafayette, St. Louis, Omaha, &c. This arrangement will also give the Eel River road a direct connection with Detroit and the north and east. The Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad crosses the proposed new route 13 miles west of Butler, thus furnishing a direct line to the Chicago and Canada Southern to Chicago by passing over 13 miles of the Eel River track. The Eel River company has agreed to pro-rate with the Chicago and Canada Southern, and the Baltimore and Ohio has offered very favorable tearms for the use of its track to Chicago. The distance from Eden to Chicago is about 150 miles by the proposed route. It is claimed that there is no intention of abandoning the original purpose of building an independent line from the Detroit river to Chicago, but the new line will be used until the main line is finished.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

Floored by Golden Rose.

Detroit Free Press.

Detroit has been bothered with a chronic old vagrant named Wheeler for the last five years. He is an old man, and he creeps around the streets, telling a piteous story and almost demanding alms as his constitutional right. He is not worthy of charity in any sense and those who know him will not give him anything. About a week ago he entered a Michigan avenue drug store, and while loafing around he uncorked several large bottles of perfume standing on the show case. Into each one he poked his peaked nose in turn, and snuffed like a horse. He came again next day and repeated the performance, seeming to go on the theory that he was getting something for nothing, and yet was not robbing the druggist. His presence was not agreeable, and yesterday morning the druggist filled a bottle with the strongest kind of hartshorn, labeled it "Golden Rose," and several people were invited in to see how the plan worked. By and by the old vagrant came in, and as he warmed his back at the stove he noticed the new brand.

"Golden Rose, eh? New thing, probably, he mused, going closer.

As no one seemed to notice him, he pulled the cork, poked his nose into the bottle and snuffed for all he was worth. Next instant he dropped to the floor, raking the hot stove with his elbow, and as he lay there gasping for breath and rolling his eyes, the druggist shouted for the police and threw cold water over him. It was four or five minutes before the old man could stand up, and he hadn't a word to say as he made for the door. When he reached the sidewalk he halted, shook his fist at the store, and blowing his nose with awful vigor, he shouted:

"I can golden rose the whole crowd with both hands tied behind me!"

A Romance of the Day.

At this moment the door of Peter Molasses' humble cabin swung backward upon its hinges, and seven armed men entered.

Armed? Nay, arsenaled with shot-guns, revolvers, bowie-knives, barrel-staves, $175 bronze cannon, black-snake whips, hickory withs, stuffed ballot boxes, and the like. Their faces were concealed by masks of white cotton, but my informant—a Northern man of education and veracity whose name I am compelled to suppress—declares that one was the parson of the Baptist Church at Snag Bay, and the other the County Judge.

The wretched Peter Molasses turning pale with fear, fell on his knees, his ashen lips refusing to do their office, while his wife, a woman of dauntless courage, placing her hands on her hips exclaimed:

"Dart ar shoat didn't have no brand, an' I swan to de Lo' dat ef shoats is gwine to break into decent cullud folks' houses at night —"

"Silence, you — — — — — — —," thundered the leader of the banditti; "its not about that shoat."

"Well; so help me Bob, ef it dem Chickens, I done 'low—" broke in poor Molasses.

"Gag the — — — — — — — — — — — — —!" yelled the leader, and Peter was throttled until his tongue protruded several feet, when with the slack of that member, the Ku-Klux took a couple of turns about the kneeling man's neck, tieing it securely in two clove hitches and a slip knot at the nape.

And this is Centennial Year and the land of Freedom.

"Ho, Hamfatter," hissed the leader of the KuKlux, "bring forth the bul-doz—"

But ere he could conclude his order the door opened, and—

[For the remainder of of this blood-curdling and hair raising romance, "The Bull-doze: A Romance of the sunny South," by Jim Bloodyroad, the gore drinker of the Lyceum, see the New York Campaign Supplement of Nov. 27. If your news dealer hasn't got it, tell him not to mind sending for it. Back numbers can always be procured at any trunk-store.]

A Lost Treasure.

From the Detroit Free Press.

As a Jefferson avenue car was slowly moving up the street yesterday a passenger hauled out his wallet to pay his fare, and the dozen people were electrified on hearing him exclaim in a hoarse voice:

"Let no man move hand or foot! I've lost a cent in the straw!"

He got down on his knees and poked around for awhile, and failing to recover his treasure, he took down the number of the car and a description of the driver.

For School Books, go to Davenport, the druggist.

Old Silas Hiving Bees.

The old gentleman's name is Silas, and that of his oldest son is George; his wife's name is Matilda, and his three pretty daughters are named Helen, Alice and Susie; there is a little Silas, too, and another boy whose name is too queer to mention.

The bees had alighted in a great bunch, as large as a half bushel measure, on the limb of a peach tree in the yard. A table is placed under the overhanging limb spread with a clean white cloth, and hive placed thereon.

Then one of the boys, one that is good for nothing else, is sent into the tree to sever the limb; the limb comes down slowly and easily, and the old gent below, dressed in a great coat, buckskin gloves, cowhide boots and a bedquilt tied around his neck and face, slyly manipulates a twig from the tree, and in two minutes has safely coaxed every bee into the hive, during all of which time Matilda and Helen and Alice and Susie pound the bottoms out of just four tin pans; little Silas does the prettiest yelling, while the boy with the queer name is just old enough to slip behind the house and wait for the thing to come to a point.

That is the way the thing ought to have gone off; but that isn't the way it did.

Silas, the elder, was very comfortably bundled up for a warm day, and he had his suit well arranged, only he forgot to tie the strings around the bottom of his pants.

The bees had settled on the limb of a peach tree and Silas, when his table and white cloth and his hive were all ready, commanded:

"Now, George, grab that old rusty saw and climb; I guess you can cut that small limb off easy enough.

George was just home from a six months' term of school, and he felt a great tenderness for his father, and would have gone through a patch of thistles barefoot to please the old gent, and yet he had a particular dread for the "business end" of a bee, and particularly of such a crowd of them. But he obeyed, and began to fiddle away cautiously upon the particular limb. One little bunch of bees dropped off and were caged; another and another small bunch dropped, and the prospect seemed good, when suddenly an old honey-maker appeared, who had been in the business, and soared upward. George shut one eye quick, gave one terrific serge on the old rusty saw, got out of that tree in one jump, and his anxious mother caught a glimpse of him as he flew round the corner of the barn twenty rods away.

Poor old Silas. The bees came down and he thought the bunch as big as a hay-stack now. They did not go into the hive, but they went through his overcoat and bedquilt as if they had been only mosquito bars, and they climbed up his pants legs, and the old gent danced as he had never danced before; and he slapped his legs as he never allowed any one else to slap them, and his voice towered high above the clatter of the tin pans and the shrieks of little Silas, as he yelled:

"Throw water on me! throw water on me! soak me, wet me down!"

He rolled three or four times in the grass, and sprang up shouting. "Slap me! slap me! can't you slap me?" in the midst of which little Silas crept up behind his infuriated papa and dealt him a lively one with a shingle; but poor little Silas landed the next second against the milk-house, for his pa took him and his shingle for a thousand bees, and gently brushed them off.

Oh, the agony of the three minutes jig! He appealed to his wife.

"Matilda for heaven's sake bring me another pair of pants, won't you?"

But these things don't last always any more than any other happiness, and after a few minutes the old gent came limping out of the cellar with the pants on that Matilda had brought him, feeling much easier, but certainly much fatigued, just as George got back from the barn and the boy with the queer name slipped around the corner of the house. Both of the boys were anxious to know how matters stood, and asked:

"Did you get 'em hived, pa?"

But the old man was to mad to answer, or even to look at his boys. He turned to Silas and said:

"Little one, you meant all right, and I'm sorry I cuffed you so, next time don't slap so hard."

Then to his wife, "Matilda, to you I owe every thing. Accept my heart felt gratitude. We'll take no more stock in bees. I have made up my mind and it's settled. May our quiet, peaceful farm home never be so stirred up again. Seems to me I never had so much of life crowded into a few short minutes before. Run after the cows now, boys; be off for its almost dark."

Correspondents

We desire heresfter to give a synopsis of all the important events happening in DeKalb county. Those who have heretofore acted as our correspondents will oblige us by a weekly budget, from their several localities. The task of writing up neighborhood news is by no means a laborious one, and we give below a few hints as to the topics which should be treated of, in writing for the COURIER:

Accidents—when, to whom, how serious.

Social parties, church fairs, sleighing excursions, school exhibitions, &c., &c., giving the principal incidents in relation to the same.

Murders, burglaries, thefts and other crimes—giving names of criminals, and result of trial in cases of arrests.

Religious notes—changes in ministers, dedications of church buildings, formation of new congregations &c.

Changes in business firms—give names of retiring and also of new partners, but no puffs.

Deaths—If the deceased is well known or an old resident, give a short obituary—in case of deaths from accidents, give full particulars of the occurrence.

Improvements—give names of parties erecting new business blocks or residences worthy of mention, also other improvements made, such as erection of mills or manufactories.

Discoveries—such as Indian relics, curiosities and the like.

Fires—give amount of loss, state whether or not the property was insured and cause of the fire, whether accidental or incendiary.

Facts and figures—products raised on farms, work turned out by manufacturies, &c.

Shows, exhibitions, etc.—If given by home amatuers, give full particulars—traveling troops need no more than a mere mention.

Schools—when began, name and salary paid teacher, number of scholars in attendance, etc.

Sales of real estate—give names of seller and buyer, and prices paid.

Personal items—give all such that are of general interest, such as visits of persons abroad and the movements of such people in your community as are generally known.

Let each correspondent think what he would like to hear in the way of news from his native town, should he be absent from it. Then go to work in a plain, concise way and jot down the news for our columns. Use good sense and as few words to tell what you know as possible. Make no effort at fine writing, but express yourself just as if writing to a friend or relative, to give him the news of the day. Be careful in writing names and dates. In addition to the topics we have named, as worthy of notice, write us to the state of the roads, weather, election of officers in churches, secret societies, and the like, and don't forget to chronicle the marriages and similar happenings. During the holidays; Sunday school festivals, Sunday school concerts and church doings, will no doubt furnish news of interest. If you have but little to say, use a postal card. Anyone of our correspondents who will call at our office, will be furnished stamps and stationery for use in sending in his correspondence. Last, send in your letters so that they will not reach us later than Tuesday night and earlier if convenient. Anything of great importance, if such events occur, may be sent in an additional letter if occuring later than Tuesday. Write the news while it is fresh, never postpone to the following week that which you can just as well send now. Writing for the press is excellent practice in orthography, composition and a means of mental discipline, and we hope all to whom we have written in relation to correspondence will accept our offers.

Ladies Take Notice.

The ladies of Auburn and vicinity, are respectively invited call at H. H. Stamets' Millinery and Fancy Store, and examine the new and elegant Perfume and Lily White Combined. Nothing like it has ever been offered for sale in here and is pronounced by all parties who have used it to be the finest and best in the market. We shall take pleasure in showing it, whether you buy or not. We have also many new novelties in the Millinery line, which we are offering at astonishing low figures, and cannot be undersold by any house in this place. Come and see us.

H. H. STAMETS,
5m. Sole Agt. for Auburn.

For a Holiday present, nothing is more appropriate than a stereoscope and some of those choice views for sale at Davenport's.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE return of William M. Tweed to the scene of his former exploits is an accomplished fact. He reached New York last week, after a long and tedious voyage from Vigo, the Spanish port in which he was discovered and turned over to the United States authorities. He was taken in a carriage from the pier to his old quarters in Ludlow street jail, and is once more in the custody of the law officers of that State.

A NEWLY-MADE bride and groom, of Springfield, Mass., named Gaddey, while going home in a coach from a wedding party, were struck by a locomotive while crossing the Ware River railroad. The bride was fatally injured and the groom was terribly bruised.

THE WEST.

SHERIFF GROOM, of Clay county, Mo., one night last week made a descent on the notorious James boys, the much-feared bandits, at their home, near Kearney, with a posse, but as usual the desperadoes proved too much for the officers. Groom and one of his men fired at the brothers, but the weapons failed to obey, and they escaped.

A NEW revolution has broken out in Lower California, in the interest of Diaz, the rebel who has given the Mexican President so much trouble of late....Judge James K. Knight, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, shot himself, one day last week, under such circumstances as to leave little room for doubt that it was intentional....Navigation has suspended on the upper Mississippi.

THE Illinois State Warehouse Registrar, in his annual report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1876, says the receipts of grain at Chicago, during the year, foot up 56,066,410 bushels, which came in 122,912 railroad cars, 1,240 canal boats, and 11 vessels. The shipments were 53,551,895 bushels, comprising 42,186,419 bushels by water, and 7,659,987 bushels by rail; 3,509,367 bushels were taken from store for city consumption....In a fire, at Chicago, one morning recently, four persons—two men and two women—perished in the flames.

PETER MCCARTNEY, one of the most expert and dangerous counterfeiters that ever inflated the paper currency of the American republic, having been tried and found guilty in the United States Court at Indianapolis, was the other day sentenced to an imprisonment of fifteen years in the penitentiary....The new iron bridge of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad across the Mississippi at LaCrosse, Wis., was recently completed at a cost of $500,000, and tested with a train of forty heavily-laden freight cars. The bridge is 1,688 feet long, having five spans of 150 feet each, two of 164 each, one of 250, and a draw span of 360 feet....Chicago elevators contain 2,839,614 bushels of wheat; 282,590 bushels of corn; 424 399 bushels of oats; 90,060 bushels of rye, and 1,080,206 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,716,869 bushels, against 2,637,267 bushels at this period last year.

A FIRE took place in Chicago, on Thanksgiving day, at the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue, by which a large stone-front business building was totally destroyed. Loss $150,000; insurance, about $100,000.

THE SOUTH.

A TELEGRAM from Louisville, Ky., has the following: "A decision of court that one of the principal gamblers here must pay a fine and suffer six months' imprisonment on account of carrying on the game of faro, has produced considerable stir among that class of the community, because of the precedent. Heretofore by paying fines the gamblers were permitted to continue their game. The present case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and there tested so far as the imprisonment is concerned. Brethren from Chicago, New York, and elsewhere are here to raise $10,000 by which to test the case."

A BROWNSVILLE (Texas) dispatch says: "A courier arrived to-day from Guanajuato, the native state of Iglesias, Chief Justice and ex-officio Vice President of Mexico, with news that Iglesias had assumed the powers of President of the republic in default of a legal election, and that he had appointed a full Cabinet and other Federal officers. The people of Guanajuato were enthusiastic in his support, and had raised a large sum of money to sustain the Government. The Diaz revolutionists all recognize Iglesias as the legitimate President. Five American citizens went over to Matamoras yesterday on a visit, and were insulted and assaulted by Mexican officers, and then arrested and thrown into prison, and were fined this morning $20 to $70 each, or two months' hard labor on the public works. This outrage has created profound excitement on this side, and offers of hundreds of men are coming in to aid in their rescue, if necessary. Unless our Government takes steps to prevent a repetition of these outrages, there is great danger of an early conflict on this border."

WASHINGTON.

GEN. SHERMAN'S report says: The territory of the United States is divided into three military divisions, viz.: of the Missouri, Atlantic, and Pacific. The Division of the Missouri embraces the States and Territories bordering on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, extending westward so as to include substantially the entire Rocky mountain chain; is commanded by Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, with his headquarters in Chicago; and is composed of five separate departments—first, that of Dakota, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, with headquarters at St. Paul; second, that of the Platte, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Crook, with headquarters at Omaha; third, that of Missouri, commanded by Brig. Gen. John Pope, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth; fourth, that of Texas, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, with headquarters at San Antonio; fifth, that of the Gulf, commanded by Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, with headquarters at New Orleans. The Military Division of the Atlantic embraces the States which border on or are near the Atlantic coast; is commanded by Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, with headquarters at New York city; and is composed of—first, the former Departments of the Lakes and East; second, the Department of the South, commanded by Col. T. H. Ruger, Brevet Brigadier General, with headquarters at Atlanta. The Military Division of the Pacific embraces the States and Territories which border on or are near the Pacific coast; is commanded by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, with his headquarters in San Francisco, and is composed of three departments: First, that of the Columbia, commanded by Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon; second, that of California, commanded by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, with headquarters in San Francisco; third, that of Arizona, commanded by Col. A. V. Kautz, Brevet Major General, with headquarters at Prescott.

POLITICAL.

RETURNS at the office of the Secretary of State give Pacheco (Republican) a majority for Congress in the Fourth district of California of one vote.

THE official majority for Tilden in Georgia is 80,185.

THE official vote of Tennessee gives Tilden 133,166; Hayes, 89,566; Porter, 123,740; Thomas, 73,695; Maney, 10,436; Yardley, 2,165; total vote, 210,036....All disputes concerning the majority of Hayes over Tilden in Illinois are ended by the official canvass of the returns, which, taking the highest vote on each electoral ticket, places it at 19,631. The official canvass of the vote for members of the Legislature shows the Republicans to have 79 in the House, against 74 for the Democrats and Independents. Of the Senators-elect, 11 are Republicans and 14 are Democrats and Independents, making the Senate stand—Republicans 23; Democrats, 24; Independents, 2. Upon joint ballot the Republicans have 101, Democrats 98, and Independents 6....E. H. Cree, Senator from Henry and Madison counties, Ind., died the other day. The vacancy will be filled by election, probably giving the Republicans an additional member of the Senate. Cree was elected as Independent, but always voted with the Democrats. This will make a Republican majority of four on joint ballot.

UNITED STATES SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, whose term expires next March, was on the 28th re-elected to the Senate.

GENERAL.

A FURTHER general reduction of rates between all points lying east of the Missouri river is announced by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. A circular issued by the company denies that it is not earning its current expenses; states that it is free from debt, except for construction material now in process of erection; has more than $3,650,000 of its own authorized capital stock in the treasury, and owns more than three-fourths of the capital stock of the Franklin Telegraph Company.

UTTER paralysis seems to have fallen upon the iron trade in England. Mills are closed or closing everywhere, workmen are idle, and the inevitable distress is painfully visible. The cause of the sudden and complete stagnation does not seem to be fully understood, but the fact that it extends throughout the principal manufacturing districts of the continent makes it probable that the threatening attitude of Russia and the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the East may have something to do with it....Commodore Paul Shirley of the United States navy, died recently on a railroad train at Columbus, O.

THE reduction of the price of admission recently voted by the Board of Directors of the Chicago Industrial Exposition, from 50 cents, as heretofore charged, to 25 for adults and 15 cents for children, is to be commended as a wise measure. The great success of the Exposition heretofore, through which the magnificent building and its appliances have been paid for out of the profits, has left the stockholders free from debt, and enabled the Directors to so reduce the price of admission as to insure a large attendance and the annual recurrence of the industrial exhibition for years to come.

EDWIN BOOTH has been defeated in his suit to restrain Jarrett & Palmer from further using the name of "Booth's Theater;" and to recover $10,000 damages for the use of the name since Edwin Booth retired from the management.

FOREIGN.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, India, Sir Richard Temple, declares that 251,000 persons perished by the recent great cyclone that swept Southeastern Bengal....Subscriptions in St. Petersburg and Moscow alone to the loan of 100,000,000 roubles, authorized by a Russian imperial ukase of Nov. 18, exceed that amount.

IT is stated in a London dispatch that Capt. Allen Young, who commanded the Pandora in her recent trip to the Arctic regions, will, next spring, again attempt a Northwestern passage in that vessel.

THE Queen of England has granted medals to every person serving on the steamers Alert, Discovery, and Pandora during the Arctic expedition....Accounts from the Bombay (India) Presidency relative to the famine are gloomier. This year's rainfall in the distressed districts is not one-third of the average fall. The prospects in the Presidency of Madras also continue unfavorable.

ON Nov. 18 the campaign in Cuba was opened by a severe fight on the plains of Minacs, about midway between Remidios and St. Espiritus. According to Spanish accounts, their forces consisted of only 400 infantry. They were attacked by the insurgents, numbering 300 infantry and 400 cavalry, who had taken up their position on the plains. When the fight commenced the Spaniards were encamped at a place hidden from view of the plains by a small range of hills. The insurgents, by sending out some guerrillas, enticed a portion of the Spanish forces into the plains, where a number fell on them, and, whilst these Spaniards were fighting for their lives, the remainder of the insurgents attacked the other Spanish troops behind the hills. The result of this affair is, that both parties claim a victory, the insurgents, as usual, carrying off the greater portion of their wounded and dead. The Spanish lost thirty-three killed and fifty-nine wounded, among the latter six officers. The insurgents left twenty-four dead on the field.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Canvass of the Votes in the Three Disputed States.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The business before the Returning Board to-day consisted for the most part in hearing documents, protests, and affidavits read, and was generally of an unimportant character.

A communication was received from the newspaper correspondents in New Orleans, requesting permission to be present at the session of the board, which was refused.

The board thereafter went into executive session.

Returns from three contested parishes—East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany and Iberia—were taken up. East Baton Rouge has eighteen polling-places, but the returns when opened were from only seven. It is twelve hours distant from New Orleans. Returns from that parish were not sent by mail, and were not filed with the Returning Board till Nov. 23. Many of the affidavits charging intimidation were sworn to in New Orleans, some of them as late as Nov. 22.

The total vote of the parish, as ascertained from the returns of the Commissioners at the polling-places, was 2,238 for Tilden, and 1,626 for Hayes, but the Supervisor of Registration, by consolidating the returns from only seven polling-places, leaving out the other eleven, and omitting to send the original returns from the same, makes a return of only 1,101 votes for Tilden, and 1,427 for Hayes.

Affidavits have been filed stating that the Supervisor in this parish, and in every other parish in the State, is a Republican; that returns from fourteen parishes are still missing; that several of the missing returns were and had been in the city of New Orleans for days, in the hands of persons who were not Supervisors.

After much discussion, the returns of East Baton Rouge were laid aside.

The only parish finished to-day was St. Martin, which gave Tilden 1,623; Hayes, 1,007.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The Returning Board met at 11:30. Present for the Republicans, Messrs. Stoughton, Van Allen, Wilcox, Kelley and Harker. For the Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, G. B. Smith, Bigler and Julian.

After the reading of the minutes, the filing of a request on the part of the Democrats for representation on the board, and a number of unimportant motions, the board went into executive session.

They then announced the following votes, as compiled from consolidated statements: De Soto—Hayes, 899; Tilden, 1,208. Ouachita—Hayes, 793; Tilden, 1,669. Lincoln—Hayes, 331; Tilden, 1,064. East Feliciana—Hayes, —; Tilden, 1,737. West Feliciana—Hayes, 778; Tilden, 1,249. Richland—Hayes, 277; Tilden, 970. Caddo—Hayes, 2,697; Tilden, 1,484. Sabine—Hayes, 22; Tilden, 906. The votes of these parishes were not canvassed, there being contests fixed for a hearing next week. When the returns from the parishes marked contested were opened, the Democratic counsel were allowed to be present. The returns from DeSoto parish were brought in and contained in one package sealed with wax. When the seals were broken by members of the board there were found inside the consolidated votes of the Commissioners statements and tally-sheets. Attached to the returns were a large number of protests and affidavits. The Secretary of the board said the package had been received on the 18th inst., and was entered in his receipt-book, and the returns, he said, had come by mail. In the course of inspection it was discovered that one of the protests of the Supervisor charging general intimidation was dated Nov. 22, and sworn to in this city before the Commissioner of the Circuit Court. When called upon to explain how a protest dated on the 25th inst. (to-day) could get into a sealed registered package received by mail on the 18th inst., the Secretary said he had received two packages.

After some delay another package was produced, and found to contain a consolidated statement of votes and Commissioners' returns, but no protests or affidavits.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The Returning Board met at 11 a. m. All the members were present, and a large crowd in the lobby.

Mr. McGloin, counsel for the Democratic candidates, filed a request, which was granted, that the ballot-boxes of East Baton Rouge be sent for, in order that the tally-sheets and statements of votes sealed up in four of the boxes could be obtained and the vote counted.

In executive session the board examined the returns of the following parishes and wards, viz.: Bienville, West Baton Rouge, Bosier, Caldwell, Carroll, Clayborn, Jefferson, Morehouse, Rapides, Red River, St. Landry, Webster, Wenn, and the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth wards, parish of Orleans. These returns were examined and laid over for future action, there being protests and contests in each case.

In the Seventh ward of Orleans parish the Supervisor threw out the vote of one of the polls, where there was a majority of 178 for Tilden electors, on the ground that the vote had not been counted and returned within twenty-four hours after the close of the election.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 28.—In the Returning Board, all the members, the Republicans and Democrats, and the counsel were present.

Judge Spofford suggested that the Board should give an order to compel the Supervisors of the following parishes to hand in their returns, viz.: Franklin, Grant, Livingston, Lafayette, and Tangephoa.

Gov. Wells replied that he would give the order for the returns if they were not produced by Wednesday.

The board then went into executive session. Returns were inspected from the remaining wards in this city, and from three parishes. All these were laid over for future action, and the parish of Ouachita was taken up. Four negroes were introduced as witnesses on the Republican behalf, and were examined fully by the board according to the interrogatories. The Democrats will introduce rebutting testimony to-morrow, when the consideration of the Ouachita case will be resumed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—In the Returning Board, after considerable discussion as to returns not received, Gov. Wells stated that the testimony in the contested cases must be closed by Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Gov. Wells said the board would then go into executive session. He said the Democrats could present two witnesses in the case of Ouachita, and only one could be in the room at a time.

Returns from Lafayette, Grant, and Tangaphoa were brought in during the day. Two polls in Lafayette parish, giving 350 Democratic majority, were not found on the consolidated returns, but the vote was obtained from the accompanying tally-sheets. There was a protest with the returns dated the 28th inst. The vote of one poll in Tangaphoa parish was missing, and the tally-sheets were also absent.

The returns of Grant parish were received from the United States Supervisor. The State Supervisor, after appointing a Commissioner of Election, left the parish before the election, notwithstanding the protest of both Republicans and Democrats. The election was held, however, under the auspices of Democratic and Republican United States Supervisors, with the following result: Hayes, 395; Tilden, 518.

Returns from Vernon, Franklin, and Livingston parishes were opened and laid over. Statements from all the parishes are now in, and the official figures of every parish have been obtained. They vary only a few hundred, due to the throwing out of polls, from figures heretofore telegraphed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The board met at 10:30 a. m., all the members present. The minutes having been read and approved, a request for the recount of the vote in New Orleans, signed by all the Republican candidates for city and parish offices in the parish of Orleans, was read, under direction of Mr. Wells. Counsel was heard on the question, which was taken under advisement.

The East Baton Rouge case was called up. The boxes from seven polls in which the Commissioners' returns and tally-sheets had been locked up were brought before the board, that they might be opened to obtain the result of the election at those polls, the Parish Supervisor having omitted any mention of them in his consolidated statement. The board decided not to open the boxes. Similar action was taken in the case of Tangipahoa. By this action the Democrats lose 1,136 votes in East Baton Rouge.

No more witnesses will be heard. All interrogatories, answers, etc., must be filed before 4 p. m. Friday. On Tuesday morning it is understood that the electoral vote and also the vote of the State will be promulgated. The members of the board think that the same testimony applies to the State vote which applies to the electoral vote.

The board adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 24.—The State Supreme Court has issued a rule to the State Canvassers and their counsel, D. T. Corbin, to show cause why they should not be attached for violating a writ of prohibition issued on the 17th inst., and issuing certificates in defiance of the court.

The court convened at 4 p. m., in response to the rule issued at the morning session. United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the board, introduced an affidavit, asking for further time. The court stated that if he would indicate the line of their defense or assure the court that they would obey its mandamus, further time would be granted. He would not do this, and the request was refused.

The counsel for the relators were instructed to draw the order, but, as a recitation of all the proceedings was required as a preface to the order to commit the board for contempt, they requested until to-morrow morning to file it.

The court said that they hoped the board would in the morning obey its mandate and purge the contempt. If they do not they will be committed to jail.

The counsel for relators then moved that a peremptory mandamus issue to H. E. Payne, Secretary of State, to issue certificates to all members of the General Assembly, including the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, in accordance with the order of the court of Wednesday's session.

Associate Justice Willard said that the relators ought not to pray this at this state of the proceedings, as Mr. Payne was now in contempt, and the court had no assurance that he would obey, as he had disobeyed their mandate already, intimating that the counsel ought, therefore, to await the result of the rule before moving this order.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25.—The State Supreme Court has just entered a judgment of $1,500 fine each and commitment of all the Board of Canvassers to jail until released by order of the court.

United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the State Board of Canvassers, disclaimed any intention of contempt, and asked until Monday to satisfy the court. It was granted. The court is now occupied with arguments on the electoral vote.

The Supreme Court this afternoon took the order under advisement requiring the Board of State Canvassers to make a comparison of the returns of the county canvassers and returns of the precinct managers in the cases of the Presidential electors, and will give decision Monday.

The court declined to issue an order giving certificates to members of the Legislature from Edgefield and Laurens counties, refused by the board, but stated that such members could obtain a copy of the record from the Clerk of the Court, which would be equivalent to a certificate. The five members of the Board of Canvassers, who were constructively arrested this morning, reported at the jail this evening, where they are now confined. Their names are: F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer; T. C. Dunn, Comptroller; Gen. William Stone, Attorney General; H. E. Payne, Secretary of State, and H. W. Purvis, ex-Adjutant and Inspector General, comprising the Board of Canvassers.

The following was sent from Washington on the 26th:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

To Gen. Thomas H. Ruger or Col. H. M. Black, Columbia, S. C.:

The following has been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 26.

The Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: D. H. Chamberlain is now Governor of the State of South Carolina beyond any controversy, and remains so until a new Governor shall be duly and legally inaugurated. Under the constitution the Government has been called upon to aid, with the military and naval forces of the United States, to maintain a republican Government in the State against resistance too formidable to be overcome by the State authorities. You are directed, therefore, to sustain Gov. Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence until otherwise directed.

U. S. GRANT.

In obeying these instructions, you will advise with the Governor, and dispose your troops in such manner as may be deemed best in order to carry out the spirit of the above order of the President. Acknowledge receipt.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—The following dispatch, signed by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, Senator Johnson, of Virginia, Gen. Wade Hampton, several Circuit Judges, a large number of State Senators, Representatives, white and colored, and many other prominent citizens of this State, has just been sent:

To the President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, visitors from a distance, and a committee of the Democratic members-elect of the South Carolina Legislature, and Democratic Executive Committee, and citizens, having just seen by the Associated Press a dispatch that Gov. Chamberlain has applied for United States troops to be placed under his orders at the assembling of the Legislature to-morrow, send this our solemn protest against the troops being placed under command of Gov. Chamberlain. We have no objection to the presence of troops, and will co-operate with them in preserving the peace, but we protest against the use of the United States army in controlling the organization of the Legislature and enforcing the inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain, who has been defeated by the white and colored voters at the ballot-box. There is not the remotest danger of a disturbance of the peace by the Democrats. If it occurs, it will be at the instigation of Gov. Chamberlain, whose partisans have taken the only lives lost in the late exciting canvass in this State. Not one drop of blood has been shed in any political disturbance except by Republicans. It is literally true that the Democrats received their greatest majorities in the counties where the United States soldiers were stationed. What pretense, therefore, is there for Gov. Chamberlain's demand for troops to keep the peace. We refer for confirmation of these statements to the commander of the United States forces at this place and elsewhere in the State.

On application for writs of habeas corpus, the Board of State Canvassers were brought this morning into the United States Circuit Court, Judges Bond and Bryan presiding. The board were in custody of the State officers, who, through counsel, asked for time to make return to the application for the writs. The court signified that time would be granted, and that the prisoners would be held in the custody of the court pending the return. The application was based on the ground that the board were discharging the duties of appointing Presidential electors when the Supreme Court of the State interfered. On a subsequent motion of counsel, time was granted until Wednesday at 10 o'clock, to make a return, pending which the board was placed in charge of the United States Marshal. The members are now at large, but accompanied by Deputy Marshals.

The Democratic counsel and Democratic State Executive Committee telegraphed this afternoon to Chief Justice Waite, requesting his attendance at the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday, when the habeas corpus case of the State Board of Canvassers will be heard. Both parties are in caucus to-night.

The State Supreme Court to-day continued the case of contempt against United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the board, until to-morrow. The counsel for the Sheriff of Richland county, who had the canvassers in custody, stated to the Supreme Court that members of the board had been taken from him by habeas corpus, and was ordered to file copies of the papers in court to-morrow.

Gen. Ruger arrived here to-night from Tallahassee.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—No one was allowed to enter the State House this morning, unless on a pass from Mr. Jones, the Clerk of the late House, or Mr. Dennis, United States Marshal.

About 9 o'clock Gen. Gordon, the United States Senator from Georgia, and Gen. Johnson, State Senator of Virginia, with Messrs. Peck and Jeffreys, members of the Legislature, demanded admittance to the State House. The rotunda was filled with troops, and arms were stacked around the Washington statue. Members of the Legislature exhibited their certificates from the Supreme Court of their election, and the corporal of the guard refused them admittance. The Democratic members then met in caucus at 11:15, and proceeded in a body to demand admittance, with John C. Shepard, of Edgefield, at their head. The door was guarded by United States troops and by John B. Dennis, United States Marshal. Shepard asked for admission, whereupon Dennis asked if he had a certificate of election from the Secretary of State. Shepard said he had the certificate of the Supreme Court, and Dennis said: "If you have not the certificate of the Secretary you cannot enter." Shepard then said he demanded the right to read a protest from the Democrats, which he proceeded to do.

Meanwhile Gen. Hampton had an interview with Gen. Ruger, who then changed the orders so as to allow anyone to pass the sentinels who claimed to be elected a member of the Legislature.

Members were thus admitted to the State House, but not to the hall of the Senate or House of Representatives.

The members of the House, holding certificates of the Canvassing Board, were admitted to the chamber.

The Republicans proceeded to organize. Fifty-nine members answered to their names. Mr. Jones, the Clerk of the old House, declared fifty-nine to be a quorum.

At the call of the roll E. W. M. Mackey received fifty-seven out of the fifty-nine votes, and was declared the duly elected Speaker. The Democrats retired, and Mr. Mackey took the chair.

In explanation of these proceedings, it must be remembered that the House, when full, consists of 124 members, and 63 being a majority are a quorum for the transaction of business. The Democrats, including the 9 disputed members from Edgefield and Laurens, have 64 members, and the Republicans only 60, when all their members are present. The Democrats claim that 63 is the lawful quorum, while the Republicans claim that a majority of the members admitted by the canvassers to be elected, viz: 115, is a quorum, and with their 59 have gone to work.

Mackey, on taking his seat as Speaker, delivered a speech, and the 59 members were then sworn in, only one Republican being absent.

O. A. Jones, the former colored Clerk, was elected and sworn in.

The House, as now organized, consists of 5 whites and 54 negroes.

The Democratic members-elect to the House of Representatives met at 7 p. m. in Carolina Hall. Sixty-four Democrats and two Republicans participated, and were sworn in by Judge Cook. The House organized and will claim recognition to-morrow. This leaves fifty-eight members in the Republican House, or one less than the quorum claimed by them, and five less than the number which the Democrats claim is necessary for a quorum. Each House will demand of the Secretary of State the returns of the vote for Governor.

The Supreme Court has not yet decided the question of counting the electoral vote.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The situation to-day is unchanged, with the exception that the Republican House has been in session all the morning, but was unable to transact business on account of the absentees, which leaves it without a quorum. The Senate in discussing the concurrent resolution passed by the House yesterday to go into a canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Democratic House went into secret session in Carolina Hall. They received the report of the committee appointed yesterday to obtain the returns from the Secretary of State for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the committee reporting that the Secretary had surrendered the returns to Mackey, the Speaker of the Republican House.

The military still garrison the State House.

The Supreme Court last end adjourned without transacting any business, the lawyers being engaged in making a return to the habeas corpus case of the Board of Canvassers in Judge Bond's United States Circuit Court.

The only matter of importance that transpired in the afternoon was that the missing member of the Republican Legislature was discovered and brought in, which gave that body their quorum of fifty-nine.

Immediately afterward the Committee on Privileges and Elections, appointed yesterday by Speaker Mackey, submitted a report, seating the Republican members—five in number—from Barnwell county.

In the Senate the concurrent resolution passed yesterday by the House, providing for a canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to-day at 3 p. m., was amended by naming 12 m. Friday, to which time the Senate adjourned.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—The Democratic House took peaceable possession of the State Legislature Hall at their regular hour of convening—11 o'clock—this morning. The Republican House entered the hall at noon, the regular hour of meeting. Both Speakers are on the stand. Wallace, Democrat, is in the chair, and Mackey, Republican, at the Clerk's desk. Everything is peaceable, and good temper prevails. No person is allowed in the hall except members.

Gen. Ruger has sent his staff officer to the Speaker's stand, and notified the Democratic Speaker, Wallace, that at noon to-morrow the Democratic members from Edgefield would not be permitted on the floor of the House. Upon receipt of that order, a protest was immediately sent to Gen. Ruger.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 24.—The arguments in the injunction and mandamus cases were continued to-day before Judge White. Mr. Sellers and Judge Baddle, of Philadelphia, in speeches, and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, by written argument, appeared for the Democrats, and Gen. Barlow and Judge Emmons for the Republicans. The court adjourned without rendering a decision.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 25.—The Board of Canvassers received notification this morning from the Secretary of State, who is ex-officio a member of the board, and charged with calling it together, that they must meet at 12 o'clock noon Monday, to canvass the vote of the State.

The Judge has not yet decided the injunction and mandamus cases now pending before him.

The board will admit a committee of five from each of the political parties and the Chairmen of the two State Committees to its sessions.

The official returns are all in. The result will hardly be reached before the 6th of December, when, by law of the United States, electors' certificates must be issued.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 27.—The Canvassing Board met to-day in the office of the Secretary of State, Mr. McLin in the chair.

A protest was filed by the Republican electors against Attorney General Cocke's sitting as a member of the board, on the ground that he had virtually decided and given a decision prior to the assembling of the board, in that he had telegraphed that the Democrats had certainly carried the State, and that the Republicans could not cheat them out of it.

Mr. Cocke stated that he had sent the dispatch in reply to a friend in Baltimore, who had asked his opinion, and who had furnished it to the newspapers. He respectfully submitted that the dispatch and the opinion therein contained did not disqualify him for sitting as a member of the board.

The protest was entered, and the Board proceeded with the regular business.

Mr. Cowgill moved that Gov. Stearns and Gen. Brannan, commanding the troops at this point, be admitted to the sessions of the board.

Mr. Cocke amended by adding the name of Mr. G. F. Drew. The amendment was accepted.

The board then went into private session, and adopted rules for its government.

The board then agreed to admit six gentlemen from abroad and six local politicians from each side.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 28.—The Board of Canvassers met at 10 o'clock this morning. There were present for the Republicans Gen. Barlow, of New York; Messrs. Ampt and Noyes, of Ohio; Lew Wallace and Mr. Bradley, of Indiana; W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and several local politicians. For the Democrats appeared Messrs. Manton Marble and Paris, of New York; G. W. Biddle, D. W. Sellers, J. R. Read, Samuel W. Thompson, Malcolm Hay, G. W. Guthrie, of Pennsylvania; C. W. Wooley, of Ohio; L. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Mr. John F. Coyle, of Washington; Charles Gibson, Missouri; Perry Smith, of Illinois; J. E. Brown and P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, with several local politicians.

Gen. Brannon, of the United States army, had a seat inside the railing with the board.

The Secretary at once began the opening of the sealed packages of votes. As the reading proceeded the Republicans gave notice that they would contest the counties of Columbia, Hillsboro, Holmes, Jackson, Levy, Liberty, Manatee, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Polk, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakula, Walton, and Washington.

The Democrats gave notice of contest in Alachua, Baker, Clay, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, and Marion.

The result of the electoral vote, as read from the face of the returns, was as follows on the electoral ticket, from the highest votes on each considered: Republican majorities, 7,460; Democratic majorities, 7,418; Republican net majority, 42.

Dade county is not yet in. The majority in this county cannot be over twenty either way. The Democrats have a claim of twenty-three votes in Clay county, which appear on the face of the return from that county, but are not added up in the general result because it is not in evidence that the inspectors and clerk were sworn. The twenty-three votes will be counted probably by common consent. This would leave a majority of nineteen for the Republican electors.

At the close of the day's session the board was considering the case of Baker county, from which there were two sets of returns, one giving a Republican majority of forty-one, the other giving ninety-four Democratic majority.

Every county in the State is contested.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 29.—The Board of Canvassers met at 10 o'clock.

When Alachua county was called, the Democrats introduced objections to Archer precinct, in Alachua, reciting that the returns from that precinct had been raised 219 votes over the true poll cast. They supported their claim by affidavits, one from Mr. Fleming, who swore he had stood at the door and taken the name of every voter as it was called, and that only 319 votes were cast, whereas the return sent up claimed that 538 were cast.

Affidavits were also presented from members of the County Board. One swears that he was cognizant of this fraud, and would not sign the returns. Another swears that he knew the frauds had been committed, but felt bound to sign the return, that it might go to the State Board for final action.

There is also the affidavit of a Circuit Judge, who swears that he saw the Archer ballot-box opened by the proper officials, and counted, and that only 316 votes were found therein. In the afternoon, the Republicans introduced counter-affidavits from Moore and Dukes, the two inspectors, and Belton and Webster, the two members of the Canvassing Board referred to, all of whom swear that their former affidavits were made under duress, fear, or apprehension, and were false.

The Democrats introduced a third affidavit from Belton, who swore that if he gave any second affidavit he was not responsible or in his true mind when he did so.

In Clay county the Democrats called attention to the omission of twenty-three Democratic votes through a technical objection which they removed by papers filed before the board.

There will hardly be any contest over these votes.

In Baker county the Democrats produced an affidavit from the Clerk of the Court certifying that the return which gives the Democrats ninety-five majority was the true and only return from the county of Baker.

They presented further certified copies of each of the precinct returns in Baker county, regularly signed by the precinct inspectors, which footed up precisely the result that was recited in the true return.

The board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 30.—The Board of Canvassers met at 10 o'clock to-day. Alachua county was called and passed, and Baker county taken up. The Democratic managers called attention to the fact that the second return from Baker, besides the points of illegality brought against it yesterday, was signed by a Justice of the Peace appointed since the election; that it was not certified to in the County Clerk's office; and that the County Clerk was not summoned to attend the canvass upon which it was based, and that official precinct returns were omitted from that return and a false result reached. The Alachua county testimony was listened to with interest. The Democrats first offered testimony that the alleged affidavit from Green R. Moore, purporting to deny certain facts in another affidavit he had made, was dated and executed the 30th, while the affidavit he proposed to retract was dated and executed the 23d. They then pronounced the affidavit purporting to be from Floyd Dukes a square forgery. They then introduced Moore and Dukes as witnesses. Moore swore specifically that all points in the affidavit of the 23d were true; that he had stated the facts therein contained openly time and again; that he was inspector at Archer and only 316 votes were cast or counted; that 535 votes were not cast; that he signed the election certificate in blank, not thinking there could be any dispute; that he was approached the other day by Barnes, a Republican Sheriff of the county, who offered him $100 if he would sign a paper. He asked if he had to swear to it. He was told he would not. He then signed it, and received the money. This paper was the one produced by the court as a counter-affidavit. Floyd Dukes, colored, swore that he was inspector at Archer precinct; that only 316 votes were cast; that he can't read or write, and that he never signed a paper saying 535 votes were cast. Upon the counter-affidavit alleged to have been signed by him being read, he swore he did not sign it; that ex-Congressman Wales and Justice Bolton came to his house to get him to sign it, and offered him $25 if he would sign it, but he refused to do so. The Democrats then called attention to the fact that in affidavits from several hundred negroes, swearing that they voted at Archer precinct, eleven names appear in two places, two names in three places, three names of men long since dead, and two names of men proven to have voted elsewhere. The Republicans submitted objections to two precincts in Columbia county, alleging that the Democratic inspector industriously changed ballots when they were handed him, and that the negroes were taken by three Democrats into a swamp a week before the election, and, after various outrages, were made to swear on their knees that they would vote the Democratic ticket.

Pending the preparation of papers, in other cases, the board adjourned.

FORMER PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

A Table Worth Reading Just Now.

Year.	Candidates.	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.
1789	George Washington	......	Unanim's
1796	John Adams	......	71
	Thomas Jefferson	......	68
1800	Thomas Jefferson	......	73
	Aaron Burr	......	73
	John Adams	......	65
1804	Thomas Jefferson	......	162
	C. C. Pinckney	......	14
1808	James Madison	......	122
	C. C. Pinckney	......	47
1812	James Madison	......	128
	Dewitt Clinton	......	89
1816	James Monroe	......	183
	Rufus King	......	34
1820	James Monroe	......	Only one elect'l vote in oppos'n
1824	John Q. Adams	105,321	84
	Andrew Jackson	155,872	99
	W. H. Crawford	44,282	41
	Henry Clay	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson	647,231	178
	John Q. Adams	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	687,502	219
	Henry Clay	530,189	49
	John Floyd	......	11
	William Wirt	......	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
	Wm. H. Harrison	736,656	73
1840	Wm. H. Harrison	1,275,011	234
	Martin Van Buren	1,135,761	60
1844	James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
	Henry Clay	1,299,062	105
	James G. Birney	62,300	
1848	Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
	Lewis Cass	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren	291,263	
1852	Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
	Winfield Scott	1,386,578	42
	John P. Hale	155,825	
1856	James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
	John C. Fremont	1,341,264	114
	Millard Fillmore	874,534	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	1,375,157	12
	John C. Breckinridge	845,763	72
	John Bell	589,581	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	212
	G. B. McClellan	1,808,725	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	3,015,071	214
	Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	3,597,070	286
	Horace Greeley	2,834,079	

From the above table it appears that Adams in 1824 (elected by the House of Representatives), Van Buren in 1836, Polk in 1844, Taylor in 1848, Buchanan in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860, were all elected with a popular vote against them.

A BANK employe in Paris, named Jonas, left a sack containing 1,000 francs in a cab the other day. The cabman found the money, and, hastening to the Bank of France, restored it to the clerk, who was overjoyed at its recovery. He at once borrowed a twenty-franc piece, and handed it to the cabman, but the latter declined to take it, saying, "Never! Do you think that I should be willing to profit by the misfortune of one who, like me, works for his living?"

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 00	@11 00
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 00
COTTON	12	@ 12¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 65	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@ 60
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	45	@ 47
RYE—Western	80	@ 85
PORK—New Mess	16 50	@17 00
LARD—Steam	10⅛	@ 10¼

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 60
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	4 75	@ 6 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 12½	@ 1 12¾
No. 3 Spring	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	43½	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	65	@ 66
BARLEY—No. 2, New	82	@ 85
BUTTER—Creamery	30	@ 34
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 26
PORK—Mess	15 75	@16 00
LARD	9⅝	@ 10

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 30	@ 1 32
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	63	@ 65
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	9½	@ 10
HOGS	5 35	@ 5 90
CATTLE	2 50	@ 5 75

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@ 1 19
No. 2	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	65	@ 66
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@ 76

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 15	@ 1 27
CORN	38	@ 40
OATS	30	@ 36
RYE	68	@ 70
PORK—Mess	15 75	@16 00
LARD	9⅞	@ 10⅛

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 37	@ 1 39
Amber	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN	49	@ 50
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 34

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 60	@ 5 80
Philadelphias	5 70	@ 5 90
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Medium	4 30	@ 4 75
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 50

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

October.

Thine hour is come, O minstrel of the year.
The daughters of the summer, one by one,
Have passed in beauty by,
Fulfilling each her happy ministry—
They of the bud, the bloom, the fruit, are gone,
And now the sovereign sun stoops kindly near,
Beckoning to thee, the last, the loveliest, to appear.

Spirit of beauty! even imperial June
Pales in thy presence; though her brow she twine
With lily and with rose,
And silvery white her bridal vesture flows.
Her loveliness is of the perfect noon;
Thine of the sunset, when heaven's colors shine
And flood the dazzled earth with brilliancy divine.

I see thee linger in the dusky wood,
Thy pensive gaze uplifted to the skies,
As if in some long dream
Thou hadst been waiting for this hour supreme.
A listening hush upon the forest lies,
For, yet unused to this strange solitude,
All nature seems to share thy rapt, expectant mood.

Sing, poet of the year! The musing hours
Thrill with a tender awe since thou art near—
The very winds are still,
And breathless odors waft o'er vale and hill.
Touch thy soft harp to numbers low and clear,
And while the leaves fall in forsaken bowers,
Breathe in softest tones the death-song of the flowers.

Sing of the hopes that were in springtime sweet
But found no place among our ripened sheaves;
Of days once fresh and fair,
Now tinted with gold and lit with colors rare;
Fancies and visions, now like autumn leaves
Tossing in [illegible] beneath our feet—
Memorials of a past so lovely, though so fleet!

And sing of those who all around us lie
In silence wrapt, and holden from our sight
Even as the frozen mold
Will soon thy glorious crimson garments hold.
Yet dost thou smile at winter's deathly night;
Thy beauty lives—an endless prophecy
That death is but a sleep, and we shall never die.

Thy first prelusive note is like a bell
Summoning earth to memory and to prayer.
Through all our golden days
May our full hearts in kindred tones of praise
The rapture of thy minstrel spirit share!
Then with thy closing anthem's joyous swell,
From new-found heights of peace we may respond—farewell.

Around the Farm.

MANY farmers have yet to learn that one animal will return twice as much good meat for any given quantity of food consumed as another; so that, while the inferior one gives no profit to the owner, the superior stock pays handsomely.

IT is far better to enjoy life in old age with your children than to have slaved to leave them a fortune, while you lie down in a premature grave. Let the duties of farmers' wives be lessened, and furnish abundant help for the work to be performed.—*Southern Farmer.*

GOESSMANN gives the following table showing the weight of a bushel of various foods used for live stock:

Wheat	45	to 46	lbs.
Corn	42	to 43	..
Cotton seed	33	to 39	..
Linseed	40½	to 41	..
English turnips	37	to 37½	..
Swedish turnips	35	to 36	..
Red-top hay	4	to 5	..
Timothy hay		4½	..
Red clover	5	to 6	..

GET the best hands, and keep them. When a man has become used to his work and his employer, he is worth much more than a stranger. There is a way of making men interested in their work, of satisfying their self-respect, giving them credit for success, while holding them strictly responsible for failures, and above all by paying them promptly and liberally, that will make their work worth double what it would otherwise be.—*Exchange.*

THE "milk mirror," or "escutcheon" in cattle is that growth of hair upon the back and inside of the thighs which, instead of lying smoothly downward, points upward and makes several curls at the parts where the direction of the hair is changed. The shape and extent of this upward growth of hair has been supposed to denote a special aptitude for producing milk. In male animals the milk mirror is held to denote hereditary tendency to transmit milking propensities to the produce.

A BED sown with spinach, which upon the advent of freezing weather is covered with a thin coating of straw, will give the owner many an enjoyable meal in advance of any other fresh crop. Then, too, a few plants of lettuce set out on a warm, sunny slope on the side of ridges, will be ready for cutting very early, and will be acceptable to almost every one. Onions planted now make early greens, as two or three warm days after the frost is out starts them into growth. All such crops will be better for a thin coating of straw.

FARMERS waste too much feed for the want of proper feed racks and proper shelter for stock. The cheapness of the feed is no excuse for the waste. Stock fed out on the ground trample underfoot and waste almost as much as they eat, if the ground be muddy. Now is the time to prepare for judicious, economical feeding, by making shelter, with mangers and racks to save the feed. By keeping the stock comfortable, they do better on less feed, yet how often we see stock running out all the winter in the mud, knee deep, wasting feed and flesh enough to build good shelter and feed racks.—*Western Agriculturist.*

About the House.

SWEET APPLE PIE.—Stew till soft, having peeled and cored them, strain through a colander, add a little cream or milk and two eggs to every quart of apple. Season with lemon peel, stewed with the apples, or with nutmeg or cinnamon. Bake with only a thin undercrust, like custard pie.

CENTENNIAL SPONGE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, four eggs, one cup of boiling water. Mix the eggs, sugar, flour, and baking-powder thoroughly together, add the boiling water; stir quickly; put into pans and bake immediately. If desired to be very moist bake in a quick oven.

THE number of horses in Great Britain fell from 1,461,061 in 1869 to 1,276,444 in 1873; but the number has since increased, though not yet equal to that of 1869; in 1875 the number was 1,340,129. In Ireland, horses rose from 527,248 in 1869 to 540,745 in 1872, but fell to 526,160 in 1875. The total of the United Kingdom for 1865 was 1,866,289.

GOOD MINCE PIES.—Six pounds beef, five pounds suet, five pounds sugar, two ounces allspice, two ounces cloves, three-fourths of a pound of cinnamon, half a pint molasses, one and a fourth pounds seedless raisins, two pounds currants, half a pound citron chopped fine, one pound of almonds chopped fine, two oranges, one lemon skin, and all chopped fine; two parts chopped apples to one of meat, brandy and cider to taste.

STEAK should be turned repeatedly, and when firm to the touch should be taken off, laid on a hot dish on which one and one-half ounces of butter has been melted, less than one-half teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of white pepper, and one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, well mixed; lay the steak on one side, and then on the other.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Dissolve some gum shellac in a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make a thin varnish. Give each a coat, and after they have become thoroughly dry pack them in bran or sawdust in such a manner that they cannot shift about. After you have kept them as long as you desire, wash the varnish carefully off and the eggs will be in the same state that they were before packing, ready either for eating or hatching.

OLIVE HARPER writes: "When you once eat of macaroni as it is prepared in Italy you find it like the Turkish coffee—something the soul delights in. Why don't we have macaroni cooked in the same way? We have an insensate way of tumbling a handful into a basin of soup, which comes out pasty stuff, good for nothing. I took the pains to get an authentic recipe for cooking macaroni, and for all who wish a most delicious, easy, cheap dish, I write it: Take three pints of beef soup, clear, and put one pound of macaroni in it and boil fifteen minutes, with a little salt; then take up the macaroni—which should have absorbed nearly all the liquid—and put it on a flat plate, and sprinkle grated cheese over it thickly, and pour over all plentifully a sauce made of tomatoes, well-boiled, strained, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Some people prefer to only put the cheese on it, but I prefer it with the tomato as well. If anybody don't like that when it is done it is because he don't know what is good."

A Missouri Pigeon Roost.

Pigeons have come into this part of the country by millions. Of evenings the sky is darkened with them. They have made Dodson's farm their headquarters, and at nights the trees and underbrush are loaded down with multitudes. A little before sundown large armies of pigeons are seen coming from different points of the compass, but each army passes onward, as if they intended to change their roosting-place. After a while they return and settle on the trees around the roost, not many of them nearer than a mile of the place. They make sudden flights from these trees, and the sound of their wings is like that of a great storm. There is a constant roaring in the air as myriads of the birds fly to and fro. About dark they fly toward the roost, and for a long time fly round and round, and have the appearance of bees swarming, although the vast number and the tornado-like roaring they make surpasses anything in the power of man to describe. After a while they alight on the trees and bushes, and the limbs are bent downward, often are broken off.

The pigeons keep up a constant chattering, which can be heard for miles away. They are never still during the night. So far as sleep is concerned, such a thing is out of the question with a pigeon. They are disturbed by themselves—such throngs assembling in a spot that none can be still for a moment, and the incessant discharging of firearms among them causes them to change their location almost constantly. This roost is visited every night by crowds of men, some with guns and others with poles, which they use in thrashing down the pigeons which happen to be at the point struck.

Hundreds are killed every night, but when light appears the vast armies again go forth with apparently as much vigor as ever. Pigeons have been killed in New York with undigested rice in their crops, which they had evidently gathered in the rice-fields in the Carolinas. From these and other circumstances, it has been estimated that a pigeon flies at the rate of a mile a minute.

Imagine, then, millions upon millions of these birds all on the wing at the same time over a scope of country not more than two miles square, and a faint idea of the noise they make may be obtained. But no one can ever fully imagine what a pigeon roost is, or how much noise they make, until one is seen and heard.

There is an abundance of mast here now, and we suppose that the pigeons will remain here until it is all gone. One curious circumstance is that in the neighborhood of this pigeon roost we never see a pigeon from the time they leave of mornings until they return of evenings. They are not eating the mast here at all, but somewhere they are all feasting luxuriantly, for they are all fat.—*Southland (Mo.) Rustic.*

Land Office Decisions.

Copp's *Land Owner* for November reports decisions by the Secretary of the Interior in effect as follows: The filing of a declaratory pre-emption statement before settlement does not invalidate a right in the absence of an adverse claim. All ex-parte evidence filed after the close of a hearing in a contested land case, before local land officers, must be rejected except as a basis for an application for a new hearing. All documents and exhibits filed in a case after the same has passed beyond the jurisdiction of the General Land Office must be passed upon by the department proper, and no paper thus filed should be rejected by the General Land Office.

School Grants.—Where a party settled on land in the fifteenth or thirty-sixth section long prior to the survey thereof, but has exhausted his pre-emption privilege, he cannot, by a homestead entry, prevent the tract from passing under the school grant.

Swamp Lands.—To settle upon lands of a swampy character would raise such a doubt of the settler's good faith as upon proper application to justify an order for an investigation. At such hearing the character of the land at the date of settlement should be determined. When notice of selection of a tract by the State is received at the local land office the State should be notified before proof and payment is made by the settler thereon; but where patents have been issued under former rulings of the Interior Department the cases will be considered *res judicata.*

NOTES OF THE ELECTION.

—Tilden's majority in Alabama is 34,383.

—The official majority for Tilden in New Jersey is 12,475.

—Illinois is the banner greenback State. Peter Cooper received 16,000 votes in the State.

—The American people are troubled with a large amount of good sense, and this is an excellent thing for expounders of the constitution and nervous citizens just now to make a note of.

—The vote of Rhode Island is as follows:

Hayes	15,800
Tilden	10,686
Hayes' majority	4,075

—The result in Maine:

Hayes	66,130
Tilden	49,410
Whole number	115,540
Republican majority	16,720

—The official vote of Pennsylvania is as follows:

Hayes	384,148
Tilden	366,204
Cooper	7,204
Smith, Prohibition	1,319

—The official returns for Minnesota show Hayes' majority to be 24,000. The three Republican Congressmen are elected by the following majorities: Dunnell, 7,945; Strait, 4,730; Stewart, 2,040.

—Official vote of Cook county, Ill., embracing the city of Chicago:

Total vote	76,065
Tilden	38,940
Hayes	36,548
Cooper	577
Tilden's majority	2,415

—"Now you see it and now you don't" is a pleasing and exhilarating performance for a few seconds, but when it is applied to politics and repeated incessantly for two or three weeks, it becomes monotonous.

—Joseph Jorgensen, Congressman-elect from the Fourth District of Virginia, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of Richmond against the proprietors of the Richmond *Dispatch* for alleged libel, laying damages at $10,000.

—The official vote of New Hampshire is:

Hayes	41,522
Tilden	38,449
Scattering	74
Hayes' majority	2,999

—Vote of Illinois:

Total vote	553,850
Hayes	278,076
Tilden	258,560
Cooper	17,057
Scattering	157
Hayes over Tilden	19,516
Hayes over all	303

—Official vote of Connecticut for President:

Total vote	122,156
Tilden	61,934
Hayes	59,034
Cooper	774
Smith	378
Tilden's plurality	2,900
Tilden's majority	1,748

—The official vote of Missouri has been canvassed, and foots up as follows:

Total vote	350,583
Tilden	202,687
Hayes	144,398
Cooper	3,498
Tilden over Hayes	58,289
Tilden over Hayes and Cooper	54,791

—The complete official returns of all the counties in Iowa show the following result:

Hayes	171,327
Tilden	112,099
Cooper	9,001
Anti-secret society	26
Hayes over Tilden	59,228
Hayes over all	50,201
Total	292,453

—The official vote of Maryland for President and Vice President is as follows: Tilden, 91,780; Hayes, 71,981; Tilden's majority, 19,799. The official majorities of Representatives to Congress, all Democratic, are: M. Henry, First District, 3,382; Charles B. Roberts, Second District, 3,019; William Kimmell, Third District, 5,659; Thomas Swann, Fourth District, 2,531; Eli J. Henkle, Fifth District, 2,731; William Walsh, Sixth District, 14.

—The following summary of the October and November votes in Ohio will show at a glance the result at each election:

For President, 1876.		*For Secretary,* 1876.	
Hayes (Rep.)	330,698	Barnes (Rep.)	318,176
Tilden (Dem.)	323,182	*Bell, Jr., (Dem.)	311,220
Cooper (G'back.)	3,057	Chapman (Pro.)	1,363
Smith (Pro.)	1,636	Total vote	631,759
Walker (A. M.)	76	Rep. plurality	6,956
Total vote	658,649	Rep. majority	5,098
Rep. plurality	7,516	*Renominated.	
Rep. majority	2,747		

—The following is the vote of the State of New York on President and Governor:

Total vote for President	1,011,497
Tilden	522, 35
Hayes	489,362
Tilden's majority over Hayes	32,773
Total vote for Governor	1,009,283
Robinson	519,783
Morgan	489,500
Robinson's majority	30,283

Cooper, Greenback, and Smith, Prohibition, have each polled about 3,000, which will make the total vote in the State for President about 1,017,000.

—Official vote of Kansas, with the exception of Barton and Pratt counties:

Hayes	77,510
Tilden	37,471
Hayes' majority	40,039

The majority of Anthony, Rep., for Governor, over Martin, Dem., is 22,663, and over all candidates, 16,245. The majority of Phillips (Rep.) for Congress in the First district is 12,382. Haskell (Rep.) for Congress, in the Second district, receives 5,270 majority over Goodin (Dem.), and 5,208 over all candidates. Ryan (Rep.), for Congress in the Third district, has a majority of 12,575.

—The official vote for Presidential electors in Virginia shows the following results: For Hayes, 95,565; Tilden, 138,671. The vote for members of Congress, compared with the result two years ago was as follows:

	1876.		1874.	
Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
1	10,940	14,238	10,469	10,783
2	14,989	16,898	13,521	13,890
3	13,480	15,886	10,710	13,325
4	13,936	12,203	14,583	8,801
5	9,842	15,146	7,723	10,221
6	11,127	16,425	8,707	10,706
7	6,260	17,148	3,214	9,280
8	10,178	16,680	9,791	9,889
9	4,791	18,127	1,931	8,062

—Official returns from 101 counties in Kentucky, says a Louisville dispatch, give Tilden 60,100 majority. Sixteen counties are yet to be heard from, but they will not materially change these figures. Tilden's majority shows an increase of 60 per cent. over the Democratic vote of last year. Congressional results are reported as follows: First District—Boone (Dem.), 10,994; Turner (Ind.), 8,154; Houston (Rep.), 5,221. Fourth District—J. Proctor Knott, (Dem.), 15,735; Lewis (Rep.), 6,982. Sixth District—Carlisle (Dem.), 16,404; Landrum (Rep.), 8,133. Seventh District—Blackburn (Dem.), 18,844; Shackelford (Rep.), 9,384. Eighth District—Durham (Dem.), 15,482; Bradley (Rep.), 12,654. Five additional districts also elect Democrats, but the vote is not yet officially reported.

—The official canvass of the Wisconsin election shows the following result:

Total vote of the State	256,028
Hayes	130,067
Tilden	123,926
Cooper	1,509
Hayes' majority over Tilden	6,041

The vote by districts for Congressmen is as follows: First district, C. G. Williams, 18,206; H. G. Winslow, 12,478. Second district, L. B. Caswell, Republican, 15,078; Harlow S. Orton, Democrat, 14,745. Third district, George C. Hazelton, Republican, 15,639; H. A. Orton, Democratic, 18,034. Fourth district, Wm. H. Lynde, Democratic, 17,653; Wm. E. Smith, Republican, 11,952. Fifth district, Ed. S. Bragg, Democratic, 19,544; Geo. W. Carter, Republican, 14,031. Sixth district, Gabe Bouck, Democratic, 20,623; A. M. Kimball, Republican, 19,847. Seventh district, H. L. Humphrey, Republican, 20,702; M. B. Gage, Democratic, 13,223. Eighth district, Thad. C. Pound, Republican, 14,838; George W. Cate, Democratic, 13,849.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the National Grange.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry held its tenth annual session at the Palmer House, Chicago, last week. The session was an entirely secret one; but the enterprising reporters obtained from the minutes of Wm. M. Ireland, Esq., of Washington, D. C., an honorary member, some interesting figures. Mr. Ireland has for ten years been considered one of the most prominent men in the order. The following figures, illustrating the progress of the Grange, were furnished by him:

Year.	*Granges.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*
1868	1	$ 267.19	$ 216.49
1869	10	....	1,055.15
1870	47	902.61	1,341.47
1871	170	4,706.45	2,330.77
1872	417	2,158.50	....
1873	1,105	....	....
1874	1,309	....	....
1875	11,941	216,381.02	178,517.27
1876	24,290	102,143.07	76,008.54

The National Grange consists of the Masters of the several State Granges and their wives, the officers who were elected last November, at St. Louis, for three years, being also members *ex officio.*

The following table shows the number of subordinate Granges and paying members in each State at the date of the last annual meeting:

States.	*Granges.*	*Members.*
Alabama	678	17,440
Arkansas	634	20,471
California	263	14,278
Colorado	69	2,096
Connecticut	16	480
Delaware	23	503
Florida	148	3,804
Georgia	708	17,826
Illinois	1,502	29,028
Indiana	2,036	60,298
Iowa	2,004	51,332
Kansas	1,373	40,261
Kentucky	1,618	52,463
Louisiana	316	10,078
Maine	189	8,347
Maryland	158	5,635
Massachusetts	100	3,826
Michigan	609	31,196
Minnesota	546	16,617
Mississippi	669	30,797
Missouri	2,034	80,059
Nebraska	620	8,177
Nevada	15	378
New Hampshire	69	2,528
New Jersey	96	4,495
New York	354	11,728
North Carolina	540	10,168
Ohio	1,216	58,327
Oregon	186	8,283
Pennsylvania	615	22,471
South Carolina	357	10,922
Tennessee	1,097	37,581
Texas	1,210	37,619
Vermont	207	10,193
Virginia	670	13,885
West Virginia	342	5,990
Wisconsin	514	17,226
Territories.	*Granges.*	*Members.*
Dakota	56	1,178
District of Columbia	1	45
Idaho	16	390
Montana	36	916
Indian Territory	15	450
Washington	66	1,169

There are now in operation about 27,000 Granges, with a total membership of about 1,100,000, or, say, 400,000 families.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the National Grange for the last year:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand	$ 28,741.62
Charter fees from new Granges	30,045.57
Dues from Granges	42,952.50
Sales of manuals, etc	8,093.56
Interest	2,310.82
Total	$102,143.07
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries and expenses	$ 43,091.34
Printing and stationery	5,599.06
Regalia, tools, and boxes	6,144.19
Postage, telegraphing, and expressage	3,614.61
Rent, gas, water, fuel, and insurance	961.15
Furniture and miscellaneous	484.78
For patent of a harvester	690.00
Donations to State Granges	10,068.47
Loans to State Granges	25,360.00
Total	$ 96,808.54

At its last session about $55,000 of the accumulated surplus in the treasury of the National Grange was distributed among the State Granges in the ratio of $2.50 for each subordinate Grange borne on the rolls.

College Fun.

Scene—Recitation in Political Economy, related by the Williams Athenæum. [Large dog enters and lies down at feet of B——.] Professor—"It's refreshing to see the lower animals so desirous of instruction." [Class laugh.] Professor continues—"But I can't see how the instinct of the brute should err so greatly as to lead him to B——." [Class yell.] That big dog has strayed into the Greek recitation room also. The Professor remarked to the freshman who introduced him: "Mr. P., I like large, handsome dogs, but I'm afraid he will have the same effect on the class as Mary's lamb did, so please lead him out." The dog vanished.

A FARMER passing over Monocacy bridge, in Frederick county, Md., the other evening, was beset by a footpad, and defended himself by uncorking a bottle of whisky and throwing a portion of the liquor in the robber's face, who immediately sought safety in flight. Comment upon the quality of whisky carried by Maryland farmers is superfluous.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, on the Situation in Louisiana—The Returning Board Reversing the Popular Verdict.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Several gentlemen who have been much impressed, as I have been, by your relation of what you saw and heard during your recent visit to New Orleans respecting the political and social condition of Louisiana, have desired me to address you, with the request that you will give to the public, in such way as may be most agreeable to you, your views of the present unhappy political situation in that State. I accordingly do so with great pleasure and in the hope that you will be able to accede to the request. I beg to remain, very truly, yours,

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

PROF. W. G. SUMNER, New Haven.

PROF. SUMNER'S REPLY.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request, I will state as briefly and clearly as possible the impressions I received during my visit to New Orleans.

The gentlemen who were requested by the National Democratic Committee to go to Louisiana expressed at once to one another the determination to certify to the Northern people the truth with regard to the vote of Louisiana without party bias. Several of them expressly declared that they had not come to New Orleans to get the State vote for Mr. Tilden, and all acquiesced. The first effort was, therefore, to ascertain the fact. Judging from the usage of Northern States this would not be difficult. On addressing the State Committee for information, it was at once found that that body had been obliged to contend with unheard-of difficulties in their efforts to obtain returns. These difficulties were partly physical, due to the lack of means of communication with remote parishes, but, for the most part, they were due to artificial and malicious obstructions placed in their way. The election was held under a complicated and elaborate corps of officers, appointed by the State Government, and free from any of those popular checks which we, in the North, regard as essential to all self-government. The efforts of the press and the party committees to obtain information were treated as impertinent. It was furthermore necessary, inasmuch as the ruling party did not publish returns (except as hereafter stated), and did not therefore either deny or accede to the Democratic reports, to fortify these latter by certificates in a manner totally unknown in the North. The Democratic committee, warned by the experience of 1872 and 1874, took, as it appears, energetic measures to secure trustworthy returns, duplicates of the returns sent to the Returning Board.

The suspicion of the latter body implied in this course of action is abundantly justified by its history. I have before me a detailed statement by parishes of the returns which were received as a result of the efforts of the Democratic committee, with memoranda of the authority on which each parish return is based. Allowing for possible errors of detail, this statement establishes a moral certainty that Gov. Tilden carried the State by 7,000 majority, according to the returns.

I met no person in Louisiana, and I mixed as freely as possible with persons of all classes and both parties, who denied or doubted that this was the true result of the election. I was told that the Republican newspapers had published returns from thirty or forty parishes, coinciding with those in the Democratic statement, but had then desisted, declaring that the returns were incorrect and unsatisfactory. No counter claim is made in regard to the returns. The only answer made is that there have been outrages and intimidation in five or six parishes, and that the Returning Board will have to correct the returns by throwing out the votes of those parishes. The *Republican* newspaper of the 14th inst. went further, and declared that it would be necessary to insert the votes which would have been cast for the Republican ticket if the intimidation had not taken place. I met no person whatever who admitted any other hypothesis than that the Returning Board would bring out a Republican majority. It was not discussed; its was assumed, as of course.

The proposal, then, is that the Returning Board shall destroy the votes of a large number of persons who really voted, and supply the votes of a large number of others who did not vote, because they think that some persons voted under coercion and others refrained under intimidation. Could anything more arbitrarily destroy the whole theory of popular electoral government?

For obvious reasons I could not enter into the question of fact as to outrages, etc., against negroes who voted the Democratic ticket, and I talked with a number of persons who had such complaints to make. I also resolutely pursued all possible inquiries within my reach to try and find out the truth. In a conversation which a number of us held with Governor Kellogg, he was asked for facts under this head. He cited the case of Gaid only. Gaid was killed by lynching, under circumstances of revolting injustice, in September, 1875.

Politics had nothing to do with it, much less this election. It is fair to say our interview was cut short, and Mr. Kellogg got no further with his recital. Other charges of outrage which I heard or saw were intangible and uncertain. I could not bring any of them to distinct shape. All of them were denied, and especially the broad and general descriptions of systems of intimidation were energetically denied by men of unquestionable character and integrity.

I see no guarantee against frauds except in the vigilance and interest of the opposing parties. Such guarantees exist in Louisiana, with the vast preponderance of the chances in favor of the party in power, which appoints all the officers of election, has the Federal officers on its side, and controls the Federal troops. Every effort made by the Democrats to prevent frauds is tortured into a proof of intention to commit fraud, and runs through the North in the present temper of the people, finding ready credence.

I do not wonder that the people of Louisiana despair of justice and fair treatment from us when I see the readiness with which honorable men accept a misconstruction of all their efforts and the tenacity with which the same men cling to party prejudices. It is a shame to human nature, and a flagrant violation of all the assumptions of free government. It only proves with renewed force how wrong it is for us to be governing a State 1,600 miles away. If the vote of the State is not to be counted as cast it is plain that the investigation ought to be full, open, impartial and complete; but I cannot see how any such investigation is possible in the nature of things if the tribunal were above suspicion. The theory that such an investigation is possible leads to one result, as yet distant, but sure—Congress will be the Returning Board of the nation and usurp the election of President.

The only conclusions I could reach in regard to the general matters in dispute were as follows: Society in Louisiana is almost entirely disorganized. It is claimed, and strong facts are alleged in proof, that this is due to the maladministration of the civil officers, from the highest to the lowest, with very few exceptions. The law is made an engine of abuse at every turn. Officers of every grade neglect or violate duty for favor or reward. The most sacred institutions of civil society are perverted to produce wrong and abuse. The election law is intricate, and, while apparently adapted to provide for all contingencies, really creates a hundred technicalities and machinery which renders popular elections impossible. The play of its various parts allows scope for fraud, chicanery and abuse. It depends upon the action of an army of officials, many of whom are far away from any control and free from all responsibility, while they are able to defeat the whole purpose of the election by a corrupt or malicious assertion. The ingenuity with which devices are planned and practiced for producing fraudulent results is simply diabolical. The party in power, having control of this machinery, can make any election a mockery, and the community finds itself locked in a network of crafty arrangements, from which escape seems impossible.

Now, against this prodigious tyranny the people of Louisiana have made one more united and determined effort. They know no other way to get rid of it without violence than the method which republican institutions supplies. Said one of them to me: "We have tried every means we could conceive of inside of law and honor to carry this election." They prepared for every device they knew of. They arrayed committees, couriers, agents, to prevent frauds, to defeat corrupt purposes, to detect repeaters, to collect returns. They held meetings, organized clubs, had torchlight processions, gave out badges and employed pleading and argument with the negroes. I see that Mr. Hatfield, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of last Sunday morning, quotes the United States army officer stationed in West Feliciana that this is so, and it is what was claimed by persons whom I saw. I saw also negro Presidents of Democratic clubs. When asked why they had formed or joined these clubs, they replied that they were sick of the confusion and misery of the country. They thought the promises made to them had not been kept. They complained especially that they had no schools, and that the school funds were embezzled. They said that the Democrats made fair promises, and they were disposed to try them. Colored men made speeches to this effect through the disputed parishes. The Democrats made the most of this dissatisfaction, and exerted themselves to win the election just as both parties did at the North.

On the other hand all means seem to have been used to defeat them. I saw and read an original specimen of a circular issued by the Republican committee to the State Supervisors of Election, in which the person addressed is ordered to bring up the Republican vote of his parish to a certain figure, and is told that his recognition by the future State administration will depend on the fidelity and success with which he does this. The document was sent by a party committee to a State officer, who got his pay from the parish in which he served. It is in safe hands and can be produced. It is claimed that polls were established at the last moment, or in out-of-the-way places, and were not opened for the full time, or were opened before the hour appointed. In New Orleans a sewing-machine circular was sent through the Postoffice to voters who had registered. These circulars were often misdirected in some way or other, so that they were returned "not found." Each one had a registration number on it, and the person who held that number was struck from the list and a warrant for his arrest issued, but not served. The cases were recorded in a book, but the evidence circular was attached to the warrant. A volunteer committee indexed the book and published the names, and, after long exertion, succeeded in getting back the warrants and circulars, so as to bring about a trial and exculpation. There were several thousands of these erasures. Those who did not find out that their names had been erased had to spend several hours on election day to recover registration. Those who would not take this trouble were intimidated from voting.

New Orleans is to-day the most mournful city I ever saw. The city itself is squalid and wretched in appearance, and the people are dispirited. I saw no probability at all that there could be any use for troops. The grave importance of the election seemed to me to lie in its national aspects. The Federal power has twice intervened in New Orleans to sustain the Returning Board in setting aside the will of the people as expressed by an election, on the ground that they did not coincide with the will of the people as expressed by the census. Federal intervention is the key to the situation. Without it the Returning Board would have to exercise its great and dangerous power under responsibility to public opinion at least. With that interference the Returning Board is an engine of tyranny which is the more frightful because it acts under a grotesque travesty of republican government. The people of the North have too long neglected the case of Louisiana, as if it were far off and foreign. They have left Louisiana to become, inside of our own republic, an instance of as flagrant oppression and wrong as any which, in history or foreign lands, has ever enlisted our sympathy. It has, however, been like a cancer in our body politic, and, at this moment, when it is eating into a Presidential election—the great nerve of our political system—when, too, the Federal administration and the Federal arms are still enforcing the wrong, we are told that the principles of "State rights" and "local self-government" command us to let it alone. We are told at New Orleans that the Returning Board must act under the law. So, indeed, it must, for the forms of law are sacred; but there is an appeal which cannot be in vain to the sober reason and honorable will of the American people. The law which commands obedience because it is the will of the governed is one thing. The law which the people who live under it never consented to and never made is another thing; and those who rely upon its sanction for arbitrary and unjust action bring law under the most dangerous contempt. When the people of the country appreciate the fact that it is their power which has imposed upon Louisiana this monstrous tyranny their power cannot longer be turned in that direction.

It was this opinion of the national importance of the Louisiana election which led me to accept the invitation of the committee. I thought that the interest at stake went far beyond any question of person to sit in the Presidential chair. I thought that it touched the vitals of the republican system. Everything I saw in Louisiana strengthened this opinion. I hoped that we might avert the danger. In that we did not succeed, but we succeeded at last after persistent exertion in securing for the Northern people a complete report of all which may be done. I came home believing that our institutions are about to be put to a test compared with which the war was insignificant—one which will demand that we gather together all our manhood and patriotism, and all our traditions of civil liberty and self-government.

Many learned notices have been written in criticism of the conflict between North and South, showing that it is a conflict of aristocracy and democracy, of Puritan and Cavalier, and I know not what. Whatever the cause which the present Government of Louisiana represents, that cause is unfortunate in its missionaries. By the facts of the record, the Government there existing is base, corrupt, and contrary to every sound principle. A year ago no one could be found who dared apologize for it. It is baser to-day than then, and I do not see how any honest man can side with it, or believe that it can advance any good cause.

I found no sentiment of disunion among the men I met. They only seemed to despair of being trusted by the North. I found no sentiment in favor of a "solid South," and no ambitions to be satisfied at Washington. The all-absorbing subject was the redemption of Louisiana from misrule. I found no hostility to negro suffrage. People did not seem to care about it, or if they did, they approved of it. They thought that, if they could once get self-government for the people of the State, they could manage to live together without trouble. I presume that there are many people worse than those I met, but I think those whom I saw would be as influential as any in a reconstructed Louisiana. Yours, very respectfully,

W. G. SUMNER.

To HON. CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

Music and Murder.

Music, heavenly maid, will have to wash the hands that never will be clean, for there has been murder most foul at Kerwin, Kan., and the girls will go this winter, as a rule, alone to singing-school. Nov. 9 was the fatal night. The young people had met at the school-house to sing hymns, and young Riddle, whose musical zeal was as untimely as Dic Swiveller's, made much noise with a small French harp. David Frazier appealed to him to give the company a rest. They went out into the yard to fight it out, and the critic was stabbed to the heart.

McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., proprietors of a commercial agency in New York, have been sued by Messrs. Hyde Bros. & Swift for $20,000. The complainants aver that the agency gave their firm no rating as to credit or capital in its printed book.

A FRENCH statistician estimates that within the last seventy years no fewer than 1,000 lives have been lost by the burning of theaters, and that the losses of property from that cause exceed $60,000,000.

Auburn Courier.

W. G. THOMAN, Editor.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 7th, 1876.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

Trouble in the Camp--Charles R. Wanamaker Having Tasted the Sweets of office, refuses to give way to his Successor until removed by the Courts.

When the County Commissioners met on Monday last, Nelson Griffith vacated in favor of his successor, A. D. Goetschius, who quietly took his seat but to the surprise of every one, his retiring colleague, Charles R. Wannamaker, of Stafford township, refused to give way to B. F. Blair, of Newville township, elected by the people in his stead, but absolutely declined to give up his office.

The Democrats at the last election voted for Blair as their candidate for Commissioner of the second district, and for Goetschius as Commissioner in the third district. It was said afterwards that Blair lived in the third district, and on these very slight grounds Wannamaker refuses to vacate, claiming that the Commissioner must be a resident of the district he represents. He, however, proposed to submit an agreed statement of facts to the Circuit Court and abide by the decision, but Blair having been fairly elected, refused to entertain the proposition.

Commissioner Blair, through his attorney, W. H. Dills, then presented the following petition and affidavits to the board.

To the Hon. Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana.

The undersigned, Benjamin F. Blair, represents to your Honorable Board that at the October election, in the year 1872, one Charles R. Wannamaker, was one of the Commissioners of said county, that on the —— day of December, 1873, he entered upon the duties of such office, and has continually acted as such up to this time.

That at the October election in the year 1876, by virtue of the certificate of the Clerk, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, and the proclamation of the Sheriff of said county, your petitioner, the undersigned, was duly elected one of the Commissioners of said county, for the district for which said Wannamaker acted, and was elected as aforesaid.

That at the time of this official election, he was and is a resident voter in said district. That on the 26th day of October, 1876, the petitioner received of the Clerk of said Circuit Court, a certificate of election as such commissioner and on the same day before said Clerk took the usual oath of office, which is endorsed on his said certificate, a copy of which certificate of election and oath of office is filed herein

He further states that said Wannamaker refuses to vacate his seat as such Commissioner, and permit the petitioner to assume the duties of the office to which he was elected as aforesaid.

He therefore prays your Honorable Board to permit him to assume the duties of said office, and that said Wannamaker be no longer recognized as a member of your Board and further that this petition and its accompaniment be spread on your record of said Board, and that the ayes and nayes be recorded on the decision of this application B. F. BLAIR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, December 4th 1876. W. H. Dills.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County, } SS

I, G. H. K. Moss, Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, certify that at a General Election held in said county, on Tuesday the tenth day of October, 1876, Benjamin F. Blair was duly elected Commissioner of said county of DeKalb.

Witness my hand and the seel of the DeKalb Circuit Court this 25th day of October 1876. G. H. K. MOSS, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County, } SS

I, Benjamin F. Blair, solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and that I will faithfully perform the duties of Commissioner of DeKalb county, Indiana, so help me God.

B. F. Blair

Subscribed and sworn before me this 26th day of October, 1876.

G. H. K. MOSS.
Clerk.

The case was set for argument on Tuesday forenoon. Wannamaker by his attorney, denied that the board of Commissioners had any jurisdiction in the case and rested Mr. Dills on the contrary held that the Commissioners had full powers to act. The board in the afternoon refused to grant Mr. Blair's petition and the case will now come up for decision in the next term of the Circuit Court and may possibly reach the Supreme Court before it is settled.

Yesterday afternoon Wannamaker, the would-be Commissioner, was arrested on a warrant charging him with usurpation of office. He was taken before Squire Walborn and his examination set for next Wednesday. In the meantime the Commissioners Court adjourned to Dec. 26th.

Waterloo Winnowings.

—Our schools are in excellent condition.

—It will soon be "swearing off" time again with Waterloo "Spiritualists."

—Roads rough—Business rather dull. —News scarce as honest Administration officials—Hard Times—People sue each other like blazes.

Mrs. Smith died at her residence in Waterloo, this week of an affection of the lungs. Deceased was in the 83d years of her age. Her remains were taken to Hamilton on Wednesday.

—Herman Kahn died at the residence of his brother, Jacob Kahn, Sunday evening after a brief illness from typoid fever. Deceased was a member of the firm of Kahn Bros. He was a young man of excellent business talents, and one who will be greatly missed by all who knew him. His remains were taken to Fort Wayne for interment on Tuesday. In his early demise a large circle of friends have lost a dear friend, and the community a valued citizen and business man.

JUNCTION JOTTINGS.

—Another county heard from.

—Our school, under the instruction of Mr. Smith, is progressing finely. He reports a good attendance.

—We understand there is a freight on the B. & O. Road running west, due here at 10 a. m., that carries passengers. A good chance to go to Garrett and get back at 3.27 is now offered.

—Items, items—they are a scarce article. Nothing new transpired during the week but what has already been published, with the exception of two of our monte men coming back, after their clothes and to pay their bills, after which they they shook the dust from off their shoes and departed, we hope forever.

—We understand there is a change of time on the B. & O. Road, and the most important point in the change is that the day trains stop at all stations. We have been hindered more or less from going on that road on account of the trains not stopping at certain stations. Now give us a round trip ticket and we will be satisfied.

—Some young bloods from Auburn came down here a few nights since and went into Smith's saloon and undertook to run things as they choose. Smith was away, but Charley gave them to understand he was there, and very quietly put a snoot on one fellow, which scattered them. They afterwards threw some stones in the windows to cool their angry passions. It would not have been well for them had Smith been there.

—Politics are still raging at this point from the noise that is made in the office every day. I think they must be about equally divided, for I hear Wherrett say the Inter-Ocean says so and so. Martin says the Times denies, and goes on to explain, when Osgood speaks up and says Hayes is sure to be the next President, and then comes Pratt's gentle voice and says not by a fair vote, and so on till their attention is called to some work elsewhere. Go in, boys, General Grant is President yet, and by the 4th of next March, you will find out who will be his successor.

—Some one rise and explain why we can't have preaching at the Junction once in a while. We have a good school house, and think something of this kind would keep the most of our young men and boys from spending their Sabbaths in various other amusements which will injure them physically and morally if kept up. We always come down with the dimes when called upon to aid in any of their undertakings in Auburn. Now let us do something for ourselves and children—who will be the first to start something of this kind.

Pedro.

The Butler Budget.

—Butler now has seven attorneys.

—Landlord Shutt has got shut of the Butler House and has been succeeded by Mr. Comparet, late of Newville.

—Rev. J. N. Morris, of the Lutheran church, has returned from his visit abroad. There was no preaching in the church a week ago Sunday because of his absence.

—Butler has had a satisfactory increase during the past season in the way of new buildings. Some twenty or twenty-five new dwellings have been erected, some of them at considerable expense.

—The Eel River railroad is crowded with freight and large numbers of cars are transferred to the Lake Shore road. A special train is now started from here to Toledo daily, to accommodate the increased traffic. Though business on the Lake Shore is also quite heavy.

—Public services were held on Thanksgiving day, at the Lutheran church in the forenoon, at which Rev. Bacon officiated. In the evening services were held in the Methodist church by Rev. Rhodes. A pound party was also held in the evening at the residence of the pastor of the M. E. church.

—H. Leonard has just completed a fine foundry south of the railroad. It will be used for making iron work and castings for building purposes principally, while the manufacture of road scrapers and agricultural implements, will also form a part of the work carried on. This shop, takes the place of the one burned down about a year ago.

—Our citizens took great pride in our public schools which are now in a flourishing condition. Daniel Luke is principal; Miss Daniels has charge of the grammar department; Miss Brundridge and Mrs. Jones have the primary and intermediate departments; there is a good attendance and the principal and teachers seem to give good satisfaction

Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments showing the transfer of real estate were filed in the County Recorder's office during the month of November, as follows:

O. Boyer to Norman Nichols, 30 acrs of the S E quarter of section 11, town 35, range 14, consideration $1,200.

Mary S Shaffer to Harriet W Fitch, lots 115 and 126, in Auburn. $1,500

Oliver Williams to S P Imhoff, lot 1, in Hornbergers addition to Waterloo. $90.

Joshua Steves and wife to Nancy Dunfee, first lot 14 in Mc. M's addition to Corunna. $250

S Spangler to C Klotz, lot 3, in Spangler's addition to Auburn. $250.

David Cutting to Lucinda Praul, land in section 1, town 34, range 14 $300.

Mary A Ehlers to S B Ward, lot 141, in original plat of Auburn $700

Lucinda Praul to A M Stewart, land in section 1, town 34, range 14. $600.

Oliver Waterman to Charles Coffin, land in section 17, town 35, range 14. $1,000.

C M Slocum to Samuel Herald, lot 197 in Egnew's addition to Butler. [illegible]

Wm Sprigel to M Grueter, 4 lots in Waterloo. $2000.

Thomas Kelly to G J Kelly, lot 71, in the original plat of Waterloo. $1,100

Stephen Masters to M E Church, in Corunna, lots 43 and 44, in the original plat of Corunna. $650.

Harrison Jones to Sarah J Freese, lot 30 in Jones' addition to Lawrence. $600.

H R Culbertson to Michael Ober, 2 acres of land in section 6, town 32 range 14. $100

Elenore Leasure to David Kahn, lot 122, in the original plat of Auburn. $230

John Jenkins to James May, land in section 16, town 23 range 14. $60.

S Greenamyer to Martha Endley, the north part of lot 4, in Danford's addition to Butler. $1,500.

Martha Endley to J F Endley, undivided ½ of above. $1,200

G C Lanham to J Hose, land in section 23 and 24, town 34 range 14. $400.

Simon Hose to Joseph Hose, same land in same range, town and sec. $400.

Solomon Hose to Solomon Hose, Jr., same in same range, town and sec. $400.

R Wes McBride to F A Matson, lot 26 in Lockhart's add. to Waterloo. $1000.

J A Matson to B F Kennedy, same lot. $1000.

J Snowberger to S Mortorf, the south east quarter of the north east quarter of sec. 4, town 35, range 13, 39 acres. $1600

D W Aldrich to G L Rowe, the south half of the south west quarter of sec. 18 town 35, range 10, 80 acres. $4,200.

G L Rowe to S L Brontrager, 60 acres in sec. 24, town 25, range 13. $2,400.

O T Clark to M L Frank, lot 6, in McClellan's add. to Waterloo. $125.

D Stonestreet to C B Jones, lot 1 and north part of lot 4 Cedar Creek, $50.

A B Hartman to E D Hartman, 39 acres in sec. 30, town 34, range 13. $250.

M Hall to B. B. Dearborn, part of sec. 4, town 24, range 13. $400.

D Fierstone to B Wise, 80 acres of the north half of the south east quarter of sec. 36, town 35, range 14. $2,000.

D Fry to M Freeburn, 40 acres of the north east quarter of the north east quarter of sec. 25, town 34, range 14. $2,250.

A Hall to M Hall and others, 39 acres town 34, rang 13. $3,000.

H M Webb to J Clifford, parts of lots 34 and 35, in Waterloo. $3,000.

License Notice

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Keyser Township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said conty, to be holden on the first Monday in Dec 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises, to-wit: In the building now situated on lot No. [illegible] in the town of Garrett, in said township. Charles Linkenhelt.

Dec. 6th, 1876.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

***Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Offices, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

When one of our Auburn boys receives a whack over the proboscis in these days, they don't call it assault, anymore, he has been bul-dozed.

ARRIVAL OF SANTA CLAUS!

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Persciptions Carefully Compounded,

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beautiful articles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 8c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle Men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get; So Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Prunes, Fruits, Tobaccos, Liquors or anything we deal in Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c

Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 80c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	12	" "	8c
" C.	11c	Good Brown	9c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	25 and 30
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	8c
Canned Corn per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	18c
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in bottle 50c
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	80c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.			

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	70c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	30c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	80
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Cetron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	16c
New Orange anp Lemon Peels,	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	14c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	25c
New layer Raisins per pound	[illegible]	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound	6c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

KAHN.

OVERCOATS.

We have received our fall stock of Overcoats and assure our patrons that we are offering the same at Prices Lower than ever. We have a large assortment of overcoats and have recently received additions to our stock. We invite a comparison feeling assured that our goods and prices will defy competition. By permission we refer to the following parties who have purchashed overcoats of us since October 5th, and who will doubtless testify to the excellent quality, low prices and the late style of our goods.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. C. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr,	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"
JOHN SOMERS,	"
T. C. MAYS,	"
E. D. CLEVELAND,	"
JAMES CASEBEER	"
E. L CASEBEER,	"
L. D. SMITH,	"
L. W. HALL, DeKalb P. O.	

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 18c.
—Butter 16c.
—Potatoes 60c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.03 @ 109.
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

Best School Paper at Houser's.

Hurry up those amatuer theatricals.

La Relampago at Hollister & Benedict's.

Go and see those fine Albums at Houser's.

Holiday goods arriving every day at Houser's.

Holiday goods arriving every day at Houser's.

Headquarters for School Books at Housers.

Headquarters for School Books at Houser's.

120 daily papers sold at Houser's News Stand last Saturday.

A good five cent Cigar at Davenport's. Something new.

Stereoscopic Views of the Centennial Exposition on hand at Davenports.

The boys have been making the most of the fine skating on Cedar Creek.

Mr. Geo. Brandon, who has been sick for several drys is improving slowly.

Presbyterian church services on South Jackson street next Sunday evening.

Go to Houser's and see a new thing in the slate line, noiseless and beautiful.

Shelves, Show-cases and Counters crowded with Holiday goods at Houser's

Go to Houser's and see a new thing in the Slate line, noiseless and beautiful.

See Davenport's new stock of Stereoscopes and Views. Something very fine.

Try Hollister & Benedict's choice brands of fine-cut and smoking tobaccos.

A full line of cigars, meerschaum pipes cigar holders, etc., at Hollister & Benedict's.

Shelves, show-cases and counters crowded with Holiday goods at Housers book store.

Try La Relampago, the best five cent cigars made, for sale at Hollister & Benedict's.

Davenport, the Druggist, has a very fine lot of ALBUMS which he is selling at panic prices.

Davis' Sewing Machine.

You who are contemplating buying a machine should not fail to see the DAVIS. Call at the drug store of Bodine & Siler.

Remember that Davenport, the Druggist, has the finest stock of Albums in own. Go and see them.

Hollister and Benedict keeps the bes cigars to be found in Indiana. Their five cent cigars are immense.

Geo. S. Morr will have public a sale half a mile north-east of Moore's Station on Saturday, December 23.

Our readers will find a full report of all the latest movements of the presidental contest on our sixth page.

W. L. Blair, Esq., of the Butler School Board, was in town last Monday on business connected with school matters.

If you want anything in the way of fine cigars, cigarettes, smoking or fine-cut tobacco, give Hollister & Benedict a call.

The country roads are still rough, but nevertheless are a vast improvement as compared with their condition last week.

The fire company met for drill on Monday evening, Clinton Headly acting as Foreman for the evening in the place of Foreman Potter.

There is trouble brewing in Turkeydom, not at Constantinople, though, but among the DeKalb county gobblers, who will be sacrificed at Christmas.

T. H. Leasure left on Monday afternoon for Afton, Iowa, where he will remain probably until after the holidays. We wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return.

Hollister & Benedict are constantly receiving large consignments of Oysters direct from the east, which they retail at 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per can, according to quality.

Constable Ammons and Charles Bissell, of Butler township, had a disagreement last week, which resulted in a "bul-dozing" match, much to the amusement of the boys in that section.

Mr. R. H. Weamer, of the Republican advertised his office for sale in the Fort Wayne Gazette. The reason assigned is failing in health on the part of the proprietor.

Mr. H. C. Bell last week purchased a splendid square grand Hallet & Davis' piano of Long & Casebeer. Mr. Zacher also invested in a Smith American organ bought of the same firm.

Union Thanksgiving services were held at the Methodist church last Thursday forenoon at which the Rev. J. W. Welsh officiated. The attendance was not as large as had been expected.

Travelors from the west report that along the line of the B. & O. seventy-five miles west of here, the snow lay over a foot deep on Sunday, and that that the sleighing was excellent.

Rev. W. L. Sanders, the talanted lecturer, is under an engagement to deliver his lecture on 'Backbone' at Knoxville, Tennessee, and a number of other leading cities in the South during this winter.

You can get eight finely executed gems, for fifty cents, at Gripe's Gallery, in the McIntyre block. Cabinet sized pictures 8 x 10, ready framed, for fifty cents at the same place, being a great reduction on former prices

J D. Price, of Butler, has sold his entire stock of goods with accounts favoring him, to O. T. Letcher & Co. All indebted to this firm will find their accounts with J. B. Boyle, at Butler. They are requested to call and settle the same.

C. P. Houser has gone to Chicago to attend the Moody and Sankey meetings, and to lay in the finest stock of holiday goods and all manner of presents for the for the little folks, ever brought to Auburn.

The new Presbyterian Church will be dedicated on the last Sunday in the year. It is proposed to have Rev. Dr. Heckman, President of Hanover College deliver the dedication sermon. He is one of the leading ministers of the denomination in the State.

The schools will open on next Monday, and Auburn's irrepressible Young Americans will then dilligently pore over the well worn school books instead of raising mischief at home or on the streets. Tis well.

Hollister & Benedict, at the new restaurant, west of the Court House, have just opened the largest stock of candies and confectioneries ever brough to Auburn. Remember the place when selecting your presents for Christmas and New Years.

The Garrett News has cut down its size by 8 columns. The subscribers appreciated this so highly that 80 of them recently withdrew their subscriptions in a single day. We are so informed by one of the number.

The Social connected with the Presbyterian Church will be entertained by Mrs. James Barkley, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All are invited.
MRS. R. ELSON, Sec'y.

Notice.

No one is authorized to contract debts on account of the COURIER without a written order from myself. Business men and patrons of the paper will please take notice. Money on subscription and accounts may be paid to W. G. Thoman, Editor in charge.
T. C. MAYS,

The Commissioners Court this granted the Petition of James Downend and others for a new road near the centre of Keyser township, and also that of Joseph Brown and others, for the vacation of a road in the northern part of Stafford township.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church united with that of the Methodist church on last Sunday evening in the building of the latter, making a crowded house. The sermon of the evening was preached by Rev. Henry Johnson, of the first named congregation.

The Commissioners Court yesterday granted liquor licenses to Edward Eldridge and Christopher Baker, of Auburn, and J. W. Wagner, of Garrett, Those of Mat. McMamara and J. R. Prouty, of Garrett, and David Hoffman, of Waterloo, were also granted.

The County Commissioners on Tuesday established a county ditch to run from the eastern part of Wilmington-tp. to Frank Beard's place, in section 28, Union-tp. The ditch will be 4 miles in length and some 40 property owners are interested. The estimated cost is $2,748.52.

W. G. Thoman, who has been connected with the Lansing Journal for a number of months past, has recently taken charge of the Auburn COURIER. Mr. Thoman was formerly City Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, is a ready and versatile writer, and made many friends while in this city.—[Lansing Repblican.

Cuppy & Ralston are paying the highest cash prices for grain at the Eel River elevator and guarantee satisfaction both in prices and weight. They wish to buy 10,000 bushels of corn, for which good prices will be paid. Mr. Ralston, of the firm, when not at the elevator, can found on the streets, and is always ready for business.

Mr. Michael Boland, the new County Recorder, has entered upon the task of renovating and beautifying his official headquarters in the court house, and it already wears a greatly improved look. The west side of the room has been separated from the remaining part by a black-walnut railing and will be used by the County Surveyor, J. J. Van Auken.

The members of the Presbyterian Choir met on Tuesday evening and reorganized as follows: W. Peterson, leader; Miss Carrie Littlefield, organist; Misses Frank Stahl and Nettie Williams, soprano; Misses Orpha Bodine and Addie Littlefield, alto; Messrs. E. E. Williams and A. Miller, tenor; Messrs, J. J. Littlefield, B. Miller and W. Peterson, bass.

Important changes were made in the time card of the Saginaw road on last Sunday, the schedule was received too late for correction this week. Trains for the South now pass Waterloo at 10.10 a. m. and 4.28 p. m.; Auburn Junction at 10.42, a. m. and 4.45 p. m. Going North, trains pass Auburn Junction at 11.27 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.; Waterlou at 11.44 a. m. and 5.35 p. m.

It is announced that the face of the returns in Florida, gives Hayes 43 majority. The Republican organs declare at once that the State is sure for Hayes, and that the face of the returns must be accepted as final. The face of the returns in Louisiana give Tilden that State by about 8,000 majority, but our Republican prints fail to see the face of the returns settle in that case.

There are two contested road cases before the Commissioners. The first originates from a petition presented by Jane Packer and others for a rood in the Eastern part of Wilmington township and the second is about a road petitioned for near the center of Jackson township, by William Enzer and others remonstrances against the granting of the petitions have been filed in bot cases.

Nothing new has been developed in the Phillips robbery case which took place at the Junction last week. The monte thieves who constituted them selves a returning board in the manner of Kellogg's carpet baggers in Louisiana, and succeeded in counting Phillips out, to the tune of nearly $500, are no doubt rioting in some secure place over their ill-gotten gains, which belonged to the Hicksville School Board.

Phillips was on his way to Edgerton to pay interest on school bonds at the time he was robbed.

Money To Loan.

C. A O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money to loan and guarantee security.

Midnight Marauders.

The tailor shop of G. W. Stahl was found to have been burglarized, Wednesday morning, and a coat which had just been completed for David Gratz, was stolen. The burglar, or burglars entered by cutting a pane of glass in one of the west windows, after which the sash was removed, giving access to the interior. The Shoe Shop of Frank Strebe was also entered during the night, It is supposed, through the back door. Two pair of boots were taken. There is no clue to the burglars.

Business men, almost without exception, report an unprecedented stagnation in business. If it were not that there is a little temporary prosperity among merchants because of the approaching holidays there would be scarcely anything going on. The dullness has even affected the railroads, so that travel and freight has as a rule decreased very much.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades.

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and alland winter dress goods.

J. R. LANNING.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scurvy and disease of the skin, fever, restless sleep, foul stomach, tainted breath, languor, depression of spirits, always attendant on the worst cases of cutaneous eruptions, are speedily and radically removed by these medicines—the ointment clenses the skin, and the pills purify the blood, stimulate the liver and promote digestion. 25 cents per pot.

The Thankegiving Dinner.

The Thanksgiving dinner and supper given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, was a success in every particular. It was a success in the abundance of eatables that loaded the tables and the fine style in which everything was conducted, and in a financial point of which is more to the point, as the ladies cleared $154 by their enterprise.

The clever course of the members of the Odd Fellows lodge in contributing to the supper by holding a social in the evening, was a great help to the ladies and was duly apprecated by them.

The New Restaurant.

The fine restaurant of Hollister & Benedict, is drawing a large patronage and the business is increasing every day. The proprietors know exactly how to run an institution of this kind, and have the means to do it. It is therefore not surprising that we have at last a first class restaurant here in Auburn which is second to none in the State, and fills a long felt want. Visitors from abroad will find it just the place for a good meal, at moderate prices. The bill of fare is unsurpassed. The dinning room is finely furnished and the tables are supplied with the best the market affords.

The Auburn Fruit House.

E. E. Williams, of the Auburn Fruit House, will shortly remove to his new stand, east of the First National Bank. It is no small task to remove such an immense stock as that of Mr. Williams and for a week or ten days he offers extra inducements to all making purchases in his line in order to save the trouble of removal. The Fruit House offers especial inducements to farmers and people in the surrounding towns. All such will do well to give The Auburn Fruit House a call as it can not be undersold either in Fort Wayne or any other place in this vicinity. Drop in and see his array of groceries, fruits, spices and everything needed by the thrifty house-keeper during the holiday season. The prices and quality can not fail to please the most fastidiuso.

Discontinued.

The Chicago and Erie line from Chibago to New York, via. Auburn and the B. & O. has with the inauguration of the winter time card, been discontinued. The roads interested with the B. & O. were the Bee Line, Atlantic & Great Western and Erie railroads. The line was intended as a through passenger route from Chicago to New York, the Erie and B. & O. having by far the greatest interest at stake, while the other companies hauled the cars but a short distance over their roads. The Pullman sleeping car company was also interested, and the cars were run through without change from Chicago to the seaboard. The withdrawal of its cars from the new route leaves the Pullman company out of the field on all the northern lines to New York. The enterprise has been kept up just one year, but proved a losing one for the railways and was therefore abandoned.

Disolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Jas. Casebeer and Abraham Miller, under the firm name of Jas. Casebeer & Co., has this day been disolved by mutual consent, Jas. Casebeer retiring. The business will be continued by Miller & Gotrost.

JAMES CASEBEER,
ABRAHAM MILLER.

Nov. 11, 1876. 4tf.

Terrible Slaughter.

Not of men and women, but in the prices of boots and shoes. The proprietor of the well known Fort Wayne Boot and Shoe Store, proposes to cut down the prices of all kinds of boots and shoes to suit the times. He is resolved to knock the bottom out of high prices for good. From and after this date Mr. Lordier will make first-class Kip Boots for $4.50, and first-class calf boots for $6.00. Everything else has been marked down in proportion. This house is enabled to offer customers these remarkable low prices from the fact everything is bought direct from the manufacturers, thus saving the enormous profits to middlemen and jobbers. Another secret of the proprietors success is that he is one of the best workmen in Northern Indiana, and follows Ben Franklin's motto of minding his own business in person. The house has also the exclusive agency here of the celebrated Detroit make of ladies wear, so well known for excellence and durability. A full line in the boot and shoe trade is always to be found at this popular store. The proprietor challenges comparison in prices, quality of goods and general assortment with any and every competitor. Give him a call and be satisfied that his is the best place for boots and shoes in this part of Indiana without exception.

Settling Old Scores.

There has been a family feud of long standing between the Brown's and Wallace's, living five or six miles east of Auburn. On Saturday A. J. Brown and William Wallace were both in town and after imbibing several times agreed to settle their disputes by a rough and tumble fight. In order to escape any interference from the town Marshal they agreed to adjourn beyond the corporation limits and accordingly repaired to the flouring mill south of the Eel River depot. The pair then clinched and came to the ground, Brown being on top. When Wallace arose he looked very much as if he had encountered a buzz saw in rapid motion, or a young but healthy wild cat. The bridge of his nose was smashed, his eyes were in deep mourning and his frontispiece generally, ornamented with a profusion of cuts and bruises. He states that after Brown threw him to the ground he gazed at him for a few moments, and then with his knees pinioned down his arms and battered him with the result already stated.

Wallace, when the fight was over, presented a pitiable object. He was taken to Dr. Casebeers office where his wounds were dressed and on the following day he was removed to his home. Dr. Coller, who has been dressing Wallace's wounds, since states that the bruises about his head must have been the results of kicks administered by his adversary, as they are too severe to have been inflicted with the fist alone. Brown after the affray, went to the Junction and has not been heard of since. The case will no doubt be brought before the Grand Jury, at its next session.

Odd Fellows Social.

The Odd Fellows held a very pleasant social at their Hall on Thanksgiving evening, at which a large number of the members and their invited friends, took part. Unlike most lodge meetings, the room was graced with a large number of the fair sex, which of course detracted nothing from the pleasure of the occasion.

The hall was completely filled with the members and their invited guests, and when all had been provided with seats, the Worthy Master, E. Bodine, called the meeting to order, and after the subordinate officers had taken their respective places, he announced the object of the gathering, which was for the purpose of having a general good time.

The first on the programme was a selection by a part of the Presbyterian choir, consisting of Miss Frank Stahl, Miss Nettie Williams, Miss Orpha Bodine, Miss Carrie Littlefield, E. E. Williams, and W. Peterson. The opening ode was sung, in which the members joined, after which a short and appropriate address was made by Mr. Willis Griswold and another by Rev. Henry Johnson. Misses Stahl and Bodine next sang a duett, accompanied on the organ by W. Peterson, after which the speaking was continued by Robert McDougal; followed by a duett, in which Miss Stahl and Miss Nettie Williams, accompanied on the organ by Miss Carrie Littlefield, accquitted themselves with credit, as did, in fact, all the members of the choir.

An adjournment was next made to the supper table, from which a large number returned to the hall and spent the evening in music and social coverse. Mr. J. O. Twitchel, of Chicago, favored the audience during the remainder of the evening with some very fine instrumental selections on the organ.

As at first proposed, the supper was to have been given by Hollister & Benedict, at their new restaurant, and their actions in giving way to the ladies, and allowing them to reap the additional benefits of the Odd Fellows patronage, was very considerate.

Davenport gives his personal attention to compounding perscriptions, and can insure accuracy, neatness and dispatch. Prices always as low as possible for strictly pure drugs.

Notice for Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank, of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday, in January, annually, to elect a board of five directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1877, at the banking-house, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect a new board of directors and to transact such other business as may come up.

JAS. O. HAZZARD, Cashier.
Auburn, Ind., Dec. 1st, 1876. dec6t4.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DEKALB COUNTY. }

A. J. Murbach }
vs.
Joseph Miller. }

Before Daniel Altenburg, a Justice of the Peace for Union Township:

NOW comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit, that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana; notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the second day of January, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Union township, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of December, 1876.
[L. S.]
DANIEL ALTENBURG, J. P.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rebecca Davis, plaintiff and Samuel Davis defendant, require me to make the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty three and 73-100 dollars and with interest on said judgement and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 23 day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1876

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty six, town thirty-four (34) range thirteen (13) east, also three acres in the east half of the north-west quarter of the same section, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of the State Road on the east line of said tract thence north forty rods, thence west twelve rods, thence south forty rods and thence east twelves rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest, and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep't.
Auburn, Indiana, November 29, 1876.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein William B. Taylor, James Rogers, and Calvin A. Croninger, Plaintiffs, and Jesse E. Woodford, Defendent, requiring me to make the sum of Nine hundred and seventy four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 23 day of December, A. D. 1876,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number ninety-three (93) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at the south-west corner of said lot and running thence north five and one half feet, thence east on a line paralell with the south line of said lot, eighty feet, thence south five and one-half feet, thence west to the place of beginning, and a part of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at the north-west corner of said lot, and running thence east along the north line of said lot eighty feet, thence south four feet, thence west fourteen (14) feet, thence south eighteen (18) feet, thence west to the west boundary line of said lot thence north to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.
Auburn, Indiana, November 29, A. D. 1876.
ROSE & HARTMAN, Att'y's, for Plaintiff.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows: On the north and south sides of Union street, commencing on west side of Main street, running west on north side of lot No. 54, north end of lot No. 34 and 7, O. P. on north side of lots No. 27, 54, 107, 134, and south side of lots No. 135, 106, 53 and 26 in western addition, also on south end of lots No. 8 and 33, and south side of lot No. 55, O. P., all in the incorporated town of Auburn. Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within thirty [30] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Nov. 15, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Presi.
EPHRIAM BERRY,
JOHN TREESH, Trustees.
D. Z. HOFFMAN

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC 1. THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows: On the south ends of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on north side of Ninth [9] street, commencing at south west corner of lot No. 9 in Ashley's second addition, and continuing on south end of lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 16 and 17, in Ashley's second addition, also on south side of lots No. 143, 99, 84 and 18, western addition to said town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, State of Indian, said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within 30 days after this ordinance shall take effect, to be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber, if made of Oak, the plank to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and one half [1½] inches in thickness, nor more than [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be not less than [3] by [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, an emergency exists this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, Dekalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board at their regular meeting in Nov. 15, A. D. 1876

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Presi.
EPHRIAM BERRY,
JOHN TREESH, Trustees,
D. Z. HOFFMAN,

BUYING CARAMELS.

A CONFECTIONERY IDYL.

Her voice was soft and low,
And she answered with a smile,
"There are fifteen cents a quarter
In the right hand pile."
Her voice was soft and low,
And the words dropped from her mouth
As peaches drop from trees
In the soft, sweet South.

A curl crept down her back—
It was black, with spiry tip,
And its hue was rather dullish,
Like the shrouds of a ship;
A curl crept down her back,
And in either generous ear
Swung an ample hoop of jet
Like a big chandelier.

Vi'lets in a pan of milk
Were her great azure eyes;
Her mouth a shapely blot of
The richest carmine dyes;
Vi'lets in a pan of milk
With a piquant nose beneath,
And smiles that broke in ripples
On her fine white teeth.

I worship at thy shrine,
Priceless sweet of sugar climes!
"Half a pound? Yes, them is nice,
And we're sellin' of 'em eights."
"I worship at thy shrine,"
Once again I sighed and said;
Thirty cents, sir—nothin' else?"
With a toss of her head.

Forth she put a red, red hand
For the proceeds of the sale,
And I glanced to see the pink flush
Of her small, rosy nail.
Forth she put a red, red hand,
But a wart loomed on its back,
And beneath each rosy nail
Was a deep line of black.

Then her voice seemed coarse and loud,
And her curl was tarrier yet;
Her eyes were pale and fleshy;
Her teeth a dentist's set.
Then her voice seemed coarse and loud,
And I fled from this new Jael
Who had killed my budding love
With (gr) ammar and nail!

THE JAWS OF DEATH.

BY AN ENGLISH ARMY OFFICER.

Buchapore is a quaint, isolated little place, situated in that portion of Her Britannic Majesty's Eastern dominions known as Bengal proper. It is garrisoned by a solitary regiment of irregular cavalry, possessing also a civil surgeon, a collector or junior magistrate, and a missionary. Being quite out of the beaten track, it is naturally the quintessence of dullness and the abode of the foul fiend *ennui*. Three years in this benighted spot are almost equivalent to sojourning for the same period on a desert isle, and any regiment under such a ban is always cordially commiserated.

To this unblessed region it was my bad fortune to return after two years' furlough. My leave had been spent in the very heart of civilization, partly on the Continent, and partly in our own tight little island. The contrast between the life I had led and that in prospect nearly drove me to despair. There was but one faint gleam of hope. My friend Jack Carrington, an enthusiastic sportsman, wrote that it was a splendid shooting country.

Jack, who was the laziest beggar alive, would never have troubled himself to put pen to paper but for that potent lever which rarely fails to move men's minds—to wit, self-interest. He wanted a rifle and a supply of ammunition, which he asked me to buy and bring out. I did as requested, taking care to stock myself pretty completely at the same time.

We never talk of winter in the plains of India, but luckily it was the middle of the cold weather when I arrived, so my journey was pleasantly cool. The last eighty miles were traversed in a doolie—palanquin.

I reached the outskirts of Buchapore at about 5 a. m. My first impressions of the place were decidedly favorable. Instead of an arid waste, with nothing to break its blank monotony save here and there a stunted tree or sickly briar, and occasionally the white-washed grave of an ancient Mussulman, with perchance at long intervals a tope—plantation of mango trees, I found myself jogging steadily along the banks of a wide river, the crystal waters of which, especially inviting to one weary and travel-stained, tempted me to bathe in their cool depths.

The pearly heavens welcomed the rising sun with a faint blush. A soft blue haze in the far distance presently resolved itself into a range of low hills. Trees full of bud and blossom were planted at regular intervals by the wayside, affording pleasant shade, and scenting the air with their sweetness. Amongst them in abundance was the babool—acacia—the fragrant flowers of which resemble a tiny ball of golden moss, and are so faithfully and untiringly copied by the jewelers of famous Delhi. The path was carpeted with thick, soft turf, and from amidst its rich green peeped timidly myriads of small wild flowers.

"Come," said I, "give a dog a bad name and hang him. Buchapore is belied. At all events I shall find some pretty bits for my sketch-book. Hi!"—to the doolie bearers—"how far are we from the station now?"

"About three miles," was the response—of course in the vernacular.

In about another half hour I was landed at the door of our mess, where I met with a cordial greeting from my old brothers in arms.

Travelers by the ancient and honorable method of palanquin dak—post—are obliged to content themselves with as little baggage as possible. What they do take is packed in boxes of various shapes and sizes, which are placed in wooden frames to avoid breakage, and called *pitarahs*. These are slung one to each end of a long pole, and carried across a man's shoulders, after the fashion of milk-pails, and called *bhanghy*. Bound to these restrictions, I was forced to leave my heavy baggage at the nearest line of rail, to be forwarded by bullock-cart.

Now Indian bullocks—albeit very useful animals in their way—will not for any consideration whatever perform more than a stated distance per day. They may be tempted with the choicest food, beaten and tricked, but, lean or fat, they will not budge when once they have performed their usual task. Knowing this, Jack and I anxiously counted the days which must elapse before the arrival of our much-coveted shooting material.

"If our blessed guns were only here," said Jack, ruefully, "we might have gone after a tiger that killed one of our unfortunate grass-cutters the other day. Bad scran to him! I dare say we shall get him some day, but unhappily we shall never know it."

At last my luggage made its appearance, unharmed. Jack praised my choice of weapons, and was enraptured with a brace of Derringers which I presented to him. These little pistols are small enough to slip with ease into an ordinary coat-pocket, although they carry a full-sized cartridge, and are deadly at anything like close quarters.

Jack and I were like two children over our new toys, and could scarcely persuade ourselves to lay them down, much less trust them out of sight. They were exhibited at mess, and duly admired. Every one was eager to try them; and so highly were they appreciated that the outgoing mail took home orders for a pair from each officer of the regiment.

We now set to work in earnest to find a tiger, which in that neighborhood was a matter of small difficulty. Word was soon brought that a huge beast, supposed to be the identical brute that had killed our poor grass-cutter could be heard of in a ravine.

The intelligence rejoiced our hearts. At the time of which I write the irregular cavalry were allowed to do irregular things occasionally, and our fellows at that period thought it expedient to keep a hunting elephant. Old Luchme—such was its name—was instantly ordered to prepare for action; and, having arranged everything with the foresight of old stagers, and ordered a hapless goat to be tied out as a decoy, we retired to rest one evening fully confident of meeting our deadly foe in a few hours.

We started about 2:30 a. m., intending to reach our rendezvous with his royal highness a little before daybreak, and force him to atone for his depredations as he went down to drink after gorging on the luckless goat. We each pocketed one small pistol, handing its fellow to the friends who accompanied us. They were our commanding officer, Col. Meredith, and—don't be shocked—his daughter.

Miss Meredith had not long arrived in the country. Our regiment was to spend only one more year at Buchapore, during which time the young lady was to have remained in England, but the aunt with whom she lived died suddenly, and scarcely knowing what else to do, Col. Meredith decided to have his daughter out to India immediately.

Buchapore was not rich in feminine society. Beside Miss Meredith, we had only the ponderous civil surgeon's chattering "better half"—an abominable woman, whose magpie tongue did more mischief in a day than she or anybody else could undo in a twelvemonth—and Mrs. Vane, our popular Adjutant's fascinating little wife, on whom naturally devolved the care of Miss Meredith when she needed a chaperon.

A very sweet and charming little person was Miss Nellie Meredith; but determined withal. Selfish she was not; dauntless and impulsive she as certainly was; with that firm belief in her own power of overcoming difficulties which arises either from constant success or from inexperience. The girl had set her heart on seeing a tiger-hunt before she left Buchapore, and in a weak moment the Colonel promised that her wish should be gratified.

Although Jack and I meant work, we could not well object to Miss Meredith's company. The Colonel was a dashing soldier, still in his prime, and deservedly popular. Besides being an old shikaree of established repute, his advice was most acceptable; and we felt sure that he would run no unnecessary risks while his daughter was with him. Well armed, with a trusty elephant, we feared no danger; moreover, there was but one lady, and she—men are but mortals—was very pretty.

Such a sweet, saucy, naive face! The delicate features and large almond-shaped eyes seemed capable of every variety of expression. Her dark-brown hair, tied carelessly back with dainty ribbons, rippled in thick waves below a waist round and supple as Hebe's own. Her feet and hands were of the smallest; her voice was of the sweetest. Still, the girl's principal charm lay in her simple, unaffected manner, and the small opinion which, in spite of her waywardness, she entertained of herself and her abilities. Bright, sparkling, full of fire and *naivete*, she was not coquettish, although an ordinary observer might have misjudged her in this respect. Nellie Meredith had no petty meannesses. Hers was a frank, noble nature, containing the promise of great things to come.

We all liked the girl, and took pleasure in her society, as men do in that of a clever, pretty girl, who can make herself agreeable, neither falling violently in love herself, nor expecting every man she meets to fall in love with her, as is an unfortunate weakness with some girls of the period. Carrington, however, was "hard hit," and, under the circumstances, I did not object to Miss Meredith's society. We should have preferred making up a larger party, but, as there was only one elephant, this was impossible. Mrs. Vane was thus prevented joining us, which she would otherwise gladly have done.

It was broad moonlight when we started, and, to the mind of a simple English girl freshly arrived in the country, there must have been something strangely weird and romantic in the scene. The elephant marched majestically through the thick jungle of waving feather-grass from eight to ten feet high. Heavily she tramped it down before her, picking her way daintily for so huge a creature, in obedience to the whispered commands of the mahout.

We were all well wrapped up, for the air was keen and chilly, but our faces were distinctly visible in the pale, cold light. Talking was forbidden; and, to do our lady-hunter justice, she might have been born dumb, so strictly mute was she. At a quarter to 5 we arrived at the ravine, and found the goat missing, but no sign of the tiger. There were, however, spots of fresh blood along a rough path down the side of the ravine, where evidently the animal had recently passed, carrying his prey with him.

One of our native beaters, who from long training understood the customary maneuvers of such animals, crept down the path, and presently returned to say that a tiger and tigress were both in the cave, apparently breakfasting on the goat's carcass.

We immediately settled our plan of operations, and ordered the shikaree to fire his piece into the cave, to apprise the royal pair of our approach. Carrington and I hastily climbed a couple of large trees overlooking each side of the ravine. Colonel and Miss Meredith, on Luchme, were safely posted out of harm's way, where they could command a good view of the animal's movements, and where also the Colonel's rifle might tell with good effect should Jack and I fail to give either of the brutes its quietus.

It was now broad daylight, although the sun had not yet risen. This was fortunate, as we could see much better, and there was less chance of our prey escaping.

Bang! bang! went the shikaree's piece into the cave, and immediately out sprang a royal Bengal tiger into the center of the ravine.

A right royal beast was he, nothing but princely blood ran in his veins. A true king of the forest he looked, as he stood there lashing his sides with his tail, with a roar like thunder, his eyes flashing rage and defiance, his head turned eagerly from side to side in search of his enemies. He measured, at least, twelve feet from nose to tail, and was beautifully marked.

The shikaree fired from a large tree, and was completely hidden in the midst of its thick foliage. We had agreed that Carrington should fire first; so, after a few seconds spent in sincere admiration of our enemy, bang went Jack's rifle. The tiger staggered, gave one bound into the air, and with a hideous yell fell mortally wounded.

At this instant the tigress appeared. I aimed at her, but, my trigger catching in a branch, the shot failed. Carrington hastily let fly his second barrel, but, being in too great a hurry, and possibly rather excited, he also missed, and the tigress bounded up the side of the ravine; meanwhile, I had put my second shot into the tiger, who now lay lifeless.

The tigress fled straight toward the jungle, passing old Luchme unawares, then turned suddenly, perhaps to meet her mate, and, facing the plucky old elephant, charged straight at her. Luchme gave a squeal, and brandished her trunk in the air, but never offered to turn tail.

So rapid were the tigress' movements that, although Col. Meredith was thoroughly prepared, and a capital shot, he could fire only one barrel before the huge beast leaped on to Luchme's hind-quarters. The shock threw his rifle to the ground.

Seeing what was likely to happen, Jack and I descended from our perches with lightning speed, and hastened to the rescue.

I have had plenty of tiger shooting, but never again has such a strange sight greeted my eyes as met them then. The howdah, unused for some time, was slightly white-ant eaten, and at a desperate assault from the frantic tigress partially gave way. Nellie Meredith was slipping slowly but, as it seemed, inevitably into the tiger's jaws. Col. Meredith's shot had taken effect in the animal's shoulder, and the monster, unable to spring, crouched ready to receive her victim. Not only had the wood-work of the howdah broken, but the whole affair was turning round, and, although Col. Meredith sought for his pistol, he could not get at it.

Nellie's hand dropped in an endeavor to catch hold of the howdah, which only helped to drag the ponderous machine round. Lower and lower still slipped the girl. In another moment she would have been seized by her merciless foe, but that grand old Luchme, watching her opportunity, wound her trunk round Nellie's supple waist, and lifted her into comparative safety beside the mahout. At the same instant bang went Carrington's rifle, and "ping" sounded the Colonel's derringer, whilst the tigress rolled over on her back, biting the dust in her death agony. Col. Meredith's shot entered the brain, passing through the right eye—Jack's went straight to the heart.

As soon as he felt himself on firm ground, the Colonel turned to clasp his daughter in his arms.

"I am quite safe, thank heaven, papa, dear," were her first words. "But how foolish I was to drop the pistol!"

Brave little thing, she never fainted! And, although her face was white, neither hand nor voice trembled. But when we reached home the poor child said her head ached, and went to her room suffering from an attack of nervous fever which kept her in bed a fortnight.

This happened many years ago; and, though we have long left Buchapore, Col. Meredith still commands the regiment. I am supposed to be a confirmed old bachelor, but need I add that my dearest friends are Captain and Mrs. Carrington!

The Chinese Way.

Matrimonial infelicity in Chinese society is as fitful and abnormal as Hamlet's passion for Ophelia. Years ago a Chinaman was separated from his wife during the Taiping rebellion. The lady, hearing no tidings of her husband, and being in reduced circumstances, married again. The first husband reappeared in Nanking, and opened negotiations with his successor. A compromise was finally suggested, and in consideration of the sum of $50 in hand paid the first husband finally agreed to sign a quit-claim deed and to find another wife. Ten years went by, and the second husband became the father of two children—a girl of 9 years, and a bright little fellow three years younger. On Sept. 6 the first husband met this little boy near the south gate of the city, and in a transport of jealousy and rage enticed him to an obscure place, cut off his head, and threw the body into the canal.

Child Crammed Into a Hollow Log.

A negro girl was indicted by the Grand Jury of Bibb county for making an assault upon a negro child. The girl was about 12 years of age, as proven by the testimony, though in appearance she was barely more than 9. It seems that she took the child into a wood near where she lived, in Howard district, and beat and pounded it with stones. She then threw it into a branch for the purpose of drowning it. Finding the water not deep enough to accomplish that purpose, she took the child to a hollow log, and, cramming it in as far as she could, left it there. Some gentlemen passing some time after, hearing moans coming from the direction of the log, relieved the child from its perilous position, though it was almost in a dying condition. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the girl was sentenced to six months' confinement in the county jail.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*.

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

A Primer of the Electoral College.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

A reader asks us to explain all about the Electoral College—a heroic request in view of the popular weariness of the whole subject. But there is a large class at every Presidential election to whom it must be a new thing to vote or to take an interest in the vote, and for such the subject is always new, and a proper theme for instruction.

When the constitution of the United States was framed, the faith in the capacity of the common people to decide upon their destinies was much less strong than it is now. Hence, in the election of President, the fathers sought to place the choice in the hands of a body of men who should themselves be the chosen, so that the President should be the picked of the picked. For the same reason, the choice of Senators was devolved not directly upon the people but upon the Legislatures of the several States. In the Presidential election, the constitution therefore provided a body of electors, of whom each State should choose as many as it had members of Congress and Senators. Every State has two Senators, and adding to them the number of its representatives gives the number of electors to which it is entitled. Massachusetts, therefore, has 13. How these electors should be chosen, or "appointed," to use he constitutional word, is left to "the Legislature thereof," and if the Massachusetts Legislature were to authorize the Governor to appoint them, or should proceed to elect them itself, there would be no objection under the Federal constitution. In fact, in many States the Legislatures have elected the electors, though only Colorado did so this year. The original idea was, first, to provide an intermediate electing body—a buffer between the direct will of the people and the highest office—and, second, to magnify the sovereignty of the States as taking part in their individual capacities in the election. It is necessary to a clear understanding of the subject to say here that, as a matter of history, the electors did not meet these anticipations. From the first there was a strong tendency to regard them as so many ciphers, merely representing the will of the people who chose them; they have been compelled to give up all pretensions to a deliberate and free choice, and are simply set up to vote as the people have distinctly voted. On the second point, State boundaries seem to have vanished also, and the people never do a more decidedly national act than when they elect the President.

Now, then, the electors, having been chosen in each State in November on a general ticket, to represent the whole State, and, according as the whole State has gone for one party or the other, meet in each State and ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom must not be a resident of that State. That is, if both of one party were residents of one State, the vote of that State could not be cast for those candidates. This voting is fixed on the same day in all the States by Federal law, and will take place, this year, Dec. 6. Lists of the votes are made out and transmitted to the President of the Senate at Washington, who opens them in the presence of both houses of Congress on the second Wednesday of February. The votes shall then be counted, and those two having majorities of the Electoral College (as the electors all together are called), are chosen President and Vice President. As there are 293 members of Congress and 76 Senators, the Electoral College numbers 369, a majority of which would be 185. Hence, Tilden or Hayes must receive, to be elected, at least 185 votes.

If two men are thus chosen, they are inaugurated, according to law, on the 4th of March following. If no one receives a majority for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceeds to elect one, from the three highest candidates. Each State has one vote. If no one receives a majority for Vice President, the Senate must immediately ballot for that officer, two-thirds being present and a majority deciding. If the House should not choose a President by March 4, the Vice President chosen shall act as President. And if neither should be chosen, the President pro tem. of the Senate would act as President and order a new election. This last procedure is a matter of federal law and not of the constitution.

It is proposed to do away with the whole system of the electoral college and substitute for it an election by a direct popular vote, and this seems to be the tendency of opinion and of destiny.

Scarlet Fever.

The Lancet calls attention to the importance, as a safeguard to the public health, of securing the early detection of cases of scarlet fever, it being of incalculable consequence not only to the patient, but also to the community, in order that timely measures may be taken for preventing the spread of the disease. *The Lancet* says that the throat symptoms are the most trustworthy for the purpose of diagnosis in the initial stage of scarlet fever; the soft part of the palate is extensively reddened, and not merely the tonsils, as is the case in the first instance in ordinary sore throat. When this condition is met with, accompanied by a very hot skin and a very quick pulse, attended or preceded by sickness, with a thickly furred tongue, red borders, and prominent papillæ, a case of scarlet fever may be prepared for. In most cases, adds this journal, sickness occurs within some twenty four hours after the commencement of the attack—indeed, it is well known to all observers that, in the large proportion of cases, sickness occurs within twenty-one or eighteen hours.

A Great Achievement.

Holland has just achieved a new conquest of the sea—having dammed up the Zuyder Zee from flowing into the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated, cut a new canal from Amsterdam straight to the coast and carved out a new harbor at the outer entrance to the canal. This work has been in process since 1863, under the best English and Dutch engineers, an English firm taking the contract at $12,500,000. The new canal is short and saves a distance around of 100 miles, but the engineering difficulties were very great. Over 12,500 acres of land has been incidentally made, which has sold at $600 an acre. The canal was opened with great rejoicing on 1st of November, and it is expected to restore the declining commerce of Amsterdam.

The Crime of a French Cadet.

Saint Cyr is the West Point of France, and the honor of its cadets is dear to every soldier and civilian in the country. It is, therefore, with nothing less than a feeling of pain that society hears of the convocation of a court-martial for the trial of a "Saint Cyrien" for theft. A few nights ago a cadet, who may be designated as B., tossing haplessly on his bed, saw a figure in white passing by him (it should be observed that the pupils of the military college sleep together in a large dormitory), and cried out, "Who's that?" "It is I," said a voice, which he recognized as that of X. "What are you doing?" X. informed his comrade, and the latter, merely taking advantage of the situation to make a joke, thought no more of the matter. Next morning a cadet missed his purse, containing 1,000f. 20c. Who had taken it? It was soon discovered that the thief must have been one of the pupils, and yet there was no one who could be fairly suspected. It was then that B. called to mind his nocturnal interview with X., though he shrank from the idea of uttering his thoughts aloud. Still he mentioned the circumstances to an intimate friend or two, and one of these presently suggested that every cadet should submit to be searched. The proposal was agreed to. X. never moved a muscle while his comrades were thrusting their hands into his pockets. Nothing was found on him but 25 francs, to which his title could not be disputed.

It was now 11 o'clock in the morning. At 2 o'clock the promotion list was to be published, and it was known that X. would appear among the number of Sub-Lieutenants. Once a commissioned officer and he would have been safe from further inquiries. He was playing a desperate game for the coveted epaulette or a pair of handcuffs. Still his every movement was jealously watched. In a few minutes he was observed to be pacing uneasily between the dormitory and the court-yard, as though he were watching for an opportunity of being alone. B., whose suspicions were far from being laid at rest, demanded another general search, each cadet to strip. X. smiled when it came to his turn, and continued to smile while the lining of his coat was conscientiously cross-examined. Nothing was found, and now popular opinion veered round to his side. He stood honorably acquitted in the eyes of his comrades. It was half-past 1. In another half-hour he would be a French officer. An old chum of his came forward and heartily shook him by the hand. "Now it's over," he said, "I don't mind telling you, old fellow, that you were suspected;" and he explained why. X. made no answer. His gaze was fixed almost stonily on a young cadet who had just stretched out his hand toward a packet of Maryland cigarettes, which had been turned out of X.'s pocket. Then B., who had never ceased to watch him, darted forward and snatched the packet himself, tore the paper from a cigarette and found it contained, instead of tobacco, a 1,000 franc note, neatly rolled up. Every one stood confounded. "Dress!" said one of his comrades sternly to X., who was now observed, while taking up his socks, to make a rapid, almost imperceptible movement. Four cadets sprang on him and seized the socks. One of them contained 4 sous, which the unhappy youth had had the courage to hold concealed in his left hand during the two previous investigations. Of course they exactly made up the 1,000f. 20c contained in the missing purse. X. was left for a few minutes quite alone. Then several of his messmates returned. One bore a loaded Chassepot, another a six-shooter, also loaded; a third a vial containing poison, a fourth a short cord, evidently capable of sustaining a considerable weight.

Then one of the seniors said: "We shall leave you alone once more. Do your duty! Your suicide shall be attributed to a disappointment in love or whatever you like. If you wish it we will take a letter from you to the General."

X. merely replied, "I'll be damned if I do!"

His last chance was gone. The General was immediately informed of the circumstance and the offender arrested. What makes the whole business inexpressibly sad is that the culprit is the son of a brave old Major, now on half-pay, who had both his arms carried away by a cannon ball while charging at the head of his battalion before Sebastopol. There seems every reason to suspect that this is another case of kleptomania.

On examining the trunks of the prisoner there were found concealed in them books belonging to the Public Library and stamped with its seal. During the two years of his residence X. is supposed to have stolen about $1,200 in money from his comrades. We may smile if we will at the idea of the thoughtful consideration displayed by those boys in providing their comrade with so varied an assortment of the means of self-destruction, but it recalls an incident in the life of another soldier, in which no comic element was blended with the tragic. A famous Prussian General, affectionately called "Papa" by the whole army, once had a son who disgraced his name. The father first "paid him out" of the scrape so well that the world would scarcely have heard of the affair. But the father was not satisfied. He called the son into his room and pointed to a pistol that lay on the table. "There is but one course before you," he said. The young man, who had not yet fallen to the lowest depth, took up the pistol and blew out his brains. His father never mentioned his name again.

CHICAGO *Tribune*: "Snails lie furled" for "sails lie furled," in a piece of poetry printed in the *Tribune* of yesterday, was an error of the compositor. So was the sentence: "We . . . even dare to say that he [Mr. Gladstone] is losing his mind." The word "we" should have been printed "they."

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THE ABSURDITY OF IT.

BY JOHN PAUL.

It is all very well for the poets to tell
By way of their song and adorning,
Of milkmaids who seem to manipulate cows
At five o'clock in the morning;
And of many young mowers who bundle out doors—
The charm of their straw-field scorning—
Before break of day, to make love and hay,
At five o'clock in the morning.

But between me and you, it is all untrue—
Believe not a word they utter;
To no milkmaid alive, does the finger of five
Bring beaux—or even bring butter.
The poor sleepy cows, if told to arouse,
Would do so, perhaps, in a horn-ing;
But the sweet country girls, who would show their curls,
At five o'clock in the morning.

It may not be wrong for the man in the song—
Or the moon—if anxious to settle,
To kneel in wet grass and pop, but alas!
What if he popped down on a nettle?
For how could he see what was under his knee,
If in spite of my friendly warning
He went out of bed, and his house and his head,
At five o'clock in the morning.

It is all very well such stories to tell,
But if I was a maid all forlorn-ing,
And a lover should drop, in the clover to pop,
At five o'clock in the morning;
If I liked him, you see, I'd say, "Please call at three,"
If not I'd turn on him with scorning,
"Don't come up here, you flat, with conundrums like that,
At five o'clock in the morning."

Pith and Point.

THE boy who is early to bed doesn't generally take early to ryes

WHAT is the difference between ferns and ceremonies? We sit upon one and stand upon the other.

TWO LADIES were discussing a third, who is, of course, absent. "She is really charming," says one, "and, above all, she has such an air of intelligence." "Yes," answers the other; "but there are no words to that air."

MRS. HYNES read that a wash-bowl of water sprinkled with meal would catch all the mice, and she tried it. Hynes came home from a procession at 2 o'clock and took a wash. Said he, "Tilden Endricks! Maria, I've got 'em agin."

THE New York *Evening Mail* inquires: "Why do the majority of brides at the chancel-rail squeak out the response 'I will' like a timid mouse? Why don't they speak right out in meetin' like a man?" They do—eventually, if not sooner.

A BRIDGEPORT, Ct., woman, hearing a great deal about "preserving autumn leaves," concluded to put up a few jars of them. She told a neighbor yesterday that she didn't think they would ever be fit to eat, and she might just as well have thrown her sugar away!

SCENE in elocution (student trying to render long sentence which contains the following: "And half the other half, crying that hell was clutching at their hearts, fled," etc.)—"Professor, I can't go through that entire sentence at one breath." Professor—"Go to 'hell,' then." Student wilts.

A GENTLEMAN recently had occasion to consult his hatter, but was utterly unable to find in the store the precise article that he needed. "Come to-morrow," said the hatter, finally; "I know to a 't' what you want. You want a tranquil hat, with moderate and not unseemly gayety in the brim. I'll fix it for you to-morrow, sure."

"JAKE," said the blushing damsel to a lover that her father had forbidden the house, "I don't care if your feet are big; I love you just as much." "Wall, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad's were a little smaller; I should feel more confident, you know, about staying."

A BRIGHT-EYED blonde young man bought a front seat every night, and spent $6 on bouquets to throw to her when she made her entrance, and now he's taking to wandering out in the country, simply because he discovered that the man who sat next to him was her son, and that she sold the bouquets back to the flower woman.

THEY were two peanut venders, and when they met they set their baskets down and shook hands silently. Then one said: "Owa the trade, Bill, wid yer now?" "Hawful," the dried-up old man replied. "Yer see the Eastern question and the pivotal business in Louisiana is crushing us down. I tells you I fear the market is a going up, and so I laid in a stock for the winter. I've invested 40 cents as a specerlation, and if we don't have war in Turkey I'm a ruined man."—*New Orleans Bulletin*.

AN ASTRONOMICAL BILL OF FARE.
SOUP.
Terichilli (o' nights), served with the Little Dipper
FISH.
Star Fish—Sun Fish.
ENTREES.
Northern Lights.
ROAST.
Aries, the Ram, Butter Sauce.
BOILED.
Meteors.
A SIDERIAL DISH.
Hashteroids.
VEGETABLES.
Capricorn.
GAME.
The Great Bear.
RELISH.
Green Cheese, from the Moon
WINES.
Punch in a Milky Way, drunk from Smoked Glasses
TEA.
From a Sab-urn.

His Honor and Bijah.

"It's awful—awful!" sighed Bijah as he ranged the big Japan spittoons in battle-line across the room. "There I went and bet $2.13 on 'lection, and here it's tied up in the stakeholder's hands for goodness knows how long. I want a new box of collars, and my board bill is piling right up."

One of the prisoners overheard the old man growling around and called out:

"Never mind, uncle, you can hang up your stocking pretty soon."

"Yes, hang up my stocking," sneered Bijah—"hang up my stocking and get a Sunday school card, three harness buckles, a candy cat and four old herrings in it. You keep away from that door and don't sass me, for I feel like a Numidian lion creeping through a Mississippi canebrake to catch a colored State Senator.

His Honor came in, took in the situation, and consolingly said:

"Never mind, Bijah. Be good until court is over and you may go over to the *Free Press* office and read all the Associated Press bulletins they have put on for a week."

The janitor's feelings underwent a change at once, and as the crowd began to file in he went around singing:

"Another such a 'lection time
I never hope to see;
And Mary had a little lamb,
As white as it could be."

—*Detroit Free Press*.

TWO MILLIONS WASTED.

Some Facts and Figures as to the Cost of Political Fireworks and Processions.

[From the Illustrated Weekly.]

When it is remembered that both of the two great factions hold numerous meetings every week in the large cities during a political canvass, it will not seem strange that very extensive pyrotechnic attractions are needed to attract the thousands of people required to make the gatherings sufficiently large and imposing—imposing often in a double sense. What with Roman candles, sky-rockets, parachute rockets, revolving rockets, "illuminating floral bomb-shells," "campaign salute-shells," "mines of stars and serpents," "detonating cannon salutes," "silver fountains," "colored fires," and the hundred other designs which go to make up a first-class display, the cost of a political meeting nowadays is considerable. These fireworks vary in price from $1 to $18 a dozen, and twelve dozen do not go very far.

The largest outlays on fireworks of course occur in years of Presidential elections. Of late years the expenditure, even at those important seasons, has decreased considerably. Very extravagant displays were made in New York city under the Tweed regime. In 1868, for example, the Democrats spent $10,000 on fireworks for one procession. The largest amount spent this year on a single occasion was $4,000, expended on the great Democratic torchlight procession in New York last Thursday evening. The Democrats in this city have not devoted much more than $10,000 to all their parades during this campaign, and the Republicans have expended little more than $5,000.

But the cost of fireworks only represents a portion of the total outlay for political processions. Every man in line with a cap, cape and torch represents an expenditure of $1.25, so that a parade of 30,000 men will cost about $37,500 for equipments alone. In the 40,000,000 of our population there are probably more than 10,000,000 boys and men capable of marching in these pageants. If, in the course of a Presidential campaign, one individual in every twenty of these 10,000,000—and this is a moderate estimate—takes part in a procession of this kind, the expenditure for torches and uniforms would reach $625,000. And if to this we add the cost of the fireworks, the total would probably exceed $2,000,000.

Competition has sensibly decreased the once-large profit realized on the manufacture of fireworks. The goods are manufactured in the suburbs of New York and at Greenville, N. J. Ordinary fire-crackers, which are produced exclusively in China, are the only fireworks imported. The price of these is largely enhanced by the duty ($1 in gold) imposed by the Custom House on every box brought into this country. There are six large dealers in fireworks in New York, with an invested capital of about $200,000, who ship goods to all parts of the country for political clubs and for Fourth of July celebrations.

Great improvements have been made of late in the manufacture of fireworks. Most of them are now made by machinery only recently introduced, and many new varieties have been lately put upon the market. America is considered to lead the world, excepting only China, in pyrotechnical science.

The Land of Revolutions.

Late advices from the City of Mexico furnish the appended news: The political situation is becoming much complicated. Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias has proclaimed himself provisional President of the republic, and located his seat of government at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, the Legislature and Governor of which sustain him. A portion of the procession escorting Iglesias to Leon attacked some American missionaries with the cry of "Death to Protestants!" The missionaries barricaded themselves in a house until the police rescued them. Two ex-Judges of the Supreme Court and several deputies have joined Iglesias. He has established a regular Cabinet and appointed Ministers of War, Foreign Relations, etc. Troops are marching upon Guanajuato, and the flight of Iglesias with his Government is expected in a very short time. No other State has seconded Iglesias' movement in Guanajuato. Lerdo de Tejada is receiving congratulatory dispatches and offers of support from all parts of the country.

Gomez Palacio, former Commissioner at Washington, and Alas and Ramirez, Judges of the Supreme Court, are in close imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy.

Four thousand ronunciados took possession of Apizaco where the Puebla railroad branches off from the Mexico and Vera Cruz railway, interrupting all travel and communication between those two cities. On the 12th advices reached Mexico that Apizaco has been evacuated by the revolutionists upon the approach of the Government troops. There was some fighting, but no particulars are yet received. It was hoped the railway communications would be re-established. Meantime a mail line was established by private individuals, with postage rates at $2 per ounce. Gen. Diaz continues to hold Oaxaca.

Mr. Foster, United States Minister, has arrived at Mexico.

A Chapter on Pigeons.

In olden times the flesh of pigeons was considered a preventive of the plague, and all other pestilential diseases; also a cure for trembling and palsy; and the superstitious believed the use of it to be of great benefit to near-sighted people. The flesh was always given as a restorative after severe illness, and thought quite as much of, for the purpose, as "beef tea" is at the present time. Yet to-day, in some foreign countries, pigeons are not considered fit for food. In parts of Russia they are revered as emblems of the Holy Ghost. In Venice they are protegés of the city. They are fed every day at 2 o'clock, being called together by a dinner-bell, and no one is allowed to interfere with them. Any person found ill-treating them is arrested and fined, or, if an old offender, is imprisoned. It is believed by the Venicse that these pigeons are in some way connected with the prosperity of the city—that they fly three times round it each day, in honor of the Trinity, and that their presence preserves the people from danger by water and flood.

So far as we can learn, the flesh of all pigeons is good for food. It is nourishing and heating in its nature, and for that reason well suited as diet for convalescents. The flesh of our wood-pigeons is the finest flavored of all species in America, and by connoisseurs is esteemed superior to that of any other bird. In kitchen parlance the pigeon is considered as game, whether wild or domestic, the flesh of the latter being less fine and delicate.

THE EASTERN IMBROGLIO.

The Attitude of Russia and England—Will the Latter Fight?

[From the New York Herald.]

The report that Turkey has unconditionally agreed to a conference is not extraordinary; but the consent may come too late. It has been evident to all the world that the irritation of the English Government over Turkey's obstinacy in declining a conference has been extreme. The Moslems for their part see that Russia means war as the alternative of Turkey refusing conditions which they look on as impossible. Lord Beaconsfield's speech they took it committed England to their side in the inevitable struggle, and hence a conference presented itself to them as a needless piece of humiliation to a nation willing to meet its avowed enemy at the cimeter's edge and sure of a powerful ally. By dint of persistent threatening, after sweet words had failed, England has, it appears, brought the Porte to its senses and its knees. We cannot be very hopeful about the conference now in sight. England wants it for various reasons. She would, of course, be glad to secure peace thereby, but if she cannot she may endeavor to put Russia wrong in the eyes of Europe. She may angle for the moral support of France; she may be able to place Italy definitely; she may round Austria, and, if she cannot get much comfort from her or from Germany, she may test the strength of the triple imperial alliance. She gains time. Beyond these temporizing advantages it would be vain to forecast. The temper of the main disputants—England and Russia—is not encouraging to lovers of peace. Either Russia must abate the demands in favor of the Christian Slavs in Turkey which she has announced herself willing to enforce with the sword, or else England must recede, with a long backward bound, from her definition of the "independence and integrity" of the Ottoman empire to admit them. If the conference meets there will evidently be little use in pleading that the Russian demands are impossible. Russia has announced that the reforms she asks are just and necessary, and that calling them impossible is simply compelling her to enforce them. It is difficult to foresee a peaceful issue from this.

Will England fight, then? She has already well advanced her preparations for war. The announcement is made and not denied that if Russia invades Bulgaria or brings her Cossacks to the Danube England will at once occupy Constantinople and "defend it from all attack." This, it is argued, will not involve her in war unless in a certain well-defined contingency. It would leave her free to supply the Turks who would have to do the fighting with arms, money and officers. It is a clever plan to follow Russia's lead in the Servian insurrection and make war upon the "limited liability" plan. But will it work? It failed of a great part of its object in Russia's hand—namely, of winning the Servian campaign. It succeeded in another—namely, making Russia a fierce unit for war on its own account. What the Servian is to the Turkish soldier the Turk is to the Russian. In the same degree the "limited liability" plan would be likely to fail England. On the other hand, the English Government can command the support of the nation's resources at one time as well as another. Her statesmen, therefore, we may infer, would, if they had a pretext for war, declare it as soon as Russia struck a blow. In the conference, if all else fails her, she may seek this pretext.

Nine Terms in the Penitentiary.

At Philadelphia, the other day, Chas. Langheimer, 74 years old, was held to answer the charge of stealing an overcoat. Langheimer is the man described by Dickens in his "American Notes." The novelist speaks of him as he saw him in the Eastern Penitentiary over thirty years ago, a picture of forlorn affliction and distress of mind. Langheimer has served nine terms in the Eastern Penitentiary. The reformatory teachings of that institution seem to have little effect upon the stolid Dutchman, as upon gaining his liberty he is always upon the lookout for something new. He has occupied the same cell every term, and in one corner in a lot of earth he lays out a garden which looks much like a grave, and in which he takes especial pride.

SPADES are trumps again in Paris, just as much as in the days of Hausmann under the empire. The shovel and the pickaxe are seen everywhere cleaning away rubbish, to charm the eyes of visitors to the great Exhibition in 1878, which, the French hope, will eclipse all its predecessors.

STANDARD REMEDIES.—It is a fact well known to all our readers that a few proprietary medicines have achieved a reputation as standard remedies, and occupy a place in every well-regulated household, almost as universally as the Bible and the family almanac. Foremost among these is the Merchant's Gargling Oil, manufactured by the well-known company of that name at Lockport, N. Y.—a sovereign remedy for man and beast, and one which has wrought hundreds of well-attested cures. We need hardly say here what the patrons of the *Blade* fully understand—that we do not make a practice of praising indiscriminately the numerous compounds offered to the public, but since we believe the "Gargling Oil" to be a carefully compounded and efficacious remedy, we do not hesitate to say as much.—*Toledo (Ohio) Blade.*

YOU CANNOT HIDE IT! "That Catarrh spoils your voice." Dr. J. H. McLean's Wonderful Catarrh Snuff soothes and heals all irritation in the nose head or throat, a sure cure. Trial boxes 50c by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Political Complexion of the Forty-fifth Congress.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The exact complexion of the Forty-fifth Congress is not yet known, official returns not having been received from all the districts. The latest reports, however, give the Democrats a majority of fifteen, which may be increased to about twenty. The representation by States in the House, according to the latest reports, is compared below with the Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses. In the Forty-second Congress the Republican majority was twenty-two; in the Forty-third Congress it was 105. The Democratic majority in the present Congress is seventy-seven.

STATES.	XLII.		XLIII.		XLIV.		XLV.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alabama	3	3	5	3	2	6	...	8
Arkansas	2	1	3	1	...	4	...	4
California	3	...	3	1	1	3	3	1
††Colorado	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Connecticut	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	3
Delaware	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Florida		1	2	...	1	1	1	1
Georgia	3	4	3	6	...	9	...	9
Illinois	7	7	14	5	6	*13	10	9
Indiana	6	5	10	3	6	8	9	4
Iowa	6	...	9	...	7	†2	9	...
Kansas	1	...	3	...	2	1	3	...
Kentucky	...	9	...	10	1	9	...	10
Louisiana	5	...	¶5	...	2	4	3	3
Maine	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...
Maryland	...	5	2	4	...	6	...	6
Massachusetts	9	1	11	...	‡6	5	9	2
Michigan	4	2	9	...	6	3	8	1
Minnesota	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
Mississippi	5	...	5	1	2	4	...	6
Missouri	4	5	4	9	...	13	4	9
Nebraska	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Nevada	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
**New Hampshire	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	3
New Jersey	3	2	6	1	2	5	3	4
New York	14	17	22	11	§17	16	18	15
North Carolina	2	5	3	5	1	7	1	7
Ohio	13	6	13	7	*7	13	12	8
Oregon	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Pennsylvania	13	11	22	5	10	17	17	10
Rhode Island	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
South Carolina	4	...	5	...	5	...	3	2
Tennessee	2	6	7	3	1	9	2	8
Texas	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	6
Vermont	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
Virginia	3	5	5	4	1	8	1	8
West Virginia	1	2	1	2	...	3	...	3
Wisconsin	4	2	6	2	5	3	5	3
Total	132	110	199	93	108	185	139	154
Majority	22	...	106	...	...	77	...	15

*Including 3 Independents. †Including 1 Anti-Monopolist. ‡Including 1 Liberal Republican and 1 Independent. ¶Elected 6 Republicans, but 1 of them (P. B. S. Pinchback) was not admitted. §Including 1 Independent Republican. 10 a vacancy. **New Hampshire will elect 3 Congressmen in March, 1877. ††The Colorado Republicans claim that the member elected to the unexpired term of the XLIVth Congress was also elected to the XLVth Congress.

Omitting Louisiana, the Republican majority in the Senate after March 4 will be six. If the Republicans carry the Legislature of that State, as they claim to have done, and elect two United States Senators, their majority will be eight. If the new Senators are Democrats, the Republican majority will be four. Giving the Democrats the benefit of the doubt in Louisiana, the XLIVth and XLVth Congresses will compare as follows:

	XLIVTH CONGRESS. Senate.	XLIVTH CONGRESS. House.	XLVTH CONGRESS. Senate.	XLVTH CONGRESS. House.
Republicans	*46	108	40	139
Democrats	29	185	36	154
Majorities	15 R	77 D	4 R	15 D

* Including 2 Independents.

In the present Senate there is one vacancy, only one Senator from Louisiana having been admitted. Colorado's admission as a State will increase the membership of the Senate by two and the House by one. The next Senate will then contain 76 members and the House 293 members. The membership of the present House also has been increased to 293 by the admission of Colorado.

GLODDAETH WOODS, near Llandudno, Wales, has been the scene of an extraordinary poaching affray. Fifteen keepers, bent on capturing a gang of poachers, hid in a gun room, but the poachers, obtaining information of the trap laid for them, detached a firing party, which kept up a fusilade from behind a wall on the gun room, while their comrades bagged the game. The poachers kept their would-be captors in confinement for an hour. Three were wounded; the remainder escaped by heaping up tables and furniture for protection.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once

Consumption Cured.

An old Physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Centennial Exhibition says that the Judges of Artificial Limbs and Surgical Instruments gave the *sole award* for artificial legs to

B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.,

of Philadelphia declaring that "the complete success of his invention for the relief of one of the direst forms of human misfortune places the author in the front rank of the inventors and mechanics of the age." All the artificial legs hitherto made, seem worthless in comparison with Dr. Palmer's. No one with a mutilated leg, who sees it, would be without it.

The Grand Centennial Medal for "distinguished merit" and "great excellence" was awarded to the

EUREKA TREE AND POST DIGGER,

and works admirably in all soils, prairie, stony, sandy, clay or quicksand, where the auger can be worked, without clogging, knee-work, or back-ache. Sent to any address, freight free, on receipt of $5, by the Eureka Digger Co., 84 William St., New York.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A perfect dressing for the hair. The COCOAINE holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized cocoanut oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.

BUTTER and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

SNEEZING catarrh, chronic catarrh, ulcerative catarrh, with all their sympathetic diseases, promptly relieved and permanently cured by Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. It instantaneously relieves and always cures.

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On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	8.25
Sedan	2.15	3.07	8.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	8.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.06 a m	6.53 a m
Sedan	2.33	11.45 "	6.32 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.35 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.30 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensea time card April 16, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No 5 Mail.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex
Pittsburgh	1 45 am	5 50 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm
Rochester	[illegible] "		10 10 "	3 10 "
Alliance	5 10 "	8 49 pm	1 10 pm	5 50 "
Orrville	6 46 "		3 00 "	7 23 "
Mansfield	8 48 "		5 15 "	9 24 "
Crestl'e ar.	9 20 "	12 20 am	5 50 "	9 55 "
" lv.	9 40 am	12 25 am	6 10 pm	10 00pm
Forest	11 08 "	1 36 "	7 58 "	11 30 "
Lima	12 01 pm	2 30 "	9 15 "	12 40am
Ft. Wayne	2 10 "	4 25 "	12 01 am	2 50 "
Plymouth	4 12 "	6 15 "	3 00 "	5 00 "
Chicago	7 20 "	9 20 "	6 50 "	8 20 "

OING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex.	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 20 pm	9 20 a.m	5 35 p.m	5 25a
Plymouth	3 00 am	12 05 pm	9 00 "	9 25
Ft. Wayne	6 40 "	2 30 "	11 35 "	12 25p
Lima	8 50 "	4 20 "	1 50 am	2 50 "
Forest	10 08 "	5 23 "	3 05 "	4 15 "
Crestl'e ar.	11 40 "	6 45 "	4 40 "	5 56 "
" lv.		7 05 pm	4 50 am	6 00
Mansfield	11 28 pm	7 33 "	5 20 "	6 40 "
Orrville	2 16 "	9 25 "	7 12 "	9 10 "
Alliance	3 50 "	10 47 "	9 00 "	11 35 "
Rochester	5 59 "	1 04 am	11 12 "	2 14p
Chicago	7 06 "	2 10 "	12 15 p.m	3 30 "

Trains Nos. 3, 5, 6, run daily. Train No. 4 leaves Chicago except Sundays. All others daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	Exp.	Ac.&E.	Accom.
lv New York	* pm		*2 55 pm
Philadelphia	1 am		6 00
Baltimore	†	6 20pm	10 10
Washington		7 35	11 30
Wheeling	am	[illegible]am	12 30
Bellaire		2 28	1 17
Barnesville		9 40	2 33
Cambridge		10 44	3 42
Zanesville		11 48	4 50
lv Columbus		12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 22	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 3	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 55
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 03	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	+8 52am	+5 08	+9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 38
Avilla	1 52		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 30	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 36am	6 39
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 49	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	19 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 26	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 56	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 20
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	5 50
Washington	+5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

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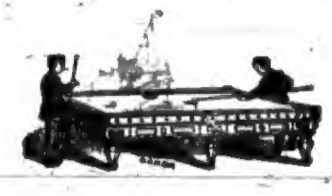

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PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

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And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

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And all other Points in New Eegland.

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To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

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At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

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FOR 1875.

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in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

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Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 14th, 1876. Number 52.

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4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

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DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo. Ind. Good samp'e rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
GEO. S. PALMER, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk.
O. SANDS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scroll work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds of wooden work.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.
EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS,
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J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his large stock

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Be prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices.

Abright, the Jeweler, has the finest stock of Holiday Goods ever offered for sale in North Eastern Indiana.

Readers of the COURIER who wish to invest in a really valuable present for the holidays, should take a look at Abright's stock of Jewelry, Vases and Ornamental goods. They are real beauties and are offered at about half the prices demanded in other years.

The King of Greece is writing a book on bees.—Baltimore Gazette. All write honey. It ought to cell.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. What a beestly pun.—Burlington Hawkeye. Bee-hive yourselves.—Indianolis Sentinel. He has started the drones at buzzing anyhow and if the above are fair samples of their wit let them bee-stow it elsewhere.

Before the election it was a contest between parties. Now it is a contest between the people on the one side, and the office holders, supported by the army on the other. The people have cast their ballots, and propose to have them counted as they were cast; the office-holders propose, if necessary, to count in a President who will not reform them out of office and into jail. This is the whole story.

There was a change in the time of running trains on the B. & O. on the 2nd inst. Under the new winter schedule there are two trains less daily. Trains now pass the Junction as follows: Going East, Mail at 3:27 p. m., Express at 11:32 p. m., Local frieght at 6:17 a. m. Going West, Mail at 2:06 p. m., Express at 12:56 a. m., Local fright at 7:20 p. m.

"Papa," said a little Fort Wayne boy, the other day, (the son of a Republican) "is there going to be another war?"

"I guess not, my boy," said the father.

"Well, if there is, who will do the fighting?" inquired the son.

"It will be between the Democratic and Republican parties, I suppose," said the parent.

After a moment's hesitation, the lad responded, "if there is to be that kind of a war, papa, I guess we'd better move out of Allen county, hadn't we?"

A Danbury woman's fourth husband was seriously ill a few days ago. Watchers from among the neighbors stayed with him at night. There came a night which bid fair to his last on earth. The watchers took their places in the sick-room. The bereaved wife said to them: "I don't think he'll last till morning. If he drops off in the night you need not disturb me, for I am going to sleep and every thing is arranged. You can take the cellar door to lay him out on."

Seeing him drive past on a load of corn-stalks just now reminds us of the incident. The unhappy woman spoke too loud.

Marriage licenses, issued by the county, during the month of November:

Frances L. Britton and Mary Franks, Joseph Beugnot and Annie B. Turner, Henry Simonton and Flora Lestison, Charles Rugman and Emma Wilderson, Edmund Spangler and Susie R. Brown, Charles Winegard and Margaret A. Zouker, Dennis D. Burley and Louisa Lestison, Amos L. Sebert, and Mary A. Raub, Isaiah J. Meese and Alma Shipe, James V. Harzzard and Mary E. Balcome, William O. Eakwright and Harriet Woods, Arthur DeWitt and Martha Corbin, Aaron M. Wolf and Mary Elliott, William Boughan Isabel Lanham, Joseph L. Wilderson and Louisa Hall, Charles Squiyar and Charity Milliman, Noah H. Mottorf and Cathrine Carmes, D. S. Simpson and Ollie White, Thomas H. Clayton and Kate Lamb, Joseph Hosler and Martha Williams.

A Hard Road to Travel.

The worst road in DeKalb county is the piece between here and the Junction. It would be well if those interested should move in the matter of graveling it or putting it into some passable shape. Its condition in rough weather is simply horrible and when our citizens are compelle to travel over it the trip puts one forcibly in mind of purgatory. For a considerable distance near the Junction there is a low stretch and in wet weather teams are nearly swamped in navigating across it. In case the road was in the corporation limits, the task of puting it good shape would be simple, as the town authorities might then order the work done. It is stated that the gravel for putting the road in good shape can easily be obtained, and if this is the case the parties living along its line, and those who use it together with the township trustees could easily find means by which it could be put in good condition for travel. Good gravel roads are among the best improvements in which a community can engage.

Hostilities Commenced at the White House.

Washington Letter to Boston Journal.

The only thing that had any resemblance of riot or bloodshed that has taken place since the advent of the military in this city occured in the Executive Mansion last evening, when for a time there was a considerable commotion. There Lucy Fowler, colored cook, struck John D. Whitton, a colored a vigorous blow over the head with a rolling-pin, inflicting a severe wound. John rallied and struck Lucy on the neck with a large plate. The President heard the commotion in the kitchen and sent one of the police officers detailed in the White House, down to the kitchen to make a reconnaissance. The officer arrived just in time to prevent a renewal of hostilities, and quelled the disorder by arresting both belligerents.

The Wrong Procession.

As old Si was standing at the whitehall crossing, says the Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday Herald, a darkey with a striped shirt approached him:

"How is you gwine to vote?" he asked Old Si.

"I'se gwine ter polls an' han' my ticket ter de jedge."

"I mean who is you gwine to vote for?"

"Lookie heah, you! I'se a law'bidin' nigger!"

"So is I. sah!"

"Den de law sez I vote for is my bizniss solely, indevidgully an konsequenchully!"

"Well, ef yer don't vote de' publican tickit we's gwine ter spot yer! Now, yer better min, de train dat yer gits on!"

"Nebber you min, 'bout de train dat I gits on. You look out dat hit don't cum 'long an' ketch up wid you walkin' on de cross-ties. 'Bout de tim' dat you spots Old Si de kuriner 'll be rangin ter cum down on a han'-kyar ter driv' a stob on de spot whar de Dimmycrat ingine histed yer into kingdum cum!"

As the, striped-shirt move on Old Si muttered:

"I recken dat dese 'publican niggers think dey is struck de rong perseshun when dey grazes de ole man!"

Why His Dog Bit Him.

San Antonio Herald.

About a week ago we heard one of our leading citizens was bragging about his watch dog. He went on to say that Nero was a splendid watch dog, that he would never even growl at a child, and at night he would tear anybody to pieces he found about the premises.

"Aren't you afraid," we asked, "that he will bite you some night when you come home late?"

"Not a bit of it; he is too intelligent. He knows my step as soon as I put my foot on the gallery. Why, I wouldn't take $500 for that dog. He is the most reliable biting dog in San Antonio.

About three days after the forgoing conversation took place, one morning early we met a policeman leading this identical dog out into the suburbs.

"What are you doing with Major Jones's dog?" we wanted to know.

"He gave him to me to take him out and shoot him."

"What for," we asked in amazement.

"Because he tackled the Major last night on his coming home, and bit him in thirteen places; he will not be down town for a week."

"But I heard the Major say that dog was intelligent; that he knew his step, and wouldn't bite him no way he could fix it; that he wouldn't take $500 for the animal."

"The dog ain't to blame for it," said the policeman, gazing sadly at poor Nero, "it's the Major's own fault."

"How so?" we inquired.

"Well" responded the policeman, slowly, "the dog did know his step and never even growled at him before, but last night, for the first time since he has had the dog, the Major came home three hours earlier than usual, and perfectly sober, and somehow his step was different from what the dog was used to; he didn't tangle up his legs as much as common, and the dog was fooled by it, took him for a perfect stranger, and bounced him. The dog ain't to blame; he missed the smell of whisky, he didn't hear the Major whoop and cuss and fall down in the cellar as he always does when he comes home, so Nero kept on bitin' the Major in fresh places until the family interfered."

"Come on, Nero!" and the sad funeral cortege resumed the line of march for the brush.

For a Holiday present, nothing is more appropriate than a stereoscope and some of those choice views for sale at Davenport's.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

DEAR COURIER.—Back to Washington with old Boreas reigning in every corner. Back from the snowy blustering weather of the west, to the breezy, park-like thoroughfares of the most beautiful city of America, perhaps in the world. There is a suggestion of Paris gay, giddy, happy Paris in the plan of the city. Its avenues, parks, gardens and public buildings, remind the traveler forcibly of the French capitol, and the day will come when it will far surpass the latter in beauty. What a pity, what a crying shame it is that all this beauty, all these grand improvements should be crippled with so much fraud and villainy. The Shepherd-Mullett-Babcock ring have reaped a rich harvest and beggared many a property-holder. Yes, it is a beautiful city—goodly and fair to look upon, but within there is foul rot and much uncleanness.

I have just had time to go the capitol and down the avenue once since my arrival last Saturday, but if one keeps their eyes and ears open they learn a good bit in that short time. The hotels are not half as much crowded as they were at the begining last year, and the number of visitors is quite limited. The canvass for the speakership was not an animated one. Mr. Randall was nominated at the caucus last Saturday evening, his competitor, S. S. Cox, receiving a very flattering vote. Mr. Randall will make a very fine speaker, and he can be spared for the active work of the session much better than Mr. Cox. Mr. Randall is arrogant and dominating in his style as a leader and is not a fluent, ready speaker. While he was thorough and practical as chairman of the Appropriation committee, he consulted but few on the measures which came before that committee. Mr. Cox proved one of the most efficient members in the House last winter. He is a bundle of wit and sarcasm, a ready, spirited debater, and well posted in parlamentary usages. He is hardly large enough in stature to fill the position with great dignity, though no one will deny that he has the requisite qualifications.

This session of Congress will take up for consideration several measures which are of the utmost importance. The Presidential question will come in for a large share of attention, and doubtless some means will be devised by which the electoral college business will be done away with, giving the people a chance to vote direct for President and Vice-President. The question of the remonetizing of silver, finance reform and civil service reform, all of national importance, will come up during the present session, and something done for the good of the people at large. It will be a busy session, and much can be accomplished, if the Senate will not develop so partizan a character as it did last winter.

I was surprised on my arrival here to see so marked an impressions here in favor of Mr. Tilden. Though there are thousands here who are dependent on a Republican succession to the Presidency for their continuation in office, yet many of them in a private way express themselves as not satisfied with the way things have been managed in the three Southern States. I met an old friend on the street, recently a government employe, and always a good Republican, and in order to satisfy myself relative to the many reports during the campaign, about Zach Chandler assessing clerks for means to defray campaign expenses, I ask him if he had contributed for that purpose. He said he had not paid a cent, and in consequence was forced to resign. He had received a note intimating that he could pay twenty-four dollars, which would be very acceptable to the National Committee. He said he knew of hundreds of clerks who were forced to pay it in order to keep their positions. A law was passed last winter to prevent these assessments among the employes, but in the face of this, Zach made them pay up to the tune of thousands of dollars. If any officer ever deserved impeachment, it is the profane Chandler. The impression is very general here that Tilden has been fairly elected, and there are honest Republicans who desire to see him inaugurated. There is no talk of war here, all believing that the difficulty will be settled without any recourse to arms. In fact they think that Louisana and Florida will both turn out for Tilden.

The wise and considerate conduct of the conservative element at the South has won the love and admiration of all thoughtful minds. It is no easy matter for men possessed of high courage, and that self-respect that makes manhood precious, to submit not only to oppression but insult. These people have had forced upon them the most brutal ignorance, controlled by thieves, it has ever been the fate of man to suffer from. And now, when after years of oppression, they, through wise forbearance, had won the victory, to have such taken from them through violence that was made oppression, by color of law, is hard to bear. But these good citizens have bravely borne the test. Wade Hampton, who counseled peace in the glare of his own burning home, from which his family barely escaped with their lives, and in the face of insults from brutal ignorance and insolent dishonesty, has won golden opinions from all sorts of men.

Let them preserve in that. We want no war at the South. We want no war, God knows, anywhere, but least of all where only the ignorant, inoffensive tools would suffer. If such conflict of arms must come, let it be in and very close in, and about the Executive Mansion, where miscreants have plotted treason to the government and treachery to the people.

The President looks terribly boated from his summer dissipation. His face is red and fit to bursting, and betrays constant devotion to powerful stimulants. He has grown old within the last year and looks like a man who has seen trouble, and is trying to drown it in the flowing bowl. As the boys say, he looks "rocky," a new slang term recently introduced. I dined yesterday at the house of a friend at which Doctor Mary Walker was a guest. It is said that the Doctor has signified her intention of abandoning her nondescript costume, and retiring to the folds of feminine drapery, folly and oblivion in case Tilden is not elected. You know that the Doctor is half man and half woman in dress. She actually wears pants and boots, and a sacque like a coat but parts her hair in the middle. It is to be regretted that our language does not furnish a pronoun adapted to beings of positive but unknown gender. The neuter gender is hardly satisfactory Suffering under this poucity of words, the newspapers in referring to the gay and festive doctor get things a trifle mixed—sometimes using "him" oftener "it" and occasionally "her."

The new pavement on Pennsylvania avenue makes it the finest street in the world. It has a grey stone color, and is as smooth as a floor.

The inside of the Capitol has been retouched with paint and varnish until it looks quite respectable.

There is a terrible dullness here never realized before. The outlook is gloomy enough for thousands of people who have scarcely the necessaries of life. Men walk the street with strong willing hands asking for employment. The fashionable world will hardly be so lively with their parties, Germans and receptions as they were last winter. Yet some are bound to keep up appearances, though the government were in its death throes, and preparations are being made for the season, as if all was serene, and peace, plenty and solid prosperity abided in the land. Young girls coming out and old ones retiring reluctantly; Solons of the Senate with mysterious wealth at their backs; fat contractors and hungry lobbyists; ambitious mamas with unfledged daughters; fortune-hunting young men twirling the slender stick from behind huge collars; the embroiridered diplomatic corps, with grapevines worked up their diplomatic behinds; all are preparing for the social season, while the oppressed poor keep up their weary tramp from morn till night.

TOM.

Ladies take Notice.

The ladies of Auburn and vicinity, are respectively invited call at H. H. Stamets' Millinery and Fancy Store, and examine the new and elegant Perfume and Lily White Combined. Nothing like it has ever been offered for sale in here and is pronounced by all parties who have used it to be the finest and best in the market. We shall take pleasure in showing it, whether you buy or, not. We have also many new novelties in the Millinery line, which we are offering at astonishing low figures, and cannot be undersold by any house in this place. Come and see us.

H. H. STAMETS,
3m. Sole Agt. for Auburn.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money

Hollister and Benedict keeps the best cigars to be found in Indiana. Their five cent cigars are immense.

THE NATION

President Grant's Annual Message to Congress.

An Exhibit of Our Foreign and Domestic Relations.

A Defense of the Santo Domingo Annexation Scheme.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of 17, I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred; even had they not, difference of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of a blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and I admit it, but it seems to me, oftener in the selections made of assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government, in nearly every case selected without a general acquaintance with the appointee, but upon the recommendations of the Representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible where so many trusts are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that the Administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has not been free from these mistakes, but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the very best interests of the people. My failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent.

Retrospective.

My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union, a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the Government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs—many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods.

Immediately on the cessation of hostilities, the then noble President, who had carried the country so far through its perils, fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin.

Reconstruction.

The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wrangling between Congress and the new Executive as to the best mode of reconstruction. Or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the Government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised—giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting votes. If free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation, hence at the beginning of my first administration the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the Government. My province was wholly in approving its acts, which I did most heartily, urging the Legislatures of States that had not yet done so to ratify the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an enormous debt, contracted in the suppression of the rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

National Finances.

The taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly $300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over $435,000,000 by refunding the 6 per cent. bonded debt for bonds bearing 5½, 5 and 4½ per cent. interest respectively. The annual interest has been reduced from over $130,000,000 in 1869, to but little over $100,000,000 in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over $130,000,000 against the United States in 1869, to more than $120,000,000 in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired further legislation on the subject.

The Indian Policy.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana Territories, the Black Hills region and approaches thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by the whites. The answer is simple. The first emigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors and fresh discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantities, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and its approaches to settlement by citizens.

The subject of the Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views are so fully expressed therein that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own.

Our Foreign Relations.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the Government, but the United States has been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign powers.

The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the attention of the Government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the Exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feelings toward the United States in commemoration of the Centennial of the nation. The Government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations, from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

The Diplomatic Service.

Congress, at its last session, saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries, and for certain consular offices, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the present fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates and cease from the performance of their duties, and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute Charges d' Affaires for Ministers Resident at Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay.

While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service as in other branches of the Government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

The Alabama Claims.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the 1st day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the Clerk of the Court transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14, 1876, it appears that during the time now allowed by law the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to date thereof. It is cause for satisfaction that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

The Northwest Boundary.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreement of the Commissioners, with the maps, have been duly signed, and the work of the commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany by article thirty-four of the treaty of Washington, with the determination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary between the United States and the British possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work intrusted to the commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the Commission, has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the Commissioners, signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original official list of monuments marking the international boundary line, and the maps, records and general reports relating to the Commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the report of the Chief Astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

Extradition.

I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

Turkey.

The Ottoman Government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862, concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-second article thereof. Under this notice, the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1876. That Government has invited negotiations towards the conclusion of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government or that of Egypt had organized the new tribunals likely to secure to the citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, and to accept for the citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued on the 27th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this Message. The United States has united with the other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and that this evidence in judicial reform may be hindered by no obstacles.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawaiian Islands, in 1875, having been had, the proclamation to carry it into effect, as provided by the act approved Aug. 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the —— Tuesday of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this Message.

Mexico.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both the Governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence either by citizens of one republic or those of the other. The frequency of these acts I supposed to be increased, and their adjustment made more difficult by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have placed on either side of that river portions of land which, by existing conventions, belong to the jurisdiction of the Government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of the adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two republics.

Colombia.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer Montijo, seized by the authorities of that Government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

Mexican Claims.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under the convention of 18 8, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission 1,017 claims on the part of citizens of the United States against Mexico were referred to the commission. Of those claims 831 were dismissed or disallowed, and on 186 cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican republic, amounting in the aggregate to $4,125,622.20. Within the same period 998 claims on the part of citizens of the Mexican republic against the United States were referred to the commission. Of those claims 831 were dismissed and disallowed, and in 167 cases awards were made in favor of claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to $15,049,841. By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provision for this proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens. I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for the payment. In this connection I am pleased to be able to express the acknowledgments due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the Commission, who has given to the consideration of a large number of claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience, and that fairness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the republic of Mexico.

Venezuelan Claims.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the Government of Venezuela to the citizens of the latter against that Government continue to be made with reasonable punctuality. That Government has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is supposed, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of the indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much depressed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain their disposition on the subject.

Expatriation and Naturalization.

In former messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization and the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality of the number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States; the ease and facility with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which induce such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth. Under the subject of naturalization, the safeguards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest, naturalized citizens are of paramount importance.

The very simplicity in the requirements of the law on this question afford opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued, afford a constant source of difficulty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship, beyond those now existing; but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provisions regarding uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained in fraud. These provisions are needed in aid and for the protection of the honest citizen of foreign birth, and for the want of which he is made to suffer not unfrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained, after a long struggle, an admission of the principle contended for, by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on this subject. It is, however, but justice to the Government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted, governing such cases, and providing how expatriation may be accomplished. While emigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, it is also true that persons, both native-born and naturalized, once citizens of the United States, either by formal acts or as the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue on convenient occasion to assert a claim to protection. In the absence of provisions on these questions, and in this connection, I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country. The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring with reference to naturalization, expatriation and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects.

Court of Claims.

In like manner, I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the just and existing claims of aliens upon the Government of the United States, within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While, by existing provisions of law, the Court of Claims may in certain cases be resorted to by an alien claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases, and the want of a tribunal skilled in the disposition of such cases upon recognized, fixed and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases, or compels a consideration of such claims by Congress or the Executive Departments of the Government.

It is believed that other Governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

The Centennial State.

Congress, by an act approved the 3d of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a State Government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. A constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the acting Governor having certified to me the facts as provided by said act, together with a copy of such constitution and ordinances as are provided in said act, and the provisions of said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August, 1876, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

The Reorganization of the Army.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed, during the year, in subduing, at the request of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of the Sioux Indian nation, and in preserving peace at the South during the election.

The commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole subject of the reform and reorganization of the whole army, convened in August last, and has collected a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and their report is progressing. I am advised, though, by the President of the commission that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of the session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore, I ask that the time for making the report be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877, in accordance with the resolution of August 15, 1876. The army regulations prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above-mentioned commission shall have been received and acted upon. By the act of August 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the army was increased by 2,500 men, with a proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of hostilities. Under this authority, the cavalry regiments have been strengthened and a portion of them are now in the field pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer.

The War Department.

The estimates of the War Department are made upon the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their requirements, as shown by years of experience, and also with the purpose of a part of the bureau officers to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which the estimates are made. Exclusive of the engineers' estimates, presented in accordance with the acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for the improvement of various localities, the estimates now presented are about $6,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the years 1874-75, and 1875-76. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force, should their services be necessary; to prosecute commenced work upon important public buildings; to provide for the armament of fortifications and the manufacture of small arms, and to replenish the working-stock in the supply departments. The appropriations for the last-named have for the past few years been so limited that the accumulations in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary to at once begin to replenish them.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: First, that the claims, under the act of the 4th of July, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be removed from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission. These claims are of a precisely similar nature to those now before the Southern Claims Commission and War Debt Bureau, and they have not the clerical force for their examination, nor proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of the claimants; second, that Congress sanction the scheme of an annuity fund for the benefit of the families of deceased officers, and that it also provide for the permanent organization of the regular service, both of which were recommended in my last annual message; third, that the manufacturing operations of the Ordnance Department be concentrated at three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals be sold and the proceeds applied to this object by the Ordnance Department.

River and Harbor Improvements.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements for the current year were $5,015,000. With my approval, the Secretary of War directed that of this amount $2,000,000 should be expended, and no new works should be begun, and none prosecuted which were not of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to $2,237,600, and the works are now progressing on this basis.

The improvement of the South pass of the Mississippi river, under James B. Eads and his associates, is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of 20 8-10 feet in depth between the jetties and the mouth of the pass, and 18½ feet at the head of the pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A commission of civil engineer officers is now examining these works, and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that branch of the service to be in a condition as effective as it is possible to keep it with the means that the appropriations give to the department. It is, of course, impossible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of the great European powers with the old material of our navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the war, except the eight small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay. Yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command, and, by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completely repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up that, though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our five heavy iron-clads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly-enhanced price of labor and materials, and the increase in the cost of the naval service growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once, that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense. When this is done, all the strength that there is in the navy will be developed and useful to its full capacity, and all will be powerful for the purpose of defense, and also for offensive action, should necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores. The fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it is, has been made a cause of complaint against the Secretary of the Navy by persons who, at the same time, criticise and complain of his endeavors to bring the navy that we have to its best and most efficient condition; but the good sense of the country will understand that it is really to his practical action that we have at this time any effective navy force at command.

The Postoffice Department.

The report of the Postmaster General shows an excess of expenditures (excluding the expenditures on account of previous years) over the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, of $4,151,988 66. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $36,723,432.43; estimated revenue for the same period is $30,645,165, leaving an estimated excess of expenditures, to be appropriated as a deficiency, of $6,078,267.43.

The Postmaster General, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of Postmasters of the fourth-class is necessary for the good of the service, as well as for the interests of the Government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of this class of Postmasters above-mentioned be based upon the business of their respective offices as ascertained from the sworn returns to the Auditor of stamps canceled.

A few Postmasters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension for their personal safety, on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in a loss of their lives, but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted except in the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails, on account of his political affiliations.

An assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case, and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster General thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of the mails or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury.

A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,790.18, as against $6,169,938.88 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceeded the estimates therefor, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average rate of over 8 per cent per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been about 5½ per cent per annum, and the decrease of the deficiency in the revenue has been at the rate of nearly 2 per cent per annum.

Agricultural Department.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture accompanying this message, will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil; in the increased knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manipulating the same, to prepare them for the use of man; in the improvements of machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labor, and in a knowledge of the scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system in economy in agricultural production, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture, and deriving their support from it, will find it of value in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantities than the needs of the world require and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over cost of production because there is not an over-production. I call especial attention to the need of the department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial Exhibition, including the exhibits donated by very many foreign nations, and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

District of Columbia.

The reports of the District commissioners and the Board of Health are just received, too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon, and are herewith submitted.

The Centennial.

The International Exhibition held in Philadelphia this year in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of American independence has proven a great success, and will no doubt be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown great progress in the arts, sciences and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but a little behind the older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served, too, not only to bring people and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all sections of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted and pride of country engendered.

It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institute, in a communication herewith submitted, that the Government exhibit be removed to the capital and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this, and, believing that Congress would second this view, I directed that all the Government exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition should remain where they are, except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection in inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the department furnishing them, until the question of permanent exhibition is acted on. Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several executive departments in the International Exhibition of 1876 were not sufficient to carry out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the boards appointed from these several departments to provide an exhibition on the part of the Government have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command. Without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display, the success of their labors was amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of the Government building attracted during the period of the Exhibition, from both foreign and native people. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the Government for the purposes of the Exhibition, illustrating as it does the general resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth as a nation, and the uses of the mercantile arts and the applications of science in the administration of the affairs of the Government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States, to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition that Congress may provide for. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

The Electoral System.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguards over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of the electors. The compulsory support of the free schools, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read or write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to this country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws nor to select those who do.

Santo Domingo.

I append to this Message, for convenient reference, a synopsis of administrative events, and of all the recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of the recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will be no discredit to the administration. One of those recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate, and with a strong opposition from the other, namely, the treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, to which I shall specially refer, maintaining, as I do, that if my views had been concurred in, the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santo Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States uses so much, and which are produced and prepared for the market now by slave labor almost exclusively, namely: sugar, coffee, dyewoods, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc. About 75 per cent of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the United States. A large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin, legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country. Flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a portion of Spain, there pay a duty fixed upon articles to be re-exported, transferred to a Spanish vessel, and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty, and still leave a profit over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in Santo Domingo. Being a part of the United States, commerce between the island and the main land would be free. There would be no export duties on her shipments, nor import duties on those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies, machinery, etc., going from the States. The effect that would have been produced upon Cuban commerce with these advantages to a rival is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of Free Cuba. Hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods and other products of the soil of the island to a market and carrying supplies and emigrants to it. The island is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people, and the soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable in commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged. The emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home, where their civil rights would not be disputed and where their labor would be much sought after, and the poorest among them could have found the means to go there. In cases of great oppression and cruelty such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities would have sought refuge in San Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable, indispensable almost, where they now are, but the possession of the territory would have left the negro master of the situation by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of sending him elsewhere.

I do not present these views now as a recommendation of the renewal of the subject of annexation, but I refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

Citizen Grant.

With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me further than as a citizen of the Republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1876.

All Sorts.

LIVERPOOL has just sent a cargo of salt to New England.

CONNECTICUT girls know how to elope at only 13 years of age.

ALGERNON SIDNEY DE VERE has been caught stealing at Indianapolis.

BEECHER and Tilton rode from Boston to Maine in the same palace car last week.

THE Younger brothers will be older when they get the chance to shoot another bank cashier.

STEVE KIRKER, of Mayfield, Ky., put a package of gunpowder on a hot anvil. He is bald-headed now.

IT costs over $22,000 a month to publish an ordinarily good morning newspaper in San Francisco.

THE contractor for the stone work of Horace Greeley's monument has been arrested for embezzlement.

THERE is in India a community of Jews called Ben Israel, whose ancestors settled in India 1,000 years ago.

OSTRICH eggs are worth $10 each at the Cape of Good Hope, where they are hatched by an artificial process.

RUSSIA has 170,000 wolves within its boundaries. The naturalists are not certain but that there may be 170,001.

A SNYDER county (Pa.) farmer, accustomed to abusing and horsewhipping his wife, bears the name of "I. Comfort."

KING KALAKAUA is doing all he can to be a great man. He is at present wearing a pair of suspenders that *Napoleon Bonaparte* used to own.

IT is announced for the thirteenth time that New York hotels have again reduced their prices. One can now get very good board at $4 per day.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN Arizona man was bitten by a tarantula, and his friends saved his life by keeping him drunk for six days. This settles the doom of the tarantula in that Territory.

IF a man who takes pictures is a *photographer*, and the art of sending dispatches is *telegraphy*, why isn't the man who writes short articles a *paragraphist?*—*Lowell (Mass.) Courier.*

A FRENCH scientific person upbraids Capt. Nares for not taking a balloon along with him. It would have been easy to reach the pole in a balloon from the point attained by the ships.

"Who am de people?" said Bates. Bates reads and thinks, and he said, answering himself: "I know who de people are. Dey is attorneys for candidates dat am not elected."—*New Orleans Republican.*

ANOTHER great work, the New York and New Jersey tunnel, is to be rapidly pushed forward. With one highway over the East river and another under the North river, two very important needs of the metropolis will be supplied.

MRS. THOMAS W. YOUNG, of Concord, Mass., has recently attended the golden weddings of two of her sisters, and will soon assist at the golden wedding of her brother's sister. Thus there will be three interesting anniversaries in one family within one year.

MRS. MCINTOSH, who was going to Toronto with cattle, was put off a train on the Great Western railway. Her pass was refused by the conductor, who declared, "No woman can ride on a drover's pass." Judge Burton gave judgment for plaintiff on her suit, reserving for consideration the amount of damages.

AN awful warning is offered to those little boys who use their mouths as pen wipers by what happened to a small French boy, who nearly died from the salts of copper in the ink he took, and only recovered through the doctor's guessing what was amiss, and promptly applying the right antidote.

SINCE 1872 forty-one wrecks of Japanese vessels have stranded on the American coast; twenty-eight since 1850, only twelve deserted, and all swept across the Pacific by the great current at the rate of twelve miles an hour. In the great past, it is said, America was thus settled, the more recent Indian coming by way of Behring Strait.

In the fields I met a maiden,
Both her arms with tansy laden,
Ah, how could a girl prevent it,
Or a merry boy avoid it?
Just one kiss I took, and spent it
For another close beside it.
Oh, but how she frowned and pouted!
Much my boldness then I scouted;
But another day I met her,
Proffered then a fresh-plucked pansy;
And she laughed: "No, I like better
Just the simple, wild-grown tansy!"

THE mission of Prof. W. S. Clark, of the Amherst (Mass.) Agricultural College, who some months ago went to Japan to found a National College of Agriculture there, has thus far been very successful. Already he has 300 students in a fine building erected at the expense of the Japanese Government, with 100 men at work on a farm which is connected with it.

THE Nottinghamshire (England) country folk have two sayings relating to the appearance of severe weather at this time of the year:

If there's ice in November that will bear a duck,
There'll be nothing after but sludge and muck.
If the ice bear a man before Christmas it will not
bear a mouse after.

There is a proverb of a similar character attached to Hallowe'en, Nov. 1, N. S., or the evening before All Saints day:

If ducks do slide at Hollandtide,
At Christmas they will swim;
If ducks do swim at Hollandtide,
At Christmas they will slide.

A Blind Lawyer's Ride.

The champion rider at the Muskogee Fair was a blind man named John McClelland, of McKinney, Texas. Mr. McClelland is totally blind, and is a remarkable man. He traveled hundreds of miles alone on horseback through the Territory, his faithful horse being his only companion. He acquired a knowledge of law by reading raised block letters, and, it is said, enjoys an extensive practice.—*Denison (Texas) Cresset.*

PUBLISH that which is good. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is a life-saving remedy, imparts vigor, health and strength to the system, purifies and enriches the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Fascinations and Beauties of the Turkish Capital.

[C. D. Warner, in Scribner for December.]

Constantinople is a city of the dead as much as of the living, and one encounters everywhere tombs and cemeteries sentineled by the mournful dark-green cypress. On our way to take boat for the Sweet Waters of Europe we descended through the neglected Little Field of the Dead. It is on a steep acclivity, and the stones stand and lean thickly there, each surmounted by a turban in fashion at the period of the occupant's death, and with inscription neatly carved. That "every man has his date" strikes Ab-del-Atti as a remarkable fact. The ground is netted by haphazard paths, and the careless living tread the graves with thoughtless feet, as if the rights of the dead to their scanty bit of soil were no longer respected. We said to the boatman that this did not seem well. There was a weary touch of philosophy in his reply:

Ah! master, the world grows old!

It is the fashion for the world to go on Friday to the Sweet Waters of Europe, the inlet of the Golden Horn, flowing down between two ranges of hills. This vale, which is almost as celebrated in poetry as that of the Heavenly Water on the Asiatic shore, is resorted to by thousands, in hundreds of carriages from Pera, in thousands of caiques and barges. On the water the excursion is a festival of the people, of strangers, of adventurers of both sexes; the more fashionable, though not moral part of society, which have equipages to display, go by land. We chose the water, and selected a large four-oared caique, in the bottom of which we seated ourselves, after a dozen narrow escapes from upsetting the tottlish craft, and rowed away, with the grave Ab-del-Atti balanced behind, and under bonds to preserve his equilibrium.

All the city seems to be upon the water; the stream is alive with the slender, swift caiques; family parties, rollicking midshipmen from some foreign vessel, solitary beauties reclining in selfish loveliness, grave, fat Turks, in stupid enjoyment. No voyage could be gayer than this through the shipping, with the multitudinous houses of the city rising on either hand. As we advance, the shore is lined with people, mostly ladies in gay holiday apparel, squatting along the stream, as on a spring day in Paris those who cannot afford carriages line the avenues to the Bois de Bologne to watch the passing pageant. The stream grows more narrow, at length, winds in graceful turns, and finally is only a few yards wide, and the banks are retained by masonry. The vale narrows also, and the hills draw near. The water-way is choked with gaily-painted caiques, full of laughing beauties and reckless pleasure-seekers, and the reader of Egyptian history might think himself in a saturnalia of the revel-makers in the ancient fete of Bubastis on the Nile. The women are clad in soft silks—blue, red, pink, yellow, and gray—some of them with their faces tied up as if they were victims of toothache, others wearing the gauze veils, which enhance, without concealing, charms; often the color and beauty that nature has denied are imitated by paint and enamel.

We land and walk on. Singers and players on curious instruments sit along the bank and in groups under the trees, and fill the festive air with the plaintive and untrained Oriental music. The variety of costumes is innumerable; here meet all that is gay and fantastic in Europe and Asia. The navigation ends at the white marble palace and mosque which we now see shining amid the trees, fresh with May foliage. Booths and tents, green and white, are erected everywhere, and there are many groups of gypsies and fortune-tellers. The olive-complexioned, black-eyed, long-haired women, who trade in the secrets of the Orient and the vices of the Occident, do a thriving business with those curious of the future, or fascinated by the mysterious beauty of the soothsayers. Besides the bands of music there are solitary bagpipers, whose instrument is a skin, with a pipe for a mouth-piece and another at the opposite end, having graduated holes for fingering; and I noticed with pleasure that the fingering and the music continued long after the musician had ceased to blow into the inflated skin. Nothing was wanting to the most brilliant scene; ladies in bright groups on gay rugs and mats, children weaving head-dresses from leaves and rushes, crowds of carriages, fine horses and gallant horsemen, sellers of refreshments balancing great trays on their heads and bearing tripod stools, and all degrees of the most cosmopolitan capital enjoying the charming spring holiday.

In the palace grounds dozens of peacocks were sunning themselves, and the Judas trees were in full pink bloom. Above the palace the river flows in walled banks, and, before it reaches it, tumbles over an artificial fall of rocks, and sweeps round the garden in a graceful curve. Beyond the palace, also on the bank of the stream, are a grove of superb trees and a greensward; here a military band plays, and this is the fashionable meeting place of carriages, where hundreds were circling round and round in the imitated etiquette of Hyde Park.

Miner's Music.

A farmer's wife from Blind Gulch came down to buy a music-box or something of the sort for the girls at home. She had $500 tied up in a handkerchief and attached to the hay-bands which formed her bustle. After she had looked at a dozen or more pianos, she remarked to the clerk: "You can't fool me with no pianners as has got smooth legs like that. I'll have 'em carved if I die first." The astute manager signaled to a musician to try a richly-carved "square grand," but she protested that she didn't want funeral music in her house. There was a change of instrument, and, what was more important, a new tune—"The Mulligan Guards." The old lady was delighted. It was the "kind of box as would suit the gals." She bought it.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

An Important Invention.

A trial of the Stevenson tug system has just been made on the Erie canal. A boat carrying 207 tons was towed with great ease and speed, and several might have been towed with the same ease had they happened to be there, as the heavier the load the greater the traction of the wheels upon the track. A number of gentlemen representing the New York Produce Exchange were present, and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the invention. The Captain of the boat that was towed showed his appreciation of the novelty by telling the driver of his horses to "throw them crow-baits into the canal, we've got something solid now."

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

The Theater Disaster at Sacramento, Cal.—Seven Persons Killed, and Upward of Two Hundred Injured.

[From the Sacramento Record.]

The overture had been played, a few solos sung, and an interval of silence had been reached, when suddenly the floor gave way, and the whole mass of people, thrown violently towards its center, were precipitated into the stable below, a distance of some sixteen or eighteen feet. The floor seemed to sway down slightly in the middle, the stage sank, the joists drew out of the walls, the floor broke off at the room partitions on the east end, the rows of boxes careened toward each other, clung an instant to the walls as they fell, and then pitched over upon the struggling mass of human beings below.

The scene which followed beggars description. One cry of horror went up from the stricken audience; then it rose en masse; the next instant it was tossed in a broken and confused heap, and a second afterward was plunged downward and crushed beneath the broken timbers and the falling boxes, entangled in the wreck of furniture and stage fixtures, and wedged in between and broken upon the hacks, carriages, and other vehicles, and the heavy stall partitions below. The walls trembled with the shock, the roof wavered, the floor beneath groaned with the mighty shock, but fortunately the walls stood, the roof clung to its fastenings, and the stable floor, supported from below by posts, bore up under its new burden.

The thunder of the fall resounded throughout the block, a great cloud of dust burst from the doors and windows, some of the broken gas pipes blazed forth in long streams of flame, the light trappings of the wrecked stage ignited, the cry of fire was given on the outside, and before the real nature of the calamity was known the bells boomed forth the signal for rescue. Meanwhile, within the doomed building rang with the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, and the cries of the mass of the terrified multitude, struggling with itself in frantic endeavors to escape from the inclosure of the walls, and made desperate by fear that the threatening tiers of brick would fall in upon and crush it again.

Men sprang upon each other, dashed over prostrate bodies, clambered upon the heads of the seething mass, fought like devoted beings with but one chance for life left, the sole dominant idea of self-preservation overriding the reason, and giving mercy no resting-place. Fortunately the way was now broad for speedy clearance, and in a very few moments the uninjured had fought their way through wreck and ruin to open air. Then came the firemen and police and hundreds of strong men to the rescue. Chief Engineer Lee took charge of his force and of all the workers, and, aided by willing volunteers, the rescue went on with the speed of desperation, and was urged forward with all the power men were capable of who saw their bleeding, dying fellows before them crushed and helpless, and heard their despairing cries beat the air for "help! help! for God's sake, help!"

The alarm-bells still rang, and the news of the terrible disaster spread with lightning-like velocity throughout the city. As it was Saturday night, the streets were unusually full, and as the news went abroad the people flocked by thousands to the scene. Hundreds of hands soon laid bare the truth, the dead were taken up, and their contorted limbs decently composed for the long silence of the grave; the wounded were borne to the nearest offices, engine-houses, drug-stores, and hotels. Every physician of the city was on hand, and a hundred willing and experienced nurses proffered with eager sympathy all needed aid.

In an hour's time the wreck was literally torn up, and the fact made a certainty to the senses that no mortal was left beneath the ruins.

SUMMARY OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed	7
Believed to be fatally injured	4
Seriously wounded	16
Less badly hurt	20
Slightly bruised and hurt	32
Total known	79

It is known that fully fifty persons, who can be classed as slightly hurt, were taken to their homes before their names could be secured. Workmen in the ruins place this class as high as 100. At the lowest estimate not less than 130 persons were injured.

Fannie Peak, the ticket-seller, was cast down with her box, but it kept well about her, and she was unharmed. Her money-box was broken, and several hundred dollars cast into the wreck. Most of it was recovered last night.

The One Serene Man.

Good for the "agricultural editor." He hasn't been excited over the election dispatches. His sturdy column has kept its place, and useful information has been disseminated in the midst of the unprofitable froth of politics. Amid the wreck of matter and the crash of ballot-boxes he has been quietly writing up the ichneumon fly and telling us about tree-planting. No country that is well supplied with agricultural writers can ever be completely ruined.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE GREAT PANACEA.—In this season of rheumatism, chilblains, frost-bites, etc., nothing better can be kept in the house than Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil. It is peculiarly adapted to Family use, yet it answers equally well for horses and other animals. It is free from stain, and at the same time very efficacious in all instances where a liniment is required.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Union and Advertiser.*

THE header of the Sutro tunnel is now directly under the Chinese cemetery at Virginia City.

WHAT a smell you have in your nose; it is all stopped up; get some of Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. It sooths, heals, and will cure any disease in your nose or throat. Trial boxes, 50 cts, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

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ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1877,

Which opens with November, 1876, begins a short and very entertaining serial from the French, "The Kingdom of the Greedy," a story adapted to the Thanksgiving season. Another serial, of absorbing interest to boys,

"HIS OWN MASTER,"

By J. T. Trowbridge, author of the "Jack Hazard Stories," begins in the Christmas holiday number.

Beside serial stories, Christmas stories, lively sketches, poems and pictures for the holidays, and some astonishing illustrations of Oriental sports, with drawings by Siamese artists, *the Christmas holiday number of St. Nicholas*, superbly illustrated, contains a very interesting paper,

"THE BOYS OF MY BOYHOOD,"

By William Cullen Bryant; "The Horse Hotel," a lively article, by Charles A. Barnard, splendidly illustrated; "The Clock in the Sky," by Richard A. Proctor; "A Christmas Play for Homes or Sunday-schools," by Dr. Eggleston; "The Peterkins' Christmas Tree," by Lucretia P. Hale; "Poetry and Carols of Winter," by Lucy Larcom, with pictures. Do not fail to buy *St. Nicholas* for the Christmas holidays.

During the year there will be interesting papers for boys, by William Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier, Thomas Hughes, William Howitt, Dr. Holland, George MacDonald, Sanford B. Hunt, Frank R. Stockton, and others.

There will be stories, sketches, and poems, of special interest to girls, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Susan Coolidge, Sarah Winter Kellogg, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louisa Alcott, Lucretia P. Hale, Celia Thaxter, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others. There will be also

"TWELVE SKY PICTURES,"

By Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, with maps, showing "The Stars of Each Month," which will be likely to surpass in interest any series on popular science recently given to the public.

Amusement and instruction, with fun and frolic, and wit and wisdom, will be mingled as heretofore, and ST. NICHOLAS will continue to delight the young and give pleasure to the old.

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An old Physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WINTER is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

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$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. [illegible] COE, YONGE & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
20 a Week Salary [illegible] Stamp for circulars. [illegible]
REVOLVERS [illegible] Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.
PORTRAITS, etc., [illegible] Agents wanted. [illegible]
$25 A DAY to Agents. Samples free. [illegible]
AGENTS [illegible] J. H. BUFFORD [illegible] CO., [illegible]
A GOOD BUSINESS IS INSURED to an enterprising man by addressing Box 2783, Philadelphia P. O.
$15 for $5 Agents Mammoth Catalogue free. [illegible] Hamey & Co., 121 Nassau St., N. Y.
AGENTS wanted, [illegible] Address J. H. HAMEY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
ASTHMA. [illegible]
AGENTS FOUR $10.00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., [illegible]
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, etc., who wish genuine Chartered University Degrees can address, inclosing 10 cents, J. R. YUILLE, Boston, Mass.
$3 WATCHES. A Great [illegible] Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.
$984 Made by one Agent in 67 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.
WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $80 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
$80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid for salesmen. No peddling. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
MAGIC GOODS! Sporting Goods, Revolvers, Magic Wands, Secret of Beauty. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. EUREKA CO., 39 Broadway, N. Y.
NO MONEY We will start you in business; you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. AGENTS' SUPPLY CO., 261 Bowery, N. Y.
$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
PARTNER IN EVERY COUNTY. 10c. for catalogue. National Flag, Panels and Novelties. F. C. DAYTON, Agt. Mfr. of light, useful articles, Box 572, New Haven, Ct.
FREE Six Chromo Samples sent on receipt of stamp. Agents wanted. THE NEW YORK CHROMO PRESS, 126 William St., N. Y.
AGENTS wanted for "BIG BONANZA," containing full descriptions of richest SILVER MINES in the world. Introduction by Mark Twain. Illustrated circulars free. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago.
$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent post-paid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.
$50 to $100 a month earn'd by our graduates. Students wanted. Salary paid while practicing. Situations furnished. Address N. W. Telegraph Institute, Janesville, Wis.
WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods; permanent employment; good salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.
W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar, Flute, Cornet. Author Hayden Pat. Guitar, the best in use. Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music, Strings. Catalogues free. 120 Tremont St., Boston.
DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Sample Copy, Paper Cover, 10 cents. Bound in Cloth, with Illustrations, 112 pages, 25 cents by mail. Address to 714 Broadway, New York.
TELEGRAPH Railroad and Express business taught. Situations guaranteed or money refunded. Send stamp for circular. Address WESTERN UN. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Box 380, Freeport, Ill.
THE ELGIN WATCH IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. A home production. Send for the latest descriptive price list. JAMES McMILLAN, 220 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
$25,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN THE next 6 months by the publishers of the ST. LOUIS WEEKLY JOURNAL! For full information, write IMMEDIATELY to WOLCOTT & HUME CO., PUBLISHERS, St. Louis, Mo.
A GIFT By an arrangement with the Publisher we will send every reader of this Paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send us stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William St., New York.
TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.
AGENTS. Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.
PAOLI'S CHAIN BELT Electricity is Life. Paolis Belt, best in the world Cures Disease when all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application, to P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.
FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter, (1 or 2 in each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.
YOUR own LIKENESS in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 8x10 in., from a photograph or tintype, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample Picture and paper 6 months for $1. One agent made $62.50 in a day. Address L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.
$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: [illegible] FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY [illegible] MEDICINES AT DRUGGISTS.

R. K. DEDERICK & CO.
ALBANY

FREE HOLIDAY GIFT! PARK'S FLORAL GAZETTE, monthly, entirely floral, neat print, fine tinted paper, richly illustrated. Only 30 cts. a year, with beautiful chromo "Moss Rose," 2 copies, with chromos, 50c.; or 3 months on trial, with package Flower Seeds and Ill. Catalogue, for stamp. GEO. W. PARK, Mt. Vernon, O.
CANCER, TUMORS and Scrofula.—Dr. F. S. ROBERTSON, Supt. of the American Cancer Institute, and discoverer of the remedy for the radical cure of Cancer, Tumors and Scrofula by acting on the blood only, will send, on receipt of $45.00, a full course of medicines that has never failed in the cure of Cancer, Tumors or Scrofula. 94 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases. Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.
MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK! TOM SAWYER, Is ready for Agents. Don't get behindhand this time, but send for your territory or circulars at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., HARTFORD, CONN., CHICAGO, ILL., CINCINNATI, O.
$15 SHOT GUN A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no sale; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, for $15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, O.
WORTH its WEIGHT in GOLD. The Brilliant Automatic Extinguisher Burner makes all Coal-Oil Lamps perfectly safe. They cannot explode; cannot be filled while burning; instantly extinguished if dropped, broken or upset. [illegible] Mailed to any address for 30 cents. [illegible] MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION It sells faster than any other book. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. This is the only authentic and complete history published. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.
Potter's American Monthly. 50,000 Subscribers for 1877. ILLUSTRATED. Best Family Magazine in the Country, at $3 for 1877. [illegible] Agents. J. E. POTTER & Co., [illegible]
C. N. U. No. 49
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Auburn Courier.
W. G. THOMAN, Editor.
AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 14, 1876.

Congressman Baker, representing this district in the House, introduce a joint resolution last week prohibiting the payment of any Southern claims growing out of the loss of property during the late war.

The Democrats in South Carolina have a House of Representatives composed of sixty-three members—a legal quorum. These members all hold certificates from Chamberlain's Canvassing Board, and yet the Grant Admistration not only witholds its recognition, but keeps an army in Columbia to uphold Chamberlain's bogus House.

The Oregon Elector.

Last week the Governor of Oregon issued a certificate to Cronin a Democatic elector, in place of Watts the Republican elector who was ineligible because of holding a post office. Cronin cast his vote for Tilden thus giving him the 185 votes neccessary to an election. The New York Post a Republican paper admits that Tilden is legally elected and says.

Whatever differing theories concerning that decision may be entertained, this much is plain: The same theory must be applied to all cases. It will not do to make various laws for various States. If it be held that when the votes come to be counted in Washington the certificates may be inquired into further than is necessary to ascertain their genuinaness, that rule must be impartially applied. If, as we are inclined to believe, the appointment of electors is a purely State matter, and if there is no power to go behind the authentic certificates of State officers, that rule must be impartially applied. If the Democrats insist upon inquiring into the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board they cannot prevent the Republicans from inquiring into the proceedings of the Oregon Governor. On the other hand, if the Republicans insist that the authentic action of that is conclusive in Louisiana, they must admit that it is conclusive in Oregon.

WATERLOO WAIFS.

Another County Heard From and Ousted "In-to" the County Jail—More Bull-Dozing.

Not in Louisiana, but in Waterloo. On Saturday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a darkey named Whitfield undertook to break into the drug store of Boyer & Campbell, but he had just succeeded in breaking a pane of glass out of the sash door by the postoffice, and was in the act of reaching in to unbolt the door, when, to his utter "intimidation," that Democrat, Cy. Kelley, and another Democrat, Herman Hersch, also happened along and spoiled all of his calculations. The aforesaid Democrats run him from the drug store to near the school house, where they overhauled him and brought him back. They next procured the services of C. A. O. McClellan, a Democratic lawyer, who prepared the necessary papers, and then they took him before D. Y. Husselman, a Democratic Justice, who bull-dozed him into the county jail, where he is now in charge of our Democratic Sheriff. What a sad and wicked world this is anyhow! Where is General Ruger?

The Pennsylvania "Oil Regions" are in town.

There was a slight frost on last Saturday morning, and now when one lady meets another about the second word is, "Did your house plants freeze, too?"

B. B. Long has traded his livery for the Central Hotel. The 'Squire will make a healthy looking landlord.

Sol Fisher has again taken up his abode in our midst.

'Squire Husselman rendered fifty-five judgments in his court in November. He seems to have a monopoly on judicial business, as it were.

SAC-ET-TU-UM.

JUNCTION JOTTINGS.

—Everything quiet at the Junction.

—Chris. Baker, our jolly landlord, has placed a bar in his hotel. We can say for Chris. that he will not sell liquors to any person on Sunday, as is the usual custom in some places.

—If anybody says "Judge" broke the target, they know what they are for "Judge" says a blind engineer and a high smoke-stack is what did it.

—Mr. Prosser has moved in the house formerly occupied by Conrad Benner, Mr. Benner having moved back to Fort Wayne.

—Last Friday night was the coldest of any time this winter. The B. & O. undertook to start train No. 17 out of South Chicago, but the weather being so intensely cold, froze their engines up before they could pull out of the yard. They had eight Camel-back's to one train. They then failed to get it out, and were obliged to abandon the train on that day.

—A young man by the name of Credit, from St. Louis, Missouri, on his way to Jonesville, Michigan, his former home, stopped off here and took refreshments at the hotel at ten o'clock. He went in and paid his bill; then unintentionlly left his purse laying on the stand and went over to the depot. In a few moments he missed it, and upon going to where he left it, it was gone. It is supposed that a tramp, who was seen around the hotel, took it, and left on a west-bound freight train that was passing at that time. Mr. Baker went out as soon as Mr. Credit paid him, and therefore was not aware of the fact that he had left his purse until the train had gone. All efforts to catch the thief and secure the purse proved fruitless.

TAX LIST FOR 1876.

To The Tax-Payers of DeKalb County, Indiana.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof, that the rates of Taxation for the year A. D. 1876, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each One Hundred Dollars valuation, in the several Townships and incorporated Villages in said county, as the same appears ON THE TAX DUPLICATE OF DEKALB COUNTY FOR SAID YEAR.

Townships and Incoporated Vilages.	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.								County Levies			
	State Tax on each $100 Valuation.	State tax on each Poll.	School Tax on each $100 Valuation.	School Tax on each Poll.	Township Tax on each $100 valuation	Road Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Common School Tax on each $100 valuation.	Common School Tax on each Poll	Special School Tax on each $100 valuation.	Special School Tax on each Poll.	Additional Special School Tax on each $100 valuation.	Additional Special School Tax on each Poll.	County Tax on each $100 Valuation.	On Bond Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Total Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Total Tax on each Poll.
Butler Township.	13	50	16	50	10	15			40	50			35	05	1 34	1.50
Jackson "	13	50	16	50	05	15			25	50			35	05	1.14	1.50
Concord "	13	50	16	50	05	15			25	50			35	05	1 14	1.50
Newville "	13	50	16	50	10	20			50	100			35	05	1 49	2.00
Stafford "	13	50	16	50	10	15			50				35	05	1.44	1 00
Wilmington "	13	50	16	50	10	20			40	50			35	05	1.39	1.50
Union "	13	50	16	50		10			15	25			35	05	94	1.25
Richland "	13	50	16	50	10	15			30	100			35	05	1.24	2 00
Fairfield "	13	50	16	50	07	15			18				35	05	1.09	1.00
Smithfield "	13	50	16	50	10	20			20	50			35	05	1.19	1.50
Franklin "	13	50	16	50	08	15			40	25			35	05	1.32	1.25
Troy "	13	50	16	50	10	15			50				35	05	1.44	1 00
Keyser "	13	50	16	50	10	15	10	50	40	50			35	05	1.44	2.00
Auburn Town.	13	50	16	50		10			25	50	50	50	35	05	1.54	2.00
Waterloo "	13	50	16	50		10	25		25				35	05	1.29	1.00
Butler "	13	50	16	50	10	20			30		50	50	35	05	1.79	1.50
Garrett "	13	50	16	50	10	15			15	50			35	05	1.09	1.50

In addition to the above, there is an assessment upon each male dog owned, kept or harbored within the county, $1. Upon each female dog owned kept or harbored within the county, $2. Upon each additional dog owned, kept or harbored by the same person within the county, $2.

The new law gives the tax-payer the privilege of paying the full amount of such taxes on or before the THIRD MONDAY OF APRIL, or may, at his option, pay one-half thereof, and the remaining half on or before the 1st Monday of November following, provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the 1st Monday of November, in the manner perscribed by law; and provided further, that in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of tax charged against a taxpayer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday of April, the whole amount charged shall become due, and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law.

All persons having worked out their road-tax, must present a receipt from the Supervisor of their Road District when they come to pay their April installment of taxes, in order to receive credit for the same.

Tax-Payers, do not forget that if all taxes are not paid when the same become due, they are, by law, subject to a penalty of ten per cent. interest and cost of collection.

The annual sale of Delinquent land and lots takes place on the second Monday of February, 1877

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is all included, and no mistake in change. No county order will be paid any person owing delinquent taxes. Bring along your Road Receipts.

It is suggested to those having taxes to pay, to call early and avoid mistakes that may occur in the usual rush incident to the last few days. I will attend at my office from the 1st day of December, 1876, to the 1st Monday of November, 1877, to receive the above taxes.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer.

Treasurers Office, DeKalb County, Ind., December 7, 1874.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
—AT—
J ABRIGHT'S.

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases,
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will this week open up a choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price,

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

ARRIVAL OF SANT CLAUS!

AT

F. E. DAVEPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper, Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded.

The finest Tobacces and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

HARD UP.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Always the friends of the people, have never

FAILED

To regulate prices to suit the times

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall.

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75 2,00, 2 25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb.
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarcity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hands and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent, the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get. So Sugars Coffees Spice, Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits. No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hy son 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 90 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c

Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 25 and 40c
Best 85c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	12	" "	8c
" C.	11c	Good brown	8c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	[illegible] and [illegible]
Second Best Rio.	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	6c
Canned Corn, per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	15c
Pitted Cherries per pound	30c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
Rye Whiskey, two year old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 3 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, gallon, 3 00; in bottles	per 50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound..	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	75c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	16c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	30c
Best layer Raisens per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound.	6c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,
HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES
FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOOK! SEE!!

What a rush!

All going to

KAHN'S

Popular Clothing House for

OVERCOATS.

Christmas is coming, and what better present can you make than to make YOURSELF a Christmas present of an Overcoat while they are selling at prices which are comparatively nothing.

See the List.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. E. PETERSON	"
M. P. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	"
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr,	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"
JOHN SOMERS,	"
T. C. MAYS,	"
E. D. CLEVELAND,	"
JAMES CASEBEER	"
E. L. CASEBEER,	"
L. D. SMITH,	"
L. W. HALL, DeKalb P. O.	
FERNANDO PALMER, Auburn.	
D. E. CARRUTH,	"
A. G. WELLER,	"
J. C. PROSSER,	"
EUGENE CARPER,	"
P. DITMAR, Auburn Junction.	
CHAS. WELLER, La Otto.	
N. S. HAGGERRTY, Hamilton.	

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

Clocks in all varieties at Abright's.

Go to Houser's for your holiday presents.

Holiday goods in endless variety, at Housers.

Ladies hats in all the latest styles at Stamets'.

A splendid stock of perfumery at Davenports.

Toys for the little folks regardless of cost at Abright's.

Ladies and childrens furs in endless variety at Stamets'.

The finest stock of cigars and tobacco in town at Davenports

All the latest magazines and the current literature of the day at Housers.

Call and see Abright's magnificent stock of jewelry and holiday presents.

The finest and most complete stock of gold pens and pen holders in town at Housers.

The finest and largest stock of artificial flowers ever opened in Auburn at Stamets'.

The Adelphi Dramatic troupe of Albion, will give an entertainment here on the 30th inst.

A job lot of embroideries at 15 cents per yard, all widths, less than wholesale prices at Stamets'.

Pens, pencils and a full line of school books slates writing paper envelopes etc. at Davenports.

Daniel Gonser, our County Treasurer, left for Indianapolis on Tuesday last on business connected with his office.

Don't fail to examine Stamets' splendid assortment of silk scarfs and neckerchiefs before purchasing elsewhere.

Several articles of local and general interest, have been crowded out of this number owing to a press of advertising.

You can find everything needed in the way of school supplies, pens, inks, paper, copy books, and school books of all kinds at Housers.

To Parents.

Parents of school children can do much for the good of the schools by requiring their children to come home for their dinners. Two hours should be sufficient time for that purpose.

M. SEILER, Supt.

An interesting letter from Mr. Mays giving a graphic review of the situation in Washington, will be found on the first page.

If you wish to invest in a fine and tasty set of silverware, call on Abright. Prices for this kind of goods will never be as low again.

Mr. D. D. Moody has just returned from a trip through Michigan, where he has been attending to some important legal matters.

A full line of American, Elgin Springfield and Imported Watches can be found at Abright's, which he is selling at unheard of low prices.

Lordier is prepared to mend rubber boots in good style, having secured the agency for a new preparation which answers the purpose to perfection.

Houser sold over one hundred and fifty dollars worth of books on Monday alone. He has sold over fiteen hundred school books within the last week.

Abright's stock of jewelry includes all the latest designs and fashions, and is offered at lower prices than have ever before been known in Auburn.

One of those handsomly bound and illustrated holiday story books at Davenports, will make the most acceptable present you can give to your young friends.

Philip Lordier is now making first-class calf boots at $6.00, warranted as good as any the market, both as to material and workmanship. Good kip boots at $4.50.

The revival meeting at the Baptist Church, this week, has so far been well attended, and the interest is growing. The entire services have been conducted by Mr. Sanders, the pastor, unaided.

Billy Rickel is the authority for the statement that the five cent cigars kept at his establishment is the only brand in town that will draw without the aid of a cork screw. Try them.

Abright will this week in addition to his already fine stock of goods, open a new assortment of castors, napkin rings and silverware. All goods warranted as represented.

Go to Rickel & Sewards. Try the Circassia brand of cigars, the finest five cent article ever offered in this town. A full line of choice smoking and chewing tobacco always on hand.

Abright, the Jeweler, owing to having made his purchases at unusually low figures, offer a splended line of violins, guitars, harmonicas and other musical instruments at extremely low prices.

It is said that the B. & O. time card is to be revised next Sunday. The one published in this issue is incorrect although the time for the arrival of trains will be found correctly stated on our first page.

Cuppy & Ralston are still buying all the grain that is offered at the Eel River Elevator, and pay the highest market price for the same. If you have any corn on hand especially, now is the time to bring it in.

Miss Jessie Collar, of Bristolville, Trumbull county, Ohio, has been visiting her brother, Dr. Collar, of this place, for several weeks past. Miss Jessie expects to return to the East about Christmas.

William Martin, a former resident of Auburn, who has been engaged in business at La Otto for over a year past has returned, and is fitting up a room opposite the Auburn House, where he intends to open a dry goods and grocery store.

A patent for a tract of land in this county issued by the United States in 1837 was presented for record at the Court House lately. It is not unusual that government patents are brought in for record here thirty and forty years after their issue.

Give Davenport a call while making your holiday purchases, you will find a full line of albums stereoscopes, stereoscopic views including views of the centennial, and the finest imported pictures, purchasers may rely on being pleased as to the quality of the goods and prices.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev J. N. Morris, Anna M. Norford to Chas. H Lewis. This young couple are well worthy of each other.

"May their lives be like the flowers, looking to the sun growing brighter and brighter in the light thereof."

Full details of the calamity in Brooklyn, will be found elsewhere in this issue. The disaster was one of the most appalling that has ever startled the American people. By the way, what are the means of escape in case of fire in our large public buildings in this county? Any owner of such buildings, who does not adopt suitable safe guards to prevent such horrors, is guilty of gross disregard of human life.

Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle on or before the 15th of January next. I wish to settle up my books at the end of each year.

DR. J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

Dec. 14-4t.

Lordier still continues to sell the best makes of gentleman's, ladies' and Children's boots and shoes at lower prices than ever. He has also engaged an additional workman on custom work to meet the demands of his increasing business.

Friday was the last day of service for cases for the coming term of the Civil Circuit Court. Forty-nine new cases were filed on that day, making extremely lively work for the Sheriff and his deputies in serving the necessary papers.

Six special deputies were employed during the latter part of last week by Sheriff St. Clair in serving papers for the coming term of court. Among this number were V. A. Beard, L. H Jackman, of Auburn, Geo. Maxwell, and W. W. Tomlinson, of Butler.

"The Garrett News clamors for the Auburn papers to settle it as to which of them furnished lodgings to "that girl."—Waterloo Press.

As the editor of the COURIER was not in Auburn by a "large majority" at the time please "count us out" and settle it among yourselves.

Mr. David Kahn, our popular young clothier, represents Auburn on the Committee of invitation to a grand Christmas ball which will be given on the evening of the 25th, at Simmons' Hall Pleasant Lake, William Patterson, of Waterloo, John Rush, and T. Roby, of Pleasant Lake, and Dr. Williams, of Angola, are also members of the Committee.

Last Friday night a severe fire broke out at Chicago Junction, the eastern terminus of this division of the B & O. The fire originated in the town hall while a theatrical entertainment was going on. The principal block in the village was destroyed, and it was only by strenuous efforts that the entire town was saved from destruction.

During the severe weather last Friday night several chimneys in Garrett caught fire, owing to the hot fires which it was found neccessary to keep up, in order to keep warm. The roof on Mr. Bobo's house also caught fire and the flames were extinguished with difficulty. A watch was kept during the entire night by the citizens to guard against a general conflagration.

The English Lutheran church in Auburn, will be dedicated on Sunday after next, being the 24th inst. Introductory services will be held on the Saturday preceeding. The dedication sermon will be preached by Rev. J. Crouse, D. D., of Bucyrus, Ohio, assisted by Rev. Rice, the pastor in charge, Rev. J. N. Morris, of Butler, and others. The occasion will no doubt be an interesting one.

William Wallace, who was so badly battered up week before last, was in town yesterday, having recovered almost entirely from his injuries. His nose, which was completely broken in the fight with Brown, has been, for a wonder, restored. In taking an inventory of losses, he however still finds himself minus a tooth, with a number of those still in his jaws loosened and sore.

George Hootlemier was in town on Monday, and took occasion to give one of the Auburn youths a lesson in etiquette. The gamin persisted in yelling at him on the street. Whereupon he reached for him several times ineffectually, and then twining his brawny hand into the youngster's locks, he bulldozed him to his heart's content. No arrests.

We call attention to E. E. Williams' new price list, inserted for the first time this week. He has a fine and unusually large and well assorted stock of goods including everything in the line of groceries. The stock of fruits, nuts, candies and nick-nacks, in demand during the holidays, is unsurpassed. Mr. Williams, as will be seen, has made large reduction in prices, to save the cost and loss resulting from his contemplated removal to his new block East of the bank.

The next term of the DeKalb county Civil Circuit Court begins on Monday the 18th inst., Judge H. H. Tousley presiding. There is a large docket to be disposed of consisting of 338 cases, of which some 20 are on the criminal side and the remainder civil suits. There are also 308 probate cases awaiting the action of the court. The grand jury will meet on the 20th, being the second day of the term and the petit jury on the third day of the term.

This morning the ceremonies known as the "Forty Hours Devotion," began in the Catholic Church. The exercises will continue until Sunday evening. The pastor, Rev. A. Young, will be assisted by Rev. P. Smith of South Bend, Rev. Father Lavanduskey, of Toledo, also several ministers from Fort Wayne, and other places. The principal sermons will be in the evening of each day and all are cordially invitd to attend.

An Ex-County Officer Bound over to Court.

Charles R Wannamaker, was yesterday tried by Justice Walborn, on a State warrant charging him with usurpation of office—a grave misdemeanor under the law. The State was represented by W. H. Dills and Moody & Penfield, the prisoner by Rose & Hartman. There were but two other witnesses examined besides Wannamaker, Messrs. Blair and County Clerk Moss. After hearing the testimony and arguments of counsel the Squire bound Wannamaker over to answer before the Circuit Court, Wannamaker recieved but little sympathy even from Republicans, as there seem to be no ground whatever upon which he could justly attempt to deprive Mr. Blair of his office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The estimation in which these medicines are held by the public, steadily increases their demand. They act directly on the system, removing all obstructions, renovating all the springs of life, purifying the blood, and totally eradicating liver complaints, indigestion, pain in the side and general debility. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per box.

Billy Rickel, of the firm of Rickel & Seward, last week bought the entire stock of cigars lately owned by Don Miguel Puffero, of Havana, at a greater sacrifice than has been known since the days of Abraham and Isaac. He therefore sells a genuine Havana at five cents. Smokers, take notice. This is a less price than you pay for Connecticut cabbage elsewhere.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and all and winter dress goods

J. R. LANNING.

Mr. Stephen Masters, one of the substantial citizens of Corunna, made our office a visit last week, and paid for his COURIER a year in advance, although his old subscription had not expired by several weeks. This has been his custom ever since the COURIER was started. The man who throughout life pays his printer with such promptness, will go slap bang to paradise when he dies. By the way there are a number of COURIER subscribers who cannot ofset their sins by pleading that they have done likewise.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Meeting of the Town Board.

The Town Board met at the Engine House last night. The following members were present:

F. D. Ryan, President of the Board, and Messrs. E. Berry, John Treesh, John Otto, and the Town Clerk, L. J. Roth.

The following claims were allowed:

T. C. Mays, advertising, $12; R. H. Weamer, advertising, $1.05; William Synder, blacksmithing, $3.15; Samuel Evans, lumber, $15; T. A. Clark, same, $70; F. E. Davenport, stationery, etc., $7.15; John Treesh, labor on street, $2.48; S. T. Galloway, services as Marshal, etc., $13.80.

An ordinance was introduced in accordance with the petition of A. Shutt and others, ordering the construction of a sidewalk on the north end of Van Buren street. Also an ordinance ordering the construction of a sidewalk on the western part of Second street in accordance with a petition presented by D. Walborn and others. The ordinances as introduced were read and passed.

A Holiday Bazar.

H. H. Stamets, in the McIntyre block, is displaying a magnificent stock of millinery, furs, embroideries, scarfs, gloves and ladies wear generally. It is safe to say that no stock of goods ever in this section heretofore has equalled this, either in way of fine taste shown in the selection, excellence in quality or cheapness. It is not only a pleasure to look over the articles so well adapted to the adornment of the fair, but the prices at which they are sold, is a matter of surprise to all who know the figures demanded for similar goods elsewhere. We call especial attention to the stock of embroideries, ladies and childrens furs, hats, artificial flowers plumes, feathers and tips, worsted goods, linen, handkerchief scarfs, head shawls, dress goods, cloakings and in fact everything in the line of ladies wear or ornaments. If you have ever seen what is on his shelves and counters, you need no second invitation to call. If you have not examined for yourself be certain that you do before investing elsewhere.

Davis' Sewing Machine.

You who are contemplating buying a machine should not fail to see the DAVIS. Call at the drug store of Bodine & Siler.

A First-Class Jewelry Store.

Mr. Abright, our popular Auburn Jeweler, is demonstrating that all kinds of goods in his line can be sold here at lower figures than in the larger cities. The low price of silver and the general depression in business has enabled him to lay in a splendid assortment of goods which are offered to the people of Auburn and vicinity, at a very slight advance on cost. In looking over his stock, one is surprised, not alone, at the extent and value of the stock, but at the remarkably low figures at which everything is selling.

If you desire to purchase a set of silverware, a fine watch, or an article of jewelry, either for yourself or as a present for a friend or relative, you can find no better place to invest. All the goods have been selected with excellent taste and judgment, and cannot be surpassed in design or finish; besides dealing with a responsible home merchant, and you run no risk in being sold by having an inferior article foisted on you as is often the case in making purchases abroad.

We have not the space to enumerate a portion of goods kept by Mr. Abright. The best way is to go and look for yourself. You will find among other things clocks and watches in all styles and prices, musical instruments, watch chains, rings, bracelets, lockets, gents charms and every variety of ladies and gentlemens ware in jewelry and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. A full line of Rogers & Bro's. celebrated silverware always on hand.

Disolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Jas. Casebeer and Abraham Miller, under the firm name of Jas. Casebeer & Co., has this day been disolved by mutual consent, Jas. Casebeer retiring. The business will be continued by Miller & Getrost.

JAMES CASEBEER,
ABRAHAM MILLER.

Nov. 11, 1876. 4tf.

Notice for Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank, of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday, in January, annually, to elect a board of five directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1877, at the banking-house, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect a new board of directors, and to transact such other business as may come up.

JAS. O. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 1st, 1876. dec6t4.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DEKALB COUNTY. }

A. J. Murbach }
vs. }
Joseph Miller. }

Before Daniel Altenburg, a Justice of the Peace for Union Township:

NOW comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit, that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana; notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the second day of January, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Union township, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of De-[L. S.] cember, 1876.

DANIEL ALTENBURG, J. P.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day.

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left.

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER,

and all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

**Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1, each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty street, New York.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money

License Notice.

[illegible] hereby given to the citizens of [illegible] ser Township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application, at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, to be holden on the first Monday in Dec 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises, to-wit: In the building now situated on lot No. 21 in the town of Garrett, in said township. [illegible]

Dec. 6th, 1876.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Sheafer and Allen C. Wilson, plaintiffs, and Eliphalet E. Randles, Anna Randles, and Thomas M. Stephens are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, with interest on said decree, and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot eighteen (18) in Rainier and Headley's Addition, to Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff,
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 14, 1876. Pr. fee $6.40.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the State of Indiana on the relation of Isaac Hague, Auditor of DeKalb County, plaintiff, and James E. Rose, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss, deceased, Christian C. Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Isaac M. Thomas, Sophia Thomas James E Rose administrator de bonis non estate, Christian Buss deceased, Samuel Buss Lydia Buss, Edward Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Margarett Parish, John Parish, Mary Ann Buss, Clara Buss, Ida M. Buss, Samuel W. Sprott and Camius Schneider, defendants requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at publice sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January A. D. 1877

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots numbered seventy-three, (73) seventy-four, (74) and nine (9) in Western Addition of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, except the undivided two-thirds of said lot number nine, (9.)

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.

RICKEL & TEFFT, Att'ys, for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 14, 1876. Pr. fee $8.60.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rebecca Davis, plaintiff and, Samuel Davis defendant, require me to make the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty three and 75-100 dollars and with interest on said judgement and costs. I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 23 day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1876

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty six, town thirty-four (34) range thirteen (13) east, also three acres in the east half of the north-west quarter of the same section, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of the State Road on the east line of said tract, thence north forty rods, thence west twelve rods, thence south forty rods and thence east twelves rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment' interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dep't.

Auburn, Indiana, November 28, 1876.

W. H. DILLS, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Pr. fee $7.40.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein William B. Taylor, James Rogers, and Calvin A. Cronlnger, Plaintiffs, and Jesse E. Woodford, Defendent, requiring me to make the sum of Nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 23day of December, A. D. 1876.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number ninety-three (93) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at the south-west corner of said lot and running thence north five and one-half feet, thence east on a line parallel with the south line of said lot, eighty feet, thence south five and one-half feet, thence west to the place of beginning, and a part of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at the north-west corner of said lot, and running thence east along the north line of said lot eighty feet, thence south four feet thence west fourteen (14) feet, thence south eighteen (18) feet, thence west to the west boundary line of said lot thence north to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.

Auburn, Indiana, November 29, A. D. 1876.

ROSE & HARTMAN, Att'y's, for Plaintiff.

Pr fee $9.60.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows: On the north and south sides of Union street, commencing on west side of Main street, running west, on north side of lot No. 54, north end of lot No. 34 and 7, O. P. on north side of lots No. 27, 54, 107, 184, and south side of lots No. 135, 108, 55 and 56 in western addition, also on south end of lots No. 8 and 3, and south side of lot No. 55, O. P., all in the incorporated town of Auburn. Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within thirty [30] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Nov. 18, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Prest.
EPHRAIM BERRY,
JOHN TREESH, Trustees.
D. E. HARTMAN

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

TWENTY-FOUR buildings belonging to the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition, and a dozen belonging to individuals, were sold at auction one day last week on the Exhibition grounds, and realized $206,160. The cost of construction was $2,500,000. Machinery hall, Memorial hall, and Horticultural hall were not included in the sale. The International Exhibition Company, of Philadelphia, bought what buildings they will need in future years.

THE Brooklyn Theater, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000....A Bethlehem (Pa.) dispatch says that more than one-half of the mines in the State are stopped. The number of men thrown out of work is estimated at between 35,000 and 45,000. It is believed that the the suspension will be entire by the middle of this month.

THE actual number of people who perished in the Brooklyn fire will probably never be known, for in many instances the remains were reduced by the fire to a single charred bone, while in the process of digging for bodies the limbs of some were separated and scattered until there was no means of finding out where they belonged. An entire coffinful of such fractions of bodies was collected.

THE WEST.

On the 24th ult., E. F. Carr, a farmer, living five miles south of Calamus, Neb., murdered his wife and two male children, and then hanged himself. No reason is assigned for the deed.

A REMARKABLE suicide was enacted at the penitentiary in Minneapolis, Minn., the other day. James McCann, serving out a term of military imprisonment for desertion at Fort Snelling, ended his life by holding his head in front of a buzz-saw, completely severing it from the remainder of his body.

THE Legislature of Colorado has adopted a preamble and resolutions protesting against the action of the National House of Representatives in refusing to recognize the credentials of the Congressman-elect from that State.

THE SOUTH.

AN extensive conflagration occurred at New Orleans last week, destroying 112 houses. Loss estimated at $300,000 to $400,000; insurance, $200,000. About fifty houses were occupied by 100 families, who lost nearly all their effects, and were left destitute, many of them losing their wearing apparel. About twenty firemen were injured, several seriously. One man had his neck broken by falling from a wagon.

THE steamship Mary, of the Morgan Line, from Morgan City, for a Texas port, with an assorted cargo, struck on the Aransas bar one day last week, and soon after went to pieces. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The vessel was valued at $125,000; no insurance. No lives were lost.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, at Columbia, on the 7th inst. The inaugural ceremonies were very quiet, and very few persons in the city knew anything of it until some time after it was over. The Democratic Legislature met the same day, and appointed a committee to ask Gen. Ruger to remove the troops from the State House.

WASHINGTON.

THE public debt statement for December is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650	
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450	
Total coin bonds		$1,697,320,500
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000	
Matured debt	2,291,700	
Legal tenders	366,976,607	
Certificates of deposit	40,725,000	
Fractional currency	27,403,509	
Coin certificates	37,413,800	
Total without interest		472,523,716
Total debt		$2,186,136,516
Total interest		35,550,389
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$79,862,471	
Currency	11,742,215	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,725,000	
Total in the Treasury		132,349,686
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,080,386,099
Increase of debt during November		457,562
Decrease since June 30, 1876		10,103,246
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States		32,080,718
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,990,335
Balance of interest paid by United States		25,089,882

IN the treasury estimates for the next fiscal year are found the following Western items: Sub-treasury at Chicago, $500,000; Custom House and Postoffice at Cincinnati, $500,000; Evansville Custom House, $40,000; Grand Rapids Custom House, $55,000; Port Huron Custom House, $10,000.

THE State Department has received satisfactory evidence that Tweed bribed the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba to procure him a vessel to escape from Cuba. The Consul has been dismissed....In the Senate, last week, the Chairman laid before that body a communication signed by Carl Schurz and J. B. Henderson, praying that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the various States by which the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President and declaring the result thereof may be conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States. The communication was laid on the table on the motion of Senator Edmunds, who stated that the subject had already been reported to the Senate.

THE Democrats of the House of Representatives met in caucus the other day and appointed a Committee of Safety, consisting of seven members, who shall have charge of the parliamentary management of the House, and keep a sharp lookout for the main chance generally. The committee is composed of Hewitt (Chairman), Payne, Wood, Randall, Holman, Warren of Massachusetts, and Sparks.

POLITICAL.

THE following table shows the vote for President in the States mentioned:

	Hayes.	Tilden.
Alabama (maj.)	....	34,353
Arkansas	38,669	58,083
California	78,699	76,041
Colorado (maj.)	730	....
Connecticut	58,939	61 918
Georgia (maj.)	....	95,185
Illinois	277,236	258,672
Indiana	208,111	213,526
Iowa	171 327	112,099
Kansas	78,330	37,902
Kentucky (maj.)	....	63,080
Maine	66,139	49,410
Maryland	71,981	91,760
Massachusetts	150,078	108,976
Michigan	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	72,962	48,799
Missouri	144,398	203,087
Nebraska	31,896	17,558
Nevada (maj.)	1,050	....
New Hampshire	41,522	38,449
New Jersey	103,515	115,960
New York	489,929	522,518
North Carolina (maj.)	....	16,178
Ohio	330,698	323,182
Oregon (maj.)	1,157	....
Pennsylvania	384,148	366,204
Rhode Island	15,787	10,712
Tennessee	89,566	133,166
Vermont	44,091	20,254
Virginia	95,558	139,671
Wisconsin	130,067	123,926

THE General Assembly of Rhode Island convened in special session on the 1st inst. Gov. Lippett communicated the opinion of the Supreme Court that Corliss, the Presidential elector-elect, is ineligible by reason of being a member of the United States Centennial Commission. The Hon. W. D. Slater was elected to fill the vacancy, receiving 81 votes, to 12 for Charles R. Cutler, the Democratic candidate.

The electors for President and Vice President met at their respective capitals, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and cast their ballots. The following-named States voted for Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. C. Wheeler, namely:

California	6	Minnesota	5
Colorado	3	Nebraska	3
Florida	4	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Iowa	11	Ohio	22
Kansas	5	Pennsylvania	29
Louisiana	8	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	South Carolina	7
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10

The following States cast their ballots for Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks:

Connecticut	6	Maryland	8
New Jersey	9	Mississippi	8
New York	35	Missouri	15
Indiana	15	North Carolina	10
Alabama	10	Tennessee	12
Arkansas	6	Texas	8
Delaware	3	Virginia	11
Georgia	11	West Virginia	5
Kentucky	12		

In Oregon two sets of ballots were cast—one of them giving the three electoral votes of the State to Hayes, and the other giving Hayes two votes and Tilden one. Gov. Grover maintained that Watts, one of the Republican electors, was ineligible by reason of having been a Postmaster when elected, and issued certificates to Odell and Cartwright, Republicans, and Cronin, Democrat. The latter declined to show his authority at the meeting of the electors, and the Republicans refused to recognize him. Cronin then elected J. N. T. Miller and John Parker Republican electors, and proceeded to cast the vote, two for Hayes and one for Tilden. The Republicans organized, Watts resigned, was at once re-elected, and three votes were cast for Hayes and Wheeler, which, with their sworn statement, and copies of the abstract of votes cast in the State, certified to by the Secretary of State, were sealed and sent on.

THE Florida Canvassing Board concluded the canvassing of the vote of the State the day before the time set for casting the electoral vote. The Hayes electors were declared elected by an average majority of 946, and Stearns, Governor, by twenty-four majority. The Democrats have a majority of five on joint ballot in the Legislature.

A MONTPELIER (Vt.) telegram of Dec. 6 says: "Aldrich, the contesting elector, appeared this morning with counsel before the Electoral College. Counsel informed the college that Aldrich wished to take a part in the deliberations, and to protest against Henry N. Sollace taking any part. The college refused to hear anything from counsel for Aldrich, and, after casting their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, adjourned. Aldrich asked Nichols, the messenger, to carry his vote to Washington, and was refused. He then appointed himself messenger, and signed his own certificate of his votes, which was in common form, and gave Nicholls notice that he should go to Washington at the same time he did and present his vote and fight it out in Congress. Aldrich has not been sworn in as an elector."

IN each of the three disputed Southern States—Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida—the Democratic candidates for Presidential electors met at the State capitals, on the 6th inst., cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks, certified to and sealed the returns, and appointed a messenger to carry them to Washington.

GENERAL.

THE New York canals were closed by ice on the 1st inst., and the day afterward was the time appointed by the State Board for their final closing. Nearly all the grain-laden boats on the Erie canal got through from Buffalo to tide-water before the freeze set in.

FOREIGN.

COL. J. A. MACDONALD, Captain of the Scottish Rifle Team which recently visited the United States, has been appointed Solicitor General for Scotland....Arthur B. Glass, Teller of Molson's Bank, at Montreal, was arrested recently for the embezzlement of $15,000.

A SPECIAL from Constantinople says an inundation has occurred at Adrianople by which 1,000 houses were swept away....A terrible gale occurred on the 3d inst. in the British Isles, by which considerable damage was done. The freight steamer Prince was foundered in the storm. All on board, fourteen in number, were lost.

BISMARCK has made another important speech on the Eastern question, his remarks on this occasion being addressed to the German Parliament. He gave the assurance, in the most definite and emphatic manner, that the triple alliance remains close and firm, and that the hopes of its enemies that it may be broken are absolutely groundless. Germany, he said, would remain perfectly neutral in the affair between Russia and Turkey, preserving alike her friendly relations with Russia and England, and laboring to maintain peace and to mediate between the powers in order to remove all differences and localize the war if it proves to be inevitable....A Rio Grande dispatch says that Gen. Diaz has occupied the City of Mexico, and that Lerdo and his Ministers have fled westward.

CARDINAL SIMEONI, the successor of the late Cardinal Antonelli, has arrived at Rome....The Roumanian Government has ordered 80,000 Chassepot rifles, and the necessary ammunition. The Servian Government has also given a fresh order abroad for arms and ammunition....A Constantinople dispatch says that much patriotic excitement prevails throughout Turkey. Sons of the best families are voluntarily enlisting.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—*Senate.*—The Senate met and was called to order promptly at 12 o'clock.... The new members were sworn in, and the two from Colorado drew for their respective terms. Chaffee secured the long term, ending March 4, 1879, and Teller the short term, ending in 1877.... Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed, to inquire whether in the recent election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, the right of any citizen to vote has been denied or abridged, and also as to the eligibility of electors; which was read and ordered printed, and to lie on the table....Ingalls submitted a joint resolution recommending that a convention be held at Columbus, O., in May next, to revise and amend the constitution of the United States. Ordered printed, and to lie on the table.

House.—In the House of Representatives the opening of the session was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. There were very few members absent. The Speaker's chair was draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr. There being, therefore, no presiding officer, the House was called to order at noon by Clerk Adams, who thereupon called the roll of the members. The call showed 249 members present, the whole number on the roll being 293. As soon as the call was finished, Holman rose to offer a resolution for the election of a Speaker, but Banks interposed, as a question of superior privilege, the right of the member-elect from Colorado to have his name placed on the roll so that he might participate in the election of Speaker, and sent up the credentials of the member from Colorado. A discussion ensued on the question of precedence, Mr. Holman and other Democrats contending that the organization of the House was necessarily the first business in order, while Mr. Banks and other Republicans contended that all the members had a right to participate in the election. Mr. Frye claimed the same right for his colleague, elected in place of Mr. Blaine. Finally the Clerk decided that the resolution offered by Mr. Holman took precedence. From that decision an appeal was taken by Mr. Banks, which appeal Mr. Cox moved to lay on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 165; nays, 84. Mr. Holman's resolution then came up for action, and it was adopted without opposition. It was as follows: The House being informed that since the last adjournment M. C. Kerr, who at the commencement of the present Congress was elected Speaker of the House, has departed this life, creating a vacancy in the office of Speaker; it is therefore ordered that the House do now proceed to the election of a Speaker, viva voce. Mr. Cox nominated S. J. Randall as Speaker, and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, nominated James A. Garfield. The former was elected. Mr. Randall had 161 votes; Garfield, 82; Williams of Wisconsin, 1; G. F. Hoar, 1; and Morrison, 1. The Speaker was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cox and McCrary.... Objection was made to the swearing in of Butts, of South Carolina, and Belford, of Colorado. In relation to the latter Springer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report at as early a day as possible whether Colorado is a State in the Union, and declaring, until such report is received, that no person claiming to be a Representative from Colorado shall be sworn in as a member. After some discussion the resolution of Springer was adopted. The House proceeded to the consideration of the question of admitting Butts, of South Carolina, to his seat, the point against his admission being that he had been counted in by the Returning Board. Hoskins presented a memorial and protest signed by the citizens of the district against the admission of Butts, and moved the reference of the question to the Committee on Elections. Morrison's motion was adopted, 142 to 80....A resolution was offered by Hewitt, and adopted, for the appointment of three selected committees, one of fifteen members to proceed to Louisiana, one of six members to proceed to Florida, and one of nine members to proceed to South Carolina to investigate the action of the Returning or Canvassing Boards, as to the recent elections in those States, and report all facts essential to an honest return of the votes of the electors for President and Vice President, and to a fair understanding thereof by the people, and whether the electoral votes of those States should be counted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.—*Senate.*—Morton submitted a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, which was read and laid on the table until the appointment of the committees, and will then be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In submitting the resolution, Morton said it was identical with the proposition reported by Committee on Privileges and Elections two years ago....A bill was introduced to establish the Territory of the Black Hills. ......Edmunds moved to take up the resolution submitted yesterday, ordering an inquiry into the late election in various Southern States. The motion, after a long debate, was agreed to by a strict party vote....Merrimon introduced a bill to alter the time for holding elections for President and Vice President and counting the vote in the Electoral College. Ordered printed, and to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed. It provides that the Revised Statutes shall be amended so that the election for President and Vice President shall be held in October, and the Electoral College shall meet in the January following.

House.—The House proceedings were dull and spiritless. A resolution was adopted assigning Saturday, Dec. 16, for the presentation of suitable resolutions on the death of the late Speaker Kerr. ... The Speaker then announced the President's annual Message, which was thereupon read by the Clerk....On motion of Wood (N. Y.), the Message and accompanying documents were ordered printed forthwith in pamphlet form, and were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.... The Speaker announced the following select committees: On Louisiana—Messrs. Morrison, Jenks, McMahon, Lynde, Blackburn, Meade, House, Phelps, New, Ross, Townsend (Pa.), Danford, Hurlbut (Ill.), Crapo and Joyce. On Florida—Messrs. Thompson, De Bolt, Walling, Hopkins, Garfield and Dunnell. On the South Carolina committee the name of Cochrane was substituted for that of Stenger, excused on account of illness in his family.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.—*Senate.*—Mr. Withers called up his resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate under what authority and for what purpose troops were sent to Petersburg, Va., on the day of the recent election. After a long debate, participated in by Messrs. Withers, Thurman, Morton, Edmunds, and Logan, the resolution was adopted in a slightly modified form....The Chair laid before the Senate a Message from the President of the United States inclosing the report of Senator Sherman and other members of the committee which visited New Orleans, together with accompanying testimony in regard to the recent election in Louisiana, and moved that it be printed and lie on the table. A lengthy debate followed, the Democratic Senators objecting to printing the communication of the committee and the accompanying affidavits.... Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution of which he gave notice yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to counting the electoral vote. Merrimon objected, and read the 21st joint rule, requiring that bills, resolutions, etc., not acted upon at the close of the first session of a Congress shall be taken up and acted upon at the beginning of the second session, as if no adjournment had taken place. He raised the point of order that as the joint rules were in force unfinished business from the last session should be taken up....The Chair overruled the point of order, and decided that the joint rules were not in force....Merrimon appealed from the decision of the Chair, and proceeded to address the Senate, but soon yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President transmitting a letter accompanied by the testimony addressed to him by Hon. John Sherman and other distinguished citizens in regard to the canvass of the vote for electors in Louisiana. The Speaker, after a review of the rule on the subject, decided that the paper in question was in the nature of information and a step toward correct legislation, and that therefore it must be read. The Clerk thereupon proceeded with the reading of the paper. When it was finished, Mr. Wood, of New York, rose and expressed surprise at such a Message having been sent by the President. He regarded it as most extraordinary and unprecedented, but remarked that this was a marvelous and extraordinary time. The exception which he (Wood) took to it was that the President should have transmitted in such an unauthorized way an unauthorized document of a mere partisan and *ex-parte* character, and his first impulse had been to move that the communication be returned to the President. He should simply move that the Message of the President and the accompanying documents be laid on the table. [Applause.] Hoar said that his side of the House desired to debate the subject. The motion, however, was undebatable, and it was adopted—yeas, 153; nays, 99; a party vote.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.—*Senate.*—The Senate indulged in another long political debate on the proposition to print the President's special Message, and the accompanying report of the Republican Visiting Committee to Louisiana. Mr. Thurman led the debate on the Democratic side, and was answered by Messrs. Morton and Sherman. It was finally decided, 40 to 13, to print all the depositions accompanying the report....Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, offered a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to investigate the facts attending the action of the Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon in giving a certificate of election to one of the Tilden electoral candidates....Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to restrain unauthorized persons from assuming to act as electors for President and Vice President....Mr. Paddock introduced a bill for the free distribution of public documents printed or ordered to be printed.... Mr. Cameron (Wis.) introduced a bill concerning commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels and sailing vessels.

House.—Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members and five Senators to decide upon some rules governing the counting of the electoral vote, so as to prevent any trouble. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.... The Pension bill was reported to the House. It appropriates about $29,000,000; or some $2,000,000 less than last year....Frye presented a protest of the Colorado Legislature against the refusal of the House to admit to his seat the member-elect from that State. Referred.... Wood (N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for copies of all orders and directions emanating from him, or from any of the executive departments of the Government, to any military or civil officer with regard to services of the army in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. Kasson objected.

The Official Result in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The Returning Board to-day promulgated the result of the canvass of the votes for President and State officers. The net result is the return of the Hayes electors, the entire Republican State ticket, a majority of Republicans in the Legislature, and of four Republican and two Democratic Congressmen. Appended are the figures on Presidential electors:

Hayes Electors.		*Tilden Electors.*	
Kellogg	75,135	McEnery	70,508
Burch	75,127	Wickliffe	70,509
Joseph	75,114	St. Martin	70,5 3
Sheldon	74,027	Poche	70,395
Marks	74 418	De Blanc	70,537
Levissee	74 003	Seay	70,536
Brewster	74,0 7	Cobb	70,4[illegible]
Joffrion	74,736	Cross	70,508

The majority of the lowest Hayes elector over the highest Tilden elector is 3,437.

The following is the vote as returned on State officers: Governor, Packard, Republican, 74 624; Nicholls; Democrat, 71,198; Packard's majority, 3,426; Lieutenant Governor, Antoine, Republican, 74 669; Wiltz, Democrat, 71,092; Antoine's majority, 3,577; Attorney General, Hunt, Republican, 75,136; Ogden, Democrat, 70,686; Hunt's majority, 4,15; Auditor of Public Accounts, Johnson, Republican, 75,355; Jumel, Democrat, 70,391; Johnson's majority, 3,164; Superintendent of Public Education, Brown, Republican, 74,446; Lusher, Democrat, 71,109; Brown's majority, 3,337; Secretary of State, Honore, Republican, 74,553; Strong, Democrat, 70,696; Honore's majority, 3,857.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Destruction by Fire of a Brooklyn Theater—A Panic, During Which 350 Persons Perish—Details of the Terrible Calamity.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Theater was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst., and about 350 people perished in the flames. Dispatches from New York give the following details of the awful calamity:

The fire originated on the stage at 11:30 p. m., when the company was about half through with the last act of the "Two Orphans." The fire spread with lightning rapidity, and burst out through the door on Washington street. The panic and confusion among the audience were terrible.

The fire originated in the flies, which, blazing, fell on the top the scenery. One of the actresses came to the front of the stage and said: "A small accident has occurred, but don't be alarmed. Only a piece of fly is on fire." On the mention of "fire" the audience rose to their feet and made a wild rush for the doors. The smoke soon became suffocating, and women fell fainting in the aisles, and were trampled over. Numbers jumped out of the windows and were seriously injured. It is thought that not less than 350 persons were killed in the rush to the exit or burned to death, being unable to escape.

The fire broke out during the performance of the last scene of the "Two Orphans," in which Miss Claxton, who plays the part of the heroine, lies on the boat-house floor. In five minutes more the audience would have been dismissed, and there would have been nothing more serious to record than the destruction of property.

The house was about two thirds filled, those below sitting well forward toward the stage. For those in the family circle, dress circle, and galleries there was no way of escape, except by Washington street.

The panic-stricken people rushed pell-mell toward and down the stairways. The main exit became immediately choked up, and a scene of terror, confusion, and distress ensued which beggars description.

Just above the landing-place of the stairway a woman in the crush had her foot pushed between the balusters and fell. The crowd behind, forced forward by the terrified people still further behind, fell over and piled on top of each other four and five feet deep.

The police from the station-house, next door, were promptly at the scene, but, owing to the manner in which the people were piled upon top of each other and massed together, they could extricate comparatively few, and these were all bruised, bleeding and maimed.

Kate Claxton, at the preliminary inquiry of the Fire Marshal, said: "At the beginning of the last act, just as the curtain went up, I heard a rumbling noise on the stage, and two minutes after I saw flames. The fire seemed to be all on the stage. Mrs. Farren, myself, Mr. Studley and Mr. Murdock were on the stage at this time. We four remained there and endeavored as best we could to quiet the audience and prevent a panic. I said to people: 'Be quiet, we are between you and the fire. The front door is open and the passages are clear.' Not one of the audience jumped on the stage. Flames were then coming down on us. I ran out and jumped over several people. Mr. H. S. Murdock, after endeavoring to calm the fears of the panic-stricken people, went to his dressing-room to get his clothing, and must have been suffocated."

J. W. Thorp, the stage manager, states that the fire occurred in this wise: A drop was ignited from a border light by some means inexplicable, as one was guarded from the other. He immediately directed Stage Carpenter Weaver and two supernumeraries to endeavor to extinguish the flames, but the difficulty was to reach the part on fire. The stage carpenter, with the supernumeraries, essayed to effect that object by lowering the drop, and in so doing added fuel to the flames. The scene, the last in the play, embraced a ceiled apartment, and the instant that the burning drop came in contact with the inflammable ceiling, it seemed to spread the existing flames. In a flash, as though powder had previously been scattered about the scenery, the entire properties were in a blaze. The usual avenues of escape were thus summarily closed at the rear, and an exit, if at all possible, had to be made by way of the box entrance. All, except perhaps one or two, thus escaped.

A later dispatch from New York gives the following additional details: Horror upon horror accumulated as the day advanced. Corpse after corpse, charred and blackened, was passed out, and still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish. As the number mounted to 150 and 160, the belief that the number would reach 200 grew into a certainty, and, finally, at 4:30, the 200th body was removed. Some were found with limbs and hands burned off, and nothing left but a ghastly, blackened trunk.

At 5 o'clock the number had reached 220. Twenty bodies were taken out in half an hour. A look into the pit at this time still showed a considerable pile of corpses lying crosswise, like sticks of wood, and there were apparently still fifty or sixty corpses remaining. This was in the cellar under the inner vestibule, from where all the bodies taken out to-day were removed. They lay in a pile, apparently where they had been pitched into the cellar when the floor and stairway gave way. As night approached, two calcium lights were placed in position, and the work of removing the ghastly forms of the dead (made more so by the light) was continued. They were under the galleries, but no estimate could be made of the number. The charred remains of the victims were taken out in front and rear of the theater and rapidly loaded in boxes, and placed upon the undertakers' wagons. Still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish.

At a late hour to-night 285 bodies have been recovered.

The city authorities were in session to-day to make arrangements for interment in Greenwood Cemetery of the dead not identified.

The *Times* says that Fire Marshal Keady, who has made an exhaustive examination of the circumstances attending the fire, is of opinion that at least 350 persons perished in the flames.

Further Particulars—Heartrending Scenes and Incidents—Death's Convulsions

[New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

A medical gentleman stated that the position of nearly all the bodies indicated that a mighty struggle was going on when death overtook them. Arms were flexed and hands clenched in the act of pushing. Knees were bent and legs drawn up as though fighting off some advancing, overpowering foe. Whether this was caused by the pressure of the crowd, or falling debris, or even the heat of the flames, could not be told. It was the general opinion, nevertheless, that some portion of the building gave way, precipitating the crowd into the flames below. The rapid fall of the roof that followed buried those who escaped the other catastrophe.

A young man named Dietz was identified by his sister and a friend, who, in discovering that it was the body they were in search of, were so overcome that it was all the authorities could do to keep them from falling on and embracing the corpse. The sister stood near it crying, and giving vent to such exclamations as, "Poor Abe! Oh, if mother can only stand this blow!"

The body of one young man was discovered by his sister, who, casting one glance at what was left of his coat, gave a cry of "My Tom!" and fell fainting in the arms of her father, and was carried insensible to the street. It was afterward found that this young man was the only support of his mother and sister, his father being a drunkard, who had not contributed toward the support of his family for two or three years.

A dense crowd filled the streets in the vicinity of the place of the disaster. The crowd was so great that it was almost an impossibility for those who were permitted to enter the line to make their way through it. All classes of people composed the assemblage—women and children as well as men—all drawn to the spot by the excitement.

Most of the buildings opposite the theater run through from street to street, and the windows of all of them were crowded with spectators, principally women. A temporary wooden inclined plane was built from the horrible pit in which most of the bodies were found. Along this they were carried in boxes covered with blankets. They were then placed in the undertakers' wagons, which were in waiting to carry them to the Morgue. The wagons of all the undertakers in Brooklyn were in use, and were drawn up in line along the edge of the sidewalk. One after another of them was backed up to the theater door to receive the boxes containing the dead. At intervals of a few minutes several men would emerge from the door carrying a coffin shaped, leaden-lined box, covered with a blanket to conceal the ghastly spectacle presented by the charred and blackened corpses. The blanket outlined the deformed and shapeless mass. A hand or foot protruded above the box, and in some cases bodies were stiffened in almost sitting posture, and, as the wagons were driven rapidly up the street, their heads nodded to and fro beneath the blankets, or protruding limbs quivered horribly.

The sight caused many strong men to turn away from the spot with tearful eyes.

Miss Kate Claxton said that, at the time the fire broke out, she was reclining on a mattress on the stage at the opening of the first scene of the last act of the "Two Orphans." She was lying without a pillow, face upward, with her eyes closed, but, hearing the confusion, she partially opened her eyes, and could see, through the canvas cover of the house represented on the stage, the flames above. The scene proceeded with the knowledge on the part of the actors that there was a fire on the stage, but all were hoping that it would be extinguished. The actors on the stage at the beginning of the act were Miss Claxton and Mr. Murdoch. Mrs. Farren and Mr. Studley also took their parts soon after, and the scene was about half-played when the scenery was seen to be in flames. The people in the parquette also became alarmed at the confusion on the stage and the fire, which was now plainly seen. The four actors ranged themselves in a line across the stage close to the footlights, and as far as possible from the flames in the rear. Mr. Studley begged the audience to be quiet, saying that there was no cause for alarm. Miss Claxton cleared her throat and shouted, "Will the people keep their seats? We are between you and the flames, and we will be burned first. Will the people in the front seats sit down?" Miss Claxton is of the opinion that, had not the actors remained firm in a line across the front of the stage, the people would have leaped upon the stage and attempted to escape by the rear, where the flames were raging. In a moment or two, however, the alarm seized upon the people in the balcony and gallery, and a rush was then made for the doors.

Drunkenness Cured.

A correspondent sends the New York *Times* the following recipe for the cure of intemperance:

In the first place, the patient must have a desire to reform, coupled with a determination that he will conquer the enemy or perish in the struggle. Then the physical system of the patient should be relieved from impurities as far as possible by a thorough cathartic treatment—blue pills and citrate of magnesia recommended. Then there must be a complete cessation from all alcoholic drinks, even to the lightest wines, beer or cider. There must be no gradual stoppage, but teetotal abstinence; here the will-power of the patient will receive its severest test, and must prove the mettle of the man. Begin at once to use the following prescriptions, which are readily procured at any first-class apothecary store:

NO. 1—FOR NERVOUSNESS.

R. Elix. Valerianate ammonia............1½ oz.
Water.............4½ oz.
Mix. Take a small wineglassful when necessary.

NO. 2—FOR STRENGTHENING.

R. Citrate iron and quinine............1 drachm
Tincture Gentian comp............¾ oz.
Simple elixir............2½ oz.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful twice daily.

NO. 3—FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

R. Bromide sodium............¾ oz.
Pepsin............1½ drachms
Sub-nitrate bismuth............1 drachm
Tincture of capsicum............30 drops
Simple elixir............1 oz.
Water............sufficient to make 4 oz.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three times during the day, and two teaspoonfuls at bedtime.

If the patient has been a heavy and prolonged drinker, the shock to the nervous system will be considerable, no doubt, but the antidote will sustain even the worst cases, and very soon a restored and natural appetite, which should be supplied with a generous diet of substantial food, and either tea or coffee will restore and build up a patient's system to its natural condition. He will then rejoice in the freedom of his new life, and, like my friend, become impervious to all temptations to indulge evermore in the cup which has caused him and his friends so much misery.

An Arkansas Tragedy.

A bloody tragedy was recently enacted at Mackville, Green county, Ark. A short time ago two desperadoes, named Vowell and Duncan, assisted a peddler, who was under arrest, to make his escape from the county authorities, and then robbed him. They were captured and tried, but the peddler had been bought off and refused to prosecute the desperadoes. They then declared their intention to take revenge on Robert McCullom, the Deputy Sheriff, and Berryman Harvey, the Justice of the Peace. While the funeral of a woman was in progress near Mackville, Vowell and Duncan made their appearance. They gave no evidence of belligerent intentions, but aided in filling the grave. When the work was completed Duncan drew his revolver without a word and commenced shooting at McCullom, Vowell at the same time drawing on Justice Harvey. The last named grabbed up a grub-hoe, which had been used in digging the grave, and knocked Vowell down before he could shoot. He then turned to aid McCullom, but the latter was down, and Duncan was rapidly emptying his revolver. Harvey knocked the desperado over, but Vowell coming to his partner's assistance the Justice turned and ran. Vowell and Duncan gave their attention to McCullom, shooting him three times after he was dead. McCullom was armed, but was able to fire but once, that shot penetrating Duncan's abdomen. Harvey got off badly crippled. The desperadoes are hiding in the woods, but it is thought their capture is sure, as Duncan's wound is a bad one.

The New Proverbial Philosophy.

Ask no woman her age. Never joke with a policeman. Do not play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man who stutters. Be civil to rich uncles and aunts. Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party. Always sit next the carver if you can, at dinner. Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers. Wind up your conduct, like your watch, once every day, minutely examining whether you are fast or slow. Make friends with the steward on board a steamer—there's no knowing how soon you may be in his power.

THERE is a law still unrepealed on the New Jersey statute books forbidding church fairs and theatrical entertainments of every description, whether on a Sunday or a week-day, and a manager has lately been convicted under it with a view to making a test case.

Street Loafers.

Whence do they come, those idlers in the streets who, wandering in single rank or dispersed detachments among the busy and the purposeful, are confounded with them, and never seen for what they are till something happens which calls them together, when they astonish us by their numbers and the problem of how they are able to live at all—idling not being a profitable investment of one's capital. Men and women who, one would suppose, had enough to do to keep things straight, and to find food and clothing for themselves and those belonging to them, if they worked diligently for twelve hours out of the twenty-four, gather into compact masses of gaping idleness at every unusual occurrence, every trifling accident, and pass hours staring at the sight, if hours are needed to be passed before the obstruction gets itself removed, or the show vanishes into space. Masterless men, surely, they must be; yet evidently they are not their own masters, so far as having the whip-hand of circumstances goes—women without home or duties, for all that dress and appearance and the betraying wedding-ring would seem to point to both; mere idlers cumbering the ground which others till, and living as best they can on food which they only help to consume, taking no trouble to create or prepare. These multitudes of idlers to be collected together in the streets of any large town at a moment's notice have always seemed to us to be the oddest phenomenon of our social life. Men with the need and marks of work legibly written on every square inch of their person and attire, why are they not at their bench, in the factory, the foundry, the ship-yard, at the anvil, at the loom! Or, if they belong to none of these trades, and are of that queer, nondescript class which seems to have no settled occupation, and one may well believe no settled home—which calls itself generically the class of the "handy man," "ready" for jobs of any kind and living on the disregarded crumbs of labor—how is it that they give so much time from their scratchings on the surface of the great field of work, and spend in street sight-seeing that precious jewel to humanity called time! Who can tell? All we know is that, like vultures gathered to the carcass, not the least event can happen in the streets out of the ordinary run of daily traffic—a horse cannot fall, a new kind of hurdy-gurdy cannot grind out a familiar tune, a mountebank cannot go through tricks that were stale a hundred years ago, nor Punch repeat a pantomime known by heart to all but the rising generation—but the idlers are gathered in crowds; and for them, at least, all the duties of life are suspended for hours to come.

The Russian Loan.

The surprising quickness and readiness with which the recent Russian loan of 100,000,000 roubles was taken by the two cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow alone only finds its parallel in the case with which the French raised the enormous German war indemnities. The ukase of the Czar authorized the Bank of Russia to issue notes for 100,000,000 roubles, receiving cash subscriptions at 92, the notes to have the character of bonds and bear 5 per cent. interest. Estimating the rouble at 78 cents, the amount would be equivalent to $78,000,000, which would yield to the Government, at 92, the sum in cash of $71,760,000. No time is fixed for the loan to run, and it will be at the option of the Government to redeem the notes whenever it sees fit. Looking at the loan from an unfinancial standpoint, the quickness with which it has been taken shows the uncompromising spirit of the Russian people upon the questions at issue between Turkey and the Sclaves. It is an eloquent testimonial of the determination of the people that the Sclaves shall be free.

A Decision and a Problem.

A Georgia colored debating society was lately discussing, "Which is the best for the laboring man, to work for wages or part of the crop?" An old "uncle" spoke the sense of the meeting when he thought "bofe was the best, if dey could only be brung togedder somehow."

IN London a Jew had been charged with the murder of a Jew. It is said that this is the first time such a thing has happened, and that the last Jew hanged in England was hanged 200 years ago for forgery.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	7 25	@11 00	
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 25	
COTTON	12	@ 12½	
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 75	@ 5 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 26	@ 1 30	
CORN—Western Mixed	54	@ 61	
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	45	@ 50	
RYE—Western	80	@ 83	
PORK—New Mess	16 50	@16 75	
LARD—Steam	10½	@ 10½	

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	4 50	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 16	@ 1 16½
No. 3 Spring	1 08	@ 1 09½
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	72	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2, New	67	@ 68
BUTTER—Creamery	30	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	22	@ 25
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 25
LARD	9¾	@ 10

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No 2 Red Fall	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 36
RYE—No. 2	61½	@ 62
PORK—Mess	16 25	@16 50
LARD	9¾	@ 10
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 25
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 75

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 2	1 18½	@ 1 19
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33½
RYE	60	@ 61
BARLEY—No. 2	77	@ 78

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 28	@ 1 35
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS	30	@ 36
RYE	72	@ 75
PORK—Mess	16 75	@16 00
LARD	10	@ 10½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 30	@ 1 38
Amber	1 27	@ 1 30
CORN	46	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	5 85	@ 6 40
WHEAT—White	1 35	@ 1 43
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 51
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 30
PORK—Mess	16 00	@16 50
LARD	10	@ 10½

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 40	@ 5 60
Philadelphias	6 00	@ 6 30
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 25
Medium	4 30	@ 4 75
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HALL, Publisher.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

The Potato-Bug's Departure.

He left his cabbage chamber,
And took his station where
The "greened" potato branches
Repelled the sun's fierce glare.

He stood a grim old hard-shell,
Beneath the stalk which he
Ten four-score days before that
Had trimmed with [illegible].

It then was young and tender,
And he was tender, too,
But with it's strength he strengthened,
And with it's growth he grew.

But death was now among them,
And soon the patch would clean
Of all that eat poisons—
Some called it Paris green.

While he thus meditated
On things which time reveals,
His appetite suggested
'Twas rather long 'tween meals.

The vine he quickly mounted,
Its branches glided through,
Until he saw a dew-drop
Reflect the emerald hue.

He stopped and there ate dinner
And sipped what nectar seemed,
But feelings soon convinced him
That he had only dreamed.

He knew his feast was over,
That he for once must fast,
So turned his paws toward heaven
And calmly breathed his last.

Around the Farm.

TOBACCO growers and dealers allege that it is an established fact that tobacco furnishes employment to more people than any other crop raised, or article produced, in this country.

A NEW HAVEN company is making a new thing to protect trees from worms. The invention is a rubber band with a single bristling row of brass pins set very close to each other, like the teeth of a comb, in the middle of the strip, and worms cannot crawl above it.

THE comb is the hen's pulse. If that be strong and bright, of a good color and full of blood, shaking with every quick movement of the bird in the combed varieties, the bird is in a normal state of health and in a laying condition. When the rim of the comb and wattles have a purplish tinge the bird is not well.

WE urge farmers to gather the leaves for bedding for pigs, sheep, cows and horses. Store them where they will keep dry and be convenient for use. Gathering these leaves gives your premises a cleanly look and furnishes one of the best articles for bedding and manurial purposes that the farm produces.—*American Cultivator.*

IN regard to the sweet apples for the winter list we have three that succeed in this State to perfection, Bailey sweet for early winter, Ladies' sweeting for winter and spring, and Tallman sweeting, hardy, excellent for winter baking, and a valuable fruit. To be without these is to be without any other sweet thing, and one of them should appear in any list.—*Michigan Farmer.*

IF the crown in cattle is high up, it is an indication of a quiet and mild disposition; if it is low down, it is an indication of a fractious disposition. I have seen cattle with the crown two or three inches above the line of the eyes, and others two or three inches below. Thirty years' experience has confirmed me in the belief of the correctness of this test, although it may not be infallible. It is generally believed to be correct by all who have observed it. It applies equally as well to cows as oxen. I would not buy cattle with the crowns two or three inches below the eyes on any consideration.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

IN storing turnips, select a sloping or dry piece of ground, and gather them into one long heap; cover them with straw to keep out the dirt, and pack the earth on them a foot thick; do not put any soil on the very top, but cover that with a board with holes in it, or old fence posts with the butts off. The holes in the board or posts will give ventilation, and should be covered with a board to keep out the wet. Should the weather be very severe, long stable manure put on the north side of the heap will keep the frost from going in too deeply. Grade around the heap nicely, so that no water will stand there.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

IF I could have my entire farm covered with boards lying flat on the ground a whole year, I would expect more benefit than from twenty-five loads of barn-yard manure to the acre. Now, so far as straw goes it has a similar effect. I believe the very best use of straw, except as litter for the stables of barn-yards, is to spread it on the fields. I put straw on my wheat last season with manifest improvement as compared with places where none was spread. I expected improvement to the clover, but in that I was disappointed. I noticed small spots where the straw had been in bunches the clover was out, having been smothered apparently. I took up boards from a space about twenty feet square, after they had laid two years, and planted potatoes, the surrounding ground being also planted. Where the boards had laid I had three times as many bushels as on a like plot adjoining.—*Elmira Gazette.*

SCATTERED thickly over France may be seen posted the following notice from the Minister of Agriculture:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

This placard is placed under the protection of good sense and public decency.

The hedgehog lives on mice, small rodents, slugs and grubs (vers blancs), animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog.

The toad, farm assistant, destroys from twenty to thirty insects an hour. Don't kill the toad.

The mole is continually destroying grubs (vers blancs), larvæ, palmer worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Does more good than harm. Don't kill the mole.

The May bug and its larvæ or grub; mortal enemy of agriculture; lays from seventy to eighty eggs. Kill the May bug.

Birds, each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them victoriously. They are great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Children will be paid 25 centimes for every 500 May bugs placed in the hands of the garde champeter.

About the House.

THE paroxysm of coughing may often be prevented or cured by using a little dry salt as a gargle. It will stop the tickling in the throat.

TO BOIL POTATOES.—Peel them and let them lie in cold water for an hour or two. Put them in salted boiling water; when done, drain off all the water and set them back on the stove to dry. Then mash them and add milk and butter. Serve hot.

TO MAKE a rabbit taste like hare, choose one that is of good size. Skin it, and lay it in a seasoning of black pepper and allspice, ground, a glass of port wine, the same quantity of vinegar, turn it over occasionally. Let it remain in the seasoning for forty hours then take it out. Do not wash it, but stuff it and roast it as a hare.

SLIPPERY-ELM TEA.—Take a tablespoonful of ground slippery elm (or the bark may be used if preferred), pour upon it a pint of boiling water. When cold strain it through a fine sieve or piece of thin muslin. Cold water poured upon it, and let stand for six or eight hours, will answer the same purpose and be a much lighter color.

TO FRY sausage with apples, take one pound of sausage, and a dozen apples, slice eight of the apples an eighth of an inch thick. Cut the other four in quarters. Fry them with the sausage a fine light-brown. Lay the sausage in the middle of the dish, and the apples round the outside. Garnish with the quartered apples. Serve with mashed potatoes.

PEA PIECRUST.—Stew the split peas as for dinner. Strain through a colander or coarse sieve. Then add equal parts good wheat meal and fine corn meal sufficient to make a soft dough. Knead well for fifteen minutes, adding mixed meal enough to make a moderately stiff dough, then roll out and use as any other piecrust. It cooks very quickly.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "We think we can give a recipe to make a wine said to be equal to Heidsieck. Take small, ripe tomatoes, pick off the stems, put them into a tub, wash them clean, and then strain them through a linen bag. One bushel will make five gallons of pure wine. Add two and a half to three pounds of loaf sugar to each gallon, then put into a cask and ferment, and fix as you do raspberry wine. If two gallons of water be added to the five gallons of juice, it will still make a very nice wine. Brown sugar may be used instead of loaf, but the wine is much more sparkling when loaf sugar is used."

The Next World's Fair.

The plans of M. Daviond for the palace on the Trocadero, which is to be the main building of the Paris Exhibition of 1878, are furnished. The building is to be of stone and enameled terra-cotta, and will probably be built so solidly that the city of Paris will buy it when the show is over, and turn it to some account. The architecture will be Arabesque. The palace will be flanked by two extensive lateral galleries for the horticultural and agricultural exhibitions. At the sides will be two lighthouses, each 250 feet high, the lanterns of which will be visible from nearly every point in Paris. These towers will be used for experiments with the electric light, and the various international methods of lighting. The slopes of the Trocadero will be decorated with gardens belonging to different nations, and with a cascade, which is thus described by Ph. Burty in the London *Academy*: "It will spring from the very base of the palace, from the pedestal of a group of large decorative figures in stone and bronze. A grotto nestles behind the curve described by this cascade, which will have a fall of nine metres. Through this sheet of crystal the spectator will see confusedly the whole extent of the Universal Exhibition, with its buildings and its gardens stretching away over the Champ de Mars, as far as to the Ecole Militaire, then, beyond and in all directions, the great basin of Paris, drained and intersected by the Seine, and bordered on the horizon by picturesque hills."

Double Trouble.

There was a double service in a Methodist Church at Nottingham, Manitoba, on a recent Sunday. A feud had rent asunder the congregation, and each faction called a new minister. One of them took possession of the pulpit, and the other sat behind the chancel rail. The man in the pulpit gave out one hymn and the man behind the rail another, and both were sung simultaneously by the rival factions. The man behind the railing gave out his text, and the man in the pulpit began to read a chapter from the Bible. The chapter came to an end before the sermon, and a hymn was interjected; but the preacher went on from point to point without being worried in the least. At the close of the service a deacon explained that it had been enacted "under legal advice, and to further the cause of Christ."

One Hundred and Eleven Years.

On Thursday night Alderman Isaac Stewart was called into the house of a colored family on Lake street to perform a marriage ceremony. The couple were Ruth Johnson and James H. Carter. The bride is the granddaughter of Frank Whetts, a colored man, who claims to be the oldest man living. He was present also. Whetts has documents to show that he was born Jan. 16, 1766, and will therefore be 111 years of age next January. He is still able to read and talk intelligently. He sleeps the most of his time.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

PIERRE DUMAS fell into the water at Melun, and was fished out for a dead man. The body was carried to the morgue and laid on a slab safe and sound. Next morning the keepers were scared on finding the corpse walking about; he had a fit of lethargy, which passed off at midnight, and he awoke to find himself among corpses, whose society he had to endure till the keepers unlocked the mortuary.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the annual report of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances for the past year, we gather the following interesting figures:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

The receipts during the first quarter were:

From customs	$ 37,554,730.[illegible]
From internal revenue	28,919,536.87
From sales of public lands	202,606.[illegible]
From taxation on circulation, etc., of national banks	3,334,797.97
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways	97,902.80
From customs fines, etc.	17,680.77
From consular, patent and other fees	[illegible]
From proceeds of sales of Government property	177,976.52
From miscellaneous sources	3,128,069.16
Net ordinary receipts	$ 72,901,906.55
Premium on sales of coin	269,618.96
	$ 73,110,524.40
Proceeds of bonds of 1881, Geneva award	2,403,445.88
Total net ordinary receipts	$ 75,513,970.28
Balance in treasury June 30, 1876	121,807,722.20
Total available	$197,321,[illegible]

The expenditures during the same period were:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues		$15,667,369.41
For Indians		1,454,785.98
For pensions		8,982,387.98
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals		9,715,661.86
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards		6,174,[illegible]
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific railway bonds		37,107,680.65
Total ordinary expenditures		$78,751,883.26
Redemption of the public debt	$3,618,648.77	
Judgments of Court of Alabama Claims	2,353,634.21	
		5,972,282.98
Total expenditures		$ 84,724,176.24
Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1876		112,597,426.08
Total		$197,321,702.32

For the remaining three quarters it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From customs	$ 89,445,271.87
From internal revenue	87,[illegible]
From sale of public lands	800,000.00
From tax on national banks	3,600,000.00
From reimbursement by Pacific railways	800,000.00
From customs fines, penalties, and forfeitures	75,000.00
From consular, patent, and other fees	1,300,000.00
From proceeds of sales of public property	200,000.00
From miscellaneous sources, including premium on coin	4,000,000.00
Total net receipts	$191,151,936.10

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditures will be:

For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings	$39,000,000.00
For Indians	4,000,000.00
For pensions	20,000,000.00
For military establishment	26,500,000.00
For naval establishment	7,500,000.00
For interest on the public debt	61,876,860.00
Total ordinary expenditures	158,876,860.00

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, will be:

From customs	$130,000,000.00
From internal revenue	123,000,000.00
From sales of public lands	1,200,000.00
From tax on circulation of national banks	7,250,000.00
From reimbursement of interest by Pacific railway companies	350,000.00
From customs fines, penalties and forfeitures	1,150,000.00
From consular, letters-patent, and other fees	2,250,000.00
From proceeds of sales of Government property	250,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	5,500,000.00
Total ordinary receipts	$270,050,000.00

It is estimated that the ordinary expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses	$15,500,000.00
For foreign intercourse	1,345,[illegible]
For Indians	5,342,000.00
For pensions	28,500,000.00
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	36,500,000.00
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards	18,000,000.00
For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings, light-houses, collecting revenues, mail-steamship service, deficiency in postal revenues, public printing, etc.	42,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	94,386,204.00
For interest on Pacific railway bonds	3,877,410.00
Total estimated expenditures, exclusive of the sinking-fund account and principal of the public debt	$243,350,704.00

Upon the basis of these estimates, there will be a surplus revenue for the fiscal year 1878, applicable to the sinking fund, of $26,699,296. The estimated amount required by law to be set apart for that fund is $35,391,096.60. If, therefore, these estimates shall prove to be approximately correct, there will be a deficiency in this account of $8,691,800.60.

The estimates received from the several executive departments are as follows:

Legislative establishment		2,943,722.80
Executive establishment		15,999,199.38
Judicial establishment		3,911,400.00
Foreign intercourse		1,245,297.50
Military establishment		32,218,595.00
Naval establishment		19,430,[illegible]
Indian affairs		5,342,[illegible]
Pensions		29,533,000.00
Public works:		
Treasury Department	$ 4,294,196.65	
War Department	18,793,227.70	
Navy Department	2,900,096.00	
Interior Department	537,962.62	
Department of Agriculture	13,450.00	
Department of Justice	42,500.00	
		26,581,432.97
Postal service		6,078,267.43
Miscellaneous		10,553,646.85
Permanent appropriations (including $35,391,096.60 for sinking fund)		146,806,576.36
Total		$299,611,671.00

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Principal of the debt July 1, 1876	$2,232,284,531.95
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date	38,647,556.19
Total debt	$2,270,932,088.14
Cash in treasury	142,243,361.82
Debt, less cash in the treasury	$2,128,688,726.32
Principal of the debt July 1, 1876	$2,180,395,067.15
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date	38,514,004.54
Total debt	$2,218,909,071.69
Cash in treasury	119,469,726.70
Debt, less cash in the treasury	$2,099,439,344.99
Showing reduction, as above stated, of	$29,249,381.33

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

In March, 1869, by an act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," the faith of the United States was "solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States;" and, further, "to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

By the act of January, 1875, Congress declared the purpose of resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, and to that end, and in execution of the pledge of the act of 1869, provided for the redemption of the United States notes, and for the issue of national bank notes in lieu thereof, and thus, amid conflicting theories, declared, in effect, a monetary system combined of coin and national bank notes redeemable in coin at the demand of the holder, in harmony with the constitution and the traditional policy of the American people.

By this legislation it will be perceived that the United States is fully committed to the resumption of specie payments on a given day in January, 1879, by the method of redemption of United States notes current as lawful money, and the substitution therefor of national-bank currency, the equivalent of money by its convertibility into coin on demand. The popular favor with which this enactment was hailed, looking to the consummation of an exigent measure of public necessity, was modified only by an apprehension of the possible inadequacy of its terms to accomplish its end. A return to the constitutional standard of values at any time will doubtless, to some extent, involve a reduction in nominal prices, and consequent contraction of the volume of currency, but this is not of itself necessarily an evil, and, if it were, it is an evil incident to a vicious system, not cured by the continuance of the evil, while the measure itself is demanded by the highest economic considerations and principles of honest dealing among men. Besides, the troubles likely to grow out of enforced resumption are believed to be greatly exaggerated. Restoration of the constitutional standard of values by resumption, and the extinction of irredeemable notes current as money, and the enforcement of payment in coin on demand, of the national bank notes treated as the equivalent of money, are obviously alike of national obligation and public necessity. The suspension was the act of the National Government, and to the National Government the people properly look to take the initiative in resumption. Having, under its authority to coin money, assumed to regulate the currency of the country, and as the States are inhibited "to make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," and, as irredeemable and inconvertible paper currency is essentially repugnant to the principles of the constitution and the traditional policy of the American people, it is obviously incumbent on the Government to maintain and preserve the money standard of values of the constitution, and to enforce the obligation of payment in coin on demand, at the option of the holder of all paper money.

ISSUE OF SILVER COIN.

Immediately upon the passage of the act of April 17, 1876, the department, through its several independent-treasury offices, began to issue, in redemption of the outstanding fractional currency, the subsidiary silver which had been coined under the authority of the Resumption act of January 14, 1875. To further relieve the pressing demand throughout the country for money of small denominations, the silver coin in the treasury, previous to the passage of the act above mentioned, was also issued in payment of current obligations of the Government.

Under the authority for the issue of silver coin granted by the act of July 22, 1876, the department, in addition to redeeming fractional currency, whenever presented for that purpose, has also issued silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes as rapidly as the coinage at the mints would permit.

From the date first mentioned, to and including October 30, 1876, there has been issued of silver coin, as above stated, $22,096,712.16, of which amount there has been issued for fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $12,959,269.43.

The demand for silver coin for circulation, though growing less urgent, still continues fully equal to the capacity of the mints to supply it. Until this demand shall have ceased, the coinage will be continued as rapidly as practicable, to the limit authorized by law.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The coin values of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, as appears from official returns made to and compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise	$525,582,247
Exports of foreign merchandise	14,802,424
Total	$540,384,671
Imports of goods	460,741,190
Excess of exports over imports	$ 79,643,481

For the fiscal year 1875 there was an excess of imports over exports amounting to $19,562,725, showing a difference of $99,206,206.

Exports of specie and bullion	$ 56,506,302
Imports of specie and bullion	15,936,681
Excess of exports over imports	$ 40,569,621
Total excess of exports of merchandise and the precious metals over imports	$120,213,102

Internal Revenue.

From the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue we gather the following interesting statistics: The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year were $117,236,833, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of $6,691,471. The aggregate receipts for the year were made up from the following sources:

From spirits	$ 57,426,361
From cigars and cheroots	11,2[illegible]2,100
From snuff and tobacco	28,557,165
From fermented liquors	9,571,280
From banks and bankers	4,006,698
Adhesive stamps	6,518,488
Penalties, etc.	914,626
Total	$117,[illegible]

The following table, geographically arranged, will show the payment of internal revenue tax for the last fiscal year by the several States and Territories:

Maine	$ 90,650
New Hampshire	260,261
Vermont	47,136
Massachusetts	2,752,216
Rhode Island	222,678
Connecticut	658,115
Total Eastern States	$ 4,031,046
New York	$14,616,724
New Jersey	3,179,950
Pennsylvania	5,973,439
Delaware	417,593
Maryland	2,877,579
Total Middle States	$27,365,275
Ohio	$18,537,674
Indiana	5,179,126
Illinois	23,780,694
Michigan	2,066,164
Missouri	2,981,942
Wisconsin	3,308,770
Minnesota	249,796
Iowa	1,312,619
Kansas	250,704
Nebraska	602,[illegible]
Total Western States	$56,970,768
Virginia	$ 7,314,394
West Virginia	430,978
Kentucky	7,705,608
Tennessee	598,714
North Carolina	1,671,129
South Carolina	105,606
Georgia	362,726
Alabama	109,341
Mississippi	85,150
Florida	174,266
Louisiana	629,788
Arkansas	86,601
Texas	245,709
Total Southern States	$19,599,310
Colorado	$ 72,669
Nevada	87,923
California	3,055,040
Oregon	49,573
Total Pacific States	$ 3,265,205
District of Columbia	$ 114,589
New Mexico	22,182
Dakota	12,158
Wyoming	15,063
Montana	20,963
Idaho	16,994
Utah	33,232
Arizona	11,976
Washington	20,411
Total Territories	$ 267,676

The foregoing tables, by States, do not include the receipts for the year from the sale of adhesive stamps, fines, penalties, etc., which amounted to over $7,000,000. It will be observed that more than one-half of the whole amount received for internal revenue tax originated with and is credited to the Western States. The credit to the Middle States exceeds that given all the other States and Territories (the Western States excepted). Seven States—Illinois, Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Indiana—are credited respectively with more than the aggregate of the five Eastern States. Illinois and Ohio combined have a larger credit than all the Middle and Southern States, while Illinois alone exceeds the Eastern, Southern and Pacific States, and all the Territories. Two districts in Illinois, the First and Fifth, are credited respectively with $8,971,[illegible] and $8,006,049.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

From the report of Comptroller Knox we glean the following interesting figures regarding the status of the banks:

Section 5,214 of the Revised Statutes provides that the national banks shall pay to the Treasurer the following taxes: One per cent. annually upon the average amount of notes in circulation, and one-half of 1 per cent. annually on the average amount of deposits and the amount of capital stock not invested in United States bonds.

The amount collected by the internal revenue office from State banks, savings banks, and private banks and bankers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was as follows:

On deposits	$2,772,164.97
On capital	1,416,565.[illegible]
On circulation	*17,947.67
Total	$4,006,698.[illegible]

*Of this amount $7,[illegible] was derived from the tax of 10 per cent. upon authorized circulation.

The following table exhibits the amount of United States taxes collected from the organization of the system in 1863 to July 1, 1876, the collections having been made without expense to the Government, from the compilation of the returns in the Treasury Department:

Collections on circulation	[illegible]
Collections on deposits	[illegible]
Collections on capital	[illegible]
Total	$72,[illegible],141.96

The following table gives the amount and ratio to capital of State and national taxation for the year 1876, by geographical divisions:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Capital	$164,316,222
United States taxes	[illegible]
State taxes	3,016,[illegible]
Ratio of U. S. taxes to capital	[illegible]
Ratio of State taxes to capital	[illegible]
Total ratio	3.0

MIDDLE STATES.

Capital	$1[illegible]
United States taxes	3,300,490
State taxes	4,082,489
Ratio of U. S. taxes to capital	1.7
Ratio of State taxes to capital	2.1
Total ratio	3.8

SOUTHERN STATES.

Capital	$ 34,465,483
United States taxes	446,083
State taxes	476,236
Ratio of U. S. taxes to capital	1.3
Ratio of State taxes to capital	1.4
Total ratio	2.7

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Capital	$111,300,585
United States taxes	1,634,969
State taxes	2,602,890
Ratio of U. S. taxes to capital	1.5
Ratio of State taxes	2.4
Total ratio	3.9

NOTE.—The banks reporting State taxation in 1856 possessed a united capital of $493,798,408.

The Government is receiving a revenue from the banks which is more than equal to all taxes paid by them before the war; while the States are also increasing very greatly the burdens which were previously as great as could be borne. Within the past two years seventy-one banks, and since the organization of the system 207 banks have gone into voluntary liquidation, chiefly on account of excessive taxation; and during the last year fewer banks have been organized than in any previous year since 1880, and, unless some favorable legislation is obtained, a large number of banks will retire from the system to engage in private banking.

Report of the United States Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the United States, in his report, simply reviews the business of this important branch of the financial department of the Government during the past year. No recommendation of amendments or modifications of the statutes governing the financial operations of the Government are made, it being considered that such propositions appertain solely to the office of the Secretary, and should emanate directly from that officer. The statistical portions of the report give the following exhibit of the business of the Redemption Agency.

The receipts of national bank notes by the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, amounted to $204,299,615.91, a net increase of $48,978,995.46 over the fiscal year 1874–'75. On July 1, 1875, the cash balance on the books of the agency was $5,036,902, and the uncounted packages on hand with unbroken seals on the same date represented $904,120.[illegible]. The United States notes drawn from the treasury for redemption of bank notes at the counter were $4,738,979, and "overs" reported in bank notes received for redemption were $16,491.42, making the aggregate operations of the agency $215,066,368.68. Of this sum the agency was credited with $5,000,000 in national bank notes fit for circulation deposited in the treasury; $34,927,900 notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury; $97,478,700 assorted bank notes fit for circulation returned to the several national banks; $78,643,155 assorted national bank notes unfit for circulation delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for replacement with new notes, leaving a cash balance of $7,942,539 on June 30, 1876. The amount of notes of each denomination redeemed and assorted for the fiscal year was:

	Fit for Circulation.	*Unfit for Circulation.*
One dollar	$ 216,700	$ 1,312,800
Two dollars	189,100	403,400
Five dollars	20,022,200	30,810,065
Ten dollars	24,622,000	22,182,860
Twenty dollars	18,702,000	12,722,100
Fifty dollars	11,326,400	4,454,700
One hundred dollars	21,051,000	5,730,100
Five hundred dollars	1,092,000	476,550
One thousand dollars	152,000	55,000

Net increase, 1,269,828 notes—$45,798,919.

The Army.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, in his annual report, says: By the annual Appropriation bill, approved July 24, 1876, the limit of enlisted men was reenacted at 25,000; yet a proviso permitted the recruitment of the "cavalry" up to 100 men per company, "to be kept as near as practicable at that number," and "a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas." To fulfill the requirements of this law literally would necessitate 12,000 enlisted men for ten cavalry regiments, and further deducting 2,500 for recruiting, general service and necessary detachments, would leave only 10,500 for the thirty regiments of artillery and infantry, or about thirty men to a company—practically less than twenty-five—a number entirely too small for efficient service. Subsequently, however, by the act approved Aug. 15, 1876, Congress provided for an additional 2,500 enlisted men, who were absolutely required to admit of the increase of the cavalry arm, as provided for in the first-cited statute. Under this act recruitment, for the cavalry arm especially, has been stimulated, so that at this time the military establishment consists of:

General officers	11
Aides-de-camp (not counted in aggregate)	32
General staff officers	388
Engineers	107
Ordnance	65
Signal officer	1
Chaplains	30
Cavalry, officers	419
Cavalry, enlisted men	9,267
Artillery, officers	279
Artillery, enlisted men	2,583
Infantry, officers	871
Infantry, enlisted men	11,962
Engineer battalion	242
Permanent recruiting parties, etc.	623
Recruits at artillery school	[illegible]
General service men employed as clerks	[illegible]
Ordnance department	[illegible]
West Point detachment	227
Hospital stewards	200
Ordnance sergeants	112
Commissary sergeants	146
Indian scouts	316
Available recruits	58
Prison guards at Fort Leavenworth	61
Total	28,581

Of which 2,151 are officers and 26,430 are enlisted men, so that the aggregate number of enlisted men has not yet reached the lawful limit of 27,500. Enlistments have recently been checked in all branches of the service, except cavalry, and extreme care will be taken that in no event shall the legal limit be passed. It is well known that no military force can be kept up to the full legal standard, and that the combatant force always falls far below the paper organization. This now consists of:

Cavalry, officers and men	9,686
Artillery, officers and men	2,862
Infantry, officers and men	13,833
Aggregate	26,381

The Navy.

Secretary Robeson's report shows that there are belonging to the navy 146 vessels of 160,157 tons' measurement. They carry 1,142 guns. Of these, 123, carrying 913 guns, with a measurement of 120,808 tons, have steam power; 75 are in actual service, and 4 are preparing for sea. Sixteen may be considered entirely unfit for future service, and the remainder are at various navy-yards, some requiring slight and others extensive repairs, but most of them could be made ready for any special service in a short time.

Our navy is now far more powerful for warlike purposes than it has ever before been in time of peace. As a remedy for the reduction of the force of our fleets from 8,500 to 7,500 men, and for the purpose of maintaining a trained class of men skilled in their duties and devoted to their flag, the Secretary repeats the recommendation of last year, that Congress give the necessary authority to enlist annually 750 boys for the navy in addition to the number of men now allowed. He also urges that enlisted men of the navy may be allowed an outfit of clothing, and a banking system for the navy such as now prevails in the army.

The Naval Academy has kept pace with the changes which have taken place, and the branches there taught are those adapted to the naval profession of to-day. The Secretary refers to the report of the Bureau of Astronomical Observation, Ordnance, the Naval Signal Service, the Nautical Almanac, Surveys of the Inter-Oceanic Canal, and other subjects connected with the navy, and speaks in commendation of those who have obtained important results in these branches.

The estimates for general maintenance of the navy for the next year are $16,[illegible]. The amount estimated for new buildings and repairs and improvements necessary at various navy-yards, stations, and hospitals, is $2,[illegible]. There is also submitted by the Bureau of Ordnance an estimate for $775,509 deemed necessary to provide proper armament for our large iron-clads and other ships now being fitted for sea. This shows an aggregate sum of about $800,000 less than the amount asked for last year for like purposes.

The Pension Bureau.

The Commissioner of Pensions, in his report, recommends the repeal of the present law admitting ex parte affidavits in support of claims and the existing system of medical examinations. In reference to the admission of ex parte affidavits, he says that if such species of testimony in support of claims be continued it will swamp the office. Last year the increase of original claims exceeded 40,000, exclusive of [illegible]. Of the [illegible] per cent. were passed. There are now on file in the office [illegible] 80,000 rejected cases. In correction of this abused system it is proposed to abolish the 1,[illegible] examining surgeons, as the local associations and influences dispose them to too great liberality in passing subjects of examination. It has been found also that testimony in most cases is entirely untrustworthy. In addition, the number of persons ready to perpetrate frauds seems to be on the increase. [illegible] than they were, without adding a corresponding amount of trustworthiness. It is recommended that the entire country be divided into sixty districts, to each of which a surgeon be appointed for medical examinations, and a competent clerk be detailed to look into the status of the parties and make up their papers, to be sent in form ready for adjudication by the Pension Bureau. It is estimated that this system will cost at least $12,000 less than that now in vogue. At present the examining surgeons receive $2 for each examination, which alone costs the Government an outlay of $100,000 a year. It would also enable the Commissioner to make a reduction of at least one-third the present force of the bureau.

The Postoffice Department.

The annual report of the Postmaster General contains a very gratifying exhibit of the business of the department for the last fiscal year, showing a very large increase of receipts and a considerable reduction in the expenses as compared with the previous fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1875.

The following statement, taken from the books of the department, shows the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and form the basis of the annual report of the Postmaster General:

Receipts from all sources	$28,644,197.50
Increase over last year	1,682,[illegible]
Expenditures of all kinds	33,263,487.58
Decrease from last year	347,[illegible]
Excess of expenditures over receipts	4,619,290.08
Excess of expenditures for previous year was	6,472,126.[illegible]

Nearly the entire receipts of the department are derived from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, the receipts from these sources being $26,878,612.10.

Among the items of expenditure the following were the principal ones, viz.:

Inland transportation	$14,743,[illegible]
Compensation of Postmasters	[illegible]
Clerks for postoffices	2,480,730.36
Letter-carriers	1,950,799.62
Railway clerks	1,[illegible]
Manufacture of stamped envelopes, postal cards and wrappers	690,[illegible]
Foreign mail transportation	220,128.76

The revenue from money-order business was $120,030.

The Public Lands.

The following are the main points of interest embraced in the report of Hon. J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office:

The cash receipts of the office during the fiscal year ended June 30 aggregated $1,747,215; the total number of acres of public lands disposed of during the year was 6,524,326, of which 2,875,910 acres were absorbed by homestead entries; 607,885 acres were obtained by entries under the timber-culture law; 1,600,000 were approved to various States as swamp lands; 1,001,078 acres were certified to railroads under land grants of Congress, and 640,692 were disposed of by ordinary cash sales. The total disposals were 644,945 acres less than those of the preceding year. The Commissioner renews the recommendation of Commissioner Burdette, that, as the only practicable means of preserving the forests of the country from waste and destruction, the Government timber lands should be transferred to private ownership by immediately surveying and offering them for sale in unlimited quantities at not less than properly appraised valuations. Commissioner Williamson also recommends the consolidation of the Preemption and Homestead laws into one general homestead system.

The Ordnance Bureau.

Gen. Benet, the Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report recommends a large increase of appropriations for the use of the Ordnance Department for the next fiscal year over those for the present year. He says the limited appropriations made by Congress, much below the estimates submitted by this bureau, have in many instances prevented the supplying of the army of the frontier with that superior quality of ordnance stores which the nature of such service demands.

Upon the subject of small arms, Gen. Benet says he deems it of the most vital importance that the manufacture of arms be steadily continued in sufficient quantities to render a gradual accumulation of them in store a certainty; that a better arm than the Springfield may some day be invented is not at all improbable, and a magazine gun will no doubt be the arm of the future, but until such an arm suitable for the military service has been perfected and approved, a [illegible] stock of Springfields is a necessity.

The Engineer Department.

Gen. Humphreys' annual report on the Engineer Department's work gives in small compass a valuable mass of figures concerning the sums needed to perfect our lake and seacoast system of fortifications, and the sums needed to continue our river and harbor improvements. Particular stress is laid upon the necessity of providing an adequate store of torpedoes for marine use. The report shows that of the $5,000,000 appropriated at the late session of Congress for river and harbor improvements, $2,000,000 only was allotted for various works under the instructions of the Secretary of War.

The Patent Office.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows the Patent Office to have been more than self-supporting during the past year. Its receipts for fees and other services were $787,000, and all its expenses, including salaries, were but $661,000. There were 22,408 applications received for patents, and 15,911 patents issued, during the year, besides 3,812 patents allowed, but not issued, for want of the final fee, also 1,087 trade-marks and 400 labels registered, and 2,943 caveats filed. Only two patents were extended.

The Secret Service.

The report of J. J. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, represents the business of the past year to have been the arrest of 223 counterfeiters and other criminals, the capture of over ninety engraved plates, dies, presses, and other implements for counterfeiting, the seizure of $[illegible],000 and over in counterfeit money, and various other operations. A large percentage of the persons arrested were convicted in court, and about $[illegible] was collected by way of fines.

Agricultural Bureau.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows there were distributed during the past year 1,320,000 packages of vegetable and field seeds and textiles, including nearly 95,000 of vegetable, 372,000 of flower, 60,000 of wheat, 64,000 of tobacco, and [illegible] of cotton. Seeds were collected from all parts of the world because of their peculiar excellence.

A Dog that Didn't Live in Vain.

A well known Memphis coal dealer, not long since, had a big dog of wonderful sagacity. He (the dog) stayed around the coal yard, and whenever a coal cart was hauled on the scales the dog always took a stand under the wagon like a coach dog. He weighed nearly one hundred pounds, and was weighed as coal thousands of times, and nearly every coal consumer in the city purchased that dog at so much per barrel. The practice went on for months, and was only discovered by a funny accident. A negro wanted a barrel of coal, and wheeled a hand-cart with coal on the weighing scales. The clerk in the office worked at the scales, and hallooed through the window, "take out a lot of that coal." The negro did so, and kept on until all the coal was out of the cart. The clerk tried the scales again, but the pea indicated too much. "Take out more coal," shouted the clerk; "d—n it, you have a boat-load of coal on that cart." "Look hyar, boss," replied the negro, "the coal is all out, and I'll have to take the wheels off the cart if you want to lighten it." Then the negro looked under the cart, and, seeing the big, fat dog at his post, exclaimed: "Lord God, massa, you's selling me that dog for coal." The dog was missed in a few days, and was found dead on the scales, the animal having taken some poison accidentally, but he came back to die at his post. A [illegible] fine example of "faithful unto death."—*Memphis Ledger.*

PARIS has a grave difficulty to solve, what to do with her dead? For ten years has this subject been under consideration, and Baron Haussman complained that the dead gave him far more trouble than the living.

Auburn Fruit House

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c, former price 18c,
3 lb " " 22c, " " 25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c, former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c, " " 25c.
2 lb Peas 15c, " " 20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½ " " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c " " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c " " 35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c " " 35c.
3 lb Quinces 20c " " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45 " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber, Canned Plums of all kinds. Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 20c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all warranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUS!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES.

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINE WHISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at,

ZACHER'S.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.
Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades & Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti aticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

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J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

The largest stock brought to Auburn. We are sel'ing at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons
Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich SoutlernRB

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2.40 a m.	6.05 pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	6.25
Sedan	2.15	3.07	6.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	6.45

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.00 a m	6.55 a m
Sedan	2.20	11.40 "	6:32 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.26 "	6.21 "
Butler	2.30	11.20 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1875,

GOING WEST.

	No 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 35
Alliance	3 55	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 43	2 22	7 42	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 55	4 40	9 30	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 25	3 55
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 30 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 10	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 25	1 00 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 30 pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	4 00	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

OING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 50	
Forest	10 10	5 20	3 05	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 40	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 50 am	6 05am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 20	6 55
Orrville	2 33	9 38	7 12	8 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	9 00	12 20
Rochester	6 25	1 20 am	11 10	2 00pm
Chicago	7 35	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. MRYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Exp.	Ac.& H.	Accom.
lv New York	* pm		*2 55 pm
Philadelphia	1 am		6 00
Baltimore	†	6 20pm	10 10
Washington		7 35	11 30
Wheeling	m	*8 00am	12 30
Bellaire		2 18	1 17
Barnesville		3 40	2 23
Cambridge		10 44	3 42
Zanesville		11 48	4 50
lv Columbus		12 10pm	4 15
New Aark	*	2 30	6 25
Mt Vernon	7 46	3 23	7 32
Mansfield	9 24	1 3	9 08
Shelby	10 10	4 25	9 56
Chicago Junction	10 40	5 00	10 25
Tiffin	11 34	6 13	11 20
Fostoria	12 01pm	6 42	11 43
Deshler	12 55	7 48	11 36am
Defiance	1 47	8 51	1 27
Auburn	3 00		
Auburn Junction	3 08	10 40	2 43
Garrett	3 25	11 00	3 00
Avilla	3 36	11 15	
Milford Junction	4 40	12 24am	
Walkertown Junction	5 45	1 43	
Chicago	8 10	4 40	10

GOING EAST.

Chicago	+8 55am	+5 08	+9 40
Walkertown Junction	11 50	8 08	1 15
Milford Junction	12 51pm		2 35
Avilla	1 53		3 55
Garrett	2 20	10 20	4 20am
Auburn Junction		10 35	4 25
Auburn	2 25		
Defiance	3 34	11 45	5 47
Deshler	4 22	12 30am	6 30
Fostoria	5 12	1 26	7 40
Tiffin	5 36	1 40	8 13
Chicago Junction	6 40	2 45	9 30
Shelby Junction	7 25	3 17	10 10
Mansfield	7 55	*3 40	10 35
Mt. Vernon	9 25	4 51	1 59
Ar Newark	10 25	5 40	1 00pm
Lv Zanesville	11 50	6 30	2 30
Cambridge	12 50am	7 20	3 21
Barnesville	1 55	8 14	4 31
Ar Bellaire	3 00	9 20	5 30
Wheeling	5 10	10 35	6 50
Washington	+5 20pm	9 20pm	7 00
Baltimore	6 50	10 00	8 50
Philadelphia	12 00	2 35am	*1 20pm
New York	6 15am	6 15	5 10

L. M COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALLAND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than to pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, F. E. Davenport, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

Ladies Cloaks as low as $2.75.
Ladies Felt Hats 50c.
Children Trimmed Hats.
Fur Trimming a good assortment.
Germantown and Zephyr all shades
Water-proof and Ladies cloth.
Two Button Kid Gloves 65c.
Cambrick Dress Goods 50c.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Old Muffs lined.

H. H. STAMETS

CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND R R

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for
JOLLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY
LACON, PEORI, GENESEO, MOLINE,
ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON
IOWA CITY, GRINNELL,
NEWTON, DES
MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	4 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all point in Kansas. Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement o Palace Drawing room and Sleeping cars, which fo external beauty and interrior arrangements fo the comfort, convenience and luxury of passenger are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars o the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	466 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	489 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New Eegland.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (610 miles), and be tween Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repaing promptly attended to.
Remember place
At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

M Bolond

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 21st, 1876. Number 52.

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year,.........$2. | Six Months,...... $1.

Advertising Rates.

Space.	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square......	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column.........	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Legal Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5cents each insertion thereafter. Business cards Five Dollars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

RICKEL and TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

Penfield & Moody.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellows Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McCLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in o r hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo, Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel.] Clerk.
O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE,

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an xperienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD,

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public, we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

Shearer & Wilson.

THE above named gentlemen are conducting a Planing Mill on South Jackson street They are prepared to execute all kinds of scrol work, re-sawing turning matching and moulding of all discriptions, and can, in consequence give the best figures possible, having this advantage over competitors. Their work for the past is a sufficient recommendation as to their competency and responsibility. They also take contracts for all kinds o wooden work.

ENGLISH INK for Printers,

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
(Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO,
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promtly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest F Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of goods can get them from 100 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

The Auburn

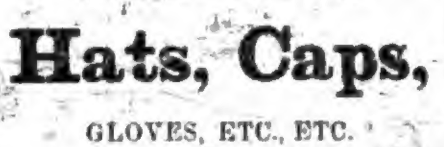

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and a Reasonable prices.

THE AUBURN MARKET.

—Corn 35c.
—Oats 22c.
—Eggs 8c.
—Butter 16c.
—Potatoes 60c.
—Live Turkeys 5c.
—Clover Seed $8 50.
—Live Chickens 4c
—Wheat $1.03 @ 109.
—The COURIER $2.00 a year.

The Dove of Peace.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A bootblack lost a dove from his cot about a week ago, and yesterday, while crossing the Campus Martius, he discovered the missing bird. Seizing a handful of mud he gave it a throw just as the bird arose. A man was standing on a box, selling some sort of oil, and the mud struck him flat in the face. He got down, eyes full of mud, and, feeling around him, called out:

"I want it understood that this bold attempt to crush out free speech does not make me quail in the least! Some one slideup hear within reach!"

Several persons slid the other way, taking a large part of his stock. When he had cleared his eyes and discovered his loss, he mounted the box and said:

"Gentlemen, tyrants and usurpers, I take it all back. Trot up your state of anarchy bring out your red-handed bastiles, and let me hear the siren voice of monarchy! Who'll have the next bottle?"

A Visit From Boreas.

The British tar who returned to his native England after a long cruise under sunny Italian skies, remarked, as he stood once more in the gloomy fogs of of "Hold Hengland," to the following effect: "This ere is what I call weather now. None of yous blawsted blue skies for me!"

If any one delights in genuine Hoosier weather, we hope he, like the sailor, had his hearts content of it during the last week, for its variable ways was well illustrated in that time. As we write, we can sit in our sanctum in our shirt s'eeves, with no fire in our room, and experience no discomfort. Last Friday night, on the contrary, was cold enough to freeze the horns off of a muley steer. The thermometer between Friday night and Sunday morning ranged from ten to fifteen degrees below zero. No one stirred out during Saturday except from necessity, and business was almost entirely suspended. Scarcely a team was to be seen on the streets. The intense cold was aggravated by a sweeping breeze which made it doubly disagreeable. The most remarkable thing of the freak in the weather, however, lies in the sudden change which made the air almost as warm and balmy as that of spring by Wednesday.

BRING ON YOUR TROOPS.

We want a Fair Count.

WE have been made the victim of some wretch with a proclivity for returning board tactics. A week ago an honest yoeman brought us a load of fine wood. It was unlike wood usually furnished the "rural rooster," by the average rustic subscriber in arrears. There were actually knots in that load of wood that the Devil could split, (we mean our printers devil.) But where is that wood now? It has been buldozed. It has gone where the gentle woodbine twineth—disappeared—mizzled—vamoosed the ranche—wilted like Hayes majority on election day. We hereby give the unregenerated wretch and degraded minion who buldozed us out of that fuel, fair notice. At the hour of midnight, when grave yards yawn, we prepared what remained of our wood-pile for his especial benefit. There is now a torpedo of nitro-glycerine in every other stick. We have marked what is safe to burn with cabalistic signs, known only to us. Every one stick so marked is equal to a starting a blow-up on its own accord, if molested, to which Hell Gate isn't a circumstance. We have also taken out a heavy accident policy on our valuable life for fear we might perchance, ourselves fool around the wrong billet by mistake. We have also the satisfaction of knowing that the vile horse thief who counted us out of that hickory, will need gobble up any one's fuel after he dies. He will more likely sigh for a refrigerator for the climate will be too hot for fuel of any kind.

Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle on or before the 15th of January next. I wish to settle up my books at the end of each year.

DR. J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

Dec. 14-4t.

THE PEOPLES COLLEGE.

In Other Words, the Auburn High School---Some Interesting Reading About the New School Building.---Its cost Construction, etc.---The Auburn Schools as Reorganized.

The new High School building was opened for the reception of pupils on Monday last. The inauguration of educational work in this fine edifice by a corps of trained and experienced teachers, marks the beginning of a new era in intellectual progress here. A few facts in relation to the same will be of interest, as all our readers are justly proud of our advantages in this respect.

The old fashioned school house wherein many of our citizens received their education, is yet familiar to many. It was in most cases constructed of rough logs, and was small in size and inexpensive as to cost, rude seats constructed of slabs, were ranged around the inside, while at one end a young rustic taught the youthful idea how to shoot at a magnificent salary of say from six to twenty dollars a month. His chief merit with the directors was often the well developed muscle, hardened by the healthy exercise of mauling rails in vacation, and which was brought into frequent play in administering the gad to the big boys. Turning to our advantages to-day we see a remarkable contrast.

Work was began on the Auburn High school building last spring, under the general supervision of the School Board. It stands in a little park of five acres, which in course of time will form a beautiful play ground for the pupils, and be in itself an ornament to the town. The building is of brick, two stories in height, underneath which is a roomy basement, the walls of which are constructed of freestone. The dimensions are 61 x 75 feet, and the highest point is some 60 feet above the ground.

The contract was let to J. W. Case who was the successful bidder out of thirteen contractors, the contract being given him at $9,670. The other bids ranged all the way up to $13,000.

Work was begun in May, according to plans and specifications, proposed by Moser & Gibbs, of Toledo, the architects engaged by the board. Mr. S. B Gibbs, of the firm, acted as Superintendent of construction, and the edifice was substantially built. Some changes for the better were made, after the contract was let, in the way of substituting iron cornices for wood, etc., which increased the cost by a few hundred dollars.

The furniture for seats and desks were furnished by Mr. C P. Houser, at a cost of $800 and are models of convenience and comfort, as well as being of a most substantial character and fine design. The furnaces cost $400; the necessary out buildings about $650, and these with the extra items, run the cost up to $12,332. The grounds purchased some years ago, made an additional item of $2,000, making the total cost of buildings, grounds and appertenances but a little inexcess of $14.300.

We had the pleasure of inspecting the building on Monday, in company with the members of the School Board, and it certainly seems that the money paid out on the enterprise was well expended.

Entering at the main door, the visitor is ushered into a spacious vestibule. On the front side are the two rooms for the pupils in the primary grades. These pupils are taught by Miss Rush and Miss Ford. The south-west room on the same floor is used for pupils in the intermediate grade, and is taught by Miss Zeigler.

On the second floor, the north room has been assigned to pupils in the intermediate grade, taught by Mrs. Thomas. The south-east room is used by the High School pupils, and is in charge of Prof. Seiler and Miss Murphy. Each room is provided with a closet in which the children may hang up their hats and clothing, while the High School room is provided, in addition to this, with a roomy recitation room for the hearing of classes.

The entire building is heated with hot air furnished from the basement by two of Boynton's patent furnaces, which were given an award at the Centennial.

It is the intention of the members of the school board to enclose the entire grounds with a suitable fence next summer and also to gravel the walks and provide a reservoir for water to be used in case of fire and for general purposes. In addition to the rooms in the High School building, there is the Ward School in the northern part of town, taught by Miss McTighe and Miss Clark. It is contemplated to construct a similar building to the north Ward School near the Eel River depot, next summer, so that all parts of town may enjoy equal advantages.

The salary of the Superintendent has been fixed for this year at $1,050 per annum, that of Mrs. Thomas at $40 per month, and the salaries of all others at $35 per month.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 11, 1876.

DEAR COURIER.—Winter has arrived punctually with December, and old Boreas had a physic last night, in a storm of wind that made everything groan. This morning frosty breaths, red noses, gloved hands, overcoats, buckwheat-cakes and, we s'ppose, "hot drinks" are in order. The shivering tramp and the fashionable belle, each seek a warmer atmosphere than the wind affords and thus extremes do meet. There is plenty to write about in these terrible times, the only difficulty being to sift out that from the great mass of chaff that will prove interesting to the general reader. I saw a newspaper correspondent set down the other day and write a whole column about a French quotation some one used the House, yet you might read it a hundred times and get little news or information out of it. One should write for the benefit of their readers and not for themselves. American life is not stupified or devoid of that element of romance which beguiles and interests. There is enough raw material to be found every day in the public prints to stock a dozen sensational novels. The burning of the Brooklyn theater in which over three hundred lives were lost, the other day, gives one little episode on which a volume might might be written. Miss Colfax and the lost Murdoch going on with their parts after the fire was discovered, then clasping each others hands, and walking calmly down to the foot-lights, calling upon the audience not to be frightened, and holding their positions until the roaring sea of flames scorched their cheeks, and the audience had fled—is not this a scene as heroic as any in history, worthy to be preserved with the picture of that pilot standing at his wheel amidst the flames, and turning his boat's prow towards the shore? Or if you want something in the way of a checkered life read about the enamored gardner in Denver, who, after being deceived by his wife, and rejected by another woman, turned hermit, took to liquor and finally to strychnine. Here is another about a beautiful young Morman lass in a hair store at St. Lake, who fell in love with her gentile employer, has her face slaped by her Morman brother, and finally elopes with the young man. There is a case of a railroad official in Kansas City, whose wife flirted with the boss of a shirt factory, the husband became jealous and indignant, poor fool; the wife made a scene; the shirtist left town the wife coaxed her husband to go east and find work, and build her a new home; and in his absence the the playful festive lady gets a divorce through her lawyer, and now the shirt factor is in imminent danger of being either killed or married. Here is a solder in Wheeling, who sues out a writ of "habeas corpus" for the remains of his sister, a nun, in order to bury her where he pleases, and not where the Bishop says they must lie. Whoever says this is a dull country had better subscribe for a western paper, price $2 a year. But this is not giving you much news from the capital.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The second session of the forty-fourth Congress opened last Monday. Washington awoke and rubed its eyes with a sensation of a peculiar nature, a feeling, as it were, as if something out of the general order of things was about to transpire. Business men hurried to their work, wearing encouraging smiles, which seemed to say, "Ah, the dull yoke of times is about to be broken off. Congress meets to-day and business will move once more." Politicians hurriedly bolted their breakfasts, rushed from their hotels and boarding places, and turned with hastening footsteps toward the capital, where in a short time the stars and stripes would float proudly upon the breeze from the roofs on each side of the dome. As some may not know, perhaps it would be proper to say that the flag is always raised on the flagstaff over each House as soon as they commence, and taken down when they adjourn, each day they meet, and a golden eagel, mounted on a perch, is placed beneath the Speaker each time he takes his seat from day to day. By ten o'clock Pennsylvania avenue was crowded with people, all hurrying in the same direction, while from side streets streams of people flowed like rivulets from the mountains, mingling with the human tide that hurried and jostled against each other in their eagerness to gain admission to the capital. Among them might be seen the portly, grey-haired Senator, whose face wore a look of expectancy and seemed to denote that the time for real work was at hand. His pockets were bursting with documents and papers, and as he strode along hurried in deep thought, one would almost suppose that the cares of the world rested upon his broad shoulders. As he mingled and disappeared among the way-farers, another smiling Representative appeared, wearing upon the lapel of his coat, a bouquet, the gift no doubt of the pretty but cheaply clad maiden who walks at his side, and as they pass along, a sad story is gleaned from her eyes as she tremblingly asks, that her case be not forgotten, that he will procure her a long promised situation. Next comes the young male aspirant for a clerkship. Flashily dressed and with evenly divided hair, he twists the first crop of a pale mustache with the kid gloved fingers of his left hand, while with his right hand he flourishes a twenty-five cent cane, and his looks seem to say, "I'm here and certain of success." This same young man several months hence, will be arranged in shabby clothing, drooping mustache, dull eyes, while heavy weary sighs will escape his thin lips, as he says, "Well, if I had money enough to get home with, I'd leave to-morrow. Each day I have been to see Senator ———, and thus far have accomplished nothing." Thus it is, thousands of applicants in town all the time, living in a vain hope which pays them nothing, while at the same time they might be profitably engaged. Observing all these things and moralizing accordingly, I reach the capital. As you pass through the Rotunda many improvements are noticeable, made during vacation. Pictures retouched, new coatings of paint here and there, and the usually sleepy police man seems to have awakened and attending to his duties. The halls, corriders and nooks are crowded, pages rush to and fro, messengers arrive and depart, doors slam, people laugh, and a steady tide of humanity ebbs and flows between the Senate and House. I go with the former for a few minutes to take a bird's eye vew of the Solons of the Senate. They come in slowly and there is very little bustle about the hall Everybody appeared to be in the best of spirits and perfect good feeling prevailed. Noon being at hand there was an air of expectancy among the spectators who had by this time filled the galleries, and all eyes turned towards the clock. Suddenly there was a pause the gavel fell upon the Presidents desk, and after prayer the Vice President declared the Senate open.

But I was anxious to get to the House as a new offices was to be installed. To go from the Senate to the House is like going from church to a corn husking, from a quiet, reserved, digified body to one where the loudest voice is the best man, where confusion is a characteristic and actively the main feature. The clerk called the House to order a few minutes before twelve, when Gen. Banks got the floor and made an effort to have the new member from Colorado sworn in. This was objected to, and sparing commenced and at one time it looked as if the day would be occupied fillibustering. After a roll call or two, a decision was reached that the clerk could not swear in a member from a new state. Then Mr. Cox arose and nominated Samuel J. Rundall, of Penn. for speaker. Mr. Garfield being nominated by the Republicans. Randall was elected and escorted to the chair, when he made a brief speech, the last sentence of which, "remember that we are American citizens with a country to save which may be lost if unauthorized and unconstitutional acts of executive officers be not frowned down at once with relentless and unsparing condemnation," being loudly applauded. The Presidential question is still the subject of much comment. The Tilden elector from Oregon, check-mates the Republicans and they are far from pleased. This gives Tilden and Hendricks 185 votes, certified to by Governors. The Republicans have claimed all along that none but electors certified to by the respective Governors of states would be counted. Now, however, they are backing down from that position since the Gov. of Oregon has certified to a Democratic elector. If they go behind a Governors certificate, then it will give the Democrats an opportunity to go behind the Returning Boards of the Southern States, just what they want. The Reps. heap censure upon Gov. Grover, of Oregon, for his acting and yet are going for Gov. Hardin, of Missouri, for not doing the same thing in the case of a Republican elector

I met Prosecutor elect, Baxter, the other day, who is still on duty here, and will doubtless remain for some time.

Mr. H. J. Long has obtained a good position in the Government Printing Office, a position of which he is well worthy.

TOM.

To Parents.

Parents of school children can do much for the good of the schools by requiring their children to come home for their dinners. Two hours should be sufficient time for that purpose.

M. SEILER, Supt.

HOW JERRY COUNTED TURKEYS.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the room,
From the floor to the ceiling, were shadows and gloom,
In a snug little house near to good Boston town,
Just close to where Malden road winds its way down.
Jerry's wife was at work, waiting Jerry's return
From his trip to the town, whence the news she could learn;
For Jerry had gone, as his wont at such times,
To raffle for poultry and hazard his dimes.
'Twas late and 'twas cold—Jerry's wife was provoked,
And all her [illegible] for sprees she invoked—
Excepting, indeed, had he happened to win
A fine lot of turkeys and brought them all in.
She had stuffed both the stockings, hung slyly with care—
For Jerry's two boys looked for Santa Claus there—
Which said boys, being twins, were all snug in their beds,
Both down with the measles, with pains in their heads.
There she sat in her gown, with a bowl in her lap,
And preparing the gruel for each sick little chap,
By a very dim light—for the candles were froze,
And one of them sputtering up to its nose.
'Twas a true Eastern winter, when ponds are all still,
And Brighton road lonely and Malden road chill,
A poor draught up the chimney, the fire burning blue,
Using plenty of coal and poor heat giving, too,
On this very cold night, when the winds were at war
And snow-flakes were drifting from dull clouds afar.
She had just then concluded to hazard a nap,
And was just cross enough to give some one a rap,
When a rap at the door, and a foot-stamping clatter,
Called her down to the gate to see what was the matter.
'Way from the kitchen she flew like a flash,
With the gruel put by with an ill-natured dash,
When what to her half-sleepy eyes should appear,
But a man on the step, with a stutter and leer.
She shielded her lamp from the soft flakes of snow,
And, casting her eyes on the object below,
Found a smart little man, without satchel or trunk,
Whom she recognized soon as her Jerry—home drunk.
He was covered with snow from his head to his foot,
And his pants were tucked clumsily into each boot,
And the briar-wood pipe that he held in his teeth
Was turned upside down, with the ashes beneath.
A blue-looking bird on his shoulder was hung,
While a bundle of evergreens next it was slung;
For Jerry, though "full," was decidedly merry,
With his face like a full moon, his nose like a berry.
His queer little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
As her Jerry proceeded his trophies to show,
And the boy took the horse, which stood still at the door,
As often the sleepy lad had done before,
"My darling," said Jerry, "you see, I've come home—
You wanted a Christmas, and I've brought you some—
I'd jolly good luck, and like all loving men,
Instead of *one* turkey, my dear, I've brought *ten*."
"Ten turkeys, you brute—ten drinks you must mean—
You've only won one, as is plain to be seen;
You're drunk as a fool—you're as full as a tick,
Leaving me all alone, with both the boys sick."
Now Jerry was jolly, but dreading a squall,
Stopped to argue the point with his wife in the hall:
"My love," stuttered he, "you are such a good nurse,
That, if *I* had the measles, I'd never grow worse,
When you made the gruel, and watched me by night,
So I knew that the darlings up-stairs were all right.
You've so often told me of a Christian's true mission
To do things in charity, and learn true submission.
That I know you are right—*I am* drunk—that's no fun;
But I've turkeys enough to give all the folks one.
There's old Mrs. Jones, and there's little Nan Brown—
Just make them both happy by sending one down.
You can hang up the rest; so forgive me, my dear,
When you see all the turkey's I've brought you this year."
The good woman gave in—brushed the snow from his coat,
And loosened the 'kerchief that circled his throat.
As for Jerry, not rife to be caught unawares,
He laughed to himself, and then staggered up-stairs—
Gave a look at the boys, and then tumbled in bed,
With his boots on his feet and his cap on his head.
Mrs. Jerry then searched in the sleigh, all about—
But nothing like turkeys or ducks she found out,
And her bosom with virtuous anger then throbbed,
When she saw that her good-natured man had been robbed.
Up-stairs in a twinkling her nimble feet flew,
And her look, like the *one* bird, was verging on blue.
"Jerry, Jerry, wake up—you've been robbed on the way!
There's not even a tail-feather left in the sleigh!
Where *can* you have stopped, and with *whom* have you been?
You're the drunkest and stupidest fool to be seen!"
Jerry's look was a study—with air most perplexed—
Which angered his wife, who was fearfully "vexed."
He sat up in the bed, and with stutter and wink,
Seemed to settle his brain to composedly think.
"My dear, don't you scold, and I'll prove to you now,
Where the turkeys have gone, and I'll just tell you *how*."
"You *lost* them, you fool! You're a shame and a sin—
You've been drinking all day, down at Harry Smith's inn."
"No, Mary, my darling, I fell down in the snow,
While waiting for Thomas—he drove very slow.
My dear, when I fell, the turkey fell, too,
So I picked myself up, and kept staggering thro'.
I fell down just nine times, and each time I was down
I picked up a turkey—my dear don't you frown—
You see, Mary, love, that my count is right, then—
For the *one* that you have—and the others make *ten*."

'Twas no use to quarrel. Mrs. Jerry was floored.
Jerry turned on his side, gave a grunt, and then snored.

THE BELL SPRITE.

How the bells did ring! One would have supposed they had a fit or had gone mad, if everybody hadn't known what they were making such a noise about. First one, then the other, and then all together; and not in one church, but in all the churches, for it was Christmas day morning. But when the chimes began it was lovelier and brighter and more merry than ever; little May Nelson thought so, as a sweet, old-fashioned hymn came floating out in the clear, still air from the belfry of the church in the next street. She was lying on a bed in such a poor, little room. There were only two really bright things in it—the sunshine on the floor, and her own sweet, bright, little face.

"I'm so glad the sun is shining," she said. "I don't feel half so lonely when you're gone if the sun shines, mother."

Mrs. Nelson was putting on a bonnet and shawl as May spoke, and she turned round, showing a kind, pleasant face, but one that looked tired and thin, and said, as she went to the side of the bed and leaned over to kiss her:

"I'm glad it shines, too, darling; and I wish I could make this a real shiny Christmas for you all day long."

"Why, so you have, mother," said May, putting two little, thin arms round her neck. "It's a lovely Christmas, I'm sure; so much jollier than it was last year, 'cause I can sit up while you're gone. And then, I've got so much this year—grapes and oranges and two books. There's just two things I want, mother."

"What, dear? Hurry, I'm late now to do Mrs. Johnson's hair, I'm afraid."

"You to stay home all day; an' something live to stay home when you can't."

"What would become of all the heads if I should stay home? And where would the bread and butter come from? But perhaps I can get a kitten for you somewhere."

"Oh! splendid!" And May almost jumped. But she didn't, because she couldn't—she had some trouble with the spine. So her mother kissed her, and went out to her long day's work of hair-dressing at ever so many houses, and May was all alone. She lay quite still for a little while, listening to the bells that were still chiming. And, when they stopped, she thought how nice it was to have two new books, and such a nice, warm room to be in; and not to be like some poor little newsboys she had been reading about, who had to sleep in areas or any old box they could find. Presently, a voice right in her ear said: "Isn't it jolly, though?" She turned her head, and there, sitting on her pillow, was the oddest little man, just about as long as my hand, dressed in a suit of gray, with slashed sleeves, where blue showed through, and a little gold-colored cap on his head. There he sat, as quiet as could be, and with such a merry, kind face—sort of old, and yet it wasn't, either.

"How do you do?" he said, as May looked round.

"Who in the world are you?" she said. "You can't be Santa Claus. You ain't big enough."

"Not a bit of it," laughed the elf. "I'm the Bell Sprite. I come, I go here, there, everywhere. Nobody sees me or hears me; they only feel me. I get into people's hearts, whether they will or no. Sometimes it's hard digging; but I do get in, if I keep at it long enough. But I love the hearts best that are wide open for me, like yours—pleasant kind of hearts that see things right. Dear! dear! I've had a dreadful time in the next street digging into some children's hearts who squabbled in a shocking way over their presents. I declare I'm tired out!" And he put on a comical look of despair.

"Why, how do you get round?" said May.

"I go anywhere where the sound of any bell goes; no matter where. Oh! I've seen lots of things in my time."

"Oh! do tell me about 'em."

"Ho! ho!" laughed the elf. "Why, I never could get through. I've lived always—long before there were any bells. But stay!" and he put his finger to his forehead, and then nodded his head in a knowing way. "I'll tell you one story—one I'm fond of myself."

"Oh! do," said May, settling herself in bed.

"Let me see," said the Bell Sprite, "this is what they call Centennial year. What a fuss the people do make about it, to be sure! A century! Why, it's nothing. I'll go further back than that for you, and tell you of a Christmas day, more than 200 years ago. It was down near the sea, in what is now Maine. But the only name the place that I'm going to tell you about had then was 'The Garrison House.' There ruled at that time in England the Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, who thought he was doing the very best thing for his country when he cut off the head of the King, Charles I.; and then he exiled a great many friends of the dead King, who were called cavaliers. One colony landed at Boston. But there were so many Puritans there that they were afraid to stay there; and so they went further eastward along the coast to the Spanish colony. And there they were afraid to keep them, because they did not dare to displease Cromwell; so the poor people had to go still further into the wilderness.

"Fortunately, it was spring, and growing warmer every day, and at last they made a stop at the top of a high hill, and decided to build a house. These men were not used to working and cutting down trees, and their wives did not know how to cook their food at first, and, in the learning, they wasted a great deal of precious food, because it often wasn't fit to eat and had to be thrown away. So the supplies began to get low before the house was finished. They cut down the largest trees they could find, and squared them off, and then laid them one upon another, with joints into each other at the corners. That we call dove-tailing. And they built the upper story of the house to project over the lower part. In the floor they made holes to put the barrels of muskets through, so they could shoot Indians or wild animals, if they came close to the house. For the country was full of Indians then, and they hated the white people, who came and took their land, and never asked them whether they were willing or not. And so they burned the houses and killed the white men and their wives and little children whenever they found the chance to do so. And when the house was built, the men drove trees into the ground closely together around it, to make a stockade. And by that time winter had come, and the different families, who had been living in little huts made of birch-bark during the warm weather, were all very glad to go into it to live, and to have a real roof over their heads once more.

"There were only two children in the house—Eleanor and Roland Plaisted. They were 8 and 10 years old. Roland was the eldest, and took great care of his little sister. In the summer they hadn't minded much being in a strange, wild country; for they had played in the forest, all day long, when the men had been cutting the trees, or they had made ships of sheets of birch-bark, and put on acorns for passengers, and sent them sailing down the little river. Sometimes they kept right side up till they were out of sight, and sometimes they tipped over right away. But it was all great fun until winter came; and then, when they were shut up in the little rooms, they didn't like it at all. The rooms were so low that their father could only just stand up in them, and then his head nearly touched the ceiling; and when he went through the doorways he had to bend way, way down, for fear of hitting his head. The children longed for the great hall at Plaisted Grange, that had been such a fine place to play in; and for the fire-place, with a settle on each side, where they had sat on winter evenings with old Ralph, the gamekeeper. They had a fire, of course, because there was such a lot of wood to burn; but the fireplace was a little one, and the rooms were very small and very full of people. And there was no hall at all; for the space at the head and foot of the stairs was not nearly so large as the landing by the window on the staircase at home. They were pinched and cold, too, for their clothes had not been made to wear in such a cold climate, and, besides, they were nearly worn out. Roland's fine black-velvet suit was torn and dirty, and nearly all the nap was worn off the velvet; and Eleanor's pretty, quilted satin petticoat was frayed and torn, too, and her bodice was sadly soiled, which distressed her very much, for she was a neat little girl. Their shoes had been gone long before, and their hair was not kept in the beautiful, long curls that it had been in England. It was matted and tangled—Roland's as well as his sister's; and his mamma would not cut it off, because she said he would look like a 'Roundhead' then. So it came to be the day before Christmas; and it was very, very cold and gloomy, and the snow lay very deep about the house. The women were all busy with the loom in one of the chambers, trying to weave some cloth, to make some clothes for themselves and for their husbands and children. The men sat huddled gloomily over the fire, and talked in a dreary way of their sad condition; for their stock of food was almost gone, and the snow was so deep that they were afraid to try to get to the Spanish colony for help. And they were afraid of the Indians besides. As they talked, one of the men said:

"'This is the day before Christmas. I had well-nigh forgotten it.'

"'Ay, so had we all, Squire,' said another. And then, as he took Eleanor on his knee, he said: 'There can be no holidays, this year—no maskers and no yule log, not even a Christmas carol from the waits, my little lassie. There is no Christmas here.'

"'I know that,' said Eleanor. 'But mamma told me we could keep Christmas in our hearts; for Jesus was born to help everybody to be good, even in a cold land like this, even if we could not be merry.'

"'Bless thy sweet heart!' said the man, 'and thy mother, too; for,' he added, turning to the men, 'sweet Mistress Plaisted has a brave heart under her bodice, and it ill becomes us to sit crooning over the fire like old beldames when her gentle hands hold the tough flax for us, and she alone of us all remembers the Christmas-tide in the spirit of it. Who will come with me to try for a shot at the birds we saw but now flying just without the stockade?'

"So the children were left alone; and they sat down by the hearth, made of square, red tiles, and huddled as close to the fire as they could. 'What makes everybody so cross, to-day, Rolly?' said Eleanor, spreading her hands over the fire. 'Nobody is pleasant now, as they used to be in the summer-time in the wood.'

"'It isn't cross, dear Nelly,' said her brother. 'But don't you know they are all frightened, lest we would starve? The grain is almost gone, and we have no more to make bread.'

"'Gone! Rolly, there was so much of it, too!'

"'Yes, I know. But Clifford said some strange animal must have burrowed up and carried it off; for there is a hole in the ground in the cellar.'

"'Oh! what shall we do? It will be dreadful to starve'—and Nelly began to cry softly—'and to starve on Christmas day, of all the days!'

"'Oh! we shall not starve to-morrow, only the meat is all gone. I heard them whispering about it to-day; and mamma does not know that, and you must not tell, Nelly.'

"Eleanor looked into the fire for a few minutes, and then said: 'And can we do nothing to help, brother?'

"'I don't know, I'm sure. I wish we could cheer them up.'

"'We might eat only a very, very little.'

"'That would only make them all sorry.'

"'Oh!' said Roland, 'it makes me sorry, too, when I think of the good times we had at home, two years ago, and to think there will be no joy bells, to-morrow. That makes mamma sad, I know.'

"And then Roland began to tell his sister about the times they had at home, for she had been so very little when they had last kept the holidays that she couldn't remember anything about it, for that had been two years before. The last Christmas in England, they had been hiding away in the house of a Puritan friend from the soldiers. And Roland told his sister how the bells rang in the morning, and the village children sang a carol under the windows, and of how mother had loved to hear it.

"Suddenly Eleanor jumped and clapped her hands. 'Why can't we sing a carol out by the stairs in the morning?'

"'So we can, if you know one,' said Roland.

"'I do know part of one, and you can tell me the rest; and then we can sing it, to-morrow morning, while it is yet quite dark.'

"'I never thought of that,' said Nelly, 'Oh! wait, though. I have something that will do. See!' And she opened a tiny, little cupboard and took out a little triangle.

"'Why!' said Roland. 'Where did it come from? It's the one I had from the maskers, so long ago.'

"'Mamma found it at the bottom of the old chest, yesterday; and I was going to give it to you, to-morrow.'

"'It will do nicely,' said Roland, and he struck it. 'Ting, tang, tong' rang out; and the children smothered it in Nelly's petticoat for fear the sound should betray their secret. But I heard it, and was there in a second. It sounded like a bell; and when I got there and found it a mistake I stayed, because I knew they meant it for a bell. Oh! how blue and cold those dear children were! It makes me shiver when I think of it.

"'Squire Plaisted and his wife talked a long time, that night, and Roland heard his father say that somebody must have courage on the morrow to try to reach the Spanish colony and get help from them, or they should surely starve. 'But,' he said, 'the men are all afraid of getting lost in the forest and perishing in the snow, and I must go myself. If we could but shoot some game, it would be a blessing; for the meat we had is spoiled, you know.'

"'Yes,' said his wife, 'I know it. But do not despair. The morrow is Christmas day, and it may bring us good cheer.'

"Scarcely the faintest streak of dawn was in the sky when the two children crept out on to the landing in the staircase; and presently all the people in the house thought they were dreaming of home and the Christmas carol. But it wasn't a dream, for the little triangle, under Roland's vigorous strokes, pealed away, as hard as ever it could, and two sweet little voices sang, in the darkness and the cold in the solitary house in the wilderness, the sweet old carol:

> 'God rest you merry gentlemen;
> Let nothing you dismay,
> For Jesus Christ our Savior
> Was born upon this day,
> To save us all from Satan's power
> When we were gone astray,
> Oh! tidings of comfort and joy,
> For Jesus Christ our Savior
> Was born on Christmas day.'

"Everybody in the house listened, and tears stood in some eyes as the children sang all the sweet verses that they had heard often before at home. And when they stopped, a voice down-stairs cried: 'A merry Christmas, brave little ones. Nothing shall dismay us, and I, for one, will start for the Spanish colony as soon as it is light!' 'And I!' 'And I!' came from other rooms. And so, helped by the little children, they started off.

"Three of the men stayed, and all the women; and when they were gone those that were left felt very sad, because it was a hard journey through the snow and the wild forest. In the middle of the day the children were playing together in the room up-stairs, where the muskets were kept in a rack; and presently Roland heard a strange rubbing and sniffing at the side of the house under them. He looked out of the window, and saw that the gate of the stockade was open, and that there were tracks in the snow that he knew very well. It wasn't Indians; but it was a big, black bear. Roland knew if he could only kill that bear they would have meat for some time; and he determined to try to kill it himself, because he was afraid if he ran to call one of the men that the bear would go away. He didn't dare to fire without telling Eleanor what it was, for she was in constant terror of Indians; so he whispered to her softly that he was going to try to shoot a bear, and then he very softly pulled a plug out of one of the holes in the floor, and, looking through, saw the bear just underneath. Very quickly and very softly he took a gun from the rack, where they always stood loaded, and put it carefully into the hole; but, in spite of all his care, he made a little noise, and Master Bruin looked up just as Roland pulled the trigger. As it happened, nearly the whole charge went into his eye, and with one long, horrible howl, the bear dropped dead, and the snow round him was covered with blood.

"Such a fright as the garrison had! The men drew their pistols and ran for their guns, not knowing what had happened. The women ran to find the children; and there stood Roland, as proud as a king, with such a color in his pale cheeks as hadn't been seen for many a day. How they praised and petted him I could never tell you, nor of how they enjoyed their famous dinner of bear-steak, for one would have to be as hungry as they were to know how they did enjoy it. Best of all, that very night, the men who had gone to the other colony came back safe and sound, with plenty of provisions for the cold months before them. They had met messengers coming to them on the way, and so it was a right 'merry Christmas,' after all. Such a capital rug as that bear-skin made for the children to lie on by the fire, and it was always called Roland's bear."

"There," said the elf, folding his arms and twinkling his bright little eyes, "isn't that a good story?"

"Splendid," said May. "How I wish I could have given 'em some of these oranges, too. I've got such a lot. But what became of 'em? Did they ever go back to England?"

"No, they never did. They grew to love the old Garrison House and to feel that it was home; and by-and-by others were built, and there was a colony. And both Eleanor and Roland grew up and married and died, leaving ever so many children and grandchildren. And, come to think of it," added the elf, thoughtfully, "it was two of Roland's grandchildren who squabbled so this morning; and you, Miss May, are very like your grandmother Eleanor, with ever so many 'greats' before it."

"Was she my grandmother?" said May, opening her eyes very wide.

"Your very own. Way back, to be sure; but still yours," said the elf.

"And the old house, did it fall down or burn down?"

"Not a bit of it. There it stands to this very day; very old and decayed outside, but with the logs almost as sound and true as when they were laid more than 200 years ago. And you may see for yourself if you ever go to York, in Maine."

"But I never shall," said May. "I can't get up."

"We'll see," said the elf. And he passed his hand to the back of her head, and it felt cold on her neck. He mumbled something to himself, gave a funny little sniff, and was gone, crying: "Good-by, till next year."

But as he stood for a minute, looking in her face, hair began to grow on it, and he grew bigger and bigger, and his eyes grew bigger, too, and his mouth disappeared, and his nose grew out to be—that of the most cunning Scotch terrier that was ever born. May gazed at him, rubbed her eyes, said, "Oh! thank you, sir!" and opened them wide, to see her mother standing beside her, laughing.

"Oh! how you jumped when he put his cold nose on your neck. See what a present you have to-day. John, the stableman sent it to you."

"Oh! dear doggie," said May. "But it was the Bell Sprite, mother. And why are you home now?"

"Mrs. Johnson didn't need me, after all. So here we are, to eat our Christmas dinner together."

"And a fairy came and told me a lovely story, mother," said May.

"Did it! Tell it to me, after dinner."

Now, that was a kind of mother worth having. She never made fun of fairies. It's really astonishing how much some people don't know, and how they don't believe in fairies or elves. If they did believe in them, the fairies would tell them stories, too. And they never will until they do.

The London *Economist* notices as a remarkable fact that the American Government has, directly or indirectly, bought £200,000 of silver in the London market for the purpose of coining, and shows that the export of silver from the United States to England has steadily decreased since 1874.

Sings Like a Bird.—The delightful effects of this new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As the saliva in the mouth acts on the Globule a gas is generated which soothes and heals irritation of the throat and lungs, makes the voice clear as a bird, cures Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Trial Boxes, by mail, 25 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut St. Louis.

A Novel Plan of Dealing with Highwaymen.

The Chicago *Tribune* of a recent date says: "Quite a number of people have been stopped recently in well-lighted and well-traveled neighborhoods, and compelled to give up what money and valuables they had, at the solicitation of two or three highwaymen, who pointed pistols at them by way of suggestion. This class of gentry are hard to catch, since they never appear in the same vicinity twice. A novel plan, however, has been devised, which promises to be successful, although it may be attended with the shedding of blood. It has been called 'trolling.' Fifteen or twenty of the best-looking patrolmen are to be dressed like business men, and scattered through the localities where people live who are apt to be attacked for their wealth. They will walk along quietly, assume to be under the influence of liquor if occasion requires it, and wait to be called upon to stand and deliver. They will deliver lead, not lucre, for the orders say 'Shoot if the highwaymen present revolvers.' To guard against being overpowered, two officers will travel together—not side by side, but one will be a half-block or a block behind, with overshoes on, so that his footsteps cannot be heard. This scheme will undoubtedly work well, and, as not over half a dozen men are doing this Claude Duval business, it cannot be long before they are either in the County Jail or in the Potter's Field. Assistant Superintendent Dixon, who is autho of this plan, is confident of its success, and it is to be hoped that he will not be disappointed. The only way to get rid of the foot-pad, who is a meaner thief than a burglar, is to shoot him on sight. Public sentiment would justify the officers who do it, and a gold-headed cane would perhaps be presented the officer who kills the first one."

Traveled Far Enough.

A good story is told of a tramp who, some months ago, hailed from the North, and ahead of him came the report of his unmitigated cheek in his manner of bumming along the road. On arriving at a station he would call up every lounger and fellow-passenger, and order the drinks or cigars for all hands. After the usual ceremony of mustache-wiping, etc., he would wink at the barkeeper and say, "That's on me." The astonished cocktail-diluter would naturally inquire, "Who in the thunder are you?" The bummer would lay one hand on his revolver and make the rather heavy statement, "My name is Poker Bill. I have traveled all the way from Omaha on this." That was the news the stage-drivers imparted at a place not a great way from Independence, and a few days later along came the irrepressible individual from Omaha. The proprietor of the station had been forewarned, but he set up the refreshments, and the same performance above described was enacted until "Poker Bill" started to tell how he had traveled all the way from Omaha, when he suddenly found himself looking down the muzzle of a huge Colt's pistol in the hands of the barkeeper, who quietly informed the bummer that he had traveled far enough. "Poker Bill" did not even demur, but paid his bill like a little man, remarking something about the people being so particular about trifles.—*Mayo (Cal.) Independent.*

Payne's Flame.

It is not perhaps generally known, says the St. Louis *Republican*, that the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was madly in love with Miss Maria Mayo, of Richmond, Va., afterward Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott. Miss Mayo was a famous belle, and as remarkable for her wit as for her beauty. Poor Payne was not the only one who had laid his heart at her feet and had to take it up again; but he probably suffered more from his disappointment than the rest of the rejected lovers. When all hope of winning the fair prize was abandoned, he went abroad never to return; and there is no doubt that the corroding sorrow hastened him to the grave he found in a foreign land. The tradition in Richmond is that Scott addressed Miss Mayo when he was only a Captain in the army, and received a prompt dismissal. He repeated the experiment when a Major, but with no better success. The third time he proposed he wore the epaulettes of a General, and then was accepted. A friend of the lady asked her why she changed her mind. The reply was, "In my estimation there is a vast difference between Captain or even Major Scott and *General* Scott."

An Unfortunate Wise Man.

A gentleman made application for a school in Maine, and presented himself to the board for examination as to his qualifications. Arithmetical questions were proposed. The teacher stumbled and halted, but finally made out to cipher out the answers. Said the committeeman: "Can you locate Boston?" He answered: "I know all about it, probably, just as well as you do; have heard of the place several times, but can't, somehow or other, seem to locate it." With a view to helping him out, the committeeman said: "It is the capital of some State, is it not?" "Yes; I believe it is." "What State?" "Well, I know, probably, as well as you do what State Boston is the capital of, but, you see, I haven't got the flow of language to express it."—*New English Journal of Education.*

A tourist describes the sale of snails in the town of Tivoli, near Rome, as a source of much profit to the peasants of that district in rainy weather, when this curious edible is abundant in the olive groves. The flavor is pronounced delicious, more so than scollops or oysters. When artistically cooked, the reluctant foreigner does not long decline this much-despised crustacea. The cooked snail is further said to possess the quality of restoring tone to the coating of the stomach when badly injured by strong drink.

Cleaning machinery in motion is described by the inspectors of English factories as "continuing to lead to very numerous and painful mutilations." In the half year ending April 30, 1876, 1 persons were killed in England through factory accidents alone; 488 amputations were necessary; there were 260 fractures of limbs or bones, and 2,193 other injuries in factories; in all, 2,497 males and 769 females.

THE CRITICS.

So, child, you are driving the turkeys home,
And a chase you've had for 'em, far and wide;
Never such creatures as they to roam,
Miles away o'er the country-side.
I say that a turkey is Freedom's bird,
For it certainly likes a free foot best
Of all the fowls I have ever heard
Any one tell of, East or West.

The other day, when I went to mill,
Who but the biggest gobbler there
Should meet me, strutting under the hill,
As though he had bidden good-by to care,
And set on his travels to see the world.
What do you think of him, Mary Jane?
A cynical fellow—his lip is curled,
And he doesn't admire Miranda's rain.

He'll make a dinner fit for a king;
And now that I think of it, Christmas day,
When the church bells ring and the children sing,
Is only a bit of a week away.
Lassie, it's strange how the time goes round
When a man has turned his fiftieth year;
The days have in them a deeper sound—
The festal days, with their tones of cheer.

You see, the lads that we used to know
Are grown, like us, into gray-haired men,
Grizzled and tough, who to and fro
Over this queer old world have been.
Some that we loved in our early time
Are lying still in a narrow bed,
And many a winter's frosty rime
Is over the stones at their feet and head."

"But, father, the turkeys, we came to choose."
You're right, my girl; and there's little sense
That a man like me should the daylight lose
In moralizing across a fence.
That foremost bird is the bird for me;
The next, he goes to the parson's gate;
And the rest for the market-day must be
Prepared—and I hope they are not too late.

And, Molly, you'll look that the children come,
All of them, little and big, to stay,
And a dinner of dinners to eat at home,
With father and mother on Christmas day.
And though the weather be foul or fair,
'Tis best to enjoy it all we can;
That's been the rule of the turkeys there,
And that, on the whole, is the rule for man.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

Pith and Point.

A motto for young lovers—So-fa and no father.

Long-range practice—Twenty years' experience as a cook.

All men are not homeless, but some men are home less than others.

A lady writes about the "watery, sober moon," when really the moon is full.

Shakspeare spoke of "the sleep of winter." But he didn't take much account of the snower.

"A cast-iron grandmother" is not a term of reproach, but only a new machine for darning stockings.

The agriculturist of the *Graphic* informs the farming public that now is the time to graft whiffletrees.

"Why," asks an English review, "is the British lion so afraid of having his toes stepped upon?" Because he once had a unicorn on them.

Mamma—"Annie, how came those apples to be bitten in this way?" Annie—"Perhaps, mamma, they have been frost-bitten; you know it was so cold last night."

Letting well alone: "Oh, Mary, the well's got broke, and we can't get no water; and oh, hain't it prime! Father says as p'raps we shan't 'ave to wash for a fortnight."

The man who manages a hand-car cannot be called a chief engineer, and if you style him a hand-car chief he might be confounded with the wipers of the locomotives.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Stable-keeper—"By the way, shall I put in an extra buffalo?" English blood—"Couldn't you let me 'ave an 'orse, you know? Er-er rather not drive a buffalo first time, you know."—*Omaha Herald.*

"I'll tell you why I'm Russian things as I am," says the Czar; "those heathenish Turks keep killing off Christians in cold blood every Dey, and by all the Great Powers at once, I ask, Ottoman to stand it?"

Student, to V. P.—"Professor, I'd like to have a leave of absence. I want to go home to attend the funeral of a cousin." V. P. (reluctantly)—"Well, you may go, I suppose, but I wish it was a nearer relative."

Somebody remarks that young ladies look upon a boy as a nuisance until he is past the age of 16, when he generally doubles up in value each year until, like a colored meerschaum pipe, he is priceless.—*Buffalo Express.*

Tim—"An' is it me health ye'd be asking afther? Sure, an' it's half dead I am, coming down to work in all that rain this mornin'." Mike—"Divil a bit did ye, Tim. By the hokey, I come down in part of it myself."

Four hundred head of cattle, newly slaughtered, were sent to England yesterday. They went by steer-age, of course.—*New York Commercial.* Entirely wrong. They were hung in the rigging. Entered "Beef-o'er the mast," you know.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

In the hard-drinking days an old Scotch laird and his eldest son were riding home together from a hospitable gathering. Their ride for a while was silent, but at last the son said: "Feyther, I wish ye was deid." The old man rather sadly replied: "Well, laddie, I hae aften thought that of my feyther, but I never hae the impudence to say't."

The Boston *Transcript* says that not long since Prof. Longfellow had a call from a couple of Englishmen, one of whom, on meeting the poet, remarked: "Aw—you don't—aw—have any ruins—aw—in your country, and so we have come to see you—aw." Mr. Longfellow quietly replied that he was "Quite a ruin, quite a ruin."

The following is timely, these dark mornings, when late rising and early breakfasts occasion hazardous haste in fire-making:

> One morning Miss Bridget O'Farrel
> Sphlitted up a petroleum barrel;
> "Now," said she, "I'll have a foine fire;"
> And surely she did,
> For when they found Bid
> She was baked like a brick,
> Only dryer.

"Mamma," said a Vicksburg boy, "is the bad man a hog?" "What do you mean, my son?" "I mean Satan. Is he a hog?" "Well, no; he is generally spoken of as a serpent by Christians, but he is popularly supposed to be without definite form, that is, capable of assuming any shape that might suit his purposes. But why do you ask?" "Because when I was down town yesterday papa got right red in the face and told another man 'if he didn't whip Tom Trotter the devil's a hog.'" "And didn't he do it?" inquired the anxious parent. "N'm, he didn't, but he tried like blazes, and when they wiped the blood off his face he gimme a new ball to tell you he'd fell out of a buggy."

THE NORTH POLE.

Resumé of Arctic Explorations.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The recent return of the steamers Alert and Discovery from a fruitless mission to the frozen region about the North pole seems to call to mind how much treasure has been squandered, how much suffering has been endured, and how many lives have been lost in the vain attempt to penetrate an ocean which nature closed by impassable barriers. Scarcely had Columbus published his account of the discovery of this continent before John Cabot set about finding a way of reaching India by sailing north of the newly-found continent. His first voyage in this direction was made in 1497, and was attended by severe hardships. During the following 300 years some 200 voyages were made by different navigators to the same frozen sea. Great Britain took the lead of the commercial nations in undertaking to find a northwest passage to the Pacific ocean. A reward of £5,000 was offered to the fortunate individual who would sail from sea to sea. Some thirty expeditions have been fitted out by Great Britain alone for the purpose of discovering a northwest passage. The same nation sought to encourage exploration by conferring titles and distinctions on the men who hazarded their lives in the perilous undertaking. Parry, Franklin, Ross, Bock and Richardson were all knighted for the services they were supposed to render their country by the explorations they made in the regions about which we know so little, but of which we know quite enough, after all.

The expedition which attracted the most attention was the one commanded by Sir John Franklin. The two vessels, the Erebus and Terror, which conveyed his party, left England May 24, 1845, but never returned. The loss of the brave men who constituted this party seemed to stimulate rather than to discourage the spirit of adventure. There were now two things instead of one to find—the lost party and the passage they were to discover. Twenty-one expeditions in all sailed from different countries for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the fate of Sir John Franklin. Great Britain offered rewards amounting to $20,000 for his discovery, and expended $5,000,000 in the various expeditions sent out. A spirit of rivalry sprang up among the different nations to see which would penetrate the vast frozen sea the greater distance. This spirit was shared by the people of the United States, as was shown by the expeditions of Kane, Hayes, and others.

These expeditions resulted in little else than in demonstrating that there is no passage available for the purpose of navigation, and in obtaining some evidence that there exists an open sea about the North pole. The expedition just returned to England found the best proof against the existence of such a sea. The party which composed it found ice varying from 80 to 150 feet in thickness, and so broken and rugged that a progress of only a mile per day could be made over it. It is to be hoped that the day for Arctic expeditions has passed. It is not possible that any benefits to commerce can result from them, and it is very hard to see in what way science is to be benefited by future Arctic voyages. Had the money that has been spent in fruitless expeditions in the direction of the North pole been employed in stimulating discoveries in practical science, the world might have been better and wiser therefor. Half the people in this country rely on soft coal for fuel, but we have not found out how to burn it without having the best portions of it pass into the air in the shape of soot or unconsumed gas. Botanists inform us that no use has been found for thirty-nine-fortieths of the plants now known to them. We are in comparative ignorance to-day of the science of making steel, and still our civilization largely depends on its manufacture. With so many things to find out, any one of which would be of immense value to the world, we may as well remain awhile in ignorance of some matters pertaining to the polar sea.

A Wonderful Surgical Experiment.

English surgical and physiological students will find in the *Gazette des Hopitaux* interesting details of an operation of gastrotomy, attended so far with successful results, which has been performed at the Hopital de la Pitie, by Dr. Verneuil. The patient, a lad of 17, had inadvertently swallowed a quantity of the solution of caustic potass. This occurred in February, and, in spite of the most skillful treatment, the constriction at the upper orifice of the esophagus became so complete that death from inanition must inevitably have ensued without an operation, which was accordingly performed on the 26th of July.

The results will be seen from the medical bulletin of the 10th of September, which states that the patient is in good health, remains up all day, and even helps the hospital assistants in their work; he has almost as much strength and energy as he had before the accident. His diet is composed of soups, fine chopped meat, mashed vegetables, and drink, which are injected through a large elastic tube inserted in the incision made in the stomach. Under this treatment he gained upward of ten pounds in weight between the 18th of August and the 14th of September.

At the moment of the injection of food a flow of saliva in the mouth is produced, in the ejection of which a motion curiously resembling the action of chewing is remarked; he can distinguish between warm and cold substances, but otherwise all are indifferent to him. It is stated this is the first time the operation has been successfully performed; the last time it was attempted, but unsuccessfully, was in 1849, by M. Sedillot, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Strasburg.—*Paris Cor. London Standard.*

Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Germany.

I have heard, from a source which I have reason to trust, that the rumor that Queen Victoria had sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Germany is true. The letter contained an earnest and solemn appeal to the Emperor to use his power and influence to save Europe from the calamity of war. From the same source I have heard that a very remarkable reply has been received by Her Majesty, one not likely to be laid before the English public. In it she is reminded that a few years ago, when Germany was attacked and had to enter upon deadly strife, no such impressive appeal for peace came from Her Majesty, and that the war was then prolonged by the continual supply of strength to France from England—just enough to prolong bloodshed after the hope of successful resistance was passed. However, the Emperor says—if my information be correct—he will not on that account fail to do his utmost to preserve the peace of Europe.—*Conway, in the Cincinnati Commercial.*

A COLORADO HEROINE.

An Affecting Story of Frontier Life—Mrs. Ostrom's Mournful Bivouac in the Rocky Mountains.

[From the New York World.]

On Friday night of last week, in one of the small parks of Colorado, lying among the mountains on the North Platte, there was a curious scene. There in a place fifteen miles away from the nearest neighbor sat a woman, surrounded by her family of seven children, and watching the dead body of her husband. A large fire which she and her oldest boy, a lad of 14, had built, threw a ghastly glare over the lonely landscape. The broad sky above, and the huge hills around made more intense the sense of desolation and the littleness of humanity, and the murmur of the stream near by and the bark of the fox in the distance were the only utterances of solitude to grief. This woman's story, as told in the Denver *Tribune*, is one of the most affecting in the strange annals of American pioneer adventure. Her husband, W. H. Ostrom, had come to Colorado from Alabama, and, on account of the depredations of the grasshoppers had not been very prosperous. He had prepared a new home for his family in a park on the North Platte, and set out that morning from Pine Grove gulch for the journey of twenty miles, in a Western wagon drawn by a team of mules, and loaded with his household and his household goods. Toward evening, as he was crossing a small stream at a rough part of the road, one of the mules shied, and the wagon was overturned. It is probable that Ostrom was walking beside it, and flung himself in the way to try and save his wife and children. They were thrown violently out and he was caught under the overturned wagon and borne to the ground with the cross-bar of the wagon-bed across him and a weight of 1,500 pounds crushing him. His terrified wife found him lying in this way, cool and considerate, but very pale. He directed her in her vain efforts to pry the wagon over, and died within five minutes, even while assuring her that he was not dangerously hurt. The oldest boy was on foot, driving a cow, and came up only in time to join his mother in her attempts to release his father's dead body. With true pioneer readiness and sternness the team was unhitched and put to drag off the wagon, the corpse was rolled in a sheet, a fire was built, the mules were corralled, and the widow and orphans sat down in their dismal bivouac. Even when death comes by slow approaches and with fair warning, where the care of anxious friends and the comforts of civilized life mitigate suffering, the loss of a husband and father is a calamity that evokes our sympathy for the afflicted. It is a grief that no condolences can soften, no wealth alleviate, no companionship render endurable. It would be useless, therefore, to dwell upon the terror of death when it struck down the head of a family unexpectedly and violently in a Colorado wilderness, leaving a woman and children desolate, with darkness and the desert about them. We think a picture of this night-watch of Mrs. Ostrom would be as characteristic of a great phase of American life as any scene that the imagination could conceive of. In her bitter experience, giving us a glimpse of the sufferings of the women of the Western frontier, we have something to suggest the trials and labors of all that hardy generation which pushed slowly on from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, before whom the wilderness receded like the horizon. It is the fault of our time to underrate the rough virtues of the pioneers, and forget the value of their achievements. We are losing sight of the romantic and heroic aspects of their life, in the refinements and luxuries of our own. Her story should bring back old memories to those in the heart of civilization, and teach them what they cost. It was not by enchantment that the log cabin was changed to the brown-stone mansion, the homespun dresses to silk, the emigrant wagons to family carriages. The metamorphosis was rapid, but it was the result of the sacrifice and endeavor of ages heaped into a few years. The Colorado woman, sitting all night in her mournful bivouac, with her seven children around and the corpse of her husband just outside of the glare of the fire, stiffening in the frost—this penniless widow a rousing herself in the morning, taking the dead body on the wagon and retracing her steps toward civilization, is as distinct a type of American womanhood as the gayest lady that attends church in New York to-day. They have different missions; but neither of them should forget that they are sisters.—*N. Y. World.*

CHARLES LANGHEIMER, aged 74, has been held to bail at Philadelphia for stealing an overcoat. He is known as Dickens' Dutchman, having been singled out by the great novelist, during the visit of the latter to this country in 1842, as an example of the terrible effects of the Pennsylvania "silent system" of punishment. In his "American Notes" Dickens devotes nearly half a page to this man.

MERCHANT'S Gargling Oil has become one of the most popular liniments for human flesh that is now prepared, while for horses and cattle it has no equal in the world. We are assured by those who have used it for the piles—one of whom is a distinguished physician—that among all the various pile remedies none afforded such speedy relief as the Gargling Oil.—*Louisville (Ky.) Daily Democrat, June 4, 1856.*

THAT languid, helpless, sallow-complexioned woman must use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It is exactly what you want to vitalize, purify, and enrich your blood and give you back the bloom of health again. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Moon's Stroke.

An Indian correspondent writes to *Nature*: "There is a popular belief that it is dangerous to sleep in full moonshine, as it is supposed to produce some injurious effect called moonstroke. A clear sky admits of rapid radiation, and any person exposed to such radiation is sure to be chilled by rapid loss of heat. There is reason to believe that under the circumstances paralysis of one side of the face is likely to occur from chill, as one side of the face is more likely to be exposed to rapid radiation and consequent loss of its heat. The chill is more likely to occur when the sky is perfectly clear and in a full moon. I have often slept in the open air in India on a clear summer night when there was no moon, and, although the first part of the night may have been hot, yet toward 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning the chill has been so great that I have often been awakened by an ache in the forehead, which I have as often counteracted by wrapping a handkerchief around my head and drawing the blanket over my face. As the chill is likely to be greatest on a very clear night, and the clearest nights are likely to be those on which there is a bright moonshine, it is very possible that neuralgia, paralysis, or some other similar injury, caused by sleeping in the open air, has been attributed to the moon, when the proximate cause may really have been the chill."

The Minnesota Liquor Law.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has affirmed the constitutionality of that very excellent and wholesome law, passed in 1873, requiring each liquor-dealer in the State to pay $10 annually for the establishment and maintenance of a State Asylum for Inebriates. Grounds for the asylum were long since located at the charming city of Rochester, and this decision of the Supreme Court removes the last remaining obstacle to the early erection of the necessary buildings.

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

Scribner's Monthly.

AN UNRIVALED ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "*We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high-water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer.*" But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the *ultima thule* of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated), by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

"FOREIGN TRAVEL,"

we have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN,"

by Dr. Holland, the Editor, whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "*tied to a woman's apron strings,*" but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world—to drift on the current of life—with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science," by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

"HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL."

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well-known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loaf Factory" in the November number, and "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of

"HOUSEHOLD AND HOME DECORATION"

will have a prominent place, while the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Welford. The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and specially to the freshest thought of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

The publishers say they mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR $4.

SCRIBNER for December, now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of SCRIBNER for August, September, and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the present volume, *i. e.*, with the November number.

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AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 21, 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 18, 1876.

DEAR COURIER.—Just before one begins the ascent to the capitol from Pennsylvania avenue, is a small platoon around which a circular curbing has been placed. It has heretofore been the resort of loafers and street gamins, and street car managers have utilized it to corral their horses while waiting to change teams. This nuisance has been abated and in its place is to be erected the splendid naval monument, gotten up by private subscription, and costing over $100,000. This session of Congress will make an appropriation for a pedestal costing about $25,000. It will be the finest monumental work in the country, being forty feet high with the figures of two weeping maidens on the summit, the angels of peace and victory on two sides, and a lot of cupids at the base, the water flowing from the mouths of dolphins below. A circular basin of water will surround it about one hundred feet in diameter. Work has already commenced, and when finished, its fine workmanship together with its location will make it the most imposing feature of this kind in the city. The equestrain statue of Abraham Lincoln, which has also been made through private subscription, will also be placed in position in a short time. This will be a specimen of American art, cast by Clark Mills, who has several of these already located in the city. If they don't get up another war, and things keep on improving here at the present rate, Washington will soon be decorated with statues. Just see the number of Generals yet to die, all of whom will have to be represented on horseback in bronze.

I met Grant and Sartoris on the avenue last Friday. It was a warm, beautiful day, just like our western September days, almost spring-like, and one almost expected to catch the perfume of roses. The houses must have been depopulated as everybody seemed to be on the streets. I can only account for such a beautiful day coming in the midst of so many that were disagreeable, on the ground that, that Oregon elector had been heard from, and there was a change even in nature. Well, as I sauntered along down from the capital, I met the President stumbling along without a bit of grace or dignity, while his son-in-law, with his small feminine figure, dressed in the latest rage, with waxed moustache and twirling cane, made up for all loss in this respect. The General is not a votary of dress, and does not look the pink of fashion, with pants generally two inches too short, a slouch hat, a cane in one hand and that hand thrust into his overcoat pocket, he moves about in the utmost indifference to surrounding objects. He has assumed the position of dictator as to who shall be the next President. Everybody knows him to be mulish, but I think he is weakening. The fact is his little job in South Carolina did not turn out as he expected. Gen. Ruger was not the man for the place. What Grant wanted was a bull-headed man like Sheridan, with an absolutely solid skull, one who would have seized the "occasion" as it were, and turned every Democrat out of the Legislative Hall at the point of the bayonet, so that the President could have had an opportunity to express his surprise and indignation at an outrage first brought to his notice by the newspapers. Then had the Democrats offered any resistance how quickly would the radical press sound their trumpet. But the opportunity is past. Ruger made a failure and South Carolina won't rebel worth a cent, even if Hayes is counted in. Florida will count him in, and the noble band of patriots of the Returning Board of Louisiana will count what extra ballots they want out of the last caucus, and Hayes will be elected in their eyes, according to the rule of thumb. The next great act will be the counting of the electoral vote in the Senate. Let us hope that the man elected by the people—Samuel J. Tilden—will be inaugurated on the 6th of March without opposition, and that Grant will go to some community where his coming will be warmly welcomed. What will become of his cabinet? Little Jack Robeson couldn't go to sea, as no intelligent sea captain would ship him even as an ordinary seaman and he is too old for a cabin boy. Don Fandango Fish could go to Spain and keep a jail, while Chandler could go west and utilized his profanity by raising crops on the sand hills of Michigan.

The news of the quiet inauguration of Wade Hampton was well received here. The Democrats there are determined to be peaceful and proceed in order. The Democratic House has mostly withdrawn to avoid coming to blows. It seems there are two bodies of conspirators at work. Hayes offers a beautiful reward to the South in the shape of a promise to clean out all the carpet-baggers, if allowed to be fraudulently counted in. Hayes is for peace and plunder. Grant is for himself and continued power. The plot thickens. We may say with Shakespeare, "Whats the newest grief. Each minute turns a new one."

Since the session of Congress has opened, the Senate has indulged in lit- herein is the difference between the House and Senate. While the Republican Senate, in its desperation to defeat the will of the people, has been wasting its time in discussing the best manner of getting partisan papers before the country, the Democratic House confident in the justice of its cause, and relying upon the recognition of that justice by the American people, has gone regularly to the legitimate legislative business of the country. The body denominated by Republicans, the "ex-Confederate House," a term used as one of reproach, was not in session a week, before it reported and passed the bill to pay the pensions of union soldiers. The Senate which is Republican, and claims to be the embodiment of the loyalty of the country, has not touched it, and last week the House took up the Post Office appropriation bill which touches the interests of all the people, and will pass it perhaps today while the Senate was indulging in another political discussion. When the House cut down the appropriation last season, a great cry was raised that the public service would be crippled, but such has not been the case, and now a further reduction will be made. The Republicans, of course, resist the reductions and the great extravagance of their administrations will not be known until the Democracy get the full control of the government in all its branches.

I see the Democracy of Indiana met in convention last week and gave expression to their views on the Presidential question. This is causing a good deal of trouble here, and I hope they will do so no more, as Grant has had two cabinet meetings since that affair. Its wrong to worry Grant so. Senator Morton is also alarmed. He left last Friday for home. There was a little bird singing in the hearts of the Democracy in that portion of the world over which he arrogates to himself complete control, and he took the first train. I had an interview with the President before he left, and now he has gone to investigate for himself, and if he thinks there is a pronounced feeling for Tilden and Hendricks, you may expect the army in your midst in a few days thereafter. Auburn will look well with a military garrison, and the boys in blue with their glistening bayonets and bright uniforms, holding dress parade in front of the court house. Then the girls would have a jolly time flirting 'a la militaire,' and promenading with the jolly soldiers. It all depends on Morton, girls, so down on your knees, or the opportunity will be lost.

I think the House will adjourn about next Friday until after the holidays though some want to have no vacation but rush the work through and get all the bills in before the counting of the electoral vote. They want to have the decks cleared and everything ready for the final struggle against usupation and fraud.

TOM.

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Townships and Incoporated Vilages.	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.								County Levies			
	State Tax on each $100 Valuation.	State tax on each Poll.	School Tax on each $100 Valuation.	School Tax on each Poll.	Township Tax on each $100 valuation	Road Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Common School Tax on each $100 valuation.	Common School Tax on each Poll.	Special School Tax on each $100 valuation.	Special School Tax on each Poll.	Additional Special School Tax on each $100 valuation.	Additional Special School Tax on each Poll.	County Tax on each $100 Valuation.	On Bond Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Total Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Total Tax on each Poll.
Butler Towbship.	13	50	16	50	10	15			40	50			35	05	1 34	1.50
Jackson "	13	50	16	50	05	15			25	50			35	05	1.14	1.50
Concord "	13	50	16	50	05	15			25	50			35	05	1 14	1.50
Newville "	13	50	16	50	10	20			50	100			35	05	1 49	2.00
Stafford "	13	50	16	50	10	15			50				35	05	1.44	1 00
Wilmington "	13	50	16	50	10	20			40	50			35	05	1.39	1.50
Union "	13	50	16	50		10			15	25			35	05	94	1.25
Richland "	13	50	16	50	10	15			30	100			35	05	1.24	2.00
Fairfield "	13	50	16	50	07	15			18				35	05	1.09	1.00
Smithfield "	13	50	16	50	10	20			20	60			35	05	1.19	1.50
Franklin "	13	50	16	50	08	15			40	25			35	05	1.32	1.25
Troy "	13	50	16	50	10	15			50				35	05	1.44	1 00
Keyser "	13	50	16	50	10	15	10	50	40	50			35	05	1.44	2.00
Auburn Town.	13	50	16	50		10			25	50	50	50	35	05	1,54	2.00
Waterloo "	13	50	16	50		10	25		25				35	05	1.29	1.00
Butler "	13	50	16	50	10	20			30		50	50	35	05	1.79	1.50
Garrett "	13	50	16	50	10	15			15	50			35	05	1.09	1,50

In addition to the above, there is an assessment upon each male dog owned, kept or harbored within the county, $1. Upon each femal'e dog owned kept or harbored within the county, $2. Upon each additional dog owned, kept or harbored by the same person within the county, $2.

The new law gives the tax-payer the privilege of paying the full amount of such taxes on or before the THIRD MONDAY OF APRIL, or may, at his option, pay one-half thereof, and the remaining half on or before the 1st Monday of November following, provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the 1st Monday of November, in the manner perscribed by law; and provided further, that in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of tax charged against a taxpayer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday of April, the whole amount charged shall become due, and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law.

All persons having worked out their road tax must present a receipt from the Supervisor of their Road District when they come to pay their April installment of taxes, in order to receive credit for the same.

Tax-Payers, do not forget that if all taxes are not paid when the same become due, they are, by law, subject to a penalty of ten per cent. interest and cost of collection.

The annual sale of Delinquent land and lots takes place on the second Monday of February, 1877.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is all included, and no mistake in change. No county order will be paid any person owing delinquent taxes. Bring along your Road Receipts.

It is suggested to those having taxes to pay, to call early and avoid mistakes that may occur in the usual rush incident to the last few days. I will attend at my office from the 1st day of December, 1876, to the 1st Monday of November, 1877, to receive the above taxes.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer.

Treasurers Office, DeKalb County, Ind., December 7, 1874.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall.

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOLIDAY PRICES

AT THE

Fort Wayne Fruit House!

Choice Raisins at 10c per lb.
Best Currants at 9c per lb.
Best Turkish prunes at 8c per lb.
Good Tea at 25c per lb.
Dried apples at 7c per lb.

Brown Sugar at 8c per lb,
Good Molasses at 40c per gal.
Fine cut Tobacco at 50c per lb.
Peaches, with all the scarity, at 15 cents per can.

We Purchase at first hand and sell direct to the consumer and there is no Middle men to eat up the profits. Some goods—take Teas for instance—pass through four different hands before they reach the consumer, and each one has to have his profit; so that 40 to 50 per cent is added to price. The importer has his profit of 10 per cent. the jobbing merchant his profit of 10 per cent. the speculator and wholesale merchant 10 to 20 per cent, and the retailer all he can get: So Sugars Coffees Spice, Prunes Fruits Tobaccos Liquors or anything we deal in. Our customers get the benefit of all these intermediate profits No Middle-men with us. We have made another

Reduction on Teas.

Young Hyson 25c, 40c and 90c.
Best 80 cents
Imperial 40 and 60c
Best 90c
Gunpowder 60c
Best 90 cents.
Black or Oolong 35 and 40c
Best 85c
Uncolored Japan 40 and 60c
Best 40 and 60c.

All of these teas are the best in the market, and 20 to 40c per lb lower than sold elsewhere.

Sugars.

New Orleans and Refined Granulated Crushed and Powdered	12½c	New Orleans clarified	9c
Coffee A.	12	" "	8c
" C.	11c	Good brown	9c

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Best Rio, per pound,	25c	Roasted Coffee,	26 and 30
Second Best Rio,	22c		

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	15c	Pumpkin per can	10c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Hominey per can	6c
Canned Corn per can	10 and 20c		
Valencia Raisins, per pound	12½c	Peaches per pound	18c
Pitted Cherries per pound	25c	Apples per pound	7c
Raspberries per pound	45c		

CANDIES

Stick Candy 18c, Mixed 20c; French Mixed 25c; Assorted 30. Toy candies, such as Fruits, Animals, etc., 30 @ 35 per lb.

A large assortment of tin and wood toys, such as dogs, cats, elephants, birds, ducks, chickens, cows, etc. for Christmas and New Years gifts. Never had such a large lot, all styles and prices, from a penny whistle to a dollar trumpet. Some nice gifts for ladies in Albums Vases, fancy goods and dolls of all descriptions for children. None shall go away without something from Santa Claus; and this being the Centennial year he will come in for a good share of the fun.

Wines and Liquors.

Good Whiskey, one year old, per gallon	$1 00	Port and Sherry Wines, per gallon,	1 50 in
Rye Whiskey, two years old	1 25	bottle	50c
Three year old	1 75 2 00	Sweet Angelica and California Muscatel, per gallon, 3 00; in bottles	50c
The $3 is for medical use and no better is sold anywhere.		Whiskey in bottles	30c and 50c

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

Navy and Twist, per pound	45 and 50c	Jacksons best, of Pittsburg Va	75c
Kentucky Bright	60 and 70c	[This tobacco sells elsewhere at 90c]	

Oils! Oils! Oils!

Coal Oil and Rose Oil, per gallon	20c	Machine Oil, Dark Virginia, per gallon	50
Fish Oil and Lard Oil, per gallon	1 00	Best Refined	100
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	$1 00		

For Christmas Cake.

New Leghorn Citron per pound	35c	New Smyrna Figs per pound	18c
New Orange and Lemon Peel	30c	Shelled Almonds per pound	40c
New Seedless Raisins per pound	16c	Brazil Filberts and Peanuts per lb	12½c
New choice cooking Raisins	10c	Soft shell Almonds per pound	30c
Best layer Raisens per pound	14c	Roasted Peanuts per quart	7c
New Zantee Curants per pound,	6c		

And everything else in proportion.

Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac.& E.	Express.
lv New York	8 55pm	8 35am	12 55 pm
Philadelphia	12 45am	12 15pm	4 15
Baltimore	7 00	4 30	8 00
Washington	8 35	6 00	9 25
Wheeling	10 45pm	8 05am	11 02 am
Bellaire	11 30	*8 45	11 30
Barnesville	12 39am	9 56	12 44 pm
Cambridge	1 40	10 56	1 44
Zanesville	2 50	12 10pm	2 50
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	12 40
New Aark	4 25	2 00	4 10
Mt Vernon	5 32	3 00	5 15
Mansfield	7 30	4 28	6 46
Shelby	8 05	4 50	7 18
Chicago Junction	8 50	5 30	7 55
Tiffin	10 15		9 08
Fostoria	10 45		9 37
Deshler	11 43		10,35
Defiance	12 30pm		11 28
Auburn			12 56 am
Auburn Junction	2 06		1 15
Garrett	2 35		1 28
Avilla	2 50		2 38
Milford Junction	4 10		3 51
Walkertown Junction	5 12		6 30
Chicago	8 10		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac.& E.	Express.
Chicago	*8 50am		5 08 pm
Walkertown Junction	11 23pm		8 36
Milford Junction	1 45		9 51
Avilla	2 58		10 02
Garrett	3 20		11 25
Auburn Junction	3 27		11 32
Auburn			1 00 am
Defiance	4 54		1 58
Deshler	5 48		2 59
Fostoria	6 47		3 27
Tiffin	7 45	9 00	4 35
Chicago Junction	8 30	10 08	5 00
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 40	5 36
Mansfield	9 49	12 13pm	7 02
Mt. Vernon	11 42	1 20	8 00
Ar Newark	1 00am	3 15	9 25
Lv Zanesville	3 20	4 25	10 30
Cambridge	4 17	5 34	11 44
Barnesville	5 16	6 50	1 00 pm
Ar Bellaire	6 05	8 35	2 25
Wheeling	7 35	12 00nn	6 35 am
Washington	9 10pm	1 40pm	8 30
Baltimore	10 50	*8 50	1 15 pm
Philadelphia	3 10am	10 15	5,05
New York	6 20		

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases,
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet.
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOOK! SEE!!

What a rush!

All going to

KAHN'S

Popular Clothing House for

OVERCOATS.

Christmas is coming, and what better present can you make than to make YOURSELF a Christmas present of an Overcoat while they are selling at prices which are comparatively nothing.

See the List.

LIST OF PURCHASERS:

M. L. ROTH	Auburn.
M. LOVE	"
W. E. PETERSON	"
M. F. LONG	"
H. PARENT	"
F. E. DAVENPORT	"
J. E. PEARCE	"
DANIEL SHULL	"
JOSIAH SHULL	"
WM. MURPHY	"
A. M. KESTER	"
J. C. REED	"
J. L. RHODENBAUGH	"
GEO. W. McKAY	"
BYRON RAINIER	"
W. F. SMITH	"
DAVE WEAMER	"
ALBERT ROBBINS, Jr,	"
N. McGriffin	Butler
P. MEYERS	Auburn
F. LATSON	"
JOS. CULLER	Mt. Hope
DAVID THOMAS,	Auburn
CLYDE MOOR	"
JOHN SOMERS,	"
T. C. MAYS,	"
E. D. CLEVELAND,	"
JAMES CASEBEER	"
E. L. CASEBEER,	"
L. D. SMITH,	"
L. W. HALL,	DeKalb P. O.
FERNANDO PALMER.	Auburn.
D. E. CARRUTH,	"
A. G. WELLER,	"
J. C. PROSSER,	"
EUGENE CARPER,	"
P. DITMAR,	Auburn Junction.
CHAS. WELLER,	La Otto.
N. S. HAGGERRTY,	Hamilton.

We have also a full stock of Clothing for men, youth and children of the latest styles and at popular prices.

HATS.—Late style campaign hats, namely Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, Reform, Etc. Also a full line of arctic caps for men and boys.

Underwear Lower than ever. A complete line of furnishing goods, including Gloves of every description, Kid Castors, Dogskin, Buck-sheep, Cloth, Etc. KAHN.

F. D. Ryan has been receiving a splendid lot of new boots and shoes.

Ex-Recorder Hoffman has returned from a three weeks visit to Pennsylvania.

Notice change in the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw time table, in effect Dec. 10.

If you wish any calling cards for the holidays, do not forget where the Courier office is located.

We are requested to announce that the State Teachers Association will meet at Indianapolis on the 26th inst., and continue in session until Friday. A full attendance is requested.

The Presbyterian congregation will worship next Sunday morning in the German Methodist church, on south Jackson street. There will be no service in the evening.

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup relieves the worst cases of coughs and colds almost instantly. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat and all diseases of the lungs and chest, are readily cured with Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It never fails; try it. Price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

Under the new time card on the different roads, the Eel River line now makes a close connection with the Jackson line for Logansport, Indianapolis and other Southern and Western points.

The enumeration of school children in Auburn, shows a total of 534, entitled to school privileges, estimated upon this basis, which is generally correct, we have a population of nearly 3,000 in the town.

The social connected with the Presbyterian Church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. J Little, next Wendensday afternoon and evening. Supper served at five o'clock sharp. Please bring napkins. All are invited.

The new Reformed Church, 9 miles south of Auburn, will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Sunday, Dec. 31st, 1876. The members and friends of the surrounding churches are invited to be present.

Found by the undersigned, a pocket book containing notes and a small amount of money. The loser can obtain the same by proving property and paying for this notice.

W. D. RICKEL.

Dec. 21, 3w.

The cold snap proved a regular blessing to the ice men, as it formed ice on the creek over nine inches in thickness. Messrs Houston & Benedict have a force of thirteen men employed cutting and storing ice for use next summer, and will put up several hundred tons.

One of the thieves who robbed Phillips, at the Junction some time ago, is said to have again made his appearance there. One of the Sheriff's deputies has been on the lookout for the rascal and the chances are that he may yet be brought to justice. Another of the gang was arrested at Fort Wayne some days ago.

George Brandon died on Tuesday afternoon from a somewhat protracted attack of typhiod Pneumonia. The deceased was highly respected by all, and in his death the community losses a valuable and industrious citizen. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral took place on Thursday, Elder S. B. Ward preaching the sermon.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS OR OINTMENT.—Scrofula or morbid deposits in the lungs, joints and tissues. These medicines have rendered this disease a less formidable scourge than formerly. It has been incontestibly proved that in scrofulous affections they have affected thousands of cures. Sold everywhere 25 cents per box or pot.

Miss Ella Jackman and Miss Ailce Widney will teach in the Garrett schools this winter. It is hoped that the fine new building in that place will be completed by the 7th of January next, by which time the schools are to open. Miss Jackman will be principal of the school and Miss Widney will have charge of the primary department.

Money To Loan.

C. A O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money

There will be a grand Christmas ball on Monday evening for the purpose of inaugurating Holister & Benedict's new hall. The music will be furnished by Hogue's Orchestra, and the supper by the proprietors of the hall. The Committe of invitation consists of Messrs. J. L. Davis. D. D. Snyder, D. Kahn and T. H. Sprott. The committee of introduction consists of Messrs. B. F. Culbertson, E. J. Coder and J. A. Smith. The floor managers are Messrs. Tom Scott, G C. Ralston and C. M. Browne.

Let it be remembered by the business men of Auburn, Butler, Waterloo, Sedan, Corunna, Garrett, Spencerville, Newville and in fact all parties whether business men or not, that the COURIER office has facilities for doing as good job work as can be had in the county. Parties in any of our neighboring towns who wish any printing in the line of letter heads, bill heads, statements, envelopes, tags, programmes, sale bills, in fact anything from a sheet poster to the finest of ladies calling cards, wedding cards, etc., by sending in their orders, will receive prompt attention. Do not forget this, friends.

☞Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks,

☞Cashmere in all shades

☞New fall style Prints

☞A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☞Readymade Comforts, from $2 to $3 00

☞A new line of Alpaccas and alland winter dress goods

J. R. LANNING.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

Eli Kuhlman, late of Garrett, has returned to Auburn, and bought the entire stock of drugs belonging to the firm of Bodine & Siler. He will continue business at their old place opposite the Swineford House, where he will be glad to see all his old friends and patrons. Mr. Kuhlman's stock is a fine one and well selected. As his expenses are light, he can afford to sell at low prices. Mr. Kuhlman intends to do a strictly cash business hereafter. The accounts of the old firm have been left with him for collection. Those knowing themselves indebted will take notice accordingly.

Newville Notes.

Prof. Moore, from Southern Indiana, lectured at Newville last week, on scientific subjects. He had a large audience.

—Mr. Hathaway has sold his business rooms in Newville to Anthony Stepleton, who will open a drug store and grocery in the same.

—Newville has but one attorney now, and things are very peaceable there.

—I. G. Hamilton, of the firm of J. M. Hamilton, has sold his interest in the Orangeville flouring mills to Mr. Wise, for $3,400.

BUTLER BUDGET.

Miss Maggie Mitchell, daughter of widow Mitchell, of Butler, died on last Saturday night, at her mother's residence. Deceased had been afflicted with consumption for a long time. The funeral took place on Monday.

—Stephen Haddock, of Butler, a brakeman on the Lake Shore road, had his hand severely injured while coupling cars at Archibald last week. It was found necessary to amputate two fingers, in consequence of the injuries.

—Moses Steifel died on Tuesday of consumption.

—The funeral of William Thomas took place on Thursday last. He was interred with Masonic honors.

A Card to the Public.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and, in fact, the word failure could not be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people, we have placed upon each genuine of Holloway's Ointment the fac simile of the signature of our agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit is felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Joe. Haydocks signature is attached to each box of Pills or pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servant.

HOLLOWAY & CO.

A First-Class Jewelry Store.

Mr. Abright, our popular Auburn Jeweler, is demonstrating that all kinds of goods in his line can be sold here at lower figures than in the larger cities. The low price of silver and the general depression in business has enabled him to lay in a splendid assortment of goods which are offered to the people of Auburn and vicinity, at a very slight advance on cost. In looking over his stock, one is surprised, not alone, at the extent and value of the stock, but at the remarkably low figures at which everything is selling.

If you desire to purchase a set of silverware, a fine watch, or an article of jewelry, either for yourself or as a present for a friend or relative, you can find no better place to invest. All the goods have been selected with excellent taste and judgment, and cannot be surpassed in design or finish; besides dealing with a responsible home merchant, and you run no risk in being sold by having an inferior article foisted on you as is often the case in making purchases abroad.

We have not the space to enumerate a portion of goods kept by Mr. Abright. The best way is to go and look for yourself. You will find among other things clocks and watches in all styles and prices, musical instruments, watch chains, rings, bracelets, lockets, gents charms and every variety of ladies and gentlemens ware in jewelry and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. A full line of Rogers & Bro's. celebrated silverware always on hand.

What Shall Be The Christmas Gift?

Times are hard and grumbling will be profuse, but distasteful as it may be holiday expenditures must be met. Hearts must be made happy, and many an elegant purchase still resting on shelf or in show case, must add its shining value to make the occasion one of good feeling and enjoyment.

A gift must have actual and lasting value to command much attention, then what is more appropriate than a good Book, a Bible or an Album?

The loving brother who adds a new volume to his sisters library or presents to his sweetheart a fine book or an album, has the satisfaction of knowing that his gift will be enduring and that the pledge thus proffered will be to his constancy all that the type implies.

There is no class of merchandise that will be placed so largely under contribution as the book-sellers. Then a word to those in search of beautiful and appropriate gifts:

Your time will be spent to excellent purpose by visiting HOUSER'S Book Store, where you will find a fine assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Juvenile and Toy Books, Elegant Bibles, fine Albums, Ladies Wallets, Pocket Books, Cigar and Card Cases, Stereoscopes and Views, Writing Desks, Gold Pens and Pencils, Box Papers, Games, Toys, Pictures, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. It will be no difficult task, when once you have examined this stock to decide what the Christmas Gift shall be.

Text Books in Schools.

As is usual upon the opening of a system of schools, there is complaint upon the part of some parents of the school children concerning the changes in text books. There has been, however, but one change, that in geographies. All the other books remain as formerly adopted by the Board. We are told, however, that many pupils come to school with text books in their hands which they are incompetent to use; others have none at all. All are required to get such and only such books as they need in the several grades to which they belong. The Superintendent is seeking to grade the school upon a permanent basis; and when once that shall have been accomplished, the text book difficulty will disappear.

A Holiday Bazar.

H. H. Stamets, in the McIntyre block, is displaying a magnificent stock of millinery, furs, embroideries, scarfs, gloves and ladies wear generally. It is safe to say that no stock of goods ever in this section heretofore has equalled this, either in way of fine taste shown in the selection, excellence in quality or cheapness. It is not only a pleasure to look over the articles so well adapted to the adornment of the fair, but the prices at which they are sold, is a matter of surprise to all who know the figures demanded for similar goods elsewhere. We call especial attention to the stock of embroideries, ladies and childrens furs, hats, artificial flowers plumes, feathers and tips, worsted goods, linen, handkerchief scarfs, head shawls, dress goods, cloakings and in fact everything in the line of ladies wear or ornaments. If you have ever seen what is on his shelves and counters, you need no second invitation to call. If you have not examined for yourself be certain that you do before investing elsewhere.

JUNCTION JOTTINGS.

—There is scarcely any sickness at the Junction this winter.

—We saw the following notice up in the debt: "Until further notice No. 11 will carry passengers from Garrett to Hicksville and intermediate stations—this train is due here at 8:18 p. m.

—Mr. Ed Williams has moved to Auburn. He says there was to much bulldozing on the part of Whittington, to suit him. His going away leaves the only vacant house at the Junction.

—The first ice packed this year was by James Smith, it averages about 8 inches in thickness and is the cleanest we have seen for a long time. Mr. Smith packed about 20 tons. Other parties here will long for some of Smith's ice about July next, if they don't improve their time and put up some for themselves.

—The heavy winds of Friday night blew out one pane of glass in the front of the hotel. The whole front would of blown in had they not propped it securely.

—Last Thursday night Mr. Charles Darling concluded he would move from Garrett, in a way that his many creditors would not know it until he was out of the state. He got teams and in the night brought his goods to the Junction where he expected to take the morning freight unmolested, but one of his creditors in company with the Constable overhauled him here, whereupon he paid his creditor and started his goods to Michigan, meanwhile the constable had gone back to Garrett to get another creditor, but finding he had got on his way, they telegraphed to the agent at Angola to stop the goods there. We understood they failed in this, and when last heard from Darling was safely landed a Jackson Michigan.

DON PEDRO.

Tidings from LaOtto.

—To those not aware that there is a LaOtto, I would state that it is a small village situated amid the swamps of Swan township, at the crossing of the Eel River and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads. Four year ago it was a howling wilderness; to-day it is a thriving village of 200 inhabitants. We have two beautiful churches and a good substantial school house, where a Mr. Rechem teaches the young ideas how to shoot, for the enormous salary of $30 per month.

—We have lost one of our most prominent merchants, by his removal to Auburn. We regret that circumstances compelled Mr. Martin to leave. He was a good citizen, and it will be many days 'ere we can accustom ourselves to the change which his absence makes in our community. Farewell, Duke, our loss is Auburns' gain.

—We also lost one of our charming young ladies, by marriage. Chas. W. Weller being the happy man, and Miss Rebecca Miller, the blooming bride. They were made one at Kendallville, rather unexpectedly to their friends, who never dreamed of such a thing. The event took place on Dec. 7th, 1876. May they live a long life of happiness, and their troubles be little ones.

—Prof. Sheppard, the great vocalist, is in our midst teaching a class of our young hopefuls. The Prof. understands his vocation.

—Our medicine man, Dr. Bawker, has been quite successfull of late in his cases.

Disolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Jas. Casebeer and Abraham Miller, under the firm name of Jas. Casebeer & Co., has this day been disolved by mutual consent, Jas. Casebeer retiring. The business, will be continued by Miller & Gelrost.

JAMES CASEBEER,
ABRAHAM MILLER.

Nov. 11, 1876. 4if.

License Notice

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Keyser Township, in DeKalb county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said township, that he will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, to be holden on the first Monday in Dec 1876, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the premises, to-wit: In the building now situated on lot No. 22, in the town of Garrett, in said township. CHARLES LINKENHELT.

Dec. 6th, 1876.

Notice for Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank, of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday in January, annually, to elect a board of five directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1877, at the banking-house, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect a new board of directors, and to transact such other business as may come up.

JAS. O. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 1st, 1876. dec4t4.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DEKALB COUNTY. }

A. J. Murbach }
vs. }
Joseph Miller. }

Before Daniel Altenburg, a Justice of the Peace for Union Township:

NOW comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit, that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana; notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the second day of January, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Union township, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of December, 1876.

[L. S.] DANIEL ALTENBURG. J. P.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Shearer and Allen C. Wilson, plaintiffs, and Elliphalet S. Rundles, Anne Rundles, and Thomas M. Stephens are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, with interest on said decree, and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot eighteen (18) in Rainier and Headley's Addition, to Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dept.

GUY PLUM, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind. Dec. 14, 1876. Pr. fee $6.40.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Rebecca Davis, plaintiff and Samuel Davis defendant, require me to make the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty three and 78-100 dollars and with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY the 23 day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1876 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to wit:

The north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty six, town thirty-four (34) range thirteen (13) east, also three acres in the east half of the north-west quarter of the same section, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of the State Road on the east line of said tract, thence north forty rods, thence west twelve rods, thence south forty rods and thence east twelve rods to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff
By THOS. D. GROSS Dept.

Auburn, Indiana, November 28, 1876.
W. H. DILLS, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Pr fee $7.40.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the State of Indiana on the relation of Isaac Hague, Auditor of DeKalb County, plaintiff, and James E. Rose, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss, deceased, Christian C. Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Isaac M. Thomas, Sophia Thomas James E Rose administrator *de bonis non* estate, Christian Buss deceased, Samuel Buss Lydia Buss, Edward Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Margarett Parish, John Parish, Mary Ann Buss, Clara Buss, Ida M. Buss, Samuel W. Sprott and Carolus Schnieder, defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at publice sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January A. D. 1877 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots numbered seventy-three, (73) seventy-four, (74) and nine (9) in Western Addition of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, except the undivided two-thirds of said lot number nine, (9.)

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. GROSS, Dept.

RICKEL & TEFFT, Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Dec. 14, 1876. Pr. fee $8.60.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

SEC. 1. Therefore be it ordered by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be constructed and located as follows: On the east end of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on the west side of Van Buren street, commencing at the north-east corner of lot No 19, and continuing on the east end of lots No. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in Kuhlman's Addition to the said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, and said State. Said sidewalk to be built as follows: not less than six [6] feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings within sixty [60] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound oak or pine lumber, if made of oak timber the plank is to be not less than one and one-fourth [1¼] inches in thickness, nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed on three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of pine lumber, to be of sound lumber, not less than one and a half [1½] inches thick, nor more than twelve inches wide placed upon sleepers running crosswise of the sidewalk, at intervals of not more than three feet, five inches in dimensions, of good sound oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, An emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting, Dec. 12, 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Pres.
JOHN TREESH, }
EPHRIAM BERRY, } Trustees.
JOHN OTTO. }

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein William B. Taylor, James Rogers, and Calvin A. Croninger, Plaintiffs, and Jesse E. Woodford, Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 23day of December, A. D. 1876,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

A part of lot number ninety-three (93) in the original plat of the town of Auburn, bounded by a line commencing at the south-east corner of said lot and running thence north five and one-half feet, thence east on a line parallel with the south line of said lot, eighty feet, thence south five and one-half feet, thence west to the place of beginning, and a part of lot number ninety-four (94) in the original plat of the town of Auburn; bounded by a line commencing at the north-west corner of said lot, and running thence east along the north line of said lot eighty feet, thence south four feet, thence west fourteen (14) feet, thence south eighteen (18) feet, thence west to the west boundary line of said lot thence north to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JOHN. C. ST. CLAIR, Sheriff.
By THOS. D. GROSS, Dp't.

Auburn, Indiana, November 29, A. D. 1876.
ROSE & HARTMAN, Att'y's for Plaintiff.
Pr fee $9.70.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows; On the south sides and ends of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on the north side of Second street, Commencing at the south-east corner of lot No 84, W. A. and continuing and the south side of lot No 15 of W. A. alson on the south ends of lots No. 16, 15, 14, 13, 2, 11, 10, and 9, Ralston's Addition to the said town of Auburn. Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within sixty [60] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS an emergency exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a news paper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Dec. 12, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Pres't.
EPHRIAM BERRY,
JOHN TREESH, Trustees.
D. Z. HOFFMAN

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left.

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compells me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER.

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureaux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

**Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty street, New York.

The ladies of Auburn and vicinity, are respectively invited call at H. H. Stamets' Millinery and Fancy Store, and examine the new and elegant Perfume and Lily White Combined. Nothing like it has ever been offered for sale in here and is pronounced by all parties who have used it to be the finest and best in the market. We shall take pleasure in showing it, whether you buy or not. We have also many new novelties in the Millinery line, which we are offering at astonishing low figures, and cannot be undersold by any house in this place. Come and see us.

H. H. STAMETS,
3m. Sole Agt. for Auburn.

You can find everything needed in the way of school supplies, pens, inks, paper, copy books, and school books of all kinds at Housers.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

Mayor Wickham, of New York, has appointed John Kelly Comptroller of the city, in place of Andrew H. Green.

Some of the victims of the awful Brooklyn calamity as had not been identified and claimed by friends and relatives were buried at the city's expense on Saturday, the 9th of December. From a Brooklyn paper we glean the following particulars of the mournful funeral: "The burial of the bodies of the victims this afternoon was a fitting end to one of the most doleful histories of modern times. This morning all the bodies in the morgue were removed to the temporary dead-house in the old market, where there were in all 100 of the charred corpses. A hundred coffins with German silver mountings were brought in and placed upon the floor, and into them the unidentified and destitute dead were placed. Shortly after 1 o'clock the ghastly cortege started through Boerum place, and then entered Schermerhorn street. Hundreds of men, women and children followed, rushing along the sidewalk in a state of great agitation. When the hearses and wagons reached Schermerhorn street, they were formed in parallel lines, and there was a delay of nearly three-quarters of an hour. Although the weather was bitterly cold, and a cutting wind was blowing a gale, the neighborhood of Schermerhorn street and Flatbush avenue was crowded with participants and sympathetic spectators. The sadness in the faces of the women waiting on the pavement was very marked. The soldiers who were awaiting orders to move suffered intensely from the cold. The procession immediately moved from the head of Schermerhorn street into Flatbush avenue amid general mourning, and timed by the measured roll of drums and by the fitful sobbing of the almost broken-hearted people. Within the houses and without them, far along the wide avenue and across the broad streets, many an eye was moist and many a lip quivering as the dead were borne to Greenwood, leaving behind them sacred memories and cruel poverty, too, which will not be effaced, and by their very stillness and seclusion appealing more loudly than the noise of words in behalf of their stricken and famishing loved ones for a wise and generous charity. Compared with other funeral processions, the great procession of to-day had many characteristics of its own. The number and appearance of the many crisped and dismembered forms, the occupants of carriages, all of them nearest friends of the dead, none of them, as is so often the case, distant relations and mere acquaintances with tearless and conventional sadness, were distinct and terrible features; but the one feature which pervaded the scene and lent to it distinctive and deeply-touching significance was the manifestation of popular sympathy and sorrow. A community had been afflicted, and sadness was common. Many of the private and almost all of the public buildings were heavily draped. All flags were at half-mast, and torn by the gale almost into shreds, as if the great occasion had a right to all the service they could ever render. As the cortege passed through the gate the bell in the tower tolled mournfully. On either side along the pathways, on the hillsides and invading private plats, there were large crowds of people. Turning to the left the funeral party proceeded directly to Battle avenue, where, about 150 yards from the entrance of the cemetery, a trench had been prepared for the reception of the dead. The great crowds which met near and just within the cemetery were formed about the vast grave. The site being on the slope of the hill and completely exposed, the cold was almost insufferable, but still the people held their places. There was no delay in removing the remains from the hearses and wagons and depositing them in the circular trench. Then the services began. Rev. Noah H. Schenck read the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal church, which was listened to attentively by those who were within reach of his voice. There was inexpressible sadness mingled with solemnity in the scene. Hundreds of people wept, the tears freezing on their cheeks as they issued from the eyes. After the reading of the service, Rev. A. P. Putnam, of the Unitarian Church of Our Savior, addressed the assemblage. Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, a Baptist clergyman, offered a fervent prayer at the conclusion of Mr. Putnam's remarks, and the services were brought to a close with a benediction by Rev. Joseph Odell. Previous to the dismissal of the assemblage the choral societies sang "Say, What Troubles Thee?" and "Above the Tree Top is Rest." The people now departed and all was ended except the enduring agony of the widow and orphan.

A New York dispatch says: "It is rumored that a compromise has been effected, under which the ring magnates, and notably Tweed and Sweeney, are to refund to the city of New York quite a large amount of money, and to receive in return immunity from prosecution. Tweed will very soon be released, and Sweeney will return from Europe. The compromise is thought to include Connolly also."

Joshua F. Bailey, who in 1869 fled from the country as a defaulter in his accounts with the Government, as the Internal Revenue Collector of the Thirty-second (New York) district, has returned, made good his deficit, and has received from the President a full pardon.

THE WEST.

Jack McCall was recently tried at Yankton, D. T., for the murder of Wild Bill, in the Black Hills, last summer. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death.... J. A. Moore & Bro., loan and insurance brokers, of Indianapolis, have failed. Liabilities, $393,000. Their assets are estimated at $1,000,000.

A farmer named Edward F. Carr, living in Valley county, Neb., recently murdered his wife and two children and then committed suicide. He left a note saying: "I cannot live always, and am not willing to leave my family to suffer. Bury us all together on the top of some high hill."

Chicago elevators as per official figures, contain 2,955,070 bushels of wheat; 261,369 bushels of corn; 452,763 bushels of oats; 83,459 bushels of rye, and 1,114,420 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,867,090 bushels, against 2,948,767 bushels at this period last year.... Several steamboats were destroyed by the breaking of an ice-gorge at St. Louis, last week. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Single men are being committed to the workhouse daily at Detroit, Mich., on their own request, as vagrants, being out of employment, and preferring that course to begging or pauperism.

A most successful and daring robbery was perpetrated at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, one night last week. The banking-house of William M. Beam was entered by four masked men, and over $10,000 stolen. Beam and his wife, who lived over the bank, were bound and gagged by the robbers, the former being first compelled, at the point of a pistol, to open the bank vault.

THE SOUTH.

A Columbia dispatch of the 9th inst. says the Democratic House has instructed its Judiciary Committee to employ counsel and proceed against D. H. Chamberlain for treasonable acts in usurping the Government of the State.

A telegram from Columbia, S. C., states that a committee of the Democratic House of Representatives waited upon Gen. Ruger and asked him by what authority troops were in the State House, for what purpose, and if they were instructed to resist the peaceable entrance of the Democratic members into the hall of the House of Representatives. Gen. Ruger replied as follows: "My orders to them came from the President of the United States, and I acted as I understood those orders. Gov. Chamberlain applied to the President for troops to preserve the peace against violence and insurrection. President Grant recognized Chamberlain as the Governor of South Carolina, and ordered the troops placed at his disposal. The troops as they are now placed are to preserve peace and to prevent interference with the House which Chamberlain recognizes as legal."....Three young ladies—two Misses Campbell, and a Miss Choate—and one man, James Gregory, were drowned in a mill-pond ten miles from Olmstead, Ky., Friday night of last week. They were going to a party, and were crossing the pond in a canoe, when the craft capsized.

The Chamberlain Legislature of South Carolina has declared the seat of Chief-Justice Moses vacant, in consequence of his having violated a constitutional provision by accepting another office of trust and profit—that of Professor of Law in the University—while holding the Chief Justiceship..... At Columbia, last week, Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered his decision in the habeas corpus case of the Board of State Canvassers. Judge Bond discharged the prisoners, and declared that the Supreme Court exceeded its powers in meddling with the duties of the Board.

A terrible explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill is reported from Texarkana, a town near Red river, on the Texas and Arkansas line. Nine men were killed, named Chauncey Beach, James May, W. White, Nicholas Rosenburg, Ed. Griffin, George Green, Tip Stewart, George Jackson, and Fred Williams. Two colored men, named Custer and Johnson, were dangerously wounded.

The Committee of the National House of Representatives to investigate the recent election in Louisiana met and organized in New Orleans, on the 12th of December. A communication signed by all the members of the Returning Board was presented to the committee denying the authority of the House of Representatives to review the decision of the Returning Board until they had delivered their documents to the General Assembly. They also protested against the attempts of the House of Representatives of the United States to obtain and review documents in their possession, and claimed that as individuals they could not, under the constitution and laws of the State, surrender them. They stated further that they would have copies of all documents made for the committee if the committee would provide the necessary means; that the State Legislature had made no appropriation for them, and they could not, therefore, furnish copies unless the committee furnished the funds. These copies, they said, would be made as soon as they were through with the documents, provided the funds were furnished. When the communication had been read the Chairman instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify the members of the Returning Board that their presence would be expected at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, in obedience to orders of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

J. Madison Wells, Chairman of the Louisiana Returning Board, was before the House Investigating Committee at New Orleans, on the 13th. He informed the committee that he was willing they should have access to all documents in possession of the board, provided they would furnish the clerical assistance necessary to do the work; at the same time he should decline to answer any questions regarding his action as a member of said board, for the reason that he denied the right of the committee to interrogate him on the subject. Whereat Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the committee, announced that he should not press the matter, and Mr. Wells withdrew. The counsel for the Republicans addressed a communication to the committee complaining that personal indignities had been offered to some of their witnesses at the hotel where the committee were sitting, and asking "that free access and suitable accommodation be afforded to the counsel representing the Republican party in the investigation, and also that the witnesses subpenaed by the committee may be able to reach the committee-room without passing through a crowd of hostile and disorderly persons, and that when under examination before the committee they be protected against insults and threats."

A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch of the 14th says: "The inauguration of Hampton took place in front of Carolina Hall this afternoon. The square in front of the hall was densely packed with persons of both races, and the housetops were covered with spectators. At 3:30 p. m. Hampton was escorted to a stand amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. Members of the General Assembly occupied a space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. Hampton delivered an address, at the close of which the oath of office was administered. The chair in which he was seated was then wrapped in the national colors, and he was borne on the shoulders of a dozen men to his hotel."

WASHINGTON.

The following committees have been appointed by the President of the Senate to go to Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina and investigate the recent elections in those States: For Louisiana, Messrs. Howe, Wadleigh, McMillan, Boutwell, Saulsbury, and McDonald. For Florida, Messrs. Mitchell, Teller, and Cooper. For South Carolina, Messrs. Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, and Merrimon.

At a caucus of the House Democrats, held last week, the political situation was discussed at length, and a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine and report as to the powers, duties, and privileges of the House in connection with the counting of the electoral vote, and respecting the Presidential question generally. It is said that the sentiment of the members present was in favor of insisting upon the right of the House to an equal voice with the Senate in acting judicially upon the returns of every State. Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Bogy, Kernan, and Eaton have been appointed by the Senatorial caucus a committee to confer with the House Democrats in settling upon a party policy.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, has introduced in the Senate a very important bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands. It authorizes homestead or pre-emption settlers on any public lands; or pre-emption settlers of Indian reservations, where the crops were destroyed or severely injured by grasshoppers in the year 1876, to leave and be absent from said lands until the 1st of next July, or, if the grasshoppers reappear next year, to a like destruction or injury of the crops, to remain away until July, 1878, without impairing their rights, homestead or pre-emption, if they afterwards resume and perfect their settlement. The bill also expressly extends their time for making final proof and payment for one year after the expiration of absence above contemplated, and furthermore provides that all the proposed rights and privileges above stated shall apply to and include settlers under the Timber-culture act of March, 1873.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads has substantially agreed to recommend a formal non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Post-route bill of last session, which provide for the restoration of the fast-mail service and the revival of the franking privilege....The Consul at Sandgago de Cuba, who assisted Tweed in getting away from his pursuers, has been removed by the President.

The President has nominated Weden O'Neal for United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, and John R. G. Pitkin for the District of Louisiana; Alex. M. Blair for Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, and Oliver C. Bosbyshell for Commissioner of the Mint, in place of Snowden, who is appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia.

GENERAL.

Near Petrolia, Pa., one day last week, a wagon-load of glycerine, containing some 600 pounds of the fluid, exploded with terrible force, tearing wagon and horses to shreds, instantly killing Daniel Garth, superintendent of the Roberts Torpedo Company, and Mr. Humphreys, of that place. The bodies were blown to atoms, and, with the exception of a portion of one foot and some pieces of charred flesh, have not yet been found.

The members of the theatrical fraternity in nearly all the cities of the country are giving benefits for the sufferers by the Brooklyn calamity.

Bland's Silver bill, which passed the lower house of Congress last week, provides that silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains shall be coined, and shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where payment of gold coin is required by law. This weight of 412½ grains is the same as that of the old legal silver dollar which was a full legal tender for eighty years.

POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the complications growing out of the Presidency dispute, says, "the Republican programme will doubtless be for the President of the Senate to invite the House to be present in the Senate Chamber on the counting of the vote. The votes will then be counted as 185 for Hayes, including the Republican electors from Oregon. The President of the Senate will hold that, under the Constitution, no business is in order; that, as there are no joint rules, no motion can be entertained or debate heard, and that the only duty will be an open count and a declaration of the votes. The Senate, through the Sergeant-at-Arms, will see to it that order is preserved. The vote being declared, Hayes would be immediately inaugurated and President Grant would immediately surrender the Government to him. This appears to be the Republican programme, unless it shall be modified by the adoption of some compromise measure as to counting the votes between the two houses, which now seems as impossible as it is improbable."

Hon. Henry M. Teller has been elected United States Senator from Colorado for six years.

Prince (Democrat) was elected Mayor of Boston, Mass., last week, by 2,141 majority over Bradlee (Citizens') and Butterfield (Prohibitionist)....Gov. Hayes was serenaded at Dayton, Ohio, last week, and made a brief speech. Referring to the political complications, he said: "In the excitement that has prevailed before and since the election, people of ardent temperaments have said and done things that are indiscreet, but, as the excitement subsides, we begin to return to our better wisdom and judgment. I have too much faith in the saving common-sense of the American people to think they desire to see in their country a Mexicanized Government. Whatever may be the result at which the lawful authorities arrive, you and I will quietly submit, and I have sufficient respect and confidence in the great majority of the opposite party to believe that they will do the same. I was glad to see in a paper this evening an article from the London *Times* respecting the condition of this country. Such a state of affairs, it said, could not occur anywhere else in the world. The entire area of the country was agitated by the uncertain issue of the political conflict, and yet not one shot fired, not one man killed, no breaches of the peace."

The National Democratic Committee has issued the following address:

ROOMS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

The National Democratic Committee announce as the result of the Presidential election held on the 7th of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice President of the United States. We congratulate you on this victory for reform. It now only remains for the two houses of Congress, in the performance of their duty on the second Wednesday in February next, to give effect to the will of the people thus expressed in a constitutional mode by a majority of the electoral votes, and confirmed by a majority of all the States, as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States. By order of the Executive Committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

The following response to the above has been issued by the Republican National Committee:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1876.

To the People:

An address has to-night been issued by the Democratic Committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop a falling cause. Gov. Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral vote. There is no indication that any right-minded citizen has a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic Committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

Z. CHANDLER,
Chairman National Committee.

FOREIGN.

A Constantinople dispatch of the 9th says: A conspiracy to depose the present Sultan was discovered on Tuesday night. The conspirators, six of whom were found in disguise in the palace itself and arrested, had planned to carry off the ex-Sultan, Murad, in a steamer which they had already engaged, to Athens. When there they intended to proclaim that Murad had recovered his reason, and the Sultan Hamed was consequently a usurper.... There has been a ministerial crisis in France, and a new Cabinet has been formed.

News comes from the interior of Mexico, by way of Matamoras, that President Lerdo and Cabinet have been captured by the revolutionists near the city of Nuncan; that Gen. Escobado, Secretary of War, was shot with several others; that the Government of Lerdo is undoubtedly overthrown; that Monterey and Saltillo have declared in favor of Iglesias, and surrendered without fighting; and that the whole Eorthern frontier of Mexico, except Matamoras, is in possession of the supporters of Iglesias.... At the annual fete of St. George, celebrated at St. Petersburg, the Czar, as usual, proposed the health of Emperor William, who is the oldest knight of the order, in complimentary and friendly terms. He also expressed hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Eastern question.

News from Egypt announces that envoys from the King of Abyssinia, who had been kept under surveillance in Cairo for some time, recently managed to escape to the house of the British Consul. They were rearrested during the night by the Khedive. The continuation of the war with Abyssinia is now certain.... A correspondent of the London *Standard*, at Constantinople, telegraphed the following on the 12th: "I learn from undoubted authority that the conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of satisfying all just demands and providing sufficient guarantees having been found."

The preliminary meeting of the conference at Constantinople promises well for a harmonious settlement of the vexed Eastern problem. Representatives of the different powers have had little difficulty in agreeing upon the terms to be applied to Servia and Herzegovina. The following points have been decided upon: Montenegro is to be granted a considerable territorial addition, and the boundary of Servia is to be rectified, by which that province will also gain territory. The Turkish army will be required to withdraw from Servia, and the armistice will be prolonged for a term sufficient to cover the time consumed in the negotiations.

Valparaiso, South America, was recently visited by a disastrous conflagration. The flames raged for twenty-four hours, and a great number of valuable buildings were destroyed.... A Constantinople dispatch says: "The absence of the Porte's representative from the preliminary conference creates an unfavorable impression. The fact that Russia, an interested party, is permitted to sit in judgment on the questions at issue is commented on in Turkish circles."

A Vienna dispatch says the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, has asked for a reserve force of 100,000 men. Their mobilization has already commenced at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is said if Russian troops, as expected, enter Roumania shortly, the movement will not be accompanied by a declaration of war on Turkey.

Some men never lose heart, but always look on the brighter side. We met one last night corner of Main and Colony streets. His umbrella had been blown into tatters, and he was fairly soaked through. To our "Pretty wet night," he answered cheerily, "Well, yes, kinder; but then it's a blamed good thing for the reservoir." That's the kind of a spirit we like to see in a man.—*Meridian (N. H.) Herald.*

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Debate on the Sherman Report.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the motion to print the depositions accompanying the communication of the Hon. John Sherman, and others, to the President in regard to the late election in Louisiana, reported in favor of printing all the depositions.

Mr. Saulsbury, a member of the Committee on Printing, dissented from the report of the majority, and said he could not give his consent to publishing such matter. He honestly believed that all these ex-parte statements should not be distributed to the public as testimony.

Mr. McDonald said he was willing to print all the testimony on both sides bearing on the late election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the address of the Democratic Committee which attended the sessions of the Returning Board in New Orleans, to the effect that the Tilden Electors had a majority of the votes in Louisiana, and also from the preamble of the report made to the House of Representatives by a committee of that body on the 23d day of February, 1875, in regard to elections in that State.

Mr. Sherman, in reply to a question of Mr. Merrimon, said there were three classes of testimony presented with the communication. First, oral testimony taken before the Returning Board, and the proceedings of the board; second, statements of Supervisors of Election and affidavits sworn to by them; third, testimony taken according to the laws of Louisiana on interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

Mr. Eaton opposed the printing of the documents because they were not brought here by action of the Senate. Proper testimony in regard to the election in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana would be taken both by the Senate and House of Representatives, and that should be printed, not this partisan matter.

Mr. Thurman said he did not object to the printing of these papers because he wanted to suppress the publication of any facts, but he did not want public opinion to be forestalled by a premature publication of part of the facts. If this matter should be delayed till all the testimony was fully produced, as it would be shortly, he would not object to the publication. He commented on the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and said this was the third time that board has set aside the will of that State. Now the matter concerned not the State of Louisiana alone, but the whole republic, and he (Thurman) wanted to scrutinize the testimony upon which this extraordinary result had been reached by the board. If his colleague (Sherman) had stated the acts of the Returning Board so far as he knows, then he (Sherman) had not said anything in regard to the secret sessions of that board. The country wanted to know what the secret resolutions of that board were by which an apparent majority of 7,000 for Tilden was converted into a majority of 3,000 for Hayes and Wheeler. This was done in secrecy, and the worst kind of secrecy. The vacancy in the board was never filled, and the reason of this was that the board could not agree upon a man. Not one of the 83,000 men in Louisiana who voted for Tilden could be named. The very thing on its face showed a determined purpose to do wrong. Had there been a Democrat on the board he could have seen what was done in secret. All the whitewashing in the world cannot wipe out or hide the guilt. The majority in the Senate might make efforts to forestall public opinion by distributing this testimony, but it would go to the country stamped with the stigma of being a one-sided statement. He protested against the publication of the statements in the name of fair play. He hoped they would be allowed to lay upon the table until the other side should be heard from; then print all.

Mr. Morton said the Senate had a singular spectacle here in the denunciation of the Returning Board of Louisiana for fraud, while at the same time resistance was made to laying before the country the evidence upon which the action of that board was based. The Democratic Committee in New Orleans was invited by the Republican committee to publish the testimony taken by it, together with that taken by the Republicans. But the Democrats were not willing to make public their case as it was before the board. They wanted to wait to get more testimony, and thus make a case which was not before the board. They thus confessed that they were not satisfied with their case, but wanted to make a new one. This free denunciation of the Returning Board was unfair. If the board acted unfairly let the Democrats bring forward their evidence to that effect. He was not afraid of testimony. The more the better.

Mr. Thurman said he did not know why the Democratic committee in New Orleans declined to furnish their testimony to the Republican committee, but had he been a member of the Democratic committee he would have refused to furnish the testimony, and he thought the committee acted fairly in refusing to furnish the Republicans with their testimony. His colleague (Sherman) and comrades went to New Orleans at the request of the President. They did not ask the Democratic committee to join them in making a report to the President, but asked that the Democratic testimony be placed in their hands, that they (five Republican gentlemen) might make up a verdict to send to the President, which constituted the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) and his four associates in New Orleans the sole judges in this case. There never was a time in all the history of this nation when the forms of government and constitution were put to a severer test than now, and everything done by Congress should set an example to the people of coolness.

Mr. Morton said that all the ingenuity that could be brought to bear on the other side could not change the dilemma in which the Democrats were placed. When the Republican committee in New Orleans offered to lay the whole testimony of both sides before the country the Democrats declined to furnish their side, and when the Republicans came forward to publish what they had, they were asked by the Democrats not to do so.

Mr. Sherman defended the action of the committee with which he acted, and said the committee presented every particle of testimony they could get. They tried to get it all on both sides, but could not do so. He argued that it was on the testimony now before the Senate that the decision of the Returning Board was made.

Mr. Thurman said it was upon one side of the case that the Returning Board rendered its decision and reversed a popular majority of 7,000. Where was the statute which authorized the committee which visited New Orleans to report to the President? The members of that committee were public officers. The President invited none but members of his own party to serve on the committee. The attempt to put the garment of office on this thing would not do.

Mr. Edmunds said the third section of the second article of the constitution of the United States authorized the President to transmit to Congress from time to time information as to the safety of the Union. He was commanded to perform that duty, and bound to obey it. The President, to obtain information from one of the States of the Union, invited certain citizens to go there to get such information, and after he had obtained it to communicate it to Congress, as he believed it was of a character to justify him in transmitting it to Congress. He argued that it never had, in the history of the Government, been unusual to print information sent in by the President.

Mr. Bayard said it was usual to print documents sent to the Senate by the President, but these papers were not official, and did not pretend to be official. They were not accompanied by any recommendation of the President calling for the action of Congress. The office of President of the United States no more connected him with the election in any State than the office of Senator connected him with such election. Therefore the whole action of the President in sending a committee to New Orleans was without warrant, of law. If the two committees in New Orleans had co-operated and destroyed the partisan features, there would have been a combined scrutiny of the count, and the country would have had at least an attempt to agree upon the law and the facts. If there should be a delay until the testimony of the other side was presented, so that both might be printed and go out together, he would not object. He desired every fact made public in the Louisiana case. In the position in which the Senate was now placed, there must be no shuffling, but every Senator must stand upon the rock of the law and truth.

Regular Proceedings.

Friday, Dec. 8.—*Senate.*—Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in regard to the count of the electoral vote by the Supreme Court. Merrimon objected, and read the 21st joint rule, providing that unfinished business left over from one session shall not be taken up for action until the lapse of six days of the beginning of the subsequent session. He made a point of order that under that rule the joint resolution could not be considered now. The Chair (Ferry) overruled the point, and announced that the joint rules were not in force. Merrimon appealed from the decision of the Chair. After considerable discussion the Chair was sustained, only four votes being recorded in the negative, namely: Maxey, Merrimon, Whyte, Withers—all of them Southern Senators.

House.—The House passed Mr. Hewitt's resolution calling upon the President for information respecting the use of troops in the Southern States.... Baker (Ind.) introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution, forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage growing out of the loss or destruction of property during the late rebellion.... The Pension Appropriation bill was passed.... Wood (N. Y.) called up his resolution calling on the President for copies of the instructions sent to, and the reports received from the military officers in the South since August....LeMoyne (Ill.) offered the following resolution: "Whereas, Serious differences of opinion may arise between members of the two houses of Congress as to their jurisdiction and powers in joint session in counting the electoral vote, and the questions involved being questions of law, "Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to act with a committee of five to be appointed by the Speaker of the House in presenting to the Supreme Court such questions as either of said committees may deem important in this crisis, and asking the members of the Supreme Court to give Congress an opinion thereon."

Monday, Dec. 11.—*Senate.*—Edmunds called up his proposed amendment to the constitution, providing that the Supreme Court shall open and count the electoral votes. Morton signified his opposition to this amendment, regarding it as dangerous. The matter was discussed at length by Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Merrimon, and Morton.... Merrimon gave notice of an amendment he would offer so as to make any Justice of the Supreme Court ineligible to appointment to any office under the United States, and also ineligible to be elected President or Vice President until the expiration of four years next after he shall have ceased to be such Justice. Ordered printed.... Bayard offered a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for a statement of the number of Deputy United States Marshals employed throughout the country at the recent election. Laid over.... Sherman presented a petition from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, asking the removal of his political disabilities. Referred...... A bill appropriating $26,000 to defray the expenses of the Southern Investigating Committees was passed.... Bogy, of Missouri, presented the report of the Democratic committee which attended the sessions of the Louisiana Returning Board, and moved that it be printed. Objection was made by several Senators on the Republican side, on the ground that the paper was not addressed to the Senate, and to print it would be a violation of the rules. After debate, it was decided that Messrs. Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald should prepare a memorial, making the paper a part thereof, and it could then be printed.... Mitchell, of Oregon, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the resolution authorizing an investigation as to the eligibility of Watts, the Oregon elector.... Cameron (Wis.) introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of greenbacks.

House.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Clymer, of Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy in the Committee on Appropriations, caused by Randall retiring. The Chairmanship of the committee remains with Holman. Under the call of States for the introduction of bills, their reading in full was required by the Republicans, so as to consume the morning hour, and leave no time for a call of the States for resolutions.... The following new bills were introduced: By Eames, reducing letter postage to two cents; by Cox, to regulate the compensation of letter-carriers; by Gannon, to promote commerce and cheaper railroad transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, by chartering the American Midland Railway Company; by Glover, for the protection of the States against domestic violence.... Mr. Banning asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the eulogium passed on J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, in the report of Senator Sherman and others to the President, and requesting the President to furnish from the War Department copies of all reports, orders, correspondence, etc., connected with the removal of Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana by Gen. Sheridan in 1867. Lost—yeas 141, nays 81—not two-thirds in the affirmative.... Spencer moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what intimidation has been practiced on Government employes during the late election to compel such employes to contribute to the election fund of any political party, and what legislation is needed to abate the evil. Lost—yeas, 134; nays, 74, not two-thirds.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.—*Senate.*—Bogy presented the memorial of himself and Senators Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count by the Returning Board in Louisiana. Ordered printed.... Bayard's resolution, directing the Attorney General to inform the Senate as to the number of Deputy United States Marshals employed on election day, was agreed to, with the amendment submitted by Edmunds requesting the Attorney General also to communicate to the Senate a full statement as to the necessity for their employment, the object thereof, the nature of their duties, etc.... The Senate discussed the resolution of Mitchell, providing for an investigation in regard to the appointment of Cronin as a Presidential elector in Oregon.... Edmunds' constitutional amendment providing for the counting of the electoral vote by the Supreme Court of the United States was discussed, amended, and laid over.... Merrimon introduced a bill to amend section 146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President. The bill provides that the Secretary of State, or, in case of his death, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall succeed to the Presidency in the event of the death, removal, or resignation of both President and Vice President.

House—The House was the scene of a spirited and interesting discussion in regard to the existence of the joint rules of the two houses. Messrs. Garfield, McCrary, Hoar, and Kasson maintained that the rules no longer existed, and Messrs. Springer, Reagan, and Speaker Randall took the opposite side of the case......Mr. Blair introduced a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors as a beverage, after the year 1900. Referred......Mr. Holman, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The bill recommends the appropriation of $32,983,125.... The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Smith Ely, Jr., as Representative from the State of New York. Laid on the table....The Fortification bill was reported. It appropriates $2,500,000... The Speaker appointed as the committee to inquire as to whether frauds have been practiced in the election in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia, Messrs. Cox (New York), Rice (Ohio), Waddell, McDougall, and Wells (Mississippi).

Wednesday, Dec. 13—*Senate.*—Numerous petitions of religious and temperance organizations throughout the country were presented, praying Congress to take steps to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States......The Senate discussed the resolution of Mr. Mitchell providing for an inquiry into the appointment of Oregon electors....Mr. Edmunds' constitutional amendment for settling the Presidential question by conferring upon the Supreme Court power to count the electoral votes was defeated by 31 nays to 14 yeas. Thirteen Republicans and one Democrat voted in the affirmative.

House.—The proceedings in the House were "flat, stale and unprofitable," nearly the entire day being consumed in discussing what is known as Bland's Silver bill. The measure was finally passed—167 yeas to 53 nays.

Thursday, Dec. 14.—*Senate.*—The resolution to print extra copies of the President's Message and the accompanying documents, in regard to the late election in Louisiana, was taken up. Mr. Thurman moved to amend, so as to have printed with the message and documents the memorial of Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans. A later discussion followed. Mr. Sherman defended his report vigorously, while Mr. Thurman assailed it as vi.orously, and claimed that it grossly exaggerated the facts. The debate became general in character, not only involving Louisiana, but Florida and South Carolina. Mr. Randolph said, in regard to the latter, that the Democrats did not concede that it had been carried by Hayes, but that the Democrats, on a recount of the votes, expected to show that their national and State tickets had a clear majority of all the votes cast. The resolutions after being amended so as to include the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans, was then agreed to.... The Chair laid before the Senate a Message from the President in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst. in regard to troops being stationed at Petersburg, Va., on election day. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.... Also, a communication from the Attorney General in answer to the Senate resolution of the 12th inst. in regard to the employment of Deputy Marshals on election day. The Attorney General says the information called for is not in his possession, and can only be obtained from the Marshals of the United States, who have the power to appoint deputies, but he will seek to procure information at as early a day as practicable. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

House.—Mr. Knott, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution as a substitute for Mr. McCrary's resolution about counting the electoral votes. It provides for a committee of seven, to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate, to report without delay a measure best calculated to accomplish the desired end; also another committee of seven to report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the electoral votes. The resolution was adopted under the operation of the previous question without debate or division.... The Senate amendments to the Post-route bill of last session for the re-establishment of the fast-mail service and of the franking privilege were rejected on the ground that they should not have been engrafted on such a bill.

Christmas and the Jews.

The *Jewish Messenger* opposes the celebration of Christmas by Israelites. It says: "Without saying a word in disparagement of a festival that has such holy and sweet recollections for Christians, and a ceremony that is innocent in itself, and gives great pleasure to young and old, we simply ask, is it consistent for would-be liberal Jews, who have pews in a temple and family plots in a Jewish cemetery, who fall in a rage when they notice the Jews aspersed in the press—and who probably object to their daughters and sons visiting frequently among Christians—to neglect Jewish festivals and ceremonies having a biblical origin, and indulge in Christmas, that is distinctively anti-Jewish? To remember the exodus from Egypt by eating unleavened bread is barbarous, of course; but they will keep a day whose origin is problematical, just because Christians keep it. To celebrate the giving of the law by a display of flowers in home and synagogue is antiquated; but these Jews will walk Fifth avenue on Easter Sunday with violets in their coat lappel, because it is the fashion among young Christians so to act. Chanuca lights are to be tabooed, but Christmas trees are fully in order."

A Big Hunt.

The biggest job of deer-hunting on record for several years in Southern Colorado occurred Monday, at the head of Gurules' canyon, about ten miles from this place. The successful Nimrods that did the job were Ed Small, a 16-year-old boy, and Dr. Parsons, of Missouri. They killed nine deer, including one buck, one of which was slain late in the evening, of which they lost trace in the darkness. Mr. J. W. Smith went out yesterday and brought in six of them, which we saw with our naked eyes. The girls now say that though Ed is not their little dear, he is the dearest boy in Trinidad by half a dozen. Ed is holding a pretty high head now, and says we must not say anything more about old Nimrod; he is completely laid in the shade. Altogether, Ed killed five and Dr. Parsons four, three of which were killed Tuesday.—*Trinidad (Col.) Enterprise.*

Savannah's Scourge.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* gives an interesting statement concerning the fearful plague by which that city has been scourged during the past three months. The following table shows the progress of the disease and the mortality from Aug. 1 to Nov. 26:

	Total Deaths.	*Yellow Fever.*	*Other Disease*	*Whites.*	*Blacks.*
August.	172	33	139	91	81
Sept ...	783	556	227	575	208
October	474	287	187	301	173
Nov. 6..	145	64	81	91	54
Total...	1,574	940	634	1,058	516

Some inspired young man in Oneida county, N. Y., has written a "poem" about the trotter Great Eastern. It consists of nine verses, the first of which is as follows:

> Come, all you sportsmen, far and near,
> And lovers of the turf,
> And then my story you shall hear,
> Of the greatest horse on earth.
> Great Eastern is the one I mean;
> I will explain, if you desire:
> Jack Feek drove him in 2:19,
> And walked him under the wire.

Twenty-four of the most prominent men of Jerusalem are about to buy a farm near Jericho, for an Israelitish colony.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	7 00	@	11 [illegible]
Hogs	6 50	@	6 60
Cotton	13¼	@	13¾
Flour—Superfine Western	5 [illegible]	@	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@	1 30
Corn—Western Mixed	55	@	59
Oats—No. 2 Chicago	40	@	44
Rye—Western	80	@	83
Pork—New Mess	16 50	@	17 00
Lard—Steam	10½	@	10¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@	5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@	4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@	4 50
Hogs—Live	4 50	@	6 30
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@	7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring, New	1 16½	@	1 17
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@	1 09
Corn—No. 2	46	@	46½
Oats—No. 2	33	@	34
Rye—No. 2	71	@	72
Barley—No. 2, New	63	@	64
Butter—Creamery	33	@	35
Eggs—Fresh	22	@	24
Pork—Mess	16 25	@	16 50
Lard	9¾	@	10

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 20	@	1 22
No. 2	1 17	@	1 18
Corn—No. 2	44	@	45
Oats—No. 2	32	@	33
Rye	69	@	70
Barley—No. 2	75	@	76

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	1 31	@	1 32
Corn—Western Mixed	41	@	42
Oats—No. 2	33	@	33
Rye—No. 2	70	@	71
Pork—Mess	16 00	@	16 25
Lard	9¾	@	10
Hogs	5 50	@	5 90
Cattle	2 50	@	4 75

CINCINNATI.

Wheat	1 30	@	1 45
Corn	44	@	47
Oats	30	@	[illegible]
Rye	79	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	16 50	@	16 75
Lard	9¾	@	10¼

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Extra	1 [illegible]0	@	1 44
Amber	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	@	51
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	35

DETROIT.

Flour—Medium	6 0[illegible]	@	6 50
Wheat—White	1 [illegible]	@	1 42
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]	@	59
Oats	[illegible]	@	40
Rye	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	16 [illegible]	@	17 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Hogs—Yorkers	[illegible]	@	5 65
Philadelphias	[illegible]	@	6 00
Cattle—Best	[illegible]	@	6 50
Medium	[illegible]	@	4 75
Sheep	[illegible]	@	5 00

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Music at Day-Dawn.

Who the melodies of morn can tell?
  The wild brook babbling down the mountain side;
The lowing herd; the sheepfold's simple bell;
  The pipe of early shepherd dim descried
In the lone valley; echoing far and wide
  The clamorous horn along the cliffs above;
The hollow murmur of the ocean tide;
  The hum of bees, the linnet's lay of love,
  And the full choir that wakes the universal grove

The cottage curs at early pilgrim bark;
  Crowned with her pail the tripping milkmaid sings;
The whistling plowman stalks afield; and, hark!
  Down the rough slope the ponderous wagon rings;
Through rustling corn the hare astonished springs;
  Slow tolls the village clock the drowsy hour;
The partridge bursts away on whirring wings;
  Deep mourns the turtle in sequestered bower
  And shrill lark carols clear, from her aerial tower.
—*Beattie.*

Around the Farm.

ANY farmer can build a wood-house, and the saving in time and quality of wood will pay for the lumber in one year. It is a convenient place to spend a wet day, or be protected from the storms of winter.—*Iowa State Register.*

A CANADIAN farmer missed a valuable heifer, and, after several days' unavailing search, found that she had eaten her way thirty feet into a straw stack. She had taken a winding course inside the stack, which accounts for her not having eaten her way through.

IN feeding oxen, it must be remembered that they are ruminating animals, and need to be fed differently from horses. Having a large stomach, an ox needs coarse food to fill it. An ox, therefore, is not refreshed by a feed of fine meal, but is by one of cut hay or straw and meal mixed, and the noon feed for oxen should be of this kind. Give ample time for feeding and rest at the noon spell

THE *Gardener's Chronicle* relates a case of an orchard of apples and pears, plums and cherries, which was planted in heavy clay, trenched down to an iron pan on which it rested. For a few years the trees grew very well, that is to say, as long as their roots were near the surface and got the warmth of the summer's sun, but as they advanced downward the growth became small, and by degrees less and less, till at last the trees ceased to grow, and nothing flourished except gray lichens, with which the branches soon became covered.

A RECENT writer has compiled the following table of weights and measures for ready reference: A bale of cinnamon weighs 92½ pounds. A ceroon of cochineal weighs 140 pounds. A last of corn measures 80 bushels. Diamonds, 151¼ carats make 1 ounce, troy. A German mile measures 5,866 English yards. A dicker of hides is 10 skins. A last of hides is 20 dickers. A dicker of gloves is 10 dozen. A gallon of honey is 12 pounds. Indigo, 3½ maunds are 260 pounds. A pocket of hops is 150 to 200 weight. A cade of herrings is 500 fish. A cran of herrings is 37½ gallons.

TO REMEDY the fault in a horse which carries the tail on one side, a simple operation may be resorted to, which is neither painful nor injurious. It is to cut through the skin, on the side of the tail to which it is desirous to draw it over, a few scores close together, removing the skin between two or three of the scores; or, the skin may be fired with a sharp-edged instrument, and a few scores made close together upon the side required. Then a thick pad should be placed on the crupper, so as to force the tail into the proper position and keep it there until the skin on the side opposite to the pad is healed. After that the tail will keep its proper position.

THE milk of cows soon after they have calved contains more butter, and is much more easily churned than it is afterward. About five months after calving the milk undergoes a change, and the cream is not only less in quantity, but the butter globules are smaller. The reason why milk froths in churns is that when it sours alcohol is formed by the decomposition of the sugar of milk, and this causes the milk, when shaken or beaten, to foam or froth. If this froth exists to a large extent, butter will not come, and the milk is useless for churning purposes. The longer a cow is milked after calving the less is the yield of butter, and the less nourishment is there contained in her milk.—*Land and Water.*

THE fact that stock which is not prospering is just a machine for the destruction of farm produce ought to startle many a man who will read these words. Let him remember, too, that all live stock are inevitably machines for destroying a certain portion daily, which is as directly daily wasted and burned up in every animal that feeds, as if it had been put on the fire. How much greater the premium, then, on keeping cattle, whose fattening is done in a lifetime of 700 days, than on keeping those whose fattening requires 1,200 days or more. The weeding of the flock and herd upon a farm is a part of live stock management which needs as much promptitude and decision as the weeding of our crops and fields.—*English Gazette.*

IN the spring, move back the soil and gravel, roll the walks nicely, and they look as clear and fresh as if new. Before finishing the walks, clip the edgings so as to have them only six or eight inches high. Treated in this way, the top of the edging is sometimes slightly frosted, but no more is injured than is desirable to cut off in clipping. I have practised this method, says a correspondent in the *Practical Farmer*, and have seen others do the same for two score years, and have never seen a failure with it. For dividing walks from beds, both in the kitchen and flower garden, no other edging is as good or as lasting as this. It should never be allowed to grow more than ten inches high, and six inches high and thick is better. When over a foot high and thick, it looks clumsy, injures the crops near it, takes up too much room, and injures the appearance of both walks and beds.

About the House.

A PIECE of charcoal boiled in the water with "high" meat or fowls will render it or them quite sweet. A piece of charcoal or powdered charcoal should be kept in every larder. Hams, after being smoked, may be kept for any length of time packed in powdered charcoal.

OATMEAL GRIDDLE CAKES.—One pint of oatmeal mush, one pint of flour, two eggs, piece of butter size of an egg, one and a half pints of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda. Beat well and add the soda dissolved in a little boiling water just before frying.

GINGER CAKE.—One and one-half pounds of flour, three-fourths of butter, one pint of molasses and five tablespoonfuls of ginger; rub the butter and sugar together; then roll them out very thin and cut them into rounds, place them on tin sheets and bake them well, and they will keep good a year.

CHILDREN'S PUDDING.—Cut up a loaf of stale bread the day before it is required, put to soak in a pan of cold water; when going to mix, squeeze the water through a colander; put the bread in a pan, with two ounces of suet chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of flour, some grated ginger, a little mixed spice; beat well up with a fork; mix half a pound of treacle (not golden sirup) with a little warm milk, then stir altogether, and boil three hours in cloth, basin or mold. This will make a large pudding, much liked by children; it is cheap and wholesome.

OLD ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—Take of raisins well stoned, currants thoroughly washed, one pound each; chop a pound of suet very finely and mix with them, add a quarter of a pound of flour, or bread very finely crumbled, three ounces of sugar, one ounce of grated lemon peel, a blade of mace, half a small nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a dozen eggs, well beaten; work it well together, put it into a cloth, tie it firmly, allowing room to swell, and boil not less than seven hours. It should not be suffered to stop boiling.

"GYPSY" writes to the *Country Gentleman:* "Our hired man would think it queer if the boss told him to pitch hay with a scythe, and yet he will sit at the table with his abused boss and pitch 'meat and taters' with his knife all through the meal-time, to the imminent danger of cutting his 'tater trap' larger and longer. When will the average 'farm hand' learn that knives were made to cut with, and forks or spoons to convey food to the mouth with, and that to draw his knife from his lips and cut butter or bread from the common supply plate is a proceeding that decent people ought not to tolerate?"

All Sorts.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND cans of tomatoes were packed last season at San Jose, Cal.

WONDERFUL to relate, the gas company of Panama has failed, and the Panamaniacs have gone back to coal oil.

THE voyage of the Discovery and the Alert makes the 134th expedition to the frozen regions since the days of Cabot.

SOME Cincinnati proprietors of retail dry goods stores have the lady clerks searched before they leave for the day.

"STEER & TURNER" is the firm name of an organ-building copartnership in Westfield, Mass. The partners ought to have been boat builders.

A JOB lot of Maine islands, sixty-two in number, were auctioned off at Rockland, the other day. The whole of them only brought $1,500.

DURING the past twenty years the British Government has added 617 ships to its navy. It has sold 110, broken up 125, and 31 have been lost.

COL. J. A. MCDONALD, Captain of the Scottish rifle team which recently visited the United States, has been appointed Solicitor General for Scotland.

THE population of Peru is decreasing, being less than 3,000,000. The decrease is attributed to earthquakes, diseases, civil war and brandy, especially the latter.

A CINCINNATI girl of 19, but only four feet high, complains to the police that children of lesser age and larger proportions roll her in the mud and pull the feathers out of her hat.

LAST week a Hartford clergyman, on rising from his pillow in the morning, exclaimed, "How well I have slept! How well I feel!" He then fell back and died almost instantly.

A LEADING florist in New York says that in the past twenty years he has cut 1,800,000 violets, 1,760,000 tea roses, 1,450,000 tuberoses, and has made $12,000 button-hole bouquets.

A LADY and gentleman created a sensation in Quincy the other day by riding through the streets mounted on one horse, he before and she behind. They were from Hannibal, on their wedding tour.

THE silver springs just discovered in Oregon are remarkable. The waters are impregnated with liquid silver so that an iron bar floats on the surface. A hunter recently rowed across one of them and found $15 worth of precious metal in the basket work of his canoe.

WM. A. JONES, foreman of the composing-room of the New Orleans *Times*, died last week. Just before his death he became conscious for a moment, and, in that gleam, dwelling upon the habit of his life, he suddenly exclaimed: "The ads are all right, Sherman; lock up the forms and let's go to press."

MARY MILLER, a shoplifter, who is mentioned as having "eluded the detectives of a hundred cities," has just been arrested in Detroit, along with her son, who personated a country merchant while his mother was "lifting" whatever she could reach. When captured she was loaded with plunder.

AN old negro testifying in the Criminal Court of Memphis, Tenn., concerning the loss of his wardrobe by theft, fixed the following values upon the same: Coat, $3; "briches," $2; "top shirt," $1; "onder shirt," 50 cents; "draws," 25 cents. The latter articles he apologetically remarked were "very ole ones."

THEY turn the "jim-jams" to good account in Nelson, La. A snake appeared to one of the citizens of that town not long since, but when he strove to kill the reptile the latter crept away to his hole, or seemed to do so. The friends of the unfortunate dug up the dirt where he alleged that the snake had disappeared, and found a jar containing $400 in gold and silver.

LAST OF THE BIG SHOW.

Sale of the Exhibition Buildings—An Outlay of $2,500,000 Bringing Returns at Auction of Only $296,160.

[Philadelphia Cor. New York Tribune.]

Probably the largest sale of property ever held in a single day took place today on the Centennial grounds, when the twenty-four buildings belonging to the Board of Finance and a dozen structures of varying dimensions belonging to individuals or firms, were exposed at public auction. The total cost value of the property offered for sale was estimated in round figures at $2,500,000, and the actual figures realized from the sale were $296,160. Machinery hall, Horticultural hall and Memorial hall, not being in the list of properties owned by the Finance Board, were not included in the list.

The sale began with the Main building, in which the gas-pipes, elevators, and other personal property were reserved from the sale, while the chandeliers were included. The building cost about $1,600,000. The only bids for it were one of $200,000, by R. J. Dobbins, and one of $250,000, by John S. Morton, Esq., who made the bid on behalf of the Permanent Exhibition Company. It was knocked down to Mr. Morton, amid the general applause of the audience.

The two Mineral annexes, which cost together over $19,000, were next offered, with the privilege of taking one or both. The successful bidder was Mr. William King, of Philadelphia, an oil merchant, to whom both the buildings were knocked down—the larger at $600 and the smaller at $400.

The Carriage building was then put up. It cost about $55,000, and the terms of sale require its removal before the 1st of April. The first bid was one of $1,000, and from this start the bidding ran up rapidly to $4,100, at which sum it went to Mr. James C. Adams, for Richard J. Dobbins, Esq.

Photographic hall, which is to be removed by March 1, and for the construction of which between $22,000 and $23,000 was expended, was the next on the list of sales. In answer to a question as to who would bear the loss in case of fire between the time of purchase and removal of any of the buildings, Mr. Welsh replied: "I guess we will have to assume that risk." The building was then disposed of at $1,000 to Mr. Orons, of Reading, Pa.

The Art Gallery annex, which cost $110,000, was next offered for sale. The first bid of Mr. R. J. Dobbins of $1,600 appeared for a time to have no second, but finally rose to $3,050, and at this sum was knocked down to A. P. Bilyew & Son, builders, of Philadelphia.

Judges hall, which cost $30,000, was sold for $1,500 to John S. Morton, Esq., for the International Exhibition Company. The gas fixtures of the building, according to an estimate by Mr. Welsh during the bidding, were worth $1,500. The building will probably be retained in its present position, the purchasers having until May 1 to make any necessary arrangements. The list of buildings offered was then proceeded with and disposed of at the rates and to the purchasers named as follows:

The Medical Department building for $300, to Henry H. Yard, of Ocean Beach, N. J., dealer in real estate.

The Department of Public Comfort building, which cost $22,000, for $1,000, to James and John Hunter, of Philadelphia.

The Shoe and Leather building, costing $30,750, was disposed of for $3,000 to R. J. Dobbins.

The Centennial Guard Reserve building, a small frame 20x30 feet, which cost $500, sold for $155.

The British boiler-house, costing $15,396, sold for $100 to R. J. Dobbins.

The Corliss boiler-house, costing $20,976, and containing 8,125 cubic feet of masonry, 243,450 bricks, and 25,000 pounds of iron, was sold for $1,400 to John Welsh, for either Fairmount Park or the Franklin Institute.

Boiler-house No. 3 and machine shop, costing $39,700, were sold for $2,200 to Frank H. Ward, Philadelphia.

Boiler-house No. 4, costing $24,000, was sold for $1,400 to John Shedrick & Sons, Philadelphia.

The saw-mill and boiler-house No. 5, costing $12,000, were sold for $1,275 to Lewis Haehnlen, Philadelphia.

Boiler-house No.6, costing $3,131, was sold for $300 to Andrew Watson, Philadelphia.

The Music pavilion brought $100.

The Wagon annex was sold for $850 to Samuel A. Simes, Treasurer Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Agricultural hall boiler-house was sold for $250 to R. J. Dobbins.

The annex to Horticultural hall was sold for $600 to John Welsh.

Agricultural hall, covering ten acres, and costing $275,000, was bid for at one time at a lively rate by Messrs. Allison and Dobbins, the effect of the brief rivalry being to increase the price some $4,000. It was finally knocked down to R. J. Dobbins for $13,100.

The Pomological building, which cost $19,000, was sold for $1,250 to R. J. Dobbins.

The Butter and Cheese building, which cost about $15,000, brought $1,100. The owner proposes to take it to Asbury Park, N. J.

The Centennial National Bank, with stationary counters, "vaults," etc., included, which cost $7,000, went for $600, and will be taken to Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Grand American Restaurant, 273 by 18[illegible] feet in size, which cost over $30,000, and which, according to the statement of the auctioneer, the architect had offered to take down, remove, and reerect for less than $7,000, sold for $1,100 to W. E. Baker, of Boston, and will be taken to Ridge Hill farm, Wellesley, Mass.

Cook's "World's Ticket Office," which cost over $6,000, sold for $525.

The Liberty Stove works went to J. C. Shaw, of New York, for $325. The purchaser intends to remove the building to his farm at Bound Brook, N. J.

The Averill Chemical Paint Company's pavilion sold for $550.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* building went for $160 Rowell's Newspaper pavilion sold for $520.

The Pennsylvania Educational hall, costing $12,000, went for $900 to James A. Bradley, and is to be taken to Asbury Park.

The British police barracks went for $650.

The British workmen's headquarters for $425.

The Turkish cafe, costing $4,000, for $250.

Two of the eight cigar pavilions offered brought $46, cash, spiced, the remainder not being disposed of.

At the close of the sale it was announced that another sale would soon be held of all gates, fences, and movable property to be removed from the grounds.

BURNED AND URNED.

Successful Cremation of the Body of the Late Baron De Palm in Dr. LeMoyne's Furnace, Near Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Washington (Pa.) Cor. Chicago Times.]

When the body of Baron De Palm arrived on yesterday, and was taken in course to the crematory, the good people of Washington held up their hands in horror, for it now seemed certain that there would be a consummation of the pagan rites of which they had heard so much. A delegation of narrow-minded citizens called upon some leading lawyers, with a view to have the proceedings stopped, but learned that there was no legal authority for such interference, and consequently the purpose of the projectors would be carried out. So, at an early hour this morning, Dr. LeMoyne, Col. Olcott, Dr. Newton, Dr. Otterson, of the Board of Health of Queen's county, New York; Dr. Folsom, of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts; Dr. Asgate, of Pittsburgh; Aug. Buckhorst, undertaker and embalmer, New York Theosophical Society; M. D. Evans, Philadelphia; many prominent people from different cities of the country, and representatives of the Chicago, New York and provincial newspapers, proceeded up the steep grade of Gallows hill to the crematory.

Here the Baron lay in the reception-room, tucked up nicely in an iron coffin-shaped crib. His living weight was 170 pounds, but the embalming process, whereby the stomach and entrails had been removed, together with the ravages of decomposition which had taken place since death, had reduced him to ninety-two pounds. His face was exposed, and was of a gray, brownish color, as if he had lain for years in the crypts of Egypt. His whiskers were white, and worn under the chin and extreme edges of the cheeks, after the fashion of the plain old philosopher, Horace Greeley, and on top of his head were little tufts of white hair. The scientific gentlemen and members of the press then removed their hats, while Col. Olcott proceeded to decorate the body with immortelles, pea blossoms, myrtle, primroses and evergreen emblems of immortality, as prescribed by the society of which deceased was a member. The body was also enriched with fragrant spices, myrrh and frankincense, after which the retort door was opened.

Here a discussion arose between LeMoyne and Col. Olcott about the way the Baron should be put in, the former insisting that it would cremate better with the toes toward the retort door, while the latter wanted him put in feet foremost. LeMoyne's plan was finally adopted, and the body was removed into the furnace-room and slipped into the retort. At this moment there was a strong, offensive smell of burning meat and spices from the body, but it was over soon, and the fireman shut the retort door and stirred the fire vigorously. The latter was a strictly honest fellow, for at midnight last night, when he and a couple of representatives sat alone in the crematory, he refused a $100 bill and fare to Pittsburgh to put the Baron in and burn him up before morning, which could easily be done in half an hour. After the body was placed in the retort, by looking through a small peep-hole a dull mist was observed similar to that seen over water at early sunrise, but there was no smell whatever, and the evergreens, flowers and myrtle lying on the iron crib had apparently not been disturbed by the ravages of fire. After the lapse of an hour the remains assumed the shape of the charred hull of a miniature steamboat. The head had disappeared, but the ribs remained erect, standing up prominently from the keel or backbone, but every now and then one would drop off and fall crumbling into the crib. "It is beautiful!" said Col. Olcott, alluding, no doubt, to the man inside. At 11 o'clock, LeMoyne, Olcott, Folsom, Otterson and other medical men went into the furnace-room, and, taking a long piece of iron, gave the Baron's crib a smart punch, and instantly what bones had up till that time been erect toppled over, and the whole structure of the man lay a heap of ashes on the floor of the retort. Two hours and a half were occupied in bringing about this complete incineration, and the Baron was now pronounced done—or, in other words, completely cremated.

Following is the official report of Col. Olcott:

Body inserted at 8:27.

At 8:45 o'clock vapor cleared away; body seen plainly against the brilliant red background of the retort. A flue-mouth was white hot and seemed like a radiant crown floating over the old man's head. The form of every sprig of evergreen was seen, the pointed branches arching, and turned toward the center. The sheet enfolds the corpse, the alum experiment being a perfect success in preserving elements of decency in covering bodies.

At 9 o'clock and 15 minutes the sheet was charred at the head and stood up black and ragged.

A remarkable effect is to be noticed. The left hand is raised, and points upward, seeming to indicate that the dead man had ascended from the consuming remains.

At 9 o'clock and 25 minutes Dr. Otterson tested the draft through the eye-hole with a bit of paper. It had been suggested that there was not enough oxygen. It was found that there was a draft, and the left arm was seen to fall again. A glorious rose-colored light about the remains, and a sort of faint mist and faint aromatic odor stealing through the vent-hole.

At 10 o'clock and 25 minutes crib red-hot; body surrounded by a golden-tinged mist.

A NEW aspirant for cheap notoriety is one Clara Uply, the young lady telegraph operator who has been suspended during the investigation of the fatal railroad collision at London, on the Pennsylvania railroad. She was visiting the railway water-works, recently, and deliberately registered her name in the visitors' book as "Clara Uply, train smasher." We soon expect to see her announcement as a lecturer.

WHILE a man was waiting lately for a train at the Whalley (Eng.) station, his terrier dog ran on the track after a rat. The train coming suddenly along, the dog at once lay down close to the ground, the cars passed over him, and he walked off as though nothing had happened.

THE LOUISIANA INFAMY.

Address of Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull and Others of the Visiting Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

On our arrival here, in casting about for approaches to the officials who control the elections in this State, we discovered that they were all of one political party; that the Governor had appointed none but Republican Supervisors of Elections, and that the returning officers constituting the State Board were of the same political school. Influenced by these inauspicious surroundings our thoughts and hopes were turned toward the eminent gentlemen who have been selected by the President to be present and see that the Board of Canvassers made a fair count of the votes actually cast, and on the 14th of November we invited these gentlemen to meet and confer with us. This co-operation was declined, but we nevertheless have reason to believe that to this correspondence may be attributed the invitation to us, on the 18th ultimo, by the Returning Board, to attend and be present at its meetings as spectators and witnesses of its proceedings. Through this courtesy and the services of a competent stenographer we became possessed of all essential facts developed on the face of the official papers. We have been furnished with a certified copy of the duplicate statements of votes, made by the Commissioners of Election at each place of voting in the State, and from these statements it appears that the Tilden electors received the following votes:

McEnery	83,712	De Blanc	83,667
Wickliffe	83,850	Sears	83,843
St. Martin	83,676	Cobb	83,579
Poche	83,529	Cross	83,652

And the Hayes electors received the following votes, to wit

Kellogg	77,152	Marks	75,221
Burch	77,164	Levissee	75,370
Joseph	74,889	Brewster	75,457
Sheldon	74,844	Joffrion	75,397

The result of the vote for Presidential electors as disclosed on the face of the returns opened by the Returning Board in our presence:

For the Tilden Electors.		*For the Hayes Electors.*	
McEnery	82,223	Kellogg	77,023
Wickliffe	82,326	Burch	76,963
St. Martin	82,129	Joseph	74,642
Poche	82,086	Sheldon	74,678
De Blanc	82,061	Marks	75,087
Sears	82,242	Levissee	75,187
Cobb	81,952	Brewster	75,270
Cross	82,109	Joffrion	75,300

In most cases the returns opened by the Returning Board corresponded with the certified copies of the statements of Commissioners of Election furnished. The most material difference arose from the failure of the Supervisors of East Baton Rouge, Tangipahoa, and Orleans to forward the statements of votes from all voting places in their respective parishes.

In thirty five out of the thirty-eight States in the Union these figures would be conclusive, and no one would claim that Tilden and Hendricks were not entitled to the electoral vote of the State; but in Louisiana a tribunal has been set up which on former occasions has overthrown the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and for which the power is now claimed at its discretion to change the result of the popular vote of the recent election. In view, however, of the returns, and the law and facts which should control the Returning Board, with which we have made ourselves familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that the result shown by the votes actually cast cannot be changed without a palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the Returning Board and a manifest perversion of the facts before it. Irregularities have been committed in some instances by officers conducting elections and in making returns, but they are about as much on one side as the other; and, as to intimidation and violence or other illegal acts preventing a free and fair election, there is evidence on both sides, but not of such a character as to affect the general result. In most instances the acts of violence proceeded from mere lawlessness, as in the case of Henry and Eliza Pinkston, and had no connection with politics.

It is a significant fact that in the parishes where it is alleged that voters were kept from the polls by intimidation the total vote of such parishes was as large as at any time heretofore, and in the whole State is 1,550 above any vote heretofore cast. An honest and fair canvass of the returns, even under the Louisiana law, cannot materially reduce Tilden's majority as shown on the face of the returns.

JOHN M. PALMER, GEO. H. SMITH,
LYMAN TRUMBULL, GEO. W. JULIAN,
WM. BIGLER, P. H. WATSON.

A SCENE TO BE REMEMBERED.

Should This Happen at Our State Capital What Would the People Say?

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

A stack of muskets is standing directly in front of the statue of Washington.

Gen. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, State Senator from Virginia, went to the State House just now, accompanied by Messrs. Peek and Jeffreys, members of the Legislature from Union. The sentinels brought their muskets to the "port" and halted the party.

Senator Gordon—We want to go in the House. These gentlemen are members of the Legislature.

Sentinel—You can go in with a pass.

Gordon—What are your orders?

Johnson (interrupting)—Call the corporal of the guard.

Sentinel—"Corporal of the guard!" The corporal comes up.

Gordon—What are your orders?

Corporal—Not to admit anybody without a pass from Mr. Jones or Gen. Dennis.

Gordon—Who are Mr. Jones and Gen. Dennis?

Corporal—I don't know. These are my orders; I can bring Gen. Dennis, though.

Johnson—Bring him here.

The corporal walks back, and returns with a stubby-looking man as Gen. Dennis.

Mr. Jeffreys, member from Union—I am a member of the Legislature from Union, and I want to go into the House.

Dennis—You can't come in without a pass.

Jeffreys—Will this do? It is a certificate from the Supreme Court (handing it to him).

Dennis—No, it won't.

Johnson (taking the paper and spreading it open before Dennis' face)—Here, look at it; will not the certificate of the Supreme Court answer?

Dennis—No, it won't.

Gordon—By what authority do you claim to exercise this power of excluding members?

Dennis—By what right do you ask me?

Gordon—By the right of a free man.

Johnson—Who are you?

Dennis—I don't know that it is any of your business.

Johnson—It is the business of every citizen to know it.

To the sentinel—Who is this man?

Sentinel—I don't know.

Johnson—His name is Dennis.

Sentinel—Yes; he is Gen. Dennis.

Johnson—Well, we will find out who you are.

This ended the colloquy, and the United States Senator, and Virginia State Senator and members of the Legislature walked off.

The Final Outcome.

Samuel J. Tilden is the lawful President-elect of the United States. It only remains for Congress to ascertain, determine, and declare the result.

But a revolutionary conspiracy among influential persons desiring to overrule the decision of the country and set up by fraud and force an executive usurpation has been formed to hinder, and, if possible, prevent, the determination of the fact in the usual way. By the most arbitrary and lawless acts, the conspirators have overruled the lawful decision of the voters in Louisiana and Florida, and probably in South Carolina, and have procured the issue by corrupt officials in those States of certificates of election to persons who were rejected by the people in place of those who were elected by large majorities. The next step in their revolutionary programme was to have been to arbitrarily include the votes of these bogus electors in the Congressional count, and to arbitrarily exclude the votes of the electors actually chosen, by ignoring the popular representative branch of Congress altogether, and proclaiming Gov. Hayes as President upon a mere pronunciamento of the person acting as President of the Senate. Thus the citizen really chosen by the country for President was to have been set aside, and a citizen whom the country had rejected was to have been placed in the executive office. This revolutionary programme of executive usurpation has been blocked by the votes of the electors in Oregon. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that the revolutionists will throw every possible obstacle in the way of a determination of the result by the usual mode.

But one thing can be regarded as settled beyond any further question, namely, that Congress must and will go behind any certificate of any Governor or Returning Board. There can be no more dispute on that point. The result will doubtless be irreconcilable disagreements between the Senate and House. The Senate will object to the votes of the actually chosen electors in Louisiana and Florida, and the House will object to the votes cast up by the bogus electors, "counted in" by order of the conspirators. On both sides persons have voted as electors who were not qualified as the constitution requires. Here is ample ground for more objections, which will undoubtedly be made. The inevitable upshot will be that Congress can not and will not attempt to declare an election upon the electoral votes. The decision of the matter will devolve, in pursuance of the constitution, upon the House of Representatives. The House will elect the President, and the citizen whom the House will elect is Mr. Tilden, whom the country has already elected. Thus the decision made by the country will prevail. But the Senate will elect the Vice President, and the citizen whom the Senate will probably elect is Mr. Wheeler, whom the country has rejected. In this part of the outcome, the decision made by the people will be overruled by a body composed upon the plan of the "rotten boroughs" of England.

But such will be the outcome of the Presidency contest, which has already absorbed the attention of the country for almost half a year.—*Chicago Times.*

TRUTH FROM LOUISIANA.

Why the Negroes Voted for Tilden and Reform—Republican Intimidation.

[From the New Orleans Democrat.]

J. W. Dedrick, being sworn, testified: I am a physician and a planter. I reside in Ward Twelve, Parish of West Feliciana. I am a Conservative in politics, and voted the Democratic-Conservative ticket at last election. I was present all election day at the poll near Starr hill, in Second ward. When there I neither saw nor heard any disturbance. The election passed off in peace and quiet in the strictest sense of the words.

The canvass preceding the election was earnest and active; all classes taking an active part in it. The colored people were alienated from their former party leaders owing to the corrupt administration of the latter, their dishonesty, incompetency, and even criminality. Weber and Swayzie, who have represented West Feliciana in the Legislature, are generally believed to have been guilty of the assassination of W. D. Winter, a prominent lawyer of the parish. Weber has had ignorant and corrupt police jurors appointed and has profited pecuniarly by this.

It is well known by the colored people that the school funds had been embezzled; that two successive Treasurers of the board were so ignorant as to be barely able to write their names; that the taxes for parish purposes exceeded the State taxes by 22 mills. These facts were kept before the colored people during the canvass, and they were urged to join the whites who had a common interest with them in remedying these evils. The only difficulty met with in inducing them to join the Democratic clubs was the moral intimidation in which they were kept by their party leaders. They have been told that if they voted the Democratic ticket they would lose their rights, that they would be put back into slavery again.

I know of only one prominent citizen being killed for political opinions in the parish during the past twelve months; this was Mr. C. T. West, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff.

Cross-examined—I never knew of any bulldozers or regulators except those commanded by Col. Frank Powers in the fall of 1875. Powers was a Radical; was soon after appointed Tax Collector of East Feliciana through Weber's influence; knew of no negroes being hung in the parish during the last twelve months.

All the negroes on my place belonged to a Democratic club, and voted the Democratic ticket voluntarily. I have always treated them kindly. They respected me and my advice; had perfect confidence in me. The negroes of the parish are indebted to the whites for many kindnesses, and would long since have trusted and confided in them but for the evil influence and advice of Weber & Co.

Wedding Anniversaries.

Fashion has established a custom, of late years, of celebrating certain anniversaries of the marriage, these being named as follows:

The celebration at the expiration of the first year is called the cotton wedding; at two years comes the paper; at three the leather; at the close of five years comes the wooden; at the seventh anniversary the friends assemble at the woolen, and at ten comes the tin. At twelve years the silk and fine linen; at fifteen the crystal wedding. At twenty the friends gather with their china, and at twenty-five the married couple that have been true to their vows for a quarter of a century are rewarded with silver gifts. From this time forward the tokens of esteem become rapidly more valuable. When the thirtieth anniversary is reached they are presented with pearls; at the fortieth comes the rubies; and at the fiftieth occurs the glorious golden wedding. Beyond that time the aged couple are allowed to enjoy their many gifts in peace. If, however, by any possibility they reach the seventy-fifth anniversary, they are presented with the rarest gifts to be obtained, at the celebration of their diamond wedding.

In issuing the invitations for celebrating these anniversaries, it is customary to print them on a material emblematical of the occasion. Thus thin wood, leather, cloth, tin-foil, silk, silver, and gold paper, and other materials are brought into use.

Of course, those who accept such invitations, and partake of the hospitalities of the host and hostess, are expected to contribute to the collection of gifts that will grace the occasion.

A Wealthy Commonwealth.

The assessment of taxable property in Massachusetts for the present year shows a decrease. It is $1,769,433,000, against $1,840,732,000 a year ago, and $1,881,601,000 two years ago. The decrease in value is $71,299,000. Of the loss $22,410,000 is on personal property, and the rest on real estate. The large portion of the decrease, $66,353,000 is in the large cities. Boston falls off 6 per cent., Springfield 11 per cent., and other cities a less degree. The total cost of government for the cities and towns in the State last year was $24,800,000, which is 10 per cent. less than for the year before.

The Jews in Palestine.

The Jews of Palestine are at present more inclined to engage in agriculture than at any time previously, and twenty-four of the most prominent men of Jerusalem intend to buy a farm near Jericho, eighteen miles from Jerusalem, in order to establish a Jewish colony. There, orchards of Esrogim would be immediately planted, as on the banks of the Jordan, and they would prosper splendidly. At a later time other colonies could be founded and the Jews draw a from the cities to the country.

Auburn Fruit House

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c,	former price	18c,
3 lb " " 22c,	" "	25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c,	former price	20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c,	" "	25c.
2 lb Peas 15c,	" "	20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½	" "	20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c	" "	20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c	" "	35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c	" "	35c.
3 lb Quinces 20c	" "	35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45	"	75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber. Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 20c, worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod-Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 35c to $1.00.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all waranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

Odd Fellows room, north Court House

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUS!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

AT

R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS very low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINE WHISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at.

ZACHER'S.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stereoscopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper,

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti anticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.

J. L. DAVIS,

☞HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

☞Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

The largest stock brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DE WALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR

Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1875, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler	1:45 p m.	x 2.40 a m.	8.05 pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	8.25
Sedan	2.15	3.07	8.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	8.46

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.06 a m	6.53 a m
Sedan	2.38	11.45 "	6.32 "
Waterloo	2.25 "	11.36 "	6.22 "
Butler	2.20	11.30 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Division Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1875.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No. 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 35
Alliance	3 35	12 50pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 43	2 32	7 42	12 55pm
Mansfield	6 55	4 40	9 50	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 25	3 55
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 30 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 58	
Lima	10 45	9 25	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	4 00	3 20	5 49	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 50	
Forest	10 10	5 20	3 05	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 40	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 59 am	6 10am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 21	6 55
Orrville	2 33	9 38	7 12	8 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	9 00	12 20
Rochester	6 25	1 20 am	11 10	2 00pm
Chicago	7 35	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. MRYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 11pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 25am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 15 "		3 55p
Auburn	11 24 "		5 33
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 45 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 53
Bankers	2 00 "	7 20	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 55	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 10	9 15
Detroit	6 15 "	5 45	3 35a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	6 45
Lansing	9 13 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Bay City			
Saginaw	7 23 am		3 55p
Lansing	10 12 "		7 25
Grand Rapids		11 15a	8 30
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 45 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 25	7 55
Bankers	1 03 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 21
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	9 35 "		
Cincinnati	9 00 am		9 40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. S. LOOMIS, Pres't

S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

ALWAYS ON HAND

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will this week open up a choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.

Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

GIVE US A CALL

I will guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price,

Remember the place, on the west side of Main street, just south of Granger Hall. The highest market price paid for

Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND R. R

AND

Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON, IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 00 a m
Peru Accommodation [Sat ex]	5 00 p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 00 p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

☞Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.

A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	465 Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	473 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	439 Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	321 Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS
KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO AND
CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Throughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES

Store

Is the popular place for all kinks of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a
general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

M Bolond

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and to the Collection of Local and General News.

Volume 6. AUBURN, DeKALB COUNTY INDIANA, DECEMBER 28th, 1876. Number

The Auburn Weekly Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

TOM. C. MAYS.

One Year..........$2. | Six Months,...... $1

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½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

NICKEL and TEFFT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Auburn, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Office over First National Bank.

Penfield & Mead

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office under Odd Fellow's Hall north of Court House, Auburn, Ind. Practice in all Courts of the State.

H. C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office over Davis' hardware store, Auburn, Ind.

WOODHULL and CROXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and real estate business promptly attended to.

McBRIDE and MORLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over O. T. Clark's Dry Goods store.

GUY PLU

ATTORNEY AT LAW and notary public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also agent for Home Insurance Company.

BEST and McLELLAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of DeKalb and Steuben counties. *Liberal Advances Made on all First-class Claims left in our hands for collection.*

COURTS IN STEUBEN CO.	COURTS IN DEKALB CO.
1st Monday in February	3rd Monday in Feb.
4th Monday in April	2nd Monday in May
1st Monday in September	3rd Monday in Sep.
[illegible] Monday in November	2nd Monday in Dec

PHYSICIANS.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over McIntyre's Block, Auburn, Ind. All calls promptly attended to.

DR. J. A. COWAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Auburn, Ind. Office on Main street, over Central Grocery.

W. S. ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office West of Court House, on Main Street, over Eldridge's store. Same office lately occupied by Dr. Cowan.

HOTELS.

Bigler House,

BUTT & RICHARDS, Proprietors, Waterloo. Ind. Good sample rooms.

Central House,

MR. M. C. MARKEL, Prop. Corner Main and Seventh streets. Good Sample Rooms for Drummers.

AVELINE HOUSE,

MILLER & MORITZ, Prop's., corner Calhoun & Berry Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AMERICAN HOUSE

AT FORT WAYNE, only $1.50 a day. Good accommodations for traveling men.
B. SCHNIDERS, Pro.

SANDS HOUSE.

COR. WABASH AVE. & MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. New House, elegantly furnished. Only $2.00 per day.
Geo. S. Palmer, [Late of City Hotel,] Clerk. O. Sands, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. Wartenslaben

PAINTER and paper hanger. House painting a specialty. Residence corner Williams and Cedar street.

PRINTING.

COURIER OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed. Fine work a specialty. Office in Odd Fellows' Building 2nd floor.

Thomas Baldock

Building Contractor

AUBURN INDIANA.

will be ready at all times with an experienced corps of workmen to erect Houses, Barns, and carpenter and joiner work of all kinds at low rates.

JAS. CLIFFORD.

WATERLOO, IND.

Keeps constantly on hand the best and choicest brands of all kinds of

Wines and Liquors,

Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

He also has, in connection with the above a first-class

BILLIARD HALL.

To our citizens and the traveling public we would say that this is the popular resort at Waterloo. First door south of the railroad.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England),
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO
And 13 Barclay Street, New York.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No. 27, East Main-St.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A

has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, CHEVIOTS,

—AND—

CassimereS

in Ft. Wayne. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Mrchant Tailoring.

All work done in all the latest styles, promptly attended to. Go and see his largest stock

IT IS HERE.

WHAT

The Largest Fine Stock of Fine

Hats, Caps,

GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

Ever brought to Auburn. Those wanting this line of good can get them from 110 to 150 per cent cheaper than they were ever sold before in the county by calling on

WILLIAM LESSIG

The Auburn

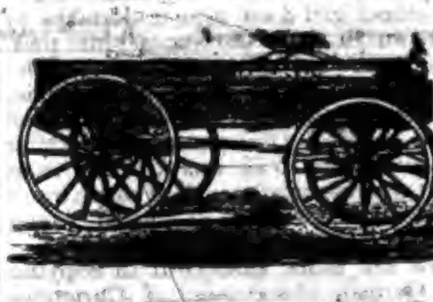

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements

The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders fo

WAGONS BUGGIES &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give call and ascertain our prices.

AUBURN LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE!

Hiram Parent, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

He prepared to send out rigs at anytime and at Reasonable prices.

Mark These Facts.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Pills.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pill gave me a hearty one."

"Your pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the House."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little being got well in a day.

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ear, and the noise has left.

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDER.

And all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cures the following diseases:

DISORDER OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order, no medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be suspicious.

*Sold at the manufacture of Prof. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty street, New York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

—AT—

J ABRIGHT'S

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies Gold Watches,
American Watches,

Rogers & Bro. Silverware,

A splendid line of imported Vases
Watch Chains, magnificent
Holiday Gifts, Lockets,
Ladies Sets, Gents

GOLD & SILVER SETS

Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Jet
Shell and Horn Jewelry,
All at astonishingly

LOW PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and in good style.

Bargains, Bargains.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I will this week open up a choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
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Which I am offering at remarkably low figures.

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Country Produce

In exchange for goods. I offer inducements to purchasers which will well justify them in giving me a call, and want all my old friends to come and see me.

W. MARTIN.

Democratic State Convention

A call has been issued for a convention of the Indiana Democracy on the 8th of January next. The object is to organize and give expression to the popular sentiment in regard to the efforts of the Hayes conspirators to inaugurate their candidate through fraud. It would be well to take early steps to have this county and district ably represented in the convention.

Court opened on Tuesday last week with Judge Tousley on the bench. The first two days of the session was devoted to calling the civil docket, and a large number of cases have been disposed of. His honor presides in his new position with ability, and his extensiv learning and fine legal talents will have full scope in deciding the many important cases which are coming up for adjudication. The bar of this and adjoining counties is largely represented, there being over thirty lawyers in attendance.

A Good Winter Wife.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

A negro man has just applied to a Milton Magistrate to know how to get his wife back. Milton is only separated from the Virginia line by a small creek, and it seems the woman's brother had run her off from her husband and taken her across the creek.

"How can I get her, boss, an what's de law in Virginny?" asked the negro.

"The cheapest way," said the Magistrate, "is to have no law about it; just go across the creek and overpower her and bring her home."

"I'll soo do it, boss," said the negro; "a hard winter settin' in, no wood and no nuffin; but dat gal weighs 200, and she gibs out heat like a stove, d'only time when a wife's a comfort."

He waded the creek with a steer whip in one hand and a long rope in the other.

Death of an Early Settler

Mrs. Susanna Fetters died at her residence near Concord Corners, on Sunday the 17th inst. Deceased was 70 years of age at the time of her death, and had been a resident of this county for nearly 40 years. There are few of our residents who endured more hardships or experienced greater difficulties in settling in this section, than did Mrs. Fetters. Coming from Virginia when this country was almost an unbroken wilderness, she lost her first husband within less than a week after her arrival. She, however, after a brief trip back to her native State Varginia, returned, and with the assistance of four small children, cleaned up the farm on which she died, and managed with this small aid in securing a very comfortable competency. She had the satisfaction of seeing all her children well established and became respectable members of the community where she had lived so long.

Unappreciated Munificence.

Danbury News.

As a Bates street saloon keeper was yesterday morning wishing that some one would come in and offer to bet him one to five, that the temperance ticket would be elected, a well dressed stranger walked in, lit his old cigar stub at the gas get, and then said:

"My name is Deerfield. I have just purchased a residence here, and I am about to establish a wagon shop, employing 3,000 men."

"Well, that's good," replied the man behind the bar.

"I always patronize some one's saloon," continued Mr. Deerfield. "I suppose my patronage amounts to about $12,000 per year, and it is cash on the nail."

"Glad to see you—very glad," replied the saloonist, trying to look very pleasant.

"I operate in this way," said the stranger, sinking his voice a little: "I enter a saloon, as I have yours, ask for a bottle of wine and a box of cigars, and then walk out without paying. If called back, I say I am absent minded. If allowed to go I send the man a check of $500, give him a diamond pin on Christmas and allow him to make 30 per cent. profit on all bills. I'll go out, wait till I see three or four fellows in there, and then I'll come in, after my usual style. You must pretend astonishment, and it will be as good as a side show for the crowd."

The bar tender's lower jaw had been steadily falling all the while, and when the stranger ceased speaking a dark shadow stole along the counter and made a rush for Mr. Deerfield, and reached the outside door only a foot behind him. Mr. Deerfield don't return to carry out his programme.

Learning the Value of a Draft.

A good joke is told at the expense of a young man who lately went from his home in Jackson township, on a visit to relatives in Illinois. Whiles absent he ran short of funds and in response to his request, a draft was procured from one of our DeKalb county banks and sent him. Unfortunately for the young granger, he had never before handled a draft, and likewise was a debtor at the bank where it was issued, and in this perdicament, instead of showing the draft to some one who knew its value, he put it in his pocket, afraid to show it to any one, lest they should find out that he was not only out of money, but also in debt. He had an uncle in Iowa of whom he knew he could borrow money, and accordingly set out on a tramp of two hundred miles to find him. His uncle supplied him with money to return here. When he got back, for the first time found out what his draft was worth—drew the proceeds of it, sent it like an honest youth to repay the loan which he had plodded two hundred miles to procure, ignorant all the while of the fact, that he was carrying more money with him than he needed for his expenses.

Hiding His Tracks.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

There were vigorous inquiries at the Post-office yesterday for the chief clerk, and when the Captain's face appeared at the window the inquirer asked:

"Has a cross-eyed woman been here asking for letters addressed to me?"

The Captain hadn't seen her.

"Well, she'll be here this forenoon. She's my wife, and she's a little weak in the head. She's got the notion that I get love-letters from a woman in Canada, and she'll be here to ask for my mail."

"Well?"

"Well, I don't get any such letters, of course, but you mustn't give her my mail. She might get one with a draft in, and not know its value. Just say to her that you never knew of my receiving a letter here, and that you have repeatedly heard me say that I have the best wife in town."

"But I don't know you."

"Never mind that. In dealing with an insane woman it's best to be soft and slick and smooth. Just shake hands with her, praise her small feet, and tell her she ought to be proud of such a husband as I am."

Wants to Know.

GARRETT, IND., Dec. 19, 1876.

EDITOR COURIER, Sir:—Brother Parker has a small article in the News of the 13th inst., to which I wish to make a brief reply. He says, "We often hear people inquiring about our marshal, they want to know if we have one—can he be found when wanted, and is he drawing $25.00 per month as services? Garrett is too poor to pay out money unless it is legally earned." Bro. Parker I wish to inform you the marshal was appointed by the town trustees for one year, and is under their control. You are mistaken, he is not under the control of the school trustees. You had better devote your attention to the school house which you are trying to build, and not try to cover too many eggs at the same time, and I think you will be more popular in the eyes of the public. I often hear people inquiring about those desks, seats and stove, that were furnished the Garrett school one year ago, by B. F. Moody, trustee of Butler township, out of the public money. Can they be found if wanted? Can it be, Bro. P., appropriated the desks and seats for kindling wood? Can it be that he has confiscated the stove for his printing office. Bro. P. please make a truthful statement in your paper of what became of the articles, and let the public see that you can make a true statement. Is that the stove you have in your office? How many cords of wood did you take off of the school house ground, and how much have you paid the town of Garrett for it? What will the school do for wood? Of whom did you get authority to take that wood? In the face of all this, you are a fit subject to advocate economy to the people of Garrett. We all recognize the dignity of your presumption and your spicy articles certifys as to your high literary attainments. We know we have no right to question your infallibility, or presumptive authority in the proceedings of your high office. You hold the power to make all the appropriations and confiscations you may see proper, and we must foot the bill by paying our taxes. You threatened a few week ago that you were going to publish the names of those who had discontinued taking your paper. As you are such a great economist, would it not be better for you to publish the names of those who are taking your paper. I think it would be less labor. I have a few more questions of more importance to ask you, but will wait until due time. I would kindly advise you to attend to your own business and keep your nose out of other peoples affairs, by which practice I think your paper will increase in circulation. I would also advise you to soap that stove occasionally.

JAS. R. SKILLING, T. M.

South Sea Savages.

Capt McDonald of the schooner Star of Fiji, has given the following particulars of the murder of the master and crew of the Dancing Wave.

The Dancing Wave, chartered by a pearl fishing company in Sydney to recruit labor for their pearl fisheries, and commanded by Capt. Harrison, arrived in Makira harbor, Solomon Group, in May, and engaged an American negro named Freeman as recruiting master, also a boy belonging to Makira. She left the island of Guardalcanar, recruited 12 laborers and stood for small group of islands the Floridas, and came to anchor, and began recruiting.

The men on board all spoke English. As each man consented to accompany the vessel he received a tomahawk or knife as an acknowledgment of the engagement. Soon after, the natives with a yell sprang upon the crew, and commenced hacking them frightfully with the tomahawk, while one seized the last ground sharp from the hand of the carpenter and planted it in his head, The captain fared no better, for as he was writing a name in the book he was struck down. He with the mate, stewart, and one of the crew, managed, amid the blows that were showered upon them, to get down to the cabin where the captain expired. The stewart got a revolver and shot himself. The mate said, "I am dying and I will do the same." The seaman got a rifle loaded it, and fired through a porthole. Immediately after he heard the report of another gun or revolver, and on turning around saw that the mate also had shot himself He than lost all self-possession, and going on deck jumped overboard. By a strange coincidence the shot thus fired killed the chief in command of the murderous assailants, thereupon used all speed in getting clear of the vessel. The vessel was foun windbound at Guadalcanar. The seaman who was the sole survivor was wounded in several places, having received a blow on his head and a gash on each shoulder, and injured with a bolt on his spine."

Old John Harker's Philosophy.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a house painter swinging on a scaffold attached to a high building on Woodward avenue, heard some one calling upon him to come down. Thinking it was the proprietor of the block, he decended and met a wrinkled faced old chap who was holding an ancient umbrella over his head.

"Is your name Duke?" inquired the old man in a soft voice.

"No, sir," was the reply. "My name is Ogden."

"That is it, you see!" cackled the old stranger. "Your name isn't Duke because it is Ogden. A plainer case never came to my attention. If your name was not Ogden it would be Duke.

"Did you want to see me," asked the painter.

"Nominally, yes. Did you ever devote any time to the study of philosophy?"

"Philosophy be hanged!" growled the painter. "If you didn't want me what did you call me down here for?"

"You illustrate another principle," chuckled the old man. "Why do you betray vexation? Simply because you are vexed. If you were pleased you would smile. Let us go back 1800 years, to the first principles of mind formation."

"You'd better go back to the lunatic asylum," muttered the painter.

"Why are the lunatic asylums necessary?" asked the old man. "Because we have lunatics. Why do we have lunatics?"

"Dont talk to me," replied the painter, starting to enter the building.

"Why do I talk?" inquired the quaint old character, barring the doorway. "I talk because I have a voice. Fish do not talk, and why not?"

"I don't want any more fooling around!" exclaimed the painter, trying to pull the old man out of his way.

"We'll go back to what is known as the stone age," said the stranger, spitting on his hands, as if he ment to resist. "Did you ever reflect that you might have been a hill or a valley, as well as a man? Suppose you had been a sidehill. What would have been your policy?"

"Just about this!" gasped the painter, as he got a collar hold and jerked with all his might.

"I sometimes think," said the old man, as he kicked the painter twice in the stomach in succession, "that man may have descended from earth. I may have been a hill, you a knoll, that man over there a glade."

There was a pause for a minute, as the painter hit him on the mouth. He retaliated by a left-hander on the nose, and securing a hold on the painter's hair he held him against the wall and went on.

"Why do we fight? Because we are mad! Go back to the days of Adam let us see how madness came to exist."

They were about half way back there when a policeman came along and collared the old philosopher and marched him off. He was recorded as John Harker, and as he was placed in the cell, he remarked:

"Why this prison jug? Because there are juggers. Let us retrace our steps to the drift period, and discover who was first incarcerated in a cooler."

The painter looked after the old coon as he walked on, and giving his bleeding nose another wipe he said:

"If that's what they call philosophy I'm going into training to-morrow."

THE OLD MAN'S CHRISTMAS.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Why, let the wind whistle—who cares? let it blow,
Driving hither and thither the flakes of the snow;
Let the wretches without, as they[illegible] pass,
Gaze with envy and hatred at me through the glass;
I am safe from the storm, with all men could desire,
A dinner of dainties, a hickory fire.
This luxury round me; all cheerful and bright;
And my sixtieth Christmas is with me to-night.

Wheel the chair around, William; the cloth take away.
Drop the curtains, and then light the taper—but, stay—
Place the [illegible] in reach; put cigars there at hand—
A dozen or so of my favorite brand.
You may go. Should I need you, the bell-rope will bring.
Obedient to summons the slave of the ring.
I'm alone; but not lonely; unseen by this light,
There are guests from the past who are with me to-night.

First is Albert, my brother, the golden-haired one,
The pet of his mother, the youngest-born son.
He died on the ocean—the blue, swelling wave,
The home of his choice, at the last was his grave.
He comes as he went, with a frank, earnest gaze,
And he warms his wet frame in the bright, cheerful blaze.
Dead now twenty years, but his eyes are as bright—
No matter—you're welcome, dear brother, to-night.

There is Milton on whom I could ever depend—
Just less than a brother, and more than a friend—
Stout Milton, who died not a twelvemonth ago,
From his home in the churchyard wades here through the snow.
He comes to spend Christmas, as often before;
But less briskly than wont seems to enter the door.
What makes him so quiescent and pallid and white?
Cheer up; we'll be jolly together to-night.

Ah! Amy, my darling! ten years since we laid
Your body to rest in the cypress's shade,
And now you return to the husband who pressed
That sad night in anguish your form to his breast.
Come back on a visit? No! come to remain,
For I swear nothing ever shall part us again.
Thirty years since your eyes cheered my life with their light;
And yet you look younger than ever to-night.

What! Sybil, my daughter, have you too returned
To the father whose heart for you evermore yearned?
Has he whom you chose at the risk of my curse
Sent you back here to open the strings of my purse?
Why, you died through neglect of the husband who vowed
To cherish and love—died, despairing and proud.
Does the grave give you holiday? Would that it might,
And you were but living to sit here to-night.

All well-desired guests for the revel are near—
Wife, daughter, friend, brother—all risen and here.
Yet it seems to my judgment the sherry lacks taste,
The cigar has no flavor—it all burns to waste;
The taper expires, and the gas-light sinks low;
The fire falls to embers—what troubles me so?
All here, no one missing—the list is not right;
One guest, and the greatest, is lacking to-night.

He enters at last. 'Tis a stranger to me,
So draped with dim shadows, so gaunt—who is he?
Sunk deep are his eyes, there is ice in his breath—
A guest most unwelcome! I know him—'tis Death.
Unwelcome? Not so! Most desired of them all.
His skeleton foot has a musical fall;
His shadows have changed to a halo of light—
Best friend and deliverer, welcome to-night.

JOHN AUSTEN'S CHRISTMAS.

The advertisement read as follows:

WANTED—A shipping clerk, to receive freight and load vessels; references required. Apply between 10 and 12 at ——.

The man who cut this from a newspaper on the morning of the 24th of December was an idiot at the age of 50 to have said: "There are no Brothers Cheerybles nowadays. The very last of those good souls died when I was a boy. As to the Cheeryble fortune, what was left of it—very little, in fact, for the brothers were not thrifty—went to distant relatives who are reported to me to have been of a singularly miserly and uncharitable disposition. Wanted a shipping clerk." Here John Austin put the scrap of paper into a lank wallet, and tried quite decidedly to prevent it from blooming and flowering there. Somehow or other every advertisement he had put in his pocket—and they had been innumerable—regularly passed through some horticultural forcing process before they shriveled up and went into impalpable fragments. "Like air plants," the man added, "drawing their nourishment from nothing in particular, and blossoming quite in vacuo."

Though John had a decided tendency toward gushing, even allowing that it was simply internal, it nevertheless was to be deprecated. A good deal of misery and trouble had hardened the man externally. Like water in the rock, his fancies trickled feebly inside of him, in a decidedly useless kind of way, but were fortunately so unobtrusive as scarcely to be ever visible. Very possibly had some utilitarian hydraulic moralist bored into John Austin, and laid on the pipes and mains, with the most laudable desire of benefiting a parched and thirsty public, it would all have resulted in a most miserable failure.

"A shipping clerk!" the man said as he took from off the shelf a fragment of bread. "A windy berth on the wharves! and what under the heavens do I know about it? What I do know, is that my crust here is old, hard, and stale, and not in large quantity, and that I have precisely 25 cents left, or three 8-cent loaves of bread, just sufficient to carry me over until Monday next; three whole days, when, if I do not earn a dollar, this room of mine will have to be vacated. If snow would only fall, I might pick up some trifle that way by shoveling it off the sidewalks. In fact, I may be at this moment just skirmishing with that terrible wolf, starvation. His lone howl may be supposed to be reverberating in my ears, and I ought not to be eating this bit of bread with singular zest and appetite, but should shed tears over it, only that at 50 the lachrymal ducts, if not dried up, are supposed to be frozen over. A shipping clerk! Probability of chances against me, 50,000 to one. Nothing in the least prepossessing about me—neither mirth, sprightliness, nor good looks. But yet," here John Austin picked a crumb from off his sleeve, "there was once a young man, it was in Venice, who unloaded a ship coming from Crete or Candia, and out of a coarse package of cast-off clothing there tumbled a round, white pearl, which flashed a dainty sphere of lustrous opalescence in the gutter. It was within an ace of falling plump into the canal. That evening, when the galleon was unloaded, the young man carried the pearl to his master, who, of course, embraced his shipping-clerk for joy. That old bale of goods, it seemed, by some strange luck contained treasures which had belonged to the commander of the Dardanelles, Moldovangi Bassa by name, who, of course, under the circumstances, was an accredited foe of the republic, and his goods and chattels were, therefore, confiscable as lawful prizes. I do not think the Council of Ten or the Doge were particularly informed about it. When the package was opened, riches untold were discovered, untarnished gems blazing amid a mass of filthy rags. "One-half is yours," said the master. "I will have some of them save this pearl," replied the clerk; "and oh! my master, I would give it to the most beautiful girl in Venice, thy daughter." "Take them both," cried the merchant. "And I have seen," added John Austin, with an astounding amount of conviction, as he finished his crust, "at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on free days, when it is open, and when I go there to keep warm, the very piece of old majolica that shipping-clerk had made to present to his mistress as a dedicatory offering expressive of his love. Yes, the absolute plate in which he put the big pearl."

The man's breakfast was over, and buttoning on his threadbare overcoat he hurried down the dirty stairs of his tenement-house, stopping just a moment to caress a little girl who loitered on the landing.

"See," said the child, showing a bit of faded silk, and holding up a needle in her small, blue fingers, for it was bitterly cold and gusty in the passage, "mother has given me a piece of an old dress she was turning. If I only had some beads to trim it with! I am going to make myself a doll's dress for Christmas. If only I had a doll to dress!"

"No doll! That is hard, little sister. And is to-morrow positively Christmas?" inquired John Austin, as if with some vague idea, for the child's sake, at least, that there was some possibility of making Christmas a movable holiday.

"Mother had saved some money to buy me a doll, but father is worse, and the money had to be spent for cough mixture."

"You do not say so!" The man's and was in his pocket. Had his twenty-five cents by any chance been divided up then, there might have been twenty cents between him and nothing.

Now John Austin was in the streets, and the stupid fellow was wondering over a story he had picked up somewhere, all about a great Russian Prince, in the time of Peter the Great, who happened to have been born just about that time. How a peasant of the Ukraine, who never before in his life had done anything else but chop down fir trees with his hatchet, as if by inspiration, in anticipation of the happy event, under imperial command, of course, had made a complete set of automatic soldiers, an army in fact, with music and Generals in front, and cavalry and artillery, and how it all worked, the soldiers presenting arms, the cavalry charging, the artillery cannonading, and the trumpets blowing. John Austin saw it all, and had become even for the moment godfather to some possible Czar, when into one corner of his picture there was protruded a little wan face that had not even a doll, and the fancy was gone. Mechanically walking along, John Austin now found himself quite suddenly amid an assemblage of men and boys, all wanting to be shipping clerks, in the act of besieging a business house. "There are people enough here," thought John, "to furnish two men per package for every lot of goods to be shipped out of the port of New York for the next month. I wonder whether, in the present dearth of work, an advertisement headed, 'Hands wanted,' might not bring out Briareus in person?"

Presently John had his innings. The faintest appreciation of the postulant's presence on the part of a stripling in office, who cast a rapid side-glance on John Austin, assured the supplicant that at least his chances of filling the position were in the highest degree problematical.

"Perhaps that clerk," thought John Austin, "has been bred up in the house for this particular line of duty, selecting shipping clerks, and exercises his calling with some fine shadings of discrimination, which I can neither understand nor appreciate."

"You are too old," said the clerk.

"How too old?"

"We want a young man. Can't you understand?"

"Here is my name with good references. May I call again?"

"Perfectly useless," replied the young man. But John had pushed in to the clerk his rather dingy letter of recommendation, which told how the bearer had really been confidential clerk for twenty years in a respectable house, and how by their failure, John Austin at the age of 50 had been turned adrift.

"I say—no use at all for this," cried the clerk, as he picked up John's thumb-marked paper, and tried to shove it back through the pigeon-hole. But John Austin had gone. His rude reception as the possible incumbent of the position advertised for had not disturbed him a particle. His experience for the last year had been pretty much of the same character.

John Austin went up Broadway with a brisk step. He would go to the Cooper Institute or the Astor Library, and would pass some three hours there. The temperature there was always pleasant—he might read a book. Then there was a baker on Fourth avenue who sold a very superior loaf of bread for 8 cents. John Austin knew that, for he was critical in regard to the staff of life. He passed a hack-stand by the City Hall, and remembered when cab-drivers always said to him, "Hack, sir!" "That inquiry," thought John Austin, "depends solely upon how a man is dressed. Once they used to apostrophize me." John now pondered about clothes, and gazed at a large poster pasted against the front of a store, which announced "that for only thirty days and 'no more,' the entire stock of clothing would be disposed of at retail." John Austin loitered for a moment, when two men came out of the door, evidently Hebrew priests, intent on a clothing sacrifice. "It's no use, Reuben, nobody is coming in as long as the hand-bills are not distributed," said one of the men. "Bring out a stack of them small bills and get some man to distribute them. It ought to have been done two hours ago."

"I should be only too glad to take the job, sir. I even think I have capabilities for that kind of thing," said John, stepping to the front.

"Well you as anybody else," replied the clerk; "here, take hold," and John had some reams of papers stuck into his arms. "It's 15 cents an hour until 4 o'clock. Now, work your passage and deal 'em out lively. When all your bills are out come in for more."

Fifteen cents an hour! Sixty cents; that was bread for another week. John Austin went to work cheerfully, though perhaps scarcely discriminatingly, for he insisted on giving the shabbiest and most poorly-clad of the passers-by his hand-bills. "If," thought John, "I only had the faith of the Buddhists who distribute pictures of prancing horses to weary travelers, or gayly-painted boats to those foundering at sea, every one of these poor flimsy bits of paper, with probably specious announcements of shoddy coats printed on them, would bestow in an actual way on shivering humanity the heaviest kinds of ulsters and the warmest of pea-jackets."

What harvest John Austin sowed outside to be garnered inside will never be known. At 4 o'clock 60 cents was handed him, and he was discharged. Sixty cents would buy him a hot meal, and the man had not had one for a week. He knew where 15 cents would get a coarse but satisfactory dinner. It was thriftless on his part, but he dived down a narrow street leading to the North river in quest of food. Just a block from Broadway a street-vender pushed a doll into his face. It was a coarse, vulgar, rubicund doll, of primitive type, decidedly archaic in character. It had gorgon eyes, with flat plastered hair, with no possible regard to proportion, sawdust perhaps refusing to mold itself into anything symmetrical. Had he bargained an instant for the doll or examined it critically, he would have perceived that the doll was minus a leg. "But 10 cents was very cheap," John Austin thought, "for even an ugly doll with a squeak in it." He had quite a decided idea that somebody wanted a doll, and vaguely now that somebody else wanted a dinner. He bought the doll with the same airy grace that would have shown a young millionaire disdaining to chaffer with a jeweler as to the price of a solitaire diamond which was to deck the hand of his betrothed on Christmas day. It was a foolish thing for a man with 85 cents in the world. He pushed the doll, now done up in a piece of coarse paper, into his pocket. "Don't," said the vender; "don't ram her in your pocket that way, or you will bust her, and then your little 'un would be disappointed." "Oh, thank you," said Austin, as he extricated the doll and carried it in his hand.

It was half-past 4 when John Austin, still hungry, remembered that he had better go to that office where a shipping-clerk was wanted, and get back his papers. He knew that he had not even the ghost of a chance.

The office was empty now.

"Back again! Well, now, I closed up that annoying advertisement business some three hours ago," said the clerk. "Didn't I tell you you wouldn't suit? We are just shutting up. Don't bother. The place is filled."

"Would you kindly return me my letter of recommendation?"

"Your papers! Oh, you are the party that shoved papers on me! Indeed! Just as if my life wasn't worn out by everybody in the world shoving papers on me. Do you suppose I am going to hunt them up now? Just as likely they are in the waste-basket. See here, you are a regular nuisance hanging around. All you fellows answering advertisements are just the same. Papers! Stuff! Get somebody else to write you up a brand-new lot of papers."

"But," gasped out John. The slide before the pigeon-hole was pushed to with a snap, and a voice cried out from behind the partition, "Clear out. I didn't tell you to leave your papers, did I?"

John was dismayed. His poor, useless old letter he felt was the barest shred of a seeming respectability which was left him. He had been treated most discourteously. There was a table near. John dropped his package on the table, and rapped vigorously with both hands on the glass partition.

"If you are going to make a row," said the voice, "if I can't put you out the porter must."

John Austin was on his mettle now, and felt prepared for any emergency, when a gentleman of about John's age entered. "What is this most unseemly disturbance? What is the matter? What do you want? This is my office, sir." Saying this the gentleman, who had several bundles under his arm, placed them on the table.

"Simply this, sir," said John Austin; "I answered in person an advertisement for a shipping clerk—reference required. I left a letter of recommendation with your clerk. He refuses to return it to me, and has been, if not uncommonly rude, at least singularly abusive. These papers are all I have in the world."

"But, sir," said the clerk, addressing his principal, "I told this party not to leave his papers, and the party forced them on me. I might find them, of course. If the party will call to-morrow—no, that is Christmas—on Monday next"—

"You will be good enough to find them for this person at once, if he requires them. It is optional with him whether Monday next will do," and saying this in an imperative way the gentleman picked up his parcels and left.

There was some grumbling behind the screen. "I want them now," said John Austin, "if you and I have to stay here all night." In about fifteen minutes afterward, when the young gentleman had blacked his boots in the most careful manner and washed his hands, in sign of a capitulation a broom-handle was protruded over the partition, on the end of which broom-stick there was a letter, and both were pitched over on to the floor. Indifferent as to the further insult, John picked up his letter, took his doll package from the table, and went homeward. In a moment he had regained his equanimity.

"You will come into my room for a moment, little sister," said John as he met the child, "always providing your dress is done. But how shall I ever tell whether it will fit?"

"You have not a real, true doll for me?" cried out the child, bounding up the stairs after him.

"I have such grave doubts whether your dress will become her," said John, exhibiting the package.

"It wouldn't matter," exclaimed the child.

"Well, then," John untied the string, glanced at the contents, but amazement! It was not his doll. What he held concealed, for he had run now into a corner of the room, was the personification of beauty. A French doll—one of those only the most elegant children deign to play with. A doll of Paris make, in all the supple grace of a kid epidermis and with a costume of [illegible] ate character. [illegible] dolls [illegible] finds its way to South America, where, dressed in silk and decked with gems, Indians and negroes worship at their festas. John even dared to exert a gentle pressure on the bosom and back of the doll, but no rough sound came. It struck him that such superlative dolls must be necessarily soulless images, there to [illegible], in fact, wanting perfume. They were made daintily pretty, but dumb and voiceless. There was no room in them for anything more. All had to be sacrificed to outward appearances. Fortunately the child knew nothing of what was passing in the man's mind. "My little girl," said he, "you know now, at least, that I have something for you. You must be satisfied with an outside look now. Go finish your dress, and, if indeed to-morrow is Christmas, I think you may count on some kind of a doll."

"All right. I am so glad. Please kiss me. May I tell mother?"

"Yes—now clear out." John Austin passed his hands through his short gray hair, and was dazed for a moment, then looked at the paper which enveloped the doll. It bore an address, somewhere up one of the avenues. "It's a longish walk for a man who has only breakfasted—but think of the disappointment in store for that gentleman's daughter;" and with this John hurried out, bent on the interchange. Of course it was a fine house in the vestibule of which John Austin stood in about an hour and a half afterward.

"All right," said the man-servant. "Leave your bundle."

"But it ain't all right. Your master took my package and left his in its place. I do not want to trouble him, but only ask him to give me back my own. He will understand all about it."

John Austin may not have been said to have been forced to cool his heels very long in the vestibule, for, tired out with his long walk, he sank into a hall chair, and the surroundings were so warm and comfortable that he awoke from a doze when a voice said: "Quite curious, indeed. My fault entirely. See here, my good man, I must positively have made away with your package, but exactly how or under what circumstances I am completely in the dark about. Would you kindly inform me? Yes, I think this is my doll. I am quite decided on this point, and this ought to be yours. My wife laughed in quite an astounding way when I displayed what, if I may be allowed to designate it, not being familiar with the subject, is rather a substantial and solid piece of work in the doll way—quite lasting, in fact. But, notwithstanding its comparative excellence, I am rather inclined to think my little girl might not have cherished your doll as it deserved." Here the master of the house put on a pair of eye-glasses and looked at both dolls critically, and then at John Austin. "I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kindness and the trouble you must have taken about this trifle, for we were in the very act of sending out for another doll—more dolls, in fact. But, as I was saying, might I request some clue as to how this quite ludicrous, may I say ridiculous, interchange was accomplished? My curiosity is quite aroused."

John Austin was on the point of telling him the prettiest of Perrault's stories, and would have embroidered into the theme the "Arabian Nights," for he felt he might have an audience; but he checked himself and only said, "I was a disappointed shipping-clerk to-day; I was one of the unlucky, not wanted. You must have put your doll on the table, and, as you left first, you took mine."

"Bless me! It must be exactly as you state it. You will excuse the absurd blunder on my part. I have not the faintest recollection of ever having seen you before. Ah! indeed! we wanted a shipping clerk, did we?"

"I suppose so," said John bluntly.

"You look tired, will you not take a glass of wine? Would you allow me to offer you some slight pecuniary re—". John covered his face with his hands—perhaps an empty stomach had made him weak—for there was a tear there. He had never been so poor and wretched before; but yet he never could receive a penny he had not bravely earned. "I am sorry, my good man. I meant no offense. Was this doll for your own child?"

"No, sir; I have no children."

"You do not seem very well off in the way this world goes. Was the situation you sought for a necessity?"

John Austin, had he a grain of sense, would have stated that for him it was a place at once or starvation. But he did no such thing; he simply took the proffered glass of wine, bowed to the master of the house, and kept his peace. He was about going when the gentleman said, "You are sure you have the right doll—"

"Certain of it. My doll is done up in coarse straw paper—yours in best Manila," replied John, rather gruffly.

"Pray, write your address, then, on something—here, on the paper of my doll. Thanks," and the servant showed John Austin the door. En route homeward the hungry man bought his bread and ate it with thankfulness. It was after 9 o'clock when the girl got her doll. "I give it to you now," said John Austin; "hold it fast to your bosom all night, or it might be changed before morning."

Though there are no postmen of a Christmas day in New York, John Austin received a note, however, on that day, requesting his presence on Monday morning, the 28th of December, at a certain office where a shipping clerk was wanted.

"It seems that you are the lucky man, after all," said the young clerk in the office, looking still quite defiantly at John Austin.

"God bless me! you don't say so!" exclaimed John.

"Yes; the head of the house, who never does interfere, has taken on himself to mix things up dreadfully. Overslaughed everybody. Now, I beg you to think that I have had no hand in it. I even fancy you do not imagine that you are indebted to me for the position."

"What a rude little jackanapes you must be," replied John Austin. "Still, though you annoyed me on the 24th, I can't bear you much of a grudge to-day, after Christmas, for, if you had not been impertinent, why your chief would never have interfered, and so made way with my doll."

"Doll! See here, my old party, if you are quite crazy, you are likely soon to become a lunatic. A precious shipping-clerk you will make, and the lots of papers that will be stuck at me when I have to hunt for your lost goods. Here, don't bother me. Report to the manager—that man there, biting his nails." And the slide was snapped to with a spiteful jerk.

John Austin was regularly installed as shipping-clerk. When he had held the position for a day he chanced to meet the head of the house. The shipping-clerk, as he saluted his chief politely, might have been inclined to grab the least possible bit, but the master gazed at him in a vacant kind of way, for John Austin had entirely passed out of his mind. Perhaps the duties imposed on Austin are the only ones the man can fill now. The [illegible] clerk's prophecy about packages going astray may in time become true. When spring sets in it is quite likely that John Austin, reclining against a wharf timber, his eyes half closed, may be freighting his fancied light argosies with all kinds of useless and perishable goods, and will be forwarding impossible packages to those drifting clouds which float in the summer skies. Strange to say, like many men's feeble romances, which accidentally center around themselves, the causes of which are ignored, John Austin will always think he owed his place, and relief from misery and starvation, to his famous letter of recommendation. As to his Christmas doll, he entirely ignored it.

CHRISTMAS.

The American Way of Observing the Day—Something About Holiday Presents.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The custom of giving presents on Christmas was imported to this country from England and Germany. Like a good many other imported customs, we never exactly know what to do with it, and it is a question if the custom has not resulted in more harm than good. We have not yet learned how to keep Christmas in this country, and it is very doubtful if we ever will. In New England the day is hardly celebrated at all except by the comparatively few Catholics and Episcopalians. In the Southern States the day is set apart for coon-hunting, horse-racing, and playing whisky-poker. It is reported that an Indian once came into a Southern frontier town on a Christmas morning with some furs which he wished to exchange for fire-water. Seeing all the places of business closed except the taverns and dram-shops, he inquired the cause, and learned that it was the birthday of the Savior of the world. After surveying the field for some time, he expressed the opinion that the aforesaid Savior must have been a very fast fellow, who owned a large number of fast horses and who was mighty fond of hunting coons. In the West a good many people try to celebrate Christmas, but make a ridiculous failure of it. They read in one of Walter Scott's poems or novels how the thing is done in the old country, and foolishly think they can do it here. They succeed no better than the boarding-school girl does who undertakes to make an English Christmas plum pudding by the aid of the information she derives from a cook-book. The truth is, neither she nor her elders are educated up to keeping Christmas. Everything is against its observance. Our trees don't provide mistletoe; our cattle won't kneel in the stable, and even young children have no faith in Santa Claus.

We are more successful in copying the German observances of Christmas than were the English. In truth, the only German custom we ever took very kindly to is that of drinking lager beer. It was reported at the close of the war that a colporteur of the Young Men's Christian Association presented some one-legged soldier in a hospital with copies of tracts on the evils of dancing. Christmas presents are generally selected with about the same degree of appropriateness; cigar cases are given to people who never smoke, while elaborately embroidered shaving leaves are presented to men who habitually wear full beard. Sometimes an article of wearing apparel is sent to some poor female who has a scanty wardrobe. If this is done it is very certain to be of a character to make her clothing look the worse for the addition. It is customary in some country towns to present the minister's wife with an opera cloak on Christmas. It is as much use to her as a hand-sled is to a boy living in the West Indies. As a rule, Christmas presents seem to be selected with an eye single to making the recipient of them as uncomfortable as circumstances will allow. If the present comes in the form of clothing, it is commonly some article that will make the remainder of one's dress look shabby. Young ministers always come in for slippers, while the thing they need by way of foot-gear is walking shoes. The chief effect of making Christmas presents is that those who receive them seem to think they are in strict duty bound to make returns on New Year's day, or on the succeeding Christmas, and they set to studying maliciously what inappropriate thing can be made or bought to fire back to the person who put them under "obligations" to him.

Theatrical Disasters.

The disaster which Brooklyn and the whole country mourns has never been exceeded in this country in respect to loss of life; but 800 people were killed at the burning of an Amsterdam playhouse in 1772, and 1,000 perished in the Saragossa Theater in Spain the same year; nearly 500 died when the Palais Royal, at Paris, was burned, in 1781, and 1,000 men and women were crushed and burned to death when the Cafe d'Istria Theater in Italy fell and took fire in 1794.

Grover.

Gov. Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, is a native of Bethel, Me., and over 50 years old. Gen. Cuvier Grover, of the regular army, is his brother. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and has lived in Oregon since 1850. He has held all sorts of Territorial and State offices, and was the first Representative of the State in Congress.

"WE can breed horses, but not men," says an English paper.

MAUDIE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Honest Farmer [illegible] by his fireside sat,
[illegible] pipe alight and his sleepy cat,
[illegible] watched how daylight and night would [illegible]
In the twilight dim of the Christmas-eve;
On the other side, in the old arm-chair
Ruddy firelight shone on the silver hair
Of the faithful wife, who, for forty years,
Through the vale had shared all his hopes and fears.

Apart, with her face to the window-pane,
Looking out, adown, and beyond the lane,
Stood a girlish figure, so round and trim,
While her white hands circled [illegible]
Close about her face to the [illegible]
With the breathless gaze of a thought intent,
Looking outward [illegible], till the [illegible]
Showed naught but the firelight's fitful spark.

Then the [illegible] turned at last, with a weary sigh,
And crept to her chair in her wonted place;
But her little face glimmered, pinched and white,
In the crimson glow of the gay firelight.
She answered soft to their lightest word,
And [illegible]
That told of the coming Christmas time.
Then turned, with her taper aflash alight,
To kiss them softly, and say "Good-night."

Then the old wife spake, and her voice was low,
"Little Maudie's cheeks—they are white as snow,
And her step is weak. Should the angels call,
Can we answer them through a pinioned pall?
Roger, I was young when I wedded you;
And Rob is an honest lad enough;
Shall we make their path, Roger, always rough?"

'Tis Christmas morn. The bells are ringing.
Oh! waken Maud, the day is bringing
A gift to you. Father [illegible] to-day
Just to bring it home. Guess it now, I pray!
You will find it safe in the parlor near;
It will suit, I hope; it has cost us dear.
You will keep it, always! Should you choose
To send it back, why, we won't refuse.

Maudie's Christmas gift! 'Twas six feet high,
And an arm reached out as the maid drew nigh,
But to draw her head to a bosom broad,
As he whispered low, "Will you take me, Maudie?"
Slowly, hand in hand, came the plighted pair,
Till they, smiling, stood by the old man's chair.
"Bless me, oh, my father!" [illegible]
With the silver sound of the Christmas bell
Adown the vale. I have never learned
That the Christmas gift has been returned.

Pith and Point.

"HORSE doctoring and singing school" is practiced by a Michigander.

IF a man is determined to preach on grumbling he can always find occasions and texts.

A MISSOURI paper, speaking of the cold winter of 1827, says: "Hogs and cattle and turkeys roosting on the trees were frozen to death."

BUFFALO *Express*: The small boys are said to be inoculated with a feverish desire to distinguish themselves in their Sunday-school classes. This is said to be a good indication that the Christmas season is at hand.

SCENE at a Connecticut postoffice: Lady—"Is there a letter for me?" Clerk—"No'm." Lady—"Why?" Language fails the clerk, and the lady goes off growling about "sassy clerks," and howling for a change in the administration.

THE *Graphic* takes the palm for bad puns. Here is an instance: The season of base-ball now glides silently into the era of buckwheat cakes. The batter escapes from the pitcher and surreptitiously assumes forms in which the hungriddleight.

A YOUNG New Yorker at a party asked and received the consent of a young lady to accompany her home. He waited in astonishment while the company slowly departed, and finally hinted that it was time for them to go. "Oh," said she, demurely, "I am boarding here."

ONCE upon a time, sagely remarks the San Francisco *Stock Exchange*, when a popular favorite started down grade and brought up at the poor-house or pauper's grave, his friends would say: "Poor fellow! he took to drink, and you know the rest." Now they say: "The darned fool took to stocks and got busted." Stocks and whisky are oftentimes convertible terms and inalienable friends.

AN inebriated Jerseyman in New York, led by flaming posters advertising the play of "The Forty Thieves" at Niblo's, went to the box-office and called for a ticket—at the same time throwing down a five-dollar greenback. On receiving in return three dollars and a ticket (he had expected to pay about fifty cents), the astonished countryman, looking first at the money and then at the ticket, exclaimed: "H-h-how much d'yer ask to (hic) *see* these 'Forty Thieves?'" The ticket-seller informed him that the price was two dollars. "Well," said Jersey, throwing back the ticket and looking sharply at the official, "you may k-k-keep yer ticket—I don't care about seeing the other thirty-nine."

A RURAL SANTA CLAUS.

One night, when the ground was all covered with snow,
Old Santa Claus saddled his reindeer to go—
For the hills were so covered with sleet and with frost
That he knew if he went in his sleigh he'd be lost.
So he saddled his reindeer and put on his pack,
And then he sprang up on the animal's back;
(I will tell just here what I found out at school—
That the gentleman's reindeer, translated, means mule).
The night was a cold one—uncommonly dark—
The steed was unbroken, and kept crying "Hark!"
And Santa kept telling himself, all along,
That he never found matters so dreadfully wrong.
Afar on a hill, through the comfortless night,
Some broad parlor windows burst, gleaming and bright;
Then Santa's kind bosom beat warm with content,
For right to that dwelling of course he was bent.
He brushed with his mitten the frost from his chin,
Then pushed the door open and softly stole in;
The little folks sprang from their corners—ha, ha!
And caught the old fellow, and he was—papa?

War Claims.

Following is the joint resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the assumption or payment of any claim for loss or damage growing out of the taking, use, or destruction of property during the late war of the rebellion:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part thereof, to wit:

ARTICLE ——.

Neither the United States nor any State thereof shall ever assume or pay any claim or demand for loss or damage arising out of the taking, use, or destruction of any property by any person engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, or under its authority, during the late war of the rebellion, if the owner of such property ever gave any aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to secession or rebellion, or to any pretended Government or authority inimical to the Government of the United States.

HOW MANY children die from Croup, Diphtheria, &c. This new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, will cure Croup and Throat diseases, Consumption, Coughing, Hoarseness. Trial boxes, 25 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

HISTORICAL.

Congress from the Beginning of the Government.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

There have been two distinct periods in the history of Congress, that of the Colonial Congress and that of the present form, provided for in the constitution. The first continued from Sept. 5, 1774, until 1789, part of a year later than the date of the adoption of the Federal constitution in 1788. There have been forty-four Congresses of the new form, of which the second session of the forty-fourth began to-day. The Continental Congress was composed of delegates from the original colonies. It was a creature of circumstances, and held its meetings at different places, according to the changing exigencies in the uncertain days of the infancy of the new republic. It was held at Philadelphia, at New York, at Baltimore, at Lancaster and Yorktown, Pa., at Annapolis, Trenton, and Princeton. From several of these places it fled before armed opposition, or was removed to preserve it from the assaults of a foreign foe.

The Colonial Congress had for the most part but one work to do—to provide the ways and means for the creation of the new Government which it in its infant stages represented. That work saw the beginning of its end in the signing of the Articles of Confederation on July 9, 1778, by the then forty-eight Representatives of the Colonial States. This was followed in the same year by the ratification, in popular convention, composed of delegates from these Colonial States, of the constitution which was so long discussed. Gen. Washington presided at this constitutional Convention. The original Constitution adopted by this convention (September, 1787) consisted of seven articles. It was speedily approved by Congress and submitted to the several State Legislatures for ratification. It was returned from these Legislatures with several important amendments. Under its own provisions the first President of the United States and the members of the first Congress of the new era were elected.

THE FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The first Congress of the new era, a Congress of the Federal constitution, assembled in New York, March 4, 1789. There were three sessions of this Congress, of which the two first were held in New York and the last in Philadelphia. Congress continued to assemble in Philadelphia until the second session of the Sixth Congress, when, Nov. 17, 1800, in accordance with an act which had been passed ten years before that day, fixing Washington city as the home of the new Government, the Sixth Congress reassembled at the present national capital. The circumstances attending the passage of the act providing for the permanent location of the capital at Washington city were peculiar. Congress since its first removal here has continued its sessions in the Capitol building, with the exception of the period from 1814 to 1819, when, owing to the partial destruction of the Capitol building by the British invaders, temporary quarters were found in the building now immediately facing the east Capitol Park, which is used as a boarding-house.

CHANGES IN THE CAPITOL.

There have been as many changes in the form and appearance of the Capitol building itself since its early days as there have been in the outward appearance and in the political complications of the nation itself. The present chambers of the two houses of Congress are of comparatively modern date. They are located in the new wings, which were first occupied in 1856. The sessions of the earlier Congresses were held in the old hall now forming a part of the central portion of the present building, the Senate chamber being occupied by the United States Supreme Court rooms, and the old hall of the House of Representatives being devoted to collections of statuary, and designated "Statuary Hall."

VANDALISM.

This last hall, until this summer, contained a striking reminder of the old period in the ancient gallery and the antique iron railing at one end. The architect of the Capitol during the present summer, instigated by the spirit of modern iconoclasm, but ostensibly for the sake of greater harmony in the proportions of the new Statuary Hall, has caused this old gallery to be destroyed, and has removed the ancient railing. For thirty-nine years the Congresses of the Federal constitution assembled in these old halls, when they were removed to their new quarters.

INCREASE OF REPRESENTATION.

The second session of the Forty fourth Congress commenced to-day. The First Congress was composed of sixty-five members, representing the thirteen original States. In the Second Congress three States, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, were added to the number of representatives from the original territory, and the membership increased to 107. There were no changes in the number of States or membership until the Seventh Congress, when Ohio and Louisiana entered the Union, and the number was increased to 142. In 1816 the number of Representatives had become 182—the ratio of representation remaining the same as it had been from the beginning, one Representative to 33,000 people. At this time the basis of representation was increased to 35,000, and Indiana was admitted. From that date, new States were admitted at almost every Congress.

The Twenty-third Congress increased to 248 members. The increase of population in the States was so great, and the number of the States themselves was so speedily increasing, that Congress then threatened to be the unwieldy body which it already has become, and the basis of representation was changed in 1836 to 47,000. This change prevented any considerable increase in the representation until the Twenty-sixth Congress. In 1845 the basis of representation was again changed to 70,680, and under this basis Florida, Texas, Iowa, and California were admitted to the Union. In 1850 again the ratio of representation was increased to 93,420, and the membership was kept at 246 until the Thirty seventh Congress. In this Congress the war of secession began, and there were but 181 members left in Congress.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

In the history of Congress the Speakership has been geographically distributed as follows: It has been held by Pennsylvania three times; by Connecticut once; by New Jersey three times; by Maryland once, a pro-tempore Speaker; by Massachusetts six times; by North Carolina three times, for three successive Congresses, and by one man, Nathaniel Macon; by Kentucky eight times, Henry Clay being six times Speaker; by New York twice; by Virginia seven times; by New Hampshire once, pro tempore; by Tennessee three times, James K. Polk being twice Speaker; by Indiana five times, Schuyler Colfax being Speaker three of these five times; by South Carolina once, and by Maine three times.

DENOMINATIONS AND THE CHAPLAINCY.

The various religious denominations have at different times been represented in the Chaplaincy of the two houses. During the early period of the history of the new Congress the Episcopalian Church controlled the Chaplaincy of the Senate for eighteen Congresses. Since that time the office has been given to the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists. There was at one time a Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Senate. In the House, on the contrary, the Episcopalians have had but two Chaplains. The remaining Congresses have been divided between Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists, the Methodists having the office nearly twice as many times as any other denomination.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

The Fate of Gen. Escobedo, the Man Who Sentenced Maximilian to Death.

A curious fact in connection with the Mexican troubles is that Gen. Escobedo, the Minister of War, shot by the adherents of Gen. Diaz, is the officer who defeated Maximilian at Queretaro in 1867, captured him, court-martialed him, and sentenced him to death. Maximilian was shot with as little decency as was displayed in the execution of Escobedo. In seeking a reason for the summary execution of Gen. Escobedo, it is well to remember that he was one of the most accomplished soldiers of Mexico, and this carries with it the idea of skill in diplomacy and intrigue. Less than two years ago he was accused of an intrigue with Cortina, the bandit chief. Correspondents friendly to the rebels asserted that he visited Cortina just previous to taking his seat in the Cabinet. Cortina was afterwards taken to the capital as a prisoner, but in due time he returned to the Rio Grande district. There were evidently complications with the rebels that led President Lerdo to call Escobedo to his Cabinet, and, in accepting the place and identifying himself with the Lerdo party, Escobedo possibly broke pledges, or failed to meet the demands of the Diaz party. His captors held him as a traitor to their cause, probably, and on this ground will seek to justify his execution.

President Lerdo will receive different treatment, however. Previous to the death of Juarez the Diaz party were friendly to Lerdo, then Chief Justice, and when Lerdo succeeded to the Presidency the rebels made a great parade of meeting the supporters of the Juarez Government on common ground in support of the new President. We were told then that, Juarez being out of the way, Lerdo would have little difficulty in uniting the two factions. All was fair for a time, until Lerdo proceeded to carry out the Juarez, or independent, policy. Then the old conservatives, or the old "State and Church" party, rallied under Diaz.

This Gen. Diaz represents one of the oldest and proudest families in Mexico. It is a mistake to describe him as a "pure Indian." He represents rather the old Spanish blood and sentiment, and the family name runs back with conservative and church associations clinging to it for a century. He was the leader of the opposition to Juarez. Juarez represented the native Mexican spirit and principles, while Diaz represented the aristocrats and old monarchists. The fight is now between Diaz and Iglesias.

A Dog That Had Never Seen a Woman.

A half mile farther on we came upon the camp of the men who were building the road. "Camp" is an elastic word. In this case it meant merely a small pine grove, two big fires and some piles of blankets. Here the road ceased. As we halted, three dogs came bounding toward us, barking most furiously. One of them stopped suddenly, gave one searching look at me, put her tail between her legs and with a pitiful yelp of terror turned and fled. I walked slowly after her; she would look back over her shoulder, turn, make one or two lunges at me, barking shrilly, then with the same yelp of terror run swiftly away; at last she grew brave enough to keep her face toward me, but continually backed away, alternating her bark of defiance with her yelp of terror in a way which was irresistibly ludicrous. We were utterly perplexed by her behavior until her master, as soon as he could speak for laughing, explained it.

"Yer see, that 'ere dog's never seen a woman afore! She was reared in the woods, an' I hain't never took her nowheres, an' that's jest the fact on't; she dunno what to make of a woman."

It grew droller and droller. The other dogs were our good friends at once, leaped about us, snuffed us, and licked our hands as we spoke to them. Poor Bowser hung back and barked furiously with warning and menace whenever I patted one of the other dogs, but if I took a step nearer her she howled and fled in the most abject way.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

WHETHER for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal, and white for human flesh.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE *Herald of Health* says that the right way to cook an egg is to pour water on it at a boiling temperature and leave the egg in it for fifteen minutes.

IS IT possible that one will be so foolish to suffer from Catarrh, Cold in the Head, bad Smells in Nose and Throat, when by this new antiseptic principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff, you can be cured? Trial boxes, by mail, only 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

The Moral Effects of Hurry.

To the thoughtful, says the London *Lancet*, the moral consequences of tension and hurry are very saddening; to the physician their results are a matter of profound concern; their grave evils come under daily observation. No evolution of force can take place with undue rapidity without damage to the machine in which the transformation is effected. Express railway stock has a much shorter term of use than that reserved for slower traffic. The law is universal that intensity and duration of action are inversely proportioned. It is therefore no matter of surprise to find that the human nervous system is no exception to the law. The higher salubrity of rural over urban life is not entirely a matter of fresh air and exercise. Rural life involves leisure and pause in work, which are very essential to the maintenance of the nervous system in a state of due nutrition. Unremitting spasm soon ceases altogether. The tension of life produces weakness at the very place where strength is most needed. The damage done to the health of the most valuable part of the community, the best-trained thinkers, and most useful workers, is incalculable. Work and worry, though not proportional, are closely connected, and an excess of the former soon entails an increase in the latter beyond the limits which the nervous system can bear with impunity, especially under the conditions under which the work has to be done. The machinery and organising the work of a community had to be rigid and inflexible, and in the strain involved in bringing a changing organism into harmony with a machine, the former must inevitably suffer.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is said to have spent $50,000 in advertising the past two years, and, by the looks of the newspapers throughout the United States, we should say it would take as much to go round this year. And to cap the climax the proprietors have announced their paper at $1.00 a year. How it is done is a mystery, unless they have more than "a barrel of money" to give away. We believe, however, it is the theory of the publishers that all they ask of the reader is to pay for the white paper and postage; for their labor, when the paper reaches 100,000 or more circulation, their advertising will pay the profit. While they are building up the paper they do not solicit advertising, and hence the readers get a great paper for $1.00 that is worth $3.00. As the publishers have the money, no doubt they will succeed. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill., inclosing $1.00 for subscription and 15 cents for postage.—*Chicago Times.*

THE Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. received from London, a few days since, a single order for 250 of their organs, which are becoming nearly as celebrated in Europe as they are in America. They have just completed to order an organ for the celebrated Dr. Franz Liszt, Pesth, Hungary, for use in his concerts. —*N. Y. Phil. Journal.*

AT our request, Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old fine-cut chewers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

SINCE our last issue we have heard of several persons who have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism; and all pronounce it a success. It comes to our market highly recommended; and, as it is the only reliable remedy now in use, it will have a large sale. It is taken internally. Price, $1.00; six bottles, $5.00.

PERSONS who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.

EVERY farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* One dollar's worth will save at least a half-ton of hay.

HELP for "Hard Times."—Read the advertisement elsewhere on this subject. You cannot expend a small sum just now better than to get the help there offered.

SEE advertisement in another column headed "Down with High Prices."

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample package of Transfer Pictures free. Send 3-cent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object, so as to imitate the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William Street, New York.

INVENTORS, PENSION AND BOUNTY Claimants, should write Col. L. BINGHAM & Co., Att'y's for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,

827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans La.

We should be pleased to have the address of every unemployed person, Lady or Gentleman, especially that of experienced Agents and Canvassers. It will cost but one cent to place yourselves in communication with us, and the mutual benefits that may be derived from it, are not to be estimated in dollars and cents, alone. We furnish more lucrative employment to individuals scattered throughout the Union than any other house in America. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by addressing

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113 East Monroe st., Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

CANCER.

Cincinnati Cancer Institute, Office No. 162 Plum St.

Established for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin diseases by local and constitutional remedies. Cancer cured without the use of the knife or caustics. This treatment has been successfully employed for many years, and in no case does the Cancer return as when removed with the knife. As evidence of good faith and honorable dealing, we require no fee for our services until the patient is cured. For further information enclose two stamps for book containing theory of treatment, testimonials from patients that have been cured, and first class city references, etc.

Address L. H. GRATIGNY, M. D. Box 598. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NEW SUNDAY MAGAZINE

CONDUCTED BY THE REV. DR. DEEMS.

Number 1 of this new publication, for January, 1877, is just issued. [illegible] religious tone, upon all subjects and topics of human interest.

Embracing History, Philosophy, Art, Science, Biography, Music, Fiction, and every human [illegible] the Revealed Word of God, our Heavenly [illegible] the foundation stone upon which the SUNDAY MAGAZINE rests.

Utterly free from anything savoring of sectarianism, and recognizing the broadest humanity, [illegible] within the scope of its columns; and, in this aspect of its mission, the family and the fireside shall be the objects of its care.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers—an able scholar, an experienced editor, and a gentleman distinguished for his Christian virtues, and for his widespread influence in both social and religious circles. The intention is to produce a periodical which shall be

"WORTH MUCH AND COST LITTLE."

It is profusely illustrated by designers and artists of the highest order of merit, and will be published on the first of every month at the exceedingly low price of $2.50 per annum. It contains 128 pages of engravings and closely-printed matter. Ask your newsdealer for it, or send 25 cents for sample copy. Address

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One EGG, or 1 Quart of WHEAT, or 3 Pints of CORN, or 2 Quarts of POTATOES, or 1 CABBAGE, or 3 Pints MILK, or 1½ Ounces BUTTER, or 2 feet of WOOD, or ½ lb. of SUGAR, or ½ Ounce TEA, or one P. O. STAMP, saved or produced,

ONCE A WEEK WILL DO IT.

BEAUTIFUL, VALUABLE, . . . CHEAP.

For City, Village, and Country.

One of the Best Helps for these Hard Times IS TO EXPEND Half a Cent a Day

for the Best, Plain, Practical Information, showing how to get more from one's work, and how to make most of his receipts.

Nowhere else can one now secure, at so little cost, so many really practical, useful hints and suggestions, so much good *information*, on just these topics, as in that most valuable Magazine, the *American Agriculturist*, thus named because first started, 35 years ago, as a rural journal, but now greatly enlarged and adapted to exactly meet the wants of every FAMILY, every MAN, WOMAN and CHILD, in

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Every number contains 44 large double octavo pages, full of the best original information, every way *reliable* and *trustworthy*—prepared by a large force of practical, intelligent, working men and women, who know what they write about. $20,000 a year are expended in gathering and preparing just the kind of information that every one needs....600 to 700 finely-executed Engravings, pleasing and instructive, are given in each volume, with more than a Thousand Columns of *first-rate* original reading for the Household, for the Village or City Plot, for the Garden, for the Farm, for the Mechanic, for the Mercantile or Professional man having the smallest plot of ground, or if he has none, for his family, including the Little People.

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You want it: it will PAY well. It will help out the hard times. The cost is less than *half a cent a day.* An extra Egg per week, produced or saved, will pay for it; so will a quart of Wheat a week, or 3 pints of Corn, or 2 quarts of Potatoes, or 1 Cabbage, or 3 pints of Milk, or 1½ ounces of Butter, or 2 feet of Wood, or ½ lb. of Sugar, or ½ ounce of Tea, or 1 P. O. Stamp, a week.

Make *one* of these small savings or extra productions, and supply yourself and family with Vol. 36 of *American Agriculturist.* It will pay. *Try it.* Only $1.60 in advance.

ORANGE JUDD CO., Publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

68 and 70 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

4-Ton Hay Scales, $60; old price, $160. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales *warranted.* Full particulars upon application.

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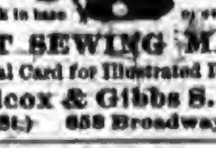

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results.

Only machine *in the world* with Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

Trade Mark in base of every machine.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,

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AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR New BOOK, GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED. GET THE BEST. Every American wants it in his home. 330 engravings, that cost over $20,000.00, show the best exhibits. Low price, immense sales. Send for circular, terms, and sample engravings. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 201 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

CATARRH

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. G. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy, without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above Cure from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE.

DENVER, Sept. 28, 1875. With Jenson, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. G. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH, of Smith & Doll.

DENVER, Oct. 4, 1875.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. G. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly, W. S. DECKER.

DENVER, Oct. 1, 1875.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Afford the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*,—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas before the application of your invaluable plaster I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE

What It Does!

It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its glossy Natural color. It has the effect of Restoring the Hair to prematurely Bald Heads. It Removes Dandruff, Humors and all Eruptions from the Scalp. It prevents Irritation, Itching and Scaly Skin. It Restores Dryness of the faded, dry, harsh and falling Hair. It renews, dresses, softens and gives vigor to the growth of the Hair. It accomplishes more desired effects in a short time than any Restorative ever made, always leaving the hair soft, lively and glossy, whether used as a Dressing upon the natural hair or upon the hair in an unhealthy condition; thus rendering it, for the Old and Young, an article of unequaled excellence. No preparation offered to the public produces such wonderful results. Try it! Try it!! Call for "Wood's Improved!" as it contains no injurious qualities.

It was originally introduced 29 years ago by Prof. O. J. Wood, but the recent change of ingredients in this article is making a demand for it in all parts of the United States, Canadas and foreign countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT — TO — CONSUMERS!

The great radical improvement introduced in this article has induced us to take the agency and advertise its virtues to the world. Its effects as a Restorative are what has been long sought for and wanted for many years, being more decided and satisfactory than has ever before been attained. No Druggist in the world knows its composition, and cannot make it; therefore when you call for it, "Wood's Improved," do not let any unprincipled dealer convince you that he has a Restorative or Renewer as good, or something similar, as there is none like it! Insist upon having "Wood's Improved," and take no other, for your money! It will not be long before all dealers everywhere will have it. If you should fail to find it, you can send $1.00 to us by mail for a bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and we will send it to you, prepaid, to any Express Station desired.

Address C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago, the Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, who will fill all orders and supply the Trade at Manufacturers' Prices.

J. B. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

Sold in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Paul by all Wholesale Druggists, and by Retail Trade generally.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

READY FOR AGENTS—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular, and very cheap. Is selling immensely. 5,000 AGENTS wanted. Send for full particulars. This is the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROTHERS, Pubs., [illegible] LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

Agents' Guide [illegible]

$10 a Day. [illegible]

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$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. [illegible]

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PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. [illegible]

$25 A DAY to Agents. [illegible]

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

50,000 Agents. Send postal for circular. [illegible]

AGENTS [illegible] Chromos FREE. [illegible]

FREE—A BOSOM PIN, or three nice STUDS, mailed free by J. W. SMITH, Palatine, Ill.

ADDRESS Business College and Telegraph Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Journal and Penmanship.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. K. MARSH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$15 for $5 [illegible]

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A GOOD BUSINESS IS INSURED to an enterprising man by addressing Box 2792, Philadelphia P. O.

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MONEY made, taking orders for Picture Frames. Samples free. Chas. Clucas & Co., Chicago

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$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. GEM MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid for salesmen. No peddling. Address MONITOR MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEND A STAMP and we will send you a specimen copy of the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, our mammoth 8-page, 40-column Illustrated Literary & Family Journal. F. M. LUPTON & CO., 27 Park Row, New York.

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$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$10 to $25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, sent postpaid for 85c. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

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WANTED—Men to solicit orders for our goods [illegible] Salary. Traveling expenses paid by Company. Union Industrial Works, Cincinnati, O.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Sample Copy, Paper Cover, 10 cents. Bound in Cloth, with illustrations, 112 pages, 25 cents by mail. Address to 714 Broadway, New York.

$25,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN THE next 6 months by the publishers of the ST. LOUIS WEEKLY JOURNAL! For full information write IMMEDIATELY to WOLCOTT & HUME CO., PUBLISHERS, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS. Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. [illegible] CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

FARMERS or their sons wanted this fall and winter [illegible] J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

Electricity is Life. Paoli's Belt, best in the world. Cures Disease where all other remedies fail. Testimonials and circulars sent free on application. to P. J. WHITE, 21 Bond Street, New York.

YOUR own LIKENESS in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 14x17½, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, $2.50 a year. Sample Picture and paper 3 months, 50 cts. Agents make $30.00 in a day. Address L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

$250 REWARD for an Incurable Case. [illegible]

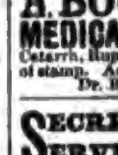

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

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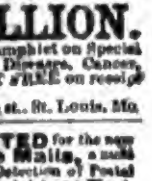

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A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

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WORTH its WEIGHT in GOLD. The Eclipse Automatic Extinguisher Burner makes all Coal-Oil Lamps perfectly safe. [illegible] ECLIPSE MANUF'G CO., Cincinnati, O.

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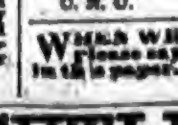

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. [illegible] POMEROY TRUSS CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

C. N. U. No. 51

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MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.

Received the HIGHEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.

Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" Celluloid Knife, [illegible] WHITE HANDLE [illegible] MERIDEN CUTLERY CO. [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

W. G. THOMAN, Editor.

AUBURN, INDIANA, DEC. 28, 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 25, 1876.

DEAR COURIER.—Something unusual has happened in this locality outside of the troublesome Presidential question. The other day the clear, bright sky clouded over, the air grew cold, and soon the crystal snow began to fall, "filling the sky and earth below," until three inches of beautiful white covered the ground. Then gaiety sat upon her throne, and never was Washington so animated. "It snows" cried the news boy, and away he ran yelling forth his evening paper, while tramp, tramp, tramp went the people,—the rich in their neatiness and pride—the poor in their garb of honest toil, yet all happier for the time being, over the coming of the beautiful snow. Suddenly there is a sound of sweet music on the air, and soon a gay equipage dashes by accompanied by the music of the bells, and in a few moments the splendid avenues become as animated as the sidewalks. Stand at the foot of Capitol Hill and look down the avenue, the handsomest street in the world, and see the passing to and fro of the happy crowd, hear the peal of the genuine laughter, and feel the invigorating influence of the joyous scene. The liveries are taxed to their utmost, and the limited number of sleighs are in great demand, for seldom does nature afford an opportunity for their use, as snow is quite a variety in this locality. There goes a four-in-hand doubtless some rich nabob, who made his money in the army, in oil speculation or by government contract, and he too, seems to enjoy that which is pure. A quartette of handsome girls are snugly ensconced in rich, warm robes, as though the themometer was 18 below instead of 18 above zero, and there is a sound of mirth and their eyes twinkle, and in the broad glare of the street lamps, they looked like a bouquet of sweet flowers, as they pass the cynosure of all eyes. Here comes a government clerk at $1,500 a year, with his sweetheart close at his side, and nestling as only woman can, under his strong arm, while he endeavors to get all the enjoyment he can out of the rig, that costs him five dollars per hour. Next comes a set of jolly rovers, full of fun and whisky, bent on a lark, while perhaps their poor parents are passing their time at home, with not a thing in the house—to give to a poor beggar. Here come the representatives of another class, and even with this enjoyable panorama before you, a shade of sadness springs to the heart of those who are continually hounding down the sinful. Human frailty with modest virtue disport in the scene. Two splendid bays with liveried driver, draw up at the corner, while a handsome woman, gaily dressed, joins a bevy of the same already seated in the magnificent turnout. As she raises her skirts, perhaps too high for modesty, but to the great delight of the rougher animal—man, and steps daintily within, a chorus of unsubdued voices falls upon the ear. Not absolutely disipated or fallen, they are easily distinguishable, from the true lady. With flirting glances and roguish impudence, they attract and often receive the homage of those who deserve a better fate. With beauty of face and form, with hardened hearts, hardened by the inhumanity of man, they have but one ambition in life, and that is dress. Many a bright girl has gone to her ruin through fondness of dress, developed and cultivated, heaven knows, unknowingly, under the tutelage of a kind mother. This brings to mind a sad event which occured here the other week. In the bureau of printing and engraving, there have been about eight hundred hands employed. Here is where all revenue stamps are printed. Recently a bank note printing company in New York was given a contract by the government to print them, and the event referred to was the discharge of four hundred employes from this bureau, most of them women. When the superintendent gave them notice that they were discharged, it fell like a knell upon them. It was a most pitiable scene. Many wept bitterly, and had scarcely strenght to carry them from the room, others fainted and several had to be carried home. Even tears coursed down the cheeks of rough men who had families depending upon them, and to be thus thrown out in the dead of the winter, without work and little means, appalled and terrified. Widows who had children depending upon them were almost distracted, for the long gloomy winter is upon them. Young girls, far from home, without money, and no protecting hand near them, are left upon the surging billows, to battle for themselves, perhaps to go down in that tide of woe, in which so many are lost. There are always enough by to assist them down, but none to raise them up. Why the government officials gave this work to a New York house, when they had every facility, and $400,000 appropriated by the last congress, with which to pay hands, no one knows, but it looked sufficiently suspicious for the House to investigate the matter, and a committee will go to work after the holidays. It is one of the many curiosities of this administration.

I wish you could see the magnificent display in the show windows here. They are so attractive that each window is surround with a small crowd, principally ladies, all admiring the scene. From four o'clock until eight at night, they seem to be employed at nothing else than sight seeing. Grand preparations are being made for the holidays, and the city is very lively. The market is full of spruce-pine, fur and arbor vitaes for christmas trees, and almost every household will have one of these cheerful reminders of the festive occasion. Amid all the suspense, uncertainty, doubt and depression, into which the nation has been plunged, Christmas comes as a relief, not in the same bearing it first came, when the shepherds hailed the Prince of Prince, but it comes gladly to a weary and prostrate people, who look down the vista of time with many longings, and remember the pleasant pastimes of youthful days, and then turn to the gloomy present and future, yet still hope on, and assume a cheerfulness they may not feel.

Happy are those whose means justify a liberal indulgence in all of these things: May charity open their hearts to the cry of the poor and needy for from our midst the cry goes up daily for bread from the gaunt, shivering and starving poor. The rigors of northern winter so suggestive to the wealthy of comfort in their cheerful homes brings to the less fortune only famine and suffering. Many a mother to-day will weep over benumbed babies whose sufferings are intensified by every fall of the themometer. Poorly clad, meagerly fed and miserably housed, their wails appeal to our sympathies and in the interests of humanity, of morality and of civilization must not be neglected. Remember this command of Him who said: "Feed the lambs."

TOM.

A Fatal Encounter.

On Friday last, John Morgan, sent to to the Reform Farm at Plainfield, from this county, made his escape together with two companions. They broke from the ranks as the inmates were being mustered into line. Some of the boys, who from good conduct had won the position of guards of honor, started in pursuit, and caught up with the fugitives half a mile from the institution. In the scuffle which ensued, Edward Swager, one of the pursuers, was stabbed and instantly killed, while another of the pursuers named Cousins, received some bad cuts. One of the runaways named Perry, was captured, but Morgan and a companion named Silas Eaglan, made their escape. A reward of $100 is offered for their capture. Morgan was originally sent to this county by one of the eastern benevolent societies. The murdered boy Swager was one of the best lads at the Reform Farm. His relatives live at Roann, Wabash county.

Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT DEC. 18th 1876.

GOING EAST.

	MAIL. No. 2.	ACCOM. No. 6.	LOCAL FT. No. 8.
Lv. Logansport	7 15am	6 [illegible] pm	7 [illegible]
Adamsboro	7 20	6 42	7 30
Hoover's	7 43	7 03	8 00
Mexico	7 54	7 20	8 30
I P & C Crossing			
Denver	8 05	7 37	9 00
Chili	8 13	7 50	9 20
Pettysville	8 20	8 00	
Paw-Paw	8 24	8 06	
Roann	8 29	8 15	10 10
Eby's Crossing	8 40	8 27	
Laketon	8 46	8 48	10 45
C W & M Cros'g			
N. Manchester	8 57	9 00	11 18
Liberty Mills	9 06	9 15	11 37
Collamer	9 20	9 37	12 10
S. Whitley	9 24	9 42	12 20pm
Taylor's	9 38	10 01	12 57
P F W & C Cro'g			
Columbia City	9 47	10 29	1 30
Coleson's	10 05	10 45	2 20
Churubusco	10 16	11 15	2 57
Potter's	10 21	11 25	3 25
La Otto	10 28	11 40	3 55
Cedar Creek	10 45	11 53	4 15
Auburn Junct'n	11 00	12 17	4 55
B & O Crossing			
Auburn	11 04	12 25	5 10
Mooreville	11 25	12 56	5 55
Butler	11 40am	1 20	6 20pm

Going West.

	No 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Logansport ar	6 55pm	2 00pm	5 30pm
Adamsboro	6 42	1 35	5 50
Hoover's	6 37	1 17	4 15
Mexico	6 21	1 00	3 48
T. P. & C. Cross'g			
Denver	6 12	12 32	3 20
Chili	6 05	12 28	2 50
Pettysville	6 00	12 17	
Paw Paw	5 57	12 12	
Roann	5 51	12 00	2 05
Eby's Crossing	5 46	11 50	
Laketon	5 37	11 33	1 33
C. W. & M Cros'g			
Northmanchester	5 32	11 15	1 12
Liberty Mills	5 21	11 00	12 55
Collamer	5 03	10 36	12 28
South Whitley	5 04	10 30	11 20
Taylors	4 54	10 19	11 45
P. F. W. & C. Cro'g			
Columbia City	4 40	9 47	11 10
Collin's	4 29	9 30	10 08
Churubusco	4 15	9 00	9 40
Potters	4 08	8 40	9 10
La Otto	3 55	8 23	8 50
Cedar Creek	3 45	8 11	8 3[illegible]
Auburn Junction	3 30	7 50	8 00
B. & O. Crossing			
Auburn	3 27	7 45	7 48
Mooreville	3 08	7 18	7 00
Butler, lv.	2 55	6 55am	6 30am

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana administrator of the estate of Susanna Teeters, deceased, late of said county. Said estate is said to be solvent.

GEO. W. DRAGGOO, Admin.

Dec. 22, 1876.

Disolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Jas. Casebeer and Abraham Miller, under the firm name of Jas. Casebeer & Co., has this day been disolved by mutual consent, Jas. Casebeer retiring. The business, will be continued by Miller & Getrost.

JAMES CASEBEER,
ABRAHAM MILLER.

Nov. 11, 1876. 4tf.

Notice for Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that according to the articles of association of the First National Bank, of Auburn, Indiana, that the stockholders thereof are required to meet at the Banking house of said association, on the second Tuesday, in January, annually, to elect a board of five directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Therefore a meeting of the stockholders of said association will be held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1877, at the banking house, in Auburn, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect a new board of directors, and to transact such other business as may come up.

JAS. O. HAZZARD, Cashier.

Auburn, Ind., Dec. 1st, 1876. decctt.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DEKALB COUNTY. }

A. J. Murbach }
vs. }
Joseph Miller. }

Before Daniel Altenburg, a Justice of the Peace for Union Township:

NOW comes the plaintiff and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit, that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana; notice is therefore hereby given to said defendant that unless he be and appear to said defendant that unless he be and appear at my office on the second day of January, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Union township, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of December, 1876.

[L. S.] DANIEL ALTEMBURG, J. P.

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

SEC. 1 Therefore be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be located and constructed as follows; On the south sides and ends of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on the north side of Second Street, Commencing at the south-east corner of lot No 54, W. A. and continuing and the south side of lot No 15 of W. A., alson on the south ends of lots No. 16, 45, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, and 9, Relston's Addition to the said town of Auburn. Said sidewalks to be built as follows: Not less than six feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings, within sixty [60] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound Oak or Pine lumber. If made of Oak, the plank is to be not less than one and one fourth [1¼] in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed upon three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions. If made of Pine lumber, to be of good sound lumber, not less than one and a half inches [1½] in thickness, nor more than twelve [12] inches wide, placed upon sleepers running crossways of said walk, at intervals of not more than three [3] feet, said sleepers to be three [3] by five [5] inches in dimensions, of good sound Oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS an emerginey exists, this ordinance shall take affect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a news paper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees, at their regular meeting on Dec. 12, A. D. 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Presi-
EPHRIAM BERRY,
JOHN TREESH, Trustees.
D. Z. HOFFMAN

Ordinance to Build Sidewalks.

WHEREAS, Public convenience requires that a sidewalk be built and maintained, said sidewalk located in the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

SEC. 1. Therefore be it ordered by the Board of Trustees of said incorporated town of Auburn, that sidewalks be constructed and located as follows: On the east end of lots and parts of lots bordering on and lying on the west side of Van Buren street commencing at the north-east corner of lot No 19, and continuing on the east end of lots No. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 2 and 26 in Kuhlman's Addition to the said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, and said State. Said sidewalk to be built as follows: not less than six [6] feet in width, on a grade with the street and alley crossings within sixty [60] days after this ordinance shall take effect. To be made of good sound oak or pine lumber. If made of oak timber the plank is to be not less than than one and one-fourth [1¼] inches in thickness, nor more than eight [8] inches wide, placed on three [3] sleepers running lengthways of the walk, of not less than three [3] by five [5] inches in dimentions. If made of pine lumber, to be of sound lumber, not less than one and a half [1½] inches thick, nor more than twelve inches wide placed upon sleepers running crosswise of the sidewalk, at intervals of not more than three feet, five inches in dimensions, of good sound oak lumber.

SEC. 2. WHEREAS, An emergency exists, this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its publication in the Auburn COURIER, a newspaper printed and published in said town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

Done by the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting, Dec. 12, 1876.

Attest, J. L. ROTH, T. C.

F. D. RYAN, Pres.
JOHN TREESH,
EPHRIAM BERRY, } Trustees.
JOHN [illegible]

TAX LIST FOR 1876.

To The Tax-Payers of DeKalb County, Indiana.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I, DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer of said county, hereby notify the Tax-Payers thereof, that the rates of Taxation for the year A. D. 1876, are correctly stated in the following table, showing the amount of tax in cents levied upon each One Hundred Dollars valuation, in the several Townships and incorporated Villages in said county, as the same appears ON THE TAX DUPLICATE OF DEKALB COUNTY FOR SAID YEAR.

	State Levies.				Town and Township Levies.								County Levies			
Townships and Incoporated Vilages.	State Tax on each $100 Valuation	S[illegible] each Poll.	School Tax on each $100 Valuation.	School Tax on each Poll	Township Tax on each $100 valuation	Road Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Common School Tax on each $100 valuation.	Common School Tax on each Poll.	Special School Tax on each $100 valuation	Special School Tax on each Poll	Additional Special School Tax on each $100 valuation	Additional Special School Tax on each Poll.	County Tax on each $100 Valuation.	On Bond Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Total Tax on each $100 Valuation.	Total Tax on each Poll.
Butler Township.	13	50	16	50	10	15			40	50			35	05	1 34	1.50
Jackson "	13	50	16	50	05	15			25	50			35	05	1.14	1.50
Concord "	13	50	16	50	05	15			25	50			35	05	1 14	1.50
Newville "	13	50	16	50	10	20			50	100			35	05	1 49	2.00
Stafford "	13	50	16	50	10	15			50				35	05	1.44	1 00
Wilmington "	13	50	16	50	10	20			40	50			35	05	1.39	1.50
Union "	13	50	16	50		10			15	25			35	05	94	1.25
Richland "	13	50	16	50	10	15			30	100			35	05	1.24	2.00
Fairfield "	13	50	16	50	07	15			18				35	05	1.09	1.00
Smithfield "	13	50	16	50	10	20			20	50			35	05	1.19	1.50
Franklin "	13	50	16	50	08	15			40	25			35	05	1.32	1 25
Troy "	13	50	16	50	10	15			50				35	05	1.44	1.00
Keyser "	13	50	16	50	10	15	10	50	40	50			35	05	1 44	2 00
Auburn Town.	13	50	16	50		10			25	50	50	50	35	05	1.54	2.60
Waterloo "	13	50	16	50		10	25		25				35	05	1.29	1.00
Butler "	13	50	16	50	10	20			30		50	50	35	05	1 79	1.50
Garrett "	13	50	16	50	10	15			15	50			35	05	1.09	1.50

In addition to the above, there is an assessment upon each male dog owned, kept or harbored within the county, $1. Upon each female dog owned kept or harbored within the county, $2. Upon each additional dog owned, kept or harbored by the same person within the county, $2.

The new law gives the tax-payer the privilege of paying the full amount of such taxes on or before the THIRD MONDAY OF APRIL, or may, at his option, pay one-half thereof, and the remaining half on or before the 1st Monday of November following, provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the 1st Monday of November, in the manner perscribed by law; and provided further, that in all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of tax charged against a taxpayer shall not be paid on or before the third Monday of April, the whole amount charged shall become due, and be returned delinquent and collected as provided by law.

All persons having worked out their road-tax, must present a receipt from the Supervisor of their Road District when they come to pay their April installment of taxes, in order to receive credit for the same.

Tax-Payers, do not forget that if all taxes are not paid when the same become due, they are, by law, subject to a penalty of ten per cent. interest and cost of collection.

The annual sale of Delinquent land and lots takes place on the second Monday of February, 1877.

Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see that all your property is all included, and no mistake in charge. No county order will be paid any person owing delinquent taxes. Bring along your Road Receipts.

It is suggested to those having taxes to pay, to call early and avoid mistakes that may occur in the usual rush incident to the last few days. I will attend at my office from the 1st day of December, 1876, to the 1st Monday of November, 1877, to receive the above taxes.

DANIEL GONSER, Treasurer.

Treasurers O[illegible]lb County, Ind., December 7, 1874.

ROOT & COMPANY

Will offer this week a large line of new and attractive

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

In every Department at very low prices.

CARPETS.

Our new Fall importation of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtain Goods, Etc., is now in and we are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.

DRESS GOODS!

For Fall and Winter wear, in the newest colors. Ladies in search of Fabrics for Fall and Winter will find it to their interest to inspect our splendid stock before purchasing.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS

At old PRICES. No advance. Our stock is large and contains all the new shades for fall

VELVETS, VELVETS, VELVETS,

Black and colored Velvets in all widths, for trimmings, $ 1.50, 1.75 2.00, 2.25, and 2.50 per yard.

MERINO UNDERWEAR—A full assortment for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, at great bargains

Root & Co.

46 and 48 Calhoun-st, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ARRIVAL OF SANT CLAUS!

AT

F. E. DAVENPORT'S

DRUG STORE!

Where can be found a full and complete assortment of Holiday goods, and articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, consisting of

Fine Albums. Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes &c.

School Books suitable for use in the Auburn and country schools. Writing paper. Pens, Inks, Copy Books, Slates, &c. Also a full line of Drugs and Medicines.

Perscriptions Carefully Compounded

The finest Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in the county. Remember the place,

DAVENPORT'S.

East of the Court House, Auburn, Ind.

HARD UP.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Always the friends of the people, have never

FAILED

To regulate prices to suit the times

Star Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OUR NEW ROOM

New Stock, and New Arrangements

We are now doing business in our splendid brick room on Main Street, and have opened out for the Fall and Winter trade a large stock of fresh

Dry Goods and Groceries,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.,

which we would be pleased to have our friends call and examine. Ours will be sold

AT THE LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES

FOR READY CASH.

CHARLES KLOTZ.

One Hundred OVERCOATS to be sold within two weeks
Must be sold! Got to be sold! Bound to be sold at
prices never known before in Auburn. Call early in
order to secure a bargain.
KAHN.

Auburn Courier.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A happy New Year to all.

"The Seven Clerks," next Saturday night."

The Commissioners met on Tuesday and will continue in session all week.

Charles Linkenhelt, of Garrett, was granted a license to keep a saloon, yesterday.

The finest and cheapest line of rubber boots, overshoes, artics, etc., in the market, at Lordier's.

Ladies wear in every variety kept at Lordier's, and at prices which cannot fail to attract buyers.

W. D. Rickel has taken the agency of the Detroit Evening News and has now a list of 67 subscribers in Auburn.

The parents of town marshal, S. T. Galloway, are here on a holiday visit fron their home in Ashland county, Ohio.

The Rev. W. L. Sanders was presented with a splendid polyglot Bible, on Christmas, by the nembers of his congregation.

A nice cosy pair of slippers make as acceptable a holiday present as you can offer. Inspect the fine display at Lordier's before investing.

The pupils in W. H. Hoaglands school in Wilmington township, presented their teacher with a handsome album as a Christmas gift.

Jas. Campbell, Esq., a prominent attorney of Columbia City, made his appearance in our court yesterday, as counsel in an important suit.

It is a pleasant surprise to see how Eli Kulhman, is picking up business at his new Drug Store opposite the Swineford House. Go and see him.

If you want a boss suit of clothes, go around to the next door south of Abrights and have your measure taken. G. H. Yesbera is the man.

Don't forget to go to Ensley's Hall on Saturday evening, next. The hall will undoubtedly be crowded, as the Adelphians are well known to the people of Auburn.

Everyone is conversant with the excellent quality of all articles sent out from the Fruit House. As to the remarkably low prices at which the goods are sold, Mr. Williams advertisement in another column speaks for itself.

Smith, the Waterloo larcenist, was tried in the Circuit Court on Friday and given ten days in the county jail, the court then adjourned until Tuesday in order that all might have their Christmas vacation.

The Adelphi troup of Albion, will appear at Ensley's Hall, on Saturday evening, in the sterling drama of "The Seven Clerks." A carefully trained amateur company like this is far supeior to most troupes of strolling professional actors.

The weather yesterday morning was cloudy, the thermometer standing at 16 degrees above. This we learned from the Hotel register kept by Capt. John Butt, at waterloo, a very useful, easy and practical way of keeping a record of the weather.

The services of the Rev. Henry Johnson were called into requisition on Christmas in marrying a handsome looking couple, temporarily stopping at the Swineford House. The names of the happy pair were John H. Carroll, and Sarah H. Imus, of Corruna.

The dedication of the new Presbyterian church will take place on Sunday, January, 7th, and not on next Sunday as was at one time expected. Prominent clergymen from abroad will assist in the ceremonies. There will be no other services until that time.

A fine watch, set of jewelry, or silverware makes a holiday present of permanent value, and one which the recipient can use and cherish for a lifetime. Abright has all these goods of the best make and most approved designs. Bear the fact mind when making your investments.

The Rev. Welch, of the M. E. Church, has been conducting a series of revival meetings for some time past. Until last week the meetings were held in the lecture-room of the church, but now they are held in the main room. There was some talk of uniting in these evening meetings with the Presbyterians, but the idea has been given up.

Mr. George Picker has purchased one of the celebrated Estey Organs as a Christmas present for his wife. We can say to Mrs. Picker, that she has an instrument whic is unexcelled for sweetness of tone, durability or beauty. The Estey is acknowledged by competent Judges to be the finest organ made. Any wishing to test one of these instruments can do so by calling G. H. Yesbera.

Accident.—While France Snyder and John Keeran were out hunting rabbits the other day, the latter was duly instructed how to shoot the cotten tail on the wing. Snyder knocked one over on the run, and in showing his comrade how he did it, the gun was accidentaly discharged, and Keeran, standing about twenty feet in the advance received the full load in his thigh. It was a painful but not dangerous wound.

E. E. Williams, of the Auburn Fruit House, is now nicely established in his own fine building, east of the bank. In his new room he has splendid facilities for carrying on his extensive business. The main store room is finely fitted up, and east of it is a large room with a subbasement for storage of bulky and perishable articles in summer and winter The new headquarters, are said by those who know, to be unsurpassed by anything found, even in the larger cities

Miss. Irena Cowan, will give a course of reading at the new Presbyterian church on the evening of January 2nd. Miss. Cowan has a splendid reputation as a reader and elocutionist, and has appeared before fine audiences in Chicago, Baltimore and other cities. Among the selections, will be "The Burning of Chicago," "Shamus O. Brien," "Over the Hill to the Poor House;" "Ringing of Bells" and other popular pieces. The admission will be 25 cents and the proceeds will go to benefit the Presbyterian church.

Ex-Commissioner Wannamaker last week gave up his hopeless endeavors to retain a seat in the board of Commissiners. He would have been able to stave off the "quo warranto proceedings,' owing to some informality in serving the papers on him. Very sensibly he had no desire to figure in a State suit, and showed his good sense by vacating. Mr. Blair will no doubt make an excellent collegue for his fellow members of the board and in their care the interests of the country are in good hands.

Five converts were baptized in the Cedar creek near the road bridge on Sunday last. The weather was quite cold, notwithstanding which the candidates bore the ordeal like martyrs. A large number of spectators were present to witness the ceremony. The names of those immersed were Thomas Baldock, Joseph Lawrence, Mr. Logan, Clara Wheelock, and Rebecca Canon. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shilling also united with the church but had been immersed previously.

The Christmas Ball.

The hop at the inauguration of Hollister & Benedict's new hall, on Christmas night, was one of the most pleasant affairs which has taken place here for a long time. Over fifty couples were present including a number of young folks from abroad. Everything during the evening was conducive of the most perfect enjoyment. The music was excellent, and the supper furnished by Messrs. Hollister & Benedict, was superb. The advantage of having the supper room in the same building where the dance took place, was appreciated by all. It is proposed to have several more balls at the same place during the winter.

☛Ladies' Cloth and Fur Trimmed Cloaks.

☛Cashmere in all shades

☛New fall style Prints

☛A full line Dress Finish Plain Prints

☛Readymade Comforts from $2 to $3 00

☛A new line of Alpaccas and alland winter dress goods

J. R. LANNING.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists. that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case, Try it. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

A word to the Wise. If you are suffering with a severe Cough or Cold, call on your druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and save large doctor bills. It relieves almost instantly. price 25 cents. For sale by F. E. Davenport.

A very large party from Waterloo took advantage of the sleighing, last Tuesday night, and came down to enjoy themselves at the Swineford House, and from what we learn they were entirely successful.

The following were among the party; J. A. Barns and wife, D. Y. Husselman and wife, A. D. Benedict and wife, S. Z. Dickinson and wife, Chas. Bassett and wife, A. B. Darby and wife, R. Wes. McBride and wife, W. H Leas and wife, John Bigler and wife, C, A O. McClellan, wife and daughter, S. C. Stough and wife, John Butt and wife, Frank Darby and wife, E. S. Patterson and wife, J. I. Best and wife, J. H. Stough, Richard Shull, W. T. Bozer and lady, D. S. Otis and Lady.

Equine Abduction.

Chas. Heitman, the thief who stole Dr. Chamberlain's blooded mare at Waterloo last fall, was tried before Judge Tousley and a jury on last Friday. The prosecution was conducted by McBride & Morlan and the defence by Gen. L. J. Blair. The prisoner, it will be remembered, stole a valuable trotting mare last fall, and through information given by two liverymen at Syracuse, was arrested and lodged in jail. The main point in the defence was the claim that Heitman was not mentally responsible. He testified in his own behalf during the trial, but without helping his case. The jury after a short consultation gave him five years in the State Prison.

Diseases of the Lungs. Chest and Thoat are so prevelent in our every changing climate, that such a medicine as Dr. Marshalls Lung Syrup is invaluable to the whole community. It cures almost instantly. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. E. Davenport.

The Grand and Petit Juries.

The following are the names of the gentlemen serving on the grand jury: Benjamin F. Blair, foreman, William H. Rodarmer, B. F. Cornelius, John Carper, Daniel Lintz, Lyman Chidsey.

Indictments were returned by the grand jury last week against Charles Heitman, Peter Smith for grand larceny, and Charles Rice for petit larceny. The last named was sentenced to the State Prison for one year. The result of the trial of the two others has already been given. Indictments have also been found against James Whitfield, for larceny, he was acquitted on trial yesterday David Sharley, charged with forgery, will be tried to-day. Both from Waterloo.

The following gentlemen compose the petit jury, in the Civil Circuit Court I. B. Goldsmith, foreman, J. D. Porter, Daniel Grogg, Amos Britton, John Taylor, John Philips, Henry Shutt, Sr., Joseph Weller, James Goetschius, R. S. S. Reed, J. J. Latson and J. S. Jackman Both juries are composed of fine looking men and there is no doubt but what they will perform their duties well.

Holloway's Pills.—In all crowded cities, malarious fogs are breathed over and over again, till the strongest lungs are incapable of producing pure blood, hence the sluggishness of mind and body, the weariness and irritability of many persons during this season of the year. These medicines neutralize these impurities and give vigor to the head heart and stomach. 35 cents per box or pot. For sale by F. E. Davenpot.

Church Dedication.

The new English Lutheran Church was dedicated on Sunday last with appropriate ceremonies. The building, though not large is exceedingly cosy and comfortable, and will form a valuable addition to the church privileges of Auburn. A new steeple has been erected, the building has been repainted inside and out, and refurnished in good style. The entire indebtedness w s but $400, and this sum was readily raised last Sunday, Mr. Jacob Stangels heading the list with $50, Miss Sibert gave $25 in cash. The music was furnished by a choir composed principally of singers from the M. E. Church choir, the members being as follows: Miss Alice Widney, Miss Jennie Coller, Miss May Lewis, Mrs. H. H. Stamets, Mrs. G H. K. Moss, and Messrs Long, Scott and Totten. They acquitted themselves very creditably indeed.

An Expensive Coon.

The old fashioned coon hunt is a time honored institution, but the sport of late years sometimes involves it votaries in heavy expenses. A crowd of young men near Newville, have found this out to their complete satisfaction. While engaged in a hunt some time ago they cut down a dry oak tree on the premises of Dr. Emanuel. To this proceeding the Dr took exception, and entered suit against the parties in the Circuit Court for satisfaction and damages. The defendants have at this term of court compromised the case by the payment of $75 in the way of costs, lawyers fees and damages. Had the suit come to trial, it is said their bill for that coon tree would have come to over $150. As it is the owner sold it for full value after it was felled, and it would seem that the hunters were not only compelled to pay for the tree, but cut it down gratis.

A FRAUD.

Parties are here with a stock of goods which they want to sell out at auction. It is doubtless some old worthless stock they have gathered up which has laid upon the shelves of country stores for years, and which has been purchased at a mere song. They ask the people to buy of them and pay their cash, and thus withdraw their patronage from our own merchants, who help with their time and money to build up the business interests of the town and county. We believe there is more or less swindling done by these traveling parties, and they are generally regarded as humbugs. We would advise our farmer friends to give them a wide berth, and keep away from them. We regret that our local authorities do not protect the people who pay taxes here, by assessing a much larger license than is usually imposed on swindling operators. We hope our citizens will stand by their own business men, who sell as cheap as they can and retain their character for honesty.

A Celestial Visitor.

A most remarkable phenomenon was visible to the people of this section on last Thursday night. A little before nine o'clock a luminous red light was seen in the western horizon, followed by a large ball of fire the size of the full moon, or larger. It appeared west and south of the spectator, and was moving from west to east. The ominous ball of fire was visible for more than a minute, and then it burst with a deep and continuous report like that of heavy artilery, the reveberations of which continued at least five minutes. While the meteors was visible, surrounding objects were plainly lighted up and outlined by the light. The explosion which caused the report, was also remarkable. As the flaming mass exploded, each smaller meteor immediately set out on an explosion of its own accord, until the entire mass had divided itself into a thousand fragments, making a grand spectacle, and such as no one in this community has ever before witnessed. The shock from the explosion caused a visible tremor, like that of an earthquake, and such was, by many, supposed to have been the cause of the commotion. The flames which accompanied the appearance of this strange visitor, are said by some to have been nearly a quarter of a mile in length. These, together with the nucleus of fire, seemed very near the ground. It is said further that a man sitting in a chair at the Junction was shaken to the floor, and there are reports of windows having been shattered by the force of the concussion. The remarkable occurrence was visible as far west as Kansas, and reports of its appearance come from the east as far as Dayton, Ohio. As it moved from west to east it is quite likely that the belt of territory in which it was seen was not more than a couple hundred miles wide from north to south. A number of fearful people were firmly convinced that the sight portayed some great calamity, such as war or famine, and the topic has excited much discussion among all classes.

A Sensible Innovation.

County Clerk Moss has made some changes in the system of entering up witness and other fees in his office, which very much simplifies the manner of keeping such accounts. The saving of time will be appreciated by those who have been compelled to wait for hours, while the clerk under the old way hunted up his accounts. The only guide then by which any amount due an applicant could be found, was by looking up each case in which he appeared. By keeping a register and cash book, as is now the case, the amount due any person can be found in a few moments instead of searching through an entire docket as was necessary before the new register was made out.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

JUNCTION JOTTINGS.

—Now is the time to swear of.

—Mr. Smith failed in his attempt to start a writing school at the school house The boys had not the wherewith.

—Joe. Wherrett, from Kokomo, Ind., is spending the holidays with his brother John. Joe. reports everything lively on the I. P. & C.

—Geo. Mitchell, the night operator, has gone to his home at Jonesville, to see his Ma. and spend christmas. Mr. Lower, from Hicksville, puts in the sixes in his absence.

—Mr. and Mrs. Price, from old Stark county, Ohio, are visiting friends and relations at this place. They are the guests of David Krider. It is not strange that Dave would pass by his mother after an absence of 15 years and not know her.

—Now the pitiful notes of the aged gobbler is heard as he pleads for mercy, but all in vain. Dad and Marm have invited all the children home and we are going to have a new year's dinner, and we are going to have it if it takes the last turkey on the place.

—Christmas day was passed in a lively manner; the boys all in good spirits and bound to have fun even if they didn't get their pay. One fellow living not less than a thousand miles from here, thought he would play a joke on Charley Fox, but his joke turned out to be a serious affair, and it cost him five dollars to square the thing and probably is not settled yet, and will be made hot for some one before it is settled.

Don Pedro.

LA OTTO.

—Dr. Josh Simons, of North Manchester, is visiting his numerous frinds here.

—Messrs. Rice & Rowly, of Ada, O., are carrying on a protracted meeting here. Rowly is a very good inger, and both men seem to be honest and faithful christians.

—Died on the 17th inst., at her residence, after a brief illness, Mrs. Mary Perry, aged 70 years. The deceased who with her husband, came to this county many years ago, was a lady loved and esteemed by all who knew her.

CORUNNA.

—A pleasant, jovial hop was had at the Union House, some time since.

H. Little, Esq., late of the Auburn Courier is spending the holidays with us.

—Henry Brumback and Al. Moore, of Plymouth, Ohio, are visiting friends in this neighborhood.

—Lipsett Bros. have shipped about 15,000 pounds of poultry since the 10th of November.

—Sleighing is fine, and business is beginning to look up in consequence thereof.

—The Corunna schools are being largely attended this term. The primary department having about 49 scholars enrolled.

—Brumback & Quince are making large shipments of stock hogs from this station weekly, together with sheep and cattle. They find lately the Chicago market the most inviting, as prices range from 2 to 2¼ higher than Buffalo.

—Dr. Mercer has associated with himself Mr. A. De Pew, in the drug business. The Dr. leaves for Indianapolis next week to join the tie vote in preventing "Blue Jeans" from calling out the State militia (?)

—A very young man with a swivel eye and an amateur mustache calling himself F. E. Watson, hailing from Lansing, Michigan, was billed for a lecture at the hall on Saturday last: subject, "The Marriage Tie," but failed to speak his piece owing to the lack of an audience. That young man ought to go west.

—Corunna contains a curiosity in the way of a dreamer, who dreamed a dream recently, in which he claims it was revealed to him that the democrats would rise on a certain night and massacre the republicans! Watchman, what of the night?

—Corunna Market.—Wheat $1.30, Oats 35c, Corn 40c, Hogs, live 4½ @ 5½, Dressed 6½ @ 6¾, Poultry 4 @ 6, Potatos, 80 @ 90, Butter 16c Eggs 18c.

NEWVILLE, IND.

—Mrs. Hawkins, an old resident, died very suddenly with heart disease. Buried on Wednesday of last week.

—Christmas was a jolly day in our little busy village. Candies and sleighbells had to suffer, say nothing of the horses.

—The party given by the Christian church, was a success; also the supper given by H. D. Hathway, and the Christmas tree at the U. B. church.

—The following gentlemen were installed as officers of Wm. Hacker Lodge F. & A. M. on Monday night: Wm. Seeley, W. M., C. L. Thomas, S. W. C. Coats, J. W.

—We are gratified to learn that our much respected townsman, B. F. Blair, Esq., has been granted the Commissioners seat which he justly deserves. We understand Mr. Wannamaker expects to go into the livery business at Edgerton, Ohio, soon.

—Smith & Parker have been employing a force of from six to thirteen hands for the last two weeks in picking and slaughtering poultry. They have been paying five cents for chickens, and seven cents for turkeys.

—We should judge that old thing had passed away and all things had become new. We remember of hearing a very worthy gentleman, say that no Republican should pass under the old hickory pole, to partake of the hospitalities of the hotel. No sir, "he would take him home first," but alas, he now passes under it and very composedly takes his "grub" there.

W. G K.

A large sleighing party from this place visited Garrett last evening, and were the guests of our excellent friend Mr. Konecht, at the handsome new hotel of that place. He was indefatigable in his attentions, and his accomplished lady contributed largely with her splendid vocal and instrumental music, to the entertainment of the party. The following parties were in attendance: J. J. Littlefield and wife, G. H. Yesbera and wife, D. E. Carruth and wife, J. Abright and wife, T. J. Cuppy and lady F. D. Ryan and wife, D. Gonser and wife, H. D. Benedict and wife, R. Elson and wife, H. H. Stamets and wife, M. Houston and wife, J. L. Davis and wife, F. E. Davenport and wife, J. Rainier and wife, J. E. Rose and wife, Guy Plum and wife, F. H. Benedict and wife, Wm. McIntyre and wife, A. J. Ralston and wife, W. L. Penfield and wife, Miss Clara Walters, Miss Lillie McTighe.

A Model Establishment.

We had the pleasure this week of looking over the large and well selected stock of groceries in the room of Messrs. Cool & Ralston, just west of the Courier office. The enterprise shown by these gentlemen in building up the fine trade they have established, is very creditable, both to themselves and the town. They are accommodating and genial busness men with whom it is a pleasure to deal. If you need anyting in the way of teas, spices, canned or dried fruits, coffee, flour, or in fact anything in their line, look over their extensive assortment and you will be pleased both as to quality and price. The firm also keep constantly on hand a full line of cigars, tobaccos, etc., and of late their oyster trade has been quite large. Give them a call.

Money To Loan.

C. A. O. McClellan, of Waterloo, Ind., has now completed his arrangements to loan an unlimited amount of money on five years time in sums of One Thousand Dollars and upwards, at nine per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on first mortgage security on improved farms. He will also make investments for parties having money

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre is its long-ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and better years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

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Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a cause wherein Solomon Shearer and Allen C. Wilson, plaintiffs, and Eliphalet B. Rundles, Anna Rundles, and Thomas M. Stephens are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, with interest on said decree, and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot eighteen (18) in Rainier and Headley's Addition to Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Guy Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Dec. 14, 1876. Pr. fee $6,40.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the State of Indiana on the relation of Isaac Hague, Auditor of DeKalb County, plaintiff, and James E. Rose, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buss, deceased, Christian C. Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Isaac M. Thomas, Sophia Thomas James E Rose administrator *de bonis non* estate, Christian Buss deceased, Samuel Buss Lydia Buss, Edward Buss, Elizabeth Buss, Margarett Parish, John Parish, Mary Ann Buss, Clara Buss, Ida M. Buss, Samuel W. Sprott and Caroline Schnieder, are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at publics sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of January A. D. 1877 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit:

Lots numbered seventy three, (73) seventy-four, (74) and nine (9) in Western Addition of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, except the undivided two-thirds of said lot number nine, (9.)

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. C. St. Clair, Sheriff.
By Thos. D. Gross, Dept.

Hicks & Tarney, Att'ys for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind, Dec. 11, 1876. Pr. fee $[illegible]

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE Brooklyn Fire Marshal has fully investigated the circumstances attending the recent theatrical horror. He finds that there was a lack of proper precautions against fire and no discipline among the employes. The means of exit from the gallery were not good enough in case of fire and panic, and he believes that had the audience been notified when the fire was first discovered by the stage hands they could have got out of the building safely. He thinks that the request of the actors to the people to sit down, however well meant, was very disastrous both to audience and actors. He concludes with a recommendation that all public buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, and theaters be thoroughly overhauled at once.

THE four children of Mr. and Mrs. Ames McGowan, of Round Top, Pa., were recently burned to death. The house caught fire in the absence of the parents, and was reduced to ashes. The children, the oldest 9 and the youngest 3 years, were asleep at the time, and were completely consumed by the flames.... The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford has purchased $3,000,000 worth of real estate in Broadway, Wall, and Broad streets, New York.... Ex-Gov. William Cozzens, of Rhode Island, died at Newport last week, of typhoid fever contracted at the Centennial. ....Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is dead.

THE WEST.

NEWS has reached Cheyenne of a terrible massacre perpetrated in the Big Horn country, as follows: "Recently a party of twenty-six miners started for the Big Horn country, and none have been seen alive since. Mr. John Sheron, who is perfectly reliable, says that weeks ago a company of white men were attacked by a band of Sioux, supposed by the trail to have been a very large band, and it is believed on the first volley the miners fled to the brush, which the Indians fired and then killed their victims. The bodies of eighteen or twenty men have been identified, and among them were Robert Anderson, James Lysight, David Davis, and two men named Spencer and Cook—the latter a blacksmith. These men are well known in the Black Hills."

A NEW and most ingeniously-executed counterfeit silver 50-cent piece has been discovered in circulation in Chicago. It is made of a combination of metals very nearly of the same specific gravity as silver, finished perfectly, and triple-silver-plated, so that by the eye and the hand it is beyond detection. It even has a good ring, only a little duller than that of the genuine coin, and is possible of detection in that way by practiced ears. The fact of its light weight can also be detected by the scales. For general distribution it is a most dangerous work of art. Be on your guard.... They pack more hogs in Chicago now than in all the other large Western cities combined. Over a million have already been slaughtered since the opening of the season.

CHICAGO elevators contain 3,102,377 bushels of wheat; 338,015 bushels of corn; 515,233 bushels of oats; 105,169 bushels of rye, and 1,126,055 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,186,849 bushels. Milwaukee elevators are stored with 1,407,276 bushels of wheat, 3,274 bushels of corn, 108,302 bushels of oats, 32,054 bushels of rye, and 231,663 bushels of barley.

THE SOUTH.

A DAUGHTER of ex-Secretary Bristow was seriously, if not fatally, injured by a runaway accident in Louisville, a few days ago.... A fire at Little Rock, Ark., last week, destroyed $150,000 worth of property in the business part of the city. Heavy fires are also reported at Bolivar, Tenn., loss $200,000, and Blackville, Barnwell county, S. C., loss $40,000.

THE Hampton Legislature of South Carolina has elected M. C. Butler to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Robertson. The Chamberlain Legislature had previously chosen D. T. Corbin to fill the same vacancy.... Little Rock, Ark., was visited by a second disastrous conflagration on the night of Dec. 19. Much valuable business property was burned, involving a loss of about $200,000.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) dispatch of Dec. 20 says: "The Senate to-day decided, by a strict party vote, to adjourn with the Republican House sine die on the 22d inst. Their tax and appropriation bills passed a second reading in the Senate. The tax levy aggregates seventeen mills, exclusive of local taxes, and is equal to $2,010,000. Resolutions passed in the Democratic House to-day instructing Gov. Hampton to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens to pay to such persons as he may designate 25 per cent. of the State and county tax for the last fiscal year, and the persons paying such tax shall receive certificates receivable for taxes hereafter."

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that the President, in reply to an invitation extended him by a Republican to visit Virginia after his term of office expires, said that he would be glad to do so, but that he intends to leave for Havana, Cuba, in March, and, after spending a few weeks there, sail for Europe, to remain for some time.... There was an encounter with knives a few evenings ago, at one of the Washington hotels, between Col. John W. Fairfax, who was Chief of Staff to Gen. Longstreet, and Francis M. Schell, one of the doorkeepers of the House. The trouble arose from the fact that Schell ordered Fairfax off the floor of the House. Fairfax, his physician says, was very seriously cut. Schell's wounds were comparatively light.

FOUR HUNDRED employes of the bureau of engraving and printing were discharged last week, nearly one-half of the force of the entire bureau. About two-thirds of the unfortunate victims were women, many of them being press girls.... The Naval Commission has reported in favor of abandoning the naval establishments at New London, New Orleans, and Brunswick, Ga.

THE President of the Senate has adopted the following new form of receipt for electoral votes as delivered by the messenger:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 1876.—Received of ——, he claiming to be a messenger to deliver the same, a sealed package purporting to contain a certificate of the vote given for President and Vice President of the United States by the electors of the State of ——, alleging to have been elected Nov. 7, 1876.

(Signed) T. W. FERRY,
President pro tem. United States Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS has presented the Capitol with two marble statues of Winthrop and Adams.... The report of the Sioux Commissioner has been transmitted to Washington. It gives in detail their investigations into the subject of the late Sioux war, and finds that the Indians were greatly wronged, and that they were justified in their outbreak by the repeated violations of all treaties made with them.... The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, as reported by the House Committee, appropriates $1,136,000, or from $30,000 to $50,000 less than the bill passed at the last session.

GENERAL.

THE great railroad war between Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, on the one side, and Garrett and Scott, of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, on the other, has been brought to a close by the surrender of the first-named, and freight rates between the East and West have again shot upward.... Several merchants from the interior of Mexico arrived at New Orleans last week, and they confirm the news of the capture of Leon, the death of Escobedo, and the capture of the City of Mexico by Gen. Diaz. Iglesias, from Leon, ordered Diaz to hold the City of Mexico and proclaim the Presidency of Iglesias, which Diaz declined to do unless he could name four members of the Cabinet. This was refused by Iglesias, when Diaz proclaimed himself provisional President, and the revolution now continues between these rival pretenders, who are preparing for new struggle.

SEVEN cars of silkworm eggs, valued at $6,000,000, have just been shipped from San Francisco for Europe, via New York. They came from China and Japan.... The dwelling of R. McInnes, of Huron county, Ont., burned one night last week. Four children perished in the flames. McInnes was severely burned while attempting to rescue them.

THE report of Gen. Crook, giving a history of his operations against the hostile Indians during the past year, has been received at Washington. Gen. Crook says that the miners in the Black Hills did not violate the Sioux treaty til long after the Indians had ceased to regard it, and they have not suffered as much from the Sioux since they went to the Hills as they did while living on the border. He seems to think that the Government has treated the Sioux nation with unparalleled liberality, which they have repaid by raiding along the border of the reservations, limited only by the endurance of their ponies.

GEN. MILES, who has been fighting Sitting Bull all summer and fall, and who has recently had two long councils with the great savage leader, gives it as his opinion that the Sioux war is closed, at least for years to come, and that if the Indians are properly treated—*i. e.*, if the treaty obligations are faithfully observed on the part of the Government there will never be another Indian war. Gen. Sherman is credited with concurring in this view.

POLITICAL.

MR. WRIGHT, of Iowa, has introduced in the Senate a bill to establish a court of trial of Presidential election cases. It proposes as an adjustment of the difficulties that, after the count of the electoral vote by Congress in joint convention, either candidate, when dissatisfied with the result, may file an appeal to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, if he finds the appeal based upon good and sufficient evidence, shall appoint a board of arbitration consisting of several members, of whom he shall be one and the other six chosen from the District and Circuit Judges of the United States, three of each political party. This board shall convene within ten days after the appeal is filed, and the appeal, taking precedence of all other business, shall be heard at once and a decision rendered as soon as possible. If the appellant is not satisfied with this arbitration he may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which shall be the final tribunal.... The total vote cast for President at the recent election—counting the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, as returned by the canvassing boards—is 8,425,977, against 6,457,315 in 1872, and 5,716,788 in 1868. Tilden received 4,290,187; Hayes, 4,042,726; Cooper, 82,926; Smith (Prohibitionist) and scattering, 10,138.

IT is reported that Senator Conkling will retire from public life at the close of his Senatorial term.

FOREIGN.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 18th says: "News received from the conference at Constantinople in high political quarters here maintains that a Russian-Turkish war is inevitable. Russia has not yet completed her preparations, and will endeavor to protract the conference until her southern army is concentrated. Private telegrams from St. Petersburg also state that Russia is unalterably determined to meet immediately the grievances which have been already indulged too long for European peace, but she will not enter the field until she feels able to make an irresistible assault."... Constantinople dispatches announce that the Plenipotentiaries have terminated the labors of the preliminary conference. After making some mutual concessions, they came to an understanding, and referred to their respective Governments for definite instructions. All questions, especially that of occupation, have been examined, but nothing is yet determined. ....The Panama *Star and Herald* of a recent date says: "A great battle has taken place in Garrapata. The trenches of the revolutionists were taken by our forces, commanded by Gens. Acosta and Camargo. An armistice of three days was asked for by the rebels to bury 2,000 dead of both sides.... A Calcutta telegram says the accounts of the famine received from Madras are worse than those from Bombay. Large numbers of starving people are flocking into Madras.... The Khedive of Egypt is going to discharge all his American officers.

CHARLES BRENT, the Louisville (Ky.) forger, has been surrendered by Great Britain to the United States authorities.... Minister Cushing has arrived at Madrid.... Another colliery explosion, resulting in the death of two or three score of miners, has occurred in Wales.... Much irritation has also been caused in Paris by a dispatch from Prince Bismarck, in which he severely censures the French Government on account of the wrong done to German commerce by the French export duties on iron. This action of the German Chancellor, coupled with the announcement of the treaty with Spain, is regarded as an evidence of unfriendly feelings on his part, and of a desire, perhaps, to test just how far he might push France without provoking resistance, so that he may know exactly what he may expect in the event of war in the East.... The cable reports a railway smash-up in Belgium, resulting in the death of eight passengers.

THE Greek Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed the bill raising the strength of the military forces to 200,000 men.... A telegram from Constantinople says the appointment of Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier, is very favorably received by the entire population. The Turkish people, while willing to accept reforms, resolutely object to any concessions detrimental to the dignity of the empire.... Calls for protection by the United States are continually made by Americans in Mexico, who suffer all sorts of robberies and outrages from the lawless "greasers."

Outlaws and Regulators.

A Texas paper relates the following adventure of an official of Milam county: "On Sunday morning last, as Deputy Sheriff Matt Shelton was returning from Cameron, and when within a few miles of Milano, he came up with three men, armed with shot-guns and six-shooters. He was riding faster than they, and, as he passed them, they asked about some horse-thieves, whom they said they were hunting. After a few words one of them lowered his gun upon Shelton, the others at the same time presenting their six-shooters and ordering him to dismount. After dismounting they compelled him to turn over about $20 in money and a fine six-shooter, all the valuables he had about him. They then departed, taking their victim's horse with them, and leaving it about a mile distant, where he afterward found it. Several large parties turned out and scoured the country all day, but could find only one trace of the outlaws—that was at the Brazos ford, where a negro woman saw them dismounted late in the evening. This party is supposed to belong to a regular gang, whose trail runs through that neighborhood. They make frequent visits from beyond the Brazos, and penetrate as far as Burleson and Bastrop. It is supposed that these were returning with the fruits of their last incursion, and took Deputy Shelton in just for the fun of the thing."

A SUPERFLUOUS girl baby, left on the doorstep of an Indianapolis orphan asylum, was found to have been branded with a hot iron. The note accompanying the unfortunate little stranger said her name was "Miss Centennial—'76."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Spirited Debate in the Senate on the Louisiana Case.

Mr. Sherman said he could not allow the statement of the gentlemen who represented the Democratic party in Louisiana to be printed with a public document without making a brief reply. He was sorry the signers of the paper presented by the Senator from Missouri (Bogy), known as the report of the Democratic committee, did not consider the question of intimidation. Their whole paper consisted in an array of technicalities to defeat the law of Louisiana. The Democratic committee in their paper alleged that under the law of Louisiana there was no provision for the election of Presidential electors. If that was so no one in that State had ever found it out.

Mr. Sherman then read from the law of Louisiana, and said it was manifest that the Democratic committee had taken a very narrow view of the law. If their construction of the law was true, there was no provision of law in Louisiana for the election of any officer in that State. He denied that the law of 1872 repealed the Election law of 1870, as claimed by the Democrats, and argued that the law of 1872 merely changed the mode of conducting elections. Upon this point the Democratic committee had wasted about a column of their report.

The next objection raised by the committee was that the vacancy on the board was not filled by the appointment of a Democrat. He argued that the question of filling the vacancy was one of propriety, but such vacancy did not affect the legal status of the board. He would not say whether the vacancy should have been filled or not. Had he been a member of the Returning Board he would have been in favor of appointing any Democrat who could be found willing to serve on the board. The Democratic committee also found fault because the whole clerical force of the Returning Board was Republican. He knew of no law requiring the board to employ Democratic clerks. The House of Representatives had turned out every clerk and employe of his (Sherman's) political faith, but the Republicans did not complain.

Mr. Sherman then referred to the charge that the affidavits of Supervisors of Election in Louisiana as to intimidation were not made within twenty-four hours after the election, as the laws of the State required. He quoted at length from the report made by the Republican committee, of which he was a member, and claimed that the affidavits were properly made by the Supervisors. He argued that the Democratic committee did not impeach the fairness of the mode of conducting the count by the Returning Board. In seventeen parishes there was intimidation, and, as to the extent of it, the gentlemen of the Democratic committee dared not commit themselves. He (Sherman) was willing to stand, not only before the Senate, but before the people of the United States, and maintain that there was intimidation in Louisiana to an extent which changed the result of the whole election. There was murder, riot, whipping and violence by organized rifle clubs of the Democratic party. The members of the Senate, as Senators and men, ought to keep their minds cool and deliberate to decide the questions now pending—the electoral vote of three or four States in dispute. As to South Carolina, he believed that if it was conceded by all that the electoral vote was for Hayes and Wheeler.

Messrs. Randolph and Withers denied that there was any such concession.

Mr. Sherman (resuming) said the vote of Florida and Louisiana was in dispute. As to Oregon, he did not think that case would rise to the dignity of a dispute. He believed the Democratic candidate himself would scorn to hold the office of President in pursuance of such a fraud.

Mr. Thurman argued that the document which it was proposed to print presented but one side of the case, when both sides should be before the Senate. Another picture would be presented. He was surprised at the remarks of his colleague (Sherman), and was disposed to answer some of them now, but the matter would be before the Senate again. The people of the country would see that there was another word ending in "ion" besides intimidation. There was such a word as exaggeration. He argued that there should be time to examine both sides of this matter.

Mr. Thurman said, the President, in sending a committee to Louisiana, had acted outside his official duty, and the committee sent by him had no official authority. In sending his committee to New Orleans the President selected the Senator from Ohio and three gentlemen who are members of the House of Representatives; therefore, there was a champion in the Senate to present the President's side of the case, and, he supposed, three champions in the House. Of those Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber who went to New Orleans not one of them attended the sessions of the Returning Board.

Mr. Sherman said there were Senators and Representatives in New Orleans belonging to both parties.

Mr. Thurman said there was no question but there were Democrats in Louisiana, and there had been more Democrats than Republicans in that State for some years past. He argued that it was the duty of the Returning Board to fill the vacancy existing in that board, but it was not filled because the board intended that no Democratic eye should see, or Democratic ear hear, its proceedings when it came to the final issue. The action of the Returning Board, so intensely partisan and unfair, must now be bolstered by his colleague. The American people would not take the assertion of any man, no matter how high he might be, that this thing was fair. They would demand all the facts.

He next referred to the affidavits of Supervisors of Election as to intimidation, and argued that they were not made within the time prescribed by law, but were made after the election, in New Orleans, to count out Tilden and count in Hayes, to count out Nicholls and count in Packard.

Mr. Morton said the great question before the Louisiana Returning Board was that of intimidation, murder, and violence. The country wanted to hear about these crimes. It wanted to hear from the Democratic committee which visited New Orleans in regard to this intimidation. The report of that committee touched the great question of intimidation with a single paragraph not as long as his finger.

Mr. Bayard asked what Governor of any State except Louisiana would have assisted in preparing a compilation which showed not only the miserable condition of his people, but his own criminal negligence in not protecting them. He argued that the effect of the document now before the Senate would be to consign to everlasting infamy the false men in control of that State who had never performed the first duty of honest government in suppressing the crimes they now parade. He did not wish to shut out the truth. Let it come out, and it would show the results of Congressional interference with local State Government.

Mr. Sherman argued that the authorities of Louisiana had done all they could to punish criminals, but a criminal could not be arrested outside a parish where the crime was committed unless the proceedings in the parish should have been commenced against such criminal. In some parishes it was impossible to hold a court. The truth was, the young men of the South were determined that negroes should not exercise rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. A few white men could ride roughshod over a number of negroes.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) must be in error in saying that a criminal in Louisiana could not be arrested outside of a parish where the crime was committed. If such a state of facts did exist, who was responsible? What party had been in power in that State?

Mr. Bayard then quoted at length from reports of investigation into Southern affairs, and said he never heard of a single case where a man was assaulted in the South for giving testimony before a Congressional committee.

Mr. Sherman said there would be peace in Louisiana but for the unlawful acts of the Democratic clubs in that State. If this violence and intimidation should be successful in electing a President now, the same violence would soon extend all over the United States, and our Government would be at an end. He did not want to see a war of races, but it would come unless the negroes in the South were given the rights guaranteed them by the constitution. He defended the action of Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, and said he was not able to put down these disorders, but did all in his power to do so. The real trouble was an attempt to organize a party on the color-line, and make a man President of the United States who was not the choice of a majority of the American people. He believed the masses of the people North and South were daily going forward to the conclusion that these crimes of the rifle clubs of the South must not be permitted.

Mr. Morton said he desired to congratulate the cause of humanity and justice upon the evidence of progress exhibited in the Senate to-day, and that was the fact that the existence of violence and enormities in the South was no longer denied in the Senate. He argued that the crimes in that section had not been punished because intimidation went into the courts. Assassination awaited both Judge and jurors. This ruffianism would be stopped when a great party no longer exercised it.

Mr. Thurman said of course there had been violation of law in the South, but he denied that the Southern people were a set of assassins. He argued that the Democrats had denounced crime in the South, when crime existed. These charges of intimidation were exaggerated, but they would not cease so long as the vote of a whole State could be overthrown by them. His colleague (Sherman) spoke about the color-line. He (Thurman) was prepared to prove that the responsibility of the establishing of a color-line rested with the Republican party. When the right of suffrage was conferred upon the negro it was openly avowed in the Senate that the Republican party needed the votes of 800,000 negroes. The trouble was, the Republican party did not get them.

He then referred to the use of the army in the States, and said if the elections were to be carried by the army of the United States it was the worst kind of intimidation, and there would be an end to republican institutions. The world had its Cæsar and its Bonaparte, who overthrew republican governments, but a republican government had never been overthrown by this kind of intimidation, which his colleague (Sherman) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton) complained of.

Regular Proceedings.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.—*Senate.*—Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the House bill to provide for the payment of the electoral messengers. Passed.... The resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Oregon electoral affair was taken up, and Mr. Thurman addressed the Senate at length in defense of the action of Gov. Grover. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Mitchell and Wallace.... A resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the Senate or any of its committees at $3 per day, and 5 cents per mile each way for traveling expenses, was passed, with an amendment providing that witnesses residing west of the 100th meridian be paid 7 cents a mile each way when the place of their examination shall be east of the Mississippi river.... Mr. Edmunds called up the message from the House announcing the passage of the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to act with a committee of the Senate to devise some method of counting the electoral vote, and submitted a resolution referring the message of the House to a select committee to be composed of seven Senators, with power to prepare and report without unnecessary delay such measure as will secure a lawful count of the electoral vote and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and that said committee have power to confer with the committee of the House of Representatives.... Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 18.

House.—The bill to pay the expenses of the investigating committees, reducing the amount for the Senate from $50,000 to $30,000, and increasing that for the House from $21,000 to $50,000, gave rise to some political discussion, conducted on the Republican side by Mr. Hale (Me.), and on the Democratic side by Messrs. Holman and Cox.... The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Mr. Schleicher's amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, increasing the appropriation for the transportation of mails on the "star" routes and steamboats, was agreed to—ayes, 90; nays, 66. The bill was then passed without division.... The Speaker laid before the House the telegram received by him from Mr. Morrison, the Chairman of the Louisiana select committee, and that to Mr. Morrison from Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refusing to produce the originals of the telegraphic dispatches. The dispatches having been read, Mr. Wood (N. Y.) offered a resolution to the effect that the communication be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment what action the House should take in the premises. The matter went over without action. ....Eulogies were delivered upon the late Speaker Kerr by a number of members, at the conclusion of which resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted expressive of the profound sorrow of the House, directing the Speaker's chair to be kept draped in mourning during the remainder of this session of Congress, and the usual badge of mourning to be worn by members and officers of the House.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.—*Senate.*—Mr. Edmunds' resolution referring the message of the House of Representatives in regard to devising means to count and declare the electoral vote to a select committee of seven Senators, to act with the committee appointed by the House, was agreed to by a unanimous vote, without discussion, and the Chair was authorized to appoint the special committee.... Mr. Wright introduced a bill to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and at his request it was ordered printed and to lie on the table.... Mr. Wright called up the Message of the President, sent to the Senate at the last session, vetoing the bill reducing the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum, and the question being, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto?" a discussion followed, and the Senate refused to pass the bill over the veto by a vote of yeas, 25; nays, 19—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.... Mr. Key (Tenn.) delivered a lengthy speech on the Presidential question.

House.—Mr. Knott introduced a bill regulating proceedings in the electoral count for President and Vice President. Referred to the select committee on the subject.... The resolution of inquiry into the action of Judge Bond, in South Carolina, failed for want of a two-thirds vote. Bills were introduced: To promote the education of the blind; to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading, etc.; concerning expatriation and change of allegiance; to establish the franking privilege; to reduce and reorganize the navy; to promote the efficiency of the marine hospital service; for a Commissioner on the locust plague.... Mr. Frye offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of six to inquire into the manner in which the election was conducted for members of Congress last November in the Sixth District of Mississippi and Fourth District of Alabama, and whether in such districts there was any intimidation of candidates or voters. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over. ....Mr. Hale offered a resolution for the protection of citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage. The resolution giving rise to debate, it went over under the rule.... Mr. Banning moved to suspend the rule, and adopt a resolution calling for Gen. Sheridan's report on the removal of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana.... A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the constitution forbidding the payment of war claims to disloyal persons was adopted—180 to 65.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.—*Senate.*—A number of bills of a private character were passed.... The Pension bill, as passed by the House, was reported by the committee and placed on the calendar.... Statues of John Winthrop and Samuel Adams were formally presented by Messrs. Boutwell and Dawes, on behalf of the State of Massachusetts.... Mr. Mitchell's resolution in regard to the appointment of Cronin as a Presidential elector in Oregon was discussed by Messrs. Mitchell, Morton and Bogy.

House.—The House proceedings were exceedingly tame. The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed, after which the formalities of presenting and receiving the Adams and Winthrop statues occupied the attention of the members.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed a bill to create a new Territory out of the northern portion of Dakota, west of Minnesota, to be called Huron.... The Oregon electoral case was again before the Senate, and Mr. Bogy concluded his speech. The matter was further discussed by Messrs. Morton, Eaton and Sherman.... Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill providing for an additional Representative in Congress from Nebraska.... The Pension Appropriation bill was passed.

House.—The report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of the power of committees to compel the production of telegrams was made. The report asserts the right. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hurd, from the majority of the committee, makes the same assertion, but requires a description of the telegrams to be given. A substitute for both of the reports has been offered by Mr. Knott the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that telegraphic communications have no more privilege than oral or other communications and must be produced when called for. A long discussion ensued. Among the notable speeches made was one by Mr. Garfield protesting that the telegraph should be as sacred as the postoffice, and one by Mr. Hewitt declaring that the sanctity of the postoffice was more imaginary than real, as his (Hewitt's) letters had been constantly opened in the New York postoffice. Mr. Garfield suggested that it was the duty of the gentleman (Hewitt) to ask for an inquiry, and he (Garfield) would assist him in it. Mr. Wood (N. Y.) favored the report of the committee, and opposed Mr. Hurd's amendment as being tantamount to a defeat of the Louisiana investigation. Finally Mr. Hurd's resolution, requiring the subpoena to describe the specific telegrams to be produced, was defeated—yeas, 84; nays, 126—and Mr. Knott's substitute was adopted without division. Mr. Platt then asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution for inquiry into the charges made by Mr. Hewitt against the New York postoffice, but objection was made by Mr. Luttrell.... The Irish Centennial address, which the President declined to receive because Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, had refused to present it, came up in the House. It was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration.... Mr. Chittenden asked leave to introduce and have referred to the Banking Committee a bill for funding legal-tender notes, but objection was made by Mr. Holman.... The conference report on the bill to provide for the expenses of investigating committees was made by Mr. Holman, discussed, and agreed to.

The East India Cyclone.

Appalling as was the calamity at Brooklyn, it sinks almost into insignificance compared with the ravages of a cyclone in the Delta of the Ganges, full particulars of which are now reaching this country. Few catastrophes in history surpass it. The region is subject to inundation by reason of violent influx of the tide of the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, and the Hoogly rivers, and has often been the scene of disaster, but nothing so overwhelming in its destruction ever occurred there as the catastrophe of the 31st of October. That night the population of three large and numerous small islands lying in the lowlands of the Delta—a population amounting to 400,000 souls—went peacefully to sleep. There was not one single warning of the coming danger. In the blackness of the night the river Meghua, formed by the junction of the Ganges with the Brahmapootra, rose suddenly some twenty feet and completely inundated the islands, and in an irresistible flood poured inland for miles. The rush of the impetuous waves was the first apprisal to the slumbering people of the awful danger which environed them. They could not fly to the mountains. There were none. The low roofs of their cottages afforded no safety, and the only escape from the overwhelming floods lay in climbing the cocoanut and palm trees which are found in most of the villages. These were the only refuge. Death was everywhere else. Upon the islands no less than 250,000 persons perished, and along its entire tract the cyclone left dead in the fields full half a million people. All the cattle were drowned, all the boats were destroyed, and, as they were the only means of communication in the district, it was a long time before relief was brought to the survivors. When the waters went down the earth was strewn thick with bodies soon to poison the gale, and to the suffering which so horrible a calamity entailed on the survivors was added the fear of pestilence, which, however, at latest accounts, had not broken out. Immediate preparations were made by the British Government for the burial of the dead, the succor of the survivors, and the maintenance of order. No less than sixty depots of relief supplies were necessary to meet the sudden demand upon the charitable resources of the Indian empire. Twelve years ago some 50,000 persons were thus suddenly destroyed under similar circumstances, and in the same place, and the danger from tornadoes and the capricious action of the net of rivers which form the mouth of the Ganges is ever present, but the richness of the soil attracts a teeming population to these lowlands, and they will continue to find inhabitants though wholesale destruction may at any moment overwhelm them.

A Reminiscence of Cole Younger.

Upon one occasion Quantrell's band encountered a party of jayhawkers numbering thirty or more. A dozen of the jayhawkers were killed and fifteen captured. They were taken to a camp and the question of their fate soon settled. After supper, and while the shades of evening were approaching, Cole Younger got out an Enfield rifle captured that day. It was the first he had ever seen, and its merits and demerits were discussed by the men. Opinions differed as to its superior qualities.

One of the men remarked that he had heard that it would kill at the distance of a mile. Younger replied: "If that is so, the force of the discharge must be terrific." Another banteringly remarked if the new gun will kill at a mile distance, the ball at short range would go through ten men. Younger raised up from the saddle on which he was sitting, and remarked: "That is easy to demonstrate." When the prisoners heard this remark, they thought sure their time had come.

The fifteen prisoners were then placed in line, one behind the other, and Cole Younger took the gun, played with the lock a moment, to "git the hang of it," and then measured off fifteen paces in front of the line formed, wheeled about, looked calmly into the faces of the doomed men, and then fired. The first, second and third man dropped without a groan. Muttering a contemptuous condemnation of the new rifle, Younger, without moving from his tracks, continued his experiments. Seven times the rifle was discharged, each time the guerrilla commenting carelessly upon the merits of the Enfield, and fifteen of the jayhawkers lay in an inanimate heap on the grass.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.*

The Drama at Deadwood.

There is a small theater in the Black Hills, known as the Bella Union Varieties. The members of the company can find nothing in the range of dramatic literature that has sufficient realism to be set before an audience made up of pioneers, blackguards, gamblers, and miners, to whom life is real and earnest, and not at all artificial. The actors cannot project themselves into the tragedies of playwrights, so they act out their own tragedies in the presence of an appreciative audience. About the middle of November an ax was thrown upon the stage by the husband of one of the actresses. The stage was cleared, and the assailant assumed an attitude before the audience. Suddenly the avenger appeared at the wings—it was Dick Brown—and fired four shots at the intruder, shrieking as he threw down the revolver, "He has followed me long enough." The audience was wild with delight.

Oriental War Notes.

—The six Russian corps in process of mobilization are to consist each of 63,000 combatants, with 2,500 horses and 100 guns.

—It is alleged that the Jews of Austria are intensely hostile to the Servians, and have made their influence felt in the Vienna press.

—Civil-service reform makes slow progress in Turkey. The Governor of Cypress can neither read nor write, but he has the recommendation of being a brother-in-law of Midhat Pasha.

—The Turks were disposed to send their iron-clads to Burgos, on the Black sea, but they refrained at the instance of the British Ambassador from making that warlike demonstration.

—The Sultan applies himself to public business with great earnestness. He continually visits the arsenals, the hospitals, and the naval and military colleges, and displays considerable intelligence.

—The Mohammedans in the East Indies are taking a deep interest in the Eastern question. It is generally understood that the British Government is less anti-Turkish than it might be, on their account.

—Gen. Klapka, the noted Hungarian, has been received with great cordiality by leading Turks at Constantinople. The sympathy which the Magyars evince for the Turkish cause accounts for this friendliness.

—The two centers of military preparation in Russia are Kischeneff, in Bessarabia, and Odessa, the first being the headquarters of the operating army on the Pruth, the second the place for organizing the defense of the Black sea coast.

—The Emperor of Russia has little taste for diplomatic wrangling. He recently declared that his son was right when he recommended him to declare war against Turkey at the beginning of October. This, he implied, would have put an end to remonstrances.

Silver Currency.

M. Henri Cernuschi, the wealthy French author and politician and chief bi-metallist missionary of Europe, arrived in this country on Saturday. He will make a visit of several months, and comes to propagate his economical views on the silver question. To rescue his old friend silver from suspicion and menace, he has visited every capital of Europe; for he is cosmopolitan enough to be able to chat in a friendly way with Bismarck and Andrassy in their own language, and one may feel assured he must be an extraordinary Frenchman who has the amiability just now, and the linguistic ability at any time, to do that. He firmly believes that the return of the United States to specie payments will depend on the preservation of the silver currency in Europe. For the United States to resume specie payments, M. Cernuschi says they must give the silver dollar the same value as the gold, accept silver at custom houses, and be able to pay European bondholders in silver dollars. But first Europe must become bi-metallic, else European creditors would suffer serious losses by receiving inconvertible dollars. He also insists that the South American states can neither pay their debts to Europe nor buy merchandise in Europe if their mines do not furnish legal tender.—*New York Tribune.*

Down in the Canebrake.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Herald* says: "Friday, at noon, the mounted police, assisted by the residents of Banning and First streets, burned out the canebrake on the bank of the river between Aliso and First streets. Such a skedaddling of roughs and vagabonds was never seen before. This place has been for a long time a harbor for thieves and rogues, who have committed many depredations in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. The brake being dry, it burned briskly, and for a time the whole neighborhood seemed to be on fire. When the flames had subsided and the ashes were turned over, many articles of camp furniture were discovered, and among the rest were burglarious tools and skeleton keys. The mounted police will watch this rendezvous and prevent any further encampment being formed. The place has become so notoriously infested that the residents were afraid to retire to their beds."

EXPERIMENTERS in diet find that the barn fed rat is pleasant and wholesome.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	7 00 @12 00
HOGS	5 80 @ 6 26
COTTON	12 @ 12¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 85 @ 5 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 33 @ 1 35
CORN—Western Mixed	58 @ 62
OATS—No. 2, Chicago	40 @ 44
RYE—Western	90 @ 92
PORK—New Mess	17 50 @17 75
LARD—Steam	10¾@ 11
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00 @ 5 35
Choice Natives	4 50 @ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 50 @ 3 90
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 25
HOGS—Live	5 00 @ 6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75 @ 7 50
" Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 19 @ 1 19½
No. 3 Spring	1 08 @ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	44 @ 45
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 34
RYE—No. 2	69 @ 70
BARLEY—No. 2, New	65 @ 66
BUTTER—Creamery	32 @ 35
EGGS—Fresh	22 @ 24
PORK—Mess	16 50 @16 75
LARD	10½@ 10¾
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 27 @ 1 28
No. 2	1 21 @ 1 22
CORN—No. 2	45 @ 46
OATS—No. 2	32 @ 33
RYE	69 @ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	74 @ 76
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 34 @ 1 35
CORN—Western Mixed	40 @ 41
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 32
RYE	69 @ 70
PORK—Mess	16 25 @16 50
LARD	10½@ 10¾
HOGS	5 25 @ 6 10
CATTLE	2 50 @ 5 60
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 30 @ 1 40
CORN	43 @ 45
OATS	36 @ 39
RYE	80 @ 82
PORK—Mess	16 50 @16 75
LARD	10½@ 11¼
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 43 @ 1 44
Amber	1 40 @ 1 41
CORN	45 @ 48
OATS—No. 2	34 @ 36
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Medium	6 25 @ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 34½@ 1 42
CORN—No. 2	49 @ 50
OATS—Mixed	38 @ 40
RYE	80 @ 85
PORK—Mess	16 75 @17 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
HOGS—Yorkers	5 60 @ 5 70
Philadelphia	6 00 @ 6 15
CATTLE—Best	5 75 @ 6 00
Medium	4 75 @ 5 00
SHEEP	3 25 @ 4 75

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MANN, Publisher.

DARK DAYS FOR AMERICA.

Is Constitutional Liberty to be Now Destroyed?—A State that Went for Tilden as Clearly as Ohio for Hayes—How a Condemned Party May Perpetuate its Power—A Momentous Question for the American People to Settle.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman Democratic National Committee:

The Returning Board of Louisiana having this day promulgated as the result of the recent election in that State that the Hayes and Wheeler candidates for electors received a majority of the votes, we who, by invitation, watched the proceedings of the board in opening and canvassing the returns till it went into secret session, deem it our duty to lay before you and the public such facts connected with the election and the returns as will, we think, clearly show that the action of the Returning Board in proclaiming the election of the Hayes electors is arbitrary, unfair, and without warrant of law, and we adopt, as applicable to this canvass, the language of a report made to the United States House of Representatives, in 1875, by Geo. F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, and William P. Frye, in regard to the canvass of 1874, in which they say: "The so-called canvass made by the Returning Board in the interest of Kellogg seems to us to have no validity, and is entitled to no respect whatever." We also adopt the language of this same report upon the condition of Louisiana in 1875: "In the State of Louisiana there is a Governor in office who owes his seat to the interference of the national power, which has recognized his title to his office, not by reason of any ascertainment of the facts by legal process, but has based its action solely on the illegal order of a Judge.

"In the same State there is a Legislature, one branch of which derives its authority partly from the same order, the other being organized by a majority who have been established in power by another interference of the national Government, and which majority derives its title, not from any legal ascertainment of the facts, but from the certificate of a Returning Board which has unscrupulously exceeded its legal authority."

Nov. 18, 1876, before the Returning Board commenced the canvass of the electoral vote, the candidates for electors on the Democratic ticket presented a protest against its jurisdiction over the subject, or its canvass of the votes relating to the same. This protest was summarily overruled by the board, without affording an opportunity for argument. No legal proposition in our opinion is clearer than that the board was mistaken as to its powers, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the electoral vote. The constitution of the United States declares: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

The Legislature of Louisiana has either directed the manner in which the electors in that State shall be appointed, or it has not. The election law of 1872 and amendments, under which the Returning Board is created and acts, makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President, whether by the Legislature or by a vote of the people, nor whether by the State at large or by Congressional districts, nor does it contain any provisions as to the qualification of electors, the place where they are to meet, nor for filling vacancies. Section 71 of that act declares as follows: "That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all others on the subject of election laws be and the same are hereby repealed." This is not an implied but a direct repeal of all prior election laws to which it refers, and if it repeals the previous act of 1868, revised in 1870, providing for the appointment of Presidential electors, it repeals the whole of it and all its provisions, and there is no law of the State on that subject, and of course the board would have no jurisdiction to canvass votes cast for such officers. If, on the other hand, the act of 1872 does not repeal the law of 1870, the Presidential electors must be appointed and the canvass of the votes thereof must be made in accordance with the law of 1870, and the Returning Board has no jurisdiction over the subject, as will be seen by reference to some of the provisions of the act of 1870, which are as follows:

SEC. 2,824. Every qualified voter in the State shall vote for electors as follows: Two persons shall be selected from the State at large, and one person shall be chosen from each Congressional district in this State; and in case any ticket shall contain two or more names of persons residing in the same district (except the two chosen from the State at large), the first of such names only shall be considered as duly voted for.

SEC. 2,825. No person shall be considered a qualified elector who is not a qualified voter in the district for which he is chosen, or in case of being selected for the State at large, then of some parish of the State.

SEC. 2,826. Immediately after the receipt of a return from each parish, or on the fourth Monday of November, if the returns should not sooner arrive, the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a District Judge of the district in which the seat of Government may be established, or any two of them, shall examine the returns and ascertain therefrom the persons who have been duly elected electors.

SEC. 2,829. The electors shall meet at the seat of Government on the day appointed for their meeting by the act of Congress—the first Wednesday in December—and shall then and there proceed to execute the duties and services enjoined upon them by the constitution of the United States, in the manner therein prescribed.

SEC. 2,830. If any one or more of the electors chosen by the people shall fail, from any cause whatever, to attend at the appointed place at the hour of 4 p. m. of the day prescribed for their meeting, it shall be the duty of the other electors immediately to proceed by ballot to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

It is immaterial, so far as affects the jurisdiction of the Returning Board, whether the act of 1870, relating to the appointment of Presidential electors, is repealed or not. If repealed, there is no law in Louisiana for the appointment of Presidential Electors; if not repealed, then the canvass of the returns cast for such electors must be made by the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a Judge of the district in which the seat of Government may be established, or any two of them, as required by the act of 1870, and in making such canvass they would be confined to an ascertainment of the persons elected, according to the returns, without authority to reject votes. In no event can the Returning Board have jurisdiction of the returns of the electors of President and Vice President, and their canvass of the same is therefore a nullity, and entitled to no respect from any one. In another aspect it may be important to determine whether the act of 1870 is repealed, for if it is the statutes of the State provide no mode of filling vacancies in the Electoral College, and it is understood that two of the electoral candidates on the Republican ticket held offices of trust or profit under the United States at the time of the election, and could not therefore be appointed electors.

Other objections were made to the jurisdiction of the Returning Board. That it was anti-republican; that it was in conflict with the constitution of the State, in that it undertook to exercise judicial functions, and in that with only four members it was not legally constituted.

The Election law declares: "That five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall be the returning officers for all elections in the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and have power to make the returns of all elections. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, by either of the board, then the vacancy SHALL be filled by the residue of the Board of Returning Officers."

The present board consists of only four members, to wit: J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, G. Casanave, and Louis M. Kenner, one of whom, T. C. Anderson, was a candidate for the State Senate at the recent election on the Republican ticket. All are members of the Republican party. They are the same persons who constituted the Returning Board in 1874, and [illegible] the election canvass of that year, and of whom a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, composed of Messrs. [illegible], Wheeler, Frye, Foster, Phelps, Marshall and Potter, after careful examination of the [illegible], said: "We are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board, on the whole, was arbitrary, unjust, and, in our opinion, illegal."

The vacancy in the board, occasioned by the resignation of Oscar Arroyo, in December, 1874, has never been filled, although repeated applications by the representatives of the Democratic-Conservative party of the State and its candidates have been made to the board to fill the same. The foregoing committee of the House of Representatives, commenting on the failure of the board to fill the vacancy in 1874, when it occurred, said: "Your committee think the law as to the constitution of the board was not complied with." If this view be correct the board is not so constituted as to have authority to act at all.

The entire clerical force appointed by the board at its present session to compile the votes cast is also Republican, and the board refused an application to appoint any clerk or to allow any person of the opposite party to be present to witness the compilation, and even excluded the United States Supervisors of Election under the act of Congress.

The laws of Louisiana require a registration of voters every two years by officers appointed by the Governor of the State—the registration to commence the last Monday of August preceding the general election in November. The Election law of the State contains the following provisions for conducting the election, making returns, etc., to-wit:

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That in any parish, precinct, ward, city, or town, in which, during the time of registration, or revision of registration, or on any day of election, there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences at any place within said parish, or at or near any poll, or voting-place, or place of registration, or revision of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences shall prevent, or tend to prevent a fair, free, peaceable, and full vote of all the qualified electors of said parish, precinct, ward, city, or town, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Election, if such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences occur on the day of election, or of the Supervisor of Registration of the parish, if they occur during the time of registration, or revision of registration, to make in duplicate under oath a clear and full statement of all the facts relating thereto, and of the effect produced by such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, and disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences in preventing a fair, free, peaceable, and full registration or election, and of the number of qualified electors deterred by such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences from registering or voting, which statement shall also be corroborated under oath by three respectable citizens, qualified electors of the parish. When such statement is made by a Commissioner of Election, or a Supervisor of Registration, he shall forward it in duplicate to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish; if in the city of New Orleans, to the Secretary of State, one copy of which, if made to the Supervisor of Registration, shall be forwarded by him to the returning officers provided for in section 2 of this act, when he makes the returns of election in his parish. His copy of said statement shall be so annexed to his returns of election by paste, wax, or some adhesive substance, that the same can be kept together, and the other copy the Supervisor of Registration shall deliver to the Clerk of the Court of his parish for the use of the District Attorney.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Election at each poll or voting place to keep a list of the names of the persons voting at such poll or voting place, which list shall be numbered from one to the end; and said list of voters, with their names and numbers as aforesaid, shall be signed and sworn to as correct by the Commissioners immediately on closing of the polls, and before leaving the place, and before opening the box. If no Judge or Justice of the Peace, or other person authorized to administer such oath, be present to do so, it may be administered by any voter. The votes shall be counted by the Commissioners at each voting place immediately after closing the election and without moving the boxes from the place where the votes were received, and the counting must be done in the presence of any bystander or citizen who may be present. Tally-lists shall be kept of the count, and after the count the ballots counted shall be put back into the box and preserved until after the next term of the Criminal or District Court, as the case may be; and in the parishes, except Orleans, the Commissioners of Election, or any one of them selected for that purpose, shall carry the box and deliver it to the Clerk of the District Court, who shall preserve the same, as above required; and in the parish of Orleans the box shall be delivered to the Clerk of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, and be kept by him as above directed.

SEC. 43. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That immediately upon the close of the polls on the day of election, the Commissioners of the Election at each poll or voting-place shall proceed to count the votes, as provided in Sec 13 of this act and after they shall have so counted the votes and made a list of the names of all the persons voted for, and the offices for which they were voted for, and the number of votes received by each, the number of ballots contained in the box and the number rejected, and the reasons therefor, duplicates of such lists shall be made out, signed, and sworn to by the Commissioners of Election of each poll, and such duplicate lists shall be delivered, one to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish, and one to the Clerk of the District Court of the parish, and in the parish of Orleans to the Secretary of State, by one or all of said Commissioners in person within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors of Registration within twenty-four hours after the receipt of all the returns for the different polling-places, to consolidate such returns, to be certified as correct by the Clerk of the District Court, and forward the consolidated returns with the originals received by him to the returning officers provided for in Sec. 2 of this act, the said report and returns to be inclosed in an envelope of strong paper or cloth, securely sealed and forwarded by mail. He shall forward a copy of any statement of any violence or disturbance, bribery or corruption, or other offenses specified in Sec. 26 of this act, if any there be, together with all memoranda and tally-lists used in making the count and statement of the votes.

SEC. 2. Within ten days after the closing of the election said returning officers shall meet in New Orleans to canvass and compile the statements of votes made by the Commissioners of Election, and make returns of the election to the Secretary of State. They shall continue in session until such returns have been compiled. The presiding officer shall at such meeting open, in the presence of the said returning officers, the statements of the Commissioners of Election, and the said returning officers shall, from said statements, canvass and compile the returns of the election in duplicate; one copy of such returns they shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, and of one copy they shall make public proclamation, by printing in the official journal and such other newspaper as they may deem proper, declaring the names of all persons and officers voted for, the number of votes for each person, and the names of the persons who have been duly and lawfully elected. The returns of the elections thus made and promulgated shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of justice and before all civil officers, until set aside after a contest according to law, of the right of any person named therein to hold and exercise the office to which he shall by such return be declared elected. The Governor shall, within thirty days thereafter, issue commissions to all officers thus declared elected, who are required by law to be commissioned.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile first the statements from all polls or voting-places at which there shall have been a fair, free and peaceable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting-place there shall be received the statement of any Supervisor of Registration or Commissioner of Election, in form as required by section 26 of this act, on affidavit of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance bribery or corrupt influence, which prevented, or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting-place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count or compile the statements of votes from such poll or voting-place until the statements from all other polls or voting-places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence at any such poll or voting-place; and if from the evidence of such statement they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting-place with those previously canvassed and compiled; but if said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to this end they shall have power to send for persons and papers. If, after such examination, the said returning officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the votes of such poll or voting place, but shall exclude it from their returns [illegible] person interested [illegible] within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election.

Under section 3 of the foregoing provisions, it will be seen that the duty of the Board of Returning Officers is similar to that of State Canvassing Boards in most of the other States of the Union—simply "to canvass and compile the statements of the Commissioners of Election," and proclaim the result; and this is the whole duty of the Returning Board, unless the Commissioners of Election or the Supervisor of some parish impose upon it a further duty, as provided [illegible]. In commenting upon the powers of the Returning Board we avail ourselves of the able argument of Judge Spofford made before it.

No one has the right to attack the returns from any poll, ward, or parish in the State on account of undue influence, intimidation, or other acts of violence, unless the foundation therefor be first laid by the statement of the Commissioners of Election at the particular poll, if the acts occurred on election-day, or of the Supervisor of Registration of the parish if they occurred during registration, as provided in sections 26 and 43. The board has no legal authority to receive or give effect to statements of outside parties, till the proper Commissioners of Election and Supervisor have spoken.

Nor has the board been invested with the power to institute complaints against any poll, ex-officio, or of its own motion. It cannot blot out or fail to count a solitary vote returned, unless a legal foundation has been laid for inquiry by the Supervisor of the parish where the vote was cast, or by one of the Commissioners of Election reporting through that Supervisor; and even *they*—the Supervisor and Commissioner—can only lay a foundation for inquiry in the board by making and forwarding in the prescribed manner their official "statements" contemporaneously with their returns, and in the very form set forth by section 26 of the act in question. Challenging the votes of whole cities and parishes, by unofficial persons, even though they are candidates, is a startling and lawless innovation.

No outside protest can be entertained; because even a *Supervisor's* "statement" can receive no consideration by the board, but must be wholly disregarded, unless made at a time and in a manner which no outside party could possibly comply with. His "statement" (or that of his subordinate Commissioner) must form an integral part of his return and official report; it cannot be made up at a different time and place from the return, to which the law requires it to be attached by "paste, wax, or some other adhesive substance," and a duplicate thereto must be lodged by him with the Clerk of the Court *of his parish*; it must be made under oath; it must be "a clear and full statement of *all the facts* and of the effect produced thereby."

Such a statement so annexed and sent by mail is the only kind of statement the board can notice at all so as to institute an inquiry into the intimidation, etc. The intent of the law is plain and indisputable, that all the Supervisors should be engaged simultaneously, in their several parishes, in completing their returns and statements on the spot where the election was held, without communication with each other, or with persons beyond the parish, and before they can obtain information of what has been done in other parishes, or of the general result.

And the reason for these minute, mandatory, and imperative provisions is equally obvious. It was precisely to shut out from consideration by the Returning Board all such ex post facto complaints as have been trumped up and illegally thrust in here at the last moment by Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Packard, Mr. Brewster, and even by some of the Supervisors themselves. The law has not been complied with; most of the Supervisors who have put in complaints have *not* written them at the proper time and in the proper parish; they have *not* annexed them to their returns, sealed and sent them by mail; they have brought down their returns to this city with no statement so annexed, but have patched up statements here at an improper place. They could only fulfill their duties *according to law* by finishing their returns, attached statements and all, and mailing them, sealed up in one envelope, at one of their parish postoffices, within the time required by law.

It is appalling to think that statements thus made contrary to law, after the result of the election through the State was known with approximate accuracy, made as an afterthought by disappointed candidates and their friends, with an evident view to cast a drag-net of suspicion over parishes enough to reverse the emphatic verdict of the people, made, too, at so late a day and so great a distance from many of the parishes struck at, that it is impossible to have any fair investigation, should receive consideration.

Commenting on the foregoing provisions of the Louisiana statute, Messrs. George F. Hoar, W. A. Wheeler, and W. P. Frye, in their report made Feb. 23, 1875, said:

> Upon this statute we are all clearly of opinion that the Returning Board has no right to do anything except to canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by local officers, except in cases where they were accompanied by the certificates of the Supervisors or Commissioners provided in the third section. In such cases, the last sentence of that section shows that they would ordinarily exercise the grave and delicate duty of investigating charges of riot, tumult, bribery, or corruption, on a hearing of the parties interested in the office. It never could have been meant that this board, of its own motion, sitting in New Orleans, at a distance from the place of voting, and without notice, could decide the right of persons claiming to be elected. * * * There is no more dangerous form of self-delusion than that which induces men in high places of public trust to violate law to redress or prevent what they deem public wrongs.

These references to the report of the Congressional Committee upon the action of this same Returning Board in 1874, and its construction of the statute, are made that the public may know how this board and its rulings were regarded by prominent gentlemen, one of them a candidate for Vice President at the recent election, at a time when its decision did not affect a Presidential election.

We regard it as indisputable that the Returning Board has no jurisdiction to inquire into and reject the returns of any voting-place in the State on account of intimidation, acts of violence, or other cases mentioned in the statute, unless the foundation for such inquiry and rejection is laid at the time and in the manner provided by the statute.

In no case did the Supervisor of Registration deliver to the Clerk of the Court of his parish, as required by section 26, a duplicate statement made and sworn to by the Commissioners of Election, and corroborated by three citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence, and of the facts relating thereto, occurring on the day of election, nor any like statement of his own that any such acts occurred during the time of registration or the revision of registration. When the returns were opened by the Returning Board, such statements were found among the papers in a few instances, but not in relation to the parishes of either Ouachita, Morehouse, East Baton Rouge, East or West Feliciana, and such were the manifest efforts on the part of the officers of election to conceal their acts, and confuse and mislead persons interested in a proper investigation of the facts relating to the election, that it was impossible to determine whether any such statements had been made by the Commissioners of Election or the Supervisor of Registration and attached to the returns of the Supervisor in any parish in the State at the time and in the manner required by Secs. 26 and 43.

This fact leaves the Returning Board without jurisdiction to inquire into acts of violence, etc., at the election or during registration, and with no other duty to perform except to canvass and compile the votes returned, as the returning officers of any other State would do; and, as the returns opened by them show a majority for the Tilden electors, it ought to be an end of all controversy on the subject. But as the board, in the face of these facts, has come to the extraordinary conclusion to declare that the Hayes electors have a majority, it is proper to look further into its action.

The first meeting of the board attended by us was held Nov. 20, at which application in behalf of the candidates on the Democratic-Conservative ticket that all the proceedings of the board should be public, and that interested candidates should have leave to be present, by themselves or counsel, at the opening of the returns, with the right to inspect the same, was refused and certain rules were adopted, against several of which protests were filed, and particularly against rule 8, which declared that: [illegible] had at some poll, requires investigation; but the returns and affidavits authorized by law, made by officers of election, or in verification of statements as required by law, shall be received in evidence as prima facie."

Under this rule several hundred ex-parte affidavits were prepared and sworn to in New Orleans charging intimidation and other illegal acts in distant parishes, were then put into the envelopes inclosing the Supervisor's consolidated returns, which had been brought to the city of New Orleans and kept open for the purpose. This was done [illegible] intimidation or [illegible] by Supervisors long after their consolidated returns had been made out and sworn to as correct and filed with the proper District Clerk without any protest or allegation of intimidation or other acts of violence.

The proceedings of the board in executive session, to which we were admitted, consisted in opening the returns from each parish and examining the votes for Presidential electors. If no protest or objection appeared among the papers and there was no [illegible] from any one the returns were sent to a private room to be tabulated by the clerks, all of whom were Republicans, who kept their action secret. If any protest was found among the papers, or from outside parties, the returns were laid aside, to be afterward considered by the board in secret. In the few cases in which there were charges of fraud, intimidation, or other illegal acts, the candidates or their attorneys were permitted to take copies of the charges, and testimony taken on written interrogatories was submitted in regard to such parishes.

Dec. 2, after all the returns had been opened, the board went into secret session, and we were not permitted to see the compilation of returns already made, nor to know what rules the board adopted in passing upon contested cases, nor the processes by which it arrived at results.

We have been furnished a triplicate, or a certified copy of the duplicate, statement of the Commissioners of Election at each voting-place in the State, from which has been compiled a consolidated statement of the entire vote of the State for Presidential electors.

From this statement, which we believe to be accurate, the majority for the highest Tilden elector over the lowest Hayes elector is 8,957, and the majority for the lowest Tilden elector over the highest Hayes elector is 6,300.

The returns in our possession correspond precisely, in most cases, with those opened by the Returning Board. The difference in the aggregate arises mainly from the fact that the board did not have all the returns before it. The Supervisors, all of whom were Republicans, many of them employes in the Custom House in New Orleans, some non-residents of the State, and one of them under indictment for murder, withheld the statements of the Commissioners of Election in some instances where Democratic majorities were given, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,500 votes. The Returning Board refused to receive certified copies of the duplicates of these missing returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the Clerks of the District Courts, or take any effective measures to procure the originals.

The Returning Board, in proclaiming the result of the vote for electors, makes no statement of the votes cast in the several parishes, but simply announces the aggregate vote for each elector in the State, giving the Hayes electors majorities varying from 4,626 to 4,712. To accomplish which they disfranchised 13,250 Democratic and 2,042 Republican voters. This announcement is made in the face of the facts that the statements made by the Commissioners of Election showed a majority ranging from 6,300 to 8,957 for the Tilden electors. No attempt is made to give a reason for this arbitrary action of the board, nor is there any statement to show what votes were counted and what rejected. As well might the officers canvassing the returns of the election for Presidential electors in Ohio or Massachusetts declare the Tilden electors in those States elected, in the face of the fact that the returns showed a majority for the Hayes electors.

We have shown that it is questionable whether the Legislature of Louisiana has made provision for the appointment of electors at all; that if it has made such provision, it has not vested the Returning Board with authority to canvass the returns of the votes cast for such officers; and that if it were possible to construe the statute as conferring such authority on the Returning Board, then the same statute limits the authority of the board to the canvass and compilation of "the statements of votes made by the Commissioners of Election," without authority to reject any on account of intimidation or other acts of violence, unless the foundation therefor be first laid as provided in the statute; that the evidence does not disclose that such foundation was laid in any instance. There is, however, evidence of attempts surreptitiously to lay such foundation after the consolidated returns were completed, and that the Supervisors of Election in many instances unlawfully withheld their returns for that purpose, and interpolated among them ex-parte affidavits, taken in secret in New Orleans, before a United States Commissioner, which the board has no jurisdiction to consider.

The evidence taken on both sides, so far as it has been accessible to us, discloses a state of lawlessness in certain parishes, not in the State generally, about the cause of which parties are not agreed. The Democrats attribute it to the inefficiency and imbecility of the State Government which they allege to be a usurpation, resting wholly for support on the Federal army, without the confidence or respect of the people, and without the disposition to prevent or punish crime which they can pervert to political uses. Such a state of things, as might be expected, has led to disorder, and, in some instances, to the most shocking barbarities.

The Republicans, on the other hand, attribute the lawlessness to the hostility of the white against the colored race, and as largely due to politics.

The murders and outrages which have been brought to our notice are frequently committed by persons of the same race upon each other, and in a large majority of cases have no political significance.

Many such cases were brought to the notice of the board by ex-parte affidavits, without regard to the time of their occurrence and when they did not have the slightest connection with the recent election. Strangely enough, it is assumed by the Republicans, who have had complete control of the State Government for years, that, if they could show that lawlessness prevailed in certain localities, and crime went unpunished, those facts furnished a reason why they should be continued in power, notwithstanding the large majority of ballots cast against them.

Another assumption of the Republicans is that all the colored men in the State are necessarily Republicans. This is by no means true. We were visited by a large number of colored persons, from different parts of the State, including the alleged disturbed districts, who made speeches and took an active part in the canvass in favor of the Democratic ticket, and who gave, among other reasons for so doing, that they had been deceived by Republican officials, who had proved dishonest and corrupt, had robbed them of the school money, and burdened them with unnecessary taxes, and they believed it for the interest of the colored race to unite their fortunes with the whites, whose interests, like their own, were identified with the State.

It is certain that thousands of colored persons voluntarily and actively supported the Democratic ticket. The entire vote of the State, at the recent election, is about 15,000 greater than ever before; and, even in the parishes where intimidation is charged, it exceeds in the aggregate any previous vote. The Congressional committee, which, it is understood, will soon visit the State armed with authority to send for persons and papers, and inquire into all the facts connected with the recent election and the action of the Returning Board, will have greater facilities for arriving at the truth than we possess; but with the law and such facts before us as have been disclosed by the action of the Returning Board, we do not hesitate to declare that its proceedings, as witnessed by us, were partial and unfair, and that the result it has announced is arbitrary, illegal and entitled to no respect whatever.

Fifteen years ago, when Fort Sumter was fired upon by men who sought a disruption of the Union a million patriots, without regard to party affiliations, sprang to its defense. Will the same patriotic citizens now sit idly by and see representative government overthrown by usurpation and fraud? Shall the will of 8,000,000 people, constitutionally expressed, be thwarted by the arbitrary and illegal action of an illegally-constituted Returning Board in Louisiana, whose wrongful action heretofore, in all respects similar to its present action, has been condemned by all parties? It is an admitted fact that Mr. Tilden received a majority of a quarter of a million of the votes at the recent election. The majority is ready and willing to submit to the rule of the minority when constitutionally entitled to demand such submission, but is it willing that by an arbitrary and false declaration of votes in Louisiana the minority shall usurp power? These are dark days for the American people when such questions are forced upon their consideration. If it were true, as some insist, that neither the white nor the colored voters have in all instances been afforded an opportunity to give free expression to their wishes at the ballot-box, shall we, by sustaining a fraudulent and illegal declaration of the votes cast, stifle the voice of the millions of voters who have freely expressed their choice, and thus seek to correct a great wrong by committing another immeasurably greater wrong?

Can we sanction such action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and thereby form a precedent under the authority of which a party once in power may forever perpetuate its rule, and so end constitutional liberty? Shall such be the fate of this republic at the beginning of the second century of its existence, is the momentous question now presented for the determination of the American people.

JOHN M. PALMER,
LYMAN TRUMBULL,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
GEORGE B. SMITH,
GEORGE W. JULIAN,
P. H. WATSON.

DEATH.

The Sensation of Different Modes of Dying—Some Curious Facts.

[From the New Haven Register.]

The popular ideas relative to the sufferings of persons on the point of death are undoubtedly to a certain extent erroneous. The appearance of extreme agony, which is often presented under these circumstances, is due to mere muscular agitation, independent of any extraordinary sensation of the nerves of feeling. Those who die a natural death in the very last stages of existence are scarcely conscious of bodily suffering—not more than they frequently are of the attentions and solicitude of friends.

Those who die by violence or accident undoubtedly experience a degree of pain proportionate to the event of the bodily mutilation. Hanging is doubtless an unpleasant mode of death, but few, after all, "shuffle off this mortal coil" more easily than those who are suspended by the neck. It is akin to drowning in this respect. The blood immediately seeks the head and soon deprives it of all consciousness. The effort to inhale the air, which are kept up for some time after the cord is attached, and which cause such violent movements of the chest and extremities, arise from the influence of the spinal marrow, whose sensibility is not so often destroyed by the congestion of blood as that of brain.

Persons who die by decapitation most probably suffer more, though their pain is only momentary; this is the case with those who blow out their brains. The sensation produced by a ball passing through the body would be difficult to describe by one who has never experienced it, but it is something singular in this case that those who are shot, although the "leaden messenger of death" may not have penetrated any essentially vital organ, immediately fall to the earth, apparently under an irresistible feeling of their approaching return to dust, exclaiming, as it were, involuntarily, "I am a dead man!"

A dagger wound in the heart, for the few moments which are consumed in the ebbing of life, must occasion unutterable feelings of agony, independent of the mere sensations of pain in the parts sundered by the entrance of the blade. The rushing out of the blood at each convulsive pulsation of the heart must seem like the actual spectacle of the flow of life.

Those who are crushed to death may not expire instantly unless the cranium happens to be involved in the casualty. Where the skull is not fractured there is probably an inconceivable agony for a few seconds—a flashing thought of home, friends and family, and all is over. Those who are cut into by a heavily-burdened railroad carriage must experience some similar sensations.

If the neck is broken low down the person does not necessarily die on the instant. His situation is the most distressing of any which can be imagined. He may live and have a being for days, but he cannot move. His face may express all the passions, feelings and emotions; but beyond the motions of his breast and countenance his energies do not go. His arms are pinioned at his side; his legs are lifeless; and he essentially sees his body in the grave, while he is yet in the full possession of his faculties. The least disturbance of his position is liable to launch him at once into eternity.

In taking laudanum a person exists in a state of insensibility for a length of time, a melancholy spectacle to his friends. In poisoning from arsenic a great amount of suffering is undergone. The sensibility of the stomach is exceedingly acute when inflamed, and the effect of arsenic is to produce a fatal inflammation of the viscus. Prussic acid is rapid, and acts by paralyzing the brain.

In reflecting on the horrors which death presents under the different aspects of violence the mind becomes satisfied with disgust. We cannot do better than turn to the contemplation of its features in the milder course of disease, where, if the mind be at ease, the final exit is made without any of those revolting exhibitions of bodily suffering.

THE Christmas dinner of modern days is, as most of our readers know, a gathering together of generations, an assembling of Israel by its tribes. Contrast with this modern Christmas dinner—as well as with the high festival of [illegible]—the dreary picture of a Christmas day and dinner [illegible] of the Puritans, as given in his diary, by Pepys, the chatty Secretary to the Admiralty, "1668, Christmas day. To dinner," thus he writes, "alone with my wife, who, poor wretch! sat undressed all day until 10 at night, altering and lacing of a noble petticoat; while I, by her, making the boy read to me, the 'Life of Julius Cæsar' and 'Des Cartes' Book of Music.'"

BURNED THEATERS.

[illegible]

It is sixty-five years since the Richmond theater was burned, [illegible] 1811. From that time until the Brooklyn disaster no calamity of equal horror has occurred to any theater in this country. By it it was supposed at least 120 persons lost their lives.

In the "Historical Collections of Virginia," by Mr. Henry Howe, now of Cincinnati, published in 1845, is a detailed account of this disaster, together with an engraved representation of the scene. The building was a three-story structure, plain as a Quaker meeting-house, standing on an open lot detached from all other buildings.

An Episcopal church, called the Monumental Church, was subsequently erected on the spot, to commemorate the event. The remains of some of the unfortunate victims were deposited in a marble urn which stands in the front portico of the church.

Among those who perished in the flames were George W. Smith, the Governor of Virginia; A. B. Venable, President of the Bank of Virginia; Lieut. J. Gibbon, of the navy, "in attempting to save Miss Conyers," and many others of the very choicest citizens of Virginia.

The editor of the Richmond *Standard* was in the theater at the time of the disaster, and in his paper of the next day he gave these details:

"Last night the play-house in this city was crowded with an unusual audience—not less than 600 persons. Just before the conclusion of the play, the scenery caught fire, and in a few minutes the entire building was in flames. The editor of this paper was in the house. He is informed that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house by the raising of a chandelier; that the boy who was ordered by some of the players to raise it stated that if he did so the scenery would take fire, when he was commanded, in a peremptory manner, to hoist it. He obeyed, and the fire at once communicated to the scenery.

"The boy gave the alarm in the rear of the stage, and asked some of the attendants to cut the cords by which the combustible materials were suspended. The person whose duty it was to do this fled panic-stricken. This unfortunately happened when one of the actors was playing near the orchestra, and the greatest part of the stage with its horrid danger was obscured from the audience by a curtain.

"The flames spread with almost lightning-like rapidity, and the fire falling from the ceiling upon the performer was the first notice the audience had of their danger. Even then many supposed it a part of the play, and were a little time restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger. The performers and their attendants in vain endeavored to tear down the scenery.

"The editor of this paper was among the first to escape. No words can express his horror when, on turning around, he discovered the whole building to be in flames. There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass. Men, women and children were pressing upon each other, while the flames were pouring upon those behind.

"The editor went to the different windows, which were very high, and implored his fellow-creatures to save their lives by jumping out of them. Ignorant of their danger, they were afraid to leap down, while those behind were seen catching on fire and writhing in agony. At length, pursued by the pressing flames, they pushed those nearest the window, and the people began falling upon each other with their clothes on fire, some half roasted. * * *

"The people outside were seen wringing their hands, beating their heads and breasts; and those that had escaped seemed to suffer greater torments than those enveloped in flames. All of those in the pit escaped and had cleared themselves from the house before those in the boxes could get down, and the door was for some time empty. Those from above were pushing each other down the steps, when the hindmost might have got out by leaping into the pit.

"The loss of a hundred thousand friends on the field of battle could not touch the heart like this. The most savage barbarians will mourn our [illegible] happy lot."

Perfidious Man.

A breach of promise just instituted by a young Boston woman, the daughter of the keeper of a fashionable boarding-house, against a young man who now lives in Syracuse, N. Y., is just now attracting considerable attention. They became engaged ten years ago, when the girl was 16, and the youth, then a boarder with the girl's mother, gave the orthodox engagement ring and an endowment life insurance policy for $3,000 in the Charter Oak company, of Hartford, Ct. In 1869 they quarreled, but didn't break the engagement, and in 1871 they made up again. But the perfidious lover had meanwhile fallen in love with a fair Maine girl, and, last month, quietly married her. Our Boston girl was wild when she heard of it a few days ago, but, with an eye to business, she went to Hartford, had papers served on the insurance company to secure the payment of the $3,000 policy, and has now brought suit for $15,000.

OF all times in the year the Christmas-tide is that at which hearts and purse-strings should open widest in thoughts and deeds of charity. Those should give who never gave before, and those who are charitable always should at this season give the more. Some of our overflow of happiness should not fail to reach the poor and miserable, whom Santa Claus, an aristocratic fellow, is otherwise apt to slight. "To give is more blessed than to receive," especially when with so little so much happiness may be brought about. The most of those best able to give, who are [illegible] with misery and the [illegible] for its relief, will do well to distribute their bounty through the [illegible] organized charities, which reach all classes.

A young Chinaman has been admitted to the collegiate institute of Napa, Cal., without opposition from the students, who treat him as well as though he was of their own race. He has parted with his queue, and dresses like an American.

REMOVAL
of the
Auburn Fruit House
To the New Room east of THE BANK.

Give us a call at OUR NEW ROOMS!

GREAT REDUCTION

Read the Following list of Discounts:

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.

2 lb Table Peach 16c, former price 18c,
3 lb " " 22c, " " 25c,
2 lb Whortleberries 18c, former price 20,
2 lb Strawberries 20c, " " 25c.
2 lb Peas 15c, " " 20c.
2 lb String Beans 12½ " " 20c.
2 lb Blackberries 15c " " 20c.
6 lb Pie Peaches 30c " " 35c.
2 lb French Peas 25c " " 35c.
3 lb Quinces 25c " " 35c.
1 qt Queen Olives 45 " 75c.

A Deduction of from 5c to 10c per can on

Bartlett Beans, Cherries, Tomatoes, Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Table Sauces, Chow-Chow, Gherkins, Mixed Pickles, Olive Oil, Cup Sauce, "Irish Bullin's" Celebrated Punkin Pie Timber, Canned Plums of all kinds, Flavoring extracts of all kinds Raisins, from 15c to 18c. worth 18 to 25c, Cultivated Cape Cod Cranberries 12½c worth 15c, Mince-meat Halibut, Cod Fish, Salmon by the pound.

ALL AT SLAUGHTERED PRICES.

French Prunes, Zante Currants, Dried Blackberries, Peaches, Apples Nuts of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! TEAS!!!! TEAS!!!!!

Young Hyson from 55c to $1.00, Japan from 45c to $1.00, Oolong 85c to $1.00. Japan Tea formerly sold at $1 00 now sold at 50 cents.

Having bought a large stock of CANDIES and HOLIDAY GOODS before the advance in prices I am enabled to offer them at unusually low figures.

In a word, all goods sold at

Reduced Prices

To avoid moving. Everybody is invited to call and examine goods and prices. My goods are all warranted to be fresh and pure, and cannot fail to please the purchaser, both in quality and prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

HO! FOR SANTA CLAUS!

Look out for Low Prices!

Just Received a large Assortment of

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.
AT
R. Zacher's!

For the Holidays.

Also a large stock of LAMPS vey low. Chimneys of all kinds. Queensware very cheap. Also a new stock of

GROCERIES.

CANNED FRUITS, NOTIONS, etc

FINE WHISKY AND BRANDY!

Always on hand at.

ZACHER'S.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

IN SELECTING YOUR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Don't Forget to call at

HOUSER'S BOOK STORE!

In addition to the extensive stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. He has a fine selection of

JUVENILE BOOKS.
TOY BOOKS,

Gift Books Bibles, Albums, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Stereoscopes, Pocket Books, Chromos, Pictures, Picture Frames, Sterescopic Views, Chess, Checker, Chess Boards, Dominoes, Games in great variety.

Johnson's Celebrated Gold Pens & Pencils.

Wall and Window Paper'

Window Shades a Fixtures a specialty, and a host of other useful and beauti saticles, Main-st., Auburn, Ind.

PARLOR STOVES.
J. L. DAVIS.

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Parlor and Heating Stoves!

OF THE LATEST PATERN EMBRACING

FIFTY DIFFERDENT STYLES!

Persons wishing to purchase Parlor or Heating Stoves should not fail to call and see our display. Also a fine line of

HARDWARE STOVES

always on hand at lowest prices

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c,

The largest stock brought to Auburn. We are selling at the

Lowest Bottom Prices!

and Defy Competition.

Lumber by the WAGON or CAR load

ALWAYS ON HAND!

YARD ON SOUTH JACKSON STREET.

F. N. WRIGHT & CO.

Geo. De Wald & Co

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Have always on hand the largest and best stock of Dry Goods Notions and Ladies Dress Goods in the city. Our citizens when visiting Fort Wayne, should not fail call and examine their stock of

DRY GOODS.

They can make it to the interest of every person who trade with them. They buy for cash and sell for cash, keep the best goods and sell for one price. Also agents for the Domestic Paterons

Their store is located at No. 1 Columbia Street.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

RAIL ROADS.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern RR
Air Line Division

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accm
Butler.	1:45 p m.	2.40 a m.	3.05 pm
Waterloo	2.05 "	3.00 "	3.24
Sedan	2.15	3.07	3.37
Corunna	2.20	3.15	3.43

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.52 pm	x 12.08 a m	6.53 a m
Sedan	2.35	11.45 "	6:38 "
Waterloo	2:25 "	11.30 "	6.23 "
Butler	2.20	11.20 "	6.15 "

CHAS. PAINE, Gen. Supt.
J. W. CARY, Gen Tic. Agt
J. E. CURTIS, Divisina Su

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. R. R

Condensed time card Dec. 4th, 1876.

GOING WEST.

	No. 1 Fast ex.	No. 7 Pac. ex.	No. 3 Nigh ex	No 5 Mail.
Pittsburgh	11 30 pm	9 00 am	2 00pm	6 00 am
Rochester	12 40 am	10 15	3 14	7 25
Alliance	3 55	12 50 pm	5 55	11 00
Orrville	4 43	3 32	7 48	12 55 pm
Mansfield	6 55	4 40	9 50	3 11
Crestl'e ar.	7 30	5 15	10 25	3 50
" lv.	7 50	5 40	10 30 pm	
Forest	9 25	7 40	11 56	
Lima	10 45	9 20	1 05 am	
Ft. Wayne	1 20pm	12 10 am	3 25	
Plymouth	4 00	3 20	5 40	
Chicago	7 20	7 20	9 20	

GOING EAST

	No. 4 Night ex	No. 2 Fast ex.	No. 6 Pac. ex	No. 8 Mail
Chicago	10 40 pm	8 20 a.m	5 35 pm	
Plymouth	2 40 am	11 25	9 00	
Ft. Wayne	6 55	2 10 pm	11 45	
Lima	8 55	4 05	1 50	
Forest	10 10	5 20	3 05	
Crestl'e ar.	11 45	6 55	4 40	
" lv.	12 05 pm	7 15 pm	4 20 am	6 10am
Mansfield	12 35	7 44	5 2[illegible]	6 55
Orrville	2 30	9 38	7 12	8 15
Alliance	4 10	11 15	9 00	12 20
Rochester	6 25	1 20 am	11 10	2 00pm
Chicago	7 35	2 30	12 15 pm	3 30

Trains Nos 3 and 6 run daily. Train No. 1 leaves Pittsburg daily except Sunday. Train No 4 leaves Chicago daily except Saturday. All others daily except Sunday.

F. MRYERS,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Sag. R. R

Short Line Between

Michigan and the South.

Time card in effect Dec 10—run by Chicago time.

Going North.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Louisville	7 10pm		
Cincinnati	7 00pm		
Indianapolis	4 15am		7 30a
Ft Wayne	10 25 "		3 50p
Auburn	11 20 "		5 23
Waterloo	11 40 "		6 00
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Ar Angola	12 48 pm	5 40	7 00
Reading	1 45 "	7 10	7 52
Bankers	2 00 "	7 20	8 08
Jonesville	2 18 "	7 35	8 20
Jackson	3 25 "	9 00	9 25
Detroit	6 15 "	5 4[illegible]	3 30a
Grand Rapids	6 45am	4 45	9 45
Lansing	9 15 "		
Saginaw			
Bay City			

Going South.

Stations	Exp.	Accom.	Mail
Bay City			2 35p
Saginaw	7 25 a m		7 25
Lansing	10 13		
Grand Rapids		11 15a	8 20
Detroit	7 00 "		10 15
Jackson Dep	11 46 am	4 00p	6 45a
Jonesville	12 47 pm	5 15	7 55
Bankers	1 02 "	6 25	8 13
Reading	1 15 "	6 50	8 27
Ar Angola	2 10 "	8 15	9 24
Pleasant Lake			
Waterloo	2 48 "		10 10
Auburn	3 00 "		10 38
Auburn Junction			
Fort Wayne Arrive	4 00 "		12 10p
Indianapolis	9 35 "		
Cincinnati	9 00 am		9 40
Louisville	8 30 am		

All trains daily except Sunday.

P. H. LOOMIS, Pres't
S. K. HOOPER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 12, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac. & E.	Express.
lv New York	8 55pm	8 35am	12 55 pm
Philadelphia	12 45am	12 15pm	4 15
Baltimore	7 00	4 30	8 00
Washington	8 35	6 00	9 25
Wheeling	10 45pm	8 05am	11 02 am
Bellaire	11 30	*8 45	11 30
Barnesville	12 35am	9 56	12 44 pm
Cambridge	1 40	10 56	1 44
Zanesville	2 50	12 10pm	2 50
lv Columbus	1 10	12 40	12 40
New Aark	4 35	2 00	4 10
Mt Vernon	5 58	3 00	5 15
Mansfield	7 30	4 28	6 48
Shelby	8 05	4 50	7 18
Chicago Junction	8 50	5 30	7 58
Tiffin	10 15		9 08
Fostoria	10 45		9 37
Deshler	11 43		10 35
Defiance	12 38pm		11 28
Auburn			12 56 am
Auburn Junction	2 06		1 15
Garrett	2 35		1 28
Avilla	2 50		2 38
Milford Junction	4 19		3 51
Walkertown Junction	5 12		6 30
Chicago	8 10		

GOING EAST.

STATIONS:	Express	Ac. & E.	Express.
Chicago	8.52am		5 06 pm
Walkertown Junction	11 23pm		8 36
Milford Junction	1 45		9 51
Avilla	2 58		10 03
Garrett	3 20		11 25
Auburn Junction	3 27		11 32
Auburn			1 00 am
Defiance	4 54		1 56
Deshler	5 45		2 59
Fostoria	6 47		3 27
Tiffin	7 15	9 00	4 35
Chicago Junction	8 30	10 08	5 09
Shelby Junction	9 13	10 40	5 36
Mansfield	9 49	12 15pm	7 08
Mt. Vernon	11 42	1 20	8 00
Ar Newark	1 00am	3 18	9 35
Lv Zanesville	3 20	4 25	10 35
Cambridge	4 17	5 34	11 44
Barnesville	5 16	6 50	1 00 pm
Ar Bellaire	6 25	8 25	2 25
Wheeling	7 35	12 00n	6 35 am
Washington	9 10pm	1 40pm	8 30
Baltimore	10 30	*6 50	1 15 pm
Philadelphia	3 10am	10 14	5 05
New York	6 25		

L. M. COLE, Gen. Tick. Agt.

JOSEPH BEUGNOT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON.

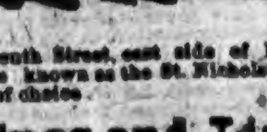

On Seventh Street, east side of Bank, where will be known as the St. Nichols Saloon. All kinds of choice

Wines and Liquors

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CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND
AND
Pacific Railroad.

The Direct Route for

JOLIET, MORRIS, LA SALLE, PERU, HENRY, LACON, PEORIA, GENESEO, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT MUSCATINE, WASHINGTON, IOWA CITY, GRINNELL, NEWTON, DES MOINES,

Council Bluffs and Omaha

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Where it joins with the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco and

All Points West of the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows:

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express, [Sundays excepted]	10 [illegible] a m
Peru Accommodation [*at ex]	5 [illegible] p m
Omaha Express [Sun ex]	10 [illegible] p m

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between Leavenworth and Chicago, connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads and at Atchison with Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Central Branch, Union Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska railroads, for all points in Kansas, Indian Territories, Colorado and New Mexico.

This company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing room and sleeping cars, which for external beauty and interior arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of passengers are unexcelled if equalled, by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all General Railway offices in the States and Canada.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen Supt.
A. M. SMITH Gen Pass Agent

WABASH FAST MAIL ROUTE

Now controls and operates the following Lines:

TOLEDO to ST. LOUIS,	434 Miles
TOLEDO to HANNIBAL,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to QUINCY,	471 Miles
TOLEDO to PEORIA,	[illegible] Miles
TOLEDO to BLOOMINGTON,	[illegible] Miles

CONNECTING IN UNION DEPOTS AT

St. Louis, Hanniba', Quincy, Keokuk

PEORIA AND BLOOMINGTON,

TO AND FROM ALL POINTS IN

ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS KANSAS, TEXAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And forming the leading Thoroughfare between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and

New York, Boston

And all other Points in New England.

Enabling Passengers who travel by the

"WABASH FAST LINE"

To reach the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atcheson (510 miles), and between Toledo and Kansas City (700 miles.)

All Express Trains of the Line are fully equiped with Pulman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Lately Improved Air-Brake, and Miller's Platform and Coupler, rendering a serious accident almost an impossibility.

LORDIER,

THE FORT WAYNE,

FINE BOOTS & SHOES Store

Is the popular place for all kinka of

BOOT & SHOES

All kinds of these goods kept constantly on hand, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Custom work done the best manner, and all kinds of repaing promptly attended to.

Remember place

At the Fort Wayne Shoe Store next to Kahn's Clothing House.

CARPETS,

FOR 1875.

Are offered at prices lower than have prevailed for many years. Our stock fo all grades is large, well selected and we invite inspection. We have added

Wall Paper

to our stock and the line is unusally fair.

Terrys,
Reps,
Gimps,
Fringes and a general line of Upholstery Goods with
Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Oil Cloths,
and Mattings
in great variety. The manufacture of Lambrequins a specialty.

ELSWORTH, ANDREWS & CO,

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